AN

ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

OF THE LATE

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EDITED AND ENLARGED

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PREFACE.

WITH the issue of the last part of this work comes the necessity for some additions to the Preliminary Notice that accompanied Parts I and II. In that Notice it was mentioned that Dr. Bosworth's MS. for so much of the Dictionary as was contained in Part II was incomplete, and a similar remark applies with more force to the succeeding parts: little, indeed, was added in the MS. to what was already contained in the previous edition. If with corresponding parts of this previous edition the later part of the present one be compared, it will be seen that much had to be done in order to get together the additional material that finds its place in the new work. As the editor could not devote his time exclusively to the Dictionary, the length of the interval between the date of appearance of Part II and that of Part IV may seem not inexcusably great. It has, however, been so great that in some respects alterations have occurred in matters with which the Dictionary is concerned. Fresh material has been brought to light, or old material has been brought forth in more accessible form; the views on many points connected with the language that are now held, are not those of fifteen years ago, and there will be certainly some points in work done fifteen years ago that now will need revision. There will also be other points that need revision, but which cannot plead this excuse: mistakes and omissions, to some extent, are almost inevitable. Revision required under one or other head will be attempted in a supplement, which will be prepared as soon as possible.

In the course of the work some alterations have been made in the plan adopted by Dr. Bosworth. One of the difficulties connected with the cataloguing of English words preserved in works written before 1100 is due to the variety of forms which a word may take according to the time at which, or the locality in which, the MS. where it occurs was written. The Old-English specimens are scattered over centuries, and belong to different parts of England; naturally the form of a word is not always the same in the earlier and in the later specimen of the same locality, or in the contemporary specimens of different localities. In the earlier part of the Dictionary the different forms of a word are given separately, in the later part they are collected under a single form; e.g. in the former case words having the mutation of *eá* may appear under each of the forms which the varieties of that mutation (*é*, *ié*, *í*, *ý*) admit of, in the latter one form alone (*í*) is given. Slight alterations, too, will be found noted in the list of references.

With regard to the marks used to distinguish difference in the vowels it may be noticed that *eá*, *eó* are employed in all cases where the short *ea*, *eo* are not meant, e.g. *sceóp*, Goth. *skôp*, has the same symbols as *leóf*, Goth. *liubs*, etc.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat for the readiness which he has always shown to answer an appeal for help in a difficulty; to Professor Klüge and to Professor Heyne for very helpful criticism of the earlier parts of the Dictionary. To the former I am indebted not only for pointing out omissions, but for the assistance he has given in remedying them. He very kindly sent me a copy of the glosses cited under the abbreviation Germ., and further gave the Delegates of the University Press the opportunity, which they accepted of acquiring

a collection of Anglo-Saxon words that he had made. These words were drawn for the most part from sources already utilized for the Dictionary, but it was an advantage to have even the same material noted by another. As an example of this it may be remarked that between thirty and forty of the passages cited under S were taken from Professor Kluge's notes, and the number would have been larger had not, as already stated, Professor Kluge's criticism called attention to omissions in the earlier part of the work. To the late Dr. Grein my obligations are very great. He has done so much to remove the difficulties of one of the most difficult parts of the vocabulary—the poetical—that he has earned the gratitude of every one who attempts to work in the same field as the author of the Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the difficulties which are met with in an attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. The Anglo-Saxon remains are varied in respect to the subjects of which they treat, and the technical terms peculiar to some of these subjects, e.g. law, require the knowledge of a specialist. The poetical vocabulary, again, as a part of the language almost lost in later times presents many difficulties. Even where at first sight it might seem that the solution of difficulties would be most certainly furnished—in the case of glosses to Latin words—the expectation is not always realized, and at times the gloss is the only authority for both the English and the Latin word. And throughout there is the difficulty of realizing the condition of those who used the language and thus of appreciating the significance of the language they used. It is hoped, however, that the numerous citations given under many words, by shewing the actual use of those words, may help to the appreciation of their significance, and so supplement the often necessarily imperfect explanations afforded by the Modern English words that are used as the nearest equivalents to the old forms. Further, English philology has become so extensive a study that to keep pace with its developments is a task that might occupy so much time as to leave comparatively little for other work. To compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary calls for so much in the compiler that some leniency towards shortcomings may perhaps be looked for by any one who attempts the labour.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

In the following list a want of uniformity may be noticed in the case of some of the contractions used. This is due partly to modifications of Dr. Bosworth's forms, which it seemed convenient to make; partly to different conditions in respect to texts cited, which have been brought about while the work was in progress: some texts, that existed in MS. only, have been printed; of others, that were already printed, new editions have appeared, which were more convenient to refer to than were the old. Cross references are given below in these cases. Double references are given to passages cited from the poetry, to English editions and to Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie; in the later the contractions used are those to be found in Grein's Lexicon, and they are given together at the end of this list.

Where a reference to any citation consists of more than one part (e. g. Bt. —; Fox —), the several parts are separated by a semi-colon: where after a citation several references are given, these are separated by a colon.

When consecutive citations are taken from the same work the full reference is given only with the first (e. g. Bt. is not repeated where consecutive citations are taken from Boethius; or if the reference be of one part, e. g. Nar. —, the Nar. is not repeated).

A. D. Altenglische Dichtungen der MS. Harl. 2253, herausgegeben von K. Böddeker, Berlin, 1878.

A. P. v. Allit. Pms.

A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society (No. lvii.) by J. Morton, 1853. Quoted by page and line.

Abus. Codex Junii 23, fol. 60, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 37, and Engl. Stud. viii. 62.

Ælf. Ep. 1st = L. Ælfc. P. (q.v.).

Ælf. Test. Ælfric on the Old Testament in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader (1st ed.).

Ælfc. Gen. Thw. The preface to Genesis in Thwaites' edition of the Heptateuch. v. Gen.

Ælfc. Gl. Codex Junii 71, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 96. Printed by Somner (Som.) at the end of his Dictionary, and again by Wright in A Volume of Vocabularies (Wrt. Voc.). In the early part of the Dictionary the page of the MS., and the page and number of the word in Somner and in Wright are given, but later the reference is to Wright only (Wrt. Voc. i.).

Ælfc. Gl.; Zup. Ælfric's Grammatik und Glossar, herausgegeben von Julius Zupitza, Berlin, 1880. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. Gr. Ælfric's Grammar, referred to at first in the edition by Somner, printed with his Dictionary (Som.), later in that of Zupitza (Zup. v. preceding explanation). Quoted by section of the Grammar, and by page and line of the editions.

Ælfc. pref. Gen. = Ælfc. Gen. Thw.

Ælfc. T. *or* **Ælfc. T. Lisle.** A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. . . . Now first published in print with English of our times by William L'Isle, London, 1623. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. T. Grn. The same text, in vol. i. of Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Grein. 1872. See also Ælf. Test.

Æqu. Vern. This contraction (used, but not explained, by Lye) seems to refer to the Anglo-Saxon abridgement of Bede's *De Natura Rerum* in MS. Cotton. Tiberius, B. V. (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 216). It is printed in Popular Treatises on Science, edited for the Historical Society of Science by Wright, London, 1841 (Wrt. popl. science); and again in the 3rd vol. of Cockayne's Leechdoms (Lchdm. III). The later quotations are taken from the latter edition. v. Equin. vern.

Al. The Life of St. Alexius, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 69, 1878. Quoted by line.

Alb. resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewulfi interrogationes. For a text and MSS. see Anglia, vol. vii. pp. 1 sqq.

Ald. Sancti Aldhelmi Opera, edited by J. A. Giles, Oxford, 1844. Quoted by page.

Alex. The Alliterative Romance of Alexander, edited by J. Stevenson, Roxburghe Club, 1849. Quoted by line.

Alex. (Skt.). The same, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. lxvii., 1866. Quoted by line.

Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. i., Edinburgh, 1810. Quoted by line.

Allit. Pms. Early English Alliterative Poems, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 1, 1864. Quoted by page and line.

Am. and Amil. Amis and Amiloun, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii.

An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1844. Quoted by page and line.

An. (*or* **Anal.**) **Th.** *or* **Th. An.** (**Anal., Anlct.**). Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1846. Quoted by page and line.

And. = St. And. (q.v.).

Andr. Grm. See Grm[m]. A. u. E.

Andr. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble for the Ælfric Society. Part I. The Legend of St. Andrew, London, 1844.

Andr. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Andrews' Old English Manor. 'The Old English Manor, a study in English Economic History, by Charles McLean Andrews, Baltimore, 1892.

Anglia. Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie. Halle, 1878–

Anlct. v. An. Th.

Ap. (Apol.) Th. *or* **Th. Ap. (Apol.).** The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, from a MS. in the Library of C. C. C., Cambridge (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 146), edited by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1834. Quoted by page and line.

App. (Lib.) Scint. v. Scint.

Apstls. Crd. An interlinear version of the Apostles' Creed on folio 199 a of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.).

Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles in The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis. Part II. v. Andr. Kmbl.

Apstls. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission. v. Andr. Recd.

Arth. and Merl. Arthour and Merlin, a Metrical Romance edited by W. D. Turnbull, Abbotsford Club, 1838. Quoted by line.

Ass. B. Assumpcio Beate Marie, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Ath. Crd. *or* **Athan.** An interlinear version of the Athanasian Creed, folios 200 a–202 b of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.). Quoted by paragraph.

Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, in the Kentish Dialect, 1340, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 23, 1866.

Bailey. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, by N. Bailey, 10th edition, London, 1742.

Basil admn.; Norm. The Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by the Rev. Henry W. Norman, 2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter, and by page and line.

Bd. de nat. rm. (rerum). *See under* Æqu. Vern.

Bd.; M. The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People, edited by Thomas Miller, E.E.T.S., Nos. 95, 96, 1890–1891. Quoted by book and chapter, and by page and line.

Bd.; S. Baedae Historia Ecclesiastica a gloriosissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum rege Aluredo Saxonice reddita, cura et studio Johannis Smith, Cantabrigiae, 1722. Quoted as in previous work.

Bd.; Whel. (Whelc.). Bedae Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, cura Abrahami Wheloci, Cantabrigiae, 1644.

Ben. Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, opera Th. Benson, Oxoniae, 1701.

Beo. Kmbl. The Anglo-Saxon poems of Beowulf, the Traveller's Song and the Battle of Finnesburh, edited by John M. Kemble, 2nd edition, London, 1835.

Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon Poem of Beowulf, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Oxford, 1855.

Beves. Sir Beves of Hamtune, edited by E. Kölbing, E.E.T.S., Nos. xlvi., xlviii., 1885–1886. Quoted by line.

Blickl. Gl. (Gloss.). Glosses taken from a copy of the Roman Psalter in the library at Blickling Hall. Printed at the end of the Blickling Homilies. See next paragraph.

Blickl. Homl. *or* **Homl. Blick.** The Blickling Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., Nos. 58, 63, 1874–1876. Quoted by page and line.

Boutr. (Btwk.) Scrd. Screadunga. Anglo-Saxonica maximam partem inedita publicavit C. G. Bouterwek, Elberfeld, 1858. Quoted by page and line.

Brand. Popular Antiquities of Great Britain, edited, from the materials collected by John Brand, by W. C. Hazlitt. Three vols. London, 1870.

Bridf[r]. Bridferth's Enchiridion contained in MS. No. 328 in the Ashmolean Library (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 103). Quoted by folio. This MS. is printed in Anglia viii. 298–337, and later references are to this edition by page and line.

Bt.; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae, edited by the Rev. S. Fox. Bohn's Antiquarian Library, London, 1864. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Bt. Met. Fox *and* **Bt. Tupr.** The Anglo-Saxon metrical version of the metrical portions of Boethius, with a verse translation by M. Tupper. At the end of the previous work. Quoted by number of metre and line.

Bt.; Rawl. Boethii Consolationis Philosophiae libri v Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, Oxoniae, 1698. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Btwk. Cædmon's Biblische Dichtungen, herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek. Erster Theil, Gütersloh, 1854. The references are to the Anglo-Saxon piece 'De officiis diurnalium et nocturnalium horarum,' preface, pp. cxcivccxxii. Quoted by page and line.

Btwk. Scrd. v. Boutr. Scrd.

Byrht. Th. The poem on the battle of Maldon in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. Quoted by page and line.

C. L. Castel off Love, edited by R. F. Weymouth, Philol. Soc., 1864. Quoted by line.

C. M. Cursor Mundi, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S. Quoted by line.

C. R. Ben. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule contained in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 122. Quoted by chapter. In the latter part of the Dictionary references are given to the work noticed under R. Ben., in which this MS. is used.

Cambr. MS. Ps. = Ps. Spl. C. (q. v.).

Canon. Hrs. Appendix to Hickes' Letters to a Popish Priest. Quoted by page and line. The piece is printed in Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, by E. Thompson, London, 1875 (2nd edition).

Cant. Ab. (Abac., Habac., Abac. Lamb.). A gloss of Habakkuk, 3, 2–19, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 189–191. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Abac. Surt. A gloss of the same material as the preceding, printed in An Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., No. 19. Quoted by page and line.

Cant. (Cantic.) An. A gloss of the song of Hannah (I. Sam. 2, 1–10), contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 185 b–186 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Es. A gloss of Isaiah 12, 1–6, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folio 184. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Ez. (Cant. Ezech. Lamb.). A gloss of Isaiah 38, 10–20, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 184 b–185 b. Quoted by verse (in some instances the folio of the MS. is also given).

Cant. M. (Moys., Moys. Lamb.). A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 186 b–189. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. M. ad fil. (Moys. Isrl. Lamb.). A gloss of Deuteronomy 32, 1–43, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 191–195. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. Mar. A gloss of Luke 1, 46–55, contained in the same

MS. as the preceding, on folios 198–198 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Moys. Ex. (Cantic. Móys.); Thw.: Cant. Moys. Thw. A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Cant. Zach. A gloss of Luke 1, 68–79, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 197–198. Quoted by verse.

Cart. Eadgif. R. A charter of Queen Eadgifu, v. Chart. Th. 201.

Cath. Ang. (Angl.). Catholicon Anglicum, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. 75, 1881. Quoted by page.

Cd.; Th. (*later* **Cd. Th.**). Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scripture, in Anglo-Saxon, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Chart. Erl. A Handbook to the Land Charters, and other Saxonic Documents, by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1888. Quoted by page and line.

Chart. (Ch.) Th. Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1865. Quoted by page and line.

Chauc. The abbreviations used in connexion with Chaucer are not given as not requiring explanation.

Chr.; Erl. Two of the Saxon Chronicles parallel with supplementary extracts from the others, edited by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1865. Quoted by year, and by page and line.

Chr.; Gib. Chronicon Saxonicum, Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, Oxon., 1692.

Chr.; Ing. The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. James Ingram, 1823.

Chr.; Th. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several original authorities. Edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe, Master of the Rolls Series, 1861. Quoted by year, and by page, line, and column.

Chron. Abing. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Master of the Rolls Series, 1858.

Chron. Vilodun. Chronicon Vilodunense, sive de vita et miraculis sanctae Edithae, cur. W. H. Black. Quoted by line.

Cl. and Vig. Dict. An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.

Cod. Dip. B. Cartularium Saxonicum: a collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History, by Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1883–1893. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Dip. (Dipl.) Kmbl. Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, opera Johannis M. Kemble. Publications of the English Historical Society, 1839–1848. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Exon. v. Exon. Th.

Coll. Monast. Th. *or* **Wrt.** Colloquium ad pueros linguae Latinae locutione exercendos ab Ælfrico compilatum. Printed in Thorpe's Analecta (v. An. Th.), or in Wright's Vocabularies (v. Wrt. Voc. i.). Quoted by page and line.

Confess. Pecc. (Peccat.). A gloss of a 'Confessio pro peccatis ad Deum,' contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 182 b–183 b.

Corp. Gl. (ed.) Hessels. An eighth-century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, edited by J. H. Hessels, Cambridge, 1890. Quoted by page and number of word.

Cot. In the earlier part of the Dictionary several glossaries found among the Cotton MSS. are referred to by this abbreviation. These glossaries are printed in Wrt. Voc. i., ii., to which works later references are given; in a supplement to the Dictionary similar references will be found to replace the abbreviation in question.

D. Arth. Morte Arthure; or the Death of Arthur, edited by Edm. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1871. Quoted by line.

Dep. Rich. Richard the Redeles, an Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 54, 1873. Quoted by passus and line.

Destr. Tr. The Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy, edited by G. A. Panton and D. Donaldson, E.E.T.S., Nos. 39, 56. Quoted by line.

Deut. The Anglo-Saxon version of Deuteronomy in Thw. Hept. (q. v.) or in Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Wilh. Mich. Grein, erster Band, 1872. Quoted by chapter and verse.

Dial. v. Gr. Dial.

Dief. Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache, von Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach, 1851.

Dietr. Dietrich's Commentatio de Kynewulfi poetae aetate, Marburg, 1859–1860.

Dóm. L. Be Dómes Dæge, an Old English version of the Latin poem ascribed to Bede. Edited with other short poems from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 65, 1876. Quoted by page and line.

E. D. S. (Publ.). The publications of the English Dialect Society.

E. E. T. S. The publications of the Early English Text Society.

E. G. English Gilds, edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, E.E.T.S., No. 40, 1870. Quoted by page and line.

Earle A.S. Lit. Anglo-Saxon Literature. By John Earle. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1884.

Ecclus. The book of Ecclesiasticus.

Elen. Grm. v. Grmm. A. u. E.

Elen. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by J. M. Kemble. Part II. Elene and Minor Poems, London, 1856.

Engl. Stud. Englische Studien. Organ für englische Philologie. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eugen Kölbing.

Ep. Gl. (Gloss. Ep.). The Epinal Glossary, Latin and Old-English of the eighth century. Edited by Henry Sweet. Printed for the Philological and Early English Text Societies, 1883. Quoted by page, column and line.

Equin. vern. An Anglo-Saxon summary of Bede's De Temporibus, referred to in Wanley's Catalogue under the heading De equinoctio vernali. It is printed in Lchdm. iii. pp. 232–280, and the quotations from the work are, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, from this printed form. v. Æqu. Vern.

Erf. Gl. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in a MS. preserved in the Amplomian library at Erfurt. Printed in the oldest English Texts, edited by Henry Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885.

Ettm. Lexicon Anglosaxonicum, edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1851.

Ettm. Poet. Anglosaxonum poetae atque scriptores prosaici. Edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1850.

Ex. The Anglo-Saxon version of Exodus. v. Deut.

Exod. Thw. v. preceding.

Exon.; Th. (*later* **Exon. Th.**). Codex Exoniensis. A Collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, from a MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1842. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Fer. Sir Ferumbras, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. xxiv., 1879. Quoted by line.

Fins. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of the Fight at Finnesburg, edited by Benjamin Thorpe. In the same volume with Beo. Th. (q. v.).

Fl. a. Bl. Floriz and Blauncheflur, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, contained in the Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble (v. Elen. Kmbl.).

Frag. Phlps. Fragment of Ælfric's Grammar, Ælfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and the Body, in the orthography of the twelfth century, edited by Sir T. Phillipps, London, 1838.

Frag. Recd. The same poem as Frag. Kmbl., printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Fulg. S. Fulgentii Regulae Monachorum, an Anglo-Saxon gloss of the Latin work contained in MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3 (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 91).

Gam. The Tale of Gamelin, edited by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1884. Quoted by line.

Gaw. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 4, 1864. Quoted by line.

Gen. The Anglo-Saxon version of Genesis. v. Deut.

Gen. and Ex. The Story of Genesis and Exodus, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 7, 1865. Quoted by line.

Gen. pref. Thw. The Anglo-Saxon preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Germ. Die Bouloneser Angelsächsischen Glossen zu Prudentius. Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred Holder. In vol. xi. (new series) of Germania. Quoted by page and number preceding the gloss. v. Gl. Prud., Gl. Prud. H., Glos. Prudent. Recd.

Gl. Amplon. Glossae Amplonianae, ed. Oehler in Jahn's Jahrb. 13, 1847.

Gl. E. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in MS. Cott. Cleopatra A III. (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 238). Printed in Wrt. Voc. ii. pp. 70 sqq., whence, except at the beginning, quotations are taken.

Gl. M. An Anglo-Saxon Gloss of Aldhelm's De laude virginitatis, published in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, Leipzig, 1830. Quoted by page. See Hpt. Gl., where the same gloss is referred to.

Gl. Mett. Glossae Mettenses in Mone Anzeiger, 1839.

Gl. Prud. (1). Glosses to Prudentius in Mone Anzeiger, 1839. Quoted by number of gloss. From the same MS. as that given under Germ.

Gl. Prud. (2). The same abbreviation as the preceding has also sometimes been used for another work, which elsewhere is referred to as Glos. Prud. (q. v.) or simply Prud. The quotations, however, in this case are by paragraph.

Gl. Prud. H. This is the gloss given under Germ. (q. v.). The quotations are by folio instead of by page.

Gl. Wülck. v. Wülck.

Glos. Brux. Recd. An Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary taken from a MS. in the Royal Library at Brussels. It is printed in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 62 sqq., and to this edition alone, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, references are given.

Glos. Epnl. Recd. The Epinal Glossary printed (but not published) in Appendix B of An Account of the most important Public Records of Great Britain (Publications of the Record Commissioners), London, 1836.

Glos. Prud. *or* **Prud.** Englische Übersetzungen der lateinischen Erklärungen von Bildern zur Psychomachie des Prudentius entlehnt: (A) einer Hs. im Britischen Museum, Cotton. Cleop. C. viii, (B) einer Cambridger Hs., Corpus Christi College 23, published by J. Zupitza in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. 8 (new series), 1876. Quoted by paragraph and MS.

Glos. Prudent. Recd. The glosses given under Germ., printed in the same work as the Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Gloss. Ep. v. Ep. Gl.

Glostr. Frag. Legends of Saint Swiđun and Sancta Maria Ægyptiaca, published by John Earle, M.A., London, 1861.

Gospel of Nicodemus. Quoted from The Apocryphal New Testament. Printed for William Hone, 1820. Tenth edition, London, 1872.

Goth. Gothic; the text referred to has been Die Gothischen Sprachdenkmäler, herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann. v. Dief.

Gow. Confessio Amantis of John Gower, edited by R. Pauli, London, 1857. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Greg. Die englische Gregorlegende, herausgegeben von F. Schulz, Königsberg, 1876. Quoted by line.

Gr. (Greg.) Dial. The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Dialogues. Quoted from Lye. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 71.

Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Dr. E. G. Graff. Berlin, 1834–1842.

Grm. (**Grmm. Gr.**). Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe.

Grm[m]. A. u. E. (**And. u. El.**). Andreas und Elene. Herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm. Cassel, 1840.

Grm[m]. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm. Zweite Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1844.

Grm[m]. Gesch. D. S. (**Gsch.**). Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, von Jacob Grimm. 3. (2.) Ausgabe, Leipzig, 1868.

Grm. Mythol. The first edition of Grmm. D. M.

Grm[m]. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1854.

Guthl. (**Gu.**); **Gdwin.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland, edited by C. W. Goodwin, London, 1848. Quoted by chapter (Guthl.) and by page and line (Gdwin.).

H. (**K.**) **de visione Isaiae.** The reference is to Wanley's Catalogue, p. 27, l. 9; the passage will be found Wulfst. 44, 23.

H. M. Hali Meidenhad, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 18, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 46, 1871. Quoted by page and line.

H. S. Robert of Brunne's Handling Sinne, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club, 1862. Quoted by line.

H. Z. (**Hpt., Hpt. Zeit[sch].**). Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, herausgegeben von Moritz Haupt.

Hall. (**Halliw., Halwl.**) **Dict.** A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by J. O. Halliwell. Seventh edition, London, 1872.

Handl. Synne. v. H. S.

Harl. Gl. 978. This glossary is printed at p. 139 of Wrt. Voc. i.

Havel. The Lay of Havelok the Dane, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. iv., 1868. Quoted by line.

Hél. Héliand. Herausgegeben von Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1866.

Heli. Schmel. Heliand. Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Edidit J. A. Schmeller, 1830.

Hem. (**Heming.**). Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearne, Oxon., 1723. Tom. ii.

Herb.; Lchdm. i. An Anglo-Saxon Herbarium printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph (Herb.), and by page and line. See Lchdm.

Hexam. (**Hex.**); **Norm.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.

2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter (Hexam.), and by page and line (Norm.).

Hick. Thes. Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus, auctore G. Hickesio, Oxoniae, 1705.

Hick. Diss. Ep. (Hickes' Diss.). G. Hickesii de antiquae litteraturae septentrionalis utilitate dissertatio epistolaris, Oxoniae, 1703. Contained in vol. i. of the preceding.

Hom.=O. E. Homl.

Hom. de Comp. Cord. Cited by Dr. Bosworth from Lye.

Hom. S Cal. Jan. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 28. [v. ge-þryle, the reference to which=Homl. Th. i. 34, 34.]

Homl. As[s]. Angelsächsische Homilien und Heiligenleben, herausgegeben von Bruno Assman, Kassel, 1889. [Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, 3. Band.] Quoted by page and line of section.

Homl. Blick. v. Blickl. Homl.

Homl. in nat. Innoc. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 76. [v. ærst, the reference to which=Homl. Th. i. 78, 18.]

Homl. Pasc. Daye. A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter. Imprinted (with other works of Ælfric) at London by John Daye, 1567.

Homl. Pasc. Lisl. The same homily as the preceding, published in 1623 by Lisle. The homily is printed in Homl. Th. ii. 262.

Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Metrical Lives of Saints, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Nos. 76, 82, 94, 1881–85–90. Quoted by volume, homily and line.

Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited by B. Thorpe for the Ælfric Society, London, 1844–1846. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Horn (K[ing] Horn). King Horn, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Hpt. v. H. Z.

Hpt. Gl. Die Angelsächsischen Glossen in dem Brüsseler Codex von Aldhelms Schrift De Virginitate, published in vol. ix. of Haupt's Zeitschrift, by K. Bouterwek. Quoted by page and line.

Hpt. Zeit[sch]. v. H. Z.

Hymn. ad Mat. Hymnus ad Matutinos Dies Dominicos, contained in fols. 195–196 of Ps. Lamb. Quoted by verse.

Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles. (Hymn.). The piece referred to will be found printed in Homl. Th. ii. 576 sqq.

Hymn. L.=Hymn. ad Mat.

Hymn. Lye=Hymnarium in Cott. MS. Jul. A. 6.

Hymn. Surt. Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Surtees Society, vol. xxiii., 1851. Quoted by page and line.

Hymn. T. P. An Anglo-Saxon gloss of Dan. 3, 57–88, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. on folios 196–197. Quoted by verse.

Icel. Icelandic; the forms are taken from Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary.

Invent. Crs. Recd. The poem in the Codex Vercellensis on the finding of the Cross (v. Elen. Kmbl.), edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Andr. Recd.

Jamieson. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged by J. Johnstone. A new edition by J. Longmuir, Edinburgh, 1877.

Japx. Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet, who wrote about 1650.

Jellinghaus. Die Westfälischen Ortsnamen nach ihren Grundwörtern, von H. Jellinghaus. Kiel und Leipzig, 1896.

Jn. The Gospel of St. John. v. Mt.

Job Thw. A portion of Ælfric's homily on Job (v. Homl. Th. ii. 446) printed in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Jos. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Joshua. v. Deut.

Jos. (2). (Jos. of Arith.). Joseph of Arimathie, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 44, 1871.

Josc. For the passage under *sliten* cited from Joscelin by Lye, see Lk. Spt. p. 2, 11. For Joscelin's Dictionary see Wanl. Cat. p. 101.

Jud. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Judges. v. Deut.

Jud. (2) (Jud. Thw.). Where the quotation is by page and line the reference is to the matter printed in Thw. Hept. at the end of the book of Judges.

Jud. (3). See under the contractions used in Grein's Dictionary.

Jud. Civ. Lund. Judicia Civitatis Lundoniae. L. Ath. v.; Th. i. 228.

Judth.; Thw. (*later* Judth. Thw.). The poem of Judith printed at the end of Thw. Hept. Quoted by section (Judth.), and by page and line (Thw.).

Jul. (Juliana). The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited by O. Cockayne and T. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 51, 1872. Quoted by page and line.

K. Alis. v. Alis.

Kath. The Life of Saint Katherine; in the earlier part of the Dictionary reference is to the edition of Rev. J. Morton, later to that of Dr. E. Einenkel, E.E.T.S., No. 80, 1884. Quoted by line. The correspondence of lines in the two editions is marked in the later.

Kent. Gl. Kentische Glossen des neunten Jahrhunderts, published in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. ix., new series, by J. Zupitza. These glosses, from MS. Cott. Vesp. D 6, are on the book of Proverbs, and in the earlier part of the Dictionary the abbreviation used is Prov.; in this case the quotation is by chapter, in the other by the number of the gloss.

Ker. Kero, the name assumed to be that of the author of a glossary, and of a gloss of the Benedictine Rule, in the Alemannic dialect.

Kil. Etymologicum Teutonicae linguae, sive dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum, studio et opera Corn. Kiliani Dufflaei, Antverpiae, 1599.

King Horn. v. Horn.

Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. v. Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.

Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. v. Salm. Kmbl.

L.; Th. The following contractions refer to the matter contained in Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, and printed under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, 1840. Quoted by (section and) paragraph (L. —), and by volume, page and line (Th.):—

L. A. G. Alfred and Guthrum's Peace.

L. Ælfc. C. Canons of Ælfric.

L. Ælfc. E. Ælfric's Epistle, 'Quando dividis Chrisma.'

L. Ælfc. P. Ælfric's Pastoral Epistle.

L. Æðelb.=L. Ethb.

L. Æðelst.=L. Ath.

L. Alf. Extracts from Exodus, prefixed to Alfred's Laws.

L. Alf. pol. Laws of King Alfred.

L. Ath. i-v. Laws of King Athelstan.

L. C. E. Ecclesiastical Laws of King Cnut.

L. C. F. Constitutiones de Foresta of King Cnut.

L. C. S. Secular Laws of King Cnut.

L. de Cf. De Confessione (Canons enacted under King Edgar).

L. E. B. Ecclesiastical Compensations (Bôt).

L. Ecg. C. Ecgberti Confessionale.
L. Ecg. E. Excerptiones Ecgberti.
L. Ecg. P. i–iv. Ecgberti Poenitentiale (libri iv.).
L. Ecg. P. addit. Additamenta to the preceding.
L. E. G. Laws of Edward and Guthrum.
L. E. I. Ecclesiastical Institutes.
L. Ed. Laws of King Edward.
L. Ed. C. Laws of King Edward the Confessor.
L. Edg. i, ii. Laws of King Edgar, (i) ecclesiastical, (ii) secular.
L. Edg. C. Canons enacted under King Edgar.
L. Edg. H. Laws of King Edgar (How the Hundred shall be held).
L. Edg. S. Supplement to King Edgar's Laws.
L. Edm. B. Laws of King Edmund (of betrothing a woman).
L. Edm. C. „ „ „ (Concilium Culintonense).
L. Edm. E. „ „ „ (Ecclesiastical).
L. Edm. S. „ „ „ (Secular).
L. Eth. i–ix. Laws of King Ethelred.
L. Ethb. Laws of King Æthelbirht of Kent.
L. Ff. Of Forfang.
L. H. Laws of King Henry I.
L. H. E. Laws of Hlothhære and Eadric.
L. I. P. Institutes of Polity.
L. In. Laws of King Ine.
L. M. I. P. Modus Imponendi Poenitentiam.
L. M. L. Mercian Law.
L. N. P. L. Law of the Northumbrian Priests.
L. O. Oaths.
L. O. D. Ordinance respecting the Dûnsætas.
L. P. M. Of Powerful Men.
L. Pen. Of Penitents.
L. R. Ranks.
L. R. S. Rectitudines Singularum Personarum.
L. Th. C. Theodori Capitula et Fragmenta.
L. Th. P. Theodori Liber Poenitentialis.
L. Wg. Wergilds.
L. Wih. Laws of King Wihtræd.
L. Wil. i–iv. Laws of William the Conqueror.
L. Const. W. Wilkins' (v. Wilk.) edition of the text cited as L. I. P. in Thorpe's Laws.
L. Eádg., L. Eádg. Suppl., L. Eccles., L. Ecg. P. A. = L. Edg., L. Edg. S., L. E. I., L. Ecg. P. addit.
L. Edw. Conf. Schmid. The Laws of King Edward the Confessor in Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. (q.v.).
L. H. R. = H. R.
L. Lund. = L. Ath. v.
L. M. 1, 2, 3. Three books on medicine, contained in Lchdm. ii. Quoted by book and section; in the latter part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. only.
L. Med. ex Quadr. = Med. ex Quadr.
L. N. F. Altenglische Legenden, neue Folge, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1881. Quoted by page and line.
L. S. Lives of Saints, edited by C. Hortsmann, E.E.T.S., No. 87, 1887. Quoted by page and line of poem.
L. Th. Thorpe's edition of the Laws given under L.; Th.
Lambd. Lambard's edition of the Laws printed in 1568.
Laym. Lazamon's Brut, edited by F. Madden, Society of Antiquaries, London, 1847. Quoted by line.
Lchdm. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of early England, edited by O. Cockayne, Master of the Rolls Series, 3 vols. London, 1864–1866. Quoted by volume, page and line.
Leo A. S. Names. A treatise on the local nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, translated from the German of Prof. H. Leo, London, 1852.
Leo A. Sax. Gl. Angelsächsisches Glossar von H. Leo, Halle, 1877.
Lev. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Leviticus. v. Deut.
Lk. The Gospel of St. Luke. v. Mt.
LL. Th. = L. Th.
Lupi Serm. v. Wulfst.
Lye. Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum. Auctore Eduardo Lye. Edidit Owen Manning, London, 1772.

M. H. The MS. so quoted has now been printed. v. Homl. Skt.
Man. ed. Furn. (F). Robert Manning's History of England, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Rolls Series, London, 1887. Quoted by line.
Mand. The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1883.
Manip. Vocab. Levins' Manipulus Vocabulorum, a riming Dictionary, 1570, edited by H. B. Wheatley, E.E.T.S., No. 27, 1867.
Mann. Manning's edition of Lye's A. S. Dict., particularly the Supplement.
Mapes. The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Map, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. xvi., 1841. Quoted by page and line.
March. A comparative grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language, by F. A. March, New York, 1873.
Marg. Seinte Margarete, edited by O. Cockayne (in the same volume as the next). Quoted by line.
Marh. Seinte Marherete, þe meiden ant martyr, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 13, 1866. Quoted by page and line.
Martyr. (Martyrol.). Martyrologium in Bibl. C. C. C. Cant. D. 5. v. Wanl. Catal. p. 106. Alterum exemplar, mutilum licet, multa tamen continens quae in superiori desiderantur, occurrit in Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 10, v. Wanl. Catal. p. 185. The MSS. thus referred to by Lye are used by Cockayne in Shrn. pp. 44–156, and from this edition most passages are taken in the Dictionary. The quotation by month and day of Martyr. makes reference to Shrn. easy.
Med. ex Quadr. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Medicina de Quadrupedis of Sextus Placitus, printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph.
Med. Pec. For the passage given under *ágotenes* with this abbreviation see L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 20.
Menol. Fox. Menologium seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hickesiano Thesauro, edited by S. Fox, London, 1830. Quoted by line.
Met[r]. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of the 14th century, edited by J. Small, Edinburgh, 1862. Quoted by page and line.
Mid. York. Gl. A glossary of words pertaining to the dialect of Mid-Yorkshire, by C. C. Robinson, E.D.S., 1876.
Migne. Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis, par M. L'Abbé Migne, Paris, 1866.
Min. The Poems of Laurence Minot, edited by J. Hall, Oxford, 1887. Quoted by number of poem (or of page) and line.
Mirc. Instructions for Parish Priests by John Myrc, edited by E. Peacock, E.E.T.S., No. 31, 1868. Quoted by line.
Misc. An Old English Miscellany, edited by R. Morris. E.E.T.S., No. 49, 1872. Quoted by page and line.
Mk. The Gospel of St. Mark. v. Mt.
Mobr. Venerabilis Baedae Historia Ecclesiae Gentis Anglorum, cura G. H. Moberly, Oxon., 1869.

Mod. Confit. Confessio et oratio ad Deum, MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 44, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 195. See an edition of this piece, Anglia xi. 112–115.

Mod. Lang. Notes. Modern Language Notes, Baltimore.

Mone. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Literatur und Sprache, Leipzig, 1830.

Mone A. A copy of the same glossary as Glos. Brux. Recd. printed in Mone.

Mone B. A copy of the same glossary as Hpt. Gl. printed in Mone.

Morris Spec. i. Specimens of Early English, edited by R. Morris, Part I. Oxford, 1882. Quoted by page and line of section.

Mort A. Morte Arthure, edited by E. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1865. Quoted by line.

Morte Arthure (Halliwell). From a MS. quoted in Halliwell's Dictionary.

Mt. The Gospel of St. Matthew. Several editions of various versions of the Gospels are referred to, for a detailed notice of which see Prof. Skeat's preface to his edition of St. Mark's Gospel in the series noted below under Kmbl.

Bos. The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels with the versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1865.

Foxe. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon tyme out of Latin into the Vulgare toung of the Saxons, London, printed by John Daye, 1571. This work was published by Fox, the Martyrologist.

Hat. The Hatton MS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, marked 38. See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

Jun. Quatuor D. N. Jesu Christi Euangeliorum versiones perantiquae duae, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica; illam ex Codice Argenteo depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc curavit Thomas Mareschallus, Dordrechti, 1665.

Kmbl. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions. Cambridge, 1858. The work was begun by J. M. Kemble and completed by Mr. Hardwick. The other Gospels were edited by Prof. Skeat, who in 1887 edited this Gospel also.

Lind. MS. Cott. Nero D. 4. The Latin Text was written in the island of Lindisfarne. See Wanl. Cat. p. 250.

Rl. MS. Bibl. Reg. I. A. xiv. See Wanl. Cat. p. 181.

Rush. MS. Auct. D. ii. 19, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The MS. was at one time in the possession of John Rushworth, deputy-clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and was by him presented to the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 31.

Skt. v. Kmbl.

Stv. An edition of the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels was published by the Surtees Society (Nos. 28, 39, 43, 48, 1854–1865), the first volume being edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, the last three by G. Waring.

Th. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Holy Gospels, edited by B. Thorpe, London and Oxford, 1842.

War. v. Stv.

N. Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglicum Laurentii Noelli, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 102.

N. P. Nugae Poeticae. Select pieces of Old English popular poetry, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1844. Quoted by page.

Nar. Narratiunculae Anglice conscriptae, edited by O. Cockayne, London, 1861. Quoted by page and line.

Nat. S. Greg. Els. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, translated into Modern English by Elizabeth Elstob, London, 1709 (cf. Homl. Th. ii. 116). Quoted by page and line.

Nath. (Nathan). Nathanis Judaei legatio ad Tiberium Caesarem. It is contained in a MS. preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, described in Wanl. Cat. p. 152, and has been edited in Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by C. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, 1851. v. St. And., under which abbreviation references by page and line are given except in the earlier part of the Dictionary.

Nicod. (Nic.); Thw. (Nicod. Thw.). An Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, printed in Thw. Hept.

Num. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Numbers. v. Deut.

O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by F. H. Stratmann, Krefeld, 1868. Quoted by line.

O. E[ngl.] Homl. Old English Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., first series, Nos. 29, 32; second series, No. 53, 1867–1868, 1873. Quoted by series, page and line.

O. E. Misc. = Misc.

O. Frs. Old Frisian; the forms are taken from Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Karl von Richthofen, Göttingen, 1840.

O. H. Ger. Old High German. v. Grff.

O. L. Ger. Old Low German; the references are mostly to Kleinere altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, herausgegeben von M. Heyne, Paderborn, 1877.

O. Nrs. v. Icel.

O. Sax. v. Hēl.

Obs. Lun. De obseruatione lune, printed from MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 30 b in Lchdm. iii. 184.

Octo Vit. cap[it]. A homily De octo vitiis et de xii. abusivis, in a MS. of the Bodleian, Cod. Jun. 24, p. 329 (Wanl. Cat. p. 42). It is printed in O. E. Homl. i. 296–304. Cf. also Homl. Skt. i. 16, 246–384.

Octov. Octovian Imperator in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. iii., 1810. Quoted by line.

Off. episc[op.]. The reference seems to be to the matter printed in Thorpe's Laws from Cod. Jun. 121, and referred to as L. I. P. (e. g. *â-wildian* will be found, Th. ii. 322, 15).

Off. reg[um]. The same MS. as the preceding seems sometimes to be referred to, e. g. *efen-wel* occurs Th. ii. 324, 2: but *bæc-slitol* I have noted only Wulfst. 72, 16, where the MS. is Cod. Jun. 99 (Wanl. Cat. p. 27).

Orm. The Ormulum, edited by R. M. White, Oxford, 1852. Quoted by line.

Ors.; Bos. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the compendious history of the world by Orosius, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1859. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Bos.).

Ors. Hav. The edition of Orosius by Havercamp, Leyden, 1738.

Ors.; Swt. King Alfred's Orosius, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 79, 1883. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Ottf. Otfrid's Krist, edited by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831.

P. B. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Philol. Soc., 1862. Quoted by number of piece and line (or stanza).

P. R. L. P. Political, Religious, and Love Poems, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 15, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

P. S. The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. vi., 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Palgrv. Eng. Com. Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, London, 1834.

Pall. Palladius on Husbondrie, edited by B. Lodge and S. T. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., Nos. 52 and 72, 1872 and 1879. Quoted by page and line of book.

Parten. The Romans of Partenay, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 22, 1866. Quoted by line.

Past.; Hat. An Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, contained in a MS. (Hatton 20) preserved in the Bodleian Library. Quoted by chapter and paragraph of an edition of the Cura Pastoralis by J. Stephen, London, 1629 (Past.), and by folio and line of MS. (Hat.).

Past.; Swt. The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care from the Hatton MS. and the Cotton MSS., edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., Nos. 45 and 50, 1871–1872. Quoted by chapter (Past.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Peccat[orum] Medio[ina] = L. Pen. (e. g. *âspîwan* may be found L. Pen. 5; Th. ii. 278, 22).

Pegge's Kenticisms. An Alphabet of Kenticisms by Samuel Pegge, 1735. E. D. S., 1876.

Piers [P.]. The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman (Text B), E. E. T. S., No. 38, 1869. [Texts A and C are Nos. 28 and 54.] Quoted by passus and line.

Piers P. Crede. Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 30, 1867. Quoted by line.

Pl. Cr. = Piers P. Crede.

Pol. Songs Wrt. = P. S.

Pr. C. The Pricke of Conscience, by R. Rolle de Hampole, edited by R. Morris, Philol. Soc., 1863. Quoted by line.

Pref. [Ælfc.]. Thw. Ælfric's preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Pref. (Procem.) R. Conc[ord]. Prohemium regularis concordie Anglicae nationis monachorum (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, v. Wanl. Cat., p. 193). This is edited in Anglia, vol. xiii. p. 365, and in the later part of the Dictionary this edition is referred to.

Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. Komposition und Quellen der Rätsel des Exeterbuches, von Dr. August Prehn, Paderborn, 1883.

Proclam. H. III. The only English Proclamation of Henry III, edited by Alex. J. Ellis, Philol. Soc., 1868.

Prompt. [Parv.]. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, recensuit Albertus Way, Camden Soc., Nos. xxv., liv., lxxxix., 1843–1865. Quoted by page.

Prov. Glosses on the book of Proverbs, which are printed as noticed under Kent. Gl. Quoted by chapter (and verse).

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms in Salm. Kmbl. (q. v.) Part III. pp. 258–268. Quoted by number.

Prud. v. Gl. Prud. (2).

Ps. An Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847. Quoted by psalm and verse.

Ps. Grn. The edition of the metrical version of Psalms 51–150 in Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie. 2. Band. Göttingen, 1858.

Ps. Lamb. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace. It is thus described by Wanley: Psalterium D. Hieronymi Gallicum, Astericis et obolis, punctisque Musicis subjectis notatum, una cum interlineata Versione Saxonica, Catalogue, p. 268.

Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus. A Johanne Spelmanno D. Hen. fil. editum. E vetustissimo exemplari MS. in Bibliotheca ipsius Henrici, et cum tribus aliis non multo minus vetustis collatum, Londini, 1640. The MS. used by Spelman subsequently was in the library at Stowe, and has been described by Dr. O'Conor in his account of that library. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Lord Ashburnham. Of the three collated MSS., which Spelman refers to under the letters C, T, M, the first is in the University Library at Cambridge, see Wanl. Cat. p. 152; the second is in the library of Trin. Coll. Camb., and has been edited by F. Harsley, E.E.T.S., No. 92, 1889 (Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter); the third is Arundel MS. No. 60 in the British Museum. The printed edition, as regards C and T, was collated with those MSS. for Dr. Bosworth by Dr. Aldis Wright, and many corrections were made.

Ps. Stev. *or* **Surt.** An Anglo-Saxon Psalter (printed from MS. Cott. Vesp. A. 1), edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847.

Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metrice composita. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato descripsit et edidit B. Thorpe, Oxonii, 1835.

Ps. Trin. Camb. = Ps. Spl. T.

Ps. Vos[sii]. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. given by Isaac Vossius to Francis Junius (MS. Bodl. Junius 27). See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

R., Lye. Ælfric's Vocabulary, transcribed by or for Junius from a MS. in the possession of Reubens the painter, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 96. It was printed by Somner at the end of his Dictionary, and will be found in Wrt. Voc. i. 15.

R. Ben. Die Angelsächsische Prosabearbeitung der Benedictinerregel, herausgegeben von A. Schröer, Kassel, 1885. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Ben. Interl. The Rule of S. Benet. Latin and Anglo-Saxon interlinear version. Edited by H. Logeman, E.E.T.S., No. 90, 1888. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Brun[ne]. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne), published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1725. Quoted by page and line.

R[eg.] Conc[ord]. v. Pref. R. Conc.

R. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1724. Quoted by page and line.

R. R. The Romaunt of the Rose, formerly attributed to Chaucer. Quoted by line.

R. S. Religious Songs, edited by Thomas Wright, Percy Soc., vol. xi., 1843. Quoted by number of piece and line.

Rask Hald. Björn Halldórsson's Icelandic-Latin Dictionary, edited by Rask, 1814.

Recd.; Wrt. Voc. v. Glos. Brux. Recd.

Rel[iq.] Ant[iq.]. Reliquiae Antiquae. Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, edited by T. Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols., London, 1845. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rich. Richard Coer de Lion, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii. 3–278. Quoted by line.

Rol. H. Richard Rolle of Hampole and his followers, edited by C. Horstmann. 2 vols., London, 1895. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood, a poem in the Vercelli MS., published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Rood Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed as Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (Latin and interlinear Anglo-Saxon versions), Surtees Soc., No. 10, 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. On Anglo-Saxon Runes. By J. M. Kemble. Archaeologia, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxviii., London, 1840. Quoted by page and line.

Runic pm. Kmbl. A poem printed in the above paper. Quoted by page and line.

S. de Fide Cathol. This homily is printed Homl. Th. i. 274.

Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, by J. M. Kemble. Printed for the Ælfric Society, London, 1845–1848. The poetical part is quoted by line, the prose by page and line.

Sax. Engl. The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest, by J. M. Kemble. 2 vols., London, 1876.

Schmid [A. S. Gesetz.]. Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. Herausgegeben von Dr. R. Schmid, Leipzig, 1858.

Scint. Defensoris Liber Scintillarum, with an interlinear Anglo-Saxon version, edited by E. W. Rhodes, E.E.T.S., No. 93, 1889. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line of the interlinear version. App. [Lib.] Scint. refers to the matter in pp. 223–236 of this edition.

Scint. de Praedest. = Scint., pp. 226-228.

Scóp. Th. The Scóp or Gleeman's Tale printed in Beo. Th.

Scot. Scottish. v. Jamieson.

Seebohm Vill. Comm. The English Village Community examined in its relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, by F. Seebohm, London, 1890.

Serm. Creat. = Homl. Th. i. 8–28. (v. ge-dæman, *where read* ge-clæman.)

Shor[eham]. The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc. vol. xxviii., 1849. Quoted by page.

Shrn. The Shrine. A Collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by O. Cockayne, London, 1864–1870. Quoted by page and line.

Skt. Dict. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1879–1882.

Solil. Soliloquia Augustini Selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege, MS. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1. (Printed in Shrn. pp. 163–204.) v. Wanl. Cat. p. 218.

Som. Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, by E. Somner, Oxon., 1659.

Somn. De somniorum diuersitate (MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 25 b) *and* De somniorum eventu (v. Wanl. Cat. p. 40). The two pieces are printed Lchdm. iii. pp. 198–214, 168–176. Quoted by number of paragraph in the two combined. (In the later part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. iii.)

Soul Kmbl. The departed soul's address to the body, a poem in the Vercelli MS. published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Soul Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Spec. Specimens of Lyric Poetry composed in England in the reign of Edward I, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc., vol. iv., 1842. Quoted by page and line.

St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 1851.

Swt. A. S. Prim. An Anglo-Saxon Primer by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1882.

Swt. [A. S.] Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader, in prose and verse, by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1876.

Techm. Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, begründet und herausgegeben von F. Techmer, Leipzig. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Te Dm. Lamb. (Te Deum; Lamb.). An interlinear version of the Te Deum in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. It is also cited as Hymn ad Mat.

Te Dm. Lye. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 222.

Te Dm. Thomson. A version of the same in Thomson's Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, 1849.

Text. Rof. Textus de Ecclesia Roffensi. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 273.

Th. An[al.] (Anlct.). v. An. Th.

Th. Ap[ol.]. v. Ap. Th.

Th. Ch[art.] (Diplm.). v. Chart. Th.

Th. Lapbg. A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg by B. Thorpe, London, 1845.

Th. Ll. v. L.; Th.

Thw. Hept. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiae Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit Edwardus Thwaites, Oxoniae, 1698. v. Wanl. Cat. pp. 67-68, 152.

Torrent of Portugal. An English Metrical Romance, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1842.

Tr. and Cr. Chaucer's Troilus and Creseyde. Quoted by book and line.

Tract. de Spir. Septif. A homily De Septiformi Spiritu. See Wulfst. 50–56.

Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa. Rolls Series, 1865–1886. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Trist. Die Nordische und die Englische Version der Tristan-Saga, herausgegeben von E. Kölbing, Heilbronn, 1882–1883. Quoted by line.

Txts. The Oldest English Texts, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885. Quoted by page and number of gloss (or by line).

Tynd. Tyndal's version of the New Testament.

V. Ps. = Ps. Vos.

Vit. Swith. See either Glostr. Frag. or Homl. Skt. i. 21.

W. Cat. = Wanl. Cat.

W. F. (Wells Frag.). MS. of the A.S. version of the Benedictine Rule in the possession of the Chapter at Wells, printed in R. Ben.

W. S. West-Saxon.

Wald. Two leaves of King Waldere's Lay, published by George Stevens, Copenhagen. Quoted by line.

Wanl. Cat[al.]. Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS., forming the third volume of Hickes' Thesaurus, Oxoniae, 1705.

Wht. Dict. White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary.

Wick. v. Wyc.

Wicklif Select Wrks. Select English Works of John Wyclif, edited by T. Arnold, Oxford, 1869–1871. Quoted by volume and page.

Wilk. Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles, edited by D. Wilkins, London, 1721. Quoted by page and line.

Will. The Romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. i., 1867. Quoted by line.

Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. Biographia Britannica Literaria; or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Anglo-Saxon Period. By Thomas Wright, London, 1842.

Wrt. Popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1841. Quoted by page and line.

Wrt. Provncl. Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, compiled by Thomas Wright, London, 1837.

Wrt. Spec. v. Spec.

Wrt. Voc. [i.]. A volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1857. Quoted by page and number of gloss.

Wrt. Voc. ii. A second volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1873. Quoted by page and line.

Wülck. [Gl.]. Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Second edition, edited by R. P. Wülcker, London, 1884. Quoted by column and line.

Wulfst. Wulfstan. Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen Homilien, herausgegeben von A. Napier, Berlin, 1883. Quoted by page and line.

Wyc. The Holy Bible in the earliest English versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe, edited by Forshall and Madden, Oxford, 1850.

York. Gl. A Glossary of words pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire. E. D. S. Pub., 1876.

Zacher. Das Gothische Alphabet Ulfilas und das Runenalphabet. Eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung von Julius Zacher, Leipzig, 1855.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

[Contractions used in Grein's Lexicon Poeticum are given separately on the next page.]

Ælfc. Gl; Som; Wrt. Voc. Ælfric's Glossary given at the end of Somner's Dictionary, and in A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright (First Series, 1857).
Ælfc. Gr; Som. Ælfric's Grammar, at the end of Somner's Dictionary.
Ælfc. T. Grn. Ælfric de veteri et de novo testamento, in Grein's edition of the Heptateuch.
Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances.
Andr. Kmbl. The Legend of St. Andrew, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, by T. Wright.
Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles; a fragment, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society by J. Morton.
Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Basil admn. The Anglo-Saxon remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by H. W. Norman.
Bd; S. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited by Smith.
Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, edited by Thorpe.
Blickl. Gl. Blickling Glosses, at the end of the Blickling Homilies.
Blickl. Homl. The Blickling Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Boutr. Scrd. Screadunga, edited by C. G. Bouterwek.
Bt; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, edited by Fox (in Bohn's Antiquarian Library).
Bt. Met. Fox. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, at the end of the previous work.
Byrht. Th. The Battle of Maldon, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Cant. Abac. Canticum Abacuc Prophetæ, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
Cant. Moys. Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Cd; Th. Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrases of parts of the Holy Scriptures, edited by Thorpe.
Chart. Th. Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici, edited by Thorpe.
Chauc. Chaucer.
Chr; Erl. Two of the Saxon Chronicles, edited by Earle.
Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, edited by Kemble.
Coll. Monast. Th. Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Confess. Peccat. Confessio Peccatorum, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
Cot. Lye. A MS. of the Cotton Library quoted by Lye in his Dictionary.
Deut. Deuteronomy, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Elen. Kmbl. Elene, or the Recovery of the Cross, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
Ex. Exodus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Exon. Th. Codex Exoniensis, edited by Thorpe.
Fins. Th. The Fight at Finnesburg, at the end of Thorpe's Beowulf.
Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble.
Gen. Genesis, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Graff.
Grmm. A. u. E. Andreas und Elene, herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm.
Grmm. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
Grmm. Gesch. D. S. Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache von Jacob Grimm. Dritte auflage.
Grn. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
Guthl; Gdwin. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, edited by C. W. Goodwin.
Halliw. Dict. Halliwell's Dictionary of archaic and provincial words.
Herb. Herbarium in Vol. I. of Saxon Leechdoms.
Hexam. Norm. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.
Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Lives of Saints, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited for the Ælfric Society by B. Thorpe.
Hpt. Gl. Angelsächsische Glossen, von Bouterwek mitgetheilt in Haupts Zeitschrift ix. (quoted from Leo's Angelsächsische Glossar).
H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
Hymn. Surt. The Latin Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church, edited for the Surtees Society by J. Stevenson.
Icel. Icelandic; the references being to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary.
Jn. Skt. The Gospel of St. John, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
Jos. Joshua, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Jud. Judges, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Judth; Thw. The poem of Judith, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Jul. The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited for the Early English Text Society by Cockayne.
L. Alf; Th. The Laws of King Alfred, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes. The other contractions, being the same as those used by Thorpe, are not given here.
Laym. The Brut of Laȝamon, edited by Sir F. Madden.
Lchdm. i. ii. iii. Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, edited by Cockayne (Master of the Rolls' series, 3 vols.).
Lev. Leviticus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Lk. Skt. The Gospel of St. Luke, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
L. M; Lchdm. v. Lchdm. (L. M. = Liber Medicinalis.)
L. Med. ex Quadr; Lchdm. v. Lchdm.
Menol. Fox. Menologium or Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, edited by Fox.
Met. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of 14th century, edited by J. Small.
Mk. Skt. Lind. *or* Rush. The Gospel of St. Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited for the Syndics of the University Press by W. W. Skeat. (Lind. = Lindisfarne MS. Rush. = Rushworth MS.)
Mt. Kmbl. Lind. *or* Rush. The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited by Kemble. v. preceding.
Nar. Narratiunculæ Anglice Conscriptæ, edited by Cockayne.
Nicod; Thw. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
Num. Numbers, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by Stratmann.
O. E. Homl. Old English Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
O. Frs. refers to Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Dr. Karl Freiherrn von Richthofen.
O. H. Ger. v. Grff.
Orm. The Ormulum, edited by Dr. White.
Ors; Swt. *or* Bos. The Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, edited by Sweet *or* by Bosworth.
O. Sax. The Old Saxon poem of the Heliand.
Past; Swt. King Alfred's version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited for the Early English Text Society by Sweet.
Piers P. The Vision concerning Piers the Plowman, B-text, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall.
Prompt. Parv. Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, lexicon Anglo-latinum princeps, edited for the Camden Society by Way.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms given by Kemble in Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, Part III. (Ælfric Society's publications).
Ps. Lamb. Lambeth Psalter. The references are taken from the copy made under Dr. Bosworth's direction.
Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus, a Johanne Spelmanno editum. (Dr. Bosworth's copy has been collated with the original MSS. and has thus been corrected in many places.)
Ps. Surt. Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson.
Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, edidit Benjamin Thorpe.
R. Ben. Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule (quoted from Lye).
R. Brun. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle translated and continued by Robert Manning of Brunne, edited by Hearne.
Rel. Ant. Reliquiæ Antiquæ, edited by Wright and Halliwell.
R. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Hearne.
Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood; a Dream, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson. (Compare Skeat's collation in the Philological Society's Transactions.)
Runic pm. Kmbl. Runic poem printed by Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Schmid. A. S. Ges. Die gesetze der Angelsachsen, herausgegeben von Reinh. Schmid.
Scot. Scottish; the references being to Jamieson's Dictionary.
Shrn. The Shrine; a collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by Cockayne.
Soul Kmbl. The Departed Soul's Address to the Body, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).
Swt. A. S. Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader in prose and verse, by Henry Sweet.
Th. An. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe.
Th. Ap. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, edited by Thorpe.
Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa (Master of the Rolls' series).
Will. The romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat (Early English Text Society).
Wrt. popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Wright.
Wrt. Voc. A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Wright. (First Series, Liverpool, 1857.)

CONTRACTIONS USED BY GREIN.

Ælf. Tod. Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Chronicle under the year 1036.
Æðelst. Poem on the victory of Athelstan, taken from the Chronicle.
Alm. Almosen, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 467.
An. The legend of St. Andrew.
Ap. The fates of the Apostles, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Az. Azarias, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 185.
B. Beowulf.
Bo. Botschaft des Gemahls, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 472.
By. The death of Byrhtnoth.
Crä. Manna cræftas, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 292.
Cri. Cynewulfs Crist, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 1.
Dan. Daniel, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 216.
Deór. Deors Klage, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 377.
Dôm. Dômes dæg, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 445.
Edg. Eádgâr; poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973, 975.
Edm. Eádmund, from the Chronicle, under the year 942.
Edw. Eádweard, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.
El. Elene, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Exod. Exodus, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 177.
Fä. Fæder lârcwidas, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 300.
Fin. The fight at Finnsburg.
Gen. Genesis, in Thorpes' Cædmon, p. 1.
Gn. C. Versus gnomici (Cotton MS.).
Gn. Ex. Versus gnomici, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 333.
Gú. Legend of St. Guthlac, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 104.
Hö. Höllenfahrt Christi, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 459.
Hy. Hymnen und Gebete.
Jud. The poem of Judith.
Jul. The legend of St. Juliana, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 242.
Kl. Klage der Frau, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 442.
Kr. Das heilige Kreuz, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Leás. Bî manna leáse, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Men. Menologium.
Met. The metres of Alfred.
Môd. Manna môd, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 313.
Pa. Panther, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 355.
Ph. Phönix, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 197.
Phar. Pharao, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 468.
Ps. Psalms, from Thorpe's edition.
Ps. C. The 50th psalm, from one of the Cotton MSS.
Rä. Riddles from the Codex Exoniensis.
Reb. Rebhuhn, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 365.
Reim. Reimlied, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 352.
Ruin. Ruine, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 476.
Rûn. Runenlied, in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Sal. Salomo und Saturn; see above Salm. Kmbl.
Sat. Crist und Satan, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 265.
Seef. Seefahrer, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 306.
Seel. Reden der Seelen, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 367; see also above, Soul Kmbl.
Sch. Wunder der Schöpfung, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 346.
Vid. Vidsîð, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 318.
Vy. Manna wyrde, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 327.
Wal. Walfisch, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 360.
Wand. Wanderer, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 286.

A.

A. It is not necessary to speak of the form of what are often called Anglo-Saxon letters, as all Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin manuscripts of the same age are written in letters of the same form. There is one exception: the Anglo-Saxons had, with great propriety, two different letters for the two distinct sounds of our *th*: the hard þ in *th*in and soo*th*, and the soft ð in *th*ine and soo*th*e, vide Þ, þ. **2.** The indigenous Pagan alphabet of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, called Runes, it must be particularly observed, not only represents our letters, but the names of the letters are significant. The Runes are chiefly formed by straight lines to be easily carved on wood or stone. For instance, the Rune ᚪ âc is not only found in inscriptions on wood and stone, but in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and printed books. In manuscripts and in books, it sometimes denotes the letter **a**; and, at other times, *the oak*, from its Anglo-Saxon name, âc *the oak*. v. **ÂC**, and **RŪN**.

B. The *short* or unaccented Anglo-Saxon **a** is contained in the following words, which are represented by modern English terms of the same import, having the sound of *a* in *man;* as Can, man, span, hand, land, sand, camp, dranc, *etc.* **2.** The short **a** is often found in the final syllables of inflections, -a, -an, -as, -aþ, *etc.* It generally appears in the radix before a doubled consonant, as swamm *a fungus*, wann *wan;* or two different consonants, as mp, mb, nt, nc, ng, *etc.*—Camp, lamb, plante, dranc, lang, *etc.* **3.** The radical short **a** can only stand before a single consonant and *st, sc*, when this single consonant and these double letters are again followed, in the inflections or formative syllables, by *a, o, u* in nouns; and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; and *a, o, u*, and *ia* in verbs; as Dagas, daga from dæg, hwalas from hwæl, fatu from fæt, gastas from gæst, ascas from æsc; *adj.* Smales, smale, smalost, smalu, from smæl *small;* Lates, latu, latost, from læt *late:* Stapan, faran, starian, wafian. Grimm's Deut. Gram. vol. i. p. 223, 2nd edit. 1822. In other cases, the short or unaccented æ is used instead of **a**. See **Æ** in its alphabetical order. **4.** The remarks in **3.** are of great importance in declining words, for monosyllables, ending in a single consonant, in *st* or *sc*, change the æ into **a**, whenever the consonant or consonants are followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and *a, o, u, e* in adjectives, vide **Æ**. **5.** It must be remembered then, that a short **a** cannot stand in a word (1) when it ends in a single consonant, that is, when no inflections of *a, o, u* in nouns follow; as in Stæf, fræt: (2) when in nouns a single consonant is followed by *e;* as Stæfes, stæfe, wæter: (3) when the word has any other double consonants besides *st, sc*, though followed by *a, o, u;* as Cræft, cræfta, ægru *n. pl. of* æg: (4) in contracted words, when æ is not in the last syllable; as Æcer, *pl.* æceras, æcerum, contracted æcras, æcrum; wæpen, *pl.* wæpenu; mægen, *pl.* mægenu, contracted wæpnu, and mægnu. **6.** Though I have given in **C. 3.** the reasons, which Grimm assigns for making the prefixed a-, long, I believe it is generally short in *A. Sax.* as in *Eng.* a-bide = *A. Sax.* a-bîdan = bîdan, so a-cende = cende: — Ic todæg cende [cende Surt; acende Spl. T; Th.] ðē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. A-beran = beran *to bear:*— Hefige byrðyna man aberan ne mæg *a man is not able to bear heavy burdens*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 4. A-biddan = biddan *to ask, pray:*—Abiddaþ [biddaþ Cott.] hine *pray to him*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Ic bidde ðē, Drihten *I pray to thee, Lord*, Gen. 19, 18. It is evident by these examples that words have the same meaning with and without the prefixed a-: this a- was not prominent or long, and therefore this prefix is left unaccented in this Dictionary. **7.** a- prefixed, sometimes denotes *Negation, deterioration*, or *opposition*, as *From, out, away;* thus awendan *to turn from, subvert*, from wendan *to turn;* amôd *out of* or *without mind, mad;* adôn *to do away, banish*, composed of a *from*, dôn *to do*, vide **Æ**. The prefixed a- does not always appear to alter the signification: in this case it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon,—thus, Aberan *to bear;* abrecan *to break;* abîtan *to bite*. The prefixed a-, in such cases, seems to add some little force or intensity to the original signification of the word to which it is joined,—thus, fǽran *to make afraid;* terrere: a-fǽran *to terrify, dismay, astound;* exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere.

C. The *long* Anglo-Saxon **â** is accented, and words containing this long or accented **â** are now represented by English terms, with the vowel sounded like *o* in *no* and *bone*. The following words have either the same or an analogous meaning, both in English and Anglo-Saxon: Hâm *home*, ân *one*, bân *bone*, hân *hone*, stân *stone*, sâr *sore*, râp *rope*, lâr *lore*, gâst *ghost*, wrât *wrote*. Sometimes the accented or long **â** is represented in English by *oa;* as Âc *an oak*, gâd *a goad*, lâd *load*, râd *road*, brâd *broad*, fâm *foam*, lâm *loam*, sâpe *soap*, âr *oar*, bâr *boar*, hâr *hoar*, bât *boat*, gât *goat*, âta *oat*, âþ *oath*, lâþ *loath*. Occasionally **â** becomes *oe* in English; as Dâ *a doe*, fâ *a foe*, tâ *toe*, wâ *woe;* but the *oe*, in these words, has the sound of *o* in *no*. The same may be said of *oa* in *oak, goad*. Hence it appears that the Anglo-Saxon **â** is represented by the modern English *o, oa*, and *oe*, which have the sound of *o* in *no* and *bone;* as Râd *rode* (*p. of ride*), râd *a road*, and dâ, *a doe*. Deut. Gram. von Jacob Grimm, vol. i. pp. 358, 397, 398, 3rd edit. 1840. **2.** The long **â** is often changed into æ; as Lâr *lore*, lǽran *to teach*, ân *one*, ǽnig *any*. **3.** The following is a precise summary from Grimm of the prefixed â-, long or accented. The prefixed â- is long because it is a contraction and represents the preposition æf *of, off, from, away, out of*, or the preposition on *on, in, upon, into*, or as the *Lat.* in and *Eng.* un; as, â-dûne for æf-dûne, â-wendian for æf-wendian, â-drædan for on-drædan, â-gean for on-gean, â-tŷnan *to unshut, open*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13, for on-tŷnan, un-tŷnan *to open*. Â, as an inseparable particle, is long because it represents the inseparable prefixed particles ar, ur, ir, in *O. H. Ger.* and *O. Sax.* commonly expressing the meaning of the Latin prepositions *ab, ex, ad*, etc: *A. Sax.* â-hebban, *O. H. Ger.* ur-hefan *elevare; A. Sax.* â-fyllan, *O. H. Ger.* ar-fullan *implere; A. Sax.* â-beran, *O. H. Ger.* ar-peran *ferre, efferre; A. Sax.* â-scînan, *O. H. Ger.* ir-scînan *clarescere*. The peculiar force which this particle imparts to different verbs may correspond (1) to the Latin ex *out*, as â-gangan *to go out;* exire: (2) to the English *up*, as â-hleápan *to leap up;* exsilire: â-fyllan *to fill up;* implere: (3) it expresses the idea of an origin, *becoming, growing*, â-blacian *to blacken, to become black;* â-heardian *to grow hard:* (4) it corresponds to the Latin *re*, as â-geban *reddere*, â-lôsian *redimere*, â-sêcan *requirere:* (5) it is often used merely to render a verb transitive, or to impart a greater force to the transitive meaning of the simple verb,—â-beódan *offerre*, â-ceapian *emere*, â-lecgan *ponere*, â-sleán *occidere:* (6) it is used with intransitive verbs, where it has hardly any meaning, unless it suggests *the commencement* or *beginning* of the action, as â-hleahan *ridere*, â-sweltan *mori:* (7) it expresses *the end, aim*, or *purpose* of an action, as â-dômian *condemnare*, â-biddan *deprecari*, â-wirþan *perire*. But, after all, it must be borne in mind, that the various shades of its meaning are innumerable, and that, even in one and the same compound, it often assumes different meanings. For further illustration we must therefore refer to the compounds in which it occurs, Grm. ii. 818–832. I have, in justice to Grimm, given his motives for marking the prefixed â- long: I believe, however, it is short. See **B. 6.**

-a, affixed to words, denotes *A person, an agent*, or *actor*, hence, *All nouns ending in* a *are masculine, and make the gen. in* an; as from Cum *come* [*thou*], cuma *a person who comes*, or *a guest:* Swîc *deceive* [*thou*], swîca *a traitor:* Worht *wrought*, wyrhta *a workman, wright:* Fôregeng *foregoing*, fôregenga *a foregoer:* Beád or gebêd *a supplication, praying*, beáda *a person who supplicates* or *prays:* Bytl *a beetle* or *hammer*, bytla *a hammerer, builder*. Some *abstract nouns*, and words denoting *inanimate things*, end in -a; and these words, having the same declension as those which signify *Persons* or *actors*, are masculine; as Hlîsa, an; *m. fame:* Tîma, an; *m. time:* Lîchama, an; *m. a body:* Steorra, an; *m. a star:* Gewuna, an; *m. a custom, habit.*

a; *prep. acc. To, for;* in:—A worlda world *to* or *in an age of ages;* in seculorum seculum, Ps. Th. 18, 8, = on worlda world, Ps. Lamb. 20, 5, = on worulda world, Ps. Th. 103, 6.

Â, aa, aaa; *adv. Always, ever, for ever;* hence the *O. Eng.* AYE, *ever;* semper, unquam, usque:—Ac â sceal ðæt wiðerwearde gemetgian

but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19. Ân God ā on ēcnysse *one God to all eternity* [lit. *one God ever, in eternity*], Homl. Th. ii. 22, 32. Á on ēcnisse *usque in æternum*, Jos. 4, 7. Ic ā ne geseah *'I not ever saw' = I never saw*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 10; Gen. 375. Á = æfre: Nū, sceal beón ā on Iī abbod *now, there shall always [ever] be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 33, 2, col. 2. Nū, sceal beón æfre on Iī abbod *now, there shall ever [always] be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 11; 33, 4, col. 1. He biþ aa [āā MS.] ymbe ðæt ān *he is for ever about that one [thing]*, L. Th. ii. 310, 25. Aa on worulda woruld *semper in seculorum seculum*, Ps. Th. 105, 37. Nū and aaa [āāā MS.], to worulde būton ǣghwilcum ende *now and ever, to a world without any end*, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. Ā world *for ever*, Ex. 21, 6. Ā forþ *ever forth, from thence*, Bt. Tupr. 303, 31. [The original signification seems to be a flowing, referring to time, which every moment flows on, hence *ever, always*, also to æ, eá *flowing water, a river*. In Johnston's Index Geog. there are nineteen rivers in Europe with the name of Aa = Á.]

ā, *indecl; f. A law;* lex:—Dryhtnes ā *the Lord's law*, Andr. Recd. 2387; An. 1196. vide Æ.

aac, e; *f. An oak:*—Aac-tūn *Acton Beauchamp, Worcestershire*, Cod. Dipl. 75; A. D. 727; Kmbl. i. 90, 19. v. Āc-tūn.

aad *a pile:*—He mycelne aad gesomnode *he gathered a great pile*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. v. ād.

āǣðan *to lay waste;* vastare, Gen. 1280: ā ǣðan, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24. v. ǣðan.

aam, es; *m. A reed of a weaver's loom*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8; Cod. Lugd. Grn. v. ām.

aar *honour:*—In aar naman *in honore nominis*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, note 43: 5, 11; S. 626, note 36. v. ĀR; *f.*

aaþ *an oath:*—He ðone aaþ gesæh *he saw the oath*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 825; p. 71, 12. v. Āþ.

a-bacan, ic -bace, ðū -bæcest, -bæcst, he -bæceþ, -bæcþ, *pl.* -bacaþ; *p.* -bōc, *pl.* -bōcon; *pp.* -bacen *To bake;* pinsere, coquere:—Se hlāf þurh fȳres hǣtan abacen *the bread baked by the heat of fire*, Homl. Pasc. Daye, A. D. 1567, p. 30, 8; Lisl. 4to, 1623, p. 4, 16; Homl. Th. ii. p. 268, 9.

a-bād *expected, waited:*—And abād swā ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavitque nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. v. abīdan.

a-bæd, abǣdon *asked; p. of* abiddan.

a-bǣdan; *p.* -bǣdde; *pp.* -bǣded *To restrain, repel, compel;* avertere, repellere, cogere, exigere:—Is fira ǣnig, ðe deáþ abǣde *is there any man, who can restrain death?* Salm. Kmbl. 957; Sal. 478. Ðæt oft wǣpen abǣd his mondryhtne *which often repels the weapon for its lord*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 24; Rä. 56, 12. v. bǣdan.

a-bælligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to make angry;* irritare, offendere:—Sceal gehycgan hæleða ǣghwylc ðæt he ne abælige bearn waldendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 27; Sat. 195. v. a-belgan, a-bylgan.

a-bær *bore* or *took away;* sustulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 76; *p. of* a-beran.

ABAL, afol, es; *n. Power of body, strength;* vigor, vires, robur corporis:—Ðīn abal and cræft *thy strength and power*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500. [*Orm.* afell: *O. H. Ger.* aval, *n: O. Nrs.* afl, *n. robur, vis: Goth.* abrs *strong: Grk.* ὄβριμος.]

a-bannan; *p.* -beónn, *pl.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen. **I.** *to command, order, summon;* mandare, jubere:—Abannan to beadwe *to summon to battle*, Elen. Grm. 34. **II.** *to publish, proclaim; with* ūt *to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble;* edicere, avocare, citare:—Aban ðū ða beornas ūt of ofne *command thou the men out of the oven*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 32; Dan. 428. Ðā hēt se cyng abannan ūt ealne þeódscipe *then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. v. bannan.

a-barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a, barian *to make bare;* bær, se bara; *adj. bare*] *To make bare, to manifest, discover, disclose;* denudare, prodere, in medium proferre:—Gif ðū abarast ūre spræce *si sermonem nostrum profers in medium*, Jos. 2, 20: R. Ben. Interl. 46: Cot. 80.

a-bāt *bit, ate:*—He abāt *he ate*, MS. Cott. Jul. E. vii. 237; Salm. Kmbl. 121, 15; *p. of* a-bītan.

abbad, abbod, abbud, abbot, es; *m:* abboda, an; *m.* **I.** *an abbot;* abbās,—the title of the male superior of certain religious establishments, thence called abbeys. The word *abbot* appears to have been, at first, applied to any member of the clerical order, just as the French Père and English Father. In the earliest age of monastic institutions the monks were not even priests: they were merely religious persons, who retired from the world to live in common, and the abbot was one of their number, whom they elected to preside over the association. In regard to general ecclesiastical discipline, all these communities were at this early time subject to the bishop of the diocese, and even to the pastor of the parochial district within the bounds of which they were established. At length it began to be usual for the abbot to be in orders; and since the sixth century monks generally have been priests. In point of dignity an abbot is generally next to a bishop. A minute account of the different descriptions of abbots may be found in Du Cange's Glossary, and in Carpentier's supplement to that work:—Se ārwurða abbad Albīnus *the reverend abbot Albinus*, Bd. pref. Riht is ðæt abbodas fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbots dwell closely in their minsters*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. Hēr Forþrēd abbud forþfērde *in this year abbot Forthred died*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13. Se abbot Saxulf *the abbot Saxulf*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. Swā gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27; L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. **II.** *bishops were sometimes subject to an abbot, as they were to the abbots of Iona:*—Nū, sceal beón æfre on Iī abbod, and nā biscop; and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðan ðe Columba [MS. Columban] was abbod, nā biscop *now, in Iī [Iona], there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 10–16, col. 1. [*Laym.* abbed: *O. Frs.* abbete: *N. Ger.* abt: *O. H. Ger.* abbat: *Lat.* abbās; *gen.* abbātis *an abbot: Goth.* abba: *Syr.* אַבָּא abba *father*, from *Heb.* אָב ab *father, pl.* אֲבוֹת abot *fathers.*]

DER. abbad-dōm, -hād, -isse, -rīce: abboda.

abbad-dōm *an abbacy.* v. abbud-dōm.

abbad-hād *the state* or *dignity of an abbot.* v. abbud-hād.

abbadisse, abbodisse, abbatisse, abbudisse, abedisse, an; *f.* [abbad *an abbot,* isse *a female* termination, *q. v.*] *An abbess;* abbatissa:—Riht is ðæt abbadissan fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbesses dwell closely in their nunneries*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30: L. Const. W. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 14: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38.

abbad-rīce *an abbacy.* v. abbod-rīce.

Abban dūn, e; *f. Abingdon, in Berkshire*, Chr. 985; Ing. 167, 5. v. Æbban dūn.

abbod *an abbot*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. v. abbad.

abboda, an; *m. An abbot;* abbas:—Swā gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. v. abbad.

abbod-rīce, abbot-rīce, es; *n. The rule of an abbot, an abbacy;* abbatia:—On his tīme wæx ðæt abbodrīce swīðe rīce *in his time the abbacy waxed very rich*, Chr. 656; Ing. 41, 1. On ðis abbotrīce *in this abbacy*, Chr. 675; Ing. 51, 12.

abbodysse *an abbess*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22. v. abbadisse.

abbot *an abbot*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. v. abbad.

abbud *an abbot*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 14. v. abbad.

abbud-dōm, es; *m.* [= abbod-rīce, *q. v.*] *An abbacy, the rule* or *authority of an abbot;* abbātia, abbātis jus *vel* auctoritas:—Abbuddōmes, *gen.* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 18. Abbuddōme, *dat.* 5, 21; S. 642, 37.

abbud-hād, es; *m. The state* or *dignity of an abbot;* abbatis dignitas:—Munuchād and abbudhād ne syndon getealde to ðysum getele *monkhood and abbothood are not reckoned in this number*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31.

abbudisse, an; *m. An abbess:*—Ðā sealde seó abbudisse him sumne dǣl ðære moldan *tunc dedit ei abbatissa portiunculam de pulvere illo*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38. v. abbadisse.

a-beág *bowed down*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775; *p. of* a-būgan.

a-bealh *angered*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. a-belgan.

a-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike;* tundere, percellere:—Stormum abeátne *beaten by storms*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 26; Cri. 941. v. beátan.

a-beden *asked*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 15: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 31; *pp. of* a-biddan.

abedisse, an; *f. An abbess;* abbatissa:—Ðære abedissan betæhton *committed to the abbess*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 181, 28. v. abbadisse.

a-bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bend, bend down, bow, reduce, subdue;* incurvare, redigere, subigere:—Weorþe heora bæc swylce abēged eác *dorsum illorum semper incurva*, Ps. Th. 68, 24: Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1: 1087; Th. 356, 10. v. bēgan.

a-bēgendlīc; *adj. Bending;* flexibilis, Som. v. a-bēgan.

a-behōfian; *p.* ode *To behove, concern;* decere:—Mid māran unrǣde ðone him abehōfode *with more animosity than it behoved him*, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 4. v. be-hōfian.

a-belgan, ic -belge, ðū -bilgst, -bilhst, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ, *pl.* -belgaþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen, *v. trans.* [a, belgan *to irritate*] *To cause any one to swell with anger, to anger, irritate, vex, incense;* ira aliquem tumefacere, irritare, exasperare, incendere:—Ne sceal ic ðē abelgan *I would not anger thee*, Salm. Kmbl. 657; Sal. 328. Oft ic wīfe abelge *oft I irritate a woman*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 20; Rä. 21, 32. He abilhþ Gode *he will incense God*, Th. Dipl. 856; 117, 20. Ic ðē abealh *I angered thee*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410: Beo. Th. 4550; B. 2280. God abulgan *Deum exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Th. 77, 41: Ex. 32, 29. Nū hig me abolgen habbaþ *irascatur furor meus contra eos*, Ex. 32, 10. He him abolgen wurþeþ *he will be incensed against them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Wæs swȳðe abolgen *erat graviter offensus*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 8.

a-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden; *v. a.* [a, beódan *to order*] *To announce, relate, declare, offer, command;* referre, nuntiare, annuntiare,

edicere, offerre, jubere:—Dæt he wolde ðæt ǽrende abeódan *that he would declare the errand*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 20: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919: 200; Th. 248, 9; Dan. 510.

a-beofian *To be moved* or *shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—Ealle abeofedan eorþan staðelas *movebuntur omnia fundamenta terræ*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. v. beofian.

a-beornan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, *v. intrans. To burn;* exardere:—Fȳr abarn *exarsit ignis*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. v. beornan.

a-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren. I. *to bear, carry, suffer;* portare, ferre:—Ðe man aberan ne mæg *which they are not able to bear*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Hī ne māgon nān earfoða aberan *they cannot bear any troubles*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958: Ps. Th. 54, 11. II. *to take* or *carry away;* tollere, auferre:—Abær hine of eowdum sceápa *sustulit eum de gregibus ovium*, Ps. Spl. 77, 76: Ps. Grn. 50, 12. v. beran.

a-berd, -bered; *adj. Sagacious, crafty, cunning;* callidus, Wrt. Voc. 47, 36: Lchdm. iii. 192, 10: 188, 26: 186, 17.

a-berend-líc; *adj.* [berende *bearing*] *Bearable, tolerable, that may be borne;* tolerabilis:—Aberendlīc broc *bearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4, note 5.

a-berstan; *p.* -bearst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten [a, berstan] *To burst, break, to be broken;* perfringi. v. for-berstan.

a-bet; *adv. Better;* melius:—Hwæðer ðē se ende abet līcian wille *whether the end will better please thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 23. v. bet.

a-beþecian; *subj.* ðū abeþecige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, þeccan *to cover*] *To uncover, detect, find hidden, to discover, disclose;* detegere:—Būton ðū hit forstele oððe abeþecige *unless thou steal it, or find (it) hid*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 9.

a-bicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht; *v. a.* [a, bycgan *to buy*] *To buy, pay for, recompense;* emere, redimere:—Gif frīman wið frīes mannes wīf geligeþ, his wērgelde abicge *if a freeman lie with a freeman's wife, let him buy her with his wergeld*, i. e. *price*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. v. a-bycgan.

a-bīdan, ic -bīde, ðū -bīdest, -bīst, -bīst, he -bīdeþ, -bīt, *pl.* -bīdaþ; *p.* -bād, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden; *v. intrans. To* ABIDE, *remain, wait, wait for, await;* manere, sustinere, expectare:—Hȳ abīdan sceolon in sin-nihte *they must abide in everlasting night*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 28; Cri. 1631. Hēr sculon abīdan bān *here the bones shall remain*, 99 a; Th. 370, 18; Seel. 61. Abād swā ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavit nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. We ōðres sceolon abīdan *alium expectamus?* Mt. Bos. 11, 3. Ic abād [anbīdode Spl.] hǽlu dīne *expectabam salutare tuum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 166. Sāwla ūre abīdyþ Driht *anima nostra sustinet Dominum*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 20. Windes abidon *ventum expectabant*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Ðǽr abīdan sceal maga miclan dōmes *there the being* [*Grendel*] *shall await the great doom*, Beo. Th. 1959; B. 977: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 27; Kl. 53. [*Laym.* abiden; *p.* abad, abed, abeod, abod, abaod, abide, *pl.* abiden.] v. bīdan.

a-biddan, ic -bidde, ðū -bidest, -bitst, he -bit, -byt, -bitt, *pl.* -biddaþ; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǽdon; *pp.* -beden *To ask, pray, pray to, pray for, obtain by asking* or *praying;* petere, precari, postulare, exorare, impetrare:—Wilt tū wit unc abiddan drincan *vis petamus bibere?* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 30. Abiddaþ [Cott. biddaþ] hine eáþmōdlīce *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Se ðe hwæt to lǽne abit *qui quidquam mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ne mihte ic lȳfnesse abiddan *nequaquam impetrare potui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 8. Ðā sendon hȳ tuā heora ǽrendracan to Rōmānum æfter friðe; and hit abiddan ne mihtan *then they sent their ambassadors twice to Rome for peace; and could not obtain it*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 39. He abiddan mæg ðæt ic ðē lǽte duguða brūcan *he may obtain by prayer that I will let thee enjoy prosperity*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 5; Gen. 2660. v. biddan.

a-bifian, -bifigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To be moved* or *shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—For ansȳne ēcan Dryhtnes ðeós eorþe sceal eall abifigan *a facie Domini mota est terra*, Ps. Th. 113, 7. v. bifian.

a-bilgþ, a-bilhþ *anger, an offence.* v. a-bylgþ.

a-biran *to bear, carry;* portare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31. v. a-beran.

a-bīsegien *should prepossess*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. v. abȳsgian.

a-bit *prays*, Ex. 22, 14; *pres. of* a-biddan.

a-bītan, ic -bīte, ðū -bītest, -bītst, he -bīteþ, -bīt, *pl.* -bītaþ; *p.* -bāt, *pl.* -biton; *pp.* -biten; *v. a. To bite, eat, consume, devour;* mordere, arrodere, mordendo necare, comedere, devorare:—Gif hit wīldeór abītaþ, bere forþ ðæt abitene and ne agife *si comestum a bestia, deferat ad eum quod occisum est, et non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. He abāt his suna *he ate his children*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 15. Ðæt se wōd-freca were-wulf tō fela ne abīte of godcundre heorde *that the ferocious man-wolf devour not too many of the spiritual flock*, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Mīne scēp sind abitene *my sheep are devoured*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 10. Ðū his ne abītst *non comedas ex eo*, Deut. 28, 31. v. bītan.

a-biterian, -bitrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make sour* or *bitter;* exacerbare. v. biterian, biter *bitter*.

a-bi-tweónum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Ic wiht geseah horna abitweónum [hornum bitweónum, Grn; Th.] hūðe lǽdan *I saw a creature bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. [*Sansk.* abhi; *Zend* aibi.] v. bi-tweónum.

a-blācian, -blācigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *look pale, grow pale;* pallere, obrigescere:—Ablācodon *obriguerunt*, Ex. 22, 16? Lye. Ic blācige *palleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Blācian from blīcan, *p.* blāc *to shine:* blǽcan *to bleach, whiten, fade.* Observe the difference between blāc, blǽc *pallid, bleak, pale*, and blæc, blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy.* DER. blācian *pallere*.

a-blǽcan; *p.* -blǽhte; *pp.* -blǽht [a, blǽcan *to bleach*] *To bleach, whiten;* dealbare, Ps. Vos. 50, 8: 67, 15.

a-blǽcnes, -ness, e; *f. A paleness, gloom;* pallor, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3, note 6. v. æ-blǽcnys.

a-blændan *to blind, deaden, benumb.* v. ablendan.

a-blann *rested; p. of* a-blinnan *to leave off.*

a-blāwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -blāwen *To blow, breathe;* flare, efflare:—On ableów *inspiravit*, Gen. 2, 7. Ūt ablāwan *to breathe forth*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 20. Nǽfre mon ðæs hlūde bȳman ablāweþ *never does a man blow the trumpet so loudly*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 27; Dōm. 110. God ðā geworhte mannan and ableów on his ansȳne līflīcne blǽd *God then made man and blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25.

a-blāwung, e; *f. A blowing.* v. blāwung.

a-blend, se a-blenda; *adj. Blinded;* cæcatus:—Wēnaþ ða ablendan mōd *the blinded minds think*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 6. v. *pp. of* a-blendan.

a-blendan; *p.* -blende, *pl.* -blendon; *pp.* -blended, -blend; *v. a. To blind, make blind, darken, stupify;* cæcare:—Ða gyldenan stānas ablendaþ ðæs mōdes eágan *the golden stones blind the mind's eyes*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. Swā bióþ ablend *so are blinded*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 1. Ic sȳne ablende bealo-þoncum *I blinded their sight by baleful thoughts*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469. He ablende hyra eágan *excæcavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40. Ablended in burgum *blinded as I am in these dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 155; An. 78. Wæs ablend *was blinded*, Mk. Bos. 6, 52: Num. 14, 44. v. blendan.

a-bleóton *sacrificed; p. pl. of* a-blōtan.

a-bleów *blew; p. of* a-blāwan.

a-blīcan; *p.* -blāc, *pl.* -blicon; *pp.* -blicen; *v. n. To shine, shine forth, to appear, glitter, to be white, to astonish, amaze;* dealbari, micare:—Sōþlīce on rihtwīsnysse ic ablīce *ego autem in justitia apparebo* [*micabo*], Ps. Spl. T. 16, 17. Ofer snāw ic beó ablicen *super nivem dealbabor*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8.

a-blīcgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to be white, to astonish;* consternare:—Ic eom ablīcged *consternor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

a-blignys, -nyss, e; *f. An offence.* v. a-bylgnes.

a-blindan *to blind*, Abus. 1, Lye. v. a-blendan.

a-blinnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* -blunnen *To cease, desist;* cessare, desistere, Ps. Spl. 36, 8: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 16.

a-blīsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blush;* erubescere:—Ōþ eówre lyþre mōd ablīsige *donec erubescat incircumcisa mens eorum*, Lev. 26, 41.

a-blōtan; *p.* -bleót, *pl.* -bleóton; *pp.* -blōten *To sacrifice;* immolare. v. blōtan.

a-blȳsgung, -blȳsung, e; *f. The redness of confusion, shame;* pudor, R. Ben. 73.

a-boden *told; pp. of* a-beódan *to bid, tell.*

a-bogen *bowed; pp. of* a-būgan, -beógan *to bow, bend.*

a-boht *bought; pp. of* a-bicgan *to buy.*

a-bolgen *angered*, Ex. 32, 10; *pp. of* a-belgan *to offend, anger.*

a-boren *carried; pp. of* a-beran *to bear.*

a-borgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be surety, to undertake for, to assign, appoint;* fidejubere:—Gif he nite hwā hine aborgie, hæfton hine *if he know not who will be his borh, let them imprison* [lit. *have, detain*] *him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. j 210, 8.

a-bracian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To engrave, emboss;* cælare:—Abracod *cælatum*, Cot. 33.

a-bradwian *To overthrow, slay, kill;* prosternare, occidere, Beo. Th. 5232; B. 2619. v. a-bredwian.

a-bræc *broke; p. of* a-brecan *to break.*

a-bræd, -brægd *drew*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51; *p. of* a-bredan, a-bregdan *to move, drag, draw.*

a-breótan; *p.* -breót, *pl.* -breóton *To break, kill;* frangere, concidere, necare:—Abreót brim-wīsan, brȳd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930. v. a-breótan.

a-brecan, ic -brece, ðū -bricst, he -bricþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, vanquish, to take by storm, to assault, destroy;* frangere, effringere, expugnare:—Abrecan ne meahton receð *they might not break the house*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. He Babilone abrecan wolde *he would destroy Babylon*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 10; Dan. 689. Hū ǽnig man mihte swylce burh abrecan *how any man could take such a town*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 16. DER. brecan.

a-bredan, he -brit=-brideþ, -bret=-bredeþ; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden; *v. a. To move quickly, remove, draw, withdraw;* vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Abræd hys swurd, *exemit gladium suum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51. Gif God abrit *if God remove*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox

216, 5. Of môde abrit ðæt micle dysig *he removes from his mind that great ignorance*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 155; Met. 28, 78. Hond up abræd *he raised his hand*, Beo. Th. 5144; B. 2575. Lâr Godes is abroden of breóstum *the knowledge of God is withdrawn from your breasts*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 31; Exod. 269. v. bredan.

a-bredwian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To overthrow, slay? kill?* prosternare? occidere?—Ðeáh ðe he his brôðor bearn abredwade [abradwade Th.] *although he had overthrown [exiled? killed?] his brother's child*, B. 2619.

a-brêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To alarm, frighten*; terrere:—Mec mæg grîma abrêgan *a phantom may frighten me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. Abrêgde, *p.* Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12: Ps. Spl. T. 79, 14.

a-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To move quickly, vibrate, remove, draw from, withdraw*; vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Ðê abregdan sceal deáþ sâwle ðîne *death shall draw from thee thy soul*, Cd. 125; Th. 159, 22; Gen. 2638. Hwonne of heortan hunger oððe wulf sâwle and sorge abregde *when from my heart hunger or wolf shall have torn both soul and sorrow*, 104; Th. 137, 22; Gen. 2277. Hine of gromra clommum abrugdon *they drew him from the clutches of the furious*, 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486. v. bregdan.

â-brêmende *ever-celebrating*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. v. brêman.

a-breótan; *p.* -breát, *pl.* -bruton; *pp.* -broten *To bruise, break, destroy, kill*; frangere, confringere, concidere, necare:—Billum abreótan *to destroy with bills*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. Yldo beám abreóteþ *age breaks the tree*, Salm. Kmbl. 591; Sal. 295. Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3203; B. 1599. Stânum abreótan *lapidare*, Elen. Kmbl. 1017; El. 510.

a-breóðan; *p.* -breáþ, *pl.* -bruðon; *pp.* -broðen *To unsettle, ruin, frustrate, degenerate, deteriorate*; perdere, degenerare:—Hæleþ oft hyre hleór abreóðeþ *a man often unsettles her cheek*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, note 18; Gn. Ex. 66. Abreóðe his angin *he frustrated his enterprise*, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242. Hî abruðon ða ðe he toþohte *they frustrated that which he had thought of*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1. Eálâ ðû abroðene folc *degener O populus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 10. *Hic et hæc et hoc nugas* ðæt is abroðen on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 11, 2.

abret, abrit *takes away*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5. v. abredan.

a-brocen *broken*. v. a-brecan.

a-broden, a-brogden *opened, freed, taken away*. v. abredan, abregdan.

abrotanum = ἀβρότονον *southernwood*, Herb. 135; Lchdm. i. 250, 16. v. sûðerne-wudu.

a-broten? *crafty, silly, sluggish*; vafer, fatuus, socors:—Abroten *vel* dwǽs *vafer*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 114. Abroten? *for* abroðen.

a-broðen *degeneratus*; *pp. of* a-breóðan.

a-broðennes, -ness, e; *f. Dulness, cowardice, a defect, backsliding*; ignavia, pusillanimitas. DER. a-broðen.

a-brugdon *withdrew*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486; *p. pl. of* a-bregdan.

a-bruðon *frustrated*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1; *p. pl. of* a-breóðan.

a-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd, *v. trans. To prick, sting, to prick in the heart, grieve*; pungere, compungere:—Nâ ic ne beó abryrd, God mîn *non compungar, Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 29, 14. v. bryrdan.

a-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, contrition*; compunctio, contritio. v. bryrdnys, a-bryrdan.

a-brytan; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -brytt *To destroy*; exterminare, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 9. v. brytan.

a-bûfan; *adv.* [a + be + ufan] ABOVE; supra:—Swâ wæ ǽr abûfan sǽdan *as we have before above said*, Chr. 1090; Th. 358, 15. DER. bûfan.

a-bûgan; *p.* -beág, -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To bow, bend, incline, withdraw, retire*; se vertere, declinare, inclinare, averti:—Abûgaþ eádmôdlîce *inclinate suppliciter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 3. Ac ðê firina gehwylc feor abûgeþ *but from thee each sin shall far retire*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 22; Cri. 56. Ðǽr fram sylle abeág medu-benc monig *there many a mead-bench inclined from its sill*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. v. bûgan.

a-bulgan = abulgon *angered*, Ps. Th. 77, 41; *p. of* a-belgan.

a-bûnden *ready*; expeditus, Cot. 72; *pp. of* a-bîndan. v. bîndan.

a-bûtan, -bûton; *prep. acc.* [a + be + ûtan] ABOUT, *around, round about*; circa:—Ðû tæcst Israhela folce abûtan ðone mûnt *thou shalt take the people of Israel around the mountain*, Ex. 19, 12. Abûton hî *circa eos*, Mk. Bos. 9, 14. Abûton stân *about a stone*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16.

a-bûtan, -bûton; *adv.* ABOUT; circa:—Besæt ðone castel abûtan *beset the castle about*, Chr. 1088; Th. i. 357, 29. Besǽton ðone castel abûton *they beset the castle about*, Chr. 1090; Th. i. 358, 25.

a-bycgan, -bicgan; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* -bohton; *pp.* -boht [a, bycgan *to buy, procure*]. I. *to buy, pay for*; emere, redimere, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. II. *to perform, execute*; præstare:—Âþ abycgan *jusjurandum præstare*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 18.

a-byffan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutter*; mutire, Cot. 134. v. byffan.

a-bŷgan, *v. trans. To bow, bend*; incurvare, Grm. ii. 826. v. a-bêgan.

a-bŷgendlîc; *adj. Bending, flexible*; flexibilis. DER. un-abŷgendlîc.

a-bylgan, -byligan, -bylgean; *p.* ðe; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex*; offendere, irritare, exacerbare:—Hî hine oft abylgdon [MS. -dan] *ipsi sæpe exacerbaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 105, 32. Ða môd abylgean ûra ðara nŷhstena *animos proximorum offendere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 17: Hy. 6, 22. v. a-belgan.

a-bylg-nes, æ-bylig-nes, æ-bylig-nys, -ness, e; *f.* [abylgan *to offend*] *An offence, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation*; offensa, ira, indignatio:—He him abylgnesse oft gefremede *he had oft perpetrated offence against him*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 25; Môd. 71.

a-bylgþ, -bilgþ, -bilhþ, e; *f. An offence, wrong, anger*; offensa, injuria, ira:—He sceal Cristes abilgþe wrecan *he ought to avenge offence to Christ*, L. Eth. 9, 2; Th. i. 340, 13: L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. v. æ-bylgþ.

a-byligd, e; *f. Anger*; indignatio, Ps. Th. 77, 49. v. a-bylgþ.

a-byrgan, -byrgean, -byrian *To taste*; gustare:—We cŷðaþ eów ðæt God ælmihtig cwæþ his âgenum mûðe, ðæt nân man he môt abyrgean nânes cynes blôdes. Ælc ðæra ðe abyrgþ blôdes ofer Godes bebod sceal forwurþan on êcenysse *we tell you that God Almighty said by his own mouth, that no man may taste any kind of blood. Every one who tastes blood against God's command shall perish for ever*, Homl. intitul. Hêr is hâlwendlîc lâr, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Junii 99, fol. 68. Se wulf for Gode ne dorste ðæs hæfdes abyrian *the wolf durst not, for God, taste the head*, Homl. Brit. Mus. MSS. Cot. Julius, E. 7, fol. 203, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Bodley 343. v. byrgan.

a-bŷsgian, -bŷsgan, -bŷsean, -bîsegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, bŷsgian *to busy*] *To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess*; occupare:—Ðeáh unþeáwas oft abîsegien ðæt môd *though imperfections oft prepossess the mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Biþ hyra seó swîþre symble abŷsgod ðæt hî unrihtes tiligeaþ *dextera eorum dextera iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Biþ hyra seó swîþre symble abŷsgad *dextera iniquitatis*, 143, 13.

a-bŷsgung, -bîsgung, e; *f. Necessary business, employment*; occupatio, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 27, 29, 30.

a-bŷwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To adorn, purify, clarify*; exornare, purgare:—Beóþ monna gǽstas beorhte abŷwde þurh bryne fŷres *the souls of men are brightly adorned [clarified] through the fire's heat*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 24; Ph. 545. v. bŷwan.

AC, ach, ah, oc; *conj.* I. *but*; sed:—Ne com ic nâ towurpan, ac gefyllan *non veni solvere, sed adimplere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 17. Brytwalas fultumes bǽdon wið Peohtas, ac hî næfdon nǽnne *the Brito-Welsh begged assistance against the Picts, but they had none*, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 34. II. *for, because*; nam, enim, quia:—Ne se aglǽca yldan þôhte, ac he gefêng hraðe slǽpendne rinc *nor did the wretch mean to delay, for he quickly seized a sleeping warrior*, Beo. Th. 1484; B. 740. Ðû ne þearft onsittan wîge, ac nê-fuglas [wig, eácne MS.] blôdig sittaþ þicce gefylled *thou needest not oppress with war, because carrion birds sit bloody quite satiated* (lit. *thickly filled*), Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. III. *but also, but yet*; sed etiam, sed et, sed tamen:—Nâ læs weoruld men, ac eác swylce ðæt Drihtnes eowde *not only men of the world, but also* [sed etiam Bd.] *the Lord's flock*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða cwican nô genihtsumedon ðæt hî ða deádan bebyrigdon, ac hwæðere ða ðe lîfigende wǽron nôht dôn woldon *the living were not sufficient to bury the dead, but yet those who were living would do nothing*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 32: 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Ac swylce tunge mîn ǽlce dæge smeáþ rightwîsnysse ðîne *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26. [*R. Glouc. Orm.* ac: *Laym.* ac, æc, ah: *Scot.* ac: *O. Sax.* ak: *O. H. Ger.* oh; *Goth.* ak.]

ac; *adv. interrogative, Why, whether*; nonne, numquid:—Ðâ ðû gehogodest sæcce sêcean, ac ðû gebettest mǽrum þeódne *when thou resolvedst to seek warfare, hadst thou compensated the great prince?* Beo. Kmbl. 3976; B. 1990. Ac [ah MS.] ætfileþ ðê seld unrihtwîsnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ac hwâ dêmeþ *who shall judge?* Salm. Kmbl. 669; Sal. 334. Ac forhwon fealleþ se snâw *why falleth the snow?* 603; Sal. 301.

ac-, v. ag-, ag-lǽca, ah-, ah-lǽca.

ÂC, ǽc; *g.* e; *f.* I. *an* OAK; quercus, robur:—Ðeós âc *hæc quercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 46. Sume âc astâh *got up into an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. *acc.* Âc *an oaken ship*, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 21. Geongre âce *of a young oak*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Of ðære âc [*for* âce], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 22. II. âc; *g.* âces; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ = a, the name of which letter, in Anglo-Saxon, is âc *an oak*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter a, but, for âc *an oak*, as ᚪ byþ on eorþan elda bearnum flǽsces fôdor *the oak is on earth food of the flesh to the sons of men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 15. Âcas twegen *two A's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 26; Rä. 43, 10. [*R. Glouc.* ôk: *Chauc.* ôk, âke, oak: *O. Frs.* êk: *Dut.* eek, eik: *North Frs.* ik: *L. Ger.* eke: *N. Ger.* eiche: *M. Ger.* eich: *O. Ger.* eih: *Dan.* eg: *Swed.* ek: *O. Nrs.* eik. *Grn.* starting from *Goth.* ayuk in áiw-dup, i. e. áiw-k-dup εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, supposes a form ayuks, contracted to áiks, the equivalent of which would be âc, which would, therefore, indicate a tree of long durability.]

a-cægan *to name*. v. a-cîgan.

a-cænned = a-cenned *brought forth*; *pp. of* acennan.

a-cænnednys, -cænnys *nativity*. v. a-cennednes.

a-cærran *to avert;* acærred *averted.* v. a-cerran.

a-calan; *p.* -cōl, *pl.* -cōlon *To become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Nō acōl for ðȳ egesan *he never became cold for the terror,* Andr. Grm. 1267. v. calan.

ACAN; ic ace, ðū æcest, æcst, he æceþ, æcþ, *pl.* acaþ; *p.* ōc, *pl.* ōcon; *subj.* ic, ðū, he ace; *pp.* acen; *v. n. To* AKE, *pain;* dolere:—Gif mannes midrif [MS. midrife] ace *if a man's midriff ake,* Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 11: Herb. Cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6; 3, 6. Acaþ mīne eágan *my eyes ake,* Ælfc. Gr. 36, MS. D; [mistiaþ = acaþ, Som. 38, 48]; dolent mei oculi, Mann. [*Laym. p.* oc: *R. Glouc. p.* ok: *Chauc.* ake: *N. L. Ger.* aken, æken.]

Ācan-tūn, es; *m.* [âcan = âcum, *pl. d. of* âc *an oak,* tūn *a town*] *Acton, Suffolk:*—Ðæt hit cymþ to Ācantūne; fram Ācantūne [MS. Ācyntūne] ðæt hit cymþ to Rigindūne *till it comes to Acton; from Acton till it comes to Rigdon,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 525, 22–24. v. Āc-tūn, *and* ðæt *adv.*

acas, e; *f:* acase, axe, an; *f. An axe;* securis:—Acas, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 10. Acase, Lk. Rush. War. 3, 9 [id. Lind. Acasa, *a Northumbrian form*]. Axe, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. æx.

āc-beám, es; *m. An oak-tree;* quercus, Ettm. p. 51.

āc-cærn, âc-corn *an acorn.* v. æcern.

accutian? *to prove;* probare:—Accuta me *proba me,* Ps. Spl. M. 138, 22.

āc-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [āc *oak,* cyn *kind*] *A species of oak;* ilex, Mann.

āc-drenc, -drinc, es; *m. Oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns;* potus ex quercus glandibus factus. v. âc, drenc.

ace *ake, pain.* DER. acan *to ake.* v. ece.

a-cealdian; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere, Past. 58, 9. v. a-cōlian, calan.

a-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To buy.* v. ceápian.

a-cearfan *to cut off*:—Acearf *abscindet,* Ps. Spl. C. 76, 8. v. a-ceorfan.

a-cēlan; *p.* de; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Ðæs þearfan ne biþ þurst acēled *the thirst of this desire is not become cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 34; Met. 7, 17. v. cēlan, calan.

Acemannes burh, burg; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig, beri; *f:* ceaster, cester; *g.* ceastre; *f.* [æce *ake,* mannes *man's,* ceaster *or* burh *city* or *fortress*] *Bath, Somersetshire*:—Hēr Eádgār to rīce fēng at Acemannes byrig, ðæt is at Baðan *here,* A. D. 972, *Edgar took the kingdom at Akeman's burgh, that is at Bath,* Chr. 972; Th. 225, 18, col. 3. On ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; ac beornas Baðan nemnaþ *in the old burgh, Akeman's Chester; but men call it Bath,* Chr. 973; Ing. 158, 26. At Acemannes beri *at Akeman's bury,* Ing. 158, note g. v. Baðan.

acen *pained.* v. acan.

ācen *oaken.* v. æcen.

a-cennan, ðū -censt, he -cenþ; *p.* -cende; *pp.* -cenned; *v. a. To bring forth, produce, beget, renew;* parere, gignere, renovare, renasci:—Swā wīf acenþ bearn *as a woman brings forth a child,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. On sārnysse ðū acenst cild *in dolore paries filios,* Gen. 3, 16. Ðā se Hǣlend acenned wæs *cum natus esset Jesus,* Mt. Bos. 2, 1. Crist wæs acenned [MS. acennyd] on midne winter *Christ was born in mid-winter,* Menol. Fox 1; Men. 1. Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægþe acenned *Gregory was born of a noble family,* Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Eal edniwe, eft acenned, synnum asundrad *all renewed, born again, sundered from sins,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 214, 19; Ph. 241. Ðonne se mōna biþ acenned [geniwod, v. geniwian] *when the moon is changed* [*born anew*], Lchdm. iii. 180, 19, 22, 28. v. cennan.

a-cenned-līc; *adj. Native;* nativus, Cot. 138.

a-cennednes, -cennes, -cennys, -cænnednys, -cænnys, -ness, e; *f. Nativity, birth, generation;* nativitas, ortus:—Manega on his acennednysse gefagniaþ *multi in nativitate ejus gaudebunt,* Lk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Spl. 106, 37.

a-ceócian? *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To choke;* suffocare. v. a-þrysman.

a-ceócung, e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. a-ceósung.

a-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -cūrfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut off;* abscidere, succidere, concidere:—Of his ansȳne ealle ic aceorfe, ða ðe him feóndas syndon *concidam inimicos ejus a facie ipsius,* Ps. Th. 88, 20.

a-ceósan; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To choose, select;* eligere. DER. ceósan.

a-ceósung [MS. aceócung], e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

acer *a field,* Rtl. 145, 18. v. æcer.

a-cerran; *p.* -cerde; *pp.* -cerred *To turn, return;* vertere, reverti:—Úton acerran ðider ðǣr he sylfa sit, sigora waldend *let us turn thither where he himself sitteth, the triumphant ruler,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217.

a-cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. An aversion.* v. a-cerran.

ach *but;* sed:—Ach ðæs weorodes eác *but of the host also,* Andr. Recd. 3182; An. 1594. v. ac; *conj.*

āc-hāl; *adj. Oak-whole* or *sound, entire;* roboreus, integer, Andr. Grm. 1700.

a-cīgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call;* vocare, evocare:—Acīgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *he called the thanes of the king from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Sundor acīgdè *called him alone, in private,* Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. Hine acīgde ūt *evocavit eum,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19.

ac-lǣc-cræft, es; *m.* [ac-lǣc = ag-lǣc *miseria,* cræft *ars*] *An evil art;* ars mala vel perniciosa:—Ðū ðē, Andreas, aclǣccræftum lange feredes *thou, Andrew, hast long betaken thyself to evil arts,* Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364.

a-clǣnsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundare:—Hyra nān næs aclǣnsod, būton Naaman se Sirisca *nemo eorum mundatus est, nisi Naaman Syrus,* Lk. Bos. 4, 27.

Āc-leá = Āc-leáh; *g.* -leáge; *f.* [āc *an oak,* leáh *a lea, ley, meadow; acc.* leá = leáh, *q. v.*] *The name of a place, as Oakley*:—Sinoþ wæs gegaderod æt Ācleá *a synod was assembled at Acley* or *Oakley,* Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. Ācleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6: 851; Erl. 67, 26; 68, 3.

āc-leáf, es; *n. An oak-leaf;* quercus folium:—Ācleáf, Lchdm. iii. 311: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19.

a-cleopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call, call out;* clamare, exclamare. DER. cleopian, clypian.

aclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acol, acl *excited by fear*] *To frighten, excite;* terrere, terrore percellere. DER. ge-aclian.

āc-melu, *g.* -meluwes; *n. Acorn-meal;* querna farina, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 7.

āc-mistel, e; *f. Oak mistletoe;* quercus viscum:—Genīm âcmistel *take mistletoe of the oak,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 4.

a-cnyssan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To expel, drive out;* expellere. v. cnyssan.

a-cofrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To recover;* e morbo consurgere, convalescere:—Acofraþ *will recover,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 15.

acol, acul, acl; *adj. Excited, excited by fear, frightened, terrified, trembling;* agitatus, perterritus, pavidus:—Wearþ he on ðam egesan acol worden *he had through that horror become chilled, trembling,* Cd. 178; Th. 223, 24; Dan. 124. Forht on mōde, acul for ðam egesan *fearful in mood, trembling with dread,* 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. Acol for ðam egsan *trembling with terror,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 20; Gū. 664. Forht and acol *afraid and trembling,* Cd. 92; Th. 117, 18; Gen. 1955. Wurdon hie ðā acle *they then became terrified,* Andr. Kmbl. 2678; An. 1341. Fyrd-leóþ galan aclum stefnum *they sung a martial song with loud excited voices,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 4; Exod. 578.

a-cōlian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become cool, cold, chilled;* frigescere:—Ræst wæs acōlad *his resting-place was chilled,* Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. Ðonne biþ ðæt werge līc acōlad *then shall be the accursed carcase cooled,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 12; Seel. 125. v. cōlian.

acolitus = *ἀκόλουθος A light-bearer;* lucifer:—Acolitus is se ðe leóht berþ æt Godes þēnungum *acolite is he who bears the light at God's services,* L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. v. hād II. *state, condition;* ordo, gradus, *etc.*

acol-mōd; *adj. Of a fearful mind, timid;* pavidus animo:—Eorl acolmōd *a chief in trembling mood, fearful mind,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 195, 36; Az. 166. Þegnas wurdon acolmōde *the thanes were chilled with terror,* Andr. Kmbl. 753; An. 377.

acordan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* ACCORD, *agree, reconcile;* reconciliare, Chr. 1119; Ing. 339, 30.

a-coren *chosen; pp. of* a-ceósan. v. ceósan, gecoren.

a-corenlīc; *adj. Likely to be chosen;* eligibilis:—Biþ swīðe acorenlīc *is very estimable,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 36.

a-corfen *carved; pp. of* a-ceorfan.

a-costnod *tried; pp. of* a-costnian. v. costnian.

a-crǣftan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman;* excogitare:—Úton ðeáh hwæðere acrǣftan hū we heora, an dyssa nihta, māgan mǣst beswīcan *let us however plan how we can, in this night, most weaken them,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 19.

a-crammian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cram, fill;* farcire. v. crammian.

a-creópian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To creep;* serpere, scatere:—Ðā lǣfdon hīg hit [Manhu] sume, ōþ hit morgen wæs, and hit wearþ wyrmum acreóped *dimiserunt quidam ex eis usque mane, et scatere cœpit vermibus,* Ex. 16, 20.

a-crimman; *p.* -cramm, *pl.* -crummon; *pp.* -crummen *To crumble;* friare:—Acrummen *in micas fractus,* Cot. 88: 179: 193.

āc-rind, e; *f. Oak-rind* or *bark;* querna cortex:—Nīm âcrinde *take oak-bark,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 1.

acs *an axe.* v. æx, acas.

Acsa, Axa, an; *m? The river Axe.* v. Acsan mynster.

Acsan mynster, Ascan mynster, Axan minster, es; *n.* [Acsa, an; *m? the river Axe;* mynster *a monastery: Flor.* Axanminster: *Hunt.* Acseminster] AXMINSTER *in Devonshire;* hodie *Axminster,* in agro Devoniensi; ita dictum quod situm est ad ripam fluminis *Axi*:—Se Cynewulf rīcsode xxxi wintra, and his līc līþ æt Wintan ceastre, and ðæs æðelinges æt Ascan [Acsan, Gib. 59, 3; Ing. 71, 28] mynster *Cynewulf reigned thirty-one years, and his body lies at Winchester, and the prince's at Axminster,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 32: Th. 86, 13, col. 1.

acse *ashes,* Cot. 40. v. asce.

acsian, acsigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask, ask for, demand;* rogare, expostulare, exigere:—Môt ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 26. Cômon corþrum miclum cuman acsian *they came in great multitudes to demand the strangers,* Cd. 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Lk. Bos. 20, 40. Hīg hine acsodon ðæt bigspell *they asked him the parable,* Mk. Th. 4, 10. Hū mæg ænig man acsigan *how can any man inquire?* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. v. ascian.

acsung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is inquired about, information;* interrogatio:—Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðīne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. ascung.

âc-treó, -treów, es; *n. An oak-tree;* quercus:—Under âctreó *under the oak-tree,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 10; Kl. 28.

Âc-tūn, es; *m.* [âc *oak,* tūn *a town*] ACTON, *Staffordshire?*—Æt Âctūne *at Acton,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 546, 27. v. aac.

a-cucian *to revive* [cuc = cwic, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23 = Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8]. v. a-cwician.

acul *frightened,* Cd. 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. v. acol.

â-cuma OAKUM; putamen:—Âcuman *putamina,* Mone p. 398; B. 3231. v. âcumba.

a-cuman; *p.* -cām, -com, *pl.* -cāmon, -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, bear;* venire, ferre, sustinere:—Wæs of fere acumen *he had come from the vessel,* Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. Ðæt land hīg ne mihte acuman *non sustinebat eos terra,* Gen. 36, 7. Ge hyt ne māgon nū acuman *non potestis portare modo,* Jn. Bos. 16, 12.

â-cumba, an; *m:* â-cumbe, an; *n?* [cemban *to comb*]. **I.** *oakum, that which is combed, the coarse part of hemp,—Hards, flax, tow;* stuppa = στύππη, στύπη [v. heordas *stuppæ,* R. 68]:—Afyl ða wūnde, and mid âcumban beswēðe *fill the wound, and swathe up with tow,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 32, 21. Æcumbe *stuppa,* Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 2; Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. **II.** the thing pruned or trimmed, properly of trees, and figuratively of other things, hence,—*Prunings, clippings, trimmings;* putamen, hinc,—putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacumque re projicitur, putamen appellatur:—Âcumba *putamen,* Mone B. 3702. Âcumban *putamina,* 3703, p. 407. **III.** reduced to ashes, it was used as a substitute for σπόδιον = σποδός, *Wood ashes;* spodium Græcorum nihil aliud est, quam radix Alcannæ combusta, officinæ ustum ebur ejus loco substituunt:—To sealfe, nīm. âcumban, cneówholen *for a salve, take the ashes of oakum, butcher's broom,* L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 11. Âcumba *ashes of oakum,* 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 14.

a-cumend-līc; *adj. Tolerable, bearable;* tolerabilis:—Acumendlīcre byþ Sodoma lande and Gomorra on dōmes dæg, ðonne ðære ceastre *tolerabilius erit terræ Sodomorum et Gomorrhæorum in die judicii quàm illi civitati,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15.

a-cumendlīcness, e; *f. The possibility to bring anything to pass;* possibilitas. v. cumende; *part. of* cuman.

a-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove;* probare:—Ðū acunnodest [MS. acunnudyst] us God *probasti nos Deus,* Ps. Spl. C. 65, 9. v. cunnian.

a-curon *chose; p. pl. of* a-ceósan.

a-cwēdon *said,* Ps. Th. 72, 6; *p. of* a-cweðan.

a-cwēlon *died,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13; *p. pl. of* a-cwelan.

a-cwæþ *spoke,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639; *p. of* a-cweðan.

a-cwalde *killed,* Ps. Vos. 104, 27: 134, 11, = a-cwealde; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cwān *melted, decayed,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29; *p. of* a-cwīnan.

a-cwanc *quenched,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30; *p. of* a-cwincan.

a-cwealde *killed,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cweccan; *p.* -cwehte; *pp.* -cweht *To move quickly, to shake, vibrate;* movere, quatere, vibrare:—Æsc acwehte *he shook the ash,* i. e. *the lance,* Byrht. Th. 140, 59; By. 310.

a-cwelan, he -cwilþ, *pl.* -cwelaþ; *p.* -cwæl, *pl.* -cwēlon; *pp.* -cwolen, -cwelen, *v. n. To die, perish;* mori:—Ða fixas acwelaþ *pisces morientur,* Ex. 7, 18. Ofercumen biþ he ǣr he acwele *he will be overcome ere he dies,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 10; Gn. Ex. 114. Monige men hungre acwēlon *many men died of hunger,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13.

a-cwellan; *p.* -cwealde; *pp.* -cweald *To kill, destroy;* interficere, necare:—Freá wolde on ðære to-weardan tīde acwellan *the Lord would destroy them in the coming time,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 31; Gen. 1283. Ic wille mid flōde folc acwellan *I will destroy the folk with a flood,* 64; Th. 78, 21; Gen. 1296. Acwelleþ ða wyrmas *killeth the worms,* Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 22. Ða ðe ēgor-here eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *when the water-host destroyed all the progeny of earth,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403. Wīges heard wyrm acwealde *the bold one in battle slew the worm, the dragon,* Beo. Th. 1777; B. 886. Steóp-cilda feala stundum acwealdon *pupillos occiderunt,* Ps. Th. 93, 6.

a-cwelledness, e; *f. A quelling, killing;* occisio. DER. cwellan.

a-cwencan; *p.* de, te, *pl.* don, ton; *pp.* ed, d, t *To quench, extinguish, put out;* extinguere:—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt leóht acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ūre leóhtfatu synt acwencte *lampades nostræ extinguuntur,* Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Fȳr ne byþ acwenced *ignis non extingnitur,* Mk. Bos. 9, 44.

a-cweorran; *p.* -cwear, *pl.* -cwurron; *pp.* -cworren *To eat* or *drink immoderately, to glut, guzzle;* ingurgitare:—Swā swā mihti acworren fram wīne *tanquam potens crapulatus a vino,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71.

âc-wern, es; *n. The name of an animal, a squirrel;* scirra, sciurus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 9.

a-cwerren, -cworren *drunk; pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cweðan, he -cwyþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǣdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, tell, answer;* dicere, eloqui, respondere:—Ðæt word acwyþ *that word says,* Beo. Th. 4099; B. 2046. Word acwæþ, wuldres aldor *he spake the word, the chief of glory,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Ðæt me acweden syndon *quæ dicta sunt mihi,* Ps. Th. 121, 1. v. cweðan.

a-cwician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, revive, to come to life;* vivificare, reviviscere:—On ðīnre mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician *in misericordia tua vivifica me,* Ps. Th. 118, 159. Ða acwicode ic hwon *then I revived a little,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29.

a-cwilþ *perishes:*—Nea-cwilþ *perishes not,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 29. v. a-cwelan.

a-cwīnan; *p.* -cwān, *pl.* -cwinon; *pp.* -cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away, decline, become extinct;* tabescere:—Ðæt fȳr acwān and adwæsced wæs *the fire declined and was extinguished,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29.

a-cwincan; *p.* -cwanc, *pl.* -cwuncon; *pp.* -cwuncen *To vanish, become extinguished, quenched;* extingui, evanescere:—Se mōna acwanc *the moon was extinguished,* i. e. *eclipsed,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30.

a-cwinen *quenched.* v. a-cwīnan.

a-cwolen *died,* Chr. 918; Gib. 105, 37, note a. v. a-cwelan.

a-cworren *drunk,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71; *pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cwucian *to quicken.* v. a-cwician.

a-cwylan *to die,* L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3. v. a-cwelan.

acxan *ashes,* Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 32. v. axe, asce.

a-cȳd *said, confirmed,* R. Ben. 27. v. a-cȳðan.

a-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyrred, -cyrd *To avert;* avertere:—Ne dū næfre gedēst, ðæt ðū mec acyrre from Cristes lofe *thou shalt never do so, that thou avert me from the love of Christ,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 2; Jul. 139. Acyrred from Cristes ǣ *turned from Christ's law,* 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411.

a-cyrrednes, -cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, aversion, a turning from, apostacy, revolting;* aversio. DER. a-cyrred. v. a-cyrran.

a-cȳðan; *p.* -cȳðde; *pp.* -cȳðed, -cȳd *To show, announce, confirm;* manifestare, annuntiare, confirmare:—Yrre acȳðan *iram manifestare, irasci,* Ps. Th. 88, 39. Ær he hine acȳðan mōte *ere he can show himself,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 15; Gn. Ex. 49. Torn acȳðan *to make known* or *show one's affliction,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 8; Wand. 113. Ðær me wæs yrre ðīn on acȳðed *in me confirmata est ira tua,* Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ĀD, aad, es; *m. A funeral pile, pile, heap;* rogus, congeries:—Ða onbærnde he ðone āð *then kindled he the pile,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25. Āð stōd onæled *the pile was* [*stood*] *kindled,* Cd. 141; Th. 176, 35; Gen. 2922. Hēt āð onælan *he commanded to kindle the funeral pile,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Mycelne aad [āð MS. B. T.] gesomnode on beámum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. [*Kath.* ad: *O. Ger.* eit *ignis, rogus.* v. *Lat.* æs-tus: *Grk.* αἶθος: *Sansk.* edh-as *wood for fuel,* from the *Sansk.* root indh *to light, kindle.*] DER. āð-fær, -fȳr, -lēg, -loma.

a-dǣlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, *To part, divide, separate;* partiri, dividere, separare:—He sceal wesan of eorþan feor adǣled *he shall be far parted from the earth,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 4; Gen. 2322. Ða wǣron adǣlede ealle of ānum *these were parted all from one,* 12; Th. 14, 13; Gen. 218; Ps. Th. 54, 20. v. dǣlan.

a-deáðan, -deáðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, decay, die, mortify, lay waste, destroy;* fatiscere, Herb. 35, Lye: Cot. 90.

a-deáf; *adj. Deaf;* surdus, Ben. v. deáf.

a-deáflan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To become* or *wax deaf;* surdescere, obsurdescere:—Adeáfede *obsurduit,* Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 13; Wrt. Voc. 55, 17.

a-deáfung eárena *A deafening of the ears;* surditas. v. a-deáf.

ādel *a disease,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 23; Gū. 1064. v. ādl.

adela, an; *m. Filth;* cœnum:—Ðæt hēr yfle adelan stinceþ *that here ill smells of filth,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 1; Rä. 41, 32. [addle-pool *a pool near a dunghill: Scot.* adill, addle *foul and putrid water: N. Ger.* adel, *m. cœnum: Holst.* addeln *lotium pecudum.*] DER. adeliht, adel-seáþ.

a-delfan; *p.* -dealf, -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig, delve:* fodere, effodere:—Cleopatra hēt adelfan hyre byrigenne *Cleopatra ordered her burying place to be dug,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 22. Seáþ adealf *lacum effodit,* Ps. Spl. 7, 16: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 16. Ōþ ðæt biþ seáþ adolfen *donec fodiatur fovea,* Ps. Th. 93, 12: Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 23.

adeliht; *adj. Dirty, filthy;* cœnosus, Cot. 48.

adel-seáþ, es; *m. A sewer, gutter, sink;* cloaca. v. adul-seáþ.

adelyng *a prince,* Joh. Brompt. ad ann. 907. v. æðeling.

a-dēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To judge, adjudge, doom, deem, try, abjudicate, deprive;* examinare, abjudicare, judicio facto relegare:—Līcode Gode hire ða hālgan sāule eác swylce mid longre hire līchoman untrymnesse adēmde and asodene beón *it pleased God that her holy soul should also be tried and seethed with long sickness of her body,* Bd. 4, 23;

S. 595, 15. Đū adēmest me fram dugueđe *thou deprivest me of good,* Cd. 49; Th. 63, 14; Gen. 1032. v. dēman.

a-deorcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To obscure, dim, darken, hide;* obscurare:—Adeorcad *obscuratus,* Som. v. deorcian.

adesa, eadesa, an; *m. An addice* or *adze, a cooper's instrument;* ascia, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26: Wrt. Voc. p. 84, 62.

ād-fær, *nom. acc; g.* -færes; *pl. nom.* -faru; *n. The pile-way, the way to the funeral pile;* iter rogi:—Đæt we hine gebringen on ādfære *that we may bring him on the way to the pile,* Beo. Th. 6012; B. 3010.

ād-fȳr, es; *n. A pile-fire;* ignis rogi:—Abraham ādfȳr onbran *Abraham kindled a pile-fire,* Cd. 162; Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398.

a-dihtan; *p.* -dihte, -dihtode; *pp.* -dihtod, -diht *To compose, edit, write;* facere, componere. v. dihtan.

a-dilegian, -dilgian, -dylegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, dilgian *to destroy*] *To abolish, blot out, destroy, do away;* abolere, delere:—His sāwul bið adilegod of his folce *delebitur anima illa de populo suo,* Gen. 17, 14. Ic adilgige hī *delebo eos,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. Adilga me of đīnre bēc *dele me de libro tuo,* Ex. 32, 32: Ps. Th. 68, 29: 108, 13, 14. Adilgode, Ps. Th. 17, 40.

a-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To dim, darken, obscure, make dull;* obscurare:—Đeáh heora mōd sie adimmad *though their mind be obscured,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28: Ps. Th. 68, 24.

ĀDL, ādel; *g.* ādle, *f:* ādle, an; *f. A disease, pain, a languishing sickness, consumption;* morbus, languor:—Wæs seó ādl þearl, hāt and heorogrim *the disease was sharp, hot and very fierce,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. Seó mycle ādl *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantiasis, Som. Ne hine drēfeþ ādl *disease does not afflict him,* Beo. Th. 3476; B. 1736. Đē to heortan hearde grīpeþ ādl unlīđe *fell disease gripes thee hard at heart,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Đē untrymnes ādle gongum bȳsgade *infirmity has afflicted thee through attacks of disease,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 8; Gū. 990. He dīne ādle ealle gehælde *sanavit omnes languores tuos,* Ps. Th. 102, 3. Đæt ādla hī gehāldon *ut languores curarent,* Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Hū manega ādla *how many diseases?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29: Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Laman legeres ādl *the palsy.* v. leger. [*Orm.* adl *disease.* Probably akin to the *Sansk.* root indh *to burn.*] DER. feorh-ādl, fōt-, horn-, in-, lungen-, mōnaþ-: ādl-ian, -īc, -ig, -þracu, -wērig.

ādle, an; *f. A disease;* morbus:—Ne yldo ne ādle *neither age nor disease,* Exon. 112 a; Th. 430, 7; Rä. 44, 4. v. ādl.

ād-lēg, es; *m. The flame of the funeral pile;* flamma rogi:—Ādlēg æleþ flæsc and bān *the flame of the pile burns flesh and bones,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222.

ādlian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ail, to be sick, to languish;* ægrotare, languere:—Đæt se ylca biscop ān ādliende mæden gebiddende gehælde *ut idem episcopus puellam languentem orando sanaverit,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 35. Ic ādlige *langueo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 46.

ādlīc, ādlig; *adj.* [ādl *disease,* līc *like*] *Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid;* morbidus, ægrotus, tabidus, vitiatus, putidus. Hence ADDLE *egg;* putidum ovum:—Ādlige men *languentes homines,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Ādlig *æger* vel *ægrotus,* Wrt. Voc. 45, 59.

ād-loma, -lama? an; *m. One crippled by the flame?* cui flamma claudicationem attulit?—Earme ādloman *poor wretches, i. e.* diaboli, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 33; Gū. 884.

ādl-þracu; *g.* -þræce; *f. The force* or *virulence of disease;* morbi impetus:—Seó ādlþracu *the force of disease,* Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 31; Gū. 935. v. þræc.

ādl-wērig; *adj. Weary with sickness;* morbo fatigatus:—Fonde his mon-dryhten ādlwērigne *he found his master weary with sickness,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 25; Gū. 981.

a-dolfen *dug,* Ps. Th. 93, 12; *pp. of* a-delfan.

a-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *impert.* -dō; *v. a. To take away, remove, banish;* tollere, ejicere:—Ne māgon đē nū heonan adōn hyrste đa reádan *the red ornaments may not now take thee hence,* Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 14; Seel. 57. Đæt hȳ God đanon adō to heora āgnum lande *that God will bring them thence to their own land,* Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 37. Adō đa buteran *remove the butter,* I. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 22. Adō of đa buteran *take off the butter,* 86, 19. Flōd adyde mancinn *a flood destroyed mankind,* Ælfc. T. 5, 25: Gen. 7, 23: 9, 11, Adō đas wylne *ejice ancillam hanc,* Gen. 21, 10: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10: Ps. Th. 68, 14.

a-drǣdan; *p.* -drēd; *pp.* -drǣden *To fear;* timere:—He adrēd đæt folc *timuit populum,* Mt. Bos. 14, 5.

a-drǣfan, -drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive away;* expellere:—Đā wearþ adrǣfed deórmōd hæleþ *then was driven away the beloved hero,* Chr. 975; Th. i. 228, 22; Edg. 44. He adrǣfed wæs *ejectus est,* Gen. 3, 24. Osrǣd wæs of rīce adrēfed *Osred was banished from his kingdom,* Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2.

a-dreág, -dreáh *bore,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202; *p. of* a-dreógan.

a-drēd *feared,* Mt. Bos. 14, 5; *p. of* a-drǣdan.

a-drēfed *driven,* Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2, = a-drǣfed; *pp. of* a-drǣfan.

adreminte, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* parthenium = *παρθένιον,* Prior 78.

a-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced; *v. a. To plunge under, to immerse, drown;* immergere:—Wolde hine adrencan on đære eá *would drown him in the river,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 36. Caines ofspring eall wearþ adrenced on đam deópan flōd, đe adyde mancinn *Cain's offspring were all drowned in the deep flood, which destroyed mankind,* Ælfc. T. 5, 24. Heora feóndas flōd adrencte, Ps. Th. 105, 10: Ex. 14, 28.

a-dreógan, -driógan; ic -dreóge, đū -dreógest, -dryhst, he -dreógeþ, -dryhþ; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen. I. *to act, perform, practise;* agere, perficere:—He adreág unrihte þing *gessit iniqua,* Hymn. Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6. Đe his lufan adreógeþ *who practises his love,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 24; Gū. 63. Līf adreógan *agere vitam,* Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 29. II. *to bear, suffer, endure;* pati, sustinere:—Hī adreógan māgan *they may bear,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 27. Ic ne mæg adreógan đīne seófunga *I cannot tolerate thy lamentations,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Đæt hie đe eáþ mihton drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life,* Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369. Earfeđu đe he adreág *the pains that he endured,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202. Earfeđo đe he adreáh *the pains that he endured,* Andr. Kmbl. 2971; An. 1488. v. dreógan.

a-dreógendlīc; *adj. Bearable;* tolerabilis; *part. of* a-dreógan, -līc.

a-dreópan; ic -dreópe, đū -drȳpst, he -drȳpþ; *p.* -dreáp, *pl.* -drupon; *pp.* -dropen *To shed drop by drop;* guttatim effundere:—Nū is mīn swāt adropen *now is my blood sprinkled,* An. 1427, note. v. a-þrāwan.

a-dreósan; ic -dreóse, đū -drȳst, he -dreóseþ, -drȳst; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall, decline;* labi, deficere:—Ne bið se hlīsa adroren *fame will not decline,* non erit fama tædio affecta, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 19; Reim. 79.

a-drīfan, æ-drīfan; ic -drīfe, đū -drīfest, -drīfst, he -drīfeþ, -drīfþ, -drīft, *pl.* -drīfaþ; *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, stake, expel, pursue, follow up;* agere, pellere, expellere, repellere, sequi, prosequi:—Đa Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum greátum innan đam wætere *the Welsh staked all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water,* Chr. Introd; Th. 5, 35. Rihtwīsnyssa his ic ne adrāf fram me *justitias ejus non repuli a me,* Ps. Spl. 17, 24. Adrīfe đæt spor ūt of his scīre *let him pursue the track out of his shire,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 23. Adrifene fatu *graven* or *embossed vessels,* Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99. v. drīfan.

a-drigan, -drygan, -drygean, -drugian, -druwian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To dry, dry up, rub dry, wither;* abstergere, siccare, exsiccare:—Hlūde streámas on Æthane ealle đū adrigdest *tu exsiccasti fluvios Ethan,* Ps. Th. 73, 15.

a-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To be immersed, extinguished, quenched by water, to be drowned;* immergi, exstingui, aquis suffocari:—Līgfȳr adranc *the fire-flame was quenched,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77. Mycele mā moncynnes adranc on đam wætere *many more of mankind were drowned in the water,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 36.

a-drógan, -dróhan *to bear,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22; MS. Cott. The Bodl. MS. has a-dróhan. v. a-dreógan.

a-drogen *done, finished;* transactus, peractus; *pp. of* a-dreógan.

a-dronc, -droncen, *for* a-dranc, -druncen; *p. and pp. of* a-drincan.

a-drugian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry;* siccari:—Đā sōna adrugode se streám *alveus siccatus est,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-druncen *drowned; pp. of* a-drincan.

a-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up;* siccari:—Đæt đa wætera wǣron adruwode ofer eorþan *quod aquæ cessassent super terram,* Gen. 8, 11. Eorþan brādnis wæs adruwod *exsiccata erat superficies terræ,* 8, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-drygan, -dryggean *to dry,* Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 6. v. adrigan.

adul-seáþ *a sewer, sink;* cloaca, Wrt. Voc. 36, 42. v. adelseáþ.

a-dumbian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute* or *dumb;* obmutescere:—Adumba and gā of đisum men *obmutesce et exi de homine,* Mk. Bos. 1, 25. Adumbiaþ đa fācnfullan weoloras *muta efficiantur labia dolosa,* Ps. Th. 30, 20. Ic adumbede *obmutui,* Ps. Spl. 38, 3. Ic adumbode, Ps. Lamb. 38, 10.

a-dūn, -dūne; *adv. Down, adown, downward;* deorsum:—Adūn of đam wealle *down from the wall,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21. Đa ōđre đa dura brǣcon adūne *the others broke the doors down,* Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 19. Adūne asetton *(they) put down, deposed,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. He adūne astāh *descendit,* Ps. Spl. 71, 6: 87, 4.

a-dūn-weard; *adv. Downward;* deorsum:—Scotedon adūnweard mid arewan *they shot their arrows downward,* Chr. 1083; Th. i. 352, 14.

a-dwæscan; *p.* ede, te; *pp.* ed, t; *v. a.* [a, dwæscan *to quench*] *To quench, put out, staunch, appease;* extinguere:—Smeócende flex he ne adwæsc þ *linum fumigans non extinguet,* Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Đæt fȳr adwæsced wæs *flammæ extinctæ sunt,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29. Adwæscton *extinguerent,* 4, 8; S. 575, 41. Adwæstum dīnum feóndum *extinctis tuis hostibus,* 2, 12; S. 514, 7. Efne swā he mid wætre đone weallendan lēg adwæsce *even as he with water the raging flame quenches,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 23; Alm. 6. Eall mīn unriht adwæsc *omnes iniquitates meas dele,* Ps. Ben. 50, 10.

a-dwelian; *p.* -dwelede, -dwealde; *pp.* -dweled, -dweald [a, dwelian *to err*] *To seduce, lead into error;* seducere:—Woldon adwelian

mancyn fram heora Drihtene *they would seduce mankind from their Lord*, L. Ælf. P. 29; Th. ii. 374, 31.

a-dwînan; ic -dwîne, -dwînest, -dwînst, he -dwîneþ, -dwînþ, *pl.* -dwînaþ; *p.* -dwân, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle* or *vanish away*; vanescere. v. dwînan.

a-dŷdan, -dŷddan; *p.* -dŷdde; *pp.* -dŷded, -dŷd; *v. a.* [a, dŷdan *to die*] *To put to death, to destroy, kill, mortify*; perdere, occidere:—Wolde hîg adŷddan *would destroy them*, Ælfc. T. 22, 19. Dæt ic nâteshwon nelle heonon forþ eall flæsc adŷdan mid flôdes wæterum *that I will not, by any means, henceforth destroy all flesh with the waters of a flood*, Gen. 9, 11. Ælc þing ðe lîf hæfde wearþ adŷd *everything which had life was destroyed*, Gen. 7, 23.

a-dydest, *hast banished*; expulisti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 12; *p. of* a-dôn.

a-dylegian; *pres.* ic -dylegige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To destroy*; delere:—Ic adylegige *deleo*; ic adylegode [adeligode Som.] *delevi*; adylegod *deletum*, of ðam is gecweden letum [=lethum *death*; *Grk.* λήθη *oblivio*] deáþ, ðe adylegaþ lîf *I destroy; I destroyed; destroyed*, deletum, *from which is derived* [*called*] letum *death, which destroyeth life*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 32, 33. v. a-dilegian, dilgian.

a-dylf *effodit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15, =a-dealf; *p. of* a-delfan, *q. v.*

Æ. The short or unaccented Anglo-Saxon æ has a sound like *ai* in *main* and *fairy*, as appears from these cognate words:—Wæl *wail*, brædan *to braid*, nægel *a nail*, dæg, spær, læt, snæce, mæst, æsp, bær, *etc.* **2.** The short or unaccented æ stands only (1) before a single consonant; as Stæf, hwæl, dæg: (2) a single consonant followed by *e* in nouns; Stæfes, stæfe, hwæles, dæges, wæter, fæder, æcer: (3) or before *st, sc, fn, ft*; Gæst, æsc, hræfn, cræft: (4) before *pp, bb, tt, cc, ss*; Æppel, cræbba, hæbben, fætte, fættes, wræcca, næsse: (5) before double consonants, arising from the inflection of monosyllabic adjectives:—Lætne, lætre, lætra, from læt *late*; hwætne, hwætre, hwætra from hwæt *quick*. **3.** In the declension of monosyllabic nouns and adjectives, e is rejected from the short or unaccented æ, and becomes a, when a single consonant, or *st, sc*, is followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; as Stæf, *pl.* stafas, *g.* stafa, *d.* stafum; hwæl, *pl.* hwalas; dæg, *pl.* dagas. *adj.* Læt *late*; *g. m. n.* lates; *d.* latum; se lata *the late*; latost, latemest, *latest*: Smæl *small*; *g. m. n.* smales; *d.* smalum; se smala *the small*, etc. See short *a* in **B. 3**, p. 1, col. 1. **4.** æ-, prefixed to words, like a-, often denotes *A negative, deteriorating* or *opposite signification*, as *From, away, out, without*, etc. Like a, ge, etc. æ is sometimes prefixed to *perfect tenses and perfect participles* and other words without any perceptible alteration in the sense; as Cêled, æ-cêled *cooled*. **5.** The Anglo-Saxon Rune for æ is Ƿ, which is also put for æsc *an ash-tree*, the name of the letter. v. æsc.

B. The long or accented ǽ has the sound of *ea* in *meat, sea*. The ǽ is found in the following words, which are represented by English terms of the same signification, having *ea* sounded as in *deal, fear*; Dǽl, fǽr, drǽd, lǽdan, brǽdo, hǽto, hwǽte, hǽþ, hǽðen, clǽne, lǽne, sǽ, ǽr, hǽlan, lǽran, tǽcan, tǽsan, tǽsel, wǽpen, *etc.* **2.** The ǽ is known to be long, and therefore accented, when in monosyllables, assuming another syllable in declining, ǽ is found before a single consonant or *st, sc*, and followed in nouns by *a, o, u*, and in adjectives by *a, o, u*, or *e*; as Blǽda *fruits*; blǽdum: Dwǽs *dull*; *g. m.* dwǽses. The ǽ is often changed into â; as Stǽnen *stony*, stân *a stone*; lǽr, lâr *lore*.

Æ; *indecl. f. Law, statute, custom, rite, marriage*; lex, statutum, ceremoniæ, ritus, matrimonium:—God him sette Æ dæt ys open lagu *God gave them a statute that is a plain law*, Ælfc. T. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes *the law of the Lord*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8: Mt. Bos. 26, 28. God is wîsdôm and Æ woruld-bûendra *God is the wisdom and law of the inhabitants of the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 165; Met. 29, 83. Cristes Æ *the Gospel*. Bûtan Æ odde ûtlaga *an outlaw*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 44. Seó æftere Æ *Deuteronomy*, Bd. 1, 27. Hûslfatu hâlegu ða ǽr Israela in Æ hæfdon *the holy vessels which the Israelites formerly used in their rites*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 29; Dan. 751. Wircaþ his bebodu and his Æ and his dômas *observa præcepta ejus et ceremonias atque judicia*, Deut. 11, 1. Stŷrde unryhtre Æ *he reproved the unlawful marriage*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. [*O. Sax.* êo, *m: O. Frs.* â, ê, êwe, êwa, *f: Ger.* ehe, *f. matrimonium: M. H. Ger.* êwe, ê, *f: O. H. Ger.* êwa, êha, êa, *f: Sansk.* eva, *m. course, manner*.]

Æ; *indecl. f. Life*; vita:—Dæt hî ne meahtan acwellan cnyhta Æ *that they might not destroy the young men's lives*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 164.

Æ; *indecl. f. A river, stream*; rivus, torrens:—On ðære Æ ðû hŷ drencst *thou shalt give them to drink of the stream*; torrente potabis eos, Ps. Th. 35, 8. v. eá.

Æ *alas!* Æ, Hy. 1, 1, =eá, Lamb, MS. fol. 183 b, line 11. v. ǽlâ, æálâ, eálâ.

æálâ; *interj. O! alas!* O, eheu:—Æálâ ðû Scippend *O! thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. v. eálâ, ǽlâ.

a-eargian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od [a, eargian *torpescere*] *To become slothful*; segnis fieri:—Hŷ ondrêdan, gif hî hwîlum ne wunnon, dæt hŷ tô rade a-eargadon *they dreaded, if they did not sometimes wage war, that they should too soon become slothful*. Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

Æ-bær *notorious*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11. v. Æ-ber.

Æbban dûn, Abban dûn, e; *f.* [Æbba, an; *m:* or Æbbe, an; *f:* dûn *a down* or *hill*; *Æbba's* or *Æbbe's down* or *hill*] ABINGDON; Abindoniæ oppidum in agro Berceriensi:—His lîc lîþ on ðam mynstre æt Abban dûne *his body lies in the monastery at Abingdon*, Chr. 981; Th. 234, 34, col. 1.

a-ebbian; *p.* a-ebbode; *pp.* a-ebbad, ge-ebbod; *v. intrans. To ebb away, recede*; recedere:—Dæt wæter wæs a-ebbad [a-ebbod MS. C. T; ge-ebbod Cant.] feala furlanga from dâm scipum *the water had ebbed many furlongs from the ships*, Chr. 897; Ing. 123, 19. v. ebbian.

æbbung, e; *f. An* EBBING; recessus aquarum:—Sæ-æbbung *a bay*; sinus, Wrt. Voc. 41, 63. v. ebba.

Æ-bebod, es; *n. Law, injunction of the law, command*; lex, legis mandatum:—Ðû me Æbebod ærest settest *tu legem posuisti mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102.

Æ-bêc *law books, books of the law*; juris codices, Cot. 126.

Æ-ber, Æ-bær; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious*; apricus, manifestus:—Se Æbera þeóf *the notorious thief*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22. Æbære manslagan *notorious homicides*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11.

æbesen, æbesn *pasturage*; pasnagium, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18, note 46. v. æfesen.

æ-bilgan, æ-bilian *to make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 67, 7. v. a-belgan.

æ-bilignes, -ness, e; *f. Indignation, anger*; indignatio, Apol. Th. v. æ-bylignes.

æ-blǽcnys, -nes, -ness, e; *f. A paleness*; pallor:—Wið æblǽcnysse ðæs lîchaman *for paleness of the body*, Herb. 164, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 3.

æ-blêc; *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak*; pallidus. v. blâc, blâc.

æ-blêcing, æ-blêcnys *paleness*. v. æ-blǽcnys, blâcung.

Æ-bod, es; *m. A business*; negotium:—Æbodas *pragmatica negotia*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 94.

Æ-boda, an; *m. A messenger of the law*; legis nuntius:—Dâ wæs frôfre gæst onsended eádgum Æbodan *then the spirit of comfort was sent to the blessed messenger of the law*, i. e. *the preacher of the gospel*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gû. 909.

Æ-brec [eá *water*, bræc] *A catarrh, rheum*; rheuma. v. brecan.

æbs, e; *f? A fir-tree*; abies, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 45: 9, 26; Som. 11, 18.

æ-bylg, es; *n. Anger*; ira, indignatio, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 17; Gû. 1211. v. æ-bylgþ.

æ-bylgan, -byligan *To make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 65, 6. v. a-belgan.

æ-bylgþ, -bylþ, -bylygþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [bylgþ, v. belgan] *An offence, a fault, scandal, wrong, anger, wrath, indignation*; offensa, injuria, ira, indignatio:—To æbylgþe *for offence*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 27. He sende on hî graman æbylygþe hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Cristenum cyningce gebyraþ swŷðe rihte dæt he Godes æbylþe wrece *Christiano regi jure pertinet ut injurias Deo factas vindicet*, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. v. a-bylgþ, a-byligd.

æ-bylignes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Indignation, wrath*; indignatio:—Æbylignes yrres ðînes *indignatio iræ tuæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. He sende on hî graman æbylignysse hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. v. a-bylgnes.

Æc *also*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 804–829; 460, 9: 461, 18, 33. v. eác.

Æc, e; *f. An oak*; quercus:—Of ðære Æce [MS. Æc] andlang heges to ðæm wege *from the oak and along the hedge to the road*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. p. 78, 7. v. âc.

Æcan *to eke*, Solil. 11. v. êcan.

æced, es; *n. Vinegar*; acetum, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æce, ace, es; *m. An ake, pain*; dolor:—Eal dæt sâr and se æce onwæg alæded wæs *all the sore and ake were* (*led*) *taken away*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 35; 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan *to ake*. v. ece.

Æce; *adj. Eternal*; æternus:—Dæt we ge-earnian Æce dreámas *that we may obtain eternal delights*, Ps. C. 156. v. êce.

æced, es; *n. Vinegar*:—Onfêng ðe Hælend dæt æced *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel*; acetabulum, Wrt. Voc. 25, 21. v. eced-fæt.

æced-wîn, es; *n.* ACID-WINE; murratum vinum, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 23.

æ-cêled *cooled*; *pp. of* æ-cêlan = a-cêlan. DER. cêlan.

æcelma, an; *m. A chilblain*; mula, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 16.

Æcen = âcen; *adj. Oaken, made of oak*; quernus, Cot. 165.

Æcen, eácen; *pp. of* eácan *to increase*. v. eácan.

ÆCER, æcyr, es; *m.* **I.** *a field, land, what is sown, sown land*; ager, seges:—For ðam is se æcer gehâten Acheldemah *propter hoc vocatus est ager ille Haceldama*, Mt. Bos. 27, 8. Hêr ys seó bôt, hû ðû meaht dîne æceras betan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields*, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Of ðæm æcere *from the field*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2. Æcera þûsend *a thousand fields*, 14, 10; Met. 14, 5. **II.** a definite quantity of land which, in *A. Sax.* times, a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, *an* ACRE, *that is* 4840 *square yards*; jugeri spatium, jugerum, a jugo quod tantum fere spatii uno jugo boum arari posset: *also* ager – *Ger.* acker *an acre*:—Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer odde mâre *omni die debeo arare integrum jugerum* [MS. *agrum*

aut plus, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. Dæt is se teóða æcer, eal swā seó sulh hit gegā *that is the tenth acre, all as the plough goes over it*, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 6. Æceras *jugera*, Cot. 109. [*O. Sax.* akkar: *O. Frs.* ekker: *O. Ger.* ahhar: *N. Ger.* acker *a field, an acre*: *Goth.* akrs: *O. Nrs.* akr: *Lat.* ager: *Grk.* ἀγρός: *Sansk.* ajra *a plain.*]

æcer-ceorl, es; *m. A field-churl, a farmer, ploughman;* agricola. DER. æcer *a field*, ceorl *a free husbandman.*

æcer-man, æcer-mon; *g.* æcer-mannes; *m. A field-man, farmer;* agricola, Ælfc. Gl. 5.

æcern, æcirn, es; *n.* [æc = âc *oak*, corn *corn*] *The corn* or *fruit of an oak, an* ACORN, *a nut;* glans:—Æcern *glans*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 7. Æcirnu, *pl. nom.* Gen. 43, 11. [*Spenser, Grafton*, acornes, *pl*: *N. Dut.* aker *in* aker-boom: *N. L. Ger.* ecker, *m. n*: *N. Ger.* ecker, *pl.* eckern, *m. n. glans quernea* or *fagea*: *Goth.* akran, *n. fructus*: *Dan.* agern, *n*: *Norw.* aakorn: *O. Nrs.* akarn, *n. glans silvestris.*]

æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga, an; *m.* [æcer, spranca, an; *m. a shoot, sprout*] *Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak;* ilex:—Æcer-spranca *ilex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 48.

æcest = æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æceþ = æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æchir *an ear of corn*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 1. v. ear.

æ-ciorfan *to cut to pieces*, Ps. Spl. 128, 4. v. a-ceorfan.

æcirnu *nuts*, Gen. 43, 11. v. æcern.

æc-lǽca, an; *m.* [æc = ag, *q. v.*] *A wretch, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum, Elen. Grm. 901; El. 902. v. ag-lǽca.

é-cræft, es; *m. Law-craft and its result;* legis peritia et vires inde oriundæ:—Æcræft eorla *law-craft of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 869; El. 435: Cd. 173; Th. 217, 7; Dan. 19.

é-cræftig; *adj. Law-crafty, one skilled in law, a lawyer, scribe;* legis peritus:—Him æcræftig andswarode *to them the skilled in law answered*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 10; Dan. 742.

æcse *an axe*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26. v. æx.

æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

ácumbe *oakum;* stuppa, Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. v. âcumba.

æcyr *a field*:—Blōdes æcyr *sanguinis ager*, Mt. Foxe 27, 8. v. æcer.

æcyrf, e; *f. That which is cut off, a fragment, piece;* recisura, fragmentum:—Þara treówa æcyrf and lāfe forbærnde wǽron *the offcuttings and leavings of the wood were burnt*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 13. v. cyrf, ceorfan.

æd-, prefixed to words, denotes *Anew, again*, as the Latin re-:—Ædsceaft *re-generation.* v. ed-.

éddran *kidneys;* renes, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 10. v. ædre.

éder-seax, ædre-seax, es; *n. A vein-knife, a lancet;* lancetta, Cot. 92.

æd-fæst [eád *substance*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Goods, property;* bona:—Ædfæst tǽht to healdenne *property taken to hold, a pledge*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 8.

æd-leán *a reward*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 11. v. ed-leán.

édr *vein, artery*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. v. ædre, ēdre.

ædre; *adv. Quickly, promptly, at once, forthwith;* illico, confestim, statim, protinus:—Him đā ædre God andswarede *God answered him forthwith*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 4; Gen. 872. Wille đē đa andsware ædre gecȳđan *I will quickly let you know the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354. Nū đū ædre const sīþ-fæt mīnne *now thou comprehendest at once my journey*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 29: Gū. 1351. [*O. H. Ger.* atar: *O. Sax.* adro: *O. Frs.* edre *velociter.*] v. edre.

édre, ǽddre, ēdre, an; *f*: ǽdr, e; *f.* I. a channel for liquids, *An artery, a vein, fountain, river;* arteria, vena, fons, rivus; v. wæter-ædre:—Feorh alēton þurh ǽdra wylm *they let life forth through the fountain of their veins*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 6; Jul. 478. Blēdaþ ǽdran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Swāt ædrum sprong *blood sprang from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. II. *a nerve, sinew, kidney;* nervus, ren:—Wǽron mīne ǽdra ealle tolȳsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Đū canst mīne ǽdre ealle *tu possedisti omnes renes meos*, 138, 11. Đā for đam cȳle him gescuncan ealle ǽdra *then all his sinews shrank because of the cold*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 39. [*Plat.* ader: *O. Frs.* eddere, eddre: *O. Dut.* adere: *Ger.* ader: *M. H. Ger.* āder: *O. H. Ger.* ādara: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* åder: *Norw.* aader: *O. Nrs.* æd, *f.*] DER. wæter-ædre.

édre-seax *a vein-knife, lancet.* v. ǽder-seax.

édre-weg, es; *m. A drain way, a vein, an artery;* arteria, vena. v. ædre, weg *a way.*

æ-drífan *to expel*, Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2: 43, 26. v. a-drífan.

æd-sceaft, e; *f. A regeneration, new creation;* regeneratio:—Hī ælce géare weorþaþ to ædsceafte *they become every year a new creation*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 16. v. edsceaft.

Ædwines clif, EDWIN'S CLIFF, Chr. 761; Ing. 73, 15.

æd-wist *substance;* substantia, essentia. v. æt-wist.

æd-wít, es; *n. A reproach;* opprobrium:—Æd-wít manna *opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 21, 5. v. ed-wít.

æd-wítan *To reproach;* exprobare:—Æd-wioton him *improperabant ei*, Mt. Liud. Stv. 27, 44. v. ed-wítan.

æf, af, of: *prep. Of, from:* ab, de. v. compound æf-lást and in of-.

æf-ést, es; *n. Envy;* invidia:—Būtan æfæste *sine invidia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13. v. æf-êst.

é-fæst, -fest; *adj.* [é *law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious;* tenax observandi legem, religiosus, pius, justus:—Æfæst hæleþ *a pious man*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182. Æfæste men *pious men*, 86; Th. 108, 7; Gen. 1802. We æfæstra dǽde dēman *we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 402; Th. 133, 30; Gū. 497. Wæs he æfæst and ārfæst *was he devout and good?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. v. æw-fæst.

é-fæsten, es; *n. A legal fast;* legitimum jejunium:—III æfæstenu fæste he *tribus legitimis jejuniis jejunet*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1.

é-fæstnes, -festnes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. Firmness in the law, religion;* religio:—He wæs mycelre æfæstnesse wer *he was a man of much religion*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7: 2, 9; S. 510, 30, 32.

æf-dæl; *g.* -dæles; *pl. nom.* -dalu; *n.* [æf, dæl *a vale*] *A descent;* descensus:—To æfdæle *ad descensum*, Lk. Lind. War. 19, 37. v. of-dæl.

æfdon *performed, executed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357, = æfndon, *p. pl. of* æfnan.

æ-felle, a-felle; *adj.* [æ, fell *a skin*] *Barked, peeled, skinned;* decorticatum, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 34; Wrt. Voc. 61, 14.

æfen *even;* æqualis, æquus. v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfyn, ēfen, es; *m. The* EVEN, *evening, eventide;* vesper, vespera:—Syđđan æfen cwom *after evening came*, Beo. Th. 2475; B. 1235. Æfen ærest *vesperum primum*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 7; Gen. 138. Æfena gehwām *in each of evenings*, 148; Th. 184, 16; Exod. 108. Æt æfenne, on æfenne, *or* to æfenne, *at even, in the evening*, Ps. Spl. 29, 6. [*Laym.* aefen: *Orm.* efen: *Gow. Chauc.* even: *N. Dut.* avond: *M. Dut.* avont, *m: Plat.* abend, *m: O. Sax.* âband, *m: O. Frs.* âvend, *m: Ger.* abend, *m: M. H. Ger.* âbent, *m: O. H. Ger.* âpand, âbant, âbunt, *m: Dan.* aften, *m: Swed.* afton, *m: Icel.* aptan, aftan, *m: confr. Grk.* ὀψέ.]

æfen-dreám, es; *m. Even-song;* vespertinus cantus. v. æfen.

æfen-fela *as many;* totidem, Deut. 9, 11. v. efen-feola.

æfen-gebéd, es; *n. An evening prayer, evening service*:—Æfen-gebéd *vespertinum officium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-gereord, e; *f. An evening meal, a supper;* cœna, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 87; Wrt. Voc. 38, 13.

æfen-gereordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sup* or *take supper;* cœnare. v. gereordian *to take food.*

æfen-gifl, -giefl, es; *n. Evening food, supper;* cœna:—Hī sēcaþ đæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt æfengiefium [-gifium MS. C.] *quærunt primos in cœnis recubitus*, Past. 1, 2; MS. Hat. 6 b, 20: 44, 3; MS. Hat. 61 b, 22.

æfen-glóm, es; *m. The evening gloom* or *twilight;* crepusculum:—From æfenglôme ōþ đæt eástan cwom dægrēdwōma *from evening twilight there came the rush of dawn from the east*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 21; Gū. 1265.

æfen-grom; *adj. Fierce in the evening;* vespere ferox:—Grendel cwom eatol, æfengrom *Grendel came terrible, fierce at eve*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074.

æfen-hlytta, an; *m. A fellow, consort, companion* or *mate;* consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6.

æfen-hrepsung, e; *f. The evening close;* vesper. v. hrepsung *closing.*

æfen-lâc, es; *n. An evening sacrifice;* vespertinum sacrificium:—Swylce ahafenes handa mīnra, đonne ic æfenlāc secge *elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium vespertinum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3.

æfen-lǽcan *to match;* imitari. v. efen-lǽcan.

æfen-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To grow towards evening;* advesperascere:—Hit æfenlǽcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29.

æfen-lǽcend *an imitator.* v. efen-lǽcend.

æfen-leóht, es; *n. Evening light;* vespertina lux:—Siđđan æfen-leóht under heofenes hādor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light is concealed under heaven's serenity*, Beo. Th. 831; B. 413.

æfen-leóþ, es; *n. An evening song;* vespertinus cantus:—Atol æfenleóþ *a dreadful evening song*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 18; Exod. 201.

æfen-lic; *adj. Vespertine, of the evening;* vespertinus, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

æfen-mete, es; *n. Evening meat, supper;* cœna, Cot. 42.

æfen-rest, e; *f. Evening rest;* vespertina requies:—Sum sāre ongeald æfenreste *one paid dearly for his evening rest*, Beo. Th. 2508; B. 1252.

æfen-rima, an; *m.* [æfen *vesper*, rima *margo, labrum*] *Twilight;* crepusculum. v. rima *a rim, margin.*

æfen-sang, es; *m.* EVEN-SONG, *vespers;* vespertinus cantus, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7.

æfen-scóp, -scōp, es; *m. An evening bard;* vespertinus cantor:—Eald æfensceóp ic bringe *I bring an old evening bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5.

æfen-scima, an; *m. Evening splendour;* vespertinus splendor, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 31; Gen. 2448.

æfen-spræc, e; *f. Evening speech;* vespertina loquela:—Gemunde æfenspræce *he remembered his evening speech*, Beo. Th. 1522; B. 759.

æfen-steorra, an; *m. The evening star:* Hesperus; the *Grk.* Ἕσπερος [*Lat.* vesper]. *the evening star*, is called by Hesiod a son of Astræus

and Eos, and was regarded by the ancients the same as the morning star, whence both Homer and Hesiod call him the bringer of light, ἑωσ-φόρος, Il. xxii. 318: xxiii. 226. The Romans designated him by the names Lucifer and Hesperus, to characterise him as the morning or evening star:—Se steorra ðe we hâtaþ æfensteorra, ðonne he biþ west gesewen, ðonne tâcnnaþ he æfen. Fæ̂rþ he ðonne æfter ðære sunnan on ðære eorþan sceade, ôþ he ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiđ fôran ða sunnan up, ðonne hâten we hine morgensteorra (*q. v.*) forðam he cymþ eástan up, bodaþ ðære sunnan cyme *the star which we call the evening star, when it is seen westwardly, then it betokens the evening. It then goes after the sun into the earth's shade, till it runs off behind the sun, and comes up before the sun, then we call it the morning star, because it comes up in the east, and announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Se mônа, mid his blâcan leóhte, dunniaþ ðone beorhtan steorran, ðe we hâtaþ morgensteorra: ðone ilcan we hâtaþ ôðre naman, æfensteorra *the moon, with his pale light, obscures the bright star, which we call the morning star: the same we call by another name, the evening star*, 4; Fox 8, 3.

æ̂fen-þê̂nung, e; *f. An evening service* or *duty, evening repast, supper;* cœna, R. Concord 8. v. þegnung.

æ̂fen-þeówdô̂m, es; *m. An evening service* or *office;* vespertinum officium, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æ̂fen-tîd, e; *f. The eventide, evening;* vespertina hora:—Seó æ̂fen-tîd ðæs dæges *the eventide of the day*, Dial. 1, 10. On æ̂fen-tîd *at eventide*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 19; Gen. 2424.

æ̂fen-tîma, an; *m. Evening time, eventide;* vespertinum tempus:—Ða æ̂fentîma wæs, he fêrde to Bethanîam *cum jam vespera esset hora, exiit in Bethaniam*, Mk. Bos. 11, 11.

æ̂fen-tungel, es; *m. n. The evening star;* hesperus. v. tungel.

Æ̂FER; *adv.* EVER, *always;* unquam, semper:—Æfer ge fliton ongê̂n God *semper contentiose egistis contra Deum*, Deut. 31, 27. v. æ̂fre.

æfesen, æfesn, æbesen, æbesn, e; *f. Pasturage, the charge for pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns;* pasnagium, pretium propter porcos in quercetum admissos:—Gif mon nîme æfesne on swînum *if* [*a man*] *any one take pasturage on swine*, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

æf-êst, æf-æ̂st, æfst, es; *n.* [æf, of = *ab*, êst *gratia*] Without favour or good-will, hence, *Envy, spite, enmity, zeal, rivalry, emulation;* livor, invidia, odium, zelus, æmulatio:—Æfst and oferhygd *envy and pride*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. Eald-feóndes æfêst *the old fiend's envy*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 5; Ph. 401. Æfêstes *livoris*, Mone B. 2699, p. 386. Heora æfstu ealle sceamien *they all shall be ashamed of their enmities*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Fore æfstum *from envy*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 27; Gû. 684. Æfæ̂stum onæled *inflamed with envy*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 3; Môd. 43. [*O. Sax.* ab-unst, *f. invidia: O. Frs.* ev-est *invidia: Ger.* ab-gunst, *f. invidia: O. H. Ger.* ap-anst, ap-unst, *m. invidia, livor, zelus, rancor.*]

æ̂-fest; *adj.* [æ̂ *law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Fast* or *firm in the law, religious, devout;* religiosus:—Wæs se mon swýðe æ̂fest *erat vir multum religiosus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 20. Ongunnon æ̂feste leóþ wyrcean *religiosa poemata facere tentabant*, id; S. 596, 38. v. æ̂-fæst, æ̂w-fæst.

æf-êst-ful; *adj. Full of envy;* invidia plenus, invidiosus:—He is swîðe æfêstful for dînum gôde *he is very full of envy at thy prosperity*, Th. Apol. 14, 24. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstian, -êstigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To envy, be envious of* or *at;* invidere:—Ðes iunga man ne æfêstigaþ on nânum þingum, ðe he hê̂r gesihþ *this young man is envious at nothing, which he here seeth*, Th. Apol. 14, 25: Cot. 119. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstig, æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous, jealous;* invidus, æmulus:—Sum eald and sum æfêstig ealdorman *an old and an envious nobleman*, Th. Apol. 14, 19. v. æf-êst.

æ̂-festlîce; *adv. Religiously;* religiose. v. fæstlîce.

æf-êstnes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Envy, spite;* invidia, malignitas. DER. æf-êst.

æ̂-festnes, -ness, e; *f. Religion, devotion;* religio:—Ða ðe to æ̂festnesse belumpon *quæ ad religionem pertinebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 1. v. æ̂-fæstnes.

Æffric; *def. m.* Æffrica; *adj. African;* Afer:—Severus Câsere se wæs Æffrica cynnes *Severus Cæsar genere Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. v. Affric.

æf-îst *envy;* invidia, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 18. v. æf-êst.

æf-lâst, es; *m.* [æf = af *from*, lâst *a course*] *A wandering away?* aberratio, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Exod. 473.

œfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To perform, execute, labour, show;* patrare, facere, laborare, præstare:—His dômas æfnaþ *they fulfil his judgments*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 29; Cri. 1680. Gif hý woldun his bebodu æfnan *if they would execute his judgments*, 54 a; Th. 152, 29; Gû. 816. Wile corlscipe æfnan *he wishes to show his dignity*, 87 a; Th. 327, 3; Wîd. 141. Æfdon unsofte *for* æfndon? 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357. DER. ge-æfnan. v. efnan.

æfne; *interj. Behold;* ecce:—Æfne sôþlîce sôþfæstnysse ðû lufudest *ecce enim veritatem dilexisti*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. efne; *interj.*

æ̂fnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow towards evening;* vesperascere, Dial. 1, 10.

æ̂fnung, e; *f. Evening;* vespera:—Héó com ðâ on æ̂fnunge eft to Nôe *illa venit ad eum* [*Noe*] *ad vesperam*, Gen. 8, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 5, 6.

æ̂fre, æfer; *adv. Ever, always;* unquam, semper:—Nolde æ̂fre *nolebat unquam*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Ne sceal æ̂fre gehêran *nor shall I ever hear*, 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171. Nû ic eóm orwêna ðæt unc seó ê̂dyl-stæf æ̂fre weorþe gifede ætgædere *now I am hopeless that the staff of our family will ever be given to us two together*, 101; Th. 134, 12; Gen. 2223. Ðû æ̂fre wâre *tu semper fuisti*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 2; Cri. 111. Æfre forþ *sempiternum*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 35; Sat. 297. Æfre to aldre *in æternum*, 38; Th. 51, 1; Gen. 820. æ̂fre = â, *q. v.*

æ̂-fremmende; *part. Fulfilling the law, religious;* legis præcepta conficiens, religiosus:—Ic læ̂ran wille æ̂fremmende ðæt ge eówer hûs gefæstnige *I will teach that you, the laws fulfilling, should make firm your house*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 18; Jul. 648.

æfst *envy*, Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12: Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. v. æf-êst.

æ̂fstian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten;* festinare, accelerare. v. êfstan.

æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous;* æmulus:—Æfstig wiđ ôðra manna yflu *æmulus contra aliena vitia*, Past. 13, 2; MS. Hat. 17 a, 11. v. æf-êstig.

æft; *adv.* AFT, *behind*, as *go aft = go astern, Afterwards, again;* postea, iterum:—Moises cwæþ æft to Israela folce *Moses said afterwards to the people of Israel*, Deut. 28, 15. Æft uferan dôgum *afterwards in later days*, Beo. Th. 4406 note; B. 2200. Ðæt hî æft to him cômen *that they would come to him again*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 130; Met. 1, 65. v. eft.

æftan; *adv. Behind;* post, pone:—Earn æftan hwît *the eagle white behind*, Chr. 937; Th. i. 206, 29; Æðelst. 63, col. 1. DER. be-æftan.

æftan-weard; *adj. Coming after, following;* posterior:—Rinc biþ on ôfeste, se mec onþŷþ æftanweardne *the man is in haste, who urges me following*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 3; Rä. 63, 5. v. weard II; *adj.*

æft-beteht *re-assigned*, R. Ben. 4. v. eft-betæht.

æftemest, -myst, -most; *adj. superlative of* æfter,—*After-most, last;* postremus, novissimus:—Ðeós bôc is æftemyst on ðære bibliopê̂can *this is the last book of the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 31, 22; Grn. Ælfc. T. 16, 3. Ðonne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dæ̂le wiđ ðæs æftemestan flûge *when he himself with the first part should flee towards the hindermost*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 20: Mk. Bos. 12, 22: Jn. Bos. 7, 37.

æften-tîd, e; *f.* [æftan *after*] *Evening, eventide;* vespertinum tempus, vesper:—Ær morgenes gancg wiđ æftentîd ealle ða dêman Drihten healdeþ *exitus matutini et vespere delectaberis*, Ps. Th. 64, 9.

æfter; *prep.* [æft, *q. v;* er, *q. v.*] *dat;* rarely *acc.* **I.** local and temporal *dat.*—AFTER; post:—Ne far ðû æfter fremdum godum *go not thou after strange gods*, Deut. 6, 14. Æfter þrîm monþum *after three months*, Gen. 38, 24. Æfter dagum *after those days*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Cumaþ æfter me *venite post me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Æfter þrým dagum [MS. dagon] ic arîse *post tres dies resurgam*, Mt. Bos. 27, 63. Ða eóde ðæt wîf æfter him *then the wife went after him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Hâm staðeledon, ân æfter ôðrum *they established a home, one after another*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Æfter ðâm wordum werod eall arâs *after those words all the host rose*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 29; Exod. 299: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413. Wunder æfter wundre *wonder after wonder*, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 19; Gen. 144: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 18; Exod. 109: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 31; Cri. 711: Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 32; Dôm. 80: Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 3; Dôm. 82: Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 20; Ruin. 10: Beo. Th. 170; B. 85: Beo. Th. 238; B. 119: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Andr. Kmbl. 265; An. 133: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 22; Gû. 442: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 5; Gû. 503: Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430: Elen. Kmbl. 977; El. 490: Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 10; Hy. 4, 30. **2.** extension over space or time,—*Along, through, during;* κατά, per:—Sæton æfter beorgum *they sat along the hills*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 9; Exod. 212. His wundra geweorc, wîde and sîde, brême æfter burgum *his works of wonder, far and wide, famed through towns*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 4; Gû. 855. Ðeáh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum wundra gefremede *though I performed many miracles for them during my time in this world*, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 18: Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 25; Rä. 31, 5. **3.** mode or manner,—*According to, by means of;* secundum, propter:—Æfter dôme dînum gelîffæsta me *secundum judicium tuum vivifica me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. He hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlîcnesse *he has created man after* [secundum] *his own image*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396. Ðæt sweord ongan æfter heaðoswâte wanian *the sword began to fade away by the warsweat* [*in consequence of the hot blood*], Beo. Th. 3216; B. 1606: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 20; Cri. 803: Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 27; Gû. 849: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 93; Met. 20, 47: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 8; Rä. 40, 15: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 19; Gen. 592. **4.** object,—*After, about;* propter, ob, de:—Hæleþ frægn æfter æðelum *a chief asked after the heroes*, Beo. Th. 670; B. 332. Him æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879. Grôf æfter golde *he dug after gold*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Elen. Kmbl. 1346; El. 675: Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322: Beo. Th. 2688; B. 1342: Cd. 15;

Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282; Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 20; Gen. 1956: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154: Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 571: Elen. Kmbl. 1653; El. 828: Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37: Beo. Th. 4913; B. 2461: Beo. Th. 4917; B. 2463; Beo. Th. 4528; B. 2268. II. *acc;* cum accusativo, *After, above, according to;* post, super, secundum:—Æfter ðās dagas *post hos dies*, Lk. Lind. War. 1, 25. He eorþan æfter wæter ǣrest sette *qui fundavit terram super aquas*, Ps. Th. 135, 6. Stefne mīne gehēr æfter mildheortnesse ðīne, Drihten *vocem meam audi secundum misericordiam tuam, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. [*O. Sax.* aftar, after: *O. Frs.* efter, after: *O. Dut. N. Dut.* achter: *Ger.* after, *only in compnd: M. H. Ger.* after: *O. H. Ger.* aftar: *Goth.* aftra *backward, again: Dan.* efter: *Swed.* efter: *O. Nrs.* eptir, eftir, *prep;* aptr, aftr, *adv. back, again: Sansk.* apara.]

æfter; *adv. After, then, afterwards;* post, postea, exinde:—Æfter siððan *ever afterwards, from thenceforth*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 6; Gen. 550. Æfter to aldre *for ever after*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436. Ðæm eafera wæs æfter cenned *a son was afterwards born to him*, Beo. Th. 24; B. 12. Word æfter cwæþ *then he spake these words*, Beo. Th. 636; B. 315. Ǣr oððe æfter *sooner or later*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 22; Cri. 1692. Ic wāt æfter nū hwā mec ferede ofer flōdas *now afterwards I know who conveyed me over the floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ðǣr sceal ylda cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must slaughter of men take place afterwards*, 364; An. 182. Swā ðas foldan fæðme bewīndeþ ðes eástrodor and æfter west *quantum ortus distat ab occasu*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

æftera, æftra; *adj. compar. of* æfter,—*Hinder, next, second;* posterior, sequens, alter, secundus:—Ðý æfteran dæge *sequenti die*, Lk. Bos. 13, 33. Ðæs æfteran monþes *mensis secundi*, Ex. 16, 1. On ðam forman dæge ðæs æftran monþes *primo die mensis secundi*, Num. 1, 18. Seó æftre, *i. e.* eá, Ethiopia land belīgeþ ūton *the next river encompasses the country of Ethiopia*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 4; Gen. 228. Siððan ic ongon on ðone æfteran ānseld būgan *after I had begun to live in this second hermitage*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 22; Gū. 1214.

æfter-boren [=æftergenga, *q. v.*] *part. Born after the father's death;* posthumus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32.

æfter-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ; *pp.* -cweden *To speak after, repeat, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure;* repetere, revocare:—Bebeád he ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwæde, and he symle gedēfelīce æftercwæþ *he ordered longer sayings to be spoken before him, and he always repeated them properly*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 15. His brōðer griþ eall æftercwæþ *his brother renounced all peace*, Chr. 1094; Th. 360, 23. Æftercweðendra lof *the praise of the after-speaking* [*post mortem laudantium*], Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 10; Seef. 72.

æfter-eala, an; *m. After-ale, small beer:*—Æfter-eala *sapa*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 22; Wrt. Voc. 28, 5.

æfter-fæce; *adv.* [æfter *after, and the dat. of* fæc *a space*] *Afterwards, after that;* postmodum. v. fæc.

æfter-folgere, es; *m. A follower;* successor, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 36.

æfter-folgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To follow after, pursue;* subsequi, persequi:—Him æfterfolgiende wǣron *they were pursuing him*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25.

æfter-fylging, e; *f. A following after, a sequence;* sectatio, successio. v. fylging.

æfter-fylian, -filian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow* or *come after, to succeed;* sequi, prosequi, subsequi:—Ðæs sǣs smyltnys æfterfyligeþ *serenitas maris prosequetur*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 35. Ðæs æfterfiliendan tācnes *signi sequentis*, Ex. 4, 8.

æfter-fyligend, -fylgend, es; *m. One who follows* or *succeeds, a follower;* successor:—Ac Oswald his æfterfyligend hī ge-endade swā we ǣr beforan sǣdon *sed successor ejus Oswaldus perfecit ut supra docuimus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 36: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 2.

æfter-fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following after, a succession, succeeding;* successio. v. fylignes.

æfter-gān [gān *to go*] *To follow after;* subsequi, Past. 15, 2?

æfter-gencnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [gengnys *a going*] *Extremity;* extremitas, R. Ben. Interl. 7.

æfter-genga, an; *m.* [genga *goer*] *One who goes* or *follows after, a follower;* successor, posthumus:—Æftergenga *posthumus*, æfter boren, se ðe biþ geboren æfter bebyrgedum fæder *one who is born after the father has been buried*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32. Ðū me ne derige, ne mīnum æftergengum *ne noceas mihi et posteris meis*, Gen. 21, 23.

æfter-gengnys, -nyss, e; *f. Succession;* posteritas. v. æfter-gencnys.

æfter-gild, -gyld, es; *n. An after-payment, a paying again* or *in addition;* secunda *vel* iterata compensatio, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7.

æfter-hǽtu, e; *f.* [æfter *after,* hǽtu *heat*] *After-heat;* insequens calor:—Mid ungemetlīcum hærfest-wætan and æfterhǽte *from heavy harvest-rains and after-heat*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 23.

æfter-hȳrigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble;* imitari:—He wilnode æfterhȳrigean *he wished to imitate*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44.

æfter-leán, es; *n. An after-loan, reward, recompense, retribution;* præmium, merces:—Þearl æfterleán *hard retribution*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76.

æfter-līc; *adj. After, second;* secundus, Cot. 191.

æfterra *second;* secundus:—Se æfterra deáþ *the second death*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Sende he eft æfterran sīðe ǣrenddracan *he sent messengers again a second time*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 10. v. æftera.

æfter-rāp, es; *m. An* AFTER-ROPE, *a crupper;* postilena, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 54.

æfter-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride after;* equo insequi:—Hīg ða sōna æfterridon īdelum færelde *secuti sunt eos per viam*, Jos. 2, 7.

æfter-ryne, es; *m. An encountering, meeting, running against one;* occursus:—Æfterryne his ōþ to heáhnesse his *occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

æfter-sang, es; *m. The after-song;* posterior cantus:—Mid ðam æftersange *with the after-song*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 6.

æfter-singend, es; *m. An after-singer;* succentor, Wrt. Voc. 28, 21.

æfter-spræc, e; *f. After-speech* or *claim;* repostulatio, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23.

æfter-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen [sprecan *to speak*] *To claim;* petere, repetere:—Āgnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ, ðonne ðam ðe æftersprecþ *possession is always nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21.

æfter-spyrian, -spyrgean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To inquire after, examine;* examinare:—Gif ge hit willaþ æfterspyrian *if ye will examine it*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. v. spyrian.

æfter-weard *After,* AFTERWARD, *following;* posterior, secundus:—Gif he me æfterweard weorþeþ *if he shall be after* [*afterward*] *me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 3; Rä. 16, 14. v. æfte-weard, weard; *adj.*

æfter-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Posterity;* posteritas, Cot. 149.

æfter-wearþ beón *To be away, absent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, note 6. v. æfweard.

æfter-yldo, -yld, e; *f.* I. *after-age, old age;* ætas provecta:—Ne māgon ða æfteryld in ðam ǣrestan blǽde geberan *they may not produce* [*show*] *old age in their first strength* [*youth*], Exon. 39 b; Th. 132, 3; Gū. 467. II. *an after-age, after-time;* posterius ævum:—Swā nǽnig æfteryldo syððan gemunan mæg *so as no after-age since can remember*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22.

æfte-weard; *adj.* [=æfter] *After, back, late, latter, full;* posterior:—Æfteweard lencten *full spring*, Wrt. Voc. 53, 27. Æfteweard heáfod *the back of the head*, 42, 43. Drihten ðē gesett nā on æfteweard *the Lord will not set thee in the after-part*, Deut. 28, 13.

æfte-wearde; *adv.* [æfter, wearde, weardes] *Afterward, after, behind;* post, pone:—Ðū gesihst me æftewearde *thou shalt see me behind*, Ex. 33, 23.

æf-þanc, es; *m:* æf-þanca, -þonca, -þunca, an; *m. Offence, insult, grudge, displeasure, envy, zeal;* simultas, offensa, odium, zelus:—Swindan me dyde æfþanca mīn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139. Æfþonca gefylled *full of grudges*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 4; Mod. 26. Eald æfþoncan edniwedan *they have renewed old grudges*, 72 b; Th. 271, 20; Jul. 485. Æfþancum herian *to vex with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 3; Gen. 2237.

æftyr *after, according to;* secundum, Mt. Bos. 9, 29. v. æfter I. 3.

æf-weard, æf-ward; *adj. Absent, distant;* absens:—Līcumlīce æfward *corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

æf-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Absence, removal, posterity;* absentia:—For ðīnre æfweardnesse *because of thy absence*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 28.

æf-werdelsa, an; *m. Damage, detriment, loss;* detrimentum, damnum, L. Alf. 27; Th. i. 50, 28. v. æf-werdla.

æf-werdla, æf-wyrdla, æ-wyrdla, a-wyrdla, an; *m.* [æf *of,* wyrdan *to corrupt*] *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it;* detrimentum, jactura, damnum:—Þolie ðone æfwerdlan [æfwyrdlan MS. H.] *let him bear the damage*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 16: R. Ben. 2: Cot. 104.

ǽ-fyllende; *adj.* [ǽ=*law,* fyllende *part. of* fyllan *to fill, fulfil*] *Following the law, faithful;* legem exsequens:—Seó circe ǽfyllendra *the church of the faithful*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 17; Cri. 704.

ǽfyn, es; *m. The evening:*—On ǽfyn *at evening*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 22; Gen. 313. v. ǽfen.

æ-fyrmþa; *pl. f.* [æ, fyrmþ, e; *f. washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things* or *things of no value;* ablutiones, quisquiliæ:—Æfyrmþa [MS. æfyrmþe] *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22.

ÆG, æig; *g.* æges; *pl. nom. acc.* ægru; *g.* ægra; *d.* ægrum, ægerum; *n. An* EGG; ovum:—Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Ðæt æg [æig MS.] getācnaþ ðone hālgan hiht *the egg betokens the holy hope*, i. 250, 11. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 12. Genīm hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 6. Sceáwa nū on ānum æge, hū ðæt hwīte ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ān æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 338; Met. 20, 169. Of ægerum *from eggs*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Som.

121. Æges hwîte *white of an egg.* Æmettan ægru genîm *take emmet's eggs,* L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. [*Ger.* ei, *n: M. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eiger, *n: O. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eigir, *n: Dan.* ăg, *n: Swed.* ägg, *n: O. Nrs.* egg, *n.*]

ég, e; *f. water, water land, an island.* v. ége, îgg.

ég- used in composition,—*water, sea;* aqua, mare. DER. ég-flota, ég-weard. v. îg-.

ég- *Ever, always;* semper: either a contraction of the prefixes â, é, with a *g* added, as ég, or derived from aa = â, âwa, éw. It is used in compound pronouns and adverbs, as,—ég-hwâ, ég-hwær, ég-hwilc, *etc;* but, in its place, we also find the prefix â-, as,—â-hwær, â-hwilc, *etc.* Both ég- and â- impart to their compounds a sense of universality.

égan *to own,* Ps. Spl. T. 78, 12: 138, 12. v. âgan.

ege *fear;* timor, terror, Chr. 1006, Th. 257, 41. v. ege.

ége *the island;* insulam:—Æt eðelinga ége *at the island of nobles;* apud nobilium insulam, Sim. Dunelm. an. 888. v. Æðelinga îgg.

Ægeles birg *Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29. v. Ægles burg.

Ægeles ford, Egeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 2.

Ægeles þrep *Aylesthorpe,* Chr. 455; Th. 21, 32. v. Ægles þrep.

égen; *adj. Own;* proprius, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. v. âgen.

æger-felma, an; *f. Film of an egg;* membrana vitellum complectens:—Genîm ðonne ægerfelman *then take film of egg,* L. M. 1, 11; Lchdm. ii. 54, 21.

ægerum *from eggs,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. v. æg.

é-gewritere, es; *m.* [é *law,* gewritere *a writer*] *A writer* or *composer of laws;* legum conditor, Prov. 8.

ég-flota, an; *m. A floater on the sea, sailor, ship;* nauta, navis, Andr. Kmbl. 515; An. 258. v. flota.

ég-hwâ; *m. f: neut.* ég-hwæt; *gen.* ég-hwæs [â + ge + hwâ] *Every one, everything;* quisque, quicunque:—Æghwâ secge *let every one say,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 5; Vy. 97: 125 a; Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Æghwæt heó gefôn mæg *whatever she may seize,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 14. God æghwæs wealt *God governs everything,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. Þearfum æghwæs oftugon *ye denied the poor everything,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. Se fugol is on hiwe æghwæs ænlîc *the bird is in aspect every way unique,* 60 a; Th. 219, 24; Ph. 312. Æghwæs orwîgne *wholly defenceless,* 72 a; Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434.

ég-hwær, â-hwær; *adv.* [â + ge + hwær]. I. *everywhere;* ubique:—God æghwær is eall, and nâhwâr todæled *God is everywhere all, and nowhere divided,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 27. Hî dâ farende æghwær bodedon *illi profecti prædicaverunt ubique,* Mk. Bos. 16, 20. Æghwær sindon hiora gelîcan *they are everywhere like them,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 116; Met. 10, 58. II. *in every respect, in every way;* omnino:—Eofore eom æghwær cênra *I am in every respect bolder than a wild boar,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18: Ps. Th. 102, 14.

ég-hwæt *whatever;* quodcunque. v. ég-hwâ.

ég-hwæðer; *pron.* [â + ge + hwæðer]. I. of two, *either, each, both;* uterque:—Æghwæðer ôðerne earme beþehte *they embraced each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2029; An. 1017. Beámas twegen ðara æghwæðer efngedælde heáhþegnunga hâliges gâstes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 21; Exod. 94. II. of many, *every one, each;* unusquisque:—Heora æghwædrum *to each, to every one of them,* Beo. Th. 3277; B. 1636. Æghwæðer ge lengre fæc ðysses lîfes ðê forgifan ge ðê eác ðæs ecan lîfes inganges wyrþne gedôn *et hujus vitæ longiora spatia concedere et ingressu te vitæ perennis dignum reddere,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 2. Æghwæðer ge—ge *et—et,* 2, 16; S. 519, 34.

ég-hwanan, -hwanon, -hwonon, -hwanone, -hwonene; *adv. Everywhere, every way, on all sides;* undique:—Æghwanan mid wæterum ymbseald *undique aquis circumdata,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 28. Hî æghwanon to him cômon *conveniebant ad eum undique,* Mk. Bos. 1, 45. Æghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum *on every side surrounded with brands,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 14; Jul. 580. Æghwanon, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 46, 57. Hine æghwonan ælmihtig God [MS. Good] gehealdeþ *Almighty God keeps him everywhere,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 89; Met. 7, 45. Æghwonon *everywhere,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44. Æghwanone, 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Æghwonene, 3, 15; S. 541, 42.

ég-hwâr, ég-hwêr *everywhere,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 38. v. ég-hwær.

ég-hwider, -hwyder; *adv. On every side, every way;* quaquaversum:—Æghwider ymb swâ swâ Edwines rîce wære *quaquaversum imperium regis Æduini pervenerat,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Æghwider wolde wîde toscrîdan *it would everywhere widely wander,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 184; Met. 20, 92.

ég-hwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc; *adj.* [â + ge + hwŷ + lîc] *Every, all, whosoever, whatsoever, every one;* quicunque, unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg *every day,* Mt. Bos. 6, 34. Æghwylce geáre *every year,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 23. Hêr is æghwylc eorl ôðrum getrŷwe *here is every man true to the other,* Beo. Th. 2460; B. 1228. Æghwylcum mâððum gesealde *he gave a present to every one,* Beo. Th. 2104; B. 1050. Æghwylcne ellþeódigra *unumquemque alienorum,* Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Wreðiaþ fæste æghwilc ôðer *each supports the other firmly,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 35. Æghwelce dæg *on every day,* Bt. Met. Fox 14, 9; Met. 14, 5. Æghwylc wille lîfes tiligan *every one wishes to cultivate life,* Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Ðû æghwylces canst *thou art knowing in every matter,* Andr. Kmbl. 1016; An. 508.

ég-hwonene; *adv. On every side;* ubique:—Ða ŷða æghwonene ðæt scyp fyldon *the waves filled the ship on every side,* Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. v. ég-hwanan.

ég-hwyder *every way.* v. æghwider.

é-gift, e; *f. A legal gift, restitution;* legalis dos, restitutio, Cart. Eadgif R.

æ-gilde, æ-gylde, a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv.* [æ *without,* gild *payment*] *Without compensation;* sine compensatione:—Gif he gewyrce ðæt hine man afylle, licge ægilde *if he so do that any man fell him down, let him be without compensation,* L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 24: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12.

Ægiptisc *Egyptian.* v. Ægypte, Egiptisc.

æg-lêc, es; *n. Misery, trouble, torment;* miseria, tribulatio, cruciatus, Elen. Grm. 1188. v. ag-lâc.

æg-lêca, an; *m. A miserable being, wretch, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—Atol æglæca *the fell wretch,* Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 28; Sat. 161: Andr. Kmbl. 2717; An. 1361. v. ag-lâca.

é-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in the law, learned, wise;* legis peritus, sagacissimus, sapientissimus:—Ðâ andswarode him sum égleáw *respondit quidam ex legis peritis,* Lk. Bos. 11, 45. Ealde égleáwe *elders skilled in laws,* Menol. Fox 37; Men. 19. Ðæt sceal égleáwra findan *that a more learned man must find out,* Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485.

æg-léca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant,* Cd. 214; Th. 269, 14; Sat. 73. v. ag-lâca.

Ægles burg, Ægeles burg, [burh]; *g.* burge; *f:* Ægles byrig, e; *f.* AYLESBURY, *in Buckinghamshire:*—Cûþwulf genom Ægeles burg *Cuthwulf took Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. Genam Ægles burh *id.* Th. 32, 29, col. 2. Genam Ægles byrig *id.* Th. 33, 27, col. 1. Betweóx Byrnewuda and Ægles byrig *betwixt Bernwood and Aylesbury,* 921; Th. 194, 19.

Ægles ford, es; *m.* AYLESFORD *on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent,* Chr. 455; Ing. 15, 15. v. Ægeles ford.

Ægles þrep, es; *n.* [þorp *a village*] AYLESTHORPE, *a village near Aylesford, Kent,* Chr. 455; Ing. p. 15, note *h;* Th. 20, 39.

Ægles wurþ, es; *m. The village of* EYLESWORTH, *Northamptonshire,* Chr. 963; Ing. 155, 9.

æg-lîm, es; *m.* [æg *an egg,* lîm *lime, glue*] EGG-LIME, *the sticky part* or *white of an egg;* ovi viscum:—Æglîm *glara,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 119.

ég-moran; *pl. f. Eye-roots;* nervi quibus oculus cum cerebro connectitur:—Ðe beóþ on ðan égmoran sâra *which are sores in the eye-roots,* Lchdm. iii. 98, 5. v. more.

égnes ponces *of his own accord;* sponte, ultro. v. âgen.

ægnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed? *To frighten, vex;* terrere, tribulare:—Ægnian mid yrmþum *to frighten with misery,* Cd. 156; Th. 194, 23; Exod. 265.

ægru *eggs,* L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. v. æg.

ægsa, an; *m. Fear;* timor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 26. v. egsa.

ég-ðer [= ég-hwæðer]; *pron. Either, each, both;* uterque, ambo:—Ægðer byþ gehealden *ambo conservantur,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Ægðer ðara eorla *each of the men,* Andr. Kmbl. 2103; An. 1053. Heora ægðer *either* or *both of them, each,* Gen. 21, 31. On ægðre hand, on ægðere healfe *on either hand* or *half, on both sides,* Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 34, 40: 1, 14; Bos. 37, 33. On ægðre healfe weard *towards both sides,* Ælfc. Gr. Ægðer ge—ge, *both—and, as well—as:*—Ægðer ge hâdes, ge éðeles þolige *let him forfeit both degree and country,* L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Ægðer ge heonan ge ðanan *both here and there.* Hî hatedon ægðer ge me ge mînne fæder *they hated both me and my father,* Jn. Bos. 15, 24.

ég-weard, e; *f. Sea-ward, sea-guard* or *guardianship;* maris [litoris] custodia:—Ic ægwearde heóld *I hold guard,* Beo. Th. 488, note; B. 241. v. weard.

æg-wyrt, e; *f. Egg-wort, dandelion;* leontodon taraxacum, Lacn. 40; Lchdm. iii. 28, 26.

æ-gylde; *adv. Without compensation,* L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. v. æ-gilde.

é-gylt, -gilt, es; *m.* [é, gylt *guilt, fault*] *A breach* or *violation of the law, a trespass, fault;* delictum:—Ægiltas iúguþ-hâdes mînes ne gemun ðû *delicta juventutis meæ ne memineris,* Ps. Spl. T. 24, 7.

æ-gype, -gipe; *adj. Trifling, worthless;* nugalis:—Forðon hî dydan Drihtnes spræce æghwæs ægype *quia exacerbaverunt eloquium Domini,* Ps. Th. 106, 10.

Ægypte *Egypt,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. v. Egypte.

æ-hiwnes, -ness, e; *f. Paleness, gloom;* pallor, deficientia coloris:—Wið æblæcnysse and æhiwnesse ðæs lîchoman *for paleness and discoloration of the body,* Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3.

é-hlŷp, -hlîp, es; *m.* [é *law,* hlŷp *a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law, an assault;* legis transgressio, aggressus:—Se ðe é-hlîp gewyrce

whoever commits an assault, L. Ath. v. § 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Þurh ǽ-hlýp *by a violation of the law*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. æt-hlýp.

æht, e; *f. Valuation, estimation, deliberation, council;* æstimatio, deliberatio, consilium:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *the sons of men sit in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Biscopas and bôceras and ealdormen æht besǽton *bishops and scribes and princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608. v. eaht *deliberation, council.*

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhtan *to persecute*] *Persecution, hostility;* persecutio, hostilitas:—Đâ wæs ǽht boden Sweóna leódum *then was persecution announced to the people of the Swedes*, Beo. Th. 5907; B. 2957. [*Ger.* acht, *f. proscriptio: M. H. Ger.* âhte, æhte: *O. H. Ger.* âhta, *f. persecutio.*]

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhte = âhte *had; p. of* âgan *to own, possess*]. I. *possessions, property, lands, goods, riches, cattle;* opes, substantia, possessio, greges:—He hæfde mycele ǽhta *erat habens multas possessiones*, Mk. Bos. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his ǽhta, and eall dæt he ǽhte *Esau took all his goods, and all that he possessed*, Gen. 36, 6. Grundleás gîtsung gilpes and ǽhta *bottomless avarice of glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 30; Met. 7, 15. Israêla ǽhta *the Israelites' possessions*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 23; Dan. 43. Genam on eallum dǽl ǽhtum sînum *he took a part of all his possessions*, 74; Th. 90, 23; Gen. 1499. Ealle his ǽhta *omnem substantiam ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. II. *possession, power;* possessio, potestas:—His miht and his ǽht ofer middangeard gebledsod *his might and power is blessed throughout the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3432; An. 1720. Âgan us ðis wuldres leóht eall to ǽhte *let us get all this light of glory into our possession*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 11; Sat. 254. On âgene ǽht syllan *in possessionem dare*, Ps. Th. 104, 10, 39: 110, 4. [*Scot.* aucht: *O. H. Ger.* êht, *f: Goth.* aíhts, *f: O. Nrs.* ǽtt, ætt *family.*] DER. gold-, mâdum-, staðol-, wan-, won-.

æhta *eight*, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 32. v. eahta.

ǽhte *had, owned, possessed.* v. âhte; *p. of* âgan.

ǽhte land, es; *n.* [ǽht *property*] *Landed property;* terra possessionis:—Forðon ðe Peohtas heora ǽhte land dætte Angle ǽr hæfdon eft onfêngon *nam Picti terram possessionis suæ quam tenuerunt Angli receperunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 29.

ǽhte man, mann, es; *pl.* men; *m. A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman;* colonus:—Laboratores sind yrþlingas and ǽhte men *labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen*, Ælfc. T. 40, 20.

æhtere, es; *m. An estimator, a valuer;* æstimator, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 25.

ǽhte swân, es; *m.* [ǽht *property*, swân *swain* or *herdsman: O. H. Ger.* sweinn *a herdsman*] *A cowherd, swineherd, who belongs to the property of his lord;* bubulcus, porcarius qui in peculio domini est, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

ǽht-gesteald, es; *n. Possession;* possessio:—He ða brýdlufan sceal to ôðerre ǽhtgestealdum idese sêcan *he must seek conjugal love in the possession of another woman*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 22; Jul. 115.

ǽht-gestreón, es; *n. Possessions, riches;* possessio, divitiæ:—Ðonne lîg eal þigeþ eorþan ǽhtgestreón *when the flame devours all the possessions of the earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 13; Ph. 506.

ǽht-geweald, es; *m. n. Possession, power, the power of the possessor;* potestas possessoria:—Cwæþ he his sylfes sunu syllan wolde on ǽhtgeweald *he said that he would give his own son into their power*, Andr. Kmbl. 2221; An. 1112. Ðû usic bewrâce in ǽhtgewealda *tu nos tradidisti in potestatem*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 28; Az. 26.

ǽhtian [ǽht *persecution*] *to persecute;* persequi. v. êhtan.

ǽht-spêdig; *adj. Wealthy, rich;* locuples, opulentus:—Se is betra ðonne ðû, ǽhtspêdigra feoh-gestreóna *he is better than thou, richer in money-treasures*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 26; Jul. 101.

æhtung, e; *f. Estimation, valuing;* æstimatio, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 26. v. eahtung.

ǽht-wela, an; *m. Wealth, riches;* opes, divitiæ:—Gelufian eorþan ǽhtwelan *to love earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 24; Gû. 359: Apstls. Kmbl. 167; Ap. 84.

ǽht-welig; *adj. Rich, wealthy;* locuples:—Sum wæs ǽhtwelig gerêfa *there was a wealthy count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18.

ǽ-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere;* ubique, Ps. Th. 88, 31. v. â-hwǽr.

æ-hwyrfan *To turn from, avert;* avertere, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 5. v. a-hwerfan, hwyrfan, hweorfan.

æig, es; *n. An egg;* ovum:—Dæt æig getâcnaþ hiht: ærest hit biþ æig, and seó môdor siððan mid hihte bret dæt æig to bridde *the egg betokens hope: first it is an egg, and the mother then with hope cherishes the egg to a young bird*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22–24. v. æg.

æl-; *prefix.* I. = eal *all;* totus, omnis, as æl-beorht, æl-ceald, *etc.* II. æl- = el-, ele-, *foreign;* peregrinus, as æl-fylce, æl-wihta, *etc.*

æl, e; *f. An awl;* subula:—Hwanon sceó-wyrhtan æl *unde sutori subula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Æl *subula*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 27; Wrt. Voc. 16, 2. v. al.

æl, es; *m. Oil;* oleum:—Ða sceolon beón æle bracene *they must be beaten up with oil*, Lev. 6, 21. v. ele.

ÆL, es; *m. An* EEL; anguilla:—Hwilce fixas gefêhst ðû? ælas and hacodas *what fishes catchest thou? eels and haddocks*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. Ac seó þeód ðone cræft ne cûðe ðæs fiscnôðes nymþe to ælum ânum *sed piscandi peritia genti nulla nisi ad anguillas tantum inerat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Smæl ǽl *a small eel*, Cot. 161. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* aal, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* âl, *m: Swed.* äl, *m: Dan.* aal, *m: O. Nrs.* âll, *m.*] DER. ǽl-net, ǽle-puta.

ǽ-lâ *O!*—Ælâ Drihten *O Lord*, Hy. 1, 1. v. eálâ, æálâ.

ǽ-lǽdend, es; *m.* [ǽ *lex*, lǽdend *lator*, from lǽdan *ferre*, to move or propose a law] *A lawgiver;* legislator, Ps. Spl. 9, 21.

ǽ-lǽrende; *part. Teaching the law;* legem docens:—Siððan him nǽnig wæs ǽlǽrendra ôðer betera *since there was none other of those teaching the law better than he*, Elen. Kmbl. 1009; El. 506.

æ-lǽten *divorced*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23, = a-lǽten; *pp. of* a-lǽtan.

ælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To kindle, set on fire, burn, bake;* accendere, urere, comburere, coquere:—Ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt *neque accendunt lucernam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. Úton wircean us tigelan and ælan hîg on fŷre *faciamus lateres et coquamus eos igni*, Gen. 11, 3. Fŷr æleþ uncyste *the fire burns the vices*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526. Flǽsc and bân âdlêg æleþ *the fire of the pile burns flesh and bones*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222. Brond biþ ontyhte, æleþ ealdgestreón *let the brand be kindled, consume the old treasure*, 19 b; Th. 51, 8. DER. in-ælan, on-.

æl-beorht *All-bright, all-shining:*—Engel ælbeorht *an all-bright angel*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 13; Dan. 337: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 1; Cri. 506: 21 b; Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929: 53 b; Th. 188, 27; Az. 52. Hwîlum cerreþ eft on up rôdor ælbeorhta lêg *the all-bright flame returns sometimes again up to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 104; Met. 29, 51. v. eall-beorht.

ælc; *adj.* [â + ge + lîc] *Each, any, every, all;* quisque, quivis, unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc gôd treów byrþ gôde wæstmas *omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit*, Mt. Bos. 7, 17. Ælc wæs on twegra sestra gemete *capientes singulæ metretas binas*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6. Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gâstes dugeðum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 32; Gen. 1521. Ælc flǽsc *omnis caro*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ælces monnes *of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 236; Met. 26, 118. Ælcum *cuique*, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. On ælcere tîde *omni tempore*, Lk. Bos. 21, 36. In ælce tîd *in æternum*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. Ælce dæg *each day*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 15; Met. 27, 8. [*Plat. Dut.* elk *each, every one.*]

æl-ceald; *adj.* [æl = eal] *All cold, most cold;* usquequaque frigidus:—Meahtest weorþan æt dæm ælcealdan steorran ðone Saturnus hâtaþ *you might be at that all-cold star which they call Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 37; Met. 24, 19.

ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise;* alias, præter, nisi, aliter:—Forðon ðam bisceope ne wæs alŷfed ælcor bûtan on myran rîdan *non enim licuerat pontificem sacrorum præter in equa equitare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Ælcor *alias*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 67. v. elcor.

ælcra; *adv. Otherwise;* aliter, R. Ben. 62. v. ælcor.

æl-cræftig; *adj. All-powerful, all-mighty;* omnipotens:—Nân þing nis ðîn gelîca, ne hûru ǽnig ælcræftigre *nothing is like unto thee, nor is any one more all-powerful*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 76; Met. 20, 38.

æld *fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. v. æled.

æld *age*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gû. 807. v. ældu.

ældan *To delay, forbear, postpone, conceal:*—Ældyst, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 37. Ælde, Ps. Surt. 77, 21: Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 5: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31; MS. B. v. yldan.

ælde *men:*—Ælda bearnum *for the sons of men*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 18; Cri. 937. Ænig ælda cynnes *any one of the race of men*, 19 a; Th. 49, 4; Cri. 780: 44 b; Th. 151, 16; Gû. 796. Mid ældum *with men*, 13 b; Th. 25, 25; Cri. 406. v. ylde.

ælding *delay*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 24, 48. v. ylding.

ældo, aldu *the elders;* seniores, Mt. Lind. Stv. 21, 23. v. ældu.

ældran; *pl. Parents;* parentes:—Mîne ældran, Ps. C. 65; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 65. v. yldra.

ældru, ældro, aldro *parents*, Mk. Rush. War. 13, 12: Lk. Rush. War. 2, 27, 41, 43. v. ældran.

ældu, ældo, e; *f.* I. *age, old age;* sæculum, senectus:—In ða ǽrestan ældu *in his first age*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gû. 80. On ælde *in senectute*, Ps. C. 142: Ps. Surt. 91, 15: 70, 18. II. *an age, century;* ævum, centuria:—Þurh ælda tîd *per sæcula sæculorum*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gû. 807. Wið ælda *against the age*, 81 a; Th. 305, 16; Fä. 89. v. yldu.

ælecung, e; *f. An allurement, a blandishment;* blandimentum, C. R. Ben. 2.

æled, *g.* ældes; *m.* [*pp. of* ælan] *Fire, conflagration;* ignis, incendium:—Æled wæs micel *the fire was great*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Hât biþ monegum egeslîc æled *the dreadful fire shall be hot to many*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 9; Ph. 522. Æled weccan *to light a fire*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. Ældes fulle *full of fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. [*O. Sax.* eld, *m. ignis: O. Nrs.* eldr, *m. ignis.*]

æled-fŷr, es; *n. Flame of fire;* incendii flamma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 27; Ph. 366.

æled-leóma, an; *m. A gleaming fire, fire-brand;* ignis micans, Beo. Th. 6241; B. 3125.

ælednys, -nyss, e; *f. A burning;* incendium. v. æled *a fire.*

æ-leng; *adj. Long, protracted, lengthy, troublesome;* longus, molestus:—Me þincþ ðæt ðē þincen tō ǣlenge ðās langan spell *methinks that these long discourses appear to thee too lengthy,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 6.

ǣle-puta, an; *m. An* EEL-POUT; capito:—Hwilce fixas gefēhst ðū? mynas and ǣleputan *what fishes catchest thou? minnows and eel-pouts,* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [*Plat.* aalput *or* putte: *Dut.* aalpuit *or* puit aal, *m. a young eel, eel-pout.*] v. myne.

æ-lēten, æ-lǣten, a-lǣten; *part.* [from a-lǣtan *to let go*] *One let go, divorced;* repudiata uxor:—Ne on ælǣten ǣnig cristen mann ǣfre ne gewīfige *nor with one divorced let any christian man ever marry,* L.C.E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23.

ÆLF, es; *m. An* ELF; genius, incubus:—Wiđ ælfe gnīd myrran on wīn *against an elf rub myrrh in wine,* L.M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 9. Ylfe, *pl. nom. m.* Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. v. ylfe. [*Plat.* elf: *O. Dut.* alf: *Ger.* elf, *m;* elbe, *f;* alp, *m. nightmare,* Grm. Wörterbch. iii. 400; i. 200, 245; Grm. Mythol. 249: *M. H. Ger.* alp, alf, *m. pl;* elbe, *f: O. H. Ger.* alp, *m: Dan.* elv: *Swed.* elf: *O. Nrs.* âlfr, *m.*] DER. ælf-ādl, -cyn, -nōþ, -rēd = rǣd, -sciéne, -scînu, -scȳne, -siden, -sogoða, -þone: ylfe: ælfen, elfen, dūn-, feld-, mūnt-, sǣ-, wudu-, wylde-.

ælf-ādl, e; *f. Elf-disease;* ephialtæ morbus:—Wiđ ælfādle *against elf-disease,* L.M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 20.

æl-fæle *All-fell, very baleful;* omnino perniciosus:—Âttor ælfæle *very baleful poison,* Andr. Kmbl. 1539; An. 771. v. eal-felo.

ælf-cynn, es; *n. The elf-kind, the race of elves, elfin race;* ephialtum genus, Som. Lye:—Wyrc sealfe wiđ ælfcynne *work a salve against the elfin race,* L.M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 7.

-ælfen, -elfen, e; *f. A fairy, nymph;* nympha. *It is found only in compound words, as* Mūnt-ælfen *a mountain nymph;* oreas = ὀρειάς, ἄδος:—Wudu-elfen *a wood nymph;* dryas, *etc,* Wrt. Voc. 60, 14–19. v. -en.

æl-fer, es; *n.* [= -fær, *n.*] *The whole army;* totus exercitus:—Ymbwīcigean mid æl-fere Æthanes byrig *to surround with the whole army the town of Etham,* Cd. 146; Th. 181, 24; Exod. 66.

Ælf-nōþ, es; *m.* [ælf, nōþ *boldness, courage*] *Ælfnoth, elf courage;* nomen viri præclari in audacia, Byrht. Th. 137, 8; By. 183.

Ælfred, Alfriþ, Aldfriþ, Ealdfriþ, es; *m.* [æl *all;* ald, eald *old:* fred = friþ *peace:* v. Ælfrēd] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria for twenty years,* A.D. 685–705. *He was educated in Ireland for the Church, and was the first literary king of the Anglo-Saxons; Lat.* Ælfrēdus, Alfrid, Alfrīdus, Bd. 4, 26; S. 175, 4: Aldfrīdus, Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 6: Aldfrithus, Chr. 685; Gib. 45, 24:—Fēng Ælfred [MS. Ealdfriþ] æfter Ecgfriþe to rīce, se mon wæs se gelǣredesta on gewrītum, se wæs sæd ðæt his brōđor wǣre Oswies sunu ðæs cyninges *Ecgfrith was succeeded in the kingdom by Alfred, who was said to be his brother, and a son of king Oswy, and was a man most learned in scripture;* successit Ecgfrido in regnum Alfrid, vir in scripturis doctissimus, qui frater ejus et filius Osuiu regis esse dicebatur, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 6–8. A.D. 685, Hēr man ofslōh Ecgferþ, and Ælfred [MS. Aldfriþ *Aldfrithus*] his brōđor fēng æfter him to rīce *here,* A.D. 685, *they slew Ecgferth, and Alfred his brother succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom after him,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Ælfredes [MS. Aldfriþes *Aldfrithi*] tīdum ðæs cyninges *in temporibus Aldfridi regis,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. Hēr Ælfred [MS. Aldfriþ] Norþanhymbra cining forþfērde *here,* A.D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32.

Ælfrēd, es; *m.* [ælf *an elf;* rēd = rǣd *counsel, wise in counsel:* v. Ælfred] *Alfred;* Alfrēdus. I. Alfred the Great, born A.D. 849, grandson of Egbert, and fourth son of king Ethelwulf, reigned thirty years, A.D. 871–901:—Đā, A.D. 871, fēng Ælfrēd, Æđelwulfing, to West Seaxna rīce ... And đes geáres wurdon ix folcgefeoht gefohten wiđ đone here on đam cinerīce be sūþan Temese; būtan đam đe hī Ælfrēd, ... and ealdormen, and ciningas þægnas, oft rāda on riden, đe man nāne rīmde *then,* A.D. 871, *Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons ... And this year nine great battles were fought against the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides which, Alfred ... and aldormen, and king's thanes, often rode raids on them, which were not reckoned,* Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 3–10. A.D. 897, Đā hēt Ælfrēd cyning timbrian lange scipu ongeán đas æscas [MS. æsceas] đa wǣron fulneáh twā swā lange swā đa ōđre; ... đa wǣron ǣgđer ge swiftran ge untealran, ge eác heárran [MS. heárra] đonne đa ōđru; nǣron hī nāwđær ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc; būtan swā him sylfum þūhte đæt hī nytwyrđe beón meahton *then,* A.D. 897, *king Alfred commanded long ships to be built against the Danish ships* [æscas] *which were full nigh twice as long as the others; ... they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others; they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, but as it seemed to himself that they might be most useful,* 897; Th. 175, 37, col. 2—177, 5, col. 2. Đæs ilcan geáres, hēt se cyning [Ælfrēd] faran to Wiht ... Đā gefēngon hȳ đara scipa twā, and đa men [MS. mæn] ofslōgon ... Đa ylcan sumere, forwearþ nā læs đonne xx scipa mid mannum mid ealle be đam sūþ riman *in the same year* [A.D. 897], *the king* [*Alfred*] *commanded his men to go to Wight ... They then took two of the ships, and slew the men ... In the same summer, no less than twenty ships, with men and everything* [*of the Danes*], *perished on the south coast,* Chr. 897; Th. 177, 5, col. 2—179, 3, col. 2. A.D. 901, Hēr gefōr Ælfrēd cyning vii Kł Nouembris ... and đā fēng Eádweard, his sunu to rīce *here died king Alfred, on the twenty-sixth of October ... and then Edward* [*the Elder*], *his son, succeeded to the kingdom,* Chr. 901; Th. 179, 14–18, col. 2. II. Though the talents and energy of Alfred were chiefly occupied in subduing the Danes, and in confirming his kingdom, he availed himself of the short intervals of peace to read and write much. He selected the books best adapted for his people, and translated them from Latin into Anglo-Saxon. In translating he often added so much of his own, that the Latin text frequently afforded only the subject, on which he wrote most interesting essays, as may be seen in his first work, Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. 1. *Boethius was probably finished about* A.D. 888. In his preface, he thus speaks of his book and of his other occupations:—Ælfrēd, Cyning [MS. Kuning] wæs wealhstōd đisse bēc, and hie of bēc Lēdene on Englisc wende ... swā swā he hit đa sweotolost and andgitfullīcost gereccan mihte, for đæm mistlīcum and manigfealdum weoruld bīsgum, đe hine oft ǣgđer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodan. Đa bīsgu us sint swīđe earfoþ rīme, đe on his dagum on đa rīcu becōmon, đe he underfangen hæfde; and đeáh, đā he đas bōc hæfde geleornode, and of Lǣdene to Engliscum spelle gewende, and geworhte hī eft to leóđe, swā swā heó nū gedōn is *king Alfred was translator of this book, and turned it from book Latin into English ... as he the most plainly and most clearly could explain it, for the various and manifold worldly occupations, which often busied him both in mind and in body. The occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, which in his days came upon the kingdoms which he had undertaken; and yet, when he had learned this book, and turned it from Latin into the English language, he afterwards put it into verse, as it is now done,* Bt. prooem; Fox viii. 1–10. 2. *Alfred,* having supplied his people with a work on morality in Boethius, *next translates for them the Historia Anglorum of his learned countryman Bede, about* A.D. 890. This was the king's work, for the Church says in Ælfric's Homilies, about A.D. 990,—'Historia Anglorum' đa đe Ælfrēd cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred turned from Latin into English,* Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. 3. *The third book which Alfred translated, about* A.D. 893, was the Compendious History of the World, written in Latin by the Spanish monk Orosius in A.D. 416. There is the best evidence, that the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan were written by the king, for we read that,—Ohthere sæde Alfrēde cyninge, đæt he ealra Norþmanna norþmest būde *Ohthere told king Alfred that he dwelt northmost of all Northmen,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Wulfstan also uses the language of personal narrative,—Burgenda land wæs on us bæcbord *we had* [lit. *there was to us;* erat nobis] *the land of the Burgundians on our left,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. This is the longest and most important specimen of Alfred's own composition. 4. We have undoubted evidence of the date of *Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care,* for the king thus speaks of archbishop Plegmund,—Ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum ærcebiscepe *I learnt it from Plegmund my archbishop,* Introduction to Gregory's Pastoral, Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2. Plegmund was raised to the archbishopric in 890: Alfred was engaged with the invasion of Hastings till he was conquered in 897; Alfred, therefore, had only leisure to translate the Pastoral *between the expulsion of Hastings in* 897, *and his own death in* 901. It was certainly translated by Alfred, for he distinctly states,—Đā ongan ic, ongemang ōđrum mislīcum and manigfealdum bīsgum đisses kynerīces, đa bōc wendon on Englisc, đe is genemned on Lǣden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierde bōc, hwīlum word be worde, hwīlum andgit of andgite *then began I, among other different and manifold affairs of this kingdom, to turn into English the book, which is called in Latin Pastoralis, and in English Herdman's book, sometimes word for word, and sometimes meaning for meaning,* Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2.

æl-fremd, æl-fremed; *adj. Strange, foreign;* alienus, alienigena:—Bearn ælfremde, Ps. Spl. 17, 47: 18, 13: 107, 10: 82, 6: Lk. Bos. 17, 18.

Ælfrīc, es; *m.* [ælf, rīc] *Ælfric;* Ælfricus. 1. Ælfric of Canterbury, the grammarian, was of noble birth, supposed to be the son of the earl of Kent. He was a scholar of Athelwold, at Abingdon, about 960. When Athelwold was made bishop of Winchester, he took Ælfric with him and made him a priest of his cathedral. Ælfric left Winchester about 988 for Cerne in Dorsetshire, where an abbey was established by Æthelmær. Ic Ælfrīc, munuc and mæssepreóst ... wearþ asend, on Æđelrēdes dæge cyninges, fram Ælfeáge biscope, Ađelwoldes æftergengan, to sumum mynstre, đe is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æđelmæres bene đæs þegenes *I Ælfric, monk and mass-priest ... was sent, in king Æthelred's day, from bishop Ælfeah, Æthelwold's successor, to a minster, which is called Cerne, at the prayer of Æthelmær the thane,* Homl. Th. i. 2, 1–5. He is said to have been bishop of Wilton, and he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. A.D. 995, Hēr Siric arcebisceop forþfērde, and Ælfrīc,

Wiltunscîre bisceop wearþ gecoren on Easterdæi on Ambresbyri, fram Æðelrēde cinge, and fram eallan his witan *in this year*, A. D. 995, *archbishop Sigeric died, and Ælfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen on Easter-day at Amesbury, by king Æthelred, and all his witan*, Chr. 995; Th. 243, 36, col. 2—245, 3, col. 2. *This Ælfric was a very wise man, so that there was no more sagacious man in England. Then went Ælfric to his archiepiscopal see, and when he came thither, he was received by those men in orders, who of all were most distasteful to him, that was, by clerks*, Chr. 995; Th. ii. 106, 20–24. Ælfric speaks strongly against the transubstantiation in the Eucharist, which gave his Homilies so great an importance in the eyes of the English reformers: v. hūsel. He died A. D. 1006, Hēr forþfērde Ælfrīc arcebisceop *in this year, archbishop Ælfric died*, Chr. 1006; Th. 255, 35, col. 2. The preceding is the most probable biography of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Others have been written in Pref. to Homl. Th. i. pp. v–x: Lchdm. iii. pref. pp. xiv–xxix, *etc.* A list of his numerous books is given in Wright's Biographia Britannia Literaria, A. Sax. Period, pp. 485–494, and in Homl. Th. i. pp. vii–ix. 2. Ælfric Bata was the pupil of the preceding Ælfric, the grammarian. In the title of the MS. in St. John's College, Oxford, we read,—'Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Ælfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego Ælfric Bata multas postea huic addidi appendices,' Wanl. Catal. p. 105, 4–7. It appears that in the time of Lanfranc, when the newest Romish doctrines relating to transubstantiation *etc.* were imposed upon the English Church by the Norman prelates, Ælfric Bata was regarded as an opponent of that doctrine, Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. p. 497.

ælf-sciéne, -sciéno; *adj. Beautiful, like an elf* or *nymph, of elfin beauty;* formosus ut genius vel nympha:—Mæg ælfsciéno = ides ælfsciéno *O woman of elfin beauty!* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: Cd. 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730.

ælf-scīnu; *adj. Shining like an elf* or *fairy, elfin-bright, of elfin beauty;* splendidus ut genius vel nympha:—Iudiþ ides ælf-scīnu *Judith, the woman of elfin beauty*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14.

ælf-siden, -sidenn, e; *f. The influence of elves* or *of evil spirits, the nightmare;* impetus castalidum, diaboli incubus:—Ðis is se hālga drænc wið ælfsidene and wið eallum feóndes costungum *this is the holy drink against elfin influence and all temptations of a fiend*, Lacn. 11; Lchdm. iii. 10, 23. Wið ælfsidenne, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23.

ælf-sogoða, an; *m.* [sogeða *juice*] *A disease ascribed to fairy influence, chiefly by the influence of the* castalides, dūnelfen, *which were considered to possess those who were suffering under the disease, a case identical with being possessed by the devil, as will appear from the forms of prayers appointed for the cure of the disease,*—Deus omnipotens expelle a famulo tuo omnem impetum castalidum; *and further on,*—Expelle diabolum a famulo tuo, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 11. v. ælf, sogeða, sogoða.

ælf-þone, an; *f? Enchanter's nightshade;* circæa lutetiana:—Wið ælfādle nīm ælfþonan niodowearde *against elf disease take the lower part of enchanter's nightshade*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 21.

æl-fylc, es; *n.* [æl, folc]. I. *a foreign land;* aliena provincia:—Ðæt hie on ælfylce on Danubie stæðe wīcedon *till they encamped in the foreign land on the banks of the Danube*, Elen. Kmbl. 72; El. 36. II. *foreigners, a foreign army, an enemy;* peregrinus exercitus, hostes:—Ðæt he wið ælfylcum ēðelstōlas healdan cūðe *that he could keep his paternal seats against foreigners*, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371. [*Icel.* fylki, *n.*]

æl-grēne *all-green*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 3; Gen. 197: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 24; Gen. 1517: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 155; Met. 20, 78. v. eal-grēne.

æl-gylden *all-golden.* v. eal-gylden.

æ-līc; *adj. Belonging to law, lawful;* legalis, legitimus, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 29. Tyn ælīcan word *the ten commandments*, Som.

æling, e; *f. Burning, burning of the mind, ardour;* ardor, flagrantia animi:—Ðȳ læs ælinge ūtadrīfe selfīcne secg *lest burning desires should excite the self-complacent man*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 11; Met. Einl. 6.

æling *weariness;* tædium, Bt. pref. Cot; Rawl. viii. notes, line 10.

æll-beorht *all-bright*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 20; Cri. 1277. v. eall-beorht.

æll-mihtig *all-mighty*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 19; Gen. 311. v. eall-meahtig.

æll-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. v. el-reord.

æll-þeódignes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. A going* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 38. v. æl-þeódignes.

ællyfta *the eleventh;* undecimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 35. v. endlefta.

æl-mēst *adv. Almost;* fere, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 12. v. ealmæst.

Æl-meahtig *Almighty*:—Habbaþ we Fæder æl-meahtigne *we have the Almighty Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 22; Cri. 759: Ps. C. 50, 85; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 85; 50, 97; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 97. v. eall-mihtig.

Æl-mehtig *Almighty*, Hy. 8, 14. v. eall-mihtig.

ælmes-feoh, *g.* -feós; *n. Alms, alms' money;* pecunia eleemosynæ, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13.

ælmes-georn; *adj. Diligent in giving alms, benevolent;* beneficus, liberalis:—Sum biþ ār-fæst and ælmesgeorn *one is honest and diligent in giving alms*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 13; Crä. 67. Sum man Tobias gehāten, swīðe ælmesgeorn *a man, whose name was Tobias, very diligent in giving alms*, Ælfc. T. 21, 24.

ælmes-lond *land given in frankalmoigne.* v. almes-lond.

ÆLMESSE, ælmysse, an; *f.* ALMS, *almsgiving;* eleemosyna:—Ðæt ofer sī and to lāfe sellaþ ælmessan *quod superest date eleemosynam*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 30. Hwæt is us to sprecanne hū hī heora ælmessan dǣle *de faciendis portionibus et adimplenda misericordia nobis quid erit loquendum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 25. Ðæt ðīn ælmesse sȳ on dīglum *ut sit eleemosyna tua in abscondito*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. Sōþlīce ælmessan dō *sic facias eleemosynam*, 6, 3. Ðonne he ælmessan dǣleþ *when he deals alms*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 229, 10; Ph. 453. Syle ælmyssan *give alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. Ælmessan dǣlan *or* syllan *or* dōn *to give* or *distribute alms;* eleemosynam dare, facere, Mt. Bos. 6, 2, 3. [*Scot.* almous: *O. Sax.* alamōsna, *f: O. Frs.* ielmisse: *Ger.* almosen, *n: M. H. Ger.* almuosen, *n: O. H. Ger.* alamuosan, *n: Dan.* almisse: *Swed.* almosa: *O. Nrs.* almusa, ölmusa, *f: from the Grk.* ἐλεημοσύνη.]

Ælm-hām, es; *m. Elmham, Norfolk*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. 759; 59, 17.

Æl-miht; *adj. Almighty;* omnipotens:—Wiston Drihten ælmihtne *they knew the Almighty Lord*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 1, note a; Dan. 195.

Æl-mihteg *Almighty;* omnipotens:—Ic hæbbe me geleáfan to ðam ælmihtegan Gode *I have confidence in the Almighty God*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544.

Æl-mihtig, -mihti *Almighty*:—Se Ælmihtiga *the Almighty*, Beo. Th. 184; B. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 497; An. 249: Elen. Grm. 1146: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 22; Cri. 121: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 10; Dan. 368: Hy. 10, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 97; Met. 9, 49: Menol. Fox 187; Men. 95: Salm. Kmbl. 68; Sal. 34: Ps. Th. 69, 6: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19: Gen. 17, 1: 35, 11: 48, 3: Ex. 6, 3: Job Thw. 167, 27. Ælmihti, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 144; Met. 13, 72: Th. Dipl. 125, 20. Se ælmihtiga God is unasecgendlīc and unbefangenlīc, se ðe ǣghwær is eall, and nāhwar todǣled *the Almighty God is unspeakable and incomprehensible, who is everywhere all, and nowhere divided*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 26. v. eall-mihtig.

æl-myrca, an; *m. All sallow, a black man, an Ethiopian;* omnino fuscus, Æthiops:—On ælmyrcan ēðel-rīce *in the realm of the Ethiopian*, Andr. Kmbl. 863; An. 432.

ælmysse, an; *f. Alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. v. ælmesse.

ēl-net, es; *n. An eel net;* rete anguillare:—Gesomnedon ða ēlnet ǣghwonon ðe hī mihton *retibus anguillaribus undique collectis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44.

ēlþig; *adj.* [= ān-līþig, ān-lēþig, *from* ān *one*, hleáp *a leap*] *Each, single;* unicus:—Ðæt næs ān ēlþig hīde, ne ān gyrde landes *that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land*, Chr. 1085; Th. i. 353, 12. [*Laym.* alpi, ælpi *single, only:* Relq. Ant. W. on alpi word *one single word*, ii. 275, 3.]

ælr *an alder-tree;* alnus. v. alr, alor.

æl-reord, æl-reordig *of foreign speech, barbarous;* exterus, barbarus. v. el-reord, el-reordig.

æl-tæw, -teaw, -teow; *comp.* re; *sup.* est; *adj. All good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū æltæwe hǣlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7; MS. B. Næfþ nō æltæwne ende *has no good end*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Full æltæwe geboren *born quite* [*full*] *sound* or *healthy*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Oððe ǣnig þing ǣr wǣre oððe æltæwre *if anything were before or more excellent*, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 8. Ealle ða æltæwestan ofslōgen *they slew all the best men*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 16. v. eal-teaw.

æl-tæwlīce; *adv. Well, perfectly;* bene. v. æl-tæw, -līce.

æl-teaw, -teow *All good, sound, perfect;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū æltеowe [æltæwe MS. B.] hǣlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7: Hy. 2, 13. v. æl-tæw.

æl-þeód, -þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation, foreign people, foreigners:*—Ðonne ða rīcan beóþ oððe on ælþeóde oððe on hiora āgenre gecȳðde *when the rich are among foreigners or in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 34. v. el-þeód.

æl-þeódelīce; *adv. Among foreigners, abroad;* peregre:—Swā se man ðe ælþeódelīce fērde *sicut homo qui peregre profectus*, Mk. Jun. 13, 34.

æl-þeódig, æl-þiódig; *adj. Strange, foreign;* exterus, peregrinus, barbarus:—On ælþeódig folc *to a foreign people*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 22. Ælþeódigra manna gisthūs *foreign men's guest house, an inn*, Wrt. Voc. 58, 51. Ælþeódige men acwealdon *advenam interfecerunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 6. Ne geunret ðū ælþeódige, ge wǣron ælþeódie on Egipta lande *advenam non contristabis, advenæ enim et ipsi in terra Ægypti*, Ex. 22, 21. Ðām ælþeódegan *to the foreigners*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. v. el-þeódig.

æl-þeódiglīce; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners;* peregre, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 26–28.

æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage:*—On stōwe ælþeódignysse mīnra *in loco peregrinationis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 118, 54: Gen. 12, 10: Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 11.

æl-þeódine *foreign, a proselyte*, Mt. Bos. 23, 15; *for* æl-þeódigne, *acc. s. of* æl-þeódig.

æl-þeódung, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad;* peregrinatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 15.

æl-þiódig *foreign,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. v. æl-þeódig.

æl-walda *the all-powerful,* Cd. Jun. 6, 10. v. eal-wealda.

æl-wihta; *pl.* I. *strange creatures, monsters;* alieni generis entia, monstra:—Đæt đǽr gumena sum ælwihta eard ufan cunnode *that a man from above explored there the dwelling of strange creatures,* Beo. Th. 3004; B. 1500. II. *all created things;* omnia creata:—Helm ælwihta, engla scippend *the protector of all created things, the creator of angels,* Andr. Kmbl. 236; An. 118. v. eall-wihta.

æ-melle; *adj. Unsavoury, without taste;* insipidus, Cot. 116.

æmelnys, æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Loathsomeness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason;* fastidium, tædium:—Hneppade sâwle mîn for þrece ođđe for æmelnysse *dormitavit anima mea præ tædio,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 28.

æ-men; *adj.* [æ *without,* man *man*] *Unmanned, depopulated, desolate;* hominibus nudus, non habitatus:—Stôd seó dỹgle stôw îdel and æmen *the secret spot stood void and desolate,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 115, 9; Gû. 187.

æmete, æmette, æmytte, an; *f. An* EMMET, *ant;* formica:—Æmete *formica,* Wrt. Voc. 23, 78. Æmettan ægru genîm *take emmet's eggs,* L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. Æmytte *formica,* Somn. 108. Nîme æmettan *take emmets,* L. M. 3, 34; Lchdm. ii. 328, 7. [æ = a *from, off, away;* mete *meat, food:* Grm. (Gr. ii. 88) thinks it is connected with *O. H. Ger.* emizîc *assiduus;* ameiza *formica: O. Nrs.* ami *labour: A. Sax.* æmettig *otiosus;* æmtegian *vacare.*]

æmet-hwîl, e; *f.* [æmetta *leisure,* hwîl *while, time*] *Leisure, spare-time, respite;* otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1.

æmet-hyll, æmett-hyll, es; *m. An* EMMET-HILL, *ant-hill;* formicetum, Past. 28, 3; Hat. MS. 37 a, 3.

æmetig; *adj. Vacant, empty, barren;* vacuus:—Hit æmetig læg *it lay barren,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 16. v. æmtig.

æmetta *rest,* Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13. v. æmta.

æmettig *idle,* Solil. 13. v. æmtig.

æmnitta, an; *m. A balance;* statera. v. emnettan, emnian *to make equal.*

æ-môd; *adj.* [æ *without,* môd *mind*] *Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged;* amens:—Forđam Rômâne wǽron swâ æmôde, đæt hỹ ne wêndon đæt hî đa burh bewêrian mihton *because the Romans were so out of heart, they thought that they could not guard the city,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 12.

æmta, emta, æmetta, an; *m. Quiet, leisure, rest;* quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe *I have no leisure,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 9. Be his æmettan *by his leisure,* Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13.

æmtegian *to be at leisure,* Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 16. v. æmtian.

æmtian, æmtegian, æmtigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure, to be vacant;* otiosum esse:—Æmtigaþ and geseóþ forđan đe ic eom God *vacate et videte quoniam ego sum Deus,* Ps. Spl. C. 45, 10: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14.

æmtig, æmteg, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; *adj. Vacant,* EMPTY, *free, idle;* vacuus, inanis:—Seó eorþe wæs æmtig *terra erat vacua,* Gen. 1, 2. Gefylde sâwle æmtige *satiavit animam inanem,* Ps. Spl. 106, 9: Mt. Bos. 12, 44: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 5. Hîg synd emtige *they are idle,* Ex. 5, 8. Æmtege wîfemen *unmarried women,* Past. 21, 8, Lye. cf. æmete.

æmtigean *to be at leisure,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. v. æmtian.

æ-mûđa [æ *without,* mûđa *a mouth*] *cæcum intestinum,* Wrt. Voc. 44, 64.

æmyce, æmyrce; *adj. Excellent, singular;* egregius, Cot. 74.

æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Weariness;* tædium, Pref. R. Conc. v. æmelnys.

æmytte *an emmet;* formica, Somn. 108. v. æmete.

ǽn *one;* unus:—Wyrc đê nû ǽnne arc *now make thee an ark,* Gen. 6, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 36. v. ân.

ænde *and,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. and.

ændemes, ændemest *likewise, equally;* pariter, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12. v. endemes.

ændian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end;* finire, Solil. 12. v. endian.

ændlefen *eleven;* undecim:—He ætỹwde ændlefene *he appeared to the eleven,* Mk. Bos. 16, 14. v. endleofan.

ændlyfta *eleventh,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 23. v. endlyfta.

ǽne; *adv. Once, alone;* semel, solum:—Nû ic ǽne begann to sprecanne to mînum Drihtne *quia semel cœpi, loquar ad Dominum meum,* Gen. 18, 31. Oft, nalles ǽne *often, not once,* Beo. Th. 6030; B. 3019. Ǽne on dæge *once in the day,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 35; Met. 8, 18. Ic đê ǽne abealh, êce Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord,* Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. âne *once.*

ǽneg, ǽnegu *any:*—Ǽnegu gesceaft *any creature,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 26: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 17; Gen. 539. v. ǽnig.

ǽnforlêten; *part. Clothed?* amictus? Ps. Spl. T. 103, 2; *amissus?* and not *amictus.* v. ânforlǽten; *pp. of* ân-forlǽtan.

ǽnga *Single, sole;* unicus:—Fram đam ǽngan hlâforde *from the sole lord,* Salm. Kmbl. 766; Sal. 382. v. ânga.

ænge; *def.* se ænga; *adj. Narrow, troubled, anxious;* angustus, anxius:—Đes ænga stede *this narrow place,* Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Is me ænge [MS. ænige] gâst innan hređres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus,* Ps. Th. 142, 4. v. ange, enge.

ænge; *adv. Narrowly, sadly;* anguste, anxie, triste, Ps. Th. 136, 8.

ængel *an angel,* Ps. Spl. 8, 6: 34, 7. v. engel.

Ænglisc *English;* Anglicus:—Hêr synd on đam îglande fîf geþeódu, Ænglisc, Brytwylsc, Scottysc, Pihttisc, and Bôclæden *here are in the island five languages, English, Brito-Welsh, Scottish, Pictish, and Book-Latin,* Chr. Th. 3, 5, col. 1. v. Englisc.

ǽngum, Beo. Th. 952; B. 474, = ǽnigum *to any; dat. of* ǽnig.

ǽnig, ǽneg, âni; *adj.* [ǽn = ân *one,* -ig *adj. termination;* âni, g = y, *Eng.* any] ANY, *any one;* ullus, quisquam, aliquis:—Đæt ǽnig man ǽnig fæt þurh đæt templ bǽre *that any man should bear any vessel through the temple,* Mk. Bos. 11, 16. Mæg ǽnig þing gôdes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Æniges sceates *of any treasure,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Monnes ǽnges *of any man,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 9; Cri. 200. Næs đǽr ǽnigum gewin *there was no toil for any one,* Andr. Kmbl. 1776; An. 890. Ǽngum ne mæg se cræft losian *the skill may not desert any one,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 71; Met. 10, 36. DER. nǽnig *none.*

ǽn-îge, ǽn-îgge *one-eyed:*—Gif he hî gedô ǽnîgge *if he make them one-eyed,* L. Alf. 20; Wilk. 30, 11: Cot. 179. v. ân-eáge.

ǽniht [ǽn = ân *one,* -iht *adj. termination*] *Anything;* quicquam:—Æniht *quicquam,* Jn. Lind. War. 11, 49. In mec ne hæfeþ ǽniht *in me non habet quicquam,* Jn. Rush. War. 14, 30. v. stâniht, -ig, -ihtig.

ǽninga; *adv. Of necessity, by all means,* Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: 5, 19; S. 640, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. v. âninga.

ǽn-lêpnes, ness, e; *f. Solitude, privacy;* solitudo. v. ân-lêpnes.

ǽn-lîc; *adj.* [ân *one,* lîc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, beautiful, elegant;* unicus, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He hæfde ân swîđe ǽnlîc wîf *he had a very excellent wife,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 30. Ǽnlîces hiwes *of an excellent shape,* Ælfc. T. 33, 15. Đeáh hió ǽnlîcu sỹ *though she be beautiful,* Beo. Th. 3887; B. 1941. Eal wæs ǽnlîcra đon mæge stefn areccan *all was more excellent than voice can tell,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 17; Gû. 1294. Cynn Fabiane forđan hit ealra Rômâna ǽnlîcost wæs *because the Fabian family was the highest in rank of all the Romans,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 28. v. ân-lîc.

ǽn-lîce; *adv.* ONLY, *singularly, elegantly;* eleganter, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 37.

ǽn-lîpie = ǽn-lîpige *singulos,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. ǽn-lîpig.

ǽn-lîpig, -lỹpig, -lêpig; *adj.* [ân *one,* hlîp, hlỹp] *Each, every, singular, solitary, private;* singuli, solus:—þurh ǽnlîpige dagas *per singulos dies,* Ps. Spl. 41, 15. Be ǽnlîpigum mannum *per singulos viros,* Jos. Grn. 7, 14: C. R. Ben. 22. v. ân-lîpig.

ǽnne *one;* unum:—Đû ne miht ǽnne locc gedôn hwîtne *non potes unum capillum album facere,* Mt. Bos. 5, 36; *acc. of* ǽn = ân, *q. v.*

æ-not; *adj.* [æ *without,* not *use*] *Useless, of no use, unprofitable;* inutilis:—Đæt hit ænote weorþe *that it be useless,* L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7.

a-eóde *happened;* evenit:—Swâ hit sôþlîce aeóde *so it truly happened,* H. de visione Isaiæ; *p. of* a-gân.

æpel-sceal, -scel, e; *f. An apple-shale* or *film about the kernels* or *pips;* pomi scheda, Cot. 43.

æpel-tre *an apple-tree;* malus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 79. v. æppel-treów.

æplian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make into the form of apples,* Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. v. æpplian.

ÆPPEL, æpl, appel, apl, eapl, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. m.* æpplas; *nom. acc. pl. n.* æppla. I. *an* APPLE, *fruit generally,* Ors. Eng. 1. 3; Bos. 63, note 1; malum, pomum:—Æpples gelîcnes *likeness of an apple,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 26; Ph. 230. Æppel unsælga, deáþ-beámes ofet *the unblest apple, fruit of the tree of death,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. Đa reádan appla *the red apples;* mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; MS. Hat. 19 b, 28. Nǽnig môste heora hrôrra hrîm æpla gedîgean *none of their hardy fruits could withstand the frost;* occidit moros in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. Genîm brembel-æppel *take a bramble-fruit,* i. e. *a blackberry,* L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27. II. *what is round as an apple, the apple of the eye, a ball, bolus, pill;* quidvis globosum, pupilla, globus, bolus, pilula:—On đæs siwenîgean eágum beóþ đa æpplas hâle, ac đa brǽwas greátigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt,* Past. 11, 4; MS. Hat. 15 a, 18. Hî scilde swâ geornlîce swâ swâ man dêþ đone æpl on his eágan *he protected them as carefully as a man does the apple of his eye,* Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Irenum aplum *with iron balls,* Salm. Kmbl. 56; Sal. 28. [*Orm.* appell: *R. Glouc.* appel: *Gow.* apple: *O. Frs.* appel, *m. malum, pomum: N. Dut. L. Ger.* appel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* apfel, *m: O. H. Ger.* aphul, aphol; *m: Dan.* æble, *n: Swed.* æple, *n: O. Nrs.* epli, *n: Wel.* aval: *Ir.* abhall, ubhall: *Gael.* abhal, ubhal: *Manx* ooyl: *Corn. Arm.* aval: *Lith.* obolys: *O. Slav.* jabluko.] DER. æppel-bǽre, -bearo, -cyrnel, -fealu, -hûs, -leáf, -sceal, -screáda, -þorn, -treów, -tûn, -wîn: brembel-æppel, eág-, eorþ-, fîc-, finger-, palm-, wudu-.

æppel-bǽre; *adj. Apple-bearing, fruit-bearing;* pomifer:—Æppel-bǽre treów *lignum pomiferum,* Gen. 1, 11: Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5.

æppel-bearo, -bearu; *g.* -bearwes; *d.* -bearwe; *acc.* -bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* -was; *g.* -wa; *d.* -wum; *m. An orchard;* pomarium, Ps. Th. 78, 2.

æppel-cyrnel, es; *n. A pomegranate;* malogranatum, malum Punicum, Cot. 128.

æppelder, æppeldor *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

æppel-fealu; *g. m. n.* -fealuwes; *adj. Apple-fallow, apple* or *reddish yellow;* flavus ut pomum:—Mearas æppelfealuwe *bay steeds,* lit. *apple-coloured steeds,* Beo. Th. 4336; B. 2165. DER. fealo, fealu, wes; *n.*

æppel-hûs, es; *n. An apple-house, a place for fruit generally;* pomarium, Wrt. Voc. 58, 55.

æppel-leáf, es; *n. An apple-leaf.* v. appel-leáf.

æppel-sceal, e; *f. A film about the kernels of an apple.* v. æpel-sceal.

æppel-screáda, *Apple-shreds, apple-parings;* pomi præsegmina, quisquiliæ, Wrt. Voc. 22, 13; *nom. pl. of* æppel-screád. v. screád.

æppel-þorn *an apple-thorn, a crab-tree.* v. appel-þorn.

æppel-treów, es; *n. An apple-tree;* malus. v. æpel-tre.

æppel-tûn, es; *m. An apple-garden, orchard;* pomarium, Ælfc. Gl. 24? Somn. 299.

æppel-wîn, es; *n. Apple-wine, cider;* pomaceum, Cot. 117.

æppled, æpled; *part.* APPLED, *made into the form of apples, made into balls* or *bosses;* in pomorum formam redactus:—Æpplede gold *appled gold,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688. Æplede gold, Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. v. *pp. of* æpplian.

æpplian, æplian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [æppel *an apple*] *To make into the form of apples, to make into balls* or *bosses;* in pomorum formam redigere, globosum facere, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688: Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260.

æppuldre, æpuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree;* malus. v. apuldre.

æppuldre-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, apple-orchard;* pomarium. v. apulder-tûn.

æppyl *an apple,* Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 57; MS. C. v. æppel.

æps, æsp, e; *f:* æpse, æspe, an; *f. An asp* or *aspen-tree, a species of poplar;* populus tremula:—Æps *sicomorus,* vel *celsa,* Wrt. Voc. 33, 27: Cot. 165. Nîm æps-rinde *take asp-rind,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. Genîm æpsan *take asp-tree,* 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. [*Chauc.* aspe: *Prompt. parv.* aspe, espe: *O. Frs.* espe, *f: Ger.* espe, *f. populus tremula: M. H. Ger.* aspe, *f: O. H. Ger.* aspa, *f: O. Nrs.* espi, *n.*]

æpsenys, -nyss, e; *f. Disgrace, dishonour, shame;* dedecus, Scint. 56.

æps-rind, e; *f. Asp-rind;* populi tremulæ cortex, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. DER. æps.

ær, es; *m.* [ær = ear, *q. v.*] *Ocean; pl. The waves of the ocean:*—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves,* Chr. 937; Th. i. 202, 38, col. 1. v. ear, ear-gebland.

êr, es; *n. Brass;* æs:—Siððan folca bearn êres [MS. êrest] cûðon and îsernes *since then the sons of men have known brass and iron,* Cd. 52; Th. 66, 22; Gen. 1088: Wrt. Voc. 8, 27. v. âr.

êr; *comp. m.* êra, êrra; *f. n.* êre, êrre; *sup.* êrest; *adj. Early, former, preceding, ancient;* prior, præcedens, antiquus: — On êrne mergen *in early morning;* primo mane, Mt. Bos. 20, 1: Mk. Bos. 16, 9: Jn. Bos. 21, 4: Ps. Spl. 5, 3, 4. Fram êrne mergen ôþ êfen *from early morning till evening,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Swâ he wæs gyrstan dæg and êran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius,* Gen. 31, 5. Dæs êran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8. Forlŷst he his êrran gôd *he loses his former good,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 22. Of deáþe woruld awehte in ðæt êrre lîf *awoke the world from death into the former life,* Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Râ. 54, 12. On ðysse êrran bêc *præcedente libro,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Êrran dagas *dies antiqui,* Ps. Th. 142, 5: Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907. Weorpe êrest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7. Se hêr-bûendra hearpan êrest hlyn awehte *who first of dwellers here awoke the sound of the harp,* Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. Se êresta wæs Enos hâten *the first was called Enos,* 50; Th. 64, 24; Gen. 1055. Wæs seó êreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 22; Gû. 408. In ða êrestan ældu *in the first age,* 34 a; Th. 108, 29; Gû. 80. Ða êrestan ælda cynnes *the first of the race of men,* 47 a; Th. 160, 23; Gû. 948. Ðû eall oncneówe, ða êrestan eác ða nêhstan *tu cognovisti omnia, antiqua et novissima,* Ps. Th. 138, 3. Æt êrestan *at the first;* primo, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 2: Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. DER. êr-âdl, -cwide, -dêd, -dæg, -deáþ, -fæder, -gestreón, -geweorc, -gewinn, -gewyrht, -ing, -morgen, -mergen, -sceaft, -wêla, -woruld.

êr, eár, êr; *sup.* êrost, êrest, êrst; *adv.* ERE, *before, sooner, earlier, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until;* antea, prius, mane, mature, dudum:—Gang êr *vade prius,* Mt. Bos. 5, 24. He wæs êr ðonne ic *ille erat prius quam ego,* Jn. Bos. 1, 15, 30. Êr on morgen *early in the morning,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 10; Sat. 515: Ps. Th. 18, 5: Ex. 12, 22. Nôht micle êr *non multo ante,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Hwêne êr *scarcely before, just before,* Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Swŷðe êr *very early;* valde mane, Mk. Bos. 16, 2: 1, 35. Tô êr *too soon,* Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gû. 816. Hwonne êr *how soon? when?* quando? Ps. Th. 40, 5. Êrost *first,* Gen. 19, 33. Swâ hit engel gecwæþ êrest on Ebresc *as the angel said it first in Hebrew,* Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 11; Cri. 133: 88 b; Th. 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. Him cenned wearþ Cainan êrest *to him was born Cainan first,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149. Mon wæs to Godes anlîcnesse êrest gesceapen *man was at first shapen to God's image,* 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. Ða ic hêr êrest com *when I first came here,* 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711: Beo. Th. 1236; B. 616. [*Laym.* ær, ære, ear: *Orm.* ær: *R. Glouc.* er: *Wyc. Chauc. Piers* er: *T. More* ere: *O. Sax.* êr *prius, antea: O. Frs.* êr: *Ger.* eher *prius, antea: O. H. Ger.* êr, êr *antea, dudum, prius, quondam: Goth.* air *diluculo, mane: O. Nrs.* âr *olim, mane.*] DER. êr-boren, -gedôn, -genemned, -gôd, -gystran-dæg, -lîce, -wacol.

êr; *conj.* ERE, *before that;* antequam, priusquam:—Êr heó wordum cwæþ *ere she said in words,* Cd. 222; Th. 290, 3; Sat. 409. Êr hie to setle gong *ere she went to her seat,* Beo. Th. 4043; B. 2019. Êr ge furður fêran *ere that ye further proceed,* 510; B. 252. Êr hie on tû hweorfon *before they departed from one another,* Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. [*O. Sax.* êr *priusquam: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr *priusquam.*]

êr; *prep. d. Before;* ante:—Êr his swylt-dæge *before his death-day,* Cd. 62; Th. 74, 12; Gen. 1221. Êr dægrêde *before dawn,* 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466. Êr sunnan his nama sôþfæst standeþ, byþ his setl êr swylce ðonne môna *ante solem permanebit nomen ejus, et ante lunam sedes ejus,* Ps. Th. 71, 17. Êr ðam flôde *ante diluvium,* Mt. Bos. 24, 38. Êr ðê *before thee,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 26. Êr ðam *before that, before;* antequam, Mt. Bos. 6, 8: Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. Êr ðam ðe *before that which, till;* priusquam, Ps. Spl. 38, 18: Mt. Bos. 12, 20. [*O. Sax.* êr *ante: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr *ante.*]

êra; *adj. Earlier, former;* prior, præcedens:—Ðæs êran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8: Gen. 31, 5. v. êr; *adj.*

êr-âdl, e; *f. Early-disease;* præmaturus morbus:—Ða êrâdl nîmeþ *when early disease takes them,* Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 10; Gn. Ex. 31.

æra gebland [ær = ear *sea*] *The agitation of the sea,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 1; ear in col. 2, and p. 203, 38, col. 1; ear in col. 2. v. ear-gebland.

êr-boren; *p. part. First-born;* primogenitus, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 33; Gen. 973.

ærce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, es; *m. An archbishop,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 35. v. arce-bisceop.

ærce-diâcon, es; *m. An archdeacon.* v. arce-diâcon.

êr-cwide, es; *m. Prophecy;* prophetia? nuntii vel doctoris loquela?—He êrcwide onwrêáh [MS. onwearh] *he revealed the prophecy,* Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Môd. 4.

êr-dêd, e; *f. Former conduct, a past deed;* ante-actum:—Wyt witodlîce be uncer êr-dædum onfôþ *nos duo quidem juste, nam digna factis recipimus,* Lk. Bos. 23, 41: Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24, note.

êr-dæg, es; *m.* I. *early day, early morn;* matutinum, mane, prima lux:—Mid êrdæge *at early day,* Andr. Kmbl. 440; An. 220: 3048; An. 1527: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. On uhtan mid êrdæge *in the morning at early day,* Beo. Th. 253; B. 126. To ðam êrdæge *on that morn,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. II. *in pl. Early days, former days;* dies prisci:—On êrdagum *in former days,* Cd. 119; Th. 153, 23; Gen. 2543: Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 4; Cri. 79. [*O. Sax.* an êrdagun *priscis diebus: O. Nrs.* î ârdaga *primis temporibus, olim.*]

êr-deáþ, es; *m. Early death;* mors immatura:—Regnþeófas dælaþ yldo, oððe êr-deáþ *the great thieves find age, or early death,* Cd. 169; Th. 212, 14; Exod. 539.

ærdjan, ærdyan *to inhabit* [ærd = eard *earth, dwelling*]:—Ærdydon *habitabant,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 15. v. eardian.

ærdon = ærndon? *from* ærnan; *p.* de *To run, run away;* currere:—He gehleóp and his brôðru mid him begen ærdon *he fled and both his brothers ran away with him,* Byrht. Th. 137, 25; By. 191.

ærdung, e; *f.* [eard *a dwelling*] *A tabernacle,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5. v. eardung.

æ-rêfnan *to bear,* Ps. Spl. T. 24, 5. v. a-rêfnan.

êren, êryn, êrn; *adj. Made of brass brazen;* æneus:—Wirc âne êrenan næddran *fac serpentum æneum,* Num. 21, 8. Êrnum bêmum *with brazen trumps,* Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60.

êren-byt, -bytt, e; *f.* [byt *a butt, vessel*] *A brass pan* or *vessel;* lenticula, Wrt. Voc. 25, 17.

êrend, êrende, êrynd, es; *n: pl. nom. acc.* êrendu, êrendo *An* ERRAND, *a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care;* nuntium, mandatum, negotium, cura:—Ne mæg ðæs êrendes ylding wyrþan *there may not be a delay of this errand,* Andr. Kmbl. 429; An. 215. He his hlâfordes êrende secgan sceolde *he should tell his lord's message,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19. Hî hæfdon nyt êrend *they had a profitable errand,* 5, 10; S. 624, 21: 3, 6; S. 528, 17: L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. He sent on his êrenda *he sends on his errands,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Hîg lægdon êrende *they imposed an errand,* Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 25, col. 2. Hę aboden hæfde Godes êrendu *he had announced God's messages,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 17; Gû. 696: 51 b; Th. 179, 31; Gû. 1270. Hî lufedon Godes êrendo *they loved God's errands,* 34 b; Th. 111, 27; Gû. 133. [*Laym.* arend, erend, *as in* arend-rake, erend-mon:

Orm. ernde: *R. Glouc.* ernde, erinde: *O. Sax.* ârundi, *n. message: M. H. Ger.* ârant, êrende, *m. message: O. H. Ger.* âranti, âronti, ârunti, *m. nuntius; f. verbum, mandatum: Dan.* ærinde, ærend: *Swed.* ærende: *O. Nrs.* örundi, erendi, *n. negotium: Sansk.* ṛ *ire, to go.*] v. âr *a messenger.*

êren-dæg, es; *m.* [*contracted for* on ærran dæg *on a former day*] *The day before, yesterday;* pridie, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 31. v. dæg.

êrend-bôc, e; *f. A letter, message;* epistola, litteræ:—Hî ne mihton arædan engles êrendbêc *they might not interpret the angels' messages,* Cd. 212; Th. 261, 32; Dan. 735. v. êrend-gewrit.

êrend-gâst, es; *m. A spiritual messenger, an angel;* nuntius spiritus, angelus:—Godes êrendgâst *God's spiritual messenger,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 23; Gen. 2296.

êrend-gewrit, êrend-writ, es; *n. A message* or *report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary;* epistola:—Hî sendon êrendgewrit *mittunt epistolam,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41. On, forþgeonge dæs êrendgewrites *in processu epistolæ,* 1, 13; S. 481, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 125; Met. 1, 63. Êrend-gewrit *epistola* vel *pictacium,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 64: 61, 21. Þurh his êrendgewritu *by his letters,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 22.

êrendian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings,* or *a message, to intercede, to treat for anything, to plead the cause;* nuntium ferre, mandatum deferre, intercedere, annuntiare:—He mæg unc êrendian *he may bear our messages,* Cd. 32; Th. 41, 31; Gen. 665. Ða êrendracan, ðe his cwale êrndedon [Whel. êrenddedon] *the messengers, who had treated for his death,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

êrend-raca, êrend-wreca, an; *m.* [êrend *an errand;* raca, wreca *from* reccan *to tell,* wrecan *to utter*] *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle, angel;* nuntius, apostolus, angelus:—Se êrendracа nys mâra ðonne se ðe hine sende *non est apostolus major eo qui misit eum,* Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Sende he êrendracan *misit legatarios,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34. Gabriêl Godes êrendraca *Gabriel God's angel,* Hy. 10, 12. Êrendraca, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 27: 2, 12; S. 513, 8; 515, 3: 1, 12; S. 480, 25. Êrendraca *an apostle,* Wrt. Voc. 42, 1. Êrendraca unnytnesse *a tale-bearer,* Cot. 139. Gesibbe êrendracan *messengers of peace;* caduceatores vel pacifici, Wrt. Voc. 36, 6.

êrendran *messengers;* nuntii:—Æðele êrendran andswarodon [*Grn.* êrendracan] *the noble messengers answered,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 4; Gen. 2434.

êrend-secg, es; *m. An errand-deliverer, a messenger;* legatus, nuntius:—Ic, on his gearwan, geseó ðæt he is êrend-secg uncres Hearran *I, by his habit, see that he is the messenger of our Lord,* Cd. 30; Th. 41, 17; Gen. 658.

êrend-secgan *to deliver a message;* nuntium deferre. v. secgan.

êrend-spræc, e; *f. A verbal message;* nuntiatio:—Êrendspræce abeódan *to announce a verbal message,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 13; Rä. 61, 15.

êrendung, e; *f. A command;* mandatum, C. R. Ben. 38.

êrend-wreca, an; *m. A messenger, ambassador;* nuntius, legatus:—Hî onsendon êrendwrecan *miserunt nuntios,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 25. He sende êrendwrecan in Gallia rîce *he sent ambassadors into the kingdom of the Gauls,* 2, 6; S. 508, 33. v. êrendraca.

êrend-writ, es; *n. A letter;* epistola, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34, note. v. êrend-gewrit.

æren-geât, *for* earn-gêt *a goat-eagle;* harpe = ἅρπη, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Wrt. Voc. 21, 62. v. earn-geât.

êrer; *adv. Before:*—Êrer hit gewyrþe *before it comes to pass,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, note 8. v. êror.

æ-rest, es; *m:* e; *f. The resurrection:*—On lîfes æreste *in resurrectionem vitæ,* Jn. Bos. 5, 29: Andr. Grm. 780: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 29; Gû. 313. v. æ-rist.

êrest; *adj. First,* ERST; primus:—Weorpe êrest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. v. êr; *adj.*

êrest; *adv. First, at first;* primum, primo:—Him cenned wearþ Caiman êrest *to him was born Caiman first,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149: 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. v. êr.

êr-fæder; *indecl. in sing. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A forefather, father;* propator, pater, Beo. Th. 5238; B. 2622.

êr-fæst; *adj. Honourable, good, gracious, merciful,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 15; Jud. 190. v. âr-fæst.

êr-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Honesty, goodness, piety;* pietas:—Aidanus wæs mycelre êrfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *Aidan was a man of much piety and moderation,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. v. âr-fæstnes.

ærfe *an inheritance,* Heming, pp. 104, 105. v. yrfe.

êr-geára; *adv. Heretofore, of old;* olim, Salm. Kmbl. 860; Sal. 429: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 104; Met. 20, 52. v. geára.

êr-geblond *the sea agitation.* v. êra gebland, ear-gebland.

êr-gedôn; *adj. Done before;* anteactus, prior:—Wæs seó êhtnysse unmetre and singalre eallum ðâm êrgedônum *quæ persecutio omnibus fere anteactis diuturnior atque immanior fuit,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24: 1, 12; S. 481, 25.

êr-genemned; *pp. Before-named;* prænominatus. v. ge-nemnan.

êr-gescod; *pp. Brass-shod, shod with brass;* ære calceatus:—Bill êrgescod *a brass-shod bill,* Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777.

êr-gestreón, es; *n. Ancient treasure;* thesaurus antiquitus repositus:—Ðær wæs fela in ðam eorþ [-scræfe] êrgestreóna *there were many ancient treasures in that earth-cave,* Beo. Th. 4457; B. 2232: 3518; B. 1757: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 5; Cri. 997: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 22; Gen. 2147.

êr-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* antiquum opus:—Enta êrgeweorc *the ancient work of giants,* Beo. Th. 3362; B. 1679: Andr. Kmbl. 2471; An. 1237.

êr-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient struggle, former agony;* antiquum certamen, pristina agonia:—Earmra êrgewinn *the former agony of the wretched ones,* Rood Kmbl. 37; Kr. 19.

êr-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work, a deed of old;* opus pristinum, facinus olim commissum:—Ða byre siððan grimme onguldon gafulrædenne þurh êrgewyrht *the children since have bitterly paid the tax through the deed of old,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 17; Gû. 960: Elen. Kmbl. 2599; El. 1301. *Nom. pl.* ærgewyrhtu, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 18; Cri. 1241.

êr-glæd; *adj. Brass-bright, gleaming with brazen arms;* armis æneis coruscans, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 17; Exod. 293.

êr-gôd; *adj. Good before others, of prime goodness;* præ ceteris bonus:—Æðeling êrgôd *a prince good before others,* Beo. Th. 260; B. 130: 2662; B. 1329. Îren êrgôd *iron of prime goodness,* 1982; B. 989.

êr-gystran-dæg *ere-yesterday, the day before yesterday;* nudius tertius. v. gysternlîc dæg. gyrstan-dæg.

ærian *to plough:*—Hwilc man aþohte êrust myd sul to ærienne [MS. æriende] *what man thought first of ploughing with a plough?* Anlct. 113, 27. v. erian.

ê-riht, es; *n.* [ê *law,* riht *right*] *Law-right, law;* jus legum, jus:—Ða ðe fyrngewritu sêlest cunnen, êriht eówer *who the old writings best know, your own law,* Elen. Kmbl. 749; El. 375: 1176; El. 590.

êring, e; *f. The early dawn, day-break;* diluculum:—In êringe, æfter leóhtes cyme *at early dawn, after light's coming,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 9; Jul. 160: Mk. Lind. War. 1, 35. v. êr; *adv.*

ê-risc, e; *f.* [eá *running water,* risc *a rush*] *A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Wrt. Voc. 31, 31. v. eá-risc.

æ-rist, æ-ryst, æ-rest, es; *m:* e; *f. A rising up, the resurrection;* resurrectio: — Drihtnes ærist *the resurrection of the Lord,* Menol. Fox 116; Men. 58. Æfter æriste *after resurrection,* Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 18; Ph. 559. Ðû mîn setl swylce oncneówe and mînne ærist æfter gecŷþdest *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam,* Ps. Th. 138, 1; Hy. 10, 55. Ærist gefremede *accomplished his resurrection,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 6; Gû. 1073. Ðonne æriste ealle gefremmaþ *when all shall accomplish their resurrection,* 63 a; Th. 231, 26; Ph. 495. [*Goth.* urrists. *f.*]

êrist = êrest; *adv. First:*—Mec se wong êrist cende *the field first brought me forth,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 10; Rä. 36, 2: *sup. of* êr; *adv.*

êr-lêst, e; *f. Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed:*—Hwelce êrlêste Nerôn worhte *what disgraceful deeds Nero wrought,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 2; Met. 9, 1. v. âr-leást.

êr-lîce, âr-lîce; *adv.* [êr *ere, before,* lîce] EARLY *in the morning;* diluculo, mane, Jn. Lind. War. 8, 2.

ærm; *adj. Poor;* pauper:—On ðære ærman byrig *in that poor city,* Chr. 1011; Th. i. 269, 1, col. 1: 1014; Th. i. 272, note 1, 3. v. earm.

êr-margen, es; *m. The early morning, the day-break,* Ps. Surt. 56, 9: 107, 3: 118, 148. v. êr-morgen.

êr-morgen, -mergen, es; *m. The early morning, day-break;* primum mane, matutinum, diluculum:—On êrmorgen *in the early morning,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 72; Met. 28, 36. Êrmorgenes gancg wiþ æftentîd *exitus matutini et vespere,* Ps. Th. 64, 9. On êrmergen *diluculo,* 107, 2: 56, 10: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Êrmyrgen *mane,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Wrt. Voc. 53, 2. [*O. Nrs.* âr-morgin.]

ærn, ern, es; *n. A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage;* locus, locus secretior, domus, casa:—Bireþ into his ærne *beareth into his habitation,* L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 16. [*O. Nrs.* rann, *n.*] DER. bere-ærn [-ern] *a barley place, barn,* blâc-, blæc-, blâc-, breáw-, carc-, cweart-, cwert-, dôm-, éast-, eorþ-, fold-, gæst-, gest-, gyst-, heal-, hêdd-, holm-, hord-, mæðel-, meðo-, meðel-, mold-, norþ-, slæp-, sûþ-, þryþ-, west-, wîn-.

-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [ærn *a place*] is generally used as a termination, and denotes *a place:* thus, Eorþ-ærn, es; *n. An earth-place* or *house, the grave:*—Open wæs ðæt eorþ-ærn *the grave was open,* Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19: 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12. Dôm-ern *a judgment-place, judgment-hall, court of justice,* Mt. Bos. 27, 27. Hêdd-ern *a heeded-place, store-house, cellar,* Lk. Bos. 12, 24.

-ærn; *adj. termination def.* se -ærna, *m;* -ærne, *f. n.* v. -ern.

ǽrn *brazen:*—Ærnum bēmum *with brazen trumpets*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216. v. ǽren.

ærnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To run;* currere:—Ærnan *to run*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: S. 619, 12. Ærnaþ hȳ *they run*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 36. DER. ge-ærnan. v. yrnan.

ǽrnddedon = ǽrendedon; *p. of* ǽrendian *To go on an errand;* nuntium ferre, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ǽrne *Early:*—On ǽrne mergen *primo mane*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1; *acc. sing. m. of* ǽr, *adj.*

ærne-weg, es; *m.* [ærnan *to run*, weg *a way*] *A running-way, a way fit for running on, a broad road;* via cursui apta, platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende *at the end of some course*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 9. Gescroepe ærneweg *via apta cursui equorum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41.

ærnian *to earn.* v. ge-ærnian.

ærning, e; *f. A running, riding;* cursus, equitatio:—Ða ðe hiora ærninge trēwaþ *those who trust in their running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10: Bd. 5. 6; S. 619, 15.

ærnung, e; *f. An* EARNING, *stipend, hire, wages;* merces. v. earnung.

ǽron; *adv. Before;* antea:—Ic hyt ǽron nyste *I knew it not before*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 22. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽror, ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before;* ante, priusquam: — Næs ǽror ðē [MS. aworþe] ǽnegu gesceaft *there was not before thee any creature*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 81; Met. 20, 41.

ǽror, ǽrror, ǽrur, ǽrer; *adv. Before, formerly;* antea, prius:—Weras on wonge wibed setton, neáh ðam ðe Abraham ǽror rǽrde *the men placed an altar in the plain, near that which Abraham had reared before*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Se ðe fela ǽror fyrena gefremede *he who before had committed many crimes*, Beo. Th. 1623; B. 809. Nemne we ǽror mǽgen fāne gefyllan *unless we before may fell the foe*, 5302; B. 2654. Ðæt hió eft cume, ðǽr hió ǽror wæs *that it again comes where it was before*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 152; Met. 13, 76. Ǽror, on his līfdagum *before, in the days of his life*, 26, 174; Met. 26, 87: Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 32; Gū. 181: Ps. Th. 77, 3: 91, 8: 134, 11: 135, 21: 145, 4: Menol. Fox 330; Men. 166. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽrost; *adv. First*, Byrht. Th. 135, 27; By. 124: Gen. 19, 33. v. ǽr.

ǽrra, ǽrre; *adj. Former, earlier*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rä. 54, 12: Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108: Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305. v. ǽra.

ǽrra geóla *the ere* or *former Yule month, December*, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. geóla.

ǽrra līða *the ere* or *former Litha, June*, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. v. līða.

ǽrror; *adv. Before, formerly:*—We iú in heofonum hæfdon ǽrror wlite and weorþmynt *we once in heaven had formerly beauty and dignity*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 9; Sat. 151: 220; Th. 283, 4; Sat. 299. v. ǽror; *adv.*

ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before;* ante:—Cymeþ eástan up ǽrror [MS. æst ror] sunnan, and eft æfter sunnan on setl glīdeþ *comes up from the east before the sun, and again after the sun glides to his seat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 52; Met. 29, 26. v. ǽror.

ærs *The buttocks, the hind part;* anus, podex:—Open-ærs *a medlar*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 50; Som. 64, 116. v. ears.

ǽr-sceaft, e; *f. An old creation, an ancient work;* pristina creatio, priscum opus, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16.

ærsc-hen *a quail*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 42. v. ersc-hen.

ǽrst *first;* primo, Homl. in nat. Innoc. p. 36, = ǽrost. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽr-ðam, ǽr-ðon *before that*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8: Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽr-ðam-ðe *before that which, till*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽrur; *adv. Before;* antea:—Swā he him ǽrur, hēr on ðyssum līfe, ge-earnaþ *as he for himself before, here in this life, earneth*, Rood Kmbl. 214; Kr. 108: Ps. Th. 115, 3. v. ǽror.

ǽr-wacol; *adj. Early awake;* diluculo vigil:—For hwī eart ðū ðus ǽrwacol *why art thou thus early awake?* Apol. Th. 19, 5.

ǽr-wēla, an; *m.* [ǽr *ere, before*, wēla *wealth*] *Ancient wealth;* divitiæ antiquitus accumulatæ, Beo. Th. 5488; B. 2747.

ǽr-woruld, e; *f. The former world;* pristinus mundus:—Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended, on blōdes hiw, seó ðe beorhte scān ofer ǽrworuld *then the sun shall be turned swart, to hue of blood, which shone brightly over the former world*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 17; Cri. 937.

ǽryn *brazen;* æreus:—Ðū gesettest swā swā bogan brǽsenne [ǽrynne, Spl. C.] earmas mīne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35: Ps. Spl. C. 106, 16. v. ǽren.

ǽrynde, es; *m. An interpreter;* interpres:—Ðæra byrla ealdor forgeat Iosepes ǽrynde *prepositus pincernarum oblitus est Josephi interpretis sui*, Gen. 40, 23.

ǽrynd-writ *a letter*, Lye. v. ǽrend-gewrit.

ǽryr; *adv. Before;* prius, C. Jn. 1, 30, Lye. v. ǽror.

æ-ryst, es; *m:* e; *f. The resurrection:*—Ða secgeaþ ðæt nān æryst ne sȳ *qui dicunt non esse resurrectionem*, Mt. Bos. 22, 23: 27, 53. v. æ-rist.

ǽryst; *adv. First;* primum, primo, Ps. Th. 104, 15. v. ǽrest.

ǼS, es; *n. Food, meat, carrion, a dead carcase;* esca, cibus, pabulum, cadaver:—Earn ǽses georn *the eagle eager for food*, Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107. Lǽton him behīndan ðone earn ǽses brūcan *they left behind them the eagle to eat of the carrion*, Chr. 938; Th. i. 207, 30, col. 2; Æðelst. 63. Ǽse wlanc *exulting in carrion*, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332: Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Dut.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver*; *Ger.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver*: *M. H. Ger.* âs, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* âs, *n. esca*: *Dan.* aas, *n*: *Swed.* as, *n.*]

ÆSC; *g.* æsces; *pl. nom. acc.* æscas, ascas; *g.* æsca, asca; *d.* æscum, ascum; *m.* **I.** *an ash-tree;* fraxinus excelsior:—On ðone æsc *to the ash-tree*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 3. Æsc *fraxinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 98. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚭ = æ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is æsc *an ash-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter æ, but for æsc *an ash-tree*, as,—ᚭ byþ oferheáh, eldum dȳre, stīþ staðule *the ash-tree is over-high, dear to men, firm in its place*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 23. Se torhta æsc *the remarkable Rune* æsc, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 24; Rä. 43, 9. **III.** *an ash-spear, a spear, lance;* hasta fraxinea, hasta:—Byrhtnōþ wānd wācne æsc *Byrhtnoth brandished his slender ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43: 140, 59; By. 310. Ðe ðē æsca tīr æt gūðe forgeaf *who to thee gave glory of spears in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Asca, *g. pl.* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. Æscum *with spears*, Beo. Th. 3548; B. 1772: Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099. **IV.** because boats were made of ash,—*a small ship, a skiff, a light vessel to sail* or *row in;* navis, navigium, dromo:—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian langscipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long ships against those ships*, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 41. Æsc *dromo*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 34: 56, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* asc, *m*: *O. Nrs.* askr, *m. arbor, fraxinus, vas ligneum, navis, gladius*, Egils.] DER. daroþ-æsc, ceaster-: æsc-rind.

æ-scǽre; *adj.* [æ = a, scær, *p. of* sceran *to shear, cut*] *Without tonsure, uncut, untrimmed, neglected;* intonsus, incultus, neglectus:—Deóplīc dǽdbōt biþ, ðæt lǽwede man swā æscære beó, ðæt īren ne cume on hǽre, ne on nægle *it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. v. a-scære.

æsc-berend, es; *m.* [æsc *a spear*, berende *bearing, part.* from beran *to bear*] *A spear* or *lance-bearer, a soldier;* hastifer:—Eorre æscberend *the fierce spear-bearer*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. Ealde æscberend *the old spear-bearer*, 3072; An. 1539.

æsc-berende; *part. Spear-bearing;* hastam gerens:—Wīgena æscberendra *of warriors bearing spears*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 7; Gen. 2041.

æsce; *g.* æscean; *f. Ashes:*—Forðon ic anlīc ætt æscean hlāfe *quia cinerem sicut panem manducabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7: 147, 5. v. asce.

ǽsce, an; *f. Search, inquisition, examination, inquiry, trial of* or *asking after any matter* or *thing;* interrogatio, investigatio, disquisitio:—Hæfdon ealle ða ǽscean *all should have the search*, L. Ath. 5; Th. i. 230, 18.

æsceda, an; *m. A farrago, mixture, perfume;* migma, Wrt. Voc. 38, 53.

æscen *A vessel made of ash-wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail*, etc; lagena:—Æscen ðe is ōðre namon hrygilebuc gecleopad *an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc*, q. *back-bucket*, Heming, p. 393.

æscen; *adj. Ashen, ash, made of ash;* fraxineus. v. æsc, -en.

Æsces dūn, e; *f.* [æsc *ash-tree*, dūn *a hill*] ASHDOWN, *the hill of the ash-tree, on the Ridgeway in Berkshire, where Alfred and his elder brother, king Ethelred, first routed the Danes;* 'dicitur Latine mons fraxini,' Asser:—Hēr gefeaht Æðerēd cyning and Ælfrēd, his brōðor, wið ealne ðone here, on Æsces dūne A.D. 871, *here fought king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, with all the army* [*of the Danes*], *on Ashdown*, Chr. 871; Th. 139, 5, col. 1.

æsc-here, es; *m. A spear-band, company armed with spears, a ship* or *naval-band;* exercitus hastifer, exercitus navalis, Byrht. Th. 133, 53; By. 69.

æsc-holt, es; *nom. pl.* -holt; *n. Ash-wood, an ash-wood spear;* lignum fraxineum, hasta fraxinea:—Æscholt asceóc *shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. 138, 35; By. 230: Beo. Th. 665; B. 330.

æscian *to ask;* interrogare, Jud. Civ. Lund. v. acsian.

æsc-man, -mann, es; *m. A ship-man, sailor*, and hence *a pirate;* nauta, pirata:—Ægþer ge æscmanna ge ōðerra *both of the ship-men and of the others*, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 15: Cot. 155.

æsc-plega, an; *m.* [plega *play*] *The play of spears, war;* hastarum ludus, prœlium:—Æt ðam æscplegan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217.

æsc-rind, e; *f. Ash-bark;* fraxini cortex:—Nīm æscrinde *take ash-bark*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 1. Wel æscrinde *boil ash-bark*, ii. 78, 5.

æsc-rōf; *adj. Spear-famed, distinguished in battle, illustrious, noble;* hasta clarus, in prœlio strenuus, illustris, nobilis:—Eorlas æscrōfe *illustrious nobles*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 337: Elen. Grm. 276: 202.

æsc-stēde, es; *m. The ash-spear place, place of battle;* hastæ locus, pugnæ locus:—Hī witan fundian æscstēde *they strive to know the battle place*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 20; Mōd. 17.

æsc-þræc; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Spear-strength, brunt of spears, a battle;* hastæ vis, hastarum impetus, prœlium:—Æt æscþræce, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 2; Gen. 2153.

æsc-þrote, an; *f:* -þrotu, e; *f.* [æsc *ash*, þrote *a throat*] ASH-THROAT, *vervain;* verbenaca, verbena officinalis, Prior, p. 242: vocabularies give the *Lat.* ferula *the fennel-giant*, but verbenaca *vervain* seems more probable from the following quotations,—Herba uermenaca [= uerbenaca, Herb. 4, = verbenaca; *Lat.* = berbena, 67, = verbena, *Lat.*] ðæt is æscþrotu

the herb verbena, that is ash-throat [=*vervain*], Herb. cont. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 8, 1. Niðewearðre æscþrotan *of the netherward* [*part of*] *vervain*, L. M. 3, 72; Lchdm. ii. 358, 16. Nim æscþrotan *take vervain*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 22. Æscþrotan, 1, 43; Lchdm. ii. 108, 6. Æscþrote, *nom.* Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 1. Æscþrotu, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9. Man æscþrote nemneþ *one nameth it vervain*, Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 3. Genim æscþrote *take vervain*, 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 11: L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 9; Lchdm. iii. 28, 14.

æsc-tîr, es; *m. Spear-glory, glory in war;* hastæ gloria, belli gloria, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 27; Gen. 2069.

æsc-wert, e; *f. Ash-wort, vervain;* verbena, Mone C. 3; p. 442, 24.

æsc-wîga, an; *m. A spear-warrior;* bellator hastifer:—Eald æscwîga *an old spear-warrior*, Beo. Th. 4090; B. 2042. Æscwîgan, *nom. pl.* Elen. Grm. 260.

æsc-wlanc; *adj. Spear-proud;* hasta superbus, Leo 104.

ÆSP, e; *f:* æspe, an; *f. An* ASP or *aspen-tree;* populus tremula:—Æspan rind *the rind of the asp-tree*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 1. v. æps.

æspen; *adj.* ASPEN, *belonging to the asp-tree;* populeus. DER. æsp.

æ-spring, æ-springe, æ-sprynge, es; *n.* [*æ water*, spring *a spring*] *A water-spring, fountain;* aquæ fons, fons:—Se æðela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ *the noble fowl remains at the fountain*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 28; Ph. 104. Æspringe ûtawealleþ of clife *a fountain springs out of a cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 23; Met. 5, 12. Ealle æsprynge *all springs*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 5; Az. 134: 93 b; Th. 351, 8; Sch. 77. v. eá-spring.

æ-springnes, -ness, e; *f.* [aspringan *to fail*] *A failing, fainting;* defectio, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53. v. a-sprungennes.

æstel, es; *m. A tablet, a table for notes, a waxed tablet;* indicatorium, astula, pugillaris. Du Cange says astula = *tabula sectilis*, referring to pugillares, under which he gives the following quotation from Cassander in Liturgicis, p. 53,—'Inter instrumenta sacra numerantur pugillares aurei sive argentei.... Propriè pugillares sunt tabulæ, in quibus scribi consuevit, quæ Græcè πινακίδια dicuntur.' In St. Luke i. 63, *aiτήσας πινακίδιον, postulans pugillarem*, is in the A. Sax. Gospels, gebedenum wex-brede *a waxed tablet being asked for*. William of Malmsbury may have alluded to one of these waxed tablets in Gesta Reg. ii. § 123,—'Cum pugillari aureo in quo est manca auri.' It is most probable then that Alfred's æstel consisted of two waxed tablets, joined together by a hinge, and framed or covered with gold to the value of fifty mancuses. When these waxed tablets were closed, being framed or covered with gold, they would have a splendid and costly appearance, worthy the gift of a king:—Æstel *indicatorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63: Cot. 214: Ælfc. Gl. 19? Lye. Ða ongan ic [Ælfrêd cyning] ða bôc wendan on Englisc, ðe is genemned on Læden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc *Hierde-bôc*, hwîlum word be worde, hwîlum andgit of andgite, swâ swâ ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mînum Ærcebiscepe, and æt Assere mînum Biscepe, and æt Grimbolde mînum Mæsse-Prióste, and æt Iohanne mînum Mæsse-Preóste. Siððan ic hie ða geliornod hæfde, swâ swâ ic hie forstôd, and swâ ic hie andgitfullîcost areccean meahte, ic hie on Englisc awende, and to ælcum Biscep-stôle on mînum Rîce wille âne onsendan, and on ælcre biþ ân Æstel, se biþ on fîftegum Mancessan. Ond ic bebióde, on Godes naman, ðæt nân mon ðone Æstel from ðære bêc ne dô, ne ða bôc from ðæm Mynstre *then I* [*Alfred king*] *began to translate into English the book, which is called in Latin* Pastoralis, *and in English* Herdsman's book, *sometimes word by word, sometimes meaning for meaning, as I learned it from Plegmund my archbishop, and from Asser my bishop, and from Grimbold my presbyter, and from John my presbyter. After I had then learned it, so that I understood it as well as my understanding would allow me, I translated it into English, and I will send one copy to each bishop's see in my kingdom; and on each one there shall be one tablet, which shall be worth fifty mancuses. And in God's name, I command that no man take the tablet from the book, nor the book from the minster*, Past. Hat. MS. Pref.

æsul, es; *m. An ass;* asinus, Mt. Rush. Kmbl. 21, 2. v. esol.

æ-swâp, es; *n. pl.* æswâpa *Sweepings, dust;* peripsema, purgamentum. v. a-swâp.

æ-swîc, æ-swŷc, ē-swîc, es; *m.* [*æ law*, swîc *an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit;* scandalum:—Ne biþ him æswîc *non est illis scandalum*, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Ps. Spl. 118, 165: 48, 13: 49, 21, C. To æswŷce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

æ-swîca, an; *m:* æ-swîcend, es; *m. An offender of the law, a deceiver, hypocrite, apostate;* hypocrita, apostata. v. swîca.

æ-swîcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to depart from the law, to dissemble;* scandalizare, deficere ab aliquo:—Gyf ðîn swŷðre eáge ðê æswîcie *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. v. a-swîcian?

æ-swîcung, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum:—Ðû settest æswîcunge *ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Spl. 49, 21. v. æ-swîc.

æ-swind; *adj. Idle;* iners, Cot. 108. v. a-swind.

æ-swutol, es; *m.* [*æ law*, sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *One who makes the law clear, a lawyer;* legisperitus. v. sweotol.

æ-swŷc, es; *m. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Th. 105, 26. v. æ-swîc.

æ-syllend, es; *m.* [*æ law*, syllende *giving*] *A lawgiver;* legislator, Ps. Spl. 83, 7.

ÆT; *prep.* I. *with the dative;* cum dativo AT, *to, before, next, with, in, for, against;* apud, juxta, prope, ante, ad, in, contra:—Sittende æt tollsceamule *sitting at the seat of custom*, Mt. Bos. 9, 9. Æt fruman worulde *at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 7; Gû. 955. Wæs seó treów lufu hât æt heortan *the true love was hot at heart*, 15 b; Th. 34, 8; Cri. 539. Ge ne cômon æt me *ye came not to me*, Mt. Bos. 25, 43. Æt selde *before the throne*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ic âre æt him finde *I may find honour with them*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81. Ic nû æt feáwum wordum secge *I now say in few words*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 14. Is seó bôt gelong eal æt ðê ânum *the expiation is all ready with thee alone*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 16; Cri. 153. Ne mihton hî âwiht æt me æfre gewyrcean *they might not ever do anything against me*, Ps. Th. 128, 1. Ðe him æt blisse beornas habbaþ *which men have for their merriment*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 4; Rä. 32, 15. 2. because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, *etc. Take this at me*, i. e. *from me*, hence,—*Of, from;* a, ab, de:—Anýmaþ ðæt pûnd æt hym *tollite ab eo talentum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 28. Leorniaþ æt me *learn by coming near me, learn at, of,* or *from me;* discite a me, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Æt his sylfes mûþe *at* or *from his own mouth*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Æt ðam wîfe *from the woman*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 31; Gen. 717. Ic gebâd grynna æt Grendle *I endured snares from Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930: Ps. Th. 21, 18. 3. *the names of places are often put in the dat. pl. governed by* æt, the preposition *is then, as in Icelandic, not translated*, and the noun is read as singular:—Ðe mon hæt æt Hæðum *which they call Haddeby;* quem vocant Hæthe, Ors. i. 1, § 19; Bos. Eng. 47, note 57. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðum [MS. Bathun], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. cxciii; vol. i. 237, 1. II. very rarely used *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *To, unto, as far as;* ad, usque ad:—Æt sæ-streámas *ad mare*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Æt Âc-leá *at Oakley*, Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. v. Âc-leá. III. sometimes *æt* is separated from its case:—Ðonne wile Dryhten sylf dæda gehŷran æt ealra monna gehwâm *then will the Lord himself hear of the deeds from all sorts of men* [ab omnium hominum quocunque], Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 15; Seel. 93. [*O. Sax.* at: *O. Frs.* et, it: *O. H. Ger.* az: *Goth.* at: *O. Nrs.* at.]

æt *ate;* comedit:—He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* etan *to eat.*

æt-, prefixed to words, like the *prep.* æt, denotes *at, to,* and *from;* ad-, ab-. v. æt; *prep.* I. 2.

æt, es; *m:* æt, e; *f.* [æt, *p. of* etan *to eat*]. I. *food;* cibus, esca:—Ætes on wênan *in hope of food*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165. He us æt giefeþ *he gives us food*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604. Oft he him æte heóld *he often gave them food*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 12; Gû. 708: Cd. 200; Th. 247, 32; Dan. 506. II. *eating;* esus, manducatio:—Æfter æte *after eating*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 13; Ph. 405. Hî to æte ûtgewîtaþ *ipsi dispergentur ad manducandum*, Ps. Th. 58, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2148; An. 1075. [*Orm.* aet: *O. Sax.* ât, *n: O. Frs.* êt, *n: O. H. Ger.* âz, *n: O. Nrs.* át, *n. esus.*] v. etan.

æta, an; *m. An eater;* edax. DER. self-æta, *q. v.*

æt-arn *ran away*, Gen. 39, 12; *p. of* æt-irnan.

æt-bær *bore, produced*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538; *p. of* æt-beran.

æt-befôn, ic -befô; *subj.* ic, he -befô [æt, be, fôn] *To take to, attach;* deprehendere, capere, invenire:—Gif hwâ befô ðæt him losod wæs, ceune se ðe he hit ætbefô hwanon hit him côme *if any one attach that which he had lost, let him with whom he attaches it declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 22. v. be-fôn, æt-fôn.

æt-beón *To be at* or *present;* adesse:—Ætbeón ðê we biddaþ *adesse te deposcimus*, Hymn Surt. 14, 26.

æt-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bæron *To bear* or *carry to, bring forward, produce, bear away* or *forth;* afferre, proferre, efferre:—Hió Beówulfe medo-ful ætbær *she to Beowulf the mead-cup bore*, Beo. Th. 1253; B. 624. He wundor manig fôr men ætbær *he many a wonder produced before men*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538. Hî hyne ætbæron to brimes faroðe *they bore him away to the sea-shore*, Beo. Th. 55; B. 28: 4261; B. 2127: 5222; B. 2614. Ðæt [wæpen] to beadu-lâce ætberan meahte *might bear forth that* [*weapon*] *to the game of war*, 3127; B. 1561.

æt-berstan, ic -berste, he -birsteþ, -byrst; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out* or *loose, to escape, get away;* erumpere, evadere:—Ða ætbærst him sum man *evasit homo quidam*, Gen. 14, 13. Ða fîf cyningas ætburston *fugerunt enim quinque reges*, Jos. 10, 16. Ðæt he ðanon ætberste *that he escape thence*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

æt-bredan, he ætbryt; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden, -breden; *v. a. To take away, withdraw, set at liberty, to enlarge, release, rescue;* tollere, eripere:—Se deófol ætbryt ðæt word *diabolus tollit verbum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 12. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehŷdes cæge *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, 11, 52. Ðæt ðe he hæfþ him biþ ætbroden *quod habet auferetur ab eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 12: 21, 43: Ex. 22, 10. Ðe hys wealas him ætbrudon *quem abstulerant servi ejus*, Gen. 21, 25. DER. bredan.

æt-bredendlîc; *adj.* [æt-bredende, *part. of* ætbredan *to take away*]

Taking away; ablativus:—Ætbredendlīc is *ablativus:* mid ðam casu biþ geswutelod swā hwæt swā we ætbredaþ ōðrum, oððe swā hwæt swā we underfōþ æt ōðrum, oððe hwanon we faraþ,—Fram ðisum menn ic underfēng feóh *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi.* Fram ðisum lāreówe ic gehȳrde wīsdōm *ab hoc magistro audivi sapientiam.* Fram ðære byrig ic rād *ab illa civitate equitavi.* Fram cyninge [MS. kyningce] ic com *a rege veni,—ablative is* ablativus: *with this case is shewn whatsoever we take away from others, or whatsoever we receive from others, or whence we proceed:—From this man I received money. From this teacher I heard wisdom. I rode from that city. I came from the king,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 27–32.

æt-broden *Taken away;* ablatus:—Him biþ ætbroden *shall be taken away from him,* Mt. Bos. 13, 12; 21, 43; *pp. of* æt-bredan.

æt-bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take away;* auferre:—Ðæs ōðres āþ ðe mon his orf æt-bryideþ *the oath of the other from whom the cattle is taken away,* L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 16, = æt-bredan. DER. bryidan.

æt-byrst *he will escape;* evadet, Basil. 7; Norm. 5, 12; *fut. of* æt-berstan.

æt-cliflan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To cleave to, adhere;* adhærere, Ps. Vos. 101, 6.

æt-dōn, ic æt-dō; *p.* -dide; *subj.* ic, ðū, he -dō; *pp.* -dōn, -dēn *To take away, deprive;* eripere:—Ðæt nān preósta ōðrum ne ætdō ænig ðara þinga *that no priest deprive another of any of those things,* L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 10.

ēte, an; *f. pl.* ētan; *g.* ētena *Oats;* avena sativa, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5. v. āte.

æt-ēcan, -ȳcan; *p.* -ēcte; *v. trans.* [æt *to, at,* eácan *to eke*] *To add to, increase;* addere, adjicere:—He ætēcte *addidit,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 33: Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 27.

æt-eglan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To inflict pain, torment, trouble, grieve;* molestum quid injicere:—Ne mæg him ænig fācen feónd æteglan *any deceitful fiend may not inflict grief upon him,* Ps. Th. 88, 19.

æt-eom, -cart, -is, -ys [æt *at,* eom *am*] *I am present;* adsum:—Ðæt rīp æt-is [æt-ys, Jun.] *adest messis,* Mk. Bos. 4, 29. v. wesan *to be.*

æ-teorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, be wanting;* deficere:—Æteorode se heofonlīca mete *the heavenly food* [*manna*] *failed,* Jos. 5, 12.

æt-eówedniss, e; *f. A revelation;* revelatio:—To æteówednisse cynna *ad revelationem gentium,* Lk. Rush. War. 2, 32.

æt-eówian, -eówigan; *p.* de, ede; *impert.* -eów; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To shew, display, manifest, declare;* ostendere, manifestare:—Æteów ðīnne andwlitan *ostende faciem tuam,* Ps. Th. 79, 4, 7; 84, 6. God æteówde me *Deus ostendit mihi,* Ps. Spl. 58, 11: Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He geseah drīge stōwe æteówde *he saw the dry places displayed,* Cd. 8; Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. II. *v. intrans. To appear;* apparere, manifestari:—Æteówige drīgnis *appareat arida,* Gen. 1, 9. Æteów fōr Effrim *appare coram Effrem,* Ps. Th. 79, 2. v. eáwan.

æt-eówigendlīce; *adv. Evidently, demonstratively;* demonstrative,—æt-eówigende; *part. of* æt-eówian, -eówigan.

ētern *Venomous, poisonous;* venenosus:—Wiþ ælcum ēternum swile *for every venomous swelling,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. v. ētren.

ēternes, -ness, e; *f. Venomousness, full of poison;* venenositas. v. ētern.

æt-ēwung, e; *f. A shewing, manifesting, epiphany;* manifestatio, Wrt. Voc. 16, 49.

æt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted; *v. trans.* [æt, fæstan *to fasten*] *To fix, fasten, drive into, afflict with, inflict on;* impingere, infigere:—Hī mīne sāwle synne ætfæsten *they inflict sin on my soul,* Ps. Th. 142, 12. He him ætfæste ēce edwīt *opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis,* 77, 66. Bitere ætfæsted *bitterly afflicted,* 136, 8. Ne māgon we him lāþ ætfæstan *we cannot afflict him with pain,* Andr. Kmbl. 2694; An. 1349.

æt-fealh *adhæsit,* Ps. Th. 118, 25; *p. of* æt-felgan.

æt-feallan; *p.* -feól, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen *To fall away;* cadere:—Healf wēr ðǣr æt-fealþ *one half of the wer there falls away,* L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 21.

æt-fecgan; *p.* -feah; *v. trans. To seize;* apprehendere:—Me ætfeah fyrhtu helle *fear of hell seized me,* Ps. Th. 114, 3.

æt-fele *Adhesion;* adhæsio?—Mīn is ætfele mihtigum Drihtne *mihi autem adhærere Deo,* Ps. Th. 72, 23. v. æt-feolan.

æt-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen; *v. intrans. To cleave on, adhere, stick to;* adhærere:—Mīn sāwul flōre ætfealh *adhæsit pavimento anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 25: 118, 31: Beo. Th. 1941; B. 968: Ps. Spl. C. 62, 8.

æt-feng, es; *m. Attaching;* comprehensio:—Be yrfes ætfenge *of attaching cattle,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 9. DER. æt-fōn.

æt-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton. I. *to fight against, contend;* oppugnare:—Ætfeohtan mid frumgārum *to fight against the patriarchs,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 25; Gen. 2116. II. *to feel earnestly, grope;* contendere, tentare circum:—Folmum ætfeohtan *with his hands to contend* or *grope,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 15; Vy. 18.

æt-feolan, -fiolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǣlon, -fēlon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To adhere, cleave* or *hang on, insist upon, stick to, continue;* insistere, adhærere:—Ætfeole mīn tunge fæste gōmum *adhæreat lingua mea faucibus meis,* Ps. Th. 136, 5. Is ætfeolen eác mīn bān flǣsce mīnum *adhæserunt ossa mea carni meæ,* Ps. Th. 101, 4. Ætfēlon [MS. ætfelun] *vel* ætclofodon [MS. -fodun] *adhæserunt,* Ps. Surt. 101, 6. Me sōþlīce ætfeolan Gode gōd is *mihi autem adhærere Deo bonum est,* 72, 28. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebēdum *to continue in watchings and prayers,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 2. DER. felan, feolan.

æt-ferian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To carry out, take away, bear away;* auferre:—Ic ðæt hilt feóndum ætferede *I bore the hilt away from the foes,* Beo. Th. 3342; B. 1669.

æt-fiolan *to stick to, continue;* adhærere. v. æt-feolan.

æt-flēon; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen [æt, flēon *to flee*] *To flee away, escape by flight, eschew;* aufugere:—Ic āna ætfleáh *I alone escaped,* Job Thw. 165, 30. Nān þing ætfleón ne mihte *nothing might remain,* Jos. 10, 35: L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 7.

æt-flōwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen; *v. intrans. To flow to* or *together, to increase;* affluere:—Gyf wēlan ætflōwon *si divitiæ affluant,* Ps. Spl. 61, 10.

æt-fōn [æt *to,* fōn *to seize*] *To claim, lay claim, attach;* deprehendere, capere:—Gif se āgend hit eft ætfō *if the owner afterwards lay claim to it,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: 16; Th. i. 34, 6: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8.

æt-foran; *prep. dat.* [æt *at,* foran *fore*] *Close before, close by, before, at;* ante, pro, coram:—Ætforan eágan ðīne *ante oculos tuos,* Ps. Spl. 5, 5: 13, 7: Byrht. Th. 132, 14; By. 16. Sæt ætforan ðam dōmsetle *sedit pro tribunali,* Jn. Bos. 19, 13.

æt-foran-weall, es; *m. The outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle;* antemurale. v. weall; *m.*

æt-fyligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adhere to, stick to;* adhærere:—Ne ætfyligeþ ðē āhwār fācn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis,* Ps. Th. 93, 19.

æt-gædere; *adv.* [æt, gædrian = gadrian *to gather*] *Together;* una, simul:—Twā beóþ ætgædere grīndende, Lk. Bos. 17, 35; *tweye* [wymmen] *schulen be gryndinge to gidere,* Wyc. His mǣgþe biþ ætgædere *his kindred is together,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 320; Met. 20, 160. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere *the javelins stood altogether,* Beo. Th. 664; B. 329. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætgædre *blood and water both together,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292. Bismærede ungket [= uncit] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together,* Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. DER. gædere.

æt-gār, es; *m.* [æt, gār *a spear*] *A short spear* or *javelin, a kind of dart* or *other weapon to cast at the enemy;* framea, Cot. 188: 86. [*O. Frs.* etgēr: *M. H. Ger.* azigēr: *O. H. Ger.* azkēr: *O. Nrs.* atgeirr.]

æt-gebicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht [æt, gebycgan *to buy*] *To buy for himself;* emere:—He hī æft æt ðam āgende sīnne willan æt-gebicge *let him afterwards buy her at her owner's will,* L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4.

æt-gebrengan; *p.* -gebrohte; *pp.* -gebroht; *v. trans. To bring* or *lead to;* adducere:—He ætgebrenge, ðe him sealde *let him bring the person who sold it him,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8.

æt-genīman; *p.* -genam, *pl.* -genāmon; *pp.* -genumen *To take away by force, to pluck out, withdraw, deliver, rescue;* eripere, Cot. 77.

ēt-giefa, -geofa, an; *m.* [ēt *food,* gifa *a giver*] *A food-giver, feeder;* cibi dator:—Ōþ ðæt se fugel his ētgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *till that the bird becomes obedient to his feeder,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 26; Vy. 91: 90 b; Th. 339, 22; Gn. Ex. 98.

æt-gifan; *p.* -geaf, -gaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gifen [æt *to,* gifan] *To give to, render, afford;* tribuere, afferre:—Ic him līf-wrāðe lytle meahte ætgifan æt gūðe *I could render to him little life-protection in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5748; B. 2878.

æt-gongan [æt *at,* gangan *to go*] *To go to, approach;* accedere:—Hēt hie of ðam līge neár ætgongan *he bade them from the flame to approach nearer,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 1; Az. 183.

æt-grēpe; *adj. Grasping at, seizing;* prehendens:—Ðǣr him aglǣca ætgrēpe wearþ *where the miserable being seized him,* Beo. Th. 2542; B. 1269.

æt-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed *To retain, detain, withhold;* retinere, detinere, Scint. 10. DER. habban.

ēðan *To overflow, deluge, lay waste:*—Cwæþ ðæt he wolde eall ā ēðan ðæt on eorþan wæs *said that he would for ever lay waste all that was on the earth,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24; Gen. 1280. v. eðan.

æðel- *noble;* nobilis:—v. the compounds æðel-boren, -borennes, -cund, *etc. from* æðele *noble.*

ēðel, es; *m. A native country, country, land;* patria, terra:—In ðeossum ēðele *in this country,* Cd. 215; Th. 271, 21; Sat. 108. On ǣðelum, *d. pl.* Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. v. eðel.

Æðelbald, es; *m.* [æðele, bald *bold, brave*] *Æthelbald;* Æthelbaldus; *the eldest son of Æthelwulf. Æthelbald, the eldest brother of Alfred, was king of Wessex for five years, from* A. D. 855–860:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rīce; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce, and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce *then,* A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent,* Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–19, col. 1.

A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3.

æðel-boren; *part. Noble-born, free-born, noble;* natu nobilis, nobili genere natus, nobilis:—Sum æðelboren man *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12. Æðelborene cild *vel* freóbearn *liberi*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67: Apol. Th. 19, 21. v. beran.

æðel-borennes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness of birth;* nobilitas:—Ic ðīne æðelborennesse geseó *I see the nobleness of thy birth*, Apol. Th. 15, 18.

Æðelbryht, -berht, -briht, es; *m.* [æðele, bryht *bright, excellent.* v. beorht]. 1. *Ethelbert king of Kent, for fifty-six years, from* A. D. 560–616. Ethelbert was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine: v. Augustinus:—A. D. 560 [MS. 565], hēr, fēng Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] to Cantwara rīce *here*, A. D. 560, *Ethelbert succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 18. Đā wæs ymb syx hund wintra and syxtyne winter fram Drihtnes mennyscnesse, ðæt wæs ymb ān and twentig wintra ðæs ðe Agustinus, mid his geferum, to lǽranne on Angel þeóde sended wæs, ðæt Æðelbryht Cantwara cyning æfter ðam hwīlendlīcan rīce ðæt he six and fīftig wintra wundorlīce hæfde, and ðā to ðam heofonlīcan rīce mid gefeán astāh *anno ab incarnatione Dominica sexcentesimo decimo sexto, qui est annus vicesimus primus, ex quo Augustinus cum sociis ad prædicandum genti Anglorum missus est, Æthelbryhtus* [*Æthelberht*] *rex Cantuariorum, post regnum temporale, quod quinquaginta et sex annis gloriosissime tenuerat, æterna cælestis regni gaudia subiit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 5–9. Hēr forþfērde Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelberht] Cantware cining, se rīxade lvi wintra *here*, A. D. 616, *Ethelbert king of the Kentish people died, who reigned fifty-six years*, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 37. 2. Æðelbryht, es; *m. Ethelbert the second;* Æthelbryhtus, *the second son of Æthelwulf. This Ethelbert, after the lapse of* 239 *years from the death of Ethelbert the first in* 616, *became king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, for five years, from* 855 *to* 860; *he succeeded to Wessex on his brother's death, in* 860, *and reigned five years more over these five counties, from* 860 *to* 865; *he was therefore king for ten years, from* A. D. 855–865:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rīce; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce; and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce, and to Éastseaxena rīce, and to Sūþrigean, and to Sūþseaxena rīce *then*, A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent, and to the kingdom of the East Saxons, and to Surrey, and to the kingdom of the South Saxons*, Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–22, col. 1. A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde, and fēng Æðelbryht to eallum ðam rīce his brōðor, and se Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] rīcsode v geár *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died, and Ethelbert succeeded to all the kingdom* [*Wessex*] *of his brother, and Ethelbert reigned five years*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3–10.

æðel-cund; *adj. Of noble kind* or *origin, noble;* nobilis originis:—Æðelcunde mægþ *the noble woman*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 18; Hö. 1.

æðel-cundnes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness, nobility;* nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse *with great nobleness*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31.

æðel-cyning, es; *m. The noble king*, used for *Christ;* rex nobilis, Christus:—Cristes onsȳn, æðelcyninges wlite *Christ's countenance, the noble king's aspect*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907. Æðelcyninges rōd *the cross of the noble king*, Elen. Kmbl. 437; El. 219: Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681.

æðel-duguþ, e; *f. A noble attendance;* comitatus nobilis:—Hine ymbūtan æðelduguþ, eádig engla gedryht *around him a noble attendance, a blessed train of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012.

æðele, eðele; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ast, -est, -ust; *adj.* I. *noble, eminent, not only in blood or by descent, but in mind, excellent, famous, singular;* nobilis, generosus, præstabilis, egregius, excellens:—Se eorl wæs æðele *the earl was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. He sægde Habrahame, æðeles geþingu *he told to Abraham the promises of the noble*, Andr. Kmbl. 1512; An. 757. Æðelan cynnes *of noble race*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 6; Exod. 227. Æðelre gebyrde *of noble birth*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Æðelum cempan *to the noble champion*, Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Ðære æðelan [cwēne] *to the noble lady*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Wuldriaþ æðelne ordfruman *they glorify the noble origin*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 17; Cri. 402. Æðelum stencum *with sweet odours*, 64 a; Th. 237, 7; Ph. 586: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Ðone æðelan Albanum *Albanum egregium*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. He wæs on his mōde æðelra ðonne on worulde gebyrdum *he was in his mind more noble than in worldly birth*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Of ðam æðelestan cynne *of the most noble race*, 3, 19; S. 547, 25. Æðelast tungla *the noblest of stars*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93: Ps. Th. 84, 10. Æðelust bearna *the noblest of heroes*, Elen. Kmbl. 950; El. 476. II. *noble, vigorous, young;* nobilis, novellus:—Ðīne bearn swā elebeámas æðele weaxen *thy children grow like young olive-trees;* sicut novellæ olivarum, Ps. Th. 127, 4: 143, 14. Swā swā æðele plantunga *sicut novellæ plantationes*, Ps. Spl. 143, 14. [*O. Sax.* eðili: *O. Frs.* ethel, edel: *Dut. Ger.* edel: *M. H. Ger.* edele: *O. H. Ger.* edili: *Dan. Swed.* ädel: *O. Nrs.* aðal, *n. natura, ingenium.*] DER. emn-æðele, ge-, on-, un-.

Æðelflǽd, e; *f.* [æðele, flǽd] *Æthelfled;* Æthelfleda. The eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great, and sister of king Edward the Elder. She married Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, who was made viceroy of Mercia by king Alfred. He died in A. D. 912, Chr. Erl. 100, 30, and his widow Æthelfled governed Mercia most efficiently for about ten years:—Hēr com Æðelflǽd, Myrcna hlǽfdige, on ðone hālgan æfen Inuentione Sanctæ Crucis, to Scergeate, and ðǽr ða burh getimbrede; and, ðæs ilcan geáres, ða æt Bricge *here*, A. D. 912, *Æthelfled, the lady of the Mercians, came to Scergeat* [*Sarrat?*] *on the holy eve of the Inventio Sanctæ Crucis* [*May third*], *and there built the burgh; and in the same year, that at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 187, 5–10, col. 1: Chr. 913; Th. 186, 11–37, col. 2: Chr. 917; Th. 190, 37, col. 2–192, 1, col. 2: Chr. 918; Th. 192, 7, col. 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899, 138, 5–11: 138, 29–32. Æthelfled died at Tamworth in A. D. 922. Ða on ðæm setle Eádweard cyng ðǽr sæt [æt Steanforde], ða gefōr Æðelflǽd his swystar æt Tameworþige, xii nihtum ǽr middum sumera. Ða gerād he ða burg æt Tameworþige; and him cierde to eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande, ðe Æðelflǽde ǽr underþeóded wæs *then, while king Edward was tarrying there* [*at Stamford*], *Æthelfled his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, which before was subject to Æthelfled*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26.

æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To ennoble, improve;* nobilitare. DER. ge-æðelian, un-.

æðel-līc; *adj.* [æðele *noble*, līc *like*] *Noble, excellent;* egregius:—Æðelīc onginn *a noble beginning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. Stenc æðelīcra eallum eorþan frætwum [MS. frætwa] *a nobler odour than all earth's ornaments*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 19; Pa. 48.

ēaðe-līc; *adj.* [ēaðe = eáðe *easy; adj.* līc *like*] *Easy;* facilis:—Gif ðū ne wilt us geþafian in swā ēaðelīcum þinge *si non vis assentire nobis in tam facili causa*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 26. v. eáðelīc.

æðel-īce; *adv. Nobly, elegantly;* nobiliter, insigniter, Cot. 77. v. æðel-līce.

æðeling, es; *m.* [æðele, -ing *son of, originating from*]. I. *the son of a king, one of royal blood, a nobleman, used also in poetry for the king, God, and Christ;* regia suboles, vir nobilis:—Se iunga æðeling *regius juvenis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: 3, 21; S. 550, 40: 2, 14; S. 517, 22. Æðelinges bearn *the prince's child*, Beo. Th. 1780; B. 888. Be sumum Rōmāniscum æðelinge *by a certain Roman nobleman*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 19. Crist Nergende! wuldres Æðeling! *Saviour Christ! Prince of Glory!* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 26; Cri. 158. Ða se Æðeling cwom in Betlem *when the Prince came in Bethlehem*, 14 a; Th. 28, 18; Cri. 448. Æðelstān cyning and his brōðor eác, Eádmund æðeling *king Æthelstan and his brother also, Edmund the noble*, Chr. 938; Th. 200, 33; Æðelst. 3. Ēce is se æðeling *the creator* [*atheling*] *is eternal*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 12; Ph. 319: 119 b; Th. 459, 21; Hö. 3. Stōd æfter mandrihtne eard and ēðel, æfter ðam æðelinge [*his*] *land and dwelling-place stood after* [*waiting for*] *the man-lord, the chieftain*, 207; Th. 256, 10; Dan. 638. II. *man generally, in pl. men, people, used in a good and noble sense, as a derivative of* æðele *noble;* homo, homines:—Ðæs æðelinges ellen dohte *the man's courage was good*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 4; Gen. 1288. Ða nū æðelingas, ealle eorþ-būend, Ebrēi hātaþ *which people now, all dwellers upon earth, call Hebrews*, 79; Th. 99, 17; Gen. 1647. Hēht him ceósan æðelingas *he commanded him to choose men*, 90; Th. 112, 9; Gen. 1868: 58; Th. 70, 31; Gen. 1161. DER. sib-.

Æðelinga īgg, eig, e; *f. The island of nobles, Athelney;* nobilium insula:—Æt Æðelinga īgge *apud nobilium insulam*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 42, col. 2. Wið..., Th. 148, 31, col. 2: Chr. 879; Th. 148, 30, col. 3.

æðel-līc; *adj. Noble;* nobilis, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. v. æðel-īc, æðele.

æðel-līce, æðel-īce; *adv. Nobly;* nobiliter:—Wæs se wer on hālgum gewritum æðellīce gelǽred *vir erat sacris litteris nobiliter instructus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 17: 4, 26; S. 603, 9: 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

æðel-nes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Nobility;* nobilitas, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7: Ps. Th. 118, 142, [MS. æðeles.]

æðelo; *indecl. in sing; pl. nom. acc.* æðelu, æðelo; *gen.* æðela; *dat.* æðelum; *n. Nobility, pre-eminence, origin, family, race, nature, talents, genius;* nobilitas, principatus, origo, natales, prosapia, natura, indoles, ingenium:—Ic lǽre ðæt ðū fægenige ōðerra manna gōdes and heora æðelo *I advise that thou rejoice in other men's good and their nobility*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 31. His æðelo bióþ on ðam mōde *his nobility is in the mind*, 30, 1; Fox 110, 1. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flǽsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōðor ōþþah, eád and æðelo *his own brother had withdrawn from him his wealth and pre-eminence*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 15; Exod. 339. Ealdaþ eorþan blǽd æðela gehwylcre *earth's produce of every nature grows old*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 28; Gū. 14. Hwæt his æðelu sīen *which his origin is*, 69 b; Th. 259, 23; Jul. 286. Sindon him æðelum ōðere twegen beornas geborene brōðorsibbum *to him in his family are two other men born in brotherly relationship*, Andr. Kmbl. 1377; An. 689. Þurh ðīne wordlæde æðelum ēcne *through thy discourse great with talents*, 1271; An. 636. He eówer æðelu can *he*

knows your nobility, Beo. Th. 790; B. 392: 3745; B. 1870. DER. fæder-æðelo, riht-.

Æðelrēd, Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, rēd *counsel*] *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, the viceroy* or *governor of the Mercians;* Æthelrēd, Æthelrēdus. He married Æthelfled, the eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great. He styles himself *subregulus* in subscribing his name to a charter of king Alfred, A. D. 889,—Ego Æthelrēd, subregulus et patricius Merciorum, hanc donationem signo crucis subscripsi, Th. Diplm. 136, 21. His wife simply writes,—Ego Æthelflǣd consensi, Th. Diplm. 136, 23. Rīxiendum ussum Dryhtene ðæm Hǣlendan Crist. Æfter ðon ðe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hund nigontig efter his acennednesse, and ðȳ feówerteóðan gebonngēre [v. gebān II], ðā ðȳ gēre gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleaweceastre, biscopas, and aldermen, and alle his duguþe; and ðæt dyde be Ælfrēdes cyninges gewitnesse and leáfe *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When* 896 *winters were passed after his birth, and in the fourth indiction year, then in that year Æthelred alderman assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester, bishops, and aldermen, and all his nobility; and did that with the knowledge and leave of king Alfred*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4–16. Æthelred died in A. D. 912. Hēr gefōr Æðelrēd, ealdorman on Myrcum *here*, A. D. 912, *died Æthelred, alderman of the Mercians*, Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. *His widow, Æthelfled, governed Mercia about ten years, with great vigour and success, under her brother, king Edward the Elder*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26. v. **Æðelflǣd.**

Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele, rēd = rēd *counsel*]. **1.** *Æthelred, third son of Æthelwulf, and brother of Alfred the Great. Æthelred was king of Wessex for five years*, A. D. 866–871; Æthelred, Æthelrēdus:—Hēr fēng Æðelrēd to West Seaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 866, *Æthelred succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 866; Erl. 73, 1. Æfter Eástron gefōr Æðelrēd [MS. Æðerēd] cining; and he rīcsode [MS. rīxade] v geár *after Easter* [A. D. 871] *king Æthelred died; and he reigned five years*, 871; Erl. 77, 1. **2. Æðelrēd** *Æthelred Atheling, the second son of Edgar. Æthelred was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for thirty-eight years*, A. D. 978–1016:—Hēr, Æðelrēd æðeling fēng to ðam rīce *here* [A. D. 978] *Æthelred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 3, col. 1. A. D. 1016, Ðā gelamp hit ðæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþfērde *then*, A. D. 1016, *it happened that king Æthelred died*, 1016; Erl. 155, 15. **3. Æðelrēd, Æðerēd** *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11: Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. v. **Æðelrēd.**

Æðelstān, es; *m.* [æðele, stān *stone*] *Athelstan, the eldest son of Edward the Elder. Athelstan, who gained a complete victory over the Anglo-Danes in the battle of Brunanburh, in* A. D. 937, *was king of Wessex fourteen years and ten weeks, from* A. D. 925–940:—A. D. 925, hēr, Eádweard cyning [MS. cing] forþfērde and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here*, A. D. 925, *king Edward died, and Athelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. A. D. 940, hēr, Æðelstān cyning forþfērde, and Eádmund Æðeling fēng to rīce, and Æðelstān cyning rīcsode xiv geár, and teon wucan *here*, A. D. 940, *king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom, and king Athelstan reigned fourteen years and ten weeks*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–23, col. 1.

æðel-stenc, es; *m. A noble odour;* odor nobilis, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 10; Ph. 195.

æðel-tungol, es; *m. A noble star;* sidus nobile, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 5; Ph. 290: 52 a; Th. 181, 4; Gū. 1288.

Æðel-wulf, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, wulf *a wolf*] *Æthelwulf;* Æthelwulfus; *eldest son of Egbert and father of Alfred the Great. Æthelwulf was king of Wessex, from* A. D. 837 (v. Ecg-bryht) –855:—A. D. 837 [MS. 836], hēr, Ecgbryht cyning forþfērde, and fēng Æðelwulf his sunu to Westseaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 837, *king Ecgbryht died, and Æthelwulf his son succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 34, col. 1. A. D. 855, hēr, Æðelwulf cyning gefōr *here*, A. D. 855, *king Æthelwulf died*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 24.

Æðerēd, es; *m. The name of a king and a Mercian nobleman*, Chr. 867; Th. 130, 22, cols. 1, 2, 3; Th. 131, 22, cols. 1, 3: Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 30. v. **Æðelrēd 1, Æðelrēd.**

æt-hīde, æt-hȳde *Put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled;* excoriatus, Cot. 42.

æt-hindan; *adv. At the back, behind, after;* a tergo, pone, post:—Se cyning fērde him æthindan *the king went after them*, Chr. 1016; Th. i. 282, 17.

æt-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen; *v. intrans. To leap out, to flee, escape, get away;* aufugere, evadere:—Ðēh þrǣla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe *a domino suo servus si quis aufugerit*, Lupi Serm. 1, 13; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 4.

æt-hlȳp, es; *m.* [æt *to*, hlȳp *a leap*] *An assault;* aggressus, assultus:—For ðan æthlȳpe *for the assault*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 22. v. æ-hlȳp.

ÆÐM, ēðm, es; *m. A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell;* halitus, spiritus, vapor:—Hreðer ǣðme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5180; B. 2593. Hū sīd se swarta ēðm seó *how vast the black vapour may be*, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. [*Plat.* ādem, ām, *m: O. Sax.* āðom, *m: O. Frs.* ethma, ādema, ōm, *m: Dut.* ādem, *m: Ger.* athem, odem, *m: M. H. Ger.* âtem, *m: O. H. Ger.* âtam, âtum, *m. spiritus, ἀτμή vapor: Sansk.* ātman *breath, soul.*] v. brǣþ.

ēðmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ēðm *vapour*] *To raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved;* exæstuare, Scint. 30.

æt-hredan *to deliver;* eripere:—Ic æthrede oððe ahredde *eripio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63.

æt-hreppian, Ettm. æt-hræppian, Som; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rap at, to knock, dash about;* impingere. v. hrepian.

æt-hrīnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take, move;* tangere, apprehendere, movere:—Ðæt ic æt-hrīne ðīn *ut tangam te*, Gen. 27, 21. He æt-hrān hyre hand *tetigit manum ejus*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Se unclǣna gāst hine æt-hrīnþ *spiritus apprehendit eum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Nellaþ hīg ðā mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan *digito autem suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4.

æ-þrȳt; *adj. Troublesome, tedious;* molestus, Equin. vern. 38.

æ-þrȳtnes, -ness, e; *f. Trouble;* molestia, Lye. v. a-þrotennes.

æt-hwā; *pron. Each;* quisque:—Se is æt-hwām freónd *which is to each a friend*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 22; Pa. 15.

æt-hwæga, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu *Somewhat, about, in some measure, a little;* aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquatenus, R. Ben. interl. 73. Scīres wīnes drince æt-hwæga *let him drink somewhat of pure wine*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Æt-hwega yfel wǣte biþ gegoten on ðæt lim *whatever evil humour is secreted on the limb*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 28. v. hwæt-hwæga *in* hwæt, hwega.

æt-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen [æt, hweorfan *to turn*] *To turn, return;* accedere, reverti:—Hwīlum on beorh æt-hwearf *sometimes he turned to the mount*, Beo. Th. 4587; B. 2299.

æt-hwōn; *adv. Almost;* pæne, fere. v. hwōn.

æt-hȳde *Put out of the hide, skinned;* excoriatus. v. æt-hīde.

æt-irnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen; *v. intrans. To run away;* egredi:—Ðā ætarn he ūt *et egressus est foras*, Gen. 39, 12. v. yrnan.

æt-is *is present;* adest, Mk. Bos. 4, 29; *3rd pres. of* æt-eom.

æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation;* ostensio:—Wæs on wēstenum ōþ ðone dæg hys ætīwednessum on Israhel *erat in desertis usque in diem ostensionis suæ ad Israel*, Lk. Bos. 1, 80. v. æt-ȳwnys.

æt-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead out, drive away;* abigere:—Ðæt ðū ætlǣddest me mīne dōhtra *ut clam me abigeres filias meas*, Gen. 31, 26.

æt-lætness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction;* desolatio, Somn. 323.

æt-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǣgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie still* or *idle;* inutilem jacere:—Ðæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge *ne Dei pecunia jaceat*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 27.

æt-lūtian [lūtan *to lurk*] *To lie hid;* latere, Jud. 4, 18.

Ætne, es; *m. Etna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20: 16, 1; Fox 50, 5. v. Etna.

æt-nīman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen *To take from, to take away;* demere, adimere:—Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætnīman *the glorious father would not take the child away from him*, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 5; Exod. 414.

æt-nȳhstan; *adv. At last;* tandem, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. nȳhst.

ætol, ætol-man, ætul-man *A glutton;* edax. v. etol.

ǽton *ate*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4; *p. of* etan.

ǽtor *Poison;* venenum. v. ǽtor-cyn, âtor.

ǽtor-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The poison-kind;* veneni genus:—Ætorcyn gewurdon onwǣcned *the poison-kinds arose*, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. âtor, *etc.*

ǽtren, ǽttren, ǽtern, ǽttern; *adj. Poisonous;* venenosus:—Ættren wæs ellorgæst *the strange guest was poisonous*, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617. Me of bōsme fareþ ǽtren onga *from my bosom comes a poisonous sting*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4: Ps. Th. 139, 3. Him æt heortan stōd ǽtterne ord [*sc.* gāres] *the poisonous point* [*of the spear*] *stood in his heart*, Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24.

ǽtren-mōd; *adj. Venom-minded;* malitiosus:—Ætrenmōd mon *a venom-minded man*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 26; Gn. Ex. 163.

ǽtrian, ǽttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ǽtor = âtor *poison*] *To poison, envenom;* venenare:—For ætredum gescotum *from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38; MS. C.

æt-rihte; *adv.* [æt *at*, rihte *rightly, justly, well*] *Rightly* or *justly at, near, at hand, almost;* pæne, haud multum abest quin:—Ætrihte wæs gūþ getwǣfed, nymþe mec God scylde *the contest had almost been finished, had not God shielded me*, Beo. Th. 3319; B. 1657. Wæs him endedōgor ætryhte *his final day was near*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125: 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970.

æt-rihtost; *adv. By and by, presently;* mox. v. æt-rihte; *adv.*

æt-ryhte *Nearly, almost;* pæne, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125. v. æt-rihte.

æt-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen; *v. a. n.* [æt, sacan *to charge, accuse*] *To deny, disown, abjure;* negare, detestari, abjurare:—Ða ætsacaþ ðæs ærȳstes *qui negant esse resurrectionem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 27: L. Ath. i. 4;

Th. i. 202, 2: i. 6; Th. i. 202, 12, 13. Đā ætsōc he *at ille negavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68: Lk. Bos. 22, 57. Đā ætsōc he and swerede *tunc cœpit detestari et jurare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 74. Đā ongan he ætsacan and swerian *ille autem cœpit anathematizare et jurare*, Mk. Bos. 14, 71. v. sacan.

æt-sæcst *shalt deny; fut. of* æt-sacan:—þrīwa đū me ætsæcst *ter me negabis*, Mk. Bos. 14, 72: Lk. Bos. 22, 34, 61. v. sacan.

æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, together*:—Begen æt-samne *both together*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 18, col. 1; Æđelst. 58. Ealle ætsamne *all together*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. v. æt-somne.

æt-sceófan *To shove away;* removere, Leo 239. v. scūfan.

æt-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten; *v. intrans. To sit by, to remain, stay, wait;* adsidere:—Đā ætsǽton đa Centiscan đǽr beæftan *then the Kentish men remained there behind*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 31, col. 1.

æt-slīdan; *p.* -slād, *pl.* -slidon; *pp.* -sliden [æt *from, away;* v. æt I. 2: slīdan *labi*] *To slip* or *slide away;* labi, elabi:—Ic ætslīde *labor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 43: 35; Som. 38, 10. Đæt hira fōt ætslīde *ut labatur pes eorum*, Deut. 32, 35.

æt-somne, æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, at once, together;* una, simul, pariter:—Eardiaþ ætsomne *habitant simul*, Deut. 25, 5. Ic gongan gefregn gingran ætsomne *I have understood that the disciples went together*, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna *a covenant is together of God and men*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætsomne ūt bicwōman *blood and water both together came out*, 24 a; Th. 68, 34; Cri. 1113. Tyne ætsomne *ten together*, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Ealle ætsomne *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38: Ps. Th. 87, 17. v. somne.

æt-speornan, -spornan, đū -spyrnst, he -spyrnþ; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen; *v. trans. To stumble, spurn at, dash* or *trip against, mistake;* cæspitare, offendere ad aliquid, impingere:—He ætspyrnþ *he stumbleth;* offendit, Jn. Bos. 11, 9, 10. Đe-læs đe đīn fōt æt stāne ætsporne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 6. Đe-læs đū ætspurne [Lamb. ætsporne] æt stāne fōt đīnne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Ætspornen [MS. ætspurnan] ic wæs *offensus fui*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 10.

æt-springan, -springan; *p.* -sprang, -sprane, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans. To spring out;* prosilire:—Blōd ætspranc *the blood sprang out*, Beo. Th. 2247; B. 1121.

æt-springnes, -ness, e; *f. A springing out, falling off, despondency;* defectio, defectio animi, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53.

æt-spurne *offendas*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12; *subj. p. of* æt-speornan, *q. v.*

æt-spyrning *An offence, a stumbling, stumbling-block;* offensio, scandalum. DER. speornan.

ætst *shalt eat;* comedes:—Đū ætst *thou shalt eat*, Gen. 3, 17; *for* ytst, Gen. 3, 18. DER. etan *to eat.*

æt-standan; ic -stande, đū -standest, -stentst, he -standeþ, -stent, -stynt, *pl.* -standaþ; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *v. intrans. To stand, stand still, stop, stand near, rest, stay, stand up;* stare, adstare, restare, requiescere:—Īren on wealle ætstōd *the iron stood in the wall*, Beo. Th. 1787; B. 891. Đā ætstōd se Hǽlend *then Jesus stood still*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49. Ætstōd đæs blōdes ryne *stetit fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 44. Đā ætstōd se arc *requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 106, 24: Lk. Bos. 7, 14. Ætstōdon cyningas [Ps. Th. 2, 2, arīsaþ] *kings stood up;* adstiterunt reges, Ps. Spl. 2, 2: 5, 4. Ic ætstande *resto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62: Ælfc. T. 37, 6: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. II. *v. trans. To stop;* obturere, claudere:—Gif se mīcgđa ætstanden sȳ *if the water be stopped*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Hī habbaþ ætstandene ǽdran *they have stopped veins*, 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 90, 11.

æt-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step forth, approach;* accedere:—He forþ ætstōp *he stepped forth*, Beo. Th. 1495; B. 745.

æt-steal, -steall, -stæl, es; *m: pl. nom. acc.* -stalas [*at a place, a fixed place*] *Station, camp station;* sedes, statio:—Æt đam ætstealle *at the camp station*, Wald. 37; Vald. 1, 21. Æt-stælle *at the place*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 26; Gū. 150. v. stæl.

æt-stent *shall stand;* consistet:—Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne *the river shall stand in its course*, Jos. 3, 13; *fut. of* æt-standan, *q. v.*

æt-stillan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To still;* componere:—Sió cwacung sōna biþ ætstilled *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11.

æt-swerian; *p.* -swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To forswear, deny with an oath;* abjurare, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 11, note.

æt-swymman; *p.* -swamm, *pl.* -swummon; *pp.* -swummen *To swim out, swim;* enatare, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 17, note *m.* v. æt; *prep.* 2.

ǽtten *should eat*, L. In. 42; Lambd. 8, 5; Wilk. 21, 24; *for* ǽten. v. etan *to eat.*

ǽtter, ǽttor, es; *n. Poison;* venenum. v. ātor.

ǽtter-berende; *part. Poison-bearing, poisonous, venomous.* v. ātter-berende.

ǽtter-loppe, an; *f.* [ātor *poison*, loppe *a silk worm, spinner of a web*] *A spider;* aranea:—And a-ȳdlian ođđe aswarcan ođđe acwīnan ođđe aswindan đū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan ođđe ryngan sāwle his *et tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12; and thou madist his lijf to faile as an yreyne [*Lat.* aranea *a spider*], Wyc. v. ātor-loppe.

æt-þringan *To take away, deprive of;* eripere:—Đa đē feorh ætþringan *who may deprive thee of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2742; An. 1373.

ǽttren, ǽttern; *adj. Poisonous;* venenosus, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617: Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. v. ǽtren.

ǽttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To poison, envenom;* venenare, Pref. R. Conc. v. ǽtrian.

ǽttryn; *adj. Poisonous;* venenosus:—Ættrynne ord *the poisonous point*, Byrht. Th. 133, 8; By. 47. v. ǽtren.

æt-wæg *took away*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198; *p. of* æt-wegan.

æt-wæsend, -wesend, -weosend [æt *at*, wesende *being; part. of* wesan *to be*] *At hand, approaching, hard by;* imminens, Cot. 107.

æt-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To take away;* auferre:—Hama ætwæg sigle *Hama took away the jewel*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198. v. wegan.

ǽt-wēla, an; *m. Abundance of food, a feast;* copia cibi, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 8; Seel. 123.

æt-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [æt *from*, wenian *to wean*] *To deliver from, wean;* dissuescere, seducere, ablactare:—Đe hīg deóflum ætweneþ *who weaneth them from devils*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13.

æt-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, *pl.* -wǽron [æt *at*, wesan *to be*] *To be present;* adesse:—Wilferþ ætwæs, eác swylce ætwǽron ūre brōđru *Wilfrid adfuit, adfuerunt et fratres nostri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 12. [*Goth.* at-wisan.]

æt-wīndan; *p.* -wānd, *pl.* -wūndon; *pp.* -wunden *To wind off, turn away, escape, flee away;* aufugere:—Ic āna ætwānd *effugi ego solus*, Job Thw. 165, 27; Grn. Iob 1, 16: Beo. Th. 289; B. 143. Ic lǽte hīg ætwīndan to wuda *dimitto eos avolare ad silvam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3.

æt-wist, æd-wist, ed-wist, e; *f.* [æt, wist *substantia, cibus*] *Substance, existence, being, presence;* substantia, præsentia:—God heora ǽhta and ætwist on-geníme þ *God takes their wealth and substance away*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 21; Gen. 1208. Se gǽst lufaþ onsȳn and ætwist yldran hādes *the spirit loves the aspect and substance of elder state*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 11; Gū. 471. Him đæt Crist forgeaf đæt hȳ mōtan his ætwiste brūcan *Christ gave that to them, that they might enjoy his presence*, 13 b; Th. 24, 29; Cri. 392: Gen. 7, 4.

æt-wītan; *p.* -wāt, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid;* imputare, improperare, exprobrare:—Ne sceolon me on đære þeóde þegenas ætwītan *the thanes of this people shall not reproach me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 15; By. 220. Siđđan Gūþlāf and Óslāf ætwiton weána dǽl *since Guthlaf and Oslaf reproached him for a part of their woes*, Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150: Ps. Th. 88, 44: 73, 17: Ps. Spl. 31, 2. v. edwītan.

æt-ȳcan; *p.* -ȳcte; *pp.* -ȳced, -ȳct [æt, ȳcan, ēcan *to eke*] *To add to, augment, increase;* adjicere:—Se gesīþ ætýcte eác swylce his bēnum, đæt he his teáras geát *the earl also added to his intreaties, that he shed tears*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 40: 4, 5; S. 573, 13.

æt-ȳconys, -ýcnys, -nyss, e; *f. An increase, addition;* augmentum:—Mid ætȳccnysse *cum augmento*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24: 3, 22; S. 553, 14.

æ-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [æ = a = on, un *un;* tȳnan *to shut*] *To open;* aperire:—Dura heofones he ætýnde *januas cœli aperuit*, Ps. Spl. 77, 27. v. a-tȳnan.

æt-ys *is present;* adest, Mk. Jun. 4, 29. v. æt-eom.

æt-ȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To shew, reveal, manifest;* ostendere, manifestare:—Đū me ætȳwdest earfođes feala *ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas*, Ps. Th. 70, 19: Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 34; Hö. 114: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174. Đā him wearþ on slǽpe swefen ætȳwed *then was a dream revealed to him in sleep*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. II. *v. intrans. To appear;* apparere, manifestari:—Ealle ætȳwaþ *omnes apparuerint*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Deófol ætȳwde *the devil appeared*, Andr. Kmbl. 2338; An. 1170. Nolde ǽfre siđđan ætȳwan *would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 16; Gen. 1481. v. æteówian.

æt-ȳwnys, -nyss, æt-ȳwedness, æt-eówedniss, æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration;* ostensio:—Seó ætȳwnys heofonlīces wundres *miraculi cœlestis ostensio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 23. Mid monigra heofonlīcra wundra ætȳwnysse *miraculorum multorum ostensione*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 10. Óþ ætȳwednessum, Lk. Foxe 1, 80.

ǽw, ǽwe, es; *n.* [æ *law*]. I. *law*, what is established by law, hence *wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow;* lex, matrimonium:—Dætte ryht ǽw gefæstnod wǽre *that just law might be settled*, L. In pref; Th. i. 102, 9: 1; Th. i. 102, 16. Rihtum ǽwe *legitimo matrimonio*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 17, note. Se man đæt ǽwe bryċþ *homo qui adulterium committit*, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. II. a female bound by the law of marriage, *a wife;* conjux legitima, uxor justa:—Se đe hæfþ ǽwe *he who has a wife;* qui legitimam uxorem habet, L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6. Gif ceorl wiđ ōđres riht ǽwe hǽmþ *si maritus cum alterius legitima uxore adulteraverit*, 18; Th. ii. 270, 10. Se man, đe his riht

ǽwe forlǽt, and ôðer wîf nîmþ, he biþ ǽwbreca *the man who forsakes his lawful wife* [suam legitimam uxorem], *and takes another woman* [aliam mulierem], *he is an adulterer*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Gif hwylc man wiđ ôðres riht ǽwe hǽmþ, ođđe wîf wiđ ôðres gemæccan, fæste vii geár *if any man commit adultery with the lawful wife* [cum legitima uxore] *of another, or a woman* [mulier] *with the husband of another, let the fast be seven years*, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6. vide ǽ.

ǽw; *adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage, married;* legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his ǽwum wîfe *with his lawful wife*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26, 29. Æwe gebrôðru *brothers of the same marriage, own brothers;* germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28.

ǽwan, đũ ǽwest *To despise, contemn, scorn;* spernere, aversari:—Đa đũ ǽfre ne ǽwest *ea tu nunquam spernis*, Ps. C. 129.

ǽw-breca, -brica, ǽw-bryca, an; *m.* [ǽw *marriage*, breca *a breaker*] *A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer;* adulter:—Se đe his ǽwe forlǽt, and nîmþ ôðer wîf, he biþ ǽwbryca [Wilk. ǽwbrica] *he who leaves his wife, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

ǽw-bryce, es; *m. A breaking of the marriage vow, adultery;* adulterium:—Wiđ ǽghwylcne ǽwbryce *against all kind of adultery*, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 10: L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 20: L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 8.

ǽwda, an; *m. A witness, one who affirms the truth by oath;* fidejussor, consacramentalis: — Hæbbe him in âþe ôðerne ǽwdan gôdne *let him have with him in the oath another good witness*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 8. Mid gôdum ǽwdum *by good witnesses*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2.

ǽwda-man, -mann, es; *m. A witness;* fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Rîm ǽwdamanna *a number of witnesses*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 12. v. ǽwda.

ǽwe, es; *n. Law;* lex, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽ-welm, -wellm, -wylm, -wylme, -wielme, es; *m.* [eá *water*, wælm *a welling* or *boiling up*] *A welling up of water, spring, fountain, source, head of a river, beginning;* aquæ fons:—Swâ sum mical ǽwelm and dióp *as some great and deep spring*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Seó eá cymþ eft to đam ǽwelme *the river comes again to the source*, Fox 134, 17. Đe mæg geseón đone hluttran ǽwellm *who can behold the clear fountain*, 35, 6; Fox 166, 25. Gif he gesión mǽge æđelne ǽwelm ælces gôdes [MS. goodes] *if he may see the noble fountain of all good*, 23, 7; Met. 23, 4: 20, 517; Met. 20, 259. Andlang Lîgan ôþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Đære ǽwylme [MS. L. ǽwielme] is neáh đære eá Rînes *whose spring is near the river Rhine*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 25. God is ǽwelm and fruma eallra gesceafta *God is the beginning and origin of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. v. eá-wylm.

ǽ-wên, *adj.* [æ *without*, wên *hope*] *Doubtful, uncertain;* dubius:—And eów biþ eówre lîf æwêne *and your life will be doubtful to you*, Deut. 28, 66.

ǽwen-brôđor *a brother of the same marriage, an own brother;* germanus, Cot. 97. v. ǽw; *adj.*

ǽ-werd, *adj.* [ǽ *law*, werd *from* werdan *to corrupt*] *Perverse, froward, averse;* perversus. v. wyrdan *to corrupt.*

ǽ-werdla, an; *m. Damage, injury,* L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 10. v. æ-wyrdla.

ǽw-fæst; *adj. Firm in observing the law, religious, bound by the law, married;* religiosus, vinculo nuptiarum constrictus:—Æwfæst *religiosus*, Scint. 28. Æwfæst man *a married man*, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21. v. ǽ-fæst.

ǽw-fæsten, es; *n.* [ǽw *law*, fæsten *a fast*] *A fixed* or *legal fast;* legitimum jejunium:—To ǽwfæstene *for the legal fast*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 3, 1 a, notes, p. 578.

ǽw-fæst-man *a man bound by law, a married man;* vinculo nuptiarum constrictus, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21.

ǽw-festnys, -nyss, e; *f. Religion, piety;* religio, pietas. v. ǽfestnes.

ǽ-wintre; *adj.* [ǽ=ǽn=ân *one*] *Of one winter* or *year, continuing for a year.* v. ân-wintre.

ǽ-wintre-cyning, es; *m. A king* or *ruler for one winter* or *year, a consul;* consul. v. winter; *g.* wintres.

ǽwisc, e; *f. A dishonour, disgrace, offence;* dedecus, scandalum:—Cwæþ đæt him to micel ǽwisce wǽre *said that it would be much disgrace to them*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 26. On ǽwisce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 68, 23. [*Goth.* aiwisks, *n. dedecus.*]

ǽwisc; *adj. Disgraced, ashamed, abashed;* dedecoratus. v. ǽwisc-môd.

ǽwisc-berende; *part. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent;* impudicus. v. ǽwisc, berende *bearing.*

ǽwisc-môd; *adj. Disgraced in mind, ashamed, abashed;* dedecoratus animo, pudore suffusus:—Ides, ǽwiscmôd, andswarode *the woman, disgraced in mind, answered*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Đæt he ǽwiscmôd eft sîđade, heán, hyhta leás *that he abashed returned, depressed, void of hopes*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 23; Gû. 896: 80 b; Th. 302, 16; Fä. 37. Gewiton hym đa Norþmen Dyflin sêcan ǽwiscmôde *then the Northmen departed, abashed in mind, to seek Dublin*, Chr. 938; Th. 207, 16, col. 1; Æđelst. 56.

ǽwisc-nys, -ness, e; *f. Disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence;* dedecus, obscenitas, pudore suffusio, reverentia:—Æwiscnys *reverentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 30. On ǽwiscnesse *openly, as not being ashamed to be seen;* in propatulo, Cot. 110, 202.

ǽ-wita, an; *m.* [ǽ *lex*, wita *gnarus homo, sapiens*] *One skilled in the law, a counsellor;* legis peritus, consiliarius:—Ealdum ǽwitan ageaf andsware *gave answer to the old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 907; El. 455.

ǽw-lîc; *adj. Lawful;* legitimus, Procem. R. Conc. v. ǽ-lîc.

ǽwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽw *marriage*] *To marry, wed;* connubio jungere, Leo 104. DER. be-ǽwnian.

ǽ-writere, es; *m. A writer, composer* or *framer of laws;* legum conditor, Prov. 8.

æwul *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a* WEEL; nassa, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9.

ǽwum-boren; *part. Lawfully born, born in wedlock;* legitimo matrimonio natus:—Æt his dêhter ǽwum-borenre *with his lawfully-born daughter*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽwunge; *adv. Openly, publicly;* manifeste:—On ǽwunge *openly, abroad, in the sight of all;* in propatulo. v. eáwunga, eáwunge.

ǽ-wylm, es; *m. A spring, fountain, source:*—Andlang Lîgan ôþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. v. ǽ-welm.

æ-wyrdla, -werdla, an; *m. Damage, detriment, injury;* detrimentum:—He sôna mycle wonunge and æwyrdlan wæs wyrcende đære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ibi adhuc ecclesiæ crementis detrimento fuit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37: 1, 3; S. 475, 21: Herb. 141; Lchdm. i. 262, 11. v. æf-wyrdla.

æ-wyrp, es; *m.* [æ=a *from*, wyrp *a cast*, from wyrpan *or* weorpan *to cast*] *A cast-away, throwing away;* abjectus, abjectio:—Æwyrp folces *abjectio populi*, R. Ben. 7.

ÆX=ÆCS, æsc, acas, e; *f:* acase, axe, an; *f.* what is brought to an edge, *An* AXE, *a hatchet, pickaxe;* securis, ascia:—Eallunga ys seó æx to đæra treówa wurtrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Mid æxum *with axes*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. On æxe *in securi*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Forđon seó æx [MS. H. sió æsc; seó eax B.] biþ melda, nalles þeóf *because the axe is an informer, not a thief;* quia securis acclamatrix potius est, non fur, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. [*O. Sax.* acus, *f: N. Dut.* akse, *f: Ger.* axt, *f: M. H. Ger.* ackes, *f: O. H. Ger.* achus, *f: Goth.* aqizi, *f: Dan.* ökse: *Swed.* yxa: *O. Nrs.* öx, *f: Lat.* ascia, *f: Grk.* ἀξίνη.]

æx, e; *f. An axis;* axis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. v. eax.

æxe, an; *f. Ashes*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 10. v. axe, asce.

æxian; *p.* ode *To ask;* rogare:—Æxodon *asked;* interrogaverunt, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 3. v. acsian.

af-=æf-=of- *of, from, away from;* de, ex, ab. v. æf-, of-: af-god *an idol.*

a-fêded; *part.* [*for* a-fêded; *pp. of* a-fêdan *to feed, nourish*] *Fed, nourished, brought up, educated;* nutritus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 37.

a-fæged, -fægd; *part. Depicted, drawn;* depictus:—Bæron ankcnysse Drihtnes Hælendes on brede afægde and awritene *ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. v. a-fægrian.

a-fægniende *rejoicing,* = fægniende; *part. of* fægnian.

a-fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make fair* or *beautiful, to adorn, embroider;* depingere, ornare:—Mid missendlîcum blôstmum wyrta afægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22.

a-fælan, -fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, cast out, drive out, cause to stumble, offend;* evertere, prosternere, ejicere, scandalizare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 12: Mk. Rush. War. 3, 23: Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 6. v. ge-fælan.

a-fêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To foam out, breathe out;* exspumare, exhalare:—Mûþ ic ontŷnde mînne wîde, đæt me mîn oreþ ût afêmde *os meum aperui, et exhalavi spiritum*, Ps. Th. 118, 131.

a-fêran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, fêran *to terrify*] *To make greatly afraid, to affright, terrify, dismay, astound;* exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere:—Đæt heó afære fleógan on nette *that she may terrify flies into her net*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Folc wæs afêred *the folk was affrighted*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 3; Exod. 446: Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 15; Ph. 525: Mk. Bos. 9, 6, 15: Lk. Bos. 24, 4. Hîg wurdon ealle afêrede *erant omnes exterriti*, Gen. 42, 35: Ex. 20, 18.

a-færþ *he shall lead out*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. afaran II.

a-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fast;* jejunare:—He afæste to ǽfenes *he fasted till evening*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32: 3, 27; S. 559, 13.

afæstla; *interj. O certainly! O assuredly!* O certe:—Afæstla, and hi lâ hi, and wella well, and þyllîce ôðre syndon Englisc interjectiones *O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28.

a-fæstnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fix, fasten* or *make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe;* munire, firmare, consignare libris, infigere:—Đæt we hî môton afæstnian on đê *that we may fix them* [*our eyes*] *on thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 525; Met. 20, 263. Hû afæstnod wæs feld-hûsa mæst *how that greatest of*

field-houses was fastened, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 2; Exod. 85: 173; Th. 218, 17; Dan. 40. Đe he on ſíf bôcum afæstnode *which he inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 18: Deut. 32, 23. Afæstnod ic eom *infixus sum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2.

a-fandelíc *probable.* v. a-fandigendlíc.

a-fandian, -fandigean; *p.* ode, ude, ade; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience;* probare, tentare, experiri:—Đû afandodest heorte mîne *probasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 4. Lâ líceteras, cunne ge afandian heofones ansŷne and eorþan, hûmeta nâ afandige ge đas tîde? *hypocritæ, faciem cæli et terræ nostis probare, hoc autem tempus quomodo non probatis?* Lk. Bos. 12, 56. Đû hit hæfst afandad be đê selfum *thou hast experienced it of thyself*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Seolfor afandod eorþan *argentum probatum terræ*, Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 80, 7. Afandud, Gen. 43, 23. Afanda hwæđer Freá wille *make a trial whether the Lord will*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 23; Gen. 2229.

a-fandigendlíc, -fandelíc, -fandodlíc; *adj. What may be tried, proved, probable;* probabilis, Scint. de prædest.

a-fandung, e; *f. A trying;* probatio, experientia, Scint. v. fandung.

a-fangen *taken, received;* assumptus, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. v. a-fôn.

afara *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 1; Æđelst. 7. v. eafora.

a-faran, he -færþ; *p.* -fôr, *pl.* afôron; *pp.* -fâren. I. *v. n. To depart, march, to go out of* or *from a place;* exire, egredi:—Hie of Egyptum ût afôron *they marched out from Egypt*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 14; Dan. 6. II. *v. act. To remove, lead out;* emigrare:—Afærþ đê *emigrabit te*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5.

a-feallan; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen *To fall down;* cadere:—Đæt hûs afeóll *domus cecidit*, Lk. Bos. 6, 49: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 1; Dan. 557: Jud. 16, 30. Wearþ afeallen Æđelrædes eorl *Ethelred's earl fell* [*in the battle*], Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202.

a-feccan *To receive;* accipere:—He afecþ [MSS. C. T. onfêhþ] me *acceperit me*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16.

a-fêdan; *p.* -fêdde; *pp.* -fêded, -fêd *To feed, nourish, rear, bring up;* nutrire, cibare, alere, pascere:—Heó bearn afêdeþ *she nourishes her child*, Salm. Kmbl. 746; Sal. 372: Ps. Th. 135, 26: 83, 3. Đæt đû hî afêdde mid đŷ Godes worde *that thou didst feed them with the word of God*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 34: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 10: Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1177; An. 589. He wæs afêded *he was brought up*, 1367; An. 684. He wæs afêded and gelæred *he was reared and taught;* nutritus atque eruditus est, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 16. Wearþ Iafeđe geóguþ afêded *to Japhet was youth brought up*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604: 82; Th. 102, 29; Gen. 1707. Ic eom afêd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44. Đâ hîg afêdde wæron *quibus adultis*, Gen. 25, 27.

a-fêhþ *receives;* suscipit, Ps. Spl. 47, 3. DER. a-fêhan. v. fêhan, fôn.

a-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell;* cædere, prosternere, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. v. a-fyllan.

a-felle *barked;* decorticatum, R. 115. v. æ-felle.

Afen, Afn, e; *f.*: Afene, an; *f.* I. AVON, *the name of a river in Somersetshire:*—Eást ôþ Afene mûþan *east at the Avon's mouth*, Chr. 918; Th. 190, 4. II. also of other rivers in different parts of England:—Into Afenan mûþan *into Avon's mouth*, Chr. 1067; Th. 342, 5.

afêng, afêngon *took.* Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 16; *p. of* a-fôn.

a-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight against, attack, assail;* impugnare, expugnare:—Bryttas Ongel þeóde afuhton *the Britons fought against the English nation*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1: 4, 26; S. 602, 25. Hî afuhton me *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Th. 108, 2: Ps. Grm. 34, 1. II. *to tear* or *pluck out;* evellere:—Êr hit afohten foldan losige *priusquam evellatur*, Ps. Th. 128, 4. v. feohtan.

a-feóll *fell;* cecidit, Lk. Bos. 6, 49; *p. of* afeallan.

a-feormian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [*a intensive*, feormian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, clean thoroughly, purge, wash away;* mundare, emundare, permundare, diluere:—Mid besmum afeormod *scopis mundatus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25. He afeormaþ his þyrscelflôre *permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Hyt đone magan ealne afeormaþ *it purges the whole stomach*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Ic afeormige *diluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49. Hit afeormaþ of ealle đa nebcorn *it will cleanse away all the face pimples*, Herb. 22, 3; Lchdm. i. 118, 24.

a-feormung, e; *f. A cleansing, purging;* purgatio, Scint. 2.

a-feorran, -ferran, -firran, -fyrran; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To remove, take away, expel;* removere, elongare, amovere, auferre:—Đæs líchoman fæger and his streón mâgon beón afeorred *the fairness of the body and its strength may be taken away*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. Đû afeorrodyst fram me freónd and nŷhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, Ps. Spl. C. 87, 19: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284.

a-feorsian, -fersian, -firsian, -fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To remove, take away, expel;* removere, elongare, expellere:—Đe afeorsiaþ hine fram đê *qui elongant se a te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. II. *v. intrans. To go away, depart;* emigrare:—Ic nâ afeorsie *non emigrabo*, Ps. Spl. 61, 6.

afera *a son*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 31; Gen. 2054. v. eafora.

a-fêran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To affright, terrify;* perterrere, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 9. v. a-færan.

a-ferian, -igan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take away, remove, withdraw;* auferre, amovere, subducere, cum averiis vel curru vehere, averiare:—Đæt đû đe aferige of đisse folcsceare *that thou withdraw thyself from this people*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 19; Gen. 2477. He aferede *he bore away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2355; An. 1179: Ps. Th. 135, 25: Menol. Fox 47; Men. 23. Gif he aferaþ *if he remove;* si averiat, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 8. He sceal aferian [MS. auerian = averian = aferian] *he shall remove;* debet averiare, 432, 10. v. a-feorran.

a-ferran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away;* elongare, removere:—Gâst hâligne fram me aferredne *the holy spirit taken from me* [*acc. absol.*], Ps. C. 97: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 19. v. a-feorran.

a-ferscean [a, fersc *fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh;* salsuginem deponere:—Swâ swâ of đære sæ cymþ đæt wæter innon đa eorþan and đâr afersceaþ *thus from the sea the water enters into the earth and then becomes fresh*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 18.

a-fersian *to take away;* removere. v. a-feorsian.

a-festnian *to fix, fasten;* munire, firmare. v. a-fæstnian.

a-fêtigan *to beat with the feet, to praise, applaud;* plaudere: — Ic afêtige *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28.

Affric; *def. m.* Affrica; *adj.* AFRICAN; Afer, Africanus:—Severus se Câsere Affrica *Severus Cæsar Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5, note. Fôron Rômane on Affrice, *acc. pl. the Romans went against* [*upon*] *the African people*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 24: 5, 4; Bos. 105, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 22. On Africum *among the African people*, 6, 1; Bos. 115, 31.

Affrica; *indecl: but Lat.* Affrica, *gen.* æ; *acc.* am; *f. Africa:*—Asia and Affrica togædere licgaþ *Asia and Africa lie together*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 14. Đære Affrica norþ-west gemære *the north-west boundary of Africa*, id; Bos. 16, 4. Nû wille we ymbe Affrica *now will we* [*speak*] *about Africa*, id; Bos. 24, 26. Hŷ đa þrŷ dælas on þreó tonemdon—Asiam, and Eurôpam, and Affricam *they named the three parts by three names—Asia, and Europe, and Africa*, id; Bos. 15, 5: 5, 11; Bos. 109, 23: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 32.

Affrican, es; *m. An African;* Africanus:—Regulus feaht wiđ Affricanas *Regulus fought against Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Rawl. 33, 19. v. African.

af-god, es; *n.* [af = of = æf *a, ab;* god, *n. a heathen god*] *An idol, an image;* idolum. [*Platt. Dut.* afgod, *m: O. H. Ger.* apcot, *n: M. H. Ger.* abgot, *n. m: Ger.* abgott, *m: Goth.* afguþs *impius: Dan. Swed.* afgud, *m: O. Nrs.* afguđ, *m.*] v. god; *n.*

af-godnes, -ness, e; *f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images;* idololatria. v. af, god, es; *n. a heathen god;* -nes, -ness.

a-fîndan; *p.* -fând, *pl.* -fûndon; *pp.* -fûnden *To find, detect, feel, experience;* invenire, deprehendere, experiri, sentire:—Đe he Godes eorre afûnde *though he felt God's anger*, Ps. C. 25. Ic afinde *experior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Đis wîf wæs afûnden on unrihton hâmede *hæc mulier deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31.

a-firhtan *to affright;* exterrere:—Hî flugon afirhte to mûntum *they fled affrighted to the mountains*, Gen. 14, 10. v. a-fyrhtan.

a-firran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, put away, expel;* elongare, amovere, auferre:—Đæt he him afirre frêcne geþohtas *that he put away from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284. Crist heó afirde *Christ expelled them*, 214; Th. 269, 3; Sat. 67: Ps. Spl. T. 87, 19. v. a-feorran.

a-firsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take away, remove;* longefacere, removere:—He afirsode fram us unrihtwîsnysse *longefecit a nobis iniquitates*, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 12. v. a-feorsian.

a-fleón, he -flîhþ; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen. I. *v. intrans. To flee away;* effugere:—Gâst aflîhþ *the spirit fleeth away*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 20; Gû. 475: 58 a; Th. 208, 13; Ph. 155. II. *v. trans. To drive away, put to flight;* fugare:—Hî aflogene wæron *they were put to flight*, Jud. 6, 14. DER. fleón.

a-fleótan *To float off, scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming;* despumare. DER. fleótan.

a-fleów *overflowed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9; *p. of* aflôwan.

a-flian *to put to flight;* fugare, Herb. 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. v. a-fligan.

a-fliéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to banish:*—Sîe he afliémed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17. v. a-flŷman, ge-flêman.

a-fligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, fligan] *To drive away, put to flight;* fugare, arcere:—Sôna hit đone fefer afligeþ *it will soon put the fever to flight*, Herb. 37, 2; Lchdm i. 138, 5. Aflian [MS. B. afligan] *to put to flight*, 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. Ic aflige mîne fŷnd *arcesso inimicos meos*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Som. 30, 43. Afliged beón *to be driven away*, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon *an apostate*, Prov. 6.

a-fliung, e; *f. A fleeing;* rejectio:—Mete-afliung *a rejecting of meat;* atrophia, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 41; Wrt. Voc. 19, 44.

a-flogen *driven away*, Jud. 6, 14; *pp. of* a-fleón.

a-flôwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flôwen *To flow from, flow over;* effluere:—Etna fŷr afleów up *the fire of Etna flowed over*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9.

a-flyge, es; *m.* [a, flyge *a flight*] *A flying, flight;* volatus. [*Ger.* flug, Grm. Wörterbuch; fuga?]

a-flȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, flȳman] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish, scatter, disperse;* fugare, in fugam vertere, ejicere, pellere, dispergere:—He swā manigne man aflȳmde *he caused so many men to flee,* Byrht. Th. 138, 61; By. 243. Đū me aflȳmst *tu me ejicis,* Gen. 4, 14. Wurdon twegen æðelingas aflȳmde of Sciððian *two noblemen were driven from Scythia,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 34. Sȳ he aflȳmed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17, note. And eall his weored oððe ofslægen wæs oððe aflȳmed *ejusque totus vel interemptus vel dispersus est exercitus,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 13.

afol, es; *n. Power;* vires, robur:—Eallum his afole *with all his power,* L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 22. v. abal.

a-fôn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen *To receive, take, take up, hold up, support, seize, lay hold of;* suscipere, assumere, corripere, occupare, tradere:—We afēngon mildheortnysse ðīne on midle temple *suscepimus misericordiam tuam in medio templi,* Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 116. Afônde *suscipiens,* 146, 6. He wæs on heofonum afangen *assumptus est in cælum,* Mk. Bos. 16, 19. Hyre se aglǣca ageaf andsware, forht afongen *to her the wretch gave answer, seized with fear,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 24; Jul. 320: 25 a; Th. 73, 3; Cri. 1184. Đæt Johannes wæs afongen *quod Johannes traditus esset,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 4, 12.

a-fônde *taking up, raising up;* suscipiens, Ps. Spl. 146, 6; *part. of* a-fôn.

afor; *adj. Vehement, dire, hateful, rough, austere;* vehemens, atrox, odiosus, asper, austerus, acerbus:—Iudiþ, egesfull and afor *Judith, dreadful and vehement,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 257. Afrum onfengum *with their dire attempts,* Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 15; Gū. 490. Đæt [sǣd] byþ þreóhyrne, and hyt byþ afor and sweart *the seed is three-cornered, and it is rough and swarthy,* Herb. 181, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 11. [*Goth.* abrs *strong: O. Nrs.* æfr *sævus, vehemens, ferox.*] v. nefre.

a-fôr, -fôron *departed,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 14: Cd. 173; Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6; *p. of* a-faran.

afora *a son,* Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 3; Æðelst. 7. v. eafora.

afor-feorsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defer, delay, prolong;* prolongare:—Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn aforfeorsode is *incolatus meus prolongatus est,* Ps. Spl. 119, 5; Lambeth has, Eardbegengnes oððe elþeódignys mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is, Ps. 119, 5; *my pilgrimaging is drawen along,* Wyc. v. feorsian.

a-forhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive,* forhtian *to fear*] *To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed;* expavescere:—Đā aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expavit Isaac stupore vehementi,* Gen. 27, 33.

ā-forþ; *adv.* [ā *always,* forþ *forth*] *Always, continually, daily, still;* indies, Cot. 115.

aforud *exalted;* exaltatus. v. ofer-ge-aforud.

a-frēfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consolari:—God eáðe mæg afrēfran feásceaftne *God can easily comfort the distressed,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368. He mec þurh engel oft afrēfreþ *he through his angel oft comforteth me,* 37 a; Th. 121, 10; Gū. 286. We weorþaþ afrēfrede *facti sumus sicut consolati,* Ps. Th. 125, 1: 118, 52: Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638.

a-frēfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Forwyrnde beón afrēfrod sāwle mīn *renuit consolari anima mea,* Ps. Spl. 76, 3.

a-freoðan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To froth;* spumare:—Lǣt afreoðan *let it froth,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 27. [*O. Nrs.* froða, frauð *froth;* spuma.]

Africa = Affrica *Africa;* Africa:—Affrica onginþ *Africa begins,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 35. v. Affrica.

African, Affrican, es; *m. An African;* Africanus:—Đā he feaht wið Africanas, he hæfde sige ofer ða Africanas *when he fought against Africans, he gained a victory over the Africans,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 39: 54, 1.

Africanisc, Afrisc; *adj. Belonging to Africa, African;* Africanus:—Africanisc æppel [MS. -isca, -ple] *a pomegranate;* malum Punicum, Cot. 133.

Afrisc; *adj. African;* Africanus:—Afrisc meówle *an African maid,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579.

a-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 4, = a-frēfred; *pp. of* a-frēfran.

a-fūl, es; *n. A fault;* culpa. v. fūl.

a-fūlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To become foul, to putrefy, be defiled;* putrescere, putrefieri, inquinari, Scint. 66: 17. v. fūlian.

a-fundenn *found, discovered,* Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31; *pp. of* a-findan.

a-fundennis, -niss, e; *f. An experiment, an invention, a discovery;* experimentum, R. Ben. interl. 59.

a-fȳlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fūl *foul, unclean*] *To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt;* inquinare, contaminare, fœdare:—Yfel biþ ðæt man mid flǣsc-mete hine sylfne afȳle *it is sinful that any one defile himself with flesh-meat,* L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Past. 54, 1. Afȳled *fœdatus,* Procem. Greg. Dial. v. ge-fȳlan, a-fūlian.

a-fyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill up* or *full, replenish, satisfy;* replere, implere:—Afyllaþ ða eorþan *replete terram,* Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg ða gītsunga afyllan *he cannot satisfy the desires,* Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. Fȳres afylled *with fire filled,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 26; Cri. 1563: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100: Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: Ps. Th. 128, 5.

a-fyllan = a-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fyllan, fellan *to fell*] *To fell, to strike* or *beat down, to overturn, subvert, lay low, abolish, slay;* cædere, occidere, prosternere, dejicere, demoliri, comprimere, abrogare:—Gif mon afelle [MS. B. afylle] on wuda wel monega treówa *if any one fell in a wood a good many trees,* L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19. Drihten afylþ ðīne fȳnd *the Lord will strike down thine enemies,* Deut. 28, 7. Hī to eorþan afyllaþ ðē *ad terram prosternent te,* Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 595; Sal. 297. Afylde hine *he felled him,* Salm. Kmbl. 917; Sal. 458. Wæs Waldendes lof afylled *the supreme ruler's praise was suppressed,* Chr. 975; Th. 228, 10; Edg. 38. Hū man mæg unlage afyllan *how one may abolish unjust laws,* L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. Gif hwā ōðres ryht afylle *if any one suppress another's right,* L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16: L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26. Đæt hine man afylle *that any one slay him,* 38; Th. i. 324, 23: v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. be-fyllan, ge-.

a-fyran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, expel;* amovere, elongare, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-fyrran.

a-fȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, yd [a, fȳran *castrare*] *To castrate;* castrare:—Afȳred olfend *a dromedary, a kind of swift camel;* dromeda MS. Twegen afȳryde men *duo eunuchi,* Gen. 40, 1.

a-fȳrd, es; *m. A eunuch;* spado, Cot. 189. v. a-fȳrida.

a-fyrhtan; *p.* -fyrhte; *pp.* -fyrhted, -fyrht *To affright, terrify;* terrere, exterrere, perterrere, timore afficere:—He afyrhted wearþ *he was affrighted,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 29; Gū. 1300: Andr. Kmbl. 3057; An. 1531. Wǣran mid egsan ealle afyrhte *with dread were all affrighted,* Cd. 222; Th. 288, 22; Sat. 385. Ða weardas wǣron afyrhte *custodes exterriti sunt,* Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12, MS. T. Afirhte, Gen. 14, 10. v. a-forhtian.

afȳrida, afȳryda, an; *m.* [a-fȳred; *pp. of* a-fȳran] *A eunuch, a castrated animal, servant, courtier;* eunuchus, servus:—Se afȳrida *the servant, courtier* [*eunuch*], Gen. 39, 1. Hī sealdon Iosep Putifare ðam afȳrydan Faraones *vendiderunt Joseph Putiphari eunucho Pharaonis,* 37, 36.

a-fyrran, -fyran; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [a *from,* fyrr *far*] *To remove, take away, expel, deliver;* amovere, avertere, elongare, auferre, eripere:—Nædran hī afyrraþ *serpentes tollent,* Mk. Bos. 16, 18. Beóþ afyrrede *are taken away,* Ps. Spl. 57, 8. Đū afyrdest of Jacobe ða graman hæftnēd *avertisti captivitatem Jacob,* Ps. Th. 84, 1. Đū me afyrdest frȳnd ða nȳhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum,* 87, 18; 88, 36: Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 23: 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Afyrrinde gefeoht oððe ōþ ende eorþan *auferens bella usque ad finem terræ,* Ps. Spl. C. T. 45, 9. Afyrr me feóndum mīnum *eripe me de inimicis meis,* Ps. Th. 142, 10. Afyr, 118, 22: 53, 5. Ic ðē wolde cwealm afyrran *I would remove death from thee,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426. Dreám wæs afyrred *joy was removed,* 42 a; Th. 142, 9; Gū. 641. He hæfde feóndas afyrde *he had the fiends expelled,* 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-feorran.

a-fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, fyrsian *to remove*] *To remove farthest away, drive away, dispel;* pellere, propellere, auferre:—He afyrseþ gāst ealdormanna *aufert spiritum principum,* Ps. Spl. 75, 12: 45, 9. Đe deófla afyrseþ *which drives devils away,* L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. v. a-feorsian, a-fyrran.

a-fȳryda *a eunuch;* eunuchus:—Đam afȳrydan Faraones *eunucho Pharaonis,* Gen. 37, 36. v. afȳrida.

a-fȳsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to hasten;* festinare, tendere:—Feor afȳsan and forþ gangan *to hasten away and to go forward,* Byrht. Th. 131, 4; By. 3. II. *to hasten away, impel, accelerate, incite, excite, make ready;* incitare, accelerare, paratum vel promptum reddere:—Ðonne he afȳsed biþ *when he hastened away,* Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 11; Ph. 654. To heofonum biþ mōd afȳsed *to heaven is the spirit impelled,* 65 b; Th. 241, 17; Ph. 657: 59 b; Th. 217, 3; Ph. 274: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125: Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 22; Hy. 4. 87. Swā ēr wæter fleówan, flōdas afȳsde *as the waters flowed before, the excited floods,* 22 b; Th. 61, 17; Cri. 986.

ag, es; *n? Wickedness;* nequitia:—Hī þohton and hī sprǣcon ag *cogitaverunt et locuti sunt nequitiam,* Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. [*Goth.* aglo, *f. trouble: O. Nrs.* agi, *m. terror:* Grm. ii. 503, 20.] DER. ag-lāc, ag-lǣc, -lǣca, -lāc-hād, -lǣc-cræft, -lǣc-wīf.

āga, an; *m. A possessor, an owner;* possessor. v. un-āga.

a-gæf *returned;* reddidit, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453; *p. of* a-gifan.

a-gælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To hinder, occupy, detain, delay, neglect;* impedire, retardare, morari, negligere:—Đæt he ne agǣle gǣstes þearfe *that he delay not his spirit's welfare,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 16; Cri. 817. Me ðiós siccetung hafaþ agǣled *this sighing has hindered me,* Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5. Ic mīne tīd-sangas oft agǣlde *I have often neglected my canonical hours,* L. De Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. Astrecceaþ agǣledan honda *remissas manus erigite,* Past. 11, 1; Cot. MS. And swā eall ðæt folc wearþ mid him ānum agǣled *and all the people were so occupied with him alone,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. II. *v. intrans. To hesitate, be careless;* cunctari, indiligens esse:—He wihte ne agǣlde ðæs ðe þearf wæs þeódcyninges *he*

was not careless about anything that was needful for the king, Chr. 1066; Th. 335, 15, col. 1; Edv. 33.

a-gælende; *part. enchanting;* incantans, Ps. Vos. 57, 5. v. a-galan.

a-gælwed *astonished;* consternatus, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9; MS. Cot. v. a-gelwan.

a-gǽn *gone, past;* præteritus, Cart. Uuerfriþ in app. ad Bædam, S. 772, 1, 4. v. a-gân.

a-gǽþ *happens:*—Hit agǽþ eall swâ *it happens so as* [*also*], Deut. 13, 2. v. agân, gân, hit gǽþ.

a-galan; he -gælþ; *p.* -gôl, *pl.* -gôlon; *pp.* -galen [a, galan *to sing*] *To sing, chant;* canere, cantare:—He fûsleóþ agôl *he sang the death-song*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gû. 1320. Fyrdleóþ agôl wulf on walde *a war-song sung the wolf in the wood*, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521.

a-gâlan *To loose, dissolve;* remittere, Past. 11, 1; Hat. MS. 14 b, 24. v. agælan.

a-gan *began;* cœpit, Mk. Bos. 6, 7; *p. of* a-ginnan.

a-gân; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gân [a *from, away*, gân *to go*]. I. *to come to pass, happen;* præterire, transire:—Ær his tîd agâ [tîde ge MS.] *before his time come to pass*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69; [Grn. Gloss.] Đâ sæternes dæg wæs âgân *cum transivisset sabbatum*, Mk. Bos. 16, 1. Æfen-fela nihta agâne wǽron *totidem noctes transierunt*, Deut. 9, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Swâ hit sôþlîce a-eóde *so it truly happened*, K. de visione Isaiæ. II. *to come forth;* provenire:—Him upp agâ horn on heafde *a horn comes forth on his head*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. III. *to approach to any one to solicit him;* procedere ad aliquem sollicitandi causa:—Ne meahton heora brego-weardas agân *might not approach their lords*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 14; Gen. 2747.

ÁGAN, to âganne; *pres. part.* âgende; *pres. indic.* ic, he âh, đû âhst, *pl.* âgon, âgan, âgun; *p.* ic, he âhte, đû âhtest, *pl.* âhton; *subj.* ic, đû, he âge, *pl.* âgen; *p.* ic âhte, *pl.* âhten; *pp.* âgen. I. *to* OWN, *possess, have, obtain;* possidere, habere, percipere:—Đe micel âgan willaþ *who desire* [*will*] *to possess much*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Nû ic âh mǽste þearfe *now I have the utmost need*, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175. Gesyle eall đæt đû âge *vende quæcumque habes*, Mk. Bos. 10, 21. Đû đe âhst dôma geweald *thou that hast power of dignities*, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Âh him lîfes geweald *he hath power over life*, Andr. Kmbl. 1036; An. 518: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Wuna đǽm đe âgon *dwell with those who own thee*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293; 221; Th. 287, 3; Sat. 361. Đæt hie heofonrîce âgan *that they shall possess heaven's kingdom*, 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427. Hî âgun *they possess*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gû. 50. Đæt ic ece lîf âge *ut vitam æternam percipiam*, Mk. Bos. 10, 17. He sealde eall đæt he âhte *vendidit omnia quæ habuit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46: Ps. Th. 147, 3: Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608. Hî gewyrhto âhton *they possessed merits*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 7; Dan. 444. Âhton, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Đæt hî sige âhten *that they had the victory*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. Dôm âgende *possessing power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1139; An. 570: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186. Đeáh he feoh-gestreón âhte *although he possessed riches*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 13; Jul. 44. II. to make another to own or possess, hence,—*to give, deliver, restore;* dare in possessionem, reddere, rependere:—Êđelstôwe đe ic âgan sceal *I shall give thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 34; Gen. 2724. On hand âgan *to deliver in hand*, Ors. 3, 11? Âgan ût *to have* or *find out*. Lett âgan ût, hû fela *permit to find out, how many*, Chr. 1085; Th. 353, 5. [Âgan is the first of the following twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs,—âgan, cunnan, dugan, durran, magan, môtan, munan, nugan, sculan, þurfan, unnan, witan, which are called *præterito-præsentia*, because they take their *new infinitives and their present tenses* from *the perfects of strong verbs with their inflections*. These new infinitives form their *p.* tenses regularly in accordance with the weak conjugations. Thus, the new infinitive âgan has *pres.* ic, he âh = âg, *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte = âgde, *pl.* âhton = âgdon. The *inf.* âgan and the *pres.* âh, *pl.* âgon [*for* igon], retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb, ascertained from âh [*Goth.* áih], which shews the â of the *p. singular* in the eighth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 837; Koch i. p. 253], and requires by analogy, with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* îgan, the *p. pl.* igon, and the *pp.* igen. Thus we find the original verb îgan; *p.* âh, *pl.* igon; *pp.* igen. But in âgan the â of the singular *indef.* is kept in the *pl. inf.* and *pp.* The weak *p.* âhte = âgde, *pl.* âhton = âgdon are formed regularly from the weak *infin.* âgan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	owe, *possidere,*			ought.
Laym.	agen,	ah,	agen,	ahte.
O. Sax.	êgan,	[êh],	êgun,	êhta.
O. Frs.	âga, hâga,	âch,	âgon,	âchte.
O. H. Ger.	eigan,		eigumês.	
Goth.	áigan,	áih,	áigum,	áihta.
O. Nrs.	eiga,	á,	eigum,	átta.]

DER. âgen, -frigea, -nama, -nyss, -slaga: âgend, -freá, -lîce: âhni-an, âgni-an, -end, -endlîc: ge-âgnian, ge-âgnigendlîc: âgenung: æht, e; *f.* æhte-land, -man, -swân: æhtige.

âgan, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147; *g. d. acc. etc. of* âge, an; *f. property.*

a-gangan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go* or *pass by* or *over, to happen, befal;* præterire, evenire:—Đâ wæs agangen, geára hwyrftum, tû hund and þreó *there were passed, in the circuits of years, two hundred and three*, Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 33; Edg. 10. Swâ hit agangen wearþ *how it had befallen*, Beo. Th. 2473; B. 1234. Wæs đæs mæles mearc agongen *the limit of the time was passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 20; Gû. 441.

âge, an; *f. Property;* possessio, proprium:—Đe he to âgan nyle *which he will not have for his property*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147. Đe đê gedafenode âgan to habbanne *quem te conveniebat proprium habere*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

âge, Mk. Bos. 10, 17; *subj. s. of* âgan *to own.*

a-geaf *gave up*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30; *p. of* agifan.

a-geald *rewarded*, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665; *p. of* agildan.

a-geán; *prep. Towards;* adversus, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 23. v. on-geán.

ageán-féran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go again, return;* reverti, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 31. v. ongeán-faran.

ageán-hwyrfan *To turn again, to return;* redire, Mk. Jun. 6, 31. v. agên-hwyrfan.

a-geara, -gearwa *prepared;* paratus. v. gearwa *in* gearo; *adj.*

a-gearwian *To prepare;* parare. v. gearwian.

a-geat *understood*, Ps. Spl. 118, 95; *p. of* a-gitan.

a-geát *poured out*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. v. a-geótan.

a-gêfan; *3rd pl. perf. of* a-gifan, *for* a-gêfon, Menol. Fox 160.

a-geldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render;* reddere:—Scilling agelde *let him pay a shilling*, L. H. E. 11, 12; Th. i. 32, 5, 9. v. a-gildan.

a-geldan; *pp.* -geald [Grn.] *To punish;* punire:—Wurdon teónlîce tôđas idge [MS. to þas idge] ageald *the greedy teeth were harmfully punished*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408.

a-gelwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stupefy, astonish;* stupefacere, consternare:—Đâ wearþ ic agelwed *then I was astonished*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9.

a-gên; *prep. acc. Against;* adversum, contra:—Se đe nis agên eów, se is for eów *qui non est adversum vos, pro vobis est*, Mk. Bos. 9, 40. Đin brôđor hæfþ ænig þing agên đê *frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 23. v. on-geán; *prep.*

a-gên; *adv.* AGAIN, *anew, also;* iterum, denuo, et:—Đe đê slihþ on đîn gewenge, wend ôđer agên *qui te percutit in maxillam, præbe et alteram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29. Đâ wende he on scype agên *then he went into the ship again*, 8, 37, 40. Wæs forworht agên *was punished anew*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 21; Sat. 76. v. on-geán; *adv.*

âgen; *adj.* [*originally the pp. of* âgan *to own, possess*]. I. OWN, *proper, peculiar;* proprius:—Sêcþ his âgen wuldor *gloriam propriam quærit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 18. Godes âgen bearn *God's own child*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 20; Sat. 10: 109; Th. 144, 27; Gen. 2396: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 19. Hire âgenes hûses *of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 60; Met. 13, 30. Binnan heora âgenre hŷde *within their own skin*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. On eówerne âgenne dôm *in your own decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. On his âgenum dagum *in diebus ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. His âgnum willan *on his own accord*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 6. Âgna gesceafta *thy own creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 28; Met. 20, 14: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 36. Đînes âgenes þonces *of thine own choice*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12. II. used substantively, *The property owned*, or *one's own property;* proprium:—Agifę man đam âgen-frigean his âgen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7: L. Eth. ii. 10; Wilk. 106, 38. [*Chauc.* owen: *Laym.* agen: *Plat.* egen: *O. Sax.* êgan: *O. Frs.* ein, ain, eigen, egen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* eigen: *O. H. Ger.* eikan, eigan: *Goth.* áigin, *n. and* áihts, *f.* οὐσία: *O. Nrs.* eigin.] v. âgan.

agên-arn *met;* occurrit, Mk. Bos. 5, 2; *p. of* agên-yrnan.

agên-bewendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return;* reverti:—And đâ he hine eft agên-bewende *and then he turned himself again*, Mk. Bos. 14, 40.

agên-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cômon; *pp.* -cumen *To come again;* redire:—Đâ se Hælend agên-com *cum rediisset Iesus*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40.

âgend, es; *m.* [*part. of* âgan *to own*] *An owner, a possessor, the Lord;* possessor, proprietarius, Dominus:—Þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se âgend *with three hundred shillings let the owner pay*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 9: 3; Th. i. 28, 5. Âgendes êst *the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075. Wuldres Âgend *the Lord of glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 32; Cri. 1198: 14 b; Th. 29, 32; Cri. 471. Se Âgend *the Lord;* Dominus, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 21; Exod. 295.

âgend-freá, an; *m. The owning lord, possessor;* dominus, possessor:—He heofona is and đisse eorþan âgend-freá *he is the owning Lord of heaven and of this earth*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 10; Gen. 2141: Beo. Th. 3770; B. 1883.

âgend-freán; *acc. f. A mistress;* dominam:—Heó [Agar] ongan

æſþancum âgend-freán herian *she [Hagar] began to vex her mistress with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 4; Gen. 2237. v. freá.

âgend-frió, -freó; *indecl. m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—He agife ðam âgendfrió [âgend-freó MS. B.] ðone monnan *let him give up the man to the owner*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4. v. âgend-freá.

âgend-líce; *adv. Properly, as his own;* proprie, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 42.

âgen-frigea, -friga, -friá, an; -frige, es; *m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—Se âgen-frigea *the owner*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Agife man ðam âgen-frigean [-frigan MS. C.] his âgen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7. Ðam âgen-frige *to the possessor*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4, MS. H. *We also find,*—Se âgena frigea *the possessor;* ðam âgenan frián *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18, 17.

agên-geeyrran *To turn again, recur;* recurrere, Fulg. 9.

agên-gehweorfan; *p.* -gehwearf, *pl.* -gehwurfon; *pp.* -gehworfen *To change again, to return;* redire:—Ðâ hîg agên-gehwurfon *cum redirent*, Lk. Bos. 2, 43.

agên-hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return;* redire:—Manega agên-hwyrfdon [Jun. ageán-hwyrfdon] *multi redibant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31.

agên-lédan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead back;* reducere, Anlct. Gloss.

âgen-nama, an; *m. One's own* or *proper name;* purum nomen, Fulg. 3: proprium nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 59.

âgen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. An owning, a possession, property;* possessio, S. de Fide Cathol.

agên-sendan; *p.* -sende *To send again, send back;* remittere:—He hine agên-sende to Herode *remisit eum ad Herodem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 7: 23, 11.

âgen-slaga, an; *m. A self-slayer, self-murderer;* qui sibimet ipsi manum infert, Octo Vit. capit.

âgen-spræc, e; *f.* [âgen *own*, spræc *speech*] *One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language;* idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41. v. gecynde-spræc.

agên-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To* STAND AGAINST, *urge, insist upon;* obsistere, insistere:—Ða Farisei ongunnan hefilîce him agên-standan *Pharisæi cœperunt graviter insistere*, Lk. Bos. 11, 53.

âgenung, âgnung, âhnung, e; *f. An* OWNING, *a possessing, possession, ownership, claiming as one's own, power* or *dominion over anything;* possessio, dominium:—Gif getrŷwe gewitnes him to âgenunge rŷmþ; forðam âgnung biþ nêr ðam ðe hæfþ, ðonne ðam ðe æfter-sprecþ *if a true witness make way for him to possession; because possession is nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Be ðære âhnunge *respecting ownership*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25.

agên-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run against, meet with, meet;* occurrere:—Him agênarn ân man *occurrit homo*, MK. Bos. 5, 2. Inc agênyrnþ sum man *occurret vobis homo*, Mk. Bos. 14, 13.

a-geofan *to restore, give back, repay,* = a-gifan, Heming, p. 104.

a-geolwian [a, geolo *yellow*] *To become yellow, to make to glitter as gold;* flavescere, Herb. 42, ? Lye. v. geolwian.

a-geómrod *lamented;* lamentatus. v. geómerian.

a-geótan, -gîtan; *p.* -geát, -gêt, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. **I.** *v. trans. To pour out, shed, strew, spill, deprive of;* effundere, privare:—He his swât ageát *he shed his blood*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 22; Gû. 493: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. He his blôd agêt *he had spilled his blood*, Andr. Recd. 2897; [ageát, Grm. 1449; Kmbl. 2897.] Hî aguton blôd *effuderunt sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 78, 3: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 30: Gen. 9, 6. Ageót cocor *effunde frameam*, Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Agoten *effusus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hie wǽron agotene gôda gehwylces *they were deprived of all goods*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 32. **II.** *v. intrans. To pour forth;* profluere:—Swâ ðîn swât ageát *thus thy blood poured forth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443.

a-getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To seize, take away, destroy;* corripere, eripere, delere:—Sumne sceal gâr agetan *the spear shall take one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 11; Vy. 16: Andr. Grm. 1144: Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 3; Rä. 80, 8. Ðǽr læg secg mænig gârum ageted *there lay many a warrior destroyed by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 1; Æðelst. 18. DER. getan.

a-gêton [*they*] *destroyed;* 3*rd pers. pl. p. of* a-gitan.

âg-hwǽr *everywhere;* ubique, Lye. v. ǽg-hwǽr.

a-giefan; *p.* -geaf; *pp.* -giefen *To restore, render, pay, give;* reddere, solvere, dare, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529: 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. v. a-gifan.

a-gieldan *To pay, repay:*—Ðû scyle ryht agieldan *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. v. a-gildan.

a-giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise:*—Ne agiémeleása ðû Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. a-gîmeleásian.

a-giéta, a-gîta, an; *m. A spendthrift, prodigal;* prodigus, profligator, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26.

a-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan, -geofan; *p.* -gæf, -geaf, -gef, *pl.* -gêfon, -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen, -giefen, -gyfen *To restore, give back, give up, leave, return, repay, render, pay, give;* reddere, restituere, tradere, relinquere, exsolvere, dare:—He wolde hine his fæder agifan *volebat eum reddere patri suo*, Gen. 37, 22. Úton agifan ðæm êsne his wîf *let us restore to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Eorþe ageaf ða *the earth gave up those*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 15; Cri. 1156. Ðone hie ðære cwêne agêfon *they gave him up to the queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1171; El. 587. He agæf him his leóda lâfe *he restored to him the remnant of his people*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453. Ne agife *non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. Hy fæder ageaf on feónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 6; Jul. 159. Andreas his gâst ageaf *Andrew gave up his soul*, Menol. Fox 431; Men. 217. Ageaf his gâst *tradidit spiritum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Andreas carcerne ageaf *Andrew left his prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 3155; An. 1580. Him se wer ageaf andsware *to him the man returned answer*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 34; Gû. 1136. Andreas agef andsware *Andrew returned answer*, Andr. Kmbl. 378; An. 189. Ic forþ agef ða, ðe ic ne reáfude ǽr *quæ non rapui, tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5: L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 10. Siððan ge eówre gafulrǽdenne agifen habbaþ *after ye have paid your fare*, Andr. Kmbl. 592; An. 296. He him leán ageaf *he gave him a gift*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 19; Gen. 1808: 97; Th. 128, 3; Gen. 2121: Th. Diplm. A.D. 830; 465, 31. Hî ageáfon *dono dederunt*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342. DER. gifan.

a-gift, e; *f? A giving back, restoration;* restitutio. v. gift, e; *f.*

a-gildan, -geldan, -gieldan, -gyldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, restore, reward, requite, permit, allow;* reddere, solvere, rependere, retribuere, concedere:—Ðû scyle ryht agieldan [agildan MS. Verc.] *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. Gyf ic ageald gyldendum me ŷfelu *si reddidi retribuentibus mihi mala*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ða me sǽl ageald *as opportunity permitted to me*, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665: 5374; B. 2690: Cd. 93; Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Aguldon me ŷfelu for gôdum *retribuebant mihi mala pro bonis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. Ða onsægdnysse ða ðe fram eów deóflum wǽron agoldene *sacrificia hæc quæ a vobis redduntur dæmonibus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. DER. gildan.

a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14 [MS. A]: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To glory, boast, exult;* gloriari, lætari:—Wyt mâgon ðǽr dǽdum agilpan *we may there exult in our deeds*, Cd. 100 a; Th. 377, 2; Seel. 165.

a-giltan; *p.* -gilte; *pp.* -gilt *To sin, fail, do wrong;* delinquere, peccare:—Ic agilte wið eówerne Drihten *peccavi in Dominum vestrum*, Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 103; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 103. v. a-gyltan.

a-giltst *thou repayest*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. v. giltst *in* gildan.

a-gîmeleásian, -giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere:—Ne agiémeleása [MS. C. agîmeleása] ðû Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. gŷmeleásian.

a-gimmed, -gymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmatus:—Agimmed and gesmiðed bend *a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem;* diadema, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Agimmed gerdel, *vel* gyrdel, *vel* angseta, *vel* hringc *a gemmed girdle* or *ring;* strophium, 64; Som. 69, 20; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51; *pp. of* a-gimmian. v. gimmian.

a-ginnan; ic aginne, ðû aginnest, aginst, he aginneþ, agineþ, aginþ, agynþ; *p.* agan, *pl.* agunnon; *pp.* agunnen; *v. a. To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand;* incipere:—And agynþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos suos*, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hî agynnon hine tǽlan *incipiant illudere ei*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29: 23, 5. He agan hî sendan twâm and twâm *cœpit eos mittere binos*, Mk. Bos. 6, 7.

a-gîta, an; *m. A spendthrift;* prodigus, Past. 20, 2; Hat. MS. 29 b, 10.

a-gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton, -gêton; *pp.* -giten [a *away*, gitan *to get*] *To destroy, abolish, subvert;* destruere, exstinguere, subvertere:—He ageat gylp wera *he destroyed the vaunt of men*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 12; Exod. 514. Hî heáfodgimme agêton *they destroyed the gem of the head*, Andr. Recd. 63; [aguton, Grm. 32; Kmbl. 63.]

a-gitan *To discover, find;* deprehendere, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27. v. a-gytan.

agîtan; *p.* -geát, -gêt, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour out, shed;* effundere:—Swâ hwâ swâ agît mannes blôd, his blôd biþ agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6.

ag-lâc, æg-lâc, es; *n.* [ag *nequitia;* lâc *ludus, donum*] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment;* miseria, dolor, tribulatio, molestia, tristitia, cruciatus:—Of ðam aglâce *from that misery*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 7; Rä. 4, 7. Aglâc dreóge *I suffer misery*, 127 b; Th. 490, 5; Rä. 79, 6. Ðǽr hie dæt aglâc drugon *where they suffered that torment*, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 25; Dan. 238. v. ag.

ag-lâc-hâd, es; *m.* [ag *nequitia;* lâc *ludus, donum;* hâd *conditio, status*] *Misery-hood, a state of misery;* afflictionis conditio, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 24; Rä. 54, 5.

ag-lǽca, -lǽcea, -lêca, an; *m.* [ah-lǽca, æg-, æc-; ag-lâc, -lâc *misery;* a *the m. of personal noun*] *A miserable being, wretch, miscreant, monster, fierce combatant;* miser, perditus, monstrum, bellator immanis:—Ne dæt se aglǽca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch [Grendel] mean to delay that*, Beo. Th. 1482; B. 739. Earme aglǽcan *miserable wretches*, Exon. 41 a;

Th. 136, 26; Gû. 547. Satanus, earm aglæca *Satan, miserable wretch*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 1; Sat. 448: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 21; Jul. 268: 70 a; Th. 261, 22; Jul. 319: Beo. Th. 1116; B. 556: 5177; B. 2592.

ag-lǽc-cræft, es; *n. An evil art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364. v. ac-lǽc-cræft.

ag-lǽcea, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—Wiđ đam aglæcean *against the wretch*, Beo. Th. 5033; B. 2520: 5107; B. 2557: 5177; B. 2592. v. ag-lǽca.

ag-lǽc-wîf, es; *n. A wretch of a woman, vile crone;* monstrum mulieris, mulier perniciosa:—Grendles môdor, ides, aglæc-wîf *Grendel's mother, the woman, vile crone*, Beo. Th. 2522; B. 1259.

ag-lǽca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant.* v. æg-lǽca, ag-lǽcea.

a-glîdan; *p.* -glâd, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide* or *slip;* labascere, Cot. 123. DER. glîdan.

âgnian = âhnian; *part.* âgnigende; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od; *v. a. To own, possess, to appropriate to himself, to prove* or *claim as one's own;* possidere, vindicare sibi:—Hû miht đû, đonne, đê âgnian heora gôd *how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 26. Đone gleówstôl [MS. gleáwstôl] brôđor mîn âgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 3; Rä. 88, 10. He âgnige hit *let him prove it as his own* [*keep possession of it*, Th.], L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 10, 11: L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Swâ he hit âgnode [MS. B. âhnode], swâ he hit tŷmde *as he claimed it as his own, so he advocated it*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Âhnodon, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. DER. âgan.

âgniend, âhniend, es; *m. An owner, a possessor;* possessor:—Se đe ys âhniend eorþan and heofenan *qui est possessor cæli et terræ*, Gen. 14, 22.

âgniend-lîc; *adj. Possessive, pertaining to possession* or *owning;* possessivus. DER. âgniende = âgnigende; *part. of* âgnian, -lîc.

âgnung, e; *f. An owning;* possessio, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. v. âgenung.

ag-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction;* ærumna:—On agnysse [MS. T. angnisse] mîn *in ærumna mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 4. v. ag.

agof = agob *A word formed in the Riddles by inverting the order of the letters in the word* boga *a bow.* Agob [MS. agof] is mîn noma eft onhwyrfed *agob is my name transposed*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 12; Rä. 24, 1.

a-gôl *sang;* cantavit, Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521; *p. of* a-galan.

a-golden *repaid*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. v. a-gildan.

âgon *they own*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293; *pres. pl. of* âgan.

a-gongen *passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; *pp. of* agangan.

a-goten *poured out*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. v. a-geótan.

a-gotenes, a-gotennys, -nyss, e; *f. An effusion, a pouring* or *shedding forth, out* or *abroad;* effusio:—Agotennys teára *a shedding of tears*, Med. pec. 16.

a-grœfen *engraved, carved;* cælatum, Cot. 33. v. a-grafan.

a-grafan; *p.* -grôf, *pl.* -grôfon; *pp.* -grafen *To engrave, inscribe;* sculpere, cælare, sculptare, inscribere:—He sealde Moise twâ stænene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene *dedit Moisi duas tabulas scriptas digito Dei*, Ex. 31, 18. Beó se mann awirged, đe wirce agrafene godas ođđe gegotene *maledictus homo, qui facit sculptile et conflatile*, Deut. 27, 15: Lev. 26, 1. On agrafenum anlîcnyssum *in sculptilibus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. Se đisne beám agrôf *he inscribed this beam*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12.

a-grafen-lîc, an; *n.* [a-grafen *carved*, -lîc *a body*] *That which is carved, a carved image;* sculptile:—Hî gebædon đæt agrafenlîce *adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Spl. 105, 19.

agrimonia, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrimonia eupatoria:—Genîm agrimonian *take agrimony*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 21: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 15. *The native name was* garclife, *q. v.*

a-grîsan *To dread, fear greatly, shudder;* horrere:—Đæt he for helle agrîse *that he shudder for hell*, L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

a-grisen-lîc *horrible;* terribilis. v. angrîslîc, grîslîc.

a-grôf *inscribed*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12; *p. of* a-grafan.

a-grôwan [a, grôwan *to grow*] *To grow under, to cover;* succrescere:—Seó eorþe stôd mid holtum agrôwen *the earth was* [*stood*] *covered* [*overgrown*] *with groves* [*holts*], Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 4.

a-grŷndan; *p.* -grând, *pl.* -grûndon; *pp.* -grûnden *To ground, to descend to the earth;* ad solum descendere:—Gim astîhþ on heofonas up hŷhst on geáre and of tille agrŷnt *the gem* [i. e. *the sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year and descends from its station*, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111.

agu *A pie, magpie;* pica, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 22; Wrt. Voc. 29, 43.

âgun *possess*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gû. 50; *3rd pl. pres. of* âgan. v. âgon.

Agustin, es; *m:* Agustînus, Augustînus, i; *m: Lat. St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England*, A. D. 597; Augustînus:—A.D. 597, Hêr com Augustînus and his geferan to Engla lande *now*, A.D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England*, Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2. Gregorius sende Agustîne pallium *Gregorius misit Augustino pallium*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 12. Æfter Agustîne *after Augustine*, 2, 4; S. 505, 9. Đæt he sende Godes þeów Agustînum bodian Godes word Angel-þeóde *ut mitteret servum Dei Augustinum prædicare verbum Dei genti Anglorum*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Agustînus com on Breotone *Augustinus pervenit Brittaniam*, 1, 25; S. 486, 13. Đæt Gregorius sende Agustîno pallium *ut Gregorius Augustino pallium miserit*, 1, 29, titl; S. 498, 2. Æfter đyssum forþfêrde đâ Gode se leófa fæder Agustînus, and his lîchoma wæs ûte bebyriged nêh cyricean đara eádigra Apla' Petrus and Paulus, for đon heó đa gyta ne wæs fullîce geworht ne gehâlgod. Sôna đæs đe heó gehâlgod wæs đâ dyde mon his lîchoman in, and on đære cyricean norþ portice gedefelîce wæs bebyriged. . . . Is awriten in Sce' Agustînus byrigenne đysses gemetes gewrit:—'Hêr resteþ Domne Agustînus se æresta ærceb' Cantwarena burge, se geára hider fram đam eádigan Gregorie đære Rômâniscan burge B' sended wæs, and fram Gode mid wundra wyrcnesse awređed wæs, Æđelbyrht cyning and his þeóde fram deófulgylda bigonge he to Cristes geleáfan gelædde, and on sibbe gefyldum dagum his þênunge forþfêred wæs đa đŷ dæge septima Kł Junias on đæs ylcan cyninges rîce' *defunctus est autem Deo dilectus pater Augustînus, et positum corpus ejus foras, juxta ecclesiam beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quia ea necdum fuerat perfecta, nec dedicata. Mox vero ut dedicata est, intro inlatum, et in porticu illius aquilonali decenter sepultum est* [Sep. 13, 613]. . . . *Scriptum vero est in tumba ejusdem Augustîni epitaphium hujusmodi:—'Hic requiescit domnus Augustînus Doruvernensis* [*Canterbury*] *archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romanæ urbis pontifice directus, et a Deo operatione miraculorum suffultus, Ædilbertum* [*Ethelbert*] *regem, ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad Christi fidem perduxit, et completis in pace diebus officii sui, defunctus est septimo kalendas Junias* [May 26, A.D. 604] *eodem rege regnante,'* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30–505, 4; Mobr. 95, 10–15–96, 1–8. v. Augustînus.

Agustus; *nom. acc. gen.* Agustuses; *dat.* Agustuse; *m.* [generally spelled incorrectly in *Anglo-Saxon MSS:* Agustus, as well as Agustinus, for *Augustus and Augustînus*, from augustus *majestic, august*, from augeo *to increase, exalt, honour, praise*]. I. *Augustus, the first Roman emperor, reigned from* A.C. 30 *to* A.D. 14:—Wearþ Agustus sârig *Augustus was grieved*, Ors. 5, 15; Bos. 114, 38. Agustuses lâtteówas *the generals of Augustus*, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 34. Bûton Agustuse sylfum *without Augustus himself*, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 35. II. *the month of August;* mensis Augustus, Menol. Fox 275; Men. 139. v. Augustus.

agute *poured out*, Gen. 4, 11; *subj. p. of* a-geótan.

a-gyfan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gêfon; *pp.* -gyfen *To restore, give up, repay, pay, give;* reddere, tradere, solvere, dare, Mt. Bos. 27, 58: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 7; Gen. 1626: Mt. Bos. 18, 28: 21, 41: 20, 8: Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 19; Rä. 78, 10. A-gyfen, 44 a; Th. 148, 30; Gû. 752. v. a-gifan.

a-gyldan; đû -gyltst, he -gylt; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, requite:*—Ic agylde *reddo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 5. Đæt ic mîn gehât agylde *ut reddam vota mea*, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Đû agyldest ânra gehwylcum wyđ weorc heora *tu reddes unicuique juxta opera sua*, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Drihtne đû agyltst đîne âþas *reddes Domino juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Nâ agylt *non solvet*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. XII scillingas agylde đam cyninge *let him pay twelve shillings to the king*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. a-gildan, gildan.

a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gyltan, -giltan; *p.* -gylte, -gilte; *pp.* -gylt, -gilt [a, gyltan *to be guilty*] *To fail in duty, to commit, become guilty, offend, sin against;* delinquere, committere, admittere, peccare:—Ic agylte *ego deliqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 67. Agyltan, 74, 4: Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 114: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 39, 41. Đæt he agylte on him sylfum *ut delinquat in semet ipso*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Agyltan wiđ *to offend* or *sin against.* Twegen afŷryde men agylton wiđ heora hlâford *peccaverunt duo eunuchi domino suo*, Gen. 40, 1.

a-gŷmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere. v. a-gîmeleásian, gŷmeleásian.

a-gymmed *set with gems:*—Agymmed hringe *ungulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59. v. a-gimmed.

a-gynþ *beginneth*, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. v. a-ginnan.

a-gytan, -gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -gyten, -giten [a *from*, gitan *to get*] *To discover, know, understand, consider;* cognoscere, intelligere, deprehendere:—Đæt hit man geornor agytan mæge *that it may be better understood*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 30. Gecŷđnyssa đîne ic ageat *testimonia tua intellexi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 95, 99: 48, 12. Gif đonne æni-man agiten wurþe *if then any one be found*, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27.

ah *But, but also, whether;* sed, sed et, numquid:—Ne mîþ đû, ah đînne môdsefan stađola *shrink not thou, but strengthen thy mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211: 3337; An. 1672: 3403; An. 1705: 463; An. 232: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 7; Sat. 268: 228; Th. 308, 21; Sat. 696. Ah and tunge mîn biþ smêgende rehtwîsnisse đîne *sed et lingua mea meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Surt. 70, 24. Ah ætfileþ đê seld unrihtwîsnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ah ne *nonne?* Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 3. v. ac; *conj.*

ah- [= ag-, *q. v.*] DER. ah-lǽca, an; *m. a wretch*, etc.

âh *has, owns;* habet, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175; *3rd pres. of* âgan.

a-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *subj. pres. s.* -hæbbe [a *from*, habban *to have*] *To abstain, restrain;* abstinere:—Đū ne woldest đē ahabban fram đam hūse đæs forlorenan mannes *noluisti te continere a domo perditi*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 36. Đæt Herebald eallinga hine fram đam gefīte ahæbbe *ut Herebald ab illo se certamine funditus abstineat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 4.

a-hebban; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *pp.* -hæfen *To heave up, raise, exalt:*—Hió biþ up ahæfen ofer hī selfe *she is exalted above herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 437; Met. 20, 219: 25, 37; Met. 25, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10. v. a-hebban.

a-hafen *lifted up, raised, exalted*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401: Ps. Spl. 106, 25; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hafennes, -hafenes, -hafennys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A lifting up, an elevation, elation, pride;* elevatio, elatio:—Ahafenes handa mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ahafennys *elevatio*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2. Wundorlīce ahafennyssa sǣ *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 6.

a-hangen *hung*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *pp. of* a-hōn.

a-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To harden, grow hard, become inured to anything, to last, hold out, endure;* durare, perdurare, indurescere:—On swā mycelre geþræstnesse and forhæfednesse mōdes and līchoman aheardode and awunode *he hardened and continued in so great contrition and restraint of mind and body;* in tanta mentis et corporis contritione duravit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 28. Aheardaþ his gebod *perdurat ejus imperium*, R. Ben. 68. v. a-hyrdian; *v. trans.*

a-heardung, e; *f. A hardening;* induratio. v. heard, heardian, heardnes.

a-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut out* or *off, hew down, prepare by cutting, make smooth, plane;* excidere, resecare, succidere, levigare:—On hys niwan byrgene, đa he aheów on stāne *in monumento suo novo, quod exciderat in petra*, Mt. Bos. 27, 60. On aheáwene byrgene *in monumento exciso*, Lk. Bos. 23, 53: Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 26. Ic wæs aheáwen holtes on ende, astyred of stefne mīnum *I was hewn down at the end of a wood, removed from my trunk*, Rood Recd. 57; Kr. 29. Aheáwen treów *cut wood, timber;* lignum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1. Of aheáwenum bordum *of hewn* or *planed boards;* de lignis levigatis, Gen. 6, 14.

a-hebban, -hæbban; đū -hefst, he -hefeþ, *pl.* -hebbaþ; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *imp.* -hefe; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, ferment;* levare, tollere, elevare, erigere, exaltare, extollere, fermentare:—Nolde his eágan ahebban up to đam heofone *nolebat oculos ad cœlum levare*, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. To ahebbanne *levare*, Gen. 48, 17. Đū ahōfe me on ēcne dræám *thou raisedst me to everlasting joy*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 12; Seel. 153. Se đe rōdor ahōf *who hove up the firmament*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521. Nymþe heó wæs ahafen on đa heán lyft *unless it was raised in the high air*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401. Ic ahebbe đē, Drihten *exaltabo te, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 117, 27. Đū đe ahefst me *qui exaltas me*, 9, 14: Ps. Th. 63, 6: 91, 9: 148, 13. Ne ahebbaþ ge to heá eówre hygeþancas *nolite extollere in altum cornu vestrum*, 74, 5. Ōþ he wæs eall ahafen *donec fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 33.

a-hefan; *p.* -hefde; *pp.* -hefed *To heave up, lift up, raise;* levare, elevare, extendere:—Ahefdon upp đone arc *elevaverunt arcam*, Gen. 7, 17. He ahefde upp his hand *extendit manum*, Ex. 8, 17. He ahefde up *he lifted up*, 14, 27. v. a-hebban.

a-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. An elevation, elation, pride,* = a-hafennes, Lye. v. up-a-hefednes.

a-hefen = a-hafen *raised up, exalted*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 13: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 3, col. 2; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hefeþ *raises up, exalts*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 74, 7: 144, 15. v. a-hebban.

a-hefigian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make heavy* or *sad, to weigh down, burden;* gravare, contristare, deprimere:—Swā biþ đam mōde, đonne hit biþ ahefigad mid đǣm ymbhogum đisse worulde *so is it with the mind, when it is weighed down by the anxieties of this world*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Ahefgade *gravati*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 43. v. hefigian.

a-hefst *raisest up, exaltest*, Ps. Spl. 9, 14. v. a-hebban.

a-hēhst, -hēhþ *shalt* or *shall hang up, crucify;* appendet, suspendet, Deut. 21, 22. v. a-hōn.

a-helpan; *p.* -healp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen *To help, assist;* auxiliari, adjuvare, subvenire:—Ahelpe mīn se hālga Dryhten *may the holy Lord help me*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 13; Hy. 4, 1. v. helpan; *gen. dat.*

a-hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, abase, tread down* or *under foot;* humiliare, calcare:—Biþ ahēned *calcabitur*, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 24. v. hēnan, hȳnan.

a-hēng *hung*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 13; *p. of* a-hōn.

a-hēng *hung*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305; *p. of* a-hōn.

a-heólorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To weigh, balance;* librare, trutinare. v. heólorian.

a-heordan? *p.* de; *pp.* ed [heorde = hyrde *a guardian, keeper*] *To set free from a guardian;* e custodia liberare:—Abreót brimwīsan, brȳd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5853; B. 2930.

a-hērian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire;* conducere, Cot. 43, 204. v. a-hȳrian.

a-hērian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To praise fully, celebrate enough;* plene laudare, satis celebrare:—Ne mæg đē ahērian hæleđa ǣnig *not any men can fully praise thee*, Hy. 3, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 10; prec. 3 ad calcem Cœdm. l. 5.

a-hicgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* -hugod *To devise, search, invent*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031. v. a-hycgan.

a-hiéđan *to destroy, lay waste, despoil*, Salm. Kmbl. 147, MS. A; Sal. 73. v. a-hȳđan.

a-hildan; *p.* -hilde; *pp.* -hilded, -hild *To incline, decline;* inclinare, declinare:—Ne ahilde ge nāđer ne on đa wynstran healfe ne on đa swīđran *non declinabitis neque ad dexteram neque ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. v. a-hyldan.

a-hiscean *to hiss at, to mock;* irridere. v. hiscan.

a-hīđan *to rob, destroy;* vastare, subvertere, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. v. a-hȳđan.

a-hīđend, es; *m. A robber, an extortioner;* grassator, Cot. 95.

a-hlādan; *p.* -hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hlāden [a *from*, hlādan *to lade*] *To draw out, draw forth;* exhaurire, educere:—Ic hlāde *haurio:* ic of aþlāde [MS. C. ofhlāde] *exhaurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 41. He of hæfte ahlōd folces unrīm *he drew forth from captivity numberless people*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568.

ah-lǽca, an; *m.* [ah- = ag- = æg- = æc- *nequitia;* lǽc *ludus, donum;* -a *the personal termination, q. v.*] *A miserable being, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—He wiste đæm ahlǽcan hilde geþinged *he knew conflict was destined for the miscreant*, Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646: 1983; B. 989. v. ag-lǽca.

a-hlǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hlǽnan *to lean*] *To set himself up;* exsurgere:—Se đe hine selfne þurh oferhygda up ahlǽneþ *he who through presumption sets himself up*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 24; Mōd. 53. [*M. H. Ger.* sich ūf leinan: *Ger.* sich aufiehnen.]

a-hlǽnsian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud [lǽnian *to be* or *make lean*, hlǽne *lean*] *To soak, steep, make lean;* macerare, Scint. 10.

a-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen [a *from*, hleápan *to leap*] *To leap, leap up;* exsilire, insilire, prosilire, desilire:—Alexander ahleóp and ofslōh hine *Alexander leaped up and slew him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 7. Ahleópon đā ealle *then all jumped up*, 5, 12; Bos. 112, 24. Ahleóp đā fōr hæleđum hilde-calla *the herald of war leaped then before the warriors*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 25; Exod. 252: Andr. Kmbl. 1472; An. 737: 2405; An. 1204: Beo. Th. 2798; B. 1397.

a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, -hlōg, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahhen. **I.** *to laugh at;* ridere, deridere:—Đā đæt wīf aþlōh wereda Drihtnes *the woman then laughed at the Lord of hosts*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380. **II.** *to exult, laugh;* exultare, lætari:—Heorte mīn ahlyhheþ *laetetur cor meum*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. His mōd ahlōg *his mind laughed*, Beo. Th. 1465; B. 730: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. v. hlehhan.

a-hlinian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To loose;* solvere. v. hlinian.

a-hlōg, -hlōh *laughed at, laughed*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380; *p. of* a-hlehhan.

a-hlōwan *To low* or *bellow again;* reboare. v. hlōwan *to low.*

a-hlutred *purified;* purificatus, Cot. 68; *pp. of* a-hluttrian.

a-hluttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, scum, refine, cleanse;* purificare:—Đū me ahluttra *purify me*, Ps. C. 50, 73; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 73. Ahlutred wīn *vinum defæcatum*, Cot. 68. v. hluttran.

a-hlyhheþ *laughs at*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. v. a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan.

a-hneápan; *p.* -hneóp, *pl.* -hneópon; *pp.* -hneápen *To pluck off;* decarpere:—Heó of beáme a-hneóp wæstm biweredne *she plucked from the tree the prohibited fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 2; Gū. 819. [*Goth.* dishniupan, dishnaupnan *discerpere: O. Nrs.* hnupla *surripere.*] v. hneápan.

a-hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become weak;* emollire:—Ahnescodon *became weak*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. v. hnescian.

āhniend, es; *m. An owner*, Gen. 14, 22. v. āgnièndi.

āhnodon *owned;* possederunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. v. āgnian.

āhnung *an owning*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25. v. āgenung.

a-hnyscan; *p.* -hnyscte; *pp.* -hnysct *To mock;* subsannare:—Fȳnd ūre ahnyscton us *inimici nostri subsannaverunt nos*, Ps. Spl. 79, 7. v. a-hiscean.

a-hō *hang;* suspendo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12; *pres. of* a-hōn.

a-hōf *raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521; *p. of* a-hebban.

a-hofyn = a-hafen *elated*, Ps. Spl. C. 130, 1; *pp. of* ahebban.

a-hōn *crucify:*—Ahōh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 14; *impert. of* a-hōn.

a-holan; *p.* ede *To dig;* fodere, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29. v. a-holede.

a-hold *faithful;* fidelis, fidus. v. hold.

a-holede, an; *n. An engraved* or *embossed work;* opus lacunatum, Cot. 7; *pp. of* a-holan *to dig.*

a-holian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, holian *to hollow*] *To dig;* eruere, fodere:—Gyf đīn eáge đē swīcaþ, ahola hyt ūt *si oculus tuus scandalizat te, erue eum*, Mt. Bos. 18, 9: 5, 29.

a-hōn, to a-hōnne; ic -hō, đū -hēhst, he -hēhþ; *impert.* -hōh; *p.* -hēng,

-hēncg, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hongen, -hangen *To hang, crucify;* suspendere, crucifigere:—He Andreas hēt ahōn on heáhne beám *he commanded to hang Andrew on a high tree,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309: Gen. 40, 19. Ic ahō *suspendo;* ic ahēncg *suspendi,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12. Sealde heom to ahōnne *tradidit eis ut crucifigeretur,* Mt. Bos. 27, 26. Ahōh hine *crucifige eum,* Mk. Bos. 15, 14. Ón gealgan ahēhþ *he shall hang on a gallows,* Deut. 21, 22. Dæt hī hine ahēngon *ut crucifigerent eum,* Mk. Bos. 15, 20: Mt. Bos. 27, 35: Mk. Bos. 15, 25. Dæt he ahangen wǽre *that he should be crucified,* 15, 15: Mt. Bos. 27, 38. 44. Sȳ he ahangen *crucifigatur,* 27, 23. Pilatus on rōde ahēng rōdera Waldend *Pilate had crucified on the cross the Ruler of the skies,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. He ahangen wæs *he was hanged,* Elen. Kmbl. 887; El. 445: 903; El. 453.

a-hongen *hung,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 26; Cri. 1094; *pp. of* ahōn.

a-hreddan; *p.* -hredde; *pp.* -hreded, -hred [a *from,* hreddan *to rid*] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, rescue;* liberare, eripere, eruere:—Dæt he sceolde his folc ahreddan *that he should deliver his people,* Jud. 6, 14. Dæt ðū us ahredde *that thou deliver us,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 25; Cri. 374. Ðe ðū ahreddest *whom thou hast rescued,* Cd. 97; Th. 128, 15; Gen. 2127. He hī æt hungre ahredde *he rid them of the famine,* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 40. Loth wæs ahreded *Lot was rescued,* Cd. 96; Th. 125, 27; Gen. 2085. Ahred, 94; Th. 122, 26; Gen. 2032. Ahrede me hefiges nīdes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis,* Ps. Th. 58, 1. Ahrede me hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime me a calumniis hominum,* 118, 134. Ic ahredde *eruo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 55, 63.

a-hreded *commotus,* Ps. Th. 59, 2; Ps. Grn. ii. 158, 59, 2. v. a-hrēran.

a-hreófod; *adj. Leprous;* leprosus, Martyr. 21, Sep.

a-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren [a, hreósan *to rush*] *To rush, fall, fall down;* irruere, ruere, corruere, decidere:—Bleówun windas and ahruron on ðæt hūs *flaverunt venti et irruerunt in domum illam,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25. On Godes naman ahreóse ðis tempel *in God's name let this temple fall down,* Homl. Th. i. 72, 2, 5. He ahreás *he fell,* Homl. Th. i. 192, 20.

a-hrepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To touch;* tangere. v. hrepian.

a-hrēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hrēran *to move, agitate*] *To shake, make to tremble;* commovere:—Heó ahrēred [MS. ahreded] is *commota est,* Ps. Th. 59, 2.

a-hrīnan, -hrȳnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch;* tangere:—Ge ne ahrīnaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ānum fingre *uno digito vestro non tangitis sarcinas,* Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Ahrȳn mūntas *tange montes,* Ps. Spl. 143, 6.

a-hruron *rushed,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25; *p. pl. of* a-hreósan.

a-hrydred *robbed;* expilatus, Cot. 73. v. aþryd.

a-hrȳnan *To touch;* tangere, Ps. Spl. 143, 6. v. a-hrīnan.

a-hrysian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shake violently;* excutere:—Drihten ahrysode ða wēstan eorþan *the Lord shook violently the desert earth,* Ps. Th. 28, 6. Ahrysod ic eom *excussus sum,* Ps. Spl. 108, 22. Ahryse ða moldan of *shake the mould off,* Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 8. v. hrysian.

ahse, an; *f. Ashes:*—Forðon ahsan swā swā hlāf ic æt *quia cinerem tanquam panem manducabam,* Ps. Spl. 101, 10: 147, 5. v. asce.

ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to ask, demand, call, summon before one;* interrogare, postulare, exigere:—He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him,* Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863: Deut. 4, 32: Ps. Th. 14, 2. II. *to obtain, experience;* nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe,* Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. v. acsian.

āhst *hast, owmest,* Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726; *2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of* āgan.

āht, es; *n.* AUGHT, *anything, something;* aliquid, quidquam:—Nō he ðǽr āht cwices lǽfan wolde *he would leave not anything living there,* Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314: Ps. Th. 143, 4. Ðe āhtes wǽron *who were of aught, of any account* or *value,* Chr. 992; Th. 238, 35. Dæt ān man, ðe himsylf āht wǽre, mihte faran *that a man, who himself was aught, might go,* 1087; Th. 355, 17. v. ā-wiht.

ahta *eight,* Menol. Fox 188; Men. 95. v. eahta.

āhte, āhtest *had, owned:*—He sealde eall ðæt he āhte *he sold all that he had;* vendidit omnia quæ habuit, Mt. Bos. 13, 46; *p. of* āgan.

āht-lice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly;* viriliter, Chr. 1071; Gib. p. 181, 16; Th. 347, 18; Ing. 277, 10; Erl. 203, 2: 210, 22.

āhton *had, owned, possessed:*—Ðe Caldeas cyningdōm āhton *the Chaldeans possessed the kingdom,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680; *p. pl. of* āgan.

a-hūðan; *p.* -heáþ, *pl.* -hudon; *pp.* -hoden [a *from,* hūð *prey*] *To spoil, rob, plunder;* diripere, expilare, spoliare:—Fȳnd ahūðan [MS. ahudan] mid herge hordburh wera *the foes plundered with their band the treasurecity of the men,* Cd. 93; Th. 121, 8; Gen. 2007.

ā-hwā; *g.* -hwæs; *d.* -hwām; *acc.* -hwone; *pron.* [ā, hwā *who*] *Any one;* aliquis:—Gif he āhwām geweólde *if he have done violence to any one,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6.

a-hwǽnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To vex, trouble;* contristare, vexare, molestare:—Gyf hwylc cyld ahwǽned sȳ *if any child be vexed,* Herb. 20, 7; Lchdm. i. 116, 8.

ā-hwænne; *adv. When, sometime;* quando:—Drihten āhwænne behealtst ðū *Domine quando respicies,* Ps. Spl. 34, 20: 7, 2. v. hwænne.

ā-hwēr, -hwār, -hwēr, -wēr; *adv.* [ā *always, ever, every;* hwēr *where*]. I. *everywhere, somewhere, anywhere;* uspiam, alicubi, usquequaque:—Ne mæg ic hine āhwēr [*uspiam*] befleón, Ps. Th. 61, 6. Ne forlǽt ðū me āhwēr eorþan, oððe ǣghwanan *non me derelinquas usquequaque,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 8: Ps. Th. 54, 24: 68, 7: 108, 12: 62, 9: 71, 12: 113, 10: 118, 39: Ps. Spl. 118, 8. II. *in any wise;* quoquo modo:—Habbe ic ðē āwēr benumen ðīnra gifena *have I in any wise deprived thee of thy gifts?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14.

ā-hwēргen *everywhere;* uspiam, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 19; Met. 30, 10.

a-hwæt=-hwet=-hwetted *whetted;* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17; *pp. of* a-hwettan.

ā-hwæðer; *adj. pron. Some one, any one, anything;* quis, aliquis, aliquid:—Nis me ege mannes for āhwæðer *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo* [*non est mihi hominis timor pro aliquo*], Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. v. āwðer, nā-hwæðer.

ā-hwār; *adv.* I. *somewhere, anywhere;* alicubi:—Ðe he āhwār gefremode *that he anywhere occasioned,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. Āhwār on lande *anywhere within the land,* L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21. II. *in any wise;* quoquo modo:—And se man, ðe wiðcwiþ ðīnum bebodum [Grn. wordum] āhwār, beó he deáþes scildig *and the man, who shall in any wise contradict* [*speak against*] *thy commands* [Grn. *words*], *he shall be guilty of death,* Jos. 1, 18. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-hwelfan [a, hwelfan] *to cast down, cover over,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 12. v. a-hwylfan.

a-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. I. *v. trans. To turn away, convert;* avertere, convertere:—Ne lǽt ðē ahweorfan hǽðenra þrym *let not the power of the heathen turn thee away,* Andr. Kmbl. 1913; An. 959. Dæt he of Sione ahweorfe hæft-nēd *that he would turn away captivity from Sion,* Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðū eart of ðīnre stilnesse ahworfen *thou art moved from thy tranquillity,* Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. II. *v. intrans. To turn away, turn, move;* averti, converti:—Sigor eft ahwearf of norþ-monna nīþ-geteóne *victory turned away again from the northmen's hostile malice,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Hie of sib-lufan Godes ahwurfon *they turned away from the love of God,* Cd. 1; Th. 2, 26; Gen. 25. Ðā his gāst ahwearf in Godes gemynd *then his spirit turned to thought of God,* Cd. 206; Th. 255, 26; Dan. 630.

ā-hwēr; *adv. Everywhere;* alicubi, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 7. v. ā-hwār.

a-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* avertere:—Ahwerf fram synnum ðīne ansióne *averte faciem tuam a peccatis,* Ps. C. 50, 83; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 278, 83. Ahwerfed, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. v. a-hwyrfan.

a-hwettan; *p.* -hwette; *pp.* -hwetted. I. *to whet, excite;* excitare, accendere:—Dæt ic ðē mǽge lust ahwettan *that I may excite thy desire,* Andr. Kmbl. 606; An. 303. II. *to provide;* adhibere, subministrare:—Ic eów gōda gehwæs ēst ahwette *I will provide you the favour* [*liberal supply*] *of every good,* Andr. Kmbl. 678; An. 339. III. *to cast away, drive away;* abigere, repudiare:—God ahwet hie from his hyldo *God will cast them away from his favour,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 13.

ā-hwider *on every side;* quoquoversum. v. ǣg-hwider.

ahwilo? [ah=ag *nequitia,* hwilc] *adj. Terrible;* terribilis, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43.

a-hwonan, -hwonon; *adv.* [a *from,* hwonan *whence*] *From what place, whence, somewhere, anywhere;* alicubi, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 16. Ahwonan ūtane *from without, outwardly, extrinsically,* Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 23.

a-hworfen *moved,* Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24; *pp. of* a-hweorfan.

ā-hwylc *whatsoever;* qualiscunque, C. R. Ben. 46. v. ǣg-hwilc.

a-hwylfan, -hwelfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hwylfan *to cover* or *vault*] *To cover over, overwhelm;* operire, obruere, deponere:—Seó sǽ ahwylfde Pharaones cratu *aquæ operuerunt currus Pharaonis,* Ex. 14, 27. Alege oððe ahwelf hīg *cast down* [or *cover over*] *them,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 12.

a-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* avertere:—Dæt ic ðē meahte ahwyrfan from hālor *that I might turn thee from salvation,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360. Ne ahwyrf *ne avertas,* Ps. Th. 89, 3. Ahwyrfde, *subj. perf. would cast,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 33; Gū. 430.

a-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* [ge]-hugod *To devise, search, invent;* excogitare, perscrutari, invenire:—Leóhtor ðonne hit men mǽgen mōdum ahycgan *more clearly than men may in mind devise it,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 20; Cri. 903. Bæd him ðæs rǽd ahicgan *besought them to devise counsel for this,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 178; Th. 224, 3; Dan. 130. Hie ahogodan heoro *they invented the sword,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. v. hycgan.

a-hȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide;* abscondere, occultare:—Tungol beóþ ahȳded *the star is hidden,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 12; Ph. 96: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 30; Exod. 115. Rōmāne gesomnodon al ða goldhord and sume on eorþan ahȳddon *the Romans collected all the treasures and hid some in the earth,* Chr. 418; Th. 18, 6, col. 1. v. hȳdan.

a-hyldan, -hildan; *p.* -hylde; *pp.* -hylded, -hyld. I. *to incline, recline;* inclinare, reclinare:—Ahylde ic mīne heortan *inclinavi cor meum,* Ps. Th. 118, 112. Ahyld me ðīn eáre *inclina aurem tuam ad me,* 85, 1. Ahylded, 103, 6. Hwār he his heáfod ahylde *ubi caput reclinet,* Lk. Bos. 9,

58. **II.** *to decline, turn away, avert from;* declinare, inclinare:—Ahyld fram yfele *declina a malo*, Ps. Spl. 36, 28. Beóþ ðē ahylded fram wīta unrīm *from thee shall be averted the numberless torments*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 31; Jul. 171. Se dæg wæs ahyld *dies inclinata est*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29: Ps. Th. 108, 23. Ne ahilde ge *non declinabitis*, Deut. 5, 32.

a-hyldendlīce *incliningly;* enclitice, inclinative; *part. of* a-hyldan, -līce.

a-hyltan [a *from, away* + hylt *holds, 3rd pres. of* healdan] *should take support away, supplant;* supplantaret:—Ða þohton ðæt hī ahyltan [=ahylten] me *who thought that they should supplant me*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. v. healdan IV.

a-hyrdan; *p.* -hyrde, -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrded, -hyrd; *v. trans. To harden, make hard;* durare, indurare:—Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan *ego indurabo cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 4, 21. Ahyrde hyra heortan *induravit cor eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40: Ex. 8, 15. Ahyrdon heoro slīðendne *they hardened the wounding sword*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. Ecg wæs īren ahyrded heaðo-swāte *its edge was iron hardened with battle-blood*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460: Ex. 8, 19: Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Ps. Th. 119, 4.

a-hyrdincg, e; *f. A hardening;* induratio, App. Scint. v. a-heardung.

a-hȳrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire;* conducere:—He ūteóde ahȳrian wyrhtan *exiit conducere operarios*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1: Jn. Bos. 10, 13.

a-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrst *To roast, fry;* frigere. v. hyrstan.

a-hyrte *hardened*, Ex. 8, 15, = a-hyrde; *p. of* a-hyrdan.

a-hȳðan, -hīðan, -hiéðan *To destroy, lay waste, despoil;* vastare, abolere, subvertere:—Hī woldon Rōmwara rīce geþringan, hergum ahȳðan *they would conquer the empire of the Romans, lay it waste with their armies*, Elen. Kmbl. 81; El. 41. Hungor he ahȳðeþ [MS. A. ahiéðeþ] *hunger despoileth it*, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 73. Ahīðan, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. DER. hȳðan *prædari.*

a-īdlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To become idle, free from;* vacare:—Ðā gegyrelan from hǣlo gife ne a-īdledon *indumenta a gratia curandi non vacarunt*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 6. **II.** *v. trans. To profane;* profanare:—Monige ðone geleáfan mid unrihte weorce a-īdledon *multi fidem iniquis profanabant operibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 5.

a-īdlian, -igan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To make useless, vain, to empty, annul, profane;* irritum facere, frustrari, exinanire, cassare, profanare:—Ic a-īdlige *frustror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. A-īdlian *cassare*, Cot. 43: 204: 179. He a-īdlode mīn wedd *pactum meum irritum fecit*, Gen. 17, 14. Þræst his nys a-īdlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Seó untrumnys byþ a-īdlud *the infirmity will be annulled*, Herb. 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 8. Ðæt Cristes geleáfan a-īdlad wǣre *fidem profanatam esse*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 7.

ain, aina *one*, Gen. 43, 6. v. ĀN **II.**

al, æl, eal, awul, awel, e; *f. An* AWL, *a fork, flesh-hook;* subula, fuscinula, harpago:—Þirlige his eáre mid ale *bore his ear through with an awl*, Lev. 25, 10: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10, MS. G. [*Chauc.* oule: *Wyc.* al: *O. H. Ger.* ala, *f: M. H. Ger.* al, *f: Ger.* ahle, *f: O. Nrs.* alr, *m.*]

al *all*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 16; Sat. 8: 214; Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. v. eal.

a-lādian [a *from*, lādian *to clear*] *To excuse, to make excuse for;* excusare:—Hū māgon hī hī a-lādigen [MS. Cot. alādian] *how can they excuse themselves?* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 21.

a-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, lǣdan *to lead*]. **I.** *to lead, lead out, withdraw, take away;* ducere, producere, educere:—Ic alǣdde ðē of lande *eduxi te de terra*, Ps. Spl. 80, 9: Ps. Th. 80, 10: 142, 12: 103, 14: Cd. 73; Th. 90, 15; Gen. 1495. Ic eom alǣded fram leóhte *I am led out from the light*, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 27; Sat. 178: Ps. Spl. 108, 22. **II.** *to be produced, brought forth, to grow;* produci:—Ðū of foldan fōdder neátum lǣtest alǣdan *thou permittest fodder to be produced from the earth for cattle*, Ps. Th. 103, 13. Swylce he of ægerum ūt alǣde *as it from an egg had been brought forth*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 3; Ph. 233: 59 b; Th. 215, 11; Ph. 251.

a-lǣnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lend;* accommodare:—Alǣned feoh *pignus*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 10.

a-lǣran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To teach;* docere, edocere:—Me ðīne dōmas alǣr *judicia tua doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

a-lǣtan, a-lētan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǣten; *v. a.* [a *from*, lǣtan *to let*] *To let go, lay down, leave, give up, lose, renounce, resign, remit, pardon, deliver;* sinere, abjicere, deponere, relinquere, remittere, condonare, relaxare, liberare:—Ðæt ðū ne alǣte dōm gedreósan *that thou wouldest not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5323; B. 2665: Cd. 205; Th. 253, 3; Dan. 590. Ic hæbbe ānweald mīne sāwle to alǣtanne *I have power to lay down my life* [*soul*], Jn. Bos. 10, 18. Ic ðæt alētan ne sceal *I will not let that go*, Solil. 8. Ðū hine alǣtst *thou lettest it go*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. Swā sceal ǣghwylc mon lǣn-dagas alǣtan *so must every man leave these loan-* [*lent* or *transitory*] *days*, Beo. Th. 5175; B. 2591. Ðæt ic mǣge mīn līf alǣtan *that I may resign my life*, 5494; B. 2750: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 16; Jul. 483. Úre leáhtras alǣt *pardon our crimes*, Hy. 6, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 20: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 9; Gen. 622. Hī wurdon alǣten līges ganga [MS. gange] *they were delivered from the flame's course*, 187; Th. 232, 20; Dan. 263. Hȳ heora līf alēton *they lost their lives*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10. Ðā ðæt fȳr hie alēt *when the fire left them*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19.

a-lǣtnes, ness, e; *f. A loss, losing;* amissio, Somn. 326.

a-lamp *happened, occurred*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622; *p. of* a-limpan.

alan; ic ale, ðū alest, alst, he aleþ, alþ, *pl.* alaþ; *p.* ōl, *pl.* ōlon; *pp.* alen. **I.** *to nourish, grow, produce;* alere, procreare:—Swylce eorþe ōl *as the earth nourished*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 35; Reim. 23. **II.** *to appear;* apparere:—Ða ne alaþ *which appear not;* quæ non apparent, Lk. Lind. War. 11, 44. [*Goth.* alan; *pp.* alans *crescere: O. Nrs.* ala *gignere, parere, procreare: Lat.* alere.]

a-langian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers.* [a, langian] *To last too long, to long for;* diutius durare, exoptare:—Me alangaþ [MS. a langaþ] *it lasts me too long*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 13; Seel. 154.

alaþ *ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 3. v. ealaþ.

ald, se alda *old*:—Alde mēce *with an ancient sword*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 5; Exod. 494: Elen. Grm. 252: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 11. Se alda ūt of helle *the old one out of hell*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6; Sat. 34. DER. ald-er, -erdōm, -friþ, -hād, -helm, -or, -Seaxe. v. eald.

alder *an elder, author*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. aldor.

alder-dōm, es; *m. Authority*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, MS. B. v. ealdor-dōm.

Aldfriþ, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria*:—A.D. 685, Hēr Aldfriþ fēng to rīce *here*, A.D. 685, *Alfred succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom*, Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Aldfriþes tīdum *in temporibus Aldfridi*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. A. D. 705, Hēr Aldfriþ Norþanhymbra cining forþfērde *here*, A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died*, Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32. v. Ælfred *king of Northumbria.*

ald-hād, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* hād *hood*] *Old age;* senectus, = ealdhād.

Aldhelm, Ealdhelm, es; *m.* [ald=eald *old;* helm *an helmet*] ALDHELM *bishop of Sherborne;* Aldhelmus apud Scireburnam episcopus:—Hēr Aldhelm be westan Selewuda bisceop forþfērde *here* [A.D. 709] *Aldhelm bishop west of Selwood* [*Sherborne*] *died*, Chr. 709; Th. 68, 17, col. 2. Ealdhelm, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2.

aldor, es; *m.* [aldor=ealdor *an elder*]. **I.** *an elder, parent, author;* parens, auctor, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 14; Gen. 1578: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 6. **II.** *a chief, prince;* præpositus, princeps, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 82; Th. 103, 1; Gen. 1711: 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863: 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688: Beo. Th. 744; B. 369: 1340; B. 668: Andr. Kmbl. 110; An. 55: Elen. Grm. 157: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 14; Met. 26, 7. DER. aldor-apostol, -burh, -dēma, -dōm, -duguþ, -freá, -leás, -līc, -līce, -man, -mon, -nes, -ness, -þægn, -wīsa. v. ealdor.

aldor, es; *n.* [aldor=ealdor *life*]. **I.** *life, the vital parts of the body;* vita:—Ðonne ðū of līce aldor asendest *when thou sendest life from thy body*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790: 126; Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656: Elen. Grm. 132: Andr. Kmbl. 2702; An. 1353: Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēþdon *we two ventured out on the sea with* [*peril to*] *our lives*, Beo. Th. 1080; B. 538: 1024; B. 510. Ðæt se wǣre his aldre scyldig *that he with his life should pay* [*be liable*], Cd. 196; Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. Ðæt him on aldre stōd here-strǣl hearda *so that the hard war-shaft stood in his vital parts*, Beo. Th. 2873; B. 1434. **II.** *age, in the expressions*—On aldre *ever*, to aldre *always*. On aldre, Elen. Grm. 570: Beo. Th. 3563; B. 1779: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. To aldre, Beo. Th. 4014; B. 2005: 4990; B. 2498: Cd. 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427: 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436: Elen. Grm. 350: 1218. DER. aldor-bana, -bealu, -cearu, -dæg, -gedāl, -leás, -leg, -ner. v. ealdor.

aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief of the apostles;* apostolorum princeps, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 41, col. 2. v. ealdor-apostol.

aldor-bana, an; *m.* [aldor=ealdor *life;* bana *a destroyer*] *A life destroyer;* vitæ destructor, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 17; Gen. 1033.

aldor-bealu *vital evil*, Beo. Th. 3356; B. 1676. v. ealdor-bealu.

aldor-burh *metropolis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. v. ealdor-burh.

aldor-cearu, e; *f. Life-care, care for life, life-long care;* cura propter vitam, ærumna longinqua:—He wearþ eallum æðelingum to aldorceare *he became a life-care to all nobles*, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 906.

aldor-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life;* dies vitæ, Beo. Th. 1440; B. 718. v. ealdor-dæg.

aldor-dēma, an; *m. A supreme judge, a prince;* supremus judex, princeps, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 21; Gen. 1156: 114; Th. 149, 28; Gen. 2481.

aldor-dōm *a principality*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641: 209; Th. 258, 27; Dan. 682: Elen. Grm. 767: Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 20, 20. v. ealdor-dōm.

aldor-duguþ *a chief nobility*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 19; Gen. 2081. v. ealdor-duguþ.

aldor-freá, an; *m. A chief lord;* princeps dominus, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 29; Dan. 46.

aldor-gedāl, es; *n. A divorce* or *separation from life*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 25; Gen. 1071: Beo. Th. 1615; B. 805. v. ealdor-gedāl.

aldor-leás *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 3178; B. 1587. v. ealdor-leás.

aldor-leás *deprived of parents;* orphanus, Jn. Lind. War. 14, 18. Aldorleás [MS. aldoras], Beo. Th. 30; B. 15.

aldor-leg = -læg, es; *n. Life-law, fate:*—Đæt ge cūđon mīne aldorlege *that ye know my life's destiny,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 20; Dan. 139. v. ealdor-leg = -læg.

aldor-līc *principal;* principalis. v. ealdor-līc.

aldor-līce; *adv.* [aldor = ealdor, -līce] *Principally, excellently;* principaliter, magnificenter, Ps. C. 50, 103; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 103.

aldor-mon, -monn, es; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *an elder;* mon] *An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* major natu, princeps, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 3: Chr. 851; Th. 120, 19, col. 1: Lk. Jun. 19, 2. v. ealdor-man.

aldor-ner, es; *n. A life's safety, refuge;* vitæ servatio, asylum:—Ne mæg ic aldor-nere mīne gesēcan *I cannot seek my life's safety,* Cd. 117; Th. 151, 22; Gen. 2512. Đæt we aldor-nere sēcan mōten *that we may seek an asylum,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 13; Gen. 2519. v. ealdor-ner.

aldornes, ness, e; *f. Authority;* auctoritas:—Se bisceop mid biscoplīcre aldornesse [ealdorlīcnysse, S. 553, 35] wæs cȳđende *episcopus pontificali auctoritate protestatus,* Bd. 3, 22; Whel. 224, 22.

aldor-þægn, aldor-þegn, es; *m. A principal thane, chief,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 36; Sat. 66: Beo. Th. 2620; B. 1308. v. ealdor-þegn.

aldor-wīsa, an; *m. A chief ruler, chief;* principalis dux, princeps:—Æđelinga aldor-wīsa *the chief ruler of men,* Cd. 63; Th. 75, 9; Gen. 1237. v. eald-wīta.

Ald-Seaxe *the Old-Saxons,* Chr. 780; Th. 92, 29, col. 1: 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 1. v. Eald-Seaxe.

a-leáh, -leág *falsified,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. of* a-leógan.

a-leát *bent down:*—Aleát wiđ đæs engles *bent down before the angel,* Num. 22, 31; *p. of* a-lūtan.

a-lecgan, -lecgean; he -legeþ, -legþ, -lehþ, *pl.* -lecgaþ; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon, -lēdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. trans.* [a *from,* lecgan *to lay*]. I. *to place, lay down, throw down, suppress, lay aside, cease from;* ponere, collocare, prosternere, deponere, abjicere, relinquere, omittere:—Alecgan hine *to lay him down,* Lk. Bos. 5, 19: Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 25. He mec on þeóstre alegde *he laid me in darkness,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: Beo. Th. 4395; B. 2194: 67; B. 34: 6273; B. 3141. He hond alegde *he laid down the hand,* 1673; B. 834. Hie alēdon hine *they laid him down,* Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31. Hīg gemetton đæt cild on binne alēd *invenerunt infantem positum in præsepio,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16: 19, 20. Hȳ hleahtor alegdon *they laid laughter aside,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200: Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020: 1707; B. 851. Hīg alēdon đa to hys fōtum *projecerunt eos ad pedes ejus,* Mt. Bos. 15, 30. Hīg alēdon heora fȳnd *they threw down their enemies,* Jos. 10, 13. Unriht alecgan *to suppress injustice,* L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 8. Alecgende word đæt is *deponens verbum,* for đan đe he legþ him fram đa āne getācnunge, and hylt đa ōđre. Đa alecgendlīcan word getācniaþ dǣde *deponentia verba significant actum,* swā swā *activa;* ac hī ge-endiaþ on *or,* swā swā *passiva,*—ic wraxlige *luctor,* ic sprece *loquor,* hēr is dǣd *a deponent verb is so called in Latin, because while it keeps its passive inflections it has deposed or laid aside its passive signification, and has only an active meaning; as the Latin* luctor = ic wraxlige *I wrestle;* loquor = ic sprece *I speak, here is action,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54–57. II. *to impose, inflict upon;* imponere, immittere:—Đū woldest on me wrohte alecgean *thou wouldest inflict calamity upon me,* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 21; Gen. 2684. III. *to diminish, take away, refuse;* imminuere, deprimere, reprimere:—Godes lof alecgan *to diminish God's glory,* Ælfc. T. 22, 20. He nǣfre đa leán alegeþ *he never refuseth the reward,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 23; Gū. 63.

alecgende word, alecgendlīc word *a deponent verb;* deponens verbum; *part. of* a-lecgan I, *q. v.*

a-lēd *put, laid,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* a-lecgan.

a-lēdon *laid;* posuerunt, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lefan; *pp.* ed [a, lef *weak, feeble*] *To become weak, feeble;* languescere:—Đæt we fæston mid gerāde, swā đæt ūre līchama alefed ne wurþe *ut cum ratione jejunemus, ita ut corpus nostrum languidius ne fiat,* Bd. 3, 23; Whel. 228, 45.

a-lēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To permit, grant;* permittere, concedere:—Đæt he us ǣfre wille eard alēfan *that he will ever grant us a dwelling,* Cd. 215; Th. 272, 8; Sat. 116: 219; Th. 281, 27; Sat. 278. Alēfed *permitted,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 7. v. a-lȳfan.

a-legde *should lay,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lege *lay down;* depone:—Alege ođđe ahwelf hīg, ealā đū Drihten *cast down* [or *cover over*] *them, O Lord!* depone eos, Domine! Ps. Lamb. 58, 12; *impert. of* a-lecgan.

a-legen *confined,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31; *pp. of* a-licgan.

a-lēh *belied,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80; *p. of* a-leógan.

a-lēnian [a, lǣnian *to be lean*] *To make lean, to soak;* macerare, Ælf. pref. Hom. p. 4.

a-leódan; *p.* -leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden [a, leódan *to spring*] *To grow;* germinare, crescere:—Đe under lyfte a-loden wurde *what was grown up under heaven,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 5; Rä. 81, 25: Ps. Th. 106, 36.

a-leógan; *p.* -leág, -leáh, -lēh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [a, leógan *to lie, lig*] *To lie, tell lies, belie, deceive;* mentiri, confutare, non præstare:—He aleág *he belied,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 78; Met. 1, 39. Heó hyre gehāt aleáh *she belied her vow,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7. He beót ne alēh *he belied not his promise,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80. Hī aleógaþ him *they tell lies to him,* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 18: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12.

a-leođian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [liđ *a limb,* to-liđian *to dissolve,* Grn.] *To dismember;* avellere, abstrahere, sejungere:—He đæt andweorc of Adames līce aleođode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body,* Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177.

aler, es; *m. The alder;* alnus:—Aleres rinde seóþ *boil bark of alder,* L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. v. alor.

aler-holt, es; *m.* [aler *the alder;* holt *a grove, wood*] *An alder wood;* alnetum. v. alor.

a-lesan; *p.* -læs, *pl.* -lǣson; *pp.* -lesen [a, lesan *to choose*] *To choose;* eligere, seligere:—þeóden holde hæfde him alesen *the prince had faithful ones chosen to him,* Cd. 151; Th. 189, 11; Exod. 183: 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286: 759; El. 380.

a-lēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To redeem;* solvere, liberare, Hy. 8, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 290, 33. v. a-lȳsan.

a-lēsend, es; *m. A redeemer;* redemptor, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 14. v. a-lȳsend.

a-lēsenis *redemption,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 28. v. a-lȳsnes.

alet, es; *m.* [alet = æled, *pp. of* ælan *to kindle*] *Fire;* ignis, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254.

a-lēt, -lēton *left, gave up,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10; *p. of* a-lǣtan.

a-lētan *to leave, let go;* dimittere:—Ic đæt alētan ne sceal *I will not let that go,* Solil. 8: Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19. v. a-lǣtan.

a-leđran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lather;* saponem illinere:—Smire mid on niht and on morgen aleđre *smear therewith at night and in the morning lather it,* L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 11.

alēt-līc; *adj. Pardonable;* remissibilis. v. alēt *gave up;* līc *like.*

alewe, aluwe, alwe, an; *f. The aloe, bitter spice,* in the plural *aloes;* aloe:—He brohte wyrt-gemang and alewan *tulit herbarum commixtionem et aloes,* Jn. Bos. 19, 39. Murre and alwe *myrrh and aloe,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 20. Alwan wiđ untrymnessum *aloes for infirmities,* L. M. cont. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 174, 6. Gedō alwan gōdne dǣl đǣr on *put a good deal of aloes therein,* L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 194, 25. Aluwan gegnīd *rub up aloes,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. Nim alewan [MS. alewen] *take aloes,* 104, 26: 134, 9. [אֲהָלִים ăhālīm, *pl. m;* אֲהָלוֹת ăhāloth, *pl. f. the aloe-trees, the perfumes: Grk.* ἀλόη, ης; *f. the aloe: Lat.* alŏē, ēs; *f. the aloe, a small tree in the east, which has juicy leaves, from which the bitter gum called* aloes *is extracted.*]

Alfriþ, es; *m.* [al = all = eal, eall *all;* friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria:*—A.D. 705, Hēr Alfriþ, Norþhymbra cing, forþfērde *here,* A.D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Th. 69, 7, col. 3. v. Ælfred *king of Northumbria.*

al-geweorc, es; *n. Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel;* igniarium, Recd. 40, 34; Wrt. Voc. 66, 42: Cot. 107: 164.

algian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendere. DER. ge-algian. v. ealgian.

alh, alhn, es; *m. A sheltering-place, temple, fane;* asylum, templum:—Tempel Gode, alhn hāligne *a temple for God, a holy fane,* Cd. 162; Th. 202, 22; Exod. 392. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* alah: *Goth.* alhs.] v. healh, hearh.

alh-stede, es; *m. A sheltering-place, city;* arx, urbs, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 18; Dan. 690. v. ealh-stede.

a-libban, -lybban; *p.* -lifde, -lyfde; *pp.* -lifd, -lyfd *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Đæt heó wolde hyre līf on fæmnanhāde alibban *that she would live out her life in maidenhood,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Hwā unclǣnnisse līf alifde *who lived a life of uncleanness,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 32; Dōm. 63: Hy. 4, 115. Hȳ on bilwitnesse hyra līf alyfdon *they lived a harmless life,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5: Ex. 21, 22.

alibbend, es; *m. A survivor, one who lives after;* superstes; *part. of* a-libban.

a-licgan, -ligcean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǣgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie, fail, confine, perish;* jacere, conquiescere, deficere, aboleri:—Nū sceal eall ēđelwyn alicgean *now all joy of country shall fail,* Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. His dōm alæg *its power failed,* Beo. Th. 3061; B. 1528.

a-liefan, a-līfan *to permit;* permittere:—Alīfe me *permitte mihi,* Deut. 3, 25. Aliéfþ, Past. 50, 4. v. a-lȳfan.

aliésan *to redeem; part.* aliésend. v. a-lȳsan.

a-lifian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live;* vivere:—He geþohte đæt he wolde on fellenum gegyrelan ealle his dagas his līfes alifian *he resolved that he would live all the days of his life in clothing of skins,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 13. v. a-libban.

alīhtan; *p.* -līhte, *pl.* -līhton; *pp.* -līhted; *v. a.* [a, līhtan *to light*] *To enlighten;* illuminare:—Hīg alīhton đa eorþan *illuminent terram,* Gen. 1, 15. v. lȳhtan.

a-līhtan; *p.* -līhte *To* ALIGHT; desilire:—Ic of alīhte *desilio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 44. v. līhtan.

a-līhting, e; *f. Enlightening;* illuminatio:—On alīhtinge [MS. alīh-

tincge] andwlitan ðînes *in illuminationem vultus tui,* Ps. Th. 89, 8. v. lîhting.

a-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Oþ-ðæt sæl alamp *until occasion offered,* Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622. Ðâ him alumpen wæs wên *then hope had occurred to him,* Beo. Th. 1471; B. 733.

a-linnan *to cease, stop;* cessare. v. a-lynnan.

a-lîs *loose:*—Alîs me *libera me,* Ps. Spl. 7, 1; *impert. of* a-lŷsan.

a-lîsendnes *redemption.* v. a-lŷsednys.

alisian = ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—Driht ahsiaþ [Spl. alisiaþ] rihtwîsne *Deus interrogat justum,* Ps. Spl. 10, 6, 5; ahsaþ, Ps. Th. 10, 5, 6.

all *all,* Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 36: Jn. Lind. War. 11, 50: Elen. Grm. 815. v. eal, eall.

al-lîc; *adj.* [eall *all,* lîc *like*] *Universal, general, catholic;* universus:—We ealle ða ðe asettan ðone allîcan geleáfan *nos omnes qui fidem catholicam exposuimus,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

all-swâ *likewise, also,* Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 21, 30. v. al-swâ.

allunga *altogether;* omnino:—Ðe allunga underþeódedˊ biþ unþeáwum *who is altogether subject to vices,* Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. v. eall-unga.

All-walda, an; *m.* [eal, eall *all,* -wealda *ruler*] *All-ruler, the Almighty,* Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 292. v. eal-wealda.

all-wihta *all beings:*—Helm allwihta *Protector of all creatures,* Cd. 64; Th. 78, 9; Gen. 1290. Meotud allwihta *Lord of all creatures,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 9; Az. 5. v. eall-wihta, wiht I, *for nom. pl.* wihta.

al-mægen, es; *n.* [eal *all,* mægen] *All power, strength, might;* omnis vis:—Gêm, al-mægene, heofones tunglu *observe, with all thy power, the stars of heaven,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. v. eal-mægen.

almes-lond, es; *m. Land given* or *granted in frankalmoigne;* fundus in eleemosynam datus. v. ælmes-lond.

almes-man, -mann, es; *m. An almsman;* eleemosynarius:—Ðonne nime man uncûþ sæd æt almesmannum *then let one take strange seed of almsmen,* Lchdm. i. 400, 17.

a-loccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entice;* allicere:—Ðæt hî aloccodan ût ða, ðe ðær binnan wæran *that they might entice those out, who were there within,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39.

a-locen *withdrawn,* Lk. Bos. 22, 41; *pp. of* a-lûcan.

a-logen *false, feigned;* mentitus, falsus; *pp. of* a-leógan.

alo-malt, es; *n. Malt used in making ale;* brasium ad cerevisiam conficiendam:—Genim alomalt *take malt for ale,* Lchdm. iii. 28, 8.

alor, aler, alr, es; *m. An* ALDER-*tree,* called ELLER and ALLER; alnus; alnus glutinosa, Lin. The alder, or rather aler, is an inhabitant of swamps and meadows in all Europe, the north of Africa and Asia, and North America. Its favourite station is by the side of rivulets, or in the elevated parts of marshy land where the soil is drained. Its juice contains a great abundance of tannin, which renders the bark valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing. Its foliage being large, and of a deep handsome green, the alder is rather an ornamental tree. The *alder* alnus glutinosa must not be confused with the *elder* sambucus nigra *the elder-tree,* v. ellen:—Bûtan alore *except alder,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 9. On ðone [MS. ðane] alr *to the alder,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 376; A.D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 5. Aleres rinde seóþ on wætre *seethe in water rind of alder,* L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. Alr *alnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. [*Plat.* eller, *f: Dut.* else, *f: O. H. Ger.* elira, erila, *f: Ger.* eller, erle, *f: O. Nrs.* elrir, ölr, *m;* elri, *n.*] DER. alor-drenc, -holt, -rind.

alor-drenc, es; *m. An alder-drink;* potus alni, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 5.

alor-holt, es; *m. An alder-holt.* v. aler-holt.

alor-rind, es; *m. Alder-rind;* cortex alni, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 26.

a-loten *prone, submissive, bent down;* supplex, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 42. v. a-lûtan.

aloþ *ale:*—Wulfrêd scolde gifan twâ tunnan fulle hlutres aloþ, and ten mittan Wælsces aloþ *Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan* or *measures of Welsh ale,* Chr. 852; Ing. 93, 16: Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 4, 5, 6: A.D. 804–829; p. 460, 25. v. ealaþ.

alr, es; *m. An alder-tree;* alnus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. v. alor.

Alrîca, Eallrîca, Eallerîca, an; *m:* Alarîcus, i; *m. Lat.* [al = eall *all,* rîca *a ruler;* v. rîc] *Alaric;* Alarîcus, king of the Visigoths, = the west Goths, elected A.D. 382, took Rome 410, and died the same year:—Alrîca wearþ Cristen *Alaric became a Christian* [*about* A.D. 396], Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 32. Alrîca, se Cristenesta cyning, and se mildesta, mid swâ lytlum nîþe abræc Rôme burh, ðæt he bebeád ðæt man nânne man ne slôge,—and eác ðæt man nânuht ne wanode, ne ne yfelode ðæs ðe on ðâm cyricum wære. And sôna ðæs, on ðam þriddan dæge, hî geforan ût of ðære byrig âgenum willan; swâ ðær ne wearþ nân hûs heora wyllan forbærned *Alaric, the most Christian and the mildest king, sacked Rome with so little violence, that he ordered no one should be slain,—and that nothing should be taken away, or injured, that was in the churches. Soon after that, on the third day, they went out of the city of their own accord; so there was not a single house burnt by their order,* Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 7. Hettulf, Alrîcan mæg, Honoriuses sweóstor him to wîfe genam *Ataulf, Alaric's kinsman, took the sister of Honorius for his wife,* Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 14. Seó hergung wæs, þurh Alarîcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning, geworden *hæc inruptio, per Alaricum regem Gothorum, facta est,* Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ðæt Eallrîca, Gotona cyning, hyre anwaldes hî beniman woldan *that Alaric, king of the Goths, would deprive her of her power,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. Eallerîca, Bt. 1; Fox 22.

al-swâ *also,* L. Ethb. 70; Wilk. 6, 41. v. eal-swâ.

altar, es; *m. An altar;* altare:—Beforan ðam altare *ante altare,* Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

alpes *of ale;* cervisiæ [MS. cervise], *gen. s.* Rtl. 116, 42. v. alaþ, ealaþ.

a-lûcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen [a, lûcan *to lock*] *To separate, take* or *pluck away, withdraw;* avellere:—He wæs fram him alocen *avulsus est ab eis,* Lk. Bos. 22, 41. Alûc ðû hine fram mînum weofode *pluck thou him away from mine altar,* L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1.

a-lûtan, anlûtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten [a, lûtan *to bend*] *To bend, incline, bend* or *bow down;* procumbere:—Alûtende he geseah *procumbens vidit,* Lk. Bos. 24, 12. He aleát to eorþan *he bowed to the earth,* Ælfc. T. 37, 8.

aluwe, an; *f. Aloe,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. v. alewe.

al-waldend; *adj.* [eal *all,* waldende *ruling*] *All-ruling, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwaldend God *Almighty God,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 18; Bo. 31.

alwe *aloe,* L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 25. v. alewe.

Al-wealda, -walda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Deus, omnipotens:—Noldon alwealdan word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328: Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Gif ðê alwalda scirian wille *if the Almighty will give* [*grant*] *thee,* Cd. 136; Th. 171, 10; Gen. 2826. v. eal-wealda.

al-wealda, -walda; *def. adj. All-powerful, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwalda God *all-powerful God,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 17; Cri. 1191: 27 b; Th. 83, 33; Cri. 1365. v. eal-wealda.

al-wihta *all-beings,* Cd. 227; Th. 303, 20; Sat. 616: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 11; Cri. 687: Ps. C. 50, 100; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 100. v. eall-wihta.

a-lybban; *p.* -lyfde, *pl.* -lyfdon; *pp.* -lyfed [a, lybban *to live*] *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Ðæt ic alybban ne mæg *that I may not survive,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 37. Heó alyfaþ *she shall live,* Ex. 21, 22. Alyfdon, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. a-libban.

alŷfan, hit -lŷfþ; *p.* -lŷfde, *pl.* -lŷfdon; *impert.* -lŷf; *pp.* -lŷfed; *v. a. To give leave, permit, grant;* permittere, concedere, tradere:—Se eorl ongan alŷfan landes *the earl began to grant the land,* Byrht. Th. 134, 26; By. 90. Alŷfe me to farenne *permitte me ire,* Mt. Bos. 8, 21. Alŷf me *permitte mihi,* Lk. Bos. 9, 59: Hy. 7, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 287, 28: Ps. Th. 139, 8. Hit him Rômâne alŷfdon *the Romans granted it to him,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 30: Beo. Th. 1315; B. 655. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alŷfed *peace was granted to the Carthaginians,* Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 12: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 12; Cri. 1573. Hyt ys alŷfed *it is permitted,* Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Alŷfþ *licet?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4: 10, 2.

a-lyfaþ *shall live,* Ex. 21, 22; *fut. of* a-lybban.

alŷfed-lîc; *adj.* [a-lŷfed *allowed, pp. of* a-lŷfan; lîc *like*] *Allowable;* expeditus:—Alŷfedlîc þing *an allowable thing;* fas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 67.

alŷfed-lîce; *adv. Lawfully, allowably;* licite: = a-lŷfed *allowed,* lîce; *adv.*

alŷfednes, -ness, e; *f. Permission, leave, grant;* permissio: = a-lŷfed, -nes.

a-lŷfþ *is it allowable?* licet? Mk. Bos. 3, 4. v. a-lŷfan.

a-lŷhtan *to enlighten;* illuminare. v. a-lîhtan.

alŷhtnys, -nyss, e; *f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness;* illuminatio:—Ðû settest unrihtwîsnysse ûre on alŷhtnysse andwlitan ðînne *posuisti iniquitates nostras in illuminationem vultus tui,* Ps. Spl. 89, 8. v. a-lîhting.

a-lynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, free from;* liberare:—Alynian of rôde Cristes lîchaman *to deliver Christ's body from the cross,* De offic. diurn. et noct. v. a-lynnan.

a-lynnan, -linnan; *p.* -lann, *pl.* -lunnon; *pp.* -lunnen *To deliver, free from, release;* liberare, evellere:—He wolde hine alynnan of lâþscipe *he would release him from calamity,* Cd. 95; Th. 123, 19; Gen. 2048.

a-lŷsan, to alŷsanne; *p.* de; *impert.* -lŷs, -lîs; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate, to pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom;* liberare, redimere:—Helias wylle hine alŷsan *Elias vult liberare eum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 49. Fæsten alŷsan *jejunium solvere,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 13. Ðû to alŷsanne mannan *tu ad liberandum hominem,* Te Dm. Lamb. 195 b, 16. God alŷseþ sâwle mîne of handa helle *Deus redimet animam meam de manu inferi,* Ps. Spl. 48, 16. Alŷs us of yfele *deliver us from evil,* Hy. 7, 113; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 113. Alîs me *libera me,* Ps. Spl. 7, 1: Ps. Th. 53, 1: 58, 1. Alŷsaþ þearfan *liberate egenum,* 81, 4. He alŷsde leóda bearn of

locan deófla *he released the sons of men from the prison of devils*, Elen. Kmbl. 361; El. 181. Ða ðe ic nā reáfode ðā ic alȳsde *quæ non rapui tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 6: 48, 7. Ðū beó fram him alȳsed *liberatus sis ab illo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Ðā wæs of ðæm hrōran helm and byrne alȳsed *then was helm and byrnie loosed from the active chief*, Beo. Th. 3264; B. 1630. We synt alȳsde *liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7: 107, 5. Ðæt hī wǽron alȳsede *ut liberentur*, 59, 4.

a-lȳsednys, -nyss, e; *f. Redemption, a ransom;* redemptio:—Weorþ alȳsednysse sāwle his *pretium redemptionis animæ suæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 8. Ūre alȳsednyss *nostra redemptio*, Hymn. Surt. 83, 31.

a-lȳsend, alēsend, es; *m.* [alȳsende, *part. of* alȳsan *to deliver*] *A liberator, deliverer, redeemer;* liberator, redemptor:—Ic lufige ðē, Driht, alȳsend mīn *diligam te, Domine, liberator meus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1, 49: 18, 16. Ic wāt ðæt mīn Alȳsend leofaþ *I know that my Redeemer liveth*, Job Thw. 167, 40: Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 34: 143, 2.

a-lȳsendlīc; *adj. Loosing;* solutorius:—He hine acsade, hwæðer he ða alȳsendlīcan rūne cūðe *he asked him, whether he knew the loosing runes* [literas solutorias], Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25.

a-lȳsing, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Ps. Th. 110, 6.

a-lȳsnes, -ness, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 14; Cri. 1474.

a-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lysted, -lyst [a, lystan *to wish*] *To list, wish, desire;* desiderare:—Hwī eów alyste [ā lyste, Grn.] *why do ye desire?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 36; Met. 10, 18.

am *am;* sum:—Ic am *ego sum*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 22: 11, 29: Jn. Lind. War. 7, 34. Ic am witnesse *I am witness*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 39, 23. [vide p. 28, note 3, for the date, A. D. 1121.] v. eom.

am-, as a prefix denotes *even, equal.* v. em-, am-byr.

ām, aam, es; *m. The reed* or *slay of a weaver's loom;* pecten textorius:—Ne mec ōhwonan sceal āmas [Th. uma, Dietr. āma] cnyssan *nor shall the weaver's reeds beat me anywhere*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8.

a-mǽllad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. v. a-meallud.

a-mǽn-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *ex*, mǽn = gemǽne *communis;* sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate;* excommunicare:—Sīe amǽnsumod *let him be excommunicated*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 18. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-mæst *fat, fattened;* altilis:—Amæste fuglas *altilia*, Cot. 16.

a-mæstan; *p.* -mæstede; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæstd, -mæst [a, mæstan *to fatten*] *To fatten;* saginare, impinguare:—Māra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swīn, bearg bellende on bōc-wuda *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine, a barrow-pig grunting in the beech-woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 9; Rä. 41, 105. Sāwl ðe wel spricþ, hió biþ amæst *a soul that speaketh well, she shall be fattened*, Past. 49, 2.

a-mæt *measured*, a-mǽte *measuredst*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: 1456; El. 730. v. a-metan.

a-mang; *prep. c. dat.* [a-, ge-mang; *prep. inter*] AMONG, *while;* inter:—Amang ðām ðe hī ridon *while they were riding*, inter equitandum, Chr. 1046; Th. 307, 29. v. on-mang, ge-mang, on-gemang.

a-manian, -manigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from*, manian *to admonish, challenge, lay claim to*] *To demand, exact;* exigere:—Gif hit se gerēfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Se biscop amanige ða oferhȳrnesse æt ðam gerēfan *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 2. Amanige ðære scīre bisceop ða bōte to ðæs cynges handa *let the bishop of the shire exact the compensation into the hands of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19.

a-mānsod; *part. Excommunicated:*—Gif hwā amānsodne [MS. B. amānsumodne] oððe ūtlahne hæbbe and healde *if any one have and hold an excommunicated person, or an outlaw*, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17.

a-mān-somod *excommunicated* = a-mān-sumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 18, MS. B. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-manst *art mindful of;* memor es, Ps. Th. 8, 5. v. a-munan.

a-mān-sumian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [a *ex*, mān = mǽn = gemǽne *communis*, sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate, anathematize;* excommunicare, anathematizare:—Amānsumede he hine *excommunicavit eum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 26. We amānsumiaþ mid heortan and mid mūþe ða ðe hī amānsumedan *anathematizamus corde et ore quos anathematizarunt*, 4, 17; S. 586, 10, 11. Hȳ amānsumodon ðone mæsse-preost Arrīum *they excommunicated the mass-priest Arius*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2. Amānsumed *excommunicated*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 12: 963; Th. 221, 23: 1070; Th. 347, 4: L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1.

a-mān-sumung, -sumnung, e; *f.* [a *ex*, mān = mǽn = gemǽne *communis*, sumnung = samnung *a congregation*] *Excommunication, a curse;* excommunicatio, anathema:—Besmiten mid ðære amānsumunge *pollutus anathemate*, Jos. 7, 12: R. Ben. 51: Procem. R. Conc. v. mān-sumung.

a-māwan; *p.* -meów; *pp.* -māwen [a, māwan *to mow*] *To mow, cut off;* demetere, desecare, Ps. Th. 101, 4.

ambeht, es; *m. A servant, attendant, messenger, officer;* minister, servus, nuntius, legatus. [*O. Sax.* ambahteo, *m: O. H. Ger.* ampaht, *m: Goth.* andbahts, *m: O. Nrs.* ambâtt, *f. ancilla: Lat.* ambactus, *m. a vassal, a dependant upon a lord.*] v. ombeht, ombiht, onbeht.

ambeht, ambiht, ambieht, ambyht [an-, em-, on-], *gen.* es; *nom. acc. pl.* o; *n. An office, ministry, service, command, message;* officium, ministerium, jussum, mandatum:—Ðæm ōleccaþ ealle gesceafte, ðe ðæs ambehtes āwuht cunnon *all creatures obey him, that know aught of this service*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 17; Met. 11, 9. Læste ðū georne his ambyhto *perform thou zealously his commands*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. [*O. Sax.* ambaht, *n. servitium, ministerium: O. Frs.* ambucht, ombecht, *n: Ger.* amt, *n: M. H. Ger.* ambahte, ambehte: *O. H. Ger.* ampahti, ampaht, ambaht, *n: Goth.* andbahti, *n: Dan.* embede, *n: Swed.* ämbete, *n: Icel.* embætti, *n: Lat.* ambĭtus, *m. pp. of* ambio.]

ambeht-hēra, an; *m. An obedient minister.* v. ombieht-hēra.

ambeht-hūs, es; *n. A workshop;* officina. v. ambiht-hūs.

ambeht-mæcg, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambyht-mæcg, ombiht-mæcg.

ambeht-man, -mann, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambiht-man.

ambeht-scealc, es; *m. An official-servant;* minister. v. anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

ambeht-secg, es; *m. An official man, a messenger.* v. ambyht-secg.

ambeht-smiþ, es; *m. An official smith* or *carpenter.* v. ambiht-smiþ.

ambeht-þegen, es; *m. An attendant-thane, an attendant, servant.* v. ombeht-þegen, ombiht-þegen.

ām-ber, ōm-ber, ōm-bor, es; *m. n?* **I.** *a dry measure of four bushels;* mensura continens quatuor modios sive bussellos. v. Registri Honoris de Richm. App. p. 44, where, in an extent of the manors of Crowhurst and Fylesham, in Sussex, 8 Edw. I, we read, 'xxiii ambræ salis, quæ faciunt xii quarteria, secundum mensuram Londoniæ.' Id. p. 258, it is added: 'quarterium Londinense octo modios sive bussellos continet, AMBRA *igitur quatuor modios.*' v. Introduc. to Domesday I. p. 133:—Tyn āmbra feðra *ten ambers of feathers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Agyfe mon hine ēlce mōnaþ āne āmbra meles *let there be given him every month one amber of meal*, L. Ath. i. procem; Th. i. 198, 6. Þritig ōmbra rues cornes, feówer āmbru meolwes *thirty ambers of rye-corn, four ambers of meal*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 9, 10. Ðæt he agefe 1 āmbra maltes and vi āmbra grūta *that he give fifty ambers of malt and six ambers of groats*, 835; 471, 12, 13: 832–870; 474, 23. **II.** *a liquid measure;* batus, cadus:—Āmber *batus*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 58. Āmbras *cadi, lagenæ*, Cot. 31, 125: Lk. Lind. War. 16, 6. XII āmbra Wilisces ealaþ, āmber fulne buteran *twelve ambers of Welsh ale, an amber full of butter*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, 19. XXX ōmbra gōdes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpaþ to xv mittum *thirty ambers of good Welsh ale, which are equal to fifteen mittas*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 24. **III.** *a vessel with one handle, a tankard, pitcher, pail;* lagena, urceus, amphora, situla, hydria:—Ōmbor *lagena*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 13. Ōmbora *urceorum*, 7, 8. Ōmbor *amphora*, Lk. Lind. War. 22, 10. [ān *one*, beran *to bear, carry: O. Sax.* ēmbar, ēmber, *m. amphora: Ger.* eimer, *m: O. H. Ger.* einpar, eimberi, *m. situla, hydria.*]

ambiht, ambieht *an office, ministry, service;* officium. v. ambeht.

ambiht-hūs, es; *n.* [ambeht *an office*, hūs *house*] *A workshop;* officina, R. Concord. 11.

ambiht-man, embeht-man, embiht-man, -mann, -monn, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, man *a man*] *A servant-man, servant-woman, attendant, servant, minister;* servus, pedisequus, pedisequa, minister, ministra:—Hīg habbaþ ōðre ambihtmen *they have other attendants*, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 11: Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35.

ambiht-smiþ, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, smiþ *a smith*] *An official smith* or *carpenter;* præfectus fabrorum:—Cyninges ambihtsmiþ *the king's official carpenter*, L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8.

ambyht, es; *n. An office, service;* mandatum, nuntium, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. v. ambeht; *n.*

ambyht-mæcg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, service;* mæcg *a man*] *A servant-man, servant, minister;* servus:—Ðīne scealcas, ambyhtmæcgas *servi tui*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. v. ombiht-mæcg.

ambyht-secg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, command, message;* secg *a man, messenger*] *An official man, a messenger, ambassador;* minister, nuncius, legatus:—Ðæt ic seó gramum ambyhtsecg, nales Godes engel *that I am a minister to the malignant one, not God's angel*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582.

am-byr: *gen. m. n.* -byres; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *dat. m. n.* -byrum; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *acc. m.* -byrne; *f.* -byre; *n.* -byr; *adj.* [am *even, equal*, byr *let it happen*, from byrian *to happen, pertain*]. What is happening even or equal,—*Favourable, fair;* æquus, secundus:—Gyf man hæfde ambyrne wind *if a man had a favourable wind*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 20.

a-meallud, -mællad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Spl. 74, 8, MSS. C, M.

a-mearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, mearcian *to mark*] *To mark out, delineate, describe, determine;* annotare, denotare, designare, describere, definire:—Hēr amearcod is hāligra hiw, þurh handmægen awriten on wealle *here is described the form of the holy ones, through might of hand carved on the wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1448; An. 724. Ðone, ðe grūnd and sund, heofon and eorþan, amearcode mundum sīnum *him, who land and*

sea, heaven and earth, marked out with his own hands, 1499; An. 751: R. Concord. 2.

amel, es; *m. A vessel for holy water;* amula, vas lustrale, Cot. 2.

a-meldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To betray, make known;* prodere, indicare:—Ic ameldige *prodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 4. He hine ameldode *prodidit eum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46. Đâ wæron hî đær ameldode *proditi sunt*, 4, 16; S. 584, 26: Jos. 9, 17. v. meldian.

ameos = ἄμμεως *of ammi* or *bishop-wort; gen. of* ammi.

a-merian, -myrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To examine, purify* [*generally said of melted metal*]; examinare, purgare, merum reddere:—Ođer dæl sceal beón amered on đam fŷre, swâ hêr biþ sylfor *the other part shall be proved in the fire, as silver here is*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 1. Đæt seolfor đe biþ seofon sîđum âmered *argentum examinatum septuplum*, Ps. Th. 11, 7: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 22; Ph. 544: 65 a; Th. 240, 3; Ph. 633: Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312: Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 16, 4. Gepim ânne cuculere fulne ameredes huniges *take a spoon-full of purified honey*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 12. Fŷre đû us amyrdest swâ swâ amyred biþ seolfor *igne nos examinasti sicut examinatur argentum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Amerodest *examinasti*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 9.

a-merran *to hinder, trouble, disturb*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44. v. a-myrran.

a-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mæton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to measure*]. I. *to mete, measure, measure out;* metiri, emetiri:—His micelnesse ne mæg nân monn ametan *his greatness no man can measure*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. Mid hondum amet *measure with* [*thy*] *hands*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 30; Sat. 700. Đæt sûsl amæte *that he should measure his torment*, 229; Th. 310, 13; Sat. 725. Đæt đû hûs ameten hæbbe *that thou hast measured the house*, 228; Th. 309, 16; Sat. 710: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 26. II. *to measure out to any one, to allot, assign, bestow*; aliquid alicui emetiri, ex mensura dare, largiri:—Ametan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wôh-fremmendum *would mete out punishment according to their deeds to the doers of wickedness*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 70; Met. 9, 35. Ær me gife unscynde mægen-cyning amæt *before the powerful king measured out to me a blameless grace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248. III. *to measure out, plan, form, make;* emetiri, formare, confingere:—Đû amæte mundum đînum ealne ymbhwyrft and uprâdor *thou measuredst with thine hands the whole circumference and the firmament above*, Elen. Kmbl. 1456; El. 730.

a-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to paint*] *To paint, depict, adorn;* pingere, depingere, ornare:—Swelce he hit amete and atiefre on his heortan *quasi in corde depingitur*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 26. Firmamentum [fæstnes] mid manegum steorrum amett *the firmament adorned with many stars*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 10, 12; Lchdm. iii. 254, 9.

amet-hwîl, e; *f. Leisure;* otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1, MS. D. v. æmet-hwîl.

a-middan; *adv.* [a = on *in, into;* mid *middle*] *In the middle, into the midst;* in medium:—Arîs, and stand hêr amiddan *surge, et sta in medium*, Lk. Bos. 6, 8.

ammi, ami; *g.* ameos; *n. Ammi, an African umbelliferous plant, millet, bishopwort;* ammi Copticum [ἄμμι; *g.* ἄμμεως]:—Đeós wyrt đe man ami, and ôđrum naman milium, nemneþ *this wort which is named ammi, and by another name millet*, Herb. 164, 1; Lchdm. i. 292, 20. Ôđer swilc ameos *as much more of ammi*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, putrefy;* putrefacere, Som. v. molsnian.

amore, an; *f. A kind of bird;* avis quædam, scorellus, Cot. 160.

Amorreas; *pl: g.* a *The Amorites;* Amorrhæi:—Seon cyning Amorrea *Sehon regem Amorrhæorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 20.

ampella, ampolla, ampulla, an; *m. A vial, bottle, flask, flagon;* ampulla, lecythus, lenticula:—Ampella *vel* ele-fæt *an oil-flask*, lecythus = λήκυθος [MS. legithum], Cot. 119. Ampella *vel* crog *lenticula*, 124. [*Ger.* ampel, *f: O. H. Ger.* ampulla, ampla, *f: O. Nrs.* ampli, hömpull, *m.*]

ampre, an; *f. Sorrel* or *dock;* rumex, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. ompre.

a-munan; ic, he -man, đû -manst, *pl.* -munon; *p.* -munde, *pl.* -mundon; *pp.* -munen *To think of, mind, consider, be mindful of, have a care for;* cogitare, reputare, memor esse, providere:—Hwæt is se mann, đe đû swâ miclum amanst? *quid est homo, quod memor es ejus?* Ps. Th. 8, 5. Cwêdon hî, đæt hie đæs ne amundon đe mâ đe eówre geferan *they said, that they no more minded it than did your companions*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3. v. munan.

a-mundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend;* tueri, tutari, Æthelfl. Test; Th. Diplm. A.D. 972; 522, 28. v. mundian.

a-mundon *thought of, minded*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3; *p. of* a-munan.

a-myrdrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To murder, kill;* occidere, interficere, trucidare:—Đæt man sŷ amyrdred *that a man be murdered*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. v. myrđrian.

a-myrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, myrgan *to be merry*] *To make merry, to gladden, cheer;* exhilarare, lætificare:—Bêc syndon breme: hî amyrgaþ môdsefan manna gehwylces of þreánŷdlan đisses lîfes *books are famous: they cheer the mind of every one from the necessary affliction of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 479; Sal. 240.

a-myrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To examine;* examinare, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. v. a-merian.

a-myrran, -merran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, myrran *impedire*]. I. *to hinder, impede, obstruct, check, disturb;* impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Đæs wêla amerþ and lâet đa men *this wealth obstructs and hinders those men*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. He ofslôh fætta heora, and gecorene Israhêla he amyrde *occidit pingues eorum, et electos Israhel impedivit*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 35. Me habbaþ hringa gespong sîđes amyrred *the binding of these rings hath impeded me in my course*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 378. He đæs eorles earm amyrde *he checked the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. II. *to dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, corrupt, spoil, destroy;* dissipare, perdere, consummare, corrumpere, devorare, distrahere:—Đâ he hæfde ealle amyrrede *postquam omnia consummasset*, Lk. Bos. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrþ he hys mêde *non perdet mercedem suam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. Đeós gitsung hafaþ gumena gehwelces môd amerred *this covetousness has corrupted the mind of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44: 22, 8; Met. 22, 4. Eorþe wæs amyrred *corrupta est terra*, Ex. 8, 24: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 39. Ic amyrre *distraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 10.

an; *prep. In, among, into, to;* in, ad; followed by *dat.* or *acc*:—An ferþe *in the spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110: 50, 157; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 157. Hió biþ eallunga an hire selfre *she is altogether in herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 440; Met. 20, 220. An folcum *among the people*, Ps. C. 50, 5; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 5. Dô glêda an glêdfæt *put embers into a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3. Đæt ic an forþgesceaft fêran môte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52. v. on.

an *I give*, Alfd. Will 14, 4; *he gives*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 22; Gen. 2915. v. unnan.

an- is used in composition. I. for A. Sax. **and** *against, in return;* contra, re-; as an-sacan *to strive against, to contradict;* repugnare, contradicere: an-swarian *to answer;* respondere. II. for **un-**, denoting *privation;* as an-bindan *to unbind;* absolvere. III. for **on, in** *in, to;* as an-wadan *to invade;* invadere: an-fôn *to take to one's self;* accipere. Sometimes an- appears scarcely to alter the meaning of the word before which it is placed.

-an, -anne, v. -anne, in alphabetical order, and ro; *prep.* IV. The termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs is in -an; but -ân is found, which seems to be contracted from aa, agan, ahan, as,—gân *to go*, from gaan: smeán *to consider*, from smeagan: sleán *to slay*, from sleahan, *etc.* The termination of verbs in -ôn, appears to be a contraction from ahan, ohan, as,—fôn *to take*, from fahan: gefeón *to rejoice*, from gefeohan: teón *to draw*, from teohan, *etc.* Mrch. § 247*.

ÂN, I. *m. f. n.* ONE; unus, una, unum: *gen. m. n.* ânes; *f.* ânre *of one;* unius: *dat. m. n.* ânum; *f.* ânre *to one;* uni: *acc. m.* ânne, æ̂nne; *f.* âne, *n.* ân *one;* unum, unam, unum: *instr. m. n.* âne; *f.* ânre *with one;* uno, unâ, uno: *pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* âne *each, every one, all;* unusquisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, æ, a: *gen. m. f. n.* ânra *of every one, all;* singulorum, arum, orum: *dat. m. f. n.* ânum *to every one, all;* singulis: *instr.* ânum *with all: def.* se âna; seó, đæt âne *the one; gen.* đæs, đære, đæs ânan *of the one: dat.* đam, đære, đam ânan *to the one: acc.* đone, đa ânan, đæt ân *the one: instr. m. n.* đŷ ânan; *f.* đære ânan *with the one; adj*:—Ân of đâm *unus ex illis*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Ân wæs on Ispania *one was in Spain*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 19. God geworhte æ̂nne mannan, Adam, of lâme *God created one man, Adam, of earth*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. He is ân God *Deus unus est*, Mk. Bos. 12, 29. Đis is ân đara gerædnessa *this is one of the ordinances*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 2. II. *alone, only, sole, another;* solus, alius: with these meanings it is used *definitely*, and *generally written* âna, *m. and sometimes* aina, ânna, ânga, *q. v*:—Ân God ys gôd *God alone is good;* solus [unus] est bonus, Deus, Mt. Bos. 19, 17. Đæt ge forlæ̂ton me ânne, and ic ne eom âna *ut me solum relinquatis, et non sum solus*, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. God âna wât hû his gecynde biþ, wîfhâdes đe weres *God alone knows how its sex is*, [*the sex of*] *female or male*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 6; Ph. 355. Đæt ge aina [ge â mâ, Grn.] gebrôđra hæfdon *quod alium haberetis vos fratrem*, Gen. 43, 6. 2. *sole, alone of its kind, singular, unique, without an equal;* unicus, eximius:—Ân sunu, mæ̂re meotudes bearn *the only Son, illustrious child of the Creator*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 7; Rä. 81, 10: Hy. 8, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 19, 25, 32; Met. 21, 10, 13, 16. Đæt wæs ân foran eald-gestreóna *that was before a singular old treasure*, Beo. Th. 2920; B. 1458. Đæt wæs ân cyning, æ̂ghwæs orleáhtre *that was a singular king, faultless in everything*, 3775; B. 1885. III. *a certain one, some one;* quidam; v. sum:—Ân man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habebat duos filios*, Mt. Bos. 21, 28. *In this sense it is used as* sum *in the parallel passage.*—Sum man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habuit duos filios*, Lk. Bos. 15, 11. 2. *sometimes, though rarely,* ân *may be used as the English article a, an.* It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article,

but more like the *Moes.* ain, or the *Lat.* unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed; as,—Þeódric wæs Cristen *Theoderic was a Christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7. **3.** *in the following examples it seems to be used for the indefinite article a, an:*—Ân engel bodade đām hyrdum đæs heofonlīcan cyninges acennednysse *an angel announced to the shepherds the birth of the heavenly king*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 3. Đār beó ān mann stande *there shall be a man standing*, Chr. 1031; Ing. 206, 5; Erl. 162, 7. Đā stōd đār ān Iudeisc wer, đæs nama wæs Nichodēmus *then stood there a Jewish man, whose name was Nicodemus*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38. On ānum reste-dæge *on a rest-day* or *sabbath*, Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Jn. Bos. 20, 1. Sceollon ænne tīman gebīdan *must wait* [*abide*] *a time*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 36. Wirc đē nū ænne arc *now make for thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14. Âne lytle hwīle *a little while*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 4. Cynrīc ofslōgon ænne Bryttiscne cyning *Cynric slew a British king*, Chr. 508; Ing. 21, 6. **IV.** *each, every one, all;* unus-quisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, -æ, -a. It is in this sense that it admits of a plural form: *nom. acc. pl. m. f. n.* āne; *gen. m. f. n.* ānra; *dat. m. f. n.* ānum:—Ânra gehwā, ānra gehwylc *every one*, or, literally, *every one of all.* Swelte ānra gehwilc for his āgenum gilte *unusquisque pro peccato suo morietur*, Deut. 24, 16. Ânes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 30, denotes *anything*, literally '*anything of all*,' and is used adverbially for *at all, in any degree.* ¶ *One, other,*—Ān æfter ānum *one after another*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 771; Sal. 385. To ānum to ānum *from one to the other, only;* duntaxat. Đæt ān, *or* for ān *this one thing, for one thing, only;* tantummodo, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Hȳ forbærndon ānne finger, and ānne *they burnt off one finger, and then another*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 15. Ete ænne and ænne *let him eat one and another, one after another*, Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 24. On ān *in one, continually, ever*, Gen. 7, 12: Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. DER. nān [=ne+ān *n+one*] *none, no one;* nullus [ne-ullus].

ān; *adv. Only;* tantum:—Cweþ đīn ān word *speak thy word only;* tantum dic verbo, Mt. Bos. 8, 8. v. ÂN II.

āna; *m. One, sole, single, solitary;* unus, unicus, solus, solitarius: *nom. f. n.* āne *one, etc;* una, unum: *gen. m. f. n.* ānan *of one;* unius=unici, unicæ, unici: *dat.* ānan *to one;* uni=unico, unicæ, unico: *acc. m. f.* ānan *one;* unum, unam; *def. numeral adj.* Đæt [treów, *n.*] se āna is ealra beáma beorhtast geblōwen *that is the one of all the trees most brightly flourishing*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 27; Ph. 177. God āna on ēcnysse rīxaþ *one God ruleth to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 23. v. ÂN II.

ān-ād, ān-ēd, es; *n.* [ān *unus*, âd=eád, eáþ *desertus, vastus*, Ett: *Goth.* áuþs *ἔρημος desertus:* v. DER. eáde; *adj.*] *Solitude, a desert;* solitudo, desertum:—On đam ānāde *in the desert*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 12; Gū. 304: 37 b; Th. 123, 24; Gū. 327. On ānæde *in a desert*, 122 b; Th. 471, 22; Rä. 61, 5. [*O. Sax.* ēnōdi, einōdi, *f. n. solitudo: Ger.* einōde, *f. desertum, solitudo: M. H. Ger.* einoede, *f;* einoete, einōte, *n: O. H. Ger.* einōdi, *f;* einoti, *n. solitudo, desertum.*]

an-ælan; *p.* -ælde; *pp.* -æled, -æld [an, ælan *to light*] *To kindle, inflame, enlighten;* accendere, incendere, inflammare, illuminare:—Mid andan đære rihtwīsnesse anæld *kindled with a zeal of righteousness*, Chr. 694; Th. 66, note 2: R. Concord. 5. v. on-ælan, in-ælan.

an-æđelian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans.* [an=un *not*, æđelian *to ennoble*] *To dishonour, degrade;* ignobilem reddere:—And đonan wyrþ anæđelad ōþ-đæt he wyrþ unæđele *and thence becomes degraded till he is unnoble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 53; Met. 17, 27. v. un-æđelian.

ānan, ānum *by this alone, only; dat. of* ān *one.*

anan-beám, es; *m. The spindle-tree, prick-wood, prick-timber;* euonymus Europæus, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 13.

ana-wyrm, es; *m.* [ana=an, in *in*, as in *Goth.* anahneiwan *inclinare;* wyrm *a worm*] *An intestinal worm;* lumbricus:—Gif anawyrm on men weaxe *if an intestinal worm grow in a man*, L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 13, 18, 23.

an-bærnys, on-bærnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [v. on-bærning, in-bærnis] *Incense, frankincense;* incensum, thus:—Sȳ gereht gebēd mīn swā swā anbærnys *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

an-be-lǣdan; *p.* -lǣdde; *pp.* -lǣded, -lǣd *To lead* or *bring in;* inducere. DER. belǣdan, lǣdan.

an-bestingan; *p.* -bestang, *pl.* -bestungon; *pp.* -bestungen *To thrust in;* immittere, intromittere:—Đa anbestungne [Cot. MS. anbestungnan] saglas *intromissi* [scil. *circulis*] *vectes*, Past. 22, 1; Hat. MS. 33 a, 22.

an-bīd, es; *n. Awaiting, expectation;* expectatio, mora:—Đǣr wǣron ǣrendracan on anbīde *there ambassadors were in waiting*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 44. Næs ic on nāuht [ne, āht, āuht] īdlum anbīde, đeáh hit me lang anbīd þūhte, đā đā ic anbīdode Godes fultumes *expectans, expectavi Dominum*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Earmra anbīd *the expectation of the miserable*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 2; Exod. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. v. on-bīd.

an-bīdian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od *To abide, wait, wait for, expect;* morari, commorari, expectare:—Wolde đǣr on ælþeódignisse anbīdian *ut peregrinaretur ibi*, Gen. 12, 10. Me anbīdiaþ rihtwīse ōþ-đæt đū afyldest me *me expectant justi donec retribuas mihi*, Ps. Spl. 141, 10. Ic anbīdude hine *expectabam eum*, 54, 8.

an-bīdung, es; *m. An abiding, tarrying, awaiting, expectation;* commoratio, expectatio:—Wīcode þreó niht on anbīdunge *moratus est tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1. Hwylc is anbīdung mīn *quæ est expectatio mea?* Ps. Spl. 38, 11.

an-bindan; ic -binde, đū -bindst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* -band, đū -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden; *v. a.* [an=un *un-*, bindan *to bind*] *To* UNBIND, *untie;* solvere, absolvere, religare:—Seó wiđerwearde wyrd anbint and gefreóþ ælc đara đe hió togeþiéþ *adverse fortune unbinds and frees every one of those whom she adheres to*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. v. on-bindan, in-bindan.

an-biscopod; *part. Unbishoped, unconfirmed;* non confirmatus ab episcopo, L. Edg. C. 15; Wilk. 83, 40. v. un-biscopod.

ān-boren; *part. Only-born, only-begotten;* unigenitus:—Đæt in Bethlēme cyning ānboren cenned wǣre *that in Bethlehem the only-begotten king was born*, Elen. Kmbl. 783; El. 392: Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 6.

an-brōce, an; *f. Material, wood, timber;* materies, tignum:—Æđele anbrōce *noble material*, Elen. Grm. 1029, note, p. 161.

an-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd; *v. a. To prick, goad, vex;* compungere, stimulare:—He hēhtende wæs menn wanspendinne, and anbryrdne heortan *persecutus est hominem inopem, et compunctum corde*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. v. on-bryrdan, in-bryrdan.

an-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, remorse;* compunctio, C. R. Ben. 70. v. on-bryrdnes.

ān-būende; *part. Dwelling alone;* anachoreticam vitam agens:—Eáhteþ ānbūendra *persecutes those dwelling alone*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gū. 59.

an-būgan; *p.* -beáh, -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen; *v. intrans. To bend* or *bow one's self in, submit to any one;* se inflectere, se submittere alicui:—To đon đæt hī him anbugon *that they might submit to him*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. on-būgan.

anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, scealc *a servant*] *An official servant, a servant;* minister, servus:—Hrađe fremedon anbyhtscealcas swā him heora ealdor bebeád *the official servants quickly did as their lord bade them*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 38. v. ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

an-byrdnys, nyss, e; *f.* [an *contra*, byrdnys *status*] *Resistance;* repugnantia:—Gif ænig man anbyrdnysse beginþ *if any man begin resistance*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. v. geán-byrdan.

an-byrignys, -nyss, e; *f. A tasting, taste;* gustus, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 51; Wrt. Voc. 42, 59. v. byrignes.

ān-cænned; *def.* se ān-cænneda; *part. Only-begotten;* unigenitus:—To ārwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne=wurþianne *in* weorþian I] đinne, đone sōđan and đone āncænnedan, Sumu *to honour thy, the true and only-begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. v. ān-cenned.

ān-cenda=ān-cenneda *only-begotten*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 2; Seel. 51. v. ān-cenned.

ān-cenned; *def.* se ān-cenneda; *part.* [ān *unus*, cennan *gignere*] *Only-begotten;* uni-genitus:—Āncenned Sunu *only-begotten Son*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 18; Cri. 464. Se āncenneda Sunu *the only-begotten Son*, Jn. Bos. 1, 18: 3, 16.

ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchor;* ancora, Wrt. Voc. 73, 84. v. ancor.

ancer, es; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Mid đȳ he leornode be đām āncerum *when he learnt concerning the anchorets*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 22. v. āncor.

āncer-līc; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus, Som. v. āncor-līc.

āncer-līf, es; *n. An anchoret's* or *hermit's life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6. v. āncor-līf.

ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 126. v. ancor-man.

āncer-setl, -settl, es; *n. An anchoret's cell, hermitage;* anachoretæ sedes:—Twegen hālige menn, on āncersettle wuniende, wǣron forbearnde *two holy men, dwelling in a hermitage, were burned*, Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 23: Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 10.

ancer-streng, es; *m. An anchor-string, a cable;* ancorarius funis, Solil. 4.

ancleow, es; *m. The* ANCLE; talus:—Ancleow *talus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 74. Lytel ancleow *taxillus*, 75; Wrt. Voc. 45, 1. [*Dut.* anklauuw, enklauuw, enkel: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* enkel, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchal, *m;* anchala, *f: Dan. Swed.* ankel: *O. Nrs.* ökul, ökli, *m.*]

an-cnāwan *To recognise;* agnoscere, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. v. on-cnāwan.

ancor, ancer, oncer; *g.* ancres; *m.* [ancŏra=ἄγκυρα: uncus=ὄγκος *a hook*, v. DER.] *An anchor;* ancora:—Đīn ancor is git on eorþan fæst *thine anchor is yet fast in the earth*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 5. On ancre fæst *fast at anchor*, Beo. Th. 611; B. 303. On ancre rād *rode at anchor*, 3771; B. 1883. Đa ancras *the anchors*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10, 13: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Ȳþmearas ancrum fæste *ships* [*wave-horses*] *fast with anchors*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 6; Cri. 864. [*Chauc.* ancre: *Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* anker, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchar, *m: Dan.* anker, *m: Swed.*

ankare, *m: O. Nrs.* akkéri, *m: Lat.* ancora: *Grk.* ἄγκυρα: *Lith.* inkoras; *from the Sansk.* anka *a hook.*]

ancor, ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Slēfleás ancra scrūd *hermits' sleeveless garment,* Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 111. [*O. Sax.* enkoro, *m: O. H. Ger.* einchoranar, *m: Grk.* ἀναχωρητής.]

ancor-bend, es; *m. An anchor-band* or *cord* or *rope.* v. oncer-bend.

ancor-līc; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus. DER. v. ancor *a hermit,* līc *like.*

ancor-līf, ancer-līf, es; *n. An anchoret's* or *hermit's life, a solitary life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11.

ancor-man, ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* ancorarius, proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 66: 104; Som. 77, 126.

ancor-rāp, es; *m. An anchor-rope, a cable.* v. oncyr-rāp.

ancor-setl, es; *n. An anchor-seat, the fore-castle of a ship, the prow;* prora, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 11.

ancor-stōw, e; *f. An anchoret's* or *hermit's cell, a solitary place;* anachoretæ mansio, solus locus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

ancra, an; *m. An anchor, ballast;* ancora *vel* saburra, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Wrt. Voc. 48, 21. v. ancor.

ancra, an; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta, solitarius, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 20.

ancre, an; *f.* [antre?] *Radish;* raphănus = *ῥάφανος*:—Ancre, ðæt is rædic *raphanus,* Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

anc-sum, anc-sum-līc *troublesome.* v. ang-sum, ang-sum-līc.

an-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, arrive;* advenire:—Ðā he west ancom [westan com, MS.] *when he came to the west,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 9; Gen. 1884. DER. cuman.

ān-cummum; *adv.* [ān *one,* cummum *the dat. of* cuma *a comer*] *One by one, singly;* singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25.

ān-cyn; *g. m. n.* -cynnes; *f.* -cynre; *adj.* [ān *one, only;* cyn *proprius*] *Only;* unicus:—Ðē seó [MS. se] hālige andett gelaðung,—ðinne sōðan and āncynne sunu *te sancta confitetur ecclesia,—tuum verum et unicum* [= *proprium*] *filium,* Te Dm. Lye. v. ān-līc.

and; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *with the dative;* cum dativo *With;* cum:—Emb eahta niht and feówerum *after eight nights with four* [*twelve nights*], Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Ymb twentig and fīf nihtum *after twenty with five nights,* i. e. *after twenty-five nights,* 373; Men. 188. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *Against, before, on, into;* contra, apud, in; *κατά*:—Hæfdon dreám and heora ordfruman *had joy before their creator* [apud creatorem], Cd. 1; Th. 2, 2; Gen. 13. Ðæt is cræft eágorstreámes, wætres and eorþan, and on wolcnum eác *that is the power of the sea, of water on earth, and also in the clouds,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 245; Met. 20, 123. Yþ up færeþ, ōfstum wyrceþ wæter and wealfæsten *the wave goes up* [*and*] *rapidly makes* [*worketh*] *the water into a wall* [*wall-fastness*], Cd. 157; Th. 195, 27; Exod. 283. [*O. Sax.* ant *usque ad: O. Frs.* anda, and *in, on: Goth.* and *against: O. H. Ger.* ant: *O. Nrs.* and *contra: Lat.* ante: *Grk.* ἀντί, ἄντα: *Lith.* ant *on, upon: Sansk.* anti *opposite, against, before.* Thus *and* seems to be connected with *Goth.* andi *end, A. Sax.* ende *frontier, boundary,* and *Sansk.* anta *end, boundary, limit, border,* which is probably derived from the *Sansk.* root ant, and *to bind;* hence *near* or *with,* and that which is *with* or *near,* may be *against.*]

and; *conj.* AND; et, atque, ac:—Gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *creavit Deus cœlum et terram,* Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseóh *veni et vide,* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. And swā forþ *and so forth;* et cætera, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59.

and- [*Goth.* anda-: *Icel.* and-, önd-: *Grk.* ἀντι-] in composition denotes opposition,—*Against, without;* contra:—And-bita, and-beorma *without barm, what was unleavened;* azymos = ἄ-ζῦμος, Cot. 17. And-saca *an adversary, apostate,* Cd. 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442. And-swaru *an answer,* Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860.

anda, onda, an; *m.* emotion of mind,—*Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal, annoyance, vexation;* animi emotio,—rancor, invidia, indignatio, ira, zelus, molestia:—Anda *rancor,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 93. Næfst ðū nānne andan to nānum þinge *thou hast not any envy to anything,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Hyne for andan sealdon *per invidiam tradidissent eum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 18. Nyste nǣnne andan *know not any hatred,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. For hwilcum līþrum andan *ex prava aliqua invidia,* L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 72; Met. 20, 36. Habbaþ andan betweóh him *have enmity between them,* 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. On andan *in hatred,* Beo. Th. 1421; B. 708: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. Manigum on andan *for vexation to many,* Elen. Grm. 969. For ðæm andan his rihtwīsnes [-nesse MS. Cot.] *per zelum justitiæ,* Past. 17, 1; Hat. MS. 21 b, 28. [*O. Sax.* ando, *m. indignatio, ira, zelus: O. H. Ger.* anado, anto, *m. zelus: O. Nrs.* andi, *m. halitus oris, spiritus, animus.*] DER. andian: andig.

ān-dæge; *adj.* [ān *one,* dæg *a day*] *For one day, lasting a day:* diurnus, unius diei:—Næs ðæt āndæge nīþ *that was no one-day evil,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 25; Gn. Ex. 195. Sǣ-weall astāh, uplang gestōd āndægne fyrst *the sea-wall arose,* [*and*] *stood erect one day's space,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 9; Exod. 304. Ðe hire āndæges eágum starede *who daily gazed on her with his eyes,* Beo. Th. 3874; B. 1935.

andǽttan *to confess,* Th. Anlct. v. andettan.

ān-daga, an; *m.* [dæg *a day* = daga, *q. v.*] *A fixed day, a time appointed, a day* or *term appointed for hearing a cause;* dies dictus, dies constitutus:—Gesette me ānne āndagan *constitue mihi tempus,* Ex. 8, 9: 9, 5: Gen. 18, 14. Ðæt gehwilc spræc hæbbe āndagan hwænne heó gelǽst sȳ *that every suit have a term when it shall be brought forward,* L. Ed. prōœm; Th. i. 158, 6: 11; Th. i. 164, 21: L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. [*O. Sax.* ēn-dago, *m. dies statutus, fatalis,—terminus vitæ: O. Nrs.* ein-dagi *dies oculatus, tempus præscriptum, a verbo* eindaga *certum tempus definire.*]

ān-dagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day* or *term, to cite;* diem dicere, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 12. DER. ge-ān-dagian. v. āndaga.

and-beorma, an; *m. That which is without barm, unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* [and-]beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. v. beorma, and-bita.

and-bīdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect;* expectare:—Ðe andbīdiaþ ðē *qui expectant te,* Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Andbīdiaþ wīldeór on þurste heora *expectabunt onagri in siti sua,* 103, 12. v. an-bīdian.

and-bīdung, es; *m. Expectation;* expectatio:—Nā ðū gescend me fram andbīdunge mīne *non confundas me ab expectatione mea,* Ps. Spl. 118, 116. v. an-bīdung.

and-bita, an; *m. That which is unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* and-beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. [*Goth.* unbeistei, *f. ἄζυμον.*]

and-cwis, -cwiss, e; *f. An answer;* responsum:—Andcwis ageaf *gave answer,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 26; Gū. 999.

anddetan *To confess;* confiteri:—Hyra synna anddetende *confitentes peccata sua,* Mk. Bos. 1, 5. v. andetan.

and-eáw; *adj.* [and *against,* eáw = ǽw *lawful, legitimate*] *Arrogant, presumptuous, proud;* arrogans, Scint. 46.

Andefera, an; *m.* ANDOVER, *a market town in the north west of Hampshire built on the east bank of the river Ande or Anton;* oppidum in agro Hamtunensi:—Hī ðā lǣddon Ânlāf to Andeferan *they then led Anlaf to Andover,* Chr. 994; Th. 242, 27, col. 1; Th. 243, 26, col. 1, 12, col. 2. To Andefron, Th. 242, 26, col. 2. [*Dun.* Andeafara: *Kni.* Andever.] About the year 1164 *Simeon Durham* writes it Andeafara = Ande-eá-fara *a farer over the river Ande, on the bank of which Andover is built,* v. fara *a traveller,* faran *to go, travel, sail.* From the *A. Sax.* of the MS. Cott. Tiber. B. IV. to Andefron, of Knighton Andever, about 1395, and from the present name Andover = Ande + ōfer, another derivation may be supposed,—Ande *the river Ande,* and ōfer; *g.* ōfres; *d.* ōfre; *m. a margin, bank,* that is *a town on the bank of the river Ande.*

and-efn, es; *n.* [and, efen *even*] *An equality, a proportion, measure, an amount;* proportio:—Be hire andefne *by its proportion,* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14.

andet, andett, e; *f. Confession, praise, honour, glory;* confessio. v. *comp.* wlite-andet, andetnes.

andetan *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* confiteri:—Ic ðē on folcum andete *confitebor tibi in populis,* Ps. Th. 56, 11: 98, 3: 104, 1: 135, 27. v. andettan.

andetla, an; *m. A confession;* confessio, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 4.

andetnes, -ness; andetnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confession, acknowledgment, profession, giving of thanks* or *praise, praise, honour, glory;* confessio:—In andetnesse *in confessione,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. Seó andetnes ðe we Gode andettaþ *the confession that we confess to God,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Ðe his naman neóde sealdon him andetnes ǽghwǽr habban *ad confitendum nomini tuo,* Ps. Th. 121, 4. Is upp-ahafen his andetness, heáh ofer myclum heofone and eorþan *confessio ejus super cœlum et terram,* 148, 13: 95, 6. Andetnysse and wlite ðū scrȳddest *confessionem et decorem induisti,* Ps. Spl. 103, 2.

andetta, an; *m. One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger;* confessor:—Se ðæs sleges andetta sīe *who is a confessor of the slaying,* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7.

andettan, andetan, ondettan, ondetan; *p.* and-ette [and = *Lat.* re, contra; *Grk.* ἀντί; hātan *to command, promise*] *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* fateri, confiteri:—Gif he wille and cunne his dǽda andettan *if he will and can confess his deeds,* L. De. Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 18, 16. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode *I confess to Almighty God,* 6; Th. ii. 262, 20. Seó andetnes ðe we Gode ānum andettaþ, ðēþ hió us ðæt to gōde *the confession that we confess to God alone, it doth this for our good,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Drihtne andette *confitebatur Domino,* Lk. Bos. 2, 38. Folc ðē andetten *confiteantur tibi populi,* Ps. Th. 66, 5. Ealra godena Gode andettaþ *confitemini Domino omnium dominorum,* 135, 28. [*O. Sax.* and-hētan, ant-hētan *præcipere, vovere: O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *proponere, spondere, polliceri, vovere.*] DER. and-detan: ge-andettan, -ondettan: andet, -an, -la, -nes, -ta, -tere, -ting.

andettean *to confess;* confiteri, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 3. v. andettan.

andettere, es; *m. A confessor;* confessor:—Ðæt Albanus hæfde ðone

Cristes andettere mid him *confessorem Christi penes Albanum latere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7.

andetting, es; *m. A confession, profession;* confessio, professio. v. andettan.

and-feng, an-, on-, es; *m. A taking to one's self, taking up, a receiving, defence, defender;* assumptio, susceptio, susceptor, Lk. Bos. 9, 51: Ps. Spl. 90, 2: Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245: Ps. Spl. 88, 18. v. an-feng, on-feng.

and-fenga, -fengea, -fencgea, [ond-], an; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender;* susceptor:—Is andfenga Drihten sâwle mînre *Dominus susceptor est animæ meæ*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 118, 114. Đû me, God, eart andfengea *tu, Deus, susceptor meus es*, 58, 18: 143, 2. Andfencgea, 58, 9.

and-fenge, -fencge; *adj. That which can be received, acceptable, approved, fit;* acceptabilis, acceptus, aptus:—Asette his hand ofer đære offrunge heáfod, đonne biþ heó andfenge *ponet manum super caput hostiæ, et acceptabilis erit*, Lev. 1, 4. Bodian Drihtnes andfenge gêr *prædicare annum Domini acceptum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19: 4, 24. Nys andfenge Godes rîce *non est aptus regno Dei*, 9, 62. Andfencge *acceptus:* andfengra *acceptior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 47.

and-fengend, es; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender;* susceptor:—Ûre andfengend is Iacobes God *susceptor noster Deus Jacob*, Ps. Th. 45, 6.

and-fengnes, -ness, on-, e; *f. A receiving, reception, a place for receiving, a receptacle;* receptaculum, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12: Cot. 190. v. on-fangennes.

and-findende; *part. Finding, getting;* nanciscens, Cot. 138.

and-gelôman, and-lôman; *pl. m. Implements, tools, utensils;* instrumenta, Cot. 104. v. ge-lôma.

and-get, es; *n. The understanding, intellect;* intellectus, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. v. and-git.

andgete; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 22; Cri. 1243; [*perhaps we should read* or-gete: v. l. 1238.]

andget-full, andgit-full; *adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing;* intelligentiæ plenus, intelligens, intelligibilis:—Đæt ænig mon sîe swâ andgetfull [andgitfull, MS. Cot.] *that any man is so discerning*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 1: R. Ben. 7: 63.

and-giet, es; *n. understanding, intellect, knowledge;* intellectus:—Ic đec, mon, ærest geworhte, and đê andgiet sealde *I first wrought thee, O man, and gave thee understanding*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: 117 a; Th. 449, 16; Dôm. 72. v. and-git.

andgiet-tâcen, es; *n. A sensible token;* intelligibile signum:—Ge on wolcnum đæs andgiettâcen mâgon sceáwigan *ye may behold a sensible token of this in the clouds*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 3; Gen. 1539.

and-git, -giet, -gyt, -get, [ond-, on-], es; *n.* [and, git = get, *p. of* gitan *to get*]. I. *the understanding, the intellect;* intellectus:—Þurh đæt andgit, man understent ealle đa þing, đe he gehŷrþ ođđe gesihþ *by the understanding, man comprehends* [*understands*] *all the things, which he hears or sees*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 21. Þurh đæt andgit, seó sâwul understent *through the understanding, the soul comprehends* [*understands*], 288, 28. Đær đæt gemynd biþ, đær biþ đæt andgit and se willa *where the memory is, there is the understanding and the will*, 288, 26. Đæs andgites mæþ *the measure of the understanding*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 23. Andgit *intellectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 28: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: Ps. Th. 31, 10. II. *understanding, knowledge, cognizance;* intellectus, cognitio, agnitio:—Ic đê sylle andgit *intellectum dabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 31, 9: 91, 5. Forđan biþ andgit æghwær sêlest *therefore is understanding everywhere best*, Beo. Th. 2122; B. 1059. Nolde ic hiora andgit ænig habban *non agnoscebam eos*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. III. *sense, meaning, one of the senses;* sensus:—Hwîlum [he sette] andgit of andgite *sometimes* [*he put*] *meaning for meaning*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Đa fîf andgitu ûre lîchaman, đæt is, gesihþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung *the five senses of our body, that is, sight and hearing, taste and smell and touch*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 10.

andgitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To perceive, understand;* animadvertere, Cot. 3. v. on-gitan.

and-gite, -giete, an; *f. The intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio. v. ond-giete.

andgit-fullîc; *adj. Fully* or *clearly understood, intelligible;* omnino intellectus, intelligibilis:—Ælc stemn is ođđe andgitfullîc ođđe gemenged. Andgitfullîc stemn is đe mid andgite biþ geclypod, swâ swâ is, Ic hêrige đa wæpnu, and đone wer *arma virumque cano,—every voice is either intelligible or confused. Intelligible voice is what is spoken with understanding, as, Arms and the man I sing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 32–34.

andgit-fullîce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Sensibly, clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly;* intelligenter:—Swâ swâ he hit andgitfullîcost gereccan mihte *as he most clearly might explain it*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 4.

andgit-leás; *adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish;* stolidus, insipiens:—Geonge men and andgitleáse man sceal swingan *young men and foolish must be beaten* [*one shall beat*], L. M. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 268, 26.

andgit-lîc; *adj. Sensible, intelligible;* intelligibilis, Solil. 11.

andgit-lîce; *adv. Clearly;* liquido, Cot. 123. v. andgit-fullîce.

andgitol; *adj. understanding;* intelligibilis. v. andgyttol.

andgit-tâcen, es; *n. a sensible token.* v. andgiet-tâcen.

and-gyt, es; *n. the intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio:—Đâm nis andgyt *quibus non est intellectus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 11: 118, 73. Ne mâgon andgyt habban? *nonne cognoscent?* Ps. Th. 52, 5: 66, 2. v. and-git.

andgyttol, andgytol; *adj. understanding, intelligent, sensible;* intelligens, intelligibilis, R. Ben. 7: 63. v. andget-full.

and-hêtan; *p.* -hêtte *to confess;* confiteri:—He his gyltas Gode andhêtte *he confessed his offences to God*, Ps. C. 50, 29; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 29. v. andettan.

andian, -igan; *part.* -igende; ic andie, andige, đû andast, he andaþ, andgaþ, *pl.* andiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [anda *envy*] *To envy;* invidere:—Ic andige on đê *invideo tibi*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 58: 26; Som. 29, 3. Andgaþ *invidet*, Prov. 28.

andig; *adj. Envious;* invidus, Scint. 15.

andigende; *part. envying*, R. Ben. interl. 55. v. andian.

and-lang, -long, [ond-]; *adj. All-along, throughout, continuous, extended;* per totum, continuus, in longum porrectus:—Wæs andlangne dæg swungen *was beaten all day long*, Andr. Kmbl. 2550; An. 1276: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 27, col. 2; Æđelst. 21: Beo. Th. 4237; B. 2115.

and-lang, ond-long, on-long; *prep. only gen. On length,* ALONG, *by the side of;* in longum, per:—Læte yrnan đæt blôd nyđer andlang đæs weofudes *decurrere faciet sanguinem super crepidinem altaris;* he will let the blood run down along the altar, Lev. 1, 15. Andlang đæs [MS. đas] wêstenes *along the desert*, Jos. 8, 16. Andlang đara nægla *along the nails*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30. Đæt wæter wyrþ to eá, đonne andlang eá to sæ *the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 20. Andlang Mæse *along the Mase*, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 22, col. 2, 3. Andlang dîces *along the dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18.

and-leán, ond-leán, es; *n. Retribution, retaliation;* retributio, talio:—Hî sculon onfôn wrâþlîc andleán *they shall receive dire retribution*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832. DER. leán.

and-leofen, -lifen, -lyfen, es; *n.* I. *living, food, sustenance, nourishment, pottage;* victus, alimenta, pulmentum:—Mon to andleofne eorþan wæstmas hâm gelæđeþ *man for sustenance brings home earth's fruits*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 22; Ph. 243. Đû winnan scealt and đîne andlifne selfa geræcan *thou shalt labour and thyself get thy sustenance*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 25; Gen. 933. Sealde him andlyfene *dedit eis alimenta*, Gen. 47, 17: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 16. Sealde ealle hyre andlyfene *misit totum victum suum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 44. II. that by which food is procured, *money, wages, alms;* stipendium, stips:—Đæt he mihte dæghwâmlîce andleofene onfôn *ut quotidianam ab eis stipem acciperet*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 3. Beoþ êþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *estote contenti stipendiis vestris*, Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

and-lîcnis, -niss, e; *f. A likeness, similitude;* imago:—God gesceóp man to his andlîcnisse *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. v. an-lîcnes.

and-lôman, and-lûman; *pl. m. Utensils, vessels;* utensilia, vasa, Ælfc. Gl. 22: R. Ben. interl. 31. v. and-gelôman.

and-long; *adj. All-along, throughout;* per totum:—Andlonge niht *all night long*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 14; Gû. 1261: Beo. Th. 5383; B. 2695. v. and-lang.

and-mitta, an; *m.* [and, mitta *a measure*] *A weight, a standard weight;* exagium. v. an-mitta.

an-drædan; *part.* an-drædende *To fear*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 25; Exod. 266. v. on-drædan.

Andreas; *m. indecl. but* Andreæ *and* Andrea *are found in dat. as in Lat. and Grk. Andrew;* Andreas. [*Lat.* Andreas; *g. dat.* Andreæ; *m.* = Ἀνδρέας; *g.* ov; *dat.* ᾳ; *m.* from ἀνδρεία; *g. as manliness, manly strength* or *courage*, from ἀνήρ; *g.* ἀνδρός *a man*]:—Andreas, Simônes brôđer Petres *Andreas, frater Simonis Petri*, Ἀνδρέας, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου, Jn. Bos. 1, 40. Hî cômon on Andreas hûs *venerunt in domum Andreæ*, ἦλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ἀνδρέου, Mk. Bos. 1, 29. Fram Bethsaida, Andreas ceastre and Petres *a Bethsaida, civitate Andreæ et Petri*, Jn. Bos. 1, 44. Philippus sæđe hit Andreæ *Philippus dicit Andreæ*, Φίλιππος λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, 12, 22. Đâ đæt Andrea earmlîce þûhte *then that seemed pitiful to Andrew*, Andr. Kmbl. 2271; An. 1137. Đær Andrea ongete wearþ wîgendra þrym *there the glory of the warriors became known to Andrew*, 3136; An. 1571. Đis Gôdspel sceal on Andreas mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on St. Andrew's day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 18–22, Notes, p. 574.

and-reccan; *p.* -reahte; *pp.* -reaht *To relate;* referre:—Ic mæg andreccan spræce *I can relate a tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 3; Met. 26, 2. v. reccan.

an-drece-fæt, es; *n.* [drecan *vexare*, fæt *vas*] *A pressing-vat, a wine* or *oil vat;* emistis? *vel* trapetum, *scil.* torcular ad uvas *vel* olivas premendas, Mann; Ælfc. Gl. 26; Wrt. Voc. 25, 22.

Andred, es; *m. The name of a large wood in Kent, also the city of* ANDRED or *Andrida:* Andredes ceaster, e; *f. the Roman station* or *city of Andred, Pevensey* or *Pemsey Castle*, Sussex: Andredes leág, e; *f.*

ANDREDSLEY: Andredes weald, es; *m.* ANDRED'S WEALD, *a large wood in Kent, extending into Sussex* [v. Sandys Gavel. Ind. p. 340]:—Hine đā Cynewulf on Andred adræfde *then Cynewulf drove him into Andred*, Chr. 755; Th. 82, 9, col. 2. Hēr Ælle and Cissa ymbsæton Andredes ceaster *in this year Ælle and Cissa besieged Andredescester*, 491; Th. 24, 19, col. 2. On đone wudu đe is genemned Andredes leáge *into the wood which is called Andredsley*, 477; Th. 22, 40, col. 1. Se mūþa [Limene] is on eásteweardre Cent, on đæs ilcan wuda eást ende đe we Andred hâtaþ. Se wudu is westlang and eástlang cxx mīla lang ođđe lengra, and xxx mīla brād. Seó eá, đe we ær embe sprǽcon, līđ ūt of đam wealde *the mouth* [*of the Limen*] *is in the east of Kent, at the east end of the same wood which we call Andred. The wood is, along the east and along the west,* 120 *miles long, or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river, of which we before spoke, flows out from the weald*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 29, col. 3.

Andredes ceaster, leág, weald. v. Andred, es; *m.*

an-drysen-līc, -drysn-līc, [on-]; *adj. Terrible;* terribilis:—Swýđe heáh God and swýđe andrysnlīc ofer ealle godas *Dominus summus, terribilis super omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 46, 2: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 26. v. dryslīc.

an-drysne, on-drysne; *adj.* I. *terrible, fearful, dreadful;* terribilis, horrendus:—Wearþ đæt andwyrde swīđe andrysne *that answer was very fearful*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 3. II. as causing fear, *venerable, venerated, respectable;* verendus, reverendus:—Ne biþ he nāuđer ne weorþ, ne andrysne *he is neither honourable, nor respectable*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 22: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 13.

an-drysno; *dat. pl.* an-drysnum; *f. Fear, awe, reverence;* timor, metus, reverentia:—For andrysnum *from reverence*, Beo. Th. 3596; B. 1796. v. on-drysno.

and-saca, ond-, an; *m. A denier, renouncer, an apostate, opposer, enemy;* negator, renunciator, adversarius:—Ofer eorþan andsaca ne wæs *there was not an opposer on the earth*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 2; Dan. 669. Godes andsaca *an opposer* or *a forsaker of God*, 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442: Beo. Th. 3369; B. 1682. Godes andsacan *God's enemies*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 10; Sat. 269: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 22; Cri. 1594. Mid đām andsacum *with the apostates*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 6; Gen. 320. v. saca.

and-sacian, -sacigan, -sacigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strive against, to deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure;* impugnare, negare, recusare, abjurare:—Ne mæg ic andsacigan *I cannot deny*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. v. sacian.

and-sæc, es; *m?* [and-; sacu, sæc *strife, contention*] *Contention, resistance, denial, refusal;* contentio, repugnantia, contradictio, negatio:—Borges andsæc *inficiatio* vel *abjuratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 16. Be borges andsæce *concerning a refusing of a pledge*, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. Đe đæs upstīges andsæc fremedon *who made denial of the Ascension*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 14; Cri. 655: Elen. Grm. 472.

and-sǽte; *adj.* [and *against*, sǽtan *to lie in wait*] *Odious, hateful, abominable;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 60: Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9.

and-speornan *to stumble*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 6. v. on-speornan.

and-spyrnes, -ness, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 23.

and-standan [and, standan *to stand*] *To sustain, abide, stand by, bear;* sustinere:—Andstandende ongeán *contending against*, R. Ben. 1.

and-swarian, an-, ond-, on-; *p.* ede, ode, ude; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a. n. To give an answer, to* ANSWER, *respond;* respondere:—Đā ne mihton hīg him nān word andswarian *non poterant ei respondere verbum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 46. Andswarode ic *I answered*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Him se yldesta andswarode *the chiefest answered him*, Beo. Th. 522; B. 258: Andr. Kmbl. 519; An. 260: Cd. 38; Th. 51, 16; Gen. 827. Him englas andswaredon *the angels answered him*, 117; Th. 152, 25; Gen. 2525. Andswarodon, 111; Th. 147, 5; Gen. 2434. DER. swarian, ond-, geand-: swerian.

and-swaru, ond-, e; *f.* [and, swaru *a speaking*] *An* ANSWER; responsum:—Andswaru līđe *a soft answer*, Scint. 77. Grim andswaru *a fierce answer*, Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860. Hī afēngon andsware *illi acceperunt responsum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 12. Andsware bīdan wolde *would await an answer*, Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 11; Cri. 184: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 86; Met. 22, 43. Nū sceal he sylf faran to incre andsware *now he must come himself for your answer*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557.

and-swerian; *p.* ade, ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *to answer*:—Đā him andsweradan gāstas *then the ghosts answered him*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 6; Sat. 51. Andsweredon, Elen. Grm. 397. v. and-swarian.

and-sỹn, e; *f. A face;* facies:—Woldon hī đæt hī mihton geholene beón fram andsỹne đæs cyninges *they wished that they might be hidden from the face of the king*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25. v. an-sỹn.

and-þwǽre; *adj. Perverse, froward, athwart, cross;* perversus. v. and *against*, þwǽre *quiet.*

and-timber, an-, on-, es; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme;* materies, materia, thema:—Lengran feóndscipes andtimber *longioris inimicitiæ materies*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 19. Antymber [MSS. C. and D. antimber] *materies, materia*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Antimber *thema*, 9, 1; Som. 8, 21. v. timber.

and-warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Đis andwarde līf manna on eorþan *vita hominum præsens in terris*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. v. and-weard.

and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presence;* præsentia:—Būtan ōđra bisceopa andwardnysse *sine aliorum episcoporum præsentia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 40. v. and-weardnes.

and-wealcan *to roll;* volvere, Th. Anlct. v. on-wealcan.

and-weald, es; *m. Power, right* or *title to anything*:—Đæt he wolde habban andweald ongeán God *that he would have power against God*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Ps. Spl. 19, 7: 113, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 121. v. ân-weald, onweald.

and-weard, -werd, -warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Đǽr is Dryhten andweard *where the Lord is present*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 7; Gū. 1056. Andweard Gode *present with God*, 30 b; Th. 95, 29; Cri. 1564. Fōr đē andweardne *before thee present*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871: Andr. Kmbl. 2449; An. 1226. Oþ đisne andweardan dæg *usque in hunc præsentem diem*, Mt. Bos. 28, 15. On đis andweardan līfe *in this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Đa scearpþanclan wītan đone twydǽledan wīsdōm hlutorlīce tocnāwaþ, đæt is, andweardra þinga and gāstlīcra wīsdōm *the sharp-minded wise men knew clearly the twofold wisdom, that is, the wisdom of things temporal* [*present*] *and spiritual*, MS. Cot. Faust, A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 30. [*O. Sax.* and-ward *præsens*: *O. H. Ger.* ant-wart: *Goth.* and-wairþs.] DER. and-warde, and-wardnys, and-weardlīce, and-weardnes.

and-weard-līce; *adv. Presentially, in the presence of, present;* præsentialiter:—Đe hine andweardlīce gesāwon *who saw him present*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 30: Elen. Grm. 1141.

and-weardnes, -ness, and-weardnys, and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presentness, presence, present time;* præsentia, præsens tempus, præsens:—Wæs ic swýđe for his andweardnesse afyrhted *ejus præsentia eram exterritus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 42. On andweardnysse *in præsenti*, 1, 1; S. 474, 1.

and-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended *to change;* mutare. DER. wendan. v. on-wendan.

and-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [and, wended, *pp. of* wendan *to turn*, nes] *A changing, change;* mutatio, Ps. Spl. 76, 10. v. on-wendednes.

and-weorc, ond-weorc, an-weorc, es; *n. Matter, substance, material, metal, a cause of anything;* materia, cæmentum, metallum, causa:—He đæt andweorc of Adames līce aleođode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 16; Gen. 176. Đæt leád is hefigre đonne ænig ōđer andweorc *plumbum cæteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 16. Būton andweorce *without cause*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 32; Met. 17, 16.

and-werd; *adj. Present;* præsens:—On đisum andwerdan dæge *on this present day*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 5. v. and-weard.

and-werdan, and-wirdan, and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od [and, word *a word: Goth.* and-waúrdyan *to answer*, waúrd *a word: Ger.* antwort *an answer*] *To answer;* respondere:—Abram hire andwerde *Abram ei respondit*, Gen. 16, 6.

and-wirdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od *to answer;* respondere:—Đæt wīf andwirde *the woman answered*, Gen. 3, 2. v. and-werdan.

and-wīs; *adj. Expert, skilful;* gnarus, expertus:—Yfeles andwīs *expert in evil*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 8; Jul. 244. DER. wīs.

and-wīsnes, -ness, e; *f. Experience, skilfulness;* experientia. DER. and, wīsnes. v. wīs *wise.*

and-wlata, an; *m. The face, forehead*, Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 16: 101, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 9. v. and-wlita.

and-wlita, an-wlita, an; *m:* and-wlite, es; *n. The face, countenance, personal appearance, forehead, form, surface;* facies, vultus, aspectus, frons, forma, superficies:—Hleór bolster onfēng, eorles andwlitan *the bolster received his cheek, the hero's face*, Beo. Th. 1382; B. 689: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 20; Cri. 1123: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 33; Met. 31, 17. Leóht andwlitan đīnes *lumen vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 4, 7: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Ealle gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode andwlitan *all creatures receive form from God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15. On andwlitan wīdre eorþan *on the face of the wide earth*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 21; Gen. 1348. He hæfde blācne andwlitan *he had a pale countenance*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Plat.* antlaat, *n*: *N. H. Ger.* antlitz, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* antlütze, antlitze: *O. H. Ger.* antluzi: *O. Nrs.* andlit, *n.*]

and-wlitan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look upon;* intueri:—Nō đæt hī mōsten in đone Ēcan andwlītan *that they might not look on the Eternal*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 10; Sat. 378. DER. wlītan.

and-wlite, es; *n. The countenance, face;* vultus, facies:—Efennysse geseah andwlite his *æquitatem vidit vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 10, 8. v. and-wlita.

and-wrāþ; *adj. Hostile;* infensus:—Đam dracan he andwrāþ leofaþ *he lives hostile to the serpent*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 26; Pa. 17. DER. wrāþ.

and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan *to answer*, Ps. Th. 101, 21: 118, 42: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. and-werdan.

and-wyrde, es; *n. An answer;* responsum:—Hêtan him dæt andwyrde secgan *they commanded them to deliver this answer*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 23: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 17; Gen. 573: Elen. Grm. 544: 618. v. and-swaru.

and-wyrding, e; *f. A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, conspiracy;* conspiratio, Cot. 46.

and-yttan *To confess, praise, thank;* confiteri:—Ic andytte đê *ego confiteor tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 25. v. andettan.

âne, ænne; *adv.* [ân *one, with the adverbial* -e] *Once, once for all, only, alone;* semel, solum, tantum:—Is đys âne mâ *this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ic bydde đê, dæt đû lâte me sprecan âne feáwa worda *I pray thee, that thou let me speak only* [*once for all*] *few words*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 40. Ic đê ænne abealh, êce Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410.

ân-eáge, ân-êge, ân-îge, ân-îgge; *adj.* [ân *one*, eage *an eye*] *One-eyed, blind of one eye;* monoculus, luscus:—Gif he hî gedô âneáge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note. Gif hîg ânêge gedô *si luscos eos fecerit*, Ex. 21, 26.

ân-ecge; *adj. One-edged, having one edge;* unam habens aciem:—Ânecge sweord *a one-edged sword;* machæra, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 48; Wrt. Voc. 35, 36.

ân-êge; *adj. One-eyed:*—Gif hîg ânêge gedô *si luscos eos fecerit*, Ex. 21, 26. v. ân-eáge.

ân-êged; *part. One-eyed, blinded of one eye;* monoculus, monophthalmus, luscus:—Gif he hî gedô ânêgede *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 76; Wrt. Voc. 43, 9.

a-neglod; *part. Nailed, fastened with nails, crucified;* clavis fixus, crucifixus, Som. v. næg-lian.

a-nêhst *at last, in the last place;* ad ultimum, ultimo. v. a-nîhst.

a-nemnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare;* pronuntiare:—Godes spel-bodan eal anemdon *God's messengers declared all*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 25; Gû. 13. v. nemnan.

ânes, âness, e; *f. A oneness, an agreement;* unitas:—Gewearþ him and đam folce on Lindesige ânes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13. v. ân-nes.

ânes *of one, g. m. n. of* ân:—Ânes bleós *of one colour;* unicolor. Ânes geáres *of one year.* Ânes hiwes *of the same hue* or *shape.* Ânes wana *wanting of one, as* âues wana twentig *twenty wanting one, nineteen.*

a-nescian, -hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make nesh, to weaken;* emollire:—He sceolde đa ânrêdnesse anescian *poterat constantiam ejus emollire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 44. v. hnescian.

an-færeld *a journey;* iter, Nathan. 2. v. on-færeld.

ân-fâh; *adj. Of one colour;* unicolor. v. fâg.

an-fangen *received; pp. of* an-fôn.

an-fangennes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving, receptacle;* acceptio, susceptio, receptaculum, R. Ben. 2. v. on-fangenes.

ân-feald; *adj.* [ân *one*, feald *fold*] ONE FOLD, *simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless;* simplex:—Swâ mid þrŷfealdre swâ mid ânfealdre lâde *either with a threefold or with a simple exculpation*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: 5; Th. i. 362, 10. Ânfeald âþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Ânfeald getel *the singular number*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 25. Ân-feald gewin *single combat*, R. Ben. interl. 1. Đa ân-fealdan stræcan *those who are uniformly strict*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 25.

ânfeald âþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, note b. v. âþ, **III.**

ânfeald-lîce; *adv. Singly, simply, without intermission;* simpliciter, R. Ben. 52.

ânfeald-nes, -ness, e; *f. Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness;* simplicitas:—Ymbe đa ânfealdnesse đare godcundnesse *concerning the oneness of the divine nature*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 18: 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Đâ hwîle đe hî heora ânrædnesse geheóldan him betwênan and ânfealdnysse *while they had agreement and simplicity amongst themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 1.

an-feng, es; *m. A taking to one's self, a receiving, defence, defender;* assumptio, susceptio, susceptor:—Drihtnes anfeng ûre *Domini assumptio nostra*, Ps. Spl. 88, 18. He anfeng mîn *ipse susceptor meus*, 61, 2: Runic pm. 3; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 1. v. and-feng.

an-fenga, an; *m. A receiver, an undertaker;* susceptor. v. and-fenga.

an-fenge; *adj. Acceptable, fit.* v. and-fenge.

an-fênge *shouldest have taken*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; *p. subj. of* an-fôn.

an-fengednes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving;* acceptio. v. on-fangenes.

ân-fête; *adj. One-footed, with one foot;* monopodius, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 9; Rä. 59, 1.

an-fêđe *in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 20. v. fêđe.

an-filt, on-filt *An* ANVIL; incus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 34: Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 128; Wrt. Voc. 34, 56. [*Plat.* ambolt, ambult, *m: Dut.* aanbeeld, aenbeld, *n: O. H. Ger.* anafalz.]

an-findan *to discover, find;* deprehendere, Cot. 61. v. on-findan.

ân-floga, an; *m. Lonely flying;* solitarie volans, solivagus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62.

an-fôn; *p.* -fêng; *pp.* -fangen *To take, take to one's self, receive, perceive, comprehend;* accipere, suscipere, sumere, percipere, recipere:—Đû sceonde æt me anfênge *thou shouldest have taken to thyself shame from me*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; Gen. 875: Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rä. 43, 3: Ps. C. 50, 135; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 135. To anfônne *to receive*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 4. v. on-fôn.

an-forht; *adj. Fearful, timid;* timidus:—Ne þearf đonne ænig anforht [MS. unforht] wesan *no one then need be fearful*, Rood Kmbl. 232; Kr. 117. DER. forht.

ân-for-lêtan; ic -lâte, đû -lætest, -lætst, he -læteþ, -lêteþ, *pl.* -lætaþ; *p.* -lêt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lêton; *pp.* -lâten *To leave alone, lose, relinquish, forsake;* amittere:—Đû nû ân-forlête *thou hast now lost*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3; S. 490, 25: 4, 10; S. 578, 34. v. ân; *adv. and* forlætan.

an-funden *found, taken; pp. of* an-findan.

ang-, *a prefix,* as in ang-breóst, ang-môd, ang-môdnes, ang-sum, *etc.* from ange *narrow, vexed.*

ânga, ænga, ênga, *m; f. n; def. adj.* **I.** *one and no more, only, sole, single, singular;* unicus, ullus, quisquam:—Se ânga hyht *the sole hope*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 14; Ph. 423: 96 b; Th. 360, 1; Pa. 73. Đû eart dôhtor mîn ânge for eorþan *thou art my only daughter on earth*, 67 a; Th. 248, 13; Jul. 95. Abraham wolde gesyllan his swæsne sunu, ângan ofer eorþan yrfelâfe *Abraham would give his dear son, his sole hereditary remnant on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 13; Exod. 403. Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ângan brêđer *Cain was the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262. **II.** *any, every one, all;* quisque. In this sense it admits of a plural:—Secge me nû, hwæđer đû æfre gehŷrdest, dæt wîsdôm ângum đara eallunga þurhwunode *tell me now, whether thou hast ever heard, that wisdom always remained to any of them*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ân, **II, IV.**

an-gan *began*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442. v. an-ginnan.

ang-breóst, es; *n.* [ange *narrow, contracted, troubled;* breóst *a breast*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, breast-anguish;* asthma:—Wiđ angbreóste *against breast-anguish*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 15.

ange, ænge, enge, onge; *adj. Narrow, straitened, vexed, troubled, sorrowful;* angustus, anxius, vexatus, tristis:—Đes ænga stede *this narrow place*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dôm. 22. Đâ wæs đam cynge swîđe ange on his môde *then the king was greatly troubled in his mind*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. [*N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge *angustus: O. H. Ger.* angi: *Goth.* aggwus: *O. Nrs.* öngr: *Lat.* angustus: *Grk.* ἐγγύς: *Sansk.* aṇhu *narrow.*]

angeán; *prep. Against;* contra:— Hŷ him brohtan angeán ehta hund M fêđena *they brought against him eight hundred thousand foot*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 9. v. on-geán; *prep.*

angel; *g.* angles; *m. A hook, a fishing-hook;* hamus:—Wurp đînne angel ût *mitte hamum*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Swâ swâ mid angle fisc gefangen biþ *as a fish is caught by a hook*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 11. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* angel, *m: O. H. Ger.* angul, *m: O. Nrs.* öngull, *m.*]

Angel; *gen. dat. acc.* Angle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country between Flensburg and the Schley from which the Angles came into Britain;* Angulus, nomen terræ quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam coluerunt:—Of Angle cômon Eást-Engle *from Anglen came the East-Angles*, Chr. 449; Ing. 15, 1. Dæt land, đe man Angle hâet *the land, which is called Anglen*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. Hî đâ sendon to Angle *they then sent to Anglen*, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 12. v. Engel.

angel *an angel;* angelus, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. v. engel.

Angel-, *English;* Anglicanus,—*as in the following compounds:*—Angel-cyning, -cynn, -þeód.

Angel-cyning, es; *m. An Angle* or *English king*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 8: 3, 9; S. 533, 8. v. Engle.

Angel-cynn, es; *n. The Angle* or *English race;* Anglorum gens, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23: 4, 16; S. 584, 13. v. Engle.

ân-geld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 9: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19, MS. G. v. ân-gild.

an-gelîc; *adj. Like, similar;* similis:—Đonne ne finst đû đær nâuht angelîces *then thou wilt not find there anything of like*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. v. ge-lîc.

Angel-þeód, e; *f. The English people;* Anglorum gens, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 34, 37. v. Engle.

angel-twicce, an; *f. A red worm used for a bait in angling* or *fishing;* lumbricus:—Rên-wyrm *vel* angel-twicce *lumbricus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 30; Wrt. Voc. 24, 31. [twachel *the dew-worm*, Halwl. Dict.]

ân-genga, -gengea, an; *m.* [ân *unus, solus;* gengan *ire*] *A lone-goer, a solitary;* solivagus, solitarius:—Blôdig wæl eteþ ângenga *the lone-goer will eat my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 902; B. 449. Fela fyrena atol ângengea oft gefremede *many crimes the foul solitary oft perpetrated*, 332; B. 165.

ân-ge-trum, es; *n.* [ân *unicus, eximius;* ge-trum *cohors, caterva*] *A singular company;* unica cohors, eximia caterva:—Micel ângetrum *a great* [*and*] *singular company*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 6; Exod. 334.

ân-geweald, es; *m. Power, empire, dominion;* potestas, imperium, dominatio:—Hyne dære helle sealde on ângeweald *gave him into the power of hell,* Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 1. v. ân-weald, ge-weald.

angil *a hook,* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 11. v. angel.

ân-gild, -geld, -gyld, es; *n.* [ân *one,* gild *a payment, compensation*]. I. *a single payment* or *compensation, the single value of property claimed* or *in dispute,—a rate fixed by law, at which certain injuries, either to person* or *property, were to be paid for;* simplex compensatio:—Forgylde dæt ângylde *let him pay for it with a single compensation,* L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. Forgylde dæt yrfe ângylde *let him pay for the property with a single recompense,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 24: L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 18–131, 5. . II. *the fixed price* or *rate at which cattle and other goods were received as currency;* æstimatio, pretium:—Gif we dæt ceáp-gild arâraþ be fullan ângylde *if we raise the market-price* [*of cattle*] *to the full fixed price,* L. Ath. v. § 6, 4; Th. i. 234, 17.

an-gildan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, repay, atone for;* rependere, pœnas dare:—Sum sâre angeald æfen-reste *one sorely paid for his evening rest,* Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251: Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 13. v. on-gildan.

an-gin, -ginn, -gyn, on-gin, es; *n. A beginning, attempt, resolve, purpose, design, undertaking, opportunity;* initium, principium, conatus, inceptum, cœptum, occasio:—Ælc angin *every beginning,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Dis synd sâra angin *initium dolorum hæc,* Mk. Bos. 13, 8. Se âna Scyppend næfþ nân anginn, ac he sylf is anginn ealra þinga *the Creator alone hath not any beginning, but he is himself the beginning of all things,* Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 3. On anginne *in principio,* 1; Norm. 2, 26. Bûtan anginne *without beginning,* Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 1; Cri. 111. Synt dæra sâra anginnu *sunt dolorum initia,* Mt. Bos. 24, 8. Gif dû dæt angin fremest *if thou perfect that attempt,* Cd. 27; Th. 36, 27; Gen. 578. Dâ geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swîðe glæd on môde and on anginne câf *there John saw a certain youth cheerful in mind and quick in design,* Ælfc. T. 33, 17. Abreóðe his angin *may his design perish,* Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 26; Dan. 125: R. Ben. 69. [*O. Sax.* angin *initium.*]

an-ginnan; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, undertake;* incipere:—Angan hine gyrwan *began to prepare himself,* Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 118; Met. 1, 59. v. on-ginnan.

an-gitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To get, lay hold of, seize;* assequi, corripere, invadere:—Hine se brôga angeat *terror seized him,* Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. v. on-gitan.

Angle; *g.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The* ANGLES, who came from Anglen [v. Angel = Engel *Anglen*] in Denmark, and occupied the greater part of England, from Suffolk to the Frith of Forth, including Mercia. Bede says, —Dæt mynster, Æbbercurnîg, dæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster, Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles,* or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Abercorn is on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, and at the mouth of the river Carron, where the Roman wall of Severus began, and extended to the Frith of Clyde. Bede wrote his history about A. D. 731, at which time Abercorn was within the bounds of Engla land = England:—Dæt land, dætte Angle êr hæfdon *the land, that the Angles formerly had,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 30. To Anglum *to the Angles,* Chr. 443; Th. 18, 33, col. 1; 19, 30, col. 1. Dâ cômon ða menn of þrym mægþum Germanie,—of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum *then came the men from three tribes of Germany,—from Old-Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes,* Chr. 449; Th. 20, 18–21, col. 1.

Angle; *g. d. acc. of* Angel *Anglen:*—Dæt land, ðe man Angle hâtt *the land, which they call Anglen,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. v. Engel, Ongel.

Angles êg, e; *f.* [îg *an island*] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English: it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearþ ofslagen innan Angles êge *earl Hugo was slain in Anglesey,* Chr. 1098; Ing. 317, 31.

ang-môd, ancg-môd; *adj.* [ange *vexed,* môd *mind*] *Vexed in mind, anxious, sad, sorrowful;* anxius, sollicitus, tristis, R. Ben. 64.

ang-môdnes, -ness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrowfulness;* tristitia. v. ange *vexed,* môdnes, môdignes *pride.*

ang-nægl, es; *m. An* AGNAIL or ANGNAIL, *a whitlow, a sore under the nail;* paronychia = παρωνυχία, dolor ad ungulam. [*Frs.* ongneil: *O. H. Ger.* ungnagal.] v. ange *vexed,* nægel *a nail.*

angnes, -ness, angnis, -niss, angnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [ange *angustus, anxius;* -nes] *Narrowness, anxiety, distress, sorrow, trouble, anguish;* angustiæ, anxietas, tristitia, ærumna:—Angnes môdes *anxietas animi,* Somn. 354. On angnisse mîn *in ærumna mea,* Ps. Spl. T. 31, 4. Geswinc and angnys gemêtton me *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me,* Ps. Spl. 118, 143. v. angsumnes.

an-golden *repaid, requited; pp. of* an-gildan. v. gildan.

Angol-þeód, e; *f. The English nation;* gens Anglorum, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 31. v. Angel-þeód.

angol-twæocе; *g.* -twæccean; *f. An earth-worm:*—Genim angoltwæccean *take an earth-worm,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 8. v. angeltwicce.

an-grîslîc, -grŷslîc, on-grîslîc; *adj. Grisly, horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, terribilis, horrendus:—Micel and angrîslîc *magnus et terribilis,* Ps. Spl. 88, 8: Ps. Th. 104, 33. DER. grîslîc.

an-grysen-lîce; *adv. Terribly;* terribiliter, Nicód. 26; Thw. 14, 22. v. an-grîslîc.

ang-set, es; *m?* ang-seta, an; *m? A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, pimple, pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire;* carbunculus:—Angset *vel* spring *carbunculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 9; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Angseta *furunculus* vel *anthrax,* Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 69; Wrt. Voc. 20, 12: Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 19; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51.

ang-sum, anc-sum; *adj. Narrow, strait, troublesome, hard, difficult;* angustus, difficilis:—Eálâ hû neara and hû angsum is dæt geat, and se weg ðe to lîfe gelædt; and swŷðe feáwa synt ðe ðone weg findon *quam angusta porta, et arcta via est, quæ ducit ad vitam; et pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam,* Mt. Bos. 7, 14.

ang-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous;* vexare, angere, sollicitus esse. DER. angsum.

ang-sum-lîc *troublesome, anxious;* tristis, sollicitus. v. ang-sum.

ang-sum-lîce; *adv. sorrowfully;* triste. v. angsumlîc.

ang-sumnes, -ness, ang-sumnis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish;* angustiæ, ærumna:—Geswinc and angsumnes gemêtton me *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me,* Ps. Spl. M. 118, 143. We gesâwon hys angsumnisse *nos vidimus angustiam animæ illius,* Gen. 42, 21: Jos. 7, 7. v. angnes.

ângum *to any,* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ânga.

ân-gyld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation,* L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. v. ân-gild.

an-gyn *a beginning,* Mk. Bos. 1, 1. v. an-gin.

an-gytan [an, gytan *to get*] *To find, discover, understand, know;* invenire, intelligere, R. Ben. 2. v. on-gitan.

an-hafen *lifted up, exalted,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. an-hebban.

ân-haga, -hoga, an; *m. One dwelling alone, a recluse;* solitarius, solitarie habitans *vel* degens:—Ðær se ânhaga eard bihealdeþ *ibi solitarius natalem locum tenet,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 20; Ph. 87. Ic eom ânhaga *I am a recluse,* 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Beo. Th. 4725; B. 2368. To ðam ânhagan *against the solitary,* Andr. Kmbl. 2701; An. 1353.

an-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure,* R. Ben. 58. v. on-hagian.

an-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold, keep;* tenere, servare, præstare:—Gesceaft fæste sibbe anhealdaþ *creatures keep firm peace,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 84; Met. 11, 42.

an-hebban, -hæbban; *p.* -hôf, *pl.* -hôfon; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, exalt, raise up, take away, remove;* elevare, erigere, exaltare, sublimare, attollere, auferre:—Dæt dû dê ne anhebbe on ofermetto *that thou lift not up thyself with arrogance,* Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. Mid ða heánnesse dæs eorþlican rîces anhafen *regni culmine sublimatus,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. on-hebban.

an-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. Exaltation;* exaltatio, C. R. Ben. 7.

ân-hende; *adj. One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak;* unimanus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 25; Wrt. Voc. 45, 58.

ân-hoga, an; *m.* [ân-wuniende] *A lone dweller, recluse:*—Geworden Ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga oððe ânwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. Se ânhoga *the recluse,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 10; Ph. 346: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gû. 970. v. ân-haga.

an-hôn *to hang;* suspendere. v. on-hôn.

ân-horn, es; *m:* ân-horna, an; *m. A unicorn;* unicornis, monoceros = μονόκερως:—Ânhornes *unicornis,* Ps. Surt. 91, 11. Ðonne ânhorna *sicut unicornis,* Ps. Th. 91, 9: [MS. ônhornan], 77, 68.

ân-hrêdlice *unanimously,* Ps. Spl. 82, 5. v. ân-rædlice.

an-hreósan *to rush upon;* irruere. v. on-hreósan.

ân-hydig; *adj. One* or *single minded, steadfast, firm, constant, stubborn, self-willed;* firmus, constans, pervicax:—Elnes ânhydig *steadfast in courage,* Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gû. 869; Elen. Grm. 828. Ânhydig eorl *the stubborn chieftain,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 28; Az. 181: 100 a; Th. 377, 11; Deór. 2. Wearþ dâ ânhydig *then he became self-willed,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 1; Dan. 605.

an-hyldan *to incline;* inclinare, R. Ben. in procem. v. on-hyldan.

an-hyrian *To emulate;* æmulari:—Ne anhyre dû *noli æmulari,* Ps. Spl. T. 36, 8. v. onhyrian.

ân-hyrne; *adj. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Ânhyrne deór *unicornis,* vel *monoceros,* vel *rhinoceros,* Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 129; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43.

ân-hyrned; *p. part. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Biþ upahafen swâ swâ ânhyrnedes deóres mîn horn *exaltabitur sicut unicornis cornu meum,* Ps. Lamb. 91, 10: 77, 69.

ân-hyrnende; *pres. part. Having one horn;* unicornis:—Fram hornum ânhyrnendra *a cornibus unicornium,* Ps. Spl. 21, 20: 77, 75: 91, 10: Ps. Lamb. 21, 22.

âni *any,* Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 27 [MS. Bod.] v. ænig.

a-nîdan; *p.* -nîdde; *pp.* -nîded, *pl.* -hîdde = nîdede *To force*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 33, col. 1. v. a-nŷdan.

ân-ige, -îgge; *adj. One-eyed*:—Ânîge *luscus*, Cot. 122. Gif he hî gedô ânîgge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. v. ân-eáge.

a-nîhst; *adv.* [a = on *in, ad;* nîhst *ultimus*] *At last, in the last place;* ad ultimum, ultimo:—Ne wǽron dæt gesîða ða sǽmestan, ðeáh ðe ic hŷ anîhst nemnan sceolde *they were not the worst of comrades, though I should name them last*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 9; Wîd. 126.

a-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nâmon; *pp.* -numen [a *from*, niman *to take*] *To take away, remove;* tollere, capere:—Animaþ dæt pûnd æt hym *take the talent from him*, Mt. Foxe 25, 28. Animan wolde *would take*, Fins. Th. 43; Fin. 21.

âninga, ǽninga, ânunga; *adv.* [ân *one*, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily, by all means, at all events;* per singula, singulatim, plane, prorsus, omnino, necessario, ad omnem eventum:—Woldon âninga ellenrôfes môd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1394. Gif ða cnihtas âninga ofslagene beón sceoldan *si necesse esset pueros interfici*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 250: Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 11; Met. 18, 6.

a-niðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive*, niðerian *to thrust down*] *To put down, condemn, damn;* deorsum trudere:—Đâ wurþe he aniðrod mid Iudas *then let him be cast down with Judas*, Chr. 675; Ing. 52, 12.

an-læc *A respect, regard, consideration;* respectus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67.

an-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead on* or *to;* adducere:—Đǽr eorp-werod anlǽddon *there led on the swarthy host*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. v. on-lǽdan.

ân-lǽtan [ân *alone*, lǽtan *to let*] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish;* relinquere, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 24; Gen. 644.

Ân-lâf, es; *m. Olaf, king of Dublin, defeated at Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 29, col. 3: 202, 37; Æðelst. 26.

ân-laga; *adj. Alone, solitary, without company;* solitarius, Cot. 198.

anlang compa, an; *m. A regular soldier;* miles ordinarius, gregarius, Cot. 136.

ân-lâpe; *adj. Going alone, one by one;* singuli:—Ânlâpum oððe syndrigum hond gesette *singulis manus imposuit*, Lk. Lind. War. 4, 40. Ða sîe awritten ânlâpum *quæ scribantur per singula*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ân-lêpe.

ân-lâpum; *adv. One by one;* per singula, singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ân-lâpe, ân-lêpe.

an-lec *a respect*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67, MS. D. v. anlæc.

ân-leger; *adj.* [ân *one*, leger *jacens*] *Lying with one person;* unicubus:—Ânlegere wîfman *a woman with one husband;* unicuba, R. 8.

an-leofa, an; *m.* I. *food, nourishment;* victus, cibus:—Beón beraþ ârlîcne anleofan *bees carry delicious food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20. II. *a gift, alms, wages;* stips, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 105.

ân-lêpe, -lêpig, -lîpig, -lŷpig, [ǽn-]; *adj.* [ân *one;* hleáp, hlŷp *a running, leap*] *Going alone, solitary, private, alone, singular, one, each one;* solivagus, solitarius, privatus, solus, singularis, unus, singulus:—Nis nân ðe eallunga wel dô, nô forðon ânlêpe *non est qui faciat bonum, non est usque ad unum*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. Ânlêpra ǽlc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 111; Met. 25, 56. [*Ger.* einläufig, einläuftig *solivagus, singularis.*]

ân-lêpig; *adj. Solitary, private, alone.* v. ân-lîpig.

ân-lêpnes, -ness, e; *f. Solitude, loneliness;* solitudo:—Ne tala ðû me, dæt ic ne cunne ða ânlêpnesse dînes ûtsetles *think not thou, that I know not the loneliness of thy outsitting*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41.

an-lîc, on-lîc; *adj. Like, similar, equal;* similis, æqualis:—Forðam ys heofena rîce anlîc ðam cyninge *ideo assimilatum est regnum cœlorum homini regi*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. Dæt he biôþ swîðe anlîc *that he is very like*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 11. Nis under wolcnum Drihtne ǽnig anlîc? *quis in nubibus æquabitur Domino?* Ps. Th. 88, 5: 57, 4: 72, 18: 112, 5. [*Ger.* ähnlich *similis: M. H. Ger.* anelîch: *O. H. Ger.* anagalîh: *Goth.* analeiks: *O. Nrs.* âlîkr.]

ân-lîc, ǽn-lîc; *adj.* [ân *one*, lîc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, elegant, beautiful;* unicus, eximius, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He is mîn ânlîca sunu *unicus est mihi filius*, Lk. Bos. 9, 38. Andett seó geladung ðînne sôðan and ânlîcan sunu *confitetur ecclesia tuum verum et unicum filium*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 195 a, 12: Te Dm. Thomson 37, 12. Ic spearuwan swâ some gelîce gewearþ, ânlîcum fugele *factus sum sicut passer unicus*, Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 12; Ph. 9: Beo. Th. 507; B. 251. Gesete fram deóflum oððe fram leónum ânlîcan oððe ânnysse mîne *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc.

an-lîcast *most like*, Ps. Th. 78, 2: 89, 4, 10: 91, 11; *sup. of* an-lîc.

an-lîce, on-lîce; *adv. In like manner, similarly;* similiter:—Anlîce swâ swâ *sicut*, Ps. Th. 123, 6. Ðæm anlîcost, ðe . . . *in a manner most like to his, that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 20, 337; Met. 20, 169.

ân-lîce ONLY. v. ǽn-lîce.

an-lîcnes, on-lîcnes, and-lîcnis, -lîcness, -lîcnyss, e; *f.* I. *a likeness, image, similitude, resemblance;* imago, similitudo:—Mon wæs to Godes anlîcnesse ǽrest gesceapen *man was to God's image first shapen*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 15; Gen. 1529. Hwæs anlîcnys ys ðis? *cujus est imago hæc?* Mt. Bos. 22, 20. God gesceóp man to his andlîcnisse *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. On dæs mannes sâwle is Godes anlîcnyss *in the soul of the man is God's image*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 21. Uton gewyrcan mannan to ûre anlîcnysse and to ûre gelîcnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, 11; Norm. 18, 14, 20, 21, 25. God worhte Adam to his anlîcnysse. On hwilcum dǽle hæfþ se man Godes anlîcnysse on him? On ðære sâwle, nâ on ðam lîchaman. Dæs mannes sâwl hæfþ on hire gecynde ðære Hâlgan Þrŷnnysse anlîcnysse; forðan ðe heó hæfþ on hire þreó þing, dæt is gemynd, and andgit and willa *God made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body. The soul of man has in its nature a likeness to the Holy Trinity; for it has in it three things, these are memory, and understanding, and will*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 14–19. II. *a parable;* parabola:—Ic on anlîcnessum ontŷne mînes sylfes mûþ *aperiam in parabolis os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. v. big-spell, gelîcnes, II. III. *an image, statue, idol, stature, height;* statua, simulacrum, statura:—He wundoragrǽfene anlîcnesse geseh *he beheld a wondrously-carved image*, Andr. Kmbl. 1425; An. 713. Tobrec hira anlîcnyssa *confringes statuas eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 33; Gen. 2565. Anlîcnes *agalma*, vel *iconisma*, vel *idea*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 123. Hwylc mæg îcan âne elne to his anlîcnesse? *quis potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Bos. 12, 25.

ân-lîpie = ân-lîpige *solitary, private*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. v. ân-lîpig.

ân-lîpig, -lŷpig; *adj.* [ân *one;* hlîp, hlŷp] *Going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone;* solitarius, privatus, singularis, solus, tantus:—Se ðâ ânlŷpig [MS. ânlŷpi] awunode on syndrige stôwe fram ðære cyricean *qui tum in remotiore ab ecclesia loco solitarius manebat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. Cynelîco getimbro and ânlîpige [MS. ânlîpie] *publica ædificia et privata*, 1, 15; S. 483, 45. He nânwiht on hand nyman wolde bûtan his ägene gyrde ânlîpige *nonnisi virgam tantum habere in manu voluit*, 3, 18; S. 546, 32. v. ân-lêpe.

an-lûtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To bend down, to incline;* se inclinare, R. Ben. 53. v. on-lûtan.

ân-lŷpig, -lŷpi; *adj. Solitary, private*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. v. ân-lîpig.

an-medla, on-medla, on-mædla, an; *m. Pride, pomp, arrogance, presumption;* superbia, fastidium, arrogantia, præsumptio:—For ðam anmedlan ðe hie ǽr drugon *for the arrogance which they before had practised*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 16; Sat. 74. Ðû for anmedlan in ǽht bǽre [MS. bêre] hûsl-fatu hâlegu on hand werum *thou, in thy presumption, barest for a possession the holy sacrificial vessels into the hands of men*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 22; Dan. 748.

an-mitta, an; *m. A measure, bushel;* mensura, modius:—Habbaþ rihtne anmittan *habete justam mensuram*, Lev. 19, 35. Hæbbe ǽlc man rihtne anmittan, and rihte wǽgan, and rihte gemetu on ǽlcum þingum *pondus habebis justum et verum, et modius æqualis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. v. mitta.

an-môd, on-môd; *adj.* [*Ger.* anmüt *gratus*, Grimm] *Steadfast, eager, bold, courageous, daring, fierce;* constans, alacer, animosus:—Folc wæs anmôd, rôfe rincas *the folk were steadfast, renowned men*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 23; Gen. 1650: 80; Th. 100, 10; Gen. 1662. Feónd wæs anmôd *the foe was courageous*, 153; Th. 190, 23; Exod. 203. Đâ wearþ yrre an-môd cyning *then the daring king was wroth*, 184; Th. 229, 29; Dan. 224. Ûr byþ anmôd *a bull is fierce*, Runic pm. 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 339, 7.

ân-môd; *adj.* [ân *one;* môd *mood, mind*] *Of one mind, unanimous;* unanimis:—Ðû sôþlîce man ânmôd *tu vero homo unanimis*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14: 67, 6. Ealle ânmôde *all with one mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3128; An. 1567. Hie ðâ ânmôde ealle cwǽdon *then they all with one mind said*, 3200; An. 1603: 3274; An. 1640: Elen. Grm. 397: 1118. [*Ger.* einmütig *unanimis: M. H. Ger.* einmuot: *O. H. Ger.* einmuoti *unanimis, constans.*]

ân-môdlîce; *adv. Unanimously, with one accord;* unanimiter:—Hî ânmôdlîce cômon *they came with one accord*, Jos. 11, 4: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 25; Cri. 340. Gesamnodon hî ealle ânmôdlîce [MS. ânmôdlîc] *congregati sunt pariter*, Jos. 9, 2.

ân-môdnes, -môdness, e; *f. Unity, unanimity;* unitas, unanimitas, Som.

ann *he gives*:—Ðê he ann *he gives thee*, Ps. Th. 74, 7 = an; *pres. of* unnan.

-anne, -enne, -ende *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as,—Ondrêd to faranne *timuit ire*, Mt. Jun. and Th. 2, 22, but the B. MS. of A. D. 995 has farende, also Foxe, Bos. and the Rl. MS. about A. D. 1145. The Lind., about A. D. 957, has farenne [MS. færenne]. Alŷfe me to farenne *permitte me ire*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21, and B. MS. about A. D. 995. Sometimes -ende is found, because -enne = ende, as in the preceding example farende about A. D. 995. The

most usual form is -anne, from the infin. -an; *g.* -annes; *dat.* -anne. v. to; *prep.* IV. 2: also -enne and -ende, and Grm. iv. 111.

ān-nē *alone;* solum:—Dæt ge forlǽton me ānne *that ȝe leeue me aloone*, Wyc; ut me solum relinquatis, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. v. ān, II.

ān-nes, ān-nys, ânes, -ness, e; *f.* I. oneness, *unity;* unitas:—Geleáfa sôþlîce se geleáffulla ðes is; ðæt ânne God on þrŷnnesse and þrŷnnesse on Ânnesse we ārwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 13. On ða ânnysse ðære hâlgan cyrican *in unitate sanctæ ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7: 4, 5; S. 572, 1. We andettaþ þrŷnnesse in Ânnesse efenspēdiglîce, and Ânnesse on ðære þrŷnnesse *confitemur Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialem, et Unitatem in Trinitate*, 4, 17; S. 585, 37: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 5; Jul. 727: Hy. 8, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 41. Gesete fram deóflum oððe fram leónum ânlîcan oððe ânnysse mîne *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc. II. *a covenant, an agreement;* conventio:—Gewearþ him and ðam folce on Lindesige ânes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13, col. 1. III. *loneliness, solitude;* solitudo:—Ânnys dæs wîdgillan wēstenes *the solitude of the wide desert*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 20.

ān-nyss, e; *f. Oneness, unity, agreement, solitude;* unitas, conventio, solitudo, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. v. ān-nes.

anoða? *fear, amazement;* formido. v. onoða.

ān-pæþ, es; *nom. pl.* -paðas; *m. A single path, a pass, lonely way;* solitaria via:—Enge ânpaðas, uncûþ gelâd *narrow passes, an unknown way*, Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58.

ānra *of every one; g. pl. of* ān *one*, q. v.

ān-rǽd; *adj.* [ān *one*, rǽd *counsel*] *One-minded, unanimous, agreed, persevering, resolute, prompt, vehement;* unanimus, firmus consilii, confidens, audax, vehemens:—And ðonne beón hîg ânrǽde *and when they be unanimous*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 19. Ðis swefen ys ânrǽde *somnium unum est*, Gen. 41, 25. Ealle ânrǽde to gemænra þearfe *all unanimous for the common need*, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 4. Wæs seó mǽg ânræd and unforht *the maid was resolute and fearless*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601. Eft wæs ânræd mǽg Hygelâces *Hygelac's kinsman was resolute again*, Beo. Th. 3062; B. 1529: Byrht. Th. 133, 2; By. 44.

ān-rǽdlîce, -rēdlîce; *adv.* [ān, rǽd *opinion, advice*, lîce] *Unanimously, resolutely, constantly;* unanimiter, constanter:—Hî þohton ânrǽdlîce [MS. ânhrǽdlîce] *cogitaverunt unanimiter*, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. Ðe ânrǽdlîce wile his sinna geswîcan *who resolutely desires to abstain from his sins*, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 17. Ânrǽdlîce wrēgende *constanter accusantes*, Lk. Bos. 23, 10.

ān-rǽdnes, -rēdnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [ān *one*, rǽdnes *opinion*] *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness;* concordia, constantia:—Hî heora ânrǽdnesse geheóldan him betwēnan *they had agreement among themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 44. Bröðerlîc ânrǽdnys *brotherly unanimity*, Scint. 11. Ânrǽdnys gôdes weorces *constancy of good works*, Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7: Job Thw. 167, 33. *Opposed to* twŷrǽdnes, un-gerǽdnes *dissention, q. v.*

ānra-gehwā, ânra-gehwilc *every one;* unusquisque, Deut. 24, 16. v. ān, IV.

ān-reces; *adv. Continually, forthwith*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 34. v. ān-streces.

ān-rēdlîce *unanimously*, Jud. Thw. 161, 27. v. ān-rǽdlîce.

ān-rēdnes *unanimity, constancy*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. v. ān-rǽdnes.

an-rine, es; *m.* [an *in*, ryne *a course*] *An inroad, incursion, assault;* incursio:—Fram anrine *ab incursu*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6.

an-sacan; *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon; *pp.* -sacen *To strive against, resist, deny;* impugnare, repugnare, negare:—Se ðe lŷhþ, oððe ðæs sôðes ansaceþ *he that lieth, or the truth resisteth*, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182: L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14, 15. v. on-sacan.

an-sæc, es; *m? Contention, resistance;* contentio, repugnantia:—Bûtan ânsæce *without resistance*, Chr. 796; Ing. 83, 5. v. and-sæc.

an-sægdnes, an-segdnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ansægd *affirmed; pp. of* an-secgan] *A thing which is vowed,* or *devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice;* sacrificium, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 39. v. onsægdnes.

an-sæte *odious, hateful;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9. v. and-sæte.

an-sceát, -sceót, es; *m? The bowels;* exentera = ἔντερα, *pl. n*, Cot. 73.

an-scōd *unshod;* discalceatus. v. un-sceód.

an-scûnian *to shun;* evitare, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. v. onscûnian.

an-scûniend-lîc, an-scûnigend-lîc *abominable;* abominabilis. v. on-scûniendlîc.

an-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To charge against, affirm*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Wilk. 78, 12. v. on-secgan.

ān-seld, es; *m.* [ān *only*, seld *dwelling*] *A solitary dwelling, an hermitage;* habitatio solitaria:—Ic ongon on ðone ânseld būgan *I began to dwell in this hermitage*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 23; Gū. 1214.

an-sendan; *p.* -sende *To send forth, send;* emittere, mittere:—Ne mǽgen hî leóhtne leóman ansendan *they cannot send forth a clear light*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 10; Met. 5, 5: Ps. C. 50, 16; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 16. v. on-sendan.

an-settan *to impose*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. v. on-settan.

an-sién, e; *f. aspect, figure:*—Idesa ansién *the aspect of the females*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 22; Gen. 1261. Ansién ðyses middan-geardes *the figure of this world*, Past. 51, 2. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sîn, e; *f. a view, sight, figure:*—Ðîn mōd wæs abîsgod mid ðære ansîne ðissa leásena gesǽlþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10: Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5. Gūþlâc wæs on ansîne mycel *Guthlac was tall in figure*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 1. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sión, e; *f. a sight:*—Ne aweorp ðū me fram ansióne ealra ðînra miltsa *cast me not away from the sight of all thy mercies*, Ps. C. 50, 95; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 95. v. an-sýn, III.

an-specа, on-spæca, an; *m.* [spæc *a speech*] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor;* persecutor. v. an = and *against*, spæca *a speaker.*

an-spel, -spell, es; *n.* [an, spel *a speech*] *A conjecture;* conjectura, Cot. 56.

an-spilde; *adj.* [an = and *against*, spild *destruction*] *Anti-destructive, salutary;* salutaris:—Ðæt biþ anspilde lyb wið eágena dimnesse *that is a salutary medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14.

ān-spræce; *adj. One speaking, speaking as one*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. v.-spræce.

an-standan; *p.* an-stōd, *pl.* an-stōdon; *pp.* an-standen. I. *to stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm* or *steadfast;* adversari. II. *to stand upon, inhabit, dwell;* insistere, habitare. v. on-standan.

ān-standende; *part. One standing alone:*—Ânstandende, ân-stonde, oððe munuc *one standing alone, or a monk*, Ælfc. Gl. 3?

ān-stapa, an; *m. A lone wanderer;* solivagus, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 21; Pa. 15.

ān-steallet *one-stalked:*—Nim bēte, ðe biþ ânsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 2. v. ān-steled.

ān-steled, ân-steallet *One-stalked, having one handle* or *stalk;* unicaulis, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15: Lchdm. iii. 70, 2.

an-stellan; *p.* -stealde, -stalde; *pp.* -steald *To cause, establish, appoint;* instituere, constituere:—Ic ðæs orleges ôr anstelle *I cause the beginning of that strife*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 10; Rä. 4, 59. v. on-stellan.

ān-stonde *one standing alone, a monk.* v. ân-standende.

ān-stræc; *adj.* [ān *one;* strec *stretch*, from streccan *to stretch?*] *Of one stretch, constant, resolute, determined;* pertinax:—Ða ânstrǽcan sint to monianne *admonendi sunt pertinaces*, Past. 42, 2; Hat. MS. 58 a, 24.

ān-streces; *adv.* [ān *one;* streces, *gen. of* strec *a stretch*] *At one stretch, with one effort, continually;* sine intermissione:—And fōron on ânstreces dæges and nihtes *and went at one stretch day and night*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 25.

ān-sûnd, on-sûnd; *adj.* [ān *sole, entire, wholly;* sûnd *sound*] *Sound, entire, unhurt;* sanus, integer, incolumis:—Hrôf âna genæs ealles ânsûnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2004; B. 1000. Gehwā ânsûndan and ungewemmedne [geleáfan] healde *quisque integram inviolatamque [fidem] servaverit*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 7. Beóþ ðā gebrosnodan bân mid ðam flǽsce ealle ânsûnde eft geworden *then the corrupted bones together with the flesh will all again be made sound*, Hy. 7, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 89. Seó heofon is sinewealt and ânsûnd *heaven is circular and entire*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 1, 17. v. on-sûnd.

ān-sûndnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ān, sûnd, nes] *Wholeness, soundness, integrity;* integritas:—Ânsûndnesse lufigend *a lover of integrity*, Wanl. Catal. 292, 34.

an-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer;* respondere:—Ic answarige *ego respondebo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 42. v. and-swarian.

ān-swēge; *adj.* [ān *one*, swēg *a sound*] *Of the same sound, agreeing in sound, consonant;* consonus:—Ânswēge sang *symphonia*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Wrt. Voc. 28, 40.

an-sýn, -sîn, -sién, -sión; on-, e; *f.* [an, sýn *sight, vision*]. I. *a face, countenance;* facies, vultus:—His ansŷn sceán swā swā sunne *facies ejus resplenduit sicut sol*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Beforan ðîne ansŷne *ante faciem tuam*, Lk. Bos. 7, 27. Gūþlâc wæs wlitig on ansŷne *Guthlac was handsome in countenance*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 3. God ableów on his ansŷne lîflîcne blǽd *God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25. Fleóþ his ansŷne *fugiant a facie ejus*, Ps. Th. 67, 1. Gedō ðæt hiora ansŷn āwa sceamige *imple facies eorum ignominia*, 82, 12. Ansŷn ðîn *vultus tuus*, 88, 14. Ic bidde ðînre ansŷne *deprecatus sum faciem tuam*, 118, 58. Ansŷn ŷwde *shewed his countenance*, Beo. Th. 5660; B. 2834. II. *a view, aspect, sight, form, figure;* aspectus, conspectus, visus, visio, species, forma, figura:—Fæger ansŷne *fair in aspect*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 19. Ðîn mōd wæs abîsgod mid ðære ansîne ðissa leásena gesǽlþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. For ðînre ansŷne *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 20: 108, 14. Se Hâlega Gâst astâh lîchamlîcre ansŷne, swā ân culfre *descendit Spiritus Sanctus corporali specie, sicut columba*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22: Cot. 74. Ansién ðyses middan-geardes *figura hujus mundi*, Past. 51, 2. III.

a thing to be looked upon, *a sight;* spectaculum:—Đisse ansỹne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe *for this sight may thanks to the Almighty take place,* Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Seó ansîn wearþ mycel wundor Rômânum *the sight was a great wonder to the Romans,* Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 120, 3. IV. a view or sight producing desire or longing, and hence,—*a desire of anything, want* or *lack of anything;* desiderium, defectus:—Swâ eorþan biþ ansỹn wæteres *sicut terra sine aquâ,* Ps. Th. 142, 6. [*O. Sax.* ansiun, *f. aspectus: Plat.* anseen, *n: Dut.* aanzien, *n: Ger.* ansehen, *n. aspectus, forma: M. H. Ger.* ansiune, *n: O. H. Ger.* anasiuni, *n.*]

an-tâllîc, an-tâlîc; *adj.* [an = un *not,* tâllîc *blamable*] *Unblamable, undefiled;* irreprehensibilis, immaculatus:—Æ Drihtnes antâlîc *lex Domini immaculata,* Ps. Spl. 18, 8.

Antecrist, es; *m. Antichrist;* Antichristus:—Đonne cymþ se Antecrist, se biþ mennisc mann and sôþ deófol *then Antichrist shall come, who is human being* [*man*] *and true devil,* Homl. Th. i. 4, 14. Đes deófol, đe is gehâten Antecrist, đæt is gereht þwyrlîc Crist, is ord æ̂lcere leásunge and yfelnysse *this devil, who is called Antichrist, which is interpreted opposed Christ, is the origin of all leasing and evil,* Homl. Th. i. 4, 21. Togeánes Antecriste *against Antichrist,* Ælfc. T. 6, 22: Job Thw. 166, 8.

antefn = antefen, e; *f?* es; *n?* [*ἀντί opposite, φωνή a voice*] *An antiphon, anthem, a hymn sung in alternate parts;* antiphona, cantus Ecclesiasticus alternus:—Is đæt sæ̂d, đæt hî đysne letanîan and antefn geleóþre stæfne sungan *fertur, quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ant-fenge; *adj. Acceptable;* acceptabilis, R. Ben. 5. v. and-fenge.

an-þracian *to fear, to be afraid, to dread;* revereri, horrere:—Ic onginne to anþracigenne *I begin to dread;* horresco, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 4: Ps. Spl. 69, 2. v. on-þracian.

an-þræclîc? *adj. Horrible, terrible, fearful;* horridus, horribilis, terribilis, Hymn?

ân-tîd, e; *f. The first hour;* hora prima:—Ymb ân-tîd ôđres dôgores *about the first hour of the second day,* Beo. Th. 443; B. 219.

an-timber; *g.* -timbres; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme;* materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber *rudis atque informis materia,* Alb. resp. 15, 22. v. and-timber.

antre, an; *f. Radish?* raphanus, raphanis sativa:—Dô đonne betonican and antran *add then betony and ontre* [*radish?*], L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 3. Ancre [antre?], đæt is rædic *raphanus,* Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

an-trumnys *infirmity;* infirmitas. v. un-trumnes.

an-tymber *matter,* Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. v. an-timber.

an-tỹnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [an = un *un-,* tỹnan *to inclose*] *To unclose, open;* recludere, aperire:—Ic antỹne on bigspellum mûþ mînne *aperiam in parabolis os meum,* Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. un-tỹnan, on-tỹnan.

a-numen *taken away; pp. of* a-niman.

anunga *zeal, an earnest desire, jealousy;* zelus, Jn. Rush. War. 2, 17.

ânunga; *adv. Entirely, necessarily, by all means;* plane, prorsus, omnino, Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634. v. âninga.

an-wadan; *p.* -wôd *To invade, enter into;* invadere:—Hie wlenco anwôd *pride invaded them,* Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17. v. on-wadan.

ân-wald, es; *m. Sole power, jurisdiction, rule:*—Đæt se Câsere eft ânwald ofer hî âgan môste *that the Cæsar might again obtain power over them,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 123; Met. 1, 62. Se ânwald Godes Ælmihtiges *the power of Almighty God,* 9, 95; Met. 9, 48: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 23; Ph. 511: Lk. Bos. 23, 7: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 15: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 11. v. ân-weald.

ân-walda, an; *m. A sole ruler, the sole ruler of the universe:*—Him to Ânwaldan âre gelỹfde *in him as sole ruler reverently trusted,* Beo. Th. 2548; B. 1272. Ealra Ânwalda, eorþan and heofones *ruler of all, of earth and heaven,* Exon. 110 a; Th. 422, 10; Rä. 41, 4: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 5; Sat. 642. v. ân-wealda.

ân-waldan *to have sole power over, to exercise absolute rule;* solam potestatem habere, dominari:—He đone ânwaldeþ *he rules it,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 154. v. wealdan.

ân-waldeg? *adj. Having sole power, powerful;* solus potens:—Đæt se sîe ânwaldegost *that he is most powerful,* Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 16.

an-walg, -wealg; *adj. Entire, whole, sound;* integer, Past. 52, 2. v. on-walg.

an-wann *fought against; p. of* an-winnan.

ân-weald, ân-wald, es; *m. Single, sole, monarchical,* or *royal power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government, bidding;* solius dominatus, unius imperium, monarchia, potestas, imperium, ditio, dominatio, jus, arbitrium, nutus:—Me is geseald æ̂lc ânweald *data est mihi omnis potestas,* Mt. Bos. 28, 18. Ânweald Godes is *potestas Dei est,* Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Đîn ânweald *dominatio tua,* Ps. Th. 144, 13: 135, 20: 118, 91: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 15: Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Cyning biþ ânwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Mid đînum âgenum ânwealde *by thine own power,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 13. Hî synd heora sylfes ânwealdes *illi sunt sui juris,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. On his ânwealde *ad ejus nutum,* Gen. 42, 6. [*O. Nrs.* einwald, *n. singularis potestas, monarchia.*] DER. wealdan.

ân-wealda, ân-walda, an; *m.* [ân *one, sole;* wealda, walda *a ruler*] *The one* or *sole ruler of a province* or *of the universe, a sovereign, governor, magistrate, a power;* qui solus dominatur, monarcha, dominus, gubernator, magistratus, potestas:—Se Ânwealda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta befangene and getogene *the governor has caught hold of, and restrained all his creatures,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 5. Ânwealda Ælmihtig *Almighty Ruler,* Rood Kmbl. 303; Kr. 153. Đonne hîg læ̂daþ eów to ânwealdum *cum inducent vos ad potestates,* Lk. Bos. 12, 11. [*O. Nrs.* einwaldi, *m. solus dominus.*]

an-wealg *whole.* v. an-walg.

an-wealglîce; *adv. Wholly, soundly;* integre, Past. 33, 5; Hat. MS. 42 a, 33.

an-wealgnes, -ness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, entireness;* integritas. v. on-walhnes.

an-weg *away;* inde, exinde. v. on-weg.

an-weorc, es; *n. Material, cause;* materia, causa:—Bûton anweorce *without cause,* Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16. v. and-weorc.

ân-wîg, es; *n? m?* [ân *one,* wîg *a contest*] *A single combat, a duel;* certamen singulare:—Đær gefeaht Mallius ânwîg wið ânne Galliscne mann *there Mallius fought a single combat with a man of Gaul,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 15: 3, 6; Bos. 57, 42. Hî gefuhton ânwîg *they fought a duel,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 32.

ân-wîg-gearo, -gearu; *g. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *adj.* [gearo *prepared*] *Prepared for single combat;* ad singulare certamen paratus:—Wæs þeáw hyra, đæt hie oft wæ̂ron ânwîggearwe *it was their custom, that they oft were for single combat prepared,* Beo. Th. 2499; B. 1247. v. gearo; *adj.*

ân-wîglîce; *adv. In single combat;* singularis certaminis modo:—Ân-wîglîce feohtende *fighting in single combat,* Cot. 186.

ân-wille, *def.* se ân-willa; *adj.* [ân *one,* willa *a will*] *Having one will, following one's own will, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn;* pertinax, obstinatus, contumax:—Ânwilla *obstinatus, pertinax,* Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 29. Sint to manianne đa ânwillan *admonendi pertinaces,* Past. 42. 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 23.

ân-willîce; *adv. Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously;* pertinaciter:—Ic tô ânwillîce winne wið đa wyrd *I too pertinaciously attack fortune,* Bt. 20; Fox 70, 20: Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 15.

ân-wilnes, -ness, e; *f. Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy;* pertinacia, protervia, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16, 25.

an-winnan; *p.* -wann *To fight against, to attack;* impugnare:—Him onwann [MS. L. anwann] *fought against them,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 7.

ân-wintre, æ̂-wintre; *adj.* [ân *one,* winter *a winter*] *Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year;* hornus = horînus = ὥρινος from ὥρα, hornotînus, anniculus:—Đæt lamb sceal beón ânwintre *erit agnus anniculus,* Ex. 12, 5.

ân-wîte, es; *n. A simple* or *single fine, a mulct* or *amercement;* simplex mulcta:—Ealle forgielden ânwîte *let them all pay a single fine,* L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17.

an-wlæ̂ta, -wlâta, an; *m. A livid bruise;* sugillatio, livor:—Wið wundspringum and anwlâtan *ad livores et sugillationes,* Med. ex quadr. 7; Lchdm. i. 356, 20. v. wlæ̂tan.

an-wlita, an; *m. The countenance, face;* vultus, facies, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 44. v. and-wlita.

an-wlite, es; *m.* [an = un *un-,* wlite *decus*] *Disgrace;* dedecus:—Sconde ođđe anwlite *dedecus,* Cot. 66, Lye.

an-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [an = un *un-,* wlitigian *to form*] *To unform, change the form of anything;* deformare:—Đa he þwaraþ and gewlitegaþ; hwîlum eft unwlitegaþ [MS. Cot. anwlitegaþ] *these it tempers and forms; sometimes again it unforms,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9.

an-wlô, an-wlôh; *adj.* [an = un *without,* wlôh *a fringe, ornament*] *Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured;* inornatus, deformis:—Đîn rîce restende biþ an-wlôh *thy kingdom shall remain neglected,* Cd. 203; Th. 252, 27; Dan. 585.

an-wôd *invaded,* Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17; *p. of* an-wadan.

an-wreón; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen [an = un *un-,* wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare, R. Ben. 3. v. un-wreón, on-wreón.

an-wrigenys, -nyss, e; *f.* [an = un, wrigen, nys] *A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, homily;* explicátio, expositio. v. wrigen; *pp. of* wrîhan *to cover.*

ân-wunian; *part.* -wuniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell* or *be alone;* esse solitarius, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

ân-wuniende; *part. Dwelling alone, being alone;* solitarius:—Geworden ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga ođđe ânwuniende on efese ođđe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

an-wunigende; *part. Dwelling in, inhabiting;* inhabitans, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 93; Met. 7, 47; *part. pres. of* an-wunigan = on-wunian, *q. v.*

anxsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Anxiety,* Somn. 87: 133. v. angsumnes.

a-nýdan; *p.* -nýdde; *pp.* -nýded, *pl.* -nýdede = -nýdde [a *from,* nýdan *to compel*]. I. *to repel, thrust* or *beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force;* repellere, extorquere:—Hî fram his mâgum æ̂r mid unrihte anýdde wæ̂ron *they had formerly been unjustly forced from his kinsmen,* Chr. 823; Th. 111, 34. II. *with* ût *to expel, to drive*

out; expellere, depellere, exigere :—Ic anŷde hîg ût on fremde folc *I will drive them out among a strange people,* Deut. 32, 21.

a-nyman; *impert.* a-nymaþ ge *To take away;* tollere :—Anymaþ ðæt pûnd æt hym *take away that pound from him,* Mt. Bos. 25, 28: Hick. Thes. i. 192, 16, col. 2. v. a-niman.

an-ŷwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, demonstrate;* ostendere, demonstrare, R. Ben. 7, 11. v. eáwan.

apa, an; *m. An* APE; simia :—Wið apan bîte *against bite of an ape,* Med. ex quadr. 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59.

a-pǽcan; *p.* -pǽhte; *pp.* -pǽht *To seduce, mislead;* seducere :—Gif hwâ ôðres mannes folgere fram him apǽce *si quis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo seducat,* L. M. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 270, 31.

a-pǽran *to pervert, turn from;* evertere, pervertere. v. for-pǽran.

a-parian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To apprehend, take;* deprehendere :—Seó wæs aparod on unriht-hǽmede *deprehensa est in adulterio,* Jn. Bos. 8, 3.

apelder-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree garden.* v. apulder, apulder-tûn.

ap-flôd, es; *m. The low tide;* ledo, æstus maris, Martyr. 20, Mar. v. nêp-flôd.

a-pinsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To ponder, weigh, estimate;* ponderare, pensare :—Ðâ ðâ he ðæra Judea misdǽda ealle apinsode *when he estimated all the misdeeds of the Jews;* cum Judeæ singula delicta pensarentur, Past. 53, 3. DER. pinsian.

apl, es; *m; nom. acc. pl.* aplas, *m; nom. acc. pl.* apla, *n. An apple, a ball :*—Ða reádan appla [MS. C. apla] *mala Punica,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28. v. appel.

a-plantian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plant, transplant;* plantare, transplantare :—God ðâ aplantode wynsumnisse orcerd *plantaverat autem Dominus Deus paradisum voluptatis,* Gen. 2, 8. Ge sǽdon ðissum treówe, Sŷ ðû awyrtwalod, and aplantod on sǽ *dicetis huic arbori, Eradicare, et transplantare in mare,* Lk. Bos. 17, 6.

Apollinus; *gen.* Apollines; *m. Apollo;* Apollo, ĭnis; *m.* [='Απόλλων, ωνος; *m.*] :—Wæs se Apollinus æðeles cynnes, Iôbes eafora *this Apollo was of noble race, the son of Jove,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 67; Met. 26, 34. Apollines dôhtor *Apollo's daughter,* 26, 64; Met. 26, 32: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 12, 19.

apostata, an; *m. An apostate;* apostata :—Hêr syndon apostatan *here are apostates,* Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 1.

apostol, es; *m: also like the Lat.* Apostolus; *g.* -i; *m. One sent, an apostle;* apostolus [=ἀπόστολος, ἀπό *from,* στέλλω *to send*] :—Se eádiga apostol Simon *the blessed apostle Simon,* Homl. Th. ii. 492, 7. He apostolas ġeceás, ðæt sind ǽrendracan *he chose apostles, that are messengers,* Ælfc. T. 26, 17. Ðâ gesâwon ða apostolas Drihten *then the apostles saw the Lord,* Homl. Th. ii. 494, 28. Ða apostoli becômon to ðære byrig *the apostles came to the city,* 494, 14: 482, 18, 25, 27. Æt ðæra apostola fôtum *at the apostles' feet,* 488, 4. Ðâ fleáh ðæt folc eal to ðâm apostolum *the folk then all fled to the apostles,* 492, 12. Se ealdorman ðâ ða apostolas mid him to ðam cyninge Xerxes gelǽdde *the general then led the apostles with him to the king Xerxes,* 486, 3. Ðæra twelf apostola naman *duodecim apostolorum nomina,* Mt. Bos. 10, 2: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 27; Sat. 571: Menol. Fox 242; Men. 122. DER. ealdor-apostol.

apostol-hâd, es; *m. The apostolic office;* apostolatus :—Se apostolhâd *the apostolic office,* Apstls. Kmbl. 28; Ap. 14. Gesette bisceop ðâm leódum and gehâlgode þurh apostolhâd *set a bishop over the people and hallowed him through the apostolic office,* Andr. Kmbl. 3300; An. 1653.

apostolîc; *def. m.* -a, *f. n.* -e; *adj. Apostolic;* apostolicus :—Ðâ ongunnon hî ðæt apostolîce lîf ðære frymþelîcan cyricean onhŷrigean *cœperunt apostolicam primitivæ ecclesiæ vitam imitari,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 31. Se papa ðe on ðam tîman ðæt apostolîce setl gesæt *the pope who at that time occupied the apostolic seat,* Homl. Th. ii. 120, 10.

appel, es; *m; nom. acc. pl.* applas, *m; nom. acc. pl.* appla; *n. An apple :*—Ða reádan appla *the red apples;* mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28. v. æppel.

appel-leáf, es; *n.* [lit. *apple-leaf*] *A violet;* viola, viola odorata, Harl. Gl. 978. v. æppel-leáf.

appel-screáda APPLE-SHREDS, *apple-parings.* v. æppel-screáda.

appel-þorn, es; *m. An* APPLE-THORN, *a crab-tree;* pirus malus, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 460; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 448, 20.

appel-treów *an apple-tree.* v. apple-treów.

appel-tûn *an apple-garden, orchard.* v. apple-tûn.

apple-treów, es; *n. An apple-tree;* pomus, malus, Ælfc. Gr. 5? v. æppel-treów.

apple-tûn, es; *m. An orchard;* pomarium, Cot. 146. v. æppel-tûn.

Aprêlis; *m. April;* Aprīlis mensis :—Aprêlis mônaþ *the month April,* Menol. Fox 112; Men. 56.

aprotane, an; *m. The herb southernwood, wormwood;* abrotonum =ἀβρότονον [artemisia, Lin.] :—Genim aprotanan *take wormwood,* L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 60, 1.

apulder, apuldor; es, *n? An apple-tree;* malus, Wrt. Voc. 32, 47: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Sûr-melsc [MS. -melst] apulder *malus matiana* [MS. *matranus*],—*pyrus malus,* Lin. *a sour-sweet apple-tree, a souring apple-tree,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 48. Swête [MS. swîte] apulder *a sweet apple-tree;* malomellus, 32, 49.

Apulder, es; *m.* [*in paludibus*] APPLEDORE, *a village in Kent, near Tenterden :*—Æt Apuldre *at Appledore,* Chr. 893; Th. 164, 10: 894; Th. 166, 41, col. 1. Æt Apoldre *at Appledore,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 328, 23. [*O. Dut.* polder, *m. palus marina pratum litorale; ager, qui est fluvio aut mari eductus, aggeribus obsepitur,* Kil.]

Apulder-comb, es; *m.* [*in paludibus vallis*] APPLEDORE COMBE, *Isle of Wight;* nomen loci in insula *Vecti,* Mann.

apulder-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, an apple-orchard;* malorum hortus, arborum pomiferarum hortus, Cot. 146.

apuldor-rind, apuldre-rind, e; *f. Apple-tree rind;* mali cortex :—Nim apuldorrinde *take apple-tree rind,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 7: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 12: Med. ex quadr. 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 14.

apuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree;* malus :—Ðeós apuldre *hæc malus,* Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 57. v. apulder.

apuldur *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

a-pullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pull;* vellere. v. pullian.

Aquilegia; *indecl.* [Aquileia='Ακυληΐα] *Aquileia in Gallia Transpadana, north of the Adriatic :*—Maximus abâd æt Aquilegia ðære byrig *Maximus encamped at the town Aquileia,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 21.

ÂR, ǽr, es; *n.* ORE, *brass, copper;* æs; *g.* æris; *n.* v. bræs :—Bræs oððe âr *æs,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Israhêla folc is geworden nû me to âre on mînum ofne *versa est mihi domus Israel in æs in medio fornacis,* Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 6. Grêne âr *green copper, brass;* orichalcum, Cot. 14. [*O. Sax.* êrin, *adj. æneus: Ger.* erz, *n. metallum, æs: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr, *n. æs: Goth.* aiz, *n. æs: Dan.* erts: *Swed.* ör *a copper coin: O. Nrs.* eir, *n. æs: Sansk.* ayas *ferrum.*] DER. âr-fæt, -geótere, -gescôd, -gesweorf, -geweorc, -glæd, -sâpe, -smiþ: ǽren: ôra.

ÂR, e; *f.* I. *honour, glory, rank, dignity, magnificence, respect, reverence;* honor, dignitas, gloria, magnificentia, honestas, reverentia :—Sŷ him âr and onwald *be to him honour and power,* Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Ne wolde he ǽnige âre wîtan *nor would he ascribe any honour,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. He sundor lîf wæs fôreberende eallum ðâm ârum *he was preferring a private life to all honours,* Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Nyton nâne âre on nânum men *they know no respect for any man,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 25. Be ðære cirican âre *according to the rank of the church,* L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 10. He on his âgenum fæder âre ne wolde gesceáwian *he would not look with reverence on his own father,* Cd. 76; Th. 95, 18; Gen. 1580. II. *kindness, favour, mercy, pity, benefit, use, help;* gratia, favor, misericordia, beneficium, auxilium :—He gemunde ðâ ða âre ðe he him ǽr forgeaf, wîc-stede wêligne *he remembered then the favour which he before had conferred upon him, the wealthy dwelling-place,* Beo. Th. 5205; B. 2606. Ne mihte earmsceapen âre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity,* Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131. Him wæs âra þearf *to him was need of favours,* Cd. 97; Th. 128, 12; Gen. 2125. To gôdre âre *to good use,* Herb. 2, 9; Lchdm. i. 82, 21: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 14. Eallum to âre ylda bearnum *for the benefit of all the sons of men,* Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34.) Leáf and gærs grôweþ eldum to âre *leaves and grass grow for the benefit of men,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. Ðǽr is âr gelang fira gehwylcum *there is help ready to every man,* Andr. Kmbl. 1958; An. 981. III. *property, possessions, an estate, land, ecclesiastical living, benefice;* bona, possessiones, fundus, beneficium :—He plihte to him sylfum and ealre his âre *he acts at peril of himself and all his property,* L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32. Hwîlum be âre, hwîlum be ǽhte *sometimes in estate, sometimes in goods,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11: L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 18. Se ðe sitte on his âre on lîfe *he who lives on his property during life,* L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9: L. Eth. vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1, 3. Ðæt hî him andlyfne and âre forgeáfen for heora gewinne *that they should give them food and possessions for their labour,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 19. [*Laym.* ære, are: *Orm.* are: *O. Sax.* êra: *O. Frs.* êre: *Dut.* eer: *Ger.* ehre, *f: M. H. Ger.* êre: *O. H. Ger.* êra: *Dan.* äre: *Swed.* ära: *O. Nrs.* æra.]

ÂR, es; *m. A messenger, legate, herald, apostle, angel, minister, servant, man, soldier;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus, minister, vir :—Ðes âr sægeþ *this messenger sayeth,* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 34; Gen. 682: Beo. Th. 5559; B. 2783. Stîðlîce clypode Wicinga âr *the herald of the Vicings firmly proclaimed,* Byrht. Th. 132, 34; By. 26. Æðelcyninges âr *the noble King's messenger* [*Christ's apostle*], Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681. Hie hêton lǽdan ût hâlige âras *they commanded him to lead out the holy messengers* [*angels*], Cd. 112; Th. 148, 14; Gen. 2456: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503. Fæder ælmeahtig his âras hider onsendeþ *the almighty Father will send his angels hither,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 23; Cri. 759. Ðâ afyrhted wearþ âr [Gûþlâces] *then* [*Guthlac's*] *servant was affrighted,* 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gû. 1301. Lǽt gebîdan beornas ðîne, âras *let thy warriors, thy men, await,* Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. [*O. Sax.* êru, *m: Goth.* áirus, *m: O. Nrs.* ârr, *m.* from the *Sansk.* root îr *to go.*] v. ǽrend.

ÂR, e; *f. An* OAR; remus :—Drugaþ his âr on borde *his oar becomes*

dry on board, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Sume hæfdon lx ârа *some had sixty oars*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 43, col. 1. Særófe ârum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Crä. 57. [*Havl.* âr: *Chauc.* oore: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* are: *O. Nrs.* âr, *f.*] DER. âr-blæd, -gebland, -wëla, -widde, -ýþ.

âr *before*:—Ærist oðde âr *primo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1. v. ær.

âra = geára? *adv. Formerly;* quondam:—Ðú me âra, God, ærest lærdest of geóguþhâde *Deus, docuisti me a juventute mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 16.

a-râd *rode*:—He ût arâd *he rode out*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22; *p. of* a-rîdan.

a-rǽcan; *p.* -rǽhte, -rǽcte; *pp.* -rǽht. I. *to reach, get at;* prehendere, attingere:—Ðæt man arǽcan mihte *that one could reach*, Chr. 1014; Ing. 193, 19. II. *to hold forth, reach out, hand;* porrigere:—Arǽce me ða bóc *porrige mihi librum*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 47. v. rǽcan.

a-rǽd, -rǽd, es; *m.* [a *intensive*, rǽd *counsel*] *Counsel, welfare, safety;* consilium, commodum, salus:—Smeágende ymbe heora sâwla arǽd [arǽd, MS. B; rǽd, MS. D] *considering about their souls' welfare*, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6.

a-rǽd; *def.* se a-rǽda; *adj. Counselling, consulting, wise, prudent;* sagax, prudens:—Hwǽr is nú se fôremǽra and se arǽda Rómwara heretoga *where is now the illustrious and prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6.

a-rǽd *uttered*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8, = a-rǽded, *pp. of* a-rǽdan.

a-rǽdan, -rédan; *p.* -rǽdde, -rédde, -réde; *pp.* -rǽded, -rǽd, -réd [rǽd *counsel*]. I. *to take counsel, care for, appoint, determine;* consilium capere, consulere alicui, decernere, definire:—Sende gewrit, on ðám he gesette and arǽdde *misit literas, in quibus decrevit*, Bd. 2, 18; S. 520, 33. Gif hit eallinga ðus arǽded sî *si omnimodis ita definitum est*, 4, 9; S. 577, 29. Ða dómas ða ðe fram fæderum arǽdde and gesette wǽron *quæque definierunt canones patrum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 18. Hwædere ðis betwyh heom arǽddon *his tamen conditionibus interpositis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. He symble þearfum arǽde *semper pauperibus consulebat*, 3, 9; S. 533, 25. II. *to conjecture, guess, prophesy, interpret, utter;* conjectare, divinare, prophetizare, interpretari, eloqui:—Ne mihton arǽdan men engles ærend-bêc *men might not interpret the angel's messages*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 30; Dan. 734. And him to cwǽdon, Arǽd *et dixerunt ei, Prophetiza*, Mk. Bos. 14, 65. Ða se wîsdóm ðis spell arǽd hæfde *when wisdom had uttered this speech*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8: Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5. v. rǽdan, *p.* rǽdde.

a-rédnis *a condition*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 11. v. a-rédnes.

a-rǽfnan, -rǽfnan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To endure, bear, suffer;* sustinere, tolerare, perferre:—Ðæt he ðæt sâr mihte geþyldelîce mid smylte môde aberan and arǽfnan *ut patienter dolorem ac placida mente sustineret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 27. Ðonne hî ðæt mægen ðære unmǽtan hâto arǽfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Ic þrôwade and arǽfnde *pertuli*, 2, 6; S. 508, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 1632; An. 817. Sâwl mîn symble arǽfnede *sustinuit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 129, 5: 68, 21: 64, 7. v. rǽfnan.

a-rǽfnan; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad. I. *to endure, bear, suffer, support;* sustinere, pati, supportare:—Ic arǽfnige *sustineo*, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Forðon ic edwît for ðé oft arǽfnade *quoniam propter te supportavi improperium*, 68, 8. II. *to ponder in mind* or *heart;* animo versare, pondere:—Maria sôþlîce heóld ealle ðás word, arǽfnende on hire heortan *but Mary kept all these words, pondering them in her heart*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 35. v. a-rǽfnan.

a-rǽfniende, -rǽfnigende; *part. Bearing in mind, considering, pondering*, Homl. Th. i. 42, 17, 30. v. a-rǽfnian.

a-rǽfnienclîc; *adj. Possible, tolerable;* possibilis, tolerabilis. DER. *part.* arǽfniende, lîc.

a-rǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To raise, lift up, elevate;* excitare, erigere, elevare:—Ða ge mihton rǽdan, and eów arǽman on ðám *which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them*, Ælfc. T. 31, 15. II. *v. intrans. To raise* or *lift up one's self, to arise;* se erigere, se elevare, surgere:—Dæges þriddan ord arǽmde *the beginning of the third day arose*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 10; Gen. 2876: 162; Th. 203, 29; Exod. 411. [*O. H. Ger.* râma *sustentaculum, columen.*] DER. up-a-rǽman, rǽman.

a-rǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, rǽran *to rear, raise*] *To rear up, raise up, lift up, exalt, set up, build up, erigere, establish;* erigere, excitare, resuscitare, extollere, ædificare, creare:—Ðone stân arǽrde to mearce *lapidem erexit in titulum*, Gen. 28, 18, 22. Arǽrende þearfan *lifting up the poor;* erigens pauperem, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Gyld of golde arǽrde *reared up an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 23; Dan. 175. Arǽrde Cristes rôde *reared up Christ's rood*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 27; Gû. 150. Ic arǽre ðis tempel binnân þrîm dagum *excitabo hoc templum in tribus diebus*, Jn. Bos. 2, 19, 20. Ic hine arǽre on ðam ýtemestan dæge *ego resuscitabo eum in novissimo die*, 6, 44, 54. Weá wæs arǽred *woe was raised up*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Se ðe fôre duguðe wile dôm arǽran *who desires before his nobles to exalt his dignity*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140: Beo. Th. 3411; B. 1703. Ða wæs ǽ Godes rîht arǽred *then was God's right law set up*, Andr. Kmbl. 3288; An. 1647. Weofod arǽrde *ædificavit altare*, Gen. 22, 9. Eardas rûme Meotud arǽrde for mon-cynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 14; Gn. Ex. 16.

a-rǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. A raising, an exaltation;* exaltatio:—Heora hrýre wearþ Athênum to arǽrnesse *their fall was the raising of the Athenians*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 42.

a-rêsan *to rush;* irruere, Anlct.

a-râfian *To unrove, unravel, unwind;* dissolvere:—Arâfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twîfaldan heortan *unwinds the clew of the double heart;* dissolvit corda duplicitatibus involuta, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 1.

a-râs *arose;* surrexit, Gen. 19, 1. v. a-rîsan.

âras *messengers*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 10; Cri. 493. v. âr.

a-râsade = rêsade *suspicabatur*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48, note.

a-râsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans.* [a, râsian *to raise, uncover*] *To lay open, discover, explore, detect, reprove, correct, seize;* detegere, invenire, explorare, corripere, reprehendere, intercipere:—God hæfþ arâsod ûre unrihtwîsnissa *Deus invenit nostras iniquitates*, Gen. 44, 16. Arâsian *explorare*, Gr. Dial. 2, 14. Ðær hý arâsade, reótaþ and beofiaþ, fôre freán forhte *there they detected, shall wail and tremble, afraid before the Lord*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 31; Cri. 1230. Hæleþ wurdon acle arâsad for ðý rǽse *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Se ðe wilnaþ hiera unþeáwas arâsian *qui eorum culpas corripere studet*, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 6: 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 20. Beón arâsod *reprehendi*, Fulg. 5. Arâsad wæs *interceptus est*, Cot. 109. Arâsod beón on hefygtîmum gyltum *gravioris culpa noxæ teneri*, R. Ben. 25: 34.

âr-blæd, es; *n. The oar-blade;* palmula remi, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 38.

arc, es; *m:* earc, erc, e; *f:* earce, an; *f. A vessel to swim on water, the* ARK, *a coffer, small chest* or *box;* arca, cista, cistella, cibotium = κιβώτιον: —Ða ætstôd se arc *tunc requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4. Wirc ðé nû ænne arc *fac tibi arcam*, 6, 14. Þreó hund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge, and fîftig fæðma on brǽde, and þrittig on heáhnisse *trecentorum cubitorum erit longitudo arcæ, quinquaginta cubitorum latitudo, et triginta cubitorum altitudo illius*, 6, 15. Se arc wæs gefêrud ofer ða wæteru *arca ferebatur super aquas*, 7, 18. [*Laym.* archen, arche, *dat: Dut.* ark, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* arche, *f: O. H. Ger.* archa: *Goth.* arka: *Dan.* ark: *O. Nrs.* örk, *f.*] v. earc.

arce- *chief* = ἀρχι = ἀρχός, a prefix; v. arce-bisceop:—Hêr Ælfrîc arce-bisceop fêrde to Rôme æfter his arce[-pallium] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his arch-pallium*, Chr. 997; Th. 247, 2, col. 2. = Wið ðan ðe he scolde gifan heom ðone arce [MS. erce] *on condition that he should give them the arch-pallium*, 996; Th. 244, 42, note. = Forðî ðæt he scolde heom ðone pallium gifan *on condition that he should give them the pallium*, 996; Th. 245, 11, note.

arce-bisceop, arce-bysceop, arce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, erce-biscop, es; *m. The chief bishop,* ARCHBISHOP; archiepiscopus [= ἀρχι-επίσκοπος from ἀρχι = ἀρχός *a leader, chief;* ἐπίσκοπος. v. bisceop]:—Honorius se arcebysceop gehâlgode Thoman his diâcon, to bisceope *archbishop Honorius consecrated Thomas his deacon, as bishop*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21: 4, 1; S. 563, 6, 8, 12, 29.

arce-bisceop-rîce, arce-biscop-rîce, es; *n. An* ARCHBISHOPRIC; archiepiscopatus:—To ðam arcebisceoprîce *to the archbishopric*, Chr. 994; Th. 242, 38. Ðæt arcebiscoprîce on Cantwara byrig *the archbishopric of Canterbury*, 1114; Th. 370, 15.

arce-diâcon, archi-diâcon, ærce-diâcon, es; *m. An* ARCHDEACON, *a bishop's vicegerent;* archidiâconus [= ἀρχι-διάκονος, from ἀρχός *a chief, leader*, and διάκονος *a deacon*]:—Becom Benedictus to freóndscipe ðæs hâlgan weres and ðæs gelǽredestan, Bonefacii archidiâcones *Benedictus pervenit ad amicitiam viri doctissimi ac sanctissimi, Bonifacii videlicet archidiaconi*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. Arcediâcon *archidiaconus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Wrt. Voc. 42, 27.

arce-stôl, es; *m.* [arce *chief*, stôl *a stool*] *An archiepiscopal see* or *seat;* sedes archiepiscopalis:—Æt his arcestôle on Cantwara byrig *at his archiepiscopal see in Canterbury*, Chr. 1115; Th. 371, 5: 1119; Th. 372, 32.

âr-cræftig; *adj.* [âr *respect*, cræftig *crafty*] *Skilful* or *quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite;* morigerus, obsequens:—Ârcræftig âr *a respectful messenger, a prophet*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 23; Dan. 551.

arctos; *acc.* arcton; *f.* [ἄρκτος, ου, *m. f. a bear;* ἄρκτος, *f. the constellation Ursa Major,* called also ἅμαξα, carles wǽn *the churl's wain:* the bright star in Boötes is denominated by ancient astronomers and poets Ἀρκτοῦρος, *the bear-ward*]. *The constellation Ursa Major;* arct-os, -us, i; *f.* = ἄρκτος, *f.*:—Arcton hâtte ân tungol on norþ dǽle, se hæfþ seofon steorran, and is for ðî ôðrum naman gehâten, *septemtrio*, ðone hâtaþ lǽwede menn carles wǽn. Se ne gǽþ nǽfre adûne under ðyssere eorþan, swâ swâ ôðre tunglan dôþ, ac he went abûtan, hwîlon adûne and hwîlon up, ofer dæg and ofer niht *one constellation is called arctos in the north part, which has seven stars, and for that is called by another name*, septemtrio, *which untaught men call the churl's wain. It never goes down under this earth, as the other constellations do, but one*

while it turns down and another while up, over day and over night, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 3–7; Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15.

ârde; *dat.* [=arce MS?] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium,* Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. ârod.

ardlîce; *adv.* [arod *quick,* lîce] *Quickly, immediately;* prompte, cito:—Êfstaþ nû ardlîce *persequimini cito,* Jos. 2, 5: Gen. 14, 14: 22, 11.

are, es; *m. A court-yard;* area, Alb. resp. 48.

âre, an; *f. Honour, honesty, favour, benefit, pity, mercy;* honor, honestas, gratia, beneficium, misericordia:—Âre [MS. aare] cyninges dôm æghwær lufade *honor regis judicium diligit,* Ps. Th. 98, 3. Mid âran *with honours,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 12; Exod. 245. Ârna ne gýmden *they had no regard of honour,* 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459. Us is dînra ârna þearf *to us is need of thy mercies,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255. Ârna gemyndig *mindful of benefits,* Cd. 98; Th. 130, 22; Gen. 2163; Beo. Th. 2379; B. 1187. We ðec ârena biddaþ *we pray thee for thy mercies,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15. v. âr *honour.*

a-reâfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from,* reâfian *to tear*] *To tear from, tear asunder, separate;* diripere:—Brim [MS. bring] is areâfod *the sea is separated,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 12; Exod. 290.

a-reaht, -reht *put forth, spoken, explained,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

a-recan *to recount*:—Hit nis nânum men alêfed, ðæt he mæge arecan ðæt ðæt God geworht hæfþ *it is not permitted to any man, that he may recount that which God has wrought,* Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 10. v. a-reccan.

a-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, ðû -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *impert.* -rece; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* **I.** *to put forth, stretch out, strain, raise up;* extendere, expandere, erigere:—Hondum slôgun, folmum areahtum and fŷstum eâc *they struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Areahtum eágum *attonitis oculis,* Prov. 16, Lye. He mæg of woruf-torde ðone þearfendan areccan *de stercore erigens pauperem,* Ps. Th. 112, 6: 144, 15. **II.** *to put forth, relate, recount, speak out, express, explain, interpret, translate;* proponere, exponere, enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, disserere, interpretari, reddere:—Ðara sume we areccan wyllaþ *some of which we will relate,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 7: Menol. Fox 138; Men. 69. Ðâ se Wîsdôm ðâ ðis spell areht [MS. Cot. areaht] hæfde *when Wisdom then had spoken this speech,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3: 39, 3; Fox 214, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 3; Met. 8, 2. Wordum gereccan [MS. Cot. areccan] *to express in words,* Bt. 20; Fox 70, 28. Arece us ðæt bigspell *edissere nobis parabolam,* Mt. Bos. 13, 36: 15, 15. Arece us ðæt gerŷne *explain to us the mystery,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 24; Cri. 74: 49 a; Th. 169, 16; Gû. 1095: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 5; Dan. 542. Ân ærendgewrit of Lædene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English,* Past. pref. Hat. MS. **III.** *to set in order, adorn, deck?* expedire, expolire, comere?—Areaht sîe *expoliatur,* Cot. 77, Lye: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 9; Reim. 10.

a-reccean; *p.* -reahte. -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans. To tell out, relate, recount, express, translate;* enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, reddere:—Hwâ is ðæt ðe eall ða yfel, ðe hî dônde wæron, mæge areccean *who is there that can relate all the evils which they did?* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Ân ærendgewrit of Lædene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English,* Past. pref. v. a-reccan.

a-reccende; *part. Explaining;* exponens, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 35. v. a-reccan.

a-receþ, -recþ *raises up;* erigit, Ps. Th. 144, 15: Ps. Spl. 145, 7. v. a-reccan.

a-rêd *counsel,* L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6, MS. B. v. a-rêd.

a-rêdad *discovered,* R. Ben. 61; *pp. of* a-rêdian.

a-reddan *to liberate.* v. a-hreddan.

a-rêde *cared for,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25, = a-rêdde = a-rædde; *p. of* a-rêdan, *q. v.*

a-rêdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make ready, provide, furnish, execute, find, to find the way to any place, reach;* parare, præparare, exsequi, invenire, pervenire aliquo:—Us is þearf ðæt we arêdian ðæt ûre hlâford wille *it behoves us that we provide that which our lord wants,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 25. Smeáge man hû man mæge rædd arêdian þeóde to þearfe *let it be considered how advantage may be provided for the behoof of the nation,* L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6. Arêdod *furnished,* Som. Woruld-gerihta mon arêdian mæge Gode to gecwêmnysse *secular rights may be executed to the pleasure of God,* L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 24. Hî arêdian ne mâgon, ðæt hî aslêpen *they cannot find out that they may slip,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 16; Met. 13, 8. Arêdad beón *inveniri,* R. Ben. 61. Ðæt ðû ne mæge ðîne wegas arêdian *ut non dirigas vias tuas,* Deut. 28, 29. Ðû ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arêdian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way,* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8: 40, 5; Fox 240, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 19; Met. 23, 10. Oferdruncen man ne mæg to his hûse arêdian *a drunken man is not able to find the way to his house,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Ic ne mæg ût arêdian *I cannot find the way out,* 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Ðû eart cumen innon ða ceastre, ðe ðû êr ne mihtest arêdian *thou art come into the city, which thou couldest not reach before,* 35, 3; Fox 158, 11.

-a-rêdnes, -rêdnis, -ness, e; *f. A degree, condition, covenant;* consultum, conditio:—Ðâ geþafedon hî ðære arêdnesse *ea conditione consenserunt,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 20. Ðæt wîf he onfêng ðære arêdnesse *uxorem ea conditione acceperat,* 1, 25; S. 486, 33.

a-rêdod *furnished,* Som. v. a-rêdian.

a-rêfnan *to endure*:—Ic arêfnde *sustinui,* Ps. Spl. C. 68, 25. v. a-ræfnan.

a-reht *spoken,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

ârena *of mercies,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15, = âma; *gen. pl. of* âre, *q. v.*

a-reódian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, reódian *to redden*] *To become red, to redden, blush;* erubescere:—His andwlita eal areódode *all his countenance became red,* Apol. Th. 21, 26.

a-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall down, perish;* decidere, corruere:—Ic areóse [MS. areófe] be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mînum on îdel *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis,* Ps. Spl. 7, 4. v. a-hreósan.

a-rêtan; ic -rête, he -rêteþ, -rêt; *p.* -rêtte; *pp.* -rêted, -rêt; *v. trans.* [a, rêtan *to comfort*] *To exhilarate, comfort, delight, restore, refresh, set right;* exhilarare, lætificare, reficere:—Ic monigra môd arête *I exhilarate the mind of many,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 12; Rä. 7, 6. Seó hwætnes ðæs lîchoman geblissaþ ðone mon and arêt *the vigour of the body rejoices and delights the man,* Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8. Ðæt ge brôðor mîne wel arêtten *that ye should well cherish my brethren,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 33; Cri. 1501. Æghwylcum wearþ môd arêted *every one's mind was delighted,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. Hî hæfdon ðæt môd arêt *they had restored* or *refreshed the mind,* Bt. titl. xxii; Fox xiv, 5. Ðû me hæfst arêtne on ðam tweóne *thou hast set me right in the doubt,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 12; 22, 1; Fox 76, 12, MS. Cot.

arewe, an; *f. An arrow;* sagitta:—Sume scotedon adûnweard mid arewan *some shot downward with arrows,* Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19.

Arewe, Arwe, an; *f.* [arewe *arrow*] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its *swiftness* or *straightness,* also *the Orwell;* fluvii nomen:—Se here gewende ðâ fram Lundene, mid hyra scypum, into Arewan [MS. Laud. Arwan] *the army* [*of the Danes*] *went then from London, with their ships, into the river Orwell* [*in Suffolk*], Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 14. *Gibson says of Orwell,*—Hunc suspicor antiquitus fuisse pronunciatum *Arwel,* tum quod Saxonicum *A* sequentibus sæculis transiit in *O,* tum etiam quod oppidum est ad ejus ripam situm, *Arwerton* dictum; accedit quod *Harewich* ad oram hujus fluminis, olim *Arwic,* non ut conjectat Camd. *Herewic,* dici posset, Gib. Chr. Explicatio 13, col. 1.

âre-weorþ *honourable, venerable;* honore dignus, honorabilis, venerabilis, Lye. v. âr-weorþ.

âr-fæst, ær-fæst; *adj.* [âr *honour,* fæst *fast*] *Honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, good, pious, dutiful, gracious, kind, merciful;* honestus, probus, bonus, pius, propitius, clemens, misericors:—Ârfæste rincas *honourable chieftains,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 29; Gen. 1894: 136; Th. 171, 9; Gen. 2825. Wæs he se mon æfæst and ârfæst *he was the religious and pious man;* vir pietatis et religionis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Wes ðû ðînum yldrum ârfæst simle *be thou always dutiful to thy parents,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 25; Fä. 11. Ongan ðâ rôdera wealdend ârfæst wið Abraham sprecan *then began the gracious Ruler of the skies to speak with Abraham,* 109; Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Drihten biþ ârfæst his folces lande *Dominus propitius erit terræ populi sui,* Deut. 32, 43: Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt Drihten him ârfæst and milde wære *that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31.

âr-fæstlîce; *adv. Honestly, piously;* honeste, pie. DER. ârfæst, lîce.

âr-fæstnes, âr-fæstnys, ær-fæstnys, -ness, e; *f. Honourableness, honesty, goodness, piety, clemency, mercifulness;* honestas, probitas, pietas, clementia, misericordia:—Ðæt he wæs mycelre ârfæstnesse and æfæstnesse wer *quod vir esset multæ pietatis ac religionis,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7. Seó godcunde ârfæstnys *pietas divina,* 2, 12; S. 512, 24: 3, 13; S. 539, 1. Mid ða upplican ârfæstnesse *apud supernam clementiam,* 5, 23; S. 649, 8: Jos. 6, 17. For ðînre ârfestnesse *of thy clemency,* Hy. 8, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 24.

âr-fæt, es; *n. A brazen vessel;* æramentum, labrum:—Fyrmþa ârfata *baptismata æramentorum,* Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Hâlgodê ðæt ârfæt *labrum sanctificavit,* Lev. 8, 11.

ar-faran *To go away, depart;* abire:—Ar-faraþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 25: Met. 20, 13 *suggests* an-faraþ, *taking* an *as an adv. away,* without referring to any authority.

âr-fest *merciful,* Ps. Spl. 102, 3. v. âr-fæst.

âr-ful, âr-full; *adj. Venerable, respectful, favourable, merciful, mild;* honorabilis, venerabilis, propitius, reverens:—Ic Æðelbald wæs beden from ðæm ârfullan bisceope Milrede *I Æthelbald have been solicited by the venerable bishop Milred,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 22. Se ðe ârfull biþ eallum unrihtwîsum ðînum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis,* Ps. Spl. M. 102, 3. Cristenra manna gehwilc beó ârful fæder

and mēder *Christianorum quivis reverenter habeat patrem et matrem*, Wulfst. parænæ. 7.

ārful-līce; *adv. Mildly, gently;* clementer:—Iosep hīg oncneów ārfullīce *Joseph clementer resalutavit eos*, Gen. 43, 27.

arg; *adj. Wicked, depraved, bad;* malus, pravus. ☞ An impure word only found in the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Durham Book:—Cneórisse yflo and arg *an evil and wicked generation;* generatio mala et adultera, *i. e.* prava, pigra, etc. Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 39. Arg *peccatrix*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed.* arg: *Grk.* ἀργός *idle: Icel.* argr *effeminatus, pavidus, ignavus, malus, detestabilis.*] v. earg.

ār-gebland, es; *m. The mingling of the oars, the sea disturbed by the oars, the oar-disturbed sea;* remorum commixtio, mare remis turbatum, Andr. Kmbl. 765; An. 383. v. ār.

ār-geótere, es; *m.* [ār *brass,* geótere *a pourer*] *A caster* or *pourer of brass, melter of brass, brass-founder;* ærarius:—Đā wæs sum ārgeótere, se mihte dōn anlīcnessa *there was a certain brass-founder, who could make images*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 26.

ār-gesweorf, es; *m. Brass filings;* limatura æris, L. M. 1, 34; Lchdm. ii. 80, 22. v. gesweorf, sweorfan.

ār-geweorc, es; *n. Brass-work;* æramentum, Cot. 79.

ār-gifa, an; *m. A benefit-giver;* beneficiorum dator, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 6; Crä. 11.

ār-glæd *bright with brass.* v. ær-glæd.

arhlīce *disgracefully, basely:*—Eádwine eorl wearþ ofslagen arhlīce fram his āgenum mannum *earl Eadwine was basely slain by his own men*, Chr. 1071; Erl. 210, 14; Th. 347, 12. v. earhlīce from earg, earh **II.** *evil, vile.*

ār-hwæt; *g. m. n.* -hwates; *f.* -hwætre; *adj.* [ār *honour,* hwæt *eager, brisk*] *Eager* or *desirous of honour, bold, valiant;* honoris cupidus, fortis:—Wealas ofercōmon eorlas ārhwate *the men eager for glory overcame the Welsh*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 22; Th. 208, 9, col. 2; Æðelst. 73.

ārian; to ārianne; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [ār *honour*]. **I.** *to give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration;* honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Is to ārianne *is to be honoured*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14. Onsægednys lōfes āreþ me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 24. He āraþ ða gōdan *he honoureth the good*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 19. Ic ārode ðē ofer ealle gesceafta *I honoured thee over all creatures*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1383. Se rīca Rōmāna wita and se āroda *the rich and honoured senator of the Romans*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45. **II.** *to regard, care for, spare, have mercy, pity, pardon, forgive;* consulere, propitium esse, misereri, parcere:—He þearfum ārede *he cared for the poor*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25. Ac ārodon heora līfe *but they spared their lives*, Jos. 9, 21: Beo. Th. 1201; B. 598. Būton him se cyning ārian wille *unless the king will pardon him*, L. In. 36; Wilk. 20, 39; Th. i. 124, 19. Āra ambehtum [MS. onbehtum] *pity thy servants*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 17; Cri. 370. DER. ge-ārian.

Arianisc, Arrianisc; *adj.* ARIAN, *belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:*—Se Arrianisca gedweolda arās *the Arian heresy arose*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27, 18, 33. On ðam Arianiscan gedwolan *in the Arian heresy*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 43.

a-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride;* equitare:—He ūt of ðam mann-werode arād *he rode out from the crowd*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. v. rīdan.

a-riddan, ðū -riddest [a-, riddan] *To rid, deliver;* liberare, repellere:—For hwȳ me ðū ædrīfe oððe ariddest *quare me reppulisti?* Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2. v. a-hreddan.

āriende, ārigende *sparing;* parcens. v. ārian.

a-riht; *adv.* ARIGHT, *right, well, correctly;* probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeáþ *if one considereth it right*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. v. riht.

a-rīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To number, count, enumerate;* numerare, enumerare, dinumerare, recensere:—He arīman mæg regnas scūran dropena gehwelcne *he can count every drop of the rain-shower*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 21; Sat. 11: Ps. Th. 89, 13: 146, 5. Hī arīmdon ealle bān mīne *dinumeraverunt omnia ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 16: Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 b, 4.

ār-ing, ārung, e; *f. Honour, respect;* honoratio:—Būton āringe *without honour*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 41.

a-rinnan; *p.* -ran, *pl.* -runnon; *pp.* -runnen *To run out, pass by, to disappear;* effluere, præterire:—Ðæt sȳ [MS. sie] cwide arunnen *that the word be run out*, Salm. Kmbl. 960; Sal. 479. v. rinnan, yrnan, a-yrnan.

a-rīsan; *part.* arīsende; *p.* arās, *pl.* arison; *pp.* arisen; *v. n. To* ARISE, *rise, rise up, rise again, to come forth, originate;* surgere, exsurgere, resurgere, provenire, oriri:—Ic arīse *surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 49. Micel arīseþ dryht-folc to dōme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 22; Cri. 1041. Ðȳ þryddan dæge arīsan *tertia die resurgere*, Mt. Bos. 16, 21: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 2; Cri. 1031. Ydel is eów ær leóhte arīsan *vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Spl. 126, 3. He arās sōna *surrexit*, Gen. 19, 1. Ða arison ða þrī weras *surrexerunt tres viri*, Gen. 18, 16. Weorod eall arās *the band all arose*, Beo. Th. 6053; B. 3030. Storm upp arās *the storm rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Sindon costinga monge arisene *many temptations are arisen*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 20; Gū. 10. Arisen wæs sunne *exortus est sol*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 6.

a-rīseþ *it behoveth;* oportet:—Ðætte arīseþ sunu monnes *for it bihoueth mannis sone*, Wyc. Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 9, 22; quia oportet filium hominis, Vulg. v. gerīsan.

Arīus [="Αρειος], Arrius; *g.* ii; *acc.* um; *m. A presbyter of Alexandria, founder of the Arians, born in Cyrenaica, Africa, and died in* A. D. 336:—Đā cwæþ Arrius ðæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte nā beón his Fæder gelīc, ne swā mihtig swā he; and cwæþ, ðæt se Fæder wǣre ǣr se Sunu, and nam bȳsne be mannum, hū ælc sunu biþ gingra ðonne se fæder on ðisum līfe.... He wolde dōn Crist læssan ðonne he is, and his Godcundnysse wurþmynt wanian *then Arius said that Christ, the Son of God, could not be equal to his Father, nor so mighty as he; and said, that the Father was before the Son, and took example from men, how every son is younger than his father in this life.... He would make Christ less than he is, and diminish the dignity of his Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3–8, 22, 23. Hȳ amānsumodon ðǣr [on ðære ceastre Nicea A. D. 325] ðone mæsse-preóst Arrium, forðan ðe he nolde gelȳfan ðæt ðæs līfigendan Godes Sunu wǣre ealswā mihtig swā se mǣra Fæder is *they there* [*in the city of Nice* A. D. 325] *excommunicated the mass-priest Arius, because he would not believe that the Son of the living God was as mighty as the great Father is*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2–4.

ariwe *an arrow;* sagitta. v. arewe.

ār-leás; *def.* se ār-leása; *adj.* [ār, leás]. **I.** *void of honour, honourless, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, impious;* inhonestus, impius, infamis:—Him ārleáse cyn andswarode *the honourless race answered him*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 15; Gen. 2475: 91; Th. 116, 10; Gen. 1934. Hleór geþolade ārleásra spātl *my face endured the spittle of the impious*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436: Elen. Kmbl. 1668; El. 836. Ða ārleásan *the impious men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1117; An. 559. Wið ðam ārleásestan eretice *against the most wicked heretic*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 43. Forweorþaþ se ārleása *the wicked perisheth*, Ps. Spl. 9, 5: Ps. Lamb. 1, 4, 5. Ðū scealt hweorfan ārleás of earde dīnum *thou shalt depart infamous from thy dwelling*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 24; Gen. 1019: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430. **II.** *pitiless, merciless, cruel;* crudelis:—Maximianus, ārleás cyning, cwealde cristne men *Maximian, the cruel king, slew Christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4.

ārleáslīce; *adv.* [ārleás, līce] *Wickedly, impiously;* impie:—Ic ne dyde ārleáslīce *nec impie gessi*, Ps. Th. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 17, 23: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 7; Gū. 537.

ārleás-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ārleás *honourless, wicked,* -nes, -ness] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety;* iniquitas:—Æfter mænigo ārleásnyssa heora *secundum multitudinem impietatum eorum*, Ps. Spl. 5, 12: 64, 3. Seó wīldeórlīce ārleásnes Bretta cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7: 3, 19; S. 548, 18.

ār-leást, ǣr-lēst, e; *f.* [ār *honor, honestas, gratia,* -leást] *Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed;* inhonestas, impietas, crudelitas, flagitium:—Ārleásta fela *many disgraceful deeds*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 12; Met. 9, 6.

ār-līc; *adj.* [ār *honour,* līc *like*]. **I.** *honest, honourable, noble, becoming, proper;* honestus, decorus, honorabilis, nobilis:—Ārlīc bisceopsetl *an honourable bishop-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 1: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 11. Is nū ārlīc ðæt we ǣfestra dǣde dēmen *it is now becoming that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 29; Gū. 497. **II.** applied to food of a high quality,—*Delicious;* delicatus, suavis:—Ða beón beraþ ārlīcne anleofan,—hafaþ hunig on mūþe, wynsume wist *the bees produce delicious food,—have honey in the mouth, a pleasant food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20: Ps. Th. 95, 8. DER. un-ārlīc.

ārlīce; *adv. Honourably, honestly, properly, mercifully;* honorifice, honeste, decenter, misericordi vel propitio animo:—He hine ārlīce bebyride *honorifice eum sepelivit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 23; Gen. 2685. Waldend usser gemunde Abraham ārlīce *our Lord remembered Abraham mercifully*, 121; Th. 156, 9; Gen. 2586.

ār-līce; *adv.* [=ǣr *early*] *Early;* diluculo, mane, Mk. Lind. War. 16, 2: Lk. Lind. War. 24, 1: Jn. Rush. War. 8, 2. v. ǣr-līce.

arm; *adj. Miserable;* miser:—Arm leód *miserable people*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 15. v. earm.

armēlu *Field* or *wild rue, which is called* Mōly [=μῶλυ] *in Cappadocia and Galatia, and by some* Harmāla; *hence the botanical name* =pēgānum harmāla, Lin. vol. ii. p. 327, =πήγανον ἄγριον *wild rue:*—Armēlu wyl on buteran to sealfe *boil wild rue in butter to a salve*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 4.

ār-morgen *early dawn*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 28: 20, 1. v. ǣr-morgen.

arn *ran*, Mk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. of* yrnan.

ārna *of honours, of mercies*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255; *gen. pl. of* āre, *q. v.*

arod, es; *n? A species of herb, probably* arum=ἄρον; herbæ genus,

arum:—Nim lybcornes leáf, oððe arod *take a leaf of saffron, or arod,* L. M. 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 10. Gehwæde arodes wōses *a little of the ooze of arum,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 23.

arod; *adj. Quick, swift, ready, prepared;* celer, velox, promptus, paratus:—Đâ wearþ sum to ðam arod, ðæt he in ðæt bûrgeteld nêþde *then one became ready for this, that he ventured into the bower-tent,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. [*O. Nrs.* ördugr, ördigr *arduus, difficilis, acer, vehemens.*] v. earu.

ârod *honoured,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45; *pp. of* ârian, *q. v.*

ârod, es; *m?* [ârian *to honour*] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium given by the pope to a bishop* or *archbishop;* honoris vel muneris signum:—Hêr Ælfrîc arcebisceop fêrde to Rôme æfter his ârde [? arce, MS. *q. v.*] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his pallium,* Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. arce-.

arodlîce, arudlîce, ardlîce; *adv. Quickly, immediately;* cito, sine mora:—Hî hebbaþ swîðe arodlîce ða earce up *arcam sine mora elevant,* Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 b, 9.

arodscipe, es; *m. Quickness, swiftness, readiness, dexterity;* velocitas, dexteritas, promptitudo:—Oft mon biþ swîðe rempende and rêsþ swîðe dollîce on ælc weore and hrædlîce, and ðeáh wênaþ men ðæt hit sîe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur,* Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 5. DER. un-arodscipe.

aron *estis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11, = earon.

ârra *of favours, mercies, grace,* Cd. 131; Th. 166, 20; Gen. 2750; *gen. pl. of* âr.

Arrian, es; *m. Arius;* Arrianus:—Arrianes gedwola *the heresy of Arius,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 80; Met. 1, 40. v. Arîus.

Arrianisc *Arian,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18, 27, 33. v. Arianisc.

Arrius, ii; *m. Arius,* L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 3. v. Arîus.

âr-sâpe, an; *f.* [âr *ore, brass;* sâpe = sâp, *p. of* sîpan *stillare*] *Verdigris;* ærugo:—Nim ârsâpan *take verdigris,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 31.

âr-sceamu, e; *f. Verecundia:*—Ârscame, *acc.* Ps. Th. 68, 19.

Âr-scyldingas, a; *pl. m. The honoured Skyldings, Danes,* Beo. Th. 933; B. 464: 3425; B. 1710.

ars-gang, es; *m.* [ears *anus,* gang *a passage*] *Ani foramen, anus.* v. ears-gang.

âr-smiþ, es; *m.* [âr *brass,* smiþ *a smith*] *A copper-smith, a brazier, a worker in brass;* faber ærarius, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1.

âr-stæf, *gen.* -stæfes; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. Favour, kindness, benefit, help;* gratia, beneficium, auxilii latio:—Fæder alwalda mid ârstafum eówic gehealde sîða gesunde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with kindness safe on your ways,* Beo. Th. 639; B. 317. For ârstafum ðû usic sôhtest *thou hast sought us for help,* 920; B. 458: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 5; Rä. 27, 24. v. âr, stæf.

art *art:*—Art *vel* arþ *es,* Jn. Lind. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

arþ *art,* Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 70: Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

âr-þegn, âr-þeng, es; *m.* [âr *honour,* þegen *a servant*] *A servant* or *minister by his place* or *employment;* servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena ârþegn *the servant of guests,* Bd. 4, 31; Whel. 361, 14.

arudlîce *quickly.* v. arodlîce, ardlîce.

ârung, e; *f.* I. *an honouring, a reverence;* honoratio. II. *a regarding, sparing, pardoning;* remissio. v. âr *honour,* ârian.

Arwan:—Into Arwan *into the river Orwell,* Chr. 1016; Laud. MS; Erl. 157, 1. v. Arewe.

arwe *an arrow.* v. arewe.

âr-wêla, an; *m.* [âr *an oar,* wêla] *The wealth of oars, the sea;* divitiæ remorum, mare, Andr. Kmbl. 1705; An. 855.

âr-weorþ; *adj.* [âr *honour,* weorþ *worth, worthy*] *Honour-worth, honourable, venerable;* honorabilis, venerabilis, venerandus. v. âr-wurþ, âr-wyrþ.

âr-weorþe; *adv. Honourably;* honorifice, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1, MS. B. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* -ode; *pp.* -od [âr *honour,* weorþian *to hold worthy*] *To hold worthy of honour, to give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship;* honorare, honorificare, honorem referre, venerari:—He ongan ârweorþian ða þrôwunge hâligra martyra *incepit honorem referre cædi sanctorum,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Đæt mynster seó cwên swýðe lufode and ârwyrþode *regina monasterium multum diligebat et venerabatur,* 3, 11; S. 535, 15: Jn. Bos. 5, 23: Deut. 5, 16.

âr-weorþig; *adj. Venerable, reverend;* reverendus. v. ârwurþig.

âr-weorþlîc; *adj. Venerable;* venerabilis. v. âr-wurþlîc.

âr-weorþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly;* honorifice, reverenter, solemniter, clementer, R. Ben. 58, Lye: Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17: Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -wurþlîce, -wyrþlîce.

âr-weorþnes, âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f.* [âr *honour,* weorþnes *worthiness*] *Honour-worthiness, honour, dignity;* honor, dignitas, reverentia:—Æfter ârwyrþnesse swâ micles biscopes *juxta venerationem tanto pontifice dignam,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Gif ðû nû gemunan wilt eallra ðara ârwyrþnessa *if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours,* Bt. 8; Fox 24, 20. Mid ârweorþnesse *with honour, honourably,* R. Ben. 6, 61.

âr-weorþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence;* honor, reverentia:—On ârweorþunge *in honore,* Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. âr-wurþung.

âr-widðe, an; *f?* [âr *an oar,* widðe *withe*] *An oar-withe, a willow band to tie oars with;* struppus:—Ârwidðe *vel* strop *struppus,* Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 117; Wrt. Voc. 56, 37.

arwunga, arwunge; *adv. Gratuitously;* gratis:—Arwunga ge onfêngun, arwunge ge sellaþ *gratis accepistis, gratis date,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 8. v. earwunga.

âr-wurþ, -wyrþ; *def.* se ârwurþa; seó, ðæt ârwurþe; *adj.* [âr *honour,* weorþ *worth*] *Honour-worth, honourable, venerable, reverend;* honorabilis, honorandus, venerabilis, venerandus:—Se ârwurþa wer *vir venerabilis,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 22: 5, 1; S. 613, 11. Se gôda biþ simle ârwyrþe *the good is always honourable,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23. Ârwurþe wudewe [MS. wurdewe] *or* nunne *nonna,* Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 21; Wrt. Voc. 42, 30. Se ârwurþesta Godes andettere *reverentissimus Dei confessor,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 20. Ða ârwurþan bân *honoranda ossa,* 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Đæt ârwurþe bæþ *lavacrum venerabile,* 3, 11; S. 535, 34.

âr-wurþian, -wurþigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship;* honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Onsægednys lôfes ârwurþaþ me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me,* Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Đæt ealle ârwurþion [ârwurþigeon, Jun.] ðone Sunu, swâ swâ hîg ârwurþiaþ [ârwurþigeaþ, Jun.] ðone Fæder; se ðe ne ârwurþaþ ðone Sunu, ne ârwurþaþ he ðone Fæder *ut omnes honorificent Filium, sicut honorificant Patrem; qui non honorificat Filium, non honorificat Patrem,* Jn. Bos. 5, 23: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 6. To ârwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne = wurþianne, in weorþian I] dînne, ðone sôðan and ðone âncænnedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only begotten, Son,* Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. Geleáfa sôþlîce se geleáffulla ðes is; ðæt ânne God on þrŷnnesse and þrŷnnesse on Ânnesse we ârwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 15. Ârwurþa dînne fæder and dîne môdur *honora patrem tuum et matrem,* Deut. 5, 16. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wurþig *reverend.* v. âr-weorþig, âr-weorþ.

âr-wurþigean *to honour, reverence;* honorificare, Jn. Jun. 5, 23. v. âr-wurþian.

âr-wurþlîc; *adj. Venerable;* venerabilis:—Ârwurþlîc on to seónne *venerabilis aspectu,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. v. âr-weorþ, -wurþ.

âr-wurþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, kindly, solemnly, mildly;* honorifice, solemniter, reverenter, clementer:—Hî swîðe ârwurþlîce onfangene wæron *they were very honourably received,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1: 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Fram cyricean ingonge ârwurþlîce ahabban *ab ingressu ecclesiæ reverenter abstinere,* Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17. Ða grêtte hîg ârwurþlîce *quos ille clementer allocutus est,* Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -weorþlîce.

âr-wurþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence;* honor, reverentia:—Bryngaþ Drihtne ârwurþunge *afferte Domino honorem,* Ps. Spl. T. 28, 2: Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. âr-weorþung.

âr-wyrþ; *adj. Honourable, venerable;* honorabilis, venerandus, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 2256; El. 1129. v. âr-weorþ.

âr-wyrþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour, reverence,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wyrþlîce; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly,* R. Ben. 58. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f. Dignity,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. v. âr-weorþnes.

a-rŷpan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed, d, t *To tear off, to rip;* evellere, abscindere:—He me of hŷd arŷpeþ *he tears off my hide from me,* Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 15; Rä. 76, 7. v. be-rŷpan.

âr-ŷþ, e; *f. An oar-wave;* unda remis pulsata:—Hærn eft onwand, ârŷða geblond *the tide turned back, the commotion of the oar-waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532.

a-sæcgan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To speak out, relate, tell, say, express, explain, announce, proclaim;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare:—Ne mæge we næfre asæcgan, hû ðû ædele eart, êce Drihten *we may never express, how excellent thou art, everlasting Lord,* Hy. 3, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13. v. a-secgan.

a-sæd *said out, related, told,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32; *pp. of* a-secgan, *q. v.*

a-sædon *said out, related, told,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33; *p. of* a-secgan.

a-sælan; *p.* -sælde; *pp.* -sæled [a, sælan *to bind*] *To bind fast, bind;* astringere, ligare:—Synnum asæled *bound fast by sins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2485; El. 1244: Cd. 100; Th. 132, 18; Gen. 2195: 166; Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470.

a-sændan; *p.* -sænde; *pp.* -sænd *To send forth, to send,* Apol. Th. 6, 16: 13, 5. v. a-sendan.

a-sâh *set, sank,* Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 26, col. 2; *p. of* a-sîgan.

asal, asald *an ass,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 6: 21, 2. v. esol.

a-sânian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To languish, grow weak, diminish;* langues-

cere, laxari:—Nǽfre ic lufan sibbe forlǽte asânian *never will I permit the love of my kin to languish*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 23; Gū. 1148.

asaru *Asarabacca, folefoot, hazelwort;* asârum Europæum = ἄσαρον, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-sâwan; *p.* -seów, -siów, *pl.* -seówon; *pp.* -sâwen *To sow;* seminare, obserere, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 499; Met. 20, 250. v. sâwan.

asca *dust;* pulvis, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 11. v. asce.

asca, ascas, ascum:—Asca *of ash spears*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. v. æsc.

a-scacan *to shake off, to shake, brandish;* excutere, Ps. Th. 67, 10. v. asceacan.

a-scâdan *to separate*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. v. asceádan.

a-scæcan *to shake*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144: Ps. Spl. 7, 13. v. a-sceacan.

a-scære; *adj.* [a, scær; *p. of* sceran *to cut, shear*] *Without tonsure, untrimmed;* intonsus, incultus, Peccatorum Medicina 8. v. æ-scære.

a-scafan; *p.* -scôf, *pl.* -scôfon; *pp.* -scafen, -scæfen *To shave;* abradere, obradere:—Ascæfen *obrasus*, Cot. 148. v. scafan.

a-scamian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be ashamed, to make ashamed* or *abashed;* erubescere, pudore confundere:—Nâ ascamien on me *non erubescant in me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Hî ascamode swîciaþ on swîman *they wander abashed in giddiness*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 31; Cri. 1299. v. scamian.

Ascan mynster *Axminster*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 13, col. 1. v. Acsan mynster, Axan mynster.

ASCE, æsce [*g.* æscean], acse, ahse, axe, axse, æxe, an; *f.* ASH, *ashes;* cinis:—On ðære ascan *in the ashes*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 27; Ph. 231: 60 a; Th. 217, 24; Ph. 285. Gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *it becomes formed again from* [*its*] *ashes*, 61 a; Th. 224, 9; Ph. 373. Ascan and ỳslan *ashes and embers*, 64 a; Th. 236, 18; Ph. 576: 65 a; Th. 240, 33; Ph. 648. [*O.H.Ger.* asca, *f. cinis: Goth.* azgo, *f: O.Nrs.* aska, *f.*]

a-sceacan, -scacan, -scæcan; he -sceaceþ, -sceacþ, -scæceþ, -scaceþ; *p.* -sceóc, -scôc, *pl.* -sceócon, -scôcon; *pp.* -sceacen, -scacen. I. *to shake off, remove;* excutere:—Asceacaþ ðæt dust of eówrum fôtum *excutite pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11. II. *to be removed, forsake, desert, flee;* excuti, fugere, aufugere, deserere:—Asceacen [Lamb. ofascacen] ic eom *excussus sum*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Ðæt Iacob wæs asceacen *quod fugeret Jacob*, Gen. 31, 22. He asceacen wæs fram Æðelrêde *he had deserted from Æthelred*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, 15. III. *to shake, brandish, to be shaken;* vibrare, quatere, concuti, labefieri, infirmari:—His swurd he acweceþ oðde asceaceþ *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 13. He ascæceþ feðre *it shakes its plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144: Ps. Spl. 7, 13. Offa æscholt asceóc *Offa shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 138, 35; By. 230. Wilsumne regn wolcen brincgeþ, and ðonne ascaceþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, hereditati tuæ, etenim infirmata est*, Ps. Th. 67. 10.

a-sceádan, -scâdan; *p.* -scêd, *pl.* -scêdon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scâden; *v. a.* [a *from*, sceádan *to divide*] *To separate, disjoin, exclude, distinguish;* separare, segregare:—Ic mec ascêd ðara scylda *I separated myself from the guilt*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470: 2623; El. 1313. And he hine from nỳtenum ascêd *and he distinguished him from beasts*, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 8. Hî of ciricean gemânan ascâdene sîen *they from the church communion shall be excluded*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. Ðæt eálond is feor asceáden fram Hibernia *insula ab Hibernia procul secreta est*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 40.

a-sceáf *expelled*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115; *p. of* a-scûfan.

a-sceallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from*, scealu *a scale*] *To pull off the scales* or *bark, to scale, bark;* decorticare, Cot. 79.

a-sceamian *to be ashamed.* v. a-scamian.

a-scearpan *to sharpen*, Ps. Surt. 63, 4. v. a-scirpan.

a-scêd *separated*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470; *p. of* a-sceádan.

a-sceofen *expelled*, = a-scofen, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17; *pp. of* a-scûfan.

a-sceónung, e; *f. Detestation, abomination;* abominatio, Mk. Bos. 13, 14. v. a-scûnung.

a-sceóp *gave*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381. v. a-sceppan.

a-sceortian, -scortian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail;* breviare, effluere:—Ðæt wæter asceortode *the water failed*, Gen. 21, 15. Ten þûsend geára ascortaþ *ten thousand years will elapse*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12.

a-sceótan; he -scŷt, -scỹtt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten [a, sceótan *to shoot*] *To shoot forth, shoot, shoot out, fall;* jaculari, cum impetu erumpere:—Hie ne mehton from him nǽnne flân 'asceótan *they could not shoot an arrow from them*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 8. Ne ascỹtt Sennacherib flân into ðære byrig Hierusalem *Sennacherib shall not shoot arrows into the city of Jerusalem*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 31. Ða eágan of his heáfde ascuton, and on eorþan feóllan *the eyes shot out of his head, and fell on the earth*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38.

a-sceppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scôp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scôpon; *pp.* -sceapen, -scapen *To create, appoint, give;* creare, designare:—Him God naman niwan asceóp *God gave him a new name*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381.

a-scerian *to cut from, separate.* v. a-scirian.

a-scerpan *to sharpen.* v. a-scirpan.

ASCIAN, acsian, ahsiân, axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to* ASK, *to ask for, to demand, inquire, to call, summon before one;* interrogare, postulare, exigere:—Ðe ðû me æfter ascast *which thou askest about*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 26, 29. Ne ascige ic nû ôwiht bi ðam bitran deaþe mînum *I demand now nothing for my bitter death*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 16; Cri. 1475. He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863. II. *to obtain, experience;* nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe*, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. [*Orm.* asskenn: *Laym.* axien: *O.Sax.* ēscôn: *O.Frs.* askia, aschia: *Dut.* eischen: *Ger.* heischen: *M.H.Ger.* eischen: *O.H.Ger.* eiscôn: *Dan.* äske: *Swed.* äska: *O.Nrs.* æskja *optare: Sansk.* ish *to wish, desire.*]

a-scilian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a *from*, scel *a shell*] *To take off the shell, to shell;* enucleare, Cot. 171.

a-scînan; *p.* -scân, *pl.* -scinon; *pp.* -scinen *To shine forth, to be clear, evident;* clarescere, elucere:—Hwylc wǽre his lîf cûþlîcor ascîneþ *vita qualis fuerit certius clarescat*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 14. Ðâ ðǽr ascân beáma beorhtast *then there shone the brightest of beams*, Exon, 52 a; Th. 180, 20; Gū. 1282.

a-scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, ud; *v. a.* [a, scirian *to share*] *To cut from, separate, divide, part, sever;* separare, sejungere, excommunicare, destinare:—He ascirede Adames bearn *he separated Adam's sons*, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beón fram mannum *moveri ab hominibus*, Somn. 280. Ascyred and asceáden scylda gehwylcre *sundered and set apart from every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 16; Cri. 1608. Ðæt he scyle from his Scippende ascyred weorþan to deaþe niðer *that he shall be separated from his Creator by death beneath*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 2; Cri. 1618.

a-scirigendlîc *disjoining, disjunctive.* v. a-scyrigendlîc.

a-scirpan, a-scyrpan, a-scerpan, a-scearpan; *p.* te, tun; *pp.* ed *To sharpen;* exacuere:—Swîðor ablendaþ ðæs môdes eágan ðonne hî hî ascirpan *they rather blind the eyes of the mind than sharpen them*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. v. scerpan.

ascirred = ascired *separated from, saved*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6; *pp. of* a-scirian.

a-scofen *banished*, R. Ben. 63. v. a-scûfan.

a-scôp *gave*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 16. v. a-sceppan.

a-scortian *to shorten*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12. v. a-sceortian.

a-scræp *he scraped;* radebat, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33; *p. of* a-screopan.

a-screádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prune, lop;* præsecare, Anlct. Gl. DER. screádian.

a-screncan; *p.* -screncte; *pp.* -screncт [a, screncan *to supplant*] *To supplant:*—Ne eft sió þræsþing ðæs lîchoman ðæt môd ne ascrence mid upahæfenesse *ne aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 3.

a-screopan; *p.* -scræp, *pl.* -scrǽpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape off, scrape;* radere:—Ascræp ðone wyrms of his lîce *testa saniem radebat*, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33. v. screopan.

a-screpan, -scrypan; *pp.* en *To bear, cast* or *vomit out;* egerere, Cot. 71. v. a-screopan.

a-scrincan; *p.* -scranc, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink;* arescere. v. scrincan.

a-scrypan *to cast out.* v. a-screpan.

asc-þrotu *fennel-giant.* v. æsc-þrote, an; *f.*

a-scûfan, -sceófan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen, -sceofen [a *from*, scûfan *to shove*] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away;* expellere, pellere, abigere, extrudere, emittere:—Forþ ascûfan *to drive forward*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6. Me cearsorge of môde asceáf þeóden usser *our Lord has driven anxious sorrow from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115. He wæs asceofen and adrifen of his biscop-setle *pulsus est a sede sui episcopatus*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17.

ascung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an interrogation, inquiry, inquisition;* interrogatio, inquisitio:—Ðæs sǽdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 81; Met. 22, 41: Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. acsung.

a-scûnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *away*, scûnian *to shun*]. I. *to avoid, shun, fly from;* evitare, reprobare:—He môt þyllîc ascûnian *he must shun the like*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. II. *to hate, detest;* odisse, detestari:—Esau ascûnode Iacob *oderat Esau Jacob*, Gen. 27, 41. Ðâ ascûnodon hîg hine *oderant eum*, Gen. 37, 4. III. *to accuse, reprove, convict;* arguere:—Hwylc eówer ascûnaþ me for synne *quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* Jn. Bos. 8, 46.

a-scûniendlîc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis:—Beforan Gode ys ascûniendlîc *abominatio est ante Deum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 15.

a-scûnung, a-sceónung, e; *f. An execration, abomination, a detesta-*

tion; execratio, abominatio:—Ge geseóþ ðære toworpennysse asceónunge [ascûnunge, Jun.] *videritis abominationem desolationis,* Mk. Bos. 13, 14: Ps. Spl. 58, 14.

a-scuton *shot out,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38; *p. pl. of* a-sceótan.

a-scyled *taken out of the shell, shelled;* enucleatus, Cot. 75; *pp. of* a-scilian.

a-scyndan [a *from,* scyndan *to hasten*] *To separate, remove, take away;* tollere, elongare:—Ðû ascyndest fram me freónd *elongasti a me amicum,* Ps. Spl. M. 87, 19.

a-scyrian *to separate,* Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313. v. a-scirian.

a-scyrigendlîc; *adj.* [ascirigende *disjoining,* from ascirian] *Disjoining, disjunctive;* disjunctivus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 43.

a-scyrigendlîce; *adv. Disjunctively, severally;* disjunctive, Ælfc. Gr. 44? Lye.

a-scyrpan *to sharpen,* Ps. Th. 126, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 63, 3. v. a-scirpan.

a-sealcan; *pp.* asolcen *To languish, to be* or *become weak, idle, slothful, remiss;* languescere, remittere, desidiosum fieri:—Ne lǽt ðû ðe dîn môd asealcan wǽrfæst willan mînes *let not thou thy mind languish* [*to be*] *observant of my will,* Cd. 99; Th. 130, 30; Gen. 2167. Asolcen fram gôdre drohtnunge *slothful for good living,* Homl. Th. i. 306, 11: 340, 35. Asolcen *accidiosus?* vel *tediosus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 18; Wrt. Voc. 60, 52. Asolcen *dissolutus, desidiosus,* R. Ben. 48. Asolcen *deses,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 10. Asolcen *iners,* Cot. 108. Asolcen *remissus, ignavus,* Scint. 16.

a-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dry, to sear, dry up;* arescere, Lchdm. iii. 355, 24.

a-seáþ *seethed; p. of* a-seóðan.

a-sêcan, -sêcean; *p.* -sôhte; *pp.* -sôht [a, sêcan *to seek*]. I. *to search* or *seek out, to seek for, to require, demand;* eligere, requirere, petere aliquid ab aliquo:—Asêcean ða sêlestan *to seek out the best,* Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. Mid swâ mycle fôreseónysse wæs ðæs lîchoman clǽnnesse asôht *tanta provisione est munditia corporis requisita,* Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8. Wyllaþ me lîfes asêcean *they will demand my life,* Ps. Th. 118, 95. II. *to seek, go to, explore;* adire, explorare:—Ðæt fŷr georne asêceþ innan and ûtan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek the tracts of earth within and without,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004.

a-secgan, -sæcgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [a *out,* secgan *to say*] *To speak out, declare, express, tell, say, relate, explain, announce, proclaim;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare:—Ic him mîn ǽrende asecgan wille *I will relate to him my errand,* Beo. Th. 693; B. 344. Heofonas asecgaþ wuldor Godes *cœli enarrant gloriam Dei,* Ps. Spl. C. 18, 1. Wundor asecgan *miraculum enarrare,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Gif seó gemyndelîc wîse asǽd biþ *if that memorable thing be told,* 4, 22; S. 590, 32: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 22: 35, 1; Fox 154, 18. Him engel Godes eall asægde *God's angel told him all,* Cd. 179; Th. 225, 19; Dan. 156. Ðâ asǽdon his gefêran *then said his companions,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Ôþ ðæt ic asecge *donec annunciem,* Ps. Th. 70, 17.

a-secgendlîc; *adj. That which may be spoken, expressible;* effabilis, Som.

a-sellan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To expel, banish, deliver;* expellere, relegare, tradere, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 14; Sat. 90. v. sellan.

a-sendan, ic -sende, ðû -sendest, -sendst, -senst, he -sent, -sendeþ, *pl.* -sendaþ; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth, send out, send;* emittere, mittere:—Asend gâst dînne and biþ gescapen *emitte spiritum tuum et creabuntur,* Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Ðonne ðû of lîce aldor asendest *when thou sendest forth life from thy body,* Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790. Drihten asent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede *the Lord shall send forth on you hunger and thirst and nakedness,* Deut. 28, 48. Ðæt he wolde asendan his ǎncennedan Sunu *that he would send his only-begotten Son,* Homl. Th. ii. 22, 3: Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ic eom asend *ego missus sum,* Lk. Bos. 1, 19. DER. sendan.

a-sêngan *for* a-sêgnian [a, sêgnian *to see*] *To shew, discover, manifest;* manifestare, perspicuum facere:—Ðe ic asêngan ne mæg *which I may not discover,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 11; Jul. 313.

a-seón, ic -seó, ðû -sîhest, -sîhst, he -sîheþ, -sîhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -sâh, *pl.* -sigon, -sihon; *impert.* -seóh; *pp.* -sigen, -sihen [a *from, out;* seón, sîhan *to strain*] *To strain out;* percolare:—Aseóh ðone drenc, and dô ðonne mele fulne buteran *strain out the drink, and then add* [*do*] *a basin full of butter,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 16.

a-seóðan; *p.* -seáþ, *pl.* -sudon; *pp.* -soden *To boil, seethe, scorch, to purify by seething;* coquere:—Swâ man seolfor aseóðeþ mid fŷre *as one seethes silver by fire,* Ps. Th. 65, 9. Ðê ic geceás on ðam ofne ðe ðû on wǽre asoden, ðæt wæs on dînum iermþum *elegi te in camino paupertatis,* Past. 26, 1; Hat. MS. 35 a, 6. Ðæt heó mid longre hire lîchoman untrumnesse asodene beón *that she should be purified by the long suffering of her body,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15. Ealle we lǽtaþ to viii healf-marcum asodenes goldes *we estimate all at eight half-marks of pure gold,* L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2.

a-seów, -siów *sowed,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 26; *p. of* a-sâwan.

a-setan *to appoint, design;* destinare, R. Conc. pref.

a-seted, -sett *set, placed, stored, built,* Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667: Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* a-settan.

a-sêðan; *p.* -sêðde; *pp.* -sêðed *To affirm, confirm;* affirmare, confirmare:—Sume [adverbia] syndon ad vel confirmativa, mid ðâm we asêðaþ ûre spræce *some adverbs are affirmative or confirmative, with which we affirm our speech,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 16.

a-sêðan *to boil.* v. seóðan.

a-setnys, -nyss, e; *f. What is set* or *fixed, a statute, law;* constitutio, statum:—Eádmundes cyninges asetnysse *king Edmund's institutes,* L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 1.

a-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -sett. I. *to set, put, place, appoint, lay, set up, erect, build, to set* or *take, to plant;* ponere, statuere, constituere, instituere, collocare, deponere, desumere, plantare:—He asette his swîðran hand under Abrahames þeóh *posuit manum sub femore Abraham,* Gen. 24, 9. He hæfde Grendle togeánes seleweard aseted *he had set a hall-ward against Grendel,* Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667. Eallunga ys seó æx to ðære treówa wurtrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est,* Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Hêht ðâ asettan lîc on eorþan *he then commanded to place the body upon the earth,* Elen. Kmbl. 1750; El. 877. Ac heó hire ðǽr wîc asette *ibique sibi mansionem instituit,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 27; Rä. 30, 6. Hêt ænne weall asettan *he ordered a wall to be built,* Ors. 6, 15; Bos. 122, 34. Hêt hî eft asettan *he bade her again be taken,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 14; Jul. 231. Ic on neorxna wonge niwe asette treów mid telgum *I planted in paradise a new tree with branches,* Cd. 223; Th. 295, 5; Sat. 481. II. sîþ asettan *to make a journey;* iter facere:—He in helle ceafl sîþ asette *he made his journey into the jaws of hell,* Andr. Kmbl. 3404; An. 1706: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 26; Rä. 10, 11.

a-sette *set, placed, built,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26; *p. of* a-settan.

asicyd; *part.* [a *from,* sûcan *to suck*] *Taken from suck, weaned;* ablactatus:—Swâ swâ asicyd ofer môdor *sicut ablactatus super matre,* Ps. Spl. M. C. 130, 4.

a-siftan; *p.* -sifte; *pp.* -sift *To sift;* cribrare:—Asift þurh clâþ *sift through a cloth,* L. M. 1, 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 36, 7. v. siftan.

a-sîgan; *p.* -sâh, *pl.* -sigon; *pp.* -sigen *To decline, go down, fall down;* delabi, occidere:—Ðæt, mid ðam dynte, he nyðer asâh *that, with the blow, he fell down,* Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 269, 26, col. 2. Lǽt dînne sefan healdan freán dômas, ða ðe hêr men forlǽtaþ asîgan *let thy mind observe the Lord's decrees, which here men permit to decline,* Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 24; Fä. 75.

a-sigen *fallen; pp. of* a-sîgan.

a-sindrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sunder, separate.* v. a-syndran.

a-singan; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen [a, singan] *To sing;* canere:—Ðæt man asinge *that a man sing,* Ps. Th. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12.

Asirige *The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Ðæt synd Asirige and Rômâne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 14. v. Assyrias.

a-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To dwell together;* considere:—Secgas, mid sigecwên, aseten hæfdon, on Crêca land *the men had a dwelling together with the victorious queen, in the land of the Greeks,* Elen. Kmbl. 1993; El. 998. v. sittan II.

a-slacian, -slæcian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate;* laxare, remittere, solvere, dissolvere, dimittere, hebetare, enervare, Cot. 103: 169: Prov. 19: 10. v. slacian.

a-slacigendlîc; *adj. Remissive;* remissivus:—Sume [adverbia] syndon remissiva, ðæt synd aslacigendlîce [lytlum *paulatim,* softe *suaviter, etc.*] *some* [*adverbs*] *are* remissiva, *that is remissives, etc.* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 29.

a-slacigendlîce; *adv. Slackly, remissly;* remisse, Ælfc. Gr. 38? Lye.

aslâd *slipped away.* v. aslîdan.

a-slæccan; *p.* -slæcte; *pp.* -slæced, -slæct *To slacken, loosen, remit;* laxare, remittere. v. slæccan, slacian.

a-slæcian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To dissolve;* dimittere, Cot. 62. v. a-slacian.

a-slægen *struck,* Lye. v. a-sleán.

a-slâpan; *p.* -slêp, *pl.* -slêpon; *pp.* -slâpen [a, slâpan = slǽpan *to sleep*] *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep;* dormitare:—Mîn sâwl aslêp *dormitavit anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 28.

a-slâwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be heavy, dull, sluggish;* torpescere, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

a-sleán; *p.* -slôh, *pl.* -slôgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slagen, -slægen *To strike, beat, hammer, to fix, erect;* ferire, icere, cædere, figere, ponere:—On bŷman aslegenum [Lamb. onaslagenum], Ps. Spl. 97, 6; *in tubis ductilibus,* Vulg; in trumpis beten out, Wyc. Hî aslôgan ân geteld *tetenderunt tentorium,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1: 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Ðe of his lîchoman aslegen wæs *that was struck off his body,* Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. v. sleán. DER. on-asleán; *pp.* on-aslagen.

a-slêpen = a-sleópen *slip away,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9. v. a-slûpan.

a-slîdan; ic -slîde, ðû -slîdest, -slîst, he -slîdeþ, -slît, *pl.* -slîdaþ; *p.* -slâd,

pl. -slidon; *pp.* -sliden *To slide* or *slip away;* labare:—Ne aslīt his fōt *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Th. 36, 31. Dæt mīn fōt asliden wǽre *motus est pes meus*, 93, 17. Asliden beón *labi*, Scint. 13, 24, 78.

a-slītan, -slȳtan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -slyten, -sliten; *v. a.* [a *from*, slītan *to slit*] *To cleave, rive, destroy, cut off;* discindere, diruere, abscindere:—Aslāt ða tūnas ealle *destroyed all the villages*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 20. Mildheortnysse his aslȳteþ of cneórysse on cynrine *misericordiam suam abscindet a generatione in generationem*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8.

a-slōh, -slōgon *struck, fixed*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1; *p. of* a-sleán.

a-slūpan; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopen *To slip away;* elabi:—Lǽt ðē aslūpan sorge of breóstum *let sorrow slip away from thy breast*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 7; Gen. 2796. Dæt hī ǽfre him of aslēpen [=asleópen] *that they may ever slip from them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9.

a-slȳtan; *p.* -slāt; *pp.* -slyten; *v. trans. To cut off:*—Aslȳteþ *abscindet*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8. v. a-slītan.

a-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To look closely into, examine, trace out, elicit, meditate upon, consider, contemplate, ponder, judge, deem, be of opinion, think;* perscrutari, investigare, indagare, elicere, contemplari, pensare, censere:—Nū ne māge we asmeágan hū God of ðam lāme flǽsc worhte and blōd, bān and fell, fex and næglas *now we cannot trace out how of the loam God made flesh and blood, bones and skin, hair and nails*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 15. Stīge mīne ðū asmeádest *semitam meam investigasti*, Ps. Spl. 138, 2: R. Ben. 55. Asmeágende *indagantes*, Cot. 104. Asmeáde *elicuit*, Cot. 77. Gif man hit ariht asmeáþ *if one rightly considers it*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. Ic dēme oððe ic asmeáge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51.

a-smeágung, e; *f. Investigation, meditation;* scrutinium, investigatio, meditatio:—þurh asmeágunge bōclīcre snotornesse *through investigation of book-like wisdom*, Apol. Th. 3, 16.

a-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To forge, make, work as a smith;* fabricare:—Asmiðod *fabricatus*, Cot. 82.

a-smorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans. To smother, choke, strangle, suffocate;* suffocare:—Asmoraþ dæt word *suffocat verbum*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 13, 22. Hī hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodan *they smothered and stifled him on his bed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 5. Dæt ge ne blōd ne þicgen, ne asmored [MS. H. asmorod] *that ye taste not blood, nor* [*what is*] *strangled*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 26.

a-snǽsan, -snāsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to hit* or *strike against, to stake oneself upon anything;* impingere:—Gif beforan eágum asnāse [MS. H. asnǽse] *if he stake himself before his eyes*, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 14. II. *to wrest anything from another?* extorquere, L. Noel, Lye. DER. on-snǽsan, ona-.

a-snīðan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden; *v. trans. To cut off;* amputare. v. snīðan *to cut.*

a-soden *sodden, boiled, tried by seething*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15; *pp. of* a-seóðan.

a-sogen *sucked*, Cot. 193; *pp. of* a-sūgan.

a-sōht *sought out, searched*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8; *pp. of* a-sēcan.

a-solcen, a-swolcen; *part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful;* remissus, desidiosus, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11. v. a-sealcan.

a-solcennys, -nyss, e; *f. Idleness, sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness;* ignavia, desidia, pigritia:—Heora līðnys is asolcennys and nȳtennys *their mildness is sloth and ignorance*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11: 220, 21. Se sixta heáfodleáhter is asolcennyss *the sixth chief sin is slothfulness*, 218, 22. þurh ūre asolcennysse *through our sluggishness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 240, 12: Homl. Th. i. 602, 8.

a-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speón, *pl.* -spōnon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure from, entice, induce, urge, persuade, introduce secretly;* allicere, illicere, impellere, persuadere, attrahere, subintroducere:—Gif he ða cwēne gespannan [MS. B. aspanan] and gelǽran mihte, ðæt heó brūcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; Whel. 304, 42, note. Hēr aspōn Æðelwald ðone here to unfriþe *in this year Æthelwald allured the army to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1. Hine Hannibal aspōn, ðæt he ðæt gewinn leng ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the war longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. He aspeón him fram ealle *he enticed all from him*, 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 8: 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21. Aspeón ōðerne bisceop *subintroduxit alium episcopum*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-spāw *vomited out; p. of* a-spīwan.

a-spēdan; *p.* -spēdde; *pp.* -spēded, -spēdd *To speed, prosper;* prosperare:—Wītum aspēdde *made prosperous by their sufferings*, Andr. Kmbl. 3261; An. 1633.

a-spelian; *part.* a-speliende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To supply another's room, to be deputy* or *proxy for another, represent another;* vicario munere fungi, vicem *vel* locum alicujus supplere:—He mōste his hlāford aspelian *he might represent his lord*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3: R. Ben. 58. Aspelad beón *to have one's place supplied by another;* excusari, R. Ben. 35.

a-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, spendan *to spend*] *To spend entirely, consume, squander, to spend, expend, lay out, bestow, distribute;* consumere, dissipare, expendere, sumptum facere, erogare, impertiri:—Ðonne hys gestreón beóþ ðus eall aspended *when his property is thus all entirely spent*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 43. Ic aspende yfele *distraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 52. Ic aspende [asende MS.] oððe gife *impertior*, 37; Som. 39, 13. Aspendan þearfum *to spend on the poor;* erogare pauperibus, R. Ben. interl. 58: Scint. 1.

a-speón *enticed, secretly introduced*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4. v. a-spanan.

a-sperian *to track, trace, investigate;* investigare, Prov. 20. v. a-spyrian.

aspide, es; *m. An asp, viper, serpent;* aspis, ĭdis; *f.* = ἀσπίς, ίδος; *f. a sort of serpent remarkable for rolling itself up in a spiral form: a negative, and* σπίζω *to extend*, Scapulæ Lexicon:—Aspidas *aspides*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Anlīc nædran, ða aspide ylde nemnaþ *like a serpent, which men call an asp*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Spl. Lamb. in Ps. 57, 4 *have* nædran *instead of* aspide. Ðū ofer aspide miht gangan *thou mayest go over an asp* [super aspidem], Ps. Th. 90, 13; Lamb. *has* ofer nædran, 90, 13.

a-spirian, -spirigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, trace:*—Aspirige hit ūt *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. v. a-spyrian.

a-spīwan; *p.* -spāw, *pl.* -spiwon; *pp.* -spiwen *To spew out, vomit forth;* evomere, vomere:—Aspau = aspāw *evomuit*, Cot. 78: Peccat. Medic. 5.

a-spōn *allured, induced*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1: Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. v. a-spanan.

a-spreádan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [=a-sprǽdan] *To spread forth, extend;* prætendere:—Aspreád mildheortnysse ðīne *prætende misericordiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 11. v. sprǽdan.

a-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen [a, sprecan] *To speak out, speak;* eloqui, loqui:—Hwylc mæg ǽfre mihta Drihtnes asprecan and aspyrian *quis loquetur potentias Domini?* Ps. Th. 105, 2. Ðū asprǽce *locutus es*, 59, 5: 58, 12: 73, 21.

a-spreótan; *p.* -spreát, *pl.* -spruton; *pp.* -sproten; *v. intrans.* [a, spreótan] *To sprout forth, break forth;* progerminare, erumpi, eructare:—Swā unefne is eorþe þicce, syndon ðas mōras myclum asprotene *sicut crassitudo terræ erupta est super terram*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

a-sprettan *to sprout out;* germinare, pullulare, Solil. 9. v. a-sprȳtan.

a-sprian; *v. a. To lay before, shew?* prætendere, Bd. 4, 19.

a-sprincan; *p.* -spranc, *pl.* -spruncon; *pp.* -spruncen *To spring up, arise;* oriri, exoriri:—Aspruncen is on þȳstrum leóht *exortum est in tenebris lumen*, Ps. Spl. 111, 4: C. R. Ben. 7. v. a-springan.

a-springlad; *part.* [=a-springlad? from springan *to spread*, or sprengan *to burst open*] *Torn asunder, ripped up;* diruptus, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. iii. 216, 7.

ā-spring *a water-spring, fountain;* scaturigo, Hom. de Comp. Cordis, Lye. v. ǽ-spring.

a-springan, -spryngan, -sprincan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans.* I. *to spring up, arise, originate, break forth;* surgere, assurgere, oriri, exoriri, rumpi, prorumpi:—Aspryngþ rihtwīsnys *orietur justitia*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7: R. Ben. 69. Asprang *ortum traxit*, Lupi Serm. 3, 7. Ðā asprungon ealle wyllspringas dære micelan niwelnisse *rupti sunt omnes fontes abyssi magnæ*, Gen. 7, 11. II. *to spring out, lack, fail, cease, fall away;* deficere, desinere:—Asprang gāst mīn *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Spl. C. 76, 3. Asprong hālig *defecit sanctus*, 11, 1: 72, 19. Ne ðām fore yrmþum ðe ðǽr inwuniaþ līf aspringeþ *nor, through sorrows, shall life fail to them that dwell therein*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 8; Cri. 1685: 30 b; Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Wrōht wæs asprungen *strife had ceased*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: Ps. Th. 54, 10. Dæt hī ne asprungan fram heora geleáfan *ne a fide deficerent*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 6.

a-sprīt *shall sprout out*, Gen. 3, 18. v. a-sprȳtan.

a-spruncen *arisen.* v. a-sprincan.

a-sprungennes, -sprungennys, -ness, e; *f.* [asprungen *failed, ceased; pp. of* a-springan] *An eclipse, deficiency, failing, fainting, exhaustion;* eclipsis, defectio:—Wæs geworden sunnan asprungennys *facta erat eclipsis solis*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10. Asprungynnes nam me *defectio tenuit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 53.

a-spryngan *to spring up, arise*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. v. a-springan.

a-sprȳtan, -sprītan; *p.* -sprȳtte, -sprítte; *pp.* -sprȳted *To sprout out, cause to sprout out;* germinare:—þornas and bremelas heó asprīt ðē *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi*, Gen. 3, 18. v. sprȳtan, spryttan.

a-spȳlian, -spȳligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, wash, purify;* abluere:—Swīn nyllaþ aspȳligan [aspȳlian MS. Cot.] on hluttrum wæterum *swine will not wash in pure waters*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 27. [*Plat.* afspölen: *Dut.* afspoelen: *Ger.* abspülen.]

a-spyrgan *to search, explore, investigate*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 16; Sch. 29. v. a-spyrian.

a-spyrgeng, e; *f. An inventing, invention;* adinventio, Cot. 186.

a-spyrian, -spyrigan, -spyrigean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, explore, trace, discover, explain;* investigare, indagare, explorare, enucleare:—Ge ðe nele, be his andgites mǽðe, ða bōclīcan gewritu aspyrian, hū hī to

Criste belimpaþ *he who will not, according to the measure of his understanding, search the book-writings, how they refer to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 30. Aspyrige hit ût *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14, note 33. Đæt mihte ðæra twegra tweón aspyrian *that might discover the difference of the two*, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434: Elen. Kmbl. 932; El. 467. Ic aspyrige *enucleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 18: Ps. Th. 105, 2.

assa, an; *m.*: asse, es; *m. A male ass;* asinus:—Se assa geseah ðone engel *asinus cernebat angelum*, Num. 22, 23, 25. Beót ðone assan *verberabat asinum*, 22, 23, 25. Gif ðû gemête ðînes feóndes assan, lǽd hine to him *si occurreris inimici tui asino erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: 23, 5. Wîlde assan *wild asses;* onagri, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 12. Đâ feóll se asse adûne *tum concidit asinus*, Num. 22, 27. He hæfde on olfendum and on assum micele ǽhta *he had great possessions in camels and in asses*, Gen. 12, 16: 22, 5. [*O. Nrs.* asni, *m. asinus.*] v. asse, esol.

Assan dûn, e; *f.* [assan, dûn *a hill:* '*Assendun* S. Hovd. *i.e.* vertente Florent. *mons asini*,' Gib.] *Assingdon* or *Ashingdon, in Essex:*—Se cyning offêrde hî innon Eást-Seaxan, æt ðære dûne ðe man hǽt Assandûn *the king overtook them in Essex, at the hill which is called Assingdon*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 19, col. 2: 1020; Th. 286, 16, 19, col. 1.

asse, an; *f*: assen, e; *f. A she-ass;* asina:—Uppan assan folan sittende *sedens super pullum asinæ*, Jn. Bos. 12, 15. Finde gyt âne assene *ye* [*two*] *shall find a she-ass*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Rît uppan tamre assene *rides on a tame she-ass*, 21, 5. Lǽddon ða assene to him *adduxerunt asinam*, 21, 7.

Asse-dun; *adj.* [asse *asina; or* asce *ash,* cinis; dun *dun* or *grey,* fuscus] ASS-DUN or ASH-DUN, *of a dun* or *dark colour;* dosinus, cinereus:—Ássedun *dosinus* vel *cinereus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 39. 'Glossæ Isidori: *Dosius* vel *dosinus, equus asinini pili*,' Du Cange.

ass-myre, an; *f. A mare ass, she-ass;* asina:—And xx assmyrena *and twenty of mare asses*, Gen. 32, 15.

Assyria, æ; *f. Assyria*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232.

Assyrias; *gen.* Assyria, Assiria; *dat.* Assyrium; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Assyria ealdorduguþ *the people of the Assyrians*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 310.

Assyrige; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Đæt synd Assyrige and Rômâne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans*, Ors. 2, 5; Bar. 77, 31. v. Assyrias.

ast *a kiln;* siccatorium:—Cyln oððe ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132. v. cyln.

a-stælan [a, stælan *to steal*] *To steal out, to seduce;* obrepere:—Đæt me nǽfre deófol on astælan ne mǽge *that the devil may never secretly creep on me* [*seduce me*], L. De. Cf. 9; Wilk. 88, 49. v. stelan.

a-stǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adorn with stones* or *gems;* lapidibus *vel* gemmis ornare:—Gimmum astǽned *adorned with gems*, Salm. Kmbl. 128; Sal. 63. Mid deórwyrþum gimmum astǽned *de lapide pretioso ornata*, Ps. Th. 20, 3. Astǽned gyrdel *a girdle set with stones*, Cot. 201.

a-stâh *ascended*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2; *p. of* a-stîgan.

a-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand up, get up, rise up, rise;* exsurgere, resurgere, surgere:—Đâ astôd he semninga *exsurrexit repente*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20. He up astandeþ of slǽpe *he rises up from sleep*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 4; Pa, 40. Eft lîfgende up astôdon *they stood up living again*, 24 b; Th. 71, 18; Cri. 1157. II. *to insist, persist, continue;* persistere, instare:—Đæt hî on ðam gelǽfan sôþfæstnysse symle fæstlîce astôdon and awunedon *ut in fide veritatis persisterent semper ac proficerent*, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21, note: 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hîg astôdon *illi instabant*, Lk. Bos. 23, 23.

a-steápan, -steópan, -stêpan; *p.* -steápde, -steápte; *pp.* -steáped, -steápt *To deprive, bereave, as children of their parents;* orbare, orphanum reddere:—Sîen bearn his asteápte *fiant filii ejus orphani*, Ps. Surt. 108, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stiufan *orbare*, arstiufan *viduare: Swed.* stufwa, stubba *to cut off: O. Nrs.* stŷfa *abrumpere, abscindere.*]

a-stellan; *p.* -stealde, -stalde; *pp.* -steald; *v. a. To set forth, to set, place, afford, supply, appoint, establish, ordain, undertake, undergo, begin;* statuere, collocare, instituere, præbere, stabilire, fundare, suscipere, inire:—Bîsene astellan *exemplum præbere*, Past. 3, 1; Hat. MS. 8 b, 5. Asteald to þysne *set for an example*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 33. Crist hit astealde and tǽhte *Christ established and taught it*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 29. Heofonas, and mônа, and steorran, ða ðû astealdest *cœlos, lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Th. 8, 4. Astealde ðæt gewin *undertook the war*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 26. Stephanus ðone martyrdôm astealde *Stephen suffered* [*underwent*] *martyrdom*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 2. Ðone fleám ǽrest astealde Þurcytel *Thurkytel first began the flight*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 43. DER. up-a-stellan. v. stellan.

a-stemnian; *p.* nede; *pp.* ned [a *from*, stemnian *to build*] *To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect;* condere:—Đe hî sylf astemnedon *which they themselves built*, Bd. Pref; S. 472, 17.

a-steópan *to bereave.* v. a-steápan.

a-steorfan; *p.* -stearf, *pl.* -sturfon; *pp.* -storfen *To die;* mori:—Fǽrunge astorfen *sideratus* vel *ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9: Wanl. Catal. 43, 17.

a-stêpan; *p.* -stêpte; *pp.* -stêped, -stêpt *to bereave, as children of their parents*, Gr. Dial. 1, 2: Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-steápan.

a-stêpnes, -ness, e; *f. A privation;* orbatio, Cot. 187.

a-stêpte *bereaved, orphans*, Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-stêpan, a-steápan.

astered *disturbed, stirred, moved; pp. of* a-sterian.

a-sterfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, destroy;* necare, eradicare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 15, 13. v. a-styrfan.

a-sterian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To agitate, stir, move;* commovere, movere:—He astereþ ðone rôdor and ða tungla *it moves the sky and the stars*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6, note. v. a-styrian.

asterion, es; *n.* [=ἀστέριον] *The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form;* astericum, Herb. 61; Lchdm. i. 164, 1, 10.

a-stîfian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed *To stiffen, grow* or *wax stiff;* obrigere, Cot. 146. His sine astîfode *his sinew stiffened*, Gen. 32, 32.

a-stîfician, -stîficigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate;* eradicare:—Đæt he astîficige unþeáwas *that he exterminate vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23.

a-stîgan, ic -stîge, ðû -stîgest, -stîhst, he -stîgeþ, -stîhþ, *pl.* -stîgaþ; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *impert.* -stîh; *pp.* -stigen [a, stîgan *to go*]. I. *to go, come, step, proceed, climb;* ire, venire, gradi, procedere, scandere:—Hwider sceal ðæs monnes môd astîgan *thither shall the mind of man go*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 21; Cri. 1691. Egsa astîgeþ *dread shall come*, 102 a; Th. 385, 24; Rä. 4, 49. Word-hleóðor astâg *the sound of words came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2. Se Hâlega Gâst astâh lîchamlîcre ansŷne *the Holy Spirit came in bodily form*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22. Se môt wuldres dreám astîgan *he may climb the delight of glory*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 317, 30; Môd. 73: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Ic astîge *scando*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 30. II. *to go in any direction:* 1. *generally indicated by a preposition* or *adverb, hence to rise, ascend, descend, etc;* surgere, ascendere, descendere:—Ðe þurh oferhyd up astîgeþ *who comes up through pride*, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 11; Dan. 495. He from helle astâg *he came from hell*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 14; Gû. 1077. Đæt he mid ðam dynte nyðær astâh *that he came down with the blow*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2. Astîgaþ [Spl. C. upastîgaþ] mûntas, and niðer astîgaþ feldas on stôwe *the mountains ascend, and the fields go down into their place;* ascendunt montes et descendunt campi in locum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. Moises âna astîhþ to Drihtne *Moses alone goes to the Lord;* solus Moyses ascendit ad Dominum, Ex. 24, 2. Astîh on Fasgan mûntes cnæpp *go to the top of mount Pisgah;* ascende cacumen Phasgæ montis, Deut. 3, 27. He astâh on scyp *he went into a ship;* ascendit in naviculam, Mt. Bos. 8, 23: 9, 1. He nyðer astîhþ swâ swâ rên on flŷs, and swâ swâ niðer astîhþ droppetung, droppende ofer eorþan *he shall come down as rain on a fleece, and as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, et sicut stillicidium stillantium [MS. stillicidia stillantia] super terram, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. 2. *but sometimes the direction is indicated in the sentence without a preposition:*—Hire môd astâh *her mind rose*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597. He astîgeþ swâ se rên fealleþ on flŷs *he shall come as the rain falleth on a fleece;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

a-stîgend, es; *m. A rider;* ascensor:—Hors and astîgend [MS. astîgende] aweorpeþ on sîe *equum et ascensorem dejecit in mare*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 1; Thw. 29, 6. v. stîgan.

a-stîgnes, -ness, e; *f. An ascent, ascending;* ascensus, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 4.

a-stîh *go, ascend*, Deut. 3, 27; *impert. of* a-stîgan.

a-stîhst, a-stîhþ *ascendest, ascends*, Jn. Bos. 3, 13; *2nd and 3rd pres. of* a-stîgan.

a-stihtan; *p.* -stihte; *pp.* -stiht [a, stihtan *to dispose*] *To determine on;* decernere:—Fleám wearþ astiht *flight was determined on*, Chr. 998; Th. 246, 22. v. stihtan.

a-stintan; *p.* -stant, *pl.* -stunton; *pp.* -stunten = -stinted, Som. Lye, = -stint = -stynt *To make dull, to blunt, stint, assuage;* hěbětare, obtundere, Scint. 12: Cot. 101. v. a-stynt, stintan.

a-stirian *to move, remove, agitate, stir up, raise*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. v. a-styrian.

astîðian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [a *intensive*, stîðian *to become hard*] *To become hard, dry, dry up, wither;* indurare, arescere:—Astîðude swâ swâ tigle miht mîn *my strength dried up as a tile*, Ps. Spl. 21, 14. Hit astîðaþ and drugaþ *induret et arescat*, 89, 6.

a-stôd *stood up, insisted*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20: Lk. Bos. 23, 23; *p. of* a-standan.

a-stondnes, -ness, e; *f. An existence, a subsistence;* subsistentia:—Âna God on þrŷm astondnessum *one God in three subsistences;* unum Deum in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

a-storfen; *part. Starved, like a dead body;* cadaverosus, Wanl Catal. 43, 17. v. a-steorfan.

a-streahte, -streaht *stretched out; p. and pp. of* a-streccan.

a-streccan; ic -strecce, đū -strecest, he -strecþ; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *impert.* -strece; *pp.* -streaht, -streht; *v. a. To stretch out, to extend, prostrate,* or *lay low, to prostrate oneself, bow down;* extendere, expandere, prosternere, se prosternere, adorare:—Đe leas he astrecce his hand *ne forte mittat manum suam,* Gen. 3, 22: 22, 12. He neowol astreaht feól on đa flôre *he fell stretched prostrate on the floor,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 159; Met. 1, 80. Đā feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cecidit Abram pronus in faciem,* Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorþan *adoravit in terram,* Gen. 18, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 26, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 11.

a-stregdan; *p.* -stregde; *pp.* -stregd [a, stregdan *to sprinkle*] *To sprinkle, scatter, strew;* aspergere:—Đū astregdest me mid hysopon *asperges me hyssopo,* Ps. Spl. T. 50, 8.

astreht, astrehte *prostrated; pp. and p. of* a-streccan.

astrengd *Malleable;* ductilis, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 46; Wrt. Voc. 61, 24.

a-strícan; *p.* -strâc, *pl.* -stricon; *pp.* -stricen *To strike;* percutere. v. strícan.

a-striénan, -strýnan; *p.* -strýnde; *v. a. To engender, procreate, beget;* gignere:—Hie đā ongunnon bearn astriénan *they began then to beget children,* Cd. 46; Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. He bearn astrýnde *he begat children,* 57; Th. 70, 5; Gen. 1148. v. streónan, strýnan.

astrihlthet [astre *a house,* hold *a master,* þeowet *a fine?* Mann.] *A fine levied on a householder;* compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Ed. C. 26; Th. i. 454, 2, MS. L.

a-stundian *To* ASTOUND, *grieve, suffer grief, to bear;* dolere, R. Ben. 36, Mann.

a-stýfecigan *to exterminate,* Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23, note 9. v. a-stífician.

a-styltan *to astonish;* stupescere. v. styltan.

a-stynt *made dull;* hěbětātus, Cot. 101. v. a-stintan.

a-styrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, slay;* necare:—Stānum astyrfed *slain with stones,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 27; Cri. 192. v. a-sterfan.

a-styrian, -stirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To remove, move, agitate, stir violently, stir up, raise;* amovere, removere, movere, commovere:—Astyre fram me wītu đīne *amove a me plagas tuas,* Ps. Spl. 38, 13: 118, 29: Rood Recd. 59; Kr. 30. Drihten astyrede đa wēstan stōwe *commovit Dominus desertum,* Ps. Th. 28, 6: 17, 7. Simle đonne đǽr ān tweó ofadōn biþ, đonne biþ đǽr unrīm astyred *always when there is one doubt removed, then is there an innumerable multitude raised,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

a-styrred *starred;* stellatus, Scint. 58.

a-styrung, e; *f. A motion;* motus, Lye. v. stirung.

a-suand = a-swand *weakened.* v. a-swindan.

a-sūcan, -sūgan; *p.* -seác, -seág, *pl.* -sucon, -sugon; *pp.* -socen, -sogen *To suck;* sugere:—Asogen wǽre *sugeretur,* Cot. 193. Sina beóþ asocene [Exon. asogene] *the sinews shall be sucked,* Soul Kmbl. 217; Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. sūcan.

a-sudon *seethed; p. pl. of* a-seódan.

a-sūgan *to suck,* Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. a-sūcan.

asundran, asundron; *adv.* ASUNDER, *apart, alone, privately;* seorsum:—Eall he hys leorning-cnihtum asundron rehte *seorsum discipulis suis disserebat omnia,* Mk. Bos. 4, 34. v. sunder.

a-sundrian, -syndrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from,* sundrian *to sunder*] *To put asunder, to sunder, separate, disjoin, sever;* separare:—Se deáþ asundraþ līc and sāwle *death separates body and soul,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4: 50 a; Th. 172, 27; Gū. 1150. Asundrod fram synnum *separated from sins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2615; El. 1309. Asundrad, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 20; Ph. 242.

a-sungen *sung,* Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159; *pp. of* a-singan.

a-suond = a-swand *languished,* Cot. 101; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-sūrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *become sour, tart, bitter;* acescere, Cot. 10: 177. v. sūrian.

a-swǽman *to wander about;* vagari, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 12; Gū. 1326. [vide H. Z. x. 315.]

a-swǽpþ *sweeps away,* Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16; *pres. of* a-swāpan.

a-swǽrnung, -swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness, confusion;* verecundia:—Aswǽrnung [aswǽrnunga MS. aswārnung Ps. Lamb.] mīn ongeán me is *verecundia mea contra me est,* Ps. Spl. 43, 17. v. sceamu.

a-swāf *wandered away;* exorbitavi, exorbitavit; *p. of* a-swīfan.

a-swāmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To languish, fail, cease;* tabescere, deficere [H. Z. x. 315], Cd. 19; Th. 24, 12; Gen. 376.

a-swand *languished away,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 26; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swāp, es; *n; pl.* a-swāpa *Sweepings, dust;* peripsema, = περίψημα, purgamentum. v. a-swāpan.

a-swāpan; he -swāpþ, -swæpþ; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swōpen *To sweep off, clean;* verrere, mundare:—Hit aswǽpþ aweg đæt yfel *abstergat mala,* Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16: Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 21; Rä. 24, 5. Aswōpen clǽne *mundatus,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. swāpan.

a-swarcan *To languish, consume;* tabescere:—A-ýdlian ođđe aswarcan ođđe acwīnan ođđe aswindan đū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan ođđe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swarcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To confound, dismay, abash, fear;* confundere, revereri:—Đon gescynde and aswarcode [MS. aswarcod] beóþ *cum confusi et reveriti fuerint,* Ps. Spl. 70, 26.

a-swārnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be confounded;* confundi:—Đæt hī aswārnian *that they be confounded,* Ps. Spl. 85, 16. v. a-swarcian.

a-swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness,* Ps. Lamb. 43, 16. v. a-swǽrnung.

a-swearc *languished, failed,* Jos. 2, 11; *p. of* a-sweorcan.

a-sweartian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blacken, darken, to be made* SWARTHY or *black, obscured, darkened;* denigrari:—Đæt gold biþ asweartod *aurum obscuratur,* Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 8.

a-swebban; *p.* -swefede, *pl.* -swefedon; *pp.* -swefed; *v. a.* [a *intensive,* swebban *to put to sleep*] *To sooth, appease, set at rest, put to death, destroy;* sopire, sedare, necare, dolere:—He đone storm aswefede and gestilde *tempestatem sopivit,* Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 5: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 15; Ph. 186. Sweordum aswebban *to put to death with swords,* Andr. Kmbl. 143; An. 72. He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede *his eldership he had destroyed by sins,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 9; Exod. 336.

a-swefecian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To eradicate;* eradicare:—Aswefecad *eradicatus,* Cot. 75: 199.

a-swefed, -swefede, -swefedon; *pp. and p. of* a-swebban.

a-swellan; *p.* -sweall, *pl.* -swullon; *pp.* -swollen *To swell;* tumere:—Se earm wæs swīđe aswollen *the arm was much swollen,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. swellan.

a-swelthan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die;* mori, Cot. 147: 62. v. sweltan.

a-swengan; *p.* -swengde; *pp.* -swenged *To shake out* or *off, to cast forth;* excutere:—He aswengde Pharaon in đæm reádan sǽ *excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro,* Ps. Surt. 135, 15.

a-sweorcan; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [a, sweorcan *to dim, darken*] *To languish, fail;* caligare, elanguere:—Aswearc ūre mōd *elanguit cor nostrum,* Jos. 2, 11.

a-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To rub off, to file off, polish;* expolire:—To asworfenum ōran, to gesworfenum ōran *sub expolita,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

a-sweotole; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. v. sweotol.

a-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen; *v. a. To swear;* jurare:—Đæs deópne āþ Drihten aswōr *juravit Dominus veritatem,* Ps. Th. 131, 11. Đæt he hine for hōle ǽr ne aswōre *non frustrabitur eam,* 131, 11. DER. swerian.

a-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [a *from,* swīcan *to go*] *To go away from any one, to desert any one, to deceive, betray, offend;* desciscere, deficere ab aliquo, prodere, scandalizare:—Ne aswīc sundorwīne *do not desert a particular friend,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 301, 34; Fä. 29. Eádrīc aswāc his cynehlāforde *Eadric betrayed his royal lord,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5. Gif đīn swīdre hand đē aswīce *si dextra manus tua scandalizat te,* Mt. Bos. 5, 30.

a-swīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend;* scandalizare:—Gyf đīn swīdre eáge đē aswīcie [aswikie, Hat. MS.] *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te,* Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29.

a-swīfan; *p.* -swāf, *pl.* -swifon; *pp.* -swifen *To wander out of the way, to wander about;* exorbitare, Cot. 76: 188. v. swīfan.

a-swind, æ-swind; *adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle;* iners, Cot. 108.

a-swindan; *p.* -swand, *pl.* -swundon; *pp.* -swunden [a *away,* swindan *to languish*] *To languish away, to enervate, pine, consume away, to decay, perish, dissolve;* tabescere, torpescere, consumi:—Hwȳ ge swā aswundene sión *why are ye so enervated?* Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 31. Đýlæs ealle gesceafta aswindaþ *lest all creatures perish,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Aswindan me dyde anda mīn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus,* Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139: 111, 9: 106, 26. Aswunden *reses,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11. A-ýdlian ođđe aswarcan ođđe acwīnan ođđe aswindan đū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan ođđe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swindung, e; *f. Idleness, sloth;* desidia. DER. aswind.

a-swōgan; *p.* -swēg, *pl.* -swēgon; *pp.* -swōgen [a, swōgan *to rush*] *To rush into, invade, overrun, choke;* irruere, invadere, occupare, suffocare:—We witon đæt we lufiaþ đone æcer đe ǽr wæs mid þornum aswōgen, and æfter đæm đe đa þornas beóþ aheáwene and se æcer biþ onered, bringþ gōdne wæstm *we know that we love the land which before was overrun with thorns, and after that the thorns are dug out and the land is ploughed up, brings good fruit,* Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. 81 b, 23.

a-swolcen *idle;* iners, Cot. 108. v. a-solcen.

a-swollen *swollen,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. a-swellan.

a-swond = a-swand *he weakened, enervated;* enervavit, Cot. 71; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swondennes, -ness, e; *f. Slothfulness;* inertia. v. a-swundennes.

a-swōpen *swept, cleaned:*—Aswōpen clǽne *mundatus,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. a-swāpan.

a-sworetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To sigh, draw a deep breath;* suspi-

rare:—He hefiglîce asworette *graviter suspiravit*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. v. sworetan.

a-sworfen *polished*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19; *pp. of* a-sweorfan.

a-swunan; *p.* -swan, *pl.* -swônon; *pp.* -swunen *To swoon;* deficere animo. v. a-swâmian.

a-swunden *weakened, slothful*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11; *pp. of* a-swindan.

a-swunden-lîce; *adv. Slothfully;* segniter. v. a-swunden.

a-swundennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Slothfulness, idleness;* inertia:—His lîf toscægde fram ussa tîde aswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. a-swindan.

a-swŷðerian, -swýðrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make heavy* or *grievous, aggravate, increase, make stronger;* gravare, aggravare, ingravare, augere. v. swîðrian.

a-syndran, -syndrian; ic asyndrige; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [*a from*, syndrian *to sunder, part*] *To put* ASUNDER, *to separate, disjoin, sever;* separare:—Ic com mann asyndrian ongên his fæder *veni separare hominem adversus patrem suum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Spl. 67, 10. Se deáþ asyndreþ lîc and sâwle *death sunders body and soul*, Soul Kmbl. 7; Seel. 4. v. a-sundrian.

a-syndrung, e; *f. A division, separation, divorce;* divortium, Cot. 68.

at- *at;* apud, ad; *used in composition for* æt-, as in at-ŷwan, *p.* -ŷwde; at-âwian, *p.* -âwode *ostendere*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. at-âwian.

a-tæfran, -tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To depict, paint;* depingere:—Ic hæbbe atæfred *I have depicted*, Past. 65; Hat. MS.

at-âwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendere:—He atâwode him *ostendit eis*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. æt-eówian, æt-ŷwan.

at-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out, escape;* erumpere, Chr. 607; Ing. 30, 9. v. æt-berstan.

ĀTE, æte; *gen.* âtan; *pl.* âtan; *gen.* âtena; *f.* OATS, *tares, darnel, cockle;* avena fatua, Lin. lolium:—Nim âtena grâtan *take groats of oats*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. Genim mela æ̂tena *take meal of oats*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5: Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 6. Âte *lolium*, Cot. 126. Âtan *or* lasor *tares;* zizania, Cot. 204. [*Frs.* ôat: *O. Nrs.* ât *food.*]

a-teáh *drew out* or *away, went, came*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766; *p. of* a-teón.

a-tefred *painted*, Solil. 4. v. a-tæfran.

ate-gâr, es; *m. A javelin;* framea. v. æt-gâr.

atel *dire, terrible:*—Se atela gæ̂st *the dire spirit*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 9; Gû. 87. v. atol, *adj.*

a-telan *to reckon*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21; *for* a-tellan.

atelîc; *adj.* [=atol, lîc] *Dire, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, terribilis, horridus, deformis, fœdus:—Norþ-Denum stôd atelîc egesa *over the North-Danes stood dire terror*, Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784. Unwlitig swile and atelîc *tumor deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. v. atol.

a-tellan; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald; *v. trans.* [a, tellan] *To tell out, enumerate, reckon, explain, interpret;* dinumerare, numerare, interpretari:—Hwylc wât ânweald yrres dînes, and for ege dînum graman dînum atellan *quis novit potestatem iræ tuæ, et pro timore tuo iram tuam dinumerare?* Ps. Spl. C. 89, 13. Gif đû nû atellan wilt ealle đa blîþnessa wiđ đâm unrôtnessum *if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21, note 6. Wit gesâwon swefen, ac wyt nyton hwâ hyt unc atelle *nos duo somnium vidimus, et non est qui interpretetur nobis duobus*, Gen. 40, 8.

atelucost, R. Ben. 1; *for* atelîcost; *sup. of* atelîc *foul.*

a-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a *intensive*, temian *to tame*] *To tame thoroughly, make very tame* or *gentle, to subdue, tame;* edomare:—Atemiaþ hira lîchoman *edomant carnem*, Past. 46, 2; Hat. MS. 66 a, 10. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian *one shall tame the wild bird*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 15; Vy. 85: 89 b; Th. 336, 11; Gn. Ex. 46: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 38; Met. 13, 19: 13, 71; Met. 13, 36. DER. un-atemed.

a-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a *intensive*, tendan *to tind, set on fire*] *To set on fire, kindle, inflame;* accendere, incendere, inflammare;—Hî atendon hiora herebeácen *they kindled their war-beacons*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 24, col. 1. Hî mid fŷre atendan woldan *they wished to set it on fire*, Chr. 994; Th. 241, 32, col. 2.

a-tendend, es; *m. An incendiary, inflamer, inciter;* incensor, inflammator, Scint. 78.

a-tendneg = atending, e; *f. A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking;* incentivum, Scint. 81.

a-teón; ic -teó, đû -tŷhst, he -tŷhþ, -tîhþ, -tîþ, *pl.* -teóþ; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen [*a from, out;* teón *to tow, draw*]. I. *v. trans.* generally with a preposition: *to draw out* or *away, pull out, lead out, pluck, draw;* abstrahere, extrahere, ejicere, educere, trahere, ducere:—For đam đe he wolde ateón đê fram Drihtne *quia voluit te abstrahere a Domino*, Deut. 13, 10. Đonne he atîþ hine, Ps. Surt. 9, 30. Đonne he fram atîhþ [atŷgþ MS. C.] hine *dum abstrahet eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. Seó mæg ateón ælces cynnes âttor ût of men *which can draw poison of every kind out of man*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 33. Mid atogenum swurde *evaginato gladio*, Num. 22, 22. He ateáh rib of sîdan *he extracted a rib from his side*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177. Læt, đæt ic ateó đa egle of đînum eágan *sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Lk. Bos. 6, 42. Gif đû up atŷhst and awyrtwalast of gewitlocan leása gesæ̂lþa *if thou pluckest up and rootest out of thy mind false felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. Đâ ic đec from helle ateáh *when I drew thee from hell*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: 124 b; Th. 479, 4; Rä. 62, 2. Mûþ mîn ic ontŷnde, and ic ateáh to [to geteáh MS. C.] gâst *os meum aperui, et attraxi spiritum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 131. Hîg ne mihton hit ateón *non valebant illud trahere*, Jn. Bos. 21, 6. II. *to treat, use, dispose of, employ;* tractare, uti, adhibere:—Đû đîn âgen môst mennen ateón swâ đîn môd freóþ *thou mayest treat thine own maid-servant as thy mind inclines* (*liketh*), Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258. Đâ his fŷnd hine ne meahton ateón swâ hŷ woldon *when his enemies might not treat him as they would*, Ps. Th. arg. 9. Ateóh hyne swylce brôđer *tracta eum sicut fratrem*, Scint. 60: Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7. Hû hîg sceoldon đæs Hæ̂lendes wurþ ateón *how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. III. *intrans.* or with a cognate noun: *to draw to any place, betake oneself anywhere, go, come, make a journey* or *expedition;* se recipere, meare, proficisci, ire, venire, iter facere:—Siđđæt se hearmscađa to Heorute ateáh *after the injurious scather came to Heorot*, Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766. Wîg-sîþ ateáh *went on a warlike expedition*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094: 167; Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490: 208; Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650: Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 15; Gû. 272.

a-teorian, -teorigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans. To fail, become weary, cease, leave off;* deficere, fatiscere, cessare, desistere:—Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Ateorode hâlig *defecit sanctus*, Ps. Spl. 11, 1. Ateorode on sâre lîf mîn *defecit in dolore vita mea*, 30, 12. Hîg ateoredon smeágende mid smeáunge *defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 7. Ateorodun *defecerunt*, 9, 7: Cot. 69: Greg. Dial. 1, 1: R. Ben. interl. 53.

a-teorigendlîc; *adj.* [a-teorigende *part. of* a-teorigan *to fail*, lîc] *Failing, fleeting, perishable;* caducus, fugax:—Seó yld is geteald to æ̂fnunge đises ateorigendlîcan middaneardes *that age is considered as the evening of this fleeting world*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 6.

a-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, weariness;* defectio, fatigatio. v. ge-teorung.

at-eówad, -eówed; *part. Shewn, made known;* ostensus. v. æt-eówian.

âter *poison;* venenum. v. âtor.

âter-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous potion* or *drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum, Cot. 24. v. âtor, *etc.*

a-terian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fail, become weary;* deficere, fatigare:—Atered *fatigatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 20: R. Ben. interl. 53. v. a-teorian.

âter-lâđe, an; *f. The plant cock's leg;* panicum crus galli. Betonica? Cot. 24. v. âtter-lâđe.

âter-lîc; *adj. Poison-like;* veneno similis:—Âterlîc *vel* biter *gorgoneus*, Cot. 98, = âtor-lîc.

âter-tân, es; *m. A poisonous rod, twig;* vimen venenosum:—Ecg wæs îren, âtertânum fâh *the edge was iron, tainted with poisonous twigs*, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

Âþ, es; *m.* I. *an* OATH, *a swearing;* juramentum:—Đû agyltst đîne âþas *reddes juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Đâ behêt he mid âþe *pollicitus est cum juramento*, 14, 7, 9. He âþ swereþ þurh his selfes lîf *he sweareth an oath by his own life*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431: Ps. Th. 131, 11. Hî sealdon unwillum hâlige âþas *they gave unwillingly holy oaths*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 49; Met. 1, 25. Gif đæt geswutelod wære, ođđe him âþ burste, ođđe ofercŷđed wære *if that were made evident, or an oath failed to them, or were out-proven*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 180, 20. Nû on worulde hêr monnum ne deriaþ mâne âþas *now here in the world wicked* [*false*] *oaths do not inflict injury on men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 96; Met. 4, 48. Mid unforedan âþe *with an unbroken oath;* pleno juramento, L. Wil. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Đæt he đonne âþ funde gif he mæhte ungecorenne *that he bring forward the oath of persons unchosen if he could*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. II. *every accusation must be verified by oath: the accused and his witness then replied also upon oath; thus,* 1. Đæs âþ đe his æ̂hte bryideþ, đæt he ne dæ̂þ ne for hete ne for hôle:—'On đone Drihten, ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hôle ne for unrihtre feohgyrnesse; ne ic nân sôþre nât; bûte swâ mîn secga me sæ̂de, and ic sylf to sôþe talige, đæt he mînes orfes þeóf wære' *The oath of him, who takes his* [*own*] *property, that he does it neither for hatred nor for envy:*—'*By the Lord, I accuse not N. neither for hatred nor for envy, nor for unlawful lust of gain; nor know I anything soother; but as my informant to me said, and I myself in sooth think, that he was the thief of my property.*' 2. Đæs ôđres âþ đe he is unscyldig:—'On đone Drihten, ic eom unscyldig, æ̂gþer ge dæ̂de ge dihtes æt đære tîhtlan đe N. me tîhþ' *The other's oath that he is guiltless:*—'*By the Lord, I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation of which N. accuses me.*' 3. His gefêran âþ đe him mid standaþ:—'On đone Drihten, se âþ is clæ̂ne and unmæ̂ne đe N. swôr' *His companion's oath who stands with him:*—'*By the Lord, the oath is clean and unperjured which N. has sworn,*'

L. O. 4-6; Th. i. 180, 8-19. **III.** Ânfeald âþ [lâd] *a simple oath [exculpation]*; simplex juramentum [purgatio] hoc est, accipiat duos, et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat simplicem purgationem. Þrŷfeald âþ *a threefold oath;* triplex juramentum, hoc est, accipiat quinque, et ipse sit sextus, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, 12, and note b. [*Plat.* ēd: *O. Sax.* ēđ: *O. Frs.* eth, ed: *Dut.* eed: *Ger.* eid: *M. H. Ger.* eit; *gen.* eides: *O. H. Ger.* eid: *Goth.* aiþs: *Dan.* eed: *Swed.* ed: *O. Nrs.* eiðr, *m.*] v. ânfeald âþ.

âþ-brice, es; *m. A breaking of an oath, perjury;* perjurium, Wulf. 8.

ā đe, ā đŷ *Ever the;* unquam eo:—Ā đe, ā đŷ deórwyrþran *ever the more precious,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 2. Ā đŷ mā *ever the more,* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 30. Ā đŷ betera *ever the better,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. đŷ.

a-þecgan; *p.* -þegde; *pp.* -þeged, -þegd *To receive;* recipere, excipere, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 3, 12; Rä. 1, 2, 7.

âþe-gehât *an oath,* Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. âþ-gehât.

a-þegen; *part.* [a, þegen; *pp. of* þecgan *sumere*] *Full, stuffed out;* distentus, Cot. 63.

a-þencan, -þencean; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht. **I.** *to think out, devise, invent;* excogitare:—Gif we hit mægen wihte aþencan *if we may devise it in any way,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 179; Th. 224, 35; Dan. 146: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 28. **II.** *to think, intend;* cogitare, intendere, velle:—He đis ellenweorc âna aþohte to gefremmanne *he thought this bold work to perform alone,* Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643.

a-þenian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [a *out,* þenian *to stretch*]. **I.** *to stretch out, extend, distend, expand, stretch;* tendere, extendere, expandere:—Aþene đīne hand, and he hī aþenede *extende manum tuam, et extendit,* Mt. Bos. 12, 13: Ps. Th. 59, 7: 103, 3. Gif se maga aþened sīe *if the stomach be distended,* L. M. cont. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Bogan his he aþenede *arcum suum tetendit,* Ps. Spl. 7, 13. **II.** *to prostrate;* prosternere:—Hī aþenedon hī *they prostrated themselves,* Mt. Bos. 2, 11. **III.** *to stretch, apply;* intendere:—He đa geornlīce his mōd aþenode on đa þing, đe he gehȳrde *ille sollicitus in ea, quæ audiebat, animum intendit,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 45.

a-þenung, e; *f. An extending, extension;* extensio. v. a-þenian.

a-þeódan; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded [a *from,* þeódan *to join*] *To disjoin, separate;* disjungere:—Aþeódde from Gode *disjuncti a Deo,* Gr. Dial. 2, 16.

a-þeóstrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obumbrare, obscurare:—Aþeóstrade *obscuravit,* Ps. Surt. 104, 28: Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, col. 2, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; col. 3, Cott. Tiber. B. 1. v. a-þȳstrian.

a-þeótan; he -þȳteþ; *p.* -þeát, *pl.* -þuton; *pp.* -þoten *To wind, sound, blow;* inflare, canere:—Nǣfre mon đæs hlūde horn aþȳteþ, ne bȳman ablāweþ *never so loudly one sounds a horn, nor blows a trumpet,* Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. þeótan.

âđer *either;* alter, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 11. v. âđor.

a-þēstriaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþēstrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 538; Th. 29, 4, col. 1; Bodl. Laud. 636. v. a-þȳstrian.

âđexe, an; *f. A lizard, newt;* lacerta, Som. [*O. Sax.* egithassa: *Dut.* hagedisse: *Ger.* eidechse: *M. H. Ger.* egedehse: *O. H. Ger.* egidehsa.] v. efete.

âþ-fultum, es; *m.* [âþ *an oath,* fultum *a help, support*] *The support to an oath,* i. e. *the supporters of an oath, those who support one's oath, who will swear for another as witnesses;* sacramentales:—Freónd-leás weofod-þēn, đe âþfultum næbbe *a friendless servant of the altar, who has no support to his oath,* L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23.

âþ-gehât, âþe-gehât, es; *n.* [âþ *an oath,* gehât *a promise*] *A promise on oath, sacred pledge, an oath;* sacramentum:—Âþ-wed *vel* âþe-gehât *sacramentum,* Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. âþ-wed.

a-þierran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To wash off* or *away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear;* diluere:—Hit is þearf, đæt sió hond sīe ēr geclǣnsad, đe wille đæt fenn of ōđerre aþierran *necesse est ut esse munda studeat manus, quæ diluere sordes curat,* Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

a-þiéstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþiéstrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, 11, col. 1. v. a-þȳstrian.

a-þindan; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To puff up, swell, inflate;* intumescere:—He đā đone aþundenan sǣ gesmylte *tumida æquora placavit,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8. Gif he aþunden sȳ *if he be swollen,* Herb. 1, 21; Lchdm. i. 76, 27. Aþindaþ *occurs in* Ps. Th. 106, 25 *as a translation of* tabescebat; *the translator confounded* tabescere *with* tumescere. v. þindan.

a-þindung, e; *f. A swelling* or *puffing up;* tumor, Som. v. a-þindan.

a-þīstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþīstrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 540; Ing. 22, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 8; Met. 6, 4. v. a-þȳstrian.

Athlans; *m.* [Ἄτλας, αντος, *m.*] *Mount Atlas, in West Africa;* Atlas mons:—Hyre west-ende is æt đæm beorge, đe man Athlans nemneþ *its west end is at the mountain, which is called Atlas,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6.

âþ-loga, an; *m. A perjurer;* perjurus, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605.

a-þoht, es; *m.* [a *out,* þoht *a thought*] *A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention;* commentum, Cot. 35.

a-þohte, -þoht *thought out, thought,* Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643; *p. and pp. of* a-þencan.

a-þolian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od *To sustain, endure, suffer;* sustinere, perdurare, pati:—Hwylc aþolaþ *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Spl. 129, 3: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 8; Cri. 1320: Solil. 4. Đæt him frēcne on feorh aþolude *that their soul in them suffered violently;* anima eorum in ipsis defecit, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ađol-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Citizens;* cives, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 6; Gn. Ex. 201.

âđor; *pron. Either the one or the other, both;* alter, alteruter, uterque:—And se đe âđor fulbrece *and he who violates either,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20: L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 11: Hy. 10, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 44. On âđrum *on both,* Cot. 214. On âđre hand *on either hand,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 32. v. âwđer.

a-þracian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fear;* conturbari, horrescere, Ps. Spl. 6, 10: 34, 4. v. þracian.

a-þrǣstan; *p.* -þrǣste; *pp.* -þrǣst *To wrest out;* extorquere, Cot. 73. v. þrāstan.

a-þrēat *irksomeness;* tædium. v. a-þreát.

a-þrāwan; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrāwen [a, þrāwan *to throw*]. **I.** *to throw forth, to spill;* effundere:—Is mīn swāt aþrāwen [MS. aþrowen] *my blood is spilt,* Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427. **II.** *to twist, wreath, twine;* contorquere:—Aþrāwenan gold-þrǣddas *twisted gold-threads.* Aþrāwenum þrǣdum *with twisted threads,* Cot. 50.

a-þreát, -þrēt, es; *m. Irksomeness, disgust;* tædium:—Eów wæs lungre aþreát *you had soon disgust* [*at this*], Elen. Kmbl. 736; El. 368. v. a-þreótan.

a-þreótan; *indef.* hit aþrȳt; *p.* -þreát, *pl.* -þruton; *pp.* -þroten. **I.** *impers. To weary, irk, displease, be loathsome, irksome to any one;* tædere, pigere:—Me aþrȳt *it wearies me, I am weary,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. Hwī ne lǣte ge eów đonne aþreótan *why then let ye* [*it*] *not to be loathsome to you?* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 8. Ne sceal đæs aþreótan þegn mōdigne, đæt he wīslīce worold fulgonge *it must not irk therefore an energetic man, that he wisely passes his life,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 31; Sch. 21. Hȳ tō ēr aþreát, đæt hȳ waldendes willan lǣsten *it too soon displeased them, that they should execute their sovereign's will,* 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gū. 816: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 82; Met. 29, 40. **II.** *pers. To loathe, dislike, be weary of anything;* pertæsum esse:—Se cyning wæs aþroten his ællreordre gespræce *rex pertæsus erat barbaræ loquelæ,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-þrescan; *p.* -þræsc, *pl.* -þruscon; *pp.* -þroscen, -þroxen [a, þerscan *to thresh, beat*] *To rob, spoil;* spoliare, expilare:—Aþroxen *spoliatus.*

a-þriéttan; *p.* -þriétte; *pp.* -þriétted, -þriét *To weary, loathe any one;* tædio afficere aliquem:—Ic đē hæbbe aþriét mid đis langan spelle *I have wearied thee with this long discourse,* Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 19.

a-þringan; *p.* -þrang, -þrong, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [a *out,* þringan *to throng*]. **I.** *to throng* or *press out* or *forth, to urge out, to urge, to throng* or *press away* or *out of sight, to conceal;* extrudere, celare:—Ne mihte ic of đære heortan heardne aþringan stȳlenne stān *I could not press out from his heart the hard and steely stone,* Salm. Kmbl. 1008; Sal. 505. Aþrungen, ūt-aþrungen *celatum,* Cot. 33. **II.** *to rush forth, to rush;* prorumpere:—Ic of enge up aþringe *I rush up from the narrow place,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 18; Rä. 4, 12.

a-þrintan; *p.* -þrant, *pl.* -þrunton; *pp.* -þrunten [a *out,* þrintan *to swell*] *To swell up;* tumere:—Ic đa wiht geseah, womb wæs aþrunten *I saw the creature, its belly was swollen up,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2.

a-þroten *loathed,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4; *pp. of* a-þreótan.

a-þrotennes, -þrotenes, -ness, e; *f. Tediousness, loathsomeness, wearisomeness;* tædium, Cot. 91.

a-þrotsum; *adj.* [a-þroten *pp. of* a-þreótan *to trouble,* -sum] *Troublesome, irksome, wearisome;* tædiosus, pertæsus:—Aþrotsum is *pertæsum est,* Cot. 188.

a-þrowen = a-þrāwen *thrown forth, spilt,* Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427; *pp. of* a-þrāwan.

a-þrōwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer;* pati. v. þrōwian.

a-þroxen *spoiled, robbed;* spoliatus; *pp. of* a-þrescan.

a-þrungen; *part. Concealed;* celatum, Cot. 33; *pp. of* a-þringan.

aþrunten *swollen up,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2; *pp. of* a-þrintan.

aþryd; *part. Robbed, pilled;* expressus, expilatus, Cot. 73; *pp. of* a-þryþian.

a-þrysman, -þrysemian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To suffocate with smoke* or *vapour, to suffocate, stifle;* fumo suffocare:—Hī hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodon *they smothered and stifled him in his bed,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 6. Sunne wearþ adwæsced, þreám aþrysmed *the sun was darkened, stifled by sufferings,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. v. þrysman.

a-þrýt *wearies*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. v. a-þreótan.

a-þryþian; *p.* -þryþede; *pp.* -þryþed, -þryd [a *away*, þryþian from þryþ *force*] *To force from, rob, pillage;* exprimere, expilare:—Aþryd *expressus, expilatus*, Cot. 73: 74.

âþ-stæf, es; *m.* [âþ *oath*, stæf] *An oath;* juramentum, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8.

âþ-swaring, -swerung, e; *f. An oath-swearing;* juramentum:—Gemindig wæs âþswaringe his *memor fuit juramenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 104, 8. Mid âþswerunge *with oath-swearing*, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27.

âþ-swaru, e; *f. An oath-swearing, a solemn oath, an oath;* juramentum:—For heora âþsware *because of their oath*, Jos. 9, 18. Ðæt he lange gehēt mid âþsware *what he long had promised on oath*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 26; Exod. 558: Ps. Th. 88, 3. Âþsware pytt *the well of the oath, Beersheba*, Gen. 46, 1.

âþ-sweord, es; *n.* [âþ *an oath*, sweord *sword*] *A sword-oath, a warrior's oath, an oath;* jusjurandum:—Ðonne bióþ brocene âþsweord eorla *then will be broken the oaths of the warriors*, Beo. Th. 4134; B. 2064.

âþ-swerung *an oath*, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27. v. âþ-swaring.

âþ-swyrd, es; *n. An oath;* juramentum:—Gemyndig wæs âþswyrdes [MS. âþswyrde] his *memor fuit juramenti sui*, Ps. Surt. 104, 9. v. âþ-sweord.

ÂÐUM, es; *m. A son-in-law, a daughter's husband, a brother-in-law, a sister's husband;* gener; sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus:—Âðum *gener*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18. Hæfst ðū suna oððe dōhtra oððe âðum *habes filios aut filias aut generum*, Gen. 19, 12. Cwæþ to his twām âðumum *locutus est ad generos suos*, 19, 14: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Fōr to ðam cynge his âðume *went to the king his sister's husband*, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 6. [*Ger.* eidam *a daughter's husband: M. H. Ger.* eidem, *id: O. H. Ger.* eidum, eidam, eidem, *id.*]

a-þunden *swollen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8; *pp. of* a-þindan.

a-þundenes, -ness, e; *f. A tumour, swelling, puffing up;* tumor:—Wið lifre swyle and aþundenesse *for swelling and puffing up of the liver*, L. M. cont. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 160, 18. Wið aþundenesse magan windigre *for windy swelling of the stomach*, 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 158, 23. DER. aþindan, þindan; *pp.* þunden *swollen*.

a-þwægen *washed*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 9; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *away*, þwēnan *to soften, diminish*] *To soften, diminish, lessen, abate, take away;* diminuere, demere:—Seó sealf wile ðone swile aþwēnan *the salve will diminish the swelling*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 25.

a-þwât *disappointed*, Ps. Spl. 131, 11. v. a-þwîtan.

a-þweán; ic -þweá, -þweah, ðū -þweahst, -þwyhst, -þwehst, he -þwyhþ, -þwehþ, *pl.* -þweáþ; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen [a *from, out;* þweán = þweahan *to wash*] *To wash out, to wash, cleanse, baptize, anoint;* abluere, luere, lavare, baptizare, unguere:—Gif ðū aþweán wylt *if thou wilt wash out*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 8. Aþweah me *lava me*, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Ðū aþweahst me *lavabis me*, 50, 8. He þegnas mid ða hālgan wyllan fulluht-bædes aþwōh *milites sacrosancto fonte abluebat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13: 3, 7; S. 529, 14: 1, 7; S. 478, 41. Wætere aþwegen and bebaðod *lotus aqua*, 1, 27; S. 496, 17: 4, 19; S. 588, 9. Ðæt hīg aþwegene wǣren *ut baptizarentur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 12. Aþwōg *unxit*, Jn. Lind. War. 12, 3.

âþ-wed, -wedd, es; *n.* [âþ *an oath*, wed *a pledge*] *A pledge on oath, a solemn pledge;* sacramentum:—Âþ-wed *vel* âþe-gehât *sacramentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. âþ-gehât.

a-þwegen *washed*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 41; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwæron; *pp.* -þworen *To shake* or *stir together with a churn-staff* [*A. Sax.* þwiril], *to churn;* bacillo agitare:—Aþweran buteran *butyrum agitare*, Som. Aþwer buteran *churn butter*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 25. v. þweran.

a-þwîtan; *p.* -þwât, *pl.* -þwiton; *pp.* -þwiten [a, þwîtan *to cut off*] *To disappoint;* frustrari:—Nā aþwât [bewægde C.] him *non frustrabitur eum*, Ps. Spl. 131, 11.

a-þwōh, -þwōgon *washed*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13; *p. of* a-þweán.

âþ-wyrþe; *adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit;* dignus qui juret:—Gif he âþwyrþe biþ *if he be oath-worthy*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14; L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21.

ā ðȳ *ever the;* unquam eo, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. ðȳ.

a-þȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press;* premere:—Wel on aþȳdum sceapes smeruwe *boil in pressed sheep's grease*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1. v. þȳan.

aþȳdum *pressed*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1; *dat. of* aþȳed = aþȳd. v. aþȳan.

a-þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, be patient, wait patiently;* sustinere:—For ē ðīnre ic aþylgode ðē *propter legem tuam sustinui te*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4. Aþylgode sāwle mīn on worde his *sustinuit anima mea in verbum ejus*, 129, 5. v. þyldigean.

a-þynnian, -þinnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To thin;* tenuare. DER. þynnian. þyn.

a-þȳstrian, -þīstrian, -þeóstrian, -þiéstrian, -þēstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be obscured* or *eclipsed;* obnubilare, obscurari:—Sȳn aþȳstrode eágan heora *obscurentur oculi eorum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 28. Seó sunne aþȳstrade *the sun was eclipsed*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14. Aþȳstrade *obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðonne aþeóstriaþ ealle steorran *then all the stars are darkened*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15. Byþ sunne aþeóstrod, Mk. Bos. 13, 24. Hēr sunne aþȳstrode *here the sun was eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Ing. 22, 18: 540; Ing. 22, 22. DER. þȳstrian.

a-þȳteþ *sounds*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. a-þeótan.

a-þȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, þȳwan *to drive*] *To lead* or *drive from, to discard;* ejicere:—Hē hȳ rāde aweg aþȳwde *he soon drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28.

a-tiarian *to fail;* deficere, Prov. 3. v. a-teorian.

a-tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To paint, describe by painting;* depingere:—Ealle ða hearga Israhēla folces wǣron atiefrede [MS. C. atifred: MS. Oth. atiefred] on ðæm wage *universa idola domus Israel depicta erant in pariete*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 a, 23. He atiefreþ [MS. C. atifreþ] ðæs þinges onlīcnesse on his mōde ðe he ðonne ymbsmeáþ *in corde depingitur quidquid fictis imaginibus deliberando cogitatur*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 27: 30 b, 26.

a-tihtan; *p.* -tihte; *pp.* -tihted, -tiht *To attract, incite*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tīhþ, a-tīþ *draws away, draws to;* abstrahit, attrahit, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11: Ps. Surt. 9, 30. v. a-teón.

a-tihting *intention, an aim;* intentio, Scint. 6, 7. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch;* tangere, R. Ben. interl. 7. v. tillan.

a-timbrian, -timbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build;* ædificare:—Hēt ða burh atimbrian *ordered to build the city*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 21; 66, 40; 67, 39: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 34. Būr atimbran *to build a bower*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5.

a-tión; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw out, pull out;* abstrahere, extrahere:—Atió of ðæm æcere fearn and þornas *let him pull out from the field fern and thorns*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2: 22, 53; Met. 22, 27.

at-îwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To appear;* apparere:—Atîwede comēta *a comet appeared*, Chr. 1066; Th. 330, 38. v. æt-ȳwan.

a-togen *drawn out*, Num. 22, 22; *pp. of* a-teón.

atol, es; *n. Terribleness, terror, horror, wretchedness;* diritas, terror, horror, miseria:—Sceal atol þrōwian *must suffer terror*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 10; Sat. 395. Is ðes windiga sele atole gefylled *this windy hall is filled with horror*, 216; Th. 273, 16; Sat. 137: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 33; Cri. 1266.

ATOL, atul, atel, eatol; *adj. Dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, atrox, terribilis, horridus, fœdus, teter:—Atol æglǣca *the dire miscreant*, Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Andr. Kmbl. 2625; An. 1314. Atol is ðīn onseón *horrid is thine aspect*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 26; Sat. 61. Atol mid ēgum *terrific with his eyes*, 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Atol ȳða gewealc *the terrible rolling of the waves*, 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6. Se atola *the horrid one* [*the devil*], Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413. In ðeossum atolan ǣðele *in this horrid country*, 215; Th. 271, 20; Sat. 108. Atole gāstas *horrid ghosts*, 214; Th. 268, 7; Sat. 51. Gūþrinc gefēng atolan clommum *the warrior seized in her horrid clutches*, Beo. Th. 3008; B. 1502. [*Orm.* atell *foul, corrupt: O. Nrs.* atall, ötul *fierce;* atrox.] DER. atelīc.

atolîc; adj. [atol, līc] *Dire, horrid, loathsome;* dirus, horridus, deformis, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 17. v. atelīc.

âtor, âttor, âter, âtter, ætor, ættor, ættor; *gen.* âtres, âttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum:—Âtres drync *the drink of poison*, Andr. Kmbl. 105; An. 53. Âttre gelīcost *most like to poison*, Cd. 216, Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. Flōr âttre weól *the floor boiled with venom*, 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Âttru *venena*, Scint. 28. Wið âttrum *against poisons*, Ps. Th. 57, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 1. Wið fleógendum âtre *for flying venom*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. [*Orm.* atterr; *Laym.* atter: *Piers* attre: *Plat.* etter, eiter, *m. n: O. Sax.* ētar, ettar, *m: O. Dut. Dut.* etter, *m:* Ger. eiter, *n. m: M. H. Ger.* eiter, *n: O. H. Ger.* eitar, *n: Dan.* edder, *n: Swed.* etter, *n: Norw. O. Nrs.* eitr, *n.* Cf. *M. H. Ger.* eiten *to burn: Sansk.* i-n-dh and the *A. Sax.* āð *a funeral pile: O. H. Ger.* eit *ignis*, âttor then would seem to mean *a cause of burning, a pricking pain.*]

âtor-berende; *part. Venom-bearing;* venenifer, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. âtter-berende.

âtor-coppe, an; *f. A spider;* aranea. v. âttor-coppe.

âtor-cræft, es; *m. Poison-craft, the art of poisoning, sorcery;* veneficium, Lye.

âtor-cyn, es; *n. The poison-kind;* veneni genus, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. ætor-cyn.

âtor-drinc, es; *m. Poisonous drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum. v. âttor-drinca.

âtor-drinca *poisonous drink, poison.* v. âttor-drinca.

a-torflan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To throw forth, to throw;* jactare, Mt. Hat. 12, 24, Lye. v. torflan.

âtor-lāðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass;* panicum crus galli, v. âttor-lāðe, L. M. 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11.

âtor-līc *poison-like;* veneno similis. v. âter-līc.

âtor-loppe, an; *f.* [âtor, loppe *a silkworm, spinner of a web*] *A spider, spider's web;* aranea. v. ǽtter-loppe.

âtor-sceaða *a venomous destroyer.* v. âttor-sceaða.

âtor-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear;* telum venenatum. v. âttor-spere, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9.

âtor-tân, es; *m. A poisonous rod;* ramus venenosus. v. âter-tân, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

a-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread, twist from* or *out, extort;* extorquere:—Atred him ða giltas ût *extort his sins from him,* L. De Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21.

a-treddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To investigate, search, examine* or *explore carefully;* scrutari, investigare:—Dæt ic dîn bebod beorht atredde *scrutabor mandata tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 69: 138, 2. v. treddan.

a-trendlian; *p.* odeȝ *pp.* od *To trundle, roll;* volutare, provolvere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 33; Met. 5, 17.

âtren-môd *venom-minded;* malitiosus. v. ǽtren-môd.

âtrian *to poison, envenom;* venenare. v. ǽtrian.

âtter; *gen.* âttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum:—Dæt âtter wæs sôna ofernumen *the poison was soon detected,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. v. âtor.

âtter-berende; *part. Venom-bearing;* venenifer:—Wǽtan âtterberendum *by venom-bearing humours,* L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. âtor, *etc.*

âtter-coppe, an; *f.* [âtor *poison,* copp *a head*] *A spider;* aranea:—Swindan ðû dydest swâ swâ âttercoppan sâwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus,* Ps. Spl. T. 38, 15. v. âttor-coppe.

âtter-lâðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass;* panicum crus galli:—Âtterlâðe *venenifuga* [*venom-loather*], Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. âtor, *etc.*

âttor; *gen.* âttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum, Beo. Th. 5423; B. 2715: Ps. Spl. 13, 5. v. âtor.

âttor-coppe, an; *f. A spider;* aranea:—Loppe, fleónde næddre, *vel* âttorcoppe *a spider,* Wrt. Voc. 24, 1. Âttorcoppe—wið âttorcoppan bîte *a spider—for spider's bite,* Herb. 4, 9; Lchdm. i. 92, 5, 6: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 15. v. âtor, *etc.*

âttor-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum, Martyrol. ad 11 Junii.

âttor-, âtter-lâðe, an; *f. The cock's spur grass, atterlothe* [*venom-loather*]; panicum crus galli:—Wið âttre, betonican and ða smalan âttorlâðan dô on hâlig wæter *against poison, put betony and the small atterlothe into holy water,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11: Herb. 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 4: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15. Âtterlâðe *venenifuga,* Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 88; Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. âtor, *etc.*

âttor-sceaða, an; *m. A poisonous destroyer, a venomous dragon, serpent;* hostis venenosus, draco venenosus, serpens:—Bûtan ðam âttorsceaðan *save to the venomous destroyer,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 24; Pa. 33: Beo. Th. 5670; B. 2839. v. âtor, *etc.*

âttor-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear;* telum venenatum:—Eglum âttorsperum *with dire poisoned spears,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. v. âtor, *etc.*

a-tuge *might draw away;* abstraheret, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19; *p. subj. of* a-teón.

atul; *adj. Dire, terrible, horrid:*—In ðæt atule hûs *into that dire house,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 1; Gû. 534: Andr. Kmbl. 106; An. 53: Ps. Th. 118, 123. v. atol.

a-tydran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To procreate, create;* procreare, gignere, Elen. Kmbl. 2555; El. 1279. v. tydran.

a-tŷhst *drawest out,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. v. a-teón.

a-tyhtan, -tihtan; *p.* -tyhte, -tihte; *pp.* -tyhted, -tyht, -tiht. I. *to persuade, solicit, incite, attract, allure;* persuadere, allicere, incitare:—Ða wæs ofer Mûntgiop monig atyhted Gota, gylpes full *then was allured over the Alps many a Goth, full of arrogance,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 16; Met. 1, 8. Ðe beóþ atihte to ðâm sôðum gesælþum *who are intent upon* [*attracted to*] *the true felicities,* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. II. *to produce, procreate;* procreare, gignere:—Wîga is of dumbum twâm atyhted *a warrior is produced from two dumb ones,* Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 27; Rä. 51, 3. v. tyhtan.

a-tŷhþ *draws away;* abstrahit, *3rd sing. pres. of* a-teón.

a-tymbrian, -tymbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build;* ædificare:—Se Cênwalh hêt atymbran [atymbrian MS. Laud.] ða ealdan cyrican on Wintanceastre *Cenwalh ordered to build the old church at Winchester,* Chr. 643; Ing. 38, 1: 919; Ing. 133, 17. v. a-timbrian.

a-tŷnan; *p.* -tŷnde; *pp.* -tŷned, -tŷnd; *v. a.* I. [a *away, out;* tŷnan *to inclose, shut*] *to shut out, exclude;* excludere:—Ne beóþ ût fram ðê atŷnde *ut non excludantur,* Ps. Th. 67, 27. II. [a=on, un *un,* tŷnan] *to un-shut, open;* aperire:—Nâ ic atŷnde mûþ mînne *non aperui os meum,* Ps. Spl. 38, 13. Atŷn us *aperi nobis,* Lk. Bos. 13, 25. v. on-tŷnan, un-tŷnan.

a-tyrian *to fail;* deficere. v. a-teorian.

at-ŷwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew;* ostendere:—He atŷwde him *ostendit eis,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 14. v. æt-ŷwan, ŷwan.

Augustînus, i; *m; Lat.* [Augustînus is correct in the quotations from the titles of the two following chapters of Bede, but in the A. Sax. text it is Agustînus] *St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England,* A. D. 597, *and died May* 26, 605; Augustînus:—Ðæt se hâlga Papa Gregorius Augustînum sende Angel-þeóde to bodiganne Godes word *ut sanctus Papa Gregorius Augustînum ad prædicandum genti Anglorum verbum Dei miserit,* Bd. 1, 23, titl; S. 485, 14. Augustînus cumende on Breotone *Augustînus veniens Brittaniam,* 1, 25, titl; S. 486, 10. Hêr com Augustînus and his gefêran to Engla lande *here,* A. D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England,* Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2: 596; Th. 34, 37, col. 1; 35, 36, cols. 1, 2.

Augustus, i; *m; Lat.* I. *the first Roman Emperor.* v. Agustus. II. *the month of August;* mensis Augustus:—On ðam monþe ðe man Augustum nemneþ *in the month which is named August,* Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 23. v. Agustus.

â-uht, es; *n. Aught, anything;* aliquid:—Eálâ, ðæt on eorþan âuht fæstlîces weorces ne wunaþ æfre *alas, that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Ðe âuht oððe nâuht âuðer worhte *which could either make aught or naught,* 20, 83; Met. 20, 42. Hwý biþ his ânwald âuhte ðý mâra *why will his power be by aught the greater?* 16, 40; Met. 16, 20: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 6, 10.

â-uht; *adv. At all, by any means;* omnino, ullo modo:—Âuht ne gebêtaþ hiora scearpnesse *nor by any means improve their sharpness,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 46; Met. 21, 23: 6, 12; Met. 6, 6. v. â-wuht, â-wiht.

a-urnen *run out, passed,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. v. a-yrnan.

âuðer *either, each,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10. v. âwðer.

ÂWA, âwo; *adv. Always, ever, for ever;* semper, unquam, usque:—Âwa *always,* Ps. Th. 143, 13. Âwa *usque,* 70, 16: 138, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1899; El. 951. Ne wile heó âwa ðæs sîþes geswîcan *nor will it ever desist from its course,* Salm. Kmbl. 646; Sal. 322. Âwa to feore *in seculum,* Ps. Th. 51, 8: 65, 6. On ẽcnesse, âwa *in æternum,* 118, 89. Âwa to worlde *in seculum seculi,* 71, 19: 144, 1. Âwa to worulde *usque in seculum,* 130, 5: 132, 4. Âwa to ealdre *for evermore,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 22; Sch. 32: Beo. Th. 1914; B. 955. [*O. Sax.* ẽo *unquam, semper: O. H. Ger.* ẽo, io *unquam, semper: Goth.* aiw *semper: Lat.* ævum *an age: Grk. aἰεί, ἀεί always; αἰών an age.*] vide â.

a-wacan; *p.* -wôc, *pl.* -wôcon; *pp.* -wacen; *v. intrans.* I. *to* AWAKE; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Awôc of ðam slǽpe *awoke from sleep,* Gen. 9, 24. Awôc Pharao *expergefactus est Pharao,* 41, 4, 7. II. *to wake into being, to arise, be born;* oriri, provenire, nasci:—Twâ þeóda awôcon *two nations arose,* Cd. 124; Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. v. wacan.

a-wacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awake;* expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Of hefegum slǽpe awacode *e gravi somno expergefactus est,* Gen. 45, 26. v. wacian.

a-wâcian, -wâcigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To grow weak* or *effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, fall away, relax, to be indolent;* infirmari, deficere, recedere:—Awâcode mid langre ealdunge *weakened with old age,* Gr. Dial. 2, 15. Awâciaþ on ðære costnunge tîman *in tempore tentationis recedunt,* Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Ðæt ne awâcodon wereda Drihtne *that they might not fall away from the Lord of hosts,* Cd. 183; Th. 229, 20; Dan. 220. Gif he nâ ne awâcaþ *if he never relax,* L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29. v. ge-wâcian, on-.

a-wacnian, -wæcnian; *p.* cnede, cenede; *pp.* cned, cened; *v. intrans.* I. *to* AWAKEN, *come to life again, revive;* evigilare, expergefieri, reviviscere:—On dagunge he eft acwicode [awacenede MSS. Ca. O.] *diluculo revixit,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627. 13. II. *to arise, spring, have one's origin;* suscitari, oriri, nasci:—Of ðâm frumgârum folc awæcniaþ *from these patriarchs shall spring a people,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars first arose from Alexander's letter,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 19. v. wæcnan, on-wæcnan, on-wæcnian.

a-wǽcan; *p.* -wǽcte, -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽced, -wǽct, -wǽht *To weaken, fatigue;* debilitare, fatigare:—Awǽht *defessus,* Hymn. Awǽht *porrectus,* Cot. 157.

a-wæccan *To awake;* suscitare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 9. v. a-weccan.

a-wæcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To awake, rise up, be born;* evigilare, suscitari, nasci:—Nû is ðæt bearn cymen, awæcned *now is that child come, risen up,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 9; Cri. 67.

a-wæcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awaken, arise, spring;* evigilare, oriri:—Awæcniaþ, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. v. a-wacnian.

a-wǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint, cause to fail;* eludere, frustrari, irritum facere:—Ðæt is sôþ ðæt ðû ǽr awǽgdest *that is true which thou before didst frustrate,* Homl. Th. ii. 418, 18. Ær awǽged sîe worda ænig *ere any word be made to fail,* Andr. Kmbl. 2876; An. 1441. Awǽged ne dô ðû wedd *irritum ne facias fœdus,* Hymn, Lye. v. wǽgan, ge-wǽgan.

a-wæh *weighed out, weighed to;* appendit, Gen. 23, 16. v. a-wegan.

a-wǽht *weakened, wearied; pp. of* a-wǽcan.

a-wæhte *aroused;* suscitavit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 14. v. a-weccan.

a-wǽlan; *p.* ede, de, te; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To roll away, roll back, roll to;* revolvere, advolvere:—Awǽlede ðone stân *revolvit lapidem,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 28, 2. Awǽlte ðone stân *advolvit lapidem,*

Mk. Rush. War. 15, 46. II. *to move violently, vex, afflict;* vexare:—Awǽled *vexatus*, Mk. Rush. War. 5, 18.

a-wændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, to translate;* avertere, transferre:—Đonne awænt Driht hæftnunge folces his *cum averterit Dominus captivitatem plebis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. v. a-wendan, wændan.

a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f. A change;* mutatio, Ps. Lamb. 76, 11. v. awendednys.

a-wænian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wean from;* ablactare:—Swâ swâ awæned cild *sicut ablactatus*, Ps. Lamb. 130, 2.

a-wærged, -wærgd; *pp; def. m.* -wærgda *Accursed;* maledictus:—Wit đæs awærgdan wordum gelŷfdon *we two believed the words of the accursed one*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 16; Sat. 416. v. a-wyrged.

a-wæscen *washed;* lotus; *pp.* v. wascan. DER. un-a-wæscen.

a-wǽstan; *p.* -wǽste; *pp.* -wǽsted; *v. trans. To waste, lay waste, eat up;* vastare, carpere:—Swâ swâ oxa gewunaþ to awǽstenne gærs *quo modo solet bos herbas carpere*, Num. 22, 4. v. a-wēstan.

a-wanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish;* diminuere. v. wanian.

a-wannian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wax wan* or *pale;* pallescere:—Awannod *pallidus factus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

â-wâr; *adv.* [=â-wǽr=â-hwǽr] *Anywhere;* alicubi:—Swilce he âwâr wære, ǽrđan đe he geboren wære *as if he were anywhere, before he was born*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19.

a-wariged; *part. Accursed;* maledictus. v. a-werged; *pp. of* a-wergian: awyrged; *pp. of* a-wyrgian.

a-wârnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be confounded;* confundi, Ps. Spl. M. 85, 16. v. a-swârnian.

a-warpen; *pp. cast out;* ejectus, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. v. a-worpen; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-weaht, a-wealhte *awaked, excited, raised up*, Ps. Th. 77, 65: Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34; *pp. and p. of* a-weccan.

a-weallan; ic -wealle, đū -weallest, -wylst, he -wealleþ, -wealþ, -wylþ, *pl.* -wallaþ; *p.* -weól, -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon; *pp.* -weallen; *v. intrans. To boil* or *bubble up, break forth, stream* or *gush forth, well out, flow forth, issue;* ebullire, erumpere, emanare:—Swâ ǽspringe ût aweallеþ of clife hârum *so a water-spring wells out of a hoary cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 24; Met. 5, 12: Ps. Th. 103, 10: Ex. 8, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Đa fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *Deruentionis fluvii primordia erumpunt*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 11. Is đæt eác sǽd, đæt wylle aweólle *fertur autem, quia fons ebullierit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 23: Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 20; Cri. 625. DER. weallan.

a-weardian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. To ward off, defend, protect;* defendere, protegere:—Hî hî sylf aweardedon *they defended themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bar. 182, 19. DER. weardian.

a-wearpan=a-weorpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Dust đæt awearpþ wind *pulvis quem projicit ventus*, Ps. Spl. 1, 5.

a-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, -wôx; *pp.* -weaxen; *v. intrans. To wax, grow, arise, come forth;* crescere, oriri, provenire:—Him aweaxeþ wynsum gefeá *to them shall grow winsome delight*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 7; Cri. 1253: Ps. Th. 128, 4: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 24; Rä. 10, 10: 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3: Elen. Kmbl. 2450; El. 1226.

a-web, es; *n. The cross threads in weaving, called the woof* or *weft;* subtegmen, Cot. 161.

a-weccan, -weccean; ic -wecce, đū -wecest, -wecst, he -wecceþ, -weceþ, -wecþ, *pl.* -weccaþ, -wecceaþ; *p.* -weahte, -wehte, *pl.* -weahton, -wehton; *impert.* -wec, -wece, *pl.* -wecceaþ; *pp.* -weaht, -weht; *v. trans.* I. *to awake, arouse from sleep, awake from death;* e somno excitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—Hî awehton hine *excitaverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Đâ wearþ aweaht Drihten swâ he slǽpende *excitatus est tamquam dormiens Dominus*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Ic hine awecce *resuscitabo eum*, Jn. Bos. 6, 40. Se Fæder awecþ đa deádan *Pater suscitat mortuos*, 5, 21. He manige men of deáþe awehte *he awoke many men from death*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584. Awecceaþ deáde *suscitate mortuos*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. II. *to excite, rouse, stir up, call forth, raise up, raise up children;* excitare, concitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—To ælmessan and to gôdra dǽda fylignessum he hî aweahte ge mid wordum ge mid dǽdum *ad eleemosynas operumque bonorum executionem et verbis excitabat et factis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34. Awehte wǽlnîþ Babilônes brego *deadly hatred excited the prince of Babylon*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Đæs sǽdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga, eác siđđan mid gôdre lâre, gif hit grôwan sceal *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry, and moreover by good instruction, if it shall grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 80; Met. 22, 40. Awehte đa windas of heofenum *excitavit ventos de cœlo*, Ps. Th. 77, 26. Awece đîne mihte *excita potentiam tuam*, 79, 3. Hî his yrre aweahtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, 77, 58, 40: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1080. Awecceþ wôpdropan *calls forth tears*, Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283. He aweahte gewitnesse on Iacobe *suscitavit testimonium in Jacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 6. Ic awecce wiđ đē ôđerne cyning *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1851; El. 927. Aweccende fram eorþan wædlan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Awece me *resuscita me*, 40, 11. He mæg bearn aweccan [aweccean Mt. Bos. 3, 9] *potens est suscitare filios*, Lk. Bos. 3, 8. Hys brôđor sǽd awecce *suscitet semen fratri suo*, 20, 28.

a-wece *arouse, raise up*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 40, 11; *impert. of* a-weccan.

a-wecgan, -wegan; *p.* -wegde, -wegede; *pp.* -weged; *v. trans. To move, remove, shake;* movere, amovere, commovere, agitare:—Ne mihton awecgan Iob of his môdes ânrǽdnysse *might not move Job from his constancy of mind*, Job Thw. 167, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1005; An. 503. Hî ne mihton hine awecgan *they could not move it*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 31. Môd biþ aweged of his stede *the mind is removed from its place*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24. Winde aweged [MS. awegyd] hreód *arundinem vento agitatam*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. wecgan.

a-wecþ *awakes, raises up*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21; *3rd pers. pres. of* a-weccan.

a-wēdan; *p.* -wēdde; *pp.* -wēd; *v. n. To be mad, to rage, to be angry, to go* or *wax mad, revolt, apostatize;* in furorem agi:—Awēddon đa nŷtena *the cattle became mad*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 31. Se đe for sleápe awēd *phreneticus*=φρενιτικός, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 40; Wrt. Voc. 45, 72. v. wēdan.

a-wefan; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon; *pp.* -wefen *To weave;* texere:—Wyrmas ne awǽfon *worms did not weave*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 23; Rä. 36, 9: Jn. Bos. 19, 23.

a-weg; *adv.* AWAY, *out;* (this is its meaning both in and out of composition); auferendi vim habet:—Đâ eóde he aweg *autem abiit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22. Ge drehnigeaþ đone gnæt aweg *ye strain the gnat out;* excolantes [ex *out*, colare *to filter, strain*] culicem, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. He hî rađe aweg aþŷwde *he quickly drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28: Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. on-weg.

aweg-adrîfan *to drive* or *chase away;* expellere, Ps. Spl. C. 35, 13. v. a-drîfan.

aweg-aferian *to carry away, to cart away;* evehere, Cot. 205.

aweg-alûcan [aweg *away*, alûcan *to lock out, separate*] *To shut* or *lock out, to separate;* discludere, Cot. 67.

a-wegan; *p.* -wæg, -wæh, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen; *v. trans.* I. *to lift up, take* or *carry away;* levare, auferre:—Hî â sibbe gelǽraþ, đa ǽr wonsǽlge awegen habbaþ *they shall ever advise peace, which the unblest have before taken away*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 25; Gn. Ex. 21: Homl. Th. i. 308, 17. II. *to weigh out, weigh to any one;* appendere:—Abraham đâ awæh feówer hund scillinga seolfres *Abraham appendit quadringentos siclos argenti*, Gen. 23, 16. Eálâ gif mîne synna and mîn yrmþ wǽron awegene on ânre wǽgan *utinam appenderentur peccata mea et calamitas in statera*, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18.

a-wegan; *p.* -wegede, -wegde; *pp.* -weged *To move, shake:*—Aweged, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24: Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

aweg-animan *to take away;* sufferre, Jn. Bos. 20, 1. v. a-niman.

aweg-awyltan *to roll away;* revolvere, Mk. Bos. 16, 4. v. a-wyltan.

aweg-beran *to bear, carry* or *convey away;* asportare, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 37. v. beran.

aweg-cuman *to go away, to leave, escape;* dimittere:—Sume awegcômon *some escaped*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. v. cuman.

a-weged *moved*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18; *pp. of* a-wegan *to move.*

a-wegen *taken away, weighed as in a balance*, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18. v. a-wegan *to weigh.*

aweg-gân *to go away;* abire:—Ongan aweg-gân *began to go away*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 1. v. gân.

aweg-geniman *to take away;* auferre. v. geniman.

aweg-gewîtan; *p.* -gewât, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away, depart;* discedere:—Ic eom aweg-gewiten *I am gone away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. v. ge-wîtan.

aweg-gewitenes, -ness, e; *f. A going away, departure;* abscessio:—Æfter þrîm geárum Willfreþes aweg-gewitenesse *post tres abscessionis Vilfridi annos*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 30. v. gewîtan.

aweg-lǽtan *to let* [*go*] *away, let escape;* abire permittere, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14. v. lǽtan.

aweg-onwendan *to turn* or *move away;* amovere, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 19. v. on-wendan.

aweg-weorpan *to cast* or *throw away;* abjicere. v. aweg, weorpan.

a-wegyd *shaken*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

a-weht *awaked, aroused; pp. of* a-weccan.

a-wehte *awaked, excited*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584: Ps. Th. 77, 26; *p. of* a-weccan.

a-wehtnes, -ness, e; *f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging;* excitatio:—To awehtnesse lîfiendra monna of sâule deáþe *ad excitationem viventium de morte animæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 5.

awel *an awl;* subula, fuscinula, harpago=ἁρπάγη, Cot. 84: 13. v. al.

a-wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to well;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat:—Hređor innan wæs wynnum awelled *the breast within was welled with joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2037; An. 1021. v. a-weallan.

a-wend *turned, translated; pp. of* a-wendan:—Seó bôc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30.

a-wendan; ic -wende, đū -wendest, -wenst, he -wendeþ, -went, *pl.* -wendaþ; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend, -went. I. *v. trans. To turn away* or *off, avert, remove, to turn upside down, turn, change, translate, pervert;* avertere, vertere, mutare, transferre, subvertere:—

Ansýne ðýn awendst ðū *faciem tuam avertis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27: Ps. Th. 73, 11: 103, 27: 101, 2: 77, 38. Heó awent hyre hūs and sēcþ geornlīce ōþ heó hine fint *sche turneth vpsodoun the hous and sekith diligently til sche fynde it*, Wyc; Lk. Bos. 15, 8. He wæter awende to wīnlīcum drence *he turned water into winelike drink*, Ælfc. T. 27, 7: Ps. Spl. 101, 28: Gen. 19, 26: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259: Jn. Bos. 10, 35. 'Historia Anglorum' ða ðe Ælfrēd cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende [*Bede's*] *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred translated from Latin into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. Ðeáh ðe seó bōc on Englisc awend sý *though the book be translated into English*, 118, 5. Ne nim ðū lāc, ða awendaþ rihtwīsra word *nec accipies munera, quæ subvertunt verba justorum*, Ex. 23, 8. **II.** *v. intrans. To turn* or *direct oneself, to turn from, go, depart;* se vertere, ire:—Ðæt hȳ, mid sume searawrence, from Xerse awenden [awende MS.] *that they would by some stratagem turn from Xerxes*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 41. Hī awendon aweg *they turned away*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. wendan.

a-wended-līc, -wende-līc, -wendend-līc; *adj.* [awended *changed, pp. of* awendan, līc] *Movable, changeable, alterable, mutable;* mobilis, Alb. resp. 42.

a-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f. A change, alteration;* commutatio:—Nā sōþ is him awendednys *non enim est illis commutatio*, Ps. Spl. 54, 22: 88, 50.

a-wendelīc-nes, -ness, e; *f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy;* mutabilitas, Som. [a-wendedlīc *changeable*, -ness].

a-wendincg, e; *f. An overthrowing, a change, ruin;* subversio, Scint. 61.

a-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wean;* ablactare:—Ær ðone, ðæt acennede bearn, awened sī *quoadusque, qui gignitur, ablactatur*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 493, 33. v. wenian.

a-went, -wenþ, -wendeþ *turns*, Lk. Bos. 15, 8. v. a-wendan.

a-weódian, -weódigan; *v. a. To weed, root* or *rake up, to destroy;* sarculare:—Ðæt man aweódige unriht *that one should root up injustice*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7.

a-weól *flowed forth*, Cot. 72. v. a-weallan.

a-weorpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; ðū -wyrpst, he -wyrpþ; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *impert.* -weorp, -wurp, -wyrp ðū; *pp.* -worpen; *v. a.* [a *from*, weorpan *to throw*] *To throw* or *cast from* or *down, to cast away* or *off, cast out, to degrade, reject, divorce;* abjicere, dejicere, projicere, ejicere, propellere, repellere, reprobare, repudiare:—Ðæt he ðec aweorpe of woruldrīce *that he shall cast thee from thy worldly kingdom*, Cd. 203; Th. 253, 1; Dan. 589. Ðū awurpe hī, ðā hī wǽron upahafen *dejecisti eos, dum allevarentur*, Ps. Spl. 72, 18: 79, 9: Ps. Th. 72, 14. Is wærgða [wærgða MS.] aworpen *the curse is cast off*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 12; Met. 23, 6: Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44: Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Ðā woldon senatus hine aweorpan *then would the senate degrade him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 36: Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10. Ne aweorp ðū me *ne projicias me*, Ps. Spl. 70, 10. Mannes sunu gebyreþ beón aworpen *oportet filium hominis reprobari*, Mk. Bos. 8, 31. Aworpen wīf *a divorced wife*, L. Ælf. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 6. Aworpen man biþ ā unnyt *homo apostata, vir inutilis*, Past. 47, 1; Hat. MS. 68 a, 23. Used also with the prepositions on *into*, as awurpan on *to cast into*, Mt. Foxe 13, 50. Fram *from*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29, 30. Ūt *out*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Under *below*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10.

a-weorpnis, -niss, e; *f. A casting off, putting away, divorce;* repudium, Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 7. v. a-worpenes. DER. weorpan.

a-weorþan, a-wurþan, ic -weorþe, -wurþe, ðū -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþeþ, -wurþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden; *v. intrans.* [a *from, away*, weorþan *to become*] *To cease to be, become insipid* or *worthless;* evanescere:—Gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ *if the salt become insipid*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13: Lk. Bos. 14, 34. Ðū awordena *raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-weosung, e; *f. The being, essence,* or *subsistence of a thing;* subsistentia, essentia, Cot. 170. v. wesan.

a-weóx *waxed, increased*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 25. v. a-weaxan.

ā-wēr *anywhere, in any wise*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 28; Met. 8, 14: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-werd, es; *m. A spoiled* or *worthless fellow;* vappa, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 113; Wrt. Voc. 18, 61, = a-wered = a-werded; *pp. of* a-werdan.

a-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, violate, destroy;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wered *protected, worn; pp. of* a-werian I and III.

a-wergian, -wirgean, -wyrgian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, wergian *to curse*] *To accurse, curse, condemn, malign;* maledicere, condemnare, maligni ari:—Helle dióful, awerged in wītum *hell's devil, accursed to torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2599; An. 1301: Gen. 8, 21: Ps. Spl. 73, 4.

a-werian, -wergan, -wergean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* **I.** *to ward off, defend, restrain, protect, cover;* defendere, prohibere, protegere:—Ðæt he hine eáþ awerian mǽge *that he may easily defend him*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. He hine awerede *he defended himself*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23, 29: 5, 3; Bos. 103, 25: Ps. Th. 105, 24. Ðū mīn heáfod scealt on gefeohtdæge feóndum awergean *obumbrasti caput meum in die belli*, 139, 7. Ðū me oft aweredest wyrigra gemōtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2: 55, 11. Ðeáh hit mon awerge wīrum ūtan *though it be covered with wires without*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 30; Rä. 41, 47. **II.** *to ward off from oneself, spurn from oneself;* aspernari:—Aweredon ða ōðre *aspernabantur ceteros*, Lk. Rush. War. 18, 9. **III.** *to wear, wear out;* terere, deterere:—Awered *tritus*, R. Ben. 55. v. werian.

a-werpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Awerp from ðē *projice abs te*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 29. v. a-weorpan.

a-wersian *to make worse;* deterius facere, Cart. Edwardi R. v. wyrsian.

āwesc-nis, -niss, e; *f. Disgrace, blushing for shame, reverence*, Ps. Surt. 34, 26. v. ǽwisc-nys.

a-wēst; *part. Wasted, laid waste, waste, desert;* vastatus, desertus:—Awēst wearþ *was laid waste*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21: Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. v. a-wēstan.

a-wēstan; *p.* -wēste; *pp.* -wēsted [-wēstd], -wēst [a *intensive*, wēstan *to waste*] *To waste, lay waste, depopulate, ravage, destroy;* vastare, devastare, desertum facere, desolare:—Hī awēste *eam vastavit*, Jos. 10, 39. Hī ealle Ægypta awēston *they laid waste all Egypt*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. Troia awēsted wæs *Troy was laid waste*, 2, 2; Bos. 40, 28. Eall seó þéod awēst wearþ *all the nation was laid waste*, 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21. Sȳ wunung heora awēst *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. Widūtan awēst hīg sweord *sword with outforth schal waaste* [*destroy*] *hem*, Wyc; foris vastabit eos gladius, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 a, 25. His stede oðde stōwe hīg awēston *locum ejus desolaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 7.

a-wēstendnes, -ness, e; *f. A wasting, a laying waste;* vastatio, Som. v. a-wēstan, a-wēstende, *part;* ness.

a-wēstnis, -niss, e; *f.* [a-wēst *wasted*, ness] *Desolation;* desolatio, Lk. Rush. War. 21, 20.

āwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [=eówan, ȳwan] *To shew;* ostendere. v. atāwian, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14.

a-wierdan *to corrupt;* corrumpere:—He awiert ðæt mōd *corrumpit animum*, Past. 53, 5. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wierged; *def. m.* -wiergeda, -wiergda; *pp. Accursed, wicked;* maledictus, malignus, Past. 65, 4? v. a-wyrged.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht, es; *n.* [ā *semper*, wiht *creatura, animal, aliquid*] AUGHT, *anything;* aliquid:—Unc gemǽne ne sceal elles āwiht *to us two shall not be aught else common*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905: Ps. Th. 55, 9. Handa hī habbaþ, ne hió hwæðere māgon gegrāpian gōdes āwiht *they have hands, and yet they may not touch anything of good*, Ps. Th. 113, 15: 58, 3: 65, 16: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 124; Met. 9, 62. Nafast ðū for āwiht ealle þeóda *pro nihil habebis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Ðæt hī geseón ne māgon āwiht *ne illi videant aliquid*, 68, 24. v. nā-wiht, nāht.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht; *adv. At all, by any means;* omnino, ullo modo:—Ne lata ðū āwiht *do not thou tarry at all*, Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 10, 12: 134, 19. Me ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ōleccan āwiht þurfe Gode æfter gōde ǽnegum *to me it seems not right, that I at all need cringe to God for any good*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290.

a-wildian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To become wild* or *fierce;* silvescere, efferari, Off. Episcop. 7.

a-willan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to boil;* facere ut aliqnid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Awilled meolc *boiled milk, pottage;* jūta [jura?], Cot. 168. Awilled wīn *vel* cyren *new wine, just pressed from the grape*, or *new wine boiled till half evaporated;* dulcisapa, Cot. 62, 168. v. a-wyllan, cyren.

a-windan; ic -winde, ðū -wintst, -winst, he -wint, *pl.* -windaþ; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden [a, windan *to wind*]. **I.** *v. trans. To wind, bend;* plectere, torquere:—Hī him onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne *imponunt ei plectentes spineam coronam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17. **II.** *v. trans. To strip off;* detrahere:—Gif him mon ðonne awint of ða clāþas *if any man should strip off the clothes from him*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 44; Met. 25, 22. **III.** *v. intrans. To whirl* or *slip off;* labi:—Gif sió æcs ðonne awient [awint, Cot.] of ðæm hielfe *if the axe then slip from the handle*, Past. 21, 7; Hat. MS. 32 b, 6.

a-windwian, -wyndwian *to winnow, blow away;* ventilare, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. windwian.

a-winnan; *p.* -wan, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen *To labour, contend, gain, overcome;* laborare, contendere, acquirere, nancisci, superare:—Ælc wīs mon scyle awinnan ǽgðer ge wið ða rēðan wyrde ge wið ða wīnsuman *every wise man ought to contend both against the severe fortune and against the pleasant*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 16. Ealles ðū ðæs wīte awunne *for all this thou hast gained suffering*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Sūsl wæs awunnen *the pain was overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654. DER. winnan.

a-wint *strips off, slips off.* v. a-windan.

a-wirdan *to destroy*, Leo 254. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle;* strangulare:—Gelīcost ðam ðe he hine sylfne hæfde unwitende awirged *as if he had voluntarily strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. v. a-wyrgan.

a-wirgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accurse, curse;* maledicere:—Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ*, Gen. 8, 21. Awirgede woruldsorga *ye execrable worldly cares*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 25. v. a-wergian, a-wyrgian.

a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A curse, cursing;* maledictio:—Sette ge awirgnisse uppan Hebal dûne *ponite maledictionem super montem Hebal*, Deut. 11, 29. v. a-wyrgednes.

âwisc-ferinend, es; *m.* [âwisc = æ̂wisc *disgrace*, ferinian = firenian *to sin*] *One who sins disgracefully, a publican;* qui turpiter peccat, publicanus, Cot. 204.

a-wisnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be dry, to become dry, wizen;* arescere:—Awisnade *vel* oferdrugade *aruit*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. v. wisnian.

a-wlǽtan; *p.* -wlǽtte; *pp.* -wlǽted *To defile;* fœdare, Hymn: Mod. Confit. 1.

a-wlancian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come in youthful strength, to exult, to be proud;* exultare, Leo 262. v. wlancian.

âwo; *adv. Always, ever;* semper, unquam:—Âwo *ever*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 9; Cri. 1271: 32 a; Th. 101, 25; Cri. 1664. Siddan âwo *ever after*, 48 a; Th. 164, 24; Gû. 1016. Âwo to ealdre *for evermore*, 14 b; Th. 30, 13, note; Cri. 479. v. âwa.

a-wôc *awoke, arose*, Gen. 9, 24; *p. of* a-wacan.

a-wôdian *to root up.* v. aweódian.

a-woffian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rave, be delirious, frantic;* delirare:—Awoffod *phreneticus*, Leo 266. v. woffian.

awôh; *adv.* [a, wôh *crooked*] AWRY, *unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as* mid wôge *with injustice*, or *unjustly;* tortè, obliquè, malè:—Gif mon ðæt trod awôh drîfe *if one wrongfully pursue the footstep* [*tread*], L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 10. Ðæt man ǽr awôh tosomne gedydon *which they before unjustly joined together*, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 11.

a-worden; *pp. of* a-weorþan; *def. m.* awordena *become worthless:*—Ðû awordena *raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-worpen *cast off, away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-worpenes, -worpennys, -worpnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving;* abjectio:—Ic eom aworpennys folces *ego sum abjectio plebis*, Ps. Spl. 21, 5. v. a-weorpnis; forwyrpnes.

a-worpen-lîc; *adj. Damnable;* damnabilis, Past. 52, 8.

a-wôx *waxed, grew, rose*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3; *p. of* a-weaxan.

a-wræc, -wrǽcon *related*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633; *p. of* a-wrecan.

a-wrǽstan, -wrǽstan; *p.* -wrǽste; *pp.* -wrǽst *To wrest from, to extort;* extorquere, Cot. 78. v. wrǽstan.

a-wrât *wrote*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27; *p. of* a-wrîtan.

a-wrâþ *bound up*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36; *p. of* a-wrîðan.

a-wreáh *discovered*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen. I. *to drive away;* pellere, expellere:—Ðara ðe he of lîfe hêt awrecan *of those whom he bade to drive from life*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11. II. *to hit, strike;* icere, percutere:—Awrecen wælpîlum *hit with darts of death*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 15; Gû. 1127: 51 b; Th. 179, 11; Gû. 1260. III. *to relate, recite, sing;* narrare, enarrare, canere:—Bi ðon Iob giedd awræc *of whom Job related his lay*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633: 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mód. 51: Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724: 4223; B. 2108. IV. *to avenge, revenge;* ulcisci:—Gif hine hwâ awrecan wille *if any one will avenge him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, note 20. v. wrecan.

a-wreccan; *p.* -wrehte; *pp.* -wreht; *v. a. To arouse, awake, revive;* excitare, suscitare:—Ic wylle gân and awreccan hyne of slǽpe *vado ut a somno excitem eum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 11. Ðe se Hǽlend awrehte *quem suscitavit Jesus*, 12, 1. v. wreccan.

a-wrecen *banished, driven away;* extorris, Cot. 212: 5; *pp. of* a-wrecan.

a-wregennes *a discovery.* v. a-wrigenes.

a-wrehte, a-wreht *aroused, awoke;* suscitavit, suscitatus, Jn. Bos. 12, 1; *p. and pp. of* a-wreccan.

a-wreón, -wreóhan, -wrióhan, -wrión; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen; *v. a.* [a *not*, wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal;* revelare:—Se Sunu hit awreón wyle *the Son will reveal it*, Lk. Bos. 10, 22. Ðû ðâs þing lytlingum awruge *revelasti ea parvulis*, 10, 21. Drihten awreáh rihtwîsnysse hys *Dominus revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3. Awreóh Drihtne weg dînne *revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 5. DER. wreóhan, wreón.

a-wrêstan *to wrest from, extort;* extorquere. v. a-wrǽstan.

a-wreðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, wreðian *to support*] *To support, underprop, sustain;* sustentare:—Agustînus fram Gode awreðed wæs *Augustin was sustained by God*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 1. He, mid his crycce hine awreðiende, hâm becom *he, with his crutch supporting himself, came home*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18; Past. 17, 11; Hat. MS. 25 a, 20: Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 27; Gû. 295.

a-wrigen *revealed*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35; *pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrigenes, -wregennes, -ness, e; *f. A discovery, revelation;* revelatio:—To þeóda awrigenesse *ad revelationem gentium*, Lk. Bos. 2, 32.

a-wrîhan; *p.* -wrâh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen [a *not*, *un-*; wrîhan *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Stefn Drihtnes awrîhþ þiccetu *vox Domini revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8. Awrigene synd grûndweallas [grundfeallas MS.] ymbhwyrftes eorþan *revelata sunt fundamenta orbis terrarum*, 17, 17: Lk. Bos. 2, 35.

a-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring out, to squeeze out, express;* exprimere, Cot. 196. v. wringan.

a-wrióhan, -wrión *to uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Awrióh Drihtne weg dînne *revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 5. v. a-wreón, wreón.

a-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen; *v. a.* [a, wrîtan *to engrave, write*]. I. *to write out* or *down, to transcribe, describe, compose;* transcribere, describere, conscribere, contexere:—Ðæs hâlgan fæder and biscopes Sancti Cuþberhtes lîf ǽrest eroico metro and æfter fæce gerǽde worde ic awrât *I wrote out the life of the holy father and bishop, St. Cuthbert, first in heroic metre, and after a space in prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27. Eall þurh endebyrdnesse ic awrât *cuncta per ordinem transcribere curavi*, 5, 23; S. 648, 11. Nû hæbbe we awriten ðære sûþ *now have we described the south*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 42. Leviticus ys genemned *Ministerialis* on Lŷden, ðæt ys þênungbôc, for ðam ðara sacerda þênunga sind ðâr awritene *Leviticus is called in Latin* Ministerialis, *that is service-book, because the services of the priests are described therein*, Lev. pref. Ðâm ðæt hâlige gewrit awriten is *quibus scriptura sancta contexta est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Wêndest ðû ðæt awriten nære *thoughtest thou that it was not written*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 8; Sat. 676: Ps. Th. 138, 14. Sum biþ list-hendig to awrîtanne word-gerŷnu *one is cunning to write down word-mysteries*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 2; Crä. 96. Ðara abbuda stǽr and spell ðysses mynstres on twâm bôcum ic awrât *I wrote a history and narrative of the abbots of this monastery in two books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 30: 5, 23; S. 649, 11. II. *to inscribe;* inscribere, inscriptione ornare:—Wæs se beám bôcstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. III. *to carve, delineate, draw;* sculpere, delineare:—Sindon awritene [MS. awriten] on wealle wuldres þegnas *upon the wall are carved the thanes of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1451; An. 726. Hî bǽron anlîcnysse Hǽlendes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the Saviour's likeness figured and drawn on a board;* ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4.

a-wrîðan; *p.* -wrâþ, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen [a, wrîðan *to wreathe, bind*]. I. *to bind up, bind, wreathe;* alligare, torquere:—Hî me gyrene awriðon [MS. awriðan] *posuerunt mihi laqueos*, Ps. Th. 118, 110. Sylfa his wûnda awrâþ *he bound up his wounds;* sua vulnera ipse alligavit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. II. *to unbind, loosen;* solvere:—Ðæt he awrîðe bearn fordôndra *ut solveret filios interemptorum*, Ps. Spl. 101, 21.

a-wruge *revealedst*, Lk. Bos. 10, 21; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrungen *wrung; pp. of* a-wringan.

a-wrygen = a-wrigen *discovered; pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrygenes = a-wrigenes *a discovery, revealing.* v. a-wrigenes.

âwðer = â-hwæðer; *adj. pron. Either, each, one or other;* alter, alteruter:—Ne uncer âwðer *not either of us;* neuter [*ne-uter*] nostrum, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 29; Rä. 85, 22. Ða tungl âwðer [MS. auðer] ôðres rene â ne gehrîneþ, ǽr ðam ðæt ôðer of gewîteþ *the stars never touch each other's course, before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10: 20, 84; Met. 20, 42: Bt. 6; Fox 16, 3.

â-wuht [= â-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all, by any means;* aliquid; omnino, ullo modo:—Ne meahte on ðære eorþan âwuht libban *nor might aught live on the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 214; Met. 20, 107: 11, 18; Met. 11, 9: 18, 14; Met. 18, 7: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. v. â-wiht, nâ-wuht.

awul *an awl;* fuscinula *vel* tridens, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 78; Wrt. Voc. 27, 8. v. al.

a-wunden *bent*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17; *pp. of* a-windan.

a-wundrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make a wonder of;* vertere quasi miraculi ad modum:—Eów sceal ðæt leás awundrad weorþan *the falsehood shall be made a wonder of for you*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1161.

a-wunian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, wunian *to dwell*] *To abide, remain, continue, insist;* manere, permanere, insistere:—Ðeós sibb awunade on Cristes cyrican *hæc pax mansit in ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26. He lêt hit on his bôsme awunian *he let it remain in his bosom*, 3, 2; S. 525, 14. He on hâlgum gebêdum astôd and awunode *he insisted and continued in holy prayers*, 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hreówe awunian *pœnitentiæ insistere*, 4, 25; S. 600, 11.

a-wunnen *overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654; *pp. of* a-winnan.

a-wurpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Awurp hî fram ðê *projice eam abs te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 30. v. a-weorpan.

a-wurpon *cast off*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44; *p. pl. of* a-weorpan.

a-wurþan, ic -wurþe, he -wurþeþ, *pl.* -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To cease to be, become insipid* or *worthless;* evanescere:—Ðæt ge awurþaþ [wurþaþ MS.] *that ye perish* [*cease to be*], Deut. 4, 26. v. a-weorþan.

a-wurtwarian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To root up;* exterminare:—Awurtwarude hine *exterminavit eam,* Ps. Spl. M. 79, 14. v. a-wyrt-walian.

a-wygedne, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 21, note; Jul. 617; *for* awyrgedne *accursed; pp. of* a-wyrgian.

â-wyht [=â-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all:*—Ne hî for âwyht eorþan cyste ða sêlestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem,* Ps. Th. 105, 20: 103, 9: 113, 14.

a-wyllan, -willan, -wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bubble, to boil;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Genim awylled hunig *take boiled honey,* Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 23. Awylled wîn *defrutum,* Lye. v. wyllan.

a-wyltan; *p.* -wyltede, -wylte; *pp.* -wylted=-wyltd=-wylt; *v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve;* devolvere, volutare:—Ðæt hîg awylton ðone stân *ut devolverent lapidem,* Gen. 29, 3. Awylt *rolled away,* Lk. Bos. 24, 2.

a-wylþ *shall bubble up;* ebulliet, Ex. 8, 3. v. a-weallan.

a-wyltne *rolled away,* Lk. Bos. 24, 2; *acc. s. m. of* a-wylt; *pp. of* a-wyltan.

a-wyndwian *to blow away;* ventilare:—We awyndwiaþ [windwiaþ, Lamb.] fŷnd ûre *ventilabimus inimicos nostros,* Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. a-windwian.

a-wyrcan; *p.* -wyrhte; *pp.* -wyrht *To 'do, effect;* facere, agere:—Riht awyrce *let him do right,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 13. Ðæt ðû me gewissige bet ðonne ic awyrhte to ðê *that thou wouldest direct me better than I have done towards thee,* Bt. 42; Fox 260, 6. DER. wyrcan.

a-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* -wyrde; *pp.* -wyrded, -wyrd; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, destroy;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare:—Ðe he sylf awyrde *whom he himself had injured,* Homl. Th. i. 4, 24. Æðeling manig wundum awyrded *many a noble injured with wounds,* Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Gif spræc awyrd weorþ *if speech be injured,* L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Ðŷlæs hî [*scil.* wæstmas] rênes scûr awyrde *lest the shower of rain should destroy them* [i. e. *the fruits*], Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 2; Ph. 247. [*O. H. Ger.* ar-wartian *violare, vitiare, fœdare, adulterare, corrumpere, depravare.*] DER. wyrdan.

a-wyrdla, an; *m. Damage;* detrimentum. v. æ-wyrdla, æf-werdla.

a-wyrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hurt, injury, damage, ruin, destruction;* læsio, labes, damnum:—Crist mihte, bûtan awyrdnysse his lima, nyðerasceótan *Christ could, without injury of his limbs, cast himself down,* Homl. Th. i. 170, 22. Awyrdnyss *labes,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: 13; Som. 16, 5.

a-wyrgan, -wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle, suffocate, corrupt, injure, violate;* strangulare, suffocare, corrumpere, lædere, violare:—He hine sylfne hæfde awirged *he had strangled himself,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. Wommum awyrged *corrupted with sins,* Cd. 169; Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 24; Cri. 1562: 105 b; Th. 401, 25; Rä. 21, 17. [*Ger.* erwürgeñ *strangulare: O. H. Ger.* arwurgian *id.*]

a-wyrgda, an; *m.* [*the def. pp. of* a-wyrgian *to curse*] *The cursed, the devil;* diabolus, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316.

a-wyrged *cursed;* malignus, maledictus, Mt. Bos. 25, 41. v. a-wyrgian.

a-wyrgedlîc; *adj. Wicked, evil;* malignus:—Awyrgedlîc geþanc *a wicked thought,* Nicod. 20: Thw. 10, 11.

a-wyrgednes, a-wyrgednys, a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling;* malignitas, maledictio:—Ðæs mid awyrgednesse [of awyrgednysse, Ps. Spl. C.] mûþ full is *cujus maledictione os plenum est,* Ps. Lamb. second 9, 7: 13, 3: Deut. 11, 29: Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 16. DER. wyrgednes.

a-wyrgendlîc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis, Nathan. 7.

a-wyrgian; *p.* -wyrgede; *pp.* -wyrged, -wyrgd *To curse, execrate, malign;* execrari, maledicere, malignari:—Ðû awyrgedest his cynegyrdum *maledixisti sceptris ejus,* Cant. Abac. Lamb. 3, 14: Ps. Spl. 73, 4. Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ,* Gen. 8, 21. The perfect participle signifies *execrable, wicked, detestable;* execrabilis, maledictus, malignus, malignans:—Gewîtaþ nû, awirgede woruldsorga *depart now, execrable worldly cares,* Bt. 3; Fox 4, 25. Gewîtaþ ge awyrgede fram me on ðæt êce fŷr *discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum,* Mt. Bos. 25, 41: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 2; Cri. 1520. Of ðam awyrgedan wrâðan sweorde *de gladio maligno,* Ps. Th. 143, 11. Seó gegaderung ðara awyrgdra *consilium malignantium,* 21, 14. *The devil is called* Se awyrgda *the accursed,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316. Se awyrgeda gâst *the accursed spirit,* Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 12. Se awyrgda wulf *the accursed wolf,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 20; Cri. 256. v. a-wergian.

âwyrn; *adv. Before?* antea, olim? Fox; Manning *says,—perhaps for* âhwêr, *anywhere, in any place;* alicubi:—Ne hŷrde ic guman âwyrn [gumena fyrn, Grn.] ænigne ær æfre bringan sêlran lâre *I have not heard before any other man ever bring better lore,* Menol. Fox 200.

a-wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To cast away, cast out, reject, take away;* projicere, repellere, auferre:—To awyrpanne *ut auferant,* Ps. Th. 39, 16. Ahola hit ût, and awyrp hit fram ðê *erue eum* [*oculum*], *et projice abs te,* Mt. Jun. 5, 29: Ps. Th. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 50, 12. v. a-weorpan.

a-wyrþ *loses its strength, becomes insipid,* Mt. Bos. 5, 13. v. a-weorþan.

a-wyrþian? [a *intensive,* wyrþian *to glorify*] *To give honour to, to glorify;* glorificare, Cant. Moys. Lye. v. weorþian.

a-wyrt-walian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *out,* wyrtwalian *to root, to fix roots*] *To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate;* eradicare, supplantare:—Ælc plantung byþ awyrtwalod *omnis plantatio eradicabitur,* Mt. Jun. 15, 13. Ðelæs ge ðone hwæte awyrtwalion *ne forte eradicetis triticum,* 13, 29: Lk. Bos. 17, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 51; Met. 12, 26: Ps. Th. 36, 9. Awyrtwala hine *supplanta eum,* Ps. Spl. 16, 14.

a-wystelan, a-wystlan *to hiss, lisp, whistle;* sibilare. v. hwistlan.

Axa-mûþa, an; *m. Exmouth,* Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37. v. Exan mûþa.

axan = oxan *oxen;* boves:—Sceáp and axan *oves et boves,* Ps. Spl. 8, 7. v. oxa.

axan *ashes,* Lev. 1, 16. v. axe.

Axan minster *Axminster, Devon,* Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

ax-baken; *part. Baked in ashes;* subcinericius, Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

axe *an axe,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. acas, acase.

axe, an; *f. Ash, ashes;* cinis:—Swâ swâ dust oððe axe *as dust or ashes,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 211; Met. 20, 106. On ðære stôwe ðe man ða axan gît *in loco in quo cineres effundi solent,* Lev. 1, 16. Bearwas wurdon to axan and to ŷslan *the groves became ashes and embers,* Cd. 119; Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. v. asce.

axian, axigan, axigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—He axode *he asked,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43. Ic axige me ræ̂des *consulo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 2. Ic axige *percunctor* [=*percontor*], 25; Som. 27, 6: Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. acsian, ascian.

axiendlîc, axigendlîc; *adj. Interrogative, inquiring, inquisitive;* interrogativus:—Gif ic cweðe, hwâ dyde ðis? *quis hoc fecit?* ðon biþ se [hwâ *quis*] *interrogativum,* ðæt is axigendlîc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27.

axigean *to ask;* interrogare:—Ne nân ne dorste hyne axigean *neque ausus fuit quisquam eum interrogare,* Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. axian.

axode *asked,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43; *p. of* axian.

axse, an; *f. Ashes;* cinis:—On axsan gehwyrfeþ *in cinerem convertit,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 34. v. asce.

axung *inquiry,* Scint. 16. v. acsung.

a-ŷdlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make useless,* Ps. Lamb. 38, 12. v. a-îdlian.

a-ŷdlig; *adj. Void, empty, idle, vain;* vacuus, irritus, vanus. v. îdel.

a-yrnan, he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [a *out,* yrnan *to run*] *To run over, to pass* or *go over, pass, go;* præterire, decurrere:—To nâhte hîg becumaþ swâ swâ a-yrnende wæter *ad nihilum devenient tamquam aqua decurrens,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 8. Swâ neáh wæs þûsend wintra a-urnen *so near was a thousand winters gone,* Chr. 973; Th. 226, 5, col. 1; Edg. 16: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. A-urnenre tîde *in* or *at a declining time, the time being far spent* or *gone.* A-urnen biþ *is run out, passed,* Som.

a-ŷtan; *p.* -ŷtte; *pp.* -ŷted [a *from,* ŷtan=ûtian *to out*] *To expel, drive out;* expellere:—He ða a-ŷtte ða Swegen ût *he then drove Sweyn out,* Chr. 1047; Th. 304, 4, col. 2. DER. ŷtan, ûtian.

azîma, orum; *pl. n. Lat. Unleavened;* infermentata, azymaʻ[=τὰ ἄζυμα, ἀ *without,* ζύμη *fermentation*]:—Freólsdæg azîmorum, se is gecweden eástre *dies festus azymorum, qui dicitur pascha;* ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων, ἡ λεγομένη πάσχα, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. Se dæg azîmorum *dies azymorum;* ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων, Lk. Bos. 22, 7.

B

THE sound of **b** is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant, and has the same sound in Anglo-Saxon as in English. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that *b* interchanges with the other labials, *f* and *p*:—Ic hæbbe *I have,* he hæfþ *he hath.* When words are transferred into modern English, *b* is sometimes represented by *f* or *v*:—Beber *or* befor *a beaver;* Ober, ofer, *over.* **2.** In comparing the Anglo-Saxon aspirated labial *f* with the corresponding letter in Old Saxon, the sister dialect, we find that the Old Saxons used a softer aspirated labial *ƀ=bh.* This softer aspirated *ƀ* generally occurs as a medial letter between two vowels; as,—

O. Sax.		*A. Sax.*		*Eng.*
graƀan	=	grafan	=	engrave
kliobban	=	cleófan	=	cleave
geƀan	=	gifan	=	give

3. The Runic letter ᛒ not only stands for the letter **B, b,** but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon beorc *the birch-tree.* v. beorc.

bâ, bû *both; nom. f. n. acc. m. f. n. of* begen:—Ða idesa bâ *both the women,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Wæter and eorþe, sint on gecynde cealda bâ twâ *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold,*

Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30.

baan, es; *n. A bone*:—Ne tobrǽcan ða baan *they broke not the bones*, Homl. Daye 55, 17; Th. *has*, Ne tobrǽcon ða bān, Homl. ii. 280, 9. v. bān.

Babilōn, e; *f:* Babilōnie, Babilōnige, an; *f:* Babilōn, Babylōn, es; *f.* [v. wim-man, es; *f.*] *Babylon;* Babȳlōn, ōnis; *f.* This celebrated city of antiquity, in Mesopotamia, was built on both banks of the Euphrates. Its foundation by Nimrod is mentioned immediately after the Deluge, Gen. 10, 9, 10: 11, 9:—Nimrod [MS. Membrad], se ent, ongan ǽrest timbrian Babilōnia; and Ninus, se cyning æfter him, and Sameramis, his cwēn, hī ge-endade æfter him, on middeweardum hire rīce. Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande, and on swīðe emnum. And heó wæs swīðe fæger on lōcianne, and heó is swīðe rihte feówerscȳte. And ðæs wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss, is ungelȳfedlīc to secgenne: ðæt he is l elna brād, and ii hund elna heáh, and his ymbgang is hund seofantig mīla, and seofeþan dǽl ānre mīle . . . Seó ylce burh Babylōnia, seó ðe mǽst wæs, and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast *Nimrod, the giant, first began to build Babylon; and, after him, king Ninus, and then Semiramis, his queen, finished it in the middle of her reign. The city was built on open and very level land. It was very fair to look upon, and it is quite a true square. The greatness and firmness of the wall, when stated, is hardly to be believed. It is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high, and its circumference is seventy miles, and the seventh part of a mile . . . This very city of the Babylonians, which was the greatest and first of all cities, is now the least and most desolate*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17–31. Babilōn wæs mǽrost burga *Babylon was the greatest of cities*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 19; Dan. 694. Babilōne weard *the guardian of Babylon*, 177; Th. 222, 14; Dan. 104: 178; Th. 223, 9; Dan. 117. Þurh Babilōnian burh *through the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. Babilōnes brego *the ruler of Babylon*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 30; Dan. 47. Se wæs Babylōnes brego *he was the ruler of Babylon*, 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. Ofer flōdas Babilōnes *super flumina Babylonis*, Ps. Surt. 136, 1: Ps. Spl. 136, 1. Dōhtor Babylōnes earm *filiæ Babylonis misera*, Ps. Surt. 136, 8: Ps. Spl. 136, 11. In Babilōne *in Babylon*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 28; Gen. 1707. On ðære þeóde, ðe swā hātte bresne Babilōnige *in the country, that was so called powerful Babylon*, 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. [*Heb.* בָּבֶל bābĕl *the city of Belus: Grk.* Βαβυλών, ῶνος; *f: Lat.* Babȳlōn, ōnis; *f.*]

Babilōnia *Babylon, acc. Grk*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnie, an; *f. Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnige *Babylon*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnis *of Babylon, gen. Lat.* Ps. Th. 86, 2. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnisc; *def.* se Babilōnisca, seó, ðæt Babilōnisce; *adj. Babylonish;* Babylōnīcus:—Dōhtor, seó Babilōnisce wrǽcce [MS. babilonisca wrǽcca] *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8.

Babilōnisca, an; *m. Babylon;* Babȳlōn, ōnis; *f:*—Ofer flōd Babilōniscan *super flumina Babilonis*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 1. DER. Babilōnisc.

Babylōn *Babylon*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. v. Babilōn.

baca *of backs; gen. pl. of* bæc.

BACAN; ic bace, ðū bacest, bæcest, bæcst, becest, becst, he baceþ, bæceþ, beceþ, *pl.* bacaþ; *p.* ic, he bōc, ðū bōce, *pl.* bōcon; *pp.* bacen; *v. a. To* BAKE; torrere, pinsere, coquere:—Fīf bacaþ on ānum ofene *quinque in uno clibano coquant*, Lev. 26, 26. Hī bōcon melu *coxerunt farinam*, Ex. 12, 39. [*Orm.* bakenn: *Chauc.* bake: *Wyc.* bake; *p.* boke; *pp.* bakun: *Scot.* baike *to bake; pp.* baiken; bakster *a baker: O. Sax.* bakan: *N. Frs.* backe: *Dut.* bakken: *Ger.* backen: *M. Ger.* bachen: *O. H. Ger.* pachan; *p.* puoch; *pp.* pachanēr: *Dan.* bage: *Swed. O. Nrs.* baka *to roast: Sansk.* bhak-tas *cooked*, from bhaj *to cook*.] DER. a-bacan: bæcere, bæcestre: bacen, niw-, ofen-.

bacen *baked; pp. of* bacan.

bac-slitol, es; *m. A backbiter;* detractor, Off. reg. 15. v. bæc-slitol.

bacu *backs; nom. acc. pl. of* bæc:—Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15.

bād, e; *f.* [from bādan *compellere*] *A pledge, stake, a thing distrained;* pignus:—Gif bād genumen sȳ, ðonne begyte ða bāde hām *if a pledge be taken, then shall he obtain the pledge home again*, or *back*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 6, 7. DER. bādian; nēd-bād, -nȳd. v. wed, wedd.

bād *expected, waited*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 32; Gen. 2774; *p. of* bīdan.

Baddan-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* BADBURY, *Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum;* Baddanburgus in quo castra metatus est Eadweardus Ælfredi fil, An. 901; haud longe a Winburna, in agro Dorsetensi:—He gewīcode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan *he encamped at Badbury near Winburn*, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 26.

Badecan wylle, an; *f.* [*Badec's well: Flor.* A. D. 1114, Badecanwella] BAKEWELL, *Derbyshire*:—Fōr on Peac-lond to Badecan wyllan [MS. wiellon] *went into the Peak to Bakewell*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 12.

bādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To pledge, seize, take by way of a pledge;* pignerare, pignus auferre:—Of ǽgðran stæðe on ōðer man mōt bādian, būte man elles riht begytan mǽge *from one shore to the other one may take a pledge, unless he can get justice in another way*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 3.

Bæbba-burh *Bamborough*, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: 1095; Th. 362, 12. v. Bæbban burh.

Bæbban burh, Chr. 993; Th. 241, 17, col. 1. v. Bebban burh.

BÆC; *g.* bæces; *pl. nom. acc.* bacu, bæc; *g.* baca; *d.* bacum; *n. A* BACK; dorsum, tergum [dorsum *is opposed to* venter, *especially in animals, and* tergum *to* frons, v. hricg]:—Mīnra feónda bæc ðū onwendest to me *inimicorum meorum dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Th. 17, 38. Fȳnd mīne ðū sealdest me on bæc *vel* hricc *inimicos meos dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 42; myn enemys thou ȝeue to me bac, Wyc. 17, 41. Ða wendon hī me heora bæc to *then turned they their backs to me*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 13. Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15. Ǽr hī bacum tobreden *before they turn their backs to each other*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 20; Gn. Ex. 192. ¶ On bæc *retro*, Jn. Bos. 6, 66: *and* under bæc *retrorsum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 12: *at his back, behind, backward*, v. under-bæc. Clǽne bæc hæbban *to have a clean back, to be free from deceit*, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 6. Gang on bæc, Mt. Bos. 4, 10. Gā on bæc *go behind* or *away;* vade retro, Mk. Bos. 8, 33. [*Orm.* bac, bacch: *Chauc.* back: *O. Sax.* bak, *n: N. Frs.* beck, *n: O. Frs.* bek, *n: O. Ger.* pacho, bacho, *m: O. Nrs.* bak, *n: Scot.* back *a body of followers*. Is it allied to the root in bīgan *to bow*, as the *N. Ger.* buckel *dorsum* is to biegen?] DER. ofer-bæc, on-, under-.

bæc-bord, es; *m. The larboard* or *left-hand side of a ship, when looking towards the prow* or *head;* navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord *the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard* or *left*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. [*Plat. Dut.* bakboord *the larboard*.]

bēce *a beech-tree*, Som. Lye. v. bēce.

bæcere, es; *m. A* BAKER; pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 109; Wrt. Voc. 34, 38. [*Plat. Dut.* bakker: *Ger.* bäcker: *Dan. Swed.* bagere: *O. Nrs.* bakari.] v. bacan.

bæce-ring, es; *m. A grate formed as a ring used for baking, a gridiron;* craticula, Cot. 99.

bæc-ern, es; *n.* [bæc from bacan *to bake*, ern *a place*] *A baking-place, a bakehouse;* pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 110; Wrt. Voc. 34, 39.

bæcest *bakest*, = bacest, *2nd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæcestre, bæcistre, bæcystre, an; *f?* *m.* [bacan *to bake*, heó bæc-eþ; estre, v. -isse] *A woman who bakes;* pistrix: but because afȳrde men performed that work which was originally done by females, this occupation is here denoted by a feminine termination; hence, *a baker;* pistor:—Ða gelamp hit ðæt twegen afȳryde men agylton wið heora hlāford, Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre *ecce accidit ut peccarent duo eunuchi, pincerna regis Ægyptorum, et pistor, domino suo*, Gen. 40, 1. Ðara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *illorum alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus*, 40, 2, Bæcistra ealdor *pistorum magister*, 40, 16, 20. Bæcestre *a baker;* pistor, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 36.

bæceþ *baketh*, = baceþ, *3rd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæc-hūs, es; *n. A* BAKEHOUSE; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 22? v. bæc-ern.

bæcling; *adv.* Only used with on, *On the back, backwards, behind;* retrorsum:—On bæcling *retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. On bæclincg, 43, 12, 19. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind me*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. v. ears-ling, hinder-ling.

bæc-slitol, es; *m.* [bæc *a back;* slitol *a biter*, from sliten, *pp. of* slītan *to slit, bite*] *A backbiter;* detractor, Off. reg. 15.

bæcst *bakest;* bæcþ *bakes*. v. bacan.

bæc-þearm, es; *m. The entrails;* anus, longanon:—Wrt. Voc. 283, 60. Bæcþearmas *the bowels;* extales, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. Bæcþearm *vel* snǽdel *extales*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 66; Wrt. Voc. 44, 48. Bæcþearmes ūtgang *morbus*, fortasse, *ani procidentia*, Som. v. snǽdel.

bæcystre *a baker;* pistor:—Bæcystra ealdor *pistorum magister*, Gen. 41, 10. v. bæcestre.

bæd, *pl.* bǽdon *asked, besought*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: 37; Th. 48, 24; Gen. 780; *p. of* biddan.

Bæda-ford-scīr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 4, col. 2. v. Bedan ford-scīr.

bēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To constrain, compel, require, solicit;* cogere, compellere, exigere, postulare, flagitare:—Ðæs his lufu bǽdeþ *whom his love constrains*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 27; Gn. Ex. 100. Mǽru cwēn bǽdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. [*O. Sax.* bēdian *cogere aliquem ad aliquid: O. H. Ger.* ga-peitian: *Goth.* báidjan: *O. Nrs.* beiða *petere, postulare*.] DER. a-bēdan, ge-.

bædd *a bed*, Vit. Swith. v. bed.

bēdde, an; *f? A thing required, tribute;* exactum, Cot. 73.

bēdde *solicited*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018; *p. of* bēdan.

bædel, es; *m. A hermaphrodite;* hermaphroditus:—Wǽpen-wīfestre *vel* scritta *vel* bæddel *hermaphroditus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 125; Wrt. Voc. 45, 28. v. wǽpen-wīfestre, scritta.

bædd-ryda, an; *m. One bedridden;* clinicus, Vit. Swith. v. bed-reda.

bǽdel *a beadle*, Som. Lye. v. bỹdel.

bǽdend, es; *m. A vehement* or *earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer;* impulsor, Cot. 115.

bǽde-wǽg, -wĭg, es; *n. A cup;* poculum:—Heó scencte bittor bǽdewǽg *she poured out the bitter cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958.

bædling, es; *m.* [bedd *a bed*] *A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed;* homo delicatus:—Bædlingas *effeminate men;* μαλακοί, Cot. 71: 1 Cor. 6, 9.

bǽdling, es; *m.* [from bǽdan *to compel, solicit*] *A carrier of letters* or *orders;* tabellarius, Som.

bæd-þearm, es; *m. Mentera, entera? = ἔντερα, pl. n. exentera?* Bædþearm *seems to be an error of the copyist for* bæcþearm, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 122; Wrt. Voc. 45, 27.

bædzere, bæzere, es; *m:* bezera, an; *m. A baptist, baptizer;* baptista:—Hie cwǽdun, sume Iohannes se bædzere *illi dixerunt, alii Ioannem Baptistam*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 14: 3, 1. v. fulluhtere.

bæfta, an; *m. The after part, the back;* tergum:—Ic geseah ðone bæftan *I saw the back*, Gen. 16, 13.

bæfta; *adv. Behind;* post, Gen. 32, 24. v. bæftan; *adv.*

bæftan, beftan; *prep. dat.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] I. *after, behind;* post, pone:—Gang bæftan me *vade post me*, Mt. Bos. 16, 23. II. *behind, without;* sine:—Bæftan ðam hlāforde *without the master*, Ex. 22, 14.

bæftan, bæfta; *adv.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] *After, behind, hereafter, afterwards;* postea:—Git synd fīf hungor gēr bæftan *adhuc quinque anni residui sunt famis*, Gen. 45, 11. He āna belāf ðǽr bæfta *he alone was left there behind*, Gen. 32, 24. Mycel ðæs heres ðe mid hyre bæftan wæs *much of the army that was behind with her*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23.

bæftan-sittende; *part. Idle;* reses, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11.

bǽg *a collar*:—Wearm lim gebundenne bǽg hwīlum bersteþ *the warm limb sometimes escapes from the bound collar*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. v. beáh.

bæga *of both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 462, 17. v. begen.

Bægere, Bægware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bavarians;* Bavarii, the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Baiern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria:—Mid Bægerum *with the Bavarians*, Chr. 891; Th. 160, 24. Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him, þyringas, and Behemas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

bēah *a crown*, Ælfrædæ Test. v. beáh.

BǼL, es; *n.* I. *fire, flame;* ignis, flamma:—Hæfde landwara līge befangen, bǽle and bronde *he had enveloped the inhabitants of the land with flame, with fire and brand*, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322: 4606; B. 2308. Bǽles cwealm in helle *the torment of the fire in hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. II. *the fire of a funeral pile, in which dead bodies were burned, a funeral pile;* rogus, pyra:—Ær he bǽl cure *ere he chose the pile* [*the fire of the pile*], Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818. Bǽl biþ onæled *the pile is kindled*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 26; Ph. 216. [*Piers.* bal: *O. Nrs.* bāl, *n. a fire, funeral pile.*]

bǽl-blǽse, an; *f. Blaze of a flame;* flammæ candor *vel* ardor, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 22; Gū. 648.

bǽl-blys, e; *f. Blaze of a fire;* flammæ ardor, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 12; Dan. 232: 162; Th. 203, 9; Exod. 401.

bælc, es; *m.* I. *a* BELCH; eructatio, Mann. II. *the stomach, pride, arrogance;* stomachus, superbia, arrogantia:—He him bælc forbīgde *he bent their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 267.

BǼLC, es; *m. A covering;* tegmen, peristroma, tabulatum:—He bælce oferbrǽdde byrnendne heofon *he overspread with a covering the burning heaven*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*N. Ger.* gebälk, es; *n. the beams* or *timber of a house: Icel.* bálkr.]

bælcan *to cry out;* vociferari:—He bælceþ *he cries out*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mōd. 28. [*Plat.* bölken: *N. Frs.* balckien: *N. Dut.* balken: *Ger.* bolken.]

bældan *to animate, encourage;* animare, instigare:—Ðū þeóde bældest to beadowe *thou encouragest the people to strife*, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. v. byldan.

bældu, e; *f. Confidence;* fiducia, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 27.

bǽl-egsa, an; *m. Terror of flame?* flammæ terror?—Bǽlegsan [bell egsan MS.] hweóp *he threatened with terror of flame*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121.

bǽl-fȳr, es; *n. A funeral fire;* rogi ignis:—Bǽlfȳra mǽst *greatest of funeral fires*, Beo. Th. 6278; B. 3143: Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 12; Jul. 579.

bælg, bælig, es; *m. A bulge, bag;* bulga, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bælig-nis, -niss, e; *f.* [from belgan *to be angry, to make angry*] *An injury;* injuria, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 13.

bǽl-stede, es; *m. A funeral pile place;* rogi locus, Beo. Th. 6185; B. 3097.

bǽl-þræc; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Force of fire;* flammæ impetus:—Æfter bǽlþræce *after the fire's force*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 19; Ph. 270.

bǽl-wudu, es; *m. Wood of the funeral pile;* rogi lignum, Beo. Th. 6216; B. 3112.

bǽl-wylm, es; *m. Fire's heat;* flammæ æstuatio, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 22; Jul. 336.

bǽm *for* bām; *dat. of* begen *both*, Bt. 38, 5, MS. Cott; Fox 206, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 3. v. begen.

bænc *a bench*, Som. Lye. v. benc.

bænd, es; *m. A band;* vitta:—Healfne bænd gyldenne [*dederunt*] *dimidiam vittam auream*, Text. Rof. 111, 3; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 35: Text. Rof. 110, 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 20. v. bend.

Bænesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 1. v. Bensingtūn.

BǼR; *g. m. n.* bares; *f.* bærre: *d.* barum: *acc.* bærne: *pl. nom.* baru; *acc.* bare; *dat.* barum; *def.* se bara; seó, ðæt bare; *adj.* BARE, *naked, open;* nudus:—On bær līc *on the bare body*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. On barum sondum *on bare sands*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Wit hēr baru standaþ unwered wǽdo *we stand here naked, unprotected by garments*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* baar *nudus, promptus, merus, manifestus: M. H. Ger.* bar *nudus: O. H. Ger.* par, bar: the *Goth.* form is not found, but would be basis or basus: *Dan. Swed.* bar: *O. Nrs.* berr: *Slav.* bos: *Lith.* bosus; then the radical consonants would be b–s, not b–r; therefore the word is not connected with beran *ferre*. v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1055.] v. berie.

bær, *pl.* bǽron *bore*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121; *p. of* beran.

bēr, e; *f.* I. *a* BIER; feretrum:—Sīe seó bēr gearo *let the bier be ready*, Beo. Th. 6202; B. 3105. Gefærenne man brohton on bǽre *they brought a dead man on a bier*, Elen. Kmbl. 1742; El. 873. II. *a couch, pallet, litter;* grabatus:—On his þegna handum on bǽre boren wæs *manibus ministrorum portabatur in grabato*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 22. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bere: *Plat.* baar, *f: O. Sax.* bâra, *f: O. Frs.* bēre, *f: Dut.* baar, *f: Ger.* bahre, *f: M. H. Ger.* bâre, *f: O. H. Ger.* bâra, *f: Dan.* baar, *f.*] v. bēr, beer, Lind. Rush. DER. beran.

bǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear, bear oneself;* ferre, transferre:—He ne geþafode, ðæt ǽnig man ǽnig fæt þurh ðæt templ bǽre, Mk. Bos. 11, 16; *he suffride not, that ony man schulde bere a vessel thurȝ the temple*, Wyc. DER. ge-bǽran.

bær-beáh; *g.* -beáges; *m. A bearing-ring, ring;* anulus, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22.

bǽr-disc, es; *m.* [bǽr, disc *a dish*] *A dish bier* or *tray, a frame on which several dishes were brought to table at once, a course, service;* ferculum, Wrt. Voc. 26, 64.

bǽre *a bier;* feretrum, Wrt. Voc. 49, 26. v. bǽr.

-bǽre *an adjective termination* signifying *Producing, bearing,* from beran *to bear, produce;* as, wæstm-bǽre *fruit-bearing, fruitful;* frugifer: æppel-bǽre *apple-bearing;* pomifer: horn-bǽre *horn-bearing;* corniger: leóht-bǽre *light-bearing*. [*Plat. Dut.* -baar: *Ger.* -bar: *M. H. Ger.* -bâre: *O. H. Ger.* -pâri.] v. bora.

bære-flōr, es; *m. A barley-floor, barn-floor, threshing-floor;* hordei area, area:—þurh-clǽnsaþ his bæreflōr *permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. bere.

bǽrende *bearing; part. of* bǽran. v. berende.

bær-fōt; *adj.* BAREFOOT or *that goeth barefooted;* nudipes, Peccat. Med. 8. [*Ger.* barfusz.]

bærlīc, es; *n? Barley;* hordeum:—Man sælde ðæt æcer-sǽd bærlīc to six scillingas *one sold the acre-seed of barley for six shillings*, Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 5. v. bere.

bær-līce; *adv. Openly, nakedly,* BARELY; palam, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 29.

bærm *a bosom, lap;* sinus, Som. Lye. v. bearm.

bǽr-man, -mann, es; *nom. pl.* bǽrmenn; *d.* bǽrmannum; *m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter;* bajulus:—Ða bǽrmenn gesetton heora fōtlāst *the porters set their footstep*, Jos. 3, 15.

bærn *a barn*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 55. v. bern.

bærnan; *p.* bærnde; *pp.* bærned; *v. a. To kindle, light, set on fire, to* BURN, *burn up;* accendere, urere, comburere, exurere:—Bærnaþ nū eówer blācern *light now your lamp*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 5. Hī bærndon gecorene *they burned the chosen*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16. [*Plat.* brennen; *p.* brende *ardere, urere: Dut.* branden; *p.* brande *id: O. Dut.* bernen; *p.* bernde; branden; *p.* brande *id: Ger.* brennen; *p.* brannte; *but* brinnan; *p.* brann *ardere: M. H. Ger.* brennen; *p.* brante *urere: O. H. Ger.* brennan; *p.* branta; prennan; *p.* pranta *id: O. Sax.* brinnan, brennan: *Goth.* brannjan; *p.* brannida: *Dan.* brände *ardere, urere: Swed.* bränna *urere: O. Nrs.* brenna; *p.* brendi *id.*] DER. forbærnan, ge-, on-. v. byrnan, beornan.

bærnes, bærnis, -ness, e; *f. A burning;* incendium, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. DER. an-bærnis, -bærnys, in-, on-.

bærnet, bærnyt, bernet, es; *n.* I. *a combustion, burning up;* combustio:—He wudu gelogode to his sunu bærnytte *he laid in order the wood for the burning of his son*, Gen. 22, 9. II. *arson;* incendium:—Hūsbryce and bærnet . . . is bōtleás *bootless is . . . house-breaking and arson*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. DER. wudu-bærnet.

bærning, berning, e; *f. A* BURNING; adustio:—Sylle bærninge wið bærninge *reddat adustionem pro adustione,* Ex. 21, 25.

bærnyt *a combustion, burning,* Gen. 22, 9. v. bærnet.

-bǽro, -bǽru *a bearing.* v. forþ-, ge-, on-.

bærs, bears, es; *m. A perch;* perca, lupus:—Bærs *lupus* vel *scardo,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 58; Wrt. Voc. 55, 63. [*Dut.* baars, *m: Ger.* bars, barsch, *m.*]

bærst *burst,* Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284; *p. of* berstan.

bærstlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To break, burst;* crepare:—Bærstlaþ *crepuerit,* Cot. 39. v. brastlian.

bær-synnig, -sinnig, -suinnih, -sunig; *adj.* [bær *bare, open;* synnig *sinful, wicked*] *Openly-wicked;* used substantively, *an open* or *public sinner, a publican;* apertus *vel* publicus peccator, publicanus:—Sīe ðē swǽ bærsynnig *sit tibi sicut publicanus,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 17: 21, 32: Mk. Lind. War. 2, 16: Lk. Lind. War. 15, 1: Mt. Lind. Stv. 9, 10. [*O. Nrs.* ber-syndugr.]

bærwe *a grove,* Som; *dat. of* bearo.

BÆST, es; *m? n? The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made;* tilia:—Bæst *vel* lind *tilia,* Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* bast, *m. bark: O. Dut.* bast, *m. signifies the bark of a tree and also a rope; because the inner part of the linden* or *lime-tree was mostly used for making ropes: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bast, *m. bark: O. H. Ger.* past, *m: Dan.* bast, *m: Swed.* bast, *n: O. Nrs.* bast, *n.* The word is probably to be derived from bindan *to bind,* v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1148.]

bæsten; *adj. Made of bast,* BAST; tiliaceus:—Hīg ðā hine gebundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum *then they bound him with two bast ropes,* Jud. Grn. 15, 13.

bæstere *a baptizer;* baptista:—Bæstere *baptista,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bæswi [=basu *purple*] *A scarlet robe;* coccinum, Cot. 208.

bǽtan; *p.* bǽtte; *pp.* bǽted; *v. a. To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit;* frenum equo *vel* asino injicere, frenare, cohibere:—Esolas bǽtan *to bridle asses,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866. Gif he ǽr þweores windes bǽtte *if he first restrained the perverse wind,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* beizian *mordere facere, infrenare: O. Nrs.* beita.] DER. ge-bǽtan, ymbe-.

bǽte, es; *n. A* BIT *of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness;* lupatum, frenum. v. gebǽte, gebǽtel.

BÆÞ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* baðu; *g.* baða; *d.* baðum, baðan, baðon; *n.* **I.** *a* BATH; balneum, balneatio:—Bæþ hāte weól *the bath boiled* [*welled*] *with heat,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. On hātum baðum *in hot baths,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. **II.** *a font;* fons lustralis:—Hū hī hine bǽdan fullwihtes bæðes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism,* Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. [*Plat.* bad, *n: O. Sax.* bath, *n: Dut. Ger.* bad, *n: M. H. Ger.* bat; *gen.* bades, *n: O. H. Ger.* bad, *n: Dan. Swed.* bad: *O. Nrs.* bað, *n.*] DER. fȳr-bæþ, seolh-: Baðan *Bath.*

bæðere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Grm. i. 253, 38. v. bædzere.

bæþ-hūs, es; *n. A* BATH-HOUSE; thermarum domus:—Bæþhūs *balnearium* vel *thermarium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 13; Wrt. Voc. 58, 54. Bæþhūs *vel* bæþstōw *thermæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-stōw.

bæðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe,* Som. Lye. v. baðian.

bæþ-stede, es; *m. A place of baths;* thermarum locus:—Bæþstede *thermæ* vel *gymnasium,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 7; Wrt. Voc. 37, 5.

bæþ-stōw, e; *f. A bathing-place;* thermarum locus:—Bæþhūs *vel* bæþstōw *thermæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-hūs.

bæþ-weg, es; *m. A bath-way, the sea;* via balnei, mare:—Brecan ofer bæþweg *to break over the bath-way,* Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223. Bæþweges blǽst *a blast* or *wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind.* Sūþwind *is so called,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290.

bēting, bēting, e; *f. A cable, a rope, anything that holds* or *restrains;* funis, retinaculum:—Lǽtan ða bētinge [Cot. bǽtinge] *to slip the cable,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15.

bǽtte *restrained,* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16; *p. of* bǽtan.

bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 11, 12. v. bædzere.

bala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil,* Ps. C. 50, 151; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 151. v. bealo-nīþ.

balca, an; *m. A* BALK, *beam, bank, a ridge;* trabs, porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta: — On balcan lecgan *to lay in ridges,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. [*Piers P. Chauc.* balke *trabs: Plat.* balk, *m. id: O. Sax.* balko, *m: Dut.* balk, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* balke, *m: O. H. Ger.* baicho, balko, *m: Dan.* bjälke: *Swed.* bjelke: *O. Nrs.* bálkr, *m; but cf. also Gaelic* balc *a ridge of earth between two furrows,* Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1089.]

balcettan *to belch,* Som. Lye. v. bealcettan.

bald; *adj.* BOLD, *audacious, adventurous, confident;* audax, confidens:—Bald breóst-toga *a bold chief,* Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184. Hilde calla bald bord upahōf *the bold war-herald raised his shield,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253. Wǽron hī ðe baldran gewordene *confidentiores facti,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. beald.

-bald, -bold; as the incipient or terminating syllable of proper names denotes *Bold, courageous, honourable;* audax, virtuosus:—Baldwin *from* bald, *and* win *a contest, battle.* Cūþbold, Cūþbald *from* cūþ *known,* bald *bold.* Eádbald *happily bold,* from eád *or* eádig *and* bald.

balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, confidently, instantly;* audacter, libere, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Hie balde gecwǽdon *they said boldly,* Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200. v. bealde.

bald-līce *boldly;* fortiter:—He baldlīce beornas lǽrde *he boldly exhorted the warriors,* Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311. v. beald-līce.

bald-līcost; *sup. Most bravely;* fortissime:—Ðe baldlīcost on ða bricge stōp *who stept on the bridge most bravely,* Byrht. Th. 134, 2; By. 78. v. beald-līce.

baldor, es; *m.* [*the comp. of* bald *is* baldor *more bold, courageous, honourable, hence*] *A prince, ruler;* princeps, dominus:—*thus,* Gumena baldor *a ruler of men,* Cd. 128; Th. 163, 4; Gen. 2693: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 8; Jud. 9. Rinca baldor, 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Wīgena baldor *a prince of warriors,* 10; Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. v. bealdor.

baldra *bolder,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. bald, beald.

baldsamum, i; *n. Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Swā swā mon hēddern ontȳnde ða baldsami *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. v. balsam.

balewa, an; *m. The baleful* or *wicked one, Satan;* Satanas, Diabolus:—Swā inc se balewa hēt *as the baleful one desired you,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 11; Sat. 484.

balewe *wicked:*—Se inc forgeaf balewe geþohtas *he inspired you with wicked thoughts,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 19; Sat. 488. v. bealo.

ballīce *boldly:*—Ballīce *audacter,* Mk. Lind. War. 15, 43. v. baldlīce, beald-līce.

balo *bale, evil,* Lye. DER. balo-cræft. v. bealo.

balo-cræft, es; *m. A pernicious, wicked,* or *magic art;* ars perniciosa *vel* magica, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75. v. bealo-cræft.

balsam, es; *n.* [balsamum, baldsamum, i; *n.*] *Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Balsames blǽd *the balsam's fruit;* carpo balsami, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 54; Wrt. Voc. 33, 50. Balsames teár *the tear* or *juice of the balsam-tree;* opobalsamum, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 55; Wrt. Voc. 33, 51. Hēddern ða balsamum on wǽre *a store-house in which was balm,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19, note.

bals-minte, an; *f.* BALSAM-MINT, *spear-mint, water-mint;* sisymbrium: *q.* mentha aquatica, Lin. Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 52; Wrt. Voc. 31, 62.

balw; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re *Miserable, wicked;* malus, Beo. Th. 1958; B. 977. v. bealo.

balzam *balsam:*—Se sceal on balzame beón *it shall be of balsam,* L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 23. v. balsam.

bām *with both,* Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128; *dat. of* begen.

ban, bann, es; *n. A command, edict, interdict;* mandatum, edictum, interdictum, Grm. 3rd edit. i. 359, 8. v. ge-ban.

BĀN, baan, es; *pl.* bān; *n. A* BONE; os:—Ðis ys nū bān of mīnum bānum *hoc nunc os ex ossibus meis,* Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Iosepes bān mid hīm *tulit Moyses ossa Ioseph secum,* Ex. 13, 19: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 9; Gen. 182. Hīg synt innan fulle deádra bāna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum,* Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Bān mīne *my bones,* Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 14; Rä. 40, 18: 125 b; Rä. 68, 3: Beo. Th. 5149; B. 2578. [*Plat.* been, *n. os, crus: O. Sax. O. Frs.* bēn, *n: Dut.* been, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bein, *n: O. H. Ger.* pein, *n: Dan.* been: *Swed.* ben: *O. Nrs.* bein, *n.* In *Goth.* the word is preserved only in baina-bagms *a bone-tree, cornel-tree,* for *σκάμνος.* Thus, all the *Teut.* languages have the same word, the chief and oldest signification of which is os *a bone.* This is the only meaning it has in *A. Sax.* where scanca is used for *crus;* also in *O. Nrs.* the meaning *crus* is very rare, the more common word being leggr *a leg.* The *Sansk. Lat. Grk.* and the *Slav.* languages use a totally different root,—*Sansk.* asthi *os: Lat.* os: *Grk. ὀστέον*: the *Slav.* branch kost, *Boh.* kost, *Pol.* kosc, all with an initial *k.* Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1381, suggests, if *crus* could be proved to be the original meaning of bān, it might be related to *βαίνειν,* in the same way as *Sansk.* asthi to *στῆναι.*] DER. breóst-bān, cin-, elpen-, hrycg-, wīdo-, ylpen-.

BANA, bona, an; *m. A killer, murderer, manslayer,* also applied to *the devil;* interfector, occisor, homicida, diabolus:—Ðam wearþ Weohstān bana *to whom Weohstan became a murderer,* Beo. Th. 5220; B. 2613: Cd. 144; Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Banena byre *the son of the murderers,* Beo. Th. 4112; B. 2053. Hie nǽfre his banan folgian noldon *they never would follow his murderer,* Chr. 755; Th. 84, 33, col. 1: L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7: L. H. E. 2, 3, 4; Th. i. 28, 1, 5, 7. On banan fæðme *in the embrace of the murderer,* i. e. *the devil,* Andr. Kmbl. 1232; An. 616. [*O. Sax.* bano: *O. Frs.* bona: *O. H. Ger.* bano: *O. Nrs.* bani.] DER. aldor-bana [-bona], brōðor-, dǽd-, ecg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, fugel-, gāst-, hand-, mūþ-, ord-, rǽd-, sūsl-.

bān-beorgas; *pl. m. Bone defences, greaves;* ossium præsidia, ocreæ, Cot. 17: 145.

bān-brice, -bryce, es; *m. A* BONE-BREAKING or *fracture of a bone;*

ossis fractura:—Wið bānbryce genim ðysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman *for fracture of a bone take roots of this same plant*, Herb. 15, 3; Lchdm. i. 108, 9.

BANC, e; *f. A bench*, BANK, *hillock;* tumulus, Som. v. benc.

bān-cōfa, an; *m. A bone-dwelling, the body;* ossium cubile, corpus:—Wæs se bāncōfa ādle onǣled *the body was inflamed with disease*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 16; Gū. 927.

Bancorena burh, Bancorna burh; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig; *Bangor, in Wales;* civitas Bangor:—Swȳðest of Bancorena [Bancorna, B.] byrig *most chiefly from the city of Bangor*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 39, note.

ban-cōða, an; *m:* -cōþ, -cōðu, e; *f:* -cōðe, an; *f.* [ban, bana *a killer*, cōða *a disease*] *A baneful disease, a fatal* or *deadly malady, erysipelas;* lethalis morbus, ignis sacer:—Wæs him inbogen bittor bancōða *a bitter malady was fixed in him*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gū. 998. Wið bancōðe, ðæt is ōman, nim eolonan *for the baneful disease, that is erysipelas, take elecampane*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 16.

band *bound*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15; *p. of* bindan.

banda, an; *m. A householder, husband*, Som. Lye. v. bonda.

bān-fæt; *g.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n. The bone vessel, the body;* ossium vas, corpus, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 23; Ph. 229.

ban-fāh, -fāg; *adj.* [ban, bana *a killer*, fāg *stained*] *Death* or *murder stained;* homicidio pollutus, lethifer, Beo. Th. 1564; B. 780.

bān-gebrec, es; *n. A bone-breaking;* ossium fractio, Andr. Kmbl. 2882; An. 1444.

bān-helm, es; *m. A bone-helm, shield;* ossium galea, clipeus, Fins. Th. 60; Fin. 30.

bān-hring, es; *m. A bone-ring, a neck-bone;* ossium artus, vertebra:—Ðæt hire wið halse heard grāpode, bānhringas bræc *against her neck it griped her hard, broke the bone-rings*, Beo. Th. 3138; B. 1567.

bān-hūs, es; *n. The bone-house, the chest, body;* ossea domus, pectus, corpus:—He ðæt bānhūs gebrocen hæfde *he had broken the bone-house, the breast*, or *body*, Beo. Th. 6285; B. 3147. *Hence* bānhūses weard *the body's guard, the mind*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523.

Baningas; *pl. m. The Banings, people mentioned in the Gleeman's tale:*—Becca weóld Baningum *Becca ruled the Banings*, Scōp Th. 39; Wīd. 19.

bān-leás; *adj. Bone-less, without bones;* ossibus carens, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 19; Rä. 46, 3.

bān-loca, an; *m. A bone inclosure, the skin, body;* ossium clausura, caro:—Ðȳ-læs se ord ingebuge under bānlocan *lest the point enter in under the skin*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 10; Cri. 769.

BANNAN, bonnan; ic banne, ðū bannest, banst, benst, he banneþ, banþ, benþ, *pl.* bannaþ; *p.* bēn, bēnn, beón, beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bannen *To summon;* jubere, citare, convocare:—Leóde tosomne bannan *to summon the people together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096: Elen. Grm. 45. [*O. Frs.* banna, bonna: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bannen *edicere, interdicere, prohibere, expellere: O. H. Ger.* pannan: *Goth.* bandwjan *significare, innuere: O. Nrs.* banna *prohibere, interdicere.*] DER. a-bannan, ge-: ge-ban.

bannuc-camb, es; *m.* [camb *a comb*] *A wool-comb;* pecten textorium:—Bannuccamb *pecten*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 77. DER. cimban.

bān-rift, bān-ryft; *pl. n. Bone coverings, greaves;* tibialia, ossium velamen, ocreæ, Cot. 174. v. bān-beorgas.

ban-segn, es; *m. A banner, an ensign;* vexillum, Cot. 23. v. treuteru.

bān-sele, es; *m. A bone-house* or *dwelling, the body;* ossium aula, corpus:—Gǣst and bānsele *soul and body*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 12; Dōm. 102.

banst, he banþ *summonest, summoneth; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bān-wære, es; *n. Grief, pain,* or *ache in the bones;* ossium dolor. v. bān *a bone*, wære *pain.*

bān-wyrt, e; *f. Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed;* viola, centaurea minor:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bone-wort hath bunches of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 5. Bānwyrt *centaurea minor*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 85; Wrt. Voc. 32, 21. Sió greáte bānwyrt *the great bone-wort*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19: 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15: 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17, 20: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 24: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21: 1, 59; Lchdm. 130, 11: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15: Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 7: 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24: Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

baorm *bosom:*—On baorm *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 23. v. bearm.

bar, es; *m. A bear;* ursus. v. bera.

BĀR, es; *m. A* BOAR; aper:—Cyng Willelm forbeád sleán ða heortas swylce eác ða bāras *king William forbade men to kill the stags, and also the boars*, Chr. 1087; Ing. 296, 12. Ic gefeó heortas, and bāras, and rann, and rægan, and hwīlon haran *capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 14: Ps. Lamb. 79, 14. [*Dut.* beer: *M. H. Ger.* bēr: *O. H. Ger.* pēr.]

barda, an; *m. A beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron;* rostrata navis, Mone A. 131.

bare *bare, naked*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783; *acc. pl. of* bær, *adj.*

barenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make bare;* denudare:—Sand barenodon *made bare the sand*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 22; Exod. 470, note.

barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make bare, discover, disclose;* denudare, prodere, in medium proferre. DER. a-barian.

barm *a bosom:*—On barme *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 1, 18. v. bearm.

barn *a child*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. bearn.

barn *burned*, Ex. 3, 2; *p. of* beornan.

Baroc-scīr, e; *f. The bare oak shire* or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was most commonly written by the Anglo-Saxons—Barruc, Bearruc, and Bearwucscīre, Chr. 860; Th. 130, 3.

bār-spere, es; *n. A* BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Bārspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 22.

bār-spreót, es; *m. A boar spear;* venabulum. v. bār-spere.

barþ, es; *m. A kind of ship, a light vessel to sail* or *row in;* dromo:—Æsc *vel* barþ *dromo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 24. v. æsc.

Barton *Barton, a corn village;* frumentaria villa. v. bere-tūn.

basiliscа, an; *m. A basilisk;* basiliscus:—Ðū ofer aspide miht eáde gangan and bealde nū basiliscan tredan *super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 13.

Basilius; *g.* Basilies; *m. Basil, bishop of Cæsarēa = Καισάρεια:*—Basilius se eádiga wæs swīðe hālig bisceop, on Cessarean byrig, on Grēciscre þeóde, manegra munuca fæder, munuchādes him sylf. He wæs swȳðe gelǣred and swȳðe mihtig lareów, and he munuc regol gesette mid swȳðlīcre drohtnunge. He wæs ǣr Benedictus, ðe us bōc awrāt on Lēdenre spræce leóhtre be dǣle ðonne Basilius, ac he tymde swāðeáh to Basilies tǣcinge for his trumnysse. Basilius awrāt āne wundorlīce bōc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, 'Exameron' gehāten, swīðe deópum andgite. And he awrāt ða lāre ðe we nū willaþ on Englisceum gereorde secgean *Basil the blessed* [*born* A. D. 328, *died* 379] *was a very holy bishop in the city of Cæsarēa, a province belonging to Greece, the father of many monks, himself of the monkhood. He was a very learned and a very mighty teacher, and he appointed monastic canons with strict conduct. He was before Benedict* [*born* A. D. 480, *died* 540], *who wrote us a book in the Latin language more clear in part than Basil, but yet he appealed to the teaching of Basil for his confirmation. Basil wrote a certain wonderful book concerning all the works of God which he wrought in six days, called the 'Hexameron,' with a very deep understanding. And he wrote the advice which we now wish to tell in the English language*, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 1–14. Sancti Basilii Exameron [= ἑξάμερον], ðæt is, be Godes six daga weorcum *the Hexameron of holy Basil, that is, concerning the six days' works of God*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 1, 1–3.

basing, es; *m. A short cloak, a cloak;* chlamys = χλαμύς, pallium:—Ic geseah wurm-reádne basing *I saw a purple* [*worm* or *shell-fish reddened*] *cloak;* vidi pallium coccineum, Jos. 7, 21.

Basing, es; *m.* The name of a place, *Basing, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire;* nomen oppidi ita hodie vocatum in agro Hantoniensi:—Wið ðone here æt Basingum *with the army at Basing*, Chr. 871; Th. 138, 28, col. 2; 139, 27, col. 1, 2.

bāsnian, bāsnan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect, await;* exspectare:—Gestōd ðæt folc bāsnende *stabat populus exspectans*, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 35. Bāsnode hwæt him gifeðe wurde *he awaited what should befall him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. DER. ge-bāsnian.

bāsnung, e; *f. Expectation;* exspectatio, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 26.

baso, basu, e; *f. Purple;* purpura, Cot. 85. DER. brūn-baso, wealh-. v. basu.

baso, basu *a berry;* bacca, Grm. i. 244, 36.

baso-popig, es; *n?* [*astula regia*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 57; Mone A. 354; Wrt. Voc. 66, 65] *Corn* or *red poppy;* papaver rhœas, L. Prior, p. 279.

Basterne *The people of Sarmatia in Europe* or *upper Hungary;* Bastarnæ. Lye.

basu: *g. m. n.* -wes; *f.* -re: *pl. nom. m. f. n.* -we: *def. m.* se baswa; *adj. Purple, crimson;* purpureus, phœniceus, coccineus:—Sum brūn, sum basu *part brown, part purple*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Baswe bōcstafas *crimson characters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Basu hǣwen *of purple colour* or *hue, of scarlet* or *crimson colour*, Cot. 117. [Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1243, connects the word with *Goth.* basi *a berry: Ger.* beere: *A. Sax.* berie.]

basu, e; *f. A scarlet robe;* coccinum, Grm. i. 254, 2. v. baso.

basuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be clad in purple;* purpura vestiri. v. basu.

baswa stān, es; *m.* [basu *purple*, stān *stone*] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour;* topazium:—Ofer gold and ðone baswon stān [=baswan stān] *super aurum et topazion*, Ps. Spl. 118, 127.

baswe *crimson:*—Baswe bōcstafas *crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724; *pl. of* basu, *adj.*

bat, e; *f.* I. *contention, strife;* contentio, R. Ben. 21. II.

a bat, club, staff, stick; fustis, Som. [*O. Nrs.* beit, *f;* lamina explanata *a thin board, plank.*]

BÂT, e; *f:* es; *m. A* BOAT, *ship, vessel;* linter, scapha, navicula:—Đeós bât glídeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. He bât gestâg *he ascended a boat,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 33; Gû. 1302. [*Plat.* boot, *n: Dut.* boot, *f: Ger.* boot, *n: Dan.* baad, *c: Swed.* bât, *m: Icel.* bátr, *m. cymba, navicula.*] DER. mere-bât, sæ-, wudu-.

bât *bit;* momordit, Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742; *p. of* bîtan.

bât, e; *f.* What can be bitten,—*Food;* esca, Ettm. 305. [*Icel.* beit, *f. pascuum;* beita, *f. esca:* bât; *p. of* bîtan *to bite.*]

baða *of baths,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 10; Ph. 110; *gen. pl. of* bæþ.

Baðan [*dat. pl. of* bæþ *a bath, q. v.*], Baðan-ceaster; *g.* -ceastre; *acc.* -ceastre, -ceaster; *f. The city of Bath, Somersetshire,* so called from its baths; Bathoniæ urbs a balneis dicta, in agro Somersetensi:—Baðan, Baðon, Baðun, *for* Baðum, æt Baðum, Cod. Dipl. 170; A. D. 796; Kmbl. i. 207, 5, *at the Baths,* or, as we now say, *at Bath* or *Bath* [v. æt, *prep.* I. 3, before names of places]; apud balneas, *vel* apud Bathoniam, *vel* apud urbem Bathoniæ. Æt Baðan, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 1. On Baðan, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 379, 14: 436, 8. Æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 177, 7. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 193; A. D. 808; Kmbl. i. 237, 1. In illa famosa urbe, quæ nominatur calidum balneum, ðæt is æt ðæm hâtum baðum, Cod. Dipl. 290; A. D. 864; Kmbl. ii. 80, 8. Eádgâr wæs to cyninge gehâlgod on ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; eác, ôðre worde, beornas Baðan nemnaþ *Edgar was consecrated king in the old town, Akemansceaster; also, by another word, men name Bath,* Chr. 973; Th. 224, 22, col. 1; Edg. 5. Genâmon þreó ceastra,—Gleawan-ceaster and Ciren-ceaster and Baðan-ceaster *they took three cities,—Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath,* Chr. 577; Erl. 18, 20. v. Ace-mannes burh.

baðian, beðian, beðigean, ic -ige, -yge; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To wash, foment, cherish;* lavare, fovere:—Hî baðedon ðone lîchoman *they washed the body,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 38. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan *we two washed ourselves in that brook,* Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 2; Hö. 132. II. *v. intrans. To* BATHE; lavari, balneare, aquis se immergere:—Seldon heó baðian wolde *she would seldom bathe,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. Gesihþ baðian brimfuglas *she sees sea-fowls bathing,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47. Baðiendra manna hûs ðær hî hî unscrêdaþ inne *apodyterium, domus, qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9. DER. bi-baðian. v. bæþ.

baðo *baths,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22; *acc. pl. of* bæþ.

bâtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BAIT or *lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook;* inescare, Som.

bât-swân, es; *m. A* BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta. v. bât *a boat;* swân *a swain, servant.*

bâtwâ, bûtâ, bûtû, bûtwû; *adj.* [bâ *both,* twâ *two*] BOTH THE TWO, *both:*—Bâtwâ Adam and Eue *both Adam and Eve,* Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765: Gen. 26, 35. v. begen.

bât-weard, es; *m.* [bât *boat,* weard *keeper*] *Keeper* or *commander of a ship;* navis custos:—He ðæm bâtwearde swurd gesealde *he gave a sword to the keeper of the ship,* Beo. Th. 3804; B. 1900.

BE [*abbreviated from* big = bî, *q. v.*]; *prep. dat. and instr.* 1. BY, *near to, to, at, in, on, upon, about, with;* juxta, prope, ad, secus, in, cum:—Be wege *by the way,* Mk. Bos. 8, 3. Wunode be Iordane *he dwelt by Jordan,* Cd. 91; Th. 116, 6; Gen. 1932. Be grûnde wôd *went on the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Be ýþlâfe *along the leaving of the waves,* Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ic be grûnde græfe *I dig along the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2. Be fullan *in full;* abundanter, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Be eallum *with all, altogether,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12. Ne mæg he be ðý wedre wesan *he may not be in the open air,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Be ðam strande *upon the strand* or *shore,* Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Ne leofaþ se man be hlâfe ânum, ac be ælcon worde, ðe of Godes mûþe gæþ *non in solo pane vivit homo, sed in omni verbo, quod procedit de ore Dei,* Mt. Bos. 4, 4. Byrgan be deádum *to bury with the dead,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. 2. *of, from, about, touching, concerning;* de, quoad:—Be ðam cilde *of* or *concerning the child,* Mt. Bos. 2, 8. Be hlîsan *of* or *about fame,* Bt. titl. xviii. xix; Fox xiv. 1. Gramlîce be Gode sprǽcan *male locuti sunt de Deo,* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Be his horse Bucefal *about his horse Bucephal,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 39. Ahsiaþ be ealdum dagum *interrogate de diebus antiquis,* Deut. 4, 32. Mæg ic be me sylfum sôþ gied wrecan *of myself I can relate a true tale,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 1; Seef. 1. Ic ðis gid be ðê awræc *I recited this strain of thee,* Beo. Th. 3451; B. 1723. Nysse ic be ðære [rôde] riht *I did not know the right about the cross,* Elen. Kmbl. 2479; El. 1241. 3. *for, because of, after, by, through, according to;* pro, propter, per, secundum:—He sette word be worde *he set word for word,* Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Be hyra weorcum *for their works,* Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 13; Cri. 1290. Đû scealt sunu âgan, bearn be brýde dînre *thou shalt have a son, a child, by thy bride,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 11; Gen. 2326. Forlâdd be ðam lygenum *misled by the lies,* 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Ðæt ic meahte ongitan be ðam gealdre Godes bearn *that I might comprehend, through that lore, God's child,* Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26; Môd. 6. Hie, be wæstmum, wîg curon *they, according to his strength, choose each warrior,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 8; Exod. 243. Nâ ðû be gewyrhtum ûrum woldest us dôn *thou wouldst not do to us according to our sins* [secundum peccata nostra], Ps. Th. 102, 10. 4. *beside, out of;* e, ex:—Ic ðê lǽde be ðam [bi ðæm MS. Cott.] wege *I should lead thee out of the way,* Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. Genam hine æt eowde ûte be sceápum *tulit eum de gregibus ovium,* Ps. Th. 77, 69. 5. *sometimes* be *is separated from its case:*—Be dæges leóhte *at the light of day* or *at daylight,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rä. 28, 17. Be fæder lâre *through the father's counsel,* Beo. Th. 3905; B. 1950. Ûre bân syndon toworpene be helwarena hæfte neódum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum,* Ps. Th. 140, 9. Mîn bibod ðû brǽce be ðînes bonan worde *thou didst break my command through the word of thy destroyer* [*the devil*], Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. ¶ Be ânfealdum *single.* Be twîfealdum *twofold,* Ex. 22, 4. Be ðam mæstan *at the most.* Be ðam ðe *as,* Gen. 3, 6. [*Orm. Leym. R. Glouc. Piers P.* bi: *Chauc. Wyc.* by: *Plat.* bî: *O. Sax.* bi, be: *O. Frs.* bî, be: *Dut.* by: *Ger.* bei: *M. H. Ger.* bî: *O. H. G.* bî, pî: *Goth.* bi: *Sansk.* abhi?]

be-, bi-, big-, and **bî-** are often used as prefixes. I. when prefixed to verbs, be- and bi- either give an intensive signification to a transitive verb, or change an intransitive into a transitive verb, as,—Sprengan *to sprinkle,* be-sprengan *to be-sprinkle;* lecgan *ponere,* be-lecgan *im-ponere;* settan *to set, put,* be-settan *to be-set, surround;* fôn *to seize,* be-fôn *to surround;* gangan *to go,* be-gangan *to exercise;* reótan *plorare,* be-reótan *de-plorare.* 2. they have a privative sense, as,—Be-niman *to deprive,* be-reáfian *to bereave,* be-heáfdian *to behead.* 3. sometimes they do not indicate any perceptible variation in the sense, as,—Be-cuman *to come,* be-sencan *to sink.* 4. be-, bi-, big- have the same effect when prefixed to *substantives, adjectives, and adverbs.* II. the accented bî- and big-, as prefixes, generally have the original sense of the preposition *by,* as,—Bî-cwide, big-cwide *a by-saying, proverb;* bî-spell, big-spell *a by-story, parable;* bî-wǽrlan *to pass-by;* big-standan *to stand-by.* vide I. 2.

BEÁCEN, bêcen, bêcn, bêcun; *g.* beácnes; *n. A* BEACON, *sign, token, standard;* signum, significatio, typus, vexillum, portentum, miraculum; in specie de sancta cruce et de sole:—Leóht eástan com beorht beácen *light came from the east a bright beacon,* Beo. Th. 1144; B. 570. He beácen onget *he perceived the sign,* Cd. 198; Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Wæs beácen boden *the token was announced,* Andr. Kmbl. 2403; An. 1203. Beácnes cyme *the beacon's* [*the sun's*] *coming,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107. Segn genom beácna beorhtost *he took an ensign brightest of standards,* Beo. Th. 5547; B. 2777. [*O. Sax.* bôkan: *O. Frs.* bâken: *O. H. Ger.* pouchan.] DER. fore-beácen, freoðo-, heofon-, here-, sige-, sigor-, wundor-: beácn, -ian, -ung: bêcn-an, -ian: bîcn-ian: býcn-an, -endlîc, -iend, -iendlîc.

beácen-stân, es; *m. A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone* or *tower whereon to set the beacon fire;* specula, pharus, Cot. 88.

beácne *to a sign,* Cd. 80; Th. 100, 19; Gen. 1666; *dat. of* beácen.

beácneng *a beckoning* or *nodding, a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* nutus, Cot. 139: tropologia, Cot. 201. v. beácnung.

beácnian, býcnian, bîcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to* BECKON, *nod;* innuere:—He wæs bîcniende him *erat innuens illis,* Lk. Bos. 1, 22, 62: 5, 7. II. *to shew, indicate;* indicare, typice significare:—Swâ fenix beácnaþ *as the phœnix shews,* Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 30; Ph. 646. Đisses fugles gecynd beácnaþ hû hî beorhtne gefeán healdaþ *this bird's nature indicates how they possess bright joy,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 14; Ph. 389. DER. ge-beácnian, -bêcnan.

beácniend-lîc, býcniend-lîc, býcnend-lîc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Ic sette âne bôc beácniendlîcre race be Cristes cyricean *unum librum explanationis allegoricæ de Christo et ecclesia composui,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5.

beácnung, býcnung, beácneng, e; *f.* I. *a* BECKONING or *nodding;* nutus, Cot. 139. II. *a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* tropologia, Cot. 201.

beád *a prayer;* oratio. v. gebêd, beáda.

beád, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Of beád *de mensa,* Lk. Lind. War. 16, 21. Beádas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. v. beód.

beád *commanded,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 1; Gen. 2432; *p. of* beódan.

beáda, an; *m. A counsellor, persuader, an exhorter* or *intreater;* suasor. v. beád.

Beada-ford-scîr, e; *f. Bedfordshire:*—Cnut wende him ût þurh Buccingahâmscîre into Beadafordscîre *Canute went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire,* Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scîr.

BEADO, beadu; *g. d.* beadowe, beadwe, beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty;* pugna, strages:—Gûþ-Geáta leód, beadwe heard *the War-Goths' prince, brave in battle,* Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539. Wit ðære beadwe begen ne onþungan *we both prospered not in the war,* Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 2; Rä. 85, 23. Beorn beaduwe heard *a man brave in battle,* Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. Đû þeóde bealdest to

beadowe *thou encouragest the people to slaughter*, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. [*O. H. Ger.* badu-, pato-: *O. Nrs.* böð, *f. a battle: Sansk.* badh *to kill.*]

beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, skilful in war, warlike;* bellicosus:—Beadocræftig beorn *a chief skilful in war*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 28; Crä. 40. v. beadu-cræftig.

beado-grîma, -grîmma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet;* bellica larva, cassis:—Ða ðe beadogrîmman bŷwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet*, Beo. Th. 4506; B. 2257. v. beadu-grîma.

beado-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment, coat of mail;* bellica vestis, lorica:—Beadohrægl on breóstum læg *the coat of mail lay on my breast*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552. v. beadu-hrægl.

beado-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis:—Ðæt se beadoleóma bîtan nolde *that the war-gleam would not bite*, Beo. Th. 3050; B. 1523. v. beadu-leóma.

beado-mêce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis:—Ðæt hine nô beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton *that no battle-sword might bite it*, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. v. beadu-mêce.

beado-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir:—Betst beadorinca *the best of soldiers*, Beo. Th. 2222; B. 1109: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276. v. beadu-rinc.

beado-rôf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beornas beadorôfe *war-renowned warriors*, Apstls. Kmbl. 155; Ap. 78. v. beadu-rôf.

beado-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus:—þurh ða heora beadosearo wǽgon *through which their war-train had moved*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. v. beadu-searo.

beado-wǽpen; *gen.* -wǽpnes; *dat.* -wǽpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma:—Ic beadowǽpen bere *I bear a war-weapon*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 11; Rä. 16, 3. Ic swelgan onginne beadowǽpnum *I begin to swell with war-weapons*, 105 a; Th. 399, 8; Rä. 18, 8. v. beadu-wǽpen.

beado-wêg, -wêge, es; *n. A war-cup, contest, discussion;* poculum certaminis, certamen:—Him betwih beadowêg [MS. beadowîg] scencton ðæs heofonlîcan lîfes *dum sese alterutrum cælestis vitæ poculis ebriarent* [MS. *debriarent*], Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. v. beadu-wêg, bǽde-wêg.

beado-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus:—Ic eom beadoweorca sæd *I am tired of war-works*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2: Chr. 937; Th. 205, 40, col. 1, 2; Æðelst. 47. v. beadu-weorc.

Beado-wulf, es; *m. Beowulf*, Th. Anlct. v. Beówulf.

beadu; *gen.* beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, etc.* Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. v. beado and the following compounds.

beadu-câf; *adj. Battle-prompt, ready for battle;* ad pugnam expeditus, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 20; Rä. 1, 11.

beadu-cræft, es; *m. War-craft, strength in war;* bellica vis:—Ðê gûþgewinn þurh hæðenra hilde wôman, beorna beaducræft, geboden wyrþeþ *a war-contest will be offered to thee through the heathens' battle rush, the war-craft of heroes*, Andr. Kmbl. 437; An. 219.

beadu-cræftig, beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, warlike;* bellicosus:—Fugel beaducræftig *the warlike bird*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286. Beaducræftig beorn Bartholameus *a warlike chief, Bartholomeus*, Apstls. Kmbl. 87; Ap. 44.

beadu-cwealm, es; *m. A war-death, violent death;* nex:—Ðær he sâwulgedâl beaducwealm gebâd *there he awaited the separation of the soul, a war-death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3400; An. 1704.

beadu-folm, e; *f. A war* or *bloody hand;* bellica manus:—Nân îren blôdge beadufolme onberan wolde *no iron would impair his bloody war-hand*, Beo. Th. 1984; B. 990.

beadu-grim; *adj. War-grim, war-furious;* in pugna atrox, Leo 114.

beadu-grîma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet.* v. beado-grîma.

beadu-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment;* bellica vestis, lorica. v. beado-hrægl.

beadu-lâc, es; *n. Play of battle, battle, war;* stragis actio, pugna:—Ænig mon to beadulâce ætberan meahte *any man might bear forth to the play of battle*, Beo. Th. 3126; B. 1561. To ðam beadulâce *to the battle-play*, Andr. Kmbl. 2238; An. 1120.

beadu-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis. v. beado-leóma.

beadu-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. Battle-strength, military power;* militaris vis, exercitus stragem faciens:—Beadumægnes rǽs, grîm-helma gegrind *the rush of battle-strength, the crash of grim helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329.

beadu-mêce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis. v. beado-mêce.

beadu-rǽs, es; *m. A battle-rush, onset;* pugnæ impetus:—Biter wæs se beaduræs *the onset was bitter*, Byrht. Th. 134, 68; By. 111.

beadu-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir, miles:—Beadurincum wæs Rôm gerýmed *Rome was laid open by the soldiers*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 36; Met. 1, 18. v. beado-rinc.

beadu-rôf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beadurôfes beácn *a beacon of the war-renowned*, Beo. Th. 6301; B. 3161. He hǽlo and frôfre beadurôfum abeád *he offered safety and comfort to the bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 191; An. 96. v. beado-rôf.

beadu-rûn, e; *f. A war-secret, quarrel;* jurgiosum arcanum, rixa:—Hûnferþ onband beadurûne *Hunferth unbound the war-secret*, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501.

beadu-scearp; *adj. Battle-sharp, sharp in fight, applied to a sword;* ad pugnam acutus:—Cyning wælseaxe gebræd biter and beaduscearp *the king drew his deadly knife bitter and battle-sharp*, Beo. Th. 5401; B. 2704.

beadu-scrûd, es; *n.* [scrûd *clothes*] *Warlike apparel, warlike garmen, a coat of mail;* bellicum vestimentum, lorica:—Beaduscrûda betst mîne breóst wereþ *the best of warlike garments defends my breast*, Beo. Th. 910; B. 453.

beadu-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus. v. beado-searo.

beadu-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail;* bellica tunica, lorica:—Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstânes beran beadusercean *I heard that Wihstan's son bore the coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 5503; B. 2755.

beadu-þreát, es; *m. A war-host, an army;* exercitus, Elen. Kmbl. 62; El. 31.

beadu-wǽpen; *gen.* -wǽpnes; *dat.* -wǽpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma. v. beado-wǽpen.

beadu-wang, es; *m. A battle-plain;* pugnæ campus:—On beaduwange *on the battle-plain*, Andr. Kmbl. 825; An. 413.

beadu-wêg *a war-cup, contest, discussion.* v. beado-wêg.

beadu-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus. v. beado-weorc.

beadu-weorca, an; *m. A war-worker, soldier;* miles, Grm. ii. 449, 34.

Beadu-wulf *Beowulf.* v. Beado-wulf.

be-æftan; *prep.* I. *after, behind;* post, pone:—Be-æftan *contracted to* bæftan, *q. v.* II. *without;* sine:—Beæftan ðære menego *sine turba*, Lk. Bos. 22, 6.

be-æftan; *adv. Behind, after, hereafter;* post, pone, postea:—Ðǽr beæftan forlêt eall *left there all behind*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos, 45, 14. Ðæt ic wille hêr beæftan sweotolor gereccan *that I will hereafter more clearly shew*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 29.

beærn *a son*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 1. v. bearn.

be-æwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To join in marriage, marry, wed;* legitime despondere:—Bewedded and beæwnod *wedded and married*, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 38. v. æwnian.

beaf *a gad-fly;* œstrus = οἶστρος, Leo 118.

beaftan, beaftian; *p.* beaftode, beafte, *pl.* beaftodon, beafton; *pp.* beaftod *To lament;* lamentare:—We mid hondum beafton *lamentavimus*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 11, 17. v. beofian.

beág *a ring, crown;* anulus, corona, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. v. beáh.

beág *gave way*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 2; Ruin. 17; *p. of* bûgan.

beágian, biágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown, to set a garland on;* coronare:—Of wuldre and weorþmynt ðû beágodest hine *gloria et honore coronasti eum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 6.

beáh, beág, bǽh, bêg, bêh; *gen.* beáges; *dat.* beáge; *pl.* beágas; *m.* [beáh, beág; *p. of* bûgan *to bend*] Metal made into circular ornaments, as *A ring, bracelet, collar, garland, crown;* anulus, armilla, diadema, corona. Bracelets were worn about the arms and wrists; rings on the fingers, round the ankles, the neck, and about the head. See Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Earl of Ellesmere, 8vo. 1848, p. 54; also Weinhold, Altnordisches Leben, 8vo. Berlin, 1856, p. 185. These being valuable were probably used in early times as means of exchange or as money; hence the origin of ring-money. v. Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acd. and Gent's. Mag. April 1837, pp. 372, 373, and May, p. 499:—Ic nyme ðînne hring and ðînne beáh and ðînne stæf, ðe ðû on handa hæfst *capiam anulum tuum et armillam et baculum, quem manu tenes*, Gen. 38, 18, 25. Gehwearf in Francna fædm cyninges se beáh *the collar of the king went into the grasp of the Franks*, Beo. Th. 2427; B. 1211. Sceal bryde beág *a ring shall be for a bride*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. He beágas dǽlde *he distributed bracelets*, Beo. Th. 161; B. 80. Ic frinan wille beága bryttan *I will ask the distributor of bracelets*, Beo. Th. 709; B. 352. Brûc ðisses beáges *make use of this collar*, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. Se beorhta beág hlifaþ ofer heáfde *the bright garland rises over the head*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 10; Ph. 602. Under gyldnum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam beáge *to the crown*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 11. Se beáh gôdes [Cot. MS. beág goodes] *the crown of good*, 37, 2; Fox 188, 21. [*O. Sax.* bôg, *m: M. H. Ger.* bouc, *m: O. H. Ger.* pouc, *m: O. Nrs.* baugr, *m.*] DER. earm-beáh, -beág, heals-, rand-, scanc-, wuldor-.

beáh *submitted*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 22; *p. of* bûgan.

beáh-gifa, beág-gifa, -gyfa, an; *m. A ring-giver, a giver of ring* or *bracelet money;* anulorum *vel* armillarum largitor:—Se geonga gewât Eádgâr of lîfe, beorna beáhgifa *the young Edgar, ring-giver of men*,

departed from life, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 36, col. 2: Byrht. Th. 140, 19; By. 290: Elen. Grm. 100: 1199: Beo. Th. 2208; B. 1102.

beáh-gifu, e; *pl. nom. acc.* a; *gen.* a, ena; *f. A ring-gift, distribution of rings* or *bracelets;* armillarum largitio:—Geongne æðeling sceolan gōde gesīðas byldan tǫ beáhgife *good companions should exhort a young prince to a distribution of bracelets*, Menol. Fox 490; Gn. C. 15.

beáh-hord, es; *n. A ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1792; B. 894.

beáh-hroden [hroden; *pp. of* hreóðan] *Crown-adorned, adorned with bracelets;* armillis *vel* diademate ornatus:—Beáh-hroden [MS. beág-hroden] cwēn *a queen adorned with bracelets*, Beo. Th. 1251; B. 623.

beáh-sel, es; *n. Hall of bracelets;* domus *vel* aula in qua armillas dominus largitur, Andr. Kmbl. 3312; An. 1659.

beáh-sele, es; *m. Idem*, Beo. Th. 2358; B. 1177.

beáh-þegu, e; *f. A ring-receiving;* armillarum acceptio:—Æfter beáhþege *after the receiving of rings*, Beo. Th. 4358; B. 2176.

beáh-wriða, an; *m. A ringed wreath, armlet, bracelet;* armilla = armilla, quæ brachialis vocatur, *Cic*:—Oft hió beáhwriðan secge sealde *oft she gave a ringed wreath to the warrior*, Beo. Th. 4041; B. 2018.

beal *bellowed, roared; p. of* bellan.

beala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness*, Ps. C. 50, 111; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 111. v. bealo-nīþ.

bealcan *to emit, utter, pour out;* eructare:—Dæg ðam dæge bealceþ word *dies diei eructat verbum*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. v. bealcettan.

bealcettan, belcettan, bealcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To belch, utter, send forth, emit;* eructare, dicere, emittere:—Swēte to bealcetenne *pleasant to belch*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 32. Bealcetteþ heorte mīn word gōd *eructat cor meum verbum bonum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 1. Bealcettaþ weleras mīne lofsang *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 171.

BEALD, bald; *adj.* BOLD, *brave, confident, of good courage;* validus, strenuus, fortis, constans, audax, fidens, bono animo, liber:—He beald in gebēde bīdsteal gifeþ *he confident in prayer maketh a stand*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Beald reordade, eádig on elne *brave he spake, happy in courage*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 24; Gū. 998. He healdeþ Meotudes æ beald in breóstum *bold in his breast he holds the law of the Creator*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 20; Ph. 458. Hī beóþ bealde, ða ðe beorhtne wlite Meotude bringaþ *they will be of good courage, who bring a bright aspect to the Creator*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 25; Cri. 1077. [*Goth.* balþs: *O. Sax.* bald: *O. Frs.* balde, *adv. quickly: O. H. Ger.* bald: *O. Nrs.* ballr.] DER. cyning-beald, cyre-, un-.

bealde, balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, instantly;* audacter, libere, fiducialiter, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Of Basan cwæþ bealde Drihten *dixit Dominus ex Basan*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. Bletsige mīne sāwle bealde Dryhten *benedic anima mea Dominum*, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 65, 18: 66, 4: 67, 24: 72, 16: 118, 130. Balde, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200: Ps. Th. 113, 25: 133, 3: 149, 8.

bealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be brave, bear oneself bravely;* strenue *vel* fortiter se gerere:—Swā bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes *thus the son of Ecgtheow bore himself bravely*, Beo. Th. 4360; B. 2177.

beald-līce, bald-līce, bal-līce; *adv.* BOLDLY, *instantly, earnestly, saucily;* audenter, statim:—Ic bealdlīce mīnum hondum slōg *I boldly slew with my hands*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 1; Jul. 492. Aoth bleów bealdlīce his horn *Aod statim insonuit buccina*, Jud. 3, 27: 3, 21.

bealdor, baldor, es; *m. A hero, prince;* princeps:—Wedera bealdor *prince of the Weders*, Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Is hlāford mīn beorna bealdor *my lord is the prince of men*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 24; Gū. 1332. v. baldor.

bealg *was angry*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185; *p. of* belgan.

bealh *was angry, irritated; p. of* belgan.

beallucas *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 57.

BEALO, bealu, balu; *gen.* bealowes, bealwes, bealuwes, baluwes; *dat.* bealuwe, bealwe, baluwe, bealo; *acc.* bealu, balu, bealo; *instr.* bealwe, bealuwe; *pl. gen.* bealwa, bealuwa, baluwa; *dat. instr.* balawum; balawun; *n.* I. BALE, *woe, harm, evil, mischief;* malum, calamitas, pernicies, damnum, noxa, tribulatio:—Hæfdon bealo *they had woe*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 10; Sat. 71. Bealowes gāst *spirit of evil* [diabolus], Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Oft heó to bealwe bearn afēdeþ *often she nourisheth her child to woe*, Salm. Kmbl. 745; Sal. 372. Him to bealwe *to their own harm*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 19; Cri. 1106. Bealwe gebǣded *by calamity compelled*, Beo. Th. 5644; B. 2826. Ne ondræde ic ðīnra wīta bealo *I dread not the evil of thy torments*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 9; Jul. 211. II. *wickedness, depravity;* malities, nequitia:—Me wiþ blōdhreówes weres bealuwe gehǣle *preserve me against the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. [*O. Sax.* balu: *O. Frs.* balu: *O. H. Ger.* balo: *Goth.* balweins *punishment, pain: O. Nrs.* böl: *Slav.* bōl *pain.*] DER. aldor-bealo [-bealu], ealdor-, feorh-, firen-, folc-, helle-, hreðer-, leód-, mān-, morþ-, morþor-, niht-, sweord-, þeód-, un-, wīg-.

bealo-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound.* v. bealu-ben.

bealo-blonden; *pp. Mixed with bale, pernicious;* pernicie mixtus, perniciosus:—Bealoblonden nīþ *pernicious hate*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 30; Gn. Ex. 198.

bealo-clom, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain.* v. bealu-clom.

bealo-cræft, balo-cræft, es; *m. A wicked, pernicious,* or *magic art;* perniciosa *vel* magica ars, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75.

bealo-cwealm, es; *m. A pernicious* or *violent death;* perniciosa *vel* violenta mors, Beo. Th. 4523; B. 2265.

bealo-dǣd, bealu-dǣd, e; *f. A wicked, evil,* or *sinful deed;* peccatum:—Ðæt hȳ bealodǣde gescomeden *that they felt shame for a sinful deed*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 4; Cri. 1302.

bealo-ful, -full; *def.* se bealo-fulla; *adj.* BALEFUL, *dire, cursed, wicked;* pestiferus, facinorosus, scelestus, malitiosus:—Bealofull *baleful*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63. Se bealofulla hȳneþ heardlīce *the baleful one hardly oppresseth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 259. Heó ðone bealofullan alēde mannan *she laid down the odious man*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Biter bealofullum *bitter to the baleful*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 31; Cri. 909.

bealo-fūs; *adj. Inclined to sin;* peccandi pronus, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 23; Reim. 50.

bealo-hycgende; *part. Intending evil;* perniciem moliens:—Æghwæðrum wæs bealo-hycgendra brōga fram ōðrum *to either of them, intending evil, was a fear of the other*, Beo. Th. 5123; B. 2565.

bealo-hydig; *adj. Intending evil, baleful-minded;* perniciem moliens, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723.

bealo-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit.* v. bealu-inwit.

bealo-leás; *adj. Void of evil, innocent;* innocens, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39.

bealo-nīþ, beala-nīþ, bala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness;* pravum *vel* perniciosum studium, pernicies, calamitas:—Him on breóstum bealonīþ weóll *baleful malice boiled in his breast*, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Bebeorh ðē ðone bealonīþ *keep from thee that baleful evil*, Beo. Th. 3520; B. 1758.

bealo-rāp, es; *m. A pernicious cord;* dirus laqueus, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365.

bealo-searu; *g.* -searwes; *n. A wicked machination* or *snare;* malitiosa machinatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473.

bealo-sīþ, bealu-sīþ, es; *m.* I. *an evil fortune, misfortune, calamity;* calamitas, adversa fortuna:—Bealosīþa hwōn *few* [*of*] *misfortunes*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. II. *a destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5.

bealo-sorg, e; *f. Baleful sorrow;* dirus ægritudo *vel* mæror, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 21; Ph. 409.

bealo-spell, es; *n. A baleful message* or *tale;* perniciei nuntius, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 5; Exod. 510.

bealo-þanc, -þonc, es; *m. A baleful* or *wicked thought;* prava *vel* malitiosa cogitatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469.

bealo-ware; *gen.* -wara, *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti. v. bealu-ware.

bealu, balu; *adj. Baleful, pernicious, wicked, malicious;* dirus, perniciosus, pravus, malus, malitiosus:—Awrītaþ hie on his wǣpne bealwe bōcstafas *they cut baleful letters upon his weapon*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. v. bealo.

bealu-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound;* lethale vulnus, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 27; Exod. 238.

bealu-clom, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain;* dirum vinculum:—Under bealuclommum *under dire chains*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 5; Hö. 65.

bealu-dǣd, e; *f. An evil deed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1027; El. 515. v. bealo-dǣd.

bealu-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit;* dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 24.

bealu-sīþ, es; *m. A destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5. v. bealo-sīþ.

bealu-ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti:—Ðæt ic bealuwara weorc gebiden hæbbe *that I have endured the work of criminals*, Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79.

BEÁM, es; *m.* I. *a tree;* arbor:—Se beám bude wyrda geþingu *the tree boded the councils of the fates*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 11; Dan. 545: 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 468: 24; Th. 31, 1; Gen. 478. On ðæs beámes blēdum *on the branches of the tree*, 300; Th. 248, 4; Dan. 508: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 14; Rä. 56, 7. On ðam beáme *on the tree*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 6; Ph. 122. Forlǣtaþ ðone ænne beám *abstain from the one tree*, Cd. 13; Th. 15, 19; Gen. 235: 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492. Twegen beámas stōdon ofætes gehlǣdene *two trees stood laden with fruit*, 23; Th. 30, 2; Gen. 460: Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 4; Ph. 35. Ic beámas fylle *I fell the trees*, 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. II. *the tree, cross;* patibulum, crux:—Wæs se beám bōcstafum awriten *the cross was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 181; El. 91: Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 17; Cri. 1090. Se ðe deáþes wolde biteres onbyrigan on ðam beáme *who would taste of bitter death on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 30; Sat. 510. He on ðone hālgan beám ahongen wæs *he was hung on the holy cross*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 25; Cri. 1094: 29 a; Th. 88, 29; Cri. 1447. III. *a column, pillar;* columna:—Hæfde wuldres beám

werud geléded *the pillar of glory had led the host*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 10; Exod. 566: 148; Th. 184, 22; Exod. 111. God hēt him fȳrenne beám beſōran wīsian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Him beſōran fōron beámas twegen *two pillars went before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 20; Exod. 94. **IV.** *wood, a ship;* lignum, navis:—Ic of fæðmum cwom brimes and beámes *I came from the clutches of sea and ship*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7. **V.** *a* BEAM, *splint, post, a stock of a tree;* trabs, stipes:—Se beám biþ on ðīnum āgenum eágan *trabs est in oculo tuo*, Mt. Bos. 7, 4. Bunden under beáme *bound under a beam*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 9; Rä. 71, 11. Ðū ne gesyhst ðone beám on ðīnum āgenum eágan *trabem in oculo tuo non vides*, Mt. Bos. 7, 3, 5. Heora ǽrenan beámas ne mihton fram Galliscum fȳre forbærnede weorþan *their brazen beams could not be destroyed by the fire of the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16. Of beáme *de stipite*, Cot. 63. **VI.** *in composition*, anything proceeding in a right line, hence,—*A ray of light, a sun-*BEAM; radius:—Comēta, se steorra, scān swilce sunne-beám *a comet, the star, shone like a sun-beam*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. **VII.** in the Northumbrian Gospels beám is put for bȳme *a trumpet;* tuba:—Miḍ beám *cum tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 31. [*Tynd.* beame: *Chauc. Wyc.* beme: *R. Glouc.* beam, bem: *Laym.* beam, bem: *O. Sax.* bôm, *m: N. Frs.* baem, beamme, bjemme: *O. Frs.* bām, *m: Dut.* boom, *m: Ger.* baum, *m: M. H. Ger.* boum, *m: O. H. Ger.* poum, *m: Goth.* bagms, *m: Icel.* baðmr, *m.*] DER. beg-beám, ceder-, deáþ-, ele-, fīc-, firgen-, gār-, gleó-, sige-, wer-, wudu-, wyn-.

Beám-dūn, Beán-dūn, e; *f.* BAMPTON, *Devonshire;* oppidum situm esse arbitror in agro Devoniensi, qua Somersætensibus adjacet, et vocari hodie *Bampton*, Gibson Chr. Explicatio, p. 14, col. 1:—Hēr Cynegils and Cwichelm gefuhton on Beámdūne *in this year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, cols. 2, 3. [beám *a tree;* dūn *a hill, down;* collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus, Gibson.]

Beám-fleót, es; *m.* The name of places now called *Beamfleet* [*Beamfled*, Hunt.] *Bamfleet, Benfleet, Essex;* æstuarii nomen in agro Essexiensi, hodie *Benfleet*:—Hie fōron eást to Beámfleóte *they marched east to Benfleet*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15.

beámian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to cast forth rays* or *beams like the sun;* radiare, Som.

beám-sceadu, e; *f. A tree-shade, the shade of a tree;* arborum umbra:—Gewitan him ðā gangan under beámsceade *then they retired under the tree-shade*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 10; Gen. 859. Hī slēpon under beámsceade *they slept under the tree-shade*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 55; Met. 8, 28.

beám-telg, es; *m. Dye of a tree* [*ink*]; tinctura arborea [atramentum scriptorium]:—Fugles wyn beámtelge swealg *the bird's joy* [i. e. *the pen*] *swallowed dye of a tree*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9.

BEÁN, bién, e; *f. A* BEAN, *all sorts of pulse;* faba, legumen:—Beán pisan *a vetch*, Cot. 34: 122. [*Plat. Dut.* boon, *f: Ger.* bohne, *f: M. H. Ger.* bône, *f: O. H. Ger.* pôna, *f: Dan.* bönne: *Swed.* böna: *O. Nrs.* baun, *f: Lat.* faba, *f.*]

beán-belgas, beán-coddas; *pl. m.* [beán *a bean*, belg *or* codd *a bag*] *Bean-pods, husks, cods* or *shells;* fabarum sacculi, siliquæ:—Of ðām beán-coddum *de siliquis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 16: Cot. 200.

beand, es; *m. A band, bond;* vinculum:—On beandon *in bonds* or *captivity;* in vinculis, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15. v. bend.

Beán-dūn, e; *f. Bampton, Devonshire*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, col. 1; 39, 37, col. 1; Erl. 20, 36; 21, 35. v. Beám-dūn.

beánen; *adj. Beany, belonging to beans;* fabarius:—Beánene melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb. 155, 3; Lchdm. i. 282, 9.

beán-scealas BEAN-SHELLS; siliquæ, quisquiliæ, Cot. 200.

Bearan burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Banbury, Oxfordshire.* v. Beran burh.

BEARD, es; *m.* **I.** *a* BEARD; barba:—Ne beard ne sciron *nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27; nether ge schulen schave the beerd, *Wyc.* Smyringc niðerfeól on bearde, bearde Aarones *unguentum descendit in barbam, barbam Aaronis*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 2. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxons were proud of their beards, and to shave a layman by force was a legal offence:*—Gif mon ðone beard ofascire, mid xx scillinga gebēte. Gif he hine gebinde, and ðonne to preoste bescire, mid lx scillinga gebēte *if a man shave off the beard, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with xx shillings. If he bind him, and then shave him like a priest, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with lx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 8. [*Laym.* baerd: *Plat. Dut.* baard, *m: Frs.* berd, bird, *m: Ger.* bart, *m: Icel.* bart, *n.*]

beard-leás; *adj.* BEARDLESS; imberbis. Used as a noun, it denotes those *without a beard*, as *a youth, stripling*, also *a hawk* or *buzzard;* ephebus, buteo:—Beardleás *ephebus*, vel *buteo*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 51; Wrt. Voc. 50, 33.

BEARG, bearh, es; *m. A castrated boar, a barrow pig;* majālis:—Amæsted swīn, bearg bellende on bôc-wuda *a fattened swine, a barrow pig* [*castrated boar*] *grunting in beech woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. Bearh *majalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 31; Wrt. Voc. 22, 72. [*Plat.* borg, *m. a castrated boar pig: Dut.* barg, *m: Frs.* baerg, *m: Ger.* borg-schwein: *O. H. Ger.* barc, barg, *m. porcus castratus.*]

bearg, bearh *saved, secured*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159; *p. of* beorgan.

bearh *saved*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 29; Gen. 2624; *p. of* beorgan.

bearht *bright*, Ps. Spl. 22, 7. v. beorht.

bearhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, clamour, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—Ic on ðisse byrig bearhtm gehȳre *I hear a tumult in this city*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 16; Gen. 2406. v. breahtm, brecan *to break.*

bearhtm, es; *m. Brightness, glittering, scintillation, twinkling, glance;* claritas, splendor, nitor, scintillatio, acies:—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes vanishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3537; B. 1766. Ðæt biþ an eágan bearhtm [MS. bryhtm] *that is in the twinkling of the eye, in a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. DER. bearht, beorht *bright.*

bearhtm-hwīl, byrhtm-hwīl, e; *f. A twinkling while, a moment;* oculi nictus tempus, momentum:—On ānre byrhtmhwīle *in momento temporis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 5.

bearhtnes *brightness.* v. beorhtnes.

bearm, es; *m. The bosom, lap;* sinus, gremium:—On eówerne bearm *in sinum vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Iosep hī nam of ðæs fæder bearme *Ioseph eos tulit de gremio patris*, Gen. 48, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 12; Sat. 153. Ðā wæs fæger foldan bearm *then was earth's bosom fair*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137. Alēdon leófne þeóden on bearm scipes *they laid the beloved chief in the ship's bosom*, Beo. Th. 70; B. 35: Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 28; Rä. 4, 3. [*Chauc.* barme *the bosom: O. Sax.* barm, *m. sinus, gremium: O. Frs.* barm-bracco *a lap-dog: O. H. Ger.* barm, *m: Goth.* barms, *m: Icel.* barmr, *m.* 1. *the brim of anything;* ora, margo; II. *the bosom;* gremium: from beran, beoran *to bear, to carry in folded arms*, or *on the bosom.*]

bearm-clāþ, es; *n. A* BARME-CLOTH [*Chauc. The Milleres Tale*, 3237], *a bosom-cloth, an apron;* sinui imposita mappula:—Bearmclāþ *mappula*, Wrt. Voc. 26, 68.

bearm-rægl, es; *m. A bosom-garment;* sinui imposita vestis *vel* mappula, Wrt. Voc. 26, 28.

bearn, es; *n. A* BEARN, *child, son, issue, offspring, progeny;* natus, infans, puer, filius, soboles, proles:—Bearn Godes *Son of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 1624; El. 814. Nū is ðæt bearn cymen *now is that child come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66. Hīg næfdon nān bearn *non erat illis filius*, Lk. Bos. 1, 7. Þurh bearnes gebyrd *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. Beón mid bearne *gravidam esse*, Somn. 370. Bearn *soboles* vel *proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19. Geáta bearn *the sons of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 4374; B. 2184. He Noe gebletsade and his bearn *he blessed Noah and his sons*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 1; Gen. 1505. Ðys synd Israēla bearna naman *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel*, Ex. 1, 1. Geseah his bearna bearn *vidit filios filiorum suorum*, Job Thw. 168, 35. Ge Godes bearn, bringaþ Gode ramma bearn *filii Dei, afferte Domino filios arietum*, Ps. Th. 28, 1. [*Piers* barn *a child: Scot. and Northumb.* bairn: *O. Sax.* barn, *n: O. Frs.* bern, *n: O. H. Ger.* barn, *n: Goth.* barn, *n: Dan. Swed. Icel.* barn, *n. a child: what is borne, from* beran *to bear.*] DER. cyne-bearn, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hǽlu-, hūsel-, sige-, þryþ-, woruld-. v. beran.

bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a* BARN; horreum:—He gadereþ hys hwǽte on his bearn *congregabit triticum suum in horreum*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

be-arn *occurred*, Wanl. Catal. 154, 5; *p. of* be-yrnan.

bearn *burned, consumed; p. of* beornan.

bearn-cennung, e; *f. Child-birth;* puerperium. v. cenning, *from* cennan *parere.*

bearn-eácen [bearn *a child*, eácen *increased*] *Increased, pregnant;* auctus, gravidus:—Bearneácen wīf þrōwaþ micel earfoðu *a pregnant woman suffers much trouble*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2, note 2, Cott: L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 66, 23. DER. eácan.

bearn-eácnung, e; *f. Generation, conception, pregnancy;* genitura, conceptio, prægnatio. v. eácnung.

bearnende *burning;* ardens, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 35. v. bernende; *part. of* byrnan.

bearn-gebyrdo; *indecl. f. Child-bearing;* partus:—Hyre eald Metod ēste wǽre bearngebyrdo *to her the ancient Creator was gracious in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1896; B. 946.

bearn-gestreón, es; *n. Child-procreation;* liberorum procreatio:—Ðæt ic þolian sceal bearngestreóna: ic wiḍ brȳde ne mōt hǽmed habban *that I shall lack child-procreation: with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 9; Rä. 21, 27.

bearn-leás; *adj. Childless;* absque liberis:—Bearnleásne ge habbaþ me gedōnne *absque liberis me esse fecistis*, Gen. 42, 36: Ex. 21, 22.

bearn-lēst, e; *f. Childlessness, want of children;* liberorum defectus *vel* orbitas, eorum conditio qui liberis carent:—For bearnlēste *for want of children*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 6.

bearn-lufe, an; *f. Child-love, love of one's own* or *of an adopted child;* liberorum amor, filii sui *vel* adoptivi amor:—Hine on bearnlufan habban wolde *eum loco adoptivi haberet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 4.

bearn-myrþra, an; *m. A child-murderer, an infanticide;* liberorum interfector, Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 5.

bearn-teám, es; *m. A succession of children, issue, posterity;* liberorum ordo *vel* successio, soboles:—Dæt hī to rađe woldon fultumleáse beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they should very soon be without help from posterity,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 19. [*Scot.* barn-teme, bairn-time *a brood of children, all the children of one mother.*]

BEARO, bearu; *gen.* bearwes; *dat.* bearwe, bearowe, bearuwe; *acc.* bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* bearwas; *gen.* -wa; *dat.* -wum; *m. A grove, wood;* nemus *vel* lucus, silva, virgultum:—Se hālga bearo sette *the holy man planted a grove,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67. Bearu *nemus* vel *lucus,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. Se fugel of đæs bearwes beáme gewīteþ *the fowl departs from the tree of the grove,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122: 58 a; Th. 207, 27; Ph. 148. Wīc mid bearuwe ymbsealde *mansions surrounded with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. In bearwe, on bearwe or on bearowe *in a wood,* Cot. 109. Heó begeát grēne bearwas *she gained the green groves,* Cd. 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. [Heyne says *a bearing* or *a fruit-bearing tree, hence trees in general, a wood: O. Nrs.* börr, *m. arbor.*] DER. æppel-bearo, sun-, wudu-.

Bearocscȳre, Bearucscȳre, Bearwucscīre *Berkshire.* v. Barocscīr.

bearo-næss, -næss, es; *m. A woody shore* or *promontory;* litus nemorosum:—Trædaþ bearonæssas *they tread the woody promontories,* Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5.

bearowe *in a wood,* Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. v. bearo.

bears *a perch;* lupus. v. bærs.

bear-swinig; *adj. openly wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 3, 12: 15, 1. v. bær-synnig.

bearu *a grove,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. v. bearo.

bearug *a barrow-pig.* v. bearg.

bearuwe *with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. v. bearo.

bearwas, bearwe, bearwes, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122. v. bearo.

BEÁTAN; *part.* beátende; ic beáte, đū beátest, bȳtst, he beáteþ, bȳt, *pl.* beátaþ; *p.* beót, *pl.* beóton; *pp.* beáten. I. TO BEAT, *strike, lash, dash, hurt;* percutere, tundere, verberare, cædere, pulsare, quatere, lædere:—Agynþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos,* Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hwī beátst đū me *quid me cœdis?* Jn. Bos. 18, 23. Đā Balaam beót đone assan *cum Balaam verberaret asinam,* Num. 22, 23. Streámas stađu beátaþ *streams beat the shores,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6. Sæ on stađu beáteþ *the sea lashes against the shore,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 30; Met. 6, 15. Beóton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed,* Andr. Kmbl. 477; An. 239: 3084; An. 1545. Ne se bryne beót mægum *nor did the burning hurt the youths,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. II. to beat with the feet, *to tread, trample, tramp;* calcare, proculcare:—Se mearh burhstede beáteþ *the steed tramps the castle-place,* Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. [*Ger.* boszen *to beat: M. H. Ger.* bōzen *id: O. H. Ger.* pōzan *id: O. Nrs.* bauta *id.*] DER. a-beátan, ge-, of-, ofa-, to-.

beátere, es; *m.* A BEATER, *fighter, champion;* pugil, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8.

beáw-hyrnet = beó-hyrnet, -hyrnett, e; *f. A bee-hornet, gad-fly, horse-fly;* œstrus = οἶστρος:—Beáw-hyrnet *œstrus* [MS. beáw-hyrnette *œstrum, acc?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 108; Wrt. Voc. 23, 64. v. beó, hyrnet.

be-bađian, bi-bađian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* luere, abluere, lavare:—Wætere aþwegen and bebađod *lotus aqua,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 17.

Bebba-burh *Bamborough,* Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: 362, 1. v. Bebban burh.

Bebban burh, Chr. 547; Th. 28, 25; 29, 24: 641; Th. 49, 3: 993; Th. 240, 17; 241, 16, col. 2: Bæbba-burh, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: Bebba-burh, Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *acc.* -burg, -burh; *f.* BAMBOROUGH, *in Northumberland:* Babbæ oppidum in provincia Northanhymbrorum:—Hēr Ida fēng to rīce, đonon Norþanhymbra cyne-cyn onwōc, and rīxode twelf geár. He timbrode Bebban burh, seó wæs ǽrost mid hegge betȳned, and đǽr æfter mid wealle *here* [A. D. 547] *Ida began to reign, from whom arose the royal race of the Northumbrians, and reigned twelve years. He built Bamborough, which was at first inclosed by a hedge, and afterwards by a wall,* Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7-10. From Bebban byrig *from Bamborough,* Chr. 926; Th. 199, 31. Đā becom Penda, Myrcna cyning, to đære cynelīcan byrig, seó is nemned Bebban burh *then came Penda, king of the Mercians, to the royal city, which is named Bamborough,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 18: 3, 6; S. 528, 28. Hēr wæs Bæbban burg tobrocon, and mycel herehūđe đǽr genumen *here* [A. D. 993] *Bamborough was destroyed, and much spoil was there taken,* Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 1. [Bebba, æ; *f. Lat:* Bebbe, an; *f. Bebba, the name of a queen:* burh *a borough, corporate town;* hence Bebban burh *Bebba's burgh* or *city;* Bebbæ urbs. Bede calls it,—'Urbs regia, quæ a Regina quondam vocabulo Bebba cognominatur,' Bd. 3, 6; S. 109, 22. We thus see that the town had its name from queen Bebba. It is probable that king Ida, who built the town, did not give it this name; but his grandson, Ædilfrid, as Nennius says,—'Eadfered [=Ædilfrid] dedit uxori suæ [urbem], quæ vocatur Bebbab, et de nomine suæ uxoris suscepit nomen, id est Bebbanburch,' Nenn. 63, ed. Stevens; Bd. Gidl. 187, note 1. Bebban burh was written in succeeding ages,—Bebbanburc, Flor. A. D. 1117: Bebanburgh, Bebamburgh, Babanburch, Hunt. A. D. 1148: Babbanburch, Bebbanburc, Dun. A. D. 1164: Babanburch, Ric. A. D. 1184: Bebbamburg, Hovd. A. D. 1204: Bamburgh, Kni. A. D. 1395: now, in 1873, Bamborough.]

bebeád *commanded,* Elen. Kmbl. 1417; El. 710; *p. of* be-beódan.

be-beódan, bi-beódan; *part.* be-beódende, he be-bȳt; *p.* be-beád, *pl.* be-budon; *impert.* be-beód; *pp.* be-boden. I. *to give a by-command* or *a gentle command,* but generally *to command, order;* jubere, præcipere, mandare:—He hys englum bebȳt *angelis suis mandavit,* Lk. Bos. 4, 10. Bebeód Iosue *præcipe Iosue,* Deut. 3, 28: Ps. Th. 67, 26: Ex. 16, 16. Swā him God bebeád *as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 75; Leás. 39. Hī bebudon him *præceperunt illi,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Đǽm landbūendum is beboden, đæt ealles đæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hīg Gode đone teóđan dǽl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God,* L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. II. *to offer, give up, commend;* offerre, commendare, mandare:—Đū scealt leófes līc forbærnan and me lāc bebeódan *thou shalt burn the beloved's body and offer it me as a sacrifice,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. On handa đīne ic bebeóde gāst mīnne *in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum,* Ps. Spl. 30, 6: Hy. 4, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 5: Ps. Th. 132, 4. III. *to announce;* nuntiare, pronuntiare:—He bebeád wyrd gewordene *he announced the event that had passed,* Cd. 197; Th. 245, 29; Dan. 470. v. beódan.

be-beódend, es; *m. One who commands, a master;* præceptor, Lk. Bos. 5, 5: 9, 33.

be-beódendlīc gemet, beódendlīc gemet, es; *n. The imperative mood;* modus imperativus:—Dæt ōđer modus is imperativus, đæt is bebeódendlīc; mid đam gemete we hātaþ ōđre menn dōn sum þingc, ođđe sum þingc þrōwian,—Rǽd đū *lege,* rǽde he *legat,* beswing đis cild *flagella istum puerum,* sī he beswungen *flagelletur.* Đis gemet sprecþ forþwerd, and næfþ nǽnne *præteritum,* forđanđe nān mann ne hǽt dōn đæt đe gedōn biþ *the other mood is the imperative, that is the commanding; with this mood we order other people to do something,* or *to suffer something,—Read thou, let him read, beat this child, let him be beaten. This mood speaketh directly* [*forthward* or *to those present*], *and has no preterite, because no man commands to do what is done,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 20-24.

be-beorgan; *p.* -bearg, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen *To defend oneself, to take care;* cavere ab aliqua re:—He him bebeorgan ne con wōm *he cannot defend himself against the evil,* Beo. Th. 3497; B. 1746: 3520; B. 1758.

beber *a beaver,* Som. Lye. v. befor.

be-beran; he -byreþ; *p.* -bær *To bear* or *carry to, provide, supply;* afferre, instruere:—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ *if one supply a man with weapons,* L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. v. beran.

be-biddan *to command.* v. biddan.

be-bindan; *p.* -band, -bond, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [be, bindan, *q. v.*] *To bind in* or *about;* inligare, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9.

be-birgan, -birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Mīn fæder me byd đæt ic hine bebirgde *pater meus adjuravit me, ut eum sepelirem,* Gen. 50, 5: 50, 6. He hine bebirigde *he buried him,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 2. Hine bebirgdon *sepeliérunt eum,* Gen. 50, 13. Bebirged *sepultus,* 50, 14. Đǽr wæs Isaac bebirged, and đǽr līþ eác Lia bebirged *ibi sepultus est Isaac, ibi et Lia condita jacet,* 49, 31. v. be-byrgan.

be-birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury,* Gen. 49, 29. v. be-byrigan.

be-blonden; *pp. infected, dyed;* infectus, tinctus. v. blandan.

be-bod, bi-bod, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A command, mandate, decree, order;* mandatum, jussum:—Hwilc đære geógoþe gleáwost wǽre bōca bebodes *which of the youth was most skilful in the precepts of books,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 2; Dan. 82. Eall đīn bebodu *omnia mandata tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ealra beboda mǽst *primum omnium mandatum,* Mk. Bos. 12, 28. Hī brǽcon bebodo *they broke the commandments,* Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299.

be-bodan *to command,* Ps. Spl. 67, 31. v. be-beódan.

be-boden *commanded, commended; pp. of* be-beódan.

be-bohte *sold,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577; *p. of* be-bycgean.

be-bond *bound,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9; *p. of* be-bindan.

be-boren-inniht *born within a country, free of a country, native;* municipalis, Cot. 136. v. beran.

be-brecan, he, heó -briceþ, -bricþ; *p.* -brǽc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break off, deprive by breaking, to break to pieces, consume;* carpendo spoliare, confringere, consumere:—Beám heó abreóteþ and bebriceþ telgum *it crusheth the tree and deprives it of its twigs,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. Bebrocene wǽron ealle hyra hlāfas *consumpti erant omnes eorum panes,* Gr. Dial. 2, 21.

be-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To pretend;* simulare, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20. v. bregdan.

be-briceþ, -bricþ *breaks off, deprives by breaking,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. v. be-brecan.

be-brocen *broken, consumed,* Gr. Dial. 2, 21; *pp. of* be-brecan.

be-brugdon *they pretended,* Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20; *p. of* be-bregdan.

be-bûgan, bi-bûgan; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen. **I.** *to avoid;* avertere, evitare:—Ne meahte he ða gehðu bebûgan *he could not avoid the sorrow,* Elen. Kmbl. 1215; El. 609: Ps. Th. 138, 17. **II.** *to surround, encircle, encompass;* circumire, circumcingere:—Swâ wæter bibûgeþ ðisne beorhtan bôsm *so far as the water encircles this bright expanse,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 4; Pa. 6: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. **III.** *to reach, extend;* pertinere:—Swâ bebûgeþ gebod geond Brytenrîcu Sexna cyninges [MS. kyninges] *so far as the command of the king of the Saxons extendeth through Britain,* Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230: Beo. Th. 2451; B. 1223.

be-bycgean, -bycgan; *part.* -bycgende; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht *To sell, to set* or *put to sale;* vendere:—Ôn gold bebycgean *to sell for gold,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 39. Iudas bebohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc *Judas sold the child of the Almighty for a heap of silver,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577: Ps. Th. 43, 14: 104, 15: Beo. Th. 5591; B. 2799.

be-byrd *garnished with nails, set with spikes;* clavatus, Cot. 49, Som. Lye.

be-byreþ *supplies,* L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19; *pres. of* be-beran.

be-byrgan, be-birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Bebyrgeþ bân and ŷslan *buries bones and embers,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286: Gen. 23, 19. To bebyrgenne *sepelire,* Mt. Bos. 27, 7: Jn. Bos. 19, 40. v. byrgan.

be-byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Đæt hî môston ða deádan bebyrian *that they might bury the dead,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Hine ârlîce bebyride *eum honorifice sepelivit,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20. v. byrian.

be-byrigan, be-birigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* tumulare, sepelire:—Bebirigaþ me *sepelite me,* Gen. 49, 29. Ða bân ðe ðær bebyrigede wæron *ossa quæ ibidem fuerant tumulata,* Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 10: 2, 1; S. 500, 15. v. byrigan.

be-byrigean *to bury,* Mt. Bos. 8, 21, 22: Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3. v. byrgan, byrigan.

be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Æfter monigum geárum his bebyrigednesse *post multos ejus sepulturæ annos,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 27. v. be-byrignys.

be-byrignys, -nyss; be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Ne wæs ænig se ðe bebyrignysse sealde ðâm ðe acwealde wæron *nec erat qui interemptos sepulturæ traderet,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3.

be-bŷt *commands,* Lk. Bos. 4, 10; *3rd pres. of* be-beódan.

bec, becc, es; *m. A brook,* BECK or *small rapid stream;* rivulus:—Of ðan bece [MS. bæce] *from the beck,* Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 16.

Bec *an abbey in Normandy:*—Teodbald, ðe was abbot in ðe Bec *Theobald, who was abbot of Bec,* Chr. 1140; Th. 383, 40.

bêc *books,* Hy. 7, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 20. v. bôc.

be-cæfian, be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider, ornament, decorate;* phalerare:—Becæfed *phaleratus,* Cot. 84. v. cæfian.

be-carcan *to take care of;* accurare, Som. Lye. v. carc *care.*

becc *a beck, brook.* v. bec.

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes the situation to be near *a brook* or *river.*

becca, an; *m. A* BECK, *pick-axe, mattock;* ligo, marra, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 42.

bêce, bæce, beóce, an; *f. A beech-tree, a tree bearing mast;* fagus, æsculus:—Bêce *fagus,* Wrt. Voc. 285, 21. v. bôcce, bôc.

be-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sell;* vendere:—He sceolde ealle his wêlan beceápian *he should sell all his wealth,* Homl. Th. i. 62, 3. Se ðe sôþfæstnysse beceápaþ wið feó *he who sells truth for money,* ii. 244, 24. Hî beceápodon heora æhta *they sold their possessions,* i. 316, 4, 11, 31. Beceápa ealle ðîne æhta *sell all thy possessions,* ii. 400, 12. v. be-cŷpan, ceápian.

be-ceásan; *p.* -ceós, *pl.* -ceúson; *pp.* -ceásen *To attack, fight, combat;* oppugnare, contendere, Leo 131. v. ceásan, ceás *strife.*

be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ornament, embroider,* Lye. v. be-cæfian.

bêcen *a beacon,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22. v. beácen.

bêcen; *adj.* BEECHEN, *made of beech;* fagineus:—Bêcen *fagineus,* Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 101; Wrt. Voc. 32, 36.

be-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To* BECARVE, *cut off, to cut* or *pare away;* amputare, præcidere:—Ða hêt he hine heáfde beceorfan *then he ordered to cut off his head,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 3.

be-ceorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To complain;* obmurmurare, R. Ben. 5. v. ceorian.

be-ceówan, bi-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew, gnaw;* corrodere:—Biþ swyra becowen [bicowen, Exon.] *the neck is gnawed,* Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111.

be-cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To turn, turn round;* vertere, convertere, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 156; Met. 13, 78. v. be-cyrran, cyrran.

becest *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

beceþ *baketh* = baceþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-clæmed; *part. p.* BECLAMMED, *glued to* or *together, emplastered, plastered over;* glutinatus, Som. v. be-clemman.

be-clænsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse;* purgare, Lye. v. clænsian.

be-clemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fetter, bind, tie, inclose, glue together,* BECLAM; vincire, includere, glutinare:—Ðeáh he hie mid fiftigum clûsum beclemme *though he inclose it with fifty bonds,* Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Beclæmed *glutinatus,* Lye.

be-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen [clingan, I. *to wither,* II. *to adhere*] *To* BECLING, *surround, inclose;* circumcludere, includere:—Clommum beclungen *inclosed in bands,* Elen. Kmbl. 1388; El. 696.

be-clîsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To inclose;* includere, Leo 126. v. be-clŷsan.

be-clîsing, e; *f. An inclosed place, a cell;* cella, Leo 126. v. be-clŷsing, be-clŷsan.

be-clypian, be-cleopian, be-clepian; *p.* ede, ode, ade; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To accuse, summon, sue at law;* accusare, in judicium vocare, judicio compellere:—Ær he clæne sŷ ælcere spæce, ðe he ær beclyped wæs *before he be clear of every suit, in which he had been previously accused,* L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12: 31; Th. i. 394, 29: 73; Th. i. 414, 23.

be-clyppan, bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace;* amplecti, Ps. Th. 118, 61: Mk. Bos. 9, 36. v. clyppan.

be-clŷsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close in, to shut in, to inclose, to shut;* includere, concludere, claudere:—He beclŷsde Iohannem on cwearterne *inclusit Johannem in carcere,* Lk. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Spl. 30, 10: Jos. 10, 18. Hîg hyra eágan beclŷsdon *oculos suos clauserunt,* Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323.

be-clŷsing, e; *f. A cell.* v. be-clîsing.

bêcn, es; *n. A sign, beacon;* signum:—Mîn gebêd nû gyt bêcnum standeþ ðæt him on wîsum is wel lŷcendlîce *adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum,* Ps. Th. 140, 8: Beo. Kmbl. 6314; B. 3161. v. beácen.

bêcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To indicate, denote, signify;* indicare, significare:—Ðe we mid ðæm bridle bêcnan tiliaþ *which we will denote by the bridle,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 158; Met. 11, 79: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 31; Rä. 40, 26: 106 b; Th. 407, 5; Rä. 25, 10. v. beácnian.

be-cnâwan; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnâwen *To know;* cognoscere, C. R. Ben. 25. v. on-cnâwan.

bêcniendlîce; *adv. Allegorically* or *by parable;* allegorice, Som. v. bêcnan.

bêcnunc, e; *f. A sign, token;* significatio:—Ðû bêcnuncge sealdest ðâm ðe ege dînne elne healdaþ *dedisti metuentibus te significationem,* Ps. Th. 59, 4.

bêcnydlîc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Bêcnydlîcre gerecednesse *explanationis allegoricæ,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5, note. v. bêcnan.

be-cnyttan; *v. a. To knit, bind* or *tie, inclose;* ligare:—Ðe seó molde on becnit wæs *in which the mould was inclosed,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29, note. v. cnyttan, cnittan.

be-com *came, was come,* Beo. Th. 231; B. 115; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-corfen; *part. p. Cut off, beheaded;* truncatus:—Becorfen wæs heáfde *capite truncatus est,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 19. v. be-ceorfan.

be-crafian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To crave.* v. crafian.

be-creópan; *p.* -creáp, *pl.* -crupon; *pp.* -cropen *To bring secretly, to creep;* irrepere:—Ðæt he sîe becropen on carcern *that he should be secretly led to prison,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 71; Met. 25, 36.

becst *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-cuman; he -cymþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cômon, -cwômon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans.* **I.** *to* BECOME, *happen, befall, meet with, fall in with;* contingere, evenire, supervenire, incidere:—Syððan niht becom *after it had become night,* or *night had come,* Beo. Th. 231; B. 115. Oft becymþ se ânweald ðisse worulde to swîðe gôdum monnum *often cometh the power of this world to very good men,* Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 18. Ðâm gôdum becymþ ânfeald ŷfel *to the good happens unmixed evil,* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. Him ðæs grim leán becom *this grim retribution happened to them,* Cd. 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Him becômon fela yrmþa *much misery befell them,* Ælfc. T. 41, 21. Becom *evenit,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18. He becom on ða sceaðan *he fell among thieves,* Lk. Bos. 10, 30: R. Ben. 65. **II.** *to come, enter, come* or *attain to, come together;* venire, ingredi, pervenire, attingere, concurrere:—In ða ceastre becuman meahte *thou mightest come into the city,* Andr. Kmbl. 1858; An. 931. Hannibal to ðam lande becom *Hannibal came to that land,* Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 14. Gehlŷde mîn to ðê becume *clamor meus ad te perveniat,* Ps. Th. 101, 1. Ic eft up becom êce dreámas *I again on high attained to eternal joys,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 4; Sat. 512. Becumen sî *concurratur,* R. Ben. 43. Becumendum to Segor *venientibus in Segor,* Gen. 13, 10.

bêcun *a beacon,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. v. beácen.

be-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assay, prove, try;* experiri. v. cunnian.

be-cweðan; ðû -cwîst, he -cwiþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwædon; *pp.* -cweden, -cweðen. **I.** *to say, assert;* dicere:—Swâ ðû worde becwîst *as thou sayest by word,* Andr. Kmbl. 386; An. 193: 419; An. 210. **II.** *to reproach;* exprobrare:—Hî becweðaþ *exprobraverunt,* Ps. Th. 88, 44. **III.** *to* BEQUEATH, *to give by will;* legare:—Ealle ða mynstra and ða cyrican wæron givene and becweðene Gode *all the minsters and churches were given and bequeathed to God,* Chr. 694; Th. 66, 6, note 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 16.

be-cwom, *pl.* -cwômon *came, fell,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-cwyddod; *part. p.* [be, cwiddian *to speak*] *Bespoken, deposited;* depositum, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 9.

be-cyme, es; *m. A* BY-COMING, *an event* or *coming suddenly;* eventus:—Đæs gehâtes and đæs wîtedômes sôþ se æfterfyligenda becyme đara wîsena gesēdde and getrymde *cujus promissi et prophetiæ veritatem sequens rerum astruxit eventus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 35.

be-cymþ *happens*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. v. be-cuman.

be-cȳpan; ic -cȳpe, đū -cȳpest, -cȳpst, he -cȳpeþ, -cȳpþ, *pl.* -cȳpaþ; *p.* ic, he -cȳpte, đū -cȳptest, *pl.* -cȳpton; *pp.* -cȳped, -cȳpt *To sell;* vendere:—Đū becȳptest folc đîn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14. Gif hwā becȳpþ his dôhtor *si quis vendiderit filiam suam*, Ex. 21, 7. Iosep becȳped wæs *venundatus est Ioseph*, Ps. Spl. 104, 16: Mt. Bos. 10, 29. v. cȳpan.

be-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyrred, -cyred, -cyrd; *v. trans. To turn to, to give up, deliver, betray;* vertere, transferre ad:—Ælfmær hî becyrde *Ælfmær betrayed it*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 23. v. be-cerran.

BED, bedd, es; *n.* I. *a* BED, *couch, pallet;* stratum, lectus:—Hî đā inasendon đæt bed, đe se lama on læg, Mk. Bos. 2, 4; *thei senten doun the bedd, in whiche the sike man lay*, Wyc. To đînum bedde *to thy bed*, Gen. 16, 2. II. *a bed in a garden;* pulvillus *vel* areola in hortis: *used in compounds, as* Wyrt-bedd *a wort bed*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 22: Hreód-bedd *a reed bed*, 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13. [*Plat. O.Sax. Dut.* bed, *n: Ger.* bett, bette, *n: M.H.Ger.* bette, *n: O.H.Ger.* petti, *n: Goth.* badi, *n: Dan.* bed: *Swed.* bädd, *n: O.Nrs.* beðr, *m.* According to Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1722 connected with *A.Sax.* biddan: *Goth.* bidjan? for which he suggests the original meaning *to lie on the ground;* humi jacere.] DER. bed, bedd, -bolster, -clȳfa, -cōfa, -felt, -ian, -ing, -ling, -reáf, -reda [-rida], -rest, -stede, -þēn, -tîd: gebed, -clȳfa, -scipe.

bed *asked:*—Ic bed *petii*, Ps. Spl. 26, 7, = bæd; *p. of* biddan.

BĒD, es; *nom. acc. pl.* bēdu, bēdo; *n. A prayer, supplication, religious worship;* oratio, supplicatio, Dei cultus:—Đæt he sceolde đa bēdu [MS. B. byldo *constancy*] anescian *that he should diminish* [*weaken*] *the prayers*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Bēd is chiefly found in composition, as in,—Bēd-hūs *a place for prayer*, bēd-dagas *prayer-days, Rogation-days.* The original word bēd *a prayer* was superseded by ge-bēd *a prayer, q.v.* [*Orm.* bede *a prayer; acc. pl.* bedess: *Laym. acc. s.* bede, bode *a prayer; dat. s.* ibede; *nom. pl.* beden: *R. Glouc. acc. pl.* bedes *prayers: Piers acc. pl.* bedes *prayers*,—'if I bidde any bedes:' *Piers and Chauc. also* bedes,—'a peire of bedes,'—*a set of beads* or *small balls of glass etc. on a string, for counting prayers: O.Sax.* beda; *gen. s.* bede; *dat. s.* bedu: *O.Frs.* bede: *M.H.Ger.* bete: *O.H.Ger.* beta.] DER. bēd-dagas, -hūs, -rīp: gebēd, -dagas, -hūs, -man, -rædden, -stōw. v. biddan.

Beda, an; *m. Venerable Bede, born at Monkton by Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in* A.D. 674. He wrote his *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum about* A.D. 731, *and died May* 26, *at the age of* 61, *in* 735.—*He gives the following account of himself, according to king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version, made about* 890:—Ic Beda, Cristes þeów, and Mæsse-Preóst đæs Mynstres đara eádigra Apostola Petrus and Paulus, đæt is æt Wira-mūþan [*Wearmouth*] and on Gyrwum [*Jarrow*], wæs acenned on sundor-lande đæs ylcan Mynstres.—Mid đȳ ic wæs seofon wintre, đā wæs ic mid gȳmenne mînra maga seald to fēdanne and to lǽranne đam ārwurþan Abbude Benedicte, and Ceolfriþe æfter đon and syđđan ealle tîd mînes lîfes on đæs ylcan Mynstres eardunge, ic wæs dōnde, and ealle geornnesse ic sealde to leornianne and to smeágianne hâlige gewrîto and betwyh gehald regollîces þeódscipes and đa dæghwāmlîcan gȳmenne to singanne on cyricean me symble swēte and wynsum wæs đæt ic ođđe [leornode ođđe] lǽrde ođđe wrîte.—And đā đȳ nigonteođan geáre mînes lîfes đæt ic Deăconhâde onfēng; and đȳ þrittigođan geáre Mæsse-Preóst-hâde. And ǽghwæđerne þurh þēnunge đæs ārwurþan biscopes Johannes þurh hǽse and bebod Ceolferþes đæs Abbudes.—Of đære tîde đæs đe ic Mæssepreósthâde onfēng ōþ nigon and fîftig wintra mînre yldo, ic đās bēc for mînre nȳdþearfe and mînra freónda of geweorcum ārwurþra Fædera wrāt and sette ge eác swylce to mǽgwlite andgytes and gāstlîcra gerecenessa ic to ætȳcte [*Ego*] *Bæda, famulus Christi, et Presbyter Monasterii beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad Viuræmuda et Ingyruum, natus sum in territorio ejusdem Monasterii.—Cum essem annorum septem* [A.D. 674 + 7 = 681] *cura propinquorum datus sum educandus reverentissimo Abbati Benedicto, ac deinde Ceolfrido cunctumque ex eo tempus vitæ in ejusdem Monasterii habitatione peragens, omnem meditandis Scripturis operam dedi atque inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam semper aut discere aut docere aut scribere dulce habui.—Nonodecimo autem vitæ meæ anno* [A.D. 674 + 19 = 693] *Diaconatum, tricesimo gradum Presbyteratus* [A.D. 674 + 30 = 704]. *Utrumque per ministerium reverentissimi Episcopi Johannis jubente Ceolfrido Abbate suscepi.—Ex quo tempore accepti Presbyteratus usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum* [A.D. 674 + 59 = 733], *hæc in Scripturam sanctam meæ meorumque necessitati ex opusculis venerabilium Patrum breviter adnotare sive etiam ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjicere curavi*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 18–35. Hēr forþfērde Beda *here*, A.D. 735 [MS. 734], *Bede died*, Chr. 734; Th. 77, 20, col. 1, 2, 3. *Anno* 735, *Bæda Presbyter obiit*, Bd. S. 224, 5. Sanctes Bedan bān restaþ on Gyrwa-wîc *saint Bede's bones rest in Jarrow*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, note 4, 3.

be-dǽlan, -dēlan, bi-dǽlan; *p.* -dǽlde, -dēlde; *pp.* -dǽled, -dēled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything;* privare, orbare, sejungere, liberare, expertem reddere:—Wuldres bedǽled *deprived of honour*, Salm. Kmbl. 760; Sal. 379. Nele hî God ǽfre gōde bedǽlan *Dominus non privabit eos bonis*, Ps. Th. 83, 13. Be đære lyfte bedǽled *aere privatus*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. scienc. 17, 11. Hî bióþ ǽlces cræftes bedǽlde *they are destitute of all ability*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 28. Hwî sceal ic beón bedǽled ǽgþer mînra sunena *cur utroque orbabor filio?* Gen. 27, 45. Gesǽlige sāwle sorgum bedǽlde *happy souls released from cares*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 34; Sat. 296?

Beda-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 915; Th. 191, 26, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bēdan *to offer*, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 12, col. 1. v. beódan III.

Bedan ford, Beda-ford, Bedcan ford, Bede-ford, Bedican ford, Biedcan ford, es; *m: dat.* -forde, -forda [*Hunt.* A.D. 1148 Bedeford: *West.* 1377 Bedford: *Kni.* 1395 Bedforde, Bedeforde: bedan = bedum *lectis*, ford *vadum:* lectos et diversoria ad vadum sonans, *Camd.*] BEDFORD; oppidi nomen:—Đa yldestan men to Bedan forda hyrdon *the first men belonged to Bedford*, Chr. 918; Ing. 133, 2. Eádweard cyning fōr to Bedan forda *king Edward went to Bedford*, 919; Ing. 133, 13. Hie gedydon æt Bedan forda *pervenirent ad Bedanfordam*, Chr. 921; Gib. 107, 40.

Bedan ford-scîr, Bæda-ford-scîr, Beada-ford-scîr, Bede-ford-scîr, e; *f.* BEDFORDSHIRE; comitatus nomen:—Hî hæfdon ofergān Bedan fordscîre *they had subjugated Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 2. Wende him ūt into Bedan fordscîre *egressus est in Bedanfordsciram*, 1016; Th. 278, 16, col. 1.

Bedan heáfod, es; *m. Beda's head, Bedwin? in Wiltshire*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 6. v. Biedan heáfod.

bed-bolster; *gen.* -bolstres; *m. A pillow, bolster;* plumacium:—Bedbolster *plumacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 103; Wrt. Voc. 25, 43.

Bedcan ford *Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 27, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bed-clȳfa, bedd-clȳfa, bed-cleófa, bed-cōfa, an; *m. A bed-chamber, closet;* cubile hominis, cubiculum:—Gang into đînum bedclȳfan *intra in cubiculum tuum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6.

bed-cōfa, an; *m. A bed-place;* cubiculum:—Bed-cōfa *vel* būr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99: Lk. Bos. 12, 3. v. bed-clȳfa.

bedd *a bed;* stratum, lectus, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 33; Gen. 2234. v. bed.

bedd *bid, command*, Lev. 6, 20, = bid, bidd; *impert. of* biddan.

bēd-dagas; *pl. nom. m. Prayer-days, Rogation-days;* orandi dies, Rogationis dies, Wanl. Catal. 20, 12.

bedd-clȳfa *a bed-chamber;* cubiculum, Gen. 43, 30. v. bed-clȳfa.

beddian, beddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare* or *make a bed;* sternere:—Ic strewige ođđe beddige *I make or prepare a bed*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. Fēde þearfan, and beddige him *feed the needy, and make a bed for them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

bedding, beding, e; *f.* I. BEDDING, *covering of a bed;* stramentum, stratum, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 60:—Mid mînum teárum mîne beddinge ic beþweá *lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *a bed;* lectus:—Gyf ic astīge on bedinge strǽte mînre *si ascendero in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3.

bedd-reáf *bed-clothes.* v. bed-reáf.

bedd-redda, bedd-rida, an; *m. One bed-ridden;* clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 28. v. bed-reda.

bedd-rest, bed-rest, e; *f. A bed-rest, a bed;* lectus:—Me Sarran beddreste gestāh *Sarah ascended my bed*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715: 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248.

-bēde *exorable.* DER. eáþ-bēde, *q.v.*

be-deáglian, bi-deáglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret;* occultare, abscondere:—Me ne meahte monna ǽnig bi-deáglian hwæt he hogde *nobody could conceal from me what he meditated*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. be-dīglian.

be-deaht = be-þeaht *covered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 213; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

Bede-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 12, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

Bede-ford-scîr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scîr.

be-dēglad, bi-dēglad *hidden, obscured*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of* be-dīglian.

be-dēlan; *p.* -dēlde; *pp.* -dēled *To deprive;* privare:—Duguđum bedēled *deprived of dignity*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122. v. be-dǽlan.

be-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig in* or *around, to bury, inter;* circumfodere, sepelire:—Ōþ ic hine bedelfe *usque dum fodiam circa illam*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Bedealf hyt on eorþan *he buried it in the earth*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18. Bedolfen, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081.

be-delfing, e; *f. A digging about;* ablaqueatio:—Niđerwart treówes bedelfing *a digging about the lower part of a tree*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 16; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2.

beden *prayed*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 28: Th. Diplm. A.D. 743–745; 28, 22; *pp. of* biddan.

Bederices weorþ, es; *m.* [Bederices *Bederic's,* weorþ *worth, town,* or *residence*] *Bederic's worth* or *town, so called because the manor formerly belonged to Bederic, who bequeathed it to Edmund the king and martyr, hence it was subsequently called* Eádmundes burh, *St. Edmund's bury:*—On Bedericeswyrþe *at Bedericsworth,* Will 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 517, 26. *At an earlier date, in* A. D. 958, *Ælfgar records,*—Ic an ðat lond into Beodricheswrþe to Seynt Eádmundes stówe *I give the land at Bedericsworth to St. Edmund's place,* Th. Diplm. 506, 12. v. Eádmundes burh.

Bedewinda, an; *m.* BEDWIN, *Wilts:*—Ic, Ælfrēd, West-Seaxena cining [MS. cinge], an Eádweade, mīnum yldran suna, ðæs landes æt Bedewindan *I, Alfred, king of the West-Saxons, give the land at Bedwin to Edward, my elder son* [lit. *made a grant of the land at Bedwin*], Alfd. Will 14, 10.

bed-felt, es; *m? A bed-covering;* lecti pannus, lodix, R. Ben. 55.

bēd-hūs, es; *n.* [bēd *a prayer,* hūs *a house*] *A chapel, an oratory, a place for prayer;* oratorium, Fulg. 43.

Bedican ford, es; *m. Bedford,* Chr. 571; Ing. 26, 12. v. Bedan ford.

be-dīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To* BEDIKE, *to mound, to fortify with a mound;* aggere munire:—Bedīcodon ða buruh ūtan *they embanked the city without,* Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 8, col. 1.

be-didrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive;* decipere:—Wēndon ge, ðæt ge mihton bedidrian mīnne gelīcan *think ye, that ye could deceive one like me?* Gen. 44, 15. DER. be-dyderian, dyderian.

be-dielf *dug,* Mt. Foxe 25, 18, *for* be-dealf; *p. of* be-delfan.

be-dīglian, -dīhlian, -deáglian; ic -dīglige; *p.* -dīglode; *pp.* -dīglod, -dīhlod; *v. a. To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret;* occultare, abscondere:—Ne hīre ðū him ðæt ðū hine bedīglige *non audias eum ut occultes eum,* Deut. 13, 8. On grīne ða ðe hī bedīglodon *in laqueo quem absconderunt,* Ps. Spl. 9, 16. Bedīglod *occultus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 5.

be-dīhlian; *p.* -dīhlode; *pp.* -dīhlod *To hide.* v. be-dīglian.

beding, e; *f. Bedding, covering of a bed, a bed,* Ps. Spl. 131, 3. v. bedding.

be-dipped, bedypt *dipped, dyed;* tinctus. v. be-dyppan.

bedling *a delicate person.* v. bædling.

be-dofen *drowned;* submersus, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 5; *pp. of* be-dūfan.

be-dolfen *buried,* Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081; *pp. of* be-delfan.

be-dōn [be, dōn *to do*] *To shut;* claudere:—Ðæt ðū ðīne doru mihtest bedōn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors,* Ps. Th. 147, 2.

bēd-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. An assignment, ordinance* or *appointment;* assignatio, Som. v. ge-bēd-rǽden.

be-drǽf *drove,* Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9, = be-drāf; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-drāf *drove,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-dragan; *p.* -drōg, -drōh, *pl.* -drōgon; *pp.* -dragen *To draw aside, seduce;* seducere:—Ðe hie dearnenga bedrōg *who seduced her secretly,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602.

bed-reáf, es; *m. Bed-clothes, bedding;* lodix, fulcrum, lectisternia, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 109: 111; Som. 79, 62, 64: R. Ben. 55.

bed-reda, -rida, an; *m.* [bed *a bed,* reda = rida *from* riden *ridden, pp. of* rīdan *to ride,* hence the *def. adj.* bedreda *bedridden, and the noun* bedreda, bedrida *one bedridden*] *One* BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—Ðǽr læg be ðam wege ān bedreda *there lay by the way one bedridden,* Homl. Th. ii. 422, 4. Arās se bedreda, and arn blissigende *the bedridden arose, and ran rejoicing,* ii. 422, 9. Ðā ðā se sunderhālga Iosias ðæt tācn geseah on ðam bedredan [*def. adj.*] men, ðā feól he to ðæs apostoles fōtum *when the pharisee Josias saw that miracle in the bedridden man, then fell he at the apostle's feet,* ii. 422, 11. Drihten cwæþ to sumum bedridan *the Lord said to one bedridden,* i. 472, 23.

bed-rest *a bed;* lectica, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 75: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 36. v. bedd-rest.

bed-rida *one bedridden,* Homl. Th. i. 472, 23. v. bed-reda.

be-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, -drǽf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen; *v. a.* I. *to drive, thrust on* or *upon, to compel, constrain* or *enforce one to do a thing, to pursue, follow;* cogere, compellere, agere, adigere:—Perðica hine bedrāf into ānum fæstene *Perdiccas drove him into a fastness,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38. Hī him hām bedrifon [MS. bedrifan] and sige āhton *they drove them home and had a victory,* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 20. Wiht ða hūðe hām bedrǽf *a creature drove the spoil home,* Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9. Ðū bedrifen [MS. bidrifen] wurde on ðas þeóstran worulde *thou wast driven into this dark world,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 17; Cri. 1409. II. *to drive* or *beat against, to surround;* obruere, obducere, circumflare:—He geseah stapulas standan storme bedrifene *he saw columns standing driven by the storm,* Andr. Kmbl. 2987; An. 1496: Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. DER. drīfan.

be-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink in* or *up, absorb;* imbibere:—Ðonne ðæt bedruncen sȳ, eft hit geniwa *when that is drunk up, renew it again,* Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B.

bēd-rīp, e; *f. The cutting* or *reaping of corn on request;* ad præces messio, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 4, note. v. bēn-rīp.

be-drōg *seduced,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602; *p. of* be-dragan.

be-droren; *pp. Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived;* deceptus, orbatus, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 31; Gen. 528: 93; Th. 120, 22; Gen. 1998; *pp. of* be-dreósan. v. dreósan, bi-droren.

be-druncen *drunk in, absorbed,* Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B; *pp. of* be-drincan.

bed-ryda, an; *m. A bedridden man;* clinicus:—Se bedryda wearþ gehǽled sōna; and eóde him ðā hām, hāl on his fōtum, se ðe ǽr wæs geboren on bǽre to cyrcan *the bedridden man was soon healed; and he then went home, whole on his feet, who before was borne on a bier to church,* Glostr. Frag. 10, 4, 15–18. v. bed-reda, drī, drīan.

bed-stede, es; *m.* [bed *a bed;* stede *a place, station;* locus, situs] *A* BEDSTEAD; sponda. v. stede.

bed-þēn, es; *m.* [bed *a bed,* þēn *for* þegn *a servant*] *A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber;* lecti minister, camerarius, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 101.

bed-tīd, e; *f.* BEDTIDE, *bed time;* lecti adeundi tempus, serum, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 2.

bēdu *prayers;* orationes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. v. bēd; *n.*

be-dūfan; *p.* -deáf, *pl.* -dufon; *pp.* -dofen *To bedive, put under;* submergere, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 13. v. be-dofen. DER. dūfan.

bēdul; *adj. Prayerful, suppliant;* petitiosus, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 46.

be-dulfon *buried,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. pl. of* be-delfan.

bed-wahrift, es; *n. A curtain;* cortina, Cod. Dipl. A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 9.

be-dyderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive;* decipere. v. be-didrian. DER. dyderian *to deceive.*

be-dydrung, e; *f. A deceit, deceiving;* deceptio. DER. dydrung.

be-dyppan; *p.* -dypte, *pl.* -dypton; *pp.* -dypped; *v. trans. To dip, immerse;* mergere, intingere, tingere:—Se ðe bedypþ on disce mid me his hand *qui intingit mecum manum in paropside,* Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Se ðe ic rǽce bedyppedne hlāf *is cui ego intinctum panem porrexero,* Jn. Bos. 13, 26. Hīg bedypton his tunecan on ðam blōde *tinxerunt tunicam ejus in sanguine,* Gen. 37, 31. Ic bedyppe *mergo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36.

be-dyrnan, bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal;* occultare:—Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrþan *it might not be hidden from him,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 1201; El. 602: 1164; El. 584. v. dyrnan.

be-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To leave aground by ebbing;* aqua privare:—Scipu wǽron be-ebbode [be-ebbade] *the ships were left aground by the ebb,* Chr. 897; Th. 176, 30. v. ebbian.

bēel, es; *n. A pile;* rogus, Gl. E. 6, Lye. v. bǽl.

be-eódon *dwelt, inhabited,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1; *p. of* be-gān.

beer *a bier, bed,* Cot. 23: Jn. Lind. War. 5, 8. v. bǽr.

be-fæstan, bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted. I. *to fasten, make fast, fix;* infigere:—Biþ se þridda dǽl līge befæsted, in glēda grīpe *the third part shall be fastened in fire, into the gripe of flames,* Elen. Kmbl. 2598; El. 1300. II. *to establish;* fundare, firmare:—Wæs se bisceophād fægere befæsted *the bishopric was fairly established,* Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. III. *to commend, recommend, commit, deliver, put in trust, entrust;* commendare, tradere, committere:—He his gefēran his freóndum wæs befæstende *socios amicis suis commendavit,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Ic him befæsted wæs *I was entrusted to him,* 5, 6; S. 618, 37: Ps. Th. 30, 5. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest feoh myneterum *oportuit te committere pecuniam nummulariis,* Mt. Bos. 25, 27: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 10.

be-fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting.* DER. fæsting.

be-fæðman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embrace with the arms;* ulnis amplecti:—Befæðman, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. v. fæðman.

be-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fættian *to fatten*] *To make fat, anoint;* impinguare. v. ge-fættian.

be-falden *covered.* v. swegl-befalden.

be-fangen *taken,* Jos. 7, 15; *pp. of* be-fōn.

be-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren; *v. trans.* [be, faran *to go*] *To go round, to travel through, go all over, to traverse, to go, march, encompass, to surround;* peragrare, circumvenire:—Ne befarað ge Israhēla burga ǽrðan ðe mannes sunu cume *ye shall not go over the cities of the Israelites before the son of man come,* Mt. Bos. 10, 23. Rōmāne on ungewis on ān nyrewett befōran, ōþ hȳ Somnite ūtan befōran *the Romans marched unwittingly into a narrow pass, till the Samnites surrounded them on the outside,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 8: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 10; Exod. 497.

be-fealdan, bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden, -falden *To fold, infold, clasp, involve, surround, inwrap, cover, overwhelm;* implicare, involvere, amplecti, circumdare:—Ðū miht on ānre hand eáðe befealdan ealne middaneard *thou canst easily infold in one hand all the midearth,* Hy. 7, 119; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 119. Ðā he ða bōc befeóld *cum plicuisset librum,* Lk. Bos. 4, 20. He befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum *pelliculas hædorum circumdedit manibus,* Gen. 27, 16. Meç hȳ-gedryht befeóld *a body of domestics surrounded me,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21. DER. swegl-befalden.

be-feallan, ic -fealle, đū -feallest, -fylst, he -fealleþ, -fylþ, *pl.* -feallaþ; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen. **I.** *to fall;* cadere, incidere:—Ân of đām ne befylþ on eorþan *unus ex illis non cadet super terram*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Hie oft befeallaþ on micel yfel *they often fall into great evil*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 26; Gen. 330: Lk. Bos. 10, 36: Gen. 15, 12. **II.** *to fall off;* cadere ab aliquo; *pp.* befeallen *deprived, bereft;* orbatus, privatus:—Freóndum befeallen *bereft of friends*, Beo. Th. 2256; B. 1126: 4504; B. 2256. DER. feallan.

be-feastnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To betrothe;* desponsare:—Befeastnad *betrothed;* desponsatus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18. v. be-fæstan.

be-fêhþ *includes*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-fôn.

be-felan, -feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -feolen, -folen *To commit, commend, deliver, assign, allot;* committere, commendare, tradere, Leo 140. v. be-feolan.

be-felgan, bi-felgan; *p.* -fealg, -fealh, -felh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen. **I.** *v. intrans. To stick* or *cling to, betake oneself;* inhærere, insistere:—Þilcum wordum heó him befelh ælce dæge *hujuscemodi verbis per singulos dies mulier molesta erat ei*, Gen. 39, 10. Æfter đon đe he đær sum fæc hâlgum leornungum befealh *after he had there for a while betaken himself to holy learning*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 19. Đæt he đām hâlwendan ongynnessum georne gefeole [befulge MS. B.] *ut cæptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11, note. **II.** *v. trans. To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere:—He hine rôde befealg *he delivered him to the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 2654; An. 1328.

be-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell;* cædere. v. be-fyllan.

be-fêng *concubuerit*, Gen. 19, 33. v. be-fôn.

be-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare. v. bi-feohtan.

be-feól, -feóll *fell*, Lk. Bos. 10, 36; *p. of* be-feallan.

be-feolan, bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To commit, commend, deliver, grant;* committere, commendare, tradere:—Morđor under eorþan befeolan *to commit murder under the earth*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 7; Dan. 560. Đū him for inwite yfel befæle *propter dolos disposuisti eis mala*, Ps. Th. 72, 14. Him wæs hâlig gâst befolen fæste *the holy spirit was fully granted to him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937: 391; El. 196. v. be-felan.

be-feóld *folded*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20; *p. of* be-fealdan.

BEFER, beofer, beofor, byfor, es; *m. A* BEAVER; castor, fiber:—Befer *fiber, castor, ponticus?* Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 3; Wrt. Voc. 22, 47. Beofor, byfor *fiber*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. [*Plat. Dut.* bever: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biber: *O. H. Ger.* pipar, pipur: *Dan.* bäver: *Swed.* bäfver: *O. Nrs.* bifra, *f: Slav.* bobr. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1806 connects the word with *Ger.* bauen *to build.*]

be-fêran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go about, to go round, surround;* circumire, circumdare:—He lâerende đa castel befêrde *circumibat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. He befêrde đæt Israhêlisce folc *he surrounded the people of Israel*, Ex. 14, 9. DER. fêran.

be-flcian *to deceive, to go round;* decipere, Off. Episc. 8.

be-fîlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To befoul, defile:*—Nâ mid meoxe befîled *not defiled with dung*, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11. v. be-fŷlan.

be-filgan; *p.* -filgde; *pp.* -filged *To follow after, pursue;* insequi:—Wolde me befilgende beón mid sâre *voluit me insequi cum dolore*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 28, note. v. be-felgan.

be-flagen flǽsc, es; *n.* [MS. flæc] *The bowels;* viscera:—Beflagen flæc [=flæsc] *vel* innoþes innewearde *viscera*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. v. be-fleán.

be-fleán; *p.* -flôg, *pl.* -flôgon; *pp.* -flagen *To flay, to skin,* or *take off the skin* or *bark;* decorticare, Cot. 62. v. beflagen flæsc.

be-fleógan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly around* or *about;* circumvolare:—Đa spearcan beflugon on đæs hûses hrôf *the sparks flew about on the roof of the house*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31, note.

be-fleón, to be-fleónne; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee, flee away, escape;* fugere, effugere, evitare:—Hû he mihte befleón fram đam toweardan yrre *quomodo posset fugere a ventura ira*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 39. Hwider mæg ic đînne andwlitan befleón *a facie tua quo fugiam?* Ps. Th. 138, 5; 61, 6. Nô đæt ŷđe byþ to befleónne *it is not easy to flee from that*, Beo. Th. 2010; B. 1003.

be-flôwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flôwen *To overflow;* diffluere, redundare:—Wætre beflôwen *overflowed with water*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 19; Kl. 49.

be-fôn *contain;* complectere, Solil. 3; *impert. of* be-fôn.

be-folen *granted*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937; *pp. of* be-felan, be-feolan.

be-fôn, bi-fôn, ic -fô, đū -fêhst, he -fêhþ, *pl.* -fôþ; *p.* -fêng, *pl.* -fêngon; *impert.* -fôh; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen; *v. trans.* **I.** *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, catch;* comprehendere, apprehendere, capere:—Swâ he ealle befêhþ ânes cræfte, heofon and eorþan *even as he comprehendeth all by his sole power, heaven and earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 653; An. 327. Habbaþ me helle clommas fæste befangen *the clasps of hell have firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 7; Gen. 374. Heó ânne hæfde befangen *she had seized one*, Beo. Th. 2594; B. 1295. Befangen on đam fracodan gilte *deprehensus in hoc facinore*, Jos. 7, 15. Ne mihton hîg his word befôn *non potuerunt verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Bos. 20, 26. Gif mon forstolenne ceáp befêhþ *if a man seize stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 10. Đæt hîg woldon đone Hælend on his spræce befôn *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Mt. Bos. 22, 15. **II.** *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, complecti, capere, cingere, tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—He hafaþ đam brîdle bû tû befangen *he has encompassed both with the bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 58; Met. 11, 29. Befongen freáwrâsnum *encircled with noble chains*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451. Fŷre befangen *enveloped in fire*, Beo. Th. 4540; B. 2274. Ne mihte đes middaneard ealle đa bêc befôn *non potest capere mundus omnes eos libros*, Jn. Bos. 21, 25: Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14. Befôh hit mid feáum wordum *complectere hoc paucis verbis*, Solil. 3: Ps. Th. 74, 2. Ne hêt he nâ etan đone lîchaman đe he mid befangen wæs *he bade them not eat that body with which he was surrounded*, Homl. Pasc. Lisl. 9, 19: Soul Kmbl. 67; Seel. 34: Job 19, 26; Thw. 168, 2. Saglas, golde befongne *poles, cased in gold*, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 a, 25. Ic hêr hælu calic hæbbe befangen *calicem salutaris accipiam*, Ps. Th. 115, 4: Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80.

be-fongen *encircled*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451; *pp. of* be-fôn.

be-fôran, bi-fôran; *prep.* I. *dat.* II. *acc.* [be *by, proximity,* fôran *fore,* as æt fôran] BEFORE; ante, coram, præ:—**I.** *dat.* He swîđe oft befôran fremede folces ræswum wundor æfter wundre *he very often performed before the princes of the people miracle after miracle*, Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619. Ealdormen hêredon hîg befôran him *principes laudaverunt eam apud illum*, Gen. 12, 15. Hwâ ne wâfaþ đæs, đæt đa steorran scînaþ befôran đam mônan, and ne befôran đære sunnan *who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. **II.** *acc.* He oft befôran hine com *ante illum venire consueverat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 42, note. Sweord manige gesâwon befôran beorn beran *many saw a sword borne before the hero*, Beo. Th. 2052; B. 1024. **III.** befôran *frequently comes after the case:*—Him befôran fêreþ leóht *light goeth before him*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 29; Sat. 389. Him bifôran *before them*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gû. 947.

be-fôran; *adv. Before, at hand, openly;* ante, antea, præ, in conspectu, in conspectum:—He sceal befôran fêran *he shall advance before*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18. Wundor on eorþan he befôran cŷþde *he revealed miracles on earth openly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1212; An. 606. Wæs se atola befôran *the wicked one was at hand*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 17; Sat. 487. He befôran gengde *he went before*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412.

befôran-cweđan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon, -cwêdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foretell;* prædicere, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 15, note: 5, 2; S. 615, 13, note.

befôran-gestihtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-ordain;* præordinare. DER. ge-stihtian.

Befor-leág *Beverley, in Yorkshire.* v. Beofer-lic.

be-fôtian, -fôtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fôtian, fôt *a foot*] *To befoot, to cut off the feet;* pedes abscindere, Som. v. be-heáfdian *to behead.*

be-freón; *p.* -freóde; *pp.* -freód *To free;* liberare, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110.

be-frinan, -frynan; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen [be, frinan *to ask*] *To ask, inquire, learn;* interrogare, sciscitari, discere:—Ic befrine *sciscitor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 4. Herodes befran hî *Herodes didicit ab eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7.

beftan *after, behind, without;* post, sine, Som. Lye. v. bæftan.

be-fŷlan, -fîlan; *p.* -fŷlede; *pp.* -fŷled, -fîled, -fŷld; *v. trans.* [be, fûl *foul*] *To* BEFOUL, *pollute, defile, make filthy;* inquinare, fœdare, contaminare:—Befîled, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11: Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 208, 7: Cot. 104.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled [be, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill, fill up;* adimplere:—Befyllan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde, -fealde; *pp.* -fylled; *v. trans.* [be, fyllan, fellan *to fell*]. **I.** *to fell, strike down;* cædere, prosternere, projicere:—Hwæt befealdest đû wærfæstne rinc *why didst thou fell the upright man?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010. He us hæfþ befylled *he has struck us down*, 19; Th. 23, 17; Gen. 361. **II.** *to deprive by felling, bereave;* cædendo orbare:—Secgum befylled *bereft of his warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 10; Gen. 2124.

befylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-feallan.

bêg, es; *m. A bracelet, ring, crown;* armilla, corona:—Hie feredon brŷd and bêgas *they conveyed bride and bracelets*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 25; Gen. 1876. Hî on beorg dydon bêgas [MS. beg] and siglu *they placed in the mound rings and jewels*, Beo. Th. 6308, note; B. 3164. v. beáh.

be-galan; *p.* -gôl, *pl.* -gôlon; *pp.* -galen [be, galan *to sing, enchant*] *To enchant;* incantare:—Gyf hwylc yfel-dæde man ôđerne begaleþ *if any ill-doing man enchants another*, Herb. 87, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 10.

be-gan *began*, Gen. 9, 20. v. be-ginnan.

be-gân, bi-gân, ic -gâ, đū -gæst, he -gæþ, *pl.* -gâþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân [be, gân *to go*]. **I.** *to go over, to surround, occupy, dwell, cultivate, till;* perambulare, circumdare, incolere, habitare, colere:—Ic fêrde geónd đas eorþan and hî be-eóde *I walked through* [*over*]

the earth, and perambulated it, Job 1, 7; Thw. 164, 16. Se ðe æcer begǽþ *he who goes over the land, a farmer*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 44. Mid ðý Rômâne ðâ gyt Breotone be-eódan *dum adhuc Romani Brittaniam incolerent*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1. Hí ðone bûr ûtan be-eódon *they surrounded the dwelling without*, Chr. 755; Th. 83, 26, col. 1. **II.** *to go to, visit, attend, to cherish, honour, worship;* obire, colere, excolere:—Plegan begân *to go to* or *attend plays*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 9. Ðæt mynster seó ylce cwên swýðe lufode and ârwyrþode and be-eóde *eadem regina hoc monasterium multum diligebat, venerabatur, excolebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15: 2, 13; S. 517, 1. **III.** *to commit, exercise, practise, observe;* committere, perficere, observare:—Synne, ða ic selfa be-eóde *sins, which I committed myself*, Ps. C. 50, 66; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 66. He begǽþ unmǽtas [MS. unætas] *he commits gluttonies*, Deut. 21, 20. Begâ ðé sylfne to ârfæstnysse *exercise thyself in* or *devote thyself to piety*, 1 Tim. 4, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 33; Met. 8, 17: Ps. Th. 105, 12. Ða ðe be-eódon îdelnesse *observantes vanitatem*, 30, 6: 118, 23: 119, 5: 98, 4: Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 4.

be-gân *tilled, cultivated*:—On begânum landum *in cultivated lands*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 6; *pp. of* be-gân.

bêgan; he bêgþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to bow, bend, turn;* flectere, inflectere, deprimere:—Ðeáh ðû teó hwelcne bôh of dûne to dære eorþan, swelce ðû bêgan mǽge *though thou pull any bough down to the earth, such as thou mayest bend*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 23. Se Ælmihtiga bêgþ ðider he wile mid his ânwealde *the Almighty bends them whither he will by his power*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 6; Met. 13, 3: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381: Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 10. **II.** *to bow to, to settle;* inflectere, insistere:—Ðara bearn swylce bêgaþ æðelum settum beámum, samed anlîce, standan on staðule stîðe wið geóguþe *quorum filii sicut novellæ plantationes stabilitæ a juventute sua*, Ps. Th. 143, 14. DER. a-bêgan, for-, ge-, ofge-. v. býgan.

be-gang, be-gong, bi-gang, bi-gong, bi-gencg, es; *m.* [be, gang *a step, proceeding*]. **I.** *a course, way, passage, circuit, district;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Ofer geofenes begang *over the course of ocean*, Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. Holma begang *the passage of the deeps*, Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195. Gârsecges begang *the circuit of ocean*, 1059; An. 530. **II.** *an undertaking, a business, exercise, service, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus:—Ða willnode he hyne sylfne fram eallum begangum ðisse worulde fremde gedôn *cupivit se ab omnibus sæculi hujus negotiis alienare*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 38. On bigange ðæs âncorlîfes *in exercenda vita solitaria*, 5, 1; S. 613, 9. Ðæt heó môste healdan ðone geleáfan and bigong hire æfestnysse *ut fidem cultumque suæ religionis servaret*, 2, 9; S. 510, 29: 1, 7; S. 477, 21: Jos. 23, 7. Bigencg *observatio, studium*, Scint. 7.

be-ganga, bi-gonga, bi-genga, bi-gengea, an; *m. An inhabitant, a dweller, cultivator, observer, benefactor, worshipper;* incola, cultor:—Be êrran bigengum [begangum MS. B.] *of the first inhabitants*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 7. Þearfena bigenga *a benefactor of the poor;* cultor pauperum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 23: 2, 15; S. 519, 8. DER. land-begenga.

be-gangan, -gongan, bi-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen [be, gangan *to go*]. **I.** *to go round, surround;* circumdare:—Cartaina wæs mid sǽ ûtan befangen [begangen Cot.] *Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 39. **II.** *to go to* or *after, to attend, commit, practise, exercise, perform, observe, worship;* exercere, incumbere, procurare, colere:—Begangan his gebêdu *to attend his prayers*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, col. 1. Begangan wæccan *to attend wakes*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11. Forligru ne begange *should not commit adultery*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ðæt ðû his bebod georne begange *that thou shouldst gladly perform his command*, Elen. Kmbl. 2339; El. 1171: Ps. Th. 118, 48. Swýðe ic begangen wæs *exercitatus sum*, Ps. Th. 76, 4: 54, 2. Gif ðû fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 3; Jul. 121.

begannes, -ness, e; *f.* [beginnan *to begin*] *The calends, the first day of the month;* calendæ, Cot. 202.

bêgaþ *shall settle*, Ps. Th. 143, 14; *pres. and fut. pl. of* bêgan **II.**

beg-beám, beig-beám, es; *m.* [begir *a berry*, beám *a tree*] *The mulberry-tree, the blackberry-bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble;* morus, rubus:—Moyses æt-ýwde wið ænne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum*, Μωσῆς ἐμήνυσεν ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου, Lk. Bos. 20, 37.

begea *of both*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128; *gen. of* begen.

bêgean *to bow, bend*:—Cneó bêgean scolden *genua flectere deberent*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2. v. bêgan.

be-geat, be-geáton *obtained*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6; *p. of* be-gytan.

be-gellan *to celebrate by song, to sing.* v. bi-gellan.

be-gêmed *taken care of, governed; pp. of* be-gýman.

BEGEN; *nom. m. only, Both;* ambo; *adj. pron. pl*:—Hîg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt *ambo in foveam cadunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14. Wit wǽron begen ðâ git on geógoþfeore *we* [*Beowulf and Breca*] *were both yet in youthful life*, Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536.—*Nom. m. f. n.* bâ, bû, bô *both;* ambo, ambæ, ambo:—Ða idesa, *f.* bâ *both the women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Þrym, *m.* sceal mid wlenco, þriste, *m.* mid cênum; sceolon bû recene beadwe fremman *pomp shall be with pride, the confident with the bold; both shall quickly promote war*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 9; Gn. Ex. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 1225; El. 614. Blôd, *n.* and wæter, *n.* bû tû ætgædre eorþan sôhton *blood and water, both the two sought the earth together*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 29; Gen. 751.—*Nom. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bâ, bû *both;* ambo et ambæ *vel* ambæ et ambo, *n*:—Sorgedon bâ twâ, Adam and Eue *both the two sorrowed, Adam and Eve*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765: 39; Th. 52, 8; Gen. 840. Hí bû þêgon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187. Wǽron bû tû rihtwîse beôran Gode *both the two* [*Zacharias and Elizabeth*] *were righteous before God*, Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574. Wæter, *n.* and eorþe, *f.* sint on gecynde cealda bâ twâ *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bû samod, lîc, *n.* and sâwl, *f. both together, body and soul*, Elen. Kmbl. 1775; El. 889: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Niwe wîn, *n.* sceal beón gedôn on niwe bytta [*acc. pl. of* bytt, *f.*], ðonne beóþ bû tû gehealden *new wine shall be put into new bottles, then both the two shall be preserved*, Mk. Bos. 2, 22.—*Gen. m. f. n.* begra, begea, bega *of both;* amborum, ambarum, amborum:—Se Hâlga Gâst, ðe gǽþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is heora begra lufu *the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is the love of them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Ælfc. T. 3, 4. Heora begra eágan wurdon ge-openode *the eyes of them both were opened*, Gen. 3, 7: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Hyra begea nest *earum ambarum cibum*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128: Ps. Th. 86, 2. Engla and deófla, weorþeþ bega cyme *of angels and of devils, of both shall be a coming*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897. Heora bega fæder *earum ambarum pater*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 4; Gen. 2600.—*Dat. m. f. n.* bâm, bǽm *to both;* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus:—Se Hâlga Gâst, ðe gǽþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is him bâm gemêne *the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is common to them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 42. He sceóp bâm naman *he gave names to both*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gû. 842.—*Acc. m. f. n.* bâ, bû *both;* ambos, ambas, ambo:—Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bâ ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. Ða beón beraþ, bû tû ætsomne, ârlîcne anleofan and æ̂tterne tægel *the bees bear excellent food and a poisonous tail, both the two together*, Frag. Kmbl. 35; Leás. 19. On bâ healfa *on both sides*, Beo. Th. 2614; B. 1305: Ps. Th. 59, 5. Sceolde bû witan ylda æghwilc yfles and gôdes *each of men must know both of evil and good*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 3; Gen. 479.—*Acc. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bâ, bû *both;* ambos et ambas *vel* ambas et ambo:—Ðæt ðæt fŷr ne mæg foldan, *f.* and merestreám, *m.* forbærnan, ðeáh hit wið bâ twâ sîe gefeged *that the fire may not burn up earth and sea, though it be joined with both the two*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 230; Met. 20, 115. Bringaþ Drihtne, bû ætsomne, wlite, *m.* and âre, *f. bring to the Lord, both together, glory and honour*, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Hât bû tû aweg Agar fêran and Ismael *command both the two to go away, Hagar and Ishmael*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 12; Gen. 2798. Gehwylc hafaþ ætgædre bû lîc, *n.* and sâwle, *f. each shall have together both body and soul*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 13; Cri. 1036.—*Instr. m. f. n.* bâm, bǽm *with* or *by both;* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus:—Mid bǽm handum *with both hands*, Elen. Kmbl. 1607; El. 805. [*R. Brun.* beie, *gen: R. Glouc.* beye, bey: *Laym.* beie, beine, beigene: *Orm.* beȝenn, *gen: O. Scot.* baith: *O. Sax.* bêðie, bêdea: *Frs.* bêthe: *Dut.* beide: *M. Dut.* bede: *Ger. M. Ger.* beide: *N. L. Ger.* beede: *O. Ger.* pêdê, pêdô, pêdiu: *Goth.* bai *and* bayoþs; *n.* ba: *Dan.* baade: *Swed.* bâde: *O. Nrs.* bâðir, bâðar, bæði: *Lat.* ambo: *Grk.* ἄμφω: *Lith.* abbu; *f.* abbi: *O. Slav.* oba: *Sansk.* ubha; *dual* ubhau; *pl.* ubhe.]

be-geondan, be-iundan; *prep. acc.* [be *by*, geond, geondan *over*] BEYOND; per, trans:—Him fyligdon mycele menigu fram Iudea and fram begeondan Iordanen *secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ de Judæa et de trans Jordanem*, Mt. Bos. 4, 25. Alîfe me to farenne and to geseónne ðæt sêloste land begeondan Iordane *transibo et videbo terram hanc optimam trans Jordanem*, Deut. 3, 25. Begeondan sǽ *in transmarinis partibus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 10. Gewendon begeondan sǽ *went beyond sea*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 16. Beiundan Iordane *trans Jordanem*, Deut. 1, 5.

be-geondan; *adv. Beyond;* ultra:—Feor begeondan *far beyond*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 3. v. geond; *adv.*

be-geótan, bi-geótan; he -gŷt; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten, -geten [be, geótan *to pour*]. **I.** *to pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover;* aspergere:—Ic wæs mid blôde bestêmed, begoten of ðæs guman sîdan *I was wet with blood, poured from the man's side*, Rood Kmbl. 97; Kr. 49. Mid blôde begoten *sprinkled with blood*, Chr. 734; Th. 76, 18: Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 3: Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7. **II.** *to pour into;* infundere:—He me lâre on gemynd begeát *he poured knowledge into my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2494; El. 1248.

be-geten, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2; *for* be-gitan *to seize, obtain.*

be-getende *seeking out*, = be-gitende, Ps. Spl. T. 110, 2. v. be-gitan.

be-gêton *begot*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 20; Sat. 474; *p. of* be-gitan.

beggen *both*, L. Ælf. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 13, 15, 16; *nom. m.* = begen.

bēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēg *a crown*] *To crown;* coronare:—Đū bēgodest us *coronasti nos*, Ps. Spl. C. 5, 15. v. beágian.

be-gietan *to get, obtain*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. v. be-gitan.

be-gīman *to guard;* custodire, Gen. 2, 15. v. be-gȳman.

be-gīmen *observation, care;* observatio, Wanl. Catal. 78, 24. v. be-gȳmen.

be-gīming, e; *f. An invention, a device;* adinventio, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-gīnan; *p.* -gān, *pl.* -ginon; *pp.* -ginen *To open the mouth wide, gape, yawn?* oscitare in aliquem?—Ic begīne *I yawn*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 19; Rä. 87, 3.

be-ginnan, ic -ginne, đū -ginnest, -ginst, he -ginneþ, -gineþ, -giniþ, *pl.* -ginnaþ, -ginaþ; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen; *v. a.* [be, ginnan, *q. v.*] *To* BEGIN; incipere:—Nōe đā began tǫ wircenne đæt land *Noe tunc cœpit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20: 18, 27: Hy. 10, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 36. v. on-ginnan.

be-giondan *beyond*, Past. Pref. MS. Hat. v. be-geondan.

be-girdan; *p.* -girde; *pp.* -girded *To begird*, Apol. Th. 12, 17. v. be-gyrdan.

be-gītan, -gietan, -gytan; *part.* -gitende; ic -gite, đū -gytst, he -gyteþ, *pl.* -gytaþ; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -geten; *v. a.* [be, gitan *to get*] *To get, obtain, take, acquire, to seek out, receive, gain, seize, lay hold of, catch;* sumere, obtinere, assequi, acquirere, nancisci, capere, comprehendere, arripere:—Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes gōdes to begitanne *every mind wishes to get the true good*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 1. Hī đa burh mihton eáđe begitan *they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10. He begeat ealle đa eást land *he obtained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6. Hwæt begytst đū of dīnum cræfte *quid acquiris de tua arte?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: Ps. Th. 83, 3: 68, 37. Đe hȳ under Alexandre begeáton *which* [*riches*] *they had gained under Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 27: Beo. Th. 4490; B. 2249. Fin sweord-bealo begeat *misery from the sword seized Fin*, Beo. Th. 2297; B. 1146.

be-gleddian, ic -gleddige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dye, stain;* inficere:—Ic begleddige *inficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. And begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *et infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-glīdan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide* or *disappear from any one, to desert any one;* evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere:—Unriht me eall beglīde *iniquitas a me omnis transeat*, Ps. Th. 56, 1.

be-gnagan; *p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen *To* BEGNAW, *gnaw;* corrodere, Martyrol. 9, Jul.

begne, an; *f. An ulcer, a carbuncle;* carbunculus:—Seó blace begne *the black ulcer;* carbunculus, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 21; Wrt. Voc. 40, 52.

be-gnornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deplore;* lugere:—Begnornodon *deplored*, Beo. Th. 6338; B. 3179.

be-gong, es; *m. A course:*—Under swegles begong *under the course of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860. v. be-gang.

be-gongan *to exercise*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 24; Cri. 1693 [MS. bi-gongan]. v. be-gangan.

be-goten *covered*, Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7; *pp. of* be-geótan.

begra *of both:*—He is heora begra lufu *he is the love of them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22. v. begen.

be-grafan, bi-grafan; *p.* -grōf, *pl.* -grōfon; *pp.* -grafen [be, grafan *to dig*] *To bury;* defodere, sepelire:—Rōda greóte begrafene [MS. be-grauene] *crosses buried in the sand*, Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835.

be-grauen *buried*, = begrafen; *pp. of* be-grafan.

be-greósan; *p.* -greás, *pl.* -gruron; *pp.* -groren *To overwhelm fearfully;* horrore afficere, formidolose obruere?—Atole gāstas sūsle begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *the horrid spirits fearfully overwhelmed with torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9.

be-grētan, -grǽtan; *p.* -grēt, *pl.* -grēton; *pp.* -grēten, -grǽten *To lament, bewail;* lamentare, deplorare:—Fæmnan ne wǽran geonge begrētte *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. v. grētan.

be-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden. I. *to grind, polish;* perfricare, polire, exacuere:—Sindrum begrunden *ground with cinders*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 3; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to deprive;* privare:—Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gāsteş dugeþum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 33; Gen. 1521. DER. grindan.

be-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen; *v. trans.* [be, grīpan *to gripe*] *To* BEGRIPE, *chasten, chide;* increpare, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7.

begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *fearfully overwhelmed*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9; *pp. of* be-greósan.

be-grornian *to lament, to grieve for;* mœrere, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 14; Gen. 243. v. gnornian.

be-grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare, entrap;* illaqueare, irretire:—Đæt hīg swā beón begrynode *ut sic irretientur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. v. grinian.

be-gunnon, be-gunnen *began, begun*, C. R. Ben. 22. v. be-ginnan.

be-gyldan; *p.* -gylde; *pp.* -gylded *To gild;* inaurare, deaurare:—Begylded fatu *vasa deaurata*, Lye. v. gyldan, gildan.

be-gȳman, be-gīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, serve, attend;* custodire, curare, servare, observare, attendere:—Godes þeówum đe đære cyrcan begȳmaþ *to God's servants who serve the church*, L. Ælf. C. 24; Th. ii. 352, 11: Ps. Spl. 77, 63: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Ps. Sp. 5, 2.

be-gȳmen, be-gīmen, e; *f. Care, regard, observation, shew, pomp;* observatio:—Mid begȳmene = *μετὰ παρατηρήσεως, with shew* or *that it can be observed*, Lk. Bos. 17, 20.

be-gyrdan, -girdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, *or* be-gyrd; *v. trans.* [be, gyrdan *to gird*]. I. *to* BEGIRD, *surround;* cingere, præcingere, accingere:—Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11. He đæt èalond begyrde and gefæstnade mid dīce *he begirt and secured the island with a dike*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. God se begyrde me of mihte *Deus qui præcinxit me virtute*, Ps. Spl. 17, 34: Ps. Th. 17, 37. He wæs begyrded mid wǽpnum đæs gāstlīcan camphādes *accinctus erat armis militiæ spiritalis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 24. II. *to clothe;* amicire:—Begyrđed ođđe bewǽfed leóhte swā swā mid hrægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 2.

be-gytan *to obtain*, Mt. Bos. 5, 7. v. be-gitan.

be-gytst *obtainest*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3. v. be-gitan.

bēh *a crown:*—On đone bēh *in coronam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 28. v. bēg.

be-habban, he -hæfeþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæft; *v. a.* [be *by, near*, habban *to have*]. I. *to compass, encompass, surround;* cingere, circumdare:—Đīne fȳnd behabbaþ đē *inimici tui circumdabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43: Jos. 6, 20. Behæfde heápa wyn Hǽlendes burg *the joy of bands surrounded the Saviour's tomb*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 16; Hö. 18: Cd. 112; Th. 148, 9; Gen. 2454. II. *to comprehend;* comprehendere, continere:—Behabban hređre *or* on hređre *to comprehend in the mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1633; An. 818: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 9; Sch. 10: Ps. Spl. 76, 9. III. *to restrain, detain, stay;* detinere:—Hī behæfdon hine *detinebant illum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 42.

be-hæfednes, -ness, e; *f. A detention, care;* conservatio:—Behæfednes fæsten *sparingness, parsimony*, Cot. 191. v. fæst-hafolnes.

be-hæftan; *p.* -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, *contr.* -hæftd, -hæft *To betake, take, bind;* captare, vincire:—Be-hæft *held;* captus = gehæft, *q. v.* Gen. 22, 13. v. *pp. of* hæftan. v. ge-hæftan.

be-hǽs, e; *f.* [be *by, near*, hǽs *command*] *A self-command, vow, promise.* Hence our *behest;* votum:—He fela behǽsa behēt *he promised many vows*, Chr. 1093; Th. 359, 33. v. hǽs, behāt.

be-hǽtst *vowest*, Gen. 38, 17. v. be-hātan.

be-hangen *hung round; pp. of* be-hōn.

behāt, es; *n. A promise, vow;* promissum, votum:—Ic sende on eów mīnes fæder behāt *ego mitto promissum Patris mei in vos*, Lk. Bos. 24, 49. Đonne đū behāt behǽtst Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. DER. be-hātan, ge-hāt.

be-hātan, ic -hāte, đū -hātest, -hǽtst, he -hāteþ, *pl.* -hātaþ; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton; *pp.* -hāten [be, hātan *to call, promise*, vide II] *To promise, vow, threaten;* spondere, pollicere, vovere, comminari:—Đæt đū me behǽtst *quod polliceris*, Gen. 38, 17. Behēt he mid āþe *cum juramento pollicitus est*, Mt. Bos. 14, 7. Đonne đū behāt behǽtst Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. Drihten God behēt us wedd *Dominus Deus pepigit nobiscum fœdus*, 5, 2. Ælc yfel man him behēt *they threatened him every evil*, Chr. 1036; Ing. 209, 12; Ælf. Tod. 11.

be-hāwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To see, see clearly;* videre:—Behāwa đonne đæt đū ūtadō đæt mot *see then clearly* [*τότε διαβλέψεις*] *that thou take out the mote*, Mt. Bos. 7, 5.

be-heáfdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be, heáfod *head*] *To* BEHEAD; decollare:—He beheáfdode Iohannem *decollavit Iohannem*, Mt. Bos. 14, 10: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290.

be-heáfdung, e; *f. A* BEHEADING; decollatio, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 21.

be-healdan, bi-healdan, ic -healde, đū -healdest, -hylst, he -healdeþ, -hylt, -hilt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* ic, he -heóld, đū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden; *v. trans.* [be *near*, healdan *to hold, observe*]. I. *to hold by* or *near, possess, observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, behave, to mean, signify;* tenere, inhabitare, servare, curare, gerere:—Heora ǽ to behealdenne *to observe their laws*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 21. Adam sceal mīnne stronglīcan stōl behealdan *Adam shall possess my strong seat*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 28; Gen. 366. He gemetfæstlīce and ymbsceáwiendlīce hine sylfne on eallum þingum beheóld *se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 5. Hwæt đæt swefen beheóld *what the dream signified*, Gen. 41, 8. II. *to* BEHOLD, *see, look on;* observare, aspicere, videre:—Beheald đa tunglu *behold the stars*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25. Loth đā beheóld geond eall, and geseah *elevatis itaque Lot oculis, vidit*, Gen. 13, 10.

be-heáwan, bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To beat, bruise, hew* or *cut off, to separate from, deprive of;* tundere, cædendo privare, amputare:—Beheáwene mid swingellan *tunsi per flagella*, Past. 36, 5; Hat. MS. 47 b, 15. Heáfde beheáwan *to behead*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 85; Met.

1, 43. Hwonne me wrāþra sum aldre beheówe *when some enemy might deprive me of life*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701.

be-hēdan; *p.* -hēdde; *pp.* -hēded *To watch, heed, guard;* cavere, curare, Leo 178. v. hēdan.

be-hēfe, es; *m:* be-hēfnes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-hōfen] *Gain, advantage, benefit*, BEHOOF; lucrum. v. be-hōfian *to have need of.*

be-hēfe; *adj. Necessary, behoveful;* necessarius:—Đe behēfe synd *qui necessarii sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 28. Behēfe þing *necessary things, necessaries*, C. R. Ben. 46. DER. efn-behēfe.

be-hegian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* BEHEDGE, *hedge around;* circumsepire. v. hegian.

be-helan, bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǣlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hill* or *cover over, hide;* occultare, Beo. Th. 833; B. 414: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25, note. v. helan, be-helian.

be-held *availed*, Chr. 1123; Th. 374, 23. v. be-healdan.

be-heldan [=be-healdan?] *To attend, intend;* attendere, intendere:—Wesan ðīne eáran gehȳrende and beheldende *fiant aures tuæ intendentes*, Ps. Th. 129, 2.

be-helian, bi-helian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [be, helian *to cover*] *To cover, cover over, conceal, obscure, hide;* condere, sepelire:—Wurdon behelede ealle ða dūna *operti sunt omnes montes*, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mōt dæt leóht behelian *the heaven may obscure the light*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 858; El. 429.

be-helman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover over, to cover;* cooperire:—Heolstre behelmed *covered with darkness*, Salm. Kmbl. 209; Sal. 104. v. bi-helmian.

Behēmas, *pl. m:* Bēme, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohēmi:—Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him þyringas, and Behēmas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

be-hēng, *pl.* -hēngon *hung round; p. of* be-hōn.

be-heófian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bewail, lament;* lugere, lamentari:—Heora mǣdena ne synt beheófode *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 63. v. heófian.

be-heóld *beheld*, Gen. 13, 10; *p. of* be-healdan.

be-heonan, -heonon; *adv.* [be *by*, heonan *hence*] *On this side, close by;* cis, citra:—Get beheonon *yet nearer;* citerius, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 4: Cot. 33.

be-heopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hew* or *cut off;* amputare, Cd. 125; Th. 160, 2, note a; Gen. 2644, = be-heáwan? *q. v.*

be-heówe *might deprive*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701. v. be-heáwan.

be-hēt *promised*, Deut. 5, 2; *p. of* be-hātan.

be-hicgan *to confide, trust, rely, depend upon;* acquiescere, niti, inniti:—Đe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. DER. hicgan.

be-hīdan; *p.* -hīdde *To hide;* abscondere:—Forðamðe ic eom nacod, ic behīdde me *quod nudus essem, abscondi me*, Gen. 3, 10, 8. v. be-hȳdan.

be-hidiglīce *carefully*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 29. v. be-hydelīce.

be-hilt *beholds;* respicit, R. Ben. 8; *pres. of* be-healdan.

be-hindan; *prep. dat. Behind;* post, pone:—He lēt him behindan ciólas *he left ships behind him*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 45; Met. 26, 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dǣl *behind it lies the heavy mass of earth*, 29, 106; Met. 29, 52. Ne ðē behindan nū lēt mænige ðus micle *now leave not behind thee such a multitude of people*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 19; Cri. 155.

be-hindan; *adv. Behind, back;* a tergo, pone, post:—Ac behindan beleác mid wǣge *but inclosed them behind with the wave*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 24; Exod. 456. Đū ðone hēhstan heofon behindan lǣtst *thou shalt leave the highest heaven behind*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 58; Met. 24, 29.

be-hionan *on this side*, Past. pref. v. be-heonan.

be-hīring *a hiring*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123. v. be-hȳring.

be-hlād *covered*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6; *p. of* be-hlīdan.

be-hlǣman *to overwhelm with noise;* strepitu obruere. v. bi-hlǣman.

be-hlǣnan *to beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare. v. bi-hlǣnan.

be-hlæstan *to load a ship;* navem onerare. v. be, hlæstan.

be-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap upon* or *in, to fix;* insilire:—Dæs monnes mōd and his lufu biþ behleápen on ða lǣnan sibbe *the man's mind and his love are fixed on the fragile peace*, Past. 46, 5; Hat. MS. 67 a, 9.

be-hlehhan, bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re:—Ic ne þearf behlehhan *I need not deride*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gū. 1331. DER. hlehhan.

be-hlemman *to dash together;* collidere cum strepitu. v. bi-hlemman.

be-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden [hlīdan *to cover*] *To cover over, to cover, close;* tegere, claudere:—Hīg awylton ðone stān, and ðone pytt eft behlidon *thei schulden turne awei the stoon, and thei schulden put it eft on the pit*, Wyc; Gen. 29, 3. Seó eorþe siðdan togædere behlād *the earth then closed together*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6.

be-hlidenan = be-lidenan *the left* or *departed, the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091; *acc. pl. pp. from* be-līdan, *q. v.*

be-hlīgan, he -hlīþ *To dishonour, defame;* infamare:—Oft hī mon wōmmum behlīþ *man often defames her with vices*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 29; Gn. Ex. 101.

be-hlȳðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare, spoliare:—Ic sceal heáfodleás behlȳðed licgan *I must lie deprived of head*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 20; Rä. 15, 10.

be-hōfen *supplied, provided;* ornatus:—Dæt ealle Godes cyricean sȳn wel behōfene *that all God's churches be well supplied* or *well provided* [*with all they have need of*], L. Edm. E. 5; Lambd. 58, 7; Wilk. 73, 13. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hōfian, bi-hōfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere. *Impersonally, it* BEHOVETH, *it concerns, it is needful* or *necessary;* oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behōfaþ mycles lǣcedōmes *a great wound has need of a great remedy*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. He mægenes behōfaþ gōdra gūþrinca *he requires strength of good warriors*, Beo. Th. 5288; B. 2647: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 1; Seel. 1. Đeáh ða scearpþanclan witan ðisse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men may not have need of this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Behōfaþ *oportet*, Jn. Lind. War. 3, 7. DER. a-behōfian.

be-hōf-līc; *adj. Behoveful, needful;* necessarius:—Dæt his līf him behōflīc wǣre *quia necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, note 3. Behōflīc is *is necessary*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 3.

be-hogadnes, -ness, e; *f. Use, custom, practice;* exercitatio, Cot. 114.

be-hogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful;* solicitum esse, C. R. Ben. 58. v. hogian, hycgan.

be-hōn; *p.* -hēng, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hangen, -hongen [be, hōn *to hang*] *To* BEHANG, *to hang round;* circumpendere, circumdare, ambire:—Behongen beón mid bellum *to be behung* or *hung round with bells*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7.

be-hongen *hung round*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7; *pp. of* be-hōn.

be-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To deprive of a horse;* equo privare:—Đā eóde se here to hyra scipum . . . and hī wurdon ðǣr behorsode *then the army went to their ships . . . and they were there deprived of their horses*, Chr. 886; Th. 152, 28, col. 3. DER. horsian.

be-hreósan, *pl.* -hreósaþ; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, fall;* ruere, corruere, incidere:—Behreósaþ on helle *incidunt in gehennam*, Lupi Serm. 5, 8.

be-hreówsian; *part.* -hreówsigende; ic -hreówsige, ðū -hreówsast, he -hreówsaþ, *pl.* -hreówsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To repent, feel remorse, make amends* or *reparation;* pœnitere, compungi, satisfacere:—Behreówsian *pœnitere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Behreówsiaþ *compungimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic behreówsige *satisfacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Behreówsigende *pœnitens*, Scint. 9. DER. hreówan, hreów.

be-hreówsung, e; *f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia:—Behreówsung oððe dǣdbōt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22.

be-hrīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrīm *rime, hoar-frost*] *To cover with rime* or *hoar-frost;* pruinis circumfundere, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 17; Kl. 48.

be-hringed, be-hringed; *part.* [be, hring *a ring*] *Inclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded;* circumdatus:—Behringed beón *to be surrounded*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 32 a, 8.

be-hrōpan; *p.* -hreóp, *pl.* -hreópon; *pp.* -hrōpen [hrōpan *to call* or *cry out*] *To scoff at, rail, trouble;* sugillare:—Đe-læs heó cume me behrōpende *ne veniens sugillet me*, Lk. Bos. 18, 5.

be-hroren; *p. part. Fallen off, deprived of;* a quo aliquid decidit, orbatus:—Fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762; *pp. of* be-hreósan, *q. v.*

be-hrūmig; *adj. Swarthy, sooty;* fuliginosus, Martyr. 3, April. v. hrūmig.

be-hrumod; *p. part. Bedaubed, dirtied;* cacabatum, Cot. 31: 189. v. besciten.

bēhþ, e; *f. A token, sign, proof;* signum, testimonium:—Heó hēt hyre þīnenne ðæs herewǣðan heáfod to bēhþe blōdig ætȳwan ðām burh-leódum *she ordered her servant to shew the bloody head of the leader of the army to the citizens as a token*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174.

be-hwearf, es; *m. A change, an exchange;* commutatio:—On be-hwearfum heora *in commutationibus eorum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14.

be-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen, -hweorfen. I. *to turn, spread about;* vertere, convertere:—Hleahtre behworfen *turned to laughter*, Andr. Recd. 3402; An. 1705. Hīg behwurfon hīg būtan ðære wīcstōwe *they spread them about outside of the camp*, Num. 11, 32. II. *to turn* or *put in order, arrange;* disponere, parare:—Dæt ealle Godes cyrcan sȳn wel behworfene [behweorfene, H.] *that all God's churches be well put in order*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 12. Dæt ǣlc preost hæbbe eal mæsse-reáf wurþlīce behworfen *that every priest have all his mass-vestments worthily arranged*, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28. DER. hweorfan.

be-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, hwerfan *to turn*] *To turn, prepare, instruct;* vertere, instruere:—Ðonne hió ǣrest sīe ūtan behwerfed *when*

it is first turned round about, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 154; Met. 13, 77. Ic wolde mid sumre bīsne ðē behwerfan ūtan *I would instruct thee further* [ūtan *from without*] *by some example*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 27.

be-hwon *whence;* unde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 2. v. hwonan.

be-hwurfon *spread about*, Num. 11, 32; *p. pl. of* be-hweorfan.

be-hwylfan; *p.* -hwylfde; *pp.* -hwylfed *To cover* or *vault over;* operire, obruere:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word *the word of his glory may not cover over heaven and earth*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 28; Exod. 426. v. hwylfan.

be-hwyrfan *to treat, direct, exercise, practice;* tractare, exercere:—Behwyrf ðē sylfne *exerce temet ipsum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 37: R. Ben. 32. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hycgan, -hicgan *to think, consider, bear in mind, trust;* meditari, considerare, sollicitum esse de re, confidere, niti:—He sceal deópe behycgan þroht þeóden-gedâl *he must deeply bear in mind the dire decease of his lord*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 7; Gū. 1323. Ðe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. v. hycgan.

be-hȳdan, bi-hȳdan; *p.* -hȳdde; *pp.* -hȳded, -hȳdd, -hȳd *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire:—Se ðe hine behȳdde fram hæton his *qui se abscondit a calore ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7: Salm. Kmbl. 604; Sal. 301. Ðæt wæs lange behȳded *which was long concealed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1582; El. 793. Heolstre behȳded *covered with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Behȳdd *absconditum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22.

be-hydelīce, -hidiglīce, big-hydilīce, big-hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 39: 3, 19; S. 547, 29: 4, 23; S. 595, 4.

be-hydig, bī-hidig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollers:—He wæs se behydegesta [MS. behydegæsta] *erat sollertissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 13: 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. hydig.

be-hȳdignys, -nyss, e; *f.* [be, hȳdan *to hide*] *A desert, a wilderness;* desertum:—Stefn Drihtnes tosceacende behȳdignys *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 7.

be-hyldan *to put off, to flay, skin;* excoriare:—He hēt hȳ behyldan *he ordered to flay it*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

be-hȳpan; *p.* -hȳpte; *pp.* -hȳped [hȳpe *a heap*] *To heap* or *cover over, surround, encompass;* contegere, circumsepire, circumdare:—He wæs mid wǣpnum and mid feóudum eall ūtan behȳped *cum armis et hostibus circumseptus erat*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 28.

be-hȳring, -hīring, e; *f. A hiring, letting out to hire;* locatio:—Behīring *vel* gehȳred feoh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. ge-hȳran.

be-hyðelīce; *adv. More sumptuously;* sumptuosius, Cot. 186.

be-hyðlīc *sumptuous.* v. hyðelīc.

beig-beám, es; *m. A bramble;* rubus:—Moyses ætȳwde wið ænne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 37. v. begbeám.

be-innan; *prep. dat. In, within;* in, intra:—Boëtius ðā nānre frōfre beinnan ðam carcerne ne gemunde *then Boethius thought of no comfort within the prison*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2.

be-irnan; *impert.* be-irn; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To come* or *run into;* incurrere:—Ne be-irn ðū ou ða inwitgecyndo *do not run into their guilty nature*, Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329. v. be-yrnan.

be-iundan *beyond;* trans, ultra:—Beiundan Iordane *trans Iordanem*, Deut. 1, 5: 11, 30. v. be-geondan.

be-lācan; *p.* -lēc, -leólc, *pl.* -lēcon; *pp.* -lācen *To flow around, inclose;* circumfluere:—Ÿþ mec lagufæðme beleólc *the wave inclosed me in its watery bosom*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

be-lādian, ic -lādige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, excuse;* excusare:—Ðæt he wolde belādian his mōdor *that he might clear his mother*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 35. v. lādian.

be-lādigend, es; *m. One who makes excuses, a defender;* excusator, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Wrt. Voc. 83, 64.

be-lādung, e; *f. An excuse;* apologeticus, excusatio:—Belādung *apologeticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 65; Wrt. Voc. 57, 44. v. lādung.

be-lǣdan; *p.* -lǣdde; *pp.* -lǣd, -lēd; *v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead;* seducere, inferre, inducere, impellere:—Ðū belǣddest us on grin *thou hast mislead us into a snare;* induxisti nos in laqueum, R. Ben. 7. Belǣd beón mid unþeáwum *impelli vitiis*, R. Ben. 64. v. lǣdan.

be-lǣfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remain, to be left;* remanere, superesse:—Ān of him ne belǣfde *unus ex eis non remansit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 11. v. lǣfan.

be-læg *surrounded*, Ps. Th. 118, 153; *p. of* be-licgan.

be-lændan *to deprive of land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39. v. be-landian.

be-lǣðed; *part.* [lāþ *evil*] *Loathed, detested;* exosus. v. lādian.

be-lǣwa, an; *m. A destroyer;* proditor, traditor. v. lǣwa.

be-lǣwan; *p.* -lǣwde; *pp.* -lǣwed; *v. a. To bewray, betray;* tradere, prodere:—Ðæt he hyne wolde belǣwan *ut traderet eum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 15, 16. Heó hine belǣwde *she betrayed him*, Jud. 16, 21. Ðæt Iohannes belǣwed wæs *quod Ioannes traditus esset*, Mt. Bos. 4, 12.

be-lǣwing, e; *f. A betraying, treason;* proditio, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 22. v. be-lǣwan, lǣwa *a betrayer.*

be-lāf *remained*, Jos. 5, 1; *p. of* belīfan.

be-lagen beón *to be oppressed;* opprimi, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS.

be-lamp *happened, befell*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468; *p. of* belimpan.

be-landian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit;* terris privare:—Wearþ Eádgār belandod *Edgar was deprived of land*, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 5. Hī hī ǣr belandedon *they had deprived them previously of their lands*, 1094; Th. 361, 12. v. belendian. Opposed to gelandian *to inherit.*

belced-sweora; *adj. Possessed of an inflated neck;* inflata cervice præditus:—Ic eom belced-sweora *I am neck-inflated*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 24; Rä. 79, 1.

belcentan *to utter, give forth, belch, eructate;* eructare:—Se lǣcecræft biþ swīðe swēte belcentan *the medicine is very sweet to eructate*, Bt. 22, 1, Bodl; Fox 76, note 17. v. belcettan.

belcettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To utter, give forth;* eructare:—Nū mīne weleras ðē wordum belcettaþ ymnas elne *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. v. bealcettan.

beld, beldo *boldness, rashness;* audacia. v. byld, byldo.

be-leác *shut in*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; *p. of* belūcan.

be-leán; *p.* -lōh, *pl.* -lōgon; *pp.* -leahen *To hinder by blame, reprehend, reprove, forbid;* prohibere, reprobare, reprehendere:—We lǣraþ ðæt preostas oferdruncen beleán ōðrum mannum *we enjoin that priests reprehend drunkenness in other men*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 14. He him ðæt swȳðe belōh *hoc multum illi prohibuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note: Beo. Th. 1027; B. 511. v. leán.

be-lecgan, bi-lecgan; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. a. To lay* or *impose upon, cover, invest, load, afflict, charge, accuse;* imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare:—Heó ðone hleóðor-cwyde husce belegde *she covered the revelation with scorn*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Papirius wæs mid Rōmānum swylces dōmes belēd *Papirius was invested with such authority by the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 40. We hine clommum belegdon *we loaded him with chains*, Andr. Kmbl. 3119; An. 1562. Hī ðē wītum belecgaþ *they afflict thee with torments*, 2424; An. 1213. Gyf man sacerd belecge mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum *if one charges a priest with an accusation and with evil practices*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8, 19, 21. Se ðe hine belecge *he who accuses him*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: 4; Th. i. 354, 15.

be-lēd *impelled*, R. Ben. 64; *pp. of* belǣdan.

be-lēd = be-legd *charged, accused*, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15; *pp. of* be-lecgan.

be-lēgan, bi-lēgan; *p.* -lēgde; *pp.* -lēgd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flamma:—Līge belēgde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Cd. 188; Th. 234, 22; Dan. 296. v. lēgan.

be-legde *covered*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382; *p. of* be-lecgan.

be-lendan, be-lændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive of land;* terris privare:—Se cyng belænde ðone eorl *the king deprived the earl of his land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39, 41: 1104; Th. 367, 11. Wearþ Eoda eorl and manege ōðre belende *earl Eudes and many others were deprived of their lands*, 1096; Th. 362, 36. v. be-landian.

belene, beolone, belone, an; *f. Henbell, henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Belenan meng wið rysele *mix henbane with lard*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 1. Dō belenan seáw *apply the juice of henbane*, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 7. Genim beolonan sǣd *take the seed of henbane*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1. v. beolone, henne-belle. [Henbane is so called from the baneful effects of its seed upon poultry, of which Matthioli says that 'birds, especially gallinaceous birds, that have eaten the seeds perish soon after, as do fishes also.' The *A. Sax.* belene and beolone, *Ger.* bilse, *O. Ger.* belisa, *Pol.* bielún, *Hung.* belénd, *Rus.* belená are words derived (according to Zeuss, p. 34) from an ancient Celtic god Belenus, corresponding to the Apollo of the Latins: 'Dem Belenus war das Bilsenkraut heilig, das von ihm Belisa und Apollinaris hiess,' Prior 109.]

be-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To belie, deceive by lies;* fallere:—Belogen beón *falli*, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. DER. leógan.

be-leólc *flowed around, inclosed*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7; *the reduplicated p. of* be-lācan, v. lācan, *and Goth. cognates at the end of* lācan.

be-leóran *to pass over.* v. bi-leóran.

be-leósan, bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren [be, leósan *to loose*] *To let go, to deprive of, to be deprived of, lose;* privare, orbare, privari, āmittere:—Leóhte belorene *deprived of light*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86: Beo. Th. 2150; B. 1073: Andr. Kmbl. 2159; An. 1081. Ðǣr ic swīðe beleás hērum, ðām ðe ic hæfde *there I was much deprived of the hairs, which I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 35; Rä. 27, 4. v. for-leósan.

be-lēwa, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor. v. be-lēweda, lǣwa.

be-lēweda, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor:—Mid Iudan ūres Drihtenes belēwedan *with Judas the betrayer of our Lord*, Wanl. Catal. 137, 38, col. 1. v. belēwa, belǣwa.

bele-wite *simple;* simplex:—Se wer wæs swīðe belewite and rihtwīs *erat vir ille simplex et rectus*, Job 1, 1; Thw. 164, 2. v. bile-wit.

bel-flȳs, es; *n.* [bell *a bell*, flȳs *a fleece*] *The* BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, *the fleece of a sheep that carries the bell;* tympani vellus, *i. e.* ducis gregis

tintinnabulum gestantis vellus:—Bel-flŷs *id est, tympani vellus*, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 23.

BELG, belig, bylg, bylig, bilig, bælg, bælig, es; *m. A* BULGE, *budget, bag, purse, bellows, pod, husk,* BELLY; bulga, follis, siliqua, uter:—Bylg *bulga*, Cot. 27. Bylig *follis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. Bilig *uter*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. [*Dut.* balg, *m: Ger.* balg, *m: M. H. Ger.* balc, *m: O. H. Ger.* balg, *m. follis, uter: Goth.* balgs, *m: Dan.* bælg, *m: O. Nrs.* belgr, *m.*] DER. beán-belg, -bælg, blást-, mete-, wín-. v. ge-belg.

BELGAN, ic belge, ðú bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ, bylgþ, *pl.* belgaþ; *p.* ic, he bealg, bealh, ðú bulge, *pl.* bulgon; *pp.* bolgen. **I.** *v. reflex. acc. To cause oneself to swell with anger, to make oneself angry, irritate oneself, enrage oneself;* ira se tumefacere, se irritare, se exasperare:—Nelle ðú on ēcnesse ðé āwa belgan *non in æternum indignaberis*, Ps. Th. 102, 9. Ic bidde ðæt ðú ðé ne belge wið me *ne, quæso, indigneris*, Gen. 18, 30. Bealg hine swíðe folc-āgende *the people's lord irritated himself greatly*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185. **II.** *intrans. To swell with anger, to be angry, to be enraged;* ira tumere, indignari, irasci:—Gé belgaþ wið me *mihi indignamini*, Jn. Bos. 7, 23. [*O. Sax.* belgan, *v. reflex; p.* balg; *pp.* bolgan *irasci, indignari: N. H. Ger.* balgen *pugnis certare: O. H. Ger.* belgan *tumere, irasci.*] DER. a-belgan, ge-, bolgen-mód.

bel-hringes beácn, es; *n. A sign by bell-ringing;* signum sonitu campanæ datum, R. Ben. 43.

bel-hús, bell-hús, es; *n. A* BELL-HOUSE, *a room* or *tower in the castle of a Thane, generally built between the kitchen and porter's lodge, where was a bell* or *bells to summon the inhabitants to prayers*, and for other purposes; campanile *vel* campanarium, turris in qua pendent tintinnabulum *vel* tintinnabula, Du Cange, fol. 1681, col. 712; CAMPANA, col. 708:—Gif ceorl hæfde fíf hída āgenes landes cirican and cycenan, bell-hús . . . ðonne wæs he þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a freeman had five hides of his own land, a church and kitchen, a bell-house . . . then was he worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

be-libban; *p.* -lifde, *pl.* -lifdon; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd *To deprive of life;* vita privare:—Líc cólode belifd under lyfte *the corpse was lifeless cold in the air*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282. v. libban.

be-licgan, he -ligeþ, -líþ, *pl.* -licgaþ; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon, -lágon; *pp.* -legen; *v. a.* [be *by*, licgan *to lie*] *To lie* or *extend by* or *about, to surround, encompass;* circumdare, cingere:—Hí belicgaþ us mid fyrde *circumdabunt nos exercitu*, Jos. 7, 9. Sió eá Etheopia land beligeþ úton *the river encompasseth the Ethiopian land*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Me néd belæg *want surrounded me*, Ps. Th. 118, 153.

be-lidenes *of the left* or *departed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878; *gen. pp. from* be-líðan, *q. v.*

be-lífan, ic -lífe, ðú -lífest, -lífst, he -lífeþ, -lífþ; *p.* -láf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lifen *To remain, abide, to be left;* superesse, manere, remanere:—Ne se rysel ne belífþ ôþ morgen *nec remanebit adeps usque mane*, Ex. 23, 18. He āna belâf ðǽr bǽfta *mansit solus*, Gen. 32, 24: Ps. Spl. 105, 11. Hí nâmon ðæt of ðâm brytsenum belâf, seofon wilian fulle *sustulerunt quod superaverat de fragmentis, septem sportas*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. [*Plat.* bliven; *p.* blēf: *Dut.* blijven; *p.* bleef: *Ger.* bleiben; *p.* blieb: *M. H. Ger.* belíben; *p.* be-leip: *O. H. Ger.* pi-lípan; *p.* pi-leip: *Dan.* blive; *p.* blev: *Swed.* blifva, bli; *p.* blef, ble: in *O. Nrs.* the word is wanting, as well as in *Goth.*] v. lífan.

be-lifd = -lifed *deprived of life, lifeless, inanimate;* defunctus, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282; *pp. of* be-libban.

belig *a bag.* v. belg.

be-ligeþ *encompasseth*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. v. be-licgan.

be-limp *an event;* eventus, Lchdm. iii. 202, 28. v. gelimp.

be-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *sub.* -lumpe; *pp.* -lumpen [be, limpan *to appertain*] *To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain;* curare, pertinere:—Ne belimpþ to ðé *non ad te pertinet*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hwæt ðæs to him belumpe *what of that concerned him?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæt belimpþ his to ðé *what of it belongs to thee?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 35. Hit belimpþ to ðære spræce *it appertains to the discourse*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 19. **II.** *to happen, occur, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Ðá him sió sár belamp *when that pain befell him*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468.

be-lisnian, -listnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be *from*, lystan *to desire*] *To evirate, emasculate, castrate;* castrare. *Part. p.* belísnod, be-listnod *emasculated:*—Belisnod *spadatus, eunuchizatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53; Wrt. Voc. 16, 26. Used as a noun,—*A eunuch:*—Belisnod *spado, eunuchus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32. Sóþlíce synd belistnode, ðe of hyra módor innoðum cumaþ, and eft synt belistnode ða men ðe man belistnaþ, and eft synd belistnode ðe híg sylfe belistnodon for heofona ríce *sunt enim eunuchi, qui de matris utero sic nati sunt, et sunt eunuchi, qui facti sunt ab hominibus, et sunt eunuchi, qui se ipsos castraverunt propter regnum cælorum*, Mt. Bos. 19, 12. v. a-fýran.

be-lisnod, -listnod *a eunuch*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32: Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53. v. be-lisnian.

be-líþ *surrounds*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232. v. be-licgan.

be-líðan; *p.* -láþ, *pl.* -liðon = -lidon; *pp.* -liðen = -liden [be *from*, líðan *to go, sail*] *To go from, to leave;* effugere, reliquere:—Lífe belidenes líc *the body of the left by life*, i. e. *the body of the lifeless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, note; Gú. 1312: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 280. Ða belidenan [MS. behlidenan] *the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091.

BELL, e; *f:* belle, an; *f. A* BELL; campana, tintinnabulum, cymbalum:—Cyrice bell *the church-bell.* Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40. Belle *tintinnabulum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. Hēriaþ hine on bellum *laudate eum in cymbalis*, Ps. Lamb. 150, 5. Seó lytle belle *the little bell.* Seó mycele belle *the large bell;* campana, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* belle, bel.] v. bellan.

bell *a bellowing, roar, cry?* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. v. bǽl-egesa.

BELLAN; *part.* bellende; ic belle, ðú bilst, he bilþ, *pl.* bellaþ; *p.* ic, he beal, ðú bulle, *pl.* bullon; *pp.* bollen *To* BELLOW, *to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark, grunt;* boare, latrare, grunnire:—Bearg bellende *a roaring* [*grunting*] *boar*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. [*Ger.* bellen: *Swed.* böla: *O. Nrs.* belja.]

belle, an; *f. A bell;* tintinnabulum:—Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. v. bell.

bell-hús *a bell-house*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. v. belhús.

be-locen *shut up, inclosed*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696; *pp. of* be-lúcan.

be-logen *deceived*, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. v. be-leógan.

be-lóh *forbade*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note. v. be-leán.

belone, an; *f. Henbane:*—Henne-belone, ôðrum naman belone *henbane, by another name bane*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 5, note 9. v. hennebelle, belene.

be-loren *deprived*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86; *pp. of* be-leósan.

BELT, es; *m. A* BELT, *girdle;* balteus, Cot. 25. [*O. H. Ger.* palz, balz, *m? a girdle: Ger.* Belt, *m. name of the narrow straits between the Danish isles: Dan.* belte *a belt: Swed.* bälte, *id: O. Nrs.* belti, *n. id: Lat.* balteus.] v. gyrdel.

be-lúcan, he -lýcþ; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen; *v. trans.* [be, lúcan *to lock*] *To lock up, inclose, surround, shut, shut up;* concludere, recludere, includere, circumcludere, amplecti, obserare, claudere:—Drihten hí beleác *Dominus conclusit eos*, Deut. 32, 30. Gif he ðone oxan belúcan nolde *si non recluserit bovem*, Ex. 21, 29. Ðá hét he hine gebringan on carcerne and ðǽr inne belúcan *he gave an order to take him to prison and therein lock him up*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; Gen. 41, 49: Ps. Spl. C. T. 16, 11. Belocen leoðu-bendum *locked up in limb-bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 327; An. 164. Wealle belocen *inclosed with a wall*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696. Ðæt man belúce ǽlc deofulgyld-hús *that one should close every idol-temple*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

be-lumpe *concerned;* pertineret, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. v. be-limpan.

belune *henbane*, Som. Lye. v. belene.

be-lýcþ *locks*, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27; *pres. of* belúcan.

be-lytegan; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad; *v. a.* [lyteg *crafty*] *To allure, inveigle, seduce;* procare:—He belytegade Crēce *he allured Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39.

be-mǽnan, bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, mǽnan *to moan*, III. *q. v.*] *To* BEMOAN, *bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere, dolere, congemere:—Ða heófungdagas wǽron dá gefyllede, ðe híg Moisen bemǽndon *completi sunt dies planctus lugentium Moysen*, Deut. 34, 8.

be-mǽtan = be-mǽton *measured, compared*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43; *p. pl. of* be-metan.

Bēme; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohēmi:—Riht be eástan syndon Bēme *right to the east are the Bohemians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 33. v. Behēmas.

bēme, an; *f. A trumpet;* tuba, salpinx:—Bēman blāwan *to blow the trumpet*, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Bēme *barbita*, Cot. 27. v. býme.

be-mearn *mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. v. be-meornan.

be-meornan; *p.* -mearn, *pl.* -murnon; *pp.* -mornen [be, meornan *to mourn*] *To mourn,* BEMOURN, *bewail, deplore;* lugere:—Ðín ferhþ bemearn *thy soul mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. Nó ic ða stunde bemearn *I bemourned not the time*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 12; Rä. 88, 14.

bēmere *a trumpeter*, Lye. v. býmere.

be-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [be, metan *to measure*] *To measure by, compare, estimate, consider;* metiri, commetiri, comparare, æstimare:—Ðæt hý dá æt nihstan hý sylfe to nóhte bemǽtan *that they at last compared themselves to nought*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43. Ðæt hý ná siððan nánes anwealdes hý ne bemǽtan, ne nánes freódómes *that afterwards they did not consider themselves* [*possessed*] *of any power, nor of any freedom*, 3, 7; Bos. 62, 11. Ðæt hý heora miclan ānwealdes and longsuman hý sylfe siððan wið Alexander to náhte [ne] bemǽtan *that, in respect of their great and lasting power, they estimated themselves at nothing against Alexander*, 3, 9; Bos. 65, 39: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17.

be-míðan, bi-míðan; *p.* -máþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp.* -miðen [be, míðan *to hide*] *To hide, conceal;* abscondere, occultare:—He ne mihte hit bemíðan

non potuit latere, Mk. Bos. 7, 24. Hī ne māgon heortan geþohtas fōre Waldende bemīdan *they cannot conceal their heart's thoughts before the Supreme*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 4; Cri. 1049. He his mǣgwlite bemiden hæfde *he had concealed his shape*, Andr. Kmbl. 1712; An. 858.

be-murcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, murcnian *to murmur*] *To murmur, murmur greatly;* obmurmurare:—Hū ungemetlīce, ge Rōmware, bemurcniaþ *how immoderately, O Romans, do ye murmur*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9.

be-murnan, bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde; *pp.* -murned [be, murnan *to mourn*] *To bemoan, bewail, mourn, to care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re:—Hwæt bemurnest đū *why bemoanest thou?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 26; Cri. 176. Sīþ ne bemurneþ *he bewails not his lot*, 117 a; Th. 449, 31; Dōm. 79. Feorh ne bemurndon grǣdige gūþrincas *the greedy warriors cared not for the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 308; An. 154.

be-mūtian *to exchange for;* commutare. v. bi-mūtian.

be-myldan [molde *mould*] *To cover with mould* or *earth, to bury, inter, hide* or *put under ground;* inhumare, humare, Cot. 101.

BEN, benn, e; *f.* [*connected with* bana *a slayer, murderer*] *A wound;* vulnus:—Ne đǣr ǣnig com blōd of benne *nor came there any blood from the wound*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. Heortan benne *the wounds of heart*, i. e. *sadness, grief*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 17; Wand. 49. Blātast benna *the palest of wounds*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. Hī feóllon bennum seóce *they fell sick with wounds*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. With this word the MSS. often confound the *pl.* of bend, as in Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435, where *benne* stands for *bende:* and in Andr. Recd. 2077; An. 1040: Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 21, note; Jul. 519, where *bennum* stands for *bendum.* v. bend. [*O. H. Ger.* bana, *f: Goth.* banya, *f: Icel.* ben, *f.*] DER. bennian, ge-.

BĒN; *gen. dat.* bēne; *acc.* bēn; *pl. nom.* bēna, bēne; *f. A praying, prayer, petition, an entreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand.* Hence in *Chaucer* bone *and* our BOON; precatio, deprecatio, oratio, preces, postulatio:—Đeáh đe đæs cyninges bēne mid hine swīđode and genge wǣren [wæren, MS. T: wære, MSS. Ca. O.] *though the king's prayers were powerful and effectual with him*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 18: 1, 4; S. 475, 32: 5, 1; S. 614, 15: 5, 21; S. 643, 6. Be ryhtes bēne *of praying for justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 19. Đīn bēn ys gehȳred *exaudita est deprecatio tua*, Lk. Bos. 1, 13. Ic underfēng đīne bēne *suscepi preces tuas*, Gen. 19, 21. Hī heom đæra bēna forwyrdnon *they gave to them a denial of their requests*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 34. Micelra bēna dæg *litania major*, Martyr. 25, April. [*O. Nrs.* bón, *f. a petitioner.*]

bēn, bēnn *summoned; p. of* bannan.

bēna, an; *m. A petitioner, demander;* rogator, supplex:—Gehȳr me helpys bēnan *exaudi me auxilii supplicem*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Hȳ bēna wǣron *they were demanders*, or *they demanded*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 36. *Hence* bēna wesan *to demand, request*, Beo. Th. 6272; B. 3140: Cd. 107; Th. 142, 6; Gen. 2357.

be-nacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed [be, nacian *nudare*] *To make naked;* denudare:—Đū benacodest grundweall ōþ hneccan *denudasti fundamentum usque ad collum*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a; 13.

be-nǣman, be-nēman; *p.* -nǣmde, -nēmde; *pp.* -nǣmed, -nēmed [be, niman *to take*] *To deprive, take away;* auferre, privare:—He ne meahte hī đæs landes benǣman *he could not deprive them of their land*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 35: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Ealdre benǣman *to deprive of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121.

BENC, e; *f. A* BENCH; scamnum, abacus:—Bugon to bence *they turned to a bench*, Beo. Th. 659; B. 327. On bence wæs helm *a helm was on the bench*, Beo. Th. 2491; B. 1243. [*Plat. O. Sax. Dut. Ger.* bank, *f: M. H. Ger.* banc, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* panch, *f: Dan. Swed.* bänk: *O. Nrs.* bekkr, *m.*] DER. ealu-benc, meodu-.

benc-sittende; *part. Sitting on a bench;* in scamno sedens, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 1; Vy. 78.

benc-swēg, es; *m. A bench-noise, noise from the benches, convivial noise;* clamor in scamnis ad convivium sedentium, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

benc-þel, es; *pl.* -þelu; *n. A bench-floor, a floor on which benches are put;* scamnorum tabulatum, Beo. Th. 976; B. 486: 2482; B. 1239.

bend, bænd, e; *f:* es; *m.* What ties, binds, or bends,—*A band, bond, ribbon, a chaplet, crown, ornament;* vinculum, ligamen, diadema:—Đæt benda onlȳseþ *that looseneth bonds*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. On lāþne bend *in a loathsome bond*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Heora bendas towearp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13: 115, 7: 149, 8. Đa benda sumes gehæftes *vincula cujusdam captivi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 28. Đā Iohannes on bendum gehȳrde Cristes weoruc *Joannes cum audisset in vinculis opera Christi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 2. Bend agimmed and gesmiđed *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus*, 64; Som. 69, 13. DER. ancor-bend, fȳr-, hell-, hyge-, īren-, searo-, wæl-, wīte-.

bendan; *p.* bende; *pp.* bended; *v. trans.* [bend *a band*]. I. *to* BEND; flectere, tendere, intendere:—He his bogan bendeþ *intendit arcum suum*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. He bende his bogan *arcum suum tetendit*, 7, 13. II. *to bind, fetter;* vincire:—Sume hī man bende *some they bound*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 6, col. 2; Ing. 208, 28; Ælf. Tod. 4. DER. ge-bendan.

bend-feorm, e; *f. A feast for the reaping* [*binding*] *of corn, a harvest-feast;* firma ad congregandas segetes, firma messis:—On sumere þeóde gebyreþ beud-feorm [bēn-feorm] for rīpe *in some one province a harvest-feast is due for reaping the corn*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

bēne; *gen. dat. s; nom. acc. pl. of* bēn *a prayer, q. v.*

be-neah *he requires*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618. v. be-nugan.

be-neced *naked:*—Of hæftnede benecedes *de captivitate nudati*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 b, 42; *pp. of* be-nacian.

be-nēman; *p.* -nēmde; *pp.* -nēmed *To deprive;* privare:—Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121. v. be-nǣman.

be-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemed [be, nemnan *to name*] *To affirm, declare, stipulate;* asserere, stipulari:—Āþe benemnan *to declare by oath*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 18; Bo. 49. Fin Hengeste āþum benemde *Fin declared to Hengest with oaths*, Beo. Th. 2199; B. 1097: 6131; B. 3069: Ps. Th. 88, 3: 94, 11: 88, 42.

be-neótan, bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten [be, neótan *to enjoy, use*] *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything;* privare:—Aldre beneótan *to deprive of life*, Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Heáfde beneótan *to deprive of the head, to behead*, Apstls. Recd. 92; Ap. 46: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 32; Gen. 1041: 89; Th. 110, 1; Gen. 1831.

be-neođan, be-nyđan; *prep. dat.* [be, neođan *under*] BENEATH, *below, under;* infra:—Hió biþ swīđe fior hire selfre beneođan *she is very far beneath herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 444; Met. 20, 222. Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneođan cneówe *if the shank be pierced beneath the knee*, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16, 17: 66; Th. i. 96, 31. Nis nān wuht benyđan [him] *no creature is beneath him* [*beneath God's notice*], Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18.

Benesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28, col. 1. v. Bensingtūn.

bēn-feorm, e; *f. Food required from a tenant;* firma precum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26, for MS. bend-feorm, *q. v.*

ben-geat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -geato; *n. A wound-gate, the opening of a wound;* vulneris porta:—Bengeato burston *the wound-gates burst open*, Beo. Th. 2246; B. 1121.

be-niman, bi-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen [be, niman *to take*] *To deprive, bereave;* privare:—Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǣda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 12; Gen. 484. He hine his rīces benam *eum regno privavit*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 31. He us hæfþ heofonrīce benumen *he has bereft us of heaven's kingdom*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362.

be-niđan; *adv.* [be, neođan *under*] *Beneath, below, under;* infra, subter:—Đū bist ǣfre bufan and nā beniđan *eris semper supra et non subter:* thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, Deut. 28, 13.

benn, e; *f. A wound;* vulnus, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. v. ben.

bennian, bennegean; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ben *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnerare:—Mec īsern bennade *iron wounded me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 7; Rä. 88, 12. Ic geseah winnende wiht wīdo bennegean [benne gean, Th.] *I saw a block* [*wood*] *wound* [lit. *to wound = wounding*] *a striving creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 4; Rä. 57, 2. DER. ge-bennian.

be-nohte, *pl.* -nohton *enjoyed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707; *p. of* be-nugan, *q. v.*

be-norþan; *adv. In the north;* partibus borealibus:—Ofer eall benorþan *everywhere in the north*, Chr. 1088; Th. 357, 10.

be-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, notian *to use*] *To use, consume;* uti:—Hie hæfdan heora mete benotodne *they had consumed their provisions*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 15, col. 2.

bēn-rīp, e; *f. The reaping of corn by request;* ad preces messio. Originally the tenant came to reap corn etc. at his lord's request: in time, it grew into a custom or duty, but its old designation bēn-rīp was still used:—Eác he sceal hwīltīdum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnrīpe and mǣdmǣwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntaris domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnrīpe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

bēnsian; *part.* ende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēn *a prayer*, sian *or* sīgan *to fall down*] *To fall down in prayer, to pray, entreat in prayer;* supplicare, deprecari, orare:—Đrihten bēnsian *Dominum deprecari*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 4. He wæs bēnsiende đa uplīcan ārfæstnesse mīnra gesynta *supplicans erat supernæ pietati pro sospitate mea*, 5, 6; S. 619, 35: 3, 12; S. 537, note 20.

Bensing-tūn, Benesing-tūn, Bænesing-tūn, es; *m.* BENSINGTON or *Benson in Oxfordshire;* Bensington in agro Oxoniensi:—Hēr Cuđulf feówer tūnas genam, Liggeanburh, and Æglesburh, and Bensingtūn, and Egoneshām *here, in* 571, *Cuthwulf took four towns*, LENBURY, *and* AYLESBURY, *and* BENSON, *and* ENSHAM, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 2; 33, 28, col. 1; 32, 29, col. 1: 777; Th. 92, 12, col. 2.

benst, he benþ *summonest, summons; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bên-tîd, e; *f.* [bên *a prayer,* tîd *time*] *Prayer-time, rogation-days, time for supplication;* rogationum dies:—Ðæt is heálîc dæg, bên-tîd brēmu *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication,* Menol. Fox 148; Men. 75.

bên-tîđe, bēn-tigđe, bēn-tiđige; *adj.* [bēn *a prayer;* tîđa, tîđe *possessing, having obtained;* compos]. I. *having obtained a prayer, benefitted, favoured, successful;* precum *vel* supplicationis compos, fortunatus:—Hie đǽr, Godes þances, swîđe bēntîđe [bēntiđige, col. 2; bēntigđe, p. 153, 10, cols. 1, 2] wurdon æfter đam gehâte *there, God be thanked, they were very successful after that vow,* Chr. 883; Th. 152, 9, col. 3. II. *accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious;* deprecabilis:—Beó đû bēntŷđe *vel* gehlystfull ofer đîne þeówan *deprecabilis esto super servos tuos,* Ps. Lamb. 89, 13.

be-nugan, he be-neah, *pl.* be-nugon; *p.* be-nohte; *subj. pres.* benuge [*Goth.* binauhan, binah; *pp.* binauht, δεῖ, *oportet*] *To need, want, require, enjoy;* indigere, frui:—Ðonne he bega beneah *when he requires both,* Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618: Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 12; Bo. 46. Gif hî đæs wuda benugon *if they enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *the wood,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wiđ đan đe mîn wîf đǽr benuge inganges *dummodo uxor mea fruatur ingressu,* Hick. Thes. ii. 55, 32. And siđ nô frôfre benohte *and never since he enjoyed comfort,* Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707: 2320; An. 1161. v. nugan.

be-numen *deprived,* Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362; *pp. of* be-niman.

bên-yrþ, e; *f. Ploughed land;* precum aratura:—Eác he sceal hwîltîdum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlâfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnrîpe and mǽdmǽwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntatis domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnrîpe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare,* L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3-5.

be-nyđan *beneath, under;* infra, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18. v. be-niđan.

BEÓ; *indecl. in s; pl. nom. acc.* beón; *gen.* beóna; *dat.* beóum, beóm; *f. A* BEE; apis. The keeping of bees was an object of much care in the economy of the Anglo-Saxons. The great variety of expressions, taken from the flavour of honey, sufficiently account for the value they placed upon it. While the bee-masters [beó-ceorlas, *v.* beó-ceorl] enjoyed their own privileges, they had to pay an especial tax for the keeping of bees:—Swâ swâ seó beó sceal losian *as the bee shall perish,* Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Sió wîlde beó sceal forweorþan, gif hió yrringa awuht stingeþ *the wild bee shall perish, if she angrily sting anything,* Bt. Met. Fox 18, 9; Met. 18, 5. Ða beón beraþ ârlîcne anleofan and ǽterne tægel *the bees carry a delicious food and a poisonous tail,* Frag. Kmbl. 34; Leás. 19. Be đâm đe beón bewitaþ *concerning those who keep bees,* L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. Ymbtrymedon me swâ swâ beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes,* Ps. Spl. 117, 12: Ps. Th. 117, 12. [*Dut.* bij, bije, *f: Ger.* biene, beie, *f: M. H. Ger.* bîe, *f: O. H. Ger.* pîa, *f: Dan. Swed.* bi, *n: O. Nrs.* bý, *n; generally* bý-fluga, *f. a bee-fly.*] DER. beó-breád, -ceorl, -gang, -þeóf, -wyrt.

beó *I am* or *shall be;* sum, ero: *be thou;* sis:—Gefultuma me fæste, đonne beó ic fægere hâl *adjuva me, et salvus ero,* Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ic beó *ero,* Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 29. Beó đû *sis:* Beó he *sit,* 32; Som. 36, 30: Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. v. beón.

beó-breád, bió-breád, bî-breád, es; *n.* I. BEE-BREAD, *the pollen of flowers collected by bees and mixed with honey for the food of the larvæ;* apum panis. ☞ Quite distinct from weax *beeswax;* cera = κηρός: and hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Ic eom swētra đonne đû beóbreád blēnde mid hunige *I am sweeter than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 20; Rä. 41, 59. Hî synt swētran đonne hunig ođđe beóbreád *they are sweeter than honey or bee-bread,* Ps. Th. 18, 9. Þynceþ bîbreád swētre, gif he ǽr bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seems sweeter, if he before has had a taste of bitter,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Hit is hunige micle and beóbreáde betere and swētre *it is better and sweeter than much honey and bee-bread,* Ps. Th. 118, 103. II. sometimes, from a deficient knowledge of natural history, beó-breád is used for hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Swētran [MS. swetra] ofer hunig and beóbreáde *dulciora super mel et favum,* Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. Hîg brohton him dǽl gebrǽddes fisces, and beóbreád *illi obtulerunt ei partem piscis assi,* et favum mellis; οἱ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ ἰχθύος ὀπτοῦ μέρος, καὶ ἀπὸ μελισσίου κηρίου *and from a honey-comb,* Lk. Bos. 24, 42.

beóce *a beech-tree.* v. bēce, bôcce, bôc.

beó-ceorl, beó-cere, es; *m. A* BEE-CEORL, *bee-farmer* or *keeper;* bocherus, apum custos:—Be đâm đe beón bewitaþ. Beóceorle gebyreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, đæt he sylle đonne lande gerǽd beó. Mid us is gerǽd đæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *concerning those who keep bees. It behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay to the country what shall be agreed. With us it is agreed that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, apum custodi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, gregem ad censum teneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] erit. In quibusdam locis est institutum, reddi v [MS. VI] mellis ad censum,' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35-436, 2. Swâ ic ǽr be beócere cwæþ *sicut de custode apum dixi,* L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 17. [beócere = *Barbarous Lat.* bocherus = beó *a bee,* cherus = herus *a master.*] DER. þeów-beócere.

BEÓD, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Ðâ đa gebrôđru æt beóde sǽton *sedentibus ad mensam fratribus,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 9. Ðû gearcodest befôran mînre gesihþe beód *vel* beódwyste *vel* mŷsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam,* Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. Beódas *lances,* Cot. 123. [*O. Sax.* biod: *O. H. Ger.* piot: *Goth.* biuds: *O. Nrs.* bjóđr.]

BEÓDAN, biódan; ic beóde, bióde, đû beódest, bŷtst, bŷst, he beódeþ, bŷt, *pl.* beódaþ; *p.* ic, he beád, đû bude, *pl.* budon; *pp.* boden; *v. trans.* I. *to command,* BID, *order;* jubere, mandare:—Ðâs þing ic eów beóde *hæc mando vobis,* Jn. Bos. 15, 17. He beád Iosepe đæt he bude his brôđrum *dixit ad Joseph ut imperaret fratribus suis,* Gen. 45, 17: Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 119, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 692; An. 346. II. *to announce, proclaim, inspire, bode, threaten;* nuntiare, annuntiare, nuntium *vel* mandatum deferre, prædicare, significare, inspirare, minari alicui aliquid:—He him friþ beódeþ *he announces peace to them,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 20; Cri. 1341. Geácas geár budon *cuckoos announced the year,* 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gû. 716. Him wæs hild boden *to him was war proclaimed,* Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18. Hwæt seó rûn bude *what that mystery boded,* Cd. 202; Th. 250, 6; Dan. 542. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, sorge beódeþ bitter in breósthord *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, inspires bitter sorrow to the heart,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 9; Seef. 54. Ðeáh him feónda hlôþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him,* 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gû. 887: Mk. Bos. 10, 48. III. *to offer, give, grant;* offerre, præbere:—Beód him ǽrest sibbe *offerres ei primum pacem,* Deut. 20, 10. Hafa ârna þanc đara, đe đû unc bude *have thanks for the kindnesses, which thou hast offered us,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435. [*Plat.* bēden *to command, offer: O. Sax.* biodan *to offer: O. Frs.* biada *id: Dut.* bieden *id: Ger.* bieten *id: M. H. Ger.* biuten *id: O. H. Ger.* biotan *id: Goth.* biudan *id: Dan.* byde *to bid, offer: Swed.* bjuda *id: O. Nrs.* bjóđa *id.*] DER. a-beódan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-.

beódas; *pl. m. Dishes, plates, scales;* lances, Cot. 123. v. beód.

beód-bolla, an; *m. A table-bowl, a cup, bowl;* cupa, Som.

beód-clâþ, es; *m. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging;* gausape = γαυσάπης, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28.

beódende *commanding,* R. Ben. 5; *part. of* beódan.

beódendlîc gemet *the imperative mood.* v. be-beódendlîc gemet.

beód-ern, es; *n.* [beód *a table,* ern *a place*] *A refectory, a dining-room;* refectorium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 94; Wrt. Voc. 58, 9.

beód-fers, es; *m.* [beód *a table,* fers *a verse*] *A song* or *hymn sung during meal-time;* ad mensam carmen, hymnus, Dial. 1, 19.

beód-gæst, es; *m. A guest at table;* mensæ consors, convictor, Andr. Kmbl. 2177; An. 1090.

beód-geneát, es; *m. A table-companion;* mensæ socius, convictor, Beo. Th. 691; B. 343: 3431; B. 1713.

beód-gereordu; *pl. n.* [beód *a table,* gereord *a feast*] *A table-meal, a feast;* convivium, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 27; Gen. 1518.

beód-hrægl, beód-rægl [beód *a table,* hrægl *clothing*] *A table-cloth;* gausape = γαυσάπης, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 61; Wrt. Voc. 26, 60.

beód-sceát, es; *m:* beód-scŷte, es; *m. A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel;* mantile, mappa, Cot. 136.

beód-wist, beód-wyst, e; *f.* [beód *a table,* wist *food*] *Food placed on a table, board, a table;* mensa:—Ðû gearcodest befôran mînre gesihþe beód *vel* beód-wyste *vel* mŷsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam,* Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

beofer, beofor, es; *m. A beaver;* castor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. v. befer.

Beofer-lic, Beofor-lic, es; *m.* [beofer, lic? = lie, leá, leáh, *q. v. Ric.* A. D. 1184, Beverli: *Brom.* 1330, Beverlith] BEVERLEY, *Yorkshire;* Beverlea in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr forþfērde se hâlga biscop Iohannes, and his lîc resteþ [MS. restad] in Beoferlic *here,* A. D. 721, *the holy bishop John died, and his body resteth at Beverley,* Chr. 721; Erl. 45, 25; Th. 73, 15, col. 2; Beoforlic, col. 1.

beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, quake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Beofaþ eal beorhte gesceaft *all the bright creation shall tremble,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 22; Dôm. 58. Seó eorþe beofode *the earth trembled,* 24 b; Th. 70, 27; Cri. 1145. Beofaþ middangeard *the mid-earth shall quake,* 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. For his ansŷne sceal eorþe beofian *commoveatur a facie ejus universa terra,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: 103, 30. v. bifian.

beofung, e; *f. A trembling, quaking;* tremor. DER. eorþ-beofung *an earthquake.* v. bifung.

beó-gang, es; *m. A swarm of bees;* examen, Cot. 15, 164.

beógol, beógul; *adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to;* consentiens. v. ge-bŷgel.

beo-hâta? Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27. v. beót-hâta.

beolone, an; *f. Henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Genim beolonan sǽd *take seed of henbane,* L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 50, 17: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1: 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 15: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26: 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 23. v. belene.

beóm *am,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 13; Cri. 1491. v. beón.

beóm *a beam,* Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 13. v. beám.

beó-móder; *f. A* BEE-MOTHER, *queen-bee;* chosdrus? *vel* castros? Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 104; Wrt. Voc. 23, 61.

BEÓN [bión], to beónne; *part.* beónde; ic beó [beóm], ðū bist, byst, he biþ, byþ, *pl.* beóþ; *impert.* beó, *pl.* beóþ; *subj.* beó, *pl.* beón *To* BE, *exist, become; esse, fieri*:—Hī ne tweódon fērende beón to ðam ēcan life *non dubitabant esse transituros ad vitam perpetuam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38, 18. Ðe ðær beón noldon *who would not be there*, Byrht. Th. 137, 13; By. 185: Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 15; Gen. 485: Mt. Bos. 19, 21: Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 48. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde *I am the people's pastor*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 24; Gen. 2314. Ic beó gearo sōna *I shall be soon ready*, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 17; Jul. 365: Andr. Kmbl. 144; An. 72. Ic beó hāl *I shall be safe*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21: Mk. Bos. 5, 28: Ex. 3, 12. Ðonne ic stille beóm *when I am still*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74: 72 a; Th. 268, 26; Jul. 438: Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 9, 21. Ðū āna bist ealira dēma *thou alone art judge of all*, Hy. 8, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 38: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 53; Met. 24, 27: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 16; Gen. 538: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43: Mk. Lind. War. 14, 70: Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 76. Ðū yrre byst *tu terribilis es*, Ps. Th. 75, 5: 101, 24: Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Deut. 23, 22. Hiora birhtu ne biþ to gesettane *their brightness is not to be compared*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6. Biþ ealles leás *he will be void of all*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182: 109; Th. 144, 19; Gen. 2392: Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Ps. Th. 118, 142: Andr. Kmbl. 3383; An. 1695: Mt. Bos. 5, 19, 22, 37: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18: Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Fela biþ *many there are*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 14; Crä. 1: 26 a; Th. 76, 5; Cri. 1235. Ne byþ lang *it shall not be long*, Elen. Grm. 433: Beo. Th. 3529; B. 1762. Sēlre biþ æghwām *it is better for every one*, Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320: Ps. Th. 111, 9: Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002: Mt. Bos. 5, 14, 19, 21, 22. Yldo beóþ on eorþan æghwæs cræftig *age is on earth powerful of everything*, Salm. Kmbl. 583; Sal. 291: Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gū. 246. Ðær wit tū beóþ *where we two are*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 21; Rä. 64, 5: Beo. Th. 3681; B. 1838: Cd. 133; Th. 168, 20; Gen. 2785: Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 21: Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 2: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23: Mt. Rush. Stv. 26, 31. Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe *be thou gentle to my sons*, Beo. Th. 2457; B. 1226: Andr. Kmbl. 428; An. 214: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 25; Sat. 733: Jn. Bos. 3, 2. Ne beóþ ge tō forhte *be not ye too terrified*, Andr. Kmbl. 3216; An. 1611: Ps. Th. 104, 4. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Beón ða oferhydegan ealle gescende *confundantur superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: 148, 12. [*Orm.* beon; *pres.* beo, best, beoþ, beþ; *subj.* beo, be, ben: *Laym.* beon; *pres.* beo, beost, bist, beoþ, beþ, biþ, biðe; *subj.* beo: *O. Sax.* bium, bist: *O. Frs.* bem, bim, ben, bin: *Dut.* ben: *O. Dut.* bem: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bin: *O. H. Ger.* pim: *Slav.* byti: *Zend* bū: *Sansk.* bhū, bhavāmi.] v. eom *I am*, wesan *to be*.

beón *bees*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12: L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. v. beó.

beón, beónn *commanded, assembled; p. of* bannan.

beón-breád *bee-bread*, Ps. Spl. 18, 11. v. beó-breád.

beón-broþ, es; *n.* Perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together;* melicratum, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 12.

beónde *being*, Cot. 77; *part. of* beón.

be ongewyrhtum *freely;* gratis, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 8.

BEÓR, es; *m.* I. BEER, *nourishing* or *strong drink;* cerevisia, sicera. Beer, made from malted barley, was the favourite drink of the Anglo-Saxons. In their drinking parties, they pledged each other in large cups, round at the bottom, which must be emptied before they could be laid down, hence perhaps the name of a tumbler. We are speaking of the earliest times, for beer is mentioned in Beowulf:—Gebeótedon beóre druncne oret-mecgas, ðæt hie in beór-sele bīdan woldon Grendles gūðe *the sons of conflict, drunk with beer, promised that they would await in the beer-hall the attack of Grendel*, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480. Æt beóre *at the beer*, 4088; B. 2041. ☞ Beer was the common drink of the Anglo-Saxons, hence *a convivial party* was called Gebeórscipe, *q. v: a place of entertainment*, beórsele *a beer-hall*, or beórtūn *a beer-enclosure*. Hence also the other compounds, as beór-scealc *a beer-server*, beór-setl *a beer-bench* or SETTLE, and beór-þegu *a beer-serving*. The following remark seems to be as applicable to the Anglo-Saxons as to the Icelanders,—Öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór *ale is called, by men and by gods*, BEER, Alvismál.—Beóre druncen *drunk with beer*, Beo. Th. 1066; B. 531: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 22; Jul. 486. He ne drincþ wīn ne beór *vinum et siceram non bibet*, Lk. Bos. 1, 15: Deut. 14, 26. Ðæt mon geselle twelf seoxtres beóras *that they give twelve sesters of beer*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 158, 22. II. *a beverage made of honey and water, mead;* metheglin, hydromeli, ītis, *n.* = ὑδρόμελι, ydromellum, mulsum:—Beór *ydromellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 114; Wrt. Voc. 27, 43. Beór *mulsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 118; Wrt. Voc. 27, 46. [*Plat.* beer, *n: Frs.* biar, *n: Dut. Ger.* bier, *n: Icel.* bjór, bjórr, *m: O. H. Ger.* pier, *n: Sansk.* pā *to drink.*] DER. beór-hyrde, -scealc, -scipe, -sele, -setl, -þegu, -tūn: gebeór, -scīpe.

beora, an; *m. A grove;* lucus *vel* nemus, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 39; Wrt. Voc. 59, 11. v. bearo.

beoran *to bear*:—Ic sceal beoran *I shall bear*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 22; Sat. 158: 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. v. beran.

beore, e; *f.* I. *a birch-tree;* betula. v. birce, byrc. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛒ = b, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is beorc *a birch-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *b*, but for beorc *a birch-tree*, as,—ᛒ byþ blǣda leás *a birch-tree is void of fruit*, Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27.

BEORCAN, ic beorce, he byrcþ; *p.* bearc, *pl.* burcon; *pp.* borcen [*Icel.* barki, *m. guttur*]. I. *to make a sharp explosive sound;* latratum *vel* sonum edere. v. gebeorc. II. *to* BARK; latrare:—Ða dumban hūndas ne māgon beorcan. We sceolon beorcan and bodigan ðām lǣwedum *dumb dogs cannot bark. We ought to bark and preach to the laymen*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 350, 34. Ic hwīlum beorce swā hūnd *I sometimes bark as a dog*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 16; Rä. 25, 2. Hūnd byrcþ *canis latrat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. Ne mæg he fram hūndum beón borcen *he may not be barked at by dogs*, Herb. 67, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 17. [*O. Nrs.* berkja.] DER. gebeorc, borcian.

beorcen *birchen;* tiliaceus [*Kil.* bercken]. v. bircen.

Beordan īg, e; *f.* [īg *an island*, beordan = bridan = bridum *with the young of birds*] BARDNEY *in Lincolnshire;* cœnobii locus in agro Lincolniensi, Som.

beorende *bringing forth; part. of* beoran.

beorg, beorh, biorg, biorh; *gen.* beorges; *dat.* beorge; *pl. nom. acc.* beorgas; *gen.* beorga; *dat.* beorgum; *m.* I. *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—On Sȳne beorg *on Sion's hill*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 29; Cri. 876. Oþ ða beorgas ðe man hǣt Alpis *to the mountains which they call the Alps*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 44; 16, 17. Ælc mūnt and beorh byþ genyðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Æt ðæm beorge ðe man Athlans nemneþ *at the mountain which they call Atlas*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6. II. *a heap,* BURROW *or barrow, a heap of stones, place of burial;* tumulus:—Worhton mid stānum ānne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Bæd ðæt ge geworhton in bǣlstede beorh ðone heán *he commanded [bade] that you should work the lofty barrow on the place of the funeral pile*, Beo. Th. 6186; B. 3097: 5606; B. 2807: Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gū. 1166: 119 b; Th. 459, 31; Hö. 8. [*Laym.* berȝe: *Piers* bergh; *still used in the dialect of Yorkshire: Plat.* barg: *O. Sax.* berg: *O. Frs.* berch, birg: *Ger.* berg: *M. H. Ger.* berc: *O. H. Ger.* perac: *Goth.* bairga-hei *a mountainous district: Dan.* bjærg, *n: Swed.* berg, *n: O. Nrs.* berg, *n:* derived from beorgan.] DER. ge-beorg, -beorh, heáh-, mund-, sǣ-, sand-, stān-.

beorg, berg *a protection, refuge;* præsidium, refugium. DER. heáfod-beorg, ge-beorg, scūr-beorg: cin-berg.

BEORGAN; ic beorge, ðū byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ, *pl.* beorgaþ; *p.* ic, he bearg, bearh, ðū burge, *pl.* burgon; *impert.* beorg, beorh, *pl.* beorgaþ, beorge ge; *pp.* borgen; *v. a.* I. *cum dat. To save, protect, shelter, defend, fortify, spare, preserve;* servare, salvare, custodire, tueri, parcere:—Beorh ðīnum feore *salva animam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17. Woldon feore beorgan *they would save their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Beorh me, Drihten, swā swā man byrhþ ðām æplum on his eágum mid his brǣwum *custodi me, Domine, ut pupillam oculi*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Ðæt se bittra bryne beorgan sceolde ǣfæstum þrīm *that the bitter burning should spare the pious three*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 189, 10; Az. 57. II. *dat. of the pers. acc. of the thing* or *following* wið,—*To defend, secure, guard against, avoid;* defendere, arcere, cavere, vitare:—Hȳ him hryre burgon *they secured him from fall*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 30; Gū. 702: 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159. Hȳ beorgaþ him bealonīþ *they guard themselves against baleful malice*, 44 b; Th. 150, 19; Gū. 781. Druncen beorg ðē *from drunkenness guard thyself*, 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Ðæt preóstas beorgan wið ofer-druncen *that priests avoid* [*over-drinking*] *drunkenness*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. [*Orm.* berȝhenn: *Plat.* bargen: *O. Sax.* gi-bergan: *M. H. Ger.* bergen: *O. H. Ger.* perkan, bergan: *Goth.* bairgan: *Dan.* bjerge: *Swed.* berga: *O. Nrs.* biarga: *Grm. Wrtbch.* i. 1507 refers to *Grk.* φράγνυμι, φάργνυμι *to hedge round, to secure.*] DER. be-beorgan, ge-, ymb-.

beorgan *to taste;* gustare:—Fēnix of ðām wyll-gespryngum brimcald beorgeþ æt baða gehwylcum *the Phœnix tastes ocean-cold* [*water*] *from the well-springs at every bath*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. v. byrgan.

Beorg-ford, Beorh-ford, es; *m.* [beorg *a hill*, ford *a ford;* collis ad vadum] BURFORD *in Oxfordshire*:—Hēr Cūþrēd, Wæst-Seaxna cining, gefeaht ðȳ xxii geára his rīces, æt Beorgforda [MS. Beorhforda], wið Æðelbald, Myrcena cing, and hine geflȳmde *here, in 752, Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought in the twenty-second year of his reign, at Burford, with Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, and conquered him*, Chr. 752; Erl. 49, 13.

beorg-hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-brow;* montis fastigium:—Ofer beorghleoða *over the mountain-brows*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 27; Rä. 58, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

beorg-seðel, es; *n. A mountain-dwelling;* habitaculum in monte:—He ongan beorgseðel bûgan *he began to inhabit a mountain-dwelling,* Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 15; Gû. 73.

beorh; *gen.* beorges; *m. A hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—Ælc mûnt and beorh byþ genyðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur,* Lk. Bos. 3, 5. v. beorg.

beorh *save,* Ps. Th. 16, 8; *impert. of* beorgan.

beorh-hliþ, -hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-height, mountain-brow;* montis clivus *vel* fastigium:—Under beorhhliðe *under the mountain-height,* Elen. Kmbl. 1572; El. 788: 2015; El. 1009. Wǽron beorhhliðu blôde bestêmed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood,* Cd. 166; Th. 206, 7; Exod. 448. Under beorhhleoðum *among the mountain-heights,* 98; Th. 130, 13; Gen. 2159.

beorh-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [beorh *a hill,* stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill;* sedes super collem *vel* clivum. v. burg-stal.

beorh-stede, es; *m. A mountain-place, place on a mountain, a mountain, mound;* locus in monte, mons, collis:—On beorhstede *on the mound,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 22; Ph. 284.

beorht, es; *n. Brightness, a glistening, light, sight, glance, twinkling;* splendor, lumen, lux:—Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ morgna gehwâm *this pure brightness cometh each morn,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 6; Sch. 59. Onfêng ðam beorhte hire eágena *received the sight* [*full sight, sparkling*] *of her eyes,* Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 2. Ðæt biþ an eágan beorht *that is in the twinkling of an eye,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, note 20. v. bearhtm.

BEORHT, berht, byrht, bryht; *adj.* BRIGHT, *light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent;* splendidus, lucidus, coruscus, clarus, formosus:—Eall ðîn lîchama biþ beorht *totum corpus tuum lucidum erit,* Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Beorht ēðles wlite *the land's bright beauty,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Beorht sumor *bright summer,* 54 b; Th. 191, 29; Az. 95. To ðære beorhtan byrg *to the bright city,* 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519. Beorhte burhweallas beorhte scînaþ *the lucid city-walls shine brightly,* Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Ðâ cwom sunnan beorhtra lîg *then came a fire, brighter than the sun,* Elen. Kmbl. 2218; El. 1110. Hî môdes eágan beorhtran gedôn *they make the mind's eye clearer,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 54; Met. 21, 27. Sum hafaþ beorhte stefne *one has a clear voice,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 32; Crä. 94. **II.** *bright, brilliant, magnificent, noble, glorious, sublime, divine, holy;* clarus, præclarus, eximius, augustus, divus, sanctus:—In ða eástor-tîd, on ðone beorhtan dæg *in the Eastertime, on that bright day,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 17; Gû. 1079. Meotud ælmihtig, beorht cyning *Almighty God, noble king,* Andr. Kmbl. 1804; An. 905. Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætniman *the glorious father* [*God*] *would not take the child from him,* Cd. 162; Th. 204, 4; Exod. 414. Se ân dêma is gestæðig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and sublime,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 22; Cri. 483. Mid ðỹ beorhtan gebêde *with the holy prayer* [*the Lord's prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 87; Sal. 43. [*Wyc.* bright: *Plat.* Brecht *a proper name, f: O. Sax.* berht, beraht: *Ger. preserved in proper names as* Bertha, Albrecht: *M. H. Ger.* berht: *O. H. Ger.* peraht: *Goth.* bairhts: *O. Nrs.* biartr: *Lat.* fulgeo, flagrare: *Grk.* φλέγειν *to burn,* from the *Sansk.* root bhrâj *to shine;* bhargas *splendour, brightness.*] DER. æl-beorht, eall-, efen-, gold-, heáfod-, heofon-, hîw-, rôdor-, sadol-, sigel-, sigor-, sun-, swegl-, þurh-, wlite-.

beorhtan, berhtan, byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To shine;* lucere, Ps. Th. 143, 7.

beorhte; *adv. Distinctly, clearly, lucidly, brightly;* clare:—He geseah Egypta heábyrig beorhte blîcan *he saw the Egyptians' cities brightly glitter,* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 13; Gen. 1822. Ðonne seó sunne beorhtost scîneþ *when the sun shines brightest,* Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Beo. Th. 3039; B. 1517.

beorht-hwîl, e; *f. A glance;* ictus oculi, Lye. v. bearhtm-hwîl.

beorhtian, beorhtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to shine, brighten;* clarere:—Ðær his geearnunge oft miclum mægenum scînaþ and beorhtigaþ *there his earnings often shine and brighten with great virtues,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 17. **II.** *to sound clearly* or *loudly;* clare sonare:—Beorhtode bencswēg *the bench-noise sounded loudly,* Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

beorht-lîc; *adj. Bright, light, clear, lucid, splendid;* lucidus, clarus, splendidus, Runic pm. 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 3.

beorht-lîce; *adv. Clearly, distinctly, splendidly;* clare, splendide:—Ðæt he beorhtlîce eall geseah *ut clare videret omnia,* Mk. Bos. 8, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 98: 147, 7.

beorhtm, es; *m. Tumult;* tumultus:—Hwær ahangen wæs heriges beorhtme rôdera waldend *where the Lord of glory was hung up by the tumult of the host,* Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. v. breahtm *a noise,* brecan *to break.*

beorht-nes, byrht-nes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [beorht *bright*] BRIGHTNESS, *clearness, splendour;* splendor, claritas, nitor:—Godes beorhtnes him ymbesceán *claritas Dei circumfulsit illos,* Lk. Bos. 2, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 54: Ps. Th. 118, 130. Eágena beorhtnes *brightness of the eyes,* Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 13: Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31.

beorht-rôdor, es; *m. The bright firmament, heaven;* æther, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 19; Exod. 94.

beorhtu, beorhto, birhtu, byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor:—Gif hæleþa hwilc mæg æfre ofsiôn heofones leóhtes hlûtre beorhto *if any man may ever behold the clear brightness of heaven's light,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 78; Met. 21, 39.

beór-hyrde, es; *m. A beer-keeper, butler;* cerevisiæ custos, pincerna:—Sum biþ gewittig æt wînþege, beórhyrde gôd *one is witty at wine-bibbing, a good beer-keeper,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 28; Crä. 75.

BEORMA, an; *m:* bearm, es; *m. Barm, leaven, yeast, froth;* fermentum:—Se beorma awent ða gesceafta of heora gecynde *barm changes creatures from their nature,* Homl. Th. ii. 278, 21. Wistfullian on yfelnysse beorman *to feast on the barm of evil,* ii. 278, 25. Heofena rîce is gelîc ðam beorman *cœlorum regnum simile est fermento,* Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. Nim ele and hunig and beorman *take oil and honey and barm,* Lchdm. i. 398, 6: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 11; Jul. 396. [*Plat. Dut.* barm, *m. fæx: Ger.* barme, bärme, *f: Dan. Swed.* bærme *dregs, lees, barm.*] v. and-, andbita.

Beormas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Biarmians.*—The Biarmians inhabited the country on the shores of the White Sea, north-west of the river Dwina. Alfred calls them Beormas. They were called Biarmians by Icelandic historians, and Permiaki by the Russians, and now Permians. In the Middle Ages, the Scandinavian pirates gave the name of Permia to the whole country between the White Sea and the Ural, Malte-Brun's Univer. Geog. vol. vi. p. 419. In an Icelandic MS. on geography, written in the 14th century, Beormia and two Cwenlands are located together. Kvenlönd II, ok ero þau norþr frá Bjarmalandi. Duæ Quenlandiæ, quæ ulterius quam Bjarmia boream versus extenduntur, Antiquitates Americanæ, p. 290.—Haldorson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, edited by Rask, has—'Biarmaland, Biarmia, quæ ob perpetuas nives albicatur, Bjarmeland, Permien. Biarmia ortum versus ad mare album vel gandvikam sita est:'—Fela spella him sǽdon ða Beormas, ægþer ge of hyra âgenum lande, ge of ðǽm landum, ðe ymb hỹ ûtan wǽran; ac he nyste hwæt ðæs sôðes wæs, forðæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Ða Finnas, him þuhte, and ða Beormas spræcon neáh ân geþeóde *the Biarmians told him many stories, both about their own country and about the countries which were around them; but he knew not what was true, because he did not see it himself. The Finns and the Biarmians, as it seemed to him, spoke nearly the same language,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 11—15. Ða Beormas hæfdon swíðe well gebûn hyra land *the Biarmians had very well inhabited their land,* 1, 1; Bos. 20, 7.

beorn *children,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 5. v. bearn.

beorn *for* bearn *burned,* Beo. Th. 3764, note; B. 1880; *p. of* beornan.

BEORN, biorn, es; *m.* [this word is only used by poets]. **I.** *a man;* vir:—Se beorn on waruþe scip gemêtte *the man found a ship on the strand,* Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1203; An. 602. Boëtius wæs beorn bôca *Boethius was a man skilled in books,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52: Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 22; Môd. 4. Beornes blôde *with man's blood,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 67; Met. 8, 34. Beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men name Bath,* Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12; Edg. 5. Beornas geonge *young men,* Cd. 184; Th. 230, 13; Dan. 232. Beorna sêlost *the best of men,* 162; Th. 203, 10; Exod. 401: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 82; Met. 21, 41. **II.** *a prince, nobleman, chief, general, warrior, soldier;* princeps, vir nobilis, dux, miles:—Se beorn ageaf teóðan sceát *the prince gave a tenth portion,* Cd. 97; Th. 128, 1; Gen. 2120: 176; Th. 222, 3; Dan. 99. Þurh ðæs beornes cyme *through the chief's coming,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530. He ðam beorne oncwæþ *he answered the warrior,* Byrht. Th. 138, 65; By. 245. Me on beáme beornas sticedon *soldiers pierced me on the cross,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Beorna beáhgyfa *bracelet-giver of warriors* or *a rewarder of heroes,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 2; Edg. 30. **III.** *rich;* dives:—Beornum and þearfum *to rich and poor,* Runic pm. 12; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 25. [*Dan. Swed. Icel.* björn, *m. a bear;* ursus.] DER. folc-beorn, gûþ-, sige-.

BEORNAN, byrnan; ic beorne, byrne, ðû beornest, beornst, byrnest, byrnst, he beorneþ, beornþ, byrneþ, byrnþ, *pl.* beornaþ; *p.* ic, he bearn, barn, born, ðû burne, *pl.* burnon; *pp.* bornen. **I.** *v. n. To* BURN, *be on fire;* ardere, exardere, comburi:—Ðonne beorneþ [byrneþ, Spl.] eorre his *cum exarserit ira ejus,* Ps. Surt. 2, 13. Se ðe æfre nû beorneþ on bendum *he who now ever burns in bonds,* Cd. 222; Th. 290, 12; Sat. 414. Bearn [MS. beorn] breóstsefa [*their*] *spirit burned,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Heofoncandel barn *the heavenly candle burnt,* Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115. Hreðer innan born *his spirit burned within,* Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 18; Gû. 910. Him sorga burnon on breóstum *sorrows burned in their breasts,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 17; Gen. 777. **II.** *v. trans. To* BURN; urere, comburere:—Swâ fŷr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit silvas,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. [*O. Sax. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brinnan: *Ger.* brennen: *Swed. O. Nrs.* brenna.] DER. a-beornan, for-, ge-. v. bærnan, byrnan, on-brinnan.

beorn-cyning, es; *m. A king of men;* virorum rex:—Mâðmas ic ðe, beorncyning, bringan wylle *I will bring thee treasures, king of men,* Beo. Th. 4302; B. 2148.

beorne, an; *f. A coat of mail;* lorica, Cod. Dipl. 716; A. D. 996–1006; Kmbl. iii. 351, 26. v. byrne.

Beornice ríce, es; *n:* mægþ, e; *f. The kingdom* or *province of the Bernicians, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tees and the Scottish sea* or *frith;* regnum *vel* provincia Berniciorum, a Tesi ad fretum Scoticum olim pertingens:—Oswio ðone ôðerne dǽl Norþanhymbra ríces hæfde, ðæt is Beornica *Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35: 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

Beornice; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bernicians;* Bernicii:—Man gehâlgode twegen biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum and Eátan to Beornicum *two bishops were hallowed in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians and Eata over the Bernicians,* Chr. 678; Th. 61, 17, col. 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 45.

beorn-þreát, es; *m. A band of men* or *warriors;* virorum turma:—Monig beornþreát *many a band of warriors,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 24.

beorn-wíga, an; *m.* [wíga *a warrior*] *A soldier, hero;* loricatus bellator, Menol. Fox 447; Men. 225.

beór-scealc, es; *m. A beer-server, a butler;* cerevisiæ minister:—Beórscealca sum *some one of the beer-servers,* Beo. Th. 2485; B. 1240.

beór-scipe *a feast.* v. gebeór-scipe.

beór-sele, biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall, hall, mansion, palace;* cerevisiæ aula, convivis recipiendis locus, aula, mansio, palatium:—In [on] beórsele *in the beer-hall,* Beo. Th. 968; B. 482: 988; B. 492: Runic pm. 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 342, 5. Gesittaþ beórselas beorna *they shall inhabit the beer-halls of chieftains,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 2; Exod. 563.

beór-setl, es; *n. A* BEER-SETTLE or *bench;* scamnum cerevisiam bibentium:—Ofer beórsetle [MS. -sele] *on the beer-bench,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 28; Jul. 687.

beor-swinig; *adj.* [=bær-synnig] *Openly-wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 19, 2. v. bær-synnig.

beorþ, berþ, byrþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [beorþ *bears, from* beoran, *as* byrþ birþ *from* beran] *A* BIRTH, *the act of coming into life, the thing born;* nativitas, partus, fetus, Cot. 87. Found in the compounds berþ-estre, berþ-ling: v. also beorþor, beorþor-cwelm, -þînen; hyse-beorþor. [*O. Sax.* gi-burd, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, *f: O. H. Ger.* burt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f: O. Nrs.* burðr, *m.*] v. ge-byrd.

beór-þegu, e; *f. A beer-receiving, beer-serving, beer-drinking;* cerevisiæ acceptio *vel* ministratio, cerevisiæ potatio:—Ðæt wæs biter beórþegu *that was a bitter beer-serving,* Andr. Grm. 1533; An. 1535. Æfter beórþege *after the beer-drinking,* Beo. Th. 234; B. 117: 1239; B. 617.

beorþor, byrþor, berþor, borþor, es; *n? Child-birth, that which is born, a fetus;* partus, fetus:—Æfter beorþre *after child-birth,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 344, 1: L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 1. Ðe him hyra beorþor losie *quibus fetus pereat,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 21. Mid beorþre *fetu,* Cot. 87. DER. ge-beorþor, hyse-.

beorþor-cwelm, es; *m. A dead birth, an abortion, a miscarriage;* fetus mortuus *vel* abortivus, abortus, Cot. 11.

beorþor-þînen, e; *f. A midwife;* obstetrix [beorþor *child-birth,* þînen *a maid-servant*]. v. brôðor-þînen.

beór-tûn, es; *m. A beer-hall;* convivis recipiendis locus *vel* aula, Mann. v. beór-sele.

Beorwic [wîc *a village* or *residence,* Beornica *of the Bernicians;* Berniciorum vicus] BERWICK *on Tweed,* Som.

beosmriende *deceiving,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31, note, =bysmriende. v. bysmerian.

BEÓST, bŷst, bŷsting, es; *m?* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Beóst *biestings;* obesta, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Bŷst *colostrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Bŷsting, þicce meolc *biest, biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20. [*Plat.* beest, beest-melk: *Dut. Ger.* biest: *O. H. Ger.* biost: *Goth.* beist.]

BEÓT, es; *n.* **I.** *a threatening, threat, command, menace;* comminatio, minæ:—He ne wæs ondredende ða beótunge [beót, MSS. B. C.] ðæs ealdormannes *minas principis non metuit,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 23: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 7; Jul. 176. **II.** *peril;* periculum:—Ðenden [ðen, MS.] in ðam beóte wǽron *while they were in that peril,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 25; Dan. 265. **III.** *a boasting, boasting promise, promise;* jactantia, promissio gloriosa, promissum:—Wæs him gylp forod, beót forborsten *their vaunt was broken, their boasting shattered,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70. He beót eal wið ðē sôðe gelǽste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee,* Beo. Th. 1051; B. 523: 160; B. 80. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* butze, *m. larva, terriculamenta.*] DER. ge-beót, word-.

beót *beat, hurt,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265; *p. of* beátan.

beóþ *is, are, shall be,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gû. 768: 96 b; Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 14: Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 27. v. beón.

beóðan *are,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 11, =beóþ. v. beón.

beót-hâta, an; *m.* [MS. beo=beót, gebeót *a command, decree,* hâta *a caller, commander*] *A commander, leader;* imperator, dux:—Ahleóp ðâ fôr hæleðum hilde calla, bald beót-hâta bord upahôf *then the herald of war leaped before the warriors, the bold commander* [*Moses*] *upraised his shield,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253.

beó-þeóf, es; *m. A thief* or *stealer of bees;* apum fur, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 6.

beótian, beótigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [beót **I.** *a threatening*]. **I.** *to threaten;* minari, minitari:—Agustinus is sǽd, ðæt he beótigende fôrecwǽde *Augustinus fertur minitans prædixisse,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137. **II.** *to boast, vow, promise;* magna loqui, polliceri, spondere:—Swâ he beótode ǽr wið his beáhgifan *as he boasted before towards his ring-giver,* Byrht. Th. 140, 18; By. 290. Ful oft wit beótedan, ðæt unc ne gedǽlde nemne deáþ ǽna *full oft we two vowed, that naught should part us save death alone,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 32; Kl. 21.

beótian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*from* bôt *a restoring, cure*] *To become* or *grow better;* melius fieri, convalescere:—Ðâ sôna gefêlde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *then I felt myself soon getting better and turning;* confestim me melius habere sentirem, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12.

beót-líce; *adv. In a threatening manner, threateningly;* minaciter, Jos. 8, 10: Num. 14, 44.

beótung, e; *f. A threatening, raging;* comminatio, minæ:—Beótunge dǽdum gefyldon [*they*] *followed the threatening with deeds,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ðâ wæs his môd mid ðâm beótungum gebreged *then was his mind frightened by the threatenings,* 2, 12; S. 513, 14: 1, 7; S. 477, 23. DER. ge-beótung.

beót-word, es; *n.* **I.** [beót **I.** *a threat*] *a word of threatening, threats;* minæ:—Beótwordum spræc folcâgende *the people's lord spake in words of threatening,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. **II.** [beót **III.** *a boasting*] *a word of boasting;* jactationis verbum:—Beówulf beótwordum spræc *Beowulf spake in words of boasting,* Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510.

Beó-wulf, es; *m.* [=Beado-wulf *a war-wolf,=Icel.* Böðúlfr *a war-wulf*] BEOWULF, a celebrated warrior of the Scyldings' race, a record of whose heroic deeds is given in the Anglo-Saxon poem bearing his name. It appears most probable that Beowulf was originally an Old Norse heathen Saga, written in the language common at the earliest age in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, but now only spoken in Iceland. This Saga it is hoped may yet be found in some Swedish library. The story informs us that Hrothgar built a splendid palace at Heorot in the north of Jutland. This palace was soon made a scene of slaughter, in consequence of the nightly attacks of a monster called Grendel, who carried off at one time no less than thirty thanes, for the purpose of devouring them in his retreat. These dreadful visitations are continued during a period of twelve years. Intelligence of this calamity having reached the heroic Beowulf, a relation of Hrothgar, Beowulf resolves to rid the Danish land of this monster; and, in pursuance of this design, sails from home with a company of fifteen warriors. In terrific conflicts he kills Grendel and his mother.—It was the first heroic poem by any Germanic nation, and must have been translated into Anglo-Saxon by a Christian, as is evident by Grendel's mother being spoken of as a descendant of Cain, and numerous Christian allusions, when the Danish sovereignty in England was at its height, perhaps in the reign of Canute, about A. D. 1020. If it were originally written in the Old Norse or Icelandic the Saga would be called Böðúlfr, and the translator into Anglo-Saxon would naturally write it Beado-wulf contracted to Beó-wulf:—

Beówulf wæs brême,	*Beowulf was renowned,*
blǽd wîde sprang	*the glory of Scyld's offspring*
Scyldes eaferan	*widely spread*
Scede-landum in,	*in the Swedish lands.*
Beo. Th. 35-38; B. 18, 19.	
Heorot [Hrôþgâr] eardode	[*Hrothgar*] *occupied Heorot,*
sincfâge seld [MS. sel],	*the richly variegated seat.*
Beo. Th. 335; B. 166.	
[Grendel] atol æglǽca;	[*Grendel*] *the fell wretch;*
him on eaxla wearþ	*a deadly wound was manifest*
syndolh sweotol,	*in his shoulder,*
seonowa onsprungon,	*the sinews sprang asunder,*
burston bânlocan:	*the bone-inclosures burst:*
Beówulfe wearþ	*to Beowulf*
gûþhrêþ gyfeðe;	*warlike fierceness was given;*
scolde Grendel ðonan	*Grendel, death-sick,*
feorhseóc fleón,	*must thence flee.*
Beo. Th. 1636-1644; B. 816-820.	
Gefêng ðâ be eaxla	*The War-Goths' lord*
Gûþ-Geáta leód	*seized then by the shoulder*
Grendles môdor.	*Grendel's mother.*
Brægd ðâ beadwe heard,	*Then the fierce warrior dragged*
feorhgenîðlan,	*the mortal foe,*
ðæt heó on flet gebeáh:	*so that she bowed on the place:*
Beo. Th. 3078-3085; B. 1537-1540.	
-- bil eal þurhwôd,	-- *the falchion passed through all*
fǽgne flǽschoman,	*her fated carcase,*
heó on flet gecrong.	*she sank on the ground.*
Beo. Th. 3139-3141; B. 1567, 1568.	

beó-wyrt, e; *f.* [beó *a bee,* wyrt *a plant*] BEE-WORT, *balm-mint, sweet flag;* apiastrum, acorus = ἄκορος, acorus calamus, Lin:—Beówyrt *apiastrum,* Cot. 12: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 55; Wrt. Voc. 30, 9. Đeós wyrt, đe man on Lēden *veneriam,* and on ūre geþeóde beówyrt, nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on begânum stōwum, and on wyrtbeddum, and on mædum *this plant, which in Latin is called* veneria, *and in our language bee-wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort-beds, and in meads,* Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 21: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4.

be-pǽcan; *part.* be-pǽcende; *p.* be-pǽhte; *pp.* be-pǽht; *v. a.* [be *by,* pǽcan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away;* decipere, pellicere, illudere, seducere:—Seó næddre bepǽhte me *serpens decepit me,* Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Bos. 2, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Ic bepǽce ođđe forlǽde *seduco,* 47; Som. 48, 53: Jud. 16, 5.

be-pǽcestre, an; *f. She who deceives, flatters,* or *entices, a harlot;* pellex, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1.

be-pǽcung, e; *f. Lewd practice;* lenocinium, Som. v. be-pǽcan.

be-pǽht *deceived,* Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* be-pǽcan.

be-prenan, be-pređan *To wink;* nictare:—Tele nū đa lenge đære hwīle, đe đū đīn eáge on beprenan [bepređan, Cott.] mǽge *compare now the length of the time, wherein thou mayest wink thine eye,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 7.

bēr, beer, e; *acc.* bēr, bēre; *f. A bed;* lectus, grabatus:—Nim bēr đīn *tolle grabatum tuum,* Jn. Lind. War. 5, 12. Nim bēre đīne, Jn. Rush. War. 5, 12. v. bǽr.

BERA, an; *m.* A BEAR; ursus:—Dauid gewylde đone wīldan beran *David subdued the wild bear,* Ælfc. T. 13, 26. Eofor ođđe beran onginnan *to attack a boar or bear,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 21; Gn. Ex. 177. Sceall gyldan ân beran fel *shall pay one bear's skin,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Bera *ursus,* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 69: L. Ecg. P. iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 22. [*Laym.* beore: *Plat.* baar, *m: Dut.* beer, *m: Ger.* bär, *m: M. H. Ger.* ber: *O. H. Ger.* pero: *Dan.* biörn, *c: Swed.* biörn, *m: O. Nrs.* björn, *m.*]

be-rēcan *to cause to smoke,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, note 24. v. be-rēcan.

be-rēddan; *p.* -rǽdde; *pp.* -rǽd [be- *dis-,* rǽdan *to possess*] *To dispossess, deprive of;* privare:—He hine rīces berǽdde *he deprived him of his realm,* Andr. Kmbl. 2653; An. 1328: 266; An. 133. Hie unscyldigne feore berǽddon *they deprived the guiltless of his life,* Elen. Kmbl. 993; El. 498. Earnulf hine berǽdde æt đam rīce *Arnulf deprived him of the kingdom,* Chr. 887; Th. 156, 32, col. 1; 33, col. 2, 3: Bt. titl. 1; Fox x. 3.

be-rēsan; *p.* de: *pp.* ed [be, rǽsan *to rush*] *To rush into;* irruere:—Đā đonne hie berǽsaþ on swelce weámōdnesse *when they then rush into such anger,* Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 a, 25: Gen. 14, 15.

be-rafan; *p.* -rōf, *pl.* -rōfon; *pp.* -rafen *To bereave;* spoliare:—Đa đe Sodoma golde berōfon [MS. berofan] *those that had bereaved Sodom of gold,* Cd. 95; Th. 125, 13; Gen. 2078. v. be-reáfian, be-reófan.

BERAN, beoran, ic bere, beore, đū birest, birst, byrst, he bireþ, byreþ, birþ, byrþ, *pl.* beraþ; *p.* ic, he bær, đū bǽre, *pl.* bǽron; *pp.* boren; *v. a.* **I.** *to* BEAR, *carry, bring, bear* or *carry a sacrifice, offer, bear off, carry out, extend, wear, support, endure, suffer;* ferre, portare, afferre, offerre, deferre, proferre, extendere, gerere, tolerare:—Đū eall þing birest *thou bearest all things,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276. Heó gâr bireþ *she beareth the javelin,* Salm. Kmbl. 876; Sal. 437. Eft byreþ ofer lagustreámas leófne mannan *shall bear back over the water-streams the beloved man,* Beo. Th. 598; B. 296: 4117; B. 2055. Se đæt wicg byrþ *he whom the horse carries,* Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. On handum hī beraþ đē *in manibus portabunt te,* Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Secgas bǽron beorhte frætwa *the warriors bare bright arms,* Beo. Th. 432; B. 213. Đe bǽron byrđena on đises dæges hǽtan *qui portavimus pondus diei et æstus,* Mt. Bos. 20, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum,* Lk. Bos. 10, 4: Ex. 22, 13. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne,* Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 120. Deóflum onsægdnesse bær *dæmonibus hostias offerebat,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. Byreþ blōdig wæl *will bear off my bloody corpse,* Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Đa wiccungdōm wīdost bǽron *who carried the magic art furthest,* Cd. 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. Dæt đa hætt beran mōston *that they might wear* [*bear*] *a hat,* Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 20, 18. Ic nelle beran eówre gȳmeleáste *I will not endure your negligence,* L. Ælf. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 10. **II.** *to* BEAR, *produce, bring forth;* facere, ferre, edere, parere:—Ælc gōd treów byrþ gōde wæstmas *every good tree produces* [facit] *good fruits,* Mt. Bos. 7, 17: 7, 18. Dæt wæs deáþes beám se bær bitres fela *that was the tree of death which bare much of bitter,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. Gif he to đæm rīce wæs on rihte boren *if he to that kingdom was rightly born,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46. [*O. Sax.* beran *ferre, portare: O. Frs.* bera: *O. H. Ger.* beran *ferre, parere, gignere, generare: Goth.* bairan; *p.* bar, *pl.* berum; *pp.* bairans *to bear, carry, bring, bear children: O. Nrs.* bera *ferre, portare, sustinere, tolerare: Grk.* φέρειν: *Sansk.* bhṛi *to bear, hence Goth.* barn *a child: A. Sax.* bearn *a child.*] DER. a-beran, æt-, be-, for-, fōr-, forþ-, ge-, in-, on-, ōþ-, to-, under-, up-, upa-, upge-, ymb-: berende, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, helm-, leóht-, reord-, sǽd-, sweord-, un-, wæstm-: berend, gār-, gâst-, helm-, reord-, sǽwl-, segn-, tâcn-: berendnis, un-: bere, -ærn, -corn, -fōr, -gafol, -græs, -hlāf, -sǽd, -tūn, -wīc: berie, berige, berge, blæc-, byrig-, hind-, streów-, wīn-: brid: bearn, cyne-, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hǽlu-, hūsul-, steóp-, sweostor-, world-, þryþ-: -cennung, -eácen, -eácnung, -gebyrdo, -gestreón, -lēst, -lufe, -myrþra, -teám: bearm, -clāþ, -rægl: beorma, bearm, ge-byrman: byre: ge-byrd, -dæg, -tīd, -wiglǽre, -witega: byrde, ge-, in-: frum-byrdling, in-byrdling: beorþ, berþ, berþ-estre, berþ-ling; hyse-: beorþor, -cwelm, -þīnen, hyse-: bǽr, bǽran, bǽr-disc: bǽre, æppel-, corn-, cwealm-, cwyld-, hlīs-, horn-, leóht-, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: bǽrnes, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: byrđen, mægen-, sorg-, syn-: bora, cǽg-, horn-, mund-, rǽd-, rǽs-, segen-, sōþ-, sweord-, tâcn-, wǽg-, wǽpen-, wīg-, wōþ-, wrōht-: boren, æđel-.

Beran burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Beranbiri: *Kni.* Banbyry] BANBURY, *Oxfordshire*:—Hēr Cynrīc and Ceawlin fuhton wiđ Brettas æt Beran byrig *here,* A. D. 556, *Cynric and Ceawlin fought with Britons at Banbury,* Chr. 556; Th. 30, 9, col. 1, 2, 3.

berbēna, æ; *f. Latin:* berbēne, an; *f. Vervain;* verbēna:—Berbēna [berbēne MS. H.] Đeós wyrt, đe man περιστερεών, and ōđrum naman berbēnam, nemneþ, heó ys culfron swīđe hīwcūþ. *Vervain. This plant, which they call vervain, and by another name verbena, in colour is very like to doves,* Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 11–14. *Verbēna officinalis* is intended by the drawing in MS. V. and by περιστερεών in Dioskorides. v. æsc-þrote.

bere *a birch-tree;* betula:—Nim birc rinde *take birch-tree rind,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9. v. birce.

bere, an; *f. A female bear;* ursa. v. bera *ursus.*

BERE, es; *m. Barley;* hordeum:—Đā hēt he him bere sǽd bringan *inde hordeum jussit afferri,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63. Hira flex and hira beras [MS. bernas] wǽron fordōne *eorum linum et hordea læsa sunt,* Ex. 9, 31. [*Scot. and North E.* bear, bere *barley: Goth.* barizeins, *adj. made of barley;* hordeaceus: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* barr, *n.* I. *spina abietis vel pinus,* II. *granum, semen, hordeum.*]

bēre *a bed; acc. sing. of* bēr.

bere-ærn, ber-ern, beren, bern, bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a corn-place, a barn;* horreum:—He gegaderaþ his hwǽte on his bern *congregabit triticum suum in horreum,* Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. He feormaþ hys berenes flōre *purgabit aream suam,* Lk. Jun. 3, 17. Ic towurpe mīne berenu *destruam horrea mea,* 12, 18: 12, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12: Leo 103: 110.

be-reáfian, bi-reáfian, -reáfigean, ic -reáfige; *p.* -reáfode; *pp.* -reáfod; *v. a. To* BEREAVE, *seize, spoil, take away;* eripere, spoliare, privare:—Heó hit ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *she cannot bereave it of its faculty,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Hū mæg man hys fata hyne bereáfian *quomodo potest quisquam vasa ejus diripere?* Mt. Bos. 12, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Ic ondrēd, đæt đū me bereáfodest dīnra dōhtra *timui, ne violenter auferres filias tuas,* Gen. 31, 31: 43, 18: 43, 14: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 11; Gen. 859.

be-rēcan, -rēcan [rēcan *to smoke*] *To cause to smoke;* facere ut fumet aliquid:—Berēc hit on hâtum ahsum *make it smoke on hot ashes,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17.

be-reccan, -reccean; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht. **I.** *to relate, recount, explain;* narrare, exponere:—Nū wille we sum þing scortlīce eów be him bereccan *now will we relate to you shortly something concerning him,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. 3, 2. **II.** *to explain one's conduct, justify one's self;* se excusare, se purgare, accusatorum criminibus respondere:—Hī simle sēceaþ endleáse lādunga, hū hie bereccan [MS. C. bereccean] mǽgen *they always seek endless excuses, how they may justify themselves,* Past. 35, 2; Hat. MS. 45 a, 19. Him wæs lȳfnesse sealđ đæt he him mōste scyldan and besecgan [MS. B. bereccan] *accepit locum se defendendi,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11, note. v. reccan.

bere-corn, es; *n.* [bere *barley,* corn *a grain*] BARLEY-CORN, *a grain of barley;* hordei granum:—IX bere-corna *nine barley-corns,* L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 11.

bere-flōr, es; *m. A* BARLEY-FLOOR, *barn-floor;* hordei area, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 3, 17.

bere-gafol, es; *n. Barley-rent, a tribute of barley;* hordei tributum. One of the rents paid in kind, which, by the following enactment, is fixed at the rate of six pounds weight for every labourer employed in the barley harvest:—Mon sceal simle to bere-gafole agifan æt ânum wyrhtan six pūnd-wǽga *a man shall always give for barley-rent for every labourer six pounds weight,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5.

bere-græs, es; *n.* BARLEY-GRASS, *a farrago;* hordei gramen:—Grēne beregræs *green fodder for cattle* [farrago], Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 124.

bere-hlāf, es; *m. A* BARLEY-LOAF, *barley-bread;* hordeaceus panis. v. bere *barley,* hlāf *a loaf.*

beren, es; *n.* [bere-ærn, *q. v.*] *A barley-place, a barn;* horreum, Lk. Jun. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.

beren; *adj. Barley, made of barley;* hordeaceus:—Genim smæl beren mela *take fine barley-meal,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 24. Hæfþ fīf

berene hlâfas *habet quinque panes hordeaceos*, Jn. Bos. 6, 9: 6, 13. v. bere.

beren, byren; *adj.* [bera *a bear*] *Belonging to a bear, ursine;* ursinus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] oððe yterenne *the richest must pay a bear- or otter-skin vest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37.

berende; *part. Bearing, fruitful;* ferens, gerens, abundans, ferax:—Wîneard berende *vitis abundans*, Ps. Spl. 127, 3: Cot. 85. Berende bôh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32. v. beran.

berendlîc; *adj. Bearable, tolerable.* v. a-berendlîc.

berendnis, -niss, e; *f. Fertility, fruitfulness;* fertilitas, Leo 110. v. un-berendnis.

be-rênian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [regnian, rênian *to arrange*] *To cause;* moliri:—Heó wroht berênodon [berenedon MS.] *they caused strife*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147.

be-reófan, bi-reófan; *p.* -reáf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen [be, reófan *to reave, rob*] *To bereave, deprive;* spoliare, privare:—Since berofene *deprived of treasure*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 30; Exod. 36: Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931.

be-reótan; *p.* -reát, *pl.* -ruton; *pp.* -roten *To deplore;* deplorare:—Æðelinges deáþ bereótan *to deplore the death of the noble*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 27; Hö. 6.

ber-ern *a barley-place, a barn;* horreum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

bere-sêed, es; *n. Barley-seed, barley;* hordeum, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36. v. bere.

bereþ *bears, brings forth, produces, 3rd pres. of* beran, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 21: Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 28.

bere-tûn, es; *m.* [bere *barley, corn;* tûn *an inclosure, a place shut in*] *A barley-inclosure, court-yard, threshing-floor, corn-farm, grange, corn-village,* BARTON; hordei area, villa frumentaria. 'BARTON, *Prædium dominicum*, vel *terræ* quas vocant *Dominicales*, hoc est, quas in distributione manerii dominus non elocavit hæreditarie, sed alendæ familiæ suæ causâ propriis manibus reservavit: *Dominicum*, Gallice *Domaine*. Vox in Devonia, inquit Spelmannus, et plaga Angliæ Occidentali bene nota,' Du Cange Glos:—Þerh-clânsade beretûn his *permundavit aream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

bere-wîc, es; *n. A barley-village, a corn-village;* hordeaceus *vel* frumentarius vicus, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 382, 12: A. D. 1093; 443, 31. v. bere-tûn.

berg *a hill, mountain*, Som. DER. berg-ælfen. v. beorg.

berg-ælfen *mountain-elves;* oreades. v. ælf, -ælfen.

bergan *to taste;* gustare:—Ða ðe ne bergaþ deáþ *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 28. v. byrgan.

berge, an; *f. A berry, grape*, Deut. 23, 24. v. berie II.

bergels-leóþ, es; *n. A burial ode;* sepulcrale carmen, Leo 116. v. byrgen-leóþ.

bergel-song, es; *m. A burial song;* sepulcralis cantus, Leo 116. v. byrgen-song.

bergena *of berries*, Deut. 23, 24; *g. pl. of* berie.

Berghâm-styde, es; *m.* BERHAM, *near Canterbury*:—In ðære stôwe, ðý hâtte Berghâmstyde *in the place which is called Berham*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 6.

bergyls, es; *m. A burial-place, a sepulchre;* sepulcrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. v. byrgels.

berh *for* bearh *shunned;* vitavit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28; *p. of* beorgan.

berht; *adj. Bright;* splendidus, clarus, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22. v. beorht.

berhtan *to shine;* lucere. DER. ge-berhtan. v. beorhtan.

Berhte, an; *f. Bertha;* Bercta, *the daughter of Cariberht, king of Paris*, and granddaughter of Clotaire, king of the Franks and Burgundians. *In the year* 570, *she married Æðelbryht, king of Kent.* By the queen's Christian conduct, the heathen predilections of the king were removed, and the way made clear for the preaching of Augustine in 597. v. Æðelbryht:—Ær ðam, becom hlîsa to him ðære cristenan æfestnysse, for ðon he cristen wîf hæfde, seó wæs him forgifen of Francena cyningcynne, Berhte wæs hâten. Ðæt wîf he onfêng fram hire yldrum ðære arêdnesse, ðæt heó his leáfnysse hæfde ðæt heó ðone þeáw ðæs cristenan geleáfan, and hire æfestnysse, ungewemmedne healdan môste, mid ðý biscop, ðone ðe hî hire to fultume ðæs geleáfan sealdon, ðæs nama wæs Leodheard *before that, a report of the Christian religion had come to him.* [*Æðelbryht*] *for he had a Christian wife, who was given to him from the royal kin of the Franks, her name was Bertha. He received his wife from her parents on condition, that she should have his leave that she might hold the manner of the Christian belief, and of her religion, unspotted, with the bishop, whose name was Liudhard, whom they gave her for the help of that faith*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 30–36.

berhtm-hweet; *adj. Swift as an eye-blink;* celer ut oculi nictus:—Ðec lîgetu blâce, berhtmhwate ða ðec bletsige *the pale lightnings, swift as an eye-blink, these shall bless thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. v. bearhtm.

berhtra, *acc.* berhtre *brighter*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22; *comp. of* berht, beorht, *q. v.*

berian *berries*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; *pl. of* berie.

berian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od [bær *bare*] *To bare, make naked, expose, exhibit, make a shew of;* nudare, denudare, in medium proferre, ostentare:—Benc-þelu beredon *they made bare the bench-floor*, Beo. Th. 2482; B. 1239. Ða ðe me fôr werode wisdôm bereþ *who to me make a shew of wisdom before the people*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 27; Dan. 142. v. barenian, a-barian.

berian *to taste.* v. bergan, byrgan, on-berian.

berian = byrian *to happen.* DER. ge-berian.

be-rîdan, he -rît; *p.* -râd, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden; *v. a.* I. *to ride round, to surround, besiege;* perequitare, præcingere:—Ðæt he his gefân berîde *that he besiege his enemy*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 4. II. *to ride after, pursue;* persequi:—Ða berâd mon ðæt wîf *then they pursued the wife*, Chr. 901; Ing. 125, 14. He hine berâd *he rode after him*, 755; Ing. 70, 1.

BERIE, berge, berige, berigie, an; *f.* I. *a* BERRY; bacca:—Berian *berries*, Cot. 36. Bergan *berries;* baccæ, Cot. 23. Nym wînberian, ðe beóþ acende æfter ôðre berigian *take grapes, which are formed after other berries*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. II. *a grape;* uva. *Though* wîn-berie, *q. v. a wine-berry, is generally used in Anglo-Saxon for* a grape, *yet* berge, berige *are sometimes found, as,*—Gif ðû gange binnan ðînes freóndes wîneard, et ðæra bergena swâ fela, swâ ðû wylle, and ne ber ðû nâ mâ ût mid ðê *if thou shalt go within thy friend's vineyard, eat as many of the grapes as thou wilt, and carry not out with thee any more*, Deut. 23, 24. Beóþ ðînes wîfes wêlan gelîce swâ on wîngearde weaxen berigean, and on ðînes hûses hwommum genihtsum *the riches of thy wife shall be like as grapes may grow in a vineyard, and abundant on the corners of thy house*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. [*O. Sax.* beri, *n: Dut.* bes, *f: O. H. Ger.* beri, *n: Goth.* basi, *n: O. Nrs.* ber, *n.* The *Goth. Plat.* and *Dut.*, says Grimm [i. 1243], do not allow us to derive these words from the root of *Goth.* bairan, *A. Sax.* beran *to bear, but it is probably connected with* bær *bare, naked, signifying the bare fruit, which can be eaten immediately.* Bopp derives the *Teutonic* words and the *Lat.* bacca from *Sansk.* bhaksh *edere;* so the *Goth.* basi = bhakshya *cibus, eatable fruit.*] DER. blæc-berie, byrig-, hind-, streów-, streáw-, wîn- [-berie, -berge, -berige, -berigie].

berig *to a city*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 45, = byrig; *dat. of* burh.

berig-drenc, es; *m.* [berige *a berry*, drenc *a drink*] *Drink made of mulberries;* diamoron, Wrt. Voc. 20, 23.

berige, an; *f. A berry, grape*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. v. berie II.

berigea, an; *m. A surety*, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. v. byriga.

berigean *berries, grapes*, Ps. Th. 127, 3; *nom. pl. of* berige. v. berie.

berigie *a berry*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. v. berie I.

be-rindan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be *off*, rind *the bark*] *To bark, peel* or *strip off the bark;* decorticare:—Berinde *decorticavit*, Cot. 62.

be-riówsian *to repent*, Ælfc. Gr. 33, MS. D; Som. 37, 22. v. be-hreówsian.

bern, es; *n. A barn;* horreum:—Nabbaþ ða hrefnas hêddern ne bern *the ravens have not store-house nor barn* [cellarium neque horreum], Lk. Bos. 12, 24: 12, 18: 3, 17: Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. Bern *horreum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 131. v. bere-ærn.

bernan *to burn;* ardere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 5. v. beornan.

berne-lâc, es; *n. A burnt offering;* holocaustum:—Ic ðê bernelâc brengan môste *I must bring thee a burnt offering*, Ps. C. 50, 123; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 123.

bernes *a burning*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 21. v. bærnes.

bernet, bernett, es; *n. A burning;* incendium, R. Ben. interl. 28. v. bærnet.

berning, e; *f. A burning;* combustio, ustio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

be-rofen *bereaved*, Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931. v. be-reófan.

bêron *might bear, carry, bring, for* bæren, *perf. subj. of* beran, Byrht. Th. 133, 49; By. 67.

be-rôwan; *p.* -reów, *pl.* -reówon; *pp.* -rôwen *To row round;* remigando circumnavigare, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 41.

berst *loss;* damnum, malum, ruina, Lupi Serm. i. 2: Wulfstani Archiepiscopi Ebor. Admonitio sive Paræneſis, 8. *etc.* DER. berstan. v. byrst.

BERSTAN; *part.* berstende; ic berste, ðû birst, he birsteþ, biersteþ, birst, byrst, bierst, *pl.* berstaþ; *p.* ic, he bærst, ðû burste, *pl.* burston; *pp.* borsten. I. *to* BURST, *break, fail, fall;* cum fragore dissilire, corruere, rumpi, frangi:—Heofonas berstaþ *the heavens burst*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 10; Cri. 933. Burston bân-locan *the bone-inclosures burst*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818. Wægas burston *the waves broke*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 15; Exod. 483. Ða burston ða weallas *muri illico corruerunt*, Jos. 6, 20: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 38. Gif him âþ burste *if an oath failed them*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20. II. *to make the noise of a bursting* or *breaking, to crash, dash, crack;* fragorem edere, sonare, crepare:—Brim berstende blôd-egesan hweóp *the dashing sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477. Fingras burston *his fingers cracked*, Beo. Th. 1525; B. 760. [*Laym.* bersten: *Wyc.* berste, breste: *Plat.*

barsten: *O. Sax.* brestan: *O. Frs.* bersta: *Dut. Ger.* bersten: *M. H. Ger.* bresten: *O. H. Ger.* brestan: *Dan.* bröste: *Swed.* brista: *O. Nrs.* bresta.] DER. a-berstan, æt-, for-, ōþ-, to-, ūt-.

bersting, e; *f. A* BURSTING, *rent;* ruptura. DER. mūþ-bersting, *q. v.*

berþ *a birth.* v. berþ-estre, berþ-ling, beorþ.

Berþa *Bertha;* Bercta, *Lat. f. the queen of Æðelbryht, king of Kent.* v. Berhte.

berðen, e; *f. A burthen, load;* sarcina:—Seám *vel* berðen *sarcina,* Wrt. Voc. 16, 27. v. byrðen.

berþ-estre, an; *f. A bearer of children;* genetrix, Leo 110. v. -estre.

berþ-ling, es; *m. Child-birth.* v. hyse-berþling.

berþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

bert-hwīl *a moment;* momentum, R. Ben. 5. v. beorht-hwīl.

berwe; *dat. of* bearo *a grove, q. v.*

be-rȳfan [=be-reófan] *to bereave;* spoliare, privare:—Đā hī þohton þeóden-stōles rīcne berȳfan *then they thought to bereave the powerful of his throne,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 9; Mōd. 63. DER. reófan *to reave, rob, bereave.*

be-rȳpan; *p.* -rȳpde, -rȳpte, *pl.* -rȳpton; *pp.* -rȳped, -rȳpt *To spoil;* spoliare:—Berȳpton, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 23; Met. 2, 12. v. rȳpan *to rip, tear.*

be-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To dispute about anything;* in controversiam vocare. DER. un-besacen. v. sacan.

be-sæncan; *p.* -sæncte; *pp.* -sænct *to sink;* mergere, L. Ælf. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 27. v. sencan.

be-sænct *sunk;* mersus; *pp. of* be-sæncan.

be-sæt, be-sǽton *besieged,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15; *p. of* be-sittan.

be-sanc *sank;* submersit, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32; *p. of* be-sincan.

be-sārgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lament, bewail, to mourn* or *be sorry for, to condole;* lamentari, condolere, compati, deflere:—Ic besārgige *compatior,* Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52: Ælfc. T. 42, 1: Scint. 45, 50.

be-sārgung, e; *f. A sorrowing,* Hymn. Surt. 126, 24. v. sārgung.

be-sārigende *condoling.* v. be-sārgian, sārgian.

be-sāwan *to sow;* conserere. v. sāwan.

be-sāwe, *pl.* -sāwen *looked,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9; *p. subj. of* be-seón.

be-scær, -scear, *pl.* -scǽron, -sceáron *sheared, shaved; p. of* be-sceran.

be-sceadan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shadow;* obumbrare:—For hwām besceadeþ heó mūntas and mōras *why shadoweth it mountains and moors?* Salm. Kmbl. 680; Sal. 339. v. sceadian, ofer-.

be-sceáden *separated,* L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 9; *pp. of* be-sceádan.

be-sceáf *cast,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193; *p. of* be-scūfan.

be-sceát *shot into, precipitated one's self,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5; *p. of* be-sceótan.

be-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look round upon, look on, consider, regard, watch;* circumspicere, intueri, considerare, respicere, perscrutari, providere:—Hī besceáwigende *circumspiciens eos,* Mk. Bos. 3, 5. Ic onlōcige, oððe ic besceáwige *intueor,* Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 60. Besceáwiaþ æcyres līlian *considerate lilia agri,* Mt. Bos. 6, 28. Đū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād *non respicis personam hominum,* Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Đæt he Alexandres [wisan] besceáwode *that he might watch Alexander's conduct,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 22: R. Ben. 55. DER. sceáwian.

be-sceáwigere, be-sceáwere *a beholder;* spectator, Som.

be-sceáwodnes, -ness, e; *f. A seeing, vision, sight;* visio, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 11.

be-scencan *to give to drink.* v. bi-scencan.

be-sceoren *shorn,* Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15, = be-scoren; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-sceótan; he -sceóteþ, -scȳt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot into, inject, precipitate one's self, to be sent, go;* injicere, se præcipitare, mitti, ire:—Ne bescȳt se deófol nǽfre swā yfel geþōht in to ðām men *nunquam diabolus tam pravas cogitationes in hominem injicit,* Alb. resp. 40. Curtius besceát *Curtius se præcipitavit,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5. Đæt hī on grūnd ne bescuton *ut in abyssum ne irent,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31.

be-sceran, bi-sceran, -sciran, -scyran; *p.* -scær, -scear, *pl.* -scǽron, -sceáron; *pp.* -scoren *To shear off, to shave, cut off;* attondere, amputare, præcidere:—Hȳ eall heora heáfod besceáron *they all shaved their heads,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 37; capitibus rasis, Ors. Hav. 4, 20; p. 270, 5. Đæt he to preóste bescoren beón mihte *that he might be shorn as a priest,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 24. Iulianus ðeáh to preóste bescoren wǽre *though Julian had been shorn for a priest,* Homl. Th. i. 448, 29. Ic næs nǽfre ge-efsod ne nǽfre bescoren, and gif ic beó bescoren, ðonne beó ic unmihtig ōðrum mannum gelīc *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum, si rasum fuerit caput meum, recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam eroque sicut ceteri homines,* Jud. 16, 17. Man ne mōt hine besciran *a man must not shear him,* Jud. 13, 5. Gif he hine to preóste bescire [bescyre MSS. B. H.], mid xxx scillinga gebēte *if he shave him like a priest, let him make amends with thirty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. Biscær, Reim. 26. v. sceran.

be-scerian, -scirian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate, defraud;* privare, separare, fraudare:—Hēr, A. D. 821, wærþ Ceolwulf his rīces bescered *here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom,* Chr. 821; Erl. 63, 10. Đonne ic bescired beó fram tūnscīre *when I am deprived of my stewardship,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. Đone we sceoldan bescyrian dære onfangenan ealdorlīcnysse *quem nos privare auctoritate percepta debemus,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14. Ne syndon hī to bescyrianne gemænsumnysse Cristes līchoman and blōdes *non corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt,* 1, 27; S. 491, 27. He bescyraþ hine sylfne fram ðære ēcan mēde *he separates himself from the everlasting reward,* Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34. Nā bescyreþ of gōdum hī ða gangendan on unscyldignysse *non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia,* Ps. Spl. 83, 13. Mec bescyrede Scyppend eallum *the Creator deprived me of all,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101. He wæs eallra his lima þēnunge bescyred *he was deprived of the use of all his limbs,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. He hæfþ us ðæs leóhtes bescyred *he hath deprived us of the light,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. Đæt ic meahte ongitan Godes āgen bearn, scyldum bescyredne *that I might comprehend God's own child, separated from protections* [*shields*], Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mōd. 8. Wuldre bescyrede *from glory separated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gū. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29. Syndon hī to bescyriganne Cristes līchoman and blōdes *corporis et sanguinis Domini privandi sunt,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. Hīg ne synt bepǽhte oððe bescyrede fram heora gewilnunge *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 30; thei weren not defraudid of her desier, Wyc. v. bi-scerian.

be-scerwan *to deprive;* privare:—Ne ðīnra ārna me bescerwe *do not deprive me of thy mercy,* Ps. C. 50, 98; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 98.

be-sciered *deprived,* Chr. 821; Erl. 62, 11, = be-scired; *pp. of* be-scirian.

be-scīnan; *p.* -scān; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate;* collustrare, illuminare:—Mec heaðosigel bescīneþ *the glorious sun shines upon me,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 18; Rä. 72, 17.

be-sciran *to shear, shave,* Jud. 13, 5: L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. v. be-sceran.

be-scirian *to deprive,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. v. be-scerian.

be-scītan; *p.* -scāt; *pp.* -sciten *To bedaub;* cacare:—Besciten *caccabatum,* Cot. 189. v. scītan.

be-scofen *thrust off, precipitated,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13; *pp. of* be-scūfan.

be-scoren *shorn, shaved,* Jud. 16, 17; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-screádian *to cut off;* descindere. DER. screádian.

be-screopan; *p.* -scræp, *pl.* -scrǽpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape,* BESCRAPE, *make level;* radere. v. screopan.

be-scrifen; *part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession;* confessus. v. scrīfan.

be-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen; *v. a. To shove, thrust, cast, hurl* or *throw, to precipitate;* intrudere, immittere, detrudere, præcipitare:—Hēt hine ðā niman, and ðǽr on bescūfan *then ordered to take him, and to shove him in there,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 38. Wā biþ ðǽm, ðe sceal sāwle bescūfan in fȳres fæðm *woe shall be to him, who shall thrust a soul into the fire's embrace,* Beo. Th. 371; B. 184. Se mihtiga cyning niðer bescūfeþ in sūsla grūnd *the mighty king casteth thee down into the abyss of sulphur,* Elen. Kmbl. 1883; El. 943. Ðē se Ælmihtiga heolstor besceáf *the Almighty cast thee into darkness,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193. Seó heord wearþ on sǽ bescofen *grex precipitatus est in mare,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13. v. scūfan, sceófan.

be-scuton *went,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31; *p. pl. of* be-sceótan.

be-scyldigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To accuse;* accusare, criminari. v. scyldigian, ge-.

be-scylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To look upon, to regard;* intueri:—Đū bescylst mid ōðre eágan on ða heofenlīcan þing, mid ōðre ðū lōcast on ðās eorþlīcan *thou lookest with one eye on the heavenly things, and with the other thou lookest on these earthly* [*things*], Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 18.

be-scyran *to shave,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9, MSS. B. H. v. be-sceran.

be-scyre *should shave;* attonderet, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9; *3rd pers. pres. subj. of* be-scyran.

be-scyred *deprived,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38; *pp. of* be-scyrian.

be-scyrednes, -ness, e; *f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving;* abdicatio, Cot. 14.

be-scyrian *to deprive, separate, defraud,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14: 1, 27; S. 491, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34: Ps. Spl. 83, 13: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101: Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394: Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mōd. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gū. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29: Ps. Lamb. 77, 30. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrigan *to deprive,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrþ *shaves; 3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceran.

be-scyrung, e; *f.* [be *from,* scerung *from* sceran *to tonsure* or *consecrate*] *A deposing, degrading, putting from holy orders;* exauctoratio, desecratio, exordinatio. DER. be-scyrian?

be-scȳt *injects,* Alb. resp. 40; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceótan.

be-seah *looked about*, Gen. 24, 63; *p. of* be-seón.

be-seald *surrounded*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42; *pp. of* be-sellan.

be-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sǽdon; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [be, secgan *to answer*] *To defend;* defendere:—Him wæs lỹfnesse seald, ðæt he him môste scyldan and besecgan on andweardnesse his gesacena *leave was given him, that he might shield and defend himself in the presence of his accusers*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. v. be-reccan.

be-sellan; *p.* -sealde, -salde, *pl.* -sealdon, -saldon; *pp.* -seald [be *by, about*, sellan *to give*] *To surround, bring on;* circumdare, obducere:—Sinnihte beseald *surrounded with perpetual night*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42.

besema, an; *m. A besom;* scopæ:—He gemêt hyt [hûs] geclænsod mid besemum *invenit eam* [*domum*] *scopis mundatam*, Mt. Foxe 12, 44. v. besma.

be-sencan, bi-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senced *To sink, immerge;* mergere, demergere:—Ic besence *mergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36. Hreóhnys besencte me *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 3: Ps. Th. 68, 2: Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ðe-læs me besencen *ne me demergant*, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Sî besenced on sæs grûnd *demergatur in profundum maris*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6: Lk. Bos. 10, 15. Ðæt he gesâwe Satanan besencedne on ðâm grûndum helle *that he saw Satan sunk in the depths of hell*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25. DER. sencan.

be-sengan; *p.* -sengde; *pp.* -senged, -sengd *To singe, scorch, burn;* ustulare, urere, æstuare:—Beren ear beseng *singe a barley ear*, L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. Ôðra wêron forberned oððe besenged [MS. besenced] *alia æstuaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Hî besâwon on ða besengdan burh and on ða wêstan *they looked on the burnt and wasted city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 42.

be-seón, -sión, bi-seón; ic -seó, ðû -sihst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* ic, he -seah, ðû -sâwe, *pl.* -sâwon; *impert.* -sih; *pp.* -sewen [be *by, near, about;* seón *to see*]. I. *to look about* or *around;* circumspicere:—Sôna ða hî besâwon hî, nânne hî mid him ne gesâwon *suddenly when they looked about them, they saw no one with him*, Mk. Bos. 9, 8. Ða he beseah, ða geseah he olfendas *when he looked about, then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. II. *to see, look, behold;* videre, aspicere:—Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrî weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Eágan his on þearfena beseóþ *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Spl. 10, 5. Besih on me *aspice in me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132. III. *to go to see, visit;* visere, visitare:—Beseoh wîngeard ðisne *visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14.

be-serian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive;* spoliare, fraudare:—He hine feore [MS. fere] beserode *he deprived him of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. be-syrwan.

be-seten *beset;* circumdatus, Ps. Th. arg. 19; *pp. of* be-sittan.

be-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett; *v. a.* [be *by*, settan *to set*] *To* BESET, *set near, appoint, to place, own, possess;* circumdare, collocare, ponere:—Seó cwên ða rôde hêht mid eorcnanstânum besettan [MS. besetton] *the queen commanded them to beset the cross with jewels*, Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ic ðê mægene besette *I beset thee with strength*, Andr. Kmbl. 2866; An. 1435. Wǽpna smiþ besette swînlîcum hine *the armour-smith beset it with figures of swine*, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. Se hâlga wæs searoþancum beseted *the saint was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257: Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 19; Ph. 297. Domicianus ða rêdan êhtnyssa besette on ðâm cristenum *Domitian appointed the cruel persecutions of the Christians*, Ælfc. T. 32, 10. Sǽd þeówna his besetton ða *semen servorum ejus possidebit eam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 42.

be-sih *see, look, behold;* aspice, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132; *impert. of* be-seón.

be-sincan; *p.* -sanc, *pl.* -suncon; *pp.* -suncen *To sink;* submergere, demergere:—Seó burh besanc on eorþan *the city sank into the earth*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32. Twâ byrig on eorþan besuncon *two cities sunk into the earth*, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 54, 43. Wæs ic swîðe besuncen *I was deeply sunk*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rä. 11, 3. v. sincan.

be-singan; *p.* -sang, -song, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen *To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm, bewail;* excantare incantationibus, deplorare:—Ne sceal nân man mid galdre wyrte besingan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 9. Besing *enchant*, Herb. 93, 2; Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Ge sceolon weán wôpe besingan *ye shall bewail torment with weeping*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 3; Gû. 587.

besining, e; *f. A bending;* sinuatio:—Besining *sinuatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 8; Wrt. Voc. 55, 11.

be-sión *to look about*:—Ðæt he hine ne besiǫ *that he look not about him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 17. v. be-seón I.

be-sittan, to be-sittanne; *p.* -sæt, -sætt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten [be *by, near*, sittan *to sit*]. I. *to sit round, surround, beset, besiege;* circumdare, cingere, obsidere:—Ða Lacedemonian besǽton ða burh Mæsiane tyn winter *the Lacedæmonians surrounded the city of Messene for ten years*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15. Se cyng lêt [hî] besittan ðone castel *the king permitted* [*them*] *to beset the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 9. He besæt ða sinherge sweorda lâfe *circumdedit magno exercitu ensium reliquias* [*superstites*], Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936. He fôr to Hrofe ceastre, and besætt ðone castel *he went to Rochester, and beset the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 5. Hie hine besǽton on ælce healfe on ânum fæstenne *they beset it* [*the army*] *on every side in a fastness*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23: 918; Erl. 102, 35. He wæs beseten mid his feóndum on ðære byrig *he was beset by his enemies in the city*, Ps. Th. arg. 19: Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 7. Ic eom beseten *obsideor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 8. Cassander hỹ hêt ðǽr besittan *Cassander commanded to besiege them there*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 16. Hî þohton [MS. þohtan] hine inne to besittanne *they thought to besiege him therein*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 22. Antigones hine bedrâf into ânum fæstenne and hine ðǽr besæt *Antigonus drove him into a fastness and besieged him there*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 18: Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 8. Gif he ðæs mægenes ne hæbbe ðæt he hine inne besitte *if he have not sufficient power that he may besiege him within*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 11. II. *to be in session, to hold sessions, to be able to sit as master of, be in possession, to possess;* considere, considere ad aliquid, possidere:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *filii hominum ad deliberationem considunt*, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Ealdormen æht besǽton *princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608: 1254; An. 627: Elen. Kmbl. 944; El. 473. Wâlâ wâ! ðæt is sârlîc, ðæt swâ leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan âgan and besittan þỹstra ealdor *alas! it is a woful thing, that the prince of darkness should own and possess* [*have influence over by sitting* or *being near, hold, be in possession of*] *men of so bright a countenance;* heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16.

be-siwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To sew together, to join;* jungere:—Besiwed feðergeweorc *opus plumarium*, Cot. 145. v. siwian.

be-slægen *slain, cut off*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 2, = be-slagen; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slǽpan; *p.* -slêp; *pp.* -slǽpen [be, slǽpan *to sleep*] *To sleep;* dormire:—He oft beslêp *he often slept*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3.

be-slagen *slain, taken away*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 28, col. 1; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-sleán; *p.* -slôh, *pl.* -slôgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen; *instr. To beat, strike* or *cut off, take away, bereave;* decollare, cædendo orbare, privare:—Ðǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr sanct Albanus *decollatus itaque martyr fortissimus sanctus Albanus*, there the bravest martyr, St. Alban, was beheaded, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. He beslôh synsceaðan gewealde *he bereft the impious of power*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Wuduwan freóndum beslægene *widows bereft of friends*, 94; Th. 121, 15; Gen. 2010.

be-slegen *slain*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 1, = be-slagen; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slêp *slept*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3; *p. of* be-slǽpan.

be-slêpan; *p.* -slêpte; *subj. pl.* -slêpen; *pp.* -slêped, -slêpt *To slip, lay, place, put*, and with the preposition on *on, upon,—to slip, put* or *lay on, to impose, clothe;* ponere, imponere, induere:—Hû hefig geoc he beslêpte on ealle *how heavy a yoke he laid on all!* Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 16. Beslêpen hî on hỹ bysmor *induantur confusione!* Ps. Th. 34, 24. Beslêpte mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis circumamicta*, 44, 15. v. slêpan.

be-slîtan; *p.* -slât, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten *To slit, tear;* findere, lacerare:—Ðec sculon moldwyrmas monige seonowum beslîtan *many mould-worms shall tear thee from thy sinews*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Hêr sculon abîdan bân besliten seonwum *here shall abide the bones torn from the sinews*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 20; Seel. 62. v. slîtan.

be-slôgon, be-slôh *bereft*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55; *p. of* be-sleán.

BESMA, besema, an; *m. A* BESOM, *broom, an instrument of punishment made of twigs, a rod;* scopæ, virga:—Geclænsod mid besmum *scopis mundatam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44; clensid with bismes, Wyc. He hit [hûs] gemêt mid besmum afeormod *invenit eam* [*domum*] *scopis mundatam*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25; he fyndith it [hous] clensid with beesmes, Wyc. He [Brutus] hỹ [his fîf suna] hêt gebindan, and mid besman swingan *he* [*Brutus*] *gave orders to bind them* [*his five sons*], *and scourge them with rods* [*virgis cecidit*, Hav.], Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 3. [*Frs.* besma, *m: Dut.* bézem, *m: O. Dut.* besem, bessem, *m: Ger.* besen, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* besamo: *Bret.* bezo, *m. a birch.*]

be-smîtan; *p.* -smât, *pl.* -smiton; *pp.* -smiten [be, smitta *smut*] *To* BESMUT, *defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate;* polluere, inquinare, coinquinare, contaminare:—Ðæt hine besmîtan mæge *quod possit eum coinquinare*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 14; Gen. 2681: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 8; Fä. 85. Ic besmîte *polluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49: Ps. Spl. C. 88, 34. Þis synt ða þing ðe ðone mann besmîtaþ; ne besmît ðone mann, ðeáh he unþwogenum handum ete *hæc sunt quæ coinquinant hominem; non lotis autem manibus manducare, non coinquinat hominem*, Mt. Bos. 15, 20: 15, 18: Ps. Th. 54, 20. Besmiten mid synne *defiled with sin*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 30; Gen. 1520: Jos. 7, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 65; Met. 8, 33. Ðæt hỹg nǽron besmitene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Bos. 18, 28: Ps. Th. 52, 1: 106, 16: Mk. Bos. 7, 2, 5.

be-smitenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Dirtiness*, SMUTTINESS, *filthiness*,

pollution, abomination, infection; sordes, inquinamentum, pollutio, coinquinatio:—Tilode se Drihtnes wer ða stôwe fram unsyfernyssum geclænsian ðara ærrena mâna and besmitenessa *the man of God toiled to cleanse the place from the impurities of former misdeeds and abominations,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 28. Ðæt of wyrtruman besmitenysse acenned biþ *quod ex pollutionis radice generatur,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 38, 41. Bûtan ælcere besmitennysse *without any pollution,* Homl. Th. i. 538, 28.

be-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To forge, to make* or *work as a smith does;* excudere, fabricare, fabrefacere:—Innan and ûtan îrenbendum searoþoncum besmiðod *within and without, cunningly forged with iron bands,* Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. DER. smiðian.

be-smyred; *pp. Besmeared;* interlitum, Cot. 108. DER. smyrian.

be-snǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cut, lop;* amputare:—Engel hêt besnǽdan *an angel commanded to cut it,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 16; Dan. 514. Ðæt ðæt treów sceolde, telgum besnǽded, áfeallan *that the tree, lopped of its branches, should fall,* Cd. 202; Th. 250, 34; Dan. 556.

be-snîwod; *pp.* BESNOWED, *covered with snow, snowy;* nive tectus, ninguidus:—Besnîwod *ninguidus,* Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 94; Wrt. Voc. 52, 44. DER. snîwan.

be-snyðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare:—Ongênþeów ealdre besnyðede Hêþcyn *Ongentheow had deprived Hœthcyn of life,* Beo. Th. 5841; B. 2924: Andr. Kmbl. 2650; An. 1326: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 29; Rä. 27, 1.

be-solcen; *pp. Slow, inactive, dull, stupefied;* deses, torpidus:—Ðŷlæs he weorþe besolcen *lest he becomes stupefied,* Past. 35, 1; Hat. MS. 45 a, 15. v. solcen.

be-sône; *adv. Soon, immediately;* mox, statim:—Cweðe se preóst besône *let the priest immediately say,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 24. v. sôna.

beso-reádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [baso *red, purple,* reádian *to redden*] *To make a reddish purple;* rubefacere:—Besoreáda ða rinda ealle ûtan *make all the rinds on the outside a reddish purple* [*by soaking in chalybiate water?*], L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 3.

be-sorg, -sorh; *adj. Anxious, careful, dear, beloved;* sollicitus, carus:—Ðær wæron ofslægene hyre þægna feówer ðe hyre besorge wæron *there were slain four of her thanes which were dear to her,* Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 25. Papinianus wæs ealra his deorlinga besorgost *Papinianus was the most beloved of all his favourites,* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 25. Besorh *carus,* R. Ben. 72.

be-sorgian, bi-sorgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be sorry for, to care for, be anxious about, fear;* curare:—Gif ðû me lufodest, ðû hit besorgodest *if thou lovedst me, thou wouldst be sorry for it,* Apol. Th. 20, 27. He deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death,* Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368. Ðû hæfst gesûnd gehealden eall ðæt deórwyrðoste, ðætte ðû ðe besorgod hæfdest *thou hast kept entire everything most precious, which thou wast anxious about,* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 10. Ne bisorgaþ he synne to fremman *he feareth not to perpetrate sin,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556.

be-sorh *anxious, dear, beloved,* R. Ben. 72. v. be-sorg.

be-spanan, bi-spanan; *p.* -spôn, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge, induce, bring on any one;* allicere, illicere, incitare, provocare, inducere:—He deriende leóda bespeón to ðysan earde *he allured pernicious people to this land,* Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18. Gif he ænigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have enticed any man to sin,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 13. Ðæt gewin ðe hió hine on bespôn mid manigfealdon firen-lustum *the war which she brought upon him by her manifold wicked desires,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 40.

be-sparrad *shut,* Cot. 145. v. sparran.

be-speón, be-spôn *allured, enticed,* Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18; *p. of* be-spanan.

be-spirian, -spirigan, -spyrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inquire, trace;* inquirere, investigare:—Be ðon ðe yrfe bespirige *of him who traces cattle,* L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 13. Se ðe bespyrige [bespirige, Wilk.] yrfe innan ôðres land, aspirige hit ût, se ðe ðæt land âge, gif he mæge *he who traces cattle into another's land, let him trace it out, who owns that land, if he can,* iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14.

be-spræc, *pl.* -spræcon *spoke to, charged; p. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprǽcen *spoken to, charged,* L. Eth. ii. 9; Wilk. 105, 47, = besprecen; *pp. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprængan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11, note. v. be-sprengan.

be-sprecan; *part.* -sprecende, ic -sprece, ðû -sprecest, -sprycst, he -spreceþ, -sprycþ, *pl.* -sprecaþ; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -sprǽcen [be *by,* sprecan *to speak*] *To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach;* obloqui:—Fram stefne besprecendre oððe ofersprecendes *a voce obloquentis,* Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. Cristene Rôma besprycþ *Christian Rome complains,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Hû ge besprecaþ *how ye complain!* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9. Hit besprecen biþ *it is charged,* L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 39.

be-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere:—Bespreng me mid ysopon, ðæt ic beó geclænsod *asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor,* Ps. Th. 50, 8. Besprengc hyne mid ðam wætere *besprinkle him with the water,* Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11.

be-sprycþ *tells, complains,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sprecan.

be-spyrigan *to inquire, trace,* L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. v. be-spirian.

best; *adv. sup.* BEST, *most;* optime:—Ðe helpes best behôfaþ *who most wants help,* L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3; MS. A. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* best, beste.] The usual form is wel *well,* bet *better,* betst *best* = *most.* In the text the preceding passage has betst behôfaþ *most wants.*

besta; *m:* seó, ðæt beste *the* BEST; optimus:—Scipio, se besta Rômâna witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. v. betst; *adj.*

be-stæl, *pl.* -stælon *stole upon,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13; *p. of* be-stelan.

be-stæpþ *steps, steps upon, treads,* Jos. 1, 3; *pres. of* be-stapan.

be-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand by* or *near, to stand around, surround, to stand on* or *upon, occupy, detain;* adstare, circumstare, circumdare, detinere:—Him bestande man *adstet quis ei,* L. Alf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 35. Abraham hîg bestôd on ða ealdan wîsan *Abraham stood by her after the old custom,* Gen. 23, 2. Fæderas and môddru bestandaþ heora bearna lîc *fathers and mothers stand around the corpses of their children,* Homl. Th. ii. 124, 17. Ðâ bestôdon ða Iudeas hyne ûtan *circumdederunt ergo eum Judæi,* Jn. Bos. 10, 24: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68. Ahrede me æt ðâm ðe me habbaþ ûtan bestanden *redime me a circumdantibus me,* Ps. Th. 31, 8. Ðæs wîf wæs hû hugu xl daga mid grimre âdle bestanden *cujus conjux quadraginta ferme diebus erat acerbissimo languore detenta,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, note 6.

be-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* -stôp, *pl.* -stôpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, step upon, tread with the foot, go, enter;* gradi, calcare, ire, inire:—Eall ðæt rŷmet, ðe eówer fôtswaðu on bestæpþ *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri,* Jos. 1, 3. Se deófol into Iudan bestôp *the devil went* [*entered*] *into Judas,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14.

be-stelan, bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stælon; *subj. p.* -stæle, *pl.* -stælen; *pp.* -stolen *To steal away* or *upon;* fugere, obrepere:—Gif hwâ on ôðre scîre hine bestele *if any one steal himself away into another shire,* L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Bestelan on Theodosius hindan *to steal upon Theodosius behind,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Hannibal bestæl on Marcellus *Hannibal stole upon Marcellus,* Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 19: Past. 28, 6; Hat. MS. 38 a, 6. Ðâ he nihtes on ungearwe hî on bestæl, and hî swîðe forslôh and fordyde *then he stole upon them unawares by night, and grievously slew and destroyed them,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33. Hî nihtes bestælon ðære fyrde *they stole upon the army by night,* Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13. Ðŷ-læs he on niht onweg fluge and bestæle *lest he should have fled and stole away by night,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11.

be-stêman, -stŷman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BESTEAM, *bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—Wæron beorhhliðu blôde bestêmed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood,* Cd. 166; Th. 206, 8; Exod. 448. Wæs ðæs hâlgan lîc swâte bestêmed *the body of the saint was besteamed with blood,* Andr. Kmbl. 2480; An. 1241. Usses Dryhtnes rôd blôde bestêmed *our Lord's rood bedewed with blood,* Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 10; Cri. 1086. Hwîlum hit [beácen] wæs mid wætan bestêmed *at times it* [*the beacon*] *was damped with wet,* Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. Ic wæs mid blôde bestêmed begoten of ðæs guman sîdan *I was wet with blood poured from the man's side,* 96; Kr. 48. Hû ðû wægflotan wære bestêmdan sund wisige *how thou directest the sailing of the wave-floater* [*ship*] *wetted with the sea,* Andr. Kmbl. 974; An. 487. Dreóre bestêmed *wet with blood,* 2949; An. 1477. DER. stêman.

be-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon; *pp.* -stungen *To besting, thrust, push;* trudere, immittere, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4.

be-stôd, *pl.* -stôdon *stood by* or *near, stood around, surrounded,* Gen. 23, 2: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68; *p. of* be-standan.

be-stolen *stolen,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 7; Rä. 12, 6; *pp. of* be-stelan.

be-stôp *stepped, stepped into, entered,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14; *p. of* be-stapan.

be-streddon *heaped up;* aggeraverunt, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-styrian.

be-streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BESTREW; superspargere:—Hî mid duste heora heáfod bestreówodon *sparserunt pulverem super caput suum,* Iob Grn. 2, 12.

be-strêdan, -strŷdan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obducere:—Stânum bestrêded *heaped up with stones,* Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 28; Rä. 81, 38. Bestrŷded fæste *firmly erected,* Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20.

be-strîdan, he -strît, *pl.* -strîdaþ; *p.* -strâd, *pl.* -stridon; *pp.* -striden *To* BESTRIDE; ascendere:—Bestrîdan hors *to bestride a horse;* equum ascendere, Lye. v. be, strîdan *to stride.*

be-stroden *bespoiled, confiscated, robbed,* Cot. 108; *pp. of* bestrûdan.

be-strūdan; *p.* -streád, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To bespoil, spoil, confiscate, rob;* spoliare, privare, confiscare:—Ða ðe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berōfan bestrudon stigwitum *qui Sodoma et Gomorra auro spoliarunt, incolis privarunt,* Cd. 95; Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Bestroden *confiscatus,* Cot. 108.

be-strȳpan; *p.* -strȳpte; *pp.* -strȳped *To strip, rob, spoil, bereave;* exuere, spoliare:—Bestrȳpan widuwan *viduas spoliare* vel *exuere,* Off. Episc. 8. Ealle ða bestrȳpte he æt lande *he bereaved all those of land,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 11.

be-strȳðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obducere:—Bestrȳðed fæste *firmly erected,* Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-streðan.

be-stungen *pushed*:—On næsþyrl bestungen *pushed into the nostril,* Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4; *pp. of* be-stingan.

be-stȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besteam, bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—Drihtsele blōde bestȳmed *the princely hall besteamed with blood,* Beo. Th. 977; B. 486. v. bestēman.

be-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, styrian *to move*] *To heap up, pile up;* aggerare:—His þegnas mid moldan hit bestyredon and gefæstnedon *his thanes heaped up with mould and fastened it,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 20.

be-styrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BESTORM, *storm, agitate;* flatibus agere, agitare:—Ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwǽrnessa *quando ipsam agitant hujus mundi inquietudines,* Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. DER. styrman.

be-suncen *sunk,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rä. 11, 3; *pp. of* besincan.

be-swâc *deceived, enticed, seduced,* Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613; *p. of* be-swícan.

be-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, sweal, scorch, singe;* adurere, ustulare:—Næs hyra feax fȳre beswæled *nor was a hair of them burned by the fire,* Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Glēdum beswæled *scorched by gleeds,* Beo. Th. 6075; B. 3041. DER. swelan.

be-swâpan; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swâpen [be, swâpan *to sweep*] *To clear up, persuade, cover over, clothe, protect;* suadere, cooperire, amicire, munire:—Gif hwylc Rǽdwolde on mōd beswâpe *si qui Redualdo suadeat,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 3. Hī hī mid scȳtan besweóp *she covered herself over with a sheet,* 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Beswâpen [beswapyn MS.] leóhte swā swā of rægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento,* Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Ðæt he bió wið ælce orsorgnesse beswâpen *that he shall be protected against every pleasure,* Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 21.

be-swemman; *p.* -swemde; *pp.* -swemmed, -swemd *To make to swim;* natare facere:—Ðeáh hī beswemde weorþon *though they be made to swim,* Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28.

be-sweóp *covered over, clothed,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13; *p. of* be-swâpan.

be-swe̊ðan, bi-swe̊ðan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind up, swathe;* ligare:—Mid âcumban beswe̊de *bind up with tow,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. v. swe̊dian, ge-swe̊dian.

be-swíc, big-swíc, bī-swíc, es; *m.* [be, big, bī *intensive;* swíc *deceit,* swícan *to deceive*] *Deceit, a deceiving, treachery, snare;* fraus, deceptio, dolus = δόλος, decipula:—Būtan bræde and beswíce [bigswíce, bīswíce, Th. i. 160, 7, note 6] *absque figmento et fraude,* L. Ed. 1; Wilk. 48, 38. Bīswícum *deceptionibus,* Mone B. 1174. Philippus ealle ða cyningas mid bīswíce ofslōh *Philip slew all the kings by treachery,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. To bīswíce his nȳhstan *in dolo proximo suo,* Ps. Th. 23, 4. Beswíc *decipula,* Cot. 61. Ða woruldwēlan synt gesceapene to bīswíce monnum *worldly riches are created for a snare to men,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3.

be-swícan, bi-swícan; ic -swíce, ðū -swícest, -swícst, he -swíceþ, -swíchþ, *pl.* -swícaþ; *p.* -swâc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [be *by,* swícan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, delude, betray, offend, supplant, weaken, evade;* decipere, illicere, seducere, illudere, prodere, scandalizare, supplantare, deficere, evadere:—He ongan sirwan hū he hine beswícan mihte *he began to plot how he might deceive him,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 17; Gen. 451. Hȳ beswícaþ weardas *the guardians deceive them,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 2; Dōm. 16: Ps. Th. 61, 9. Ne beswíc ðū ðīnne nēxtan *deceive not thy neighbour,* Lev. 19, 11. Me nædre beswâc *the serpent deceived me,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 30; Ph. 413: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613. We beswicon [MS. beswican] us sylfe *we have deceived ourselves,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 31; Hö. 96. Hycgaþ hū ge hī beswícen *think how ye may deceive them,* Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Mid gedwolan beswicen *errore deceptus,* Deut. 30, 17: Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 20; Wal. 56. Ge sind beswicene *ye are deceived,* Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 746. Ic beswíce *illicio,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67. Gif hwâ fǽmnan beswíce unbeweddode *if any one entice an unbetrothed woman,* L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Feóndas sōþfæstra sâwle willaþ beswícan *fiends will seduce the souls of the righteous,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 12; Gū. 540. Wæs he beswicen fram his wīfe *ab uxore sua seductus est,* Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29: Cd. 26; Th. 33, 32; Gen. 529. Hiora ealdormen wǽron beswicene *principes eorum seducti sunt,* Ps. Th. 106, 39. Forðamðe ðū me beswice *quia illusisti mihi,* Num. 22, 29. Sindon ge beswicene *ye are deluded,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 22; Gū. 597. Us Godríc hæfþ beswicene *Godric has betrayed us,* Byrht. Th. 138, 51; By. 238. Ðæt eów beswíceþ *hoc vos scandalizat?* Jn. Bos. 6, 61: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ða ðe þohton beswícan færelde mīne *qui cogitaverunt supplantare gressus meos,* Ps. Spl. 139, 5. Úton acræftan hū we heora māgon [MS. magan] beswícan *let us plan how we can weaken them,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 20. Ne mæg hit wildeór beswícan *a wild beast cannot evade it,* Salm. Kmbl. 572; Sal. 285. Ðū hafast dīnra feónda handa beswicene *hostium manus evasisti,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 23.

be-swícende, an; *f. A deceiver, harlot;* pellex, Cot. 170.

be-swícian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [be, swícian *to wander*] *To go from, evade, escape, be without, be free from;* evadere, carere:—Ða ðe ðone deáþ beswícian myhton [myhtan MS.] *qui mortem evadere poterant,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 1. Ðæt he ðone ēcan deáþ beswícode *ut ipse mortem evaderet æternam,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 36: 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðæt heó ðære langan untrumnesse beswícede *se infirmitate longa carere,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 24. Torhtgyþ ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswícade *Torctgyd linguæ motu caruit,* 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

be-swincan; *p.* -swanc, *pl.* -swuncon; *pp.* -swuncen *To toil, labour, make with toil;* laborare:—Ic sende eów to rīpanne, ðæt ðæt ge ne beswuncon; ōðre swuncon, and ge eódon on hyra geswinc *ego misi vos metere quod vos non laborastis; alii laboraverunt, et vos in labores eorum introistis,* Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Ðæt hrægl is beswuncen *laboratur vestis,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48.

be-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare:—Ic wæs beswungen ealne dæg *fui flagellatus tota die,* Ps. Lamb. 72, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Hīg ne beóþ beswungene *non flagellabuntur,* Ps. Lamb. 72, 5: Ex. 5, 16. Ic eom beswungen *verberor,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 32. Ic eom beswungen *I am beaten;* vapulo, 19; Som. 23, 3.

be-swuncen *made with toil,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48; *pp. of* beswincan.

be-swungen *beaten,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20; *pp. of* be-swingan.

be-swylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* polluere, inficere:—Hit wæs beswyled mid swātes gange *it was soiled with running of blood,* Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23.

be-sylfred; *pp.* [seolfer *silver*] *Silvered,* BESILVERED; deargentatus, Ps. 67, 14, Lye. v. ofer-sylfrian.

be-sylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* maculare, inquinare:—Besyled *stained;* maculatus, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1390; El. 697. v. selian.

be-syrewian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinare:—Hī woldon hine besyrewian *they would deceive him,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 34. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive;* spoliare, fraudare, dejicere:—Ðæt hī mǽgon besyrian ðone earman *ut dejiciant inopem,* Ps. Th. 36, 13. Cirus hȳ besyrode *Cyrus ensnared them,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 20. Hine Rodbeard besyrede *Robert deceived him,* Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan besyredon *the Scots ensnared their king Duncan,* 1094; Erl. 230, 40. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrwan, -syrewian, -syrian, -serian; *p.* -syrwde; *pp.* -syrwed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinari:—Ðæt hīg woldon ðone Hǽlend mid fǽcne besyrwan *ut Iesum dolo tenerent,* Mt. Bos. 26, 4. Mynte se mānscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan *the wicked spoiler expected to ensnare one of the race of men,* Beo. Th. 1430; B. 713: 1888; B. 942: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 13; Gen. 2680. v. syrwan.

BET, bett; *adv.* [*from* bet *well; comp.* betor *better? contracted to* bet; *sup.* betost *contracted to* betst, *q. v.*] BETTER; melius:—Ðā acsode he, to hwylcum tīman him bet wǽre *interrogabat ergo horam ab eis in qua melius habuerit,* Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Ðæt se hwǽte mǽge ðȳ bet weaxan *that the wheat may grow the better,* Bt. 23; Fox 78, 24. Hwonne his horse bett wurde *till his horse should be better,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. [*Chauc. Piers* bet: *Scot.* bet: *O. Sax.* bet: *Frs. O. Frs.* bet: *M. Dut. N. Dut.* bet: *Ger.* basz: *M. H. Ger.* baz: *O. H. Ger.* baz: *O. Nrs.* betr.] DER. abet. v. wel *well.*

be-tǽcan; *p.* -tǽhte, *pl.* -tǽhton; *pp.* -tǽht; *v. a.* [be *by,* tǽcan *to teach, shew*]. I. *to shew;* ostendere:—He eów betǽcþ mycele healle *ipse ostendet vobis cœnaculum magnum,* Lk. Bos. 22, 12. II. *to* BETAKE, *impart, deliver, commit, put in trust;* impertire, adsignare, tradere, commendare:—Ic betǽce hīg ðam yrþlincge *adsigno eos aratori,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Sum man clypode hys þeówas, and betǽhte hym hys ǽhta *homo vocavit servos suos, et tradidit illis bona sua,* Mt. Bos. 25, 14; a man clepide his seruauntis, and bitoke to hem his goodis, Wyc: Gen. 9, 2: Ps. Th. 104, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 6. Swā us betǽhton, ða ðe hit of frymþe gesāwon *sicut tradiderunt nobis, qui ab initio ipsi viderunt,* Lk. Bos. 1, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1167; El. 585. Man hȳ ðære abedissan betǽhton *they committed her to the abbess,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28. Ðæt we mōton ðē betǽcan sâwle ūre *that we may commit our souls to thee,* Hy. 7, 82; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 82: Runic pm. 20;

Kmbl. 343, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135. **III.** *to send, follow, pursue;* mittere, insequi, amandare:—Betæcan [MS. betæcen] cildru on scôle *to send children to school;* mittere pueros in scholam, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 184, 28. Mid swiftum hûndum ic betæce wildeór *with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts;* cum velocibus canibus insequor feras, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 27. Ic betæce fram me *amando,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35.

be-tæcung, e; *f. A betaking;* traditio. v. be, tæcung, be-tæcan.

be-tæhte, *pl.* -tæhton *delivered, committed,* Gen. 9, 2: Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28; *p. of* be-tæcan **II.**

be-tæht *betrothed,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18, = be-tæht; *pp. of* be-tæcan **II.**

be-tæhten, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11, = betæhton *committed; p. of* be-tæcan **II.**

bêtan, ic bête; *p.* bêtte; *pp.* bêted; *v. trans.* [*Goth.* ô = *A. Sax.* ô, ê, *thus Goth.* bôtyan = bôtan = *A. Sax.* bêtan]. **I.** *to make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore;* emendare, reparare, reficere, mederi, expiare:—Đæt he bête *that he should improve,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11: Ex. 21, 22. Hû đû meaht đîne æceras bêtan *how thou mayest improve thy fields,* Lchdm. i. 398, 1. **II.** joined with fŷr *to mend* or *repair a fire, to light* or *make a fire, to kindle;* focum reparare. [In this sense böten is used in Low German at the present day:—Böt füer *make the fire.* So in *Frs.* fiûr boetsje *struere focum.*] Đâ hêt he bêtan micel fŷr *then he ordered a great fire to be lighted,* Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 10. **III.** *to remedy, compensate, make amends;* compensare:—Ic hit bête *I will remedy it,* Deut. 1, 17. [*Chauc.* bete: *Piers* bete: *R. Glouc.* bete: *Laym.* beten, bæten: *Orm.* betenn: *O. Sax.* bôtean: *Plat.* betern *to repair;* böten *to mend the fire: Dut.* baten *to profit;* beteren *to amend: O. Frs.* beta, beteria *to repair: Ger.* bessern *to repair: Goth.* bôtyan: *Dan.* böde: *Swed.* böta: *Icel.* bæta; bet *better.*] DER. gebêtan, gebêtung, unbêted.

betast *best;* optimus:—Betast herefêđan blîcaþ *best martial bands shine,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012. v. betst; *adj.*

BÊTE, an; *f:* bête, an; *n?* BEET, *a root from which sugar is often extracted;* bêta = σεῦτλον, *n:*—Sindon eáþ begeátra bête and mealwe *beet and mallow are more easily procured,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 25: iii. 12, 26. Wyrc drænc of đære bêtan [MS. beton] *work a drink of the beet,* Lchdm. iii. 22, 6. Beđe mid bêtan leáfum *foment with leaves of beet,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 12: iii. 2, 8: 44, 8: 114, 13. Nim đa bêtan, đe gehwær weaxaþ *take the beet, which groweth anywhere,* L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 3: iii. 22, 12. Nim bête [*acc. n.*] đe biþ ânsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked,* iii. 70, 2. [*Dut.* beet, biet, *f: Ger.* beete, *f: O. H. Ger.* bieza, *f: Fr.* bette, *f: Ital.* bieta, *f: Lat.* beta, *f.*]

be-teáh *accused;* accusavit, Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32; *p. of* be-teón.

be-teldan, bi-teldan; *p.* -teald, *pl.* -tuldon; *pp.* -tolden [be, teldan *to cover,* teld *a tent*]. *To cover, cover over, surround, overwhelm;* tegere, supertegere, circumdare, obruere:—He đæt wælreáf wyrtum biteldeþ *he covers the dead spoil with herbs,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273. Lâme bitolden *covered with clay* [*buried*], 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. Hæfde sigora weard betolden leófne leódfruman mid lofe sînum *the lord of triumphs had surrounded the dear chieftain with his praise,* Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990. Fuglas hringe beteldaþ Fênix *the birds surround the Phœnix in a ring,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Wæs wôpes hring torne bitolden *the weeping circle was overwhelmed with grief,* 15 b; Th. 34, 6; Cri. 538.

be-tellan; *p.* -tealde, -telede, *pl.* -tealdon, -teledon; *pp.* -teald, -teled, -tæled; *v. a.* [be, tellan *to tell*] *To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear;* excusare:—Đæt he môste hine betellan *that he might answer him,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Godwine betealde hine *Godwin cleared himself,* 1052; Ing. 238, 22.

bêtende; *part.* [from bêtan *to make better, atone*] *Amending, atoning;* reparans, expians:—Bêtende [MS. betend] crungon hergas to hrusan *the atoning bands sank to earth,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29.

be-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** *to draw over* or *round, cover, surround, inclose, protect;* obducere, superinducere, circumducere, concludere, munire:—Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid hŷdum *their shields were covered with hides,* Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. Betogen [betogan MS.] cræt *a covered carriage;* capsus, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Hîg betugon mycele menigeo fixa *concluserunt copiosam multitudinem piscium,* Lk. Bos. 5, 6. Se reáda æppel biþ betogen mid ânfealdre rinde, and monig corn on-innan him hæfþ *in malo punico uno exterius cortice multa interius grana muniuntur,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 22. v. teón **I.** **II.** *to leave by law, bequeath;* legare, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1037; 567, 9. **III.** *to bring a charge against any one, accuse;* criminari, accusare:—Beteáh Gosfrei Bainard Willelm of Ou *Geoffrey Bainard accused William of Eu,* Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32. Se đe biþ betogen *he who is accused,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10: 71; Th. i. 148, 2. v. teón **II.**

betera, betra; *m:* betere, betre; *f. n. adj.* [*from* bet *good,* v. bet-lîc *good-like, comp.* betera, betra *better; sup.* betest, betst *best,* v. besta, gôd] BETTER; melior:—Đæt hŷ wæron beteran þegnas *that they were better thanes,* Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 23. Đa betran tîda *the better times,* 4, 9; Bos. 92, 18. To beteran tîde *to a better time,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. Wîtodlîce micle mâ mann ys sceápe betera? Mt. Bos. 12, 12; *hou moche more is a man betre than a sheep?* Wyc. Hit is betre *it is a better* [*thing*], Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5: 29, 1; Fox 102, 6.

beterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [betera *better*] *To make better, ameliorate;* meliorari, emendare. v. ge-beterian.

betesta *best:*—Se betesta *the best,* Cot. 153. v. betst; *adj.*

beþ *is,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 8, = biþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* beón.

be-þæht *covered,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32, = be-þeaht; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þærfeþ *expedit,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 10, = be-þearfeþ. v. be-þearfan.

be-þeaht, -þeht *covered,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dôm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þearf, ic, he, đû be-þearft *I have, thou hast, he has need,* Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543: Ps. Spl. 15, 1; *pres. of* be-þurfan.

be-þearfaþ *he needs, wants;* opus habet:—Hwæt helpeþ *vel* beþearfeþ [MS. beþearfaþ] menn *what does it help to a man* or *what needs a man* [*of what use is it to a man*]? quid prodest homini? Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 26. v. þearfan, þurfan, be-þurfan.

be-þeccan, bi-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte, -þehte, *pl.* -þeahton, -þehton; *pp.* -þeaht, -þeht *To cover, cover over, conceal;* tegere, contegere, operire:—Đa rôde earme beþeahte *he covered the cross with his arm,* Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236: Cd. 185; Th. 230, 26; Dan. 239. Æghwæđer ôđerne earme beþehte *each covered the other with his arm,* [*each embraced the other*], Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017. Mec mon biþeahte mid wædum *one covered me with weeds,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gû. 1255. Hie heora lîchoman leáfum beþeahton *they covered their bodies with leaves,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 18; Gen. 845: Elen. Kmbl. 1669; El. 836. Se wæs beþeaht mid þæce *quod erat fœno tectum,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, note 32: Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dôm. 98. Biþeaht *covered,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gû. 1004. Heó helltregum wunodon þŷstrum beþeahte *they dwelt in hell-torments covered with darkness,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 23; Gen. 76. Synfulle beóþ þrosme beþehte *the sinful shall be covered with foulness,* Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Me beþeahton [Spl. C. beþehton] þeóstru *contexerunt me tenebræ,* Ps. Th. 54, 5.

beđen, e; *f? A fomentation, embrocation;* fomentum:—Mid beđenum *with fomentations,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. v. beđing.

be-þencan, bi-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To consider, bear in mind,* BETHINK, *remember, trust, confide, entrust;* considerare, recordari, in se reverti, meminisse, fidere, confidere:—Scyle gumena gehwylc georne biþencan, đæt us bicwom meahta Waldend *each man should well consider, that the Lord of might came to us,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822. Đæt we gæstes wlite biþencen *that we bear in mind the spirit's beauty,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gû. 1270. Đâ beþohte he hine *then he bethought himself;* in se autem reversus, Lk. Bos. 15, 17: Ælfc. T. 35, 21. Hîg beþohton đæt hîg hym seofon weras gecuron *they bethought that they would choose them seven men,* Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 4. He beþohte swîđost to Arpelles *he trusted most in Harpalus,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 34. Gif đû to sæmran gode biþencest *if thou confidest in a worse god,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. Beþohton [MS. beþohtan] hŷ ealle heora wîgcræftas to Exantipuse *they entrusted all their military forces to Xantippus,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 16. Cassander hæfde hys wisan beþoht to Seleucuse *Cassander had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus,* 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45.

be-þénede *served: substituted by Thorpe,* Beo. Th. 4077, for be-wenede. v. be-wenian.

be-þennan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover;* obducere:—He mec beþenede *he covered me,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 15; Rä. 27, 12.

beđian, beđigean *to bathe, foment;* fovere:—Beđa đa eágan *foment the eyes,* Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, 3: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20. v. bađian.

beđigean *to wash, foment;* fovere:—Đa eágan to beđigeanne *to foment the eyes,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20; MS. H. Ic beđige *foveo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. v. bađian.

beđing, e; *f. A fomentation, an assuaging* or *nourishing medicine;* fomentum, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20; MS. B. v. beđen.

be-þoht, -þohte, -þohton *bethought, trusted, entrusted,* Ælfc. T. 35, 21: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45; *p. and pp. of* be-þencan.

be-þorfte, -þorfton *did need,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 14; *p. of* be-þurfan.

be-þridian, -þrydian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þrydian *from* þryþ *power, force*] *To force, overpower;* cogere, vi superare:—Đæt hine man wolde beþridian mid đam ilcan wrence *that they would overpower him by the same stratagem,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 4. Đæt hŷ ân cyning swâ ŷđelîce on his gewéald beþrydian sceolde *that one king should so easily force them under his power,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 42: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 11.

be-þringan, bi-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng* or *press around, encompass, surround;* undique urgere, circumvenire, circumdare:—Ic wæs bîsgum beþrungen *I was encompassed with misery,* Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245: 1896; El. 950. Se sceal wesan wyrmum beþrungen *he shall be surrounded with worms,* Exon. 54 a:

Th. 316, 30; Mōd. 56. Fēnix biþ on middum þreátum biþrungen *the phœnix is in the midst surrounded by multitudes*, 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341.

be-þrungen *encompassed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245; *pp. of* be-þringan.

be-þryccan *to press on, impress.* v. bi-þryccan.

be-þuncan *To consider, look out;* consulere, prospicere, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 29; Rä. 49, 7.

be-þurfan, bi-þurfan, ic, he -þearf, đū -þearft, *pl.* -þurfon; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorfton; *subj.* -þurfe, *pl.* -þurfen; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorften; *gen.* or *acc.* or *v. n. To need, have need, want, to be in want, to require;* opus habere, egere, indigere:—Wīsdōmes beþearf *he requires wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543. Ic ārna biþearf *I need mercy*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Gōda mīnra đū ne beþearft *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Spl. 15, 1. Ge beþurfon *indigetis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 32. We bicgaþ đa þing đe we beþurfon *ememus necessaria*, Gen. 43, 4, 8. Mâre đonne he beþurfe *more than he has need of*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21.

be-þweán, ic -þweá; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen *To wet, bedew, wash;* rigare:—Mid mīnum teárum strecednysse mīne ođđe mīne beddinge ic beþweá ođđe ic gelecce *lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7.

be-þwyr; *adj.* [be, þwir *wicked*] *Perverse, depraved;* depravatus, Cot. 63.

be-þȳan; *p.* -þȳde, -þȳdde, *pl.* -þȳddon; *pp.* -þȳed, -þȳd *To thrust;* trudere:—Hī beþȳddon *they thrust*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8.

be-þȳddon *thrust*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *p. pl. of* be-þȳan.

be-tiénan *to shut, shut up;* concludere, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3: Cot. 58. v. be-týnan.

betigean *to be* or *make better;* meliorare:—Sōna hȳ betigeaþ [MS. batigeaþ] *they will be better soon*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 33. v. beterian, betrian.

be-tíhan; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen, -tygen [be, tīhan, **II.** *to bring a charge against any one*] *To accuse, impeach;* criminari, accusare:—Gif he oft betygen wǣre *if he has often been accused*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. v. be-teón, **III.**

be-tíhtlian, -týhtlian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To accuse, charge;* accusare, criminari:—Gif he betīhtlod weorþe *if he be accused*, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 396, 1. Đe oft betīhtlede wǣron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25. Ælc mynetere đe betīhtlad sī *every moneyer who is accused*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Gif he betȳhtlad wurđe *if he should be accused*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16.

be-tilldon, be-teldon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19, *for* betǣldon *deceived.* v. tǣlan.

be-timbran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To build, construct with timber;* ædificare, construere:—Hī betimbredon bēcn *they constructed a beacon*, Beo. Kmbl. 6312; B. 3160.

bēting *a cable*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. v. bǣting.

bētl, es; *m. A* BEETLE; blatta:—Đa blacan bētlas *blattæ nigro colore*, Cot. 141. v. bītel.

bet-līc; *adj. sup.* bet-līcast *Good-like, excellent;* eximius:—Bold wæs betlīc *the mansion was excellent*, Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Betlīcast, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 7; Cri. 66.

bet-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bet *better*] *Satisfaction, amends, amendment, recompence;* satisfactio, compensatio:—Đæt ic būton betnesse beó mīnra synna *that I am without amendment of my sins*, L. De Cf. 10; Th. ii. 264, 16.

betoce *the herb betony*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 4. v. betonice.

be-togen. **I.** *drawn over, covered, inclosed*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. **II.** *accused*, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10; *pp. of* be-teón.

betogenes, -ness, -niss, e; *f. An accusation;* accusatio:—Be cierlisces monnes betogenesse [MS. H. betogenisse] *of a churlish man's accusation*, L. In. 37, titl; Th. i. 124, note 50.

be-tolden *surrounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990; *pp. of* be-teldan.

betonice, an; *f: also Lat.* betonĭca, æ; *f. The herb* BETONY; betonĭca officinālis. This species is the *common wood-betony*, the *betonĭca officinālis* of Linnæus. It is a species of the genus *Stachys*, but it was formerly a species of the genus *Betonica*. It is very plentiful in Great Britain, and formerly much used in medicine. The leaves have a rough bitter taste, and are slightly aromatic. The roots are nauseous and very bitter, and when taken act as purgatives and emetics:—Genim betonican gōdne dǣl *take a good deal of betony*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16. Nim betonican sǣd *take seed of betony*, iii. 72, 6. Wyl on ealaþ betonican *boil betony in ale*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 24. Wyrc betonican and pipores seofon and xx corna tosomne getrifulad *work betony and twenty-seven corns of pepper triturated together*, 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 6: 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 16. *Latin*, Betonĭca, æ; *f*:—Đis is seó grēne sealf,—betonĭca, rude, etc. *this is the green salve,—betony, rue, etc.* Lchdm. iii. 6, 8. Genim đās ylcan wyrte and betonĭcam *take this same wort and betony*, Herb. 135, 3; Lchdm. i. 252, 4. [Betonĭca, quæ et Vettonĭca dicitur, quod eam Vettones = Οὐέττονες, in Hispania invenerunt, Plin. 25, 8: Prior 20.]

betost; *adj. Best;* optimus:—Nū is ōfost betost, đæt we þeódcyning đǣr sceáwian *now is speed best, that we may see there the great king*, Beo. Th. 6007; B. 3007. v. betst.

be-træppan, -treppan [be, treppan *to trap*] *To* BETRAP, *to entrap;* circumvallare:—Meahton hī đone here betræppan [betreppan, col. 1] *they might entrap the army*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 2.

betre *better*:—Hit is betre *it is better*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. v. betera.

be-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǣdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, cover;* conculcare:—Þȳstru betredaþ me *tenebræ conculcabunt me*, Ps. Spl. C. 138, 10.

be-treppan *to entrap*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 1. v. be-træppan.

betrian, betrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bet *well*, betra *better*] *To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better;* meliorari, emendare:—Ic betrige *melioror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 13. v. beterian, gebeterian.

betrung, bettrung, e; *f.* [betrian *to be better*] *A* BETTERING, *amending;* emendatio:—Đæt hit wǣre heora betrung *that it was their amendment*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13.

be-trymian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, trymian *to fortify*] *To besiege, environ;* circumdare vallo:—Đīne fȳnd đē betrymiaþ *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ge geseóþ Hierusalem mid here betrymede *ye shall see Jerusalem besieged with an army*, 21, 20.

betst, betest; *adj. sup. def.* se betsta, betesta; seó, đæt beteste; *pos.* gōd [bet *good*; v. bet-līc *good-like*] *Best, the best, first;* optimus, primus:—Đa þing đe ge betstan gelīfaþ [MS. betst ongelifaþ] *ea quæ vos optima credebatis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, note 12. Scipio, se besta [Laud MS. betsta] Rōmana witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. Se betesta *the best*, Cot. 153. He sealde đæt betste hors *he gave the best horse*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16. Đara betstena sumes *of some one of the best*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. [*Goth.* bats? *good; comp.* batiza *better; sup.* batists *best: O. Nrs. comp.* betri *better; sup.* beztr *best.*]

betst; *adv. sup. of* wel [? bet *well, q. v.*] *Best, most;* optime:—Đæt betst līcaþ *that pleases best*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 23. Ic him betst trūwode *I most trusted them*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12. Albīnus wæs betst gelǣred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23.

betst-boren; *pp. Best-born, eldest;* major natu:—Moises clipode đa betstborenan *Moyses vocavit majores natu*, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23.

bett *better*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. v. bet.

bētte *corrected*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25; *p. of* bētan.

bettonice, an; *f. The herb betony;* betonĭca officinālis:—Genim bettonican and pipor *take betony and pepper*, Lchdm. i. 380, 24. v. betonice.

bettrung, e; *f. A bettering, ameliorating;* emendatio:—To his bettrunge [Cot. betrunge] *to his amelioration*, Past. 31, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 8. v. betrung.

be-tugon *shut in, inclosed;* concluserunt, Lk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. pl. of* be-teón.

be-tuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter:—He bewīcode betuh đām twām hergum *he encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Ing. 115, 4; Th. 164, 23, col. 2; 165, 22, col. 1; 23, col. 2. Betuh Arabia and Palestīna *between Arabia and Palestine*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 20: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766. v. be-tweoh.

be-tux *between.* v. betux-sittan, be-tweoh.

betux-sittan *to insert, interpose, to set, put* or *bring in;* interserere. v. betux, sittan.

be-tweoh, be-tweohs, be-tweox, be-twih, be-twyh, be-twyx, be-twyxt, be-twuh, be-twuht, be-twux, be-twuxt, be-tuh, be-tux; *prep. dat. acc.* [be *by, with;* twi, twihs, tweox, twux *duo*] *Between,* BETWIXT, *among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. **I.** *dat*:—Men and nētenu habbaþ andan betweoh him *men and beasts have enmity between them*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. Betweohs him *among them;* in cujus medio, Ex. 34, 10. Betwyh him *among them*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. Betwuh đām wæs seó Magdalenisce Maria, and Maria Iacobes mōder *inter quas erat Maria Magdalene, et Maria Iacobi mater*, Mt. Bos. 27, 56. Betwuht him *between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. Betwux wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 28. Betwuxt đām warum *among their wares* [*merchandise*], Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. Hǣđe stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle *Haddeby stands in the midst of the Winedi, Saxons and Angles*, Ors. 1, 19; Bos. 21, 30. **II.** *acc*:—Swā lamb betweox wulfas *sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 3. Betwih đa mægen *inter virtutes*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 28. Ne byþ swā betweox eów *non ita erit inter vos*, Mt. Bos. 20, 26. **III.** *the case sometimes precedes the prep.* or *is separated from it*:—Hī him healdaþ betwuh sibbe *they keep peace between themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. Him betuh *between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766.

be-tweohs *among*:—Betweohs him *among them*, Ex. 34, 10. v. be-tweoh.

be-tweonan; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter:—Unc betweonan *between us two,* Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. v. be-tweonum.

be-tweonum, be-tweonan, be-twinum, be-twinan, be-twynan, bi-tweon, bi-tweonum; *prep.* I. *dat.* II. *acc.* [be, bi *by, with,* tweo *two; dat.* tweonum, twinum, tweon, twin, twyn] BETWEEN, *betwixt, among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. I. *dat.* Betweonan đām *between them,* Ps. Th. 102, 12. Betweonum đissum þingum *amid these things,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, note 26. Đā Iudeas cwædon betweonan him sylfum *then the Jews said among themselves,* Jn. Bos. 7, 35. II. *acc.* Đū hī betweonum wætera weallas lǣddest *thou ledest them between water-walls,* Ps. Th. 105, 9. Đā seó cwēn ongan lǣran đæt hie sybbe swā same sylfra betweonum freóndrædenne gelǣston *then the queen began to teach that they should hold peace also amid their friendly band,* Elen. Kmbl. 2412; El. 1207. III. *sometimes* betweonum *follows its case, or is separated from it:*—Đā gewearþ hī him betweonum *they then agreed between themselves,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24. Lēton him đa betweonum tān wisian *they let the lot decide between them,* Andr. Kmbl. 2199; An. 1101. Ne sceōlon unc betweonan teónan weaxan *injury shall not wax between us two,* Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. Hluton hell-cræftum, hǣđengildum teledon betwinum *they cast lots, counted, with hellish arts, amid heathen gods,* Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Gif ge habbaþ lufe eów betwynan *si dilectionem habueritis ad invicem,* Jn. Bos. 13, 35. Friþ freóndum bitweon *peace between friends,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. IV. *sometimes the case is placed between* be *and* tweonum, *as,*—Be sǣm tweonum *between the seas,* Cd. 163; Th. 205, 28; Exod. 442: 170; Th. 214, 1; Exod. 562. v. bi-tweonum.

be-tweonum; *adv. Between;* inter, in medio:—Ne sī lang fæc be-tweonum *ne sit longum spatium in medio,* Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 27.

be-tweox *between;* inter:—Nū ic eów sende swā swā lamb betweox wulfas *ecce ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos,* Lk. Bos. 10, 3: 11, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 4: 88, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 90; Met. 11, 45: 11, 168; Met. 11, 84: 24, 25; Met. 24, 13. v. be-tweoh.

be-twih *between.* v. betwih-licgan, be-tweoh.

betwih-licgan, he -ligeþ *To lie between;* interjacere:—Gif mycel feornys sīþfætes betwihligeþ *si longinquitas itineris magna interjacet,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39. v. be-tweoh.

be-twinan; *prep. dat. Within, among;* intra, inter:—Cwædon sume bōceras him betwinan *some scribes said among themselves,* Mt. Bos. 9, 3. v. be-tweonum III.

be-twinum *between, amid;* inter, in medio, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. v. be-tweonum.

be-twion; *adj.* [be *by, with;* twām, twǣm, *dat. of* twā *two*] *Double, folding, twofold;* duplex:—Mid betwion mentle *with a folding mantle;* diploide, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 28.

be-twuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between, among;* inter:—He gewīcode betwuh đām twām hergum *he encamped between the two armies,* Chr. 894; Th. 164, 23, col. 1. He betwuh him wunaþ *he dwells among them,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. v. be-tweoh.

be-twuht; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Betwuht him *between them,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. v. be-tweoh.

be-twux *between, among;* inter:—Nis betwux wīfa bearnum, nān mǣrra wītega, đonne Iohannes se Fulluhtere *major inter natos mulierum propheta nemo est Ioanne Baptista,* Lk. Bos. 7, 28: Gen. 3, 14. v. be-tweoh.

betwux-alegednes, -nyss, e; *f.* [betwux *between;* aleged, alegd *laid*] What is laid or placed between, *an interposition, interjection;* interjectio:—*Interjectio* mæg beón gecweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc, forđanđe he līþ betwux wordum *an interjection may be called a laying between in English, because it lies between words,* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 48, 61. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

betwux-aworpennys *an interjection;* interjectio. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

be-twuxt *among;* inter:—Đā geseah Grēgōrius betwuxt đām warum, cȳpecnihtas gesette *then Gregory saw among their wares, youths set for sale,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. v. be-tweoh.

be-twyh *between, among;* inter, in medio:—Betwyh đās þing *between these things, in the mean while, whilst;* interea, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 26. Betwyh him *among them,* Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. v. be-tweoh.

betwyh-geset *interposed;* interpositus, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 42.

be-twynan; *prep. dat. Between, among;* inter:—Him betwynan *among them,* Mt. Jun. 9, 3: Jn. Bos. 16, 17. Ge habbaþ lufe eów be-twynan *dilectionem habueritis ad invicem,* Jn. Bos. 13, 35. v. be-tweonum.

be-twyx *betwixt, between:*—Betwyx wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum,* Mt. Bos. 11, 11: Chr. 1126; Th. 377, 10. v. betwyx-sendan, betweoh.

betwyx-aworpennyss, e; *f. An interjection;* interjectio:—*Interjectio* is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dǣl līþ betwux ōđrum wordum, and geswutelaþ đæs mōdes styrunge. *Heu* geswutelaþ mōdes sārnesse *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind.* Heu *denotes a soreness of mind,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 55. v. betwux-alegednes.

betwyx-sendan *to send between;* intermittere, R. Conc. Procem.

be-twyxt *betwixt, between;* inter, Hemm. p. 403. v. be-tweoh.

be-tygen *accused,* L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16; *pp. of* be-tīhan.

be-tȳhþ *accuses,* L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12; *pres. of* be-teón.

be-tȳhtlian *to accuse,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16. v. be-tīhtlian.

be-tȳnan, -tiénan, bi-tȳnan; *p.* -tȳnde, *pl.* -tȳndon; *impert.* -tȳn, -tiéne; *pp.* -tȳned, -tiéned, -tȳnd; *v. a.* [be, tȳnan *to hedge in*]. I. *to inclose* or *surround with a hedge, inclose, close, shut, shut up;* sepem circumdare, sepire, intercludere, claudere, occludere, concludere:—Sum hīrēdes ealdor wæs, se plantode wīngerd, and betȳnde hyne *homo erat paterfamilias, qui plantavit vineam, et sepem circumdedit ei,* Mt. Bos. 21, 33: Mk. Bos. 12, 1. Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betȳned *a churl's close ought to be surrounded with a hedge,* L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Hī hine betȳndon in ān nearo fæsten *they inclosed him in a narrow fastness,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, note 19. Hāteþ heáhcyning helle betȳnan *the mighty king shall command to close hell,* Salm. Kmbl. 348; Sal. 173. Đæs heán biscopes leoma on đysse byrigenne syndon betȳnde [MS. be-tyned] *pontificis summi hoc clauduntur membra sepulchro,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22: Exon. 110 b; Th. 422, 25; Rä. 41, 11. Wearþ se hālga wong bitȳned *the holy plain was closed,* 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. He hine inne betȳnan nolde *he would not shut it in,* L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 31. He đæt folc ūte betȳnde *he shut the people out,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40. Hȳ betȳndon Ianes duru *they shut the doors of Janus,* 6, 7; Bos. 120, 5: 5, 14; Bos. 113, 42. Gif hwā wæterpyt betȳnedne ontȳne, and hine eft ne betȳne, gelde swelc neát swelc đǣron befealle *if any one open a water-pit* [*that is*] *shut up, and close it not again, let him pay for whatever cattle may fall therein,* L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, 7. Betiéne togeánes hīg *conclude adversus eos,* Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3. II. *to end, finish, conclude;* finire:—Heó đus đæt word betȳnde *thus she ended the speech;* ita sermonem conclusit, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 28.

be-tyran [be, tyrwa *tar*] *To* BETAR, *to smear over, to stain a dark colour;* pice liquida inficere, *q. d.* pullo *vel* bætico colore imbuere, Æqu. vern. 2.

be-ufan; *adv.* [be, ufan] *Above;* supra:—Swā we hēr be-ufan cwædon *as we here have said above,* L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4. v. būfan.

be-ūtan; *prep. dat.* [be, ūtan *out*] *Without;* extra:—Wundorlīc is geworden đīn wīsdōm eall, se is be-ūtan me *mirabilis facta est scientia tua ex me,* Ps. Th. 138, 4. Gif ic mīne fiđeru gefō, fleóge ǣr leóhte, ōþ đæt ic be-ūtan wese eallum sǣwum *si sumpsero pennas meas ante lucem, et habitavero in postremo maris,* 138, 7. Đa be-ūtan beóþ earce bordum *who shall be without the boards of the ark,* Cd. 67; Th. 81, 32; Gen. 1354. v. būtan.

be-waden; *part. p. A quo aliquid abiit?*—Of wombe bewaden, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 32; Rä. 88, 24. DER. be, wadan.

be-wǣfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wǣfan *to cover*] *To befold, wrap round, cover, clothe;* obvolvere, amicire, operire, induere:—Mid ānre scȳtan bewǣfed *amictus sindone,* Mk. Bos. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 24. Heó nam hyre wǣfels and bewǣfde hīg *illa sustulit pallium et operuit se,* Gen. 24, 65. Martinus me bewǣfde mid đyssere wǣde *Martin clothed me with this garment,* Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. His cempan mid wolcnreádum wǣfelse hine bewǣfdon *his soldiers clothed him in a scarlet robe,* ii. 252, 25. Ic eom reáde bewǣfed *I am clothed with red,* Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1: Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 19. [*Goth.* bi-wáibyan *to wind, put round.*]

be-wæg *surrounded,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25; *p. of* be-wegan.

be-wǣgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deceive, disappoint;* frustrari:—Ne bewǣgde him *non frustratus est eum,* Ps. Spl. C. 131, 11. v. bi-wǣgan.

be-wægnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To offer;* offerre:—Him wæs freónd-lađu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered to him,* Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1193.

be-wǣlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* undique vexare, affligere, cruciare:—Wītum bewǣled *afflicted with torments,* Andr. Kmbl. 2721; An. 1363.

be-wǣpnian, -wǣpnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wǣpen *a weapon*] *To take away arms, disarm;* armis spoliare:—Be đam đe ōđerne bewǣpnaþ *de eo qui alium armis spoliaret,* L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. Gif man æt unlagum man bewǣpnige [bewepnie MS. B.] *if any one unlawfully disarm a man,* 61; Th. i. 408, 18.

be-wand *wrapped, enwrapped,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9: Lk. Bos. 2, 7; *p. of* be-windan.

be-warenian, -warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard, beware;* custodire, cavere:—He wel ne bewarenaþ wiđ đa unþeáwas *he does not well guard against the vices,* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 45; Met. 16, 23. Đa đe hie wiđ đa læssan scylda bewareniaþ *those who guard themselves against the lesser sins,* Past. 57, 1; Hat. MS.

be-warian, -warigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To keep, guard, preserve;* custodire, arcere:—Bisceopas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend their spiritual flocks,* L. C. E. 26;

Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 24. Dæt ðū meaht wîte bewarigan *that thou mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. v. warian.

be-warnian *to beware*, R. Ben. 7. v. be-warenian.

be-weallan; *p.* -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon; *pp.* -weallen *To boil away;* decoquere:—Óþ-ðæt þrydda dǽl sȳ beweallen *till the third part be boiled away*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17: 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 360, 1.

be-wealwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wallow;* volutare:—Swîn on ða solu bewealwiaþ *swine wallow in the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 29.

be-weardian, -weardigan; *part.* -weardigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ward, protect, keep;* custodire, protegere, observare:—Ðū, Drihten, beweardast us *tu, Domine, custodies nos*, Ps. Spl. 11, 8. Hālige englas ða dǽda bewearduiaþ *holy angels protect the deeds*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 31. Beweardigende *observantes*, Ps. Spl. 30, 7.

be-wearp *cast*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25; *p. of* be-weorpan.

be-weaxan, bi-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To overgrow, cover over;* obducere, obserere:—Sindon burgtūnas brērum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. Scyllum biweaxen *overgrown with scales*, 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310.

be-weddian, -weddigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To espouse, wed;* spondere, despondere:—Ic behāte oððe ic beweddige [MS. bewedige] *spondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Gif he hīg his suna beweddaþ *si filio suo desponderit eam*, Ex. 21, 9. v. weddian.

be-weddung, e; *f. A betrothal, wedding;* oppigneratio, connubium:—Be wīfmannes beweddunge *of a woman's betrothal*, L. Edm. B. titl; Th. i. 254, 1.

be-wefan; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon; *pp.* -wefen *To cover over, envelope;* obtexere, obducere:—Biþ ðæt brægen mid reáman bewefen *the brain is covered over with a membrane*, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4.

be-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To cover, cover over, surround;* obducere, circumdare:—Bewegen wælmiste *covered with the mist of death*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42. He hī bewæg mid wuda ūtan *he surrounded them with wood*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25.

be-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend *To turn, turn round* or *about, convert;* vertere, convertere:—Bewend to ðære menigu *conversus ad turbam*, Mk. Bos. 5, 30. Se Hǽlend bewende hyne *the Saviour turned himself about*, Mt. Bos. 9, 22: Mk. Bos. 8, 33. Æt sumum cyrre bewend *aliquando conversus*, Lk. Foxe 22, 32. v. wendan.

be-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wenian *to accustom, draw to one's self, honour*] *To entertain, take care of;* hospitio accipere:—We wǽron hēr tela bewenede *we were here kindly entertained*, Beo. Th. 3646, note; B. 1821. Dryht-bearn Dena duguþa bewenede [MS. *and* Thorpe's note, 4077; bī werede, B. 2035] *a noble offspring of the Danes entertained the knights*, 4077, note.

be-weópon *wept over, bewailed*, Num. 20, 30; *p. pl. of* be-wēpan.

be-weorcean *to adorn*, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024. v. be-wyrcan.

be-weorpan, -wyrpan; ic -weorpe, ðū -wyrpst, he -weorpeþ, -wyrpþ, *pl.* -weorpaþ; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. I. *to cast, cast down, throw;* projicere, dejicere:—Seó cwēn hēt [hīg] ðam cyninge heáfod ofaceorfan, and bewyrpan on ānne cylle *the queen commanded [them] to cut off the king's head, and to cast it into a vessel*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 33. Hwæt bewearp ðē on ðās gnornunga *what has cast thee into these lamentations?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25. He hæfþ us beworpen on ealra wīta mǽste *he hath cast us down into the greatest of all torments*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13: Gen. 393. Ic wæs hēr unscildig on pytt beworpen *I was thrown here innocent into a dungeon*, Gen. 40, 15. II. *to cast about* or *over, cover over, surround;* conjicere, supertegere, cingere:—Hlāford, lǽt hine [fīctreów] gyt ðis geár, ōþ ic hiue bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid meoxe *Lord, suffer it [the fig-tree] yet this year, till I dig about it, and cast it about* [*surround it*] *with dung*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Oft beweorpeþ ānre þecene wundrum gewlitegad *often casts over with a covering wondrously adorned*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 20; Rä. 81, 34. Hafaþ fægerne eard wætre beworpen *it hath a fair dwelling surrounded with water*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. weorpan.

be-weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, watch over;* observare, curæ habere:—Dráca hord beweotode *a dragon watched over the hoard*, Beo. Th. 4431; B. 2212. v. be-witian.

be-wēpan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -weópon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, weep over, bewail;* flere, deflere, plorare:—Ic bewēpe *defleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28. Hī beweópon Aarones forþsīþ *they bewailed Aaron's death*, Num. 20, 30. Wyduwan heora nǽron bewōpene *viduæ eorum non plorabantur*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 64: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41.

be-wēpnian *to unweapon, disarm*, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. v. be-wǽpnian.

be-werenes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-wered *forbidden*] *A forbidding;* prohibitio:—Óþ bewerenesse to onfōnne ðam hālgan gerȳné *usque ad prohibitionem percipiendi sancti mysterii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43.

be-werian, bi-werian, -wergan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To defend restrain;* defendere, prohibere, tueri:—Bisceopas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend* [tueri debent] *their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 25. Bewerede *coercuit*, Cot. 56. Bewered *prohibitus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Bewerode *defendit*, Ex. 2, 17. Bewerod *prohibitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 104. DER. werian.

be-werigend, es; *m. A defender;* protector, Ps. Spl. 27, 11.

be-werung, e; *f. A defence, fortification;* tutamen:—Bewerung strang *a strong defence*, Scint. 64.

be-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To encamp;* castra metari:—Ælfrēd cyning bewīcode betuh ðām twām hergum *king Alfred encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Gib. 92, 21.

be-wimman; *g.* -wimmannes; *f.* [be-wimmen, Wrt. Voc. 72, 36] *A niece;* neptis, Som. Lye. v. wimman.

be-windan, bi-windan; *p.* -wand, -wond, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden; *v. a. To wind* or *bind around* or *about, entwine, wrap, enwrap, encircle, surround, wind, turn;* amplecti, involvere, cingere, circumdare, volvere:—Hī īsene næglas mid flexe bewundon *they wound iron nails round with flax*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8. Wæs bewunden *was wound round*, Andr. Kmbl. 38; An. 19. Wīrum þewunden *bound round with wires*, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Iosep bewand hyne mid clǽnre scȳtan *Ioseph involvit illud in sindone munda*, Mt. Bos. 27, 59: Lk. Bos. 2, 7: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Geseah heó monnes līchoman mid scȳtan bewundenne *vidit corpus hominis sindone involutum*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 32. Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan bewunden *Christ's praise was entwined within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 116; An. 58: Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Biwunden *entwined*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234. Sum gǽstes þearfe mōde bewindeþ *one wraps his spirit's need in his mind*, 79 b; Th. 298, 18; Crä. 87: Ps. Th. 102, 12. Wæs feorh æðelinges flǽsce bewunden *the prince's soul was wrapped in flesh*, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424. Mec mon folmum biwond, and mec ðā on þeóstre alegde biwundenne mid wonnum clāðum *one with hands enwrapped me, and then laid me in darkness enwrapped in dusky clothes*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9–12; Cri. 1422–1424. He wæs clāðum biwunden *he was enwrapped with clothes*, 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725. Ðǽr is geat gylden wynnum bewunden *there is the golden gate encircled with joys*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 21; Sat. 650: Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. He is wuldre biwunden *he is encircled with glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. Ða þreó wæter steápe stānbyrig streámum bewindaþ *the three waters surround lofty cities of stone with their streams*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 18; Gen. 2212. Hwonne us līffreá tīre bewinde *when the Lord of life may surround us with honour*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Ic eom bewunden mid wuldre *I am surrounded with glory*, 108 a; Th. 412, 18; Rä. 31, 2. He geseah Sennera feld sīdne bewindan *he saw Shinar's field wide winding*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 28; Dan. 602. Abraham bewand ða hleóðorcwydas on hige sīnum *Abraham turned the revelations in his mind*, 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337.

be-wiste *governed, presided*, Gen. 24, 2; *p. of* be-witan.

be-witan; ic. he -wāt, ðū -wāst, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen; *v. trans.* [be *near*, witan *to know, see, take care of*] *To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, administer;* præesse, administrare:—Ðe ealle his þing bewiste *qui præerat omnibus quæ habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ne miht ðū leng tūn-scīre bewitan *jam non poteris villicare*, Lk. Bos. 16, 2: Ex. 3, 7: 5, 14: Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 33: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 21: 6, 37; Bos. 132, 21. Fæder ealle gesceafte bewāt *the father watches over all creatures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 5; Rä. 81, 9. To bewitanne, Gen. 39, 4.

be-witian, -witigan, -weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, take care of, administer, perform;* observare, curæ habere, exsequi, peragere:—Ne māgon hī tunglu bewitian *they may not observe the heavenly bodies*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 40. Hī oft bewitigaþ sorgfulne sīþ *they often perform a sorrowful journey*, Beo. Th. 2861; B. 1428: Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 18; Cri. 353.

be-wlāt *looked, beheld*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925; *p. of* be-wlītan.

be-wlātian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To see, look, behold;* videre, conspicere:—Eágan ðīne geseón oððe bewlātion [MS. bewlatiun] efnysse oððe rihtwīsnesse *oculi tui videant æquitates*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. To gescyldnysse mīnre beseoh oððe bewlāta *ad defensionem meam conspice*, 21, 20.

be-wlātung, e; *f. Show, sight, pageant;* spectaculum. DER. be-wlātian.

be-wlītan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look, behold;* spectare, respicere:—Se eádega bewlāt rinc ofer exle *the happy man looked over his shoulder*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925.

be-wōpen *bewailed*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41; *pp. of* be-wēpan.

be-worht *made, built, covered*, Jos. 2, 1; *pp. of* be-wyrcan.

be-worpen *cast, cast down, thrown, cast about, surrounded*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393: Gen. 40, 15: Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

be-wrǽcon *exiled, sent forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305; *p. pl. of* be-wrecan.

be-wreáh *covered, covered over, protected,* Ps. Th. 104, 34; *p. of* be-wreón.

be-wrecan, bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræ̂con; *pp.* -wrecen. **I.** *to exile, send forth;* pellere, propellere:—Đū ūsic bewræ̂ce in æ̂htgewealda *thou hast exiled us into bondage,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 25; Az. 25. Đa us bewræ̂con *they have sent us forth,* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305. **II.** *to strike* or *beat around, afflict;* circum pulsare:—We land gesōhton wære bewrecene *we sought the land beaten round* [*afflicted*] *with the sea,* Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. **III.** *to drive* or *bring to;* appellere:—Ceólas lēton sande bewrecene *they let the keels* [*ships*] *be driven to the sand* [*shore*], Elen. Kmbl. 502; El. 251. DER. wrecan.

be-wrencan; *p.* -wrencte; *pp.* -wrenced [be *about,* wrenc *deceit*] *To deceive;* occultis machinationibus circumvenire, Prov. Kmbl. 34.

be-wreón; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen *To cover, cover over, protect, clothe;* tegere, contegere, operire, protegere, velare:—Bewrugon [bewreogon MS.] me þȳstru *contexerunt me tenebræ,* Ps. Spl. 54, 5. Mid mīnum bysmre ic eom bewrogen *confusio vultus mei operuit me,* Ps. Th. 43, 17. Đū bewruge me fram gemētinge awyrgedra *protexisti me a conventu malignantium,* Ps. Spl. 63, 2. He hī wolcne bewreáh *he protected them with a cloud,* Ps. Th. 104, 34. Ic wæs nacod, and ge me noldon bewreón *I was naked, and ye would not clothe me,* Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 21.

be-wrigen, -wrigon *covered, concealed,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-wrīhan.

be-wrigennes, -ness, e; *f. A hiding, keeping close* or *concealing;* occultatio. DER. be-wrīhan.

be-wrīhan, bi-wrīhan; *p.* -wrāh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover over, conceal, wrap up;* velare, operire:—Se snāw bewrīhþ wyrta cīþ *the snow covers over the germ of herbs,* Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Ic goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrāh *I covered my bounteous patron in a cave of the earth,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Bewrigen mid wrencum *concealed by frauds,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Bewrigenum *wrapped up, instr.* Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585. DER. be-wrigennes, wrīhan.

be-wrīhþ *covers over,* Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-wrīhan.

be-wrītan, bi-wrītan; *p.* -wrāt, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To write down, inscribe;* inscribere, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 27; Sch. 19.

be-wrīðan, he -wrīþ; *p.* -wrāþ, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen *To bind, bind round, begird;* ligare, redimire:—Meotud bewrīþ mid his wuldre eall eorþbūend *the Creator shall wreathe with his glory all earth's inhabitants,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 12; Cri. 718. Duru wundurclommum bewriðen *the door bound with wondrous bands,* 12 a; Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310. DER. wrīðan.

be-wrogen *covered, covered over;* opertus, Ps. Th. 43, 17; *pp. of* be-wreón.

be-wruge *hast protected;* protexisti, Ps. Spl. 63, 2; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* be-wreón.

be-wunden *wrapped, enwrapped,* Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424: -wundon *wound* or *bound round,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-windan.

be-wyddod *betrothed;* desponsatus, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5, = be-weddod; *pp. of* be-weddian.

be-wyrcan, -weorcan, bi-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte, *pl.* -worhton; *pp.* -worht *To work, work in, insert, make, build, cover, adorn;* elaborare, immittere, facere, ædificare, inducere, exornare:—Bewyrc us on heortan Hāligne Gāst *work the Holy Ghost into our hearts,* Hy. 7, 79; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 79. Ne wāt ic mec beworhtne wulle flȳsum *I know not that I was made with fleeces of wool,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. He lǣmen fæt biwyrcan hēt *he commanded to make an earthen vessel,* 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. Babylōnia is mid stā̆nenum wīghūsum beworht *Babylon is built with stone towers,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 30: Jos. 2, 1. Se mid weaxe beworhte *he covered it with wax,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 30. Đa tēþ on golde bewyrc *cover the teeth with gold,* Med. ex Quadr. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 16. Seó cwēn đa rōde hēht golde beweorcean *the queen commanded to adorn the cross with gold,* Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024.

be-wyrpan *to cast, throw,* Ors. 2, 4: Bos. 45, 33. v. be-weorpan.

be-yrnan, -irnan; he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [be *by,* yrnan *to run*] *To run by, to come in, occur, incur;* percurrere:—Be-arn me on mōde *it occurred to my mind,* Homl. Th. i. 2, 6. Ān wundor me nū on mōd be-arn *one wonder now* [*runs by me into the mind*] *occurs to me,* Dial. 1, 10. He ne be-arn on leásunga synne *he incurred not the sin of* [*leasing*] *lying,* Dial. 1, 2: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 20.

bezera, an; *m.:* bezere, es; *m. The baptist:*—Se bezera, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bi *by, near, concerning.* v. be, bī.

bī *a bee;* apis: *found in the compound* bī-bréad.

bī; *prep. dat.* [Bī is more frequently shortened into be. In compounds it is generally written be- or bi-; but bī- is long where it is used for big, or is a contraction, thus,—bī-spell for big-spell, and as bī-bréad for beó-bréad. v. be.] **1.** *dat. By, near to, at, in, upon;* juxta, prope, apud, in:—Ārās bī ronde oretta *the champion arose by his shield,* Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. He bī sesse geóng *he went by the seat,* 5506; B. 2756. Bī staðe fæste *fast by the shore,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. Hwearf bī bence *turned by the bench,* Beo. Th. 2380; B. 1188. **2.** *dat. Of, about;* de, quoad:—Đæt bī đē sōþfæst sægde Esaias *what Isaiah said truly of thee,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Hȳrde ic secgan gēn bī sumum fugle *I have yet heard tell of a certain bird,* 97 b; Th. 365, 17; Reb. 1. Bī đon se wītga song *of whom the prophet sang,* 17 a; Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650. **3.** *dat. By, through, because of, after, according to, in comparison with;* per, secundum, pro, ex:—Bī hwon scealt đū lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gū. 244. Bī noman gehātne *called by name,* 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Bī heofonwōman *through the crash of heaven,* 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835. Leán cumaþ werum bī gewyrhtum *retribution shall come to men according to their works,* 27 b; Th. 84, 3; Cri. 1368: 76 a; Th. 286, 8; Jul. 728. Đisses fugles gecynd fela gelīces bī đām gecornum Cristes þegnum *the nature of this bird is much like to the chosen servants of Christ,* 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. **4.** *sometimes* bī *is separated from its case:*—Bī wædes ōðre *by the shore of the sea,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9.

biágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [beág *a crown*] *To crown;* coronare:—Đū biágodyst hine *coronasti eum,* Ps. Spl. C. 8, 6. v. beágian.

biaþ *are; for* bióþ, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31; *pl. pres. of* bión = beón.

bi-baðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* lavare:—Se æðela fugel hine bibaðaþ in đam burnan *the noble fowl bathes itself in the brook,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. v. be-baðian.

bi-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To order, command, bid;* jubere, mandare, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 6; Ph. 36: 93 a; Th. 349, 13; Sch. 45. v. be-beódan.

biblio-pēce, an; *f.* [βιβλιοθήκη = βιβλίον *a book,* θήκη *repository, a library*]. **I.** *a library;* bibliotheca, C. R. Ben. 50. **II.** a collection of books in one volume, hence,—*The Bible;* biblia:—Hieronimus, se wurþfulla and se wīsa bōcere, ūre Biblioþēcan gebrohte to Lēdene of Grēciscum bōcum and of Ebrēiscum *Jerome, the worthy and wise author, translated our Bible out of the Greek and Hebrew books into Latin,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 6–8. Se saltere ys ān bōc on đære Biblioþēcan *the psalter is one book in the Bible,* Ælfc. T. 14, 15. Iohannes awrāt đa bōc, Apocalipsis gehāten, and đeós bōc ys æftemyst on đære Biblioþēcan *John wrote the book called Revelation, and this book is the last in the Bible,* Ælfc. T. 31, 23.

bi-bod, es; *n. A command, decree, an order;* mandatum, jussum, Exon. 25 a; Th. 71, 22; Cri. 1159: Hy. 4, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 34. v. be-bod.

bī-bréad, es; *n. Bee-bread;* apium panis:—þynceþ bībréad swētre, gif he ǣr bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seemeth sweeter, if he before has a taste of bitter,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. v. beó-bréad I.

bī-būgan; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To avoid;* avertere, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 9; Gū. 840. v. be-būgan.

bi-bycgong, e; *f.* [be, bycg *from* bycgan *to buy*] *A selling away;* venditio. v. bebycgean.

bi-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159. v. be-byrgan.

BICCE, bice, bicge, an; *f. A* BITCH, *a female of the canine kind;* canicula:—Biccean [biccan MS. B.] meolc *bitch's milk,* Med. ex Quadr. 9, 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 362, 15, 18. [*Piers P.* bicche; *Ger.* bätze, betze, petze, *f.*: *Icel.* bikkja, *f.*]

biccen; *adj. Belonging to a bitch;* caninus; *the adj. of* bicce.

bi-cerran *to pass by;* præterire, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 48. v. be-cerran.

bicgan *to buy, procure,* Jn. Bos. 4, 8: Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68: Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202: Exon. 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. v. bycgan.

bicge *a bitch;* canicula, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 33. v. bicce.

bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace, inclose, clasp;* amplecti, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. v. be-clyppan.

bīcnian, bícnigan; *part.* bīcniende; he bīcneþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* **I.** *to beckon, nod;* innuere:—He wæs bīcniende him *erat innuens illis,* Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Bīcnodon hī to his fæder *innuebant patri ejus,* 1, 62: 5, 7. **II.** *to indicate, signify, announce, shew;* indicare, significare:—He sceal mid bellan bīcnigan đa tīda *he shall with bells announce the times,* L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. v. beácnian.

bīcnung *a sign;* signum, signatio. v. beácnung.

bi-cowen *gnawed,* Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 20; Seel. 111; *pp. of* bi-ceówan. v. be-ceówan.

bi-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǣdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say;* dicere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 32; Gū. 331. v. be-cweðan.

bī-cwide *a proverb,* Prov. 22. v. big-cwide.

bi-cwom, *pl.* -cwōmon *came, entered:*—Đā ic to hām bicwom *when I came home,* Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 14; Wíd. 94: 20 b; Th. 53, 32;

Cri. 859: 17 a; Th. 39, 33; Cri. 631: 48 b; Th. 168, 2; Gū. 1071. Út bicwômon [MS. bicwoman], 24 a; Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. v. be-com, *p. of* be-cuman.

bíd, es; *n. Delay, abiding;* mora:—Wearþ on bíd wrecen *was driven to delay* [*on delay*], Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. On bíd wriceþ *drives on delay,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 29; Rä. 4, 3. DER. an-bíd, on-: bíd-fæst, -steal.

bi-dǽlan; *p.* -dǽlde; *pp.* -dǽled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything;* privare, sejungere, expertem reddere:—Duguþum bidǽled *bereft of honours,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. v. be-dǽlan.

BÍDAN, ic bíde, đū bídest, bítst, bíst, he bídeþ, bít, *pl.* bídaþ; *p.* ic, he bād, đū bide, *pl.* bidon; *pp.* biden; *acc. gen. To* BIDE, *abide, continue, remain, tarry, wait, await, expect, endure;* manere, remanere, morari, habitare in aliquo loco, expectare, consequi, sustinere:—Ic in wíte sceal bídan in bendum *I in torment must abide in bonds,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 2; Sat. 49. Seó eorþe gínienđe bād *the earth continued yawning,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 4. Đonne đæt he đǽr leng bide *than that he should abide there longer,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 4. Mere stille bād *the sea remained still,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300. Bídaþ assan on þurste *expectabunt onagri in siti sua,* Ps. Th. 103, 11. Swā mīn sāwl bād *sicut expectavit anima mea,* 55, 6. He geþyldum bād *he waited patiently,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 4; Gū. 886. Útan we well đære tíde bídan *bene expectemus horam illam,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Bídaþ Dryhtnes dômes *they await the Lord's doom,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 17; Cri. 1021. Bād sôþra gehāta *he awaited the faithful promises,* Cd. 71; Th. 86, 2; Gen. 1424. Hie đæs bidon *for this they waited,* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 4; Cri. 147. In helle heó bryne welme bídan sceolden *in hell they must abide* [*endure*] *scorching heat,* Cd. 213; Th. 266, 25; Sat. 27. Đā seó circe hēr eahtnysse bād *then the church here endured persecution,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704. [*Laym.* biden, ibiden; *p.* ibæd, ibad, *pl.* biden; *pp.* ibiden, ibede: *O. Sax.* bīdan: *N. Frs.* bida: *O. Frs.* bidia: *N. Dut. N. L. Ger.* beiden: *N. Ger. dial.* beiten: *M. H. Ger.* bîten: *O. H. Ger.* bîtan: *Goth.* beidan: *Dan.* bie: *Swed.* bida: *O. Nrs.* bîđa [for bîđa]: *Ir. Gael.* feith.] DER. a-bídan, ge-, ofer-, on-.

BIDDAN, ic bidde, đū biddest, bidst, bitst, he biddeþ, bit, byt, bitt, *pl.* biddaþ; *impert.* bide, *pl.* biddaþ; *p.* ic, he bæd, đū bǽde, *pl.* bǽdon; *pp.* beden: *followed by an acc. of the person,* or *by the prep. to, and a gen. of the thing; v. trans. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech,* BID, *order, require;* petere, poscere, orare, quærere, precari, deprecari, rogare, postulare, præcipere, requirere:—Ic bidde *peto,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 41. Eádrēd, cyning, biddeþ and hālsaþ *Eadred, king, prayeth and intreateth,* Cod. Dipl. 433; A. D. 955; Kmbl. ii. 304, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 31. Ic bidde *precor,* 25; Som. 27, 11. Andreas ongann merelīđendum miltsa biddan *Andrew began to ask mercy for the sea-faring men,* Andr. Kmbl. 706; An. 353. Hū hī hine bǽdon [MS. bædan] rihtes geleáfan and fullwihtes bædes *how they had asked him the favour of a right belief and of a font of baptism,* Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. Ongunnon ealle biddan đæs đe he bæd *all began to pray that which he prayed,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 30. Hý him to eów ārna bǽdun *they prayed to you for compassion,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 9; Cri. 1353. Bide hine *ora eum,* Ps. Spl. 36, 6. Ic bidde đē mīn Drihten *quæso Domine mi,* Gen. 19, 18. We biddaþ *quæsumus,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 41. Đone alwaldan āra biddan *to intreat the all-powerful for benefits,* Cd. 217; Th. 277, 24; Sat. 209. Gehȳr, God, gebēd mīn đon ic bidde *exaudi, Deus, orationem meam cum deprecor,* Ps. Spl. 63, 1. Biddaþ *rogate,* Ps. Th. 121, 6. He bitt sibbe *rogat ea quæ pacis sunt,* Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum,* 11, 12. Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg,* Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hit [cild] hine hlāfes bitt *if he ask him for bread,* 250, 8. Gif he byt fisces *if he ask for a fish,* Lk. Bos. 11, 11. Bide me *postula a me,* Ps. Th. 2, 8. Hī dōþ swā ic bidde *they do as I bid,* Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231. He bæd him hlāfas wyrcan *he bade him make loaves,* Cd. 228; Th. 307, 1; Sat. 673. Đū bitst me đæt ic lǽde ūt đis folc *præcipis ut educam populum istum,* Ex. 33, 12. Bide his me eft *de manu mea require illum,* Gen. 43, 9. [*Orm.* biddenn: *Laym.* bidde, bidden; he biddeþ, *pl.* biddeþ; *impert.* bide, bid: *O. Sax.* biddean: *Frs.* bidde: *O. Frs.* bidda: *Dut.* bidden: *N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitten: *O. H. Ger.* bitjan: *Goth.* bidyan: *Dan.* bede: *Swed.* bedja: *O. Nrs. poet.* biđja *petere, rogare.*] DER. a-biddan, ge-, on-: v. bedd.

biddende *praying,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 40; *part. of* biddan.

biddere, es; *m. A petitioner;* petitor *vel* petax, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 19. v. biddan.

bide *pray;* ora:—Bide đinne fæder *ora tuum patrem,* Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *sing. impert. of* biddan.

bi-deáglian *to hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret,* Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. be-deáglian.

bi-dēglad *hidden, obscured:*—Bidēglad on dægrēd *obscured at dawn,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of* bi-dēglian. v. be-dēglad.

bídende *abiding,* Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484; *part. of* bídan.

bíd-fæst; *adj.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* fæst *fast, firm*] *Stationary, firm;* stabilis:—Hyre fôta wæs bídfæst [biidfæst MS.] ôđer *one of its feet was stationary,* Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 13; Rä. 57, 7.

bíding, e; *f. A* BIDING, *abode;* mansio, statio:—Đǽr hȳ bídinge môstun tídum brūcan *where they might at times enjoy a biding,* Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 30; Gū. 180.

bi-droren *deprived;* orbatus, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 8; Wand. 79; *pp. of* bi-dreósan. v. dreósan, be-droren.

bíd-steal, -steall, es; *m.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* steal *a stall, place*] *A stand, halt;* statio, mora:—He, beald in gebēde, bídsteal gifeþ *he, bold in prayer, maketh a stand,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 29; Jul. 388. Ic eofore eom cēnra, đonne he, gebolgen, bídsteal giefeþ *I am bolder than a wild boar, when he, enraged, makes a stand,* 110 b; Th. 423, 11; Rä. 41, 19.

bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal;* occultare, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 16; Cri. 1089. v. be-dyrnan.

bie *be,* Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44, *for* bió; *subj. of* bión *to be.*

biéon *a beacon, wonder,* Ps. Spl. C. 104, 25. v. beácen.

Bieda, an; *m. Bieda the son of Port:*—Hēr com Port on Brytene, and his twegan sunan, Bieda and Mægla *here,* A. D. 501, *Port came to Britain, and his two sons, Bieda and Mægla,* Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 14.

Biedan heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *m.* [Biedan *Bieda's,* heáfod *head: Flor.* Bidanheafod, A. D. 1114] BIEDA'S HEAD = *Bedwin, Wilts?*—Hēr Wulfhere and Æscwine gefuhton æt Biedan heáfde *here,* A. D. 675, *Wulfhere and Æscwine fought at Bedwin,* Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 9; Th. 58, 15, col. 1, 3.

Biedcan ford *Bedford,* Chr. 571; Th. 32, 26, col. 2. v. Bedan ford.

bién-codd *beanpod,* Lk. Foxe 15, 16. v. beán-belgas.

bi-eóde *venerated,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208; *p. of* bi-gān.

biereþ *bears, carries,* Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 18; Ph. 199; *for* bireþ; *3rd pres. of* beran.

bierm *a bosom,* Ps. Spl. C. 73, 12. v. bearm.

biernende *burning, for* byrnende. v. byrnan.

bierstеþ, bierst *bursts,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 16; Rä. 4, 62; *3rd pres. of* berstan.

bieþ *are, for* bióþ, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43. v. bión.

bi-fǽrende; *part. Passing by,* Lk. Lind. War. 18, 36. v. be-fēran.

bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fasten, make fast, fix, commit, intrust;* infigere, committere, tradere, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30: 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gū. 1166. v. be-fæstan.

bi-fangen *surrounded,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 18, note; Cri. 527; *pp. of* bi-fôn. v. be-fôn.

bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To infold, involve, inwrap, cover, overwhelm;* implicare, involvere, circumdare, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 14; Cri. 117. v. be-fealdan.

bi-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 13; Jul. 481. v. be-felgan.

bi-fēng, *pl.* -fēngon *held, seized;* apprehendit, Exod. 415; Grn. i. 88, 415; *p. of* bi-fôn. v. be-fôn.

bi-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare:—Feore bifohten *deprived of life,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 23; Rä. 4, 32.

bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen *To commit, commend, deliver;* immittere, commendare, tradere:—Bifolen in foldan *committed to earth,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417: 17 b; Th. 42, 5; Cri. 668. v. be-feolan.

bifgende, bifigende *trembling, trembling with a fever:*—Bifgende *febricitantem,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 14. v. bifian.

BIFIAN, bifigan, byfian, beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, shake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Drihten besihþ eorþan and dēþ hȳ bifian *Dominus respicit terram et facit eam tremere,* Ps. Lamb. 103, 32: Rood Kmbl. 72; Kr. 36. He, bifiende, feóll to Iohannes fôtum *he, trembling, fell at John's feet,* Ælfc. T. 37, 10: Cd. 92; Th. 118, 25; Gen. 1970. Ic bifige *tremo,* Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Eorþe [eorþan MS.] bifode *terra tremuit,* Ps. Spl. 75, 8: Rood Kmbl. 83; Kr. 42. Đa wudas bifodon *the woods shook,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. [*O. Sax.* biđôn: *Frs.* bibbe, bibje: *O. Frs.* beva: *Dut.* beven: *Ger.* beben: *M. H. Ger.* biben: *O. H. Ger.* bibēn: *Dan.* bäve: *Swed.* bäfwa: *O. Nrs.* bifast: *Lat.* pavere: *Grk.* φέβομαι: *Sansk.* bhī *to fear.*] DER. a-bifian.

bifigan *to tremble;* tremere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. v. bifian.

bi-fleón; *part.* -fleónde *To escape, to pass by* or *under, to go away privately;* subterfugere, Cot. 192. v. be-fleón.

bi-folen *committed, commended,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417; *pp. of* bi-feolan.

bi-fôn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen. I. *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, attach, catch, ensnare;* comprehendere, apprehendere, reprehendere, deprehendere, capere:—Folm mec mæg bifôn *the hand may grasp me,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52. II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, invest, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, capere, cingere,

tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—Flǽsce bifongen *surrounded with flesh*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. v. be-fōn.

bi-fongen *surrounded*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34; *pp. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fōran; *prep. dat. Before;* ante, coram:—Wineleás guma gesihþ him bifōran fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 10; Wand. 46: 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947. v. be-fōran; *prep.*

bi-fōran; *adv. Before, of old;* antea:—Swā ǽr bifōran *as ere of old*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 26; Cri. 468. v. be-fōran; *adv.*

bifung, beofung, e; *f.* [bifian *to tremble*] *A trembling, shaking;* tremor:—Fyrhto oððe bifung begrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7: 54, 6. DER. eorþ-bifung.

bī-fylc, es; *n.* [bī *by, near to;* fylc *a tribe, country, province*] *A neighbouring people, province,* or *region;* provincia *vel* populus adjacens:—Of eallum ðyssum bīfylcum *de cunctis prope provinciis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11.

big; *prep. dat. Of, about, concerning;* de, quoad:—Big ðam ðe ic ðē ǽr sægde *de qua tibi ante dixi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 35. v. be 2.

bi-gēþ *commits*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308; *pres. of* bi-gān.

bi-gān, he -gēþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān. I. *to commit, exercise, observe, enjoy;* committere, exercere, observare, frui, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308. II. *to honour, worship, venerate;* colere, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208. v. be-gān.

bīgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, bend down, turn, turn back;* flectere, deflectere, incurvare, retorquere:—His cneów bīgde on eorþan *genua flexit in terram*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 15: 3, 2; S. 524, 14: Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8: Lev. 1, 15. v. bȳgan.

bi-gang, -gong, es; *m.* I. *a course, way, passage, circuit;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Tīda bigong *the course of seasons*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 13; Cri. 235. II. *an undertaking, business, exercise, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 9. v. be-gang.

bi-gangan *to go round, go to, attend, commit, practise, exercise, worship;* exercere, incumbere, colere, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 33. v. bi-gongan, be-gangan.

big-cwide, bī-cwide, es; *m.* [be, big *by;* cwide *a saying*] *A by-saying, by-word, proverb, fable, tale;* proverbium, fabula:—Ge forwurðaþ þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *eris perditus in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. Bīcwide *proverbium*, Prov. 22.

bige, es; *n?* [bycgan, bicgan *to buy*] *A buying, exchange, commerce, traffic;* emptio, permutatio, commercium, mercatus:—Gif gebyrige ðæt for neóde heora hwilc wið ūre bige habban wille, oððe we wið heora, mid yrfe and mid ǽhtum, ðæt is to þafianne *if it happen that from necessity any of them will have traffic with us, or we with them, with cattle and with goods, that is to be allowed*, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 2–4.

bige *buy*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29; *impert. of* bicgan.

bige, es; *m. A bending, turning, bend, an angle, a corner;* flexus, sinus, angulus:—Se engel eóde into ānum nyrwette, ðe he ne mihte forbūgan on nādere healfe, forðamðe ðǽr nān bīge næs *angelus ad locum angustum transivit, ubi nec ad dexteram nec ad sinistram poterat deviare*, Num. 22, 26. Bīge limes *fractura membri*, Fulg. 19. v. bȳge.

bīgean *to bow, bend;* flectere:—His cneówu bīgean *genua flectere*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 23: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Ps. Th. 94, 6. v. bȳgan.

bi-geat *obtained, seized*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 12; Seef. 6; *p. of* bi-gitan. v. be-gitan.

bi-gegnes, bi-gegnys, -ness, e; *f. A going about* or *applying one's self to anything, the pursuit* or *study of anything;* studium:—Bigegnes *vel* smeágung *studium*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 27: Gr. Dial. 1, 10. DER. eorþ-bi-gegnys.

bi-gellan; *p.* -geal, *pl.* -gullon; *pp.* -gollen *To celebrate by song, to scream;* canendo celebrare, exclamare:—Ful oft ðæt earn bigeal *the eagle screamed that often*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24.

bīgels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof;* arcus, fornix, camera, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 91; Wrt. Voc. 52, 41: Cot. 201. DER. for-bīgels.

bi-genog *worship, observation*, Scint. 7. v. be-gang II.

bi-geng, es; *m. Observation, worship, service;* cultus:—Bigeng *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18, MSS. C. D. He bæd hīg ðā georne, ðæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum *he bade them then earnestly, that they should not decline from the services of God*, Jos. 23, 7. v. be-gang.

bi-genga, an; *m. An inhabitant, dweller, cultivator;* incola, cultor:—Ðæt ðæt Eálond Wiht onfēng Cristene bigengan *ut Vecta insula Christianos incolas susceperit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 2. Se ārfæsta bigenga ðæs gāstlīcan landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, 2, 15; S. 519, 8: Deut. Grn. 4. 3. DER. land-bigenga. v. be-ganga.

bi-geongende, bi-gongende; *part.* [*part. of* bi-gongan, v. be-gongan, be-gangan] *Passing by;* præteriens, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 21: Mk. Rush. War. 15, 21.

bī-gerdel *a purse, public purse*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. v. big-gyrdel.

biggencere, es; *m. A worker;* operator:—Ic hæbbe smiþas... and manega ōðre mistlīcra cræfta biggenceras *habeo fabros... et multos alios variarum artium operatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 3.

big-geng *observation, worship;* cultus:—Biggeng [MS. biggend] *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. v. begang.

big-gyrdel, bī-gyrdel, -gerdel; *g.* -gyrdles, -gerdles; *m.* [big, bī, gyrdel *a girdle, belt, purse*] *A belt, girdle,* and as girdles were used to carry money, hence, *a purse, public purse, treasury;* zōna = *ζώνη*, saccus = *σάκκος*, fiscus:—Næbbe ge feoh on eówrum bīgyrdlum *nolite possidere pecuniam in zonis vestris*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Bīgerdel *saccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 68; Wrt. Voc. 16, 41. Cyninges [MS. kinges] gafoles bīgerdel *saccus* vel *fiscus*, 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Biggyrdel *fiscus* vel *saccus publicus*, 17; Som. 58, 94; Wrt. Voc. 22, 11.

big-hydig, bī-hydig; *adj. Careful, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollicitus, sollers:—Wæs seó mōder ðære gesomnunge bīhydig [MS. B. byghydig = bighydig] *sollicita est mater congregationis*, Bd. 4, 7; Whel. 277, 27. v. be-hydig.

big-hydiglīce, -hydilīce, -hydlīce, -hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter:—Ðe he bighydiglīce heóld *which he carefully held*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 2. Heó hine bighydilīce [bighydlice, Whel. 324, 8] sōhte *she carefully sought him*, 4, 23; S. 595, 4. Bighidiglīce *sollicite*, 1, 27; S. 489, note 39. v. be-hydelīce.

bi-gitan, -gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

big-leofa, bī-leofa, an; *m.* [big, bī *for*, līf *life*, leofen *living, nourishment*]. I. provision by which life is maintained, *Food, victuals, nourishment;* cibus, victus, alimentum:—Ðū nimst witodlīce of eallum mettum... ðæt hīg beón ǽgðer ge ðē ge him to bigleofan *tolles igitur ex omnibus escis... et erunt tam tibi quam illis in cibum*, Gen. 6, 21. Hwæt begytst ðū of dīnum cræfte? Bigleofan, and scrūd, and feoh *quid adquiris de tua arte? Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3–6. Bigleofa *victus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 6. Bīleofa *alimentum*, C. R. Ben. 49. II. that by which food is procured, *Money, wages;* stips, stipendium:—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 92; Wrt. Voc. 20, 33. v. an-leofa, and-leofen.

big-leofan; *part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To nourish, feed, support;* cibare. v. big-leofa.

bi-glīdan *to glide* or *disappear from any one, to desert any one;* evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

bīg-nes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio:—Se earm nǽnige bīgnesse on ðam elnbogan hæfde *brachium nihil prorsus in cubito flexionis habuit*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. bȳgan.

bi-gong *a course*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129. v. be-gang.

bi-gongan *to attend, practise, observe, worship*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777. v. be-gangan.

bi-grafan *to bury;* sepelire, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 33; Cri. 1466. v. be-grafan.

bigsen *an example*, Bd. 3, 28, MS. B; S. 560, note 35. v. bȳsen.

big-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To sit by* or *near;* adsidere:—Se bisceop ðæt geseah ðe him bigsæt *the bishop who sat by him saw it;* quo viso pontifex qui adsidebat, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22.

big-spæc, e; *f. A by-speech, deceiving;* supplantatio. DER. big, spæc.

big-spell, bī-spell; *g.* -spelles; *pl. nom. acc.* -spell, -spellu; *n.* [big, bī, spell *a history*] *A by-history, a parable, fable, example, proverb, story;* parabola, fabula, exemplum, proverbium, narratio:—Gehȳre ge ðæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audite parabolam seminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Ic ahylde on bigspelle eáre mīn *inclinabo in parabolam aurem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. Ealle ðās þing se Hǽlend spræc mid bigspellum to ðām weredum; and nān þing ne spræc he būtan bigspellum *hæc omnia locutus est Iesus in parabolis ad turbas; et sine parabolis non loquebatur eis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 34, 35: Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Bigspellu, *acc. pl.* Lchdm. iii. 214, 15. He him rehte bīspell bī ðære sunnan *he related to him a parable of the sun*, Bt. titl. vi; Fox x. 12. Ðeáh we sculon manega and mistlīce bīsna and bīspell reccan *though we should relate many and various examples and fables*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 13, 19. Gehȳr sum bīspell *hear an example*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 21: 39, 6; Fox 220, 21. Þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. We sculon ðē sum bīspell reccan *we will relate a story to thee*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 17; Met. 23, 9. [*Kil.* bijspel: *Ger.* beispiel, *n: M. H. Ger.* bīspel, *n.*] DER. bigspell-bōc.

bigspell-bōc, e; *f.* [bigspell *parabola, proverbium*, bōc *liber*] *A book of parables, the Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snoternisse: ān ys bigspellbōc *Solomon wrote three books by his wisdom: one is the Book of Proverbs*, Ælfc. T. 14, 26.

big-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen [big = bī *by, near,* standan *to stand*] *To stand by* or *near one, to support;* stare cum aliquo, adstare, adjuvare:—Bigstandaþ me, strange geneátas *stand by me, strong associates*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36; Gen. 284. Ða ðe him bigstōdon *those*

who stood by him, Byrht. Th. 137, 7; By. 182: Beo. Th. 6086; B. 3047.

big-swîc, es; *m. Deceit, guile;* fraus:—Bûtan brede and bigswîce *without fraud and guile*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 7. v. be-swîc.

big-wist, bî-wist, e; *f.* [wist *subsistence, victuals, food;* wesan *to be, exist*] *Food, nourishment, provision;* pabulum, alimentum, commeatus:—Bigwist *alimentum, pabulum*, Abus. 4. We lâeraþ, ðæt hî habban þreóra daga bîwiste *we enjoin, that they have provision for three days*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. He habban sceal ðâm þrîm gefêrscipum bîwiste *he must have provisions for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3, 4.

bî-gyrdel *a girdle, purse*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. v. big-gyrdel.

bi-gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

bi-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden. **I.** *to hold by* or *near, guard, observe, preserve;* tenere, inhabitare, custodire, servare, præservare:—Ðær se ânhaga eard bihealdeþ *there the lonely* [*bird*] *holds its dwelling*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 21; Ph. 87. Mec sâwelcund hyrde bihealdeþ *a spiritual shepherd guardeth me*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 15; Gû. 289. Hine weard biheóld of heofonum *a guardian from heaven guarded him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 22; Gû. 76: 54 b; Th. 193, 22; Az. 125. Se sceal ðære sunnan-sîþ bihealdan *he shall observe the sun's course*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90: 57 b; Th. 205, 17; Ph. 114. Hâteþ mec heáh-cyning bihealdan *the high king commands* [*them*] *to preserve me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 15; Rä. 41, 39. **II.** *to see, look on, behold;* videre, intueri, aspicere:—Freó ðæt bihealdeþ hû me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pîlas *my master beholds how the shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. be-healdan.

bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut off, to deprive of;* cædendo privare:—Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheáwan *commanded to cut off John's head*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 10; Jul. 295. v. be-heáwan.

bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hælon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal;* occultare, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311. v. be-helan.

bi-helian *to hide, conceal*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 14; Gû. 1327. v. be-helian.

bi-helmian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To cover over, to cover, shroud;* cooperire:—Heolstre bihelmad *shrouded with darkness*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241. v. be-helman.

bi-heonan *on this side.* v. be-heonan.

bi-hlæman *to overwhelm with noise, to fall upon;* strepitu obruere:—Ðonne foldbûende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes mægne bihlæmeþ *then the great day of the mighty Lord will fall with might upon the earth's inhabitants*, Exon, 20 b; Th. 54, 18; Cri. 870. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hlamôn *crepitare.*]

bi-hlænan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surround* or *beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare:—Læmen fæt wudu-beámum, holte bihlænan [bilænan MS.] *an earthen vessel with forest trees, with wood beset*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577.

bi-hlemman; *v. a.* [be, hlemman *to dash together*] *To dash together;* collidere cum strepitu:—He ða grimman goman bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he dashes the grim jaws* [*gums*] *fast together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76.

bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlôh, *pl.* -hlôgon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 1; Jul. 526. v. be-hlehhan.

bi-hôfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 33; Gû. 332. v. be-hôfian.

bi-hongen *behung, hung round*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17; *pp. of* bi-hôn. v. be-hôn.

bi-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, cover;* ruere, obruere, incidere:—Hrîme bihrorene *covered with rime*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77.

bi-hroren *rushed*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. v. bi-hreósan.

bi-hŷdan; *p.* -hŷdde; *pp.* -hŷded *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418. v. be-hŷdan.

bî-hydig *careful*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. be-hydig, big-hydig.

bii; *prep. dat.* [=big=bî=be] *By, near to;* juxta, prope:—Se eádiga ærcebiscop Sanctus Laurentius bii his fôregengan Sancte Agustine beryged wæs *beatus archiepiscopus Laurentius juxta prædecessorem suum Augustinum sepultus est*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. v. be 1.

BIL, bill, es; *n. An old military weapon, with a hooked point, and an edge on the back, as well as within the curve, a* BILL or *a broad two-edged sword, a falchion. Whatever its shape, it must have had two edges; as, in the earliest poem, an envoy is attacked,* billes ecgum, *with the edges of a bill;* falx, marra, falcastrum, ensis curvus. Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry:—Ðâ ic, on morgne, gefrægn mæg ôderne billes ecgum on bonan stælan *then on the morrow, I have heard of the other kinsman setting on the slayer with the edges of a bill*, Beo. Th. 4963; B. 2485. Geseah ða sige-eádig bil, eald sweord eótenisc *then he saw a victorious bill, an old giant sword*, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. Abrægd mid ðŷ bille *he brandished with his sword*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 17; Gen. 2931. Billa ecgum *with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. Billum abreótan *to destroy with swords*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. [*Laym.* bil *a falchion: O. Sax.* bil, *n: Dut.* bijl, *f: Ger.* beil, beihel, *n: M. H. Ger.* bîle, bîl, *n: O. H. Ger.* bihal, bial, *n: Sansk.* bil *to divide;* findere.] DER. gûþ-bil, hilde-, stân-, twî-, wîg-, wudu-.

bî-lage [bî *by, near*, lagu *a law*] *A* BYE-LAW; lex privata, Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1303.

bile, es; *m? A* BILL, *beak of a bird, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship;* rostrum, proboscis=προβοσκίς:—Bile *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 26. Ylpes bile *vel* wrôt *an elephant's proboscis*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 128; Wrt. Voc. 22, 42.

bîle *a bile, carbuncle, sore;* ulcus, Som. Lye. v. bŷl.

bi-leác *locked up, shut up*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 1; Rä. 62, 1, = be-leác; *p. of* be-lûcan.

bi-lecgan; *p.* -legde, -lêde; *pp.* -legd, -lêd *To lay* or *impose upon, to lay round, cover, load, afflict, charge;* imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 6; Rä. 27, 25. v. be-lecgan.

bi-lêgan; *p.* -lêgde; *pp.* -lêgd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flamma:—Lêge bilêgde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 7; Az. 16. v. be-lêgan.

bile-hwît; *adj.* [bile *the beak*, hwît *white*, referring to the *beaks* of young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Simple, sincere, honest, without fraud* or *deceit, meek, mild, gentle;* simplex, mitis:—Arnwi munec wæs swîðe gôd man and swîðe bilehwît *monk Arnwi was a very good man and very meek*, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 12. v. bilewit.

bile-hwîtlîce; *adv. Honestly, simply;* honeste, simpliciter:—Andswarede Dryhthelm bilehwîtlîce, forðon he wæs bylehwître gleáwnesse and gemetfæstre gecynde man *Drycthelme respondebat simpliciter, erat namque homo simplicis ingenii ac moderatæ naturæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30.

bî-leofa *food*, C. R. Ben. 49. v. big-leofa.

bî-leofen, -lifen, e; *f.* [bî, leofen *living, livelihood*] *Food, provisions;* annona, pulmentum:—Bî-leofene [MS. bileouene] *annona*, C. R. Ben. 43. Bîlifen *pulmentum*, Cot. 171. v. big-leofa.

bi-leóran; *p.* de, ade; *pp.* ed *To pass by* or *over;* transire, præterire:—Gif bileórade fram [MS. from] him seó [MS. ðio] tîd *si transiret ab eo hora*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 35, 36. Se bileórde *qui præterivit*, Ps. Surt. 89, 4. v. leóran.

bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren *To bereave, deprive;* orbare, privare:—Ðâ afyrhted wearþ âr, elnes biloren *then the messenger was affrighted, bereft of courage*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gû. 1301. v. be-leósan.

bile-wit, bele-wit, bil-wit; *adj.* [bile, wit *mind, wit*] *Merciful, mild, gentle, simple, honest;* æquanimus, mansuetus, mitis, simplex, honestus:—Bilewit Dryhten *merciful Lord*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 138; Met. 20, 69: 20, 510; Met. 20, 255: 20, 538; Met. 20, 269. We bletsiaþ bilewitne feder *we bless the merciful father*, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Gehŷran ða bilewitan [MS. bylewitan] *audiant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. Beóþ eornustlîce gleáwe swâ nædran, and bilwite [MS. bilwyte] swâ culfran *estote ergo prudentes sicut serpentes, et simplices sicut columbæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16: 11, 29.

bile-witness, bil-witness, e; *f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence;* simplicitas:—Se God wunaþ simle on ðære heán ceastre his ânfealdnesse and bilewitnesse *God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Hŷ on bilwitnesse hyra lîf alyfdon *they passed their lives in simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5.

bil-gesleht, bill-gesliht, -geslyht, es; *n.* [bil, bill *a sword*, gesleht *a clashing, conflict, slaughter;* from sleán *to slay, kill*] *A clashing of swords, battle;* ensium concutio, pugna:—Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax bilgeslehtes [billgeslyhtes, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; billgeslihtes, Cott. Tiber. B. i: Cott. Tiber. B. iv] *the grizzly-haired warrior needed not boast of the clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 35, col. 1; Æðelst. 45.

bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ *art angry, is angry; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* belgan *to be angry.*

bil-hete, bill-hete, es; *m.* [bil, bill *ensis*, hete *odium*] *The hate of swords;* odium ope ensium manifestatum:—Æfter billhete *after the hate of swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78.

bî-libban; *p.* -lifde; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd [bî 1. *by, upon*, libban *to live*] *To live by* or *upon, to be sustained* or *supported;* vesci, sustentari:—Sciððium wearþ emleóf, ðæt hŷ gesâwon mannes blôd agoten, swâ him wæs ðara nŷtena meolc, ðe hŷ mæst bîlibbaþ *it was as agreeable to the Scythians to see* [lit. *that they saw*] *man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle, upon which they mostly live*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 31–33. God ðâs eorþan, ðe ealle cwice wihta bîlibbaþ, ealle hire wæstmbæro gelytlade *God lessened this earth, all its fruitfulness, by which all living creatures are supported*, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8.

bi-liden *left, departed*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, = be-liden; *pp. of* be-lîðan, *q. v.*

bî-lifen *food*, Cot. 171. v. bî-leofen.

bilig *a bag, bottle, skin;* uter, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. v. belg.

bi-lihþ *dishonours, defames*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65, = be-hlīþ; *pres. of* be-hlīgan, *q. v.*

biliþ, es; *n. An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example;* imago, effigies:—Biliþe wǽron eorlas Ebrēa *the men were the images* [*likenesses*] *of the Hebrews*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 7, note a. [*O. Sax.* biliði, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* bilethe, byld, *n: Dut.* beeld, *n: Ger.* bild, *n: M. H. Ger.* bilde, *n: O. H. Ger.* biladi, bilidi, *n: Dan.* billed, billede, *n: Swed.* bild, *m;* belāte, *n: O. Nrs.* bílldr, *m. forma, aspectus;* bílæti, *n. effigies, statua*, Rask Hald.]

bill *a bill, falchion;* falcatus ensis:—Bill *falcastrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 1; Wrt. Voc. 34, 61: Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777. v. bil.

bill-geslíht, -geslyht *a clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 35; Æðelst. 45. v. bil-gesleht.

bi-locen *locked up*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 21; Cri. 1260, = be-locen; *pp. of* be-lūcan.

bilod *having a bill, nib* or *snout;* rostratus, Som. DER. bile *a bill, beak*. v. ge-bilod.

bi-loren *deprived*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301, = be-loren; *pp. of* be-leósan.

bilst, he bilþ *bellowest, bellows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bellan.

bil-swæþ; *gen.* -swæðes, *pl. nom.* -swaðu; *n. A bill* or *sword track:*—Bilswaðu blōdige *bloody sword tracks*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 27; Exod. 329. v. swæþ, *n.*

bi-lūcan *to lock up, inclose, surround*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 14; Cri. 1624. v. be-lūcan.

bil-wetnes *innocence*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 28. v. bile-witness.

bil-wit *mild*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 4; Gen. 856. v. bile-wit.

bil-witness *simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. bile-witness.

bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bemoan, bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere:—Woldan wīf wōpe bimǽnan æðelinges deáþ *the women would with weeping bewail the noble's death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 24; Hö. 4. v. be-mǽnan.

bi-mīðan; *p.* -māþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp.* -miðen *To hide, conceal;* occultare, abscondere, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 33; Gū. 118: Ps. Th. 68, 6. v. be-mīðan.

bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde; *pp.* -murned *To mourn, be troubled about, care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 14; 34 a; Th. 110, 1; Gū. 101. v. be-murnan.

bi-mūtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [mūtung *mutuum*, Cot. 136] *To exchange for;* commutare:—Swā ðās woruldgestreón on ða mǽran gōd bimūtad weorþaþ *so these world-treasures shall be exchanged for the greater good*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 17; Gū. 42.

BIN, binn, e; *f. A manger, crib,* BIN, *hutch;* præsepe, præsepium:—Binn *præsepe*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Heó hine on binne alēde *reclinavit eum in præsepio*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7, 12, 16: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 25; Cri. 724. On heora assena binne *in the manger of their asses*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 13, 31. [*Chauc.* binn: *Dut.* ben, *f: Ger.* benne, binne, *f.*]

BINDAN, to bindenne; ic binde, ðū bindest, bintst, binst, he bindeþ, bint, *pl.* bindaþ; *p.* ic, he band, bond, ðū bunde, *pl.* bundon; *pp.* bunden; *v. a. To* BIND, *tie;* ligare, alligare:—Hió bindan þenceaþ cyningas *she thinks to bind kings*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Fæste binde swearte wealas *I bind the swart strangers fast*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 21; Rä. 13, 3. Hrusan [MS. hruse] bindeþ wintres wōma *the winter's violence binds the earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 21; Wand. 102. Hīg bindaþ hefige byrðyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. He band hine *he bound him*, Gen. 42, 24. Hrīm hrusan bond *frost bound the earth*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Úser Hǽlend [MS. hælendes] wæs bunden fæste *our Saviour was bound fast*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 5; Dōm. 66. [*Chauc.* binde: *Laym.* binde, binden: *Orm.* bindenn: *O. Sax.* bindan: *Frs.* bynnen: *O. Frs.* binda: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binden: *O. H. Ger.* bintan: *Goth.* bindan: *Dan.* binde: *Swed.* binda: *O. Nrs.* binda.] DER. an-bindan, be-, for-, ge-, in- [=un-], on- [=un-], un-, ymb-.

binde, an; *f.* [bindan *to bind*] *A band, wreath, head-band, fillet;* corolla, fascia:—Hió an Ceoldryþe hyre betstan [MS. betsðan] bindan *she gives to Ceoldryth her best band*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 18, 20.

bindele, byndele, byndelle, an; *f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands;* vinculis constrictio:—Be mannes bindelan *concerning* [*the*] *binding* [*putting in bands*] *of a man*. L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, note 2.

bindere, es; *m.* [bindan *to bind*] *One who binds, a* BINDER; ligator:—Ic eom bindere and swingere *I am a binder and a scourger*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 25; Rä. 28, 6.

bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything:*—On hyge hālge heáfde bineótan *to deprive the holy one in spirit of his head*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 28; Jul. 604. He hine ealdre bineát *he deprived him of life*, Beo. Th. 4784; B. 2396. v. be-neótan.

bi-niman [*Goth.* bi-niman *auferre, furari;* κλέπτειν] *to deprive.* v. be-niman.

binn *a manger*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. v. bin.

binnan [be-innan]; *prep. dat. acc. Within, in, into;* intra, infra, in:—Ðe binnan ðam fæstenne wǽran *who were within the fastness*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Gyt ne com se Hǽlend binnan ða ceastre *nondum Iesus venerat in castellum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 30. [*Northumb.* binna, bionna: *Frs.* binnen: *O. Frs.* binna, binnia: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binnen.] DER. innan.

bi-nom, *pl.* bi-nōmon *deprived*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 15; Deór. 16: 37 b; Th. 122, 30; Gū. 313, = be-nam, -nāmon; *p. of* be-niman. v. niman.

bi-noten *deprived*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gū. 872; *pp. of* bineótan.

bintst, binst, he bint *bindest, binds; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bindan *to bind.*

bió *I am* or *shall be*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24; *pres. of* bión. v. beó, beón.

bió-bread *honey-comb*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. v. beó-bread.

biódan *to command, announce, offer*, Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18. v. beódan.

bióm *I am, shall be;* sum, ero:—Ic beóm hāl *vel* gehǽled ic bióm *salva ero*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 28: Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34; *1st pers. pres. of* bión. v. beón.

bión, ic bió, bióm, he bióþ, *pl.* bióþ, bieþ, biaþ; *subj.* bió, bie *to be;* esse, existere, fieri:—Ic bió swīðe fægn *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24. Bióm, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34. Hwæt iów ðȳ bet bió oððe þince *what is or appears to you the better?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 130; Met. 10, 65: Beo. Th. 5487; B. 2747: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44. Ne mæg hira ǽnig būtan ōðrum bión *nor can any of them exist without the others*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 290; Met. 20, 145: 11, 102; Met. 11, 51: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804; 459, 16. Ðonne bióþ brocene *then will be broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063: Andr. Kmbl. 815; An. 408: Elen. Grm. 1289: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61: Ps. C. 50, 80; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 80: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43: Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31. v. beón.

biór *beer*, Prov. 31. v. beór.

biorg *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 20; Gū. 146. v. beorg.

biorhto *brightness*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. v. beorhtu.

biorn, es; *m. A warrior, soldier, hero;* bellator, miles, heros:—Biorn under beorge bordrand onswāf wið Geáta dryhten *the hero under the mount turned his shield's disc against the lord of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 5111, note; B. 2559. DER. folc-biorn. v. beorn II.

biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall*, Beo. Th. 5263; B. 2635. v. beór-sele.

bióþ *is, are*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61; *3rd pers. pres. of* bión. v. beón.

biótian *to threaten;* intentare, Cot. 108. v. beótian I.

biótul *a beetle, staff*, Cot. 28. v. bȳtl.

bió-wyrt *bee-wort;* apiastrum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 20. v. beó-wyrt.

BIRCE, ean; *f.* berc, beorc, byrc, e; *f. A birch-tree;* betula alba:—Genim bircean *take of the birch-tree*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 7: Wrt. Voc. 285, 22. [*Scot.* birk: *Plat.* barke, *f: Dut.* berke-boom, *m: Kil.* berck: *Ger.* birke, *f: M. H. Ger.* birke, birche, *f: O. H. Ger.* bircha, *f: Dan.* birk, *m. f: Swed. O. Nrs.* biörk, *f. betula vel quæcunque arbor viridis.*]

bircen, beorcen; *adj.* BIRCHEN, *belonging to birch;* betulaceus, Som. Lye. [*Kil.* bercken.]

birc-holt, es; *n. A birch holt* or *grove;* betuletum. v. byrc-holt.

bird *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus:—Birdas *pullos*, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 24. v. brid.

bi-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bereave;* privare, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 30; Vy. 25. v. be-reáfian.

bi-reófan; *p.* -reáf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen *To bereave, deprive;* spoliare, privare:—Rǽdum birofene *bereft of counsel*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 14; Cri. 1526: 104 a; Th. 394, 22; Rä. 14, 7. v. be-reófan.

birest, he bireþ *bearest, bears*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276: L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* sepelire:—Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die*, Deut. 21, 23: Gen. 49, 31. DER. be-birgan. v. byrgan.

birgean *to bury:*—Iosue hēt hī birgean *Joshua ordered to bury them*, Jos. 10, 27. v. birgan.

birgels, es; *m. A burial-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum:—Him sylfum to birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri*, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgels.

birgen, birgenn, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum, Gen. 23, 4, 6: 49, 30: 50, 5: Num. 11, 34. v. byrgen.

bīrg-nes, -ness *a taste*, Cot. 97. v. bȳrignes.

birhtu *brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: 20, 537; Met. 20, 269. v. beorhtu.

birig *to a city, for* byrig, Gen. 13, 12: Deut. 14, 27; *d. s. of* burh.

birigan *to bury.* v. be-birigan, byrigan.

birigh-man *a city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29. v. byrig-man.

bi-rihte, -ryhte; *prep. dat. Near, close by;* juxta:—Geseh he on

greóte gingran sîne bîryhte [Kmbl. birihte] him swefan on slæpe *he saw his disciples near him slumbering in sleep on the sand*, Andr. Recd. 1699; An. 850.

birihto *brightness*, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 11. v. beorhtu.

birilian, birlian, byrlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To draw, bear;* haurire, Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 8, 9.

bi-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen to run as a liquid, hence,—*To wet, bedew;* fluere, perfundere, irrigare:—Đâ wearþ beám monig blôdigum teárum birunnen, sæp wearþ to swâte *then many a tree became bedewed with bloody tears, their sap became* [*turned to*] *blood*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 19–23; Cri. 1175–1177.

Birînus, i; *m.* Latin: Birîne, Byrîne, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex, sent by pope Honorius to Britain in* A. D. 634:—Dære tîde đâ West-Seaxna þeód mid Cynigelse heora cyninge Cristes geleáfan onfêng, bodade him and lærde Godes word Birînus biscop, se mid Honorius gepeahte dæs Papan com on Breotene .... He đâ lærde đær godcunde lâre, and đone cyning to Cristes geleáfan gecyrde, and hine gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæde aþwôgh mid his þeóde West-Seaxum. Hit gelamp on đa sylfan tîd đe mon đone cyning fullade, đæt đær wæs se hâlgesta and se sigefæstesta cyning Norþan Hymbra Oswald andweard .... Đâ sealdon hî and geáfon đam biscepe begen đa cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre, and he đær, se biscep, Gode lifde and cyricean worhte and hâlgode ... and he đær his dagas ge-endode and to Drihtne fêrde, and in đære ylcan ceastre bebyriged wæs, and eft æfter monigum geárum Hædde biscep hêt his lîchoman up adôn and lædan [MS. lædon] to Winton ceastre *eo tempore* [A. D. 634] *gens Occidentalium Saxonum, (qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur,) regnante Cynigilso fidem Christi suscepit, prædicante illis verbum Birîno episcopo, qui cum consilio papæ Honorii venerat Brittaniam .... Itaque evangelizante illo in præfata provincia, cum rex ipse catechizatus, fonte baptismi cum sua gente ablueretur, contigit tunc temporis sanctissimum ac victoriosissimum regem Nordanhymbrorum Osualdum adfuisse .... Donaverunt autem ambo reges eidem episcopo civitatem quæ vocatur Dorcic* [*Dorchester*], *ad faciendum inibi sedem episcopalem; ubi factis dedicatisque ecclesiis ... migravit ad Dominum, sepultusque est in eadem civitate, et post annos multos Hædde episcopatum agente translatus inde in Ventam civitatem* [*Winchester*], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 4–6; 12–16; 18–21; 22–24. Hêr forþfêrde Birînus se biscop *here*, A. D. 650, *Birinus the bishop died*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 1, col. 2. Hêr Ægelbryht of Galwalum æfter Birîne [Byrîne, col. 2, 3] đam Rômâniscan biscepe onfêng Wesseaxna biscepdôme *here*, A. D. 650, *Ægelbyrht of Gaul succeeded to the bishopric of the West-Saxons after Birinus the Roman bishop*, 650; Th. 50, 1–5, col. 1.

birst, he birsteþ, birst *burstest, bursts; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

birþ *bears; 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

bî-sæc *a bag*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 10, 10. v. sæc, codd.

bî-sêce, es; *n? m?* I. *a visit;* visitatio:—Bâd bîsêce betran hyrdes *waited the visit of a better keeper*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 11; Gû. 188. II. *persecution, dispute, litigation;* controversia, litigatio:—Bîsæce *in litigation*, L. Edg. C. 62; Th. ii. 258, 3. Gif đær hwæt bîsæces sŷ, seme se biscop *if there be somewhat of dispute, let the bishop settle it*, Const. vii; Th. ii. 258, note a. DER. sêcan, sêcan *to seek, visit, persecute, dispute.*

bi-scær *sheared* or *cut off*, Reim. 26; *p. of* bi-sceran. v. be-sceran.

bi-scencan; *p.* -scencte, *pl.* -scencton; *pp.* -scenced [scencan *to give drink*, scenc *drink*] *To give to drink;* ad potionem dare:—Ge in wræcsîde longe lifdon, lêge biscencte *ye* [*fallen spirits*] *have long lived in exile, flame being given* [*you*] *to drink*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 21; Gû. 596.

biscep, biscop, biscep, es; *m.* I. A BISHOP, *prelate;* episcopus:—Se biscep is gecweden *episcopus* and is *oferseéwigend* on Englisc, đæt he ofersceáwige symle his underþeóddan *the bishop is called* episcopus, *that is in English*, overseer, *because he constantly oversees his subordinates*, L. Ælf. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. Nis nâ mâre betwyx mæsse-preóste and biscep, bûton đæt [Th. ii. 348, 24] se biscep is geset to mâran bletsunge đonne se mæsse-preóst sŷ; đæt is, circan to hâlgigenne, and to hâdigenne preóstas, to biscepgenne cild [Th. ii. 348, 26: MS. men to biscopienne], and to bletsigenne ele *there is no difference between a mass-priest and a bishop, but that the bishop is appointed for greater benediction* [*blessing*] *than is the mass-priest; that is, to hallow churches, and to ordain priests, to confirm children, and to bless oil*, 36; Th. ii. 378, 20; v. mæsse-preóst. Seó mægþ hafþ twegen biscepas *the province has two bishops*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 33. II. *a chief priest of the Jews;* pontifex:—Se forma biscop, đe God silf gesette, wæs Aaron gehâten *the first high priest, whom God himself appointed, was called Aaron*, L. Ælf. P. 38; Th. ii. 378, 32. Scrîdde đone biscep mid lînenum reáfe *vestivit pontificem subucula linea*, Lev. 8, 7. Đâ astyredon đa biscepas đa menegu *pontifices autem concitaverunt turbam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 11. Se biscep acsode đone Hælend *pontifex interrogavit Iesum*, Jn. Bos. 18, 19, 22, 24. III. *a heathen priest of the Romans and Egyptians;* the chief priest of the Romans was called *Pontifex Maximus*, which was a title assumed by the Consuls and Emperors, v. yldest-biscep:—Sædon đa Ægyptiscan biscepas, đæt đa Godes wundor hiora âgnum godum getealde wæron, đæt sint deófol-gild *the Egyptian priests said, that the godlike wonders were ascribed to their own gods, which are idols*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 25. Biscepas on Rôme sædon, đæt heora godas bædon đæt him man worhte anfiteatra *the priests in Rome said, that their gods ordered them to build an amphitheatre*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. Lucinius Crassus, se consul, wæs eác Rômâna yldesta biscep *Lucinius Crassus, the consul, was also the chief priest* [pontifex maximus] *of the Romans*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 16. IV. *the rank of an Anglo-Saxon bishop was equal to that of the Ealdorman,* or *highest nobleman, being only inferior to the* Æđeling or *prince, for they had equal power as judges in civil courts of law,—and their* burh-brice *and* wêr-gyld *were the same:*—Biscepe gebyreþ ælc rihting, ge on godcundan þingan ge on woruldcundan *to a bishop belongs every direction* [*righting*] *both in divine and worldly things*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Sculon biscepas, mid woruld-dêman, dômas dihtan đæt hî ne geþafian, gyf his waldan magan, đæt ænig unriht up-aspringe *bishops, with temporal judges, should so direct judgments that they never permit, if it be in their power, that any injustice spring up*, 7; Th. ii. 312, 35–37. And sêce man hundred-gemôt swâ hit êr geset wæs; and hæbbe man þrîwa on geáre burh-gemôt; and tûwa scîr-gemôt; and đær beó on đære scîre biscep and se ealdorman, and đær ægđer tæcan ge Godes riht ge woruld-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the ealdorman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5: L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4–8. Biscopes and ealdormannes burg-bryce biþ lx scillinga *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* burh-bryce *shall be sixty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 8, note 19, H. Biscopes and ealdormannes mund-brice gebête mid ii pundum *recompense a bishop's and an ealdorman's* mund-brice *with two pounds*, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 332, 1. Biscopes and ealdormannes wêr-gyld is viii þûsend þrymsa *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* wer-gild *is eight thousand thrymsas*, L. Wg. 3; Th. i. 186, 7. V. *the bishops were the best educated men of their age, and often the most energetic, their advice and assistance were, therefore, naturally sought in every case of emergency in the cabinet or in the field,—Hence Ealhstan, the bishop of Sherborne for fifty years* [Ealhstân hæfde đæt biscoprîce 1 wintra æt Scyreburnan, A. D. 817–867: Chr. 867; Ing. 98, 12–14], *became a general of Egbert and of his son Æthelwulf:*—Ecgbryht, West-Seaxna cyning, sende Æđelwulf his sunu of đære fyrde, and Ealhstân his biscep, to Cent micele werede, and hŷ Baldrêd đone cyning norþ ofer Temese adryfon *Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, sent his son Æthelwulf, and Ealhstan his bishop, into Kent, with a large part of the army, and drove Baldred the king northward over the Thames*, Chr. 823; Ing. 87, 6–15: 845; Ing. 92, 1. Æt Mere-tûne wearþ Heáhmund biscop ofslegen, and feala gôdra monna *at Merton bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men*, 871; Ing. 101, 1–9. [*Orm.* bisskopp, bisscopp, bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop, bissop: *Wyc.* bischop: *O. Sax.* biskop: *Dut.* bisschop: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bischof: *O. H. Ger.* piscof: *Goth.* aipiskaupus: *Dan.* bisp: *Swed.* biskop: *O. Nrs.* biskup: *Fr.* évêque: *Span.* obispo: *It.* vescovo: *Wel.* esgob: *Gael.* easbuig: *Ir.* easbog: *Arm.* eskop: *Slav.* biskup: *Lith.* wyskupas. *From the Lat.* episcopus [*e-piscop-us, hence O. H. Ger.* piscof: *A. Sax.* biscop: *Orm.* bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop: *Wyc.* bischop: *Eng.* bishop] = *Grk.* ἐπίσκοπος *an overseer, guardian,* from ἐπί *upon, over,—*σκοπός *one who watches,—*σκοπέω *to look, watch, consider, contemplate.*] DER. arce-biscep, -biscop, ealdor-: biscep-dôm, -gegyrelan, -hâd, -hyrde, -lîc, -rîce, -roc, -scîr, -seld, -seđel, -setl, -stôl, -pênung, -wîte, -wyrt: bisceopian.

biscep-dôm, biscop-dôm, biscep-dôm, es; *m.* I. [biscep *a bishop,* dôm *judgment*] *a bishop's doom, excommunication;* episcopi judicium, excommunicatio:—Sŷn hî begen đæs biscepdômes scyldige *let them both be guilty of the bishop's doom* [*excommunication*], Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 1. II. *the province of a bishop, a bishopric;* episcopi provincia, episcopatus:—He onfêng biscopdôm Parisiace hâtte *he received the bishopric called Paris;* accepto episcopatu Parisiacæ civitatis, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. Ps. Lamb. 108, 8. Wine heóld đone biscepdôm iii geár *Wine held the bishopric three years*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7.

biscep-gegyrelan *episcopal robes.* v. biscop-gegyrelan.

biscep-hâd, biscop-hâd, es; *m.* [biscep *a bishop;* hâd *hood, condition, state*] BISHOPHOOD, *the office* or *state of a bishop, the episcopate, a bishopric;* munus episcopale, flaminium, episcopatus, episcopi provincia:—Wæs se biscepdhâd befæsted *the bishopric was established*, Elen. Kmbl. 2422; El. 1212. Biscophâd *flaminium*, Cot. 86: 186. On biscophâdę ge êr biscephâde *in episcopatu et ante episcopatum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 2, 3: 5, 6; S. 620, 19. His biscephâd [biscophâd, Spl.] brûcan feóndas *let his enemies enjoy his episcopate*, Ps. Th. 108, 8.

biscep-hyrde, biscop-hyrede, es; *m. A bishop's shepherd* or *clergyman;* episcopi clericus, Cot. 44. v. hyrde.

biscepian, biscopgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exercise the office of a bishop,*

to oversee, visit, confirm; episcopali munere fungi, visitare, confirmare:—Se bisceop biþ gesett to hādigenne preóstas, and to bisceopgenne cild *the bishop is appointed for the ordaining of priests, and confirming of children*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26.

bisceop-lîc, biscop-lîc; *def.* se -lîca, seó, ðæt -lîce; *adj.* BISHOPLIKE, *episcopal, belonging to a bishop;* episcopalis, pontificalis:—Hę ðæt bisceoplîce lîf be-eóde *episcopalem vitam exercebat*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. On bisceoplîcum gerece *pontificali regimine*, 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

bisceop-rîce, biscop-rîce, es; *n.* [bisceop *a bishop*, rîce *a region*] *A* BISHOPRIC, *diocese, province of a bishop;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις:—Mellitus fēng to ðam bisceoprîce *Mellitus succeeded to the bishopric*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, note 8. Seaxulf his biscoprîce onfēng *Saxulf succeeded to his bishopric*, 4, 6; S. 573, 35.

bisceop-roc, -rocc *a bishop's rochet.* v. biscop-roc.

bisceop-scîr, biscop-scîr, e; *f.* [bisceop *a bishop*, scîr *a province*]. I. *the province of a bishop, a diocese;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις, parochia = παροικία:—Bisceopscîr *diœcesis* vel *parochia*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 123; Wrt. Voc. 42, 4. Ðæt nǣnig bisceop ōðres bisceopscîre onswōge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32: 4, 13; S. 582, 1: 4, 6; S. 573, 39. He todǣlde on twā biscopscîre West-Seaxna mǣgþe *he divided the province of the West-Saxons into two dioceses*, 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. II. *the office of a bishop, episcopate;* episcopatus:—Seó biscopscîr Wihte dæs eálondes belimpeþ to Daniele Wintan ceastre bisceope *episcopatus Vectæ insulæ ad Danihelem pertinet episcopum Ventæ civitatis*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Se forlēt ða bisceopscîre *he left the episcopate;* relicto episcopatu, 3, 21; S. 551, 38.

bisceop-seld *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seld.

bisceop-seðel *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seðel.

bisceop-setl, biscop-setl, biscep-setl, es; *n.* [bisceop *a bishop*, setl *a seat*]. I. *a bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis:—Sæt he ðæt bisceopsetl xxxvii wintra and six mōnaþ and feówertyne dagas *he occupied the episcopal residence thirty-seven* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *and six months and fourteen days*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. He ðam Wine gesealde biscopsetl on Wintan ceastre *Vino in civitate Venta sedem episcopalem tribuit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 7, 14. Se eádiga Petrus se apostol gesæt biscepsetl on Rōme *the blessed Peter the apostle occupied the episcopal residence in Rome*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. II. *a bishopric;* episcopatus:—Wine wæs adrifen of his bisceopsetle *Wine was driven from his bishopric;* pulsus est Vini de episcopatu, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 13.

bisceop-stōl, biscop-stōl, es; *m.* [stōl *a stool, seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see, bishopric;* sedes episcopalis, episcopatus, pontificatus:—He ne mihte ðone Rōmāniscan bisceopstōl eallunge forlǣtan *he could not altogether neglect the Roman episcopal see*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 8. Agefen to Wigorna cestre ðam bisceopstōle *given to the episcopal see at Worcester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 131, 27. Augustinus cyrde to his bisceopstōle *Augustine returned to his bishopric*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 37, 5. Seó on setl biscopstōles wæs to ætȳced *quæ in sedem pontificatus addita est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32.

bisceop-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a bishop;* episcopi officium:—Þegnode se ārwurþa bisceop Willferþ on ðām dǣlum ða bisceopþēnunge ārwurþlîce fīf geár *the venerable bishop Wilfrith exercised the office of a bishop in those parts honourably five years*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 15. Fēng Eádulf to ðære bisceopþēnunge *Eadulf succeeded to the bishop's office*, 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

bisceop-wîte *a bishop's fee for visiting.* v. biscop-wîte.

bisceop-wyrt, biscop-wyrt, biscep-wyrt, e; *f.* [wyrt *a wort, herb, plant*] BISHOP'S-WORT, *bishop's weed, betony, vervain, marsh-mallow;* ammi = ἄμμι [ammi majus, *Lin.*], betonica, verbena, hibiscum = ἰβίσκος:—Wyrc to drence æscþrotu, betonice, bisceopwyrt *make into a drink ash-throat, betony, bishop's-wort*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 10: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2, 10. Genim bisceopwyrt ða sūðernan *take the southern bishop's-wort*, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27. To monnes stæmne nim biscopwyrt *for a man's voice take bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 93; Wrt. Voc. 30, 43. Genim ða brādan biscopwyrt *take the broad bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 2. Betonice, ðæt is, biscopwyrt *betony, that is, bishop's-wort*, Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. Seó læsse biscopwyrt *betonica*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 49; Wrt. Voc. 31, 59. Biscopwyrt [MS. biscopwyrtil] *verbena*, 41; Som. 64, 1; Wrt. Voc. 31, 14. Biscepwyrt *hibiscum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15.

biscep *a bishop*, Chr. 110; Erl. 8, 11: 636; Erl. 24, 14: 690; Erl. 42, 15. v. bisceop.

biscep-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7. v. bisceop-dōm II.

biscep-setl *an episcopal see*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. v. bisceop-setl.

biscep-wyrt *marsh-mallow*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15. v. bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scerian, -scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate;* privare, separare:—Wilna biscirede *from desires separated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. Dreámum biscyred *from joys separated*, 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55. Faraþ nū, awyrgde, willum biscyrede engla dreámes, on ēce fīr *go now, accursed, wilfully deprived of the joy of angels, into eternal fire*, 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. be-scerian.

bi-scirian *to separate*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. v. bi-scerian.

biscop *a bishop*, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 9, 10. v. bisceop.

biscop-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. v. bisceop-dōm II.

biscopgan *to confirm*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Wilk. 155, 51. v. bisceopian.

biscop-gegyrelan; *pl. m.* [gegyrela *a garment, robe*] *Episcopal robes;* indumenta episcopalia:—He sende him biscopgegyrelan *he sent him episcopal robes*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10.

biscop-hād *the office* or *state of a bishop, the episcopate*, Cot. 86: Ps. Spl. 108, 7. v. bisceop-hād.

biscop-heáfod-lîn *a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads;* infula:—Biscop-heáfod-lîn *infula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 10.

biscop-lîc *episcopal*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. v. bisceop-lîc.

biscop-rîce *a bishopric*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. v. bisceop-rîce.

biscop-roc, -rocc, es; *m.* [roc, rocc *a tunic*] *A bishop's rochet;* dalmatica:—Mid biscoprocce scrȳdan *to clothe with a bishop's rochet*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 26.

biscop-scîr *a diocese*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. v. bisceop-scîr.

biscop-seld, es; *n.* [seld *a seat, residence*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see;* sedes episcopalis:—Se cyning sealde him stōwe and biscopseld on Lindesfearona eá *rex locum sedis episcopalis in insula Lindisfarnensi tribuit*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 35.

biscop-seðel; *g.* -seðles; *n.* [seðel *a seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis:—Mellitus fēng to ðam biscopsedle Contwara burge cirican *Mellitus succeeded to the episcopal residence of Canterbury church;* Mellitus sedem Doruvernensis ecclesiæ suscepit, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 8.

biscop-setl *a bishop's residence*, Chr. 604; Th. 38, 1. v. bisceop-setl.

biscop-stōl *an episcopal seat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32. v. bisceop-stōl.

biscop-wîte, es; *n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procuration;* episcopo debita, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 5.

biscop-wyrt *bishop's-wort, betony*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. v. bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scyrian *to deprive, separate*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55: 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. bi-scerian.

bi-seah *looked about*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 8; Gū. 1276, = be-seah; *p. of* be-seón.

bīsegu *occupation*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. v. bȳsgu.

bīsen; *gen.* bīsne, bīsene; *f. An example, similitude, command, precept*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13: 29, 1; Fox 102, 12: Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499: Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. v. bȳsen.

bi-sencan *to sink*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169. v. be-sencan.

bi-seón; *p.* -seah *to see*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088. v. be-seón, seón.

bises; *indecl. m. A leap year;* bisextile, bisextus:—Būtan bises geboden weorþe, feorþan geáre *unless a leap year is appointed*, [*being*] *the fourth year*, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32.

bi-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set, beset, surround;* inserere, circumdare:—Ðonne gim in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *when a gem has been set in a golden vessel by the artifice of smiths*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 9; Ph. 304. Mid wyrtum se wilda fugel his nest biseteþ ūtan *the wild bird surrounds its nest without with herbs*, 63 b; Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. v. be-settan.

bīsgian *to occupy, busy*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264: Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6. v. bȳsgian.

bīsgu, e; *f. Occupation, toil, affliction, care*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 5, 6: Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88: 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. v. bȳsgu.

bīsgung, e; *f.* [=a-bīsgung = a-bȳsgung] *Business, occupation;* negotium, occupatio:—Fint he ða ryhtwīsnesse gehȳdde mid his mōdes bīsgunga *he will find the wisdom concealed by the occupation of his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 12. Ne forlǣte se reccere ða inneran giémenne dæs godcundan þiówdōmes for ðære abīsgunge ðara ūterra weorca *let not the ruler forsake the inner care of the divine ministration for the occupation of outer works*, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 29, 27, 30. v. bȳsgu.

bīsigu *occupation, labour*, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. v. bȳsgu.

bisleásung, e; *f. Fiction;* figmentum, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 13. v. leásung.

bismærian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* maledicere:—Bismæredon uncit [*Inscription*, Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. v. bysmerian.

bismær-word, es; *n.* [=bismer-word: bismer *opprobrium, contumelia;*

word *verbum*] *A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio:—Mid bismærwordum *with insults*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5.

bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor; *gen.* bismeres, bysmres; *n.* [be, smeru *fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy, calumny;* ludibrium, pollutio, abominatio, infamia, opprobrium, contumelia, blasphemia, calumnia:—Hī amyrdon heora folc on bysmore *they defiled their people with filthiness*, Ælfc. T. 15, 21. Seó stōw gewearþ swīðe mǣre for Rōmāna bismere *the place became famous for the disgrace of the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 62, 44. His mōd wæs mid ðam bismre ahwæt *his mind was whetted with that disgrace*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Hī mængdon eced and geallan togædere and hit, on his bismer, Criste gebudon *they mingled vinegar and gall together, and offered it to Christ, in mockery of him*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 17. Ðū hī, Drihten, dēst deópe to bysmre *tu, Domine, deridebis eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. He hālge lāre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore into mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71. Hī gefremedan ōðer bysmer *they made another reproach;* irritaverunt eum, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 106, 10. Dracan ðū ðysne geheowadest, hēte syððan him bysmere brāde healdan *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Ðæt he dōþ to bysmore ðīnum feóndum *he makes that for a reproach to thine enemies*, 8, 3. Ge gehȳrdon his bysmer *audistis blasphemiam*, Mk. Bos. 14, 64. Ðæt ðū mǣge þolie bysmor on ǣlcne tīman *ut omni tempore calumniam sustineas*, Deut. 28, 29. [*O. Sax.* bismer, *n. opprobrium.*] DER. bismer-full, -leás, -leóþ, -līc, -līce, -nes, -spræc, -sprecan, -word: bismerian, ge-: bismerung: bismeriend.

bismer-full; *adj. Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis. v. bysmor-full.

bismerian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile;* illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere. DER. bismer. v. bysmerian.

bismeriend, es; *m. A deceiver;* illusor, Prov. 11, 4. DER. bismer.

bisme.-leás; *adj. Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus. v. bysmer-leás.

bismer-leóþ, es; *n.* [bismer *mockery, reproach;* leóþ *a song*] *A reproachful song, an incantation;* carmen invectivum, nenia, Cot. 188.

bismer-līc, bismor-līc; *adj.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace,* -līc] *Disgraceful, ignominious, dirty, unpleasant;* turpis, ignominiosus, fœdus:—Mid ðam bismerlīcestan āþe *with the most disgraceful oath*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 39: 1, 7; Bos. 29, 35. We lǣraþ, ðæt man geswīce bismorlīcra efesunga *we enjoin, that a man abstain from ignominious tonsures*, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. On ðone bismerlīcostan eard *in the most unpleasant province*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 34.

bismer-līce; *adv. Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose. v. bismor-līce.

bismer-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bismer *filthiness, pollution,* -nes] *A polluting, staining* or *defiling;* pollutio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, note 7.

bismer-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia. v. bysmor-spræc.

bismer-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, -spæc, *pl.* -sprǣcon, -spǣcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -specen [bismer *blasphemia,* sprecan, specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, blaspheme;* blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare. v. bysmer-specan.

bismerung, e; *f. Blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Skt. Hat. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.

bismer-word, es; *n. A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio. v. bismær-word.

bismiriende *deriding;* insultans, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, = bismeriende. v. bysmerian.

bismor *a disgrace,* Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 31. v. bismer, bismor-līc, -līce.

bismor-līc *disgraceful, ignominious,* L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. v. bismer-līc.

bismor-līce, bysmor-līce, bysmer-līce; *adv.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace,* -līce] *Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose:—Bysmerlīce *disgracefully*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Hī willaþ, binnan Godes hūse, bysmorlīce plegian *they will play irreverently within God's house*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. Worpaþ hine deófol on dōmdæge bismorlīce *the devil shall cast him down contemptuously in the day of judgment*, Salm. Kmbl. 53; Sal. 27.

bismrian *to mock,* Ps. Spl. 103, 28. v. bysmerian.

bisnian *to give* or *set an example,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20: 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. v. bȳsnian.

bisnung *an example;* exemplum, Ælfc. T. 5, 15. v. bȳsnung.

bi-sorgian *to care for, fear,* Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368: 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556. v. be-sorgian.

bi-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge;* allicere, illicere, seducere, incitare, impellere:—Ic Herode in hyge bispeón, ðæt he Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheáwan *I Herod in mind incited, that he commanded John's head to be cut off*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 8; Jul. 294. v. be-spanan.

bī-spell *a fable,* Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 19: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 11. v. big-spell.

bissexte *a leap year;* bisextus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19. v. bises.

bist *art, shalt be;* es, eris, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 28; *2nd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǣlon; *pp.* -stolen *To rob, deprive;* furari, privare:—Strengo bistolen *deprived of strength*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. v. be-stelan.

bi-swāc *deceived, seduced,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302; *p. of* bi-swīcan.

bi-swedian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind, wind round, inwrap;* ligare, involvere:—Hī biwundon oððe biswededon [biuundun ł bisuēddun MS.] hine *ligaverunt eum*, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 40. Sibbum biswedede, sorgum biwerede *inwrapt in peace, from cares protected*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 19; Cri. 1644. v. be-swedian.

bī-swīc, es; *m. Deceit;* fraus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. v. be-swīc.

bi-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To deceive, seduce;* decipere, seducere:—Ic Nēron biswāc [MS. bisweac] *I deceived Nero*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302. v. be-swīcan.

bī-swīcol; *adj.* [bī-swīc *deceit;* dolus] *Deceitful;* dolosus:—We sculon geþencean ðæt ðis līf, ðæt we nū onlibbaþ, is bīswīcol eallum ðǣm ðe hit lufiaþ *we ought to think that this life, in which we now live, is deceitful to all those who love it*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16.

bit *asks, prays,* Lk. Bos. 11, 12; *3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bita, an; *m.* [biten; *pp. of* bītan *to bite*]. I. *a* BIT, *morsel, piece, fragment;* frustum, buccella:—Ne mihte hyra ǣlc ānne bitan of ðām gelæccan *every one of them could not get a morsel*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 10. Æfter ðam bitan *post buccellam*, Jn. Bos. 13, 27. II. *anything that bites, a biter, an animal;* ferus:—Ænlīce [ænlige MS.] bita *singularis ferus*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

BĪTAN; *part.* bītende; ic bīte, ðū bītest, bītst, he bīteþ, bītt, bīt, *pl.* bītaþ; *p.* ic, he bāt, ðū bite, *pl.* biton; *pp.* biten. I. *to* BITE *with the teeth;* mordere:—Ic bīte *mordeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Monnan ic ne bīte nymþe he me bīte *I bite no man unless he bite me*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 9, 10; Rä. 66, 5. Æghwā bīteþ mec on bær līc *every one bites me on the bare body*, 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. Monige mec bītaþ *many bite me*, 125 a; Th. 482, 12; Rä. 66, 6. Ðæt mǣden bāt and totær ǣlcne ðe heó gerǣcan mihte *the maiden bit and tore every one whom she could reach*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 14: Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742. Biton [MS. byton] hine lȳs *lice bit him*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Nim ðis ofæt, bīt hit and byrge *take this fruit, bite it and taste*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. II. used metaphorically of the biting or wounding by a sword,—*to cut, wound;* cædere, vulnerare:—Se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleóma bītan nolde *the guest found that the war-beam [the sword] would not wound*, Beo. Th. 3051; B. 1523: 2913; B. 1454. Sió ecg gewāc, bāt unswīðor *the edge [of the sword] failed, cut less sharply*, 5150; B. 2578. Ðeáh mec heard bite stīðecg stȳle *though the stiff-edge steel wounded me greatly*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 10; Rä. 88, 13. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bite: *R. Glouc.* byten: *Laym.* biten: *Orm.* bitenn: *Northumb.* bīta *discerpere: Plat.* biten: *O. Sax.* bītan: *O. Frs.* bita: *Dut.* bijten: *Ger.* beiszen: *M. H. Ger.* bīzen: *O. H. Ger.* bīzan: *Goth.* beitan: *Dan.* bide: *Swed.* bita: *Icel.* bíta: *Sansk.* bhid *findere, perforare.*] DER. a-bītan, on-.

bīte, es; *m.* [bītan *to bite*] *A* BITE, *pain, the biting* or *pain of a wound, a biting disease* or *cancer;* morsus, cancri morbus *vel* cancer:—Hyt ða wēdendan bītas gehǣleþ *it heals the maddening bites*, Med. ex Quadr. 13, 7; Lchdm. i. 370, 14. Wið apan bīte *for the bite of an ape*, 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: L. Ethb. 35; Th. i. 12, 5: Beo. Th. 4126; B. 2060. Þurh sweordes bīte *through the bite of the sword*, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Bīte īrena *the bite of swords*, Beo. Th. 4511; B. 2259. Gnættas cōmon ofer ðæt land mid fȳrsmeortendum bītum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30. Wið cancerādle, ðæt is, bīte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9. DER. lāþ-bīte.

bītel, bītela, bētl; *m. A beetle;* blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas *the black beetles*, Cot. 141.

bi-teldan *to cover, surround, overwhelm,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. v. be-teldan.

bītende *biting;* mordax, Cot. 134; *part. of* bītan.

BITER, bitor, bitter, bittor; *g. m. n.* biteres, bitres, bittres; *f.* bitre; *sup.* biteresta, bitresta; *adj.* BITTER, *sharp, severe, dire;* amarus, acerbus, acer, dirus, atrox:—Ðæt bitereste [MS. biteroste] clyster *botri amarissimi*, Deut. 32, 32; *the clustre most bittir*, Wyc. Ðæt he bibūgan mǣge ðone bitran drync *that he may escape the bitter drink*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 10; Gū. 840. Hī beheóldon bogan [MS. boga], þing [þingc MS.] biter *intenderunt arcum, rem amaram*, Ps. Spl. 63, 3: Ps. Th. 78, 5. Bitter, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. Bittor, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958. Boda bitresta *the bitterest messenger*, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 19;

Gen. 763. Bittres; *g.* Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328. Biteres; *g.* Rood Kmbl. 225; Kr. 114. [*Orm.* bitterr: *O. Sax.* bittar: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitter: *O. H. Ger.* bittar: *Goth.* baitrs: *Dan. Swed.* bitter: *Icel.* bitr.] DER. þurh-biter, -bitter, winter-.

bitere *bitterly, sharply*, Ps. Th. 101, 18: 128, 2. v. bitre.

biterian, biterigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To embitter, make sharp;* acerbare:—Dætte us biterige sió hreówsung *that the repentance may be bitter to us*, Past. 54, 5. DER. a-biterian, ge-.

biter-lîce, bitter-lîce;' *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weóp biterlîce [Bos. bityrlîce] *he wept bitterly*, Mt. Jun. 26, 75. He ongan biterlîce [Smith, 600, 29, bitterlîce] wêpan *he began to weep bitterly*, Bd. 4, 25; Whelc. 337, 43.

biter-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Hîg cômon to ðære stôwe, ðe ys Mara genemned, ðæt ys on ûre lŷden biternys; ðâ ne mihton hîg drincan ðæt wæter, forðamðe hit wæs biter: ðâ hêton hîg ealle his naman Mara, ðæt ys on ûre lŷden biternys *venerunt in Mara, nec poterant bibere aquas de Mara, eo quod essent amaræ, unde et congruum loco nomen imposuit vocans illum Mara, id est amaritudinem*, Ex. 15, 23. Heortan biternys *bitterness of heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 18. Ðæs mûþ full is biternysse *cujus os plenum est amaritudine*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 8. Nolde his onbyrian for ðære biternysse *he would not taste it for its bitterness*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 18, 19.

biter-wyrde; *adj. Inclined to bitterness;* ad amaritudinem pronus:—Ne he biterwyrde næs *he was not inclined to bitterness*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 15: ii. 44, 22.

bîþ *is, shall be;* est, erit, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; *3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-þeahte, -þeaht *covered over*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 11; Pa. 61: 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9; *p. and pp. of* bi-þeccan. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þearf ic *I need*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. bi-þurfan, be-.

bi-þeccan *to cover*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gû. 1255. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þencan *to consider, bear in mind, confide*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822: 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gû. 1270: 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. v. be-þencan.

bi-þringan *to surround*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341. v. be-þringan.

bi-þryccan; *p.* -þrycte, *pl.* -þrycton; *pp.* -þrycced [þryccan *to press*] *To press on;* imprimere:—Hî hwæsne beág ymb mîn heáfod gebŷgdon, þreám biþrycton *they bent a sharp crown around my head, pressed it on with reproaches*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 26; Cri. 1446.

bi-þurfan *to need, to have need*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. be-þurfan.

bîtl *a mallet, hammer*, Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. v. bŷtl.

bit-mælum; *adv.* [bit, mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, *n.*] *Piecemeal, by bits;* mordicus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5.

bitol, es; *n. A bridle;* frænum:—On gewealde and bitole ceácan heora gebind *in camo et fræno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12.

bi-tolden *covered, overwhelmed*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609; *pp. of* bi-teldan. v. be-teldan.

bitre, bitere, bittre; *adv.* [biter *bitter*] *Bitterly, sharply, cruelly;* amare, acriter, atrociter:—Ic eom bitre abolgen *I am bitterly vexed*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 31; Hy. 4, 109: 120 b; Th. 463, 4; Hö. 65: Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Unc he bitere forgeald *he bitterly requited us*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 21; Sat. 418. Hî geblêndon bittre tosomne unswêtne drync ecedes and geallan *they mingled bitterly together an unsweet drink of vinegar and gall*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438: 119 a; Th. 457, 4; Hy. 4, 78.

bitst, he bitt *askest, he asks*, Ex. 33, 12: Homl. Th. i. 250, 8, 9; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bîtst, bîst, bît *bidest, bides; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bîdan.

bitt *a bottle;* uter. v. byt.

bitter *bitter;* amarus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. v. biter.

bitter-lîce *bitterly*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. v. biter-lîce.

bitter-nes *bitterness*, Scint. 61. v. biter-nys.

bittor *bitter*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gû. 998. v. biter.

bittre *bitterly, sharply, cruelly*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 24; Reim. 50. v. bitre.

bi-tweon; *prep. dat. Between;* inter, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. v. be-tweonum III.

bi-tweonum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Hornum bitweonum [horna abitweonum MS. Th.] *between the horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. v. abi-tweonum, be-tweonum.

bi-tŷnan *to close, shut up*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. v. be-tŷnan.

bityr-lîce *bitterly;* amare:—Petrus weóp bityrlîce *Petrus flevit amare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 75. v. biter-lîce.

bi-wægan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To disappoint;* frustrari:—Ne biwægde hine *non frustratus est eum*, Ps. Surt. 131, 11. v. be-wægan.

bi-wærlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [v. bî- in be- II] *To pass by;* præterire, Lk. Lind. War. 10, 31: 11, 42: Lk. Rush. War. 11, 42. DER. wærlan.

bi-wâwan; *p.* -weów; *pp.* -wâwen *To blow against;* afflare:—Winde biwâwne [MS. biwaune] *waved* or *shaken by the wind*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. DER. wâwan.

bi-weaxan *to overgrow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. v. be-weaxan.

bi-weddian *to espouse, betrothe, wed;* desponsare:—Wæs sió fæmne wêlegum biweddad *the woman was betrothed to the rich one*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 25; Jul. 33. v. be-weddian.

bi-werian, -wergan *to defend, restrain, forbid*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 23; Vy. 38: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 3; Gû. 820. v. be-werian.

bi-windan *to entwine, enwrap, encircle*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234: 28 b; Th. 87, 9, 12; Cri. 1422, 1424: 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. v. be-windan.

bi-wist *food, provision*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4: L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. v. big-wist.

bî-word, -wyrd, es; *n.* [be, bî *by*, word *a word*] *A* BYEWORD, *proverb;* proverbium:—Man segþ [seiđ MS.] to bîworde, 'hæge sitteþ ða æceras dæleþ' *man saith for a proverb, 'the hedge abides which fields divides,'* Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 13. Bîword, bîwyrd *proverbium*, Cot. 157.

bi-worpen *cast about, surrounded;* cinctus:—Is ðæt êglond fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5, = be-worpen; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

bi-wrâh *covered*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23; *p. of* bi-wrîhan. v. be-wrîhan.

bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To strike* or *beat around, to surround;* circum pulsare, circumdare:—Hî sculon onfôn in fŷrbaðe wælmum biwrecene wrâþlîc andleán *they must receive dire retribution in the fire-bath surrounded with flames*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. v. be-wrecan.

bi-wrîhan; *p.* -wrâh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover.* v. be-wrîhan.

bi-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [be *by*, wrîtan *to write*] *To write after, by,* or *out of, to copy;* postscribere, exscribere, Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. be-wrîtan.

bi-wyrcan *to make*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. v. be-wyrcan.

bixen; *adj.* [box *the box-tree*] *Belonging to box,* BOXEN, *made of box-wood;* buxeus:—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36.

blâc; *adj.* I. *bright, shining;* lucidus, splendidus:—On bryne blâcan fŷres *into the burning of the bright fire*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 13; Dan. 246. Lîgetta hêrgen blâce dŷrne Dryhten *lightnings bright praise the beloved Lord*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. Engel ða burh oferbrægd blâcan lŷge, hâtan heaðowealme *an angel spread over the town a bright flame, hot warlike floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 3081: An. 1543. Blâcum leóhte *with bright light*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 15; Met. 4, 8. Lîgetu blâce *lightnings bright*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. II. BLEAK, *pale, pallid, livid, as in death;* pallidus, de moribundis et mortuis:—Biþ his lîf scæcen, and he blâc *his life is departed, and he pale*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 28; Vy. 41. Scylfing hreás blâc *Scylfing fell pale*, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16. Blâcne *pale, acc.* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 278. He hæfde blæc feax and blâcne andwlitan *he had black hair and a pale countenance*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Se mônа mid his blâcan leóhte *the moon with her pale light*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. [*Prompt.* bleyke *pallidus, subalbus*, from blâc, *p. of* blîcan *to shine.*] ☞ Observe the difference between blâc *bright, shining, bleak, pale*, and blæc *black*, se blaca *the black.*

blâc *shone*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gû. 1305; *p. of* blîcan.

blace berian *black berries;* mori, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30. v. blæc-berie.

blâc-ern, es; *n.* [blâc *light*, ærn, ern *a place*] *A light place, a lamp, candlestick, lantern, light, candle;* lucerna:—Bæd ðæt hî ðæt blâcern adwæscton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. Bærnaþ eówer blâcern *light your candle*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 6: Ps. Th. 131, 18.

blâc-hleór; *adj.* [blâc II. *pale*, hleór *a face, cheek*] *Having a pale face, pale-faced, fair;* pallidus *vel* candidus genis:—Sceolde monig blâchleór ides bifiende gân *many a pale-faced damsel must trembling go*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 23–25; Gen. 1969, 1970: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 128.

blâcian, blâcigan, to blâcienne, blâcigenne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blâc *pallid, bleak, pale*] *To grow pale;* pallere, pallescere:—Ic blâcige *palleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42: 35; Som. 38, 5. Ic onginne to blâcigenne [blâcienne MS. C.] *pallesco*, 35; Som. 38, 6. Onsŷn blâcaþ *his face grows pale*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 13; Seef. 91. DER. a-blâcian.

blâcung, e; *f. Paleness, wanness;* pallor:—Blâcung *pallor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. On blâcunge goldes *in pallore auri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14.

BLÆC, es; *n. Ink;* atramentum:—Ðæt hî habban blæc and bôcfel *that they have ink and parchment*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11. Blæc

atramentum, Wrt. Voc. 47, 3. [*Plat.* blak *ink: O. H. Ger.* blach *ink: Dan.* blæk, *n. ink: Swed.* blæck, *n. ink: Icel.* blek, *n. atramentum.*]

BLÆC; *gen. m. n.* blaces, *f.* blæcre; *def. m.* se blaca, *f. n.* blace: bleac; *adj.* BLACK, *swarthy;* niger, fuscus:—He hæfde blæc feax, and blācne andwlitan *he had black hair, and a pale* [*lean, thin*] *countenance;* nigro capillo, facie macilenta, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Forðonðe ðū ne mæht ænne loc hwītne gewirce oððe blæcne *quia non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 36. Ofslōgon ðone blacan Heawald *they killed the black Heawald*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 40. Ða sind blace swīðe *they are very black*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 438, 28; Rä. 58, 2. Swearte wǽron lāstas, swaðu swīðe blacu *swart were their footsteps, their tracks very black*, 113 b; Th. 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. [*Icel.* blakkr *niger*, Egils. v. *A. Sax.* blæc *ink.*] ☞ Observe the difference between blæc; *gen. m. n.* blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy*, and blāc *shining, pallid, bleak, pale*, from blāc; *p. of* blīcan *to shine;* remark also blǽc *pale, livid*, from blǽcan *to bleach, whiten.* v. blīcan, blǽcan.

blǽo; *adj. Shining, pale, livid;* lucidus, pallidus, lividus:—Īs brycgade blǽce brimrāde *the ice bridged the pale water road*, Grn. An. 1264. v. blǽcan *to bleach.*

blǽcan, blǽcean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BLEACH, *whiten, fade;* pallidum colorem inducere, albicare:—Blǽced *bleached*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ne mæg ne sunne blǽcan *no sun can bleach*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20: blǽcean, note 20. DER. blīcan.

blæc-berie, an; *f. A* BLACKBERRY, *mulberry;* vaccinium, morus:—Blace berian *mori*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; Wrt. Voc. 33, 29. DER. blæc.

blæc-ern, es; *n. An inkstand;* atramentarium. DER. blæc *ink*, ærn *a place.*

blǽc-ern, es; *n.* [blǽc *light*, ærn *a place*] *Literally a lamp* or *candlestick*, also *the light itself; verbum de verbo*, candelabrum, *etiam* candela, lucerna:—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt blǽcern acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ne menn blǽcern in beornaþ *men do not light a candle* [lucernam], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Blǽcern fōtum mīnum *lucerna pedibus meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. v. blāc-ern.

blæc-fexed; *adj.* [blæc *black*, feax, fex *hair*] *Having black hair, black-haired;* nigris capillis:—He is blæcfexed [MS. blæcfexede] *he is black-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 16.

blæc-gym; *g.* -gymmes; *m. A black fossil, called jet;* nigro-gemmeus, lapis gagates = γαγάτης, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24.

blǽco, es; *n.* [blǽc *pale, livid;* blǽcan *to bleach*] *Paleness, leprosy;* pallor, lepra = λέπρα:—Blǽco *pallor*, Cot. 157. Lǽcedōmas wið ðam yflan blǽce *leechdoms against the evil leprosy*, L. M. cont. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 8, 1. Wīð blǽce genim gōse smero *for leprosy take goose-grease*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 9, 1, 4, 7, 18. v. blǽcþa.

blæc-teru; *g.* wes; *n. Black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid;* pix fluida, naphtha, Som.

blǽcþa, an; *m:* blǽcþ-rust, es; *m. Leprosy;* vitiligo, Cot. 221. v. blǽco.

BLÆD; *gen.* blædes; *nom. pl.* blado, *n. A leaf*, BLADE; folium, palmula:—Brād blado *broad leaves*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Rōðres blæd *the blade of an oar;* palmula, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 77; Wrt. Voc. 48, 16. [*O. Sax.* blad, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* bled, *n: Dut.* blad, *n: Ger.* blatt, *n: M. H. Ger.* blat, *n: O. H. Ger.* blat, *n: Dan. Swed.* blad, *n: Icel.* blað, *n. folium.*] DER. ār-blæd.

blæd, e; *f. A cup, bowl, goblet, vial;* patera, phiala, Æthelfledæ Test. Lye. v. bledu.

blǽd, es; *m.* I. *a blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind;* flamen, flatus, inspiratio? spiritus, vita, animus:—Gif māre blǽd windes astāg [MS. astahg] *if a stronger blast of wind arose;* si flatus venti major adsurgeret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Þurh gǽstes blǽd *through the spirit's inspiration*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 33; Ph. 549. God ableów on his ansȳne lifficne blǽd *God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26. His blǽd forleósan *to lose his life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 16; Jud. 63. Nāh seó mōdor geweald bearnes blǽdes *the mother hath not power over her child's life*, Salm. Kmbl. 769; Sal. 384. Beorht on blǽde *bright in life*, Elen. Kmbl. 975; El. 489. II. *enjoyment, prosperity, abundance, success, blessedness, gift, reward, benefit, glory, honour;* fruitio, prosperitas, abundantia, successus, beatitudo, donum, præmium, beneficium, gloria, dignitas:—Hyra blǽd leofaþ æt dōmdæge *their enjoyment shall exist* [*live*] *at doomsday*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 100, 4; Cri. 1636. Blǽdes full *full of enjoyment*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 13; Cri. 1658. Eorþan blǽdas *the enjoyments of earth*, 116 b; Th. 447, 28; Dōm. 46. Hę heóld blǽd mid bearnum *he possessed prosperity with his children*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 5; Gen. 1608. Hie ne meahton blǽdes þrūcan *they might not enjoy prosperity*, 90; Th. 113, 26; Gen. 1893. On his blǽde *in his prosperity*, 205; Th. 253, 26; Dan. 601. Sȳ him wuldres blǽd *may there be to him abundance of glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 27; Ph. 662. Ða feóndas ðæs blǽdes gebrocen hæfdon *the fiends had enjoyed their success*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 28; Gū. 393. Ēcan līfes blǽd *the blessedness of eternal life*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 24; Seef. 79. Wæs his blǽd mid God *his reward was with God*, 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410: 20 b; Th. 55, 4; Cri. 878. Wæs heora blǽd micel *their glory was great*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 5; Gen. 14. Hie Iudēa blǽd forbrǽcon billa ecgum *they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 13; Dan. 709. [*O. H. Ger.* blāt *flatus.*] DER. fēr-blǽd, wuldor-: blǽd-āgende, -dæg, -fæst, -gifa, -horn, -wēla.

blǽd, blēd, e; *f.* What is produced,—*A flower, blossom, fruit;* flos, olus, fructus:—His leáf and his blǽda ne fealwiaþ *its leaves and its flowers shall not fall;* folium ejus non decidet, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Wudu sceal blǽdum blōwan *a wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; Gn. C. 34. Geseh he geblōwene bearwas standan, blǽdum gehrodene *he saw blowing groves stand, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451. Blēda wyrta *olera herbarum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 2. He dēþ ǽlc twīg aweg on me, ðe blǽda ne byrþ; and he feormaþ ǽlc ðara, ðe blǽda byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blǽda ðe swīðor *omnem palmitem in me non ferentem fructum, tollet eum; et omnem, qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus afferat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Beorc biþ blǽda leás *the birch-tree is fruitless* [*void of fruit*], Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Hærfest bryngþ rīpa blēda *harvest brings ripe fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15: 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Balsames blǽd *fruit of balsam*, Cot. 48.

blǽd-āgende; *part. Possessing abundance, prosperous;* abundantiam habens, prosper, Beo. Th. 2031; B. 1013.

blǽd-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom.* -dagas; *g. pl.* -daga; *m. A prosperous* or *happy day;* prosperitatis dies, faustus dies:—Ðǽr we mōtun brūcan blǽddaga *where we may enjoy prosperous days*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 16; Ph. 674: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 7; Gen. 1201.

blǽddre *a blister, pimple, the bladder*, Ex. 9, 9, 10: Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. v. blǽdre.

blǽd-fæst; *adj. Prosperous;* prosper:—Heó abreát blǽdfæstne beorn *she destroyed a prosperous hero*, Beo. Th. 3602; B. 1299. DER. ge-blǽdfæst.

blǽd-gifa, an; *m. A giver of prosperity, happiness*, or *glory;* prosperitatis, beatitudinis, *vel* gloriæ largitor:—Beorht blǽdgifa *bright giver of prosperity*, Andr. Kmbl. 167; An. 84: 1311; An. 656.

blǽd-horn, es; *m. A blast-horn, a trumpet;* classicum:—Blǽdhornas *classica*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 44; Wrt. Voc. 35, 32.

blǽdre, blǽddre, an; *f.* [blāwan *to blow;* flare] That which is blown out, hence I. *an inflated swelling, blister, pimple, blain, pustule;* pustula, papula:—Be ǽghwylcum uncūþum blǽdrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittaþ *of all strange blisters which exist on a man's face*, Herb. cont. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 6, 10: Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 5. Eall folc wæs on blǽdran, and ða wǽron swīðe hreówlīce berstende *all the people had blisters* [lit. *was in blister*], *and they were very painfully bursting*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 37. On mannum and on nȳtenum beóþ wunda and swellende blǽddran *there shulen ben in men and yn beestis biles and bleynes swellynge*, Wyc; Ex. 9, 9, 10. II. *the* BLADDER, *receptacle for the urine;* vesica:—Bāres blǽdre *a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. Wið sāre ðære lifre and ðære blǽdran *for sore of the liver and of the bladder*, Herb. cont. 145, 2; Lchdm. i. 54, 27: Herb. 41, 2; Lchdm. i. 142, 8: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Gif weaxan stānas on ðære blǽdran *if stones grow in the bladder*, L. M. 3, 20; Lchdm. ii. 320, 6. Genim eoferes blǽdran *take a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 5. Blǽddre *vesica*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. Wið ðære blǽddran sāre *for sore of the bladder*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 15: 126; Lchdm. i. 238, 10: Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 4. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bladder: *Piers P.* bleddere: *Dut.* blaar, *f: O. Dut.* blaeder, blaere: *Ger.* blatter, *f: M. H. Ger.* blāter, *f: O. H. Ger.* blātara, *f: Dan.* blære, *m. f: Swed.* blæddra, *f: Icel.* bladra, *f.*]

blǽd-wēla, an; *m. Fruitful riches;* opes uberes:—Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette to neótenne neorxna wonges blǽdwēlan *I set thee on the fair earth to enjoy the fruitful riches of Paradise*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 16; Cri. 1392.

blǽge, an; *f. A* BLAY, *bleak, the gudgeon;* gobio = κωβιός:—Blǽge *gobio*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 59; Wrt. Voc. 55, 64. [*Ger.* bleie, bleihe, *f. a blay.*]

blǽ-hǽwen, blǽ-hwen, blǽwen; *adj.* [bleó *blue*, hǽwen *hued*] *Of a blue hue, bluish, violet* or *purple colour;* cæruleus, perseus:—Moises scrīdde ðone bisceop [Aaron] mid līnenum reáfe, and girde hine, and dyde ymbe hine blǽhwene tunecan, and lēde eaxlclāþ ofer hine *Moses clothed the bishop* [*Aaron*] *with a linen garment, and girded him* [*with a girdle*], *and put around him a blue tunic, and laid a cope* [lit. *shoulder-cloth*] *upon him*, Lev. 8, 7. Blǽwen *perseus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51.

blæse, blase, an; *f.* I. *a* BLAZE, *flame;* ardor, flamma. v. bǽl-blæse. II. that which makes a blaze,—*A torch, lamp;* fax, facula, lampas = λαμπάς:—Blæse *fax*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 33. Iudas com ðyder mid leóhtfatum, and mid blasum, and mid wǽpnum *Iudas venit illuc cum laternis, et facibus, et armis*, Jn. Bos. 18, 3. Blæsum *faculis*, Mone B. 3487. Blase *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. [*M. H. Ger.* blas, *n. fax, lampas.*]

blæsere, blasere, blysiere, es; *m.* [blæse I. *a blaze, flame*] *A burner, incendiary;* incendiarius:—Be blæserum *of incendiaries,* L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 18. We cwǽdon be ðâm blaserum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13.

blæst, es; *m.* [blæse I. *a blaze, flame*] *A burning, blaze, flame;* ardor, flamma:—Ne mæg ðâr, rên ne snâw, ne fŷres blæst, wihte gewyrdan *there rain nor snow, nor flame of fire can aught injure,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 25; Ph. 15: Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Ðæt he [Fênix] onfôn môte, þurh lîges blæst, lîf æfter deáþe *that it* [*the Phœnix*] *may, through the fire's flame, receive life after death,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 6; Ph. 434. Lêges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon *flames of fire overwhelmed the walls,* Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554.

blǽst, es; *m.* [blâwan *to blow;* flare] *A blowing,* BLAST or *gust of wind, a breeze;* flatus:—Sǽgrundas sûþwind fornam, bæþweges blæst *the south wind, the sea breeze, dried up the depths of the sea,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290. [*Chauc.* blast: *Laym.* blæst: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blast, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* blâst, *m.*: *Icel.* blástr, *m.*]

blǽst-belg *bellows,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 76. v. blâst-belg.

blǽt, ðû blǽtst *is livid, thou art livid; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blâtan.

blǽt, es; *m. A bleating, a* BLEAT *like a sheep;* balatus. DER. blǽtan.

BLǼTAN; *p.* blǽtte; *pp.* blǽtted; *v. n.* [blǽt *a bleat*] *To* BLEAT; balare:—Ic blǽte swâ gât *I bleat as a goat,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Scǽp blǽt *ovis balat,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hit biþ swîðe dyslîc ðæt se man beorce oððe blǽte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat,* 22; Som. 24, 12. [*Piers P.* blete: *Orm.* blætenn: *Dut.* bleeten, bláten: *M. Dut.* bleten: *Ger.* blaszen: *O. H. Ger.* blazan *to cry as a sheep* or *goat, to bleat.*]

blǽtesung, e; *f. A flaming, blazing, sparkling;* flagrantia, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18.

blǽwen *light blue;* perseus, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51. v. blǽ-hǽwen.

blǽweþ, blǽwþ *blows,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8: ðû blǽwest, blǽwst *thou blowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blâwan.

blan *ceased,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17; *p. of* blinnan.

BLANC; *adj.* BLANK, *white, grey;* pallidus, albus, candidus:—Gewiton mearum rîdan beornas on blancum *the warriors departed to ride on white horses,* Beo. Th. 1716; B. 856. [*Relg. Ant. W.* i, 37, 30, blonc *white*: *Dut.* blank *white, shining*: *Ger.* blank *albus*: *M. H. Ger.* blanc: *O. H. Ger.* blanch *candidus*: *Dan. Swed.* blank *bright*: *O. Nrs.* blankr *albus,* Rask Hald: hence *Span.* blanco *white*: *Fr.* blanc: *It.* bianco.]

blanca, blonca, an; *m. A white* or *grey horse;* equus albus *vel* candidus:—On blancan *on a grey horse,* Elen. Grm. 1185. [*Laym.* blank, blonk *a horse, steed*: *O. Nrs.* blakkr, *m. equus.*] DER. blanc.

bland, es; *n. A mixture, confusion;* mixtio:—Swêg swîðrode and sanges [MS. sances] bland *sound prevailed and a confusion of song,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 19; Exod. 309. [*Icel.* bland, *n.*] DER. ge-bland, -blond, wind-.

BLANDAN, blondan, ic blande, blonde, ðû blandest, he blandeþ, blent, *pl.* blandaþ; *p.* ic, he bleónd, blênd, ðû bleónde, blênde, *pl.* bleóndon, blêndon; *pp.* blanden, blonden *To mix,* BLEND, *mingle;* miscere:—Ic eom on gôman gena swêtra ðonne ðû beóbreád blênde mid hunige *I am yet sweeter on the palate than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 21; Rä. 41, 59. [A strong verb in all the Teutonic dialects: *Goth.* blandan; *p.* baibland; *pp.* blandans: *O. Sax.* blandan: *O. H. Ger.* blandan: *Swed. O. Nrs.* blanda.] DER. ge-blandan: ge-blondan, on-: be-blonden: ge-bland: ge-blond, ær-, âr-, ear-, earh-, sund-, ŷþ-: wind-blond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, -fex; *adj.* [blanden; *pp. of* blandan *to mix;* feax, fex *hair*] *Having mixed* or *grizzly hair, grey-haired, old;* comam mixtam *vel* canam habens, senex. Blanden-feax is a phrase which in Anglo-Saxon poetry is only applied to those advanced in life; and is used to denote that *mixture* of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility, Price's Warton i. xcvi. note 20:—Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax [MS. blandenfex, col. 2] bilgeslehtes *the grizzly-haired warrior ought not to boast of the clashing of swords,* Chr. 937; Th. 204, 34, col. 1; Æðelst. 45. Abraham ne wende, ðæt him Sarra, brŷd blondenfeax, bringan meahte on woruld sunu *Abram thought not that Sarah, his grey-haired wife, could bring a n into the world,* Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791. Blondenfexa *the grizzly-haired,* 5916; B. 2962. Hruron teáras blondenfeaxum *tears fell from the grizzly-haired* [*prince*], 3750; B. 1873. Blondenfeaxe, gomele, ymb gôdne ongeador spræcon *the grizzly-haired, the old, spoke together about the good* [*warrior*], 3193; B. 1594.

blann *ceased, rested,* Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 28; *p. of* blinnan.

blase *a torch, lamp,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. v. blæse II.

blasere, es; *m. An incendiary,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. v. blæsere.

blâst-belg, es; *m. A blast-bag, bellows;* follis, Cot. 86.

BLÂT; *comp.* blâtra; *superl.* blâtast; *adj. Livid, pale, ghastly;* lividus, pallidus:—þurh ðæs beornes breóst blât weóll waðuman streám *a livid stream bubbled in waves through the man's breast,* Andr. Kmbl. 2560; An. 1281. Hungres on wênum, blâtes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, of a pale table-guest,* 2177; An. 1090. Ðæt biþ frêcne wund, blâtast benna *that is a dangerous wound, most ghastly of sores,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. [*O. H. Ger.* bleizza *livor.*]

blâtan; *part.* blâtende; ic blâte, ðû blâtest, blǽtst, he blâteþ, blǽt, *pl.* blâtaþ; *p.* bleót, blêt, ðû blête, *pl.* blêton; *pp.* blâten; *intrans. To be livid, pale,* or *dark as with envy;* livere:—Hygewælmas teáh beorne on breóstum blâtende nîþ *darkening* [*livid, pale*] *envy drew agitations of mind to the breast of the man,* Cd. 47; Gen. 981.

blâte; *adv. Lividly, pallidly;* livide, pallide:—Helle fŷr blâte forbærnþ biteran lêge *the fire of hell lividly burns up with a dire* [*bitter*] *flame,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 107; Met. 8, 54. Ðæt fŷr ne mæg foldan and merestreám blâte forbærnan *the fire cannot pallidly burn up earth and sea,* 20, 229; Met. 20, 115.

blâtende; *part. Darkening, making livid* or *pallid;* livens, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981. v. blâtan.

BLÂWAN; *part.* blâwende; ic blâwe, ðû blâweşt, blâwst, blǽwest, blǽwst, he blâweþ, blâwþ, blǽweþ, blǽwþ, *pl.* blâwaþ; *p.* bleów, blêw, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* blâwen *To* BLOW, *breathe;* flare, sufflare. I. *v. intrans.*:—Ge geseóþ sûþan blâwan *ye see the south* [*wind*] *blow,* Lk. Bos. 12, 55. Ic blâwe *flo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41. Wind wrâðe blâweþ *the wind fiercely blows,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 104; Met. 7, 52: Ps. Th. 147, 7. Blǽwþ gâst his and flôwaþ wæteru *flabit spiritus ejus et fluent aquæ,* Ps. Lamb. 147, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8. Swôgaþ windas, blâwaþ brecende, bearhtma mǽste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with the greatest of sounds,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. Se wind sûþan bleów *the wind blew from the south,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 27. Bleów he on hî *he breathed on them,* Jn. Bos. 20, 22. Bleówon [MS. bleowun] windas *flaverunt venti,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25, 27. Blâwen is on smiððan *conflatur in conflatorio,* Prov. 27. II. *v. trans.*:—Drihten hâteþ hêh-englas bêman blâwan *the Lord shall command the archangels to blow the trumpets,* Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Englas blâwaþ bŷman *angels shall blow the trumpets,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881. Ne blâwe man bŷman beforan ðê *let not a man blow a trumpet before thee,* Mt. Bos. 6, 2. [*Laym.* blæwen, blauwen, blawen, blowen: *Ger.* blähen: *M. H. Ger.* blæjen: *O. H. Ger.* blâjan: *Lat.* flo.] DER. a-blâwan, for-, ge-, to-: blâwennys: blâwere: blâwung.

blâwen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. A blowing* or *puffing up, a windy swelling;* inflatio, sufflatio. DER. blâwan.

blâwere, es; *m.* [blâwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWER; conflator:—Îdel wæs se blâwere *the blower was useless;* frustra conflavit conflator, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 24.

blâwung, e; *f.* [blâwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWING; flatus:—Ðâ hêt Gedeon his gefêran habban heora bŷman him mid to ðære blâwunge *then Gideon commanded his companions to have their trumpets with them for the blowing,* Jud. 7, 16. DER. a-blâwung.

bleac; *def.* se bleaca; *adj. Black;* niger:—Wæs ðis gesceád ðæt for missenlîce heora feaxes hiwe, ôðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heawold, ôðer se hwîta Heawald *ea distinctione ut pro diversa capillorum specie, unus niger Hewald, alter albus Hewald diceretur,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. v. blæc, blaca *black.*

BLEÁT; *def.* se bleáta, seó, ðæt bleáte; *adj. Wretched, miserable;* miser, miserabilis:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan ðætte meahte bibúgan ðone bleátan drync deópan deáþwêges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep death-cup,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 24; Gû. 963. [*Scot.* blait *nudus*: *Frs.* bleat *nudus*: *O. Frs.* blat *nudus;* thi blata *pauper, miser*: *Dut.* bloot: *M. Dut.* blôt: *Ger.* blosz: *M. H. Ger.* blôz: *Icel.* blautr.]

bleáte; *adv. Wretchedly, miserably;* misere, miserabile:—He geseah ðone leófestan lîfes æt ende bleáte gebæran *he saw his dearest* [*friend*] *bearing* [*himself*] *wretchedly at life's end,* Beo. Th. 5640, note; B. 2824.

BLEÁþ; *adj. Gentle, timid, peaceful, inactive;* timidus, imbellis, ignavus:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ ðæt mec mæg grîma abrêgan *I am so timid that a phantom may frighten me,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 4; Rä. 41, 16. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *his mind was not inactive,* Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. [*Laym.* blæd *destitute*: *O. Sax.* blôði: *Dut.* bloede: *Ger.* blöde: *M. H. Ger.* blœde: *O. H. Ger.* blôdi: *Dan.* blöd: *Swed.* blöt: *Icel.* blauðr.] DER. here-bleáþ.

Blecinga êg, e; *f. Blekingey, the sea-coast of the Blekingians, a province on the south-west of Sweden; in A. Sax. times belonging to Denmark,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

bled, e; *f. A bowl, the dish of a balance, a scale.* v. helur-bled, bledu.

blêd, e; *f. A shoot, branch, flower, fruit;* germen, ramus, frons, flos, fructus:—Ðæt cymen [MS. cyme] grêne blêda *that green shoots come,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 24; Dan. 518. On ðæs beámes blêdum *on the branches of the tree,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 5; Dan. 508. Ne

dreósaþ beorhte blēde *bright fruits fall not*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 3; Ph. 35: 62 b; Th. 230, 2; Ph. 466. God lǣteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blēda beornum and þearfum *God lets earth give delightful fruits to rich and poor*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 24. DER. wudu-blēd. v. blǣd.

blēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [blōd *blood*] *To* BLEED, *emit blood*; sanguinem emittere:—Blēdaþ ēdran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Se blēdenda fīc *the bleeding fig* or *disease*, Wanl. catal. 305, 4. Wið ðone blēdende fīc nim murran *for the bleeding fig* or *disease take myrrh*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 1. [*Dut.* bloeden: *Ger.* bluten: *O. H. Ger.* bluotan: *Dan.* blöde: *Swed.* blöda.]

blēd-hwæt; *g.* -hwates; *adj.* [blēd *a shoot*, hwæt *quick*] *A shoot growing quickly*; germen velox:—Ðonne ic hrēre bearwas blēd-hwate *then I shake the quick-growing groves*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 10; Rä. 2, 9.

bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bless, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare. DER. ge-bledsian. v. bletsian.

bledsung *a blessing*, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 21. v. bletsung.

bledu, bled, blæd, e; *f. A bowl, vial, goblet, the dish of a balance, a scale*; patera, phiala, lanx. trutinæ, scala, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 44: Æthelfledæ Test. Lye. DER. helur-bled.

BLĒGEN, e; *f. A* BLAIN, *blister, bile* or *ulcer*; pustula, ulcus:—Wið ða blēgene, genim nigon ægra and seoþ hīg fæste *for blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard*, Lchdm. i. 380, 1. Wið ða blacan blēgene *against black blains*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 21. [*Tyndl.* blain: *Chauc.* blein: *Wyc.* bleines, *pl: Dut.* blein, *f: Dan.* blegn.]

blencan; *p.* blencte; *pp.* blenced *To deceive, cheat*; decipere, fallere:—He wrenceþ and blenceþ *he deceives and cheats*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 18; Mōd. 33. [*Prov. Eng.* blench: *Icel.* blekkja *to impose upon.*]

blēnd *mixed, blended, mingled*; *p. of* blandan.

blendan, he blent; *p.* blende; *pp.* blended, blend; *v. trans.* [blind *cæcus*] *To* BLIND, *deprive of sight, darken*; cæcare, obscurare:—Se dæg blent and þióstraþ hiora eágan *the day blinds and darkens their eyes*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Man hine blende, and hine swā blindne brohte to dām munecum *they blinded him, and brought him thus blind to the monks*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 17, col. 2; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Chauc. Piers* blende: *Laym.* a-blenden: *Orm.* blendenn: *O. Frs.* blenda, blinda: *Dut.* blinden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blenden: *O. H. Ger.* blentjan: *Goth.* ga-blindyan: *Dan.* for-blinde: *Swed.* för-blinda: *Icel.* blinda.] DER. a-blendan, ge-.

blent *blends*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blandan.

bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. v. bleoh.

bleó *blue* or *azure colour*; cæruleus, Som.

bleó-bord, es; *n.* [bleoh, bleó *colour*, bord *a table*] *A coloured table on which games of chess are played*; tabula colorata in qua prœlia latronum luduntur (Ettm. p. 311):—Dryhten dǣleþ sumum gūþe blǣd, sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one success in war, to another skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

bleó-brygd, es; *m? n?* [bleó *colour*, bregdan *to change*] *A variegated colour*; color variegatus:—Is se fugel fæger, bleóbrygdum fāg *the bird is fair, shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292.

bleó-cræft, es; *m.* BLEE-CRAFT, *the art of embroidering*; ars plumaria, ars acupingendi:—Bleócræft *ars plumaria*, Cot. 17.

bleó-fæstnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* That which gives pleasure from its colour,—*Pleasure, delight*; jucunditas, deliciæ:—Niht is onleóhtnes oððe onlīhting on bleófæstnessum [bleófæstnyssum, Spl.] oððe ēstum mīnum *nox illuminatio est in deliciis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11.

bleó-fāg, -fāh; *adj.* [bleoh, bleó *color*; fāg, fāh *varius*] *Of various colours, party-coloured*; versicolor:—Byrne is mīn bleófāg *my byrnie is party-coloured*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 400, 18; Rä. 21, 3: Cot. 115. Oferslop bleófāh habban ǣrende fūllīc getācnaþ *to have a party-coloured overcoat betokens an unpleasant message*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 6.

BLEOH, bleó, blioh, blió; *gen.* bleós; *n. A colour, hue, complexion*; color, species:—Bleoh *color*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 70; Wrt. Voc. 46, 27. Mislīc, bleó *a mixed colour*, 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. Blió *color*, Prov. 23. Ðæt wæs hwītes bleós swā cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal*, Num. 11, 7. Ānes bleós *of one colour*; unicolor, concolor, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 76; Wrt. Voc. 46, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 35. Hwī is se rēnboga mislīces bleós *why is the rainbow of a mixed colour?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 25. Menn māgon cēpan be dæs mōnan bleó hwylc weder toweard byþ *men may observe by the moon's colour what weather is at hand*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hī brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they changed to a worm's hue*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 32; Gū. 883: 71 a; Th. 264, 12; Jul. 363: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Seolocenra hrægla mid mistlīcum bleowum hī ne gīmdon *they cared not for silken garments of various colours*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. Mōnan bleoh habban hȳnþe getācnaþ *for the moon to have colours betokens humility*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 27. Hī habbaþ blioh and færbu ungelīce *they have different colours and forms*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. Bleóum *with colours*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 31; Reim. 4: Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Secgaþ guman ðæt Iosephes tunece wǣre bleóm bregdende *men say that Joseph's coat varied* [lit. *was varying*] *in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23: 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. Geseah ic ðæt beácen wendan bleóm *I saw the beacon change in colours*, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. [*Prov. Eng.* blee: *Chauc.* blee: *O. Saxe.* blī, *n: North Frs.* bläy: *O. Frs.* blie, bli, *n.*] DER. ge-bleoh, wundor-bleó.

bleóm *in colours*, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleónd, *pl.* bleóndon *mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleónde *hast mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleó-reád, -reód; *adj.* BLUE RED, *purple, myrtle-coloured*; cæruleoruber, myrteus:—Bleóreád *myrteus*, Cot. 135. Bleóreód *myrteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 89; Wrt. Voc. 46, 46.

bleó-stēning, e; *f. Coloured stone-work* or *pavement, Mosaic work*; opus musivum, pavimentum segmentatum, Som. Lye: Cot. 131.

bleót *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blātan.

bleót, ðū bleóte, *pl.* bleóton *sacrificed, sacrificedst, sacrificed*; *p. of* blōtan.

bleówum *in colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleów, bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *blew, breathed*, Jn. Bos. 20, 22; *p. of* blāwan.

bleów, ðū bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *flourished, hast flourished, flourished*, Ps. Surt. 27, 7; *p. of* blōwan.

bleowum *to* or *with colours*, Bt. 18; Fox 48, 11; *dat. pl. of* bleoh.

blere, es; *m? An onyx, gem*; onyx = ὄνυξ, *m. a nail*:—Blere *onyx*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 55.

blēt, blēte, *pl.* blēton *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blātan.

blēt *sacrifices*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blōtan.

bletsian, bletsigan; *part.* bletsiende, bletsigende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. a. To* BLESS, *wish happiness, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare:—Ic Ismael ēstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael with favours*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 5; Gen. 2357: 191; Th. 238, 23; Dan. 359: Gen. 17, 16. He, bletsiende [bletsigende, Jun.], bræc ða hlāfas, and sealde his leorningcnihtum *he, blessing, brake the loaves, and gave to his disciples*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19. Ic bletsie ealle ða ðe hit healden *I bless all who may observe it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 25. Ic bletsige oððe wel secge *benedico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38. Ic bletsige ðē on mīnum līfe *benedicam te in vita mea*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 5: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 22; Gū. 580. Ðū geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. We ðec bletsiaþ, Fæder ælmihtig *we bless thee, Father almighty*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 6; Dan. 400: Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 12; Ph. 620: Ps. Lamb. 128, 8. Ðū bletsodest [bletsadest, Th.] Drihten eorþan dīne *benedixisti Domine terram tuam*, Ps. Spl. 84, 1. He bletsode hī *benedicebat eos*, Mk. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 38. Mid heora mūþe hīg bletsodon, and mid heora heortan hīg wergdon *ore suo benedicebant, et corde suo maledicebant*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 5. Hī hine bletsadon meáglum wordum *they blessed him in strenuous words*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 6; Gū. 705. Bletsa eálā ðū mīn sāwl Drihtne *benedic anima mea Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 1. Bletsiaþ Drihtne ealle englas his *benedicite Domino omnes angeli ejus*, 102, 20. Neáta gehwilc naman bletsie *every* [*kind*] *of cattle bless* [*thy*] *name*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 22; Dan. 390. Bletsien ðec, Dryhten, deór and nȳten *beasts and cattle bless thee, O Lord*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 26; Az. 144. [*Chauc.* blisse, blysse: *Wyc.* blisse: *Laym.* bletseiȝen: *Orm.* blettcenn, blettsenn: *Northumb.* bletsia, bloetsia, bloedsia: *Icel.* bleza, bletza, blessa: *Goth.* bleiþs *merciful, kind*, bleiþyan *to have mercy.*] DER. ge-bletsian.

bletsing-bōc, e; *f. A blessing-book*; liber benedictionum formulas continens, Wanl. catal. 80, 33.

blētst *sacrificest*; *2nd pers. pres. of* blōtan.

bletsung, bledsung, e; *f. A* BLESSING; benedictio:—Sī bletsung Drihtnes ofer eów *sit benedictio Domini super vos*, Ps. Spl. 128, 7: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 12; Cri. 100. He onfōn sceal mīnre bletsunge *he shall receive my blessing*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 22; Gen. 2331. Cyn his on bletsunge byþ *semen illius in benedictione erit*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 26. Mid bletsunge [bledsunge, col. 1] ðæs pāpan *with the blessing of the pope*, Chr. 813; Th. 108, 22, col. 2, 3. Brohte him bletsunge, se ðe him ǣ sette *benedictionem dabit, qui legem dedit*, Ps. Th. 83, 7: 113, 21. Him se beorn bletsunga leán ageaf *the prince gave him the gift of his blessings*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 2; Gen. 2120.

blēwþ, ðū blēwst *blows, thou blowest*, Ps. Spl. 102, 14; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blōwan.

BLĪCAN, ic blīce, ðū blīcest, blīcst, he blīceþ, blīcþ, *pl.* blīcaþ; *p.* ic, he blāc, ðū blice, *pl.* blicon; *pp.* blicen; *v. n.* I. *to shine, glitter, dazzle, sparkle, twinkle*; lucere, fulgere, coruscare, micare:—Ðū ðære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blīcan *thou seest the walls of the golden Jerusalem shine*, Salm. Kmbl. 469; Sal. 235: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 10; Ph. 95. Mōna swā seó Godes circe beorhte blīceþ *the church of God shines brightly like the moon*, 18 a; Th. 44, 11; Cri. 701: 58 b; Th. 210, 16; Ph. 186. Blīcþ ðeós beorhte sunne *this bright sun glitters*,

Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Hȳ fȳre leódum leóhte blīcaþ *they with light shall shine before the people*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239. Heofoncandel blāc ofer lagoflōdas *the sun* [lit. *heaven's candle*] *shone over the water-floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243. Blicon bordhreōdan *bucklers glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hwonne swegles tapur hādre blīce *when the sun* [lit. *heaven's taper*] *serenely shines*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115. **II.** *to shine by exposure, as the bones;* denudando in conspectum dari:—Hī twigena ordum hine weallaþ ōþ ðæt him bān blīcaþ *they shall vex him with points of twigs until his bones appear* [*shine*], Salm. Kmbl. 289; Sal. 144. [*Laym.* blikien: *O. Sax.* blīkan: *Frs.* blike *apparere: O. Frs.* blīka: *Ger.* er-bleichen *pallescere: M. H. Ger.* blīchen *fulgere: O. H. Ger.* ar-blīchan *pallescere: O. Nrs.* blika, blīkja: *Lat.* flag-ra-re: *Grk.* φλέγ-ω: *Lith.* blizg-ù *I shine: Sansk.* bhrāj *to shine.*] DER. a-blīcan.

blīce, es; *m.* [blīcan **II.** *to shine by exposure, as the bones*] *An exposure;* denudatio:—Gif bānes blīce weorþeþ, þrīm scillingum gebēte *if there be an exposure of the bone* [*by wounding*], *let amends be made with three shillings*, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4.

blīcettan; *p.* blīcette; *pp.* blīcetted [blīcan **I.** *to shine, glitter*] *To glitter, quiver;* vibrare:—Blīcette *vibrabat*, Cot. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazan *micare.*]

blīcettung, e; *f.* [blīcettan *to glitter*] *A coruscation, shining;* coruscatio:—Blīcettunga *coruscationes*, Ps. Vos. 76, 18: 143, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazunga, *f. fulmen.*]

blicon *shone, glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160; *p. pl. of* blīcan.

blīcst, he blīcþ *shinest, shines*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* blīcan.

blīds *joy, gladness*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. v. blīþs.

blin, blinn, e; *f.* [=be-lin; v. linnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission;* cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinné *without ceasing;* sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1648; El. 826. [*Old Eng.* blin, Ben. Jonson.] DER. un-ablinn. v. blinnan.

BLIND; *def.* se blinda, seó, ðæt blinde; *adj.* BLIND, *deprived of sight;* cæcus:—Đā wæs him broht ān deófolseóc man, se wæs blind and dumb *tunc oblatus est ei dæmonium habens, cæcus et mutus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Mk. Bos. 10, 46: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. Ðæt đū grāpie on midne dæg, swā se blinda dēþ on þīstrum *ut palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet cæcus in tenebris*, Deut. 28, 29: Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Æt-hrān he ðæs blindan hand *he took the hand of the blind* [*man*], Mk. Bos. 8, 23. Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ oððe hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne *quis fecit os hominis aut quis fabricatus est mutum et surdum, cæcum et videntem?* Ex. 4, 11: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 29; Ælf. Tod. 15. Hīg synt blinde, and blindra lāteówas: se blinda, gyf he blindne lǣt, hīg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt *cæci sunt, et duces cæcorum: cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, ambo in foveam cadunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14: 9, 27: 20, 30: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1162; An. 581. Blinde on geþoncum *blind in thoughts*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 28; Cri. 1127: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 59; Met. 19, 30. Mæg wōd man blindra manna eágan ontȳnan *numquid dæmonium potest cæcorum oculos aperire?* Jn. Bos. 10, 21. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis donavit visum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21: 4, 18. Ðonne đū gebeórscype dō, clypa þearfan, and wanhāle, and healte, and blinde *cum facis convivium, voca pauperes, debiles, claudos, et cæcos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 13: Ps. Th. 145, 7. Drihten onleóhteþ ða blindan [MS. blinden] *Dominus illuminat cæcos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8. Eálā ge dysegan and blindan *O ye foolish and blind*, Mt. Bos. 23, 17, 19, 24. ¶ Blind slite *or* slyte *a blind* or *inward wound*, i. e. *a bite, the wound of which does not appear because of the swelling of the part affected;* morsus, cujus vulnus non apparet præ tumore partis affectæ, Herb. 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 92, 25. Seó blinde netele *or* netle *the blind* or *dead nettle;* archangelica [lamium album, *Lin.*], Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 51; Wrt. Voc. 31, 61: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Blinda mann *a parasite;* palpo, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 46, 47. Blinde cweartern *a blind* or *dark prison;* cæcus *vel* tenebrosus carcer:—Gebrohton hī hine binnan ðam blindan cwearterne *they brought him into the dark prison*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 28. Engel scīnende ðæt blinde cweartern mid leóhte afylde *a shining angel filled the dark prison with light*, ii. 382, 6. [*O. Sax.* blind: *O. Frs. Dut. O. Dut. Ger.* blīnd: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* blint, *gen.* blindes: *Goth.* blinds: *Dan. Swed.* blind: *Icel.* blindr.] DER. hyge-blind, mōd-.

blindan *is not found, but the Gothic* ga-blindyan *to blind, exists; so also A. Sax.* blendan *to blind*, q. v.

blind-līce; *adv. In a blind manner,* BLINDLY, *rashly;* temere:—Hū blindlīce monige sprecaþ *how blindly* [*rashly*] *many speak*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 17.

blind-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—Đā ge blindnesse bōte forsēgon *when ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 777; El. 389: Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 28; Gū. 600. Ofer hyra heortan blindnesse *super cæcitate cordis eorum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 597; El. 299. Sende ðē Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et cæcitate*, Deut. 28, 28.

blinnan; *part.* blinnende; ic blinne, đū blinnest, blinst, he blinneþ, blinniþ, blinþ, *pl.* blinnaþ; *p.* ic, he blan, blon, blann, blonn, đū blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen; *v. intrans.* [be, linnan *to cease*] *To cease, rest, leave off;* cessare, desinere:—Seó rēþnes ðæs stormes wæs blinnende *the fierceness of the storm ceased* [lit. *was ceasing*], Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Blǣd his blinniþ *his prosperity ceaseth*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53. We Dryhten bletsigaþ, ne ðæs blinnaþ āwa to worulde *we bless the Lord, nor cease from this for ever*, Ps. Th. 113, 25. Seó ēhtnes [MS. ehtnysse] blan *the persecution ceased*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Blann [blonn MS. T.] se bysceophād eall geár and ðæs ōðres syx mōnaþ *the bishopric was vacant* [lit. *rested*] *all one year and six months of the next*, 3, 20; S. 550, 28. Ic nōht đon ǣr ðære ærninge blon *I naught the sooner left off from running*, 5, 6; S. 619, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2532; An. 1267. Đū wuldres blunne *thou forfeitedst glory*, 2760; An. 1382. Rōmāne blunnon [MS. blunnun] rīcsian on Breotene *Romani in Brittania regnare cessarunt*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13. Blinn from eorre and forlēt hāt-heortnisse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. [*Chauc.* blinne.] DER. a-blinnan, ge-.

blinnende, an; *f.* [blinnende, *part. of* blinnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission;* cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinnendan *without ceasing;* sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, note 20. v. blin.

blinnes, blinness, e; *f. Rest;* cessatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. blin, nes.

blinniþ *ceases*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53; *3rd pers. pres. of* blinnan.

bliō, blioh *a colour, hue, complexion*, Prov. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. v. bleoh.

bliōtan *for* bleōtan *sacrificed; 3rd pl. p. of* blōtan *to sacrifice:*—Hū ða burhleóde on Cartaina bliótan [=bleōtan] men hira godum *how the towns-people in Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32.

blis, bliss, blys, blyss, e; *f.* [contracted from blīþs, *q. v.*] **I.** BLISS, *joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure;* lætitia, gaudium, exultatio, beatitas:—Ne seó hēhste blis nis on đām flæsclīcum lustum *the highest bliss is not in the fleshly lusts*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 5: Ps. Spl. 29, 6. On heofonum is singal blis *in heaven is eternal bliss*, Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141: Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 48 b; Th. 167, 5; Gū. 1055. Đanon com ǣrest cristendōm and blis fōr Gode and fōr worulde *whence first came christianity and joy before God and before the world*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 146, 22. Đū eart blis mīn *tu es exultatio mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Ūre bliss on ānum dē ēce standeþ *our bliss eternally remaineth in thee alone*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Gehȳrde he of hrōfe ðære ylcan cyricean upp astīgan đone ylcan blisse song *audivit ascendere de tecto ejusdem oratorii idem lætitiæ canticum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2: Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2130; An. 1066. Stefn blisse *vox exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 117, 15. Þeówiaþ Drihtne on blisse, [and] insteppaþ oððe ingāþ on gesihþe his on blisse *servite Domino in lætitia*, [*et*] *introite in conspectu ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Lamb. 99, 2. Đis is se dæg ðæne Drihten worhte eádigum to blisse *this is the day which the Lord made for joy to the blessed*, Menol. Fox 125; Men. 62: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 2; Cri. 552. Ðæt bearn bringeþ blisse đē *that infant* [*Christ*] *bringeth bliss to thee*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 11; Cri. 68: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 30; Edg. 56. Đū eart on heofonum blissa beorhtost *thou art the brightest of joys in heaven*, Hy. 7, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 10: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 15; Cri. 1257. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 11; Gū. 1291: 27 b; Th. 82, 31; Cri. 1347. Blissum hrēmig *exulting in gladness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079. **II.** *friendship, kindness, benevolence, grace;* comitas, benignitas, benevolentia, gratia:—Hī me to wendon heora bacu bitere, and heora blisse from *they turned their bitter backs on me, and* [*took*] *their friendship from* [*me*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 30; Met. 2, 15. Þurh đē eorþbūende ealle onfōþ blisse mīnre and bletsunge *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive my grace and blessing*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 30; Gen. 1761: 106; Th. 140, 21; Gen. 2331. [*Laym. Orm.* blisse.] DER. heáh-blis, -bliss, woruld-.

blisgere, es; *m. An incendiary;* incendii auctor:—Blisgeras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 203, note 38. v. blæsere.

blissian, blyssian, blissigan, blissigean; *part.* blissiende, blissigende; ic blissie, blissige, đū blissast, he blissaþ, *pl.* blissiaþ; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [blis, bliss *bliss, joy*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rejoice, exult, be glad or merry;* lætari, gaudere, exultare, ovare:—Heora lāreówas blissigende hām hwurfon *doctores eorum domum rediere lætantes*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 20. Blissigende [blissiende MS. C.] *ovans*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 46. Ic blissige [Spl. blissie] ofer spæce dīnre *lætabor ego super eloquia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 162. Blissaþ se rihtwīsa on Drihtne *lætabitur justus in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 11: 57, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1268; An. 634. Ða đe ondrǣdaþ đē, geseóþ me, and hī blissiaþ *qui timent te, videbunt me, et lætabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 74: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 8; Cri. 1287. Hyge blissode *their spirit rejoiced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1156; An. 578. Hī on đon swȳđe blissedon *they rejoiced very much at that*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34. Blissiaþ on Drihtne *lætamini in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 11. Blyssiaþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9.

Blissie [Lamb. blissige] heorte sēcendra Drihten *lætetur cor quærentium Dominum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 3. Blissian [blissien, Th. 66, 4] and fægnian hīg þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Dæt hī blission mid Criste *that they rejoice with Christ*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 17; Ælf. Tod. 9. II. *v. trans. dat.* or *acc. To make to rejoice, to gladden, delight, exhilarate;* lætificare:—Sum sceal on heápe blissian æt beóre bencsittendum *one shall in company delight the bench-sitters at beer*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 34; Vy. 78. Đā se hālga ongann hæleþ blissigean *then the saint began to gladden the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 3213; An. 1609. Đū, God, eallum blissast *thou, O God, makest all to rejoice*, Hy. 7, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 34. Heortan manna wīndrinc blissaþ *vinum lætificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. He sārig folc blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. Hyge wearþ mongum blissad *the mind of many was made to rejoice*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. [*Laym.* blissien: *Orm.* blissen.] DER. ge-blissian: mōd-blissiende.

blissung, blisung, e; *f.* [blis, bliss *exultatio*] *A triumphing, exultation;* exultatio:—Blisunga beorgas beóþ ymbgyrde *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. DER. ge-blissung.

blīd = blīde *sweet, pleasant;* suavis, amœnus:—Đis ofet is swēte, blīd on breóstum *this fruit is sweet, pleasant in the stomach*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656.

BLĪDE; *comp.* blīdra; *superl.* blīdost; *def.* se blīda, seó, đæt blīde; *adj.* I. *joyful, glad, merry, cheerful, pleasant,* BLITHE; lætus, hilaris:—Beó blīde, đū gōda þeów *be joyful, thou good servant*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21. Wæs Iethro blīde for eallum đām þingum, đe Drihten dyde Israhēla folce *Jethro was glad for all the things, which the Lord did for the people of Israel*, Ex. 18, 9. Wæs engla þreát hleahtre blīde geworden *the host of angels became merry with laughter*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 19; Cri. 739: 20 b; Th. 55, 3; Cri. 878: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wæs se blīda gæst fūs on forþweg *the blithe spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 30; Gū. 917. He bæd hine blīdne beón æt đære beórþege *he bade him be merry at the beer-drinking*, Beo. Th. 1238; B. 617: Menol. Fox 193; Men. 98. Dō dīnes scealces sāwle blīde *lætifica animam servi tui*, Ps. Th. 85, 3. Mid đās blīdan gedryht [MS. gedryt] *with this joyful host*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 2; Cri. 519. Ic God bletsige blīde mōde *I will bless God with a joyful mind*, 41 b; Th. 138, 23; Gū. 580: Ps. Th. 54, 11: 65, 7: Rood Kmbl. 242; Kr. 122. Wīgan wæron blīde *the warriors were blithe*, Elen. Kmbl. 492; El. 246: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 12; Exod. 582: Ps. Th. 52, 8: 106, 41. Cyning wæs đȳ blīdra *the king was the blither*, Elen. Kmbl. 192; El. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 63; Met. 9, 32: Byrht. Th. 136, 5; By. 146. Hīg blīdost [blīdust MS.] wæron *they were most merry*, Jud. 16, 25. II. *gentle, kind, friendly, clement, mild, sweet;* mansuetus, benignus, comis, clemens, mitis, suavis:—Him biþ engla Weard milde and blīde *the Lord of angels will be mild and gentle to them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2631; El. 1317: Ps. Th. 118, 88: Beo. Th. 877; B. 436. Eallum is ūre Drihten milde and blīde *suavis Dominus universis*, Ps. Th. 144, 9: 66, 6. Wese us beorhtnes ofer blīdan Drihtnes ūres *let the beauty* [*brightness*] *of our gentle Lord be over us*, 89, 19. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte blīceþ in đam blīdan hām *the works of every one shall brightly shine in that sweet home*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 5; Ph. 599. Fæder ongon, þurh blīdne geþoht, his bearn lǣran *a father began, through kind thought, to teach his son*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 30; Fä. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973: Ps. Th. 102, 19. Utan us biddan đone blīdan gæst đæt he us gescilde wið sceáđan wǣpnum *let us pray the kind spirit* [i. e. *the Holy Ghost*] *that he shield us against the spoiler's weapons*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 20; Cri. 774. Blīde mōde *with gentle mind*, Ps. Th. 89, 18: Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 5; Hö. 134. Hȳ wæron blīde wið me on heora gebǣrum, and on heora mōde hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe *they were friendly with me in their manner, and in their mind they rejoiced for my misfortune*, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Swylce habban sceal blīde gebǣro *such shall have gentle demeanour*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44. Hȳ se æđeling grētte blīdum wordum *the chieftain greeted her with kind words*, 68 a; Th. 252, 19; Jul. 165. III. *quiet, calm, peaceful;* tranquillus, placidus:—Lēton đone hālgan swefan on sibbe under swegles hleó, blīdne bīdan *they left the saint sleeping in peace, calm abiding under the vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1665; An. 835. Đæt he smylte mōde and blīde him eall forlēt *quod ille placida mente dimitteret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Đa ȳđa swȳgiaþ, blīde weorþaþ *the waves grow silent, become calm*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* blithe: *Laym.* blīde, bliđen: *Orm.* bliþe: *O. Sax.* blīdi: *North Frs.* blid: *O. Frs.* blide in blid-skip *joy: Dut.* blijde: *M. H. Ger.* blīde: *O. H. Ger.* blīdi: *Goth.* bleips: *Dan. Swed.* blid: *Icel.* blíðr.] DER. hyge-blīde, ofer-, un-.

blīde; *adv.* I. *joyfully, gladly;* lætе:—Bletsa, mīne sāwle, blīde, Drihten *bless the Lord joyfully, O my soul*, Ps. Th. 102, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 9; Gū. 759. II. *kindly, mildly;* benigne, clementer:—Đū me, milde and blīde, þurh ysopon ahluttra *asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Ps. Th. 54, 17.

blīde-heortnys, -nyss, e; *f. Merry-heartedness;* lætitia, mansuetudo. DER. blīde, heorte, -nes.

blīde-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Gladly, joyfully,* BLITHELY, *merrily;* lætе, hilariter:—He hine blīdelīce onfēng *he received him joyfully*, Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Gen. 46, 30. Ge māgon blīdelīce hlihhan *potestis hilariter ridere*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 28. Đæt he đȳ blīdelīcor þrōwode *that he the more gladly might suffer*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 42.

blīde-mōd; *adj. Blithe of mind, glad, cheerful;* lætus animo, lætus, hilaris:—Wæs ā blīdemōd bealuleás cyning [MS. kyng], đeáh he lang ǣr, lande bereáfod, wunode wrǣclāstum *the innocent king was ever blithe of mind* [*cheerful*], *though he long before, bereft of land, dwelt in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 34: Edw. 15: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468: 86; Th. 108, 2; Gen. 1800: 210; Th. 260, 21; Dan. 713. Hyssas wǣron blīdemōde *the youths were cheerful* [*blithe of mind*], 186; Th. 231, 26; Dan. 253.

blīd-heort; *adj.* I. BLITHE *of* HEART, *merry, joyful;* lætus corde, hilaris:—Hrefn blaca, blīdheort, bodode cuman beorhte sunnan *the black raven, blithe of heart* [*merry*], *foretold the coming of the bright sun*, Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802: Andr. Kmbl. 2526; An. 1264. Gefēgon beornas, blīdheorte, burhweardes cyme *the men, blithe of heart, rejoiced in the coming of the prince* [lit. *the city-guardian*], Andr. Kmbl. 1319; An. 660. II. *kind of heart, merciful;* benignus corde, misericors:—Gebletsode blīdheort Cyning, Metod alwihta, wīf and wǣpned *the merciful King, Lord of all things, blessed female and male*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 28; Gen. 192.

blīd-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Joyfulness, enjoyment, a leaping for joy, exultation, mirth;* gaudium, exultatio, hilaritas:—Gif đū nū atelan wilt ealle đa blīdnessa wið đām unrōtnessum *if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. On blīdnysse *in exultatione*, Ps. Spl. 99, 2. Blīdnysse līf *vita hilaritatis*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 1.

blīþs, blīds, e; *f. Joy, gladness;* lætitia:—Liódum to blīþse *to the gladness of the people*, Ps. C. 50, 118; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 118. Sæle blīdse me *give me joy*, 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. [*O. Sax.* blīdsea, *f.*] DER. blīde. v. blis.

blīþsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, blithe, merry;* lætari:—Hī tō swīđe blīþsodon *they rejoiced too much*, Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS. Blīþsa, cniht on dīnum giógueþhāde *rejoice, young man, in thy youth*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. [*O. Sax.* blīdsean: *Ger.* blitzen *exsilire gaudio: O. H. Ger.* blīdên.] DER. blīþs.

blīdust *very merry*, Jud. 16, 25, = blīdost; *superl. of* blīde, *adj.*

BLÔD, es; *n.* BLOOD, *gore;* sanguis, cruor:—Đæt blōd eów byþ to tācne on đām hūsum, đe ge on beóþ: đonne ic đæt blōd geseó, đonne forbūge ic eów *erit sanguis vobis in signum in ædibus, in quibus eritis, et videbo sanguinem et transibo vos*, Ex. 12, 13: Gen. 4, 10: Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Mt. Bos. 16, 17. Wæs đæt blōd hāt *the blood was hot*, Beo. Th. 3237; B. 1616: 3339; B. 1667: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 15; Dōm. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan *est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44: Mt. Bos. 27, 6, 8: Gen. 4, 11: Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Lā hwilc nȳtwyrþnes on mīnum blōde *quæ utilitas in sanguine meo?* Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Beo. Th. 1698; B. 847. Hit biþ geworden to blōde *vertetur in sanguinem*, Ex. 4, 9: 7, 17: 29, 21. Swā hwā swā agīt mannes blōd, his blōd biþ agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem, fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6: Ps. Lamb. 13, 3: 49, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōđor blōde đone weall, and mid đara sweora blōde đa cyrican, and mid his eámes blōde đæt rīce *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood, the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law, and the kingdom with his uncle's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5–7. Meotud đē gebohte blōde đȳ hālgan *the Lord bought thee with his holy blood*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 26; Seel. 30: Rood Kmbl. 96; Kr. 48. Blōde fāh *stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934: 3192; B. 1594: 5940; B. 2974. Begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36. Deád blōd *clotted blood, gore;* cruor, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. [*Chauc.* blod: *Wyc.* blood: *Laym. Orm.* blod: *Scot.* bloud: *Plat.* blod, *n: O. Sax.* blōd, *n: Frs.* bloed, *n: North Frs.* blot, blöt, *n: O. Frs.* blod, *n: Dut. O. Dut.* bloed, *n: Ger.* blut, *n: M. H. Ger.* bluot, *n: O. H. Ger.* bluot, *n: Goth.* bloþ, *n: Dan. Swed.* blod, *n: Icel.* blóð, *n.*] DER. blōd-dolg, -egesa, -fāg, -geóte, -gīta, -gȳte, -hreów, -hreówa, -lǣtan, -lǣtere, -leás, -reád, -reów, -ryne, -seax, -seten, -siht, -spīwing, -wyrt, -yrnende; blōdig, -tōþ; blōdeg: blōdegian, ge-.

blōd-dolg, es; *n. A bloody wound;* cruentum vulnus. DER. blōd, dolg, *q. v.*

blōd-dryncas; *pl. m. Blood-sheddings, blood-shed;* sanguinis effluvium:—Seó eorþbeofung tācnade đa miclan blōddryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 29.

blōd-egesa, an; *m.* [egesa, egsa *fear, terror*] *Bloody horror;* cruentus terror:—Brim berstende blōdegesan hweóp *the bursting sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477.

blōdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blōdig *bloody*] *To make bloody;* cruentare. DER. ge-blōdegian.

blódes flównyss, e; *f. A bloody flux, a flowing of blood;* sanguinis fluxus:—Dæt wíf wæs þrówiende blódes flównysse *mulier fluxum patiebatur sanguinis,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 4. v. blód-yrnende, flównes.

blód-fág; *adj.* [fág *tinctus*] *Stained with blood;* sanguine tinctus:—Is me bánhús blódfág *my body* [lit. *bone-house*] *is stained with blood,* Andr. Kmbl. 2809; An. 1407; Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060.

blód-forlǽtan; *p.* -forlét, *pl.* -forlǽton; *pp.* -forlǽten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Dæt heó niwan blódforlǽten wǽre on earme *that she had been lately bled in the arm;* quia phlebotomata est nuper in brachio, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 4.

blód-geótan *to pour out* or *shed blood;* sanguinem effundere. DER. blód, geótan.

blód-geóte, es; *m. Blood-shedding, a shedding of blood;* sanguinis effusio:—Be blódgeóte *of blood-shedding,* L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22, 24. v. blód-gýte.

blód-geótende; *part. Shedding blood, blood-thirsty;* sanguinem effundens, sanguinolentus:—Weras blódgeótende *viri sanguinum,* Ps. Spl. 54, 27.

blód-gíta, an; *m. A shedder of blood;* sanguinis effusor:—Dæne wer, ðe is blódgíta, gehiscþ Drihten *the Lord hates the man who is a blood-shedder,* Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

blód-gýte, es; *m.* [blód, gýte *a flowing, from* gýt *flows out, pres. of* geótan]. I. *a flowing* or *running of blood;* sanguinis profluvium:—Gif men blód ût of nósum yrne tó swíðe, syle him drincan fífleáfan on wíne, and smyre ðæt heáfod mid ðam; ðonne óþstandeþ se blódgýte sóna *if blood run from a man out of his nostrils too much, give him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood-running will soon staunch,* Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 8–10. II. *a blood-shedding, bloodshed;* sanguinis effusio:—Ðǽr wæs se mǽsta blódgýte *there was the greatest bloodshed,* Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 26. Wǽron ða mǽstan blódgýtas *there were the greatest blood-sheddings,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 31. Bútan blódgýte *without bloodshed,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11.

blód-hrǽcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To retch* or *spit blood;* sanguinem excreare. DER. blód, hrǽcan *to retch.*

blód-hrǽce, es; *m. A spitting of blood;* sanguinis excreatio. v. blód, hrǽce.

blód-hreów; *def.* se blód-hreówa; *adj.* [hreów *cruel*] *Blood-thirsty, cruel;* sanguinolentus, crudelis:—Me wið blódhreówes weres bealuwe gehǽle *save me from the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man,* Ps. Th. 58, 2. Blódhreówe weras ge bebúgaþ me *viri sanguinum declinate a me,* 138, 17. Se blódhreówa wer *sanguinum vir,* Ps. Grn. 54, 24; Ps. Grn. ii. 153, 24.

blódig; *def.* se blódiga, seó, ðæt blódige; *adj.* BLOODY; sanguineus, cruentus:—Ne sý him bánes bryce, ne blódig wund *let there not be to him a breaking of bone, nor a bloody wound,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 33; Gú. 670: Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475. Se bræd of ðæm beorne blódigne gár *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief,* Byrht. Th. 136, 21; By. 154. Geseoh nú swá ðín swát ageát, blódige stíge *behold now where thy blood poured forth, a bloody path,* Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. He byreþ blódig wæl *he will bear off my bloody corpse,* Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. He his mǽg ofscêt blódigan gâre *he shot his kinsman with a bloody arrow,* 4872; B. 2440. Ealle him brimu blódige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572. Ða hwettaþ hyra blódigan tẽþ *who whet their bloody teeth,* L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Blódigum teárum *with bloody tears,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. Blódig útsiht *a dysentery;* dysenteria, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 51; Wrt. Voc. 19, 53. [*O. Sax.* blódag: *O. Frs.* blodich: *Dut.* bloedig: *Ger.* blutig: *M. H. Ger.* bluotec: *O. H. Ger.* blótag: *Dan. Swed.* blodig: *Icel.* blóðigr.] DER. ge-blódegian.

blódig-tóþ; *adj. Bloody-toothed, cruel;* cruentus dentibus, crudelis:—Bona blódigtóþ *the bloody-toothed murderer,* Beo. Th. 4170; B. 2082.

blód-læswu, e; *f. A blood-letting;* sanguinis emissio:—Frægn se bisceop hwonne hire blódlæswu ǽrest wǽre *the bishop asked when was first her blood-letting,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 12, 15. Ón ðære blódlæswe *in the blood-letting,* 5, 3; S. 616, 5.

blód-lǽtan; *p.* -lét, *pl.* -léton; *pp.* -lǽten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Blódlætan mónа gód ys *it is a good moon for letting blood,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 11: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 14.

blód-lǽtere, es; *m. A blood letter;* phlebotomarius, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 93; Wrt. Voc. 22, 10.

blód-leás; *adj.* BLOODLESS; exsanguis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 58.

blód-mónaþ '*blood-month,*' i. e. *November.* v. blót-mónaþ.

blód-reád; *adj.* BLOOD-RED; sanguineus:—Dæt þridde cyn ys *sanguineus,* ðæt is blódreád *the third sort is* sanguineus, *that is blood-red,* Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 16.

blód-reów; *adj. Sanguinary;* sanguinolentus:—Breóst-hord blódreów *a sanguinary heart* [lit. *breast-hoard* or *treasure*], Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719.

blód-ryne, es; *m.* [ryne *a running, course*] *A running of blood, an issue;* sanguinis fluxus:—Án wíf þolode blódryne twelf geár *mulier sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis,* Mt. Bos. 9, 20. On blódryne *in fluxu sanguinis,* Lk. Bos. 8, 43.

blód-seax, blód-sex, es; *n. A blood-knife, a lancet;* phlebotomus = φλεβοτόμον, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 91; Wrt. Voc. 22, 9. v. ǽder-seax.

blód-setenn, e; *f.* [blód *blood,* setenn *from* seten, *pp. of* sittan *to sit, stop*] *The stoppage of blood;* sanguinis profluentis restrictio. v. sittan.

blód-siht, e; *f. A flowing of blood;* sanguinis profluvium. DER. blód *blood,* siht *a flowing, flux.*

blód-spíwing *a spewing of blood.* v. blót-spíung.

blód-wanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wanian *to diminish*] *To diminish blood;* sanguinem minuere:—Nys nâ gód mónа blódwanian *it is not a good moon for diminishing blood,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 16.

blód-wíte, es; *n.* [blód, wíte *mulcta*] *Blood;* sanguis:—Ná ic gegadrige gesamnunga heora of blódum oððe of blódwítum *non congregabo conventicula eorum de sanguinibus,* Ps. Lamb. 15, 4.

blód-wyrt, e; *f.* BLOODWORT or *bloody-dock from its red veins and stems;* rumex sanguineus, Lin. v. wyrt.

blód-yrnende; *part.* [blód, yrnende, *part. of* yrnan *to run, flow*] *Blood-flowing;* sanguinans, sanguine fluens:—Dæt wíf blódyrnende þrówaþ *the blood-flowing woman suffereth* [*was suffering*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, note 8, B. v. blódes flównyss.

BLÓMA, an; *m.* [blów + am + a, Ettm. 314] *Metal, the metal taken from the ore,* Wrt. Voc. 34, note 1: *a mass;* metallum, massa = μᾶζα *that which adheres together like dough,* Wht. Dict:—Ísenes blóma *a mass of iron;* ferri massa, Som: Cot. 135. Blóma oððe dâh *massa,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 16; *Lye says truly, referring to this quotation,*—'Inter ea quæ pertinent ad metalla.' Blóma *is contained in one of our oldest glossaries:*—Dâh [MS. dað] *vel* blóma *massa,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Also in a Semi-Saxon glossary of the 12th century,—Blóma *vel* dâh *massa,* Wrt. Voc. 94, 63. DER. gold-blóma.

blon, blonn *ceased;* cessavit, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15: 3, 20; S. 550, note 27; *p. of* blinnan.

blonca, an; *m. A grey horse;* equus albus:—Beornas and bloncan mid *warriors and their grey horses with them,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18. v. blanca.

blondan *to mix, blend, mingle;* miscere. DER. ge-blondan. v. blandan.

blonden-feax; *part. Having mixed hair;* comam mixtam habens, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791: 5916; B. 2962: 3750; B. 1873: 3193, B. 1594. v. blanden-feax.

blóstm, es; *m:* e; *f? A blossom, flower;* flos:—Blóstm *flos,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 10; Wrt. Voc. 33, 9. Blóstma hiwum *in hues of flowers,* Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 4. v. blóstma.

BLÓSTMA, blósma, an; *m.* [= blóstm *a blossom*] *A* BLOSSOM, *bloom, flower;* flos:—Swá swá blósma ǽceres swá he blóweþ *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Ofer híne scír cymeþ mínra [minre MS.] sóþfæst blóstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea,* Ps. Th. 131, 19. Ðeáh ðe lílie sý beorht on blóstman, ic eom betre ðonne heó *though the lily be bright in its blossom, I am better than it,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 26; Rä. 41, 28: Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ne feallaþ on foldan fealwe blóstman *the fallow blossoms fall not on earth,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Ic geseah ðone fægrestan feld full grówendra blóstma *I saw the most beautiful field full of growing flowers,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Ellénes blósman genim *take blossoms of elder,* L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Ic geseah ðǽr on weaxende blósman lítlum and lítlum, and æfter ðám blósmum wínberigean *I saw blossoms growing thereon by little and little, and after the blossoms grapes* [lit. *wine-berries*], Gen. 40, 10. He dysegaþ se ðe wintregum wederum wile blósman [Cot. blostman] sécan *he is foolish who will seek flowers in wintry weather,* Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðænne wangas blóstmum blówaþ *then* [i. e. *in summer*] *the fields bloom with flowers,* Menol. Fox 179; Men. 91: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 31; Seef. 48. [*Tynd.* blossom: *Chauc. Piers P.* blosme: *Orm.* blostme: *Dut.* bloesem, *m: O. Dut.* blosem, *Kil: Dan.* blomst, *c: Swed.* blomster, *n: Icel.* blómstr, *m.*]

blóstm-bǽrende; *part.* [blóstm, bǽran *to bear*] *Blossom-bearing;* florifer:—Seó blóstmbǽrende stów is seó stów on ðære beúþ onfangene sóþfæstra sáula *the blossom-bearing place is the place to which are taken the souls of the righteous,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 14.

blóstmian; *part.* blóstmiende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BLOSSOM, *blow;* efflorere:—Seó beorhtnes ðæs blóstmiendan feldes wæs gesewen *the brightness of the blossoming field was seen,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 38.

BLÓT, es; *n. A sacrifice;* sacrificium:—He ealle ða cuman to blóte gedyde *he gave all the strangers for a sacrifice,* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. Ón blóte *by sacrifice,* L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. [*Icel.* blót, *n.*] DER. ge-blót: blótan: blót-mónaþ.

blót = blód *blood;* sanguis. v. blót-spíung.

blótan, ic blóte, ðú blótest, blétst, he blóteþ, blét, *pl.* blótaþ; *p.* ic, he bleót, ðú bleóte, *pl.* bleóton; *pp.* blóten; *v. a.* [blót *a sacrifice*] *To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice;* immolare, sacrificare:—Dæt hí hiora godum ðe ýð blótan meahton *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 37: 4, 4; Bos. 80, 39: 5, 2; Bos. 102, 16. Ongunnon heora bearn blótan feóndum *immolaverunt filios suos dæmoniis,* Ps. Th. 105, 27: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 5; Gen. 2856.

Úre yldran on ðam mónþe bleóton â *our forefathers always sacrificed in this month*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 57. Ða burhleóde on Cartaina bleóton [bliotan MS.] men hira godum *the inhabitants of Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32. Ðæt hine mon ænigum godum blóte *that a man sacrifice him to any gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 11. Ðæt hí ða git swíðor blótten, ðonne hie ær dydon *that they should sacrifice still more than they had done before*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* bluoten: *O. H. Ger.* blozan, ploazzan, plozan: *Goth.* blotan: *O. Dan.* blothe: *Swed.* blota: *Icel.* blóta *sacrificare.*] DER. a-blótan, on-.

blót-mónaþ, es; *m.* [blót *a sacrifice*, mónaþ *month*] *November*, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described:—Se mónaþ is nemned on Lêden *Novembris*, and on úre geþeóde blótmónaþ, forðon úre yldran, ða hý hæðene wæron, on ðam mónþe hý bleóton â, ðæt is, ðæt hý betæhton and benêmdon hyra deófolgyldum ða neát ða ðe hý woldon syllan *this month is called* Novembris *in Latin, and in our language the month of sacrifice, because our forefathers, when they were heathens, always sacrificed in this month, that is, that they took and devoted to their idols the cattle which they wished to offer*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 56–58: Menol. Fox 387; Men. 195.

blót-spíung, e; *f.* [blót = blód *blood*, spíwing *spewing*] *A throwing up of blood*; hæmoptois, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 33; Wrt. Voc. 19, 38.

blótung, e; *f. A sacrificing, sacrifice;* sacrificium, immolatio:—þurh heora blótunge *per eorum sacrificium*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 33. v. blót.

BLÓWAN; *part.* blówende; ic blówe, ðú blówest, blêwst, he blóweþ, blêwþ, *pl.* blówaþ; *p.* ic, he bleów, ðú bleówe, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* blówen; *v. n.* 1. *to* BLOW, *flourish, bloom, blossom;* florere, efflorere, reflorere:—Wudu sceal blædum blówan *the wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; Gn. C. 34: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9. Wæs Aarones gyrd gemêtt blówende and berende hnyte *Aaron's rod was found blossoming and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 15. Ic eom bearu blówende *I am a blooming grove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 22; Rä. 31, 4. Ic blówe *floreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Swâ swâ blósma æceres swâ he blóweþ [blêwþ, Spl.] *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Hió grêwþ and blêwþ and westmas bringþ *it grows and blossoms and produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Se rihtwîsa swâ palmtreów blêwþ *justus ut palma florebit*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Hîg blówaþ swâ swâ gærs eorþan *florebunt sicut fœnum terræ*, 71, 16. Aarones gyrd greów and bleów and bær hnyte *Aaron's rod grew and blossomed and bare nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 18. Bleów flæsc mîn *refloruit caro mea*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 7. Ær ðon eówre treówu telgum blówen [MS. blówe] *ere your trees flourish with branches*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. 2. blówan *to blossom*, is sometimes used in Anglo-Saxon instead of blâwan *to blow;* and thus, blówan was occasionally used by the Anglo-Saxons as the present English *to blow*. We say *to blow as the wind*, and *to blow* or *blossom as a flower*. v. blâwan. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* blowe: *Laym.* blowen: *O. Sax.* blôjan: *Frs.* bloeyen: *North Frs.* blöye; *O. Frs.* bloia: *Dut.* bloeijen: *Ger.* blühen: *M. H. Ger.* blüejen, blüen, bluon: *O. H. Ger.* bluohan, bluojan, bluon: *Lat.* florere: *Grk.* φλέω, φλοίω *to be in full vigour* or *bloom: Sansk.* phal *to burst, blossom.*] DER. geblówan.

blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen *hast been deprived, ceased, rested*, Andr. Kmbl. 2760; An. 1382: Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13; *p. and pp. of* blinnan.

blysa, blisa, an; *m. A torch;* fax:—Ðes blisa [blysa, D.] *hæc fax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 59; Som. 13, 37.

blysiere, es; *m. An incendiary;* incendii auctor:—Blysieras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. v. blæsere.

blysige, an; *f. A torch;* fax:—Þæcile, blysige *fax*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 20. v. þæcele.

blyssian *to rejoice*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. v. blissian.

bô *both;* ambo, Ps. Th. 103, 9; *nom. pl.* = bû, bâ. v. begen.

BÓC, e; *f:* bóc-treów, es; *n:* bócce, beóce, bêce, bæce, an; *f. A beech-tree;* fagus silvatica, fagus = φηγός, æsculus:—Bóc *fagus;* bóc *æsculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 99, 100. [*Plat.* book, böke, *f: Dut.* beuk, beuke, *f: Kil.* boecke, buecke: *Ger.* buche, *f: Icel.* bók, *f: Lat.* fâgus, *f.* = *Grk.* φηγός, *f.*] DER. bóc-scyld, -treów, -wudu.

bóc; *g.* bóce? bêc; *d.* bêc; *acc.* bóc; *pl. nom. acc.* bêc; *g.* bóca; *d.* bócum, bócan; *f.* I. *a* BOOK; liber:—Seó bóc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. On fórewerd ðære bóce [MS. bóc] oððe on heáfde bæc awriten is be me *in capite libri scriptum est de me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. On fórewardre ðyssere bêc ys awriten be me, ðæt ic sceolde ðínne willan wyrcan, Ps. Th. 39, 8; *in the hed of the boc it is write of me, that I do thi wil*, Wyc. Ic wrât bóc *I wrote a book*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, note 37. Adilga me of ðínre bêc *dele me de libro tuo*, Ex. 32, 32, 33. Swâ he ða bóc unfeóld *so he unfolded the book*, Lk. Bos. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31, 26. Ða bêc befón *to contain the books;* capere libros, Jn. Bos. 21, 25. On ðæra cininga bócum *in the kings' books*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 1: 23, 19: 40, 4. On ðære bêc *in this book*, 24, 25. Bóca bedæled *deprived of books*, 2, 3. On fíf bêc *in five books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 31. Ðis is seó bóc Adames mægrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1: Mt. Bos. 5, 31. Feówer Cristes bêc *four books of Christ, the four gospels*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 24, 22. Bóca streón *a treasury of books, a library*, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C. II. *a charter;* charta = χάρτης, *m:*—Ðis is seó bóc, ðe Æðelstân cing gebócode Friþestâne bisceope *this is the charter, which king Æthelstan chartered to bishop Frithestane*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 18. Heó cýðaþ on disse bêc *they declare by this charter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 137, 12. Ic him sealde ðæt lond on ece erfe, and ða bêc *I gave him the land in perpetual heritage, and the charters*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 872–915; 168, 10. 2. *for the books which a priest ought to possess*, v. mæsse-preóst, 2; *for his canonical hours*, v. 3. [*Chauc.* booke: *Laym.* boc, bac, *f: Orm.* boc: *Plat.* book, *n: O. Sax.* bôk, *n. f: Frs.* bok, *f;* boek, *n: O. Frs.* bok, *f. n: Dut.* boek, *n: Ger.* buch, *n: M. H. Ger.* buoch, *n: O. H. Ger.* bôh, *n: Goth.* boka, *f: Dan.* bog, *c: Swed.* bok, *f: Icel.* bók, *f: O. Slav.* bukva, *f.* All these words have evidently the same origin. *Wormius, Saxo, Junius, etc.* suppose that as bóc denotes *a beech-tree*, as well as *a book*, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. *Wormius* infers, that pieces of wood, cut from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books, *Lit. Run.* p. 6. *Saxo Grammaticus* states, that Fengo's ambassadors took with them letters engraved in wood [literas ligno insculptas], because that was formerly a celebrated material to write upon, *Lib.* iii. p. 52: *Turner's Hist.* App. b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the *Latin* liber, and *Greek* βίβλος *a book*, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. *Liber* originally signified *the inner bark of a tree*, and βίβλος or βύβλος, *an Egyptian plant* [Cyperus papyrus, *Lin.*], which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets to write upon, was called πάπυρος, hence papyrus *paper. Martinius, Stiernhielmius, Wachter, Adelung, etc.* rather derive buch, bóc, etc. from bügen *to bend* or *fold in plaits*, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus distinguishing these books from their folds. The ancient *volumina* were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the 8th century, a book was denominated *complicamentum*, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and *Ker.* calls a letter puah, and *Not.* brïef puoch, lit. *a letter book.*] DER. æ-bêc, ærend-bóc, bigspell-, bletsing-; Cristes bóc; dóm-, fór-, gódspell-, hand-, land-, mæsse-, pistol-, ræding-, sang-, scrift-, sîþ-, spel-, traht-, wîs-; bóc-æceras, -cest, -cræft, -cræftig, -ere, -fel, -gestreón, -hord, -hûs, -ian, -land, -lâr, -leáf, -lêden, -líc, -rædere, -ræding, -reád, -riht, -scamel, -stæf, -tæcing, -talu, -ung.

bóc, *pl.* bócon *baked;* coxit, coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. of* bacan.

bóc-æceras, *pl. m. Booked acres, book-land, freehold.* v. bóc-land.

bócan = bócum *for books*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8; *dat. pl. of* bóc.

bóca streón *a place for books, library;* bibliotheca, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C.

bócce, beóce, bêce, bæce, an; *f. A beech-tree;* fagus = φηγός; æsculus. v. bóc, e; *f. a beech-tree.*

bóc-cest, e; *f.* [cest, cyst *a chest*] *A book-chest, book-shop, tavern;* taberna:—Bóccest *taberna*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 89; Wrt. Voc. 22, 7.

bóc-cræft, es; *m.* [bóc *a book*, cræft *art, science*] *Book-learning, learning, literature;* literatura:—Boëtius wæs in bóccræftum se rihtwîsesta *Boëthius, in book-learning, was the most wise*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13. Ðara bóccræfta *of the knowledge of letters, of literature*, Greg. Dial. pref. 2.

bóc-cræftig; *adj. Book-crafty* or *learned, learned in the Bible;* in libris literatus, in Bibliis doctus:—Hî breótun [MS. breotun] bóccræftige *they destroyed those learned in the Bible*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16.

bócere, es; *m. A writer, scribe, an author, a learned man, instructor;* scriptor, scriba, interpres, vir doctus *vel* literatus:—Ða cwæþ se bócere, Lâreów, well ðú on sóþe cwæde *then the scribe said, Master, thou in truth hast well said*, Mk. Bos. 12, 32. Hwæt secgeaþ ða bóceras *why say the scribes?* Mt. Bos. 17, 10. Hieronimus se wurþfulla and se wîsa bócere awrât be Iohanne *the worthy and the wise author Jerome wrote concerning John*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 1. Ælc gelæred bócere forlæt ealde þing and niwe *every learned writer brings out old things and new*, 39, 5. Swâ ðætte swâ hwæt swâ he of godcundum stafum þurh bóceras geleornode *ita ut quicquid ex divinis literis per interpretes disceret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 33. We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þræl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bócere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has become a thane, and a ceorl* [*free man*] *has become an earl, a singer a priest, and a scribe a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9.

bóc-fel, -fell, es; *n.* [fell *skin*] *A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum;* charta pergamena, membrana:—Bócfel *membrana*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 111; Wrt. Voc. 46, 68. Bócfel *bargina*, 16; Som. 58, 57; Wrt. Voc. 21, 44. Ðæt hí habban blæc and bócfel *that they have ink and vellum*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11.

bóc-gestreón, es; *n. A book-treasury, library;* bibliotheca:—He ðider

micel bócgestreón and æðele begeat *he acquired there a great and noble library*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 2.

bóc-hord, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOARD, *a library* or *receptacle for books, papers, etc;* bibliotheca, archivum:—Bóchord [MS. boochord] *bibliotheca* vel *armarium* vel *archivum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47.

bóc-hûs, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOUSE, *library;* librarium:—Bóchûs *librarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 5; Wrt. Voc. 58, 48.

bócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give by charter, to charter;* libro *vel* charta dare:—Oswald biscop bócaþ Wihtelme his þegne *bishop Oswald charters to Wihthelm his thane*, Cod. Dipl. 531; A. D. 966; Kmbl. iii. 6, 9. DER. ge-bócian.

bóc-land, -lond, es; *n.* BOOK-LAND, *land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines.* Such was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, which we now call *freehold;* ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—Ðe on his bóclande cyricean hæbbe *who on his freehold has a church*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 11: L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 14. Se mon bócland hæbbe *the man has a freehold*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29: 3, 24; S. 556, 4: Cod. Dipl. 317; A. D. 871–889; Kmbl. ii. 120, 6. Hæfde Rómânum to bóclande gesealde *Romanis per testamentum tradiderat*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 18. Bóclandes, Cot. 83. v. folc-land *and* land.

bóc-lâr, e; *f.* [lâr *lore, learning*] *Book-learning, learning;* doctrina:—Blind biþ se lâreów, gif he ða bóclâre ne cann *blind is the teacher, if he know not book-learning*, L. Ælf. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 6.

bóc-leáf, es; *n. The leaf of a book, a charter;* folium codicis, charta, instrumentum donationis. v. leáf.

bóc-lêden *book-language, and as most books were written in Latin*, hence *Latin*, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. v. lêden.

bóc-lîc; *adj.* BOOK-LIKE, *biblical, bookish, relating to books;* biblicus:—Gregorius wæs fram cildhâde on bóclîcum lârum getŷd *Gregory was from childhood instructed in book-learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16. On bóclîcum gewritum *in book-writings*, 284, 24. Ðæt we ða bóclîcan lâre smeágan *that we consider the book-lore*, 284, 24.

bócod *booked, chartered.* v. bócian, gebócian.

bócon *baked;* coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. pl. of* bacan.

bóc-rædere, es; *m. A reader of books, a reader;* lector, Cot. 126.

bóc-ræding *book-reading, reading.* v. ræding.

bóc-read *Book-red, vermilion:* so named, because it was much used in ornamenting books; minium:—Of bócreáde *ex minio*, Cot. 75: 176.

bóc-riht, es; *n.* BOOK-RIGHT, *the right of a will* or *charter;* testamenti rectitudo *vel* jus:—Þegenes lagu is, ðæt he sŷ his bócrihtes wyrðe *taini lex est, ut sit dignus rectitudine testamenti sui*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1.

bóc-scamel, es; *m. A reading-desk* or *seat;* pluteus, lectorium. DER. bóc, scamel *a bench.*

bóc-scyld, es; *m.* [bóc *a beech-tree*, scyld *a shield*] *A beechen shield;* fagineum scutum:—Ic ge-an [MS. geann] Siferþe mînes bócscyldes *I give to Siferth my beechen shield*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 561, 5.

bóc-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *g.* -stafa; *d.* -stafum; *m. A book-staff, a letter, character;* litera, character = χαρακτήρ:—Awrîtaþ hie on his wæpne wælnota heáp, bealwe bócstafas *they cut upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. Engel Drihtnes wrât in wâge worda gerŷnu baswe bócstafas *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words in crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Ðæt he him bócstafas arædde and arehte *that he* [*Daniel*] *should read and explain the characters to them*, 212; Th. 262, 7; Dan. 740. Hwâ wrât bócstafas ærest *who first wrote letters?* Salm. Kmbl. 200, 23: 192, 6. Bócstafa *of letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 199; Sal. 99. Wæs se beám bócstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. DER. stæf.

bóc-sum; *adj. Obedient, flexible,* BUXOM; obediens, flexibilis. [*Frs. Halbert.* p. 540, bûchsom *flexibilis: Dut.* boogh-saem *flexibilis: Ger.* biegsam *flexibilis.*]

bóc-sumnes, -ness, e; *f. Obedience, pliantness,* BUXOMNESS; obedientia. [*Ger.* biegsamkeit *flexibilitas: Verst. Restitn.* buhsomnesse, bowsomenesse *pliableness. Chaucer* writes buxsomnesse, p. 211.]

bóc-tæcing, e; *f:* bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the Bible;* Scripta Lambardo; Sacra Scriptura Bromto: rectius fortasse Sacri Canones, *vel* Liber Judicialis, Lye:—Be bóctæcinge *ex scriptis*, L. C. S. 35; Wilk. 140, 3. Be bóctale *by scripture*, L. C. S. 38; Th. ii. 398, 21. v. dôm-bóc.

bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-story* or *narration, the Bible.* v. bóc-tæcing.

bóc-treów, es; *n. A beech-tree;* fagus:—Bóc-treów *fagus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 76. v. bóc *fagus.*

bóc-ung, e; *f. A* BOOKING, *a setting down in a book;* inscriptio. DER. bóc, ung.

bóc-wudu; *m.* BEECH-WOOD; locus fagis consitus:—On bócwuda *in the beech-wood*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 11; Rä. 41, 106.

BOD, es; *pl.* u, o, a; *n. A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message;* jussum, mandatum, edictum:—Hwæt is ðæt bod micle [MS. micla] in æ *quod est mandatum magnum in lege?* Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 36: Mk. Lind. Stv. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Lk. Lind. Stv. 2, 1. Bod on cine *diploma*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67. Hwâ swâ halt ðis bod [bode MS.] wurðe he êfre wunnende mid God *whosoever observes this command, may he ever dwell with God*, Cod. Dipl. 990; A. D. 680; Kmbl. v. 29, 23. We ðîne bodu bræcon *we broke thy commandments*, Hy. 7, 109; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 109. [*Laym.* bode, bod: *Orm.* bode: *Scot.* bode, bod: *Plat.* bod, ge-bodd, *n: O. Sax.* gibod, *n: O. Frs.* bod, *n: Dut.* ge-bod, *n: Ger.* bot, ge-bot, *n: M. H. Ger.* ge-bot, *n: O. H. Ger.* ga-bot, *n: Goth.* busns, *f.* in ana-busns: *Dan.* bud, *n: Swed.* bud, *n: Icel.* boð, *n. a commandment.*] DER. æ-bod, be-, bi-, for-, ge-.

boda, an; *m.* [bod *a message*, -a, *q.v.*] **I.** *a messenger, ambassador, herald, apostle, angel;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus:—Ealâ Wîsdôm, ðû eart boda and fôrrynel ðæs sôðan leóhtes *O Wisdom, thou art the messenger and forerunner of true light*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Me ðes boda sægde wærum wordum *this messenger told me in cautious words*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 30; Gen. 680: 32; Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686: 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725. Heó ðæs lâðan bodan lârum hŷrde *she obeyed the advice of the loathsome messenger*, 33; Th. 44, 18; Gen. 711. Ða bodan us færdon *nuntii nos terruerunt*, Deut. 1, 28: Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 9; Cri. 1305. Sende he bodan beforan his ansŷne *misit nuntios ante conspectum suum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 52: Gen. 32, 3: Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 7; Cri. 1152. Cyninges bodan underfôn *to receive a king's ambassador*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 15. Se sôða boda ðæs hean leóhtes Agustinus wæs fram him eallum bodad *verus summæ lucis præco ab omnibus prædicatur Augustinus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 32. Brimmanna boda *præco nautarum*, Byrht. Th. 133, 12; By. 49. Gefeohtes bodan *heralds of war;* præfeciales, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 81; Wrt. Voc. 36, 7. Ðû Drihtnes eart boda of heofnum *thou art the Lord's angel from heaven*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 5; Gen. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Bodan hyrdum cŷðdon sôþne gefeán *angels announced to the shepherds true joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 20; Cri. 449. **II.** *a foreboder, prophet;* propheta, vates:—Gleáw bodan ærcwide *skilled in a prophet's prediction*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mód. 4. [*R. Brunne* bode: *Laym.* boden, *pl: O. Sax.* bodo, *m: Frs.* bode, boade, *c: O. Frs.* boda, *m: Dut.* bode, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bote, *m: O. H. Ger.* boto, *m: Dan.* bud: *Swed.* båd, *m: Icel.* boði, *m. a messenger.*] DER. æ-boda, êðel-, fôr-, heáh-, nŷd-, sîþ-, spel-, wil-.

bodad *announced, proclaimed,* Andr. Kmbl. 2241; An. 1122, = bodod; *pp. of* bodian.

boden *ordered, offered, proclaimed,* Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18; *pp. of* beódan.

bodere, es; *m. A teacher, a master;* præceptor, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 33.

bodian, bodigan, bodigean; *part.* bodiende, bodigende; *p.* ode, ede, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ad, ud; *v. a.* [bod *a message*]. **I.** *to tell, announce, proclaim, preach;* nuntiare, annuntiare, enuntiare, narrare, prædicare, evangelizare:—Ongan se Hælend bodian *cœpit Iesus prædicare*, Mt. Bos. 4, 17: Mk. Bos. 1, 45: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 2; Gû. 1088. He ongan bodigean on Decapolim *cœpit prædicare in Decapoli*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. Ic eom asend ðê ðis bodian *missus sum hæc tibi evangelizare*, Lk. Bos. 1, 19: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 13. To bodianne godcunde lâre *ad prædicandum doctrinam divinam*, 5, 9, titl; S. 622, 4. Com se Hælend on Galileam Godes rîces gôdspell bodigende *venit Iesus in Galilæam prædicans evangelium regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Ic bodie *annuntiabo*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. Ðæt ic bodige oððe ðæt ic cŷðe ealle hêrunga oððe lofunga ðîne on geatum dêhter oððe dôhtra ðæs mûntes [Siones] *ut annuntiem omnes laudationes tuas in portis filiæ Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 3; Rä. 9, 10. Me ðes âr bodaþ frêcne færspell *this messenger announces to me a horrible unforeseen message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 3; Jul. 276: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 45; Met. 29, 23. Heofonas bodiaþ oððe cŷðaþ wuldor Godes *cæli enarrant gloriam Dei*, Ps. Spl. 18, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 474; Sal. 237. Ðes apostol Iacobus bodode on Iudëa lande *this apostle James preached in Judea* [lit. *in the land of the Jews*], Homl. Th. ii. 412, 23. Ymb Bethleem bododon englas ðæt acenned wæs Crist on eorþan *angels announced about Bethlehem that Christ was born on earth*, Hy. 10, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 23. Bodedon heofonas rihtwîsnysse his *annuntiaverunt cæli justitiam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 96, 6: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 244. Hŷ bodudon *annuntiaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 43, 1. Cŷðaþ oððe bodiaþ betwux þeódum his gecneordnyssa oððe his ymbhoga *annuntiate inter gentes studia ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 669; An. 335. Wæs ðæt weátâcen geond ða burh bodad *the fatal token was proclaimed throughout the town*, 2241; An. 1122. **II.** *to foretell, predict, prophesy, promise;* prædicere, promittere:—Him ðone dæg willan Drihten bodode *the Lord had foretold* [*promised*] *to him that day of desire*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 2; Gen. 2776: Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802. Ðæt wæs oft bodod êr beforan fram fruman worulde *it was often foretold long before from the beginning of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 2280; El. 1141. [*Laym.* bodien: *O. Frs.* bodia: *Icel.* boða *to announce.*] DER. fôre-bodian, ge-, to-.

BODIG, es; *n.* **I.** *bigness* or *height of body, stature;* statura:—Ðæt se mon wære lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ,*

Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Wæs Oswine se cyning on bodige heáh *king Oswine was tall in stature*, 3, 14; S. 540, 7. **II.** *the trunk, chest* or *parts of the chest, as the back-bone;* truncus corporis:—Bodig *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 26: *spina*, Cot. 177: 196. **III.** *the* BODY; corpus:—Ægðer ge his fēt ge his heáfod ge eác eall ðæt bodig *either his feet or his head or even all the body*, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 12. [*Wyc.* body: *R. Glouc. Laym.* bodi: *Orm.* bodiȝ: *Ger.* bottech, *m: Bav.* bottich, *m: M. H. Ger.* botech, *m: O. H. Ger.* botah, *m: Gael.* bodhag, *f.*]

bodigean *to publish, preach*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. v. bodian.

bod-lāc, es; *n. A decree, ordinance;* decretum, Chr. 1129; Ing. 359, 21; Erl. 258, 13.

bod-scipe, es; *m.* [bod *a command*, scipe] *A message, an embassy, a commandment;* nuntium, mandatum:—Swā ic him ðisne bodscipe secge *when I tell him this message*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. Ðā hie Godes hæfdon bodscipe abrocen *when they had broken God's commandment*, 37; Th. 48, 29; Gen. 783. DER. ge-bodscipe.

bodudon *announced;* annuntiaverunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 1, = bododon; *p. pl. of* bodian.

bodung, e; *f. A preaching, publishing, divulging;* prædicatio, pronuntiatio:—Niniuetisce men dǽdbōte dydon æt Ionam bodunge *viri Ninivitæ pœnitentiam egerunt ad prædicationem Ionæ*, Lk. Bos. 11, 32.

bodung-dæg, es; *m. An annunciation day;* annuntiationis dies:—Ðes dæg is gehāten *Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ*, ðæt is Marian bodungdæg gecweden *this day is called* Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ, *which is interpreted, the annunciation-day of Mary*, Homl. Th. i. 200, 25.

boēm *to both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 22; *for* bām; *dat. of* begen.

Boētius, Boētes; *m. Boötes;* Bōōtēs, æ; *m.* [= *βοώτης, ου*; *m. a ploughman*, from *βοῦς an ox*]. The ancient constellation, the chief star of which is the bright Arcturus, v. arctos *the bear;* Ursa Major. The modern representation of Boötes is a man with a club in his right hand, and in his left a leash, which holds two dogs:—Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? For ðȳ hī habbaþ swā sceortne ymbhwyrft, for ðī hī sint swā neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, ðe eall ðes rōdor on hwerfþ, swā nū Boētius dēþ *who wonders not that some constellations have a shorter course than others have? Therefore they have so short a course, because they are so near the north end of the axis, on which all the sky turns, as now Boötes does*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–24. Boōtes beorhte scīneþ *Boötes shines brightly*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 53; Met. 28, 27.

Boētius; *nom. acc; g.* Boētie, Boētiuses; *d.* Boētie; *m.* [*βοηθόος warlike*] *Anicius Manlius Severīnus Boëthius*, born in Rome between A. D. 470–475, was Consul in 510. He was so eminent for his integrity and talents that he attracted the attention and obtained the patronage of Theodoric the Great, king of the East or Ostrogoths. He was afterwards accused of treason, and cast into prison, where he wrote his celebrated work *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which king Alfre translated into *Anglo-Saxon* about A. D. 888. Being condemned to death, without a hearing, he was beheaded in prison about A. D. 524:—Ðā wæs sum consul, ðæt we heretoha hātaþ, Boētius wæs hāten. Se wæs, in bōccræftum and on worold-þeáwum, se rihtwīsesta *there was a certain consul, that we call heretoha, who was named Boëthius. He was, in book-learning and in worldly affairs, the most truly wise* [= *most righteous*], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12–14. Se Boētius wæs ōðre naman gehāten Seuerīnus: se wæs heretoga Rōmāna *Boëthius was by another name called Severīnus: he was a consul of the Romans*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 3–4. Hū Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rīce, and hū Boētius hī wolde berǽdan, and þeódrīc ðā ðæt anfunde and hine hēt on carcerne gebringan *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans, and how Boëthius wished to deliver them, and Theodoric discovered it, and gave orders to take him to prison*, Bt. title 1; Fox x. 2–4. Hū se Wīsdōm com to Boētie ǽrest inne on ðam carcerne *how Wisdom first came to Boëthius in the prison*, Bt. title 3; Fox x. 6: 26; Fox xiv. 18. Hēr endaþ nū seó ǽftre frōfer-bōc Boētiuses [Cot. MS. æfterre frōfr-bōc Boëties] *here now endeth the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2–3. Hēr endaþ nū seó þridde bōc Boëties *here now endeth the third book of Boëthius*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 23.

bog *the arm, shoulder*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. v. boh.

boga, an; *m.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved,—*A* BOW, *an arch, a corner;* arcus, angulus:—Æteówþ mīn boga on ðām wolcnum *apparebit arcus meus in nubibus*, Gen. 9, 14. Boga sceal strǽle *a bow shall be for an arrow*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 8; Gn. Ex. 154. Ðæt hīg fleón fram ansȳne bogan *ut fugiant a facie arcus*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 6. Hīg aþenodon bogan heora *intenderunt arcum suum*, 36, 14: 57, 8: 63, 4. Hī lēton gāras fleógan, bogan wǽron bysige *they let the arrows fly, bows were busy*, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110. Bogan [MS. bogen] streng *a bow-string;* anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. [*Wyc.* bowe, bouwe: *Laym.* boȝe, bowe: *O. Sax.* bogo, *m: Frs.* boage: *O. Frs.* boga, *m: Dut.* boog, *m: Ger.* boge, bogen, *m: M. H. Ger.* boge, *m: O. H. Ger.* bogo, *m: Dan.* bue, *c: Swed.* båge, *m: Icel.* bogi, *m. arcus.*] DER. brægd-boga, flān-, horn-, hring-, rēn-, scūr-, stān-, wīr-.

bōgan *to boast;* jactare, Scint. 46. v. bōn.

boga-net, boge-net, -nett, es; *n. A* BOW-NET, *weel, wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish;* nassa:—Æwul *vel* boganet *nassa*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9. Bogenet *vel* leáp *nassa*, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Bogenet *nassa*, 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23.

boge-fōdder, es; *m.* [boga *a bow*, fōdder *fodder*, from fōd *food*] *A* BOW-FEEDER, *case for arrows, a quiver;* corȳtos = *κορυτός*:—Boge-fōdder *corytos* [MS. *coriti*], Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 67; Wrt. Voc. 35, 53.

bogen *bowed, bent, gave way; pp. of* būgan.

bogen *rosemary*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25, = boðen, *q. v.*

boge-net *a bow-net, weel*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23. v. boga-net.

bogen streng, es; *m.* [bogen = bogan; *gen. of* boga *a bow;* streng *a string*] *The string of a bow, a* BOW-STRING; arcus chorda, anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. v. boga.

bogetung, e; *f.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bend*] *A bending, crook;* anfractus, Cot. 18.

bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit;* incolere:—Bōgodon *incoluerunt*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 13. v. būgian.

bogung, e; *f.* [bogen *bent; pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] *Crookedness, perversity;* pravitas, perversitas:—Þurh heora upahefednysse and āgenre bogunge *through their arrogance and own perversity*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 13.

boh, bog, es; *m.* [bogen *bent; pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved or bent,—hence **I.** *the arm, shoulder;* armus = *ἀρμός*, humerus, lacertus:—Se swīðra boh *armus dexter*, Lev. 7, 32; the right schuldur, Wyc. Bog *lacertus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. Eorl sceal on eós boge rīdan *a chief shall ride on a horse's back* [lit. *shoulder*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. Ðū nymst of ðam ramme ðone swȳðran boh *tolles de ariete armum dextrum*, Ex. 29, 22. Mec se beaducāfa bogum bilegde *the battle-prompt man embraced me in his arms*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 21; Rä. 1, 11. **II.** *the arm of a tree, a* BOUGH, *branch;* ramus, stipes, palmes:—Bōh *ramus*, Scint. 1. Boh *stipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 16. Berende boh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32; Wrt. Voc. 39, 18. Ðeáh ðū hwilcne boh ðæs treówes bȳge *though thou bendest any bough of a tree*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 105; Met. 13, 53. Hit wearþ mycel treów, and heofenes fugelas reston on his bogum *factum est in arborem magnam, et volucres cœli requieverunt in ramis ejus*, Lk. Bos. 13, 19: Cd. 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. He astrehte his bogas ōþ ða sǽ *extendit palmites suos usque ad mare*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12. **III.** *a branch of a family, offspring, progeny;* propago:—Tyddrung oððe boh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 49. [*Chauc.* bow: *Piers P.* bowe: *Wyc.* boow, bouȝ, boȝ: *Orm.* boȝh: *Dut.* boeg, *m. the bow of a ship: Ger.* bug, *m. armus: M. H. Ger.* buoc, *m: O. H. Ger.* buoc, *m. armus: Dan.* bov, boug, *c. shoulder, bow of a ship: Swed.* bog, *m. the shoulder, haunch: O. Nrs.* bógr, *m. the shoulder of an animal.*] DER. wæter-boh, wīn-.

boh-scyld, es; *m. A shoulder shield;* ad humerum clypeus, Æthelst. Test. Mann. = bōc-scyld, *q. v.*

bohte, *pl.* bohton *bought;* emit, emerunt, Gen. 49, 30; *p. of* bycgan.

BOLCA, an; *m. The gangway of a ship;* forus navis:—Bolca *forus*, Cot. 86. Geseah weard beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas *the guard saw bright shields borne over the ship's gangway*, Beo. Th. 467; B. 231: Andr. Kmbl. 1203; An. 602. He on bolcan sæt *he sat on the gangway*, 610; An. 305. [*Icel.* búlki, *m. the cargo of a ship.*]

BOLD, es; *n.* **I.** *a building, dwelling, house;* ædificium, domicilium, domus:—Wæs ðæt bold tobrocen swīðe *the dwelling was much shattered*, Beo. Th. 1998; B. 997. Ðǽr ic wīc būge, bold mid bearnum *where I inhabit a dwelling, a house with children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 23; Rä. 16, 9. Bold wæs betlīc *the building was excellent* [*good-like*], Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Nis ðæt betlīc bold [blod MS.] *that is no goodly dwelling*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 16; Dōm. 23. **II.** *a superior house, hall, castle, palace, temple;* aula, palatium, ædes:—He him gesealde bold and bregostōl *he gave to him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196. Ne mōt ic brūcan burga ne bolda *I may not enjoy towns nor palaces*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 19; Sat. 139. Ðā wæs Beówulfe gecȳðed, ðæt his sylfes hām, bolda sēlest, brynewylmum mealt *then it was made known to Beowulf, that his own home, the best of mansions, was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4641; B. 2326. Gewāt beorht blǽdgifa in bold ōðer *the bright giver of glory departed into another temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1312; An. 656. [*R. Glouc.* bold: *A. Sax.* bylda *a builder: Eng.* to build. v. botl.] DER. feorh-bold, fold-: bold-āgende, -getæl, -getimber, -wēla.

bold-āgende; *part.* [bold *a house*, āgende *owning*] *House-owning, possessing a house;* domum possidens:—Hæleða monegum boldāgendra *to many of house-owning men*, Beo. Th. 6215; B. 3112: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 12; Gn. Ex. 93.

bold-getæl, es; *n.* [bold *a house,* getæl *a number, tribe, register*] *A dwelling-place, mansion, habitation, house;* domicilium, mansio, vicus, domus:—Gif mon wille of boldgetale [boldgetæle MS. B.] in ôðer boldgetæl hlâford sêcan, dô ðæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he êr in his scîre folgode *if a man from one dwelling-place wish to seek a lord in another dwelling-place, let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman, whom he before followed in his shire,* L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 2; that is, *If a person who had* commended *himself, wished to take his name off the* manor-roll *of one lord, etc.* Thorpe's Laws, vol. i. p. 86, note a.

bold-getimber; *gen.* -getimbres; *pl. nom. acc.* -getimbru; *n. The timber of a house;* ædificii tignum:—Leóht [fŷr] briceþ and bærneþ boldgetimbru *light* [*fire*] *breaketh and burneth the timbers of the house,* Salm. Kmbl. 826; Sal. 412.

bold-wêla, an; *m.* [bold *a house,* wêla *wealth*]. I. *a dwelling of wealth* or *happiness;* prædium, opes domesticæ:—Ne mæg ðê adôn dînne boldwêlan *thou mayest not take thee thy dwelling of wealth* or *happiness,* Soul Kmbl. 118; Seel. 59. II. *paradise, heaven;* paradisus = παράδεισος, cœlum:—Ðê is neorxna wang boldwêla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness,* Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Adam and Æue anforlêton beorhtne boldwêlan *Adam and Eve forsook bright paradisal happiness,* Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 22; Jul. 503. He gesôhte swegle dreámas, beorhtne boldwêlan *he sought the joys of heaven, the bright dwelling of happiness,* Apstls. Kmbl. 65; Ap. 33. He [God] sceal rædan, se ðe rôdor ahôf, wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwêlan *he* [*God*] *shall rule, who uplifted the firmament, with glory filled the bright dwelling of wealth,* Andr. Kmbl. 1047; An. 524.

bolgen *vexed, irritated, angry; pp. of* belgan.

bolgen-môd; *adj. Enraged in mind;* iratus animo:—Him bolgenmôd yrre andswarode *enraged in mind, answered them angrily,* Cd. 183; Th. 228, 26; Dan. 209: Beo. Th. 1422; B. 709: Andr. Kmbl. 255; An. 128: Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 25; Gû. 529.

BOLLA, an; *m. Any round vessel, cup, pot,* BOWL, *a measure;* vas, cyathus = κύαθος:—Bolla *cyathus,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 16. Cærenes gôdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Ðær wæron bollan steápe boren æfter bencum *there were carried deep bowls behind the benches,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 17. [*Piers P. Laym.* bolle: *O. Frs.* bolla, *m.* in kne-bolla, strot-bolla: *Dut.* bol, *m: Kil.* bolle *caput, globus: Ger.* punsch-bole, *f. a punch-bowl: M. H. Ger.* hirn-bolle: *O. H. Ger.* hirni-polla *the brain-pan, skull: Dan.* bolle, *c: Swed.* bål, *n: O. Nrs.* bolli, *m. a bowl.*] DER. beód-bolla, heáfod-, þrot-.

bollen *bellowed, roared; pp. of* bellan.

BOLSTER; *gen.* bolstres; *m. A* BOLSTER, *a pillow for the head;* cervical:—He his heáfod onhylde to ðam bolstre, and medmycel fæc onslæpte *reclinavit caput ad cervical, modicumque obdormivit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. He wæs on scipe, ofer bolster slâpende *erat in puppi, super cervical dormiens,* Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hit geondbræded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters,* Beo. Th. 2484; B. 1240. [*Dut.* bolster, *m. a shell: Kil.* bolster *culcita: Ger.* polster, *m. cervical: M. H. Ger.* bolster, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolstar, *n: Swed.* bolster, *n. a mattress: O. Nrs.* bólstr. *m. a bolster.*] DER. heáfod-bolster, hleór-.

BOLT, es; *pl.* boltas; *m. A* BOLT, *a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows;* catapulta, Cot. 45. [*Chauc.* bolt: *Dut.* bout, *m: Kil.* bolt *sagitta: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bolz, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolz: *Dan.* bolt, *c: O. Nrs.* bolti, *m.*]

bôn [bôgan *to boast*] *To boast;* jactare:—He bôþ his sylfes swîðor micle ðonne se sêlla mon *he boasts of himself much more than a better man,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mód. 28.

bona, an; *m. A killer;* interfector:—Se wites bona *the destroyer of the mind* [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 3; Cri. 264. Fugel-bona *a bird killer,* 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crä. 80. v. bana.

bond *bound;* ligavit, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 29; Gû. 668; = band; *p. of* bindan.

bonda, an; *m. A husband, an householder, a master of a family;* maritus:—Se bonda sæt *the husband dwelt,* L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 21: 77; Th. i. 418, 24. v. bunda.

bonde-land, es; *n. Bond or leased land, land held under restrictions, or on conditions expressed in writing;* tributaria terra:—Ân abbot, Beonne gehâten, lêt Cûþbriht ealdorman x bonde-lande [x tributariorum terram, *vel* terram x manentium] æt Swinesheáfde, mid læswe and mid mædwe, and mid eal ðæt ðærto læi, and swâ ðæt Cûþbriht geaf ðam abbote l punde ðærfore, and ilca geár ânes nihtes feorme, ouðer xxx scyllinge penega; swâ eác ðæt eafter his dæi scolde ðæt land ongeán into ðam mynstre *an abbot, called Beonna, let to the aldorman Cuthbriht ten 'bonde-lands' at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all lying thereto, and so that Cuthbriht should give to the abbot fifty pounds for it, and every year one night's entertainment, or thirty shillings in pennies; and also that after his day the land should come again to the monastery,* Chr. 777; Th. 92, note 1; Cod. Dipl. 165; A. D. 786–796; Kmbl. i. 201.

bon-gâr, es; *m.* [bana, ban *a killer, death?* gâr *a spear*] *A death-spear;* letifera hasta, Beo. Th. 4066; B. 2031.

bonnan; *p.* beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together;* citare, convocare:—Sió býman stefen and se beorhta segn bonnaþ sâwla gehwylce *the voice of the trumpet and the bright sign shall summon every soul,* Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 6; Cri. 1067. v. bannan.

booc-hord *a library,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47. v. bôc-hord.

BÔR. I. *a borer, gimlet;* terebra, Leo 121. II. *a lancet, a surgeon's* or *barber's instrument, a burin,* or *graving tool;* scalprum rasile, Cot. 63. [*Plat.* baar: *Dut.* boor, *f: Dan.* bor, *n: Swed.* borr, *m: O. Nrs.* bor, *m. terebra,* Rask Hald.]

bora, an; *m.* [boren; *pp. of* beran *to bear*] *One who bears* or *sustains the charge of anything, a ruler;* qui rem aliquam gerit, gestor:—Rîces boran *the rulers of the state,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 10; Sat. 500.

-bora, an; *m.* [*from* boren; *pp. of* beran] Often used as a termination to denote *A bearer, bringer, supporter;* is qui fert, gerit; as, Cæg-bora, horn-, mund-, ræd-, ræs-, segen-, sweord-, tâcn-, wæg-, wæpen-, wîg-, wôþ-, wrôht-. v. -bære.

borcian; *p.* ade, ode *To bark;* latrare:—Hió borcade: þancode willum *it barked: thanked willingly,* Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 11; Rä. 84, 6. v. beorcan.

BORD, es; *n.* I. *a* BOARD, *plank;* tabula sectilis, tabula:—Bord *tabula,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 80. Borda gefêg *a joining of boards;* commissura, R. 62. Hwîlum ic bordum sceal heáfodleás behlýðed licgan *sometimes I must lie on boards deprived of head,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 18; Rä. 15, 9. Wirc ðê ænne arc of aheáwenum bordum *make thee an ark of planed planks,* Gen. 6, 14; fac tibi arcam de lignis levigatis, Vulg. II. what is made of a board,—*A table, shield;* mensa, clypeus:—Ic on wuda stonde, bordes on ende *I stand upon wood, at the end of the table,* Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 15, 18; Rä. 85, 15, 16. Geweorþe bord oððe mêse heora befôran him on grine *fiat mensa eorum coram ipsis in laqueum,* Ps. Spl. T. 68, 27. Scip sceal genægled, scyld gebunden, leóht bord *a ship shall be nailed, a shield bound, the light shield* [lit. *board*], Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95: Byrht. Th. 134, 67; By. 110: Fins. Th. 58; Fin. 29. He fŷsde forþ flân genehe: hwîlon he on bord sceát, hwîlon beorn tæsde *he poured forth his arrows abundantly: sometimes he shot on the shield, sometimes he pierced the warrior,* Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270: Beo. Th. 5041; B. 2524: Cd. 156; Th. 193, 28; Exod. 253. Ðær wæs borda gebrec *there was clash of shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 227; El. 114: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. Beraþ bord fôr breóstum *bear shields before their breasts* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 192: 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 318. He mid bordum hêt wyrcan ðone wîhagan *he commanded to raise with the shields the fence of war,* Byrht. Th. 134, 49; By. 101: Andr. Kmbl. 2412; An. 1207. III. *the board, covering* or *deck of a ship, the ship itself;* tabulatum, stega = στέγη, constratum, navis:—Hŷ twegen sceolon habban gomen on borde, in sîdum ceóle *they two shall have pastime on board, in the spacious ship,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 5; Gn. Ex. 183. He drugaþ his âr on borde *he draws his oar on board,* 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862. Læd under earce bord eaforan ðîne *lead thy children under the covering of the ark,* Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333: 67; Th. 82, 4; Gen. 1357. Bord oft onfêng ýða swengas *the ship often received the blows of the waves,* Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238. Ic wille eall acwellan ða be-ûtan beóþ earce bordum *I will destroy all who shall be without the boards of the ark* or *all who are not in the ark* or *ship,* Cd. 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. IV. *with the prepositions* innan *and* ûtan *governing the genitive case, at home and abroad;* domi et foris:—Hie sibbe innan bordes gehíoldon *they preserved peace at home* [lit. *inside the boundary*], Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man ûtan bordes wîsdôm hieder on lond sôhte *one from abroad* [lit. *outside the boundary*] *sought wisdom in this land,* Past. pref; Hat. MS. [*Wyc.* boord: *R. Brun.* bord: *R. Glouc.* bord, borde: *Laym.* bord, beord, burd: *Orm.* bord, borde: *O. Sax.* bord, *m: Frs.* boerd, bord, *m: O. Frs.* bord, *m: Dut.* bord, boord, *m: Ger.* bord, *m. and n: M. H. Ger.* bort: *O. H. Ger.* bort, borti, borto, *m: Goth.* fotu-baurd, *n. a foot-stool: Dan.* bord, *n: Swed.* bord, *m: Icel.* borð, *n: Fr.* bord, *m: Span. It.* bordo, *m: M. Lat.* bordus: *Wel.* bwrdh, bord: *Corn.* bord, *f: Ir. Gael.* bord, *m: Armor.* bourz.] DER. bleó-bord, fâmig-, gûþ-, hilde-, hleó-, nægled-, þryþ-, wæg-, wîg-, ýþ-.

borde, an; *f. A board, table;* tabula, mensa:—Fæmne æt hyre bordan gerîseþ *it becomes a damsel to be at her board,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 14; Gn. Ex. 64.

bord-gelâc, es; *n.* [lâcan *to play, sport, fly*] What flies against a shield, hence,—*A missile, dart;* telum:—Ðŷ-læs ingebûge biter bordgelâc under bânlocan *lest the bitter dart enter in under the skin,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 9; Cri. 769. v. bord II.

bord-hæbbende; *part.* [bord *scutum, clypeus;* habban *habere, vel* hebban, hæbban *levare, tollere*] *Shield-bearing;* scutum ferens, scutifer, Beo. Th. 5782; B. 2895.

bord-haga, an; *m.* [bord II. *a shield,* haga *a hedge*] *The cover of*

shields; clypeorum sepimentum:—Gefeallen under bordhagan *fallen under the cover of shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 1300; El. 652.

bord-hreóða, -hrēða, an; *m.* [bord **II.** *a shield,* hreóðan *to cover, protect*]. **I.** *the cover* or *protection of the shield;* clypei tegmen *vel* tutela:—Hæðne heápum þrungon under bordhreóðan *the heathens thronged in heaps under the cover of shields,* Andr. Kmbl. 256; An. 128: Beo. Th. 4412; B. 2203: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 23; Exod. 236. **II.** *a shield, buckler;* clypeus:—Blicon bordhreóðan *shields glittered,* Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hæfdon hie ofer bordhreóðan beácen arǽred *they had a signal reared over their bucklers,* 160; Th. 198, 9; Exod. 320. Brǽcon bordhrēðan *they broke through the bucklers,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 242; El. 122.

bord-rand, es; *m.* [bord **II.** *a shield,* rand *a rim, margin*] *The margin* or *disc of a shield;* scuti margo:—Biorn bordrand onswāf *the hero turned his shield's disc,* Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559.

bord-stæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -staðu; *n.* [stæþ *a shore, bank*] *The sea-shore;* litus:—Eágorstreámas beóton bordstaðu [bordstæðu MS.] *the ocean-streams beat the sea-shores,* Andr. Kmbl. 883; An. 442.

bord-þaca, an; *m. Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover* or *roof of a house, a snare;* testudo, laquearium:—Bordþacan *laquearii,* Cot. 119.

bord-weall, es; *m. A board-wall, a shield;* scutorum agger, testudo, clypeus:—He bræc ðone bordweall *he broke through the board-wall,* Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277: Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980.

bord-wudu; *m. Shield-wood, a shield;* clypei lignum, clypeus, Beo. Th. 2490; B. 1243. v. bord **II.**

boren *borne, carried, born,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46; *pp. of* beran.

boren-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [boren *born,* -nes] *Birth, nativity;* partus, nativitas. DER. æðel-borennes.

borg *a surety* or *pledge,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. v. borh.

borgas *sureties, debtors,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21; *pl. of* borh.

borgen *saved, protected, sheltered; pp. of* beorgan.

borges bryce *a breaking* or *breach of a suretyship* or *pledge,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. v. borh-bryce.

borg-gylda, an; *m. A usurer;* fœnerator, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 10.

borgian, he borgaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [borh *a pledge, loan*] *To take* or *give a loan,* BORROW, *lend;* mutuari, commodare:—Ðam ðe wylle æt ðē borgian, ne wyrn ðū him *volenti mutuari a te, ne avertas,* Mt. Bos. 5, 42. Borgaþ se synfulla and nā gefillþ oððe he ne agylt *mutuabitur peccator et non solvet,* Ps. Lamb. 36, 21. Borgedon [MS. borgedan] *commodarunt,* Cot. 38. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* borwe: *Piers P.* borwen: *Laym.* burȝen: *Plat.* borgen: *O. Frs.* borga: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* borgen: *O. H. Ger.* borgēn *cavere: Dan.* borge: *Swed.* borga: *O. Nrs.* borga *fidejubere.*] DER. a-borgian.

borgiend, es; *m.* [*part. of* borgian *to lend*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Smeáge borgiend [MS. borgiende] ealle spēda his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus,* Ps. Spl. 108, 10.

borg-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge, a promise;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BORH; *g.* borges; *d.* borge; *acc.* borh; *pl. nom. acc.* borgas; *g.* a; *d.* um; *m.* **I.** *a security, pledge, loan, bail;* fœnus:—Ic wille, ðæt ǽlc mann sȳ under borge ge binnan burgum ge būtan burgum *I will that every man be under security both within cities and without cities,* L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 6. Abere se borh ðæt he aberan scolde *let the borh bear that he ought to bear,* L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. On his āgenon borge *on his own security,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 10. Gif ðū feoh to borge selle *if thou give money on loan,* L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 21. Be borges andsæce *concerning a denial of a bail,* L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. **II.** *a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor;* fidejussor, debitor.—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of *theft, homicide, witchcraft, etc:* indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with king Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Ine, v. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* Bk. vi. Append. 3, ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—Sette getreówe borgas *shall appoint true sureties,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21: 280, 6, 7, 8: L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 19, 20. Ge asēcaþ eówre borgas *ye shall search out your debtors,* L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. [*Chauc. Wyc.* borwe: *R. Glouc.* borewes, *pl: Piers P.* borgh: *Laym.* borh: *Frs.* borch, *m: O. Frs.* borh, borch, *m: Dut.* borg, *m. and f: Ger.* borg, *m: M. H. Ger.* borc, *m.*]

borh-bryce, borg-bryce, es; *m.* [borh *a pledge,* bryce *a breaking*] *A pledge-breaking, violation of a bail;* fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce *concerning a pledge-breaking,* L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 7, note 10. Borh-bryce, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, note 20. Borg-bryce, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19.

borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [borh *a surety,* fæstan *to fasten*] *To fasten* or *bind by pledge* or *surety;* fidejussione obligare:—Man borhfæst ðam cyninge [MS. kyninge] ealle ða þægnas *they bound by pledge all the thanes to the king,* Chr. 1051; Ing. 228, 33; Erl. 181, 5.

borh-hand, borhond, e; *f. A pledge by the hand, a pledger, surety, security;* sponsor, fidejussor:—Borh-hand *sponsor, fidejussor,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 15; Wrt. Voc. 60, 50: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 66: 9, 35; Som. 12, 32.

borhigenda, an; *m.* [borh *a loan,* āgenda *a possessor*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Ascrudnige borhigenda ealle spēde oððe æhte his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 108, 11.

borh-leás; *adj. Void of security;* fidejussore carens:—Gif hwā borh-leás orf habbe... agife ðæt orf, and gilde xx oran *if any one have cattle borhless* [i. e. *for which no borh has been given*]... *let him give up the cattle, and pay twenty* oran [*which at* 1s. 4*d. each, would make* £1. 6s. 8*d. in our money,* v. pūnd], L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

borh-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BÓRIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BORE, *to make a hole, perforate;* terebrare, perforare:—Wyrm ðe bórað treów *a worm that perforates wood;* termes *vel* teredo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 4; Wrt. Voc. 24, 8. [*Tynd.* bore: *Dut.* boren: *Ger.* bohren: *M. H. Ger.* born: *O. H. Ger.* borjan, borōn: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* borra: *Icel.* bora: *Lat.* for-are: *Zend* bar *to cut, bore.*]

born *burnt; p. of* beornan:—Forðonðe se Godes wer stronglīce innon born mid ðȳ fȳre godcundre lufan *quia vir Dei igne divinæ caritatis fortiter ardebat,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 30.

bornen *burnt; pp. of* beornan.

borsten *burst; pp. of* berstan.

borþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

Boruchtuari, -orum; *pl. m. Lat. A people of ancient Germany, conquered by the Old-Saxons;* Boructuari:—Ðā Swȳþbyrht hæfde bisceophāde onfongen, he gewāt to ðære þeóde Boruchtuarorum;... ac ðā æfter noht langre tīde seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, and ða wǽron wīde todrifene *Suidberct, accepto episcopatu, ad gentem Boructuarorum secessit;... sed expugnatis non longo post tempore Boructuaris, quolibet hi, a gente Antiquorum Saxonum, dispersi sunt,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 6–11. v. Boruct-ware.

Boruct-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m:* Boructuari, -orum; *pl. m. A people of ancient Germany, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser;* Bructĕri = Βρούκτεροι:—Wǽron Frysan, Rugine, Dene, Hune, Eald-Seaxan, Boructware *sunt Fresones, Rugini, Danai, Hunni, Antiqui Saxones, Boructuari,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 16. Tacitus always mentions the Bructeri with the Tencteri,—Bructeri et Tencteri, Ann. xiii. 56: Hist. iv. 21, 77. Zeuss supposes they may have inhabited the country near the Lippe, which was called *Boroctra* or *Borhtergo,* Deut. Nachbarst. 353.

Bosan-hām, Bosen-hām, es; *m.* [*Flor.* A. D. 1114; *Sim. Dunelm.* 1164 Bosanham: *Hovd.* 1204 Boseham] BOSEHAM or BOSHAM *in Sussex;* in agro Sussexiensi:—Ðā gewende Swegen to his scypum [MS. scypon] to Bosanhām *Swegen then went with his ships to Bosham,* Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 34. Gewende ðā Swegen eorl to Bosenhām *earl Swegen then went to Bosham,* 1048; Erl. 180, 15.

BÓSG, bósig, bósih, es; *m? n? An ox* or *cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter; a* BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people, in the Midland and Northern counties. It is now [1874] more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies,—They say, 'you will find it in the *cow's boose,*' that is, in the place for the *cow's food;* præsepium:—Of bósge *a præsepio,* Lk. Rush. War. 13, 15. Of bósih *a præsepio,* Lk. Lind. War. 13, 15. [*Frs.* bos *a cottage: Ger.* banse, *m. or f: Goth.* bansts, *m. a barn: Dan.* baas, *c: Swed.* bås, *n: Icel.* bás, *m. stabulum, præsepium bovis,* Rask Hald.]

BÓSUM, bósm, es; *m. The space included by the folding of the arms, the* BOSOM, *lap, breast, interior parts;* sinus, gremium, pectus, interna:—Ðæt ic hīg bǽre on mīnum bósume, swā fóstormódor dēþ cyld *ut portarem eos in sinu meo, sicut portare solet nutrix infantulum,* Num. 11, 12. Mīn gebēd on bósme mīnum byþ gecyrred *oratio mea in sinu meo convertetur,* Ps. Lamb. 34, 13: 73, 11: 78, 12: 88, 51. Ic winde sceal swelgan of sumes bósme *I* [i. e. *a horn*] *shall swell with wind from some one's bosom,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15, 15: 109 b; Th. 419, 17; Rä. 38, 7: 127 a; Th. 489, 11; Rä. 78, 6. Gescype scylfan on scipes bósme *make shelves in the interior* [lit. *bosom*] *of the ship,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 5; Gen. 1306: 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332: 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Æðelst. 27. Of brimes bósme *from the sea's bosom,* Andr. Kmbl. 887; An. 444. Dō ðīne hand on ðīnne bósum. Ðā he hīg dyde on his bósum *mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum: cum misisset in sinum,* Ex. 4, 6, 7. Án man mihte faran ofer his rīce, mid his bósum full goldes, ungederad *a man might go over his kingdom, with his bosom full of gold, unhurt,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 4. Ðū ðīnre mōdor bósm sylfa gesōhtes *thou thyself soughtest thy mother's bosom,* Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 27; Hö. 110. Ðū wuldres þrym bósme gebǽre *thou barest the majesty of glory* [*Christ*] *in thy breast,* 9 a; Th. 6, 14; Cri. 84. [*Wyc.* bosum: *Laym.* bosm: *Orm.* bosemm: *Plat.* bussen, bossen: *O. Sax.* bósom, *m: O. Frs.* bosm, *m: Dut.* boezem, *m: Ger.* busen, *m: M. H. Ger.* buosem, buosen, *m: O. H. Ger.* bósam, buosam, *m. sinus.*] DER. fāmig-bósm, swegl-.

BÓT, e; *f.* I. *help, assistance, remedy, cure;* auxilium, remedium, emendatio, sanatio:—Hēr ys seó bót, hū đū meaht đīne æceras bētan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields,* Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Findest đū đǽr æt bóte and ælteowe hǽlo *thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing,* Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 6. Byþ hræd bót *the cure will be quick,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 11. II. A BOOT, *compensation due to an injured person as damages for the wrong sustained, redressing, recompense, an amends, a satisfaction, correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance, an offering;* compensatio, emendatio, reparatio, oblatio:—Gif feaxfang geweorþ, L scætta to bóte *if there be a taking hold of the hair, let there be* 50 *sceats for compensation,* L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. For bóte his synna *for a redressing of his sins,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32: 5, 13; S. 632, 13. Bringaþ ānne buccan to bóte *bring a kid for an offering,* Lev. 4, 23, 28: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9. ¶ To-bóte *to-boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.* [*Piers P.* boote: *Laym. Orm.* bote: *Plat.* bote, *f: O. Sax.* bôta, *f: O. Frs.* bote, *f: Dut.* boete, *f: Ger.* busze, *f: M. H. Ger.* buoz, buoze: *O. H. Ger.* bôza, *f: Goth.* bota, *f: Dan.* bod, *c: Swed.* bot, *m: Icel.* bót, *f.*] DER. bric-bót, bricg-, burh-, hād-, weofod-.

bóþ *boasts*:—He bóþ *he boasts,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mōd. 28; *pres. of* bēon.

bođen, es; *m? n? Rosemary, darnel;* rosmarinus, rosmarinus officinalis, Lin. lolium:—Đeós wyrt, đe man *rosmarinum* [MS. *rosmarim*], and ōđrum naman bođen, nemneþ, byþ cenned on sandigum landum *this herb, which is called* rosmarinus, *and by another name rosemary, is produced in sandy lands,* Herb. 81, 1; Lchdm. i. 184, 5. Ceów bođenes moran *chew roots of rosemary,* L. M. 3, 4; Lchdm. ii. 310, 17. Đeós wyrt ys bođene gelīc *this herb is like rosemary,* Herb. 149, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 6. Bođen *lolium,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 30; Wrt. Voc. 55, 35.

botl, es; *n. An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall;* domus, ædes, domicilium, atrium:—Gif he him nān botl ne selþ *if he do not give him an abode,* L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 5. Fordrīfe đȳ botle *let him be driven from the abode,* 68; Th. i. 146, 8. Wæs Gūþlāce botles neód *Guthlac was in need of a dwelling* [lit. *there was need to Guthlac of a dwelling*], Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 4; Gū. 300. Pharao eóde in to his botle *Pharao ingressus est domum suam,* Ex. 7, 22. Mīn se ēca dǽl in gefeán fareþ, đǽr he fægran botles brūceþ *my eternal part* [i. e. *the soul*] *shall go into joy, where it shall enjoy a beautiful mansion,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 14; Gū. 354. To đæra sacerda ealdres botle *in atrium principis sacerdotum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 3, 58. Cynelīc botl *a kingly dwelling, a palace;* palatium, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16. DER. ealdor-botl, heáfod-.

bót-leás; *adj.* [bót *boot,* leás *less*] BOOTLESS, *unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed* or *expiated;* inexpiabilis:—Đonne sīg đæt bótleás *then is that unpardonable,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 24. Hūsbryce is bótleás *housebreaking is unpardonable,* L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 6.

botl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *riches, wealth*] *Household property, goods,* or *treasure;* domesticæ opes:—Chus wæs brytta brōđrum sīnum botlgestreóna *Cush was a dispenser of household treasures to his brothers,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 32; Gen. 1621. Lameh onfēng æfter fæder dæge botl-gestreónum *Lamech succeeded to the household goods after his father's day,* 52; Th. 65, 32; Gen. 1075: 91; Th. 116, 3; Gen. 1930.

botl-weard, -werd, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A house-steward;* ædilis:—Hōfweard *vel* byriweard *vel* botlweard *ædilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. Botlwerd *ædilis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29.

botl-wēla, an; *m.* [botl *a house,* wēla *weal, wealth*] *House-wealth, a collection of houses, village;* domesticæ opes, vicus:—Đǽr is botlwēla Bethlem hāten *there is a village called Bethlem,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 34; Gen. 1799.

BOTM, es; *m. A* BOTTOM; fundus:—Scipes botm *a ship's bottom, the keel;* carina, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 64; Wrt. Voc. 48, 3: 103; Som. 77, 112; Wrt. Voc. 56, 32. Satan on botme [đære helle] stōd *Satan stood at the bottom* [*of hell*], Cd. 229; Th. 310, 5; Sat. 721: 18; Th. 21, 27; Gen. 330: 19; Th. 23, 18; Gen. 361. Heó to [đæs fennes] botme com *she came to the bottom* [*of the fen*], Beo. Th. 3017; B. 1506. [*Chauc.* botome: *Wye.* botme: *O. Sax.* bodom, *m: Frs.* boyem, *c: O. Frs.* boden, *m: Dut.* bódem, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bodem, boden, *m: O. H. Ger.* bodam, *m: Dan.* bund, *c: Swed.* botten, *m: Icel.* botn, *m: Lat.* fundus, *m: Grk.* πυθμήν, *m: Ir.* bonn, *m: Gael.* bonn, buinn, *m: Sansk.* budhna, *m. the bottom,* from the root budh *to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom.*] DER. byden-botm, tunne-.

bót-wyrþe; *adj. Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for;* emendabilis:—Æt bótwyrþum þingum *among pardonable things,* L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16.

BOX, es; *m? n? The* BOX-*tree;* buxus = πύξος, buxus sempervirens, Lin:—Box *buxus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 39; Wrt. Voc. 33, 36: 79, 71. Æt đam boxe, of đam boxe *at the box-tree, from the box-tree,* Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14. [*Chauc.* box-tree: *Dut.* bos-boom: *Ger.* buchs, *m: M. H. Ger.* buhs, *m: O. H. Ger.* buhs-boum: *Dan.* bux-bom: *Swed.* bux-bom: *Lat.* buxus: *Grk.* πύξος *the box-tree* or *box-wood.*] DER. bixen.

box, es; *m? n?* [box *the box-tree*] *A wooden case made of box-wood, a* BOX; buxum, pyxis = πυξίς:—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36. Forcorfen [MS. forcaruen] box *a carved box;* buxum, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. Seó hæfde box mid deórwyrþre sealfe *she had a box of precious ointment,* Mt. Bos. 26, 7. Ellenes blōsman gedō on box *put blossoms of elder into a box,* L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 3. Hundteontig boxa *a hundred* [*of*] *boxes,* Jn. Bos. 19, 39. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* box: *Dut.* bus, *f: Ger.* büchse, *f: M. H. Ger.* bühse, *f: O. H. Ger.* buhsa, *f: Lat.* buxum, *n;* pyxis, *f: Grk.* πυξίς, *f. a box.*] DER. sealf-box.

box-treów, es; *n. The* BOX-TREE; buxus = πύξος:—Đis boxtreów *hæc buxus,* Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. v. box.

bracan; *p.* brōc, *pl.* brōcon; *pp.* bracen *To break, bruise* or *bray in a mortar, to beat up;* conterere, contundere:—Đā sceolon beón ele bracene *then shall they be beaten up with oil,* Lev. 6, 21. v. brecan.

braccas; *pl. m. Breeches;* bracæ:—Braccas on swefnum geseón *to see breeches in dreams,* Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. v. brōc; *pl.* brēc, brǽc.

brac-hwīl *a glance while, a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

bracigean *to dress, mingle* or *counterfeit with brass;* ærare. v. bræsian.

BRĀD; *def.* se brāda, seó, đæt brāde; *comp. m.* brādra, *f. n.* brādre, brǽdre; *superl.* brādost; *adj.* BROAD, *open, large, spacious, copious;* latus, expansus, amplus, spatiosus, copiosus:—Đæt eálond on Wiht is twelf mīla brād *the isle of Wight is twelve miles broad,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 4, 5, 6. Wæs his rīce brād *his kingdom was broad,* Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1831; El. 917: Beo. Th. 6296; B. 3158. Brād is bebod dīn *latum est mandatum tuum,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 96. Se brāda sǽ *the broad sea* Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 28; Cri. 1145: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 11; Edm. 5: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Beówulfe brāde rīce on hand gehwearf *the broad realm passed into the hand of Beowulf,* Beo. Th. 4421; B. 2207. Beorn monig seah on đās beorhtan burg brādan rīces *many a chief looked on this bright city of a broad realm,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 9; Ruin. 38. Ofer Babilōne brādum streáme we sittaþ *we sit over the broad stream of Babylon,* Ps. Th. 136, 1. On đam brādan brime *on the broad ocean,* Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142. Se hearda þegn lēt brādne mēce brecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane caused his broad sword to break over the shield,* Beo. Th. 5948; B. 2978. Đū scealt dīnum breóstum tredan brāde eorþan *thou shalt tread the broad earth on thy breast,* Cd. 43; Th. 56, 5; Gen. 907: 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Ps. Th. 118, 32: Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. He him brād syleþ lond *he will give him broad land,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 29; Vy. 75. On brād wæter *on the broad water,* Ps. Th. 105, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 552; Sal. 275. Đā he healdan mihte brād swurd *when he could hold his broad sword,* Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546. Brāde synd on worulde grēne geardas *in the world there are broad green regions,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 29; Gen. 510. Of đām brād blado sprȳtan ongunnon *thence broad leaves began to spring,* 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Engle and Seaxe ofer brāde brimu Brytene sōhton *the Angles and Saxons sought Britain over the broad seas,* Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 20, note; Æđelst. 71: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Sceolde he đa brādan līgas sēcan *he must seek the broad flames,* Cd. 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Hit mæg bión syxtig mīla brād, ođđe hwene brǽdre; and middeweard þrītig ođđe brādre *it may be sixty* [*of*] *miles broad, or a little broader; and midway thirty or broader,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 1, 2. Đeáh hit ælce geáre sȳ brādre and brādre *though it is broader and broader every year,* 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22. Ic eom brǽdre đonne đes wong grēna *I am broader than this green plain,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 3; Rä. 41, 50: 111 b; Th. 426, 32; Rä. 41, 82. Đæt bȳne land is easteweard brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Sume hyne slōgon on his ansȳne mid hyra brādum handum *some smote him on his face with their open hands,* Mt. Bos. 26, 67. Brād *amplus,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 35. Seó sunne is swā brād swā eall eorþan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þincþ [MS. þingþ] us swȳđe unbrād, forđamđe heó is swīđe feorr fram ūrum gesihþum *the sun is as large as the whole compass of the earth, but he* [lit. *she*] *appears to us very small* [lit. *un-broad*], *because he is very far from our sight,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 8–11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 6–9. Đa steorran, đe us lyttle þinceaþ [MS. þingeaþ], synd swȳđe brāde *the stars, which seem little to us, are very large,* 3, 16; Lchdm. iii. 236, 14. Se deófol brohte him brāde stānas *the devil brought large stones to him,* Cd. 228; Th. 306, 31; Sat. 672. Byþ se niwa mōna brādra [MS. braddra] gesewen *the new moon appears* [lit. *is seen*] *larger,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Đǽr is brāde lond in heofonrīce *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 2; Sat. 215. Hī bebūgaþ brādne hwyrft *they shall inhabit the spacious orb,* 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322: Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Đū gearwodest beforan me brādne beód *thou preparedst a copious table before me,* Ps. Th. 22, 6. Ge onsceáwiaþ beágas and brād gold *ye will behold bracelets and ample gold,* Beo. Th. 6201; B. 3105. Ic his cynn gedō

brâd and bresne *I will make his race large and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801. Brâd earmbeáh *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet;* dextrocherium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brod, brood: *R. Glouc.* brod: *Laym.* braed, brad, brod: *Orm.* brad: *Scot.* braid, brade: *Plat.* breed: *O. Sax.* brêd: *Frs.* bred: *O. Frs.* bred, breid: *Dut.* breed: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breit: *O. H. Ger.* breit: *Goth.* braids: *Dan. Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breiðr: *Lat.* latus for platus: *Grk.* πλατύς: *Lith.* platùs: *Zend* frath-anh *breadth: Sansk.* pṛithu *broad, wide;* pṛith *to extend.*] DER. un-brâd, wíd-.

brâd-æx, e; *f. A broad axe, an axe;* dolatura, dolabrum:—Brâdæx *dolatura,* Cot. 68: *dolabrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 65, 131; Wrt. Voc. 34, 59.

Brâdan ée; *indecl. f.* [i. e. latus fluvius, *Hist. Eccl. Petroburg.* Bardanea, *Gib. Chr. explicatio* 15] *Broadwater;* Bradanea:—þurh ân scŷr wæter, Brâdan é hâtte *through a clear water called Broadwater,* Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 17; per unam pulcram aquam, Bradanea nomine, Cod. Dipl. 984; A. D. 664; Kmbl. v. 5, 3.

Brâdan-ford, es; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [brâd *broad,* ford *a ford*] BRADFORD *in Wilts;* loci nomen vadum amplum *vel* latum significans, hodie *Bradford* in agro Wiltoniensi:—Cênwalh gefeaht æt Brâdanforda be Afne *Kenwealh fought at Bradford near the Avon,* Chr. 652; Erl. 26, 22.

Brâdan-relic, Brâdun-reolic, es; *m:* Brâdan-reíg, -eíg = îg, e; *f.* [eíg, îg *an island, broad island*] *Flat Holme, an island in the mouth of the Severn:*—Sæton hie ûte on ðam îglande, æt Brâdanrelice *they sat outward on an island, Flat Holme,* Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 19.

brâddra *broader, larger,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26, = brâdra; *comp. def. m. of* brâd.

brâde; *adv. Broadly, widely;* late:—Físon brâde bebûgeþ *Pison widely encompasses it,* Cd. 12; Th. 14, 23; Gen. 223: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380: Ps. Th. 106, 37.

Brâden, Brǽden, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Bradene: so called from its *size,* from brâd, brǽd *broad, open, spacious;* dene, es; *m. vallis, locus silvestris,* v. denu] BREDON *Forest, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire;* silvæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie cômon to Creccagelâde, and fôron ðǽr ofer Temese, and nâmon, ǽgðer ge on Brâdene, ge ðǽr ymbûtan, eall dæt hie gehentan mehton *they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames, and took, both in Bredon, and thereabout, all that they could carry off,* Chr. 905; Th. 180, 22, col. 1, 2.

brâd-hlâf, es; *m.* [brǽdan *to roast,* hlâf *bread*] *A biscuit, parched* or *baked bread;* paximatium = παξαμάδιον, panis torrefactus:—Brâdhlâf *paximatium,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 66.

brâdiende; *part.* [brâd *broad, spread out*] *Stretching out, extending, reaching;* amplificans, extendens, tendens:—Fram ðam heofone brâdiende níðer ôþ ða eorþan *reaching from the heavens down to the earth,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 25. v. brǽdan.

brâd-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [brâd *broad, large,* -nes, -nis, -nys *-ness*] BROADNESS, *extent, largeness, surface;* latitudo, amplitudo, facies, superficies:—Se rôdor belŷcþ on his bôsme ealle eorþan brâdnysse *the firmament incloses in its bosom all the extent of the earth,* Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27. Se wǽta, gyf hit sealt byþ of ðære sǽ, byþ þurh ðære lyfte brâdnysse to ferscum wǽtan awend *the moisture, if it is salt from the sea, is turned into fresh water through the extent of the atmosphere,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3, 27; Lchdm. iii. 278, 11; 280, 14. Gehêrde me on tobrǽdednesse oððe on brâdnesse Drihten *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus,* Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. Salomone forgeaf God brâdnysse heortan *God gave Solomon largeness* [or *liberality*] *of heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 29. Þeóstru wǽron ofer ðære niwelnisse brâdnisse *tenebræ erant super faciem abyssi,* Gen. 1, 2. Ðære eorþan brâdnis wæs adrûwod *exsiccata esset superficies terræ,* 8, 13. Byþ ðære eorþan brâdnys betweox us and ðære sunnan *the surface of the earth is between us and the sun,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 8; Lchdm. iii. 240, 14. Sumes þinges brâdnysse *the surface of something;* superficies, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 47. Ân wyll asprang of ðære eorþan, wætriende ealre ðære eorþan brâdnysse *fons ascendebat e terra, irrigans universam superficiem terræ,* Gen. 2, 6.

brâdost *broadest,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45; *superl. of* brâd.

brâdre *broader,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22; *comp. f. n. of* brâd.

brâd-þistel; *gen.* -þistles; *m. A thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly;* eryngium = ἠρύγγιον, eryngium maritimum, Lin: — Brâdþistel *eryngion,* Cot. 212.

bræc, ðú brǽce, *pl.* brǽcon *broke, didst break,* Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394: Cd. 32; Th. 43, 5; Gen. 686; *p. of* brecan.

brǽc, es; *n.* [brǽc; *p. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, flowing, rheum, catarrh;* rheuma = ῥεῦμα:—Brǽc *rheuma,* Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 21; Wrt. Voc. 19, 27. DER. ge-brǽc, fŷr-ge-, hrǽc-ge-, neb-ge-.

brêc *breeches;* braccæ, Som. femoralia, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63, = brêc; *pl. of* brôc, *f.*

brǽc-côðu, e; *f.* [brǽc *a breaking,* côðu *a disease*] *The breaking* or *falling disease, epilepsy;* epilepsia = ἐπιλημψία:—Brǽc-côðu, fylle-seóc *epilepsia* vel *caduca* vel *larvatio* vel *commitialis,* Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 20; Wrt. Voc. 19, 26.

brêce; *adj. Breaking;* violans. DER. ǽw-brêce, un-. v. brecan.

brǽc-seóc; *adj.* [brǽc, seóc *sick, diseased*] *Troubled with the falling sickness, epileptic, frantic, lunatic;* epilepticus, phreneticus, lunaticus:—Sum brǽcseóc man becom ðyder *phreneticus devenit ibi,* Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 267, 45, MSS. B. C. DER. ge-brǽcseóc.

brǽc-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Epilepsy;* epilepsia. DER. brǽc-seóc *epileptic, frantic;* -nes *-ness.*

brǽd, bred, es; *m.* [=brægd, bregd from bregdan *to braid, weave, twist*] *Fraud, deceit;* fraus, dolus:—He hit dyde bûtan brede [brǽde MS. B.] and bigswîce *he did it without fraud and guile,* L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. Ic spæce drîfe bûtan brǽde and bûtan bîswîce *I prosecute my suit without fraud and without guile,* L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Bred *fucus, fraus, astus,* Cot. 10.

brǽd *plucked, drew out,* Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154; *p. of* bredan.

brǽd, e; *f:* brǽdo, brǽdu; *indecl. f.* [brâd *broad;* latus] BREADTH, *width, latitude;* latitudo, amplitudo:—Biþ se arc fîftig fæðma on brǽde *the ark shall be fifty fathoms in breadth;* quinquaginta cubitorum erit latitudo arcæ, Gen. 6, 15. On brǽdo his stealles *latitudine sui status,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Ic on brǽdu [brǽde, Spl.] gange *ambulabam in latitudine,* Ps. Th. 118, 45. Drihten me gehŷrde on heáre [=heáhre, MS. hearr] brǽdu *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus,* 117, 5. Hî habbaþ ingang swâ mycelre brǽdo swâ mon mæg mid liðeran geworpan *habet ingressum amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. [*Chauc.* brede: *Wyc.* breede: *O. Frs.* brede, *f: Dut.* breedte, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* breite, *f: O. H. Ger.* breiti, *f: Goth.* braidei, *f: Dan.* brede, *e: Swed.* bredd, *f: Icel.* breidd, *f. breadth.*] DER. hand-brǽd.

brǽd *broad;* latus, Beo. Th. 4421, note. v. brâd.

brǽdan, brêdan; to brǽdanne, brêdanne; *part.* brǽdende; he brǽdeþ, brǽd; *p.* brǽdde, *pl.* brǽddon; *pp.* brǽded, brǽdd, brǽd [brâd *broad;* latus]. I. *v. trans. To make broad,* BROADEN, *extend, spread, stretch out;* dilatare, propalare, expandere:—Hî heora stôwe brǽddon *they broadened their places,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. He gesihþ brimfuglas brǽdan feðra *he sees sea-fowls spread their wings,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Ge wilniaþ eówerne hlîsan to brêdanne *ye wish to spread your fame,* Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. Se wallenda lêg hine brǽdde to ðam biscope *the raging flame spread itself to the bishop,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhûsum *the sailors spread* [*themselves*] *amongst the hills with their tents,* Cd. 148; Th. 186, 1; Exod. 132. Dæt hî his naman brǽden [MS. brǽdan] *that they spread his name,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. Se cyning his handa wæs uppweardes brǽdende wið ðæs heofones *the king stretched* [lit. *was stretching*] *out his hands upwards towards heaven,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 36. II. *v. intrans. To be extended* or *developed, grow* or *rise up;* dilatari, adolescere:—Leáf and gærs brǽd geond Bretene *leaves and grass are extended* [lit. *leaf and grass is extended*] *over Britain,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. Treó sceolon brǽdan *trees shall rise up,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* breden, bredden: *O. Sax.* brêdian, brêdôn: *Kil.* breeden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breiten: *O. H. Ger.* breitan: *Goth.* braidyan: *Dan.* brede: *Swed.* breda: *Icel.* breiða *to broaden.*] DER. ge-brǽdan, geond-, ofer-, to-.

BRÆDAN, brêdan, to brǽdenne; *part.* brǽdende; *p.* brǽdde; *pp.* brǽded, brǽdd; *v. a. To roast, broil, warm;* assare, fovere:—We mâgon brǽdan ða þing [þingc MS.] ðe to brǽdenne synd *nos possumus assare quæ assanda sunt,* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 21. Brêdan, weormian *fovere,* Cot. 86. Brǽdende *assans,* Cot. 195. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* braden, braën: *Frs.* briede: *O. Frs.* breda: *Dut.* braden: *Ger.* braten: *M. H. Ger.* brâten: *O. H. Ger.* brâtan *assare.*] DER. ge-brǽdan.

brǽde, es; *m.* [brǽdan *to roast*] *Roasted meat;* assatura:—Brǽde *assura* vel *assatura,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 85; Wrt. Voc. 27, 15. [*Dut.* ge-braad, *n: Ger.* brate, *m. caro assa: M. H. Ger.* brâte, *m: O. H. Ger.* brâto, *m. assatura.*]

brǽde, an; *f. The breadth;* latum. v. lenden-brǽde.

brǽded-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [brǽded; *pp. of* brǽdan *to broaden,* -nes *-ness*] *Broadness, breadth, width, latitude;* amplitudo, latitudo. DER. to-brǽdednes. v. brâdnes.

brǽdels, es; *m?* [brǽdan *to spread* or *stretch out*] *Anything spread* or *stretched out, a carpet, covering, garment, dress;* palla, stragulum, velamentum, opertorium:—Brǽdels *stragulum,* R. 4, Lye. DER. ofer-brǽdels.

Brǽden *Bredon Forest:*—On Brǽdene ge ðǽr onbûtan *in Bredon and thereabout,* Chr. 905; Th. 181, 23, col. 1, 2. v. Brâden.

brǽding, e; *f.* [brǽdan *to spread, extend*] *A spreading;* ampliatio:—Mæg hine scamian ðære brǽdinge his hlîsan *he may be ashamed of the spreading of his fame,* Bt. 19; Fox 68, 24.

brǽding-panne, an; *f.* [brǽdan *to roast, broil,* panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, Cot. 173. v. brǽd-panne.

brǽd-îsen, bred-îsern, es; *n.* [brǽd, *p. of* bredan; îsen, îsern *iron*] *A scraping* or *graving tool, file;* scalprum, scalpellum:—Brǽdîsen *scal-*

prum, scalpellum, Cot. 173. Bredîsern *scalpellum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28.

brǽd-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Broadness;* latitudo. DER. to-brǽdnys. v. brâdnes.

brǽdo *breadth, width,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29: 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. brǽd.

brǽd-panne, an; *f.* [brǽdan *to roast,* panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, frixorium, Cot. 115. v. brǽding-panne.

brǽdre *broader,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 2, = brâdre; *comp. f. n. of* brâd.

brǽdu *breadth, width,* Ps. Th. 117, 5: 118, 45. v. brǽd.

brægd, bregd, es; *m.* [brægd, *p. of* bregdan *to twist, braid, weave*] *Deceit, fraud;* dolus, fraus. DER. ge-brægd, -bregd, nearo-. v. bræd.

brægd *bent,* Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794; *p. of* bregdan.

brægdan *to modulate;* modulari:—Hî gehēraþ hleóðrum brægdan ðǽre fugelas *they hear other birds modulate their songs,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47.

brægd-boga, an; *m.* [brægd, *p. of* bregdan *to draw, bend,* brægd *deceit;* boga *a bow*] *A drawn* or *bent bow, a deceitful* or *fraudulent bow;* arcus incurvatus *vel* fraudulentus:—He in folc Godes forþ onsendeþ of his brægdbogan biterne strǽl *he* [*the devil*] *sendeth forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 1; Cri. 765.

brægden; *adj.* [= bregden; *pp. of* bregdan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty;* dolosus:—Sendon [sendan MS.] hî Marium, ðone consul, ongeán Geweorþan, â swâ lytigne, and â swâ brægdenne, swâ he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and always so crafty,* Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29.

brægd-wîs; *adj.* [brægd *deceit,* wîs *wise*] *Wise in deceit, crafty, fraudulent;* astutus, fraudulentus, dolosus:—Brægdwîs bona *a crafty murderer,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 13; Gû. 58.

BRÆGEN, brægn, bragen, es; *n. The* BRAIN; cerebrum, cerebellum:—Wiđ tobrocenum heáfde, and gif ðæt brægen ūtsīge, genim æges ðæt geoluwe *for a broken head, and if the brain appears, take the yolk of an egg,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Brægen *cerebrum* vel *cerebellum,* Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 38; Wrt. Voc. 42, 46. Brægn *cerebrum,* Wrt. Voc. 64, 25. Bragen *cerebrum,* 70, 25. Brægenes âdl *the disease of the brain,*. L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 3. On his brægn astīge his unriht *in verticem ipsius iniquitas ejus descendet,* Ps. Th. 7, 16. [*Chauc.* brain: *R. Glouc.* brayn: *Laym.* brain, braȝen: *Plat.* brägen: *O. Frs.* brein, brin, *n: Dut.* brein, *n. cerebrum.*]

Brægent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex,* Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 26, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 5, col. 2. v. Brent-ford.

brǽhtm *a glimpse, glittering, twinkling,* Bd. 2, 13; Whelc. 142, 23, MS. B. v. bearhtm.

brǽmbel *a bramble,* Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, note 6. v. brēmel.

brǽmbel-brǽr, es; *m.* [brǽmbel *a bramble,* brǽr, brēr *a brier*] *A bramble-brier;* tribulus, Wrt. Voc. 285, 64. v. brēmel.

brǽmbel-leáf, es; *n.* [brǽmbel *a bramble,* leáf *a leaf*] *The leaf of a bramble;* rubi folium:—Nim brǽmbel-leáf *take bramble-leaves,* Lchdm. iii. 40, 26. v. brēmel.

brǽmel *a bramble.* DER. brǽmel-berie. v. brēmel.

brǽmel-berie, an; *f.* [brǽmel = brēmel *a bramble,* berie *a berry*] *A bramble-berry;* rubi bacca:—Drince seóca ōf brǽmelberian gewrungene *let the sick man drink of wrung bramble-berries,* Lchdm. iii. 8, 17.

brǽr *a brier;* tribulus. DER. brǽmbel-brǽr. v. brēr.

BRÆS, es; *n.* BRASS; æs:—Bræs oðđe âr æs, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. [*O. Nrs.* bras, *n. ferumen, soldering of iron,* Rask Hald.] v. âr.

bræsen, bresen; *def.* se bræsna, seó, ðæt bræsne, bresne; *adj.* I. BRAZEN, *made of brass;* æreus, æneus:—Bræsen oðđe ǽren *æneus,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Đū gesettest swâ swâ bogan bræsenne earmas mīne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 35. II. *strong, powerful, bold, daring;* validus, fortis, potens, procax:—Gebeád đā se bræsna Babilōne weard *then the bold lord of Babylon proclaimed,* Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449.

bræsian, brasian, ic brǽsige, đū brǽsast, he brǽsaþ, *pl.* brǽsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cover* or *furnish with brass, to make of brass;* ærare:—Ic brǽsige [MSS. C. D. brasige] *æro,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39.

bræsna *strong, bold,* Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449. v. brǽsen.

BRÆÞ, brēþ, es; *m. An odour, a scent, smell good* or *bad, a savour,* BREATH; odor, odoramen:—God underfēng ðære wynsumnysse brǽþ *odoratus est Dominus odorem suavitatis,* Gen. 8, 21. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, đā wearþ Iuuinianus mid ðam brǽþe ofsmorod *the plaster* [lit. *chalk*] *began to smell excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the smell,* Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 12. Brēþ *odor,* Ælfc. Gl. 70; Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. [*Chauc. Piers P.* breeþ: *Ger.* bradem, *m: M. H. Ger.* bradem, *m: O. H. Ger.* bradam, *m.*] v. ǽđm.

BRÆW, breáw, breág, brēg, brēgh, brēhg, es; *m. An eye-lid;* palpebra:—Wiđ þiccum brǽwum *for thick eye-lids,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Ðæt biþ swīđe gōd sealf ðam men đe hæfþ þicce brǽwas *that will be a very good salve for a man who has thick eye-lids,* 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 22, 12. Unwlītig swile and atelīc his eágan brēgh [brēg MS. C.] wyrde and wemde *an unsightly and fearful swelling harmed and corrupted his eye-lid,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Đā he đā ðam feaxe onfēng ðæs hâlgan heáfdes, he togesette ðam untruman brēhge *cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit palpebræ languenti,* 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Đā gehrân he his eágan, gemētte he hit swâ hâl mid đỹ brǽwe *contingens oculum, sanum cum palpebra invenit,* 4, 32; S. 612, 7. Brǽwas [brēgas, Surt.] his axiaþ ođđe befrinaþ bearn manna *palpebræ ejus interrogant filios hominum,* Ps. Lamb. 10, 5; the eȝelidis of hym asken the sones of men, Wyc. Brǽwas *palpebræ,* Wrt. Voc. 70, 41: 282, 50. Breáwas *palpebræ,* Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71. Gif ic selle swefnu ođđe slǽp eágum mīnum, and breáwum [brǽwum, Spl: brēgum, Surt.] mīnum hnappunga *si dedero somnum oculis meis, et palpebris meis dormitationem,* Ps. Lamb. 131, 4; I shal not ȝiue slep to myn eȝen, and to my eȝe lidis napping, Wyc. Ic eom wide calu, ne ic breága ne brūna brūcan mōste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betwux oferbrūan and brǽwum *intercilium* [= *intercilia*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 70; Wrt. Voc. 43, 4. [*O. Sax.* brâha, brâwa, *f: O. Frs.* ag-bre, *n. an eye-lid: M. H. Ger.* brâ, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâ, *n: Icel.* brá, *f. an eye-lid: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk.* ὀφρύς, *f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrū, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brǽw. v. brū.

bragen *the brain,* Wrt. Voc. 70, 25. v. brægen.

BRAND, brond, es; *m.* I. *a* BRAND, *fire-brand, torch;* titio, torris:—Brand *titio* vel *torris,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 76; Wrt. Voc. 27, 6. Brand *titio,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 55: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 163, 42. Bǽron brandas on bryne blācan fȳres *they bare fire-brands into the burning of the bright flame,* Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Se âd wæs ǽghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum *the funeral pile was heaped around on every side with fire-brands,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. II. *a burning, flame, fire;* incendium, flamma, ignis:—Brond þeceþ hūs *the burning covers the house,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hæfde landwara līge befangen, bǽle and bronde *he had enveloped the land-inhabitants in flame, with fire and burning,* Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322. Reóteþ meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan *the woman weeps, who sees the flames covering her child,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 7; Vy. 47. Đa beágas sceal brond fretan *fire shall consume the rings,* Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. He his sylfes đǽr bān gebringeþ, đa ǽr brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde *it* [*the Phœnix*] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 21; Ph. 283. Đa fȳnd þoliaþ helle to-middes brand and brâde līgas *the fiends suffer fire and broad flames in the midst of hell,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325. Hȳ hine ne mōston bronde forbærnan *they could not consume him with fire,* Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Brondas lācaþ on đam deópan dæge *fires shall flare on that awful day,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 23; Dōm. 58. Bronda *of fires,* Beo. Th. 6302; B. 3161: Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 25; Dōm. 13. Bronda beorhtost *brightest of fires* or *lights, the sun,* 93 b; Th. 350, 17; Sch. 65. III. metaphorically from its shining, *A sword* [hence the *Eng. to* BRANDISH]; ensis:—Ic gean Eádmunde mīnum [minon MS.] brēđer ânes brandes *I give to Edmund my brother one sword,* Th. Diplm. 559, 24. Ðæt hine nō brond ne beadomēcas bītan ne meahton *that no sword nor battle-falchions might bite it,* Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. [*Chauc.* bronde *a torch: Laym.* brond, brand *a sword: Plat.* brand, *m: Frs.* brân, *c. gladius: O. Frs.* brond, brand, *m. a fire-brand: Dut.* brand, *m. a burning, fire: Ger.* brand, *m. titio, torris, ensis: M. H. Ger.* brant, *m: O. H. Ger.* brant, *m. titio, torris: Dan.* brand, *m. f: Swed.* brand, *m. a fire-brand, fire: Icel.* brandr, *m.* I. *a brand, fire-brand;* II. *the blade of a sword.*]

brand? Beo. Th. 2045, note; B. 1020, note; *an error of the copyist for* bearn *a son.*

brand-hât, brond-hât; *def.* se-hâta, seó, ðæt-hâte; *adj.* [brand II. *a burning,* hât *hot*] *Burning hot, very hot, ardent, passionate;* ardentissimus, vehemens, fervidus:—Brandhâta nīþ weóll on gewitte *ardent malice boiled in their mind,* Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Born in breóstum brondhât lufu *ardent love burned in his breast,* Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 2; Gû. 937.

brand-hord *ardent treasure;* ardens thesaurus. v. brond-hord.

brand-îsen, es; *n.* [brand II. *a burning,* îsen *iron*] *A* BRANDING-IRON, *a tripod;* andena, tripes:—Brandîsen *andena* vel *tripes,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 77; Wrt. Voc. 27, 7: 82, 54. [*Dut.* brandijzer, *n: O. Dut.* brandijser *fulcrum focarium,* Kil: *Ger.* brandeisen, *n. cauterium.*] v. Du Cange, vol. i. col. 187, Andena.

brand-râd, e; *f.* [rōd I. *a rod*] *A branding-rod;* andena, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 4. [*O. Frs.* brondrad: *O. Dut.* brandroede.]

brand-stæfn *the shining prowed.* v. brond-stæfn.

brang, brong, *pl.* brungon *brought; p. of* bringan.

brant, bront; *adj. High, deep, steep, difficult;* altus, arduus:—Ðæt đū us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornscipe, ofer hwæles ēđel, on ðære mǽgþe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe,* Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Đe brontne ceól ofer lagustrǽte lǽdan cwōmon *who came leading*

a high keel over the water-street, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ymb brontne ford *about the deep ford*, 1140; B. 568. Lêton ofer fífelwǽg scrîðan brónte brimþîsan *they let the high ships go over the ocean-wave*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. [*Wrt. Provncl.* brant *steep: Dan.* brat *steep: Swed.* brant *precipitous: Icel.* brattr *steep.*]

bran-wyrt, e; *f. A bilberry shrub;* vaccinium:—Branwyrt *vaccinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 73; Wrt. Voc. 30, 25. v. brûn-wyrt II.

brasian, brasigan, ic brasige *I cover with brass;* æro, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39, Bodleian copy, C. D. v. bræsian.

brassica, an; *m. Colewort, cabbage;* brassica, æ, *f*:—Wyrta sindon betste bête and mealwe and brassica *beet and mallow and cabbage are the best herbs*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 1.

BRASTL, es; *m. A noise, brustle, rustle, creak, crackle, burning?* crepitus, strepitus, fractio, arsio? Som. [*Ger.* brassel, prassel, geprassel, *n. a crackling noise.*] v. brastlung.

brastlian, brastligan, to brastlienne, brastligenne; *part.* brastliende, brastligende; he brastlaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [berstan *rumpi, frangi*] *To* BRUSTLE, *rustle, crackle, make a noise, murmur;* crepare, crepitare, strepere, murmurare:—Begann to brastligenne þunor *thunder began to crackle*, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Đæt treów brastliende sâh to đam hâlgan were *the tree fell crackling towards the holy man*, ii. 508, 33. Brastligende mid brandum *crackling with fire-brands*, ii. 140, 16. Ge begeáton þeósterfulle wununga afyllede mid brastligendum lîgum *ye have obtained dark dwellings filled with crackling flames*, i. 68, 5. Se þuner oft egeslîce brastlaþ *thunder often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. [*Laym.* brastlien: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* brasteln: *Swed.* prassla *to crackle.*]

brastlung, e; *f. A* BRUSTLING, *rustling, creaking, breaking, crashing;* strepitus, crepitus, fractio:—Hîg tobrǽcon đa bûcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers with great crashing*, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treówa *rustling of trees*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35: Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

bratt *A cloak;* pallium:—Forlêt hrægl oðđe bratt *remitte pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Prov. Eng.* brat *a child's pinafore: Chauc.* bratt *a coarse mantle, rag: Wel.* brat *a rag: Gael.* brat *a mantle, apron, cloth.*]

breác *enjoyed*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44; *p. of* brûcan.

BREÁD, breód, es; *n. A bit, fragment, morsel,* BREAD; buccella, panis:—Æfter đæt breád *post buccellam*, Jn. Lind. War. 13, 27, 30. Hî ge-êton đæt breád *manducaverunt panem*, 6, 23. [*Chauc.* brede: *Wyc.* breed, brede: *Piers P.* breed: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* brede: *Laym.* bred: *Orm.* brædd: *Plat.* brood, *n: O. Sax.* brôd, *n: Frs.* braed, *n: O. Frs.* brad, *n: Dut. O. Dut.* brood. *n: Ger.* brot, *n: M. H. Ger.* brôt, *n: O. H. Ger.* brôt, *n: Dan. Swed.* bröd, *n: Icel.* brauð, *n.* Breád is first used in a compound word in Anglo-Saxon, v. beó-breád. It was first used as a separate word in the Lindisfarne Gospels, about A. D. 946–968, and breód in the Rushworth, John 13, 27, A. D. 901–1000. Breád and breód there signify *a morsel.* In John 6, 23, Lindisfarne and Rushworth, it signifies *bread*, panis.] DER. beó-breád.

breág *an eye-lid*:—Breága *palpebrarum*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. v. brǽw.

breahtm, brehtm, bearhtm, beorhtm, byrhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor, vociferatio:—Đâ wearþ breahtm hæfen *then a noise was raised*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 1; Gû. 233. Breahtem stîgeþ *a tumult rises*, 83 b; Th. 314, 25, note; Môd. 19. Breahtmum hwurfon ymb đæt hâte hûs hæþne leóde *the heathen people surrounded that hot house with cries*, 55 a; Th. 195, 25; Az. 161: 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. [*O. Sax.* brahtum, braht, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* braht, *m: Dan.* brag, *n: Swed. Icel.* brak, *n.*] DER. brecan *to break.*

breahtm *a shining, moment, glance, an atom;* scintillatio, atomus:—Breahtm *atomus*, Cot. 36: 100. v. bearhtm *brightness.*

breahtm-hwæt; *adj. Swift as the twinkling of an eye;* celer ut oculi nictus:—Đec lîgetta hêrgen, blâce, breahtum-hwate *may the lightnings praise thee, pale, swift as the twinkling of an eye*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. v. berhtm-hwæt.

breard, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything*:—To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. v. brerd.

breát *destroyed*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713; *p. of* breótan.

breátan, ic breáte, đû breátest, brŷtst, he breáteþ, brŷt, *pl.* breátaþ; *p.* breót, *pl.* breóton; *pp.* breáten *To break, demolish, destroy, kill;* frangere, conterere, necare:—Hî hâlge cwelmdon, breóton [breotun MS.] bôccræftige [bôccræftge MS.] bærndon gecorene *they slew the holy, destroyed the book-learned, burned the chosen*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16. DER. a-breátan. v. breótan.

breáw, *pl.* bruwon *brewed; p. of* breówan.

breáw *an eye-lid*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71: Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. v. brǽw.

breáw-ern, es; *n. A brewing-place, brew-house;* coquina cerevisiæ, Grm. ii. 338, 3:—Breáwern *aporleriterium*, forte *apolyterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 17.

brec, es; *n. A breaking, crash, noise;* fractio, fragor, strepitus. DER. ge-brec, bân-ge-, cumbol-ge-. v. brecan.

brêc *the breech, breeches*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3: R. Ben. 55; *acc. s. and nom. pl. of* brôc, *f.*

breca, an; *m. A breaker;* violator. DER. ǽw-breca, wiđer-. v. brecan.

BRECAN; ic brece, đû bricest, bricst, he briceþ, bricþ, *pl.* brecaþ; *p.* ic, he bræc, đû brǽce, *pl.* brǽcon; *pp.* brocen. I. *v. trans.* 1. *to* BREAK, *burst, violate, break* or *burst through;* frangere, confringere, rumpere, perfringere, perrumpere:—Lêt se hearda Higelâces þegn brâdne mêce brecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane of Higelac caused his broad sword to break over the shield*, Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980: Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 10; Rä. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Hit þurh hrôf wadeþ, briceþ boldgetimbru *it goeth through the roof, breaketh the timbers of the house*, 825; Sal. 412: Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 8; Rä. 66, 4. Se Hælend bræc đa hlâfas *Iesus fregit panes*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: 15, 36: Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511: 3138; B. 1567. Ne brǽcon hî nâ his sceancan *non fregerunt ejus crura*, Jn. Bos. 19, 33. Swâ swâ fæt tigelen đû bricst hî *tanquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Seó wiht, gif hió gedŷgeþ, dûna briceþ *the creature, if it escape, will burst the hills*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Him egsa becom đâ dêma duru in helle bræc *dread came over them when the judge burst the doors in hell*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe, he him abolgen wurþeþ *if they break* [*violate*] *his commandment, he will be incensed against them*, 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. Đû mîn bibod brǽce *thou didst break my commandment*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394. Bræc se here đone friþ *the army broke* [*violated*] *the peace*, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 16: 921; Erl. 106, 6. Heó Alwaldan bræc willan *she broke* [*violated*] *the Almighty's will*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 34; Gen. 599. Yldran usse in oferhygdum dîn bibodu brǽcon *our forefathers in pride broke thy commandments*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 13; Az. 19: Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299. Gif hwâ his âþ brece, bête swâ dômbôc tǽce *if any one break his oath, let him make amends as the doom-book may teach*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Đæt ænig mon wǽre ne brǽce *that any man should not break the compact*, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Bioþ brocene âþsweord eorla *the oaths of the warriors will be broken*, 4132; B. 2063. He lǽteþ inwitflân brecan đone burgweal *he lets the shafts of treachery break through the town-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Môd. 38. Ic hwîlum ếdelfæsten brece *sometimes I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Se storm and seó stronge lyft brecaþ brâde gesceaft *the storm and the strong blast shall break through the broad creation*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. Eádweard bræc đone bordweall *Edward broke through the wall of shields*, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277. Brǽcon bordhreóđan [*they*] *broke through the wall of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 243; El. 122. Leóht lyftedoras bræc *the light burst through the aerial dwellings*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251. 2. *to press, force, urge;* urgere:—Lufian hine fyrwet bræc Iulianan *desire urged him to love Juliana*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 14; Jul. 27: Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247: Beo. Th. 470; B. 232: 5562; B. 2784. 3. *to rush into* a place, *take* a place *by storm;* in locum irrumpere, expugnare:—Siđđan he for wlence beorgas brǽce *since he for pride rushed into the mountains*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 29; Gû. 180. Cwom [MS. cuom] feorþe healf hund scipa on Temese mûþan, and brǽcon Contwara burg and Lundenburg *three hundred and fifty ships came to the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London by storm*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. II. *v. intrans.* 1. *to break* or *burst forth, make a noise* or *crash;* erumpere, prorumpere, crepare, fremere:—Geseah streám brecan of beorge [*he*] *saw a stream burst forth from the mount*, Beo. Th. 5085; B. 2546. Wæter wynsumu of đære moldan tyrf brecaþ *pleasant waters burst forth from the turf of the earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67. Swôgaþ windas, blâwaþ brecende, bearhtma mæste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with greatest of sounds*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. 2. *to sail;* navigare:—Scealtû ceól gestîgan, and brecan ofer bæþweg *thou shalt ascend a ship, and sail over the sea* [lit. *bath-way*], Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships* [lit. *sea-horses*], Andr. Kmbl. 1025; An. 513. III. *v. reflex. To retch;* screare:—Gebræd he hine seócne, and ongan hine brecan to spîwenne *he feigned himself sick, and began retching to spew*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. [*Wyc.* breke, breek: *Piers* breken: *R. Glouc.* breke: *Laym.* breken: *Orm.* brekenn: *Plat.* broeken, breken: *O. Sax.* brekan: *Frs.* brekke: *O. Frs.* breka: *Dut.* breken: *Ger.* brechen: *M. H. Ger.* brëchen: *O. H. Ger.* brechan: *Goth.* brikan: *Dan.* bräkke: *Swed.* bräka, bräcka: *Icel.* braka *to creak.*] DER. a-brecan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, þurh-, upa-: brec, -mælum, -ung; ǽ-, ge-, bân-ge-, cumbol-ge-: breca, breoca, ǽw-, wiđer-: brece, hlâf-ge-: brecendlîc, una-: brecþ, edor-: bræc, -côđu, -seóc, -seócnes; ge-, fŷr-ge-, hrǽc-ge-, neb-ge-: brǽce, ǽw-, un-: brice, bryce, ǽw-, âþ-, bân-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hâd-, hûs-, lah-, mund-, sâm-, wed-: breahtm: broc, scip-ge-, un-.

brece, es; *n. A bit, morsel, piece;* frustum, buccella. DER. hlâf-gebrece. v. brecan.

Brecenan-mere, es; *m.* [*Bd.* Britannemere: *Flor.* Bricenanmere: *Hunt.* Brecanammere: *Hovd.* Bricenamere] *Brecknock, the capital of*

Brecknockshire in South Wales; Brechinia. Gibson says,—Ad secundum circiter milliare a Brecknock in Wallia conspicitur Brecknockmere. Arx autem quam in nostris Annalibus Æthelfleda dicitur expugnasse, fuit, opinor, apud ipsum *Brecknock*, Chr. explicatio, p. 16, col. 1:—Sende Æðelflæd fyrd on Wealas, and abræc Brecenanmere *Æthelfled sent a force into Wales, and took Brecknock by storm*, Chr. 916; Th. 190, 35.

brecendlîc; *adj.* [brecende, *part. of* brecan *to break*, -lîc] *Breakable;* fragilis. DER. un-abrecendlîc.

brêc-hrægel, -hrægl, es; *n.* [brêc *breeches, pl. of* brôc, *f;* hrægel *a garment*] *A sort of garment;* lumbare, diplois = διπλοΐς:—Him sî abrogden, swâ of brêchrægle [mid twŷfealdum mentle, Spl.], hiora sylfra sceamu *operiantur* [*aperiantur?*] *sicut diploide confusione sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 28.

brec-mælum; *adv.* [brece *a bit, piece;* mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, *n.*] *By bits, piecemeal;* minutatim, Mone B. 1819.

brecþ, e; *pl. nom.* brecþa; *f.* [brecan *to break*] *A broken state, fracture,* used figuratively of mental contrition, *grief;* fractio, ærumna:—Đæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga, môdes brecþa *that was great wretchedness to the friend of the Scyldings, his mind's griefs*, Beo. Th. 344; B. 171. DER. edor-brecþ.

brecung, e; *f.* [brecan *frangere*] *A* BREAKING; fractio:—On brecunge breódes *in fractione panis*, Lk. Rush. War. 24, 35.

bred, es; *pl. nom. acc.* bredu; *n. A surface, plank, board, table, tablet;* superficies, tabula, tabella:—Đisse eorþan ymbhwyrft is, wið đone heofon to mettanne, swilce ân lytel pricu on brâdan brede *the circumference of this earth is, compared with the heaven, like a little point on a large surface*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Breda þiling *vel* flôr on to þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thrash on;* area, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Hî bæron anlîcnysse Drihtnes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the likeness of the Lord figured and drawn on a board;* ferebant imaginem Domini in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Lytle hûs of bredan [=bredum] *small houses with tables, eating-houses, taverns;* tabernæ *vel* gurgustia, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 12; Wrt. Voc. 37, 7. Ic bær đa stænenan bredu, on đâm wæs đæt wedd, đe Drihten wið eów gecwæþ *acciperem tabulas lapideas, tabulas pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. [*Dut.* berd, *n: O. Dut.* bred, *n: Ger.* bret, brett, *n: M. H. Ger.* brët, *n: O. H. Ger.* bret, *n.*] DER. wex-bred.

bred *deceit*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. v. bræd.

brêd *broad*, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. v. brâd.

bredan; ic brede, đû britst, brist, he brit, bret, *pl.* bredaþ; *p.* bræd, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden, breden. I. *to weave,* BRAID, *knit, join together, draw, pluck;* plectere, nectere, vibrare, gladium stringere:—Ic brede nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 8. Ic brede me max *plecto mihi retia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Beadohrægl broden on breóstum læg *the armour* [lit. *war-garment*] *joined together lay on my breast*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552: 3100; B. 1548. Byrhtnôþ bræd bill of scêde *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath*, Byrht. Th. 136, 36; By. 162. Hîg brudon up heora ancran *they drew up their anchors*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Sweord êr gemealt, forbarn broden mæl, wæs đæt blôd to đæs hât *the sword had already melted, the drawn brand was burnt, so hot was the blood*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616. Se bræd of đæm beorne blôdigne gâr *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154. II. *to change, vary, transform;* vertere, variare, transformare:—Simon bræd his hiw ætfôran đam câsere, swâ đæt he wearþ fæ̂rlîce geþuht cnapa, and eft hârwenge *Simon changed his appearance before the emperor, so that he suddenly seemed a boy, and again a hoary man*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 11. Hæ̂đen cild biþ gefullod, ac hit ne bret nâ his hiw wiđûtan, đeáh đe hit beó wiđinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. DER. a-bredan, æt-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, ôþ-, to-, upa-, ûta-, wið-. v. bregdan.

brêdan *to roast, broil, warm*, Cot. 86. v. brædan.

brêdan *to make broad*, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. v. brædan.

brêd-bûr *a bed-chamber*, Hymn Surt. 34, 30: 103, 17. v. brŷd-bûr.

brêden; *adj. Broad;* latus:—Seuerus geworhte weall of turfum, and brêdenne [breden MS: bred weal, col. 1: bred weall, col. 2] đâr on ufon, fram sæ̂ to sæ̂ *Severus made a wall of turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 22, col. 3. v. brâd.

bredende; *adj.* [*part. of* bredan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty;* dolosus:—Sendon [MS. sendan] hî Marius, đone consul, ongeán Geoweorþan, â swâ lytigne, and â swâ bredende, swâ he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and so crafty*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29; notes, p. 24.

brêd-guma *a bridegroom*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 9, 15. v. brŷd-guma.

brêding-panne, an; *f.* [brædan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. v. bræding-panne.

brêdi-panne, brêding-panne, an; *f.* [brædan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago:—Brêdipanne [MS. bredipannæ] *sartago*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 11, 30. Brêding-panne *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. v. brædd-panne.

bred-îsern *a graving iron*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28. v. bræd-îsen.

brêg *an eye-lid*, Ps. Surt. 131, 4: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 18. v. bræ̂w.

brega; *m. A governor, ruler, prince;* imperator, princeps:—Đâ se brega mæ̂ra geladade leóf weorud *when the great prince assembled the dear company*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. v. brego.

brêgan, brêgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brôga *fear, terror*] *To give fear, frighten, make afraid, terrify, astonish;* terrere, pavefacere, stupefacere:—Hî sæ̂-ŷđa swŷđe brêgaþ *the sea-waves greatly frighten them*, Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Đeáh hî me swâ brêgdon, ne dorston hî me gehrînan *though they frightened me so, they durst not touch me*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 45. Ne beó ge brêgede fram đâm đe done lîchaman ofsleáþ *be ye not afraid of those who slay the body*, Lk. Bos. 12, 4: 21, 9. Hŷ hine brêgdon *they terrified him*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 4; Gû. 536. Ne biþ he brêged mid ænigum ôgan *he will not be terrified with any dread*, Herb. 73, 2; Lchdm. i. 176, 4. We hî scylen manian and brêgean *we should admonish and frighten them*, Past. 53, 8; Hat. MS. Sume wîf us brêgdon *some women astonished us*, Lk. Bos. 24, 22. DER. a-brêgan, ge-.

brêgd, brêgda *fear, terror, dread.* v. brôga, brêgnes.

BREGDAN, bredan, ic bregde, đû bregdest, he bregdeþ, *pl.* bregdaþ; *p.* brægd, *pl.* brugdon; *pp.* brogden, bregden. I. *v. a. To move to and fro, vibrate, cast, draw, drag, change, bend, weave;* vibrare, vibrare gladium, jactare, stringere, trahere, nectere, plectere:—Git mundum brugdon *ye vibrated with your hands*, Beo. Th. 1033; B. 514. Đæt hie ne môste se synscaða bregdan *that the sinful spoiler might not draw them*, 1419; B. 707: Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gû. 648. Ic underbæc bregde nebbe *I draw my face backwards*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 6; Rä. 87, 8. Bôcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be đam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 200; Sal. 99. Saga, hwâ mec bregde of brimes fæ̂dmum *say, who drew me from the bosom of the ocean*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 18; Rä. 3, 13. Sæ̂-rôfe ârum bregdaþ ŷþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Crä. 57. Brægd beadwe heard feorh-genîđlan *the fierce warrior dragged the mortal foe*, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539: 1593; B. 794. Brugdon hæleþ of scæ̂ðum sweord *the warriors drew their swords from their sheaths*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Næ̂fre hie đæs sellîce bleóum bregdaþ *let them never so strangely change with colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Bleóm bregdende *changing in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23. Sceal mæ̂g nealles inwitnet ôđrum bregdan *a kinsman should not weave a net of treachery for another*, Beo. Th. 4341; B. 2167. Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstânes beran brogdne beadu-sercean *I heard that Wihstan's son bore his weaved war-sark*, 5503; B. 2755. Đæ̂r wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the woven mail-shirt*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 11; Ph. 602. Bregden feđrum *woven with feathers*, 60 a; Th. 219, 13; Ph. 306: Ps. Th. 138, 9. II. *v. n. to turn into;* se vertere in aliquid:—Hî brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they turned into the hue of a worm*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 30; Gû. 882. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* breide: *Scot.* brade; *O. Sax.* bregdan: *O. Frs.* brida: *L. Ger.* breiden: *O. H. Ger.* brettan: *Icel.* bregða.] DER. a-bregdan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, upa-, ûta-.

Bregent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 28, col. 1. v. Brent-ford.

brêgh *an eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. bræ̂w.

brêg-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [brêgan *to give fear*] *Fear, terror, dread;* terror:—Brêgnessa [MS. bregnes] đîne hŷ gedrêfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 17.

BREGO, bregu, brega, breogo; *indecl. m.* A word chiefly used by poets, denoting *A leader, governor, ruler, prince, king, Lord;* imperator, princeps, rex, Dominus:—Se beorna brego *a leader of men*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 11; Jud. 254. Norþmanna þregu *the leader of North men*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Æđelst. 33. Brego engla *the ruler of angels*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 7; Gen. 181. Brego moncynnes *ruler of mankind*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 86; Met. 20, 43. Babilône brego *the king of Babylon*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 6; Dan. 256. Se brega mæ̂ra *the great prince*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. Beorna breogo *the king of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. [*Icel.* bragr, *m. vir primarius, princeps.*]

brego-rîce, es; *n.* [brego *a governor, ruler, king;* rîce *a region, kingdom*] *A kingdom;* regnum:—Se wæs Babylônes bregorîces fruma *he was the founder of the kingdom of Babylon*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 21; Gen. 1633.

brego-stôl, breogo-stôl, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince, king;* stôl *a stool, seat, throne*] *A prince's stool* or *chair, a throne, a prince's dominion, kingdom;* principis sella, thronus, regnum:—He him gesealde bold and bregostôl *he gave him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196: 4729; B. 2370. He hâmes niósan lêt đone bregostôl *he left the kingdom to visit his home*, 4767; B. 2389. Breogostôl, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209.

brego-weard, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince;* weard *a guard, keeper*] *A royal guard, prince, lord;* princeps, dominus, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 13; Gen. 2747: 106; Th. 140, 26; Gen. 2333.

bregu *a leader, ruler, prince,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Æðelst. 33. v. brego.

brêgyd *made afraid, frightened,* Lk. Foxe 12, 4, = brêged; *pp. of* brêgan.

brêhg *an eye-lid,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. v. brǽw.

brehtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—Ða com hæleþa þreát . . . . . weorodes brehtme *then came the troop of heroes . . . . . with the tumult of a host,* Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. v. breahtm *a noise.*

brehtnian *To make a noise* or *crackling;* crepare, Cot. 202.

brehtnung, e; *f. A noise, clattering, cracking;* crepitus, Cot. 49.

brêman; *part.* brêmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brême *celebrated*] *To celebrate, solemnise, make famous, have in honour;* celebrare, honorare:—Ðæt hie ðæt hâlige gerŷne brêman mægen *that they may celebrate the holy mystery* [i. e. *the sacrament*], L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. Â brêmende *ever celebrating,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. We ðec, hâlig Drihten, gebêdum brêmaþ *we celebrate thee, holy Lord, in our prayers,* Cd. 192; Th. 241, 17; Dan. 406: Menol. Fox 186; Men. 94. Bodiaþ and brêmaþ beorhtne geleáfan *preach and make famous bright belief,* Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 21; Cri. 483. DER. ge-brêman.

brêmbel *a bramble,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 23. v. brêmel.

brêmbel-æppel, es; *m. Bramble-fruit, blackberry;* rubi pomum, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 26: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

brêmbel-rind, e; *f.* [brêmbel *a bramble,* rind *rind, bark*] *Bramble-rind;* rubi cortex:—Genim brêmbel-rinde *take bramble-rind,* L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 11. v. brêmel.

brêmber *a bramble,* Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. v. brêmel.

brêmblas *brambles,* Homl. Th. i. 18, 17; *pl. of* brêmbel. v. brêmel.

BRÊME, brŷme; *def.* se brêma, seó, ðæt brême; *comp.* brêmra; *sup.* brêmest, brŷmust; *adj. Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous, notable,* BRIM, *glorious, esteemed;* celeber, clarus, illustris, famosus, notus, cognitus:—Og wæs brême cyning on Basane *Og was a celebrated king in Basan,* Ps. Th. 135, 21: Menol. Fox 80; Men. 40. Ðæt is heálîc dæg, bêntîd brêmu *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication,* 148; Men. 75. Ðis is anlîcnes ðæs brêmestan mid ðâm burgwarum in ðære ceastre *this is the image of the most celebrated amongst the inhabitants in the city,* Andr. Kmbl. 1435; An. 718. Beówulf wæs brême *Beowulf was renowned,* Beo. Th. 35; B. 18: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 13; Dan. 104. Ða wearþ se brêma on môde blîðe *then was the illustrious one blithe in mind,* Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57. Ne hŷrde ic bisceop brêmran *I have not heard a more illustrious bishop,* Menol. Fox 205; Men. 104. Bêc syndon brême *books are famous,* Salm. Kmbl. 473; Sal. 237. Salomon wæs brêmra, ðeáh ðe Saturnus sumra hæfde bôca cǽga *Salomon was the more famous, though Saturn had the keys of some books,* 366; Sal. 182. Fram gebyrdtîde brêmes Cyninges *from the birth-time of the glorious King* [*Christ*], Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 20; Edg. 12. Hî Rômâna brŷmuste wǽron *they were the most esteemed of the Romans,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. [*Northumb.* brôeme *clarus.*]

brême, *adv. Famously, notably, gloriously;* famose, solemniter, gloriose:—Is his miht ofer middangeard brême gebledsod *his might is gloriously blessed throughout the earth,* Andr. Kmbl. 3434; An. 1721.

BRÊMEL, brêmbel, brǽmbel, brêmber, es; *m. A* BRAMBLE, *brier, blackberry bush;* tribulus, vepres, rubus fruticosus, Lin:—*Herba rubus* [*erusti* MS. = *rubus fruticosus*], ðæt is brêmel [brêmbel MS. H.] *the herb* rubus, *that is bramble,* Herb. cont. 89; Lchdm. i. 34, 21. Genim ðâs wyrte ðe man brêmel [brǽmbel MS. H.] nemneþ *take this herb which a man calls bramble,* Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 9. Brêmelas *vepres,* Wrt. Voc. 80, 23. Brêmlas *vepres,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15: Gl. 48; Som. 65, 52; Wrt. Voc. 33, 48. Abraham geseah ânne ramm betwux ðâm brêmelum be ðâm hornum gehæft *Abraham vidit arietem inter vepres hærentem cornibus,* Gen. 22, 13. Þornas and brêmelas heó asprît ðê *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi,* 3, 18: Homl. Th. i. 432, 34. Wiþ ûtwærce, brêmbel ðe sîen begen endas on eorþan *for dysentery, a bramble of which both ends are in the earth,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 30. Seó eorþe sylþ ðê þornas and brêmblas *the earth shall give thee thorns and brambles,* Homl. Th. i. 18, 17. He rom geseah brêmbrum fæstne *he saw a ram fast in the brambles,* Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. [*Chauc.* brember: *Wyc.* brembil, brimbil: *Plat.* brummel-beere, *f.: Dut.* braam, *m. a bramble;* braam-bézie, *f. a blackberry: Kil.* braeme, breme *rubus: Ger.* brom-beere, *f. a blackberry: O. H. Ger.* brâma, *f;* brâmo, *m;* brâmal, *n: Dan.* brambær, *n: Swed.* brombär, *m.*] DER. heop-brêmel.

brêmel-æppel *bramble-fruit, blackberry.* v. brêmbel-æppel.

brêmel-berie *a bramble-berry.* v. brǽmel-berie.

brêmel-brǽr *a bramble-brier.* v. brǽmbel-brǽr.

brêmel-leáf *the leaf of a bramble.* v. brǽmbel-leáf.

brêmel-rind *bramble-rind.* v. brêmbel-rind.

brêmel-þyrne, an; *f.* [brêmel *a bramble,* þyrne *a thorn*] *A bramble-thorn, bramble-bush;* rubus:—On middan ânre brêmelþyrnan *de medio rubi,* Ex. 3, 2, 4.

brêmen; *adj. Illustrious, glorious;* illustris, gloriosus:—Brêmen Dryhten *the glorious Lord,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 4; Az. 116: 55 a; Th. 194, 21; Az. 142. v. brême.

Bremes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* BRAMSBURY or *Bramsby, Lincolnshire;* urbis *vel* arcis nomen in agro Lincolniensi:—Hêr, A. D. 909, Æðelflǽd getimbrode Bremes burh *in this year,* A. D. 909, *Æthelfled built Bramsbury,* Chr. 909; Th. 183, 30, col. 2. Hêr, A. D. 910, Æðelflǽd getimbrede ða burh æt Bremes byrig *in this year,* A. D. 910, *Æthelfled built the fortress at Bramsbury,* 910; Th. 184, 11, col. 2.

brêmlas *brambles,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15; *pl. nom. of* brêmel.

bremman; *part.* bremmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rage, roar;* rudere, fremere: — Bremman *rudere,* Cot. 192. Bremmende *rudens,* 192. Bremmde *fremuit,* Jn. Lind. War. 11, 33, 38. [*Frs.* brimje, brimme: *Dut.* brommen: *Kil.* bremmen: *Ger.* brummen: *M. H. Ger.* brimmen: *O. H. Ger.* breman: *Lat.* fremere: *Grk.* βρέμειν.]

þrêmra *more illustrious,* Salm. Kmbl. 366; Sal. 182; *comp. of* brême.

brencþ *brings,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; *3rd pers. pres. of* brengan.

breneþ *burns,* Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, = berneþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* bernan.

brengan; ic brenge, ðû brengest, brengst, he brengeþ, brengþ, brencþ, *pl.* brengaþ; *p.* ic, he brohte, ðû brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht; *v. a. To bring, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry;* ferre, afferre, offerre, proferre:—Ðæt geár môt brengan blôsman *the year may bring blossoms,* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 22. He brengeþ æfter swegeltorht sunne *he brings after him the heavenly-bright sun,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 46; Met. 29, 23. Eorþe sió cealde brengþ wæstma fela *the cold earth bringeth many fruits,* 20, 201; Met. 20, 101. Brencþ *brings,* 13, 120; Met. 13, 60. Wæter and eorþe wæstmas brengaþ *water and earth produce fruits,* 20, 150; Met. 20, 75. Nû scîneþ ðe leóht, ðæt ic from Gode brohte *now the light shineth, which I brought from God,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615. Ðû brohtest *thou broughtest,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: 121 a; Th. 464, 12; Hö. 86. Gabriêl brohte *Gabriel brought,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 18; Cri. 336: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 12; Exod. 259. Áras brohton *the messengers brought,* Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996. Ða he hæfde êr him to wîfe broht *whom he had formerly married* [lit. *he had formerly taken to himself for a wife*], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30. DER. æt-gebrengan: forþ-brengan, ge-, ofer-, onge-, ongeán-.

brengnes, -ness, e; *f. An offering;* oblatio:—Onsægednissa and brengnesse ðû nolde *sacrificia et oblationem noluisti,* Ps. Spl. T. 39, 9.

brenning *a burning;* crematio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

Brent-ford, Bregent-ford, Brægent-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [Brent *the river Brent,* ford *a ford:* Brenford, *Sim. Dun:* Brendeford, *Hunt.*] BRENTFORD *in Middlesex, situate where the river Brent flows into the Thames;* oppidum in agro Middlesexiæ, in sinu quodam ubi se in Tamesin effundit Brent fluvius:—Eádmund cyng fêrde ofer Temese æt Brentforda *king Edmund went over the Thames at Brentford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 4, col. 1: 281, 26, col. 1.

brenting, es; *m. A ship;* navis:—Hî brentingas ofer flôda genîpu feorran drîfaþ *they drive ships from afar over the mists of floods,* Beo. Th. 5607; B. 2807.

breód *a bit, morsel, bread,* Jn. Rush. War. 13, 27. v. bread.

breodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry out;* vociferari:—He breodaþ *he cries out,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mód. 28.

breodwian; ic breodwige, ðû breodwast, he breodwaþ, *pl.* breodwiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prostrate;* prosternere?—Beóþ ða gebolgne, ða ðec breodwiaþ, tredaþ ðec and tergaþ *they are enraged, they will prostrate thee, will tread and tear thee,* Exon. 36 b; Gû. 258. DER. a-bredwian.

breogo *a ruler, prince, king,* Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. v. brego.

breogo-stôl *a throne, kingdom,* Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209. v. brego-stôl.

BREÓST, es; *n.* I. *the breast of man* or *beast;* pectus:—Ðæt mîne breóst wereþ *that defends my breast,* Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. On breóstum læg *lay on my breast,* 1109; B. 552. He beót his breóst *percutiebat pectus suum,* Lk. Bos. 18, 13. Blîð on breóstum *mild in the breast* [*stomach*], Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656. Ðû gæst on dînum breóste *super pectus tuum gradieris,* Gen. 3, 14. II. *the breasts;* ubera:—Ða breóst ðe ðû suce *ubera quæ suxisti,* Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ða breóst ðe ne sîcton *ubera quæ non lactaverunt,* 23, 29. Ðǽr wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ânre flân underneoðan ôðer breóst *there Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. III. the breast as the seat of the vital powers, of the feelings, and of the affections, *The heart, mind, thought;* pectus, cor, mens:—Drihtnes wæs bâm on breóstum byrnende lufu *in both their breasts there was the burning love of the Lord,* Cd. 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 191. Hwæðre he in breóstum ða git hêrede—in heortan—heofonrîces weard *nevertheless he still in his breast—in his heart—honoured the guardian of heaven's kingdom,* Andr. Kmbl. 102; An. 51. Mæg ðîn môd wesan blîðe on breóstum *thy mind may be blithe in thy breast,* Cd. 35; Th. 46, 28; Gen. 751. Beoran on breóstum blîðe geþohtas *to bear in our breasts blithe thoughts,* 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. Adame innan breóstum his hyge hwyrfde *Adam within his breast changed*

his mind, 33; Th. 44, 27; Gen. 715. Đū ūra breósta āna aspyrigend eart *tu nostrorum pectorum solus investigator es*, Hymn. Surt. 33, 21. Dēma đū ætbist smēgan dǣda breóstes *judex aderis rimari facta pectoris*, 36, 20. Gefyll mid heofonlīcre gyfe đe đū gesceópe breóst *imple superna gratia quæ tu creasti pectora*, 92, 9. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brest: *R. Glouc.* breste: *Laym.* breoste: *Orm.* brest: *Plat.* borst, bost, *f: O. Sax.* briost, breost, *n: Frs.* boarst, *m. f: O. Frs.* brust: *Dut. Kil.* borst, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brust, *f: Goth.* brusts, *f: Dan.* bryst, *n: Swed.* bröst, *n: Icel.* brjóst, *n.*] DER. byled-breóst, fōre-.

breóst-bān, es; *n.* [breóst *the breast*, bān *a bone*] *The* BREAST-BONE; pectoris os, pectusculum, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 25; Wrt. Voc. 44, 11.

breóst-bedern, es; *n. The breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, the breast, chest;* pectoris conclave *vel* cubile, *i. e.* pectus intimum, thorax = *θώραξ*:—Fōran-bodig *vel* breóstbedern [MS. beden] *thorax* [MS. *torax*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

breóst-beorh, -beorg, es; *m. A breast-defence, breast-plate;* pectoris tutamen. DER. breóst, beorg.

breóst-cearu, e; *f.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, cearu *care*] *The care of the heart, anxiety, grief, sorrow;* ægritudo, mæror:—Ic bitre breóst-ceare gebiden hæbbe *I have suffered bitter grief*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 7; Seef. 4: 115 b; Th. 444, 9; Kl. 44.

breóst-cōfa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast, the heart, mind*, cōfa *a cave, chamber*] *The breast-chamber, breast, heart, mind;* pectoris cubile, pectus, uber, cor, animus:—Under breóstcōfan *sub pectore*, Wanl. Catal. 48, 43. Đū eart hiht mīn fram breóstcōfan mōdor mīnre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. He wæs đe blīđra on breóst-cōfan *he was the blither in his heart*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 64; Met. 9, 32: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 19; Gen. 574: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 22; Wand. 18.

breóst-gebeorh, -geborh; *gen.* -gebeorges; *m.* [breóst, gebeorh *a defence*] *A defence for the breast*, hence *a defence generally, bulwark, tower;* propugnaculum, Cot. 152.

breóst-gehygd, e; *f:* es; *n.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, gehygd *thought, meditation*] *The thought of the heart* or *mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Đæt wæs gingeste word breóstgehygdum *that was the last word from his mind's thoughts*, Beo. Th. 5628; B. 2818; Andr. Kmbl. 1994; An. 999.

breóst-geþanc, -geþonc, es; *m.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, geþanc *thought*] *The thought of the heart* or *mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Annanias đec, and Adzarias and Misaēl, Metod, dōmige, breóstgeþancum *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael glorify thee, O God, in their minds' thoughts*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 5; Dan. 400. Breóstgeþoncum, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 8; Fä. 33.

breóst-gewǣdu; *pl. n.* [breóst **I.** *the breast*, gewǣde *a garment, clothing*] *A covering for the breast, corselet;* pectoris vestimentum, lorica:—Gehwearf in Francna fæđm feorh cyninges, breóstgewǣdu, and se beáh somod *the king's life fell into the power of the Franks, his corselet, and his collar also*, Beo. Th. 2426; B. 1211: Beo. Th. 4330; B. 2162.

breóst-hord, es; *n. m.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *The breast's treasure, the thought, mind, heart;* pectoris thesaurus, cogitatio, mens, cor:—Oþ-đæt wordes ord breóst-hord þurhbræc *until the point* [or *issue*] *of the word broke through his mind*, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. Him on ferhþe greów breóst-hord blōdreów *in his mind there grew a bloodthirsty thought*, Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55.

breóst-hyge, es; *m.* [breóst, hyge, hige *the mind*] *The breast-thought;* pectoris cogitatio, Andr. Elen. Grm. xxxix. v. hyge, hige.

breóst-līn, es; *n.* [breóst, līn *linen*] *A breast-linen* or *bandage, breast-cloth;* pectoralis fascia, Cot. 89.

breóst-loca, an; *m.* [breóst, loca *an inclosure*] *The breast-inclosure, the mind;* pectoris clausura, mens:—Swefen he onfōn ne meahte in his breóstlocan *he could not contain the dream in his mind*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 7; Dan. 167: Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250.

breóst-net, -nett, es; *n.* [breóst, net *a net*] *A breast-net, covering for the breast, breast-plate;* pectorale reticulatum, thorax:—Him on eaxle læg breóstnet broden *on his shoulder lay the braided breastplate*, Beo. Th. 3100; B. 1548: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 24; Exod. 236.

breóst-rocc, es; *m.* [breóst, rocc *clothing*] *Breast-cloth;* thorax:—Breóstrocc *thorax*, Cot. 163. Stīđe and ruge breóstroccas [MS. breóst-rocces] *stiff and rough breast-clothes;* renones, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 114; Wrt. Voc. 40, 24.

breóst-sefa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast*, sefa *the mind*] *The mind* or *heart in the breast, the mind, heart;* mens *vel* cor in pectore, mens, cor:—Arāred wearþ beornes breóstsefa *the mind of the man was exalted*, Elen. Kmbl. 1606; El. 805: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 28; Jul. 405.

breóst-toga, an; *m. A breast-leader;* pectoris dux:—Sumra hæfde bald breóst-toga bēca cǣga *the bold chief had the keys of some books*, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184.

breóst-wærc, es; *n? A breast-pain, the asthma, short windedness;* pectoris dolor *vel* morbus, forsan asthma, Lye, = *ἄσθμα short breath, a panting.* v. wærc.

breóst-weall, es; *m.* [breóst, weall *a wall*] *A wall as high as the breast, a rampart, defence;* structura in muris ad pectus alta, munimentum, propugnaculum, Cot. 199.

breóst-weorþung, e; *f.* [breóst, weorþung *a honouring*] *A breast-decoration, an ornament;* pectoris decoratio, ornamentum:—Nalles he Fres-cyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5001; B. 2504.

breóst-wylm, es; *m. The fountain of the breast, a breast, teat, emotion of the breast, grief;* pectoris fons, uber, pectoris æstuatio, ærumna:—Đū eart hiht mīn fram breóstwylmum mōdor mīnre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. He đone breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *he could not restrain the emotion of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3758; B. 1877.

BREÓTAN; ic breóte, đū breótest, breótst, brēotest, brȳtst, brȳtst, he breóteþ, breót, brȳteþ, brȳt, *pl.* breótaþ; *p.* ic, he breát, đū brute, *pl.* bruton; *pp.* broten; *v. a. To bruise, break, demolish, destroy;* conterere:—Hergas breótaþ *break idols*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 26; Cri. 485. Heremōd breát bolgen-mōd eaxlgesteallan *Heremod in angry mood destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713. [*O. H. Ger.* bretōn *cædere: Dan.* bryde: *Swed.* bryta: *Icel.* brjóta.] DER. a-breótan. v. breátan.

Breoten, e; *f. Britain;* Britannia, Bd. 1, 17; S. 484, 26. v. Bryten.

breóđan; ic breóđe, đū breódest, brȳst, he breóđeþ, brȳþ, *pl.* breóđaþ; *p.* breáþ, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden *To ruin, destroy;* perdere. DER. a-breóđan. v. breótan.

Breoton *Britain*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. Bryten.

breótun *destroyed*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16, = breóton; *p. pl. of* breátan.

BREÓWAN; ic breówe, đū breówest, brȳwst, he breówe þ, brȳwþ, *pl.* breówaþ; *p.* breáw, *pl.* bruwon; *pp.* browen, ge-browen *To* BREW; cerevisiam coquere:—Ne biþ đǣr nǣnig ealo gebrowen mid Estum *there is no ale brewed by the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17. Ne dranc he nānes gemencgedes wǣtan, ne gebrowenes *he drank not of any mixed or brewed fluid*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. [*Dut.* brouwen: *Ger.* brauen: *M. H. Ger.* briuwen: *O. H. Ger.* briuwan: *Dan.* brygge: *Swed.* brygga: *Icel.* brugga.] DER. twy-browen.

BRĒR, es; *m. A* BRIER, *the bramble;* tribulus, rubus fruticosus:—Genim brēr đe hiopan on weaxaþ *take a brier on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. Sindon burgtūnas brērum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. [*Chauç. Wyc.* brere: *Orm.* breress, *pl: Northumb.* breer, *m: Fr.* bruyère *heather: O. Fr.* bruière: *M. Lat.* bruarium *a heath, barren land rough with brambles and bushes*, Du Cange.] DER. brǣmbel-brǣr, hind-brēr.

BRĒRD, breord, breard, briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot* or *vessel, a shore, bank, brink;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Hīg gefyldon đa ōþ đone brerd *impleverunt eas usque ad summum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 7. Ofer brūnne brerd *over the dark brim*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 8; Rä. 27, 9. Brerd *vel* ōfer *crepido*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 81; Wrt. Voc. 54, 25. Stæþ *vel* brerd *labrum, margo*, vel *crepido*, 106; Som. 78, 44; Wrt. Voc. 57, 25. To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* brerde: *Laym.* breorde: *Orm.* brerd: *O. H. Ger.* brart, brort, *m. prora, ora, labrum, margo, limbus: Icel.* broddr, *m. a spike: Sansk.* bhṛishṭi, *f. a spike.*]

bresne; *adj. Strong, powerful, bold;* potens:—Ic his cynn gedō brād and bresne *I will make his race wide-spread and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801: 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. brǣsen **II.**

bret *varies, changes; 3rd pres. of* bredan:—Hæđen cild biþ gefullod, ac hit ne bret nā his hiw wiđūtan, đeáh đe hit beó wiđinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. v. bredan **II.**

Bret-, Bryt- *a Welshman.* v. Bret-walas, Bret-walda, Bryt-land.

Breten *Britain*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. v. Bryten.

Bretenan-mere, es; *m. The British mere* or *lake, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire;* loci nomen apud Cambrenses, Som. v. Brecenan-mere.

brēþ *breath*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. v. brǣþ.

brēđer *to a brother;* fratri, Lk. Bos. 12, 13; *dat. of* brōđor.

Bret-land, es; *n. Britain:*—On Bretlande *in Britain*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 2. v. Bret-, Bryt-land.

bretta, an; *m. A steward, lord, the Lord;* dispensator, dominus, Deus:—Līfes Bretta *Lord of life*, Ps. C. 50, 122; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 122. v. brytta.

Brettas *Britons*, Chr. Th. 4, 4, col. 1; also *Bretons*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. v. Bryttas.

brettnere *a steward;* dispensator. v. brytnere.

Bret-walas; *pl. m. The Britons of Wales;* Walli:—Cynrīc đa Bret-walas gefliémde *Cynric routed the Welsh*, Chr. 552; Th. 28, 39, col. 1.

Bret-walda, an; *m. A ruler of the Saxons in Britain, the chief Saxon king in England;* Saxonum in Britannia rex supremus. Turner and Lappenberg suppose that the Bretwalda was elected by the other Saxon kings and by the collected nobility and other electors in Britain, because

Hunt. lib. ii, about A. D. 1148, says, 'Omnia jura regni Anglorum, reges scilicet et proceres et tribunos in ditione sua tenebat:'—Ecgbryht wæs se eahteða cyning, se ðe Bretwalda wæs *Egbert was the eighth king, who was the Bretwalda*, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 21, col. 1.—There does not appear to be any historical evidence that the Bretwalda denoted any special title or office. The word is given in this alphabetical order because it occurs once in the Chronicle, and is thus written by historians; however, its more correct form appears to be brŷten-walda, *q. v.*

bric- *a bridge* [=bricg], *found in the compound* bric-bôt, *q. v.*

brica, an; *m. A breaker;* ruptor. DER. æ̂w-breca, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

bric-bôt, e; *f. A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio:—Bricbôta aginne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairings of bridges*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24.

brice, bryce, es; *m.* [*from* briceþ, brycþ, *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, rupture, fracture, fragment, violation, breach;* fractio, ruptura, fractura, fragmentum, violatio:—Hîg hine oncneówon on hlâfes brice *cognoverunt eum in fractione panis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 35. We witon ful georne, ðæt to miclan bryce sceal micel bôt nŷde *id compertum est nobis, immanis ubi facta est ruptura, ibi opus esse, ut large resarciatur*, Lupi Serm. i. 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 30. Ne sŷ bânes bryce *let there not be a fracture of a bone*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 32; Gû. 670. Gefêg ðâs bricas to ânsûndnysse *join these fragments to soundness*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7, 9. Hî gegaderodon ða bricas *they gathered the fragments*, i. 182, 22. Wæron seofan spyrtan afyllede mid ðâm bricum *seven baskets were filled with the fragments*, ii. 396, 9: i. 190, 4, 11. Ðæs borges bryce *a violation* or *infraction of the pledge* or *security*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. [*Plat.* bräk, *m: Frs.* brek, *m. f: O. Frs.* breke, *m. f: Dut.* breuk, *f: Dan.* bræk, brök: *Swed.* brak, *n: Icel.* brek, *n. a fraudulent purchase of land:* like *Ger.* ge-brechen, *n. vitium;* bruch, *m. a breaking, breach*, from *Ger.* brechen, *A. Sax.* brecan *to break.*] DER. æ̂w-brice, -bryce, âþ-, bân-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hâd-, hûs-, lah-, mund-, sâm-, wed-.

brice *use, service*:—God hîg gesceóp eallum mannum to brice *God created them for the use of all men*, Deut. 4, 19. v. brŷce.

brice; *adj. Useful;* utilis:—Dæg byþ eallum brice *day is useful to all*, Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. brŷce.

bricest, he briceþ *breakest, he breaks*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 10; Ph. 504; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* brecan.

bricg, e; *f. A bridge;* pons:—He hêt ða ofermetan bricge mid stâne gewyrcan *he ordered a very large bridge to be built with stone*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 11. v. brycg.

Bricg, Brycg, e; *f.* [*Sim. Dun.* Brige: *Hovd.* Briges: *Matt. West.* Brigges]. I. *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidum in agro Salopiensi:—Æðelflæd ða burh getimbrede æt Bricge *Æthelfled built the fortress at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 186, 10, col. 2; 187, 10, col. 1. II. *Bruges in Belgium;* Brugæ, Flandriæ emporium:—Heó com to Bricge begeondon sæ̂ *she came to Bruges beyond the sea*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 7. Fêrde Swegen ût to Baldewines lande to Brycge *Sweyn went out to Baldwin's land to Bruges*, 1045; Erl. 170, 11: 1046; Erl. 175, 6: 1052; Erl. 181, 20: 1052; Erl. 182, 4.

bricg-bôt, e; *f. A repairing of a bridge;* pontis instauratio:—Bricg-bôta aginne *let the repairings of bridges be begun*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27. v. brycg-bôt.

bricg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK, *the construction* or *reparation of a bridge;* pontis opus, pontis exstructio *vel* instauratio:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming. 104, Lye. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* App. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 539. 8vo. 1823. v. brycg-geweorc.

Bricg-stôw, e; *f.* [Bricstowa, *Flor:* Brigestou, Bristou, *Hunt:* Brycstoue, *Sim. Dun:* Brikestow, Bristohw, *Hovd:* Bristow, *Kni:* brycg *a bridge*, stôw *a place*] BRISTOL *in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire;* Bristova in finibus agrorum Glocestriensis et Somersetensis:—Hîg fêrdon to Bricgstôwe *they went to Bristol*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 18.

bricg-weard, es; *m.* [bricg *a bridge*, weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper* or *defender of a bridge;* pontis custos *vel* defensor:—Hî ðær bricgweardas bitere fundon *they found there the stern defenders of the bridge*, Byrht. Th. 134, 16; By. 85.

bricsian; *p.* ade *To profit;* prodesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6. v. brŷcian.

bricst, he bricþ *thou shalt break, he shall break;* confringes, confringet, Ps. Spl. 2, 9; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* brecan.

bricst *shalt eat;* edes, Gen. 3, 19; *pres. and fut. of* brûcan.

brid, bridd, es; *m. The young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus:—Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Þurh briddes hâd *through the state of a young bird*, 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Ðæt hîg offrunge sealdon twegen culfran briddas *ut darent hostiam duos columbæ pullos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Lev. 1, 14: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. On swealwan bridda magan *in the maw of the young ones of a swallow*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Hit sculon beón micle briddas *it should be big young ones*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 14. Hrefnes briddum *corvi pullis*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* brid, bryd: *Wyc. Piers P.* brid: *Orm.* bridd: *O. Nrs.* burdr, *m. Rask*, burðr, *m. Vigf. partus.*]

brîd *a bride;* sponsa. v. brŷd.

brîd-bletsung, e; *f. A marriage-blessing;* nuptialis benedictio:—Man ne môt sillan him brîdbletsunge *they* [*priests*] *may not give them the marriage-blessing*, L. Ælf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 33.

brîd-bûr *a bedchamber.* v. brŷd-bûr.

briddas *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pulli. v. brid.

BRIDEL; *gen.* bridles; *m. A* BRIDLE; frenum:—Bridel *bagula?* Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 46; Wrt. Voc. 21, 35. Bridles midl *a bridle's middle, a bit;* camus, 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22: Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 26; Hick. Thes. i. 135. On hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewrîþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. He dæne bridel of ateáh *he took the bridle off* [*his horse*], Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, note 34. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. Mid his bridle *with his bridle*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45, 57, 157; Met. 11, 23, 29, 79; 24, 73; Met. 24, 37. He ðæt gewealdleðer forlæt ðara bridla *he shall let go the rein* [lit. *governing leather*] *of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 151; Met. 11, 76. Drihten welt ealra gesceafta mid ðâm bridlum his anwealdes *the Lord governs all creatures with the bridles of his power*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. [*Chauc.* bridel, bridle: *Wyc.* brydil, bridel: *Dut.* breidel, *m: Kil.* breydel: *O. H. Ger.* brittil, *m. a bridle.*]

bridels, es; *m. A bridle;* frenum:—On bridels dôn *to put on a bridle*, Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: 2367; El. 1185: 2396; El. 1199. v. bridel.

bridels-hring, es; *m. A bridle-ring;* in freno annulus:—Ðæs cyninges sceal mearh midlum geweorþod, bridelshringum *the king's horse shall be adorned with bits, with bridle-rings*, Elen. Kmbl. 2385; El. 1194.

bridel-þwangas; *pl. m. Bridle-thongs* or *reins;* freni:—Ic wyrce bridelþwangas [MS. bridel-þwancgas] *facio frenos*, Coll. Monast. Wrt. 9, 9.

brîd-gifu, e; *f.* [brîd=brŷd *a bride*, gifu *a gift*] *A marriage-portion, dowry;* dos:—Ðeós brîdgifu *hæc dos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 12, 1.

bridles *of a bridle*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22; *gen. of* bridel.

bridlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bridel *a bridle*] *To* BRIDLE, *curb, rule;* frenare. DER. ge-bridlian.

brig *a bridge*, Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 19. v. brîcg, brycg.

brigd, es; *n.* [bregdan *to change*] *A change, variety;* varietas:—Ðæs deóres hiw brigda gehwæs wundrum lixeþ *the animal's hue of every variety wondrously shines*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 9; Pa. 26. [*Icel.* brigði, *n. a change.*]

briht *bright*, Lk. Hat. 11, 34, Lye. v. bryht, beorht.

brihtan; *p.* brihte; *pp.* brihted [briht=beorht *bright*] *To brighten;* illuminare. DER. ge-brihtan. v. beorhtian.

briht-lîce; *adv. Clearly, brightly;* clare, splendide:—Ðæt he brihtlîce eall geseah *ut videret clare omnia*, Mk. Skt. Hat. 8, 25. v. beorht-lîce.

BRIM, brym, es; *n. m. Surf, the sea, ocean, surface of the sea;* æstus aquæ, mare, pelagus=πέλαγος, æquor:—Brim sceal sealt weallan *the salt sea shall foam*, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: 3147; An. 1576: Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Beáteþ [MS. beataþ] brim staðo [MS. stæðo] *the sea beats the shores*, Andr. Kmbl. 991; An. 496. Wæs brim blôde fâh *the sea's surface was stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 3192; B. 1594: 1699; B. 847. Ic of fæðmum cwom brimes *I came from the bosom of the sea*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: Beo. Th. 5599; B. 2803. On ðam brâdan brime *on the broad ocean*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142: Elen. Kmbl. 505; El. 253: Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Brimo fæðmaþ [MS. fæðmeð] in ceastra gehwære *the seas surround* [*them*] *in every city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1941; El. 972. Ealle him brimu blôdige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572: Ps. Th. 106, 28: Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. Cealde [MS. ceald] brymmas *cold seas*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. Engle and Sexe becômon ofer brâde brimu *Angles and Saxons came over the broad seas*, Chr. 937; Th. 208, 5; Æðelst. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 1037; An. 519. [*Icel.* brim, *n. surf, the sea: Sansk.* bhram *to agitate, fluctuate.*]

brim-ceald, -cald; *adj.* [brim, ceald *cold*] *Cold as the water of the sea, ice-cold;* frigidus ut aqua maris, frigidissimus, gelidus:—Fênix brimcald beorgeþ *the Phœnix tastes the ocean-cold* [*water*], Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. Wæter wynsumu of dære moldan tyrf brimcald brecaþ *pleasant waters, sea-cold, break forth from the turf of the earth*, 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67.

brim-clif, es; *n.* [brim, clif *a cliff, rock*] *A sea-cliff;* marinus scopulus:—Ða lîðende land gesâwon, brimclifu blîcan, beorgas steápe *the voyagers saw land, the sea-cliffs shine, steep mountains*, Beo. Th. 449; B. 222.

brim-faroþ? es; *n.* [brim, faroþ *the shore*] *The sea-shore;* maris litus:—Bebûgaþ brâdne hwyrft ôþ ðæt brimfaroþ [MS. brimfaro] *they*

shall inhabit the spacious orb unto the sea-shore, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 17; Dan. 322.

brim-flód, brym-flód, es; *m.* [brim, flód *a flowing, flood*] *The sea's flowing, the ocean-flood, sea;* maris fluctus, cataclysmus = κατακλυσμός, mare:—Heofonsteorran bûgaþ brâdne hwearft ôþ brimflôdas *the stars of heaven encircle the spacious orb unto the ocean floods*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 30; Az. 38. Brymflód *cataclysmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23: Cot. 50.

brim-fugel; *gen.* -fugles; *m.* [brim, fugel *a bird, fowl*] *A sea-fowl, sea-gull;* marina avis:—He gesihþ baðian brimfuglas *he sees sea-fowls bathe*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47.

brim-gæst, -giest, es; *m.* [brim, gæst *a guest*] *A sea-guest, sailor;* marinus hospes, nauta:—Biþ hlûd brimgiesta breahtm *the sailors' noise is loud*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 9; Rä. 4, 25.

brim-hengest, es; *m.* [brim, hengest *a horse*] *A sea-horse, ship;* marinus equus, navis:—Hî brimhengest bringeþ to lande *the ship brings them to land*, Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships*, Andr. Kmbl. 1026; An. 513.

brim-hlæst, e; *f.* [brim, hlæst *a burden*] *The sea's burden, fishes;* maris onus, pisces:—Brûcaþ brimhlæste and heofonfugla *enjoy fishes and fowls of heaven*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 10; Gen. 200.

brim-lâd, e; *f.* [brim, lâd *a way, path*] *The path of the sea, sea-way;* maris via:—Ic in brimlâde bîdan sceolde *I must remain on the sea's path*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 27; Seef. 30. Ðe brimlâde teáh *who came the sea-way*, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051.

brim-lîðende; *part.* [brim, lîðende; *part. of* lîðan *to go, sail*] *Sea-faring;* per æquora navigans:—Se beót abeád brimlîðendra *he declared the threats of the sea-faring* [*men*], Byrht. Th. 132, 37; By. 27. Hie ymb brontne ford brimlîðende ne letton *they have not hindered sea-faring* [*men*] *about the deep ford*, Beo. Th. 1141; B. 568.

brim-man, -mann, es; *m. A seaman, sailor;* nauta:—Brimmen wôdon *the seamen proceeded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 29; By. 295. Brimmanna, *gen. pl.* 133, 12; By. 49.

brim-nesen, e; *f.* [brim, nesan *to be saved from*] *A safe sea-passage;* per æquora iter salvum:—Gif hie brimnesen settan môsten *if they should make a safe sea-passage*, Elen. Kmbl. 2006; El. 1004.

brim-râd, e; *f. The sea-road, the sea;* maris cursus, mare:—Geofon swaðrode, brimrâd gebâd *the ocean subsided, the sea-road stopped*, Andr. Kmbl. 3172; An. 1589: 2525; An. 1264.

brim-streám, brym-streám, es; *m.* [brim, streám *a stream, river*]. I. *the sea's current, ocean-stream, the sea, ocean;* maris fluctus, mare, oceanus:—Ic on brimstreáme spræc worda worn *I spake many words on the ocean-stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 1806; An. 905. Beóton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed*, 477; An. 239. Ic eów ferian wille ofer brimstreámas *I will convey you over the seas*, 695; An. 348: Beo. Th. 3825; B. 1910. II. *a rapid stream, river;* fluvius rapidus, amnis:—Humbran eá, brâda brimstreám *Humber's river, broad rapid stream*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 38, col. 1, 2, 3.

brim-þisa, an; *m:* -þise, an; *f.* [brim, -þisa, -þise *a noise*] *A ship;* navis:—He brimþisan æt sæs faroþe sêcan wolde *he would seek a ship on the sea-shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 3313; An. 1659. Lêton ofer fîfelwæg scrîðan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238.

brim-wîsa, an; *m.* [brim, wîsa *a leader, guide*] *A sea-leader, leader of sailors;* per maris æstum dux, nautarum dux:—Abreót brimwîsan, brŷd aheorde *he slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930.

brim-wudu; *m.* [brim, wudu *wood*] *Sea-wood, a ship;* maris lignum, navis:—Brimwudu scynde leóht to hŷðe *the light ship hastened to the port*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 5; Gû. 1305. Meahte gesión brecan ofer bæþweg brimwudu *he could see the ship sail over the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244.

brim-wylf, e; *f.* [brim, wylf *a she-wolf*] *A sea-wolf;* marina lupa. An epithet applied to Grendel's mother:—Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3202; B. 1599.

brim-wylm, es; *m.* [brim, wylm *æstus*] *The sea's surge;* maris æstus:—Brimwylm onfêng hilde rince *the sea's surge received the man of war*, Beo. Th. 2993; B. 1494.

bring, es; *m.* [bringan *to bring*] *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice;* sacrificium, holocaustum:—Ðû onfêhst bringas *acceptabis holocausta*, Ps. Trin. Camb. 50, 20. DER. on-bring.

BRINGAN; *part.* bringende; ic bringe, brincge, ðû bringst, he bringeþ, brincgeþ, bringþ, *pl.* bringaþ; *p.* ic, he brang, brong, ðû brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen; *v. a. To* BRING, *adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry:* ferre, adducere, ducere, producere, offerre, proferre:—Hwær is ðæt tiber, ðæt ðû bringan þencest *where is the gift which thou thinkest to bring?* Cd. 140; Th. 175, 7; Gen. 2891: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 23; Cri. 1059. Ic ðê þûsenda þegna bringe *I will bring thee thousands of warriors*, Beo. Th. 3663; B. 1829: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 22; Rä. 9, 5. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald *winter brings weather excessively cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 117; Met. 11, 59: 11, 125; Met. 11, 63. Regn wolcen brincgeþ *a cloud brings rain*, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Seó eorþe westmas bringþ *the earth produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. His bodan bringaþ *his angels bring*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 28; Gen. 510: 231; Th. 286, 24; Sat. 357. Bring us hælo lîf *bring us a life of health*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 11; Cri. 150. He ða bŷsene from Gode brungen hæfde *he had brought the mandates from God*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651: 176; Th. 221, 3; Dan. 82. [*Chauc. R. Brun. R. Glouc.* bringe: *O. Sax.* brengian, bringan: *Frs.* bringe: *O. Frs.* branga, bringa: *Dut.* brengen: *Kil.* brenghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bringen: *O. H. Ger.* bringan: *Goth.* briggan.] DER. ge-bringan, onge-, to-, þurh-.

brinnan; *p.* bran, *pl.* brunnon; *pp.* brunnen *To burn;* ardere. DER. on-brinnan. v. beornan.

briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Gefyldon ða to briorde *impleverunt eas ad summum*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 7. v. brerd.

briosa, an; *m. A* BREESE, *gad-fly;* asilus, tabânus, Cot. 160; Wrt. Voc. 281, 32.

brist *supportest;* vehis; *for* birst, *2nd pres. s. of* beran *to bear, support:*—Ðû birst [MS. brist] ealle þing bûton geswince *thou supportest all things without labour*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36.

bristl *a bristle;* seta. v. byrst.

brit *knits;* plectit. v. bredan.

Briten, Britten, e; *f. Britain;* Britannia:—Britene îgland ys eahta hund mîla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 3. Brittene îgland *the island of Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 2. v. Bryten.

Brittas; *pl. m. The Britons;* Britones, Chr. Th. 3, 31, col. 2. v. Brytas, Bryttas.

brittian *to dispense:*—Gold brittade *dispensed gold*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. v. bryttian.

Brittisc *British*, Chr. Erl. 3, 3; Th. 3, 5, col. 2. v. Bryttisc.

brittnere *a steward;* dispensator, Past. 63, Lye. v. brytnere.

BRÎW, es; *m. A thick pottage made of meal, pulse, etc,* BREWIS; puls; *gen.* pultis = πόλτος *porridge:*—Ðes brîw *this pottage;* hæc puls, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 46; Som. 13, 9: Wrt. Voc. 290, 38. Swâ þicce swâ brîw *as thick as pottage*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 18; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 25. Ete ðone brîw *let him eat the pottage*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 2: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19. Brîwas niman *pultes accipere*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 4. [*Plat.* brij, *m: Frs.* bry: *Dut.* brij, *m: Ger.* brei, *m: M. H. Ger.* brî, brîe, *m: O. H. Ger.* brî, brîo, *m.*] DER. calwer-brîw.

brîwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cook, dress food;* coquere:—Brîw his mete wið ele *dress his meat with oil*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 22; 266, 29. v. breówan.

BROC, es; *m? A* BROCK, *badger;* taxo = tassus [= tasso *It:* taisson *Fr.*], meles:—Broc *taxo* vel *melus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 4: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 10; Wrt. Voc. 22, 53. Sum fyðerfête nŷten is, ðæt we nemnaþ taxonem, ðæt ys broc on Englisc *there is a four-footed animal, which we name taxonem, that is brock in English*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 326, 12. [*Wyc.* brok: *Laym.* brockes, *pl: Dan.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m: Wel. Corn.* broch: *Ir.* broc, *m: Gael.* broc, bruic, *m: Manx* broc, *m: Armor.* broc'h, *m.*]

BRÔC; *gen.* brôce; *dat.* brêc; *acc.* brôc, brêc; *pl. nom. acc.* brêc, brâc; *gen.* brôca; *dat.* brôcum; *f.* I. *the* BREECH; nates:—Under ða brêc *under the breech*. L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. II. *a covering for the breech, in pl.* BREECHES, *trousers, pantaloons;* braca, bracæ, femoralia:—Brêc *femoralia*, R. Ben. 55. Brâc *femoralia*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63. [*Chauc.* brech, *pl: Wyc.* brechis, *pl: Piers P.* brech, *pl: R. Brun.* breke, *pl: R. Glouc.* brych, *pl: Laym.* brechen, *dat. s;* breches, *pl: Scot.* breek, breik; *pl.* breeks, breiks: *Plat.* brook, broke, *f: Frs.* broek, *f. pudendorum tegumentum: O. Frs.* brok, *pl.* brek, *f: Dut.* broek, *f: Kil.* broecke *bracha: Ger.* bruch, *f. n. femorale: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *f: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, bruoch, brôch, *n;* bruocha, *f: Dan.* brog, *c: Swed.* bracka, *f: Icel.* brók; *pl.* brækr, *f: Fr.* braie, *f: Span. Port.* braga: *Lat.* brâcæ, *pl. f: Grk.* βράκαι, *pl. f: Ir.* broages: *Armor.* bragez, *m.*] DER. brêc-hrægel: wæd-brêc.

brôc, es; *m.* [brôc, *perf. of* bracan *to break, purl, ripple*] *A* BROOK; latex, torrens:—Se brôc *the brook*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27. Burna oððe brôc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Brôc *torrens*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 78; Wrt. Voc. 54, 22. Brôc biþ onwended *the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 38; Met. 5, 19. [*Laym.* broc: *Plat.* brook: *Dut.* broek, *f: Ger.* bruch, *m. n. palus: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *n: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, *n.*]

brôc, es; *pl.* brôcu; *n:* brôc, gebrôc, metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind; hence, *Affliction, misery, tribulation, trouble, labour, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness;* afflictio, miseria, tribulatio, labor, adversitas, morbus, ægritudo:—God nyle nân unaberendlîce brôc him ansęttan *God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Mid heardum brôce *with severe* [*hard*] *affliction*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 25. He on ðæm brôce nyle alætan ðâs eorþlîcan wilnunga *in affliction he will not give up these earthly desires*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 18, 21, 22: 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 7. On

ðām brôcum *in these afflictions*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 880–885; 485, 24. Ðæt hit sỹ gefreód ǣghwylcere uneáþnesse ealles woroldlîces brôces *that it be freed from every annoyance of all worldly trouble*, 1061; 389, 30: 864; 125, 13: Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 7. Ðæt biþ swîðe hefig brôc *it is a very severe labour;* gravis labor est, 61, 1; Hat. MS. Eucharius wæs þearle geswenct mid langsumum brôce *Eucharius was much afflicted with a protracted disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 16: 176, 32. Brôcu *miseriæ*, Lye. DER. ge-brôc.

brôc, es; *m?* [brôc, *p. of* bracan] *An inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade;* caballus, equus vilior:—Ðæt hie sēcen him brôc on onrâde, and on wǣne, oððe on ðon ðe hie â þrôwian mǣgen *that they look for themselves to ride on a horse, and in a wain, or in that which they can ever endure*, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 13. [*Chauc.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m.*]

broccen *vel* gǣten roc, es; *m.* [broc *a badger*, gǣten *goaten, caprine*, roc *a garment*] *A garment made of badger* or *goat-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins;* melotes, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

brôce *use*, Bd. 3, 22; Whelc. 221, 39, note B. C. v. brỹce.

brocen *enjoyed*, = gebrocen, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gû. 393; *pp. of* brûcan, gebrûcan.

brocen *broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063; *pp. of* brecan.

brôcian; *part.* brôcigende; ic brôcie, ðû brôcast, he brôcaþ, *pl.* brôciaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* ge-brôcod; *v. a.* [brôc *affliction*] *To oppress, vex, afflict, break up, injure, blame;* opprimere, vexare, affligere, confringere, nocere, accusare:—Ic beóde ðæt hỹ nân man ne brôcie *I command that no man oppress them*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 880–885; 492, 10. Ða manigfealdan yrmþa ða wêrigan burh brôcigende wǣron *manifold miseries afflicted* [lit. *were afflicting*] *the weary city*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 36. Ða gebētan ðe hî brôciaþ *to amend those whom they afflict*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Se synfulla biþ gebrôcod for his unrihtwîsnysse *the sinful is afflicted for his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Ðæt gebrôcode flǣsc gelǣrþ ðæt upahæfene môd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. We for ûrum synnum gebrôcode beóþ *we are afflicted for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Næfde se here Angelcyn gebrôcod *the army had not broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Hî gefeóllon of ânre upflôran and sume swîðe gebrôcode wǣron *they fell from an upper floor and some were much injured*, 978; Erl. 127, 12. Gif ðē mon brôcie for rihtre scylde, geþola hit wel *if a man blame thee for a just cause, bear it well*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. DER. wiðer-brôcian.

brôc-lîc; *adj. Sick, grieved, miserable;* æger. DER. brôc.

brôc-lîce; *adv. Sickly, grievously;* ægre. DER. brôc.

brôc-minte, an; *f:* brôc-mint, e; *f.* BROOKMINT, *horsemint;* mentha sylvestris, Lin. Σισύμβριον *sisymbrium officinale*:—Brôcminte. Genim ðysse wyrte wôs, ðe man sisymbrium, and ôðrum naman brôcminte nemneþ *Brookmint. Take the juice of this plant, which men call σισύμβριον, and by another name, brookmint*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 17.

brôcu *troubles; pl. of* brôc, es; *n.*

brôcung, e; *f.* [brôc *affliction, sickness*] *Sickness;* ægritudo:—þurh his brôcunge *through his sickness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 7.

brôd, e; *f.* I. *a growing together, congealing, waxing hard;* concretio, Cot. 55. II. *a* BROOD; proles. v. brôdig. [*R. Glouc.* brod: *Scot.* brod: *Dut.* ge-broed, *n: Ger.* brut, *f. a brood: M. H. Ger.* bruot, *f.*]

brôd; *adv. Freely, of free cost;* gratis:—Brôd *gratis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 71.

broddetan, brodettan *To tremble, quake, to pant for fear;* tremere, trepidare, palpitare, Greg. Dial. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som. Lye.

broden *woven, braided*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552; *pp. of* bredan.

brôðer *a brother:*—Brôðer sune *a brother's son*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 27; Wrt. Voc. 51, 71. v. brôðor.

brodetung, e; *f. A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie;* figmentum:—He oncneów brodetunge [MS. brogdetunge] ûre *ipse cognovit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13.

brôdig; *adj.* BROODY, *brooding;* incubans:—Brôdige henne *a broody hen*, Bridf.

broel, brogel, es; *n.* [corrupted from the *Mid. Lat.* brolium *or* briolium] *A park, warren stored with deer;* hence the BROYL, *a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury;* vivarium, hortus cervorum, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* brogil, broil.]

BRÔGA, an; *m. A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread;* monstrum, tremor, terror, horror:—Ænig ôðer brôga *any other prodigy*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 17. Iówer ege and brôga sie ofer ealle eorþan nîtenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia terræ*, Past. 17, 2; Hat. MS. 22 a, 14. Brôgan ðîne gedrēfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 87, 17. Bûtan brôgan *without dread*, Lev. 26, 6. Hine se brôga angeat *terror laid hold of him*, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. Ne con he dæs brôgan dǣl *he knoweth not a portion of the terror*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 15; Dôm. 71. Ðǣr is brôgna [= brôgena] hỹhst *there is the greatest of terrors*, 116 a; Th. 446, 17; Dôm. 23. [*O. H. Ger.* brôgo, *m.*] DER. bryne-brôga, gryre-, here-, spere-, wæter-, wîte-.

brogden *woven, cast*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257; *pp. of* bregdan.

brogden-mǣl, es; *n.* [brogden, *pp. of* bregdan, mǣl *a spot, mark*] *Turned* or *marked with a spot* or *sign;* tortum *vel* curvatum signum:—Beofaþ brogden-mǣl *what is marked by signs* [*the sword*] *trembles* or *glitters*, Elen. Kmbl. 1514; El. 759.

brohte, ðû brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht *Brought, broughtest, brought*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615: Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30; *p. and pp. of* brengan.

brôh-þreá; *m. f. n. indecl. but in dat. and inst. pl.* [brôh = brôg *terror*, þreá *calamitas*] *Terrific calamity;* calamitas terroris plena:—Ðæt brôhþreá Cananēa wearþ cynne getenge *the terrific calamity was grievous to the Canaanites' race*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 29; Gen. 1813. v. þreá.

BRÔM, es; *m. The well-known shrub from which besoms are made,* hence BROOM; genista:—Brôm *genista*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 130; Wrt. Voc. 32, 64: L. M. 1, 55; Lchdm. ii. 126, 12: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: Wrt. Voc. 80, 16: 285, 69. Genim brômes ahsan *take ashes of broom*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bromes, *pl: Dut.* brem, *f: Kil.* brem *genista.*]

Bróm-dûn, e; *f.* [brôm *broom*, dûn *a hill*] BRUMDON, *Dorset;* hodie opinor Brumdon in agro Dorsetensi:—Ðæt gemôt wæs on Brómdûne *the meeting was at Brumdon*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 14: Cod. Dipl. 1322; A. D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 13, 14.

brôm-fæsten, es; *n.* [brôm *broom*, fæsten *an inclosed place*] *A broom-field, a field, close* or *wood of broom;* myricæ campus, myricetum, genesteium, Cot. 97.

brond *a fire-brand, fire, sword*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581: Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 2912; B. 1454. v. brand.

brond-hât *ardent*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 2; Gû. 937. v. brand-hât.

brond-hord, es; *n.* [brand II. *a burning*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *A burning* or *ardent treasure, a treasure exciting ardent desires;* ardens thesaurus:—Se ǣr in dæge wæs dỹre, scrîðeþ nû deóp feor, brondhord geblôwen, breóstum in forgrôwen *copper was dear in* [*that*] *day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 15; Reim. 46.

Brondingas; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Brondings, supposed to be the inhabitants of the island Brännö, lying off the coast of West Gothland in the Cattegat;* populi nomen:—Breca gesôhte swǣsne ēðel, lond Brondinga *Breca sought his own country, the land of the Brondings*, Beo. Th. 1047; B. 521. Breoca weóld Brondingum *Breca ruled the Brondings*, Scôp Th. 51; Wîd. 25.

brond-stæfn; *adj. The shining prowed;* proram spuma fulgentem habens:—Storm ne mæg brecan brondstæfne *a storm cannot break the shining* [*foaming*] *prowed* [*ship*], Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504.

brong *brought; p. of* bringan.

bront *high, deep, steep, difficult*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238: 1140; B. 568: Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. v. brant.

BRORD, es; *m? A prick* or *point, a lance, javelin, the first blade* or *spire of grass* or *corn, etc;* punctus, cuspis, frumenti spica, herba:—Brord *punctus*, Cot. 157. Ne furðan brordas *not even blades;* ne herbæ quidem, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Brord *herba*, Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 13, 26. Ðæt brord *natum*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. [*Orm.* brodd: *Dan.* bred, brodde, *m. f: Swed.* brodd, *m: O. Nrs.* broddr, *m. aculeus, telum, frons aciei* vel *agminis.*]

brosnian; *part.* brosniende; ic brosnige, ðû brosnast, he brosnaþ, *pl.* brosniaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To corrupt, decay, rot, perish;* corrumpi, deficere, dissolvi, perire:—Ðære fǣmnan lîchoma brosnian ne mihte *the body of the maiden could not corrupt;* feminæ caro corrumpi non potuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Him hyge brosnaþ *his mind corrupts*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 11; Fäs. 68. Brosnaþ enta geweorc, hrôfas sind gehrorene *the work of giants is decaying, the roofs are fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 4; Ruin. 2: Beo. Th. 4512; B. 2260. Ða beámas â grêne stondaþ, nǣfre brosniaþ *the trees always stand green, never decay*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 10; Ph. 38. Cristene Rôma besprycþ, ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Christian Rome complains, that her walls decay with age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Ðes brosnienda wēla *this perishing wealth*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 33. Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. DER. ge-brosnod, unge-; brosniendlîc, brosnigendlîc, un-: brosnung, ge-, un-.

brosniend-lîc, brosnigend-lîc; *adj. Corruptible, perishable;* corruptibilis:—Ðæt wæter is brosniendlîc wǣta *water is a corruptible fluid*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5, 8, 13, 33. Geneálǣhþ ðam brosniendlîcum wætere *he approaches the corruptible water*, ii. 270, 1. DER. un-brosnigendlîc.

brosnung, e; *f. Corruption, decay;* corruptio, defectio:—Ic niðerastîge on brosnunge *descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 206, 2: 268, 35: 536, 20. Wæs ne wēlan brosnung *there was no decay of wealth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 25; Gû. 800. DER. ge-brosnung, un-.

brot, es; *n.* [broten; *pp. of* breótan *to break*] *A fragment;* fragmentum. [*Icel.* brot, *n.*] DER. ge-brot.

Broten *Britain*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 15. v. Bryten.

broten *bruised, broken; pp. of* breótan.

BROþ, es; *n.* BROTH; jus:—Broþ *jus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 60. Fætt broþ ge mâgon habban *pingue jus potestis habere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*M. H. Ger. Bav.* brod, *n: O. H. Ger.* brôd, brôt, *n.*]

brôðar *a brother*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 3. v. brôðor.

brôðer *a brother*:—Ne ic hýrde wæs brôðer mînes *nor was I keeper of my brother*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 2; Gen. 1008: Mt. Bos. 5, 24. v. brôðor.

BRÔÐOR, brôðer, brôder, brôður; *d.* brêðer; *but often indecl. in sing; pl. nom. acc.* brôðor, brôðer, brôður, brôðru, brôðro, ge-brôðor, er, ru, ro, ra; *g.* brôðra, ge-brôðra; *d.* brôðrum, ge-brôðrum; *m. A* BROTHER; frater:—Ûre brôðor *noster frater, nom. s; g.* ûres brôðor *nostri fratris; dat.* ûrum brêðer *nostro fratri; acc.* ûrne brôðor *nostrum fratrem; voc.* eálá ðû ûre brôðor *O noster frater! abl.* fram ûrum brêðer *a nostro fratre: pl. nom.* ûre gebrôðra *nostri fratres; g.* ûra gebrôðra *nostrorum fratrum; dat.* ûrum gebrôðrum *nostris fratribus; acc.* ûre gebrôðra *nostros fratres; abl.* fram ûrum gebrôðrum *a nostris fratribus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 18–23. Hwæ̂r is ðîn brôðor *ubi est frater tuus?* Gen. 4, 9: Mt. Bos. 5, 23. Brôðor Arones *Aaron's brother*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 21; Gen. 2620: 47; Th. 60, 19; Gen. 984. Geboren brôðer *germanus frater*, Greg. Dial. 2, 13. Ðînes brôðor blôd clypaþ *fratris tui sanguis clamat*, Gen. 4, 10. His brôðor bearn *his brother's child*, Beo. Th. 5231; B. 2619. Sege mînum brêðer *dic fratri meo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 13. Cain gewearþ to ecg-banan ângan brêðer *Cain became a murderer to his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262: Ps. Th. 34, 14: Mk. Bos. 12, 19. Brôðor þrý *the three brothers*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. His brôðru fôron *fratres ejus ascenderunt*, Jn. Bos. 7, 10. His brôðro cwǽdon *fratres ejus dixerunt*, 7, 3. For mîne brôðru *propter fratres meos*, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðe ne onfô brôðru and swustra *qui non accipiat fratres et sorores*, Mk. Bos. 10, 30. Hyre brôðra deáþ *the death of her brothers*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 24; Deór. 8. Gemang brôðrum *inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. [*Plat.* broder, *m: O. Sax.* brôthar, *m: O. Frs.* brôther, broder, *m: Dut.* broeder, *m: Ger.* bruder, *m: M. H. Ger.* bruoder, *m: O. H. Ger.* bruodar, brôdar, *m: Goth.* broþar, *m: Dan. Swed.* broder, *m: O. Nrs.* brôðir, brôdir, *m: Lat.* frater, *m: Grk.* φράτηρ: *Ir.* brathair, *m: Wel.* brawd; *pl.* brodyr, *m: Sansk.* bhrâtṛi, *from root* bhṛi [*A. Sax.* beran] *to bear, support, a brother being the natural supporter of sisters who have lost their father.*] DER. fæderen-brôðor, freó-, ge-, sige-. v. ge-brôðor.

brôðor-bana, an; *m. A brother-slayer, fratricide;* fratricida:—Ic monnes feorh seðe to brôðorbanan *I will avenge man's life on the fratricide*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 9; Gen. 1526.

brôðor-cwealm, es; *m. Brother-murder, fratricide;* fratricidium:—Se me gemonige brôðorcwealmes *who shall remind me of my fratricide*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 10; Gen. 1030.

brôðor-gefædred *a brother by the same father;* frater ex eodem patre ortus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

brôðor-gemêdred *a brother by the same mother;* frater ex eadem matre ortus, Gen. Grn. 43, 29. v. ge-mêdrian.

brôðor-gyld, es; *n. Brother-retribution, vengeance for brothers;* fratrum cædis retributio:—On hyra brôðorgyld [brôðra gyld, *Thorpe*] *in vengeance for their brothers*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199.

brôðor-leás; *adj.* BROTHERLESS; fratrem non habens, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 17; Rä. 85, 16.

brôðor-lîc, brôðer-lîc; *adj.* BROTHERLY; fraternus:—þurh ða brôðorlîcan þingunge *per fraternam intercessionem*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57.

brôðor-lîcnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BROTHERLINESS; fraternitas:—Ðîn brôðorlîcnys is on Mynstres reogolum getŷd and gelæ̂red *tua fraternitas Monasterii regulis erudita est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10.

brôðor-ræ̂den, brôðer-ræ̂denn, e; *f. Brotherhood;* fraternitas, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21.

brôðor-sib, -sibb, -syb, -sybb, e; *f.* **I.** *brotherhood, the relationship between brothers;* cognatio fraternalis, germanitas:—Syndon him on æðelum ôðere twegen beornas, geborene brôðorsybbum [Kmbl. 1380, -sibbum] *to him in his family are other twain men, born in brotherly-relationship*, An. 690: Cot. 100. **II.** *brotherly love;* fraternus amor:—Hî brôðorsibbe georne bigongaþ *they earnestly cultivate brotherly love*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 10; Gû. 776.

brôðor-slaga, an; *m. A* BROTHER-SLAYER; fratricida, Wrt. Voc. 85, 47. v. brôðor *a brother*, slaga *a slayer*.

brôðor-þînen, -þînenu, e; *f. A midwife at the birth of twin-brothers;* fratres geminos parturienti obstetrix, Gen. 38, 28.

brôðor-wyrt, e; *f.* BROTHER-WORT, *the herb pennyroyal;* mentha pulegium, Wrt. Voc. 68, 61.

brôður; *m. A brother;* frater:—His âgen brôður *his own brother*, Ps. Th. 107, 7: 132, 1. He geseh Iacobum Zebedei and Ioannem his brôður *vidit Iacobum Zebedæi et Ioannem fratrem ejus*, Mt. Bos. 4, 21. v. brôðor.

browen *brewed, cooked; pp. of* breówan. v. ge-browen, twy-.

BRÛ; *gen. dat. acc.* brûwe; *pl. nom. acc.* brûa, brûwa; *gen.* brûwena, brûena, brûna; *dat.* brûwum; *f. A* BROW, *an eye-brow, eye-lash;* cilium, supercilium, tauto:—Brûa *cilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 62; Wrt. Voc. 42, 70. Brûwa *cilium* [=*cilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 35: 282, 49. Brûwa *tautones*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 28. Ic eom wîde calu, ne ic breága ne brûna [=brûena] brûcan môste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betweoh brûwum *intercilium* [=*intercilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 34: 282, 48. [*Wyc.* browe, brewe: *Laym.* breowe, bruwe, brouwe: *Prompt.* browe *supercilium: Scot.* bre, bree: *Plat.* brane: *Dut.* wenk-braaw, *f. the brow, eye-brow: O. Dut. Kil.* brauwe, brouwe, *f. cilium, supercilium: Ger.* braue, braune, *f. supercilium: M. H. Ger.* brâwe, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâwa, *f: Dan. Swed.* bryn, *f. n. a border, brink, eye-brow: Icel.* brún, *f. the eye-brow: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk.* ὀφρύς, *f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrū, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brû. v. brǽw.

BRÛCAN, to brûcanne; ic brûce, ðû brûcest, brŷcst, brîcst, he brûceþ, brŷcþ, *pl.* brûcaþ; *p.* ic, he breác, ðû bruce, *pl.* brucon; *pp.* brocen; *v. a. gen. To use, make use of, to pass, spend, enjoy, have enjoyment of, to eat, bear, discharge;* utî, frui, possidere, habere, gaudere aliqua re, edere:—Dæt he beáh-hordes brûcan môste *that he might have enjoyment of the ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1793; B. 894. Ne benohton beornas to brûcanne *needed not men to enjoy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2321; An. 1162. Sâwla môton lîfes brûcan *souls may enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *life*, Andr. Kmbl. 458; An. 229. Brûceþ fôdres *enjoys* [*has an enjoyment of*] *food*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 5; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Brûc ðisses beáges *make use of this collar*, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. He giefstôlas breác *he enjoyed gifts*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. Ðe hyra lîfes þurh lust brucon [MS. brucan] *who have spent their life in pleasure*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 19; Gû. 388. Ne brîcst *usest not*, Deut. 28, 30. Ðû brîcst ðînes hlâfes *thou shalt eat of thy bread*, Gen. 3, 19. Brûcaþ, Jn. Bos. 4, 9. [*Piers P.* brouke: *Laym.* bruken: *Orm.* brukenn: *Plat.* bruken: *O. Sax.* brûkan: *Frs.* bruke: *O. Frs.* bruka: *Dut.* gebruiken: *Ger.* brauchen: *M. H. Ger.* brûchen: *O. H. Ger.* brûchan: *Goth.* brukyan: *Dan.* bruge: *Swed. Icel.* brúka.] DER. þurh-brûcan: ge-brûcan.

brûcing, e; *f. A function, an occupation, enjoyment;* functio, fruitio, occupatio, usus, Som. Lye. DER. brûcan.

brudon *spread;* dilatarunt, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 29; Exod. 222; *p. pl. of* bredan.

brugdon *laid hold of, drew;* strinxerunt, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991; *p. pl. of* bregdan.

BRÛN; *adj.* BROWN, *dark, dusky;* fuscus, subniger, rufus, furvus:—Sum brûn *part brown*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Brûne leóde *brown people;* Æthiopes, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 4; Exod. 70. Sió brûne ŷþ *the dusky wave*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 58; Met. 26, 29. [*Chauc.* browne: *R. Glouc.* broune: *Frs.* brun: *O. Frs.* brun: *Dut.* bruin: *Ger.* braun: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brûn: *Dan.* bruun: *Swed.* brun: *Icel.* brúnn.] DER. sealo-brûn.

brûna *of eye-brows*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100, = brûena; *gen. pl. of* brû.

Brunan burh; *gen.* Brunan burge; *dat.* Brunan byrig; *f. Brunanburh, about five miles south-west of Durham, or on the plain between the river Tyne and the Browney, Dr. Guest properly writes 'round Brunanburh;'* v. example 1; Brunæ castellum. [Brunan burh is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, and signifies *the castle of Bruna*, though in a charter of Athelstan, dated 978, the year after the battle, it is called Bruninga feld, *the plain of the Brunings, or the descendants of Bruna*, as -ing denotes, v. -ing,—'Acta est hæc præfata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXXXVIII, in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui *Bruninga feld* dicitur, ubi Anglis victoria data est de cælo,' Th. Diplm. 186, 34–37; Cod. Dipl. 374; A. D. 938; Kmbl. ii. 210, 33–37. *Brunanburh* was written by *Ingulf*, in A. D. 1109, Brunford: *Hunt.* in 1148, Brumesburh, Brunesburih, Brunesburh, Bruneburh: *Hovd.* in 1204, Brunnanbyrg, Brumenburh: *Brom.* in 1330, Brunneburyh.] As the exact place cannot be determined by the name of any large town now existing, it is necessary to enter into the history of the battle, and thus ascertain its most probable locality.—Sihtric, king of Northumbria, which then extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth [v. Angle], was son of Ingwar, and grandson of Ragnar Lodbrog. Sihtric was baptized and married Athelstan's sister in A. D. 925. He soon put away his wife, and renounced Christianity. Athelstan prepared to attack him for rejecting his sister, but Sihtric died, when Anlaf his son fled to Ireland, and Athelstan added Northumbria to his dominions. All the leaders of the Anglo-Danes and the Welsh were jealous of the increasing power of Athelstan, and combined against him. Anlaf, king of Dublin, commenced the fray by sailing from Ireland with 615 ships, containing about 100 men each, making more than 61,000 men: with this force he entered the Humber. He was joined by the Anglo-Danes, by the Welsh, and by Constantine, his father-in-law, the king of the Scots. Athelstan completely routed the immense army brought against him about Brunanburh, and became the first king of England. Alfred the Great was king over all the Anglo-Saxons, but by this complete victory Athelstan became

the undisputed king over all England [Engla land, *q. v.*]—The locality of Brunanburh has not yet been determined. It appears to me, it must be north of Beverley, as Athelstan is reported by Ingulf to have visited the tomb of St. John at Beverley, and to have placed his dagger on the altar, making a vow that if victory was granted to him, he would redeem it at a worthy price. The credibility of this story has been questioned; but, whatever doubt may remain, it proves that in the time of Ingulf, A. D. 1109, there was a general impression that Athelstan marched north of Beverley to oppose his invaders, and that, after the victory in the north, on returning to the south, he redeemed his pledge at Beverley by granting many privileges. Anlaf, collecting the remnant of his conquered army, could have no difficulty in returning to his ships in the Humber, as he had to pass through the country of the Anglo-Danes, his friends, and subjects of his late father.—Now all this history indicates that Anlaf marched north to unite his army with that of his father-in-law, Constantine, king of the Scots. Athelstan followed him, and their forces met about Brunanburh. I think it was on the west of Durham. I am led to this conclusion by these facts relating to the battle, and by the *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis, published by the Surtees Society*, vol. lviii, in 1872. There is a plain between the rivers Wear and Browney [Brunan eá], and west of Durham, well adapted for a great battle. We find, in the present day, east and west Brandon [Brunan dūn] and Brandon castle, the property of Viscount Boyne. There is still the river Browney [Brunan eá]. In the *Feod. Dunelmen.* compiled about A. D. 1430, we find the name of a river, of persons, and of places mentioned on the west of Durham. We have 'Ultra aquam de Wer usque ad aquam de Brun,' pref. p. lv: p. 192, note. 'De Brune,' 192, 193, note: 194, note. 'Petro de Braundone,' p. 180, note. 'Petrus de Brandone,' 200, note. On looking at the map of the learned Bishop Gibson, in his Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1692, I find he is of my opinion, that *Brunanburh* was north of Beverley. I cannot, however, discover why he places it to the north of Northumbria. For the reasons I have stated, I believe it was to the south-west of Durham.—Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, in his excellent work, *A History of English Rhythms*, 8vo. 1838, gives the following account of this battle,—'In the year 937, was fought the battle of *Brunanburh*—a battle, that involved more important interests than any, that has ever yet been fought within this Island. It was indeed a battle between races.... Round the banner of Athelstan were ranged one hundred thousand Englishmen, and before them was the whole power of Scotland, of Wales, of Cumberland, and of Ireland under Anlaf, king of Dublin, led on by sixty thousand Northmen. The song, which celebrated the victory, is worthy of the effort that gained it. This song is found in all the copies of the Chronicle, but with considerable variations. Price collated three of them: *The Dunstan* MS. Tib. A. VI; the Abingdon, Tib. B. I; and the Worcester, Tib. B. IV. I have taken copies from all these MSS, and also from the Plegmund MS. in Ben't Library. The Dunstan MS. appears to be by far the most correct transcript of the four. Price formed a text, so as best to suit the convenience of translation. The result might have been foreseen, and is such as little encourages imitation. I shall rather give the text, as it is found in *one* of these copies—*the Dunstan MS.* v. Chr. 937; Th. 200, col. 2. Not a word need be altered, to form either good sense or good poetry,' vol. ii. pp. 60, 61. In Mr. Earle's Chronicle, 8vo. 1865, p. 113, note x, are some excellent remarks on this song.—Dr. Guest has arranged the lines according to his system of Rhythm. I have arranged them according to the Anglo-Saxon punctuation, as in the article Beówulf. Dr. Guest's text is given within brackets, when the general orthography, or the word, seemed to require alteration:—

Hēr, DCCCCXXXVII,	*Now*, A. D. 937,
Æðelstān cing,	*Athelstan king*,
eorla drihten,	*of earls the lord*,
beorna beág-gifa,	*of barons the bracelet-[beigh-] giver*,
and his brōðor eác,	*and his brother also [eke]*,
Eádmund æðeling,	*Edmund the prince [etheling]*,
ealdor langne tīr	*elders a long train [tire]*
geslōgan æt sæcce [sake],	*slew in battle*,
sweorda ecggum,	*with sword-edges*,
embe Brunan burh.	*round Brunanburh.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 60, 26-62, 3.	
Đǽr læg secg manig,	*There lay many a soldier*,
gārum forgrunden,—	*by the darts brought low,—*
guman norþerne,	*northern men*,
ofer scyld sceoten,	*over shield shot*,
swylce Scyttisc eác	*so also [eke] the Scotchman's*
wērig wīgges sǽd.	*wretched war-spawn.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 1-4.	
Fīfe lāgon	*Five lay*
on đæm campstede—	*on that battle-field [war-stead]—*
ciningas geonge	*youthful kings*
sweordum aswefede;	*sword-silenced;*
swilce seofone eác	*so also seven*
eorlas Ānlāfes,	*earls of Anlaf*,
unrīm herges—	*a host of the robber-band—*
flotan and Scotta.	*shipmen and Scots.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 14-18.	
Gewitan him đā Norþmen	*Went [gan] then the Northmen*
nægled-cnearrum—	*in their nailed barks—*
[dreórig daroða lāf	*[the darts' sad leavings*
on dynges mere]	*on the noisy sea]*
ofer deóp wæter,	*over deep water*,
Dyflen sēcean	*Dublin [Dyflen]*
eft Iraland.	*Ireland [the land of the Ire] to seek once more.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 19-22.	
Ne wearþ wæl māre	*Was no greater carnage*
on đisum [đys] ēglande	*ever yet*,
æfre gyta, ...	*within this island*, ...
syđđan eástan, hider	*since from the east, hither*
Engle and Sexan	*up came*
upp becōman.	*Angles and Saxons [Engle and Sexe].*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 68, 10-15.	

Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān cyning lǽdde fyrde to Brunan byrig *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan led an army to Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 25–27, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān [Æðestan MS.] cing and Eádmund his brōðer lǽdde fyrde to Brunan byrig [MS. Brunan byri]; and đār gefeht wið Ānlāfe [MS. Anelaf]; and, Criste fultumegende, sige hæfde *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan and Edmund his brother led an army to Brunanburh; and there fought against Anlaf; and, Christ aiding, they had victory*, Chr. 937; Erl. 113, 2–4.

brūn-basu, -baso; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, basu *purple*] *Dark-purple, purple, purple-red, scarlet;* purpureus, ostriger, coccineus, puniceus:—Brūnbasere reádnysse *purpureo ostro*, Mone B. 6102. Brūnbasewum [MS. -bæsewum], reádum *purpureis*, 2087. Brūnbasum *purpureis*, 189. Brūnbaso *ostriger*, Cot. 145. Brūnbasne *coccineum*, Mone B. 6153. Đȳ brūnan oððe đȳ brūnbasewan *puniceo*, Cot. 183.

brūn-ecg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, ecg *an edge*] *Brown-edged;* nigra acie præditus:—Byrhtnōþ bræd bill of scēðe, brād and brūnecg *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath, broad and brown of edge*, Byrht. Th. 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546.

brūnēða, an; *m. A disease called* brunella *or* pruna; morbus quidam, *idem forte*, qui Belgis *bruyne*, id est, Erysipelas [= ἐρυσίπελας] cerebri. Oris vitium, cum linguæ tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, et nigredine, *vulgo*, inquit *Kilianus*, brunella, *Som*:—Đæt biþ strang sealf and gōd wið swelcre ablāwunge and brūnēðan, and wið đara ceácna geswelle, oððe asmorunge *that is a strong salve and good for such inflation and brunella, and for swelling of the jaws, or smothering*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 10–12.

brūn-fāg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, fāg *coloured, dyed*] *Of a brown colour, brown-hued;* fulvi coloris:—Ætbær brūnfāgne helm *he bore away the brown-hued helmet*, Beo. Th. 5223; B. 2615.

brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen *broughtest, brought*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651; *p. and pp. of* bringan.

brūn-wann; *adj.* [brūn *fuscus*, wan, wann *ater*] *Dark-brown, dusky;* fusco-ater:—Niht helmade brūnwann beorgas steápe *dusky night covered over the steep mountains*, Andr. Kmbl. 2613; An. 1308.

brūn-wyrt, brūne-wyrt, e; *f.* I. BROWNWORT or *water-betony;* scrofularia aquatica:—Genim bānwyrt and brūnwyrt *take bonewort and brownwort*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 18. Brūne wyrt, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 7. Genim brūne wyrt *take brownwort*, 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 9, 13: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16. II. *wood-betony* or *brownwort;* scrofularia nodosa:—[Genim] đa brūnan wyrt brādleáfan, sió weaxeþ on wuda *take the broad-leafed brownwort, which grows in woods*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23.

brute; *pl.* bruton *bruisedst, broke; p. of* breótan.

brūwa *brows, eye-brows*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 35, = brūa; *pl. nom. of* brū.

bryc *a bridge;* pons:—Đæt he dō bryc-geweorc *that he do bridge-work*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2. v. brycg.

bryce *a violation, infraction*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9. v. brice.

bryce; *adj.* [brycþ, *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *Breakable, worthless, frail, fleeting;* fragilis, futilis, caducus:—Mīn bigengea gewāt bryce on feorweg *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Th. 119, 5. DER. un-bryce.

BRŸCE, brīce, es; *m.* [brȳcst, brīcst, *pres. of* brūcan *to use, enjoy*] *Use, service, the occupation* or *exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit;* usus, ministerium, commodum:—Gif đæt ōwiht brȳce wæs *if that was any use;* si hoc aliquid prodesset, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 8, note. Lāfe on hwylc hugu fatu gehiwade wǽron mennisces brȳces *recisuræ in vasa quælibet humani usus formarentur*, 3, 22; S. 552, 14. Brīce oððe gewuna *usus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Ealle werþeóde lifgaþ bī đām lissum, đe ēce Dryhten gesette sīnum bearnum to brīce *all tribes of men live by the blessings, which the eternal Lord bestowed on his children for their use*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 3; Az. 116. We sceoldon đa hwīlendlīcan þing to ūrum brīcum habban *we should have transitory things for*

our use, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 28. God hĩg gesceóp eallum mannum to brĩce *quæ creavit Deus in ministerium cunctis gentibus*, Deut. 4, 19. Brỹce *commodum*, Cot. 59. Lænes landes brỹce *fructus*, Cot. 92. [*Plat.* bruuk: *Dut.* ge-bruik, *n: Kil.* bruyk: *Ger.* brauch, *m: O. H. Ger.* brũh, *m: Dan.* brug, *c: Swed.* bruk, *n: O. Nrs.* brũk, *n. usus, mos*, Rask Hald.]

brỹce, brĩce; *adj.* [brỹcst, brĩcst, *pres. of* brũcan *to use*] *Useful, profitable;* utilis:—He monegum on Godes cyricum brỹce wæs *multis in ecclesia utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. He monegum brỹce lifde *vitam multis utilem duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 41: Ps. Th. 118, 35. DER. un-brỹce.

BRYCG, bricg, e; *f. A* BRIDGE; pons:—Deós brycg *hic pons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 59. Dæt he ne myhte to dære brycge cuman *that he could not come to the bridge*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. Eádweard cyning hĕt gewyrcan ða brycge ofer Treontan *king Edward commanded the bridge over the Trent to be built*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10: 887; Erl. 84, 30: 1071; Erl. 210, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 7. [*Chauc.* brigge: *Piers P.* brugg: *R. Brun.* brigge: *R. Glouc.* brugg: *Plat.* brugge, brügge, *f: Frs.* bregge: *O. Frs.* bregge, brigge, *f: Dut.* brug, *f: Ger.* brücke, *f: M. H. Ger.* brucke, brücke, brügge, *f: O. H. Ger.* brucca, *f: Dan.* brygge, bro, *m. f: Swed.* brygga, bro, *f: Icel.* bryggja, brú, *f.*] DER. stân-bricg.

Brycg *Bruges in Belgium*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 4. v. Bricg.

brycg-bôt, bricg-bôt, e; *f.* [brycg *a bridge*, bôt *a repairing*] *A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio:—Brycgbôta aginne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairing of bridges*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27, note 65: 66; Th. i. 410, 8, note 11.

brycg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK; pontis opus:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming 104. v. bricg-geweorc.

brycgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [brycg *a bridge*] *To bridge, bridge over, make a bridge;* pontem trajicere *vel* construere:—Sceal ĩs brycgian *ice shall bridge over* [*water*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ofer eástreámas ĩs brycgade *the ice bridged over the water-streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1263. DER. ofer-brycgian.

Brycg-stôw *Bristol*, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 27. v. Bricg-stôw.

brycg-weard *a keeper* or *defender of a bridge.* v. bricg-weard.

brỹcian, brĩcsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [brỹce, brĩce *use*] *To be of use, profit, benefit, do good;* prodesse, proficuum esse:—He his gefĕrum brỹcian gỹmde *he took care to do good to his companions*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 33. Hĩ brỹcaþ monigra hælo *multorum saluti proficuum erit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32. Him sylfum brĩcsade *benefited himself*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6.

brỹcþ, ðũ brỹcst *uses, thou usest; 3rd and 2nd pres. of* brũcan.

bryd, es; *n. A drawing, drawing out;* extractio:—Mid wæpnes bryde *by the drawing of a weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16.

BRŸD, brĩd, e; *f.* One owned *or* purchased,—*A* BRIDE, *woman about to be married* or *newly married, a wife, spouse, woman;* sponsa, nupta, uxor, mulier:—Seó gelaðung is gecweden Cristes brỹd and clæne mæden *the church is called Christ's bride and a pure maiden*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 39. Brỹd *sponsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 57; Wrt. Voc. 50, 39. Brỹde lâste *with the step of a bride*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Tyn fæmnan fĕrdon ongĕn ðone brỹdguman and ða brỹde *decem virgines exierunt obviam sponso et sponsæ*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Se ðe brỹde hæfþ, se ys brỹdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Ðâ wæs Adames brỹd gâste gegearwod *then Adam's bride was endued with soul*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 16; Gen. 186. Him brỹd sunu brohte *his wife brought to him a son*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 16; Gen. 1171. Lothes brỹd underbæc beseah *Lot's wife looked backwards*, 119; Th. 154, 27; Gen. 2562: Beo. Th. 4067; B. 2031. Adam ongan ôðres striénan bearnes be brỹde, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 18; Gen. 1119: 86; Th. 108, 28; Gen. 1813. Loth gelædde brỹd mid bearnum in Sĕgor *Lot led his wife with their children into Zoar*, 118; Th. 153, 11; Gen. 2537: 129; Th. 164, 22; Gen. 2718. Nerôn his brỹde ofslôg self mid sweorde *Nero himself slew his wife with a sword*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 60; Met. 9, 30: Beo. Th. 5904; B. 2956: Cd. 125; Th. 159, 21; Gen. 2638. Him brỹda twâ eaforan fĕddon *two wives brought forth offspring to him*, 52; Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Feóllon wergend brỹda, bennum seóce *the defenders of the wives fell, sick with wounds*, 92; Th. 118, 28; Gen. 1972. God me ðâs brỹd forgeaf *God gave me this woman*, 26; Th. 33, 27; Gen. 526. [*Piers P.* burde: *Laym.* brude: *Orm.* brid: *O. Sax.* brũd: *Frs. O. Frs.* breid: *Dut.* bruid: *Ger.* braut: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brût: *Goth.* bruþs *νύμφη nurus: Dan. Swed.* brud: *Icel.* brúðr.] v. wĩf.

brỹd-bed, es; *n. A bride-bed;* genialis torus, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 72; Wrt. Voc. 41, 26.

brỹd-bletsung, e; *f. A bride's blessing;* nuptialis benedictio. v. brĩd-bletsung.

brỹd-bûr, es; *n. A bedchamber;* thalamus:—Of brỹdbûre his *de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5: Beo. Th. 1846; B. 921.

brỹd-ealo, -eala; *gen.* -ealowes; *n.* [ealu *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Ðær wæs ðæt brỹdealo [Laud. MS. -eala], ðæt wæs manegra manna bealo *there was the bride-ale, which was many men's bale*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 26.

brỹd-ealoþ; *indecl. n.* [ealaþ *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Hĩ wæron æt ðam brỹdealoþ *they were at the marriage feast*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 15.

brydel; *gen.* brydles; *m. A bridle;* frenum, lupatum:—Brydel *bagula, salivare*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 23. v. bridel.

brỹde lâste *with conjugal footstep*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715. v. brỹd, lâst.

brỹdelic gewrit, es; *n. A bride-like writing, a play;* drama, Cot. 66.

brydel-þwang, -twancg, es; *m. A bridle rein;* frenum. v. bridel-þwang, -twancg, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

brỹden wah *a broad wall*, Bd. Whelc. 1, 8; p. 48, 27. v. brĕden, wah *a wall.*

brỹd-gifa *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53. v. brĩd-gifu.

brỹd-guma, brỹdi-guma, an; *m.* [brỹd, guma *a man*] *A bride-man, bridegroom;* sponsus:—Swâ swâ brỹdguma of his brỹdbûre *tamquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Cweðe ge sceolun ðæs brỹdguman cnihtas wĕpan, ða hwîle ðe se brỹdguma mid him byþ *numquid possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus?* Mt. Bos. 9, 15: 25, 1. Se ðe brỹde hæfþ, se ys brỹdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29: Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55.

brỹdi-guma *a bridegroom*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55. v. brỹd-guma.

brỹd-lâc, es; *n. A marriage gift* or *feast, the celebration of a marriage;* nuptiale offertorium, nuptiarum celebritates:—Ne nân preóst môt beón æt ðam brỹdlâcum âhwær ðær man eft wĩfaþ, oððe wĩf eft ceorlaþ *nor may any priest be at the celebration of a marriage anywhere where a man marries a second wife, or a woman marries again*, L. Ælfc. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 18.

brỹd-leóþ, es; *n. A marriage song;* epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Mone B. 3121: 3123.

brỹd-lĩc; *adj. Bridal;* nuptialis:—Reáf brỹdlĩc *vestem nuptialem*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 12.

brỹd-loca, an; *m.* [loca *a place shut in*] *A bride-chamber;* sponsæ cubile:—On ðæm brỹdlocan *in the bride-chamber*, Homl. Blick. 9, 10.

brỹd-lufe, an; *f.* [lufe *love, favour*] *A bride's love;* sponsæ amor:—He ða brỹdlufan sceal sĕcan *he must seek a bride's love*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 20; Jul. 114.

brỹd-ræst *a bride-bed;* genialis lectus, Cot. 99. v. brỹd-bed.

brỹd-reáf, es; *n. A nuptial garment;* nuptialis vestis:—Mid brỹdreáf *veste nuptiali*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 11.

brỹd-sang, es; *m. A marriage song;* hymenæus = ὑμεναῖος, epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 40; Wrt. Voc. 28, 22.

brỹd-þing, es; *n. A bride-thing, what relates to marriage, in pl. nuptials;* nuptiæ:—Gabriel wæs ðissa brỹdþinga ærendwreca *Gabriel was the messenger of these nuptials*, Homl. Blick. 3, 13.

brydyls *a bridle*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. v. bridels.

brygc *a bridge*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 50. v. brycg.

brygdan, he brygdeþ *To turn;* vertere:—Hê hâlge lâre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore to mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dôm. 71. DER. on-brygdan. v. bregdan.

bryht *bright*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 6. v. beorht.

bryhtm *a glance:*—Eágan bryhtm *an eye's glance, a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. bearhtm.

bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take;* tollere, sumere:—Dæs âþ ðe his æhte bryideþ *the oath of him who takes* [Th. *discovers*] *his property*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 8. v. bregdan. DER. æt-bryidan, ge-.

brym *the sea*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 12; Gen. 2192: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. v. brim.

brỹme *famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brême.

brym-flôd *a deluge*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23. v. brim-flôd.

brymme, es; *m. A* BRIM, *brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like;* ora, margo:—Brymmas sæs *the borders* or *shores of the sea, a strait*, Hymn. Lye. [*Chauc.* brimme: *Laym.* brimme, *dat: Kil.* breme: *Ger.* bram, *n;* bräme, *f. margo, fimbria.*]

brym-streám *the sea, a river*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 18: Chr. 942; Th. 209, 38, col. 1; Edm. 5. v. brim-streám.

brỹmuste *most famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brême.

bryne, byrne, es; *m.* [byrnan *to burn*] *A burning, fire, flame, heat;* ustio, ardor, incendium, iguis, flamma, fervor:—Ne se bryne beót mæcgum *the burning did not hurt the youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229: 53 b; Th. 189, 9; Az. 57. Mid ðỹ me of sweoran forþlifaþ seó reádnes and bryne ðæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rubor tumoris ardorque promineat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 22; Cri. 1662. On bryne ge gremedon Drihten *in incendio provocastis Dominum*, Deut. 9, 22: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Þurh fỹres bryne *through the fire's burning*, 197; Th. 245, 11; Dan. 461: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 16; Ph. 575. Hie sceolon þrôwian biterne bryne *they shall suffer bitter burning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1231; An. 616. Ær ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wære *priusquam*

monasterium esset incendio consumptum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Se biscop ða brynas ðara hūsa gebiddende adwæscte *episcopus incendia domorum orando restinxerit*, 1, 19; S. 484, 36. Brego Caldēa gewât to ðam bryne *the prince of the Chaldeans went to the fire*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 27; Az. 180. Hie ðone bryne fandedon *they proved the fire*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 29; Dan. 455: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 31; Jul. 473. Bryne stīgeþ heáh to heofonum *the flame rises high to heaven*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520: 55 b; Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. Beóþ amerede monna gǽstas þurh bryne fȳres *the souls of men will be proved through the fire's heat*, 63 b; Th. 234, 25; Ph. 545: Salm. Kmbl. 124; Sal. 61. [*Laym.* brune: *O. Sax.* brunni, *m*: *Goth.* brunsts, *f*: *Icel.* bruni, *m.*] DER. fǽr-bryne, helle-, lēg-, līg-, mān-, sun-.

bryne BRINE, *salt liquor;* salsugo, muria, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 14; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. [*Kil.* brijn *muria.*] DER. fisc-bryne.

bryne-âdl, e; *f.* [âdl *a disease*] *A burning disease, a fever;* æstuans morbus, febris, Cot. 92.

bryne-brōga, an; *m.* [brōga *fear, dread*] *Fear* or *dread of fire;* incendii terror:—Wiđ brynebrōgan *against the fire's dread*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 24; Az. 161.

bryne-gield, es; *n. A burnt-offering, burnt-sacrifice;* holocaustum, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 6; Gen. 2891: 142; Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931.

bryne-hât; *adj. Burning hot;* ardentissimus:—Ær se wlonca dæg bodige brynehâtne lēg *ere the awful day proclaim the burning hot flame*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 9; Dōm. 51.

bryne-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam, flame;* flamma:—Bryneleóma stōd *the flame stood*, Beo. Th. 4616; B. 2313.

bryne-teár, es; *m.* [teár *a tear*] *A burning tear;* fervida lacrima:—Bitrum bryneteárum *with bitter burning tears*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 14; Cri. 152.

bryne-welm, -wylm, es; *m. A burning flame, flame of fire, burning heat;* incendii fervor *vel* æstus:—Brynewylmum mealt gifstōl Geáta *the gift chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326: Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 14; Gū. 644. In helle heó brynewelme bīdan sceolden sâran sorge *in hell they must endure great sorrow from the burning heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 24; Sat. 27.

bryngaþ *bring;* afferte, Ps. Spl. 28, 1, = bringaþ; *impert. pl. of* bringan.

bryrdan; he bryrdeþ, bryrdþ, bryrþ; *p.* bryrde; *pp.* bryrded, bryrd [brord *stimulus, cuspis*] *To prick, goad, incite, urge, constrain;* compungere, stimulare, instigare, urgere, compellere:—Se Ælmihtiga ealle gesceafta bryrþ mid his bridlum *the Almighty constrains all creatures with his bridles*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. DER. a-bryrdan, an-, in-, on-.

bryrd-dæg, es; *m. Passion-day;* passionis dies, Som.

bryrding, e; *f. Compunction, instigation;* compunctio, impulsio. v. on-bryrding.

bryrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A pricking, goading, stimulation, instigation;* compunctio, stimulatio, instigatio:—Mid bryrdnysse ðæs upplīcan ēdles *by stimulation from the country above*, Bd. Whelc. 173, 16. DER. a-bryrdnes, an-, in-, on-.

bryrþ *urges, constrains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3; *3rd pres. of* bryrdan.

brȳsan; he brȳsþ; *p.* brȳsde; *pp.* brȳsed, ge-brȳsed *To* BRUISE; conterere. [*Wyc.* brisse: *Tynd. pp.* brosed: *Plat.* brusen *to make a rushing noise: Dut.* bruisen *to foam* or *roar as the sea: Ger.* brausen *to ferment: Dan.* bruse *to roar: Swed.* brusa *to roar: O. Nrs.* brúsa *æstuare.*] DER. to-brȳsan: ge-brȳsed.

Bryt- *A Welshman;* Wallus: used in compounds. v. Bryt-land.

brȳt, e; *f. A nymph, bride;* nympha [= *νύμφη a bride*], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 64; Wrt. Voc. 50, 45. v. brȳd.

brȳt *breaks; 3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

bryta, an; *m. A lord:*—Swegles brytan *lords of heaven*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. v. brytta.

brytan *to break*, Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, note 8, B: 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 20: 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, note 12. v. bryttian.

Brytas, Bryttas, Brittas; *pl. m. The Britons;* Britones:—Hit hafdon Brytas *the Britons had it*, Chr. Th. 3, 29, col. 3. Bryttas, 3, 8, col. 1, 3: 4, 4, col. 2, 3.

brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. A breaking, bruising;* contritio. DER. to-brytednys.

Bryten, Bryton, Briten, Breoten, Breoton, Broten, Brittan, Britten, Brytten; *gen. dat. acc.* e; *f. acc. also as nom.* BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria:—Brytene îgland is ehta hund mīla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 1: 3, 10, col. 1, 3. Syxtigum wintrum ǽr ðam ðe Crist wǽre acenned, Gaius Iulius, Rōmāna cāsere [MS. kasere], mid hund-eahtatigum scipum, gesōhte Brytene *sixty years before Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with eighty vessels, sought Britain*, Chr. Th. 5, 17–21, col. 3, 1, 2. Breoton [Brytene C] is eálond ðæt wæs iū geára Albion hāten *Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 2, 1; S. 501, 10. On Breotone *into Britain*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 2. Bryten, *acc.* Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855.

brȳten-cyning, es; *m. A powerful king;* rex præpotens, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75.

brȳten-grūnd, es; *m. The spacious earth;* terra spatiosa, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357.

Bryten-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain;* Britanniæ terra:—Maximus, se cāsere, wæs on Bryten-londe geboren *Maximus, the emperor, was born in the land of Britain*, Chr. 381; Ing. 11, 9.

brȳten-rīce, es; *n. A spacious kingdom;* regnum spatiosum, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107.

brȳten-walda, brȳten-wealda, brēten-ânwealda, an; *m:* brȳten-weald, es; *m. A powerful ruler* or *king;* præpotens rex. It is affirmed [*Kmbl. Sax. Eng.* ii. 21, *and note* 1] that the true meaning of brȳten-walda, compounded of walda *a ruler*, and the *adj.* brȳten, is totally unconnected with Brettas or Bretwalas, the name of *the British aborigines;* for brȳten is derived from breótan *to bruise, break, to break into small portions, to disperse;* and, when coupled with walda, wealda *a ruler, king*, means no more than *an extensive* or *powerful king, a king whose power is widely extended.* Many similar compounds are found, thus in Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75 we have brȳten-cyning *a powerful king* exactly equivalent to brȳten-walda. Brȳten-grūnd *the wide expanse of earth*, 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Brȳten-rīce *a spacious realm*, 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107. Brȳten-wong *the spacious world*, 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380. The uncompounded *adj.* is used in the same sense. Breóton bold *a spacious dwelling*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 3; Sat. 687. Turner thinks that the Bret-walda [*Hist. of A. Sax.* bk. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. pp. 318 and 378] was *a war-king*, elected by the other Anglo-Saxon kings and their nobility, as their leader in the time of war. Lappenberg [*Th. Lapbg.* i. 125–129] takes the same view; while Kemble [*Sax. Eng.* ii. 8–21] opposes both Turner and Lappenberg, asserting that there was not any general ruler or superior *war-king* elected by the Anglo-Saxons, and that even Bret-walda [*q. v.*] does not refer to the Britons, that it is so written in only one MS. of the Chr. while each of the five others has the word brȳten-, and therefore the word ought to be written as above, brȳten-walda. Of these Brȳten-waldan the Chronicle names the following eight,—Ðȳ geáre ge-eóde Ecgbriht cing Myrcna rīce, and eal ðæt be sūþan Humbre wæs, and he wæs eahtoða cing, ðe brȳtenwalda wæs. Ærest wæs Ælle, [Sūþ-Seaxna] cing, se ðus mycel rīce hæfde. Se æftera wæs Ceawlin, West-Sexna cing. Se þridda wæs Æðelbriht, Cantwara cing. Se feórþa wæs Rǽdwald, Eást-Engla cing: fifta wæs Eádwine, Norþhymbra cing: syxta wæs Ōswald, ðe æfter him rīxode: seofoða wæs Ōsweo, Ōswaldes brōðor: eahtoða Ecgbriht, West-Seaxna cing *in this year* [A. D. 827] *king Ecgbriht subdued the kingdom of the Mercians, and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king, who was Brȳtenwalda. The first was Ælle* [A. D. 477–514], *king of the South-Saxons, who had thus much sway. The second was Ceawlin* [A. D. 560–593], *king of the West-Saxons. The third was Æthelbriht* [A. D. 593–616], *king of the men of Kent. The fourth was Rædwald* [A. D. 617?–625], *king of the East-Angles: the fifth was Eadwine* [A. D. 625–635], *king of the Northumbrians: the sixth was Oswald* [A. D. 635–642], *who reigned after him: the seventh was Oswiu* [A. D. 642–670], *Oswald's brother: the eighth was Ecgbriht* [A. D. 800–836], *king of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 16–34, col. 2, 3: Brȳten-, Th. 113, 21: Palgrv. Eng. Com. pp. ccxxxiv–v.

brȳten-wong, es; *m.* [brȳten, wang, wong *a plain, field*] *A spacious plain* or *field, in pl. the world;* spatiosus campus, mundus:—Geond brȳtenwongas *throughout the spacious world*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380.

brȳtest, brȳtst, he brȳteþ, brȳt *breakest, breaks; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

Bryt-ford, es; *m.* [Bryt *a Briton*, ford *a ford*] BRITFORD, *near Sarum, Wiltshire:*—Tostig wæs ðā æt Brytforda [MS. Brytfordan] mid ðam cinge [MS. kinge] *Tostig was then at Britford with the king*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 194, 38.

bryðen, es; *n? A drink, brewing;* potus:—Bryðen wæs ongunnen, ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde æt fruman worulde *the drink was prepared, which Eve fermented for Adam at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 4; Gū. 953: L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 15. Ân bryðen mealtes *one brewing of malt*, Wulfgeat's Will.

brytian *to dispense, distribute*, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61 a, 13. v. bryttian.

brȳtian *to profit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, note 32, 33, T. v. brȳcian.

Bryt-land, Bryt-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain, Wales;* Britannia, Cambria:—Ðā fōr Harold mid scipum of Brycgstōwe abūtan Brytland *then Harold went with his ships from Bristol about Wales*, Chr. 1063; Ing. 251, 21. Into Brytlande *in Walliam*, Chr. 1063; Gib. 170, 41, note 1. v. Bryten.

brytnere, es; *m. A distributor, steward;* dispensator:—Hwâ sī [MS. sie] wīs brytnere *who can be a wise steward?* Past. 63. v. brytta.

brytnian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To dispense, distribute,*

administer; dispensare, administrare:—He sinc brytnade *he dispensed treasure,* Beo. Th. 4756; B. 2383. Hī weolan brytnodon *they dispensed wealth,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 40; Edw. 21. Æðelingas wēlan brytnedon *the nobles distributed riches,* Cd. 209; Th. 259, 14; Dan. 691. v. bryttian.

brȳtofta *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53; Wrt. Voc. 50, 35. v. brȳd-gifa, brīd-gifu.

Bryton *Britain,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. v. Bryten.

Bryton-land, es; *n. British land, Britain,* Chr. 979; Th. 233, 7, col. 1.

brytsen; *gen. dat. acc.* brytsene; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* brytsena; *dat.* brytsenum; *f.* [brytan *to break*] *A broken part, fragment;* fragmentum:—Hī nāmon ða lāfa, twelf wilian fulle ðæra brytsena *tulerunt reliquias, duodecim cophinos fragmentorum plenos,* Mt. Jun. 14, 20: Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Of ðām brytsenum *de fragmentis,* Mk. Bos. 8, 8. Gaderiaþ ða brytsena *colligite fragmenta,* Jn. Bos. 6, 12.

brytta, bryta, bretta, an; *m. A bestower, dispenser, distributor, prince, lord, God?* largitor, dispensator, administrator, princeps, dominus, Deus?—Sinces brytta *a dispenser of treasure,* Cd. 89; Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: Beo. Th. 1219; B. 607: 3849; B. 1922: Exon. 76b; Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25. Goldes brytta *a distributor of gold,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867: 93; Th. 120, 20; Gen. 1997. Beága brytta *a distributor of rings* or *bracelets,* Beo. Th. 69; B. 35: 709; B. 352: 2978; B. 1487. Synna brytta *the prince of sins, the devil,* Elen. Kmbl. 1913; El. 958. Morðres brytta *the prince of murder, the devil,* Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1172. Boldes brytta *the lord of a house,* Elen. Kmbl. 323; El. 162. Lifes brytta *the Lord of life = God,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 10, 24; Gen. 122, 129: Exon. 12b; Th. 21, 14; Cri. 334: Andr. Kmbl. 1644; An. 823. Swægles brytta *the Lord of heaven = God,* Cd. 215; Th. 272, 24; Sat. 124: Exon. 12a; Th. 18, 10; Cri. 281. Tīres brytta *the Lord of power = God,* 14b; Th. 29, 14; Cri. 462. [*Icel.* bryti; *m. a steward, bailiff.*]

Brytta *of the Britons,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20; *gen. pl. of* Bryttas.

Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas, Breotas, Brytas, Britas; *pl. m.* I. *Britons;* Britones:—Ærest wǣron būend ðyses landes Bryttas *the first inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were the Britons,* Chr. Th. 3, 8, col. 1, 3. Mōd and mægen Bryttas onfēngon *the Britons took heart and power,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 19: 1, 15; S. 483, 17. Dætte Angel-þeód wæs geladod fram Bryttum on Breotone *that the Angle-nation was invited by the Britons into Britain,* 1, 15; S. 483, 2. II. *Bretons;* Armoricani:—Ðȳ ilcan geáre fōr se here of Sigene to Sant Laudan, ðæt is betweoh Brettum [Bryttum, col. 2, 3] and Francum *in the same year the army went from the Seine to St. Lō, which is between the Bretons and the Franks,* Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. Hī speónan ða Bryttas heom to *they enticed the Bretons to them,* 1075; Th. 349, 26.

Brytten, e; *f. Britain,* Chr. Th. 3, 11, col. 2. v. Bryten.

bryttian, brittian, bryttigan, brytian; *pl.* bryttigaþ; *p.* bryttade; *v. a. To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use;* dispensare frustatim, gubernare:—Hī hit him bryttian sceoldon *they should dispense it to them,* Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61a, 13. Land bryttade *ruled the land,* Cd. 62; Th. 75, 6; Gen. 1236. Mihton mægyn bryttigan *might use force,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 12; Gen. 52. [*Icel.* brytja *to chop, cut in pieces.*]

brȳttian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To possess, enjoy;* possidere, frui:—Sculon wēlan bryttian *shall enjoy wealth,* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Woruld bryttade *enjoyed the world,* Cd. 62; Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. v. brȳtian.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; *adj. British;* Britannicus:—He wæs Bryttisc *he was British,* Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 3.

Brytt-wealas, Bryt-walas; *pl. m. The Brito-Welsh, Britons;* Britanni:—Cynrīc ða Bryttwealas geflȳmde *Cynric routed the Britons,* Chr. 552; Gib. 20, 2. Brytwalas, 167; Erl. 9, 20: 443; Erl. 11, 33: 571; Erl. 19, 15.

bū, bȳ, es; *n?* [ic būe, he bȳþ, *pres. of* būan *to dwell*] *A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio, habitaculum:—Bearn hēr bū nāmon, and ðǣr eardedon *here children obtained a dwelling, and there settled,* Ps. Th. 101, 25. Stanford and Deóra bȳ wǣron under Norþmannum *Stamford and Derby* [Deóra bȳ *habitation of deer* or *animals*] *were under the Northmen,* Chr. 942; Th. 210, 4; Edm. 8. Se ðe hūs oððe bȳ hæfde *qui domicilium habebat,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. [*Plat.* buw, *m: O. Sax.* bū, *n: Dut.* bouw, *m: Ger.* bau, *m: M. H. Ger.* bū, bou, *m: O. H. Ger.* pū, *m: Dan.* bo, *m. f: Swed.* bo, *m: Icel.* bú, *n. domus: Sansk.* bhū, *f. the earth, site, place.*]

bū *both, nom. m. f.* or *n: acc. m. f. n. of* begen; ambæ, ambo:—Hī bū þēgon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple,* Exon. 61b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: 82; Th. 102, 13; Gen. 1699. v. bā.

BŪAN, būgan; ic būe, ðū būst, he bȳþ; *p.* būde, *pl.* būdon; *pp.* gebūn; *v. anom.* I. *intrans. To dwell, live;* habitare, versari aliquo loco:—He būde on Eást-Englum *he dwelt among the East-Angles,* Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 29: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26. Gif he weard onfunde būan [MS. buon] on beorge *if he found the keeper dwelling in the mount,* Beo. Th. 5676; B. 2842. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitare, colere, incolere:—He lēt heó dæt land būan *he let them inhabit the land,* Cd. 13; Th. 16, 6; Gen. 239. Dæt ðū būst eorþan *ut inhabites terram,* Ps. Th. 36, 33. Dæt hēr men būn ðone heán heofon *that here men inhabit the high heaven,* Cd. 35; Th. 45, 32; Gen. 735. Ne mæg mon meduseld būan *a man may not occupy the mead-bench,* Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065. [*Plat.* buwen, bouen, buen, bujen: *O. Sax.* būan: *Frs.* bouwje: *O. Frs.* buwa, bowa: *Dut.* bouwen: *Ger.* bauen: *M. H. Ger.* buwen, biuwen, bouwen: *O. H. Ger.* būan, būwan: *Goth.* bauan: *Dan.* boe: *Swed.* bo: *Icel.* búa: *Lith.* bu-ti *to be: Slav.* by-ti *to be: Zend* bū *to be, become: Sansk.* bhū *to become, spring up, be, exist, live.*] DER. ge-būan: ān-būende: bū, bȳ: būgan, būgend: būgian, būian, būwian.

BUC, es; *m. A* BUCK, *a male deer;* cervus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 22: Wrt. Voc. 22, 63. v. dā *a doe.*

BŪC, es; *m.* I. *the belly, stomach;* venter, alvus:—Hit is betwux tōðum tocowen and into ðam būce asend *it is chewed between the teeth and sent into the stomach,* Homl. Th. ii. 270, 34. II. *a vessel that bulges out, as a bottle, jug, pitcher;* lagena, hydria:—Būc *lagena,* Wrt. Voc. 83, 24. Þurch heora blāwunge and ðæra būca swēg *through the sound of their blowing and of the pitchers,* Jud. 7, 21. Hī tobræcon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers* [hydrias confregerunt] *with great crashing,* 7, 20. [*Chauc.* bouke *bulk, body: Plat.* buuk, *m. venter: O. Sax.* būk, *m. uter: Frs.* buk, *m. f. venter: O. Frs.* buk, buch, *m. venter: Dut.* buik, *m. belly: Kil.* buyck *corporis truncus: Ger.* bauch, *m. venter, alveus: M. H. Ger.* būch, *m. venter: O. H. Ger.* būh, *m. venter: Dan.* bug, *m. f. the stomach, belly* or *middle of a vessel: Swed.* buk, *m. belly: Icel.* búkr, *m. the trunk, body.*] DER. wæter-būc. v. æscen, hrygile-būc.

buce *a cheek, part of a helmet;* buccula, Cot. 25.

BUCCA, an; *m.* [buc *a buck*] *A he-goat,* BUCK; caper, hircus:—Bucca *caper* vel *hircus,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 32. Bucca *hircus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Bucca *caper* vel *hircus* vel *tragos* [= τράγος], Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 36; Wrt. Voc. 22, 77. Gif se ealdor syngaþ, bringeþ ānne buccan to bōte *si peccaverit princeps, offerat hircum immaculatum,* Lev. 4, 23: 9, 3. He asyndrode twāhund gāta and twentig buccena *separavit capras ducentas et hircos viginti,* Gen. 32, 14: Ps. Lamb. 49, 13. Ic ne underfō of eowedum dīnum buccan *non accipiam de gregibus tuis hircos,* 49, 9: Deut. 32, 14. Buccan horn *a buck's horn, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Capricorn,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 8; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3. Buccan beard *a goat's beard,* Wrt. Voc. 289, 10. [*Chauc.* buck: *Orm.* bucc: *Plat.* buk, *m: O. Sax.* buc, *m: Frs.* bok, *m. f: Dut.* bok, *m: Ger.* bock, *m: M. H. Ger.* boc, *m: O. H. Ger.* boch, *m: Dan.* buk, *m. f: Swed.* bock, *m: Icel.* bokki, *m.*] DER. firgen-bucca, stān-, wudu-.

Bucc-inga ham; *gen.* hammes; *m.* [*Hunt.* Bukingeham: *Brom.* Bukyngham: Bucc, -inga ham, *q. v.*] BUCKINGHAM; oppidum primarium agri Buccinghamensis:—Fōr Eádweard cyning to Buccinga hamme *king Edward went to Buckingham,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 18.

Buccinga ham-scīr, e; *f.* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; ager Buccinghamensis:—Hī wendon ðanon on Buccinga hamscīre *they turned thence to Buckinghamshire,* Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 11: 1011; Erl. 144, 35: 1016; Erl. 154, 6, 24.

būc-ful, -full, e; *f. A pitcherful:*—Him wearþ ðā geboren to būcful wæteres *a pitcherful of water was then borne to him,* Homl. Th. ii. 422, 29.

bude *hast offered,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435: budon *offered,* Beo. Th. 2175; B. 1085; *p. s. and pl. of* beódan.

būde *dwelt;* habitavit, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26; *p. of* būan.

būend, es; *m. A dweller.* v. būende.

būende; *part.* būend, es; *m. Inhabiting* or *dwelling;* inhabitans:—Būendra leás *void of those inhabiting* [Cd. 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89] or *inhabitants, thus used as a noun,* though sometimes in composition declined as a *m.* noun, būend, es; *m:* it is *often declined* as a *m. part.* that is an *adj.* ending in e. It would then be declined *nom. s.* -būende; *gen.* -būendes; *d.* -būendum; *acc.* -buendne; but most frequently as an *adj. pl; nom. acc.* -būende; *gen.* -būendra [*as a noun,* būenda]; *d.* -būendum:—Mid būendum *cum habitantibus,* Ps. Lamb. 82, 8. DER. ān-būende, ceaster-būend, ēg-, eorþ-, feor-, fold-, grūnd-, hēr-, īg-, land-, neáh-, sund-, þeód-, woruld-.

būfan, būfon; *prep. dat.* [be-ufan] *Above;* super; used in opposition to *under:*—God totwǣmde ða wæteru, ðe wǣron *under* ðære fæstnisse fram ðām ðe wǣron *būfan* ðære fæstnisse *Deus divisit aquas, quæ erant* sub *firmamento ab his quæ erant* super *firmamentum,* Gen. 1, 7. Būfan ðam māran wealle *above the greater wall,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 28. Twentig mīla būfan Lundenbyrig *twenty miles above London,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 25. DER. ufan; *prep.*

būfan, būfon [be-ufan]; *adv. Above, before;* supra:—Be ðære būfan sǣd wæs *de qua supra dictum est,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 13: Mt. Rush. Stv. 2, 9. [*Plat.* baven: *Dut.* bóven: *Ger.* boben *supra.*] DER. ufan; *adv.*

būgan; *p.* ede; *v. a. acc. To inhabit;* inhabitare, incolere:—Þenden git mōston ān lond būgan *while ye might inhabit one land,* Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 20; Bo. 17. Ðǣr ic wīc būge *there I inhabit a dwelling,* 104b;

Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 103 a; Th. 389, 23; Rä. 8, 2. Đǽr nō men bûgaþ eard *where men inhabit not a home*, 58 a; Th. 208, 18; Ph. 157. Bûgede *habitavit*, Aldh. Gl. Grn. v. bûan, bûgian.

BŪGAN; *part.* bûgende; ic bûge, đu bûgest, bŷhst, bŷgst, he bûgeþ, bŷhþ, bŷgþ; *p.* ic, he beág, beáh, đū buge, *pl.* bugon; *imp.* bûg, bûh; *pp.* bogen; *v. intrans. To* BOW *or bow down oneself, bend, swerve, give way, submit, yield, turn, turn away, flee;* se flectere *vel* inclinare, curvare, declinare, desistere, cedere, vertere, divertere, fugere:—Hī noldon bûgan to nânum deófolgilde *they would not bow down to any idol*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 29: Rood Kmbl. 71; Kr. 36: Num. 25, 2. Ne eom ic wyrđe đæt ic his sceóna þwanga bûgende uncnytte, Mk. Bos. 1, 7; *I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo the thwong of his schoon*, Wyc. Seó eá, norþ bûgende, ût on đone Wendel-sǽ *the river, bending northward*, [*flows*] *out into the Mediterranean sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 33: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 24; Rä. 9, 6. Seó eorþe nǽfre ne bŷhþ ne ufor ne nyđor đonne se ælmihtiga Scyppend hī gestađelode *the earth never swerves neither higher nor lower than the almighty Creator established it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 19; Lchdm. iii. 254, 18. Hī bugon and flugon *they gave way and fled*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 25. Ic sceolde on bonan willan bûgan *I must submit to a murderer's will*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 4; Rä. 72, 7: Beo. Th. 5829; B. 2918. Him beág gōd dǽl đæs folces *a good part of the people submitted to him*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 7; 921; Erl. 108, 1. He to fulluhte beáh *he submitted to baptism*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 32: Ex. 32, 26. Hī bugon to đam *they submitted to that*, Jos. 9, 27: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 24. Ælc burhwaru wæs bûgende to him *every city was yielding to him*, Jos. 11, 19. Bûge ic to eówerum hǽđenscipe *I will turn to your heathendom*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 28. Hīg bugon of đam wege *they have turned out of the way*, Ex. 32, 8. Đæt ge ne bugon eft to woruldþingum *that ye turn not again to worldly things*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 46. Se Hǽlend beáh fram đære gegaderunge *the Saviour turned away from the company*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Beo. Th. 5905; B. 2956. Bûh fram yfele and dō ođđe wyrc gōd *diverte a malo et fac bonum*, R. Ben. in procem. He sceal bûgan *fugere debeat*, Ex. 21, 13: Gen. 19, 21: Byrht. Th. 139, 58; By. 276. Hī bugon fram beaduwe *they fled from the fight*, 137, 12; By. 185: Beo. Th. 5190; B. 2598. [*Laym.* buȝen, buwen: *Orm.* buȝhenn: *Plat.* bögen: *Dut.* buigen: *Kil.* buyghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biegen: *O. H. Ger. Goth.* biugan: *Icel.* boginn *bent: Sansk.* bhuj *to bend.*] DER. a-bûgan, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, under-, ymb-.

bûgend, es; *m.* [bûgende, *part. of* bûgan, bûan *to dwell*] *A dweller, an inhabitant;* habitator:—Ærost wǽron bûgendas [MS. bûgend] đyses landes Bryttas *at first the inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 7, col. 3.

bûgende *bowing, kneeling*, Mk. Bos. 1, 7. v. bûgan *to bow down.*

bûgian, bûian, bûwian, to bûgianne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *intrans. To dwell;* habitare:—Ge đǽr bûgiaþ *ye dwell there*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 22. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitare, incolere:—Đis is land to bûgianne *this is to inhabit land*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4. v. bûan.

bûh *turn*:—Bûh fram yfle *diverte a malo*, R. Ben. in procem. *impert. of* bûgan *to bow, turn.*

bûh-somnes, -ness; *f.* BOWSOMENESS, *pliableness;* obedientia, Verst. Restitn. p. 211. v. bôcsumnes.

bûian *to dwell, inhabit;* habitare, incolere:—Đæt we môston bûian *that we should dwell*, Ps. Th. 28, 8. Đe on eorþan bûiaþ *who dwell on earth*, Ps. Th. 32, 7. Bûiaþ *inhabit*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. v. bûgian.

bule *a stud, boss, brooch;* bulla, Cot. 26. [*Ger.* bulle; *f.*]

bulentse, an; *f. The name of a plant, which, from not knowing its Latin* or *English name, I call* bulentse:—Nime bulentsan đa smalan *take the small bulentse*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

bulge *wast angry; p. of* belgan.

bulgon *made angry, were angry; p. pl. of* belgan.

bulle *bellowedst, roaredst;* bullon *bellowed, roared; p. of* bellan.

bulluca, an; *m. A male calf, a* BULLOCK; vitulus, Scint. 54.

bulot, bulut *Ragged robin* or *cuckoo-flower;* lychnis, flos cuculi, Lin:—Bulot-niđeweard *the nether part of cuckoo-flower*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 15. Nim bulut *take cuckoo-flower*, 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

bunda, bonda, an; *m.* I. *a wedded* or *married man, a husband;* maritus, sponsus:—Ne mæg nân wîf hire bondan [bundan MS. B, note 57] forbeódan, đæt he ne môte into his cotan gelogian đæt đæt he wille *no wife may forbid her husband, that he may not put into his cot what he will*, L. Cnut. pol. 74; Wilk. 145, 41; Th. i. 418, 23–25; Schmd. 312, 76, § 1. Sē hit bonda, sē hit wîf *sive maritus sit, sive uxor*, Hick. Diss. Ep. 18, 40. II. *the father* or *head of a family, a householder;* paterfamilias, œconomus:—Swâ ymbe friđes bôte swâ đam bondan [bundan MS. A. L. C. S. 8] sî sēlost and đam þeófan sî lāđost *so concerning* frithes-bôt *as may be best for the householder* [patrifamilias] *and worst for the thief*, L. Ænh. Wilk. 122, 40; Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 27; Schmd. 232, § 32: L. Cnut. pol. 8; Wilk. 134, 40; Th. i. 380, 14; Schmd. 274, 8. And đǽr se bonda [MS. B, bunda] sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod sitte đæt wîf and đa cild on đam ylcan unbesacen. And gif se bonda [MS. B, bunda] beclypod wǽre, etc. *and where the householder dwelt without claim* or *contest, let the wife and the children dwell in the same, without litigation. And if the householder had been cited, etc.* L. Cnut. pol. 70; Wilk. 144, 39; Th. i. 414, 21; Schmd. 310, 72. *The early Latin version is*, Et ubi bonda [bunda, L. Th. i. 526, 3], i. e. paterfamilias manserit, sine compellatione et calumpnia, sint uxor et pueri in eodem, sine querela. Et si [bunda, i. e. paterfamilias] compellatus fuerat, etc. L. Cnut. 73; Th. ii. 542, 13–15. 2. every word has its history by which its introduction and use are best ascertained. Bede tells us [Bk. i. 25, 2] that Ethelbert, king of Kent, married a Christian wife Bertha, a Frankish princess. The queen prepared the way for the friendly reception of Augustine and his missionary followers by Ethelbert in A. D. 597, who was the first to found a school in Kent, and wrote Laws which are said to be asette on Augustines dæge *established in the time of Augustine*, between A. D. 597 and 604. The cultivation and writing of Anglo-Saxon [Englisc] began with the conversion of Ethelbert. Marriage, and the household arrangements depending upon it, were regulated by the law of the church, and indigenous compound words were formed to express that law,—thus ǽ *law, divine law;* Cristes ǽ *Christi lex.* Rihte ǽ *legitimum matrimonium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 17. Ǽw *wedlock, marriage,* ǽw-boren *lawfully born, born in wedlock:* ǽw-breca, -brica, *m. wedlock breaker, an adulterer:* ǽw-fæst-man *marriage-fast-man, a wedded man, a husband:* ǽw-nian *to wed, take a wife.* 3. Hûs-bunda, -bonda *a wedded man, husband, householder.* This compound is one of the oldest in the language. It is found in the interpolated passage of Matt. xx. between vers. 28 and 29. The passage is in all the Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the Gospels, except the interlineary glosses. The Anglo-Saxon is a literal version of the Augustinian MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford [*Codex August.* 857 D. 2. 14], the Old Italic version, from which the text of the Latin vulgate of the Gospels was formed by St. Jerome about A. D. 384. Though we do not know the exact dates when the Gospels were translated from Latin into Anglo-Saxon, Cuthbert assures us that Bede finished the last Gospel, St. John, on May 27, 735, [see Pref. to Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Bos. pp. ix-xii.] As the three preceding Gospels were most likely translated before St. John, then the following sentence was written before 735. Se hûs-bonda [hûs-bunda in MS. Camb. Ii, 2, 11] hāte đē arîsan and rŷman đam ōđrum *the householder bid thee rise and make room for the other*, Notes to Bosworth's Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Mt. xx. 28, p. 576. Hûs-bonda is also used by Ælfric in his version of the Scriptures about 970, Ex. 3, 22. 4. Bunda, bonda *one wedded* or *bound, a husband*, from bindan; *p.* band, bundon; *pp.* bunden *to bind* must have been of earlier origin than the compound hûs-bunda. It is a well-known rule that in Anglo-Saxon *a person* or *agent* is denoted by adding *a*, as bŷtl *a hammer*, bŷtla *a hammerer;* ânweald *rule, government*, ânwealda *a ruler, governor;* bunden, bund *bound*, bunda, bonda *one bound, a husband.* Bunda might be banda as well as bonda, for *a* is often used for *o*, as mon for man *a man.* The early use of hûs-bunda, -bonda would at once indicate that it was not likely to be of Norse or Icelandic origin. It could not be derived from the Norse bûa *to dwell; part.* bûandi, bôandi *dwelling;* nor even from the *A. Sax.* bûan *to dwell*, because the *û* and *ô* are long in the *Norse* bûa *to dwell*, bûandi, bôandi *dwelling*, and in the *A. Sax.* bûan *to dwell*, bûende *dwelling*, bûend *a dweller;* while the *u* and *o* are always short in bunda and bonda. So, in other compounds, from bindan *to bind*, as bonde-land *bond* or *leased land, land let on binding conditions.* Bunda then is a pure Anglo-Saxon word derived from bindan *to bind.* Bûan *to dwell*, with the *part.* bûende *dwelling*, and the noun bûend, es; *m. a dweller*, is quite a distinct word with its own numerous compounds. v. bûende, bûend, es; *m.*

bunden *bound, tied;* bundon *bound*, Beo. Th. 3805; B. 1900; *pp. and p. of* bindan.

bunden-stefna, an; *m.* [bunden *bound*, stefna *the prow of a ship*] *A bound prow;* ligata prora:—Sǽgenga fleát ofer ȳđe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas *the ship* [lit. *sea-goer*] *floated over the wave, the bound prow over the ocean-streams*, Beo. Th. 3824; B. 1910.

bune, an; *f. A sort of cup;* carchesium = *καρχήσιον*, poculi genus, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 5544; B. 2775: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 4; Wand. 94: 90 a; Th. 338, 23; Gn. Ex. 83.

Bune, Bunne, an; *f? Boulogne in France;* Bononia:—Se micla here fērde to Bunan [Bunnan, Th. 162, 20, col. 1] *the great army went to Boulogne*, Chr. 893; Th. 163, 20, col. 3.

buoptalmon, es; *n.* [*βούφθαλμον = βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός*] *Ox-eye, chamomile;* anthemis nobilis, Lin:—Buoptalmon . . . heó hafaþ geoluwe blôstman eal swylce eáge, đanon heó đone naman onfēng *Ox-eye . . . it has yellow blossoms all like an eye, whence it took the name*, Herb. 141, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 4.

BŪR, es; *n. A* BOWER, *cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse;* tabernaculum, conclave, casa:—Wiht wolde hyre on đære byrig bûr atimbran *a creature would construct a bower for itself in the town*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5. On bûre, ahōf brŷd Abrahames hleahtor *in the inner room, Abraham's wife raised a laugh*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 7;

Gen. 2386. Cumena bûr *a guest-house*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Bedcofa *vel* bûr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99; Wrt. Voc. 25, 39. Wæs to bûre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2624; B. 1310. On his suna bûre *in his son's dwelling*, Beo. Th. 4902; B. 2455. Æfter bûrum *along the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 282; B. 140. [*Chauc.* boure: *Piers P.* bour: *R. Glouc.* boures, *pl: Laym.* bur: *Orm.* bure: *Plat.* bur, buur, *m: Ger.* bauer, *m: O. H. Ger.* bûr: *Dan.* buur, *n: Swed.* bur, *m: Icel.* búr, *n.*] DER. brŷd-bûr.

burcg, e; *f. A city*:—Dære burcge *of the city*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 18. v. burh.

bûr-cote, an; *f.* [bûr *a bower*, cote *a couch*] *A bed-chamber;* cubiculum:—On hira bûrcotum, and on hiera beddum *in their bed-chambers, and in their beds*, Past. 16, 2; Hat. MS. 20 b, 15.

burg, e; *f. A city;* urbs:—Sceal seó burg bîdan *the city shall remain*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 30; Hö. 129. v. burh.

burg- = beorg- *a hill, in some compounds, as in* burg-stal, *q. v.*

burga *cities, of cities*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 613. v. burh.

burg-âgende; *part. Possessing a fortress* or *palace;* arcem *vel* palatium possidens, Elen. Kmbl. 2347; El. 1175.

burga man, es; *m. A citizen;* civis:—Sî hit burga man *sive civis sit ille*, Deut. 1, 16. v. burh-man.

burgan = burgen, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 15; *p. pl. subj. of* beorgan *to save.*

burgat, es; *pl.* burgatu; *n.* [burg *a city*, gat, geat *a gate*] *A city-gate;* urbis porta:—Đâ Samson genam đa burggatu [MS. burgatu] and gebær on his hricge *then Samson took the city-gates and bore them on his back*, Jud. 16, 3.

burg-bryce, burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m.* I. *a breaking into a castle* or *dwelling;* castelli *vel* domus violatio, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 7. II. *the fine to be paid for this burglary;* mulcta ob castelli *vel* domus violationem, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7.

burgen, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre*, Ps. Th. 29, 9. v. byrgen.

Burgenda land, es; *n. The land of the Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea;* Boringia. Burgenda land is the Icelandic Burgundarhólmr, of which the present Danish and Swedish name Bornholm is a contraction:—Burgenda land *the land of the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44.

Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians;* Burgundiones:—Burgendan habbaþ đone ylcan sæs earm be westan him *the Burgundians have the same arm of the sea to the west of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 19. v. Burgendas.

Burgendas; *gen.* a; *pl. m:* Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians;* Burgundiones. These, in Alfred's time, dwelt to the north-west of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder. They have given name to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic:—Osti habbaþ be norþan him Winedas and Burgendas *the Esthonians have to the north of them the Wends and the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 18. Wine Burgenda *friend of the Burgundians*, Wald. 85; Vald. 2, 14. Weóld Burgendum Gifica *Gifica ruled the Burgundians*, Scôp Th. 40; Wîd. 19: 131; Wîd. 65.

Burgende; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. The Burgundians, inhabitants of Burgundy, an old province in the east of France;* Burgundiones:—Profentse hæfþ be norþan hyre đa beorgas, đe man Alpis hæt, and be sûþan hyre is Wendel-sæ, and be norþan hyre and eástan synd Burgende, and Wascan be westan *Provence has on the north of it the mountains, which people call the Alps, and on the south of it is the Mediterranean sea, and on the north and east of it are the Burgundians, and on the west the Gasconians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 2.

bûr-geteld, es; *n.* [bûr *a bower*, geteld *a tilt, cover*] *A tilt* or *covering of a tent, a tent;* tentorium:—He in đæt bûrgeteld nêđde *he ventured into the tent*, Jûdth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276: 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57: 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 248.

burg-geat *a city-gate*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842. v. burh-geat.

burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Râ. 28, 2. v. burh-hleoþ.

burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 2132; An. 1067: 1879; An. 942. v. burh-loca.

burg-lond, es; *n. City-land;* urbis solum:—Eálâ sancta Hierusalem, Cristes burglond *O holy Jerusalem, city-land of Christ!* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 12; Cri. 51.

burgon *preserved*, Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134; *p. pl. of* beorgan.

burg-ræced, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -ræced; *n. A city-dwelling, house surrounded by a wall* or *rampart of earth;* urbanæ ædes, circumvallata domus:—Beorht wæron burgræced *bright were the city-dwellings*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 22.

burg-rûnan *the fates, furies, fairies.* v. burh-rûnan.

burg-sæl, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -salu, -salo; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling;* arcis aula, urbana domus:—Ofer burgsalu *over the city-dwellings*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 7; Gû. 1258: 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gû. 1305: 96 a; Th. 358, 23; Pa. 50.

burg-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling;* arcis aula, urbana domus:—Burgsele beofode *the castle-hall trembled*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 49; Reim. 30.

burg-sittend *a city-dweller, citizen*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittend.

burg-sittende *city-dwelling, inhabiting a city*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337: 53 a; Th. 186, 14; Az. 19: 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Râ. 26, 3. v. burh-sittende.

burg-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [burg = beorg, beorh *a hill*, stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill;* sedes super collem *vel* clivum, Cot. 209. *The name of places built on a hill, as Burstall in Suffolk, Borstall in Kent and Oxfordshire, etc.*

burg-steal, es; *m.* [burg *a fortress, city*, steal *a place*] *A city-place;* arcis locus, arx:—Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* burgstall.]

burg-stede *a city-place, city*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2. v. burh-stede.

burg-tûn, es; *m. A* BOROUGH-TOWN, *city-inclosure, city-dwelling;* urbis septum, urbana domus:—Sindon burgtûnas brêrum beweaxne *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 16; Kl. 31.

burg-waran, burh-waran, *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens;* urbis incolæ, cives:—Ealle burgwaran *all the city-inhabitants*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 6; Hö. 134: 120 b; Th. 462, 23; Hö. 56. Burgwarena fruma *the chief of the citizens*, Scôp Th. 182; Wîd. 90.

burg-ware *inhabitants of a city, citizens*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585: Chr. 919; Th. 192, 25: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742. v. burh-ware.

burg-waru *the inhabitants of a city as in a body*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096. v. burh-waru.

burg-weall, -weal *a city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Môd. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. v. burh-weall.

burg-wîgende; *part. pl. City-warring;* used substantively, *city-warriors;* ex arce belligerentes, cives belligeri:—Swylce Hûna cyning meahte abannan to beadwe burgwîgendra *whomsoever of city-warriors the king of the Huns might summon to the fight*, Elen. Kmbl. 68; El. 34.

BURH, burg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig, byrg; *acc.* burh, burg; *pl. nom. acc.* burga; *gen.* burga; *dat.* burgum; *f.* [beorh, beorg = burh, burg *the impert. of* beorgan *to defend*]. I. the original signification was *arx, castellum, mons, a castle* for defence. It might consist of a castle alone; but as people lived together for defence and support, hence *a fortified place, fortress, castle, palace, walled town, dwelling surrounded by a wall* or *rampart of earth;* arx, castellum, mons, palatium, urbs munita, domus circumvallata:—Se Abbot Kenulf macode fyrst đa wealle abûtan đone mynstre, [and] geaf hit đâ to nama Burh [Burch MS.], đe êr hêt Medeshâmstede *the Abbot Kenulf first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name Burh* = Burg [Petres burh *Peter's burg* = *Peterborough*], *which before was called Meadow-home-stead*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27-34; Th. 221, 34-39. ☞ The style of the Anglo-Saxon indicates a late date, perhaps about 1100 or 1200. Burg *arx*, Cot. 10. Stîþlîc stân-torr and seó steápe burh on Sennar stôd *the rugged stone-tower and the high fortress stood on Shinar*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Oþ đæt hie on Sodoman weallsteápe burg wlîtan meahton *till they on Sodom's lofty-walled fortress might look*, 109; Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. Đêr se hâlga heáh, steáp reced, burh timbrede *there the holy man built a high, steep dwelling, a walled town*, 137; Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840. Burge weall *the wall of a city;* murus, Ps. Th. 17, 28. Đæt hie geseón mihten đære wlitegan byrig weallas *that they might see the walls of the beautiful city*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137: Ps. Th. 44, 13: 47, 11. On leófre byrig and hâligre *in montem sanctificationis suæ*, 77, 54: 77, 67. Đâ fêrdon hîg þurh đa burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6. Eádweard cyng fôr mid fierde to Bedan forda, and beget đa burg *king Edward went with an army to Bedford, and gained the walled town*, Chr. 919; Th. 192, 24, col. 1. Ge binnan burgum, ge bûton burgum *both within walled towns, and without walled towns*, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 7. Đone æđeling on đære byrig mêtton, đêr se cyning ofslægen læg *they found the ætheling in the inclosure of the dwelling, where the king lay slain*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 19, col. 1: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 16: L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 5. II. a fortress or castle being necessary for the protection of those dwelling together in cities or towns,—*a city, town, burgh, borough;* urbs, civitas, oppidum:—Rôma burh *the city Rome*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, 12. Þa đe in burh môton gongan, in Godes rîce *they may go into the city*, [*may go*] *into God's kingdom*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 16; Sat. 613. Þonne hŷ hweorfaþ in đa hâlgan burg *when they pass into the holy city*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 26; Gû. 784. Đæt he gesâwe đa burh *ut videret civitatem*, Gen. 11, 5. Đa burh ne bærndon *they burnt not the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 8. Burge weard *the guardian of the city*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 19; Dan. 173: Ps. Th. 9, 13. Þonne hî eów êhtaþ on đysse byrig *cum persequentur vos in civitate ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 14; Cri. 542. Binnan đære byrig *within the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 4. Beóþ byrig mid Iudêum

getimbrade *ædificabuntur civitates Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36. Byrig fægriaþ *towns appear fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. Đâ ongan he hyspan đa burga *tunc cœpit exprobrare civitatibus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20. On burgum *in the towns*, Beo. Th. 105; B. 53. [*Piers P. Chauc.* burghe: *R. Brun.* burgh: *R. Glouc.* borȝ: *Laym.* burh: *Orm.* burrh: *Plat.* borch, *f: O. Sax.* burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Frs.* borge, *m. f: O. Frs.* burch, burich, *f: Dut.* burgt, *f: Kil.* borg, borght: *Ger.* burg, *f. arx, castellum: M. H. Ger.* burc, *f: O. H. Ger.* buruc, burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Goth.* baurgs, *f: Dan.* borg, *m. f: Swed.* borg, *m: O. Nrs.* borg, *f.*] DER. ealdor-burh [-burg], fôre-, freó-, freođo-, gold-, heáfod-, heáh- [heá-], hleó-, hord-, in-, leód-, mæg-, medo-, meodu-, rand-, rond-, sceld-, scild-, scyld-, stân-, under-, weder-, wîn-, wyn-.

burh-âgende; *part. Possessing a fortress.* v. burg-âgende.

burh-bôt, e; *f. The repairing of fortresses, which was one of the burdens on all landed property*; urbium *vel* castrorum instauratio, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 23: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27: L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

burh-brece *a breaking into a castle*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9. v. burh-bryce.

burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m. A breaking into a castle* or *dwelling,—the fine for this burglary*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9: L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7, note 16. v. burg-bryce.

burh-ealdor, -ealder; *gen.* -ealdres; *m. A ruler of a city, mayor, citizen*; urbis præfectus, municeps, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 55: 9, 55; Som. 13, 24.

burh-fæsten, es; *n. A city-fastness, fortress, citadel*; arx munita, castellum:—Com God sceáwigan beorna burhfæsten *God came to view the chieftains' city-fastness*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 10; Gen. 1680.

burhg, e; *f. A fortress, city, walled-town*:—Fêrdon hîg þurh đa burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 12. v. burh.

burh-gata *city-gates*, Jos. 2, 5. v. burh-geat.

burh-geat, -gat, burg-, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A city-gate*; urbis porta:—Æt burhgeate *at the city-gate*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 22; Gen. 2426. Mid đam đe đa burhgata belocene wurdon *cum portæ clauderentur*, Jos. 2, 5. Fôre burg-geatum *before the city-gates*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842: Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 20; Hö. 38.

burh-geat-setl, es; *n. A town-gate-seat, where a court was held for trying causes of family and tenants*; ad urbis portam sedes, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

burh-gemôt, es; *n. A* BURGMOTE, *city-moot, meeting of townsmen, corporation*; urbis comitia:—Hæbbe man þrîwa on geáre burhgemôt *thrice in a year let a city-moot be held*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3: L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4.

burh-gerêfa, an; *m. A* BOROUGH-REEVE, *city-reeve, the governor and chief magistrate of a city* or *town*; urbis prætor, præfectus, præpositus, quæstor, curialis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 7: 18, 42.

burh-geþingþ, -geþincgþ, e; *f. The city council* or *assembly*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 7. v. ge-þingþ.

burhge weardas; *pl. m.* [= burge weardas] *The guardians of the city*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 6; Dan. 740.

burh-hleoþ, burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height, the hill on which a city is built*; clivus montis, in quo arx *vel* urbs sita est:—Forbærned burhhleođu *scorched fortress-heights*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70. Ic eom brungen of burghleođum *I am brought from fortress-heights*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Rä. 28, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

burh-land, es; *n. City-land*; urbis solum. v. burg-lond.

burh-leóde; *nom. acc; gen.* -leóda; *dat.* -leódum; *pl. m. Town-people, citizens*; cives:—Him đa burhleóde wiđcwædon *the citizens withstood him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 6: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 7; Sat. 561: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 14; Jud. 187: 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 175. [*O. Sax.* burg-liudi *incolæ, cives.*]

burh-loca, burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier* or *defence, as—a wall, mound* or *moat*; urbis septum, arcis claustrum *vel* clausura:—He gelædde brŷd mid bearnum under burhlocan, in Sâgor *he led his wife with the children within the city-inclosure, into Zoar*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537: Andr. Kmbl. 2132; An. 1067: Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. He nænige forlêt under burglocan bendum fæstne *he left not one under the city-barriers fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 1879; An. 942.

burh-man, -mann, es; *m. A townsman, citizen*; urbanus, civis:—Burhman *vel* burhsita *urbanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 103; Wrt. Voc. 34, 32: Nathan. 1.

burh-ræced, es; *n. A city-dwelling.* v. burg-ræced.

burh-ræden, -rædenn, e; *f. Citizenship*; municipatus, Cot. 128.

burh-riht, es; *n. The civil law*; jus civile, Som. v. riht *law.*

burh-rûnan; *pl. f.* [-rûne, an; *f.*] *The fates, furies, fairies*; parcæ, furiæ, oreades:—Burhrûnan *furiæ*, Cot. 92.

burh-sæl, es; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling.* v. burg-sæl.

burh-sæta, an; *m. A dweller in a city, citizen*; civis. v. burh-sêta.

burh-scipe, es; *m. A township*, [BOROUGH-SHIP], *free borough, an incorporated city* or *town*; municipium, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 104. DER. ge-burh-scipe.

burh-scîr, e; *f. A city-boundary, city-liberty*; urbis territorium:—Đa yfelan leóda fîf burhscîra đæs Sodomîtisces eardes *the evil people of the five city-boundaries of the Sodomitish land*, Ælfc. T. 7, 20: Jos. 13; Thw. 152, 9: Cot. 148.

burh-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling.* v. burg-sele.

burh-sêta, an; *m. A city-dweller, townsman, citizen*; civis, oppidanus, Wrt. Voc. 18, 36. v. burh-sæta.

burh-sîta, an; *m. A city-dweller, citizen*:—Burhsîta *urbanus*, Wrt. Voc. 34, 32. v. burh-sæta.

burh-sittend, burg-sittend, es; *m. A city-dweller, an inhabitant of a city, citizen*; urbis incola, civis:—Đû scealt sunu âgan, đone sculon burhsittende Isaac hâtan *thou shalt have a son, whom the city-dwellers shall call Isaac*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 12; Gen. 2326: 136; Th. 172, 2; Gen. 2838. Đâ wurdon blîđe burhsittende *then the citizens became merry*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 159: Cd. 188; Th. 235, 1; Dan. 299. Đæt is wîde cûþ burhsittendum *that is widely known to the city-dwellers*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 18; Gen. 2815: 210; Th. 261, 11, 23; Dan. 724, 730. His gebîdan ne mâgon burgsittende *citizens cannot wait for him*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittende.

burh-sittende, burg-sittende; *part. City-dwelling, inhabiting a city*; urbem incolens:—He folgode ânum burhsittendum men đæs rîces *adhæsit uni civium regionis illius*, Lk. Bos. 15, 15. Folca bearn burgsittende *the sons of men dwelling in cities*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337. Burgsittendra, *gen. pl.* 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Rä. 26, 3.

burh-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. Civil* or *courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity*; urbanus sermo, urbanitas, Cot. 202.

burh-stađol, es; *m. A dwelling in a city, a mansion, house*; urbana sedes, mansio, habitaculum. v. burh, stađol *in* stađel.

burh-steal, es; *m. A city-place*; arcis locus, arx. v. burg-steal.

burh-stede, burg-stede, es; *m. A city-place, city*; urbis locus, urbs:—On đam burh-stede *in that city*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 7; Gen. 1062: 174; Th. 218, 31; Dan. 47. Hî âgon beorhtne burhstede *they shall have a bright city-place*, 221; Th. 287, 6; Sat. 363: Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. Æfter burhstedum *through the cities*, Andr. Kmbl. 1161; An. 581. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2.

burh-þelu, e; *f. A castle-floor.* v. buruh-þelu.

burh-tûn, es; *m. A city-inclosure, city-dwelling*; urbis septum, urbana domus. v. burg-tûn.

burh-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city*; cives:—Wearþ eal here burhwarena blind *all the multitude of the city-inhabitants became blind*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. v. burg-waran.

burh-ware, burg-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens*; urbis incolæ, cives:—Him cyrdon to mæst ealle đa burhware *almost all the inhabitants of the city turned to him*, Chr. 919; Ing. 133, 15. Se gehâten wæs mid đæm burhwarum Brutus *he was called Brutus by the citizens*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 93; Met. 10, 47. Ofer burhware *over the inhabitants*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 31; Dan. 179. Wurdon burgware blîđe in môde *the citizens were blithe in mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585. Đâ wearþ burgwarum êce gefeá *then was to the citizens everlasting joy*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742.

burh-waru, burg-waru; *gen. dat.* e; *acc.* e, u; *f. The inhabitants of a city considered as a community, the whole body of citizens*; civitas, civitatis populus:—Ælc burhwaru wæs bûgende to him *non fuit civitas quæ se traderet illis*, Jos. 11, 19. Wearþ eall seó burhwaru onstyred *commota est universa civitas*, Mt. Bos. 21, 10: Chr. 1013; Th. 271, 28, col. 1. Wæs mycel menegu đære burhware mid hyre *erat turba civitatis multa cum illa*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Ic gefrægn leóde tosomne burgwaru bannan *I learnt that the people, the body of citizens, were summoned together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096.

burh-waru-man, -mann, es; *m. A citizen*; civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12.

burh-wealda, an; *m. A city-ruler, citizen*; urbis rector, civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12, note 12.

burh-weall, burg-weall, -weal, es; *m. A city-wall*; urbis vallum, mœnia:—Burhweall *mœnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 116; Wrt. Voc. 36, 36. Lêton đone hâlgan burhwealle nêh *they left the saint near the city-wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1666; An. 835. Beorhte burhweallas *bright city-walls*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Brecan đone burgweal *to break through the city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mód. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978.

burh-weard, es; *m. A city-ward* or *guardian, city-defender*; urbis custos *vel* defensor:—Hæfde abrocene burhweardas *had slain the city-guardians*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 2; Exod. 39: Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660.

burh-wêla, an; *m. City-wealth*; urbis opes:—Þenden he burh-wêlan

brûcan môste *while he might have the enjoyment of city-wealth*, Beo. Th. 6191; B. 3100.

burh-wered, es; *n. A city-multitude;* urbis multitudo:—Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 37.

burh-wîgende; *part. pl. City-warring.* v. burg-wîgende.

burh-wita, an; *m. A knowing and polished man of the city, city-counsellor, citizen;* urbanus, homo civilis, urbis consiliarius, municeps:—Portgerêfa *vel* burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 41.

burig = byrig *to a city*, Ors. 6, 23, MS. C; *the dat. of* burh *a city.*

BURN, e; *f:* burne, an; *f:* burna, an; *m.* [*from* burnon, *p. pl. of* beornan *to boil, bubble;* fervere] *A bubbling* or *running water, a* BOURN, *brook, stream, river;* torrens, rivus:—Hefe upp dîne hand ofer burna and ofer môras *extende manum tuam super rivos et super paludes*, Ex. 8, 5. v. burne, burna. ☞ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn or burne denotes that they were near a stream; as, Burnham, Burnley, Bornemouth, Radburne, Swanburne, Sherborne. [*Piers P.* bourn: *Scot.* burn: *Plat.* born, *m: O. Sax.* brunno, *m. a source: O. Frs.* burna, *m: Dut.* born, bron, *f: Kil.* borne: *Ger.* brunne, born, *m: M. H. Ger.* brunne, burne, *m: O. H. Ger.* brunno: *Goth.* brunna, *m: Dan.* brönd, *m. f: Swed.* brunn, *m: Icel.* brunnr, *m.*]

burna, an; *m. A stream, bourn;* torrens, latex:—Burna oððe brôc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Scîr burna biþ gedrêfed: brôc biþ onwended *the clear stream is disturbed: the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 37; Met. 5, 19. He hine bibaðaþ in ðam burnan *he bathes himself in the stream*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. Burna *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 54, 21. v. burn, burne.

burne, an; *f. Running water, a stream, brook, river;* torrens, rivus:—Burnan flôweþ *aquæ fluent*, Ps. Th. 147, 7. He of stân-clife stearce burnan lâdde *he drew a strong stream from the stony rock*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Se Hâlend eóde ofer ða burnan Cedron *Iesus egressus est trans torrentem Cedron*, Jn. Bos. 18, 1. Burnan untrihtwîsnysse gedrêfdon me *torrentes iniquitatis conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 5. Aþene dîne hand ofer ealle flôdas, ge ofer burnan, ge ofer meras, and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *extende manum tuam super omnes fluvios, et rivos, ac paludes, et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan ætgædre *we two bathed together in the brook*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 1; Hö. 132. v. burn. DER. wylle-burne.

burne *hast burnt, wast on fire; p. of* beornan.

burne *burned*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 45; *subj. p. of* beornan.

burn-sele, es; *m.* [burn *a spring, brook;* sele *a dwelling, mansion*] *A bath-house;* balneum, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 10; Ruin. 22.

bûr-reâf, es; *n.* [bûr *a chamber,* reâf *a garment*] *Hangings for a chamber, tapestry;* tapete, Th. Diplm. 530, 36.

burste *hast burst, broken, failed;* burston *burst, broken*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818; *p. of* berstan.

bûr-þegen, -þên, es; *m.* [bûr *a chamber,* þegen *a servant, attendant*] *A chamber-servant, chamberlain, chancellor, secretary;* cubicularius, cancellarius, scriniarius:—Bûrþên *cubicularius*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 100; Wrt. Voc. 25, 40. His þeóden þanc gesâde ðam bûrþêne *his chief gave thanks to the chamberlain*, Byrht. Th. 135, 20, note; By. 121. Bûrþên *cancellarius* vel *scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 22; Wrt. Voc. 61, 3.

burþre, an; *f. A birth, issue;* natus, partus:—þurh ða burþran we wæron gehâlde, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alýsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blick. 105, 20.

burug *a city*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. v. burh.

buruh *a castle, city*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36: Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 24: Mt. Foxe 10, 11. v. burh.

buruh-þelu, e; *f.* [burh *a castle,* þelu *a plank, board*] *A castle-floor;* arcis tabulatum:—Buruhþelu dynede *the castle-floor sounded*, Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30.

buruh-waru *the people of a city in a body*, Chr. 1013; Th. 270, 28: Deut. 21, 21. v. burh-waru.

bûta; *prep.* [be, ût *out*] *Without;* extra:—Bûta ðæt lond *extra regionem*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 10. Bûta ðæm wîngeard *extra vineam*, Mt. Lind. War. 21, 39. v. bûtan; *prep.*

bûta; *adv. Without;* foras, foris:—He eóde bûta *exiit foras*, Mk. Lind. War. 14, 68. Petrus stôd to dura bûta *Petrus stabat ad ostium foris*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 16.

bûta, bûte; *conj. Unless;* nisi:—Ænig mon wât ðone sunu bûta ðe Fæder *nemo novit filium nisi Pater*, Mt. Lind. War. 11, 27. Bûta ðes ûtacunda *nisi hic alienigena*, Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18. v. bûtan; *conj.*

bûtâ *both;* ambo:—Swelton hîg bûtâ *they both shall die*, Deut. 22, 22: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. v. bûtû.

bûtan, bûton, bûtun; *prep.* [be, ûtan *out*]. I. *with the dative;* cum dativo. 1. *out of, against;* extra, contra:—Forbærn ðæt celf bûtan ðære wîcstôwe *ipsum vitulum comburet extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21. Bûtan leódrihte *against the law of the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. 2. *without, except;* sine, absque, præter:—Bûtan leahtre *sine crimine*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Bûtan ânum cnihte *excepto uno puerulo*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 26. Bûtan geþeahte *without thought*, 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Bûtan ende *without end*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 16; Cri. 271: L. E. I. prm; Th. ii, 400, 28. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo. 1. *out of;* extra:—He lædde hine bûtan ða wîc *eduxit eum extra vicum*, Mk. Bos. 8, 23. 2. *without, except;* sine, præter:—Bûtan sealm *præter psalmodiam*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 10. III. sometimes *bûtan* is separated from its case:—Ðæt wæs geworden bûtan weres frigum *that came to pass without the favours of man*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37. [*Chauc.* but: *R. Brun.* bot: *R. Glouc.* bote: *Laym.* bute, bote: *Orm.* buttan, butt: *O. Sax.* bûtan, bôtan: *Frs.* buten: *O. Frs.* buta: *Dut.* buiten: *Kil.* buyten: *Ger.* bauszen.]

bûtan, bûton, bûtun; *conj.* [be, ûtan *out*]. I. with the *subj. Unless, save that;* nisi:—Bûtan ðû [eorþan spêde] gedâlde Dryhtne sylfum *unless thou hadst bestowed* [*the riches of the earth*] *for the Lord himself*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78. Bûton ðæt hit sŷ ûtaworpen *nisi ut mittatur foras*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Bûtan ær wyrce ece Dryhten ende worlde *save ere the eternal Lord shall work an end of the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 24; Seel. 12. II. with the *ind. Save* or *except that;* nisi:—Egorhere eall acwealde bûton ðæt earce bord heóld heofona freá *the water-host destroyed all save that the Lord of heaven held the ark board*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 26; Gen. 1403. III. without a dependent verb, *Except, save, besides, but;* nisi:—Ond eallum dagum bûtan sunnan dagum *diebus cunctis excepta dominica*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ic ne gehŷrde bûtan hlimman sæ *I heard nought save the sea roaring*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. Sume men sædon ðæt ðær nâran bûtan twegen dælas *some men said that there were but two parts*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 6.

bûte *without;* foris, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 16. v. bûta; *adv.*

bûte; *conj. Unless, but;* nisi, sed:—Nân þing wyrþe [geweorþe Cot.] bûte hit God wille *nothing comes to pass unless God wills it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 20; Met. 18, 10. Bûte ic nât *but I know not*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 16. Bûte ge to him gecyrren *nisi convertimini*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. v. bûtan; *conj.*

bûte *both;* ambo:—Bûte ða þinc *ambæ res*, R. Ben. interl. 5. v. bûtû.

butere, an; *f.* BUTTER; butyrum [= *βούτῡρον, βοῦς a cow, τυρός cheese*]:—Butere *butyrum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 27. Dô ðonne mele fulne buteran *add then a basin full of butter*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17, 19, 22. On ðære buteran *in the butter*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1. On gôdre buteran *in good butter*, 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 18: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 14. Ahlyttre ða buteran *purify the butter*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 28: Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 27. [*Wyc.* botere: *Plat.* botter, *f: Frs.* buter: *O. Frs.* butera, botera: *Dut.* bóter, *f: Ger.* butter, *f: M. H. Ger.* buter: *O. H. Ger.* butere, *f: Fr.* beurre, *m: It.* butirro, burro, *m: Lat.* butyrum: *Grk. βούτῡρον.*]

buter-flêge *a butterfly;* papilio. v. buttor-fleóge.

buter-geþweor, es; *n. Butter-curd, what is coagulated, butter;* butyri coagulum, butyrum:—Buter-geþweor ælc and cŷsgerunn losiaþ [MS. losaþ] eów *butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

buteric *a bottle*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. v. buteruc.

buter-stoppa, an; *m.* [butere *butter,* stoppa *a vessel*] *A butter-vessel, butter-dish;* butyri vas, Wrt. Voc. 290, 24.

buteruc, buteric, buturuc, butruc, es; *m. A leathern bottle;* flasco, uter:—Buteruc *flasco*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 76; Wrt. Voc. 25, 16. Ic bicge hŷda and fell, and wyrce of him butericas *ego emo cutes et pelles, et facio ex iis utres*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. Ðæt wæter asceortode, ðe wæs on ðam buturuce *consumpta esset aqua in utre*, Gen. 21, 15. Butruc *flasco*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. [*O. Sax.* buteric, *m: O. H. Ger.* butrih *uter.*]

bûton *without;* sine:—Bûton ælcum eorþlicum fæder *without any earthly father*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 30. Bûton synne ânum *without any sin*, i. 24, 35. v. bûtan; *prep.*

bûton; *adv. Gratuitously, without a cause;* gratis:—Forðan ðe bûton hî behîddon me onforwyrde *quoniam gratis absconderunt mihi interitum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 8.

butruc *a bottle*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. v. buteruc.

butsa-carlas [bâtes carlas, *i. e.* bât-sæ carlas] *Seamen, sailors;* nautæ, Chr. 1066; Ing. 259, 4.

Butting-tûn, es; *m.* BODDINGTON, *Gloucestershire*:—Offôron hie ðone here hindan æt Buttingtûne on Sæferne staðe *they followed after the army to Boddington on the bank of the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Mr. Earle has the following pertinent note on the locality:—Two places have hitherto contended for this site, viz. Boddington near Cheltenham, and Buttington in Montgomeryshire, near Welshpool. But Mr. Ormerod [Archæologia, vol. xxix; and *Strigulensia*, p. 60] has put forward a claim for Buttinton in Tidenham, on the peninsula formed by the Severn and the Wye. There are traces of works here, though less considerable than those at Buttington in Montgomeryshire. Mr. Ormerod grounds his claim mainly upon Matthew of Westminster's 'paganos tam navali quam terrestri exercitu circumcinxit.' No such thing appears in the text before us, but to the opposite effect. One is almost tempted to suspect that

this 'Verwirrer der Geschichte' [as Lappenberg calls Matthew of Westminster] caught sight of 'sciphere' in the next line, and imagined the rest. But it must be allowed, Mr. Ormerod's position has its advantages. It does not, however, suit 'đā up be Sæferne,' if this means that they went up stream, which would seem to be its meaning, though not in Florence, Chr. Erl. notes, p. 318.

buttor-fleóge, an; *f.* [butere *butter*, fleóge *a fly*] *A* BUTTERFLY; papilio, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 115; Wrt. Voc. 23, 70. [*Ger.* butterfliege, *f.*] DER. niht-buttorfleóge.

bûtû [bû = bā *both*, tû = twā *two*] *Both;* ambo:—Đonne beóþ bûtû gehealden *then both* [*the two*] *shall be preserved*, Mk. Bos. 2, 22. Đā bûtû abulgon Isaace and Rebeccan *then both* [*the two*] *were a grief to Isaac and Rebecca*, Gen. 26, 35: Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7. Wit him bûtû sprecaþ *we both* [lit. *we two both*] *speak to him*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 39; Th. 52, 4; Gen. 838: 40; Th. 52, 22; Gen. 847. Đǽr hie sæton bûtû *where they both* [lit. *they two both*] *sat*, 133; Th. 168, 8; Gen. 2779. v. bātwā.

bûtun *without:*—Bûtun geongum litlingum, and heordum *absque parvulis, et gregibus*, Gen. 50, 8. v. bûtan; *prep.*

bûtun *unless, save;* nisi, Mt. Bos. 11, 27: 12, 4. v. bûtan; *conj.*

buturuc *a bottle*, Gen. 21, 15. v. buteruc.

bûwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit;* inhabitare:—Bûwa eorþan *inhabita terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 3. v. bûgian.

bȳ, es; *n? A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio:—Se đe hûs ođđe lytel [MS. lytelo] bȳ hæfde in þyrgenum [MS. byrgennum] *qui domicilium habebat in monumentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places. v. bû.

BYCGAN, bicgan, bycgean; ic bycge, bicge, đū bygest, he bygeþ, *pl.* bycgaþ, bicgaþ; *p.* bohte, *pl.* bohton; *impert.* byge, bige, *pl.* bycgaþ; *pp.* boht; *v. a. To* BUY, *procure;* emere, redimere:—Hī woldon mete bicgan *cibos emerent*, Jn. Bos. 4, 8. Đæt hie bicgan scoldon *which they must buy*, Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68. Đā hīg fērdon bycgean *dum irent emere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Ic bicge *I buy*, Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202. Mete bygeþ he *he buys meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. Hī bycgaþ *they buy*, 33 b; Th. 106, 27, note; Gū. 47. Đæt gōde men mid feó bicgaþ *which good men buy with money*, 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. Đæt þohte Abraham *quam emit Abraham*, Gen. 49, 30: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27. Menn heora land bohton [MS. bohtan] *men bought their land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 10. Bige us to đæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitudinem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Bige đa þing *eme ea*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29. Bycgaþ eów ele *emite oleum vobis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9. [*Wyc.* bigge, bye, bije: *R. Brun.* bie: *Laym.* bugge: *Orm.* biggenn: *O. Sax.* buggean: *Frs.* bikje: *Goth.* bugyan.] DER. a-bycgan, -bicgan, be-, ge-: un-boht, unbe-, unge-.

bycgean *to buy, procure;* emere:—Hīg woldon bycgean *they would buy*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. v. bycgan.

bycgen, bycgenn, e; *f. A buying, selling;* emptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

bȳcnend-līc; *adj. Allegorical, mystical;* allegoricus:—Bȳcnendlīc racu *allegorica expositio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 42. v. beácniend-līc.

bȳcnian, bȳcnan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beckon, shew, signify;* indicare:—Niht nihte bȳcneþ *nox nocti indicat*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. Đe bȳcnaþ [gehiwode *finxit*, Lamb: bȳcnaþ *fixit?*] eáge *qui finxit oculum*, 93, 9. v. beácnian.

bȳcniend-līc gemet, es; *n. The indicative mood;* indicativus modus, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18, MS. C.

bȳcnung, e; *f. A figure, trope;* figura:—Under bȳcnunge đæs bīges *sub figura coronæ*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 10. v. beácnung.

bȳd = beád? *commanded, bid*, Gen. 50, 5; *p. of* beódan.

bȳdel, es; *m.* [beódan *to bid, order, proclaim*]. I. *one who bids* or *cries out, a herald, proclaimer, minister;* præco, nuncius:—Bȳdel *præco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 41: Wrt. Voc. 84, 40. Se Godes bȳdel *a messenger of God, minister*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 2. Se Godes Sunu sende his bȳdel toforan him *the Son of God sent his proclaimer before him*, ii. 36, 25, 27. Bisceopas sindon bȳdelas Godes lage *bishops are proclaimers of God's law*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 15. Biscopas sind to bȳdelum gesette *bishops are ordained to be ministers*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 8. Drihten sende his bȳdelas ætforan him *the Lord sent his messengers* [*prophets*] *before him*, ii. 530, 9. II. *one who bids* or *summons to appear in a court of law, a* BEADLE; apparitor, exactor, bedellus:—Đē sylle se dēma đam bȳdele, and se bȳdel đē sende on cwertern *judex tradat te exactori, et exactor mittat te in carcerem*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Bȳdele gebȳraþ, đæt he for his wycan sȳ weorces frigra đonne ōđer man *bedello pertinet, ut pro servitio suo libertior sit ab operatione quam alii homines*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. He þurh his bȳdelas his gafoles myngaþ *he reminds him of his tribute by his messengers* [lit. *beadles*], L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Aaron hēt bȳdelas beódan,—to morgen biþ simbeldæg *Aaron commanded beadles to proclaim,—to-morrow is a feast day*, Ex. 32, 5. [*Piers P.* bedele: *Dut.* beul, *m: Ger.* büttel, *m: M. H. Ger.* bütel: *O. H. Ger.* butil, *m.*]

BYDEN, bydenn, e; *f.* I. *a bushel;* modius:—Cwyst đū cymþ đæt leóhtfæt đæt hit beó under bydene aset *numquid venit lucerna ut sub modio ponatur?* Mk. Bos. 4, 21: Lk. Bos. 11, 33. II. *a barrel, tun, butt;* dolium, cupa:—Hī mec bađedon in bydene *they bathed me in a tub*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 24; Rä. 28, 6. Byden *cupa*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 94; Wrt. Voc. 34, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* butin *cupa.*]

byden-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a vessel;* fundus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 49; Wrt. Voc. 24, 49.

bȳe *to a habitation; dat. of* bȳ.

byffan *to mutter;* mutire, Cot. 154. DER. a-byffan.

byfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble;* tremere:—Eorþe ondrēd ođđe byfode and heó geswāc ođđe heó wæs stille *terra tremuit et quievit*, Ps. Lamb. 75, 9. v. bifian.

byfor, es; *m. A beaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13, MS. T. v. befer.

bȳgan, bīgan, bīgean, bēgan; he bȳgeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, turn back, bow down, humble, abase;* flectere, inflectere, incurvare, retorquere, deflectere, humiliare:—Bȳgdest đū đē fōr hæleđum *thou bowedst thyself before men*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 11; Seel. 153. Đeáh đū hwilcne boh bȳge wið eorþan *though thou bend any bough towards the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 106; Met. 13, 53. Bȳgaþ hine, đæt he on hinder gǽþ *they shall turn him back, so that he shall go backward*, Salm. Kmbl. 252; Sal. 125. He herm-cwedend hȳneþ and bȳgeþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. [*Dan.* böje, boie: *Swed.* böja: *O. Nrs.* beygja.] DER. for-bȳgan, -bīgan, ge-, on-. v. bûgan.

bȳge, bīge, es; *m.* [bȳgan *to bow*] *A bowing, bending, turning, a corner, an angle, a bay, bosom, the apex of a helmet;* flexus, ancon, angulus, sinus, conus:—Đā gestōp he to ānes wealles bȳge *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23: Num. 22, 26. Helmes bȳge *conus galeæ*, Wrt. Voc. 36, 3.

bȳgend-līc; *adj. Flexible, pliable;* flexilis, flexibilis:—Bȳgendlīc on đām geþeódnessum his liđa *flexibilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. v. bȳgan.

bygest, he bygeþ *buyest, he buys*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bycgan.

byggan *to build;* ædificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. bȳtlian.

bȳgnes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio. v. bīgnes.

byg-spæc, e; *f. A beguiling in speech;* supplantatio, Ps. Spl. 40, 10.

bȳgþ, bȳhþ, đū bygst, bȳhst *bows, thou bowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* bûgan *to bow.*

byht, es; *m.* [bȳgan *to bend*] *A bending, corner, dwelling, an abode, bay,* BIGHT; habitatio, dominium, sinus:—Andlang norþgeardes đæt hit cymþ in đone byht *along the north yard till it comes to the corner*, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 29: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 25, 32. Eall đæt sculon āgan eaforan dīne, þeódlanda gehwilc, folcmægþa byht *thy sons shall own all that, each country, the dwelling of nations*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 20; Gen. 2213. Mec ahebbaþ ofer hæleđa byht đeós heá lyft *this lofty air raises me above the dwellings of men*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 26; Rä. 8, 3. Ofer wætres byht to lande *over the water's abode* [*bay*] *to the land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 23; Rä. 23, 12. [*Dut.* bogt, *f: Ger.* bucht, *f: Dan.* bugt, *m. f: Swed.* bugt, *m: Icel.* bygð, *f.*]

bȳing, e; *f. A habitation;* domus, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. v. bȳ.

BȲL, bȳle, bīle, es; *m. A* BILE, *blotch, sore;* carbunculus, Cot. 183. [*O. Frs.* bel, beil: *Dut.* buil, *f: Kil.* buyll: *Ger.* beule, *f: M. H. Ger.* biule, *f: Dan.* bule, *m. f: Swed.* bula, *f: O. Nrs.* þeyla, *f.*]

BYLD, e; *f:* bylde; *f. indecl. in s. Constancy, boldness;* constantia:—Bīdeþ þurh byldo *awaiteth with constancy*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 5; Cri. 113. He sceolde đa byldo anescian *poterat emollire constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, note 43. [*O. H. Ger.* baldī, *f: Goth.* balþei, *f. boldness.*] DER. ge-byld.

bylda, an; *m.* [bold *a house*] *A* BUILDER; ædificator:—Sum biþ bylda til hām to habbanne *one is a good builder to raise a house*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 29; Crä. 75.

byldan; *p.* bylde; *pp.* bylded; *v. trans.* [beald *bold;* v. byld] *To make bold, to animate, instigate, exhort, encourage, confirm;* animare, instigare, hortari, confirmare:—He Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he would encourage the race of the Frisians*, Beo. Th. 2193; B. 1094. Geongne æđeling sceolon gōde gesīđas byldan *good companions should encourage a young prince*, Menol. Fox 488; Gn. C. 15. Hī bylde bearn Ælfrīces *the son of Ælfric encouraged them*, Byrht. Th. 137, 60; By. 209. Swā hī ealle bylde Godrīc to gūþe *so Godric encouraged them all to the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 11; By. 320. Bǽdon hī Sigebyrht đæt he mid him to đam gefeohte fōre and hyra fultum trymede and bylde *rogaverunt Sigberctum ad confirmandum militem secum venire in prælium*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 20, col. 1.

bȳle *a bile, blotch, sore.* v. bȳl.

byled-breóst; *adj.* [byled, breóst *a breast*] *Puff-breasted;* rostrato pectore præditus:—Ic eom byled-breóst *I am puff-breasted*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 23; Rä. 79, 1. v. gebilod.

byle-wit *merciful;* æquanimus, mansuetus:—Gehȳran đa bylewitan *audeant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. v. byly-wit, bile-wit.

bylg *a bulge, bag*, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex;* offendere, irritare, vexare. DER. a-bylgan. v. belgan.

bylgean *to bellow;* mugire, Martyr. 17, Jan. v. bellan.

Bylges leg, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Bililesleaga : *Sim. Dun.* Byligesleage: *Hovd.* Biligesleage] BISLEY, *in Gloucestershire*:—Hī cōmon to Bylges lege *they came to Bisley,* Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 15.

bylgþ *is angry; 3rd pers. pres. of* belgan.

bylig *bellows;* follis, Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. v. belg.

byllino *a cake;* collyris, collyrida, Cot. 208.

bylwet, bylwit *simple.* v. bile-wit.

bylwet-līce; *adv. Simply;* simpliciter, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. v. bile-hwītlīce.

byly-wit *merciful, kind;* æquanimus, mitis:—Bylywit fæder *merciful father,* Cd. 191; Th. 238, 32; Dan. 363. v. bile-wit.

BŸME, bēme, an; *f. A trumpet;* tuba, salpinx = *σάλπιγξ*:—Bŷme sang *the trumpet sounded* [lit. *sang*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 2; Exod. 132. Dære bŷman swēg ŵeóx *sonitus buccinæ crescebat,* Ex. 19, 19: 20, 18: Ps. Spl. 46, 5: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Bŷmiaþ oððe hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba,* Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Bŷman sungon *the trumpets sounded* [lit. *sung*], Elen. Kmbl. 218; El. 109. Drēmaþ Drihtne on bŷman *psallite Domino in tubis,* Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. Seofon sacerdas blāwon mid bŷmon *septem sacerdotes clangent buccinis,* Jos. 6, 4, 13. [*Laym.* bemen, beomen; *pl. trumpets.*] DER. heofon-bŷme, here-, sige-.

bŷmere, es; *m.* [bŷme *a trumpet*] *A trumpeter;* tubicen, salpista = *σαλπιστής*:—Bŷmere *tubicen,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 24; Wrt. Voc. 73, 57. Bŷmere *salpista,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 11; Wrt. Voc. 60, 47.

bŷme-sangere, es; *m.* [bŷme *a trumpet,* sangere *a singer*] *A trumpeter;* salpicta = *σαλπιγκτής,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 13; Wrt. Voc. 60, 48.

bŷmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bŷme *a trumpet*] *To sound* or *play on a trumpet;* tuba canere, buccinare:—Ic bŷme *salpizo* vel *buccino,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 14; Wrt. Voc. 60, 49. Bŷmiaþ oððe hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba,* Ps. Lamb. 80, 4.

bŷn; *def.* se bŷna, seó, ðæt bŷne; *adj.* [bŷþ; *pres. of* būan *to inhabit, occupy*] *Inhabited, occupied;* habitatus:—Ðæt bŷne land is easteweard brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Licgaþ wilde mōras on emnlange ðæm bŷnum lande *wild mountains lie along the inhabited land,* 1, 1; Bos. 20, 44.

byndele, byndelle *a binding,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, MS. H. v. bindele.

byōþ *are, shall be,* = bioþ; *pres. pl. of* bión.

byrc, e; *f. A birch-tree;* betula:—Byrc *betula* [MS. *betulus*], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 20; Wrt. Voc. 33, 20. v. bircе.

byrc-holt, es; *n. A birch holt* or *grove;* betuletum, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 21.

byrcþ *barks,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *pres. of* beorcan.

byrd *birth;* nativitas. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day;* natalis dies. v. ge-byrd-dæg.

byrde; *sup.* byrdest, *def.* se byrdesta; *adj. Born, well-born, noble, rich;* natus, natu *vel* genere præstans, nobilis, opulentus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan *the richest must pay,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. DER. ge-byrde, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrden *a burden,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. byrðen.

byrdest, se byrdesta *the highest born, most noble, richest,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36; *sup. of* byrde.

byrdian *to bear;* sustinere. v. for-byrdian.

byrdicge *a weaver's tool;* plumaria, N. Som. Wrt. Voc. 282, 3.

byrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Quality, state, condition;* qualitas, status, conditio. DER. an-byrdnys, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-scype, es; *m.* [byrd, ge-byrd *birth,* scype *state, condition*] *Birthship, child-bearing;* gestatio, partus:—Ic tō fela hæbbe ðæs byrdscypes bealwa onfongen *I have received too many injuries from this child-bearing,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 7; Cri. 182.

byrd-tīd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth;* natale tempus. v. ge-byrd-tīd.

byrdu-scrūd, es; *n.* [byrdu = bord *a shield,* scrūd *a garment, clothing*] *The covering of a shield, a shield;* clypei tegmen, clypeus:—Unc sceal sweord and helm, byrne and byrduscrūd bām gemǣne *sword and helmet, armour and shield, shall be common to us both,* Beo. Th. 5313; B. 2660.

byre; *gen.* byres; *dat.* byre; *acc.* byre: *pl. nom. acc.* byras, byre; *gen.* byra; *dat.* byrum; *m. A son, child, descendant;* natus, filius, soboles, proles:—Ðonne ǣfre byre monnes hŷrde under heofonum *than ever child of man heard under heaven,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 18; Ph. 128: Beo. Th. 4113; B. 2053. Ðǣr hyre byre wǣron *where her sons were,* 2381; B. 1188. Ðæs ða byre siððan gyrne onguldon, ðe hī ðæt gyfl þēgun *for which their children since with grief have paid, that they ate that fruit,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 22; Ph. 409. Mǣru cwēn bǣdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons,* Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Lamech bearna strȳnde; him byras wōcan eafora and idesa; he ðone yldestan Noæ nemde *Lamech begat children; to him descendants were born of sons and daughters; the eldest he named Noah,* Cd. 62; Th. 75, 1; Gen. 1233. [*Goth.* baur, *m. one born, a son: O. Nrs.* burr, borr, *m.*] v. bearn.

byre, es; *m. An event, the time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity;* eventus, tempus quo accidit aliquid, opportunitas, occasio, = *καιρός*:—Wæs ðǣr mid him ōþ ðone byre ðæt Swegen wearþ deád *was there with him until the time that Sweyn was dead,* Chr. 1013; Th. 272, 22. Ðā he byre hæfde *when he had opportunity,* Byrht. Th. 135, 21; By. 121. DER. ge-byre. v. ge-bŷrian.

byrele *a cup-bearer, butler,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 51: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. v. byrle.

byrelian *to pour out, give to drink, serve,* Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842. v. byrlian.

byren; *adj. Belonging to a bear;* ursinus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. beren.

byrene, an; *f. A she-bear;* ursa, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 70; Wrt. Voc. 23, 29. v. bera.

byreþ *bears,* Beo. Th. 598; B. 296; *3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

bŷreþ *it pertains to, it is lawful;* pertinet ad, licet, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13. v. bŷrian.

byrg *to a city,* Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519; *dat. of* burh.

byrga *of cities* or *inclosed dwellings, for* burga; *gen. pl. of* burh, Runic pm. 8; Kmbl. 341, 3.

byrga *a pledger, creditor,* Cot. 37. v. byrgea.

BYRGAN, birgan, byrigan, birigan, birgean, byrigean, byrian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorg *tumulus*]; *v. trans. To raise a mound, to* BURY; tumulare, tumulo condere, sepelire:—Hī his līchaman on cyrican neáh weofode byrgan woldon *they would bury his body in the church near the altar,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 10: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die,* Deut. 21, 23. Ðǣr hine man birgde *ibi sepelierunt eum,* Gen. 49, 31. Alȳf me ǣrest byrigan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum,* Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60. Hine man byrigde swā him wel gebȳrede *they buried him as well became him,* Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29. [*Wyc.* birie: *Piers P.* yburied, *pp: Chauc.* buried: *R. Glouc.* ybured: *Laym.* burien: *Orm.* birrȝenn: *Dut.* bergen: *O. Dut.* berghen *condere, abscondere, servare, tueri: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bergen: *O. H. Ger.* bergan, ga-bergan *condere, recondere: Goth.* bairgan *tueri, conservare: O. Nrs.* byrgja *includere.*] DER. be-byrgan, bi-, ge-: byrgen.

BŸRGAN, bŷrian, bŷrigan, bŷrgean, bŷrigean, beorgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste, eat;* gustare, manducare:—Ðū dīnes gewinnes wæstme bŷrgest *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis,* Ps. Th. 127, 2. Nymþe ðū æppel ǣnne bŷrgdest *unless thou hast tasted an apple,* Cd. 42; Th. 54, 21; Gen. 880. Hī bū þēgun æppel, bŷrgdon forbodene *they both ate the apple, tasted the forbidden* [*fruit*], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 11; Ph. 404. Nim ðē ðis ofæt on hand, bīt hit and bŷrge *take to thee this fruit in hand, bite it and taste,* Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. [*O. Nrs.* bergja *to taste;* gustare.] DER. a-bŷrgan, ge-, on-.

byrgea, byrigea, byriga, berigea, an; *m.* [borh, borg *a pledge, security*] *A person who gives a pledge, a surety;* fidejussor:—Gif ðū hæbbe byrgean, mana ðone ðæs ângyldes *if thou have a surety, admonish him of the recompense,* L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. Mid lx scillinga gebēte ðam byrgean *let amends be made to the surety with sixty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12, 15, 16: L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 6. Se man ðam ōðrum byrigean geselle *let the man give surety to the other,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Gif he byrigan forwærne *if he refuse surety,* 9, 10; Th. i. 30, 15, 17. Him man wilsumne berigean geselle [MS. gefelle] *let a man give him a sufficient surety,* 6; Th. i. 30, 5. DER. leód-gebyrgea.

bŷrgean *to taste;* gustare:—He byreþ blōdig wæl, bŷrgean þenceþ, eteþ unmurnlīce *he will bear off my bloody corpse, will resolve to taste it, will eat it without repugnance,* Beo. Th. 901; B. 448. DER. a-bŷrgan. v. bŷrgan.

byrged *buried.* v. byrgan.

byrgels, birgels, bergels, es; *m. A* BURIAL-*place, sepulchre, tomb;* sepulcrum, bustum:—Byrgels *bustum,* Cot. 183. To birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri,* Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgen.

byrgen, byrgenn, birgen, byrigen, burgen, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying, grave, sepulchre, tomb;* sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba:—Byrgen *sepulcrum,* Ps. Th. 48, 9: Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Hāt nū healdan ða byrgene *jube ergo custodire sepulcrum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 64: 27, 66. On ðam wyrt-tūne wæs niwe byrgen *in horto erat novum monumentum,* Jn. Bos. 19, 41: 19, 42. Com to ðære byrgene *venit ad monumentum,* Jn. Bos. 20, 1: 20, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11. Ðȳ þriddan dæge of byrgenne, of deáðe, arās Dryhten *on the third day the Lord arose from the sepulchre, from death,* Elen. Kmbl. 371; El. 186: 965; El. 484: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 34; Cri. 729: Ps. Th. 29, 8. Byrgenum *sepulcris,* 13, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 445; Sal. 223. On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 17. 2. in the districts of England first occupied by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, numerous extensive cemeteries of the heathen period have been examined. In these cemeteries the graves are usually arranged in rows, and are dug exactly in the same manner and form as our modern church-

yard graves, which are probably copied from them. After the burial, a low circular mound was raised over the grave. From their contents we learn that the body of the deceased was buried in the full dress worn when living,—the men with their arms and military equipments,—the women with their personal ornaments and jewelry. The body was generally laid on its back, on the floor of the grave; but in the wealthier classes, it was frequently inclosed in a wooden coffin, for in A. D. 679, it is said—Æðeldryþ on treówene þruh wæs bebyriged *Ætheldrith was buried in a wooden coffin*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21; or in the Latin of Bede—Æðilthryd ligneo in locello sepulta, S. 163, 15. **3.** the belief in a future life is shewn by the care with which the relatives and friends of better condition, placed in the grave of the dead objects which it was supposed would be necessary or useful in the next world: even mere personal ornaments, or articles to which the deceased had been attached, or which can only have been placed there as tokens of affectionate remembrance. Evidence is also found of the sentiments of tenderness which followed them to their last resting-place. It was believed that the dead were exposed to evil spirits, for amulets are usually found interred with them,—especially beads of amber, which were thought to be protective against such influences. The frequent occurrence, among the earth in the grave, of bones of animals, which were commonly eaten by the Anglo-Saxons, would seem to shew that there were both sacrifices and feasting at the burial. Human bones have been found in such a position as to justify a supposition, that a slave had been slain and thrown into the grave, perhaps in the belief that he would continue to serve his master in the spiritual world. **4.** in the districts which were occupied by the Angles in Britain, and Old Saxons on the continent, *νεκροκαυσία, cremation* or *the burning* of the bodies before burial, appears to have been almost universal, among rude nations, from the age of Homer to that of Alfred. The interment, therefore, consists of an urn filled with the burnt bones. It has been supposed that cremation was originally the mode of burial in use among the Angles; and that the Saxons and Jutes buried the body entire, or that they had adopted this mode of burial when they came into Britain. See Kemble in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 48. It is recorded of the Esthonians and Old Saxons, who were a very warlike and powerful people, once occupying the whole north-west corner of Germany,—And ðæt is mid Ēstum þeáw, ðæt ðǽr sceal ælces geþeódes man beón forbærned; and gyf ðǽr man ān bān findeþ unforbærned, hī hit sceolon miclum gebētan *it is also a custom with the Esthonians, that there men of every tribe must be burned; and if any one find a single bone unburnt, they shall make a great atonement*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 3–5. It is certain that in Beowulf, which is supposed to be an Old Norse poem, the body of the hero is described as being burnt:—Hit sǽ-līðend syððan hātan Biówulfes biorh *sea-farers may afterwards call it Beowulf's mound* [*barrow*], Beo. Th. 5604–5606; B. 2806, 2807. Him ðā gegiredon Geáta leóde ād unwāclīcne, helm-behongen, hilde bordum, and beorhtum byrnum *the people of the Goths then raised for him a mighty funeral pile, hung with helmets, shields, and bright breast-plates*, 6265–6271; B. 3137–3140. Ongunnon ðā bǽl-fýra mǽst wīgend weccan: wudu-rēc astāh sweart of Swió-þole *then the warriors began to kindle the greatest of bale-fires: the wood-smoke ascended black from the Swedish pine*, 6277–6281; B. 3143–3145. Hī on beorg dydon beágas and siglu, eall swylce hyrsta *on the mound they placed rings and jewels, also ornaments*, 6307–6309; B. 3164, 3165. Ðā ymbe hlǽw ridon æðelingas . . . cyning mǽnan, word-gyd wrecan *then nobles rode round the mound . . . their king bewail, a verbal lay recite*, 6319–6325; B. 3170–3173. Swā begnornodon Geáta leóde *thus the people of the Goths deplored*, 6338, 6339; B. 3179. **5.** it is probable that down to a very late period the people adhered to many of their ancient burial customs. Charlemagne, so late as the year 789, ordered his Christian Saxon subjects to bury their dead in the Christian cemeteries, and not in the tumuli of the pagans, in these words,—'Jubemus ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad cœmeteria ecclesiæ deferantur, et non ad tumulos paganorum,' *Capit. Carl. Mag. Walter*, tom. ii. p. 107. In England, the ordinary converts appear to have been drawn reluctantly from the burial places of their forefathers by the establishment of Christian cemeteries attached to the churches, and even there they seem long to have continued many of their old rites. A few of these ceremonies are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical laws and constitutions relating to funerals. **6.** it appears from a regulation, which, though only preserved in the laws of Henry I, evidently belonged to the Anglo-Saxon period, that as soon as any person was dead, the body was laid out, with the feet to the east and the head to the west. This law enjoins any one who, either in revenging a feud or defending himself, should kill a man, not to take anything belonging to him, whether his horse, or his helmet, or his sword, or any money he may have, but to lay out his body in the manner usually observed with the dead, the head to the west and the feet to the east, upon his shield, if he have one; and to fix his lance, and place his arms round, and attach his horse by the reins; and to go to the nearest town and give information to the first person he meets: the Latin of the law is,—'Si quis in vindictam vel in se defendendo occidat aliquem, nihil sibi de mortui rebus aliquis usurpet, non equum, non galeam, vel gladium, vel pecuniam prorsus aliquam; sed ipsum corpus solito defunctorum more componat, caput ad occidens, pedes ad oriens versum, super clipeum, si habeat; et lanceam suam figat, et arma circummittat, et equum adregniet; et adeat proximam villam, et cui prius obviaverit denunciet,' L. H. 83, § 6; Th. i. 591. **7.** during the time that the dead body remained unburied, the relations and friends assembled to watch or wake over it [this watching or waking is mentioned under the word līc *a body*, see līc II], and this proceeding was evidently accompanied with feasting and drinking carried to a very great excess. So late as the end of the tenth century, archbishop Ælfric addressed the following injunction to his clergy:—Ge ne scylan fægnigan forþ-farenra manna, ne ðæt līc gesēcan, būton eów mann laðige ðǽr-to: ðænne ge ðǽr-to geladode sȳn, ðonne forbeóde ge ða hǽðenan sangas ðæra lǽwedra manna, and heora hlūdan cheahchetunga; ne ge sylfe ne eton, ne ne drincon ðǽr ðæt līc inne līþ, ðe-læs ðe ge syndon efen-lǽce ðæs hǽðenscypes ðe hȳ ðǽr begāþ *ye shall not rejoice on account of men deceased, nor attend on the corpse, unless ye be thereto invited: when ye are thereto invited, then forbid ye the heathen song's of the laymen, and their loud cachinations; nor eat ye, nor drink, where the corpse lieth therein, lest ye be imitators of the heathenism which they there commit*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 23–358, 5. The clergy gave little attention to these injunctions, for they are warned against being 'hunters of funerals,' and Ælfric tells us how some priests 'Fægniaþ ðonne men forþfaraþ, and unbedene gaderiaþ hī to ðam līce, swā swā grǽdige ræmmas, ðǽr ðǽr hī hold geseóþ; ac heom gebīraþ mid rihte to bestandenne ða men, ðe hīraþ into heora mynstre; and ne sceal nān faran on ōðres folgoþ to nānum līce būton he gebeden sȳ *rejoice when men depart hence, and unbidden gather about the corpse, like greedy ravens, wherever they see a dead carcase; whereas it properly becomes them to bury those men, who belong to their minster; and no one ought to go in another's following to any corpse unless he be invited*,' L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2–6. **8.** we have no reason for supposing that people who were not rich were buried in coffins, but the body, having been wrapped up in its winding-sheet, appears to have been merely laid in the grave, and then covered with earth. The first coffins used by the converted Anglo-Saxons were undoubtedly of wood [vide **2**], and it was the ecclesiastics who introduced the stone sarcophagi for eminent personages of their own order. Sebbi, king of the East-Saxons, was buried in a coffin of stone:—Gearwodan hī his līchoman to bebyrigeanne on stǽnenre þruh *cujus* [*Sebbi*] *corpori tumulando præparaverant sarcofagum lapideum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 4. **9.** at every funeral a payment, called a soul-sceat [v. sāwel-sceát], was made to the church where the interment took place, and a legacy was also expected. A mancus of gold, or even a much higher sum, was usually paid in the case of a king or bishop, or of a person of high rank. **10.** the graves were no doubt arranged in rows and covered with small mounds, as in the older pagan cemeteries, except that the mounds were elongated instead of being circular, and had head-stones. They seem, at an early period, to have been laid north and south, like many of those in the pagan cemeteries, and not east and west, as was the position of the bodies of the nuns of Hartlepool, buried towards the end of the seventh century, which were uncovered about thirty years ago. Small flat stones, the largest less than a foot square, had been laid over the graves at Hartlepool, each bearing a cross, and the name of the person it commemorated; some engraved in Anglo-Saxon runes, and some in the Roman letters of the seventh century, for to the latter end of that period they evidently belonged. v. Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, 8vo. 1860, pp. 397–405. A very valuable paper by George Rolleston, Esq. M. D. F. R. S. On the modes of sepulture in early Anglo-Saxon times in this country, reprinted from the Translations of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, Third Session: Douglas's Nenia Britannica: Faussett's Inventorium Sepulchrale: Akerman's Remains of Pagan Saxondom: Wylie's Fairford Graves: Braybrooke's Saxon Obsequies: and Mr. C. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua.

byrgend, es; *m. A burier;* sepultor:—Nāhtan byrgendas *non erat qui sepeliret*, Ps. Th. 78, 3.

byrgen-leóþ, es; *n. A tomb-elegy, an epitaph;* sepulcrale carmen, epitaphium:—On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 18.

byrgen-song, es; *m. A burial song;* cantus sepulcralis, Leo 116. v. bergel-song.

byrgen-stōw, byrigen-stōw, e; *f. A burying-place, cemetery;* sepulcri locus, cœmeterium, Cot. 75: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

byrgere, es; *m. A burier, corpse-bearer;* vespillo, Cot. 155.

byrging [byrgung, *Ettm.*], e; *f. A burying, the act of burying;* sepultura, Jn. 20, 1, 4, Lye.

bȳrging, e; *f. Taste, tasting;* gustus, Scint. 12, Lye. [*O. Nrs.* berging, *f. gustus, sacra synaxis* vel *participatio divinæ Eucharistiæ.*] v. on-bȳrging.

byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ *protectest, he protects*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beorgan.

byrht *bright, clear, lucid, loud;* clarus, splendidus, clarisonus, Beo. Th. 2402; B. 1199: Cd. 217; Th. 275, 15; Sat. 172. v. beorht.

byrhtan *to shine;* lucere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 18; Cri. 1090. v. beorhtan.

byrhtm, es; *m. Noise, tumult;* fragor, tumultus, Apstls. Kmbl. 42; Ap. 21. v. breahtm.

byrhtm-hwȳl *a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

byrht-nes *brightness,* Ps. Spl. 118, 130. v. beorht-nes.

byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 15; Cri. 1240. v. beorhtu.

byrht-word; *adj.* [byrht = beorht *bright,* word *a word*] *Bright of word, clear in words* or *speech;* clarus voce:—Byrhtword arās engla ordfruma *the creator of angels, bright of words, arose,* Cd. 218; Th. 279, 15; Sat. 238.

byri = byrig *to a city.* v. byri-weard.

byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury:*—Ðǽr hī mon byride *where they buried her,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 9. DER. be-byrian. v. byrgan.

bȳrian, *3rd s.* bȳreþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [bȳre *an event, a favourable time, an opportunity*] *To happen, pertain to, belong to;* evenire, contingere, pertinere ad [v. ge-bȳrian]: *found as v. impers: it pertains to, it concerns, it belongs to, it is lawful;* pertinet ad, oportet, licet:—Ne bȳreþ to him from scipum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus,* Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13: Mk. Lind. War. 4, 38. Ðe ne bȳrede him to etanne *quem non licebat ei edere,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 4. DER. ge-bȳrian.

bȳrian *to taste;* gustare. v. a-bȳrian *under* a-bȳrgan.

byrig *to a city,* Ps. Th. 44, 13: 47, 11; *dat. of* burh.

byrig, e; *f: acc. s.* byrig, byrige *A city;* urbs, civitas:—Hēr Cūþa gefeaht wiþ Brytwalas æt Biedcan forda, and genam Lygeanbyrig and Ægles byrig *in this year Cutha fought against the Brito-Welsh at Bedford, and took Lenbury and Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28. Cantwara byrig forbarn ðȳ geáre *Canterbury was burnt down in this year,* 754; Th. 81, 36, col. 2. v. burh.

byrig, es; *n. A mulberry-tree;* morus:—He ofslōh byrig heora on hagule *occidit moros eorum in pruina,* Ps. Spl. 77, 52: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 17.

byriga, an; *m. A surety;* fidejussor:—He him byrigan gesealdne hæbbe *he has given him surety,* L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 17. v. byrgea.

byrigan, birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Alȳf me ǽrest byrigan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum,* Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60: Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29: Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 30: 21; Thw. 11, 4. DER. be-byrigan. v. byrian, byrgan.

bȳrigan; *p.* de *To taste;* gustare:—Deáþ he ðǽr bȳrigde *he there tasted death,* Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101. Ðæt he hire sealde ðæt wæter to bȳrigenne *ut gustandam illi daret eam aquam,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 21. DER. on-bȳrigan. v. bȳrian, bȳrgan.

byrig-berge, an; *f. A mulberry;* morum:—Byrigbergena seáw selle drincan *give him to drink juice of mulberries,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 12.

byrigea *a surety,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. v. byrgea.

byrigean *to bury.* v. byrgan, be-byrigean.

bȳrigean *to taste.* v. on-bȳrigean, bȳrgan.

byrigen, byrigenn, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying-place, a sepulchre, tomb, burying;* sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba, sepultura, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37: 3, 8; S. 532, 15, 17: 3, 11; S. 535, 32: 1, 33; S. 499, 7. v. byrgen.

byrigen-stōw, e; *f. A burying-place:*—He sylfa byrigenstōwe worhte *sibi ipse in locum sepulcri fecerat,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19. v. byrgen-stōw.

byrig-leóþ, es; *n. An epitaph;* epitaphium, Bd. 2, 1, Lye. v. byrgen-leóþ.

byrig-man, -mann, es; *m.* [byrig *a city,* man *a man*] *A city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28, MS. D; Som. 11, 29. v. burh-man.

byrignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burying, burial;* sepultura, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8. DER. be-byrignys.

bȳrignes, bīrgnes, -ness, e; *f. A tasting, a taste;* gustus:—Mid bȳrignesse ðæs wæteres *by the tasting of the water,* Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29. Bīrgness *gustus,* Cot. 97. DER. an-bȳrignys. v. bȳrgan.

Byrīne, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex,* Chr. 649; Th. 50, 3, col. 2, 3; 51, 2, col. 1. v. Birīnus.

byris, e; *f? A graving-iron, file;* scalprum, scalpellum:—Byris *scalprum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 36: *scalpellum,* 162, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* bursa, *f.*]

byri-weard, es; *m.* [byrig, *dat. of* burh *a city,* weard *a guard*] *A city-guardian;* urbis custos, ædilis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. v. burh-weard.

BYRLE, byrele, es; *m. A cup-bearer, butler;* pocillator, calicum magister, pincerna:—Byrle *pincerna,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 80, 1; Wrt. Voc. 60, 37: 74, 16. Egipta cynges byrle *pincerna regis Ægypti,* Gen. 40, 1. Byrele *pincerna,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 51. Þurh byreles hond *through the cup-bearer's hand,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 15; Vy. 51. Byrlas ne gǽldon *the cup-bearers delayed not,* Andr. Kmbl. 3065; An. 1535. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweonum *his cup-bearers planned among themselves,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 10: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Geþohte he ðæra byrla ealdor *recordatus est magistri pincernarum,* Gen. 40, 20, 21, 23. Yldest byrla *a caliculis, magister calicum,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Ðara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus,* Gen. 40, 2. [*Laym.* birle, borle: *Orm.* birrless, *pl: Icel.* byrli, byrlari, *m.*]

byrlian, byrelian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [byrle, byrele *a cup-bearer*] *To pour out, give to drink, serve;* propinare:—Ic him byrlade wrōht of wēge *I poured out complaint to them from the cup,* Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 23; Jul. 486. Feónd byrlade ðære idese bittor bǽdewēg *the fiend gave the woman the bitter cup to drink,* 47 a; Th. 161, 8; Gū. 955. Ðone bitran drync Eue Adame byrelade *Eve served to Adam the bitter drink,* 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842.

byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorma *barm*] *To ferment with barm, to leaven;* fermentare. DER. ge-byrman.

byrnan; *part.* byrnende; he byrneþ. I. *v. intrans. To burn, to be on fire;* ardere:—Sīn eówer leóhtfatu byrnende *sint vestræ lucernæ ardentes,* Lk. Bos. 12, 35: Deut. 9, 15. Ðonne byrneþ gramen his *cum exarserit ira ejus,* Ps. Spl. 2, 13: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. II. *v. trans. To burn;* urere, comburere:—Swā fȳr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit sylvas,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. v. beornan.

BYRNE, an; *f. A corslet, coat of mail;* lorica, thorax:—Mōt he gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord *he may give a man a corslet and a sword,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. Ðǽr wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the twisted coat of mail,* Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257. Ætbær hringde byrnan *he bore away the ringed coat of mail,* Beo. Th. 5224; B. 2615. Ongan wyrcan sīde byrnan *he began to make a large coat of mail,* Salm. Kmbl. 906; Sal. 453: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Laym.* burne, brunie: *Ger.* brünne, *f: M. H. Ger.* brünje, brünne, *f: O. H. Ger.* brunja, brunna, *f: Goth.* brunyo, *f: Dan.* brynie, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* brynja, *f: O. Slav.* brunija.] DER. gūþ-byrne, heaðo-, heaðu-, here-, īren-, īsern-.

byrne, es; *m. A burning;* incendium:—Ǽr ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium esset incendio consumptum,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. v. bryne.

byrne, an; *f. Running water, a stream;* torrens, rivus:—Ofer byrnan bōsm *over the stream's bosom,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 15; Rä. 4, 62. v. burne.

byrnendra *more burning,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. v. byrnan.

byrn-hom, es; *m.* [byrne *a coat of mail,* hom *a covering, garment*] *A coat of mail;* lorica:—Beraþ bord fōr breóstum and byrnhomas *bear shields before your breasts and coats of mail,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 192.

byrn-wīga, an; *m. A soldier clothed in armour;* loricatus miles:—Se byrnwīga būgan sceolde *the mailed warrior must submit,* Beo. Th. 5828; B. 2918: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 5; Wand. 94. Byrnwīgena brego *the chief of mailed soldiers,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 28; Jud. 39.

byrn-wīgende, -wiggende; *part. Clothed in armour, mailed;* loricatus:—Swā hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde *as the prince of the mailed armies had commanded her,* Elen. Kmbl. 447; El. 224. Gehlōdon byrnwīgendum werum wǽghengestas *they loaded the ships with men covered with armour,* Elen. Kmbl. 470; El. 235.

byrn-wīggend, es; *m. A soldier clothed in armour, a mailed warrior;* loricatus miles *vel* bellator:—Bealde byrnwīggende *bold warriors,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 17.

byrst, es; *n. A bristle;* seta:—Byrst *seta,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 57: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 49. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swīnene [MS. swinen] byrst *its twigs are like swine bristles,* Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3. [*Frs.* boarstel, *m. f: Dut.* borstel, *m: Ger.* borste, *f: O. H. Ger.* burst, *n;* bursti, pursta, *f: Dan.* börste, *m. f: Swed.* borst, *m: Icel.* burst, *f.*]

byrst *bursts, breaks, fails; 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

byrst, he byrþ *bearest, he bears, produces;* facit, Mt. Bos. 7, 17; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

byrst, berst, es; *m. A loss, defect;* damnum, calamitas:—Gylde ðone byrst, ðe ðæt fȳr ontende *reddet damnum, qui ignem succenderit,* Ex. 22, 6, 12: Ps. Th. 108, 18. We habbaþ fela byrsta gebiden *multas calamitates sumus perpessi,* Lupi Serm. i. 2; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 21.

byrþ *a birth.* v. beorþ, byrþ-ling.

BYRÐEN, berðen, byrðyn; *gen.* byrðenne; *f. A* BURTHEN, *load, weight, bundle;* onus, sarcina, fascis:—Hefig byrðen *onus grave,* Ps. Th. 37, 4. Sorh biþ swǽrost byrðen *sorrow is the heaviest burthen,* Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Seám oðde byrðen *onus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 14. Byrðen *fascis,* 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: Mt. Lind. Stv. 13, 30. [*O. Sax.* burðinnia, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, berde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bürde, *f: O. H. Ger.* burdi, *f: Goth.* baurþei, *f: Dan.* byrde, *f: Swed.* börda, *f: Icel.* byrðr, byrði, *f.*] DER. mægen-byrðen, sorg-, syn-.

byrðene dǽl, es; *m. A share of a burthen, a portion;* portio, Ps. Spl. 49. 19.

byrðen-mǽlum; *adv.* [byrðen, mǽlum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By burdens;* oneribus:—Se dēma hǽt his englas gadrian ðone coccel byrðen-

mǽlum *the judge will command his angels to gather the tares by burdens*, Homl. Th. i. 526, 22.

byrðen-meto; *indecl; f? An excessive burden;* oneris excessus, onerosa mensura, Prov. 27, Ettm.

byrðen-strang; *adj. Burthen-strong, strong to bear burdens;* oneribus portandis robustus:—Assa is stunt nýten, and byrðenstrang *an ass is a foolish beast, and strong for burdens*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 13.

byrþere; *gen.* byrþres; *m.* [beran *to bear, carry*] *A bearer, carrier, supporter;* portarius, vespillo, fulcimen:—Crist ðone wâcan assan geceás him to byrþre *Christ chose the mean ass for his bearer*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 16. Ða byrþeras hine to byrgenne fêredon *the bearers bare him to the grave*, i. 492, 27. Seó unrumnys his gecyndes behôfode sumes byrþres *the infirmity of his nature had need of some supporter*, i. 308, 12.

byrþ-ling, beorþ-ling, es; *m. A born image, birthling, child.* v. beorþ, hyse-berþling.

byrþor, es; *n? Child-birth, a fetus;* partus, fetus:—Bûtan byrþres intingan *sine partus causa*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 40. v. beorþor.

byrþor-cwelm, es; *m. An abortion, a miscarriage.* v. beorþor-cwelm.

byrþor-þînen, e; *f. A midwife.* v. beorþor-þînen.

byrðyn, e; *f. A burthen;* onus:—Mîn byrðyn ys leóht *meum onus est leve*, Mt. Bos, 11, 30. v. byrðen.

Byr-tûn, es; *m.* [*Hovd.* Burhtun: *Brom.* Burton super Trent: *Stub. Kni.* Burton] BURTON *on Trent, Staffordshire;* oppidum ad ripam fluminis Trentæ, in agro Staffordiensi:—Se cyng geaf him ðæt abbotrîce on Byrtûne *the king gave him the abbacy at Burton*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 16.

býgegu *occupation*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. v. býsgu.

BÝSEN, bîsen, býsn, e; *f.* **I.** *a pattern, an example, model, resemblance, similitude, parable;* norma, exemplum, modellum, similitudo, parabola:—Ðû bûtan býsne, Ælmihtig God, eall geworhtest þing þearle gôd [good, MS.] *thou, Almighty God, madest all things very good, without a pattern*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 85; Met. 20, 43. Seó býsen ðæs rihtan geleáfan Angel cyricean to Rôme gelǽded wæs *exemplum catholicæ fidei Anglorum Romam perlatum est*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 11: 2, 1; S. 590, 26: 4, 23; S. 595, 10. Gûþlâc mongum wearþ býsen on Brytene *Guthlac was an example to many in Britain*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 19; Gû. 146. Ðiós ôðru býsen *this other similitude*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 13; Met. 12, 7. Æfter heora býsne *after their example*, Ps. Th. arg. 28: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 29; Sat. 196. On býsene ðære frymþelîcan cyricean *in exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. Be sumere bîsene *by some example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13. Ðæt hî ealle gemyndige wǽron hyre býsene *that they all should be mindful of her example*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 20. He býsene gegearwode *he gave an example*, 4, 23; S. 594, 24. He us býsene sealde his ârfæstnysse *he gave us an example of his piety*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 23. Wolde ic eów býsne onstellan *I would give you an example*, Andr. Kmbl: 1942; An. 973: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 1. Secgen Dryhtne lof ealra ðara bîsena ðe us his wîsdôm cýðaþ *let us speak to the Lord praise for all the examples which manifest his wisdom*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gû. 499. Ealle bêc sint fulle ðara bîsna ðara monna, ðe êr us wǽron [MS. wæran] *all books are full of examples of the men, who were before us*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 12. Onlîcnesse oððe bîsene *a parable;* similitudinem, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6. **II.** *a command, precept, admonition;* mandatum, præceptum, admonitio:—Ic gelŷfe ðæt hit from Gode côme, broht from his býsene *I believe that it came from God, brought by his command*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 29; Gen. 680. Ðæt he ða býsene from Gode brungen hæfde *that he had brought those commands from God*, 30; Th. 41, 3; Gen. 651. Hwylce ðû selfa hæfst bîsne on breóstum *what precepts thou thyself hast in thy breast*, 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. Ic ðînra býsna ne mæg wuht oncnâwan *I cannot understand aught of thy commands*, 26; Th. 34, 6; Gen. 533. [*Laym.* bisne, bysne, *dat. a pattern, example: Orm.* bisne *example: O. Sax.* busan, *f. in* am-busan, *f. a commandment: Goth.* ana-busns, *f. a command.*] DER. fôre-býsen, lâr-: býsnian, ge-, mis-: býsnung, ge-.

býsenian *to give an example*, C. R. Ben. 2. v. býsnian.

býsenung *an example*, C. R. Ben. 61. v. býsnung.

býsgian, bîsgian, býsgan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To occupy, busy, fatigue, trouble, afflict;* occupare, fatigare, affligere, tribulare:—Se man biþ hêrigendlîc, ðe mid gôdum weorcum hine sylfne býsgaþ *the man is praiseworthy, who busies himself with good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 16. For ðâm manigfealdum bîsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on môde ge on lîchoman bîsgodon [MS. bisgodan] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him* [*king Alfred*] *both in mind and in body*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. Ic eom býsgod on sange *occupatus sum cantu*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 25; Wrt. Voc. 2, 11. Ðeáh ðæs lîchoman leahtras and hefignes and unþeáwas oft býsigen monna môdsefan *though the sins and heaviness and vices of the body may often trouble the minds of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. Hine hungor býsgaþ *hunger afflicts him*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 10; Wal. 51. Ðê untrymnes on ðisse nýhstan niht býsgade *infirmity afflicted thee in this last night*, 47 b; Th. 163, 10; Gû. 991. [*Frs.* bisgje, bysgje *occupare.*] DER. a-býsgian, ge-: býsgung, a-, woruld-.

BÝSGU, bîsgu, býsigu, bîsigu, býsegu, bîsegu; *gen.* e; *dat.* e; *acc.* u, o: *nom. acc. pl.* u; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *f. Occupation, business, labour, care, toil, difficulty, trouble, affliction;* occupatio, negotium, labor, cura, opus, difficultas, dolor, tribulatio:—Ða bîsgu us sint swîðe earfoþ rîme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6. For ðâm manigfealdum bîsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on môde ge on lîchoman bîsgodon [bisgodan MS.] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him* [*Alfred*] *both in mind and in body*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 5. Of ðisum býsegum *from these occupations*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. Of ðissum bîsegum *from these occupations*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. Býsigum gebǽded *oppressed with labours*, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. Biþ se slǽp tô fæst bîsgum gebunden *the sleep is bound too fast by cares*, Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. Ôðer bîsgo dreág *the other suffered toil*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88. Oþ-ðæt he ða býsgu oferbiden hæfde *until he had surmounted the trouble*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 2; Gû. 518. Mec his býsgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gû. 686. Bîsigu, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. Ic bîsga unrîm dreág *I suffered numberless* [*of*] *afflictions*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625. Mêðe for ðâm miclum [miclan MS.] býsgum *weary on account of the great afflictions*, 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gû. 1083. [*Dut.* bézig-heid, *f. occupation.*] DER. nýd-býsgu.

býsgung, e; *f. Business, occupation, care;* negotium, occupatio, cura. DER. a-býsgung, woruld-. v. bîsgung.

býsig; *adj. Occupied, diligent, laborious,* BUSY, *industrious;* occupatus, sedulus, laboriosus, negotiosus, industrius:—Býsig æfter bôcum *occupied over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 123; Sal. 61. Bogan wǽron býsige *bows were busy*, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110: Ps. Th. 58, 3. [*Chauc.* besy, bisy, bysy: *Laym.* bisi, bisie.] DER. lîc-býsig, lîf-, nýd-, þrag-.

býsigan *to occupy, trouble*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. v. býsgian.

býsigu *labour*, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. v. býsgu.

bysmer *mockery, reproach, blasphemy*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dôm. 71: Ps. Th. 58, 8: 103, 25: 105, 25: 106, 10: Mk. Bos. 14, 64. v. bismer.

bysmerian, bysmrian, bismrian, bismærian, bysmorian, bysmrigan, to bismrienne, bysmrigenne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bismer, bysmer *mockery, blasphemy*] *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile;* illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere:—Draca ðes, ðone ðû ýwodest to bismrienne him *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Hî sellaþ hine þeódum to bysmrigenne *tradent eum gentibus ad illudendum*, Mt. Bos. 20, 19. Ðæt he me bysmrode *ut illuderet mihi*, Gen. 39, 17. Ðæt he bysmorode us *ut illuderet nobis*, 39, 14. Ðû, Drihten, bysmrast hî *tu, Domine, deridebis eos*, Ps. Spl. 58, 9. Us fŷnd bysmriaþ *enemies deride us*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Ealle bysmrodon me *omnes deriserunt me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 6. Hî bysmeredon hî on ðone reádan sǽ *irritaverunt eos in rubrum mare*, Ps. Th. 105, 8. Ongunnon hî on ðâm wîcum Moyses bysmrian *they began to irritate Moses in the camps*, 105, 14. Hû lange bysmraþ se wiðerwearda naman ðînne *usquequo irritat adversarius nomen tuum?* Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Se ðe eardaþ on heofonum bysmeraþ hŷ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Se ðone Hâlgan Gâst bysmeraþ, se næfþ on ēcnysse forgyfenesse *qui blasphemaverit in Spiritum Sanctum, non habebit remissionem in æternum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. Hî bysmeriaþ *they blaspheme*, 3, 28. Ða wegfērendan hyne bysmeredon *prætereuntes blasphemabant eum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39, 41. Ne bysmra ðû ðînne mǽg *non facies calumniam proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 13. Ne lǽt bysmrian banan mancynnes ða ðîn lof beraþ *let not the murderers of men revile those who bear thy praise*, Andr. Kmbl. 2587; An. 1295. Bysmeredon hie bûtû ætgædere *they reviled us both together*, Rood Kmbl. 95; Kr. 48: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. Uton gangan ðæt we bysmrigen him *let us go that we may revile him*, 2713; An. 1359. DER. gebysmerian.

bysmer-leás; *adj.* [bismer, bysmer *pollution, abomination, disgrace;* -leás *-less*] *Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus:—Ðæt he mǽge ēdles mid monnum brûcan bysmerleás *that he may enjoy the world blameless with men*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 19; Cri. 1326.

bysmer-lîce *disgracefully*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. v. bismor-lîce.

bysmer-spæc, e; *f. Blasphemy;* blasphemia:—For ðînre bysmerspæce *for thy blasphemy*, Jn. Bos. 10, 33. v. bysmor-spræc.

bysmer-specan, ic -spece, ðû -spicst, -spycst, he -speceþ, -spicþ, -spycþ, *pl.* -specaþ; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǽcon; *pp.* -specen [bismer, bysmer *blasphemia*, specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, to blaspheme;* blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare:—Ðû bysmerspycst *blasphemas*, Jn. Bos. 10, 36.

bysmer-spycst *blasphemest;* blasphemas, Jn. Bos. 10, 36. v. bysmerspecan.

bysmerung *blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Bos. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.

bysmor *filthiness, reproach, calumny,* Ælfc. T. 15, 21: Ps. Th. 8, 3: Deut. 28, 29. v. bismer.

bysmor-full; *adj.* [bismer, bysmor *pollution, abomination, disgrace;* full *full*] *Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis:—Đæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon to đam bysmorfullum hæđengilde *that they should not bow to the abominable heathen idol,* Jos. 23, 7.

bysmorian *to mock,* Gen. 39, 14. v. bysmerian.

bysmor-līce *disgracefully, irreverently,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. v. bismor-līce.

bysmor-spræc, bysmur-spræc, bysmer-spæc, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *blasphemy;* spræc, spæc *a speaking, word, speech*] *A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia:—Đes sprycþ bysmorspræce *this* [*man*] *speaketh blasphemy;* hic blasphemat, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. Ælc synn and bysmurspræc byþ forgyfen mannum, sōþlīce đæs Hālgan Gāstes bysmurspræc ne byþ forgyfen *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus Sancti autem blasphemia non remittetur,* 12, 31. Đis ys bysmorspræc *this is blasphemy,* 26, 65. For đīnre bysmerspæce *on account of thy blasphemy,* Jn. Bos. 10, 33.

bysmrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deride, irritate, reproach, defame, revile,* Gen. 39, 17: Ps. Spl. 58, 9: Ps. Th. 105, 14: Lev. 19, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. v. bysmerian.

bysmrigan *to mock, revile,* Mt. Bos. 20, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2713; An. 1359. v. bysmerian.

bysmrung, bysmerung, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *infamy, blasphemy*] *Deceit, infamy, blasphemy;* illusio, infamia, blasphemia:—Đeós bysmrung nis to ondrædanne *hæc illusio non est timenda,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39, 41: 497, 6. Is on đære ylcan bysmrunge swýđe nýdþearflīc gesceád *est in eadem illusione valde necessaria discretio,* 1, 27; S. 496, 34, 21. Hió hyre firenluste fulgān ne mōste būtan manna bysmrunge *she could not fulfil her wicked desire without the infamy of mankind,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 14. Ealle sinna synd manna bearnum forgyfene, and bysmerunga, đām đe hī bysmeriaþ *omnia dimittentur filiis hominum peccata, et blasphemiæ, quibus blasphemaverint,* Mk. Bos. 3, 28.

bysmur-spræc *blasphemy,* Mt. Bos. 12, 31. v. bysmor-spræc.

bȳsnian, bīsnian, bȳsnigan, bȳsenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bȳsen, bȳsn *an example*] *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—We lǣraþ, đæt preóstas aa wel bȳsnian *we enjoin that priests always set a good example,* L. Edg. C. 52; Th. ii. 254, 28. Gif đa lāreówas wel tǣcaþ, and wel bȳsniaþ, beóþ hī gehealdene *if the teachers teach well, and give good example, they shall be saved,* Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3. Ne bīsnode đē nān man, forđamđe nān ǣr đē næs *no man set thee an example, for no one was before thee,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Đa bīsnodon hiora æftergengum *they set an example to their successors,* 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. Gif he yfel bȳsnige *if he give evil example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. DER. ge-bȳsnian, mis-.

bȳsnigan *to give* or *set an example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. v. bȳsnian.

bȳsnung, bīsnung, bȳsenung, e; *f.* [bȳsen, bȳsn *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—For đære miclan bīsnunge *for the great example,* Ælfc. T. 5, 15. DER. ge-bȳsnung.

byst *art, shalt be,* Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 12. v. beón.

bȳst *biestings,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. v. beóst.

bȳst *commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of* beódan.

bȳsting, es; *m.* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Bȳsting, þicce meolc *biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20; Wrt. Voc. 28, 3. v. beóst.

BYT, bytt, e; *f*: *pl.* bytta *A bottle, flagon,* BUTT, *tun;* uter, dolium:—Byt *uter,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 82. Bytt *uter,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 58. Ne hīg ne dōþ niwe wīn on ealde bytta; gȳf hī dōþ, đa bytta beóþ tobrocene, and đæt wīn agoten, and đa bytta forwurđaþ. Ac hīg dōþ niwe wīn on niwe bytta, and ǣgđer byþ gehealden *neque mittunt vinum novum in utres veteres; alioquin rumpuntur utres, et vinum effunditur, et utres pereunt. Sed vinum novum in utres novos mittunt, et ambo conservantur,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17: Jos. 9, 4: Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. [*Ger.* butte, bütte; *f: M. H. Ger.* büte, bütte, *f: Dan.* bötte, *m. f: Swed.* bytta, *f: Icel.* bytta, *f.*]

byt *asks, prays,* Lk. Bos. 11, 11: Ex. 5, 16, = bit; *3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bȳt *commands, bids, offers,* Ex. 5, 10; *3rd pers. pres. of* beódan.

byþ *is, shall be,* Mt. Bos. 5, 14. v. beón.

bȳþ *inhabits; 3rd pers. pres. sing. of* būan.

byþne *a keel.* v. bytne.

bȳtl, bītl, es; *n. m?* [bȳt, *pres. of* beátan *to beat, strike*] *A* BEETLE, *hammer;* malleus:—Seó wīfman ān đæra teldsticcena geslōh mid ānum bȳtle būfan his þunwengan *the woman struck one of the tent-nails with a hammer above his temples,* Jud. 4, 21. Nān mon ne gehiérde bītles swēg *no man heard the sound of hammer,* Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. [*Plat.* bötel.]

bȳtla, an; *m.* [bȳtl *a hammer,* -a *q. v.*] *A hammerer, builder;* ædificator:—Se bȳtla đǣr hāligne hām arǣrde *the builder raised up a holy home there,* Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 36; Gū. 119.

bȳtlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bȳtla *a builder*] *To build;* ædificare:—Hī ongunnon bȳtlian heora burh *they began to build their town,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 33; Gen. 1880: 99; Th. 131, 15; Gen. 2176. He ne bȳtlaþ of đam grūndwealle *he builds not from that foundation,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Bȳtlode *ædificavit,* R. Ben. in procem. Hī worhton đæt geweorc æt Tæmeseforda, and hit būdon, and bȳtledon *they wrought the work at Tempsford, and inhabited it, and built,* Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 18. DER. ge-bȳtlian.

bȳtlung, e; *f.* [bȳtl, ung] *A building, edifice;* structura, ædificium:—Seó bȳtlung is ofer Criste gelogod *the building is founded on Christ,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 22.

bytne *the keel* or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Cot. 32.

bȳtst *commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of* beódan.

bȳtt *ordains,* Homl. Th. i. 358, 31, = bȳt, *q. v.*

bytta *bottles,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. of* byt.

bytte-hlid, es; *n. A lid of a butt;* dolii opertorium, Cot. 208: Mann.

bytt-fylling, e; *f. A filling of butts;* doliorum impletio, L. Ath. v. § 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 4.

bȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prepare, adorn;* parare, ornare:—Đa đe beadogrīmman bȳwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet,* Beo. Th. 4507, note; B. 2257. [*O. Nrs.* būa *parare.*] DER. a-bȳwan.

C

IN Gothic and Icelandic **c** is entirely wanting, being always represented by *k.* It is remarkable that the Anglo-Saxons have seldom made use of *k;* but, following the Latin, have preferred the use of *c.* **1.** the letter *c* is found as an initial, medial, and final.—As an initial letter it corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k;* as,—*A. Sax.* corn *corn, Goth.* kaurn, *Icel.* korn; *A. Sax.* ceósan *to choose, Goth.* kiusan, *Icel.* kjósa. As a medial and final letter *c* corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k,*—thus *A. Sax.* æcer *a field, Goth.* akrs, *Icel.* akr; *A. Sax.* eác *also, Goth.* auk, *Icel.* ok [og]. **2.** *c* and *cc* are often changed into *h* or *hh* before *s* or þ, and especially before *t;* as, strehton *they stretched,* for strecton *from* streccan. Ahsian *for* acsian *or* axian *to ask;* sēhþ *for* sēcþ *seeks, from* sēcan *to seek.* In words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, *k* is frequently substituted for the Anglo-Saxon *c;* as, cyning *a king;* cyn *kin* or *kindred.* Sometimes *q* or *ch;* as, cwēn *queen;* cild *a child;* cin *a chin.* **3.** the Runic letter ᚳ not only stands for the letter c, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon cēn *a torch.* v. cēn and RŪN.

cac, es; *m? Dung, excrement;* stercus, foria, merda, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Plat.* kak, kakk: *Dut.* kak, *m: Kil.* kack: *Ger.* kack, *m: Dan.* kag, *m. f: Grk.* κάκκη: *Lat.* cacare: *Grk.* κακκάω.]

cac-hūs, es; *n. A privy;* latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Kil.* kack-huys.]

cæd, ced, es; *m. A boat;* linter, Mone B. 120, Ettm.

cæder-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree;* cedrus:—Hēriaþ Drihten, mūntas and ealle beorgas, treówu wæstmbǣru, and ealle cæder-beám *laudate Dominum, montes et omnes colles, ligna fructifera, et omnes cedri,* Ps. Spl. 148, 9. v. ceder-beám.

Cædmon, es; *m.* [Cædmon, MS. C. C. C. Oxford: Cædmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 170, 50; Cedmon, S. 597, 12: Ceadmon, MS. B, S. 597, note 12: Cadmon, Runic Monmnts. by Prof. Stephens, fol. Cheapinghaven, 1868, p. 419, 11: cæd *linter,* mon *homo*] A man employed by the monks of Whitby in the care of their cattle in the early part of the seventh century. He is the first person of whom we possess any metrical composition in our vernacular language. So striking and similar are some of his thoughts to Paradise Lost, it has been supposed that Milton had read his Poems. He became a monk of Whitby, and died in the monastery about A. D. 680. A full account is given of him in Bede's History, bk. iv. ch. 24. The origin of his Poem is thus recorded in king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede:—Đā stōd him sum mon æt þurh swefen, and hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nemde, Cædmon [Cedmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12], sing me hwæt-hwegu. Đā andswarede he and cwæþ, ne con ic nān þing singan ... Eft he cwæþ, se đe mid him sprecende wæs, hwædere đū meaht me singan. Cwæþ he, hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæþ he, sing me frumsceaft. Đā he đā đās andsware onfēng; đā ongan he sōna singan, in hērenesse Godes scyppendes, đa fers and đa word đe he nǣfre ne gehȳrde ... Đā arās he from đam slǣpe and eall đæt he slǣpende song fæste on gemynde hæfde ... Song he ǣrest be middangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall đæt stǣr Genesis, and eft be ūtgonge Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande, and be ingonge đæs gehātlondes, and be ōđrum monigum spellum đæs hālgan gewrites Canones bōc; and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his þrōwunge, and be his uppastīgnesse on heofonas; and big đæs hālgan Gāstes cyme, and đæra Apostola lāre; and eft big đam ege đæs toweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto đæs tintreglīcan wītes, and be swētnesse đæs heofonlīcan rīces: he monig

leóþ geworhte *then stood some man by him in a dream, and hailed and greeted him, and named him by his name,* 'Cædmon, canta mihi aliquid,' =*Cædmon, sing me something. Then he answered and said, I cannot sing anything... Again, he who was speaking with him said, Yet thou must sing to me. Said he, What shall I sing? Said he, Sing me the origin of things. When he received this answer, then he began forthwith to sing, in praise of God the Creator, the verses and the words which he had never heard... Then he arose from sleep, and had fast in mind all that he sleeping had sung... He first sang of earth's creation, and of the origin of mankind, and all the history of Genesis, and then of the departure of the people of Israel from the Egyptians' land, and of the entrance of the land of promise, and of many other histories of the canonical books of Holy Writ; and of Christ's incarnation, and of his passion, and of his ascension into heaven; and of the coming of the Holy Ghost, and the doctrine of the Apostles; and also of the terror of the doom to come, and the fear of hell-torment, and the sweetness of the heavenly kingdom: he made many poems,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–18, 25, 26—598, 9–17. **2.** Cædmon was first published by Junius, from the Bodleian MS. the only one in existence. Junius published the Anglo-Saxon text only at Amsterdam in 1655, without a translation, in very small 4to, pp. 116. It was again published by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. in large 8vo. 1832, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, pp. 341. **3.** Bouterwek, with German translation and notes, an excellent vocabulary, Lateinischangelsächsisches Wörter-verzeichniss, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1854. Gütersloh bei C. Bertelsmann. **4.** Grein in 2 vols. 8vo. 1857, Text, vol. i. pp. 148.

cæfester, es; *m? A halter, head-stall;* capistrum, Cot. 31: 33. DER. ge-cafstrian.

cæfian, cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider;* acu pingere. DER. be-cæfian, ymb-.

CÆG; *gen.* cǽge; *pl. nom. acc.* cǽga, cǽgia; *f:* cǽge, an; *f. A* KEY; clavis:—Stæfcræft is seó cǽg ðe ðæra bōca andgytt unlȳcþ *grammar is the key that unlocketh the sense of books,* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 17. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehȳdes cǽge *tulisti clavem scientiæ,* Lk. Bos. 11, 52. Saturnus sumra hæfde bōca cǽga *Saturn had the keys of some books,* Salm. Kmbl. 370; Sal. 184. Ðē ic sylle heofona rīces cǽgia *tibi dabo claves regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 16, 19. Gāstes cǽgum [MS. cǽgon] *with the keys of the spirit,* Cd. 169; Th. 211, 11; Exod. 524. Cǽgan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. [*Chauc.* key: *Wyc.* keie, keye: *R. Glouc.* keyen, *pl: Frs.* cay, cayce *a small key: O.Frs.* kei, kai, *m: Wel.* can *to shut, inclose.*] DER. lioðu-cǽge, searo-cǽg.

cǽg-bora, an; *m. A key-bearer;* claviger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19.

cǽge, an; *f. A key;* clavis:—Cǽgan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. v. cǽg.

cǽggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lock, shut fast;* obserare. DER. cǽg.

cǽg-hyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper of keys, gaoler;* clavicularius. DER. cǽg.

cǽg-loca, an; *m. The action of locking up, a key-locking, any repository locked up;* clavis et loculamentum:—Būton hit under ðæs wīfes cǽglocan [cǽglocum MS. A.] gebroht wǽre, sȳ heó clǽne, ac ðæra cǽgean heó scéal weardian; ðæt is, hire hordern, and hire cyste, and hire tege *unless it has been brought under his wife's 'lock and key,' let her be clear; for it is her duty to keep the keys of them; namely, her 'hord-ern,' and her chest, and her cupboard,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 19–22. The Latin version reads: 'Sed suum hordern quod dicere possumus dispensam, et cistam suam, et teage, id est scrinium suum, debet ipsa custodire.' A similar provision is found in the old Scottish law: 'Tamen uxor in certis casibus respondere tenebitur; videlicet, si furtum inveniatur sub clavibus suis quas ipsa habet sub custodia et cura sua, utpote spensæ, arcæ suæ vel scrinii sui. Et si aliquod furtum sub clavibus suis inveniatur, uxor cum viro suo tamquam ei consentaneus erit culpabilis et punietur,' *Quon. Attachi.* xii. c. 7. There is a republication of the same law in the Stat. Willielmi Regis, with this variation: 'Spensa et arca robarum et jocalium suorum et de scrinio seu coffero,' xix. c. 3. We may therefore, perhaps, render the terms in the quotation above, '*locked up in her store-room, her chest, and her cupboard,*' L. Th. i. 418, note b.

cǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cold* or *cool, to cool;* infrigidare, Cot. 113. DER. ge-cǽlan. v. calan.

cælc, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælc oððe scenc *calicem,* Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 10, 42. v. calic.

cæle *A* KEEL or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cælić, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælic hǽle ic onfō *calicem salutaris accipiam,* Ps. Spl. 115, 4. v. calic.

cælþ *is cold,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22; *3rd pres. of* calan.

cæmban *to comb;* pectere, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61, MS. D. v. cemban.

cæmpa, an; *m. A soldier;* pugnator:—Wer cæmpa *vir pugnator,* Cant. Moys. Lamb. 186 b, 3. v. cempa.

cænnan *to clear, prove;* manifestare:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance,* L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. v. cennan *to declare,* II.

cænnan; *p.* cænde; *pp.* cænned *To bring forth, produce;* parere:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cænned abūton dīcum *this herb is produced about ditches,* Herb. 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 18, MSS. H. B. v. cennan *to beget,* I.

cænnestre, an; *f. One who has borne, a mother, dam;* genitrix. v. cynnestre.

cæn-ryn, es; *n. A generation,* Ps. Spl. 47, 12. v. cyn-ren.

cǽpe-hūs, es; *n.* [cēpa *a merchant,* hūs *a house*] *A storehouse;* armarium:—Ælces cynnes cǽpe-hūs *armarium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 19; Wrt. Voc. 58, 59.

CÆPPE, an; *f. A* CAP, *cape, cope, hood;* cappa, pileus, cucullus, planeta:—Cæppe *cappa,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 67. Cæppe *planeta,* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 114; Wrt. Voc. 25, 54: 81, 45. Gerēnod cæppe *an adorned hood;* penula, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 115; Wrt. Voc. 25, 55. [*Piers P.* cope: *Chauc.* cappe, cope: *Laym.* cape, cope: *Plat.* kappe: *Frs.* kæpe: *O.Frs.* kappe: *Dut.* kap, *f: Kil.* kappe: *Ger. M.H.Ger.* kappe, *f: O.H.Ger.* kappa, *f: Dan.* kaabe, kappe, *m. f: Swed.* kappa, kåpa, *f: Icel.* kápa, *f:* from *M.Lat.* cappa, 'quia capitis ornamentum est,' Isidorus.]

cærc-ærn *a prison;* carcer, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ærn.

cærcian *to chirk, chirp,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7, MS. C. v. cearcian.

cæren *a sort of wine, boiled wine;* defrutum, carenum, Cot. 66: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. v. ceren.

cærfille, an; *f. Chervil;* cerefolium:—Cærfille *cerefolium,* Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 45; Wrt. Voc. 31, 55. v. cerfille.

CÆRSE, cerse, an; *f.* CRESS, *watercress;* nasturtium, cardămum = *κάρδαμον*:—Man nasturcium, and ōðrum naman cærse [cerse B.] nemneþ *one nameth* nasturtium, *and by another name, cress,* Herb. 21, 1; Lchdm. i. 116, 17. Ðeós wyrt, cærse, ne biþ sāwen, ac heó of hyre sylfne cenned biþ on wyllon and on brōcen *this herb, cress, is not sown, but it is propagated of itself in wells and in brooks,* i. 116, 15. [*Piers P.* kerse: *Dut.* kers, *f: Ger. M.H.Ger.* kresse, *m. f: O.H.Ger.* kresso, *m.* cressa, *f.*] DER. eá-cærse, -cerse, fen-, tūn-, wylle-.

cēs *chose,* Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 35, = ceás; *p. of* ceósan.

cæster, e; *f. A city;* civitas, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 14: 8, 34. v. ceaster.

CĀF; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est, ost; *adj. Quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift;* acer, celer, præceps:—Ðā geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swīðe glæd on mōde and on anginne cāf *there John saw a certain youth very cheerful in mind and quick in design,* Ælfc. T. 33, 17: R. Ben. 7: Fulg. 9. Cāf *præceps,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 32. Hēt ðā hæleða hleó healdan ða bricge wīgan wīgheardne cāfne *then the defence [the chief] of the soldiers commanded a warrior, hardy in battle and nimble, to defend the bridge,* Byrht. Th. 133, 66; By. 76. Ðæt hī sceoldon beón cāfe [MS. caue] to Godes willan *that they might be prompt for God's will,* Homl. Th. ii. 44, 31. Sume earniaþ ðæt hie sīen ðȳ cāfran *some merit that they may be the more nimble,* Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 8. [*R. Brun.* kof *boisterous: Relq. Ant. W.* i. 212, 8, cof: *Orm.* kafe *bold: O.Nrs.* á-kafr *promptus, velox.*] DER. beadu-cāf. v. cīfan.

cāfe; *adv. Quickly, promptly;* celeriter, prompte:—Mægen samnode cāfe to ceáse *he promptly collected his strength for the fight,* Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. DER. cīfan.

cāfer-tūn, es; *m. A hall, inclosure, court, vestibule;* atrium, vestibulum:—Mycel and rūm heall *vel* cāfertūn *atrium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61: Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Jn. Bos. 18, 15: Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 30. Seó fæmne geneálæhte ðam cāfertūne ðyses hūses *the maiden came nigh the court of this house,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36: 5, 2; S. 615, 2: Ps. Lamb. 95, 9. For ðī ðe is betere ān dæg on ðīnum cāfertūnum ofer þūsenda hēr *quia melior est dies una in atriis tuis super milia,* Ps. Lamb. 83, 11: 95, 8: 115, 8: 121, 2: 134, 2: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 133, 2: 134, 2. Infaraþ on cāfertūnas his on ymnum *introite atria [courts] ejus in hymnis,* Ps. Spl. 99, 4: Ps. Lamb. 99, 4. DER. cīfan.

cāf-līce; *adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly;* velociter, viriliter:—Ðām gemettum wæs beboden ðæt hī sceoldon cāflīce etan *the partakers were commanded to eat quickly,* Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3: i. 494, 11: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 38: Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153: Num. 31, 6. DER. cīfan.

cāf-scype, es; *m. A quickness;* velocitas, R. Ben. 5. DER. cīfan.

cāl, es; *m. A herb, wild cole-wort;* arboracia, lapsana?—Cāl *arboracia* vel *lapsana? Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 73; Wrt. Voc. 32, 9. v. cawel.

CALAN, ic cale, ðū calest, cælst, he caleþ, cælþ, *pl.* calaþ; *p.* cōl, *pl.* cōlon; *pp.* calen; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cool* or *cold;* algere, frigescere:—Ðonne him cælþ, he cēpþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Hwæðer ða wēlgan ne ne cale *do the rich never become cold?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 34. [*Wyc.* kele, koole: *Orm.* kelenn: *Plat.* kölen: *O.Sax.* kōlōn: *O.Frs.* kela: *Dut.* koelen: *Ger.* kühlen: *M.H.Ger.* kuolén *to become cold: O.H.Ger.* kuoljan: *Dan.* koele: *Swed.* koela: *Icel.* kala; *p.* kōl; *pp.* kalit *algere: Lat.* gelare.] DER. a-calan, of-: calian: cēlan, a-, ge-:

cēle, cȳle, fær-; -gicel, -wyrt: cēlnes, ge-: cēling; cēlung, ge-: cōl, -nes: cōlian, a-: ceald, cald, æl-, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, īs-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-: caldu, sin-: cald-heort: cealdian, a-: cīlian: cælan, ge-.

calc, es; *m. A shoe, little shoe, sandal;* calceus, sandalium:—Gesceóde mid calcum *calceatos sandaliis,* Mk. Bos. 6, 9: Cot. 209.

calc-rond; *adj. Round of hoof;* calceis *vel* soleis ferreis marginatus:—Calcrondes, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 15; Gn. Ex. 143.

cald *cold;* gelidus, frigidus:—Đonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh bitter cold frost,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 227; Th. 304, 29; Sat. 637: Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310. Caldra *colder,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 10; Rä. 41, 54. Caldast *coldest,* 81 b; Th. 308, 1; Seef. 33. v. ceald, calan.

cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. ceald *frigus.*

cald-heort; *adj. Cold-hearted, unfeeling, cruel;* frigidus cordis, inhumanus, crudelis:—Cirmdon caldheorte *the cold-hearted cried out,* Andr. Kmbl. 275; An. 138. v. calan.

caldu, e; *f. Cold, coldness;* gelu, frigus. DER. sin-caldu. v. calan.

calend, es; *m.* I. *a month;* mensis:—Calend [kalend MS.] Martius rēđe *the fierce month of March,* Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. II. *the appointed time* or *day of life;* dies, terminus vitæ:—Ær se dæg cyme, đæt sȳ his calend arunnen *ere the day come, when his appointed time be run out,* Salm. Kmbl. 959; Sal. 479.

calf *a calf,* Ps. Spl. 49, 10. v. cealf.

calferu; *acc. pl. Calves;* vitulos, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. v. cealf.

calfian *to* CALVE; vitulum edere, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cealfian.

calfru *calves,* Ps. Th. 21, 10. v. cealf.

calfur *calves;* vituli:—Ymb-saldon me calfur *circumdederunt me vituli,* Ps. Surt. 21, 13: 50, 21. v. cealf.

calian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere. v. calan.

CALIC, cælic, cælc, calc, es; *m. A cup,* CHALICE, *goblet;* calix:—Se calic mīnre blisse *the cup of my joy,* Ps. Th. 15, 5: Ps. Spl. 22, 7. Dæl calices mīnes *pars calicis mei,* Ps. Spl. 15, 5. He genam đone calic *accepit calicem,* Mt. Bos. 26, 27, 28: Ps. Th. 115, 4: Ps. Surt. 115, 13. [*Plat.* kelk: *O. Sax.* kelik, *m: O. Frs.* tzielk, tzilik, *m: Dut.* kelk, *m: Ger.* kelch, *m: M. H. Ger.* kelich, kelch, *m: O. H. Ger.* kelih, *m: Dan.* kalk, *m. f: Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m: Icel.* kalkr, *m;* from *Lat.* calix: *Grk.* κύλιξ.]

calla, an; *m.* [ceallian *to call*] *A herald,* found in the phrase,—hilde calla [*q. v.*] *war's herald* or *a herald of war,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

CALU, caluw; *adj.* CALLOW, *bald, without hair;* calvus, glaber:—Calu ođđe hnot *glaber* [MS. *glabrio*], Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 36: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 31; Rä. 41, 99. Monig man weorþ fǽrlīce caluw *many a man becomes bald suddenly,* Prov. Kmbl. 42. [*Wyc.* calu: *Plat.* kaal: *Frs.* keal: *Dut.* kaal: *Kil.* kael: *Ger.* kahl: *M. H. Ger.* kal: *O. H. Ger.* chalo, chalaw: *Lat.* calvus: *Ir. Gael.* calbh: *O. Slav.* golu.]

caluw *bald,* Prov. Kmbl. 42. v. calu.

calwa, an; *m. A disease which causes baldness, the mange;* alopecia = ἀλωπεκία, Cot. 12.

calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds;* calmaria? gabalacrum?—Calwer [MS. caluuær] *calmaria?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 21: *gabalacrum?* 157, 26. Calwer *gabalacrum?* Cot. 96. v. cealre.

calwer-brīw, cealer-brīw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Wrt. Voc. 290, 37. v. brīw.

calwere, es; *m? n?* [calu *bald*] *A bald place on the top of the head, a skull, place of skulls, place for burial;* calva, calvaria, Som. Ben. Lye.

camal *a camel,* Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25. v. camel.

camb, es; *m.* [camb *joined; p. of* cimban]. I. *a comb for cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc;* pecten, Wrt. Voc. 86, 11. v. bannuc-camb, fleđe-camb, wulfes camb. II. *the crest of a cock, the crest* or *top of a helmet, etc;* crista:—Helmes camb *the helmet's crest;* crista, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 75; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2. Camb on hætte, *vel* on helme *a crest on the hat* or *helmet;* crista, Cot. 46. [*Orm.* camb: *Scot.* kaim: *O. Sax.* camb, *m: Frs.* kaem: *Dut. Kil.* kam, *m: Ger.* kamm, *m: M. H. Ger.* kamp, *m;* kambe, *f: O. H. Ger.* kamp, kampo, *m: Dan.* kam, *m. f: Swed.* kam, *m: Icel.* kambr, *m: Sansk.* jambha, *m. tooth.*]

camb, e; *f. A comb, an assemblage of cells in which bees store their honey;* favus:—Hī ymbþrungon me swā swā beón camba *they surrounded me as bees* [*surround*] *the combs,* Ps. Lamb. 117, 12.

cambiht [camb, iht]; *adj. Combed, having a crest;* cristatus. v. camb II.

camel, camell, camal, es; *m. A camel;* cămēlus = κάμηλος = גָּמָל:—Wæs Iohannes gegerelad mid hērum cameles [camelles, Lind.] *erat Iohannes vestitus pilis cameli,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. Iohannes hæfde gewēde of hērum đæra camella *Iohannes habebat vestimentum de pilis camelorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Se camal, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25.

cammoc, cammuc, commuc, es; *n. m? The cammoc, kex, an umbelliferous plant, brimstone wort, hog's fennel, cow weed, cow parsley.* Kambuck *is still a name of the kexes in Suffolk,* Prior 36, 126; peucedănum officinale, = πευκέδᾰνον, *n;* πευκέδᾰνος, *f. sulphur wort, hog's fennel:*—Đās wyrte man peucedanum, and ōđrum naman cammoc [cammuc MS. H.] nemneþ *this wort is called peucedanum, and by another name cammoc,* Herb. 96, 1; Lchdm. i. 208, 17. Wyrc gōdne drenc, elenan iii snǣda, commuces viii *make a good drink, three portions of elf dock, eight of cammoc,* L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20.

camp, es; *m. A bond, fetter, chain;* compes:—Hió bindan þenceaþ cyningas on campum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus,* Ps. Th. 149, 8. v. cops.

CAMP, comp, es; *m. A contest, war, battle;* certamen, pugna, bellum:—Ic ne gȳme đæs compes *I care not for the contest,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35. Drihten tǣcþ handa mīne to gefeohte, and fingras mīne to slehte ođđe to campe *Dominus docet manus meas ad prœlium, et digitos meos ad bellum,* Ps. Lamb. 143, 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 21: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200: Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 2, col. 1, 2; Æđelst. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Mec gesette Crist to compe *Christ has placed me in battle,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. He ofercom campe feónda folcriht *he overcame the liberty of enemies in battle,* Cd. 143; Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. [*Laym.* comp *a conflict: Plat.* kamp: *O. Frs.* kamp, komp, *m: Dut.* kamp, *m. a battle: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kampf, *m. a fight: O. H. Ger.* champh, *m: Dan.* kamp, *m. f: Swed.* kamp, *m: Norw. Icel.* kapp, *n: Wel.* camp, *f.*] DER. camp-dōm, -hād, -rǣđen, -stede, -wǣpen, -wered, -weorud, -wīg, -wudu: comp-wǣpen, -weorod, -wīg.

camp-dōm, es; *m. Warfare;* militia, Scint. 29, 1. DER. camp.

camp-hād, es; *m. Warfare;* militia:—Hī synd bigongende woruld-līcne camphād *they are exercising worldly warfare,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 9. DER. camp.

campian, compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [camp *war*] *To fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare:—Sceal oretta â Gode campian *a champion shall ever fight for God,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12. Se deófie campaþ [compaþ, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18] *he fights for the devil,* Hy. 2, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 5. Ic longe Gode campode *I have long fought for God,* Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 25; Gū. 615. He for his ēđle mid his leódum compode *he fought for his country with his men,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 17. [*Scot.* kemp: *Dut.* kampen: *Ger.* kämpfen: *M. H. Ger.* kempfen: *O. H. Ger.* chamfan, chemfan: *Dan.* kæmpe: *Swed.* kämpa: *Icel.* keppa.] DER. wiđ-compian.

camp-rǣden, -rǣdenn, e; *f. State* or *condition of contest, contest, war;* certandi modus, certamen, pugna:—Nō hyra þrym alæg camprǣdenne *their vigour did not fail in the contest,* Andr. Kmbl. 7; An. 4. DER. camp.

camp-stede, es; *m. The place of battle, battle-field;* locus pugnæ:—On đam campstede *on the battle-field,* Chr. 937; Th. 204, 2, col. 1; Æđelst. 29: 937; Th. 206, 1, col. 1; Æthelst. 49. Fōr campstede [MS. campsted] sēcan *he went forth to seek the place of battle,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 28; Met. 26, 14. DER. camp.

camp-wǣpen *a battle-weapon, military weapon.* v. comp-wǣpen.

camp-weorud, es; *n. Fighting-men, soldiers;* militia, exercitus, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 33. v. camp-wered.

camp-wered, -weorud, comp-weorod, es; *n.* [werod, es; *n. an army*] *Warriors, soldiers, fighting-men, army;* militia, exercitus:—Hī sceoldan for heora campwered gebiddan and to Gode þingian *they should pray and make intercession to God for their warriors,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39. Æđelhere mon slōh mid ealle his campweorude đe he mid him brohte *Ethelhere was slain with all the fighting-men whom he had brought with him,* 3, 24; S. 556, 33. Đa ārleásan cyningas ofslegene wǣron mid heora compweorode *the wicked kings were slain with their army,* 2, 5; S. 507, 40. DER. camp.

camp-wīg *a battle.* v. comp-wīg.

camp-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. War-wood, a shield;* lignum pugnæ, clipeus:—Đonne rand dynede, campwudu clynede *then rang the shield, the war-wood sounded,* Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51. DER. camp.

can, cann, e; *f. A knowledge, clearance.* v. cann.

can, ic he *I know, he knows:*—Ic ođđe he can, Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683: Ps. Th. 88, 13. He can *he can,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 10. v. cunnan.

Cananēisc; *adj. Canaanitish;* Chananæus:—Cham ys fæder đære Cananēiscre þeóde *Ham is the father of the Canaanitish people,* Gen. 9, 18.

canceler, es; *m. A chancellor;* cancellarius:—Se cyng Willelm betǣhte Rodbeard his cancelere đæt biscoprīce on Lincolne *the king William transferred the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert his chancellor,* Chr. 1093; Ing. 306, 7.

cancer; *gen.* cancres; *m?* I. *a cancer, an eating* or *spreading disease;* cancer, morbus:—Gif đū wille cancer ablendan, genim đonne fīfleáfan đa wyrte: seóþ on wīne *if thou desire to stop a cancer, then take the herb fiveleaf: boil it in wine,* Herb. 3, 9; Lchdm. i. 88, 20. Ealne đone bīte đæs cancres heó afeormaþ *it clears away all the pain* [*bite*] *of the cancer,* 167, 3; Lchdm. i. 296, 22. Wiđ cancre, nim gāte geallan

and hunig *against cancer, take goat's gall and honey*, L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 13: Herb. 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 12, MS. O, note 24. Wið cancre *for cancer*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 21; Lchdm. i. 354, 25. **II.** *a crab;* cancer, animal. v. cancer-hæbern.

cancer-âdl, e; *f. A cancer-disease, a canker;* cancer, carcinoma = *καρκίνωμα*:—Wið cancerâdle, ðæt is, bîte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9.

cancer-hæbern, es; *n.* [cancer *a crab*, hæbern = hæb-ærn *a place, dwelling-place*] *A crab-hole;* caverna, cavernula D.

cancettan; *part.* cancettende; *p.* cancette; *pp.* cancetted *To laugh aloud* or *in a cackling manner;* cachinnare:—Mæssepreóst ne sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlîcne cancettende hleahtor *nor shall a mass-priest love great and immoderate cackling laughter*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 36. v. ceahhetan.

cancetung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner;* cachinnus, Cot. 58. v. ceahhetung.

CANDEL, candell, condel, condell, e; *f:* candel, es; *n. A* CANDLE; candela, lampas = *λαμπάς*:—Hâdre scîneþ rôdores candel *the sun* [*the candle of the firmament*] *serenely shines*, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Candeles leóma *the light of a candle;* lampas, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Glâd ofer grûndas Godes condel beorht *God's bright candle glided over the grounds*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gû. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. Se sceal ðære sunnan sîþ bihealdan, Godes condelle *he shall observe the sun's course, God's candle*, 57 a; Th. 204, 2; Ph. 91. [*Chauc. Laym.* candel: *Pers.* قنديل kandeel *a candle: Fr.* chandelle: *Span. It.* candela, from the *Lat.* candela, from candēre *to shine.*] DER. dæg-candel, friþ-, heofon-, mēre-, swegel-, weder-, woruld-, wyn-: candel-bora, -leóht, -mæsse, -snytels, -stæf, -stieca, -treów, -twist, -weoc, -wyrt.

candel-bora, an; *m. A* CANDLE-BEARER, *a subdeacon, a clerk;* acolythus = *ἀκόλουθος*, Cot. 203.

candell, e; *f. A candle;* candela, lampas. v. candel.

candel leóht, es; *n. Candle-light;* lucernæ lumen, C. R. Ben. 53. DER. candel.

Candel-mæsse, an; *f.* CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, *is celebrated with many lighted candles;* festum purificationis beatæ Mariæ:—Æt Candelmæssan *at Candlemas*, L. Eth. ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 32. Hêr, A. D. 1014, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan *here*, A. D. 1014, *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas*, Chr. 1014; Th. 272, 25, col. 1. DER. candel.

candel-snytels, es; *m? Candle-snuffers;* emunctorium:—Candel-snytels *emunctorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 56. DER. candel.

candel-stæf, es; *m. A candle-staff* or *stick;* candelabrum:—Ne hî ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt, and hit under cyfe settaþ, ac ofer candelstæf *neque accendunt lucernam, et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15.

candel-sticca, an; *m. A* CANDLESTICK; candelabrum, Chr. 1102; Th. 366, 20. DER. candel.

candel-treów, es; *n. A candlestick with branches, a candlestick;* candelabrum:—Ne menn blǽcern in beornaþ and settaþ hine under mytte, ah on candeltreów *neque accendunt lucernam et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. DER. candel.

candel-twist, es; *m. A pair of snuffers;* emunctoria:—Candel-twist *emunctoria*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 50; Wrt. Voc. 47, 54. DER. candel.

candel-weoc, e; *f. A wick of a candle, a torch;* funale, funis:—Candelweoca *funalia* vel *funes*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 87; Wrt. Voc. 41, 40. DER. candel.

candel-wyrt, e; *f.* [candel *a candle*, wyrt *a herb, plant*] CANDLE-WORT, *hedge-taper, mullein;* lucernaria, phlomos = *φλόμος*, verbascum; thapsus, Lin. A plant useful for wicks of lamps:—Candelwyrt *phlomos* [MS. *fromos*] vel *lucernaria* [MS. *lucernaris*], Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 90; Wrt. Voc. 32, 25.

cann *know, knows;* scio, scit, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. v. cunnan.

cann, e; *f. A knowledge, cognizance, averment* or *positive assertion, clearance;* notitia, cognitio, assertio:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's cognizance*, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Mid rihtre canne *by lawful averment*, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 12. Ðanne is cirican canne riht *then is the church clearance right*, L. Wih. 21; Th. i. 42, 1. [*Kil.* konne, **kunne**: *Ger.* kunde, *f.*]

CANNE, an; *f. A* CAN, *cup;* crater:—Canne *crater* vel *canna*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 38; Wrt. Voc. 24, 38. [*Wyc.* cannes, *pl: Plat.* **kanne**: *Dut.* kan, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kanne, *f: O. H. Ger.* channa, *f: Dan.* kande, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* kanna, *f.*]

CANON, es; *m. A* CANON, *rule;* regula, canon = *κανών*:—Se canon cwæþ *the canon said*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 26. Se canon awriten is *the canon is written*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Ða canonas openlîce beódaþ *the canons openly command*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 20. Canones bôc *the book of the canon*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 13.

canon-dôm, es; *m. A canonship, office of a canon;* canonicatus. v. canon, -dôm *office, state, condition.*

canonec-lîc; *adj. Canonical;* canonicus:—Æfter canoneclîcan gewunan *according to canonical custom*, Canon. Hrs. 359, 8.

canonic, es; *m. A canon, prebendary;* canonicus:—Ðæt Godes þeówas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, to rihte gecyrran *that God's servants, bishops and abbots, monks and mynchens, canons and nuns, turn to right*, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1: v. 7; Th. i. 306, 13.

canst *knowest, canst*, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68: March 176; *2nd pers. sing. pres. of* cunnan.

cantel-cap, es; *m.* CANTEL-COPE, *a sort of priest's garment;* caracalla, Chr. 1070; Ing. 274, 1.

cantere, es; *m. A singer;* cantor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cantic, es; *m. A canticle, song;* canticum:—Hafaþ se cantic ofer ealle Cristes bêc wîdmǽrost word *the canticle hath the greatest repute over all Christ's books*, Salm. Kmbl. 99; Sal. 49. Ðæt ic sî gebrydded þurh ðæs cantices cwide *that I may be touched through the word of the canticle*, 33; Sal. 17. Moises wrât ðone cantic and lǽrde Israêla folc *scripsit Moyses canticum et docuit filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 22: 31, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 47; Sal. 24: Ps. Th. 143, 10.

Cantwara burg, Cantware-burg, Cantwar-burg, -burh; *gen.* burge; *f:* Cantwara byrig, e; *f.* [Cant-wara, *gen. pl. of* Cant-ware *Kentish men*, burh *a city*] *A city* or *fortress of the men of Kent;* Cantuariorum urbs *vel* castellum. **I.** CANTERBURY; Durovernensis civitas:—Cantwara burg forbærn ðý geáre *Canterbury was burnt in that year*, Chr. 754; Th. 80, 35, col. 1. Brǽcon Cantwara burh *they took Canterbury by storm*, 853; Th. 120, 28, col. 3. Ðâ sealde Æðelbyrht him wununesse and stôwe on Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rîces ealdorburh *dedit ergo Ædilberctus eis mansionem in civitate Durovernensi* [*Canterbury*], *quæ imperii sui totius erat metropolis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18: 4, 5; S. 572, 9. To Cantwarebyrig *to Canterbury*, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 37. He wæs bebyrged innan Cantwarbyrig *he was buried within Canterbury*, 690; Th. 65, 23, col. 1: 754; Th. 81, 36. **II.** *Rochester;* Roffensis civitas, Roffa:—Putta Cantwara burhge bisceop, seó is cweden æt Hrofesceastre *Putta Episcopus castelli Cantuariorum, quod dicitur Rofecester*, Bd. 4, 5; Whelc. 272, 35.

Cantwara mægþ, e; *f. The county of Kent, men of Kent;* Cantianorum provincia:—On Cantwara mægþe *in the county of Kent*, Bd. pref; S. 471, 26.

Cant-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* e; *pl. m. Kentish men, inhabitants of Kent;* Cantuarii:—Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware and Wihtsǽtan *de Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. Cantwara cyningas *kings of Kentish men*, L. H. E; Th. i. 26, 4, 5: 34, 3: 36, 2. Agustinus nû on Brytene rest, on Cantwarum *Augustine now rests in Britain, among the inhabitants of Kent*, Menol. Fox 207; Men. 105.

capelein, capellan *A chaplain;* capellanus, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 14.

capian; he capaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To turn, incline oneself;* vertere, se inclinare:—Capaþ he up *he turns upwards*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 3; Lchdm. iii. 266, 23.

capitol, capitul, es; *m:* capitula, an; *m. A chapter;* capitulum:—Hêr onginþ se forma capitul *here begins the first chapter*, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3: iii. 1; Th. ii. 194, 23. On ðam ende dises capitulan *in the end of this chapter*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 33.

capitol-mæsse, an; *f. Early* or *morning mass, first mass;* prima *vel* matutinalis missa:—We sungon capitol-mæssan *cantavimus primam missam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29.

cappa *a cap, cope, priest's garment;* capitulum:—Heáfod-clâþ *vel* cappa *capitulum* vel *capitularium*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 15. v. cæppe.

CAPŪN, es; *m. A* CAPON; gallinaceus, capo = *κάπων*:—Capûn *gallinaceus*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 48: Wrt. Voc. 30, 3. Capûn *capo*, 39; Som. 63, 46; Wrt. Voc. 30, 1. [*Plat.* kappuun: *Dut.* kapoen, *m: Kil.* kappuyn, kaphoen: *Ger.* kapaun, *m: M. H. Ger.* kapûn, *m: Dan. Swed.* kapun, *m: O. Nrs.* kapún, *m.* Rask Hald: from the *Lat.* capo: *Grk. κάπων.*]

cara *care*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 96; Wrt. Voc. 51, 9. v. cearu.

carc CARK, *care;* cura, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ern.

carc-ern, carc-ærn, es; *n.* [carc *care*, or *Lat.* carcer *a prison;* ærn, ern *a place*] *A prison, a house of correction;* carcer, latomiæ:—Alǽd of carcernes clûse mîne sâwle *educ de carcere animam meam*, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne þincþ him ðæt he sîe on carcerne gebroht *then it seems to him that he is brought into prison*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 15. Ic wæs on cearcerne [MS. Cot. carcærne] *eram in carcere*, Past. 44, 7: Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. To ðam carcerne *to the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 179; An. 90: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 28; Sat. 637: Cot. 124: 191.

car-clife, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrimonia, Wrt. Voc. 79, 62. v. gar-clife.

care *care*, Ps. Th. 143, 18; *acc. of* caru. v. cearu.

care-lîce; *adv. Sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly;* misere:—Mæ

deorc earfoðe carelîce cnyssedan *dark troubles wretchedly weakened me*, Ps. Th. 85, 6.

Carendre, an; *f. A province of Germany*, now the duchy of *Carinthia* or *Kärnthen*, a crown land of the Austrian empire:—On ôðre healfe Donua ðære eá is ðæt land Carendre, sûþ ôþ ða beorgas ðe man hâtt Alpis *on the other side of the river Danube is the country Carinthia, [lying] south to the mountains which are called the Alps*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 43. Be eástan Carendran is Pulgara land *to the east of Carinthia is the country of the Bulgarians*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 1.

car-ful; *adj.* CAREFUL, *anxious, curious;* sollicitus, curiosus:—Drihten carful oððe ymhydig is mînes Dominus *sollicitus est mei*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Carful *curiosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 112; Wrt. Voc. 51, 25. v. cear-ful.

carful-lîce; *adv.* CAREFULLY, *diligently;* sollicite, diligenter:—Se sacerd sceal dôn carfullîce Godes þênunga *the priest shall carefully do God's services*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25. Twâ þing sind ðe we sceolon carfullîce scrutnian *there are two things that we should diligently attend to*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 25.

carful-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* CAREFULNESS, *curiosity;* sollicitudo, curiositas:—Godes cwydas sind to smeágenne mid micelre carfulnysse *the words of God are to be considered with great carefulness*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 18: Lchdm. iii. 210, 5.

carian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take care, regard, heed, to be anxious;* curare, sollicitum esse:—Ðæt abbodas nâfre idele wlænca cariaŋ *that abbots should never regard vain pomps*, L. I. P. 13; Wilk. 150, 25. Se morgenlîca dæg cariaþ ymb hyne sylfne *crastinus dies sollicitus erit sibi ipsi*, Mt. Bos. 6, 34: Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Carian *to take heed, care*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5. Ða cariaþ mid wacelum môde *they care with watchful mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. v. cearian.

carited *charity;* caritas:—Heóld mycel carited in ðe hûs *held much charity in the house*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 6.

carl, es; *m.* [=ceorl *a churl*] *A churl, rustic;* rusticus, colonus:—Carles wæn *the churl's wain* or *waggon*, Æqu. Vern. 30, 5; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 29, 31. v. carles wæn.

carl; *adj. Male, masculine;* masculus. Used in compounds, as carl-cat, -fugel, -man.

carl-cat, es; *m. A male* or *he cat;* masculus cattus, Som. Ben. Lye.

car-leás; *adj.* [caru *care*, leás *less*] CARELESS, *reckless, void of care, free;* improvidus, securus:—Wulfas sungon, carleásan deór *wolves howled, reckless beasts*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10; Exod. 166. He on ðam dôme freoh and carleás biþ *in judicio liber erit*, R. Ben. 2.

carleás-nes, -ness, e; *f. Freedom from care, security,* CARELESSNESS; securitas, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 113; Wrt. Voc. 51, 26. v. car-leás.

car-leást, e; *f. Freedom from care, security, carelessness;* securitas:—Ring on swefuum underfôn carleáste getâcnaþ *to receive a ring in dreams betokens freedom from care*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 21, 29: 210, 5.

carles wæn [*gen. of* carl] *the churl's wain, the constellation of the Great Bear;* Ursa Major:—Carles wæn ne gæþ nâfre adûne under ðyssere eorþan, swâ swâ ôðre tunglan dôþ *the churl's wain never goes down under this earth, as other constellations do*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12. v. arctos.

carl-fugel, es; *m. A male* or *cock bird;* mas avis, Som. Ben. Lye.

carl-man, -mann, es; *m. A male, man;* masculus, homo:—Ða nâmen hî carlmen and wimmen *then took they men and women*, Chr. 1137; Ing. 366, 7.

CARR, es; *m.* I. *a stone, rock,* SCAR; petrus = *πέτρος*, petra = *πέτρα*:—Ðæt is getrahtad carr *quod interpretatur petrus*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 42. Ðæt wæs geheáwen of carre oððe stâne *quod erat excisum de petra*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. Se ðe gesette ða grûndas ofer carr oððe stân *qui posuit fundamenta supra petram*, Lk. Lind. War. 6, 48: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. II. *Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the river* Carr, = the Norman Charr, or *Charmouth;* in agri Dorsætensis parte maritima, post *c* literam addito *h*, ad morem Normannorum, *Gib*:—Æðelwulf cyning gefeaht æt Carrum wiþ xxxv sciphlæsta *king Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth against the crews of thirty-five ships*, Chr. 840; Th. 120, 3, col. 1, 2, 3; 121, 3, col. 1, 2, 3: 833; Th. 116, 4, col. 1, 2, 3; 117, 4, col. 1, 2, 3. [*North Eng.* carrock: *Scot.* cairn: *Wel.* carn: *Corn.* carn, *m: Ir.* carn: *Gael.* carr, *m: Manx* carn, *m.*]

Carrum *the place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire*, Chr. 840; Erl. 67, 12. v. Carr II.

Cartaina; *indecl:* Cartaine, an; *f. Carthage;* Carthago:—Cartaina toworpen wæs *Carthage was overthrown*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 18. Scipia hæfde gefaren to ðære niwan byrig Cartaina *Scipio had gone to the new city Carthage*, 4, 10; Bos. 93, 41: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 27. Ðæt mon ealle Cartaina towurpe *that one would overthrow all Carthage*, 4, 13; Bos. 99, 25. He þohte Cartainan toweorpan *he wished to overthrow Carthage*, 4, 13; Bos. 100, 3.

Cartaine; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Carthaginians;* Carthaginienses:—Wilnedon Cartaine friðes to Rômânum *the Carthaginians sued for peace to the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 87, 12. Terrentius, se mæra Cartaina sceóp, bær hætt on his heáfde *Terence, the great poet of the Carthaginians, wore a hat on his head*, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 18: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 11: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 24. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alŷfed fram Scipian *peace was granted to the Carthaginians by Scipio*, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 11: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 32. Rômâne wunnon on Cartaine *the Romans fought against the Carthaginians*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 37: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 37.

carte, an; *f.* [*Lat.* charta] *Paper, a piece of paper, a deed;* charta = *χάρτης*:—Hîg hym tosendon âne cartan, seó wæs ðus awriten [MS. awryten] *they sent a paper to him, which was thus inscribed*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 5. Alecge ða sealfe on hâtne clâþ oððe cartan *lay the salve on a hot cloth or on paper*, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Cartan wrîtan [MS. wirtan] oððe rædan *to write or read a paper*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 35.

caru *care, sorrow, grief*, Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1: 78, 11. v. cearu.

cæsar-dôm, es; *m. An emperor's rule;* imperium:—Ða wæs syxte geár Constantînes cæserdômes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial rule*, Elen. Kmbl. 16; El. 8.

Cæsere, es; *m.* [=*Lat.* Cæsar; *gen.* Cæsăris] *Cæsar, an emperor;* imperator:—Wearþ Gaius Gallica cæsere *Caius Caligula was emperor*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 84; El. 42: 1995; El. 999. For þingum ðæs ærran cæseres *for the deeds of the former emperor*, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 15: Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 6; Ph. 634: Elen. Kmbl. 524; El. 262: 1098; El. 551: 1335; El. 669. Ðæs [MS. ðes] cæseres cwên *the woman* or *wife of the emperor;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Cæseres wîf *the emperor's wife;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 1; Wrt. Voc. 42, 10. Aulixes under hælde ðæm cæsere cynerîcu twâ *Ulysses had two kingdoms under the emperor*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 11; Met. 26, 6. Ða gesettan Rômâne twegen cæseras *then the Romans appointed two emperors*, Ors. 6, 24; Bos. 124, 18. Hî hæfdon *Cæsares* ofer hîg, ðæt we cweðaþ cæseras, ða beóþ cyninga yldest *they had* Cæsares *over them, that we call emperors, who are the greatest of kings*, Jud. Thw. 161, 29. DER. heáh-cæsere.

cæsering, e; *f. A cæsaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin;* drachma = *δραχμή*, didrachma:—Gif wîf losaþ cæsering *si mulier perdiderit drachmam*, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 15, 8. Ne unband cæsering *non solvit didrachma*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 17, 23.

cæser-lîc; *adj. Cæsar-like, imperial;* imperialis, Cot. 115.

Cæsern, e; *f.* [Cæsere + en, *f. termin.* Cæseren, Cæsern] *An empress;* augusta:—Æfter ðam ðe Rôme burh getimbred wæs DCCC wintra and LXVII, fêng Adriânus to Rômâna ânwealde. He [Cæsere] wearþ Rômânum swâ leóf, and swâ weorþ, ðæt hî hine nânuht ne hêton bûton fæder; and, him to weorþscype, hî hêton his wîf, cæsern [cæsere + en, *the f. termin.*] *eight hundred and sixty-seven years after the building of Rome, Hadrian succeeded to the government of the Romans. He became so dear to the Romans, and so honoured, that they never called him anything but father; and, in honour of him, they called his wife, empress*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 5–15.

cassoc *hassock, hassock-grass*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. v. cassuc.

cassuc, cassoc, e; *f. Hassock, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge* or *coarse grass;* aira cæspitosa, carex paniculata, Lin:—Dô him ðis to læcedôme: eoforþrote, cassuc, etc. *give him for this a leechdom: everthroat, hassock, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 23: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 30: 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 24. To hâligre sealfe sceal cassoc *hassock shall be for a holy salve*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Dô in glêde finol and cassuc and rêcels: bærn eal tosomne *put fennel and hassock and incense upon a fire: burn all together*, iii. 56, 5: L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 30: 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6: 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 13. Weorc Cristes [MS. Criste] mæl of cassuce fîfo *make five crosses of hassock-grass*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 8.

cassuc-leáf; *pl. n. Hassock-leaves:*—Wiþ eárum [earon MS.] genim ða brâdan biscopwyrt and cassucleáf *for the ears take the broad bishop-wort and hassock-leaves*, Lchdm iii. 46, 2.

CASTEL, castell, es; *n. m. A town, village,* CASTLE; villa, oppidum, castellum:—Faraþ on ðæt castel [to ðam castelle, *Hat.* in ðas cæstre, *Rush.*], ðæt fôran ongeán eów ys *ite in castellum, quod contra vos est*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. He ða lærende ða castel befêrde *et circuibat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. His wîf wæs innan ðam castele *uxor sua fuit in castello*, Chr. 1075; Gib. 183, 3: 1053; Erl. 187, 9. Ða castelas gewunnan *castella expugnarunt*, 1069; Gib. 174, 28. [*Lat.* castellum, *dim. of* castrum *a camp, fortified place; akin to* casa *a hut, and* caveo *to guard, protect.*] DER. castel-men, -weorc.

castel-men; *gen.* -manna; *pl. m. Castle-men;* castellani:—Ða castelmen ðe wæron on Engla lande him togeánes cômon [MS. comen] *the castle-men who were in England came against him*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18.

castel-weorc, es; *n. Castle-work;* castellorum opus:—Hî suencten ðe men of ðe land mid castelweorces [*for* castelweorcum] *they oppressed the men of the land with castle-works* [castellis ædificandis], Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 20.

casul, e; *f? A cassock, short cloak;* birrhus, casŭla, lacerna, sacrum pallium [*Ger.* kasel; *f.*], Som. Ben. Lye.

cāsus; *gen.* cāsūs; *m.* [*Lat.* cāsus, from cădo *to fall; as the Grk.* πτῶσις *a fall, case, from* πίπτω *to fall*] *A case, falling* or *change to denote the relation of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to other words in a sentence:*—Mid ðam casu *with the case,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28. Ðās six cāsus *these six cases,* Som. 6, 32. Cāsus, ðæt is fyll oððe gebīgedniss *a case, that is, a declining or inflection,* Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Ða pronomina, ðe habbaþ vocativum, ðā habbaþ six casus *the pronouns which have a vocative, then have six cases,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 54. v. ge-bīgednys.

CAT, catt, es; *m. A* CAT; cătus, murĭceps:—Cat *cattus* vel *murilĕgus* aut *murĭceps,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 20. Catt *murĭceps* vel *musio, murilĕgus,* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 71; Wrt. Voc. 23, 30. [*Piers P. Chauc.* cat: *Plat.* katte, *f: O. Frs.* katte, *f: Dut.* kat, *f: Kil.* katte: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kater, *m;* katze, *f: O. H. Ger.* kazza, *f: Dan.* kat, *m. f: Swed.* katt, *m: Icel.* köttr, *m: Fr.* chat, *m: Span.* gato, *m: Ital.* gatto, *m: Lat.* cătus, *m: Grk.* κάττα, *f: Wel.* câth: *Corn.* cath, *f: Ir.* cat: *Gael.* cat, cait, *m: Manx* cayt: *Armor.* kaz, *m.*]

cattes mint, e; *f. Cat's mint, cat-mint;* felina mentha, nepeta cataria, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye.

caul *a basket,* Cot. 45: 196. v. cawl.

CAWEL, cawl, caul, es; *m.* COLE, *colewort, cabbage;* caulis, magudăris = μαγύδαρις, brassica, Lin:—Caul *caula* [= *caulis*] vel *magudaris,* Wrt. Voc. 79, 44. Befeald on caules [cawles MS. H.] leáf *fold it in the leaf of a cabbage,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 22: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 23. Sele him etan gesodenne cawel on gōdum broþe *give him colewort to eat sodden in good broth,* L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15: 3, 44; Lchdm. ii. 336, 18. Wild cawel *wild cole;* brassica silvatica, Herb. 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 17. Se brāda cawel *the broad colewort, cabbage,* L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 9. [*Scot.* kail, kale: *Frs.* koal, kool: *Dut.* kool, *f: Ger.* kohl, *m: M. H. Ger.* köle, kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kōl: *Dan.* kaal, *m. f: Swed.* kål, *m: Icel.* kál, *n: Fr.* chou, *m: Span.* col, *m: Ital.* cavolo, *m: Lat.* caulis, *m: Grk.* καυλός, *m: Wel.* cawl: *Corn.* caul, *m: Ir.* câl: *Gael.* câl, *m: Manx* kail, *f: Armor.* kaol, *m.*]

cawel-leáf, es; *n. A cabbage-leaf;* brassicæ folium:—Nim cawel-leáf *take cabbage-leaves,* Lchdm. iii. 40, 24.

cawel-sēed, es; *n. Cabbage-seed;* brassicæ semen:—Nim cawel-sǽd *take cabbage-seed,* Lchdm. iii. 72, 5.

cawel-stela, an; *m.* [stela *a stalk*] *A cabbage-stem;* brassicæ caudex:—Nim cawelstelan *take a cabbage-stem,* Lchdm. iii. 102, 7.

cawel-wyrm, -wurm, es; *m. A cabbage-worm, caterpillar;* curculio, eruca:—Cawelwurm *gurgulu* [= *curculio*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 127; Wrt. Voc. 24, 2.

cawl, caul, ceawl, ceaul, es; *m. A basket;* sporta, corbis, cophĭnus = κόφινος:—Cawl *sporta,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 118; Wrt. Voc. 34, 47. Hȳ heora cawlas afylled hæfdon *they had filled their baskets,* Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 34. Caul *corbis,* Cot. 45: 196. Ceawlas *cophinos,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20. Ceaulas *cophinos,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43.

ceác, es; *m. A pitcher, jug, basin, laver;* urceus, caucus = καῦκος, luter = λουτήρ:—Ceác *urceus,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 67: Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 80; Wrt. Voc. 25, 20. Calica fyrmþa and ceáca *baptismata calicum et urceorum,* Mk. Bos. 7, 4, 8. Ðæt he hēt ðǽr ǽrene ceácas onhōn *ut ibi æreos caucos suspendi juberet,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Befōran ðæm temple stōd ǽren ceác, onuppan twelf ǽrenum oxum... Se ceác wæs swā micel ðæt he oferhelede ða oxan ealle, būton ða heáfudu totodon ūt *a brazen laver stood before the temple, upon twelve brazen oxen... The laver was so large that it covered the oxen entirely, save that the heads projected out,* Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 3, 4. On ðæm ceácе *in the laver,* 16, 5; Cot. MS.

ceác-bān, es; *n. The cheek-bone, jaw;* mandibula:—Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-ban *mandibula,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. v. ceáce.

ceác-bora, an; *m. A jug* or *pitcher-bearer;* anhilus? Cot. 13; anthevilus? Wrt. Voc. 285, 14.

ceace *a trial, proof;* exploratio, tentamentum, experientia, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

CEÁCE, an; *f. The jaw,* CHEEK; maxilla, mala, mandibula, gena:—Ðæt tācen ðære bærnesse he on his ceácan bær *signum incendii in maxilla portavit,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 16. He gehrān his ceácan *contigit maxillam ejus,* 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Ceácan *malæ, maxillæ,* Wrt. Voc. 282, 58, 59. On hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewrīþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe,* Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. Ceácan *mandibulæ,* Wrt. Voc. 64, 46. Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-bān *mandibula,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Ðæt biþ gōd sealf wiþ ðara ceácna [= ceácena] geswelle *that is a good salve for swelling of the cheeks,* L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 48, 11. [*Wyc.* cheek-boon *the jaw: Piers P. R. Brun.* cheke: *Chauc.* cheeke, cheke: *Plat.* käkel: *O. Frs.* keke, tziake, *f: Dut.* kaak, *f: Kil.* kaecke: *Swed.* kek, *m: Icel.* kjálki, *m.*]

ceác ful; *adj. A pitcher full, jug full:*—Brohte Romanus ceác fulne wæteres *Romanus brought a jug full of water,* Homl. Th. i. 428, 1. Gedō on ceác fulne wīnes *put* [*it*] *into a jug full of wine,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 23.

CEAF, cef, es; *pl. nom. acc.* ceafu; *n.* CHAFF; palea:—Ceaf *palea,* Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 1; Wrt. Voc. 38, 52. Ðæt ceaf he forbærnþ on unacwencedlīcum fȳre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili,* Lk. Bos. 3, 17. Ða ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlīcum fȳre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili,* Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Ðæt folc wæs todrifen ofer eall Egipta land cef to gadrienne *dispersus est populus per omnem terram Ægypti ad colligendas paleas,* Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. [*R. Brun. Chauc. Laym.* chaf: *Orm.* chaff: *Plat.* kaff: *Dut.* kaf, *n: Ger.* kaff, *n: M. H. Ger.* kaf, *n.*]

CEAFER, ceafor, es; *m. A beetle,* CHAFER; brūchus = βροῦχος:—Ceafor *bruchus,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 118; Wrt. Voc. 23, 72: 77, 50: 281, 45. He cwæþ and com gærshoppa, and ceaferas ðæs næs gerīm oððe getel *dixit et venit locusta. et bruchus cujus non erat numerus,* Ps. Lamb. 104, 34. [*O. Sax. Dut.* kever, *m: Ger.* käfer, *m: M. H. Ger.* kēvere, *m: O. H. Ger.* kēvar, kēvaro, *m.*]

ceafer-tūn *a hall;* atrium. v. cāfer-tūn.

ceafes *a harlot;* pellex, concubina, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 A. v. cyfes.

CEAFL, es; *m. A bill, beak, snout, jaw, cheek;* rostrum, rictus, fauces, maxilla:—Se wīda ceafl gefylled biþ *the wide jaw is filled,* Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 26; Wal. 59: Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705. Blōdigum ceaflum *with bloody jaws,* 318; An. 159: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 5; Cri. 1252. Dauid gewylde ðone wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws,* Ælfc. T. 13, 26: 14, 2. [*Wyc.* chaul: *Laym.* cheuel, chæfl, choul: *O. Sax.* kaflōs, *pl. m: Dut.* kevels, *pl. f: Ger.* kiefel, kifel, kiffel, *m.*] DER. helle ceafl.

ceahhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To laugh loud* or *in a cackling manner;* cachinnare:—Ceahhetton *they laughed in a cackling manner,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34 [= ceachetan: *Dut.* kakelen: *Kil.* gachelen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kachen: *O. H. Ger.* kachazzen, chahhazen: *Lat.* cachinnare: *Grk.* καχάζω: *Sansk.* kakh *to laugh*]. v. cancettan.

ceahhetung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter;* cachinnus, cachinnatio:—Ðā gehȳrde ic mycel gehlȳd and ceahhetung, swā swā ungelǽredes folces *then heard I a great noise and a cackling laughter, as of rude folk,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Ceahhetung *vel* cincung *cachinnatio,* Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

CEALC, es; *m. Plaster, cement,* CHALK; calx arenata, calx:—Iuuinianus wæs sume niht on ānum niwcilctan hūse: ðā hēt he bētan ðǽr-inne mycel fȳr, forðon hit wæs ceald weðer. Ðā ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, ðā wearþ Iuuinianus mid ðam brǽþe ofsmorod *Jovian was one night in a newly-plastered house: then he ordered a great fire to be lighted therein, because it was cold weather. Then the plaster began to fume excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the vapour,* Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 9–12. [*Dut.* kalk, *f: Kil.* kalck: *Ger.* kalk, kalch, *m: M. H. Ger.* kalc, *m: O. H. Ger.* calc, chalch: *Dan.* kalk, *m. f: Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m: Icel.* kalk, *n: Lat.* calx, *m. and f: Grk.* χάλιξ, *m. and f: Wel. Corn.* calch, *m: Ir.* calc: *Gael.* cailc, *f: Manx* kelk, *m.*] DER. niw-cilct.

Cealca ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f. The chalk city. Camden* thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire; idem, ut opinatur clarus Camdenus, quod hodie Tadcaster in agro Eboracensi, sic olim vocatum a calce ibidem copiose effossa, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cealc-hȳþ, e; *f. The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent:*—Hēr wæs gefīhtfullīc sinoþ æt Cealc-hȳþe *here* [*in* A. D. 785] *there was a contentious synod at Chalk,* Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 13.

cealc-stān, es; *m. Chalk-stone, chalk;* calculus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 85, 25. v. mealm-stān 2.

CEALD, cald; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* [ceald = cald, *q. v.*] *Cool,* COLD; frigidus, gelidus:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelīclīce mettas lyste *how various meats please the cool stomach,* L. M. cont. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Forst se biþ fyrnum ceald *frost which is intensely cold,* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. Ðū ðæm wætere wǽtum and cealdum foldan fæste gesettest *thou firmly settest the earth to the water wet and cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 180; Met. 20, 90: 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Wedera cealdost *the coldest of tempests,* Beo. Th. 1097; B. 546. [*Laym.* cald: *Plat.* koold, kold, kolt: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kald: *Dut.* koud: *Kil.* koud, kaud: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kalt: *O. H. Ger.* chalt, kalt: *Goth.* kalds, *m;* kald, *n: Dan.* kold: *Swed.* kall: *Icel.* kaldr: *Lat.* gelidus: *Lith.* száltas: *Lett.* salts: *Sansk.* jala.] DER. æl-ceald, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, īs-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-. v. calan.

ceald, cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—Somod hāt and ceald *heat also and cold,* Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. Hātes and cealdes *of heat and of cold,* Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20; Dōm. 106. Hȳ beóþ cealde geclungene *they are shrivelled with cold,* Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304. Calde geþrungen wǽron mīne fēt *my feet were pierced with cold,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. calan.

cealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To become cold;* frigescere:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [MS. cōlaþ] *earthly power grows old,*

courage becomes cold, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 62; Reim. 69, Grn. Gl. DER. a-cealdian. v. calan.

cealer-brîw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Gl. Lchdm. ii. 375, 18. v. calwer-brîw.

CEALF, celf, calf, es; *pl.* cealfru, calfru; *n.m. A* CALF; vitulus, vitula:—He genam ân fætt cealf *tulit vitulum tenerrimum*, Gen. 18, 7. He ofslôh ân fæt celf *occidit vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. Ne onfô ic nâ of eówrum hûse cealfas *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Dæt hâlige cealf *the holy calf*, Ps. C. 50, 137; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 137. Me ymbhringdon mænige calfru *circumdederunt me vituli multi*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. Ic ne on-foo of hûse dînum calferu *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. On-settaþ ofer wi-bed dîn calfur *acc. pl. imponent super altare tuum vitulos*, 50, 21. [*Orm.* callf: *Plat.* kalf, kalv, *n: O. Sax.* calf, *n: Dut.* kalf, *n: Ger.* kalb, *n: M. H. Ger.* kalp, *n: O. H. Ger.* kalb, *n: Goth.* kalbo, *f. a young cow, heifer: Dan.* kalv, *m. f: Swed.* kalf, *m: Icel.* kálfr, *m.*]

cealf-âdl, e; *f.* [âdl *a disease, pain*] *A calf-disease, a sort of disease;* morbi genus, L. M. 35, Lye.

cealfa hûs, es; *n. A house for* [*of*] *calves;* vitularius, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 24; Wrt. Voc. 15, 24.

cealfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To calve;* vitulum parere. v. cealf.

ceallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [calla *a caller, herald*] *To* CALL, *cry out, shout;* clamare:—Ongan [MS. ongean] ceallian ofer cald wæter Byrhthelmes bearn *the son of Byrhthelm began to shout across the cold river*, Byrht. Th. 134, 28; By. 91. [*Chauc. R. Brun.* calle: *Piers P.* callede, *p: O. Frs.* kaltia, kella: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kallen: *O. H. Ger.* challôn: *Dan.* kalde: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* kalla: *Lat.* calare: *Grk.* καλεῖν.] DER. hilde calla.

cealre, calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds, a jelly made of curds* or *sour milk;* calmaria, gabalacrum?—Cealre [MS. cealfre] *calmaria*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 33. Nim sûr molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid ðý cealre *take sour curds, work them to a jelly, and foment with the jelly*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25, 26. Sûr meolc wyrce cealre, and beðe mid cealre *work sour milk into jelly, and foment with the jelly*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 26. Gewirc niwne cealre *make new jelly*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 13. Nim ða wyrta and wyrce togadere swâ micel swâ cealras [MS. celras] *take the herbs and work them together as thick as curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. Calwer *gabalacrum*, Cot. 96. DER. cealer-brîw.

ceaol *a basket;* cophinus, Lk. Lind. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

CEÁP, es; *m.* I. *cattle;* pecus:—Ðæm landbûendum is beboden ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hîg Gode ðone teóðan dæl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Ceápas *cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. His neáhgebûres ceáp *his neighbour's cattle*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 15. Ceápes cwild *murrain of cattle*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31. II. as cattle were the chief objects of sale, hence,—*Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business, market;* pretium, negotium, pactio, venditio, forum:—Ceápas *saleable commodities, goods*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 16; Gen. 1772: 90; Th. 112, 28; Gen. 1877. Deópum ceápe gebohte *redeemed us at a great* [*deep*] *price*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28. Sume wǽron to ceápe gesealde *some were sold at a price*, Nathan. 8: Gen. 41, 56. Awyrigende ceáp [MS. cep] *malignum negotium*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Ic gange to ceápe *I go to market;* veneo, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 23. [*Laym.* cheap, chep *value, purchase: Plat.* koop, *m: O. Sax.* kop, *m. purchase, money: O. Frs.* kâp, *m. purchase, sale: Dut.* koop, *m. bargain: Ger.* kauf, *m: M. H. Ger.* kouf, *m. purchase: O. H. Ger.* chouf, kouf, *m. negotium: Dan.* kjöb, *n: Swed.* köp, *n. purchase: Icel.* kaup, *n. bargain.*] DER. land-ceáp, orleg-, searo-.

ceáp-cniht, es; *m. A hired servant, a slave;* emptitius, Cot. 72.

ceáp-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. A bargaining* or *market-day:*—Ceáp-dagas *the Nones* or *stated times when the common people came to market;* nonæ, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 27; Wrt. Voc. 53, 36: Cot. 142.

ceáp-eádig; *adj. Rich in goods, rich in cattle:*—Nefne him hafaþ ceápeádig mon *unless a man rich in cattle retains him*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 8; Gn. Ex. 108.

ceáp-ealeðel, -ealoþ, es; *n. The ale-selling place, an ale-house;* taberna, popina, cervisiarium:—Ne sceolon mæsse-preóstas æt ceáp-ealeðelum ne etan ne drincan *mass-priests should not eat nor drink at ale-houses*, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 18.

ceáp-gyld, es; *n.* I. *bargain money;* justum rei venditæ pretium:—þolige ðæs ceápgyld *perdat pretium emptionis*, L. Ath. i. 24; Wilk. 61, 25; Th. i. 212, 16, note 33. II. *price* or *market-price of what is stolen;* rei furto ablatæ pretium:—Gilde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld *let a man pay to the accuser the market-price* [pretium], L. C. S. 2[illegible]; Th. i. 390, 23.

ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceáp II] *To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase* or *sale of a thing, to buy, to bribe;* negotiari, emere, comparāre:—Ceápiaþ ôþ-ðæt ic cume *negotiamini dum venio*, Lk. Bos. 19, 13. He adrâf ût ealle ða ðe ceápodon innan ðam temple *ejiciebat omnes ementes et vendentes in templo*, Mt. Bos. 21, 12. Gyfum ceápian *to bribe with gifts*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. Mid ðâm hî ûtwǽpnedmonna freóndscipes him ceápiaþ *quibus externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Mihte ýþ geceápian, gif ǽnig man ceápode *might easily buy, if any one bargained*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 17. DER. a-ceápian, be-, ge-, ofa-.

ceáping, e; *f. A buying, marketing;* emptio:—Ðæt nân ceáping ne sý Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15, note 31. v. ceápung.

ceáp-man, cýp-mân, cýpe-man; *gen.* -mannes; *dat.* -men; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *gen.* -manna; *dat.* -mannum; *m. A* CHAPMAN, *merchant, market-man;* mercator, negotiator, nundinator:—Gif ceápman uppe on folce ceápie, dô ðæt beforan gewitnessum *if a chapman traffic up among the people, let him do it before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 12, note 32: Obs. Lun. § 14; Lchdm. iii. 190, 23. Ða cýpmen binnon ðam temple getâcnodon unrihtwîse lâreówas on Godes gelaðunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35: ii. 120, 15. Cýpemen monig cêpeþing to ceápstôwe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4.

ceáp-sceamul, -sceamel, es; *m.* [scamel *a bench, seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house, treasury;* mercatorium scabellum, telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—He geseah Leui, æt ceápsceamule sittende *vidit Levi, sedentem ad telonium*, Lk. Bos. 5, 27. Ðâs word he spæc æt ceápsceamele *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 20.

ceáp-scip, es; *n. A merchant ship, trading ship;* navis mercatoria:—Hî wîcingas wurdon, and æt ânum cyrre ân c and eahtatig ceápscipa gefêngon *they became pirates, and took, at one time, one hundred and eighty trading ships*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 2.

ceáp-setl, cêp-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house;* telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cêpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14.

ceáp-stôw, e; *f. A market-place, a market;* forum, emporium:—Lundenceaster is monigra folce ceápstôw of lande and of sǽ-cumendra *Lundonia civitas est multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Cýpemen monig cêpeþing to ceápstôwe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, 2, 1; S. 501, 5: Cot. 138.

ceáp-strǽt, e; *f.* [ceáp II. *saleable commodities,* strǽt *a street, public place, market*] *A street* or *place for merchandise, a market;* vicus mercatorius, forum, mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceápung, e; *f. Business, trade, traffic, commerce;* negotium, negotiatio:—Be ceápunge *concerning traffic* or *commerce*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 8. Fram ceápunge þurhgangende on þýstrum *a negotio perambulante in tenebris*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. Ic ne ongeat grame ceápunga *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Th. 70, 15.

ceápung-gemôt, es; *n. A meeting for trade, a market;* mercatus, Cot. 133.

ceápung-þing, es; *n. A buying, setting a price;* mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear; *adj. Sorrowful, anxious, sollicitous;* angore plenus, anxius, sollicitus:—On cearum cwidum *with anxious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 2; Sat. 67: 134; Th. 169, 3; Gen. 2794.

cearc, es; *m. n? Care, anxiety;* cura, sollicitudo:—Iudas ne mǽhte oncyrran cearces [MS. rex, = crex, = cerx, = cearx, = cearces] genîdlan *Judas could not avert the pressure of anxiety*, El. 610. v. carc.

cearc-ern, es; *n. A prison;* carcer:—Ic wæs on cearcerne *eram in carcere*, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. v. carc-ern.

cearcetung, e; *f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth;* stridor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cearcian, cearcigan; *part.* cearciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To chatter, creak, crash, gnash;* strîdĕre, strîdĕre, crepitare:—Cearciende têþ *gnashing the teeth; strîdentes dentes*, Som. Ic cearcige oððe gristbîtige *strîdeo* vel *strîdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7.

cearег *sorrowful*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. v. cearig.

cearе-lîce *sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly.* v. care-lîce.

cearena *of cares* or *sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962; *gen. pl. of* cearu.

cearf *carved*, Solil. in præf; *p. of* ceorfan.

cear-ful, car-ful; *adj. Careful, full of care, sad;* sollicitus:—Cleopaþ swâ cearful se gǽst to ðam duste *the spirit so sad shall call to the dust*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 1; Seel. 15. Cwǽdon cearfulle, Criste lâðe, to Gûþlâce *the foes of Christ, full of care, said to Guthlac*, 41 a; Th. 136, 30; Gû. 549: 8 a; Th. 2, 26; Cri. 25.

cearful-lîce *carefully, diligently.* v. carful-lîce.

cearful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Carefulness, curiosity.* v. carful-nys.

cear-gǽst, -gêst, es; *m. A spirit of anxiety, fearful ghost;* terribilis spiritus:—In lyft astâg ceargǽsta [MS. ceargesta] cirm *in the air arose a cry of fearful ghosts* or *spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gû. 364.

cear-gealdor; *gen.* -gealdres; *n.* [galdor *an incantation, charm*] *A dire* or *horrible enchantment;* cantio *vel* loquela mæsta:—Helle gǽst

cleopade fôr corþre ceargealdra full *the spirit of hell cried before the multitude, full of dire enchantments*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 24; Jul. 618.

ceari *anxious*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. v. cearig.

cearian, cearigan, carían; ic cearige, đū cearast, he cearaþ, *pl.* cearíaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cearu *care*] *To take care, heed, to be anxious* or *sorry*; curare, sollicitum esse:—Hwæt bemurnest đū cearigende *why mournest thou sorrowing?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 27; Cri. 177. He æt gūþe nā ymb his líf cearaþ *he cares not about his life in battle*, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ne ceara đū fleáme dǽlan somwist incre *care not thou to part your fellowship by flight*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 25; Gen. 2279: 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732.

cearig, ceareg, ceari; *adj.* [cearu *care, sorrow*] *Careful, sorrowful, pensive, wary,* CHARY, *anxious, grieving, dire*; sollicitus, cautus, querens, mente turbatus, dirus:—Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwôme to cearigum *they waited till the child of God should come to the sorrowful*, Exon, 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. Cearegan reorde *in a sorrowful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. Wæs Meotud on beám bunden fæste cearian clomme *the Creator was bound fast on the tree with dire bond*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 6; Dôm. 67. Ne þurfon wyt beón cearie æt cyme Dryhtnes *we need not be anxious at the Lord's coming*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. DER. earm-cearig, ferhþ-, gnorn-, hreów-, môd-, sorg-, winter-.

cear-leás *void of care, careless, reckless, free.* v. car-leás.

cearleás-nes *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. carleás-nes.

cear-leást *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. car-leást.

cearo *care, sorrow, grief*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 23; Cri. 1663. v. cearu.

cear-seld, es; *n. A place of sorrow*; habitaculum mæroris, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 10; Seef. 5.

cear-síþ, es; *m.* [síþ *fortune, fate*] *A sorrowful fate, sad fortune*; curæ sors, fortuna tristis:—Cealdum cearsíþum *with cold sad fortunes*, Beo. Th. 4783; B. 2396.

cear-sorg, e; *f. Sorrowful care, anxious sorrow*; cura sollicita:—Me cearsorge of môde asceáf þeóden usser *our Lord removed anxious care from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 9; Gen. 1114.

CEARU, caru, cearo, e; *f.* CARE, *sorrow, grief*; cura, dolor, mæror:—Cearu wæs geniwod geworden in wícum *care was become renewed in the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2611; B. 1303: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 119 b; Th. 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. Nis đē nān caru *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1. Đonne biþ þearfendum cwíđende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286: 77 a; Th. 289, 29; Wand. 55. Gehȳr me, đonne ic to đē bidde ceare full *hear me, when I, full of care, pray to thee*, Ps. Th. 140, 1. Ic sceolde āna mīne ceare cwíđan *I must bewail my care alone*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9: Ps. Th. 118, 145, 147. Ne cleopigaþ hī care *they speak not their care*, 113, 16: 143, 18. Đa ceare seófedun ymb heortan *sorrows sighed round my heart*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Cearena full *full of sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962. Hȳ in cearum cwíđaþ *they mourn in sorrows*, 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gū. 194. Đe-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on đises lífes carum *ne forte graventur corda vestra in curis hujus vitæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34: 8, 14. Mid cearum hī cwíđdun *sorrowfully* [lit. *with sorrows*] *they mourned*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 35; Cri. 1131: 21 a; Th. 55, 31; Cri. 892. [*Piers P.* kare: *Chauc.* care: *Laym. Orm.* care, kare: *O. Sax.* kara, *f: M. H. Ger.* kar, *f: O. H. Ger.* chara, *f: Goth.* kara, *f.*] DER. aldor-cearu, breóst-, gūþ-, líf-, mǽl-, môd-, sorg-, ūht-, woruld-.

cearung, e; *f.* [cearu *care*] *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint*; sollicitudo, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear-wylm, -welm, -wælm, es; *m.* [wylm *heat of mind, emotion*] *Sorrowful* or *anxious emotion, agitation*; sollicita perturbatio, agitatio:—Đa cearwylmas cōlran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler*, Beo. Th. 569; B. 282. Á wæs sæc cnyssed cearwelmum *the contest was ever tossed with waves of sorrow*, Elen. Kmbl. 2513; El. 1258. Æfter cearwælmum *after anxious emotions*, Beo. Th. 4138; B. 2066.

CEÁS, e; *f:* es; *n. A quarrel, strife*; lis:—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ đǽr ceás weorþ *if a man supply another with weapons where there is strife*, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. On ceáse *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Mearh mægen samnode to ceáse *the horse collected his strength for the strife*, Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. [*O. Frs.* kase, *f. quarrel: O. H. Ger.* kōsa, *f. eloquium, fabula.*] DER. un-ceás.

ceás *chose*, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 21; Edg. 22; *p. of* ceósan.

ceásan? *p.* ceós, *pl.* ceóson; *pp.* ceásen [ceás *strife*] *To strive, fight*; contendere. v. be-ceásan.

ceásega, an; *m. A chooser*; elector. DER. wæl-ceásega, *q. v.*

ceámes, -ness, e; *f. Election, choice*; electio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceást, e; *f?* es; *n? Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal*; lis, rixa, seditio:—On ceáste *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 34. Gif he þurh unnytte ceáste man ofsleá fæste x geár *si in inutili rixa hominem occiderit, x annos jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, § 22; Th. ii. 230, 29. Ne he ceáste ne astirige *he shall not stir up strife*, L. Ælf. P. 50; Th. ii. 386, 12. Folcslīte *vel* ǽswícung, sacu, ceást *seditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 39; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30. [*Piers P.* cheeste, cheste.] v. ceás *strife*.

ceaster, cæster, cester; *gen. dat.* ceastre; *acc.* ceastre, ceaster, *pl.* ceastra; *f.* The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum *a fortress*, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5. I. generally *f.* but sometimes *n.* vide II. *A city, fort, castle, town*; urbs, civitas, castellum:—Ne mæg seó ceaster beon behȳd *non potest civitas abscondi*, Mt. Bos. 5, 14. On đære heán ceastre *in the high city*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox. 218, 18. Đā cōmon đa weardas on đa ceastre *then the keepers came into the city*, Mt. Bos. 28, 11. Đū in đa ceastre gong *go thou into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1878; An. 941. Ælla and Cissa ymbsǽton ceaster *Ella and Cissa besieged the city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 15, 6. Se Hǽlend ymbfôr ealle burga and ceastra *circuibat Iesus omnes civitates et castella*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35. II. ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. A city, etc:* it is thus declined in the termination of Exan-cester, -ceaster:—Ymsǽton Exancester *besieged Exeter*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9; Th. 166, 30, col. 1. Ymbsǽton Exanceaster, Th. 167, 26, col. 1, 2. Đā wende he hine west wiđ Exanceastres *then he turned west towards Exeter* [versus Exanceaster], Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10; Th. 166, 31, col. 1; 29, col. 2; 167, 28, col. 1, col. 2. Se cyning hine west wende mid đære fierde wiđ Exancestres *the king turned west with the army towards Exeter*, 168, 26, col. 1; 24, col. 2; 169, 21, col. 1; 18, col. 2. III. *the name of a particular place, as* CHESTER, CAISTOR, CASTOR, *the city*; hæc civitas:—He him sende scipon æfter, and Hugo eorl of Ceastre *he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 28: 1120; Erl. 248, 8.

ceaster-æsc, es; *m. Black hellebore*; helleborus niger:—Wyrc gôdne drenc ceasteræsces *make a good drink of black hellebore*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. Nim ceasteræsc *take black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 20: 30, 14: 56, 15.

ceaster-būend, es; *m. City-dweller*; urbem habitans:—He āteáh ceasterbūendum *he came to the city-dwellers*, Beo. Th. 1540; B. 768.

ceaster-hlid, es; *n.* [hlid *a cover*; tegmen] *Cover of a city, gate*; urbis tegmen, porta:—Đæt ǽnig meahte đæs ceasterhlides clustor unlūcan *that any one might unlock the inclosure of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 7; Cri. 314.

ceaster-hof, es; *n.* [hof *a house, dwelling*] *A city-dwelling*; urbis ædes:—Storm upp arās æfter ceasterhofum *a storm arose along the city-dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2475; An. 1239.

Ceaster-scīr, e; *f.* [ceaster III. *Chester*, scīr *a shire*] *Cheshire*; ager Cestrensis:—Rodbeard wæs gecoren to bisceope to Ceasterscīre *Robert was chosen bishop of Cheshire*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

ceaster-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. City-inhabitants, citizens*; cives:—Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the coming of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 83; El. 42: Andr. Kmbl. 3290; An. 1648.

ceaster-waru, e; *f. Townsmen as a body, the citizens* or *city*; cives, civitas:—Đā eóde eall seó ceaster-warū *then the whole city* [*citizens as a body*] *came out*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34.

ceaster-wyrhta, an; *m. An embroiderer, damask-weaver*; polymitarius, Cot. 156.

ceaster-wyrt, e; *f. Black hellebore*; helleborus niger, Lchdm. ii. 375, 24.

ceást-full; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous*; tumultuosus, contentiosus, Scint. 28: Fulg. 23.

ceastra *cities*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35; *pl. of* ceaster.

ceat *a thing*; res, Cot. 100:—Ceatta *cheats*; circumventiones, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceáw, *pl.* cuwon *chewed*; *p. of* ceówan.

Ceawan hlǽw, es; *m. Cheawan low,* CHALLOW:—To Ceawan hlǽwe [MS. læwe] *to Challow*, Chron. Abing. i. 138, 5: Cod. Dipl. v. 310, 33.

ceawl, ceaul *a basket*; cophinus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. v. cawl.

ced *a boat*; linter, Mone B. 120. v. cæd.

cedelc, e; *f. The herb mercury*; mercurialis perennis, Lin:—Cedelc *mercurialis*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 44. Herba mercurialis, đæt is, cedelc *the herb mercurialis, that is, mercury*, Herb. cont. 84; Lchdm. i. 34, 3. Wiđ đæs innoþes heardnysse genim đās wyrte, đe man *mercurialis*, and ōđrum naman cedelc nemneþ *for hardness of the inwards take this herb, which is called* mercurialis, *and by another name mercury*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 23.

ceder; *gen.* cedre; *f. The cedar*; cedrus = *κέδρος*:—God brycþ đa heán ceder on Libano *confringet Dominus cedros Libani*, Ps. Th. 28, 5. On eallum cedrum *to all cedars*, 148, 9.

ceder-beám, cæder-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree*; cedrus = *κέδρος*:—Cederbeám *cedrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 41; Wrt. Voc. 33, 38: 80, 17. Libanes cederbeámas đa đū gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ic geseah ārleásne geuferodne swā swā cedertrȳw đæs wuda ođđe cederbeámas đæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

ceder-treów, -trȳw, es; *n. A cedar-tree*; cedrus = *κέδρος*:—Ic geseah ārleásne geuferodne swā swā cedertrȳw đæs wuda ođđe cederbeámas đæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

cef *chaff*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. v. ceaf.

cefes, e; *f. A concubine*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 B. v. cyfes.

cēgan, cēgean *to call, call upon, invoke*, Ps. Spl. 137, 4: Ps. Lamb. 74, 2: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 27, col. 2, 3; Edg. 7. v. cīgan.

cehhettung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner, a laugh of scorn, scorn;* cachinnus, contemptus:—Hwelce cehhettunge ge woldon dæs habban, and mid hwelcum hleahtre ge woldon beón astyred *what scorn ye would have at this, and with what laughter ye would be moved*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 4. v. ceahhetung.

cel, *pl.* celas *a basket*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 15, 37. v. cawl.

cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, refrigerari:—Cēlan is of untrumnysse dæs gecynnes *algere ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. DER. a-cēlan. v. calan.

cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness;* frigus:—Fōr andwlītan cēles *ante faciem frigoris*, Ps. Th. 147, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 219; Met. 20, 110: 20, 225; Met. 20, 113: 20, 315; Met. 20, 158. v. cȳle.

celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17: 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6. v. celendre.

celendre, cellendre, an; *f:* celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = κορίαννον, coriandrum sativum, Lin:—Celendre *coriandrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 44; Wrt. Voc. 31, 54: 286, 16. Genim dās wyrte, ðe man *coliandrum*, and, ōðrum naman ðam gelīce, cellendre nemneþ *take this herb, which is called* coriandrum, *and, by another name like that, coriander*, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. Genim celendran seáw grēnre *take juice of green coriander*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 12: 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 5. Nim cellendran *take coriander*, 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 6, 7: 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 3. Genim celender and beána togædere gesodene *take coriander and beans sodden together*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17. Celendres sǣd gegnīd *rub seed of coriander*, 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 21. Cellendres sǣd gedō on scearp wīn *put seed of coriander into sour wine*, 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 30. Mid cellendre *with coriander*, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6.

celeþonie, an; *f. The herb celandine* or *swallow-wort;* chelidonium = χελιδόνιον, chelidonium majus, Lin:—Celeþonie *celandine*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 21. Nim celeþonian moran *take roots of celandine*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 26: 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 9: 3, 60; Lchdm. ii. 344, 2. Genim celeþonian *take celandine*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 27: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 1: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 23.

celf *a calf*, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. v. cealf.

cēling, cēlung, e; *f. A cooling, refreshing;* refrigerium, refrigeratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

cellendre *coriander*, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. v. celendre.

celmert-mon, -monn, es; *m. A hired servant, hireling;* mercenarius:—He celmertmon is *mercenarius est*, Jn. Rush. War. 10, 12, 13. Celmertmonn *mercenarius*, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 12. Ða celmertmenn *mercenarii*, Lk. Lind. War. 15, 17. From celmertmonnum dīnum *de mercenariis tuis*, 15, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20.

cēl-nes, cōl-nes, -ness, e; *f. Coolness, cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—Ðū lǣddest us on cēlnesse *eduxisti nos in refrigerium*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 65, 11. To sēcanne wið hāto cēlnes *quærere contra æstum auras* [*breezes*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 17. DER. ge-cēlnes. v. calan.

cēlod, cēllod; *part.* [ceól *the keel of a ship*] *Formed like a keel* or *boat;* scaphiformis:—Cēlod bord *a shield shaped as a boat*, Fins. Kmbl. 57; Fin. 29. Cēllod bord, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283.

celras *curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. v. cealre.

cemban, cæmban; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [camb *a comb*, I. *q. v.*] *To* COMB; pectere:—Ic cembe *pecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61.

cemes, e; *f. A linen night-gown, chemise;* camisia, Cot. 31.

cempa, an; *m.* [camp *war, battle*, -a, *q. v.*] *A soldier, warrior*, CHAMPION; miles, bellator, athleta = ἀθλητής:—Cempa *miles* vel *athleta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 68. Se cempa oferwon frēcnessa fela *the champion overcame many perils*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 2; Gū. 151: Andr. Kmbl. 922; An. 461: Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Beo. Th. 2629; B. 1312. Ðā ða cempan hine ahēngon, hī nāmon his reáf, and worhton feówer dǣlas, ǣlcum cempan ānne dǣl *milites cum crucifixissent eum, acceperunt vestimenta ejus, et fecerunt quatuor partes, unicuique militi partem*, Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Scyld sceal cempan *a shield shall be for a soldier*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130: Beo. Th. 3901; B. 1948: Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Woldun hȳ geteón in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempan *they would draw God's soldier into despair*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 28; Gū. 548: Salm. Kmbl. 279; Sal. 139. Hūslfatu hālegu cempan genāmon *the warriors took the holy vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 9; Dan. 707: Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14. We his þegnas sind, gecoren to cempum *we are his thanes, chosen to* [*be his*] *warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. Alǣten cempa *a soldier who has served his time, a veteran;* emeritus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 62; Wrt. Voc. 18, 15. Gecorene cempan *chosen soldiers, adjutants;* optiones, 7; Som. 56, 64; Wrt. Voc. 18, 17. Cempena yldest *a chief of soldiers, a commander;* militum tribunus, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18. Twā hund cempna [= cempena] *two hundred* [*of*] *soldiers:* manipulus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 75; Wrt. Voc. 18, 27. Fīf hund cempena ealdor *a commander of five hundred soldiers;* cohors, 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. DER. fēðe-cempa, sige-.

CĒN, es; *m.* I. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚳ = the letter *c*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is cēn *a torch;* pinus, tæda; hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *c*, but for cēn *a torch*, as,—ᚳ byþ cwicera gehwām cūþ on fȳre *torch on fire is well known to all living*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17: Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 28; Jul. 704. II. this Rune appears sometimes to stand for the *adj.* cēne *bold*, II. *q. v.* [*Plat.* keen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kien, *m. n. a fir* or *pine saturated with the gum of turpentine: O. H. Ger.* kien, kēn *pinus, fax, tæda.*]

CĒNE, cȳne; *adj.* I. KEEN, *fierce, bold, brave, warlike;* acer, audax, animosus, bellicosus:—Se wæs ūþwita cēne and cræftig *who was a philosopher keen and profound*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51. Stōp ūt cēne collenferþ *he stept out bold* [*and*] *firm of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3154; An. 1580. Eofore eom æghwǣr cēnra *than a wild boar I am everywhere bolder*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18. Cende cneow-sibbe cēnra manna *he begat a race of brave men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 14; Exod. 356. Þriste mid cēnum *the confident with the brave*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61: Beo. Th. 1541; B. 768. II. this word is sometimes expressed by the Rune ᚳ:—Ðonne ᚳ cwacaþ *then the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797: Elen. Grm. 1258. [*Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kene: *Dut.* koen: *Ger.* kühn: *M. H. Ger.* küene, kuon: *O. H. Ger.* kōn, kōni, kuon, kuoni.] DER. dǣd-cēne, gār-.

cēnlīce; *adv. Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably;* animose, audacter, insigniter, Ælfc. T. 15, 17.

CENNAN, cænnan, cynnan; *part.*-nende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to beget, conceive, create, bring forth;* gignere, creare, facere, parere:—Ic to-dæg cende ðē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. Sceal, ic nū eald wīf, cennan *shall I, now an old woman, conceive?* Gen. 18, 13. Iob sunu Waldendes freónoman cende *Job gave* [*created, made*] *a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. Ðam wæs Judas nama cenned *to him was given* [*created, made*] *the name Judas*, Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587: Ps. Th. 73, 7. Heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *peperit filium suum primogenitum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. II. to bring forth from the mind, *to declare, choose, ascribe, clear, prove;* advocare, confiteri, adscribere, purgare, manifestare:—Gif he cynne dæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, MS. F. Ic me to cyninge cenne Iudas *I chose Judah to me for a king*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. We deórwyrþne dǣl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 8; Gū. 154. Cenne he hwanon hit him cōme *let him declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25. Gif he cenþ dæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 6. Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance*, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. [*Piers P.* kennen, kenne *to teach: Chauc.* kennen *to know: R. Brun.* ken *to know: Laym.* kenne, kennen *to know, make known, acknowledge: Orm.* kennedd *begotten: O. Sax.* kennian *gignere, cognoscere: Frs.* kinnen: *O. Frs.* kanna, kenna *to know: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kennen *to know: O. H. Ger.* kannjan: *Goth.* kannyan *to make known: Dan.* kjende: *Swed.* känna: *Icel.* kenna *to know, teach.*] DER. a-cennan, ge-, on-.

cennend-līc; *adj. Begetting, genital;* gignens, genitalis:—Ða cennendlīcan *genitalia*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 53. v. cennan.

cennestre *one who has borne, a mother.* v. cynnestre.

cenning, e; *f. Birth, a producing;* partus:—Dære cenninge tīma *tempus pariendi*, Gen. 25, 24. DER. ed-cenning.

cenning-tīd, e; *f. The time of bringing forth, birth-time;* pariendi tempus, puerperii hora:—Ða wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenningtīd, and heó sunu cende *Elisabeth autem impletum est tempus pariendi, et peperit filium*, Lk. Bos. 1, 57. On dære cenningtīde *instante partu*, Gen. 38, 27.

cennynde *producing*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 23, = cennende; *part. of* cennan.

cēnost *keenest, bravest, boldest*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 14; Exod. 322; *sup. of* cēne.

Cēnrēd, es; *m.* [cēne, rēd *counsel*] *Cenred, son of Ceolwald, and father of Ine, king of Wessex*:—Cēnrēd wæs Ceolwalding *Cenred was the son of Ceolwald*, Chr. Th. 2, 2. Ingeld wæs Īnes brōðor, and hī, begen brōðra, wǣron [MS. wareon] Cēnrēdes suna: Cēnrēd wæs Ceoldwalding *Ingeld was Ine's brother, and they, both brothers, were Cenred's sons: Cenred was son of Ceolwald*, Text. Rof. 61, 12–18. v. Īne.

Cent; *indecl. n. The county of* KENT; Cantium = Κάντιον:—Wæs he sended to Cent *he was sent into Kent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 24: Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 19. Se cyning wæs on Cent *the king was in Kent*, Chr. 911; Erl. 101, 37: 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Se mūþa Limene is on easteweardre Cent *the mouth of the Limen is in the east of Kent*, 893; Erl. 88, 26.

centaurie, an; *f. The herb centaury;* centaureum = κενταύριον,

erythræa centaureum, Lin:—Nim centaurian *take centaury*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26; 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 13.

cénþu, e; *f. Boldness;* audacia:—Cræft and cénþu *strength and boldness*, Beo. Th. 5385; B. 2696.

Centingas; *pl. m. Men of Kent, Kentish men;* Cantiani:—Hī forneáh ealle west Centingas fordydon *they ruined nearly all the west Kentish men*, Chr. 999; Th. 248, 12, col. 2: 1011; Th. 267, 7, col. 1.

Centisc; *adj.* KENTISH, *belonging to Kent;* Cantianus:—Seó Centisce fyrd com ongeán hī *the Kentish force came against them*, Chr. 999; Th. 249, 6, col. 2. Ætsæton ða Centiscan ðær *the Kentish* [*men*] *remained there*, 905; Erl. 98, 23.

Cent-land, -lond, es; *n. Kentish land, Kent;* Cantium:—Éast-Seaxe syndon Temese streáme tosceádene fram Centlande *the East-Saxons are divided from Kent by the river Thames*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17: 3, 15; S. 541, note 24. Æðelrēd oferhergode Centland [Centlond, col. 1] *Æthelred ravaged Kent*, Chr. 676; Th. 60, 8, col. 2, 3. Ða Brettas forlēton Centlond *the Britons forsook Kent*, 457; Erl. 12, 19.

Cent-ríce, es; *n. The kingdom of Kent;* Cantii regnum:—Hēr Eádberht fēng to Centrîce *here*, A.D. 725, *Eadberht succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 725; Erl. 44, 31.

CEÓ, ció; *indecl. f. A* CHOUGH, *a bird of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw;* cornix, gracculus, monedula:—Ðeós ceó *hæc cornix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 58. Ceó *gracculus* vel *monedula*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 13; Wrt. Voc. 29, 36. [*Scot.* keaw: *Dut.* kauw, *f: M. H. Ger.* kouch, *m. a horned owl: O. H. Ger.* kaha, *f: Dan.* kaa, kaje, *m. f: Swed.* kaja, *f: Icel.* kjói, *m. a sea-bird.*]

ceóce *a cheek-bone, cheek*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 44, = ceáce, *q. v.*

ceofl *a basket;* cŏphĭnus = *κόφινος*, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

ceol *a basket;* sporta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 20. v. cawl.

CEÓL, ciól, es; *m. The* KEEL *of a ship, a ship;* carina, celox, navis:—Ðe brontne ceól ofer lagustrǽte lǽdan cwōmon *who came leading a high keel over the water-street*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ðæt ðū us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornscipe, ofer hwæles ēðel, on dære mǽgþe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe*, Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Ceól *celox*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 12: Wrt. Voc. 288, 30. Ceól on lande stōd *the ship stood on land*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 20; Gn. Ex. 97. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck*, 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. In ðam ceóle wæs cyninga wuldor *the glory of kings was in the ship*, 1707; An. 856: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. He ceól gesōhte *he sought the ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hī cōmon on þrīm ceólum to Brytene *they came in three ships to Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. Ceólas lēton on brime bīdan *they let the ships abide in the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 500; El. 250. Hwanon cōmon ge ceólum līðan *whence came ye sailing in ships?* Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. [*Plat.* keel: *Dut.* kiel, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiel, *m: O. H. Ger.* chiol, cheol, chiel, *m: Dan.* kiöl, *m. f: Swed.* köl, *m: Icel.* kjóll, *m.*] DER. þriérē]re-ceól.

ceola *a little cottage, a cabin;* stega, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceolas; *pl. m. Cold winds, cold;* auræ frigidæ, frigus:—Ðec ceolas weorþian Fæder, forst and snāw *thee, O Father, cold winds adore, frost and snow*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 9; Az. 103.

CEOLE, ciole, an; *f. The throat,* JOWL; guttur, fauces:—Ðȳ-læs sió ceole sīe aswollen *lest the throat be swollen*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 26. Wið ceolan swile *for swelling of throat*, 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 54, 23; 56, 2. Wið sweorcōðe, riges seoforþa seóþ on geswēttum wætere, swille ða ceolan mid ðȳ gif se sweora sār sīe *for quinsy, seethe the siftings of rye in sweetened water, swill the throat with it if the neck be sore*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 21. Hū swēte ceolum mīnum spræce dīne, ofer hunig mūþe mīne *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, super mel ori meo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Ne cleopigaþ hī, ðeáh ðe hī ceolan habban *they* [i. e. *idols*] *cry not, though they have throats*, Ps. Th. 113, 16. [*Plat.* kele: *Dut.* keel, *f: Kil.* keele, kele: *Ger.* kehle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kël, *f: O. H. Ger.* këla, *f: Lat.* gula, *f: Sansk.* gala, *m.*]

ceoler; *gen.* ceolre; *f. The* COLLAR *or throat;* guttur:—Sind gefægnunga Godes on ceolre oððe þrote heora *sunt exaltationes Dei in gutture eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 6. v. ceole.

Ceóles îg, e; *f.* [ceól *a ship,* îg *an island*] CHELSEA, *on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner* says, 'Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat.'

Ceóles îg, e; *f.* CHOLSEY, *Berks, near Wallingford*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 27.

ceól-þelu, e; *f. The deck of a ship, a ship;* navis tabulatum, navis:—Ic eom hēr cumen on ceólþele *I am come here in a ship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 1; Bo. 8.

Ceolwald, es; *m.* [ceol, -wald, es; *m. power*] *Ceolwald, son of Cuthwulf, an ancestor of the West-Saxon kings:*—Ceolwald wæs Cūþwulfing *Ceolwald was the son of Cuthwulf*, Chr. Th. 2, 3. v. Cēnrēd, Ine.

ceorf-æx, e; *f. A cutting axe, executioner's axe;* securis:—Wǽran ða heáfda mid ceorfæxum ofacorfena *their heads were cut off with axes*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7.

CEORFAN; *part.* ceorfende; ic ceorfe, ðū ceorfest, cyrfst, he ceorfeþ, cyrfþ, *pl.* ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he cearf, ðū curfe, *pl.* curfon; *pp.* corfen; *v. a. To cut, cut down, hew, rend, tear,* CARVE, *engrave;* secare, concidere, succidere, excidere, conscindere, incidere, infindere:—He wæs hine sylfne mid stānum ceorfende *erat concidens se lapidibus*, Mk. Bos. 5, 5. He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa *he cut off their hands and their noses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 10. Hīg curfon ðone ram eall to sticceon *they cut the ram all to pieces*, Lev. 8, 20. Corfen *cut*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Treówa ceorfan *to hew trees*, Obs. Lun. § 11; Lchdm. iii. 188, 24: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 11; Dan. 511. On wuda treówa mid æxum hī curfon dura *in silva lignorum securibus exciderunt januas*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Curfon hie ðæt moldern of beorhtan stāne *they hewed the sepulchre out of bright stone*, Rood Kmbl. 132; Kr. 66. Ðū toslite oððe curfe hǽran mīne *thou hast rent my sackcloth;* conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. Īsene ceorfan *to carve* or *engrave with iron*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 5. Ceorfende *infindens*, Cot. 111. [*R. Glouc.* carf *cut: Chauc.* corven, *pp: Scot.* ḳerf: *Plat.* karven: *Frs.* kerven: *O. Frs.* kerva: *Dut.* kerven: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerben: *Dan.* karve: *Swed.* karfva.] DER. a-ceorfan, be-, for-, of-, ofa-, to-, ymb-.

ceorfineg-îsen, es; *n. A marking* or *searing-iron;* cauterium = *καυτήριον*, Scint. 9.

CEORIAN, ceorigan, ciorian, cerian; *part.* ceorigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To murmur, complain;* murmurare, queri:—Ne underfēhþ nān ceorigende sāwul Godes rîce, ne nān ceorian ne mæg, se ðe to ðam becymþ *no murmuring soul receives God's kingdom, nor may any one murmur who comes to it*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 11. We ne ceoriaþ *we murmur not*, ii. 80, 16. Hīg ceorodon ongeán God and Moysen *they murmured against God and Moses*, Num. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 338, 11: ii. 472, 1. Ic ceorige oððe cīde *queror*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52. [*Dut.* korren *to coo, as pigeons: Kil.* karien, koeren, koerien *gemere, instar turturis: Ger.* kerren *stridere: M. H. Ger.* kërren, kirren: *O. H. Ger.* kerren *garrire;* queran *gemere: Lat.* garrio: *Grk.* *γηρύω*: *Zend* gar *to sing: Sansk.* gṛī *sonare.*] DER. be-ceorian.

CEORL, es; *m.* I. *a freeman of the lowest class,* CHURL, *countryman, husbandman;* homo liber, rusticus, colonus:—Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betȳned *a churl's close must be fenced*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Se ceorl, 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl* [*gentle or simple*], L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for six churls' oaths*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Be ceorles gærstūne *of a husbandman's meadow*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 4, 5. Landes [MS. londes] ceorl *a land's man*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 54; Met. 12, 27. II. *a man, husband;* vir, maritus:—Ceorla cyngc *king of the commons*, Chr. 1020; Erl. 160, 23. Ealdan ceorlas wilniaþ *old men wish*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 7. Clypa ðīnne ceorl *voca virum* [*husband*] *tuum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 16, 17. Ðū hæfdest fīf ceorlas *thou hast had five husbands*, 4, 18. III. *a free man*, as opposed to þeów, and to þrǽl *a slave;* or as opposed to þegen *a thane* or *nobleman*, as we say, 'gentle or simple:'—We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þrǽl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has risen to a thane, and a ceorl* [*free man*] *has risen to an earl, a singer to a priest, and a scribe to be a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9. Gif ceorl geþeáh, ðæt he hæfde fullīce fīf hīda āgenes landes, cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan], bell-hūs and burh-geat-setl, and sunder-note on cynges healle, ðonne wæs he ðonon-forþ þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a free man thrived, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and a city-gate-seat, and special duty in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 14–17. [*Chauc.* cherl: *Wyc.* cherl, churl: *Laym.* cheorl: *Orm.* cherl *a young man: Plat.* keerl: *Frs.* tzierl: *O. Frs.* tzerle, tzirle: *Dut.* karel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerl, *m: O. H. Ger.* charal, charl, *m: Icel.* karl, *m.*] DER. ceorl-boren, -folc, -ian, -isc, -iscnes, -līc, -līce, -strang: æcer-ceorl, hūs-.

ceorl-boren; *part. Country* or *free-born, common, low-born,* opposed to þegen-boren *noble-born:*—Ne þearf he hine gyldan mā, sȳ he þegen-boren, sȳ he ceorl-boren *he need not pay more for him, be he born a thane, be he born a churl*, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

ceorl-folc, es; *n. Common people, the public;* vulgus:—Ðis ceorlfolc [ceorle folc MS.] *hoc vulgus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Ceorlfolc *vulgus*, 13; Som. 16, 7: Wrt. Voc. 72, 73.

ceorlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorl *a husband*] *To take a husband, to marry;* nubere. Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wīfian *to take a wife:*—Ne wīfiaþ hīg, ne hīg ne ceorliaþ *they take not a wife, nor do they take a husband*, Mt. Bos. 22, 30. Ne nān preóst ne mōt beón æt ðam brȳdlācum āhwǽr, ðǽr man eft wīfaþ, oððe wīf eft ceorlaþ *no priest may be at a marriage anywhere, where a man marries a second wife, or a woman a second husband*, L. Ælf. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 19.

ceorlisc, ciorlisc, cierlisc, cirlisc, cyrlisc; *adj.* [ceorl, -isc, *q. v.*] CHURLISH, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlisc *rusticus,* Cot. 188. Ceorlisc hlāf *common bread;* cibarius [panis], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 61; Wrt. Voc. 41, 17. Ceorlisc folc *common people;* vulgus *vel* plebs, 87; Som. 74, 45; Wrt. Voc. 50, 27. Gif cierlisc [ciorlisc MS. H; cyrlisc B.] mon betygen wǣre *if a common man has been accused,* L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6. Se cierlisca [ceorlisce MS. B; ciorlisca H.] mon *the common man,* 37; Th. i. 124, 21. Be cierlisces [cyrlisces MSS. B. G.] monnes ontȳnesse *of the accusing of a common man,* 37; Th. i. 124, 20. Be cirliscum [ceorliscum MS. B; cyrliscum G; cierliscum H.] þeófe *of a common thief,* 18; Th. i. 114, 5. Sǣton feáwa cirlisce [cyrlisce, col. 2, 3; 165, col. 1, 2] men *a few countrymen remained,* Chr. 893; Th. 164, 4, col. 1.

ceorlisc-nes, -ness, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *rudeness, vulgarity;* rusticitas, sordes. v. cyrliscnys.

ceorl-līc, ceorlīc; *adj.* CHURL-LIKE, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlīc ǣhta *common property;* peculium, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 20, 59. v. ceorlisc.

ceorl-līce, ceorlīce; *adv. Commonly;* vulgariter, Bridf.

ceorl-strang; *adj. Strong as a man, manlike;* fortis, virilis:—Ceorlstrang fǣmne *a manlike woman;* virago, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 10; Wrt. Voc. 17, 18.

Ceortes īg, Certes īg, e; *f.* [*Hovd. Matt. West.* Certesie] *Cerot's island,* CHERTSEY, *in Surrey, on the bank of the Thames;* Ceroti insula, Cortesia, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Tamesis fluminis:—Ercenwold getimbrede mynster on Sūþrigena lande, be Temese streáme, on ðære stōwe ðe is nemned Ceortes īge *Earconvaldus monasterium construxerat in regione Sudergeona, juxta fluvium Tamensem, in loco qui vocatur Cerotæsei, id est, Ceroti insula,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 15. Hēr drǣfde Eádgār cyng ða preóstas of Ceortes īge [Certes ige, 223, col. 3] *in this year,* A. D. 964, *king Edgar drove the priests from Chertsey,* Chr. 964; Th. 222, 5, 10.

ceorung, e; *f.* [ceorian *to murmur*] *A murmuring, complaint, grudging;* murmuratio, querimonia, querela:—Sum ceorung mihte beón gif he his behāt ne gelǣste *there might be some murmuring if he performed not his promise,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 26, 12. Æfter ceorunge *after murmuring,* ii. 80, 9. Mōdignys acenþ ceorunge *pride begets murmuring,* ii. 222, 8. Ic gesylle fram me Israhēla ceorunge *cohibebo a me querimonias filiorum Israel,* Num. 17, 5. Beóþ cumlīðe eów betwȳnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

CEÓSAN, ciósan, ic ceóse, ðū ceósest, cȳst, he ceóseþ, cȳst, cīst, *pl.* ceósaþ; *p.* ic, he ceás, cēs, ðū cure, *pl.* curon; *impert.* ceós, *pl.* ceósaþ; *pp.* coren; *v. a.* I. *to* CHOOSE, *select, elect;* legere, seligere, eligere:—Ðæt hī woldon ōðerra wera ceósan *that they would make a choice of other husbands,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 32. He hēht him wine ceósan *he commanded him to choose friends,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 8; Gen. 1867: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Drihten ðē cīst *the Lord will choose thee,* Deut. 28, 9. Hī leófne ceósaþ ofer woruldwēlan *they choose the beloved above worldly wealth,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 29; Ph. 479. Bebodu ðīne ic ceás *mandata tua elegi,* Ps. Spl. 118, 173. Hēr Eádgār, Engla cyning, ceás him ōðer leóht, and ðis wāce forlēt līf *here,* A. D. 975, *Edgar, king of the Angles, chose him another light, and left this frail life,* Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22: 1041; Erl. 169, 10. Æfæste men him ðā wīc curon *the pious men chose them a dwelling there,* Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803: Andr. Kmbl. 808; An. 404. Ceós ðē gefēran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige viros et pugna contra Amalec,* Ex. 17, 9: Deut. 17, 15. Ðæt ic neóbed ceóse *that I may choose a death-bed,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. Ðæt se cyning him ceóse sumne wīsne man *ut provideat rex virum sapientem,* Gen. 41, 33: Ps. Th. 105, 5. Ceósan us eard in wuldre *may we choose us a dwelling in glory,* Cd. 217; Th. 277, 14; Sat. 204. Ðæt he ōðer līf cure *that he chose another life,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 6. Ær he bǣl cure *ere he chose the funeral pile,* Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818: Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 20; Seel. 157. Ðæt hī him cyning curan *ut regem sibi eligerent,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 22. Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death,* Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. II. *to accept by choice* or *what is offered, to accept;* oblatum accipere, accipere:—Ðæt he ðone cynedōm ciósan wolde *that he would accept the kingdom,* Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. Hie curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted the chieftain's bounty,* Cd. 112; Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* chese: *Laym.* cheosen: *Orm.* chesenn: *Plat.* kösen, kören: *O. Sax.* kiosan, keosan: *Frs.* kiezjen, tziezjen: *O. Frs.* kiasa, tziesa: *Dut.* kiezen: *Ger.* kiesen: *M. H. Ger.* kiusen, kiesen: *O. H. Ger.* kiusan, kiosan: *Goth.* kiusan: *Dan.* keise: *Icel.* kjósa: *Lat.* gustare: *Grk.* γεύω: *Sansk.* jush *to like, be fond of, choose.*] DER. a-ceósan, forþ-, ge-, on-, wið-, wiðer-.

CEOSEL, ceosol, cisil, cysel, es; *m? Gravel, sand;* glarea, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called CHESSIL:—Cisil *glarea,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. [*Kil.* kijsel, kesel: *Ger.* kiesel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kisel, *m: O. H. Ger.* kisil, *m.*] DER. sǣ-ceosel, sand-.

ceosel-stān, cysel-stān, es; *m. Sand-stone, gravel;* glarea, calculus:—Ceoselstān *glarea,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 70. Cyselstān *calculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48.

ceosol, cesol, es; *m? n? A hut, cottage;* gurgustium:—Cesol *gurgustium,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8.

ceósung, e; *f. A choosing;* electio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-ceósung. v. ceósan.

ceoul *a basket;* cophinus, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 13. v. cawl.

CEÓWAN, to ceówenne, ic ceówe, ðū ceówest, cȳwst, he ceóweþ, cȳwþ, *pl.* ceówaþ; *p.* ceáw, *pl.* cuwon; *pp.* cowen *To* CHEW, *gnaw, eat, consume;* ruminare, manducare:—He hēt hine ceówan mid tōþum his fingras *he commanded him to gnaw his fingers with his teeth,* Homl. Th. ii. 510, 34. Ongunnon ða nǣddran to ceówenne heora flǣsc and heora blōd sūcan *the serpents began to chew their flesh and suck their blood,* ii. 488, 34, 27. Ðæt hīg eton ða nȳtenu ðe hira clawe todǣlede beóþ and ceówaþ *omne quod habet divisam ungulam, et ruminat in pecoribus, comedetis,* Lev. 11, 3, 4. Hī cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs ǣton *they chewed their own girdles, and ate grass,* Ælfc. T. 42, 9: Homl. Th. i. 404, 5. Ðec sculon mold-wyrmas monige ceówan *many mould-worms shall consume* [*chew, eat*] *thee;* Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 8; Seel. 72. [*Chauc.* chewe: *Orm.* chewwenn: *Scot.* chaw, chow: *Plat.* kaujen, kauwen, kawwen: *Dut.* kaauwen: *Kil.* kauwen, kouwen, kuwen: *Ger.* käuen, kauen: *M. H. Ger.* kiuwen: *O. H. Ger.* kiuwan: *Dan.* tygge: *Swed.* tugga: *Icel.* tyggja, tyggva.] DER. be-ceówan, for-, to-.

ceowl *a basket;* sporta, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 8. v. cawl.

ceówung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cȳwung.

cēp, es; *m. A sale, bargain, business;* negotium:—Awyrigende cēp *malignum negotium,* Somn. 159; Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Sellan to cēpe *to give for sale, sell,* Deut. 28, 68. v. ceáp II.

cēpa, an; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Nǣnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 58; Met. 8, 29. Ne geseah nān cēpa elland *no merchant visited an island,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *the interchange of merchants' goods, commerce;* commercium, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. v. cȳpa.

CĒPAN, to cēpanne; *p.* cēpte, *pl.* cēpton; *pp.* cēped, cēpt; *v. a. gen. acc. To observe, keep, regard, await, desire, take, betake oneself to, meditate, bear;* observare, tenere, manere, appetere, captare, se conferre, meditari, portare:—Menn mǣgon cēpan be his bleó hwylc weder toweard byþ *men may observe by his hue what weather is coming,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hīg mīnne hō oððe hōhfōt cēpaþ oððe begēmaþ *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt,* Ps. Lamb. 55, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 324, 16: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Ðe willaþ ðysre deópnysse cēpan *who will keep this precept,* Homl. Th. ii. 94, 7. Ðæt folc his cēpte *the people regarded him,* Homl. Th. ii. 506, 7. Hī brycge ne cēpton *they regarded not the bridge,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 11. Ða sceoldon cēpan Godwines eorles *they were to lay in wait for earl Godwine,* 1052; Erl. 183, 34. Ða munecas ðæs āndagan cēpton *the monks awaited the day appointed,* Homl. Th. ii. 172, 13. He dysigra manna hērunga cēpþ *he desires the praises of foolish men,* i. 412, 7. Ðæt hī cēpaþ ðæs ydelan hlȳsan *that they desire vain renown,* ii. 566, 2. Swā hwilcne swā ic cysse, cēpaþ his sōna *whomsoever I kiss, take him forthwith,* ii. 246, 11. He nolde him nānes fleámes cēpan *he did not wish to betake himself to flight,* Ælfc. T. 36, 18. Ðonne him cælþ, he cēpþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Ic gylpes cēpte *I have persevered in boasting;* jactantiæ insistebam, Mod. confitendi 1. Nele he him hearmes cēpan *he will not meditate harm against him,* Homl. Th. ii. 522, 20. He me hearmes cēpþ *he meditates harm against me,* i. 56, 3. Ðe cēpton heora deáþes *who meditated their death,* L. Ælf. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 20. Ðæt ðū cēpe [MS. kepe] him hearmes *that thou meditate harm against him,* Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4. Ne cēp [MS. kep] ðū ðīnum nēxtan fācnes *devise not deceit against thy neighbour,* 5; Norm. 46, 10. Geþyldelīce synd to cēpanne *patienter portandi sunt,* R. Ben. interl. 36. [*Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kepe: *Kil.* kepen.]

cēpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Gregorius geseah cēpecnihtas ðǣr gesette *Gregory saw slaves placed there,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 7. v. ceáp-cniht.

cēpe-man, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Gif man feormaþ cēpeman *if a man entertain a chapman,* L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17. Hit cēpemen ne gefaraþ *merchants do not visit it,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. v. ceáp-man.

cēpe-stōw *a market-place, market;* forum, emporium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-stōw.

cēpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, goods, ware, merchandise;* venalia, merces:—Secgeaþ hī ðæt cȳpemen monig cēpeþing to ceápstowe brohte *dicunt quia mercatoribus multa venalia in forum fuissent conlata,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Cēpeþing [MS. cepeþinge] *merces,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 52; Wrt. Voc. 21, 40.

cēping, e; *f. Traffic, merchandise;* negotiatio:—Hūs cēpinge *domum negotiationis,* Jn. Rush. War. 2, 16. To cēpinge his *ad negotiationem*

suam, Rtl. 107, 25 Betre is tosocnung his cēpinge seolferes and goldes *melior est acquisitio ejus negotiatione argenti et auri*, 81, 14.

cēp-man, -mann, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Hīg fōron mid ōðrum cēpmannum *they went with other merchants*, Gen. 42, 5. v. ceáp-man.

cēp-sceamol, es; *m. A toll-booth, seat of custom, treasury;* telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—Ðās word he spræc æt cēpsceamole *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Foxe 8, 20. v. ceáp-sceamul.

cēp-setl, es; *n. A toll-booth, seat of custom;* telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cēpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14. v. ceáp-setl.

cer *a turn.* v. cerr, cyrr.

Cerdic, es; *m. Cerdic, the founder of the West-Saxon kingdom;* Cerdĭcus:—Ðȳ geáre ðe wæs agān fram Cristes acennesse cccc wintra and xcv [MS. xciiii] wintra, ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum. Ond ðæs ymb vi geár, ðæs ðe hie up cwōmon, ge-eódon West-Seaxna rīce; and ðæt wǽron ða ǽrestan cyningas ðe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum ge-eódon; and he hæfde ðæt rīce xvi geár; and ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng his sunu Cynrīc to ðam rīce, and heóld xxvii [MS. xvii] winter. Ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng Ceol to ðam rīce and heóld vii geár. Ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng Ceolwulf to his brōður, and he rīcsode xvii geár; and hiera cyn gǽþ to Cerdice. Ðā fēng Cynegils, Ceolwulfes brōður sunu, to rīce and rīcsode xxxi wintra; and he onfēng ǽrest fulwihte Westseaxna cyninga; and ðā fēng Cēnwalh to and heóld xxxi wintra; and se Cēnwalh wæs Cynegilses sunu *in the year that was past from the birth of Christ* 495, *then Cerdic and Cynric his son landed at Cerdic's shore from five ships. And six years after they landed, they subdued the West-Saxons' kingdom; and they were the first kings, who conquered the West-Saxons' land from the Welsh; and he had the kingdom sixteen years; and when he died, then his son Cynric succeeded to the kingdom, and held it twenty-seven winters. When he died, then Ceol succeeded to the kingdom, and held it seven years. When he died, then Ceolwulf his brother succeeded, and he reigned seventeen years; and their kin reaches to Cerdic. Then Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, succeeded to the kingdom, and reigned thirty-one winters; and of the West-Saxons' kings, he first received baptism; and then Cenwalh succeeded, and held it thirty-one winters; and Cenwalh was the son of Cynegils*, Chr. Erl. 2, 1–20. Hēr, A. D. dxxxiv, Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynrīc his sunu rīxode xxvii wintra and hie gesealdon heora twām nesum, Stufe and Wihtgāre, Wihte eáland *here*, A. D. 534, *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned twenty-seven years, and they gave their two nephews, Stuf and Wihtgar, the isle of Wight*, Chr. 534; Th. 26, 40. v. Cerdices ford, Cerdices leáh, Cerdices ōra, Birīnus, Cynegils.

Cerdices ford, es; *m. Cerdic's ford, the ford of a little river in the south of Dorsetshire on* Cerdices ōra, *q.v;* Cerdĭci vadum:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc West-Sexena rīce onfēngun; and ðȳ ilcan geáre hie fuhton wiþ Brettas, ðær mon nū nemneþ Cerdices ford *in this year Cerdic and Cynric took the kingdom of the West-Saxons; and in the same year they fought against the Britons, where it is now named Cerdic's ford*, Chr. 519; Th. 26, 21–26, col. 1.

Cerdices leáh; *gen.* leáge; *f. Cerdic's ley, in the south of Dorsetshire;* Cerdĭci campus:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc [MS. Cinric] fuhtan wiþ Bryttas on ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Cerdices leág [MS. Laud ford] *in this year Cerdic and Cynric fought against the Britons at the place which is called Cerdic's ley*, Chr. 527; Th. 26, 30–33, col. 3.

Cerdices ōra, Certices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore, on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. Cerdices ford; Cerdĭci lītus:—Ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum *then*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came up to Cerdic's shore with five ships*, Chr. Erl. 2, 3. Hēr cwōmon Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu on Breteue, mid v scipum, in ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices [Certices, 25, 29, col. 1, 2] ōra *here*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came to Britain, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 31, col. 1, 2, 3: 514; Th. 26, 16, col. 1.

ceren, cæren, cyren, es; *n? New wine boiled down one third* or *one half, sweet wine;* carenum = κάρηνον:—Hī, ða sylfe betweónum, indrencton mid ðām cerenum ðære gōdspellīcan swētnysse *between themselves, they pledged with the wines of gospel sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Cyren *vel* awilled wīn *dulcisapa*, Cot. 62.

CEREN, cyrin, e; *f. A* CHURN; vas in quo lac agitatur et butyrum cogitur, fidelia, sinum:—Cyrin *sinum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. [*Prompt.* chyrne: *Scot.* kirn: *Plat.* karne: *Ger. dial.* kerne, *f: Dan.* kjerne, *m. f: Swed.* kärna, *f: Icel.* kirna, *f.*]

cerfe *shall separate;* secabit:—Ne cerfe *non secabit*, Lev. 1, 17. v. ceorfan.

CERFILLE, cærfille, cyrfille, an; *f.* CHERVIL; cærefolium = χαιρέφυλλον, chærophyllum sylvestre, Lin:—Genim ðysse wyrte ðe man *cerefolium*, and ōðrum naman ðam gelīce cerfille nemneþ þrȳ croppas *take three heads of this herb, which is named* cerefolium, *and by the other like name chervil*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 9: Lchdm. ii. 72, 6. To monnes stemne nim cerfillan *for a man's voice take chervil*, 1, 83; Lchdm. ii. 152, 15: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 10. [*Plat.* karwel: *Dut.* kervel, *f: Ger.* kerbel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kërvele, *f: O. H. Ger.* kerfola, *f: Dan.* kiörvel, *m. f: Swed.* kyrfvel, *m: Icel.* kerfill, *m.* Rask Hald: *Lat.* cærefolium; from. *Grk.* χαιρέφυλλον.] DER. wudu-cerfille.

cerg; *adj.* [=cearig, *q.v.*] *Sad, dire, wicked;* tristis, sollicitus, dirus, malus:—Cerge reótaþ īōre onsȳne ēces dēman *the wicked shall wail before the face of the eternal judge*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 20; Cri. 836.

cerian *to murmur*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 6. v. ceorian.

cerlic, es; *m? n? The herb* CARLOCK OR CHARLOCK; rapum sylvestre:—Nim cerlices sǽd *take seed of charlock*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 2: 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30.

cernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ceren *a churn*] *To churn;* agitare butyrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

cerr, es; *m. A turn, time;* versio, temporis spatium:—Æt ōðrum cerre *alio tempore*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. v. cyrr.

cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return;* verti, reverti:—On wōh cerde *turned to wrong, deviated;* deviavit, Cot. 61. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Hió cerrende Criste hērdon *they returning obeyed Christ*, Ps. C. 50, 56; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 56. Cerreþ on uprōdor leóht *light returns to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 102; Met. 29, 50. v. cyrran.

cerrednes, -ness, e; *f.* [cerred, *pp. of* cerran; -nes] *A turning;* versio, Ben. Lye. DER. a-cerrednes. v. cyrrednes.

cerse, an; *f. Cress;* nasturtium, Herb. 21; Lchdm. i. 116, 17, MS. B: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 10: 128, 13: ii. 182, 15: 188, 8: ii. 340, 24. v. cærse.

Certes īg, e; *f.* CHERTSEY; Certesia:—Hēr [MS. hier] wurþan ða canonicas gedrifen ūt of ealdan mynstre fram Eádgāre cynge, and eác of niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre and of Certes īge, and of Mideltūne, and he sette ðārto munecas and abbodas: to niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre Ægelgārum, to Certes īge Ordberhtum, to Mideltūne Cyneward *here the canons were driven out of the old monastery [at Winchester] by king Edgar, and also from the new monastery, and from Chertsey, and from Milton, and he placed thereto monks and abbots: Æthelgar to the new monastery, Ordberht to Chertsey, [and] Cyneward to Milton*, Chr. 964; Th. 223, 1–11. v. Ceortes īg.

Certices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore;* Cerdĭci lītus:—On ðone stede ðe is gehāten Certices ōra *at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 25, 29, col. 1, 2: 514; Th. 27, 15, col. 1, 2. v. Cerdices ōra.

ceruille *chervil*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 19. v. cerfille.

cēs *chose, elected; p. of* ceósan.

cēse *a cheese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. v. cȳse.

cēse-lib *rennet* or *runnet;* coagulum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cȳs-lib.

cesol *a cottage*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8. v. ceosol.

cest, e; *f. A chest;* cibotium = κιβώτιον, cistella, loculus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64: Jn. Rush. War. 13, 29. v. cyst.

cester *a city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. v. ceaster.

cete, an; *f. A cabin, cellar;* cella, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 99; Wrt. Voc. 58, 14. v. cote, cyte.

cetel, cetil, es; *m. A* KETTLE; cācăbus = κάκκαβος:—Cetil *cacabum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 155, 26. v. cytel.

cetel-hrūm, es; *m. Kettle-soot;* cacabi fuligo:—Genim cetelhrūm *take kettle-soot*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 2.

Cetrehta, an; *m. Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire;* Cataracta, oppidi nomen in agro Richmondensi:—Tūn, ðe he oftust oneardode wel neáh Cetrehtan, gyt to-dæg mon his naman cneóðeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime solebat habitare, juxta Cataractam, usque hodie, cognominatur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24.

cewl *a basket*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. v. cawl.

chor, es; *m? A dance, chorus, choir;* chŏrus = χορός:—Chor *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 21.

chor-gleów, es; *n.* [gleó, gleów *glee, joy, music*] *A musical dance, dance;* chorus = χορός:—Hērian hīg naman his on chorgleówe *laudent nomen ejus in choro*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 3: 150, 4.

cicel; *gen.* cicles; *m. A morsel, little mouthful, cake;* buccella, placenta:—Cicel *buccella*, Cot. 26: 126. Se cicel *the cake*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 21. Gemenged wiþ meolowe and to cicle abacen *mingled with meal and baked to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14. Bac hym ānne cicel *bake him a cake*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 25: Lchdm. iii. 30, 19, 26: 96, 17.

CICEN, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cicenu; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A* CHICKEN; pullus:—Cicen *pullus*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 49; Wrt. Voc. 30, 4: 281, 24. Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Henne mid cicenum gesihþ ceápas eácan getācnaþ *a dream of a hen with chickens betokens trade to be increasing*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Cicena mete *chickens' meat, chick-weed;* modera,

alsîne = ἀλσίνη, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 66; Wrt. Voc. 32, 3: 69, 27: 79, 39: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16: Lchdm. iii. 6, 14: 118, 29: 134, 1. [*Wyc.* chykenys, *pl: Piers P.* chicknes, *pl: Chauc.* chike: *Prompt.* chekyn: *Plat.* kiken, küken: *Dut.* kieken, kuiken, *n: Kil.* kiecken: *Ger.* küch-lein, *n: Dan.* kylling, *m. f: Swed.* kyckling, *m: Icel.* kjúk-lingr, *m: O. Nrs.* kyk-lingr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

cicene, an; *f. A* KITCHEN; coquina, culina:—Cicene [MS. cicen] *coquina* vel *culina*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 77; Wrt. Voc. 57, 55. v. cycene.

cicle *to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14; *dat. of* cicel.

cíd, cýd, es; *m? Strife, chiding, contention;* contentio, jurgium, rixa, Somn. 305. DER. ge-cíd.

CÍDAN, to cídenne; *p.* cídde, *pl.* cíddon, cídon; *pp.* cíded, cídd [cíd *strife, chiding*] *To* CHIDE, *rebuke, blame, contend, strive, quarrel, complain;* increpare, rixari, altercari, queri:—Cídan on swefnum ceápes eácan getácnaþ *to chide in dreams betokens increase of trade*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 3: 204, 32. Rihtwís cídeþ me *justus increpabit me*, Ps. Spl. 140, 6. Cídde him se Hǽlend *increpavit illum Jesus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 35: Mk. Bos. 1, 25: 8, 33: Homl. Th. i. 300, 24: ii. 44, 21. His leorningcnihtas cíddon him *discipuli ejus increpabant illos*, Lk. Bos. 18, 15. Cíde he wið God *let him blame God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 1. Gif men cídaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 18. Begunnon hí to cídenne *they begun to quarrel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 13. Ic cíde *altercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Ic cíde oððe ceorige *queror*, 29; Som. 33, 53. [*Wyc.* chide, chiden: *Piers P.* chiden: *Chauc.* chide: *Laym.* chiden: *Ger.* kiden, kyden *to sound.*] DER. ge-cídan.

cídde *told*, Gen. 9, 22, = cýðde; *p. of* cýðan.

CIDER, es; *m?* CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye. [*Wyc.* sydur, sidir: *Dut.* cider, *f: Ger.* cider, *m: Fr.* cidre: *Span.* cidra: *It.* cidro, sidro.]

cíding, cýdung, e; *f. A* CHIDING, *reproving, rebuke;* increpatio:—For his cídinge *for his chiding*, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 8. Of cýdunge ðínre hí fleóþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8.

ciefes, e; *f. A concubine;* concubina, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. v. cyfes.

ciégan *to call, call upon, invoke*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 74, 1. v. cígan.

cíele, es; *m. Cold;* frigus:—For cíele nele se slâwa erian *propter frigus piger arare nonvult*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 16, 18. v. cíle.

cielf *a calf*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 20. v. cealf.

ciellan; *pl. m. Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles;* obbæ, Dial. 1, 5. v. cyll.

ciepe *an onion;* cæpe:—Genim ciepan *take an onion*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 6. v. cipe.

ciépe-mon *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

cier, cierr, es; *m. A turn, time, business, affair;* versio, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt ânum cierre *uno eodemque tempore*, Past. 61, 2. Mid ôðrum cierrum *with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 7. v. cyrr.

cierlisc *churlish, rustic*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20, 21. v. ceorlisc.

ciern, es; *n? Must* or *new wine boiled thick;* sapa, Cot. 170: 184. v. ceren.

CÍFAN ? *p.* câf, *pl.* cifon; *pp.* cifen *To quarrel;* litigare. [*Dut.* kijven *to quarrel: Ger.* keifen *to scold: Icel.* kífa *to strive, quarrel.*] DER. câf, câf-líce, -scype; un-câf-scipe: câfer-tûn.

cifes *a harlot;* pellex, Alb. resp. 64: Cot. 150: 190. v. cyfes.

cifes-gemâna, an; *m. Fornication;* concubinâtus:—We lǽraþ, dæt man geswíce cifesgemânan [MS. cifesgemanna] *docemus, ut cessent concubinatus*, L. Edg. C. 21; Wilk. 84, 1.

CÍGAN, cígean, cýgan, cýgean, ciégan, cêgan, cêgean; *part.* cígende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call together, summon;* vocare, nominare, invocare, convocare:—Drihten mæg steorran be naman cígean ealle *the Lord can call all the stars by name*, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ealle gewunedon hí môder cýgean *all were accustomed to call her mother*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Swâ hine cígþ Engle and Seaxe *as the Angles and Saxons call it*, Menol. Fox 366; Men. 184. Ðone [MS. þonne] niða bearn nemnaþ and cígaþ Pentecostenes dæg *which children of men name and call the day of Pentecost*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 15; Edg. 7. He cígde hungor ofer eorþan *vocavit famem super terram*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. Ufan engla sum Abraham cýgde *an angel from above called Abraham*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909. Ðû eart líðe eallum cígendum ðê *tu es mitis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 5: Ps. Spl. 146, 10. Swâ hwylce daga ic ðê cíge, gehýr me *in quacumque die invocavero te, exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Ðínne naman we cígaþ *nomen tuum invocabimus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 19. Ðe cígaþ naman his *qui invocant nomen ejus*, Ps. Spl. 98, 6. Abraham wordum God torhtum cígde *Abraham called upon God with fervent words*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807: Ps. Th. 90, 15. God híg ne cígdon *Deum non invocaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6: 78, 6: Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Us gehýr swilce we ðê daga, Drihten, cígen *hear us, O Lord, on whatever day we may call upon thee*, Ps. Ben. 19, 9; Ps. Grn. ii. 148, 19, 9. Moyses bebeád eorlas cígean sweot sande neár *Moses bade his men summon the multitude near to the sand*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 24; Exod. 219. II. *v. intrans. To cry, call;* clamare, vocare:—Abeles blôd to me cígeþ *Abel's blood crieth to me*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 12; Gen. 1013. Ic cígde to Dryhtne *I called to the Lord*, Ps. Th. 117, 5. DER. a-cígan, ge-.

cígnis, niss, e; *f. A name, naming;* nomen, Som. Ben. Lye.

cilct; *part.* [cealc *chalk*] *Chalked;* calce illitus. DER. niw-cilct.

CILD; *gen.* cildes, *pl.* cild, *sometimes* cildru, cildra; *n. A* CHILD, *infant;* infans, puer:—Arîs and nim ðæt cild *surge et accipe puerum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 13, 14. Ðæt cild wixþ and gewurþ eft cnapa and eft syððan cniht *the child grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man*, Hom. Sax. Þurh cildes hâd *in the state of childhood*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639. Eálâ cild, hû eów lícaþ ðeós spæc *O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio?* Col. Monast. Th. 32, 7. Eálâ ge cildra *O pueri*, 35, 33. Mid cilde beón, weorþan, *or* wesan *to be with child*, Bd. Whelc. 487, 22. [*Chauc. Laym. Orm.* child: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kind, *n: Ger.* kind, *n: M. H. Ger.* kint, *n: O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles: Goth.* kilþei, *f. fœtus: Icel.* kind, *f.*] DER. môdor-cild, steóp-.

cilda hyrde, oðde lâreów, es; *m. A herder or teacher of children, schoolmaster;* pædagogus = παιδαγωγός, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60.

cilda mæsse-dæg, es; *m. Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day;* festum innocentium:—Ðys Gôdspel sceal on cilda [MS. cylda] mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day, Dec.* 28*th*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 2, 13–18; Notes, p. 574.

cilda trog, es; *m.* [cild, trog *a trough, cradle*] *A child's cot, cradle;* cunæ, arum, *pl. f.* Som. Ben. Lye.

cild-clâþ, es; *n. A child-cloth, a swaddling-cloth;* infantilis pannus:—Hine mid cildclâðum bewand *pannis eum involvit*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7.

cild-cradol, es; *m. A child's cradle;* cunabula, *pl.* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. On cildcradole *in a child's cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 29.

cild-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children.* v. cyld-faru.

cild-fostre, -festre, an; *f. A child-fosterer, nurse;* nutrix:—Môt he habban mid him his cildfostran [-festran, Roff.] *debet habere secum nutricem infantis sui*, L. In. 64; Wilk. 25, 4.

cild-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* infans, Andr. Kmbl. 1369; An. 685.

cild-hâd, es; *m.* CHILDHOOD, *infancy;* infantia:—Of cildhâde *ab infantia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915.

cild-hama, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 57; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39.

cild-isc; *adj.* CHILDISH, *puerile;* puerilis:—Cildisc wesan *to be childish*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 32; Gen. 2318. v. cild-líc.

cildiung-wíf, es; *n. A child-bearing woman;* puerpera, Wrt. Voc. 17, 17.

cild-líc, cildisc; *adj. Childish;* infantilis, puerilis:—Cildlíc *puerilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. For ðære cildlícan yldo *propter infantilem ætatem*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 28.

cildru *children*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 20; *acc. pl. of* cild.

cild-sung, e; *f. Childishness;* puerilitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cíle, es; *m. A cold;* frigus:—Cíle wið hâto *cold with heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 101; Met. 29, 50: Gen. 8, 22. v. cýle.

cilfer-lamb, cilfor-lamb, es; *n. A female lamb;* agna femina:—Bringe ân cilforlamb *offerat agnam*, Lev. 5, 6.

cílian, ic cílige; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be cold;* algere:—Ic cílige *algeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. v. calan.

cilic, es; *m. Hair-cloth;* cilicium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21.

cille *a leather bag;* ascopera = ἀσκοπήρα, Wrt. Voc. 288, 37. v. cyll.

Cilt-ern, es; *n.* [ceald *cold*, ærn *place*] *The* CHILTERN, *high hills in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire;* montes quidam excelsi in agris Bucingamiensi et Oxoniensi:—Nâmon hí [þurkilles here] ǽnne upgang ût þuruh Ciltern, and swâ to Oxena forda, and ða buruh forbærndon *they* [*Thorkell's army*] *took an upward course out through Chiltern, and so to Oxford, and burned that town*, Chr. 1009; Th. 262, 21, col. 1.

cim, cim-stanas; *pl. m. The bases of a pillar;* bases, Som. Ben. Lye.

cimbal, es; *m:* cimbala, an; *m. A cymbal;* cymbalum:—Cimbal *cymbalum*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Wrt. Voc. 82, 17. Cimbalan oððe psalteras æt-hrînan [MS. ætrînan] saca hit getácnaþ *to touch cymbals or psalteries betokens a lawsuit*, Somn. 74; Lchdm. iii. 202, 14: Greg. Dial. 1, 9.

cimban? *p.* camb, *pl.* cumbon; *pp.* cumben *To join;* jungere. DER. camb; bannuc-camb, ñeðe-, wulfes-.

cimbing, e; *f. A joint, conjunction;* commissura, Som. Ben. Lye.

cime, es; *m. A coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. v. cyme.

cimþ *comes*, Ps. Th. 15, 11; *3rd pres. of* cuman.

CIN, cyn, e; *f. The* CHIN; mentum:—Cin *mentum*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 1. [*Chauc.* chinne: *Piers P.* chyn: *Laym.* chin: *O. Sax.* kinni, *n: O. Frs.* kin, ken: *Dut.* kin, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kinn, *n: O. H. Ger.* kinni, *n: Goth.* kinnus, *f. the cheek: Dan.* kind, *m. f: Swed.* kind, *f: Icel.* kinn, *f: Lat.* gena: *Grk.* γένυς: *Sansk.* hanu, *m. f. the jaw.*] DER. cin-bân.

cin *a kind;* genus. v. cinn, cyn, cynn.

cînan *a chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28, note; *acc. of* cîne.

cînan; *p.* cân, *pl.* cinon; *pp.* cinen *To gape, to break into chinks;* hiare, dehiscere, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cînan.

cin-bân, es; *n. The* CHIN-BONE; mandibula, mentum:—Cin-bân *man-*

dibula, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. **Cin-bân** *mentum*, Text. Rof. 40, 1. Se ðe cin-bân forslæhþ, mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1.

cin-berg, e; *f. That part of the helmet which protects the chin;* menti protectio:—Grîmhelm gespeón cining, cinberge *the king clasped his grim helmet, the protection of his chin*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28; Exod. 175.

cineg *a king*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 21. v. cyning.

cincung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter;* cachinnatio:—Ceahhetung, *vel* cincung *cachinnatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

cind *a kind, nature.* v. cynd.

cine, es; *m.* I. *a commander of four men*, or *a fourth part of an army;* quaternio:—Cine oððe feówer manna ealdor *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. II. *a sheet of parchment folded into four parts, a quarto sheet;* quaternio:—Cine *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 108; Wrt. Voc. 46, 65: 75, 10. Bod on cine *a command in folded parchment;* diploma = δίπλωμα, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67.

CÎNE, cýne, an; *f. A chink, fissure, vault;* rima, caverna:—Ic geseah âne lytle cýnan [Cott. cînan] *I saw a little chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. Cînan *rimas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 5. Cînum *cavernis*, 148, 81. [*Wyc.* chyne: *Dut.* keen, *f.*]

cine-lîc; *adj.* [cyn *fit, suitable*] *Of a like kind, agreeable, suitable, adequate;* congruus, competens:—Ðæt we wilnian to heom fultum be swâ manegum mannum swâ us cinelîc þince æt swâ micelere spræce *that we desire aid from them of so many men as may seem to us adequate for so great a suit*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16.

cinen, cînende *gaping; pp. and pres. part. of* cînan.

cing *a king*, Deut. 11, 3: Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 17. v. cyning.

Cinges tûn, es; *m.* [cinges tûn *the king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Æðelstân wæs to cinge æt Cinges tûne gehâlgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 925; Th. 198, 7, col. 3; 8, col. 2: 979; Th. 234, 9, col. 1; 235, 6, col. 2. v. Cynges tûn.

cining *a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28. v. cyning.

cîn-lîc *gaping.* v. cîne.

cinn, es; *n. A kind;* genus:—Fleógende cinn *flying kind;* volatile, Gen. 1, 20. Creópende cinn *creeping kind;* reptilia, 1, 24. Æfter his cinne *after its kind*, 1, 11. v. cyn, cynn.

cinnan, ic cinne, ðû cinnest, he cinneþ, cinniþ, *pl.* cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he can, ðû cunne, *pl.* cunnon; *pp.* cunnen *To generate, procreate;* generare, procreare:—Sorgum cinniþ *brings forth with sorrows*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 28; Reim. 52. From this verb, the *p.* ic, he can are taken as a present tense. Hence it is called one of the twelve præterito-præsentia, enumerated under âgan. For cûðe the weak *p.* of cunnan, v. the *inf.* cunnan. DER. for-cinnan.

cin-tôþ, es; *m. A front tooth, grinder;* molaris, Prov. 30, Lye.

cînu, e; *f. A chink, fissure;* rima, fissura:—Cînu *rima* vel *fissura*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 18. Gemêtte he ðæt fæt swâ gehâl ðæt ðær nân cînu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that there was no chink seen in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22. v. cîne, an; *f.*

ció *a chough, sort of crow;* cornicula, Wrt. Voc. 281, 2. v. ceó.

ciól, es; *m. A ship;* navis:—He lêt him behindan ciólas nigon and hundnigontig *he left behind him ninety-nine ships*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ceól.

ciole, an; *f. The throat;* guttur:—Sting finger on ciolan *thrust a finger into the throat*, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 5.

ciorian *to complain*, Ælfc. Gr. 29, MS. D; Som. 33, 52. v. ceorian.

ciorl *a rustic*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12, note 28. v. ceorl.

ciorlisc *churlish, rustic, common*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8. v. ceorlisc.

ciósan *to choose, accept*, Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. v. ceósan.

cîpan; *p.* cîpte, *pl.* cîpton, cîptun; *pp.* cîpt *To sell;* vendere:—Hîg cîptun *vendiderunt*, Gen. 47, 20. v. cýpan.

cipe, ciepe, an; *f. An onion;* cæpa, allium cæpe, Lin:—Cipe *an onion*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 24. Genim garleac and cipan *take garlic and onion*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 15. Twâ cipan oððe þreó gebræd on ahsan *roast two or three onions in ashes*, 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 14.

cipe-leac, es; *n. A leek;* cipus, Cot. 55.

cipp, es; *n? A coulter, ploughshare;* dentale:—Cipp *dentale*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 7; Wrt. Voc. 15, 7.

Cippan-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Cipenham: *Brom.* Chipenham] CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts;* villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hêr hine bestæl se here on midne winter ofer twelftan niht to Cippanhamme *in this year* [A. D. 878], *at mid-winter, after twelfth night, the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Erl. 79, 29. Hêr fôr se here to Cirenceastre of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðær ân geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 26; 81, 23.

cipresse, an; *f. The cypress-tree;* cupressus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cypresse.

cîptun *bought*, Gen. 47, 20; *p. pl. of* cîpan. v. cýpan.

cir *a turn, time:*—Æt ðam fiftan cire *at the fifth turn* or *time*, Lchdm. i. 214, 6, MS. B. note 8. v. cirr, cyrr.

circe, an; *f. A church;* ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—Circe *ecclesia*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. We lâraþ, ðæt man innan circan ænigne man ne birige *we enjoin that they do not bury any man within a church*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 15: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 5. v. cyrice.

Circe, Kirke, an; *f. Circe the sorceress;* Circe, es; *f.* = Κίρκη, ης; *f.*:—Cyninges dôhtor sió Circe wæs *Circe was the king's daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 112; Met. 26, 56.

circe-weard, es; *m. A churchwarden;* ecclesiæ custos, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. v. cyric-weard.

circe-wîca, an; *m. A church-dwelling, sacristy;* sacrarium:—To ðe circewîcan *to the sacristy*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 13.

circ-lîc; *adj.* [circe *a church*] *Like a church, ecclesiastical;* ecclesiasticus:—Mid circlîcum þênungum *with ecclesiastical services*, Wanl. Catal. 118, 4, col. 2. v. cyric-lîc.

circ-nyt, -nytt, e; *f.* [nyt *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service;* ecclesiæ ministerium *vel* officium:—Sum cræft hafaþ circnytta fela *one has skill in many church-services*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 27; Crä. 91.

circol-wyrde, es; *m. A calculator, reckoner;* computator:—Feówer sîðon syx byþ feówer and twentig: ða syx tîda sind genemned þurh ðæra circolwyrda gleáwnysse quadrantes *four times six are four-and-twenty: the six hours are called by the wisdom of calculators quadrants*, Bridf. 63.

circul, es; *m. A circle, the zodiac;* circulus, zodiacus = ζωδιακός:—Ðâr ðæs emnihtes circul is geteald *where the circle of the equinox is reckoned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 18; Lchdm. iii. 238, 23. Ætýwdan feówer circulas onbûtan ðære sunnan *four circles appeared round the sun*, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 17. For ðam brâdan circule ðe is *zodiacus* gehâten, under ðam circule yrnþ seó sunne *on account of the broad circle which is called* zodiacus, *under which circle the sun runs*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 20, 21; Lchdm. iii. 242, 2. Ðæt heó be-yrne ðone miclan circul zodiacum *that she runs through the great circle the zodiac*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 21.

circul-âdl, e; *f. Circle-disease, the shingles;* zona, circînus:—Læcedômas wið ðære âdle ðe mon hâet circulâdl *leechdoms for the disease, which man calls the circle-disease* or *shingles*, L. M. Cont. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 8, 18: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

circul-cræft, es; *m. Circle-craft, the zodiac;* sphæræ cognitio:—Sceal on circule cræfte findan hâlige dagas *shall by circle-craft* [or *the zodiac*] *find out holy days*, Menol. Fox 134; Men. 67.

cire-bald; *adj. Bold in decision;* arbitrii strenuus:—Ðâ him cirebaldum Meotud mancynnes môdhord onleác *then the Lord of mankind unlocked the treasure of words to him bold in decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 341; An. 171.

Ciren-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*Asser.* Cirrenceastre: *Hunt.* Cirecestere: *Brom.* Circestre] CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire;* Cirencestria in agro Glocestriensi:—Hie genâmon iii ceastra, Gleawanceaster, and Cirenceaster [Cyrenceaster, col. 2, 3], and Baðanceaster *they took three cities, Gloucester, and Cirencester, and Bath*, Chr. 577; Th. 32, 41, col. 1. Æt Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col, 2, 3] *at Cirencester*, 628; Th. 44, 13, col. 1. Hêr fôr se here to Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col. 2, 3] of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðær ân geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, 879; Th. 148, 38, col. 1: 880; Th. 150, 8, col. 1. Hêr, on Eastron, wæs micel gemôt æt Cyrenceastre *in this year* [A. D. 1020], *at Easter, there was a great council at Cirencester*, 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2. Him eóde on hand se cyning and ða burhware ðe wæron on Cyrnceastre *the king came into his hands and the townspeople who were in Cirencester*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22.

ciric-belle, an; *f.* [cirice *a church*] *A church-bell;* ecclesiæ campana:—Of ciricbellan *from a church-bell*, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 29.

ciric-bryce, cyric-bryce, es; *m.* [cirice *a church*, brice, bryce *a breaking, violation, breach*] *Church-breach, a breaking into a church;* in ecclesiam irruptio:—Be ciricbryce *of church-breach*, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 5, 6.

ciric-dôr, es; *n. A church-door;* ecclesiæ porta:—Se ðe man ofslehþ binnan ciricdôrum [MS. -derum] sylle ðære cirican cxx scillinga *let him who slays a man within church-doors give to the church* 120 *shillings*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

cirice, an; *f. A church;* ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—We lâraþ, ðæt preóstas cirican healdan to godcundre þênunge *we enjoin that priests keep their churches for divine service*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 3: 30; Th. ii. 250, 19. v. cyrice, circe.

ciric-friþ *church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. v. cyric-friþ.

ciric-fultum, es; *m.* [fultum *help, aid*] *Church-help, ecclesiastical support;* ecclesiæ auxilium:—We lâraþ, ðæt preóstas geóguþe geornlîce lâran ðæt hî ciricfultum habban *we enjoin that priests diligently teach youth that they may have ecclesiastical support*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26.

ciric-griþ, cyric-griþ, es; *n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary;* ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc ciricgriþ [cyric- MS. A.] swâ swâ hit betst stôd *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood,* L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25: L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 20. Gif ænig man Godes ciricgriþ swâ abrece, ðæt he binnon ciricwagum mannslaga weorþe, ðonne sîg ðæt bôtleás *if any man so break God's church-peace, that he be a homicide within church-walls, then let that be bootless,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 22: 2; Th. i. 360, 4: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 1, 5.

ciriclec *ecclesiastical,* Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 19. v. cyriclîc.

ciric-mangung, e; *f. Church-mongering, the sale* or *purchase of ecclesiastical offices, simony;* sacrorum nundinatio:—Ænig man ciricmangunge ne macie *let no man commit simony,* L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-mitta, an; *m.* [mitta *a measure, bushel*] *A church measure;* ecclesiastica mensura:—VI ciricmittan ealaþ *six church measures of ale,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 144, 33.

ciric-ragu, e; *f. Church-lichen* or *moss;* ecclesiæ muscus, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 1.

ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate;* ecclesiæ census. v. cyric-sceat.

ciric-sôcn, cyric-sôcn, e; *f. Church-privilege;* ecclesiæ immunitas:—Be ciricsôcnum *of church-privileges,* L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 12.

ciric-þên, es; *m.* [þên *a servant, minister*] *A church-minister, clergyman;* ecclesiæ minister, clericus:—Ænig man ciricþên ne ûtige bûton biscopes geþehte *let no man turn out a church-minister without the bishop's counsel,* L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 29: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-þênung, e; *f.* [þênung *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service;* ecclesiæ ministerium:—We lâraþ ðæt preóstas on ciricþênungum ealle ân dreógan, and beón efenweorþe on geáres fæce on eallum ciricþênungum *we enjoin that priests in church-duties all perform service at the same time, and, in the space of a year, be like worthy in all church-duties,* L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 22–24.

ciric-tûn, es; *m.* [tûn *an inclosure*] *A church-inclosure, church-yard, cemetery;* ecclesiæ sepimentum, cœmetêrium = *κοιμητήριον*:—Ne binnan cirictûne ænig hund ne cume *let not any dog come within the church-yard,* L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 7.

ciric-wæcce, an; *f. A church-watch* or *wake;* vigilia:—We lâraþ ðæt man, æt ciricwæccan, swîðe gedreóh sî *we teach that a man, at the church-wakes, be very sober,* L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ciric-wag, es; *m. A church-wall;* ecclesiæ murus:—Se ðe ofslehþ man binnan ciricwagum biþ feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls is life-guilty,* L. Eth. viii. 13; Th. i. 332, 8: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 5: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 23.

ciris-beám, es; *m. A* CHERRY-*tree;* cĕrăsus = *κερᾰσός*:—Cirisbeám *cerasus,* Wrt. Voc. 285, 44. Cirisbeám [MS. cisirbeam] *cerasus,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 19.

cirlisc *rustic,* Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. v. ceorlisc.

CIRM, cyrm, es; *m. A noise, shout, clamour, uproar;* strepitus, clamor, fragor, clangor:—Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum, cirm ârleásra cwealmes on ôre *din was in the cities, the clamour of the shameless at the point of death,* Cd. 119; Th. 153, 31; Gen. 2547. In the following references it is written cirm, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19; Cri. 836: 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 36 a; Th. 118, 5; Gû. 235: 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gû. 364: 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Môd. 20: Andr. Kmbl. 82; An. 41: 2476; An. 1239. Cyrm, dyne *fragor,* Mone B. 4413. Cyrm *clangor,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 40. Wæs on eorþan cyrm *a noise was on the earth,* Byrht. Th. 134, 61; By. 107: Andr. Kmbl. 2252; An. 1127. Hlûd herges cyrm *loud was the shout of the host,* Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Ic gehŷre synnigra cyrm swîðe hlûdne *I hear the uproar of sinners very loud,* 109; Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Cyrmum *clangoribus,* Mone B. 6276. DER. here-cirm, wîg[2].

cirman, cyrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [cirm *a noise, shout*] *To make a noise,* CHIRM, *cry out, shout;* strepere, clamare, exclamare:—Hî ongunnon cirman hlûde *they began to cry out aloud,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270. Ic hlûde cirme *I cry out aloud,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 18; Rä. 9, 3. Ða hlûde cirmaþ *they loudly cry out,* 114 b; Th. 439, 4; Rä. 58, 4. He hlûde stefne ne cirmde *he did not cry out with a loud voice,* 113 a; Th. 432, 20; Rä. 49, 3. Swâ wilde deór cirmdon *they cried out as wild beasts,* 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gû. 880. Herewôpa mæst lâðe cyrmdon *the enemies shouted the loudest of army-cries,* Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. [*Scot.* chirm: *Dut. Kil.* kermen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* karmen *to wail.*]

Cirn-ceaster *Cirencester,* Chr. 628; Erl. 25, 14. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cirnel *a kernel,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrnel.

cirpsian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To crisp, curl;* crispare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrpsian.

cirps-loccas *crisped* or *curled locks,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. crisp, cyrps.

cirr *a turn, business, affair;* versio, negotium:—Mid ôðrum cirrum *with other affairs,* Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 23. v. cir, cyrr.

cirran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn;* vertere:—Him cirde to þurferþ eorl *earl Thurferth turned to him,* Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1833; El. 915. v. cyrran.

cis; *adj. Choice, nice in eating;* fastidiosus in edendo:—Gyf hwâ sŷ cîs *if any one be choice,* Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 15.

cisil *sand, gravel;* glarea, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. v. ceosel.

cisil-stân *sand-stone.* v. ceósel-stân.

cîsnes, -ness, e; *f. Choiceness, niceness;* fastidium, curiositas, R. Ben. 39: L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. v. ceásnes.

Cisse-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Flor.* Cissaceaster: *Sim. Dun.* Cissacestre] *Cissa's city,* CHICHESTER, *Sussex;* Cissæ castellum, Cicestria in agro Sussexiensi:—Hergodon hie upon Sûþ-Seaxum neáh Cisseceastre *they harried on the South-Saxons near Chichester,* Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 27. To Cisseceastre *at Chichester,* L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 3.

cist, e; *f. A band, company;* cohors:—On folcgetæl fîftig cista: hæfde cista gehwilc x hund tîreádigra *in the number of the people were fifty bands: each band had ten hundred illustrious warriors,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9–16; Exod. 229–232. DER. eóred-cist, here-.

cist *goodness, bounty,* Ælfc. T. 9, 1. v. cyst.

cist, e; *f. A chest;* cista, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. v. cyst.

cîst *chooses,* Deut. 28, 9; *3rd sing. pres. of* ceósan.

cisten-beám, es; *m. A chesnut-tree;* castanea = *κάστανον*:—Cisten-beám [MS. cistenbean] *castanea,* Wrt. Voc. 285, 46. v. cyst-beám.

cist-mælum *earnestly;* certatim, Som. Ben. Lye.

citel *a kettle,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 35. v. cytel.

CITELIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tickle;* titillare, Ettm. [*Scot.* kittle; *Plat.* kiddeln, keddeln, kitteln, ketteln: *Dut.* kittelen, ketelen: *Ger.* kitzeln: *O. H. Ger.* kizilôn, kuzilôn: *Dan.* kildre: *Swed.* kittla: *Icel.* kitla.]

citelung, e; *f. A tickling;* titillatio:—Citelung [MS. kitelung] *titillatio,* Wrt. Voc. 289, 21.

CÎÞ, cŷþ, es; *m.* **I.** *a young shoot of a herb* or *tree, a* CHIT, *sprout, germ, sprig, mote;* germen, festuca:—Swâ dropan ofer gærsa cîþas *quasi stillæ super graminum germina,* Deut. 32, 2. Forhwî ælc sæd to cîþum and wyrtrumum weorþe *why should every seed turn to germs and roots?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 32. On eallum cedrum cîþ alæded [MS. cuþ, ciiþ = cîþ alædeð] *the germ formed on all cedar trees,* Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eall eorþan cîþ *every shoot of the earth,* 103, 12. Se snâw bewrîhþ wyrta cîþ *the snow covers the germ of herbs,* Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Seó eorþe cŷþ mid hire cîþum, ðæt se tîma is geáres anginn *the earth makes known by her plants, that the time is the beginning of the year,* Homl. Th. i. 100, 16. Forst sceal lûcan eorþan cîþas *frost shall lock up the germs of the earth,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 7; Gn. Ex. 75. Genim wegbræ̂dan þrŷ cŷþas *take three sprouts of plantain,* Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. Ðû meaht gesión lytelne cîþ on ðînes brôður eágan *thou canst see a little mote in thy brother's eye,* Past. 33, 6; Cot. MS. 42 b, 32. Se smala cîþ *the small mote,* 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 2, 3. Cunna hwæðer ðû mæge adôn ðone cîþ of ðînes brôður eágan *try if thou canst remove the mote from thy brother's eye,* 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 6. **II.** *seed;* crementum:—Cŷþ *crementum,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. Cîþ, *vel* weres sæd *crementum,* vel *hominis semen* vel *crementum,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 73; Wrt. Voc. 44, 55. [*O. Sax.* kîð, *m: O. H. Ger.* kîdi, *n.*] DER. gærs-cîþ.

cîþ-fæst; *adj. Rooted, growing;* radicatus, crescens:—Se man ðe plantaþ treówa oððe wyrta he hî wæteraþ ôþ-ðæt hî beóþ cîþfæste *the man who plants trees or herbs waters them until they are rooted,* Homl. Th. i. 304, 26.

citil *a kettle,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cytel.

CLÂ, cleó, clawu; *gen. dat. acc.* clawe; *pl. nom. acc.* cleó, clawa, clawu, clawe; *gen.* clawena; *dat.* clâm, clawum; *f. A nail,* CLAW, *hoof;* unguis, ungula:—Fênix fŷres lâfe clâm biclyppeþ *the Phœnix seizes the relics of the fire with its claws,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. Nægl oððe clawu *unguis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. Wurdon forþaborene îsene clawa *iron claws were brought forth,* Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Sume wæron mid îsenum clawum totorene *some were torn with iron claws,* Homl. Th. i. 542, 30. Hôf oððe clawu *ungula,* Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. Ðe clawe ne todælaþ *qui ungulam non dividunt,* Lev. 11, 4. Hearde cleó *hard hoofs,* Ps. Th. 68, 32. Hira clawe todælede beóþ *their hoofs are divided,* Lev. 11, 3. Gelîcaþ Gode ofer cealf iungne forþbringende clawu [clawa, Spl.] *placebit Deo super vitulum novellum producentem ungulas,* Ps. Lamb. 68, 32. [*Wyc.* cle, clee *a hoof: Wrt. Gl. 12th cent.* p. 87, 26 clau *ungula: O. Sax.* clâuua, *f. a claw, hoof: Frs.* klauwe: *O. Frs.* klewe *a claw: Dut.* klaauw, *m: Ger.* klaue, *f. unguis, ungula: M. H. Ger.* klâ, *f: O. H. Ger.* klawa, kloa, *f. unguis, ungula: Dan.* klo, *m. f: Swed.* klo, *m: Icel.* kló, *f.*] DER. clawan, clawung, cleweða.

clæc-leás, clac-leás; *adj. Free;* immunis:—Clæcleás *immunis,* Cot. 104. Clacleás [clacles MS.] *free,* Hick. Thes. i. 149, 51, 57.

clæfer-wyrt, e; *f. Clover-wort, clover;* trifolium minus:—Nim ða smalan clæfer-wyrt nioðowearde *take the netherward part of the small clover-wort,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 26.

CLÆFRE, an; *n. f.* CLOVER; trifolium pratense:—Ðysse wyrte man crision and ôðrum naman clæfre nemneþ *a man names this herb κίρσιον,*

and by another name clover, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 172, 16. Clæfre *nom.* 172, 14. Hwîte clæfran wyrc clame *work white clover to a paste*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. Clæfre *calta* vel *trifillon*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 3; Wrt. Voc. 31, 15. Nim reád clæfre *take red clover*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Clæfran seáwes *of juice of clover*, 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 11. Nim clæfran wyrttruman *take roots of clover*, 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 12. [*Plat.* klever, klewer: *Dut.* klaver, *f: Ger.* klee, *m: M. H. Ger.* klê; *gen.* klêwes, *m: O. H. Ger.* klê, chlêo; *gen.* chlêwes: *Dan.* klöver, *n: Swed.* klöfver, *m.*]

CLǼG, es; *m?* CLAY; Samia terra, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 36; Wrt. Voc. 37, 26. [*Wyc.* cley: *Chauc.* clei: *Plat.* klei: *Frs.* klaey: *O. Frs.* klai: *Dut.* klei, *f: Kil.* kleye: *Ger.* klei, klai, *m: Dan.* kläg, kleg, *m. f. n: O. Nrs.* kleggi, *m. massa compacta*, Rask Hald. The fundamental idea is *slimy, tenacious.*]

clǽig; *def.* se clǽiga, clǽia; *adj.* CLAYEY; argillaceus:—On ða clǽian lane, of dære clǽian lane *to the clayey lane, from the clayey lane*, Cod. Dipl. 741; A. D. 1024; Kmbl. iv. 31, 8, 9.

Clǽig-hangra, an; *m.* [clǽig = clǽg *clay*] *Clay-hanger* or *Claybury, Essex*:—Eádmund cyning gegaderede fyrde and fêrde to Lundene, eal be norþan Temese, and swâ ût þuruh Clǽighangran *king Edmund gathered a force and went to London, all north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 24.

CLǼMAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* CLAM, *smear, anoint*; linere:—Ic clæme *lino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Đû wircst wununge binnan ðam arce and clæmst widinnan and widûtan mid tyrwan *mansiunculas in arca facies et bitumine linies intrinsecus et extrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 14. Clæm on ðone cancer *smear it on the cancer*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 4: 3, 45; Lchdm. ii. 336, 22. Clæme on ðæt geswel *smear it on the swelling*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 23. [*Wyc.* clemede *smeared: Kil.* kleemen: *O. H. Ger.* kleimjan, chleimen: *Icel.* kleima.] DER. ge-clǽman.

clæmende *hardening*; obfirmans, Cot. 145.

clæmming, e; *f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening*; litura, oblimatio, Ælfc. Gr. 47, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLǼNE, clêne; *def.* se clǽna, seó, ðæt clǽne; *comp. m.* clǽnra, *f. n.* clǽnre; *sup.* clǽnest; *adj.* I. CLEAN, *pure, clear*; mundus, purus, merus, serenus:—Đonne ân unclǽne gâst biþ adrifen of ðæm men, ðonne biþ ðæt hûs clǽne *when an unclean spirit is driven out of a man, then the house is clean*, Past. 39, 1; Hat. MS. 53 a, 8. Swâ swâ clǽne nŷten eodorcende in ðæt swêteste leóþ gehwyrfde *quasi mundum animal ruminando in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6: Homl. Th. i. 138, 20. Clǽne oflete, and clǽne wîn, and clǽne wæter *a pure oblation, and pure wine, and pure water*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Wæs seó lyft swîðe clêne *the air was very clear*, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. Se clǽna ôþscûfeþ scearplîce *the pure [bird] flies quickly away*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 8; Ph. 167. Đæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtigum mancesa clǽnes goldes *I sell the land to Cynulf for sixty mancuses of pure gold*, Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 21. Calic on handa Drihtnes wînes [MS. win] clǽnes [MS. clænis] full is *calix in manu Domini vini meri plenus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Forbærne hit man on clǽnum fîre *let a man burn it in a pure fire*, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 8: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Clǽnre heortan *mundo corde*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Gebærnedne hlâf clǽnne seóþ on ealdum wîne *seethe pure toasted bread in old wine*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 26. Cyning [MS. kyningc] sceal on Drihtne clǽne blisse habban *a king shall have pure bliss in the Lord*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ne acyr đû fram đînum cnihte đîn clǽne gesihþ *ne avertas faciem tuam a puero tuo*, 68, 17. Gewât him se hâlga sêcan ðone clǽnan hâm *the holy one departed to seek the pure home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1956; An. 980. Hûslfatu Caldêas clǽne genâmon *the Chaldeans took the clean vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Clǽnum stefnum *with pure voices*, Elen. Kmbl. 1496; El. 750. God ðone ærestan ælda cynnes of ðære clǽnestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 12; Gû. 794. II. *chaste, innocent*; castus, innoxius:—Clǽne *castus*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 121; Wrt. Voc. 51, 34. Clǽne [MS. cleane] oðde heofonlîc [MS. -lice] *cælebs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 49; Som. 13, 13. Đû byst clǽne *absque peccato eris*, Deut. 23, 22: Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 4; Edw. 23. Gif heó clǽne sŷ *if she be innocent*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17: L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 9. On hâligra clǽnre cyricean *in ecclesia sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1. Ic onfêng fæmnan clǽne *I received a chaste damsel*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187. Đone clǽnan sacerd *the pure priest*, 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136. Beón ða ôðre clǽne *let the others be innocent*, Gen. 44, 10. Sint sprǽcu Drihtnes sprǽcu clǽne *sunt eloquia Domini eloquia casta*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 7. Seó clǽneste cwên *the most chaste woman*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 26; Cri. 276. [*Piers P.* clene: *Laym.* clæne, clene, clane: *Orm.* clene: *Plat.* kleen *parvus: Frs.* klien *parvus: O. Frs.* klen *parvus: Dut.* kleen *little: Kil.* kleyn *exilis, minutus: Ger.* klein *parvus: M. H. Ger.* kleine *subtilis, parvus: O. H. Ger.* kleini *subtilis: Dan.* klein: *Swed.* klen *thin, slight: Icel.* klénn *snug, tiny.*] DER. hyge-clǽne, un-.

clêne, clâne, clêne; *adv.* CLEAN, *entirely*; penitus, omnino:—Ne rîpe ge ðæt land tô clêne *reap not the land too clean*, Lev. 23, 22: Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 30: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 35. Clêne biþ beorhtast nesta bǽle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is entirely destroyed by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 18; Ph. 226: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Đæt mîn cynn clǽne [MS. clane] gewîte *that my race be clean gone*, Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 311, 16. Clêne *entirely*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

clǽn-georn; *adj. Yearning after purity*; puritatis amans:—Clǽngeorn and cystig *yearning after purity and bountiful*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rä. 81, 21. Ne mâgon nâ swilce men macian wununge ðam clǽngeornan Gode on clǽnre heortan *no such men can make a dwelling in a pure heart for a God desirous of purity*, Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 19.

clǽn-heort; *def.* se clǽn-heorta; *adj. Clean-hearted, pure in heart*; mundo corde:—Eádige synd ða clǽnheortan, forðamðe hî God geseóþ *beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt*, Mt. Bos. 5, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 580, 33.

clǽn-lîc; *adj. Pure*, CLEANLY; purus, mundus:—Mid clǽnlîcre lufe *with pure love*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 183; Met. 11, 92.

clǽn-lîce; *adv. Purely, cleanly*; purè, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25.

clǽnnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* CLEANNESS, *chastity, purity, modesty*; puritas, castimonia:—Clǽnnesse riht *castimoniæ jura*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 1. Heó on clǽnnesse Gode þeówode *she served God in chastity*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Mid clǽnnesse *with purity*, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 15: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Đæt he healdan wille his clǽnnisse *that he will keep his chastity*, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8. Þurh ða heálîcan clǽnnysse *through exalted purity*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 1: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 16: Ps. Spl. 17, 22, 26. DER. un-clǽnnes.

clǽnsend, es; *m.* [*part. of* clǽnsan = clǽnsian] *A cleanser*; purgator. DER. eár-clǽnsend.

clǽnsere, es; *m. A cleanser, purifier, priest*; purgator, Som. Ben. Lye.

clǽnsian, clênsian, to clǽnsianne; *part.* clǽnsiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [clǽne *clean, pure*] *To* CLEANSE, *purify, chasten, clear oneself*; mundare, purgare, castigare, se liberare:—Gif man eard wille clǽnsian *if a man wishes to cleanse the land*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 25: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 7. Sió wamb biþ to clǽnsianne *the stomach is to be cleansed*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 12. Clǽnsie man ða þeóde *let a man cleanse the people*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Hî tiliaþ hî selfe to clǽnsianne mid ðŷ wôpe *they strive to purify themselves with mourning*, Past. 54; Hat. MS. Đis wæter cristnaþ and clǽnsaþ cwicra menigo *this water cristeneth and purifieth a multitude of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 791; Sal. 395. Heó ða iungran lǽrde and clǽnsade ge mid hire lâre ge mid lîfes bŷsne *she taught and purified the younger ones both by her doctrine and by the example of her life*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 23. Clǽnsa me *munda me*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Clǽnsiende clǽnsode me Drihten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 117, 18. Gif he mid ða âdle clǽnsad beón sceolde *if he must be chastened by disease*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 26. Gif hwâ þeóf clǽnsian wylle *if any one will clear a thief*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Preóst hine clǽnsie sylfes sôþe *let a priest clear himself by his own truth*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14, 16: 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 20; Th. i. 40, 19: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 19: ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Hine gerêfa clênsie *let the reeve clear him*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clense: *Orm.* clennsenn.] DER. a-clǽnsian, be-, ge-, un-: un-geclǽnsod.

clǽnsnian, clǽnsnigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, clear oneself*; se purgare:—Clǽnsnaþ [MS. clænsnoþ] he ðone *he clears him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20. Clǽnsnige hine sylfne *let him clear himself*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 11. Bûton he frînd hæbbe ðe hine clǽnsnian *unless he have friends who may clear him*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 13. v. clǽnsian.

clǽnsung, e; *f. A* CLEANSING, *purifying, chastening, expiation, chastity*; emundatio, purificatio, castigatio, expiatio, castitas:—Đû towurpe hine fram clǽnsunge *destruxisti eum ab emundatione*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 45: Mk. Bos. 1, 44. Wæs Rômâna gewuna ðæt hî clǽnsunge þweáles and bæþes sôhton *Romanorum usus fuit lavacri purificationem quærere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Wæs he mid clǽnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mâre *erat abstinentiæ castigatione insignis*, 4, 28; S. 606, 39. Biþ heó fremende to his clǽnsunge *erit in expiationem ejus proficiens*, Lev. 1, 4. Đe belumpon to ðære mynsterlîcan clǽnsunge *quæ monasticæ castitatis erant*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 14. DER. ge-clǽnsung, mynster-, un-.

clæppettan; *p.* tte; *pp.* ted *To palpitate, have a palpitation*; palpitare:—Gif sino clæppette *if a sinew have palpitation*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 8. v. clappan.

clæppetung, e; *f. The pulse*; pulsus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 109; Wrt. Voc. 45, 15. Ædra clæppetung *the pulse of the veins*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 16.

clǽsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse*; mundare, purgare:—Sceal mon clǽsnian ða yflan wǽtan *one must cleanse the evil humours*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 14, note 4: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 25, note 2: 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23, note 4: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 17, note 2. v. clǽnsian.

clǽþ *a cloth*:—Dô on clǽþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 260, 28. v. clâþ.

clæweða *a clawing, scratching*, Past. 11, 6; MS. Oth. v. cleweða.

clāf, *pl.* clifon *clave, adhered; p. of* clīfan.

clam; *gen.* clammes; *m. n?* **I.** *what is clammy, mud, clay;* malagma, lutum:—Wyrc swā to clame *so work to clam* [*a clammy substance*], Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 3. Mid heardum weorcum clames *operibus duris luti*, Ex. 1, 14. **II.** *a bandage, what holds* or *retains, as a chain, net, fold, prison;* vinculum:—He ðē clamme belegde *he loaded thee with a chain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2386; An. 1194. Of ðǣm clammum *with those chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 165; Met. 1, 83: Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Gebindan ærenum clammum *to bind with brazen bands*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 28; Dan. 520: Beo. Th. 2675; B. 1335: 1931; B. 963. v. clom; *gen.* clommes.

clām *with claws*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277; *dat. of* clā.

clamb, clomm, *pl.* clumbon *climbed; p. of* climan, climban.

clāne *clean, clear*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. v. clǣne.

clang *shrunk*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262; *p. of* clingan.

clappan *to* CLAP, *move, palpitate;* palpitare, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLĀTE, an; *f. The herb* CLOT-*bur, a bur that sticks to clothes, burdock, goose-grass, clivers;* philanthropos = *φιλάνθρωπος*, lappa, arctium lappa, galium aparine, Lin:—Ðās wyrte man *philanthropos* nemneþ, ðæt ys on ūre geþeóde menlufigende, forðȳ heó wyle hrædlīce to ðam men geclyfian: ða man eác ōðrum naman clāte nemneþ *this herb is called* philanthropos, *that is in our language men-loving, because it will readily cleave to a man: it is also named by another name clivers*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 2-5: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 105; Wrt. Voc. 30, 53: 41; Som. 63, 108; Wrt. Voc. 30, 56: 66, 67. Clāte *lappa*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 75: 79, 41: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41. Wiþ ceolan swile clātan wyl on ealaþ *for swelling of throat boil burdock in ale*, L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 3: 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 13: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 3. Nim ða smalan clātan *take the small burdock*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 23. Genim doccan oððe clātan, ða ðe swimman wolde *take dock or clote, such as would swim*, 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 22. [*Wyc.* clote, cloote: *Chauc.* clote-lefe *a leaf of the clot-bur: Ger. M. H. Ger.* klette, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* kletta, kledda, *f.*]

CLĀÞ; *gen.* clāðes; *m.* CLOTH; pannus: in the plural, *clothes;* vestimenta:—Ne dēþ nān man niwes clāðes scyp on eald reáf *nemo immittit commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum vetus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 16. Heó ða moldan on clāðe bewand *she wound the mould in a cloth*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 8. Dō on clāþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 5, 10, 28: 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 262, 2. Awring þurh clāþ *wring through a cloth*, 2, 53: Lchdm. ii. 274, 7. Hīg bewundon hine mid līnenum clāðe *ligaverunt illud linteis*, Jn. Bos. 19, 40. Ðæt is heora bīwist; wǣpnu, and mete, and ealo, and clāðas *this is their provision; weapons, and meat, and ale and clothes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. Him wyrþ oftohen ðara clāða *he is deprived of the clothes*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 46; Met. 25, 23. Of dīnum clāðum *a vestimentis tuis*, Ps. Th. 44, 10: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 28 b; Th. 87, 12; Cri. 1424. Ruben tær his clāðas *Reuben tore his clothes*, Gen. 37, 29: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. [*R. Glouc.* cloth: *Laym.* claðe, cloð, claed: *Orm.* claþ: *Scot.* claith, clayth: *Plat.* kleed: *Frs.* klaed: *O. Frs.* klath, klad, kleth, *n:* *Dut. Kil.* kleed, *n:* *Ger.* kleid, *n:* *M. H. Ger.* kleit, *n:* *Dan. Swed.* kläde, *n:* *Icel.* klæði, *n.*] DER. bearm-clāþ, cild-, feax-, heáfod-, sār-, swāt-.

clāþ-scear *a pair of shears.* v. scear **IV.**

clatrung, e; *f. Anything that makes a clattering, a drum, rattle;* crepitaculum, Cot. 51.

clauster; *gen.* claustres; *n. An inclosed place, a cloister;* claustrum:—Eálā ge cildra, gāþ ūt, būtan hygeléaste, to claustre, oððe to leorninge *O vos pueri, egredimini, sine scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Fæsten *vel* clauster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. v. clūstor.

clawan, ic clawe; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [clā *a nail, claw*] *To* CLAW; scalpere:—Ic clawe *scalpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. [*Dut.* klaauwen: *Ger.* klauen: *O. H. Ger.* klawjan: *Dan.* klöe: *Swed.* klå: *Icel.* klá *to scratch*, klóask *to fight with claws.*]

clawu *a nail, claw, hoof*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46; Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. v. clā.

clawung, e; *f.* [clā *a claw*] *A pain, the gripes;* tormina:—Lǣcedōmas wiþ clawunga *leechdoms for the gripes*, L. M. cont. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 164, 16: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 1.

cleacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go nimbly, hurry;* festinare, trepidare:—He cleacode swīðe earhlīce to porte *he hurried very timidly to town;* in via totus trepidabat, M. H. 115 a.

cleadur *a clatter, drum, rattle;* crepitaculum, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleáf, *pl.* clufon *clove, separated; p. of* cleófan.

cleáfa, an; *m. A cellar;* cellarium:—Hwā gefylþ cleáfan his *quis replet cellaria sua?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. v. cleófa.

Clede-mūþa, an; *m.* [*the mouth of the river Cleddy*] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, *South Wales:*—Hēr Eádweard cyning getimbrede ða burh æt Cledemūþan *in* A. D. 921, *king Edward built the burgh at Cledmouth*, Chr. 921; Th. 194, 1-3, col. 3; Th. 195, 1-3, col. 1.

clemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [clam **II.** *a chain*] *To fetter, bind, inclose;* vincire, includere. DER. be-clemman.

clencan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To* CLINCH, *hold fast;* prehendere, prensare. v. be-clencan, *Supl.*

clēne *clean, pure, clear*, Ps. C. 50, 88; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 88: Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. v. clǣne; *adj.*

clēne *cleanly, entirely;* penitus:—Deópne ymblyt clēne ymbhaldeþ meotod *the Lord entirely upholdeth the deep expanse*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14. v. clǣne; *adv.*

clengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To exhilarate;* exhilarare:—Dreám clengeþ *joy exhilarates*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8.

clēnsian *to cleanse, clear oneself*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. v. clǣnsian.

cleó *a claw, hoof*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. v. clā.

cleof *a cliff, rock*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. v. clif.

cleófa, cleáfa, cliófa, an; *m. That which is cloven, a cleft, chasm, den, cell, chamber;* cubile, cellarium, cubiculum:—On heora cleófum oððe holum hīg beóþ gelogode *in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Unriht he byþ smeágende on his cliófan *iniquitatem meditatus est in cubili suo*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. Sinewealt cleófa *vel* portic *absida*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 122; Wrt. Voc. 58, 34. Ðeós sweoster wæs ūtgangende of hire cleófan *hæc soror egressa est de cubiculo*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 31. DER. clūstor-cleófa, ferhþ-, hord-, in-, nȳd-. v. clȳfa.

CLEÓFAN, ic cleófe, ðū clȳfst, he clȳfþ, *pl.* cleófaþ; *p.* cleáf, *pl.* clufon; *pp.* clofen *To* CLEAVE, *separate, split;* findere, dissecare:—Cleófan *secare*, Glos. Prudent Recd. 149, 54: *scindere*, 150, 9. Bordweall clufon aforan Eádweardes *Edward's sons clove the board-wall*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Æðelst. 5. Clufon, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283. [*Piers P.* cleven: *Chauc.* cloven, *pp: Orm.* clofenn, *pp: Plat.* klöwen, klöven: *O. Sax.* klioðan: *Dut.* klieven, klooven: *Ger.* klieben: *M. H. Ger.* kliuben, klieben: *O. H. Ger.* kliuban: *Dan.* klöve: *Swed.* klyfva: *Icel.* kljúfa.] DER. to-cleófan: cleófa, cleáfa, clȳfa, clīfa, bed-, clūstor-, ferhþ-, gebed-, hord-, in-, nȳd-.

Cleofes hoo *Cliff, near Rochester*, Chr. 822; Th. 110, 14, col. 3. v. Clofes hoo.

cleofian, he cleofaþ, *pl.* cleofiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere, stick;* adhærere:—Ða ðe him on cleófiaþ *those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 20; Wal. 73. v. clifian.

cleopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare:—Ic nū wille geornlīce to Gode cleopian *I will now earnestly call upon God*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 2796; An. 1400. Ic cleopode to ðē *clamavi ad te*, Ps. Th. 118, 146, 147. v. clypian.

cleopigend, cleopend, es; *m. A vowel;* vocalis, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleopung, e; *f. A cry;* clamor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 6. v. clypung.

cleót *a clout*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clūt.

cleóða, an; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice;* malagma:—Ðone hālwendan cleóðan *malagma*, Mone B. 2976. v. clīða.

cleowen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. v. cliwen.

clepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare, vocare:—Ic clepode forðanðe ðū gehȳrdest me eálā ðū God *ego clamavi quoniam exaudisti me Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 6. v. clypian.

clepung, e; *f. A calling;* vocatio, clamor:—Se nān clepunge ðǣrto nā hafde māre *he had not any more calling thereto*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 9. Clepung mīn on ansȳne oððe on gesihþe his ineóde to his eárum *clamor meus in conspectu ejus introivit in aures ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 7. v. clypung.

clerc, cleric, clerec, es; *m.* [*Lat.* clericus = *κληρικός belonging to the clergy, clerical*] *A* CLERK, *clergyman, generally a deacon* or *priest;* clericus:—Gregorius wæs clerc *Gregory was a priest*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 25: 1123; Erl. 250, 20. He drāf ūt ða clerca of ðe biscopríce *he drove the clergy out of the bishopric*, 963; Erl. 121, 13. Preóst oððe cleric *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 77. We lǣraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric *we enjoin that every priest at a synod have his deacon*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Hī wǣron ealle ðæs cynges clerecas *they were all the king's clergy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22.

clerc-hād, cleric-hād, cleroc-hād, es; *m. The clerical office, priesthood;* sacerdotium, clericatus:—Clerchādes man *a man of the clerical order*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. Clerichād *clericatus*, C. R. Ben. 60. Clerochād *clericatus*, Cot. 45.

cleweða, clæweða, an; *m. A clawing, scratching;* scalpturigo, scalpurigo:—Se giecþa [gicþa MS. Cot.] biþ swīðe unsār, and se cleweða [MS. Oth. clæweða] biþ swīðe rōw, and ðeáh-hwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, he wundaþ, and wund sāraþ *the itch is very free from pain, and the scratching is very comfortable, and yet if it be kept up too long, it produces a wound, and the wound is painful*, Past. 11, 6; Hat. MS. 15 b, 23. DER. clawu, clā *a nail, claw.*

CLIBBOR; *adj.* [clifian *to cleave, adhere*] *Sticky, adhesive;* tenax:—Weá biþ wundrum clibbor *grief is wonderfully adhesive*, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. [*M. H. Ger.* klēber: *O. H. Ger.* klebar *adhesive.*]

cliewe *a clew*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clywe.

CLIF, clyf, cleof, es; *n. A* CLIFF, *rock, steep descent, promontory;*

clivus, rupes, promontorium:—Ða Iudêi lǽddon Crist to ânum clife, and woldon hine niðerascûfan *the Jews led Christ to a cliff, and would cast him down*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 33. Æt Eádwines clife *at Edwin's cliff*, Chr. 761; Th. 89, 24, col. 1. Ðæt hī ne hlipen on ðæt scorene clif *that they leap not down the abrupt cliff*, Past. 33, 1; Hat. MS. 41 a, 9. Be clifum *on the cliffs*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8. Ðæt hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahton *that they might perceive the cliffs of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3826; B. 1911. Ofer cald cleofu *over the cold cliffs*, Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310: Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Ðū hluttor lǽtest wæter of clife clǽnum *thou lettest forth clear waters from the pure rock*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. Se ðe gecyrde clyf on wyllan wætera *qui convertit rupem in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. God clifu cyrreþ on wæteres wellan *God turneth rocks into wells of water*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Clif *promontorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 117; Wrt. Voc. 41, 67. Nílus seó eá, hyre ǽwylme, is neáh ðæm clife ðære Reádan Sǽs *the spring of the river Nile is near the promontory of the Red Sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 19, 29. [*O. Sax.* klif, *n. a rock: Dut.* klip, *f. a rock, cliff: Kil.* kleppe, klippe *rupes, petra: Ger.* klippe, *f. rupes: O. H. Ger.* clep *promontorium: Dan.* klippe, *m. f. a rock, cliff: Swed.* klippa, *f: Icel.* klif, *n. a cliff*] DER. brim-clif, ēg-, heáh-, holm-, stân-, weal-.

clífa, an; *m. A den, cave;* cubile, spelunca, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. v. clýfa.

CLÍFAN, ic clífe, ðū clífest, clífst, he clífeþ, clífþ, *pl.* clífaþ; *p.* clâf, *pl.* clifon; *pp.* clifen *To* CLEAVE, *adhere;* adhærere. [*Piers P.* clyven: *Plat.* kleeven: *O. Sax.* bi-klîban: *Frs.* be-klieuwen: *O. Frs.* bi-kliva: *M. H. Ger.* klîben: *O. H. Ger.* klîban: *Dan.* kläbe: *Swed.* klibba.] DER. ôþ-clífan; clifian, cleofian, cliofian.

clife, an; *f.* I. *the greater burdock;* arctium lappa:—Dō clifan *use burdock*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 16. II. *the small burdock:*—Seó smæle clife *the small burdock*, CLIVERS; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. DER. gar-clife.

clifer; *gen.* clifres; *m. A claw, talon;* ungula:—Clifras [MS. cifras] *ungulas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 37. Clifra *ungularum*, 149, 7. DER. clifrian.

clif-hlēp, clif-hlȳp *right down, under foot;* pessum, Cot. 155, Som. Ben. Lye.

clifian, cleofian, cliofian, clyfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere:—Hī willaþ clifian on ðǽm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19. Woldon hī on ðam clifian *they would cleave to him*, 16, 3; Fox 56, 10: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. His flǽsces lima clifaþ ǽlc on ôðrum *each of the limbs of his flesh cleaves to another*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Ðīn tunge clifaþ to dīnum goman *thy tongue cleaveth to thy gums*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. To ðære lifre clifiaþ *adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Ðæt dust, ðæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fôtum clifode, we drīgeaþ on eów *pulverem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitate vestra, extergimus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc.* cleuyde *cleaved: Laym.* cleouieþ *cleaveth: O. Sax.* klîbôn: *Dut.* kleeven: *Ger.* kleben, kleiben: *O. H. Ger.* klebên, klebjan.] DER. æt-clifian, ge-, on-, to-, to-ge-.

clifig, clifiht; *adj.* CLIFFY, *steep;* clivosus, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 120; Wrt. Voc. 19, 4: Cot. 34: 209.

clifon *cleaved, adhered;* adhæserunt; *p. pl. of* clífan.

clifrian, ic clifrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [clifer *a claw*] *To claw, scratch;* scabere:—Ic clifrige *scabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 25. DER. to-clifrian.

clif-stân, es; *m. A rough stone, rock;* cautes:—Clifstânas *cautes*, Cot. 44.

clif-wyrt, e; *f. Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove;* agrimonia:—Clifwyrt, sume men hataþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *cliff-wort, some men call fox-glove, some water-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3.

climan, ðū climst, he climþ; *p.* clomm *to climb.* v. climban and ofer-clomm.

CLIMBAN, ic climbe, ðū climst, he climþ, *pl.* climbaþ; *p.* clamb, *pl.* clumbon; *pp.* clumben; *v. a. To* CLIMB; scandere, ascendere:—Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe stēpel *climbed up to the steeple*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe hālge rôde *climbed up to the holy cross*, Erl. 209, 6. [*Laym.* climben *to climb*, he climbeth; *p.* cluombe, *pl.* clumben; *pp.* iclumben: *Orm.* climbenn *to climb: Dut.* klimmen *scandere: O. H. Ger.* klimban: *M. H. Ger.* klimmen, klam, klummen, geklummen: *Sansk.* kram *incedere, ascendere.*] DER. ofer-climan, ofer-climban; climan, clymmian.

climmian *to climb.* v. clymmian, climan, climban.

climst, he climþ *climbest, climbs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* climan, climban.

CLINGAN, ic clinge, ðū clingst, he clingþ, *pl.* clingaþ; *p.* clang, *pl.* clungon; *pp.* clungen, geclungen. I. *to wither, pine, to* CLING [*in this sense, rarely used in English*] or *shrink up;* se contrahere, marcescere:—Clang wæteres þrym ofer eâstreámas: is brycgade blǽce brimrâde *the glory of water shrank over river streams: ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262. Ic clinge *marcesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. [*Piers P.* clyngen *to shrink, wither, pine.*] v. for-clingan, ge-clungen. II. *to* CLING, *stick close;* circumcludere, includere. v. be-clingan.

cliof *a cliff, rock, pointed rock, crag;* cautes, Cot. 30. v. clif.

cliófa *a den, chamber*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. v. cleófa.

clioflan, he cliofaþ, *pl.* cliofiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave;* adhærere:—Hī willaþ cliofian on ðǽm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19. v. clifian.

cliofung, e; *f. A* CLEAVING; sectio:—Cliofung *sectio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 83; Wrt. Voc. 39, 66.

cliopian; *part.* clioppende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare:—Se Hǽland ongann cliopian [MS. cliopia] *the Saviour began to cry*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 47. Clioppende, 9, 36: 15, 39: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26. v. clypian, clipian.

cliowen *a clew, ball*, Mone B. 1662. v. cliwen.

clipian, clipigan, *pl.* clipiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a vocal sound, call, address, invoke;* vocare, alloqui:—We clipiaþ to ǽlcum þinge *we address everything*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clypian, clipigendlîc.

clipigendlîc; *adj.* I. *calling, vocative;* vocativus:—Vocativus is clipigendlîc oððe gecîgendlîc: mid ðam casu we clipiaþ to ǽlcum þinge, Eálā ðū man cum hider *O! homo veni huc:* Eálā ðū man sprec to me *O! homo loquere ad me:* Eálā ðū lāreów tǽce me sum þing *O! magister doce me aliquid: vocative is calling or invoking: with this case we address everything, as—O! thou man come hither: O! thou man speak to me: O! thou master teach me something*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24–27. II. *making a vocal sound;* vocalis. v. clypiendlîc, clypigendlîc.

clipur, es; *m. A* CLAPPER *of a bell;* tintinnabuli *vel* campanæ malleus:—Se bend ðe se clipur ys mid gewriðen, ys swylce hyt sȳ sum gemetegung ðæt ðære tungan clipur mǽge styrian, and ða lippan æt-hwega beátan. Sôþlîce mid ðæs rāpes æt-hrîne se bend styraþ ðone [MS. ðæne] clipur *the band with which the clapper is tied, is as it were a method for moving the clapper of the tongue, and beating more or less the lips. So with the touch of the rope the band moves the clapper*, Wanl. Catal. 109, col. 2, 16–20. [*Dut.* klepel, *f: M. H. Ger.* klepfel, *m. tubillus;* klepfer, *m. clapper.*]

cliroc, es; *m. A clerk, priest;* clericus:—Cliroc hine clǽnsie *let a clerk clear himself*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17. v. clerc.

Clistûn, es; *m.* CLIST OR CLYST, *near Exeter, Devon*, Chr. 1001; Gib. 132, 16; Ing. 175, 7. v. Glistûn.

clite, an; *f. The herb colt's foot;* tussilago:—Genim ða langan clitan [MS. lancge cliton] *take the long colt's foot*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16.

clīða, clȳða, an; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice;* emplastrum, malagma = *μάλαγμα*:—Se wītega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie clīðan to his dolge *the prophet Isaiah made for king Hezekiah a plaster for his sore*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 1. Clīða *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Man sceal him wyrcean clīðan toforan his heáfde *one must make him a poultice for his forehead*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 13, 16. Swylce ðǽr clȳða togelǽd wǽre *as if a poultice were laid there*, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. Ðyssa wyrta genim ða læssan, wyrc to clȳðan *take the lesser of these herbs, make it into a poultice*, 143, 5; Lchdm. i. 266, 15: 173, 4; Lchdm. i. 304, 15. Genim ðyssa wyrta wyrtruman, gecnucude mid ele, and mid hwǽtenan meluwe, and mid sâpan, ðam gemete ðe ðū clȳðan wyrce *take roots of these herbs, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice*, 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 14: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 21: 125; Lchdm. i. 236, 21.

cliwen, clywen, cleowen, cliowen, es; *n.* [cliwe = clywe] *A clew, anything that is globular, a ball of thread, ball;* glomus, globus:—Cliwen *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 18; 82, 8: 282, 1. Clywen *glomus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4. Cleowen *glomer, globellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37. Ān cliwen gôdes nettgernes *one ball of good net-yarn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 451, 7. Cliwenes *globi*, Mone B. 560. Mintan wel getrifulade meng wiþ hunig, wyrc to lytlum cliwene *mingle mint, well triturated, with honey, make it into a little ball*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 11. Ða ýslan onginnaþ lūcan togædere geclungne to cleowenne *the ashes begin to combine together shrunk up into a ball*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. Arâfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twîfaldan heortan *unravels the clew of the double heart*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 2. Men gesâwon scînan æt his hnolle swilce fŷren clywen *men saw shining on his crown as it were a fiery circlet*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. Cliwene *glomere*, Mone B. 3713. Cleóne [= cleowene] *glomere*, 526. Cliowena *globos*, 1662.

CLOCCIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CLUCK, *sigh;* glocire, glocitare, singultire, bombum *sive* sonitum edere:—Ðeáh seó brôdige henn sârlîce cloccige *though the brooding hen sorely cluck*, Bridf. 76. [*Scot.* clock: *Plat.* klukken: *Dut.* klokken: *Kil.* klocken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* klucken, glucken: *Dan.* klukke: *Swed.* klokka, klukka: *Icel.* klökkva: *Lat.* glocīre: *Grk. κλώσσω.*]

clod-hamer, es; *m? A field-fare?* turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

Clod-hangra, an; *m.* [clod, hangra *a meadow*] *Clodhanger*:—Þurh

ût Clodhangran; of ðan hangran andlang rôde ût on Mules dene *out through Clodhanger; from the meadow along the road out to Mule's dean*, Cod. Dipl. 1198; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 374, 28.

clofen *cloven, separated; pp. of* cleófan.

Clofes hoo = Clofes hô; *gen.* hôs; *pl. nom. acc.* hôas; *gen.* hôa; *dat.* hôum; *m. Cliff, near Rochester*:—Hêr sinoþ wæs æt Clofes hoo [æt Clofes hô, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 822] *there was a synod at Cliff*, Chr. 822; Th. 111, 14, col. 1; 110, 14, col. 1, 2. Æt Clofes hôum *at Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 803; 52, 32: A. D. 825; 73, 12. Ða wæs sionoþlîc gemôt on ðære mæran stôwe ðe mon hâteþ Clofes hôas *then there was a synodal meeting in the famous place which is called Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 825; 70, 11.

clof-þung, -þunc, e; *f. The herb crow-foot*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 23, 25, MS. B: Lchdm. iii. 54, 21. v. cluf-þung.

clof-wurt *the herb buttercup*, Herb. 10; Lchdm. i. 100, 14, MS. B. v. cluf-wyrt.

CLOM; *gen.* clommes; *m:* clam; *gen.* clammes; *m. A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison;* vinculum, carcer:—Habbaþ me swâ helle clommas fæste befangen *the clasps of hell have so firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. Ðes wîtes clom *this bond of torture*, 215; Th. 271, 10; Sat. 103. Ðysne wîtes clom *this bond of torment*, 216; Th. 274, 21; Sat. 157: 223; Th. 293, 11; Sat. 453. On ðissum fæstum clomme *in this fast bondage*, 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Clommum fæste *fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 260; An. 130. Cealdan clommum *with cold bands*, 2425; An. 1214. DER. bealu-clom, fŷr-, hæfte-, helle-, wæl-, wîte-, wundor-. v. clam; *gen.* clammes; *m.*

clomm *climbed;* scandit; *p. of* climan.

clough *a cleft of a rock*, or *down the side of a hill*, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLŪD, es; *m. A stone, rock, hill;* saxum, rupes, collis:—Clûdas feóllan of muntum *stones fell from the mountains*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 12. Clûd *rupes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Mid clûdum ymbweaxen *surrounded with rocks*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 22. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on clûdum *the soil of some herbs is on rocks*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Beorh oððe clûd *collis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. [*Laym.* clude, chlud *a cliff, rock: Orm.* cludess *hills: Plat.* kluut, klute, kloot: *Dut.* kluit, *f:* kloot, *m: Kil.* klot: *Ger.* klosz, *m. gleba: M. H. Ger.* klôz, *m. a lump: O. H. Ger.* kloz, *m. massa: Dan.* klode, *m. f. a ball: Swed.* klot, *n: Icel.* klót, *n. knob on a sword's hilt:* hence the *Eng.* CLOD.] DER. stân-clûd.

clûdig; *adj. Stony, rocky;* saxeus:—Ðæt Norþ-manna land is on sumum stôwum swŷðe clûdig *the country of the Northmen is in some places very rocky*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 42.

clufe *an ear of corn, a clove of garlic;* spica, Som. Ben. Lye. Clufe? *f. pl.* in e, *A clove*, the bulb or tuber of a plant, Glos. of Lchdm. ii. Twâ clufe *two cloves*, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3. Garleaces iii clufe *three cloves of garlic*, 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8.

clufeht, clufiht; *adj. Bulbed;* bulbosus:—Nim clufehte wenwyrt *take the bulbed wenwort*, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 17. Gegnîd on twâ clufe ðære clufehtan wenwyrte *rub them upon two bulbs of the bulbed wenwort*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3.

clufon *clove, separated*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Æðelst. 5; *p. pl. of* cleófan.

cluf-þung, e; *f:* cluf-þunge, an; *f.* [clufe, þung *monkshood, hellebore;* aconîtum = *ἀκόνιτον*] *The herb crow-foot;* ranunculus sceleratus, Lin:—Clufþung *crow-foot*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 4: 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 14: 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 2: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 1: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20: iii. 12, 27. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *sceleratam*, and ôðrum naman clufþunge nemneþ, biþ cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregum stôwum *this herb which is called* scelerata, *and by another name crow-foot, is produced in damp and watery places*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 24–26. Genim clufþungan wôs *take juice of crow-foot*, 110, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 7.

cluf-wyrt, e; *f. The herb buttercup;* batrachion = *βατράχιον*, ranunculus acris, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *batrachion*, and ôðrum naman clufwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum landum and on foldum: heó biþ feáwum leáfum and þynnum *this herb which is called* batrachion, *and by another name buttercup, is produced on sandy lands and in fields: it is of few and thin leaves*, Herb. 10, 1; Lchdm. i. 100, 15–17: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 13.

CLUGGE, an; *f. A bell, small bell;* campana:—Hleóðor heora cluggan, ðære hî gewunedon to gebêdum gecîgde and awehte beón, ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde gefêred wæs *the sound of their bell, by which they were wont to be called and awaked to prayers, when any of them had gone out of the world*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40. [*Plat.* klokke *a bell, clock: O. Frs.* klokke: *Dut.* klok, *f. a clock, bell: Ger.* glocke, *f: M. H. Ger.* glogge, *f: O. H. Ger.* glokka, *f: Dan.* klokke, *m. f. a bell, clock: Swed.* klocka, *f. a bell, clock: Icel.* klukka, klocka, *f.*]

clumbon; *pp.* clumben *climbed*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9; *p. pl. and pp. of* climban.

clumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To murmur, mutter;* mussitare:—Hî clumiaþ mid ceaflum ðær hî scoldon clypian *they mutter with their jaws where they ought to speak aloud*, Wanl. Catal. 30, 14.

clungon; *pp.* clungen *withered, pined; p. pl. and pp. of* clingan.

CLŪS, e; *f:* clûse, an; *f. An inclosure, a narrow passage, close, bond, prison;* claustrum, carcer:—Ðeáh he hie mid fîftigum clûsum beclemme *though he surround it with fifty bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Alæd of carcernes clûse mîne sâwle *educ de carcere animam meam*, Ps. Th. 141, 8. He fram ðære clûsan afaren wæs wið ðara scipa *he was gone from the pass towards the ships*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26, 22. Ða hæfdon hŷ heora clûsan belocene *when they had closed their passes*, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 4. Annas and Caiphas wæron forþgangende to ðære clûsan *Annas and Caiaphas were going forth to the prison*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 10: 16; Thw. 8, 6, 9. [*Plat.* kluse: *Dut.* kluis, *f: Kil.* kluyse: *Ger.* klause, *f: M. H. Ger.* klôse, klûs, klûse, *f: O. H. Ger.* klûsa, *f: M. Lat.* clusa, clausa: *Lat.* clausus, *pp. of* claudĕre *to shut, inclose.*]

clûse, an; *m. An inclosure;* claustrum, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26. v. clûs.

cluster, es; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch;* botrus = *βότρυς*, *f*:—Cluster ðæt bitereste *botrus amarissima*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 b, 32. v. clyster.

CLŪSTOR, clûster, clauster; *gen.* clûstres; *pl. nom. acc.* clûstor, clûstro; *n. A lock, bar, barrier, cell;* claustrum, clausura:—Meahte ðæs ceasterhlides clûstor onlûcan *might unlock the lock of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 8; Cri. 314. Wæs mid clûstre carcernes duru behliden *the door of the prison was shut with a lock*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 23; Jul. 236. Ða locu feóllon [feollan MS.], clûstor of ðâm ceastrum *the locks fell, the barriers from that city*, 120 a; Th. 461, 23; Hö. 40. Ðæt he mihte cuman þurh ðâs clûstro *that he might pass through these barriers*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 11; Gen. 416. He hine hêht on carcernes [MS. carcerne] clûster belûcan *he commanded him to be locked in a prison's cell*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 146; Met. 1, 73. [*O. Sax.* klûstar, *n: Frs.* klooster, kleaster: *O. Frs.* klaster, *n: Dut.* klooster, *n: Kil.* klooster: *Ger.* kloster, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* klôster, *n: Dan. Swed.* kloster, *n: Icel.* klaustr, *n: Lat.* claustra, *pl. n. a lock, bar, bolt.*]

clûstor-cleófa, an; *m. A prison-chamber, cell;* carceris cubiculum:—On clûstorcleófan *in the prison-chamber*, Andr. Kmbl. 2041; An. 1023.

clûstor-loc, clûster-loc, es; *pl. nom.* -loca; *n. A prison-lock, lock, bar;* claustellum, claustrum:—Clûstor-loca [MS. -locæ] *claustella*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 2. Clûster-loc *claustellum*, Cot. 34: *claustrum*, 181.

CLŪT, es; *m. A small piece of cloth,* CLOUT, *patch, piece of metal, plate;* pittacium, commissura, lamina:—Clût *pittacium*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 19: *commissura*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 4; Wrt. Voc. 26, 3: 82, 2. Wurdon forþaborene îsene clûtas *iron plates were brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Lecgaþ ða îsenan clûtas hâte glôwende to his sîdan *lay the iron plates glowing hot to his side*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clout: *Chauc.* cloutes *rags: Orm.* clutess, *pl: Dan.* klud, *m. f: Swed.* klut, *m: Icel.* klútr, *m: Wel.* clwt, *m: Gael.* clùd, clùid, *m. a clout, rag, patch.*] DER. ge-clûtod. v. clûd.

clyf *a cliff, rock*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. v. clif.

clŷfa, clîfa, an; *m.* [cleófa, cleófan *to cleave, divide, separate*]. **I.** a separate place for man,—*A chamber;* cubiculum, cubile:—Ne mâge we hreppan æ̂nne wyrm binnon dînum clŷfan *we may not touch a worm in thy chamber*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 23. On dîglum oððe on incôfan, oððe on clŷfum *in cubilibus*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. On his incôfan oððe on his clŷfan *in cubili suo*, 35, 5. **II.** a separate place for wild beasts,—*A cave, den;* antrum, caverna, cubile:—On ðâm clîfum ðe dracan oneardedon *in the dens which dragons dwelt in;* in cubilibus, in quibus dracônes habitâbant, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. DER. bed-clŷfa, gebed-, hord-, in-. v. cleófa.

clyfer-fête; *adj.* [clifer *a claw, talon*] *Claw-footed, talon-footed, cloven-footed;* fissipes:—Ða fugelas ðe be flæsce lybbaþ syndon clyferfête *the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19.

clyflan, clyfigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere:—Ðæt feax ðe on ðam cambe clyfige somnige *let her collect the hair that cleaveth to the comb*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 332, 21, MS. B.

clyfigende âdl *a joint-disease, the gout*, Som. Ben. Lye.

clŷfst, he clŷfþ *cleavest, cleaves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. sing. of* cleófan.

clyf-wyrt *clivers, fox-glove*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41: 79, 41. v. clif-wyrt.

clymmian, he clymmaþ, *pl.* clymmiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [climan *to climb*] *To climb;* scandere:—Leóht clymmaþ *light ascends* [*climbeth*], Salm. Kmbl. 829; Sal. 414.

CLYMPRE, an; *n? A lump* or CLUMP *of metal, metal;* massa metalli, metallum:—Hefigere ic eom ðonne unlytel leáðes clympre *I am heavier than a huge clump of lead*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 18; Rä. 41, 75. Wyrc greáte clympran [MS. clymppan] feówur *make four great lumps*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 31. Clympre *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 73. [*Plat.* klump: *Dut.* klomp, *m: Kil.* klompe: *Ger.* klump, klumpen, *m:*

Dan. klump, *m. f: Swed.* klump, *m: O. Nrs.* klumbr, klumpr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

clynan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [clyne *metal*] *To ring, sound;* clangere:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede *the shield rang, the war-wood sounded,* Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51.

clyne, es; *m? n?* clyna, clyne, clyno; *indecl. f. A mass, lump, ball, metal;* massa, sphæra = *σφαῖρα,* metallum:—Clynes, trendles *sphærœ,* Mone B. 3491. Ælces cynnes wecg, *vel* ōra oððe clyna *metallum,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 8; Wrt. Voc. 34, 67. Clyne, clyno *massa, metallum,* Cot. 132: 182. Sile hym āne clyne *give him one lump,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 33. Trendel, clyne *sphæra,* Mone B. 3465. Clyne, clottum *massa,* 3478.

clypenes, -ness *an embrace,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6, note. v. clypnys.

CLYPIAN, clypigan, clipian, cleopian, clepian; *part.* clypiende, clypigende; ic clypie, clypige, ðū clypast, he clypaþ, *pl.* clypiaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *impert.* clypa, *pl.* clypiaþ; *pp.* od, ad *To make a vocal sound, speak, speak aloud, to cry out, call, say;* loqui, clamare, vocare, dicere:—He ongan clypian *cœpit clamare,* Mk. Bos. 10, 47. Ne com ic rihtwīse clypian *I came not to call the righteous,* Lk. Bos. 5, 32: 19, 15. Hlūddre stæfne clypigan *to cry with a loud voice,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 12, note. Clypiende *dicens,* R. Ben. 44. Mid micelre stemne clypigende *crying with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 48, 5. Ic clypie to Gode *clamabo ad Deum,* Ps. Lamb. 56, 3. Drihten gehȳrþ me ðonne ic clypige to him *Dominus exaudiet me cum clamavero ad eum,* Ps. Lamb. 4, 4. Ðū clypast *thou callest,* Hy. 7, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 288, 45. Hwī clypaþ Dauid hyne Drihten *quomodo David vocat eum Dominum?* Mt. Bos. 22, 43, 45. Ge clypiaþ me lārеów *vos vocatis me magister,* Jn. Bos. 13, 13. To ðē ic clypode *ad te clamavi,* Ps. Lamb. 60, 3: 65, 17. Ic to ðē, Drihten, clypade *ego ad te, Domine, clamavi,* Ps. Th. 87, 13. He clypode mid micelre stemne *he cried with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 596, 5: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25: 139, 19; By. 256. Israēla folces prafostas clypodon to Pharaone *præpositi filiorum Israel vociferati sunt ad Pharaonem,* Ex. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 72, 28. Clypa ða wyrhtan *voca operarios,* Mt. Bos. 20, 8: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 13: Jn. Bos. 4, 16. Clypiaþ hyne *vocate eum,* Ex. 2, 20. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clepe: *Laym.* clepie, clepien, cleopie, cleopien: *Orm.* clepenn: *Scot.* clep, clepe *to call, name.*] DER. be-clypian, forþ-, of-, on-, to-, toge-: healf-clypiende.

clypiendlīc, clypigendlīc, clipigendlīc; *adj. Making a vocal sound;* vocalis [*from* vox, vocis *the voice*]:—Syndon fīf vocales, ðæt synd clypigendlīce, a, e, i, o, u. Ðās fīf stafas æteówiaþ heora naman þurh hī silfe, and būton ðām stafum ne mæg nān word beón awriten, and forðī hīg sind *quinque vocales* gehātene *there are five* vocales, a, e, i, o, u, *which are vocal* [*sounds*]. *These five letters indicate their names by themselves, and without these letters no word can be written, and therefore they are called the five vocal sounds,* Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 44–46. Consonantes, ðæt is samod-swēgende, forðanðe hī swīgaþ mid ðām fīf clypigendlīcum *consonants, that is, sounding together, because they are made articulate by the five vocal sounds,* Som. 2, 50. v. sylf-swēgend.

clypnys, clypenes, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. An embrace;* complexus:—To clypnysse ðæs heofonlīcan brȳdguman eádig fæmne ineóde *ad complexum sponsi cœlestis virgo beata intraret,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6.

clypol; *adj. Vocal;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

clypola, an; *m. A vowel;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

CLYPPAN; *p.* clypte; *pp.* clypt *To embrace, clasp,* CLIP, *cherish;* complecti, amplexari:—Ðæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. Nāwuht ðes woruldgielp is ðe hie clyppaþ and lufiaþ *this worldly glory is worthless which they embrace and love,* Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 3. Ðā Laban gehīrde ðæt Iacob wæs cumen his swustor sunu, ðā arās he togeánes and clypte hine *cum audisset Laban venisse Iacob filium sororis suæ, cucurrit obviam ei complexusque eum,* Gen. 29, 13. Iosep clypte hira ælcne and cyste hīg and weóp *amplexatus et osculatus est Ioseph et ploravit super singulos,* 45, 15. Ongan seó abbudisse clyppan and lufian ða Godes gife *abbatissa amplexata gratiam Dei,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 1. Hine sybbe and lufu swylce clyppeþ *justitia et pax complexæ sunt se,* Ps. Th. 84, 9. Clyppende *amplexans,* Prœm. R. Conc. Hȳ hī lufan fæste clyppaþ *they firmly clasp them with love,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 26. Heáfodswīma heortan clypte *insensibility seized his heart,* Cd. 76; Th. 94, 30; Gen. 1569. Æghwæðer ōðerne earme beþehte, cyston hie and clypton *each embraced the other with his arm, they kissed and clasped each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clippe: *Laym.* cluppe: *Orm.* clippenn: *O. Frs.* kleppa: *Dan.* klippe: *Swed. Icel.* klippa.] DER. be-clyppan, bi-, ymb-.

clypung, clepung, e; *f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry;* eloquium, clamor:—Se mūþ drȳfþ ūt ða clypunge, and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge *the mouth produces* [*driveth out*] *the articulation, and the air is struck in the articulation,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31. Clypung mīn infærþ [ineóde, *Lamb.*] on eárum his *clamor meus introivit in aures ejus,* Ps. Spl. 17, 8. Clypunga *the kalends;* kalendæ, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19.

clȳsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close, shut;* claudere. DER. be-clȳsan: clȳsing.

clȳsing, clȳsung, e; *f. A* CLOSING, *inclosure, conclusion of a sentence, period;* claustrum, periodus = *περίοδος*:—Seó fæstnung ðære hellīcan clȳsinge ne geþafaþ ðæt ða widercoran æfre ūtabrecon *the fastening of the hellish inclosure never allows the wicked to break out,* Homl. Th. i. 332, 20. Hī on hellīcere clȳsunge andbīdodon *they waited in the hellish inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. Clȳsunga *claustra,* R. Ben. Interl. 67. Periodos is clȳsing oððe ge-endung ðæs ferses *a period is the conclusion or ending of a sentence* [lit. *verse*], Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. DER. be-clȳsing.

CLYSTER; *gen.* clystres; *pl. nom. acc.* clystru; *gen.* clystra; *dat.* clystrum; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch, branch;* botrus = *βότρυς, f.* racemus, propago:—Clyster *botrus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 32; Wrt. Voc. 33, 31. Hira wīnberie ys gealla and ðæt biteroste clyster *uva eorum uva fellis et botri amarissimæ,* Deut. 32, 32. Clystru *botros,* Mone B. 2548. Clystrum *racemis,* 3835. Ic geseah wīneard, on ðam wǽron þreó clystru *videbam vitem in qua erant tres propagines,* Gen. 40, 10, 12. [*Prompt.* clustyr: *Plat.* kluster: *Kil.* klister.]

clȳsung *an inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. v. clȳsing.

clȳða *a poultice;* emplastrum, malagma, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. v. clīða.

CLYWE, an; *f. n? A* CLEW, *ball of thread* or *yarn, ball;* globus, glomus:—Clywe *globus,* Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 66; Wrt. Voc. 59, 35. [*Plat.* kluwe, klouwen: *Dut.* kluwen, klouwen, *n: Kil.* klouwe, kluwe: *Ger.* kläuel, kleuel, knäuel, *n. m: M. H. Ger.* kliuwel, *n: O. H. Ger.* kliuwa, *f.* cliuwi, *n.*] v. cliwen.

clywen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball, circlet,* Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. v. cliwen.

cnæd, ðū cnǽde, *pl.* cnǽdon *kneaded, hast kneaded, fermented; p. of* cnedan.

CNÆP, cnæpp, cnep, es; *m. A top, cop,* KNOP; vertex, jugum, supercilium:—Uppan ðæs muntes cnæp *in montis vertice,* Ex. 19, 20. Hīg astigon to ðæs muntes cnæppe *ascenderunt in verticem montis,* Num. 14, 44. Ofer cneppas *trans juga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 55. Hīg lǽddon hine ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp *duxerunt illum ad supercilium montis,* Lk. Bos. 4, 29. [*Piers P.* knappe: *Chauc.* knoppes, *pl: Plat.* knoop: *O. Frs.* knop, knap, *m: Dut.* knop, *m: Kil.* knoppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knopf, *m. nodus, globulus: O. H. Ger.* knoph, *m: Dan.* knap, *m. f: Swed.* knapp, *m: Icel.* knappr, *m: Wel. Ir.* cnap: *Gael.* cnap, cnaip, *m.*]

cnæpling, es; *m. A stripling, youth, boy;* adolescens, puer:—Eom ic cnæpling *I am a boy,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14: Mone B. 2514.

cnǽwe, cnāwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware;* cognoscens, conscius. DER. ge-cnǽwe, or-.

cnǽwst, he cnǽwþ *knowest, knows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnāwan.

CNAPA, cnafa, ān; *m.* I. *a boy, young man,* KNAVE; puer, juvenis, adolescens:—He betǽhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslōh *he gave it* [*a calf*] *to his young man and the young man slew it,* Gen. 18, 7. Heó sealde ðam cnapan drincan *dedit puero bibere,* 21, 19: 22, 19: 42, 22: 48, 16: Homl. Th. i. 186, 14. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan *habeo quemdam puerum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27. Abraham fērde mid twām cnapum to fyrlenum lande *Abraham ducens secum duos juvenes abiit in locum,* Gen. 22, 3, 5. Syle cnapan [cnafan C.] dīnum *da puero tuo,* Ps. Spl. 85, 15. Ðæt wīf wearþ wrāþ ðam cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti,* Gen. 39, 10. II. *a servant;* servus:—He hēt his cnapan behealdan to ðære sǽ *he ordered his servant to look towards the sea,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 23; Lchdm. iii. 276, 24. [*Wyc.* knaue-child *a male child: Piers P. Chauc.* knave: *Laym.* cnaue: *Orm.* cnapess, *gen: Plat.* knape, knawe: *O. Sax.* knapo, *m: Frs.* knape: *O. Frs.* knapa, knappa, *m: Dut.* knaap, *m: Kil.* knape: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knabe, *m: O. H. Ger.* knabo, knappo: *Swed.* knape, *m: Icel.* knapi, *m.*] DER. þeów-cnapa.

CNĀWAN; ic cnāwe, ðū cnāwest, cnǽwst, he cnāweþ, cnǽwþ, *pl.* cnāwaþ; *p.* cneów, *pl.* cneówon; *pp.* cnāwen *To* KNOW; noscere:—Ða byþ cnāwene *noscuntur,* Mone B. 169. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* knowen, knowe: *Laym.* i-cnawen: *Orm.* cnawenn: *O. H. Ger.* knājan: *Icel.* knā: *Lat.* novi, old form gnovi *I came to know: Grk.* γι-γνώ-σκω: *Sansk.* jñā.] DER. an-cnāwan, be-, ge-, on-, to-.

cnāwing, e; *f. Knowledge, a knowing;* cognitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. on-cnāwing.

CNEAR, cnearr, es; *m. A small ship, galley used for ships of the Northmen;* navis, septentrionalium naves:—Cnear on flot *the ship on float,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1, notes, p. 326; Æðelst. 35. [*Icel.* knarri, *m. navis, id. qu.* knörr, *m. navis, in specie mercatoria; Ólafs Saga hins helga,* 27, 1, *ubi promiscue ponuntur* knörru *et* kaupskipum, *Egils. sub* knörr.] DER. nægled-cnear.

cneátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To argue, dispute, contend;* disceptare, contendere:—Cneátian *disceptare,* Mone B. 967. Cneátiaþ *contendunt,* 1867.

cneátung, e; *f. A debate, an inquiry, a search;* disputatio, scrutinium, Scint. 14.

CNEDAN; ic cnede, đū cnidest, cnist, he cnit, *pl.* cnedaþ; *p.* ic, he cnæd, đū cnǽde, *pl.* cnǽdon; *pp.* cneden *To* KNEAD, *ferment;* subigere, fermentare:—Cnede to đam [MS. đan] hlâfe *to knead bread,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 21. Oþ-đæt sie cneden *donec fermentaretur,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 21. [*Chauc.* knede: *Orm.* knedenn: *Dut. Kil.* knéden: *Ger.* kneten: *M. H. Ger.* knëten: *O. H. Ger.* knetan: *Dan.* knede: *Swed.* knåda: *Icel.* knoða.] DER. ge-cnedan.

CNEÓ, cneów, es; *n.* **I.** *a* KNEE; genu:—Đæt he on cneó lecge honda and heáfod *that he lays his hands and head on his knee,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 3; Wand. 42. Me synt cneówu unhâle *genua mea infirmata sunt,* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cneówa *genua,* Wrt. Voc. 283, 68. Hie on cneówum sǽton *they sat on their knees,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 2; Dan. 180: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 35: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 19; Gū. 1014. Cneó bīgeþ *bends the knees,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459. Cneó bēgean scolden *genua flectere deberent,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1693; El. 848: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 29; Ph. 514: 112 b; Th. 431, 9; Rä. 45, 5. **II.** *a generation, relationship;* generatio, propinquitatis gradus:—On ānum cneówe *in generatione una,* Ps. Th. 108, 13. Oþ hund cneówa [MS. cnea] *to a hundred generations,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 16; Ruin. 8. Binnan cneówe *within relationship,* L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 25. In đam þriddan cneówe mid Crēcum mōt man wīf niman, in fiftan mid Rōmānum *in tertio propinquitatis gradu apud Græcos viro licet uxorem ducere, in quinto apud Romanos,* L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, note h. Binnan đam feórþan cneówe *within the fourth degree of relationship,* L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15. [*Piers P.* knowes *knees: Laym.* cneo: *Orm.* cnewwe: *Plat.* knee *knee, generation: O. Sax.* knio, kneo, *n. knee: O. Frs.* kni, kne, *n. knee, degree of relationship: Dut. Kil.* knie, *f. knee: Ger. M. H. Ger.* knie, *n: O. H. Ger.* kniu, kneo, *n: Goth.* kniu, *n: Dan.* knæ, *n: Swed.* knä, *n: Icel.* kné, *n: Lat.* genu, *n: Grk.* γόνυ, *n: Sansk.* jānu, *m. n.*]

cneódan; he cneódeþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden *To give;* tribuĕre, cognominare:—He naman cneódeþ *he gives a name,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. v. cnōdan.

cneóeht; *adj.* [cneó *a knee,* -eht=-iht, *adj. termination,* q. v.] *Knotty;* geniculatus:—Sió cneóehte wenwyrt *the knotty wenwort,* L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 8.

Cneóferis burh, burg, e; *f. Burghcastle, Suffolk;* villæ nomen in agro Suffolciensi:—Đā wæs fæger mynster getimbred on wuda neáh sǽ on sumre ceastre, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh *erat monasterium silvanum, et maris vicinitate amœnum, constructum in castro quodam, quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est, urbs Cnobheri vocatur,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. v. Cnobheres burh.

cneó-holen, es; *m. The shrub knee-holm, butcher's broom;* ruscum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. cneów-holen.

cneoht *a boy,* Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 18: 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. v. cniht.

cneó-mǽgas, cneów mǽgas, -māgas; *pl. m.* [cneó **II.** *generation,* mǽg *relation*] *Relations of the same sex or the same generation;* consanguinei:—Cneówmǽgas *relations,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733. From cneómǽgum *from their relations,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 8; Æđelst. 8. Enos ongon, mid đām cneómāgum, ceastre timbran *Enoch began, with his kinsmen, to build a city,* Cd. 50; Th. 64, 28; Gen. 1057: Andr. Kmbl. 1370; An. 685: Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587.

cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* sollers, intentus. DER. ge-cneord.

cneord-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be diligent, study;* studere, M. H. 14 a. DER. ge-cneordlǽcan.

cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, study, learning;* studium, disciplina:—Cneordnysse *studio,* Mone B. 2464: *disciplina,* 1034. DER. ge-cneordnys.

cneóres, cneórys, cneóris, cneórnis, -ress, e; *f. A generation, posterity, race, tribe, family;* generatio, posteritas, gens, tribus, familia:—Cneóres *generatio,* Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 18; Wrt. Voc. 51, 63: Mt. Bos. 1, 18. Đeós cneórys is mānfull cneórys *generatio hæc generatio nequam est,* Lk. Bos. 11, 29. Hwī sēcþ đeós cneóris tācen *quid generatio ista signum quærit?* Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Lamb. 23, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Cneóresse *generationis,* Mone B. 896. Mid đisse cneórysse mannum *cum viris generationis hujus,* Lk. Bos. 11, 31. Cneórisse bōc *liber generationis,* Mt. Bos. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 94, 9. Ne gesihþ nān man of đisse wirrestan cneóresse đæt gōde land *non videbit quispiam de hominibus generationis hujus pessimæ terram bonam,* Deut. 1, 35: Ps. Th. 44, 18. On đære þriddan cneórisse *in the third generation,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8: Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 30. Fram cynrene on cneórisse *a generatione in generationem,* Ps. Lamb. 89, 1: 101, 19. Mid đisse cneórysse *cum generatione hac,* Lk. Bos. 11, 32: 17, 25. Ealle cneóressa *omnes generationes,* Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Đās sind đære heofenan and đære eorþan cneórnisse *istæ sunt generationes cœli et terræ,* Gen. 2, 4. Đās sind Noes cneórnissa *hæ sunt generationes Noe,* Gen. 6, 9. Đa on cneóressum cȳđed syndan *they are known to generations,* Ps. Th. 101, 16. Sie gefeá gehwām đe in cneórissum cende weorþen *let there be joy to each one who in their generations shall be born,* Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 6; Cri. 232: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 10; Dan. 319: Ps. Th. 144, 13. Cneóresse *posteritatem,* Mone B. 648. Đære cneórisse wæs Cainan weard *Cainan was guardian of that race,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 18; Gen. 1155: 106; Th. 139, 31; Gen. 2318. Hine weorþiaþ wera cneóressa *races of men worship him,* Ps. Th. 71, 15. Ealle wera cneórissa đē weorþiaþ *omnes gentes adorabunt te,* 85, 8: 74, 6. Com God wera cneórissa weorc sceáwigan *God came to behold the work of the races of men,* Cd. 80; Th. 101, 8; Gen. 1679. Secgaþ on cneórissum *dicite in gentibus,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 12; Gen. 1274. Cneóres *tribus,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 73; Wrt. Voc. 34, 8. Cneórisse cende wǽron *ascenderunt tribus,* Ps. Th. 121, 4. Se biþ wiđerbreca wera cneórissum *he shall be an adversary to the tribes of men,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 8; Gen. 2288: Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 7; Gū. 791. Mon awōc on đære cneórisse cynebearna rīm *one raised up in that family a number of princely children,* Cd. 82; Th. 102, 22; Gen. 1704. Of Cames cneórisse wōc wermǽgþa fela *from Ham's family arose many tribes of men,* 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637.

cneó-rīm, cneów-rīm, es; *n. The number of kin, progeny, family;* cognatorum numerus, progenies, familia:—Of đam wīd folc, cneórīm micel, cenned wǽron *from whom a wide-spread people, a great progeny, were born,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 32; Gen. 1639. Cneórīm [MS. cneorisn] Caines *the family of Cain,* 63; Th. 76, 12; Gen. 1256. He his cynnes cneórīm īcte *he increased the progeny of his race,* 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Đa đæs cynnes cneówrīm īcton *they increased the progeny of the race,* 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065.

cneóris *a generation, race, tribe, family,* Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Th. 74, 6: 121, 4: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637. v. cneóres.

cneórnis, -niss, e; *f. A generation,* Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. v. cneóres.

cneórys *a generation,* Lk. Bos. 11, 29, 31, 32: 17, 25. v. cneóres.

cneó-sib *a race, generation.* v. cneów-sib.

cneów, es; *n.* **I.** *a knee;* genu:—Cneów *genu,* Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 87; Wrt. Voc. 44, 69: 71, 52. Heó on cneów sette *she knelt down,* Elen. Kmbl. 2270; El. 1136: Ps. Th. 94, 6. Hī bīgdon heora cneów beforan him *they bowed their knees before him,* Mt. Bos. 27, 29. **II.** *a generation;* generatio:—In đære þeóde awōc his đæt þridde cneów *in that nation rose the third generation from him,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 16; Dan. 676. v. cneó.

cneów, *pl.* cneówon *knew; p. of* cnāwan.

cneó-wærc, cneów-wærc, es; *n? A pain in the knees;* genuum dolor:—Wiđ cneówærce *for a pain in the knees,* Lchdm. iii. 16, 16. Wiđ cneówærce, L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11.

cneów-holen, cneó-holen, es; *m. n?* KNEEHOLM, *knee-hulver, kneeholly, butcher's broom;* ruscum, victoriola, ruscus aculeatus, Lin:—Genim twegen scenceas fulle wōses đysse wyrte, đe man *victoriola,* and ōđrum naman cneówholen, nemneþ *take two cups full of the juice of this herb, which is called* victoriola, *and by another name knee-holly,* Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 6. Genim cneówholen *take knee-holly,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 9: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 15: iii. 4, 29: 30, 14. Wyrc to drence twā cneówholen *make into a drink the two knee-hollies,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 8.

cneówian, cneówigan; *part.* cneówigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cneó, cneów *a knee*] *To bow the knee, to kneel;* genuflectere:—Benedictus on his gebēdum cneówode *Benedict knelt down in prayer,* Homl. Th. ii. 154, 20: 178, 33. Cneówigende *genuflectens,* Procem. R. Conc. DER. ge-cneówian.

cneówlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* KNEEL; genuflectere, MS. Tib. A. iii. fol. 94. v. cneówian.

cneów-mǽgas, -māgas *relations,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733: Elen. Kmbl. 1372; El. 688. v. cneó-mǽgas.

cneów-rīm *progeny,* Cd. 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. v. cneó-rīm.

cneów-sib; *gen.* -sibbe; *f. A race, generation;* generatio:—Cende cneówsibbe cēnra manna *he begat a race of brave men,* Cd. 161; Th. 200, 13; Exod. 356.

cneówung, cnēwung, e; *f. A kneeling;* genuflectio, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, note.

cneów-wærc *a pain in the knees,* L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. v. cneó-wærc.

cneów-wyrste; *pl. f.* [wrist, wyrst *the wrist*] *Knee-joints;* genicula, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 88; Wrt. Voc. 44, 70.

cnep *a top, summit,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 55. v. cnæp.

cnīdan; *p.* cnād, *pl.* cnidon; *pp.* cniden *To beat;* cædere:—Đa sume cnidon [MS. cnidun] *they beat some;* alium ceciderunt, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 35. DER. for-cnīdan.

cnidest, cnist, he cnit *kneadest, kneads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnedan.

CNÎF, es; *m. A* KNIFE; culter, cultellus, artavus, *Low Latin*=cultellus:—Cnīf *artavus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 40. [*Chauc.* knyfes, *pl: Laym. Orm.* cnif: *Plat.* knief, kniiv: *Frs.* knyf: *Kil.* knijf: *Ger.* kneif, *m: Dan.* kniv, *m, f: Swed.* knif, *m: Icel.* knífr, *m. a knife* or *dirk.*] v. seax.

CNIHT, cneoht, cnyht, es; *m. A boy, youth, attendant, servant,* KNIGHT: hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they

serve the shire; puer, juvenis, adolescens, servus:—Sum lytel sweltende cniht *a little dying boy*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 23: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 43. Tyn wintra cniht *a boy of ten years*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18: Lk. Bos. 7, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4: Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Fram dînum cnihte *a puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Heó cwæþ to ðam cnihte *ait ad puerum*, Gen. 24, 65. Cwicne abregd cniht of âde *take the boy alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 20; Gen. 2914: 162; Th. 203, 20; Exod. 406. Ðû ðone cnyht to us brohtest in Bethlem *thou broughtest the boy to us in Bethlehem*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79. He scôle gesette in ðære cneohtas and geonge menn lærde wæron *he set up a school in which boys and young men were taught*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. Ðyssum cnyhtum wes liðe *be gentle to these boys*, Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. Ðæt hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesôhton *that they should seek the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123: 1824; An. 914. Ða cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Cnyhta *of the youths*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165. Wundor Godes on ðâm cnihtum gecŷðed wæs *the miracle of God was manifest on the youths*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 32; Dan. 472. Moises sende cnihtas *Moyses misit juvenes*, Ex. 24, 5: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 16; Dan. 89: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 5; Dan. 431. Cnihtas wurdon ealde ge giunge ealle forhwerfde to sumum dióre *the attendants* [*of Ulysses*], *old and young, were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 170; Met. 26, 85. Agynþ beátan ða cnihtas and ða þînena *cœperit percutere servos et ancillas*, Lk. Bos. 12, 45. Ic, Oswold bisceop, landes sumne dæl sumum cnihte ðæm is Osulf nama, for uncre sybbe, forgeaf *I, bishop Oswald, have given a portion of land to a knight named Osulf, for our kinship*, Cod. Dipl. 557; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 49, 32: 612; A. D. 977; Kmbl. iii. 159, 25. [*Wyc.* kniȝt, knyȝt: *R. Brun.* knyght: *Chauc.* knight, knyght: *R. Glouc.* knygt: *Laym.* cniht: *Orm.* cnihtess, *pl: Scot.* knecht, knycht: *Plat.* knecht, knekt: *Frs.* knecht: *O. Frs.* kniucht, knecht, *m: Dut. Kil. Ger.* knecht, *m: M. H. Ger.* knëht, *m: O. H. Ger.* kneht, *m: Dan.* knegt, *m. f: Swed.* knekt, *m.*] DER. in-cniht, leorning-.

cniht-cild, es; *n. A male child, boy;* puer:—Wæs on ðam ylcan mynstre cnihtcild sum, ne wæs yldre ðonne þrŷ-wintre *there was in the same monastery a boy, he was not older than three years*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27.

cniht-gebeorþor; *gen.* -gebeorþres; *n. A boy-bearing, child-bearing;* pueri partus:—On ðæm cnihtgebeorþre heó â clæne þurhwunode *in child-bearing she continued ever immaculate*, Homl. Blick. 3, 12.

cniht-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* puerilis, Elen. Kmbl. 1276; El. 640.

cniht-hâd, es; *m. The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood,* KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Cnihthâd *pubes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 50. Ôþ cnihthâde *to youth;* pube tenus, 47; Som. 48, 8.

cniht-iugoþ, e; *f. Youth, boyhood;* juventus:—Cnihtiugoþ and sumor beóþ gelîce *youth and summer are alike*, Bridf. 11: 12.

cniht-leás; *adj.* KNIGHTLESS, *without an attendant;* sine servo, M. H. 113 b.

cniht-líc; *adj. Boyish, childish;* puerilis:—Ne he cnihtlîce gâlnysse næs begangende *nor was he* [*Guthlac*] *addicted to boyish levity*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 16. Swâ oft swâ cnihtlîcu yldo begæþ *as childish age is often wont*, 2; Gdwin. 12, 19.

cniht-wesende; *part. Being a boy* or *youth, while a youth;* dum puer est:—On ðam mynstre on ðam cnihtwesendum *in monasterio tunc puero*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17: 2, 15; S. 518, 36. Cnihtwesende *being a youth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 34; Wíd. 39: Beo. Th. 750; B. 372: 1075; B. 535.

cniht-wîse, an; *f. Youthwise, boy's manner;* pueri mos:—Sprecan æfter cnihtwîsan *to speak after the manner of a boy*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13.

cnittan *to knit*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22, MS. C. v. cnyttan.

Cnobheres burh; *gen.* burge; *f.* [MS. Cneoferis burh] *Burghcastle, Suffolk;* Cnobheri urbs, in agro Suffolciensi ad ostia Garionis fluvii:—Ceaster, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh. *In his original Latin, Bede says,—Castrum, 'quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est,* urbs Cnobheri *vocatur,'* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22.

cnocian *to knock.* DER. ge-cnocian. v. cnucian.

cnôdan, cneódan; ic cnôde, ðû cnôdest, he cnôdeþ, cneódeþ, *pl.* cnôdaþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden, gecnoden *To give, assign, call, carry out, exalt;* tribuĕre, attribuĕre, efferre:—Gyt mon his naman cneódeþ *yet man calls by his name*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. Gif hwæt welgedônes biþ, ðonne cnôdaþ him ealle mid hêrenesse *if anything be well done, then all exalt him with praise;* si qua bene gesta sunt, omnes laudibus efferunt, Past. 17, 3; Hat. MS. 22 b, 3.

CNOLL, es; *m. A* KNOLL, *hill-top, cop, summit;* cacumen, vertex:—On ðam teóðan mônþe æteówodon ðæra munta cnollas *decimo mense apparuerunt cacumina montium*, Gen. 8, 5. Garganus hine gemêtte standan uppon ðam cnolle ðære heálîcan dûne *Garganus found him standing on the knoll of the high hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Heá dûne, hyllas and cnollas *high downs, hills and knolls*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. On cnolle *in vertice*, Mone B. 927. To ufeweardum ðam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. He hit ne sette upon ðone hêhstan cnoll *he should not set it upon the highest hill-top*, Bt. titl. xii; Fox xii. 15. On ðam lytlan cnolle ðe Ermon hâtte *Hermonis a monte modico*, Ps. Th. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* knolle: *Plat.* knülle: *Dut.* knol, *m: Kil.* knolle: *Ger.* knolle, knollen, *m: M. H. Ger.* knolle: *Dan.* knold, *m. f: Swed.* knöl, *m.*]

CNÔSL, es; *n. A race, progeny, offspring, kin, family;* proles, genus, generatio:—Gewît ðû nû fêran, and ðîne fare lædan, ceápas to cnôsle *begin thou now to depart, and lead thy family, thy cattle for progeny*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. Mînes cnôsles *of my progeny*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 22; Rä. 19, 4: 112 a; Th. 430, 15; Rä. 44, 9. Gôdes and yfles ðær ic cunnade, cnôsle bidæled *there I tried good and evil, separated from my offspring*, 85 b; Th. 321, 27; Wíd. 52. Bearn *vel* cnôsl *soboles* vel *proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19; Wrt. Voc. 51, 64. Cnôsle *genere*, Mone B. 1608. Hêht from hweorfan mânscyldigne cnôsle sînum *he bade the crime-guilty depart from his kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 12; Gen. 1049. On cnôsle oððe on cynne *in generatione*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 11. Gewât him mid cnôsle *he departed with his family*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 4; Gen. 1730. [*O. Sax.* knôsal, *n: Ger.* knösel, *m. a little man: O. H. Ger.* knuosli, knôsli, *n.*] DER. fæderen-cnôsl, geóguþ-.

cnossian, he cnossaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, strike, dash;* tundi, quassari, illidi:—Ŷða gewealc mec oft bigeat, æt nacan stefnan, ðonne he be clifum cnossaþ *the rolling of the waves has often caught me, at the vessel's prow, when it strikes on rocks*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8.

CNOTTA, an; *m. A* KNOT, *fastening, knitting;* nexus:—Cnotta *nexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Gyt hêr is ôðer cnotta ealswâ earfoðe *there is yet another knot equally difficult*, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 22. To onlŷsanne [MS. onlŷsenne] ða fæstan cnottan [MS. cnotten] *to loosen the fast knots*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 334, 9: Wanl. Catal. 42, 23. Mid cnottum *nexibus*, Mone B. 3128: Homl. Th. ii. 28, 26. [*Prompt. Chauc.* knotte: *Plat.* knutte: *Frs.* knotte: *Dut.* knot, *f: Kil.* knutte: *Ger.* knoten, knote, *m: M. H. Ger.* knode, knote, *m: O. H. Ger.* knodo, *m: Dan.* knude, *m. f: Swed.* knut, *m: Icel.* knútr, *m.*]

CNUCEL; *gen.* cnucles; *m. A* KNUCKLE, *joint;* articulus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* knokylle: *Relq. Ant. W.* i. 190, 30, knokelys, *pl: Plat.* knukkel, knüchel: *Frs.* kneukel: *O. Frs.* knokele, knokle: *Dut.* kneukel, *m: Kil.* knokel: *Ger.* knöchel, *m: Dan.* knogle, *m. f: Swed.* knoge, *m: Icel.* knúi, *m.*]

CNUCIAN, cnucigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* KNOCK, *beat, pound;* pulsare, tundere, pertundere:—Cnuciaþ and eów biþ ontŷned *pulsate et aperietur vobis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 7: Lk. Bos. 11, 9. Ðâm cnuciendum biþ ontŷned *pulsanti aperietur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 8: Lk. Bos. 11, 10. He cnucode æt ðære dura *he knocked at the door*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 17, 22. Ic cnucige *tundo, pertundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 56, 65. Ða leáf cnuca on ânum mortere *pound the leaves in a mortar*, Herb. 41, 4; Lchdm. i. 142, 18: 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 158, 20: 63, 7; Lchdm. i. 166, 29: 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 5: 65; Lchdm. i. 168, 11. Cnucige ealle ða wyrta *pound all the herbs*, Lchdm. i. 382, 15. [*Prompt.* knokkyñ': *Wyc. Piers P.* knocken: *Chauc.* knocke: *Plat.* knukken *to utter a deep sound: Icel.* knoka: *Wel.* cnociaw: *Corn.* cnoucye.] DER. ge-cnucian.

cnuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pound,* Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. v. cnuwian.

Cnut, es; *m. Cnut was the Danish king of England for twenty-one years, from* A. D. 1014–1035:—Hêr, on ðissum geáre, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan iii ñ Feb'. And se flota ðâ eal gecurón Cnut to cyninge *here, in this year*, A. D. 1014, *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas, on the 3rd of the Nones of February* [*Feb. 3rd*]. *And then all the fleet chose Cnut for king*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 20–22. Hêr forþfêrde Cnut cing, on ii Id' Novemb' æt Sceftes byrig, and hine man ferode ðânon to Winceastre, and hine ðær bebyrigde *here departed king Cnut, on the 2nd of the Ides of November* [*= Nov. 12*] *at Shaftesbury, and they bore him thence to Winchester, and buried him there*, 1035; Erl. 164, 17–19. Hêr man dræfde ût Ælfgife, Cnutes cynges lâfe, seó wæs Hardacnutes cynges môdor *here*, A. D. 1037, *they drove out Ælfgifu, widow of king Cnut, who was mother of king Hardacnut*, 1037; Erl. 167, 1. [Knúta, *os, ossis.* Leggja môt wið marga prûða knútu *cum multis splendidis* [*nitidis*] *artubus congredi, Hh.* 83, 1, i. e. *cum multis militibus, prædæ destinatis. Raskius, F.* vi. 403, *pro nom. propr. accipit, a* Knútr, *aut de principibus viris aut bellatoribus*, Egils.]

cnuwian, cnuian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To knock, pound;* pinsere:—Genim læfre neoðowearde, cnuwa and wring *take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it and wring*, Lchdm. i. 382, 18. Cnua beolenan *pound henbane*, L. M. 3, 50; Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. DER. ge-cnuwian. v. cnucian.

cnyht *a boy, youth*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79: 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165: Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. v. cniht.

CNYLL, es; *m. A* KNELL, *sound of a bell;* signum campanæ:—Hwîlon ic gehŷre cnyll and ic arîse *aliquando audio signum et surgo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 29. [*Prompt.* knyll-ynge *tintillacio: Relq. Ant. W.* ii. 31, cnul *sound of a bell: Ger.* knall, *m. fragor, crepitus: Dan.* knald, *n.*

sound: Swed. knall, *m. a loud noise: Wel.* cnul, cnull, *m. a passing bell.*]

CNYLLAN, cnyllsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* KNELL, *sound a bell;* pulsare, campanâ signum dare:—Dæm cnyllende ontýned biþ *pulsanti aperietur,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 10. Cnyllaþ [cnyllsaþ, Lind.] and ontýned biþ iów *pulsate et aperietur vobis,* 11, 9: 12, 36: R. Ben. 48. Cnylled *pulsatus,* R. Conc. 1. [*Ger.* knallen, knellen *crepare, fragorem edere: M. H. Ger.* knillen, knüllen *to beat: Dan.* knalde *fragorem edere: Swed.* knalla *to make a noise: Icel.* knylla *to beat with a blunt weapon.*]

cnyllsan *to knell, sound a bell,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9: 12, 36. v. cnyllan.

CNYSSAN, cnysan; *part.* cnyssende; *p.* cnyssede, cnysede, cnysde, cnyste; *pp.* cnyssed *To press, trouble, toss, strike, dash, beat, overcome;* premere, tribulare, pulsare, contundere, vincere:—Ic wæs hearde cnyssed *I was hard pressed,* Ps. Th. 117, 13. Ne lǽt ûsic costunga cnyssan tô swîðe *let not temptations trouble us too much,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 7; Hy. 5, 9. Me cóstunge [MS. costunce] cnyssaþ *trials trouble me,* Ps. Th. 63, 1: Exon. 81 b; Th. 308, 2; Seef. 33. Me costunge cnyssedan *trials troubled me,* Ps. Th. 65, 13: 85, 6: 114, 4. Cnysedon, 58, 17. Cnysdon, 119, 1. Cnysdan, 118, 143: 137, 7. Se storm biþ cnyssende ðæt scip *the storm is tossing the ship,* Past. 9, 2; Hat. MS. 13 b, 10. Ne mec sceal âmas cnyssan *the weaver's reeds shall not strike me,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8. Cnysseþ ðæt sâr on ða rib *the sore striketh upon the ribs,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. Ne se hearda forst cnyseþ ǽnigne *the hard frost strikes not any,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 21; Ph. 59. He cnyste Petres sîdan *he struck Peter's side,* Homl. Th. ii. 382, 7. Ðâs stânhleoðu stormas cnyssaþ *storms dash these stony rocks,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101. Gaius Iulius se Cāsere Brettas mid gefeohte cnysede *Caius Julius Cæsar beat the Britons in battle,* Chr. Erl. 4, 24. Ahteniense hî mid gefeohte cnysedon *the Athenians beat them in battle,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 5. Ðæt hine ne cnysse sió wilnung *lest desire overcome him,* Past. 19, 1; Hat. MS. 28 a, 6. [*Scot.* knuse *to press down with the knees: Plat.* knusen *to squeeze: Frs. Japx.* kniesen *to bruise: Dut.* kneuzen *to bruise: Kil.* knisschen *terere, quassare: Ger.* knüssen *to push, beat: M. H. Ger.* knüsen, knüssen *to press, push, beat: O. H. Ger.* knusjan, knussan *concutere: Goth.* knussyan *to press down: Dan.* knuse *to bruise: Swed.* knusa *to bruise: Icel.* knosa *to bruise, beat.*] DER. a-cnyssan, ge-, on-, to-, ûta-.

cnyssung, e; *f. A striking, stroke;* ictus:—Of ðære lyfte cnyssunge *from the striking of the air,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 30. Sweng oððe cnyssung *ictus,* 43; Som. 44, 55.

CNYTTAN, cnittan; *p.* cnytte; *pp.* cnytted, cnytt, cnyt *To tie, bind,* KNIT; nectere, nexere, ligare:—Ic cnytte *necto,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22. Ic cnytte [MS. C. cnitte] *nexo,* 36; Som. 38, 23: 28, 3; Som. 30, 61. Genim ðysse ylcan coliandran sǽd, endlufon corn oððe þreóttyne, cnyte mid ânum þrǽde *take seed of this same coriander, eleven or thirteen grains, knit them with a thread,* Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 20. [*Prompt.* knyttyñ' *nodo, confedero: Wyc.* knyt, knyttide, *pp: Piers P.* knytte: *R. Brun.* knytte: *Chauc.* knitte: *Laym.* icnutten, *p. pl. knotted: Plat.* knutten *nodare: Dut.* knotten *to tie: Kil.* knodden *nodare: Ger.* knoten, knöten *nodare: Dan.* knytte *to knit: Swed.* knyta *to knit, tie: Icel.* knytja *to knit together: Lat.* nodare *to tie: Sansk.* nah *to bind, tie.*] DER. be-cnyttan, ge-, un-.

cnyttels, es; *m? A knitting thread, string, thong;* nervus:—Strenga, cnyttelsa *nervorum,* Mone B. 2858.

COC, cocc, es; *m. A* COCK, *a male fowl* or *bird;* gallus, pullus:—Coc *gallus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 47; Wrt. Voc. 30, 2: 63, 8: 77, 34. Creów se cocc' *gallus cantavit,* Mt. Bos. 26, 74, 34: Jn. Bos. 13, 38. Cocca *pullorum,* Mone B. 4913. Ðonne coccas crâwan *when cocks crow,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 5. [*Prompt.* cok: *Chauc.* cok, cock: *Kil.* kocke: *Dan.* kok, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Fr.* coq, *m: O. Fr.* coc.] DER. sǽ-coc, wudu-.

CÓC, es; *m. A* COOK; coquus:—Côc *coquus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 7: Wrt. Voc. 82, 50. Hwæt secgaþ we be côce *quid dicimus de coquo?* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 5. Hî côcas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. [*Prompt.* cooke: *Piers P.* coke: *Chauc.* coke: *Laym.* coc: *Plat.* kokk: *O. Sax.* kok, *m: Dut.* kok, *m: Kil.* kock: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* koch, *m: Dan.* kok, *m. f: Swed.* kock, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Ital.* cuóco, *m: Lat.* cocus, coquus, *m: Wel.* cóg: *Corn.* cog, *m: Ir. Gael.* coca: *Armor.* cok: *O. Slav.* kuchari.]

COCCEL, es; *m.* COCKLE, *darnel, tares;* zizania:—Æteówde se coccel hine *apparuerunt zizania,* Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He oferseów hit mid coccele on middan ðam hwǽte *superseminavit zizania in medio tritici,* 13, 25: Homl. Th. i. 526, 20. Se sóða Dēma hǽt his englas gadrian ðone coccel *the true Judge shall bid his angels gather the cockle,* 526, 21: Mt. Bos. 13, 27, 29, 30. Coccela *zizaniorum,* Mone B. 2332. [*Prompt.* cokylle: *Wyc.* cockil, cokil: *Chauc.* cockle.]

COCER, cocor, cocur, es; *m.* I. *a quiver for arrows, a case;* pharetra = φαρέτρα:—Cocer *pharetra,* Wrt. Voc. 84, 31. Hý gyrdon flâna heora on cocere *paraverunt sagittas suas in pharetra,* Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Nim ðîn gesceót, ðinne cocur and ðinne bogan, and gang ût *sume arma tua, pharetram et arcum, et egredere foras,* Gen. 27, 3. II. *a sword, spear;* framea:—Ageót cocor *effunde frameam,* Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Genera fram cocore mîne sâwle *erue a framea animam meam,* 21, 19. [*Prompt.* cocur *cothurnus: Piers P.* cokeres *stockings: Laym.* koker, *m: Plat.* köker, käker: *O. Sax.* cocāre, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* koker: *Dut. Kil.* kóker: *Ger.* köcher, *m: M. H. Ger.* kochære, kocher, *m: O. H. Ger.* kochar: *Dan.* kogger, *n: Swed.* koger, *n.*]

cŏcer-panne, cŏcor-panne, an; *f.* [côc *a cook,* panne *a pan*] *A cooking-pan, frying-pan;* sartago, frixorium:—On cŏcerpannan *in frixorio,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. Cŏcorpanne *sartago,* Mone B. 4694.

cŏcnunga, *pl. f.* [côc *a cook*] *Things cooked, pies:*—Metegearwa and cŏcnunga sint to forbeódanne *meat-preparations and things cooked must be forbidden,* L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10.

cocor, es; *m. A sword;* framea, Ps. Spl. 21, 19. v. cocer II.

cŏcor-mete, es; *m.* [côc *a cook,* mete *meat, food*] *Meat divided into four parts?* quadripartitum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 41.

cocur *a quiver,* Gen. 27, 3. v. cocer I.

cod-æppel, es; *m. A quince-pear, quince;* malum cydoneum *vel* cotoneum, Cot. 93.

CODD, es; *m. A bag, sack,* COD, *husk;* pera = πήρα, folliculus, siliqua:—Codd *folliculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 128; Wrt. Voc. 38, 50. Ne nime ge nân þing on wege, ne gyrde, ne codd *nihil tuleritis in via, neque virgam, neque peram,* Lk. Bos. 9, 3: 22, 36: Mt. Bos. 10, 10: Mk. Bos. 6, 8. Nim wînberian coddas [MS. coddes] *take husks of the grape,* Lchdm. iii. 112, 13. [*Prompt.* codde: *Wyc.* coddes, coddis *pods: Chauc.* cod: *Scot.* cod *a pillow: Kil.* kodde *a bag, sack: Swed.* kudde, *m. a cushion: Icel.* koddi, *m. a pillow.*] DER. bién-codd, sceát-.

coelnes *coolness,* Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. v. cŏlnes.

coerin *boiled wine,* Cot. 61. v. ceren.

CÓFA, an; *m. A* COVE, *cave, repository, inner room, chamber, ark;* cubile, cubiculum, arca:—On côfan *in a chamber,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 18; Rä. 64, 4. Wæs culufre eft of côfan sended *the dove was sent again from the ark,* Cd. 72; Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. On cyninga côfum *in cubilibus regum,* Ps. Th. 104, 26. DER. bân-côfa, bed-, breóst-, ferhþ-, gâst-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, in-, mearh-, morþor-, nýd-, rûn-, þeóster-: côf-godas.

Cofan-treó, Cofen-treó, Couen-tré, es; *n.* [a monachorum conventu sic dictum putant quidam] COVENTRY, *Warwickshire;* Coventria in agro Warwicensi:—Leófwine abbod on Cofantreó fēng to ðam bisceoprîce *Leofwine, abbot at Coventry, succeeded to the bishopric,* Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 7. Leofric líþ æt Cofentreó *Leofric lieth at Coventry,* 1057; Erl. 192, 30. Of Couentré *at Coventry,* 1066; Erl. 203, 16: 1130; Erl. 258, 37.

Cofer-flód, Cofor-flód, es; *n. m. The sea of Galilee;* Galilæum mare:—Ic fare on wæteres hricg ofer Coferflód, Caldēas sēcan *I depart upon the water's back over the sea of Galilee, to seek the Chaldeans,* Salm. Kmbl. 39; Sal. 20. Ðû gewîtest on Wendelsæ, ofer Coforflód, cýðde sēcean *thou goest on the Mediterranean sea, over the sea of Galilee, to seek thy country,* 407; Sal. 204.

côf-godas; *pl. m. Household-gods;* penates, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 113; Wrt. Voc. 60, 20: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 28.

côfincel, es; *n. A hand-mill;* pistrilla, Cot. 155.

côf-lîce *quickly,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. câf-lîce.

côf-scipe *quickness,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. câf-scype.

cohhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To bluster;* tumultuāri:—Hî ongunnon cohhetan *they began to bluster,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270.

CÔL; *gen.* côles; *pl. nom. acc.* côla, côlu; *gen.* côla; *dat.* côlum; *n.* COAL; carbo:—Côl *carbo,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 20: 286, 79. Swâ sweart swâ côl *as black as coal,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 19. Côl [MS. coll] *carbo,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 4. On hât côl *upon a hot coal,* L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Côla onælde synd fram him *carbones succensi sunt ab eo,* Ps. Spl. 17, 10, 15. Feallaþ ofer hî côlu *cadent super eos carbones,* Ps. Spl. C. 139, 11. Þurh ða côlu ðæs alteres *by the coals of the altar,* Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 10. Ða twegen drýmen wurdon awende to côla gelîcnyssum *the two wizards were turned to the likeness of coals,* Homl. Th. ii. 496, 28. [*Prompt.* cole *carbo: Wyc.* colis, *pl: Chauc.* cole: *Laym.* col: *Scot.* coill, coyll: *Plat.* köle: *Frs.* koal: *O. Frs.* kole: *Dut.* kool, *m. f: Kil.* kole: *Ger.* kohle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kolo, *m;* kol, *n: Dan.* kul, *n: Swed.* kol, *n: Icel.* kol, *n.*] DER. heofon-côl.

CÔL; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* COOL, *cold;* frigidus:—Oft æspringe ûtawealleþ of clife hârum côl and hlutor *a fountain often springs out of a hoar rock cool and clear,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Hrēr mid sticcan ôþ-ðæt hit côl sîe *stir it about with a spoon till it be cool,* L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 324, 1: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 270, 2: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 6: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 15. Wyrc him leage of ellenahsan, þweah his heáfod mid côlre *make him a ley of elder ashes, wash his head with this cold,* 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 26. Ða cearwylmas côlran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler,* Beo. Th. 570; B. 282: 4139; B. 2066. [*Prompt.* cole *algidus: R. Glouc.* cole: *Plat.* kölig, köl:

Dut. koel; *Kil.* koel: *Ger.* kühl, kühle: *M. H. Ger.* küele: *O. H. Ger.* kuol: *Dan.* kölig, köl: *Swed.* kylig.]

cōledon *cooled, became cold,* Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258; *p. pl. of* cōlian.

cōlian; *p.* ode, ede; *v. intrans. To* COOL, *to be* or *become cold;* algere, refrigerari:—Lēt ðonne hyt cōlian *then let it cool,* Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 23. Flǽsc onginneþ cōlian *the flesh begins to cool,* Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Cōlaþ Cristes lufu *the love of Christ cooleth,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 17; Gū. 9. Sumur-hât cōlaþ *summer-heat becomes cold,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Līc cōlode *the corpse became cold,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281. Weder cōledon *the storms were cold,* Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Leomu cōlodon *the limbs became cold,* Elen. Grm. 882. DER. a-cōlian, ge-. v. calan.

coliandre, an; *f. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = *κορίαννον*:—Cnuca coliandran sǽdes nigon corn *pound nine grains of coriander seed,* Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3: 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 19. v. celendre.

colla, an; *m. Rage, strife;* ardor, furor. DER. morgen-colla.

collen-ferhtan; *p.* -ferhte; *pp.* -ferhted *To make empty* or *void, render desolate;* exinanire:—Ða ðe cweðaþ, ge collenferhtaþ oððe aīdliaþ ōþ grundweal oððe to staðolfæstnunga on hire *qui dicunt, exinanite, exinanite usque ad fundamentum in ea,* Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -ɨrhþ; *adj.* [collen, *pp. of* cellan *to swell? p.* ceall, *pl.* cullon; *pp.* collen, Ettm: ferhþ *mind*] *Fierce-minded, bold of spirit, bold;* animi ferox, audax:—Cleopode collenferhþ cearegan reórde *the fierce-minded cried out in a sorrowful voice,* Andr. Kmbl. 2217; An. 1110. Wīgan wǽron blīðe, collenferhþe *the warriors were blithe, bold of spirit,* Elen. Kmbl. 493; El. 247: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 134. Ðonne he beót spriceþ collenferþ *when he bold of spirit utters a promise,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 26; Wand. 71: Apstls. Kmbl. 107; Ap. 54. In ceól stigon collenfyrhþe *the bold of spirit stept into the ship,* Andr. Kmbl. 698; An. 349. Collenferþ *bold of spirit,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 9; Wal. 17. Eódon mid collenferhþe *the bold went together,* Elen. Kmbl. 755; El. 378: 1694; El. 849. Hwæðer collenferþ cwicne gemētte *whether he should find the bold* [*warrior*] *living,* Beo. Th. 5563; B. 2785. Cuma collenferhþ *the bold guest,* 3616; B. 1806. Hleóþrade cempa collenferhþ *the bold warrior spake,* Andr. Kmbl. 1075; An. 538. Stōp ūt hræde, collenferþ *he quickly stept out, firm of mind,* 3154; An. 1580.

collon-crōh, -crōg, es; *m. A water-lily;* nymphæa = *νυμφαία*:—Colloncrōh *nymphæa,* Wrt. Voc. 68, 20: Mone A. 461. Colloncrōg *nymphæa,* Cot. 140.

cōl-māse, an; *f.* [cōl *coal,* māse *a titmouse*] *A coal-titmouse, coal-tit;* parus ater:—Cōlmāse *parra,* Wrt. Voc. 62, 39: *parula,* 281, 11: *bardioriolus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 52; Wrt. Voc. 30, 7. [*Dut.* koolmees, *f. a titmouse.*]

Coln, e; *f? The river* COLNE, *Essex;* Colnius, in agro Essexiensi:—Hie flugon ofer Temese, ðā up be Colne on ānne īggaþ *they fled over the Thames, then up by the Colne to an island,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28.

coln *a pebble stone;* calculus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cōlne *pertaining to coals;* carbonarius, Som. Ben. Lye.

Colne-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* COLCHESTER, *Essex, so called from the river Colne;* Colcestria, in agro Essexiæ, ad ripam Colnii fluvii:—Hī fōron to Colneceastre *they went to Colchester,* Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 9; 108, 5.

cōl-nes, -ness, e; *f.* COOLNESS, *cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—On cōlnesse *in refrigerium,* Ps. Th. 65, 11. v. cēl-nes, calan.

cōlode *cooled,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281; *p. of* cōlian.

cōl-pyt, -pet; *gen.* -pyttes, -pettes; *m. A* COAL-PIT; carbonis fossa:—Fram Hlypegete to ðam cōlpytte: fram cōlpette *from Lipgate to the coal-pit: from the coal-pit,* Cod. Dipl. 1322; A. D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 9.

COLT, es; *m. A* COLT; pullus:—He asyndrode þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum, and twentig assmyrena mid heora coltum [MS. coltun] *separavit camelos fœtas cum pullis suis triginta, et asinas viginti et pullos earum,* Gen. 32, 15. [*Prompt.* colte: *Wyc. Chauc.* colt.]

colt-grœig, e; *f?* [græg, grig *grey?*] *The herb colt's foot;* tussilago farfara, Lin. v. Prior 51:—Coltgræig *caballopodia* vel *ungula caballi,* Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 63; Wrt. Voc. 31, 73.

cōl-þrēd, -þrēd, es; *m. A coal* or *blackened thread, plumb-line;* perpendiculum:—Cōlþrēd *perpendiculum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 73.

coltrœppe, an; *f? Ram, whin* or *Christ's thorn;* rhamnus = *ῥάμνος,* Cot. 156.

Coludes burh, burhg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Colud's city, Coldingham, Berwickshire, Scotland;* Coludi *vel* Coludana urbs, Colania, in agro Barovici:—Eóde Ædeldryþ on Æbban mynstre ðære Abbudissan, seó wæs Ecfriþes faðu ðæs cyninges, ðæt is geseted on ðære stōwe ðe mon nemneþ Coludes burh *Ædilthryda intravit monasterium Æbbœ abbatissæ, quæ erat amita regis Ecgfridi, positum in loco quem Coludi urbem nominant,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Ærðamde ðæt mynster æt Coludes byrig mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium Coludanæ urbis esset incendio consumptum,* 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Hēr Coludes burh forbarn mid godcundum fȳre *in this year* [A. D. 679] *Coldingham was burnt with divine fire,* Chr. 679; Erl. 41, 12. Ðæt nunmynster ðæt mon nemneþ Coludes burhg þurh ungȳmenne synne fȳres lige wæs fornumen *monasterium virginum quod Coludi urbem cognominant per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19.

Columba, an; *m. An Irish priest, the Apostle of the Highlands,* born about A. D. 520, and arrived in Scotland in 565. He preached to the Picts, whose king gave him the Western Isle, Iona, in which he founded his abbey and college. Columba was abbot 32 years, and died there, at the age of 77, on the 9th of June, 597 [Bd. 3, 4; S. 106, 107: *it is not in king Alfred's A. Sax. version*]. Columba is thus spoken of in the *Chr.* A. D. 565:—Columba, messapreóst, com to Pyhtum, and hī gecyrde to Cristes geleáfan; ðæt sind ðonne [ðone MS.] wærteras [MS. wærteres] be norþum mōrum; and heora cyning him gesealde ðæt ēgland ðe man nemnaþ Ií, ðǽr sindon v hīda, ðæs ðe men cweðaþ. Ðǽr se Columba getymbrade mynster; and he ðǽr wæs abbot xxxii wintra; and ðǽr forþfērde, ðā ðā he wæs lxxvii wintra. Ða stōwe habbaþ nū git his erfewærdas [MS. erfewærdes].... Nū, sceal beón ǽfre on Ií abbod, næs bisceop; and ðam sculon beón underþēdde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðam ðe Columba wæs abbod, nes bisceop *Columba, mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the faith of Christ; who are now dwellers by the northern mountains; and their king gave him the island which men name Iona, where there are five hides, from what men say. There Columba built a monastery; and he was abbot there thirty-two years, and there died when he was seventy-seven years. His inheritors yet have the place.... Now, in Iona, there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all the bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop,* Chr. 565; Th. 31, 29, col. 1–33, 7, col. 1.

com, *pl.* cōmon *came,* Beo. Th. 865; B. 430: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341; *p. of* cuman.

comb, es; *m. A low place inclosed with hills, a valley;* vallis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cumb.

combol, es; *n. An ensign, military standard.* DER. here-combol.

cōmēta, an; *m. A comet;* comēta, comētes, æ; *m.* = *κομήτης, ου*; *m. long-haired*:—Higegleáwe hâtaþ comēta be naman *the wise-minded call a comet by name,* Chr. 975; Th. 228, 38, col. 1, 2, 3; Edg. 52.

commuc, es; *n. m? The cammoc, kex, brimstone wort;* peucedănum officinale, Lin, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. v. cammoc.

comp, es; *m. A battle, contest;* certamen, pugna, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. v. camp.

comp-dōm *warfare,* Rtl. 8, 15. v. camp-dōm.

comp-gim; *gen.* -gimmes; *m. A precious gem;* pretiosa gemma:—Mid ðām neorxna wonges compgimmum astǽned *stoned with the gems of paradise,* Salm. Kmbl. 150, 10.

comp-hād *warfare,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. camp-hād.

compian *to fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12: 3, 9; S. 533, 17: Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18. v. campian.

compung, e; *f. A combating, fighting, contest;* pugna, concertatio, Cot. 49.

comp-wǽpen, es; *n. A battle-weapon, military weapon;* arma:—Oft ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I often kill the living with battle-weapons,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rä. 21, 9. v. camp-wǽpen.

comp-weorod, es; *n. An army;* exercitus, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. camp-wered.

comp-wīg, es; *m. n. A battle;* pugna:—Compwīge *in battle,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333.

con *I know, he knows; I, he can,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 16. v. cunnan.

cōn, coon *bold,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. coon, cēne.

condel, condell, e; *f. A candle;* candela, lampas, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gū. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. v. candel.

Cone-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Caster, a town seven miles from Newcastle;* oppidum septimo a Novo-castro milliario, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

conned *proved;* probatus, Lye. v. cunnian.

consolde, an; *f. The herb comfrey;* consolida:—Dō him ðis to lǽcedōme, streáwbergean leáf, consolde, etc. *give him this for a remedy, strawberry leaves, comfrey, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 27.

const *knowest, canst,* Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377; *2nd pers. pres. of* cunnan.

Constantīnus, *as Lat. gen.* i; *dat.* o; *acc.* um; *m: also gen.* es; *dat.* e; *m. Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor,* A. D. 306–337. He is said to have been converted to Christianity, about 312, by the vision of a luminous cross in the sky, on which was the inscription *ἐν τούτῳ, νίκα by this, conquer.* In 330 he removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, which he called after his own name *Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, the city of Constantine,* CONSTANTINOPLE:—Fērde Constantius forþ on Breotone, and Constantīnus his sunu, ðam gōdan Cāsere, his rīce forlēt.

Wrîteþ Eutropius ðæt Constantînus, se Câsere, wǽre on Breotene acenned *Constantius died in Britain* [A. D. 306], *and left his kingdom to his son Constantine, the good emperor. Eutropius writes that the emperor Constantine was born in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 30–32. Constantius, se mildesta man, fôr on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefôr; and gesealde his suna ðæt rîce, Constantînuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his wîfe *Constantius, the most merciful man, went into Britain, and died there; and gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39–41. Notes and various readings, p. 28, col. 2, § 4, 41 h, MS. C. wîfe; L. ciefese. Ðâ wæs syxte geár Constantînes câserdômes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial power*, Elen. Kmbl. 15; El. 8. Ðâ sige forgeaf Constantîno cyning ælmihtig þurh his rôde *then the king Almighty gave victory to Constantine through his cross*, 289; El. 145. Mid Constantîne *with Constantine*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 42. *Also dat.* Constantînuse, 6, 30; Bos. 127, 7, 17, 23. v. Elene.

consul, es; *m. A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Romans chosen annually after the expulsion of their kings;* geár-cyning, *q. v;* consul:—Him ða Rômâne æfter ðǽm [cyningum] lâtteówas gesetton, ðe hî consulas hêton, ðæt hiora rîce heólde ân geár ân man *after them [the kings] the Romans appointed over themselves leaders, whom they called consuls, that one man of them should hold power one year*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 36. Brutus wæs se forma consul *Brutus was the first consul*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 40, 41: 2, 4; Bos. 42, 27. Ân consul forsôc ðone [MS. þæne] triumphan *one consul [Fabius] declined the triumph*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. Senâtas cômon ongeán hyra consulas *the senators came to meet their consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 5, 20, 26. Under ðâm twâm consulum *under the two consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 33, 39: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10, 16. Hæfdon him consulas, ðæt we cweðaþ rǽdboran *they had consuls, that we call counsellors*, Jud. Thw. 161, 22. [Consul, consul-ere *to consult, take counsel*, hence *counsellor.*]

consula bêc, cyninga bêc, *pl. f. Books of consuls*, or *kings' annals, calendars;* fastorum libri, fasti, Cot. 92.

Contwara burg *Canterbury*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. v. Cantwara burg.

Cont-ware *inhabitants of Kent*, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 38. v. Cantware.

coon *bold*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. côn, cêne.

coorta, an; *m. A band of soldiers, cohort;* cohors:—He hæfde eahta ond hund-eahtatig coortena [MS. coortana], ðæt we nû truman hâtaþ, ðæt wæs, on ðâm dagum, fîf hund manna, and ân þûsend *he had eighty-eight cohorts, which we now call bands, each of which was, in those days, one thousand five hundred men*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 14, 17.

cop; *gen.* coppes; *m. A top*, COP, *summit;* vertex, summitas:—Coppe *summitate*, Mone B. 1576.

côp, es; *m? A cope, an outer garment worn by priests;* ependytes = ἐπενδύτης:—Côp *vel* hoppada *vel* ufrescrûd *ependeton* [=*ependytes*], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

cope-man *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

copenere, es; *m. A lover;* amator:—Ðû eart forlegen wið manigne copenere *tu fornicata es cum amatori multo*, Past. 52, 3; Hat. MS.

copest *chiefest, most precious;* pretiosissimus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cop *a summit.*

copian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To plunder, pillage, steal;* compilare:—Copade and stæl *compilabat*, Cot. 53.

cop-lîc *fit;* coplîce *fitly, well;* apte, Gr. Dial. 1, 1, Lye.

copor, es; *n? Copper;* cuprum:—Nim hwetstân brâdne and gnîd ða buteran on ðæm hwetstâne mid copore *take a large whetstone and rub butter on the whetstone with copper*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22.

copp, es; *m. A cup, vessel;* calix, vas:—Calic oððe copp wætres *calicem aquæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 41. Copp *vas*, Cot. 175. v. cuppe.

copped; *part.* [cop *a top*] *Having the top cut off, topped, polled;* capite recisus, decacuminatus:—To ðan coppedân þorne *to the topped thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1121; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 240, 28, 29. Andlang weges on ða coppedan âc *along the way to the polled oak*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 29.

COPS, cosp, es; *m. A rope, cord, fetter;* funis, anquina, compes:—Cops *anquina* [*anguina*, MS.], Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 10; Wrt. Voc. 56, 56. Hî sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde sleán on ða raccentan and on cospas *they said that she should throw them into chains and fetters*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. [*O. Sax.* cosp, *m: Lat.* compes *a fetter.*] DER. fôt-cops, hand-, swur-.

corcîþ, es; *m. An increase;* incrementum:—Loc hine geseón corcîþ getâcnaþ *capillum se videre incrementum significat*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 9. v. cîþ.

coren *chosen, elected*, Chr. 675; Th. 58, 34; *pp. of* ceósan.

corenes, -ness, e; *f.* [coren, *pp. of* ceósan *to choose*] *An election, a choice;* electio, C. R. Ben. 62. DER. ge-corenes, wið-, wíðer-.

corfen *cut, carved*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4; *pp. of* ceorfan.

Corfes geat, Corf-geat, es; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Coruesgeate: *Hovd.* Coruesgate] *Corfgate, Purbeck, Dorsetshire:*—Hêr wæs Eádweard cyning ofslægen æt Corfes geate [Corfgeate, Th. 233, 2, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 979] *king Edward was slain at Corfgate*, Chr. 979; Th. 232, 3, col. 2.

corflian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut up small, mince;* concidere:—Ðâs wyrta sŷ swŷðe smæl corflode *let these herbs be minced very small*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 5.

corîon, es; *n?* [=κόρῐον for κορίαννον=κορίανον, Anac. 138] *The herb coriander;* coriandrum [ὑπέρῐκον hyperĭcon, Diosc. 3, 171], Som. Ben. Lye. v. celendre.

CORN, es; *n.* I. CORN, *a grain, seed, berry;* frumentum, granum, bacca:—Corn *frumentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 122; Wrt. Voc. 38, 44. Wæs corn swâ dŷre, swâ nân man ǽr ne gemunde *corn was so dear, as no man before remembered it*, Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17. Hie wǽron benumene ǽgðer ge ðæs ceápes ge ðæs cornes *they were deprived both of the cattle and of the corn*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 8; Lchdm. iii. 254, 4. Se Dêma gegaderaþ ðæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge will gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 18: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Hŷ heora corn ripon *they reaped their corn*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 33: Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 6: Past. 52; Hat. MS. Corn *granum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 16. Ðæt hwǽtene corn wunaþ âna *granum frumenti solum manet*, Jn. Bos. 12, 24: Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2, 4. Senepes corn *granum sinapis*, Lk. Bos. 17, 6. Heofena rîce is geworden gelîc senepes corne, ðæt seów se man on hys æcre *simile est regnum cælorum grano sinapis, quod homo seminavit in agro suo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 19. Hægl byþ hwîtust corna *hail is the whitest of grains*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Se æppel monig corn oninnan him hæfþ *the apple has many seeds inside it*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 23. Ifig byrþ corn golde gelîce *ivy bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 4. Genim ðysse wyrte twentig corna *take twenty grains of this herb* [*ivy*], 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 6. II. *a hard* or *cornlike pimple, a corn, kernel on the feet;* pustula, clavus:—Ðis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him biþ corn on ða fêt *this may be for a horse which has corns on his feet*, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22. [*Prompt.* corne: *Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* corn: *Laym.* corn, *n: Orm.* corn: *Plat.* koren, koorn: *O. Sax.* korn, korni, kurni, *n:* O. *Frs.* korn: *Dut.* kóren, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* korn, *n: Goth.* kaurno, *n. a grain of corn; Dan. Swed. Icel.* korn, *n. a grain of corn.*] DER. giþ-corn, mete-, sand-, sund-.

corn-æsceda *Corn-sweepings, chaff;* quisquiliæ:—Æppelscreáda *vel* cornæsceda *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 97; Wrt. Voc. 22, 13.

corn-appla, *pl. n. Pomegranates;* mala Punica, Mone B. 3822.

corn-bǽre; *adj. Corn-bearing;* graniger:—Corn-bǽre *graniger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20: Homl. Th. i. 450, 11. Cornbǽrum *granigera*, Mone B. 1435.

corn-gesǽlig; *adj.* [gesǽlig *fortunate, rich*] *Wealthy in corn;* frumento opulentus:—Cild corngesǽlig biþ *a child will be wealthy in corn*, Obs. Lun. § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11.

corn-gesceót, es; *n? A payment* or *contribution of corn;* frumenti solutio *vel* munus:—Se wudu beó gelǽst binnan þrŷm dagum æfter ðam corngesceóte *let the wood be supplied within three days after the contribution of corn*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 10.

corn-hrycce, an; *f. A* CORN-RICK; frumenti acervus:—Wearþ gemêt ðæt feoh uppon ânre cornhryccan *the money was found upon a corn-rick*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 8.

corn-hûs, es; *n. A corn-house, granary;* granarium, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 130; Wrt. Voc. 58, 42.

corn-hwæcca, an; *m. A corn-chest, bin;* arca frumentaria. v. hwæcca, Som. Ben. Lye.

cornoch, es; *m. A crane;* grus, Som. Ben. Lye.

corn-treów, es; *n. A cornel-tree;* cornus:—Corntreów *cornus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 124; Wrt. Voc. 32, 58: Cot. 49.

corn-troh, -trog, es; *m.* [troh *a trough*] *A corn-trough, bin, a vessel for cleansing grains of corn;* cista frumentaria, capisterium:—Corntroh *capisterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 62; Wrt. Voc. 16, 35.

Corn-weal, es; *m.* CORNWALL; Cornubia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Corn-wealas; *gen.* -weala; *dat.* -wealum; *pl. m. Cornishmen, the inhabitants of Cornwall in a body, Cornwall;* Cornubienses, Cornubia:—Cômon hî to lande on Cornwealum *they came to land in Cornwall*, Chr. 892; Th. 160, 39, col. 3: 997; Erl. 134, 8. v. Wealh.

corn-wurma, an; *m. A corn-worm, weevil;* vermiculus, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 84; Wrt. Voc. 22, 2.

cors, es; *m. A curse;* execratio, Ben. Lye. v. curs.

corsian *to curse*, Ben. Lye. v. cursian.

cor-snǽd, e; *f.* [cor, cer, cyrr *a choice;* snǽd *a bit, piece*] *A choice* or *trial piece;* panis conjurâtus, offa consecrâta. A sort of ordeal in which the person accused had placed in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese. If he ate it freely and without hurt, he was considered innocent; but guilty, if he could not swallow it, or had a difficulty in doing so. The Host was used for this purpose in Christian times:—Gif man freóndleásne weofod-þên mid tihtlan belecge, gâ to corsnǽde *if a friendless servant of the altar be charged with an accusation, let him go to the*

corsnæd, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19. To corsnæde *to the* corsnæd, Th. i. 362, 25: Th. i. 344, 29.

corþer; *gen.* corþres; *n:* corþer; *gen.* corþre; *f. A band, multitude, company, troop, body, train, pomp;* multitudo, cohors, copia, pompa:—Cirmdon caldheorte, corþer ôðrum getang *the cold-hearted cried out, troop thronged on troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 276; An. 138. Cyning corþres georn *a king desirous of pomp,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 28; Dan. 95. Wæron ealle ætgædere cyningas on corþre *the kings were altogether in a body,* 151; Th. 189, 27; Exod. 191: 166; Th. 207, 11; Exod. 465: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494: 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gû. 880. Stîgeþ cirm on corþre *clamour arises in the company,* 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Mód. 20. Cyning on corþre *a king amid his train,* Beo. Th. 2310; B. 1153: Ps. Th. 54, 16. On wera corþre *in the company of men,* Elen. Kmbl. 608; El. 304: 1081; El. 543: 140; El. 70. Heó cleopade fôr corþre *she cried before the assemblage,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 23; Jul. 618: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 169; Met. 26, 85: Andr. Kmbl. 3428; An. 1718. Se sunu Wihstânes acîgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *the son of Wihstan called the king's thanes from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Mid corþre *with a troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 2151; An. 1077: 2244; An. 1123: 2410; An. 1206: Elen. Kmbl. 1379; El. 691. Corþre ne lytle *with no little train,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 19; Cri. 578. Hêr Eádgâr wæs Engla waldend corþre micelre *in this year* [A. D. 973] *Edgar became ruler of the Angles with much pomp,* Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 10; Edg. 2. Hî cwômon in ða ceastre corþra mæste *they came to the city with the greatest of companies,* Elen. Kmbl. 548; El. 274: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 7; Ph. 167. Corþrum miclum *in large bands,* Cd. 80; Th. 99, 27; Gen. 1652: 112; Th. 148, 7; Gen. 2453. [*O. H. Ger.* kortar, *n. grex: Lat.* cohors, *gen.* cohortis = cors, *gen.* cortis *a company.*] DER. hilde-corþer, mægen-.

cor-wurma, an; *m. A purple colour;* mûrex:—Corwurmum *mûricibus,* Mone B. 6170.

COS, coss, es; *m. A* KISS; osculum:—Cos *osculum,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 44. Ic hine to mînum cosse arærde *I raised him to my kiss,* Homl. Th. ii. 32, 11. Coss ðû me ne sealdest *osculum mihi non dedisti,* Lk. Bos. 7, 45. Mannes sunu ðû mid cosse sylst *osculo filium hominis tradis,* 22, 48. Betwux ðâm cossum *between the kisses,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. Cossas sylîan hearm getâcnaþ *to give kisses betokens harm,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27. [*Wyc.* cos, coss, cosse: *Laym.* coss: *Plat.* kuss: *O. Sax.* kus, *m: O. Frs.* kos, *m: Dut. Kil.* kus, *m: Ger.* kuss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kus, *m: O. H. Ger.* kus, *m: Dan.* kys, *n: Swed.* kyss, *m: Icel.* koss, *m: Wel.* cusan, *m: Corn.* cussin, *m: Sansk.* kus *to embrace.*]

Coshâm, es; *m.* COSHAM *or* CORSHAM, *Wilts;* loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Æg se cyng seóc æt Coshâm *the king lay sick at Corsham,* Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 13.

cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—On cospas *into fetters,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. v. cops.

cossas *kisses,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27; *acc. pl. of* cos.

cossian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cos *a kiss*] *To kiss;* osculari:—Heó hit cossode *she kissed it,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. v. cyssan.

cost, es; *m? The herb costmary;* costus = *κόστος,* balsamita vulgaris, Lin:—Cost *costus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 71: Wrt. Voc. 30, 23: 79, 21. Costes gôdne dæl gebeát smæle and gegnîd to duste *beat small a good deal of costmary and rub to dust,* L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 212, 26. Genim pipor and cymen and cost *take pepper and cummin and costmary,* 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9. Ænglisc [MS. Æncglisc] cost *English costmary, tansy;* [tanacetum vulgare, Lin.], Lchdm. iii. 24, 8.

cost; *adj.* [costian *to tempt, try, prove*] *Tried, proved;* probatus:—Cempan coste cyning weorþodon *the tried champions glorified the king,* Andr. Kmbl. 2111; An. 1057. DER. ge-cost.

costere, costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Manna cynnes [MS. manna kynnes] costere hafaþ acenned on ðê ða unablinnu ðæs yfelan geþohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought,* Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 9. Se costere cwæþ to him *tentator dixit ei,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 4, 3.

costere, es; *m? A digging tool, spade;* fossorium:—Costere *vel* delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14.

COSTIAN, costigan, costnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tempt, try, prove;* probare, tentare. I. *v. trans. gen. acc.* 1. *with the genitive;* cum genitivo:—Ðæs rinces se rîca ongan cyning costigan *the powerful king began to tempt the chief,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Ðû mîn costadest, Drihten *Domine, probasti me,* Ps. Th. 138, 1. He mîn costode *he tried me,* Beo. Th. 4175; B. 2084. Ûre costade, God *probasti nos, Deus,* Ps. Th. 65, 9. Costodon mîn *tentaverunt me,* Ps. Spl. C. M. 94, 8. Hî Godes costodon [MS. costodan] *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Th. 77, 41. Hî on wêstenne heora Godes costedon [MS. costedan] *tentaverunt Deum in inaquoso,* 105, 12, 31. Costa mîn, God *proba me, Deus,* 138, 20. 2. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo:—He ðæt folc costian lêt *he let* [*them*] *try the people,* Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 6. He costode cyning alwihta *he tempted the king of all creatures,* Cd. 228; Th. 306, 28; Sat. 671: Homl. Blick. 29, 24, 34. Hî costodon God *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Spl. 105, 14: Mt. Bos. 16, 1. Ne costa ðû ðinne Drihten God *tempt not the Lord thy God,* Homl. Blick. 29, 33: Ps. Spl. C. T. 25, 2. II. *v. intrans:*—Ðonne bryne costaþ hû gehealdne sind sâwle wiþ synnum *when the burning proveth how abstinent are souls from sins,* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 24; Cri. 1059. Feówertig daga he wæs fram deófle costod *diebus quadraginta tentabatur a diabolo,* Lk. Bos. 4, 2: Homl. Blick. 29, 14. [*Laym.* i-costned, *pp. proved, tried: O. Sax.* kostôn *to try, tempt: Ger.* kosten *to taste, try by tasting;* tentare, gustare: *O. H. Ger.* kostôn *tentare: Goth.* kausyan *to taste: Icel.* kosta *to try, tempt.*] DER. fore-costian, ge-.

costigan *to tempt,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. v. costian.

costigend, costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Se costigend eóde to him *the tempter went to him,* Homl. Blick. 27, 4. Se costnigend *tentator,* Mt. Bos. 4, 3.

costing *a temptation,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gû. 9. v. costnung.

costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Swâ swâ se geleáfa strengra biþ, swâ biþ ðæs costneres miht læsse *as the faith is stronger, so is the might of the tempter less,* Homl. Th. ii. 392, 20, v. costere.

costnes, -ness, e; *f. A temptation;* tentatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-costnes.

costnian; *part.* costnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. gen. acc. To tempt;* tentare:—Hyne costnigende *tentantes eum,* Mt. Bos. 19, 3. Ic hys costnode *I tempted him,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 15. Costnodon me *tentaverunt me,* Num. 14, 22: Ps. Lamb. 94, 9. Afanda me Drihten, and costna me *proba me Domine, et tenta me,* Ps. Spl. 25, 2. Ne costna ðû Drihten ðinne God *non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum,* Mt. Bos. 4, 7: Lk. Bos. 4, 12. v. costian.

costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator, Mt. Bos. 4, 3. v. costigend.

costnung, costung, costing, e; *f.* [costnian, costian *to tempt, try*] *A temptation, trying, trial, tribulation;* tentatio, probatio, tribulatio:—Ðeós costnung is of ðam nîþfullan deófle *this temptation is from the malicious devil,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10, 8. Wæs seó æreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 24; Gû. 409: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26: Ex. 17, 7. On ðære costnunge tîman *in tempore tentationis,* Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Æfter dæge costunge *secundum diem tentationis,* Ps. Spl. 94, 8. Ne geléd ðû us on costnunge *ne nos inducas in tentationem,* Mt. Bos. 6, 13: 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38: Lk. Bos. 11, 4: 22, 40, 46: Homl. Th. ii. 596, 9: 600, 16. On costunge *in tentatione,* Deut. 9, 22. Sindan costinga monge arisene *many temptations are arisen,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gû. 9. Ðæt he us gescylde wiþ ða þûsendlîcan cræftas deófles costunga *that he shield us from the thousand crafts of the devil's temptations,* Homl. Blick. 19, 17. Micle costnunge ge gesâwon *tentationes magnas viderunt oculi tui,* Deut. 29, 3. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislîcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations,* Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Seó costnung ðære êhtnesse gestilled wæs *the trial of the persecution was stilled,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19. Me costung and sâr cnyssedan *tribulation and sorrow troubled me,* Ps. Th. 114, 4. Hî on costunge cleopedan to Drihtne *clamaverunt ad Dominum cum tribularentur,* 106, 12, 18, 27: 117, 5: 142, 12. Ðonne me costunge cnysedon *in die tribulationis meæ,* Ps. Th. 58, 17: 65, 13. Me costunga cnysdan *tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me,* Ps. Th. 118, 143: 119, 1: 137, 7. DER. nŷd-costing.

costung, e; *f. A temptation, trying;* tentatio, tribulatio, Ex. 17, 7: Ps. Spl. 94, 8: Deut. 9, 22: Ps. Th. 114, 4. v. costnung.

COT, cott, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cotu; *gen.* cota; *dat.* cotum, cottum; *n. A* COT, *cottage, house, bed-chamber, den;* casa, domus, cubiculum, cubile, spelunca:—Onbûtan ða cotu *about the cots,* Cod. Dipl. 551; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 35, 6. Ongeán ða cotu *towards the cots,* 559; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 52, 16. We witan ðæt hŷ ne durran hŷ selfe æt hâm æt heora cotum werian *we know that they dare not defend themselves at home in their own houses,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 26. Ingâ in cotte ðinum *intra in cubiculum tuum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6. In cotum [Lind. cottum] *in cubiculis,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 3: 11, 7. Ge worhton ðæt to þeófa cote *fecistis illum speluncam latronum,* Mt. Bos. 21, 13. [*Prompt.* coote: *Wyc. Piers P.* cotes, *pl: Chauc.* cote: *Plat.* kate, katen: *Dut,* kot, *n: Ger.* kot, *n: Dan.* koje, *m. f: Swed.* kette, *m;* koja, *f: Icel.* kot, *n: Wel.* cwt: *Gael.* cot, *m.*]

cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, house;* casa, domus:—Gif hwilc man forstolen þingc hâm to his cotan bringe *if any man bring a stolen thing home to his house,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 18. v. cyte.

côða *diseases; nom. gen. acc. pl. of* côðu.

côð-lîce; *adv.* [côða, côðu *a disease*] *Badly, miserably;* male, misere:—Côðlîce racentan geræped *miserably bound in chains,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 72; Met. 25, 36.

côðu, e; *f:* côðe, an; *f:* côða, an; *m. A disease, sickness, pestilence;* morbus:—Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren þurh mistlîce côða *much cattle was destroyed this year through various diseases,* Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. Swylc côðe com on mannum . . . ðæt mænige swulton *such a disease came on men . . . that many died,* Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 37. Seó miccle côðu *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantinus morbus, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 10.

Seó cōđu đe lǽcas hâtaþ paralisin *the disease which physicians call palsy*, ii. 546, 29. He fram đære cōđe hine gehǽlde *he healed him from the disease*, i. 400, 10. Wið wambe cōđum *for diseases of the stomach*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 1. DER. ban-cōđa, -cōđu, bræc-, eár-, fǽr-, fōt-, heort-, in-, mūþ-, sweor-, un-.

cot-līf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -līf; *gen.* -līfa; *n.* [cot *a cot, cottage;* līf, **II.** *a place to live in*] *A village;* villa:—Đæt cotlīf *the village*, Cod. Dipl. 828; A. D. 1066; Kmbl. iv. 191, 13: 845; Kmbl. iv. 204, 31: 855; Kmbl. iv. 211, 25: 859; Kmbl. iv. 214, 6: 864; Kmbl. iv. 217, 7. He bohte feola cotlīf *he bought many villages*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 24. Hȳ forhærndon ōđra cotlīfa fela *they burned many other villages*, 1001; Erl. 136, 32.

cot-sǽta, an; *m. An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager;* casæ habitator, Som. Ben. Lye.

cot-setla, cote-setla, an; *m.* [MS. kot-setla, kote-setla] *A cottager;* casārius:—Cotsetlan [MS. kotsetlan] riht *a cottager's right*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 15. Cotesetlan [MS. kotesetlan] riht, be đam đe on lande stent. On sumon he sceal ǽlce Mōndæge ofer geáres fyrst his lāforde wyrcan, ōđđ iii dagas ǽlcre wucan on hærfest: ne þearf he landgafol syllan. Him gebȳriaþ v æceras to habbanne, māre gyf hit on lande þeáw sȳ, and tō lytel hit biþ beó hit â læsse, forđan his weorc sceal beón oft rǽde. Sylle his heorþ-pænig on hālgan þunres dæg, eal swā ǽlcan frigean men gebȳreþ, and werige his hlāfordes inland, gif him man beóde æt sǽ-wearde and æt cyniges deór-hege, and æt swilcan þingan swilc his mǽþ sȳ, and sylle his ciric-sceát to Martinus mæssan *cotsetle rectum est juxta quod in terra constitutum est. Apud quosdam debet omni die Lunæ, per anni spatium, operari domino suo, et tribus diebus unaquaque septimana in Augusto.* [*Apud quosdam, operatur per totum Augustum, omni die, et unam acram avene metit pro diurnale opere. Et habeat garbam suam quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei.*] *Non dabit landgablum. Debet habere quinque acras ad perhabendum, plus si consuetudo sit ibi, et parum nimis est si minus sit quod deservit, quia sæpius est operi illius. Det super heorþpenig in sancto die Jovis, sicut omnis liber facere debet, et adquietet inland domini sui, si submonitio fiat de sewarde, id est, de custodia maris, vel de regis deorhege, et ceteris rebus quæ suæ mensuræ sunt: et det suum cyricsceatum in festo sancti Martini*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 16-434, 2.

cot-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of cottages;* casarum situs:—On đa ealdan cotstōwa *to the old cot-places*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 30.

cott *a bed-chamber*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 3. v. cot.

cottuc, es; *m. Mallow;* malva:—Cottuc wyl on wætere *boil mallow in water*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 23. Nim niđeweardne cottuc *take the netherward part of mallow*, 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 144, 5.

cowen *chewed, eaten; pp. of* ceówan.

coxre *a quiver*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cocer.

CRABBA, an; *m.* **I.** *A* CRAB, *crayfish;* cancer:—Crabba *cancer*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 74; Wrt. Voc. 55, 78: 77, 68. Hwæt fēhst đū on sæ? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. **II.** *a sign of the zodiac, cancer;* signum zodiaci, cancer:—Feórþa đæra tācna ys gehāten *cancer*, đæt is crabba *the fourth of the signs is called* cancer, *that is, a crab*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 25. [*Dut.* krab, *f: Kil.* krabbe: *Ger.* krabbe, *f;* krebs, *m: M. H. Ger.* krebez, *m: O. H. Ger.* chrëpazo, *m: Dan.* krabbe, *m. f: Swed.* krabba, *f: Icel.* krabbi, *m: Lat.* karabus, *m: Grk.* κάραβος, *m. a crab: Sansk.* śarabha, *m. a grasshopper, crab.*]

cracettan *to* CROAK; crocitare, Gr. Dial. 2, 8, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crac-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 21, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelād.

CRACIAN; *part.* craciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CRACK, *quake;* crepare:—Craciendum *crepante*, Mone B. 123. Sió eorþe eall cracode *the whole earth quaked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3. [*Piers P.* craked *broke: Chauc.* crakke: *Laym.* crakeden, chrakeden, *p. pl: Plat. Dut.* kraken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krachen; *O. H. Ger.* krachjan, krachōn: *Gael.* crac *crepare.*]

CRADEL, cradol, es; *m. A* CRADLE; cunabula:—Cradel *cunabula, pl.* [MS. *cunabulum*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 112; Wrt. Voc. 25, 52. On cradele [MS. B. cradole] *in a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1. [*Prompt.* credel, cradel: *R. Brun.* credille: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* cradel: *Gael.* creathail, *f. a cradle.*] DER. cild-cradol.

cradol *a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1, MS. B. v. cradel.

cradol-cild, es; *n. A cradle-child, infant;* e cunabulis infans:—Syndon cradolcild geþeówode *infantes e cunabulis sunt mancipati*, Lupi Serm. 1, 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30.

crǽcetung, e; *f. A croaking;* crocitatio:—Crǽcetung hræfena *the croaking of ravens*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 4.

Crǽcilād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 5. v. Crecca-gelād.

crǽfian *to crave*, Cod. Exon. 5 b, Lye. v. crafian.

CRÆFT, es; *m.* **I.** *power, might, strength as of body or externals;* vis, robur, potentia:—On đam gefeohte Mǽda crǽft gefeól *in that battle the power of the Medes fell*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. He cwæþ đæt đīn abal and crǽft māra wurde *he said that thy strength and power would become greater*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500: 155; Th. 193, 13; Exod. 245: 212; Th. 262, 3; Dan. 738: Beo. Th. 2571; B. 1283. His āgnes crǽftes *of his own strength*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Þurh his crǽftes miht *by the might of his power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1170; An. 585: Elen. Kmbl. 1112; El. 558: Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 29; Cri. 1146. He crǽft māran hæfde *he had greater power*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 6; Gen. 269: 22; Th. 27, 12; Gen. 416: 23; Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 14; Gū. 58: Beo. Th. 1402; B. 699. Nȳdaþ crǽfte tīd *the tide forces it with power*, Salm. Kmbl. 790; Sal. 394: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 13; Gen. 449: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 3; Jul. 392: Beo. Th. 1969; B. 982. Mid eallum hiora crǽftum *with all their forces*, Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 4: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 24; Rä. 36, 9. He his dryhtne hȳrde þurh dȳrne crǽftas *he obeyed his lord through secret powers*, Salm. Kmbl. 904; Sal. 451: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 33; Vy. 94: 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. **II.** *an art, skill,* CRAFT, *trade, work;* ars, peritia, artificium, occupatio, opus:—Se crǽft đæs lareówdōmes biþ crǽft ealra crǽfta *the art of teaching is the art of all arts*, Past. 1, 1; Hat. MS. 6 b, 8. Crǽft *ars*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 35. Wolde ic ānes to đē crǽftes neósan *I would inquire of one art from thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. He byþ forlǽten fram đam crǽfte *ipse dimittetur ab arte*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ic gearcie hīg mid crǽfte mīnum [MS. minon] *præparo eas arte mea*, 27, 31: Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 24. Seó þeód đone crǽft ne cūđe đæs fiscnōþes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Betweoh đās crǽftas *inter istas artes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17. On his mycclum crǽfte *by his great skill*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3. Nān mon ne mæg nǽnne crǽft cȳđan būtan tōlum *no man can shew any skill without tools*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 8. Wundorlīce crǽfte đū hit hæfst gesceapen *with wonderful skill thou hast made it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 11: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 35. Crǽft biþ betere đonne ǽhta *a craft* [=*trade*] *is better than wealth*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 28, 5, 7, 9: 30, 11. Ælces crǽftes andweorc *the materials of any trade*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 30. Hwæt begytst đū of dīnum crǽfte *what gettest thou by thy trade?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: 28, 3, 31. Đeáh đē dīne sǽlþa forlǽton, ne forlǽt đū dīnne crǽft *though thy wealth desert thee, desert not thou thy trade*, Prov. Kmbl. 57: Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1, 11: 22, 35, 37: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 31: 17; Fox 60, 2. Mistlīcra crǽfta biggenceras *workers of various trades*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. To crǽftum [MS. crǽftan] teón *to educate in trades*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26. Gif đū bearn hæbbe, lǽr đa crǽftas, đæt hī mǽgen be đām libban *if thou have children, teach them trades, that they may live by them*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: 57. Seó cwēn bebeád crǽftum getȳđe girwan Godes tempel *the queen commanded men skilled in crafts* [=*trades*] *to make a temple of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018. Wæs ǽfre unbegunnen Scyppend, se đe gemacode swylcne crǽft *the Creator, who made such a work, was ever without beginning*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 5. **III.** *craft of mind, cunning, knowledge, science, talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue;* astutia, machinatio, scientia, faculţas, præstantia, virtus:—Þurh deófles crǽft *through the devil's craft*, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 29; Gen. 492. Đeáh Eue on deófles crǽft bedroren wurde *though Eve had been deceived by the devil's craft*, 38; Th. 51, 7; Gen. 823: Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 7; Cri. 685: Andr. Kmbl. 2590; An. 1296: Frag. Kmbl. 56; Leás. 30. Feóndes crǽfte *by a fiend's craft*, Andr. Kmbl. 2394; An. 1198: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 5; Jul. 359. Mīnum crǽftum *by my devices*, 72 b; Th. 271, 11; Jul. 480. Beald biþ se đe onbȳrigeþ bōca crǽftes *he is bold who tasteth of book-knowledge*, Salm. Kmbl. 484; Sal. 242. On bōclīcum crǽfte *in book-knowledge*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7. Đa cnihtas crǽft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 5; Dan. 83. Ic wilnode đæt mīne crǽftas ne wurden forgitene *I was desirous that my talents should not be forgotten*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. Đa yfelan nǽfre habbaþ nǽnne crǽft *the wicked never have any ability*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 35. Seó gesceádwīsnes is synderlīc crǽft đære sāwle *reason is a peculiar faculty of the soul*, 33, 4; Fox 132, 10: 32, 1; Fox 116, 3. Đa crǽftas đe we ǽr ymbe sprǽcon ne sint to wiđmetanne wiđ đære sāwle crǽfta ǽnne *the faculties which we have before spoken about are not to be compared with any one of the faculties of the soul*, 32, 1; Fox 116, 1, 2, 4. Omērus on his leóþum swīđe hērede đære sunnan crǽftas *Homer in his poems greatly praised the sun's excellences*, 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. Sint đa crǽftas betran đonne đa unþeáwas *the virtues are better than the vices*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 15. Simmachus is wīsdōmes and crǽfta full *Symmachus is full of wisdom and virtues*, 10; Fox 28, 17. Se eorþlīca ānweald nǽfre ne sǽwþ đa crǽftas *earthly power never sows the virtues*, 27, 1; Fox 94, 25: 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. Nān man for his rīce ne cymþ to crǽftum, ac for his crǽftum he cymþ to rīce *no man by his authority comes to virtues, but by his virtues he comes to authority*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 21, 23, 24. **IV.** *a* CRAFT, *any kind of ship;* navis qualiscunque:—Gif massere geþeah đæt he fērde þrīge ofer wīd-sǽ be his āgenum crǽfte, se wæs đonne syđđan þegenrihtes weorþe *if a merchant thrived, so that*

he fared thrice over the wide sea in his own craft, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 10. Ic æfre ne geseah on sæ̂ leódan syllîcran cræft *I never saw a more wonderful craft sailing on the sea*, Andr. Recd. 1004; An. 500. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* craft: *Laym.* cræft, craft: *Orm.* crafft: *Plat.* kraft, kracht: *O. Sax.* kraft, *m. and f: Frs. O. Frs.* kreft: *Dut.* kracht, *f: Kil.* kracht: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* kraft, *f: Dan.* kraft, *m. f: Swed.* kraft, *m: Icel.* kraptr, kraftr, *m.*] DER. aclæ̂c-cræft, æ̂-, âtor-, beadu-, bealo-, bôc-, deófol-, dreám-, drŷ-, dwol-, ellen-, firen-, flîter-, galdor-, gleó-, gûþ-, hell-, hyge-, læ̂ce-, lâr-, leornung-, leóþ-, leoðo-, leóðu-, môd-, morþor-, nearo-, ofer-, rîm-, sang-, sceóp-, scîn-, scip-, scôp-, searo-, snytro-, stæf-, sundor-, swinsung-, tungel-, tungol-, un-, wæl-, wic-, wicce-, wîg-, word-, woruld-, wôþ-, wundor-.

cræfta, an; *m.* [cræft *art*] *An artist, a craftsman, workman;* artifex :—Cræfta *artifex*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43. v. cræftiga.

cræftan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [cræft *art*] *To exercise a craft, to build;* architectari :—Ic cræfte *architector*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35. DER. a-cræftan, ge-.

cræftca *a workman;* artifex, opifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36, 38. v. cræftiga.

cræftega *a workman*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. v. cræftiga, cræfta.

cræftga *an artificer*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92. v. cræftiga.

cræftgast *most skilful*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2; *sup. of* cræftig.

cræftgian *to strengthen, make powerful.* DER. ge-cræftgian.

cræft-gleáw; *adj. Sage-minded, science-learned;* animi prudens :—Cræft-gleáwe men *sage-minded men*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 26; Edg. 52.

cræftica *a workman*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. v. cræftiga.

cræftig; *adj. Ingenious, skilful,* CRAFTY, *cunning, virtuous, powerful;* ingeniosus, peritus, astutus, probus, potens :—Sum biþ fugelbona hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler skilful with the hawk*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 6; Crä. 81 : 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24 : Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11. Ân reordode, ðam wæs Iudas nama, wordes cræftig *one spake, whose name was Judas, crafty in word*, Elen. Kmbl. 837; El. 419 : Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 18; Wal. 72 : Beo. Th. 2936; B. 1466. He sende cræftige wyrhtan *misit architectos*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 7. Môde ðæs cræftig *with a mind so cunning*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 6; Crä. 98. Cêne and cræftig *brave and virtuous*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51 : Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 10, 11. Sume men bióþ cræftige *some men are virtuous*, 39, 10; Fox 228, 7. Yldo beóþ on eórþan æ̂ghwæs cræftig *age is powerful over everything on earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 584; Sal. 291 : Beo. Th. 3929; B. 1962 : Chr. 1066; Th. 334, 1; Edw. 5. Weras wîsfæste, wordes cræftige *wise men, powerful of speech*, Elen. Kmbl. 628, 630; El. 314, 315. Nân cræftigra is ðonne ðû *no one is more skilful than thou*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Omêrus wæs leóþa cræftgast *Homer was most skilful in poems*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2. Elþeódge wîf hæfdon gegân ðone cræftgestan dæ̂l *strange women had overcome the most powerful part*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 41. DER. æ̂-cræftig, æl-, âr-, beadu-, bôc-, eácen-, hyge-, lagu-, leóþ-, leoðu-, mâ-, môd-, rîm-, rûn-, searo-, sundor-, un-, wîg-.

cræftiga, cræftega, cræftica, cræftca, cræftga, an; *m. A craftsman, workman, artificer, architect;* artifex, opifex, architectus :—Se micla cræftiga *the great craftsman*, Past. 8, 1; Hat. MS. 12 b, 15 : Andr. Recd. 3264; An. 1635. Cræftica [MS. D. cræftca] *artifex*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43, MS. C : Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. Cræftca *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36. Ðyssera cræftcena *horum artificum*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 44. Se cræftega wyrcean mæg to ðæm ðe he wile *the workman can make what he likes of it*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. Cræftiga *opifex*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 128; Wrt. Voc. 19, 11. Cræftca *opifex*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 38. Swâ swâ æ̂lc cræftega þenceþ his weorc *as every artificer considers his work*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Se cræftga gefêrscipas fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92 : Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 22; Cri. 12. Cræftiga [MS. C. cræftica] *architectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35, MS. D.

cræftig-lîce; *adv. Workmanlike,* CRAFTILY; fabre, artificiose :—Cræftig-lîce *fabre*, Cot. 84. Seó heáfodstôw cræftiglîce geworht ætŷwde *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

cræftigra *more skilful*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18; *comp. of* cræftig.

cræft-leás; *adj. Artless, unskilful, innocent, simple, inexpert;* iners, indoctus, innocens :—Cræftleás *iners*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 50. Dæ̂l-leás *vel* cræftleás *expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36.

cræft-lîc; *adj. Artificial;* artificialis, Bridfr. Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-lîce; *adv. Cunningly, craftily;* affabre :—Cræftlîce *vel* smîcere *affabre*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 113; Wrt. Voc. 54, 55 : Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. v. cræftig-lîce.

cræft-searo; *gen.* -searowes; *n. An instrument of war, a device, stratagem;* machina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-wyrc, es; *n. Workmanship;* artificium, Scint. 29.

cræn *a crane*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cran.

cræsta, an; *m. A* CREST, *tuft, plume;* crista, Som. Ben. Lye.

CRÆT, crat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cratu, crætu; *gen.* cræta; *dat.* cratum, crætum; *n. A chariot,* CART; currus, pilentum :—Cræt *currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 91; Wrt. Voc. 34, 22 : 85, 71. Betogen [MS. betogan] cræt *capsus*, 49; Som. 65, 93; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Wæ̂run Godes cræta gegearwedra tyn þûsendo *currus Dei decem millibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 17. On horsum and on cratum *equis ac curribus*, Deut. 11, 4. Mid gebeótlîcum crætum and gilplîcum riddum *with threatening chariots and proud horsemen*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 23 : Ps. Spl. C. 19, 8. He hæfde cratu and rîdende men *habuit currus et equites*, Gen. 50, 9 : Ex. 14, 27. Heó oferarn Pharao, and ealle his crætu and riddan *it* [*the sea*] *overwhelmed Pharaoh, and all his chariots and horsemen*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 27. Crat *pilentum* vel *petorritum*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc. 34, 25. [*Prompt.* cart *biga, rheda, quadriga : Wyc.* cart, carte : *Piers P.* cart-wey : *Chauc.* carte : *R. Glouc.* carte-staf : *Laym.* carte, *dat : Dut.* krat, *n : Ger.* krätze, kretze, *m. f : M. H. Ger.* kretze, *m. f : O. H. Ger.* cratto, *m : Icel.* kartr, *m : Wel.* cart : *Ir.* cairt : *Gael.* cairt, cartach, *f.*]

cræte-hors, es; *n.* [cræt *a cart,* hors *a horse*] *A cart-horse;* veredus, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 17; Wrt. Voc. 17, 21.

cræt-wæ̂n, es; *m.* [wæ̂n *a waggon*] *A chariot, wain;* currus :—Crætwæ̂n mid seolfre gegyred *a chariot mounted with silver*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 14. Mid crætwæ̂ne *with a chariot*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 6. Sceoldon senâtas rîdan on crætwæ̂num *the senators must ride in chariots*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 9.

cræ̂wst, he cræ̂wþ *crowest, crows*, Lk. Bos. 22, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* crâwan.

CRAFIAN, crafigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To ask,* CRAVE, *implore, demand, summon;* petere, postulare, in jus vocare :—Gif hwâ wîte crafige *if any one crave a fine*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Se man crafode hine on hundrede *the man summoned him before the hundred court* Lchdm. iii. 288, 4. He mid rihte crafede ðâs ða he crafede *he with right craved those things which he craved*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 18, 23. [*Piers P.* craven : *Dan.* kræve : *Swed.* kräfva : *Icel.* krefja.] DER. be-crafian : un-crafod, unbe-.

crammian, ic crammige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CRAM, *stuff;* farcire :—Ic crammige oððe fylle *farcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. [*Wyc.* crammyd, *pp : Piers P.* ycrammed, *pp.*] DER. under-crammian.

CRAN, es; *m :* e; *f. A* CRANE; grus :—Cran *grus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20 : Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 34; Wrt. Voc. 29, 53 : 62, 20 : 77, 16 : 280, 25. [*Prompt.* crane *grus : Laym.* cron, crane : *Plat.* kraan : *O. Sax.* kranc, *m : Dut.* kraan, *f : Kil.* kraene : *Ger.* kranich, *m : M. H. Ger.* kranech, *m : O. H. Ger.* kranuh, *m : Dan.* trane, *m. f : Swed.* trana, *f : Icel.* trani, *m;* trana, *f : Lat.* grus, *f : Grk.* γέρανος, *m. and f : Wel. Corn.* garan, *f : Ir. Gael.* garan, *m : Armor.* garan, *f.*]

cranc, *pl.* cruncon *yielded; p. of* crincan.

cranc-stæf, es; *m. A weaver's instrument;* instrumenti genus ad textores pertinentis, Som. Ben. Lye.

crang, *pl.* crungon *fell, perished, died; p. of* cringan.

crang *dead, killed;* mortuus, occisus, Mann.

crano-hawc [cran *a crane;* hafoc, es; *m. a hawk*] *A crane-hawk;* accipiter, qui gruem mordet, Spelm. Gl. Ben. Lye.

crâpe *should creep*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 3, = creápe; *p. subj. of* creópan.

crat *a waggon*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc, 34, 25. v. cræt.

CRÂWAN, ic crâwe, ðû crâwest, cræ̂wst, he crâweþ, cræ̂wþ; *p.* creów, *pl.* creówon; *pp.* crâwen *To* CROW *as a cock;* cantare instar galli :—Ne cræ̂wþ se hana to-dæg *non cantabit hodie gallus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 34. Ne cræ̂wþ se cocc, ær ðû wiðsæcst me þrîwa, Jn. Bos. 13, 38; *the koc schal not crowe, til thou schalt denye me thries*, Wyc. Ærðamðe cocc crâwe, þrîwa ðû wiðsæcst mîn *antequam gallus cantet, ter me negabis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 34. Ærðamðe se cocc crâwe, þrîwa ðû me wiðsæcst, 26, 75; *bifore the cok crowe, thries thou shalt denye me*, Wyc. Ær hana crâwe *priusquam gallus vocem dederit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 30. Ær se hana crâwe, 14, 72; *bifore the cok synge*, Wyc : Lk. Bos. 22, 61. Sôna se cocc creów *statim gallus cantavit*, Jn. Bos. 18, 27. Hrædlîce ðâ creów se cocc, Mt. Bos. 26, 74; *anon the cok crew*, Wyc. Se hana creów *gallus cantavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68 : Lk. Bos. 22, 60. Ðâ eftsôna creów se hana; Mk. Bos. 14, 72; *anon eftsoones the cok song*, Wyc. [*Wyc.* crowe : *Plat.* kreien, kreijen : *Dut.* kraaijen : *Kil.* kraeyen : *Ger.* krähen : *M. H. Ger.* kræjen : *O. H. Ger.* krâjan, krâhan.]

CRÂWE, an; *f.* I. *a* CROW; cornix :—Crâwe *cornix*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 8; Wrt. Voc. 29, 31 : 62, 29 : 280, 34. II. *a raven;* corvus :—Se selþ nŷtenum mete heora, and briddum crâwan cîgendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvi invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* crow : *Plat.* kreie, kraie : *O. Sax.* krâia, *f : Frs. Japx.* krie : *Dut.* kraai, *f : Kil.* kraeye : *Ger.* krähe, *f : M. H. Ger.* krâ, *f : O. H. Ger.* krâa, *f : Lat.* corvus, cornix : *Grk.* κόραξ, κορώνη : *Sansk.* kârava, *m. a crow.*]

crâw-leác, es; *n.* [crâwe *a crow,* leác *a leek*] *Crow-garlic;* allium vineale, Lin :—Nim hermodactylos = ἑρμο-δάκτυλος [MS. datulus] ða wyrt . . . ðæt is on ûre geþeóda ðæt greáte [MS. greáta] crâwleác

[MS. crauleac] *take the wort allium vineale ... that is in our language the great crow-garlic*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Crâwan leác *hermodactylus*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 84; Wrt. Voc. 32, 20.

Creacan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3. v. Crecgan ford.

Creácas; *gen.* Creáca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Mid eallan Creáca cræftum *with all the arts of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29, 31: Bos. 34, 6. v. Grêcas.

Creacc-gelâd *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 21, col. 1. v. Crecca-gelâd.

Creácisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian;* Græcus, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 12. v. Grêcisc.

creád *pressed*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14, col. 1; Æðelst. 35; *p. of* creódan.

creáp, *pl.* crupon *crept, crawled*, Glostr. Frag. 6, 7: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33; *p. of* creópan.

Creca-lâd *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 38. v. Crecca-gelâd.

Crêcas; *gen.* Crêca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Fôr on Crêcas *he went against the Greeks*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 15, 31. Ymbe Crêca land *about the land of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 11: 23, 12, 13, 17, 22: 1, 6; Bos. 29, 6. Perseus of Crêca lande in Asiam fôr *Perseus went from the land of the Greeks into Asia*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 14. v. Grêcas.

crecca, an; *m. A* CREEK, *bay, wharf;* crepido, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crecca-gelâd, Cre-gelâd, e; *f.* [gelâd *a road, way: Flor.* Criccelade: *Hunt.* Crikelade: *Sim. Dun.* Criccelad: *Brom.* Criklade] CRICKLADE, *Wiltshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land ôþ hie cômon to Creccagelâde, and fôron ðâr ofer Temese *they harried over the Mercians' land until they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 15. On ðissum geáre com Cnut mid his here ofer Temese into Myrcum æt Cregelâde *in this year* [A. D. 1016] *Cnut came with his army over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade*, 1016; Erl. 153, 23.

Creccan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 23, 4, col. 2. v. Crecgan ford.

Crêce; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—He belytegade ealle Crêce on his geweald *he allured all the Greeks into his power*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39, 40. Philippus alŷfde eallum Crêcum *Philip gave leave to all the Greeks*, 3, 7; Bos. 61, 42. v. Crêcas, Grêcas.

Crecgan ford, Creccan ford, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Creganford: *the ford of the river Cray*] CRAYFORD, *Kent;* loci nomen in agro Cantiano:—Hêr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in ðære stôwe ðe is gecweden Crecgan ford *in this year* [A. D. 457] *Hengest and Æsc fought against the Britons at the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 457; Erl. 12, 18.

Crêcisc *Grecian*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 55; Met. 26, 28. v. Grêcisc.

crêda, an; *m.* [*Lat.* crêdo *I believe*] *The creed, belief;* symbolum fidei:—Se læssa crêda *the less* or *Apostles' creed*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 11. We andettaþ on ûrum crêdan ðæt Drihten sitt æt his Fæder swiðran *we confess in our creed that the Lord sits at the right hand of his Father*, i. 48, 28: 274, 23. Ælc cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his crêdan ... mid ðam crêdan he sceal his geleáfan getrymman *every christian man by right ought to know his creed ... with the creed he ought to confirm his faith*, 274, 20, 21. DER. mæsse-crêda.

Cre-gelâd *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 23. v. Crecca-gelâd.

crencestre, crencistre, an; *f. A female weaver, a spinster;* textrix, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 32.

Creocc-gelâd *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 20. v. Crecca-gelâd.

CREÓDAN, ic creóde, ðû creódest, crŷtst, crŷst, he creódeþ, crŷdeþ, crŷt, *pl.* creódaþ; *p.* ic, he creád, ðû crude, *pl.* crudon; *pp.* croden *To* CROWD, *press, drive;* premere, premi, pellere, pelli:—Ðonne heáh geþring on cleofu crŷdeþ *when the towering mass on the cliffs presses*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Creád cnear on flot *the bark drove afloat*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14; col. 1; Æðelst. 35. [*Prompt.* crowdyñ' *impello: Chauc.* croude, crowde *push: Kil.* kruyen, kruyden *trudere, propellere.*]

CREÓPAN; *part.* creópende; ic creópe, ðû crŷpest, crŷpst, creópest, creópst, he crŷpeþ, crŷpþ, creópeþ, creópþ, *pl.* creópaþ; *p.* creáp, *pl.* crupon; *pp.* cropen *To* CREEP, *crawl;* repere, serpere:—He næfþ his fôta geweald and onginþ creópan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14, Cott. MS. Him cômon to creópende fela næddran *many serpents came creeping to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 21. Mægen creópendra wyrma biþ on heora fôtum *the power of reptiles* [lit. *creeping worms*] *is in their feet*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44: Gen. 7, 21. Nân wilde deór, ne on fyðerfôtum ne on creópendum, nis to wiðmetenne yfelum wîfe *no wild beast, neither among the four-footed nor the creeping, is to be compared with an evil woman*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 29. Lâde seó eorþe forþ creópende cinn æfter heora hiwum *producat terra reptilia secundum species suas*, Gen. 1, 24, 25, 26. Ic creópe *repo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23. Se biþ mihtigra se ðe gæþ ðonne se ðe crŷpþ *he is more powerful who goes than he who creeps*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 16. Hî creópaþ and snîcaþ *they creep and crawl*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 12; Met. 31, 6. Heó creáp betwux ðâm mannum *she crept among the men*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 11: Glostr. Frag. 6, 7. Ða munecas crupon under ðam weofode *the monks crept under the altar*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33. [*Piers P.* crepen: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* crepe: *Laym.* crepen: *Plat.* krupen: *O. Sax.* criepan: *Frs.* krippen: *O. Frs.* kriapa: *Dut.* kruipen: *Kil.* kruypen: *Ger.* kriechen: *M. H. Ger.* kriuchen: *O. H. Ger.* kriuchan: *Dan.* krybe: *Swed.* krypa: *Icel.* krjúpa.] DER. be-creópan, þurh-, under-.

creópere, es; *m. A* CREEPER, *cripple;* serpens, clinicus:—Seó ealde cyrce wæs eall behangen mid criccum and mid creópera sceamelum *the old church was all hung around with crutches and with cripples' stools*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17.

creópung, e; *f. A* CREEPING, *stealing;* obreptio, Cot. 144.

creów, *pl.* creówon *crew*, Jn. Bos. 18, 27; *p. of* crâwan.

crêpel, es; *m. A burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

cresse *cress*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 61. v. cærse.

CRICC, crycc, e; *f. A* CRUTCH, *staff;* baculus:—Gird ðîn and cricc ðîn me frêfredon *virga tua et baculus tuus me consolata sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 5. He, mid his cricce wreðiende, on cyricean eóde *baculo sustentans intravit ecclesiam*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. He, mid his crycce hine awreðiende, hâm becom *baculo innitens domum pervenit*, 4, 31; S. 610, 17. He mid criccum his fêdunge underwreðode *he supported his gait with crutches*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 24. [*Laym.* crucche, *dat: Plat.* krukke, krükke: *Dut.* kruk, *f: Kil.* krucke: *Ger.* krücke, *f: M. H. Ger.* krücke, krucke, *f: O. H. Ger.* krucka, *f: Dan.* krykke, *m. f: Swed.* krycka, *f.*]

Cric-gelâd *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 29, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelâd.

Cridian tûn, es; *m.* [tûn *a town: Flor.* Cridiatun] CREDITON, *Devonshire, formerly the seat of the bishops of Devonshire, so called because it is situated on the banks of the river Creedy;* oppidi nomen in agro Devoniensi:—Hêr æt Kyrtlingtûne forþfêrde Sideman bisceop, on hrædlîcan deáþe: se wæs Defnascîre bisceop, and he wilnode ðæt his lîcræst sceolde beón æt Cridian tûne, æt his bisceopstôle *in this year* [A. D. 977] *bishop Sideman died at Kirtlington, by sudden death: he was bishop of Devonshire, and he desired that his body's resting-place might be at Crediton, at his episcopal see*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 35–38: Cod. Dipl. 1334; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 196, 15.

crimman; *p.* cramm, cram, *pl.* crummon; *pp.* crummen *To crumb, crumble, mingle;* friare, inserere:—Hornes sceafoðan crim on ðæt dolh *crumble shavings of horn on the wound*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 12. Cram *inseruit*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 33. DER. a-crimman.

crincan, ic crince, ðû crincst, he crinceþ, *pl.* crincaþ; *p.* cranc, *pl.* cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *To yield;* occumbere:—Wîgend cruncon, wundum wêrige *the fighters yielded, oppressed with wounds*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302. DER. ge-crincan.

cringan *to fall*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292. v. cringan.

cringan, crincgan; ic cringe, crincge, ðû cringest, cringst, he cringeþ, cringþ, *pl.* cringaþ, crincgaþ; *p.* crang, crong, *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To yield,* CRINGE, *fall, perish, die;* occumbere, mori:—Sume on wæl crungon *some had fallen in the slaughter*, Beo. Th. 2231; B. 1113. Hî sceoldon begen crincgan on wælstôwe *they should both fall on the battle-field*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292: Andr. Kmbl. 2062; An. 1033: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 6; col. 2; Æðelst. 10. Crungon *they perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26: 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29. Fæge crungon *the fated died*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 11; Exod. 481: Beo. Th. 1275; B. 635. DER. ge-cringan. v. gringan.

crisma, an; *m.* [chrisma, ătis, *n.* = χρῖσμα, ăτος; *n. an unction*, from χρίω [*fut.* χρίσω] *I touch the surface of a body, I rub* or *anoint*]. I. *the chrism, unction* or *holy oil, used for anointing by the Roman Catholic church after baptism;* oleum chrismătis:—Eálâ ge mæsse-preóstas, mîne gebrôðra, we secgaþ eów nû ðæt we êr ne sæ̂don, forðonðe we to-dæg sceolan dælan ûrne ele, on þreó wîsan gehâlgodne, swâ swâ us gewissaþ seó bôc; *i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum*, ðæt is on Englisc, hâlig ele, ôðer is crisma, and seóccra manna ele: and ge sceolan habban þreó ampullan gearuwe to ðâm þrŷm elum; forðanðe we ne durran dôn hî togædere on ânum elefate, forðanðe hyra æ̂lc biþ gehâlgod on sundron to synderlîcre þênunge. Mid ðam hâligan ele, ge scylan ða hæ̂ðenan cild mearcian on ðam breóste, and betwux ða gesculdru, on middeweardan, mid rôde tâcne, êrðanðe ge hit fullian on ðam fantwætere; and ðonne hit of ðæm wætere cymþ, ge scylan wyrcan rôde tâcen uppon ðæm heáfde mid ðam hâligan crisman. On ðam hâligan fante, êrðanðe ge hŷ fullian, ge scylon dôn crisman on Cristes rôde tâcne; and man ne môt besprengan men mid ðæm fantwætere, syððan se crisma biþ ðâron gedôn *O ye mass-priests, my brethren, we will now say to you what we have not before said, because to-day we are to divide our oil, hallowed in three ways, as the book points out to us;* i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum, *that is, in English, holy oil, the second is chrism, and sick men's oil: and ye ought to have three flasks ready for the three oils; for we dare not put them together in one oil vessel, because each of them is hallowed apart for a particular service. With holy oil, ye shall mark heathen children on*

the breast, and between the shoulders, in the middle, with the sign of the cross, before ye baptize it in the font water; and when it comes from the water, ye shall make the sign of the cross on the head with the holy chrism. In the holy font, before ye baptize them, ye shall pour chrism in the figure of the cross of Christ; and no one may be sprinkled with the font water, after the chrism is poured in, L. Ælf. E. Th. ii. 390, 1–17. Mid crysman smyreþ his breóst *chrismate pectus eorum unguet,* L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. Ðonne he crisman fecce *when he fetches chrism,* L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20: L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 292, 3. **II.** *the white vesture, called chrisom, which the minister puts upon the child immediately after dipping it in water, or pouring water upon it in baptism;* chrismale, id est, vestis candida, quæ super corpus baptizati ponitur. *In the Liturgy of Edward VI,* 1549, *it is said,* 'Then the minister shall put upon the child the white vesture, commonly called the *Chrisom;* and say, Take this white vesture for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee,' p. 112. This white vesture was worn for a month after the child's birth, and if it died before the expiration of that time, it had the chrisom for its shroud. A child, thus dying, was called a Chrisom-child:—Wǽron eác gefullade æfter-fyligendre tíde ôðre his [Eádwines] bearn of Æðelburhge ðære cwêne acende, Æðelhûn, and Æðeldriþ his dôhter, and ôðer his suna Wuscfreá hâtte, ac ða ǽrran twegen under crisman forþgefêrdon, and on cyrican in Eoferwîcceastre bebyrigde wǽron *baptizati sunt tempore sequente et alii liberi ejus [Æduini] de Ædilberga regina progeniti, Ædilhun, et Ædilthryd filia, et alter filius Vuscfrea quorum* primi albati *adhuc rapti sunt de hac vita [lit.* the former two died under chrism], *et Eburaci in Ecclesia sepulti,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1: 5, 7; S. 620, 40. Under crysmum *baptizatus in albis,* Mone B. 2096.

crism-hâlgung, e; *f. The consecration of the oil of chrism;* chrismatis consecratio, Wanl. Catal. 121, col. 2, 57.

crism-lŷsing, -lîsing, e; *f. A leaving off the baptismal vest;* chrismatis solutio:—His crismlŷsing [crismlising MS. A.] wæs æt Wedmor *the leaving off his baptismal vest was at Wedmore,* Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 20. v. crisma.

crisp; *adj.* CRISP, *curly;* crispus:—He hæfde crispe loccas *he had curly locks,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. v. cyrps.

Crist, Krist, es; *m.* CHRIST; Christus = *Χριστός the anointed one, as a translation of the Heb.* מָשִׁיחַ *Messiah*:—Se Hâlend, ðe is genemned Crist *Iesus, qui vocatur Christus;* Ἰησοῦς, ὁ λεγόμενος Χριστός, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Crist wæs acenned, Hâlend gehâten *Christ was born, called Jesus* [*Saviour*], Menol. Fox 1–7. Hêr is on cneórisse bôc Hâlendes Cristes *liber generationis Iesu Christi,* Mt. Bos. 1, 1. Hêr ys gôdspelles angyn Hâlendes Cristes, Godes suna *initium evangelii Iesu Christi, filii Dei,* Mk. Bos. 1, 1. Beseoh onsŷne cristes dînes *behold the face of thine anointed,* Ps. Th. 83, 9: 88, 32, 44. Feówer Cristes bêc *the four Gospels,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 27: Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 16. Seó Cristes bôc *the Gospel,* Ælfc. T. 30, 1. Feoh bûtan gewitte ne can Crist gehêrian *cattle without understanding cannot praise Christ,* Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. Ofer ealle Cristes bêc *over all Christ's books* [*Gospels*], 100; Sal. 49. On Cristes onlîcnisse *in Christ's likeness,* Salm. Kmbl. 146, 15.

cristalla, an; *m.:* cristallus, i; *m. Lat.* **I.** *crystal;* crystallus = *κρύσταλλος*:—Ðæt wæs hwîtes bleós swâ cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal,* Num. 11, 7. Cristallan *crystallum,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 49. He his cristallum sendeþ *mittit crystallum suum,* Ps. Th. 147, 6. **II.** *the herb crystallium, flea-bane, flea-wort;* crystallion = *κρυστάλλιον,* psyllion = *ψύλλιον*:—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy,* Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

cristen; *def.* se cristena; *sup.* se cristenesta; *adj.* [Crist *Christ*] *Christian;* christianus:—Ælc cristen man hæfde sibbe *every christian man had peace,* Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 122, 7: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 22. Cristnu gesamnung *the christian church,* Ps. Th. 44, 11. Gif hwâ cristenes mannes blôd ageóte *if any one shed a christian man's blood,* L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 2: Ps. Th. 106, 31. He forbeád ðæt man nânum cristenum men ne abulge *he forbade men to annoy any christian man,* Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 1974; El. 989. Hî bebudon ðæt man ælcne cristenne man ofslôge *they commanded men to slay every christian man,* Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 32. Him sealde Iustinus âne cristene bôc *Justin gave him a christian book,* 6, 12; Bos. 121, 24. Godes þeówas for eall cristen folc þingian *let the servants of God intercede for all christian people,* L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 25: vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 18: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Cristene men secgaþ *christian men say,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 14: Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. Nero wæs ǽrest êhtend cristenra manna *Nero was the first persecutor of christian men,* 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22: 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1956; El. 980. Fram ôðrum cristenum mannum *from other christian men,* Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 22: 6, 12; Bos. 121, 25. Hî cristene men pinedon *they tormented christian men,* 6, 11; Bos. 121, 17: 6, 19; Bos. 123, 16. Oswig se cristena cyning to his rîce fêng *Oswy the christian king succeeded to his kingdom,* Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 30. Se cristena dôm *christianity,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Bǽdon [MS. bædan] hî ða cristenan men *they asked the christian men,* Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 41: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 14. Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se gelǽredesta *the man was most christian and most learned,* Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 43: 3, 1; S. 523, 7: 3, 9; S. 533, 6.

cristen, es; *m.:* cristena, an; *m. A christian;* christianus:—He wæs cristen *he was a christian,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7: Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 16: Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 4. He hêt ealle ða cristenan *he ordered all the christians,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 10.

Cristen-dôm, es; *m. Christianity,* CHRISTENDOM, *the christian world;* christianitas:—Se cristendôm weóx on heora tîman *christianity increased in their time,* Jud. Grn. Epilog. 264, 7: Jud. Thw. 161, 21. Æghwylc cristen man gŷme his cristendômes georne *let every christian man strictly keep his christianity,* L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5: vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 5: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Gif hwâ cristendôm wyrde *if any one violate christianity,* L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1: L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 4, 7: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 7. On cristendôm *in christendom,* Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29.

cristenest, se cristenesta *the most christian, pious, holy,* Bd. 3, 9 S. 533, 6: 2, 15; S. 518, 43; *sup. of* cristen.

Cristes bôc, e; *f.* CHRIST'S BOOK, *the Gospel;* Christi liber, evangelium, Ælfc. T. 30, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 100; Sal. 49. v. Crist.

cristlîc; *adj. Christlike, christian;* christianus:—We lǽraþ, ðæt ǽghwilc cristen man cristlîce lage rihtlîce healde *we direct, that every christian man rightly observe the christian law,* L. Eth. vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11, note 4.

cristnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To christianize, catechize;* catechizare:—Ðæt Paulînus ðǽr ðæt folc cristnode and fullode [MS. cristnade ⁊ fullade] *that Paulinus might there christen and baptize the people,* or as the original Latin of Bede has it, with greater precision,—*ut Paulinus cum eis catechizandi et baptizandi officio deditus moraretur,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 7, 8; Latin 95, 34.

croc, crocc, crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A crock, pitcher, waterpot, flagon, a little jug* or *lentil-shaped vessel;* urceus, lagena, lenticula, legythum:—Croccas, Cot. 209: Grm. iii. 458, 15. DER. croc-wyrhta.

CROCCA, an; *m. A* CROCK, *pitcher, earthenware pot* or *pan;* vas fictile, testa, olla:—Mîn mægen ys forseárod; swâ swâ lǽmen crocca *exaruit velut testa virtus mea,* Ps. Th. 21, 13. Crocca *olla,* Ps. Lamb. 59, 10: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 53: Wrt. Voc. 82, 56. Wyl wæter on croccan *boil water in a crock,* L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 19. On ǽnne croccan ðone ðe sie gepicod ûtan *in a crock that is pitched on the outside,* 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 23. Ic gedô ðæt ðû hî miht swâ eáðe abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos,* Ps. Th. 2, 9: Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 6. [*Piers P.* krokke: *Plat.* kruke: *O. Sax.* crûka, *f: Frs.* kruwch: *O. Frs.* krocha, *m: Dut.* kruik, *f: Kil.* kruycke: *Ger.* krug, *m: M. H. Ger.* kruoc, *m: O. H. Ger.* krôg, *m: Dan.* krukke, *m. f: Swed.* kruka, *f: Icel.* krukka, *f.*]

croc-hwær, es; *m.* [hwer *an ewer*] *A kettle;* cacabus, Som. Ben. Lye.

croc-sceard, es; *n.* [sceard *a shred, fragment*] *A shred* or *fragment of a crock* or *pot, a pot*SHERD; testa, testu:—Aðruwode oððe forseárode swâ swâ blŷwnys oððe crocsceard mægen mîn *aruit tamquam testa virtus mea,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mid ânum crocscearde *with a potsherd,* Job Thw. 166, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 29. Crocsceard *testu,* Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 29.

croc-wyrhta, crocc-wyrhta, -wirhta, an; *m. A crockworker, potter;* figulus, luti figulus:—Crocwyrhta *figulus* vel *luti figulus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 62. Ic gedô ðæt ðû hî miht swâ eáðe abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos,* Ps. Th. 2, 9. Fæt crocwirhtan *vel* tygelwirhtan *vas figuli,* Ps. Lamb. 2, 9.

croda, an; *m.* [croden, *pp. of* creódan *to crowd, press, drive*] *A crowd, press;* collisus. DER. lind-croda.

croden *crowded, pressed; pp. of* creódan.

croft, es; *m. A* CROFT, *a small inclosed field;* prædiolum, agellulus septus:—Æt ðæs croftes heáfod *at the top of the croft,* Cod. Dipl. 553; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 37, 23. In ðone croft, of ðæm crofte *to the croft, from the croft,* 681; A. D. 972; Kmbl. iii. 261, 11: 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 258, 27, 28.

crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle;* legythum, lenticula, lagena:—Crog oððe ampella *lenticula,* Cot. 124. v. croc.

croh, es; *m? Saffron;* crocus = *κρόκος,* crocus sativus, Lin:—Meng mid [MS. wiþ] croh *mingle it with saffron,* L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 23: Herb. 118, 2; Lchdm. i. 232, 7: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 4; Lchdm. i. 348, 14.

crohh *a pitcher;* legythum, lagena *vel* ampulla, Cot. 119. v. crog.

croma *a crumb,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 27. v. cruma.

crompeht; *adj. Full of crumples, wrinkled;* folialis, Cot. 91.

crong *killed, perished; p. of* cringan.

CROP, cropp, es; *m.* **I.** *a sprout* or *top of a herb, flower, berry, an ear of corn, a bunch of berries* or *blooms, cluster;* cyma = *κῦμα,* thyrsus = *θύρσος,* spica, corymbus = *κόρυμβος,* racemus, uva:—Crop *cyma,* Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 18; Wrt. Voc. 39, 4. Crop *tursus, cimia* [= *thyrsus, cyma*], 42; Som. 64, 28; Wrt. Voc. 31, 38. Dô him

merscmealwan crop *give him a sprout of marsh mallow*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 25. Genim ðysse wyrte þrȳ croppas *take three sprouts of this herb*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take the tops of this herb*, 110, 4; Lchdm. i. 224, 9: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take berries of this herb* [*ivy*], 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 3. Þegnas his ða croppas eton *discipuli ejus spicas manducabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Wið ðon biþ gōd lustmocan crop *a bunch of 'lustmock' is good for that*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 9. Genim lustmocan crop *take a bunch of 'lustmock,'* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 16. Croppas *racemos*, Mone B. 2572. Croppum *uvis*, 3836. **II.** *the* CROP or *craw of a bird;* vesicula gutturis:—Wurp ðone cropp and ða feðera wiðæftan ðæt weofod *vesiculam gutturis et plumas projiciet prope altare*, Lev. 1, 16. **III.** *a kidney;* rien:—Crop *rien*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 107; Wrt. Voc. 45, 13. [*Prompt.* croppe *cyma: Piers P.* crop: *Chauc.* crop, croppe: *Plat.* kropp: *Dut.* krop, *m: Kil.* krop, kroppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kropf, *m: O. H. Ger.* kroph, *m: Dan.* krop, *m. f: Swed.* kropp, *m: Icel.* kroppr, *m.*] DER. ifig-crop.

cropen *crept, crawled; pp. of* creópan.

crop-leác, es; *n. Garlic;* allium satīvum, Lin:—Genim cropleác *take garlic*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 14: 3, 68; Lchdm. ii. 356, 5.

croppa, an; *m. The top* or *flower of a herb;* corymbus, pluma:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bonewort hath clusters of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 6. v. crop **I.**

croppiht; *adj.* [crop **I.** *a bunch, cluster;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Croppy, full of clusters;* racemosus, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12.

cruce, an; *f. A cruse, pitcher, waterpot;* urceus, urceolus:—Cruce *viciolum* [=*urceolus*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 67.

crucet-hūs, es; *n. A torment house;* afflictionis domus:—Sume hī diden in crucet-hūs, ðæt is in ān ceste ðæt was scort, and nareu, and undēp, and dide scærpe stānes ðērinne, and þrengde ðe man ðǣrinne, ðæt him brǣcon alle ðe limes *some they put into a crucet-house, that is into a chest that was short, and narrow, and undeep, and put sharp stones therein, and pressed the man therein, so that they brake all his limbs*, Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 28.

crudon *crowded, pressed; p. pl. of* creódan.

cruft, es; *m?* crufte, an; *f. A vault, crypt, hollow place under the ground;* crypta:—Cruftan, cruftes *cryptæ*, Mone B. 2017. Crufte *crypta*, 4931. Cruftan *crypta*, 3298. [*Ger.* gruft, *f. a crypt.*]

Crūland, Crūwland, es; *n.* [Interprete Ingulpho *crūda et cœnosa terra*, Gib. Chr. explicatio, p. 22, col. 1] CROWLAND or CROYLAND, *Lincolnshire;* loci nomen in agro Lincolniensi. St. Guthlac, hermit of Crowland, passed a great part of his life and died here in A. D. 714. After his death, king Æthelbald of Mercia founded a monastery at Crowland in A. D. 716:—Ðæt abbotrīce of Crūlande *the abbacy of Crowland*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 5. Hēr wæs Walþeóf eorl beheáfdod on Wincestre, and his līc wearþ gelǣd to Crūlande, and he ðǣr is bebyrged *in this year* [A. D. 1077] *earl Waltheof was beheaded at Winchester, and his body was taken to Crowland, and he is there buried*, 1077; Th. 350, 10. Hī cōmon to ðære stōwe ðe man hāteþ Crūwland *they came to the place which is called Crowland*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 1: 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. Ðā wæs se eahtoða dæg ðæs kalendes Septembres, ðā se eádiga wer, Gūþlāc, com to ðære fōresprecenan stōwe, Crūwlande ... hæfde he ðā on ylde six and twentig wintra *it was the eighth day before the kalends of September* [Aug. 24th, A. D. 699], *when the blessed man, Guthlac, came to the aforesaid place, Crowland ... he was then twenty-six years of age*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 25–24, 3: 22; Gdwin. 96, 21. v. Gūþ-lāc.

CRUMA, an; *m. A* CRUMB, *fragment;* mica:—Cruma *mica*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 1. We hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes *we take care of the crumbs of the bread*, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 33. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumum *catelli edunt de micis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 21. Lege on ðone magan hlāfes cruman *lay crumbs of bread on the stomach*, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 114, 29. [*Prompt.* crumme *mica: Wyc.* crummes, *pl: Chauc. Piers P.* cromes, *pl: Orm.* crummess, *pl: Scot.* crum: *Plat.* kröme, kroom: *Dut.* kruim, *f: Kil.* kruyme: *Ger.* krume, *f: Dan.* krumme, *m. f: Swed.* krumma, *f.*]

CRUMB, crump; *adj. Bent down, stooping;* cernuus, obuncus:—Crump *obuncus*, Cot. 144. Ða crumban *obunca*, 185. [*Prompt.* crombe, crome *bucus: Orm.* crumb: *Scot.* crummet: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* crumb: *Dut.* krom: *Ger.* krumm: *M. H. Ger.* krump: *O. H. Ger.* krumb: *Dan. Swed.* krum: *Wel.* crwm *bent: Corn.* crom *crooked: Ir. Gael.* crom *bent.*]

cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *yielded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302; *p. pl. and pp. of* crincan.

crundel, crundol, crundul; *gen.* crundeles, crundles; *dat.* crundle, crundelle; *m.* **I.** *a barrow, mound raised over graves to protect them;* tumulus:—On ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on ðone þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. Ðonan on morþcrundle; of morþcrundle on ðone brādan herpæþ [MS. herpaþ] *thence to the death-barrow* [*to the tumulus of the dead*]; *from the tumulus of the dead to the broad military road*, Cod. Dipl. 543; A. D. 968; Kmbl. iii. 23, 34, 35. Ðēr þwyres ofer þrȳ crundelas *there across over three barrows*, Cod. Dipl. 985; Kmbl. v. 13, 32. **II.** in later times crundel is *n:*—On ðæt crundel *to the barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 1283; Kmbl. vi. 120, 8. [Kemble, in his Glossary Cod. Dipl. iii. pref. p. xxi, says,—'*It seems to denote a sort of water-course, a meadow through which a stream flows.*' Yet the following example in this same vol. proves that a crundel could not be *a meadow through which a stream flows*, as it was on a hill:—Crāwan crundul on Wereðan hylle *Crow's crundle on Weretha's hill*, Cod. Dipl. 698; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 301, 35. Professor Leo says,—'A crundel or crundwel is *a spring* or *well, with its cistern, trough*, or *reservoir*,' and cites,—Ðonon eft on crundwylle *then again to crund-spring*, Cod. Dipl. 1188; Kmbl. v. 354, 20, 28. The crundle *on Weretha's hill* militates against Dr. Leo's view, as well as Kemble's; Mr. Thorpe therefore concludes,—'My belief is, that the word is not Anglo-Saxon, nor Germanic, but British, and signifies *a tumulus* or *barrow*, and is akin to the Welsh carneddaw *a cairn* or *heap of stones*,' Th. Diplm. Glossary, p. 654.] DER. morþ-crundel, stān-.

crungon; *pp.* crungen *yielded, perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26; *p. pl. and pp. of* cringan.

crupon *crept, crawled*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33: Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22; *p. pl. of* creópan.

crusene, crusne, an; *f. A robe made of skins;* mastruga:—Crusene oððe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beastfelt* or *skin garment*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4. Crusne *mastruga*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 39; Wrt. Voc. 40, 66.

cruþ *a crowd;* multitudo, turba confertissima, Som. Ben. Lye. v. creódan.

Crūwland *Crowland, Lincolnshire*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. v. Crūland.

CRYB; *gen.* crybbe; *f. A* CRIB, *bed, stall;* stratum, præsepe:—Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe *I lay as a young child in a crib*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 16; Cri. 1426. [*Prompt.* crybbe *præsepe: Orm.* cribbe: *Scot.* crufe, cruife, crofe: *Plat.* kribbe, krubbe: *O. Sax.* cribbia, *f: Frs. O. Frs.* kribbe, *f: Dut.* krib, kribbe, *f: Kil.* krippe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krippe, *f: O. H. Ger.* krippa, kripha, *f: Dan.* krybbe, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* krubba, *f: Fr.* crèche, *f: Prov.* crepcha: *It.* gréppia, *f: Slav.* kripa, *f. a basket.*]

cryce *a crutch, staff*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. v. cricc.

crȳdeþ *presses*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28; *3rd pers. pres. of* creódan.

crȳfele *a den, passage under ground;* spelunca, meatus subterraneus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crȳpele.

crymbig *crooked*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crumb.

crymbing, e; *f. A bending;* curvatura, Cot. 56.

crȳpan; *p.* crȳpte; *pp.* crȳped *To creep;* repere:—He næfþ his fōta geweald and onginþ crȳpan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14. v. creópan.

crȳpele, es; *m? A den, burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

crȳpest, crȳpst, he crȳpeþ, crȳpþ *creepest, creeps; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* creópan.

crysma *chrism*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. v. crisma.

crysum-lȳsing *a leaving off the baptismal vest*, Chr. 879; Th. 148, 32, col. 3. v. crism-lȳsing.

crȳt=crȳdeþ *crowdeth:* ðū crȳtst, crȳst *thou crowdest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* creódan.

CŪ; *nom. acc.; gen.* cūe, cū, cuus, cūs; *dat.* cȳ; *pl. nom. acc.* cȳ; *gen.* cūa, cūna; *dat.* cuum, cūm; *f. A* cow; vacca, bucula:—Cū *vacca*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 56. Cū *vacca* vel *bucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 82; Wrt. Voc. 23, 40: 78, 42. Iung cū *a young cow;* juvenca, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 89; Wrt. Voc. 23, 46. Ān cū wearþ gebroht to ðam temple *a cow was brought to the temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 33: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 36. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect the dung of a cow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. On ðære cū hricge *on the cow's back*, M. H. 194 a. Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3. Cūs eáge *a cow's eye*, 59; Th. i. 140, 4. Of ðære cȳ *from the cow*, M. H. 194 a. Gif mon cū forstele *if a man steal a cow*, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 5: L. Ath. v. § 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1: L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Cūa *of cows*, Cod. Dipl. 201; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 253, 28. Feówertig cūna *vaccas quadraginta*, Gen. 32, 15: Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 23: 949; A. D. 1049–1052; Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. On cuum *in vaccis*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. Ðū wāst, ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlinga and ge-eáne eówa and gecelfe cȳ mid me *nosti quod parvulos habeam teneros et oves et boves fœtas mecum*, Gen. 33, 13: Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 310, 18, 25, 27: 675; A. D. 990; Kmbl. iii. 255, 13. [*Prompt.* cowe *vacca: Piers P.* kow, cow: *R. Brun.* kie, *pl: Plat.* ko, *pl.* koie: *O. Sax.* kō, *f: Frs.* kw, *pl.* ky, *f: O. Frs.* ku, *f: Dut.* koe, *f: Kil.* koe, koeye: *Ger.* kuh, *f: M. H. Ger.* kuo, *f: O. H. Ger.* kua, kō, *f: Dan.* ko, koe: *Swed.* ko, *f: Icel.* kýr, *f. dat. and acc.* kú: *Lat.* cēva *a heifer: Sansk.* go, gaus *bos, vacca.*] DER. folc-cū, mete-.

cualme-stôw, e; *f. A place of burial;* calvariæ locus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm-stôw.

cū-butere, an; *f. Cow's butter, butter made of cow's milk;* vaccæ butyrum:—Reáde netlan awylle on hunige and on cūbuteran *boil red nettles in honey and in cow's butter,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 18: iii. 16, 20.

cuc *quick, alive;* vivus:—He lēt cucne *he left alive,* Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: Gen. 1, 20: Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 90. v. cwic.

cū-cealf, es; *n. A cow's calf;* vaccæ vitulus:—Gif man of myran folan adrīfþ oððe cūcealf *if a man drives off a mare's foal or a cow's calf,* L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 23.

cuceler, cuculer, cucler, es; *m. A spoon, half a drachm;* cochlear:—Fīf cuceleras fulle *five spoonsful,* Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 23. Þrȳ cuculeras *three spoons,* 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. [*Lat.* cochlear, āris; *n.*]

cucen *alive;* vivus, Wanl. Catal. 3, 12. v. cucon.

cucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, make alive;* vivificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwician.

cucler, es; *m. A spoon;* cochlear:—Dæt seáw sele on cuclere *give the juice in a spoon,* L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 19. Genim celeþonian [MS. cileþonian] seáwes cucler fulne *take a spoon full of juice of celandine,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3. *The following are examples of* cucler:—2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 6: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 23: 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 5: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 5, 25. v. cuceler.

cucler-mǣl, es; *n.* [mǣl *a measure*] *A spoon measure;* cochlearis mensura:—Ān cuclermǣl *one spoon measure,* L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 10. Tū cuclermǣl *two spoon measures,* 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3.

cucon, cucun *alive, quick;* vivus:—Dæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deádne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead,* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. v. cuc, cwic.

cuculer, es; *m. A spoon;* cochlear:—Þrȳ cuculeras *three spoons,* Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. v. cuceler.

cucumis; *gen.* eris; *m. Lat. A cucumber;* cucumis:—Cucumeres, dæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples,* Num. 11, 5.

cud, cudu, es; *n? A* CUD, *what is chewed;* rumen:—Ðe heora cudu ne ceówaþ: ða clǣnan nȳtenu ðe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not the cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud,* M. H. 138 b. v. cwudu.

cudele *a cuttlefish;* sepia = σηπία:—Cudele *vel* wasescite *sepia,* Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 82; Wrt. Voc. 56, 6.

cū-eáge, an; *f. A cow's eye;* vaccæ oculus:—Cūeáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye is worth a shilling,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4, note 11.

cuellan *to kill,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwellan.

cūe mesa, an; *m. Cow's dung;* lætāmen:—Gesomna cūe mesa *collect cow's dung,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cuēn *a queen.* Chr. 672; Erl. 34, 35: 737; Erl. 46, 22: 836; Erl. 64, 33: 855; Erl. 68, 30: 885; Erl. 84, 5: 888; Erl. 86, 18. v. cwēn.

cuffe, an; *f. A cap, coif, hood, head dress;* pileus, cucullus, capitis tegmen:—Hió an Æðelflǣde hyre cuffian *she gives to Æthelfled her hood,* Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 20.

cugele, cugle, cuhle, an; *f. A* COWL, *monk's hood;* cuculla:—Twā cugelan *two cowls,* R. Ben. 55. Cugle *cuculla,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 71. Seó cuhle *the cowl,* R. Ben. 55. [*Ger.* kogel, gugel, *f: M. H. Ger.* gugele, *f: O. H. Ger.* cucula, *f: M. Lat.* cuculla: *Span.* cogúlla, *f.*]

cū-horn, cuu-horn, es; *m. A cow's horn;* vaccæ cornu:—Cuuhorn [cū- MSS. B. H.] biþ twegea pæninga wurþ *a cow's horn shall be worth two pence,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 2.

cū-hyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A cowherd, person who has the charge of cows;* vaccarius, bubulcus:—Cūhyrde gebȳreþ ðæt he hæbbe ealdre cū meolc vii niht, syððan heó nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge bȳstinge xiv niht; and gā his metecū mid hlāfordes cū *vaccarii rectum est, ut habeat lac vaccæ veteris vii noctibus, postquam enixa erit, et primitivarum bistinguium xiv noctibus; et eat ejus vacca cum vaccis domini,* L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 18–20. Cūhyrdas *bubulcos,* Mone B. 2408.

cuic *living,* Jn. Lind. War. 4, 10. v. cwic.

cuic-beám, es; *m. A juniper-tree;* juniperus. v. cwic-beám.

cuide *a saying,* Past. 35, 5; Hat. 46 b, 4. v. cwide.

cūle *a cowl,* Wanl. Catal. 131, 74, col. 1. v. cugele.

CULFRE, culufre, culefre, an; *f:* culfer, e; *f. A dove,* CULVER, *pigeon;* columba:—Se hālega Gāst astāh swā ān culfre *descendit Spiritus sanctus sicut columba,* Lk. Bos. 3, 22: Wrt. Voc. 77, 20: 280, 31. Wæs culufre of cōfan sended *a dove was sent from the ark,* Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. Culfer *columba,* Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 2; Wrt. Voc. 29, 25. Dæt hīg offrunge sealdon, twegen culfran briddas *ut darent hostiam, duos columbæ pullos,* Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Ps. Th. 67, 13. On culfran hiwe *in likeness of a dove,* Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Fyðeras culefran oferseolfrade *pennæ columbæ deargentatæ,* Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He asende ūt āne culfran *emisit columbam,* Gen. 8, 8, 10, 12. He forlēt hāswe culufran *he let out a livid dove,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451: 72; Th. 89, 8; Gen. 1477. Ða hālgan apostolas wǣron swilce culfran *the holy apostles were as doves,* Homl. Th. i. 586, 1: Homl. Blick. 23, 27. Bilwyte swā culfran *simplices sicut columbæ,* Mt. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Th. 54, 6. [*Wyc.* culver, culvere: *Chauc.* culver: *Piers P.* colvere: *R. Glouc.* colfren, *pl: Orm.* cullfre: *Laym.* culveren, *pl: Lat.* columba.] DER. wudu-culfre.

culmille, an; *f. The lesser centaury;* erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Genim ða lytlan culmillan *take the small centaury,* L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20. v. curmealle.

culpa, an; *m. A fault;* culpa:—Ne ic culpan in ðē æfre onfunde *I have never found any fault in thee,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 28; Cri. 177.

culpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To humiliate, cringe;* humiliare:—Hū ne is ðæt ðonne sum dǣl ermþa, ðæt mon scyle culpian to ðam ðe him gifan scyle *is not this then somewhat of misery, that a man must cringe to him who can give to him?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15.

CULTER, cultur; *gen.* cultres; *m? A* COULTER or CULTER, *dagger;* culter, sica:—Hwanon ðam yrþlinge culter, būton of cræfte mīnon *unde aratori culter, nisi ex arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31: Wrt. Voc. 74, 73. Cultur *sica,* 287, 5. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid ðære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. [*Prompt.* culter: *Wyc.* culter, cultre: *Piers P.* cultour, kultour: *Fr.* coutre: *It.* coltro: *Lat.* culter: *Sansk.* kṛit *to cut.*]

culufre *a dove,* Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. v. culfre.

cum *come:*—Nū ðū cum *now come thou,* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 9; Cri. 149; *imp. of* cuman.

cuma, an; *m.* [cum, *imp. of* cuman *to come;* -a, *termination,* q. v.] *A comer, guest, stranger;* advena, hospes:—Ic wæs cuma *eram hospes,* Mt. Bos. 25, 35, 38, 43: Wrt. Voc. 86, 43. Mon cȳðe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 30; Rä. 44, 16: Beo. Th. 3616; B. 1806. Gūþlāc swȳðe blīðe wæs ðæs heofonlīcan cuman *Guthlac was right glad of the heavenly guest,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 2. Fram eallum ðām cumum *a cunctis hospitibus,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 6. Metodes þeów grētan eóde cuman *the Lord's servant went to meet the guests,* Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Dæt he wolde ælcne cuman swīðe ārlīce underfōn *that he would very honourably receive every stranger,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31. Cuman ārfæste *righteous strangers,* Cd. 114; Th. 150, 3; Gen. 2486. Cōmon Sodomware cuman acsian *the inhabitants of Sodom came to demand the strangers,* 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. Cumena ārþegn *an attendant of guests,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 4. Cumena būr *a guest-chamber,* 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Cumena hūs *a guest-house, an inn,* Lk. Bos. 2, 7: 22, 11. Cumena inn *a guest-house, an inn,* Greg. Dial. 2, 22. Cumena wīcung *a guest-dwelling, an inn,* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 85; Wrt. Voc. 38, 11. DER. cwealm-cuma, wil-.

CUMAN; *part.* cumende; ic cume, ðū cymst, cymest, he cumeþ, cymþ, cymeþ, cimþ, *pl.* cumaþ; *p.* ic, he com, cwom, ðū cōme, *pl.* cōmon, cwōmon; *imp. s.* cum, cym, *pl.* cumaþ; *subj. indef.* ic cume, cyme, *pl.* cumon, cumen, cymen; *p.* cōme, *pl.* cōmen; *pp.* cumen, cymen. **I.** *to* COME, *go, happen;* venire, ire, accidere, evenire:—Sceal se gāst cuman *the spirit shall come,* Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Cuman ongunnan *they attempted to come,* Beo. Th. 494; B. 244. Cum to ðam lande, ðe ic ðē geswutelige *come to the land, which I will shew thee,* Gen. 12, 1. Ne cumon eów ðās worde of gemynde *let not these words depart out of your mind,* Deut. 4, 9. Ðonne wīg cume *when war happens,* Beo. Th. 46; B. 23. Ðonne his fyll cōme *when his fall has happened,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 15; Dan. 513. Cumaþ ðonne mid cumendum *venientes autem venient,* Ps. Th. 125, 6. **II.** cuman is used with the infinitive expressing *manner* or *purpose;* as, Com fēran *came walking* or *happened to walk,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 31; Gen. 852. Com lǣdan *came leading* or *came to lead,* 85; Th. 106, 19; Gen. 1773. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scȳnan *a sunbeam shall come shining* or *begin to shine,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 17; Cri. 902. Secgan cymeþ *shall come to say,* Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438. Com grētan *came to greet,* 97; Th. 126, 31; Gen. 2103. Com weorc sceáwigan *came to view the work,* 80; Th. 101, 7; Gen. 1678. [*Prompt.* cum, come: *Wyc. Chauc. Piers P.* come: *Laym.* come, cumen, cummen, kumen: *Orm.* cumenn: *Plat.* kamen: *O. Sax.* kuman: *Frs.* kommen: *O. Frs.* kuma, coma: *Dut.* komen: *Ger.* kommen: *M. H. Ger.* komen: *O. H. Ger.* queman: *Goth.* qiman: *Dan.* komme: *Swed.* komma: *Icel.* koma: *Lat.* venire: *Grk. βαίνειν*: *Sansk.* gam.] DER. a-cuman, an-, aweg-, be-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, oferbe-, onbe-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, tobe-, up-.

CUMB, es; *m.* **I.** *a hollow among hills, narrow valley,* COMB; caverna inter colles, vallis angusta:—Andlang cumbes *along the valley,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. iii. 406, 10: 489; A. D. 962; Kmbl. iii. 457, 29. In cumb, of ðam cumbe *to a valley, from the valley,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 118; A. D. 770; Kmbl. iii. 380, 5. **II.** *a liquid measure;* mensura quædam liquidorum: hence, perhaps, our dry measure COMB or COOMB = four bushels:—Cumb fulne līðes aloþ, and cumb fulne Welisces aloþ *a comb full of mild ale and a comb full of Welsh ale,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 791–796; 40, 5: Lchdm. iii. 28, 9. [*Dut.* kom, *f. a basin: Ger.* kumpf, kump, *m.* I. *a dry measure for corn and fruit;* II. *a cup, basin: M. H. Ger.* kumpf *a vessel, dry measure: O. H. Ger.* chumph *cimpus? O. Fr.* combe *a deep valley: Grk. κύμβος*

the hollow of a vessel, cup, bowl; κύμβη a basin: Wel. cwm, *m. a hollow, deep valley: Sansk.* kumbha, *m. a pot, jug.*] DER. fild-cumb.

cumbel-gehnâd, es; *n.* [cumbel = cumbol, gehnâd *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle;* signorum conflictus, prœlium, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15; Æðelst. 49, note.

Cumber-land, Cumbra-land, Cumer-land, es; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Cumbreland: *Hunt. Hovd. Brom.* Cumberland] CUMBERLAND; Cumbria:—Hēr Eádmund cyning oferhergode eal Cumbraland *in this year* [A. D. 945] *king Edmund overran all Cumberland,* Chr. 945; Th. 212, 10; 213, 10, col. 1, 2: Cumberland, 213, 10, col. 3. Ón ðisum geáre se cyning fērde into Cumerlande [Cumberlande, col. 2] *in this year the king went into Cumberland,* 1000; Th. 248, 29, col. 1; 249, 29.

CUMBOL, cumbl, cuml, es; *n.* **I.** *a sign, image, military standard, ensign, banner;* signum, imago, signum militare, vexillum:—In campe gecrong cumbles hyrde *the standard's guardian fell in battle,* Beo. Th. 5004; B. 2505. Hie fōr ðam cumble on cneówum sǽton *they sat on their knees before the image,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 1; Dan. 180. Cumbol lixton wīges on wēnum *ensigns glittered in hopes of battle,* 151; Th. 188, 29; Exod. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. To weallgeatum wīgend þrungon, cēne under cumblum *the warriors thronged to the wall-gates, bold beneath their ensigns,* Andr. Kmbl. 2409; An. 1206: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333. **II.** *a sign* or *evidence of disease, a wound;* morbi signum, vulnus:—Se lǽce, ðonne he cymþ ðone untruman to snīðanne, ǽrest [MS. æresð] he sceáwaþ ðæt cumbl [cuml MS. Oth.] *the surgeon, when he comes to cut the patient, first examines the wound;* ad ægrum medicus venerat, secandum vulnus videbat, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 36 a, 7. [*O. Sax.* kumbal, *n. a heavenly sign: O. H. Ger.* cumpal *cohortes: Swed.* kummel, *n. tessera, signum: Icel.* kuml, kumbl, kubl, *n. a sign, badge, mark, war-badge.*]

cumbol-gebrec *a crash* or *clashing of banners.* v. cumbul-gebrec.

cumbol-gehnâd *a conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle.* v. cumbel-gehnâd.

cumbol-gehnâst, es; *n.* [cumbol **I.** *an ensign, banner;* gehnâst *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle;* signorum conflictio, bellum:—Ðæt hie beadoweorca beteran wurdon on campstede, cumbolgehnâstes *that they were better in works of war on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners,* Chr. 937; Th. 206, 2, col. 2; 207, 2.

cumbol-haga, an; *m.* [haga *a hedge*] *A compact rank, phalanx;* phalanx:—Ic sceal sēcan ōðerne under cumbolhagan cempan *I must seek another soldier in the rank,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 8; Jul. 395.

cumbol-hete, es; *m.* [hete *hate*] *Warlike hate;* bellicum odium:—þurh cumbolhete *through warlike hate,* Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 30; Jul. 637.

cumbol-wīga, an; *m.* [wīga *a warrior*] *A warrior, soldier;* bellator, miles, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259.

cumbor; *gen.* cumbres; *n.* [=cumbol, *q. v.*] *A banner, standard, ensign;* signum militare:—Hroden hilte cumbor *a banner adorned on the hilt,* Beo. Th. 2048.

Cumbra-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 29. v. Cumber-land.

cumbul-gebrec, es; *n.* [cumbul = cumbol **I,** gebrec *a noise, crashing*] *A crashing of banners* or *ensigns;* signorum fragor, Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11.

cumen *come,* Gen. 48, 2; *pp. of* cuman.

cumende *coming,* Ps. Lamb. 125, 6; *part. of* cuman.

cū-meoluc, e; *f.* [meolc *milk*] *Cow's milk;* vaccæ lac:—Gâte geallan meng wið cūmeoluc *mingle goat's gall with cow's milk,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 19.

Cumer-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 1. v. Cumber-land.

cum-feorm, e; *f.* [cuma *a stranger,* feorm *food, support, hospitality*] *Entertainment of strangers;* hospitium, Th. Diplm. A. D. 848; 102, 30.

cū-migoþa, an; *m.* [migþa, migoþa *urine*] *Cow's urine;* vaccæ urina:—Gesomna cūmigoþan [MS. -migoþa] *collect cow's urine,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cumin *the herb cummin,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cymen.

cuml *a wound, swelling,* Past. 26; MS. Oth. v. cumbol **II.**

cum-līðe; *adj.* [cuma *a comer,* līðe *mild, gentle*] *Kind to comers* or *strangers, hospitable;* hospitalis:—Cumlīðe *hospitalis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Cild cumlīðe *a child will be hospitable,* Obs. Lun. § 15; Lchdm. iii. 192, 1: 16; Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Beóþ cumlīðe eów betwȳnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

cum-līðian [cuma *a guest,* līðian *to nourish*] *To lodge, to receive as a guest;* hospitari, R. Ben. Interl. 1.

cum-līðnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality;* hospitalitas:—Cumlīðnys is swīðe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a very excellent thing,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 16. þurh ða cumlīðnysse *by hospitality,* 286, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 27.

cummāse *a coal-titmouse, coal-tit,* Wrt. Voc. 281, 10. v. cōl-māse.

cum-pæder, es; *m. A godfather;* compater:—Ðe Æðerēd his cumpæder healdan sceolde *which Æthelred his godfather had to defend,* Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2.

cumul, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cumulu; *n. A glandular swelling;* tumor glandulōsus:—Wið cyrnlu and wið ealle yfele cumulu *for kernels and for all evil lumps,* Herb. 158, 5; Lchdm. i. 286, 17. v. cumbol **II.**

cūna *of cows,* Gen. 32, 15; *gen. pl. of* cū.

-cund, an adjective termination, denoting KIND, *sort,* or *origin, likeness;* as, æðel-cund, deóful-, engel-, eorþ-, feor-, feorran-, gǽst-, god-, heofon-, hīw-, in-, sāwel-, ufan-, up-, woruld-. [*O. Sax.* -kund *oriundus,* in god-kund *divine: O. H. Ger.* -kund: *Goth.* -kunds: *Grk.* -γενής: *Lat.* -gena.]

cune-glæsse, an; *f. The herb hound's* or *dog's tongue;* cynoglossos = κυνόγλωσσον, cynoglossum officinale, Lin:—Wið cancerādle, cuneglæsse niodoweard *for cancer, the netherward part of hound's tongue,* L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 1.

cunelle, an; *f. Thyme;* thymus [= θύμος] vulgaris:—Wyl cunellan [MS. cunille] *boil thyme,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 22. DER. wudu-cunelle.

cuning *a king,* Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. Bodl. fol. 9 a, 7. v. cyning.

CUNNAN, ic can, con, ðū canst, const, he can, con, *pl.* cunnon; *p.* ic, he cūðe, ðū cūðest, *pl.* cūðon; *subj.* cunne, *pl.* cunnen; *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūðen; *pp.* [on]-cunnen, cūþ; *v. a.* **I.** *to be* or *become acquainted with, to know;* noscĕre, scire:—Ic ða stōwe ne can *I know not the place,* Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683: 1267; El. 635. Ic eów ne con *I know you not,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629. Ðū canst *thou knowest,* Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Const, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377. Cann, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. Conn, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 12; Gū. 693. Ge ne cunnon *ye know not,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 25; Dan. 141. Ðæt ðū cunne *that thou knowest,* 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702: Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. Ic cūðe *I knew,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 26; Sat. 142: 19; Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385: Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34. Hwanon cūdest ðū me *unde me nosti?* Jn. Bos. 1, 48. Cūðon, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357: Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753: Gen. 29, 5. Heó weán cūðon *they became acquainted with woe,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74. Men ne cunnon *men know not,* Beo. Th. 327; B. 162. Ic ne conn þurh gemæcscipe monnes ōwēr *I know not anywhere of a man through cohabitation,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 6; Cri. 198. **II.** *with inf. To know how to do, to have power, to be able,* CAN; scire, posse:—Ic can eów lǽran *I can teach you,* Cd. 219; Th. 280, 3; Sat. 250. Ðe can naman dīnne neóde hērigean *qui scit jubilationem,* Ps. Th. 88, 13. Hērian ne cūðon wuldres waldend' *they knew not how to praise the ruler of glory,* Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Dydon swā hie cūðon *they did as they could,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 11; Dan. 258. [Cunnan is the second of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia,* given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* cunnan and the *pres.* can, *pl.* cunnon, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the strong verb cinnan, ascertained from can, *pl.* cunnon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. edn. 2, p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires, by analogy with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* cinnan, *q. v.* and the *pp.* cunnen. Thus we find the original verb cinnan, *p.* can, *pl.* cunnon; *pp.* cunnen. The weak *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūðon, *for* cunde, cundon, is formed regularly from the *inf.* cunnan. The *pp.* generally takes the weak form, in Anglo-Saxon as well as in the cognate words; but strong and weak forms are both found, in *A. Sax.* the strong on-cunnen, and the weak cūþ, and in *M. H. Ger.* the strong ver-kunnen, and the weak kunt. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*	*pp.*
Eng.		can,		could,	
Laym.	cunne,	can,	cunnen,	cuðe, couðe,	cuþ.
Wyc.	kunne,	can, kan,	cunnen, kunnen,	koude, kouthe,	cunde, koud.
Plat.	könen,	kann,	könen,	kunden, kunnen,	kunt.
O. Sax.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnun,	consta,	kuþ.
O. Frs.	kunna,	kan,	kunnon,	kunda,	kuth, kud.
Ger.	können,	kann,	können,	konnte,	gekonnt.
M.H.Ger.	kunnen,	kan,	kunnen,	kunde,	-kunnen, kunt.
O.H.Ger.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnumês,	kunda, kunsta, konda, konsta,	kund.
Goth.	kunnan,	kann,	kunnum,	kunþa,	kunþs.
O. Nrs.	kunna,	kann,	kunnum,	kunna,	kunnat.]

DER. for-cunnan, on-.

cunne, *pl.* cunnen *know, can,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702: Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374; *subj. pres. of* cunnan.

cunnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 3.

cunnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed; *v. a.* **I.** *to prove, try, inquire, search into, seek for, explore, examine, investigate, tempt, venture;* probare, tentare, explorare, requirere, experiri, periclitari:—Woldon cunnian, hwæðer . . . *they would prove, whether . . .,* Andr. Kmbl. 257; An. 129. Mōt ic nū cunnian *may I now inquire?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Uncūþne eard cunnian *to seek for an unknown home,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 1; Cri. 1418: Beo. Th. 2893; B. 1444. Se cunnaþ Dryhtnes meahta *he tempteth the Lord's might,* Salm. Kmbl. 454; Sal. 227. He dīn cunnode *he has proved thee,* Cd. 163; Th. 204, 16; Exod. 420: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. **II.** *with gen. To have experience of,*

to make trial of; periclitari, experiri:—Gôdes and yfles ðær ic cunnade *there I had experience of good and evil,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 26; Wid. 52. Git wada cunnedon *ye made a trial of the fords,* Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. [*Orm.* cunnenn *to try, attempt: O. H. Ger.* kunnĕn *experiri, tentare.*] DER. a-cunnian, be-, ge-.

cunning, e; *f. Experience,* CUNNING; experientia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-cunning.

cunnung, e; *f. Probation;* probatio, tentatio, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 33; Hy. 4, 24.

cuopel; *gen.* cuople; *f? A coble, small ship;* navicula:—Ofstîgende hine oððe he ofstâg in lytlum scipe oððe in cuople *ascendente eo in naviculam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 23.

CUPPE, an; *f. A small drinking vessel,* CUP; poculum, obba:—Cuppe *obba,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 43; Wrt. Voc. 24, 43. Nime âne cuppan *let him take a cup,* L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 2: Lchdm. iii. 72, 17: Cod. Dipl. 492; Kmbl. ii. 380, 35. Ic ge-an mînum hlâforde iv cuppan *I give four cups to my lord,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 24. [*Prompt. Wyc.* cuppe: *Piers P.* coppe, coupe: *Chauc.* cuppe: *R. Glouc.* coupe: *Orm.* cuppess, *pl: Laym.* cuppe: *Plat.* kop-jen, kop-ken *a little basin: Frs. O. Frs. Dut.* kop, *m: Dan.* kop, *m. f: Swed.* kopp, *m: Icel.* koppr, *m: Fr.* coupe, *f: It.* cóppa, *f: Span.* cópa, *f: Lat.* cupa, *f. a tub, cask: Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a cup, goblet: Wel.* cwpan, *f;* cwb, *m: Ir.* cupa: *Sansk.* kūpa, kumbha, *m. a vessel for water.*] DER. scencing-cuppe, sop-.

curfon *carved,* Lev. 8, 20; *p. pl. of* ceorfan.

curmealle, curmelle, curmille, an; *f. Centaury;* centaurēum = κενταύρειον:—Wiđ ûtsihtâdle; curmealle, etc. *for diarrhœa; centaury, etc.* L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 11: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20. Curmille *centaury,* 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 21. Wring curmeallan seâw *wring juice of centaury,* 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 9: Lchdm. iii. 38, 26: 58, 10. Genim grêne curmeallan *take green centaury,* 10, 19: 18, 23: 28, 28: L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 21: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 21. Wyl on ealaþ twâ curmeallan *boil in ale the two centauries,* L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 14. The centaury may be spoken of as, **I.** *the greater centaury;* chlora perfoliata, Lin:—Genim ðâs wyrte ðe Grêcas *centauria major* and Angle curmelle seó mâre nemnaþ *take this herb which the Greeks name* centaurea major *and the English the greater centaury,* Herb. 35, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 3. Curmelle *centaurea major,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 29; Wrt. Voc. 31, 39. **II.** *the lesser centaury;* erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Đeós wyrt ðe man *centauriam minorem* and ôðrum naman curmelle seó læsse nemneþ, biþ cenned on fæstum landum *this herb which is named* centaurea minor *and by another name the lesser centaury, is produced on stiff lands,* Herb. 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 17. v. eorþ-gealla.

curn-stân *a mill-stone,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 79. v. cweorn-stân.

curon *chose,* Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803; *p. pl. of* ceósan.

CURS, es; *m. A* CURSE; maledictio:—On ænigne man curse asettan *to set a curse on any man,* Offic. Episc. 3. Gif hîg ænig man ûtabrede, hæbbe he Godes curs *if any man take them away let him have God's curse,* Wanl. Catal. 81, 5: Cod. Dipl. 310; A. D. 871–878; Kmbl. ii. 107, 5: 1057; Kmbl. v. 114, 25: Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 12: 675; Erl. 39, 20, 21, 27, 28: 963; Erl. 123, 14. [*Prompt.* curce: *Wyc.* curs: *Chauc.* cursing: *R. Brun.* cursyng.]

cursian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* CURSE; maledicere:—Cursiende [MS. cursiynde] *maledicentes,* Ps. Spl. C. 36, 23. Đe biscopes and lêred men heó cursede *the bishops and clergy cursed them,* Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 37.

cursung, e; *f. A* CURSING, *curse, torment, hell;* maledictio, damnatio, gehenna = γέεννα:—He lufode cursunge, and heó cume him *dilexit maledictionem, et veniet ei,* Ps. Spl. C. 108, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 29: 10, 28: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 47.

cûs *of a cow:*—Cûs eáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye shall be worth a shilling,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4; *gen. of* cû.

CŪSC; *adj. Chaste, modest, pure, clean;* castus, purus:—þurh cûscne siodo *through modest conduct,* Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [*Plat.* küsk: *Dut.* kuisch: *Kil.* kuysch: *O. Sax.* kûsko, *adv: Frs.* kuwsch: *O. Frs.* kusk: *Ger.* keusch: *M. H. Ger.* kiusche, kiusch: *O. H. Ger.* kiuski, kûski *sobrius, pudicus: Dan.* kydsk: *Swed.* kysk.]

cusceote, cuscote, cuscute, an; *f.* [*Lancashire,* cowshot] *A ringdove, wood-pigeon;* palumbes, palumbâ:—Cusceote *palumba,* Wrt. Voc. 280, 32. Cuscote, wuduculfre *palumbes,* 62, 27. Cuscutan *palumbes,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 58.

cûslyppe, cûsloppe, an; *f. A* COWSLIP; primula veris, Lin:—Nim wudubindes leâf and cûslyppan *take leaves of woodbine and cowslip,* L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 4: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 10: iii. 30, 8: 46, 22. Cûsloppe *britannica,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 30; Wrt. Voc. 31, 40.

cûsnis *choiceness;* fastidium, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 40. v. cîsnes.

cû-tægel, -tægl, es; *m. A cow's tail;* vaccæ cauda:—Cûtægl biþ fîf penega weorþ *a cow's tail shall be worth five pence,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3, MS. B.

cuter *resin;* mastix, resina:—Cuter *mastix* vel *resina,* Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 53; Wrt. Voc. 33, 49.

cûþ; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ost, -est; *adj.* [cûþ *known, pp. of* cunnan]. **I.** *known, clear, plain, evident, manifest;* notus, cognîtus, manifestus:—Đæt wæs monegum cûþ *that was known to many,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 21; Deór. 19: Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Cûþ is wîde *it is widely known,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 14; Gû. 507. Cûþ is, ðæt *it is manifest, that,* Cd. 198; Th. 246, 20; Dan. 482. Cûþ standeþ, ðæt he gescylded wæs *quem esse servatum constat,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27: 1, 27; S. 492, 38. Đæt wæs ðara fæstna folcum cûþost *that was of those fastnesses most known to nations,* Cd. 209; Th. 259, 16; Dan. 692. **II.** *known, well known, sure, safe, noted, known as excellent, famed, celebrated;* notus, certus, præstans, egregius:—Cûþe ærenddracan *nuntii certi,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 40. Cûþran gewitnesse *certiori notitia,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40. Se cûþesta gewita *certissimus testis,* 4, 19; S. 587, 27. Cûþes werodes *of the famed host,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 12; Exod. 230: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867: 4362; B. 2178: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 9; Sat. 596. **III.** *familiar, intimate, related, friendly;* notus, familiâris, amîcus, benevŏlus:—Swâ swâ he cûþre stæfne wæs to me sprecende *quasi familiari me voce alloquens,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Ne sint me winas cûþe eorlas elþeódige *the strange men are no affable friends to me,* Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Feor ðû me dydest freóndas cûþe *longe fecisti notos meos a me,* Ps. Th. 87, 8. Mîne cûþe *notos meos,* 87, 18: 54, 13: 131, 18. [*Wyc.* koud, kowd *known, pp. of* kunne: *Chauc.* couth, kouth, *pp. of* conne: *Orm.* cuþ, *pp. of* cunnenn: *Laym.* cuđ, cođ, icuđ *known, renowned, pp. of* cuđe *to make known: O. Sax.* kûđ *known: O. Frs.* kuth, kund, kud: *Dut.* kond: *Ger.* kund: *M. H. Ger.* kunt: *O. H. Ger.* kund: *Goth.* kunþs *known, pp. of* kunnan: *Icel.* kunnr, kuðr *known.*] DER. folc-cûþ, for-, hiw-, hîw-, in-, un-, unfor-, wîd-: cýþig, on-, un-.

cûða, an; *m.* [cûþ *known, pp. of* cunnan; -a, *termination,* q. v.] *One known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation;* notus, cognātus:—Đû cûða mîn *tu notus meus,* Ps. Spl. 54, 14: Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Ne clypa ðû ðîne frŷnd ne ðîne cûðan *noli vocare amîcos tuos neque cognātos,* 14, 12: 1, 58. v. cûþ.

cûðe; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste:—Ic cûðe gesette *I have clearly set,* Ps. Th. 88, 3.

cûðe, *pl.* cûðon *knew, could,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34; *p. of* cunnan.

cûþe-lîc, cûþ-lîc; *adj. Known, certain;* notus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-cûþlîc.

cûþe-lîce; *adv. Certainly:*—Ac we ðæt cûþelîce oncneówan *but that we certainly have known,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 4. v. cûþlîce.

cûðe-men; *pl. m. Relations;* cognati:—Ða cûðemen *cognati,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 58.

cûðen *knew, could,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 6; Cri. 1185; *subj. p. of* cunnan.

cûðest *knewest, couldst; 2nd pers. p. of* cunnan.

cûþice; *adv.* = cûþlîce *Clearly;* manifeste:—Forðon ic cûþlîce [MS. cuþice] on ðâm, hêr nû cwicu lifige *quia in ipsis vivificasti me,* Ps. Th. 118, 93.

cûþ-lǽtan [cûþ = cýþ *relationship,* lǽtan *to admit*] *To enter into friendship;* societatem facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

cûþ-lîce, cûþe-lîce; *comp.* or; *adv.* **I.** *certainly, manifestly;* certo, aperte:—Ic cûþlîce wât *scio certissime,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42: 4, 19; S. 589, 25. Đæt his lîf ðe cûþlîcor ascîneþ *cujus ut vita clarescat certius,* 5, 1; S. 613, 14, note. Acyrred cûþlîce from Cristes æ *turned manifestly from Christ's law,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411: Ps. Th. 103, 16: 106, 6: 121, 1: 146, 4: 149, 8. **II.** *for, indeed, therefore;* nempe, igitur:—Cweđaþ cûþlîce *for indeed they said,* Ps. Th. 70, 10: 82, 4: Hy. 10, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 20. **III.** *familiarly, courteously, kindly;* familiariter, civiliter, comiter:—Đæt he ðe cûþlîcor from ðâm hâlgum ge-earnode in heofonum onfongen beón *quo familiarius a sanctis recipi mereretur in cœlis,* Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12: Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Đæt he eáþmêdum ellorfûsne oncnâwe cûþlîce *that he should with affability kindly treat the ready to depart,* Andr. Kmbl. 643; An. 322: Ps. Th. 118, 146, 154: 54, 16: 90, 15. DER. for-cûþlîce, in-, un-.

cûþ-nes, -ness, e; *f. Knowledge, acquaintance;* scientia, Scint. 38, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cûðe *knew; p. of* cunnan *to know.*

cûþ-noma, an; *m. A surname;* cognomen, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 8, 13.

cûðo-menn; *pl. m. Relations;* cognati:—Cûðomen *cognatos, acc. m.* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. v. cûðe-men.

cûðon *knew, could,* Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357; *p. pl. of* cunnan.

cûþra *more sure,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40; *comp. of* cûþ.

cûðudyst = cýddest *innotuisti,* Ps. Spl. C. 143, 4; *2nd pers. p. of* cýðan.

Cûþ-wulf, es; *m. Cuthwulf:*—Cûþwulf wæs Cûþwining *Cuthwulf was the son of Cuthwin,* Chr. Th. 2, 3. Hêr DLXXI Cûþwulf feaht wiđ Bretwalas æt Bedcan forda *in this year,* A. D. 571, *Cuthwulf fought with the Brito-Welsh at Bedford,* Chr. 571; Th. 32, 25, col. 1.

cuu; *gen.* cuus; *f. A cow;* vacca:—Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3: Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. v. cû.

cuwon *chewed*, Ælfc. T. 42, 9; *p. pl. of* ceówan.

CWACIAN, cwacigan; *part.* cwaciende, cwacigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* QUAKE, *shake, tremble;* tremere, contremere:—Seó eorþe wæs cwaciende *the earth was quaking*, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 49, 41. Seó cwacigende swustor *the quaking sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 26, 31. Heó gemētte ealle hire bearn cwacigende eallum limum *she found all her children quaking in every limb*, 30, 20. Heard ecg cwacaþ *the hard edge shaketh*, Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758. Cēne cwacaþ *the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797. Ða tēþ cwaciaþ on swīdlīcum cȳle *their teeth shall quake in the intense cold*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27: 530, 35. Ic cwacode eal on fefore *I quaked all in a fever*, ii. 312, 19. Cwacode eorþe *contremuit terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 9. Cwacode he sōna *he instantly quaked*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 15: 32, 3, 19. [*Prompt.* quakyn *tremere: Wyc. Piers P.* quaken: *R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* quake: *Laym.* quakien, cwakie.]

cwacung, e; *f. A* QUAKING, *trembling;* tremor:—Sōna biþ ætstilled sió cwacung *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11. Cwacung gegrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 47, 5. On cwacunge *in tremore*, Ps. Spl. C. 2, 11. Wæs se mūnt Garganus bifigende mid ormǣtre cwacunge *the mount Garganus was trembling with immense quaking*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Būton cwacunge *without quaking*, ii. 32, 18.

cwǽde, *pl.* cwǽdon *said*, Ps. Th. 89, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361; *2nd sing. p. and p. pl. of* cweðan.

cwæl, *pl.* cwǽlon *died; p. of* cwelan.

cwælm *death*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm.

cwælu *a violent death*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwalu.

cwēman *to please*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwēman.

cwēn *a queen*:—Æðelfriþ cwēn, seó wæs Ælfrēdes swuster, forþfērde, and hire līc līþ æt Pauian *queen Æthelfrith, who was Alfred's sister, died, and her body lies at Pavia*, Chr. 888; Erl. 87, 16–18. v. cwēn.

cwært-ern *a prison*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 25, 43, 44. v. cweart-ern.

cwæstednys *a trembling*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cwæstednys.

cwæþ QUOTH, *said, spoke*, Deut. 32, 26: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 30, 31; *p. of* cweðan.

cwæðst *sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7, = cweðst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWALU, e; *f. A quelling with weapons, torment, a violent death, slaughter, destruction;* nex, cædes, exitium:—Se cyning Eádwine mid ārleásre cwale ofslegen wæs *rex Æduini impia nece occisus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 32: 2, 12; S. 513, 9, 12, 16. Þurh ānes engles cwale, on Cristes cwale *through an angel's death, by Christ's death*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 38. Hū nyt is ðe mīn slæge, oððe mīn cwalu *slaughter*, oððe mīn rotung on byrgenne? Ps. Th. 29, 8. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. To cwale syllan *to give to death*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 29; Jul. 289. To cwale lǣdan *to lead to death*, 74 b; Th. 279, 14; Jul. 613. [*Laym.* quale *murrain;* quale-huse, cwal-huse *a torture-house: O. Sax.* quala, *f: Dut.* kwaal *malum, morbus: Kil.* quaele *languor, ægritudo: Ger.* qual, *f: M. H. Ger.* quël, *f. torment: O. H. Ger.* quāla *nex, pernicies: Dan.* qwal, *m. f: Swed.* qual, *n. anguish, agony: Icel.* kwal- in compounds, *pain, torment.*] DER. deáþ-cwalu, feorh-, gāst-, hearm-, hell-, līg-, nīþ-, swylt-, sylf-.

cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon *disappeared; p. of* cwincan.

CWĀNIAN; *part.* cwāniende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bewail, deplore, lament, mourn;* plorare, deplorare, queri, lugere. I. *v. trans*:—Sum sceal, leómena leás, sār cwānian *one, void of light, shall bewail his pain*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 18; Vy. 19: 73 b; Th. 274, 23; Jul. 537. II. *v. intrans*:—Cwāniendra cirm *the cry of mourning men*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19, note; Cri. 836. Weras cwānedon *the men lamented*, Andr. Kmbl. 3071; An. 1538. [*Plat.* kwinen *to languish: Dut.* kwijnen *to linger, pine: Kil.* quenen, quynen *tabescere: M. H. Ger.* quinen *to languish: Goth.* qainon *lamentari, lugere: Icel.* kweina *to wail, lament.*]

cwānig; *adj.* [cwānian *to bewail, lament, mourn*] *Complaining, bewailing, sad;* querulus, tristis. DER. mōd-cwānig.

Cwanta-wīc, es; *n.* [wīc *a dwelling*] *St. Josse-sur-Mer* or *Estaples, the ancient name of which was Quantovic* or *Quentawich*:—Hēr wæs micel wælsliht on Lundenne and on Cwanta-wīc and on Hrōfes ceastre *in this year* [A. D. 839] *there was a great slaughter at London and at Estaples and at Rochester*, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 17.

cwart-ern *a prison*:—Ic wæs on cwarterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

Cwat-brycg, -bricg, e; *f.* [*Ethelw.* Cantbricge: *Flor.* Quatbrig: *Hunt.* Quadruge: *Matt. West.* Quantebridge] *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Salopiensi:—Hī gedydon æt Cwatbricge be Sæfern *they arrived at Bridgenorth on the Severn*, Chr. 896; Th. 173, 43, col. 1: col. 2 has Brygce. Æt Cwatbrycge, Th. 174, 1, col. 1, 2. Sæton hie ðone winter æt Cwatbrycge [Bricge, Th. 174, 10, col. 2; 175, 9, col. 1: Brygcge, 175, 10, col. 2] *they remained that winter at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 896; Th. 174, 11, col. 1. v. Bricg.

CWEAD, es; *n. Dung, filth, ordure;* stercus:—Sume nimaþ wearm cwead *some take warm dung*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 8: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18. Of cweade *de stercore*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. [*Wyc.* quad, quade, *adj. bad: Piers P.* queed *the evil one, devil: Plat.* quaad, *adj. bad, evil: O. Frs.* quad, qwad, *adj. bad, evil: Dut.* kwaad, *n. evil, mischief: Kil.* quaed, quaet, quat, kat *stercus, oletum: Ger.* koth, *m. merda, lutum: M. H. Ger.* kât, kôt, quat, *m. n. stercus: O. H. Ger.* chot *stercus: Zend* gūtha, *m. dirt: Sansk.* gūtha, *m. n. excrement.*]

cweahte, *pl.* cweahton *quaked, vibrated; p. of* cweccan.

cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon *slew*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 41; *p. of* cwellan.

cwealm, cwēlm, es; *m. n.* [cwelan *to die*] *Death, destruction, a violent death, slaughter, murder, torment, plague, pestilence, contagion,* QUALM; mors, pernicies, nex, cædes, homicidium, cruciatus, lues, pestis, pestilentia, contagium:—Hine se cwealm ne þeáh *death profited him not*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 1; Gen. 1623: Elen. Kmbl. 1349; El. 676. Him cwelm gesceód *death destroyed him*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. Ylda cwealm *a slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Cwealmes wyrhta *a worker of murder, a murderer*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ðider sōþfæstra sāwla mōtun cuman æfter cwealme *thither the souls of the just may come after death*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 14; Cri. 1688: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 18; Exod. 468. To wera cwealme *for the destruction of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 3013; An. 1509. Ic honda gewēmde on Caines cwealme mīne *I have polluted my hands in Cain's murder*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 4; Gen. 1095. In Caines cynne ðone cwealm gewræc Drihten *the Lord avenged the death* [*of Abel*] *on Cain's race*, Beo. Th. 215; B. 107: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426: Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. Ðū wāst cwealm hātne in helle *thou knowest hot torment in hell*, 2374; An. 1188: 562; An. 281. Þurh deáþes cwealm *through pain of death*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 26; Gū. 195: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 9; Sat. 499. Mid morþes cwealme *with pain of death*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Cwealma mǣst *the greatest of torments, hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 20; Cri. 1627. Micel cwealm wearþ ðæs folces *the mortality of the people was great*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18. Cwealm *pestilentia* vel *contagium* vel *lues*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 8; Wrt. Voc. 19, 18. Ðæt us cwealm on ne becume *ne forte occidat nos pestis*, Ex. 5, 3. To ðam swīðe awēdde se cwealm ðæt hundeahtatig manna of līfe gewiton *the plague raged to that degree that eighty men departed from life*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 18: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 7; Gn. Ex. 30. On ðissum geáre com micel māncwealm on Brytene īgland, and on ðam cwealme forþfērde Tuda biscop *in this year* [A. D. 664] *there was a great plague in the island of Britain, and bishop Tuda died of the plague*, Chr. 664; Erl. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 2. Godes miltsung ðone rēðan cwealm gestilde *God's mercy stilled the cruel pestilence*, ii. 126, 22. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa, and cwealmas *terræmotus magni erunt per loca, et pestilentiæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11. *In the following example* cwealm *is neuter*:—Sume ic þurh mislīc cwealm mīnum hondum slōg *some I slew by my hands through various deaths*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 2; Jul. 493. [*Chauc.* qualm *sickness: Laym.* qualm *mortality, plague: Plat.* qualm *vapour, smoke: O. Sax.* qualm, *m. violent death, murder: Dut.* kwalm, *m. reek, moist: Ger.* qualm, *m. vapour, smoke: M. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. anguish: O. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. nex: Dan.* qwalm, *m. f. vapour, smoke: Swed.* qwalm, *n. sultriness.*] DER. beadu-cwealm, bealo-, brōðor-, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, mān-, morþor-, nīþ-, orf-, ūt-, wæl-, yrf-.

cwealm-bǽre, cwylm-bǽre; *adj.* [-bǽre, an *adj.* termination; *producing, bearing*] *Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifĕrus:—Ðeáh ðe he cwealmbǽre wǽre *though he was death-bearing*, Wanl. Catal. 164, 48, col. 1. Drenc mid ðam cwealmbǽrum āttre gemenged *a drink mingled with deadly poison*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17: 260, 11. Cwealmbǽrne *mortifĕrum*, Mone B. 4905. Cōmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǽrum tōlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7.

cwealm-bǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas. v. cwelm-bǽrnys.

cwealm-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n.* [bealo, bealu *bale, evil*] *Deadly evil;* cædis malum:—Ðæt hit mōste cwealmbealu cȳðan *that it must make known the deadly evil*, Beo. Th. 3884; B. 1940.

cwealm-cuma, an; *m.* [cuma, *q. v. a comer, guest*] *A deadly guest;* advena cædem parans:—Nolde eorla hleó ðone cwealmcuman cwicne forlǣtan *the refuge of the earls would not leave the deadly guest living*, Beo. Th. 1588; B. 792.

cwealm-dreór, es; *m.* [dreór *blood*] *Slaughter-gore;* sanguis cæde profusus, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 22; Gen. 985.

cwealmnes, cwylmnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Torment, pain, anguish;* cruciatus:—Ða wǽron missenlīcum cwealmnyssum þrēste *qui diversis cruciatibus torti*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13. Fram swā myclum cwylmnessum *a tamque diutinis cruciatibus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 10.

cwealm-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis locus:—To cwealmstede *ad palæstram*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 46.

cwealm-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of execution;* patibuli *vel* supplicii locus:—He to ðære cwealmstōwe lǣded wæs *he was led to the place of execution*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, note 38.

cwealm-þreá; *indecl; m. f. n.* [cwealm, þreá *a vexing, terror*] *Deadly terror;* letalis terror:—Mid cwealmþreá *with deadly terror*, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 12; Gen. 2507.

cwearn *a mill-stone*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42. v. cwyrn, cweorn-stân.

cweart-ern, cwert-ern, es; *n. A guard-house, prison;* custodia, carcer:—Ðæs cwearternes hirde hīg betǣhte Iosepe *custos carceris tradidit eos Ioseph*, Gen. 40, 4. Ic wæs on cwearterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 36, 39: Lk. Bos. 3, 20: Jn. Bos. 3, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Prompt.* qwert, whert *incolumis, sanus, sospes.*]

cwearten-līc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a prison;* carceralis:—þurh cwearternlīce cyp *per carceralem stipitem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 38.

CWECCAN; *part.* cweccende; ic cwecce, ðū cwecest, cwecst, he cweceþ, cwecþ, *pl.* cweccaþ; *p.* cwehte, cweahte, *pl.* cwehton, cweahton; *pp.* cweaht *To vibrate, move;* torquēre, quatēre, vibrāre, movēre:—Cweccende *torquens*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 49. Hē cweceþ his sweord *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. Þegn Hrōþgāres, þrymmum cwehte *Hrothgar's thane, violently quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Iohannes cwehte his heáfod *John shook his head*, Ælfc. T. 36, 9. Hī cwehton [MS. cwehtun] heora heáfod *moverunt caput*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8. Ða wegfērendan cwehton heora heáfod *the passers-by shook their heads*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. [*Laym.* quecchen *to shake, move: Icel.* kwika *to move, stir.*] DER. a-cweccan.

cweccung, e; *f. A moving, wagging;* commotio:—Ðū gesettest us on cweccunge heáfdes on folcum *posuisti nos in commotionem capitis in populis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 15.

cwede *a saying*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwide.

cweden *spoken, said, called*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547: Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 45; *pp. of* cweðan.

cwehte, *pl.* cwehton *shook, moved, quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235: Ælfc. T. 36, 9: Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29; *p. of* cweccan.

CWELAN, ic cwele, ðū cwilst, he cweleþ, cwiliþ, cwylþ, *pl.* cwelaþ; *p.* cwæl, *pl.* cwǣlon; *pp.* cwolen *To die;* mori:—Cwele ic *I die*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 2; Rä. 66, 1. Swā swā fixas cwelaþ gyf hī of wætere beóþ, swā eác cweleþ [cwylþ MSS. R. L.] ǣlc eorþlīc līchama gyf he byþ ðære lyfte bedǣled *as fishes die if they are out of water, so also every earthly body dies if it be deprived of the air*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 9–11; Lchdm. iii. 272, 25 and note 36. [*Laym.* quelen *to die: O. Sax.* quelan *to die from a violent death* or *as a martyr: Dut.* quelen *languore tabescere: O. H. Ger.* quelan *cruciari, pati, mori.*] DER. a-cwelan, ōþ-: cwild, -bǣre, -bǣrlīce, -tīd: cwalu: cwellan, a-: cwellere: a-cwelledness: cwealm, -bǣre, -bǣrness, -bealu, -cuma, -dreór, -ness, -stede, -stōw, -þreá: cwelman, cwylman, ge-: cwylming.

cweldeht; *adj.* [cweld = cwyld *destruction*, -eht = -iht *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mortified;* corruptionis plenus:—Wið wyrmǣtum līce and cweldehtum *for a worm-eaten and mortified body*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 4.

CWELLAN, ic cwelle, ðū cwelest, cwelst, he cweleþ, cwelþ, *pl.* cwellaþ; *p.* cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon; *pp.* cwelled, cweled, cweald; *v. a. To kill, slay* = QUELL? necare, trucidare, occidere, mactare:—Ða cwelleras ne woldan hine cwellan *the executioners would not kill him*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 30: Cd. 140; Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905: Hy. 7, 105; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 105. Oft ic cwelle compwæpnum *often I kill with battle-weapons*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rä. 21, 9. Ðū ramm cwelst *thou shalt kill the ram*, Ex. 29, 16. We cwellaþ *we kill*, Ex. 8, 26. Cwealde *had killed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3247; An. 1626. Hī stearcferþe cwellan þohtun *the stern of mind resolved to slay her*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280. 31; Jul. 637. Ðū Grendel cwealdest *thou didst slay Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2673; B. 1334. Árleás cyning cwealde cristne men *the impious king slew christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5. [*Prompt.* qwellyū *suffocare: Wyc.* quellere *a killer: Piers P.* quellan *to kill: Chauc. R. Glouc.* quelle: *Laym.* quelle-n: *Orm.* cwellenn: *O. Sax.* quellian: *Dut.* kwellen *to vex: Kil.* quellen *molestare: Ger.* quälen *to vex: M. H. Ger.* queln, quellen, kellen *to press, vex: O. H. Ger.* queljan *necare: Dan.* qwäle *to quell, torture: Swed.* qwälja *to torment: Icel.* kwelja *to torment.*] DER. a-cwellan.

cwellend, es; *m.* [cwellende, *part. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A killer, slayer;* interfector:—Cwellend *sector*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 27.

cwellere, es; *m. A killer, man-slayer, executioner,* QUELLER, *tormentor;* lanio, interfector, spiculator? carnifex:—Se cwellere *the executioner*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 15, 35. Ða cwelleras *the executioners;* carnifices, 5, 19; S. 638, 29. Herodes sende ænne cwellere, and bebeád ðæt man his heáfod on ānum disce brohte *Herod sent an executioner, and commanded that they should bring his* [*John Baptist's*] *head on a dish*, Mk. Bos. 6, 27. Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flǣsctawere [MS. flǣctawere] *lanio, vel lanista, vel carnifex, vel macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 122; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

cwelm *destruction, death*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. v. cwealm.

cwelman, cwylman, cwilman; *part.* -ende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwealm, cwelm *death, destruction, torment*] *To torture, torment, destroy, kill;* trucidare, cruciare:—Cwelmende fȳr *destroying fires*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 28; Cri. 959. He wæs ðæt folc cwilmende *he tortured the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. He eorþ-cyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Mæssepreóstas wǣron cwylmde *sacerdotes trucidabantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1: 4, 13; S. 582, note 29. Hī hālge cwelmdon *they slew the holy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 24; Jul. 15. Ðæt hī cwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucident rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. Ðū hungre scealt cwylmed weorþan *thou shalt be put to death with hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. [*O. Sax.* quelmian *to kill.*] DER. ge-cwelman, -cwylman.

cwelm-bǣrnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cwealm, cwelm *death, destruction*] *Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas:—Cwelmbǣrnyss *pernicies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 52. Þurh myrran is gehīwod cwelmbǣrnys ūres flǣsces *by myrrh is typified the mortality of our flesh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 3.

cwelþ *dies*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 10; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwēman; *part.* cwēmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. dat. To give pleasure, please, delight, propitiate, satisfy;* placere, satisfacere:—Sum sceal on heápe hæleðum cwēman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 33; Vy. 77. Ic mīnum Criste cwēman þence leófran lāce *I purpose to please my Saviour with a dearer gift*, 37 a; Th. 120, 26; Gū. 277: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 16; Sat. 305. Se ðe ne þenceþ Meotode cwēman *he who thinketh not to propitiate the Creator*, 217; Th. 276, 5; Sat. 184: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 25; Jul. 252: Ps. Th. 91, 3: 94, 1. God tostencþ bān heora ða ðe mannum cwēmendra *Deus dissipavit ossa eorum qui hominibus placent*, Ps. Spl. 52, 7. Ic cwēme Drihtne on rīce lȳfigendra *placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, 114, 9: Ps. Th. 53, 6. Esne his hlāforde cwēmeþ *a servant gives pleasure to his master*, 122. 2. Martiras Meotode cwēmaþ *martyrs give delight to the Creator*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 31; Sat. 655: Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 5; Gū. 433: Ps. Th. 71, 10. Nǣnig man scile orþances ūtabredan wǣpnes ecgge, ðeáh ðe him se wīte cwēme *no man should draw forth the weapon's edge without a cause, although its beauty please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Ðæt we cwēman Criste *that we please Christ*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 8; Sat. 596. Ðam ic georne cwēmde *whom I have earnestly propitiated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 11; Gū. 1058. Him lofsangum cwēmdon [MS. cwemdan] *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. [*Laym.* queme, cweme, iquemen, icweme *to please: Orm.* cwemenn: *Ger.* bequemen *to accommodate.*] DER. ge-cwēman.

cwēme; *adj.* [cwēman *to please*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* gratus, acceptus, congruus. DER. ge-cwēme.

cwēming, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfying;* placentia, satisfactio, Greg. Dial. 4, 28.

cwēmnys, -nyss, e; *f. A satisfaction, an appeasing, a mitigation;* satisfactio:—Cwēmnys uncysta *satisfactio vitiorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 32.

CWĒN; *gen. dat.* cwēne; *acc.* cwēn, cwēnn, cwēne; *pl. nom. acc.* cwēne, cwēna; *gen.* cwēna; *dat.* cwēnum; *f:* cwēne, cwȳne; *gen. dat. acc.* cwēnan, cwȳnan; *pl. nom. acc.* cwēnan; *gen.* cwēnena; *dat.* cwēnum; *f.* **I.** *a woman;* femina:—Seó clǣneste cwēn ofer eorþan *the purest woman upon earth*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 17, 27; Cri. 276. Þurh ða æðelan cwēnn *through the noble woman*, 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199. Cwēna sēlost *the best of women*, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealdra cwēna spell *old women's talk;* anilis fabula, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 20; Wrt. Voc. 55, 24. Ic wæs feaxhār cwēne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1. On cwēnena brōce, of cwēnena brōce *to the women's brook, from the women's brook*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 426; A. D. 949; Kmbl. iii. 429, 34. **II.** *a wife;* uxor:—Abrahames cwēn *Abraham's wife*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 17; Gen. 2259. Hæleða cwēnum *to the wives of the warriors*, 169; Th. 210, 7; Exod. 511. Gif preóst cwēnan forlǣte, and ōðre nime, anaþema sit *if a priest forsake his wife, and take another, let him be excommunicated*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Gif man mid esnes cwȳnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. **III.** *a king's* or *emperor's wife, a* QUEEN, *empress;* regina, imperatrix, augusta:—Cwēn *regina*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 128; Wrt. Voc. 42, 8: 72, 56: Mt. Bos. 12, 42: Lk. Bos. 11, 31: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23: 3, 11; Bos. 73, 37: Chr. 672; Erl. 35, 37: 722; Erl. 45, 26: Beo. Th. 1851; B. 923: Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ðæs [MS. ðes] cāseres cwēn *imperatrix* vel *augusta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Oft on ānre tīde acenþ seó cwēn and seó wyln *the queen and the slave often bring forth at one time*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416: 1113; El. 558: Beo. Th. 2311; B. 1153. Seó ylce cwēn Sameramis *the same queen Sameramis*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 6. Ðǣr wearþ Marsepia, sió cwēn, ofslagen *Marpesia, the queen, was slain there*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 22, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 756; El. 378: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 178; Met. 26, 89. Ðeós cwēn *this queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1064; El. 533: 1099; El. 551. He wæs on ðære cwēne gewealdum *he was in the queen's power*, 1217; El. 610: 2269; El. 1136. Ðone hie ðære cwēne

agēfon *they gave him up to the queen*, 1171; El. 587: 2257; El. 1130. Aðelwulf cyng Carles dōhtor hæfde to cwēne *king Æthelwulf had the daughter of Charles for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 85, 3: 1017; Erl. 161, 10: 1048; Erl. 180, 21. Mid ða æðelan cwēn *with the noble queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 550; El. 275: Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Wīd. 102. Ofslōh ge ðone cyning, ge ða cwēne *slew both the king and the queen*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 4: Homl. Th. i. 438, 21: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. Cyningas and cwēne *kings and queens*, 113 a; Th. 433, 15; Rä. 50, 8. Hiora twā wǣron heora cwēna, Marsepia and Lampida wǣron hātene *two of them, called Marpesia and Lampeto, were their queens*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 14, 35. Se wæs Melcolmes sunu cynges and Margarite ðære cwēnan *he was the son of king Malcolm and queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. [*Prompt.* quene *regina;* quen, womann of lytylle price: *Wyc.* queene: *Piers P.* queyne, queene: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* quene: *Laym.* quen-e, *f: Orm.* cwen: *Scot.* queyn, quean *a young woman: Plat.* quene: *O. Sax.* cwān, cwēna, *f. uxor: Dut.* kween, *f. a married woman: Kil.* quene *uxor, mulier: Ger.* königin, *f: M. H. Ger.* kone, kon, *f. uxor: O. H. Ger.* quena, chena, chone, *f. mulier, conjux, uxor: Goth.* qens, *f. mulier, uxor: Dan.* qwinde, kone *mulier, uxor: Swed.* qwinna, *f. mulier, uxor;* kåna, *f. a low woman: Icel.* kona, kuna, kwán, kwæn *a woman, wife, queen: Grk.* γυνή *femina, genitrix: Slav.* shena: *Sansk.* gnā, jani, *f. a woman, wife, mother.*] DER. dryht-cwēn, folc-, gūþ-, sige-, þeód-.

Cwēna land *the land* or *country of the Quaines*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 10. v. Cwēnas, Cwēn-land.

Cwēnas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Quaines;* Cayani. *The inhabitants of* Cwēn-land, *q. v:*—Is to-emnes ðæm lande sūþeweardum, on ōðre healfe ðæs mōres, Sweóland, ōþ ðæt land norþeweard; and to-emnes ðæm lande norþeweardum, Cwēna land. Ða Cwēnas hergiaþ hwīlum on ða Norþmen ofer ðone mōr; hwīlum ða Norþmen on hȳ; and ðǣr sint swīðe micle meras fersce geond ða mōras; and beraþ ða Cwēnas hyra scypu ofer land on ða meras, and ðanon hergiaþ on ða Norþmen. Hȳ habbaþ swȳðe lytle scypa, and swȳðe leóhte *over against the land* [*Finland*] *southward, on the other side of the waste, is Sweden, northward up to the land; and over against the land northward is the land of the Quaines. The Quaines sometimes make war on the Northmen over the waste; sometimes the Northmen on them; and there are very large fresh lakes beyond the wastes; and the Quaines carry their boats over land into the lakes, and thence make war on the Northmen. They have very little boats, and very light*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8–15.

cwencan; *p.* cwencte; *pp.* cwenced, cwenct *To extinguish*, QUENCH; extinguere. DER. acwencan.

cwēne, cwȳne, an; *f. A woman, wife, queen, common woman, harlot;* femina, uxor, regina, meretrix:—Ic wæs feaxhār cwēne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1. Cwēnan forlǣtan *to forsake a wife*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Mid esnes cwȳnan *with an 'esne's' wife*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Margarite ðære cwēnan *of queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Wið āne cwēnan fylþe adreógaþ *cum una meretrice spurcitiem exercent*, Lupi Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 26. v. cwēn.

cwēn-fugol, es; *m. A female* or *hen bird;* avis feminea, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cwēn-land, es; *n. Cwēn-land* lies between the White Sea [Cwēn Sǣ] and Norway, north of the Gulf of Bothnia. The country east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Norway to the Cwēn or White Sea, including Finmark on the north. Malte-Brun says that the inhabitants of Cwēn-land were a Finnish race. They were called Quaines, and by Latin writers Cayani. Gerchau maintains, in his history of Finland, 1810, that the Laplanders only were called Finns, and that they were driven from the country by the Quaines. 'They settled in Lapland, and on the shores of the White Sea, which derived from them the name of Quen Sea or Quen-vik.' ... Adamus Bremensis happened to be present at a conversation, in which king Swenon spoke of Quen-land or Quena-land, the country of the Quaines, but as the stranger's knowledge of Danish was very imperfect, he supposed the king had said Quinna-land, the country of women or Amazons; hence the absurd origin of his Terra Feminarum, mistaking the name of the country, for quinna *a woman*. Malte-Brun's Universal Geog. Edin. 1827, vol. vi. p. 495.—Dr. Latham's Germania of Tacitus, 174, 179:—Sweón habbaþ be sūþan him ðone sǣs earm Osti; and be eástan him Sermende; and be norþan him ofer ða wēstennu is Cwēn-land *the Swedes have, to the south of them, the Esthonian arm of the sea; and to the east of them the Sermende; and to the north of them, over the wastes, is Cwēn-land*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 21–23: 21, 10.

cwēn-lic; *adj.* QUEENLY, *feminine;* muliebris:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlīc þeáw *such is not a feminine custom*, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940.

cwēnn *a woman*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199; *acc. s. of* cwēn.

Cwēn-sǣ; *gen.* -sǣs; *m. The White Sea;* hyperboreus oceanus:—Fram ðære eá Danais, west ōþ Rīn ða eá ... and eft sūþ ōþ Donua ða eá ... and norþ ōþ ðone gārsecg, ðe man Cwēnsǣ hǣt; binnan ðǣm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hǣt eall, Germania *from the river Don, westward to the river Rhine ... and again south to the river Danube ... and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations; but they call it all, Germania*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 21–28. v. Cwēnas, Cwēn-land.

cweoc *quick, alive*, Symb. Athan. Lye. v. cwic.

cweodo *a cud, quid*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. v. cwudu.

cweorn, e; *f:* cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill, quern*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 24, 41: Ex. 11, 5. v. cwyrn.

cweorn-bill, es; *n.* [bil *a bill, falchion*] *A stone chisel for dressing querns;* lapidaria, Cot. 125.

cweorn-stān *a mill-stone*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. v. cwyrn-stān.

cweorn-tēþ; *pl. m. Molar teeth, grinders;* molares, Wrt. Voc. 282, 75.

cwert-ern, es; *n. A prison:*—Ðe-læs ðū sȳ on cwertern send *ne forte in carcerem mittaris*, Mt. Bos. 5, 25: Lk. Bos. 12, 58. v. cweart-ern.

cweþ *says*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 45, = cwedeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwedan.

cweþ ðū *say thou*, cwede he *let him say*, cwedaþ, cwede ge *say ye*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 9: Gen. 50, 19; *impert. of* cwedan.

CWEÐAN, to cwedanne; *part.* cwedende; ic cwede, ðū cwedest, cwedst, cwædst, cwidst, cwyðst, cwīst, cwȳst, he cwedeþ, cweþ, cwiþ, cwyþ, *pl.* cwedaþ; *p.* ic, he cwæþ, ðū cwǣde, *pl.* cwǣdon; *impert.* cweþ, cwede, *pl.* cwedaþ, cwede; *subj.* cwede, *pl.* cweden; *p.* cwǣde, *pl.* cwǣden; *pp.* cweden *To say, speak, call, proclaim;* dicere, loqui, vocare, indicere. I. *v. trans:*—Ic ðē wolde lofsang cwedan *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Th. 118, 164: Rood Kmbl. 230; Kr. 116. For ðam worde ðe se Wealdend cwyþ *for the word which the Lord shall speak*, Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111. Gehȳraþ hwæt se unrihtwīsa dēma cwyþ *audite quid judex iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hī cwedaþ *they say the words to him*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 15; Cri. 401. Ne cwæþ ic wiht *I spake not aught*, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; Met. 10, 35. Drihten cwæþ word to Noe *the Lord spake words to Noah*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 11; Gen. 1510: Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662: Andr. Kmbl. 658; An. 329. Arrīus se gedwola cwæþ gemōt ongeán ðone bisceop *Arius the heretic proclaimed a synod against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Alȳs mīne sāwle of ðām welerum ðe wom cweden *deliver my soul from the lips which may speak evil*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Hī geornlīce smeádon hwæt he cwǣde *they earnestly considered what he said*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 37. On ðære stōwe ðe is cweden Ægeles þrep *at the place which is called Aylesthorpe*, Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 32; Cri. 211. II. *v. intrans:*—Hwæt māgon we cwedan ongēn ūrne hlāford *what can we say to our lord?* Gen. 44, 16: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 24; Sat. 732. Hū hie cwedan woldon *how they would speak*, 201; Th. 249, 17; Dan. 531: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 22; Cri. 1377. Ðæt is wundor to cwedanne *quod mirum dictu est*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Ðus cwedende, he forþfērde *hæc dicens, expiravit*, Lk. Bos. 23, 46: Homl. Th. i. 380, 2, 21: Ps. Th. 104, 10. Ic cwede to ðysum, and ic cwede to ōðrum *dico huic et alii*, Mt. Bos. 8, 9: Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 39: 5; Som. 3, 27: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 26, 27, 29, 59, 61, 63. Ic cwede *aio, inquio*, 33; Som. 37, 31, 37. Ðū cwedst *ais*, 33; Som. 37, 31: Ps. Lamb. 87, 11. Gif ðū cwædst *if thou sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7. Ðū cwidst *inquis*, 33; Som. 37, 38. Ðū cwyðst *thou sayest*, 2; Som. 3, 8: 5; Som. 3, 27, 32, 33, 36: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 62. Ðū cwīst ðæt ic ðē andwyrdan scyle *thou sayest that I must answer thee*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16: Num. 11, 22, 23: 23, 12: Ps. Th. 87, 12. Ðū cwȳst ðæt ic me gebiddan sceole to dumbum stānum *thou sayest that I must pray to dumb stones*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 29: Ps. Th. 88, 16. Man cwedeþ *dicet homo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. He cweþ *he says*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 50: 15; Som. 18, 45. He cweþ *ait*, 33; Som. 37, 31. Ðonne cwiþ se engel *then the angel shall speak*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 7; Cri. 1669: Beo. Th. 4088; B. 2041. Swā hwylc swā cwyþ to ðisum munte *quicumque dixerit huic monti*, Mk. Bos. 11, 23: Mt. Bos. 7, 21: Jn. Bos. 4, 10: 16, 18. He cwyþ *inquit*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38. We cwedaþ *we say*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 67. Ge cwedaþ *ye say*, Deut. 28, 67. Sume men cwedaþ on Englisc ðæt hit sié feaxede steorra *some men say in English that it* [*a comet*] *is a long-haired star*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 18. Hīg cwedaþ *they say*, Deut. 31, 17: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 14; Cri. 283: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 13; Gen. 1239. Hī cwedaþ *aiunt, inquiunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 32, 38. Ic cwæþ *dixi*, Deut. 32, 26: Ps. Lamb. 29, 7: 39, 8: Jn. Bos. 11, 42. Ðū cwǣde, ðæt ðū me woldest wel dōn *tu locutus es, quod benefaceres mihi*, Gen. 32, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 2822; An. 1413: Ps. Th. 89. 3. Ðū cwǣde *inquisti*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 39. He cwæþ sylf to me *ipse dixit mihi*, Gen. 20, 5: Ex. 1, 15: Lev. 6, 19, 24: Num. 10, 36: Deut. 1, 34: Jos. 3, 6: Jud. 4, 18: Mt. Bos. 8, 4: Mk. Bos. 2, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 48: Jn. Bos. 5, 8: Fins. Th. 48; Fin. 24. Hīg cwǣdon him betwȳnan *mutuo loquebantur*, Gen. 37, 19: Num. 16, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361: Beo. Th. 6342; B. 3181; Elen. Kmbl. 1138; El. 571. Hī cwǣdon *aiebant*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33. Ðus cweþ *thus say*, Ex. 19, 3. Cweþ ðū *ai, inque*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39. Cwede he *inquiat*, 33; Som. 37, 39. Ne cwedaþ betwux eów *say not among yourselves*, Mt. Bos. 3, 9. Cwede

ge *say ye*, Gen. 50, 19. Ðÿ-læs ðû cweðe *lest thou shouldest say*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 18; Gen. 2145: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16: 21; Som. 23, 28, 38. Gif se þeówa cweðe ðæt he nelle fram ðê faran *if the servant should say that he will not go from thee*, Deut. 15, 16. Ðÿ-læs cweðen [MS. cweðan] ôðre þeóda *lest other nations should say*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Gif ic cwæ̂de *if I said*, 72, 12. Hû wunda cwæ̂den to hæleðum *how the wounds spake to men*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 13; Rä. 60, 17. Ðæt is wel cweden *that is well spoken*, 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547. [*Piers P.* quod *quoth: Chauc.* quethe: *Orm.* cwaþþ *said: Laym.* queð, i-queð, quaeð, quað *quoth;* iqueðen, *pp. said: O. Sax.* queðan, quethan: *O. Frs.* quetha, queda, quan: *M. H. Ger.* quiden, kiden: *O. H. Ger.* quedan: *Goth.* qiþan: *Dan.* qwaede: *Swed.* kwaeda: *Icel.* kweða: *Lat.* in-quit *quoth: Sansk. root* kath *to converse with any one.*] DER. a-cweðan *to say, tell,* æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fôre-, ge-, hearm-, on-, onbe-, onge-, to-, wið-.

cweðs ðû lâ = cwÿst ðû lâ *O! sayest thou?* numquid? Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. cwÿst ðû, cweðan.

cweðst *sayest, speakest*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 11; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWIC, cwyc, cwuc, cuc; *def.* se cwica, seó, ðæt cwice; *adj. Alive,* QUICK; vivus, vivax:—Enoch cwic gewât mid cyning engla *Enoch departed alive with the king of angels*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 25; Gen. 1210: Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590: Ps. Th. 118, 57. Cwyc *alive*, 104, 8. Ne biþ se cwuca nyttra ðe se deáda, gif him his yfel ne hreówþ *the quick* [*living*] *is not better than the dead, if he repent not of his evil*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Se iunga wæs cwices môdes *the youth was of a quick mind;* erat adolescens animi vivacis, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. He nô ðær âht cwices læ̂fan wolde *he would leave naught alive there*, Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314. Ælc wuht cwices [cwuces Cot.] biþ innanweard hnescost *everything alive is inwardly softest*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Ne ofsleá ic æ̂lc þing cuces *non percutiam omnem animam viventem*, Gen. 8, 21: Wrt. Voc. 85, 51. On cwicum ceápe *in live stock*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 6: Homl. Blick. 39, 18. Æt cwicum [cwicon MS.] menn *for a living man*, L. Eth. iii. 1, 2; Th. i. 292, 10, 13. Be cwicum ceorle *the husband being alive*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. On cucum [MS. cucan] ceápe *in live stock*, Cod. Dipl. 1201; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 378, 20. Seó sealf ðone wyrm ðæ̂ron deádne gedêþ, oððe cwicne ofdrîfþ *the salve will make the worm therein dead, or drive it away alive*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 26. Hie æ̂nigne cwicne ne mêtton *they found not any alive*, Andr. Kmbl. 2166; An. 1084: Elen. Kmbl. 1378; El. 691. Abraham leófa, ne sleah ðîn âgen bearn, ac ðû cwicne abregd cniht of âde, eaforan ðînne *beloved Abraham, slay not thine own child, but take thou the boy, thy son, alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 19; Gen. 2914: Beo. Th. 1589; B. 792: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114: Ps. Th. 118, 154. Ic hyne eft cwycne ageaf *I gave him back again alive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. Tiberius forneáh næ̂nne ðæra senâtussa ne lêt cucne *Tiberius left hardly any of the senators alive*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 21. Cwice, *acc. f. alive*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 51. Gif hió cwic bearn gebyreþ *if she bare a live child*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Snîþ ðæt cwice lîc *cut the body alive*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 29. Cwicre stæfne *with the living voice;* viva voce, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 39. Cwice *quick, alive, pl. nom. m.* Ps. Th. 105, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 258; An. 129. Hîg in to helle cuce sîðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33: Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23. Ðe ealle cwice wihta bîlibbaþ *by which all creatures alive are supported*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Se Ælmihtiga lîf gesceóp cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ *the Almighty created life for each of the kinds that go to and fro alive*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc *his wondrous works alive shall speak*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. Ða cwican nô genihtsumedon ðæt hî ða deádan bebyrigdan *those alive were not enough to bury the dead*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 31. Cwicera manna *of men alive*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235: Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ðær biþ cwicra gewin *there shall be strife of the quick*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 8; Cri. 998: 51 a; Th. 177, 7; Gû. 1223: Salm. Kmbl. 792; Sal. 395. Ðû bist dêma cwucra ge deádra *thou art the judge of quick and dead*, Hy. 8, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. He is God cwucera gehwelces *he is the God of each of those alive*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 160; Met. 29, 80. Blis astîhþ cwicera cynna cyninge *the joy of quick kinds ascends to the king*, Menol. Fox 183; Men. 93: Andr. Kmbl 1823; An. 914: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 324. Cwicra wihta *of beings alive*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. His is mycel sæ̂, ðær is unrim cwycra *his is the great sea, where is a countless number of things alive*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Ic wille mid flôde acwellan cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta *with a flood I will destroy every kind of creatures alive*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Be cwicum mannum *the men being alive*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 9. Cwycum and deádum *to quick and dead*, Hy. 7, 117; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 117. Wylle on glêdum cwicum *boil on live coals*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 20. On cwicum wæ̂dum *in living garments*, Salm. Kmbl. 280; Sal. 139. To dêmenne æ̂gðer ge ðâm cucum ge ðâm deádum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6: Num. 16, 48. Seó wiht bindeþ cwice *the creature will bind the quick*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 8; Rä. 39, 7. Ðe ðær cwice mêteþ fŷr *who shall find there fires alive*, 22 a; Th. 59, 27; Cri. 959. Dêman ða cucan and deádan *judicare vivos et mortuos*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 199 a, 25: 202 a, 27. [*Wyc.* quyk: *Piers P. R. Brun.* quik: *Chauc.* quik, quick: *R. Glouc.* quyc: *Laym.* cwic, cwik, quic, quike: *Orm.* cwicc, cwike: *Plat.* quik, qwikk: *O. Sax.* quik, quic: *Frs.* quick: *O. Frs.* quik: *Dut.* kwik: *Kil.* quick: *Ger.* keck *gay, brisk;* quecksilber *mercury: M. H. Ger.* quëc, këc: *O. H. Ger.* quek, quik, chuech: *Goth.* qius, *gen.* qiwis *vivus: Dan.* quik: *Swed.* kwick: *Icel.* kwikr, kykr: *Lat.* vivus *alive;* victum, *supine of* vivere *to live: Grk. βίος life: Sansk.* jîva *vivus.*] DER. healf-cwic, sâm-.

cwic-êht, cwyc-æ̂ht, e; *f.* [æ̂ht *cattle*] *Live stock, cattle;* pecus:—Gebête on cwicæ̂htum [cwyc- MS. B.] *let amends be made in live stock*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.

cwic-beám, es; *m. The* QUICKBEAM, *a sort of poplar? forte* populus tremula? cariscus, juniperus:—Genim cwicbeám *take quickbeam*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1. Cwicbeám *cariscus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 119; Wrt. Voc. 32, 53.

cwicbeám-rind, e; *f. Bark of quickbeam:*—Wyl on wætere cwicbeámrinde *boil bark of quickbeam in water*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

cwice, an; *f. Quick-growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass;* gramen:—Cwice *gramen*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 24; Wrt. Voc. 31, 34. Genym ðysse wyrte leáf, ðe man *gramen*, and ôðrum naman cwice nemneþ *take leaves of this herb, which is named* gramen, *and by another name quitch*, Herb. 79; Lchdm. i. 182, 8: Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 16, 8. Genim cwican *take quitch*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 10. [*Plat.* qwäk, queek, quek, quik *viticum repens: Dut.* kweek-gras, *n. dog's grass: Ger.* quecke, *f. any grass with creeping roots: Dan.* qwik-græs *couch-grass: Swed.* qwick-hwete, *n. dog's grass growing among wheat.*]

cwicen, cwucen, cucen, cucon, cucun; *adj.* [cwic *alive,* -en *adj. termination*] *Alive, quick;* vivus:—Hwâ cwicenne me on ðysum ealdre frêfrade *who comforted me quick* [*living*] *in this life*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. We ne mâgon hâtan deádne mon for cwucene *we cannot call a dead man quick* [*living*], Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Ðone cyning hî brohton cucenne to Iosue *regem viventem obtulerunt Iosue*, Jos. 8, 23: Homl. Th. i. 294, 15. Gewylde man hine swâ cucenne [cucunne MS. D: cwicne G.] swâ deádne *let them seize him whether alive or dead*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 18. Ðæt he Wulfnôþ cuconne oððe deádne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Genim cucune hrefn *take a live crab*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20, 21.

cwic-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Living property, cattle;* vivum munus, pecus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwic-fŷr, es; *n. Living fire, fire of brimstone, sulphur;* ignis vivus, sulphur:—Gifeóll ðæt fŷr and cwicfŷr of heofne *pluit ignem et sulphur de cælo*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 29.

Cwichelmes hlæ̂w, Cwicchelmes hlæ̂w, Cwicelmes hlæ̂w, es; *m.* [hlæ̂w *a heap, barrow, small hill: Flor.* Cuiccelmeslawe: *Hunt.* Chichelmeslaue: *Hovd.* Cwichelmelow: *Cwichelm's hill;* Cwichelmi agger] CUCKHAMSLEY *hill* or *Cuchinslow, Berkshire, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White Horse Vale;* Cwichelmi agger in agro Berchensi:—Wendon to Wealingæforda, and ðæt eall forswælldon; and wæ̂ron him ðâ âne niht æt Ceóles êge, and wendon him ðâ andlang Æsces dûne to Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, Th. 256, 28, col. 1: Cwicchelmes, 257, 27, col. 1] hlæ̂we, and ðær onbîdedon beótra gylpa, forðan oft man cwæþ, gif hî Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, col. 1] hlæ̂we gesôhton, ðæt hî næ̂fre to sæ̂ gangan [gangen MS.] ne sceoldan *they went to Wallingford, and burned it all down; and were then one night at Cholsey, and then went along Ashdown to Cuckhamsley hill, and there tarried out of threatening vaunt, because it had often been said, if they came to Cuckhamsley hill, that they would never go to the sea* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 25–32, col. 2. Æt Cwicelmes hlæ̂we *at Cuckhamsley hill*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 24. On Cwicelmes hlæ̂w *to Cuckhamsley hill*, 291, 28.

cwic-hrêrende; *part.* [hrêran *to move*] *Quick-moving?*—Wilt ðû biddan ðê gesecge sîdra gesceafta cræ̂ftas cwichrêrende *wilt thou desire that he tell thee the quick-moving powers of wide-spread creatures?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 28; Sch. 5.

cwician, cwycian, cucian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cwic *alive, quick*]. I. *v. intrans. To come to life,* QUICKEN; vîvĕre et spīrāre:—Wæ̂ron ða leoma cwiciende *the limbs were quickening*, Greg. Dial. 4, 36. Smire mid ða sâran limu, hie cwiciaþ sôna *smear the sore limbs therewith, they will soon quicken*, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. Se synfulla mid godcundre onbryrdnysse cucaþ *the sinful quickens with divine stimulation*, Homl. Th. i. 494, 15. II. *v. trans. To make alive,* QUICKEN; vivificare:—Me ðîn spræc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ðû us cwica *quicken thou us*, 79, 17. [*Prompt.* qwycchyn *movēre: Wyc.* quikene, quykne, quycken *to revive: Piers P.* quykne *to bring to life: Chauc.* quiken *to become* or *make alive: Plat.* queken, *v. n. and a. to grow, cultivate: O. Sax.* -quikôn, -quiccôn: *Dut.* kweeken *to foster, manure, cultivate: Kil.* quicken, quecken *nutrire, alere, educare: Ger.* er-quicken *to refresh: M. H. Ger.* quicken,

kücken *to make alive: O. H. Ger.* quikjan *vivificare: Dan.* qwæge: *Swed.* qwicka: *Icel.* kweykja, kweykwa.] DER. a-cwician, ed-, ge-, ge-ed-.

cwic-lifian, -lifigan; *p.* -lifode; *pp.* -lifod *To live;* vivere:—Cwiclifigende *living,* Salm. Kmbl. 840; Sal. 419. Đǽr sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be food for each of living kinds,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 14; Gen. 1311.

cwic-seolfor; *gen.* -seolfres; *dat.* -seolfre; *n.* QUICKSILVER; vivum argentum:—Wiđ magan wærce; rudan sǽd and cwicseolfor *for pain of stomach; seed of rue and quicksilver,* L. M. 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 19. Cwicseolfor *argentum vivum,* Cot. 16.

cwic-sûsl, cwyc-sûsl, es; *n:* e; *f.* [sûsl *sulphur, brimstone, torment, punishment*] *Living punishment, hell-torment;* sempervivum tormentum, infernum, barathrum = *βάραθρον*:—Cwicsûsl *vel* helelîc deópnes *barathrum, vorago profunda,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 96; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. Satanas đæs cwicsûsles ealdor đære helle *Satan the chief of the living torment of hell.* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12. On đam cwicsûsle *in hell-torment,* 25; Thw. 13, 30: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 21; Cri. 561: 97 a; Th. 362, 18; Wal. 38. Of đysse cwycsûsle *from this hell-torment,* Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. Faraþ đa unrihtwîsan into ecere cwicsûsle, mid deófle and his awyrigedum englum *the unrighteous will go into everlasting torment, with the devil and his accursed angels,* Homl. Th. ii. 108, 31.

cwic-treów, es; *n. The asp* or *aspen-tree;* populus tremula, Lin:—Cwictreów *cresis? tremulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 26. v. cwic-beám.

cwicu, cwico, cucu = cuc; *nom. acc. m. f. n: pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* cwicu, cwico, cucu; *adj. Alive, quick;* vivus:—Cwicu *alive, nom. m.* Ps. Th. 118, 93. Cwico wæs ic *I was living,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. Cucu *vivus,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 56. Samson miccle mâ on his deáþe acwealde, đonne he ǽr cucu dyde *Samson multo plures interfecit moriens, quam ante vivus occiderat,* Jud. 16, 30: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 11: Homl. Th. i. 52, 20: ii. 212, 33: Cod. Dipl. 897; Kmbl. iv. 233, 5, 13. Ne sêcþ seó cucu [turtle] nǽfre hire ôđerne gemacan *the quick* [*living turtle-dove*] *never seeks to itself another mate,* Homl. Th. i. 142, 14. Heó sôna cucu arâs *she instantly arose alive,* ii. 26, 32. Gif hit cucu [cwicu MS. G.] feoh wǽre *if it were live cattle,* L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 1. Ælc þing đe cucu byþ *everything which is alive;* animal, Wrt. Voc. 78, 50. Ic hæfde ferþ cwicu *I had a soul alive,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 21; Rä. 73, 5. Ic hæfde feorh cwico *I had a soul alive,* 103 b; Th. 392, 11; Rä. 11, 6: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rä. 14, 3. Teón đa wæteru forþ swimmende cynn cucu on lîfe *producant aquæ reptile animæ viventis,* Gen. 1, 20: Ex. 22, 4. Hî cwico nǽron *they were not alive,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 36; Cri. 1131. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. nom. n.* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. acc. m.* 87, 18. He clifu cyrreþ on cwicu wæteres wellan *he turneth the rocks to quick* [*living*] *springs of water,* 113, 8. v. cwic.

cwicu-lîce; *adv. In a living manner, vigorously;* vivide:—Me on weg đînne lǽde cwiculîce *in via tua vivifica me,* Ps. Th. 118, 37.

cwid-bôc, e; *f. The Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Be đæm is awriten on Salomonnes cwidbôcum *about which it is written in the Proverbs of Solomon,* Past. 36, 8; Cot. MS.

cwiddung, cwyddung, e; *f. A saying, tale, report, speech;* dictum, sermunculus:—Manegra manna cwyddung is *it is a saying of many men,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 28; Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Æt frǽmdra monna cwiddunge *from the report of strangers,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 25. Nâ swilce he nyste manna cwyddunga be him *not as though he knew not the sayings of men concerning him,* Homl. Th. i. 366, 7.

cwide, cwyde, cwyđe, es; *m.* I. *the expression of a thought, a sentence, period;* sententia:—We todǽlaþ đa bôc to cwydum, and siđđan đa cwydas to dǽlum, eft đa dǽlas to stæfgefêgum, and siđđan đa stæfgefêgu to stafum; đon beóþ đa stafas untodǽledlîce, forđonđe nân stæf ne biþ nâht, gif he gǽþ on twâ. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó þing, *nomen, figura, potestas,* đæt is nama, and hiw, and miht *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables, and then the syllables into letters; now the letters are indivisible, because a letter is nothing if divided into two* [*if it go in two*]. *Every letter has three properties,* nomen, figura, potestas, *that is a name, and a form, and a sound* [*power*], Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–41. II. *a saying, proverb, speech, discourse, sermon, will;* dictum, dictio, sermo, homilia, testamentum:—Eówer cwide stande *may your saying stand,* Jos. 2, 21. Singende đone ealdan cwide *singing the old adage,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Þurh ryhtlîcne cwide [MS. cuide] and dôm *through a righteous sentence and judgment,* Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 4. On ǽgđer đæra bôca sind feówertig cwyda, bûton đære fôrespræce *in each of these books there are forty discourses, without the preface,* Homl. Th. ii. 2, 14: i. 28, 20. Ætfôran ælcum cwyde we setton đa swutelunge on Lêden *before each discourse we have set the argument in Latin,* ii. 2, 17. Đes [MS. đis] is Byrhtrîces nîhsta cwide *this is Byrhtric's last will,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 500, 24: A. D. 958; 509, 3: A. D. 998; 541, 25: A. D. 1002; 543, 33. Đæt se cwyde standan môste *that the will might stand,* A. D. 950; 501, 11: A. D. 972; 519, 17: A. D. 997; 539, 22: A. D. 996–1006; 549, 11. Cwydas dôn *to make wills,* Lchdm. iii. 210, 30. III. *a legal enactment, decree;* edictum, decretum:—Swâ hit ǽr Eádmundes cwide wæs *as it was formerly the enactment of Edmund,* L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. Swâ ûre ealra cwide is *as is the decree of us all,* L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 5: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 19. [*Laym.* cwide, quide-n *a testament; pl.* quides, cwides *speeches, words: O. Sax.* quidi, *m. speech, saying: O. H. Ger.* quidî, *f. n. dictum, verbum: Goth.* qiss, *f. speech: Icel.* qviđr, *m. a saying, word, speech.*] DER. ǽr-cwide, big-, ed-, ge-, gegn- [geagn-, gên-], galdor-, gilp-, heard-, hearm-, hleóđor-, hosp-, lâr-, leahtor-, mæđel-, međel-, sâr-, sib-, sôþ-, teón-, torn-, wiđer-, wom-, word-: cwidian.

cwide-gied, -giedd, es; *n.* [gid, gied *a song, lay*] *A song, ballad;* carmen:—Fela cûþra cwidegiedda *many* [*of*] *known songs,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 28; Wand. 55.

cwide-leás *speechless, intestate.* v. cwyde-leás.

cwidian, cwiddigan, cwydian, cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwide, cwyde *a saying*] *To speak, say;* dicere:—Ongan hine hyspan and hearm cwiddigan [cwidian, Cot.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

cwid-rǽden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-rǽden.

cwidu *what is chewed, a cud,* QUID, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. v. cwudu.

cwiert-ern *a prison,* Mt. Kmbl. B. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

cwiferlîce; *adv. Anxiously;* sollicitè, C. R. Ben. 64.

cwild *a plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 54: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31: Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. v. cwyld.

cwild-bǽre; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly;* pestiferus, Scint. 53: 63.

cwild-bǽrlîce; *adv. Pestilentially, destructively;* pestifere, Scint. 8.

cwilde flôd, es; *n. m. The destruction's flood, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9. v. cwyld.

cwild-tîd *a dead time.* v. cwyld, cwyl-tîd.

cwilman *to torture, kill,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwilst, he cwilþ *diest, dies; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cwelan.

cwiman *to come;* venire, *the supposed infin. of* cwom, *q. v.*

cwînan; *p.* cwân, *pl.* cwinon; *pp.* cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away;* tabescere. DER. a-cwînan.

cwincan, ic cwince, đû cwincst, he cwinceþ, *pl.* cwincaþ; *p.* cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *To disappear, vanish, decrease;* evanescere, diminuere, deficere, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 209. DER. a-cwincan.

cwînod *wasted,* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 29. v. cwâpian.

cwis, cwiss, e; *f.* [cweđan *to say, speak*] *A saying, speaking;* locutio. DER. and-cwis, ge-: un-cwis.

cwîst *sayest, speakest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12, = cweđst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

CWIþ, es; *m:* cwiđa, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus:—Beđe mid đone cwiþ *bathe the womb therewith,* L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 2: 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 19. Cwiþ *matrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 118. Wiđ đæs cwiđan sâre *for soreness of the womb,* Herb. 165, 2; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* quiti: *Goth.* qiþus, *m: Swed.* qwed: *Icel.* kviđr.]

cwiþ *saith, speaks,* Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 28; Cri. 453: 30 a; Th. 92, 35; Cri. 1519, = cweđeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

cwiđan, cwýđan; he cwiđeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak* or *moan in grief, mourn, lament;* lamentâre, plangĕre:—Wôpe cwiđan *with weeping to lament,* Cd. 48; Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Ic sceolde âna mîne ceare cwiđan *I must alone mourn my care,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9. We cwiđdon [MS. cwiddun] *lamentavimus,* Mt. Bos. 11, 17. Fæmnan ne synd cwýđede [cwyđde MS.] *virgines non sunt lamentatæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Adames cyn cwiđeþ *Adam's race lamenteth,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962. Hý in cearum cwiđaþ *they mourn in sorrows,* Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gû. 194. Đonne biþ þearfendum cwiđende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable,* 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286. [*O. Sax.* quîđean: *Swed.* quida: *Icel.* kviđa *to feel anxiety about.*]

cwiđend-lîc; *adj. Proper, peculiar, natural;* genuinus, Cot. 96, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwiđ-nes, -ness, e; *f. A wailing, lamentation;* lamentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 15, 37.

cwiđst *sayest, speakest,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38, = cweđst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

cwoellan *to kill;* necare, interficere:—Sôhton hine Iudêas to cwoellanne *quærebant eum Judæi interficere,* Jn. Lind. War. 5, 18. v. cwellan.

cwolen *died; pp. of* cwelan.

cwolstan *to swallow.* DER. for-cwolstan, *q. v.*

cwom, *pl.* cwômon *came;* venit, venerunt; have the same meanings as the *contracted forms* com, *pl.* cômon, *p. of* cuman, *q. v.* The *p. indic.* cwom, *pl.* cwômon, -an, -un; *p. subj.* cwôme:—Đâ hleóđor cwom *when the sound came,* Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178. Đâ đû ǽrest cwôme *when thou first camest,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 25; Gû. 426. Hwonne bearn Godes cwôme *when the child of God should have come,* 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. To Hierusalem cwômon *they came to Jerusalem,* Elen. Kmbl. 547; El. 274. Cwôman englas *angels came,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 21; Cri. 545. Wuldres âras cwômun *messengers of glory came,*

15a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494. Cwom, *pl.* cwōmon, *seem to be from* cwiman, *which I have not found in A. Sax. It is in Goth.* qiman [*pronounced* kwiman = cwiman]; *p.* qam, *pl.* qemum; *pp.* qumans *to come;* venire. *Goth.* Ni mag qiman [kwiman = cwiman]. *A. Sax.* Ic ne mæg cuman *I cannot come*, Lk. Bos. 14, 20. v. cwiman, cuman.

cwuc; *def.* se cwuca *alive, quick*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwic.

cwucen *alive, quick*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwicen.

cwuda *a cud, quid*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. v. cwudu.

CWUDU, cwuda, cweodo, cwidu, cudu; *gen.* ues, wes; *n. What is chewed, a cud, quid;* manducatum, rumen:—Ðe heora cudu ne ceówaþ: ða clǽnan nỹtenu ðe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not their cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud*, M. H. 138 b. ¶ Hwît cwudu *white cud, mastich;* an odoriferous gum from the mastich-tree, which was called by Lin. *pistacia lentiscus.* This gum was used for chewing in the East; *mastiche* = μαστίχη:—Hwît cwudu *mastich*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gedō gōdne dǽl ðǽron hwîtes cweodowes *put a good deal of mastich therein*, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. Ofersceade mid hwîtes cwidues duste *sprinkle over with dust of mastich*, 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3. Of hwîtum cwidue and wîne *with mastich and wine*, 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. Hwît cwudu gecnuwa swīðe smale *pound mastich very small*, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5: 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 29: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 24. Genim ele and gedō hwît cwuda on ðone ele *take oil and put mastich into the oil*, 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. Nim hwît cudu *take mastich*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 15: 124, 25: 134, 10. [*Prompt.* cudde: *Wyc.* code, quede, quide, kude: *Orm.* cude.]

cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *disappeared, vanished; p. pl. and pp. of* cwincan.

cwyc *alive, quick*:—Cwyc *alive*, Ps. Th. 104, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. v. cwic.

cwyc-ǽht *live stock*:—On cwycǽhtum *in live stock*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. 1, 72, 12, note 28. v. cwic-ǽht.

cwycian *to make alive, quicken*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. v. cwician **II.**

cwyc-sūsl *hell-torment*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. v. cwic-sūsl.

cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Dæt me oferhydige ǽfre ne mōtan hearm cwyddian *that the proud may never speak evil of me*, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Crist hī befran hū men cwyddodon be him *Christ asked them how men spake concerning him*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 31. v. cwidian.

cwyddung *a saying*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 7. v. cwiddung.

cwyde. **I.** *a sentence;* sententia, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 38. **II.** *a discourse, sermon*:—Smeágaþ ðysne cwyde *consider this sermon*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 20: ii. 2, 14: 2, 17. v. cwide.

cwydele, an; *f. An inflamed swelling;* pustula, varix:—Cwydele *pustula*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 10; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Cwydele *vel* hwylca *varix*, 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

cwyde-leás; *adj. Speechless, intestate;* mutus, intestatus:—He læg cwydeleás, būtan andgite *he lay speechless, without sense*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 26. Gif hwā cwydeleás of ðyssum līfe gewîte *if any one depart this life intestate*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 27.

cwydian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Menn cwydodon *men said*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 38. v. cwidian.

cwydol; *adj.* [cweðan *to say, speak*] *Speaking, saying;* dicens, loquens. DER. wyrig-cwydol, *q. v.*

cwyd-rǽden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-rǽden.

cwyld, cwild, es; *m. n.*: cwyld, cwild, e; *f.* [cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction;* pestis, pestilentia, clades:—Boreas ealne ðone cwyld *m.* aflīgþ *Boreas* [*the north wind*] *drives every plague away*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 9; Lchdm. iii. 276, 7. Cwilde *f.* flōd *the flood of destruction, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. Auster mistlîce cwyld *n.* blǽwþ geond ðas eorþan *auster* [*the south wind*] *blows various plagues through this earth*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 26; Lchdm. iii. 274, 17. Cwild [cwyld MSS. C. D.], *m. f.* or *n. clades*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25. Cwild, *m. f.* or *n. pestis*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 54. Mid ceápes cwylde *m. f.* or *n. with a murrain of cattle*, Chr. 897; Th. 174. 22, col. 2; 175, 20. Se ðe on þrymsetle cwyldes *m.* or *n.* nā sæt *qui in cathedra pestilentiæ non sedit*, Ps. Spl. C. 1, 1: Mone B. 2711. Cwyld-tīd *or* cwyl-tīd *evening time;* conticinium:—Cwyl-tīd *vel* gebed-giht *conticinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld-seten. DER. mon-cwyld.

cwyld-bǽre; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly.* v. cwild-bǽre.

cwyld-bǽrlîce; *adv. Pestilentially.* v. cwild-bǽrlîce.

cwyld-full; *adj. Destructive, pernicious;* perniciosus:—Cwyldfulle wæfersēne *perniciosum spectaculum*, Mone B. 1259.

cwyld-rōf; *adj. Devoted to slaughter;* necandi strenuus:—Deór cwyldrōf = wulfas *the beasts devoted to slaughter = wolves*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10, 11 = 7; Exod. 166 = 164.

cwyld-seten, cwyl-seten, e; *f.* [cwyld, cwyl = cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill: Icel.* kveld, *n. evening:* as if the night *quelled* or *killed* daylight] *A setting in of the evening, the first part of the night;* conticinium:—Cwylseten *conticinium*, Mone B. 3747. Cwylsetene *conticinio*, 3748. Cwyldsetene *galli cantu*, 4677.

cwylla, an; *m. A well, spring;* fons:—Riht sūþ be eástan ðam cwyllan ōþ ða wȳde strǽte *right south by east of the spring as far as the wide road*, Cod. Dipl. 409; A. D. 946; Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. [*Ger.* quelle, *f. a spring, source, fountain.*]

cwylm *destruction, slaughter*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 12. v. cwealm.

cwylman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To kill, torment*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. v. cwelman.

cwylm-bǽre; *adj. Death-bearing, pernicious;* mortifĕrus:—Cōmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǽrum tōlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. v. cwealm-bǽre.

cwylmd = cwylmed *killed*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1; *pp. of* cwylman.

cwylmende, cwilmende; *part. Tormenting;* crucians, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwylmian; *part.* cwylmigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwealm *pain, torment*] *To suffer, suffer torment* or *pain;* cruciāri:—Heó sceal ēcelîce cwylmian *it* [*the soul*] *shall suffer eternally*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 29. Ða mānfullan beóþ ǽfre cwylmigende on helle sūsle *the sinful shall ever be suffering pain in hell torment*, 608, 11. We cwylmiaþ *we suffer torment*, 416, 5. Gehwylce mānfulle gefēran on ðām ēcum tintregum cwylmiaþ *all wicked associates shall suffer in everlasting torments*, i. 526, 27.

cwylming, é; *f.* [cwylmian *to suffer*] *Torture, trouble, suffering, a cross;* cruciātus, crux:—Cwylminge [MS. cwylmingce] *cruciātu*, Mone B. 3178. Se ðe ne nimþ hys cwylminge, and fyligþ me, nys he me wyrðe *qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus*, Mt. Bos. 10, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 23.

cwylmnes *torment*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. v. cwealmnes.

cwylþ *dies*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 272, note 36; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwyl-tīd *dead time*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld.

cwȳne *a wife*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. v. cwēn, cwēne.

CWYRN, cweorn, e; *f.*: cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill,* QUERN; mola:—Twā beóþ æt cwyrne grindende: ān byþ genumen, and ōðer byþ lǽfed *duæ molentes in mola: una assumētur, et una relinquētur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 41. Dæt hīg grundon on cwyrne *populus illud frangēbat mola*, Num. 11, 8. Æt ðære cweornan *ad molam*, Ex. 11, 5. [*Prompt.* querne *mola manualis: Wyc. Chauc.* querne: *Plat.* queern, qwern *a handmill: O. Sax.* querna, *f: O. Frs.* quern: *Dut. Kil.* querne: *M. H. Ger.* kürne, kürn, kurn, *f: O. H. Ger.* quirn, *f: Goth.* qairnus, *m.* or *f: Dan.* qwærn, *m. f: Swed.* qwarn, *f: Icel.* kwern, kwörn, *f.*] DER. esul-cwyrn, hand-.

cwyrn-bill *a stone chisel for dressing querns.* v. cweorn-bill.

cwyrn-burne, an; *f. A mill-stream;* molāris torrens, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwyrn-stān, cweorn-stān, es; *m. A mill-stone;* molaris lapis, mola:—Cwyrnstān *mola*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 8. Dæt him wǽre getiged ān ormǽte cwyrnstān to his swuran, and he swā wurde on deóppre sǽ besenced *that an immense mill-stone was tied to his neck, and he was so sunk in the deep sea*, Homl. Th. i. 514, 17: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ān cweornstān *lapis molaris*, Lk. Bos. 17, 2: Mk. Bos. 9, 42.

CWYSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To crush,* QUASH, *shake, bruise, dash against;* quassare, terere, allidere:—Se ðe forgnīdeþ oððe cwysþ lytlungas dīne to stāne *qui allidet parvulos tuos ad petram*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 9. Ðū genyðeredest oððe ðū cwysdest me *allisisti me*, 101, 11. [*Prompt.* quaschyñ *quassūre: R. Brun.* quassed, *p. quashed: Plat.* quesen, quetsen *to crush: O. Sax.* quetsan *to push, squeeze: Frs.* quetsen *vulnerare: O Frs.* quetsene *a bruise: Dut.* kwetsen *to bruise, wound, injure: Kil.* quetsen *quassare, lædere: Ger.* quetschen *to squeeze: M. H. Ger.* quetzen *to squeeze: Goth.* qistyan *to destroy: Dan.* qwæste *to squeeze: Swed.* qwäsa *to squash, bruise, wound: Icel.* kwista *to destroy, cut down: Fr.* casser *to break: Lat.* quassare, quatere *to batter, break in pieces.*] DER. for-cwysan, to-.

cwȳst *sayest, speakest*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9, = cweðst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwȳst ðū, cwȳst ðū lā, cwȳst tū lā *sayest thou?* used in questions, as *interrog. adv.* numquid? — Cwȳst ðū eom ic hyt? Mt. Bos. 26, 22 *whether it am I?* Wyc. note 11; numquid ego sum? Vulg: Ps. Spl. 29, 12: 7, 12. v. cweðan.

cwyð, e; *f.* [= cwide, cwyde] *A word, saying;* verbum, dictum:—Him ða cwyðe frecne scōdon *these words overwhelmed him with woe*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 18; Gen. 1596. v. cwide.

cwyþ *saith, speaks*, Jn. Bos. 16, 18: Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111, = cweðeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwȳðan *to lament*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. v. cwīðan.

cwyðe *a saying*, S. Greg. Hom. 23, 104, Lye. v. cwide.

cwyðele *an inflamed swelling.* v. cwydele.

cwyðst *sayest, speakest*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 62, = cweðst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cý *cows*, Gen. 33, 13; *acc. pl. of* cū.

CYCENE, cicene, an; *f. A kitchen;* coquīna, culīna:—Cycene *coquīna*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 49: *culīna*, Mone B. 3731. Dæt seó cycene [MS. kycene] eal forburne *that the kitchen was all burning*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 5, 11. Wurpon hī ða anlīcnysse inn to heora cycenan [MS. kycenan] *they cast the image into their kitchen*, ii. 166, 3. Gif ceorl hæfde cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan] *if a free man had a church and a kitchen*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. [*Piers P.* kytchen: *Chauc.* kichen: *Plat.* köke, käke: *Dut.* keuken, *f: Kil.* kokene, keuckene: *Ger.* küche, *f: M. H. Ger.* küche, küchen, kuche, kuchen, *f: O. H. Ger.* kuchina, *f: Dan.* kjökken, *n: Swed.* kök, *n: Icel.* kock-hús: *Fr.* cuisine, *f: Prov.* cozina: *Span.* cocina, *f: It.* cucina, *f: Lat.* coquīna, *f: Wel.* cegin, *f: Corn.* cegin, keghin, *f: Ir.* cucann: *Armor.* kegin: *Lith.* kukne: *Russ.* kuchnja.]

cýdde *said, told*, Chr. 1066; Th. 336, 21, = cýðde; *p. of* cýðan.

cýdung *a chiding*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8. v. cīding.

CÝF, e; *f:* cýfe, an; *f. A vessel, vat, cask, bushel;* dolium, modius:—Cýf *dolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 48; Wrt. Voc. 24, 48. Stōd ðǽr ān ætmtig cýf *an empty cask stood there*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Cýfe *dolium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 25. Se hēt afyllan āne cýfe mid ele *he commanded a vat to be filled with oil*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 25. Under cýfe *sub modio*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. [*Prompt.* kowpe *crater: Plat.* kope *dolium: O. Sax.* côpa, *f. dolium: Dut.* kuip, *f. a tub: Kil.* keuwe, kuype *cupa, dolium: Ger.* kufe, *f. a vessel: M. H. Ger.* kuofe, *f. cupa: O. H. Ger.* kuofa, *f. dolium, tunna: Dan.* kippe, kyper, *m. f. a dyer's tub: Swed.* kyp, *m. a dyer's tub;* kupa, *f. a case, box: Icel.* kúpa, *f. a bowl, basin, box: Fr.* cuve, *f: Span.* cuba, *f. cask for wine* or *oil: M. Lat.* cuppa, *f: Lat.* cupa, *f. a tun: Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a tub, cask: Sansk.* kūpa *a cistern;* kumbha *vessel for water.*]

CYFES, cyfys, cifes, ciefes, e; *f:* cyfese, an; *f. A concubine, handmaid;* concubina, pellex, ancilla:—Cyfes *pellex*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 73. Of cifise *ex pellĭce*, Mone B. 4553. Se ðe hæbbe riht wīf, and eác cifese [MS. A. ceafese; B. cefese] ne dō him nān preóst nān ðara gerihta, ðe man cristenum men dōn sceal *he who has a right wife, and also a concubine, let no priest do for him any of those rites, which ought to be done for a christian man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, and note 26. Cyfys [= cyfes] oððe bepæcystre [MSS. C. D. bepæcestre] *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Constantius gesealde his suna ðæt rīce, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his ciefese *Constantius gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his concubine* [*wife*, v. notes to Ors. Bos. p. 28, col. 2], Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. Gif he cyfesan hæbbe, and nāne riht ǽwe, he āh ðæs to dōnne swā him geþincþ; wīte he ðeáh ðæt he beó on ānre gehealden, beó hit cyfes, beó hit ǽwe *si concubinam habeat, et nullam legitimam uxorem, erit ei proinde quod ipsi videbitur faciendum; sciat tamen ut cum una ei manendum sit, sit concubina, sit uxor*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 9; Th. ii. 186, 2–5: L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6, 9: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Be ðīnre cyfese *super ancilla tua*, Gen. 21, 12. [*Laym.* chevese, chivese *a concubine: Plat.* keves: *Dut.* kevis, *f. a concubine: Kil.* kevisse, kiese *pellaca, concubina: Ger.* kebse, *f. concubina, pellex: M. H. Ger.* kebes, kebese, kebse, *f. concubina: O. H. Ger.* kebis, kebisa, *f. pellex, concubina: Icel. Vigf.* kefsir, *m. concubitor, concubinus: O. Nrs. Rask Hald.* képsi, kéffir *servus molestus, oblocutor.*]

cyfes-boren; *def.* se cyfes-borena; *part. Born in concubinage, base-born;* e concubīna genĭtus:—His cyfesborena brōðor siððan rīxode, se ðe wende to Scottum *his base-born brother afterwards reigned, who had gone to the Scots*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 17.

cyfes-hād, es; *m. Whoredom, adultery, concubinage;* pellicātus, Cot. 186.

cyfys *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. v. cyfes.

cýgan, cýgean *to call, call upon, invoke*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39: Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909: Ps. Spl. 78, 6. v. cīgan.

cýging, e; *f. A calling, naming;* appellatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cýgan.

cýgling, es; *m. A relation;* cognātus:—Cýgling his *cognātus ejus*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. v. cýðling.

cyld, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—For cylde *præ frigŏre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. v. ceald *frīgus.*

cyld, es; *n. A child*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6: Mt. Jun. 2, 13, in the title. v. cild.

cyld-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children;* parvulōrum subvectio:—Dæt hīg nymon wǽnas to hira cyldfare *ut tollant plaustra ad subvectiōnem parvulōrum*, Gen. 45, 19.

CÝLE, cīle, cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness,* CHILL; frīgus:—Ne mæg fýres feng ne forstes cýle somod eardian *the grasp of fire and chill of frost cannot dwell together*, Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Beföran ansīne cýles *ante faciem frigŏris*, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe cýle and fýr *we have nought in hope, save chill and fire*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Hý wyrcaþ ðone cýle hine on *they bring the cold upon him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 6, 8. [*Prompt.* cole *algor: Piers P. Laym. Orm.* chele *chill, cold: Plat.* köle, *f. pain: Ger.* kühle, *f: M. H. Ger.* küele, *f: O. H. Ger.* kuolī, *f: Dan.* köle, *m. f. coolness of the air: Swed.* kyla, *f. a chill: Icel.* kylr, *m. a gust of cold air: Lat.* gelu.] DER. fǽr-cýle.

cýle-gicel, es; *m. An icicle;* frigŏris stiria:—Land wǽron freórig cealdum cýlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2521; An. 1262: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 20; Ph. 59. v. gicel.

CYLEN, cyln, e; *f. A* KILN, *an oven;* fornacŭla, siccatōrium:—Cylene *fornacŭlæ*, Cot. 86. Cyln *vel* ast *siccatōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. [*Prompt.* kylne: *Icel.* kylna, *f: Wel.* kylyn, *m.*]

cyleniso; *adj. Like a kiln;* fornāceus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyleþenie, an; *f. The herb celandine;* chelidonium majus:—Cyleþenie, Herb. 75; Lchdm. i. 176, 15, 18. v. celeþonie.

cylew, cylu; *adj. Spotted, speckled;* guttātus:—Cylew *guttātus*, Cot. 99. Cylu *guttātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49.

cýle-wyrt, e; *f. Sour-sorrel;* oxylapăthum, Cot. 216.

cylin, cyline heorþ *a kiln;* fornacŭla. v. cylen.

CYLL, e; *f:* cylle, cille, an; *f:* cylle, es; *m. A leather bottle, flagon, vessel;* uter, ascopēra = ἀσκοπήρα:—Gesomnigende swā swā on cylle wætera sǽs *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 7. Ðas cylle *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Swā dū on hríme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Flaxe oððe cylle *asscopa* [= *ascopēra*], Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 27; Wrt. Voc. 17, 32. Ætmtige cillan *vacuum utrem:* ða cillan *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Gefylde he ðære cyrcan cyllan *implevit lampades ecclesiæ*, 1, 5. He gegaderode eall sǽwætru tosomne, swylce hī wǽron on ānum cylle *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Seó cwēn [Tomyris] hēt ðæt heáfod bewyrpan on ānne cylle se wæs afylled mannes blōdes *the queen* [*Tomyris*] *ordered the head to be thrown into a vessel which was filled with man's blood*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 34. Se ðe fæstne hider cylle [MS. kylle] brohte . . . gif hwelc þyrelne cylle [kylle MS.] brohte to ðys burnan *who has brought hither a water-tight bottle . . . if any has brought to this spring a leaky bottle*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Icel.* kyllir, *m. a bag* or *pouch.*] DER. stōr-cylle, -cille.

cyln *a kiln:*—Cyln *vel* ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. v. cylen, ast.

cylu *spotted*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49. v. cylew.

cym *come*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 22; Cri. 372; *impert. of* cuman.

cymast *most beautiful*, Ps. Th. 86, 2; *superl. of* cyme, *adj.*

cyme, cime, es; *m.* [cuman *to come*] *A coming, an approach, advent;* adventus:—Me is ðīn cyme on myclum þonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897: 21 a; Th. 57, 10; Cri. 916: 44 b; Th. 152, 2; Gū. 802: 56 b; Th. 201, 9; Ph. 53: 69 b; Th. 258, 3; Jul. 259. Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the approach of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 82; El. 41. He ongeat ðone intingan heora cymes *he understood the cause of their coming*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 1. He wītgode hū his ealdormenn sceoldon fægnian his cymes of his wræcsīðe *he prophesied how his chief men should rejoice at his coming from his banishment*, Ps. Th. arg. 23. Syxtygum wintra ǽr Cristes cyme *sixty* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *before the coming of Christ*, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 1; Cri. 1031: 100 a; Th. 376, 30; Seel. 162: 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107: 59 b; Th. 214, 27; Ph. 245: 68 a; Th. 252, 11; Jul. 161: Elen. Kmbl. 2454; El. 1228. Morgensteorra bodaþ ðære sunnan cyme *the morning star announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 4. Hyht wæs geniwad þurh ðæs beornes cyme *hope was renewed through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530: 47 a; Th. 160, 17; Gū. 945: 56 b; Th. 200, 28; Ph. 47: 63 a; Th. 231, 16; Ph. 490: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 2170; El. 1086. Þurh mīnne cime *through my coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. Gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme *the men rejoiced at the coming of the prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660: Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. Ic ne wāt hwonan his cymas [MS. cyme] sindon *I know not whence his comings are*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196: Beo. Th. 520; B. 257. DER. be-cyme, eft-, forþ-, from-, geán-, hēr-, hider-, hleóðor-, ofer-, ongeán-, seld-, þrym-, to-, up-, ymb-, ym-.

cyme; *adj. Becoming, convenient, suitable, lovely, beautiful, splendid;* commŏdus, conveniens, aptus, splendĭdus:—Cumaþ nū and geseóþ, hū cyme weorc Drihten worhte *come now and see what lovely works the Lord has wrought*, Ps. Th. 65, 4. Ðe on Chananēa cymu worhte wundur *qui fecit mirabilia in terra Chanaan*, 105, 18. Gif ic mīne gewǽda on wītehrægl cyme cyrde *if I turned my beautiful garments into sackcloth*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Dæt dū sī cymast ceastra Drihtnes *that thou may be the most beautiful of the cities of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. DER. un-cyme.

cymed, es; *n. The plant wall-germander; forte* chamædrys = χαμαίδρυς, teucrium chamædrys, Lin:—Genim cymed *take germander*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Nim cymed *take germander*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 20.

cymen, es; *m. n. The herb cummin;* cŭmīnum = κύμινον, cŭmīnum, cyminum, Lin:—Ge tiógoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen [MS. kymen] *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS. Dō ðæt cymen on.eced *put the cummin into*

vinegar, L. M. 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Cymen *cymīnum*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 64; Wrt. Voc. 32, 1: Herb. 155, 1; Lchdm. i. 280, 23: L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 23: iii. 6, 16: 24, 9. Cymenes *of cummin*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 21: L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 20: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 15: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 26: 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Wyrc sealfe of cymene *make a salve with cummin*, 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 20. Genim cymen *take cummin*, Herb. 94, 2; Lchdm. i. 204, 16: 376, 5: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 11: 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 24: 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 15: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 17: iii. 28, 11: 72, 14. Cymenes sǽd *seed of cummin*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 21. Cymenes dust *dust of cummin*, 3, 23; Lchdm. ii. 322, 3.

cymen *come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66; *pp. of* cuman.

Cymēn, es; *m. Cymen, son of Ælle, who was the first Bretwalda* [v. Bret-walda, brŷten-walda]; Cymēnus:—For example, v. Cymēnes ôra.

Cymēnes ôra, an; *m. Cymen's shore, near Wittering, Sussex*; Cymēni lītus, qui ibi naves ad terram appulit. Nunc nomen amisit, sed fuisse prope *Wittering*, in agro Sussexiensi, Charta Donatiōnis quam Cedwalla Rex Ecclesiæ Selsiensi fecit, planissīme convincit, Camd. Camden and, after him, Gibson say, in the preceding Latin, this place was near Wittering on the coast of Sussex. They rely on a Charter which Kemble [Cod. Dipl. 992] has marked as spurious, but which was no doubt constructed with a regard for probability. In this Charter [Cod. Dipl. 992; A. D. 683; Kmbl. v. 33, 22] the name occurs as Cumeneshora, a form which countenances Ingram's guess that Shoreham is the place; quasi *Cymenes*horeham, v. Chr. Erl. 281, A. D. 477:—Hēr, A. D. 477, com [MS. cuom] Ælle on Bretonlond, and his iii suna, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, mid iii scipum, on ða stōwe ðe is nemned Cymēnes ôra, and ðǽr ofslōgon monige Wealas, and sume on fleáme bedrifon on ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes leáge *in this year*, A. D. 477, *Ælle came to Britain, and his three sons, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, with three ships, at the place which is named Cymen's shore, and there slew many Welsh, and drove some in flight into the wood which is named Andredsley*, Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 28–32.

cym-līc; *adj. Comely, convenient, lovely, beautiful, splendid*; aptus, commodus, splendidus:—Hierusalem, ðū wǽre swā swā cymlīc ceaster getimbred *Jerusalem, thou wert built as a beautiful city*, Ps. Th. 121, 3: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 24; Rä. 34, 2.

cym-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Conveniently, fitly, beautifully, splendidly*; commode, apte, splendide:—Andetaþ Drihtne, and his ēcne naman cēgaþ cymlīce *confitemini Domino et invocate nomen ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1: 98, 7. Cymlīcor ceól gehlādenne *a more fitly laden ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38.

cym-līcor *more aptly* or *fitly*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38; *comp. of* cym-līce.

cymst, cymest *comest*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 28; Dan. 585: Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382; *2nd pres. sing. of* cuman.

cymþ, cymeþ *comes*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315: Beo. Th. 4123; B. 2058; *3rd sing. pres. of* cuman.

cyn *the chin*; mentum. v. cin.

CYN, cynn, es; *n.* I. *every being of one kind, a kindred, kind, race, nation, people, tribe, family, lineage, generation, progeny*, KIN; genus, gens, natio, populus, stirps, tribus, familia, natales, origo, generatio, proles, progenies:—Ðæt hie ne mōton ǣgnian mid yrmþum Israhēla cyn *that they may not hold in misery the race of Israel*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 24; Exod. 265: 170; Th. 213, 21; Exod. 555. Monna cynn *hominum genus*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 23; Cri. 888: 98 b; Th. 370, 1; Seel. 50: Cd. 212; Th. 261, 33; Dan. 735. Eorþan cynn *terræ tribus*, Ps. Th. 71, 18. Eal engla cynn *all the race of angels*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 10; Jul. 644. Eall gimma cynn *all kinds of gems*, Andr. Kmbl. 3037; An. 1521. Fôr cynn æfter cynne *tribe went after tribe*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 3; Exod. 351. Ðis cynn ne byþ ūtadryfen *hoc genus non ejicitur*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21. Ðæt wīf wæs hǽðen, Sirofenisces cynnes *erat mulier gentīlis, Syrophœnissa genere*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. Lā nǽddrena cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 7. Of cynne on cynn *from generation to generation*; a progenie in progeniem, Ps. Th. 84, 5: 88, 1. Adames cyn *the race of Adam*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 35; Sat. 408: Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 961. Ymb fisca cynn *de piscium genere*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. DER. cyn-recen, cynn-recceniss, -ren, -ryn: ælf-cyn, -cynn, âtor-, cyne-, deór-, earfoþ-, engel-, eormen-, eorþ-, fæderen-, feorh-, fīfel-, fisc-, fleóh-, from-, frum-, fugel-, fugol-, gim-, gum-, hǽðen-, helle-, heoloþ- [=hæleþ-], hwæte-, lǽce-, man-, mēdren-, ôm-, orf-, sigor-, treó-, wǽpned-, wer-, wyrm-, wyrt-. II. in grammar,—*Gender*; genus:—Syndon twā cynn,—*masculinum*, ðæt is werlīc, and *femininum*, wīflīc. Werlīc cynn biþ ðes wer *hic vir: there are two genders*,—masculine, *that is manlike, and* feminine, *womanlike. Masculine gender is* ðes wer *this man*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27, 28. Ælc nŷten biþ oððe he, oððe heó *every animal is either he, or she*, 6; Som. 5, 34. Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne **werlīces**, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither kind, neither of male nor of female*, 6; Som. 5, 32. Ðis gebŷraþ oftost to nāðrum cynne, swā swā is ðis word *hoc verbum: this oftest belongeth to the neuter gender, as is* ðis word *this word*, 6; Som. 5, 35. Twīlīces cynnes ðæt is *dubii generis*, 6; Som. 5, 46. Sume naman synd ōðres cynnes on ānfealdum getele, and ōðres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25. The *m. f. n.* occur in the following sentence, indicated by the articles se, seó, ðæt:—Seó sāwel ys mā ðonne se līchama, and se līchama mā ðonne ðæt reáf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus plus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Bos. 12, 23. III. *a sex*; sexus:—Hwæðeres cynnes bearn heó cennan sceal *of which sex she shall bear a child*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 6. [*Wyc.* kyn *family, generation: Chauc.* kin: *Piers P.* kynne: *R. Glouc. R. Brun.* kyn: *Laym.* cun, kun *race, progeny, kind: Orm.* kin: *O. Sax.* kunni, cunni, *n. race: Dut.* kunne, *f. gender: Kil.* konne, kunne *genus, species, sexus: O. Frs.* ken, kin, kon, *n. genus: M. H. Ger.* künne, *n. family: O. H. Ger.* kunni, *n. genus, gens: Dan.* kjön, *n. genus: Swed.* kön, *n. sex*; kynne, *n. disposition: Icel.* kyn, *n. a kind, kin: Lat.* genus, gens: *Grk.* γένος: *Sansk.* janus *gens.*]

cyn, cynn; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper*; congruus, condignus:—Ðæt is cyn *that is proper* or *reasonable*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 4. Swā hit cynn [cyn Cot.] was *as was suitable* or *fit*, 35, 4; Fox 162, 24. Swylce hit kyn [cyn MS. B; cynn H.] sié *as it may be right*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11. Hit ys cyn *it is proper*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: 9, 34: 138, 20.

cyncg *a king*, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 3. v. cyning.

CYND, es; *n.* I. *nature*, KIND; natura:—Gif hió hire cynd healdan wile *if she desire to retain her nature*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, note 21, MS. Cot. II. *a sort, gender*; natura, genus:—Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlīces, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither sort* [*gender*], *neither of male nor of female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 3; Som. 5, 32. [*Prompt.* keende, kyynde *genus: Wyc.* kynde *nature: Piers P.* kynde *nature, race, kind: Laym.* i-cunde *nature, kind, race: Orm.* kinde *nature, kind, race: O. Sax.* kind, *n. a child: Dut.* kind, *n. a child: Ger.* kind, *n. a child: M. H. Ger.* kint, *gen.* kindes, *n. a child: O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles: Icel.* kind, *f. species, race, kind: Lat.* gent-em, *acc. of* gens.] DER. ge-cynd.

cynde; *adj. Natural, innate, inborn*; naturalis, innatus, ingenitus:—Cniht weóx and þāg swā him cynde wǽron *the boy waxed and thrived as to him was natural*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 26; Gen. 2771. DER. ge-cynde, un-, unge-.

cynde-līc; *adj. Natural*, KINDLY; naturalis, ingenitus:—Sīdra geseafta cræftas cyndelīce *the kindly powers of wide-spread creatures*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. DER. ge-cyndelīc, unge-.

cyne-, used in compounds, signifying *kingly, royal, special*; regius, præ-. v. cyne-bænd, -bearn, -boren, -bôt, -botl, -cyn, -dôm, etc.

cȳne; *adj. Bold, brave*; audax:—Cyninga cȳnost *bravest of kings*, Ps. C. 50, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 276, 3. DER. searo-cȳne. v. cēne.

cȳne, an; *f. A chink, fissure*; rima:—Ðæs leóhtes scīma þurh ða cȳnan ðære dura ineóde *the glare of the light came through the chinks of the door*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 19.

cyne-bænd, es; *m.* [bend, bænd *a band, chaplet, crown*] *A royal crown, a diadem*; regia corona, diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyne-bearn, es; *n. A kingly child, royal offspring*; regius puer, regia proles:—Ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn *they might not acknowledge the royal child*, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Wuldres cynebearn *the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 316; Men. 159: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 23; Gen. 1704.

cyne-boren; *part. Of royal birth*; regia stirpe natus, M. H. 12 a.

cyne-bôt, e; *f.* [bôt *boot, compensation*] *A king's compensation* or *recompense*; regis compensatio:—Gebīraþ seó cynebôt ðām leódum *the king's compensation belongs to the people*, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 8.

cyne-botl, es; *n.* [botl *a dwelling*] *A kingly dwelling, a palace*; palatium, Wrt. Voc. 86, 27.

cyne-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyne *regius, regalis*; cyn, cynn, *gens, stirps, familia*] *A royal race, royal lineage, royal offspring* or *family*; gens regia, proles regia, stirps *vel* familia regia:—Of Francena cynecynne *de gente Francorum regia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, note 32: 2, 14; S. 518, 3. He wæs hiora cynecynnes *he was of their royal race*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 83; Met. 26, 42. He wæs cynecynnes *he was of royal lineage*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14: Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 39, col. 1: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 18.

cyne-dôm, es; *m.* [dôm *power, dominion*] *A royal dominion* or *power, kingdom, realm*; imperium, regnum, sceptrum, potestas:—Cynedôm *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. We willaþ ðæt ân cynedôm fæste stande ǽfre on þeóde *we will that one kingship stand fast for ever in the nation*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 8. Hanna wæs mid ungemete ðæs cynedômes gyrnende *Hanno had an immoderate longing for the kingdom*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 43: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: Ps. C. 50, 149; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 149. Rūmes cynedômes *augustæ potestatis*, Mone B. 3931. For ðam cynedôme *for the kingdom*, L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 6. Claudius Orcadas eáland to Rômwara cynedôme geþeóddo *Claudius Orcadas insulas Romano adjecit imperio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 7: Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. He ðone cynedôm ciósan wolde *he would choose*

the kingdom, Beo. Th. 4741; B. 2376: L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. Đætte ryhte cynedômas þurh ûre folc geſæstnode wǽron *that just royal governments might be settled throughout our people*, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9.

cyneg *a king*, Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. v. cyning.

cyne-geard *a royal wand, sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerd *a sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerela, an; *m.* [gerela *a robe*] *A kingly robe;* regius vestitus:—Gif mon wolde him awindan of đǽs cynegerelan [MS. -gerelum] *if any one would strip off from him these kingly robes*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 45; Met. 25, 23.

cyne-gewǽdu; *pl. n.* [gewǽde *a garment, robe*] *Royal robes;* regiæ vestes:—He onfēng cynegewǽdum *he took the royal robes*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19.

cyne-gild, -gyld, es; *n.* [gild *compensation*] *A king's compensation;* regis compensatio:—To bôte on cynegilde [-gylde MS. H.] *as offering for the king's compensation*, L. M. L. Th. i. 190, 7.

Cynegils, es; *m. Cynegils, sixth king of the West Saxons;* Cynegilsus:—Cynegilses, *gen.* Chr. Erl. 2, 20: Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 10. Hēr, A. D. 611, Cynegils fēng to rîce on Wesseaxum, and heóld xxxi wintra *here, Cynegils succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and held it thirty-one years*, 611; Erl. 20, 33. Hēr, A. D. 635, Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrîne đam biscope on Dorcaceastre, and Oswold Norþhymbra cining his onfēng *here, Cynegils was baptized by Birinus the bishop of Dorchester, and Oswold, king of Northumbria, was his sponsor*, 635; Erl. 25, 33. Cynegils onfēng ǽrest fulwihte Wesseaxna cyninga *Cynegils was the first of the West Saxon kings who received baptism*, Erl. 2, 16.

cyne-gôd; *adj. Excellent, noble;* præstans, nobilis:—Him cynegôdum *to him excellent*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 5; Gen. 1590. Him đā cynegôde on Carran æđelinga bearn eard genâmon *then the noble children of men took them a dwelling in Harran*, 83; Th. 104, 16; Gen. 1736: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196: 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 34; Wîd. 56.

cyne-gold, es; *n. Royal gold, a crown;* diadema = *διάδημα*, corona:—Þeódnes cynegold sōþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the Lord's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 17; Ph. 605.

cyne-gyrd, -geard, -gerd, e; *f.* [gyrd *a rod, wand*] *A royal wand, sceptre;* sceptrum:—Cynegyrd *sceptrum*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 55. Cynegeard *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. Cynegerd *sceptrum*, 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. Hî to đæs caseres cynegyrde gebugon *they submitted to the emperor's sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16.

cyne-hâd, es; *m.* [hād *form, condition*] *A royal personage* or *condition, dignity, kinghood;* regia persona *vel* dignitas:—Đæt se cynehād [MS. cynehade] đæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 30, note. Ic Ælfrēd, gifendum Criste, mid cynehādes mǽrnesse, geweorþaþ hæbbe cūþlîce ongiten *I Alfred, adorned, by the grace of Christ, with the dignity of a king have well perceived*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 1, 1.

cyne-hâm, es; *m.* [hām *a house, dwelling, home*] *A royal residence;* regia villa:—On đam cynehāme đe is gecŷged Bearwe *at the royal residence which is called Barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 90; A. D. 716–743; Kmbl. i. 109, 15. On his āgenum cynehāmum *in his own royal residences*, 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 7.

cyne-helm, -healm, es; *m.* [helm *a crown*] *A crown, diadem;* corona, diadema:—Cynehelm *corona, diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 5: Mone B. 2166. Cynehealm *diadema*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 56. Wundon cynehelm of þornum, and asetton ofer hys heáfod *plectentes coronam de spinis posuerunt super caput ejus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Jn. Bos. 19, 2, 5. Cynehelme *corona*, Mone B. 3019. For cynehelme *for a royal diadem*, Homl. Blick. 23, 34.

cyne-hlâford, es; *m.* [hlāford *a lord*] *A royal lord, sovereign lord, king;* regius *vel* supremus dominus, rex:—Be his cynehlāfordes geþafunge *with the permission of his royal lord*, Cod. Dipl. 593; A. D. 965–975; Kmbl. iii. 127, 8. Æt his leófan cynehlāforde Eádgāre cyninge *from his dear sovereign lord king Edgar*, 583; A. D. 963–975; Kmbl. iii. 111, 26: 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 22: Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5, 17, 29. Đæt we ealle ānum cynehlāforde holdlîce hȳran *that we all faithfully obey one sovereign lord*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 10. Utan ǽnne cynehlāford holdlîce healdan *let us faithfully support one sovereign lord*, v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 12.

cynelec; *adj. Royal;* regalis:—In đæm cynelecan tûne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. v. cyne-lîc.

cyne-lîc, cynellîc, cynelec; *adj. Kingly, royal, regal, belonging to the state, public;* regius, regalis, publicus:—Eádward cyng man bebyrigde būtan ǽlcum cynelîcum wurþscipe *king Edward was buried without any kingly honour*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 3. Đæt is cynelîc þing *that is a royal thing*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 26; Ruin. 48. Wæs đæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on đa tîd seó cynellîce fæmne Ælflǽd *præerat quidem tunc eidem monasterio regia virgo Ælbflæd*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. Đæt se cynelîca hād đæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, 3, 11; S. 535, 30. In đæm cynelecan tûne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. Cynelîcre *publica*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 30. Cynelîco getimbro and ānlîpie *publica ædificia et privata*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. Chaldēas cynelîcan getimbro mid fŷre fornâmon [MS. fornaman] *the Chaldeans destroyed the royal buildings with fire*, 1, 15; S. 483, 42. He onfēng cynelîcum gewǽdum and com on Breotone *he took the royal robes and came into Britain*, 1, 6; S. 476, 19, note. Wið đa cynelîcan ādle đe man *aurigi-nem* nemneþ *ad morbum regium, hoc est*, auriginem [=auruginem], Herb. 87, 1; Lchdm. i. 190, 14. Cynelîc reáf *trabea*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 122; Wrt. Voc. 40, 30. Cynelîc [MS. kyne-] botl *palatium*, 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16.

cyne-lîce; *adv. Royally;* regie:—Đū miltse on us gecŷþ cynelîce *shew mercy royally on us*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 24; Cri. 157.

cynelîc-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness;* regia dignitas:—For his cynelîcnysse ge mōdes ge onsŷnes *for his kingliness both of his mind and appearance*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 9.

cynellîc *kingly, royal*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. v. cyne-lîc.

Cyne-mǽres ford, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Kimeresford: cyne *royal;* mǽre *a mere;* ford *a ford*] KEMPSFORD, *Gloucestershire:*—Rād Æđelmund alderman ofer æt Cynemǽresforda *alderman Æthelmund rode over at Kempsford*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6.

cyne-rîce, -rŷce, es; *n. A royal region* or *possession, a kingdom, realm;* regnum:—Secg monig wyscte đæt đæs cynerîces ofercumen wǽre *many a warrior wished that there was an end of that kingdom*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 34; Deór. 26. Fēng his bearn to cynerîce *his child succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5; Edg. 31: 1066; Erl. 201, 1: 1076; Erl. 215, 2. On đȳ cynerîce be sūþan Temese *in the kingdom south of the Thames*, 871; Erl. 76, 9. On cynerŷce *in the realm*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 23; Az. 35. He ge-eóde ealle đa cynerîcu đe on Crēcum wǽron *he over-ran all the kingdoms which were in Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39. Cynerîca mǽst *greatest of kingdoms*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 1; Wîd. 39. Đæt he ealdordōm āgan sceolde ofer cynerîcu *that he should possess eldership over the kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 5; Exod. 318: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 12; Met. 26, 6.

cyne-rôf; *adj.* [rōf *famous*] *Royally famous, noble;* nobilis:—Wolde ic ânes to đē, cynerôf hæleþ. cræftes neósan *I would inquire of thee of one art, noble hero*, Andr. Kmbl. 967; An. 484: 1169; An. 585. Cirdon cynerôfe *the noble ones turned*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 312: 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200.

cyne-scipe, es; *m. Kingship, royalty, honour;* regia dignitas:—Hæbbe ic mînes cynescipes gerihta *I may have my rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27. Me to fullum cynescipe *to my perfect royalty*, 2; Th. i. 272, 25. Him sylfum to cynescipe *in honour of himself*, L. Edg. i. prm; Th. i. 262, 4: L. C. E. prm; Th. i. 358, 6.

cyne-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A royal seat, throne;* imperii sedes, solium:—Constantinopolis is nū đæt heáhste cynesetl ealles eástrîces *Constantinople is now the chief royal seat of all the eastern empire*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 11. Đe sit on his cynesetle *qui sedet in solio ejus*, Ex. 11, 5.

cyne-stôl, es; *m.* [cyne *royal*, stôl *a seat, stool*] *A royal throne* or *dwelling, chief city, capital;* thronus, urbs regia, arx, metropolis;—On his cynestôle *on his kingly throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 6; Cri. 1217: Elen. Kmbl. 659; El. 330. Of cynestôlum *from royal seats*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 22; Pa. 49. Constantinopolis is Crēca cynestôl *Constantinople is the royal dwelling-place of the Greeks*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 45. Cynestôle Creácas wióldon *the Greeks possessed the metropolis*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 95; Met. 1, 48: Menol. Fox 208; Men. 105. We becōmon to đam cynestôle, đǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *we came to the royal city, where the temple of the Lord was built*, Andr. Kmbl. 1332; An. 666. Đǽr heó ǽfre forþ wunian mōten cestre and cynestôl *where they may evermore possess cities and a kingly throne*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 1; Sat. 298: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 31. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestôla cyst *holy Jerusalem, choicest of royal cities*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51.

cyne-strēt, e; *f. A royal street* or *road;* regia via, publicum, Cot. 153.

Cynete, an; *f.* I. *the river* KENNET *which rises in Wiltshire;* fluvii nomen qui originem suam habet in agro Wiltoniensi:—Ærest on Cynetan, đæt up andlang strēmes ... đæt eft innan Cynetan strēm *first to the Kennet, then up along the stream ... then again to the river Kennet*, Cod. Dipl. 792; A. D. 1050; Kmbl. iv. 122, 21, 26: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 378; A. D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 22, 30: Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 17, 25, 35: 1152; A. D. 944; Kmbl. v. 300, 16, 18: 1199; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 376, 6, 16: 1282; A. D. 984; Kmbl. vi. 118, 1, 6. II. KENNET, *a village on the river Kennet in Wiltshire;* villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Wæs fyrd gesomnod æt Cynetan *a force was assembled at Kennet*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 23.

cyne-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m.* [þrym *a multitude, majesty, glory*] *A kingly host, royal majesty* or *glory;* regia multitudo, regis majestas:—Mid cyneþrymme *with a kingly host*, Cd. 209; Th. 260, 8; Dan. 706: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 12; Hö. 51. He cwom on cyneþrymme *he came in royal majesty*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ryhtfremmende cyneþrym cȳðaþ *the righteous doers shall proclaim the royal majesty*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 5; Ph. 634: Andr. Kmbl. 2645; An. 1324. Đū me gecȳðdest cyneþrymma wyn *thou declaredst to me joy of kingly glories*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 23; Hö. 74.

cyne-wīse, an; *f.* [wīse *an affair*] *The state, republic, commonwealth;* respublica:—Se nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan *he began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21. Rehte ða cynewīsan *rempublicam rexit*, 1, 5; S. 476, 8.

cyne-wiðða, an; *f. A royal wreath, diadem;* redimiculum:—Cynewiððan *redimicula*, Mone B. 6270: Cot. 185.

cyne-word, es; *n.* [word *a speech*] *A proper speech* or *word;* proprium verbum:—Mon cȳðe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 29; Rä. 44, 16.

Cynewulf, es; *m. An Anglo-Saxon poet, who has preserved his name in Runes, in his poem on Elene's Recovery of the Cross.* Mr. Kemble will best describe his own discovery.—In the Vercelli MS. is contained a long poem on the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena [=Elene]. After the close of the poem, and apparently intended as a tail-piece to the whole book, comes a poetical passage, in which the author principally refers to himself, and after a reference to his own increasing age and the change from the strength and joyousness of youth, he breaks out, in the 15th Canto, into a moralizing strain, in which he concludes his work. The following thirty lines, containing Runes, form a portion of this Canto:—

Â wæs sæc ōþ-ðæt,	*Ever was contest till then,*
cnyssed cearwelmum	*with waves of sorrow tossed*
ᚺ [cēn] drūsende,	**C** [*the torch*] *sinking,*
ðeáh he, in medohealle	*though he, in meadhall*
māþmas, þege	*treasures, handled*
æplede gold,	*appled gold,*
ᛦ [yr] gnornode,	**Y** [*sorrow*] *he mourned,*
ᚾ [nȳd] gefēra,	**N** [*need*] *his consort,*
nearu sorge dreáh,	*narrow sorrow he suffered,*
enge rūne,	*a close rune,*
ðær him ᛗ [ēh] fōre	*where* **E** [*the horse*] *before him*
mīlpaðas mæt,	*measured the mile-paths,*
mōdig þrægde	*proudly hastened*
wīrum gewlenced.	*with wires adorned.*
ᚹ [wēn] is geswīþrad,	**W** [*hope*] *is overpowered,*
gomen æfter gearum,	*my joy in my old age,*
geógoþ is gecyrred	*youth is turned back*
ald onmedla.	*my old pride.*
ᚢ [ūr] wæs geára	**U** *I was of old*
geógoþhādes glǽm,	*a gleam of youth,*
nū synt geárdagas	*now are the days of my life*
æfter fyrstmearce	*after the appointed space*
forþgewitene,	*departed,*
lífwynne geliden,	*the joy of life flowed away,*
swā ᛚ [lagu] toglíðeþ,	*as* **L** [*lake or water*] *glideth,*
flōdas gefýsde.	*the floods that hasten.*
ᚠ [feoh] ǽghwam biþ	**F** [*wealth*] *will be for every man*
lǽne under lyfte,	*failing under the heaven,*
landes frætwe	*the ornament of the land*
gewītaþ under wolcnum.	*will depart under the welkin.*

Elen. Kmbl. 2512-2541; El. 1257-1272.

The extreme rudeness and abruptness of these lines, and the apparent uselessness of the Runes, led me to suspect that there was more in them than merely met the eye. This I found to be the case; for, on taking the Runes out of the context, using them as single letters and uniting them in one word, they supplied me with the name **CYNEWULF**, undoubtedly no other than the author of the poems. I cannot here bestow space upon a long argument to shew who this *Cynewulf* was. I believe him to have been the Abbot of Peterborough of that name, who flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century, who was accounted in his own day a celebrated poet, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, whose works have long been lost, but whose childish ingenuity has now enabled us with some probability to assign to him the authorship of the Vercelli and Exeter Codices, Archæologia, vol. xxviii. 1840, by Kemble, pp. 327-372. The Reverend Jn. Earle, M. A. etc. Rector of Swanswick, with some pertinent remarks, supposes Cynewulf to be the same person as Cyneweard. v. Chr. Erl. Introduction, pp. xx-xxii.

cyng *a king*, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 20: 894; Erl. 91, 32: L. Ath. iv. pref; Th. i. 220, 1. v. cyning.

cynge *a king*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 7. v. cyning.

Cynges tūn, es; *m.* [cynges tūn *king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Aðelstān wæs to cynge æt Cynges tūne gehālgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 924; Th. 199, 8, col. 1: 979; Th. 234, 10, col. 2. Æt Cyninges tūn *at Kingston*, Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cinges tūn, Cyninges tūn.

cyning, cyng, es; *m.* [cyn *people*, -ing *originating from, son of*]. **I.** *a king, ruler, emperor;* rex, imperator. He is the representation of the people, and springs from them, as a son does from his parents. The Anglo-Saxon king was elected from the people; he was, therefore, the king of the people. He was the chosen representative of the people, their embodiment, the child, not the father of the people. He was not the lord of the soil, but the leader of his people. He completed the order of freemen, and was the summit of his class. As the freeman [ceorl] was to the noble [æðele], so was the noble to the king. The Anglo-Saxon king was the king of a tribe or of a people, but never of the land. We read of kings of the West Saxons or of the Mercians, but not of Wessex or of Mercia. The king was, in truth, essentially one with the people, by them and their power he reigned; but his land was like theirs, private property. It was not the feudal system, and was never admitted that the king was owner of all the land in a country:—Se cyning mildelīce onfēng *the king received* [*him*] *gladly*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 30, 44. Se Iudēa cyning *the king of the Jews;* ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Saul wæs gecoren ǽrest to cyninge on Israhēla þeóde *Saul was first chosen king of the people of Israel*, Ælfc. T. 13, 3. Eart đū wītodlīce cyning *ergo rex es tu?* οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ; Jn. Bos. 18, 37. Cyninges botl *a king's dwelling, palace*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 18. Cyninga [MS. cininga] bōc *the book of kings*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 38: 8, 3. Cyninga [MS. kyninga] byrgen *a burying-place of kings;* mausoleum, bustum, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 3; Wrt. Voc. 49, 27. Maximian, ārleás cyning *Maximian, the wicked emperor*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4. **2.** *a spiritual King, God, Christ;* Deus, Christus:—Heofona Cyning *the King of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507: 3017; An. 1511: Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Crist is ealra cyninga Cyning *Christ is King of all kings*, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 9: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 17; Cri. 136: 11 a; Th. 14, 6; Cri. 215: Andr. Kmbl. 1955; An. 980. **3.** *the devil;* diabōlus, satānas:—Hellwarena cyning *the king of hell's inhabitants*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 28; Jul. 322. Se ofermōda cyning, Satan *the haughty king, Satan*, Cd. 18; Th. 22. 9; Gen. 338. **II.** *Anglo-Saxon kings were at first elected from a family* or *class, by* Witena gemōt *the assembly of the wise.* **2.** *fidelity was sworn to them by the people*, in the following words:—Đus man sceal swerigean hyld-āþas. 'On ðone Drihten, ðe ðes hāligdōm is fōre hālig, ic wille beón N. hold and getrīwe, and eal lufian ðæt he lufaþ, and eal ascūnian ðæt he ascūnaþ, æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum, and nǽfre, willes ne gewealdes, wordes ne weorces, ōwiht dōn ðæs him lāþre biþ; wið ðam ðe he me healde swā ic earnian wille, and eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer fōrmǽl wæs, đā ic to him gebeáh and his willan geceás *thus shall a man swear oaths of fidelity* [or *homage*]. *By the Lord, before whom this relic is holy, I will be to N. faithful and true, and love all that he loves, and shun all that he shuns, according to God's law, and according to the world's principles, and never, by will nor by force, by word nor by deed, do aught of what is loathful to him; on condition that he keep me as I am willing to deserve, and all that fulfil that our agreement was, when I submitted to him and chose his will,*' L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2-9. If this was taken in A. D. 924, it was not long before the power of the king was limited, for we have the following oath administered to Æðelrēd, when he was consecrated king at Kingston in A. D. 978, as is stated in the Chronicle,—On ðys geáre wæs Æðelrēd to cininge gehālgod æt Cinges tūne *in this year Æthelred was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 978 [MS. 979]; Th. 234, 9, col. 1. **3.** *the king took a corresponding oath to his people.* The words of the king's oath are,—Đis gewrit is gewriten, stæf be stæfe, be ðam gewrite ðe Dūnstān arcebisceop sealde ūrum hlāforde æt Cinges tūne ā on dæg đā hine man hālgode to cinge, and forbeád him ǽlc wedd to syllanne būtan ðysan wedde, ðe he up on Cristes weofod lēde, swā se bisceop him dihte. 'On ðære hālgan Þrȳnnesse naman, Ic þreó þing behāte cristenum folce, and me underþeóddum:—*Án ǽrest*, ðæt ic Godes cyrice and eall cristen folc mīnra gewealda sōðe sibbe healde. *Oðer* is, ðæt ic reáflāc and ealle unrihte þing eallum hādum forbeóde. *Þridde*, ðæt ic behāte and bebeóde on eallum dōmum riht and mildheortnisse, ðæt us eallum ǽrfæst and mildheort God þurh ðæt his ēcean miltse forgife, se lifaþ and rīxaþ' *this writing is copied, letter for letter, from the writing which archbishop Dunstan delivered to our lord at Kingston on the very day when he was consecrated king, and he forbade him to give any other pledge but this pledge which he laid upon Christ's altar, as the bishop instructed him.* '*In the name of the Holy Trinity, three things do I promise to this christian people, my subjects.* First, *that I will hold God's church and all the christian people of my realm in true peace.* Second, *that I will forbid rapine and all injustice to men of all conditions.* Third, *that I promise and enjoin justice and mercy in all judgments, whereby the just and merciful God may give us all his eternal favour, who liveth*

and reigneth,' Relq. Ant. W. ii. 194. **4.** from the freedom with which the educated spoke of the Doom's Day Survey of William the Conquerer, indicating their love of freedom, *we have no reason to suppose this oath was the first oath taken by kings in our limited monarchy.* The spirit of the monks may be seen in the following extract from the Chronicle:—Willelm, Engla landes cyng, ðe ðā wæs sittende on Normandige, forðig he âhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige . . . sende ðā ofer eall Engla land into ælcere scīre his men . . . Swā swȳðe nearwelīce he hit lett ūt aspyrian, ðæt næs ân ælpig hīde, ne ân gyrde landes, ne, furðon, hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nān sceame to dōnne, ân oxa [MS. oxe], ne ân cū, ne ân swīn næs belyfon, ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite, and ealle ða gewrita wǣron gebroht to him syððan *William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, for he owned both England and Normandy . . . then sent his men over all England into each shire . . . So very narrowly did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a rood of land, nay, moreover, it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it, not an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down in his writ, and all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 2–4 . . . 24, 25 . . . 33–38. **5.** the Anglo-Saxon king *had royal power to pardon transgressors:*—Gif hwā in cyninges healle gefeohte, oððe his wǣpn gebrede, and hine mon gefō; sié ðæt on cyninges dōme, swā deáþ, swā līf, swā he him forgifan wille *if any one fight in the king's hall, or draw his weapon, and he be taken; be it in the king's power, either death or life, or pardon,* L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 8, 9. Sié on cyninges dōme hwæðer he līf âge ðe nāge *be it in the king's power whether he shall or shall not have life,* L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3, 4. Būton him cyning [MS. kyning] ārian wille *unless the king will be merciful to him,* 36; Th. i. 124, 19. Ðæt he wǣre his feores scyldig, būton he cyng gesōhte, and he him his feorh forgifan wolde; eall swā hit ǣr æt Greátan leá and æt Exan ceastre and æt þunres felda gecweden wæs *that he should be liable in his life, unless he should flee to the king, and he should give him his life; all as it was before ordained at Greatley and at Exeter and at Thundersfield,* L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6–9: L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 11: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24, 25: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 24. **6.** *of all forfeits the king had one half*—to healfum:—Fō se cyng to healfum,—to healfum ða men ðe on ðære rāde beón *let the king take possession of half, of* [*the other*] *half the men, who may be in the riding* [*shall take possession*], L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 6, 7. **7.** *treasure-trove, or treasure or money found, of which the owner was unknown, belonged to the king.* It is designated in Anglo-Saxon charters by the words—ealle hordas būfan eorþan, and binnan eorþan *all hoards above the earth, and within the earth.* As we learn from Beowulf, in early and heathen times, much treasure was buried in the mound raised over the ashes of the dead, besides what was burned with the body:—Hī on beorg dydon bēgas [MS. beg] and siglu, forlēton eorla gestreón eorþan healdan, gold on greóte, ðǣr hit nū gēn līfaþ yldum swā unnyt swā hit ǣr wæs *they placed rings and jewels in the mound, they left the treasure of earls to the earth to hold, gold in the dust, where it now yet remains as useless to men as it was before,* Beo. Th. 6307–6318; B. 3164–3169. The legend of Guthlac [about A. D. 700, v. Crūland] supplies a very early instance of the search for gold and silver in the mounds:—Wæs ðǣr on ðam eálande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men iú geára for feós wilnunga gedulfon and brǽcon: ðā wæs ðǣr on ōðre sīdan ðæs hlāwes gedolfeh swylce mycel wæterseáþ wǣre *there was on the island a great mound raised upon the earth, which some men of yore had dug and broken up in hopes of treasure: then there was dug up on the other side of the mound as it were a great water-pit,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 4–8. **8.** *Pastus* or *Convivium* = Cyninges feorm. The king visited different districts personally or by deputy to see that justice was done to all his subjects. In these periodical journeys the king received support and entertainment wherever he went. Hence perhaps the privileges of our judges. In A. D. 814 Cēnwulf released the bishop of Worcester from a *pastus* of twelve men, whom he was bound to find. This was so great an expense that the exemption was worth an estate of thirteen hides, v. Cod. Dipl. 203; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 256. **9.** *Vigilia* = heáfodweard *head ward,* or *a proper watch set over the king, which he claimed when he came into any district.* The sǣweard or *coast guard* was also a regal right, performed by the tenants of those land owners whose estates lay contiguous to the sea. **10.** *the mint or coinage of money.* The king exercised a superintendence over the circulating medium. Æðelrǣd not only enacted that there should be no moneyers besides the king's, but that their number should be diminished:—Nān man ne âge nǣnne mynetere būton cyng *let no man have a moneyer except the king,* L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Ut monetarii pauciores sint quam antea fuerint, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 2. **11.** *the grant of a market, with power to levy tolls, was also a royalty,* Cod. Dipl. 1075; A. D. 873–899; Kmbl. v. 142; 1084; A. D. 904; Kmbl. v. 157. v. The Rights of Anglo-Saxon Kings, explained more fully in *Kemble's Saxons in England,* 2 vols. 8vo. 1849. Bk. ii. chap. 2; vol. ii. pp. 29–103. [*Prompt.* kynge: *Wyc.* kyng: *Piers P. Chauc.* king: *R. Glouc.* kyng: *Laym. Orm.* king: *Plat.* kǒnig: *O. Sax.* kuning, cunig, *m: Frs.* kening: *O. Frs.* kining, kinig, kening, keneng, koning: *Dut.* koning, *m: Kil.* koningh, *m: Ger.* könig, *m: M. H. Ger.* künic, künec, künc, *m: O. H. Ger.* kuning, *m: Dan.* konning, konge, *m: Swed.* konung, kong, kung, *m: Icel.* konungr, kóngr, *m: Lett.* kungs *dominus.*] DER. æðel-cyning, Angel-, beorn-, brȳten-, eorþ-, ēðel-, folc-, gāst-, geár-, gūþ-, hæðen-, heáh-, heofon-, leód-, mægen-, rōdor-, sǽ-, segn-, self-, sige-, sōþ-, swegl-, þeód-, þrym-, þryþ-, woruld-, wuldor-.

cyning-bald; *adj. Kingly* or *nobly bold;* nobiliter audax:—Fērdon forþ cyningbalde men *the nobly bold men went forth,* Beo. Th. 3273; B. 1634.

cyning-cynn, es; *n.* [cynn *a sort, race,* v. cynn] *A royal race;* regium genus:—Of ðæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde *the royal race of many tribes drew its beginning from his stock,* Bd. I, 15; S. 483, 30. Eanfriþ wæs ðære mǣgþe cyningcynnes *Eanfrith was of the royal race of that province,* 3, 1; S. 523, 14. Penda wæs se fromesta esne of Mercna cyningcynne *Penda was the boldest man of the royal race of the Mercians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 9. v. cyne-cyn.

cyning-dōm, es; *m.* [-dōm *dominion, power*] *Kingly power, a* KINGDOM; regimen, regnum:—Cyningdōm habban *to have kingly power,* Cd. 173; Th. 216, 7; Dan. 3. Metod ðec aceorfeþ of cyningdōme *the Lord will cut thee off from thy kingdom,* 202; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 568. Caldēas cyningdōm āhton *the Chaldeans held the kingdom,* 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680. v. cyne-dōm.

Cyninges tūn *Kingston,* Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cynges tūn.

cyninges wyrt, e; *f. The herb marjoram;* sampsuchum = σάμψυχον, origanum majorana, Lin:—Cyninges wyrt *sampsuchum,* Mone A. 529.

cyning-feorm, cyninges feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, support*] *Royal purveyance, tribute for the royal household;* regis firma:—Ic heó gefreóge ēcelīce ðæs gafoles, ðe hió nū get to cyninges handa ageofan sceolan of ðam dǣle ðe ðǣr ungefreód to lāfe wæs ðære cyningfeorme, ge on hlutrum alaþ, ge on beóre, ge on hunige, ge hryðrum, ge on swȳnum, ge on sceápum *I free them for ever from the impost which they have still to pay into the king's hand, from that portion, which was there left unfreed of the royal purveyance, whether in pure ale, or in beer, or in honey, or in oxen, or in swine, or in sheep,* Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 4–9. Ðe cyninges feorm to belimpe *to which the royal purveyance belongs,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 24.

cyning-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n.* [gereord *food, a repast, feast*] *A royal feast;* regis convivium:—Cyning-gereorde *fercula,* Cot. 93.

cyning-gierela, an; *m. A royal crown, diadem;* regalis tænia [= ταινία] diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyning-rīce *a kingdom,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyne-rīce.

cyn-līc; *adj.* [cyn *suitable, fit*] *Becoming, fitting;* dēcōrus:—Suilce iów cynlīc þynce *as to you may seem fitting,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 461, 36. Swā him rihtlīc and cynlic þince *as to them may seem just and becoming,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 493, 12.

cyn-līce; *adv. Becomingly, fitly;* congruenter:—Hī cynlīce to ðē cleopiaþ *they fitly call upon thee,* Ps. Th. 64, 14: 118, 57, 82, 145, 147: 126, 2.

cynn, es; *n. A sort, kind;* genus, Ps. Th. 144, 13. v. cyn.

cynn *suitable, fit,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11, MS. H. v. cyn.

cynnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocāre, purgāre, manifestāre:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it,* L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, note 7. v. cennan II.

cynnestre, an; *f.* [cennan *to bring forth,* -estre *a female* termination, *q. v.*] *One who brings forth, a mother;* genitrix, mater:—Ðæt cild oncneów Marian stemne, cynnestran *the child knew the voice of Mary, the mother,* Homl. Th. i. 352, 27.

cynning-stān, es; *m.* [cennan II. *to try, prove;* stān *a stone*] *A trying-stone;* tessera:—Cynning-stān on tæfle *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board;* pyrgus [= πύργος], turricula, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 65; Wrt. Voc. 39, 48.

cynn-reccenisse, e; *f.* [reccenys *a narration, history*] *A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy;* genealogia, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, title.

cyn-recen; *gen.* -recenne; *f. A pedigree, genealogy, parentage;* generatio, genealogia, parentela, Som. Ben.

cyn-ren, -ryn, es; *n.* [cyn *a kindred, race, nation, family, generation;* ren, ryn *a course*] *A family course, family, generation, kind, nation, posterity;* generatio, genus, natio, progenies, propago:—He forlēt his rīce and his cynren *he left his country and his family,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Cynren *generatio,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 49. Ðis ys Thares cynryn *this is the generation of Terah,* Gen. 11, 27. On cynrynum cynrena [MS. kynrynum kynrena] *in generationes generationum,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 5. On ðam fiftan dæge ūre Drihten gesceóp ða mycelan hwalas on heora cynrynum *on the fifth day our Lord created the great whales with their kinds,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8. Fisc sceal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *a fish shall propagate his kind in the water,*

Menol. Fox 515; Gn. C. 28. Cynrenu *genera*, Scint. 53. Ic andette ðē on cynrenum [cynrenon MS.], Drihten *confitebor tibi in nationibus, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 17, 51. Lâ ge nædrena cynryn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 34. Cynren *propago*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 17; Wrt. Voc. 51, 62.

Cynrîc, es; *m. Cynric, the second king of the West Saxons, son of Cerdic*, q. v; Cynrîcus:—Hēr, A. D. ccccxcv, cōman twegen ealdormen on Brytene, Cerdic and Cynrîc his sunu, mid v scipum on ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices ōra, and ðȳ ilcan dæge hie gefuhtan wiþ Wealum *here*, A. D. 495, *came two aldormen to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore* [*on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. Cerdices ōra], *and on the same day they fought against the Welsh*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 26-33. Hēr Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynrîc his sunu rîcsode forþ xxvi wintra *in this year* [A. D. 534] *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned for twenty-six years*, 534; Erl. 14, 32.

cyn-ryn, es; *n. A family course, generation;* generatio, progenies, Gen. 11, 27: Ps. Lamb. 71, 5: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8: Mt. Bos. 12, 34. v. cyn-ren.

CYP; *gen.* cyppes; *m. A* CHIP, *beam, log, trunk of a tree;* festuca, trabs, stipes:—Cyppes *stipītis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 80. Cyp *stipitem*, 150, 39. [*Prompt.* chyppe *assula: Chauc.* chippes, *pl: R. Brun.* chip: *Kil.* kippen *cudere: Icel.* kippa *to pull, snatch;* kippr, *m. a pull, shock, spasm.*]

cȳp, e; *f. A measure, bushel;* modius, dolium:—Under cȳpe *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 15. Cȳpe *dolium*, Mone B. 3630. v. cȳf.

cȳpa, cēpa, an; *m.* [ceáp II]. I. *a factor, merchant, trader;* negotiator, mercator:—Ðā ðǽr fōron Madianisce cȳpan *then there passed Midianitish merchants*, Gen. 37, 28. Cȳpa *mercator*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 38. Ðās hālgan cȳpan, Petrus and Andreas, mid heora nettum and scipe him ðæt ēce līf geceápodon *these holy traders, Peter and Andrew, with their nets and ship bought for themselves everlasting life*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 19. Drihten adrǽfde dillîce cȳpan of ðam hālgan temple *the Lord drove such chapmen from the holy temple*, 406, 24. II. what a merchant has his goods in,—*A basket;* cofinus = *κόφινος*:—Man nam ða gebrotu ðe ðār belifon, twelf cȳpan fulle *sublatum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentorum cophini* [*κόφινοι*] *duodecim*, Lk. Bos. 9, 17. [*Scot.* couper, coper *one who buys and sells: O. Frs.* kapere, *m. a purchaser: Dut.* kooper, *m: Ger.* käufer, *m: M. H. Ger.* koufer, *m: O. H. Ger.* koufâri, *m: Dan.* kjöber: *Swed.* köpare, *m: Lat.* caupo *a merchant: Grk. κάπηλος one who sells provisions: Lith.* kupczus *mercator.*] DER. mynet-cȳpa.

cȳpan, cīpan; ic cȳpe, ðū cȳpest, cȳpst, he cȳpeþ, cȳpþ, *pl.* cȳpaþ; *p.* cȳpte, ðū cȳptest, *pl.* cȳpton, cīptun *To sell;* vendere:—Ic wylle cȳpan *volo vendere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Ic cȳpe mīne þingc *ego vendo meas res*, 26, 33. Hwǽr cȳpst ðū fixas dīne *ubi vendis pisces tuos?* 23, 21. Ðū sældest *vel* cȳptest folc ðīn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 14. Sǽde ðām ðe ða culfran cȳpton *dixit his qui columbas vendebant*, Jn. Bos. 2, 16. Gāþ to ðām cȳpendum and bycgaþ eów ele *ite ad vendentes et emite vobis oleum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9: Gen. 47, 20. [*Prompt.* chepyn' *licitari: Chauc.* chepe *to buy, market: Piers P.* chepen *to buy: Scot.* coup *to buy and sell: Plat.* kopen, köpen *to buy: O. Sax.* kôpôn *to bargain: Frs.* keapjen: *O. Frs.* kapia *to buy: Dut.* koopen *to buy: Ger.* kaufen: *M. H. Ger.* koufen: *O. H. Ger.* koufên, koufôn *mercari: Goth.* kaupon *to bargain: Dan.* kjöbe *to buy: Swed.* köpa *to buy: Icel.* kaupa, *p.* keypti *to bargain.*] DER. be-cȳpan, ge-. v. ceápian.

cȳpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Ðā geseah he cȳpecnihtas *he then saw slaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 18.

cȳpe-man, -mann, es; *m. A merchant*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. v. ceáp-man.

cypera, an; *m. A* KIPPER, *salmon in the state of spawning;* salmo ova gignens:—Ðonne eów fōn lysteþ leax oððe cyperan *when you desire to catch a salmon or a kipper*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12.

cyperen; *adj. Coppery, belonging to copper;* æreus:—Seoþ on cyperenum citele *seethe it in a copper kettle*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. Dō on cyperen fæt *put it into a copper vessel*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 1. Gemultan ealle ða anlicnessa togædere, ðe ðǽr binnan wǽran, ge gyldene, ge sylfrene, ge ǽrene, ge cyperene *all the statues, which were in it, of gold, and of silver, and of brass, and of copper, were melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 22. Forðonðe he forgnāþ gatu cyperene *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Cyperen hwer *a copper ewer* or *vessel;* cucuma, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 23.

cȳpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, merchandise;* merces, Cot. 133. v. cēpe-þing.

cȳping, cȳpingc, cīping, e; *f.* [ceáping, ceáp *a price*, q. v. II]. I. *a bargaining, setting a price, marketing, chapping, traffic;* negotiatio, nundina:—Ðæt nān cȳping ne sȳ Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15; v. 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Ða ealdorbiscopas geþafedon ðæt ðǽr cȳping binnan gehæfd wǽre *the high-priests allowed chapping to be held therein*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 6. Cȳpingc *negotiatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 18; Wrt. Voc. 47, 25. Sunnan dæges cȳpinge we forbeódaþ ǽghwār *we forbid Sunday's traffic everywhere*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 21. Cȳpingce, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15. Ne fortruwige he hiene æt ðære cīpinge *let them not be too confident of their bargain*, Past. 44, 6; Hat. MS. 62 b, 9. Cȳpinga *nundinæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Ðæt hī Sunnan dæges cȳpinga georne geswīcan *that they strictly abstain from Sunday marketings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. II. *a market-place, market;* forum:—Ðæs tūnes cȳping and seó innung ðara portgerihta gange into ðære hālgan stōwe *let the market of the town and the revenue of the port dues go to the holy place*, Cod. Dipl. 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 10. To-middes ðære cȳpinge *in the midst of the market*, M. H. 117 a. Andlang strǽte ūt on ða cȳpinge, swā up anlang cȳpinge *along the road out to the market-place, so up along the market-place*, Cod. Dipl. 720; A. D. 1012; Kmbl. iii. 359, 12, 13.

cȳp-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Ða cȳpmen binnon ðam temple getācnodon unrihtwīse lāreówas on Godes geladunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35; ii. 120, 15. Drihten adrǽfde of ðam temple ða cȳpmen *the Lord drove the chapmen from the temple*, i. 406, 1. Sume synt cȳpmenn *alii sunt mercatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 7. Be cȳpmanna fōre *of the journeying of chapmen*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11, note 27, B. G. v. ceáp-man.

Cyppan-ham, -hamm *Chippenham, Wilts:*—Hēr hine bestæl se here to Cyppanhamme *here the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 21, col. 2, 3: 880; Th. 148, 39, col. 3. v. Cippan-ham.

cypresse, an; *f. The cypress;* cupressus [= *κυπάρισσος*], cupressus sempervirens, Lin:—Of cypressan *from the cypress*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 21.

cypsed; *pp. Bound, fettered;* compeditus. DER. ge-cypsed. v. cyspan.

cȳp-strǽt, e; *f.* [cȳp = ceáp II, strǽt *a street*] *A street* or *place for merchandise, cheap street;* vicus mercatorius:—Andlang cȳpstrǽte *along cheap street*, Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17.

cyrc, e; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Cristes cyrc *Christ's church*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. In ðære cyrce *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrce *the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. v. cyrce, cyrice.

cyrc-bræce, es; *m. Church-breach, a breaking into a church;* in ecclesiam irruptio:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind, mansliht, cyrcbræce, etc. *the chief sins are, murder, church-breach, etc.* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. v. ciric-bryce.

cyrce; *gen.* cyrcan, cyrcean; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fīf hund manna eáðelīce befōn on hire rȳmette *the church with her porch could easily contain in its space five hundred men*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 13: ii. 584, 3: 592, 22. Cyrcan duru *a church's door*, i. 64, 31. Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlīcan cyrcan *Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church*, ii. 588, 22. Ne sceal cyrcean timber to ænigum ōðrum weorce, būton to ōðre cyrcean *ligna ecclesiæ non debent ad aliud opus poni, nisi ad aliam ecclesiam*, L. Ecg. P. A. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16, 17. v. cyrice.

cyrce weard *a warden of the church, sacristan*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33. v. cyric-weard, cyrc-weard.

cyrc-hālgung *hallowing* or *consecrating a church*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27. v. cyric-hālgung.

cyrc-līc *ecclesiastical*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 35, col. 3: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 13: Homl. Th. i. 600, 8. v. cyric-līc.

cyrc-þēnung *church-service*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 81. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyrc-þingere, es; *m. A priest;* sacerdos:—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 14; Wrt. Voc. 42, 23. v. þingere II, cyric-þingere.

cyrc-weard, cyric-, -werd, es; *m. A churchwarden, sacristan;* ecclesiæ custos, sacri scriniarius:—Cyrcweardes þēnung *a churchwarden's duty*, Greg. Dial. 1, 5. Æðelstān cyric-weard [MS. -wyrd] fēng to ðam abbodrīce æt Abban dūne *Æthelstan, warden of the church, succeeded to the abbacy at Abingdon*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26. Cyrcweard *sacri scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 23; Wrt. Voc. 61, 4. Cyrcwerd *ædituus*, R. Conc. 1. Se bisceop befran ðone cyrcweard hwǽr ðæs hālgan wǽpnu wǽron *the bishop asked the sacristan where the weapons of the saint were*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 2. Ðā wæs ān cyrce weard Yware wæs gehāten *there was a sacristan called Yware*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33.

cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon *turned, returned*, Lk. Bos. 14, 21: Jn. Bos. 6, 66; *p. of* cyrran.

cyre, es; *m.* [ceósan *to choose*] *Choice, free choice, free will;* electio, hærēsis = *αἵρεσις*, optio, arbitrium:—Cyre [MS. kyre] *hæresis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 84; Wrt. Voc. 16, 55. Cyre *optio*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 52. God forgeaf him āgenne cyre, forðanðe ðæt is rihtwīsnys ðæt gehwylcum sȳ his āgen cyre geþafod *God gave them their own free will, for it is righteousness that to every one be allowed his own free will*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 4, 5, 8, 11, 22: 12, 14; 110, 35: 292, 32: ii. 490, 16. Ic wylle ðæt hȳ sȳn heora freólses wyrðe and hyra cyres *I will that they be worthy of their freedom and their free will*, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 30. Hwī wæs se man betǽht to

his āgenum cyre *why was the man* [*Adam*] *committed to his own free will?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25. Mid cyre *arbitrio*, Mone B. 1344: 2616. [*Laym.* cure, *m. choice: Plat.* köre *election: Dut.* keur, *f. choice: Kil.* keur, kore *optio, electio, arbitrium: Ger.* kür, kur, chur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kür, küre, *f. examination, election: O. H. Ger.* churi, *f. deliberatio, electio: Dan.* kaar, *n. choice: Swed.* kor *electio: Icel.* kjörr, keyr, *n. choice, decision.*]

cyre-āþ, es; *m.* [cyre *a choice,* āþ *an oath*] *The select oath, the oath sworn by the accused, together with a certain number of consacramentals selected by him out of a fixed number of persons named to him by the judge;* juramentum electum, quod quis præstabat cum aliquot conjuratoribus ab ipso selectis e quibusdam a judice nominatis [Schmd. 566]:—Nemne him man x men and begite ðara twegen and sylle ðone āþ ... and stande ðæs cyre-āþ ofer xx peninga *let there be named ten men to him and let him get two of them and give the oath ... and let his select oath stand for over twenty pence,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. ungecoren āþ.

cyre-bald *bold in decision;* arbitrii strenuus. v. cire-bald.

cyre-līf, es; *n. A choice of life, where on decease of a lord, the cultivators choose a lord for themselves;* optio vitæ, ubi, mortuo domino, villani sibi dominum eligunt:—Ic bidde, on Godes naman, and on his hāligra, ðæt mīnra maga nān ne yrfewearda ne geswence nān nānig cyrelīf ðara ðe ic foregeald, and me West-Seaxena wītan to rihte gerehton, ðæt ic hī mōt lǣtan swā freó swā þeówe, swāðer ic wille; ac ic, for Godes lufan and for mīnre sāwle þearfe, wylle ðæt hȳ sȳn heora freólses wyrðe and hyra cyres; and ic, on Godes lifiendes naman, beóde ðæt hȳ nān man ne brōcie, ne mid feós manunge, ne mid nānigum þingum, ðæt hȳ ne mōtan ceósan swylcne mann swylce hȳ wyllan *I pray in the name of God, and his saints, that no one of my kinsmen nor heirs molest any choice of life of those for whom I have paid, and the witan of the West Saxons have rightly confirmed to me, that I might leave them either free or servile, as I will; but I, for love of God and for my soul's need, will that they be entitled to their freedom and their choice; and I, in the name of the living God, command that no man oppress them, either by exaction of money, or in any other way, so that they may not choose whatever lord they will,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 24–33.

cyren *must, wine boiled down;* dulcisapa:—Awilled wīn *vel* cyren *dulcisapa,* Cot. 62. v. a-willan, ceren.

Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester, Cicester, Gloucestershire:*—Æt Cyrenceastre *at Cirencester,* Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrf, e; *f? A cutting off, an instrument to cut with;* abscissio, ferrum abscissionis:—Cyrf *abscissio,* R. Ben. 28. Be ðisum cyrfe *of this cutting,* Homl. Th. ii. 406, 33. Cyrf *ferrum abscissionis,* C. R. Ben. 40. DER. æ-cyrf, of-.

CYRFÆT, cyrfet, es; *m? A gourd;* cucurbita:—Cyrfæt *cucurbita,* Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 38; Wrt. Voc. 31, 48. Hwerhwettan oððe cyrfet gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getācnaþ *to see in dreams a cucumber or a gourd betokens ailment,* Somn. 43; Lchdm. iii. 200, 16. Wylde cyrfet *wild gourd,* colocynthis = *κολοκυνθὶς,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 58; Wrt. Voc. 30, 12. Wild cyrfet *vel* hwit wīngeard *bryonia* = *βρυωνία,* 44; Som. 64, 81; Wrt. Voc. 32, 17. [*Plat.* körbs, körwitz, kürwes, *m: Dut.* kauwoerde, *f. a gourd: Kil.* kauwoorde, kouworde: *Ger.* kürbiss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kürbez, *m: O. H. Ger.* kurbiz, *m: Fr.* gourde, *f: O. Fr.* gougourde: *Lat.* cucurbita.]

cyrfel, es; *m.* [cyrf *a cutting off*] *A little stake, a peg;* paxillus:—Cyrfel *vel* litel stigul [=sticel?] *paxillus,* Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 46; Wrt. Voc. 26, 45.

cyrfille, an; *f. Chervil;* cærefolium:—Nim cyrfillan *take chervil,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 13: 46, 25. v. cerfille.

cyrfst, he cyrfþ *carvest, carves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceorfan.

cyric *a church.* v. *in the compounds* cyric-ǣwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, *etc.*

cyric-ǣwe, ciric-ǣwe, es; *n. An ecclesiastical marriage;* ecclesiasticum matrimonium:—Hī, þurh heálīcne hād, ciricǣwe underfēngan *they, through holy orders, have entered into an ecclesiastical marriage,* L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. v. cyric; ǣw, ǣwe.

cyric-belle *a church-bell;* ecclesiæ campana. v. ciric-belle.

cyric-bōc, e; *f. A church-book;* liber continens ritus et ceremonias ecclesiæ:—To ǣghwælcre neóde man hæfþ on cyricbōcum mæssan gesette *masses for every necessity have been placed in church-books,* Lupi Serm. 2, 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 107, 32.

cyric-bōt, ciric-bōt, e; *f. Church-repair;* ecclesiæ reparatio:—To cyricbōte *for church-repair,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. To ciricbōte sceal eall folc fylstan mid rihte *all people must lawfully give assistance to church-repair,* L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 12: L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 8.

cyric-bryce *church-breach, a breaking into a church,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 6, MSS. B, L. v. ciric-bryce.

Cyric-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Cereburih: *Brom.* Cyrebury: *the church city*] *Chirbury, Shropshire;* loci nomen in agro Salopiensi:—Æðelflǣd ða burh getimbrede æt Cyricbyrig *Æthelfled built the fortress at Chirbury,* Chr. 913; Th. 186, 35, col. 2; 187, 35, col. 1.

cyric-dōr *a church-door;* ecclesiæ porta. v. ciric-dōr.

CYRICE, cirice, cyrce, circe; *gen.* an, ean; *f:* cyric, ciric, *in the compound* cyric-ǣwe, etc. q. v. cyrc, e; *f.* circ, *in the compound* circ-līc, etc. q. v. I. *the* CHURCH *as a temporal and spiritual body;* ecclesia = *ἐκκλησία*:—Seó cyrice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde *the church in Britain for some time had peace,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Seó Godes circe, seó circe ǣfyllendra *the church of God, the church of the faithful,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 8, 16; Cri. 699, 703. To ðære ānnesse ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *to the unity of Christ's holy church,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. Agustinus on Cent ðære frymþelīcan cyrican līf and lāre wæs onhȳrigende *Augustine in Kent imitated the life and lore of the early church,* 1, 26; S. 487, 27. Gregorius fēng to biscophāde ðære Rōmāniscan cyrican *Gregory succeeded to the bishopric of the Roman church,* 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 1, 4; S. 475, 29. Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolīce līf ðære frymþelīcan cyricean onhȳrigean *they began to imitate the apostolic life of the early church,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Fram ðam biscope ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean *by the bishop of the Roman church,* 1, 13; S. 481, 38. On Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican *in the nation and church of the Northumbrians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 19. On ðære hālgan Rōmānisce cyricean *in the holy Roman church,* 1, 27; S. 489, 33, 38. Hǣlend Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlīcan cyrcan *Jesus Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church,* Homl. Th. ii. 588, 22. Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to ānre cyrcan, and seó is gehāten gelaðung *all God's churches are accounted as one church, and that is called a congregation,* ii. 580, 22. On ciricean Crist Drihten God bletsige *in ecclesiis benedicite Dominum Deum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24. Hī hȳndon and hergedon Godes cyrican *they oppressed and harried God's church,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Crist getimbrode ða gāstlīcan cyrcan, nā mid deádum stānum ac mid lybbendum sāwlum *Christ built the spiritual* [lit. *ghostly*] *church, not with dead stones but with living souls,* Homl. Th. ii. 580, 12. II. *a church, the material structure;* ecclesia:—Ðǣr wæs cyrice geworht *a church was built there,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 6: 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wæs cirice gehālgod *a church was consecrated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3291; An. 1648. Ðæt seó cyrce afealle *that the church may fall down,* Homl. Th. i. 70, 27. Godes cyrce is ūre gebēdhūs *God's church is our prayer-house,* ii. 584, 3. Circe *ecclesia,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. Awriten mid ðām brōðrum ðære cyricean æt Lindesfarena *written by the brethren of the church at Lindesfarne,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 29. Nim ūre cyrcan mādmas *take our church's treasures,* Homl. Th. i. 418, 14, 17. Nis nā alȳfed ðæt ðæs mynstres hlāford sylle ðære cyrcean land to ōðre cyrcean *non licet monasterii domino terram ecclesiæ alii assignare ecclesiæ,* L. Ecg. P. A. 25; Th. ii. 236, 15, 16. Ceadwala cining wæs gebyrged innan Sċe Petres cyrican *king Ceadwalla was buried in St. Peter's church* [*at Rome*], Chr. 688; Erl. 43, 7. Hī on cyrican in Eoferwīcceastre bebyrigde wǣron *they were buried in the church at York,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 2. Æðelbyrht cyning on cyricean ðara eádigra apostola Petrus and Paulus bebyriged wæs *king Æthelbert was buried in the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul,* 2, 5; S. 506, 22. On eorþlīcere cyrcan līþ stān ofer stāne *in an earthly church stone lies over stone,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 17: i. 452, 2: 504, 8: 506, 11, 18. Se Cēnwalh hēt atimbrian ða cyrican on Wintan-ceastre *Cenwalh commanded the church at Winchester to be built,* Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 13. Eádwine cyning wæs gefullod fram Pauline ðam bisceope on Eoferwīcceastre, ðȳ hālgestan Éasterdæge, on sancti Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles, ðā he ðǣr hræde geweorce of treówe cyricean getimbrede, syððan he gecristnad wæs ... and sōna ðæs ðe he gefullad wæs, he ongan, mid ðæs biscopes lāre, māran cyrican and hȳhran stǣnene timbrian, and wyrcean ymb ða cyrican ūtan ðe he ǣr worhte *king Edwin was baptized by bishop Paulinus on the most holy Easter day, in the church of St. Peter the apostle at York, when he had there built a church of wood, with hasty work, after he was christened ... and soon after he was baptized, he began, by the bishop's advice, to build a larger and higher church of stone, and to construct it about the church which he had formerly wrought,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 22–30; Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40; 25, 2: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23, 27: 2, 14; S. 518, 18: 2, 16; S. 519, 22. Hió cirican getimbrede, tempel Drihtnes, on Caluarie *she built a church, a temple of the Lord, on Calvary,* Elen. Kmbl. 2014; El. 1008. Se hēt ciricean getimbran, Godes tempel *he commanded a church to be built, a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. Hī ðǣrofer cyrcan arǣrdon and weofod *they raised a church and altar thereover,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 15, 19, 25, 35. Ne wǣron cyrican getimbrede *churches were not built,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16. Ða menigfealdan cyrcan ateoriaþ *the manifold churches will decay,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 6. Ða cyrcean, ðe beóþ fram ðām biscepum gehālgode, sceolon mid hālig wætere beón geondstrēdde *ecclesiæ, ab episcopis illis consecratæ, aqua benedicta debent aspergi,* L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 20. On ēhtnysse Godes cyrcena *in the persecution of God's churches,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. On ðām lācum geleáfsumra ðe hī to

Godes cyricum bringaþ *of the gifts of the faithful which they bring to God's churches*, 1, 27; S. 488, 39. On Cristes cyrican ða ðe on Brytene wǽron *in Christ's churches which were in Britain*, 1, 8; S. 479, 26. Constantínus hêt ðæt man cyricean timbrede, and ðæt man belûce ǽlc deófulgyldhûs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22, 23. Maximian, árleás cyning, cwealde cristne men, circan fylde *Maximian, the wicked emperor, slew christian men, overthrew churches*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 4; Jul. 5. On ðison geáre barn Cristes cyrc *in this year* [A. D. 1066] *Christchurch* [*Canterbury*] *was burnt*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. Cyrice weard, cyrce weard *a warden of a church*, 1043; Erl. 169, 33: 1070; Erl. 207, 33. In ðære cyrce *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrce *the churches*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. **III.** *a heathen temple;* templum paganum:—Gebletsode Romulus mid ðara sweora blôde ða cyrican *Romulus consecrated the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* chyrche: *Wyc.* cherche: *Piers P.* kirk: *Chauc.* chirche: *R. Glouc.* chirches, *pl: Laym.* chirche, chireche, *f: Scot.* kirk: *Plat.* karke, kerke: *O. Sax.* kirika, *f: Frs.* tjercke: *O. Frs.* kerke, sthereke, sziurke, tsiurike, *f: Dut.* kerk, *f: Kil.* kercke: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kirche, *f: O. H. Ger.* kiricha, *f: Dan.* kirke, *m. f: Swed.* kyrka, *f: Icel.* kirkja, *f: Grk.* κυριακή [οἰκία] *the Lord's* [*house*].] DER. cyric-ǽwe, -belle, -bôc, -bôt, -bryce, -burh, -dôr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, -hâd, -hâlgung, -lîc, -mangung, -mitta, -neód, -nyt, -pæþ, -ragu, -rêna, -sang, -sangere, -sceat, -sôcn, -stîg, -þên, -þênung, -þingere, -tîd, -tûn, -wæcce, -wǽd, -wag, -waru, -weard.

cyric-friþ, ciric-friþ, es; *m. n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary;* ecclesiæ pax:—Cyricfriþ *church-peace*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. Ciricfriþes [cyric- MS. H.] to bôte *as compensation for the church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5.

cyric-fultum *church-help, ecclesiastical support.* v. ciric-fultum.

cyric-georn; *adj. Diligent in attending church;* ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 15.

cyric-geriht, es; *n. A church-due;* ecclesiæ debitum:—Hî gyrnaþ heora sceatta on teoðungum, and on eallum cyricgerihtum *they desire their monies for tithes, and for all church-dues*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 1.

cyric-griþ, es; *n. Church-peace;* ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ǽlc cyricgriþ swâ swâ hit betst stôd *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25, MS. A. v. ciric-griþ.

cyric-hâd, es; *m.* [hâd **II.** *degree, order*] *A church-degree, order of the church;* ecclesiæ ordo:—For ðâm seofon cyrichâdum [-hâdan MS.] ðe se mæssepreóst, þurh Godes gife, geþeáh ðæt he hæfde, he biþ þegenrihtes wyrðe *for the seven orders of the church, which the mass-priest, through the grace of God, has acquired, he is worthy of thane-right*, L. O. 12; Wilk. 64, 41.

cyric-hâlgung, cyrc-hâlgung, e; *f. Church-hallowing, consecration of a church;* encænia = ἐγκαίνια, ecclesiæ consecratio:—Þys sceal to cyric-hâlgungum *this shall be for the consecration of a church*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 10, 22; Notes, p. 580. Æt ðære ealdan cyrchâlgunge *at the old church-hallowing*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27.

cyric-lîc, circ-lîc, cyrc-lîc; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical;* ecclesiasticus:—Cyriclîc wer *vir ecclesiasticus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 21. Magister cyriclîces sanges *magister ecclesiasticæ cantionis*, 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Fram ǽlcere cyriclîcre gesamnunge *a quaque ecclesiastica congregatione*, L. Ecg. P. A. 30; Th. ii. 236, 35. Hie heóldan ða cyriclîcan sceare *they observed the ecclesiastical tonsure*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 34, col. 2. Ðæt cyriclîce stǽr ûres eálondes and þeóde ic wrât on fîf bêc *I* [*Bede*] *wrote the ecclesiastical history of our island and nation in five books*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Cyriclîce preóstas *ecclesiastici presbyteri*, L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Monad mid gelomlîcre smeáwunge and leornunge cyriclîcra gewrita *admonitus ecclesiasticarum frequenti meditatione scripturarum*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 26: 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Mid ôðrum cyriclîcum bôcum *cum cæteris ecclesiasticis voluminibus*, 5, 20; S. 642, 1.

cyric-mangung *church-mongering, simony*, L. Eth. vi. 15; Wilk. 121, 19. v. ciric-mangung.

cyric-mitta *a church-measure.* v. ciric-mitta.

cyric-neód, e; *f. Church-need;* ecclesiæ necessitas:—Riht is ðæt man betǽce ǽnne dǽl preóstum, ôðerne dǽl to cyricneóde, þriddan dǽl ðâm þearfum *it is right that one part* [*of the alms*] *be delivered to the priests, a second part for the need of the church, a third part for the poor*, L. Edg. C. 55, note 4; Th. ii. 256, 30.

cyric-nyt, -nytt *church-duty* or *service.* v. circ-nyt.

cyric-pæþ, es; *m. A church-path;* ad ecclesiam semita:—Of ðære dîce on ðæne cyricpæþ *from the ditch to the church-path*, Cod. Dipl. 736; A. D. 1021–1023; Kmbl. iv. 19, 9.

cyric-ragu *church-lichen* or *moss.* v. ciric-ragu.

cyric-rêna, an; *m.* [rân *robbery*] *Church-robbery, sacrilege;* sacrilegium:—On cyricrênan *in sacrileges*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 20.

cyric-sang, -song, es; *m. A church-song;* ecclesiasticum carmen:—He ða cyricsangas lǽrde, ðe hî ǽr ne cûðan *quæ illi non noverant, carmina ecclesiastica doceret*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 8. He wæs on cyric-songe se gelǽredesta *qui cantandi in ecclesia erat peritissimus*, 2, 20; S. 522, 25.

cyric-sangere, es; *m. A church-singer;* ecclesiæ cantator:—He sumne ædelne cyricsangere begeat, se wæs Mafa hâten *he got a famous church-singer, who was named Mava*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 5.

cyric-sceat, ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate;* ecclesiæ census. Church-scot was at first a certain measure of corn paid to the church. In a charter of Bishop Werfrith, those to whom it was granted, agreed,—Ðæt hî agefen ælce gêre þreó mittan hwǽtes to ciric-sceatte to Clife *that they should give yearly to Cliff three measures of wheat as church-scot*, Bd. S. 772, 8. Be cyric-sceattum. Cyric-sceattas sîn agifene be Sce Martines mæssan. Gif hwâ ðæt ne gelǽste, sié he scyldig lx scill. and be xii fealdum agife ðone ciric-sceat *of church-scots. Let church-scots be given at Martinmas. If any one do not perform that, let him forfeit sixty shillings, and give the church-scot twelvefold*, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 8–11. Ðæt neád-gafol ûres Drihtnes; ðæt sŷn, ûre teoðunga and cyric-sceattas *the necessary tribute of our Lord; that is, our tithes and church-scots*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25. Cyric-sceat was also a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry or any other provision, that was paid in kind to the church. So in the Inquisition of the Rents of the Abbey of Glastonbury, A. D. 1201:—In church-scet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras, *Chartul. de Glaston. MS.* f. 38: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 12–14: L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 7–10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 15–18: L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 10–17: L. Eth. vi. 18; Th. i. 320, 1–2: L. Eth. ix. 11; Wilk. 114, 19–22; Th. i. 342, 27–29.

cyric-sôcn *a church-privilege*, Cod. Dipl. 870; Kmbl. iv. 220, 19. v. ciric-sôcn.

cyric-stîg, e; *f.* [stîg *a way, path*] *A church-path;* ad ecclesiam callis:—Of ðam hylle on cyricstîge, of cyricstîge on ða blacan þyrnan *from the hill to the church-path, from the church-path to the black-thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1368; Kmbl. vi. 220, 19, 20.

cyric-þên *a minister of the church*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 13. v. ciric-þên.

cyric-þênung *church-service*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 30. v. ciric-þênung.

cyric-þingere *a priest.* v. cyrc-þingere.

cyric-tîd, e; *f. Church-time, time of service in a church;* in ecclesia ministerii tempus:—His cyrictîda on rihtlîcne tîman *his church-hours at the right time*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 20.

cyric-tûn *a church-inclosure, church-yard.* v. ciric-tûn.

cyric-wæcce *a church-watch* or *wake*, L. Edg. C. 28; Wilk. 84, 30. v. ciric-wæcce.

cyric-wǽd, e; *f. A church-garment;* ecclesiæ vestimentum: — To cyricwǽdum [MS. -wædan] *for church-garments*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8.

cyric-wag *a church-wall*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Wilk. 111, 17. v. ciric-wag.

cyric-waru, e; *f. A church-congregation;* in ecclesia congregatio:—On cyricware *in a church-congregation*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 12.

cyric-weard, -wyrd *a churchwarden*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26, col. 1. v. cyrc-weard.

cyrin *a churn;* sinum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. v. ceren.

Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester:*—Æt Cyringceastre *at Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 13, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrlisc *rustic, rural;* rusticus, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8, B. v. ceorlisc.

cyrliscnys, -nyss, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *clownishness, rudeness;* rusticitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyrm *a noise, shout, uproar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2313; An. 1158; Scint. 55: Cot. 86. v. cirm.

cyrman *to cry out, shout*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. v. cirman.

cyrn *a churn;* sinum. v. ceren.

Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester:*—On Cyrnceastre *in Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 287, 12, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrnel, cyrnl; *gen.* es; *dat.* cyrnele; *pl. nom. acc.* cyrnlu; *gen.* cyrnla; *n. m?* **I.** *a* KERNEL, *grain;* nucleus, granum:—Men geseóþ oft ðæt of ânum lytlum cyrnele cymþ micel treów; ac we ne mâgon geseón on ðam cyrnele nâðor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne bogas, ne leáf; ac God forþtîhþ of ðam cyrnele treów, and wæstmas, and leáf *men often see that of one little kernel comes a great tree; but in the kernel we can see neither root, nor rind, nor boughs, nor leaves; but from the kernel God draws forth tree, and fruits, and leaves*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16–20. Cyrnel *granum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 8; Wrt. Voc. 33, 7. Nim ðone cyrnel ðe byþ innan ðan persogge *take the kernel which is within the peach*, Lchdm. iii. 102, 6. Genim of pînhnyte xx geclǽnsodra cyrnela *take twenty* [*of*] *cleansed kernels of the nuts of the stone pine*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 19. Sele ða cyrnlu ðæs eorþ-ifiges on hâtum wætre drincan *give him the grains of the ground ivy in hot water to drink*, 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 26. **II.** *a hard*

concretion in the flesh, an indurated gland or *strumous swelling;* toles, glandulæ duriores, quæ succrescunt in isto tumore, quem strumam dicimus:—Wiđ cyrnlu *for kernels* [or *swelled glands*], Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 13, 19: Herb. cont. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 8; 4, 3: 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 12; 14, 2: Herb. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 90, 8: Med. ex Quadr. 3, 7; Lchdm. i. 340, 14. Lege ofer đa cyrnlu *lay it over the kernels* or *swelled glands,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 19. Wiđ cyrnla sâre *for sore of kernels* or *swelled glands,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 3; Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Lege to đâm cyrnlum [MS. -lun] *lay to the kernels* or *swelled glands,* Herb. 75, 5; Lchdm. i. 178, 13. [*Prompt.* kyrnel: *Plat.* karn: *Dut.* kern, *f: Kil.* kerne: *Ger.* kern, *m: M. H. Ger.* kërne, kërn, *m: O. H. Ger.* kerno, *m: Dan.* kjerne, *m. f: Swed.* kärna, *f: Icel.* kjarni, *m.*] DER. æppel-cyrnel.

cyrps; *adj. Curly;* crispus, tortus:—He is blæcfexede and cyrps *he is black-haired and curly,* Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. Cyrpsum loccum *with curly locks,* Mone B. 1236.

cyrpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crisp, curl;* crispare, asperare:—Cyrpsiendum [MS. cyrpisiendum] *crispantibus,* Mone B. 1239. Cyrpsaþ [MS. cypsaþ] *asperat,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 61.

cyrr, cerr, cirr, cierr, es; *m. A turn, space of time, an occasion, affair;* versio, vices, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt đam feórþan cyrre [sæle, *q. v.*] *at the fourth turn* or *time,* Herb. 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 5, 6, 7, 8: Gen. 38, 18. Æt sumum cyrre *at some turn* or *time, when;* aliquando, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Se biþ abîsgod, on færelde mid ôđrum cierrum *who is busied, in a journey with other affairs,* Past. 4, 1; Hat. 9 b, 7. [*Laym.* chærre, cherre: *Plat.* keer, kere, *f: Dut.* keer, *m: Ger.* kehr, kehre, *f: M. H. Ger.* kêre, *f.* kër, *m: O. H. Ger.* kêra, *f.* kër, *m.*] DER. ed-cyrr, frum-, ofer-, on-, sæ-.

cyrran, ic cyrre, đû cyrrest, he cyreþ, *pl.* cyraþ; *p.* cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon; *pp.* cyrred. I. *to turn;* vertere:—He clifu cyreþ on wæteres wellan *he turneth rocks into wells of water,* Ps. Th. 113, 8. Gif ic mîne gewæda on wîte-hrægl cyme cyrde *et posui vestimentum meum cilicium,* Ps. Th. 68, 11. Cyrred, *pp. turned,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 25; Rä. 29, 4. II. *to be turned, to turn himself, to go, return;* verti, se vertĕre, ire, revĕrti:—Đû wille cyrran *thou wilt be turned,* Cd. 91; Th. 115, 13. Nû cyrrest *now turnest thyself,* Elen. Kmbl. 1329; El. 666. Hî cyraþ *they return,* Ps. Th. 69, 3. Cyrdon *returned,* Cd. 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433. [*Laym.* charren: *Scot.* cair, kair *to drive backwards and forwards: Plat.* keren: *O. Sax.* kêran: *Frs.* keeren: *O. Frs.* kera: *Dut.* keeren: *Kil.* keren, kerien *verrere: Ger.* kehren *verrere, vertere: M. H. Ger.* kêren: *O. H. Ger.* kerjan *verrere, vertere: Dan.* kjöre: *Swed.* köra *to drive: Icel.* keyra *to whip, lash, drive.*] DER. a-cyrran, -cerran, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, to-, under-, ymb-.

cyrrednes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, conversion;* versio, conversio. v. a-cyrrednes, ge-.

cyrse, an; *f. Cress;* nasturtium, Lacn. 89; Lchdm. iii. 58, 22. v. cærse.

cyrs-treów, es; *n. A cherry-tree;* cerăsus = κερᾶσός, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 123; Wrt. Voc. 32, 57. v. ciris-beám.

CYRTEL, kyrtel; *gen.* cyrtles; *m. A* KIRTLE, *vest, garment, frock, coat;* palla, tunica:—Cyrtel *vel* oferbrædels *palla,* Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 86; Wrt. Voc. 16, 56. Ic gean sancte Æđelþryþe ânes wullenan cyrtles [kyrtles MS.] *I give to saint Æthelthryth one woollen kirtle,* Cod. Dipl. 782; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. iv. 107, 7. Bicgaþ cyrtlas *buy kirtles,* Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Đam đe wylle on dôme wiđ đê flîtan, and niman đîne tunecan [cyrtel ođđe hrægl, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] læt him tô đînne wæfels *ei qui vult tecum judicio contendere et tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei et pallium,* Mt. Bos. 5, 40; to hym that wole stryue with thee in dome, and take awey thi coote, leeue thou to hym and thin ouer clothe, Wyc. Næbbe ge ne twâ tunecan [cyrtlas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] *nolite possidere neque duas tunicas,* 10, 10; nyl ȝe welden nether two cootis, Wyc: Lk. Lind. War. 3, 11. Berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] *a bear-skin vest,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 38. [*Prompt.* kyrtyl *tunica: Piers P.* kirtel: *R. Brun.* kirtelle: *Chauc.* kirtel: *Laym.* curtel: *Orm.* kirrtell: *Plat.* kiddel: *Dut.* kiel, *m: Kil.* kedel, kele: *Ger.* kittel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kitel, kittel, *m: Dan.* kjortel, *m. f: Swed.* kjortel, *m: Icel.* kyrtill, *m.*]

cyrten; *adj. Beautiful, elegant;* venustus:—Hlîsful and cyrten *famous and beautiful,* Homl. Th. ii. 220, 29. Ful cyrtenu ceorles dôhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rä. 26, 6.

cyrten-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To make lovely, to beautify;* venustare:—Ic cyrtenlǽce *venusto,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 115; Wrt. Voc. 54, 57.

cyrten-lice; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly;* notabiliter, solemniter, subtiliter, Scint. 38.

CŸSE, cêse, es; *m:* cŷsa, an; *m. A* CHEESE; caseus:—Cŷse *caseus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 26: 290, 32. Niwe gâte cŷse *new goat's cheese,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 5, 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 5, 7, 9. Ferscne cŷse on lege *lay on fresh cheese,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 14: 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1: Lchdm. iii. 96, 22. Nim cŷsan *take cheese,* 96, 21. Tyn cêsas [cŷsas B. H.] *ten cheeses,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Prompt.* chese: *Plat.* kese: *O. Sax.* kêsi, *m: Dut.* kaas, *f: Kil.* kaese, kese: *Frs.* tzys: *O. Frs.* kise, tzise, *m: Ger.* käse, *m: M. H. Ger.* kæse, *m: O. H. Ger.* kasi, *m: Lat.* caseus: *Wel.* caws, *m: Corn.* caus, cos, ces, *m: Ir.* cais: *Gael.* caise: *Manx* caashey, *m: Armor.* caouz.]

cŷse-fæt, es; *n. A cheese-vat;* vas pro caseo asservando, calăthus = κάλαθος, Cot. 53.

cŷse-hwæg, es; *n. Cheese-whey;* siringia:—Đa rinda wyl on cŷse-hwæge *boil the rinds in cheese-whey,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9.

cysel *gravel, sand;* glarea. v. ceosel.

cysel-stân *gravel,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48. v. ceosel-stân.

cŷs-gerunn, es; *n?* [ge-runnen *coagulatus*] *Rennet* or *runnet, a substance used to produce curd;* lactis coagulum:—Butergeþweor ælc and cŷsgerunn losaþ eów *butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

cŷs-lyb, -lybb, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -lybbu; *n.* [cŷse *cheese,* lyb, lib *a drug*] *Cheese-drug, rennet* or *runnet;* casei coagulum:—Haran cŷslybb syle drincan đam wîfe *give the woman a hare's runnet to drink,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 14; Lchdm. i. 346, 4. Đa meolc geren mid cŷslybbe *turn the milk with rennet,* Lchdm. iii. 18, 11. Cŷslybbu *coagula,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 141, 25.

cyspan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [cosp *a fetter*] *To bind, fetter;* compedîbus constringĕre:—Sædon đæt hió sceolde cyspan mænigne *they said that she would bind many,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 154; Met. 26, 77.

cyssan; *p.* cyste; *pp.* cyssed; *v. a.* [cos *a kiss*] *To* KISS; osculari:—Ic cysse đê *osculor te:* ic eom fram đê cyssed *osculor a te,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 51, 52. Ic cysse, đû cyst, he cyst *osculor, oscularis, osculatur,* 25; Som. 26, 58, 59. Swâ hwæne swâ ic cysse, se hyt is *quemcumque osculatus fuero, ipse est,* Mt. Bos. 26, 48. Hwîlum mec on côfan cysseþ *sometimes he kisses me in a chamber,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 19; Rä. 64, 4. Mec weras cyssaþ *men kiss me,* 108 a; Th. 412, 27; Rä. 31, 6: 104 a; Th. 395, 6; Rä. 15, 3. Ic cyste *osculatus sum,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 60. He hine cyste *he kissed him,* Homl. Th. ii. 422, 34: ii. 426, 12: Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 23. He cyste hyne *osculatus est eum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 49: Gen. 48, 10. Æghwæđer ôđerne cyston hie *they kissed each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. Đæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. [*Prompt.* kissin: *Wyc.* kisse: *Piers P.* kissen: *R. Brun.* kisse: *Chauc.* kisse: *R. Glouc.* cussede, *p: Laym.* cusseþ: *O. Sax.* kussian: *O. Frs.* kessa: *Dut.* kussen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* küssen: *O. H. Ger.* kussjan, kussan: *Goth.* kukyan: *Dan.* kysse: *Swed.* kyssa: *Icel.* kyssa: *Grk.* κυνεῖν, *inf. aor.* κύσαι *to kiss: Sansk.* kus *amplecti.*] DER. ge-cyssan.

CYST, cist, cest, e; *f. A* CHEST, *coffer, coffin, sheath, casket;* capsa, capsella, cista, cistella, loculus:—Hire cyste *cistam suam,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. He đa cyste æt-hrâd *tetigit loculum,* Lk. Bos. 7, 14. On cyste dyde *condidit in capsella,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Đæt hî woldan his bân on niwe cyste gedôn *ut ossa illius in novo recondita loculo locarent,* 4, 30; S. 608, 30: 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Cist *cista,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. Cest *cistella,* Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. [*Chauc.* cheste: *Scot.* kist, kyst: *Dut.* kist, kast: *Kil.* kiste: *O. Frs.* kiste: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiste, *f: O. H. Ger.* kista, *f: Dan.* kiste, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* kista, *f: Lat.* cista: *Grk.* κίστη *a chest, box: Manx* kishtey, *m. a chest: Armor.* kest, *f. a basket.*] DER. bôc-cest.

cyst, cist, e; *f.* [ceósan *to choose*]. I. *choice, election;* optio, electio:—Ic đê cyst abeád *I have offered thee a choice,* Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919. Đonne beóþ gesomnad, on đa swîđran hond, đa clænan folc, Criste sylfum gecorene bi cystum *then shall be assembled, on the right hand, the pure people, chosen by election by Christ himself,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224; Ps. Th. 64, 4. II. *with gen. pl. What is chosen;* æstimatio:—Îrena cyst *what is chosen of swords,* Beo. Th. 1350; B. 673: 1609; B. 802: 3398; B. 1697. Wæpna cyst *what is chosen of weapons,* 3123; B. 1559. Symbla cyst *what is chosen of feasts,* 2469; B. 1232. Him gewât Abraham eástan eágum wlîtan on landa [MS. lande] cyst *Abraham departed from the east to look with his eyes on what is chosen of lands* [*Canaan*], Cd. 86; Th. 107, 26; Gen. 1795. Wedera cyst *what is chosen of weathers,* 191; Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestôla cyst *holy Jerusalem, what is chosen of royal thrones,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51. Folgoþa cyst *what is chosen of services,* 13 b; Th. 24, 27; Cri. 391. Godwebba cyst, đæs temples segl *what is chosen of textures, the veil of the temple,* 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. Eardrîca cyst *what is chosen of habitations* [*the garden of Eden*], 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gû. 825. Eardwîca cyst *what is chosen of dwellings,* 98 a; Th. 366, 21; Reb. 15. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle *I will relate what is chosen of dreams,* Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Burga cyst, Rôm *what is chosen of cities, Rome,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 35; Met. 1, 18. III. *excellence, virtue, munificence, goodness;* præstantia, virtus, largitas, bonitas:—Þiónde on eallum cystum and cræftum *flourishing in all excellencies and virtues,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 23: Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 22; Crä. 106. Hî hêton heom seggan đæs landes cysta *they bade them be told of the excellencies of the land,* Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6. Frôd fæder freóbearn lærde cystum eald *a wise father,*

old in excellencies, taught his dear son, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Wēnaþ menn ðæt he hit dō for cystum [kystum MS.] *men think that he does it for virtue,* Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 27. Ðæt ðū ðīne cysta cýðe *that thou mayest shew thy virtues,* Prov. Kmbl. 46. Cystum gōd *good in virtues,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6; Edw. 23: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867: 1850; B. 923. Seó gitsung gedēþ gitseras lāðe, and ða cysta gedōþ ða leóftæle *covetousness makes misers loathsome, and munificence makes them estimable,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 16. Hū me cynegōde cystum dohten *how the noble munificently treated me,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wīd. 56. Þurh Godes micclan cyste *through the great goodness of God,* Homl. Th. ii. 468, 14. For his micclan ciste *of his great goodness,* Ælfc. T. 9, 1. [*Laym.* custe *manner, quality: O. Sax.* kust, *f. choice: Frs. O. Frs.* kest, *f. choice: Ger.* kurst = kur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kust, *f. manner of choosing: O. H. Ger.* kust, *f. æstimatio, electio, virtus: Goth.* ga-kusts, *f. what has been tried, a trial;* kustus, *m. examination: Icel.* kostr, *m. trial, choice.*] DER. gum-cyst, hilde-, un-.

cyst; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis:—Ne hī for āwyht eorþan cyste ða sēlestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem,* Ps. Th. 105, 20.

cýst *choosest, chooses; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceósan.

cyst-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*] *A chestnut-tree;* castănea = κάστανος:—Cystel *vel* cystbeám *castănea,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5.

cystel, e; *f? A chestnut-tree,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5. v. cyst-beám.

cyste-līce; *adv.* [cyst *munificence*] *Munificently;* largiter:—Sȳ wuldor and lof ðam wēlegan Drihtne, se ðe his gecorenan swā cystelīce wurþaþ *be glory and praise to the bounteous Lord, who so munificently honours his chosen,* Homl. Th. ii. 154, 2. Cystelīce *largiter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Ic gife cystelīce *largior,* 31; Som. 35, 54. Cystelīce dǣlan *to distribute bountifully,* Homl. Th. ii. 228, 18.

cysten = cystan *to get, procure, get the value of;* acquirere, æquiparare facere:—Se man ðe hafde ān pūnd he ne mihte cystan [MS. cysten] ǣnne peni at ānre market *the man who had a pound could not get the value of a penny at a market,* Chr. 1125; Erl. 253, 28: 1124; Erl. 252, 39.

cystig; *adj. Munificent, benevolent, bountiful, liberal, generous, good;* munificus, largus, probus, bonus:—Cystig *largus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41; Wrt. Voc. 76. 4. Ðæt he sié cystig *that he be benevolent,* Past. 20, 2; Cot. MS. Seó mōdor clǣngeorn bip and cystig *the mother is pure and bountiful,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rä. 81, 21. Cystig *largus* vel *dapsilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 34; Wrt. Voc. 47, 38: *larga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 51. Bioþ ðǣm to ungemetlīce cystige *they are immoderately generous to them,* Past. 44, 6. DER. un-cystig.

cystignes, cystines, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence;* liberalitas, largitas, munificentia:—Cystignesse, cystignysse *liberalitatis,* Mone B. 2511. Cystines *liberalitas,* 2494. We sceolon oferwinnan woruldlīce gytsunge mid cystignysse ūres clǣnan mōdes *we must overcome worldly covetousness by the bounty of our pure mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 222, 20.

cyst-leás; *adj. Fruitless, reprobate;* reprōbus:—Him [God] ðā se cystleása [Cain] cwealmes wyrhta andswarode *then the reprobate* [*man*] *Cain, the worker of murder, answered God,* Cd. 48; Th. 61, 28; Gen. 1004.

cystlīc; *adj. Munificent;* munificus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cystlīce; *adv. Munificently;* largiter, Ælfc. Gr. 38. v. cystelīce.

cýs-wuce, an; *f.* [cýse *cheese,* wuce *a week*] *Cheese-week, the last week of eating cheese before Lent;* septimana dominicæ quinquagesimæ. In the Greek church quinquagesima Sunday is the last day on which cheese may be eaten till Easter. The same rule prevailed in monasteries of the Benedictine order, which only were known in England before the Conquest. 'Abstinentiam ovorum et casei incipimus feria secunda post quinquagesimam:'—Ðis sceal on Wōdnes dæg, on ðære syxteóðan wucan ofer Pentecosten; and on Fríge dæg innan ðære cýs-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Wednesday, in the sixteenth week after Pentecost; and on Friday within the cheese-week,* Rubc. Mt. Bos. 5, 43, Notes, p. 575.

CÝTA, an; *m. A* KITE, *bittern;* milvus, būteo, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 9; Wrt. Voc. 29, 32: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 3; Wrt. Voc. 63, 17. [*Piers P.* kytte: *Chauc.* kyte: *Wel.* cud, *m.*]

cyte, cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, bedchamber, cell;* casa, cubiculum, cella:—Tær ðæt hors ðæt þæc of ðære cytan hrōfe *the horse tore the thatch off the roof of the cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 17. Hī hine lǣddon ūt of ðære cytan *they led him out of the cottage,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 8. Gecyrde he to sumes hyrdes cytan *he turned into a shepherd's cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 14. In ðæm he hæfde cirican and cytan *in hac habuit ecclesiam et cubiculum,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24; col. 2. Cyte *cella,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 75. Wæs sum munuc on nēhnesse his cytan eardiende *in vicinia cellæ illius habitabat quidam monachus,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 42. Leóht of heofenum gefylde ða cytan *a light from heaven filled the cell,* Homl. Th. ii. 545, 34.

CYTEL, citel, cetel, es; *m. A kettle, brazen* or *copper pot, cauldron;* căcăbus = κάκκαβος, lĕbes = λέβης:—Hwer *vel* cytel *lebes:* cytel *cacăbus,* Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 85; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 25. Cytel *cacăbus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 57. On niwum cytele *in a new kettle,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 2. On cyperenum citele *in a copper kettle,* 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. On micelne citel, on læssan citel *in a large kettle, in a smaller kettle,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10, 12. Ceteles hrūm *kettle-soot,* 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 10. Genim tyn-āmberne cetel *take a kettle holding ten ambers,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 13. [*Prompt.* ketyl, chetyle: *Wyc.* ketels, cheteles, *pl: Plat.* ketel: *O. Sax.* ketil, *m: Dut.* ketel, *m: Frs.* tjettel: *O. Frs.* ketel, szetel, tsetel, *m: Ger.* kessel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kezzel, *m: O. H. Ger.* kezil, *m: Goth.* katils, *m: Dan.* kjedel, kedel, *m. f: Swed.* kittel, *m: Icel.* ketill, *m.*]

cytel-hrūm *kettle-soot.* v. cetel-hrūm.

cytere, an; *f. A harp;* cithăra = κιθάρα:—Arīs saltēre and cytere *exsurge, psaltērium et cithăra,* Ps. Spl. C. 56, 11.

CÝÞ, cýþþ, e; *f.* I. *knowledge;* notitia, cognitio, scientia:—Cýþþe *notitiæ,* Mone B. 4214. Of mīnre sylfre cýþþe *from my own knowledge,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 18. Ðe nāne cýþþe to Gode næfdon *who have had no knowledge of God,* Homl. Th. i. 396, 28. Ðære godcundan cýþþe *divinæ cognitionis,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13, 16. II. *relation, relationship,* KITH; familiaritas, munus:—Gif he to ðam cyninge furðor cýþþe hæbbe *if he have further relation to the king,* L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. III. *a known land, native country, region, place;* situs naturalis, natale solum, patria regio:—Ðis is mīn āgen cýþ *this is my own country,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 98; Met. 24, 49. On heora āgenre cýþþe *in their own country,* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 11. Eorlas on cýþþe *men in the country,* Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Cniht of cýþþe *a boy from his country,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 15; Gen. 2800. Ðū meaht to heora cýþþe becuman *thou mayest come to their country,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 47; Met. 12, 24. Gif ðū gewītest cýþþe sēcean *if thou goest to seek thy country,* Salm. Kmbl. 408; Sal. 204. Cýþ *region,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 14. Ðǣr ūre cýþþ wæs *there was our place,* Ps. Th. 121, 2: 119, 5. [*Piers P.* kith, kyth *relationship: Laym.* cuðde, *f. country, race, kin: Orm.* cuþe *acquaintance: Plat.* kunde, kunne *knowledge: O. Frs.* kethe, kede *news: Dut.* kunde, *f. knowledge, kindred: Kil.* konde *notitia: Ger.* kunde, *f. knowledge, news: M. H. Ger.* künde, kunde, *f. knowledge, acquaintance, home: O. H. Ger.* kundi, *f.* in un-kundi *fraus: Goth.* kunþi, *n. knowledge: Dan.* kynde, *m. f: Swed.* kund, *m. a customer: Icel.* kynni, *n. acquaintance.*] DER. eald-cýþ, -cýþþ, feor-, ge-, on-.

cýþ, es; *m.* I. *a sprout, germ;* germen:—Genim wegbrǣdan þrȳ cýþas *take three sprouts of plantain,* Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. II. *seed;* crementum:—Cýþ *crementum,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. v. cīþ.

CÝÐAN; *p.* ic, he cýðde, cýdde, ðū cýðdest, cýddest; *pp.* cýðed. I. *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce;* nuntiare, annuntiare, narrare, referre, effari, prædicare:—Wordum cýðan *to make known in words,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 14; Gen. 2242: Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 7; Cri. 297. Ongan Dryhtnes æ georne cýðan *he began the Lord's law gladly to proclaim,* Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: 2510; El. 1256. Cýþ *narra,* Lk. Bos. 8, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Gen. 37, 14: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 32. Cýðdon Cristes gebyrd *they announced Christ's birth,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65: Ps. Th. 77, 7: 101, 16. Cýðe his neáhgebūrum *let him tell to his neighbours,* L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20. II. *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confess, confirm, testify, prove;* notum facere, revelare, manifestare, ostendere, perhibere, confiteri, testari, probare:—Ic him cýðde dīnne naman *notum feci eis nomen tuum,* Jn. Bos. 17, 26. Wīsdōm sceoldon weras Ebrēa wordum cýðan [MS. cyðdon] *the Hebrew men must reveal wisdom by words,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 33; Dan. 97. Ellen cýðan *to manifest valour,* Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Wundor cýðan *to perform a miracle,* Elen. Kmbl. 2222; El. 1112: Andr. Kmbl. 1142; An. 571. Ðe me cýþ beforan mannum *qui confitebitur me coram hominibus,* Mt. Bos. 10, 32: Jn. Bos. 1, 20. Cýdde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðū cýddest *tu innotuisti,* Ps. Spl. 143, 4. He cýþ *testatur,* Jn. Bos. 3, 32: 1, 15. Mid āþe cýðan *to prove on oath,* L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 10. Eallra heora dōme wæs cýðed [MS. kyþed] *omnium judicio probatum est,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. [*Piers P.* couthen: *Chauc.* kithe, kythe: *Laym.* cuðe, cuðen: *Orm.* kiþenn: *O. Sax.* kúdian, kundan: *O. Frs.* ketha, keda: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* künden: *O. H. Ger.* kundjan, kundan: *Goth.* kunþyan: *Dan.* kynde: *Swed.* kunna: *Icel.* kynna.] DER. a-cýðan, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-.

cýðere, es; *m.* I. *a witness;* testis:—Onarison on me cýðeras unrihtwīse *insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui,* Ps. Spl. 26, 18. Cýðras *testes,* 34, 13. Hwī gewilnige we gyt cýðera *quid adhuc desideramus testes?* Mk. Bos. 14, 63. II. *a martyr, one who bears witness by his death;* martyr = μάρτυρ *a witness:*—Stephănus is se forma cýðere *Stephen is the early martyr,* Homl. Th. ii. 34, 13. Þurh ðæs hālgan cýðeres þingunge *through the pleading of the holy martyr,* 28, 33. Eallum cýðerum *to all martyrs,* 34, 23.

-cýðig *-known?* notus? *Only used in the compounds* on-cýðig, un-, *q. v.* In German, however, kündig *known,* is used as a simple word, and as a compound.

cŷð-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To become known;* innotescere:—Cŷðlǽce *innotescat*, Mone B. 4286.

cŷð-lîc, cŷðe-lîc; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus. v. ge-cŷðelîc.

cŷþling *a relation;* cognātus, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. cûða.

cŷð-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A witness, testimony, testament;* testimonium, testamentum:—Sume sǽdon leáse cŷðnesse agên hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 57. Cŷðnys, 14, 59: Jn. Bos. 3, 32, 33: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 17. Cŷðnys *testamentum*, Ps. Spl. 24, 15. DER. ge-cŷðnes.

cŷþþe; *gen. dat. acc. of* cŷþ, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1, Cott. note 1.

cŷððu, e; *f. A native country, home;* situs natalis:—Fugel his cŷððu sêceþ *the bird seeks its home*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 9; Ph. 277: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 9; Hy. 4, 114. v. cŷþ.

cyt-wêr, es; *m.* [wêr *a weir*] *A weir with a kiddle* or *a cut for a fish trap;* kidellus, machina piscatoria in fluminibus ad salmones, aliosque pisces intercipiendos:—On Sæuerne xxx cytwêras *thirty 'cyt-wêrs' on the Severn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23.

cŷwst, he cŷwþ *chewest, chews; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceówan.

cŷwung, cîwung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. ceówung, ceówan.

D

D is sometimes changed into **ð**, as Ic wurde, *or* Ic wurðe: snîdan, snîðan *to cut.* **2.** *d* and *t* are often interchanged, as mêtte *met*, for mêtde. **3.** nouns ending in *d* or *t* are generally feminine, as Gebyrd, e; *f. birth:* Miht, e; *f. might, power.* **4.** a word terminating with ed, d [*Icel.* at, t: *Ger.* et, t] indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned *horned;* gesceód *shod*, Rask's Gr. by Thorpe, § 326. **5.** the perfect participle ends in ed, od, but when the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating *d* is not only rejected, but *d* is changed into *t;* as from dyppan *to dip* would be regularly formed dypped *dipped*, contracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt *dipped.* **6.** the Rune ᛞ not only represents the letter *d*, but stands for dæg *a day.* v. dæg **III.** and **RÛN.**

DÂ; *gen.* dân; *f.* [*that is* dae = dâ; *gen. dat. acc.* daan = dân; *pl. nom. acc.* daan = dân; *gen.* daena = dâna; *dat.* daaum = dâum] A DOE; dama:—Dâ *damma* vel *dammula*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Wrt. Voc. 78, 28. [*Prompt.* doo *dama: Wyc.* doo: *Chauc.* does, *pl: Dan.* daa *a doe.*] v. buc, bucca; *m. a buck.*

daag *anything that is loose, dagling, dangling;* sparsum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 67. v. dâg.

DÆD; *gen. dat.* dǽde; *acc.* dǽde, dǽd; *pl. nom. acc.* dǽda, dǽde; *f. A* DEED, *action;* actio, actus, factum:—Dǽd *actio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 38: *actus*, 11; Som. 15, 12. Be ðam ðe seó dǽd sŷ *according as the deed may be*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 23: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 13. Seó ârfæste dǽd *the goodly deed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594: 226; Th. 301, 4; Sat. 576: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 11; Ælf. Tod. 6. Gesǽton land unspêdigran ðonne se frumstôl wæs, ðe hie, æfter dǽde, ofadrifen wurdon *they inhabited a land more barren than the first settlement was, which they, after their deed, were driven from*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964. For ðære dǽde *for that deed*, 125; Th. 159, 23; Gen. 2639: 126; Th. 161, 24; Gen. 2670. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dǽd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. Sceolde he dǽd ongyldan *he must expiate the deed*, 15; Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295: 17; Th. 20, 15; Gen. 309: 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890: Elen. Kmbl. 772; El. 386. Ða aleccgendlîcan word getâcniaþ dǽde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Ic wrâxlige *I wrestle;* luctor, hêr is dǽd *here is action*, 19; Som. 22, 57. Mid ðisre dǽde *with this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 218, 7: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rä. 12, 7. Ne sindon him dǽda dyrne *deeds are not dark to him*, 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gû. 437. Ðæt his gôde dǽda swŷðran wearþan ðonne misdǽda *that his good deeds be more prevailing than his misdeeds*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Opene weorþaþ monna dǽde *men's deeds shall be open*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 34; Cri. 1047. Ðû scealt þrôwian ðînra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922: 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282: Bd. pref; S. 471, 13: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 16; Az. 8. Ðeáh ðe he dǽda gehwæs dyrstig wære *although he were daring in every deed*, Beo. Th. 5668; B. 2838: Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. In his dǽdum *in his deeds*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41: 76 a; Th. 284, 34; Jul. 707: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 6; Gen. 602: Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 21. Wile Dryhten sylf dǽda gehŷran *the Lord himself will hear of the deeds*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 14; Seel. 91: Beo. Th. 393; B. 195. Dǽda his hî ongeáton *facta ejus intellexerunt*, Ps. Spl. 63, 10. Ðæt we ǽfæstra dǽde dêmen *that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 31; Gû. 498: 44 a; Th. 148, 13; Gû. 744: Ps. Th. 118, 17, 43. Gôdum dǽdum *by good deeds*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 5; Gen. 1507: 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3: Ps. Th. 104, 7: 124, 1: 135, 3. [*Prompt.* dede *factum: Wyc.* dedis, *pl: R. Brun.* dedes, *pl: Chauc. R. Glouc.* dede: *Laym. Orm.* dede, *f: O. Sax.* dâd, *f: Frs.* diede, dæd: *O. Frs.* dede, *f: Dut.* daad, *f: Kil.* dæd: *Ger.* that, *f: M. H. Ger.* tat, *f: O. H. Ger.* tât, *f: Goth.* deds, *f: Dan.* daad, *m. f: Swed.* dåd, *f: Icel.* dáð, *f.*] DER. ǽr-dǽd, bealu-, deófol-, ellen-, fâcen-, firen-, gleó-, gôd-, gu-, iu-, lof-, mægen-, mis-, oncŷþ-, syn-, weá-, wel-, wom-, won-, yfel-.

dǽd-bana, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, bana *a killer*] *An evil-doer, a perpetrator of murder;* homicida:—Gif man gehâdodne mid fǽhþe belecge, and secge ðæt he wǽre dǽdbana *if any one charge one in holy orders with enmity, and say that he was a perpetrator of homicide*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26.

dǽd-bêta, an; *m. A deed amender, penitent;* maleficii compensator:—Se dǽdbêta *the penitent*, L. M. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 266, 16.

dǽd-bêtan; *part.* -ende; *p.* -bête; *pp.* -bêted *To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent;* maleficium compensare, malum bono pensāre, pœnitere:—His sâwle wûnda dǽdbêtende gelâcnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by making amends*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Dǽdbête *shall make amends*, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 16: L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Ðæt he sealde sôðe gebŷsnunge eallum dǽdbêtendum, ðe to Drihtene gecyrraþ *that he should give a true example to all, who shall turn to the Lord by doing amend deeds*, Ælfc. T. 38, 4.

dǽd-bôt, e; *f. An amends-deed, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia, maleficii compensatio:—Behreówsung oððe dǽdbôt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Deóplîc dǽdbôt biþ, ðæt lǽwede man swâ æscære beó, ðæt îren ne cume on hǽre, ne on nægle *it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed, that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Eornostlîce dôþ mêdemne weastm ðære dǽdbôte *facite ergo fructum dignum pœnitentiæ*, Mt. Bos. 3, 8: Lk. Bos. 3, 3, 8. Bûton hŷ to rihtre dǽdbôte gecyrran *unless they turn to right repentance*, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 16: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 15, 21. Dôþ dǽdbôte: sôplîce geneálǽceþ heofona rîce *pœnitentiam agite: appropinquavit enim regnum cœlorum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 5. Þurh dǽdbôte *through penance*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 19: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Dǽdbôta sind gedihte on mislîce wîsan *penances are devised in various ways*, L. Pen. 13; Th. ii. 282, 3.

dǽd-bôtnys, -nyss, e; *f. Penitence;* pœnitentia, Scint. 9.

dǽd-cêne; *adj. Deed-bold;* agendo fortis, audax:—Com ingân ealdor þegna, dǽdcêne mon *the prince of thanes, the deed-bold man, came entering*, Beo. Th. 3294; B. 1645.

dǽd-from; *adj. Deed-strong;* agendo strenuus:—Hî beóþ ðŷ dǽdfromran *they are so much the more energetic*, Ps. Th. 109, 8.

dǽd-fruma, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, fruma **II.** *an author, inventor*] *A deed-doer, perpetrator, labourer;* facinoris *vel* facinorum auctor, actor:—Eádmund cyning, dŷre dǽdfruma *king Edmund, the dear deed-doer*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 149; An. 75. Grendel, diór dǽdfruma *Grendel, the dire perpetrator*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Cain and Abel, ða dǽdfruman, dugeþa strŷndon, wêlan and wiste *Cain and Abel, the original labourers, acquired goods, wealth and food*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 27; Gen. 970.

dǽd-hata, an; *m.* [hatian *to hate*] *A deed-hater;* facinorum osor:—Deógol dǽdhata *a secret deed-hater*, Beo. Th. 555; B. 275.

dǽd-hwæt, *pl.* -hwate, -hwatan; *adj. Deed quick* or *active, strenuous, bold;* promptus et expeditus ad agendum, acer, strenuus:—Hæleþ dǽdhwate *men prompt of deed*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 26; Jul. 2. Ge wǽron dǽdhwæte *ye were bold of deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 584; El. 292: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 15; Cri. 385. Ða dǽdhwatan geond ðone ofen eódon *the bold of deed went through the oven*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 12; Dan. 353.

dǽd-leán, es; *n. A deed-loan* or *reward, a recompence;* factorum præmium:—Him eallum wile mihtig Drihten dǽdleán gyfan *the mighty Lord will give them all a recompence*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 20; Exod. 263.

dǽd-lîc; *adj. Deedlike, active;* activus:—Twegen dǽlnimende cumaþ of ðam dǽdlîcum worde *duo participia veniunt a verbo activo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 30. Dǽdlîce word *activa verba*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 28. Ðâs and ðylîce synd *activa*, ðæt synd dǽdlîce gehâtene, forðanðe hî geswuteliaþ dǽda *these and the like are* activa, *which are called active, because they declare actions*, 19; Som. 22, 30, 37.

dǽdon, dǽdun *did, made:*—Ðæt hie to mete dǽdon *that they made for food*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 6; Gen. 722; *p. pl. of* dôn.

dǽd-rôf; *adj. Deed-famed, illustrious, valiant;* agendo celeber *vel* strenuus:—Abraham andswarode, dǽdrôf, Drihtne sînum *Abram the deed-famed answered his Lord*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 8; Gen. 2173: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589.

dǽd-scūa, an; *m.* [scūa *a shade*] *One who acts in the dark;* in tenebris agens, diabolus:—Deorc dǽd-scūa *a dark deed actor* [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 22; Cri. 257. v. deáþ-scūa.

dǽd-weorc, es; *n. A work of works, great work;* facinus egregium:—Hereþreátas for ðam dǽdweorce Drihten hēredon *the army-bands praised the Lord for that great work*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 26; Exod. 575.

dæftan; *p.* dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To make convenient or ready, put in order;* apparare, sternere:—Ðæt he sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weg [MS. weig] *that he might prepare and make ready his way*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Menn dæftaþ heora hūs *men put their houses in order*, ii. 316, 7. Dæfte *straverat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 73. DER. ge-dæftan.

dæft-līce; *adv.* DEFTLY, *aptly, fitly;* commode, opportune. DER. ge-dæftlīce, unge-.

DÆG; *gen.* dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* dagas; *m:* daga, an; *m.* I. *a* DAY; dies:—Se dæg segþ ðam ōðrum dæge Godes wundru *one day to another tells of God's wonders*, Ps. Th. 18, 2. God hēt ðæt leóht, dæg *God called the light, day*, Gen. 1, 5. Se þridda dæg *the third day*, Gen. 1, 13. Emnihtes dæg *the day of equinox;* æquinoctium, Menol. Fox 347; Men. 175. Wintres dæg *the winter's day* or *beginning of winter*, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. II. *the time of a man's life;* tempus vitæ humanæ:—On midle mīnra dagena *in the midst of my days*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Heora dagena tīd *dies eorum*, 77, 32. On þreóra monna dæg *in three men's days* or *lives*, Bd. App. S. 771, 45. III. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛞ = the letter *d*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is dæg *a day;* hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *d*, but for dæg *a day*, as,—ᛞ byþ Drihtnes sond, deóre mannum *day is the Lord's messenger, dear to men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 9. IV. *the daily service of the early English church is recorded, referring to the example of the Psalmist*, thus,—Dauid cwæþ seofon sīðon on dæg ic sang ðē, Drihten, to lofe,—Ðæt is Ǽrst on ǽrne morgen;—Eft on undern-tīde; and 3 on midne dæg,—and 4 on nōn,—and 5 on ǽfen,—and 6 on fōran niht,—and 7 on ūhtan tīman *David said,—seven times in a day, O Lord, I sang to thee in praise, that is,—First, in early morning* [*at break of day*];*—Next at nine o'clock;—and 3ly at midday;—and 4ly at the nones, 3 o'clock;—and 5ly at even, at 6 o'clock, the 12th or an even or equal part of the 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m;—and 6ly at the fore night* [*at 9 o'clock*];*—and 7ly at midnight, that is from 12 o'clock at night, to 3 or later in the morning* ǽr dægrēde *before dawn*, Canon. Hrs. 361, 7-362, 6: Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 126-76, 1; Wrt. Voc. 53, 7-15. v. tīd-sang. ¶ On dæg *in the day, by day.* To dæg *to-day.* Dæg ǽr *the day before.* On ǽrran dæg *on a former day.* Ōðre dæg *another day.* [*Laym.* dæi, dai: *Orm* daȝȝ: *Plat.* dag: *O. Sax* dag, *m: Frs.* dey: *O. Frs.* di, dei, dach, *m: Dut.* dag, *m: Ger.* tag: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tac, tag, *m: Goth.* dags, *m: Swed. Dan.* dag, *m: Icel.* dagr, *m: Lat.* dies: *Sansk.* div, dyaus, *m. f. day.*] DER. ǽr-dæg, blǽd-, deáþ-, dōm-, eald-, ealdor-, earfoþ-, ende-, feorh-, freóls-, fyrn-, gang-, geár-, gebēd-, gebyrd-, gefeoht-, geheald-, geld-, gemynd-, geswinc-, gewin-, gyrstan-, lǽn-, līf-, mǽl-, mid-, ræst-, sīþ-, swylt-, symbel-, tīd-, weder-, weorc-, wic-, wil-, win-, winter-, wyn-: heó-dæg: ân-dæge: daga, ân-daga.

dæg-candel, -condel, -candell, e; *f. Day-candle, the sun;* diei candela, sol:—Dægcondel, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 34; Rä. 88, 26. Dryhten forlēt dægcandelle scīnan *the Lord permitted the sun* [*the day-candle*] *to shine*, Andr. Kmbl. 1670; An. 837. DER. candel.

dæges; *adv.* [*from gen. of* dæg] *Daily;* die:—Dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7.: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. DER. ig-dæges, y-dæges.

dæges eáge, ēge, an; *n.* [dæges, *gen. of* dæg *a day;* eáge, ēge *an eye: a day's eye*] *A* DAISY; bellis perennis, Lin:—Dæges eáge *consolĭda*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 14. Dæges ēge *consolĭda*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 26; Wrt. Voc. 31, 36: Lchdm. iii. 292, 8.

dæg-fæsten, es; *n.* [fæsten *a fast*] *A day's fast;* diei jejunium:—Is se ǽresta lǽcedōm dægfæsten, ðæt mon mid ðȳ ða wambe clǽnsige, ðæt hió ðȳ ðe leóhtre sié *the first remedy is a day's fast, that, with that, a man may cleanse the stomach, that it may be the lighter*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 25.

dæg-feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, sustenance*] *Food for a day;* unius diei victus:—Âne dægfeorme *a day's sustenance*, Cod. Dipl. 477; A. D. 958; Kmbl. ii. 355, 5.

dæg-hluttre; *adv.* [hluttre *brightly, clearly*] *Brightly as day;* clare instar diei:—Dȳre Dryhtnes þegn dæghluttre scān *the Lord's dear minister shone brightly as day*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 23; Gū. 665.

dæg-hwam; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Nim cneówholen dæghwam *take knee holly daily*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 10. Lufiaþ ða ðe dæghwam Dryhtne þeówiaþ *they love those who daily serve the Lord*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 34; Gū. 51: 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gū. 357.

dæg-hwamlīc, -hwomlīc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Daily;* diurnus, quotidianus:—Hit ealle beorhtnysse dæghwamlīces leóhtes oferswȳðde *it overshone all the brightness of the daily light*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. Syle us to-dæg ūrne dæghwamlīcan hlāf *panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie*, Lk. Bos. 11, 3: Mt. Bos. 6, 11: Homl. Th. i. 264, 31. Betwyh gehald regollīces þeódscipes and ða dæghwamlīcan gȳmenne to singanne on cyricean, me symble swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe leornode, oððe lǽrde, oððe wrīte *inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam, semper aut dicĕre, aut docēre, aut scribĕre dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 26-28. To dæghwomlīcum bigleofan *for their daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30.

dæg-hwamlīce; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Ic dæghwamlīce mid eów wæs *quotidie eram apud vos*, Mk. Bos. 14, 49. Se brōðor dæghwamlīce wæs wyrse and wyrse *the brother was daily worse and worse*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24.

dæg-hwīl, e; *f.* [dæg *day*, hwīl *time*] *Day-time, time of life;* diei hora *vel* tempus:—Ðæt he dæghwīla gedrogen hæfde, eorþan wynne *that he had finished his days, his joy of earth*, Beo. Th. 5445; B. 2726.

dæg-hwomlīc *daily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30. v. dæg-hwamlīc.

dægian *to dawn, become day*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dagian.

dǽglan *secret, hidden, unknown*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26; *acc. pl. def. of* dǽgol = dīgol.

dæg-lang, -long; *adj. Lasting a day:*—Dæglongne fyrst *per totam diem*, Salm. Kmbl. 1000; Sal. 501.

dæg-langes; *adv. During one day, for a day;* per unam diem:—Beó ðē stille dæglanges ðīnre fyrdinge *be still for a day from thy march*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 29. v. dæg-lang.

dæg-līc; *adj. Daily;* quotidianus:—Twā dæglīc fæsten oððe þreó dæglīc is genōh to healdenne *biduanum vel triduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

dæg-mǽl, es; *n.* [mǽl *a mark*] *A day-mark, an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock;* horologium = ὡρολόγιον = ὥρα *an hour;* λόγιον *a telling, an announcement*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 58; Wrt. Voc. 26, 57.

dæg-mǽls-pīlu [*for* dæg-mǽles pīl], e; *f. The style of a dial;* horologii gnomon, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 59.

dæg-mēl-sceáwere, es; *m. Who* or *what shews the time of day;* horoscopus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 103: 4; Som. 56, 2.

dæg-mete, es; *m.* [dæg *a day*, mete *meat, food*] *Daily food;* quotidianus cibus:—Dæg-mete *agapis*, Cot. 15, Som. Ben. Lye.

dæg-rēd, -rǽd, es; *n. Dawn, daybreak, early morning;* dilūcŭlum, matutīnum, aurōra:—Dægrēd *dilūcŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 127; Wrt. Voc. 53, 8. Syxta is *matutīnum* vel *aurōra* ðæt is dægrēd [-ræd MS. R.] *the sixth is* matutīnum *vel* aurōra *that is dawn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 18; Lchdm. iii. 244, 5. Ðis wæs eall geworden ǽr dægrēde *this was all performed ere daybreak*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466: Homl. Th. i. 508, 32: 592, 22. Betweox ðam dægrēde [-rǽde MS. R.] and sunnan upgange *between dawn and sunrise*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 19; Lchdm. iii. 244, 6. Cwom Maria on dægrēd *Mary came at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 34; Hö. 9: 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98: Cd. 222; Th. 289, 27; Sat. 404: Salm. Kmbl. 429; Sal. 215. Se Hǽlend com on dægrēd to ðam temple *Iesus dilūcŭlo venit in templum*, Jn. Bos. 8, 2: Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Ex. 8, 20. To ǽfenne þurhwunaþ wōp and on dægrēd blisse *ad vespĕrum demorābĭtur fletus et ad matutīnum lætĭtia*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 6: Gen. 32, 22. Ðæt leóht, ðe we hātaþ dægrēd, cymþ of ðære sunnan *the light, which we call dawn, cometh from the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 29; Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. Ic-gā ūt on dægrǽd *exeo dilūcŭlo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13: Ælfc. T. 24, 11.

dægrēd-līc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the morning, early;* matutinus, matutinalis:—Fram heordnesse dægrēdlīce *a custodia matutina*, Ps. Lamb. 129, 6. We sungon dægrēdlīce lofsangas *cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27.

dægrēd-sang, es; *m. Morning song;* matutīna cantio, C. R. Ben. 20.

dægrēd-wōma, an; *m.* [dægrēd *daybreak, dawn*, wōma *a noise, rushing*] *Rush* or *noise of dawn;* auroræ strepitus:—Ōþ-ðæt eástan cwom ofer deóp gelād dægrēdwōma, wedertācen wearm *until there came from the east over the deep way the rush of dawn, a warm weather-token*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 24; Gū. 1266: Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

dæg-rīm, es; *n.* [dæg *day*, rīm *a number*] *A number of days, a course of days;* dierum numerus:—Wiste ðe geornor ðæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen, dōgora dægrīm *he knew the better that his life's end was passed, his days' number*, Beo. Th. 1650; B. 823. Upon ðæt īgland ðǽr Apollines dōhtor wunode dægrīmes worn *upon the island where Apollo's daughter dwelt a number of days*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 66; Met. 26, 33: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975: 67; Th. 80, 20; Gen. 1331. On his dægrīme *in his number of days*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 10; Mōd. 12. Dægrīme frōd *wise in number of days*, 130 a; Th. 498, 15; Rä. 88, 2: Cd. 99; Th. 131, 9; Gen. 2173.

dæg-rima, an; *m.* [dæg *day*, rima *a rim, edge*] *Daybreak, morning;* aurora:—Hwæt is ðeós ðe astīhþ swilce arīsende dægrima *what is this which ascends like the rising morn?* Homl. Th. i. 442, 33. Dægrima *aurora*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 128; Wrt. Voc. 53, 9: Hymn. Surt. 8, 21.

Dægsan stân, Degsa-stân, Dæg-stân, es; *m.* [*Flor. Hunt.* Degsastan: *the stone of Degsa*] DAWSTON or *Dalston, Cumberland;* loci nomen in

agro Cumbriæ:—Hēr Ægþan Scotta cyng feaht wiđ Dælreoda, and wiđ Æđelferþe, Norþhymbra cynge, æt Dægstāne [Dægsan stāne, Th. 37, 26], and man ofslōh mǣst ealne his here *in this year* [A. D. 603] *Ægthan king of the Scots fought against the Dalreods, and against Æthelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Dawston, and almost all his army was slain*, Chr. 603; Th. 36, 24–29, col. 1. Wæs đis gefeoht geworden on đære mǣran stōwe đe cweden is Degsastān *this battle was fought in the famous place which is called Dawston*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32.

dæg-sceald, es; *m.* [dæg *day*, sceald = scild, scyld *a shield*] *A day shield* or *screen;* diei velamen:—Dægscealdes hleó wand ofer wolcnum *the day shield's shade* [i. e. *the pillar of cloud*] *rolled over the clouds*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79.

dæg-steorra, an; *m.* [dæg *a day*, steorra *a star*] *The day star;* lucifer, aurora:—Seó sunne and se mōna, and æfensteorra and dægsteorra, and ōđre þrȳ steorran, ne synd nā fæste on đam firmamentum *the sun and the moon, and the evening star and the day star, and three other stars, are not fast in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 28; Lchdm. iii. 270, 3: Ælfc. T. 24, 11. Upasprungen scīnþ dægsteorra *ortus refulget lucifer*, Hymn. Surt. 27, 23. Nū gǣþ dægsteorra up *jam ascendit aurora*, Gen. 32, 26. Ǣr dægsteorran ic cende đē *ante luciferum genui te*, Ps. Spl. 109, 4.

dæg-đerlīc [= dæg-hwæđer-līc]; *adj. Daily, present;* diurnus, hodiernus:—Đis dægđerlīce gōdspel sprecþ ymbe đæra Iudēiscra þwyrnysse *this daily gospel speaks of the perversity of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 29. On đisre dægđerlīcan rǣdinge *in this daily lecture*, i. 194, 24. Se gōdspellere Lucas beleác đis dægđerlīce gōdspel mid feáwum wordum *the evangelist Luke concluded the gospel of this day with few words*, i. 90, 8. Đās dægđerlīcan þēnunga *these daily services*, ii. 86, 24. Hī þeónde þurhwunodon ōþ disum dægđerlīcum dæge *they have continued prospering to this present day*, ii. 132, 14: i. 28, 28: 32, 8.

dæg-þern, e; *f. A day's space;* diei spatium:—Lǣt simle dægþerne betweonum *leave always a day's space between*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 20: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 1.

dæg-tīd, e; *f.* [dæg *day*, tīd *time*] *Day-time, time;* diei tempus:—On đære dægtīde *at that time*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 4; Gen. 1659. On dægtīdum *in the day-time*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 26; Rä. 18, 3: 126 a; Th. 484, 23; Rä. 71, 6.

dæg-tīma, an; *m.* [tīma *time*] DAY-TIME, *day;* diurnum tempus, dies:—þurh dægtīman ođđe geond dæg sunne ne forswǣle đē ne mōna *per diem sol non uret te, neque luna*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 6.

dæg-wæccan; *pl. f.* [wæcce *a watching*] *Day-watchings;* excubiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 68; Wrt. Voc. 18, 20.

dæg-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a watchman*] *A day-watchman;* excubitor, vigil, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 69; Wrt. Voc. 18, 21.

dæg-weorc, es; *n.* [weorc *work*] *A day's work;* diei opus:—Him mihtig God đæs dægweorces deóp leán forgeald *the mighty God recompensed to him a high reward for that day's work*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 30; Exod. 315: 167; Th. 209, 28; Exod. 506: Byrht. Th. 136, 8; By. 148. Æt đam dæg-weorce *at that day's work*, Elen. Kmbl. 291; El. 146. Đætte he đæt dægweorc dreóre gebohte *that he bought that day's work with blood*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 14; Exod. 151: 169; Th. 210, 21; Exod. 518.

dæg-weorþung, e; *f.* [weorþung *an honouring, celebration*] *A commemoration* or *celebration of a feast-day;* diei festi celebratio:—Đe on gemynd nime đære deórestan dægweorþunga rôde under rôderum *who may bear in remembrance the honouring of the day of the most precious cross under the firmament* [i. e. *the feast of the Invention of the Cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2466; El. 1234.

dæg-wine, es; *n? A day's pay;* diarium:—Dægwine *diarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 32; Wrt. Voc. 28, 15. Dægwine *pensum* vel *diarium*, 64; Som. 69, 9; Wrt. Voc. 40, 43. v. wine.

dæg-wist, e; *f.* [wist *food*] *A day's food;* diei victus:—Đæt he him dægwistes tiđode *that he would give him a day's food*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 30.

dæg-wōma, an; *m.* [wōma *a noise*] *The rush of day, the dawn;* diei apparitio, aurora:—Dægwōma becwom, morgen mǣretorht *the dawn came, the beautiful morning*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344. Dægwōman bitweon and đære deorcan niht *between dawn and the dark night*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 7; Gū. 1191.

DÆL; *gen.* dæles; *dat.* dæle; *pl. nom. acc.* dalu, dalo; *n. A* DALE, *den, gulf;* vallis, barathrum:—Đæs dæles se dǣl *the part of the dale*, Ors 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. In deóp dalu *into the deep dales*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 21; Rä. 88, 5: 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. We synd aworpene on đās deópan dalo *we are cast into these deep dens* [*hell*], Cd. 22; Th. 27, 21; Gen. 421. On đæt deópe dæl deófol gefeallaþ *devils shall fall into the deep gulf*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 26; Cri. 1532. [*Prompt.* dale *vallis: Piers P. Chauc. Laym. Orm.* dale: *Plat.* daal: *O. Sax.* dal, *n: Frs.* dalle, dol: *O. Frs.* del, deil: *Dut.* dal, *n: Ger.* thal, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tal, *n: Goth.* dal, *n: Dan.* dal, *m. f: Swed.* dal, *m: Icel.* dalr, *m: Wel.* dôl: *Corn.* dol, *f: Ir. Gael.* dail: *Manx* dayll, *f.*] DER. of-dæl.

DÆL, es; *m.* I. *a part, portion,* DEAL; pars, portio:—Đæs dæles se dǣl *the part of the dale*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Đū offrast teóđan dǣl smedeman *thou shalt offer a tenth deal of flour;* offeres decimam partem similæ, Ex. 29, 36, 40. Hī heora gōd on swā manige dǣlas todǣlaþ *they divide their goods into so many parts*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 26. Micel dǣl bewylledes wæteres on huniges gōdum dǣle *a great deal of boiled water in a good deal of honey*, L. M. 2, 20; Lchdm. ii. 202, 27. Gōdne dǣl *a good deal*, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6. Đæs īglandes myccine dǣl *a great deal of the island*, Chr. 189; Ing. 9, 11. Fæder, syle me mīnne dǣl mīre æhte, đe me to gebȳreþ, Lk. Bos. 15, 12; *fadir, gyue to me the porcioun of substaunce, that byfallith to me*, Wyc. Be dǣle *in part, partly*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Sume dǣle *in some part, partly*, Cot. 154. II. *a part of speech in grammar;* pars orationis:—Eahta dǣlas sind *partes orationis sunt octo*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 22. Interjectio is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dǣl līþ betwux ōđrum wordum, and geswutelaþ đæs mōdes styrunge *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind*, 5; Som. 3, 55. III. *a part of a sentence, a word;* verbum:—We todǣlaþ đa bōc to cwydum, and siđđan đa cwydde to dǣlum, eft đa dǣlas to stæfgefēgum *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–39. [*Prompt.* dele: *Wyc.* deel: *Piers P.* del, deel: *Chauc.* del, delle: *Laym.* dæle, dal, del: *Orm.* dæl, dale, del: *Scot.* dail: *Plat.* deel: *O. Sax.* dēl, deil, *m: Frs.* deel: *O. Frs.* del, *m: Dut.* deel, *n: Kil.* deel, deyl: *Ger.* theil, *m: M. H. Ger.* teil, *m: O. H. Ger.* teil, *m. n: Goth.* dails, *f: Dan.* deel, *m. f: Swed.* del, *m: Icel.* deill, *m: Sansk.* dal *findere.*] DER. eást-dǣl, niđer-, norþ-, sūþ-, west-: or-dǣle.

dǣlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a* [dǣl *a part, deal*] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, spend, dispense,* DEAL, DOLE; dividĕre, distribuĕre, separāre ab aliquo:—Israēlas ongunnon dǣlan ealde mādmas *the Israelites began to divide old treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. Onfōþ and dǣlaþ betwux eów *accipite et dividite inter vos*, Lk. Bos. 22, 17: Ps. Spl. 21, 17: 111, 8. Mathusal māgum dǣlde gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 21; Gen. 1069. Dǣlde eall đæt heó āhte *she had spent all that she had*, Mk. Bos. 5, 26. [*Prompt.* delyn': *Wyc.* delen: *Piers P.* delen, dele, deelen: *Chauc.* dele: *R. Brun.* daile: *R. Glouc.* dele: *Laym.* dælen, dalen, delen: *Orm.* dælenn: *Plat.* delen: *O. Sax.* dēlian, deilan: *Frs.* deelen: *O. Frs.* dela: *Dut.* deelen: *Kil.* deelen, deylen: *Ger.* theilen: *M. H. Ger.* teilen: *O. H. Ger.* teiljan: *Goth.* dailyan: *Dan.* dele: *Swed.* dela: *Icel.* deila.] DER. a-dǣlan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, to-.

dǣledlīce *by itself, apart,* Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dǣledlīce, to-.

dǣlend, es; *m.* [dǣlende, *part. of* dǣlan *to divide*] *A dealer, divider, distributor;* divisor:—Hwā sette me dēman, ođđe dǣlend, ofer inc *quis me constituit judicem, aut divisōrem, super vos?* Lk. Bos. 12, 14.

dǣlere, es; *m. A* DEALER, *divider, distributor, agent;* divisor, sequester:—Dǣlere *divisor*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 28; Wrt. Voc. 28, 11: 74, 15. Ic wæs dǣlere betwix Gode and eów *ego sequester et medius fui inter Dominum et vos*, Deut. 5, 5. Đam wǣdlan gedafenaþ đæt he gebidde for đane dǣlere *on the indigent it is incumbent that he pray for the distributor*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 33. God gesette đone wēlegan dǣlere on his gōdum *God appointed the wealthy a distributor of his goods*, ii. 102, 28.

dælf, es; *n?* [delfan *to dig*] *Anything dug out, a* DELF, *ditch;* fossa, scrobis:—Eástweard to cynges dælf *eastward to the king's delf*, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 6.

dǣling, e; *f. A dividing, parting;* partitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-dǣling.

dǣl-leás; *adj.* [dǣl *a part, portion*] *Without a part, portionless, deficient;* expers:—Dǣlleás *vel* cræftleás *expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36: 90; Som. 75, 2; Wrt. Voc. 51, 47.

dǣl-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǣl, *n.*] *By parts* or *pieces;* partim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 59: *particulātim*, Mone B. 148: 3549: *paulātim*, 2635.

dǣl-neomend *a sharer, partaker*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. v. dǣl-nimend.

dǣl-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen *To take part, to participate;* participāre. v. dǣl-nimend, *etc.*

dǣl-nimend, -nymend, -neomend, es; *m.* [nimende, *part. of* niman *to take*]. I. *a taker of a part, a sharer, partaker, participator;* particeps:—Đæt se Hǣlend dǣlnimend wǣre ūre deádlīcnysse *that the Saviour was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 33. Se nīþfulla is đæra deófla dǣlnimend *the envious is a participator with devils*, i. 606, 5. Ic eom dǣlneomend đe heom ondrǣdaþ đē *particeps ego sum omnium timentium te*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. Tofōran eallum his dǣlnymendum on đære menniscnysse *before all his participators in humanity*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. II. in grammar,—*A participle;* participium:—Participium is dǣlnimend: he nimþ ænne dǣl of naman, and ōđerne of worde *a participle is a taker of parts: it takes one part from a noun, and the other from a verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 40. Sume

adverbia cumaþ of dælnimendum *some adverbs come from participles*, 38; Som. 41, 11.

dǽl-nimendlîc *sharing, partaking, participial*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dǽl-nimendnes, -ness, e; *f. A sharing, participation;* participatio:—Dære dælnimendnes [-nimendes] his on ðæt sylfe *cujus participatio ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Spl. 121, 3.

dǽl-nimung, e; *f. A share, portion;* portio:—Dælnimung oððe spēde mîn on lande lyfigendra *portio mea in terra viventium*, Ps. Lamb. 141, 6.

dǽl-numelnes, -ness, e; *f.* [numol *taking, receiving*] *A sharing, partaking, participation;* participatio:—Dære dælnumelnes is hire on ðæt sylfe *cujus participatio est ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Lamb. 121, 3.

dǽl-nymend *a sharer, participator*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. v. dǽl-nimend.

dǽma, an; *m. A judge;* judex, arbiter:—Bēte swâ mycel swâ dǽman tæcan *subjacebit damno quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. v. dēma.

Dæne; *pl. nom. acc; gen.* Dæna; *m. The Danes;* Dani:—Dæna lagu *the law of the Danes*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 4. v. Dene.

dæne-land, es; *n.* [dænu *a valley*] *A valley;* convallis:—Dæneland getelda ic amete *convallem tabernaculorum metibor*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

dænn, es; *n. A den;* cubile:—Godwine geann Leófwine ðæs dænnes æt Swîðrǽdingdænne *Godwine gives to Leofwine the den at Surrenden*, Cod. Dipl. 1315; A. D. 1020; Kmbl. vi. 178, 8, 13. v. denn.

dænnede *became slippery*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12, = dennode; *p. of* dennian.

dænu, e; *f. A vale, valley;* convallis:—On ðisse sârgan dæne *in convalle lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 83, 6. v. denu.

Dærenta-mûþa, Derta-mûþa, an; *m.* [mûþa *the mouth of a river*] *Dartmouth, Devonshire;* Tremunda, in agro Devoniæ:—Hî fêrdon to Dærentamûþan [Dertamûþan, Th. 310, 5, col. 2] *they went to Dartmouth*, Chr. 1049; Th. 310, 6, col. 1.

dærst, es; *m. Leaven;* fermentum:—Ongelîc is dærste *simile est fermento*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 21. *Rush. has dat. pl.* Gelîc is dærstum, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 21: 12, 1: 22, 1. DER. ge-dærsted.

dærstan, derstan; *pl. f? Dregs, lees;* fæx:—Nyle he ða dærstan him dôn unbrŷce *verumtamen fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ða derstan beoþ gôde *the dregs will be good*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19. Wið ecedes derstan *with lees of vinegar*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24.

dæru, e; *f. Harm;* damnum:—His brôðer to dære and to lættinge *to the harm and hindrance of his brother*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 18. v. daru.

dafen; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens. DER. ge-dafen: dafenian, ge-: dafenlîc, ge-, unge-: dafenlîce, ge-, unge-: dafenlîcnes, ge-, unge-.

dafenian, dafni[illegible]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be seemly or becoming;* decere:—Swâ swâ dafnaþ munuce *as becomes a monk;* sicut decet monacho, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. DER. ge-dafenian, -dafnian.

dafenigendlîce *suitably, conformably.* DER. ge-dafenigendlîce.

dafenlîc, dafnlîc; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens:—Dafnlîcum *congruis*, Mone B. 1359. DER. ge-dafenlîc, unge-.

dafenlîce *becomingly, properly, fitly.* DER. ge-dafenlîce, unge-.

dafenlîcnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fit time, opportunity;* opportunitas:—Ðû forsihst on dafenlîcnyssum gedrêfednysse *despicis in opportunitatibus in tribulatione*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. DER. ge-dafenlîcnes, unge-.

dafnaþ *becomes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5; *3rd pres. sing. of* dafenian.

dâg, es; *n? What is dangling;* sparsum:—Dâges hlæfþe *sparsio*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 68. v. daag.

daga, an; *m. A day;* dies,—found in the compound word ân-daga, *q.v;* also v. dæg **II.**

dagas *days*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32: 474, 31; *pl. nom. acc. of* dæg.

dagena *of days;* dierum:—Him bebeád seofon dagena fæsten *enjoined them a fast of seven days*, Homl. Th. i. 434, 21: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 8; Cri. 1587: Menol. Fox 128; Men. 64; *gen. pl. of* daga.

dages *daily;* die, Ps. Lamb. 1, 2. v. dæges, dæg.

dagian, dagigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dagas *days, pl. of* dæg *a day*] *To* DAWN, *to become day, be day;* lucescere:—Mîn leóht me tocymeþ ðonne hit dagian ongynneþ *mea lux, incipiente aurora, mihi adventura est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 7: 4, 9; S. 576, 30. Ne ðis ne dagaþ eástan *this dawns not from the east*, Fins. Th. 4; Fin. 3. Swylce hit ealle niht dagie [dagige MSS. P. S.] *as though it were day all night*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 1. [*Prompt.* dagyn': *Piers P. Chauc.* dawe: *Laym.* dæȝen, daiȝen, daȝiȝen: *Plat.* dagen: *Dut.* dágen: *Kil.* daghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tagen: *O. H. Ger.* tagên: *Dan.* det daget *it dawns: Swed. Icel.* daga.] DER. ân-dagian, ge-ân-.

dagung, e; *f. A dawning, dawn, day-break;* aurora, tempus matutinum, diluculum:—Betwux hancrêd and dagunge *between cock-crowing and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 26: 802; Erl. 61, 19. Eóde he ût on dagunge of ðam hûse *egressus est tempore matutino de cubiculo*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 1. On dagunge he eft acwicode and semninga uppasæt *diluculo reviviscens ac repente residens*, 5, 12; S. 627, 13: 4, 8; S. 576, 9: 4, 23; S. 596, 17. On dagunge ðæs fiftan dæges *quinta inlucescente die*, 5, 19; S. 640, 26.

DÂH, dôh; *gen.* dâges; *m? DOUGH;* farina subacta, massa = *μάζα*:—Blôma oððe dâh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16: 94, 63. Dâh [MS. dað] *vel* blôma *massa*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Cned hyt ðæt hit sî swâ þicce swâ dôh *knead it that it may be as thick as dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. Wyrc clam of dâge *make a paste of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. [*Prompt.* dowe *pasta: Wyc.* dough: *Plat.* deeg: *Dut.* deeg. *n: Kil.* deegh *massa: Ger.* teig, *m: M. H. Ger.* teic, *gen.* teiges: *O. H. Ger.* teig, *m: Goth.* daigs, *m. dough;* deigan *to make dough: Dan.* deig, *m. f: Swed.* deg, *m: Icel.* deig, *n: Sansk.* dih *to smear, plaster.*]

dâhle *hid*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24, = dîgle; *pl. nom. acc. of* dîgol.

dahum *to days*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5, = dagum; *dat. pl. of* dæg.

dâl, es; *n. A division, allotment, portion,* DOLE; discrimen, divisio, portio:—Ic sette dâl betwux dîn folc and mîn folc *ponam divisionem inter populum meum et populum tuum*, Ex. 8, 23. Is ðes middangeard dâlum gedǽled *this earth is divided into parts*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 18; Gû. 25. Swâ beóþ môd-sefan dâlum gedǽled, sindon dryht-guman ungelîce *dispositions are distributed by parts, while people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 29-32; Môd. 21-23. DER. ge-dâl, to-.

Dalamensan; *gen.* -ena; *pl. m. The Dalamensan;* Dalamensæ: a Slavonic race, who dwelt in Misnia on both sides of the river Elbe:—Be norþan eástan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eástan Dalamensan [MS. Dalamensam] sindon Horithi, and be norþan Dalamensan [MS. Dalomensam] sindon Surpe *to the north-east of the Moravians are the Dalamensan, and to the east of the Dalamensan are the Horithi, and to the north of the Dalamensan are the Surpe*, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 4-6.

dalc, dolc, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, brooch, bracelet;* fibula, spinther, regula:—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 22; Wrt. Voc. 40, 53. Dalc *spinther*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 63. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fîftigum entsum *vidi regulam auream quinquaginta siclorum*, Jos. 7, 21. Dolc oððe preón *spinther*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59.

dalf *dug*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33, = dealf; *p. of* delfan.

dap-fugel *the dip-fowl* or *diver, a gull;* mergus, mergulus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dop-fugel.

daraþ, dareþ *a dart, spear, javelin*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68: Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. v. daroþ.

dareþ-lâcende, deareþ-lâcende; *part.* [daroþ, dareþ *a dart, spear;* lâcende, *part. of* lâcan *to play*] *Playing with a dart, dart-brandishing;* telo ludens:—Beornþreát monig ôfestum gefŷsde, dareþlâcende *many a band of nobles hurried with haste, dart-brandishing*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 29; Pa. 53. Dareþlâcendra *of the dart-players*, Elen. Kmbl. 1298; El. 651. Deareþlâcende stæðe wîcedon *the dart-players bivouacked on the shore*, 73; El. 37.

daro *hurt, harm*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. v. daru.

daroþ, daraþ, dareþ, es; *m.* [derian *to hurt*] *A* DART, *spear, javelin, weapon;* telum, jaculum, hasta:—Daroþ sceal on handa *the spear shall be in the hand*, Menol. Fox 502; Gn. C. 21. Forlêt daroþ of handa fleógan *let a dart fly from the hand*, Byrht. Th. 111, 11; By. 149: 139, 17; By. 255. Reórdode rîces hyrde, daraþ hæbbende *the realm's guardian spake, raising his spear*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68. Daroþas wǽron weó dære wihte *darts were an affliction to the creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 8; Rä. 57, 4. Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446. Dareþa *of darts*, Chr. 937; Th. 207, 11; Æðelst. 54. Ða ne dorston dareþum lâcan *who durst not play with javelins*, Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. [*Prompt.* darte: *Wyc.* dartis, *pl: R. Brun.* darte: *Chauc.* dart: *O. H. Ger.* tart *lancea: Swed.* dart, *m. a dagger: Icel.* darraðr, *m. hasta.*]

daroþ-æsc, es; *n? An ash-dart;* jaculum fraxineum:—Daroþæsc flugon *ash-darts flew*, Elen. Kmbl. 280; El. 140.

DARU, daro, e; *f. Hurt, harm, damage;* damnum, noxa:—Hwelc is mâre daru *what is a greater hurt?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Gemêtte he his earm and his hand swâ hâle and swâ gesûnde swâ him nǽfre bryce ne daro gedôn wǽre *he found his arm and his hand so hale and so sound, as if breach or hurt had never been done to them*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. Him to dare *to his harm*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 2; Gû. 672. Ne astrece ðû ðîne hand bûfon ðam cilde, ne him nâne dare ne gedô *stretch thou not thine hand over thy son, nor do him any harm*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 35. Bûton ælcere dare *without any hurt*, i. 102, 8. Ðæt môd mid þwyrlîcum geþohtum hogaþ ôðrum dara *the mind will meditate harm to others with perverse thoughts*, i. 412, 28. [*Kil.* dere, deyre *nocumentum: O. H. Ger.* tara, *f.*]

Daðan, es; *m. Dathan, one of the sons of Eliab*, Num. 26, 9:—Æfter ðam arison Chore and Hon, Daðan and Abiron ongeán Moisen *after that Korah and On, Dathan and Abiram rose up against Moses*, Num. 16, 1: 16, 27, 32: Deut. 11, 6. [דָּתָן *Dāthān.*]

Datia, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3, = Datie; *gen.* Datia; *pl. m. The* DACIANS; Dāci; *gen.* ōrum; *m.* = Δακοί *A celebrated warlike people in Upper Hungary, in Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and in*

Bessarabia. They were originally of the same race as the Getæ. Trajan crossed the Danube and conquered the country in A' D. 106, and colonised it with Romans. At a later period Dacia was invaded by the Goths; and as Aurelian considered it more prudent to make the Danube the boundary of the Empire, he resigned Dacia to the barbarians, removed the Roman inhabitants to Mœsia, and gave to the Dacians the name of the Aureliani, who inhabited that part of the province along the Danube in which they were settled:—And be eástan ðæm sind Datie [MS. Datia] ða ðe iu wǽron Gotan *and to the east of them [the Wisle] are the Dacians who were formerly Goths,* Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3.

Dauid, es; *m. David;* Dāvid, idis; *m:*—Dauid sang ðysne syxtan sealm *David sang this sixth psalm,* Ps. Th. arg. 6. Dauides sealm *the psalm of David,* Ps. Th. arg. 4. Dauides sunu *David's son,* Homl. Blick. 15, 18, 20. Crist onwrāh, in Dauides dỹrre mǽgan, ðæt is Euan scyld eal forpynded *Christ revealed that, in David's dear kinswoman, the sin of Eve is all turned away,* Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 4; Cri. 96. [דָּוִד, דָּוִיד *Dāvĭd,* from דּוּד *dūd affection.* We have, in the same meaning, the classical name *Erasmus,* from ἐράσμιος *lovely, affectionate.*]

deácon *a levite, deacon;* levītes:—Aaron ðīn brōður, deácon, hæfþ gōde spræce *Aaron frater tuus, levites, eloquens est,* Ex. 4, 14. v. diácon.

deácon-hād *deaconhood, deaconship;* diaconātus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29. v. diácon-hād.

DEÁD; *def.* se deáda; seó, ðæt deáde; *adj.* DEAD; mortuus:—Lazarus ys deád *Lazarus mortuus est,* Jn. Bos. 11, 14: Mt. Bos. 9, 24: Jud. 3, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882: Beo. Th. 939; B. 467: Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 19; Rä. 73, 4. Næs ðǽr nān þing deád of ðām *nec erat quidquam mortuum de his,* Ex. 9, 7; 21, 34. Me hātran sind Dryhtnes dreámas ðonne ðis deáde līf *the Lord's joys are more exciting to me than this dead life,* Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 31; Seef. 65. Sceal yrfe gedǽled deádes monnes *the inheritance of a dead man shall be divided,* 90a; Th. 338, 19; Gn. Ex. 81. Græf deádum men heófeþ *the grave shall groan for the dead man,* 91b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Mec deádne ofgeáfun fæder and mōder *father and mother gave me up as dead,* 103a; Th. 391, 7; Rä. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309. Brihtrīc þohte ðæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deádne begytan sceolde *Brihtric thought that he would get Wulfnoth alive or dead,* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Ealle synd deáde *mortui sunt omnes,* Ex. 4, 19: Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Ps. Th. 113, 24. Deáde of duste arīsaþ þurh Drihtnes miht *the dead shall rise from the dust through power of God,* Cd. 227; Th. 302, 24; Sat. 605: Exon. 25a; Th. 72, 30; Cri. 1180. Hī æton deádra lāc *manducavērunt sacrificia mortuōrum,* Ps. Th. 105, 22: Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Land dryrmyde deádra hrǽwum *the land mourned over the corpses of the dead,* Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1299; El. 651: 1887; El. 945. Be deádum *for the dead,* Exon. 82b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Mid ðām deádum fellum *with the dead skins,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Ne dō hỹ to deádan *ne occiděris eos,* Ps. Th. 58, 10: 61, 3: Ex. 21, 35, 36. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēdan *dread ye not dead bands,* Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266: Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159: Andr. Kmbl. 2156; An. 1079. Lǽt deáde bebyrigean hyra deádan *let the dead bury their dead,* Mt. Bos. 8, 22. Ne hūru wundur wyrceaþ deáde *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. [*Prompt.* dede: *Wyc.* ded: *Piers P.* deed: *Chauc.* dede: *R. Glouc.* ded: *Plat.* dood: *O. Sax.* dōd: *Frs.* dea: *O. Frs.* dad, dath: *Dut.* dood: *Ger.* todt: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tōt: *Goth.* dauþs: *Dan. Swed.* död: *Icel.* dauðr.] DER. worulld-deád.

deád-bǽre; *def.* se deád-bǽra, seó, ðæt deád-bǽre; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortĭfer, lethālis, lethĭfer:—Deádbǽre *lethāle,* Mone B. 1859. Se drenc deádbǽra wæs *the drink was deadly,* Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Ðæt ðīn heorte forhtige for ðam deádbǽrum drence *that thy heart may fear the deadly drink,* i. 72, 16. Deádbǽre sprancan *lethifĕras labruscas,* Mone B. 1993.

deád-bǽrende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortĭfer:—Se Arrianisca gedwola ðæt deádbǽrende āttor his getreówleásnysse on eallum middangeardes cyricum strēgde *the Arian heresy spread the death-bearing venom of its truthlessness in all the churches of the earth,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 34. v. deáþ-berende.

deád-bǽrlīc; *adj. Deadly;* mortĭfer:—Him ne deraþ, ðeáh hī hwæt deádbǽrlīces drincon *si mortifĕrum biběrint, non eis nocēbit,* Mk. Bos. 16, 18.

deád-bǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. A killing, mortification;* mortificātio, Mone B. 3934.

deád blōd *dead blood, congealed blood,* Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. v. blōd.

deád-boren; *part. Dead-borne;* mortuus fœtus:—Deádboren tuddur *mortuus fœtus,* Herb. 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 3.

deád-līc; *def.* se deád-līca, seó, ðæt deád-līce; *adj.* DEADLY, *mortal;* mortālis, morticīnus:—Ðæt ān deádlīc man mihte ealne middaneard oferseón *that a mortal man could see over all the world,* Homl. Th. ii. 186, 5. Rōmāne deádlīcne sige geföran *the Romans gained a deadly victory,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 33. Se cyning and monige of his folce lufodon ðis deádlīce līf *the king and many of his people loved this deadly life,* Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 41: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. We onlybbaþ on ðisum deádlīcum līfe *we live in this deadly life,* 30, 12. Deádlīce *morticīnas,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 23. DER. un-deádlīc.

deád-līce; *adv. Mortally;* lethalĭter, Cot. 123.

deád-līcnys, -nyss, e; *f. Deadliness, mortality;* mortalĭtas:—Ðæt he dǽlnimend wǽre ūre deádlīcnysse *that he was a partaker of our mortality,* Homl. Th. i. 36, 34. He becom on ða tīde ðære myclan deádlīcnysse *tempŏre mortalitātis adveniens,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 9: 3, 30; S. 561, 38. Ealle his gefēran on ðære deádlīcnysse ðæs wæles of worulde genumene wǽron *omnes sŏcii ipsōrum mortalitāte [cædis] de sæcŭlo rapti,* 3, 27; S. 558, 36. He hæfde ealle deádlīcnyssa aworpen *he had cast off all mortalities,* Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1. DER. un-deádlīcnys.

deád-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud;* pallium sepulchrāle, Som. Ben. Lye.

deád-spring, es; *m.* [spring *an ulcer*] *A malignant ulcer, carbuncle;* carbuncŭlus:—Wið wūnda and wið deádspringas *for wounds and ulcers,* Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 5: 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 1: 87, 3; Lchdm. i. 190, 24: 91, 7; Lchdm. i. 200, 17.

DEÁF; *adj.* DEAF; surdus:—Deáf *surdus* vel *surdaster,* Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 21; Wrt. Voc. 45, 54. Ic swā swā deáf ne gehỹrde *ego tamquam surdus non audiēbam,* Ps. Lamb. 37, 14. Eart ðū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf,* Exon. 99a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65. Nǽddran deáfre *aspĭdis surdæ,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne *quis fabricātus est mutum et surdum?* Ex. 4, 11. Hī lǽddon him ænne deáfne and dumbne *addūcunt ei surdum et mutum,* Mk. Bos. 7, 32: Exon. 113a; Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Anlīc nædran seó hī deáfe dēþ *like an adder which makes herself deaf,* Ps. Th. 57, 4. Eálā deáfa and dumba gāst *surde et mute spīrītus,* Mk. Bos. 9, 25. Deáfe gehỹraþ *surdi audiunt,* Mt. Bos. 11, 5: Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gafol onhāte *that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols,* Exon. 68a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. Ne wirige ðū deáfe *curse not the deaf,* Lev. 19, 14. Deáf corn *deaf* or *barren corn,* Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. [*Prompt.* deffe *surdus: Wyc.* def: *Piers P.* deef, *pl.* deve: *Chauc.* deef: *R. Glouc.* deve: *Plat.* doov: *O. Sax.* douf: *O. Frs.* dâf: *Dut.* doof: *Ger.* taub: *M. H. Ger.* toup: *O. H. Ger.* toup, doup: *Goth.* daubs, daufs *hardened, obdurate: Dan.* döv: *Swed.* döf: *Icel.* daufr.] DER. a-deáf; deáfian, a-: deáfu: a-deáfung.

deáf *dived,* Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4; *p. of* dūfan *to dive,* q v.

deáfian *to become* or *wax deaf.* v. a-deáfian.

deáf-līc; *adj.* [deáf = dēfe *fitting, proper*] *Suitable, fitting, proper;* conveniens:—Deáflīc to gehīrenne on heálīcum gemōte *fitting to be heard at a public assembly,* Ælfc. T. 15, 4. v. ge-dēfe.

deáfu, e; *f.* [deáf *deaf*] *Deafness;* surdĭtas:—Wið eárwærce and wið deáfe *for ear-ache and for deafness,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8. Wið eárena deáfe *for deafness of ears,* 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 20.

deag, es; *m. A day;* dies:—Æfter feáum deagum *after a few days,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 7. v. dæg.

deág *is of use, is good, avails,* Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21: 10b; Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189; *pres. of* dugan.

deágan; ic deáge, ðū deágest, deágst, dỹhst, he deágeþ, deágþ, dỹgþ, dỹhþ, *pl.* deágaþ; *p.* deóg, *pl.* deógon; *pp.* deágen *To dye, colour;* tingĕre:—Heoro-dreóre deáþfæge deóg *the death-doomed dyed it with fatal gore,* Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáge *of a colour* or *dye,* Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5; *gen. of* deáh.

deággede *gouty,* Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46. v. deág-wyrmede.

deágian, dēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [deáh *a colour, dye*] *To colour,* DYE; fucāre, inficĕre, tingĕre:—Deágian *fucāre,* Mone B. 1245: *inficĕre,* 6225. Dēgian *tingĕre,* 6251. DER. ge-deágod, twí-gedeágod.

deáglenes *solitariness,* Cot. 18. v. dīgolnes.

deágol *secret,* Exon. 110b; Th. 424, 14; Rä. 41, 39: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8: Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, MS. T. v. dīgol.

deágollīce, deágolīce *secretly,* L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 33: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 6. DER. un-deágollīce. v. dīgollīce.

deágolnes *hiding-place,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 22. v. dīgolnes.

deágung, e; *f. A dyeing, colouring;* tinctūra:—Deágung *tinctūra,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59. Ne mihte nān eorþlīc cyning swā wlītige deágunge his hræglum begytan swā swā rōse hæfþ *no earthly king could get such beautiful dyeing for his garments as the rose has,* Homl. Th. ii. 464, 10.

deág-wyrmede, deággede; *part.* [deág = deáw *dew,* wyrm *a worm*] *Dew-wormed, gouty;* podagrĭcus = ποδαγρικός:—Deágwyrmede *vel* deággede *podagrĭcus,* Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46.

deáh *is of use, is good* or *virtuous, avails,* Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18: Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 15: Exon. 80b; Th. 303, 5; Fä. 48: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; *pres. of* dugan.

deáh; *gen.* deáge; *f. A colour,* DYE; tinctūra, fucus, stĭbium, murex:—Deáh *tinctūra:* reád deáh *coccus,* Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 40, 39, 40. Deáge *tinctūræ,* Mone B. 6226. Mid ðære deáge

hiwe *with the colour of the dye*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Deáge *fuco*, Mone B. 1080: 6224. Twî-gedeágadre deáge *bis tincto cocco*, 1094. Deáge *stibio*, 4649: *rubenti*, 6235: *murice*, 6268. Reádre deáge *rubro stibio*, 1242.

deáhl [=deágol]; *def.* se deáhla; seó, ðæt deáhle; *adj. Dark, secret;* obscūrus, secrētus:—Ðære deáhlan neahte *of the dark night*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. v. dīgol.

deal, deall; *adj. Proud, exulting, eminent;* superbus, clarus:—Fugel feðrum deal *a bird proud of feathers*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 10; Ph. 266. Bǽr-beágum deall *proud of bearing rings*, 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian, fiðrum dealne *one shall tame the wild bird, exulting in his plumes*, 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88. Wīggendra þreát cōmon, æscum dealle *a troop of warriors came, proud with their spears*, Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 22; Rä. 23, 11. Ðǽr swīþferhþe sittan eódon, þryþum dealle *the strong of soul went to sit there, proud of their strength*, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. Spræcon wlonce monige, dugeþum dealle *many proud ones spake, eminent with virtues*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 1; Gen. 1849.

dealf *dug*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18; *p. of* delfan.

deapung, e; *f. A dipping;* immersio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dyppan.

dear; ic, he *I dare, he dares*, Gen. 44, 34: Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684; *pres. of* durran.

dearf, *pl.* durfon *laboured; p. of* deorfan.

dearnunga, dearnenga, dearninga; *adv.* [dyrne *secret, obscure*] *Secretly, privately, clandestinely;* clam, occulte, clandestīno:—He wolde dearnunga mid mānðǽdum menn beswīcan *he would secretly deceive men with wicked deeds*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 14; Gen. 450. Gif ðīn brōðor ðē lǽre dearnunga *si tibi voluĕrit persuadēre frater tuus clam*, Deut. 13, 6: Jn. Bos. 19, 38. Oððe eáwunga oððe dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5: L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21. Be ðon ðe mon dearnenga [dearnunga MSS. G. H.] bearn gestriéne *in case a man beget a child clandestinely*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 1, 2: L. Alf. 6; Th. i. 44, 17. Ðeáh heó dearnenga fordōn wurde *though she was secretly seduced*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 21; Gen. 629: 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602. Hwæt he dearninga on hyge hogde *what he secretly meditated in his mind*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 13; Gū. 1226. DER. un-dearnunga.

dearr-līc; *adj. Daring, rash;* temerārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearr-scipe, es; *m. Rashness, presumption;* temerītas, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearst ðū *thou darest*, Beo. Th. 1061; B. 527; *2nd pres. sing. of* durran.

DEÁÞ, es; *m.* DEATH; mors:—Ðeáh ðe him se bitera déaþ geboden wǽre *though bitter death were announced to them*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 26; Dan. 223: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 6; Cri. 1603: Beo. Th. 899; B. 447: 5773; B. 2890. Se deáþ cymþ *death comes*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 7; Edw. 26. Hī ofercume unþinged deáþ *vĕniat mors super illos*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Nis me ðæs deáþes sorg *there is no fear of death to me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 7; Gū. 350: 40 a; Th. 133, 25; Gū. 495: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492: Elen. Kmbl. 1165; El. 584: Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. Ðū ðe upahefst me of geatum deáþes *qui exaltas me de portis mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15. He is deáþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 66: Ps. Th. 54, 4: 72, 3. Gif hwā sié deáþes scyldig *if any one be guilty of death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13: 27; Th. i. 120, 3. He men of deáþe worde awehte *he woke men from death with his word*, Andr. Kmbl. 1166; An. 583: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 23; Cri. 467: 41 b; Th. 139, 25; Gū. 598. Gif he man to deáþe geſylle beó he ūtlah *if he fell a man to death let him be an outlaw*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 18: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25: 18, 11. Eall ðæt gemōt sōhte léase saga ongēn ðone Hǽlend, ðæt hīg hyne to deáþe sealdon *omne consĭlium quærēbat falsum testimōnium contra Iesum, ut eum morti tradĕrent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 59: 20, 18: Ps. Th. 114, 8: 117, 18. Fram deáþe to līfe *a morte in vitam*, Jn. Bos. 5, 24. Deáþ he ðǽr býrigde *he there tasted death*, Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 17; Sat. 665: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 25; Hö. 5. Þurh fǽrlīcne deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Unrōt ys mīn sāwl ōþ deáþ *tristis est anĭma mea usque ad mortem*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38: 16, 28: Ex. 10, 17: Deut. 30, 15. He sceal deáþe sweltan *he shall perish by death*, L. Alf. 14, 15; Th. i. 48, 3, 7. 8. Ðæt ðū deáþe sweltest *that thou shalt perish by death*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. Deáþe cwylman *mortificāre*, Ps. Spl. 108. 15. Ðæt he deáþa gedāl dreógan sceolde *that he should undergo death*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 12; Gū. 206. Gegang ða deáþa bearn ðe hī dēmaþ nū *possīde filios morte punitōrum*, Ps. Th. 78, 12. Deáþas *spirits, ghosts;* manes, Cot. 134. [*Wyc.* deeth: *Chauc.* deth: *Laym.* dæd, dæð, deað, deð, *m: Orm.* dæþ: *O. Sax.* dōð, *m: Frs.* dead, dea: *O. Frs.* dad, dath, *m: Dut.* dood, *m: Ger.* tod, *m: M. H. Ger.* tôt, *m: O. H. Ger.* tôd, *m: Goth.* dauþus, *m: Dan.* död, *m. f: Swed.* död, *m: Icel.* dauði, *m.*] DER. fǽr-deáþ, ende-, gūþ-, mere-, swylt-, wæl-, wundor-.

deáþ-bǽre *death-bearing, deadly*, Som. Ben, Lye. v. deád-bǽre.

deáþ-beám, es; *m. A death-tree, tree of death;* mortis arbor, mortifĕra:—Deáþbeámes ofet *fruit of the tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 13; Gen. 638.

deáþ-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A death-bed, grave;* mortis stratum, sepulcrum:—Nū is wilgeofa deáþbedde fæst *the kind giver is now fast in his death-bed* [=*grave*], Beo. Th. 5795; B. 2901.

deáþ-berende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortĭfer:—Eue sealde deáþberende gyfl *Eve gave the deadly fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 8.

deáþ-bērnis, -niss, e; *f. Death, destruction, pestilence;* pernĭcies, pestilentia:—Deáþbērnisse oððe uncūþo ādlo *pestilentiæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 11.

deáþ-cwalu, e; *f. A deadly pain* or *plague, agony;* mortis dolor:—Sió wērge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wīta forwyrd, ðǽr hie in wylme nū dreógaþ deáþcwale *the wretched crew were compelled to fall into the ruin of punishment, where they now suffer deadly pains in flame*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1533; El. 766. Ne geweóx he him to willan, ac to deáþcwalum Deniga leódum *he waxed not for their benefit, but for a deadly plague to the Danes' people*, Beo. Th. 3428; B. 1712.

deáþ-cwealm, es; *m.* [cwealm *a violent death, slaughter*] *Slaughter;* nex:—Ic wræc deáþcwealm Denigea *I avenged the slaughter of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 3344; B. 1670.

deáþ-cwylmende, -cwylmmende; *part.* [cwelman, cwylman *to destroy, kill*] *Put to death, destroyed, killed;* mortificātus:—Geāhna bearn adȳdra oððe deáþcwylmmendra *possīde filios mortificatōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11.

deáþ-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death;* mortis dies:—Æfter deáþdæge *after the day of death*, Beo. Th. 376; B. 187: Menol. Fox 581; Gn. C. 60. To ðīnum deáþdæge *to thy death-day*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 6; Seel. 37.

deáþ-denu, e; *f. The valley of death;* mortis vallis:—In ðisse deáþdene *in this valley of death*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 33; Cri. 344. In ðas deáþdene *in this death-vale*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 35; Ph. 416.

deáþ-drepe, es; *m. Death-stroke;* letālis ictus:—Ðȳ deáþ-drepe *in the death-stroke*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 6; Exod. 495. v. drepe.

deáþ-fǽge; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, fǽge *fated, doomed*] *Death-doomed;* morti addictus:—Deáþfǽge deóg *the death-doomed had dyed it*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáþ-gedāl, es; *n.* [gedāl *a separation*] *A deathly separation, separation of body and soul in death;* letālis separātio:—Næs egle [MS. engle] on mōde deáþgedāl *the deathly separation was not oppressive to his soul*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 33; Gū. 936.

deáþ-godas; *pl. m. Death-gods, spirits, ghosts;* manes, Cot. 134.

deáþ-lēg, es; *m.* [lēg *a flame*] *A death-flame;* letālis flamma:—Wihta gehwylce deáþlēg nimeþ *the death-flame shall seize each creature*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 12; Cri. 983.

deáþ-līc; *adj. Deadly, mortal, good and bad angels;* mortālis:—Ðis is bīsen ðara sōþena gesǽlþa, ðara wilniaþ ealle deáþlīce men to begitanne *this is an example of the true goods, which all mortal men desire to obtain*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 30. Hīg gesetton hrǽwas oððe ða deáþlīcan dīnra þeówana mettas fugelum heofonan *posuērunt morticina servōrum tuōrum escas volatilĭbus cœli*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2.

deáþ-līcnes *mortality*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deád-līcnys.

deáþ-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. A deadly power* or *band;* letifĕra caterva, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 28; Gū. 867.

deáþ-ræced, es; *n.* [ræced, reced *a house*] *A death-house, sepulchre;* mortis domus, sepulcrum:—Deáþræced onhliden weorþaþ *the death-houses shall be opened*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 30; Ph. 48.

deáþ-rǽs, es; *m.* [rǽs *a rush*] *Death-rush, rushing of death;* mortis impĕtus:—Ealle deáþrǽs forfēng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997.

deáþ-reów; *adj.* [reów *cruel*] *Deadly cruel, savage;* atrox:—Com seofona sum to sele geongan deóful deáþreów *a savage devil came with seven others unto the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2629; An. 1316.

deáþ-scūa, an; *m.* [scūa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death;* mortis umbra, mors, Beo. Th. 322; B. 160.

deáþ-scūfa, an; *m.* [scūfa=scūwa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death;* mortis umbra, mors:—Forðanðe nis on deáþe oððe on deáþ-scūfan, ðe gemyndig sȳ ðīn *quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 6.

deáþ-scyld, e; *f.* [deáþ *death;* scyld *sin, crime*] *A death-fault, capital crime;* capitāle crīmen:—Gif gehādod man hine forwyrce mid deáþscylde *if a man in orders ruin himself with capital crime*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22: L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 400, 27.

deáþ-scyldig; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, scyldig *guilty*] *Death-guilty, condemned;* damnātus:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftspræce gyrne *if a man guilty of death desire confession*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 3.

deáþ-sele, es; *m.* [deáþ *death;* sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A death-hall;* mortis aula:—Ða ðam deáþsele *in the death-hall*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 25; Gū. 1048. On wītehūs, deáþsele deófoles *into the house of torment, the death-hall of the devil*, 30 b; Th. 94, 8; Cri. 1537: 97 a; Th. 362, 1; Wal. 30.

deáþ-slege, es; *m.* [slege *a blow, stroke*] *A death-blow;* letālis ictus:—

þurh deáþslege *through deadly stroke*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 27; Rä. 6, 14.

deáþ-spere, es; *n.* [spere *a spear*] *A deadly spear;* letālis hasta:—Dol him ne ondrǽdeþ deáþsperu *the foolish will not dread the deadly spears*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 32; Rä. 4, 53.

deáþ-stede, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis campus:—Lāgon on deáþstede drihtfolca mǽst *the greatest of people lay on their death-place*, Cd. 171; Th. 216, 1; Exod. 589.

deáþ-þēnunga; *pl. f.* [þēnung *a service*] *Funeral services, funerals;* exsĕquiæ, Cot. 74.

deáþ-wang, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, wang *a field, plain*] *A death-plain;* mortis campus:—Hī swǽfon dreóre druncne, deáþwang rudon *they slept drunken with blood, made the death-plain red* or *bloody*, Andr. Recd. 2009; An. 1005.

deáþ-wēge, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wēge *a cup*] *A deadly cup;* mortis pōcŭlum:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan ðætte meahte bibūgan ðone bleátan drync deópan deáþwēges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep deadly cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 25; Gū. 964.

deáþ-wērig; *adj. Death-weary, dead;* mortuus:—Ne mōston deáþwērigne Deniga leóde bronde forbærnan *the Danes' people could not consume the death-weary one with fire*, Beo. Th. 4256; B. 2125.

deáþ-wīc, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wīc *a mansion*] *A mansion of death;* mortis mansio:—He gewāt deáþwīc seón *he departed to see the mansion of death*, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275.

deáþ-wyrda; *pl. f.* [wyrd *fate*] *Death-events, fates;* fata, Cot. 89.

DEÁW, es; *m. n.* DEW; ros:—Swā swā deáw ðære dūne ðætte [se, Th; se ðe, Spl.] niðerastāh on munte oððe to dūne *sicut ros Hermon qui descendit in montem Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 3. On morgen wæs ðæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwīc *mane ros jacuit per circuĭtum castrōrum*, Ex. 16, 13: Num. 11, 9. Deáw and deór scūr ðec dōmige *the dew and heavy rain exalt thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609: 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12: Deut. 32, 2. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through the dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Syle ðē God of heofenes deáwe *det tibi Deus de rore cœli*, Gen. 27, 28, 39. [*Prompt.* dewe: *Piers P. Chauc.* dewes, *pl: Orm.* dæw: *Plat.* dau, *m: Frs.* dauwe, douwe: *O. Frs.* daw, *m: Dut.* dauw, *m: Kil.* dauw, dauwe: *Ger.* thau, tau, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tou, *n: Dan.* dug, dugg, *m. f: Swed.* dagg, *m: Icel.* dögg, *f.*] DER. mele-deáw, sun-.

deáw-driás, es; *m?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A fall of dew, dew-fall;* rōris cāsus:—Deáwdriás on dæge weorþeþ winde geondsāwen *the dew-fall in day is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 17; Dan. 277.

deáwian *to* DEW, *bedew;* rorāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

deáwig; *adj.* DEWY; roscĭdus:—Gūþcyste onþrang deáwig-sceaftum *the war-tribe pressed onwards with dewy shafts*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 25; Exod. 344. Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wǽtung *there is a dewy wetting of the breasts*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 17.

deáwig-feðere; *def.* se -feðera, seó, ðæt -feðere; *adj. Dewy-feathered;* roscĭdus pennis:—Sang se wanna fugel, deáwigfeðera *the sad fowl sang, dewy of feathers*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 24; Gen. 1984. Hwreópon herefugolas. deáwigfeðere *the fowls of war screamed, dewy-feathered*, 150; Th. 188, 4; Exod. 163.

deáw-wyrm, es; *m. A ringworm, tetter;* impetīgo:—Wið deáwwyrmum genim doccan *for ringworms take dock*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21: 124, 5, 7.

deccan; *impert.* dec *To cover;* tegĕre:—Dec ânne clāþ ðǽr of *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 19. DER. ge-deccan. v. þeccan.

Decem-ber; *gen.* -bris; *m.* [dĕcem *ten: Sansk.* vāra: *Pers.* bār *time, space: the tenth month* of the Romans, beginning with March, and as we begin with January, it is our twelfth month] *The month of December;* Dĕcember, bris, *m*:—Mōnaþ Decembris, ǽrra iūla [geóla] *the month of December, the former yule*, Menol. Fox 437; Men. 220; *January being after* yule or Christmas is called Se æftera geóla *the after yule*, Cott. Tibĕrius, B. i; Hick. Thes. i. 212, 57.

declīnigendlīc; *adj. Declinable;* declinābĭlis:—Feówer synd *declinabilia*, ðæt is declīnigendlīce *four are* declinabilia, *that is declinable*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 3; Som. 51, 7.

declīnung, e; *f. A declension;* declinātio:—Seó forme declīnung *the first declension*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 3. On fīf declīnungum *in five declensions*, 6. 2.

dēd *dead*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 22. v. deád.

dēda *of deeds*, Ps. C. 50, 147; Grn. ii. 280, 147, = dǽda; *gen. pl. of* dǽd.

defe; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* dĕcens, congruus, convĕniens. DER. ge-defe, lǽr-ge-, un-ge-: dēfelīc, ge-: dēfelīce, ge-, un-ge-.

dēfe-līc *becoming, fit.* DER. ge-dēfelīc.

dēfe-līce *becomingly, fitly, suitably.* DER. ge-dēfelīce, un-ge-.

Defenas, Defnas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Devonians, the inhabitants of Devonshire in a body, Devonshire;* Devonienses, Devōnia:—Hēr wæs Weala gefeoht and Defena [Defna, Th. 110, 16] *in this year* [A. D. 823] *there was a fight of the Welsh and Devonians*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 16, col. 1, 2. Ægðer ge on Defenum [Defnum, col. 2] ge welhwǽr be ðæm sǽriman *both in Devon and elsewhere on the sea-shore*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 8, col. 1: 981; Th. 234, 31: 997; Th. 246, 5. Forþférde Ælfgār on Defenum *Ælfgar died in Devonshire*, Chr. 962; Th. 218, 38.

Defena scīr, Defena scīr, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Deuenesire, Dauenescyre: *Hovd.* Daveneshire: *Brom.* Deveneschire: *Kni.* Devenchire, Devenschyre] DEVONSHIRE; Devōnia:—He wæs on Defena scīre *he was in Devonshire*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 33, col. 1: 851; Th. 120, 20, col. 1. Hī ymbsǽton ān geweorc on Defna scīre *they besieged a fortress in Devonshire*, 894; Th. 166, 28. Sideman wæs Defna scīre bisceop *Sideman was bishop of Devonshire*, 977; Th. 230, 16.

Defenisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Devonshire;* Devōniensis:—Gesomnede man ormǽte fyrde Defenisces folces *an immense force of Devonshire people was collected*, Chr. 1001; Th. 250, 5.

dēfre; *adj. Timely, seasonable*, Som. Ben. Lye; *comp. of* dēfe?

deg *a day*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 21: A. D. 972; 520, 7. v. dæg.

dēg *profits;* prodest, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26, = deág, deáh; *pres. of* dugan.

dēg *a colour, dye*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deáh.

dēgelīce [dēgel-līce] *secretly*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 127; Met. 1, 64. v. dīgollīce.

dēgelnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgian *to colour, dye*, Mone B. 6251. v. deágian.

dēgle *secret, hidden*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 17; *nom. n. of* dēgol. v. dīgol.

dēglīce *secretly*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 11. v. dīgollīce.

dēgol *obscurity, mystery*, Elen. Grm. 340: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925. v. dīgol.

dēgol *secret, unknown*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 24; Cri. 41: 104 b; Th. 397, 17; Rä. 16, 21. v. dīgol; *adj.*

dēgol-ful; *adj. Full of secret, mysterious;* secrēti plēnus, mysticus:—Ic mīdan sceal dēgolfulne dōm mīnne *I must conceal my mysterious power*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 14; Rä. 80, 14.

dēgollīce *secretly*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 28. v. dīgollīce.

dēgolnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgullīce *secretly*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 19. v. dīgollīce.

dēgulnes *solitude*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēhter *to a daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141; *dat. of* dōhtor.

dehtnung *a disposing*, Prov. 24. v. dihtnung.

Deira rīce *the kingdom of the Deirians*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera rīce.

delan; *p.* dæl, *pl.* dǽlon; *pp.* dolen *To fall, sink;* lābi:—Ærðon engla weard for oferhygde dæl on gedwilde *ere the angels' guardian for pride sank into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23.

dēlan *to divide*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 10; Thw. notes, p. 29, 10. v. dǽlan.

delf, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging;* fossio, Th. Anlct. DER. ge-delf, stān-ge-. v. dælf.

DELFAN; ic delfe, ðū delfest, dilfst, he delfeþ, dilfþ, *pl.* delfaþ; *p.* ic, he dealf, ðū dulfe, *pl.* dulfon; *subj.* delfe, *pl.* delfen; *p.* dulfe, *pl.* dulfen; *pp.* dolfen; *v. a. To dig, dig out,* DELVE; fōdĕre, effōdĕre:—Ne mæg ic delfan *fōdĕre non vāleo*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Ongan he eorþan delfan *he began to dig the earth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829. Ic delfe *fōdio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 45. Ðǽr þeófas hit delfaþ *ubi fures effŏdiunt*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 27; Rä. 41, 97. Ic dealf ðisne pytt *ego fodi pŭteum istum*, Gen. 21, 30. Se dealf deópe *qui fodit in altum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. Wæterpyttas ðē ge ne dulfon *wells which ye dug not*, Deut. 6, 11. Hī dulfon ǽne mycle dīc *they dug a great ditch*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22: Ex. 7, 24: Ps. Lamb. 21, 17: Ps. Th. 56, 8. Swelce hwā delfe eorþan *as if any one should dig the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 5. Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 7. [*Prompt.* delvyn' *fŏdere: Wyc.* delue: *Piers P.* delven: *Chauc.* delve: *Laym.* dælfen, deluen: *Orm.* dellfeþþ *burieth: Plat.* dölben: *O. Sax.* bi-delban *to bury: Frs.* dollen: *O. Frs.* delva, dela: *Dut.* delven: *Ger.* delben: *M. H. Ger.* tëlben: *O. H. Ger.* bi-telban *sepelire.*] DER. a-delfan, be-, ge-, of-, þurh-, under-, upa-, ūta-.

delfere, es; *m. A digger;* fossor:—Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 7.

delfing, es; *m. A* DELVING, *digging, laying bare, exposing;* ablaqueātio:—Niderwart treówes delfing, bedelfing *ablaqueātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 15; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2. DER. be-delfing.

delf-īsen, es; *n. A digging-iron, spade;* fossōrium:—Costere *vel* delfīsen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14: Cot. 90.

delu, e; *f: pl. nom. gen. acc.* dela; *dat.* delum *A teat, nipple;* mamma:—Wǽron forbrocene ða dela hiora mǽgdenhādes ... bióþ forbrocene ða wæstmas ðæra dela *fractæ sunt mammæ pubertātis eārum ... pubertātis mammæ franguntur*, Past. 52; Hat. MS. [*O. H. Ger.* tila, tili, *f. mamma.*]

dem, demm, es; *m. Damage, mischief, harm, injury, loss, misfortune;*

damnum, mălum, noxa, injūria, detrīmentum, calămĭtas:—Đǽr wæs ân swâ micel dem *there was so great a loss*, Ors. 6, 14; Bos. 122, 21. Be đæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimatiōne*, Ex. 22, 5. He đone demm his giémeliéste gebētan ne mæg *he cannot remedy the mischief of his neglect*, Past. 36, 3; Hat. MS. 47 a, 22. Ne wēne ic đæt ænig man atellan mæge ealne đone dem đe Rōmānum gedōn wearþ *I do not think that any man can tell all the harm which was done to the Romans*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 28. Hit oft gebȳrað đæt seó leáse wyrd ne mæg đam men dōn nǽnne dem *it often happens that deceitful fortune can do no injury to a man*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 23. He geman đone demm ođđe đæt bismer, đæt him ǽr gedōn wæs *he remembers the injury or the disgrace that was formerly done to him*, Past. 33, 7; Hat. MS. 43 b, 2: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. Ōđrum monnum þyncþ đæt hie mǽstne demm [dem MS. Cott.] þrōwigen *it seems to other men that they suffer the greatest misfortune*, Past. 14, 5; Hat. MS. 18 a, 26.

DĒMA, an; *m.* [dēman *to deem, judge, think*]. I. *a deemer, thinker, judge, an umpire;* censor, consul, jūdex, arbĭter:—Ic eom se dēma *I am the judge*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 8; Gū. 675: 69 a; Th. 257, 19; Jul. 249: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Se Dēma gegaderaþ đæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge shall gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17: i. 526, 21. Gehȳraþ hwæt se unrihtwīsa dēma cwyþ *audīte quid judex iniquitātis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 74, 8: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Wrt. Voc. 72, 66. Dēma *judex*, vel *censor*, vel *arbĭter*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 9; Wrt. Voc, 42, 18: 86; Som. 74, 21; Wrt. Voc. 50, 5: *consul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Som. 9, 16. Sceall ǽghwylc đǽr riht gehȳran dǽda gehwylcra, þurh đæs dēman mūþ *there shall every one hear the right of all his deeds, through the judge's mouth*, Elen. Kmbl. 2564; El. 1283: Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 33; Jul. 256. Him egsa becom fōr dēman *dread came over them before their judge*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 175; Th. 220, 15; Dan. 71. Ic đone dēman in dagum mīnum wille weorþian *I will worship the judge in my days*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 8; Gū. 590. Besencte syndon wið stān dēman heora *absorpti sunt juxta petram judĭces eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 6. Dēman *censōres*, vel *judĭces*, vel *arbitri*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 87; Wrt. Voc. 18, 39. Ealra dēmena đam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 3; Sch. 58. Ærmorgenes gancg wið æfentīd ealle đa dēman Drihten healdeþ *exĭtus matutīni et vespĕre delectabĕris*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. II. *the judge, who gave a wrong judgment, was subject to a fine of one hundred and twenty shillings; and if a man could not obtain justice, the judge to whom he applied was fined thirty shillings. As the judge represented the king, he was at the king's disposal:*—Se dēma, đe ōđrum wōh dēme, gesylle đam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga to bōte, būtan he mid âþe gecȳđan durre, đæt he hit nā rihtor ne cūđe, and þolige ā his þegenscipes, būtan he hine æt đam cynge gebicge, swā swā he him geþafian wille, and amanige đære scīre bisceop đa bōte to dæs cynges handa *let the judge, who judges wrong to another, pay to the king one hundred and twenty shillings for a fine, unless he dare to prove on oath, that he knew it not more rightly, and let him forfeit for ever his thaneship, unless he will buy it of the king, so as he is willing to allow him, and let the bishop of the shire exact the fine* [*and pay it*] *into the king's hands*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15-20. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde befōran hwelcum scīrmen ođđe ōđrum dēman, and abiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellaþ nelle, gebēte xxx scillinga, and binnan vii nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierþne *if any one demand justice before a sheriff or other judge, and cannot obtain it, and the man will not give him a promise, let him make compensation with thirty shillings, and within seven days do him justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 20-108, 2. [*Laym.* deme *a judge: Orm.* deme *a chief, ruler, judge: O. H. Ger.* tuomo, *m. judex, dux.*] DER. ealdor-dēma, heofon-, sige-.

dēman, to dēmanne, dēmenne; *part.* dēmende; ic dēme, đū dēmest, dēmst, he dēmeþ, dēmþ, *pl.* dēmaþ; *p.* dēmde, *pl.* dēmdon; *impert.* dēm, dēme, *pl.* dēmaþ, dēme ge; *pp.* dēmed; *v. trans. dat. acc.* [dōm *judgment, opinion*] *To* DEEM, *judge, think, consider, estimate, reckon, determine, examine, prove, doom, condemn;* judicāre, arbitrāri, æstimāre, censēre, recensēre, decernĕre, sancīre, examināre, condemnāre:—He com dēman eorþan *venit judicāre terram*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 13: Elen. Kmbl. 621; El. 311: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 25; Ph. 494. Nellen ge dēman, đæt ge ne sȳn fordēmede *nolīte judicāre, ut non judicemĭni*, Mt. Bos. 7, 1. Eorþan to dēmanne *judicāre terram*, Ps. Th. 97, 8: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 27. To dēmenne ægđer ge đām cucum ge đām deádum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6. Dēmende *judging*, Past. 15, 6; Hat. MS. 20 a, 19. Ic rihtwīsnessa dēme *justĭtias judicābo*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 3. Đæs đe ic dēme *ut arbĭtror*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Ic dēme ođđe asmeáge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Ic dēme ođđe ic gefette ođđe ic hālgige *sancio*, 30, 1; Som. 34, 33. Đū dēmst [Th. dēmest] folctruman on emnysse *judĭcas populos in æquitāte*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Nǽfre God dēmeþ đæt ǽnig đæs earm geweorþe *God never deems* [*=decrees*] *that any should become so poor*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 17; Crā. 16. Đis fȳr æfter weorca ge-earnunge ānra gehwylcum dēmeþ and bærneþ *iste rogus juxta merĭta opĕrum singŭlos examĭnat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. He dēmþ folcum mid rihte *judicābit populos cum justĭtia*, Ps. Th. 9, 9: Ps. Lamb. 95, 13. Đam ylcan dōme đe ge dēmaþ, eów biþ gedēmed *in quo judĭcio judicātis, judicabimĭni*, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. He monige dēmde to deáþe *he doomed many to death*, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500. Moises and Aaron gegaderodon ealle đās and dēmdon him *quos Moyses et Aaron congregavērunt recensentes eos*, Num. 1, 18. Ne dēm nān unriht... dēme rihte dīnum nēxtan *non injuste judicābis... juste judĭca proxĭmo tuo*, Lev. 19, 15. Rihtlīce dēmaþ eálā ge suna manna *recte judicāte fĭlii homĭnum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 2: 81, 3. Hū lange dēme ge unrihtwīsnesse *usquequo judicātis iniquitātem?* 81, 2. Ne wæs sōna his hālgung [MS. halgunge] dēmed *nec statim ordinātio decrēta*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22. Beóþ his dagas swylce dēmde gelīce swā đū on scimiendre sceade lōcige *dies ejus sicut umbra præterēunt*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* demen: *R. Glouc.* ydemd, *pp: Laym.* demenn: *Orm.* deme, demen: *O. Sax.* dōman, duomian: *O. Frs.* dēma: *M. H. Ger.* tūemen: *O. H. Ger.* tuomian: *Goth.* domyan: *Dan.* dömme: *Swed.* döma: *Icel.* dæma.] DER. a-dēman, for-, ge-, to-.

dēmend, es; *m. A judge, an umpire;* jūdex, arbĭter:—God sceal on heofenum dǽda dēmend *God shall be in the heavens judge of actions*, Menol. Fox 531; Gn. C. 36: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 1; Jul. 725: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87: 2379; An. 1191.

dēmere, es; *m. A* DEEMER, *judge;* jūdex, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 38.

demm *damage, mischief, harm*, Ex. 22, 5: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. v. dem.

demman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* DAM, *stop water;* obturāre flūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. Frs.* demma, damma: *Dut.* dammen: *Ger.* dämmen: *M. H. Ger.* temmen: *O. H. Ger.* bi-temman *occupāre: Goth.* faurdammyan *to dam: Dan.* dämme: *Swed.* dämma: *Icel.* demma.] DER. for-demman.

Dena lagu, lag, lah, e; *f. The law of the Danes, Danish law;* Danōrum lex, Danisca lex. v. Dene.

Dena mearc *the land of the Danes, Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 33. v. Dene-mearc.

den-bera; *pl. n. Lat.* [bearo *a grove, wood*] *Swine-pastures, places yielding mast for the fattening of hogs;* pascua porcōrum:—Pascua porcōrum quæ nostra lingua Saxonĭca denbera nomināmus, Cod. Dipl. 288; A. D. 863; Kmbl. ii. 75, 27: 281; A. D. 858; Kmbl. ii. 65, 6. Adjectis denberis in commūni saltu, 160; A. D. 765-791; Kmbl. i. 194, 34: 179; A. D. 801; Kmbl. i. 216, 26: 198; A. D. 811; Kmbl. i. 248, 17: 239; A. D. 838; Kmbl. i. 317, 20.

dencgan *to knock, ding;* tundĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

dene, an; *f. A valley;* vallis:—Dene *vallis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 55: Wrt. Voc. 80, 44: Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 64; Wrt. Voc. 54, 8. Ælc dene biþ gefylled *every valley shall be filled*, Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. Seó dene đe đū gesāwe *vallis illa quam aspexisti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3. Seó dene wæs afylled mid manna sāwlum *the valley was filled with men's souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 9. Seó micele byrnende dene *the great burning valley*, ii. 352, 20. v. denu.

dene, es; *m. A valley;* vallis:—Abram com and eardode wið đone dene Mambre *Abram venit et habitāvit juxta convallem Mambre*, Gen. 13, 18. v. denu.

Dene; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Danes;* Dāni:—Đā đa Engle and Dene to friþe and to freóndscipe fullīce fēngon *when the English and Danes fully took to peace and to friendship*, L. E. G; Th. i. 166, 7. Gif hlāford his þeówan freóls-dæge nȳde to weorce, gylde lahslihte inne on Dena lage, and wīte mid Englum *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a festival-day, let him pay penalty within the Danish law, and fine among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Wilk. 53, 1. Sunnan dæges cȳpinge gif hwā agynne þolie đæs ceápes, and twelf ōrena mid Denum, and xxx scillingas mid Englum *if any one engage in Sunday marketing, let him forfeit the chattel, and twelve ores among the Danes, and thirty shillings among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16.

Dene-mearc, -marc, e; *f:* -marce, -mearce, -merce, an; *f.* DENMARK; Dānia, Cimbrĭca Chersonēsus = Χερσόνησος, *f. a land island, peninsula; from* χέρσος, χέρρος *land, and* νῆσος, *ou; f. an island* [Dene *the Danes,*—denu *a plain, vale, valley;* and mearc *a boundary.* The Saxon Chronicle, in 1005, 1023, 1036, has Denemearc; Denmearc, in 1019, 1075; Denmarc, in 1070 and 1119. In Danish mark signifies *a country;* hence Denmark *the low country of the Danes:* so Finmark *the low country of the Finns.* Wulfstan [Alfred, A. D. 892] is the most early writer hitherto known, who mentions Denmark]:—Wulfstān sǽde đæt he gefōre of Hǽđum. Weonoþland him wæs on steór-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langa land, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-ēg; and đās land eall hȳraþ to Denemearcan *Wulfstan said that he went from Haddeby. He had Weonodland on the right, and Langland, Laaland, Falster, and Sconey on his left; and all these lands belong to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 39, 41-43. Đa īgland in Denemearce hȳraþ *these islands belong to Denmark*, 1, 1; Bos. 21, 38.

Denisc; *def.* se Denisca; *adj.* DANISH; Dānicus:—Gif man ofslagen weorþe, ealle we lǽtaþ eſen dȳrne, Engliscne and Deniscne *if a man be slain, we estimate all equally dear, English and Danish*, L. A. G. 2;

Th. i. 154, 1. Wiđ Deniscne here *against the Danish army*, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 7: 845; Erl. 66, 23. Nǽron hī nāwđer ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Th 177, 3, col. 2. Hēr, A.D. 872, Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiđ feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna *here*, A.D. 872, *king Alfred fought against four ship-crews of Danish men*, 872; Th. 150, 28, col. 1. Đā com đǽm Deniscum scipum flōd to *then the tide came to the Danish ships*, 897; Th. 176, 37, col. 1. Com đā se Deniscа flōta to Sandwīc *then*, A.D. 1006, *the Danish fleet came to Sandwich*, 1006; Th. 257, 4, col. 1.

Deniscan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m.* [Denisca, *def. of* Denisc; *adj.*] *The Danish men, the Danes*; Dānīci viri, Dāni:—Hēr, A.D. 835, Ecgbryht, Westseaxna cing, geflȳmde ge đa Wealas ge đa Deniscan *here*, A.D. 835, *Ecgbryht, king of the West Saxons, routed both the Welsh and the Danes*, Chr. 835; Th. 116, 13–23, col. 1, 2. Đa Deniscan āhton wælstōwe geweald *the Danes obtained power of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Erl. 65, 19: 837; Erl. 67, 8: 840; Erl. 67, 13: 871; Erl. 75, 15: 871; Erl. 77, 6: 999; Erl. 134, 26. On đæra Deniscena healfe wæs ofslægen Eoric cyning *king Eric was slain on the side of the Danes*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 32: 910; Erl. 100, 15. v. Denisc.

Denisses burna, an; *m.* DENISESBURN, *the river Denis*; Denisi rīvus:—On đære stōwe đe Engle nemnaþ Denisses burna *in loco qui lingua Anglōrum Denises burna, id est rivus Denisi vocātur*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 10.

DENN, es; *n. A* DEN; cubīle, lustrum? [lustra MS.]:—Denn *cubile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Wild-deóra holl and denn *lustrum ferārum* [MS. *lustra*], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59. 10. Se lēg-draca gewāt dennes niósian *the fire-dragon went to visit his den*, Beo. Th. 6082; B. 3045. Geseah he wundur on đæs wyrmes denn *he saw wonders in the dragon's* [lit. *worm's*] *den*, 5512; B. 2759. [*Prompt.* deñ *specus*: *Wyc.* den: *Chauc.* dennes *caves*: *Laym.* denne: *Dut.* denne, *f. deck of a ship*: *Kil.* denne *ārea, antrum*: *Ger.* tenne, *f. area*: *M. H. Ger.* tenne, *n. area*: *O. H. Ger.* tenni, *n. area*.]

dennian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become slippery*; lubrīcum fierī:—Feld dennode [dennade, col. 1] secga swāte *the plain became slippery with the blood of soldiers*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 10, col. 2; Æđelst. 12.

den-sǽte; *m. pl. Dwellers in valleys* or *plains*; vallicōlæ. v. sǽte.

denu, e; *f.* dene, an; *f.* dene, es; *m. A plain, vale, dale, valley*; vallis, convallis:—Seó denu đe đū gesāwe weallendum līgum *vallis illa quam aspexisti flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3, note, MS. B. Seó stōw đǽr seó denu wæs *the place where the valley was*, 5, 12; S. 630, note 3, MS. T. Ælc denu biþ gefylled *omnis vallis implebitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Đā becōme wit to āre dene, seó wæs ormǽtlīce deóp and wīd, and forneán on lenge unge-endod *we two then came to a valley, which was immensely deep and wide, and in length almost endless*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 6: Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36: Ps Lamb. 83, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 73; Met. 7, 37: Salm. Kmbl. 458; Sal. 229. From Ebron dene *de valle Hebron*, Gen. 37, 14. He gebirgde hine on đære dene Moab landes ongeán Phogor *sepelīvit eum in valle terræ Moab contra Phogor*, Deut. 34, 6. Dene getelda ic mete *convallem tabernaculōrum dimētiar*, Ps. Spl. 107, 7. Dena genihtsumiaþ of hwǽte *valles abundābunt frumento*, 64, 14: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30. Dene, *nom pl.* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. Đū đe asendst wyllas on denum *qui emittis fontes in convallibus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 10: Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rä. 28, 3. [It is often used as a termination of the names of places situate in *a plain* or *valley*, as *Tenterden, etc.*] DER. deáþ-denu.

deófel-līc; *adj. Diabolical, devilish*; diabŏlicus:—Mid deófellīcum wiglungum *with devilish incantations*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 11.

deófel-seócnys, -nyss *devil-sickness*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. v. deófol-seócnes.

deófles *of the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 86; An. 43; *gen. of* deófol.

deóflīc, deófel-līc; *adj. Devilish, diabolical*; diabŏlicus:—Ūre heofenlīca Hlāford đone deóflīcan deáþ nyđeratræd *our heavenly Lord trod down the diabolical death*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 40. Undergeat se apostol đās deóflican fācn *the apostle perceived these diabolical wiles*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 31. Mid deóflīcum wiglungum *with diabolical incantations*, i. 102, 15.

DEÓFOL, deóful, dióful; contracted to deófl; *gen.* es; *dat.* e; *nom. pl.* deóflu, deófol; *gen.* deófla; *m. n. The* DEVIL; diabŏlus. **I.** *m.* Nū þenceþ menig man and smeáþ hwanon deófol cōme? Đonne wite he đæt God gesceóp, to mǽran engle, đone đe nū is deófol; ac God ne gesceóp hine nā to deófle; ac đā đā he wæs mid ealle fordōn and forscyldgod þurh đa miclan upahefednysse and wiđerweardnysse, đā wearþ he to deófle awend, se đe ǽr wæs mǽre engel geworht *now many a man will think and inquire whence the devil came? Then let him know that God created, as a great angel, him who is now the devil; but God did not create him as the devil; but when he was wholly done for and guilty towards God, through his great haughtiness and enmity, then became he changed to the devil, who before was created a great angel*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 18–23. Se deófol ne wunode nā on sōþfæstnysse, forđamđe seó sōþfæstnyss nis nāteshwon on him *the devil abided not in the truth, because the truth is not in any wise in him*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. Đæt he đone deófol adrīfe *ut dæmōnium ejicēret*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. **II.** *n.* Him biþ đæt deófol lāþ *the devil is loathly to them*, Salm. Kmbl. 246; Sal. 122. Hyre đæt deófol oncwæþ *the devil addressed her*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 5; Jul. 460. Heó đæt deófol genom *she took the devil*, 69 b; Th. 259, 27; Jul. 288. Heó đæt deófol teáh bendum fæstne *she drew the devil fast in bonds*, 73 b; Th. 274, 17; Jul. 534. On deófla ealdre he drīfþ ūt deóflu *in principe dæmoniōrum ejicit dæmones*, Mt. Bos. 9, 34. Deófol, *nom. pl.* Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 27; Cri. 1532: *acc. pl.* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 18; Hy. 4, 51. [*Prompt.* dewle, devylle: *Wyc.* deuel: *Piers P.* deovel: *Chauc.* deuill: *Laym.* deauel, deouel: *Orm.* deofell, defell: *Plat.* düvel, düwel, *m*: *O. Sax.* diuƀal, diobol, diabol, diuvil, *m*: *Frs.* deal, dijvel, *m*: *O. Frs.* diovel, divel, *m*: *Dut.* duivel, *m*: *Ger.* teufel, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* tiuvel, tievel, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* tiufal, *m*: *Goth.* diabaulus, *m*: *Dan.* djævel, djevel, *m*: *Swed.* djefvul, *m*: *Icel.* djöfull, *m*: *Lat.* diabŏlus, *m*: *Grk.* διάβολος *an accuser* or *slanderer, m*; from διαβάλλω *to cast* or *dart through* or *against*; figuratively, *to stab with an accusation* or *slander*; διά *through, against, and* βάλλω *to cast*. Διάβολος = ἀντίδικος *an opponent, adversary* = שָׂטָן *m. Satan, q. v.*] DER. helle-deófol, hilde-.

deófol-cræft, es; *m. Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft*; dæmoniăca ars:—þurh dīgolnesse deófolcræftes *per dæmoniacæ artis arcāna*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Hī nalæs mid deófolcræfte ac mid godcunde mægene gewēlgāde cōman *illi non dæmoniaca sed divīna virtūte prædīti veniēbant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 1.

deófol-cund *diabolical.* v. deóful-cund.

deófol-dǽd, e; *f. A devil-deed, diabolical deed*; diabŏli machinātio, diabolĭcum facĭnus:—Hie wlenco anwōd deófoldǽdum *pride invaded them with diabolical deeds*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 5; Dan. 18.

deófol-gild, deóful-gild, diófol-gild, -geld, -gield, -gyld, es; *n.* [deófol, gild *tribute, worship*] *Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol, an image of the devil*; diabŏli *vel* dæmŏnum cultus, idololatrĭa = εἰδωλολατρεία, idōlum, simulacrum:—Đæt man mihte dōn heora deófolgyld *that they might do their devil-worship*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 29, 33, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 29; Jul. 52: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 4: L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22, note 6. Betwih deófolgyldum lifdon *inter idōla vīvērent*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 19: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 25; Jul. 150. Beóþ deófolgyld dysigra þeóda gold and seolfur *simulacra gentium argentum et aurum*, Ps. Th. 134, 15: 113, 12: Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 43: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 18; Exod. 47: Elen. Grm. 1041: Cot. 118.

deófol-gylda, an; *m.* [gild = gyld *a worship*, with -a *a worshipper*] *A worshipper of the devil, an idolater*; idololatres = εἰδωλολάτρης:—Đa deófolgyldan gecwǽdon đæt hī woldon đone apostol to heora hǽđenscipe geneádian *the idolaters said that they would force the apostle to their heathenship*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23.

deófolgyld-hūs *a heathen temple.* v. deófulgyld-hūs.

deófol-scīn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -scīnnu; *n.* [scīn *a vision, phantom, demon*] *A diabolical vision, phantom, demon*; dæmoniăcus visus, dæmon:—Deófolscīn *dæmoniăcus visus*, M. H. 106 b. Deófolscīnnu *dæmŏnia*, Scint. 7.

deófol-seóc; *def.* se deófol-seóca; *adj.* [seóc *sick*] *Devil-sick, possessed with a devil*; dæmŏnium hăbens, dæmoniăcus:—Đā wæs him broht ān deófolseóc man *tunc oblātus est ei dæmŏnium habens*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: 9, 32. Hīg brohton him manege deófolseóce *obtulērunt ei multos dæmŏnia habentes*, 8, 16. Deófolseóc *dæmoniăcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 34; Wrt. Voc. 45, 66. Hī đa ofsettan deófolseócan forlēton *they forsook the possessed demoniacs*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 26.

deófol-seócnes, deóful-seócnes, deófel-seócnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Devil sickness, possession with the devil*; dæmŏnium = δαιμόνιον:—Deófolseócnessa us synd on đinum naman underþeódde *dæmŏnia subjiciuntur nobis in nomĭne tuo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Sumne we gesāwo on đinum naman deófolseócnessa ūtadrīfende *vidimus quemdam in nomine tuo ejicientem dæmŏnia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: 16, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 49: 8, 32. He sealde him mihte ofer ealle deófolseócnessa *dedit illis virtutem super omnia dæmŏnia*, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Đe hæfdon deófolseócnesse *habentes dæmŏnia*, Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Deófolseócnysse he hæfþ *dæmŏnium habet*, Lk. Bos. 7, 33. Deófulseócnysse *dæmŏnium*, Mt. Bos. 11, 18. Đe đa deófulseócnyssa hæfdon *qui dæmŏnia habuĕrant*, 8, 33. Deófelseócnyssa *dæmŏnia*, 4, 24.

deófol-wītga, an; *m. A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard*; vates diabolĭcus, magus:—Him andswaredon deófolwītgan *the soothsayers answered him*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 31; Dan. 128.

deóful *the devil*, Mt. Bos. 13, 19. v. deófol.

deóful-cund; *adj. Devil-kind* or *similar, diabolical*; diabŏlĭcus:—Gewāt se deófulcunda *the diabolical departed*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 61.

deóful-gild, -gyld *idolatry, an idol*, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 41: Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 23: 3, 30; S. 562, 15. v. deófol-gild.

deófulgyld-hûs, es; *n. A heathen temple;* paganōrum templum:—Constantinus hêt ðæt man cyriceau timbrede, and ðæt man belûce ǽlc deófulgyldhûs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

deóful-seóonys, -nyss *devil-sickness*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33: 11, 18. v. deófol-seócnes.

deóg, *pl.* deógon *dyed, coloured*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850; *p. of* deágan.

deógol *secret*, Beo. Th. 555; B. 275: Elen. Grm. 1093. v. dīgol.

deógollîce *secretly:*—Deógollîce folcrǽd fremede *secretly did public benefits*. Andr. Kmbl. 1241; An. 621. v. dīgollîce.

DEÓP, dióp; *adj.* DEEP, *profound, stern, awful, solemn;* prŏfundus, grăvis, sōlemnis:—Ðes pytt is deóp *this well is deep*, Jn. Bos. 4, 11. Deóp wæter *the deep water*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124. Fîftena stôd deóp ofer dûnum flôd elna *the flood stood fifteen ells deep over the hills*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398. Noe oferlâþ ðone deópestan drencflôda *Noah sailed over the deepest of drowning floods*, 161; Th. 200, 29; Exod. 364. Hû hêh and deóp hell seó *how high and deep hell is!* 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Deópra dolga *of deep wounds*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. Wǽrun ðîne geþancas þearle deópe *nimis profundæ factæ sunt cogitatiōnes tuæ*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Deóp leán *a deep requital*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Exod. 506. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through profound error*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Onguldon deópra firena *they atoned for their deep crimes*, 45 a; Th. 153, 23; Gû. 830. Þurh deópne dôm *through stern doom*, 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gû. 641. On ðam deópan dæge *on that awful day*, 116 b; Th. 448, 24; Dôm. 59. Ðû mîne sâwle ofer deópum deáþe gelǽddest *eripuisti anĭmam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Deópne âþ Drihten aswôr *jurāvit Domĭnus solemne jurāmentum*, 131, 11. Moyses sægde hâlige spræce, deóp ǽrende *Moses delivered a holy speech, a solemn message*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 20; Exod. 518. [*Prompt. Wyc.* depe: *Piers P.* dupe: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* depe: *Laym.* deop, deap: *Orm.* deope, depe, deop, dep: *Plat.* deep, deip: *O. Sax O. Frs.* diop, diap: *Dut.* diep: *Kil.* duyp: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tief: *O. H. Ger.* tiuf: *Goth.* diups: *Dan.* dyb: *Swed.* djup: *Icel.* djúpr.] DER. un-deóp.

deóp, dŷp, dióp, es; *n:* dŷpe, an; *f. Depth, the deep, abyss;* prŏfundum:—Ne me forswelge sǽ-grundes deóp *ne me absorbeat profundum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Adô me of deópe deorces wæteres *libĕra me de profundo aquārum*, 68, 14. Ic slóh gârsecges deóp *I struck the ocean's deep*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281: Beo. Th. 5091; B. 2549: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 21; Sch. 83.

deópe, diópe; *comp.* -or; *sup.* -ost; *adv. Deeply, profoundly, thoroughly, entirely, earnestly;* prŏfunde, gravĭter, subtīlĭter, penĭtus, solemnĭter:—He wearþ deópe gedolgod *he became deeply wounded*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6. Gedrēfede ða deópe syndan *turbāti sunt gravĭter*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Se ðis lîf deópe geond þenceþ *who profoundly contemplates this life*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89. Bûton he ðe deóppor hit gebête *unless he amend it the more earnestly*, Cod. Dipl. 773; A. D. 1044; Kmbl. iv. 87, 13. Ðæt ðû deópost cunne *what thou most thoroughly knowest*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 10; Gn. Ex. 2. Nis mîn bân wið ðē deópe behŷded *non est [pĕnĭtus] occultātum os meum abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Nû ic ðē halsie deópe *now I beseech thee earnestly*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108.

deóp-hycgende; *part. Deeply meditating;* contemplābundus, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 29; Gû. 1085: Elen. Grm. 353: 881.

deóp-hydig; *adj. Deeply meditating, thoughtful;* contemplābundus:—Cwicra gehwylc deóp-hydigra *each thoughtful being*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 31; Dôm. 96: 47 a; Th. 162, 12; Gû. 974.

deóplîc; *adj. Deep;* prŏfundus:—Deóplîc dǽdbôt biþ *it is a deep penitence*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 5; Seel. 3: 49 a; Th. 169, 32; Gû. 1103.

deóp-lîce, dióp-lîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *sup.* -lîcost; *adv.* DEEPLY, *profoundly, thoroughly;* profunde, subtīlĭter:—Þearle deóplîce ðû sprycst *valde profunde loquĕris*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 9: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 13; Gû. 1094: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 5; Met. 22, 3. Dióplîce spirigan æfter ryhte *to search deeply after truth*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Wit sculon deóplîcor ymbe ðæt beón *we two must inquire more deeply about it*, 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Ðe deóplîcost Dryhtnes gerŷno reccan cûðon *who most profoundly could relate the Lord's mysteries*, Elen. Kmbl. 559; El. 280.

deópnes, diópnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -niss, e; *f.* DEEPNESS, *depth, an abyss;* prŏfundum, altitūdo, ăbyssus = ἄβυσσος, vŏrāgo:—Onafæstnod ic eom on lîme deópnesse ... ic com on deópnysse sǽ *infixus sum in līmo profundi ... vēni in altitudĭnem măris*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 3. Ǽnig ne wât ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta *no one knows the depth of the Lord's might*, Hy. 3, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 33. Is neowelnes oððe deópnes swâ swâ scrûd oððe hrægl gegyrlu oððe wǽfels his *est abyssus sicut vestimentum amictus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 6. Deópnys *abyssus*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 91; Wrt. Voc. 54, 35. Nywelnes oððe deópnys deópnissa gecîgd *abyssus abyssum invŏcat*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. On ðære hellîcan deópnysse *in the hellish abyss*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 20. Gesettende on goldhordum diópnyssa oððe nywelnyssa *ponens in thesauris abyssos*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. Cwicsûsl *vel* helelîc deópnes *barathrum, vorāgo profunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20.

deóp-þancol; *adj. Deep-thinking, contemplative;* cogitābundus, contemplātīvus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-deópþancol.

DEÓR, diór, es; *n. An animal, any sort of wild animal, a wild beast,* DEER; *mostly in contrast to domestic animals;* fĕra, bestia:—Is ðæt deór pandher hâten *the animal is called panther*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 16; Pa. 12. Ðæt is wrætlîc deór, hiwa gehwylces *that is a curious beast, of every hue*, 95 b; Th. 356, 29; Pa. 19. God geworhte ðære eorþan deór æfter hira hiwum, and ða nîtenu on heora cynne *fēcit Deus bestias terræ juxta spĕcies suas, et jumenta in genĕre suo*, Gen. 1, 25. Uton wircean man to andlîcnisse, and to ûre gelîcnisse, and he sig ofer ða deór *faciāmus homĭnem ad imagĭnem, et similitudĭnem nostram, et præsit bestiis*, 1, 26. Lǽde seó eorþe forþ cuce nîtena on heora cinne, and deór æfter heora hiwum *prodūcat terra anĭmam viventem, jumenta in genĕre suo, et bestias terræ secundum spĕcies suas*, 1, 24. Ohthere hæfde, ðâ he ðone cyninge sôhte, tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund. Ða deór hî hâtaþ hrânas *Ohthere had, when he came to the king, six hundred of tame* DEER *unbought* [non emptus *untrafficked* or *traded in*]. *These* DEER *they call reins*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 25–27. Rēðe deór *a fierce beast;* bellua, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 126. Ânhyrne deór *a one-horned beast, unicorn, rhinoceros;* unicornis *vel* monocĕros *vel* rinocĕros, μονόκερως *vel* ῥινόκερως, 18; Som. 58, 130; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43: 78, 1. [*R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* der: *Laym. Orm.* deor, der: *Plat.* deert, *n: O. Sax.* dier, *n: O. Frs.* diar, dier, *n: Dut.* dier, *n: Ger.* thier, *n: M. H. Ger.* tier, *n: O. H. Ger.* tior, tier, *n: Goth.* dius, *n: Dan.* dyr, *n: Swed.* djur, *n: Icel.* dýr, *n: Grk.* θήρ *a wild beast.*] DER. heá-deór, mere-, râh-, sǽ-, wǽg-, wild-.

deór, diór, dŷr; *adj.* [deór *an animal*]. I. *brave, bold,* as a wild beast; fortis, strēnuus:—Se hâlga wæs to hofe lǽded, deór and dômgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, bold and virtuous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2617; An. 1310: Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 6; Rä. 32, 16. Nis mon in his dǽdum to ðæs deór *there is not a man so bold in his deeds*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41. Ðæt wæs se deóra, Didĭmus wæs hâten *that was the bold one, he was called Didymus*, Cd. 225; Th. 299, 1; Sat. 543. Georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *to zealously labour for bold rulership*, Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Deórum dǽdum *by bold deeds*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 17; Seef. 76. Wǽron mancynnes dugoþa dŷrust *they were of mankind the bravest of people*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. II. *heavy, severe, dire, vehement;* grăvis, dīrus, vehĕmens:—Deór scûr *heavy rain*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372. Diór dǽdfruma *the dire perpetrator, Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Ðone deóran sîþ *the severe journey*, Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Swenga ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of strokes, severe blows*, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. DER. deór-lîc, -môd: heaðo-deór, hilde-.

Deóra bŷ, Deór-bŷ, es; *n?* [*Hunt.* Dereby, Derebi: *Ethel.* Derebi: deór *an animal, deer;* bŷ *a dwelling, habitation; a habitation of deer* or *animals*] DERBY; Derbia:—Hêr Æðelflǽd, Myrcna hlǽfdige, begeat ða burh ðe is gehâten Deóra bŷ *in this year* [A. D. 917] *Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, obtained the burgh which is called Derby*, Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 24: 942; Erl. 116, 14; Edm. 8. Hêr wæs eorþstyrung on Deórbŷ *in this year* [A. D. 1049] *there was an earthquake at Derby*, 1049; Erl. 173, 18.

Deora mǽgþ, Deora rîce *the province* or *kingdom of the Deirians*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera mǽgþ, Dera-rîce.

deóran, dŷran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hold dear, love;* cārum habēre:—Heó deóraþ mîne wîsan *they love my ways*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 9; Rä. 12, 7. Dŷran sceolde he his dreámas on heofonum *he should hold dear his joys in heaven*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257.

deór-boren, diór-boren; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj. Noble-born, noble;* nātu nōbilis:—Ða ilcan riht dô man be ðam deórborenran *let the same rights be done with respect to the nobler-born*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 3.

Deór-bŷ *Derby*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 195, 35. v. Deóra bŷ.

Deórbŷ-scîr, Deórbî-scîr, e; *f.* [*Brom.* Derbyschire] DERBYSHIRE; ager Derbiensis:—He fôr sûþ mid ealre ðære scîre, and mid Snotinghamscîre, and Deórbŷscîre [Deorbîscîre, Erl. 194, 20] *he went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 195, 35.

DEORC; *def.* se deorca, seó, ðæt deorce; *adj.* DARK, *obscure, gloomy, sad;* tenebrōsus, obscūrus:—Niht-helm geswearc, deorc ofer dryhtgumum *the helm of night grew murky, dark o'er the vassals*, Beo. Th. 3584; B. 1790: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561: 101 b; Th. 384, 2; Rä. 4, 21. Hî me asetton on seáþ [MS. sceaþ] hinder, ðǽr wæs deorc þeóstru, and deáþes scûa *posuĕrunt me in lacu inferiōri, et in tenĕbris, et in umbra mortis*, Ps. Th. 87, 6: Lk. Bos. 11, 34. Biþ se deorca deáþ ge-endad *the dark death shall be ended*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 34; Ph. 499: Ps. Th. 101, 9. Seó deorce niht gewîteþ *the dark night departs*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 16; Ph. 98. Adô me of deópe deorces wæteres *libĕra me de profundo aquārum*, Ps. Th. 68, 14. He hî of ðâm þŷstrum ðanon alǽdde, and of deáþes scûan deorcum generede *eduxit eos de tenĕbris, et umbra mortis*, 106, 13. On ðære deorcan niht *in the dark night*, Andr. Kmbl. 2922; An. 1464: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 8; Gû. 1191. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deáþes scûwan *the Lord gave him death's*

shadow dim and dark, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14; Sat. 455: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 2; Ph. 383. Đū dæg settest, and deorce niht *tuus est dies, et tua est nox*, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 142, 4. Wæs đæs fugles flyht dyrne and dēgol đām đe deorc gewit hæfdon on hrēđre *the bird's flight was hidden and secret to those who had a dark understanding in their breasts*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 18; Cri. 640: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. Se đis deorce līf deópe geondþenceþ *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 28; Wand. 89. Feónd seondon rēđe, dimme and deorce *our foes are fierce, dim and dark*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 73, 19: 113, 12. Gebrecu fēraþ deorc ofer dreohtum [MS. dreontum] *the crashes go dark over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 15; Rä. 4, 45: 48 b; Th. 168, 1; Gū. 1071. Cwīst đū oncnāwaþ hī wundru đīne, on đām dimmum deorcan þȳstrum *numquid cognoscentur in tenebris mirabĭlia tua?* Ps. Th. 87, 12. He wāt deorce grundas *he knows the dark places*, 134, 6: 145, 6. Đū scealt andettan hwæt đū þurhtogen hæbbe deorcum gedwildum *thou shalt confess what thou hast accomplished by dark errors*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460: Beo. Th. 556; B. 275. Þurhdrifon hī me mid deorcan næglum *they pierced me with dark nails*, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. [*Prompt.* derke: *Wyc.* derk-: *Chauc.* dark-; *Piers P.* derk: *R. Glouc.* derk: *O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens*, tarhnjan *occultāre*: *Icel.* dökkr: *Gael.* dorch *dark, black, dusky.*] DER. deorce: deorcian, a-: deorcung.

deorce; *adv. Darkly, sadly;* obscūre:—Đū his dagena tīd deorce gescyrtest *minorasti dies tempŏris ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Nāfre ge heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolite obdurāre corda vestra*, 94, 8.

deorc-full; *adj. Darksome, dark;* tenebrōsus:—Deorcfull wæg *via tenebrōsa*, Scint. 59.

deorcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To darken, to grow dark;* obscurāre, obscūre facĕre. DER. a-deorcian. v. deorc.

deorc-līce; *adv. Darkly, horridly;* tetrum, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 7.

deorcung, e; *f. Twilight;* crepuscŭlum:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *crepuscŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3. Deorcunge, æfnunge *crepuscŭlo*, Mone B. 178.

deór-cynn, es; *n. Animal-kind, beast-kind;* animālium *vel* bestiārum gĕnus:—Sume wurdon to đam deórcynne đe mon hāt tigris *some were turned to the kind of beast which man calls tiger*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 1. On đaṃ syxtan dæge God gescōp eall deórcynn *on the sixth day God created all kinds of animals*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 16; Lchdm. iii. 234, 14: Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 27. To mistlīcum deórcynnum *to various kinds of beasts*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2.

DEÓRE, dióre; *adj.* I. DEAR, *beloved;* cārus, dilectus, familiāris:—Deóre wæs he Drihtne ūrum *he was dear to our Lord*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261: 214; Th. 269, 32; Sat. 82: Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 13; Rä. 18, 10. Dæg byþ deóre mannum *day is dear to men*, Runic pm. 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 344, 10. His se deóra sunu *his dear son*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 25; Sat. 243: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 2; Jul. 725. Āhte ic holdra đȳ læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. He æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879: Ps. Th. 119, 1. Ic me on mīnne Drihten deórne getreówige *ego in te sperābo, Domĭne*, Ps. Th. 54, 24: 77, 69: 88, 17. He gedǣlde him deóre twā *he separated two dear to him*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 8; Gen. 2744. Deórast ealra *dearest of all*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 15; Jul. 697. Đīn mildheortnes standeþ deórust *thy mercy is most dear*, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Aldorþegn đone deórestan *the dearest chief*, Beo. Th. 2622; B. 1309. II. *dear of price, precious, of great value, desirable, excellent, glorious, magnificent, noble, illustrious;* pretiōsus, magni æstimandus, desiderabĭlis, exīmius, gloriōsus, magnifĭcus, nobĭlis, illustris:—Deóre [MS. deor] hit is *pretiōsum est*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 82; Wrt. Voc. 28, 60. Sege me hwæđer se đīn wēla deóre seó đe *tell me whether thy wealth is precious to thee*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Đeáh gold gōd seó and deóre [dióre MS. Cot.] *though gold is good and precious*, 13; Fox 38, 11. Deórum mādme *for the precious treasure*, Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. On Dryhtnes naman deórum *in the Lord's precious name*, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre *they had seen the precious drinking vessel*, Beo Th. 4500; B. 2254. Deóran since *with precious metal*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 31; Cri. 309. Deóre māþmas *precious treasures*, Beo. Th. 4464; B. 2236. Gōd hlīsa biþ betera and deórra [dióra MS. Cot.] đonne ǣnig wēla *good fame is better and more precious than any wealth*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 24: Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 16; Rä. 81, 31. Đa me synd golde deórran *they are dearer to me than gold*, Ps. Th. 118, 127. Sinc biþ deórost *treasure is most precious*, Menol. Fox 480; Gn. C. 10. Hwæt đē deórast [dióust MS. Cot.] þince: hwæđer đe gold đe hwæt? *what seems to thee most precious: whether gold or what?* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 13; Rä. 12, 9. In đam deóran hām *in that desirable home*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 15; Gū. 843: Cd. 218; Th. 278, 10; Sat. 219. On getȳnum đe ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre syndan *in the courts which are glorious about the Lord's house*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Đǣr seó deóre scōlu leófne lofiaþ *where the glorious assemblage praise the beloved*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 21; Ph. 560. Đeáh hwā æđele sié, duguþum dióre *though any be noble, magnificent in riches*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. Deóre rīce Engla landes *in the glorious kingdom of England*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 38; Edw. 19. Is mīn mōdor mægþa cynnes đæs deórestan *my mother is of the noblest race of women*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 11; Rä. 34, 10. [*Prompt. Wyc. Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* dere: *Laym.* deore, dure: *Orm.* deore, dere: *Plat.* dür: *O. Sax.* diuri: *Frs.* djoer: *O. Frs.* diore, diure: *Dut.* dier: *Ger.* theuer: *M. H. Ger.* tiure: *O. H. Ger.* tiuri: *Dan. Swed.* dyr: *Icel.* dýrr *dear, precious.*] DER. deóran: deór-boren, -līce, -ling, -wurþe, -wyrþe, -wurþnes, -wyrþnes: un-deóre. v. dȳre.

deóre, dióre; *adv. Dearly, with great price;* cāre, magno:—Deóre he hit bohte *vel* sealde *he bought* or *sold it dearly;* care vendĭdit, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 84; Wrt. Voc. 28, 62. Dióre gecēpte drihten Crēca Troia burh *the lord of the Greeks dearly bought the city of Troy*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. DER. un-deóre.

deóren; *adj.* [deór *an animal, wild beast*] *Of* or *belonging to a wild beast;* bestiālis:—Mid deórenum ceaflum *bestialĭbus rictĭbus*, Mone B. 3289.

deoreþ-sceaft, es; *m.* [deoreþ = daroþ *a dart*, sceaft *a shaft, handle*] *A dart-shaft, a spear;* hasta:—Under deoreþsceaftum *amid the dart-shafts*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984.

deorf, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation;* lăbor, tribulātio. DER. ge-deorf.

deór-fald, es; *m. A deer-fold, a park, an inclosure for deer;* cervōrum hortus, vivārium, saltus, Som. Ben. Lye.

DEORFAN, ic deorfe, đū dyrfst, he dyrfþ, *pl.* deorfaþ; *p.* dearf, *pl.* durfon; *pp.* dorfen *To labour;* laborāre:—Ne wiđcweđe ic to deorfenne gyt, gif ic nȳdbehēfe eom gyt đīnum folce *I refuse not to labour still, if I am yet needful to thy people*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 26. Þearle ic deorfe *I labour very much*, Coll. Monast. 19, 13. [*O. Sax.* far-dervan *to perish: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ver-derben *to destroy, perish.*] DER. ge-deorfan.

deór-fellen; *adj.* [fell *a skin*] *Made of beast-skins;* ex pellĭbus ferārum:—Crusene ođđe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beast-skin garment;* mastrūga, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4.

deór-friþ, es; *n. Deer-protection, game-protection;* cervōrum tūtēla:—Se cyng Willelm sætte mycel deórfriþ, and he lægde laga đærwiđ, đæt swā hwā swā slōge heort ođđe hinde, đæt hine man sceolde blendian *king William constituted much protection to game, and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25–27.

Deór-hām, es; *m.* [deór *a wild beast*, hām *home, dwelling*] DERHAM, *Gloucestershire*, DEREHAM, *Norfolk;* lōcōrum nōmen in agris Glocestriæ et Norfolciæ:—Hī iii ciningas ofslōgon in đære stōwe đe is gecweden Deórhām *they slew three kings at the place which is called Derham*, Chr. 577; Erl. 19, 21. On đysum geāre Wihtburge līchama wearþ gefunden eal gehāl and unformolsnod æt [MS. a] Deórhām, æfter fīf and fīfti geáran đæs [MS. þas] đe heó of đysum līfe [MS. liue] gewāt *in this year* [A. D. 798] *the body of Wihtburh was found at Dereham, all whole and uncorrupted, five and fifty years after she had departed from this life*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 15–21, col. 3.

deór-hege, es; *m.* [hege *a hedge, fence*] *A deer-fence;* cervōrum sepīmentum:—Deórhege to cyniges hāme *the deer-fence for the royal mansion*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4: 2; Th. i. 432, 11: 3; Th. i. 432, 24.

Deór-hyrst, es; *m.* [hyrst *a hurst, copse, wood*] DEERHURST, *Gloucestershire;* lōci nōmen in agro Glocestriæ:—Æt Olanīge wiđ Deórhyrste *at Olney near Deerhurst*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 40, col. 2. On Deórhyrste *at Deerhurst*, Chr. 1053; Th. 322, 13, col. 2.

deoriende *hurting*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 4, = deriende; *part. of* derian.

deór-līc; *adj.* [deór I. *brave, bold*] *Bold;* fortis:—Breca næfre git swā deórlīce dǣd gefremede *Breca never yet performed such a bold deed*, Beo. Th. 1174; B. 585.

deór-līce; *adv. Preciously, worthily;* prĕtiōse, digne:—To hwan hió đa næglas sēlost and deórlīcost gedōn meahte *to what she might best and most worthily employ the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1159.

deór-ling, dióring, dȳr-ling, es; *m. A dearling,* DARLING, *minion, favourite;* unīce dilectus, dēlĭciæ:—Gif đē līcode his dysig, swā wel swā his dysegum deórlingum dyde *if his folly had pleased thee, as well as it did his foolish favourites*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 23: Wanl. Catal. 127, 49, col. 2. Se godcunda ânweald gefriþode his dióringas [deórlingas MS. Cot.] *the divine power saved his darlings*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. He his dióringas duguþum stēpte *he decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dȳrling *John the Evangelist, Christ's darling*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 1: Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116.

deór-mōd; *adj.* [deór I. *brave, bold;* mōd *mood, mind*] *Bold of mind, brave;* fortis animi:—Wearþ adrǣfed deórmōd hæleþ *the brave hero was driven away*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 18; Edg. 44: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925: 79 b; Th. 298, 22; Crä. 89: Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626: Fins. Th. 46; Fin. 23. On felda đam đe deórmōde Diran hēton *in the plain which the brave men called Dura*, Cd. 180;

Th. 226, 14; Dan. 171. Deórmōdra sīþ *the march of the brave*, 147; Th. 183, 25; Exod. 97.

deór-net, -nett, es; *n. A beast-net, hunting-net;* rēte venātīcum, cassis:—Deórnet *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 91; Wrt. Voc. 48, 29.

deornunga *secretly*, L. In. 27; Wilk. 19, 12. v. dearnunga.

deór-tūn, es; *m.* [tūn *an inclosure*] *A deer-inclosure;* cervōrum sepīmentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

Deorwente, an; *f.* [deor = *Celt.* dwr *water;* went *turned, bent;* v. wendan] *The river* DERWENT, *in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Durham;* quatuor fluviōrum nomen in agris Eboracensi Derbiensi Cumbriensi et Dunholmensi:—Be Deorwentan dære eá *by the river Derwent* [*Yorkshire*], Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18: 2, 13; S. 517, 16. Of ðam ðe ða fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *from which the beginnings of the river Derwent spring*, 4. 29; S. 607, 11.

deór-wyrþe, -wurþe; *adj.* [deóre *dear*, weorþe *worth*] *Precious, dear, of great worth* or *value;* prētiōsus:—Ðā he funde ðæt ān deórwyrþe meregrot *inventa autem una prētiōsa margarīta*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46. Deórwurþe *prētiōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 61. Ealra gecorenra hālgena deáþ is deórwurþe on Godes gesihþe *the death of all the chosen saints is precious in the sight of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 34. Ofer gold and stāne deorwyrþum *super aurum et lapĭdem prētiōsum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11: 20, 4. We deórwyrþne dǽl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 7; Gū. 154. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gymmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. Hī nǽfre swā deórwurþe gymstānas ne gemētton *they have never before met with such precious gems*, i. 64, 10. Ðæt is git deórwyrþre ðonne monnes līf *it is even more valuable than man's life*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 38. Ðū hæfst gesund gehealden eall ðæt deórwyrþoste *thou hast kept entire everything most precious*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 9. Mid ðam deórwurþustan reáfe *with the most valuable raiment*, Gen. 27, 15.

deór-wyrþnes, -wurþnes, -ness, e; *f. Preciousness, a precious thing, treasure;* res prētiōsa:—Mid eallum deórwyrþnessum *with all precious things*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðe ða frēcnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures*, 15; Fox 48, 24.

dēpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip, baptize;* baptizāre:—Dēpiþ *vel* dyppeþ *baptizābit* = *βαπτίσει*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. v. dyppan.

Dēprobane; *indecl. f. An island in the Indian ocean, Ceylon;* Taprōbăna = *Ταπροβάνη*:—Be sūþan eástan ðam porte is ðæt īgland Dēprobane *to the south-east of the port* [*Calymere*] *is the island Ceylon*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 16. v. Tāprabane.

Dera mǽgþ, e; *f.* [Dere *the Deirians*, mǽgþ *a province, region, country*] *The country of the Deirians, Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber;* Deirōrum provincia:—In Dera mǽgþe *in provincia Deirōrum*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 14. v. Dera rīce.

Dera rīce, es; *n.* [Dere *the Deirians*, rīce *a kingdom*] *The kingdom of the Deirians, Deira;* Deirōrum regnum:—Fēng to Dera rīce *suscēpit regnum Deirōrum*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 9. Se hæfde Dera rīce *qui in Deirōrum partĭbus regnum habēbat*, 3, 23; S. 554, 8.

Dere; *gen.* Dera; *pl. m. The Deirians, inhabitants of Deira between the rivers Tyne and Humber;* Deiri:—Andswarede him mon and cwæþ ðæt hī Dere nemde wǽron *responsum est quod Deīri vocārentur*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 21, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 34, 35. Mid ðysses cyninges geornesse ða twā mǽgþa Norþan Hymbra Dere and Beornice on āne sibbe geteáh *hujus industria regis Deirōrum et Berniciōrum provinciæ in unam sunt pācem*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He wæs vii winter Dera cyning *he was king of the Deirians seven years*, 3, 14; S. 539, 32. Man gehālgode ii biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum, and Eatan to Beornicum *two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa to Deira* [lit. *to the Deirians*], *and Eata to Bernicia*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 7. v. Dera mǽgþ.

deregaþ *injure*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16, = deriaþ; *pres. pl. of* derian.

DERIAN, derigan; *part.* deriende, derigende; ic derige, ðū derast, derest, he deraþ, dereþ, *pl.* deriaþ, deregaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. dat. To injure, hurt, harm, damage;* nocēre, lædĕre, obesse:—Him ða stormas derian ne māhan [derigan ne mǽgon MS. Cot.] *the storms cannot hurt him*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 8; Met. 12, 4. He ne forlēt mannan derian heom *non relīquit hominem nocēre eis*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 14. Derigende *nŏcens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 51. Dēm Driht derigende [deriende MS. T; ða deriendan, Lamb.] me *judĭca Domĭne nocentes me*, Ps. Spl. 34, 1. Ic derige *noceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 41: Ps. Lamb. 88, 34. Hit me ne deraþ *it shall not hurt me*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 31, 18. Hió oft dereþ unscyldegum *she often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: 26, 221; Met. 26, 111. On woruldе monnum ne deriaþ māne āþas *wicked oaths inflict no injury on men in the world*, 4, 95; Met. 4, 48: Past. 59; Hat. MS. Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas *wicked oaths in no wise injure men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. He derode manna gesihþum *he injured men's sight*, Homl. Th. i. 454. 21: Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 3: Chr. 1032; Erl. 164, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 3. Gif ðū ðīnum cristenum brēðer deredest *if thou injuredst thy christian brother*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 22. Him ǒwiht ne derede *naught harmed them*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 11; Dan. 274: 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Ðæt ðū me ne derige *ne nŏceas mihi*, Gen. 21, 23. Swā hwæt swā mannum derige, ðæt is eall for ūrum synnum *whatsoever is injurious to men, is all for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 25. [*Piers P.* dere: *Chauc.* dere: *Laym.* derede, *p: O. Sax.* derian: *Frs.* dēare, derre: *O. Frs.* dera: *Dut.* deren: *O. H. Ger.* terjan, terran *nocēre.*] DER. ge-derian: un-deriende.

deriendlīc, derigendlīc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful;* nocīvus, noxius, nŏcens:—Deriendlīc *nocīvus*, Fulg. 20: *noxius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 7. Hit ne biþ ðam men derigendlīc *it will not be injurious to a man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 18. Ðæt we forbūgan ǽlc þing derigendlīces *vitēmus omne noxium*, Hymn. Surt. 14, 13: 37, 16: 93, 3. Afyrsa hǽtan derigendlīce *anfer calōrem noxium*, 10, 31. Him wǽron derigendlīce dracan and næddran *serpents and adders were noxious to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 32. Hīg swīðe gedrehton ða deriendlīcan *the hurtful greatly afflicted them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 35. Ðæt ðū derigendlīce ætbrede *ut noxia subtrăhas*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 7. Us he gehealde fram derigendlīcum *nos servet a nocentĭbus*, 9, 7.

dēr-ling *a darling:*—Dērling mīn *dīlectus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 18. v. deór-ling.

derne *secret, hidden*, Ps. C. 50, 70; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 70. v. dyrne.

dern-geliger, e; *f:* dern-geliger-scipe, es; *m. A secret lying, adultery;* clandestīnus concubĭtus, adultĕrium:—In derngeligerscipe [MS. dernegilegerscipe] *in adultĕrio*, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 3. v. ge-liger.

dern-unga; *adv.* [derne, unga *a termination*] *Secretly;* clam:—Dernunga *clam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 7. v. dearnunga.

derodine? *scarlet dye*, Past. 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3. v. dyrodine.

derstan *dregs, lees*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24. v. dærstan.

derung, e; *f. An injuring, harming;* læsio, injūria, nocumentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 16.

dēst *doest, dost*, Jn. Bos. 6, 30; dēþ *does*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* dōn.

diācon, deācon, es; *m. A deacon, minister of the church, levite;* diācŏnus = *διάκονος a servant, waiting man* = *Lat.* minister, levīta, levītes = *λευΐτης*:—Diāconus is þēn, ðe þēnaþ ðam mæsse-preóste, and ða offrunga sett uppon ðæt weofod, and gōdspell eác rǽt æt Godes þēnungum. Se mōt fulligan cild, and ðæt folc hūsligan [i. e. he mōt eác hlāf sillan, gif þearf biþ *he may also give the bread, if need be*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12] *deacon is a minister, who ministers to the mass-priest, and sets the offerings upon the altar, and also reads the gospels at God's services. He may baptize children, and housel the people*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 12. [Gif frigman] diācones feoh [stele], vi gylde [forgylde] *if a freeman steal the property of a deacon, he must repay sixfold*, L. Ethb. 1, 4; Th. i. 2, 5; 4, 3; about A. D. 599. Swylce diācon hine clǽnsie *so let a deacon clear himself*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 16: L. Eth. ix. 20; Th. i. 344, 15: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 17: Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21. We nū gehȳrdon of ðæs diācones mūþe *we have now heard from the mouth of the deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 3. Ða Iudēas sendon diāconas *misērunt Iudæi levītas* [Wyc. *dekenys*], Jn. Bos. 1, 19. Diācon *levīta* [Wyc. *dekene*], Lk. Bos. 10, 32. Ða apostolas gehādodon seofon diāconas... Ðæra diācona wæs se forma Stephănus... Hī mid gebēdum and bletsungum to diāconum gehādode wurdon *the apostles ordained seven deacons... The first of the deacons was Stephen... They were ordained deacons with prayers and blessings*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 10, 13, 20: 416, 9, 11. DER. arce-diācon, erce-, under-. v. hād II.

diācon-hād, es; *m. The office of a deacon, deaconship;* diaconātus:—On diāconhāde *in deaconship*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13.

diācon-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a deacon;* diaconātus officium:—He diāconþēnunge mycelre tīde brūcende wæs *diaconātus officio non pauco tempŏre fungebātur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 28.

dīc, es; *m. A* DIKE, *a bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch;* vallum, id est tumŭlus, qui terra effossa exstructus est:—Andlang dīces *along the dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18. Ondlong rīðiges on ðone dīc *along the ridge to the dike*, 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 169, 2; iii. 168, 35. On āne micelne dīc *to a great dike*, iii. 160, 7. Of ðæm dīce *from the dike*, iii. 169, 2. To ðæm ealdan dīc *to the old dike*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 494, 17. On ðone dīc *to the dike*, 494, 37. [*O. Sax.* dīc, *m. a dike, dam: O. Frs.* dik, *m. a dike, dam: Dut.* dijk, *m. a dike: Ger.* deich, *m. a mound: Sansk.* dehī, *f. a mound, bank, rampart.*] DER. ȳlen-dīc [eáland-dīc].

dīc, e; *f.* **I.** *a ditch, the excavation* or *trench made by throwing out the earth, a channel for water;* fossa, excavātio *vel* scrŏbis unde terram foděrant:—Ðonne to ðære dīce hyrnan *then to the corner of the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 495, 21. Ðonne on ðone weg, ðe scȳt ofer ða dīc *then to the way, that leads over the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 27. On ða dīc *to the ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 11, 15, 27. Of ðam brōc on ða ealdan dīc *from the brook to the old ditch*, 556; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 48, 21. On ða reádan dīc *in the reedy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 13. Binnon lytlum fæce wendon to Lundene; and dulfon ðā āne mycele dīc, on ða sūþ-healfe, and drōgon heora scipa [scypo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. i; scipo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. iv] on

west-healfe ðære brycge *within a little space they went to London; and they then dug a great ditch, on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 4–7, col. 1. **II.** *sometimes* dîc, es; *m. is found to denote—a ditch* or *channel for water*:—Ymbûtan ðone weall [Babilônes] is se mǽsta dîc, on ðam is yrnende se ungefôglecesta streám; and, wiðûtan ðam dîce, is geworht twegra elna heáh weall *round the wall* [*of Babylon*] *is a very great ditch, in which runs the deepest stream; and, outside the ditch, a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 26, 27. [*Prompt.* dyke *fossa: Piers P.* dyk, dych *a ditch: Chauc.* dich *a ditch: Laym.* dic, dich, *f. a ditch: Plat.* diek, dîk, *m. a pond: Frs.* dijck, *m. vallum: Ger.* teich, *m. a pond: M. H. Ger.* tîch, *m. a pond: Dan.* dige, *n. a ditch: Swed.* dike, *n. a ditch, trench: Icel.* díki, dík, *n. a ditch.*]

dîcere, es; *m. A ditcher, digger;* fossor, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 21; Wrt. Voc. 39, 7.

dîcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* DIKE, *bank, mound;* aggĕrāre, cingĕre:—Ðǽr Severus hêt dîcian and eorþwall gewyrcan *there Severus commanded to raise a bank and to make an earth wall*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 9. DER. be-dîcian, ge-.

dîcung, e; *f. A ditching, digging;* fossio, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 20; Wrt. Voc. 39, 6.

dide *did*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 5, = dyde; *p. of* dôn.

didon *did*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107, = dydon; *p. pl. of* dôn.

diégel *hidden, obscure*, Past. 43, 2; Hat. MS. 59 a, 17. v. dîgol.

diégel-lîce *secretly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dîgol-lîce.

diégelnes *solitude, recess*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 26. v. dîgolnes.

dielf *dug*. v. be-dielf.

dielgian *to destroy*, Past. 55, 2. v. dilgian.

dierne *hidden, secret*, Elen. Kmbl. 2160; El. 1081. v. dyrne **I.**

Difelin, Dyflen, Dyflin, es; *m?* [*Hovd.* Diveline] *Dublin;* Dublâna:—Gewiton him ða Norþmen ofer deóp wæter Difelin [Dyflen, Th. 206, 14, col. 2: Dyflin, 207, 14, col. 1] sêcan *the Northmen departed over the deep water to seek Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 1; Æðelst. 56.

dîgel *hidden, secret*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 a, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 314, 17. v. dîgol.

dîgelan *to hide*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dîglian.

dîgel-lîce *secretly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29. v. dîgollîce.

dîgelnes, dîgelnys *solitariness, recess*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 40. v. dîgolnes.

dîgle, dígele *secret, hidden*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24; *nom. n. of* dîgol.

dîgle; *adv. Secretly;* secrēto, clam:—Ic to ðē, Drihten, dîgle cleopode *clamāvi ad te, Domĭne, secrēto*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Dîgle *furtim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 30.

dîglian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* od *To hide;* occŭlĕre, occultāre:—Hî on wudum and on wêstenum and on scræfum hî hŷddon and dîgledon *se silvis, ac desertis abdĭtisve spĕluncis occŭlĕrant*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22. DER. be-dîglian, ge-deigelian.

dîglice *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 17, 19. v. dîgollîce.

dîglod *hidden*, Fulg. 16; *pp. of* dîglian.

digneras, dŷneras; *pl. m. Small pieces of money;* folles, dēnārii:—Digneras *folles*, Cot. 93. Dŷneras *folles*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35.

DÎGOL, dŷgol, dēgol, es; *n. Concealment, a secret place, secret, darkness, the grave, mystery;* secrētum, absconditum, sepulcrum, mystērium:—Dæt ðîn ælmesse sŷ on dîglum *ut sit eleemosŷna tua in abscondĭto*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. He wât dîglu heortan *ipse nôvit abscondĭta cordis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 24: 50, 7. Mægen he cŷðde on dîgle *he revealed his power in secret*, Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626. He ðŷ þriddan dæge of dîgle arâs *he rose the third day from the secret place* [*the grave*], Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 13; Pa. 62.

dîgol, dŷgol, diógol; *gen. m. n.* dîgles, *f.* dîgolre; *def. nom. m.* dîgla; *f. n.* dîgle; *adj. Secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown;* secrētus, occultus, obscūrus, ignōtus:—Se þeóden gewât sêcan dîgol land *the king departed to seek a secret land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1396; An. 698. He âna gesæt on dîgolre stôwe *he sat alone in a secret place*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Sôþlîce nis nân þing dîgle, ðæt ne sŷ geswutelod *non est enim occultum, quod non manifestêtur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. He ðǽr wolde dîgol beón *he would there be hidden*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. On dîgle, deorce stôwe *in an obscure, dark place*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Is seó forþgesceaft dîgol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Me Daniel dŷglan swefnes sôðe gesæde *Daniel said soothly to me of the dark dream*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 21; Dan. 482. Dæt wit mâgen smeálîcor sprecan and diógolran wordum *that we two may argue more closely and with profounder words*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. [*Laym.* digelliche *secretly: O. H. Ger.* tougal *opācus, obscūrus, occultus.*]

dîgol-lîce, dîgolîce; *adv. Secretly;* secrēto, clam:—His leorningcnihtas hine dîgollîce ahsodon *discipŭli ejus secrēto interrogābant eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 28: Ps. Th. 9, 29. Albânus hæfde ðone Cristes andettere dîgollîce mid him *Alban had Christ's confessor secretly with him*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Se dîgolîce lâcnod wæs fram his wûndum *who was secretly healed of his wounds*, 4, 16; S. 584, 30. DER. un-deágollîce.

dîgolnes, dîgolnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Solitariness, solitude, privacy, secrecy, mystery, hiding-place, recess;* solitūdo, absconditum quid, secrētum, arcāna, latebra:—He to dîgolnesse and to stilnesse becom ðære godcundan sceáwunge *he came to the privacy and stillness of the divine contemplation*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Se cyning his geþohte ðære cwêne on dîgolnysse onwreáh *rex cogitatiônem suam reginæ in secrēto rêvelâvit*, 2, 12; S. 514, 36. Him Dryhten synderlîce his dîgolnysse onwreáh *Domĭnus ei specialiter sua revēlâbat arcāna*, 4, 3; S. 567, 20. Nǽnig ðara andweardra his heortan deágolnesse him helan dorste *nullus præsentium latebras ei sui cordis celâre præsumpsit*, 4, 27; S. 604, 22.

dîgul *secret*, Ps. Th. 106, 23. v. dîgol.

dîhglum, dîhlum = dîglum *secret, retired, shady:* — On dîhglum stôwum *in shady places*, Herb. 38; Lchdm. i. 138, 22. On dîhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *dat. pl. of* dîgol, *q. v.*

dîhlîce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 1, 19: 24, 3. v. dîgollîce.

dîhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6. v. dîhglum.

DIHT, es; *n?* **I.** *a setting in order, disposing, contriving, disposition, conduct, consultation, deliberation, purpose;* dispositio, excogitātio, consĭlium, propŏsĭtum:—God gefylde on ðam seofoðan dæge his weorc ðe he worhte on wunderlîcum dihte, and he on ðam seofoðan dæge geswâc dæs dihtes ðæs deóplîcan cræftes *God completed on the seventh day his works which he had wrought with wondrous contriving, and on the seventh day he ceased from the disposition of the profound art*, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 10, 14. Hit stent on ûrum âgenum dihte hû us bið æt Gode gedêmed *it stands by our own conduct how we shall be judged before God*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32. Ða mâgas ðe æt ðam dihte wǽron þolian ðone ylcan dôm *cognāti qui illi consĭlio interfuĕrint patiantur eandem sententiam*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 270, 4. Ic eom unscyldig, ǽgðer ge dǽde ge dihtes, æt ðære tîhtlan *I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation*, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. **II.** *a dictating, direction, order, command;* dictātio, directio, jussum, mandātum:—Moyses underfêng of Godes sylfes dihte ealle ða deópnyssa ðe he on fîf bôcum syððan afæstnode *Moses received from the dictating of God himself all the mysteries which he afterwards inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 17. Saul wearþ Gode ungehŷrsum and nolde faran be his dihte *Saul was disobedient to God and would not walk by his direction*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 3: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 19: L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe he dyde, he dyde be his dihte *all the things which he did, he did by his* [*God's*] *command*, Gen. 39, 3. [*Dut.* dicht, *n. poetry: Ger.* dicht, ge-dicht, *n. a poem: M. H. Ger.* tihte, *f. a composing;* tihte, *n. a poem, fiction: O. H. Ger.* dihta, *f. dictation, fiction: Dan.* dight, *n. a poem, fiction: Swed.* dikt, *m. a fable, poem: Icel.* dikt, *n. a composition: Lat.* dictum *a saying, order.*]

dihtan, ic dihte; *p.* ic, he [dihtde =] dihte, dyhte, *pl.* dihton; *pp.* dihted; *v. a.* **I.** *to set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose;* parāre, dispōnĕre, instruĕre, constituĕre, compōnĕre:—Abram ðâ dyde, swâ swâ him dyhte Sarai *Abraham then did as Sarah arranged*, Gen. 16, 3: Jn. Bos. 18, 14. Ic eów dihte, swâ mîn Fæder me rîce dihte *ego dispōno vobis, sîcut dispŏsuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 29. Ðǽr se Hælend heom dihte *ubi constituĕrat illis Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 28, 16: 25, 19. **II.** *to order, dictate, indite;* dirigĕre, dictāre:—Hî didon ðâ, swâ swâ him dihte Iosue *then they did as Joshua ordered them*, Jos. 8, 8. Drihten dihte him hwæt he dôn sceolde *Domĭnus omnia opĕra ejus dirigēbat*, Gen. 39, 23. [*Wyc.* diting *an inditing, writing: Piers P. Chauc.* dighte *to dispose: Laym.* dihte, dihten *to rule, dispose, indite: Plat.* tichten *to fix, appoint, dispose: Dut. Ger.* dichten *carmĭna compōnĕre: Kil.* dichten *dictāre: M. H. Ger.* tihten *fingĕre: O. H. Ger.* dihtôn *dictāre: Dan.* digte *to make poems: Swed.* dikta *to fable, feign: Icel.* dikta *to compose, feign: Lat.* dictāre *to dictate.*] DER. a-dihtan, ge-.

dihtaþ *dictates*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21, = dihteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* dihtan.

dihtere, dihtnere, es; *m. An informant, expounder, disposer, manager, steward;* auctor, commentātor, expŏsĭtor, dispensātor:—Ic wrîte swâ me ða dihteras sǽdon ðe his lîf geornost cûðon *I write as the informants who knew his life most accurately told me*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 4, 23; 6, 8. Dihtere *commentātor, expŏsĭtor*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 86; Wrt. Voc. 34, 18. Dihtnere *dispensātor*, 33; Som. 62, 29; Wrt. Voc. 28, 12. Hwâ ys getrŷwe and gleáw dihtnere, ðæne se hlâford geset ofer his hîred *quis est fidēlis dispensātor, et prudens, quem constĭtuet Domĭnus supra famĭliam suam?* Lk. Bos. 12, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 344, 5.

dihtig; *adj. Doughty;* valĭdus, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. v. dyhtig.

dihtnere *an arranger, a steward;* dispensātor, Lk. Bos. 12, 42. v. dihtere.

dihtnung, e; *f. A disposing, ordering;* dispositio, conditio:—Ealle ðînre synd dihtnunge underþeódde *omnia tuæ sunt conditiōni subjecta*, Wanl. Catal. 293, 50, col. 1. DER. ge-dihtnung.

DILE, dyle, es; *m.* DILL, *anise;* anēthum = ἄνηθον, anēthum graveólens, Lin:—Genim diles blôstman *take blossoms of dill*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 7. Genim diles sǽdes âne yntsan *take one ounce of seed*

of dill, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 9: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Selle him mon dile gesodenne on ele *let a man give him dill sodden in oil*, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 236, 15. Ge tiogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS: Mt. Bos. 23, 23. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man *anēthum*, and ōðrum naman dyle, nemneþ *take this herb, which is named* anēthum, *and by another name dill*, Herb. 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 20: Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. [*Dut.* dille, *f: Ger.* dill, *m*; dille, *f: M. H. Ger.* tille: *O. H. Ger.* tilli *anēthum: Dan.* dild, *m. f: Swed.* dill, *m.*]

DILEGIAN, dilgian, dielgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To destroy, abolish, blot out, erase;* delēre, abōlēre:—Gif se wrītere ne dilegaþ ðæt he ǽr wrāt *if the scribe does not erase what he wrote before*, Past. 54, 5; Hat. MS. Swā swā fenn strǽta ic dilgie hīg *ut lutum plateārum delēbo eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. To dielgianne hira synna *to blot out their sins*, Past. 55, 2; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* dillghenn: *O. Sax.* far-diligōn *delēre: Frs.* dylgjen: *O. Frs.* diligia: *Ger.* tilgen: *M. H. Ger.* tīligen, tilgen: *O. H. Ger.* tiligōn.] DER. a-dilegian, -dilgian, for-: un-dilegod.

dilfst, he dilfþ *diggest, digs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* delfan.

dilgian *to destroy;* delēre, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. dilegian.

DIM; *def.* se dimma, seó, ðæt dimme; *adj.* DIM, *dark, obscure, hidden;* obscūrus, tenebrōsus:—Ðes wīda grund stōd deóp and dim *this wide abyss stood deep and dim*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 12; Gen. 105: 24; Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Nǽnegum þuhte dæg on þonce, gif sió dimme niht ǽr ofer eldum egesan ne brohte *the day would seem delightful to none, if the dark night did not bring terror over men*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 32; Met. 12, 16. Com hæleða þreát to ðære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. On ðære dimman ādle *in the hidden malady*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gū. 1135. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deáþes scūwan *the Lord gave them death's shadow, dim and dark*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14, note; Sat. 455. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe ðone dimman hām *we have nought in hope save this dim home*, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 14; Sat. 337. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dǽd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. On ðis dimme hol *in this dim hole*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Sindon dena dimme *the dells are dim*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 108, 8. Cwīst ðū oncnāwaþ hī wundru dīne on ðām dimmum deorcan þýstrum *numquid cognoscentur in tenēbris mirabīlia tua?* 87, 12. [*Piers P.* dymme: *Chauc.* dim: *O. Frs.* dim: *Ger. dial.* dimmer: *M. H. Ger.* timber, timmer: *O. H. Ger.* timbar: *Icel.* dimmr *dark.*]

dim-hofe, dym-hōfe, an; *f. A lurking-place, hiding-place;* latībŭlum, lătēbra:—He gesette þýstru dymhofan oððe dymnes oððe behýdnesse his *pōsuit tenēbras latībŭlum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12. Dimhofan *latēbræ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Dimhofum *latībŭlis*, Mone B. 85. Gregorius on dymhofum [MS. -hofon] ætlūtode *Gregory concealed himself in hiding-places*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33.

dimlīc, dymlīc; *adj. Dim, secret, hidden, concealed;* obscūrus, clandestīnus:—Of dimlīcum *clandestīnis*, Mone B. 872. Nā swylce he todrǽfe ða dymlīcan þeóstra *not as if he dispelled the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7.

dimmian *to dim, darken, obscure;* obscūrāre. DER. a-dimmian, for-.

dimnes, dymnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* DIMNESS, *darkness, obscurity;* cālīgo, obscūritas:—Dimnes *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 120; Wrt. Voc. 53, 1. Ðis biþ gōd lǽcedōm wið eágna dimnesse *this is a good remedy for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 9. Wolcnu and dimnys on his ymbhwyrfte *nubes et cālīgo in circuitu ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 96, 2: Mone B. 3240. Se dæg is þeóstra dæg and dimnysse *the day is a day of darkness and dimness*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 17. Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56.

dim-scūa, an; *m.* [scūwa, scūa *a shade, shadow*] *Dimness, darkness;* tenēbræ:—Oft hira mōd onwōd under dimscūan deófles lārum *their mind often went under darkness by the devil's lore*, Andr. Kmbl. 281; An. 141.

dincge, dyncge, an; *f. Ploughed land, fallow land;* novāle:—Dincge *nŏvāle*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 56. Dyncgum *novālibus*, Mone B. 1434: 2326.

ding, e; *f. A dungeon, prison;* carcer:—Com hæleða þreát to ðære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272.

dingiung, e; *f. A dunging, manuring;* stercŏrātio:—Dingiung *stercŏrātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 5; Wrt. Voc. 15, 5.

dinig, dingc, e; *f? Dung;* fimus:—Dinig *fimus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 6; Wrt. Voc. 15, 6. Dingc [MS. dingce] *thymiāma*, Mone B. 4795. v. dung.

dinne, es; *m. A storm, tempest;* procella:—On dinnes mere *on a stormy sea*, Chr. 938; Ing. 144, 24; Whel. 556, 44.

diófol-gild, es; *n. Devil-worship, an image of the devil, an idol*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. v. deófol-gild.

diógol *secret, obscure, profound*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. v. dīgol; *adj.*

dióhlu *secrets*, Prov. 11. v. dīgol.

dióp *deep*, Prov. 22. v. deóp; *adj.*

dióp *depth*, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 7. v. deóp.

dióþe *deeply, solemnly*, Beo. Th. 6131; B. 3069. v. deópe.

dióplīce *deeply*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. v. deóplīce.

dióþnys, -nyss *deepness, depth, an abyss;* ăbyssus = *ἄβυσσος*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. v. deópnes.

dióר *heavy, severe, dire*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. v. deór; *adj.* II.

dióר *a beast, animal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92: 27, 21; Met. 27, 11. v. deór.

dióר-boren *noble-born, noble:*—Apollines dōhtor dióרboren *Apollo's noble-born daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 103; Met. 26, 52. v. deór-boren.

dióre *dear, precious, glorious, magnificent*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10, MS. Cott: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. v. deóre.

dióre *dearly, with great price*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. deóre.

dióר-ling *a darling*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. v. deórling.

dióר-wyrþe *precious, costly*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5. v. deór-wyrþe.

dippan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed, d, t *To dip*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25: Ex. 12, 22. v. dyppan.

DISC, es; *m. A plate, bowl,* DISH; discus, cătīnus, păropsis:—Eallswā se disc *also the dish*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Disc *discus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 22: 290, 20. Clǽnsa ǽryst ðæt widinnan ys caliees and discs *munda prius quod intus est calĭcis et paropsĭdis* = *παροψίς, ίδος*; *f.* Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Þweah ðæt gewrit of ðam disce *wash the writing off the dish*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 9. Syle me on ānum disce Iohannes heáfod dæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco caput Ioannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8, 11: Mk. Bos. 6, 25, 27. Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cătĭno*, 14, 20. On disce *in păropsĭde*, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Bebeád ðæt mon ðone disce tobrǽce to styccum and ðām þearfum gedǽlan *discum confringi, atque paupĕrĭbus minūtātim divīdi præcēpit*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Discas lāgon *dishes lay* [*there*], Beo. Th. 6088; B. 3048. Ic gefrægn ânne mannan him on bearm hlādan bunan and discas *I heard that one man loaded in his bosom cups and dishes*, 5544; B. 2775. Ge clǽnsiaþ ðæt widūtan ys, caliceas and discas *mundātis quod deforis est călĭcis et paropsĭdis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 25. [*Prompt.* dysshe: *Wyc.* disch, dishe *a disc, quoit: Piers P.* dissh: *Chauc.* dish: *Laym.* disc: *Plat.* disch, *m. table: O. Sax.* disk, disc, *m. a table: Dut.* disch, *m. a dining-table: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tisch, *m. a table: O. H. Ger.* tisc, *m. discus, mensa, fercŭlum: Dan.* disk, *m. f. a table, dish: Swed.* disk, *m. a counter: Icel.* diskr, *m. a plate: Lat.* discus: *Grk. δίσκος a round plate, quoit, dish.*] DER. bǽr-disc, hlæd-, hūsel-.

disc-berend, es; *m. A dish-bearer;* discĭfer, Cot. 65.

discipul, es; *m. A disciple, scholar;* discĭpŭlus:—Se wæs iu on Brytene Bosles discipul *discipŭlus quondam in Brittania Boisili*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 28. Crist cwæþ to his discipulum *Christ said to his disciples*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 45: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33: 320, 13.

discipul-hād, es; *m.* DISCIPLEHOOD, *pupilage;* discipŭlātus:—Ðysses discipulhāde Cūþberht wæs eádmōdlīce underþeóded *hujus discipŭlātui Cudberct humĭlĭter subdĭtus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 39.

disc-þēn, es; *m.* [þegen, þēn *a minister, servant*] *A dish-servant, dish-bearer, minister of food, sewer;* discĭfer, discophŏrus, cibi minister:—Discþēn *discĭfer* vel *discophŏrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 68; Wrt. Voc. 26, 65. Godes engel gebrohte ðone discþēn ðǽr he hine ǽr genam *the angel of God brought the minister of food where he had before taken him*, Homl. Th. i. 572, 9.

disg *foolish*, Deut. 32, 21. v. dysig.

disig *folly*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. v. dysig.

disme, an; *f? The herb tansy?* tanacētum?—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

distæf, es; *m.* [dis = *Gael.* dos *a bush, tuft;* stæf *a staff*] *A* DISTAFF; colus:—Distæf *colus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 15; Wrt. Voc. 26, 14: 82, 9.

dō *do*, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541; *impert. of* dōn.

DOCCE, an; *f.* DOCK, *sorrel;* lăpăthum = *λάπαθον*, rumex:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *lāpāthum*, and ōðrum naman docce nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum, and on ealdum myxenum *this herb which is called* lăpăthum, *and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old dunghills*, Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 10–12, note 14: L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 26: Wrt. Voc. 67, 54. Doccan moran dust *dust of root of dock*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Sume seóðaþ bētan oððe doccan on geswēttum wīne *some seethe beet or dock in sweetened wine*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 10. Seó fealwe docce *the fallow dock;* rumex marĭtima *vel* palustris, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19. Seó reáde docce *the red dock;* rumex sanguĭnea, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. Seó scearpe docce *the sharp* or *sour dock, sorrel;* oxylăpăthum = *ὀξυλάπαθον*, rumex acētōsa, Som. Ben. Lye. Docce seó ðe swimman wille *the dock which will swim, the water-lily;* nymphæa, L. M. 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 8: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 11: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21. [*Chauc.* docke *a sour herb: Kil.* docke, blæderen *the herb colt's foot.*] DER. eá-docce, sūr-, wudu-.

DOCGA, an; *m. A* DOG; canis:—Docgena *canum*, Glos. Prudent. Reed. 148, 23. [*Piers P. R. Glouc.* dogge: *Chauc.* dogges, *pl: Plat.*

dogge *a big dog: Dut.* dog, *m. a bull-dog: Ger.* dogg, dogge, docke, *m. f. canis molossus Anglicus: Dan.* dogge, *m. f: Swed.* dogg, *m. a mastiff.*]

dôchtor *a daughter*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 22; Wrt. Voc. 51, 66. v. dôhtor.

doefe *perfect*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 21. v. dêfe.

doeg *a day*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 62. v. dæg.

doema *a judge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. v. dêma.

doeman *to judge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 1. v. dêman.

dôende *doing*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6, = dônde; *part. of* dôn.

dôere, es; *m. A doer, worker;* opîfex:—Dôere, ðæt is Gâst se hâlga *opîfex, id est Spîritus sanctus*, Rtl. 198, 13.

doeþ-bêrnis, -niss *a pestilence*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 11. v. deáþ-bêrnis.

dofen *dived, dipped;* mersus, immersus; *pp. of* dûfan.

Dofere, Dofre, an; *f.* [*Hunt.* Douere, Doure: *Sim. Dun. Kni.* Dovere: *Houd.* Dowere: *Brom.* Dover: *Thorn.* Dovore: *Wel.* dwfr *water*] DOVER; Dubris, Dofris, is; *f:*—His men cômon to Doferan *his men came to Dover*, Chr. 1050; Th. 313, 20, col. 2: 1051; Th. 317, 25, col. 2. On ðam ylcan geâre com Eustatius up æt Doferan *in the same year Eustace landed at Dover*, 1052; Th. 312, 26, col. 2: 1095; Th. 361, 21. He to Dofran gewende *he went to Dover*, 1048; Th. 313, 32, 34, 35, col. 1; 315, 18, col. 1: 1052; Th. 319, 26, col. 1.

dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum:—Dofunga *deliramenta*, Cot. 69: Mone B. 1621: 4192. Dofunga *insîdias*, Mone B. 2721.

dôger *a day;* dies:—Dôgera *of days*, Bd. 4, 3; 569, 4. v. dôgor.

dôgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bear, suffer;* pati?—Ic dôgode *I suffred*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 17; Rä. 1, 9.

DÔGOR, dôger, es; *m. n. A day;* dies:—Ymb ântîd ôðres dôgores *about the first hour of the second day*, Beo. Th. 444; B. 219: 1215; B. 605. He to ðam ýtemæstan dôgore becom *he came to his last day*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 30, 39. Ðys dôgor ðû geþyld hafa weána gehwylces *do thou have patience this day for every woe*, Beo. Th. 2794; B. 1395. Ðý dôgore *in that day*, 3599; B. 1797: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Uferan dôgore *at a later day*, Past. 38, 8; Hat. MS. 52 b, 7: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 15. Dôgor beôþ mîn forþscriðen *my days will be departed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 14; Gû. 1011. He dôgora gehwâm dreám gehŷrde hlûdne in healle *he heard loud merriment each day in the hall*, Beo. Th. 176; B. 88: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 42; Met. 13, 21: 22, 122; Met. 22, 61. His dôgora wæs rîm aurnen *the number of his days was run out*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 5; Gen. 1625: 119; Th. 155, 12; Gen. 2571. Emb ahta dôgera rîmes *after the number of eight days*, Menol. Fox 189; Men. 96. He wæs his ðara nŷhstana dôgera gemyndig *he was mindful of his last days*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 4. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dæleþ dôgra gehwâm Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day in help to men*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 9; Cri. 428: 33 a; Th. 105, 23; Gû. 27: Beo. Th. 2184; B. 1090. Ic mâna fela æfter dôgrum dyde *I did many evils during my days*, Hy. 4, 51; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 51. Þrió dôgor *for the space of three days;* triduo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 32. Uferan dôgrum *in later days*, Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200. [*Icel.* dægr, dœgr, *n. a day: Goth.* -dogs; *adj.* in ahtau-dogs *on the eighth day;* fidur-dogs *on the fourth day.*] DER. dôgor-gerîm, -rîm: ende-dôgor. v. dæg.

dôgor-gerîm, es; *n.* [gerîm *a number*] *Number of days, allotted time of life;* diêrum numĕrus, vitæ spătium:—Wæs eall sceacen dôgorgerîmes *all the number of his days was departed*, Beo. Th. 5449; B. 2728. Nâfre he sôþra swâ feala wundra gefremede dôgorgerîmum *he could never have performed so many true miracles during his life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1556; El. 780.

dôgor-rîm, es; *n.* [rîm *a number*] *Number of days, time of life;* diêrum numĕrus, vitæ spătium:—Ôþ-ðæt ende cymeþ dôgorrîmes *till the end of the number of days cometh*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 6; Ph. 485. Nâne forlêt deáþ dôgorrîme *death lets none escape after a number of days*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 133; Met. 10, 67. Is ðes þroht to ðæs heard dôgorrîmum *this suffering is so hard in the days of my life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1406; El. 705.

dôh *dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. v. dâh.

dôhtar *a daughter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 4. v. dôhtor.

dohte *benefited*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13: dohtest *shouldst benefit*, Deut. 15, 11; *p. of* dugan.

dôhter *a daughter:*—Lothes dôhter *Lot's daughter*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 22; Gen. 2610. v. dôhtor.

dohtig; *def.* se dohtiga; *adj.* [dohte, *p. of* dugan *to avail*] DOUGHTY, *valiant, good;* fortis, valĭdus, probus:—Forþfêrde Hacun, se dohtiga eorl, on sæ *Hakon, the doughty earl, died at sea*, Chr. 1030: Erl. 162, 40. Ðyssa þinga is gecnâwe ælc dohtig man on Cent [MS. Kænt] and on Sûþ-Seaxum [MS. -Sexan] *every good man in Kent and in Sussex is cognizant of these things*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1016-1020; 313, 19. v. dyhtig.

dohton *benefited, were honest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37; *p. pl. of* dugan.

DÔHTOR, dôhtur, dôhter; *indecl. in sing. but the dat.* dêhter *is found: pl. nom. acc.* dôhtor, dôhtra, dôhtru, dôhter; *gen.* dôhtra; *dat. instr.* dôhtrum; *f. A* DAUGHTER; fîlia:—Mîn dôhtor is deád *filia mea dĕfuncta est*, Mt. Bos. 9, 18. Gelŷf, dôhtor *confide, filia*, 9, 22. Ðû mîne dôhtor onwôce *thou from my daughter wast born*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 11; Sat. 439. Ðâ wæs ellen-wôd fæder wiþ dêhter *then was the father furious with his daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141: Gen. 29, 18: Mk. Bos. 7, 26, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 33. Ðæm forgeaf Hrêðel ângan dôhtor *to whom Hrethel gave his only daughter*, Beo. Th. 755; B. 375. Cynincga dôhtor *regum filiæ*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Fægnigan dôhtra *exultent filiæ*, Ps. Spl. 47, 10: Ps. Th. 44, 14. Heora dôhtru *eorum filiæ*, 143, 15. Ðæt ðû me bereáfodest dînra dôhtra *ne violenter auferres filias tuas*, Gen. 31, 31. Fyllaþ eorþan sunum and dôhtrum *fill the earth with sons and daughters*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 5; Gen. 198. Ðû scealt cennan sunu and dôhtor *thou shalt bring forth sons and daughters*, 43; Th. 57, 7; Gen. 924. Suna and dôhter *filios et filias*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. [*Wyc.* douȝtir: *Piers P.* doughtres, *pl: Chauc.* doughter, doughtre: *R. Brun.* doughter: *R. Glouc.* dogtren, *pl: Laym.* dohter, douter, doȝter: *Orm.* dohhterr: *Plat.* dogter, dochter, *f: O. Sax.* dohtar, dohtor, dohter, *f: Frs.* dochter, doayter: *O. Frs.* dochter, *f: Dut.* dochter, *f: Ger.* tochter, *f: M. H. Ger.* tohter, *f: O. H. Ger.* tohtâr, *f: Goth.* dauhtar, *f: Dan.* datter, *f: Swed.* dotter, *f: Icel.* dóttir, *f: Grk.* θύγατηρ, *f: Lith.* dukte: *Zend* dughdhar: *Sansk.* duhitri, *f. a daughter*, properly *a milkmaid*, from duh *to milk.*] DER. steóp-dôhtor.

dôhtur *a daughter:*—Dære Herodiadiscean dôhtur *Herodiădis filia*, Mt. Bos. 14, 6. v. dôhtor.

DOL; *def.* se dola, seó, ðæt dole; *adj.* DULL, *foolish, erring, heretical;* stŏlĭdus, stultus, hærĕtĭcus = *aἱρετικός*:—Dol biþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ *foolish is he who dreads not his Lord*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 7; Seef. 106: 89 a; Th. 335, 17; Gn. Ex. 35: Salm. Kmbl. 447; Sal. 224. Ge weorþmyndu in dolum dreáme Dryhtne gieldaþ *ye pay reverence to the Lord in foolish joy*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gû. 435. Ôþ hie to dole wurdon *until they became foolish*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. Ne ondrædaþ ða dolan *the foolish are not afraid*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 25. Ða dolan rædas *stŏlĭda consulta*, Cot. 189. Ic dole hwette *I excite the dull*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 3: 107 b; Th. 410, 16; Rä. 28, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 126. [*Chauc.* dul: *Orm.* dill *sluggish: Plat.* dul *mad: O. Sax.* dol *stultus: Frs.* dol, *mad: Dut.* dol *insânus: Ger.* toll *mad: M. H. Ger.* tol, dol *mad: O. H. Ger.* tol *stultus: Goth.* dwals: *Icel.* dulr *silent, close.*]

dole *a buckle*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59. v. dalc.

dole-swaðu *scars*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 6, = dolh-swaðu; *pl. nom. of* dolh-swæþ.

dolfen *dug; pp. of* delfan. v. a-dolfen.

dolg *a wound, scar*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. v. dolh.

dolg-ben, -benn, e; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A wound;* vulnus:—Dolgbennum þurhdrifen *pierced through with wounds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399.

dolg-bôt *compensation for a wound*, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. v. dolh-bôt.

dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dolg = dolh *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnĕrāre:—Dolgdon, *p. pl.* Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 2; Rä. 60, 11. DER. ge-dolgian.

dol-gilp, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* gilp *pride, haughtiness*] *Foolish pride, vain-glory;* vana glōria:—Git wada cunnedon for dolgilpe *ye both made trial of the fords for foolish vaunt*, Beo. Th. 1022; B. 509.

dolg-rune *pellitory*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dolg-sealf *a wound salve, poultice for a wound*, L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26, 29. v. dolh-sealf.

dolg-slege, es; *m.* [slege *a blow*] *A wounding blow;* vulnĕrans ictus:—þurh dolgslege *through a wounding blow*, Andr. Kmbl. 2948; An. 1477. Ðeáh he sâres swâ feala deópum dolgslegum dreógan sceolde *although he must suffer so much pain through deep wounding blows*, 2489; An. 1246.

DOLH, dolg, es; *n. A wound, scar of a wound, cut, gash, sore;* vulnus, cicatrix, ulcus:—Cnua grêne betonican and lege on ðæt dolh gelôme, ôþ-ðæt ðæt dolh [sŷ] gebâtod *pound green betony and lay it on the wound frequently, until the wound is bettered*, L. M. 3, 33; Lchdm. ii. 328, 2, 3: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 9, 15, 16: 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 21. Gyf yfele dolh oððe wunda on heáfde sŷn, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *if evil cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same herb*, Herb. 122, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 15. Me ecga dolg eácen weorþaþ *to me the edges' sores become increased*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 25; Rä. 6, 13. Deópra dolga *of deep gashes*, 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. To deópum dolgum *for deep wounds*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Wiþ ða sweartan dolh, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *for black scars, take this same herb*, Herb. 10, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 23: Homl. Blick. 91, 1. Ðâm biþ grorne dolg sceáwian *it shall be sad to them to behold the scars.* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 16; Cri. 1207: 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. Blôd-dolh *a blood-letting wound*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 12, 15. [*Frs.* dolge *vulnus: O. Frs.* dolch, dulg, dolech, dulich, *n. vulnus: O. H. Ger.* tolg, *n. vulnus:*

Goth. dulgs, *m. culpa: Icel.* dólg, *n. direful enmity.*] DER. feorh-dolh, heoru-, seono-, syn-.

dolh-ben, -benn *a wound.* v. dolg-ben.

dolh-bôt, dolg-bôt, e; *f.* [bôt *compensation*] *A wound-fine* or *compensation for a wound;* vulnĕris compensātio:—Bēte dolgbôte [dolhbôte MS. H.] *let him make compensation for the wound,* L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7.

dolh-drenc, es; *m.* [drenc *a drink*] *A wound-drink, potion for a wound;* vulnĕrāria pōtio:—Dolhdrenc: ribbe nioðeweard and ufeweard cnuwa smale *a wound-drink: pound small the netherward and upward part of ribwort,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 1: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 19, 22.

dolh-rune, dolg-rune, dulh-rune, an; *f. The herb pellitory, which grows upon walls;* perdīcium = *περδίκιον,* parietāria officinālis, Lin:—Wiđ lungen-ādle; dolhrune, etc. *for lung-disease; pellitory, etc.* L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 16: Herb. 83, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 12, 13: Lchdm. iii. 16, 9. Dulhrune *pellitory,* L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. To sealfe wiđ springe, nim dolhrunan *for a salve against a pustule, take pellitory,* 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 8: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 1: Lchdm. iii. 4, 10: 38, 26. Genim dolgrunan *take pellitory,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 5.

dolh-sealf, dolg-sealf, e; *f.* [sealf *a salve, poultice*] *A wound-salve, poultice for a wound;* vulnĕrārium emplastrum:—Dolhsealf; genim wegbrædan sæd, getrifula smale, scead on ða wunde, sōna biþ sēlre *a wound-salve; take seed of waybroad, bray it small, put* [*shed*] *it on the wound, soon it will be better,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 27: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2, 7, 10, 13. Grundeswelge ða ðe weaxaþ on worþigum biþ gōd to dolhsealfe *the groundsel which grows in highways is good for a wound-salve,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Hēr sindon dolhsealfa to eallum wundum *here are wound-salves for all wounds,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 23. Dolgsealf wiđ lungen-ādle *a wound-salve for lung-disease,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 29. Dolgsealfa wiđ eallum wundum *wound-salves for all wounds,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26.

dolh-slege *a wounding blow.* v. dolg-slege.

dolh-smeltas; *pl. m. Linen bandages;* tæniæ = *ταινίαι*:—Tæppan *vel* dolhsmeltas [MS. dolsmeltas] *tæniæ* [MS. *tenia*], Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 93; Wrt. Voc. 16, 64. v. tæppan, from tæppa, *m.*

dolh-swæþ; *gen.* -swæđes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swađu, -swađo; *n:* dolhswađu, e; *f:* -swađo; *indecl. f.* [swæþ, swađu *a trace, vestige*] *A trace of a wound, a scar;* cicatrīcis vestīgium, cicātrix:—Dolhswæþ [MS. -swađ] *cīcātrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 115; Wrt. Voc. 49, 22. Forrotodon gewemmede and hīg synt dolhswađu [dolcswaþu MS: dolhswađo, Spl.] mīne *putruērunt et corruptæ sunt cicatrices meæ,* Ps. Lamb. 37, 6. Dolhswađu *cīcātrix,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 50. Đæt seó þynneste dolhswađo and seó læste æfwde *that the thinnest and the least scar was to be seen,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19.

dolh-wund; *adj.* [wund *wounded*] *Wounded;* vulnĕrātus:—He on swīman læg druncen and dolhwund *he lay in stupor drunk and wounded,* Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 107.

dol-līc, dol-līg; *adj. Foolish, rash;* stultus, temĕrārius:—He manna mæst mærþa gefremede, dæda dollīcra *he of men had achieved most glories, rash deeds,* Beo. Th. 5285; B. 2646. Druncen beorg đē and dollīg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 11; Fä. 34.

dollīce; *adv. Foolishly, rashly;* stulte, insāne:—Spræc heálīg word dollīce wiđ Drihten sīnne *he spake proud words foolishly against his Lord,* Cd. 15; Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 26. Ne man ne sceal drincan, oðđe dollīce etan binnan Godes hūse *nor may any one drink, nor foolishly eat within God's house,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 10: Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 4.

dol-sceaða, an; *m.* [dol *foolish;* sceaða *a robber*] *A foolish* or *rash robber;* temĕrārius spoliātor:—God eáde mæg đone dolsceaðan dæda getwæfan *God may easily sever the doltish robber from his deeds,* Beo. Th. 962; B. 479.

dol-scipe, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* scipe *termination,* q. v.] *Foolishness, folly, error;* stultītia, error:—Giongra monna dolscipe hī ofslihþ *the folly of young men kills them,* Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS.

dol-spræc, e; *f.* [spræc *a speaking, talk*] *Foolish* or *vain talk, loquacity;* fātuus sermo:—Đȳlæs we, for dolspræce, tō wīdgangule weorþen *lest, from loquacity, we wander too far,* Past. 49, 4; Hat. MS.

dol-willen, es; *n. Rashness, madness;* temĕritas, dementia:—Đū þurh đīn dolwillen gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error through thy rashness,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 24; Jul. 202.

dol-willen; *adj. Rash, mad;* temĕrārius, dēmens:—Ic đec gedyrstig and đus dolwillen gesōhte *I have sought thee thus daring and rash,* Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 17; Jul. 451.

dol-wīte, es; *n.* [dol *foolish, audacious* = *Ger.* toll-kühn; wīte *a punishment*] *Punishment for audacity, temerity* or *fool-hardiness;* temeritātis pœna:—Nales dolwīte *no punishment for audacity,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 25; Rä. 27, 17.

DÓM, es; *m.* I. DOOM, *judgment, judicial sentence, decree, ordinance, law;* jūdĭcium, sententia, decrētum, jus, lex:—Hit ys Godes dōm *Dei jūdĭcium est,* Deut. 1, 17: Jn. Bos. 11, 31. Dōmes dæg *jūdĭcii dies,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15: 11, 22, 24. Đam ylcan dōme đe ge dēmaþ, eów biþ gedēmed *in quo jūdĭcio judicavĕrītis, judicabĭmini,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Ex. 6, 6: 23, 6. Æfter eówrum āgnum dōme *according to your own judgment,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 35. Sȳn hī bisceopes dōme scyldig *let them be liable to the bishop's sentence,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Đone ryhtan dōm *the righteous sentence,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 84, 6; Cri. 1369: 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gū. 641. Hie noldon hyra þeódnes dōm þafigan *they would not obey their lord's decree,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 21; Dan. 190: Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. On gewritum findaþ dōma gehwilcne đara đe him Drihten bebeád *they find in the scriptures each of the ordinances which the Lord commanded him* [*Moses*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 2; Exod. 520. Đis syndon đa dōmas đe Æđelbirht cyning asette on Agustinus dæge *these are the laws which king Ethelbert established in Augustine's day,* L. Ethb. pref; Th. i. 2, 2: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 3. Be Īnes dōmum *of Ine's laws,* L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 1. II. *a ruling, governing, command;* rectio, gubernātio, impĕrium:—Dōme Drihten eorþan ymbhwyrft ealle gesette *Dŏmĭnus correxit orbem terræ,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415: Beo. Th. 5708; B. 2858. III. *might, power, dominion, majesty, glory, magnificence, honour, praise, dignity, authority;* potentia, potestas, majestas, glōria, splendor, honor, laus, dignĭtas, auctōritas:—Đǽr wearþ Lacedemonia ānweald and heora dōm alegen *there was the dominion of the Lacedæmonians and their power laid low,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30. Hī on dryhtlīcestum dōme lifdon *they lived in most lordly majesty,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 1; Seef. 85. Sigemunde gesprong dōm unlytel *no little glory sprang to Sigemund,* Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885; 1913; B. 954. Hæfde Daniel dōm micelne in Babilōnia *Daniel had much honour in Babylon,* Cd. 180; Th. 225, 33; Dan. 163. Eów Dryhten geaf dōm unscyndne *the Lord gave you shameless glory,* Elen. Kmbl. 730; El. 365. Se đe wile dōm arǽran *who desires to exalt his dignity,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wíd. 140. Dryhten ā dōm āge, leóhtbære lof *may the Lord ever have glory, bright praise,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 33; Crä. 111. Dōme gewurþad *honoured with glory,* Beo. Th. 3295; B. 1645. Dōma sēlast *best of dignities,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 20; Alm. 4. IV. *will, free will, choice, option;* arbitrium, optio:—On eówerne āgenne dōm *in your own will,* Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. Đæt he beáh-hordes brūcan mōste selfes dōme *that he might enjoy the ring-hoard of his own free will,* Beo. Th. 1794; B. 895: 5545; B. 2776. V. *sense, meaning, interpretation;* significātio, interprētātio:—Ge sweltaþ deáþe nymþe ic dōm wite sōþan swefnes *ye shall perish by death unless I know the interpretation of my true dream,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. [*Prompt.* dome: *Wyc.* dom, dome, doom: *Piers P.* doom, dome: *Chauc.* dome: *Laym. Orm.* dom: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* dōm, *m. jūdĭcium, arbitrium, honor: Dut.* doeming, *f. condemnation: Kil.* doeme *jūdĭcium: Ger. in the termination* -tum, -thum *-dom: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tuom, *m. n. jŭdĭcium: Goth.* doms, *m. judgment: Dan.* dom, *m. f: Swed.* dom, *m: Icel.* dómr, *m: Sansk.* dhāman, *n. a dwelling-place, state, condition, law,* from dhā *to put.*]

-dōm, es; *m.* as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes *Dominion, power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition;* as Cyne-dōm *a king's power, office, etc. a kingdom;* freó-dōm *freedom;* hālig-dōm *holiness;* wīs-dōm *wis-dom;* i. e. *the state* or *condition of being free, holy, wise.*

dōm-bōc; *f.* [bōc *a book,* q. v.] DOOM-BOOK, *a book of decrees* or *laws;* liber judiciālis:—Bēte be đam đe seó dōm-bōc secge *let him pay a fine according as the doom-book may say,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 7: L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 23: i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20. Swā hit on đære dōm-bēc stande *as it stands in the doom-book,* L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 4. Ne þearf he nānra dōmbōca ōđerra cēpan *he need not heed any other doom books,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30. Oþ-đæt he com to đām dōmbōcum, đe se heofenlīca Wealdend his folce gesette *until he came to the doom-books, which the heavenly Ruler appointed for his people,* Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18.

dōm-dæg, es; *m.* [dōmes dæg *doom's day,* L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 10: Salm. Kmbl. 649; Sal. 324] DOOMSDAY, *judgment-day;* dies jūdicii:—Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehȳre *before he shall hear doomsday's din,* Salm. Kmbl. 545; Sal. 272. Æt dōmdæge, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 3; Crl. 1619. On dōmdæge, 99 b; Th. 372, 19; Seel. 95: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 15; Sat. 600. On đam micclan dōmdæge *in die jūdicii,* L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 39. Đæt he dōmdæg [dōmes dæg MS. B.] ondrǽde *that he dread doomsday,* L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

dōm-eádig; *adj. Blessed with power;* pŏtens, nōbĭlis, beātus, glōria abundans:—Wæs đære fæmnan ferþ geblissad dōmeádigre [-eadigra MS.] *the damsel's soul, the noble one's was rejoiced,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 26; Jul. 288: 32 a; Th. 101, 11; Cri. 1657: 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 29; Gen. 1247.

dōmere, es; *m. A judge;* jūdex:—Swā him dōmeras [dēmeras MS. H.] gereccen *as the judges may prescribe to him,* L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 18. Heretogan and dōmeras hæfdon mǽstne weorþscipe *consuls and judges*

had most honour, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13. Settaþ ða to dômerum *appoint them judges*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 6.

Domer-hâm, Domar-hām, es; *m.* DAMERHAM, *Wiltshire;* loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Æðelflǽd æt Domerhâme, Ælfgâres dôhter ealdormannes, was his cwēn *Æthelfled at Damerham, daughter of Ælfgar the alderman, was his* [*king Edmund's*] *queen*, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 25. Ic gean ðæs landes æt Domarhâme into Glæstinga byrig *I give the land at Damerham to Glastonbury*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 30.

dôm-ern, es; *n. A judgment-place, a court-house;* forum judiciāle, tribūnal, prætōrium:—Dômern *tribūnal*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 70. Ðâ underfēngon ðæs dêman cempan ðone Hǽlend on ðam dômerne, and gegaderodon ealne ðone þrēát to heom *tunc mīlites præsīdis suscipientes Iēsum in prætōrium, congregāvērunt ad eum universam cohortem*, Mt. Bos. 27, 27: Jn. Bos. 18, 28, 33: 19, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 422, 1. Wyðûtan hys dômern *outside his judgment-hall*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 9.

dôm-fæst; *adj.* [fæst *fast, firm*] *Firm in judgment, just, firm, powerful;* justus, pōtens:—Noe wæs dômfæst and gedêfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: 108; Th. 143, 8; Gen. 2376: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 1; Az. 99. Syle us to-dæg dômfæstne blǽd *give us to-day firm prosperity*, 122 a; Th. 469, 1; Hy. 5, 6. Twelfe wǽron dǽdum dômfæste *the twelve were powerful in deeds*, Apstls. Kmbl. 9; Ap. 5. Ic sêce swegelcyning, dômfæstra dreám *I seek the King of heaven, the joy of the just*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 6; Gû. 1056.

dôm-fæstnes, -ness, e; *f.* [fæstnes *firmness*] *Firmness of judgment, judgment;* jūdicii integritas, jūdicium:—Mildheortnessa and dômfæstnes ic singe *miserīcordiam et jūdicium cantābo*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 1.

dôm-georn; *adj.* [georn *desirous, eager*] *Eager for justice, ambitious, just, virtuous;* justitiæ appētens, justus:—Se hâlga wæs to hofe lǽded, deór and dômgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, dear and virtuous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2617: An. 1310. Hleóþrodon dugoþ dômgeorne *the ambitious rulers spake*, 1385; An. 693: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 20; Wand. 17: Elen. Kmbl. 2579; El. 1291.

dôm-hûs, es; *n.* [hûs *a house*] *A judgment-house;* cūria, epicaustērium, capitōlium:—Dôm-hûs *cūria*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 1; Wrt. Voc. 36, 44. Dôm-hûs *vel* môt-hûs *epicaustērium*, 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 52. Dôm-hûs *capitōlium*, 107; Som. 78, 97; Wrt. Voc. 58, 12.

dôm-hwæt; *adj.* [hwæt *quick, strenuous*] *Strenuous in judgment;* in jūdicio strēnuus:—We hine dômhwate, dǽdum and wordum hêrgen holdlîce *we strenuous, may praise him faithfully in deeds and words*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 11; Cri. 429.

dômian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dôm *justice, glory*] *To praise, glorify;* celebrāre, gloriam tribuĕre:—Annanias ðec and Adzarias and Misael Metod dômige *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael may glorify thee, O Lord*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 4; Dan. 399: 192; Th. 239, 19; Dan. 372.

dôm-leás; *adj. Inglorious, powerless, hapless;* inglōrius, impōtens, infortūnātus:—Æðelingas gefricgean dômleásan dǽd *nobles shall hear of your inglorious deed*, Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890. Sceolon nû ǽfre dreógan dômleáse gewinn *now we shall ever wage powerless war*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 3; Sat. 232. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dômleáse *death tore them all away, hapless they fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997.

dôm-lîc; *adj. Judicial, glorious;* judiciālis, gloriōsus:—Dômlîc *judiciālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Wǽron hwæðre monge ða ðe Meotude gehŷrdun dǽdum dômlîcum *there were yet many who obeyed the Creator with glorious deeds*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 28; Ph. 445: 62 a; Th. 229, 8; Ph. 452.

dôm-lîce; *adj. Judicially, powerfully, gloriously;* judiciālīter, potenter, gloriōse:—Sŷn me ðîne handa on hælu nû, and ðæt dômlîce gedôn weorþe *fiat manus tua et salvum me facias*, Ps. Th. 118, 173: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 319.

Dommoc-ceaster *Dunwich, Suffolk*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12. v. Domuc.

domne, es; *m. A lord;* dōminus:—Hêr resteþ domne Agustinus, se ǽresta ærcebiscep Cantwarena burge *here resteth lord Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 43. Mîn domne biscep *my lord bishop*, 3, 14; S. 540, 25: 3, 19; S. 548, 23.

dôm-setl, es; *n.* [dôm *judgment*, setl *a seat*] *A judgment-seat, tribunal;* tribūnal:—Ðis dômsetl *hoc tribūnal*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Se gerēfa hēt Iulianan ût gelǽdan to his dômsetle *the count bade Juliana be led out to his judgment-seat*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 16; Jul. 534: 68 a; Th. 252, 12; Jul. 162. On his dômsetle *pro tribūnāli*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19.

dôm-settend, es; *m. One sitting in judgment, a judge, a lawyer;* jurisconsultus, Cot. 113.

Domuc, e; *f?* Dommoc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Dunwich, on the sea coast of Suffolk, the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, which was subsequently fixed at Norwich;* loci nomen in agri Suffolciensi ora maritima:—Alfhun bisceop forþfērde on Sudberi, and he wearþ bebyrged in Domuce, and Tîdfriþ wearþ gecoren ǽfter him *bishop Alfhun died at Sudbury, and he was buried at Dunwich, and Tidfrith was chosen after him*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 9–13, col. 3. Felix se bisceop, se com of Burgundana rîces dǽlum, onfēng biscopsetl on Dommocceastre, and mid ðŷ he seofontyne winter on bisceoplîcum gerece fôre wæs, ðǽr he on sibbe his lîf ge-endode *Felix episcŏpus, qui de Burgundiōrum partĭbus venit, accēpit sedem episcopātus in civitāte Domnoc, et cum decem ac septem annos eidem provinciæ pontificāli regimĭne præesset, ibĭdem in pace vitam finīvit*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12.

DÔN, to dônne; *part.* dônende, dônde; ic dô, ðû dêst, he dêþ, *pl.* dôþ; *p.* ic, he dyde, ðû dydest, *pl.* dydon; *impert.* dô, *pl.* dôþ; *subj.* dô, *pl.* dôn, dó; *p.* dyde, *pl.* dyden; *pp.* dôn, dên *To* DO, *make, cause;* agĕre, facĕre:—Ne môt ic dôn ðæt ic wylle *non licet mihi quod volo facĕre?* Mt. Bos. 20, 15: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 12: 994; Erl. 133, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 189: Beo. Th. 2349; B. 1172: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 78; Met. 19, 39. Alŷfþ on restedagum wel dôn, oððe yfele *licet sabbātis benefacĕre, an male?* Lk. Bos. 6, 9. He sǽde ðæt he hit nâhte to dônne *he said that he ought not to do it*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5: 1091; Erl. 227, 13: Mt. Bos. 12, 2; Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 11; Cri. 1289. Hyt ys alŷfed on restedagum wel to dônne *licet sabbātis benefacĕre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Dônende [dônde, Lamb.] *faciens*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6. Eádig ys se þeów, ðe hys hlâford hyne gemêt ðus dôndne, ðonne he cymþ *beātus ille servus, quem cum venērit dominus ejus, invenērit sic facientem*, Mt. Bos. 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 43. Ic dô *ago*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 12: *făcio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 36. Ic dô oððe wyrce *făcio*, 33; Som. 37, 47. Ic dô gyt *faxo*, 33; Som. 37, 43. Ic dô ðæt gyt beóþ manna fisceras *făciam vos fiĕri piscatōres hominum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Ðû dêst *faxis*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44. Hwî dêst ðû wið me swâ *why doest thou with me so?* Gen. 12, 18: Jn. Bos. 6, 30. Se ðe hit dêþ, se biþ mycel *he who does it shall be great*, Mt. Bos. 5, 19: 13, 23: 18, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181: Ps. Th. 139, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 123; Met. 9, 62: Beo. Th. 2121; B. 1058. Se ârleása dêþ ðæt fŷr cymþ ufan *the impious one will cause fire to come from above*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 7: Mt. Bos. 5, 32. Gyf ge ðæt dôþ *if ye do that*, Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ne winne ge ongēn ða ðe eów yfel dôþ *strive not against those who do you wrong*, Mt. Bos. 5, 39: 12, 2. Ðæt cild weóx swâ swâ ôðre cild dôþ *the child grew as other children do*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 35: 18, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 18; Gen. 1206: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 35; Gû. 100. Ne dyde ic for fâcne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2601. Ðû ondsæc dydest *thou madest denial*, Andr. Kmbl. 1854; An. 929. Ðæt dyde unhold mann *inīmīcus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 28: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 2: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 4. Iosep dyde swâ Drihtnes engel him bebeád *Joseph fecit sicut præcēpit ei angĕlus Domĭni*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24: Ps. Th. 93, 7. Se wilnode ðæs westdǽles, swâ se ôðer dyde ðæs éastdǽles *he wished for the west part, as the other did for the east part*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 2: Cd. 215; Th. 272, 10; Sat. 117: Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Beo. Th. 893; B. 444: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 11; Cri. 17. He ne cûde hwæt ða cynn dydon *he knew not what the people did*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 31; Gen. 1944: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 10; Az. 17. Hîg dydon swâ hwæt swâ hîg woldon *fecērunt quæcumque voluērunt*, Mt. Bos. 17, 12: Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 9. Receð weardode unrîm eorla, swâ hie oft ǽr dydon *countless warriors guarded the mansion, as they had often done before*, Beo. Th. 2481; B. 1238: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 6; Sat. 625: Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 32; Cri. 455. Dô *fac*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 47. Dô swâ ic ðē bidde *do as I pray thee*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 16; Gen. 2225: Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. Dôþ wel dâm ðe eów yfel dôþ *benefacīte his qui odērunt vos*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 6; Gen. 2323: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gû. 564: Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231: Ps. Th. 30, 28. Dôþ his sîdas rihte *make his paths straight*, Mt. Bos. 3, 3: Ps. Th. 61, 8: 67, 4. Behεald ðæt ðû ðas dǽde ne dô *see that thou do not this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 25. Ðæt he dô ealle hâle *ut salvos facĕret omnes*, Ps. Th. 75, 6: 118, 126. Ðæt heó dô ðæt ðæt heó ǽr dyde *that she may do that which she before did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35, 36. Hwæt dô we ðæt we wyrceon Godes weorc *quid faciēmus ut operēmur opĕra Dei?* Jn. Bos. 6, 28: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 28; Seel. 99. Hwæt dô ge mâre *quid amplius facītis?* Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ðeáh hî wom dôn *though they commit sin*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 15; Fä. 70: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 26; Gen. 2411: Ps. Th. 95, 7. ¶ Dôn dǽdbôte *to do penance, repent*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: 4, 17: 11, 20, 21: 12, 41. Dôn edleán *to give a reward*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Dôn fram *to depart*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 22. Dôn in *to put in* or *into*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 33: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 13: Cd. 100; Th. 248, 31; Dan. 521. Dôn neóde *to supply want*, Basil. admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29. Dôn preóste *to give to a priest*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 15. Dôn of *to take off, doff*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 15: Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Dôn on *to put on, in*, or *into, to don*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 13; 24, 1: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5; 32, 14, 15, 17, 21: Herb. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 72, 21: 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 82, 12: 13, 2; Lchdm. i. 104, 23: Beo. Th. 2293; B. 1144: 6307; B. 3164: Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87: Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: Mt. Bos. 9, 16, 17. Dôn to *to put to*, Past. 49, 2; Hat. MS: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 15. Dôn to witanne *to do to wit, to make to know* or *understand*, Past. 46, 8; Hat. MS. 68 a, 12: Prov. Kmbl. 11. Betre dôn *to prefer*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 15. For nâuht dôn *to consider as naught*, Past. 38, 1; Hat. MS. 50 b, 19: Lev. 26, 15:

Deut. 31, 16. Furðor dôn *to prefer, esteem,* Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. Gifta dôn *to keep nuptials,* Somn. 186; Lchdm. iii. 208, 21. Huntaþ dôn *to be hunting,* 239; Lchdm. iii. 212, 3. Gode dôn *to render to God,* L. Edg. C. 54; Th. ii. 256, 2. Gýmen [MS. gyman] dôn *to take care, regard,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25. Munuclíf dôn *to lead a monastic life,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 19. On wôh dôn *to pervert,* Past. 2, 1; Cot. MS. To cyninge dôn *to make a king,* Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 26; Met. 15, 13. Wrace dôn *to take revenge,* L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. [*Prompt.* dooñ': *Wyc.* don, doon: *Piers P.* doon: *Chauc.* do *to cause: Laym.* don, do: *Orm.* don: *Plat.* doon: *O. Sax.* dôn, duôn, duan, dôan: *Frs.* dwaen, dien: *O. Frs.* dua: *Dut.* doen: *Ger.* thuen, thun: *M. H. Ger.* tuon: *O. H. Ger.* tuoan, tuon: *Sànsk.* dhā *ponĕre.*] DER. a-dôn, be-, for-, ge-, in-ge-, of-, of-a-, ofer-, on-, on-ge-, ôþ-, to-, to-ge-, un-, under-, up-a-, ût-a-.

Dona-feld; *gen.* -feldes; *dat.* -felde, -felda; *m.* TANFIELD, *near Ripon, Yorkshire;* Campodōnum in agro Eboracensi:—On Donafelda, ðær wæs ðā cyninges botl, hēt Eádwine ðær cyricean getimbrian *in Campodōno, ubi tunc etiam villa rēgia erat, Æduīni rex fecit basilĭcam,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 17.

dôn-líc; *adj. Active;* practĭcus = *πρακτικός,* Cot. 149.

Donua; *indecl. f. The river Danube;* Danŭbius = *Δανούβιος*:—Sûþ ôþ Donua ða eá, ðære æwylme is neáh ðære eá Rînes *south to the river Danube, whose spring is near the river Rhine,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 24, 29. On ôðre healfe ðære eá Donua *on the other side of the river Danube,* 1, 1; Bos. 18, 31, 43.

dǫoc *the south wind;* notus, auster, Som. Ben. Lye.

dop-enid, -ænid, e; *f.* [ened *a duck*] *A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck, coot;* fulica, fulix:—Dop-enid *fulĭca,* Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 50. Ganot, dop-ænid *fulix,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 53.

dop-fugel, es; *m. A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen;* mergus, mergŭlus:—Dop-fugel *mergus,* Wrt. Voc. 280, 12. Dop-fugel *mergŭlus,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 6; Wrt. Voc. 62, 6.

doppettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip often, dip in, immerse;* mersāre:—Geseah he swymman scealfran on flôde, and gelôme doppettan adûne to grunde, ēhtende þearle ðære eá fixa *he saw gulls swimming on the water, and frequently dipping down to the bottom, eagerly pursuing the fishes of the river,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 7. Ic doppette *merso,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 21. v. dyppan.

Dor, es; *m.* DORE, *Derbyshire;* loci nomen in agro Derbiensi:—Ecgbryht Wesseaxna cyning lǽdde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan Hymbre *Egbert king of the West Saxons led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians,* Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7.

DÔR, es; *pl. nom. acc.* dôr, dôru, dûru; *n. A large door;* porta:—Dæt ðû ðîne dôru mihtest bedôn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors,* Ps. Th. 147, 2. Gâþ nû on his dôru *intrāte portas ejus,* Ps. Th. 99, 3. Hôh ða wyrte on ðam [MS. ðan] dôre *hang the herbs on the door,* Lchdm. iii. 56, 29. Forðon he æren dôr eáðe gescēneþ [MS. gesceeneþ] *quia contrivit portas æreas,* Ps. Th. 106, 15. Dûru *doors,* Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29. [*Prompt.* dore: *Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* dore: *Laym.* dure, dore: *Plat.* dôre *a door;* door *a gate: O. Sax.* dor, *n. a door, gate: Frs.* doare, doar: *O. Frs.* dore, dure *a door: Ger.* thüre, *f. a door;* thor, *n. a gate: Goth.* daúr, *n;* daúro, *f: Dan.* dör, *n: Swed.* dörr, *f: Icel.* dyrr, *f: O. Nrs.* dyrr, *n: Grk. θύρα: Sansk.* dvār, *f;* dvāra, *n.*] DER. Fífel-dôr, hel-, helle, weall-. v. dûru, *f.*

dora, an; *m. A humble-bee, dumble-*DORE; bombus terrestris, attăcus = *ἀττάκος*:—Dora *atticus* [= *attăcus*] vel *burdo* [= *Fr. bourdon*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 112; Wrt. Voc. 23, 68. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. Celeþenian seáw gemeng wiþ dorena hunig *mingle juice of celandine with dumbledores' honey,* 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 7. Ða ahsan gemenge wiþ dorena hunig *mix the ashes with dumbledores' honey,* Lchdm. ii. 28, 26.

Dorce-ceaster, Dorces ceaster, Dorca-ceaster, Dorceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Bd.* Dorcinca, Dorcic: *Hunt.* Dorecestre: *Brom.* Dorkecestre: *Matt. West.* Dorcestre] DORCHESTER, *Oxfordshire, the episcopal seat of the first bishop of the West Saxons, which was subsequently removed to Lincoln;* Durocastrum, in agri Oxoniensi parte Berceriensi finitĭma:—Hēr Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrîne ðam biscope on Dorcaceastre *in this year* [A. D. 635] *Cynegils was baptized at Dorchester by bishop Birinus,* Chr. 635; Th. 47, 4, col. 1. Hēr wæs Cwichelm gefullod on Dorceceastre [Dorces ceastre, Th. 46, 10, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 636] *Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester,* 636; Th. 47, 9, col. 1: 639; Th. 46, 18, col. 2; 47, 17, col. 1. Æt Dorceceastre [Dorceastre, Th. 175, 28, col. 2] *at Dorchester,* 897; Th. 174, 31, col. 1, 2; 175, 27, col. 1. Geáfon ðam biscepe begen ða cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre *both the kings* [*Cynegils of the West Saxons and Oswald of the Northumbrians*] *gave the bishop* [*Birinus*] *a dwelling-place and episcopal see at Dorchester,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 20. Ætla wæs on Dorceceastre to biscepe gehālgod *Ætla was consecrated bishop of Dorchester,* 4, 23; S. 594, 11. Hēr Wulstân arcebiscop onfēng eft biscoprîces, on Dorceceastre *in this year* [A. D. 954] *archbishop Wulfstan again received a bishopric, at Dorchester,* Chr. 954; Th. 215, 26, col. 1.

dorfen *laboured, perished; pp. of* deorfan. v. ge-deorfan.

Dorm-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by *Antonīnus* Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it also Dornford] *Dornford* or *Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen,* Som. Ben. Lye.

Dorn-sæte, Dor-sæte; *gen.* -sæta; *dat.* -sætum, -sæton, -sætan; *pl. m.* [dor = *Celt.* dwr, dur *water;* -sæte *dwellers, inhabitants: dwellers by water*] *Inhabitants* or *men of Dorsetshire, people of Dorsetshire in a body,* DORSETSHIRE; Dorsetenses, Dorsetia:—Ðý ilcan geáre gefeaht Æðelhelm wiþ Deniscne here mid Dornsætum [Dorsætan, Th. 118, 17, col. 2; Dorsæton, 119, 17, col. 1; Dorsætum, 119, 16, col. 2] *in the same year* [A. D. 837] *Æthelhelm fought against the Danish army with the Dorsetmen,* Chr. 837; Th. 118, 17, col. 1. Mid Dornsætum [Dorsætum, Th. 120, 12, col. 2, 3; Dorsæton, 121, 11, col. 1, 2, 3] *with the Dorset-men,* 845; Th. 120, 12, 36. Alfwold wæs bisceop on Dorsætum *Alfwold was bishop of Dorset,* 978; Th. 232, 7, col. 1: 982; Th. 234, 38: 236, 8: 1015; Th. 276, 13; 277, 13. Hî up eódon into Dorsæton [Dorsætan, Th. 247, 19] *they went up into Dorsetshire,* 998; Th. 246, 19: Cod. Dipl. 1302; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. vi. 155, 6: 1334; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 195, 31. On Dorsætan *in Dorsetshire,* Cod. Dipl. 841; Kmbl. iv. 200, 26: 871; Kmbl. iv. 221, 5: Chr. 1078; Th. 350, 17.

Dornwara ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*the city of the inhabitants of Dorsetshire*] DORCHESTER, *the chief town of Dorsetshire;* Dorcestria, agri Dorsetensi caput:—Ðis wæs gedôn in ðam cynelîcan setle on ðære stôwe ðe is genæmned Dornwara ceaster *this was done in the royal residence in the place which is named Dorchester,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 126, 8: Cod. Dipl. 1061; A. D. 868; Kmbl. v. 119, 26.

dorste, *pl.* dorston *durst,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14; *p. of* durran.

Dorwit-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Canterbury;* Dorobernia:—Hrôfes ceaster is xxiv mîla fram Dorwitceastre *Rochester is twenty-four miles from Canterbury,* Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 24.

dott, es; *m. A* DOT, *small spot, speck;* punctum:—Geopenige mon ðone dott, and binde ðone clîðan to ðan swyle *let the speck* [*at the head of a boil*] *be opened, and the poultice be bound to the swelling,* Lchdm. iii. 40, 14.

drabbe *dregs, lees,* DRAB; fæces, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* draffe *segestārium, drascum: Wyc.* draf *dreg, refuse;* draffis *dregs: Piers P. Chauc. Laym.* draf *dregs: Dut.* draf, *m.*]

DRACA, an; *m.* I. *a dragon;* draco:—Draca ðes ðone ðû ȳwodest *draco iste quem formasti,* Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Tredan león and dracan *conculcāre leonem et draconem,* Ps. Th. 90, 13. Ðû fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and dragons,* Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Ps. Th. 148, 7. II. *a serpent;* serpens:—Is ðæt deór pandher, se is æt-hwâm freónd, bûtan dracan ânum *the beast is the panther, which is to each a friend, save to the serpent only,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 24; Pa. 16. III. *the serpent = the devil;* diabŏlus:—Worpaþ hine deófol, draca egeslîce *the devil, the fearful dragon, shall cast him down,* Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26: Exon. 96 a: Th. 359, 4; Pa. 57. [*R. Glouc.* dragon: *Laym.* drake, *m: Orm.* drake: *Plat.* drake, *m: Dut.* draak, *m: Ger.* drache, *m: M. H. Ger.* trache, tracke, *m: O. H. Ger.* tracho, *m: Dan.* drage, *m. f: Swed.* drake, *m: Icel.* dreki, *m: Fr.* dragon, *m: Span.* dragón, *m: Ital.* dragóne, *m: Lat.* draco: *Grk. δράκων a dragon,* from *δέρκομαι to flash, gleam.*] DER. eorþ-draca, fŷr-, lēg-, lîg-, nîþ-, sæ-.

dracan blôd, es; *n. Dragon's blood, a pigment obtained from the dragon's blood-tree;* cinnabăris = *κιννάβαρι,* Cot. 210. v. dracentse.

dracentse, dracente, dracanse, draconze, an; *f. Dragon-wort, dragons;* dracontea = *δρακόντιον,* arum dracuncŭlus, Lin:—*Herba dracontea,* ðæt ys dracentse, Herb. Cont. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 12; 15, 1. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *dracontea* and ôðrum naman dracentse nemneþ, ys sæd ðæt heó of dracan blôde acenned beón sceolde *this herb, which is named* dracontea, *and by another name dragons, is said to be produced from dragon's blood,* Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 22. Nim dracentan wyrtruman [MS. wyrtruma] *take roots of dragons,* Lchdm. iii. 114, 8. Dracanse *dragons,* iii. 24, 3. Draconzan, *acc. dragons,* L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 7.

DRÆDAN; ic drǽde, ðû drǽdest, drǽtest, drǽst, he drǽdeþ, drǽt, *pl.* drǽdaþ; *p.* drēd, dreórd, *pl.* drēdon; *pp.* drǽden *To* DREAD, *fear;* timēre, pavēre: *found in the compounds* a-drǽdan, an-, on-drǽdan, on-drǽd-endlîc, on-drǽd-ing: of-drǽd. [*Wyc.* drede, dreed: *Piers P. Chauc.* drede: *Laym.* dreden: *Orm.* drædenn, dredenn: *O. Sax.* ant-drâdan, an-drâdan: *M. H. Ger.* en-trâten: *O. H. Ger.* an-trâtan.]

drǽf, drâf, e; *f. A driving out, an expulsion;* expulsio:—Be drǽfe [drâfe MS. B.] *of expulsion,* L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 6. DER. ût-drǽf.

drǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive;* agĕre, pellĕre. DER. a-drǽfan, ge-, to-, ge-drǽfnes, to-drǽfednes, ût-drǽfere. v. drîfan.

drǽfend, es; *m. A hunter;* venātor:—Sum biþ deóra drǽfend *one is a hunter of beasts,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 24; Crä. 38.

dræge, es; *nt A* DRAG, *drag-net;* tragŭla, verricŭlum:—Dræg-net

vel dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræge *tragŭla* vel *verricŭlum*, 105; Som. 78, 40; Wrt. Voc. 57, 22.

drægeþ, ðū drægest *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræg-net, -nett, es; *n. A drag-net;* tragum, verricŭlum:—Dræg-net *vel* dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræg-net *verricŭlum*, 84; Som. 73, 89; Wrt. Voc. 48, 27.

dræġþ, ðū drægst *drags, thou draggest*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræhþ, ðū dræhst *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

drǽn *a drone*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. v. drān.

drænc *a drink*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. v. drinc.

dræp, ðū dræpe, *pl.* dræpon *struck; p. of* drepan.

drǽtest, drǽst, he drǽt *dreadest, dreads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* drǽdan.

drāf, e; *f.* [drāf *drove, p. of* drīfan] *A* DROVE, *herd, band;* armenta, grex, agmen:—Ðā ðā seó ormǽte micelnyss his orfes on ðære dūne læswede, sum mōdig fearr wearþ ângencga, and ðære heorde drāfe oferhogode *when the immense multitude of his cattle was grazing on the mountain, an unruly bull wandered alone, and despised the companionship of the herd*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 10. Oft twegen sǽmen oððe þrȳ hwīlum drīfaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sǽ to sǽ *sæpe duo tresve e pirātis christianōrum agmen congregātum a mari usque ad mare compellunt*, Lupi Serm. i. 15; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 34. Hī drifon heora drāfa into Medewæge *they drove their herds into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 4, 16.

drāf *drove*, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 16; *p. of* drīfan.

DRAGAN, ic drage, ðū drægest, drægst, dræhst, he dræġeþ, dræġþ, dræhþ, *pl.* dragaþ; *p.* drōg, drōh, *pl.* drōgon; *pp.* dragen. **I.** *v. a. To* DRAG, *draw;* trahĕre:—Eall ðæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne dragaþ fraward *all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127; Th. 378, 24, 25. Simon Petrus drōg ðæt nett on eorþe *Simon Petrus traxit rete in terram*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11. Hī me drōgon, and ic hit nyste... hit mon dræġþ swā hit nè gefret *traxērunt me et ego non sensi... trahĭtur et nequaquam sentit*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS. Hī drōgon heora scipa on west-healfe ðære brycge *they dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 9, 23. **II.** *v. intrans. To draw oneself, to draw, go;* se conferre, ire:—Drōgon swā wīde swā wegas to lǽgon *they went as far as the roads lay before them*, Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234. Ongon dragan Dryhtnes cempa *the Lord's champion began to go*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699. [*Wyc.* drow, dro3, drow3 *drew: Laym.* dra3en, drawe *to draw: Orm.* draghenn *to draw: Plat.* drāgen *to bear, endure: O. Sax.* dragan *to bear: Frs.* dreagjen, dreagen, dreyn: *O. Frs.* drega, draga *to bear: Dut.* dragen *to bear: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tragen *to bear, endure: O. H. Ger.* tragan *portāre: Goth.* dragan *to carry: Dan.* drage *to draw, carry: Swed.* draga *to wear: Icel.* draga *to drag, carry: Lat.* trahĕre *to pull.*] DER. bedragan, ūt-.

DRĀN, drān, e; *f. A* DRONE; fucus:—Drān *fucus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 106; Wrt. Voc. 23, 62. Drān *fucus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. Ðǽr he wunede eall riht swā drāne dōþ on hīue: eall ðæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne dragaþ fraward *he abode there just as drones do in a hive: all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20, 21. [*Piers P.* drane: *Plat.* drone: *O. Sax.* drān, *f. fucus: Ger.* drone, thrāne, *f*; dran, *m. fucus: M. H. Ger.* tren, *m. fucus: O. H. Ger.* treno, *m. attăcus, fucus: Dan.* drone, *m. f: Swed.* drönje, drön-are, *m: Grk.* ἀν-θρήν-η, *f. a hornet, bee: Sansk.* druṇa, *m. a bee;* dhraṇ *to sound.*]

drane *drank*, Gen. 9, 21; *p. of* drincan.

dreá *a magician, wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89, MS. A; Sal. 44. v. drȳ.

dreág, dreáh *did, suffered*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49; *p. of* dreógan.

dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out, drain;* excolāre:—Dreahna ūt þurh wyllene clāþ *drain [it] out through a woollen cloth*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 23. v. drehnigean.

dreahte, ðū dreahtest, *pl.* dreahton; *pp.* dreaht *Vexed, vexedst, troubled*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17; *p. and pp. of* dreccan.

DREÁM, es; *m.* **I.** *joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing, rapture, ecstasy, frenzy;* jubĭlum, lætĭtia, gaudium, delīrium:—Ðǽr biþ drincendra dreám se micla *there is the great joy of drinkers*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 3; Vy. 79: Beo. Th. 999; B. 497: Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Ðǽr biþ engla dreám *there [in heaven] is joy of angels*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 22; Cri. 1676: Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232: Apstls. Kmbl. 96; Ap. 48. Ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of all eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 8; Sat. 168: 217; Th. 276, 2; Sat. 182: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 24; Cri. 1343: Rood Kmbl. 285; Kr. 144. In dolum dreáme *in foolish joy*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gū. 435. In ðam uplīcan ængla dreáme *in the exalted joy of angels*, 9 a; Th. 7, 17; Cri. 102. He dreám gehȳrde hlūdne in healle *he heard loud mirth in the hall*, Beo. Th. 177; B. 88. Sorh cymeþ in manna dreám *sorrow cometh into the joy of men*, Frag. Kmbl. 3; Læs. 2: Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 2; Gū. 166. Heó mōton âgan dreáma dreám mid Gode *they may possess joy of joys with God*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 32; Sat. 314: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 22; Cri. 580: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82. Eart ðū dumb and deáf, ne sindan ðīne dreámas wiht *thou art dumb and deaf, thy pleasures are naught*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 27; Seel. 65. Dreáma leás *void of joys, joyless*, Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850: Cd. 2; Th. 3, 23; Gen. 40: 5; Th. 7, 18; Gen. 108. Ic dreáma wyn sceal âgan mid englum *I shall possess joy of joys with angels*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 31; Gū. 652. Hie forþ heónon gewiton of worulde dreámum *they have departed hence from the world's joys*, Rood Kmbl. 263; Kr. 133: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 19; Gū. 712. Hēr ge-endode eorþan dreámas Eádgār Engla cyning *in this year* [A. D. 975] *Edgar, king of the Angles, ended the pleasures of earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 29; Edg. 21: Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 5; Cri. 1668. Sēcan mid sibbe swegles dreámas *to seek in peace the joys of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1618; An. 810: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257: Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 28; Cri. 1246: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 31; Jud. 350. On swylcum wōdum dreáme *in such insane ecstasy* or *frenzy*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 14: Homl. Th. i. 524, 34: 526, 1: ii. 50, 28: 110, 18, 31. **II.** what causes mirth,—*An instrument of music, music, rapturous music, harmony, melody, song;* orgănum = ὄργανον, musĭca, concentus, harmŏnia = ἁρμονία, modulātio, modus, melōdia = μελῳδία, cantus:—Ne māgon ðam breahtme bȳman ne hornas, ne hearpan hlyn, ne organan swēg, ne ǽnig ðara dreáma ðe Dryhten gescōp gumum to gliwe in ðas geómran woruld *trumpets nor horns can [equal] that sound, nor sound of harp, nor organ's tone, nor any of those kinds of music which the Lord hath created for delight to men in this sad world*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29–207, 10; Ph. 134–139. On saligum we ahōfon oððe ahēngon dreámas ūre *in salicĭbus suspendĭmus orgăna nostra*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 2. Sǽde se engel ðæt se dreám wǽre of ðam upplīcum werode *the angel said that the melody was from the celestial host*, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 10: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 9; Gū. 1290. Werhādes men ongunnon symle ðone dreám, and wīfhādes men him sungon ongeán andswariende *men always begun the melody, and women answering sung in turn*, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 12: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 28; Sat. 328. Iohannes gehȳrde swylce bȳmena dreám *John heard, as it were, the sound of trumpets*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 35. Dreáme *harmŏnia, modulatiōne*, Mone B. 2528, 2529. Dreámas *concentus*, 4940. Dreámum *modis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 9. [*Laym*, dræm, dream, drem, *m. joy, rejoicing: Orm.* dræm *sound.*] DER. dreám-cræft, -ere, -hæbbende, -healdende, -leás, -līc, -nes, -swinsung: drēman, drȳman, freá-: drēme, drȳme, ge-, unge-: ēðel-dreám, gleó-, god-, gum-, heofon-, man-, medu-, sele-, sin-, swegl-, woruld-, wuldor-, wyn-.

dreám-cræft, es; *m. The art of music, music;* musĭca:—Gedēþ se dreámcræft ðæt se mon biþ dreámere *the art of music causes the man to be a musician*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreámere, es; *m. A musician;* musĭcus, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreám-hæbbende; *part.* [dreám **I.** *joy*, hæbbende *having, possessing*] *Possessing bliss, joyful;* lætābundus:—Þrymmas weóxon dreámhæbbendra *the glories of the possessors of bliss increased*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 34; Gen. 81.

dreám-healdende; *part.* [healdende *holding*] *Holding joy, joyful;* lætābundus:—Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe, dreámhealdende *be thou gentle to my sons, holding them in joy*, Beo. Th. 2459; B. 1227.

dreám-leás; *adj. Joyless, sad;* mæstus:—Dreámleás gebād *he continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 4; Dan. 558. Ðis is dreámleás hūs *this is a joyless house*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 22; Cri. 1628.

dreám-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Joyous, musical;* jucundus, musĭcus:—Dreámlīc oððe wynsum sȳ him spæc [MS. spæce] mīn *jucundum sit ei eloquium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 34. Ða dreámlīcan *musĭca*, Cot. 133.

dreámnes, -ness, e; *f. A singing;* cantio:—Word dreámnessa oððe sanga *verba cantiōnum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 3.

dreám-swinsung *mirth-harmony, harmony*, Cot. 4. v. swinsung.

dreáp, *pl.* drupon *dropped; p. of* dreópan.

dreápian *to drop*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

dreárung, e; *f. A falling;* destillātio, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349. v. dreórung.

dreás *rushed, fell; p. of* dreósan.

drēas *soothsayers;* hariŏli, Prov. 23, = drȳas; *pl. nom. of* drȳ.

DRECCAN, dreccean, drecan, ic drecce, drece, ðū drecest, drecst, he dreceþ, drecþ, *pl.* dreccaþ, drecceaþ; *p.* [drechede = drehde =] drehte, dreahte, *pl.* drehton, dreahton; *pp.* [dreched = drehed = dreht, dreaht] dreht, dreaht *To vex, afflict, trouble, torture, torment;* vexāre, affligĕre, tribulāre, turbāre, cruciāre:—Mec sorg dreceþ *sorrow vexeth me*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislīcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Me Agar drehte dōgoran gehwam *Hagar hath vexed me each day*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249. Yrfweardnysse ðīne hī drehton *hæreditātem tuam vexavērunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7. Ic drece *vexo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 44. Ðeáh hine se ymbhoga ðyssa worulds*ǽl*þa wrāðe drecce *though the anxious care of*

these worldly goods severely afflicts him, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 108; Met. 7, 54: Homl. Th. i. 156, 21. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht dreceþ *fates change him not, nor doth aught afflict him*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 50; Met. 7, 25. Ðonne mîne fŷnd me drecceaþ *dum affligit me inimîcus*, Ps. Th. 42, 2. Ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū nânum men ne drece *I command thee that thou afflict no man*, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 5. On ðam êcan lîfe ðær ne cymþ nân deófol ne nân yfel mann, ðe us mæge dreccan *in the eternal life there will come no devil nor evil man who may trouble us*, i. 272, 10. Hwî drecst ðū leng ðone lâreów *why troublest thou the master longer?* Mk. Bos. 5, 35. Hî hine dreccaþ *they trouble him*, Ps. Th. arg. 25: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 34. To hwon dreahtest ðū me *for what* [*why*] *hast thou tortured me?* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17. Gif hine dreccean môt ðissa yfla hwæðer *if either of these evils can torment it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 80; Met. 5, 40. [*Piers P.* drecchen *to vex*: *Chauc.* drecche: *Laym.* i-dræcched, -dracched, -drecched, *pp. injured, disturbed.*] DER. ge-dreccan.

dreccednys, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—He ðære dreccednysse geswâc *he ceased the affliction*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 28. DER. ge-dreccednys.

dreccing, e; *f. Tribulation;* vexātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

drêd, *pl.* drêdon *dreaded, feared; p. of* drǽdan.

DRÊFAN; *part.* drêfende; *p.* drêfde; *pp.* drêfed *To disturb, agitate, disquiet, vex, trouble;* commovēre, turbāre, conturbāre, tribulāre, contristāre:—Uparǽr môd ûre drêfende *erīge mentes nostras turbĭdas*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 6. Ðonne ic wado drêfe *when I disturb the waters*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. Ðū drêfst hî *turbābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 82, 14. For-hwŷ unrôt eart sâwle mîn, and for-hwon drêfst me *quare tristis es anĭma mea, et quare conturbas me?* Ps. Spl. 41, 6, 15: 42, 5. Drêfaþ *conturbant*, Mone B. 2613. Ne lagu drêfde *it disturbed not the water*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Ðæt ðū lagu drêfde *that thou mightest disturb the water*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 26; Bo. 20. Gewât him on nacan, drêfan deóp wæter *he departed in the bark, to agitate the deep water*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Hwŷ ge scylen eówer môd drêfan *why should ye trouble your mind?* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 3; Met. 27, 2. He to nâhte gelǽdeþ ða drêfendan us *ipse ad nihĭlum dedūcet tribulantes nos*, Ps. Spl. 59, 13. To-hwŷ gemænigfylde synd ða ðe drêfaþ me *quid multiplicāti sunt qui tribŭlant me?* Ps. Spl. 3, 1. For-hwî drêfe ge eówru môd *why vex ye your minds?* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. For-hwŷ drêfed ic gange, ðonne swencþ me feónd *quare contristātus incēdo, dum affligit me inimîcus?* Ps. Spl. 41, 13. [*Laym.* i-drefeð, *pp. disturbed;* to-drefed, -dreved *oppressed: Orm.* dræfedd, dreofedd, drefedd *disturbed, troubled: Plat.* drôven: *O. Sax.* drôbian, druovan *turbāri, conturbāre: Kil.* droeven *tristāri, turbāre: Ger.* trüben: *M. H. Ger.* trüeben: *O. H. Ger.* truobjan: *Goth.* drobyan *to trouble, confound: Dan.* be-dröve: *Swed.* be-dröfva.] DER. ge-drêfan, to-: un-drêfed. v. drôf.

drêfednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—Syððon cômon [comen MS.] ealle drêfednysse [MS. dræuednysse] and ealle ifele to ðone mynstre *after that all troubles and all evils came to the monastery*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 31. DER. ge-drêfednes.

drêfing, e; *f. A disturbing;* conturbātio, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 24; Wrt. Voc. 17, 29.

drêfliende; *part. Troubled with rheum;* rheumatĭcus = *ῥευματικός*:—Saftriende *vel* drêfliende *rheumatĭcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 14; Wrt. Voc. 45, 48.

drêfre; *adj. Agitated, disturbed;* turbulentus, C. R. Ben. 64. v. drôf.

drege *dry*, Prov. 16. v. drige.

drehnigean, drehnian, dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out*, DRAIN; excolāre, percolāre:—Lâ blindan lâtteówas, ge drehnigeaþ ðone gnæt aweg *duces cæci, excolantes culĭcem*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24.

drehte, *pl.* drehton; *pp.* dreht *Vexed, afflicted*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249: Ps. Spl. 93, 5; *p. of* dreccan.

drêman, drŷman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [dreám *joy, music*] *To rejoice, to play on an instrument;* jubilāre, psallĕre:—Drêmaþ Gode Iacobes *jubĭlāte Deo Iacob*, Ps. Spl. 80, 1. Drêmaþ oððe fægniaþ on gesihþe cyninges *jubĭlāte in conspectu regis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 7. We drêmaþ mægnu ðînum *psallēmus virtūtes tuas*, Ps. Spl. 20, 13. Drêmaþ oððe singaþ cyninge ûrum *psallīte regi nostro*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 7: 97, 5. [*Laym.* dremen, dreomen *to revel, resound: O. Sax.* drômian *jubĭlāre.*] DER. freá-drêman.

drême, drŷme; *adj.* [dreám **II.** *music, melody, harmony*] *Melodious, harmonious;* canōrus:—Mid drêmere stefne *canōra voce*, Mone B. 2538. DER. ge-drême, -drŷme, unge-.

drenc, es; *m.* **I.** *a* DRENCH, *dose, draught, drink;* pōtus, pōtio:—Wið ûtsiht-âdle drenc *a dose for diarrhœa*, L. M. cont. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 300, 23. Drenc *pōtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16: Wrt. Voc. 82, 46: *pōtio*, 74, 7. Se drenc deádbǽra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Wîn nys drenc cilda *vinum non est pōtus puerōrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17. Wið sîdan sâre ðære swîðran hwîte clæfran wyrc to drence *for sore of right side make white clover to a drink*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 64, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 16. Wyrc drenc wið hwôstan *make a dose for cough*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 18. Sele him oft styrgendne drenc *give him often a stirring drink*, 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Se yrþling sylþ us hlâf and drenc *arātor dat nobis panem et potum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 3. Hî ðone gâstlîcan drenc druncon *they drank the spiritual drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 3. Drenc wyð âttre *a dose* or *antidote against poison;* theriăca = *θηριακή*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 78; Wrt. Voc. 20, 20. Swylfende drenc *a dose to be gulped* or *swallowed down, a pill;* catapŏtium = *καταπότιον*, 12; Som. 57, 80; Wrt. Voc. 20, 22. **II.** *a drowning;* demersio, submersio:—Sume drenc fornam on lagostreáme *drowning took off some in the water-stream*, Elen. Kmbl. 272; El. 136. Gæst in deáþ-sele drence bifæsteþ scipu mid scealcum *the guest commits ships and crews to the death-hall by drowning*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30. DER. berig-drenc, dolh-, dust-, ofer-, wyrt-.

DRENCAN; *part.* drencende; *p.* ic, he drencte, ðū drenctest, *pl.* drencton; *pp.* drenced; *v. a.* **I.** *to give to drink, to* DRENCH, *make drunk;* potum *vel* potiōnem dāre, potāre, inebriāre:—Of burnan willan ðînes ðū drenctest [Th. drencst] hî *torrente voluntātis tuæ potābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 35, 9. Ðū drenctest us mid wîne *potasti nos vino*, 59, 3. On þurste mînum hî drencton me mid ecede *in siti mea potavērunt me acēto*, 68, 26. Drencende *inebrians*, 64, 11. Se inwida dryht-guman sîne drencte mid wîne *the wicked one made his people drunk with wine*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. **II.** *to drown;* submergĕre, Ps. Th. 106, 17. [*Wyc.* drenche: *Piers P.* drenchen, drenche: *Chauc.* drenche: *Plat.* drenken: *O. Sax.* drenkan: *Frs.* drinssen: *O. Frs.* drenka, drinka, drinsa *to drown*: *Dut.* drenken *to drench*: *Ger.* tränken *to give to drink*: *M. H. Ger.* trenken: *O. H. Ger.* trankjan, trenkjan *potāre*: *Goth.* dragkyan *to give to drink*: *Swed.* dränka *to drown*: *Icel.* drekkja *to drown.*] DER. a-drencan, for-, ge-, in-, ofer-, ofge-, on-. v. drincan.

drenc-cuppe, an; *f. A drinking-vessel, a cup;* pocŭlum, Wrt. Voc. 82, 42.

drenc-fæt, es; *n.* [fæt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup;* calix = *κύλιξ*:—Gâst ýsta oððe storma is dǽl drencfætes heora oððe heora calices *spīrĭtus procellārum est pars calĭcis eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: 15, 5: 22, 5. v. drinc-fæt.

drenc-flôd, drence-flôd, es; *m.* [drenc **II.** *a drowning*, flôd *a flood*] *A drowning-flood, deluge;* dilŭvium:—Noe oferlâþ ðone deópestan drencflôda [MS. dren-flôda] *Noah sailed over the deepest of deluges*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 30; Exod. 364. Fîftena stôd deóp ofer dûnum se [MS. sæ] drenceflôd elna *the deluge stood fifteen ells deep over the hills*, 69; Th. 84, 16; Gen. 1398.

drenc-horn, es; *m. A drinking-horn;* potōrium cornu:—Ic geann into ðære stôwe ðone drenc-horn ðe ic ǽr [MS. ēr] æt ðam hîrēde gebohte *I give to that place the drinking-horn which I formerly bought from the brotherhood*, Cod. Dipl. 722; Kmbl. iii. 361, 31.

drenc-hûs, es; *n. A drinking-house;* potionārium:—Ælces cinnes drenc-hûs *potionārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 30; Wrt. Voc. 59, 4.

DRENG, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Forlêt drenga sum daroþ of handa fleógan *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 10; By. 149. [*Laym.* dring *a thane, warrior, servant: Dan.* dreng *a boy, youth: Swed.* dreng, dräng, *m. a man, servant, soldier: Icel.* drengr, *m. a youth, valiant man.*]

drenge *a drink*:—Drenge ðū sylst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. 79, 6. v. drenc.

dreó-cræft, es; *m. Magical art, magic;* magĭca ars:—Simon se drŷ þurh dreócræft worhte ǽrene nǽddran, and ða hie styredan *Simon the sorcerer made brazen serpents by magic, and they moved of themselves*, Homl. Blick. 173, 21. v. drŷ-cræft.

DREÓGAN, to dreóganne; *part.* dreógende; ic dreóge, ðū dreógest, drŷhst, he dreógeþ, drŷhþ, drîhþ, *pl.* dreógaþ; *p.* ic, he dreáh, dreág, ðū druge, *pl.* drugon; *pp.* drogen; *v. trans.* **I.** *to do, work, perform, to pass life, to fight;* ăgĕre, făcĕre, perfĭcĕre, patrāre, vitam ăgĕre, militāre:—To dreóganne wordum and dǽdum willan ðînne *to do thy will by words and deeds*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 23; Gen. 2349. Ðe he dreógan sceolde *which he had to do*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 28; Gû. 312. Hwæt dreógest ðū *what doest thou?* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 14; Jul. 247. Þeódnes willan dreógeþ *he does the will of the Lord*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gû. 357. Gif mæsse-preóst oððe munuc hǽmed-þingc drîhþ, fæste x geár *si presbŷter vel monăchus fornicatiōnem commisĕrit, x annos jejūnet*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22. Drugon ðæt dæges and nihtes *fecērunt hoc die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798. Drugon wǽpna gewin *they fought the strife of arms, they waged war*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 7; Gn. Ex. 201. Hû manega gefeoht he ðǽr dreógende wæs *how many battles he was there fighting*, Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 35, 9. **II.** *to bear, suffer,* DREE, *endure;* ferre, pati, sustinēre, tolerāre:—Mân ne cûðon ðôn ne dreógan *they knew not to do nor suffer crime*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 190. Ðe ða earfeða oftost dreógeþ *who oftenest suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 19; Gû. 1329. Earfeða dreág *suffered hardships*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626. Swâ ðæt fæsten dreáh *who endured that bondage*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49. We lâraþ ðæt man ænig gedrinc, and

ænig unnit ðär ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking, nor any vanity*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 14. **III.** *to enjoy;* frui:—He sibbe dreáh *he enjoyed peace*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738. Symbel-wynne dreóh *enjoy the pleasure of the feast!* Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782. **IV.** *v. intrans. To be employed, be busy;* ăgĕre, negōtiōsum esse:—Nænig manna wät hū mîn hyge dreógeþ, bỹsig æfter bōcum *no man knows how my mind is employed, busy over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 122, MS. B; Sal. 60. Dreógan, *inf.* Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. Dreág, *p.* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. [*Chauc.* drye *to suffer, endure: Laym.* driȝen, drigen, drien *to suffer, do: Orm.* dreghenn *to suffer, endure: Scot.* dre, dree, drey *to suffer: Goth.* driugan *to do military service.*] DER. a-dreógan, ge-.

dreóh-lǽcan *magicians, sorcerers;* magi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drỹ.

DREÓPAN; ic dreópe, ðū drỹpst, he drỹpþ, *pl.* dreópaþ; *p.* dreáp, *pl.* drupon; *pp.* dropen *To drop;* stillāre, Prov. 19. [*Chauc.* droppe: *Piers P.* droppeit: *Plat.* drüppen: *Dut.* druipen: *Kil.* droppen, druppen *manāre: Frs.* drippen: *O. Frs.* driapa: *Ger.* tropfen, triefen: *M. H. Ger.* triufen: *O. H. Ger.* triufan: *Dan.* dryppe: *Swed.* drypa: *Icel.* drjúpa *to drip.*] DER. a-dreópan.

dreópian, dreápian, dropian, drupian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop;* stillāre, distillāre:—Swā dropa, ðe on ðas eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop, which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heofonas [MS. Heofenas] dreápedun *cæli distillāvērunt*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. Myrre and cassia dropiaþ of ðīnum clāðum *myrrh and cassia drop from thy clothes*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Heofanas drupodon *cæli distillāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9.

DREÓR, es; *m. Blood;* cruor:—Ic his blōd ageát, dreór on eorþan *I shed his blood, his gore on earth*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 12; Gen. 1031. Dreóre fâhne *stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. Dreóre druncne *drunk with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2005; An. 1005. [*O. Sax.* drôr, *m. cruor, sanguis: M. H. Ger.* trôr, *m. n. a dripping, blood: O. H. Ger.* trôr *cruor: Icel.* dreyri, dröri, *m. blood.*] DER. cwealm-dreór, heoru-, sāwel-, wæl-. v. dreósan.

dreórd, *pl.* dreórdon, dreórdun *dreaded, feared*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 8: 19, 25, = drēd, *pl.* drēdon; *p. of* drēdan.

dreór-fâh; *adj. Stained with gore;* cruentātus, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485.

dreórgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreór *blood*] *To be dreary, to fall, to perish;* mærēre, cadĕre, corruĕre:—Ðās hofu dreórgiaþ *these courts are dreary*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30.

dreórig, dreóreg, dreórg, driórig; *def.* se dreóriga, dreórega, seó, ðæt dreórige; *adj.* **I.** *bloody, gory, glorious;* cruentus, cruentātus, gloriōsus:—Wæter stōd dreórig and gedrēfed *water stood gory and troubled*, Beo. Th. 2838; B. 1417: Ps. Th. 135, 20: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 14; Jul. 482. Hwæt druh ðū dreórega *lo thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17. **II.** *sad, sorrowful, pensive,* DREARY; mœstus:—Hīg wurdon swīðe dreórige *they became very sorrowful*, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. Bos. 14, 19. On ðas dreórgan tīd *in this sorrowful tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 10; Gū. 1058. [*Wyc.* drerg, dreri, drury *sad: Chauc.* drery *sad: Laym.* druri, dreri *sad: Orm.* dreorig, drerig *sad: O. Sax.* drôrag *cruentus: Dut.* treurig *sad: Ger.* traurig *sad: M. H. Ger.* trûrec *sad: O. H. Ger.* trûrag *mœstus: Icel.* dreyrigr, dreyrugr *bloody.*] DER. heoru-dreórig. v. dreósan.

dreórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul;* tristis animo:—Dreórig-ferþe *sad in soul*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 26; Cri. 1109.

dreórig-hleór; *adj. Sad of countenance;* tristis facie:—Sumne dreórighleór in eorþ-scræfe eorl gehỹdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 17; Wand. 83.

dreórig-līce; *adv. Drearily, mournfully;* mœste, Anlct. v. dreór-līc.

dreórig-mōd; *adj. Sad of mind;* tristis animo:—Abraham drâf dreórig-mōd tū of earde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his habitation*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 24; Gen. 2804.

dreórignys, dreórinys, -nyss, e; *f.* DREARINESS, *sadness;* mœstĭtia:—Gif he ne gehulpe hire sārlîcan dreórinysse *if he might not relieve her painful dreariness*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 5 a, 8.

dreór-līc, dreórilīc; *adj.* **I.** *bloody;* sanguinolentus:—Ne wearþ dreórlîcre [dreórilîcre, col. 2] dæd gedōn syððan Dene cōmon *no bloodier deed was done since the Danes came*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 9; Ælf. Tod. 6. **II.** *mournful, sad;* mœstus, tristis:—Dreórilîc frēcednys *triste periculum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 83.

dreór-sele, es; *m. A dreary, desolate-looking hall;* domus mœstĭtiæ:—On dreórsele *in the dreary hall*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 20; Kl. 50.

dreórung, dreárung, e; *f. A falling;* destillātio:—Ðonne on sumeres tīd sended weorþeþ dropena dreórung *when a falling of drops is sent in summer's time*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64. v. dreósan.

DREÓSAN; ic dreóse, ðū drỹst, he dreóseþ, drỹst, *pl.* dreósaþ; *p.* dreás, *pl.* druron; *pp.* droren *To rush, fall, perish;* cadĕre, ruĕre:—Wæstmas ne dreósaþ *the fruits do not fall*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 2; Ph. 34. Dreóseþ deáw and rēn *dew and rain fall*, 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609. Druron dōmleáse *they fell ingloriously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997. Swylgþ seó gitsung ða dreósendan wēlān ðisses middangeardes *avarice swallows the perishable riches of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 32; Met. 7, 16. [*Laym.* drese *to fall down: O. Sax.* driosan *cadĕre: Goth.* driusan *to fall.*] DER. a-dreósan, ge-.

DREPAN; ic drepe, ðū drepest, dripest, dript, he drepeþ, dripeþ, dripþ, *pl.* drepaþ; *p.* ic, he drep, dræp, ðū dræpe, *pl.* dræpon; *pp.* drepen, dropen *To strike;* percŭtĕre:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīþlan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5753; B. 2880. Ðonne biþ on hreðre, under helm drepen biteran strǽle *then he will be stricken with the bitter shaft in the breast, beneath the helmet*, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. Wæs him feorh dropen *his life was stricken*, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981. [*Plat.* drëpen *to hit: Dut. Ger.* treffen: *M. H. Ger.* triffen: *O. H. Ger.* trefan *tangĕre, percutĕre, pulsāre: Dan.* dræbe *to slay: Swed.* dræpa *to kill, slay: Icel.* drepa *to hit.*]

drepe, drype, es; *m. A slaying, stroke, violent death;* occīsio:—He drepe þrōwade *he suffered the stroke* [*death-stroke*], Beo. Th. 3183; B. 1589. DER. deáþ-drepe.

drepen, drepenn, e; *f. A stroke;* percussio. v. gemynd-drepen.

dresten = drestan; *pl. f? Dregs, lees;* fæx:—Dresten his nys aîdlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. v. dærstan.

drettan *to consume.* DER. ge-drettan.

drî, es; *m. A sorcerer, magician;* magus:—Be drîan = drîum *by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. v. drîan.

drîan = drîum = drỹum *with sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30: as fisceran and fugeleran = fiscerum and fugelerum, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *the dative plural of* drî, drỹ, fiscere, and fugelere, *q. v.*

driás, es; *m?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A falling, fall;* casus. DER. deáw-driás.

drican [= drincan] *to drink*, Somn. 112, 113; Lchdm. iii. 204, 22, 23: Ps. Spl. 77, 49. v. drincan.

drî-cræfteg *skilful in magic*, Ex. 7, 11. v. drỹ-cræftig.

drîe *dry*, Ex. 14, 21: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. v. drige.

drif, e; *f.* **I.** *a fever;* febris:—Seó drif [sio drif MS.] *febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 15. **II.** but drif, es; *m.* or *n.* in the following example:—Full-neáh æfre ðe ōðer man wearþ on ðam wyrrestan yfele, ðæt [MS. þet] is on ðam drife *almost every other man was in the worst evil, that is with fever*, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 38. DER. ge-drif.

DRÎFAN, drỹfan, ic drîfe, ðū drîfest, drîfst, he drîfeþ, drîfþ, drîft, *pl.* drîfaþ; *p.* ic, he drâf, ðū drife, *pl.* drifon, dreofon; *pp.* drifen. **I.** *v. trans. To* DRIVE, *force, pursue;* pellĕre, mināre, impellĕre, persĕquī:—Se gerēfa hie wolde drîfan to ðæs cyninges tūne *the reeve would drive them to the king's vill*, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 13. Se Hǽlend ongan drîfan of ðam temple syllende and bicgende *Iesus cœpit ejicĕre vendentes et ementes in templo*, Mk. Bos. 11, 15. Sum mæg ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drîfan *one can drive a vessel over the salt sea*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677. For hwan ðū us, God, woldest fram ðē drîfan *ut quid repulisti nos, Deus?* Ps. Th. 73, 1. Ic drîfe sceáp mîne to heora lease *mino oves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Ic ða of Drihtnes drîfe ceastre *I will drive them from the Lord's city*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Ða wēregan neát, ðe man daga gehwam drîfeþ and þirsceþ, ongitaþ hira gōddēnd *the brute animals, which man drives and beats every day, understand their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Flinte ic eom heardra, ðe ðis fỹr drîfeþ of ðissum strongan stỹle *I am harder than flint, which this fire drives from this strong steel*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 78. Hwīlum ðæt drige drîft ðone wætan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 98; Met. 29, 48. Us drîfaþ ða ællreordan to sæ *the barbarians drive us to sea*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44: Beo. Th. 5609; B. 2808. Ôðerne he drâf mid sticele, ôðrum he widteáh mid bridle *the one he drove with a goad, the other he restrained with a bridle*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 12. Abraham drâf dreorig-mōd tū of earde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his dwelling*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 23; Gen. 2804. Ne eart ðū se sylfa God, ðe us swā drîfe *nonne tu, Deus, qui repŭlisti nos?* Ps. Th. 59, 9. Hî drifon scipu into Medwæge *they drove the ships into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 16. Hīg hyne drifon ût *ejēcērunt eum foras*, Jn. Bos. 9, 35. Ða hīg eów drifon *cum vos persequerentur*, Deut. 11, 4. Hî dreofon hine onweg *they drove him away*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. Ge fleóþ, ðeáh eów man ne drîfe *fugiētis, nemīne persĕquente*, Lev. 26, 17. Ðæt he on wræc drife his selfes sunu *that he should drive into exile his own son*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Drîfan drỹcræft *to exercise magic*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Ceáp drîfan *to drive* or *transact a bargain*, R. Ben. 57. Mangunge drîfan *to follow a trade*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 34. Spæce *or* spræce drîfan *to prosecute a suit, urge a cause*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13: L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, 4: Th. Diplm. 376, 11. Wōh drîfan *to practise wrong*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 320, 4. **II.** *v. intrans. To drive, rush with violence;* ruĕre:—Ic com mid ðỹ heáfde and mid handa on ðone stān drîfan *I came driving on the stone with my head and hands*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 23. [*Wyc.* dryue: *Piers P.* dryven: *Chauc.* drife, drive: *Laym.* driuen, driue: *Orm.* drifenn: *Plat.* drîwen, drîben: *O. Sax.* drîban *agĕre, pellĕre: Frs.* drieuwen: *O. Frs.* driva: *Dut.* drijven: *Ger.* treiben: *M. H. Ger.* trîben: *O. H. Ger.* trîban: *Goth.* dreiban: *Dan.* drive: *Swed.* drifva: *Icel.* drîfa.] DER. a-drîfan, be-, for-, ge-, in-, of-, ofa-, ofer-, þurh-, to-, ût-, ûta-, wið-.

Driffeld; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m.* [*in* A. D. 1360 *it was written* Dyrffeld] *Great* DRIFFIELD, *in the East Riding of Yorkshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr Aldfriþ Norþan Hymbra cining forþfērde, on xix kl' Jan. on Driffelda *in this year* [A. D. 705] *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died at Driffield, on the 19th of the kalends of January* [*December 14th*], Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 33.

drigan, drygan, drigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [drige *dry*] *To* DRY, *make dry, rub dry, wipe;* siccāre, tergĕre, extergĕre:—Se hāta sumor giereþ and drigeþ sǽd and blēda *the hot summer prepares and dries seeds and fruits*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 120; Met. 29, 60. Ðæt dust, ðæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fōtum clifode, we drigeaþ on eów *pulvĕrem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitāte vestra, extergĭmus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum his fēt þweán, and drigde mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *lacrўmis cœpit rigāre pedes ejus, et capillis capĭtis sui tergēbat*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38, 44. Seó drigde his fēt mid hyre loccum *extersit pedes ejus capillis suis*, Jn. Bos. 11, 2: 12, 3. DER. a-drigan, -drygan, ge-, ofa-, ūta-.

DRIGE, dryge, drīe; *def.* se driga, dryga, drīa; seó, ðæt drige, dryge, drīe; *adj.* DRY; siccus, arĭdus:—Se wind blǽwþ norþan and eástan, heálīc, and ceald, and swīðe drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] *the wind blows from the north-east, violent, and cold, and very dry*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 8; Lchdm. iii. 276, 6. Drige wudu *dry wood, firewood;* ligna, Wrt. Voc. 80, 31. Adrugode se streám swā ðæt he mihte dryge ofergangan *the stream dried up so that he might go over dry*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 14: Exon. 111b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77. Tunge biþ drige *the tongue is dry*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 8. Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge *the earth is dry*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583. Læg ān drīe strǽt þurh ða sǽ *a dry road lay through the sea*, Ex. 14, 21. Ðæs fўres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. Hwīlum ðæt drige drīft ðone wǽtan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 97; Met. 29, 48. Seó sǽ, ūtflōwende, gerўmde þreóra mīla drīes færeldes *the sea, flowing out, made room for a dry passage of three miles*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 18. Ða sacerdas ætstōdon on ðam grunde on drigre moldan on middan ðære eá be drīum grunde *sacerdōtes stābant per siccam humum in medio Iordānis*, Jos. 3, 17. Gif hīg on grēnum treówe ðās þing dōþ, hwæt dōþ hīg on ðam drigum *si in virĭdi ligno hæc faciunt, in arĭdo quid fiet?* Lk. Bos. 23, 31: Ps. Th. 105, 9. Drihten gewende ða sǽ to drīum *mare Dominus vertit in siccum*, Ex. 14, 21. Betwux ðære drygan, and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hātan fўre *between the dry and the cold earth and the hot fire*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Ðæt seó sǽ drigne grund ðam folce gegearcige *that the sea should prepare dry ground for the people*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 24. In drygne seáþ *into a dry pit*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1388; El. 693. Worhte his tolme foldan drige *arīdam fundavērunt manus ejus*, Ps. Th. 94, 5: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 29; Gen. 164. Uppan drīe eorþan *super arĭdam*, Ex. 4, 9. Se ðe gecyrde sǽ on drige land *qui convertit mare in arĭdam*, Ps. Spl. 65, 5. Dō drige pic to *add dry pitch*, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 14. Ða drigan eorþan *the dry earth*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 2. Hwīlum flīht se wǽta ðæt dryge *sometimes the wet drives away the dry*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11. Wǽron ða wareþas drige *the shores were dry*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Wegas syndon dryge *the ways are dry*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. Drīra *arentum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 22. Dysegaþ se ðe wile sǽd ōþfæstan ðām drīum [drygum, Cot.] furum *he does foolishly who will sow seed in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Hī fērdon oððe fōron on drigum flōdum *abiērunt in sicco flumĭna*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 41. He gǽþ geond drige stōwa *ambŭlat per loca arĭda*, Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se wyrcþ drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] wolcnu *it makes dry clouds*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 2; Lchdm. iii. 274, 24. Fram ðære burnan ðe he drigum fōtum ofereóde *from the brook which he went over with dry feet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 32. Mid drīum handum *with dry hands*, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 8. Ðæt Israhēlisce folc gā drīum fōtum innan ða sǽ *ut gradiantur filii Israel in medio mari per siccum*, Ex. 14, 16, 29. [*Wyc.* drie: *Piers P.* drye: *Chauc.* drey: *Orm.* drizze: *Plat.* dröge, drügė, dræge: *Dut.* droog: *Ger.* trocken: *M. H. Ger.* trucken: *O. H. Ger.* trukan *siccus: Dan.* dröi *solid: Swed.* dryg *heavy: Icel.* drjúgr *solid, substantial.*]

drīgian, ðū drīgast; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreógan *to suffer, endure*] *To suffer, endure;* tolerāre, pati:—Ðū on ðisum andweardan līfe mā earfoða drīgast *thou sufferest more troubles in this present life*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13.

drig-nes, dryg-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* DRYNESS; siccĭtas:—Ðære drignesse ne sceal he huniges onbītan ac eald wīn *for the dryness he must not taste of honey but old wine*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 19. Æteówige drignis *let dryness appear;* appāreat ārīda, Gen. 1, 9. God gecīgde ða drignisse eorþan *vocāvit Deus ārĭdam terram*, 1, 10. On drignysse *in ināquōso*, Ps. Spl. 77, 20. Drygnessa his handa gescōpan *siccam mănus ejus formāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5.

Driht', Driht *the Lord*, used with or without the apostrophe in Spelman's Psalms for all the cases of Drihten. v. Dryht'.

driht, e; *f. A multitude, an army*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Cd. 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993. v. dryht.

driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor; *gen.* ealdres; *m. The lord of a feast;* architiclīnus:—Se drihtealdor cwæþ to ðam brўdguman *the lord of the feast said to the bridegroom*, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 25, 28. Se drihte ealdor ðæs wīnes onbўrgde *gustāvit architiclīnus vinum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 9. Beraþ ðære drihte ealdre *ferte architiclīno*, 2, 8. v. dryht-ealdor.

drihten; *gen.* drihtnes, drihtenes; *m. A ruler, lord, the Lord:*—Gumena drihten *lord of men*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 18; Dan. 613. Eorla drihten *lord of earls*, Beo. Th. 2105; B. 1050. Drihten Crēca *lord of the Greeks*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 38; Met. 26, 19. Drihten mīn *my lord*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 15; Gen. 2225. Witig Drihten, rōdera Rǽdend *the wise Lord, Ruler of the skies*, Beo. Th. 3113; B. 1554. Drihten wereda *the Lord of hosts*, Beo. Th. 4378; B. 2186. Ēce Drihten wið Abrahame spræc *the Lord eternal spake with Abraham*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 1; Gen. 2303. Ic eom Drihten ðīn God *ego sum Dominus Deus tuus*, Ex. 20, 2. Þurh ūrne Drihten Crist *through our Lord Christ*, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 3. On ðæm naman Drihtnes ūres Godes *in nomĭne Dŏmĭni Dei nostri*, Ps. Th. 19, 7. Se seofoða ys Drihtnes restedæg ðīnes Godes *septĭmo die sabbăto Domĭni Dei tui est*, Ex. 20, 10. Éálā Drihtenes þrym *O majesty of the Lord*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 34; Sat. 164: Ps. Lamb. 26, 13: Ps. Th. 68, 37. v. dryhten.

Drihten-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, ðæt -līce; *adj. Belonging to the Lord, Lordly;* Domĭnicus:—Drihtenlīces *Domĭnĭci*, Mone B. 429. Angelþeóde ðæs Drihtenlīcan geleáfan gife geleornode *gens Anglōrum Domĭnĭcæ fidei et dona discĕret*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. He nǽfre mete onfēng būtan ðў Drihtenlīcan dæge *he never took meat except on the Lord's day*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30.

Drihten-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. According to the Lord, by the Lord;* secundum Domĭnum, a Domĭno:—Ðæt he Drihtenlīcor mǽge beón hālig genemned *that he may be called holy by the Lord*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 9.

drihten-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A guardian lord, king;* domĭnus custos, rex:—On ðam drihtenweard deópne wisse sefan sīdne geþanc *in whom the guardian lord knew* [*to exist*] *deep ample thought of mind*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 24; Dan. 535.

driht-folc *a nation*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34. v. dryht-folc.

driht-gesīþ, es; *m.* [gesīþ *a companion*] *An associate, attendant;* satelles:—Nān ne feól drihtgesīþa *none of the associates fell*, Fins. Th. 84; Fin. 42.

driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, a warrior, retainer*, Beo. Th. 2781; B. 1388: 198; B. 99. v. dryht-guma.

drīhþ *does, performs, commits*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22; *3rd pres. sing. of* dreógan.

drihtin-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *dat.* -beáge; *m.* [drihtin = drihten *a lord*, beáh *a ring, bracelet*] *A lord-ring* or *money paid for slaying a freeman.* In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is called Manbôte:—Manbôte in lege Anglōrum, regi et archiepiscŏpo, iii marĉ de hominĭbus suis; episcŏpo comĭtātus, comĭti comĭtātus, et dapĭfĕro regis, xx sol; barōnĭbus cetĕris, x solid, L. Ed. C. 12; Th. i. 447, 28–31. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleahþ, cyninge l scillinga to drihtin-beáge *if any one slay a freeman,* [*let him pay*] *fifty shillings to the king, as* '*drihtin-beah,*' L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6, 7.

driht-līc, driht-lec *lordly*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26: Cd. 33; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. v. dryht-līc.

driht-līce *in a lordly manner*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138. v. dryht-līce.

driht-nē; *pl. nom. acc.* -nēas; *m. A dead body of a host;* cadāver agmĭnis:—Ofer drihtnēum *over the bodies of the slain*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 5; Exod. 163. v. nē.

Drihtnes *of the Lord;* Dŏmĭni, Ex. 20, 10; *gen. of* Drihten. v. dryhten.

driht-scipe *rulership*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. v. dryht-scipe.

driht-sele *a princely hall*, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485. v. dryht-sele.

driht-weras; *pl. m.* [wer *a man*] *Men, chieftains;* popŭlāres viri:—Ôþ-ðæt drihtweras duguþum geföran ðǽr is botlwēla Bethlem hāten *till that the fellow men journeyed to where there is a village called Bethel*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 32; Gen. 1798. Ðū mōst heonon hūþe lǽdan ealle, būton dǽle ðissa drihtwera *thou mayest lead all the spoil hence, save the part of these chieftains*, 98; Th. 129, 27; Gen. 2150.

drīme *joy;* jubĭlum, Cot. 109. v. dreám.

DRINC, drync, es; *m:* drinca, an; *m:* drince, an; *f.* DRINK, *a drink, draught;* potus, haustus:—Mīn blōd ys drinc *sanguis meus est potus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55. Ic oflþyrsted wæs gǽstes drinces *I was thirsty for the soul's drink*, Exon. 98a; Th. 369, 15; Seel. 41. Hēr gefōr Harþacnut swā ðæt he æt his drince stōd *in this year* [A. D. 1042] *Harthacnut died as he stood at his drink*, Chr. 1042; Erl. 166, 34. Ic mīnne drinc mengde mid teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperābam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Swā hwylc swā sylþ ānne drinc cealdes wæteres ānum ðyssa lytylra manna *quicumque potum dederit uni ex minĭmis istis calĭcem aquæ frigĭdæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. We ðē drinc sealdon *dedĭmus tibi potum*, 25, 37: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 43; Met. 8, 22. Nǽron ðā mistlīce drincas *there were not then various drinks*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 18; Met. 8, 9.

[*Wyc.* drynk: *Piers P.* drenke: *Chauc.* drinke: *Laym.* drænc, drench, drinc: *Orm.* drinnc, drinnch: *Plat.* drunk, drank, *m:* *O. Sax.* drank, *m. n:* *Frs.* dranck: *O. Frs.* drank in compounds: *Dut.* dranc, dronc, *m:* *Ger.* trank, trunk, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* tranc, *n. m;* trunc, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* trank, *n. potus;* trunk, *m. haustus:* *Goth.* draggk, dragk, *n. drink:* *Dan.* drik, *m. f:* *Swed.* drick, dryck, *m:* *Icel.* drekka, *f. beverage.*] DER. âtor-drinc, ge-, mân-, medo-, ofer-, wîn-, wînge-.

drinca, an; *m:* drince, an; *f.* [drinc *drink*] *Drink;* potus:—Eáðe we mâgon geseón hwǽr se drinca is *we can easily see where the drink is,* Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 30. He wolde beran drincan his gebrôðrum *he would bear drink to his brethren,* Homl. Th. ii. 180, 5. He bæd him drincan and heó him blîðelîce sealde *he asked for drink and she gave it him gladly,* Jud. 4, 19: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 24. He bæd God ðæt he him asende drincan *he prayed God to send him drink,* Jud. 15, 18. Drince mylsce drincan sió gebêt ða biternesse *let him drink a mulled drink which will amend the bitterness,* L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. DER. âttor-drinca, on-.

drincan, to drincenne, ic drince, ðû drincst, he drincþ, dryncþ, *pl.* drincaþ; *p.* dranc, *pl.* druncon; *pp.* druncen [drinc *drink*]. I. *to* DRINK, *imbibe;* biberе, potâre, imbîbĕre:—He dranc of ðam wîne, ðâ wearþ he druncen *bibens vinum inebriâtus est,* Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We ǽton and druncon beforan ðê *manducâvĭmus coram te, et bibĭmus,* Lk. Bos. 13, 26. Ðonne hîg druncene beoþ *cum inebriâti fuĕrint,* Jn. Bos. 2, 10. II. the Anglo-Saxons often drank to excess, as is evident by the exhortation of Abbot Ælfric to his friend Sigferd, to whom he dedicated his Treatises on the Old and New Testaments:—Ðû woldest me laðian, ðâ ðâ ic wæs mid ðê ðæt ic swîðor drunce, swilce for blisse. Ac wite ðû, leóf man, ðæt se ðe ôðerne neádaþ ofer his mihte to drincenne ðæt se môt aberan heora begra gild, gif him ǽnig hearm of ðam drence becymþ. Ure Hǽlend forbeád ðone oferdrenc. Ða lâreówas alêdon ðone unþeáw þurh heora lâreówdôm and tǽhton ðæt se oferdrenc fordêþ untwîlîce ðæs mannes sâwle and his gesûndfullnysse. Unhǽl becymþ of ðam drence *when I was with thee, thou wouldest urge me to drink very much, as it were for bliss. But know thou, dear friend, that he who forces another man to drink more than he can bear, shall answer for both, if any harm come thereof. Our Saviour hath forbidden over drinking. The learned fathers have also put down that bad habit by their wise teaching, and taught that the over drinking surely destroys a man's soul and soundness. Unhealthiness cometh after* [*over*] *drinking,* Ælfc. T. 43, 6–17. [*Piers P.* drinken: *Chauc.* dronken, *pp:* *Laym.* drinchen, drinken: *Orm.* drinnkenn: *Plat.* drinken: *O. Sax.* drinkan: *Frs.* drincken: *O. Frs.* drinka: *Dut.* drinken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* trinken: *O. H. Ger.* trinkan: *Goth.* drigkan: *Dan.* drikke: *Swed.* dricka: *Icel.* drekká.] DER. a-drincan, be-, for-, ge-, ofa-, ofer-, on-.

drince-fæt, es; *n. A cup;* calix:—Ic geseah Pharaones drincefæt on mînre handa *vidēbam cálîcem Pharaōnis in manu mea,* Gen. 40, 11, 13. v. drinc-fæt.

drince-leán, es; *n. Tributary drink, scot-ale, the contribution of tenants to purchase ale for the entertainment of their lord or his steward on the fee,* Glos. to Th. Laws, vol. ii. *Or, perhaps, the ale given by the seller to the buyer on concluding a bargain;* retrĭbūtio potus *vel* præmium bibendi:—Drinceleán and hlâfordes riht gifu stande ǽfre unawend *let the tributary drink and the lord's rightful gift ever stand unchanged,* L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 2: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7.

drincere, es; *m. A* DRINKER; potātor:—Drincere wînes *potātor vini,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19.

drinc-fæt, drince-fæt, drync-fæt, drenc-fæt; *gen.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n.* [fæt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup;* pōcŭlum, calix = κύλιξ:—Beóþ heora drincfatu gefyldu *their drinking-vessels shall be filled,* Ps. Th. 10, 7.

drinc-lagu, e; *f. Drinking-law;* assisa potus:—Statūtum, scilĭcet edictum, lex, *vel* constĭtūtio de potus vendendi mensūris, Som. Lye.

drinc-wêrig; *adj. Drink weary, satisfied with drinking;* potu defessus, temŭlentus, Cot. 124.

driórig *bloody;* cruentātus, gloriōsus:—Driórigne, *acc.* Beo. Th. 5572; B. 2789. v. dreórig.

dripest, dripst, he dripeþ, dripþ *strikest, strikes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* drepan.

dris-lîc *fearful.* DER. on-dris-lîc. v. dryslîc.

drisn, e; *f? A wig, false hair;* capillāmentum, galerĭcŭlum:—Rupe *vel* drisne *capillāmenta,* Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 96; Wrt. Voc. 28, 73. v. rupe.

DRÔF; *adj. Draffy, dreggy, dirty, troubled;* sordĭdus, turbŭlentus, turbĭdus:—Se ðe his brôðor hataþ, he hæfþ unstilnesse, and swýðe drôf [MS. drofi] môd *he that hateth his brother has disquietude, and a very troubled mind,* Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 16. Flôd drôf *a turbid flood,* Somn. 102; Lchdm. iii. 204, 11. [*Laym.* drof *disturbed, grieved:* *O. Sax.* drôbi, druobi *turbĭdus, nubĭlus:* *Kil.* droef *turbĭdus, turbŭlentus, fecŭlentus:* *Ger.* trübe *troubled, obscure, dark, dull, sad:* *M. H. Ger.* trüebe: *O. H. Ger.* truobi *turbĭdus, turbūtus.*] DER. ge-drôf.

drôf-denu, e; *f. A den* or *valley where droves of cattle feed;* armentōrum cubile. Locus nemorōsus armentōrum receptui accommŏdus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drâf.

drôf-lîc; *adj. Agitated, disturbed, troublesome, irksome, sad;* turbŭlentus, molestus:—Him biþ fŷr ongeán, drôflîc wîte *before them shall be fire, sad punishment,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 8; Dôm. 19.

drôf-man, -mann, es; *m. A drove-man, cattle-keeper;* bŭbulcus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drâf.

drôfnys, -nyss, e; *f. Dirtiness, sedition;* turbulentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

drôg *drew,* Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11; *p. of* dragan.

drogan = drugon *suffered;* tolerārunt, Bt. 38, 1; Card. 302, 21; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

droge, an; *f? Dung,* DRAUGH; stercus:—Nim monnes drogan *sume stercus humānum,* L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 16.

drogen *done, worked; pp. of* dreógan.

drôgon *drew,* Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234; *p. pl. of* dragan.

drôh *dragged, drew; p. of* dragan.

droht, es; *m? Manner* or *condition of life;* vitæ conditio:—Hû he his wîsna trûwade, drohtes, on ðære dimman âdle *how he trusted in his morals, his manner of living, in that hidden malady,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gû. 1135. v. drohtaþ.

droht *drawn, draught;* tractus, haustus, Cot. 202, Som. Ben. Lye.

drohtaþ, drohtoþ, es; *m.* [dreógan *to do, suffer, pass life, live*] *Conversation, manner* or *way of life, condition, conduct, society;* conditio vitæ, stătio, conversātio:—Is se drohtaþ strang ðam ðe lagolâde cunnaþ *severe is the way of life for him who trieth a sea-journey,* Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313: 2770; An. 1387: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 28; Cri. 857. Duguþ and drohtaþ *virtue and converse,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 4; Gû. 656. Ne wæs his drohtoþ swylce he on ealderdagum ǽr gemêtte *his condition was not such as he had before found in his life-days,* Beo. Th. 1517; B. 756. Ðæt hie ðe eáþ mihton ofer ŷða gebring drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life over the clash of waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369: 2564; An. 1283: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 20; Rä. 7, 10. Hî mâ lufedon dióra drohtaþ *they loved more the society of beasts,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92. Drohtaþ sêcan *to seek a sojourn,* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 6; Gen. 1818: Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 1; Ph. 416.

drohtian *to converse, live,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. v. drohtnian.

drohtigen *that ye converse; pl. pres. subj. of* drohtian. v. drohtnian.

drohtnian, drohtian; *part.* drohtniende, drohtiende, drohtende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To converse, dwell* or *keep company with, pass life, live;* versări, conversări, dēgĕre, vitam ăgĕre:—Bî bisceopum, hû hî mid heora gefêrum drohtian and lifigean scylon *de episcŏpis, qualĭter cum suis clerĭcis conversentur,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: Hy. 4, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 89. Cild ic eom under gyrde drohtniende *puer sum sub virga dēgens,* Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 23. Wæs he on his gefêrscipe drohtiende *in clero illius conversātus,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28. Hî drohtende duguþe beswîcaþ *they by converse deceive the virtuous,* Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 6; Wal. 32. Ic drohtnige *conversor,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Drohtnaþ on temple God *versātur in templo Deus,* Hymn. Surt. 44, 7. To hwâm drohtaþ heó mid us *why dwelleth she with us?* Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446: Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 22; Ph. 88. We drohtniaþ *degĭmus,* Hymn. Surt. 113, 17. Ða ungeleáffullan, ðe bûton Godes gelaðunge dwollîce drohtniaþ *the unbelieving, who live in error without the church of God,* Homl. Th. ii. 60, 14. Se in ðam mynstre eardode and drohtnade *qui in illo monastĕrio degēbat,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 32. Fela wîtegan under ðære ǽ Gode gecwêmelîce drohtnodon *many prophets under the old law passed their days acceptably to God,* Homl. Th. ii. 78, 34. Ðæt mid Suna Meotudes drohtigen dæghwamlîce *that ye converse daily with the Son of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 1363; An. 682.

drohtnung, drohtung, e; *f.* [droht *vitæ conditio*] *Conversation, condition, conduct, life, actions;* conversātio, conditio, stătio, actio:—Hira drohtnung sî afandud *quorum conversātio sit probāta,* Deut. 1, 13. Manega hâlige bêc cýðaþ his [Gregoriuses] drohtnunge and his hâlige lîf *many holy books manifest his* [*Gregory's*] *conduct and his holy life,* Homl. Th. ii. 116, 29. Of ðære munuclîcan drohtnunge *from the monastic life,* 120, 12. Sume on mynsterlîcre drohtnunge on reogollîcum lîfe getreówlîce Drihtne þeówdon *some served the Lord truly in monastic conversation in regular life,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 24: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 5; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4. On micelre drohtnunge *in great renown,* L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 33. He his lîf in Gode mid wyrþre drohtunge gefylde *vitam in Deo digna conversātiōne complēvit,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 24. On ðæra Apostola drohtnunge *in the Acts of the Apostles,* R. Ben. 33. Oþ-ðæt he full hâl sŷ on his drohtnungum *until he be full sound in his conditions,* Homl. Th. i. 126, 2.

DROPA, an; *m.* I. *a* DROP; stilla, gutta, stillicĭdium:—Dropa *gutta* vel *stilla,* Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 70; Wrt. Voc. 54, 14. Ymþ dropmǽlum swîðe hluttor wæter, ðæt gecîgdon ða ðe on ðære stôwe wunodon *stillam,* ðæt is dropa *very pure water runs* [*there*] *drop by drop, which those who dwelt in the place called* stilla, *that is drop,* Homl. Th. i. 510, 1. Flôwe min spræc swâ dropan ofer gærsa cîpas *fluat elŏquium*

meum quasi stillæ super gramĭna, Deut. 32, 2. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan, ðe byþ upatogen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ǽr ðan ðe he to dropum geurnen sȳ *snow comes of the thin moisture, which is drawn up with the air, and is frozen before it be run into drops*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 14; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan on eorþan yrnende *est sudor ejus sīcut guttæ sanguĭnis decurrentis in terram*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Swā dropa, ðe on ðas eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heó ōðerne dropan on ðæt ōðer eáge dyde *she put* [*did*] *another drop on the other eye*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 3. Nime ānne eles dropan *take a drop of oil*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 26. Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sīcut stillicĭdia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Dropan stīgaþ *the drops shall rise*, Salm. Kmbl. 90; Sal. 44. Dropena dreorung *a fall of drops*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349: 213; Th. 265, 23; Sat. 12. **II.** *a disease, paralysis?* morbus, parălȳsis = παράλυσις:—Wið fōt-ādle, and wið ðone dropan *against gout* [*foot disease*] *and against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Lchdm. i. 376, 1. Wið ðone dropan *against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 4, 7. Heó ælc yfel blōd and ðæne dropan gewyldeþ *it subdues all evil blood and the paralysis* [*the drop*], 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 13. [*Wyc.* droppes, *pl: Laym.* drope: *Plat.* droppen, drüppen, *m: O. Sax.* dropo, *m: O. Frs.* dropta *dropping: Dut.* drop, *m: Kil.* droppe: *Ger.* tropfen, *m: M. H. Ger.* tropfe, *m: O. H. Ger.* trofo, tropfo, *m. gutta: Dan.* dryp, *n*; draabe, *m. f: Swed.* droppe, *m: Icel.* dropi, *m.*] DER. hleór-dropa, rēn-, spēd-, wǽg-, wōp-, wrōht-.

dropan, droppan; *pres. part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To drop;* stillāre:—Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sīcut stillicĭdia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Droppende, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. DER. dropa *a drop.*

dropen *stricken:*—Wæs feorh dropen *life was stricken*, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981; *pp. of* drepan.

dropen *dropped; pp. of* dreópan.

drop-fāg *stronius?* Wrt. Voc. 289, 27.

drop-fāh, -fāg; *adj.* [dropa *a drop*, fāh *coloured, stained*] *Drop-coloured, variegated in spots, spotted;* stillātus:—Stillātus, ðæt is on ūre geþeóde, dropfāh *stillātus, that is in our language, spotted*, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 14. Wið dropfāgum andwlatan *for a spotted face*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 6; Lchdm. i. 348, 21.

dropian *to drop*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. v. dreópian.

drop-mǽlum; *adv. By drops, drop by drop;* guttātim:—Yrnþ drop-mǽlum swīðe hluttor wæter *very clear water runs drop by drop*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 34. v. mǽl **III.**

droppan *to drop:*—Droppende *stillans*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. v. dropan.

droppetian, droppetan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop, fall by drops, distil;* distillāre:—Heofonas droppetodon fram ansȳne Godes *cœli distillāvērunt a facie Dei*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 9. Fōr ansȳne Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ *the heavens drop before the face of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 67, 9.

droppetung, e; *f. A dropping, falling by drops, drop by drop;* stillicĭdium:—Swā swā niðer astīhþ droppetung droppende ofer eorþan *as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6.

dropung, e; *f. A dropping;* stillicĭdium:—Þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11: Ps. Vos. 71, 6. v. droppetung.

droren *fallen, perished; pp. of* dreósan.

dros DROSS, *filth, lees;* sordes, fæx, auricŭla, Cot. 14. [*Kil.* droes *fæx.*] v. drosna.

drosen-līc; *adj. Brittle, weak;* frăgĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

DROSNA, drosne, *nom. acc; gen.* drosna; *dat.* drosnum; *pl. f. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs;* fæx, fæces:—Dās drosna *hæc fæx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 70; Som. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 83, 22. His drosna [drosne, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8] nis aīdlad *fæx ejus non est exinānīta*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 9. Drosna *fæces*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 25; Wrt. Voc. 28, 8. He gelǽdde me of fenne drosna *eduxit me de luto fœcis*, Ps. Spl. 39, 2. Of ðām drosnum *from the dregs*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hī druncon ōþ ða drosna *usque ad fæces bibērunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 45. Eles drosna *dregs of oil;* amurca = ἀμόργη, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Kil.* droessem *fæx: Ger.* drusen, *f. fæx: M. H. Ger.* truosen, *f. barm, yeast: O. H. Ger.* truosana, trōsana *fæx, amurca.*]

drugaþ, drugoþ, e; *f.* [drige *dry*] *A* DROUGHT, *dryness;* siccĭtas, arīdĭtas:—Drugaþ [MS. drugaþe] *siccĭtas* vel *arīdĭtas*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 35; Wrt. Voc. 53, 43. Drugaþ oðde hǽþ *siccĭtas*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 77. Bearn Israēla eódon þurh drugoþe *fīlii Israel ambulāvērunt per siccum*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 189 a, 21.

drugian, he drugaþ, *pl.* drugiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n.* [drige *dry*] *To become dry, wither;* arescĕre:—Drugaþ his ār on borde *his oar becomes dry on board*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. On mergen swā wyrt gewīteþ, on mergen blōweþ and fareþ, on ǽfen afylþ, astīðaþ, and drugaþ *mane sīcut herba transeat, mane flōreat et transeat, vespĕre decīdat, indūret, et arescat*, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. Gif ðæt wæter hī ne geþwǽnde, ðonne drugode hió *if the water moistened it* [*the earth*] *not, then it would become dry*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8. DER. a-drugian, for-, ge-: un-adrugod.

drugon *suffered, endured*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

drugung, e; *f. A dryness, a dry place;* siccĭtas, inăquōsus lŏcus:—Hī costadon God in drugunge *temptāvērunt Deum in siccĭtāte*, Ps. Surt. 105, 14: 77, 17.

druh, es; *m. Dust;* pulvis:—Hwæt! druh ðū dreórega *lo! thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17.

druncaþ *drink*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114, = drincaþ; *pres. pl. of* drincan.

druncen *drunken*, Gen. 9, 21; *pp. of* drincan. DER. un-druncen, wīn-druncen.

druncen, es; *n?* e; *f? Drunkenness;* ēbriĕtas:—Ðæt he ne ǫnbīte ǣniges þinges ðe druncen ofcume *that he taste not anything from which drunkenness may come*, L. Pen. 11; Th. ii. 280, 23. Druncen beorg ðē and dollīg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Gif hit þurh druncen gewurþe, bēte ðe deóppor *si ex ebriĕtāte acciderit, eo grăvius emendet*, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 12. Gif ðū hwæt on druncen misdō, ne wīt ðū hit ðam ealoþe *if thou have misdone in drunkenness, blame not the drink*, Prov. Kmbl. 39. DER. ofer-druncen.

druncen-georn; *adj. Drink-desirous, drunken;* bĭbax, ebriōsus, R. Ben. 4.

druncen-hād, es; *m.* [MS. -hed] *Drunkenness;* ebriĕtas:—Þurh heora druncenhād [MS. -hed] *through their drunkenness*, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 42.

druncen-læt; *adj. Slow;* lentus, Cot. 124.

druncennes, druncennys, druncenys, -ness, e; *f.* DRUNKENNESS; ebriĕtas:—Warniaþ eów, ðe-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on druncenesse *attendīte autem vobis ne forte graventur corda vestra in ebrietāte*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Ða hūs ða ðe on to gebiddenne geworhte wǽron syndon nū on hūs gehwyrfed oferǽta and druncennesse *the houses which were built to pray in are now turned into houses of gluttony and drunkenness*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Mid druncennysse *by drunkenness*, Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 17. For ðære druncenysse *because of the drunkenness*, Gen. 19, 33, 35. On druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, nas Gode *in drunkenness and feasting they minister to their belly, not to God*, L. Eccl. 45; Wilk. 195, 25; L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 38. v. drincan **II.**

druncen-scipe, es; *m. Drunkenness;* ebriĕtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

druncen-wille; *adj. Drunken;* ebrius:—Drincþ mid ðām druncen-willum [drucen-willum MS.] monnum *bibit cum ebriis*, Past. 17, 8; Hat. MS. 24 a, 23.

drunc-mennen, es; *n. A drunken maid-servant;* ebria ancilla, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 32; Rä. 13, 9.

druncne *drunken*, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480; *nom. pl. of* druncen, *pp.*

druncnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to be* or *become drunk;* inebriāri:—Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne wīn, ne beór, ne ealu, ne nān ðære wǽtan ðe menn of druncniaþ *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale, nor of the liquor from which men become drunk*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7. Ðonne ða gebeóras druncniaþ *when the guests are drunk*, ii. 70, 27. **II.** *to sink, drown;* mergi:—Mid [MS. miđ] ðȳ he ongann druncnian [MS. druncnia] *cum cœpisset mergi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 30. DER. on-druncnian.

druncning, e; *f. A drinking;* ebriĕtas:—Drencfæt oðde calic mīn drincende oðde on druncninge lā hū scīnende oðde hū beorht is *calix meus inebrians* [*in ebriĕtāte*] *quam præclārus est*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

druncon *drank*, Lk. Bos. 13, 26; *p. pl. of* drincan.

drupian *to drop*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

drupon *dropped; p. pl. of* dreópan.

druron *fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997; *p. pl. of* dreósan.

drūsan, drūsian; *part.* drūsende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. intrans. To sink, become low, slow, inactive, to* DROWSE; cadĕre, lentum *vel* segnem esse:—Cēn drūsende *the sinking flame*, Elen. Kmbl. 2514; El. 1258. Lagu drūsade, wǽldreóre fāg *the stream became slower, stained with deadly gore*, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. He drūsende deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death when he becomes inactive* [*by age*], Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 31; Ph. 368: 52 b; Th. 184, 33; Gū. 1353. v. dreósan.

druwian *to become dry, wither.* DER. a-druwian, for-. v. drugian.

DRÝ, drī; *gen.* drȳs; *dat. acc.* drȳ; *pl. nom. acc.* drȳas; *gen.* drīra? *dat.* drȳum, drīum; *m. A magician, sorcerer, wizard;* magus, malĕfĭcus:—Drȳ *magus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 41. Petres wiðerwinna wæs sum drȳ, se wæs Simon gehāten: ðes drȳ wæs mid ðam awyrgedum gāste afylled *Peter's adversary was a certain sorcerer, who was called Simon: this sorcerer was filled with the accursed spirit*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 32: 374, 18: 376, 3: 380, 16: Homl. Blick. 173, 8, 18, 28, 32: 175, 6, 17, 31: 183, 17: 187, 32. He getengde wið ðæs drȳs *he hastened towards the magician*, Homl. Th. i. 374, 5. Petrus cwæþ to ðam drȳ *Peter said to the sorcerer*, i. 372, 6: 380, 21: Homl. Blick. 173, 2, 9, 33: 175, 25. Hī woldon forbærnan ðone drȳ *they would burn the magician*, Homl. Th. i. 372, 30: 374, 22: 376, 10: 380, 23: Homl. Blick. 173, 11, 30: 175, 1: 181, 33. Ðū miht mid ðȳ gebēde blōd

onhǽtan ðæs deófles drŷ *thou mayest with prayer heat the blood of the devil's wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89; Sal. 44. Hŷ drýas wǽron *they were sorcerers*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 23; Jul. 301: Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34. Hŷ getrymedon hyra drýas *their magicians encouraged them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. Cwǽdon ða drýas to Pharaone *dixērunt malefĭci ad Pharaōnem*, Ex. 8, 19: 9, 11. Drîra [dría?] *magōrum*, Mone B. 4018. Herodes biswicen wæs from drŷum oððe tungulcræftgum *Herōdes insulsus erat a magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16. Ðýlæs-ðe se deófol us be drîum [MS. drian] mâge *lest the devil have power over us by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. [*Orm.* drig-menn *magicians: Gael.* draoi, draoidh, druidh, *m. a druid, magician.*]

drŷ-cræft, es; *m.* [cræft *craft, art*] *Magical art, magic, sorcery;* ars magĭca *vel* malĕfĭca:—Hî sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire drŷcræft ða men forbredan *they said that she should overthrow the men by her sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Gif hî hwylcne drŷcræft hæfdon *si quid malĕfĭcæ artis habuissent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40: Ex. 7, 11. Sum man wæs mid drŷcræfte bepǽht *some man was deceived by magic*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 13. Warna ðē ðæt ðû ne gîme drŷcræfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniātur in te, qui ariolos sciscĭtētur et observet somnia atque augŭria*, Deut. 18, 10. Drîfan drŷcræftas *to exercise magical arts*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Mid drŷcræftum *by sorceries*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 22.

drŷ-cræftig, drî-cræfteg; *adj.* [cræftig *crafty, skilful*] *Skilful* or *crafty in magic* or *sorcery, magical;* magĭcæ artis perîtus, magĭcus:—Sió, hî sǽdon, sceolde bión swîðe drŷcræftigu *she, they said, would be very skilful in sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox. 194, 20. Pharaon gegaderude ealle ða drîcræftegustan men *vocāvit Pharao sapientes et malĕfĭcos*, Ex. 7, 11.

drŷfan *to drive;* pellĕre:—Sceoldon drŷfan *should drive*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10. v. drîfan.

drŷfan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To trouble, vex;* vexāre:—Mǽst hine drŷfdon his âgene men [MS. mæn] *his own men vexed him most*, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 34. v. drêfan.

drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry, make dry, rub dry, wipe;* siccāre, tergĕre, extergĕre:—Se hâta sumor drygþ and gearwaþ sǽd and blêda *the hot summer dries and prepares seeds and fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14. Cômon twegen seolas of sǽlîcum grunde, and hî mid heora flŷse his fêt drygdon *two seals came from the sea-ground, and they dried his feet with their fur*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 12. Hie beóþ oft drygde *they are often dried*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 a, 19. v. drigan.

dryge *dry*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583: Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. v. drige.

drygge *dry*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. v. drige.

dryg-nes, -ness *dryness*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5. v. drig-nes.

dryht, driht, e; *f. A people, multitude, army, in pl. men;* pŏpŭlus, multĭtūdo, cătĕrva, fămĭlia, hŏmĭnes:—Dryhtum to nytte *for use to people*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 25; Rä. 51, 2. Ic dryhtum þeówige *I serve multitudes*, 104 a; Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79. Ðæt ðŷ deáþ-drepe drihta [MS. drihte] swǽfon *that the armies slept in the swoon of death*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495: 217; Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Drihta bearnum *to the children of men*, 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993: Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 7; Pa. 25. [*Laym.* drihte *retinue: O. Sax.* druht, *only in composition, as* druht-folc *comĭtātus, pŏpŭlus: Frs.* dregte: *O. Frs.* dracht, drecht: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* truht, trut, *f. multitude: Icel.* dróttr, *f. pŏpŭlus.* v. *Goth.* ga-drauhts, *m. a soldier*, from driugan *to do military service: A. Sax.* dreógan.] DER. folc-dryht, -driht, mago-; gedriht, gedryht, hî-, hŷ-, sib-, wil-.

Dryht', Driht', or without the apostrophe Dryht, Driht *The Lord;* Dŏmĭnus; chiefly used in the interlinear Psalms, published by Spelman and by the Surtees' Society, for all the cases of Dryhten, Drihten.

dryht-bearn, es; *n. A child of the people, a noble child;* puer pŏpŭlāris, nōbĭlis:—Dryhtbearn Dena *the Danes' princely child*, Beo. Th. 4076; B. 2035.

dryht-cwēn, e; *f. A noble queen;* dŏmĭna et rēgīna:—Dryhtcwēn duguþa *a noble queen of chieftains*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 21; Wîd. 98.

dryht-ealdor, driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor, es; *m. The ruler of a household, meeting,* or *feast, a bridesman;* dŏmĭnus, archi-triclīnus, parănymphus = *παράνυμφος*:—Brŷdguma *vel* dryhtealdor *parănymphus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 60; Wrt. Voc. 50, 42.

dryhten, drihten; *gen.* dryhtnes, dryhtenes; *m.* **I.** *a ruler, lord, prince;* dŏmĭnus, princeps:—Geáta dryhten *the Goths' lord*, Beo. Th. 2973; B. 1484. Eorla dryhten *lord of earls*, Beo. Th. 4666; B. 2338. Dryhten Higelâc *lord Higelac*, Beo. Th. 4005; B. 2000. In gemynd his dryhtnes naman brohte *it brought his lord's name into his mind*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8. **II.** *the supreme ruler, the Lord; chiefly used for God and Christ;* Dŏmĭnus:—Him Dryhten sylf, heofona heáhcyning, hlyt getǽhte *the Lord himself, high king of heaven, assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 10; An. 5. Dryhtna Dryhten *the Lord of lords*, Andr. Kmbl. 1747; An. 876. Dryhten God *the Lord God*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 33; Pa. 55. Dryhten Crist *the Lord Christ*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 25; Gû. 564. Ðe in Dryhtnes noman cwôme *who camest in the Lord's name*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. We fôr Dryhtene iu dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. [*Laym.* drihten: *Orm.* drihtin: *O. Sax.* drohtin: *O. Frs.* drochten *Lord*, only used for *God* and *Christ: O. H. Ger.* truhtîn *dŏmĭnus: Icel.* dróttinn *princeps.*] DER. freá-dryhten, freó-, gum-, hleó-, man-, sige-, weoruld-, wine-.

dryhten-beáh *a lord-ring.* v. drihtin-beáh.

dryhten-bealo, -bealu; *gen.* -bealowes; *n.* [bealo *evil*] *Profound misery, extreme evil;* permagna calămĭtas:—He sceal dreógan dryhten-bealo *he shall suffer profound misery*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 22; Vy. 55. Ellen biþ sêlast ðâm ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu *courage is best for those who must suffer extreme evil*, 52 b; Th. 183, 6; Gû. 1323.

dryhten-dôm, es; *m.* [-dôm *termination*, q. v.] *Sovereignty, majesty;* dŏmĭnātus, majestas:—Se hâlga hêrede on hêhþo heofoncyninges dryhten-dôm *the saint praised the majesty of heaven's king on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1997; An. 1001.

Dryhten-lic *belonging to the Lord, Lordly.* v. Drihten-lîc.

Dryhten-lîce *according to the Lord, by the Lord.* v. Drihten-lîce.

dryhten-weard *a guardian-lord, king.* v. drihten-weard.

dryht-folc, driht-folc, es; *n.* [folc *a people*] *A nation, multitude;* pŏpŭlus, multĭtūdo:—Micel arîseþ dryhtfolc to dôme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 23; Cri. 1042. Dryht-folca helm *a protector of nations*, 107 a; Th. 408, 24; Rä. 27, 17. Wæs deáþe gedrenced drihtfolca mǽst *the greatest of nations was drenched with death*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34: 160; Th. 198, 13; Exod. 322: 171; Th. 216, 2; Exod. 589.

dryht-gesîþ *an associate, attendant,* v. driht-gesîþ.

dryht-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *a treasure*] *A nation's* or *people's treasure;* pŏpŭli ŏpes:—Eodor gefylled dryhtgestreóna *an inclosure filled with people's treasures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 25; Rä. 18, 3.

dryht-guma, driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, warrior, retainer, follower,—pl. men, people;* vir popŭlāris *vel* nōbĭlis, mîles, sătelles,—hŏmĭnes:—Semninga biþ, ðæt ðec, dryhtguma, deáþ oferswŷðeþ *suddenly it will be, that thee, warrior, death overpowers*, Beo. Th. 3540; B. 1768. Druncne dryhtguman dôþ swâ ic bidde *the drunken retainers do as I bid*, 2466; B. 1231. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn, eall monna cynn *the sons of men, all mankind, shall wake from death*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 22; Cri. 887. Beóþ môdsefan dâlum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelîce *dispositions are by parts distributed, people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 31; Mŏd. 22: 79 a; Th. 297, 23; Crä. 72.

drŷhþ, ðû drŷhst *does, thou doest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dreógan.

dryht-leóþ, es; *n.* [leóþ *a song*] *A lordly song;* nōbĭle carmen:—Be ðam Dauid cyning dryhtleóþ agôl *king David sang a lordly song of him*, Elen. Kmbl. 684; El. 342.

dryht-lîc, driht-lîc, driht-lec; *comp.* -lîcra; *sup.* -lîcest; *adj. Lordly, noble, distinguished;* princĭpālis, nōbĭlis, exĭmius:—We gehŷrdon ðæt mid Sigelwarum yppe wearþ dryhtlîc dôm Godes *we have heard that the lordly doom of God was revealed among the Ethiopians*, Apstls. Kmbl. 129; Ap. 65: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 1; Reim. 39. Sweord sceal on bearme, drihtlîc îsern *the sword shall be in the bosom, lordly iron*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Him drihtlîcu mǽg þuhte *she seemed a noble damsel to them*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1849. Cwæþ drihtlecu mǽg, brŷd to beorne *his noble mate, his wife, spake to the chief*, 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Drihtlîce cempan hyra sweord getugon *the noble warriors drew their swords*, Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14: Beo. Th. 2320; B. 1158. Hî on dryhtlîcestum dôme lifdon *they lived in the most lordly power*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 35; Seef. 85.

dryht-lîce, driht-lîce; *adv. In a lordly manner, divinely;* nobĭlĭter:—God leóht and þŷstro gedǽlde dryhtlîce *God divinely parted light and darkness*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 32; Cri. 228. Abraham fôr eorlum drihtlîce spræc *Abram spake in a lordly manner before the people*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138.

dryht-mâþm, es; *m.* [mâþm *a treasure*] *A noble* or *lordly treasure;* nōbĭles ŏpes:—Wearþ dryhtmâþma dǽl forgolden *his share of noble treasures was paid for*, Beo. Th. 5678; B. 2843.

dryht-nê *a dead body of a host.* v. driht-nê.

dryhtnes *of a lord*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8; *gen. of* dryhten.

dryht-scipe, driht-scipe, es; *m.* [-scipe *termination*] *Rulership, lordship, domination, dignity;* dominātus, dignĭtas:—Ðara dôm leofaþ and hira dryhtscipe *their dignity and their lordship shall live*, Elen. Kmbl. 899; El. 451. For hwam nele mon him on giógoþe georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *why will not man in youth zealously work for himself bold rulership?* Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda dreámas and drihtscipes *age must take from him the joys of bold deeds and of rulership*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. Nalles feallan lêt dôm and drihtscipe *he let not his power and domination sink*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 4; Gen. 1199. Ne lǽt ðîn dryhtscipe feallan *let not thy mighty rule fall*, Wald. 12; Vald. 1, 7.

dryht-sele, driht-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A princely dwelling, hall;* aula:—Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrnne *the*

dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall, Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320: 1538; B. 767. Wæs drihtsele dreórfâh *the princely hall was stained with blood*, 974; B. 485.

dryht-sib, -sibb, e; *f.* [sib *peace, kinship*] *Peace between two nations, lordly kinship;* pax *vel* amīcitia inter duas gentes:—Ic Heaðobeardna ne talige dryhtsibbe dǽl Denum unfǽcne *I esteem not part of the Heathobeards' lordly kinship to the Danes guileless*, Beo. Th. 4142; B. 2068.

dryht-weras *men, chieftains.* v. driht-weras.

dryht-wuniende; *part.* [wuniende, *part. of* wunian *to dwell*] *Dwelling among people;* in pōpulo dēgens:—Ðara ǽghwylc mōt dryhtwuniendra dǽl onfōn *each of those dwelling among people may receive a share*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 26; Crä. 7.

drȳman; *part.* drȳmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice, be joyful;* jubĭlāre:—Hī mōtun drȳman mid Dryhten *they may rejoice with the Lord*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 27; Cri. 1679. Him gefylgan ne mæg drȳmendra gedryht *the multitude of the joyful cannot follow him*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Eall druncon and drȳmdon *all drunk and rejoiced*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 11; Gen. 2781. Drȳmaþ Gode eall eorþe *jubĭlāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 97, 5, 7: 46, 1. v. drēman.

drȳme *a song*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

drȳ-men *magicians, sorcerers*, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 14. v. drȳ.

drȳming, e; *f. A soft* or *murmuring noise;* susurrus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

dryne, es; *m. Drink, a drink, draught;* potus, haustus:—Ðǽr wæs ælcum genōg dryne *there was enough drink for each*, Andr. Kmbl. 3069; An. 1537. Ic oþyrsted wæs gāstes drynces *I was thirsty for the soul's drink*, Soul Kmbl. 82; Seel. 41. Dryne ðū selst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. Of mistlīcum dryncum *from various drinks*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. DER. heoru-dryne, ofer-. v. drinc.

dryne-fæt, es; *n. A drinking-vessel;* pōcŭlum:—Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre *they saw the precious drinking-vessel*, Beo. Th. 4500; B. 2254: 4601; B. 2306. v. drinc-fæt.

dryneþ *drinks*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8; *3rd pres. sing. of* drinċan.

dryngc, es; *m. Drink;* potus:—Dryngc mīnne [MS. min] mid wōpe ic gemengde *potum meum cum fletu temperābam*, Ps. Spl. 101, 10. v. drinc.

drynge *I drink*, Ps. Spl. 49, 14; *for* drince. v. drincan.

drypan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To drop, moisten;* stillāre, humectāre:—Nime ānne eles dropan, and drype on ān mycel fȳr *take a drop of oil, and drop it on a large fire*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 5, 7, 24, 28, 30. Heó drypte in ða eágan *she dropped it on the eyes*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Mīne handa drypton myrran *my hands dropped myrrh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 4. He bæd ðæt Lazarus mōste his tungan drypan *he prayed that Lazarus might moisten his tongue*, i. 330, 29. DER. ge-drypan. v. dropa.

drype, es; *m. A stripe, blow;* ictus:—Ðēh ðū drype þolie *though thou suffer a stripe*, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957: 2436; An. 1219. v. drepe.

drȳpst, he drȳpþ *droppest, drops; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreópan.

dryre, es; *m. Fall, decline, ceasing;* cāsus, lapsus, cessātio:—Hrīmes dryre *a fall of rime*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Ðǽr wæs ne dreámes dryre *there was no ceasing of joy*, 44 b; Th. 152, 1; Gū. 802. DER. fǽr-dryre. v. dreósan.

dryrmian *to make sad, to be made sad, to mourn;* lugēre:—Dryrmyde, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 5; Exod. 40. v. drysmian.

drys-līc, dris-līc; *adj. Fearful, terrible;* terrībilis:—Ahwilc *vel* egeslīc *vel* dryslīc *terrībilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43. v. on-drislīc, an-drysenlīc, an-drysne, drysne.

drysmian, dryrmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dark, gloomy, to be made sad, to mourn;* calīgāre, obscūrāri, mœstĭtia affici, lugēre:—Oþðæt lyft drysmaþ *until the air grows gloomy*, Beo. Th. 2755, note; B. 1375.

drysnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To put out, quench, extinguish;* extinguĕre:—Ðæt fȳr ne biþ drysned *ignis non extinguĭtur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 46. DER. ge-drysnan, un-drysnende, un-adrysnendlīc.

drysne *terrible;* revĕrendus. v. on-drysne.

drȳst *rushest, rushes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreósan.

DUBBAN; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To strike,* DUB, *create;* percŭtĕre, creāre:—Se cyng dubbade his sunu Henric to rīdere *the king dubbed* [or *created*] *his son Henry a knight*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 1. [*R. Brun.* dubbid, *p: Chauc.* dubbed: *Laym.* dubben: *Swed.* dubba: *Icel.* dubba, dybba: *Fr.* dauber *to strike.*]

DUCE, an; *f. A* DUCK; anas:—On ducan seáþe, of ducan seáþe *to the duck's pond, from the duck's pond*, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 16, 17: Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 18. [*Piers P. Chauc.* doke: *Plat.* düker: *Kil.* duycker *mergus.*]

dūfan, ic dūfe, ðū dȳfst, *pl.* dūfaþ; *p.* ic, he deáf, ðū dufe, *pl.* dufon; *pp.* dofen *To* DIVE, *sink;* mergi:—Ic deáf under ȳðe *I dived under the wave*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4: 113 b; Th. 434, 23; Rä. 52, 5. Dūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne ōþ ða wriste *let the hand dive after the stone up to the wrist*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif ðū dȳfst *if thou sinkest*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 35. Mid ðam ðe he deáf *when he was sinking*, ii. 392, 2: 390, 21. DER. be-dūfan, ge-, onge-, þurh-: dȳfan.

dūfe-doppa, an; *m. A pelican;* pelĭcānus = πελέκανος:—Gelīc geworden ic eom niht-hræfne oððe dūfedoppan wēstennes *simĭlis factus sum pelĭcāno solĭtūdĭnis*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

dūflan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sink, immerge;* immergĕre, Ben. Lye.

DUGAN; *part.* dugende; ic, he deah, ðeag; ðū duge, *pl.* dugon; *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton *To avail, to be of use, able, fit, strong, vigorous, good, virtuous, honest, bountiful, kind, liberal;* valēre, prōdesse, frūgi esse, bŏnum esse, munīfĭcum, *vel* lĭbĕrālem se præbēre:—Ðonne his ellen deah *when his valour avails*, Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Se ðe his heorte deah *he whose heart is good*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Hūru se aldor deah [Th. þeáh, Beo. 744], se ðǽm heaðorincum hider wīsade *the chief is able indeed, who has led the warriors hither*, B. 369. Ðeáh ðū heaðoræsa gehwǽr dohte, grimre gūþe *though thou hast everywhere been vigorous in martial onslaughts, in grim war*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526. Gif he ǽr ne dohte *if he were not before virtuous*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 14. Dō ā ðætte duge *do ever what is virtuous*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 10; Fä. 4. Ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūthere *so that neither the in-army nor the out-army was of use to them*, Chr. 1006; Th. 257, 15, col. 1. Swā swā hī sceoldon, gif hī dohton *as they ought, if they were honest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ðæt ðū dohtest dīnum brēðer and wædlan and þearfan *that thou be bountiful to thy brother, to the poor, and to the needy*, Deut. 15, 11. Ðū us wel dohtest *thou wast truly kind to us*, Beo. Th. 3647; B. 1821: 2693; B. 1344. Hū me cyne-gōde cystum dohten *how the good by race were munificently liberal to me*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wīd. 56: 86 a; Th. 324, 4; Wīd. 89. Ða sceolon eall dugende beón swā swā hit gedafenaþ ðam hāde *they shall all be virtuous so as is befitting the order*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 16. [Dugan is the third of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* dugan and the *pret.* deah, *pl.* dugon, *retaining preterite inflections*, are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen, ascertained from deah; *pl.* dugon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deogan and the *pp.* dogen; thus we find the original verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen. The weak *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton [= duhte, duhton], is formed regularly from the *inf.* dugan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Piers P. Orm.		degh, dægh,		
O. Sax.	dugan,	dōg,	dugun,	
O. Frs.	duga,	duch,		
M. H. Ger.	tugen,	touc,		tohte,
O. H. Ger.	tugan,	touc,	tugun, *3rd pers. pl.*	tohta,
Goth.	dugan,	dáug,	dugum,	daúhta.]

dugeþ, dugoþ *good, virtuous, honourable;* bonus, probus, Mann. v. duguþ; *adj.*

dugoþ-gifu, e; *f.* [dugoþ = duguþ, gifu *a gift*] *Liberality, munificence;* largĭtas, munificentia:—Ic Wulfstān Lundeniscra manna bisceop mīnes hlāfordes dugoþgife ǽfre geþwærige *I Wulfstan, bishop of the London men, ever consent to my lord's munificence*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 36.

duguþ, dugoþ, e; *f.* [dugan *vălēre*]. I. *manhood* and *all who have reached manhood; ætas vīrilis* [*O. H. Ger.* an dero tugende *in vīrili ætāte*, tugent daz ist die metilscaft des menniskinen alteris *vires, hoc est mĕdia vīrilis ætas*, Graff's Sprch. v. 372]:—Todǽlan duguþe and geógoþe *to distribute to old and young*, Andr. Kmbl. 304; An. 152. Ymb-eóde ða ides Helminga duguþe and geógoþe dǽl ǽghwylcne *then the Helmings' dame went round every part* [*group*] *of old and young*, Beo. Th. 1246; B. 621: 323; B. 160: 3352; B. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. II. *multitude, troops, army, people, men, attendants, the nobles, nobility, the heavenly host;* cōpiæ, exercĭtus, pōpŭlus, hōmines, comitātus, prōcĕres, mīlĭtia cœlestis;—Duguþ samnade *the multitude collected*, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125: 2542; An. 1272. Āhte ic holdra ðȳ læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. Dugoþ Israhēla *the army of Israel*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 13; Exod. 91: 167; Th. 209, 17; Exod. 500. Duguþe dīnre *to thy people*, Hy. 7, 69; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 69. Ðæt is duguþum cūþ *that is known to men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1364; An. 682. Ðū ðe in Dryhtnes noman dugeþum cwōme *thou who camest in the Lord's name to men*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 6; Cri. 413. Be ðām hringum mon mihte witan hwæt Rōmāna duguþe gefeallen wæs *by the rings one might know how many of the nobility of the Romans had fallen*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 11: 3, 11; Bos. 74, 30: 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. Se cining wæs

gefullod mid eallum his dugoþe *the king was baptized with all his nobility*, Chr. 626; Th. 43, 29: 1016; Th. 283, 30. He spræc mid duguþe ealdrum *lŏcūtus est cum magistrātĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 4: 12, 11. Dugoþ Drihten hērigaþ *the heavenly host praises the Lord*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 2; Exod. 546: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 32; Cri. 1063. *God and Christ are called* duguþa helm, dryhten, dēmend, etc. *helmet, lord, ruler, etc. of the hosts* or *heavenly hosts*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 35; Sat. 164: Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 7; Cri. 782: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87. **III.** *majesty, glory, magnificence, power, virtue, excellence, ornament;* majestas, magnificentia, potentia, virtus, dĕcus:—Ealra duguþa duguþ, Drihten Hǽlend *majesty of all majesties, Lord Saviour*, Hy. 3, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 24. He sōhte Drihtnes duguþe *he sought* [*entered into*] *the Lord's glory*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 15; Gen. 1205. Wuldre benēmed, duguþum bedēled *bereft of glory, deprived of power*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122: 212; Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. Seó duguþ ðæs wlītes ðe on gimmum biþ *the excellence of the beauty, which is in gems*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 3. On ðǣm is swiotol sió gifu and ealla ða duguþa hiora fæder *in whom is manifest the ability and all the virtues of their father*, 10; Fox 28, 32. Simmachus seó duguþ ealles moncynnes *Symmachus the ornament of all mankind*, 10; Fox 28, 12. **IV.** *advantage, gain, good, happiness, prosperity, riches, blessings, salvation;* commŏdum, lucrum, bŏnum, prospĕrĭtas, divĭtiæ, ŏpes, sălus:—Hwæt ðū us to duguþum geðōn wille *what thou wilt do to our advantage*, Andr. Kmbl. 683; An. 342. Adrifen from duguþum *driven from good*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 5; Gen. 2323. Gifa ðe him to duguþe Drihten scyrede *the gifts which the Lord had bestowed on him for his happiness*, 176; Th. 221, 12; Dan. 87. He him duguþa blǽd forgeaf *he gave them abundance of prosperity*, 121; Th. 156, 2; Gen. 2582. On ðære dægtīde duguþe wǽron *there were riches at that time*, 80; Th. 100, 5; Gen. 1659. Eallum bidǽled duguþum and dreámum *deprived of all blessings and joys*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 16; Cri. 1409: Cd. 43; Th. 57, 18; Gen. 930. **V.** *benefit, gift;* benefĭcium, mūnus, dōnum:—Secgan Drihtne þonc duguþa gehwylcre *to say thanks to the Lord for all benefits*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 4; Cri. 601: 96 a; Th. 359, 3; Pa. 57: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 10; Gen. 1510. **VI.** *that which is seemly, suitable, seemliness;* dĕcōrum:—He cūðe duguþe þeáw *he knew the usage of decorum* [*decorous usage*], Beo. Th. 724; B. 359: 6330; B. 3175. Æfter duge̊þum *according to seemliness*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. [*Laym.* duȝeðe *nobles: Plat.* dögt, *f. solidness: O. Frs.* duged, *f. power: Ger.* tugend, *f. virtus: M. H. Ger.* tugent, *f: O. H. Ger.* tugad, *f. vis, rōbur, virtus: Dan.* dyd, *f: Swed.* dygd, *f: Icel.* dygð, *f. virtue.*] DER. ædel-duguþ, ealdor-, heofon-, woruld-.

duguþ, dugoþ, dugeþ; *adj. Good, honourable;* bonus, probus, Mann. v. dugeþ; *adj.*

duguþ-gifu, e; *f. Liberality;* munificentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dugoþ-gifu.

duhte *did good*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 5, = dohte; *p. of* dugan.

dulfon *dug*, Ps. Th. 56, 8; *p. pl. of* delfan.

dulh-rune *pellitory*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dulmūnus; *gen. pl.* dulmūna; *m. The war-ship of the Greeks, which king Alfred assures us would hold a thousand men;* longa nāvis. These ships were the *μακρὰ πλοῖα* or *νῆες μακραί*, generally called in Greek *ὁ δρόμων, ωνος, m. the light war-vessel of the Greeks.* They were the longæ nāves *the long war-ships* of the Romans, which had often more than fifty rowers. The Romans called their vessel drŏmo, ōnis, defining it as *a fast rowing vessel*, evidently deriving their word from the Greek *δρόμων*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; Cassiod. Var. 5, 17, *init.* where it is described as 'trĭrēme vehĭcŭlum rōmōrum tantum nūmĕrum prōdens, sed hŏmĭnum fācies dilĭgenter abscondens.' Some suppose that Alfred derived his word dulmūnus from the *Icel.* drómundr, *m.* which Egilsson, in his Lexĭcon Poëtĭcum, Hafniæ, 8vo. 1860, explains 'nāvis grandior, cūjus gĕnĕris tantum extra regiōnes septemtrionāles, ut in mări mediterrāneo, mentio fit,' S.E. i. 582, 3, Orkn. 82, 1, 3. Vigfusson, in his Icelandic-English Dictionary, 4to. Oxford, 1869–1874, in drómundr gives only the Latin and Greek, and O. H. Ger. drahemond as cognates. What Orosius calls longas nāves, Alfred translates dulmūnus in Anglo-Saxon. As we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A. D. 897; Th. i. 174, 41,—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timþrian lang-scipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long-ships against those ships*, v. æsc **IV.**—Alfred, in his translation of Orosius, says:—Ær he [Ercol] ongan mid Creáca scypum, ðe mon dulmūnus hǽt, ðe man segþ ðæt ān scip mǣge ān þūsend manna *before he* [*Hercules*] *began with Grecian ships, which are called dulmunus, of which it is said that one ship can hold a thousand men*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31–33. He [Xersis] hæfde scipa ðæra mycclena dulmūna ān M and ii hund *he* [*Xerxes*] *had one thousand two hundred of the large ships, dulmunus*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 32, 33. v. Glossārium ad scriptōres mĕdiæ et infīmæ Latinĭtātis Dŏmĭni Du Cange, Dufresne; Francofurti ad Mœnum, 3 vols. fol. 1681, Dromōnes.

DUMB; *def.* se dumba, seó, ðæt dumbe; *adj.* DUMB, *speechless, mute;* mūtus, e-linguis:—Eart ðū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65: 108 b; Th. 414, 7; Rä. 32, 16. Beó ðū dumb ōþ-ðæt ðæt cild beó acenned *be thou dumb until the child shall be born*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 7: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Dumb *mūtus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 36: Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Se dumba fæder *the dumb father*, Homl. Th. i. 354, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 457; Sal. 229. Se dumba spræc *lŏcūtus est mūtus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 33: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Dumbes *elinguis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 1. Hīg brohton him dumbne man *obtŭlērunt ei hŏmĭnem mūtum*, Mt. Bos. 9, 32: Mk. Bos. 9, 17: Ex. 4, 11. Gesēgun ða dumban gesceaft *they saw the dumb creation*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128: 113 a; Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Ða ōðre nigon consonantes synd gecwedene *mūtæ*, ðæt synd dumbe *the other nine consonants are called* mūtæ, *which are dumb*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1, 2. He dyde ðæt deáfe gehȳrdon, and dumbe spræcon *surdos fēcit audīre, et mūtos lŏqui*, Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Mt. Bos. 15, 31. Ic sceal dǽda fremman swā ða dumban neát *I shall do deeds such as the dumb cattle*, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Dumbra *of the dumb*, Salm. Kmbl. 158; Sal. 78. Be dumbera manna dǽdum *of dumb men's deeds*, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 13. Hī forgeáfon dumbum spræce *they gave speech to the dumb*, Homl. Th. i. 544, 33: 424, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. [*Piers P.* dombe: *Wyc.* doumbe: *Chauc.* dombe: *Laym.* dumbe: *Orm.* dumb: *O. Sax.* dump *stultus: Frs.* domme, dom: *O. Frs.* dumbe, dume *stultus, mūtus: Dut.* dom *stupid: Ger.* dumm *stupid: M. H. Ger.* tump *stupid: O. H. Ger.* tumb *mūtus, stultus: Goth.* dumbs *mute: Dan.* dum *stupid: Swed.* dum *stupid;* dumb *mute: Icel.* dumbr *mute.*] DER. dum-nys: a-dumbian.

dumle? *the pelican;* onocrōtălus = *ὀνοκρόταλος*, Cot. 23.

dumnys, -nyss, e; *f.* DUMBNESS, *speechlessness;* loquendi impotentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

DUN; *adj.* DUN, *a colour partaking of brown and black;* fuscus, aquīlus:—Dun *fuscus*, Cot. 141, 147: *natius* [= *nātīvus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 86; Wrt. Voc. 46, 43. Dunn *balidus* [= *βαλιός?*], Wrt. Voc. 289, 28. On ðone [MS. ðonne] dunnan stān *to the dun stone*, Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 32. [*Chauc.* dunne, donne *dark-coloured: Ir.* dunn *a dun colour: Wel.* dwn *dun, swarthy, dusky: Gael.* donn *brown-coloured.*] DER. asse-dun.

DŪN, e; *pl. nom. acc.* dūna, dūne; *f. A mountain, hill,* DOWN; mons, collis:—Seó dūn, ðe se Hǽlend ofastāh, getācnode heofenan rīce *the mountain, from which Jesus descended, betokened the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 21: 502, 2, 7: Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. Ðeós dūn *hic mons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 58: 5; Som. 4, 8: Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: Wrt. Voc. 80, 42. Hie be hlīðe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon *they found an earth-cavern by the slope of a high hill*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594: Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Betwux ðære dūne Sion, and ðam munte Olīueti *between mount Sion and the mount of Olives*, i. 440, 15: 502, 2, 9: 120, 10. Genōh lange ge wunodon on ðisse dūne *suffĭcit vobis, quod in hoc monte mansistis*, Deut. 1, 6: Gen. 31, 54: Mt. Bos. 24, 3. Stōpon stīðhycgende on ða dūne up *the stout-hearted went aloft upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1430; El. 717: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 20; Met. 19, 10: Cd. 228; Th. 307, 21; Sat. 683. Ðec heá duna hērgen *high downs praise thee*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 6; Az. 117. Of denum and of dūnum *from dells and from downs*, 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rä. 28, 3: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398: 71; Th. 85, 28; Gen. 1421. Seó wiht dūna bricep *the creature will burst the hills*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Wurdon behelede ealle ða hēhstan dūna under ealre heofenan. And ðæt wæter wæs fīftyne fæðma deóp ofer ða hēhstan dūna *operti sunt omnes montes excelsi sub universo cælo. Quindĕcim cŭbĭtis altior fuit aqua super montes, quæ operuĕrat*, Gen. 7, 19, 20. He gehleápeþ heá dūne *he shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufeweardre *the place is on the high mount of Olives*, Homl. Blick. 125, 19. [*R. Glouc.* dounes *hills: Laym.* dune, *f: Orm.* dun *a hill: Plat.* dünen *sandhills on the seashore: Dut.* duin, *n: Kil.* duyne *agger mărinus: Ger.* düne, *f: O. H. Ger.* dūn, dūna *mons: Fr.* dune, *f: Span.* dúnas, *pl. f: Ital.* dúna, *f. an elevation of sand thrown up by the sea: Ir.* dun, *m. a fortified hill, fortress: Corn.* dun, din, *f. a hill.*] DER. a-dūn, -dūne, of-.

dūn; *adj. Mountainous, hilly;* montānus:—To dūn-landum *to hilly lands*, Deut. 1, 7. v. dūn-land.

dūn-elfen, e; *f.* [-ælfen *a fairy*] *A down* or *mountain-fairy;* castālis, ĭdis; *f. one of the muses;* castālides, um, *f.* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 19.

dūne-ward, dūne-weard *downward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. a-dūnweard.

dun-falu, dun-fealu; *adj.* [dun *dun*, fealu *fallow-coloured*] *Dun* or *tawny colour;* color cervōrum:—Dun-fealu [MS. -falu] *cervīnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 88; Wrt. Voc. 46, 45. v. fealo.

DUNG, e; *f.* DUNG; fimus, stercus:—Ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid dunge *fŏdiam circa illam et mittam stercŏra*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 8. [*Wyc.* dong, dung: *Piers P. Chauc.* donge: *Frs.* dong: *O. Frs.* dung: *Ger.* dung, *m. manure: M. H. Ger.* tunc, *f: O. H. Ger.* tunga, *f: Dan.* dynge, *m. f. a heap of dung: Swed.* dynga, *f: Icel.* dyngja, *f. a heap, dung.*]

Dūn-holm, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Dunhelm: *Brom.* Durem, Durham: dūn

a hill, holm *water, an island*] DURHAM; Dunelmia:—Hēr forlēt Ægelrīc biscēop his bisceoprīce æt Dūnholm *in this year* [A. D. 1056] *bishop Ægelric left his bishopric at Durham*, Ch. 1056; Erl. 191, 14. Ða menn hine beforon innan ðære burh æt Dūnholme *the men surrounded him in the burgh at Durham*, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 34: 1072; Erl. 211, 9, 29: 1075; Erl. 212, 35: 1080; Erl. 216, 12: 1087; Erl. 224, 6, 32: 1087; Erl. 226, 9: 1096; Erl. 232, 39.

dūn-land, es; *n. Down* or *hilly land;* terra montāna: *it is opposed to* feld-land *plain* or *level land*:—Faraþ to Amorrēa dūne and to ōðrum feld-landum and dūn-landum and to unhēheran landum *venīte ad montem Amorrhæōrum et ad cētĕra campestria atque montāna et humĭlĭōra lŏca*, Deut. 1, 7.

dūn-lendiso; *adj. Hilly, mountainous land;* montānus:—Sume sind *derivatīva*, swā dūn-lendisc *montānus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 10.

Dunnan tūn, es; *m. Dunna's town = Dunnington.*

dunnian, he dunnaþ, *pl.* dunniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make of a dun* or *a dark colour, to obscure, darken;* obscūrāre:—Se mōna ða beorhtan steórran dunnaþ [MS. dunniaþ] *the moon obscures the bright stars*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 35.

dūn-sæte; *gen.* -sæta; *dat.* -sætum, -sætan; *pl. m.* [dūn *a mountain*, -sæte *dwellers, inhabitants*] *Mountaineers, inhabitants of the mountains of Wales;* montĭcŏlæ Walliæ:—Ðis is seó gerædnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rædboran betweox Dūnsætum [MS. Dūnsētan] gesetton *this is the ordinance which the witan of the English race and the counsellors of the Welsh nation established among the inhabitants of the mountains of Wales*, L. O. D. pref; Th. i. 352, 2. Be Wentsætum and Dūnsætum. Hwīlon Wentsæte hȳrdon into Dūnsætan, ac hit gebȳreþ rihtor into West-Sexan: ðyder hȳ scylan gafol and gislas syllan. Eác Dūnsæte beþyrfan, gif heom se cyning an, ðæt man hūru friþgislas to heom lǣte *of the Gwents* [i. e. *the people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire*] *and the Dūnsæte. Formerly the Gwents belonged to the Dūnsæte, but more properly they belong to the West Saxons: thither they shall give tribute and hostages. The Dūnsæte also need, if the king grant it to them, that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 16–20.

dūn-scræf; *gen.* -scræfes; *pl. nom. acc.* -scrafu; *gen.* -scrafa; *dat.* -scrafum, -scræfum; *n.* [dūn *a mountain*, scræf *a den, cave*] *A mountain-cave;* montāna caverna:—Dūnscrafu, *nom. pl. mountain-caves*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 12; Ph. 24. He sēceþ dȳgle stōwe under dūnscrafum *he seeks a secret place among the mountain-caves*, 96 a; Th. 357, 32; Pa. 37. Weras woldon to dūnscræfum drohtoþ sēcan *the men would seek a refuge in mountain-caves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3076; An. 1541.

Dūn-stān, es; *m. Dunstan;* Dunstānus:—Hēr S. Dūnstān wearþ geboren *in this year* [A. D. 925] *St. Dunstan was born*, Chr. 925; Th. 199, 4, col. 3. Hēr Eádmund cing betǣhte Glæstinga beri S. Dūnstāne, ðǣr he siddan ǣrest abbod wearþ *in this year* [A. D. 943] *king Edmund delivered Glastonbury to St. Dunstan, where he afterwards first became abbot*, 943; Th. 211, 17–21, col. 3. On ðam ylcan geáre wæs Dūnstān abbod adrǣfed ofer sǣ *in the same year* [A. D. 957] *abbot Dunstan was driven away over sea*, 957; Th. 217, 2–4, col. 1. Hēr Eádgār sende æfter S. Dūnstāne, and geaf [MS. gif] him ðæt bisceoprīce on Wigarceastre, and syddan ðæt bisceoprīce on [MS. an] Lundene *in this year* [A. D. 959] *Edgar sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bishopric of Worcester, and afterwards the bishopric of London*, 959; Th. 219, 25–29, col. 3. Hēr Sce Dūnstān fēng to arcebisceoprīce *in this year* [A. D. 961] *St. Dunstan succeeded to the archbishopric* [*of Canterbury*], 961; Th. 218, 34, col. 1. On ðissum geáre ealle ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeóllon æt Calne of ānre upflōran, būton se hālga Dūnstān arcebisceop ānа ætstōd uppan ānum beáme; and sume ðǣr swīðe gebrōcode wǣron, and sume hit ny [=ne] gedydon mid ðam līfe *in this year* [A. D. 978] *all the chief witan of the English race fell at Calne from an upper floor, but the holy archbishop Dunstan alone stayed upon a beam; and some there were very much maimed, and some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Th. 231, 30–39, col. 1. Hēr Dūnstān se hālga arcebisceop forlēt ðis līf, and gefērde ðæt heofonlīce *in this year* [A. D. 988] *the holy archbishop Dunstan departed this life, and passed to the heavenly* [*life*], 988; Th. 239, 9–11, col. 1.

dūn-strēt, e; *f. A hilly road;* via montāna, Som. Ben. Lye.

dunung, e; *f. A noise;* crĕpĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dūr, es; *n. A door.* v. dūru, *pl. nom. n.* v. dōr, *n.*

dūre, an; *f. A door;* ostium, jānua:—To ðære dūran *at the door*, Mk. Bos. 1, 33. v. dūru.

dūre-leás; *adj. Doorless;* sine jānua:—Dūreleás is ðæt hūs *the house is doorless*, Anlct. 153, 24, col. 2.

dūreras; *m. Folding doors;* valvæ, Cot. 183.

dūre-þinen *a female door-keeper*, Jn. Bos. 18, 16. v. dūru-þinen.

dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-ward, door-keeper*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34: Wrt. Voc. 81, 12: L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28. v. dūru-weard.

durfon *laboured, perished; p. pl. of* deorfan.

durne; *adj. Retired, secret;* reclūsus, secrētus:—On ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on ðone þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. v. dyrne.

DURRAN, ic, he dear, ðū dearst, *pl.* durron, durran; *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston, dorstan; *pp.* dorren *To* DARE, *presume;* audēre:—Ne dear ic hām faran *I dare not go home*, Gen. 44, 34: Ex. 32, 30: Cd. 40; Th. 54, 1; Gen. 870. Gif ðū Grendles dearst neán bīdan *if thou darest abide near Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1059; B. 527: Andr. Kmbl. 2700; An. 1352. Gif he gesēcean dear *if he dares to seek*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Ne durran we ōwēr gefēran *we dare not go anywhere*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 10; Jul. 330. Hī durron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 33. Hwæðer ðū durre gilpan *whether thou dare boast*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Sēc gif ðū dyrre *seek it if thou durst*, Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379. Hwæðer he winnan dorste *whether he durst fight*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14: Cd. 121; Th. 156, 15; Gen. 2589. Hī dorston, Beo. Th. 5688; B. 2848: dorstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif hī dorsten *if they durst*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. [Durran is the fourth of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* durran and the *pres.* dear, *pl.* durron, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the verb, ascertained from dear, *pl.* durron, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deorran = deorsan [*Goth.* daursan] and the *pp.* dorren. Thus we find the original verb deorran = deorsan; *p.* dear, *pl.* durron; *pp.* dorren. The weak *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston [= durste, durston], is formed regularly from the *inf.* durran = dursan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	dare,	dare,	dare,	durst,
Wyc.	dore,	dar,	durn,	
Laym. Orm.		der, darr,	durren,	durste,
O. Sax.	gi-durran,	gi-dar,		gi-dorsta,
O. Frs.	thura,	thur, dur,	thuron,	thorste,
M. H. Ger.	turren,	tar,	turren,	torste,
O. H. Ger.	turran,	tar,	turrumēs,	torsta,
Goth.	daursan,	dars,	daursum,	daursta.]

durste *durst*, Chr. 1154; Erl. 266, 4, = dorste; *p. of* durran.

dūr-stodl, es; *n. A door-post;* postis:—Dūr-stodl *postes*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 15. v. dūru-stod.

dūru; *gen.* e; *dat.* e, a; *acc.* e, a, u; *pl. nom.* a; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* a, u; *f:* dūre, an; *f. An opening, a door, the door of a house;* ostium, jānua, fōris:—Dūru ymbstandennesse welerum mīnum '*keep the door* [*opening* ostium] *of my lips*,' Eng. versn. Ps. Lamb. 140, 3. Seó dūru wæs belocen *clausa erat jānua*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Dūru sōna on arn *soon he rushed on the door*, Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Dūra, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1001. Ða ða dūra wǣron belocene *cum fores essent clausæ*, Jn. Bos. 20, 19. Of ðære dūra *from the door*, Mt. Bos. 26, 71. Belocenum dūrum *januis clausis*, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. DER. eág-dūru, fōre-, helle-, hlīn-: dūru-leás, -stod, -þegn, *m.* -þinen = þignen, *f.* -weard: dȳr: ge-dȳre, ofer-gedȳre. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru; *pl. n. Doors*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78, = dōru. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru-leás *doorless;* sine janua. v. dūre-leás.

dūru-stod, e; *f.* [stod = studu *a post*] *A door-post;* ostii postis, Cot. 157. v. dūr-stodl.

dūru-þegn, es; *m.* [þegen *a servant*] *A door-keeper;* jānĭtor:—Dūruþegnum wearþ hildbedd stȳred *the death-bed was spread for the door-keepers*, Andr. Kmbl. 2182; An. 1092.

dūru-þinen, dūre-þinen, e; *f. A female door-keeper;* ancilla ostiāria:—Cwæþ seó dūruþinen to Petre *dīcit Petro ancilla ostiāria*, Jn. Bos. 18, 17. Se leorningcniht cwæþ to ðære dūreþinene *discĭpŭlus dixit ostiāriæ*, 18, 16.

dūru-weard, dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-keeper;* jānĭtor, ostiārius:—Se man beóde ðam dūrewearde, ðæt he wacige *homo janitōri præcēpit ut vigĭlet*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34. Ostiārius is dūruweard se ðe circan cǣgan healt *ostiārius is the door-keeper who holds the keys of the church*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 5. Dūreweard *ostiārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 12. Ne sceal nān dūruweard forsecgan nānne rǣdere mid nānre wrohte *non licet ostiārio ulli accūsāre lectōrem ullum ulla accusātione*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 168, 1, 3. Ostiārius [MS. Hostiārius] is ðære cyrcean dūrewerd, se sceal mid bellan bīcnigan ða tīda, and ða cyrcan unlūcan geleáffullum mannum, and ðam ungeleáffullum belūcan wiðūtan *ostiārius is the door-keeper of the church, who shall announce the hours with bells, and unlock the church to believing men, and shut the unbelieving without*, L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28–30. v. hād II.

DUST, es; *n.* DUST; pulvis:—Hwæðer ðē ðæt dust hērige *numquid confitēbĭtur tibi pulvis?* Ps. Th. 29, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 27. Ligeþ dust ðǣr hit wæs *the dust shall lie where it was*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 8; Seel. 105: 108 a; Th. 412, 10; Rä. 30, 12. Hió wǣre fordrugod to

duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104: Salm. Kmbl. 630; Sal. 314: Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 4; Seel. 16: Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 30. Hī beóþ duste gelícran, ðonne hit wind toblǽwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projicit ventus a fácie terræ*, Ps. Th. 1, 5: 89, 6. Asceacaþ ðæt dust of eówrum fótum *excútite pulvérem de pédibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11: Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc. Chauc.* dust: *R. Glouc.* douste: *R. Brun.* doste: *Laym.* dust, doust, *n: Orm.* dusst: *Plat.* dust, *m: O. Frs.* dust: *Dut.* duist: *Ger.* dust, *m. pulvis: Dan.* dyst, *m. f: Icel.* dust, *n: Sansk.* dhū-li, *m;* from dhū *to shake*, Willms. 457.]

dust-drenc, es; *m. A drink made of the seeds of herbs rubbed to dust;* pōtio ex herbārum quārumdam seminibus, in pulvérem redactis, compósita:—Wyrc gódne dustdrenc: nim merces sǽd, and finoles sǽd, dilesǽd, etc. . . . gegnīd ealle wel to duste: dó ðæs dustes gódne cuclerfulne on strang hluttor eala *make a good dust-drink* [*thus*]: *take seed of marche, and seed of fennel, dill-seed, etc. . . . rub all well to dust: put a good spoonful of the dust into strong clear ale*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 17–23.

dust-sceáwung, e; *f.* [sceáwung *a beholding, contemplation*] *A dust-viewing, contemplation of dust;* pulvéris spectátio *vel* contemplátio:—He gewât from ðære dustsceáwunga *he departed from the contemplation of the dust*, Homl. Blick. 113, 29.

duþhamor, dyþhomar, es; *m. Papýrus* = πάπυρος:—Duþhamor *papýrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 39; Wrt. Voc. 31, 49.

DWǼS; *adj. Dull, foolish, stupid;* hébes, stultus, fátuus:—Dwǽs *vel* sott *hébes*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 79; Wrt. Voc. 50, 59: 74, 35: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 5. Abroten *vel* dwǽs *váfer* vel *fátuus* vel *sócors*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 115; Wrt. Voc. 18, 62. Dwǽs *indócilis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 26. [*Plat.* dwas: *O. Frs.* dwes: *Dut.* dwaas.] DER. ge-dwǽs.

dwæscan; *p.* dwæscede, dwæscte; *pp.* dwæsced, dwæsct *To extinguish, put out;* extinguére:—Dryhten lǽnan lífes leahtras dwæsceþ *the Lord extinguishes the crimes of this frail life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 17; Ph. 456: 128 b; Th. 493, 19; Rä. 81, 33. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sáwaþ on sefan manna *extinguish enmity, sow peace in the minds of men*, 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. DER. a-dwæscan, to-: un-adwæscendlíc.

dwǽs-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Dulness, foolishness, stupidity;* héþétūdo, stultítia, stúpiditas:—Dwǽsnys *vel* sotscipe *héþétūdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 80; Wrt. Voc. 50, 60.

dwala *an error, doubt*:—Nánnes dwala is *non dubium est*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 2, 13. v. dwola.

dwalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err;* errāre:—Hīg dwaledon *errāvérunt*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 4. v. dwelian **I.**

dwān, *pl.* dwinon *pined, dwindled; p. of* dwīnan.

dwās-líht, es; *n.* [dwǽs *dull*, líht *light*] *A false light;* ignis fatuus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dwealde, *pl.* dwealdon *deceived*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 32; *p. of* dwellan.

DWELAN, ic dwele, ðū dwelest, dwilst, he dweleþ, dwilþ, *pl.* dwelaþ; *p.* ic, he dwæl, ðū dwǽle, *pl.* dwǽlon; *pp.* dwolen; *v. n. To be led into error, err;* in errórem dūci, errāre. [*O. Sax.* far-dwelan *to neglect: O. H. Ger.* twelan *torpére.*] DER. ge-dwelan: dwelian, a-, ge-, ofa-: dwellan, ge-.

DWELIAN, dweligan, dweoligan, dwalian, dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dweliende, dweligende; ic dwelige, ðū dwelast, he dwelaþ, *pl.* dweliaþ, dweligaþ, dweligeaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *v. n. To be led into error, err;* in errórem dūci, errāre:—Dwelian he dyde hīg on wæglǽste oððe būtan wege, and nā on wege *errāre fecit eos in invio, et non in via*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 40. Wæs ðæt dweligende sceáp ongeán fered *the wandering sheep was brought back*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 4. Dysige men, dweligende, sécaþ ðæt héhste gód on ða sámran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Ða seofon dweligendan steorran *the seven wandering stars, the planets*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 26, 29. Ge dweliaþ *errátis*, Mt. Bos. 22, 29. Hū ne dweligaþ ge *nonne ídeo errátis?* Mk. Bos. 12, 24. Swýðe ge dweligeaþ *multum errátis*, 12, 27. Ða ongunnon clypian ðæt se rihtwīsa dwelode *they begun to say that the righteous man erred*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 17. He dyde ðæt ge dwelodon of ðam wege *ut errāre te facéret de via*, Deut. 13, 5. Hī dwelodon on þwyrlícum dǽdum *they erred in perverse actions*, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 7: 46, 26. Hī dweledon *errāvérunt*, Ps. Spl. 57, 3. **II.** *v. a. To lead into error, mislead, deceive;* in errórem dūcére, decípere:—Ðæt folc dweliende *misleading the people*, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 35. Ic ðé ne dwelode *I have not deceived thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1; 164, 32, MS. Bod. Me þincþ ðæt ðū me dwelige *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. [*O. Sax.* duelan *errāre: Frs.* dwæljen, dwyljen *to err: O. Frs.* dwela, dwila *to err: Dut.* dwálen *to err.*] DER. a-dwelian, ge-, ofa-.

DWELLAN, ic dwelle, ðū dwelest, dwelst, he dweleþ, dwelþ, *pl.* dwellaþ; *p.* dwealde, dwelede; *pp.* dweald, dweled. **I.** *v. a. To lead into error, deceive, mislead;* in errórem dūcére, decípere:—Ic ðé ne dwelle *I do not deceive thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1, MS. Cot. Ðū sǽdest ðæt ic ðé dwealde *thou saidst that I deceived thee*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 32. Me þincþ ðæt ðū me dwelle *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12, MS. Cot. **II.** *v. a. To prevent, hinder, delay;* impédire, tardāre:—Ic dysge dwelle *I delay the foolish*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 27; Rä. 12, 3. Ne hine wiht dweleþ, ádl ne yldo *nothing prevents him, disease nor age*, Beo. Th. 3475, note; B. 1735. Se ealda dweleþ miltse mid māne *the old one* [*the devil*] *prevents mercy with wickedness*, Frag. Kmbl. 62; Leás. 33. **III.** *v. n. To continue, remain,* DWELL; mánere, habítare:—Nero on ðam holte on cýle and on hungre dwelode, óþ-ðæt hine wulfas totáron *Nero remained in the wood, in cold and hunger, until wolves tore him to pieces*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 10. [*Piers P.* dwelle *to inhabit: Chauc.* dwell *to inhabit: Orm.* dwellenn *to dwell, delay: O. Sax.* bi-dwelian *to delay, prevent: M. H. Ger.* twelen *morāri: O. H. Ger.* twâlôn, twaljan, tweljan *morāri, impédire: Dan.* dwæle *to tarry, delay, dwell: Swed.* dwäljas *to dwell: Icel.* dwala *to delay;* dwelja *to dwell, wait, stay.*] DER. ge-dwellan.

dweola, dweolda *error, heresy.* DER. ge-dweola, -dweolda. v. dwola.

dweoligan; *part.* dweoligende *To err;* errāre:—Hī to ðám dweoligendum lǽcedómum deófolgylde efeston *they hastened to the erring cures of idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. v. dwelian **I.**

DWEORG, dweorh, es; *m. A dwarf;* nānus:—Dweorg *pygmæus* vel *nānus* vel *pūmílio*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 20; Wrt. Voc. 61, 1. Dweorh *nānus*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 53. [*Plat.* dwark, dwarf, *m: Frs.* dwirg: *O. Frs.* dwirg: *Dut.* dwerg, *m. f: Ger.* zwerg, *m: M. H. Ger.* twerc, *n: O. H. Ger.* twerg, *m: Dan.* dværg, dverg, *m. f: Swed.* dverg, *m: Icel.* dvergr, *m.*]

dweorge-dwosle, -dwostle, an; *f.* [dweorg *a dwarf*] *The herb pennyroyal;* mentha pulégium, Lin:—Herba pollégion [=pulégium], ðæt is dweorge-dwosle, Herb. cont. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 38, 12. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *pollégium* [=*pulégium*], and óðrum naman dweorge-dwosle nemneþ *this herb, which is called* pulégium, *and by another name pennyroyal* [*dwarf dwosle*], Herb. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 204, 6, 7: 156, 2; Lchdm. i. 282, 23: iii. 6, 19. Nim dweorge-dwoslan *take pennyroyal*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10: iii. 6, 12. Dweorge-dwostle *pennyroyal*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9, 13. Lege dweorge-dwostlan gecowene on *lay on chewed pennyroyal*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 19: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 304, 29: iii. 74, 5.

dwēs *dull*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dwǽs.

dwild, dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy, a prodigy, spectre;* error, hærésis = αἵρεσις, prodígium, spectrum:—Wærþ mycel dwyld on Cristendóm *there was much error in Christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. On Engla land feole dwild weáren geseogen and geheórd *many prodigies were seen and heard in England*, 1122; Erl. 249, 13. DER. ge-dwild, -dwyld, mis-gedwield.

dwilman *to confuse, perplex, confound.* DER. for-dwilman.

dwimor, dwimer, dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom;* error, fallácia, phantasma = φάντασμα. DER. ge-dwimor.

dwimor-líc; *adj. Visionary;* tamquam per visum, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dwymorlíc.

DWĪNAN, ic dwíne, ðu dwínest, dwínst, he dwíneþ, dwínþ, *pl.* dwínaþ; *p.* dwán, *pl.* dwinon; *pp.* dwinen *To pine, fade,* DWINDLE, *waste away;* tabescére:—Ðonne dwíneþ seó wamb sóna *then soon will the belly dwindle*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 82, 2. Dwinon *tabuērunt*, Cot. 190. [*Wyc.* dwyne, *p.* dwynede *to pine, waste away: Chauc.* dwined, *pp. wasted, shrunk: Plat.* dwinen *to vanish: Kil.* dwijnen *extenuāre, perire: Dan.* tvine *to weep, vanish: Swed.* twina *to languish, pine away: Icel.* dvína, dvina *to dwindle, pine away.*] DER. a-dwīnan, for-, ge-.

dwola, an; *m.* [dwolen, *pp. of* dwelan *to err*] *Error, heresy;* error, hærésis = αἵρεσις:—Seó mǽgþ on dwolan wæs lifigende *provincia in errōre versáta est*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Se [Arrianisca] dwola on ðam niwan sinoþe geníðerad wæs *Arriána hærésis in Nicæna synódo damnáta erat*, 1, 8; S. 479, 36, MS. B. DER. ge-dwola.

dwol-crǽft, es; *m.* [crǽft *a craft*] *Foolish craft, magic;* prāva *vel* magíca ars:—Him geblēndon drýas þurh dwolcrǽft drync unheórne *the wizards mixed for them through magic a fatal drink*, Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34.

dwolema *darkness, chaos*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. v. dwolma.

dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dwoliende, dwoligende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wander out of the way, err;* errāre:—Þurh monige stówe dwoliende *wandering through many places*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 11. Dysige men, dwoliende, sécaþ ðæt héhste gód on ða sámran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12, MS. Cot. Hider and ðider dwoligende *wandering hither and thither*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 12. To ðám dwoligendum deófolgyldum *to the erring idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7, MS. B. Hīg dwoliaþ on heortan *hi errant corde*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 10. Ða synfullan dwoledon *peccātōres errāvérunt*, Ps. Surt. 57, 4. DER. ge-dwolian. v. dwelian **I.**

dwol-líc; *def.* se -líca, seó, ðæt -líce; *adj. Foolish, erring, heretical;* stultus, hærétícus:—Nis ðis nān dwollíc sagu *this is not a foolish saying*, Jud. 15, 19. Hý adwæscdon ða dwollícan lāra *they extinguished the heretical doctrines*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 11.

dwol-líce; *adv. Foolishly, heretically;* stulte, hærétice:—Ne man ne

môt drincan, ne dwollîce plegan, ne etan innan tyrican *no one may drink, nor foolishly play, nor eat in a church*, L. Ælf. E; Th. ii. 392, 16: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 12. Ðe dwollîce leofaþ *who lives in heresy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 17.

dwolma, dwolema, an; *m. Chaos, a chasm, gulph;* chaos, *n.* = χάος, τό, hiātus:—Dwolma *chaos*, Cot. 40: 204. Betweox us and eów is mycel dwolma getrymed *inter nos et vos chaos magnum firmātum est*, Lk. Bos. 16, 26. Ða twegen tregan teóþ to-somne wiđ đæt môd fôran mistes dwoleman *the two vexations draw together before the mind a chaos of darkness*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. DER. dwilman, for-.

dwolung, e; *f. Dotage;* delirāmentum, Cot. 69.

dworge-dwostle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium: — Nim dworge-dwostlan *take pennyroyal*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 25, 27. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dwyld *error, heresy*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. DER. ge-dwyld. v. dwild.

dwyrge-dwysle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium: — Hylwyrt ođđe dwyrge-dwysle *pollēgia* [=*pulēgium*], Wrt. Voc. 79, 54. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dyd, e; *f. A deed;* actum:—Se consul [Fauius] gedyde ða bysmerlîcestan dyde *the consul* [*Fabius*] *did the most disgraceful deed*, Ors. 5, 2. Barrington, A.D. 1773, 180, 15. v. dæd.

dýdan; *p.* dýdde, *pl.* dýddon; *pp.* dýded, dýdd, dýd; *v. a.* [deád *dead*] *To put to death, kill;* morti trādĕre, occīdĕre:—Ne dýde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freólse ænigne forwyrhtne man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 9. DER. a-dýdan.

dyde *did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 36; *p. of* dôn.

dyde; *acc. sing. of* dyd [dyde *what was done, p. of* dôn *to do*] *a deed;* actum, Ors. 5, 2; Barrington, 180, 15, = dæde, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21.

dyderian, dydrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To deceive, delude;* illūdĕre:—Me þincþ đæt đû me dwelige and dyderie [dwelle and dydre, Cot.], swâ mon cild dêþ *methinks that thou misleadest and deludest me, as any one does a child*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. DER. be-dyderian, be-didrian.

dyderung, dydrung, e; *f. An illusion, delusion, pretence;* delūsio, simŭlātio:—Ðæs hâlgan andwerdnyss acwencte ðæs deófles dyderunge *the presence of the saint quenched the delusion of the devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 19. Hit wæs ðæs deófles dydrung *it was an illusion of the devil*, ii. 166, 6. He nys wîs ðe mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswîcþ *non est sapiens qui simulātiōne semet ipsum decĭpit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 3. DER. be-dydrung.

dydest *didst, didst put*, Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: dydon *they did*, Lk. Bos. 10, 13; *p. of* dôn.

dydrin, es; *m? A yolk;* vitellus:—Nim æges dydrin *take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 20. [*Bav.* dottern, *m.*]

dýfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dip, immerse;* immergĕre:—Mec feónda sum dýfde on wætre *some enemy dipped me in water*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 32; Rä. 27, 3. He hine on đam streáme sencte and dýfde *he sank and immersed himself in the stream*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. [*Icel.* dýfa *to dip.*] v. dûfan.

dyfen, e; *f. Desert, reward;* merĭtum:—Æft heora ge-earnungum and dyfene *juxta eorum merĭta*, C. R. Ben. 2.

dýfing, e; *f. A diving;* immersio, urīnātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dyflen, Dyflin *Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 2; 207, 14, col. 1; Æđelst. 55. v. Difelin.

dýfst, he dýfþ *divest, dives; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dûfan.

dýgan; *p.* dýgde; *pp.* dýged [dugan *vălĕre*] *To do good, benefit;* prodesse, vălĕre:—Ic secge đæt sió fôrespræc ne dýge nâuđer ne đam scyldigan, ne đam ðe him fore þingaþ *I say that the defence does no good either to the guilty or to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6. Đæt ys to gelýfenne đæt hit dýge *it is to be believed that it may benefit*, Herb. 2, 15; Lchdm. i. 84, 19. DER. ge-dýgan, -dîgan, -dēgan.

dýgel *secret, unknown*, Beo. Th. 2719; B. 1357: *gen. pl.* dýgelra, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 26; Sch. 18. v. dîgol.

dýgle *secret, hidden*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 7; Gû. 186: Cd. 178; Th. 224, 2; Dan. 130; *def. nom. f. n. of* dýgol. v. dîgol.

dýgol *darkness*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 13; Gû. 437. v. dîgol.

dýgol *secret, hidden.* v. dýgle, dîgol.

dýhst, he dýgþ, dýhþ *dyest, dyes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deágan.

dyht *a direction*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 18. v. diht.

dyhte *arranged*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: Gen. 16, 3; *p. of* dyhtan. v. dihtan.

DYHTIG, dihtig; *adj.* [dugan *vălĕre*] *Doughty, strong;* vălĭdus:—Sweord ecgum dyhtig *a sword doughty of edges*, Beo. Th. 2578; B. 1287. Dihtig, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. [*Piers P.* douhty, doghty: *Chauc.* douhty: *Laym.* duhti: *Orm.* duhtig: *Plat.* dugtig: *Ger.* tüchtig: *M. H. Ger.* tühtic *able, strong, fit: O. H. Ger.* tugad-ig *virtuous: Dan.* dygtig: *Swed.* dugtig: *Icel.* dygðugr.] v. dohtig.

dyle *dill*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. v. dile.

dylsta? *pl.* dylstan *Matter, corruption, mucus;* tabum, mucus:—Fleó ða mettas ða ðe him dylsta on innan wyrcen *let him avoid the meats which may work mucus in his inside*, L. M. 2, 29; Lchdm. ii. 226, 10. Đær dylstan on synd *whereon the mucus is*, 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 20.

dylstiht; *adj.* [dylsta *matter;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mattery, mucous;* mucōsus:—Gif hie dylstihte sién *if they be mucous*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 9.

dym-hofe *a lurking-place, hiding-place*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33. v. dim-hofe.

dymlîc *dim, obscure:*—Ða dymlîcan þeóstra *the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7. v. dimlîc.

dymnys *dimness, darkness:*—Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56. v. dimnes.

dyncge *ploughed land*, Mone B. 1434: 2326. v. dincge.

DYNE, dyn, es; *m. A* DIN, *noise;* sonus, fragor, strepĭtus:—Se dyne becom hlûd of heofonum *the din came loud from heaven*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 5; Sat. 466. Cyrm, dyne *fragor*, Mone B. 4413: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 222; Th. 289, 7, 27; Sat. 394, 404. Ær he dômdæges dyn gehŷre *ere he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: 650; Sal. 324. Dyne *fragōre*, Mone B. 4425. [*Chauc.* dinne: *Dan.* dön, *n. a loud noise: Swed.* dån, *n. a din, noise: Icel.* dynr, *m. a din, noise.*] DER. eorþ-dyne: ge-dyn, swēg-.

dýneras *small pieces of money*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35. v. digneras.

dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [dung *dung*] *To* DUNG, *manure;* stercŏrāre. [*Piers P.* dongen: *Wyc.* dunge: *Frs.* dongjen: *O. Frs.* donga, denga: *Ger.* düngen: *M. H. Ger.* tungen: *Dan.* dynge *to heap up.*] DER. ge-dyngan.

dynge, dinge, dynige, es; *m? A noise, dashing, storm;* sonus, strepĭtus, procella:—On dynges mere *on the sea of noise*, Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 20; Chr. 937; Th. 206, 12, col. 2. v. dyne.

dynian, he dyneþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [dyne *a din, noise*] *To make a noise,* DIN, *resound;* fragōrem edĕre, sŏnāre, perstrĕpĕre, clangĕre:—Gif eáran dynien *if the ears din*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 42, 24. Dyneþ upheofon *heaven above shall resound*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 25; Dôm. 59: 21 b; Th. 58, 5; Cri. 931. Hleóđor dynede *the noise resounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740: Beo. Th. 1538; B. 767: Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23: Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28. Dynedon scildas *the shields rang*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. [*O. Sax.* dunian *fragōrem edĕre: Swed.* dåna *to make a noise, ring: Icel.* dynja *to gush, shower: Lat.* tonāre *to make a loud noise, to thunder: Sansk.* dhan, dhvan *to sound, to cause a sound.*]

dynige *mountainous places;* montāna, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 21, Som. Ben. Lye.

DYNT, es; *m.* I. *a stroke, stripe, blow;* ictus, plaga, percussio:—He, mid đam dynte, nyđer astâh *he, with the blow, fell down*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2: Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 18, 22. Ondræden him ðone dynt *let them fear the stroke*, Past. 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 23. II. the mark or noise of a blow,—*A bruise,* DINT, *noise, crash;* contusio, impressio, sonus:—Gif dynt sie, scilling; gif he heáhre handa dyntes onfêhþ, scilling forgelde *if there be a bruise, a shilling; if he receive a right hand bruise, let him* [*the striker*] *pay a shilling*, L. Ethb. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. Ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of severe dints*, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. Wyrcþ hlûdne dynt *makes a loud crash*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. [*Piers P. Chauc.* dint *a blow, knock: R. Brun.* dynt: *R. Glouc.* dunt, *pl.* dyntes: *Orm.* dinnt *a blow, stroke: Icel.* dyntr, dyttr, *m;* dynta, *f. a dint.*]

dýp, es; *n. The deep;* profundum:—Ofer dýpe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. v. deóp.

dýpan; *p.* dýpde = dýpte [dýp *deep*] *To make deep, deepen, increase, augment;* profundius reddĕre, augēre:—We cwædon be đâm blaserum, đæt man dýpte ðone âþ be þrŷfealdum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries that the oath be augmented threefold*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14. [*Laym.* ideoped, *pp. deepened: Frs.* djepjen: *O. Frs.* diupa: *Dut.* diepen: *Ger.* tiefen in ver-tiefen *to make deeper: M. H. Ger.* tiefen *to deepen: Goth.* ga-diupyan: *Dan.* for-dybe: *Swed.* för-djupa: *Icel.* dýpka *to become deeper, to deepen.*]

dýpe, an; *f:* dýp, es; *n. Depth, the deep, sea;* profundum, altĭtūdo, altum:—Hîg næfdon đære eorþan dýpan *non habēbant altitūdĭnem terræ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 5. Ascûfaþ hine ût on middan đære dýpan *thrust him out into the middle of the deep*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 8. Teóh hit on dýpan *duc in altum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 4. v. deóp.

DYPPAN, dippan; ic dyppe, he dypþ, dyppeþ, *pl.* dippaþ; *p.* dypte; *pp.* dypped, dypd = dypt; *v. a. To* DIP, *immerge, baptize;* immergĕre, intingĕre, tingĕre, baptīzāre:—Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cătĭno*, Mk. Bos. 14, 20. Dyppe his finger đæron *let him dip his finger therein*, Lev. 4, 17. Biþ dipped fôt đîn on blôde *ut intingātur pes tuus in sanguĭne*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25. Dippaþ ysopan sceaft on đam blôde *fascĭcŭlum hyssōpi tingĭte in sanguĭne*, Ex. 12, 22. Ic eówic dêpu ođđe dyppe, se eówic dêpiþ ođđe dyppeþ *ego baptizo vos, ipse baptīzābit vos*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. Dyppende *baptizantes*, 28, 19.

[*Wyc.* dippe: *Orm.* dippesst *dippest: Plat.* döpen *to baptize: O. Sax.* dôpian *baptīzāre: Dut.* doopen *to baptize, immerge: Ger.* taufen *to baptize: M. H. Ger.* toufen *to baptize: O. H. Ger.* toufên *baptīzāre: Goth.* daupyan *to baptize.*] DER: be-dyppan, ge-, onbe-.

dŷr, es; *n. A door;* ostium, jānua:—We lǽraþ, ðæt mæssepreósta oððe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan circan dŷre būton his oferslipe *we enjoin, that no mass-priest, or minster-priest, come within the church-door without his upper vestment,* L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9. v. dôr.

dŷr *brave, bold,* Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. v. deór I.

dŷran *to hold dear, love:*—Dŷran *to hold dear,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257. v. deóran.

Dyra wudu, Dera wudu; *gen. dat.* wuda; *m.* [Dere *the Deirians,* wudu *a wood: the wood of the Deirians*] *Beverley, Yorkshire;* oppĭdi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Se sôþfæsta Berhthun eft wæs abbud ðæs mynstres ðæt ys gecŷged on Dyra wuda *veracissĭmus Bercthun nunc abbas monastērii quod vocātur in Derauuda, id est, in silva Derōrum,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 29. - He wæs bebyriged in Sce' Petres portice on his mynstre ðæt is cweden in Dera wuda *sepultus est in portĭcu sancti Petri, in monastērio suo, quod dicĭtur in silva Derōrum,* 5, 6; S. 620, 21. Iohannes fôr to his mynstre on Dera wuda *John went to his monastery at Beverley,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 35.

dŷre; *adj.* I. *dear, beloved;* cārus, dilectus:—Se wæs him dŷre *he was dear to him,* Lk. Bos. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5: L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 12: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 28; Gen. 1247: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 22; Gū. 665: Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 1: Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 33; Cri. 1651: Ps. Th. 88, 3: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 18; Az. 108: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 14; Hö. 70: Menol. Fox 381; Men. 192: Elen. Kmbl. 583; El. 292. II. *dear of price, precious, costly;* prētiōsus, magni æstimandus:—Ou ðisum gēre wæs corn swā dŷre swā nān man ǽr ne gemunde, swā ðæt se sester hwǽtes eóde to lx penega, and eác furðor *in this year* [A. D. 1044] *corn was so dear as no man before remembered it, so that the sester of wheat went for sixty pence, and even more,* Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 13; Reim. 45: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 12; Rä. 50, 6: Beo. Th. 4106; B. 2050: 4601; B. 2306: Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: 6253; B. 3131: Wanl. catal. 32, 16. v. deóre.

dyrfst, he dyrſþ *labourest, labours; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deorfan.

dŷrling *a darling:*— Þeódnes dŷrling Iohannes *John, the Lord's darling,* Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116. v. deórling.

dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [dyrne *hidden, secret*] *To hide, secrete, restrain;* occultāre, celāre, obscurāre, cohibēre:—Ðeáh hī hit ǽr swīðe dyrndon *though they had before quite hidden it,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 15. Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan *non se potĕrat ultra cohibēre Ioseph,* Gen. 45, 1. DER. be-dyrnan, bi-, ge-.

dyrne, es; *n. A secret;* secrētum:—Nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne gesecgan *I will not tell thee my secret,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2.

DYRNE, dierne; *def.* se dyrna, seó, ðæt dyrne; *adj.* I. *close, hidden, secret, obscure;* occultus, secrētus, latens, obscūrus:—Ðā ðæt wīf geseah, ðæt hit [wīf] him næs dyrne *when the woman saw that she* [*the woman*] *was not hid from him,* Lk. Bos. 8, 47: Elen. Kmbl. 1443; El. 723: Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Ne sceal dyrne sum wesan *nothing shall be secret,* Beo. Th. 548; B. 271. Ðŷlæs ða smyltnesse ðæs dōmes gewemme oððe se dierna [dyrna MS. Cot.] æfst oððe tō hræd ierre *lest secret envy or too hasty anger corrupt the calmness of judgment,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12. Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrnne *the dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall,* Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320. Hie hafaþ in siofan innan dyrne wūnde *they have within their mind a secret wound,* Frag. Kmbl. 57; Leás. 30. Ne sindon him dǽda dyrne *deeds are not hidden from him,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437: 39 b; Th. 131, 32; Gū. 464. Ne dō ðū ne dyrne ðīne ða deóran bebodu *non abscondas a me mandāta tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 19: 134, 6. II. *dark, deceitful, evil;* tenebrĭcōsus, subdŏlus:—Dyrne deófles boda wearp hine on wyrmes līc *the devil's dark messenger changed himself into a worm's body,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 24; Gen. 490. Ðū mid ligenum fare þurh dyrne geþanc *thou mayest come with lies through evil design,* 26; Th. 34, 3; Gen. 532: Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12. Sceal mǽg nealles inwit-net ōðrum bregdan dyrnum cræfte *a kinsman should not braid a net of treachery for another with deceitful craft,* Beo. Th. 4342; B. 2168. He to forþ gestōp dyrnan cræfte *he had stept forth with evil craft,* 4569; B. 2290. Ides sceal dyrne cræfte hire freónd gesēcan *the woman shall with deceitful art seek her friend,* Menol. Fox 547; Gn. C. 43. Dyrnra gâsta *of evil spirits,* Beo. Th. 2718; B. 1357: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. [*Piers P. Chauc.* derne *secret: Laym.* deorne, derne *secret: Orm.* dærne *secret, hidden: O. Sax.* derni *secret: O. Frs.* dern, dren in compounds *occultus: O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens.*] DER. un-dyrne.

dyrne-geliger; *gen.* -geligre; *f.* [dyrne *secret,* geliger *a lying*] *A secret lying, adultery;* adultĕrium:—Heó hæfde dyrne-geligre *she* [*Eurydice*] *had secret adultery,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 39: Ps. Spl. C. 72, 26. v. geliger.

dyrn-gewrit, es; *n.* [dyrne *secret,* gewrit *a writing*] *A secret writing, in the pl. books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books;* occulta scripta, apocrypha, Cot. 10.

dyrn-licgan; *part.* -licgende, -licgynde [dyrne *secret,* licgan *to lie*] *To lie secretly, to fornicate;* fornicāri:—Dyrnlicgynde *fornicāti sunt,* Ps. Spl. C. 105, 36.

dyrodine, derodine? *Scarlet dye* or *colour;* coccus = *κόκκος*:—On ðæs sacerdes hrægle wæs dyrodine twegera bleó *on the priest's raiment there was twice-dyed scarlet,* Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 1. Ðæt hrægl wæs bebŏden ðæt scolde bión geworht of purpuran and of tweóbleóm derodine *superhumerale ex purpura et bis tincto cocco fieri præcipitur,* 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3.

dyrre *durst,* Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379; *subj. pres. of* durran.

dŷrre *dearer, more precious;* pretiōsior, carior, *comparative of* dŷre II:—Forðonðe hī sint dŷrran ðonne ǽnige ōðre *because they are dearer than any others,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 25.

dŷrsian *to honour, glorify.* DER. ge-dŷrsian.

dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribŭlātio. DER. ge-dyrst.

dyrste-līce; *adv. Boldly;* audacter:—Dyrstelīce *audācĭter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 66. Iosep dyrstelīce in to Pilate eóde *Ioseph audacter introīvit ad Pilātum,* Mk. Jun. 15, 43. DER. ge-dyrstelīce.

dyrstig; *adj. Daring, bold, rash;* audax, ausus:—Ðeós and ðis dyrstige *audax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Dyrstig oððe gedyrstlǽht *ausus,* 41; Som. 43, 29. Hū wǽre ðū dyrstig ofstician bâr *quomŏdo fuisti ausus jugŭlāre aprum?* Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 25, note: Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 23. Ðeáh ðe he dyrstig wǽre *though he were daring,* Beo. Th. 5669; B. 2838. DER. ge-dyrstig, unge-.

dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare.* v. ge-dyrstigan.

dyrstig-līce; *adv. Boldly;* audacter, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. v. dyrste-līce.

dyrstignes, dyrstnes, -nyss, e; *f. Boldness, presumption, arrogance, rashness;* audācia, temĕrĭtas:—Sió gedyrstignes [MS. Cot. dyrstignes] his mōdes *præsumptio spīrĭtus,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15. Ðæt ðīn mōd ne beó ahafen mid dyrstignysse [dyrstnysse, Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1] *that thy mind be not lifted up with arrogance,* Homl. Th. ii. 132, 4. DER. ge-dyrstignes.

dyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan;* sartāgo, frixōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1. v. hyrsting-panne.

dyrst-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare;* audēre:—Ðæt nān ne dyrstlǽce ceósan hlāfordas of lǽwedan mannan *that none dare to choose lords of laical men,* Chr. 796; Ing. 82, 26. DER. gedyrst-lǽcan, lǽcan.

dyrst-līc; *adj. Bold;* audax. v. un-dyrstlīc.

dyrstnys, -nyss *arrogance,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1. v. dyrstignes.

dŷr-wurþe; *comp. m.* -wurþra; *f. n.* -wurþre; *adj. Of great worth* or *value, precious;* prētiōsus:—Seó ðe dŷrwurþre wǽre eallum māþmum *quæ omnĭbus ornamentis prētiōsior est,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. v. deór-wyrþe.

dyseg *foolish,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. v. dysig.

dysegian, dysigan, dysiar; *part.* dysigende, dysiende; he dysegaþ; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans.* [dysig *foolish*]. I. *to be foolish, act foolishly, err;* ineptīre, errāre:—Ða, dysiende, wēnaþ ðætte ðæt þing sié ǽlces weorþscipes wyrþe *they, foolish, think that the thing is worthy of all estimation,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. He dysegaþ, se ðe wile sǽd ōþfæstan ðâm drīum furum *he does foolishly, who will sow seed in the dry furrows,* 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Ðæt ða dysegien *that they are foolish,* 24, 4; Fox 86, 9, MS. Bod. Ðæt hī on heortan hyge dysegedon *hi errant corde,* Ps. Th. 94, 10. II. *to talk foolishly, blaspheme;* blasphēmāre:—Manega ōðre þing hīg him to cwǽdon dysigende *alia multa blasphēmantes dicēbant in eum,* Lk. Bos. 22, 65. He dysegaþ *blasphēmat,* Mk. Bos. 2, 7.

dyselīc *foolish,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. v. dys-līc.

dysg; *adj. Foolish, weak, ignorant;* stultus, ignorans:—Dysgum monnum *by ignorant men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28. v. dysig.

dysgung, e; *f. Silliness, foolishness;* stultĭtia:—Wið dysgunge *against foolishness,* L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 1.

dysi *folly,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. v. dysig.

dysi *stupid,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65. v. dysig; *adj.*

dysian; *part.* dysiende *to be foolish,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. v. dysegian.

DYSIG, dyseg, dysg, disig, disg, dysi; *adj.* DIZZY, *foolish, unwise, stupid;* stultus, insĭpiens, insānus:—Dysig nā ongyt ðâs ðing *stultus non intelligit hæc,* Ps. Spl. 91, 6. He biþ swā dysig and swā ungewiss *he is so foolish and so ignorant,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 25. Ða dysige men *foolish men,* 33, 3; Fox 126, 8. Ða dysegan sint on gedwolan wordene *the foolish are in error,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. Hīg sint dysegran *they are more foolish,* 19, 82; Met. 19, 41. Cyninga dysegast *the most foolish of kings,* 15, 22; Met. 15, 11. Dysegum neátum *jumentis insipientĭbus,* Ps. Th. 48, 11. Dysgum monnum *by unwise men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65: Deut. 32, 21. [*Plat.* dusig, dösig, düsig *giddy: O. Frs.* dusig *giddy: Dut.* duizelig *giddy: Ger.* dusig, däsig *stupid;* duselig *giddy: O. H. Ger.* tusig *stultus, hĕbes.*]

dysig, disig, dysi, es; *n. An error, ignorance, folly, foolishness;* error, stultĭtia, insānia, insĭpientia:—Đæt is hefig dysig *that is a grievous folly,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 1; Met. 19, 1: Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 7. Đē līcode his dysig and his unrihtwīsnes *his folly and his injustice pleased thee,* 27, 2; Fox 96, 22. Dysi and unrihtwīsnes nū rīcsaþ ofer ealne middaneard *folly and wickedness now reign over all the mid-earth,* 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. Fægniaþ irmingas hiera āgnes dysiges and hearmes *the wretches rejoice at their own folly and sorrow,* Past. 35, 4; Hat. MS. 46 a, 14: Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6. Ulcinienses and Thrusci đa folc forneáh ealle forwurdon for heora āgnum dysige *the Volscians and the Etruscans nearly all perished through their own folly,* Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 43: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Ne lōcaþ nǣfre to ĭdelnesse, ne to leásungum, ne to dysige *non respexit in vanĭtātes, et insānias falsas,* Ps. Th. 39, 4. Mīne wūnda rotedan and fūledon for mīnum dysige *computruērunt et deteriorāvērunt cicatrīces meæ, a fācie insĭpientiæ meæ,* 37, 5. Abigall forswigode đæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord,* Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 12, 15: 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 25. Līfes weard of mōde abrit đæt micle dysig *the guardian of life removes from his mind that great ignorance,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 156; Met. 28, 78: 19, 77; Met. 19, 39: Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5: Past. 30; Hat. MS. 39 a, 5. Đeáh ic mid dysige þurhdrifen wǣre *though I was thoroughly penetrated with folly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707: Ps. Th. 75, 4. We sinna fela didon for ūre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness,* Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107.

dysig-dōm, es; *m. Foolishness, ignorance;* impĕrĭtia, Pref. R. Conc.

dysig-nes, dysi-nes, -ness, e; *f. Folly,* DIZZINESS, *blasphemy;* stultĭtia, blasphēmia:—Wǣron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *inflāti erant barbāra stultĭtia,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ, dysinessa *de corde hŏmĭnum malæ cogĭtātiones procēdunt, blasphēmia,* Mk. Bos. 7, 22.

dys-līc, dyse-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, đæt -līce; *adj. Foolish, stupid;* stultus:—Hit biþ swīđe dyslīc đæt se man beorce ođđe blǣte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 11: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 11. Oft ge dyslīce dǣd gefremedon *often ye have done a foolish deed,* Elen. Kmbl. 771; El. 386. From đæm līfe đæs dyselīcan gewunon *a vita stultæ consuetūdĭnis,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. On dyslīcum geswincum *in foolish labours,* Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 11.

dys-līce; *adv. Foolishly;* stulte:—Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslīce *he tempteth God very foolishly,* Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228. Dyslīce đū dydest *stulte opĕrātus es,* Gen. 31, 28.

dystig; *adj.* DUSTY; pulvĕrŭlentus, Cot. 183.

dyþhomar *papȳrus* = πάπυρος:—[Nim] dyþhomar [*take*] *papȳrus,* L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 17. v. duþhamor.

DYTTAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* DIT, *close* or *shut up;* opprĭmĕre, occlūdĕre, obtūrāre:—Ongunnon đa Farisēi his mūþ dyttan *cœpērunt Pharisæi os ejus opprĭmĕre,* Lk. Bos. 11, 53. Anlīc nædran seó dytteþ hyre eáran *secundum similitūdĭnem serpentis obtūrantis aures suas,* Ps. Th. 57, 4. [*Laym.* dutte, *p. pl. stopt: Orm.* dittenn *to shut, stop: O. Nrs.* ditta *rimas occlūdĕre,* Rask Hald.] DER. for-dyttan.

dyxsas *dishes, platters,* Mt. Foxe and Jun. 23, 25, = discas; *pl. acc. of* disc.

E

A. Anglo-Saxon words, containing the short or unaccented vowel *e,* are often represented by modern English words of the same meaning, having the sound of *e* in *net, met;* as, Nett, bedd, weddian, hell, well, denn, fenn, webb, ende. **2.** the short *e* in Anglo-Saxon generally comes (1) before a double consonant; as, Nebb, weccan, tellan, weddian: (2) before any two consonants; as, Twentig, sendan, bernan: (3) before one or two consonants, when followed by a long or by a final vowel; as, Sele, henne. **3.** e is often contracted from ea; as, Ceaster and cester *a burgh, fortified town;* eahta and ehta *eight.*

B. Words containing the long or accented Anglo-Saxon *ē* are very frequently represented by English terms of the same signification, with the sound of *e* in *heel;* as, Rēc, mēd, hēl, cwēn, gēs, fēt, tēþ, hēdan, fēdan, mētan *to meet.* Some remarks on the accented *ē* in Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 2nd Edit. Göttingen, small 8vo. 1822, vol. i. pp. 229, 230: 3rd Edit. small 8vo. 1840, vol. i. pp. 361, 362, may be found useful, and are especially recommended to the student of Anglo-Saxon. **2.** it is, however, difficult to say when the *ē* is long in Anglo-Saxon, but it may be useful to remember, the *ē* is often long before the single consonants *l, m, n, r, c, d, f, g, s, t,* and þ; as, in hēl *a heel,* fēlan *to feel,* dēman *to deem, think,* fēnix *a phœnix,* hēr *here,* gēs *geese,* fēt *feet,* fēdan *to feed,* tēþ *teeth,* bēc *books,* blēgen *a blain,* drēfan *to trouble.*

C. The Runic ᛗ not only stands for the vowel *e,* but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon, eh *a war-horse.* v. eh *a war-horse,* and **RŪN.**

-e, in the termination of nouns, denotes a person; as, Hyrde, es; *m. A shepherd, from* hyrdan *to guard.* The vowel *-e* is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects; as, Cȳle, es; *m. Cold:* cwide, es; *m. A saying, testament:* brice, es; *m. A breach:* wlite, es; *m. Beauty.* These are mostly derived from verbs, and are masculine, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine; as, Rihtwīse, an; *f. Justice.*

-e is the termination of derivative adjectives; as, Wyrđe *worthy,* from wyrþ *worth:* forþgenge *forthcoming, increasing.*

-e is also the usual letter by which adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in a consonant; as, Rihte *rightly,* sōþlīce *truly,* yfele *badly.*

ē; *dat.* or *inst. to* or *from a river:*—Of đære ē Indus *from the river Indus,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25; *dat. sing.* v. eá.

EÁ; *often indeclinable in the sing, but* eás *is sometimes found in gen; and* ē, æ, eæ *in dat; pl. nom. acc.* eá, eán; *gen.* eá; *dat.* eáum, eám, eán; *f:* æ; *indecl. f. Running water, a stream, river, water;* flŭvius, flūmen, torrens, aqua:—Eá of dūne *water from the hill,* Menol. Fox 520; Gn. C. 30. Seó feorþe eá ys gehāten Eufrates *flŭvius quartus est Euphrātes,* Gen. 2, 14: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 34, 46. On twā healfe đære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1. On ōđre healfe đære eá [MS. L. eás] *on the other side of the river,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3. Be đære eá ōfrun *by the banks of the river,* Gen. 41, 3: Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28: 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Be đære eá *by the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2. Đa eá oferfaran wolde *would go over the river,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2. On đæm lande syndon twā mycele eá Iđaspes and Arbis *in the country are two great rivers, Hydaspes and Arabis,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 34. Lǣt streámas weallan, eá in flēde *let streams well out, a river in flood,* Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. Đās synd đa feówer eán of ānum wyllspringe *these are the four streams from one well-spring,* Ælfc. T. 25, 19. He hī upforlēt on feówer hund eá and on syxtig *he divided it into four hundred and sixty streams,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 9. Betweox đām twām eáum *between the two rivers,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34. Ofer đām eám *super flumĭna,* Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh đǣm twām eán *between the two rivers,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28. On feówer eán *into four streams,* Gen. 2, 10. [*Laym.* æ, *f: Orm.* æ: *O. Sax.* aha, *f: O. Frs.* a, e, *f: Ger.* aa, *f. name of rivers* or *brooks;* -ach suffix of river-names: *M. H. Ger.* ahe, *f: O. H. Ger.* aha, *f: Goth.* ahwa, *f: Dan.* aa, *m. f: Swed.* å, *f: Icel.* á, *f: Lat.* aqua.] v. ǣg-, ēg-, ēh-, īg-.

eá, eáw *oh! alas! commonly* eá-lā; *interjec.* q. v.

eác; *prep. dat. With, in addition to, besides;* cum, præter:—Gif đū sunu āge, ođđe swǣsne mǣg, ođđe freónd ānigne eác đissum idesum, alǣde of đysse leód-byrig *if thou have a son, or beloved kinsman, or any friend with* [*in addition to*] *these damsels, lead* [*them*] *from this city,* Cd. 116; Th. 150, 31; Gen. 2500. Đæt gēr wæs đæt sixte eác feówertigum *that year was the six and fortieth,* i. e. *the sixth with the fortieth,* or *the sixth increased with forty,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 13; S. 481, 35, 39: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 87; Met. 1, 44. DER. to-eác. v. eác; *conj.*

EÁC; *conj.* **I.** EKE, *also, likewise, moreover, and;* etiam, quoque, et:—Abeád eác Adame ēce Drihten *the Lord eternal announced also to Adam,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 8; Gen. 925. Eác we đæt gefrugnon *we also have heard that,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 8; Dan. 68: Beo. Th. 195; B. 97. Hondum slōgun, folmum areahtum and fystum eác *struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and with fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125: 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372. And ge sceolon eác þwéan eówer ælc ōđres fēt *and likewise ye ought to wash one another's feet,* Jn. Bos. 13, 14, 9. Ic eów secge, eác māran đonne wītegan *I say unto you, and more than a prophet,* Mt. Bos. 11, 9. Adam hæfde nigen hund wintra and þrītig eác *Adam had nine hundred winters, and thirty also,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 31; Gen. 1126: 58; Th. 71, 3; Gen. 1165. Fīf and syxtig wintra hæfde and eác þreó hund *he had five and sixty winters, and also three hundred,* 62; Th. 74, 4; Gen. 1217: 74, 34; Gen. 1232. Ne his wordum eác woldan gelȳfan *et non credĭdērunt in verbis ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. **II.** eác hwædre, hwædre eác *Nevertheless, however;* nihilōmĭnus:—Eác hwædre ceald lyft is gemenged *the cold air nevertheless is mingled,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 156; Met. 20, 78. Wæs me hwædre eác lāþ *nevertheless it was to me unpleasant,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 23; Rä. 1, 12. **2.** eác swilce, swylce eác *So also, also, moreover, very like, even so, as if;* parimŏdo, tamquam:—Đa apostoli gesetton eác swilce lārspell to đām leódscipum đe to geleáfan bugon *the apostles moreover gave instructions to the nations submitting to the faith,* Ælfc. T. 27, 20. Đā wæs eác swilce se scucca him betwux *there was also the devil between them,* Th. Anlct. 37, 9: Ps. Th. 55, 4: 108, 29. Eác swylce heó sprecende sȳ to eallum mancynne *as if it spoke to all mankind,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 34. Wīte þoliaþ swilce eác đa biteran rēcas *they suffer torments, so also the bitter reeks,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 17; Gen. 325: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20, 25, 30; Jud. 338, 344, 349: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 5; Hö. 47: 34 b; Th. 112, 1; Gū. 137. Swylce grūndas eác *so also the abyss,* 10 a; Th. 9, 35; Cri. 145. **3.** ge eác swylce *Quin et:*—Eall đæt he on ānweald onfēng ge eác swylce monige Brytta eáland Angelcynnes rīce underþeódde *quæ omnia sub ditiōne accēpit quin et Mevanias insŭlas impĕrio subjŭgāvit Anglōrum,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. **4.** eác swā *So also, even so, likewise:*—Swā đeós world eall

gewîteþ, and eác swâ some, ðe hire on wurdon atydrede *so all this world goes away, and even so those who were born upon it,* Elen. Grm. 1278. Se is eác wealdend ealra ðara ðe ðær in wuniaþ ungesewenlîcra, and eác swâ same ðara ðe we eágum on lôciaþ *he is also the ruler of all those creatures which therein dwell invisible, and even so of those that we behold with our eyes,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 10; Met. 11, 5: 11, 19; Met. 11, 10: 11, 171; Met. 11, 86. Sió gesceádwîsnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan and irsunge eác swâ *the reason ought to govern the will and the anger likewise,* 20, 398; Met. 20, 199: 20, 384; Met. 20, 192. [*Wyc.* eke: *Chauc.* eek, eke: *R. Glouc.* ek: *Laym.* æc, ac, ec, eke, æke: *Plat.* ook: *O. Sax.* ôk *etiam, quoque: Frs.* ak, eak: *O. Frs.* ak, oke *also, and: Dut.* ook: *Ger.* auch *etiam, quoque: M. H. Ger.* ouch: *O. H. Ger.* ouh *etiam: Goth.* auk *because: Dan.* og *and: Swed.* och *and;* ock *also: Icel.* og *atque, et: O. Nrs.* auk, ôk *etiam.*] v. ēc, ǣc.

EÁCA, an; *m. An addition,* EEKING, *increase, usury, advantage;* additāmentum:—Ðeáh mîn bân and blôd bûtû geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to the earth,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gû. 352. Þincþ ðē lytel eáca ðînra gesǽlþa *does it seem to thee little addition to thy felicities?* Bt. 20; Fox 72, 12. Is witena gehwām wōpes eáca *there is increase of weeping to every man,* Salm. Kmbl. 922; Sal. 460. Ic [Ælfrîc Abbod] geset hæbbe feówertig lārspella, and sumne eácan ðǽrto *I [Abbot Ælfric] have composed forty sermons, and some addition thereto,* Ælfc. T. 27, 18. Gif he hæfþ sumne eácan yfeles *if he has some addition of evil,* Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 19. For ðæs yfles eácan *for the addition of evil,* 200, 21. Ne gehēne ðū hine mid ðỹ eácan *oppress him not with the usury,* L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23; *neque humĭlia illum ūsūra tua,* Wilk. 31, 45. ¶ To eácan *besides, moreover:*—Ðæt wæs to eácan ōðrum unarīmedum yflum *that was besides other innumerable evils:* literally, *in* or *for, addition to, etc.* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. To eácan himselfum *besides himself:* literally, *in addition to,* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 20. Ôðer is to eácan andgete *the second is moreover manifest,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 21; Cri. 1243. DER. mægen-eáca, ofer-.

EÁCAN; *p.* eóc, *pl.* eócon; *pp.* eácen, ēcen *To be increased, augmented, enlarged, indued;* augēri, increscĕre:—Adam wearþ gāste eácen *Adam was with spirit indued,* Cd. 48; Th. 61, 23; Gen. 1001: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 26; Rä. 6, 13. Eácen feoh *increased cattle,* Cd. 74; Th. 91, 25; Gen. 1517. Heó wæs mago-timbre be Abrahame eácen worden *she had been increased with offspring by Abraham,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 2; Gen. 2236: 123; Th. 157, 14; Gen. 2606: 132; Th. 167, 15; Gen. 2766. Ðæt þurh bearnes gebyrd brỹd eácen wearþ *that through child-bearing the bride was increased,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 19; Cri. 38. Heó ongieten hæfde ðæt heó eácen wæs *she had discovered that she was pregnant,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 4; Deór. 11. Ælmihtig eácenne gāst in sefan sende *the Almighty sent an enlarged spirit into his soul,* Cd. 198; Th. 246, 27; Dan. 485. Is dōhtor mîn eácen, upliden *my daughter is magnified, exalted,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Wyc.* echen, eche, eeche: *Chauc.* eche: *R. Glouc.* eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *Scot.* eik: *O. Sax.* ôkian, ôcôn: *O. Frs.* aka: *O. H. Ger.* auhôn: *Goth.* aukan: *Dan.* öge: *Swed.* öka: *Icel.* auka: *Lat.* aug-eo: *Grk.* αὔξ-ω: *Lith.* aug-u *to increase.*]

eácen; *adj.* [*pp. of* eácan] *Increased, great, vast, powerful;* auctus, magnus, pŏtens, grăvĭdus:—Eácne fuglas *the teeming fowls,* Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. Se wæs æðele and eácen *who was noble and vigorous,* Beo. Th. 398; B. 198: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 20; Cri. 205. Eald sweord eácen *an old, powerful sword,* Beo. Th. 3330; B. 1663: 4286; B. 2140. Eácne eardas *the vast dwellings,* 3246; B. 1621. Insende eácne egesan *he sent in mighty terror,* Salm. Kmbl. 947; Sal. 473. Cræfte eácen *great in skill,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 26; Rä. 81, 21: 14; Rä. 81, 15: 103 a; Th. 391, 21; Rä. 10, 8. Nǽron ge swâ eácne mōd-geþances *ye were not so powerful in mental thought,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 14; Dan. 136. DER. feorh-eácen, mægen-. v. ēcen.

eácen-cræftig; *adj. Exceedingly strong;* vălĭdus, pollens, ingens:—Wæs ðæt yrfe eácencræftig *that heritage was exceedingly strong,* Beo. Th. 6095; B. 3051: 4549; B. 2280.

eá-cerse, an; *f. Water-*CRESS; nasturtium aquāticum:—Eácersan getrifula oððe geseóþ on buteran *bruise or seethe water-cress in butter,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 4.

eácnian, eácnigan, eánian; *part.* -iende, -igende; *p.* ode, ade *To increase, to be augmented, to become pregnant, to bring forth;* augēri, concipĕre, parturīre:—Ellen eácnade *the fortitude increased,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 51; Reim. 31: Ps. Spl. 7, 15. Eácniende wîf *mulĭerem prægnantem,* Ex. 21, 22. DER. ge-eácnian, to-ge-. v. eánian.

eácnigende; *part. Bringing forth;* partūriens:—Ðǽr sārnessa swâ swâ eácnigendes wîfes *ibi dolōres ut partŭrientis,* Ps. Lamb. 47, 8; *part. of* eácnigan. v. eácnian.

eácnung, e; *f. Increase, a conception;* conceptio:—Hû ðū eácnunge onfénge bearnes þurh gebyrde *how thou didst receive increase through child-bearing,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 26; Cri. 75. DER. bearn-eácnung, ge-.

EÁD, es; *n. A possession, riches, prosperity, happiness, bliss;* possessio, ŏpes, dīvĭtiæ, prospĕrĭtas, felīcĭtas, beatitūdo:—Se him ðæt eád gefēþ *who gives the happiness to it,* Exon. 60 b: Th. 220, 13; Ph. 319. Se rinc ageaf eorþcunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627. Niótan ðæs eádes *to have enjoyment of the bliss,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 5; Gen. 402. [*O. Sax.* ōd, *n. estate, wealth: O. H. Ger.* ôt, *n. prædium: Icel.* auðr, *m. riches, wealth.*]

eád; *adj. Rich, wealthy, blessed, happy;* dīves, opŭlentus, beātus:—Ic ðē eád mǽg gecỹðe *I will shew thee the blessed virgin,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 19; Jul. 352: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 17; Exod. 186.

eádan; *p.* eód, *pl.* eódon; *pp.* eáden *To give, concede, grant;* dăre, concēdĕre:—Swâ him eáden wæs *as was granted to them,* Bt. Met. Fox 31, 18; Met. 31, 9. Is æfestum eáden *it [the soul] is given to envy,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 7; Hy. 4, 46. Ac me eáden wearþ *but it was granted to me,* 10 b; Th. 13, 10; Cri. 200.

Eádbald, -bold, es; *m.* [eád *happy,* bald *bold*] *Eadbald, son of Ethelbert, king of Kent. He succeeded his father to the kingdom of Kent in* A. D. 616, *and died in* A. D. 640:—Hēr Æðelbryht Contwara cyning forþfērde, and Eádbald his sunu fēng to rīce, se forlēt his fulluht and leofode on hǽðenum þeáwe, swâ ðæt he hæfde his fæder lāfe to wîfe *in this year* [A. D. 616] *Ethelbert, king of the Kentish people, died, and Eadbald his son succeeded to the kingdom, who disregarded his baptism, and lived in heathen manner, so that he had his father's widow to wife,* Chr. 616; Th. 40, 2–9: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 36. Hēr Eádbald [Eádbold, col. 2] Cantwara cining forþfērde, se wæs cining xxiv wintra *in this year* [A. D. 640] *Eadbald, king of the Kentish people, died, who was king twenty-four years,* Chr. 640; Th. 47, 20, col. 1: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 6.

eádeg *happy,* Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. v. eádig.

eadesa *an adze,* Ps. Surt. 73, 6. v. adesa.

Eádes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edesbirh: *Brom.* Edesbury] EDDESBURY, *Cheshire;* loci nomen in agro Cestriensi:—Æðelflǽd Myrcna hlǽfdige ða burh getimbrede æt Eádes byrig *Ethelfled, lady of the Mercians, built the fortress at Eddesbury,* Chr. 913; Th. 186, 30, col. 2.

eád-fruma, an; *m. Author of happiness;* beatitūdĭnis auctor:—Êce eádfruma *the eternal author of happiness,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 27; Cri. 532: Andr. Kmbl. 2585; An. 1294.

eádga, eádge *happy,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. v. eádig.

Eádgār, es; *m.* [eád *happy,* gār *spear*] *Edgar, second son of Edmund, and grandson of Alfred the Great. Edgar, in* A. D. 955, *succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia; and, at the death of his brother Eadwig, in* A. D. 959, *to the kingdoms of Wessex and Northumbria, over which he reigned sixteen years. He was, therefore, king for twenty years, from* A. D. 955–975:—Hēr, A. D. 955, Eádgār fēng to Myrcena rīce *here Edgar succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia,* Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 32. Hēr, A. D. 959, forþfērde Eádwīg cing, and Eádgār his brōðor fēng to rīce, ǽgðer ge on West-Seaxum, ge on Myrcum, ge on Norþhymbrum *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as well of the West-Saxons as of the Mercians, and of the Northumbrians,* Chr. 959; Th. 216, 10–15, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 975, Eádgār cing forþfērde *here king Edgar died,* Chr. 975; Th. 227, 19, col. 3.

eádgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [eád *bliss*] *To bless, enrich;* beatīfĭcāre, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 16; Cri. 20.

eád-giefu, e; *f. Gift of blessedness;* beatitūdĭnis dōnum:—Ðæt hî ēce eádgiefe ânforlēton *that they forsook the eternal gift of blessedness,* Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 20; Jul. 502: 74 a; Th. 276, 8; Jul. 563. v. eád-gifu.

eád-gifa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of prosperity* or *happiness;* prosperĭtātis *vel* beatitūdĭnis dător:—Engla eádgifa *bliss-giver of angels,* Andr. Kmbl. 147; An. 74: 901; An. 451: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 22; Cri. 546.

eád-gifu, -giefu, e; *f. Blessed grace, gift of blessedness;* beāta grātia, beatitūdĭnis dōnum:—Ðæt ðū me ne lǽte of lofe hweorfan ðînre eádgife *that thou let me not turn from the praise of thy blessed grace,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 2; Jul. 276.

eád-hrēðig; *adj. Happy, blessed;* beātus:—Eádhrēðig mǽg *O blessed maiden!* Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 34; Jul. 257. Eádhrēðige mǽgþ *the blessed maidens,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 135. v. eáþ-hrēðig.

eádi- *happy.* v. Ps. Th. 64, 14, *in* eádig-lîc, eádi-lîc.

eádig, eádeg; *adj.* [eád *happiness, prosperity;* ig] *Happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate, rich, perfect;* beātus, fēlix, gaudii plēnus, faustus, abundans, opŭlentus, dīves:—Se eádega wer *the happy man,* Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. Se eádga *the blessed* [*man*], 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885. Seó eádige *the blessed* [*maid*], Elen. Grm. 618. Seó eádge *the blessed* [*maid*], Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. Forðon se biþ eádig *therefore he shall be blessed,* Cd. 220; Th. 283, 13; Sat. 304. Eádig on eorþan *rich on earth,* 98; Th. 129, 21; Gen. 2147: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014. Ôðer biþ unlǽde on eorþan, ôðer biþ eádig *the one is miserable on earth, the other fortunate,* Salm. Kmbl. 732; Sal. 365. Earm ic wæs on ēðle ðînum ðæt ðū wurde eádig on mînum *I was poor in thy residence that thou mightest be rich in mine,* Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 25; Cri. 1497: 30 b; Th. 95, 8; Cri. 1554. Æðeling eádig *a prosperous noble,* Beo. Th. 2454; B. 1225. Eádig and ānmōd *blessed and steadfast,* Andr. Kmbl. 107; An. 54: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 29;

Gū. 717. Eádig on elne *perfect in courage*, 47 b; Th. 163, 25; Gū. 999. To ðissum eádigan hām *to this happy home*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 7; Sat. 660. Habbaþ eádigne bearn ealle ymbfangen *all have encircled the blessed child*, 216; Th. 273, 29; Sat. 144. Eádigra gedryht *the company of the blessed*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Eádgest, *superl*:—Ðær he to ðām eádgestum ærest mæleþ *where he first shall speak to those most blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 13; Cri. 1338. [*Laym.* ædie, eædi, eadi, edi *blessed, beautiful: Orm.* ædig *blessed: O. Sax.* ōdag *rich, happy: O. H. Ger.* ōtag *dives: Goth.* audags *blessed: Icel.* auðigr, auðugr *rich, opulent.*] DER. ceáp-eádig, dōm-, efen-, eft-, hrēþ-, hwæt-, sige-, sigor-, tīr-.

eádigan *to bless, enrich;* beatificāre, App. Scint. Lye. v. eádgian.

eádig-līc, eádi-līc; *adj. Happy, prosperous;* prosper, abundans, faustus:—Biþ ðæt ærende eádiglīcre *that errand will be more prosperous*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 1; Seel. 131. Cumaþ eádilīc wæstm on wangas *convalles abundābunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14.

eádig-līce; *adv. Happily;* felīce:—Ða drihtguman lifdon eádiglīce *the retainers lived happily*, Beo. Th. 200; B. 100.

eádignes, -ness, e; *f. Happiness;* beatĭtūdo, opŭlentia:—Ic sceal ȳcan eádignesse *I shall increase happiness*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 4; Rä. 31, 9: 83 a; Th. 313, 7; Seef. 120: Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 8.

eádi-līc; *adj. Happy*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. v. eádiglīc.

ead-leán *a reward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edleán.

ead-leánnung, e; *f. Proper recompense, remuneration, retribution;* retrĭbūtio, Ps. Spl. 54, 22. v. ed-leánung.

eád-lufe, an; *f. Happiness of love;* beatĭfĭcans ămor:—Ēce eádlufan *the eternal happiness of love*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 31; Jul. 104.

eád-mēd, es; *n. Humility;* humĭlĭtas, generally found in the pl:—Ic eádmēdu efnan þence *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 107. On mīnum eádmēdum *in humilĭtāte mea*, 118, 92. v. eáþ-mēd.

eád-mēdan; *p.* de *To humble;* humiliāre, Ps. Spl. 74, 7: 38, 3. DER. ge-eádmēdan. v. eáþmēdan.

eád-mēde; *adj. Humble;* humĭlis anĭmi:—Ic eom eádmēde *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 115, 1: 118, 75. v. eáþ-mēde.

eád-mēdlīc *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-mōd, eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, meek, mild;* hŭmĭlis, Mt. Bos. 11, 29.

eád-mōdan *to humble;* humĭlĭare, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 29. v. eáþ-mōdian.

eád-mōdlīc *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-mōdlīce; *adv. Humbly, submissively;* humĭlĭter, Ps. Spl. 130, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 2. v. eáþ-mōdlīce.

eád-mōdnes, eád-mōdnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Humbleness, humility, humanity;* humĭlĭtas:—Crist eardaþ on ðære dene eádmōdnesse *Christ dwells in the vale of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 23: Ps. Spl. 9, 13. v. eáþ-mōdnis.

Eádmund, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, mund *protection*]. 1. Edmund the Martyr, king of East Anglia, was of the Old-Saxon race. He began to reign in A. D. 855. 'Anno Domĭnĭcæ incarnatiōnis DCCCLV,—Eadmundus Orientālium Anglōrum gloriosissimus cœpit regnāre VIII. Kalend. Januārii, id est die natālis Dŏmĭni, anno ætātis suæ decĭmo quarto,' Asser, p. 7, 26–30. He reigned fifteen years, and his death is thus recorded,—Hēr, A. D. 870, fōr se here ofer Myrce innon Ēast-Ængle;—and, on ðam geáre, Sċe Eádmund [MS. Ædmund] cining him wiþ gefeaht, and ða Deniscan sige nāman, and ðone cining ofslōgon, and ðæt land eall gē-eódon *here the army went over Mercia into East-Anglia;—and, in that year, St. Edmund the king fought with them, and the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king, and overran all that land*, Chr. 870; Erl. 73, 29–75, 1. 2. *Edmund Atheling, second son of Edward the Elder, and younger brother of Athelstan, whom he succeeded. Edmund was king of Wessex for six years and a half, from* A. D. 940–946:—Hēr, A. D. 940, Æðelstān cyning forþfērde, and Eádmund Æðeling fēng to rīce *here king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–20, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 946, Eádmund cyning forþfērde, on Sċs Agustīnus mæssedæge, and he hæfde rīce seofoðe healf geár; and ðā fēng Eádrēd Æðeling, his brōðor, to rīce *here king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass-day* [*May 26th*], *and he held the kingdom six years and a half; and then Eadred Atheling, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 33–36. 3. *Edmund Ironside, son of Æthelred Atheling. Edmund began to reign in* A. D. 1016, *and died the same year*:—A. D. 1016, ðā gelamp hit ðæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþfērde, and ealle ða witan ða on Lundene wǣron, and seó burhwaru gecuron Eádmund to cyninge *then it happened that king Æthelred died, and all the witan that were in London, and the townsmen chose Edmund for king*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 15–19. A. D. 1016, ðā to Sċe Andreas mæssan, forþfērde Eádmund cyng *then, on St. Andrew's mass-day* [*Nov. 30th*], *king Edmund died*, Chr. 1016; Th. 284, 12, col. 2.

Eádmundes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [Eádmundes *Edmund's*, burh *the town*] *St. Edmundsbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*:—Hēr, A. D. 1046, forþfērde Æðelstān abbot on Abban dūne and fēng Spearhafoc munuc to of Sċe Eádmundes byrig *here died Æthelstan, abbot of Abingdon, and monk Spearhawk of St. Edmundsbury succeeded*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 15.

eád-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness, prosperity;* beatĭtūdo:—Ōs byþ eorla gehwām eádnys *mind is to every man prosperity*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. 135, 8; Runic pm. 4; Kmbl. 340, 10. Ongan he wurþigan eádnysse and hȳrsumnysse *he began to esteem happiness and obedience*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. v. ēþnes.

eá-docce, an; *f. A water-dock;* rūmex aquatĭca, Lchdm. ii. 379.

eador; *adv. Together;* una, simul:—Eall eador *all together*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 18; Gen. 2557. Ðā wæs eall eador [geador, Kmbl.] *there was all together*, Andr. Recd. 3253; An. 1629. v. geador.

eador *a hedge, dwelling.* v. edor.

eador-geard, es; *m. The inclosure of arteries, the body;* dōmus vēnārum, corpus; aula septa, Grm. Andr. Elen. 129, 4. Lǣtaþ spor eadorgeard [ealdorgeard, Kmbl.] sceoran, fǣges feorhhord *let the spur raze the dwelling* [*of arteries?* or *of life?*], *the soul-hoard of the mortal*, Andr. Recd. 2362; An. 1183. v. ēdre.

Eádrēd, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, rēd = rǣd *counsel*] *Eadred Atheling, third son of Edward the Elder. Eadred was king of Wessex and Northumbria, for nine years and a half, from* A. D. 946–955:—Hēr, A. D. 946, fēng Eádrēd Æðeling to rīce *here Eadred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 35. Hēr, A. D. 955, Eádrēd [MS. Ædrēd] cyning forþfērde, and fēng Eádwīg to rīce, Eádmundes sunu *here king Eadred died, and Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8.

Eadulfes næs, Ealdulfes næs, næss, es; *m. Eadulf's ness, Walton-on-the-Naze?* Ædulphi promontōrium in agro Essexiensi:—Ða ōðre fōron on Ēast-Seaxon to Eadulfes næsse *the others went on to Essex, to Eadulf's ness*, Chr. 1049; Ing. 220, 24: 1051; Th. 319, 2, col. 2: 1052; Th. 321, 10.

eád-wacer, es; *m. A watchman of property;* bonōrum custos, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16.

Eádweard, -ward, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, weard *ward, guardian*]. 1. *Edward the Elder, the eldest son of Alfred the Great. Edward was king of Wessex for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 901–925:—Hēr, A. D. 901, gefōr Ælfrēd cyning, and fēng Eádweard his sunu to rīce *here king Alfred died, and Edward his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 8–10. Hēr, A. D. 925, Eádweard cyning [MS. cing] forþfērde, and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here king Edward died, and Æthelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. 2. *Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar. Edward was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for three years, from* A. D. 975–978:—Hēr, A. D. 975, Eádweard, Eádgāres sunu, fēng to rīce *here Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 37, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 978, wearþ Eádweard cyning gemartyrad *here king Edward was martyred*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 1–3, col. 1. 3. *Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred. Edward was king of England for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 1042–1066:—Hēr, A. D. 1042, wæs Eádward gehālgod to cinge on Wincestre *here Edward was consecrated king at Winchester*, Chr. 1042; Erl. 168, 2. Hēr, A. D. 1066, forþfērde Eáduuard [MS. Eáduuard] cyning [MS. king], and Harold eorl fēng to ðam rīce *here king Edward died, and earl Harold succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 1.

eád-wēla, an; *m. Happy weal, riches, happiness, blessedness;* divĭtiæ, opŭlentia, felīcĭtas, beatĭtūdo:—Sumum eádwēlan dǣleþ *to some he dispenses riches*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 12; Vy. 67: 59 b; Th. 215, 10; Ph. 251: 80 a; Th. 301, 17; Fä. 20. Sāwul fundaþ to ðam longan gefeán in eád-wēlan *the soul tendeth to that lasting joy into happiness*, 48 b; Th. 167, 22; Gū. 1064: 64 a; Th. 237, 6; Ph. 586.

Eádwīg, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, wīg *war*] *Eadwig, son of Edmund. Eadwig was king of Wessex and Northumbria for four years, from* A. D. 955–959:—Hēr, A. D. 955, fēng Eádwīg to rīce, Eádmundes sunu *here Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8. Hēr, A. D. 959, Eádwīg cyning forþfērde, and fēng Eádgār his brōðor to rīce *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 11.

eæ; *dat.* or *abl. To* or *by a river*:—Be ðære eǣ *by the river*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 1. v. eá.

eæd-leǣnian *to reward;* retrĭbuĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. DER. ge-eædleǣnian. v. edleǣnian.

eældian *to grow old;* inveterascĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 47: 31, 3. v. ealdian.

eællenge; *interj. Behold;* en, ecce, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 4. v. eallenga.

eærdung, e; *f. A tabernacle;* tabernācŭlum, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 6. v. eardung.

eærfoðian *to trouble;* tribŭlāre, Ps. Spl. T. 12, 5: 41, 14.

eærfoþnes, -ness, e; *f. Difficulty, trouble;* difficultas, tribŭlātio, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 19: 65, 10: 117, 5. v. earfoþnes.

eærpung, e; *f. A harping, harp;* cĭthăra, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 2. v. earpa.

eæþ-mōd; *adj. Mild;* mītis, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 10. v. eáþ-mōd.

eafera *a son*, Beo. Th. 2374; B. 1185. v. eafora.

eá-fisc, -fix, es; *m. A river-fish;* flŭviālis piscis:—Iór byþ eáfixa [sum] *eel* [?] *is a river-fish,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. Eáfiscas sēcan *to seek river-fishes,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 48; Met. 19, 24.

eafor, es; *m. A boar, wild boar;* aper:—Sume wǽron eaforas *some were wild boars,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 161; Met. 26, 81. v. eofor.

eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, afara, an; *m. An offspring, successor, heir, son;* prōles, successor, fīlius:—Wearþ Adame eafora fēded *a son was born to Adam,* Cd. 55; Th. 67, 23; Gen. 1105: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 69; Met. 26, 35. Ne wearþ Heremōd swā eaforum Ecgwēlan *Heremod was not so to Ecgwela's successors,* Beo. Th. 3424; B. 1710. Dæt we on Adame and on his eafrum andan gebētan *that we repair our wrongs on Adam and his offspring,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. [*O. Sax.* ābaro, *m. prōles, fīlius.*]

eafor-heáfod-segn, es; *m. A boar-head banner;* signum ad capĭtis aprīni similitūdĭnem fabrĭcātum, *vel* signum apri præcĭpuum:—Hēt in beran eaforheáfodsegn *he bade the boar-head banner to be borne in,* Beo. Th. 4311; B. 2152.

eafoþ, es; *n. Strength, violence, might;* vis:—Wæs seó mǽg ānrǽd and unforht, eafoða gemyndig *the maid was resolved and fearless, of her strength mindful,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 22; Jul. 601. Him Geáta sceal eafoþ and ellen gebeódan *a Goth shall offer him strength and valour,* Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602. Heremōdes hild swebrode, eafoþ [MS. earfoþ] and ellen *Heremod's war had ceased, his strength and energy,* 1808; B. 902: 4687; B. 2349. Hie unlǽdra eafoðum gelŷfdon *they believed in the might of savage spirits,* Andr. Kmbl. 284; An. 142. Unlǽdra eafoþ *the violence of the wretched men,* 59; An. 30. v. eofoþ.

eág-æppel, es; *m. The apple of the eye;* pupilla, Som. Ben. Lye.

eágan beorht, es; *n. An eye's glance, a moment;* ocŭli micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20, MSS. C. B. v. eágan bryhtm.

eágan brēgh, e; *f. An eyebrow;* palpebra, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. brǽw.

eágan bryhtm, es; *m. An eye's twinkle, a moment;* ocŭli micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. eágan beorht.

eá-gang, es; *m. A water-course;* flumĭnis cursus:—On ðære eágang *in the water-course,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13.

eágan weán, wenn *A ringworm, tetter;* impetīgo:—Eágan weán *vel* wearhbrǽde *impetigo,* Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 9; Wrt. Voc. 43, 62.

eága-swind *the eyelid, the cheek;* gĕna, Som. Ben. Lye; Grm. Gr. iii. 401 *proposes* eágan-spind.

eág-dūru, e; *f. An eye-door, a window;* fenestra, Martyr. 12, Jan. Lye.

EÁGE, ēge; *gen. dat.* -an; *acc.* -e; *pl. nom. acc.* -an, -on; *gen.* -ena, -na; *dat.* -um, -on; *n.* I. *an* EYE; ocŭlus:—Gyf ðīn swýðre eáge ðē æswīcie *si ocŭlus tuus dexter scandalizat te,* Mt. Bos. 5, 29. Mīnra eágna leóht *light of my eyes,* Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Eágena gesihþ *the sight of the eyes,* Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30. Eágum to wynne *to their eye's delight,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 26; Cri. 1245. II. *the eye of a needle;* forāmen:—Þurh nǽdle eáge *per forāmen acus,* Mt. Bos. 19, 24: Lk. Bos. 18, 25. [*Piers. P.* eighe, *pl.* eighen: *Wyc.* eiȝe, eȝe, iȝe, yȝe, *pl.* eiȝen: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* eye, *pl.* eyen: *Laym.* eȝe, *pl.* eȝene, æȝene: *Orm.* eghe, *pl.* eghne, ehhne, ehne: *Scot.* ee, e: *Plat.* ooge, *pl.* aagen: *O. Sax.* ôga, *n; pl.* ôgun: *O. Frs.* age, ag, ach, oge, *n; pl.* agon: *Dut.* oog, *n: Ger.* auge, *n: M. H. Ger.* ouge, *n: O. H. Ger.* ouga, auga, *n: Goth.* augo, *n: Dan.* öie, *n: Swed.* öga, *n; pl.* ögon: *Icel.* auga, *n: Lat.* oc-ulus, *m: Grk.* ὄκος, ὄκκος, *m: Lith.* akis, *f: Sansk.* aksha, *n.*]

eág-ece, es; *m. Eye-ache;* ocŭlōrum dŏlor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáge-spring, -sprinc, es; *n.* [eáge *an eye;* spring *a spring*] *A spring* or *twinkling of the eye;* ocŭli ictus, Som.

eág-fleá *A spot in the eye;* albūgo, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 10.

eág-gebyrd, e; *f. The nature* or *power of the eye;* ocŭli nātūra, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 3; Ph. 301.

eág-hill, es; *m. An eyebrow;* supercĭlium, Mann.

eág-hringas; *pl. m. The eyebrows, eyelids;* palpebræ, genæ? Som. Ben. Lye.

eágh-þyrl *a window,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6. v. eág-þyrl.

eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean;* māre, Andr. Kmbl. 882; An. 441; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 244; Met. 20, 122. v. ēgor-streám.

eág-sealf, e; *f. Eye-salve;* colliria, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 82.

eág-seoung, -sioung, e; *f. An eye-disease;* glaucōma, Cot. 97: 170, Lye.

eág-sēung, e; *f. Eye-seeing, eye-sight;* ocŭlōrum acies, Som. Ben. Lye.

eág-sỹne; *adj. Visible to the eye;* ocŭlis conspĭcuus, Andr. Kmbl. 3099; An. 1552.

eág-þyrl, ēg-þyrl, ēh-þyrl, es; *n. An eye-hole, a window;* fenestra:—Ontýnde se bisceop ðæt eág-þyrl ðære cyricean *apĕruit episcŏpus fenestram oratōrii,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6: 5, 12; S. 629, 15.

eág-wræc, es; *n. A pain of the eyes;* ocŭlōrum dŏlor, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 4; Lchdm. i. 362, 1.

eág-wyrt, e; *f. Eye-wort, eye-bright;* ocŭlāria, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 19.

eáh- *eye-,* = eág-, in compounds, *q. v.*

eáh-mist, es; *m. Eye-mist* or *dimness;* ocŭlōrum calīgātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáh-streám *a water-stream,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 6; Cri. 1168. v. eá-streám.

eaht, æht, eht, e; *f. Deliberation, council;* delibĕrātio, consĭlium, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 24; Fä. 24.

EAHTA, ahta, æhta, ehta *eight;* octo:—Eahta dagas *dies octo,* Lk. Bos. 9, 28. Būton ðām eahta mannum *except eight men,* Ælfc. T. 6, 26. To eahta geára fyrste *for a space of eight years,* Jud. 3, 8. Æfter eahta dagum *post dies octo,* Jn. Bos. 20, 26. He hēht eahta mearas on flet teón *he commanded eight steeds to be led into the court,* Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. [*Wyc.* eighte: *Laym.* æhte, æhten, eahte, ehte: *Orm.* ehhte: *O. Sax.* ahto: *O. Frs.* achta, achte, acht: *Dut. Ger.* acht: *M. H. Ger.* aht, eht: *O. H. Ger.* ahtô: *Goth.* ahtau: *Dan.* otte: *Swed.* åtta: *Icel.* átta: *Fr.* huit: *Span.* ocho: *Ital.* otto: *Lat.* octo: *Grk.* ὀκτώ: *Sansk.* ashṭan.] DER. eahta-teóða, -toða, -tyne: hund-eahtatig.

eáhtan, ēhtan, iehtan. I. *to observe, judge;* observāre, æstimāre, reputāre:—We māgon eáhtan and sōþe secgan ðæt *we may judge and soothly say that,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 34; Cri. 1550. Wile fæder eáhtan hū suna bringen sāwle *the father will judge how his sons bring their minds,* 23 b; Th. 66, 20; Cri. 1074. II. *c. gen. To watch any one, pursue, persecute;* persĕqui:—Bona eáhteþ ānbūendra *the murderer persecutes lone dwellers,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gū. 59: 37 b; Th. 123, 4; Gū. 317: Ps. Th. 118, 150. [*O. Sax.* ahtian *persĕqui: O. Frs.* achta, echta, achtia *damnāre, judicāre: Ger.* ächten *proscribĕre: M. H. Ger.* âhten, æhten: *O. H. Ger.* âhtian, âhtôn, ahtên *persĕqui.*] v. ôht.

eahta-teóða; *m:* eahta-teóðe; *f. n. adj. The eighteenth;* duodevicēsīmus:—On ðam eahtateóðan geáre *in the eighteenth year,* Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 10. Ðysne eahtateóðan sealm Dafið sang *David sang this eighteenth psalm,* Ps. Th. arg. 18.

eahtatig *eighty.* v. hund-eahtatig.

eahta-tyne, ehta-tyne; *adj.* EIGHTEEN; octōdĕcim:—Hīg him þeówodon eahtatyne geár *they served him eighteen years,* Jud. 3, 14: 10, 8.

eahteða, eahteoða *eighth,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 11; Gū. 1010: Menol. Fox 6; Men. 3. v. eahtoða.

eahtian, eahtigan, ehtian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od. I. *to meditate, devise, deliberate;* meditāre, reputāre, deliberāre:—Eahtade hū wynna þorfte brūcan *he meditated how he might enjoy delights,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 17; Gū. 307. Sum dōmas con, ðǽr dryhtguman rǽd eahtiaþ *one understands dooms, where people devise counsel,* 79 a; Th. 297, 24; Crä. 73: 74 b; Th. 279, 6; Jul. 609: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Beo. Th. 2819; B. 1407: 347; B. 172. II. *to esteem;* æstimāre:—Eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellen-weorc *they esteemed his bravery and his valiant works,* Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174.

eáhtnes, ēhtnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution;* persecūtio:—Se eáhtnysse ahôf *who raised persecution,* Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 2; Jul. 4: 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704.

eahtoða, eahteða, ehteoða, ehtuða; *m:* -ðe; *f. n: adj. The eighth;* octāvus:—Eahtoðan síðe *an eighth time,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 26; Fä. 59.

eahtung, æhtung, e; *f. A price, an estimation;* æstimātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ehtung.

eáhum *with eyes;* = eágum; *pl. dat.* or *inst. of* eáge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 25, MS. Bod.

EAL, eall; *gen. m. n.* ealles; *f.* ealre, eallre; *dat. m. n.* eallum; *f.* ealre, eallre; *acc. m.* ealne, eallne, *f.* ealle, *n.* eal; *inst.* ealle; *pl. nom. acc.* ealle, ealla; *gen.* ealra, eallra; *dat.* eallum; *sometimes used indecl; adj.* I. ALL; tōtus, omnis, cunctus, universus:—Eal ða earfeðu *all the pains,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 5; Cri. 1202: 118 a; Th. 452, 25; Hy. 4, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1889; An. 947. Eal here *the whole host,* Cd. 114; Th. 150, 12; Gen. 2490: Salm. Kmbl. 645; Sal. 322. Eal ic *I all,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. Ealles ðæs gafoles *of all the tribute,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Ealre worlde *of all the world,* Hy. 7, 57: 11, 20. Ealles ðæs *of all that,* Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 19; Hy. 4, 69. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft *all this orb,* 110 b; Th. 423, 1; Rä. 41, 14. Ealne ðone egesan *all the terror,* Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541. Geond ealne middangeard *tōto orbe,* Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. Ealne weg *always,* Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11. Ealle ða gesceaft *all the creation,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 37; Met. 20, 19. Ealle ē *universam legem,* Deut. 4, 8. Ðīne ealle gebann *omnia mandāta tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 86. Ealle gesceafte *all creatures,* Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501. Ealle ða þing *omnia,* Gen. 1, 31: Deut. 4, 3. Ealle þing *cuncta,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 34: Mk. Bos. 9, 23. Ealle ða gelǽredestan men *plūres vĭri doctissĭmi,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 38. Ealle his bigengan *omnes cultōres ejus,* Deut. 4, 3. Ealla gesceafta *all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 14; Met. 13, 7: 20, 105; Met. 20, 53: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 24. Ealle mægne *with all power,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 128; Met. 26, 64. Ealle gemete *omni mŏdo,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39. Ealra ðara gifena *for all the gifts,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Earmost ealra wihta *poorest of all creatures,* 110 a; Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. On eallum biþ ðæm līchoman *it is in*

all the body, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 360; Met. 20, 180. Eallum heora eaforum *to all their offspring*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 5; Gen. 550. Eal wæs ðæt mearcland *the border-land was all*, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Ealles ðū ðæs wīte awunne *for all this thou hast obtained suffering*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Ealra we healdaþ sancta symbel *we keep the feast of all the saints*, Menol. Fox 396; Men. 199. Ealle wyrd forsweóp mīne māgas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. Ðeáh hit wiđ ealle sié eft gemenged weoruld-gesceafta *though it is still mixed with all worldly creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 255; Met. 20, 128. Þreó eal on ān *all three in one*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 16; Cri. 970. Ðæs ealles nōwīht *nothing of all that;* nil omnĭmŏdis, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 21. Fram him eallum *by them all*, 2, 2; S. 502, 32. On woruld ealle *through the whole world*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 16; Gen. 674. His earfoðo ealle ætsomne *all his woes at once*, 216; Th. 272, 30; Sat. 127. We ealle *we all*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 12; Hö. 69. Feówer eallum *to all four*, 113 b; Th. 434, 28; Rä. 52, 7. Me ealne, Ps. C. 50, 98. Hit eal *it all*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608. Iob sæt đā sārlīce eal on ānre wūnde *Job sat there doleful all* [*covered with*] *a wound*, Job Thw. 166, 32. Wæs ðæt bold tobrocen swīðe eal inneweard *all the dwelling was much shattered within*, Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. He līfes gestealdin ðam ēcan hām eal sceáwode *he saw all the dwelling-place of life in the eternal home*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 24; Cri. 305. Ðæs we ealles sculon secgan þonc *for all that we ought to give thanks*, 16 b; Th. 38, 24; Cri. 611. Sió his rīces wæs ealles ēðel-stōl *it was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11. Hie đā ānmōde ealle cwǽdon *they all said then unanimously*, Andr. Kmbl. 3201; An. 1603. Niđđa bearna ǽrest ealra *first of all the children of men*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 15; Gen. 1136. Us is eallum neód *to us all it is needful*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 33; Cri. 245. **II.** *without substantive, and sometimes governing the genitive:*—Eal [*acc. n.*] ic recce *I govern all*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 2; Rä. 41, 33. We oncnāwaþ eal [*acc. n.*] ðæt we geworhton *we acknowledge all that we have done*, Hy. 7, 91. Hæfde unlifgendes eal gefeormod *he had devoured all the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. Him ealles þonc ǽghwā secge *let each give thanks to him for all*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 4; Vy. 97. Ðē sié ealles þonc meorda and miltsa *thanks be to thee for all, for the rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 14; Hy. 4, 66. Sindon ealle nyt *all are useful*, 114 a; Th. 437, 20; Rä. 56, 10. Ealle ætsomne *omnes parĭter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38. Ofer ealle *over all*, Elen. Grm. 386. Ealra aldor *chief of all*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 14; Sat. 664: Elen. Grm. 372. Āna wiđ eallum *alone against all*, Beo. Th. 292; B. 145: Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes *the Creator ruled over the whole of the race of men*, Beo. Th. 2119; B. 1057. **III.** ealles, ealle, ealra *are sometimes used, almost adverbially:*—Ealles gelīcost *most like of all*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 13; Dan. 275. Ealles mǽst *maxĭme*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7: Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ealles edgiong *quite young again*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581: Ps. Th. 138, 14. Ealles tō swīðe *all too readily*, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 376, 22: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 59; Met. 5, 30. Ealles swā swīðe *all so readily*, 4, 70; Met. 4, 35: 12, 64; Met. 12, 32. Sille ic đē ealle xxx pūnda *I will give thee thirty pounds in all*, Salm. Kmbl. 25; Sal. 13. Mid ealle *altogether;* pĕnĭtus, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 38: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 21: Chr. 893; Th. 162, 24: Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 28; Cri. 976. Ealra swīðost *maxĭme* [*Ger.* aller-meist], Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22: Cd. 18; Th. 22, 8, 36; Gen. 337, 351. Ealra wǽron fīfe *in all they were five*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. [*Wyc. Piers P.* al, *pl.* alle: *Chauc.* all: *Laym.* al: *Orm.* all, alle: *O. Sax.* al: *Frs. O. Frs.* al, ol: *Dut.* al, alle, alles: *Ger.* all, aller, alle, alles: *M. H. Ger.* al, *inflected* aller, alliu, alle, elliu, elle, alle: *O. H. Ger.* al, all: *Goth.* alls: *Dan. Swed.* al: *Icel.* allr, öll, allt, alt: *Grk.* ὅλος.]

eal, e; *f. An awl;* subŭla:—þurhþyrlige his eáre mid eale [mid āne eale, Roff.] *perfŏret aurem illĭus subŭla*, L. Alf. 11; Wilk. 29, 12. v. al.

eala *ale:*—Eala *cervīsia, celia*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 106; Wrt. Voc. 27, 35. v. ealu.

eálā, ǽlā, ǽlā, hēlā; *interj. O! alas! Oh!* eheu! euge! proh:—Eálā ge nǽddran *O! ye serpents*, Mt. Bos. 23, 33: 23, 37. Eálā, eálā *euge, euge*, Ps. Spl. 69, 4. Eálā eálā! oðđe wel wel! *ahah ahah! or well well!* euge euge! *vel* bene bene! Ps. Lamb. 34, 25. Ǽálā, ðū Scippend *O, thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. Ǽlā Drihten leóf, Hy. 1, 1: 2, 1. Eálā! gif he wolde *O that he would*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 105; Met. 9, 53. Eálā hwæt se forma wǽre *alas! that the first should have been*, 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Eálā! ðæt hit wurde *O! that it might be*, 8, 77; Met. 8, 39. Eálā! ðǽr we māgon geseón *alas! there we may see*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 27; Cri. 1313. v. eáw.

eá-lād, e; *f. A water-way;* aquōsa via:—Frēcne þuhton egle eálāda *the fearful water-ways appeared terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 881; An. 441.

eala-hūs, eal-hūs, es; *n. An ale-house;* taberna:—On eala-hūse *in an ale-house*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 9.

eá-land, -lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island;* insŭla [eás land *island*, lit. *water's land, land of water*, v. *gen.* eás in eá]:—Ne geseah nān cēpa eáland *no merchant visited the island*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Ðæs fægerne gefeán habbaþ eálanda mænig *lætentur insŭlæ multæ*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Cumaþ hī of eálandum ūtan *they shall come forth from the islands*, 71, 10. Swylce he eác Orcadas ða eálond to Rōmwara rīce gepeódde *Orcădas ĕtiam insŭlas Rōmāno adjēcit impĕrio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13: Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 27; Gū. 1299: 96 b; Th. 360, 27; Wal. 12: 361, 17; Wal. 21: 60 a; Th. 217, 28; Ph. 287. v. īg-land.

eala-scōp, es; *m. An ale-poet*, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 12. v. ealu-scōp.

ealaþ, ealoþ, alaþ, alþ, aloþ, eoloþ; *n: indecl. in s. but gen.* alþes, Rtl. 116, 42, *Ale;* cervisia:—Twelf ambra Wilisces ealaþ [MS. B. ealoþ] *twelve ambers of Welsh ale*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17: Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 33. v. ealu.

ealaþ-wyrt, e; *f. Ale-wort;* cervīsia mustea, nova, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-beorht *all-bright.* v. eall-beorht.

ealc *each:*—He ofslōh ða hǽđenan on ealcum gefeohte *he slew the heathen in every fight*, Ælfc. T. 13, 18. v. ǽlc.

eal-cealđ *all-cold.* v. æl-cealđ.

eal-cræftig *all-powerful, all-mighty.* v. æl-cræftig.

eal-cyn *of every kind, universal.* v. eall-cyn.

EALD, ald; *adj. comp.* yldra, eldra, eoldra; *sup.* yldest. **I.** *old, ancient;* vĕtus, ætāte provectus, priscus, antīquus:—Ic eom nū eald *I am now old*, Lk. Bos. 1, 18. Eald ǽfensceóp *an old evening-bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5: Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Ealde ýþmearas *old horses of the waves*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. Hwæt niwes oðđe ealdes *what of new or old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 24; Kl. 4. Se ealda *the old one* [*Satan*], Frag. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. Eald enta geweorc *the old work of giants*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: 60 b; Th. 220, 16; Ph. 321: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wīd. 122. Of ðære ealdan moldan hātaþ hȳ upp-astandan *he bids them to arise up from the old mould*, 21 a; Th. 55, 25; Cri. 889. Ða ealdan wūnde *the old wounds*, 24 a; Th. 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Mid đȳ ealdan līge *with the ancient flame*, 30 b; Th. 94, 28; Cri. 1547. Ða ealdan race *the old story*, 28 a; Th. 85, 26; Cri. 1397. Wrecaþ ealdne nīþ *avenge your ancient grudge*, 74 b; Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. **II.** *eminent, great, exalted;* eminens, præstans, excelsus: *it has the same meaning in compounds*, v. eald-wīta:—Nā ðæt ǽlc eald sȳ, ac ðæt he eald sȳ on wīsdōme *not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 21. [*Wyc.* eld, elde, olde: *Chauc.* elde, olde: *Laym.* ælđ, alde, olde: *Orm.* ald: *O. Sax.* ald: *Frs.* aod, aud, oad: *O. Frs.* ald: *Dut.* oud: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* alt: *Goth.* alþeis *old.*] DER. efen-eald, ofer-, or-.

eald-a-wered *worn, wasted with age;* vetustus, R. Ben. 51, Lye. v. eald-wērig.

eald-cwēn, e; *f. An old wife, an old crone;* vĕtŭla:—Ealdra cwēna spell *vĕtŭlārum fābŭla*, R. 100.

eald-cȳþ, eald-cȳđđu, e; *f. The old country;* prisca patria:—Ðæt he his ealdcȳđđu sēcan mōte *that he may seek its old country*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 9; Ph. 435: 61 a; Th. 222, 19; Ph. 351: 18 b; Th. 46, 16; Cri. 738.

eald-dagas; *pl. m. Ancient days, days of old;* prisci dies:—In ealddagum, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 19; Cri. 303: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 41, MS. B.

eald-dōm, es; *m. Age;* vĕtustas:—Hyre ânweald is hreósende for ealddōme *her power is decreasing from age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 4.

ealde *men:* homines, Ps. Th. 93, 9. v. ylde.

eald-ealdfæder *a great-grandfather;* proăvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealder *an elder*, R. Ben. 4. v. ealdor.

ealdermen *aldermen*, Jud. Thw. 157, 32. v. ealdorman.

eald-fæder, ealde-fæder; *indecl. in s. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A grandfather, ancestor;* ăvus, antecessor:—Ealdefæder *ăvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 6; Wrt. Voc. 51, 51. Ðū forþfærst to dīnum ealdfæderum *tu ībis ad patres tuos*, Gen. 15, 15: Beo. Th. 751; B. 373. v. fæder **2.**

eald-feónd, eald-fīnd, es; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antīquus inīmīcus, diăbŏlus:—Ealdfeónda cyn *the tribe of ancient foes*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 20; Dan. 57: 196; Th. 244, 26; Dan. 454: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Ðæt he ne lēte him ealdfeónd oncyrran mōd from his Meotude *that he did not let the ancient fiend turn his mind from his Creator*, 37 b; Th. 124, 7; Gū. 336: 62 a; Th. 229, 2; Ph. 449: 121 a; Th. 464, 18; Hö. 89. v. eald-genīþla, eald-gewinna, eald-hettende.

eald-gecynd, es; *n. Old* or *original nature;* antīqua nātūra *vel* indŏles:—Wudu-fuglas on treówum ealdgecynde wuniaþ *the wood-birds live in the trees in their old nature*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 79; Met. 13, 40: 25, 114; Met. 25, 57: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 26; Az. 127.

eald-geneát, es; *m. An old companion;* vĕtus cŏmes:—Se wæs ealdgeneát *he was an old companion*, Byrht. Th. 140, 58; By. 310. v. ealdgesīþ.

eald-genīþla, an; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antīquus inīmīcus, diăbŏlus:—Ðe-læs him ealdgenīþlan scyđđan cōmon *lest the old*

foes might come to injure him, Andr. Kmbl. 2098; An. 1050: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 37. Ealdgenīþla, helle hæftling *the old fiend, hell's captive*, Andr. Kmbl. 2682; An. 1343. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gesegen, e; *f. An old saga;* antīqua narrātio:—Se ðe ealdgesegena worn gemunde *who remembered a great number of old sagas*, Beo. Th. 1743; B. 869.

eald-gesīþ, es; *m. An old companion;* vĕtus cŏmes:—Gewiton ealdgesīþas *the old companions departed*, Beo. Th. 1711; B. 853: Andr. Kmbl. 2210; An. 1106. v. eald-geneát.

eald-gestreón, es; *n. An old treasure;* antīquus thēsaurus:—Ic ðē ða fæhðe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with old treasures*, Beo. Th. 2766; B. 1381: Beo. Th. 2921; B. 1458: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 8; Cri. 1571.

eald-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the world;* priscum ŏpus, mundus:—Freán ealdgeweorc *the ancient work of the Lord*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 80; Met. 11, 40: 20, 232; Met. 20, 116.

eald-gewin, -gewinn, es; *n. An ancient conflict;* antīquum bellum:—Ðæt wæs eald-gewinn *that was an ancient conflict*, Elen. Kmbl. 1290; El. 647: Beo. Th. 3566; B. 1781.

eald-gewinna, an; *m. An old foe;* antīquus inimīcus:—Grendel wearþ, eald-gewinna, ingenga mīn *Grendel, my old foe, became my invader*, Beo. Th. 3556; B. 1776. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gewyrht, es; *n. An ancient action;* prisca actio:—He þrōwode for Adames ealdgewyrhtum *he suffered for Adam's ancient actions*, Rood Kmbl. 198; Kr. 100: Beo. Th. 5307; B. 2657.

eald-hād, es; *m. Old age;* senectus. v. ald-hād.

Ealdhelm *Aldhelm*, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2, 3; Aldhelm, 74, 31, col. 1. v. Aldhelm.

eald-hettende; *pl. m. Old foes;* antīqui inimīci, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 321. v. eald-feónd.

eald-hlāford, es; *m.* [eald *old, ancient;* hlāford *a lord*] *An old or ancient lord;* pristĭnus domĭnus:—Ecg wæs īren eald-hlāfordes *the sword of the old lord was iron*, Beo. Th. 5550; B. 2778. He hæfde heora eald-hlāfordes sunu on his gewealde *he had the son of their old lord in his power*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 25. Se Cāsere wæs heora eald-hlāford cynnes *the Cæsar was of the kin of their ancient lords*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22. He sende ǽrend-gewrit eald-hlāfordum *he sent letters to the ancient lords*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 126; Met. 1, 63.

eald-hryter-flǽsc, es; *n. A side of meat cut off;* succĭdia, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 101; Wrt. Voc. 27, 29. *Mann. suggests* eald-hryðer-flǽsc *adulti bŏvis cāro*. v. hrysel.

ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow* or *wax old;* senescĕre, inveterascĕre:—Syððan ic ealdode *postquam consĕnui*, Gen. 18, 12: Jn. Bos. 21, 18: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 27; Gū. 14. DER. for-ealdian.

eald-līc; *adj. Old, senile, venerable;* sĕnīlis, grăvis:—Ealdlīc *sĕnīlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38: *grăvis*, Off. Episc. 1.

eald-mōder, ealde-mōder; *f. A grandmother;* avia:—Ealde-mōder *avia*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 9; Wrt. Voc. 51, 54.

ealdnys, -nyss, e; *f.* OLDNESS, *age;* vĕtustas:—Ealdnyss *vĕtustas*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21. We awurpon ða derigendlīcan ealdnysse *we have cast off pernicious age*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 25.

ealdor, ealdur, aldor; *gen.* ealdres; *dat.* ealdre; *pl. nom. acc.* ealdras; *m.* I. *an* ELDER, *parent, head of a family, author;* pārens, pæterfamĭlias, auctor:—Ūre ealdras ða ǽrestan menn *primi pārentes nostri*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 3. Ðæt unriht ðe his ealdras ǽr gefremedon *inīquĭtas patrum ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 14. Sum hīredes ealdor wæs *hŏmo erat paterfamĭlias*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. Þýstra ealdor *tenebrārum auctor*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16. II. *an elder, chief, governor, prince;* sĕnior, præpŏsĭtus, princeps:—Ðæs folces ealdoran *seniōres pŏpŭli*, Lev. 4, 15. Hundredes ealdor *centūrio*, Mt. Bos. 8, 5; Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 58. Ðæra byrla ealdor *the chief butler*, Gen. 40, 9. Cwæþ se Hǽlend to ðæs temples ealdrum *dixit Iesus ad magistrātus templi*, Lk. Bos. 22, 52: C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt wæs ealdor heora *that was their chief*, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 27; Sat. 373. Heofna ealdor *the prince of the heavens*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 20; Sat. 567. Ealdor þegna *the prince of thanes*, Beo. Th. 3293; B. 1644. Egesful ealdor *a dreadful prince*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 7; Jul. 329. He ofer his ealdre gestōd *he stood opposite his sovereign*, 55 b; Th. 196, 1; Az. 167. Ealdras of Zabulone *princĭpes Zabulon*, Ps. Th. 67, 25: 82, 9. [*Wyc.* eldren, eldres *fathers, seniors: Laym.* ældere, aldere *a chieftain;* ælderе, ælderen, alderen *ancestors, parents: Plat.* elder, *m. senior; in pl. parents: O. Sax.* aldiro, aldro, *m. ancestor; pl.* eldiron *parents: Dut.* ouder *a parent; pl.* ouders, ouderen, *m. parents: O. Frs.* alder *a parent: Ger.* eltern, ältern *parents: M. H. Ger.* altern *parents: O. H. Ger.* altiron, eltiron *parents: Dan.* ældre *elder, older;* for-ældre *parents: Swed.* äldre *elder, older;* for-äldrar *parents.*] v. yldra.

EALDOR, aldor, es; *n*: e; *f?* I. *life;* vita:—Ealdres æt ende *at life's end*, Beo. Th. 5573; B. 2790. Ðe him wolde ealdres geunnan *which would grant him life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2263; An. 1133. On ðissum ealdre *in this life*, Ps. Th. 87, 14. Deáþ geþryðeþ ealdor ānra gehwæs *death expels the life of every one*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 10; Ph. 487. Nalles for ealdre mearn *he cared not for life*, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. He æt wīge gecrang ealdres scyldig *he succumbed in battle, his life forfeiting*, 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Ne wæs me feorh ðā gēn ealdor in innan *there was as yet no soul, no life within me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2276; An. 1139: Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. Swā biþ geóguþe þeáw, ðǽr ðæs ealdres egsa ne stýreþ *so is the wont of youth, where fear of life checks not*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 24; Gū. 391. On ealdre ealre *in the whole life*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. II. *age, in the expressions*, on ealdre, on aldre *ever;* unquam *and* to ealdre *always;* semper, *which are used not only with regard to the duration of life, but also in general for an unlimited period of time, independently or with the addition of* â, āwa, ǽfre, æfter, ēce *as well in positive as in negative sentences:*—Ne mæg hine on ealdre ænig onhrēran *non commovēbĭtur in æternum*, Ps. Th. 124, 1: 79, 15. Ne weorþe ic on ealdre ǽfre gescended *non confundar in æternum*, 70, 1: 118, 80. Ic ǽr ǽfre on ealdre ne wolde melda weorþan *I never before would be the narrator*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 29; Gū. 1202. Him gewearþ yrmþu to ealdre *misery was to them for ever*, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504. Â to ealdre, 116 a; Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Æfre to ealdre, 56 b; Th. 200, 13; Ph. 40. Āwa to ealdre, 14 b; Th. 30, 13; Cri. 479. Ēce to ealdre, 18 a; Th. 43, 17; Cri. 690: Menol. Fox 303; Men. 153. [*O. Sax.* aldar, *n. ætas: O. Frs.* alder *age* in alderlong: *Dut.* ouder in ouder-dom *lifetime: Ger. M. H. Ger.* alter, *n. age: O. H. Ger.* altar, *n. ætas, ævum, vĕtustas, sĕnectus: Goth.* alds, *f. ævum: Dan.* alder, *m. f. age: Swed.* ålder, *m. age: Icel.* aldr, *m. age, life, period, everlasting life.*]

ealdor-apostol, aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief apostle, the chief of the apostles;* princeps apostōlōrum:—He mynster getimbrede on āre Sċe Petres ðæs ealdorapostoles *he built a monastery in honour of St. Peter, the chief apostle*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 26.

ealdor-bana *a life-destroyer;* vitæ destructor. v. aldor-bana.

ealdor-bealu, aldor-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes, -bealwes; *n. Vital evil;* malum vitæ affĭcĭens:—Fā þrōwiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslīc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616.

ealdor-biscop, es; *m. An elder* or *chief bishop, an archbishop;* sĕnior episcŏpus, archiepiscŏpus; *the Pope is so called by king Alfred:*—Ðā wæs Vitalianus Papa ðæs apostolīcan setles ealdorbiscop *then Pope Vitalian was the chief bishop of the apostolic seat;* sedi apostŏlĭcæ præerat, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23: 2, 13; S. 516, 1: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. bisceop.

ealdor-botl, es; *n. A royal house* or *villa;* rēgālis villa:—Ðǽr wæs ða cyninges ealdorbotl *ubi tunc erat villa rēgālis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18.

ealdor-burh, -burg; *gen.* -burge; *f. A royal city, metropolis;* rēgia arx, metrŏpŏlis:—On Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rīces ealdorburh *in civĭtāte Doruvernensi, quæ impĕrii sui tōtius erat metrŏpŏlis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19: 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Godes ealdorburg *God's royal city*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 8; Rä. 60, 15.

ealdor-cearu *life-care, care for life, life-long care.* v. aldor-cearu.

ealdor-dæg, ealder-dæg, aldor-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life;* vitæ dies:—On ealderdagum *in the days of his life*, Beo. Th. 1518; B. 757: 1440; B. 718.

ealdor-dēma *a supreme judge, a prince.* v. aldor-dēma.

ealdor-dōm, ealdur-dōm, aldor-dōm, alder-dōm, es; *m.* [ealdor *an elder, a chief;* dōm *dominion, power*] *Eldership, authority, magistracy, principality;* auctōrĭtas, magistrātus, princĭpātus, prīmātus, dŭcātus:—He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede *he* [*Reuben*] *had destroyed his eldership by sins*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 8; Exod. 335. Is heora ealdordōm gestrangod *confortātus est princĭpātus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 138, 15; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 1; Gen. 1197: Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 20; Ph. 158: 66 a; Th. 244, 10; Jul. 25. Theodor ealdordōm hæfde *Theodōrus prīmātum hābēbat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26, 6. Ealdordōm *dūcātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 48; Wrt. Voc. 18, 3. Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hēhstan wurþscipas *fasces*, 112; Som. 79, 85; Wrt. Voc. 59, 53: 68; Som. 70, 4; Wrt. Voc. 42, 13.

ealdor-duguþ, aldor-duguþ, e; *f. The chief nobility;* procĕres, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 310.

ealdor-freá *a chief lord.* v. aldor-freá.

ealdor-gedāl, aldor-gedāl, es; *n. Separation from life, death;* vitæ divortium, mors:—Ōþ his ealdorgedāl *until his death*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 2; Gen. 1959.

ealdor-gesceaft, e; *f. Condition of life;* vitæ conditio, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 24; Rä. 40, 23.

ealdor-gewinna, an; *m. Vital adversary;* adversārius qui vitæ insidiātur, Beo. Th. 5799; B. 2903: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 10; Gū. 505.

ealdor-lang; *adj. Life-long;* sempĭternus:—Hī ealdorlangne tīr geslōgon æt sæcce *they won life-long glory in the battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3; Æðelst. 3.

ealdor-leás, aldor-leás; *adj. Lifeless;* vita prīvātus:—Hie gefricgeaþ freán ūserne ealdorleásne *they shall hear our lord* [*is*] *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 5998; B. 3003.

ealdor-leás *deprived of parents.* v. aldor-leás.

ealdor-leg, aldor-leg, -læg, es; *n.* [ealdor, læg; *p. of* licgan] *Life-law,*

fate, death; fātum, mors:—Æfter ealdorlege *after death,* Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 29; Gū. 1234.

ealdorlīc, aluorlīc; *adj. Principal, chief, excellent;* princĭpālis, magnĭfĭcus:—Ealdorlīc *princĭpālis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Ealdorlīc ānnyss *princĭpālis unĭtas,* Hymn. Surt. 1, 5. Ealdorlīce Gāste *Spīrĭtu princĭpāli,* Ps. Grn. 50, 13; ii. 149, 13.

ealdor-līce; *adv. Excellently.* v. aldor-līce.

ealdorlīcnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Principality, authority;* auctōrĭtas:—Ne syllaþ we ðē ænige ealdorlīcnysse *nullam tibi auctōrĭtātem trĭbuĭmus,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, 15, 22, 26. Mid māran ealdorlīcnysse *mājōre auctōrĭtāte,* 3, 22; S. 553, 3, 35.

ealdor-man, -mann, -mon, ealdur-, aldor-, eldor-, es; *m.* [eald *old, not only in age, but in knowledge,* v. eald, hence ealdor *an elder;* man *hŏmo*]. I. *an elderman,* ALDERMAN, *senator, chief, duke, a nobleman of the highest rank, and holding an office inferior only to that of the king;* mājor nātu, sĕnātor, prŏcer, princeps, prīmas, dux, præfectus, trĭbūnus, quīcunque est aliis grādu aut nātu mājor. The title of Ealdorman or Aldorman denoted civil as well as military pre-eminence. The word *ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity: in Beowulf it is used as a synonym for cyning, þeóden, and other words applied to royal personages. Like many other titles of rank in the various Teutonic languages, it, strictly speaking, implies age, though practically this idea does not survive in it any more than it does in the word *Senior,* the original of the feudal term *Seigneur.* Every shire had its ealdorman, who was the principal judicial officer of the shire, and also the leader of its armed force. The internal regulations of the shire, as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom, were under his immediate guidance and supervision,—the scīr-gerēfa, or sheriff, being little more than his deputy, and under his control. The dignity of the ealdorman was supported by lands within his district, which appear to have passed with the office,—hence the phrases, ðæs ealdormonnes lond, mearc, gemǣro, etc. which so often occur. The ealdorman had also a share of the fines and other monies levied to the king's use; though, as he was invariably appointed from among the higher nobles, he must always have possessed lands of his own to the extent of forty hides, v. *Hist. Eliens.* ii. 40. The ealdormen of the several shires seem to have been appointed by the king, with the assent of the higher nobles, if not of the whole witena gemōt, and to have been taken from the most trustworthy, powerful, and wealthy of the nobles of the shire. The office and dignity of ealderman was held for life,—though sometimes forfeited for treason and other grave offences; but it was not strictly hereditary:—Fram ðām brōðrum and ðām ealdormannum *a fratrĭbus ac majōrĭbus,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10: 5, 19; S. 637, 6. Ofslōgon Rōmāna ealdorman *slew a Roman noble,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 30. Ealdormen, *nom. pl. princīpes,* Ps. Th. 67, 24: Gen. 12, 15. Ðæt he his ealdormen lǣrde *ut erŭdīret princīpes suos,* Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ān ealdormann *unus de princĭpĭbus,* 81, 7. Ealdormenn Iudan *princīpes Juda,* 67, 25: 82, 9: Mt. Bos. 20, 25: Mk. Bos. 6, 21. His ealdormannum and his þegnum *suis dŭcĭbus ac ministris,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 1: 4, 15; S. 583, 27. Arbatus his ealdorman, ðe he geset hæfde ofer Mēdas ðæt land *Arbaces, his chief officer, whom he had set over the country of the Medes,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 17: 2, 1; Bos. 38, 35: Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 34: 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðæt se ylca ða dōhter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte *ut idem fĭlium trĭbūni cæcam inluminārĕrĭt,* 1, 18; S. 484, 30: Bt. 10; Fox 28, 31. II. the new constitution introduced by Cnut, who reigned in England from A. D. 1014 to 1035, reduced the ealdorman to a subordinate position,—one *eorl, Nors.* jarl, being placed over several shires. The Danish kings ruled by their eorlas or jarls, and the ealdormen disappeared from the shires. Gradually the title ceased altogether, except in the cities, where it denoted an inferior judicature, much as it now does among ourselves:—Ðis is ðonne seó woruldcunde gerǣdnes, ðe ic [Cnut] wille, mid mīnan witenan rǣde, ðæt man healde ofer eall Engla land *this is then the secular ordinance which I [Cnut], with the counsel of my witan, will, that it be observed over all the land of the English,* L. C. S. pref; Th. i. 376, 3, 4. Ðæt is ðonne ǣrest ðæt ic wylle; ðæt man rihte laga upp-arǣre, and ǣghwilce unlaga georne afylle, and ðæt man aweódige and awyrtwalige, ǣghwylc unriht, swā man geornost mǣge, of ðissum earde *this is then the first that I will; that right laws be established, and all unjust laws carefully suppressed, and that every injustice be weeded out and rooted up, with all possible diligence, from this land,* L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 5–8. And habbe man þrīwa on geára burh-gemōt, and twā scīr-gemōt *and thrice a year let there be a borough meeting, and twice a shire meeting,* L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4, 5. v. eorl, scīrgerēfa, and hūscarl.

ealdor-mon, -monn, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Ebrinus se ealdormon *Ebrinus mājor dŏmus rēgiæ,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 33: 2, 13; S. 515, 32. v. ealdor-man.

ealdor-ner, aldor-ner, es; *n. A life-salvation, life's safety, refuge, asylum;* vitæ servātio, refūgium:—Cwom him to āre and to ealdor-nere *he came to them for mercy and for their life's salvation,* Exon, 53 b; Th. 189, 4; Az. 54. v. ner.

ealdor-sacerd, es; *m. A high priest;* summus sacerdos:—Ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan *the high priest began to revile,* Andr. Kmbl. 1340; An. 670.

ealdor-scype, es; *m. Eldership, supremacy;* principātus, prīmātus:—Ða on þeódum ealdorscype habbaþ *they have eldership among the nations,* Mk. Bos. 10, 42. Ealdorscype healdan *prīmātum tĕnēre,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17.

ealdor-stōl, es; *m. The lord's seat;* domĭni sēdes:—Āhte ic ealdorstōl *I possessed the lord's seat,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 36; Reim. 23.

ealdor-þegn, aldor-þegn [-þægn], es; *m. The principal thane* or *servant;* princĭpālis minister:—Ealdorþegnas *principal servants,* Menol. Fox 257; Men. 130. Hie ðæt ðām ealdorþegnum cȳðan eódon *they went to announce it to the principal thanes,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 4; Jud. 242.

ealdor-wīsa *a chief ruler.* v. aldor-wīsa.

ealdriht, es; *n. An ancient right;* vĕtus jus *vel* privĭlēgium:—He him gehēt ðæt hȳ ealdrihta ælces mōsten wyrðe gewunigen *he promised them that they should remain possessed of each of their ancient rights,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 71; Met. 1, 36: 1, 114; Met. 1, 57. Bǣdon hine ðæt he him to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede *they prayed him that he would succour them with respect to their ancient rights,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24.

Eald-Seaxe, Ald-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* Eald-Seaxan; *pl. m. The Old-Saxons;* antīqui Saxŏnes; *the German* or *continental Saxons occupying the territory between the Eyder and the Weser:*—Hēr Eald-Seaxe [Ald-Seaxe, Th. 92, 29, col. 1] and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A. D. 779] *the Old-Saxons and the Franks fought,* Chr. 779; Th. 93, 29, col. 1, 2. Gegadrode mycel sciphere on Eald-Seaxum [Ald-Seaxum, col. 1] *a large naval force assembled among the Old-Saxons,* 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 2, 3: 449; Th. 20, 20, 26: 924; Th. 199, 10: Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 12, 22. Be norþan Þyringum syndon Eald-Seaxan and be norþan westan him syndon Frysan, and be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mūþa ðære eá and Frysland *to the north of the Thuringians are the Old-Saxons, and to the north-west of them are the Friesians, and to the west of the Old-Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 34: Bos. 19, 14.

eald-spell, es; *n. An old story;* antīqua narrātio:—Ælfrēd us ealdspell reahte *Alfred told us an old story,* Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 2; Met. Einl. 1. On ealdspellum *in old tales,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

eald-sprǣc, e; *f. An old speech, history,* Leo A. Sax. Gl. 149.

Ealdulfes næs, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 10. v. Eádulfes næs.

ealdung, e; *f. Age;* sĕnectus:—Rōma besprycþ ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Rome complains that her walls decay from age,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. DER. ealdian.

ealdur *a prince,* Jn. Foxe 16, 11. v. ealdor.

ealdur-dōm *authority, principality,* Ps. Th. 113, 2. v. ealdor-dōm.

ealdur-man, -mann, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Nelle ge on ealdurmenn āne getreówian *nōlīte confīdere in princĭpĭbus,* Ps. Th. 145, 2: 118, 161. v. ealdor-man.

eald-wērig; *adj. Vile of old;* jampridem malignus:—Ealdwērige Egypta folc *the folk of Egypt vile of old,* Cd. 145; Th. 180, 24; Exod. 50.

eald-wīf, es; *n. An old woman;* anus, anĭla, vĕtŭla:—Sceal ic nū ealdwīf cennan *num vere parĭtūra sum anus,* Gen. 18, 13: Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 67; Wrt. Voc. 50, 48.

eald-wita, an; *m.* [eald *old,* wita *one who knows*] *One old* or *eminent in knowledge, a priest;* presbȳter:—Presbiter is mæsse-preóst oððe ealdwita; nā ðæt ælc eald sȳ, ac ðæt he eald sȳ on wīsdōme *presbyter is the mass-priest or one eminent in knowledge; not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom,* L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20: Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 29.

eald-writere, es; *m. An antiquarian, one that writes of old* or *ancient matters;* antīquārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealeðe-tūn, es; *m. An ale-house;* taberna, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-fela *Very much, full many;* permultum:—Se mæg ealfela singan and secgan *he can sing and say very much,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 2; Cri. 666: Beo. Th. 1742; B. 869: 1770; B. 883.

eal-felo *All-fell, very baleful;* omnīno pernĭcĭōsus:—Eal-felo āttor *very baleful venom,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 28; Rä. 24, 9. v. æl-fæle, fell.

eal-fremd *foreign;* alienus. v. æl-fremd.

eal-geador, eall-geador; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno:—Ðǣr wæs eal-geador Grendles grāpe *there was altogether Grendel's grasp,* Beo. Th. 1675; B. 835. v. geador.

eal-gearo, eall-gearo; *adj. All ready* or *prepared;* omnīno promptus *vel* parātus:—Beorh ealgearo wunode on wonge *the mountain stood all ready on the plain,* Beo. Th. 4475; B. 2241: 155; B. 77: 2465; B. 1230.

eal-geleáfflc *believed by all;* catholĭcus. v. eall-geleáfflc.

ealgian, algian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendĕre:—Nemne we mǣgen feorh ealgian þeódnes *unless we may defend the life of the prince,* Beo. Th. 5304; B. 2655: 5329; B. 2668. Hī æt campe wiđ lāþra gehwæne land ealgodon *they defended the land in conflict against every foe,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 4; Æðelst. 9: Andr. Kmbl. 20; An. 10: Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204: R. Ben. 64: 69. DER. ge-ealgian, -algian.

eal-grêne, eall-grêne, æl-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vīrĭdis:—Gesēgun eorþan ealgrêne *they saw the earth all-green,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 31; Cri. 1129.

eal-gylden, eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurĕus:—Swȳn eal-gylden *the all-golden swine,* Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1111.

ealh *a residence, temple.* v. alh, healh.

eal-hâlig *all-holy;* omnīno sanctus. v. eall-hâlig.

ealh-stede, alh-stede, eolh-stede, es; *m. A protecting* or *sheltering place, city, temple;* lŏcus qui præbet tūtēlam, arx, templum:—In ðære wīdan byrig, ealhstede eorla *in the wide city, the sheltering place of men,* Cd. 208; Th. 258, 11; Dan. 674.

eal-hûs *an ale-house,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hûs.

eal-hwît *all-white.* v. eall-hwît.

eá-lifer, e; *f.* [eá *water,* lifer *liver*] *Liverwort?* eupătŏrium cannăbĭnum, Lin:—Ealifer hâtte wyrt gnīd on ealaþ *rub in ale the herb called liverwort,* L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 21: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 14.

eal-îren *all of iron.* v. eall-îren.

eal-îsig *all-icy;* omnīno glaciālis. v. eall-îsig.

eá-lîðend, es; *m. A wave-sailor, sailor;* qui æquor navĭgat:—Wǽron eorlas onlîce eálîðendum *the men were like sailors-over-the-wave,* Andr. Kmbl. 502; An. 251.

eall; *adj. All;* tōtus:—Eall *tōtus,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 10. Eall ðīn līchama *all thy body,* Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Eall ðeós woruld *all this world,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843: Lk. Bos. 23, 18: Jn. Bos. 11, 50: Mk. Bos. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: 2294; An. 1148: 2867; An. 1436: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61: 28, 9; Met. 28, 5: Beo. Th. 4091; B. 2042: 4181; B. 2087: Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 5; Cri. 965: Salm. Kmbl. 2; Sal. 1: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 9: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35: 1, 26; S. 487, 37: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. eal.

ealla, an; *m. Gall, bile;* fel:—Hym man drincan mengde myd eallan and myd ecede *one mingled him a drink with gall and with vinegar,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 18. Wið ðæs eallan [geallan MS. H.] togotennysse *for effusion of the bile,* Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4: 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12. v. gealla.

eall-beorht, æll-beorht, æl-beorht; *adj. All-bright;* pĕnĭtus splendĭdus, fulgentissĭmus:—Englas eall-beorhte *angels all-bright,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 23; Sat. 522.

eall-cyn; *adj. Of every kind, universal;* omnĭgĕnus, unĭversus:—Eallcyn sǽd getreówfulra [Iacobes MSS. C. T.] *universum semen Iacob,* Ps. Spl. 21, 22.

eallenga, eællenge; *adv. Altogether, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno:—Ðonne wæs se ôðer eallenga sweart *then was the other utterly black,* Cd. 24; Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477.

Eallerîca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Rædgota and Eallerîca Rōmāne burig abrǽcon *Rhadgast and Alaric broke into the city of Rome,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 2. v. Alrîca.

eall-geador; *adv. Altogether,* Andr. Kmbl. 2196; An. 1099. v. eal-geador.

eall-gearo; *adj. All-ready;* omnīno promptus:—Ic beóm eall-gearo *I am all-ready,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 19; Rä. 24, 4. v. eal-gearo.

eall-geleáflîc; *adj.* [geleáflîc *believed*] *Believed by all, catholic;* cathŏlĭcus = *καθολικός*:—Ðæt monega cyricean on Hibernia, lǽrendum Athamnano, ða eallgeleáflîcan Eástran onfēngon *ut plurĭmæ Scottōrum ecclesiæ, instante Adamnano, cathŏlĭcum Pascha suscēpĕrint,* Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10.

eall-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vīrĭdis:—Hwā furðum teóde eorþan eall-grêne *who first produced the earth all-green,* Andr. Recd. 1599; An. 799. v. eal-grêne.

eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurĕus:—He geseah segn eallgylden *he saw an ensign all-golden,* Beo. Th. 5528; B. 2767: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 46. v. eal-gylden.

eall-hâlig; *adj. All-holy;* omnīno sanctus:—Drihten, ðū earce eart eall-hâligra *O Lord, thou art the ark of the all-holy,* Ps. Th. 131, 8.

eall-hwît; *adj. All-white;* omnīno albus:—On eallhwître þryh *in an all-white coffin,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 11.

eal-lîc *universal, general, catholic,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. al-lîc.

ealling; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ealling byþ, ymb tyn niht ðæs, tiid [=tîd] geweorþad Barþolomeus *the time of Bartholomew is always honoured about ten nights from hence,* Menol. Fox 304; Men. 153: 344; Men. 173. v. ealneg.

eallinga; *adv. Altogether, wholly;* prorsus, omnīno:—He eallinga ne adiligaþ eów *he will not altogether destroy you,* Deut. 4, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 835; Sal. 417. v. eallunga.

eall-îren; *adj. All of iron;* omnīno ferrĕus:—He hêht gewyrcean eall-îrenne wîgbord wrætlîc *he commanded a wondrous battle-shield, all of iron, to be made,* Beo. Th. 4665; B. 2338.

eall-îsig; *adj. All-icy;* omnīno glaciālis:—Saturnus is se cealda eall-îsig tungel *Saturn is the cold all-icy star,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 45; Met. 24, 23. Se is eall-îsig *it is all icy,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13.

eall-mægen, al-mægen, es; *n. All-power, all-might;* omnis vis:—Gif hî, eall-mægene, ne þiówoden þeódne mǽrum *if they, with all might, served not the illustrious Lord,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 193; Met. 29, 98.

eall-mihtig, -meahtig, -mehtig, -mihteg [el-, æl-, æll-]; *adj. All-mighty;* omnĭpŏtens:—Drihten eallmihtig *Domĭnus Deus,* Ps. Th. 93, 22.

eall-nacod; *adj. Entirely naked;* omnīno nūdus:—Ic eom eallnacod *I am all naked,* Cd. 42; Th. 54, 3; Gen. 871.

eallneg; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ðū eallneg siófodest ðæt hî eallneg nǽron on wîte *thou always didst lament that they were not always punished,* Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11, MS. Cot. v. ealneg.

eall-niwe; *adj. All-new;* omnīno nŏvus:—He wearþ gebunden mid eallniwum rāpum *nŏvis funĭbus vinctus est,* Jud. 16, 11.

eallnunge; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno, C. R. Ben. 55. v. eallunga.

eall-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 32. v. el-reord.

Eallrîca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Eallrîca Gotona cyning *Alaric, king of the Goths,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. v. Alrîca.

eall-rûh; *adj. All-rough;* omnīno hirsūtus:—Se wæs reád and eall rûh *he was red and all hairy,* Gen. 25, 25.

eall-swâ; *adv. Also, so, so as, likewise, even as, even so;* sīcut:—Eall-swâ he sǽde *sīcut dixit,* Mk. Bos. 14, 16. v. eal-swâ.

eall-tela; *adv. Quite well;* omnīno bĕne, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905.

eallunga, allunga, eallenga, eællenge, eallinga, eallnunge; *adv. Altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno, profecto:—Ðæt ge eallunga ne swerion *non jurāre omnīno,* Mt. Bos. 5, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 23; Cri. 923: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 131; Met. 25, 66: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3. Eallunga Godes rîce on eów becymþ *profecto pervēnit in vos regnum Dei,* Lk. Bos. 11, 20.

eall-wealda; *adj. All-ruling, almighty;* omnĭpŏtens:—Eallwealdan Gode *to almighty God,* Andr. Recd. 414; An. 205. v. eal-wealda.

eall-wihta, al-wihta, æl-wihta; *pl.* [eall *all, every;* wiht *creature*] *All beings;* omnia creāta:—Cyning eall-wihta *king of all creatures,* Andr. Kmbl. 3204; An. 1605: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 7; Gen. 978: 5; Th. 7, 28; Gen. 113. v. wiht I, *for* wihta, *nom. pl.*

eall-wundor, es; *n.* [wundor *a wonder*] *A very wonderful thing;* res omnīno mirābĭlis:—Weras fyrdleóþ gôlon [MS. galan] eall-wundra fela *the men sung a martial song of many very wonderful things,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 5; Exod. 578.

eal-mægen *all power, all might.* v. eall-mægen.

eal-mǽst, æl-mǽst; *adv.* ALMOST; totum fere, pene:—Hit is eal-mǽst mid hâligra manna naman geset *sanctōrum hŏmĭnum nōmĭnĭbus totum fere obsĭtum est,* Bd. Whelc. 448, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22.

eal-mihtig; *adj. All-mighty;* omnĭpŏtens:—On Godes ealmihtiges naman *in the name of almighty God,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 34. v. eall-mihtig.

eal-myrca *an Ethiopian.* v. æl-myrca.

eal-nacod *entirely naked.* v. eall-nacod.

ealneg, ealnig, eallneg; *adv.* [ealne weg, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11] *Always, quite;* semper, prorsus:—Ýþ wið lande ealneg winneþ *the wave contends always against the land,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 114; Met. 28, 57: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 36. Ðe æfre biþ ealnig smylte *which ever is quite calm,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 30; Met. 21, 15.

ealning; *adv. Always;* semper:—Swâ he ealning dyde æt Saltwîc *as he always did at Saltwich,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 15. v. ealling, ealneg.

eal-niwe *all-new, quite new.* v. eall-niwe.

eal-nôsu, eall-nôsu, eall seó nāsu, e; *f. All nose* or *all the nose, a swelling of the uvula;* columella, columna nasi:—Eal ufweard nôsu *tota ascendens columna nasi,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 86; Wrt. Voc. 43, 18. Eall-nôsu, Mann: eal-nôsu *the swelling of the uvula;* columella. v. Som. Eall seó nāsu *columna,* Wrt. Voc. 282, 64.

ealo *ale,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. v. ealu.

ealo-benc, e; *f. An ale-bench:*—In ealo-bence *on the ale-bench,* Beo. Th. 2062; B. 1029. v. ealu-benc.

ealo-fæt, es; *n. An ale-vat, vessel in which ale was left to ferment;* lăcus:—Under ðæt ealo-fæt *under the ale-vat,* L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 12.

ealo-gâl; *adj. Ale-drunk;* cervĭsia inebriātus:—Ic gehȳre ealogâlra gylp *I hear the boast of the ale-drunken,* Cd. 109; Th. 145, 19; Gen. 2408.

ealo-geweorc, es; *n. Ale-work, brewing;* cervĭsiæ coctio:—On ðære byrig wæs ǽrest ealo-geweorc ongunnen *in that city ale-brewing was first begun,* Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 35.

eálond, es; *n. An island;* insŭla:—Breoton is gârsecges eálond *Brittānia est oceāni insŭla,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 1, 3; S. 475, 13. v. eáland.

ealoþ *ale,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. B. v. ealaþ.

ealo-wǽge, es; *n. The ale-cup:*—Se ðe bær hroden ealowǽge *who bare the ornamented ale-cup,* Beo. Th. 995; B. 495. Ofer ealowǽge *over the ale-cup* [*during a drinking*], Beo. Th. 966; B. 481. v. ealu-wǽge.

ealo-wôsa, an; *m. Ale-wetter* or *drinker;* cervĭsiæ inebriātor *vel* pōtor:—

Sumum yrrum ealowôsan, were wînsadum *from one irritated as an ale-drinker, a wine-sated man*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49.

eal-riht; *adj. All-right;* pēnītus rectus, R. Ben. 72, Lye.

eal-sealf, e; *f.* [eal *all*, sealf *salve*] *The herb called the oak of Jerusalem* or *the oak of Cappadocia;* ambrōsia, Som. Ben. Lye: = *ἀμβροσία a perfumed salve, a plant;* ambrōsia mărītima, Diosc. 3, 129, L. S. Lex. under *ἀμβροσία*.

eal-seolcen; *adj. All-silken;* holosērīcus = *ὁλοσηρικός*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 92; Wrt. Voc. 40, 3.

eal-swā, eall-swā; *adv.* ALSO, *so, so as, likewise, even as, even so;* similiter, sīcut: —Cristenum cyninge gebŷreþ ðæt he sŷ ealswā hit riht is *it is the duty of a Christian king to be as it is right*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 8, 22. Ðā cwæþ he ealswā to ðām ôðrum *dixit similiter ad altĕrum*, Mt. Bos. 21, 30. Gewurþe ðē, ealswā ðū wylle *fiat tibi sīcut vis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 28. [*Piers P. Chauc.* als *also: Laym.* alse, al so, al swa, al swo *as, so, also, thus, as if: Orm.* allse, alls, allswa, all swa *also, as, so: O. Sax.* alsô *similiter, tanquam, sīcut, quăsi, quum: Frs.* als, az, alsa *sīcut, cum, ita, si: O. Frs.* alsa, olsa *ita, cum: Dut.* als *when, if;* alzoo *thus, so: Ger.* also *thus;* als *as, when: M. H. Ger.* als, alsô, alse *thus, when: O. H. Ger.* al sô *ut, sīcut, vĕlut, sic.*]

eal-tēaw; *adj.* [eal *all*, teaw = tæw *good*] *Entirely good;* omnīno bŏnus: —Gif he ealteawne ende gedreógeþ *if he enjoys a very good end*, Cd. Jun. 110, 16; Hy. 2, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13.

EALU, ealo, es; *n: generally indecl. in sing.* ALE; cervīsia, sīcĕra: —Ne he ealu ne drince nǽfre oððe wīn *let him never drink ale nor wine*, Jud. 13, 4. Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne wīn, ne beór, ne ealu *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5, MS. Cot: L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 15: Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. [*Chauc. Laym.* ale: *O. Sax.* alo in alo-fat, *n. an ale-cup: Dan. Swed. Icel.* öl, *n.*]

ealu-benc, ealo-benc, e; *f. An ale-bench;* scamnum cervīsiam bibentium: —On ealu-bence *on the ale-bench*, Beo. Th. 5726; B. 2867.

ealu-clŷfe *an ale-house*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hūs.

ealu-fæt *an ale-vat*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealo-fæt.

ealu-gafol, es; *n.* [gafol *tax, tribute*] *Tribute* or *excise paid for ale;* cervīsiæ trībūtum: —On sumen lande gebûr sceal syllan hunig-gafol, on suman mete-gafol, on suman ealu-gafol *in one place a boor shall give honey-tribute, in another meat-tribute, in another ale-tribute*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

ealu-gāl *ale-drunken.* v. ealo-gāl.

ealu-geweorc *ale-brewing.* v. ealu.

ealu-malt *malt used for making ale.* v. ealu, alo-malt.

ealu-sceop, es; *m. An ale-brewer, a brewer;* cervīsiārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealu-scôp, eala-scôp, es; *m. An ale-poet:* —We lǽraþ, ðæt ænig preóst ne beó ealu-scôp *we teach that no priest be an ale-poet*, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 15.

ealu-wǽge, es; *n. An ale-cup;* pătĕra, scyphus: —Dôhtor Hrôþgāres eorlum ealuwǽge bær *Hrothgar's daughter bore the ale-cup to the earls*, Beo. Th. 4047; B. 2021.

ealu-wôsa *ale-wetter* or *drinker.* v. ealo-wôsa.

Eal-walda, an; *m. All-ruler, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 20; Gen. 246. v. Eal-wealda.

eal-weald; *adj. All-powerful, almighty;* omnīpŏtens: —Ærende eal-wealdan Gode wæs sprecen *a message was spoken to the all-powerful God*, Andr. Kmbl. 3239; An. 1622.

Eal-wealda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Deus, omnipŏtens: —For ðam ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] *for the all-ruler* [*God*], Cd. 19; Th. 23, 13; Gen. 359. Noldon ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word*, 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328.

eal-werlīce; *adv. All-manly, liberally, freely;* prorsus virīlĭter, benigne: —Ealwerlîce [MS. ealwerlîc] dô Driht *benigne fac Domine*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19.

eal-wihta *all beings.* v. eall-wihta.

eal-wundor *a very wonderful thing.* v. eall-wundor.

eam *am*: —Ic eam biddende Drihten *ad Deum deprĕcātus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 1. Ic eam leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167: Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gû. 217: Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 29. v. eom.

EÁM, es; *m. An* EAM, *uncle chiefly on the mother's side;* avuncŭlus: —Eám *avuncŭlus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 42: Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881: Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 35; Rä. 47, 6: Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17. Nim ðē wîf of Labanes dôhtrum dînes eámes *accĭpe tibi inde uxōrem de filiābus Labāni avuncŭli tui*, Gen. 28, 2: 29, 10: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 32: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Romŭlus slôh his eám *Romulus slew his uncle*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 43: Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 5, 23. Mîn eám *avuncŭlus meus:* mînes eámes fæder *avuncŭlus meus magnus:* mînes eámes yldre fæder *proavuncŭlus meus:* mînes eámes þridde fæder *abavuncŭlus meus*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 65–71; Wrt. Voc. 52, 21–24. [*Chauc.* eem, eme: *Laym.* æm, eam, æem, hem: *Plat.* oom, *m: Dut.* oom, *m: Frs.* yem, yeme: *O. Frs.* em, *m: Ger.* ohm, oheim, *m: M. H. Ger.* ôheim, oeheim, *m: O. H. Ger.* ôheim, *m.*] For an uncle on the father's side, v. fædera.

eám, eán *to waters*: —Ofer ðām eám *sŭper flūmĭna*, Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh ðām twām eán *between the two waters*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28; *dat. pl. of* eá.

eánian, eánigan; *part.* eánigende; *p.* eánode; *pp.* eánod [eáw = eówu *a female sheep, a ewe*] *To* YEAN, *bring forth as a ewe;* enīti, parturīre: —He genam hine of eówedum sceápa, fram eánigendum he genam hine *sustŭlit eum* [*Dāvidem*] *de grĕgĭbus ovium, de post fetantes* [*oves*] *accĕpit eum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. DER. ge-eán. [*Prompt.* enyñ', *brynge forthe kyndelyngys* [*A. Sax.* litlingas]. The verb *to ean* or *yean*, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, *A. Sax.* eánian *enūti, partūrire: Wyc.* ene, eene, ȝeene, ȝene, yeene *sheep with lambs*, Ps. 143, 13: Is. 40, 11: *Dut. dial.* oonen *to produce young.*]

eá-ôfer, es; *m. A river-bank;* rīpa flūmĭnis: —Be sǽwaroþe, and be eá-ôfrum *by the sea-shore, and by river-banks*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 43.

eapl *an apple*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 7; Sat. 411. v. æppel.

ear, ær, es; *m. Sea, ocean;* mare, oceănus: —Hyre [dûne] deorc on lâst eare geblonden ôðer fereþ *dark on its* [*the down's*] *track goes another mixed with the ocean*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 3; Rä. 4, 22. v. ear-gebland, ear-grund.

EAR, es; *n. An* EAR *of corn;* spīca: —Seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, ǽrest gærs, syððan ear, syððan fulne hwǽte on ðam eare *terra fructĭfĭcat, primum herbam, deinde spīcam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spīca*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28. Ða seofon fullan ear getâcniaþ seofon wæstmbǽre geár and wēlige *septem spīcæ plēnæ septem ubertātis anni sunt*, Gen. 41, 26, 27. Pharao rehte Iosepe be ðām oxum and be ðām earum *Pharaoh told Joseph of the oxen and of the ears* [*of corn*], Gen. 41, 17. Hīg ongunnun pluccian ða ear *cœpērunt vellĕre spīcas*, Mt. Bos. 12, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 23: Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Him þuhte, ðæt he gesâwe seofon ear weaxan on ânum healme fulle and fægre *septem spīcæ pullŭlābant in culmo uno plēnæ atque formōsæ*, Gen. 41, 5: Lev. 23, 22: Deut. 23, 25. [*Wyc.* eere, ere: *R. Glouc.* eres, *pl: Plat.* aar, aare: *Dut.* aar, *f: Ger.* ähre, *f;* äher, *n: M. H. Ger.* äher, eher, *n: O. H. Ger.* ahir, eher, *n: Goth.* ahs, *n: Dan. Swed. Icel.* ax, *n.* Grimm supposes the root of these words to be ak *sharp*, and refers to *Lat.* acus, acies, acidus: *Ger.* ecke *a corner.*]

eár *before*, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ǽr.

EÁR, es; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ, which stands for the letters *eá*: v. Steph. Runic Monmnts. p. 100, 11; 117, col. 7: and p. 137: *the earth, the ground;* hŭmus: —ᚪ byþ egle eorla gehwylcum, ðonne fæstlîce flǽsc onginneþ hrâw côlian, hruşan ceósan to gebeddan *the ground is hateful to every man, when surely the flesh beginneth to cool as a corpse, to choose the earth for a consort*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 10: Hick. Thes. i. 135, 57. [*Icel.* aurr, *m. hŭmus.* Hylja auri *hŭmo condĕre*, Kormak's Saga.]

earan *are*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 1. v. eom.

earbe, an; *f? A tare;* ervum: —Dô earban to *add tares*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. v. earfe.

earc, e; *f:* earce, an; *f.* I. *the ark of Noah;* arca: —Noe on ða earce eóde *Noah went into the ark*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 17, 27. Under earce bord *under the boards of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Earce bordum *with the boards of the ark*, 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. II. *a chest, the ark of the covenant;* cista, cistella: —Cest *vel* earc *cibōtium* = *κιβώτιον*, vel *cistella*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. On earce *in the chest*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 3; Rä. 62, 2. Æt Godes earce *to the ark of God*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 30; Dan. 752: Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earce, *f;* arc, *m.*

earce, an; *f. The ark;* arca: —Ðû earce eart eall-hâligra *tu arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earc II.

eár-clǽnsend, es; *m.* [eáre, clǽnsian *to cleanse*] *An ear-cleanser, the little finger;* digĭtus auricŭlāris: —Eárclǽnsend [MS. earclæsnend] *auricŭlāris*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 24.

earcnan-stân, es; *m. A precious stone, gem;* gemma, lăpis prĕtiōsa: —Se earcnanstân *the precious stone*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 27; Cri. 1196. v. eorcnan-stân.

eár-côðu, e; *f.* [eáre, côðu *a disease*] *An ear-disease;* parōtis = *παρωτίς*: —Eár-côðu *parōtĭdes*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 57; Wrt. Voc. 20, 1.

EARD, es; *m.* I. *native soil* or *land, country, province, region, place of residence, dwelling, home;* sōlum nātīvum, patria, rĕgio, dŏmĭcĭlium: —Sumra wyrta oððe sumes wuda eard biþ on dûnum, sumra on merscum . . . on ðære stôwe ðe his eard biþ *the native soil of some herbs or of some wood is on hills, some in marshes . . . in the place which is its native soil*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22–26. He com to his earde *vēnit in patriam suam*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54. Nys nân wîtega bûtan wurþscype, bûton on hys earde *non est prophēta sine hŏnōre, nisi in patria sua*, 13, 57. Eard *patria*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 57; Wrt. Voc. 54, 1. Ðis is mîn âgen cŷþ, eard and êðel *this is my own country, dwelling, and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Ðû gebunde ðæt fŷr ðæt hit ne mæg cuman to his âgenum earde *thou hast bound the fire, that it may not come to its own region*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 32, 24. Ne ðǽr elþeó-

dige eardes brūcaþ *strangers enjoy no dwelling there*, Andr. Kmbl. 560; An. 280. Earda leás *deprived of dwellings*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 29; Gen. 2705. Earda sēlost *happiest of dwellings* [*heaven*], Hy. 7, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 29: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 16; Gū. 628: 36 b; Th. 120, 7; Gū. 268. Fifel-cynnes eard *the dwelling of the Fifel race*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104. Of ðan heofon-fugelas healdaþ eardas *super ea volucres cæli habĭtābunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Eard gemunde *he remembered his home*, Beo. Th. 2263; B. 1129. **II.** *earth* or *land, in contrast to water, as a firm place on earth* or *on land;* terra, terra firma:—He gefæstnude foldan staðelas, eorþan eardas *he made fast foundations of the ground, the firm places of the earth*, Ps. Th. 103, 6. Eard git ne const frēcne stōwe, ðær ðū findan miht secg *thou dost not yet know the land, perilous place, where thou mayest find the man*, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 4; Gū. 399: 129 a; Th. 495, 20; Rä. 85, 6. Lǽt nū gebīdan on earde *let us now abide on land*, Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. From hrōf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. Gǽst and līc geador sīðedan on earde *soul and body journeyed together on earth*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. **III.** *state, station, condition;* sĭtus, conditio:—Fundiaþ ælc gesceaft ðider swīðost, ðider his eard and his hǽlo swīðost bióþ *every creature chiefly tends thither, where its station, and its health especially is*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 22. Man us tyhhaþ twegen eardas, Drihtenes âre oððe deófles þeówet *two conditions are appointed to us, the glory of God or bondage of the devil*, Hy. 7, 97; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 97. [*Orm.* ærd *place, region: Laym.* ærde, ard *land, earth: O. Sax.* ard, *m. habĭtātio: Dut.* aard, *m. nature, temper: Kil.* ærd: *Ger.* art, *f. nātūra, indŏles, mŏdus, spĕcies, gĕnus: M. H. Ger.* art, *gen.* ardes, *m;* art, *gen.* arte, *f. nātūra, indŏles: O. H. Ger.* art, *f. arātio; der. of* erian *to plough?*] DER. ēðel-eard, herh-, middan-, somud-, wīc-.

eard-begenga, -begænga, -begenda, an; *m.* [beganga, begenga *a dweller*] *An inhabitant, dweller;* incŏla:—Eardbegenga wæs sāwle mīn *incŏla fuit anĭma mea*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 6. Ðā ðā hīg wǽron eardbegendan *cum essent incŏlæ*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Eardbegængan *incŏlæ*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 11.

eard-begengnes, -biggengnes, -ness, e; *f. An abode, habitation;* habĭtātio, incŏlātus:—Eardbegengnes oððe elþeódignys mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incŏlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn aforfeorsode is *incŏlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Spl. 119, 5.

eard-ēðel-riht, es; *n. Land-inheritance right, patrimonial right;* patrium jus, Beo. Th. 4402; B. 2198.

eard-ēðel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of an estate;* prædii gaudium:—He me lond forgeaf, eardēðelwyn *he gave me land, joy of property*, Beo. Th. 4979; B. 2493. v. ēðel-wyn.

eard-fæst; *adj. Earth fast, settled, established in a place, abiding;* sŏlo fixus, habĭtans:—Ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem *qui habĭtat in Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 124, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 8; Gū. 758: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 27; Gen. 2834: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 76; Met. 7, 38: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 11: 6, 33; Bos. 129, 33.

eard-geard, es; *m. A dwelling-place, the earth;* habĭtātiōnis lŏcus, terra:—In ðam eardgearde *in that dwelling-place* [*in Jerusalem*], Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 19; Cri. 55. Ýðde ðisne eardgeard ælda Scyppend *the Creator of men overwhelmed this world*, 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85.

eard-gyf, es; *n. A gift from one's native land;* patrium dōnum:—Kynincgas eard-gyfu bringaþ: *Spl.* has, cyningas gyfa togelǽdaþ: *rēges dōna addūcent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10.

eard-hæbbendra [=eard, hæbbendra], Ps. Th. 86, 6; *gen. pl. of* eard-hæbbende; *part. pres. of* eard-habban=habban *to have.*

eardian, eardigan, eardigean, ærdian; *part.* eardiende, eardigende, eardende; ic eardige, ðū eardast, he eardaþ, *pl.* eardiaþ, eardigaþ; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To dwell, live, feed;* habĭtāre:—Heofenes fugelas eardian māgon under his sceade *possunt sub umbra ejus aves cæli habĭtāre*, Mk. Bos. 4, 32: Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 24; Rä. 85, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Ps. Spl. 2, 4: 5, 5. Eardigan, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 10. Loth ne dorste on ðam fæstenne leng eardigean *Lot might not longer dwell in that fastness*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 19; Gen. 2591: Ps. Spl. C. 112, 8. Ic eardige, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðū eardast, Hy. 5, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 1. Ðǽr his hīrēd eardaþ *where his flock feeds*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 2; Sat. 592. Æt helle dūru dracan eardigaþ *dragons dwell at the gate of hell*, 215; Th. 270, 30; Sat. 98. On earda eorðan *dwell on earth*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3. Ðeáh hī somod eardien *though they dwell together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 292; Met. 20, 146. For yfelnesse ðara eardiendra ðǽr on ðære byrig *a malĭtia inhabĭtantium in eo*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22: Ps. Th. 82, 6: 135, 27: Ps. Spl. 16, 13. Eardendra, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Abram eardode on ðam lande Chanaan *Abram habĭtāvit in terra Chanaan*, Gen. 13, 12. Eardodon, Beo. Th. 6093; B. 3050. Se me be healfe eardade *who dwelled by my side*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 26; Rä. 85, 20. Eardedon, 9 b; Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. **II.** *v. trans. To inhabit;* inhabĭtāre, incŏlĕre:—Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþ-dǽlas ðysses eálondes *Picti habĭtāre per septentriōnāles insŭlæ partes cœpērunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. Sceolde wīc eardian elles hwergen *he should inhabit a dwelling elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589: Ps. Th. 104, 19. DER. ge-eardian, on-, on-eardiend.

eardigendlīc; *adj. Inhabitable;* habitābĭlis:—Seó stōw eardigendlīc wæs geworden *lŏcus habitābĭlis factus est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 21.

earding, e; *f. A habitation, dwelling;* habitācŭlum:—Ðǽr we mōtun âgan eardinga *where we may possess dwellings*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 14; Ph. 673. v. eardung.

eard-land, es; *n. Country;* patria:—Sealde heora eardland eall Israhēlum *dĕdit terram eōrum hæreditātem Israel*, Ps. Th. 134, 12.

eard-rīce, es; *n. A dwelling-land;* terra habitātiōnis:—Eardrīca cyst *the best of habitations* [*Paradise*], Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gū. 825.

eard-stapa, an; *m. A land-stepper, wanderer;* terras peragrans, peregrīnātor:—Swā cwæþ eard-stapa *so said a wanderer*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 25; Wand. 6.

eard-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place;* lŏcus habitātiōnis:—Ða swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudublēda to ðam eardstede *it* [*the Phœnix*] *collects and gathers pleasant herbs and forest leaves to that dwelling-place*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 9; Ph. 195.

eardung, eærdung, ærdung, e; *f. A habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle;* habitātio, habitācŭlum:—Is geworden eardung his on Sion *facta est habĭtātio ejus in Sion*, Ps. Spl. 75, 2: 32, 14: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32: Ps. Th. 106, 3: Hy. 6, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 11: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20. v. earding.

eardung-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A dwelling-city, city of tabernacles;* tabernacŭlōrum urbs:—Hīg getimbrodun Pharaones eardungburga Phiton and Rameses *ædificāvērunt urbes tabernacŭlōrum Pharaōni Phithon et Ramesses*, Ex. 1, 11.

eardung-hūs, es; *n. A habitation;* habitācŭlum:—Gemǽne eardunghūs *commūne habitācŭlum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 26.

eardung-stōw, e; *f. A dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle;* habitātiōnis lŏcus, tabernācŭlum:—On eallum eówrum eardungstōwum *in cunctis habitācŭlis vestris*, Ex. 12, 20: Ps. Th. 106, 6: Jn. Bos. 14, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 19.

eard-wīc, es; *n. A dwelling-place;* habitātiōnis lŏcus:—Ðonne ic sceal eardwīc uncūþ gesēcan *when I shall seek the uncouth dwelling-place*, Apstls. Kmbl. 185: Ap. 93. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *it builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 1; Ph. 431.

eard-wrecca, -wreca, an; *n.* [eard **I.** *native country;* wrecca=wræcca *an exile*] *One banished from his native country, an exile;* exsul:—Þurh eardwrecena feormunge *by harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16, note 24.

EÁRE, an; *n: nom. acc. sing.* eáre; *nom. acc. pl.* eáran *The* EAR *of man* or *an animal;* auris:—Ðæs eáre slōh Petrus of *cujus abscĭdit Petrus aurĭcŭlam*, Jn. Bos. 18, 26: Mk. Bos. 7, 33, 35: 14, 47: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 92; Wrt. Voc. 43, 23: Ps. Th. 140, 8: Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 19; Rä. 83, 3: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. [*Wyc.* eer, eere, ere: *Piers P.* ere: *Chauc.* ere: *Orm.* ære: *Plat.* oor, *n: O. Sax.* ôra, *n: Frs.* ær, ear, eare: *O. Frs.* are, ar, *n: Dut.* oor, *n: Ger.* ohr, *n: M. H. Ger.* ôre, *n: O. H. Ger.* ôra, *n: Goth.* auso, *n: Dan.* öre, *n: Swed.* öra, *n: Icel.* eyra, *n: Lat.* auris, *f: Grk.* οὖς, *n: Lith.* ausis, *f.*]

eáre-finger, es; *m. An ear-finger, the little finger;* auricŭlārius digĭtus, minĭmus digĭtōrum:—Eárefinger *auricŭlārius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 34.

eáre-lippric, eár-lipric, e; *f:* eór-lippric, es; *n. A flap of the ear;* auricŭla:—In eárlipricum, *dat. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 7, 33. Eárliprica, *acc. pl.* Mk. Rush. War. 7, 33: Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. Ða eárelipprica, *acc. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 14, 47.

earendel, earendil, es; *m? A shining light, ray;* jŭbar:—Leóma, earendil *jŭbar*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 25. Éalá earendel! engla beorhtast! ofer middangeard monnum sended *O ray! brightest of angels! sent to men over mid-earth*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 20; Cri. 104. [*O. H. Ger.* Orendel, *nn. pr.*]

EARFE, earbe, an; *f? A tare;* ervum, orŏbus=ὄροβος:—Earfan wyl on wætere *boil tares in water*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 16. [*Dut.* erwt, *f. pea: Kil.* erwete, erte, *f: Ger.* erbse, *f. a pea: M. H. Ger.* areweiz, erweiz, *f: O. H. Ger.* araweiz, arawīz, erbiz *pisum: Dan.* ært, ert, *m. f. a pea: Swed.* ärt, *f. a pea: Icel.* ertr, *f. pl. peas.*]

earfednyme *an heir;* hēres, Lk. Skt. Hat. 20, 14. v. yrfenuma.

EARFEÐE, earfoþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o, a; *n. Hardship, labour, difficulty, trouble, suffering, woe;* lăbor, mŏlestia, tribŭlātio:—Ic ðæt earfeðe wonn *I suffered the hardship*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Earfoðes feala *tribulātiōnis multum*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Earfoðu, 21, 9: 24, 15: 68, 27. Ðe ða earfeða dreógeþ *who suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 18; Gū. 1329. Earfeðum, Ps. Th. 106, 5, 27. Earfoða dǽl *a deal of sufferings*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 4; Gen. 180. [*Plat.* arbeed, *f: Hel.* arabēd, arbed, *f;* arabēdi, arbēdi, *n: O. Sax.* arbeit, *f;* arbeithi, arbeidi, arvit, *n: Frs.* aerbeyde: *O. Frs.* arbeid, arbed, *n: Dut.* arbeid, *m: Ger.* arbeit, *f: M. H. Ger.* arbeit, arebeit, *f: O. H. Ger.* arabeit, arbeit, *f: Goth.* arbaiþs, *f: Dan.* arbeid, arbeide, *n: Swed.* arbete, *n: Icel.* erfiði, erviði, *n. toil, labour, distress.*] DER. firen-earfeðe, -earfoþ, ge-, mægen-, mōd-, woruld-.

earfeðe, earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome;* difficĭlis, mŏlestus:—

Nis me earfeðe to geþolianne willan Dryhtnes mînes *it is not hard for me to endure the will of my Lord*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 6; Gū. 1038. Ða bîsgu us sint swîðe earfoþ *the occupations are to us very difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. Earfoðest *most difficult*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. [*Orm.* arrfeþþ *difficult.*]

earfeþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy* or *unfortunate man;* infortūnātus hŏmo:—Se endestæf earfeþmæcgum weálîc weorþeþ *the end to the unfortunate is miserable*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 3; Vy. 11. v. earfoþ-mæcg.

earfeþ-sîþ *a misfortune, calamity:*—Earfeþsîðas *calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285. v. earfoþ-sîþ.

earfoþ, es; *n. Hardship, trouble;* lăbor, tribŭlātio:—Mâ earfoða *more of troubles*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. v. earfeðe.

earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. v. earfeðe; *adj.*

earfoþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A violent generation;* prāva gens:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rēðe *gĕnus prāvum et peramārum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10.

earfoþ-dæg, es; *m. A trouble-day, day of trouble;* tribulātiōnis dies:—Ic on earfoþ-dæge Drihten sôhte *in die tribulātiōnis Deum exquīsīvi*, Ps. Th. 76, 2.

earfoþ-fere; *adj. Difficult to pass;* difficĭlis transĭtu, Scint. 10.

earfoþ-hâwe; *adj. Difficult to be seen;* difficĭlis vīsu:—Earfoþhâwe is *it is difficult to be seen*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 303; Met. 20, 152: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 30.

earfoþ-hwîl, e; *f. A time of hardship;* mŏlestum tempus:—Ic earfoþhwîle þrôwade *I suffered a time of hardship*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 5; Seef. 3.

earfoþ-hylde; *adj. Ill-inclined, ill-disposed, ill-natured;* malĕvŏlus, malignus:—Se ðe earfoþhylde biþ, and gyrnþ ðæra þinga ðe he begitan ne mihte, būton twŷn him geneálæhþ se hreófla Giezi *he who is ill-inclined, and yearns for the things which he could not obtain, without doubt to him approximates the leper Gehazi*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 1.

earfoþ-lǽre; *adj. Difficult to be taught, dull;* difficĭlis doctu:—Earfoþlæran brōðru *indŏcĭles fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3.

earfoþ-lǽte; *adj. Difficult to be sent forth;* difficĭlis emissu:—Earfoþlæte micga *a painful discharge of urine, strangury;* strangūria = *στραγγουρία*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 47; Wrt. Voc. 19, 49.

earfoþ-lîc; *adj. Irksome;* laboriōsus:—Eall is earfoþlîc eorþan rîce *the realm of earth is all irksome*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 28; Wand. 106. Gif eów æ̂nig þing þince earfoþlîce *si difficĭle vōbis vīsum ălĭquid fuĕrit*, Deut. 1, 17.

earfoþ-lîce; *adv. With difficulty, reluctantly, sorely, hardly;* difficĭle, invīte, ægre:—Earfoþlîce wæs gūþ getwǽfed *the contest had been parted with difficulty*, Beo. Th. 3318; B. 1657: 3276; B. 1636: Mk. Bos. 10, 23. Se ellen-gæst earfoþlîce þrage geþolode *the potent ghost reluctantly endured for a time*, Beo. Th. 173; B. 86: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 8; Seel. 38. Ðâ wæs gegongen earfoþlîce *then it befel sorely*, Beo. Th. 5636; B. 2822: Andr. Kmbl. 1028; An. 514. Hî ôþ-eódon earfoþlîce *they hardly escaped*, Beo. Th. 5861; B. 2934.

earfoþlîcnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, pain;* difficultas:—Heó earfoþlîcnysse [-nesse MS. B.] ðæs migþan astyreþ *it stirreth a difficulty of the urine* [*strangury*], Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Wið ðæs migþan earfoþlîcnyssa [-nysse MS. H: -nesse MS. B.] *for difficulties of the urine*, 156, 3; Lchdm. i. 284, 4.

earfoþ-mæcg, earfoþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy man;* infortūnātus hŏmo:—Se earfoþmæcg up lōcode *the afflicted man looked up*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 12; Dan. 623.

earfoþnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, hardship, anxiety, tribulation, misfortune;* difficultas, lăbor, angustiæ, tribŭlātio, infortūnium:—God ealle þing gediht būton earfoþnysse *God regulates all things without difficulty*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 5; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13. Wið wîfa earfoþnyssum [-nessum MS. B.] *for the difficulties of women*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 334, 18. He geheóld his rîce mid myclum geswince and earfoþnessum [-nyssum, Th. 278, 40, col. 2; -nissum, 279, 41, col. 1] *he held his kingdom with much labour and hardships*, Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 41, col. 1. Būtan micelre earfoþnysse *without much tribulation*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 35. Būtan earfoþnyssum *without tribulations*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 11. Mihte we ðý ĕþ geþolian swâ hwæt earfoþnessa swâ us on becôme *we might the more easily bear whatsoever misfortunes come upon us*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 12.

earfoþ-recce; *adj.* [reccan *to relate*] *Difficult to be told;* difficĭlis narrātu, Lupi Serm. 5, 3, Lye.

earfoþ-rîme; *adj. Difficult to be numbered;* difficĭlis numĕrātu:—Ða bîsgu us sint swîðe earfoþrîme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7.

earfoþ-sǽlig; *adj. Unblessed;* infēlix:—Ne biþ æ̂nig ðæs earfoþsǽlig mon on moldan *there is not any man on earth so unblessed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 1; Crä. 8.

earfoþ-sîþ, earfeþ-sîþ, es; *m. A laborious journey, misfortune, calamity;* mŏlestum ĭter, infortūnium, calămĭtas:—Weoru geferaþ earfoþsîða *ye travel plenty of laborious journeys*, Andr. Kmbl. 1355; An. 678: Cd. 72; Th. 89, 5; Gen. 1476. Se folc-toga findan sceolde earfoþsîðas *the nation's leader should find calamities*, 208; Th. 257, 13; Dan. 657: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 30; Vy. 59. Ðū wâst ânra gehwylces earfeþsîðas *thou knowest every man's calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285.

earfoþ-tæ̂cne; *adj. Difficult to be shewn;* difficĭlis demonstrātu:—Eorþe and wæter earfoþtæ̂cne wuniaþ on fŷre *earth and water dwell in fire difficult to be shewn*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 294; Met. 20, 147.

earfoþ-þrag, e; *f. Time of tribulation;* mŏlestum tempus:—Â syððan earfoþþrage þolaþ *ever after will suffer a time of tribulation*, Beo. Th. 572; B. 283.

EARG, earh; *comp.* eargra, earhra; *sup.* eargost; *adj.* **I.** *inert, weak, timid, cowardly;* iners, ignāvus, segnis, tĭmĭdus:—Se earga fêða Brytta *ăcies segnis Brittŏnum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19. Ful oft mon wearnum tîhþ eargne *full oft one urges the inert with threats*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 14; Gn. Ex. 188. Ne biþ swylc earges sîþ *such is not the path of the cowardly*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: Ors. 6, 36: Bos. 131, 27. **II.** *evil, wretched, vile;* prāvus, imprŏbus:—Ða cyningas, ðe æfter Romuluse rîcsedan, wǽran eargran ðonne he wǽre *the kings who reigned after Romulus, were more vile than he was*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 24. Tarcuinius hiora eallra eargost wæs *Tarquin was the most vile of them all*, 2, 2; Bos. 41, 26. Swâ fela eargra worda *so many evil words*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 32; Gen. 580: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 29; Cri. 1298. [*Chauc.* erke *indolent, indisposed: Laym.* ærȝh *timid: Scot.* arch, argh, ergh *averse: Frs.* erg *bad, wicked: O. Frs.* erch, erg, arg *bad: Dut.* erg *bad: Ger.* arg *bad, wicked: M. H. Ger.* arc *mălus, prāvus: O. H. Ger.* arg *avārus, prāvus: Dan.* arg, arrig *bad, wicked, passionate: Swed.* arg *angry: Icel.* argr *emasculate, effeminate.*] DER. un-earg.

earge; *adv. Inertly, badly;* segnĭter, mălе:—Earge gê ðæt lǽstun *ye performed that badly*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503.

ear-gebland, ear-geblond, earh-geblond, es; *n. Wave-mingling;* oceăni turbātio, undārum commixtio:—Ofer eargebland [æra gebland, col. 1] land gesôhtan *they sought the land over the ocean* [lit. *the wave-mingling*], Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 2: Th. 203, 38, col. 1, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 59; Met. 8, 30.

eár-gespeca, eár-gespreca, an; *m. An ear-speaker, a whisperer;* auricŭlārius, susurro, Cot. 14.

earg-faru, e; *f. A flight* or *shooting of an arrow*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 26; Jul. 404. v. earh-faru.

eargian *to be slothful, dull, idle;* torpescĕre. DER. a-eargian.

eargra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, = *comp. of* earg.

ear-grund, es; *m. The ocean's ground;* oceăni fundus, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 3; Az. 40.

eargscipe, earhscipe, es; *m. Idleness, sloth;* ignāvia, Lye.

earh *ocean.* DER. earh-geblond. v. ear.

earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak;* fŭgax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43: Byrht. Th. 138, 50; By. 238. v. earg.

EARH, e; *f.:* arewe, an; *f. An* ARROW; sagitta:—Earh âttre gemǽl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Recd. 2661; An. 1333. [*Laym. Chauc.* arwe: *Piers P.* arwe, *pl.* arewes: *Wyc.* arewe, arwe: *Goth.* arhwazna, *f. telum: O. Nrs.* ör; *gen.* örvar, *f. sagitta.*]

earh-faru, e; *f.* [earh *an arrow;* faru *a going, journey, passage*] *A flight of arrows;* sagittārum vŏlātus:—Habbaþ scearp speru, atole earhfare *they have sharp spears, a terrible flight of arrows*, Salm. Kmbl. 259; Sal. 129. Mid earhfare *with a flight of arrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2097; An. 1050. Ða us gescildaþ wið sceððendra eglum [MS englum] earhfarum *they shall shield us against the enemies' noxious flights of arrows*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 28; Cri. 762.

earh-geblond *wave-mingling*, Elen. Kmbl. 477; El. 239. v. ear-gebland.

earhlîce; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully, basely;* trepide, remisse, ignāve, turpĭter:—Earhlîce *timidly*, Gen. 20, 4. Hî hine earhlîce ofslôgon *they basely slew him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 9. v. earh.

earhra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, MS. Bod. v. earg.

eár-hring, eár-ring, es; *m. An ear-ring;* inauris:—Nymaþ gyldene eár-hringas of eówer wîfa eáron *tollîte inaures aureas de uxōrum vestrārum auribus*, Ex. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 91. v. eár-spinl.

eá-risc, e; *f. A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, juncus, Cot. 219: R. 42? Lye. v. æ̂-risc.

eá-riþ, es; *m. A water-stream;* aquæ rīvus:—Ðæ̂r synd fûle eáriþas yrnende *there are foul running water-streams*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

eá-rixe, an; *f. A water-rush*:—Nim eárixena wyrtruman *take roots of water-rushes*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. v. eá-risc.

eár-læppa, an; *m.* [eáre *an ear*, læppa *a lap*] *An ear-lap;* pinnŭla:—Eár-læppa *vel* ufweard [MS. ufwaard] eáre *pinnŭla:* flæ̂ran *vel* eár-læppan *pinnŭlæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 83, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 15, 16.

eár-loccas; *pl. m.* [eár = æ̂r *before*] *Forelocks;* antiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 16; Wrt. Voc. 40, 49.

EARM, es; *m.* **I.** *an* ARM, *the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand;* brachium:—Gif se earm biþ forad būfan elmbogan, ðæ̂r sculon xv scillinga to bôte *if the arm be broken above the elbow, there shall be fifteen shillings for compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24: 66; Th. i. 96, 28. Earm *brachium*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 69: 71, 22: 283, 7:

Ps. Lamb. 88, 22: 97, 1. On mycelnysse earmes dĭnes *in magnitūdĭne brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. Lamb. 187 b, 16: Ps. Th. 70, 17: 78, 12. He worhte mægne on hys earme *fēcit potentiam in brachio suo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 51: Ex. 6, 6: Ps. Lamb. 76, 16: 135, 12: Beo. Th. 4711; B. 2361. Se ðe earm þurhstinþ vi scillingum gebēte: gif earm forbrocen weorþ, vi scillingum gebēte *let him who stabs* [*another*] *through the arm make amends with six shillings: if the arm be broken, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 53; Th. i. 16, 7, 8: Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. Ânra gehwylc wið earm gesæt, hleonade wið handa *each one rested on his arm, leaned on his hand*, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432: Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. Æghwæðer ôðerne earme beþehte *each embraced the other with his arm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017: Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236. Forðanðe earmas synfulra beóþ tobrocene oððe beóþ tobrytte *quŏniam brachia peccatōrum contĕrentur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 17: 43, 4. Næfde sēllīcu wiht exle ne earmas *the wonderful thing had not shoulders nor arms*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 4; Rä. 33, 6: 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Ðe me mid his earmum worhte *who made me with his arms*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 28; Gen. 544: Ps. Th. 90, 11. Muscl ðæs earmes *the muscle of the arm;* tōrus *vel* muscŭlus *vel* lăcertus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 123; Wrt. Voc. 43, 48. **II.** *anything projecting from a main body, as an inlet of the sea* or *ocean, etc;* sĭnus, rāmus:—Ðæs sæs earm *an arm of the sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 10, 15, 19, 21. Earmes, 23, 20: 24, 16, 17. Gârsecges earm, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 23: 19, 9. [*Wyc.* arm: *Chauc.* arme: *Laym.* ærm, arm: *Orm.* arrmess, *pl: Plat. O.Sax.* arm, *m: Frs.* earm: *O.Frs.* erm, arm, *m: Dut. Ger. M.H.Ger.* arm, *m: O.H.Ger.* arm, aram, *m: Goth.* arms, *m: Dan.* arm, *m.f: Swed.* arm, *m: Icel.* armr, *m: Lat.* armus, *m: Grk.* ἀρμός, *m. the shoulder-joint: Sansk.* Irma, *m. the arm.*] DER. sæ-earm: earm-beáh, -boga, -gegyrela, -hreád, -scanca, -slīfe, -strang, -swīþ.

EARM, ærm, arm; *comp.* earmra; *sup.* earmost; *adj.* **I.** *poor, miserable, helpless, pitiful, wretched;* pauper, mĭser:—Đâ com ân earm wuduwe *cum vēnisset vĭdua una pauper*, Mk. Bos. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 16. Nû eart tû earm sceaða *now art thou a miserable wretch*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: 226; Th. 301, 9; Sat. 579: Ps. Th. 136, 8. Earm biþ se him his frŷnd geswīcaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Se wæs ord-fruma earmre lâfe *who was the chief of the poor remnant*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 11; Dan. 152. Gē sindon earme ofer ealle menn *you are wretched above all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1351; An. 676. Nō ic gefrægn earmran mannan *I have not heard of a more miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1159; B. 577. Ic wolde cweðan ðæt hî wæron earmoste *I should say that they were most miserable*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 13: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 6; Rä. 40, 14. **II.** *the poor and destitute for whom the church made a provision;* paupĕres:—Be teóðunge. Se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ealswâ hit riht is,—ðæt þridda [MS. þriddan] dæl ðare teóðunge, ðe to circan gebŷrige, gâ to ciric-bōte;—and ôðer dæl ðâm Godes þeówum;—þridde Godes þearfum, and earman þeówetlingan *concerning tithe. The king and his witan have chosen and decreed, as is just,—that a third part of the tithe, which belongs to the church, go to church-repair;—and a second part to the servants of God;—a third to God's poor, and the needy in thraldom*, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6-9. v. þearfa. [*Laym.* ærm: *Plat. O.Sax.* arm: *Frs.* earm: *O.Frs.* arm, erm: *Dut. Ger. M.H.Ger.* arm: *O.H.Ger.* arm, aram: *Goth.* arms: *Dan. Swed.* arm: *Icel.* armr.]

earm-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *dat.* -beáge; *m. An arm-ring, bracelet;* armilla:—Brâd earmbeáh *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet;* dextrochĕrium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. Earmbeága fela *many bracelets*, Beo. Th. 5520; B. 2763.

earm-boga, an; *m. An arm-bow, elbow;* brachii curvātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

earm-cearig; *adj. Miserable and sad;* mĭser et tristis:—Hû ic, earm-cearig, îscealdne sæ, winter wunade *how I passed a winter, miserable and sad, on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 27; Seef. 14: 76 b; Th. 287, 26; Wand. 20.

earme; *adv. Wretchedly, badly;* mĭsĕre, mălе:—He lyt ongeat ðæt him swâ earme gelamp *he little knew that it would fall out to him so badly*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 26; Gen. 1567.

earm-gegyrela, -gegirela, an; *m.* [gegyrela *clothing, apparel*] *A bracelet to be worn on the right arm;* dextrāle:—Earmgegirelan *dextrālia*, Cot. 63.

earm-heort; *adj. Tender-hearted, merciful;* mĭsĕrĭcors, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

earm-hreád, e; *f. An arm-ornament;* brachii ornāmentum:—Earm-hreáda [MS. earm reade] twâ *two arm-ornaments*, B. 1194. v. hreóðan.

earmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. reflex. To commiserate, feel pity;* mĭsĕrēri:—Hwam ne mæg earmian swylcere tîde *who cannot feel pity for such a time?* Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 2.

earming, erming, yrming, es; *m. A wretched* or *miserable being;* mĭser:—Earming *mĭser*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18: Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 17; Wrt. Voc. 45, 50: 75, 33. Syle dĭn eáre dĭnum earminge *give thy ear to thy wretched one*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 17. Ne ondræd ðē, lâ earming, git ðû hæfst lîfes hiht *dread not, O wretched man, thou hast yet hope of life*, Ælfc. T. 37, 2. Ða ðe ðæs wēlan gitsiaþ, hî biþ symle wædlan and earmingas on hyra mōde *they who covet wealth are always poor and miserable beings in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50.

earmlīc; *sup.* earmlīcost; *adj. Miserable, wretched;* mĭser:—Ðær sceal earmlîc ylda cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must afterwards miserable slaughter of men take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Wæs gehŷred earmlîc ylda gedræg *the wretched tumult of men was heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3108; An. 1557: Beo. Th. 1618; B. 807: Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 29. Ðæt is earmlîcost ealra þinga *this is the most wretched of all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 55; Met. 19, 28: 27, 32; Met. 27, 16: 28, 148; Met. 28, 74.

earmlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly;* mĭsĕre:—He wæs earmlîce beswicen *he was wretchedly beguiled*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26: 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 35; Gen. 1692: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54. Earmlîcor *more miserably*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

earm-scanca, an; *m. An arm-bone* [*=shank*]; crus:—Gif ða earm-scancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, L. Alf. pol. 55; Th. i. 94, 26.

earm-sceapen; *adj. Miserable, wretched;* mĭser:—Ne mihte earm-sceapen âre findan *the poor wretch might not find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2259; An. 1131: 2689; An. 1347: Beo. Th. 2707; B. 1351: Cd. 206; Th. 255, 30; Dan. 632.

earm-slīfe, an; *f. An arm-sleeve;* brachīle, R. Ben. Interl. 55.

earm-strang; *adj. Arm-strong, muscular;* tōrōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 124; Wrt. Voc. 43, 49.

earm-swīþ; *adj. Arm-powerful, muscular, strong;* lacertōsus, Cot. 123: 200.

earmþu, e; *f. Misery, poverty;* mĭsĕria:—Gif ða earmþa ealle sôðe sint *if the miseries are all true*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 14, 16. v. yrmþu.

earmung, e; *f. Misery, poverty;* mĭsĕria:—Hió biþ eádgum leóf, earmunge tæse [earmum getæse, Grn.] *she is dear to the rich, benevolent to poverty*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 28; Rä. 81, 22.

Ear-mûþa, an; *m.* [ear *the sea, the river Yare,* mûþa *the mouth*] *Great* YARMOUTH, *Norfolk;* oppĭdum in agro Norfolciensi, et in insŭla Vecti, Lye.

EARN, es; *m. An eagle;* aquĭla:—Se earn *the eagle*, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 10. Earn *aquĭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 107; Wrt. Voc. 29, 5: 62, 1: 77, 12: 280, 1. Swâ earn his briddas spænþ to flihte and ofer hîg fliceraþ, swâ he tobræddе his feðeru *sīcut aquĭla provŏcans ad vŏlandum pullos suos et super eos vŏlĭtans expandit ālas suas*, Deut. 32, 11. Ûrigfeðera earn sang ahôf *the dewy-feathered eagle raised his song*, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29: 222; El. 111: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210; Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107: Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 1; Rä. 41, 67. Biþ ge-eðniwad swylce earnes geógeþ dîn *renŏvābĭtur ut aquĭlæ juventus tua*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 5. Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Earnes mearh *an eagle's marrow*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. Se wonna hrefn fela earne secgan *the dark raven* [*shall*] *say much to the eagle*, Beo. Th. 6044; B. 3026: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 12; Ph. 238: Ps. Th. 102, 5. Ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn *I imitate the dusky eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rä. 25, 4: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 12; Æðelst. 63. Swâ hwær swâ hold byþ, ðæder beóþ earnas gegaderode *ubicumque fuĕrit corpus, illic congrĕgābuntur et aquĭlæ*, Mt. Bos. 24, 28. Cômon earnas on flyhte *eagles came in flight*, Andr. Kmbl. 1725; An. 865. He sende blôdige earnas *he sent bloody eagles*, Salm. Kmbl. 943; Sal. 471. [*Chauc.* erne: *R. Glouc.* ern: *Laym.* ærn, erne: *Orm.* ærn: *Scot.* ern, erne, eirne, earn: *Plat.* arend, aarn, aarnd: *Dut.* arend, *m: Ger.* aar, *m: M.H.Ger.* arn, *m: O.H.Ger.* arn, aro, *m: Goth.* ara, *m: Dan.* örn, *m.f: Swed. Icel.* örn, *m.*]

earn, es; *n. A house, cottage;* căsa:—On ðære stôwe ðe is gecîged æt hwîtan earne *in the place which is called* [*at*] *Whitern* [*white house*, candĭda căsa], Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 31. v. ærn.

earn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Eagle-kind;* gĕnus aquĭlæ:—Ne ete ge nân þing earncynnes *do not eat anything of the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

earne *active*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16; *acc. of* earu.

earn-geáp? [earn *an eagle*, geáp *shrewd, cunning*] *A vulture, species of falcon;* vultur, harpe = ἅρπη:—Earn-geáp? *vultur*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 32; Wrt. Voc. 29, 51. Earn-geáp? *arpa* [*=harpe*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 2; Wrt. Voc. 62, 2, Ben. Lye. v. earn-geát.

earn-geát, e; *f.* [gât, gât *a goat*] *The goat-eagle, vulture;* harpe = ἅρπη, vultur, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 40: Mone A. 2.

EARNIAN; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. gen. acc. To* EARN, *merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for;* mĕrēri:—Byþ geseald ðære þeóde ðe hys earnaþ *it shall be given to the nation which deserves it*, Mt. Bos. 21, 43. Hû monna gehwylc earnode ēces lîfes *how every man merited eternal life*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 9; Cri. 1052. Ða he ne earnade elles wuhte *when he did not earn anything else*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 39; Met. 9, 20. Gē ðæs earnedon *ye merited this*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 2; Cri. 1350. Uton we friþes earnian *let us merit peace*, 98 a; Th. 366, 17; Reb. 13. He hæfþ ðæt ðæt he earnaþ *he has that which he earns*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 6. [*Plat.* arnen, arnden *to reap: O.Frs.* arn, *f. messis: Kil.* arnen, ernen *mĕtĕre sĕgĕtem: Ger.* ernten, ärnten *to reap, harvest:*

M. H. Ger. arnen *to reap: O. H. Ger.* arnên *mĕrēri;* arnôn *mĕtĕre: Goth.* asans, *f. harvest.*] DER. ge-earnian.

earning, e; *f. A merit;* mĕrĭtum:—Nô ðæs earninga ænige wǽron *for this were not any merits,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 17; Hy. 4, 68. v. earnung.

earning-land, es; *n. Land earned* or *made freehold* = bôc-land, Cod. Dipl. 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 259, 10; Sax. Engl. i. 312, note 2.

Earnulf, Arnulf, es; *m. Arnulf, emperor of Germany from* A. D. 887 to 899, *nephew of Charles le Gros = Ger. Karl der Dicke:*—Ðý ilcan geáre, forþfērde Carl, Francna cyning; and Earnulf, his brôður sunu, hine vi wicum ǽr he forþfērde, berǽdde æt ðam rīce *in the same year, Charles, king of the Franks, died; and six weeks before he died, Arnulf, his brother's son, bereft him of the kingdom,* Chr. 887; Th. 156, 30. Mid Earnulfes geþafunge *with the consent of Arnulf,* 887; Th. 156, 36.

earnung, earning, e; *f. An* EARNING, *desert, reward, good turn, compassion;* mĕrĭtum, misĕrātio, compassio:—For earnunge ēcan līfes *for the reward of eternal life,* Hy. 6, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 26. Hwylce earnunga uncre wǽron *such deserts have been ours,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 3; Seel. 166. Se gewuldorbeágaþ ðē on earnunga *qui cōrōnat te in miserationibus,* Ps. Spl. 102, 4. DER. ge-earnung.

earon *are,* Ps. Th. 101, 21: Th. Diplm. A. D. 887; 133, 37; 134, 1; *3rd pres. pl. of* eom.

earp; *adj. Dark, dusky;* fuscus:—Earpan gesceafte, fûs ofer folcum, fŷre swǽtaþ *the dark creatures* [*clouds;* nubes], *hurrying over the people, sweat fire,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 10; Rä. 4, 42. v. eorp.

earpa *a harp,* Ps. Spl. 107, 2. v. hearpa.

eár-plǽttan; *p.* -plætte; *pp.* -plætted [eáre *an ear,* plættan *to strike*] *To strike on the ear, to box the ear;* cōlăphum incŭtĕre:—Se byrle ðone apostol eár-plætte *the cup-bearer struck the apostle on the ear,* Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12.

eár-preón, es; *m. An ear-pin, ear-ring;* inauris:—Eárpreón *vel* eár-ring *inauris,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. Earpreónas *vel* eár-hringas *inaures,* 4; Som. 55, 91; Wrt. Voc. 16, 61.

eár-ring *an ear-ring,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. v. eár-hring.

EARS, ærs, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks, the hind part;* ānus, pōdex. [*Piers P.* ers: *Chauc.* ers, erse: *Plat.* aars, ars, eers, *m: Frs.* earse, earz: *O. Frs.* ers: *Dut.* aars, *m: Ger.* arsch, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ars, *m. cūlus, pōdex: Dan.* ars, arts, *m. f: Swed.* ars, *m: Icel.* ars, rass, *m.*] DER. open-ærs: ears-ende, -gang, -ling, -lȳre, -ode, -þerl.

eár-scrypel, es; *m. An ear-scraper, ear-finger;* digĭtus auricŭlāris:—Eár-scrypel *auricŭlāris,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 75; Wrt. Voc. 65, 3.

eár-sealf, e; *f. An* EAR-SALVE, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1.

ears-ende, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks;* nātes:—Ears-ende [MS. -endu] *nātes,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 36: [MS. -enda], 283, 61.

ears-gang, es; *m. Āni fōrāmen, ānus.* v. ars-gang.

ears-ling; *adv.* Only used adverbially with on,—*On the back, backwards;* retrorsum:—Sŷn hī gecyrde on earsling *be thei turned awey bacward,* Wyc; avertantur retrorsum, Ps. Th. 34, 5. Gān hý on earsling *avertantur retrorsum,* 6, 8. v. bæcling, hinderling.

ears-lȳre, es; *m?* [lȳre = līra *muscle*] *The breech-muscle, the breech;* nātes:—Earslȳre *nātes,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 71; Wrt. Voc. 44, 53.

earsode; *part. Having a breech, breeched;* tergōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 4; Wrt. Voc. 45, 38.

eár-spinl, e; *f.* [spinl = spindel *a spindle*] *An ear-ring;* inauris, Prov. 25. v. eár-hring.

ears-þerl, es; *n.* [þerl = þyrel *a hole*] *Fōrāmen āni, ānus:*—Ears-þerl *ānus* vel *verpus,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 72; Wrt. Voc. 44, 54.

eart *art:*—Ðû eart ðē selfa ðæt hēhste good *thou thyself art the highest good,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 90; Met. 20, 45: Bt. 10; Fox 26, 23: Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 26: Beo. Th. 710; B. 352: 1016; B. 506: Andr. Kmbl. 2378; An. 1190: Elen. Grm. 808: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 19; Cri. 403: Ps. Th. 51, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 4: Gen. 532: 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 34: Mk. Bos. 14, 70; *2nd pers. sing. of* eom.

earþ *art,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 9; Dan. 609: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. v. eom.

eárðan *before that;* antĕquam, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ǽr; *adv.*

earþling *a farmer.* v. yrþling.

earu; *adj. Quick, active, ready;* cĕler, alăcer, parātus:—Gehŷrest ðû uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16. [*Sansk.* ara *quick.*] v. arod.

earun *are,* Ps. Th. 104, 7; *pl. pres. of* eom.

eár-wærc, es; *n. Ear-ache, a pain in the ear;* auris dŏlor:—Wið eár-wærce *for ear-ache,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

eár-wicga, eór-wicga, an; *m. An* EARWIG or *worm;* vermis *vel* forfĭcŭla auricŭlāris:—Wið eárwicgan *against earwigs,* L. M. cont. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. wicga.

earwunga [earnunga?]; *adv. Without cause;* grātis:—Afuhtan me earwunga *expugnāvērunt me grātis,* Ps. Th. 108, 2: 68, 4: 118, 161: 119, 6. v. arwunga, earnung, būtan ge-earnungum *grātis,* s. v. ge-earnung.

eás *of a river:*—On twā healfe ðære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1; *gen. of* eá, *q. v.*

eá-spring, ē-spring, es; *n. A water-spring, fountain;* ăquæ fons, fons:—Ðæt Cûþbyrhtus ân eáspring of drigre eorþan up gelǽdde *ut Cudberct fontem de arente terra produxĕrit,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6.

EÁST, es; *m. The* EAST; ŏriens:—Ôþ Indēas eáste wearde *unto the Indies towards the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 36; Met. 16, 18. Sió sunne norþ eft and eást otēweþ *the sun appears again in the north and east,* i. e. *in the north-east,* 13, 118; Met. 13, 59. Ðæt eálond on Wiht is þrittiges mîla lang eást and west; and twelf mîla brād sûþ and norþ *Vecta insŭla hăbet ab ŏriente in occāsum triginta circĭter mīlia passuum; ab austro in bŏream duodĕcim,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. [*Wyc.* est, eest: *Piers P.* eest: *Chauc.* est: *Laym.* æst, east: *Orm.* æst: *Plat.* oost: *O. Sax.* ôst-ar *towards the east: Frs.* æst, east: *O. Frs.* asta, ost: *Dut.* oost, oosten, *n: Ger.* ost, osten, *m: M. H. Ger.* ôsten, *n: O. H. Ger.* ôst, ôstan, *m: Dan.* öst, östen, öster: *Swed.* öster, *m: Icel.* austr, *m.*] DER. eástan, eástan-sûþan: Eást-Centingas, -dǽl, -ende, -Engle, -folc, -Francan, -healf, -land, -lang, -rīce, -rihte, -sǽ, -Seaxe: eáster, eáster-æfen, -dæg, -fæsten, -feorm, -līc, -mônaþ, -niht, -þēnung, -tīd, -wuce.

Eást; *adj.* EAST, *easterly;* orientālis:—Eást *used mostly in composition as a noun,* Eást-Engle *East-Angles,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Seaxe *East-Saxons,* 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Francan *East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30: Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3. v. eást, es; *m.*

eásta, an; *m. The east;* ŏriens:—He fērde syððan to ðam mūnte, be eástan Bethel *inde transgrĕdiens ad montem, qui erat contra ŏrientem Bethel,* Gen. 12, 8. Be eástan Rîne syndon Eást-Francan *to the east of the Rhine are the East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45. Be eástan *in the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 65; Met. 29, 33: Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9: 894; Erl. 92, 19. v. eást, es; *m.*

eá-stæþ *a river-bank;* flūmĭnis rīpa. v. eá. stæþ *a shore, bank.*

eástan, eásten; *adj. East;* orientālis:—Eástan sûþan wind *south-east wind;* vulturnus, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. Norþan eástan wind *eurus, euroauster,* 54; Som. 66, 87; Wrt. Voc. 36, 13. Eásten wind *subsōlānus,* 54; Som. 66, 82; Wrt. Voc. 36, 8.

eástan, eásten, ēstan; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab ŏriente:—Gif wind cymþ westan oððe eástan *if the wind come westerly or easterly,* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806: 80; Th. 99, 20; Gen. 1649: 86; Th. 107, 24; Gen. 1794. Æðeltungla wyn eástan līxeþ *the delight of the noble stars shines easterly,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 6; Ph. 290: 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: 20 b; Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Eásten hider *from the east hither,* Cd. 27; Th. 35, 16; Gen. 555. Hwonne up cyme æðelast tungla ēstan līxan *when the noblest of stars riseth up shining easterly,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94.

eástan-sûþan *south-eastern,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. v. eástan; *adj.*

Eást-Centingas; *pl. m. The East Kentians, men of East Kent;* Cantii ŏrientis habitātōres:—Ealle Eást-Centingas friþ wið ðone here genāmon *all the men of East Kent made peace with the army,* Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 39.

eást-dǽl, es; *m. The eastern part, the east;* terræ pars orientālis, ortus:—Cirus, Persa cyning, hæfde mǽst eallne ðæne eást-dǽl awēst *Cyrus, king of the Persians, had laid waste almost all the east,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 43: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 20; Ph. 2. Eást-dǽl *ortus,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

eásten; *adj. East;* orientālis. v. eástan; *adj.*

eásten; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab ŏriente. v. eástan; *adv.*

eást-ende, es; *m. The east-end;* pars orientālis:—Æt ðæs wuda eást-ende *at the east-end of the wood,* Chr. 893; Th. 162, 28.

Eást-Engle; *pl. m. The East-Angles;* ŏrientes Angli:—Of Engle cōman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle *from Angeln came the Angles of the east and the middle Angles,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24.

eásten-wind, es; *m. The east wind;* subsōlānus. v. eástan; *adj.*

eáster, eástor; *gen.* eástres; *pl. nom. acc.* eástro; *gen.* eástrena; *dat.* eástron, eástran [= eástrum]; *n:* eástre, an; *n.* I. *Easter, the feast of Easter;* pascha = πάσχα:—On dæge symbeles eástres *in die solemni paschæ,* Lk. Lind. War. 2, 41. Wæs ðære ylcan nihte ðara hālgan Eástrena, ðæt seó cwēn cende dōhtor ðæm cyninge *it was on that same holy night of Easter, that the queen bore to the king a daughter,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 28. Æfter twām dagum beóþ eástro *post bĭduum pascha fiet,* Mt. Bos. 26, 2. Freóls-dæg, se is gecweden Eástre *a feast day which is called Easter,* Lk. Bos. 22, 1. II. *the passover, paschal lamb;* pascha:—To eástron *for the Easter lamb,* Mt. Bos. 26, 17. Ðā hī eástron offrodon . . . ðæt ðû eástron ete *quando pascha immŏlābant . . . ut mandūces pascha,* Mk. Bos. 14, 12. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* ostern, *f: Ker.* ôstarun, ôstrun: *Ottf.* ôstarâ, ôstoron *dea, pascha: A. Sax.* Eâstre, *the goddess of the rising sun, whose festivities were in April. Hence used by Teutonic christians for the rising of the sun of righteousness, the feast of the resurrection, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works,* vol. ii. p. 81: *Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* 8vo. 1855, pp. 180–183.]

eáster, eástor; *adj. Easter;* paschālis:—Ðys sceal on eáster-ǣfen *this belongs to easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; Notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a. Eáster-tīd *easter-tide* or *time*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 15, 19, 21. Eáster-mōnaþ *easter-month, April*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eáster-ǣfen, eástor-ǣfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—Ðys sceal on eáster-ǣfen *this [gospel] must be on easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a.

eáster-dæg, eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Com he to ðam cyninge ðȳ ǣrestan eáster-dæge *pervēnit ad rēgem prīmo die paschæ*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 17.

eáster-fæsten, es; *n. Easter-fast;* quadrāgēsĭma, jejūnium paschāle:—On fōreweard eáster-fæsten *in the beginning of the easter-fast;* incĭpiente quadrāgēsĭma, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37.

eáster-feorm, eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* paschālis firma:—On sumere þeóde gebȳreþ winter-feorm [and] eáster-feorm *in quĭbusdam lŏcis dătur firma nātālis Dŏmĭni, et firma paschālis*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

eáster-līc, eástor-līc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—Hȳ fōron to Hierusalem to ðam eásterlīcan freólse *they went to Jerusalem to the paschal feast*, Lk. Bos. 2, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 32, 15: 284, 1.

eáster-mōnaþ, es; *m. Easter-month;* Aprīlis mensis:—Eáster-mōnaþ cymeþ *easter-month comes*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eást-ern, -erne; *adj.* [ern *a place*] EASTERN, *oriental;* orientālis:—Ðonne cymþ eásterne wind *then comes the eastern wind*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 27; Gen. 315. Se wer wæs swīðe mǣre betwux eallum eásternum *ĕrat vir ille magnus inter omnes orientāles*, Job Thw. 164, 7.

eáster-niht, e; *f. Easter-night;* nox paschālis:—In ðære eáster-niht *in the easter-night*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 10; Hö. 15.

eáster-þēnung, e; *f. The paschal feast, paschal lamb, the passover;* pascha:—Hīg gegearwodon him eáster-þēnunge *parāvērunt ei pascham*, Mt. Bos. 26, 19.

eáster-tīd, eástor-tīd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—Se Hǣlend geheóld ða eáster-tīde *the Saviour kept the easter-tide*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: 266, 15, 19, 21.

eáster-wuce, eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* paschālis septimāna:—Ðys sceal on Sæternes dæg, on ðære eáster-wucan *this [gospel] must be on Saturday in easter-week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 20, 1, 11; Notes, p. 580, 20, 1 a, 11 a: 21, 1; Notes, p. 580, 21, 1 a.

eá-steþ, eá-stæþ, es; *n. A river-bank;* flūmĭnis rīpa:—Hī on ðam eásteðe ealle stōdon *they all stood on the river-bank*, Byrht. Th. 133, 40; By. 63.

eásteweard *eastward*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. v. east; *m.*

eást-folc, es; *n. Eastern people;* pŏpŭlus orientālis. Som. Ben. Lye.

Eást-Francan; *pl. m. East-Franks;* Franci orientāles:—Wyð norþan Donua ǣwylme. and be eástan Rīne, syndon Eást-Francan *to the north from the spring of the Danube, and to the east of the Rhine, are the East-Franks*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30. Mid Eást-Francum *with the East-Franks*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3.

eást-healf, e; *f. The east-side;* orientāle lătus, plăga orientālis:—Ðe on eást-healfe ðære eá wǣron *who were on the east side of the river*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 9, col. 2. On eást-healfe Iericho *contra orientālem plăgam urbis Iericho*, Jos. 4, 19: Lev. 1, 16.

Eást-land, es; *n. The east country, Esthonia [Eastland], the country of the Osti* or *Estas;* orientālis terra, terra Esthonia:—Iacob com to ðam eástlande *Iacob vēnit in terram orientālem*. Gen. 29, 1. Eástland is swȳðe mycel *Esthonia is very large*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 12.

eást-lang; *adv. Along the east;* orientem versus:—Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hund twelftiges mīla lang oðđe lengra *the wood, from east to west* [lit. *along the east and along the west*], *is one hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 30.

eástor-ǣfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—On eástor-ǣfen *on easter-even*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 24. v. eáster-ǣfen.

eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Ðȳ sylfan eástor-dæge *on the same easter-day*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-dæg.

eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* firma paschālis:—Eallum ǣhte-mannum gebȳreþ mid-wintres feorm and eástor-feorm *omnĭbus ehtemannis jūre compĕtit nātālis firma et paschālis firma*, L. R. S. 9, 1; Th. i. 436, 33. v. eáster-feorm.

eástor-līc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—On ðære sylfan eástor-līcan symbelnesse *on the same easter-feast*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 23: 3, 24; S. 557, 40. v. eáster-līc.

eástor-tīd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—In ða eástor-tīde *in the easter-tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 10; Gū. 1075; Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-tīd.

eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* septimāna paschālis:—Ealle ða dagas ðære eástor-wican *all the days of the easter-week*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 25. v. eáster-wuce.

eástran, eástron; *dat. pl. of* eáster; *gen.* -tres, *q. v.* Eástron *seems to be used for other cases in the pl.*

eástre, an; *n. Easter, the feast of easter;* pascha, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. v. eáster.

eá-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river;* rīvus:—Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora *the river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 9; Gen. 216. Ofer eástreámas īs brycgade blāce brimrāde *over the river-streams the ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2523; An. 1263. v. ēg-streám, eáh-streám.

eá-streám-ȳþ, e; *f. A river-stream-flood;* rīvi fluctus, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385.

eást-rīce, es; *n. East kingdom, eastern country, eastern part of a country;* orientāle regnum, orientālis rĕgio, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 19, col. 1, 3: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 21, 27.

eást-rihte; *adv. East right, towards* or *in the east;* contra ortum sōlis:—We witan ōðer eálond eást-rihte *nōvĭmus insŭlam aliam contra ortum sōlis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15.

eástro *easter*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *nom. acc. pl. of* eáster.

eást-rōdor, es; *m. The eastern part of heaven;* pars orientālis cœli, ortus:—Ðes eást-rōdor *ortus*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

eástron; *dat. pl. of* eáster, eástor.

eást-sǣ, es; *f. The east sea, sea on the east side of a country;* orientāle măre, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8: 1, 15; S. 483, 40.

Eást-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* -Seaxan; *gen.* -Seaxena, -Seaxna; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m. The East-Saxons, people of Essex;* orientāles Saxŏnes:—Hēr Eást-Seaxe onfēngon geleáfan and fulwihtes bæþ *in this year* [A. D. 604] *the East-Saxons received the faith and bath of baptism*, Chr. 604; Th. 36, 33, col. 2, 3: 823; Th. 110, 31, col. 1: 894; Th. 170, 19, col. 1: 904; Th. 181, 16, col. 2. Of Seaxum cōman Eást-Seaxan and Sūþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan *from the Saxons came the East-Saxons and the South-Saxons and the West-Saxons*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 23. To-ætēcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ Eást-Seaxna cyninges *the death of Saberht, king of the East-Saxons, increased the storm of this disturbance*, 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Mellitum Agustinus sende Eást-Seaxum to bodigenne godcunde lāre *Augustine sent Mellitus to preach divine doctrine to the East-Saxons*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16: Chr. 604; Th. 36, 37, col. 1: 921; Th. 194, 34: 994; Th. 242, 10. Eást-Seaxena, -Seaxna land, rīce, þeód *the country, kingdom* or *nation of the East-Saxons*, Chr. 895; Th. 173, 7, col. 2: 836; Th. 118, 6, col. 1: 855; Th. 128, 15, col. 1; 129, 20: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 4: 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

eást-weard, eást-werd *eastward, in the east*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. v. eást.

eást-weg, es; *m. East-way;* orientālis via:—On eást-wegas *in the east-ways*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 509; El. 255.

eáþ; *adv. Easily;* facilĭter:—Dryhten mæg gehwone eáþ gescildan *the Lord may easily shield each*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gū. 528: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 6; Gen. 2058. Hie ðe eáþ mihton adreógan *they the easier might endure*, Andr. Kmbl. 735; An. 368. v. ēþ, ȳþ. v. eáðe; *adj.*

eáþ-bēde; *adj. Exorable;* deprĕcābĭlis:—Wes ðīnum scealcum wel eáþbēde *deprĕcābĭlis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Th. 89, 15.

eáþ-bēne; *adj. Exorable;* deprĕcābĭlis:—Eáþ-bēne *deprĕcābĭlis*, Som. Ben. Lye; Ps. Grn. ii. 200, 15, note.

EÁÐE, ēðe, ȳðe; *comp. m.* eáðera, eáðra; *f. n.* eáðere, eáðre; *sup.* eáðost; *adj. Easy, smooth;* făcĭlis, lēvis:—Gode þancedon ðæs ðe him ȳþ-lāda eáðe wurdon *they thanked God for that the wave-paths had been easy [=smooth] to them*, Beo. Th. 462; B. 228. Eáðere ys olfende to farenne þurh nǣdle þyrel, ðonne se rīca and se wēlega on Godes rīce gā *it is an easier [thing] for a camel to go through a needle's eye than a powerful and wealthy man to go into God's kingdom*, Mk. Bos. 10, 25. Eáðre is ðæt heofen and eorþe gewīton, ðonne ān stæf of ðære ǣ fealle *it is an easier [thing] that heaven and earth pass away than one letter of the law fail*, Lk. Bos. 16, 17. [*Chauc.* ethe, eythe *easy;* esy *light, gentle: R. Glouc.* eþ: *Laym.* æðe, eð: *Orm.* æþ: *Scot.* eith, eyth, eth: *O. Sax.* ōði: *Icel.* auð, adverbial prefix, *easy.*] DER. un-eáðe.

eáðe; *sup.* eáðost, -ust; *adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps;* facilĭter:—Ða burh mihton eáðe begitan *they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10: Beo. Th. 961; B. 478. Ic eáðe forbær rūme regulas *I readily preferred the lax rules*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gū. 459. We ðē eáðe gecȳðaþ sīþ ūserne *we readily proclaim our adventure to thee*, Andr. Recd. 1721; An. 861. Hwā mæg eáðost [eáðust MS. B.] ða dūru ontȳnan *who may most easily open the door?* Salm. Kmbl. 71; Sal. 36: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 6; Dan. 50: Ps. Th. 76, 10. DER. un-eáðe. v. ēðe.

eáðelīc, ǣðelīc; *comp. m.* -līcra; *f. n.* -līcre: *adj. Easy, possible;* făcĭlis:—Ealle þing synt mid Gode eáðelīce *with God all things are possible*, Mt. Bos. 19, 26. Hwæt is eáðelīcre *what is easier?* 9, 5. DER. un-eáðelīc. v. ǣðe-līc.

eáðelīce, ēðelīce, ȳðelīce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost, ust; *adv. Easily;* făcĭle:—Eáðelīcor mæg se olfend gān þurh ānre nǣdle eáge *it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle*, Lk. Bos. 18, 25. He sōhte hū he eáðelīcost hine gesealde *he sought how he might most easily betray him*, 22, 6. DER. un-eáðelīce.

eáþ-fere; *adj. Easily trod, easy;* facĭlis ĭtu:—Eáþfere weg *ĭter* vel *ĭtus*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 48; Wrt. Voc. 37, 35.

eáþ-fynde; *adj. Easy to be found;* făcĭlis inventu:—Ðā wæs eáþfynde

then was easy to be found, Beo. Th. 276; B. 138: Cd. 93; Th. 120, 12; Gen. 1993. v. ēþ-fynde, ýþ-.

eáþ-gesýne *easy to be seen, visible.* v. ēþ-gesýne = ýþ-gesēne.

eáþ-gete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* făcilis adeptu, părātus:—Him wæs eáþgete ele to ðam baþe *oil was made ready for his bath*, Ælfc. T. 32, 14. v. ēþ-begete.

eáþ-hrēdig; *adj. Blessed;* beātus:—Seó eáþhrēdige Elene *the blessed Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 531; El. 266; *for* eád-hrēdig, *q. v.*

eáþ-hylde *satisfied, contented.* v. ēþ-hylde.

eáþ-lǽre; *adj. Easily taught, teachable;* dŏcĭbĭlis:—Ealle eáþlǽre beóþ Godes *ĕrunt omnes dŏcĭbiles Dei*, Jn. Bos. 6, 45.

eáþ-mēd, es; *n. Humility, affability, kindness;* humĭlĭtas, humānĭtas, generally found in the *pl*:—Ac mīne [MS. min] eáþmēdu geseah *vide humĭlĭtātem meam*, Ps. Th. 118, 153: 135, 24. On mīnum eáþmēdum *in humĭlĭtāte mea*, 118, 50. For eáþmēdum *in humility*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 5; Az. 15: 13 a; Th. 22, 29; Cri. 359. v. eád-mēd.

eáþ-mēdan *To adore;* adōrāre:—Eáþmēdaþ feorr *adōrābĭtis prŏcul*, Ex. 24, 1. DER. ge-eáþmēdan. v. eádmēdan.

eáþ-mēde; *adj. Of an easy mind, humble;* mītis, hŭmĭlis:—He gebētte mid eáþmēde ingeþance *he expiated with humble mind*, Ps. C. 50, 152; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 152. v. eád-mēde.

eáþ-mēdum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* eáþmēd] *Humbly, kindly;* humĭlĭter, benignĭter:—Eáþ-mēdum *humbly*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 15; Gū. 892. Ðæt he eáþmēdum oncnāwe *that he should treat* [*him*] *kindly*, Andr. Kmbl. 641; An. 321. Gewāt him se hālga eáþmēdum *the holy one departed kindly*, 1957; An. 981.

eáþ-metto; *indecl. sing; pl. nom. acc.* -metta; *f. Humility;* humĭlĭtas:—Geseóh mīne eáþmetto *vīde humĭlĭtātem meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 13: 24, 16. On ðam stāne eáþmetta *on the rock of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 65; Met. 7, 33.

eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, lowly, obedient;* hŭmĭlis, obēdiens:—Gif ðū eáþmōdne eorl gemēte *if thou meet a lowly person*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 5; Mōd. 78. He eáþmōde him eorlas funde *he found men obedient to him*, Menol. Fox 195; Men. 99. His ætgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *he becomes obedient to his feeder*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 27; Vy. 91. v. eád-mōd.

eáþ-mōdian *to obey;* obēdīre. v. ge-eáþ-mōdian.

eáþ-mōdlīce; *adv. Humbly;* humĭlĭter:—Abiddaþ hine eáþmōdlīce *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. v. eádmōdlīce.

eáþ-mōdnis, -nys, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Humility;* humĭlĭtas:—Mid micelre eáþmōdnisse *with great humility*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 459, 15. On eáþmōdnysse mīne *in humĭlĭtāte mea*, Ps. Spl. 118, 50. v. eádmōdnes.

eáþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facĭlĭtas. v. ēþnes, eád-nes.

eatogeða *eighth*:—Seó eatogeðe *the eighth*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 10. v. eahtoða.

eatol; *adj. Dire, terrible;* dīrus, terrĭbĭlis:—Gæst yrre cwom, eatol *the guest came angry, terrible*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074: 4949, note; B. 2478. v. atol.

Eatole *Italy;* Itălia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Eatol-ware; *pl. m. Italians;* Ităli, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáu-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáu = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, devotion;* religio:—Be eáufæstnysse and wundorlīcre ārfæstnysse Ōswaldes cyninges *de religiōne ac piĕtāte miranda Osualdi rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 2. v. ē-fæstnes.

eáum *to rivers*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34; *dat. pl. of* eá.

eáw, eáw-lā *oh! alas!* O! eheu! Bt. Met. Fox 9, 109; Met. 9, 55. v. eálā.

eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, manifest;* ostendĕre, manifestāre:—Hī þenceaþ þreá þearle þeódum eáwan *they intend to shew a severe chiding to the nations*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. He eáweþ him egsan *he shews them terror*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 11; Gū. 57: Beo. Th. 557; B. 276. Ne sindon ðīne ǣhta wiht, ða ðū monnum eáwdest *thy possessions are nought, which thou didst shew to men*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 14; Seel. 75. Nǣfre wommes tācn eáwed weorþeþ *the sign of crime shall never be manifested*, 8 b; Th. 4, 20; Cri. 55: 22 a; Th. 59, 22; Cri. 956. [*O. Frs.* auwa, awa.] DER. ge-eáwan, ōþ-. v. ýwan.

eáwesclīce; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly;* pălam:—Ðætte seó sāwl in deágolnisse þrōwiende wæs, ðætte se līchoma eáwesclīce fōretācnode *quod anĭma in occulto passa sit, cāro pălam præmonstrābat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

eáw-fæst; *adj.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious;* religiōsus, pius:—Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægþe and eáwfæstre acenned *Gregory was born of a noble and pious family*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Se eáwfæsta papa *the pious pope*, ii. 118, 8. Mid eáwfæstum þeáwum *religiōsis mōrĭbus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4. v. ē-fæst.

eáw-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, piety;* religio, piĕtas:—Mid gelīcere eáwfæstnysse *with similar piety*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 26. v. ē-fæstnes.

eáwu, e; *f. A ewe;* ovis fēmĭna:—Agefe mon to Liming l eáwa and v cȳ *let fifty ewes and five cows be given to Lyming*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 835; 470, 29, 32. v. eówu.

eáwunga, eáwunge; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly, publicly;* mănīfeste, pălam, cōram:—God eáwunga cymeþ *Deus mănīfeste vĕniet*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. He wearþ dīgellīce cristen, forðon he eáwunga ne dorste *he was secretly a christian, because he durst not openly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 2; Rä. 72, 22. Oððe eáwunga oððe dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5. Eáwunge *cōram*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55.

eá-wylm *a welling* or *boiling up of water, spring*, Lye. v. ǣwelm.

eá-wyrt, e; *f. River-wort, burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim clīfwyrt, sume men hātaþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *take cliff-wort, some men call* [*it*] *fox-glove, some river-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 4: iii. 74, 10. Nim eáwyrte niodowearde *take the netherward* [*part*] *of burdock*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 14.

eax *an axe;* secūris:—Seó eax *the axe*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23, note 65, MS. B. v. æx.

EAX, ex, æx, e; *f. An axis, axle-tree;* axis:—Neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe *near the north end of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 20: 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22: 29, 36; Met. 29, 18. On ðære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ eall rūma rōdor *all the spacious sky turns on the same axis*, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Ymb ða eaxe *about the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. On wǣnes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweól, and sió eax stent stille *the wheels turn on the waggon's axle-tree, and the axle-tree stands still*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 27, 30, 31: 39, 8; Fox 224, 5. Sió nafu ferþ nēhst ðære eaxe *the nave goes nearest to the axle-tree*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 2, 12, 20, 21, 22, 28. Twegen steorran synd gehātene *axis*, ðæt is ex, forðamðe se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorran, swā swā hweogel tyrnþ on eaxe, and forðī hī standaþ symle stille *two stars are called* axis, *that is axle-tree, because the firmament turns on the two stars, as a wheel turns on an axle-tree, and because they always stand still*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 12-15; Lchdm. iii. 270, 20-23. [*Wyc.* ax-tre, ex-tre *an axle-tree: Plat.* asse: *Dut.* as, *f: Ger.* achse, axe, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahse, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsa, *f: Dan.* axe, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* axull, öxull, *m;* öxul-tré, *n: Lat.* axis, *m: Grk.* ἄξων, *m: Lith.* aszis, *f: Sansk.* aksha *the axle of a wheel, a wheel, car.*]

Eaxan ceaster, e; *f:* es; *n.* v. ceaster *Exeter, Devon*:—Wende he hine wiþ Eaxan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter*, Chr. 894; Th. 167, 28, col. 2: 894; Th. 169, 17, col. 2: 895; Th. 173, 10, col. 2. v. Exan ceaster.

Eaxan minster; *gen.* -minstres; *n. The minster on the river Ex, Axminster, Devon;* oppĭdum in agro Devōniensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

Eaxan mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Ex, Exmouth, Devon*:—To Eaxan mūþan *to Exmouth*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, note a. v. Exan mūþa.

EAXEL, eaxl, exl, e; *f:* eaxle, an; *f. The shoulder;* hŭmĕrus:—Standeþ [MS. standaþ] me hēr on eaxelum *stands here on my shoulders*, Wald. 92; Vald. 2, 18. Gefēng he be eaxle Grendles mōdor *he seized Grendel's mother by the shoulder*, Beo. Th. 3078; B. 1537. He forlēt earm and eaxle *he left arm and shoulder*, 1948; B. 972. He gewēgrad sæt freán eaxlum neáh *he sat wearied near his lord's shoulders*, 5699; B. 2853: 722; B. 358. Hæfde earmas and eaxle *it had arms and shoulders*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. He hit set on his exla *impōnit eam in hŭmĕros suos*, Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. [*Laym.* exle, *dat: O. Sax.* ahsla, *f: O. Frs.* axle, axele, *f: Ger.* achsel, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahsel, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsala, *f: Goth.* amsa, *m: Dan.* axel, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* öxl, *f: Lat.* axilla, *f.*]

eaxl-clāþ, es; *m. A shoulder-cloth, scapular;* humĕrāle:—Lēde eaxl-clāþ ofer hine *desŭper humĕrāle ei impŏsuit*, Lev. 8, 7.

eaxle, an; *f. A shoulder;* hŭmĕrus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. v. eaxel, eaxl.

eaxle-gespan; *gen.* -gespannes; *n. The shoulder-span*:—Fīfe gimmas wǣron on ðam eaxlegespanne *five gems were on the shoulder-span*, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9.

eaxl-gestealla, an; *m. A shoulder companion, nearest friend, bosom friend, comrade;* cōmes qui est a lătĕre, sŏcius intĭmus, commīlĭto:—Deád is Æschere, mīn eaxlgestealla *Æschere is dead, my bosom friend*, Beo. Th. 2656; B. 1326. Hæfde wīgena tō lyt, eaxlgestealna *he had too few of warriors, comrades*, Elen. Kmbl. 127; El. 64. Ic eom æðelinges eaxlgestealla *I am a noble's bosom friend*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 2; Rä. 78, 1. Heremōd breát eaxlgesteallan *Heremod destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3432; B. 1714.

EBBA, an; *m? An* EBB or *receding of water;* rĕcessus mări:—Nēpflōd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 29; Wrt. Voc. 57, 11. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *recessus*, 105; Som. 78, 36; Wrt. Voc. 57, 18. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *vel* gyte-streám *rheuma*, 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20. Gewrixle ðæs flōdes and ðæs ebban *change of the flood and the ebb*,

Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. Com flōwende flōd æfter ebban *the flowing flood came after the ebb*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45; By. 65: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 138; Met. 11, 69. [*Chauc.* ebbe: *Plat.* ebbe, *f: O. Frs.* ebba, *n: Dut.* eb, *f: Kil.* ebbe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* ebbe, *f: O. H. Ger.* ebba, *f: Dan.* ebbe, *m. f: Swed.* ebb, *m.*]

ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ebba *an ebb*] *To ebb;* recēdĕre, refluĕre:—Will-flōd ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade sweart under swegle *the well-flood began again to lessen, the water ebbed dark under the firmament*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. DER. a-ebbian, be-, ge-: æbbung, sǣ-.

ēbere-morþ, es; *n.* [ēber *clear, manifest;* morþ *murder*] *Open murder, manslaughter;* homicīdium manifestum, L. H. 12, § 1; Th. i. 522, 27, Som. Ben. Lye.

Ebreisc; *adj. Hebrew, belonging to Jews;* Hebræus:—Nychodēmus awrāt eall mid Ebreiscum stafum *Nicodemus wrote all in Hebrew letters*, Nicod. pref; Thw. 1, 4. Of Seme com ðæt Ebreisce folc *from Shem came the Hebrew people*, Ælfc. T. 7, 25.

ebur-þring, es; *m. The celestial sign Orion*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eofor-þring.

ebylgan *to be angry;* īrasci, Ben. Lye. v. a-belgan.

ebylgnes, -ness, e; *f. Anger, indignation;* īra:—On ebylgnesse his *in indignātiōne ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 5. v. æbylignes.

ēc; *conj.* EKE, *also;* etiam:—Ða us ēc bewrǽcon *who also have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305: 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. Ēc sceoldon his þegnas ðǽr gewunian *his followers must also inhabit there*, 220; Th. 284, 23; Sat. 326: Beo. Th. 6254, note; B. 3131: Ps. Th. 131, 17. v. eác.

ēcan, ǣcan, īcan, iécan, ȳcan, ȳcean, ic ēce, ðū ēcest, he ēcþ, *pl.* ēcaþ; *p.* ēcte, *pl.* ēcton, ēhton; *pp.* ēced [eáca *an addition*] *To* EKE, *increase, prolong, add;* augēre, appōnĕre:—Ðū scealt ēcan ðīne yrmþu *thou shalt increase thy wretchedness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Gē ēcaþ eówre ermþe *ye increase your poverty*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 9. Ðæt ēcþ his ermþa *that augments his misery*, 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Ēcte ðæt spell mid leóþe *he prolonged the speech with verse*, 12; Fox 36, 6: Ps. Th. 104, 20. Hī hira firena furður ēhton *appŏsuērunt adhuc peccāre ei*, 77, 19. Ðæt se awyrgeda ne ēce, ðæt he hine leng myclie ofer eorþan *ut non appōnat ultra magnificāre se hŏmo sŭper terram*, 9, 38. Hwæt biþ ðē ealles seald oððe ēced swā from ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan *quid dētur tibi aut quid appōnātur tibi a lingua dŏlōsa?* 119, 3. DER. æt-ēcan, ge-, to-, to-æt-, to-ge-: to-æt-ȳcnys.

ēcce-līc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu ēcclīce *elevāmĭni portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 7. v. ēce-līc.

ece, æce, ace, es; *m. An* AKE, *pain;* dŏlor:—Efne swā se bisceop ðone ece and ðæt sār mid him ūt bǽre *as if the bishop had borne the ake and the sore out with him*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 37: 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan.

ĒCE, æce; *gen. m. n.* ēces; *gen. f.* ēcre, ēcere; *dat. m. n.* ēcum; *f.* ēcre, ēcere; *def.* se ēcá, ēcea; seó, ðæt ēce; *gen.* ēcan, ēcean; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* sempĭternus, æternus:—Ðis ys sōþlīce ēce līf *hæc est autem vīta æterna*, Jn. Bos. 17, 3. Onwōd ēce feónd folcdriht wera *the eternal foe pervaded the nation of men*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 23; Gen. 1261. Ðē sīe ēce hērenis *eternal praise be to thee*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 10; Cri. 415. Ðæt is ēcu rest *that is eternal rest*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 142; Met. 13, 71. Godes ēce bearn *God's eternal child*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 29; Cri. 744. Swā him se ēca bebeád *as the Eternal bade him*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 28; Gen. 2368. Ēces word *the Eternal's word*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 33; Ph. 398. Fōre onsȳne ēcan Dryhtnes *before the face of the eternal Lord*, 64 b; Th. 238, 7; Ph. 600. To ēcre gemynde *for a continual remembrance*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22. Wæs me andfencge ēcere hǽlu *tu es susceptor salūtis meæ æternæ*, Ps. Th. 88, 23. Ic þanc secge ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 5584; B. 2796. Andetaþ ðam ēcean Gode *confitēmĭni Deo æterno*, Ps. Th. 135, 27. Cēgaþ his ēcne naman *invocāte nōmen ejus æternum*, 104, 1. On ðone ēcan eard ussa sāwla *to the eternal region of our souls*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 21; Met. 23, 11. He him ēce meaht geceás *he chose to himself eternal power*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852. He us sealde ēce staðelas *he gave us eternal seats*, 17 b; Th. 41, 26; Cri. 661. Se ðe ða ēcan āgan wille sōþan gesǽlþa *he who will possess the eternal true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 57; Met. 7, 29. Ðæt he walde ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule the eternal mansions*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802. Eorþan ðū gefyllest ēċeum wæstmum *thou fillest the earth with eternal fruits*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Se mec āna mæg ēcan meahtum geþeón þrymme *who alone by his eternal powers can tame me with power*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 13; Rä. 41, 90. [*Orm.* eche: *O. Sax.* ēwig: *O. Frs.* ewch, ewig, iowich, iowigh: *Dut.* eeuwig: *Ger.* ewig: *M. H. Ger.* ēwic, ēwec: *O. H. Ger.* ēwīg: *Goth.* ayuk-duþs *eternity: Dan. Swed.* evig.] DER. efen-ēce.

ēce; *adv. Ever, evermore, eternally, perpetually;* in æternum, semper, contĭnuo, perpĕtuo:—Hie on friþe lifdon ēce mid heora aldor *they lived ever in peace with their chief*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 16; Gen. 20. Ðǽr he ēce sceal hāmfæst wesan *where he shall for ever sojourn*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 9; Cri. 1554. Ðe wunaþ ēce *qui mănet in æternum*, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ēce standeþ Godes hand-geweorc *God's handywork standeth evermore*, Canon. Hrs. 369, 17. Ðǽr is help gelong ēce to ealdre *there is our help for evermore at hand*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 14; Jul. 646. Wunaþ symble ēce *mănet in sēcŭlum sēcŭli*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Wunaþ ēce forþ *mănet in sēcŭlum sēcŭli*, Ps. Th. 118, 90.

ECED, æced, æcced, es; *n. m.* ACID, *vinegar;* acētum:—Ðā stōd ān fæt full ecedes *vas ergo ĕrat pŏsĭtum acēto plēnum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 29. Se Hǽlend onfēng ðæs ecedes *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Onfēng ðe Hǽlend ðæt æced, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. Drync ecedes *a drink of vinegar*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Mid ecede *with vinegar*, Ps. Th. 68, 22. Wyl niðewearde netelan on ecede, dō oxan geallan on ðæt eced *boil the netherward [part] of nettle in vinegar, add ox gall to the vinegar*, L. M. 3, 7; Lchdm. ii. 312, 8, 9. Lege hit in ðone eced *lay it in the vinegar*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. [*Plat.* etik, *m: O. Sax.* ekid, *n: Dut.* edik, eek, *m: Ger.* essich, essig, *m: M. H. Ger.* ezzich, *m: O. H. Ger.* ezih, *m: Goth.* akeit, *n: Dan.* eddike, *m. f: Swed.* ättika, *f: Icel.* edik, *n.*] DER. eced-fæt, æced-fæt, -wīn.

eced-fæt, æced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel;* acetābŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 32; Wrt. Voc. 61, 12.

eced-wīn, es; *n. Acid-wine.* v. æced-wīn.

ēce-līc, ēcce-līc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting;* æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu ēcelīce *elevāmĭni portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 9. Ēccelīc *eternal*, 23, 7.

ēce-līce; *adv. Eternally, ever;* perpĕtuo, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 1. Ic ðas tīde Éastrena ēcelīce healdan wille *vŏlo hoc tempus Paschæ perpĕtuo observāre*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 20.

ēcen *great, powerful;* magnus, pŏtens, Andr. Kmbl. 1271; An. 636: 1763; An. 884, = eácen; *pp. of* eácan *augēri.*

ecer *an acre*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcer.

ECG, e; *f. An* EDGE, *a sharpness, blade, sword;* ăcies, acūmen, glădius, ferrum:—On sweordes ecge *on the edge of the sword*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Hyne ecg fornam *the sword had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 5538; B. 2772. Ecg wæs īren *the edge was iron*, 5549; B. 2778. Ecg grymetode *the blade rang*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exod. 408. Ecga [MS. ecge] mihton helpan æt hilde *swords might help in battle*, Beo. Th. 5360; B. 2683: 5649; B. 2828. Mid gryrum ecga *with terrors of swords*, 971; B. 483. Æscum and ecgum *with spears and swords*, 3548; B. 1772. Billa ecgum *with edges of bills*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. [*Wyc.* egge: *Laym.* egge, agge: *Orm.* egge: *Plat.* egge, *f: O. Sax.* eggia, *f: Frs.* ig: *O. Frs.* eg, ig, *f: Kil.* egghe, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ecke, *f;* eck, *n: O. H. Ger.* ekka, *f: Dan.* eg, *m. f: Swed.* egg, *m: Icel.* egg, *f: Lat.* ăcies, acūmen: *Grk.* ἀκή, ἀκίς, ἀκμή: *Sansk.* aśri, *f. ăcies, ensis.*] DER. brūn-ecg, heard-, stīþ-, stȳl-, twȳ-.

ecgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ecg *an edge*] *To give an edge, to sharpen;* acuĕre. Ecged *edged, sharpened, only found in compositions*, as twig-ecged *two-edged;* biceps, *q. v.*

ecg-bana, -bona, an; *m. A sword-killer, murderer;* glădio cædens, occīsor:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ānga brēðer *Cain became the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2528; B. 1262. Ecg-bona, 5006; B. 2506.

Ecg-bryht, -briht, -berht, -byrht, es; *m.* [ecg *edge, sword;* bryht *bright, excellent*] *Egbert;* Ecgbryhtus; *king of Wessex for thirty-seven years and seven months, from* A. D. 800–837. Egbert chose Swithun [v. Swīþhūn] for the preceptor to his son Æðelwulf, the heir to the throne of Wessex:—Hēr, A. D. 800, Ecgbryht fēng to Wessexna rīce *here*, A. D. 800, *Egbert succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 4. Hēr, A. D. 837 [MS. 836], Ecgbryht cyning forþfērde, se rīcsode xxxvii wintra and vii mōnþas *here*, A. D. 837, *king Egbert died, who reigned thirty-seven years and seven months*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 25, col. 1.

Ecg-bryhtes stān, es; *m. Brixton Deverill, Wilts?*—He gerād to Ecgbryhtes stāne be eástan Sealwyda *he rode to Egbert's stone, on the east of Selwood*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 3, col. 1.

ecg-clif *a sea cliff* or *shore*, B. 2893, = ēg-clif, *q. v.* Beo. Th. 5778.

ecg-heard; *adj. Hard of edge;* ăcie dūrus:—Lǽtaþ spor, īren ecg-heard, ealdorgeard sceoran *let the spur, the iron hard of edge, raze the dwelling of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183.

ecg-hete, es; *m. Sword-hate, hostile hate;* ŏdium glădiis manifestātum, bellum:—Ne gesacu ōhwǽr ecghete eóweþ *nor strife shews anywhere hostile hate*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738.

ecg-plega, an; *m. A play of swords, sword-fight, battle;* pugna:—Hie ðām ealdorþegnum cȳðan eódon atolne ecgplegan *they went to inform the principal thanes of the cruel sword-fight*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 246.

ecg-þræc; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Sword-strength, war* or *savage courage;* glădiōrum impĕtus:—He ne þearf atole ecg-þræce *he needs not the cruel sword-strength*, Beo. Th. 1196; B. 596.

ecg-wæl, es; *n. Sword's wail, slaughter;* strāges glădio cæsōrum:—

On ecgwæle [MS. ecgwale] *amid the slaughter of swords*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 2; Gen. 2089.

ecilma, an; *m. A chilblain;* pernio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcelma.

ēcne *great; acc. of* ēcen.

ēc-nes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Eternity, everlasting;* æternĭtas:—Ðæt we wuldres eard in ēcnesse āgan mōsten *that we for ever might possess the abode in glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 9; Cri. 1204: Ps. Th. 118, 152. On ēcnisse *for ever*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 469. On ēcnysse *for ever*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29: Ps. Th. 110, 6: 118, 44.

ēcra *of eternal*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802; *gen. pl. of* ēce.

ēcre *for continual*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22; *dat. f. of* ēce.

ēc-sōþ, ēc-sōþlīce *but truly, but also;* sed autem, vēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēcsōþlīce *but truly.* v. ēc-sōþ.

ēd [eád *happiness*] *Safety, security, happiness;* sălus, asȳlum:—Ēd monne *safety of men, the ark*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 30, Mann. Some think ed signifies *a renewing, restoration, regeneration;* renōvātio: then ed monne might be translated, *regeneration of men. Grn. corrected* ed monne *into* edniowne *renewed*:—Ðā he hine [ēgor-here] upp forlēt edniowne [*acc. referring to* hine = ēgor-here] streámum stīgan *when he allowed it* [*the water-flood-'host'*] *renewed to mount up in streams*, Gen. 1405.

ed-, prefixed to words, denotes *anew, again*, as the Latin re- *meaning* rursus, dēnuo, itĕrum. Edniwian *to renew, to make new again;* renōvāre. [*Wyc.* ed-: *Plat. O. Frs.* et- in etmal: *M. H. Ger.* ite-: *O. H. Ger.* it-, ita-: *Goth.* id-: *O. Nrs.* id-.]

-ed used as a termination of *pp.* v. D 4, 5.

ēd- = ād *a funeral pile.* v. ēd-wylm.

ed-cenning, e; *f. Regeneration;* regenĕrātio:—On edcenninge *in regenĕrātiōne*, Mt. Bos. 19, 28.

ed-cer, -cir, -cyr, -cerr, -cirr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* reversio, rĕdĭtus:—Ne hī edcerres æfre mōton wēnan *they may never think of return*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 7; Sat. 451. Edcir ðære ādle *a return of the disease*, Past. 33, 7; Cot. MS. Edcyr of wræcsiþe [MS. spræc-siðe] *postlīmĭnium*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 28; Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. DER. cyrr.

ed-cōlness, e; *f. A recooling, pleasant coolness;* refrigĕrātio, Ps. Spl. 65, 11? Lye.

ed-cucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To re-quicken, revive;* reviviscĕre, Greg. Dial. 1, 12, Lye. DER. ge-edcucian, -cwician.

ed-cwide, es; *m. A relation, retelling;* relātio, Lye.

ed-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* rĕdĭtus, Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. v. ed-cer.

ēde, es; *n. A flock;* grex:—Wæs ðǽr ēde *erat ibi grex*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 32: 12, 32. v. eówde.

eder, es; *m. A hedge, house;* sēpes, dŏmus:—Hryðge ða ederas *the houses* [*are*] *ruinous*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

eder-gong, es; *m. A home-seeking;* desīdĕrium dŏmus:—Ðǽr næfre cymeþ edergong *there never comes a home*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 21; Cri. 1676.

edesc-hen *an edish hen, a quail;* cŏturnix, Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. edisc-hen.

ed-geong, ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvĕnescens:—Of ascan edgeong weseþ *from ashes he becomes young again*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373.

ed-gifan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen *To give again, restore;* reddĕre, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 108.

ed-gift, e; *f. A re-giving, restitution;* restĭtūtio, Lye.

ed-gild, es; *n. A re-payment;* rĕ-sōlūtio, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 250. v. gild.

ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvĕnescens, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581. v. ed-geong.

ed-grōwung, e; *f. A re-growing;* recĭdīva, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 26; Wrt. Voc. 39, 12.

ed-gyldend, es; *m. A remunerator, rewarder;* remunĕrātor, Scint. 33, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-hwyrft, es; *m. A returning, return;* rĕdĭtio, rĕdĭtus:—He ne wēneþ, ðæt him ðæs edhwyrft cyme *he will not hope that its return may come*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 3; Gn. Ex. 42: Beo. Th. 2566; B. 1281.

edisc, es; *n.* [ed-, *Lat.* re- *again;* isc *a termination, generally an adj.* but also es; *n.*] I. EDISH or *aftermath, pasture;* pascua:—Wǽrun we his sceáp, ða he on his edisce afēdde *we were his sheep, which he fed in his pasture*, Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3. II. *a park;* vīvārium, Cot. 207, Lye.

edisc-hen, -henn, e; *f. An* EDISH HEN, *quail;* cŏturnix:—Hī bǽdon, and com edischen *petiērunt, et vēnit cŏturnix*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. Edeschen '*the edisse-henne*,' Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. ersc-hen.

edisc-weard, es; *m. The keeper of edish, of a park, warren, etc;* vivarii custos, Wrt. Voc. 288, 12, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

ed-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat, renew;* repĕtĕre, renōvāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-lǽcung, e; *f. A repetition;* repetītio:—He sceal God biddan ðæt he hyne gehealde wið ðara ǽrgedōnra yfla edlǽcunge *he shall pray to God to preserve him against a repetition of the evils before committed*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 42.

ed-leǽnian, ed-leánian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reward, recompense, renew, remit;* retrĭbuĕre:—He edleánaþ me *retrĭbuit mihi*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 26. DER. leánian.

ed-leǽnung, e; *f. A rewarding;* retrĭbūtio:—For edleánunge *propter retrĭbūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 112. v. ed-leánung.

ed-leán, ead-leán, æd-leán, es; *n.* [ed *or* ead; leán *a loan*] *A reward, recompense, requital, retribution;* præmium, retrĭbūtio:—Edleánes dæg *retrĭbūtiōnis dies*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19. Ðæt edleán, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2457; An. 1230. For edleáne *propter retrĭbūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 118, 112.

ed-leánian *to reward;* remunĕrāre, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. leánian.

ed-leánung, e; *f. A rewarding, recompense;* retrĭbūtio:—Nylle ðū forgytan ealle edleánunga *vel* edleán his *nōli oblīvisci omnes retrĭbūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2. v. ed-leǽnung.

ed-lesende, ed-lesendlīc; *adj. Reciprocal, relative;* relātīvus:—Gif ic cweðe, ðū wāst hwā ðys dyde *tu scis quis hoc fēcit*, ðon biþ se [hwā] *quis rĕlātīvum*, ðæt is edlesendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 30: 38; Som. 40, 62.

ed-lesung, e; *f. A relation, relating;* relātio, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ēd-mōd; *adj. Mild, obedient;* obēdiens, mītis, Ben. Lye.

ēd-mōdian, -mōdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be humble, to obey;* obēdīre:—Hi ēdmōdigaþ him *obēdiunt ei*, Mk. Lind. War. 1, 27.

ed-neowe; *adj. Renewed;* renōvātus:—Eart ðū edneowe *renōvātus es*, Ps. Th. 102, 5: Cd. 17; Th. 20, 25; Gen. 314. v. ed-niwe.

ed-niowunga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Ðe eów eágena leóht bōte gefremede edniowunga *who healed anew the light of your eyes*, Elen. Kmbl. 599; El. 300.

ed-niwan; *adv. Anew, again;* de nŏvo, dēnuo:—Eów gebȳraþ ðæt gē beón acennede edniwan *ŏportet nos nasci dēnuo*, Jn. Bos. 3, 7: 3, 3.

ed-niwe, ed-neowe; *adj. New, again new, renewed;* renōvātus:—Eft cymeþ feorh edniwe *renewed life returns*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 12; Ph. 223: 61 a; Th. 224, 4; Ph. 370: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 77; Met. 11, 39.

ed-niwe; *adv. Anew, again;* dēnuo:—Swā se fugel weorþeþ gomel æfter geárum geong edniwe *thus the bird becomes old after years and young again*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 25; Ph. 258.

ed-niwian; *part.* igende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To make new, to renew;* renōvāre:—Ðū edniwast ansíne eorþan *renōvābis fāciem terræ*, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Hȳ færinga eald æfponcan edniwedon [MS. edniwedan] *they suddenly renewed the old grudge*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 21; Jul. 485. DER. ge-ed-niwian.

ed-niwinga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Se fugel līf eft onfēhþ edniwinga *the bird receives again life anew*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 2; Ph. 534: Andr. Recd. 1569; An. 784.

ed-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, reparation, renovation;* repărātio:—Seó feórþe dǽl sceal beón to edniwunge Godes cyricean *the fourth part shall be to a renewing of God's church*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9.

ēdo *a flock;* grex:—Ge-eode [MS. ge-eāde] all suner *vel* ēdo in sæ *ābiit tōtus grex in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 32. v. eówde.

edor, eder, es; *m. A hedge, fence, place inclosed by a hedge, fold, dwelling, house;* sēpes, dŏmus, tectum:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman forcibly enter a dwelling*, L. Ethb. 29: Th. i. 10, 3. Under edoras *under dwellings*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445: 114; Th. 150, 5; Gen. 2487. Ederas *houses*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

edor-breċþ, e; *f.* [edor, breċþ *fractio*] *A fence-breaking, house-breaking;* sēpis fractio, dŏmus fractio:—Gif frīman edorbreċþe gedēþ *if a freeman commit house-breaking*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15. v. eodor-brice.

edor-brice, -bryce *a fence-breaking*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 10, note 25. v. eodor-brice.

edre; *adv. Immediately, at once, forthwith;* stătim, prōtĭnus, illĭco:—Edre him ða eorlas agēfon ondsware *the earls gave answer to him immediately*, Andr. Kmbl. 801; An. 401: 1285; An. 643: 1900; An. 952: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1300; El. 649. v. ædre.

ēdre *an artery, vein;* artēria, vēna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽdre.

ed-recan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ruminate;* rumināre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodorcan.

ed-recedroc, -rocc, es; *m. The belching thing;* rūmen, Cot. 169, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-rine, es; *m. A meeting;* occursus, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 7.

edring, e; *f. A refuge, return;* refŭgium:—Dust ne mæg him edringe ǽnge gehātan *the dust may not promise any refuge to him*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 11; Seel. 107. v. edor.

ed-roc, es; *m. A chewing again, chewing the cud, considering;* rūmen, rumĭnātio:—Wasend *vel* edroc *rūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 43. Cīwung *vel* edroc, *vel* aceócung *rumĭnātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121, 122; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft, e; *f. A new creation, new birth;* regĕnĕrātio:—Com swefnes wōma, hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód ungelīc yldum ōþ edsceafte *the terror of a dream came, how the world was wondrously framed unlike to men until regeneration*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 30; Dan. 112: Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 14, 16.

ed-staðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ed *again*, staðelian *to establish*, staðol *a foundation*] *To establish again, re-establish, restore;* restĭbĭlīre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-staðelig; *adj. Firm, strong;* firmus:—Beó se awirged, ðe æfre eft gedō edstaðelige ðas burh Hiericho *mālēdictus vir qui suscitāvĕrit et ædificāvĕrit* [*restĭbĭlĭtam fēcĕrit*] *cīvĭtātem Jĕrĭcho*, Jos. 6, 26.

ed-staðelung, e; *f. An establishing again, re-establishment, renewing;* repărātio, R. Ben. 36.

ed-þingung, e; *f. A reconciliation;* reconcĭlĭātio:—Edþingung *reconcĭlĭātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 127; Wrt. Voc. 51, 40.

ēdulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 16. v. ēðyl-stæf.

ed-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended; *v. intrans. To return, desist from, cease;* revertī, cessāre:—Gyf him edwendan æfre scolde bealuwa bīsigu *if ever the tribulation of evils should return to him*, Beo. Th. 565; B. 280.

ed-wenden, e; *f. A reverse, alteration, end;* mūtātio, āversio, cessātio:—Edwenden cwom *a reverse came*, Beo. Th. 4383, note; B. 2188. Ær ðon edwenden worulde geweorþe *ere that an end shall be to the world*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 14; Ph. 40.

ed-wendu, e; *f. An alteration, change, end;* mūtātio, cessātio:—Æghwylc ðissa earfoða ēce standeþ, būtan edwende *all these sufferings are eternal, without a change*, Salm. Kmbl. 951; Sal. 475.

ed-wielle *A whirlpool, dizziness;* vortex āquæ, Cot. 86.

ed-wihte; *pron. Anything, something;* ălĭquid:—Næfre hleówlora [MS. hleor-lora] æt edwihtan mon weorþeþ *a man is never deprived of protection in anything*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 15; Gen. 1954. [Ed = *A. Sax.* æt *in* æt-hwæga *somewhat;* ălĭquantum: æt-hwōn *almost;* fĕre: *Ger.* et: *M. H. Ger.* ete: *O. H. Ger.* etta, eta, ede.]

ed-winde *A winding again, a vortex;* vortex:—Edwinde *vortex*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 92; Wrt. Voc. 54, 36.

ed-wist, e; *f.* [ed *re-, anew, again;* wist *support*] *Being, subsistence, existence, essence, substance;* substantia:—Ic adilegie ealle ða edwiste, ðe ic geworhte *dēlēbo omnem substantiam, quam fēci*, Gen. 7, 4. v. ætwist.

edwistfull; *adj.* [edwist *substance*, full *full*] *Existing, substantial, substantive;* substantiālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edwistlīc.

edwistlīc; *adj. Existing, subsisting, substantial, substantive;* substantiālis:—Ic eom, is edwistlīc word *I am is the substantive* [*existing*] *verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24. DER. efen-edwistlīc.

ed-wīt, æd-wīt, es; *n. A reproach, disgrace, blame, contumely, scorn;* opprobrium, probrum, ignōmĭnia, cavillātio:—Wæs him on gemynde yfel and edwīt *the evil and contumely was in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 109; Met. 1, 55. Ealle beóþ aweaxen of edwīttes ýða heáfdum *all shall be grown over by the heads of the waves of scorn*, Salm. Kmbl. 57; Sal. 29. Ne þearf ðē on edwīt Abraham settan *Abraham need not put thee in reproach*, i. e. *reproach to thee*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. And me eác fela ðīnra edwīta on gefeóllon *et opprobria exprobrantium tĭbi cecĭdērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9: 73, 21.

ed-wītan; *p.* -wāt, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid;* exprobrāre:—Hosp edwītendre ðē hruron ofer me *opprobria exprobrantium tĭbi cecĭdērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 12. v. æt-wītan.

ed-wītfullīce; *adv. Disgracefully;* probrōse, Cot. 195, Lye.

edwīt-līf, es; *n. A disgraceful life;* probrōsa vīta:—Deáþ bið sēlla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwītlīf *death is better for every man than a disgraceful life*, Beo. Th. 5775; B. 2891.

edwīt-scype, es; *m. Cowardice;* ignāvia, ignōmĭnia:—Þurh edwīt-scype *ignomĭnĭōse*, Wald. 23; Vald. I, 14.

edwīt-spræc, e; *f. Contemptuous speech, scorn;* opprobrium, improperium, cavillātio:—Ðý-læs ic scyle þrōwian edwītspræce *lest I shall suffer contemptuous speech*, Andr. Kmbl. 161; An. 81: Ps. Th. 88, 43: 101, 6.

edwīt-spreca, an; *m. A blame-speaker, scoffer, caviller;* cavillātor:—Him edwītsprecan ermþu gehēton *the cavillers threatened him with affliction*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 8; Gū. 418.

edwīt-stæf, es; *m. A disgraceful letter, reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour;* opprobrium:—Eom ic to edwīt-stæfe eallum geworden *factus sum opprobrium omnĭbus*, Ps. Th. 108, 24: 78, 4: 118, 42.

ēd-wylm, es; *m.* [= āð *a funeral pile*, wylm *heat, fire*] *Heat of fire, burning heat;* flammæ æstuātio:—Se fæcna gebroht hafaþ æt ðam ēdwylme ða ðe him oncleófiaþ *the beguiler has brought into that burning heat those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 19; Wal. 73.

ed-wyrpan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover, become better;* mellōrāri, Ben. Lye. DER. ge-edwyrpan.

ed-wyrping, e; *f. Recovery, a growing better, recovering;* recŭpĕrātio:—Án eáwfæst mynecenu læg swíðe geswenct, orwēne ǽlcere edwyrpinge *a pious mynchen lay greatly afflicted, hopeless of any recovery*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 29.

Ēfe, an; *f. Eve:*—Ēfe *Eve*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 1; Sat. 408. v. Ēua.

efel; *adj. Evil, bad;* prāvus, mălus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yfel.

efe-lang; *adj.* [= efen *even*, lang *long*] *Even-long, equally long, oblong?* [*Wrt. Provncl.* evelong = *oblong*]; æque longus, oblongus:—Ðæt hol ðæt he efe-lang ǽr gefylde *the oblong hole which he filled before*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 13; Rä. 45, 7.

efe-lāste, efen-lāste, an; *f.* [lǽstan *to last, continue, endure*] *The everlasting;* gnaphălium, Lin:—Genim efelāstan *take everlasting*, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 3: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 2: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 4. Nim efelāstan ufewearde *take the upper* [*part*] *of everlasting*, L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 20. Efelāste *herba mercŭrĭālis*, Som. Ben. Lye.

efeleác, es; *n. An onion, a scallion;* cæpa, Som. Ben. Lye.

EFEN, efn, æfen; *adj.* EVEN, *equal;* æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Mōdes gecynde grētеþ grorn efen winde *the disposition of his mind approached sadness equal to the wind*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49. On efen, *adv. together;* simul, una:—Englas on efen blāwaþ býman *angels shall blow the trumpet together*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881: Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efen, *prep. On even ground, on a level, by, near, aside with;* in æquāli, juxta:—Him on efn ligeþ ealdor-gewinna *by him lies his vital adversary*, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* even: *Laym.* æfne, efne: *Orm.* efenn: *Plat.* even, ewen, effen: *O. Sax.* eban: *Frs.* even: *O. Frs.* ivin, even: *Dut.* even, effen: *Ger.* eben: *M. H. Ger.* eben, ëbene: *O. H. Ger.* eban: *Goth.* ibns: *Dan.* jävn: *Swed.* jemn: *Icel.* jafn, jamn.] DER. un-efen.

efen, efne; *adv. Evenly, equally, just so;* æque:—Wunedon ætsomne efen swā lange swā him lȳfed wæs *they dwelled together just so long as was permitted to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 487; Met. 20, 244: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gū. 564.

ēfen, es; *n. Evening;* vesper:—Ēfna gehwām *each evening*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 27; Gū. 1216. v. æfen.

efen-, efn-, efne-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*, represented by co-, con-, com-, *as*

efen-æðele *equally noble.* v. emn-æðele.

efen-behēfe *equally useful* or *necessary.* v. efn-behēfe.

efen-bēorht; *adj. Equally bright;* æque splendĭdus:—Heofonsteorran ealle efen-beorhte æfre ne scīnaþ *the stars of heaven do not ever shine all equally bright*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 465; Met. 20, 233: 20, 461; Met. 20, 231.

efen-bisceop, efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcŏpus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efenbisceopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcŏpis*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 38.

efen-blissian; *part.* -blissende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blissian *to rejoice*] *To rejoice with, to rejoice equally;* congrātŭlāri:—Efenblissiende Breotone on his geleáfan, monige eálond blissiaþ *Britain equally rejoicing in his belief, many isles shall rejoice;* congrātŭlante in fide ejus Brittania, læntur insŭlæ multæ, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 14.

efen-ceaster-wearan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. Fellow-citizens;* concīves:—Efenceasterwearan ðæs heofonlīcan rīces *concīves regni cœlestis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

efen-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans. To come together, convene, assemble together, agree;* convĕnīre:—Līcode us efen-cuman *plăcuit convĕnīre nos*, Bd. 4. 5; S. 572, 5. Efencumendum monegum bisceopum *convenientĭbus plūrĭmis episcŏpis*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 11.

efen-dȳre; *adj. Equally dear;* æque cārus:—Ða syndon efen-dȳre *they are equally dear*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3.

efen-eádig; *adj. Equally blessed;* æque beātus:—Efeneádig bearn *equally blessed child*, Hy. 8, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 21.

efen-eald, efn-eald; *adj. Co-eval, of the same age;* co-ævus, co-ætāneus:—Ic æt efenealdum ǽfre ne mētte māran snyttro *I never met with greater prudence among those of his age*, Andr. Kmbl. 1105; An. 553: Bd. 5. 19; S. 637, 19. Nǽnig efen-eald him *no one of like age with him*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 2; Wīd. 40. Plegende mid his efen-ealdum *playing with his co-evals*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 4.

efen-eardigende *Dwelling together;* cohăbĭtans:—Ðæt ðū sunu wǽre efen-eardigende mid ðīnne ēngan Freán *that thou his son shouldst be dwelling together with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 16; Cri. 237.

efen-ēce, emn-ēce; *adj. Co-eternal;* co-æternus:—Ær ðon up-stīge efenēce bearn āgnum fæder *ere that the co-eternal child ascended to his own father*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 19; Cri. 465.

efen-edwistlīc; *adj. Consubstantial, of the same substance;* consubstantiālis:—Se Hālga Gāst is ðæs Fæder Gāst and ðæs Suna, him bām efenedwistlīc *the Holy Ghost is the Spirit of the Father and of the Son, consubstantial with them both*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 27. Ic gelȳfe on ænne Crist, ðone āncennedan Godes Sunu, acennedne nā geworhtne, efen-edwistlīcne ðam Fæder *I believe in one Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father*, ii. 596, 30.

efen-ēhþ, -nēhþ, e; *f. A plain;* plānities:—On ǽlcre efen-ēhþe *on every plain*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 36.

efen-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus. v. efne-esne.

efen-etan *to eat as much as any one.* v. efn-etan.

efen-fela, -feola; *indecl. So many, as many;* tōtĭdem, tot:—Eardas rūme Meotud arǽrde efen-fela bega þeóda and þeáwa *the Creator*

established spacious lands, as many of both nations and manners, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 17; Gn. Ex. 17. Hilde abbudisse efen-feola wintra in munuclífe Drihtne gehálgode *Hild abbatissa tōtidem annos in Monastica vita Dōmino consecrāvit,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42.

efen-gedǽlan *to share alike.* v. efngedǽlan.

efen-gefeón; *p.* -gefeah, *pl.* -gefǽgon; *pp.* -gefǽgen *To rejoice together;* congaudēre:—Efengefeóndum eallum ðam folce *congaudente ūniverso pōpŭlo,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 13.

efen-gelíc; *adj. Like, co-equal;* sīmĭlis, consīmĭlis, co-æquālis:—Cweðaþ to hyra efengelícon *dīcunt co-æquālĭbus,* Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

efen-gemæcca, an; *m. A companion, husband;* consors, consortii jūre æquālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efn-gemæcca.

ēfen-gereord, e; *f. An evening repast, supper;* cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēfen-gereordian *To sup;* cœnāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hāda-bisceop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcŏpus, Greg. Dial. 1, 5.

efen-hæfdling, es; *m. An equal, fellow, fellow-mate;* co-æquālis, co-ætāneus:—Gesomnode miccle scōle his geþoftena and hys efen-hæfdlingas *he collected a great troop of his companions and equals,* Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 3.

efen-heáh; *adj. Equally high;* æque altus, Salm. Kmbl. 85, 28.

efen-heáp, es; *m. A fellow-soldier, soldier of the same band;* commănĭpūlāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hērenis, -niss, e; *f. A praising together;* collaudātio, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 1.

efen-hērian; *v. trans. To praise together;* collaudāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hleóðor, -hleóðres; *m. A sounding together, concordance of voices* or *sounds, united voice;* concentus:—Bletsiaþ Bregu sēlestan efenhleóðre ðus *they bless the most excellent Lord thus with united voice,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 15; Ph. 621.

efen-hleta, -hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion, fellow;* consors:—Hæfde Oswio efenhletan ðære cynelícan wurþnysse *hăbuit Oswiu consortem rēgiæ dignĭtātis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 29: 5, 8; S. 621, 27. Ðæt we beón efenhlyttan his wuldres *that we be companions of his glory,* Homl. Th. i. 34, 1. Smyrode ðē God ðīn mid ele blisse toforan ðīnum efenhlyttum *unxit te Deus tuus ŏleo lætĭtiæ præ consortĭbus tuis,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 8.

efen-hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion;* consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, '44; Som. 13, 6, MSS. C. D. v. efen-hleta.

efen-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be equal, like, to imitate;* imitāri, Lye. v. ge-efenlǽcan.

efen-lǽcend, es; *m. An imitator;* imĭtātor, Scint. 2, Lye.

efen-lǽcestre, an; *f. A female imitator;* imĭtatrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lǽcung, e; *f. A matching* or *making like* or *equal;* imĭtātio, æquipărātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lāste, an; *f. The everlasting;* gnaphălium:—Genim efenlāstan nyðowearde *take the netherward* [*part*] *of everlasting,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 2. v. efe-lāste.

efen-líc; *adj. Even, equal;* æquālis:—Nǽnig efenlíc ðam in worlde gewearþ wífes gearnung *a woman's desert was in the world not equal to that,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 20; Cri. 39: Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

efen-líca, an; *m. An equal;* æquālis. v. efn-líca.

efen-líce; *adv.* EVENLY, *alike;* æque:—Efenlíce Godes man *æque Deo devōtus,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 16.

efen-lícnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality;* æquālĭtas. v. efn-lícnes.

efen-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal.* v. efn-ling.

efen-mǽre *equally great.* v. efnmǽre.

efen-metan; *v. trans. To make equal, to compare;* compărāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēfen-mete, es; *m. Even-meat, supper;* cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-micel; *adj. Equally great;* æque magnus:—Ðū meahte spēd efen-micle Gode âgan ne mōste *thou mightest not possess abundance of power equally great with God,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 4; Cri. 1403.

efen-mid; *adj. Middle;* mĕdius, plāne mĕdius:—On ðisse eorþan efen-midre *in mĕdio terræ,* Ps. Th. 73, 12.

efen-neáh; *adv. Equally near;* æque vīcīne:—Strícеþ ymbūtan efenneáh gehwæðer *it holds its course around equally near everywhere,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 282; Met. 20, 141.

efen-niht, e; *f. Even-night, equinox;* æquinoctium, Bd. Whelc. 493, 38.

efen-nys, efyn-nis, -niss, -nes, e; *f.* EVENNESS, *equality;* æquālĭtas:—Efennys gecȳðnys ðīn on ēcnysse *æquĭtas testĭmōnia tua in æternum,* Ps. Spl. 118, 144: 10, 8.

efen-rīce; *adj. Equally mighty, of equal power;* æquālis potentiæ, æquipollens:—Wǽron hī eft efenrīce *they were again of equal power,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 27.

efen-sārig; *adj. Even* or *equally sorry;* æque tristis, compassus:—He wearþ hyre sāre efensārig *ille ĕrat ejus dŏlōri compassus,* Greg. Dial. 2, 1, Lye.

efen-sārignyss, e; *f. Compassion;* compassio, Lye.

efen-scearp; *adj. Equally sharp;* æque acūtus:—Hī heora tungan teoþ sweorde efen-scearpe *exăcuērunt ut glădium linguas suas,* Ps. Th. 63, 3.

efen-scyldig; *adj. Equally guilty,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2.

efen-spēdiglíc, efne-spēdelíc; *adj.* [efen, spēdiglíc *substantiam hăbens*] *Consubstantial;* consubstantiālis:—Þrýnnesse in ânnesse efenspēdiglíce *Trinĭtātem in unĭtāte consubstantiālem,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 37.

efen-swíþ; *adj. Equally strong.* v. efn-swíþ.

ēfen-þēnung, e; *f. Even-food, supper;* vespertīna refectio, Fulg. 42, Mann.

efen-þeówa, an; *m:* efen-þeów, efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Astrehte hys efen-þeówa hyne and bæd hyne *procĭdens conservus ejus rogābat eum,* Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Hū ne gebȳrede ðē gemiltsian ðīnum efen-þeówan *nonne ergo oportuit te misĕrēri conservi tui?* Mt. Bos. 18, 33. He gemētte hys efen-þeówan *he found his fellow-servant,* 18, 28. Gesāwon hys efen-þeówas ðæt *his fellow-servants saw that,* 18, 31.

efen-þrōwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer together, to compassionate, commiserate;* compăti, commĭsĕrāri, Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 a, 25, 26.

efen-þrōwung, e; *f. A suffering together, compassion;* compassio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-þwær; *adj. Agreeing;* concors, Procem. R. Conc. Lye.

efen-towistlíc; *adj. Consubstantial;* consubstantiālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wǽge, an; *f. Even-weight;* æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wel *even, well, equally;* æque, sīmĭlĭter, Off. Regum 10, Lye.

efen-weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate;* co-opĕrāri, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-weorþ; *adj. Even worth, equivalent;* æque dignus, æquīvălens, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 23.

efen-werod, es; *n. A soldier of the same company, a fellow-soldier;* commănĭpūlāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wesende *co-existent;* co-existens:—Ðū mid Fæder ðīnne gefyrn wǽre efenwesende *thou wast co-existent with thy Father of old,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 11; Cri. 350.

efen-wiht *even-weight;* æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrcan, -weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate;* co-opĕrāri:—Efenwyrcend *co-opĕrātor,* Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 27.

efen-wyrcung, e; *f. A co-operating;* co-opĕrātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrhta, an; *m. A fellow worker;* co-opĕrātor:—Com he to Rōme mid hys efenwyrhtan and gefēran ðæs ylcan weorces Ceólferþ *vēnit Rōmam cum co-opĕrātōre ac sŏcio ejusdem opĕris Ceolfrido,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 28.

efen-wyrðe; *adj. Equally worthy;* condignus:—Mid efenwyrðum dǽdum *condignis actĭbus,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 24: 4, 6; S. 574, 18.

efen-yrfe-weard, es; *m. A co-heir;* cōhēres:—Sibba, his gefēra and efenyrfeward ðæs ylcan ríces *Sebbe, sŏcius ejus et cōhēres regni ejusdem,* Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 2. Swylce gedafenaþ ðæt hī engla efenyrfeweardas on heofonum sīn *tāles angĕlōrum in cœlis dēcet esse cōhērēdes,* 2, 1; S. 501, 19.

ēfeostlíce; *adv. Quickly, hastily;* cĕlĕrĭter:—He bebeád him ðæt he ēfeostlíce sceolde to him cuman *he commanded him that he should quickly come to him,* Chr. 1114; Th. 370, 19.

efer, es; *m. A wild boar;* āper, Anlct. v. eofor.

efer-fearn *fĭlix arbŏrātica,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 14; Wrt. Voc. 31, 25. v. eofor-fearn.

Efer-wíc *York,* Chr. 188; Th. 15, 25, col. 3. v. Eofor-wíc.

EFES, e; *f. Eaves of a house, a brim, brink, edge, side;* margo, lātus:—Geworden ic eom swā swā spearwa ânhoga oððe ânwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sīcut passer solĭtārius in tecto,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. To ðære efese *to the edge,* Cod. Dipl. 353; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 172, 22. Bī swā hwaðerre efese [MS. efes] *on whichever side,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. [*Wyc.* evese *brow of a hill: Laym.* eovesen, *dat. pl. eaves: Plat.* oese, ese: *O. Frs.* ose *edges of the roof: Ger. Bav. dial.* obesen *porch of a church: M. H. Ger.* obese, *f. vestĭbŭlum: O. H. Ger.* opasa *atrium, vestĭbŭlum: Goth.* ubizwa, *f. a hall, porch: Icel.* ups, *f. eaves.*]

efes-drypa, an; *m. Eaves-drip;* stillĭcĭdium. v. yfes-drypa, -dropa.

efesian, efosian, efsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [efes *the eaves,* q. v.] *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, to shear;* rŏtundum attondēre, tondēre:—Ne gē eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rōtundum attondēbĭtis cŏmam nec rādētis barbam,* Lev. 19, 27. Ic efesige oððe ic scere scēp oððe hors *tondeo ŏves aut ĕquos,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9. DER. *ge*-efesian, -efsian.

ēfest, e; *f. A hastening;* festīnātio. v. ōfost.

ēfestan, to ēfestanne; *p.* ēfeste, *pl.* ēfeston; *impert.* ēfest, *pl.* ēfestaþ; *pp.* ēfested *To hasten, make haste, be quick;* propĕrāre, concurrĕre, festīnāre:—Hwylcum wegum to ēfestanne sȳ to ingange his ríces *quĭbus sit viis ad ingressum regni illĭus propĕrandum,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 20. He ēfeste norþweard *he hastened northward,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 10. Hī to ðām dweoligendum lācedōmum deófolgylde ēfeston and scyndon *ad errātica idolatriæ medicāmina concurrēbant,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. To gefultumianne me ēfest *ad adjŭvandum me festīna,* Ps. Lamb. 69, 2. v. ēfstan.

efesung, e; *f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing;* tonsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

efesung-sceara, an; *f. A pair of scissors* or *shears;* forfex, Som. Ben. Lye.

efete, an; *f. An* EFT, *a newt, lizard;* lăcerta:—Efete *lăcerta* vel *stĭlio,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 18; Wrt. Voc. 24, 22. [*Wyc.* euete *a lizard.*] v. āðexe.

efn; *adj. Even, equal;* æquus, plānus, æquālis:—On efn, *adv. Together;* sīmul, ūna, Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efn, *prep. On even ground, by, near, aside with;* in æquāli, juxta, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. v. efen.

efnan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* I. *to throw down, prostrate, level, lay low;* prosternĕre:—Ic efne to eorþan ealdne ceorl *I throw down the old churl to earth,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 28; Rä. 28, 8. II. *to perform, execute, labour, achieve;* patrāre, perpetrāre, facĕre, præstāre:—Ic ǽ ðīne efne and healde *custōdiam lēgem tuam,* Ps. Th. 118, 44: 118, 131, 143. Ōþ-ðæt his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan *until his son might achieve a valorous deed,* Beo. 5237; B. 2622. Ðe ǽr eorlscipe efnde *who before performed valorous deeds,* 6006; B. 3007. Hie efndon unrihtdōm *they executed unrighteousness,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183. Hie ðat efnedon sōna *they performed that soon,* Elen. Kmbl. 1423; El. 713. Efn elne ðis *perform this boldly,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8. DER. ge-efnan.

efn-behēfe; *adj.* [behēfe *necessary*] *Equally useful* or *necessary;* æque ūtilis *vel* necessārius:—Is ðiós ōðru bỹsen efnbehēfu *this other similitude is equally necessary,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 14; Met. 12, 7.

efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcŏpus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efnbiscopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcŏpis,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 30. v. efen-bisceop.

efne, an; *f? Alum;* alūmen, styptēria = *στυπτηρία*:—Efne *alūmen* vel *stiptūra* [=*styptēria*], Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 126; Wrt. Voc. 31, 12. Efne *alūmen,* 56; Som. 67, 38; Wrt. Voc. 37, 28.

efne [=efen]; *adv. Even, exactly, precisely, just, alike, likewise, just now;* plāne, æque, omnīno, mŏdŏ, jam prīdem:—He wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ǽr him sunu wōce *he had just seventy winters ere a son was born to him,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 24; Gen. 1158. We ðē willaþ ferigan efne to ðam lande *we will convey thee even to the land* [*to the very land;* in eandem terram], Andr. Kmbl. 587; An. 294: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 95; Met. 8, 48. On witte weallende byrnþ efne sió gitsung *even the covetousness* [i.e. *the just-mentioned covetousness*] *burns raging in his mind,* 8, 91; Met. 8, 46. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǽnigne, ðū me æt-byst efne rihte *si descendĕro in infernum, pāriter ades,* Ps. Th. 138, 6. He hæfde eorþan and up-rōdor efne gedǽled *he had divided the earth and firmament alike,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 16; Exod. 76. [v. efn-gedǽlan.] Ic ǽ ðīne efnast healde *I keep thy law most exactly,* Ps. Th. 118, 77. Efne swā *even so, even as:*—And efne swā he ðec gemētte meahtum gehrodene *and even so he found thee adorned with virtues,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 5; Cri. 330. Deór efne swā some æfter ðære stefne on ðone stenc faraþ *just so goes the beast after the voice in that odour,* 96 a; Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. Lixte se leóma efne swā of heofene scīneþ rōdores candel *the beam shone even as from heaven shines the candle of the firmament,* Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. He Hengestes heáp hringum þēnede efne swā swīðe swā he Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he should serve Hengest's band with rings even as abundantly as he would encourage the Frisian race,* Beo. Th. 2188; B. 1092. He efne swā swīðe hī lufode, ðæt ... *he loved her even so greatly, that* ... [adeo ut], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 129; Met. 26, 65. v. efen; *adv.*

efne; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! indeed;* en, ecce, certe, prŏfecto:—Ðā se tān gehwearf efne oðer ǽnne ealdgesīða *then indeed went the lot over one of the old comrades,* Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. And efne! ðā ætỹwde Moyses and Helias *et ecce apparuērunt Moyses et Elias,* Mt. Bos. 17, 3. Efne swā biþ gebletsad beorna ǽghwylc *ecce sic benedīcētur hŏmo,* Ps. Th. 127, 5. Efne me God fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjŭvat me,* 53, 4: 54, 7: 86, 3: 118, 40: 138, 3.

efn-eald *co-eval:*—Efneald *æquævus* vel *coætāneus,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 3. v. efen-eald.

efne-cuman; *v. intrans. To convene;* convĕnīre:—Efne-cōmon to him *conveniēbant ad eum,* Mk. Rush. War. 1, 45. v. efen-cuman.

efne-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Efne-esne ðīn ic eom [MS. am] *conservus tuus sum,* Rtl. 70, 41: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 33.

efne-nū; *interj. Behold now;* ecce:—Efnenū ge-eácnode unrihtwīsnesse *ecce partŭrit injustĭtia,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

efnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice;* æquĭtas:—Efnes syndon dōmas ðīne *æquĭtas sunt jūdĭcia tua,* Ps. Spl. 118, 75: Ps. Lamb. 118, 144. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on efnesse *ipse judĭcābit orbem terræ in æquĭtāte,* Ps. Lamb. 9, 9. Ðū gelīffæst me on efnesse oððe emnesse ðīnre *vivifĭcābis me in æquĭtāte tua,* 142, 11. Eágan ðīne geseón oððe bewlātiun efnysse oððe rihtwīsnesse *ocŭli tui videant æquĭtātes,* 16, 2. v. efen-nys.

efne-spēdelīc; *adj. Of the same substance, consubstantial;* consubstantialis:—On þrȳm hādum efenspēdelīcum *in trĭbus persōnis consubstantiālĭbus,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38. v. efen-spēdiglīc.

efn-etan *to eat as much as any one?* or *to become equal, to equal?* par esse ălĭcui ēdendo? æquāre, æmŭlāri:—Ic mēsan mæg meahtelīcor and efn-etan ealdum þyrse *I can feast more heartily and eat as much as the old giant,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 28; Rä. 41, 63.

efn-ēðe; *adj. Equally easy;* æque făcilis:—Is efnēðe up and of dūne to feallanne foldan ðisse *it is equally easy for this earth to fall up and down,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 333; Met. 20, 167.

efn-gedǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To share alike;* in æquāles partes dividĕre:—Beámas twegen ðara ǽghwæðer efngedǽlde heáh-þegnunga hāliges gāstes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 22; Exod. 95.

efn-gemæcca, an; *m.* [gemæcca *a companion*] *A fellow-companion, associate, fellow;* consors:—Ða beóþ hira gelīcan and hira efngemæccan on hira gecynde *they are their equals and their fellows in their nature,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 16.

efn-līc; *adj. Equal;* æquus. v. efenlīc.

efn-līca, an; *m. An equal;* æquālis:—Nis nān efnlīca ðīn *there is no one thine equal,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 38; Met. 20, 19. v. efen-līca.

efn-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality;* æquālĭtas:—Hie healdaþ mā gefērræ̆denne and efnlīcnesse ðonne ealdordōm *they observe companionship and equality more than authority,* Past. 17, 9; Hat. MS. 24 b, 6.

efn-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal, a fellow;* consors, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 9.

efn-mǽre; *adj. Equally great, illustrious, renowned;* æstīmātus, æque illustris, conspĭcuus:—He ðone wēlegan wædlum efn-mǽrne gedēþ *he makes the rich equally great to the poor,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 63; Met. 10, 32.

efn-swīþ; *adj. Equally strong;* æque vălĭdus:—Manigu ōðru gesceaft efn-swīðe him *many other creatures equally strong with them,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 88; Met. 11, 44.

efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Ðæm hlāforde is to cȳðanne, ðæt he ongiete ðæt he is efnþeów his *it is to be made known to the master, that he understand that he is his fellow-servant,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 18. v. efen-þeówa.

efor, es; *m. A wild boar;* ăper:—Hiene ofslōg ān efor *a wild boar slew him,* Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 34. Sume sceoldan bión eforas *some should be wild boars,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. v. eofor.

efor-fearn, es; *n. A species of fern, polypody;* rădiŏlus, polỹpŏdium = *πολυπόδιον*:—*Herba rădiŏla* ðæt is efor-fearn, Herb. cont. 85; Lchdm. i. 34, 7. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *rădiŏlum,* and ōðrum naman efor-fearn, nemneþ, ys gelīc fearne, and heó byþ cenned on stānigum stōwum, and on ealdum hūs-stedum, and heó hæfþ on ǽghwylcum leáfe twā endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena, and ða scīnaþ swā gold *this plant, which is named* rădiŏlus, *and by another name everfern, is like fern, and it is produced in stony places, and in old homesteads, and it has on each leaf two rows of beautiful spots, and they shine like gold,* Herb. 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 10–14: L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 13. v. eofor-fearn.

Eforwīc-ingas *inhabitants of York,* Chr. 918; Th. 193, 9, col. 1. v. Eoforwīc-ingas.

efosian *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Hine man efosode *eum totondērunt,* Gen. 41, 14. v. efesian.

ēfre *ever, always,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 26. v. æfre.

efsian, efsigean *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Man ne mōt hine efsian *no one shall shear him,* Jud. 13, 5: Past. 18, 7; Hat. MS. 27 b, 11, 24. v. efesian.

ēfstan, ēfestan; *p.* ēfstte, ēfste, *pl.* ēfston, ēfstun; *impert.* ēfst, ēfste, *pl.* ēfstaþ; *pp.* ēfsted, ēfst; *v. intrans.* [ōfest, ōfost, ōfst *haste*] *To hasten, draw near, approach, make haste, be quick;* festīnāre, propĕrāre, concurrĕre, appropinquāre, accelĕrāre:—Uton nū ēfstan seón wundur *let us now hasten to see the wonders,* Beo. Th. 6193; B. 3101: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34. He ēfste [ēfstte, Th. 278, 23, col. 2] norþweard *he hastened northward,* Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 22, col. 1. Abraham ēfste in to ðam getelde *festīnāvit Abraham in tabernācŭlum,* Gen. 18, 6: Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Beo. Th. 2990; B. 1493: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 2; Gen. 2872. Hī ēfston ōþ to gatum deáþes *appropinquāvērunt usque ad portas mortis,* Ps. Spl. 106, 18: Byrht. Th. 137, 55; By. 206. Hī geneálǽhton oððe ēfstun [ēfston, Ps. Spl. 15, 3] *accelĕrāvērunt,* Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Ēfst ardlīce ðyder *festīna ĭbi,* Gen. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 19, 5. Ēfst [Th. ēfste] oððe neálǽce ðæt ðū generige me *accĕlĕra ut ĕruas me,* Ps. Spl. 30, 2. Ēfstaþ and lǽdaþ hine to me *festīnāte et addūcite eum ad me,* Gen. 45, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 88, 32. Ēfstaþ ðæt ge gangon þurh ðæt nearwe geat *hasten that ye go through the narrow gate,* Lk. Bos. 13, 24. Ðæt we to ðē mid ealre heortan ēfston *that we may hasten to thee with all our heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 600, 3. To ðam ðe hit ēfst wæs *ad quam festīnātum erat,* Prov. 20. DER. ge-ēfstan.

eft; *adv. Again, second time, then, afterwards;* ĭtĕrum, dēnuo, rursus, re-, deinde, ĭtem:—Eft lufigende God *ĭtĕrum ămans Deum,* Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 58. Asende Noe ūt eft culfran *Noe rursus dīmīsit cŏlumbam,* Gen. 8, 10: Mt. Bos. 4, 7, 8: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 51, 52: Chr. 790; Erl, 56, 38: 828; Erl. 64, 10: 1046; Erl. 170, 17: 797; Erl. 58, 16; Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13. Eft *ĭtem,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 38: 5, 5; S. 617, 34. Eft on Cent forbærnde *afterwards burned in Kent,* Chr. 685;

Erl. 40, 20. [*Piers P.* eft *again: Wyc.* eft, efte *again: Laym.* æft, afte, eft, efte *afterwards: Orm.* efft *afterwards, again: O. Sax.* eft *again: O. Frs.* eft, efta *behind, afterwards, then: Goth.* afta *behind, back.*] v. æft.

eft-agyfan *To give back;* reddĕre, i. e. re-dăre, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 19.

eft-betēht, æft-betēht *Re-assigned, re-delivered, given back;* re-consignātus, R. Ben. 4. v. be-tæcan.

eft-cerran *To return;* redīre:—Eftcerdon *reversi sunt,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 17.

eft-cuman *To come back;* revenīre:—He hēt ealle eftcuman *he commands all to come again,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Eft-cymeþ *comes again,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

eft-cyme, es; *m. A coming again, return;* rĕdĭtus, reversio:—Đæt eorlwerod sæt on wēnum eftcymes leófes monnes *the warrior band sat in expectation of the return of the dear man,* Beo. Th. 5785; B. 2896: Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 33; Hö. 130. Treófugla tuddor tācnum cȳðdon eádges eftcyme *the tree-fowls' offspring by signs made known the blessed man's return,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 11; Gū. 708.

eft-eádig; *adj. Rich:*—Efteádig [ēst-, Th: sēft-, Grn.] secg *the favoured mortal,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

eft-edwītan *To reprove, upbraid again;* re-probāre, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

efter *after,* Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 7; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 8. v. æfter.

eft-gecīgan, eft-gecīgean *To recall, call back;* re-vocāre:—Sende he đone biscop hī to sōþfæstnysse geleáfan eft-gecīgean *he sent the bishop to call them again to the belief of the truth,* Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 10.

eft-hweorfan *To turn back, return;* rĕ-vertĕre:—Æfter tīde eft-hweorfende to heofonum *after a time returning again to the heavens,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 29. Eft-hwurfon *returned again,* 5, 6; S. 619, 9.

eft-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A recompense;* retrĭbūtio:—He eft-leán wile ealles genomian *he will surely take a recompense,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 8; Cri. 1100.

eft-lēsing, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 28.

eft-ongēn-bigan *To untwist again, to unwreathe;* re-torquēre:—Eft-ongēn-bīgde *retorsit,* Cot. 189.

eft-sīþ, es; *m. A journey back, return;* rĕdĭtus:—Âr wæs on ōfoste, eftsīðes georn *the messenger was in haste, desirous of return,* Beo. Th. 5560; B. 2783. Landweard onfand eftsīþ eorla *the land-warden perceived the return of the warriors,* Beo. Th. 3786; B. 1891: 2669; B. 1332.

eft-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit again, reside;* resīdĕre:—Ic eftsitte ōđđe ic uppsitte *resĭdeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 6.

eft-sōna; *adv.* [eft *again,* sōna *soon*] EFTSOONS, *soon after, again, a second time;* itĕrum:—He hī lærde eftsōna *he taught them again,* Mk. Bos. 10, 1.

eft-spellung, e; *f. A recapitulation;* re-capitŭlātio, Cot. 171.

eft-swā-micel *Even so much;* tantundem:—Eft-swā-miceles *for so much, at that price;* tantīdem, Som. Ben. Lye.

eft-wyrd, e; *f. Future fate, day of judgment;* futūrum fātum, judĭcii dies, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 15; Exod. 539.

eftyr *after;* post, Lye. v. æfter.

efyn-gelīc; *adj.* [efen *even,* gelīc *like*] *Even-like, alike, equal, co-equal;* co-æquālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efynnis *Evenness, equity;* æquālĭtas, equĭtas, Ps. Spl. C. 110, 7. v. efennys.

efyr *a boar,* Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. v. eofor.

ēg, e; *f. Water, sea;* aqua, măre. Used to denote,—*The sea coast:*—Blecinga ēg *Blekingley, the coast of the Blekingians,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1. Scon-ēg *Sconey.* v. ēg-.

ēg-. Used in composition:—*water, sea;* aqua, măre. DER. ēg-būende, -clif, -land, -streám. v. îg-.

ēgan *to fear, dread.* DER. on-ēgan, *q. v.*

ēg-būende; *pl. m. adj.* Used as a noun, *An island dweller;* ad aquam *vel* in insŭla hăbĭtans:—On đære ealdan byrig Acemannes ceastre; hie ēgbūendas [MS. egbuend] Baðan nemnaþ *in the old town* Akemansceaster [*the pained man's city*]; *the islanders call it Bath,* Chr. 974; Th. 224, 20, col. 2, 3; Edg. 4. Gehwæm ēgbūendra *to each of the islanders,* 975; Th. 230, 5; Edg. 57. v. îg-būende.

ēg-clif, es; *n. A water-cliff* or *shore;* scōpŭlus [=*σκόπελος a look-out place*] măris, lĭtus:—Ofer ēgclif [MS. ecgclif] đæt eorl-werod sæt *the warrior band sat on the ocean's shore,* Beo. Th. 5778; B. 2893.

EGE, æge, eige, es; *m. Fear, terror, dread,* AWE; tĭmor, terror, formīdo:—Eorþcyningcgum se ege standeþ *terribĭli ăpŭd rēges terræ,* Ps. Th. 75, 9. On đæm dagum wæs mycel ege fram đæm wīfmannan *in those days there was a great dread of these women,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 37, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 143; Met. 1, 72. Ege Drihtnes *tĭmor Domĭni,* Ps. Spl. 18, 10. Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nītenu *terror vester ac trĕmor sit sŭper cuncta anĭmālia terræ,* Gen. 9, 2. Nis me ege mannes for âhwæđer *non timēbo quid făciat mihi hŏmo,* Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. Wearþ hit swā mycel æge fram đam here *there was so great awe of the army,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 31. Gefeallaþ [MS. gefeællæþ] ofer hī eige and fyrhto *fear and dread shall fall upon them,* Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Đa Bryttas mid mycclum ege flugon to Lunden-byrig *the Britons fled to London in great terror,* Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 823; Erl. 63, 24. Nā đū ondrædst fram ege nihtlĭcum *non timēbis a tĭmōre nocturno,* Ps. Spl. 90, 5: Ps. Th. 118, 38: Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 24. Đū hæfdest eorþlĭcne ege *thou hadst earthly awe,* Homl. Th. i. 596, 8: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 9. Syleþ eallum mete, đām đe his ege habbaþ *escam dēdit timentĭbus se,* Ps. Th. 110, 3: 59, 4. Đe him Metodes ege, on his dædum, Drihten forhtaþ *qui tĭmet Dŏmĭnum,* 127, 5. [*Laym.* eȝe, eiȝe, eie, æie, *m. awe, dread, anger: Orm.* eȝȝe: *M. H. Ger.* ege, *f: O. H. Ger.* egi, agi, *m. terror: Goth.* agei, *f: Dan.* ave, *m, f: Icel.* agi, *m. terror, discipline.*] DER. tīd-ege.

ēge; *gen. dat. acc. of* ēg *water,* Chr. 47; Th. 11, 6, col. 3. v. ēg.

ēge; *n. An eye:*—Mid ēgum *with eyes,* Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Gif đīn ēge *if thine eye,* Mt. Rush. War. 5, 29. v. eáge; *n.*

egean *To harrow* or *break clods;* occāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ege-full; *adj. Fearful, terrible;* terrībĭlis:—Mære God, and mihtig and egefull *Deus magnus, et pŏtens et terrībĭlis,* Deut. 10, 17. Hit wæs swīðe egefull *it was very terrible,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. v. eges ful.

ege-healdan *To hold in fear, correct;* corrĭpĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 93, 10.

ege-lāf, e; *f. What had escaped horror;* horrōris resĭduum:—Ege-lāfe [MS. ece-lāfe], *acc.* Exod. 370.

ege-leás; *adj. Fearless;* impăvĭdus, Past. 36, 1, Lye.

egeleás-līce; *adv. Fearlessly;* impăvĭde:—Hie nū egeleás-līcor and unnytlīcor brūcaþ đære mildheortlīcan Godes giefe *they now enjoy the merciful gifts of God the more fearlessly and uselessly,* Past. 36, 1; Hat. MS. 46 b, 9.

Egeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford:*—Eádrīc gewende đone cyning ongeán æt Egeles forda *Eadric went to meet the king at Ailsford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 1. v. Ægeles ford.

egen *fear;* tĭmor, Wanl. Catal. p. 14, line 7, note z. DER. ege.

egenu *a little round heap;* glŏmŭlus, Som. Ben. Lye.

egenwirht *Hire, wages, a gift;* merces, Ps. Spl. T. 126, 4.

ege-nys, eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fearfulness, fear;* tĭmor, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 39.

egesa, egsa, ægsa, an; *m.* [ege *fear*] *Fear, horror, dread;* tĭmor, horror, terror, formīdo:—Him gāsta weardes egesa on breóstum wunode *fear of the guardian of spirits dwelt in his breast,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 24; Gen. 2866: Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784: Andr. Kmbl. 789; An. 445: Rood Kmbl. 170; Kr. 86: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. Būtan Godes egsan [MS. B. egesan] *without fear of God,* Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 1: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 914; An. 457. Sió dimme niht ofer eldum egesan ne brohte *the dim night did not bring terror over men,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 34; Met. 12, 17: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Egesan geaclod *terrified with fear,* Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 806: Beo, Th. 5465; B. 2736. [*O. Sax.* egiso, *m: M. H. Ger.* egese, eise, *f. horror: O. H. Ger.* ekiso, *m;* egis, agis, *n. horror: Goth.* agis, *n. fear, terror, horror.*] DER. bǽl-egsa, blōd-egesa, flōd-, folc-, glēd-, hild-, līg-, niht-, þeód-, wæter-.

ēgesa, ēgsa, an; *m.* [ēkso; *m. possessor: O. Sax. Heli.* âgan *to own*] *An owner;* possessor:—Ēgesan ne gȳmeþ *heeds not the owner,* Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757.

eges ful, ege-ful, -full; *adj.* [eges ful *full of fear* =] *Fearful, terrible, wonderful;* tĭmōre plēnus, terrībilis, admīrābilis:—Đū [God] eart egesful *tu* [*Deus*] *terrībĭlis es,* Ps. Lamb. 75, 8: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 20; Cri. 1529. Bera sceal on hǽþe, eald and egesfull *the bear shall be on the heath, old and terrible,* Menol. Fox 519; Gn. C. 30: Beo. Th. 5850; B. 2929. Drihten ys mǽre God and mihtig and egefull *Dŏmĭnus est Deus magnus et pŏtens et terrībĭlis,* Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Eálā Drihten, lā hū egesful ođđe hū wundorlīc is đīn nama *Dŏmĭne, quam admīrābĭle est nōmen tuum!* Ps. Lamb. 8, 2, 10.

eges fullīc; *adj. Full of fear, fearful, awful;* terrībilis:—Hū egesfullīc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terrībĭlis est in consĭliis sŭper fĭlios homĭnum,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Egesfullīcran, *nom. pl. more full of terror,* Salm. Kmbl. 93; Sal. 46.

eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of fear, formidableness;* formīdŏlōsĭtas:—Eges fulnes, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21. v. egenys [=ege, -nys, -nes.]

eges grime, grimme, an; *f. A witch, sorceress;* vĕnēfĭca, malĕfĭca, Som. Ben. Lye.

egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To affright;* terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsian.

egesig *terrible, horrible.* v. eiseg.

eges līc; *def.* se eges līca, seó, đæt eges līce; *adj.* [eges līc *a likeness of fear* =] *Fearful, terrible, dreadful, terrific, horrible, awful;* terrībilis, terrĭfĭcus, horrĭbilis, horrendus:—Eorþscræf egeslīc *a fearful cavern,* Andr. Kmbl. 3174; An. 1590. Egeslīc æled eágsýne wearþ *the terrible fire was visible to the eye,* 3098; An. 1552: Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74. Eálā hū egeslīc đeós stōw ys *quam terrībĭlis est lŏcus iste!* Gen. 28, 17.

He is egeslîc God, ofer ealle godu eorþbûendra. *Domĭnus terribĭlis est sŭper omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 95, 4: 88, 6: Ps. Spl. 46, 2. Wæs ðǽr swîðe egeslîc geatweard *there was a very horrible gatekeeper*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 18. Ðæs egeslîcan dæt ðû dô feóndes aîdlian awyrgede syrwunga *horrendi făcias hostis văcuisse (?) malignas insĭdias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 24. Egeslîcne cwide sigora Weard ofer dæt fǽge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 30; Cri. 1516. Fâ þrôwiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslîc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616. Dæt he monig þing ge egeslîce ge willsumlîce geseah *that he saw many things both awful and delightful*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 29. Se ðe worhte egeslîcu on sǽ ðære reádan *qui fĕcit terribĭlia in mări rubro*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 22. Wæs heora sum ðâm ôðrum egeslîcra *one of them was more dreadful than the others*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 3. Daga egeslîcast *most terrible of days*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 20; Cri. 1022.

eges lîce; *adv.* [eges lîce *in likeness of fear*=] *Fearfully*; terrĭbĭliter:—Hî nâht ne belimpaþ to ðam þunere ðe on ðyssere lyfte oft egeslîce brastlaþ *they do not appertain to the thunder which in this atmosphere often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 26; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. Worpaþ hine deófol on dômdæge egeslîce *the devil shall fearfully cast him down in the day of doom*, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26.

egesung, e; *f. A threatening, fear, dread*; commĭnātio, R. Ben. interl. 27, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsung.

egeðe *a rake, harrow*; rastrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

egeðere, es; *m. A raker*; occātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* EGG, *excite*; excĭtare, Ben. Lye.

ége-þyrl, es; *n. An eye hole, a window*; fenestra:—Ðæs leóhtes scîma þurh ða cŷnan ðære dûra and þurh ða égþyrla ineóde *the glare of the light entered through the chinks of the door and through the windows*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. v. eág-þyrl.

ég-hwelc *all, every*, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 34. v. ǽg-hwilc.

Egipte, Egypte; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Egyptians, the people of Egypt in a body, Egypt*; Ægyptii:—Ðæt Egipte ne forwurþon *that the Egyptians perish not*, Gen. 41, 36. Egipta land, Egypta land *the land of the Egyptians, Egypt*, Gen. 12, 10, 11, 14, 20: 13, 10: 21, 21: 37, 25, 28, 36: 39, 1. Egipta cyng, Egypta cyng *the king of Egypt*, Gen. 40, 1: Ex. 3, 18, 19: 5, 4. Egypta ealdor *a prince of the Egyptians*, Gen. 42, 6. Egipta here *the host of the Egyptians*, Deut. 11, 4. Fôron Iosepes tyn gebrôðru to Egiptum *Joseph's ten brothers went to Egypt*, Gen. 42, 3: 45, 9. Hunger fornam swîðust Egipte *famine oppressed the Egyptians most*, Gen. 47, 13.

Egiptisc, Egyptisc; *def.* se Egiptisca, Egiptiscea; seó, ðæt Egiptisce; *adj. Belonging to Egypt, Egyptian*; Ægyptius:—Hêr is ides Egyptisc *here is an Egyptian woman*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Fram ðære Egiptiscan eá *from the Egyptian river*, Gen. 15, 18. Hine gebohte Egiptisc man *an Egyptian man bought him*, 39, 1: Ex. 2, 11, 19. Ðisra Egiptiscra manna *of these Egyptian men*, Gen. 50, 11. Se Egiptiscea cyng *the Egyptian king*, Ex. 1, 17. Befôran ðam Egiptiscean folce *before the Egyptian people*, 3, 21, 22. Þurh Egiptisce galdru *through Egyptian enchantments*, 7, 11. Ðæt Egiptisce folc *the Egyptian people*, 11, 7. Ða Egyptiscan *the Egyptians*, Ex. 14, 18, 31. Iosep sealde hwǽte ðâm Egiptiscan mannum *Joseph sold corn to the Egyptian men*, Gen. 41, 56.

egiðe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

EGL, e; *f. A mote*; festūca:—Hwî gesihst ðû ða egle on ðînes brôðor eágan *quid vides festūcam in oculo fratris tui?* Lk. Bos. 6, 41, 42. [*Ger.* egel, achel, *f. festūca, arista.*]

eglan *to trouble*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. v. eglian.

ég-land, ég-lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island*; insŭla:—We witan ôðer égland *we know another island*, Chr. Erl. 3, 10. Geond ðis égland *throughout this island*, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11. In ðæt égland *on the island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Égland monig *many an island*, 89 a; Th. 334, 12; Gn. Ex. 15: 100 b; Th. 380, 8; Rä. 1, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 31; Met. 1, 16. v. íg-land.

EGLE; *adj. Troublesome, hateful, loathsome, horrid*; mŏlestus, odiōsus, infestus, turpis:—He him sylfum byþ egle *he is loathsome to himself*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 24: Cd. 209; Th. 258, 21; Dan. 679. Gif egle wǽron *if they were troublesome*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 20; Rä. 71, 16. Ðŷ-læs sceaðan mihton egle ondsacan *lest the horrid apostates might injure [him]*, Andr. Kmbl. 2297; An. 1150: 2916; An. 1461. Eglum âttor-sperum *with horrid venomed spears*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. [*Goth.* agls *shameful, disgraceful*; aglus *difficult, troublesome.*]

eglian, eglan, élan; hit egleþ, eleþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. chiefly used impersonally with dat. of person. To trouble, pain, grieve*, AIL; molestāre, dŏlēre:—Ðæt he us eglan môste *that he could trouble us*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Me egleþ [eleþ, MS. H.] swŷðe *it grieves me much*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22. Him nǽfre syððan seó âdl ne eglode *the illness never ailed him afterwards*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 8: 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Ðæt him stranglîce eglade *it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Gif men innan wyrmas eglen [eglien MS. B.] *if worms trouble a man within*, Herb. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 82, 22. [*Piers P. Chauc.* eylen, eilen *to ail: Orm.* e33lenn: *Plat.* echeln, öcheln *to be vexed, grieved at anything: Ger.* ekeln: *Goth.* aglyan *to molest*, in us-aglyan.] DER. æt-eglan, ge-.

Egones hâm, Egnes hâm, es; *m.* [*Ethelw.* Ignesham: *Flor.* Eignesham: *Hunt.* Aeguesham: *Gerv.* Egenesham] ENSHAM or EYNSHAM, *Oxfordshire*; lŏci nōmen in agro Oxoniensi:—Hêr Cûþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas and genom Egones hâm *in this year* [A. D. 571] *Cuthwulf fought against the Britons and took Eynsham*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 14. Into Egnes hâm *at Eynsham*, Cod. Dipl. 714; A. D. 1005; Kmbl. iii. 344, 16.

egor *nine ounces* or *inches, a span*; dodrans, Cot. 64, Som. Ben. Lye.

égor- *water, the sea*; aqua, măre. [*Icel.* ægir, *m.*] DER. égor-here, -streám.

égor-here, es; *m. The water-host, the deluge*; undărum exercĭtus, dilŭvium:—Se égorhere eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *the water-host destroyed all the earth's progeny*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 23; Gen. 1402: 75; Th. 92, 31; Gen. 1537.

égor-streám, eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, water, the sea*; unda, flŭvius, măre:—Ðiós eorþe mæg and égorstreám cræfta nâne adwæscan ðæt ðæt him on innan sticaþ *this earth and sea can by no means extinguish that which in them remains*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 236; Met. 20, 118. Égorstreámas swôgan *the water-streams sounded*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 4; Gen. 1374.

egsa, ægsa, an; *m. Fear, horror, dread*; tĭmor, horror, terror:—Egsa com ofer me *tĭmor vĕnit sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 54, 5: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 26; Cri. 839: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 12; Sat. 379. Beóþ egsan of heofene *ĕrunt terrōres de cœlo*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11: Cd. 148; Th. 186, 10; Exod. 136. v. egesa.

égsa, an; *m. An owner*; possessor:—Égsan wyn *the owner's pleasure*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 7; Gn. Ex. 107. v. égesa.

egsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [egsa *fear*] *To frighten*; terrēre:—Oft Scyld egsode eorl *Scyld often frightened man*, Beo. Th. 11; B. 6. DER. ge-egsian.

ég-streám, éh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river, the sea*; aquæ fluctus, flūmen, măre:—Hæfde Metod égstreám eft gecyrred *the just Creator had averted the stream*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 15; Gen. 1415. Here wîcode égstreáme neáh *the host encamped near the river*, Elen. Kmbl. 132; El. 66: Beo. Th. 1158; B. 577. v. eá-streám.

egsung, e; *f.* [egsa *fear*] *A terrible act, frightening, threatening*; terrĭbile, commĭnātio:—Strencþe egsunga oððe egesfulra þinga ðînra hî cweðaþ *virtūtem terrĭbĭlium tuōrum dicent*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Mid egsunge *by threatening*, Jud. Thw. 161, 37.

egþa, an; *m. An instrument to beat out corn*; trĭbŭla, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 52; Wrt. Voc. 16, 25.

egþe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

égðer *either*:—Égðer ge—ge *both—and*, Gen. 4, 22. v. ǽgðer.

ég-þyrl *a window*:—Þurh ðæs hûses égþyrl *through the window of the house*, Jos. 2, 15. v. eág-þyrl.

égum *with eyes*, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728; *dat. pl. of* ége=eáge; *n.* q. v.

é-gylt *a fault*, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 5. v. ǽ-gylt.

Egypte; *pl. m. The Egyptians*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. v. Egipte.

Egyptisc *Egyptian*, Ex. 6, 5. v. Egiptisc.

egys full *fearful*, Ps. Spl. C. 46, 2. v. eges ful.

eh, es; *n.* I. *a war-horse, charger*; equus bellātor:—Ða ða hors ôþbær, eh and eorlas *which bore away the horses, the chargers, and chiefs*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 21; Rä. 23, 11. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛖ=e, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is eh *a war-horse*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter e, but for eh *a war-horse, charger*, as,—ᛖ [eh] byþ for eorlum *the war-horse is for chiefs*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 37; Runic pm. 19; Kmbl. 343, 3. v. eoh.

éh- *water*, used in composition. v. íg.

ehennys, -nyss, e; *f. Modesty*; pŭdor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 28. v. ear.

eh-heóloðe, an; *f. The plant elecampane* or *horseheal*; inŭla hĕlĕnium, Lin, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20.

éhst *highest*, Ps. Spl. 49, 15, = heáhst, héhst; *superl. of* heáh.

éh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean*:—Heliseus éhstreám sôhte, leólc ofer lagu-flôd *Heliseus sought the ocean, bounded over the water-flood*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 1; Jul. 673. v. ég-streám, eá-streám.

ehsŷne *a face, countenance*; făcies, Som. Ben. Lye. v. an-sŷn.

eht *value, estimation*:—Be ðæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimātiōne*, Ex. 22, 5. v. eaht.

ehta *eight*:—Ehta dagas gefyllede wǽron *consummāti sunt dies octo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. eahta.

éhtan; he éht, *pl.* éhtaþ; *p.* éhte, *pl.* éhton; *pp.* ehted *To follow after, chase, pursue, persecute, annoy, afflict*; persĕqui, trībŭlāre, affligĕre,—*followed by gen.* or *acc*:—Ne éht he nânre wuhte *he pursues not anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 3. Hûndas mîne wildeór éhton *cănes mei fĕras persĕquēbantur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Ðonne hî eów éhtaþ on ðysse byrig *cum persĕquentur vos in civĭtāte ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23:

5, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 48: 25; Som. 26, 63. Đara đe mîn ēhtaþ *tribŭlantium me*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: 118, 157. Đū us ahreddest æt đām đe ūre ēhton *liběrasti nos ex affligentĭbus nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 9. v. eáhtan, ōht.

ehta-tyne; *adj. Eighteen;* octō-dĕcim:—Wēne gē đæt đa ehtatyne wǽron scyldige *pŭtātis quia illi dĕcem et octo dēbĭtōres fuĕrint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 4, 16. v. eahta-tyne.

ēhtend, es; *m. A persecutor;* persĕcūtor:—Domicianus wearþ ēhtend cristenra manna *Domitian was a persecutor of christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18. He dreág ēhtendra nīþ *he endured the persecutors' malice*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 28; Gū. 496. Ic his ēhtendas ealle geflȳme *I will put all his persecutors to flight*, Ps. Th. 88, 20.

ehteođa, ehteđa *eighth:*—On đam ehteođan dæge *on the eighth day*, Lk. Bos. 1, 59. v. eahtođa.

ēhtere, ēhtre, es; *m. A persecutor;* persĕcūtor:—Ēhtere *persĕcūtor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 44. Of ēhtere *ex persecūtōre*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 19. Sanctus Albanus cȳđde đām ēhterum Godes geleáfan đæt he cristen wǽre *Saint Alban told the persecutors of God's truth that he was a christian*, 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Gebiddaþ for eówre ēhteras *pray for your persecutors*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37.

ēh-þyrl *eye-hole, a window:*—Đū wircst ēhþirl *thou makest a window*, Gen. 6, 16: Jos. 2, 18. v. eág-þyrl.

ehtian *to esteem, deem, value;* æstīmāre:—Swā monnum riht is to ehtienne *quantum hominĭbus æstīmāre fas est*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Beo. Th. 2449; B. 1222: Cd. 193; Th. 241, 25; Dan. 410. v. eahtian.

ēhting, e; *f. Persecution;* persĕcūtio, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11, notes, p. 28. 1.

ēhtnes, ēhtnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution;* persĕcūtio:—Seó ēhtnes đara cristenra manna *the persecution of christian men*, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11: Ps. Th. 118, 139. Fram Iudēa ēhtnesse *from the persecution of the Jews*, Ps. Th. arg. 17: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 30. Eádige synd đa đe ēhtnysse þoliaþ for rihtwīsnysse *beati qui persecūtiōnem patiuntur propter justĭtiam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 10: Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22: 1, 8; S. 479, 19, 21. v. eáhtnes.

ehtođa, ehtuđa *eighth*, Ex. 22, 30. v. eahtođa.

ēhtre *a persecutor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37, MS. B. v. ēhtere.

ehtung, e; *f. Deliberation, council;* delibĕrātio:—Ehtunga ealle hæfdon *cogĭtāvĕrunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 3. v. eahtung.

eig, e; *f. An island;* insŭla:—Wiđ eige *near the island*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 29, col. 1. v. īg.

eige *fear*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. v. ege.

eig-land, es; *n.* [eá *water* = eig, land *land*] *Water-land, an island;* insŭla:—On đis eiglande *in this island*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15. v. īg, eá, īg-land = eá-land.

eiseg; *adj.* [= egseg, egeseg, from egesa *fear*] *Terrible, horrible;* terrĭbilis:—Cleopaþ đonne se alda ūt of hęlle, wriceþ word-cwedas wēregan reorde, eisegan stefne *then the chief calleth out of hell, uttereth words with accursed speech, with horrible voice*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6–10; Sat. 34–36.

el-, ele- *foreign, strange;* peregrīnus, externus. v. el-land, ele-land.

ēl *an eel*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. Ēl-īg. v. æl.

-el, -ol, a termination denoting persons, as, Fōrrīdel *an outrider;* bȳdel *a herald.* It denotes also inanimate objects; as, Gyrdel *a girdle;* stȳpel *a steeple.*

elan *to trouble, pain, grieve*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22, note 33. v. eglian.

ēlas *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 19. v. īl.

el-boga, ele-boga, eln-boga, an; *m. An* ELBOW; cŭbĭtum, ulna:—Elboga *cŭbĭtum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 50. Fæđm betwux elbogan [MS. elboga] and hand-wyrste *a cubit, between the elbow and wrist;* cŭbĭtum, 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* elbowe: *Plat.* ellbagen, *m: Dut.* elleboog. *m: Ger.* elbogen, elnbogn, ellenbogen, *m: M. H. Ger.* ellenboge, elenboge, *m: O. H. Ger.* elinbogo: *Dan.* albue, *m. f: Icel.* albogi, alnbogi, olbogi, ölbogi, ölnbogi, *m. elbow.*]

ēlc *each*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15. v. ǣlc.

elch, es; *m. The* ELK; alces, cervus alces, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye. [*Dut.* ellend, elland, eland, *m. tragĕlaphus, hircocervus, anĭmal septentrionālis regiōnis: Ger.* elk, *m;* commonly elen, elend, *n. m;* elen-thier, *n: M. H. Ger.* ëlch, ëlhe, *m: O. H. Ger.* elaho, eliho, elho, elocho, elch, *m: Dan.* els-dyr, *n: Swed.* elg, *m: Icel.* elgr, *m: Lat.* alces, *f: Grk.* ἄλκη, *f. an elk.*]

elcian; *part.* elcigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To put off, delay;* mŏrāri, differre, cunctāri, tempus trāhĕre:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe, ođđe ic elcige *mŏror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Đæt he leng ne elcode to his geleáfan *that he no longer delayed his belief*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 1. v. latian.

elcor, elcur, ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise, besides, except;* alias, alĭter, præter, nisi:—Gif hit hwæt elcor biþ *sin alias*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 17. [*O. Frs.* ekker, elker, elkes *alias: O. Sax.* elcor *alias: O. H. Ger.* elichor, elicor, elihor *prorsus, ultra, amplius: Dan.* ellers: *Swed.* eljest *else: Icel.* ellegar, elligar, ellar, ella *alias.*]

elcra; *comp. adj.* [elcian *to put off, delay;* elcung *lateness, delay*] *Latter;* postĕrior:—Gif hie cumaþ of ōđrum biterum and yfelum wǽtum, đa đe wyrceaþ ōman, đonne beóþ đa elcran to stillanne ōþ-đæt đe hie unstrangran weorþan *if they come from other bitter and evil humours, which cause inflammations, then are the latter to be stilled until they become less strong*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12–15.

elcung, e; *f. A delay*, R. Ben. 5, 71, Lye. v. eldung.

elcur; *adv. Otherwise;* alias, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 1: 9, 17: Lk. Lind. War. 5, 37. v. elcor.

eld *age:*—Sió forme eld *the first age*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2. v. yldu.

eldan *to tarry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yldan.

eldcung *delay*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17, MS. Cot. v. eldung.

elde *men*, Elen. Kmbl. 949; El. 476: Beo. Th. 5215; B. 2611: Andr. Kmbl. 2115; An. 1059: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. v. ylde.

eldendlīc; *adj. Slow, slack;* pĭger, tardus, Som. Ben. Lye.

eldo *old age*, Beo. Th. 4229; B. 2111. v. yldu.

eldor *a prince*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealdor.

eldor-man *an alderman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 129, 25. v. ealdorman.

eldra *elder, older;* sĕnior:—Heora eldran fæder *of their older father, of their grandfather*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32, MS. Cot; *comp. of* eald.

eldran *elders, parents*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 115; Met. 1, 58: 13, 55; Met. 13, 28. v. yldra.

eldre; *comp? omne:*—Ne dyde he āhwǽr swā eldran cynne *non fēcit tālĭter omni nātiōni*, Ps. Th. 147, 9.

eldung, eldcung, elcung, e; *f. Delay;* mŏra:—Hit is eldung and anbīd đæs hēhstan dēman *it is the delay and waiting of the highest judge*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17. v. ylding.

ELE, es; *m.* OIL; ŏleum:—Eles gecynd is đæt he wile oferstīgan ælcne wǽtan: ageót ele uppon wæter ođđe on ōđrum wǽtan, se ele flȳt bufon: ageót wæter uppon đone ele, and se ele abrecþ up and swimþ bufon *it is the nature of oil that it will rise above every fluid: pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above: pour water upon the oil, and the oil will break through and swim above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 11–14. Ele *ŏleum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 109; Wrt. Voc. 27, 38: Ps. Lamb. 108, 18: 140, 5. Hund sestra eles *centum cădos ŏlei*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6: Ps. Lamb. 4, 8. Of eówrum ele *de ŏleo vestro*, Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Mid mînum hālgan ele *ŏleo sancto meo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 21. Đū amæstest ođđe đū gefætnodest on ele heáfod mîn *impinguasti in ŏleo căput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5: 103, 15. Genexode synt his sprǽcu ofer ele *mollīti sunt sermōnes ejus sŭper ŏleum*, 54, 22. Hī ne nāmon nānne ele mid hym *non sumpsērunt ŏleum secum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 3, 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 34: Gen. 28, 18: Lev. 2, 1, 6. Đū nymst ānne holne hlāf mid ele gesprengedne *tolles tortam pānis unĭus crustŭlam conspersam ŏleo*, Ex. 29, 23: Lev. 2, 4: Ps. Lamb. 44, 8: Lk. Bos. 7, 46. Eles drosna *dregs of oil;* amurca = *ἀμόργη*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Wyc. Chauc.* oile: *Orm.* ele: *Scot.* olye: *Plat.* oelje: *O. Sax.* olig, *n: Frs.* oalje: *O. Frs.* olie: *Dut.* olie, *f: Ger.* öl, *n: M. H. Ger.* ol, öl, *n: O. H. Ger.* olei, *n: Goth.* alew, *n: Dan.* olie, *m. f: Swed.* olja, *f: Icel.* olea, olía, *f: Lat.* oleum, *n: Grk.* ἔλαιον, *n. olive oil;* ἐλαία, *f. olive-tree, olive fruit.*] DER. wyn-ele.

ēle *a lamprey*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æl.

ele-bacen; *pp. Oil-baked, baked in* or *with oil;* ŏleo coctus, ŏleātus:—Manna hīg gadredon and grundon on cwyrne ođđe britton and sudon on croccan and worhton hlāfas đǽrof: đa wǽron hīg swilce hīg wǽron elebacene *pŏpŭlus collĭgens Man frangĕbat möla sive tĕrĕbat in mortārio, cŏquens in olla et făciens ex eo tortŭlas săpōris quāsi pānis ŏleāti*, Num. 11, 8.

ele-beám, es; *m.* [ele *oil*, beám *a tree*] *An olive-tree;* ŏlea, ŏlīva:—Elebeám *ŏlea* vel *ŏlīva*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 111; Wrt. Voc. 27, 40: 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 17: 80, 25: 285, 70: Ps. Lamb. 51, 10. Heó brohte elebeámes twīg *she brought a twig of olive-tree*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Heó brohte ān twīg of ānum elebeáme *illa portāvit rāmum ŏlīvæ*, Gen. 8, 11. Ealle eówre elebeámas forwurþaþ *all your olive-trees shall perish*, Deut. 28, 40: Ps. Th. 127, 4. Syndon bearn đīne swā swā nywlīcra elebergena ođđe guógaþ elebeáma *sunt filii tui sīcut novellæ ŏlīvārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3. Dō swā on đīnum wīnearde and on đīnum elebeámon *ĭta făcies in vinea et in ŏlīvēto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. He eów sylþ elebeámas đe gē ne plantudon *dēdĕrit tibi ŏlīvēta quæ non plantasti*, Deut. 6, 11. Unwæstmbǽre elebeám *an unfruitful* or *wild olive-tree;* ŏleaster, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 19; Wrt. Voc. 33, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 15.

ele-beámen; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree;* ŏleāginus, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 110; Wrt. Voc. 27, 39.

ele-berge, an; *f.* [ele *oil;* berge = berie *a berry*] *An olive, the fruit of an olive-tree;* ŏlīva:—Swā swā eleberge wæstmbǽra *sīcut ŏlīva fructifĕra*, Ps. Spl. 51, 8. Syndon bearn đīne swā swā nywlīcra elebergena ođđe guógaþ elebeáma *sunt filii tui sīcut nŏvellæ ŏlīvārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

He ūteóde on ðæne mūnt Oliuarum, ðæt is Elebergena *egressus ibat in montem Ölīvārum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 39.

ele-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* ulna, Wrt. Voc. 71, 24. v. el-boga.

ele-byt, -bytt, e; *f.* [ele *oil*, byt *a bottle*] *An oil vessel* or *cruet, a chrismatory;* lenticŭla:—Elebyt ǽrenu *lentĭcŭla*, Cot. 121.

ele-fæt, es; *n. An oil-vat, cruise* or *pot;* emicădium:—Elefæt *emĭcŭdium* [=*emĭcădium*, v. Du Cange, vol. ii. 238], Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 79; Wrt. Voc. 25, 19. Stænen elefæt *ălăbastrum*, 24; Som. 60, 40; Wrt. Voc. 24, 40.

elehtre, eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine;* lŭpīnus albus, Lin:—Elehtre *lupine*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 24: 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 12. Hafa clam geworht of elehtran *have a plaster made of lupine*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 21. Genim elehtran *take lupine*, Herb. 46, 3; Lchdm. i. 148, 22: L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 16: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13: 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 5: iii. 56, 26.

ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* peregrīnus:—Elelændra eorþbigennys *cŏlōnia, peregrīnōrum cultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 102; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25.

ele-land, es; *n. A foreign country;* externa terra:—Ðǽr ic on elelande āhte stōwe *there I owned a place in a foreign country*, Ps. Th. 118, 54.

ele-lendisc; *adj. Strange, foreign;* advĕna, aliēnus:—Elelendisc ic eom mid ðē *advĕna ĕgo sum ăpud te*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 13. Bearn elelendisce ferealdodon *fĭlii aliēni invetĕrāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46.

elene, an; *f. The herb elecampane;* inŭla hĕlĕnium, Lin:—Genim niodowearde elenan *take the netherward part of elecampane*, L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 15: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 14. v. eolone.

Elene, an; *f. Helena;* Heléna = Ἑλένη: *The wife of the Roman emperor Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great:*—Constantius gesealde his suna ðæt rīce, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan, his wīfe *Constantius gave the empire to his son Constantine whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Th. 496, 33. His [Constantīnes] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīðe gelȳfed mann, and þearle eáwfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3. ☞ See Ors. Bos. Notes and Various Readings, p. 28, col. 2, in proof that *Helena was the lawful wife of Constantius:*—Ðā him Elene forgeaf sincweorþunga *then Heléna gave him treasures*, Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Fōr Elenan cneó *before the knee of Heléna*, 1693; El. 848: 1903; El. 953. Se Cāsere [Constantīnus] hēht Elenan *the emperor Constantine told Helena*, Elen. Kmbl. 2003; El. 1003: 2124; El. 1063. Elene, 438; El. 219: 1204; El. 604: 1236; El. 620.

ele-sealf, e; *f. Oil-salve, sweet balm;* nardus = *νάρδος*, ambrŏsia = *ἀμβροσία*, Cot. 3: 146.

ele-seocche, an; *f?* [ele *ŏleum*, seocche = seohhe *colātōrium*] *A vessel for straining oil, an oil-strainer?*—Eleseocche *fiscłum?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 85; Wrt. Voc. 41, 38.

eleþ, es; *m. A man;* hŏmo:—Witon ðæt se eleþ ēce bīdeþ *they know that the man eternally abideth*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 8; Gū. 38. v. hæleþ.

ele-treów, es; *n. An oil-tree, olive-tree;* ŏlīva:—Swā swā eletreów wæstmbǽra *sīcut ŏlīva fructĭfĕra*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 51, 8. Swā niwe planta eletreówa *sīcut nŏvellæ ŏlīvārum*, Ps. Spl. C. 127, 4.

ele-twīg, es; *n. An olive twig, a small branch of olive*, Cot. 146.

-elfen, e; *f.* [ælf *an elf*, en *a feminine termination*] *A fairy, nymph;* nympha: *used only as a termination:*—Dūn-elfen *castălīdes;* feld-elfen *moïdes* (?); wudu-elfen *dryădes;* wylde-elfen *hamadryădes;* sǽ-elfen *naïădes*, Ælfc. Gl. 112, 113; Som. 79, 108–112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 15–19. v. -ælfen.

el-hygd, e; *f. Strange thought, distraction;* perturbātio:—Mōdes elhygd *distraction of the mind*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18.

Ēlīg, e; *f.* [ēl = ǽl *an eel*, īg *an island*] *The isle of* ELY, *Cambridgeshire;* insŭla Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Is Ēlīg ðæt land on Eást-Engla mǽgþa, hū hugu syx hund hīda, on eálondes gelīcnesse; is eall mid fenne and mid wætere ymbseald, and fram genihtsumnesse ǽla ða ðe on ðām ylcan fennum fongene beóþ hit naman onfēng *the land Ely is in the province of the East-Angles, of about six hundred hides, in the likeness of an island; it is all encompassed with a fen and with water, and took its name from the abundance of eels which are caught in the same fen*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 3–6. Hēr Sċe Æðeldryht ongon ðæt mynster æt Ēlīge *in this year* [A. D. 673] *St. Æthelдryth began the monastery at Ely*, Chr. 673; Th. 58, 4. Æðeldryþ wæs abbudisse geworden on ðam þeódlande ðe is gecȳged Ēlīge, ðǽr heó mynster getimbrade *Æthelдryth became abbess in the country which is called Ely, where she built a monastery*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1.

Ēlīg-burh, Ēlī-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. The city of Ely, Cambridgeshire;* urbs Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Man hine lǽdde to Ēlīgbyrig [Ēlībyrig, Th. 294, 15, col. 2] *they led him to Ely*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 16, col. 1.

ēliðtrōpus, ēliðtrŏpos *the turnsole*, Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 10, 16. v. hēliotropus.

el-land, es; *n. A foreign country, strange land;* externa terra:—Mægþ sceal, geómormōd, elland tredan *a maiden, sad of mind, shall tread a strange land*, Beo. Th. 6031; B. 3019.

ellarn *an elder-tree*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ellen.

ellefne; *adj. Eleven;* undĕcim:—Ellefne orettmægcas *eleven champions*, Andr. Recd. 1331; An. 664. v. endleofan.

ELLEN; *gen.* elnes; *m. n. Strength, power, vigour, valour, courage, fortitude;* vis, rōbur, vĭgor, virtus, fortĭtūdo:—Wīsdōm hæfþ on him feówer cræftas, ðara is ān wærscipe, ōðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwīsnes *wisdom has in it four virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Cd. 64; Th. 78, 5; Gen. 1288: Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 4; Gū. 1322: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Menol. Fox 491; Gn. C. 16. Ðā him wæs elnes þearf *when he had need of valour*, Beo. Th. 5745; B. 2876: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 32; Gen. 972: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gū. 869: Andr. Kmbl. 2002; An. 1003: Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725: Salm. Kmbl. 21; Sal. 11: Ps. Th. 118, 23. Wæs Gūþlāc on elne strong *Guthlac was strong in courage*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 34; Gū. 264: 62 b; Th. 231, 4; Ph. 484: Beo. Th. 5624; B. 2816. Hæfde him on innan ellen untweódne *he had within him unwavering courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244: Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Ic gefremman sceal eorlīc ellen *I shall perform a manly deed of valour*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. Ne lǽt ðīn ellen gedreósan *let not thy strength sink*, Wald. 10; Vald. 1, 6: Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 7; Hö. 66: Apstls. Kmbl. 6; Ap. 3. Ellen fremman *to do a deed of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2418; An. 1210: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3. Moyses bebeád folc hycgan on ellen *Moses bade the people think on valour*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218: Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11: Ps. Th. 93, 2. Engel hine elne trymede *an angel strengthened him with courage*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 2; Gen. 2137: Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861: Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Elne *with strength, power,* or *courage, strongly, powerfully, courageously;* strēnue, fortĭter, Beo. Th. 3938; B. 1967: Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8: Ps. Th. 52, 5: 59, 4: 118, 4, 176. [*Orm.* ellennlæs *powerless: O. Sax.* ellien, ellen, *n. strength, manhood: M. H. Ger.* ellen, *n. strength, manhood: O. H. Ger.* ellan, *m. zēlus, rōbur, virtus: Goth.* alyan, *n. zeal: Icel.* eljan, elja, *f. endurance, energy.*] DER. mægen-ellen.

ELLEN, es; *n. The elder-tree;* sambūcus nigra, a small tree whose branches are filled with a light spongy pith. The fruit is a globular, purplish-black berry, of which wine is often made, called *elder-berry wine.* It is quite distinct from alor *the alder-tree*, q. v:—Ellenes blōsman genim *take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man sambūcus = *σαμβύκη* [MS. samsuchon = *σάμψυχον*] and ōðrum naman ellen, hāteþ *take this wort, which is named sambucus, and by another name elder*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 14. Genim ellenes leáf *take leaves of elder*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 23: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 4. [*Plat.* elloorn, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* holder, holunder, *m: O. H. Ger.* holder, holuntar, *m: Dan.* hyld, *m. f;* hyldetræ, *n: Swed.* hyll, *f.*]

ellen; *adj. Of elder, elder-;* sambūceus:—Genim ellenne sticcan *take an elder-stick*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 7.

ellen-campian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To contend vigorously;* fortĭter pugnāre:—Ellencampian *pugĭlāre*, Cot. 4. Ellencampedon *pugĭlāvērunt*, Cot. 40.

ellen-cræft, es; *m. Strength, power;* virtus, pŏtentia:—Ahebbaþ hāligne heofena Drihten, usserne God ellencræfta *exalt the holy Lord of heaven, our God of powers*, Ps. Th. 98, 5.

ellen-dǽd, e; *f.* [ellen *valour*, dǽd *a deed*] *A deed of valour, bold* or *valiant deed;* virtūtis factum:—Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 13; Gen. 484: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 273. He secgan hýrde ellendǽdum *he heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1756; B. 876: 1804; B. 900.

el-lende, ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* exterus, peregrīnus:—Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 60; Met. 8, 30. In ellende *in foreign land, afar*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33: 25, 14.

Ellen-dūn, Ellan-dūn, e; *f.* [*Flor.* Ellandun, i. e. mons Eallæ: *Will. Malm.* Hellendune: *Hunt.* Elendune] *Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts;* lŏci nōmen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning and Beornwulf cyning on Ellendūne [Ellandūne, Th. 111, 21, col. 2] *in this year Egbert and Beornwulf fought at Allington*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 20.

ellen-gǽst, es; *m. A bold* or *powerful spirit;* pŏtens spīrĭtus:—Se ellengǽst *the powerful spirit* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 172; B. 86.

ellen-gōdnes *zeal*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32, note. v. ellen-wōdnes.

ellen-heard; *adj. Hard of courage, bold, courageous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Wæs eorl ellenheard searoþancum beseted *the courageous warrior was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2509; An. 1256: Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 3; Gū. 1138.

ellen-lǽca, an; *m. A champion;* pŭgil, agōnista, Cot. 15.

ellen-leás; *adj. Lacking courage;* fortitūdĭne cărens:—Ic sceal sēcan

ðderne ellenleásran cempan *I must seek another less courageous soldier*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 7; Jul. 394.

ellen-líce; *adv. Boldly, daringly;* fortíter, strēnue, pŏtenter:—Wíf beorn acwealde ellenlíce *the woman daringly slew a warrior*, Beo. Th. 4250; B. 2122.

ellen-mǽrþ, e; *f.* [mǽrþ *greatness, glory*] *Glory of valour* or *courage;* fortitūdĭnis glōria:—Grendel nihtweorce gefēh, ellenmǽrþum *Grendel rejoiced in his night-work, his valour-glories*, Beo. Th. 1660; B. 828.

ellen-rind, e; *f. Elder-rind* or *bark;* sambūci cortex:—Well ellenrinde niðewearde *boil the nether part of elder-rind*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5: 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 5: 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 128, 14.

ellen-rōf; *adj. Remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave;* rōbustus, strēnuus, fortis:—Strang oððe ellenrōf *rōbustus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 52. Beó ðū gestrangod and ellenrōf *confortāre et esto rōbustus*, Jos. 1, 7, 9: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 26; Gen. 1844: Beo. Th. 685; B. 340: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 3; Pa. 40: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 109: Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Hī woldon ānинga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2784; An. 1394. Gif ic ænigne ellenrōfne gemēte *if I find any brave man*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 17; Jul. 382. Ellenrōfe weras *the bold men*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 9; Rä. 23, 20: Cd. 94; Th. 122, 33; Gen. 2036: Andr. Kmbl. 2284; An. 1143.

ellen-sióc; *adj.* [sióc = seóc *sick, diseased, infirm, languid*] *Infirm* or *languid from want of strength;* invălĭdus, dēbĭlis:—Hwæðer he cwicne gemētte in ðam wongstede Wedra þeóden ellensiócne *whether he should find the languid prince of the Goths alive on the field*, Beo. Th. 5567; B. 2787.

ellen-spræc, e; *f. Powerful speech;* pŏtens sermo:—He ne meahte ellenspræce, hleóðor ahebban *he could not raise his voice, his powerful speech*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 18; Gū. 1128.

ellen-þrīst; *adj. Bold in courage, bold;* audax:—Ða idesa ellenþrīste *the bold women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133.

ellen-weorc, es; *n. A work of valour, valiant* or *powerful act;* fortitūdĭnis ŏpus, res fortĭter gesta:—He wæs ānræd ellenweorces *he was steadfast in his work of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 464; An. 232. Gif ðū ðæt ellenweorc aldre gedīgest *if thou escapest with life from that work of valour*, Beo. Th. 1326; B. 661: 5279; B. 2643: Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 20; Gū. 613. Ellenweorca *of valiant acts*, Beo. Th. 4789; B. 2399. Ellenweorcum *by valiant acts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2740; An. 1372.

ellen-wōd, e; *f?* [wōd *mad*] *Zeal;* zēlus = ζῆλος:—Me ðīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt *zēlus dŏmus tuæ cŏmēdit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9.

ellen-wōd; *adj.* [wōd *mad*] *Raging, furious;* fūrĭōsus:—Wæs ellenwōd fæder wið dēhter *the father was furious with his daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 4; Jul. 140.

ellen-wōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ellen-wōd *zeal*] *To strive with zeal, emulate;* æmŭlāri:—Nylle ðū elnian oððe ellenwōdian [MS. ellenwondian] on yfelwillendum *nōli æmŭlāri in malignantĭbus*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 1.

ellen-wōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Zeal, envy, emulation, ardour;* zēlus = ζῆλος, fervor:—Swindan me dyde ellenwōdnes mīn *tabescĕre me fēcit zēlus meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 139: 78, 5. Aidanus hæfde Godes ellenwōdnesse and his lufan micle *Aidan had much zeal and love for God*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32. He wæs mid wylme mycelre ellenwōdnesse onbærned *zēlo magni fervōris accensus est*, 4, 24; S. 598, 22.

ellen-wyrt, e; *f. Elderwort, wallwort, danewort, dwarf-elder;* sambūcus ĕbŭlus, Lin:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man *ĕbŭlum*, and ōðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ *take this herb, which is named* ĕbŭlum, *and by another name elderwort, and some men also call it wallwort*, Herb. 93, 1; Lchdm. i. 202, 5: Wrt. Voc. 67, 12, 64: 69, 17.

ELLES; *adv.* ELSE, *otherwise, in another manner;* ălĭter, ăliōquin, ăliunde, sĕcus:—Elles *ălĭter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 7, 67. Elles næbbe ge mēde mid eówrum fæder *ăliōquin mercēdem non hăbēbitis ăpud patrem vestrum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 21. Gif hit elles sȳ *sin autem*, Lk. Bos. 10, 6. He stýhþ elles ofer *ascendit ăliunde*, Jn. Bos. 10, 1. Hī ne mihton elles bión *they could not else exist*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52: Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 17: Beo. Th. 5034; B. 2520: Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 18; Jul. 113. Hwā arīst elles of Syon būtan ðū *who else shall arise out of Sion but thou?* Ps. Th. 13, 11. Hwæt elles is *quid est ăliud?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Nyton hwæt hȳ elles sprecon *they know not what else they speak*, Ps. Th. 43, 16. Āhwǽr *or* ǽghwǽr elles *anywhere else*, Ps. Th. 71, 12: 102, 15. Nā elles, nā hū elles *not otherwise, no how else;* haud sĕcus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 8. Nōwiht elles *nothing else;* nil ăliud, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Elles āwiht, ōwiht *or* wuht *anything else;* ăliud quid, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 33; Gen. 682: 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 27; Seef. 46: 115 a; Th. 443, 1; Kl. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 40; Met. 9, 20. Elles hwæt *anything else*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Elles hwǽr, hwār, hwērgen *or* hwider *elsewhere;* ăliorsum, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 6: Beo. Th. 277; B. 138: 5173; B. 2590: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. [*Wyc. Piers P.* ellis: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* elles: *Orm.* elless: *Scot.* els, ellis: *O. Frs.* elles, ellis: *M. H. Ger.* alles *ălĭter: O. H. Ger.* alles, elles, ellies *ăliōquin: Goth.* allis *at all: Swed.* eljest: *Lat.* ălias.]

elles hwā *any;* ali-quis, March. § 136, 5 a.

ellícor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise,* Ælfc. Gr. 38, Lye, Ettm. v. elcor.

ellm, es; *m. An elm;* ulmus:—On ellmum *in ulmis*, L. Edg. C. 16; Wilk. 83, 47. v. elm.

ellnung, e; *f. Emulation, zeal;* æmŭlātio:—Hī hæfdon Godes ellnunge *æmŭlātiōnem Dei hăbēbant*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 8. v. elnung.

ellor; *adv. Elsewhere;* ălias, ăliorsum:—Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrīðan *she saw the light depart elsewhere*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773: 133; Th. 168, 17; Gen. 2784: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112: Beo. Th. 110; B. 55.

ellor-fūs; *adj.* [fūs *ready, quick*] *Desirous* or *ready to go elsewhere, ready to depart;* pĕregre eundi cŭpĭdus, ăliorsum īre părātus:—Ōþ-ðæt gāst, ellorfūs, gangan sceolde to Godes dōme *until his spirit, ready to depart, must go to God's judgment*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 7; Gen. 1609. He his hlāford geseah ellorfūsne *he saw his lord ready to depart* [*about to die*], Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 11; Gū. 1027: Andr. Kmbl. 375; An. 188.

ellor-gāst, -gæst, es; *m. A spirit living* or *going elsewhere, a departing spirit;* spīritus ălĭbi dēgens:—Scolde se ellorgāst on feónda geweald sīðian *the departing spirit must go into the power of fiends*, Beo. Th. 1619; B. 807. Ellorgǽst *a departing spirit*, 3238; B. 1617. Hie gesāwon twegen ellorgǽstas *they saw two spirits living elsewhere*, 2702; B. 1349.

ellor-sīþ, es; *m. A journey elsewhere, departure, death;* ălĭbi ĭter, mors:—Symble biþ gemyndgad eaforan ellorsīþ *his offspring's death will always be remembered*, Beo. Th. 4893; B. 2451.

ell-reord; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus:—Eallum ellreordum cynnum *cunctis barbăris nātiōnĭbus*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31. v. el-reord.

ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus: — Ōðer [heretoga] wæs ðam hǽðenan rēþra and grimra forðon he ellreordig wæs *alter* [dux] *quia barbărus ĕrat, pāgāno sævior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 21, 24: 3, 6; S. 528, 10. v. el-reord.

ell-þeód, ell-þiéd, e; *f. A strange people, foreign nation;* pĕregrīna gens:—Hý fōron on ellþiéde *they went into a foreign land*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 6. v. el-þeód.

ell-þeódig -þiódig; *adj. Strange, foreign, a stranger, a foreigner:*—Ellþeódigra *of the foreigners*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 8; Gen. 1835: Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18: 24, 18. v. el-þeódig.

ellyn *zeal*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139. v. ellen.

ELM, ellm, es; *m. An* ELM, *elm-tree;* ulmus:—Genim elmes rinde *take bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 9. [*Chauc.* elmes, *pl: Dut.* olm, *m: Ger.* ulme, *f: M. H. Ger.* ëlm, *f: O. H. Ger.* elm, helmboum: *Dan.* alm, ælm, *m. f: Swed.* alm, *f: Icel.* almr, álmr, *m: Lat.* ulmus, *f.*] DER. elm-rind.

elm-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* cŭbĭtum:—Gif se earm biþ forad būfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24. v. el-boga.

el-mehtig *almighty*, Ps. C. 77 [Pfr. Germ. 10, 427]. v. eal-mihtig.

elmestlíc; *adj. Charitable;* mīsĕrĭcors:—Swē hit him bōem rehtlícast and elmestlícast wēre *as might be most righteous and most charitable for both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 23.

el-mihtig *almighty:*—God elmihtiga *almighty God*, Chr. 1086; Th. 353, 32. v. eal-mihtig.

elm-rind, e; *f.* ELM-RIND or *bark;* ulmi cortex:—Elmrind *bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 2. Well elmrinde *boil elm-rind*, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5. Nim elmrinde *take elm-rind*, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 8: 3, 29; Lchdm. ii. 324, 15. Genim elmrinde grēne *take elm-rind green*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15. Mid elmrinde *with elm-rind*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 23.

ELN, e; *f.* **I.** *an* ELL, *a measure of length, the space from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, eighteen inches.* This is the *Heb.* אַמָּה [amma] *a cubit:* the *Lat.* cŭbĭtus *a cubit*, ulna *an ell.* Liddell and Scott say πῆχυς = *cŭbĭtus*, and *ulna an ell* properly contain twenty-four δάκτυλοι [δάκτυλος, the breadth of a finger, about ¾ of an English inch]:—Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυν ἕνα; Mt. 6, 27; *ĕþ whas ĭzwara maurnands mag anaaukan ana wahstu seinana* aleina *aina?* Mt. Bos. Goth. 6, 27; quis autem vestrum cōgĭtans pŏtest adjicĕre ad stătūram suam *cŭbĭtum* ūnum? Mt. Vulg. 6, 27; hwylc eówer mæg sōþlíce geþencan ðæt he ge-eácnige āne *elne* to hys anlícnesse? Mt. Bos. 6, 27; Wycl. says *cubite;* Tynd. *cubit.* It is therefore presumed that the *Grk.* πῆχυς = *Heb.* אַמָּה was eighteen inches; for twenty-four δάκτυλοι × by ¾ = [.75] = eighteen inches. In the parallel passage, Lk. Bos. 12, 25, there is not any Gothic; the *Grk. Lat.* and *A. Sax.* are the same as in the preceding verse. Lk. Bos. 12, 25 is, therefore, not quoted. Hī wǽron unfeor fram lande, swylce hit wǽre twā hund elna *non longe ĕrant a terra, sed quăsi cŭbĭtis dūcentis* [18 in. × 200 ÷ 12 = 300 ft.], Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Fíftena stōd deóp ofer dūnum se drencefiōd monnes elna *the deluge stood deep over the downs, fifteen ells of man*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 17; Gen. 1399. Eln *ulna*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 62; Wrt. Voc. 64, 71. **II.** *the Royal*

Persian ell, or *cubit, is very nearly* 20½ *inches;* for Herodotus says that the πῆχυς βασιλήϊος, bk. i. § 178, is 3 δάκτυλοι longer than the common Grk. πῆχυς = *cubit* or *ell:* 24 δάκτυλοι, i. e. 24 + 3 = 27 δάκτυλοι; 27 × [¾ of an inch and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an 8th, δάκτύλος *a finger's breadth* = about $\frac{7.5}{100}$ of an inch, that is ¾ of an inch and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an 8th = ¾ + $\frac{1}{96}$ = $\frac{72}{96}$ + $\frac{1}{96}$ = $\frac{73}{96}$ = .76] .76 = 20$\frac{6.0}{100}$ [= 20½ inches, and $\frac{2}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch]:—Se weall Babilônes is fiftig elna brâd, and twâ hund elna heáh .... and ymbûtan ðone weall is se mǽsta dîc .... and wiðûtan ðam dîce is geworht twegra elna heáh weall *the wall of Babylon is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high .... and round the wall is a very great dike .... and outside the dike a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 23–28. III. *the ell in A. Sax. was sometimes about* 24 *inches*, or 2 *feet:*—Se hwæl biþ micle læssa ðonne ôðre hwalas: ne biþ he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac, on his âgnum lande, ða beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange, and ða mǽstan, fiftiges elna lange; ðara, he sǽde, ðæt he syxa sum ofslôge syxtig on twâm dagum *this whale is much less than other whales: it is not longer than seven ells; but, in his own country* [*Norway*], *they are eight and forty ells long, and the largest, fifty ells long; of these, he said, that he was one of six, who killed sixty in two days*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18–23. In giving the size of the Horse-whale or Walrus, and of the Whale, Ohthere, a Norwegian, would most probably calculate by the measure of Scandinavia, the ell of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Molbeck, in his Dansk Ordbog, thus defines it:—'Alen, et vist længdemaal, som deles i 24 tommer... Tomme een 12te fod, og een 24de alen,'... That is, *Ell, a certain measure of length, which is divided into* 24 *inches .... An inch one* 12*th of a foot, and one* 24*th of an ell.* King Alfred, in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, followed the calculation of Ohthere, who says that the Horse-whale or Walrus is 7 ells long, that is 14 feet, and the Whales 48 ells, and the largest 50, that is 96 feet, and the largest 100 feet long. These calculations approach very nearly to those given by Mr. Broderip, who says the length of the Walrus is from 10 to 15 feet, and Dr. Scoresby, who gives the length of the Physalus to be about 100 feet, Ors. Eng. p. 43, note 45. 2. ells of different lengths were used in Anglo-Saxon times; and, even in the present day, 3 sorts of ells are known in England:—*The Flemish ell* is 3 quarters of a yard or 27 inches; *the English* 5 quarters or 45 inches; and *the French* 6 quarters or 54 inches. [Early English, *Wrt. spec.* 35, ân elne long: *R. Glouc.* 429, 3, elnen, *pl: Plat.* eel, *f: Frs.* jelne: *O. Frs.* ielne, elne, *f: Dut.* el, elle, *f: Ger.* elle, *f: M. H. Ger.* elne, eln, elline, ellen, *f: O. H. Ger.* elina, elna, elle, *f: Goth.* aleina, *f: Dan.* alen, *f: Swed.* aln, *f: Icel.* alin, *f: Lat.* ulna, *f: Grk.* ὠλένη, *f.* Eln *the ell* is found in *A. Sax.* eln-boga, el-boga *the elbow: Dut.* elle-boog: *Ger.* ellen-boge.] Ell is an old Teutonic word being used in the oldest German, the Gothic translation of Ulphilas about A. D. 360: in Anglo-Saxon about 895. The date of its use in other parts of Europe may be ascertained by referring to the languages quoted above, and in the list of contractions where the names and dates of the authors are given.

eln-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* cŭbĭtum:—Se earm nǽnige bîgnesse on ðam elnbogan hæfde *the arm had no bending at the elbow*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. el-boga.

elnes *of strength*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529; *gen. of* ellen.

elnes = ellenes *of elder:*—Elnes rinde sele *give elder-rind*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 14. v. ellen *an elder-tree.*

eln-gemet, es; *n. An ell-measure, the length of an ell, two feet?* cŭbĭtālis mensūra, ulnæ mensūra:—Ðæt fær gewyrc fiftiges wíd, þrittiges heáh, þreó hund lang elngemeta *make the vessel fifty wide, thirty high, three hundred long, of ell measures*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 10; Gen. 1309. v. eln I. and III.

elnian; *part.* elnende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ellen *strength*]. I. *to make strong, strengthen;* confortāre:—Elnode he hine and sæt upp *confortātus sēdit in lectŭlo*, Gen. 48, 2. II. *to strive with zeal after another, endeavour to be equal, emulate;* æmŭlāre, zēlāre:—Nyl ðû elnian betwih awergde, ne elnende ðû sié dônde unrehtwîsnisse *nōli æmŭlāre inter mălignantes, neque æmŭlātus fueris făcientes iniquĭtātem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 1, 7. Ic elnode [elnade, Ps. Th. 72, 2] ofer ða unrihtwîsan *zēlāvi sŭper inīquos*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 3. Ne elna ðû *ne æmŭlēris*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. DER. ge-elnian.

elnung, ellnung, e; *f. Zeal, hot emulation, envy;* zēlus, æmŭlātio:—Elnung *zēlus*, Rtl. 192, 5. Elnung oððe æfista hûses ðînes ge-et [= ge-æt] mec *zēlus dŏmus tuæ cŏmēdit me*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 17.

elone *the herb elecampane*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2. v. eolone.

elp *an elephant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ylp.

elpen-bênen; *adj. Made of ivory;* ĕburnĕus:—Fram hûsum elpenbênenum *a dŏmĭbus ĕburnĕis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10.

elpen-bân, es; *n. An elephant's bone, ivory;* ĕbur:—Elpenbânum *with ivory*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10: Cot. 71. v. ylpen-bân.

elpend, es; *m. An elephant;* ĕlephas = ἔλεφας:—Hwæðer ge seón mâran on eówrum lîchoman ðonne elpend *if ye were greater in your body than the elephant*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 25. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wǽtan gelîce and spinge dêþ *an elephant's hide will drink wet like a sponge*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 10. He genêþde under ânne elpend *he went boldly under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 78, 9. He hæfde xx elpenda *he had twenty elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 5: 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. To ðâm elpendum [MS. elpendan] *to the elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 26. Hêt Pirrus dôn ða elpendas on dæt gefeoht *Pyrrhus ordered the elephants to be brought into the battle*, 77, 16, 23: 78, 5, 28.

elpend-tôþ, es; *m. An elephant's tooth;* ĕlephantis dens, Cot. 78.

elra; *comp? Stranger:*—He ne mêtte on elran men mundgripe mâran *he did not find a stronger hand-gripe in a stranger man*, Beo. Th. 1509; B. 752.

el-reord, ell-reord, æl-, æll-, eall-; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus:—Wǽron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblâwne *inflāti ĕrant barbăra stultĭtia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13: 1, 5; S. 476, 11: 1, 14; S. 482, 12: Ps. Surt. 113, 1.

el-reordig, ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbărus, pĕregrīnus:—Of gramum folce ða elreordige ealle wǽron *de pŏpŭlo barbăro*, Ps. Th. 113, 1.

el-reordignes, -ness, e; *f. Barbarousness, outlandishness;* barbăries, Som. Ben. Lye.

el-riord; *adj. Barbarous;* barbărus:—Mid elriordre dysignesse *barbăra stultĭtia*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 3. v. el-reord.

el-þeód, æl-þeód, el-þiód [ell-]; *gen.* e; *pl. nom. acc.* a, e; *f. A foreign nation, strange people;* gens pĕregrīna, alienĭgĕnæ, pĕregrīni:—Êhton elþeóda *they pursued the strange nations*, Elen. Kmbl. 277; El. 139. Fôre elþeódum *before strange nations*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 12; Cri. 1337: 23 b; Th. 67, 6; Cri. 1084. On ellþeóde *among a strange people*, Andr. Kmbl. 1943; An. 974: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 25; Bo. 36.

el-þeódian *foreigners;* barbăros, = el-þeódigan; *acc. pl. def. of* el-þeódig, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note.

el-þeódig, æl-þeódig, el-þiódig [ell-]; *adj. Strange, foreign, barbarous, one who is abroad;* pĕregrīnus, barbărus, advĕna, alienĭgĕna, qui pĕregre est:—Eorlas elþeódige *strange men*, Andr. Kmbl. 397; An. 199. Þearfum and elþeódigum symble eáþmôd *paupĕrĭbus et pĕregrīnis semper hŭmĭlis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10, note. Ðæt Bryttas ða elþeódian of heora gemǽrum adrîfan *ut Brittōnes barbăros suis e finĭbus pĕpŭlĕrint*, 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note. Nû cwom elþeódig *now a stranger has come*, Elen. Kmbl. 1813; El. 908: Cd. 124; Th. 159, 3; Gen. 2629. Hwonne me wrâþra sum ellþeódigne aldre beheówe *when some enemy might bereave me, a stranger, of life*, 128; Th. 163, 20; Gen. 2701: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 11; Seef. 38: 87 b; Th. 329, 5; Vy. 29. Ða elþeódigan ealle Drihten lustum healdeþ *Dŏmĭnus custōdit advĕnam*, Ps. Th. 145, 8: 110, 4. v. el-þeód.

el-þeódiglîce, æl-þeódiglîce; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners;* pĕregre. v. æl-þeódiglîce.

el-þeódignes, -þeódines, æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad, pilgrimage;* pĕregrīnātio:—Ferde on elþeódignysse *pĕregre prŏfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. On elþeódinysse, 25, 14. Elþeódignys oððe eardbegengnes mîn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incŏlātus meus prōlongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. eard-begengnes.

el-þeódisc; *adj. Foreign, strange;* pĕregrīnus:—To bebyrgenne elþeódisce men *in sĕpultūram pĕregrīnōrum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. v. el-þeódig.

el-þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation:*—In elþióde *pĕregre*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 33. v. el-þeód.

el-þiódgian, -þiódigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [el, þeód *a people*] *To live in foreign parts, to lead a pilgrim's life;* pĕregrīnāri:—Wilnode he on neáweste ðara hâligra stôwe to tîde elþiódgian on eorþan *cŭpīvit in vīcīnia sanctōrum lŏcōrum ad tempus pĕregrīnāri in terris*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12.

el-þiódig *strange, foreign*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17, note 3: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 35: Mt. Lind. Stv. 25, 14. v. el-þeódig.

eltst *eldest;* nātu maxĭmus:—Seó mǽgþ asprang of Noes eltstan suna, se wæs gehâten Sem *that family sprang from Noah's eldest son who was called Shem*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 7, = yldest; *sup. of* eald.

eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine;* lŭpinus albus, Lin:—Wyl eluhtran on ealaþ *boil lupine in ale*, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 11: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26. v. elehtre.

êlys *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 19. v. îl.

em-, in composition, denotes *even, equal:* v. efen *even*, emb *about.* v. em-lîcnes, em-niht, etc.

emb, embe *about, round, around:*—Emb eahta niht *about eight nights*, Menol. Fox 418; Men. 210: 76; Men. 38: 188; Men. 95: 109; Men. 54: 259; Men. 131: 449; Men. 226. Embe fîf niht *about five nights*, Menol. Fox 21; Men. 11: 30; Men. 15: 38; Men. 19: 82; Men. 41: 385; Men. 194. v. ymb.

embe-fær, es; *n.* [fær *a going, journey*] *A going round, circuit;* circuĭtus:—Embefær tûna *circuĭtus villārum*, Procem. R. Conc.

embe-gân *to go round*, Lye. v. ymb-gân.

embe-gang, es; *m. A going round, circuit;* circuĭtus:—Se embegang ðara landa *the circuit of the lands*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 402; A. D. 944;

Kmbl. iii. 421, 6. Se mōna hæfþ læstne embegang *the moon has the least circuit*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. Embegang dōn *processiōnem făcĕre*, R. Conc. 3. v. ymbe-gang.

embe-gyrdan; he -gyrt; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded *To surround, begird*; circumcingĕre:—Gârsecg embegyrt gumena rīce *the ocean surrounds the kingdoms of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 81; Met. 9, 41. v. ymb-gyrdan.

embeht, es; *n. An office, serving*; ministĕrium:—Ymb oft embehte *circa frĕquens ministĕrium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. v. ambeht.

embehtian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To minister, serve*; ministrāre:—Heó embehtade oððe gehērde him *ministrābat eis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. Embehtaþ *ministrābit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 37.

embeht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister*; servus, minister:—Allra embehtmonn *omnium minister*, Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

embehtsumnes, -nis, -niss, e; *f. A compliance, kind attention*; obsĕquium:—He dēmeþ embehtsumnisse [MS. embehtsumise] oððe hērnisse *arbitrētur obsĕquium*, Jn. Lind. War. 16, 2.

embe-hydignes, -ness, e; *f. Solicitude*; sollĭcĭtūdo, C. R. Ben. 43, Lye. v. ymb-hydignys.

Embene; *pl. m. The inhabitants of Amiens, Amiens, in Picardy, France*; Ambiānum:—Hēr fōr se here up on Sunnan to Embenum, and ðær sæt ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 884] *the army went up the Somme to Amiens, and remained there one year*, Chr. 884; Erl. 82, 17.

embe-smeágung, e; *f. A considering about, experience*; empīria = ἐμπειρία:—Manega embesmeágunga *empīria*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 49; Wrt. Voc. 47, 53.

embe-þencan; *part.* -þencende; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht *To think about, to be anxious for, careful*; sollĭcĭtus esse:—Ne beó ge embeþencende hū oððe hwæt ge sprecon, oððe andswarion *nōlīte sollĭcĭti esse quālĭter aut quid respondeātis, aut quid dīcātis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. v. ymbe-þencan.

embe-ûton; *adv. About*; circum:—Ân of ðām ðe ðār embe-ûton stōdon *one of those who stood there about*, Mk. Bos. 14, 47. v. ymbe-ûtan; *adv.*

emb-feran; *p.* -ferde; *pp.* -fered *To go round, surround*; circuīre:—Hīg geond feówertig daga embferdon ðone eard *they went round the country for forty days*, Num. 13, 26.

embiht, es; *m. A servant*; minister:—Ða embihtas *ministri*, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 46. v. ambeht; *m.*

embiht, es; *n. An office*; offĭcium:—Gefylde wǽron ða dagas embihtes his *implēti sunt dies offĭcii ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 23. v. ambeht; *n.*

embiht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister*; servus, minister:—Allra embihtmon *omnium minister*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

emb-long *at length*, Som. Ben. Lye.

emb-rin, es; *n.* [=emb-īren *an encircling iron*] *A fetter*; compes:—Embrin *balus*? Cot. 203: Wrt. Voc. 288, 1.

emb-ryne, es; *m. A running round, a course, revolution, anniversary*; revŏlūtio, circuītus:—Tyn embrynas *quinquennia jam dĕcem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 1. v. ymb-rene.

emb-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit round* or *about, surround, beset, besiege*; circumsĕdēre, obsĭdēre:—Porsenna and Tarcuinius embsæton Rōme burh *Porsenna and Tarquin surrounded Rome*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 11. Hē besirede ðæt folc ðe hī embseten hæfdon *he deceived the people who had besieged them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 3. v. ymb-sittan.

emb-snīðan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden, -snyden *To cut round, circumcise*; circumcīdēre:—Ðæt ðæt cild embsnyden wǽre *ut circumcīdĕrētur puer*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. ymb-snīðan.

emb-stemn; *adv. By turns*; vĭcissim:—Embstemn *vel* ðǽr gemang *vĭcissim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 2.

emb-ûtan *about, round*; circum, circa:—Guton [MS. geoton; ðæs celfes blōd] embûtan ðæt weofod *they poured* [*the blood of the calf*] *round the altar*, Lev. 1, 5, 11. v. ymb-ûtan; *prep.*

emb-wlātian; ic -wlātige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look about, contemplate*; contemplāri:—Ic embwlātige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 5, MS. D. v. ymb-wlātian.

emb-wlātung, e; *f. A viewing, contemplation*; contemplātio:—Hī brūcaþ ðære incundan embwlātunge his godcundnysse *they enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. v. ymb-wlātung.

em-cristen *a fellow-christian*, L. Ed. C. 36; Th. i. 461, 1. v. emne-cristen.

eme *deceit, fraud*; fraus, Som. Ben. Lye.

emel, e; *f. A canker-worm, caterpillar, weevel*; ērūca, brūchus = βροῦχος:—He sealde emele oððe treówyrme wæstm heora *dĕdit ērūcæ fructus eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 51. He sǽde and com gærshoppe and emel ðæs næs nā gerīm *dixit et vēnit lŏcusta, et brūchus cūjus non ĕrat nūmĕrus*, 104, 32. v. ymel.

emertung, e; *f. A tickling, an itching*; prūrīgo:—Emertung *prūrīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 61; Wrt. Voc. 20, 5.

emetig; *adj. Empty, vacant*; văcuus, văcans:—He gemēteþ hit [hūs] emetig *invēnit eam* [*dŏmum*] *văcantem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 44. v. æmtig.

em-fela; *adj. Equally many*; tōtĭdem:—Gān inn emfela manna of ægðre healfe *let equally as many men of either side go in*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 20. v. efen-fela.

em-hydig; *adj. Anxious about, solicitous*; sollĭcĭtus, C. R. Ben. 33. v. ymb-hydig.

emitte, an; *f. An emmet, ant*; formīca:—Emittan *formīcæ*, Prov. 30. v. æmete.

em-lang; *adj. Equally long*; ejusdem longitūdĭnis, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15.

em-leóf; *adj. Equally dear*; æque cārus:—Him wearþ emleóf, ðæt hȳ gesâwon mannes blōd agoten, swā him wæs ðara nȳtena meolc *it was equally dear to them to see man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 32.

em-līce; *adv. Even-like, evenly, equally, patiently*; æquālĭter, æquanĭmĭter:—Hū emlīce hit gelamp *how evenly it happened!* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 25: 3, 6; Bos. 57, 41. He ðone eard ealne emlīce dǽlde betwux twelf mægþum *he divided all the country equally among the twelve tribes*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 29, 11; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22. He forbær Godes swingele swīðe emlīce *he bare God's scourging very patiently*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 12. v. efen-līce.

em-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality, equity*; æquĭtas:—He dēmþ folc on emlīcnesse *judĭcābit pŏpŭlos in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Spl. T. 95, 10: 110, 7: 118, 75. v. efen-līcnes.

em-micel; *adj. Equally much*; æque multus:—Em-micel ealra *equally much of all*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5. v. emn-micel, efen-micel.

emn; *adj. Even, equal, plain, level, just*; æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Ðæs wīsan monnes mōd biþ swīðe emn *the wise man's mind is very even*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 58 a, 16: 17, 5; Hat. MS. 23 a, 7: Ps. Th. 10, 8. Næs ic nǽfre swā emnes mōdes *I was never of so even a mind*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. Seó burh wæs getimbred on swīðe emnum lande *the city was built on very level land*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20: Past. 4, 2; Hat. MS. 10 a, 14. Habbaþ emne wǽga and emne gemetu and sestras *stātēra justa et æqua sint pondĕra, justus mŏdius æquusque sextārius*, Lev. 19, 36. On emn *on even ground, by, near*; in æquāli, juxta, Gen. 16, 12: 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. i. 30, 16: Byrht. Th. 137, 9; By. 184. To emnes *over against, opposite*; adversus, contra, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8: 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25: Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 194, 32; 195, 2. v. efen.

emn-, emne-, in composition, *even, equal*, as efen:—Emne-cristen *a fellow-christian*. Emn-sceólere *a school-fellow*.

emn-æðele; *adj. Equally noble*; æque nōbĭlis:—Ealle sint emn-æðele *all are equally noble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 27; Met. 17, 14.

emne; *comp.* emnor, emnar; *adv. Equally, even, exactly, precisely, just*; æquālĭter, æque, omnīno:—Sió sunne and se mōna habbaþ todǽled betwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swīðe emne *the sun and the moon have divided the day and the night very equally between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 72; Met. 29, 35: Ps. Th. 9, 8. Crist hiene selfne ge-eáþmēdde emne ōþ ðone deáþ *Christ humbled himself even unto death*, Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 22: 50; Hat. MS: Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 76; Met. 9, 38: 13, 89; Met. 13, 45: Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114: 441; An. 221: 665; An. 333. Ne wēne ic ðæt ænige twegen lātteówas emnar gefuhton *I do not think that any two leaders fought more equally*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 32. v. efne.

emn-ēce; *adj. Co-eternal*; cœternus:—Is emnēce mægenþrymnes *est cœterna majestas*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200, 25. Ealle þrȳ hādas emnēce him sylfum synt *totæ tres personæ cœternæ sibi sunt*, 201, 27. v. efen-ēce.

emne-cristen, em-cristen, es; *m. A fellow-christian*; co-christiānus:—His emnecristen *fratrem suum in Christo*, L. Ed. C. 36; Wilk. 209, 18.

emne-līce *evenly, equally*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen-līce.

emnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice*; æquĭtas:—Drihten ðū gelīffæst me on efnesse oððe emnesse ðīnre *Dŏmĭne vivĭfĭcābis me in æquĭtāte tua*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 11. Emnesse geseah anwlita his *æquĭtātem vīdit vultus ejus*, 10, 8. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on emnisse *ipse judĭcābit orbem terræ in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Spl. 9, 8. Eágan ðīne geseón emnyssa *ŏcŭli tui vĭdeant æquitātes*, 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. v. efen-nyss.

emnett, es; *n*? *Level ground, a plain*; plānĭties, campus:—He hæfde on ðam emnette gefaren *he had marched on the level ground*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 38.

emnettan, emnyttan, to emnettenne; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *equal, to regulate*; æquāre, coæquāre:—Synt to emnettenne be ðissere emnihte *they are to be regulated by this equinox*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 15; Lchdm. iii. 256, 24. Ic emnytte *coæquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. DER. ge-emnettan.

emn-gōd; *adj. Equally good*; æque bŏnus:—Nān wuht nis betere ðonne God ne emngōd him *no creature is better than God nor equally good with him*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 7. Nyton nāuht emngōd *they know nothing equally good*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 4.

emnian *to equal, to make alike,* Som. Ben. Lye.

em-niht, es; *n.* [em, emn *equal;* niht *night*] *Equal day and night, equinox;* æquinoctium:—On emnihtes dæg, ðæt is ðonne se dæg and seó niht gelíce lange beóþ *on the day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are equally long,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 19; Lchdm. iii. 260, 13. Ver is lencten tíd, seó hæfþ emnihte *spring is the lenten tide, which hath an equinox,* 8, 28; Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. Autumnus is hærfest, ðe hæfþ óðre emnihte *Autumn is harvest, which hath the other equinox,* 9, 1; Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. On ðæs hærfestlícan emnihtes ryne *in the course of the harvest* [*autumnal*] *equinox,* Lchdm. iii. 238, 27. To hærfestes emnihte *at the autumnal equinox,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 902; 151, 11.

emnis, -niss *evenness, equity,* Ps. Spl. 9, 8. v. emnes.

emn-land *even land, a plain,* Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-líce; *adv. Equally, evenly;* æquálĭter, æque:—Ðæt hine ealle emnlíce hérian *that all praise him equally,* Ps. Th. 32, 1: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34, MS. Cot. v. efen-líce.

emn-micel, em-micel; *adj. Equally great;* æque magnus:—Habbaþ emnmicelne willan to cumenne *they have equally great desire to come,* Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: 42; Fox 256, 10. v. efen-micel.

emn-neáh; *prep. Equally near;* æque prŏpe:—On ælcere stówe he is hire emn-neáh *it is in every place equally near it,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. v. efen-neáh.

emn-réðe; *adj.* [réðe *cruel*] *Equally cruel;* æque sævus:—Romulus and Brutus wurdon emnréðe *Romulus and Brutus were equally cruel,* Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 42.

emn-sár, es; *n. Equal sorrow* or *contrition;* æquālis dŏlor:—Hie ne mágon ealneg ealla on áne tíd emnsáre hreówan *they cannot always repent of all at one time with equal sorrow,* Past. 53, 3; Hat. MS.

emn-sárian *to be alike sorry, to condole;* condŏlēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-sárig *equally sorry,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. em-sárig, efen-sárig.

emn-scelere, es; *m. A fellow-scholar;* condiscipŭlus:—He ofslóh his emnscelere *he slew his fellow-scholar,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 12.

emnys, -nyss *evenness, equity,* Ps. Spl. 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. v. emnes.

emnyttan *to make equal,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. v. emnettan.

empire *an empire;* impĕrium, Lye.

em-rene, es; *m. A circle;* circŭlus, C. R. Ben. 18. v. ymb-rene.

em-sárig; *adj. Equally sorry;* æque tristis:—Hí woldon ðæt ða óðre wíf wǽran emsárige heom *they wished the other women to be equally sorry with themselves,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 1. v. efen-sárig.

em-snídan; *p.* -snáþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden *To circumcise;* circumcīdĕre:—Ge emsnídaþ ðæt flǽsc eówres fylmenes *circumcīdĕtis carnem præpūtii vestri,* Gen. 17, 11. v. ymb-snídan.

em-swápen *clothed;* amictus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-swápan.

emta, an; *m. Leisure;* ōtium;—On emtan to smeágeanne *to study at leisure,* Bd. pref. S. 471, 10. Ic get emtan næbbe *I have not leisure yet,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 24. v. ætma.

emtig; *adj. Empty, idle;* vacuus, ōtiōsus:—Híg synt emtige *they are idle,* Ex. 5, 8. v. ætmig.

em-trymming, e; *f. A fortress, fence;* mūnīmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-trymming.

em-twá *two even parts, halves;* dīmĭdia:—Ne dǽlaþ on emtwá heora dagas *non dīmĭdiābunt dies suos,* Ps. Lamb. 54, 24. He tobærst on emtwá *he burst asunder into halves,* Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26.

-en. I. *m.* forms only a few masculine *terminations* of nouns; as, þeóden; *gen.* þeódnes; *m. a king,* from þeód *people:* dryhten; *gen.* dryhtnes; *m. a lord,* from dryht *people, subjects.* II. *f.* -en forms many feminine nouns = the *Ger.* -in, *Dan.* -inde; as, þínen, e; *f. a maid-servant* [*Ger.* dienerin], from þén [*Ger.* diener]; þeówen, e; *f. a female slave,* from þeów: wylen; *gen.* wylne; *f. the same,* from weal *a slave:* mennen, e; *f. a maid-servant,* from manna: gyden, e; *f. a goddess,* from god: munecen, e; *f. a nun,* from munec: cásern [= cásere + en], e; *f. an empress,* from cásere: fyxen, e; *f. a she-fox,* from fox. Also -en forms many nouns of the *f.* gender [corresponding to the *Icel.* -n, -in]; as, Segen; *gen.* segne; *f. tradition, saying, Icel.* sögn: gýmen, e; *f. heed, care:* byrgen, e; *f. a tomb:* sylen, e; *f. a gift:* byrðen, e; *f. a burden:* hiwrǽden; *gen.* hiwrǽdenne; *f. a family, house:* and several others in -rǽden; as, Gecwydrǽden, e; *f. an agreement, contract:* mǽg-rǽden, e; *f. relationship:* gefér-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. a train, company, congregation.* III. some nouns in -en are neuters [corresponding to the *Icel.* -in, -en]; as, Mægen, es; *n. strength, might* = *Icel.* megin, magn: mǽden, es; *n. a maiden:* wésten, es; *n. a waste, desert:* swefen, es; *n. a dream:* midlen, es; *n. a middle:* fæsten, es; *n. a fortress, fastness.*

-en is a termination of adjectives,—hence from fýr *fire* is fýren *fiery;* stǽn *a stone;* stǽnen *stony:* -en is also the termination of *pp.* in strong verbs; arisen *risen,* from arísan *to rise;* dolfen *digged,* from delfan *to dig;* witen *known,* from witan *to know.*

ēn = ǽn = án- *one,* as,—ǽn-líc, *q. v.* = án-líc; ēn-wintre *one winter, q. v;* ǽn-líc = án-líc, *q. v;* ēn-lípig = án-lípig, *q. v.*

encgel, es; *m. An angel;* angĕlus:—Hálig encgel *a holy angel,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 24; Sat. 586, = engel *an angel.*

énd; *adv. Formerly, of old;* prius, ōlim:—Ic adreág fela siððan ðú énd to me in sídadest *I have suffered much since thou didst come to me of old,* Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 16; Hö. 71.

-end, es; *m.* the ending of nouns, denoting the agent:—Wegferend, es; *m. a way-faring man.*

ENDE, es; *m.* I. *an* END; fīnis, terminus:—Ac nys ðonne gyt se ende *sed nondum est finis,* Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Á búton ende *ever without end,* L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. Ðæt hí ðæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden *that they would make an end of the war,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 1. Ðú eart eallra þinga fruma and ende *thou art the beginning and end of all things,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275: Andr. Kmbl. 1112; An. 556. II. *a corner, part, sort;* angŭlus, pars, spĕcies:—Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hí ða bán mid þwógan, gutan in énne ende ðære cyricean *the selfsame water that they washed the bones with, they poured into one corner of the church* [in angŭlo sacrārii], Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Harold of-slóh ðǽr mycelne ende ðæs folces *Harold slew there a great part of the people,* Chr. 1052; Gib. 166, 22; Th. 319, 14, col. 1. On feówer endum ðyses middangeardes *in the four parts of this world,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 21. Ofer ealle eorþan endas *over all parts of the earth,* Ps. Th. 18, 4. Ne hæfde wit óðer uncymran hors and óðres endes *numquid non hăbuĭmus ĕquos vilĭores, vel ălias spĕcies,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. [*Chauc. Wyc.* ende; *O. Sax.* endi, *m. n: Frs.* eyn, eyne: *O. Frs.* enda, einde, eind, ein, *m: Dut.* einde, *n: Ger.* ende, *n: M. H. Ger.* ende, *n. m: O. H. Ger.* anti, enti, *m. n: Goth.* andeis, *m: Dan.* ende, *m. f: Swed.* ände, *m: Icel.* endi, endir, *m: Sansk.* anta, *m.*] DER. eást-ende, norþ-, west-, woruld-.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle:—Wegfer-ende *way-faring:* also found for -enne. v. -anne.

ende-byrd, es; *n? An arranging, arrangement, order;* ordo:—Se Ælmihtiga ealra gesceafta endebyrd wundorlíce gemetgaþ *the Almighty wonderfully regulates the arrangement of all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 8; Met. 13, 4.

ende-byrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set in order, adjust, dispose;* dispōnĕre, Ps. Spl. 49, 6.

ende-byrdes; *adv. Orderly, for order;* per ordĭnem, ordĭnātim:—Ðe him ródera Weard endebyrdes gesette *which the Guardian of the skies has orderly appointed for them,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 41; Met. 11, 21. Ðú ðysne middangeard todǽldest swá hit getǽsost wæs endebyrdes *thou hast divided this middle earth as it was most suitable for order,* 20, 23; Met. 20, 12.

ende-byrdlíc; *adj. Belonging to order, ordinal;* ordĭnālis:—Endebyrdlíce naman *ordĭnālia nōmĭna,* Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 53.

ende-byrdlíce; *adv. Orderly, in order, in succession;* successīve:—Ealle ðás wǽron endebyrdlíce bisceophāda brúcende on Myrcna þeóde *all these in succession enjoyed the bishopric of Mercia,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 558, 4. Endebyrdlíce *in order,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7.

ende-byrdnes, -byrnes, -ness, e; *f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means;* ordo:—Óþ endebyrdnesse *ex ordĭne,* Lk. Bos. 1, 3. On endebyrdnesse *in ordĭne,* 1, 8.

ende-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m. The last day, the day of one's death;* dies suprēmus, dies mortis:—Ðá wæs endedæg ðæs ðe Caldéas cyningdóm áhton *then was the last day that the Chaldeans held the kingdom,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 22; Dan. 679. Ic sceal endedæg mínne gebídan *I shall await my last day,* Beo. Th. 1279; B. 637. Án endedæg *one ending day,* Apstls. Kmbl. 157; Ap. 79.

ende-deáþ, es; *m.* [ende *an end;* deáþ *death*] *Final death;* mors vītam fīniens:—Líf bútan endedeáþe *life without final death,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 4; Cri. 1653.

ende-dógor, es; *m. n. The final day, day of one's death;* finālis dies, mortis dies:—Wæs endedógor neáh geþrungen *the final day was near at hand,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 8; Gú. 905: 49 b; Th. 171, 11; Gú. 1125: 50 a; Th. 174, 7; Gú. 1174. Ðæt eorlwerod sæt on wénum endedógores *the warrior band sat in expectation of the final day* [*death*], Beo. Th. 5784; B. 2896. Nis nú swíðe feor ðam ýtemestan endedógor *it is now not very far to the utmost final day,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 8; Gú. 1140. Bád se endedógor *he awaited* [*his*] *final day,* 51 b; Th. 179, 10; Gú. 1259.

ende-láf, e; *f.* [ende *an end;* láf *a remainder, remnant*] *The last remnant;* extrēmum relīquum:—Ðú eart endeláf usses cynnes *thou art the last remnant of our race,* Beo. Th. 5618; B. 2813.

ende-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A final reward;* finālis retrĭbūtio:—Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleán *for this an evil final reward came on him afterwards,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Him endeleán þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde *the Almighty gave to them a final reward through the water's rage,* Beo. Th. 3389; B. 1692.

ende-leás; *adj.* ENDLESS, *infinite, eternal;* infīnītus, perpĕtuus, æternus:—Ðæt is endeleás wundor *that is an endless wonder,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 8; Deór. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 1389; An. 695. Hý sceolon sár endeleás forþ þrówian *they must thenceforth suffer endless pain,* Exon. 31 þ; Th. 99, 30; Cri. 1632: 69 a; Th. 257, 22;

Jul. 251. Ða earmþa beóþ endeleáse ðe ēce bióþ *those miseries are endless which are eternal*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 16.

ende-leáslīce; *adv.* ENDLESSLY, *eternally;* infīnīte, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-leásnys, -nyss, e; *f.* ENDLESSNESS, *eternity;* infīnītas, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ende-līf, es; *n. An end of life, death;* vīta fīnīta, mors:—Wurdon hie deáþes on wēnan, ādes and endelīfes *they were in expectation of death, of the funeral pile and end of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1166; El. 585.

ende-mæst *endmost, last;* extrēmus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-mes, endemest, ændemes, ændemest; *adv. Equally, likewise, in like manner, together;* pārīter:—Forðon ic ne mæg eal ða monigfealdan yfel endemes areccan *because I cannot equally reckon all the manifest evils*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 11: 3, 10; Bos. 69, 36. Ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescīnan *nor can she equally shine upon all*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9.

endemestnes, -ness, e; *f. An extremity;* extrēmītas, R. Ben. interl. 6.

ende-nēhst, -nýhst, ende-nēxta, ende-nīhsta; *adj. The nighest end, the last, uttermost;* ultīmus:—Drihten, ðū oncneówe ealle ða nywestan oððe ða endenīhstan [MS. ændenihstan] *Dŏmīne, tu cognōvisti omnia novissĭma*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 5. Februārius se mōnaþ is ealra scyrtst and endenýhst *February is the shortest and last month of all*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 28; Lchdm. iii. 264, 8.

ende-rīm, es; *n. The final number, the number;* fīnālis nŭmĕrus:—Daga enderīm he gesette *he set the number of days*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 24; Sat. 12.

ende-sēta, an; *m. An end* or *border inhabitant, one stationed at the extremity of a territory;* līmītis incŏla, Beo. Th. 487; B. 241.

ende-spæc, e; *f. An end-speech, epilogue;* epīlŏgus, Reg. Conc. in Epīlŏgo.

ende-stæf; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. An epilogue, conclusion, destruction;* epīlŏgus, perorātio:—Heó ēndestæf gesceáwiaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 30; Sat. 541.

endian, ændian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* END, *make an end;* fīnīre, dēsĭnĕre:—Hī hit endian sceoldon *they should end it*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. v. ge-endian.

endleofan, endlufon, endlyfun, *inflected cases of* endleof, endluf, endlyf [end = ān *one;* unus; leof = lif, *from* līfan *to leave;* relinquĕre, Grm. ii. 947, *or* end = ān *one;* lif *ten;* dĕcem; *existing in Teutonic languages only in the words for* 11 *and* 12; *A. Sax.* end-lif *and* twē-lf = twā-lf = twā-lif, Grm. Gsch. § 246] ELEVEN; undĕcim = ἕν-δεκα:—Ōsrēd ðæt rīce hæfde endleofan wintra *Osred held the kingdom for eleven years*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 20. Mid hīra endlufon sunum *cum undĕcim fīliis*, Gen. 32, 22. Endleofan steorran *eleven stars*, Gen. 37, 9: Chr. 71; Th. 13, 3, col. 3. [*Wyc.* enleuene, enleuen, enleue: *R. Glouc.* endleve: *Laym.* elleoue, elleouen: *Plat.* elv, elwen: *O. Sax.* ellevan: *Frs.* alve, alue: *O. Frs.* andlova, elleva: *Dut.* elf: *Ger.* eilf, elf: *M. H. Ger.* einlif, einlef: *O. H. Ger.* einlif: *Goth.* ainlif: *Dan.* elleve: *Swed.* elfva: *Icel.* ellifu.] *v.* twelf.

endlyfta, ændlyfta, ællyfta; seó, ðæt, -e; *adj. The eleventh;* undĕcĭmus:—On ðam endlyftan mōnþe *undĕcĭmo mense*, Deut. 1, 3. Endlyfta ðæra tācna ys gehāten āquārius *the eleventh of the signs is called āquārius*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 9; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3.

endung, e; *f. An* ENDING, *end;* fīnis, consummātio:—Ðæt rīp is worulde endung *messis consummātio sæculi est*, Mt. Bos. 13, 39. DER. ge-endung.

end-werc, es; *n.* [werc = wærc *pain*] *A pain in the buttocks;* nātium dŏlor:—Ðes drænc is gōd wið endwerce *this drink is good for pain in the buttocks*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 11.

ENED, e; *f.* I. *a duck;* ānas, *gen.* ānātis; *f.* āněta:—Ōþ enede mēre *to the duck's mere*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 258, 5. Ened *ānĕta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 52: Wrt. Voc. 77, 22: 280, 8. II. ened, es; *m. A drake;* ānas, ānĕtārius, mascŭlus istfus āvis:—Ened *a drake?* ānas, *gen.* ānātis; *m.* Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 122; Wrt. Voc. 29, 18. Ened *a drake?* larax? Wrt. Voc. 280, 9. [*Dut.* eend, end, *f. a duck; m. a drake: Ger.* ente, *f. a duck;* enterich, *m. a drake: M. H. Ger.* ant, *f. a duck; m. a drake: O. H. Ger.* anut, anit *ānas: Dan.* and, *m. f: Swed.* and, *f. a wild duck: Icel.* önd, *f. pl.* endr, andir *a duck: Lat.* ānas, *gen.* ānātis, *m. f: Grk.* νῆττα, νῆσσα, *f. a duck.*]

eneleác, es; *n. An onion;* cæpe:—We hæfdon porleác and eneleác *in mentem nōbis vĕniunt porri et cæpe*, Num. 11, 5. *v.* enneleác.

ēnetere, ēnitre; *adj. Of a year old;* annĭcŭlus:—Ðū dēst ælce dæg on ðæt weofod twā ēnetere lamb *făcies in altāri agnos annĭcŭlos duos per singŭlos dies*, Ex. 29, 38. *v.* ān-wintre.

ēnga *sole:*—Mid ðīnne ēngan Freán *with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 17; Cri. 237. *v.* ānga.

enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435. *v.* engu.

enge; *def.* se enga; *adj. Narrow, anxious;* angustus, anxius:—Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gū. 970. Of ðam engan hofe *from that narrow house*, 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: 8 a; Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Enge ānpaðas *narrow passes*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410. Helle wisceþ, ðæs engestan ēðel-rīces *shall wish for hell, the narrowest realm*, Salm. Kmbl. 213; Sal. 106. *v.* ange.

ENGEL, ængel, angel, engyl; *gen.* engles; *dat.* engle; *pl. nom. acc.* englas, engel; *gen.* engla; *dat.* englum; *m. An* ANGEL, *a messenger;* angĕlus = ἄγγελος:—Se engel him to cwæþ *dixit illis angĕlus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 10: 1, 13: Mt. Bos. 28, 5: Gen. 22, 12. Godes engel stōd on emn hī *the angel of God stood before them*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 15, 17: Mt. Bos. 1, 20, 24: Jn. Bos. 5, 4. Ðæt mæg engel ðīn eáþ geferan *that thine angel may more easily travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 387; An. 194. Þurh ðæs engles word *through the angel's word*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 31; Cri. 824: 34 b; Th. 110, 11; Gū. 106: Salm. Kmbl. 901; Sal. 450: Homl. Th. i. 30, 22. He ðam engle oncwæþ *he spake to the angel*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 12; Gen. 2910: Lk. Bos. 2, 13. God sent his engel beōran ðē *Dŏmĭnus mittet angĕlum suum cōram te*, Gen. 24, 7: 16, 7. Māran cȳðde habbaþ englas to Gode ðonne men *angels are more like God than men*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 3. Englas blāwaþ bȳman *angels shall blow the trumpet*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 9; Cri. 881: 14 a; Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. Cōmon twegen englas *venērunt duo angĕli*, Gen. 19, 1, 12, 15. Beheóldon ðæt [MS. ðær] engel Dryhtnes ealle *all the angels of the Lord beheld it*, Rood Kmbl. 18; Kr. 9. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod *here are nine hosts of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 14: 12, 8: Elen. Kmbl. 2559; El. 1281. Engla rīce *the kingdom of angels*, 2460; El. 1231. Engla beorhtast *brightest of angels*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 21; Cri. 104. Gif ðū in heofonrīce habban wille eard mid englum *if thou wilt have in heaven's realm a dwelling with angels*, Elen. Kmbl. 1240; El. 622: Andr. Kmbl. 1197; An. 599: 3440; An. 1724. Mid hys englum *cum angĕlis suis*, Mt. Bos. 16, 27. Englas God worhte, ða sind gāstas, and nabbaþ nænne līchaman *God created angels, which are spirits, and have no body*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. Mannes sunu sent his englas *mittet fīlius hŏmĭnis angĕlos suos*, Mt. Bos. 13, 41: Mk. Bos. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* aungel: *Chauc.* aungel: *Laym.* engles, *pl: Orm.* enngell: *O. Sax.* engil, *m: Frs.* ingel: *O. Frs.* angel, angl, engel, *m: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* engel, *m: O. H. Ger.* engil, *m: Goth.* aggilus, *m: Dan.* engel, *m. f: Swed.* engel, *m: Icel.* engill, *m: Lat.* angĕlus, *m: Grk.* ἄγγελος, *m. f. a messenger, angel.*] DER. heáh-engel, heofon-, up-.

Engel; *gen.* Engle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country from which the Angles came into Britain;* Angŭlus, terra quam Angli ante transĭtum in Britanniam cŏluērunt:—Of Engle cōman Eást-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn *from Anglen came the East-Angles, and Middle-Angles, and Mercians, and all the race of the Northumbrians*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. *v.* Angel.

engel-cund; *adj. Angelic;* angĕlĭcus = ἀγγελϰός:—God him giefe sealde engelcunde *God gave him angelic grace*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 13; Gū. 72.

engel-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [engel *angĕlus;* cyn, cynn *gĕnus*] *The angel race* or *order;* gĕnus *vel* ordo angĕlōrum:—Wæs ðæt engelcyn [MS. encgelcyn] genemned *the angel race was named*, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 12; Sat. 366. Ðū sitest ofer ðam engelcynne *thou sittest above the angel race*, Elen. Kmbl. 1463; El. 733. Hæfde se Ealwalda engelcynna tyne getrymede *the Almighty had ten established orders of angels*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 21; Gen. 246: Andr. Kmbl. 1434; An. 717.

engel-līc, engle-līc; *adj. Angelic;* angĕlĭcus:—He ge-earnode ðæt he wæs brūcende engellīcre gesihþe *angĕlĭca mĕruit vīsiōne perfrui*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 13.

Engla feld; *gen.* feldes; *dat.* felda, felde; *m.* [*Hovd.* Englefeld: *Brom.* Englefelde: *Matt. West.* Anglefeld; *Angles' field, the field of the English*] ENGLEFIELD or INGLEFIELD, *near Reading, Berkshire;* lŏci nōmen in agro Berkeriensi:—Hēr cwom se here to Reádingum on West-Seaxe, and ðæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up: ðā gemētte hie Æðelwulf aldorman on Engla felda, and him ðær wið gefeaht, and sige nam *in this year* [A. D. 871] *the army came to Reading in Wessex, and three nights after two earls rode up: then alderman Æthelwulf met them at Inglefield, and there fought against them, and gained the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 5–8.

Engla land, es; *n. The land of the Angles* or *Engles,* ENGLAND; Anglōrum terra. It extended in the time of Bede, A. D. 731, from the present Lincolnshire to the Frith of Forth, on the south of which Æbbercurnīg is located:—Ðæt mynster Æbbercurnīg, ðæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles*, or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 36.

Englan; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* an; *pl. m. The Angles;* Angli:—Ða Wealas flugon ða Englan [= Engle, Th. 22, 27, col. 2, 3] *the Welsh fled from the Angles*, Chr. 473; Th. 23, 26, col. 2; 23, 27, col. 1. Betweox Wealan and Englan *between the Welsh and Angles*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 2: 3; Th. i. 354, 10. *v.* Engle, Angle *the Angles.*

englas *angels*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. *v.* engel.

Engle, Angle; *pl. nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m:* Englan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. The Angles;* Angli *The inhabitants of Anglen in Denmark.* Anglen was the province from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen [*v.* Engel] lies on the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain

were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England* and *English*, England being derived from Engla land *the land* or *country of the Angles*:—On ðǽm landum eardodon Engle, ǽr hȳ hider on land cōmon *the Angles* [*Engles*] *dwelt on these lands before they came hither on land* [i. e. *before they came to England*], Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 36. Engla cyningas *kings of the Angles*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38. Betweox Wealum and Englum *between the Welsh and English*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14.

Engle *of Anglen*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24; *gen. dat. acc. of* Engel *Anglen*, q.v.

engle-līc; *adj. Angelic*; angĕlīcus:—Englelīce ansȳne hī habbaþ *angĕlĭcam hăbent făciem*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. v. engel-līc.

Englisc, Ænglisc; *adj.* ENGLISH; Anglĭcus:—Hēr syndon on ðis ĩglande [Britene] fīf geþeóda [MS. þeóda], Englisc, and Brytisc, . . . and Scyttisc, and Pihtisc, [and Bôc-Læden] *here are in this island* [*Britain*] *five languages, English, and British, . . . and Scottish, and Pictish*, [*and Book-Latin*], Chr. Th. 3, 3–6, col. 3, 2. Ðæt is on Englisc, mīn God *that is in English, my God*, Mt. Bos. 27, 46. On Englisc *in English*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc *in England* [*English land*], *nor English in Welsh*, L. O. D. 6; Wilk. 126, 3. Awendan of Lēdene on Englisc *to translate from Latin into English*, Ælfc. pref. Gen. 1, 4. Seó bôc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. Ic [Ælfrīc Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lārspella on Engliscum gereorde *I* [*Abbot Ælfric*] *have composed about forty sermons in the English tongue*, Ælfc. T. 27, 17. Ðeáh ða scearpþanclan witan ðisse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men need not this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust. A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 31.

Englisc-man, -mon, es; *m. An Englishman*; Anglĭcānus:—Ic wille ðæt gē fēdaþ ealle wæga ān earm Engliscmon *I will that ye entirely feed one poor Englishman*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 198, 5.

engu, e; *f. Narrowness, confinement, a narrow place*; angustiæ:—Of enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 17; Rä. 4, 12. On enge, Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge, *f. angustiæ: O. Nrs.* öngum, *dat. pl. angustiis.*]

engyl, es; *m. An angel*; angĕlus:—His engyl ongan ofermōd wesan *his angel began to be presumptuous*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 19; Gen. 262: 15; Th. 19, 18; Gen. 293: Mt. Bos. 11, 10. v. engel.

enid *a duck, drake, coot, water-fowl*; ănăs, ănĕta, fulĭca, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ened.

ēnig *any*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 1. v. ǽnig.

ēnitre; *adj. Of a year old*; annĭcŭlus:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gātum, bring ēnitre offrunge *if the offering be of sheep or of goats, bring an offering of a year old*, Lev. 1, 10. v. ēnetere.

ēn-līc *only*; ūnĭcus, Lye. v. ân-līc.

en-līhtan *to enlighten*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-līhtan.

ēn-līpig *each*; singŭlāris, Ælfc. Gr. 49, Lye. v. ân-līpig.

-enne *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as,—To farenne *to go*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. v. -anne.

enneleác, ennelēc, eneleác, ynneleác, yneleác, es; *n.* [leác *a leek, onion*] *An onion*; cæpe, ūnio:—Enneleác *an onion*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 19; Wrt. Voc. 67, 34. Ennelēc *cæpe*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 106; Wrt. Voc. 30, 54.

ent, es; *m. A giant*; gĭgas = γίγας:—He geblissode swā swā se mǽsta oððe swā swā ent to ge-yrnanne weg his *exultāvit ut gĭgas ad currendam viam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Ps. Spl. 32, 16: Wrt. Voc. 73, 52. Nembroþ se ent *Nimrod the giant*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. Dauid eóde to ānwīge ongeán ðone ent Goliam *David went in single combat against the giant Goliath*, Ælfc. T. 14, 3: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29. Entas wǽron ofer eorþan on ðām dagum *gĭgantes ĕrant sŭper terram in diēbus illis*, Gen. 6, 4: Homl. Th. i. 318, 15. He seah on enta geweorc *he looked on the work of giants*, Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. v. eten, eóten.

ent-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Giant-kind, giant-race*; gĭgantum gĕnus:—We gesâwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma *vīdĭmus monstra quædam fĭlĭōrum Enac prōcēræ stătūræ*, Num. 13, 34.

entisc *belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant*; gĭgantēus:—Lēt entiscne helm brecan *he caused the giant helmet to break*, Beo. Th. 5951; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

entse, an; *f. A shekel, Jewish money*; siclus:—Ic geseah twāhund entsena hwītes seolfres and sumne gildenne dalc on fīftigum entsum *vīdi dŭcentos siclos argenti rēgŭlamque auream quinquāginta siclōrum*, Jos. 7, 21. v. yntse.

ēn-wintre; *adj. Of a year old*; annĭcŭlus:—Ēnwintre *vecta?* Wrt. Voc. 287, 60. v. ân-wintre.

eo. I. unaccented, *generally* stands before *two consonants* lc, ld, lf, rc, rd, rf, rg, rh, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rt, rþ, x; as, Geolca *a yolk*, sceolde *should*, seolfor *silver*, deorc *dark*, sweord *a sword*, ceorfan *to carve*, beorgan *to protect*, beorht *bright*, eorl *earl*, beorma *barm*, eornost *earnest*, weorpan *to throw*, steorra *a star*, heorte *the heart*, eorþe *the earth*, meox *dung*. II. eó accented, the diphthong, generally stands before the consonants c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, st, t, w; as, Seóc *sick*, beódan *to bid*, þeóf *a thief*, fleógan *to fly*, hreóh *rough*, hweól *a wheel*, leóma *a ray of light*, beón *to be*, deóp *deep*, beór *beer*, ceósan *to choose*, breóst *the breast*, fleótan *to float*, leóþ *a song*, ceówan *to chew*. 2. eó is also the termination of many words, and then the ó in eó is always accented; as, Beó *a bee*; ic beó *I shall be*; freó *free*; gleó *glee*; seó *the*; seó *sim, sis, sit*; treó *a tree*; þreó *three*, etc

eó the Runic character for these letters is ᛇ. v. eóh = īw *a yew-tree.*

eóc, eócon *increased*; *p. of* eácan.

eóc *safety, help, succour*, Wald. 45; Vald. 1, 25. v. geóc.

eóde, es; *n. A flock*; grex:—Ðæt lytle eóde *pŭsillus grex*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 32. v. eówde.

eóde, ðū eódest, *pl.* eódon *went, delivered*, Ps. Th. 60, 4: 67, 21: 94, 11; *p. of* gān.

EODOR, eoder, eodur, edor, eder, es; *m.* I. *a hedge, fence, enclosure, dwelling, house*; sēpes, sēpīmentum, dŏmus, tectum:—Hēht ðā eahta mearas on flet teón in under eoderas *he commanded then eight steeds to be led into the court under the enclosures*, Beo. Th. 2078; B. 1037. II. *a limit, end, region, zone*; ōra, margo, extrēmĭtas, plăga, rĕgio:—Gescōp heofon and eorþan and holma bigong eodera ymbhwyrft [*he*] *created heaven and earth and the seas' expanse, the circuit of zones*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 17; Jul. 113. III. *a prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Ic ðē biddan wille, eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne *I will entreat of thee, sovereign of the Scyldings, one boon*, Beo. Th. 860; B. 428: 2092; B. 1044: Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 6; Gn. Ex. 90. [*O. Sax.* edor, *m: M. H. Ger.* ëter, *m. n: O. H. Ger.* ëtar: *Icel.* jaðarr, jöðurr, *m.*] DER. edor-brecþ, -brice, eder-gong, eodor-brice, -wīr.

eodor-brice, edor-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [eodor, edor *a hedge, fence*; brice, bryce *a breach, breaking*] *A fence-breaking*; sēpis fractio *vel* violātio:—Ceorles eodorbryce [Th. i. 88, 10, note 25, edorbryce, edorbrice] biþ fīf scillinga *for breaking a churl's fence shall be five shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 36; Lambd. 31, 31.

eodorcan, edorcan; *part.* eodorcende; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To chew, ruminate*; rūmĭnāre:—He eall mid hine gemynegode and swā swā clǽne nȳten eodorcende [*Whelc.* oðer cende] in ðæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *ipse cuncta rĕmĕmŏrando sēcum et quăsi mundum ănĭmal rūmĭnando in carmen dulcissĭmum convertēbat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 7.

eodor-wīr, es; *m. A wire-enclosure*; cingulum, sēpiens fīlum mĕtallĭcum, *Grn*:—Ic eom mundbora mīnre heorde, eodorwīrum fæst *I am the protector of my flock, fortified by wire-enclosures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 23; Rä. 18, 2.

eodur, es; *m. A prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Him Hrōþgār gewāt, eodur Scyldinga *Hrothgar departed, the Scyldings' protector*, Beo. Th. 1330; B. 663. v. eodor.

eofel *evil*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 19. v. yfel.

eofer *a boar*, Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. v. eofor.

eofera, an; *m. A successor*; successor:—Æfter Eorpwalde Rædwaldes eoferan *post Earpualdum Redualdi successōrem*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 35, col. 1. v. eafora.

eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear*; contus ad vēnātiōnem ūsītātus:—Mid eoferspreótum *with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2879; B. 1437. v. eofor-spreót.

Eofer-wīc *York*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 2. v. Eofor-wīc.

Eofes-ham, Eues-ham; *gen.* -hammes; *m.* [*Flor.* Eouesham: *Hovd.* Heuesham: *Brom.* Euesham: *Kni.* Evisham, Evysham, Ewesham, Evesham] EVESHAM, *Worcestershire*; oppĭdi nomen in agro Vigorniensi:—Ðæs gēres forþfērde Æfic se æðela decanus on Eofesham *in this year* [A. D. 1037] *died Æfic the noble dean at Evesham*, Chr. 1037; Th. 294, 36, col. 2. Ælfward wæs abbad on Eofeshamme ǽrest *Ælfward was first abbot of Evesham*, Chr. 1045; Th. 303, 2. Ðæs ylcan geáres man hālgode ðæt mynster on Eofeshamme on vi id' Octobris *in the same year* [A. D. 1054] *was consecrated the monastery at Evesham, on the 6th of the Ides of October* [*October 10th*], Chr. 1054; Th. 322, 34, col. 1; 324, 3, col. 2: 1078; Th. 350, 15.

eofet *a debt*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Wilk. 39, 35. v. eofot.

eofne; *interj. Behold!* ecce!—Eofne! ða ðe fyrsiaþ hīg fram ðē losiaþ *ecce! qui elongant se a te pĕrībunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27: 82, 3. v. efne.

EOFOR, eofer, eafor, efor, efer, efyr, ofor, es; *m.* I. *a boar, a wild boar*; ăper:—Fornam hine eofor of wuda *exterminăvit eam ăper de silva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14; Ps. Th. has,—Hine ūtan of wuda eoferas wrōtaþ 79, 13: Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 8; Rä. 41, 18: 92 a; Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. Sele ðū him flǽsc eofores *give him boar's flesh*, L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 14. II. *the figure of a boar on a helmet*; signum apri sŭper găleam:—Swȳn eal-gylden, eofer īren-heard *the swine all-golden, the boar iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. [*Ger.* eber, *m: M. H. Ger.* ëber, *m: O. H. Ger.* ebur, *m: Icel.* jöfurr, *m.*] DER. eofor-cumbol, -fearn, -līc, -spreót, -swīn, -þring, -þrote, -wīc, -wīc-ceaster, -wīcingas, -wīc-scīr: eoforen, eoforen-denu.

eofora *a successor*. v. eafora.

eofor-cumbol, eofur-cumbol, -cumbul, es; *n.* [cumbol *a banner*]

A boar-banner; signum ad apri similitūdĭnem fabrĭcātum :—Đǽr wæs on eorle ǽnlĭc eoforcumbul *there was on the man a beauteous boar-shaped ensign,* Elen. Kmbl. 517; El. 259.

eoforen; *adj. Belonging to a boar;* aprīnus, Som.

eoforen-denu, e; *f. A boar-vale;* aprīna vallis, Som. Ben. Lye.

eofor-fearn, efor-fearn, efer-fearn, es; *n.* [fearn *a fern*] *A species of fern, polypody;* polypŏdium vulgāre, Lin :—Eoforfearn *fīlix mĭnūta, polypŏdium,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 36; Wrt. Voc. 67, 51. Eoforfearn *fīlĭcĭna, fīlix arbŏrātĭca,* 41, 66; Wrt. Voc. 68, 1. Wið ðon sceal eoforfearn *polypody shall* [*do*] *for that,* L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 1: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 16. Genim eoforfearnes mǽst *take most of polypody,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 20: 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 9: iii. 74, 4. Eoforfearn dō on hunig *put polypody into honey,* L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 24: 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 17: iii. 56, 19.

eofor-līc, es; *n. A boar-likeness;* apri sĭmŭlacrum :—Eoforlīc scionon *boar's likenesses shone,* Beo. Th. 612; B. 303.

eofor-spreót, eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear;* vēnābŭlum, Cot. 200. v. eofer-spreót.

eofor-swīn, es; *n. A boar pig, male swine;* verres :—Eoforswīnes cwead *verris stercus,* L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18.

eofor-þring, es; *m. Orion?* v. ebur-þring.

eofor-þrote, an; *f.* [eofor *a boar,* þrote *the throat*] *The carline thistle;* carlina acaulis, Lin :—Eoforþrote *colucus? colicus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 64; Wrt. Voc. 67, 79: 291, 7. Wið heáfodece sceal eoforþrote *carline thistle shall* [*serve*] *for head-ache,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 25: 24, 7: L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 18: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 13: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 19, 28: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. Nim eoforþrotan sǽd *take seed of carline thistle,* 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 18. Eoforþrotan awyl on ealaþ *boil carline thistle in ale,* 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 12, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 2: 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 24: 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

Eofor-wīc, Eofer-wīc, Efer-wīc, Euer-wīc, es; *n.* [*Hunt.* Eouerwic, Eouorwic, Euerwic: *Dun.* Eworwic: *Hovd.* Eboracum] YORK; Ebŏrācum :—Seuerus ge-endode on Eoforwīc *Severus ended* [*his days*] *at York,* Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 1.

Eofor-wīc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. York:* — On ðære cyricean Eoforwīcceastre *in Eboracensi ecclēsia,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 29: Chr. 644; Th. 48, 20.

Eofor-wīcingas, *pl. m. Yorkists, people of York;* Eboracenses :—Hæfdon Eoforwīcingas gehāten ðæt hie on hire rǽdenne beón woldan *the people of York had promised that they would be at her disposal,* Chr. 918; Th. 192, 9.

Eofor-wīc-scīr, e; *f.* YORKSHIRE; comĭtātus Eboracensis :—Fōran ða þegnas ealle on Eoforwícscíre to Eoferwīc *all the thanes in Yorkshire went to York,* Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 7.

eofot, eofut, eofet, es; *n. A debt, crime;* dēbĭtum, culpa :—Be eofotes andetlan. Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-yppe eofot *of confession of debt. If a man declare a debt at a folk-mote,* L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6. Reht oððe eofut oððe scyld *dēbĭtum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 25. Godes āgen bearn, unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, hēngon on heáne beám fæderas usse *our fathers hung up God's own son on a high tree, guiltless of every crime,* Elen. Kmbl. 846; El. 423.

eofoþ, es; *n. Strength, violence, might,* Beo. Th. 5062, note; B. 2534. v. eafoþ.

eoful-sæc, es; *n?* [eoful = yfel *evil,* sacan *to accuse*] *Evil accusation, blasphemy;* blasphēmia :—Đæt ðū eofulsæc ǽfre ne fremme wið Gōdes bearne *that thou never make blasphemy against God's son,* Elen. Kmbl. 1045; El. 524.

eofur-cumbol, es; *n. A boar-banner,* Elen. Kmbl. 151; El. 76. v. eofor-cumbol.

eógoþ, e; *f. Youth;* jŭventus :—Duguþe and eógoþe *with old and young,* Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. v. geóguþ.

eoh; *nom. acc: gen.* eohes = eoes = eōs; *m. A war-horse, charger;* ĕquus bellātor :—He gehleóp ðone eoh *he mounted the charger,* Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189. Eorl sceal on eōs bōge *a chief shall* [*ride*] *on horse-back,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. [*O. Sax.* ehu-scalc *servus ĕquārius, compos: a* scalc *servus et* ehu *ĕquus, quod et nōmen cūjusdam lĭtĕræ rūnĭcæ Saxŏnĭcæ est;' Heli. Schmel: O. Nrs.* jó-r *vel* ió-r,—*'sōnus hūjus lĭtĕræ ĭdem fuit, atque hŏdie, in lingua vĕtĕre, sed ad fīgūram et nōmen quod attĭnet, non distinguēbātur ab i:' Egils.—gen.* jó-s, ió-s; *dat.* jó, ió; *acc.* jó, ió, ó; *pl. gen. acc.* jóa, íóa.] v. eh.

eóh = īw; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛇ = eó, the name of which letters in Anglo-Saxon is eóh = īw *a yew-tree;* taxus,—hence this Rune not only stands for the diphthong eó, but for eóh *a yew-tree,* as,— ᛇ [Eóh] biþ ūtan unsmēðe treów, heard, hrusan fæst *yew is outwardly an unsmooth tree, hard, fast in the earth,* Hick. Thes. i. 135, 25; Runic pm. 13; Kmbl. 341, 26. v. īw and **RŪN.**

eoldra, eolldra *older,* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7. Eolldra fæder *grandfather,* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32; *comp. of* eald.

eolet, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* māre, ōceănus :—Đā wæs sundliden eoletes æt ende *then was the sea-voyage at the end of the ocean,* Beo. Th. 453, note; B. 224.

EOLH, eolc; *gen.* eolhes, eolces, eolcs, eolx; *m.* [eolx *vidētur genĭtīvus ab* eolc, eolh, Ettmül. Poet. 288, 15, note] *An* ELK; alces. The Rune ᛉ = x seems to stand for *the genitive* of this word in the Runic poem,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *x,* but for eolhx = eolcx = eolcs = eolces *of an elk,* as,— ᛉ [eolhx = eolces] secg eard [seccard MS.] hæfþ oftust on fenne, wexeþ on wætere *elk's sedge hath its place* [*earth*] *oftest in fen, waxeth in water,* Hick. Thes. i. 135, 29; Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 7. Eolx secg *papilluum,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* elaho: *M. H. Ger.* elch: *O. Nrs.* elgr: *Lat.* alces: *Grk.* ἄλκη.] v. **RŪN.**

eolh-sand *amber;* electrum, Cot. 75.

eolh-stede *a sheltering-place, a temple,* An. 1644. v. ealh-stede.

eolhx, eolx; *gen. sing. of* eolh, eolc *an elk.*

eolone, eolene, elone, elene, an; *f. The plant elecampane;* ĭnŭla hĕlĕnium, Lin :—Genim eolonan *take elecampane,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 18: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 4: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 11. Wyrc sealfe of eolonan *make a salve of elecampane,* L. M. 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 5. Eolene *elecampane,* L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9.

eoloþ *ale,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. H. v. ealaþ.

eom [eam, am], ðū eart [earþ, art, arþ], he is, ys; *I am, thou art, he is;* sum, es, est: *pl.* siud, sindon [synd, sint, synt, sient, sindan, sindun, syndon, syndan, syndun, siendon, seondon, seondan, siondon, siondan, syondon; earon, earun, earan, aron]: *pl. we, ye, they are;* sŭmus, estis, sunt: *subj.* sī, sȳ, [sig, sige, sīe, sȳe, seó, sió] *if I, if thou, if he be;* sim, sis, sit: *pl* sīn, sȳn [sīe, sīen, seón] *if we, if ye, if they be;* sīmus, sītis, sint :—Ic eom, *sum,* is edwistlīc word and gebȳraþ to Gode ānum synderlīce, forðanðe God is ǽfre unbegunnen, and unge-endod on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne wunigende 'Sum,' *I am, is the substantive verb, and belongs exclusively to God alone, because God is ever without beginning, and without end in himself, and existing by himself,* Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24–26. Ic eom weg, and sōþfæstnys, and līf *ĕgo sum via, et vēritas, et vīta,* Jn. Bos. 14, 6. Ic sylf hit eom *ego ipse sum,* Lk. Bos. 24, 39. Ic eom *I am,* Beo. Th. 676; B. 335: Fins. Th. 49; Fin. 24: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Ps. Th. 68, 6: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 40. [*Orm.* amm, arrt, iss, *pl.* arrn, sinndenn; *subj.* sī: *Laym.* eam, am, æm, em; eart, art, ært; his; *pl.* sunden, sundeþ, senden, sonden; *subj.* seo, sī; *pl.* seon, seoþ: *O. Sax.* is, ist, *pl.* sind, sint, sindon, sindun; *subj.* sī, sīn; *O. Frs.* is, send; *subj.* se, sie: *Ger.* ist, sind; *subj.* sei, seien: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ist, sint; *subj.* sī, sīn: *Goth* im, is, ist, *pl.* sijum, sijuþ, sind; *subj.* sijau, sijais, sijai; *pl.* sijaima, sijaiþ, sijaina: *O. Nrs.* em, ert, er, erum, eruþ, eru; *subj.* sé, sér, sé, *pl.* séim, séiþ, séi: *Grk.* εἰμί, ἐστί: *Slav.* jesmi, jesti: *Sansk.* asmi, asti.] DER. neom. v. wesan.

eom = heom *to them;* illis, Gen. 20, 8.

eond *yond, beyond;* ultra, per, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 28. v. geond.

eonde *a species;* spĕcies, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. ende.

eond-lȳhtan; *p.* -lȳhtde = -lȳhte; *pp.* -lȳhted = -lȳhtd = -lȳht [eond = geond *through;* lȳhtan *to shine*] *To shine through, enlighten;* perlūmĭnāre, illūmĭnāre :—We ealle eondlȳhte wǽron *we were all enlightened,* Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 21. Swylce gylden sunna wǽre ofer us ealle eondlȳhte *a golden sun as it were shone over us all,* 24; Thw. 12, 23.

eond-send *overspread,* Nicod. 27, Lye. v. geond-sendan.

eonu *moreover;* porro, Som. Ben. Lye.

eorcnan-stān, eorcan-stān, eorclan-stān, earcnan-stān, es; *m. A precious stone, pearl, topaz;* lăpis prĕtiosus, gemma, tŏpāzion = τοπάζιον, τόπαζος; *m. the yellow* or *oriental topaz,* Ps. Spl. M. C. 118, 127: Elen. Kmbl. 2048; El. 1025: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 12; Ph. 603. Eorcanstān, 124 b; Th. 478, 7; Ruin. 37. Eorclanstān, Beo. Th. 2420, note; B. 1208. [*O. Nrs.* iarknasteinn, *m. lăpis pellūcĭdus: Goth.* airknis; *adj. good, holy: O. H. Ger.* erchan *egrĕgius, summus.*]

eord *the earth, ground,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. eorþe, eard.

eordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, inhabit;* hăbĭtāre :—Ða on līfes hūs eordiaþ *they dwell in the house of life,* Ps. Th. 134, 21. v. eardian.

eóred, eórod, es; *n. Cavalry, a band, legion, troop;* equĭtātus, lĕgio, turma :—Hie gesāwon eóred lixan *they saw the band glittering,* Cd. 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157. Eórod sceal getrume rīdan *a troop shall ride in a body,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. Legio, ðæt is on ūre geþéode, eóred *legion, that is in our tongue, a troop,* Lk. Bos. 8, 30. v. weorod, weorud.

eóred-cist, eórod-cist, -cyst, -cest, -ciest, e; *f.* [eóred *a band, troop;* cist *a company*] *A company, troop;* turma, lĕgio :—Wesseaxe eórodcistum [eóredcystum, Th. 202, 28, col. 2; 203, 28] on läst legdun läðum þéodum *the West-Saxons in troops followed the footsteps of the hostile nations,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 28, col. 1. Eóredcystum *in troops,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 27; Pa. 52. Fōr fyrda mǽst eóredcestum *the greatest of armies marched in bands,* Elen. Kmbl. 71; El. 36. Eóredciestum faraþ *they go in bands,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 25; Ph. 325.

eóred-geatwe; *pl. f. Military trappings;* armāmenta :—Se eów geaf eóred-geatwe *who gave to you military trappings,* Beo. 5724; B. 2866.

eóred-mæcg, es; *m.* [mæcg *a man*] *A horseman;* ĕques :—Hæfdon

xi eóredmæcgas frīd-hengestas *the horsemen had eleven war-horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 6; Rä. 23, 3.

eóred-man *a horseman;* ĕques, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eórod-man.

eóred-þreát, es; *m.* [þreát *a host, troop*] *A band, company;* turma, lĕgio:—Ætol eóredþreát *a horrid band*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 23; Rä. 4, 49.

eored-wered, es; *n.* [werod, wered *a company, multitude*] *A band, company, multitude;* exercĭtus, lĕgio:—Eóredweredu ðara deófla *lĕgiōnes sive exercĭtus dæmŏnum*, Greg. Dial. 1, 10.

eorendel *the first dawn.* v. earendel.

eorfeðe *difficult;* difficĭlis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14. v. earfeðe.

eorg *weak;* segnis:—Ðam eorgan Sisaran *to the weak Sisera*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. v. earg.

eó-risc *a bulrush;* scirpus. v. eá-risc.

EORL, es; *m.* I. *an Anglo-Saxon nobleman of high rank, the yarl of the Danes, about the same as an ealdorman.* He who was in early times styled *ealdorman*, was afterwards denominated *an earl;* cŏmes, sătelles princĭpis. This title, which was introduced by the Jutes of Kent, occurs frequently in the laws of the kings of that district, the first mention of it being:—Gif on eorles tūne man mannan ofslæhþ xii scillinga gebēte *if a man slay a man in an earl's town, let him make compensation with twelve shillings,* L. Ethb. 13; Th. i. 6, 9, 10. Its more general use among us dates from the later Scandinavian invasions, and though originally only a title of honour, it became in later times one of office, nearly supplanting the older and more Saxon one of 'ealdorman:'—Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl,* L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Se eorl nolde nā geþwærian *the earl would not consent*, Chr. 1051; Ing. 227, 13, 23: 228, 4, 28, 35, 36: 229, 10, 21, 25, 26. II. *a man, brave man, hero, general, leader, chief;* vir, pūgil, vir fortis, dux:—Eorlas on cýþþe *men in the country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Him se Ebrisca eorl wīsade *the Hebrew man* [*Lot*] *directed them*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Ða eorlas þrȳ, *nom. pl. the three men*, 95; Th. 123, 16; Gen. 2045. Eorlas wēnaþ *men think*, 86; Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Fōr eorlum *before the people*, 98; Th. 129, 1; Gen. 2137. Þegna and eorla *of thanes and earls*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 15; Met. 25, 8. Geared gumum gold brittade, se eorl wæs æðele *Jared dispensed gold to the people, the man was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. [*Piers P.* eerl: *Chauc.* erl: *R. Glouc.* erles *noblemen: Laym.* eorl: *Orm.* eorless, *pl: O. Sax. Hel.* erl, *m. a man, nobleman, male offspring, boy: Icel.* jarl, earl, *m. a gentleman, nobleman, warrior, chief.*]

eorl-cund; *adj. Earl kind, noble;* nobĭlis:—Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se âgend *if a man's servant slay a man of an earl's degree, let the owner pay three hundred shillings*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8.

eorl-dōm, es; *m. An* EARLDOM, *the province* or *dignity of an earl*, the same as ealdor-dōm, v. *Turner's Hist.* b. viii. c. 7; cŏmĭtis mūnus:—Ælfgār eorl fēng to ðām eorldōme ðe Harold ǽr hæfde *earl Ælfgar succeeded to the earldom which Harold had before*, Chr. 1053; Erl. 189, 14.

eorl-gebyrd, e; *f.* [gebyrd *birth*] *Noble birth, nobility;* nōbĭlĭtas:—Eorlgebyrdum *by noble birth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 52; Met. 9, 26: 10, 54; Met. 10, 27.

eorl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *treasure*] *Noble treasures, riches;* dīvĭtiæ:—Nis him gād eorlgestreóna *he lacks not noble treasures*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 10; Bo. 45: Beo. Th. 4481; B. 2244.

eorl-gewǽde, es; *n.* [gewǽde *clothing*] *Manly clothing, armour;* vīrĭlis vestĭtus:—Gyrede hine Beówulf eorlgewǽdum *Beowulf clad himself in armour*, Beo. Th. 2888; B. 1442.

eorlīc [=eorl-līc]; *adj. Manly;* vīrtĭlis:—Eorlīc ellen *manly strength*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. v. eorlisc, eorl-līc.

eorlīce [=eorl-līce]; *adv. Manfully, strongly, greatly;* vīrtĭlĭter, vĕhĕmenter, multum:—Gebealh heó swīðe eorlīce wið hire suna *she was very greatly incensed against her son*, Cod. Dipl. 755; Kmbl. iv. 54, 30.

eór-lippric, es; *n. A flap of the ear*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. eárelippric.

eorlisc, eorl-līc; *adj.* EARLISH, *earl-like, like an earl;* nōbĭlis:—Eorlisc, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 8. Eorllīc [MS. eorlīc], Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637.

eorl-mægen, es; *n. A host of men;* vīrōrum turma:—Sió cwēn bebeád ofer eorlmægen āras fȳsan *the queen commanded messengers to hasten throughout the mass of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1958; El. 981.

eorl-riht, es; *n. An earl's right* or *privilege;* cŏmĭtis jus *vel* privĭlēgium:—Gif þegen geþeáh, ðæt he wearþ to eorle, ðonne wæs he syððan eorlrihtes weorþe *if a thane thrived, that he became an earl, then he was thenceforth worthy of an earl's right*, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 8.

eorl-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Manliness, bravery, courage, supremacy, nobility;* vīrĭlĭtas, nōbĭlĭtas:—Hī eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellenweorc *they valued his manliness and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174: Scōp. Th. 283; Wíd. 141: Beo. Th. 3458; B. 1727: 4272; B. 2133. Eorlscipes, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. He eorlscype fremede *he effected supremacy*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wíd. 37.

eorl-werod, es; *n.* [werod *a company, troop*] *A band of men, warrior band;* vīrōrum turma:—Ðǽr ðæt eorlwerod sæt *the warrior band sat there*, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2893.

Eorman-rīc, Eormen-rīc, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostrogoths* or *East Goths, the Alexander of the Goths;* Eormanrīcus, v. Gota III, Alrīca, and þeód-rīc:—Eormanrīc āhte wīde folc Gotena rīces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 25; Deór. 21. Weóld Eormanrīc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths*, Scōp. Th. 38; Wíd. 18. Ic wæs mid Eormanrīce *I was with Ermanric*, 178; Wíd. 88. Ðæt wæs inn-weorud Eormanrīces *that was the household band of Ermanric*, 224; Wíd. 111. He searo-nīðas fealh Eormenrīces *he fell into the guileful enmity of Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2406; B. 1201. *For the anachronisms and inconsistences I would refer to W. Grimm's* Deutsche Heldensage, *where may be found the particulars of this celebrated hero.*

eormen, eorman; *adj. Universal, immense, whole, general;* universālis, immensus, permagnus, tōtus, ūnīversus. *Used in composition, as in* eormen-cyn, -grund, -lāf, -rīc, -strȳnd, -þeód.

eormen-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The human race;* hūmānum gĕnus:—God gesceapo ferede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 3; Vy. 96: Beo. Th. 3918; B. 1957.

eormen-grund, es; *n.* [grund *ground, earth*] *The spacious earth;* immensa terra:—Ofer eormengrund *over the spacious earth*, Beo. Th. 1722; B. 859.

eormen-lāf, e; *f. The great legacy;* immensum rĕliquum:—He eormenlāfe gehȳdde *he had hidden the great legacy*, Beo. Th. 4460; B. 2234.

Eormen-rīc *Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200. v. Eorman-rīc.

eormen-strȳnd, e; *f. The great generation;* permagna gĕnĕrātio:—Ðū eart eorre eormenstrȳnde *thou art of an angry, great* [*heathen*] *generation*, Salm. Kmbl. 659; Sal. 329.

eormen-þeód, e; *f. A great people;* permagnus pŏpŭlus. v. yrmenþeód.

eormþu *poverty, calamity:*—Eormþa, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 29. Eormþum, 23; Fox 78, 31. v. yrmþu.

eornan *to run;* currĕre, Ps. Surt. 57, 8. v. yrnan.

eornende *running; part. of* eornan = yrnan.

eornes, eornest *a duel, combat;* duellum, Som. Ben. Lye.

eornest *earnest, earnestness*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. v. eornost.

eorneste *earnest, serious*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825: Homl. Th. i. 386, 20. v. eornoste; *adj.*

eorneste *in earnest, earnestly*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22. v. eornoste; *adv.*

eornestlīce *earnestly;* stūdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullīce; *adv. Earnestly;* stŭdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullnes, -ness, e; *f. Earnestness, anxiety;* dīligentia, sollĭcĭtudo:—Eornfullness ðisse worulde *sollĭcĭtūdo istĭus sæcŭli*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. v. geornfulnes.

eornigende *murmuring;* murmŭrans, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 16.

eornlīce; *adv. Diligently;* dīlĭgenter:—Genim ðas wyrte eornlīce gecnucude mid ecede *take this herb diligently pounded with vinegar*, Herb. 87, 2; Lchdm. i. 190, 21. v. geornlīce.

EORNOST, eornust, eornest, e; *f.* EARNEST, *earnestness, zeal;* sērium, stŭdium:—Mid swelcum eorneste [eornoste MS. Cot.] *with such zeal*, Past. 15, 1; Hat. MS. 18 b, 27. On eornost, eornust *or* eornoste *in earnest, earnestly*, Ælfc. T. 12, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 250, 30: Mt. Bos. 5, 18: 13, 17: Gen. 14, 15. Þurh eorneste *in earnest, sternly*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. [*Wyc.* ernes, eernes, ernest *earnest, pledge: Chauc.* erneste *zeal: Laym.* eornest *conflict: Frs.* ernste: *O. Frs.* ernst: *Dut.* ernst, *m: Ger.* ernst, *m: M. H. Ger.* ërnest, ërnst, *m: O. H. Ger.* ërnust, ërnost, ërnest, *n. f. vĭgor, sērium.*]

eornoste, eorneste; *adj. Earnest, serious;* sērius, stŭdiōsus: — On eornostne hige *with earnest intention*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 15. Biþ eorneste ðonne eft cymeþ, rēðe and ryhtwīs *he will be earnest when he comes again, stern and just*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825. Mid eornestum mōde *with earnest mind*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 20.

eornoste, eorneste; *adv. In earnest, earnestly, seriously, courageously, strongly;* sērio, strēnue, sēdŭlo, vĕhĕmenter:—He feaht eornoste *he fought earnestly*, Byrht. Th. 140, 1; By. 281: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Hió onginþ eorneste racentan slītan *she will begin in earnest to sever her chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22.

eornostlīce; *adv.* EARNESTLY, *strictly, truly;* sēdŭlo:—Sunnan dæges cȳpingce we forbeódaþ eornostlīce *we strictly forbid marketing on Sunday*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15.

eornostlīce, eornustlīce; *conj. Therefore, but;* ergo, ĭgĭtur, ĭtăque:—Abram ðā eornostlīce astirode his geteld *mōvit ĭgĭtur tabernācŭlum suum Abram*, Gen. 13, 18. Eornostlīce ealle cneóressa fram Abrahame oþ Dauid synd feówertyne cneóressa *omnes ĭtăque generātiōnes ab Abraham*

usque ad David, genĕrātiōnes quatuordĕcim, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Beóþ eornustlīce gleáwe *estōte ergo* [*oův*] *prūdentes*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16, 26: 2, 1: 13, 40.

eornust *earnest, earnestness*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. v. eornost.

eornustlīce *therefore, but*, Mt. Bos. 2, 1: 10, 16, 26: 13, 40. v. eornostlīce.

eórod, es; *n. A band, legion, troop;* turma, lĕgio:—Wīse men tealdon ān eórod to six þūsendum, and twelf eórod sind twā and hundseofontig þūsend *wise men have reckoned a legion at six thousand, and twelve legions are seventy-two thousand*, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 28, 29, 25: Jud. Thw. 161, 36. v. eóred.

eórod-man, -mann, es; *m. A horseman;* ĕques:—Līhte se eórod-man *desīluit ĕques*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 33.

eorp, earp; *adj. Dark, dusky, brown, swarthy;* fuscus, badius:—Eorp werod *the swarthy host* [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 151; Th. 190, 4; Exod. 194: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. [*Icel.* jarpr *brown.*]

eorre, es; *n. Anger, wrath;* īra:—Warniaþ eów ðæs Drihtenes eorres and mīnes *beware of the Lord's anger and of mine*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 33: Ps. Lamb. 101, 11. v. yrre.

eorre; *adj. Angry, enraged, fierce;* īrātus, īrācundus:—He us eorre gewearþ *he has become angry with us*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 27; Sat. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 801; El. 401. Þurh eorne hyge *through angry mind*, 1367; El. 685. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend to ðam orlege *the fierce spear-bearers were not slow to the onset*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. v. yrre; *adj.*

eorringa; *adv. Angrily;* īrāte:—Hine eorringa gesēceþ bōcstafa brego *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98. v. yrringa.

eorsian *to be angry*, Ps. Spl. 4, 5: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 22. v. yrsian.

eorsung *anger*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8. v. yrsung.

eorþ, e; *f. The earth;* terra:—Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge and ceald, and ðæt wæter wǽt and ceald *the earth is dry and cold, and the water wet and cold*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34. v. eorþe.

eorþ-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. n.* -æppla *An earth-apple, a cucumber;* cūcūmis:—Cūcūmĕres, ðæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples*, Num. 11, 5. Eorþæppel *mandrăgŏra*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 79; Wrt. Voc. 32, 15.

eorþ-ærn, es; *n. An earth-place, a tomb, sepulchre;* spēlunca, sĕpulcrum:—Open wæs ðæt eorþærn *the sepulchre was open*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19. In ðæt eorþærn *in the sepulchre*, 119 b; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3.

eorþ-beofung, e; *f. An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Seó eorþbeofung tācnade ða miclan blōd-dryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 28. v. eorþ-bifung.

eorþ-bifung, -beofung, e; *f.* [bifung *a trembling, shaking*] *An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Ðǽr wearþ geworden micel eorþbifung *terræ mōtus factus est magnus*, Mt. Bos. 28, 2. Hīg gesāwon ða eorþbifunge *vīdērunt terræ mōtum*, 27, 54.

eorþ-bigegnys, -bigennys, -nyss, e; *f. Earth-cultivation, attention to agriculture;* terræ cultūra, agricultūræ stŭdium: — Elelændra eorþ-bigennys *cŏlōnia*, id est *peregrīnōrum cultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25. v. eard-begengnes, el-þeódignes.

eorþ-bigenga, an; *m.* [bigenga *an inhabitant, dweller*] *An inhabitant of the earth;* terrĭcŏla, terrĭgĕna:—Ðæt he eorþbigengan awecce hine to ondrǽdanne *ut terrĭgĕnas ad tĭmendum se suscĭtet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22.

eorþ-būend, es; *m. An earth dweller, inhabitant;* terrĭcŏla:—Eorþ-būend, Ps. Th. 65, 1: 101, 13: 118, 4. v. būend, būende.

eorþ-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. An earth mound* or *burying place;* agger, hūmātio:—To ðare eorþ-byrig *to the earth mound*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 335; A. D. 903; Kmbl. iii. 403, 31.

eorþ-byrig, e; *f. An earth mound;* agger:—Eorþ-byrig [MS. -byre], Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 45; Wrt. Voc. 37, 33.

eorþ-cafer, es; *m. An earth-chafer, a cock-chafer;* taurus:—Eorþ-caferas *tauri*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 23; Wrt. Voc. 24, 26. v. ceafer.

eorþ-cend; *pp.* [cend = cenned *born*] *Earth-born;* terrĭgĕna:—Eorþ-cende *terrĭgĕnæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 48, 2.

eorþ-crypel, -cryppel; *gen.* -crypeles, -cryples, -crypples; *m. A creeper on the earth, one having the palsy, a paralytic person;* părălytĭcus = *παραλυτικός*:—In ðære ðe eorþcrypel [se eorþcryppel, Lind.] læg *in quo părălytĭcus jăcēbat*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 18. Se Hǽlend cwæþ to ðæm eorþcrypele [eorþcrypple, Lind.] *Iēsus ait părălytĭco*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 5. To cweðanne ðæm eorþcryple *dīcĕre părălytĭco*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 2, 9. Brengende to him ðone eorþcrypel *fĕrentes ad eum părălytĭcum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 2. Gebrohtun him eorþcryplas *obtŭlērunt ei părălytĭcos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24.

eorþ-cund; *adj. Earthly, terrestrial;* terrestris:—Se rinc ageaf eorþ-cunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627.

eorþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The earth-kind, terrestrial species;* gĕnus terrĭcŏlārum:—Eallum eorþcynne *for each terrestrial species*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 10; Exod. 370.

eorþ-cyning, es; *m.* [cyning *a king*] *An earthly king, king of the land;* terræ rex:—Sceótend Scyldinga to scypum feredon eal ingesteald eorþcyninges *the Scyldings' warriors conveyed all the house chattels of the king of the land to their ships*, Beo. Th. 2315: B. 1155. Ðam æðelestan eorþcyninga *for the noblest of earthly kings*, Elen. Kmbl. 2346; El. 1174: Cd. 162; Th. 202, 23; Exod. 392: 189; Th. 235, 14; Dan. 306. Eorþcyningum [MS. -cyningcgum] se ege standeþ *terrĭbĭli ăpud rēges terræ*, Ps. Th. 75, 9. He eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 93; Met. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 88, 24.

eorþ-draca, an; *m. An earth-dragon;* drăco in antro dēgens:—Sió wund ongon, ðe him se eorþdraca geworhte, swelan and swellan *the wound, which the earth-dragon had made in him, began to burn and swell*, Beo. Th. 5417; B. 2712: 5642; B. 2825.

eorþ-dyne, es; *m. Earth din, an earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—On ðisan gēre wæs micel eorþdyne *in this year* [A. D. 1060] *was a great earthquake*, Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 31: 1122; Erl. 249, 14.

EORÞE, an; *f:* eorþ, e; *f.* I. *the* EARTH *in opposition to the sea, the ground, soil;* terra, hūmus, sōlum:—God gecīgde ða drignisse eorþan, and ðæra wætera gegaderunga he hēt sǽs *vŏcāvit Deus ārĭdam terram, congregātiōnesque āquārum appellāvit māria*, Gen. 1, 10. Spritte seó eorþe grōwende gærs and sǽd wircende and æppelbǽre treów wæstm wircende æfter his cinne, ðæs sǽd sig on him silfum ofer eorþan *germĭnet terra herbam vĭrentem et făcientem sēmen et lignum pōmĭfĕrum făciens fructum juxta gĕnus suum, cujus sēmen in sēmetipso sit super terram*, Gen. 1, 11, 12, 24, 25, 28, 29: Cd. 57; Th. 69, 32; Gen. 1144: Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487: Beo. Th. 3069; B. 1532: Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 118; Met. 8, 59. Ic ðec ofer eorþan geworhte, on ðære ðū scealt yrmþum lifgan and to ðære ilcan scealt eft geweorþan *I made thee on earth, on which thou shalt live in misery and shalt become the same again*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 12–19; Cri. 621–624: 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Cain wæs eorþan tilia *fuit Cain agrĭcŏla* [lit. *a tiller of the earth*], Gen. 4, 2. II. *the* EARTH, *terrestrial globe;* tellus:—On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created heaven and earth*, Gen. 1, 1, 2, 17, 20, 26: 2, 1, 4: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 9; Gen. 2141: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 18; Cri. 608. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte *the Almighty made the earth*, Beo. Th. 185; B. 92. Drihtnes is eorþe and fulnysse oððe gefyllednes hyre *the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof*, Ps. Lamb. 23, 1: Ex. 9, 29: Deut. 10, 14. Ðæt gē ne swerion þurh eorþan, forðamðe heó ys Godes fōtscamul *that ye swear not by the earth, because it is God's foot-stool*, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. [*Piers P. Wyc.* erthe: *Laym.* eorðe, eorðen, earþe, erþe: *Orm.* eorþe, erþe: *Plat.* eerde, *f: O. Sax.* erda, *f: Frs.* yerd: *O. Frs.* irthe, erthe, erde, *f: Dut.* aarde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* erde, *f: O. H. Ger.* erda, erada, *f: Goth.* airþa, *f: Dan.* jord, *m. f: Swed.* jord, *f: Icel.* jörð, *f. earth, land, estate.*]

eorþ-fæst, -fest; *adj. Earth-fast, fixed in the earth;* in terra firmus:—To ānum [MS. ane] eorþfestum treówe *to a tree firm in the earth*, Th. Anlct. 122, 10.

eorþ-fæt, es; *n. An earthen vessel, the body;* vas terrâ factum, corpus:—Se gǽst nimeþ swā wīte swā wuldor, swā him in worulde ðæt eorþfæt ǽr geworhte *the spirit receives either punishment or glory, as the body has worked for him before in the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 15; Seel. 8.

eorþ-gealla, an; *m.* [gealla *gall*] *The herb* EARTH-GALL, *the lesser centaury;* fel terræ, erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Eorþgealla [MS. -gealle] *fel terræ* vel *centauria*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 5; Wrt. Voc. 31, 17. Eorþgealla *centauria*, Mone A. 373. Nim centaurian, ðæt is *fel terræ*, sume hātaþ eorþgeallan *take centaury, that is* fel terræ, *some call it earth-gall*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 27.

eorþ-gemet, es; *n. Earth-measure, geometry;* geometria = *γεωμετρία*, Cot. 95.

eorþ-gesceaft, e; *f.* [gesceaft *a creature*] *An earthly creature;* terrestris creatūra:—Men habbaþ [MS. habbæþ] geond middangeard eorþ-gesceafta ealle oferþungen *men have all surpassed earthly creatures throughout the middle earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 387; Met. 20, 194.

eorþ-græf, es; *n. A hole dug in the earth, a ditch, well;* fossa, pŭteus:—Isernes dǽl eorþgræf pæðeþ *a part of iron passes the well*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9.

eorþ-grāp, e; *f. Earth's grasp, the hold of the grave;* terræ comprĕhensio:—Eorþgrâp hafaþ waldend wyrhtan *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workmen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 12; Ruin. 6.

eorþ-hele, es; *m. A heap;* tŭmŭlus:—Wæs ðæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwīc, swilce hit hagoles eorþhele wǽre *the dew was about the camp, as it were a heap of hail*, Ex. 16, 14.

eorþ-hnutu, -nutu, e; *f. An earth-nut;* būnium flexuōsum:—Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn *from the combe to the earth-nut thorn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 7.

eorþ-hūs, es; *n. An earth-house, den, cave;* hypŏgæum = *ὑπόγαιον*,

subterrāneum:—Eorþhūs *hypŏgæum* vel *subterrāneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 37; Wrt. Voc. 59, 9. Rōmāne him worhton eorþhūs for ðære lyfte wylme *the Romans built for themselves earth-houses because of the boiling heat of the air*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 16.

eorþ-ifi, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hĕðĕra nigra:—Eorþ-ifies *of ground ivy;* hĕðĕræ nigræ, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 17. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-ifig, -yfig, -ifi, -iui, es; *n. Earth* or *ground ivy;* hĕðĕra nigra, hĕðĕra terrestris, glechoma hĕðĕrācea:—Genim hederan nigran, ðe man ōðrum naman eorþifig nemneþ *take* hĕðĕra nigra, *which one calleth by another name ground ivy*, Herb. 100, 1; Lchdm. i. 212, 20.

eorþ-iui [=ivi], es; *n. Ground ivy;* hĕðĕra nigra:—Eorþ-iui [MS. eorðiuí]. Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18, note 17, MS. B. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-līc; *def.* se -līca; seó, ðæt -līce; *adj.* EARTHLY, *terrestrial;* terrēnus, terrestris:—He wæs eorþlīc cing *he was an earthly king*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Hī eorþlīces āuht ne haldeþ *nothing earthly holds them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 331; Met. 20, 166. Ða twelf bōcland him gefreóde eorþlīces camphādes and eorþlīcere hērenysse to bigongenne ðone heofonlīcan camphād *dōnātis duodĕcim possessiuncūlis terrārum, in quĭbus ablāto stūdio mīlĭtiæ terrestris, ad exercendam mīlĭtiam cælestem*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 41. Ðū meahte ǽlc eorþlīc þing forsión *thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 13; Met. 24, 7. Hine nolden his eorþlīcan māgas wrecan *his earthly kinsmen would not avenge him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 11, 15. Gif ic eów eorþlice þing sǽde *si terrēna dixi vobis*, Jn. Bos. 3, 12. Hió ðǽs lǽnan lufaþ eorþlīcu þing *she loves these transitory earthly things*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 447; Met. 20, 224. Ðū gegæderast ða hiofonlīcan sāwla and ða eorþlīcan līchoman *thou bringest together the heavenly souls and the earthly bodies*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 23. He forsihþ ðās eorþlīcan gōd *he despises these earthly goods*, 12; Fox 36, 25: 33, 4; Fox 132, 14, 18.

eorþ-līce; *adv. In an earthly manner;* terrŭlenter:—Eorþlīce *terrŭlenter*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 20.

eorþ-ling, es; *m. A farmer;* terræ cultor:—Eorþling *birbicaliolus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 50; Wrt. Voc. 63, 4; Mone A. 50. v. yrþ-ling.

eorþ-mægen, es; *n. Earthly power;* terræ vis:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ *earthly power grows old;* terræ vīres invĕtĕrascunt, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 61; Reim. 69: Ettmül. Poet. pref. xviii. 59; p. 223, 69.

eorþ-mistel, es; *m. The plant basil;* clīnŏpōdĭum = κλινοπόδιον:—Genim eorþmistel *take basil*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21.

eorþ-nafela, -nafola, -nafala, -nafla, an; *m. Earth-navel, asparagus;* aspărăgus officinālis:—Nim eorþnafelan *take asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 23. Genim eorþnafolan wyrtruman *take roots of asparagus*, Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 5. Wyll miclan eorþnafolan *boil the great asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 7. Eorþnafala *asparagus*, iii. 6, 15. Genim eorþnaflan [MS. B. -nafelan] *take asparagus*, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8.

eorþ-reced, es; *n.* [reced *a house*] *An earth-house, a cave;* subterrānea dŏmus, antrum:—Hū ða stānbogan ēce eorþreced healde *how the stone arches held the eternal earth-house*, Beo. Th. 5431; B. 2719.

eorþ-rest, e; *f. A resting* or *lying on the ground;* chămeunia = χαμευνία, Cot. 31.

eorþ-rīce, es; *n. A kingdom of the earth, earth's kingdom, the earth;* terræ regnum, terra:—Geond ealle eorþrīcu *per omnia regna terræ*, Deut. 28, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. He eorþrīcum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsĭus omnĭbus domĭnābĭtur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18. On eorþrīce *on earth's kingdom, on earth*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 18; Gen. 419: 23; Th. 29, 22; Gen. 454: 26; Th. 35, 1; Gen. 548.

eorþ-rima, an; *m. A kind of plant, dodder?* herbæ gĕnus, cuscuta? L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

eorþ-scræf, es; *n. An earth-cavern, a grave;* căverna, antrum, sĕpulcrum:—Hie be hliðe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon, ðǽr Loth wunode *they found by the slope of a high hill an earth-cavern, where Lot dwelt*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 11; Kl. 28. Eardiaþ on eorþ-scræfum *hăbĭtant in sĕpulcris*, Ps. Th. 67, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 804.

eorþ-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a hall*] *An earth-hall, cave;* subterrānea aula, antrum:—Eald is ðes eorþsele *this earth-hall is old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 12; Kl. 29. Mec se mānsceaða of eorþsele ūt gesēceþ *the atrocious spoiler will seek me out from his earth-hall*, Beo. Th. 5023; B. 2515. He eorþsele āna wisse *he alone knew the earth-hall*, 4811; B. 2410.

eorþ-slihtes; *adv.* [slihtes, *old gen. of* sliht *destruction, slaughter*, like nihtes of niht] *In an earth-destroying manner;* in mōdo vastante terram:—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ to awēstenne gærs, ōþ ða wirttruman, eorþslihtes mid tōðum *as an ox is accustomed to consume grass with his teeth, even to the roots, in an earth-destroying manner*, Num. 22, 4.

eorþ-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *An earth-place;* terræ lŏcus:—Ðā hī ðæt dīn fægere hūs on eorþstede gewemdan [MS. gewemdaþ] *in terra polluĕrunt tabernacŭlum*, Ps. Th. 73, 7.

eorþ-styrennis, -niss, e; *f.* [styrenes *motion*] *An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrennis gewarþ micelu *terræ mōtus factus est magnus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 2.

eorþ-styrung, -stirung, e; *f. An earth-stirring, earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás . . . þreóttyne byrig þurh eorþstyrunge afeóllon *an earthquake has overthrown many cities . . . thirteen cities fell through an earthquake*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 27, 29: 244, 17. Micele eorþstyrunga beóþ gehwǽr *great earthquakes shall be everywhere*, i. 608, 18. Ða wearþ mycel eorþstirung *there was a great earthquake*, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 17.

eorþ-tilia, an; *m. An earth-tiller, husbandman;* agrĭcŏla:—Mīn fæder ys eorþtilia *păter meus agrĭcŏla est*, Jn. Bos. 15, 1.

eorþ-tilþ, e; *f.* [tilþ *culture*] *Earth-tillage, agriculture;* agrĭcultūra:—Eorþtilþ *agrĭcultūra*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 27.

eorþ-tudor; *gen.* -tudres; *n.* [tuddor *progeny*] *Progeny of earth, men;* terrestris prōgĕnies, hŏmines:—Ðis ys se dæg ðe Drihten geworhte eallum eorþtudrum eádgum to blisse *this is the day which the Lord made for bliss to all happy men*, Ps. Th. 117, 22.

eorþ-tyrewa, an; *m.* [tyrwa *tar*] *Earth-tar, asphalte;* bĭtūmen:—Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorþtyrewan *the wall* [*of Babylon*] *is built with bricks and earth-tar*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 25.

eorþ-wæstm, e; *f. Fruit of the earth;* terræ frux:—Mycel eorþwæstm *frūgum cōpia*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 13. Eorþwæstme grōwaþ *fruits grow*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. Wæs seó stōw wædla eorþwæstma *ĕrat lŏcus frūgis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. On eorþwæstmum genōh þuhte *abundance appeared in the fruits of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 12; Met. 8, 6.

eorþ-waru, e; *f:* -ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m:* -waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants* or *population of the earth;* terrĭcŏlæ, terrĭgĕnæ:—Heofonwaru and eorþwaru *cælĭcŏlæ et terrĭcŏlæ*, Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Crist sibb is heofonware and eorþware *Christ is the peace of the inhabitants of heaven and of the inhabitants of the earth*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 27. Dēm eorþware *jūdĭca terram*, Ps. Th. 81, 8: 98, 1: 144, 13. Gehýraþ ðās, eorþware *audīte hæc, terrĭgĕnæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 2: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 9; Cri. 382. Ðæt cynebearn acenned wearþ eallum eorþwarum *the royal child was born for all the inhabitants of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1135; An. 568: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 21; Gū. 579: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; Met. 13, 60: Menol. Fox 124; Men. 62. Hēr wynnaþ earme eorþwaran *miserable inhabitants of earth strive here*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 113; Met. 4, 57: 17, 1; Met. 17, 1. Ofer ealle eorþwaran *over all the inhabitants of earth*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 7.

eorþ-weall, es; *m. An earth-wall, mound;* agger:—Under eorþweall *under the earth-wall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. Mid eorþwealle *with an earth-wall*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10: 4, 28; S. 605, 24.

eorþ-weard, es; *m. An earth-guard;* terræ custos:—Hæfde līgdraca eorþweard forgrunden *the fire-dragon had destroyed the earth-guard*, Beo. Th. 4658; B. 2334.

eorþ-weg, es; *m. An earth-way;* terrestris via:—Hió me woldan ðisses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *consummāvērunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Þurh ða rōde sceal rīce gesēcan of eorþwege ǽghwylc sāwl *every soul shall seek the kingdom away from earth through the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 237; Kr. 120: Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 29; Ph. 178: Ps. Th. 71, 11. Of eorþwegum *from the earthly ways*, Elen. Kmbl. 1468; El. 736.

eorþ-wēla, an; *m. Earth-wealth, fertility;* terrestres dīvĭtiæ, fertĭlĭtas:—Mid Egyptum wearþ syfan geár se ungemetlīca eorþwēla *for seven years there was very great fertility in Egypt*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 3. Biþ him eorþwēla ofer ðæt ēce līf *earthly wealth to them is above the eternal life*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 34; Gū. 33. Ne ic me eorþwēlan ōwiht sinne *I care naught for earth's wealth*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 17; Gū. 290. Sum him Metudes ēst ofer eorþwēlan ealne geceóseþ *one chooses his Creator's favour above all earthly wealth*, 79 b; Th. 298, 20; Crä. 88.

eorþ-weorc, es; *n. Earth-work;* terræ ŏpus:—Hīg on eorþweorcum gehȳnede wǽron *in terræ ŏpĕrĭbus premēbantur*, Ex. 1, 14.

eorþ-yfig, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hĕðĕra terrestris, Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18. v. eorþ-ifig.

eór-wicga *an earwig;* blatta, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 20; Wrt. Voc. 24, 24. v. eár-wicga.

eóryd *a legion*, Mt. Foxe 26, 53. v. eóred.

eós *of a war horse*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63; *gen. sing. of* eoh.

eosol *an ass*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 50. v. esol.

eóster *easter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 8, 15. v. eáster.

eosul *an ass*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. v. esol.

eosul-cwearn, e; *f. An ass-mill, a mill turned by asses;* āsĭnāria mŏla, Cot. 16.

Eota land, es; *n. The land of the Jutes, Jutland;* Jūtia:—Mǽgþ seó is gecȳd Eota land *a province which is called Jutland*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 24. v. Iotas.

EÓTEN, es; *m.* I. *a giant, monster, Grendel;* gĭgas, monstrum, Grendel:—Wæs se grimma gǽst Grendel, Caines cyn,—ðanon untydras ealle onwōcon, eótenas and ylfe and orcnēas, swylce gigantas *Grendel was the grim guest, the race of Cain,—whence unnatural births all sprang forth, monsters, elves, and spectres, also giants*, Beo. Th. 204–226; B. 102–113. Eóten, *nom. sing.* Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Eótena, *gen. pl.* Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. II. Eótenas, *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. the Jutes, Jutlanders, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland in the north of Denmark;* Jūtæ:—Eótena treówe *the faith of the Jutes*, Beo.

Th. 2148; B. 1072: 2180; B. 1088: 2286; B. 1141: 2294; B. 1145. [*O. Nrs.* jötunn, *m.*] v. ent, eten.

eótenisc, eótonisc; *adj. Belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant;* giganteus, a gigante factus:—Geseah đā eald sweord eótenisc *then he saw an old giant sword,* Beo. Th. 3120; B. 1558. Ætbær eald sweord eótonisc *bore away the old giant sword,* 5225; B. 2616. v. entisc.

Eotol-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Inhabitants of Italy, Italians, Italy;* Ităli, Itălia:—He sinoþ gesomnade Eotolwara biscopa *cōgĕret synŏdum episcŏpōrum Itălĭæ,* Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 33.

eóton *ate,* Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 20, = ēton; *p. pl. of* etan.

eótonisc, Beo. Th. 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

eóton-weard, e; *f. Giant-protection;* contra gĭgantem protectio:—Seleweard eótonweard abeád *the hall-guard offered protection against the giant* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 1341, note; B. 668.

eow, es; *m? A griffin;* gryps = γρύψ, gryphus:—Eow, fiđerfôte fugel *griffin, a four-footed bird;* griffes [= gryphus], Ælfc. Gl. 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 44. v. giw.

eow, es; *m.* I. *the yew;* taxus, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. v. īw. II. *the mountain ash;* ornus? Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 40; Wrt. Voc. 33, 37.

eów *to you,* you; vōbis, vos; *ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς; pers. pron; dat. acc. pl. of* đū, Ex. 6, 8: Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 5, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 28. v. gē.

eów; *interj. Wo! alas!* væ! heu!—Eów me! *heu mihi!* Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5. v. wā.

eówa *ewes, female sheep; pl. nom. acc. of* eówu.

eówan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, confer;* ostendĕre, manifestāre, conferre:—Ne gesacu ōhwǽr ecghete eóweþ *nor strife anywhere shews hostility,* Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738. Đā gēn Abrahame eówde selfa hâlige spræce *then he himself shewed again to Abrahām a holy speech,* Cd. 98; Th. 130, 24; Gen. 2164. Ealne đone egesan, đe him eówed wæs *all that terror which was shewn to him,* 202; Th. 250, 4; Dan. 541. v. eáwan, ȳwan.

eów-borge, an; *f. A yew-berry;* taxi bacca, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24.

eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ŏvem fēmĭnam pertĭnens:—Mid eówcigre wulle *with ewe's wool,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 5. v. eówocig.

eówd *a flock, herd, sheepfold,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2, 61; Som. 8, 27; 13, 47. v. eówde.

eówde, eówede, eówode, es; *n:* eówd, eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter,* Đæt-Drihtnes eówde *the Lord's flock,* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25: 2, 6; S. 508, 15. We wǽrun sceáp eówdes dīnes *nos ŏves grĕgis tui,* Ps. Th. 78, 14. Hē genam hine æt eówde, ūte be sceápum *tŭlit eum de grĕgĭbus ŏvium,* 77, 69. Ne scealt đū đæt eówde ânforlætan *thou shalt not desert the flock,* Andr. Kmbl. 3334; An. 1671. Hafaþ se awyrgda wulf tostenced, Dryhten, đīn eówde *hath the accursed wolf scattered thy flock, O Lord?* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 23; Cri. 257. Ofer đīn âgen eówde sceápa *sŭper ŏves grĕgis tuæ,* Ps. Th. 73, 1: 118, 111. He gelǽdde hī swā swā eówde [eówode, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52] on wēstne *perduxit eos tanquam grĕgem in deserto,* Ps. Spl. 77, 57. Of eówdum [eówedum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70] sceápa *de grĕgĭbus ŏvium,* Ps. Spl. 77, 76. *Feminine,* Đeós eówd *hic grex,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 47. He đæt sceáp bær on his exlum to đære eówde *he bare the sheep on his shoulders to the flock,* Homl. Th. i. 340, 2. Ic wylle ahreddan mīne eówde wiđ eów *I will deliver my flock from you,* i. 242, 13. 2. eówd, e; *f. A sheepfold, fold;* ŏvīle:—Eówd *ŏvīle,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Sceal beón ân eówd and ân hyrde *there shall be one fold and one shepherd,* Homl. Th. i. 244, 1, 3. Ic hæbbe ōđre scēp đe ne sind nā of đisre eówde *I have other sheep which are not of this fold,* Homl. Th. i. 242, 35: 244, 6: ii. 114, 21.

eówe, es; *m. f. A sheep,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, MSS. G. H. v. ēwe, es.

eówe *of a ewe,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. v. eówu.

eówede *a flock,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. v. eówde.

eówena *of ewes:*—Twâhund eówena *two hundred sheep,* Gen. 32, 14. v. eówu.

eowend *membrum vĭrīle,* L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 15.

eowendende; *part. Returning;* rĕdiens, Ps. Spl. 77, 44. v. awendan.

eówer *of you;* vestrûm *vel* vestri, *ὑμῶν; gen. pl. of pers. pron.* đū:—Ân eówer *ūnus vestrûm,* Mt. Bos. 26, 21. Eówer sum *one of you,* Beo. Th. 502; B. 248. Eówer ænig *any of you,* Cd. 22; Th. 27, 34; Gen. 427. v. gē.

eówer your; vester, vestra, vestrum, *ὑμέτερ-os, -α, -ον; adj. pron:*—Biþ eówer blǽd micel *your prosperity shall be great,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 3; Exod. 563. Sceal eall ēđel-wyn eówrum cynne leófum alicgean *all joy of country shall fail to your beloved kindred,* Beo. Th. 5763; B. 2885.

eówer-lendisc; *adj. Of your land* or *country;* vestras:—Eówer-lendisc *vestras,* Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 45.

eówes *a sheep's,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MSS. G. H. v. ēwes.

eówestras *sheepfolds,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. ēwestre.

eówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendĕre:—Hī eówodon me đa wunde *monstrāvērunt mihi vulnus,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Đā hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam prōferre ex ōre, ac sĭbi ostendĕre jussit,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6. v. eáwan, ȳwan.

eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* đū:—Fæder alwalda mid âr-stafum eówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father with honour hold you,* Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Eówic grētan hēt *bade to greet you,* 6182; B. 3095. v. gē.

eówih = eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* gē *ye.*

Eowland, es; *n. Oeland, an island on the coast of Sweden;* Oelandia:—Wǽron us đās land, đa synd hâtene Blecinga ēg, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland, on bæcbord *we had, on our left, those lands which are called Blekingey, and Meore, and Oeland, and Gothland,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

eówocig, eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ŏvem fēmĭnam pertĭnens:—Mid eówocigre wulle *with ewe's wool,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 25.

eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 23. v. *n.* and *f.* in eówode.

eówode, es; *n:* eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter,* He gebrohte hīg swylce eówode on wēstene *perduxit eos tamquam grĕgem in deserto,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 52. *Feminine,* He nȳtenum lǽcedōm forgeaf, ahredde fram wōdnysse, and hēt faran aweg to đære eówode đe hī ofadwelodon *he gave medicine to animals, saved them from madness, and bade them go away to the herd from which they had strayed,* Homl. Th. ii. 514, 21–23. v. eówde.

eówo-humele, an; *f. The female hop-plant;* humŭlus fēmĭna:—Genim eówohumelan *take the female hop-plant,* L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8.

eówre *your,* Deut. 32, 11; *acc. of* eówer.

EÓWU; *gen.* eówe; *pl. nom. acc.* eówa; *gen.* eówena; *dat.* eówenum; *f:* ēwe, an; *f. A* ewe, *female sheep;* ŏvis fēmĭna:—*Ewes were milked by the Anglo-Saxons. The milk was used for domestic purposes: butter and cheese were made from it; for Ælfric teaches the shepherd* [sceáphyrde] *to say,* 'On fōrewerdne morgen ic drīfe sceáp mīne to heora lease, and ic agēnlǽde hīg to heora loca, and melke hīg tweówa on dæg, and cȳse and buteran ic dō *in prīmo mane mĭno ŏves meas ad pascua, et rĕdūco eas ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et cāseum et butyrum făcio,*' Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11–19. Twâhund eówena, and twentig rammena *two hundred ewes, and twenty rams,* Gen. 32, 14. Eówu biþ, mid hire geonge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7, MS. B. Be eówe weorþe *of a ewe's worth;* de ŏvis prĕtio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. Wyl on eówe meolce hindhiolođan *boil water agrimony in ewe's milk,* L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. ram, *the m. of* eówu. [*Plat.* ouwe, ouw *a female sheep: Frs.* eij, ei, *n. ŏvis fēmĭna: Dut.* ooi, *f. a ewe-lamb: Ger. Swiss Dial.* au, auw, ow, *f. a female sheep: M. H. Ger.* owe, *f. a female sheep: O. H. Ger.* awi, owi, au, *f. ovĭcŭla, agna: Goth. in the words* aweþi, *n. a herd of sheep;* awistr, *n. a sheepfold: Lat.* ŏvis, *f: Grk. ὄϊς, m. f. a sheep: Lith.* awis, *f. a sheep: Sansk.* āvi, *m. f. a sheep.*]

eówunga; *adv. Openly;* pălam, Mk. Rush. War. 8, 32. v. eáwunga.

epegitsung, e; *f. Avarice, covetousness;* avārĭtia, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 36.

epiphania = *ἐπιφάνια the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.* v. twelfta dæg.

epistol, e; *f. A letter;* ĕpistŏla:—Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ǽrest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars arose first from a letter of Alexander,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 20. [*Ger.* epistel, *f: M. H. Ger.* epistole, *f: O. H. Ger.* epistula, *f: Goth.* aipistaule, *f: Lat.* ĕpistŏla, *f: Grk. ἐπιστολή, f.*] v. pistol.

epl, eppl *an apple,* Ps. Spl. 78, 1. v. æppel.

epse *an asp-tree,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. æps.

ēr *ere, before,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. ǽr.

éran *a shrill sound, the ears;* tinnulus, aures, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eáre.

er-bleadd, es; *n.* [er = ear *an ear of corn,* bleadd = blæd *a blade, leaf*] *A stalk, stem, blade, haulm, straw, stubble;* stipŭla:—Đū asendest yrre đīn and hit æt hī swā swā erbleadd *mīsisti īram tuam, quæ devŏrābit eos sīcut stipŭlam,* Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8.

erc *an ark, a chest:*—Erc gehâlgunge đīnre *arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ,* Ps. Surt. 131, 8: Lk. Rush. War. 17, 27. v. earc II.

erce-biscop *an archbishop,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 42. v. arce-bisceop.

erce-diâcon *an archdeacon;* archidiāconus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 80: Homl. Th. i. 416, 29: 418, 16. v. arce-diâcon.

erce-hâd, es; *m. Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign;* pallium:—Đæt his æftergengan symle đone pallium and đone ercehād æt đam apostolīcan setle Rōmānisere geladunge feccan sceoldon *that his successors should always fetch the pall and the archiepiscopal dignity from the apostolic seat of the Roman church,* Homl. Th. ii. 132, 10.

Ercol, es; *m:* Erculus, i; *m. Lat. Hercules;* Hercŭles:—Hȳ Ercol đǽr gebrohte *Hercules brought them there,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 6. Erculus wæs Iobes sunu *Hercules was the son of Jove,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 23.

-ere, -er, es; *m.* as the termination of many nouns, signifies a person or agent. v. fulwer *and* fullere *a fuller, bleacher*, Mk. Bos. 9, 3: from wer *a man;* plegere *a player;* sǽdere *a sower;* wrītere *a writer.*

erede *ploughed, eared*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31; *p. of* erian.

eregende *ploughing*, Lk. Bos. 17, 7, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

ēren; *adj. Brazen;* æreus, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 36: 106, 16. v. ǽren.

ērest *first;* imprīmis, C. R. Ben. 4. v. ǽrest.

eretic; *adj. Heretical;* hærĕtĭcus, Bd. 4, 13, Lye.

erfe, es; *n. An inheritance;* hērēdĭtas:—Freólsgefa âge his erfe *let the freedom-giver have his heritage*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. yrfe.

erfe-gewrit, es; *n. A charter of donation;* dōnātiōnis charta, Heming, p. 120, Lye.

erfeđe; *adj. Difficult, troublesome;* difficĭlis, mŏlestus:—For hwon erfeđo sindon gē đæm wīfe *quid mŏlesti estis mŭlieri?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 10. v. earfeđe.

erfe-weard, es; *m. An heir;* hēres:—Đū eart erfeweard ealra þeóda *tu hērēdĭtābis in omnĭbus gentĭbus*, Ps. Th. 81, 8. Forleórt he đæs hwīlewendlīcan rīces erfeweardas his suna þrié *tres fĭlios suos regni tempŏrālis hērēdes reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 121, 41. v. yrfe-weard.

erfe-weardnis, -niss, e; *f. An inheritance;* hērēdĭtas:—Erfeweardnis mīn *hērēdĭtas mea*, Rtl. 3, 34. v. yrfe-weardnes.

ergende *ploughing*, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

erhe, erhlīce *fearfully*, R. Ben. Interl. 5. v. earh-līce.

ERIAN, erigan, erigean, to erianne, eriganne, erigenne; *part.* erigende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To plough,* EAR; ărāre:—For cīele nele se slāwa erian [erigan MS. Cot.] *propter frīgus pĭger ărāre nonvult*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 15. Nylle erigean [erian MS. Cot.] *nonvult ărāre*, 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 18. Mīne æceras ic erige *mei agros ăro*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 44. Đū erast *thou ploughest*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Đær yrþling ne eraþ *where husbandman ploughs not*, i. 464, 25. Đæt lytle đæt he erede, he erede mid horsan *the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31. Era mid đīnum oxan *plough with thine ox*, Prov. Kmbl. 67. Hit is tīma to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *tempus est ărandi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 17. Me is to erigenne [erianne MS. D.] *ărandum est mihi*, 24; Som. 25, 19. Hæfst đū æceras to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *hăbes agros ad ărandum?* 24; Som. 25, 20. Erigende ic gęþeó *ărando prōfĭcio*, 24; Som. 25, 18. Hwylc eówer hæfþ eregendne þeów *quis vestrum hăbet servum ărantem?* Lk. Bos. 17, 7. Ergende *ploughing*, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1. [*Wyc.* ere, eren, eeren *to plough: Piers P.* erien, erie, erye: *Chauc.* ere: *Laym.* ærien: *O. Frs.* era: *Dut. Kil.* erien, eren, eeren, æren: *Ger.* ären, eren: *M. H. Ger.* ern: *O. H. Ger.* aran, erran *ărāre: Goth.* aryan *to plough: Swed.* ärja: *Icel.* erja: *Lat.* ărāre: *Grk.* ἀροῦν *to plough, till.*] DER. ge-erian, on-.

ering-lond, es; *n. Arable land;* arvum, Cod. Dipl. 1339; Kmbl. vi. 200, 7.

eriung, e; *f. A ploughing, earing;* ărātio, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 3; Wrt. Voc. 15, 3.

erk, e; *f. The ark;* arca:—Noe on erke eóde *Noe in arcam intrāvit*, Lk. Skt. C. C. 17, 27. v. arc.

Ermanrīc, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostro-Goths* or *East-Goths.* v. Eormanrīc.

erming, es; *m. A miserable* or *wretched being;* mĭser:—Đæt is sió ān frōfer ermiṅga æfter đām ermþum đisses līfes *that is the only comfort of the wretched after the calamities of this life*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29. v. earming.

Erming-strēt, e; *f.* [here-man-strēt *via strāta mīlĭtāris*, Som.] *Erming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain*, Som. Lye. v. Wætlinga-strēt.

ermþu, e; *f. Misery, calamity;* mĭsĕria:—Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu *misery came upon the earth*, Ps. Th. 104, 14: Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 17; Cri. 271: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Bt. Met. Fox 16, 15; Met. 16, 8. Æfter ermþum *after calamities*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1533; El. 768. v. yrmþu.

ern *a place*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ærn.

ern, es; *m. An eagle;* ăquĭla, Lye. v. earn.

-ern; *def. m.* -erna; *f. n.* -erne; an adjective termination from ærn, ern *a place*, denoting, as *-ern* in English, *Towards a place:*—Godrum se Norþerna cyning forþfērde *Godrum, the Northern king, died*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 1. He forþbrohte Sūþerne wynd *transtŭlit austrum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 30. Fram deófle Sūþernum *a dæmŏnio mĕrĭdiāno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Betwux eallum Eásternum *inter omnes orientāles*, Job Thw. 164, 7. Þurh đone smyltan Sūþan Westernan wind *through the mild South-western wind*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8.

ernþ, e; *f. Standing corn, the crop;* sĕges:—Hī swā swā rīpe ernþ fortreddon hī ealle *they trod them all down like ripe corn*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. DER. earnian.

ērra *the former*, Som. Ben. Lye. = ǽrra; *comp. of* ǽr.

ersc, es; *n. A park, preserve;* vīvārium, Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

ersc-hen, ærsc-hen, -hæn, -henn, e; *f. A quail;* cŏturnix, perdix:—Erschen *cŏturnix*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 36. Hī bǽdon and com erschen *pĕtiērunt et vēnit cŏturnix*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 104, 38. Erschæn *cŏturnix*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 22. Drihten gesende swā micel fugolcyn on hira wīcstōwe swilce erschenna, đæt is on Lýden cŏturnix *ascendens cŏturnix co-opĕruit castra*, Ex. 16, 13. v. edisc-hen.

-es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Anglo-Saxon nouns.—Cyninges botl *a king's palace.*—Abrahames God *Abraham's God.* In English *e* is omitted, but its place is denoted by an apostrophe.

-es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as nihtes *by night, nightly;* nēdes *of necessity, necessarily.*

Esau; *gen.* Esawes [Esaues]; *dat.* Esawe; *m.* [Esau עֵשָׂו *hairy*, from עָשָׂה *to be hairy*] *Esau:*—Sōþlīce Iacob sende bodan to Esawe his brēđer *mīsit autem Jacob nuntios ad Esau fratrem suum*, Gen. 32, 3. Esau, 32, 8: 33, 4, 8, 15, 16. Alīse me of Esawes handa mīnes brōđur *ērue me de mānu fratris mei Esau*, 32, 11. Đa handa synd Esaues handa *the hands are the hands of Esau*, 27, 22. Esauwe *to Esau*, 32, 18. Esau, 32, 17, *acc.* Esauw, 33, 1, *acc.*

Escan ceaster *Exeter;* Exonia, Chr. 876, 877; Erl. 78, 13, 16. v. Exan ceaster.

Esces dūn *Ashdown:*—In Esces dūne *at Ashdown*, Cod. Dipl. 998; Kmbl. v. 41, 15. v. Æsces dūn.

esl, e; *f. A shoulder;* hŭmĕrus:—He on esle ahōf *he raised* [*him*] *on his shoulder*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 18; Sat. 681. v. eaxel.

ESNE, es; *m. A man of the servile class, a servant, retainer, man, youth;* mercēnārius, servus, vir, jŭvĕnis. The esne was probably a poor freeman from whom a certain portion of labour could be demanded in consideration of his holdings, or a certain rent [gafol, *q. v.*] reserved out of the produce of the hives, flocks or herds committed to his care. He was a poor mercenary, serving for hire, or for his land, but was not of so low a rank as the þeów or wealh:—Ānan esne gebȳreþ to metsunge xii pūnd gōdes cornes, and ii scīpæteras and i gōd mete-cū, wuduráđen be landsīde *ūni æsno*, id est, *inŏpi, contingunt ad victum xii pondia bŏnæ annōnæ, et duo scæpeteras*, id est, *ŏvium corpŏra, et una bŏna convictuālis vacca, et sartĭcāre juxta sĭtum terræ*, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 26–28. Gif man mid esnes cwȳnan geligeþ, þe cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Gif man mannes esne gebindeþ, vi scillinga gebēte *if a man bind* [*another*] *man's esne, let him make amends with six shillings*, 88; Th. i. 24, 15. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnan ǽfen, efter hire setlgange, ōþ Mōnan ǽfenes setlgang, lxxx scillinga se dryhtne gebēte. Gif esne dēþ, his rāde, đæs dæges, vi se wiđ dryhten gebēte, ođđe sīne hȳd *if an esne do servile labour, contrary to his lord's command, from sunset on Sunday-eve till sunset on Monday-eve* [that is, *from sunset on Saturday till sunset on Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with eighty shillings. If an esne do* [*servile work*] *of his own accord on that day* [*Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with six shillings, or his hide*, L. Wih. 9, 10; Th. i. 38, 18–22. Ic eom đīn āgen esne, Dryhten *O Dŏmĭne, ĕgo sum servus tuus*, Ps. Th. 115, 6: Gen. 24, 61, 66: Exon. 112 a, 112 b; Th. 430, 9, 17, 31; Rä. 44, 5, 9, 17. On đīnes esnes gebēd *in orātiōnem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Ic Dauide, dȳrum esne, on āþswarę ǽr benemde *jūrāvi David servo meo*, Ps. Th. 88, 3. He him Dauid geceás, deórne esne *ēlēgit David servum suum*, 77, 69. Wæs se ofen onhǽted, hine esnas mænige wurpon wudu on innan *the oven was heated, many servants cast wood into it*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 9; Dan. 244: Ps. Th. 68, 37. Twā hund-teontig and fīftig đara monna esna and mennena he gefullode *servos et ancillas dŭcentos quinquāginta baptīzāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20: Ps. Th. 78, 11. Án esne of Leuies hīwrǽdene *vir de dŏmo Levi*, Ex. 2, 1: 11, 2. Se hwata esne *the brave man*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. Penda, se fromesta esne *Penda, vir strēnuissĭmus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Ealle we synd ānes esnes suna *omnes fĭlii ūnius vīri sŭmus*, Gen. 42, 11, 13. Uton agifan đæm esne his wīf *let us give to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* asni, *m. mercēnārius: Goth.* asneis, *m. a hireling.*] DER. fyrd-esne.

esne-wyrhta, an; *m. A hireling, mercenary;* mercēnārius:—Esne-wyrhta *mercēnārius*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. Eallum frióum monnum đās dagas sién forgifene būtan þeówum mannum and esnewyrhtum *to all freemen let these days be given, but not to slaves and hirelings*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3.

esn-līce; *adv. Manfully, valiantly;* vīrīlĭter:—Onginnaþ esnlīce and beóþ stađulfæste *virīliter ăgite et confortāmĭni*, Deut. 31, 6. Hwæt dō gē, brōđur, dōþ esnlīce *what ye do, brother, do manfully*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Hopa nū to Drihtne, and dō esnlīce *expecta Dŏmĭnum, et vīrīlĭter ăge*, Ps. Th. 26, 16: 30, 28.

ESOL, esul, es; *m. An ass;* ăsĭnus:—His ēstfulnesse widteáh se esol đe he onuppan sæt *the ass, upon which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS. Gif đǽr befeólle on ođđe oxa ođđe esol *if an ox or an ass fell into it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. Ongan đā his esolas bǽtan *began then to bridle* [*bit*] *his asses*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866.

[*O. Sax.* esil, *m: Dut.* ezel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* esel, *m: O. H. Ger.* esil, *m: Goth.* asilus, *m: Slav.* osilu.] v. assa, asse.

essian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To waste, consume;* tābescĕre:—Essian me dyde æfþanca mīn *tābescĕre me fēcit zēlus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139.

ĒST, es; *m:* ēst, e; *f.* I. *will, consent, grace, favour, liberality, munificence, bounty;* bĕnĕplăcĭtum, consensus, grātia, bĕnĕvŏlentia, mūnĭficentia:—Ofer mīne ēst *against my will*, Andr. Kmbl. 2438; An. 1217. Ofer ēst Godes *against God's consent*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403. Þurh ēst Godes *through grace of God*, 44 b; Th. 151, 21; Gū. 798: Elen. Kmbl. 1968; El. 986. Hie on þanc curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted thankfully the chieftain's bounty*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 21; Gen. 2443. He gearwor hæfde āgendes ēst ær gesceáwod *he had previously more fully experienced the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075: Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. II. *delicacies;* dēlĭcĭæ:—Đā đe synd on ēstum *qui sunt in dēlĭciis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 25. Ēstas *dēlĭcĭæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16. Cyninga wist *vel* ēstas *dăpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 56; Wrt. Voc. 41, 13. [*Orm.* esstess, *pl. dainties: O. Sax.* anst, *f. favour, grace: O. Frs.* enst, est *favour: Ger.* gunst, *f. favour: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* anst, *f. grātia: Goth.* ansts, *f. favour: Dan.* yndest, *m. f: Swed.* ynnest, *m. favour: Icel.* ást, *f. love, affection.*]

-est, the termination of the superlative degree, perhaps from ēst *abundance.*

ēstan *from the east, easterly*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. v. eástan; *adv.*

ēste; *adj. Gracious, bountiful;* bĕnignus:—Đæt he him ealra wæs āra ēste *that he was bountiful to him in all gifts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 8; Gen. 1509. Đæt hyre eald Metod ēste wǽre bearngebyrdo *that the Lord of old was gracious to her in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1895; B. 945.

Ēste, Éstas; *nom. acc: gen.* Ésta; *dat.* Éstum; *pl. m. The Esthonians* or *Osterlings* are a Finnish race,—the Éstas of Wulfstan and the Osterlings of the present day. They dwelt on the shores of the Baltic on the east of the Vistula:—Đæt Witland belimpeþ to Ēstum *Witland belongs to the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5. Ne biþ nǽnig ealo gebrowen mid Éstum, ac đǽr biþ medo genōh *no ale is brewed by the Esthonians, but there is mead enough*, Bos. 22, 17, 19: 23, 3.

ēste-līce, ēst-līce; *adv. Kindly, gladly, delicately, daintily;* bĕnigne, lĭbenter, delĭcāte:—Ēstelīce *bĕnigne*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 19: R. Ben. 71. Ēstelīce *delĭcāte*, Scint. 27: Prov. 29. We đē ēstlīce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292.

ēster *easter*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eáster.

ēst-ful; *adj.* [ēst *bounty*] *Full of kindness, devoted to, ready to serve;* dĕvōtus, vōtīvus, offĭcĭōsus:—Ēstful *dĕvōtus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 3, 11. Ēstful *vel* gehýrsum *offĭcĭōsus;* ēstful *vōtīvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54, 56; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32, 34.

ēstful-līce; *adv. Kindly, devotedly;* dēvōte, Greg. Dial. 2, 16.

ēstfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of liberality, devotion, zeal;* dēvōtio:—Hī leorniaþ mid fulre ēstfulnesse đa sōđan gōd to sēcanne *they learn to seek the true good with full devotion*, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS. His ēstfulnesse widteáh se esol đe he onuppan sæt *the ass, on which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS.

ēstig; *adj. Gracious, bounteous;* bĕnignus:—Duguþa ēstig *bounteous in benefits*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 23; Pa. 16.

ēstines, -ness, e; *f. Benignity, kindness, bounteousness;* bĕnignĭtas:—Drihten selþ ēstinesse *Dŏmĭnus dăbit bĕnignĭtātem*, Ps. Spl. T. 84, 13: 64, 12.

ēst-land, es; *n. East-land, east country, the east;* terra ŏrientālis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Eást-land.

ēst-līce; *adv. Gladly;* lĭbenter, bĕnigne:—We đē ēstlīce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292. v. ēste-līce.

Ēst-mere, es; *m.* [ēst = eást *east*, mere *a lake*] *The Frische Haff*, or *fresh water lake which is on the north of east Prussia.* Hav or Haf signifies a sea, in Danish and Swedish. It is written Haff in German, and it is now used to denote all the lakes connected with the rivers on the coast of Prussia and Pomerania. The Frische Haff is about sixty miles long, and from six to fifteen broad. It is separated by a chain of sand banks from the Baltic Sea, with which, at the present time, it communicates by one strait called the Gat. This strait is on the north-east of the Haff, near the fortress of Pillau, *Malte Brun's Univ. Geog.* vol. vii. p. 14. This Gat, as Dr. Bell informs me, 'seems to have been formed, and to be kept open by the superior force of the Pregel stream.' This gentleman has a perfect knowledge of the Frische Haff and the neighbourhood, as he received his early education in the vicinity, and matriculated at the University of Königsberg, near the west end of the Haff. I am indebted to Dr. Bell for the map of the celebrated German Historian, Professor Voigt, adapted to his 'Geschichte Preussens von den ältesten Zeiten, 9 vols. 8vo, Königsberg, 1827–1839.' In this map there are four openings from the Frische Haff to the Baltic. 'It is certain,' says Malte Brun, 'that in 1394 the mouth of one strait was situated at Lochsett, six or eight miles north of the fortress of Pillau.' Voigt's map gives the year 1311. Id. vol. vii. p. 15. The next is the Gat of Pillau, at present the only opening to the Baltic, with the date 1510. The third Gat, marked in the map with the date 1456, is about ten or twelve miles south-west of Pillau; and the fourth, without any date, is much nearer the west end of the Frische Haff:—Seó Wisle līþ ūt of Weonodlande, and līþ in Éstmere; and se Éstmere is hūru fīftene mīla brād. Đonne cymeþ līfing eástan in Éstmere of đæm mere, đe Truso standeþ in staðe *the Vistula flows out of Weonodland and runs into the Frische Haff* [*Estmere*]; *and the Frische Haff is, at least, fifteen miles broad. Then the Elbing comes from the east into the Frische Haff, out of the lake* [*Drausen*] *on the shore of which Truso stands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5–8.

ēst-mete, es; *m. Delicate meat, dainties, luxuries;* delĭcātus cĭbus, daps, dēlĭcĭæ:—Đeós sand ođđe ēstmete *hæc daps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Seó wuduwe đe lyfaþ on ēstmettum, heó ne lyfaþ nā, ac heó is deád. Đeós Anna, đe we embe sprecaþ, ne lufude heó nā ēstmettas, ac lufude fæstenu *the widow who liveth in luxuries, she liveth not, but she is dead. This Anna, of whom we speak, loved not luxuries, but loved fasts*, Homl. Th. i. 146, 34–148, 1.

-estre, -istre, -ystre, an; *f.* are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; *as* Fiđelestre *a female fiddler*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62: hleápestre *a female dancer*, 73, 71: lǽrestre *an instructress:* myltestre *meretrix* vel *scortum*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 72: rǽdistre *a female reader*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 7: sangestre [MS. sangystre] *a songstress*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 5: seámestre *a seamstress*, 74, 13.

ēstum; *adv.* [*dat.* or *inst. pl. of* ēst, *q. v.*] *Willingly, gladly, kindly, bounteously;* lĭbenter, bĕnigne, mūnĭfĭcenter:—He Freán hýrde ēstum *he obeyed the Lord willingly*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 11; Gen. 1952: Ps. Th. 140, 3. Him wæs wunden gold ēstum ge-eáwed *twisted gold was kindly offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194. Ic Ismael ēstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael bounteously*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 4; Gen. 2356.

esul *an ass*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. esol.

esul-cweorn, e; *f. A mill-stone turned by an ass;* mŏla asĭnāria, Cot. 16.

ĕ-swīc, e; *f. Disgrace, offence;* scandălum:—Nis in him ĕswīc *non est in illis scandălum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 165. In ĕswīc *in scandălum*, 68, 23. v. æ̆-swīc.

ĕ-swīca, an; *m. A hypocrite, heathen;* hypocrīta, ethnĭcus:—Đū ĕswīca *hypocrīta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Ĕswīca *ethnĭcus*, 18, 17. v. æ̆-swīca.

ETAN, to etanne; *part.* etende; ic ete, đū etest, etst, itst, ytst, ætst, he, heó, hit, yt, ytt, et, ett, eteþ, ieteþ, iteþ, yteþ, *pl.* etaþ; *p.* ic, he æt, đū æ̆te, *pl.* æ̆ton; *subj. indef.* ic ete, æte, *pl.* eten; *p.* æ̆te, *pl.* æ̆ten; *pp.* eten; *v. a. To* EAT, *consume, devour;* ĕdĕre, cŏmĕdĕre, mandūcāre, vescĕre:—Đū scealt greót etan *thou shalt eat dust* [*grit*], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909: 43; Th. 57, 28; Gen. 935. Seó leó bringþ hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne *the lioness brings to hungry whelps somewhat to eat*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 38. Rýnde him manna [mete] to etanne *pluit illis manna ad mandūcandum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 28. Đæt treów wæs gōd to etanne *quod bŏnum esset lignum vescendum*, Gen. 3, 6. Etende *eating*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Ic ete *ĕdo*, đū etst [ytst MS. D.] *es*, he et [ett MS. C; ytt D.] *est;* we etaþ *ĕdĭmus*, gē etaþ *ĕdĭtis*, hī etaþ *ĕdunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18, 19. Đū itst ođđe drincst *thou eatest or drinkest*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 14. Đū ytst wyrta *thou shalt eat herbs*, Gen. 3, 18. Đū ætst *thou shalt eat;* cŏmędes, Gen. 3, 17. Đe ytt hlāf *qui mandūcat pānem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 18. Se tō seldan ieteþ *he too seldom eats*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 16; Gn. Ex. 112. Ne wiht iteþ *nor eats a thing* [*creature*], 114 b; Th. 439, 28; Rä. 59, 10. Gē etaþ *ye eat*, Gen. 3, 5. Đū æ̆te of đam treówe *thou hast eaten of the tree;* cŏmēdisti de ligno, Gen. 3, 17. Hę æt đa offring-hlāfas *pānes prōpŏsĭtiōnis cŏmēdit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 4. He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6. Fuglas æ̆ton đa *vŏlucres cŏmēdērunt ea*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4. Đeáh đe gē of đam treówe eten [MS. eton] *though ye should eat of the tree*, Gen. 3, 4. Đæt gē ne æ̆ton *ut non cŏmēdērētis*, 3, 1, 3. [*Tynd.* eat: *Wyc. Chauc.* ete: *Piers P.* eten, ete: *R. Glouc.* ete: *Laym.* æten, eten: *Orm.* etenn: *Northumb.* eta: *Plat.* eten: *O. Sax.* etán: *Frs.* ytten: *O. Frs.* eta, ita: *Dut.* eten: *Ger.* essen: *M. H. Ger.* ëzzen: *O. H. Ger.* ezan, ezzan: *Goth.* itan; *p.* at, etum; *pp.* itans: *Dan.* æde: *Swed.* äta: *Icel.* eta: *Lat.* ĕd-o: *Grk.* ἔδ-ω: *Sansk.* ad *to eat.*] DER. fretan [= for-etan], ge-etan, of-, ofer-, þurh-, under-.

ete-lond, es; *n. Pasture land;* pascua terra:—Ægđer ge etelond ge yrþlond [MS. eyrđlond] *both pasture land and arable land*, Cod. Dipl. 299; A. D. 869; Kmbl. ii. 95, 14.

eten, es; *m. A giant;* gĭgas, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 16: 18, 6. v. ent.

eten = eton *should eat*, Gen. 3, 4; *subj. of* etan.

etere, es; *m. An* EATER, *a consumer, devourer;* vŏrax:—Etere *vŏrax*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19. Eteras *commessātōres*, Prov. 18.

etest *shalt eat;* cŏmędes, Ps. Th. 127, 2; *2nd fut. of* etan.

et-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To cleave* or *stick to, adhere;* adhærēre:—Nā etfilgþ me heorte þweor *a wicked heart cleaves not to me*, Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4. v. æt-felgan.

ēþ; *adv. More easily*:—Đæt ic đȳ ēþ mæge đæt sōþe leóht on đē gebringan *that I may the more easily bring upon thee the true light,*

Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 20: 19; Fox 70, 3. Đū meaht ēþ gecnāwan *thou mightest more easily know*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 43; Met. 12, 22: 10, 75; Met. 10, 38. v. eáþ; *adv.*

ēþ, e; *f. A wave;* unda:—Ēþ *unda*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 79; Wrt. Voc. 54, 23. v. ýþ.

ēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overflow, lay waste;* vastāre:—Đā eác ēðan gefrægn eald-feónda cyn win-burh wera *then also I heard that the tribe of ancient foes laid waste the people's beloved city*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 19; Dan. 57. v. ýðan.

Ēðan-dūn, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edendune: *Matt. West.* Ethendune] EDDINGTON, *near Westbury, Wiltshire;* lŏci nōmen in agro Wiltonensi:—He fōr to Ēðandūne *he went to Eddington*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 12.

ēþ-begete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* făcĭlis adeptu, părātus:—Đā wæs grim andswaru ēþbegete *there was a fierce answer ready*, Beo. Th. 5714; B. 2861. v. eáþ-gete.

eþ-cwide, eþ-cwiđe *a rehearsal*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ed-cwide.

ēðe; *adj.* [ēðan *to lay waste*] *Laid waste, desert, desolate;* vastātus:—Đæt he geheólde ēðne ēðel *that he might hold the desert land*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 28; Dan. 78.

ēðe; *comp.* ēðre; *sup.* ēðost; *adj. Easy, ready, mild, soft;* făcĭlis, mītis:—Ne wæs đæt ēðe sīþ *that was no easy enterprise*, Beo. Th. 5166; B. 2586. Eall đū đīn yrre ēðre gedydest *mītigasti omnem īram tuam*, Ps. Th. 84, 3: Mk. Bos. 2, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2586; El. 1294. v. eáđe; *adj.*

ēðe; *sup.* ēðest; *adv. Easily;* făcĭlĭter, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. v. eáđe; *adv.*

ÉÐEL, æðel, ēðel; *gen.* ēðles; *dat.* ēðle, ēðele; *m. n.* **I.** *one's own residence* or *property, inheritance, country, realm, land, dwelling, home;* prædium ăvītum, fundus hereditārius, patria, terra, sēdes, domĭcĭlium, tabernācŭlum:—Đis is mīn āgen cȳþ, eard and ēðel *this is my own country, dwelling and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Hēr sceal mīn wesan eorþlīc ēðel *here shall be my earthly country*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 30; Gū. 232. Ic ealne geondhwearf ēðel Gotena *I traversed all the country of the Goths*, 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wīd. 109. Nān wītega nis andfenge on his ēðele *nēmo prophēta acceptus est in patria sua*, Lk. Bos. 4, 24. Se ēðel ūþgenge wearþ Adame and Ēuan *the country became alien to Adam and Eve*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 11; Gū. 824: Th. 152, 29; Gū. 816. Onfōþ mīnes Fæder rīce, beorht ēþles wlite *receive my Father's realm, the land's bright beauty*, 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēþle *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Engla ēðel *the dwelling of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 1049; An. 525. Hæleđa ēðel *the dwelling of heroes*, 41; An. 21. Đæt he sīþ tuge eft to ēþle *that he would go his way again home*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gū. 248. Ēþles neósan *to visit their home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 832: 32; An. 16. On heora ēðele *in tabernācŭlis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. **2.** *the following three examples are neuter:*—Đæt earme ēðel *mĭsĕra patria*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 37. He wolde eft đæt ēðel sēcan his hwīlendlīcan rīces *tempŏrālis sui regni sēdem repĕtiit*, 3, 22; S. 552, 33. His rīces ēðel đæt he hæfde *sēdem regni quam tĕnuit*, 4, 1; S. 563, 14. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛟ = œ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is œðel, æðel, ēðel *one's native country*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letters œ, but for œðel = ēðel *one's native country*, as,—ᛟ [ēðel] byþ oferleóf æghwylcum men *a native country is over-dear to every man*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 45; Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 3: Beo. Th. 1045; B. 520: 1830; B. 913. [*O. Sax.* ôđil, *m. domĭcĭlium, patria, prædium avītum: O. Frs.* ēthel, *m: O. H. Ger.* uodal, *n. prædium: Icel.* ôðal, *n. fundus avītus.*] DER. fæder-ēðel.

ēðel-boda, an; *m. A native preacher, the apostle of a country;* indĭgĕnus prædicātor, patriæ apostŏlus:—He ēðelbodan wiste *he knew the native preacher*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 15; Gū. 976.

ēðel-boren; *adj. Noble-born;* nōbĭlis natu, Prov. 31. v. æðel-boren.

ēðel-cyning, es; *m. A country's king, king of the land;* patriæ *vel* terræ rex:—Eall ær-gestreón ēðelcyninga *all ancient treasure of the kings of the land* [*earth*], Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 6; Cri. 997.

ēðel-dreám, es; *m. Domestic pleasure, joy from one's country;* domestĭcum gaudium, patriæ gaudium:—He heóld ā ēðeldreámas *he ever possessed domestic joys*, Cd. 78; Th. 97, 4; Gen. 1607.

ēðele; *adj. Noble, famous, excellent;* nōbĭlis, egrĕgius:—Syle us on earfoðum ēðelne fultum *da nōbis auxĭlium de trĭbŭlātiōne*, Ps. Th. 107, 11. v. æðele.

ēðel-eard, es; *m. A native dwelling;* patrium domĭcĭlium:—Abraham wunode ēðeleardum *Abraham abode in the native dwellings*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 33; Gen. 1945.

ēðel-fæsten, es; *n. Land-fastness, a country's fortress;* patriæ mūnīmentum:—Ic ēðelfæsten brece *I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 3; Rä. 72, 22.

ēðelīce; *adv. Easily;* făcĭlĭter:—Đū eall þing birest ēðelīce būton geswince *thou bearest all things easily without labour*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 552; Met. 20, 276. Đæt đū mæge cumon ēðelīcost *that thou mayest most easily come*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 17. v. eáđelīce.

ēðelīcnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facĭlĭtas, Cot. 82. DER. un-ēðelīcnes. v. eáþnes.

ēðeling *a noble, prince*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 17: 972; Erl. 125, 7. v. æðeling.

Ēðelinga îg *the island of nobles, the island of Athelney*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Æðelinga îgg.

ēðel-land, -lond, es; *n. A native land, a country;* patria, terra:—Đā wæs gūþ-hergum wera ēðelland geond-sended *then with hostile bands was the people's native land overspread*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 20; Gen. 1968: 69; Th. 83, 14; Gen. 1379. On ēðelland đær Salem stōd *into the country where Salem stood*, 174; Th. 218, 15; Dan. 39. Sēceþ eádig ēðellond *seeks* [*its*] *happy native land*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 12; Ph. 279: 42 a; Th. 141, 17; Gū. 628.

ēðel-leás; *adj. Countryless, homeless;* patria *vel* dŏmo cărens, extorris, exul:—Đæt đū ēðelleásum dēman wille *that thou art willing to adjudge to me homeless*, Andr. Kmbl. 148; An. 74. Ēðel-leáse đysne gyst-sele gihþum healdaþ [healdeþ MS.] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 3; Exod. 533.

ēðel-mearc, e; *f. One's country's boundary;* patriæ līmes:—Him đā Abraham gewāt of Egipta ēðelmearce *Abraham then departed from the Egyptians' country's boundary*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 9; Gen. 1768: 90; Th. 112, 22; Gen. 1874: 100; Th. 133, 8; Gen. 2207.

ēðel-rīce, es; *n. A native-realm, native-country;* patrium regnum, patria:—Đæt đū mōste mīnes ēðelrīces neótan *that thou mightest enjoy my native realm*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 24; Cri. 1462: Andr. Kmbl. 239; An. 120: 864; An. 432: Salm. Kmbl. 214; Sal. 106.

ēðel-riht, -rieht, es; *n. A land* or *country's right;* patrium jus:—Wǽron orwēnan ēðelrihtes *they were hopeless of country's right*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 8; Exod. 211. Stōd seó dȳgle stōw īdel and æmen ēðelriehte feor *the secret spot stood void and desolate, far from patrial-right*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 10; Gū. 187. DER. eard-ēðel-riht.

ēðel-seld, es; *n. A native seat, settlement;* patria sēdes, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Sceoldon đa rincas sēcan ellor ēðelseld *the chieftains must seek a settlement elsewhere*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 32; Gen. 1896.

ēðel-setl, es; *n. A native seat, a settlement;* patria sēdes, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Him đā eard geceás and ēðelsetl *chose him then a dwelling and a settlement*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 30; Gen. 1927. v. ēðel-seld.

ēðel-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum. v. ēðyl-stæf.

ēðel-staðol, es; *m. A native settlement;* patrium habĭtācŭlum:—Hū he ēðelstaðolas eft gesette, swegel-torhtan seld *how he might replenish the native settlements, heaven-bright seats*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 25; Gen. 94.

ēðel-stōl, es; *m.* **I.** *a paternal-seat, native-seat, country, habitation;* patria sēdes, patria, dŏmĭcĭlium:—Eafora æfter yldrum ēðelstōl heóld *the son after his parents ruled the paternal-seat*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 2; Gen. 1129. He ēðelstōlas healdan cūðe *he could hold* [*his*] *paternal-seats*, Beo. Th. 4732; B. 2371. Engla ēðelstōl *native-seat of angels*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 13; Cri. 52: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wīd. 122. Đē is ēðelstōl eft gerȳmed *to thee a habitation is again assigned*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 23; Gen. 1485: 74; Th. 91, 19; Gen. 1514. **II.** *a chief city, metropolis;* urbs primāria, metrŏpŏlis = μητρόπολις:—He hēt forbærnan Rōmāna burig, sió his rīces wæs ealles ēðelstōl *he ordered to burn up the city of the Romans, which was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11.

ēðel-stōw, e; *f. A dwelling-place;* habĭtātiōnis lŏcus:—Đē wīc geceós, ēðelstōwe *choose thee a habitation, a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 33; Gen. 2724: 50; Th. 64, 19; Gen. 1052.

ēðel-þrym, -þrymm, es; *m. One's country's dignity;* dignĭtas *vel* glōria patriæ:—He ēðelþrym onhōf *he exalted his country's dignity*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634.

ēðel-turf, ēðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, territōrium:—On mīnre ēðeltyrf *on my native turf*, Beo. Th. 824; B. 410. Đā com leóf Gode on đa ēðelturf *then came the friend of God into that country*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 20; Gen. 1774: 127; Th. 162, 6; Gen. 2677: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 17; Ph. 321.

ēðel-weard, es; *n. A country's guardian* or *ruler, a king;* patriæ custos *vel* dŏmĭnus, rex:—Wæs đæt frōd cyning, eald ēðelweard *that was a wise king, an old country's guardian*, Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Giómonna gestrĭon sealdon unwillum ēðelweardas *the wealth of men of old their country's guardians unwillingly gave up*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 48; Met. 1, 24.

ēðel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of country;* patriæ gaudium:—Nū sceal eall ēðelwyn eówrum cynne leófum alicgean *now shall all joy of country to your beloved kindred fail*, Beo. Th. 5762; B. 2885. DER. eard-ēðelwyn.

eðer *a hedge;* sēpes, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodor.

ēþfynde; *adj. Easily found*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 6; Exod. 579. v. eáþ-fynde, ýþ-fynde.

ēþ-gesÝne; *adj. Easy to be seen, visible;* făcĭlis vīsu, vīsĭbĭlis:—Đær bið ēþgesýne þreó tācen *there shall be easy to be seen three signs*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 6; Cri. 1235: Beo. Th. 2225; B. 1110. v. ýþ-gesýne.

éðgiende *breathing;* anhēlans, Cot. 1. v. ēðian.

éðgung, e; *f. A breathing, inspiration;* inspīrātio:—Of ēðgunge gāstes graman dīnes *ab inspīrātiōne spīrĭtus īræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. T. 17, 18. v. ēðung.

éþ-hylde; *adj. Easily inclined, satisfied, contented;* contentus:—On ānum were ēþhylde heó ne biþ *she will not be contented with one man,* Obs. Lun. § 19; Lchdm. iii. 194, 1. Beóþ ēþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *contenti estōte stīpendiis vestris,* Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

éðian, ēðigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to breathe, inspire;* hālāre, spīrāre, inspīrāre:—He leórt tācen forþ, þurh fýres bleó, up ēðigean *he let a token forth breathe up, through colour of fire,* Elen. Kmbl. 2211; El. 1107. Se gāst ēðaþ *the spirit breathes,* Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hý ealle ēðiaþ *they all breathe,* 4, 3. Ēðode him on ðone mūþe *inspirāvit ei in os,* Martyrol. ad 28 April. **II.** *to smell;* ŏdōrāre:—Habbaþ opene nōse, ne māgon ēðian *nāres hăbent et non ŏdōrābunt,* Ps. Th. 113, 14.

éðiende *abounding.* v. ýðian.

éðle *to a home,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: ēðles *of a home,* Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 830; *dat. and gen. of* ēðel *a home;* domĭcĭlium.

éðm, es; *m. Breath, steam, vapour;* hālĭtus, spīrĭtus, văpor:—Hū sīd se swarta ēðm seó *how wide the black vapour is,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. Ne lǽte on ðone ēðm *let him not allow the vapour on* [*it*], L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 24. v. ǽðm.

éþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness, facility, favour;* facĭlĭtas:—He gemunde ðara ēþnessa and ðara ealdrihta ðe hī under ðām Cāserum hæfdon *he remembered the favours and the ancient rights which they had under the Cæsars,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 16. v. eádnes.

éðode *breathed, inspired,* Martyrol. ad 28 April; *p. of* ēðian.

éðre *more easy,* Mk. Bos. 2, 9; *comp. of* ēðe. v. eáðe; *adj.*

et-hrīnan *to touch,* Som. Ben. Lye, v. æt-hrīnan.

eðða; *conj. Or;* aut:—Hū se cuma hātte, eðða se esne *how the guest is called, or the servant,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 31; Rä. 44, 17: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18. v. oððe.

éðung, ēðgung, e; *f. Breath, a breathing, inspiration;* hālĭtus, spīrātio, inspīrātio:—He læg swā swā deád mon, nemne þynre ēðunge ætýwde *quăsi mortuus jăcēbat, hālĭtu tantum pertĕnui quia vīvĕret demonstrans,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Ēðung *spīrātio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 63; Wrt. Voc. 46, 21. Of ēðunge gāstes graman dīnes *ab inspīrātiōne spīrĭtus īræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 17, 18.

éðyl, es; *m. A native country, country;* patria, terra:—Gesǽton eard and ēðyl unspēdigran ðonne se frumstōl wæs *they inhabited a dwelling and a country more barren than was the first settlement,* Cd. 46; Th. 59, 11; Gen. 962: 73; Th. 90, 9; Gen. 1492. v. ēðel.

éðyl-stæf, ēdulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum:—Ic eom orwēna ðæt unc se [sēo MS.] ēðylstæf ǽfre weorþe gifeðe *I am hopeless that to us two the staff of the family will ever be by lot,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 11; Gen. 2223. v. ēðel-stæf.

éðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, terrītorium, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 26; Gen. 224: 129; Th. 163, 33; Gen. 2707. v. ēðel-turf.

Etna; *indecl?* Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna, the volcano of Sicily;* Ætna, æ; *f.* = Αἴτνη, ης; *f.* **1.** Etna [MS. Eðna] ðæt sweflene fýr tācnode, ðā hit upp of helle geate asprang on Sicilia ðam lande, and fela ofslōh mid bryne and mid stence [Ors. B. C. 458] *Etna betokened the brimstone fire, when it sprang up from the door of hell in the island of the Sicilians and slew many by burning and stench,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 16–19. This is much abridged from Ors. 2, 14; Hav. 123–127. Though Alfred has given the impression of his age, respecting volcanoes, Orosius only speaks thus of Etna,—Ætna ipsa, quæ *tunc* cum excĭdio urbium atque agrōrum crebris eruptiōnibus æstuābat, *nunc* tantum innoxia spĕcie ad prætĕrītōrum fĭdem fūmat, Hav. 124, 2–4. On ðam geáre, asprang up Etna fýr on Sicilium, and māre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit ǽfre ǽr dyde *in that year* [B. C. 135], *fire sprang up from Etna among the Sicilians, and burnt more of the land than it ever did before,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 16. Etna fýr afleów up swā brād and swā mycel, ðæt feáwa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste, ðe on Lipara wǽron ðam īglande, ðe ðær nīhst wæs, for ðære hǽte and for ðam stence *the fire of Etna flowed up so broad and so great, that few of the men, who were in the island Lipara, which was next to it, could abide in their dwellings, for the heat and for the stench,* 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9–12. **2.** Etne, Ætne, es; *m*:—Se mūnt, ðe nū monna bearn Ētne hātaþ, on īglonde Sicilia swefle byrneþ, ðæt mon helle fýr hāteþ wīde, forðæm hit simle biþ sinbyrnende *the mountain, which now the children of men call Etna, burns in the island of Sicily with sulphur, that men widely call fire of hell, because it ever is perpetually burning,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 96–104; Met. 8, 48–52. Nū manna gitsung is swā byrnende, swā ðæt fýr on ðære helle, seó is on ðam mūnte ðe Ætne hātte *now the covetousness of men is as burning as the fire in the hell, which is in the mountain that is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Se byrnenda swefl ðone mūnt bærnþ, ðe we hātaþ Ætne *the burning brimstone burneth the mountain, which we call Etna,* 16, 1; Fox 50, 5.

Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna*:—Monna bearn Etne hātaþ *the children of men call Etna,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 97; Met. 8, 49. Ðe Ætne hātte *which is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. v. Etna.

et-nēhstan; *adv. At nighest, at last, lastly;* postrēmo, novissĭme, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-nýhstan.

etol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous;* ĕdax:—Etol *ĕdax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. v. ettul-man.

eton *should eat,* Gen. 3, 4, = eten; *subj. of* etan *to eat.*

et-somne; *adv. Together;* conjuncte, sīmul:—Et-somne cwom lx monna *sixty men came together,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 1; Rä. 23, 1. v. æt-somne.

etst, he et *eatest, eats;* es, est, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* etan.

ettan *to pasture land;* depascĕre:—Eal ðæt land ðæt man āðer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg *all the land that they could either pasture or plough,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 41.

ettul-man, es; *m. A gluttonous man;* vŏrax hŏmo;—Hēr ys ettulman *ecce hŏmo vŏrax,* Mt. Bos. 11, 19.

ettulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Greediness, gluttony;* edācĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

Éua, æ; *f. Lat:* Ēve, Ēfe, an; *f. Eve;* Hēva:—Éua, ðæt is līf; forðanðe heó is ealra libbendra mōdor *Hēva, id est vita; eo quod māter esset cunctōrum vīventium,* Gen. 3, 20. Be Éuan his gemæccan *by Eve* [Hēvam] *his wife,* 4, 1. Éua, Homl. Th. i. 16, 27. Éuan scyld *Eve's sin,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 6; Cri. 97. [*Heb.* חַוָּה from חָיָה *to live.*]

euen *even,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen.

Euer-wīc *York,* Chr. 189; Th. 14, 23, col. 1. v. Eofor-wīc.

Eues-ham, es; *m. Evesham,* Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 15. v. Eofes-ham.

eufæstnys, e; *f. Sincerity, religion;* relĭgio, Ælfc. T. 28, 11. v. ǽ-fæstnes.

eúwu *a ewe,* Heming, p. 129. v. eówu.

ēw-bryce *adultery,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽw-bryce.

ēwe, an; *f. A ewe;* ŏvis fēmĭna:—Ēwe biþ, mid hire giunge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. v. eówu.

ēwe, es; *common gender A sheep, generally as* ŏvis:—Be ēwes weorþe *of a sheep's worth;* de ŏvis prĕtio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6. v. eówu.

ēwede *a flock,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewerdla *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

ēwes *a sheep's,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6: *also* eówes in MSS. G, H; *gen. of* ēwe, es; *f. m.*

ēwestre, es; *m. A sheepfold;* ŏvīle, Cot. 7. v. eówestras.

ēwiscnes, -ness, e; *f. Disgracefulness, impudence, shamelessness;* impŭdentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽwiscnys.

ēwyde *a flock,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewyrdlu *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

ex, e; *f. An axe;* secūris. v. æx.

ex *an axis;* axis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eax.

Ex, es; *m:* Exa, an; *m. The river Ex;* Isca, *in Devon.* v. Exan ceaster, Exan mūþa.

exāmeron, es; *n. A work on the six days of creation;* hexæměron = ἑξα-ήμερον = ἑξ *six,* ἡμέριος, *ον relating to a day*:—Exāmeron, ðæt is be Godes six daga weorcum *Hexameron, that is concerning the six days' works of God,* Hexam. Norm. 1. Basilius awrāt āne wundorlīce bōc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, Exāmeron gehāten *Basil wrote a wonderful book about all the works of God, which he wrought in six days, called Hexameron,* Basil prm; Norm. 32, 12.

Exan ceaster, Eaxan ceaster, Exe cester, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Exancestre, Excestre: *Hovd.* Excester; Ex, Exa *the river Ex:* ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n.* v. ceaster *a city*] EXETER, *Devon;* cīvĭtas Exoniæ in agro Devōniensi, ad rīpam Iscæ flūminis:—Se here Exan ceaster beseten hæfde *the army had beset Exeter,* Chr. 895; Th. 172, 12. He wende hine wið Exan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 166, 31. Wið Exan cestres *towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 168, 26, col. 1. Exacester, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 14, col. 1. Eaxeceaster, Execiester, Th. 253, 14, col. 1, 2. v. ceaster **II.**

Exan mūþa, Eaxan mūþa, Axa-mūþa, an; *m:* Exan mūþ, es; *m. The mouth of the river Ex,* EXMOUTH, *Devon*:—Se here com to Exan mūþan *the army came to the mouth of the Ex,* Chr. 1001; Th. 249, 36. To Exan mūþe *to Exmouth,* Th. 249, col. 2, 36. To Axa-mūþan *to Exmouth,* Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37.

exl, e; *f. Shoulder;* hŭmĕrus:—He hit set on his exla *impōnit in humeros suos,* Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. v. eaxel.

ex-odus, i; *m.* [*Lat.* exodus = *Grk.* ἔξ *out;* ὁδός, *f. way, path, travelling*] *A going out;* exĭtus:—Exodus on Grēcisc, Exitus on Lýden, Útfæreld on Englisc *Exodus* [Ἔξοδος, *f.*] *in Greek, exĭtus in Latin, a going out in English,* Ex. Thw. Title. v. út-færeld.

exorcista, an; *m. A caster out of spirits,* L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6. v. hād **II,** hālsigend.

F

Ar the end of syllables, and between two vowels, the Anglo-Saxon *f* is occasionally represented by *u*, the present English *v*; it is, therefore, probable that the Anglo-Saxon *f* in this position had the sound of our present *v*, as Luu, luf=lufu *love;* fíf *five;* hæuþ, hæfþ *haveth;* Euen, efen *even*. In the beginning of Anglo-Saxon words, *f* had the sound of the English *f*, as Fíf *five*, finger *finger*, finn *fin*, fisc *fish*. The Rune ᚠ not only stands for the letter *f*, but for Feoh, which, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies *money, wealth*. v. feoh IV and RŪN.

fā *hostile;* hostiles:—Fā þrôwiaþ bealu egeslîc *the hostile shall suffer fearful evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615; *pl. nom. acc. of* fâh.

faag *of a varying colour*. v. fāg.

faca *of spaces*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373; *gen. pl. of* fæc.

facade *acquired*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28; *p. of* facian.

FĀCEN, fācn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fācnu; *gen.* fācna; *n. Deceit, fraud, guile, treachery, malice, wickedness, evil, crime;* dōlus, fraus, nēquĭtia, mălĭtia, inīquĭtas, prævārĭcātio:—Éadig wer ðam ðe nā ætwîteþ Drihten synna, and nys on gāste his fācen *beātus vir cuj non impŭtābit Dŏmĭnus peccātum, nec est spĭrĭtu ejus dōlus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 2: Ps. Lamb. 35, 4. Hēr is Israhēlisc wer, on ðam nis nān fācn *ecce vēre Israelīta, in quo dōlus non est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. Ðis fācn *hæc fraus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 36; Som. 12, 34. Ne ætfyligeþ ðē āhwǽr fācn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sēdes iniquĭtātis*, Ps. Th. 93, 19. Fācnes cræftig *skilled in guile*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24: 62 a; Th. 229, 4; Ph. 450. He ðæs fācnes fintan sceáwaþ *he sees the sequel of treachery*, 83 b; Th. 315, 16; Mōd. 32. Gif heó ðæs fācnes gewîta nǽre *if she were not privy to the crime*, L. Ath. v. 1, § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 17, 21. Ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *făcientes prævārĭcātiōnes odīvi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3: 139, 10. Ne dyde ic for fācne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. Būtan ǽghwylcum fācne *without any guile*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14. He hī ðonne būtan fācne fēdeþ syððan *pāvit eos sĭne mălĭtia cordis sui*, Ps. Th. 77, 71: 93, 22. He lādige ða hand mid ðe man tŷhþ ðæt he ðæt fācen mid worhte *let him clear the hand therewith with which he is charged to have wrought the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 24. Fācen ne dō ðū *ne fraudem fēcĕris*, Mk. Bos. 10, 19. Eorl ōðerne spreceþ fægere befōran, and ðæt fācen swā ðeáh hafaþ in his heortan *one man speaks another fair before his face, and nevertheless hath evil in his heart*, Frag. Kmbl. 9; Leás. 5: Menol. Fox 574; Gn. C. 56. Hī fācen and unriht acwǽdon *lŏcūti sunt nēquĭtiam*, Ps. Th. 72, 6: 94, 9. Ðæt he him nān fācn mid nyste *that he knew of no guile in him*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 16: L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3. Se Hǽlend hyra fācn gehŷrde *cognĭta Iesus nēquĭtia eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 18. Him yfle ne mæg fācne sceððan *evil may not injure them by guile*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 25; Ph. 595: 70 b; Th. 263, 15; Jul. 350. Nōðer he ðȳ fācne mæg biwergan *nor may he defend himself from that evil*, 87 b; Th. 329, 22; Vy. 38. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþances cumaþ, fācnu *ab intus ĕnim de corde hŏmĭnum mălæ cōgĭtātiōnes prōcēdunt, dōlus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Ðū tō fela fācna gefremedes in flǽschoman *thou hast perpetrated too many guiles in the body*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 12; Gū. 558: Cd. 125; Th. 160, 16; Gen. 2651. [*Orm.* fakenn: *Plat.* faxen, *pl. fun: O. Sax.* fēkn, *n. a fraud, deceit: M. H. Ger.* veichen, *n: O. H. Ger.* feihan, *n: Icel.* feikn, *f. a token, an omen.*]

fācen-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed, sin;* peccātum:—For fyrenfulra fācendǽdum *pro peccātōrĭbus derelinquentĭbus*, Ps. Th. 118, 53.

fācen-ful, fācn-ful, -full; *def.* se -fulla, seó, ðæt -fulle; *adj. Deceitful, crafty;* fraudŭlentus, dōlosus:—Se fācenfulla [MS. fakenfulla] fægere word sprecþ *the deceitful man speaks fair words*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 5. Mūþ ðæs fācenfullan ofer me geopened is *os dōlōsi sŭper me ăpertum est*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 2. Fram menn fācenfullum [MS. fakenfullum] genera me *ab hŏmĭne dōlōso ērue me*, 42, 1. Drihten alēs sāwle mîne fram tunge fācenfulre *Dŏmĭne lĭbĕra ănĭmam meam a lingua dōlōsa*, 119, 2: 108, 3. On fācnfulre tungan *lingua dōlōsa*, 51, 6. Ðæne wer ðe is blōdgîta oððe geótende oððe wer blōda and fācenfulne gehiscþ oððe onscunaþ Drihten *vĭrum sanguĭnum et dōlōsum abōmĭnābĭtur Dŏmĭnus*, 5, 8. Dō ðū feorr fram ðē ða fācenfullan [MS. fakenfullan] hiwunge *make far from thee deceitful dissimulation*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 9. Weras [MS. weres] bloda and fācnfulle ne dǽlaþ [MS. dæla] on emtwā heora dagas *vĭri sanguĭnum et dōlōsi non dimĭdiābunt dies suos*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24.

fācen-fulnes, -ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, deceit;* fraudŭlentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fācen-gecwis, e; *f. A wicked consent, conspiracy;* conspīrātio, Cot. 46.

fācen-geswipere, es; *n. Deceitful counsel, deceit;* consĭlium astūtum, dōlus:—Hī on ðînum folce fācengeswipere syredan *in plēbem tuam astūte cōgĭtāvērunt consĭlium*, Ps. Th. 82, 3.

fācen-leás; *adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent;* simplex, Som. Ben. Lye.

fācen-lîc; *adj. Deceitful;* dōlōsus, R. Ben. in procem: Ors. 3, 1? Lye.

fācen-lîce; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dōlōse, fraudŭlenter:—Ðîn brōðor com fācenlîce and nam ðîne bletsunga *vēnit germānus tuus fraudŭlenter et accēpit benedictiōnem tuam*, Gen. 27, 35. Ða leásan men fācenlîce þencaþ *false men think treacherously*, Frag. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26.

fācen-searu, fācn-searu; *gen.* -searwes; *n. A treacherous wile, treachery;* machĭnātio dōlōsa:—þurh fācnsearu *by treachery*, Ps. Th. 55, 1. Gefylled fācensearwum *filled with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 7; Mōd. 27.

fācen-stæf, fācn-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. A deceitful* or *treacherous deed;* nēquĭtia:—Nalles fācnstafas fremedon *they perpetrated no treacherous deeds*, Beo. Th. 2041; B. 1018.

fācen-tācen, es; *n. A false sign, sign of crimes;* scĕlĕrum signum:—Hafaþ fācentācen feores *they shall have the false sign of life*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566.

facg, fagc, es; *n? A flat-fish, plaice;* plătesia, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 69.

facian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To acquire;* acquīrĕre:—Ðe he him sylfum facade Mæcedonia onweald *because he wished to get the government of the Macedonians for himself*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28.

fācn *deceit*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. v. fācen.

fācne; *def.* se fācna; seó, ðæt fācne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, factious;* subdōlus, dōlōsus, factiōsus:—Fācna *dōlōsus*, Cot. 85: *factiōsus*, 198. Gif hit fācne is *if it be fraudulent*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Fācnum wordum *with factious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 35; Sat. 65. v. fǽcne; *adj.*

fācne; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dōlōse, fraudŭlenter:—Ic his feóndas fācne gegyrwe mid scame *inĭmīcos ejus induam confūsiōne*, Ps. Th. 131, 19: 138, 18. v. fǽcne; *adv.*

fācn-ful, -full *deceitful*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6: 54, 24. v. fācen-ful.

fācon *deceit*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 47. v. fācen.

fācyn-full *deceitful*, Prov. 14. v. fācen-ful.

fadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To set in order, dispose, direct, guide;* ordĭnāre, dispōnĕre, dirĭgĕre:—Word and weorc freónda gehwylc fadige mid rihte *let every friend guide his works and words aright*, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1. DER. ge-fadian, mis-.

fadung, e; *f. A setting in order, disposing, dispensation;* ordo, ordĭnātio, dispŏsĭtio:—Fadung *ordo, ordĭnātio*, R. Ben. 65: *dispŏsĭtio*, 18. Swā swā hit ðære godcundlîcan fadunge gelîcode *as it seemed good to the divine dispensation*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 31. DER. ge-fadung, mis-.

FÆC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* facu; *gen.* faca; *n. Space, interval, distance, portion of time;* spătium, intervallum, tempŏris intervallum:—On swā lytlum fæce *in so short a space*, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ðæt wæs on fæce syxtig furlanga fram Hierusalem *quod ĕrat in spătio stădiōrum sexāginta ab Ierūsălem*, Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Hī binnon lytlan fæce gewendon to Lundene *they within a little space went to London*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22. Myccle fæce *multo intervallo*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Ymb lytel fæc *after a little time*, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272: 765; El. 383. Þurh lytel fæc *for a little space*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 6; Gū. 185. Se þeódwîga þreónihta fæc swîfeþ on swefote *the noble creature is dormant in slumber a three nights' space*, 96 a; Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38. Geseah he ānre stōwe fæc *vidit ūnĭus lŏci spătium*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 19. Unfyrn faca *in a little time*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Twegra dæga fæc *two days' space;* duārum diērum spătium, R. Ben. 53. Fífwintra fæc *five years' space;* olympias, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 69; Wrt. Voc. 21, 56. Lytel fæc *a little time, interval;* intervallum, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35: Beo. Th. 4472; B. 2240. Æfter fæce *after a while, afterwards;* postmŏdum, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 16: 5, 23; S. 645, 33. [*Plat.* fak: *Frs.* feck *cămĕra, spătium, intervallum: O. Frs.* fek, fak: *Dut.* vak, *n. an empty place* or *space: Ger.* fach, *n. any inclosed space: M. H. Ger.* vach, *n: O. H. Ger.* fah *mænia: Dan.* fag, *n. a department, office: Swed.* fack, *n. a compartment.*]

fæccan *to fetch*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11, note 13. v. feccan.

fæcele, an; *f. A torch;* fax:—Fæcele stânes *fax scŏpŭli*, Cot. 169. v. þæcele.

fǽcne, fācne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, guileful, wicked;* subdōlus, dōlōsus, mălignus, nēquam:—Swā oft sceaða fǽcne forfēhþ eorlas *as oft the guileful robber surprises men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Hæfde fǽcne hyge *he had a crafty soul*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 1; Gen. 443. Of firenfulra fǽcnum handum *from the deceitful hands of the wicked*, Ps. Th. 81, 4: 105, 10: 136, 3. DER. fela-fǽcne, un-.

fǽcne, fācne; *adv. Maliciously, disgracefully;* măligne, turpĭter:—Gif me mîn feónd fǽcne wyrgeþ *si inĭmīcus meus mălĕdixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11: 55, 2: 65, 2: 111, 7, 9.

fēdde *fed*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 26, = fēdde; *p. of* fēdan.

FÆDER, feder; *indecl. in sing. but gen.* fæderes *and dat.* fædere *are sometimes found; pl. nom. acc.* fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m.* A FATHER; păter:—Fæder and mōdor *a father and mother;* hic et hæc parens, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 48. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father*, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415. Mid fæder ðînne *with thy father*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 9; Cri. 349. We bletsiaþ bilewitne Feder *we bless*

the merciful Father, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Sunu his fæderes *son of his father*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 12; Sat. 580. Ðis is se ilca God, ðone fæderas cûðon *this is the same God, whom your fathers knew*, Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753: Elen. Kmbl. 796; El. 398. Ne sleá man fæderas for suna gylton, ne suna for fædera gilton *non occīdentur patres pro fīliis, nec fīlii pro patrĭbus*, Deut. 24, 16. Bebeád fæderum ussum *mandāvit patrĭbus nostris*, Ps. Th. 77, 7. **2.** 1 Fæder *păter:* 2 ealda [MS. ealde] fæder *ăvus:* 3 þridda [MS. þridde] fæder *proăvus:* 4 feówerþa [MS. feówerþe] fæder *ăbăvus:* 5 fífta [MS. fífte] fæder *ătăvus:* 6 sixta fæder *sextus pater*, trĭtăvus, Ælfc. Gl. 90, 91; Som. 75, 4-14; Wrt. Voc. 51, 49-59: 72, 18-23: Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 4, note. [*Wyc.* fader, fadir: *Piers P. Chauc.* fader: *Laym.* fæder, fader, uader: *Orm.* faderr: *Plat.* vader, *m: O. Sax.* fader, fadar, *m: Frs.* faer: *O. Frs.* feder, fader, feider, *m: Dut.* vader, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* vater, *m: O. H. Ger.* fatar, fater, *m: Goth.* fadar; *gen.* fadrs; *dat.* fadr, *m: Dan. Swed.* fader, *m: Icel.* faðir, *m: Lat.* păter, *m: Grk.* πατήρ, *m: Sansk.* pi-tṛi *from* pā *to guard, preserve.*] DER. ǽr-fæder, eald-, forþ-, fôster-, god-, heáfod-, heáh-, sôþ-, steóp-, wealdend-, wuldor-: fædera, ge-fædera, suhter-.

fædera, fædra, an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother;* patruus:—Mîn fædera *patruus meus*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 13. Bân hire fæderan *patrui sui ossa*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16: 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Cd. 90; Th. 114, 7; Gen. 1900. Mînes fæderan þridda fæder *my uncle's great grandfather*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 16. [*O. Frs.* federia, *m: O. H. Ger.* fataro, *m.*] DER. suhtor-fædra, suhter-ge-fædera. v. eám *an uncle on the mother's side.*

fæder-æðelo; *indecl. n.* [æðelo *nobility, origin*] *Fatherly nobility, origin, ancestry, fatherly honours;* gĕneālŏgia păterna, nōbĭlĭtas hērēdĭtāria:—Ða ðe mǽgburge mǽst gefrunon, fæderæðelo gehwǽs *those who most understand kinship, the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. He scolde fæderæðelum onfôn *he should succeed to his father's honours*, Beo. Th. 1826; B. 911.

fæderen, fædern, fædren; *adj. Paternal, belonging to a father;* păternus, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 10; Gen. 1628.

fæderen-brôðor, es; *m. A brother from the same father;* frāter ex eōdem patre ŏriundus:—Ic fram ðê wearþ fæderenbrôðrum *exter factus sum fratrĭbus meis*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

fæderen-cnôsl, fædren-cnôsl, es; *n.* [cnôsl *a race, kin*] *A paternal race, father's kin;* păterna prōgĕnies, părentēla:—Be ðæs fædrencnôsles wêre *according to the 'wer' of the father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2.

fæderen-cyn, fædren-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyn *a race, kin*] *A paternal kin* or *race;* păternum gĕnus:—Hiera ryht fæderencyn [fædrencynn, Th. 87, 14, col. 1] gǽþ to Cerdice *their direct paternal kin goes to Cerdic*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 14, col. 1. We areccan ne mâgon ðæt fædrencynn *we cannot tell the paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248.

fæderen-healf, fædren-healf, e; *f. The father's side;* păterna pars:—Hira nân næs on fædrenhealfe togeboren, bûton him ânum *none of them on the paternal side was born thereto, except him alone*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5.

fæderen-mǽg, fædern-mǽg, fædren-mǽg, -mâg, es; *m.* [mǽg *a relation*] *A relation on the father's side, paternal relative;* a patre cognātus, agnātus:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan fæderenmǽge *Cain became the murderer of his father's son*, Beo. Th. 2530; B. 1263. Fædrenmǽga mǽgleás *kinless of paternal relatives*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. Fædrenmǽgum hiora dǽl mon agife *let their share be given to the paternal kindred*, 8; Th. i. 66, 22. Fædernmâgas *agnāti*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79.

fæderen-mǽgþ, e; *f. Paternal kindred;* păterna cognātio:—VIII fæderenmǽgþe *eight of the paternal kindred*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

fæder-êðel; *gen.* -êðles; *m.* [êðel *a country, home*] *Father-land, paternal home;* păterna rĕgio, patria:—Scipia swôr ðæt him leófre wǽre, ðæt he hine sylfne acwealde ðonne he forlête his fæderêðel *Scipio swore that he would rather kill himself than leave his father-land*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 20. He bebeád, ðæt ǽlc côme to his fæderêðle *he gave orders that every one should come to his father's home*, 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18, 22.

fæder-êðel-stôl, es; *m. Father-land, paternal-seat;* patria, sēdes patria:—Carram ofgif, fæderêðelstôl *renounce Harran, thy father-land*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 4; Gen. 1748: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 22; Cri. 516.

fæder-feoh, -fioh; *gen.* -feós; *n. A father-fee,—the marriage portion which reverted to the father, if his daughter became a widow, and returned home,* Fæder-feum, dos a patre accepta, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1, note a. v. *Du Cange* in voce.

fæder-geard, es; *m. A paternal habitation;* păternum dŏmĭcĭlium:—Fædergeardum feor *far from his paternal habitations*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 20; Gen. 1053.

fæder-gestreón, es; *n. A father's property, patrimony;* patrĭmōnium, Cot. 152.

fædering-mǽg, es; *m. A paternal relation;* a patre cognātus, agnātus, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fæderleás; *adj.* FATHERLESS; orbus patre, orphănus, Ps. Vos. 93, 6.

fæder-lîc; *def.* se -lîca, seó, ðæt -lîce; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a father*, FATHERLY, *paternal, ancestral;* patrius, păternus, patrōnymĭcus:—Wæs he to ðære fæderlîcan healle gelǽdd *he was led to his father's hall*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 11. Ðýlæs toworpen sîen frôd fyrngewritu and ða fæderlîcan lâre forlêten *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned and our ancestral lore deserted*, Elen. Kmbl. 862; El. 431. Sume syndon patronimica, ðæt synd fæderlîce naman *some are patronymics, which are fatherly nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52.

fædern-mǽg, -mâg *a paternal relative*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fæder-rîce, es; *n. A paternal kingdom;* păternum regnum:—In heora fæderrîce *in their paternal kingdom*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 22; Sat. 308.

fæder-slaga, an; *m. A father-slayer;* parrĭcīda, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 113; Wrt. Voc. 49, 20.

fæderyn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A paternal kindred* or *race*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 29; Exod. 559. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædra, an; *m. A paternal uncle*, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 22. v. fædera.

fædren *paternal, belonging to a father;* păternus. v. fæderen.

fædren-cnôsl *father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2. v. fæderen-cnôsl.

fædren-cyn, -cynn *a paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædren-healf *the paternal side*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5. v. fæderen-healf.

fædren-mǽg *a paternal relative*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. v. fæderen-mǽg.

fædrunga, an; *m. A paternal relation, any parental relation;* cognātus a patre, părens:—Feóndes fædrunga *the fiend's parent* [i. e. *Grendel's mother*], Beo. Th. 4262; B. 2128. [*O. H. Ger.* fatarungo, *m.* v. Grm. ii. 363.]

fædyr *a father*, Mt. Foxe 23, 9. v. fæder.

FǼGE; *def.* se fǽga, seó, ðæt fǽge; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj.* **I.** *fated, doomed, destined;* prŏpĕræ morti dēvōtus, cui mors immĭnet:—Æt fôtum feóll fǽge cempa *the fated warrior fell at his feet*, Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Næs ic fǽge ðâ gyt *I was not yet doomed*, Beo. Th. 4289; B. 2141: 5943; B. 2975. Pharaon gefeól, and his fǽge werud, on ðam Reádan Sǽ *excussit Pharaōnem, et exercĭtum ejus, in Māri Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. Lǽtaþ gâres ord ingedûfan in fǽges ferþ *let the javelin-point pierce the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334: Salm. Kmbl. 318; Sal. 158. Hogodon georne hwâ ðǽr mid orde ǽrost mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan *they were earnestly anxious who there might first take life with a spear from the doomed man*, Byrht. Th. 135, 28; By. 125. Wyrd ne meahte in fǽgum leng feorg gehealdan *fate might not longer preserve life in the destined*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 19; Gû. 1031. Bil eal þurhwôd fǽgne flǽschoman *the falchion passed through all her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568. On ðæt fǽge folc *in the fated band*, Elen. Kmbl. 233; El. 117. Wræce bîsgodon fǽge þeóda *the fated people were busied in evil*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 30; Gen. 1265. Fǽge swulton on geofene *the destined perished in the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 3059; An. 1532. Scipflotan fǽge feóllan *the death-doomed shipmen fell*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12; Æðelst. 12. Âdl fǽgum feorh ôþ-þringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Nô ðý fǽgra wæs *that was not the more fated*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. **II.** *dead, killed, slain;* mortuus, occīsus:—Todǽlan werum to wiste fǽges flǽschoman *to distribute the flesh of the slain to the men for food*, Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Ofer ðæt fǽge hûs *over the dead house*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte, fǽgra flǽschaman *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand, the carcases of the slain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2171; An. 1087. Fǽgum stæfnum *with dead bodies*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462. **III.** *accursed, condemned;* execrātus, damnātus:—Egeslîcne cwide sylf sigora Weard ofer ðæt fǽge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories himself shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the condemned folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 33; Cri. 1518. On ðæt deópe dæl gefeallaþ synfulra here, fǽge gǽstas *the band of the sinful shall fall into the deep gulf, accursed spirits*, 30 b; Th. 94, 3; Cri. 1534. **IV.** *feeble, timid;* imbēcillus, tĭmĭdus:—Nis mîn breóstsefa forht ne fǽge *my mind is not afraid nor feeble*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 33; Gû. 281. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fêðan, fǽge ferhþlôcan *dread ye not dead bands, feeble carcases*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267. [*Laym.* feie: *O. Sax.* fêgi: *Dut.* veeg: *Ger.* feig *tĭmĭdus, ignāvus: M. H. Ger.* veige: *O. H. Ger.* feigi: *Icel.* feigr.] DER. deáþ-fǽge, slege-, un-: un-fǽglîc.

FÆGEN, fægn; *comp.* fægenra; *sup.* fægnost; *adj.* FAIN, *glad, joyful, rejoicing, elate;* lætus, gaudens, hĭlăris, elātus:—Fægen fylle *joyful in slaughter*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 27; Pa. 35. Wîta ne sceal tô fægen *the sagacious must not be too elate*, 77 b; Th. 290, 20; Wand. 68: Cd. 100; Th. 131, 26; Gen. 2182. Ic bió swîðe fægn [Cott. gefægen] gif ðû me lǽdest ðider ic ðê bidde *I shall be very glad if thou leadest me whither I desire thee*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. He, on ferþe fægn fâcnes and searuwa, wælhriów wunode *he, rejoicing in his mind in stratagem and frauds, remained a tyrant*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9.

37. Ferdon forþ ðonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633. Wǽron ealle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Lyt monna wearþ lange fægen ðæs ðe he ôðerne bewrencþ *few men rejoice long in what they have got by deceiving others*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Fægenra *more joyful*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 24; Met. 12, 12. Fægnost *most joyful*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. [*Piers P.* fayn: *Chauc.* fain, fawe: *R. Glouc.* fawe, fayn: *Laym.* fæin, fain: *O. Sax.* fagan: *Icel.* feginn.] DER. ge-fægen, on-, wil-.

fægenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice*; gaudēre:—Ceruerus ongan fægenian mid his steorte *Cerberus began to wag* [*rejoice with*] *his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. v. fægnian.

FÆGER, e; *f. Beauty, fairness*; pulchrĭtūdo:—Ðæs lĭchoman fæger *the body's beauty*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* fagarî, *f.*]

fæger, fægr; *comp. m.* fægerra; *f. n.* fægerre; *sup.* -est, -ost, -ast, -ust; *adj.* [fæger *beauty, fairness*] FAIR, *beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet*; pulcher, dĕcōrus, lætus, jucundus, dulcis:—Swâ fæger swâ swâ Alcibiades wæs *as fair as Alcibiades was*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 18, 24, 25. Seó wæs fæger *which was fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22, 23. On hrusan ne feól fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not on the ground*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773: 2278; B. 1137. Biþ swâ fæger fugles gebǽru *the bird's bearing is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 11; Ph. 125. Hió dumb wunaþ, hwædre hyre is on fôte fæger hleoðor *it continues dumb, yet there is in its foot a sweet voice*, 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rä. 32, 17. Wæs geforþad ðîn fægere weorc *thy beautiful work was done*, Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. Mîn se ēca dǽl fægran botles brûceþ *my eternal part shall enjoy a fair mansion*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 13; Gû. 353. Is mîn flǽsc swylce, for fægrum ele, frēcne onwended *cāro mea immūtāta est propter ŏleum*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. Us wuldres weard þurh lâre speón to ðam fægeran gefeán *the Lord of glory drew us by his teaching to fair joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Forht ic wæs for ðære fægran gesyhþe *I was terrified at the beautiful sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Segnas stôdon on fægerne swēg *the banners rose at the joyous sound*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 8; Exod. 566. Wîte ðû ðæt ðû ânforlēte Dryhtnes ðone fægran gefeán *know thou that thou didst lose the Lord's fair joy*, Elen. Kmbl. 1894; El. 949: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 6; Gû. 19. Gif ðû gesihst ansîne ðîne fægere blisse getâcnaþ *if you see your face fair it betokens bliss*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30, 31. Ôþ-ðæt heó reste stôwe fægere funde *until she found a joyous resting-place*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 18; Gen. 1467. Se ǽðela geaf giestlîðnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave a fair entertainment in his abode*, 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37. Cyning wæs ðý blîðra on fyrhþsefan þurh ða fægeran gesihþ *the king was blither in his mind through the joyous vision*, Elen. Kmbl. 196; El. 98. Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette *I set thee on the pleasant earth*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 12; Cri. 1390: 41 b; Th. 139, 30; Gû. 601. He wîc âhte fæger and freólîc *he had a dwelling fair and goodly*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Gimmas stôdon fægere æt foldan sceâtum *beautiful gems stood at the extremities of the earth*, Rood Kmbl. 14; Kr. 8. Folcstede fægre wǽron *the towns were pleasant*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 9; Gen. 1933: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 23; Cri. 1295. Ðeáh he fæger word ûtan ætŷwe *although it outwardly shew fair words*, Frag. Kmbl. 31; Leás. 17. Swâ beóþ gelîce ða leásan men ða ðē mid tungan treówa gehâtaþ fægerum wordum *such resemble false men who with the tongue promise fidelity in fair words*, 48; Leás. 26: Ps. Th. 89, 17. Wyllan onspringaþ fægrum foldwylmum *wells spring forth with pleasant bubblings from earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 3; Ph. 64: 64 b; Th. 238, 26; Ph. 610. Heofon is betera, and heálîcra, and fægerra ðonne eall his innung, bûton monnum ânum *the heaven is better, and higher, and fairer than all which it includes, except men alone*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10: Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 2; Gû. 720. Ne hŷrde ic sîþ ne ǽr on ēgstreáme idese lǽdan mægen fægerre *I never heard before or since that a female led on the ocean-stream a fairer power*, Elen. Kmbl. 484; El. 242. Ðǽr hî sceáwiaþ frætwe fægerran [MS. fægran] *where they behold a fairer decoration*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 5; Ph. 330. Hî to ðam fægrestan heofonrîces gefeán hweorfan môstan *they might depart to the fairest joy of heaven's realm*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 14; Gû. 808. Wlitig is se wong eall mid ðâm fægrestum foldan stencum *all the plain is beauteous with the sweetest odours of earth*, 56 a; Th. 198, 10; Ph. 8. Ðē is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Ôþ-ðæt he Adam gearone funde, and his wîf somed, freó fægroste *until he found Adam ready, and his wife also, fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. Se biþ gefeána fægrast *that shall be the sweetest of joys*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666. Fægerust mægþa sôhte weroda God *the fairest of virgins sought the God of hosts*, Menol. Fox 294; Men. 148: 226; Men. 114. [*Chauc.* faire: *Laym.* fæiȝer, fæire, fære, faire, feier, ueir: *O. Sax.* fagar: *M. H. Ger.* fager: *O. H. Ger.* fagar: *Goth.* fagrs *adapted, fit*: *Dan.* fager, fauer, faver: *Swed.* fager: *Icel.* fagr.] DER. un-fæger.

fægere, fægre, fegere; *adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully*; suāvĭter, bĕnigne, cōmĭter, dĕcenter, pulchre:—Fægere leohte ðæt land lago yrnende *the running water pleasantly washed the land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210: Ps. Th. 125, 1: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. He fægere mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn *he gently sprinkled with water the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 314; Men. 158. Him fægere ēce Drihten andswarode *the eternal Lord answered him fairly*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 27; Gen. 2351: Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Fægere he syngþ *pulchre cantat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1483; El. 743: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 32; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 36: Ps. Th. 60, 3: 62, 7: 118, 117. DER. un-fægere.

fægernes, fægernys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FAIRNESS, *beauty*; pulchrĭtūdo:—On heofona wuldres fægernesse *with the beauty of heaven's glory*, Homl. Blick. 159, 16. Mid ðînum hiwe oððe wlite and fægernysse ðînre begēm *spĕcie tua et pulchrĭtūdĭne tua intende*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

fæger-wyrde; *adj. Fair in word, fairly speaking*; suāvĭlŏquus, dĕcenter lŏquens:—Wes ðû ðînum yldrum ârfæst symle, fægerwyrde *be thou ever dutiful to thy parents, fair in word*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 26; Fä. 12.

fægir; *adj. Fair*; pulcher:—Þurh fægir word *with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. v. fæger.

fægn *glad, joyful*:—Ic bió fægn *I shall be glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. v. fægen.

fægnian, fægenian, fagnian, fagenian, fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fægen, fægn *glad, joyful*] *To rejoice, be glad, exult, applaud, to be delighted with, to wish for*; gaudēre, jubĭlāre, lætāri, exultāre, plaudĕre, appĕtĕre:—Ne sceal he tô ungemetlîce fægnian ðæs folces worda *he ought not to rejoice immoderately at the people's words*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 9: 108, 7, 10, MS. Cott. Onginnaþ fægnian mid folmum *plaudent mănĭbus*, Ps. Th. 97, 8. Ic afêtige oððe fægnige [MS. fegnige] *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28. Fægnaþ Israhêla *lætābĭtur Israel*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. We fægniaþ smyltre sǽ *we rejoice at the serene sea*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 18. Fægniaþ fealdas *gaudēbunt campi*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 187; Met. 29, 95. Fægnode mîn cild on mînum innoþe *exultāvit in gaudio infans in ŭtĕro meo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 44. Fægnodon ealle *all rejoiced*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 66; Met. 1, 33. Fægniaþ Gode ealle eorþe *jubĭlāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 65, 1. Fægniaþ rihtwîse *exultāte justi*, 31, 14. Hwæðer ðû fægerra blôstmena fægnige *dost thou rejoice in fair blossoms?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 25. Ðeáh he ðæs fægnige *though he rejoice at this*, 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. DER. ge-fægnian, on-.

fægnung, e; *f. A rejoicing, exultation*; jubĭlātio, exultātio:—Is eádig folc ðæt ðe can wyndreámas oððe fægnunge *est beātus pŏpŭlus qui scit jubĭlātiōnem*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 16. On fægnunga hî rípaþ *in exultātiōne mētent*, Ps. Spl. 125, 6, 8. Fægnunga Godes *exultātiōnes Dei*, 149, 6. DER. ge-fægnung.

fǽg-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety*; vărietas:—Ymbgyrd oððe ymbwǽfd mid missenlîcum oððe mid fǽgnyssum *circumamicta varietātĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15.

fægr *fair*, Bd. 3, 14, Lye. v. fæger.

fægre; *adv. Pleasantly, slowly, fairly, beautifully*; suāvĭter, pĕdĕtentim, pulchre:—Ðæt on foldan fægre stôde wudubeám *that a forest-tree pleasantly stood on earth*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 17; Dan. 498: Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274. Fægre *pĕdĕtentim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. v. fægere.

fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fæger *fair*] *To become fair* or *beautiful*; pulchrescĕre:—Byrig fægriaþ *towns become fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. DER. a-fægrian.

fǽgþ, e; *f. Hostility*; hostĭlĭtas:—On ða fǽgþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284, = fǽhþ, *q. v.*

FÆHÞ, fǽgþ, e; *f*: fǽhþe, an; *f*: fǽhþo, fǽhþu; *indecl. f. Feud, vengeance, enmity, hostility, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer*; capĭtālis inimīcĭtia, vindĭcātio, hostĭlĭtas, factio ob hŏmĭnem interemptum:—Sió fǽhþ gewearþ gewrecen wrâþlîce *the feud was wrathfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: 4798; B. 2403. Ne gefeáh he ðære fǽhþe *he rejoiced not in the enmity*, 218; B. 109: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. He nô mearn fore fǽhþe and fyrene *he mourned not for his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 274; B. 137: 3079; B. 1537. Gif man gehâdodne mid fǽhþe belecge *if a man in holy orders be charged with deadly feud*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 21: L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 25. Fǽhþe ic wille on weras stælan *I will place vengeance on men*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1351: 227; Th. 305, 2; Sat. 641. Gif hwâ ænigne man ofsleá, ðæt he wege sylf ða fǽhþe *if any one slay any man, that he himself bear the feud*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 3, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. He geþingade þeódbûendum wið Fæder swǽsne fǽhþa mǽste *he appeased for mankind the greatest feud with his dear Father*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 5; Cri. 617. On ða fǽgþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284. Wæs seó fǽhþe open on ûhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. Ðæt ys sió fǽhþo *that is the feud*, Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fǽhþu dreógan *I must endure enmity*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. [*Plat.* vede, fede, veide: *O. Frs.* feithe, faithe, feythe, faythe, *f*: *Dut.*

veete, *f: Ger.* fehde, *f: M.H.Ger.* vêhede, vêde, *f: Dan.* feide, *m. f. feud, war.*] DER. wæl-fæhþ.

fæhþ-bôt, e; *f. Feud-amends, compensation for engaging in a feud* or *quarrel;* inimīcitiārum compensātio:—Ne þearf ænig mynster-munuc mid rihte fæhþbôte biddan, ne fæhþbôte bêtan *no minster-monk may lawfully demand feud-amends, nor pay feud-amends,* L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 27.

fæhþe, an; *f. Deadly feud;* capĭtālis inīmīcĭtia:—Wæs seó fæhþe open ûhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn,* Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. v. fæhþ.

fæhþo, fæhþu; *indecl. f. Feud, enmity;* capĭtālis inīmīcĭtia:—Dæt is sió fæhþo *that is the feud,* Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fæhþu dreógan *I must endure enmity,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. v. fæhþ.

fæiger; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Fægrestan heowes *of the most beautiful colour,* Bd. 3, 14; Whelc. 199, 34, MS. Cantab. v. fæger.

fæla *many,* Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18. v. fela.

fæ-lǽcan, fā-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be at deadly enmity, to be at feud;* inīmīcĭtiam capĭtālem mŏvēre:—Gif hwâ heora ænigne fælǽce [fālǽce MS. L.] *if any one be at feud with any of them,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10.

fæle; *adj. Fell.* DER. æl-fæle. v. felo.

fæle; *adj. Faithful, true, dear, good;* fidēlis, constans, cārus, bŏnus:—Wes us fæle freónd *be a faithful friend to us,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725: 135; Th. 170, 26; Gen. 2819: Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gû. 144: Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88: Ps. Th. 66, 3: 70, 4: 77, 34: 94, 7. Se fæla fugel *the faithful bird,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645. Wese âwâ friþ on Israhêla fælum folce *let peace ever be with the faithful people of Israel,* Ps. Th. 148, 14. Mid Ealhhilde, fælre freoðuwebban *with Ealhild, the faithful peace-weaver,* Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wîd. 6: Ps. Th. 76, 3: 118, 155. Nafaþ æt gefeohte fælne helpend *he has not a faithful helper in battle,* Ps. Th. 88, 36: 113, 18: 120, 1. Done fælan geþanc *the true thought,* 138, 20. Ne afyr dû me fæle spræce *take not away from me true speech,* 118, 43. Dîn fæle hûs *thy dear house,* 78, 1. Onfôh me fæle Drihten *accept me dear Lord,* 118, 116. Sprǽcon fæle freoðoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot,* Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497. He his folc genam swâ fæle sceáp *abstŭlit sĭcut ŏves pŏpŭlum suum,* Ps. Th. 77, 52: 78, 14: 99, 3. DER. un-fæle.

fæle; *adv. Faithfully, truly, well;* fidēlĭter, apte, bĕne:—Dû mîne fêt fæle beweredest *thou faithfully protectedst my feet,* Ps. Th. 55, 11: 84, 1: 90, 4.

fælg, e; *f:* fælge, an; *f. A felly, a part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. felg.

fælging *a harrow;* occa, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealga.

fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend;* scandălizāre:—Gif dîn ége aswîcaþ dê oððe fælle ðec *si ŏcŭlus tuus scandălizat te,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29, 30: 18, 8.

fælniss, e; *f. An offence;* scandălum:—From fælnissum *ab scandălis,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 7.

fælsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* lustrāre:—Dæt ic môte Heorot fælsian *that I may purify Heorot,* Beo. Th. 869; B. 432. He Hrôþgâres sele fælsode *he had purified Hrothgar's hall,* Beo. Th. 4694; B. 2352. DER. ge-fælsian.

fæm *foam,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fâm.

fæman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fâm *foam*] *To* FOAM or *froth;* spūmāre:—Fæmþ *spûmat,* Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Fæmende *spûmans,* Mk. Bos. 9, 20. DER. a-fæman.

fæmig; *adj. Foamy;* spūmōsus:—Dæt ceól scyle fæmig rîdan ýða hrycgum *that the foamy vessel shall ride on the waves' backs,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 24; Rä. 4, 32. v. fâmig.

fæmnan *of a virgin,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59; *gen. of* fæmne.

fæmnan hâd, fæmn-hâd, es; *m.* [fæmne *a virgin, woman*] *Virginity, maidenhood, womanhood;* virgĭnĭtas:—Ic fæmnan hâd mînne geheóld *I preserved my maidenhood,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92. Þurh fæmnan hâd *through womanhood,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 1; Sat. 495. On fæmnan hâde *in virginity,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Heó lyfode mid hyre were ȝeofen geár of hyre fæmnhâde *vixĕrat cum vĭro suo annis septem a virgĭnĭtāte sua,* Lk. Bos. 2, 36.

FÆMNE, fæmne, an; *f.* [fæmĭna *a woman*] *A virgin, damsel, maid, woman;* virgo, puella, fæmĭna:—Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tîd seó cynellîce fæmne Ælflâd *prærat quidem tunc eidem monastĕrio rĕgia virgo Ælbflæd,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3, 6: 4, 8; S. 575, 34: Gen. 2, 23: Mt. Bos. 1, 23. Seó fæmne wæs Sarra hâten *the damsel was called Sarah,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 23; Gen. 1722: 101; Th. 134, 17; Gen. 2226. Sceal fæmne hire freónd gesêccan *the damsel shall seek her lover,* Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. Geseah ic lîchoman ðære hâlgan Godes fæmnan *vidi corpus sacræ Deo virgĭnis,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 15, 43: 4, 19; S. 588, 36. Wæs ðære fæmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 24; Jul. 287: 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59: 67 a; Th. 247, 15; Jul. 79. Be ðære grimman untrumnysse ðære fæmnan *de acerba puellæ infirmĭtāte,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 7: 4, 8; S. 576, 11. Cirliscre fæmnan *of a churlish woman,* L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 14: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 57; Ap. 29. Ðære fæmnan lîchoma brosnian ne mihte *fæmĭnæ cărο corrumpi non pŏtuit,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Hæfde Nêrgend fægere fôstorleán fæmnan forgolden, êce to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the fair reward of fostering to the virgin, in eternal life,* Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Gif hwylc man hine wið fæmnan forlicge *si hŏmo quis cum puella fornĭcātus fuĕrit,* L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 228, 10. He mid fæmnan on flet gǽþ *he walks with the woman in the court,* Beo. Th. 4074; B. 2034. Ic of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes onfêng freólîce fæmnan clǽne *I joyfully received a pure damsel from the bright temple of the Lord,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187: 66 a; Th. 244, 13; Jul. 27. Gemêtte he ðær sume fæmnan *invênit puellam ĭbi,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 4, 9: L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 230, 15. Worhte God freólîcu fæmnan *God wrought a goodly woman,* Cd. 9; Th. 12, 12; Gen. 184: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Aryson ealle ða fæmnan *surrexērunt omnes virgĭnes illæ,* Mt. Bos. 25, 7, 11: Ps. Spl. 44, 16: Ps. Th. 77, 63: Ps. Lamb. 148, 12: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 39. Sîðedon fæmnan and wuduwan *the damsels and widows departed,* Cd. 94; Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Heó mynster getimbrade Gode willsumra fæmnena *constructo monastĕrio virgĭnum Deo devōtārum,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Fela fæmnena *many damsels,* Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 8; Hö. 49. Byþ heofena rîce gelîc ðâm týn fæmnum *sĭmĭle ĕrit regnum cælōrum dĕcem virgĭnĭbus,* Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Onfôþ ðæm fæmnum *receive the damsels,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 7; Gen. 2471. [*O. Sax.* fêmea, fêhmia, *f: Frs.* fæm, *f: O. Frs.* famne, fomne, femne, fovne, fone, *f: Icel.* feima, *f: Lat.* fēmĭna, *f. a female, woman.*]

fæmnenlîc; *adj. Virginlike;* virgĭnālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæmn-hâd *virginity;* virgĭnĭtas, Lk. Bos. 2, 36. v. fæmnan hâd.

fæn, fænn, es; *n. m. A fen, mud;* pălus, lŭtum:—Mid fænne *with a fen,* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 26. Swâ swâ fænn strǽtena ic adilgige hî *ut lŭtum plăteārum dēlēbo eos,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fen.

fæna *a vane, standard,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fana.

fæng-tôþ, es; *m.* [fang, *q.v;* tôþ *a tooth*] *A fang tooth;* dens cănīnus, Text. Roff. p. 39, 26.

fæniht; *adj.* [fæn *a fen,* iht *an adj. termination*] FENNY, *marshy, dirty, muddy;* pălustris, Som. Ben. Lye.

fænn *a fen,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fæn, fen.

fær; *nom. acc: gen.* færes; *dat.* fære; *pl. nom. acc.* faru; *gen.* fara; *dat.* farum, *n:* fær; *gen. dat. acc.* fære; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* fara; *dat.* farum; *f?* [*from* faran *to go*]. I. *a going, journey, way, journeying, expedition;* ĭter, expĕdĭtio bellĭca:—Ânes dæges fær *ĭter dĭei,* Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Gôdige folces fær *facilitate the people's journeying,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 9. Dæt wæs fær micel *that was a great expedition,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 1295; El. 646. II. that in which a journey or voyage is made,—*a vehicle, vessel, ship;* vehĭcŭlum, nāvis:—Dû ðær [Th. Grn. dæt *that*] fær gewyrc *make thou that vessel,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 6; Gen. 1307. Fær Noes *Noah's ark,* Cd. 66; Th. 80, 4; Gen. 1323. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, fare, uare: *Plat.* foore, foor, *f: Dut.* voer, *n: Ger.* fuhre, *f: M.H.Ger.* var, *f: O.H.Ger.* fuora, *f;* far, *n: Dan.* före, *n: Swed.* fora, *f: Icel.* för, *f. a journey.*] DER. âd-fær, ge-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, ût-, þurh-.

FÆR, fēr, es; *m.* FEAR, *danger, peril;* tĭmor, terror, pĕrīcŭlum:—Hie se fær begeat *the peril overwhelmed them,* Beo. Th. 2141; B. 1068. Fâr ongêton *they felt fear,* Cd. 166; Th. 206, 16; Exod. 452. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* fere; *Plat.* vare, *f. danger: O. Sax.* fâr, *m. insĭdiæ: Dut.* gevaar, *n. danger: Kil.* vaer *mĕtus: Ger.* fahr, ge-fahr, *f. pĕrīcŭlum: M.H.Ger.* vâr, vâre, *m. snares: O.H.Ger.* fâra, *f. insĭdiæ, pĕrīcŭlum: Dan.* fare, *m. f. danger: Swed.* fara, *f. peril: Icel.* fár, *n. harm, plague.*] v. fær; *adj. sudden.*

fær, fēr, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wið þriddan dæges fære and feórþan dæges fære *for a third day's fever and a fourth day's fever,* L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 27. v. fefer.

fær; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Hors ðæs færestan heowes *a horse of the most beautiful colour,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. fæger.

fær; *adj. Sudden, intense, terrible, horrid;* sŭbĭtus, terrĭbilis, horrĭdus. Used in the compounds,—Fær-bifongen, -bryne, -côðu, -cwealm, -cýle, -deáþ, -dryre, -fyll, -gripe, -gryre, -haga, -inga, -lîc, -lîce, -nîþ, -sceaða, -scyte, -searo, -slide, -spel, -unga, -wundor, -wyrd.

færan *to go;* īre:—Ic fære *eo,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 67. v. faran.

færan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fær *fear*] *To terrify, frighten;* terrēre:—Bodan us færdon *nuntii nos terruĕrunt,* Deut. 1, 28. DER. a-færan.

fær-bêna, an; *m. A husbandman, peasant, churl;* rustĭcus:—Gif hit sî færbêna, gilde xii ôr *if it be a churl, let him pay twelve ores,* L. N. P. L. 50; Th. ii. 298, 6.

fær-bifongen; *adj. With perils encompassed;* pērīcŭlis *vel* terrōrĭbus circumventus:—Færbifongen ic ðær furðum cwom *I had just come there encompassed with perils,* Beo. Th. 4022; B. 2009.

fær-bryne, es; *m. A terrible heat;* terrĭbile incendium:—Hâlig God

wiđ fæ̆rbryne folc gescylde *the holy God shielded the people against the intense heat*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 7; Exod. 72.

FÆRBU, e; *f. Colour;* cŏlor:—Habbaþ fæ̆rbu ungelīce and mæ̆gwlitas *they have colour and species unlike*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. [*Ger.* farbe, *f.*]

fæ̆rcodon *brought*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 30, = fercodon; *p. pl. of* fercian, *q. v.*

fæ̆r-cŏ̄đu, e; *f. Sudden sickness* or *death, apoplexy;* repentīna ægrĭtūdo *vel* mors, apoplexia = ἀποπληξία, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæ̆r-cwealm, es; *m. A sudden pestilence;* repentīna pestĭlentia:—Æt đæm fæ̆rcwealme đe his leódscipe swỹđe drehte and wanode *in the pestilence which much afflicted and decreased his people*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 8.

fæ̆r-cỹle, es; *m. A terrible cold;* terrībile frīgus:—Geondfolen fỹre and fæ̆rcỹle *filled with fire and intense cold*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 30; Gen. 43.

fæ̆rd *an army, expedition;* exercĭtus, expĕdĭtio mīlĭtāris, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrd.

fæ̆r-deáþ, es; *m. Sudden death;* repentīna mors, Cot. 14.

fæ̆r-dryre, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious fall;* repentīnus *vel* pernĭcĭōsus lapsus:—Con he sīdne ræced fæste gefēgan wiđ fæ̆rdryrum *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling against sudden falls*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 9.

færeld, fareld, færelt, es; *n.* [fær *a going*, faran *to go*]. **I.** *a way, going, motion, journey, course, passage, progress, expedition, company, one who accompanies in the journey of life, a relation;* via, ĭter, cursus, gressus, expĕdĭtio, cognāta:—Hwā ne wundrige wolcna færeldes *who does not express a wonder of the way of the clouds?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 4; Met. 28, 2. Wǽnes sió eax welt ealles đæs færeldes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Ā byþ on fæ̆rylde *it is ever in motion*, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. On đissum geáre næs nān færeld to Rôme *in this year there was no journey to Rome*, Chr. 889; Th. 158, 33, col. 1. On færeld *in ītĭnĕre*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 6. Đa habbaþ færeld *they have a course*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 22; Met. 28, 11. Ne beó gē afyrhte þurh geswince đæs langsuman færeldes, ođđe þurh yfelra manna ymbe-spræce *be ye not afraid through the toil of the tedious journey, or through the conversation of evil men*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2. Se esne rehte đā Isaace eall hys færeld *then the servant told Isaac all his journey*, Gen. 24, 66: Ps. Spl. 36, 33: 139, 5. On færeld*e in the expedition*, Runic pm. 27; Kmbl. 345, 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54. On đam færeld*e in the progress*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On đam færeld*e in the company*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 36. Færeld đīn *cognāta tua*, Lk. Rush. War. 1, 36. Færeldu [MS. færeldtu] *lustra, meātus*, Cot. 125: 134. **II.** a particular passage,—*The passover of the Jews;* transĭtus, phase, id est transĭtus, *Vulg.* [=τὸ πάσχα, *indecl.*]:—Gāþ and nymaþ nỹten þurh eówer hīwrǽdene, and offriaþ phase, đæt ys færeld *īte tollentes ănimal per fămĭlias vestras, et immŏlāte phase*, Ex. 12, 21; go ȝe, and take a beeste by ȝoure meynees, and offre ȝe fase [*passover*], Wyc. Hit ys Godes færeldes offrung *victĭma transĭtus Dŏmĭni est;* it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, Ex. 12, 27. Biþ Drihtnes færeld *phase Dŏmĭni est*, Lev. 23, 5; is pask [*the passover*] of the Lord, Wyc. DER. an-færeld, fyrd-, in-, ofer-, on-, ût-, ymb-.

færeld-freóls, es; *m. The passover feast;* transĭtûs *vel* paschæ festum, phase:—Hīg worhton phase, đæt ys færeld-freóls *they kept the passover, that is the passover feast;* fēcērunt phase, id est paschæ festum, Jos. 5, 10.

færeldtu? *passages;* meātus, lustra, Cot. 125: 134. v. færeld.

fæ̆relt, es; *n. A going, progress, expedition;* ĭter, gressus, expĕdĭtio:—Wænes sió eax welt ealles đæs færeltes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29, note 26. On đæm færeltе *in the progress*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19, note 18. On færeltе *in ītĭnĕre*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 22. He đæt færeltе swīđost þurhteáh *he most chiefly undertook that expedition*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 93, 31. Đæt Scipia đæs færeltes consul wǽre *that Scipio was the leader of the expedition*, 4, 10; Bos. 95, 2: 4, 10; Bos. 93, 34. Æt đam ǽrran færeltе *in the former expedition*, 4, 10; Ors. 92, 31: 4, 10; Bos. 93, 37. v. færeld.

færeng, e; *f. A swooning, trance;* dēlĭquium, Cot. 79.

fæ̆re-sceat, -sceatt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, prĕtium transĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæ̆rest, færeþ *goest, goeth*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 56; Met. 24, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* faran.

fæ̆r-fyll, e; *f. A sudden* or *pernicious fall, a precipice;* repentīnus cāsus, præceps:—On fæ̆rfyll *in præceps*, Cot. 112.

fæ̆r-gripe, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious grasp;* sŭbĭtanea *vel* pernĭcĭōsa arreptio:—Him hrīnan ne mihte fæ̆rgripe flōdes *the flood's sudden grasp could not touch him*, Beo. Th. 3036; B. 1516. Under fæ̆rgripum *during his sudden grasps*, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738.

fæ̆r-gryre, es; *m. A perilous horror;* terror pernĭcŭlōsus:—Đa hyssas þrỹ fæ̆rgryre fỹres oferfaren hæfdon *the three youths had passed through the fire's dire horror*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 14; Dan. 463. Wiđ fæ̆rgryrum *against perilous horrors*, Beo. Th. 350; B. 174.

fæ̆rh *a little pig;* porcellus, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 40. v. fearh.

fæ̆r-haga, an; *m. A peril-hedge;* pericŭlōrum sēpes:—He his mōdsefan wiđ đam fæ̆rhagan fæste trymede *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 27; Gū. 933.

fæ̆ringa, fæ̆rincga, fæ̆runga, fæ̆runge; *adv.* [fæ̆r *sudden*, -inga, -unga *adverbial terminations*] *Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Fæ̆ringa hī geteorodon *sŭbĭto defēcērunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19. Đū fæ̆ringa gehogodest sæcce sēcean *thou suddenly resolvedst to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3980; B. 1988: Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 20; Gū. 911: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 82; Met. 28, 41. Đonne he fæ̆ringa cymþ *cum vēnĕrit repente*, Mk. Bos. 13, 36. Fæ̆rincga fỹr wudu byrneþ *fire quickly burneth a wood*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

fæ̆rlīc, feárlīc; *def.* se fæ̆rlīca, seó, đæt fæ̆rlīce; *adj. Sudden, unexpected, quick;* sŭbĭtus, repentīnus:—Him becom fæ̆rlīc yfel *a sudden plague came upon them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 22: Gen. 19, 19. Fæ̆rlīc geþoht *a sudden thought*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5. Fæ̆rlīc rēn *sudden rain;* imber, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 113; Wrt. Voc. 52, 63. Þurh fæ̆rlīcne [feárlīcne MS. A.] deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28. Se fæ̆rlīca dæg *repentīna dies*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Se fæ̆rlīca deáþ *sudden death*, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 19.

fæ̆rlīce, fērlīce, feárlīce; *adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Cometæ synd gehātene đa steorran đe fæ̆rlīce and ungewunelīce æteówiaþ *the stars are called comets which appear suddenly and unusually*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 3: Gen. 14, 15: 19, 32: Job Thw. 165, 23: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 6; Wand. 61. He fæ̆rlīce hrymþ *sŭbĭto clāmat*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39: Ps. Lamb. 63, 6: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17.

fæ̆rm *a supper, feast*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 2, 3, 4. v. feorm.

fæ̆r-nīþ, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious hostility, mischief;* pernĭcĭōsa hostīlitas:—Sorh is me to secganne hwæt Grendel hafaþ fæ̆rnīđa gefremed *it is sorrow for me to say what sudden mischiefs Grendel has perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 956; B. 476.

fæ̆rnys, -nyss, e; *f. A passage, fare;* transĭtus:—Đæ̆r monna fæ̆rnys mæ̆st wæs *juxta pŭblĭcos viārum transĭtus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 5.

fæ̆rr, es; *n. A passing;* transĭtus:—Nis faru ođđe fæ̆rr *non est transĭtus*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 14. v. fær; *n.*

fæ̆rs *verse;* versus, Ælfr. præf. p. 3, Lye. v. fers.

fæ̆r-sceađa, an; *m. A sudden* or *dangerous enemy;* sŭbĭtum damnum infĕrens hostis:—Đæt he on đam fæ̆rsceađan feorh geræhte *that he might reach the life of the dangerous enemy*, Byrht. Th. 135, 62; By. 142.

fæ̆r-scyte, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious shot;* imprōvīsus *vel* fātālis jactus:—We fæste sculon wiđ đam fæ̆rscyte wearde healdan *we should firmly hold ward against that sudden shot*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766: 35 a; Th. 113, 13; Gū. 157.

fæ̆r-searo; *gen.* -searwes; *n. An insidious artifice;* insĭdiōsa machĭnātio:—Feónda fæ̆rsearo *the sudden artifice of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 11; Cri. 770.

fæ̆r-slide, es; *m. A sudden fall;* imprōvīsus lapsus:—Đū geheólde fēt mīne wiđ fæ̆rslide *thou keptst my feet from sudden fall*, Ps. Th. 114, 8.

fæ̆r-spel, -spell, es; *n. A sudden message, sudden news, horrible message;* imprōvīsus *vel* terrībilis nuncius:—Hie him fæ̆rspel bodedon *they announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. On fyrd hyra fæ̆rspell becwom *the sudden tidings came in their tent*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 8; Exod. 135. He đæs fæ̆rspelles mōdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *he bare mental sorrow heavy at heart at the sudden news*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 4; Gū. 1023. For đam fæ̆rspelle *at the sudden news*, Andr. Kmbl. 2173; An. 1088. Wæs seó fæmne for đam fæ̆rspelle egsan geaclad *the damsel was chilled with terror at the horrible message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 19; Jul. 267. Me đes ār bodaþ frēcne fæ̆rspell *this messenger announces an impious horrible message to me*, 69 b; Th. 259, 4; Jul. 277.

fæ̆rst, fæ̆rsþ *goest*, Gen. 4, 12; færþ *goes*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 432; Met. 20, 216; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* faran.

fæ̆rþ, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—On fæ̆rþe *in the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. ferþ.

fæ̆runga, fæ̆runge; *adv. Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sŭbĭto, repente, forte:—Fæ̆runga *forte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28: Jos. 9, 7. Fæ̆runge astorfen *sīdĕrātus* vel *ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9. v. fæ̆ringa.

fæ̆r-wundor; *gen.* -wundres; *n. A sudden* or *stupendous wonder;* inŏpīnātum et stŭpendum mīrācŭlum:—Gē onlōciaþ fæ̆rwundra sum *ye behold a stupendous wonder*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 20; Exod. 279.

fæ̆r-wyrd, e; *f. A terrible fate, destruction, perdition;* terrībile fātum, intĕrĭtus, perdĭtio:—He wēnþ đæt đone mon ǽr mæ̆ge gebrengan on fæ̆rwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate*, Past. 62; Hat. MS.

færyld, es; *n. A motion, journey;* via, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. v. færeld.

fæs, fæss, fas, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fasu; *n. A fringe;* fimbria:—On fæsum

gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 15. Wíf gehrān fas [fæss, Rush.] oðde wlōh wēdes his *mūlier tētigit fimbriam vestīmenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Micclaþ fasu hiora *magnīficant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 5.

FÆSL, es; *m? n? Offspring, progeny;* fētus, prōles, sŭbōles:—Ðǽr sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be offspring of every living kind*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 13; Gen. 1310: 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330. To fæsle *for progeny*, 67; Th. 82, 8; Gen. 1359. [*Plat.* fasel *sŭbōles: Dut. Kil.* fasel, vasel *fētus in ūtĕro: Ger.* fasel, *m. fētus, sŭbōles: M. H. Ger.* vasel, *n. fētus: O. H. Ger.* fasal, *f. fētus: Icel.* fósull, *m. a brood.*]

FÆST; *adj.* FAST, *fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified;* fixus, firmus, sŏlĭdus, constans, mūnītus:—Ealle mǽst steorran synd fæste on ðam firmamentum *almost all stars are fixed in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 26; Lchdm. iii. 268, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2983; An. 1494. Fæste mōde *fixa mente*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 14: Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 10; Cri. 6. Se wille fæst hūs timbrian *he will build a firm house*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7, 10: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178. Mid fæstum geleáfan *with firm faith*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 27: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum stōwum *this herb is produced on solid places*, Herb. 20, 1; Lchdm. i. 114, 12: 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 5. On fæstum landum *on stiff lands*, 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 18. On ðam weorce fæste *in ŏpĕre isto constantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Seó burh wæs fæst *the city was fortified*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 19. Micle burga ðþ heofun fæste *urbes magnæ ad cælum usque mūnītæ*, Deut. 1, 28. Fæst innoþ *restricta alvus*, Herb. 1, 12; Lchdm. i. 74, 11. [*Laym.* faste, feste: *Orm.* fasst: *Plat.* fast: *O. Sax.* fast: *Frs. O. Frs.* fest: *Dut.* vast: *Ger.* fest: *M. H. Ger.* vast, veste: *O. H. Ger.* fasti, festi: *Dan. Swed.* fast: *Icel.* fastr.]

-fæst, as a termination, denotes *fast, very, perfectly, effectually*, as the English *fast asleep, perfectly asleep;* Ǽ-fæst *fast in the law, firm, religious;* Sóþ-fæst *fast in truth, true, just;* Staðol-fæst *steadfast, steady;* Unstaðol-fæst *unsteady, unsteadfast.* DER. ǽ-fæst, ǽr-, ǽw-, ár-, bíd-, blǽd-, cíþ-, dóm-, eard-, gemet-, gif-, gin-, gryre-, hals-, hám-, heáh-, hróf-, hyge-, leoðu-, líf-, mægen-, rǽd-, rægol-, sige-, sigor-, somod-, sóþ-, stæþ-, staðol-, stede-, þeáw-, þrym-, tír-, treów-, un-, unstaðol-, wǽr-, wís-, wlitig-, wuldor-.

fæstan, -nian; *p.* fæste; *pp.* fæsted [fæst *fast, firm*]. I. *to fasten, make fast* or *firm, entrust, commit, commend;* firmāre, commendāre, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 46. II. some have taught and now teach that he who fasts properly, fastens or secures his salvation, hence, perhaps,—*To* FAST; jējūnāre:—Ne māgon hī fæstan *non possunt jējūnāre*, Mk. Bos. 2, 19. [*Wyc.* fastiden, *p. pl. fastened, made firm;* fasten = *to fast: Piers P.* festnen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: Orm.* fesstnenn *to fix;* fasstenn *to fast: Plat.* vesten *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: O. Sax.* festian, festan *to fasten: Frs.* festgjen *to fasten: O. Frs.* festigia *to fasten;* festia *to fast: Dut.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: Ger.* festen *commonly* be-festigen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: M. H. Ger.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: O. H. Ger.* fastjan, festan *firmāre;* fastēn *to fast: Goth.* fastan *to fasten, fast: Dan.* fæste *to fasten;* faste *to fast: Swed.* fästa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast: Icel.* festa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast.*] DER. æt-fæstan, a-, be-, bi-, ge-, gelíf-, gesige-, líf-, óþ-.

fæste, feste; *comp.* fæstor; *adv.* I. *fast, firmly;* fixe, firme:—Sceát he mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge *he shot with his spear that it stuck fast in the temple*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 12: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156: Jos. 6, 1. Swíðe fæste tosomne gelīmed *very firmly cemented together*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. He heóld hyne fæstor *he held him more firmly*, Beo. Th. 288; B. 143. II. *fastly, quickly;* cĕlĕriter:—Fæste geþúfe *cĕlĕriter frŭtĭcans, luxŭrians*, Cot. 123: 198.

fæsten, es; *n.* [fæstan II. *to fast*]. I. *a fast, fasting;* jējūnium:—Ðis feówertigfealde fæsten wæs astealed on ðære ealdan gecýðnysse *this fortyfold fast was established in the old testament*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten náht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ *the man's fasting is naught, who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, 608, 23: Homl. Blick. 37, 31. Twā dæglīc fæsten oðde þreó dæglīc is genōh to healdenne *bĭduānum vel trĭduānum sat est observāre jējūnium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. Ðes gearlíca ymryne us gebrincþ efne nū ða clǽnan tíd lenctenlíces fæstenes *this yearly course just now brings us the pure time of the lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 25: Homl. Blick. 27, 23. Ðæs feówertiglícan fæstenes *quadrāgēsĭmæ*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 38. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswyssige æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a fast*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 9: L. N. P. L. 11; Th. ii. 292, 11. Būton þurh gebēdu and on fæstene *nisi in orātiōne et jējūnio*, Mk. Bos. 9, 29: Ps. Lamb. 34, 13. Hī fæsten luſiaþ *they love fasting*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 18; Gū. 780. Gif mon his heówum in fæsten flǽsc gefe *if a man during a fast give flesh-meat to his family*, L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. E. G. 8; Th. i. 172, 6. Þurh gebēd and fæsten *per orātiōnem et jējūnium*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21: Ps. Th. 68, 10. We ūrne líchoman clǽnsiaþ mid fæstenum and mid gebēdum *we cleanse our bodies with fastings and prayers*, Homl. Blick. 39, 2. On fæstenum and on hālsungum *jējūniis et obsecrātiōnĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 37: Ps. Th. 108, 24. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlīce *let festivals and fasts be rightly kept*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10. II. *a fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall;* mūnīmentum, arx, castellum:—Ealle hire fæstenu hīg fordilegodon mid fýre *all her strongholds they destroyed with fire*, Jos. 11, 12. Nearo fæsten *narrow fastness*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. III. *an inclosed place, cloister;* claustrum:—Fæsten *vel* clauster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. [*O. Sax.* festī, *f. fortress, strength: O. Frs.* fest *junction: Dut.* vest, *f. a city wall, fortress: Ger.* feste, *f. a fortress: M. H. Ger.* veste, *f. firmness, solidity, fortress: O. H. Ger.* fastī, festī, *f. firmĭtas, rōbur, arx: Dan.* fæste, *n. a handle: Swed.* fäste, *n. firmament, castle: Icel.* festa, *f. a pledge;* festr, festi, *f. that by which a thing is fastened.*] DER. burh-fæsten, ēðel-, lagu-, sǽ-, þell-, weall-, wudu-.

fæsten-behæfednes, -ness, e; *f. Parsimony, niggardliness;* parsĭmōnia, Cot. 191.

fæsten-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [fæsten *a fast*, brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach of a fast, fast-breaking*, BREAKFAST; jējūnii violātio, jentācŭlum:—On fæstenbricum [MS. fæstenbricon] *in breaches of fasts*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19.

fæsten-dæg, es; *m. Fast-day;* jējūnii dies, C. R. Ben. 54.

fæsten-díc, es; *m. A castle-ditch;* arcis fossa:—Andlang ríþe ðþ ðone fæstendíc *along the stream to the castle-ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 257, 32. v. díc; *f.* II.

fæsten-geat, es; *n. A fortress* or *city gate;* arcis *vel* urbis porta:—Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette *the people hastened to the city gate*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162.

fæsten-gewerc, es; *n. Fortification work, fortification;* fortĭfĭcātio, arcium mūnīmentum, Heming, p. 104.

fæstennes, -ness, e; *f. Fastness, a walled town;* castellum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæstnes.

fæsten-tíd, e; *f. Fast-tide* or *time;* jējūnii tempus:—Man sceal freólstídum [MS. -tidan] and fæstentídum [MS. -tidan] geornlícost beorgan *one ought most earnestly to take care at festival-times and fast-times*, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. Yfel biþ ðæt man riht fæstentíde ǽr mǽle ete *it is bad that any one, at a lawful fast-time, eat before the time*, 47; Th. i. 402, 23: L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 250, 2.

fóster-módor *a foster-mother*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30, MS. Cot. v. fóstermódor.

fæstes; *adv. By chance;* forte, Cot. 88.

fæst-gongel; *adj. Firm and sure going, faithful, constant;* sēcūrus progressus, fidēlis:—Sum geþyld hafaþ, fæstgongel ferþ *one has patience, a faithful soul*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crä. 80.

fæst-hafol, -hafel, -hafod; *adj. Fast-having, sparing, miserly;* tĕnax, parcus, sordĭdus:—Fæsthafol *tĕnax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. Fæsthafol strangþ *tĕnax vĭgor*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 2. Fæsthafel *tĕnax*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 42; Wrt. Voc. 47, 46. Sint to manianne ða fæsthafolan *the miserly are to be admonished*, Past. 45, 2; Cot. MS. Fæsthafod oðde uncystig *tĕnax*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 5.

fæst-hafolnes, -ness, e; *f. Fast-havingness, sparingness, economy;* parcĭtas:—Fæsthafolnesse *parcĭtātem*, Past. 60; Hat. MS.

fæst-hydig; *adj. Steadfast in mind;* constans animo:—Ic ðē wāt fæsthydigne *I know thee steadfast in mind*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 18; Gen. 1347: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 30; Gn. Ex. 102.

fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting, act of confidence;* commendātio:—Gif hwā ōðrum his unmagan ōþfæste, and he hine on ðære fæstinge forferie *if any one commit his infant to another's keeping, and he die during such keeping*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. DER. be-fæsting.

fæstingan *to fasten, make firm;* firmāre:—Ic fæstinge mīn wedd mid eów *firmābo pactum meum vobiscum*, Lev. 26, 9. v. fæstnian.

fæsting-men, festing-men, -menn; *pl. m.* [fæsting *an entrusting*, men, v. man *a man*] *Servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place;* servi rēgii ad cūram monastēriōrum commendāti in regno obeundo:—Terram lĭbĕrābo ab refectiōne et hăbĭtu illōrum omnium qui dīcuntur fæstingmen, Th. Diplm. A. D. 822; 65, 17: A. D. 821; 64, 11: A. D. 841; 92, 19. Festingmenn, A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30.

fæstlíc; *adj.* FASTLIKE, *firm;* firmus:—Wæs se fruma fæstlíc *the man was firm*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 15; Gū. 745: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Eálā! ðæt on eorþan áuht fæstlíces weorces ne wunaþ ǽfre *alas! that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Gehyge ðū fæstlícne rǽd *devise firm counsel*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 30; Dan. 586. Fæstlíce fōrescyttelsas *firm bars*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 3; Cri. 312.

fæstlíce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Firmly, constantly, fast, quickly;* firmĭter, constanter, cĕlĕriter:—Hig fæstlíce weóxon *they constantly increased*, Jud. 4, 24. Fæþ micle fæstlícor *goes much more firmly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. DER. un-rǽd-fæstlíce, wuldor-fæstlíce.

fæst-mód; *adj. Constant in mind;* constans animo:—He wiste hū fæstmód he wæs on his gelcáfon *he knew how constant in mind he was in his belief*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 28.

fæstmōd-staðol, es; *m. A state of constancy of mind, constancy;* constantis animi stătus, constantia, Off. Episc. 1.

fæstn *a fasting;* jejūnium:—Mid fæstnum *with fastings*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 34, 28. v. fæsten I.

fæstn *a fortification;* mūnīmentum:—Ðara fæstna *of those fortifications*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 15; Dan. 692. v. fæsten II.

fæst-nes, -niss, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Firmament, firmness, stability, fastness, fortification;* firmāmentum, firmĭtūdo, mūnīmen, propugnācŭlum:—Firmamentum [fæstnes] is ðeós rōderlīce heofen, mid manegum steorrum amett... Seó [fæstnes] firmamentum tyrnþ symle onbūtan us under ðyssere eorþan and būfan, ac ðǽr is ungerīm fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorþan *the firmament is this ethereal heaven, adorned with many stars... The firmament always turneth about us under this earth and above it, but there is an immeasurable space between it and the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8–13. Gewurþe nū fæstnis tomiddes ðām wæterum... And God geworhte ða fæstnisse, and totwǽmde ða wæteru, ðe wǽron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðām, ðe wǽron būfan ðære fæstnisse... And God hēt ða fæstnisse, heofenan *fiat firmāmentum in mĕdio aquārum... Et fēcit Deus firmāmentum, divisitque aquas, quæ erant sub firmāmento, ab his, quæ erant sŭper firmāmentum... Vŏcāvitque Deus firmāmentum, cœlum*, Gen. 1, 6–8. Behealdaþ nū ða wīdgilnesse, and ða fæstnesse heofenes *behold now the immensity, and the firmness of heaven*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Ymbtrymming oððe fæstnyss *mūnīmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. DER. rǽd-fæstnes, sōþ-, staðol-. v. rōdor.

fæstnian, festnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* FASTEN, *secure, confirm, bind;* firmāre, vincīre:—Hie handa fæstnodon *they fastened his hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 97; An. 49: Ps. Th. 47, 11. We willaþ griþ fæstnian *we will confirm the peace*, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. DER. a-fæstnian, ge-.

fæstnung, e; *f. A* FASTENING, *confirmation;* fixūra:—Būton ic geseó ðæra nægla fæstnunge on his honda *nisi vīdĕro in manĭbus ejus fixūram clavōrum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25.

fæst-rǽd; *def.* se fæst-rǽda; *adj. Firm in purpose, steadfast, constant, inflexible;* firmus consilii, constans:—Se fæstrǽda Cato *the steadfast Cato*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 97; Met. 10, 49. Gehȳrde fæstrædne geþoht *he heard a steadfast resolution*, Beo. Th. 1225; B. 610: Ps. Th. 134, 3. DER. un-fæst-rǽd.

fæst-rǽdlīce; *adv. Boldly, constantly;* constanter, Wulfst. Par. 5.

fæst-rǽdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution;* fortĭtūdo:—Mōt ic nū cunnian hwōn ðīne [MS. ðinne] fæstrǽdnesse *may I now inquire a little concerning thy fortitude?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. DER. un-fæstrǽdnes.

fæst-steall; *adj. Fast-standing;* firmĭter stans:—Wǽron fæststealle fōtas mīne on ðīnum cāfertūnum *stantes erant pĕdes nostri in atriis tuis*, Ps. Th. 121, 2.

FÆT, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fatu, fata; *gen.* fata; *dat.* fatum; *n. A vessel, cup,* VAT; vas, călix:—Swā swā fæt crocwirhtan oððe tygelwirhtan ðū tobrytst hīg *tamquam vas figŭli confringes eos*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Fætes botm *the bottom of a vessel;* vāsis fundum, Cot. 92. Mid ðam fæte *with the vessel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. He oferwrīhþ nān man mid fæte his onælede leóhtfæt *nēmo autem lucernam accendens, opĕrit eam vāse*, Lk. Bos. 8, 16. In seolfren fæt *in a silver vessel*, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. He mid rōde tācne ðæt fæt bletsode *he blessed the vessel with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. On ðæt fæt *in călīcem*, Gen. 40, 11. Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761. Gecuron hīg ða gōdan on hyra fatu *elēgērunt bŏnos in vāsa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Adrifene fatu *graven* or *embossed vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99; Wrt. Voc. 41, 49. Ne mæg man ðone strangan his ǽhta and his fatu bereáfian, and on his hūs gān *nĕmo pŏtest vāsa fortis ingressus in dŏmum dirĭpĕre*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Hū mæg mān ingān on stranges hūs, and hys fata hyne bereáfian *quōmŏdo pŏtest quisquam intrāre in dŏmum fortis, et vāsa ejus dirĭpĕre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 29. [*Prompt.* fate *cupa: Scot.* fat *a cask, barrel: O. Sax.* fat, *n: Plat.* vat, fat, *n: Dut.* vat, *n: Ger.* fass, *n: M. H. Ger.* vaz, *n: O. H. Ger.* faz, *n: Dan.* fad, *n: Swed. Icel.* fat, *n.*] DER. âr-fæt, bân-, drinc-, eorþ-, gold-, hord-, hūsel-, lâm-, leóht-, līc-, lyft-, mâðum-, sealm-, sinc-, sync, -stân-, wǽg-, wæter-.

fæt, es; *m. A journey, going, path;* meātus, passus, gressus, iter, *used only in compound words.* v. fæt-hengest, sīþ-fæt.

fæt; *adj. Fat;* pinguis:—Fæt *pinguis*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 45. Mid fætre lynde *with fat grease*, Ps. Th. 80, 15. v. fætt.

fæt, fætt, es; *n? A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, ornament;* lāmĭna, bractea:—Sceal se hearda helm, hyrsted golde, fætum, befeallen *the hard helmet, adorned with gold, with ornaments, shall be fallen off*, Beo. Th. 4504, note; B. 2256. To ðæs ðe he goldsele gumena wisse, fættum fāhne *until he perceived the golden hall of men, variegated with ornaments*, 1436; B. 716.

fæted, fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteātus:—Ðæt sweord fāh and fæted *the sword coloured and ornamented*, Beo. Th. 5395; B. 2701. Gesāwon fæted wǽge, dryncfæt deóre *they saw the golden cup, the precious drinking vessel*, Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253: 4553; B. 2282: Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 27; Rä. 52, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301.

fæted-hleór, es; *n. Ornamented cheek;* phălĕrāta gŭna:—He hēht ðā eahta mearas fætedhleóre on flet teón *then he commanded to lead into court eight steeds with ornamented cheek*, Beo. Th. 2076; B. 1036.

fæted-sinc, es; *n. Gilded treasure;* bracteātus thēsaurus = *θησαυρός*:—Ðeáh ic ðē lyt syllan mihte fætedsinces *though I might give to thee a little of gilded treasure*, Andr. Kmbl. 955; An. 478.

fætels, fetels, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fætelsas, fætels; *m. n. A vessel, vat, sack, bag, pouch;* vas, saccus, pēra = *πήρα*, marsŭpium = *μαρσύπιον*:—Dō on swylc fætels swylce ðū wille *put [it] into whatever vessel thou wilt*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 26. Ðeáh man asette twegen fætels full ealaþ oððe wæteres, hȳ gedōþ ðæt ōðer biþ oferfroren *if a man set two vats full of ale or of water, they cause that either shall be frozen over*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 8. Seó mǽgþ gebrohte heáfod blōdig on ðam fætelse *the woman brought the bloody head in the bag*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127. Ic bicge hȳda and fell, and wyrce of him pusan and fætelsas *ĕgo ĕmo cūtes et pelles et făcio ex iis pēras et marsŭpia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. DER. mete-fætels.

fætelsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put into a vessel;* in vas infundĕre:—Fætelsa and heald hyt *put it into a vessel and preserve it*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17.

fætere *light, negligent;* levis, remissus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæt-fellere, es; *m. Abatis;* aliter *abax?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 118; Wrt. Voc. 60, 25.

fæt-gold, es; *n. Gold drawn out into thin plates;* in lāmĭnas dūductum aurum, B. 1921.

fæðem, es; *m. Bosom, lap;* sĭnus, grĕmium:—In fæðem *in sĭnu*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 18. v. fæðm.

fæt-hengest, es; *m. A road horse;* itĭnĕris ĕquus:—Ne fæt-hengest *nor a road horse*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 27; Rä. 23, 14.

fæðer *a feather*, Deut. 32, 11. v. feðer.

fæðer-homa *a feather-covering, the wings*, Cd. 22; Jun. 11, 1. v. feðer-hama.

FÆÐM, es; *m: also in prose* fæðm, e; *f.* I. *the embracing arms;* brachia amplexa, circumdăta:—Hī fæðmum clyppaþ *they will clasp them in their arms*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 25. He wæs upphafen engla fæðmum *he was upraised in the arms of angels*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 6; Cri. 651. Wæs Gūþlāces gǽst gelǽded engla fæðmum *the spirit of Guthlac was led in the arms of angels*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 33; Gū. 754. Ða hēt līfes brytta englas sīne fæðmum ferigean leófne *then the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one in their arms*, Andr. Kmbl. 1647; An. 825. II. what embraces *or* contains,—*A lap, bosom, breast;* quicquid complectĭtur *vel* comprehendit alĭquid, sĭnus, grĕmium, interna, pectus:—Me on fæðme sticaþ *places me in the bosom*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. On fæder fæðme *in the bosom of the father*, Menol. Fox 583; Gn. C. 61. He lǽdeþ in his ānes fæðm ealle gesceafta *he leadeth into the bosom of himself alone all creatures*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 34; Sch. 56. Deáþ in eorþan fæðm sendaþ lāne līchoman *death sends frail bodies into earth's bosom*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487. Heó losaþ ne on foldan fæðm *she shall not escape into earth's bosom*, Beo. Th. 2790; B. 1393. To Fæder fæðmum *in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 378; B. 188. Uppastōd of brimes bōsme on bātes fæðm egesa ofer ȳþlid *terror uprose from the bosom of the sea on the lap of the boat over our wave-ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 888; An. 444. Ðara ðe līfes gāst fæðmum þeahte *of those who covered in their breasts the spirit of life*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 28; Gen. 1282. In fæðm fȳres *into the bosom of the fire*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 16; Dan. 234. Astāg mægna gold-hord in fǽmnan fæðm *the treasury of might [Christ] descended into a virgin's womb*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 19; Cri. 788. III. that part of the arm on which one leans, hence—*A cubit, the length from the elbow to the wrist, said to be estimated at one foot six inches* or 18 *inches;* cūbĭtus. v. eln:—Fæðm betwux elbogan and handwyrste *a cubit is betwixt the elbow and wrist*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. Þreó hund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge *trĕcentōrum cūbĭtōrum ĕrit longĭtūdo arcæ*, Gen. 6, 15. And ðū getīhst his heáhnisse togædere on ufeweardum to ānre fæðme *et in cūbĭto consummābis summĭtātem ejus*, Gen. 6, 16. IV. *both the arms extended, now a* FATHOM = *six feet;* spătium utriusque brachii extensione contentum, Cot. 162? Lye. V. the arms extended for embracing *or* protecting,—*An embrace, protection;* amplexus, complexus, protectio:—Wæs wīf Abrahames lǽded on fremdes fæðm *the wife of Abraham was led to the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 7; Gen. 2631. Sceolde monig ides bifiende gān on fremdes fæðm *many a damsel trembling must go into the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Þurh flōdes fæðm *through the embrace of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3230; An. 1618. Hæfde wederwolcen wīdum fæðmum eorþan and uprōdor gedǽled *the storm-cloud had divided with wide embraces the earth and firmament above*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. Hwā mec bregde of brimes fæðmum *who drew me from the embrace of ocean?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 19; Rä. 3, 13. VI. in the hands *or* power of,—*Grasp, power;* pŏtestas, dĭtio:—Gehwearf ðā in Francna fæðm feorh cyninges *the life of the king then departed into the power*

[*grasp*] *of the Franks*, Beo. Th. 2424; B. 1210. Gē of feónda fæðme weorþen *ye escape from the power of enemies*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Ðe ic alȳsde feóndum of fæðme *which I released from the power of foes*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 2; Cri. 1486. **VII.** what is extended,—*An expanse, abyss, deep;* expansum, tractus, superfícies, abyssus, profundum:—Siððan leóhtes weard ofer ealne foldan fæðm fȳr onsendeþ *after that the guardian of light shall send fire over all the expanse of earth*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 14; Dōm. 54. Bodiaþ beorhtne geleáfan ofer foldan fæðm *preach the bright faith throughout the expanse of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 671; An. 336. Se brāda sǣ bræc on eorþan fæðm *the broad sea broke on to the tract of earth*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 32; Cri. 1147. Swā hie wið eorþan fæðm þūsend wintra dǣr eardodon *as if they had rested there on the plain of earth a thousand winters*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. Hie on flōdes fæðm ceólum lācaþ *they sail in ships on the expanse of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252. [*Chauc.* fadmen, *pl. fathoms: Laym.* ueðme *fathom: Plat.* fadem, faem *a thread, cubit: O. Sax.* faðmōs, *pl. m. the hands and arms: Dut.* vadem, vaam, *f. a fathom: Kil.* vadem *filum quod intra mānus extensas contĭnētur, mensūra mānuum expensārum, ulna, passus: Ger.* faden, fadem, *m. a thread, cubit: M. H. Ger.* vadem, vaden, *m: O. H. Ger.* fadam, fadum, *m. n. filum: Dan.* favn, *m. f: Swed.* famn, *m: Icel.* faðmr, *m. a fathom.*] DER. heoru-fæðm, lagu-, wæl-.

fæðmian, fæðman; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed *To* FATHOM, *embrace, contain, envelope, clasp, devour;* amplecti, complecti, continēre, comĕdere:—Hie lēton flōd fæðmian frætwa hyrde *they let the flood embrace the treasures' guardian*, Beo. Th. 6257; B. 3133: Andr. Kmbl. 3176; An. 1591. Feorhcynna fela fæðmeþ ēglond *an island contains many of mortal kinds*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 11; Gn. Ex. 14. Wæter fæðmedon *the waters enveloped them*, Andr. Kmbl. 3143; An. 1574. Ðæt mīnne lichaman glēd fæðmie *that fire should clasp my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652. Heora geóguþe fȳr fæðmade *jūvĕnes eōrum comĕdit ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. DER. be-fæðman, ofer-: sīd-fæðmed.

fæðm-lic; *adj. Bending, winding;* sīnuōsus, Cot. 202.

fæðm-rīm, es; *n. Fathom-measure;* cūbĭtōrum *vel* ulnārum nūmĕrus:—Is ðæt torhte lond twelfum hērra fæðmrīmes *that glorious land is higher by twelve of fathom-measure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29.

fætian *to fetch;* addūcĕre, Lye. v. fetian.

fætnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [fæt *fat*] FATNESS; pinguēdo, adeps:—Hī habbaþ fætnesse *they have fatness*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Of fætnysse hwǣtes *ex adīpe frūmenti*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 17. Fætnysse heora hī beclȳsdon *thei han closide togidere her fatnesse*, Wyc; ădīpem suum conclūsērunt, Ps. Spl. 16, 11. Mid ūngle oððe mid fætnysse lamba *cum ădīpe agnōrum*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 192 a, 14.

FÆTT, fett, fæt; *adj.* FAT, *fatted;* pinguis, săgīnātus, crassus:—Seó fætte gelynd *the fat grease*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ðīn fæder ofslōh ān fætt cealf *occĭdit păter tuus vĭtŭlum săgīnātum*, Lk. Bos. 15, 27, 23, 30: Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne hīg etaþ and fulle beóþ and fætte *cum comēdērint et sătūrāti crassique fuĕrint*, Deut. 31, 20: Gen. 41, 2: Ps. Spl. 21, 30: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25, 26: Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða fættan fearas me ofsǣton *tauri pingues obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. He ofslōh heora fættan *occīdit pingues eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 31: Gen. 41, 4. Māra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swīn *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 8; Rä. 41, 105. Bringon eall ðæt dēorinne fættest sī *offĕrent quidquid pinguēdĭnis est intrinsēcus*, Lev. 3, 3. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fat: *Laym.* uatte, fatte, *pl: Frs.* fet: *O. Frs.* fat: *O. Sax.* feit: *Dut.* vet: *Ger.* fett, feist: *M. H. Ger.* veiz, veizt, veizet: *O. H. Ger.* feizt: *Dan.* feed, fed: *Swed.* fet: *Icel.* feitr.]

fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteātus:—Sincgestreónum fættan goldes *with precious treasures of rich gold*, Beo. Th. 2190; B. 1093: 4484; B. 2246. Fættan golde *with rich gold*, 4210; B. 2102. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your ornamented shields?* 672; B. 333. v. fæted.

fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FATTEN; pinguĕfăcĕre, pinguescĕre:—Fættiaþ wlitige wēstenes *the feire thingis of desert schulen wexe fatte*, Wyc; pinguescent spĕciōsa deserti, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. v. ge-fættian, ge-fætnian.

fæx *deceit;* fūcus, Cot. 91, Lye.

fæx *hair*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 2. v. feax.

FÆG, fāh; *def.* se fāga, seó, ðæt fāge; *adj. Coloured, stained, dyed, tinged, shining, variegated;* tinctus, cŏlōrātus, vărius, versicŏlor, discŏlor:—Wæter wældreóre fāg *water stained with deadly gore*, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Ðæt sweord fāh and fæted *the sword blood-stained and ornate*, 5395; B. 2701: 2576; B. 1286. Bleóbrygdum fāg *shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292. Gār golde fāh *a weapon shining with gold*, Menol. Fox 503; Gn. C. 22. Fyrmælum fāg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136. Fāh *vărius* vel *discŏlor*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 36: 77, 3. Fultum ðū him afyrdest fāgan sweordes *avertisti adjūtōrium glădii ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 36. Ic geann Ælmǣre ānes fāgan stēdan *I give to Ælmær one pied steed*, Th. Diplm. 560, 38. Ofer næddran and fāgum wyrme ðū gǣst *sŭper aspĭdem et basiliscum ambŭlābis*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 13. He me habban wile dreóre fāhne *he will have me stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. He geseah steápne hrōf golde fāhne *he saw the steep roof shining with gold*, 1858; B. 927. On fāgne flōr feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor*, 1454; B. 725. Slōh ðone feóndsceaðan fāgum mēce *slew the enemy with a blood-stained sword*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. He geseah since fāge *he saw variegated treasures*, Beo. Th. 3234; B. 1615. Fāgum sweordum *with shining swords*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194. [*Laym.* fæh: *O. Sax.* fēh: *Ger.* fech: *M. H. Ger.* vēch: *O. H. Ger.* fēh: *Goth.* faihs in filu-faihs *many-coloured.*] DER. ban-fāh, bleó-fāg, blōd-, brūn-, dreór-, gold-, haso-, reád-, searo-, sinc-, stān-, swāt-, tigel-, wæl-, won-, wyrm-.

fāg *guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. v. fāh.

fage *A plaice, flounder;* platesia, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12. v. facg.

fagen; *adj. Glad;* lætus:—Wǣron ða burhware fagene *the citizens were glad*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 32. v. fægen.

fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, to be glad;* gaudēre:—He fagenode ðæs *he rejoiced at it*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox. 58, 9. Hīg fagenodon *gāvīsi sunt*, Lk. Bos. 22, 5. v. fægnian.

fāgettan, fāgetan, fāggetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To turn colour, change, vary;* vărĭāre:—Se mōna fāggeteþ [fāgetteþ MS. R; fāgeteþ MS. P] oððe asweartaþ *the moon turns colour or becomes dark*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 240, 23; Wrt. popl. science 5, 15.

fāgetung, e; *f. A changing, change;* vărietas, dīversĭtas:—Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung *here is a changing of the air*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

fāgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shine, glitter, vary;* vărĭāre:—Swā hit nū fāgaþ *so it now varies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 79; Met. 11, 40. Hī fāgiaþ *they vary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13.

fagnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be delighted with, wish for;* gaudēre, appĕtĕre:—Fagnian *to rejoice*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7, 10. Herodes fagnode, ðā he ðone Hǣlend geseah *Hērōdes, viso Jēsu, gāvisus est*, Lk. Bos. 23, 8. To hwon fagnast ðū ðæs ðe ðū ǣr hæfdest *why dost thou long for what thou formerly hadst?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 32.

fāgnys, -nyss, e; *f. A scab, ulcer, eruption;* scābies, ulcus, eruptio:—Lāþlīc biþ ðæs hreóflian līc mid mislīcum fāgnyssum *loathsome is the body of the leper with divers scabs*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22. Ðæt Crist ūre sāwle fram synna fāgnyssum gehǣlan mæge *that Christ may heal our soul from the ulcers of sins*, 122, 25. Seó fāgnys aweg gewāt *the eruption went away*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 15. Unlybba awende his hiw to wunderlīcere fāgnysse *poison turned his appearance to a wonderful eruption*, 178, 12.

fāgung, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety;* vărietas, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

fāh *coloured;* tinctus, colōrātus:—Blōde fāh *coloured with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934. v. fāg; *adj. coloured.*

FĀH, fāg; *pl. nom. acc.* fā; *gen.* fāra; *dat.* fāum; *adj. Guilty, criminal, proscribed, outlawed, inimical, hostile;* sons, reus, proscriptus, inīmīcus, infensus, infestus:—Dǣdum fāh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *deeds*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 19; Sat. 156. Mid dǣdum fāh, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Firendǣdum fāh *guilty of sinful deeds*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 66 b; Th. 246, 9; Jul. 59. Fyrendǣdum fāg, Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001. Firendǣdum fā, *nom. pl.* Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633. Leahtrum fāh *guilty of crimes*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 6; Wal. 66. Leahtrum fā, *nom. pl.* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 7; Cri. 830: 30 b; Th. 94, 12; Cri. 1539. Māne fāh *guilty of crime*, Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. Māne fā, *nom. pl.* Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601. Synnum fāh *guilty of sins*, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16: Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 9; Hy. 4, 64. Mid synnum fāh, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180. Weorcum fāh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *works*, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1243. Ðeáh ðū from scyle freómāgum feor fāh gewītan *though thou, outlawed, shalt depart far from thy kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 29; Gen. 1039: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 34; Cri. 1617: Andr. Kmbl. 3406; An. 1707: Elen. Kmbl. 1535; El. 769. He fāg gewāt *he outlawed departed*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. Beó he fāh wið ðone cyng *let him be hostile to the king*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 11: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Wald. 101; Vald. 2, 2. Me beswāc fāh wyrm þurh fægir word *the hostile serpent deceived me with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 31; Exod. 475: Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 22; Rä. 80, 5. Fāgum wyrme *to the hostile serpent*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 35; Gen. 904. Nemne we mǣgen fāne gefyllan *unless we may fell the foe*, Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. Fā þrōwiaþ ealdorbealu egeslīc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Fāra monna *of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025: Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fāum folmum *with hostile hands*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 31; Gen. 62: 114; Th. 149, 33; Gen. 2484. [*Chauc.* foo *a foe: R. Glouc.* fon *foes: Laym.* i-fa, i-fo, fo *a foe: M. H. Ger.* vēch, ge-vēch *hostile: O. H. Ger.* fēh, ga-fēh *inīmīcus: Goth.* fayan *to be hostile, to reproach.*] DER. gryre-fāh, nearo-, syn-.

fāh-man, -mon, es; *m. A foeman, an enemy;* inīmīcus:—Gif hie fāhmon [fāhman MS. H.] geierne *if a foeman flee to it*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9.

fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice;* gaudēre:—Hī fahnodon *gāvisi sunt*, Mk. Bos. 14, 11. v. fægnian.

fahnys *a rejoicing;* jūbilātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

faht *fought,* Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 23, = feaht; *p. of* feohtan.

fā-lǽcan *to be at deadly enmity, to be at feud,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, MS. L. v. fǽ-lǽcan.

fald, e; *f? A* FOLD, *a sheepfold, an ox-stall, stable;* septum, ŏvīle, būcētum, bŏvile, stăbŭlum:—Into sceápa falde *in ŏvīle ovium,* Jn. Bos. 10, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 13. Hryðra fald *būcētum,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 22; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22: Gen. 18, 7. Scēpen steal *vel* fald *bŏvīle, stăbŭlum,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 23. Fald oððe hūs be wege *stăbŭlum,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 72. [*Wyc.* fold: *Orm.* faldes, *pl.*] DER. riþ-fald.

fald-gang, es; *m. Fold-going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land;* secta faldæ, servītium, quo tĕnēbātur vassallus ŏves ipsīus ad ŏvīle dŏmīni perdūcĕre, fundi dŏmĭnĭcālis stercŏrandi grātia. v. Spelm. Glos. Lye.

fald-gang-penig, es; *m. Fold-going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to fold on his lord's land;* nummus dŏmīno sōlūtus a vassallo, ut a secta faldæ lĭbĕrārētur, Som. Ben. Lye.

fald-wurþ; *adj. Fold-worthy, liberty of folding;* falda, sive lĭbertāte faldagii dignus, dōnātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

falewe *fallow* or *pale yellow,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealo.

falewende *yellow coloured;* flavescens, Cot. 191.

fallende *falling,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24, = feallende; *part. of* feallan.

FALS, es; *n. A* FALSE*hood, fraud, counterfeit;* falsum:—Būtan fælcon false *without any fraud,* L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 29: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce, þolige ðæra handa ðe he dæt fals mid worhte *he who after this shall make a counterfeit* [*coin*], *let him forfeit the hands with which he made the counterfeit,* L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16, 17, 20, 22. Hwī tīhþ ūre hlāford us swā micles falses *why doth our lord accuse us of so great a fraud?* Gen. 44, 7. [*Orm.* falls: *O. Frs.* falsk, falsch: *Ger.* falsch, *m. n:* *M. H. Ger.* valsch, *m:* *Icel.* fals, *n:* *Lat.* falsum, *n.*]

Falster *an island in the Baltic,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 43.

FĀM, es; *n.* FOAM; spūma:—Dæt fām of ðam mūþe eóde *the foam went out of the mouth,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32: 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 89; Wrt. Voc. 54, 33: Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4. [*Ger.* feim, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* veim, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* feim, faim, *m:* *Sansk.* phena, *m. n. foam, froth, scum.*] v. fǽman.

fām-blāwende; *def.* se -blāwenda; *part. Foam-blowing, emitting foam;* spūmam efflans:—Se lēg fāmblāwenda seáþ and se fūla ðone ðū gesāwe, dæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *pŭteus ille flammĭvŏmus ac pŭtĭdus quem vĭdisti, ipsum est os gehennæ,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12, note, MS. T.

fāmgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foam;* spūmāre:—Flōd fāmgode *the flood foamed,* Cd. 167; Th. 208, 10; Exod. 481.

fāmig, fǽmig; *adj.* FOAMY; spūmōsus:—Fāmig sǽ *the foamy sea,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 22; Gen. 1452. Fāmige flōdas *foamy floods,* 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 32; Rä. 4, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 315; Sal. 157.

fāmig-bord, es; *n. A foaming bank;* spūmōsa margo:—On streám fāmigbordum [MS. -bordon] *on a stream with foamy banks,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 52; Met. 26, 26.

fāmig-bōsm, es; *m. A foamy bosom;* spūmōsus sĭnus, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 2; Exod. 493.

fāmig-heals; *adj. Foamy-necked;* spūmōsus in collo:—Sǽ-genga fōr, fleát fāmigheals *the sea-goer went, the foamy-necked floated,* Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909: 441; B. 218: Andr. Kmbl. 993; An. 497.

fāmwæstas *molles,* Cot. 131.

fan *a fan.* v. fann, fon.

FANA, an; *m. A standard, flag,* VANE; vexillum:—Fana hwearfode, scīr on sceafte *the standard waved, bright on the shaft,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10: Cd. 155; Th. 193, 18; Exod. 248. [*Chauc.* fane *a vane:* *Plat.* fane, *f:* *O. Sax.* fano, *m:* *O. Frs.* fona, fana, *m:* *Dut.* vaan, *f:* *Ger.* fane, fahne, *f:* *M. H. Ger.* vane, van, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* fano, *m:* *Goth.* fana, *m:* *Dan.* fane, *m. f:* *Swed.* fana, *f:* *Icel.* fáni, *m:* *Lat.* pannus, *m:* *Grk.* πῆνος, *m.*] DER. gūþ-fana.

fand *found,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456; *p. of* findan.

fandere, es; *m. A tempter, trier;* tentātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

fandian, fandigan; to fandienne; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans. gen. dat. acc. To try, tempt, prove, examine, explore, seek, search out;* tentāre, prŏbāre, exămĭnāre, expĕrīri, inquīrĕre, vestīgāre:—Gif ðē æfre geweorþeþ ðæt ðū wilt oððe mōst weorolde þióstro eft fandian *if it should happen that thou wilt or must again explore the world's darkness,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 113; Met. 24, 57. Ic bohte ān getȳme oxena, nū wille ic faran and fandian hyra *jŭga boum ēmi quinque, et eo prŏbāre illa,* Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Ic wille fandigan nū hwæt ða men dôn *I will now seek to know what those men do,* Cd. 109; Th. 145, 24; Gen. 2410. Ðæm weorce to fandienne *to prove the work,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37. He gārsecg fandaþ *he tempteth the ocean,* Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 50. Ðū fandodest us God *prŏbasti nos Deus,* Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Ferdon ða Pharisēi, and his fandedon *exiērunt Pharisæi, tentantes eum,* Mk. Bos. 8, 11. Hȳ fandodon mīn *tentāvērunt me,* Ps. Th. 34, 16: 40, 6. Ne fanda ðīnes Drihtnes *tempt not thy Lord,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 21. Fanda mīn, Drihten *prŏba me, Dŏmĭne,* Ps. Th. 25, 2: Deut. 6, 16. [*Piers P.* fonden: *Chauc.* fonde: *Laym.* fondien: *Orm.* fandenn: *O. Sax.* fandōn: *Frs.* fanljen: *O. Frs.* fandia, fandlia: *Dut. Kil.* vanden: *Ger.* fanden, fahnden: *M. H. Ger.* venden: *O. H. Ger.* fantōn *tentāre, explōrāre.*] DER. a-fandian, ge-.

fandlīc *hostile;* hostīlis. DER. a-fandelīc.

fandung, e; *f. A temptation, trial, proof;* tentātio, prōbātio, inquīsītio:—Ôðer is seó fandung ðe Iacob se apostol embe spræc *the other is the temptation of which the apostle James spoke,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. Scearplīcu and smeálīcu fandung ðæs mōdes *the sharp and searching temptation of the mind,* Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 a, 26. Ðære lufe fandung is ðæs weorces fremming *the proof of love is the performance of work,* Homl. Th. ii. 314, 28. On ðære fandunge *in temptation,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. He of earce forlēt hāswe culufran on fandunga *he let out a livid dove from the ark on trial,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 21; Gen. 1452. DER. a-fandung.

fang, es; *m.* [fangen; *pp. of* fōn *to take,* q. v.] what is taken, *A booty;* captūra, præda:—Hī fang woldon fōn *they would take booty,* Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 30. [*Laym.* feng, ueng *booty: Scot.* fang *a capture: O. Frs.* fang, feng, *m:* *Dut.* vang, *m:* *Ger.* fang, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* vanc, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* fang, *m. captūra:* *Dan.* fang, *n:* *Swed.* fång, *n:* *Icel.* fang, *n. a catching.*] DER. feax-fang, feoh-, fore-, for-, under-.

fangen *taken;* captus:—Hēr beóþ fangene seólas and hrōnas *here are caught seals and whales,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16; *pp. of* fōn *to take.*

fangen-nes, -ness, e; *f. A taking.* DER. on-fangeness, under-.

FANN, e; *f? A* FAN, *implement for winnowing grain;* vannus, ventilābrum:—Fann *vannus,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 114; Wrt. Voc. 34, 43. Ðæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormaþ his þyrscelflōre *cujus ventilābrum in mānu sua, et permundābit āream suam,* Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Lk. Bos. 3, 17. [*Chauc.* fan: *Dut.* wan, wanne, *f:* *Ger. M. H. Ger.* wanne, *f:* *O. H. Ger.* wanna, *f:* *Swed.* vanna, *f:* *Lat.* vannus, *f.*]

fant, font, es; *m. Fountain, spring;* fons, tis, *m;* pure water, that which holds pure or holy water, *The font for baptism;* baptistērium = βαπτιστήριον:—Ne dō man nǽnne ele to ðam fante *let no one put any oil into the font,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 35; Wilk. 159, 32. v. fant-fæt, fant-wæter, font-wæter.

fant-fæt; *gen.* fant-fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* fant-fatu; *n. A font vessel, the font for baptism;* baptistērii vas:—Hǽðen cild biþ gebroht synfull þurh Adames forgǽgednysse, to ðam fant-fæte, ac hit biþ aþwogen fram eallum synnum wiðinnan, ðeáh ðe hit wiðūtan his hiw ne awende *a heathen child is brought to the font-vessel, sinful through Adam's transgression, but it is washed from all sins within, though without it change not its appearance,* Homl. Th. ii. 268, 29–33.

fant-wæter, font-wæter, es; *n. Font-water, baptismal water;* baptistērii aqua:—Dæt hālige fant-wæter, ðe is gehāten līfes wyl-spring, is gelīc on hiwe ōðrum wæterum *the holy font-water, which is called the well-spring of life, is in appearance like other waters,* Homl. Th. ii. 268, 34.

fara, an; *m. A farer, traveller;* viātor. v. ge-fara, mere-, nȳd-, tīd-.

fāra, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025; *gen. pl. of* fāh *hostile.*

FARAN, to farenne; ic fare, ðū farest, færest, færst, færsþ, he fareþ, færeþ, færþ, *pl.* faraþ; *p.* fōr, *pl.* fōron; *pp.* faren, A word expressing every kind of going from one place to another, hence **I.** *to go, proceed, travel, march, sail;* īre, vādĕre, incēdĕre, transīre, migrāre, nāvĭgāre:—Faran ofer feldas *to go over fields,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 8; Rä. 33, 8. Nū wylle ic faran *now I will go,* Lk. Bos. 14, 19, 31. We fōron *transīvīmus,* Ps. Spl. 65, 11. Ic fōr fram ðē *I went from thee,* Gen. 31, 31. Constantius, se mīldesta man, fōr on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefōr *Constantius, the mildest man, went into Britain, and there died,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39. Fōr fāmig scip *the foaming ship sailed,* Cd. 71; Th. 85, 19; Gen. 1417. **II.** *to* FARE, *happen, to be in any state;* versāri in ălĭquа re, se hăbēre ălĭquo mŏdo, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. Ic fare būtan bearnum *I have no children* [lit. *I go without children*], Gen. 15, 2. Hū mæg se man wel faran *how can the man fare well?* Ælfc. T. 40, 3. [*Piers P.* faren, fare: *Wyc. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, færen, faren, uaren: *Orm.* farenn: *Plat.* faren: *O. Sax.* faran: *Frs.* ferren: *O. Frs.* fara: *Dut.* váren: *Ger.* fahren, faren: *M. H. Ger.* varn: *O. H. Ger.* faran: *Goth.* faran: *Dan.* fare: *Swed.* fara: *Icel.* fara: *Sansk.* pṛi *to bring over.*] DER. a-faran, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, ūt-, wið-, ymbe-.

faraþ-lācende; *part. Swimming;* nătans:—Fiscas faraþlācende *swimming fishes,* Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 34; Wal. 80. v. faroþ-lācende.

fare *in a journey,* Gen. 8, 1. v. faru.

fareld *a journey:*—þurh geswinc ðæs fareldes *through fatigue of the journey,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. 29, 10; and MS. at foot of plate facing Title. v. færeld.

fareþ-lācende; *part. Sailing;* nāvĭgans: — Fareþlācendum *nāvĭgantĭbus,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 14; Wal. 5. v. faroþ-lācende.

Fariseisc; *def.* se Fariseisca; *adj. Pharisean;* Phărisæus:—Bæd hine sum Fariseisc man ðæt he æte mid him *rōgāvit illum quĭdam Phărĭsæus ut prandĕret ăpud se,* Lk. Bos. 11, 37. Ongan se Fariseisca on him smeágan and cweðan *Phărĭsæus cœpit intra se repūtans dīcĕre,* 11, 38.

Cômon to him ða bôceras and Fariseisce *accessērunt ad eum Scrībæ et Phărīsæi*, Mt. Bos. 15, 1. Ða Fariseiscan synt gedrēfede *Phărīsæi scandălīzāti sunt*, 15, 12.

Farnea eálond, es; *n. Farn island, on the coast of Northumberland, near Lindisfarne;* Farnensis insŭla, Som. Ben. Lye.

faroþ, es; *n? The floating of the waves, a billow, the shore;* fluctuātio măris, unda, lītus:—Hī hyne ætbǽron to brimes faroþe *they bore him away to the sea's shore*, Beo. Th. 56; B. 28. Fûs on faroþe *ready on the shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255. DER. brim-faroþ, mere-, sǽ-, waroþ-.

faroþ-hengest *a sea-horse, ship.* v. fearoþ-hengest.

faroþ-lācende, faraþ-lācende, fareþ-lācende; *part.* [lācan *to sail*] *Sailing, swimming;* nāvĭgans, nătans:—Faroþlācende *sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 1014; An. 507. Gewīciaþ faroþlācende on ðam eálonde *the seafaring* [*men*] *encamp on that island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 15; Wal. 20.

faroþ-rīdende; *part. Wave-riding, sailing;* nāvĭgans:—We on sǽbāte wada cunnedon, faroþrīdende *we in the sea-boat made a trial of the fords, riding over the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 879; An. 440.

faroþ-strǽt, e; *f. The sea-street, the sea;* marītima via, măre:—Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðū on faroþstrǽte feor ne wǽre *I have understood that thou wert not far from us upon the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 1795; An. 900: 622; An. 311.

FARU, e; *f.* I. *a going, journey, passage;* ĭter, profectio, ĭtio, transĭtus:—Hit ys Godes faru *est transĭtus Dŏmĭni* [*passover*], Ex. 12, 11. II. *family, what is movable;* fămĭlia, cŏmĭtātus:—God ðā gemunde Noes fare *God then remembered Noah's family*, Gen. 8, 1. Mid ealre fare, and mid eallum ǽhtum *with all his family, and with all his possessions*, 12, 5. Abram ðā ferde of Egipta lande mid ealre his fare *Abram then went from the land of the Egyptians with all his family*, 12, 20. Gewīt ðū nū feran and ðīne fare lǽdan ceápas *begin thou now to depart and lead thy family and thy cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 1; Gen. 1746. III. *expedition, march;* expĕdĭtio, agmen migrantium:—He ðas fare lǽdeþ *he leadeth this expedition*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 19; Exod. 554. v. fær; *n. and f.* [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, fare, uare, faren: *O. Frs.* fare, fera, fere, fer, *f.*: *Ger.* far, fahr, *f. res mōbĭlis: M. H. Ger.* var, *f. ĭter: O. H. Ger.* fuora, *f. ĭtio: Icel.* för, *f. a journey, expedition.*] DER. earh- [earg-] faru, forþ-, fyrd-, gâr-, hægl-, man-, streám-, wǽg-, wolcen-, ýþ-.

fas *a fringe*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæs.

fast *fast*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæst *fast, firm.* v. fæstan **II.**

fastitocalon [=ἀσπιδοχελώνη: Dietrich ἄστυ τὸ καλόν] *A large whale;* bālæna=φάλαινα:—Ic wille cȳðan bī ðam miclan hwale, ðam is noma cenned fastitocalon *I will make known concerning the great whale, to which the name Fastitocalon is given*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 18; Wal. 7.

fatan; *p.* fōt, *pl.* fōton; *pp.* faten *To go;* īre, volvi, volvĕre. v. fetan, fetian.

faðu, e; *f:* faðe, an; *f. A father's sister, paternal aunt;* ămĭta:—Faðu *ămĭta*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 55: Wrt. Voc. 72, 43. Mīn faðu *ămĭta mea;* mīnra faða môder *ămĭta mea magna;* mīnre faðan yldre môder *proamĭta mea;* mīnre [MS. mīnra] faðan þridde môder *abămĭta mea*, Ælfc. Gl. 92, 93; Som. 75, 60–64; Wrt. Voc. 52, 17–20. Seó wæs Ecfriþes faðu ðæs cyninges *quæ erat ămĭta rēgis Ecgfridi*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 41. Būton hit sȳ his môder, oððe sweoster, oððe faðu, oððe môddrie *unless it be his mother, or sister, or father's sister, or mother's sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Ic gean mīnre faðan Leófware ðæs heáfodbotles on Purleá *I give to my aunt Leofware the chief dwelling at Purley*, Cod. Dipl. 1293; A. D. 998; Kmbl. vi. 138, 23. v. môddrie *a maternal aunt.*

fatu, fata *vats, vessels*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27: Mt. Bos. 12, 29. v. fæt.

Faul; a word used as a charm against the bite of an adder:—Sume ān word wið nædran bīte lǽraþ to cweðenne, ðæt is, Faul *some teach us against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, Faul*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 2.

feá; *indecl. n.* FEE, *money, goods;* pĕcūnia:—Gif ðū ðissès mannes feá in his synnum deádes ne onfēnge *si hujus viri in peccātis suis mortui pĕcūniam non accēpisses*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 10. v. feoh.

feá, an; *m. Joy;* gaudium:—Him he gehēt ēcne feán *he promised him everlasting joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1. v. ge-feá.

feá; *adj. Few;* pauci:—Ðis feá āna dōþ *a few only do this*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 8. Ðæt hēr wǽre mycel rīp [MS. riip] and feá wyrhtan *that a great harvest was here and few workmen*, 1, 29; S. 498, 5. Feá ðæt gedýgaþ *few escape from that*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 6; Rä. 4, 57. Feá worda cwæþ *he said few words*, Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662. He feára sum beforan gengde *he with a few went before*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1413. Ealle nemne feáum ānum *all save a few only*, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081. Nales feám sīþum *not a few times*, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818: Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605. v. feáwa.

feá; *adv. Even a little, ever so little;* părum:—Ne māgon feá gangan *they cannot walk even a little*, Ps. Th. 134, 18.

feágan, to feágenne [feá, gefeá *joy*] *To rejoice;* lætāri, plaudĕre:—To feágenne on blisse þeóde ðīnre *ad lætandum in lætĭtia gentis tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 5. Flōdas feágaþ oððe hafetiaþ mid handa *flūmĭna plaudent mănu*, 97, 8.

feaht *fought*, Byrht. Th. 139, 14; By. 254; *p. of* feohtan.

feala; *adj. Many, much;* multum, multa:—Ne spræc ic worda feala *non lŏcūtus sum verbōrum multa*, Ps. Th. 76, 4: 77, 43: 105, 27. On feala wīsan *multis mŏdis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. v. fela.

feala-fôr, feale-fôr, e; *f? A fieldfare?* turdus pilāris?—Fealafôr *torax?* Cot. 174, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feolu-fôr, felde-fare.

feala-hiw, es; *n. A varied colour:*—Feala-hiwes hrægel *pŏlymĭta*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Wrt. Voc. 40, 14. v. hiw.

feald *a field*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15: 64, 12. v. feld.

feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, ăger, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-feald.

-feald, the termination of numerals, as ān-feald *one-fold, single;* twī-feald or twȳ-feald *two-fold, double;* þreó-feald or þrȳ-feald *three-fold, treble;* seofon-feald *seven-fold;* manig-feald *manifold.* [*O. Sax.* -fald: *O. Frs.* -fald: *M. H. Ger.* -valt: *O. H. Ger.* -falt: *Goth.* -falþs.]

FEALDAN, ic fealde, ðū fealdest, fylst, he fealdeþ, fylt, *pl.* fealdaþ; *p.* feóld, *pl.* feóldon; *pp.* fealden [feald *a fold*] *To* FOLD *up, wrap;* plĭcāre:—Gōd scipstýra hæt fealdan ðæt segl *a good pilot gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ic fealde *plĭco;* ic feóld *plĭcui* vel *plĭcāvi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50. He feóld his fēt uppan his bedd *collēgit pĕdes suos sŭper lectŭlum*, Gen. 49, 32. Fingras feóldon [MS. feóldan] mec *fingers folded me*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7. Ðæt he hine fealde swā swā bōc *that it fold itself like a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. [*Wyc.* folden, falt, *pp. bent, bowed: Chauc.* folden: *Dut.* vouwen: *Ger.* falten: *M. H. Ger.* valten, valden: *O. H. Ger.* faldan: *Goth.* falþan: *Dan.* folde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* falda.] DER. be-fealdan, bi-, ge-, onbe-, ongeán-, tobe-, to-, un-.

feale, *pl. nom. acc.* fealewe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 1: Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. v. fealo.

fealewe, *yellow;* flāvus, Cot. 81. v. fealo.

fealewian *to grow yellow, ripen, wither as leaves*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. v. fealwian.

fealga *harrows*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24; *pl. nom. acc. of* fealh.

FEALH; *gen.* fealge; *f. A harrow;* occa:—Fealh *occa*, Cot. 197. Fealga *occas*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24. [*Ger.* felge: *M. H. Ger.* vëlge, *f: O. H. Ger.* fëlga, *f. flexūra, rādius, canthus, occa.*]

fealh *underwent*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200; *p. of* felgan.

feall, e; *f? A trap, pitfall;* decĭpŭla, Lye, Ettm.

FEALLAN, to feallanne; *part.* feallende; ic fealle, ðū feallest, fealst, felst, fylst, he fealleþ, fealþ, felþ, fylþ, *pl.* feallaþ; *p.* feól, feóll, *pl.* feóllon; *pp.* feallen; *v. intrans. To* FALL, *fall down, fail;* cădĕre, decĭdĕre, procidĕre, defĭcĕre:—Hī sceolon rače feallan on grimne grund *they shall fall rapidly into the grim abyss*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Beo. Th. 2145; B. 1070: Ps. Th. 87, 4: Rood Kmbl. 85; Kr. 43. Enoch nalles feallan lēt dōm *Enoch let not his power fail*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 3; Gen. 1198. To feallanne *to fall*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 335; Met. 20, 168. Gyf ðū feallende to me ge-eádmētst *si cădens adorāvĕris me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 18. Heofones steorran beóþ feallende *stellæ cœli ĕrunt decĭdentes*, Mk. Bos. 13, 25. Ðis līf is lǽnlīc and feallende *this life is transitory and failing*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ic fealle *cădo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 54. Se rēn fealleþ *the rain falls*, Ps. Th. 71, 6: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61: Salm. Kmbl. 603; Sal. 301. Se hagol fealþ *the hail falls*, Ex. 9, 19: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. Him on innan felþ muntes mægenstān *a huge mountain-stone falls into it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15. Se ðe fylþ uppan ðysne stān, he byþ tobrȳsed *qui cecĭdĕrit sŭper lăpĭdem istum, confringētur*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 15; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. Hīg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt *ambo in fŏveam cădunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14, 27: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 21, 22: Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 23; Ph. 74: Salm. Kmbl. 628; Sal. 313: Ps. Th. 57, 7. He on hrusan ne feól *he fell not on the earth*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772: Fins. Th. 83; Fin. 41: Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12. Ic feóll beforan Drihtne *procĭdi ante Dŏmĭnum*, Deut. 9, 18. Feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cecĭdit Abram prōnus in făciem*, Gen. 17, 3: Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919: Byrht. Th. 135, 16; By. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Feónda feorh feóllon þicce *the lives of the foes fell thickly*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065: Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042: Byrht. Th. 135, 1; By. 111: Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. Ðæt heó feólle *that it fell*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. [*Piers P.* fallen: *Wyc.* falle: *Chauc.* falle: *Laym.* falle, fallen, fællen, uallen: *Orm.* fallenn: *O. Sax. Frs.* fallan: *O. Frs.* falla: *Dut.* vallen: *Ger.* fallen: *M. H. Ger.* vallen: *O. H. Ger.* fallan: *Dan.* falde: *Swed. Icel.* falla.] DER. a-feallan, be-, ge-, of-, onbe-, on-, ôþ-, to-.

FEALO, fealu, feale; *def.* se fealwa; *adj.* FALLOW, *pale yellow* or *red coloured as withered grass* or *leaves, dusky, bay?* flāvus, gilvus, fuscus:—Fealo līg feormaþ and fēnix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218: 104 b; Th. 396, 8; Rä. 16, 1. Fealu *busius?* [=*fuscus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81;

Wrt. Voc. 46, 38. Se fealwa holen *the fallow* or *withered holly leaf*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. Cing ūt gewāt on fealone [fealene, col. 1] flōd *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 2; Æðelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950. Sum fealone wæg stefnan steóreþ *one steers the prow* [*on*] *the dusky wave*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. Fleón fealone streám *to escape the dusky stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. Lang is ðeós sīþfæt ofer fealuwne flōd *this journey is long over the dusky flood*, 841; An. 421. Sindon fealwe fōtas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311. Ne feallaþ ðǽr fealwe blōstman *fallow blossoms fall not there*, 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Fealwe mēaras *bay horses*, Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865. Se beorg tohlād and in forlēt fealewe wǽgas *the hill opened and let in the dusky waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Meahte ǽghwylc wegan fealwe linde *each could bear the yellow shields*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Wineleás guma gesihþ him bifōran fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46: Beo. Th. 1837; B. 916. [*Chauc.* falwe: *Laym.* falewe, *pl: O. Sax.* falu: *Dut.* vaal: *Kil.* vael, vaeluwe: *Ger.* fal, fahl, falb: *M. H. Ger.* val: *O. H. Ger.* falo, falw: *Icel.* fölr *pale, fallow*: *Lat.* pallĭdus *pale*: *Sansk.* palita *grey*.] DER. æppel-fealu.

fealo *many*, Beo. Th. 5508, note; B. 2757, note. v. fela.

feá-lōg; *adj. Destitute;* destĭtūtus:—Ne eam ic swā feálōg monna weorudes *I am not so destitute of a host of men*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217.

fealo-hilte; *adj. Having a yellow* or *golden handle;* căpŭlo flāvo *vel* aureo instructus:—Feóll to foldan fealohilte swurd *the golden-hilted sword fell to the earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166.

fealþ *falleth, falls*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fealu *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81; Wrt. Voc. 46, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421. v. fealo.

fealu; *gen.* fealuwes, fealwes; *n. Fallow ground, ground ploughed lying fallow after a crop;* nŏvāle:—Andlang weges ōþ ðone brōc, ðe scȳt to fealuwes leá *along the way to the brook, which shoots to the field of fallow ground*, Cod. Dipl. 399; A. D. 944; Kmbl. ii. 251, 1. DER. fealo *a yellowish light red, like marly ground recently ploughed.*

fealuwian *to wither*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. v. fealwian.

fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio = πορφυρίων:—Fealvor *porphyrio*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 17. v. felofor.

fealwa *fallow*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10; *def. m. nom. sing. of* fealo.

fealwe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky, bay*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74: 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865: 1837; B. 916; *nom. acc. pl. of* fealo.

fealwian, fealewian, fealuwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow yellow, ripen, to wither as leaves;* flāvescĕre:—On hærfest hit fealwaþ *in harvest it ripens*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. His leáf ne fealwiaþ *its leaves shall not wither*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Lytle hwīle leáf beóþ grēne, ðonne hȳ eft fealewiaþ, feallaþ on eorþan *a little while the leaves are green, then they grow yellow again, fall to the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. Fealuwaþ *withers*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58.

feán *joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1; *acc. of* feá.

feánes, -ness, e; *f. Fewness;* paucĭtas:—Seó feánes nȳdde ðara sacerda ðæt ān bisceop beón sceolde ofer tū folc *paucĭtas sacerdōtum cōgēbat ūnum antistĭtem duōbus pŏpŭlis præfici*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. v. feáwnes.

fear, es; *m. A bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Gif he hrīðeru offrian wille, bringe unwemme fear oððe heáfre *si de bobus vŏluĕrit offerre, marem sive fēmĭnam immaculāta offĕret*, Lev. 3, 1. v. fearr.

feára *of a few*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. v. feá *few*, feáwa.

fearh, færh, ferh, es; *pl.* fearas; *m. A little pig, a* FARROW, *litter;* porcellus:—Fearh *porcellus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 40. Fearas *suilli* vel *porcelli* vel *nefrendes*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 35; Wrt. Voc. 22, 76.

fearh-hama, an; *m. A little stem;* caulĭcŭlus:—Fearh-hama *caulĭcŭlus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 117; Wrt. Voc. 45, 22.

feárlīc *sudden*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28, MS. A. v. færlīc.

feárlīce; *adv. Suddenly, quickly;* sŭbĭto:—He ōðre fyrde hēt feárlīce abannan *he commanded another army to be quickly summoned*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 6: 1120; Erl. 248, 12. v. færlīce.

fearm, es; *m. A freight, cargo, load;* ŏnus nāvis:—Ofer holmes hrincg hof sēleste fōr mid fearme *the most excellent house* [*the ark*] *sailed over the ocean's orb with its freight*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 7; Gen. 1394. [*Icel.* farmr, *m. a fare, freight, cargo.*]

FEARN, FERN, es; *n. A* FERN; fĭlix:—Fearn *fĭlix*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 10; Wrt. Voc. 31, 21: 67, 45: 79, 64. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, ðe man *fĭlicem* and ōðrum naman fearn nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* fĭlix, *and by another name fern*, Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 25. Atió ǽrest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas, and ðæt fearn *draw out first the thorns, and the furze, and the fern*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 5; Met. 12, 3. Ðæt micle fearn *the large fern;* aspĭdium fĭlix, L. M. 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 14: Lchdm. i. 380, 19. [*Chauc.* ferne: *Dut.* váren, *n*: *Kil.* væren: *Ger.* farn, farren, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* varm, varn, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* farm, farn, *n*: *Sansk.* parṇa, *n. a leaf, plant, tree.*] DER. eofor-fearn, fen-.

fearn-bed, es; *n. A fern-bed;* fĭlĭcētum, R. 85, Lye.

Fearn-dūn, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Ferandune: *Brom.* Farandon: fearn *fern*, dūn *a hill*] *Faringdon, Berkshire?* or *Farndon, Northamptonshire?*—Hēr Eádweard cing gefōr on Myrcum æt Fearndūne *in this year* [A. D. 924] *kind Edward died in Mercia at Farndon*, Chr. 924; Th. 198, 1, col. 2, 3.

Fearn-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* FARNHAM, *in Surrey;* lŏci nōmen in agro Surreiensi:—Sió fierd him wiđ gefeaht æt Fearnhamme *the army fought against them at Farnham*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26.

fearn-leás, -lēs; *adj. Fernless, without fern;* sine fĭlĭce, Hem. p. 86.

fearoþ-hengest, es; *m.* [fearoþ = faroþ, *q. v.*] *A sea-horse, ship;* mărīnus equus, nāvis:—Fearoþhengestas gearwe stōdon *the ships stood ready*, Elen. Kmbl. 452; El. 226.

FEARR, es; *m.* **I.** *a bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Fearr *taurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. He geworhte ānes fearres anlīcnesse of āre *he made an image of a bull with brass*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 29. Fearras fætte ofsettun oððe ymbsǽton me *tauri pingues obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13: Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ete ic flǽscmettas fearra *mandūcābo carnes taurōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 13: 67, 31: Gen. 32, 15. **II.** *the Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac;* taurus:—Oðer ðæra tācna ys gehāten *taurus*, ðæt is fearr *the second of the signs is called* taurus, *that is a bull*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 4; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24. [*Dut.* var, varre, *m*: *Ger.* farre, farr, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* var, varre, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* farri, farro, far, *m*: *Icel.* farri, *m. a bullock.*]

feá-sceaft; *adj. Having few things, poor, naked, destitute;* mĭser, pauper, destĭtūtus:—Freónda feásceaft *destitute of friends*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 24; Gen. 2100: 114; Th. 149, 23; Gen. 2479: Andr. Kmbl. 2257; An. 1130. Ic feásceaft eom *I am destitute*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 13; Gen. 2175: Beo. Th. 13; B. 7. Feásceaft guma *the miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1950; B. 973: Andr. Kmbl. 3110; An. 1558: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 5; Hy. 4, 112. Wæs bēn getiðad feásceaftum men *the prayer was granted to the poor man*, Beo. Th. 4559; B. 2285: 4775; B. 2393. God eáðe mæg afrēfran feásceaftne *God may easily comfort the poor* [*one*], Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwider fundast ðū, feásceaft ides *whither art thou hastening, poor damsel?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 6; Gen. 2269. Nō feásceafte findan meahton æt ðam æðelinge *the poor could not prevail with the prince*, Beo. Th. 4735; B. 2373: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368.

feá-sceaftig; *adj. Poor, destitute;* pauper, destĭtūtus, mĭser:—Feásceaftig ferþ *poor soul*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26.

feasten, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum:—Hī on ðam feastene wǽron *they were in the fastness*, Chr. 877; Erl. 79, 23. v. fæsten **II.**

feastlīce; *adv. Firmly, constantly, stoutly;* firmĭter, constanter:—Hī feastlīce fēngon *they stoutly engaged*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 32: 1008; Erl. 141, 17. v. fæstlīce.

FEÁWA, feá; *pl. nom. acc.* feáwe, feáwa, feá; *gen.* feáwena, feáwera, feára; *dat.* feáwum, feáum, feám; *adj.* FEW; pauci:—Feáwa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste *few of the men could abide in their dwellings* [lit. *could be earth-fast* or *settled*], Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 10: Deut. 4, 27: Mt. Bos. 9, 37: Lk. Bos. 10, 2. Hit þūhte him feáwa daga *it seemed to him a few* [*of*] *days*, Gen. 29, 20. Feáwe [Spl. feáwa] gewordene hī syndon *pauci facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 39. Wesan dagas his feáwe [feáwa, Spl. 108, 7] *fiant dies ejus pauci*, 108, 8. Ðā ðā hīg wǽron on gerīme [MS. gehrime] feáwa oððe scortum, feáwoste and eardbegendan oððe inlænde his *when they were few or short in number*, [*yea*] *very few and inhabitants of it* [*Canaan*], Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Hira feáwa on weg cōmon *few of them came in the way*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 9: Deut. 28, 62. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sǽton feáwa cirlisce men *a few countrymen sat within the fastness*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. Feáwa synt ðe ðone weg findon *pauci sunt qui invĕniunt viam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14: Lk. Bos. 13, 23. Feáwa synt gecorene *pauci sunt electi*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16: 22, 14. Drihten, gedō ðæt heora menigo sȳ læsse ðonne ūre feáwena nū is, and tostencte hī geond eorþan libbende of ðis lande *Dŏmĭne, a paucis de terra dīvīde eos in vīta eōrum*, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Ic ðē of Caldēa ceastre alǽdde, feáwera [MS. feowera] sumne *I led thee, one of a few, from the Chaldeans' city*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; Gen. 2201. Eustatius ætbærst mid feáwum mannum *Eustace escaped with a few men*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 4. Efter feáwum dagum *after a few days*, 1070; Erl. 206, 2. Be ðissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47. Ic ðē feáwe dagas mīnra mǽttra mōde secge *paucĭtātem dĭērum meōrum enuntia mihi*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Feáwa fixa *paucos piscĭcŭlos*, Mt. Bos. 15, 34: Mk. Bos. 8, 7. Feáwa untrume he gehǽlde *paucos infirmos cūrāvit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 5. Ðū wǽre getrȳwe ofer feáwa *sŭper pauca fuisti fidēlis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 23. He biþ wītnod feáwum wītum *vāpŭlābit paucis plāgis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 48. [*Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* fewe: *Laym.* feue, feuȝe: *Orm.* fæwe: *Plat.* fege, vöge: *O. Sax.* fāh: *O. Frs.* fē: *O. H. Ger.* fōh: *Goth.* faus, faws:

Dan. faa: *Swed.* få: *Icel.* fár: *Lat.* paucus, paulus: *Grk.* παῦρος *few*; παύω *I make to cease.*]

feáwera *of a few*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; *gen. pl. of* feáwa.

feáwnes, feánes, -ness, e; *f.* FEWNESS; paucĭtas:—Ða feáwnesse oððe gehwǽdnesse dagena mīnra cȳþ me *paucĭtātem diērum meōrum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 24.

FEAX, fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks;* cæsăries, cŏma, căpillus:—Nimeþ ðæt feax to *the hair holdeth on*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 20: L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 7. Ne feax ne fel *neither hair nor skin*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Feax *cæsăries*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 53. Licgaþ æfter lande loccas todrifene, fex on foldan *throughout the land lie my driven locks, hair upon the ground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2853; An. 1429. God tofylleþ feaxes scadan, ðe hēr on scyldum swǽrum eódon *Deus conquassābit vertĭcem căpilli perambulantium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21: 68, 4. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be ðam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 201; Sal. 100: Beo. Th. 3298; B. 1647. Wiþ feallendum feaxe *for falling hair*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 18. Mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *căpillis căpĭtis sui*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38. Swāt ǽdrum sprong forþ under fexe *blood sprang forth from the veins under his hair*, Beo. Th. 5926; B. 2967. Æled lǽtaþ on ðæs feóndes feax *they shall let fire upon the fiend's hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 261; Sal. 130: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. He hæfde blæc feax *he had black hair*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Laym.* uæx: *O.Sax.* fahs, *n*: *O.Frs.* fax: *M.H.Ger.* vahs, *m*: *O.H.Ger.* fahs, *n. cæsăries*, *cŏma*: *Icel.* fax, *n. a mane.*] DER. blanden-feax, blonden-, gamol-, un-, up-, won-, wunden-.

feax-clāþ, es; *m. A head-cloth, hair-band, fillet;* fascia crīnālis, Cot. 93.

feaxe; *adj. Having hair;* cŏmātus. DER. ge-feaxe.

feax-eacas, -eacon? *Hair hanging down the forehead, forelocks;* antiæ frontis, sive a fronte dependentes, Cot. 6, Som. Ben. Lye.

feaxede, fexede; *adj. Having long hair, long-haired;* cŏmātus:—Sume men cweðaþ ðæt cometa sīe feaxede [fexede, Th. 162, 9, col. 2, 3; 163, 10] steorra, forðæm ðǽr stent lang leóma of, hwīlum on ǽne healfe, hwīlum on ǽlce healfe *some men say that a comet is a long-haired star, because there stands a long ray from it, sometimes on one side, sometimes on each side*; Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9–14, col. 1. DER. ge-feaxode, -fexode, síd-fexede.

feax-fang, es; *m. A taking hold by the hair;* cŏmæ prehensio:—Gif feax-fang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3; Wilk. 5, 1.

feax-feallung, e; *f. Falling off* or *loss of the hair, the mange;* crīnium amissio, alōpĕcia = ἀλωπεκία:—Feaxfeallung *alōpĕcia*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 56; Wrt. Voc. 19, 58.

feax-gerǽdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gerǽdian *to make ready*] *To dress* or *trim the hair;* crīnes compōnĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-hār; *adj. Hoary-haired;* cŏmam cānam hăbens:—Ic wæs feaxhār *I was hoary-haired*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1.

feax-nǽdel, e; *f. A hair-needle, curling-iron, crisping-pin;* călămistrum, ăcus crīnĭbus intorquendis sive crispandis adhībita:—Feaxnǽdel *călămistrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 101; Wrt. Voc. 17, 4.

feax-net, -nett, es; *n. A hair-net, net-work cap for confining the hair;* rētĭcŭlum căpillis continendis, rīcŭla:—Feaxnet *rētĭcŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 89; Wrt. Voc. 16, 59: *rīgŭla* [=*rīcŭla*, Car. Ains.], Som. 55, 96; Wrt. Voc. 16, 66.

feax-preón, es; *m. A hair-pin;* discrīmĭnāle:—Uplegene *vel* feax-preónas *discrīmĭnālia*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 99; Wrt. Voc. 17, 2.

feax-sceacga, an; *m. A bush of hair;* cæsăries, crīnium fascĭcŭlus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-sceacged; *part. Having hair, hairy;* cŏmātus, Cot. 54.

feber-ādl, e; *f. A fever-disease, fever;* febris:—Forleórt ða of feber-ādlum *dimīsit eam febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. v. fefer-ādl.

febrig; *adj. Feverish;* febrĭcŭlōsus:—Gif he sȳ febrig *if he be feverish*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 78, 26.

Februarius, i; *m. Lat. February;* nōmen mensis:—Sīgeþ Februarius *February approaches*, Menol. Fox 35; Men. 18. v. Sol-mōnaþ.

fec, es; *n. A space, portion of time;* spătium, tempŏris intervallum:—Æfter litlum fece *after a little time*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 4. v. fæc.

FECCAN, feccean, fæccan; *p.* feahte, fehte; *pp.* feaht, feht *To* FETCH, *bring to, draw;* addūcĕre, tollĕre, afferre, haurīre:—Ðæt he sceolde hine feccan *that he should fetch him*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 43: Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 10: Gen. 27, 42, 45: Ex. 2, 5. Com ān wīf wæter feccan *vēnit mŭlier haurīre ăquam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 7, 15. He his dōhter lēt feccean *he caused his daughter to be fetched*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 35. Ic fecce wæter *affĕram pauxillum ăquæ*, Gen. 18, 4. Hig feccaþ ðīne sāwle fram ðē *they will fetch away thy soul from thee*, Lk. Bos. 12, 20. Ðās menn ðē feccaþ *these men fetch thee*, Num. 22, 20. Gif preóst crisman ne fecce [fæcce MS. B.] *if a priest fetch not the chrism*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11. Se ðe ys uppan hys hūse, ne gā he nyðer ðæt he ǽnig þing on his hūse fecce *qui in tecto, non descendat tollĕre alĭquid de dŏmo sua*, Mt. Bos. 24, 17: L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20. Ðæt gē ðisne eówerne brōður feccon *that ye fetch this your brother*, Gen. 42, 34. [*Laym.* fæchen: *Orm.* fecchenn: *O.Frs.* faka *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. a-feccan, ge-.

fecele *a torch*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæcele, þæcele.

fecgan; *p.* feah *To seize;* răpĕre. DER. æt-fecgan, ge-.

FĒDAN; *part.* fēdende; he fēdeþ, fēt, fētt; *p.* ic, he fēdde, ðū fēddest, *pl.* fēddon; *pp.* fēded, fēdd. **I.** *to* FEED, *nourish, support, sustain, bring up, educate;* pascĕre, cĭbāre, nutrīre, enutrīre, sustentāre, edūcāre:—Mægen mon sceal mid mete fēdan *a man must feed strength with meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340. 22; Gn. Ex. 115. Wā eácniendum and fēdendum on ðām dagum *væ autem prægnantĭbus, et nutrientĭbus in illis diēbus*, Mt. Bos. 24, 19: Lk. Bos. 21, 23. Ðū us fēdest teára hlāfe *cĭbābis nos pāne lacrўmārum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Se deópa seáþ dreórge fēdeþ *the deep pit feedeth the dreary*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 25; Cri. 1545: 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gū. 245. He ðē fēdeþ *ipse te enutriet*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Eówer heofonlīca fæder hīg fēt *pāter vester cœlestis pascit illa*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Se mīlda Metod fēt eall dætte grōweþ wæstmas on weorolde *the merciful Creator nourishes all fruits which grow in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 139; Met. 29, 70. He fētt ða ðe þurh dǽdbōte him to būgaþ *he feeds those who turn to him by repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 29. He me well fētt *me bĕne pascit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33: 30, 27. Mægeþ and mægcas fēdaþ hine fægre *lasses and lads feed him kindly*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 9; Rä. 51, 8. God, ðū ðe me fēddest fram cildhāde ōþ ðisne dæg *Deus, qui pascit me ab adolescentia mea in præsentem diem*, Gen. 48, 15. Mec seó friþe mǽg fēdde *the kind woman fed me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 23; Rä. 10, 9. He fēdde hīg *sustentāvit eos*, Gen. 47, 17. He fēdde me *edūcāvit me*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. We ðē fēddon *pāvīmus te*, Mt. Bos. 25, 37. Fēd freólīce feora wōcre *feed freely the living progeny*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342. Gif he nāt hwā hine cwicne fēde *if he knows not who may feed him living*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114. Ðū bist fēded on wēlum his *pascēris in dīvĭtiis ejus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3: Ps. Th. 130, 4. Fēdd beón *pastus esse, pasci*, R. Conc. 10. **II.** *to bring forth, produce;* gignĕre, produ̇cĕre:—Wæstmas fēdan *to bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. Cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd lǽdaþ and fēdaþ *of living things, which air and flood train and bring forth*, 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Ides eaforan fēdde *a female brought forth offspring*, 50; Th. 64, 23; Gen. 1054. Ðā wearþ eafora fēded *then was an heir brought forth*, 58; Th. 70, 27; Gen. 1159: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712. [*Wyc. Chauc.* fede: *Piers P.* feden: *Laym.* feden, ueden: *Orm.* fedenn: *Scot.* fede: *Plat.* voden, vöden, föden, füden: *O.Sax.* fôdjan, fuodjan: *Frs.* fieden: *O.Frs.* foda, feda: *Dut.* voeden: *Ger.* füttern: *M.H.Ger.* vuoten, vüeten: *O.H.Ger.* fuotjan: *Goth.* fodyan: *Dan.* föde: *Swed.* föda: *Icel.* fæða: *Lat.* pascĕre: *Grk.* πατέομαι *to eat*: *Sansk.* pitu, *m. nourishing food.*] DER. a-fēdan, ge-.

fēdels, es; *m. A fatling;* altīlis:—Fēdels *altīle*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 95; Wrt. Voc. 23, 51: *altīlis*, 114; Som. 80, 7; Wrt. Voc. 60, 43.

feder *a father*, Chr. 1052; Th. 319, 17: Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8: 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fæder.

federa, fedra, an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother;* patruus:—Se wæs Ælfrīces sunu Ēdwines federan *he was the son of Ælfric, Edwin's uncle*, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 25: 737; Erl. 47, 24. Ēdwines fedran suna *Edwin's uncle's son*, Chr. 643; Erl. 27, 19. v. fædera.

fēdesl, es; *m*? e; *f*? *A feeder, provider;* obsōnātor:—Cyninges fēdesl xx scillinga forgelde *let the king's feeder be paid for with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 12; Th. i. 6, 8.

fēding, e; *f. A feeding;* pastio:—Seó fēding ðara sceápa *the feeding of the sheep*, Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 10 b, 11. v. fēdan *to feed.*

fēdnes, -ness, e; *f. Nourishment;* nutrīmentum:—On lustfullnysse ðǽr biþ synne fēdnes *in delectātiōne fit peccāti nutrīmentum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25.

FEFER, fefor, es; *m. A* FEVER; febris:—Se fefer hine forlēt *relīquit eum febris*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Gif him fefer derige *if fever vex him*, Herb. 46, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 19. Se fefor *the fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Ǽr hym ðæs feferes wēne *before he expects the fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Wiþ fefre *for fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134. 14, 27. Wiþ ðone cōlan fefor *against cold fever*, Herb. 138, 2; Lchdm. i. 256, 10. Ða feforas beóþ fram anȳdde *the fevers will be forced away*, 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13. On mycelum feferum *magnis febrĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 38. Wiþ ða stīðustan feferas, genim ðas sylfan wyrte and gedrige hȳ *for the strongest fevers, take this same herb and dry it*, Herb. 20, 3; Lchdm. i. 114, 16: 38, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 3. Ælces dæges fefer *an every day* or *quotidian fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 24. Þriddan dæges fefer *a tertian fever*, 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 21. Feórþan dæges fefer *a quartan fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5. [*Piers P.* feveres, *pl*: *Chauc.* fevere: *Plat.* fever, *n*: *Ger.* fieber, *n*: *M.H.Ger.* vieber, *n*: *O.H.Ger.* fiebar, *n*: *Dan.* feber, *m. f*: *Swed.* feber, *m*: *Lat.* febris, *f.*]

fefer-ādl, fefor-ādl, e; *f.* [ādl *a disease*] *Fever-disease, fever;* febris:—Heó wæs swenced mid hǽto and mid bryne feferādle *she had been afflicted with the heat and burning of a fever*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 28. Wiþ fefer-

ädle *for fever disease*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13. Sleá ðē Drihten mid feforādle and mid cīle *percūtiat te Dōminus febri et frigōre*, Deut. 28, 22.

fefer-fuge, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* febrifūgia:—Feferfuge *febrifūgia*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 89; Wrt. Voc. 30, 39: Herb. 36; Lchdm. i. 134, 15. Genim feferfugean blōstman *take blossoms of feverfew*, Lchdm. i. 374, 3.

fefer-seóc; *adj. Fever-sick, feverish;* febrĭcitans, Cot. 88.

fefor *a fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. v. fefer.

fefor-âdl *fever-disease, fever*, Deut. 28, 22. v. fefer-âdl.

FĒGAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, bind, unite, fix;* jungĕre, pangĕre:—Heó fēgeþ mec on fæsten *she binds me in a fastness*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 22; Rä. 26, 9. Freóndscipe fēgþ *it unites friendship*, Somn. 128; Lchdm. iii. 206, 4. Hió me on nearo fēgde *she fixed me in a strait*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 12; Rä. 62, 6. [*Laym.* fiede *wrote: Orm.* fejest *joinest;* fe33ed, *pp. composed: Plat.* fōgen: *O. Sax.* fōgian: *Frs.* fuwgjen: *O. Frs.* foga: *Dut.* voegen: *Ger.* fügen: *M. H. Ger.* vüegen: *O. H. Ger.* fuogĭan, fuogan: *Dan.* föie: *Swed.* foga: *Lat.* păciscor *to make a contract: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to join, fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. ge-fēgan, up-fēgean.

feger, fegr *fair;* pulcher, Solil. præf. v. fæger.

fegere *fairly, beautifully*, Hy. 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fægere.

fēging, e; *f. A conjunction;* conjunctio:—Geþeódnes oððe fēging is conjunctio *a joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47, MS. D.

fēhan, ðū fēhst, he fēhþ *to take, seize;* captāre, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9. v. afēhþ, fōn.

FEL, felo, fæle; *adj.* FELL, *cruel, savage;* crūdēlis, sævus. [*Wyc.* fel, felli *crafty: Piers P.* fell *fierce: Chauc.* felle *strong, fierce: Laym.* felle, *pl. cruel: Scot.* fell *keen, hot, acute: O. Frs.* fal: *Dut. Kil.* fel *violent: O. Fr.* fel *cruel, wicked: Ital.* fello *wicked: Ir.* feal *bad, naughty, evil.*] DER. æl-fæle, eal-felo, wæl-fel.

FEL, FELL, es; *n. A* FELL, *skin, hide;* pellis, cŏrium, cūtis:—Fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 11: 86, 37: 283, 33. Næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemǣled *neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591. Fell *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Felles ne rēcceþ *he cares not for my skin*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 12; Rä. 76, 5. Dæt celf hīg bærndon būtan dære wīcstōwe mid felle and mid flǣsce *vitŭlum cum pelle et carnibus crĕmans extra castra*, Lev. 8, 17. Hie blōd and fel þēgon *they ate the blood and skin*, Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Dæs cealfes flǣsc and fell and gōr ðū bærnst ūte būton fyrdwīcon *carnes vitŭli et cŏrium et fimum combūres fŏris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Fell hongedon on seles wæge *the skins hung on the wall of the room*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 15; Rä. 14, 3. Dæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum *the tribute is in skins of animals*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29: Gen. 27, 16. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīftyne mearþes fell *the richest must pay fifteen skins of the marten*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. Sió wæs orþoncum gegyrwed dracan fellum *it was cunningly prepared with dragon's skins*, Beo. Th. 4183; B. 2088. [*Wyc. Piers P.* fel: *Chauc. Orm.* fell: *O. Sax.* fel, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* fel, *n: Dut.* vel, *n: Ger.* fell, *n: M. H. Ger.* vël, *n: O. H. Ger.* fel, *n: Goth.* fill, *n: Icel.* fell, *n: Lat.* pellis, *f. a skin, hide: Grk.* πέλλα, *f. a hide, leather.*]

FELA, fæla, feala, feola; *adj. indecl.* I. with *gen. Many, much;* multum, multa:—Nis nū fela folca *there is not now much people;* multum pŏpŭlōrum, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 8; Fä. 67. Nāh ic fela goldes *I have not much gold;* multum auri, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 14; Hy. 4, 100. Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes *much shall abide of loved and loathed*, Beo. Th. 2125; B. 1060. Fela meoringa *many obstacles;* multa impĕdimentōrum, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. Fela is ðæra þinga *many a one is there of the things*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 10. Fela swylces *much of the same*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. II. *many things, much, very;* multa, multum, in primis, cum maxĭme:—Fela ðū didest *multa fēcisti*, Ps. Spl. 39, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 31, 13. Hie fela wiston *they knew many things;* multa, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Fela ic hæbbe geþolod to dæg *multa passa sum hŏdie*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19. Fela fricgende *inquiring much*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106. Hū fela *how many;* quam multa, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. He ongan hī fela lǣran *cœpit illos dŏcēre multa*, Mk. Bos. 6, 34. III. *so many . . . as;* tot . . . quot:—Ic ne mæg swā fela [geſōn], swā fela swā ic mæg gesyllan *non possum tot cŭpĕre, quot possum vendĕre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 27. [*Wyc.* fele, feel: *Piers P. Chauc.* fele: *Laym.* fele, feole, vele, uæle: *Orm.* fele: *Scot.* feil, fiel: *Plat.* veel: *O. Sax.* filu, filo: *Frs.* foll, full: *O. Frs.* fel, ful: *Dut.* veel: *Ger.* viel: *M. H. Ger.* vil: *O. H. Ger.* filo, filu: *Goth.* filu: *Icel.* fjöl-, used only as a prefix, *much: Lat.* plus: *Grk.* πολύς: *Sansk.* puru, pulu *much, many.*] DER. eal-fela, efen-, em-.

fela-fēcne; *adj. Very crafty;* multĭdōlōsus:—Winelcás mon genimeþ him wulfas to gefēran felafēcne deór *a friendless man takes wolves for his comrades very crafty animals*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 26; Gn. Ex. 148.

fela-feald; *adj. Manifold;* multĭplex:—Dōmas ðīne synd neowelnys micellu oððe felafeald *jūdĭcia tua sunt abyssus multa*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6.

fela-frēcne; *adj. Very wild* or *savage;* valde fērox:—Úr biþ felafrēcne deór *a wild bull is a very savage beast*, Runic pm. 2; Kmbl. 339, 9; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 3.

fela-geómor; *adj. Very sad;* valde tristis:—Gewāt him se gōda, felageómor *the good* [*king*] *departed, very sad*, Beo. Th. 5892; B. 2950.

fela-geong; *adj. Very young;* valde jŭvĕnīlis:—He sægde felageongum *he said to the very young* [*man*], Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 15; Fä. 53.

fela-geonge; *adj. Having travelled much;* valde peregrīnātus:—Wilt ðū fricgan felageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3.

fela-hrōr; *adj. Very strenuous;* valde strēnuus:—Him Scyld gewāt felahrōr *Scyld departed very strenuous*, Beo. Th. 53; B. 27.

fela-leóf; *adj. Much-beloved;* valde cārus:—Sceal ic mīnes felaleófan fǣhþu dreógan *I must endure enmities for my much-loved* [*friend*], Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 6; Kl. 26.

fela-meahtig; *adj. Much mighty;* valde pŏtens:—Felameahtig God *the much mighty God*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 10; Gn. Ex. 76. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas, felameahtigne *may fishes and birds bless thee, much mighty!* 55 a; Th. 194, 17; Az. 140: Th. 195, 14; Az. 156.

fela-mōdig; *adj. Very daring;* fortissĭmus:—Men from ðæm holmclife hafelan bǣron felamōdigra *the men bore from the shore the heads of the very bold*, Beo. Th. 3278; B. 1637.

felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǣlon; *pp.* folen *To stick, adhere;* hærēre:—Dæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. v. feolan.

FĒLAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. gen. To* FEEL, *perceive, touch;* sentīre, tangĕre:—Heó fēleþ mīnes gemōtes *she perceives my meeting*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 23; Rä. 26, 9. Hī ðæs fēlaþ *they feel it*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 16; Rä. 7, 8. [*Wyc.* felen, feele: *Chauc.* fele: *Plat.* fölen: *O. Sax.* gi-fōlian: *Frs.* fielen: *O. Frs.* fēla: *Dut.* voelen: *Ger.* fühlen: *M. H. Ger.* vüelen: *O. H. Ger.* fuoljan, fuolēn: *Dan.* föle.] DER. ge-fēlan.

fela-sinnig; *adj. Very sinful;* valde facĭnŏrōsus:—Ðǣr ðū findan miht felasinnigne secg *where thou mayest find the very sinful man*, Beo. Th. 2762; B. 1379.

fela-specol; *adj. Speaking much, loquacious;* magnĭloquus, lŏquax:—Mǣden felaspecol *a loquacious maiden*, Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 26. Tostencþ Drihten tungan ða felaspecolan *disperdat Dōmĭnus linguam magnĭlŏquam*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3.

fela-specolnys, -nyss, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity;* lŏquācĭtas, Scint. 54.

fela-wlonc; *adj. Very stately;* valde magnĭfĭcus:—Mec brȳd triedeþ, felawlonc, fōtum *the bride treads me, very proud, with her feet*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 28; Rä. 13, 7.

fel-cyrf, e; *f?* [fel *skin*, cyrf *a cutting off*] *The foreskin;* præpūtium, Cot. 217.

FELD, feald; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m. A* FIELD, *pasture, plain, an open country;* campus, campestria:—Se æðela feld wrīdaþ under wolcnum *the noble field flourishes under the skies*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 16; Ph. 26. Feld *campus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 48. Weaxaþ hraðe feldes blōstman *the flowers of the field quickly grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 19; Met. 6, 10. On felda ðam ðe deórmōde Dīran hēton *in the field which the brave men call Dura*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 13; Dan. 170: Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 241. He sette fōretācn his on felda Taneos *pŏsuit prōdĭgia sua in campo Taneos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 48. On ðam felde *upon the plain*, Salm. Kmbl. 427; Sal. 214. Hie gesōhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 23; Gen. 1668: 205; Th. 253, 27; Dan. 602. Hīg fundon ānne feld *invēnērunt campum*, Gen. 11, 2. Habbaþ feldas eác fægere blisse *gaudēbunt campi*, Ps. Th. 95, 12: Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. On Moabes feldum *in campestribus Moab*, Deut. 34, 8. On fealda *in campo*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15. Fealdas ðīne beóþ gefylled of genihtsumnysse *campi tui replēbuntur ubertāte*, 64, 12. [*Piers P.* felde: *Wyc.* feld, felde, feeld: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* feld: *Laym.* feld, ueld, feold, uald: *Orm.* feld: *O. Sax.* feld, *m: Frs.* fjild: *O. Frs.* feld, field: *Dut.* veld, *n: Ger.* feld, *n: M. H. Ger.* velt, *n: O. H. Ger.* feld, *n: Dan.* fælled, *m. f: Swed.* fält, *n: Icel.* fold, *f.*] DER. here-feld, sun-, wæl-, wudu-.

feld-beó; *f. A field-bee, locust;* ăpis campestris, attăcus = ἀττακός:—Feld-beó *adticus* [= *attăcus*], Wrt. Voc. 281, 38.

feld-ciric, e; *f.* -circe, an; *f. A field-church, country church;* campestris ecclēsia:—Feldcirice griþbryce is, ðǣr legerstōw ne sig, mid þrittigum scillingum *the 'grith-bryce' of a field-church, where there is no burial-place, is thirty shillings*, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Æt feldcircan *for a field-church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 3.

felde *felled*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rä. 38, 4; *p. of* fellan.

felde-fare, an; *f? A* FIELD-FARE? turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

feld-elfen, e; *f. A wood fairy* or *nymph;* hămādryas = ἁμαδρυάς:—Feld-elfen *moides?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 109; Wrt. Voc. 60, 16.

feld-gangende, -gongende; *part. Field-going, moving over a plain;* campum peragrans:—Feldgangende feoh *pĕcus campum peragrans*, Soul Kmbl. 161; Seel. 81: Salm. Kmbl. 45; Sal. 23. Feldgongende feoh *cattle traversing the field*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 25; Seel. 81, note: Salm. Kmbl. 309; Sal. 154.

feld-hryðer, es; *n. A field ox* or *heifer;* campestris bos sive vĭtŭlus, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.

feld-hûs, es; *n. A field-house, tent;* tentōrium, tabernācŭlum :—Feld-hûsa mæst *greatest of tents*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhûsum *the sailors spread* [*themselves*] *amongst the hills with their tents*, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223.

feld-land, es; *n. Field-land, a plain;* plānĭties. It is opposed to dûn-land *hilly land*:—Faraþ to Amorrēa dûne and to ōðrum feld-landum and dûn-landum and to unhéheran landum *vĕnīte ad montem Amorrhæōrum et ad cētĕra campestria atque montāna et hŭmĭlĭōra lŏca*, Deut. 1, 7: 11, 30.

feldlîc; *adj. Fieldlike, country, rural:* campester :—Feldlîc *campester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. On feldlîcre stôwe *in lŏco campestri*, Lk. Bos. 6, 17. On feldlîcum wunungum *in campestrĭbus habĭtācŭlis*, Jos. 10, 40.

feld-mædere, an; *f.* [mædere, mæddere *madder*] *Field-madder, rosemary;* rosmărīnum :—Feldmædere *rosmārīnum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 34; Wrt. Voc. 68, 49.

feld-minte, an; *f. Field* or *wild mint;* silvestris menta, mentastrum :—Feldminte *mentarium?* [=*mentastrum*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 3; Wrt. Voc. 69, 18.

feld-more, an; *f:* -moru, e; *f.* [more *a root*] *A parsnip, carrot;* pastĭnāca :—Feldmore *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 21. Feldmore [MS. -mora] *pastĭnāca*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 32; Wrt. Voc. 31, 42. Nim feldmoran sǽd *take seed of parsnip*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 3. Wyrtdrenc of feldmoran sele drincan *give to drink a herb-drink of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 15. Dô on eala feldmoran *put parsnip in ale*, 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 5: 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 17: iii. 22, 18. Herba pastĭnāca silvātĭca, ðæt is feldmoru *the herb pastĭnāca silvātĭca, that is parsnip*, Herb. cont. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 32, 25. Feldmoru biþ cenned on sandigum stôwum and on beorgum *parsnip is produced on sandy places and on hills*, Herb. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 3: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 26. Feldmore niðeweard *the nether part of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

feld-oxa, an; *f. A field* or *pasture ox;* pascuālis bos :—Feldoxan *pascuāles bŏves*, Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles.

feld-rude, an; *f. Wild rue;* silvestris rūta, Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 325.

feld-swam, -swamm, es; *m. A field mushroom, toadstool;* fungus, Cot. 87.

feld-swop *bradĭgaco?* Cot. 25, Lye. Feld-uuop *bradigabo?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154. 72.

feld-wêsten, es; *n. A field waste* or *desert;* campestris solĭtūdo :—Begeondan Iordane on ðam feldwêstene wið ða reádan sǽ *trans Iordanem in solitūdĭne campestri contra māre rubrum*, Deut. 1, 1.

feld-wurma *the plant wild marjoram.* v. felt-wurma.

feld-wyrt, e; *f. Field-wort, gentian;* gentiāna :—Feldwyrt *gentiāna*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 7. Herba gentiāna, ðæt ys feldwyrt *the herb gentiāna, that is, field-wort*, Herb. cont. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 12, 16. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man gentiānam, and ōðrum naman feldwyrt nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on dûnum *this herb, which is called gentian, and by another name field-wort, is produced on downs*, Herb. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 110, 2.

fele-ferþ? [fele = fela *many?*] *A kind of worm under blocks having many feet*, Som; vermĭcŭla quædam multĭpĕda, Lye :—Feleferþ *centumpellio*, forte *centupĕda*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 86; Wrt. Voc. 22, 4.

fêle-leás; *adj.* [fêlan *to feel*] *Devoid of feeling;* insensĭlis :—Biþ his lîf scæcen and he fêleleás *his life is departed and he devoid of feeling*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 26; Vy. 40.

FELG, e; *f:* felge, an; *f. A* FELLY, *part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus = *κανθός*, absis rōtæ :—Ælces spâcan biþ ōðer ende fæst on dære nafe, ōðer on dære felge *one end of every spoke is fixed in the nave, the other in the felly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 3, 7, 10. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðâm spâcan *the fellies depend on the spokes*, 222, 13, 19, 21, 27. Neár ðâm felgum *nearer to the fellies*, 222, 11. Felge [MS. felga] *canthus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 21. Ðæt hweól hwerfþ ymbûton, and sió nafa, nêhst dære eaxe, sió færþ micle fæstlîcor and orsorglîcor ðonne ða felgan dôn *the wheel turns round, and the nave, being nearest to the axle-tree, goes much more firmly and more securely than the fellies do*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. [*Wyc.* felijs, felys *fellies: Plat.* falge, felge, *f: Dut.* velg, *f: Ger.* felge, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëlge, *f: O. H. Ger.* felga, *f: Dan.* fælge, *m. f.*]

felgan, ic felge, ðû filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ, *pl.* felgaþ; *p.* fealg, fealh, *pl.* fulgon; *pp.* folgen *To stick to, betake oneself to, go* or *come under, below* or *beneath anything, to go into, enter a place, to undergo;* inhærĕre, sŭbīre, inīre, intrāre :—Óþ he on fleáme fealh *until he betook himself to flight*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 42. Hý ymb ða geatu feohtende wǽron óþ hý ðǽrinne fulgon *they were fighting about the gates until they entered therein*, Chr. 755; Th. 87, 3, col. 1. Siððan inne fealh Grendles môdor *when Grendel's mother came in*, Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. He searonîþas fealh Eormenrîces *he underwent the guileful enmity of Ermanric*, 2405; B. 1200. [*O. Sax.* bi-felhan *trūdĕre, mandāre, condĕre: Frs.* be-feljen: *O. Frs.* bifella: *Dut.* be-velen: *Ger.* be-fehlen *mandāre: M. H. Ger.* be-vëlhen *condĕre, mandāre: O. H. Ger.* fëlahan, felhan *condĕre: Goth.* filhan *to hide, bury: Icel.* fela: *Lat.* se-pĕlire *to hide, bury.*] DER. æt-felgan, be-, bi-, ge-, wið-. v. felan, feolan.

feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow;* sĕqui :—Uton gân and feligean fremdum godum *eāmus et sĕquāmur deos alienos*, Deut. 13, 2. v. fylgean.

fell, es; *n. A fell, skin;* pellis :—Fell *pellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Cealfes fell *vĭtŭli cŏrium*, Ex. 29, 14. v. fel *a skin.*

fell, es; *m. Ruin, death;* lapsus, ruīna :—Ðêh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. v. fyll.

fell; *adj. Fell, cruel, severe;* crūdēlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fel; *adj.*

fellan, fyllan; ic felle, ðû felest, felst, he feleþ, felþ, *pl.* fellaþ; *p.* felde, *pl.* feldon; *pp.* felled; *v. trans. To cause to fall, to fell, cut* or *throw down, strip off, destroy;* cædĕre, sternĕre, projicĕre, abjicĕre, dejicĕre, destruĕre :—Gefered ðær hit felde *borne where it was thrown down*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rä. 38, 4. DER. a-fellan, be-. v. fyllan, feallan.

fellen; *adj.* [fel *skin*] *Made of skins;* pellĭceus :—Fellen gyrdel wæs ymbe his lendenu *ĕrat zōna pellĭcea circa lumbos ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 6. God worhte Adame and his wîfe fellene reáf and gescrîdde hî *fēcit Deus Adam et uxōri ejus tunĭcas pellĭceas et induit eos*, Gen. 3, 21. Fellen hæt *a hat made of skin, a felt hat;* gălērus *vel* pīleus, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26.

felle-wærc, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* epĭlepsia = *ἐπιληψία* :—Ðæt deáh wið fellewærce *it is good for epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 8. v. fylle-wærc.

fel-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Cruelty, fierceness;* crūdēlĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fêlnyss, e; *f.* [fêlan *to feel*] *Feeling;* sensus :—Gærs and treówa lybbaþ bûtan fêlnysse . . . nŷtenu lybbaþ and habbaþ fêlnysse bûtan gesceáde *grass and trees live without feeling . . . beasts live and have feeling without reason*, Homl. Th. i. 302, 15, 16. DER. ge-fêlniss.

felo; *adj. Fell, baleful;* perniciosus. DER. eal-felo. v. fæle, fel; *adj.*

felofor, fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio = *πορφυρίων* :—Felofor *porphŷrio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 36.

felsan *to recompense;* expiāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

FELT, es; *m?* FELT; pannus *vel* lāna coactĭlis, impĭlia, Som. Ben. Lye:—Felt *centrum?* vel *filtrum?* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 59; Wrt. Voc. 23, 20. [*Plat.* filt, *m: Dut.* vilt, *n: Ger.* filz *m. n. carded wool, felt: M. H. Ger.* vilz, *m. felt: O. H. Ger.* filz, *m: Dan.* filt, *m. f: Swed.* filt, *m.*]

felþ *falls*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fel-tûn, es; *m. An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill;* secessus, latrīna, sterquilīnium :—Se wîsdôm and ôðre cræftas licgaþ forsewene swâ swâ meox under feltûne *wisdom and other virtues lie despised like dirt on a dunghill*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11. In feltûn *in secessu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 17: Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. In feltûne oðde mixen *in sterquilīnium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 35.

felt-wurma, an; *m.* [felt = feld?] *The plant wild marjoram;* orĭgănum, Som. Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 349, col. 2, 32.

felt-wyrt, e; *f. The plant mullein;* verbascum thapsus, Lin :—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man verbascum, and ōðrum naman feltwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stôwum and on myxenum *this plant, which is named verbascum, and by another name mullein, is produced in sandy places and on dunghills*, Herb. 73, 1; Lchdm. i. 174, 19–21. Feltwyrt *avadonia?* Wrt. Voc. 79, 5.

fêmne, an; *f. A virgin, young woman;* virgo :—Fêmne sceal hire freónd gesêcan *the virgin shall seek her friend*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. v. fæmne.

FEN, fenn, fæn, fænn, es; *n. m. A* FEN, *marsh, mud, dirt;* pălus, lŭtum, limus, sordes :—Ic fûlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte *I am fouler than this swart fen*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 33; Rä. 41, 31. Fenn *lŭtum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 6: *limus, lŭtum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 61; Wrt. Voc. 37, 48. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian *the spectre shall dwell in the fen*, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42: Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295. Se ðe môras heóld, fen and fæsten *who held the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 208; B. 104. Hió wyrcþ ðæt fenn ðe man hâteþ Meotedisc *it forms the fen which is called Mœotis*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 19. He underfêhþ ðæt fenn ðara þweándra *he receives the dirt of the washers*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20. Is Êlîg ðæt land eall mid fenne and mid wæter ymbseald *est Elge pălūdibus circumdăta vel ăquis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 4. Is ðæt êglond fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5. Fennas and môras *fens and moors*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. On ðâm fennum *in pălūdibus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. Eall ôþ ða fennas norþ *as far north as the fens*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 1010; Erl. 143, 27. [*Piers P.* fen: *Wyc.* fen, fenne: *Laym.* fenne, uenne, *dat;* fenes, *pl: Scot.* fen: *Plat.* fenne: *Frs.* finne: *O. Frs.* fenne, fene: *Dut.* veen, *n: Kil.* ven, venne: *Ger.* fenne, *n: O. H. Ger.* fenna, fennî, *f: Goth.* fani, *n. mud, dirt: Icel.* fen, *n. a fen, quagmire.*]

fen-cerse, an; *f. Fen-cress, water-cress;* nasturtium officinăle, Lin:—Wyl fencersan *boil water-cress,* L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 15: 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 5.

fēng = fēng *took; p. of* fōn, *q. v.*

fen-fearn, fen-fern, es; *n. The fen* or *water-fern, flowering fern, the herb christopher, osmund-royal;* osmunda rēgālis, Lin. salvia?—Fenfearn *salvia,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 8; Wrt. Voc. 31, 19. v. fearn.

fen-fixas; *pl. m. Fen-fishes;* pălustres pisces, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fisc.

fen-freoðo; *indecl. f. Fen-asylum;* ăsўlum in pălūde:—He in fen-freoðo feorh alegde *he laid down his life in his fen-asylum,* Beo. Th. 1706; B. 851.

fen-fugelas; *pl. m. Fen-birds, fen-fowl;* pălustres ăves, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel.

feng, es; *m.* [fōn *to take*]. I. *a grasp, span, hug, embrace;* amplexus, captus:—Ic fāra feng feore gedīgde *from the grasp of foes I with life escaped,* Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fўres feng *the grasp of fire,* Salm. Kmbl. 707; Sal. 353. II. *what is taken, booty;* captum, præda:—Hī feng woldon fōn *they would take the booty,* Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 30, col. 2: 33, col. 1. DER. an-feng, and-, fore-, ofer-, on-, to-, under-. v. fang.

fēng, *pl.* fēngon *took,* Beo. Th. 5970; B. 2989: Salm. Kmbl. 866; Sal. 432; *p. of* fōn.

fengel, es; *m. A prince;* princeps:—Wīsa fengel geatolīc gengde *the wise prince stately went,* Beo. Th. 2805; B. 1400. Snottra fengel *the sagacious prince,* Beo. Th. 2954; B. 1475: 4318; B. 2156. Hringa fengel *prince of rings,* 4680; B. 2345.

fen-gelād, es; *n. Fen-path;* pălustris via, pălus:—Hie warigeaþ frēcne fengelād *they inhabit the dangerous fen-path,* Beo. Th. 2722; B. 1359.

feng-net, -nett, es; *n. A net for catching;* retiacŭlum:—Feallaþ fīren-fulle on heora fengnettum *cădent in retiacŭlo ejus peccātōres,* Ps. Th. 140, 12.

fen-hliþ, -hleoþ, es; *n.* [hliþ *a declivity, slope*] *A fen-slope, bank of a fen;* pălustер clīvus, pălūdis rīpa:—Scolde Grendel fleón under fenhleoþu *Grendel must flee under the fen-slopes,* Beo. Th. 1645; B. 820.

fen-hōp, es; *n. A fen-heap* or *mound?* pălūdis agger?—He meahte fleón on fen-hōpu *he might flee to the fen-mounds,* Beo. Th. 1532; B. 764.

fēnix, es; *m.* I. *the fabulous bird phœnix* = *φοῖνιξ*:—Fēnix, swā hātte ān fugel on Arabiscre þeóde, se leofaþ fīf hund geára, and æfter deáþe eft arīst ge-edcucod, and se fugel getācnaþ ūrne ærīst on ðam endenēhstan dæge *phœnix, so a bird in Arabia is called, which lives five hundred years, and after death rises again re-quickened, and the bird betokens our resurrection at the last day,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 56–58. Se fugel se is fēnix hāten *the bird which is called phœnix,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 19; Ph. 86. Fēnix byrneþ *phœnix burns,* 59 a; Th. 213, 2; Ph. 218: 60 b; Th. 221, 26; Ph. 340. II. *a genus of palms, the date tree* or *date palm;* phœnix dactylīfĕra:—Ðær he heánne beám wunaþ ðone hātaþ men fēnix, of ðæs fugles noman *there it inhabits a lofty tree, which men call phœnix, from the bird's name,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 21; Ph. 174.

fen-land, es; *n. Fen-land, marshy land;* pălustris terra:—Hī ealle Egypta awēston, būtan ðǣm fenlandum *they laid waste all Egypt, except the fen-lands,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. He þurh ða fenland reów *he rowed through the fen-lands,* Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 13.

fen-līc; *adj. Fenlike, marshy, fenny;* pălustер:—Fenlīc *pălustер,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. Of ðam fenlīcum adelan *from the fenlike mud,* Homl. Th. ii. 472, 7. Betwyx ða fenlīcan gewrido ðæs wīdgillan wēstenes he āna ongan eardian *he began to dwell alone among the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness,* Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 9.

fen-minte, an; *f. Fen-mint, water-mint;* silvestris menta, Lin:—Fenminte *fen-mint,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8.

fenn *a fen, marsh, mud, dirt,* Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. fen.

fennig, fenneg; *adj.* FENNY, *marshy, muddy, dirty;* pălustris, ulīginōsus, lūtōsus:—Fennig æcer *ulīginōsus ăger,* Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 70; Wrt. Voc. 37, 56. Gif sió hond biþ fennegu *if the hand is dirty,* Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

fenol *the herb fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum, Wrt. Voc. 79, 8. v. finol.

fen-ȳce, an; *f.* [ȳce *a frog*] *A fen-frog;* pălūdis rāna:—Me is fenȳce fōre hreþre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9; Rä. 41, 71.

feó *for* or *with cattle* or *money,* Cd. 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659: Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380; *dat. and instr. of* feoh.

feóde, *pl.* feódon *hated,* Ps. Th. 118, 163; *p. of* feón, feógan.

FEÓGAN, feógean, fiógan, feón, fión; *part.* feógende; ic feóge, he *feógeþ,* feóþ, *pl.* feógaþ, feógeaþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon, feódun, feódan *To hate, persecute;* ōdisse, ŏdio hăbēre, infestāre:—Uton we firene feógan *let us hate crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13. He hī alȳsde of feógendra folmum *libĕrāvit eos de mānu ōdientium,* Ps. Th. 105, 10. Ic uurihte wegas ealle feóge *omnem viam iniquam ŏdio hăbui,* Ps. Th. 118, 128: 138, 19. Ða wēregan neát nales feógaþ frȳnd hiera *the brute animals hate not their friends,* Elen. Kmbl. 719; El. 360. Ðe me earwunga ealle feógeaþ *qui ōdērunt me grātis,* Ps. Th. 68, 4: 73, 22. Ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *fācientes prævaricātiōnes ōdīvi,* Ps. Th. 100, 3: 118, 113. Hī Dryhtnes æ feódon *they hated the Lord's law,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Ðe feódun sybbe *qui ōdērunt pācem,* Ps. Spl. C. 119, 6. Hī Godes tempel feódan *they hated God's temple,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Ða ðe hine feódan *qui ōdērunt eum,* Ps. Th. 67, 1: 82, 2: 85, 16: 104, 21. Feógeaþ [fiógaþ MS. T.] yfel *ōdīte mălum,* Ps. Spl. C. 96, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* fīēn: *Goth.* fiyan, fian: *Icel.* fjá *to hate.*]

feó-gȳtsung, e; *f. Money-desire* or *greed, avarice;* pĕcūniæ cŭpīdo, avāritia:—Ðæt he sceolde his treówe for feógȳtsunge and lufan forleósan *that he should lose his truth for desire and love of money,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40.

FEOH, fioh; *gen.* feós; *dat.* feó; *n.* I. *cattle, living animals;* pĕcus, jūmenta:—Gif ðē becume ōðres monnes giémeleás feoh [G and H] on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand,* L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9. Feoh būtan gewitte *the cattle without understanding,* Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Wiht seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ *a thing which feeds the cattle,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 21; Rä. 35, 2. Ic sealde him gangende feoh *I gave him live stock* [*walking cattle*], Cd. 129; Th. 164, 23; Gen. 2719. II. cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange, hence *Money, value, price, hire, stipend,* FEE, *reward;* pĕcūnia, merces:—Næbbe gē feoh on eówrum bīgyrdlum *nōlīte possĭdēre pĕcūniam in zōnis,* Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Se ðe his feoh to unrihtum wæstmsceatte ne syleþ *qui pĕcūniam suam non dĕdit ad ūsūram,* Ps. Th. 14, 6. Ðæt he him sealde wið feoh ðæt scræf *ut det illi spēluncam pĕcūnia,* Gen. 23, 9. Ic ðē ða fǣhþe feó leánige *I will recompense thee for the strife with money,* Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380. III. as property chiefly consisted of cattle, hence *Goods, property, riches, wealth;* bŏna, dīvĭtiæ, ŏpes:—His feoh onfōn fremde handa *dirĕpiant alĭēni omnes divĭtias ejus,* Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne wilniaþ nānes ōðres feós *wish for no other riches,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. We ðē feoh syllaþ *we will give thee wealth,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 2; Gen. 2725: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 22. IV. the Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚠ = f, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is feoh *money, wealth,*—hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *f,* but for feoh *money,* as,—ᚠ [= feoh] byþ frófur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man,* Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1. ᚠ [= feoh] on foldan *wealth on earth,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Elen. Grm. 1270. [*Piers P.* fee: *Chaue.* fee: *Laym.* feoh, feo, *n: Orm.* fe, fehh: *Plat.* vee, veih, *n. cattle: O. Sax.* fē, fio; *Hel.* fehu, *n. pĕcus, ŏpes: O. Frs.* fia, fya, *n: Dut.* vee, *n: Kil.* veech, vee *pĕcus: Ger.* vieh, *n: M. H. Ger.* vihe, *n: O. H. Ger.* fihu, *n: Goth.* faihu, *n. cattle, goods: Dan.* fæ, *n: Swed.* fä, *n: Icel.* fé, *n. cattle, goods: Lat.* pĕcus, *n: Lith.* pekus *cattle: Sansk.* paśu, *m. cattle.* 'The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle, and of money or wealth. Thus we have *Lat.* pĕcus *cattle;* pĕcūnia *money;* and *Goth.* faihu *cattle, possessions,* is identical with *O. H. Ger.* fihu, fehu; *Ger.* vieh *cattle; Icel.* fé *cattle, money; A. Sax.* feoh *cattle, riches, money, price, reward,*' Wgwd.] DER. cwic-feoh, hæðen-, worulд-.

FEOHAN, feón; *part.* feónde; *p.* feah, *pl.* fǣgon; *pp.* fegen *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, lætāri, exultāre:—Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting* [*raven*] *perched on the floating corpses,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. [*O. Sax.* gi-fehōn *to make to rejoice: O. H. Ger.* gi-fēhan, gi-vēhan *gaudēre.*] DER. ge-feohan, -feón.

feoh-bōt, fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio:—Feohbōt arīseþ *a pecuniary recompence shall arise,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4. Ðæt hī mōston ðære fiohbōte [ðæra feohbōta MS. H.] onfōn *that they might receive the pecuniary recompence,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8.

feoh-ern, es; *n. A money-place, treasury;* gazophylacium = *γαζοφυλάκιον,* Som. Ben. Lye,

feoh-fang, es; *m. Fee-taking, taking a bribe;* pĕcūniæ acceptio:—For feohfange *for bribery,* L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 8.

feoh-gafol, es; *n. Usury, a duty, tax;* ūsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-georn; *adj. Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous;* avārus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-gestealд, es; *n. Possession of riches;* dīvĭtiārum possessio:—Ne þorfton ða þegnas feohgestealda [MS. -gestealde] wēnan *the followers needed not expect possession of riches,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 25; Jul. 685.

feoh-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure, riches;* thēsaurus = *θησαυρός,* dīvitiæ:—Næbbe ic ne feohgestreón *I have no riches,* Andr. Kmbl. 602; An. 301: Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 10; Jul. 42. Elþeódig hafaþ mec bereáfod feohgestreóna *a stranger has bereaved me of my treasures,* Elen. Kmbl. 1818; El. 911: Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32: Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 27; Jul. 102.

feoh-gīfre; *adj.* [gīfre *greedy*] *Greedy of money, avaricious, covetous;* pĕcūniæ ăvidus, ăvārus:—Wita sceal ne tō feohgīfre *the sagacious must not be too greedy of money,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 21; Wand. 68.

feoh-gift, -gyft, e; *f. A money-gift, precious gift;* pĕcūniæ dōnum

vel -largitio, prĕtiōsum dōnum:—Fromum feohgiftum *with bounteous money-gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Nō he ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte *he needed not feel shame at the precious gift*, 2055; B. 1025. Æt feohgyftum *with money-gifts*, 2182; B. 1089.

feoh-gítsere, es; *m. A miser;* pĕcūniæ ăvārus:—Eálā! hwæt se forma feohgítsere wǽre on worulde *alas! that the first miser should have been in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 110; Met. 8, 55. Ðæm feohgítsere *to the miser*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 26.

feoh-gyrnes, -ness, e; *f. Money-desire, avarice;* avārĭtia, L. Ath. Lye.

feoh-gýtsung *desire of money, avarice.* v. feó-gýtsung.

feoh-hof, es; *n. A treasury;* ærārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-hord, es; *m. A money-hoard;* ærārium, Cot. 212.

feoh-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house;* ærārium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 104; Wrt. Voc. 58, 19.

feoh-lénung, e; *f. Money-lending, mortgage;* fenĕrātio:—Feohlénung būtan borge *hypothēca* [=ὑποθήκη], Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 14; Wrt. Voc. 21, 9.

feoh-leás; *adj. Moneyless, priceless;* pĕcūniæ ĭnops, sine prĕtio:—Ða ðe feohleáse wǽron him scipu begēton *they who were moneyless got themselves ships*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 27. Ðæt wæs feohleás gefeoht *that was a priceless fight*, Beo. Th. 4873; B. 2441.

feoh-leásnes, -ness, e; *f. Poverty;* pĕcūniæ inŏpia, paupertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-sceat, -sceatt, es; *n. Money-tribute, wages;* trĭbūtum, merces:—Nō ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas *I bear not the Lord's decrees among nations for wages*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744.

feoh-spillung, -spilling, e; *f. Money-wasting, profusion;* pĕcūniārum effūsio *vel* profūsio:—Man ðǽr ne gespǽdde būtan manmyrringe and feohspillinge *man gained naught there except loss of men and waste of money*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 30.

feoh-strang; *adj. Money-strong, possessing cattle* or *money;* pĕcuārius, pĕcūniōsus:—Feohstrang man *pĕcuārius*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 112; Wrt. Voc. 38, 35. Feohstrang *pĕcūniōsus*, 88; Som. 74, 71; Wrt. Voc. 50, 51.

feoht, es; *n. A* FIGHT, *battle;* pugna, prœlium:—Wæs he þencende ðæt he ðæt feoht forlēte *he was thinking that he would give up the fight*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. God tǽceþ handa mīne to feohte *Deus dŏcet mănus meas ad prœlium*, Ps. Spl. 143, 1. [*Laym.* fæht, faht: *Scot.* fecht, facht: *O. Sax.* fehta, *f: Frs.* fjuecht: *O. Frs.* fiucht: *Dut.* ge-vecht, *n: Ger.* ge-fecht, *n: M. H. Ger.* vëhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* fehta, *f.*] DER. ge-feoht, inge-, ofer-, ūtge-.

FEOHTAN; *part.* feohtende; ic feohte, ðū feohtest, he feohteþ, fiht, *pl.* feohtaþ; *p.* ic, he feaht, ðū fuhte, *pl.* fuhton; *pp.* fohten *To* FIGHT, *contend, make war, combat, struggle;* prœliāri, pugnāre, bellāre, contendĕre, decertāre, collĭdĕre:—Mec mīn freá feohtan hāteþ *my lord commands me to fight*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 10; Rä. 7, 5: 104 b; Th. 398, 2; Rä. 17, 1. Gyf hwylc cyning wyle faran and feohtan agēn ōðerne cyning *quis rex itūrus committĕre bellum adversus ălium rēgem*, Lk. Bos. 14, 31. Ealle on ðone cining feohtende wǽron *all were fighting against the king*, Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 35: 994; Erl. 133, 11. Ic feohte *prœlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 7. Feohteþ se feónd *the fiend fights*, Salm. Kmbl. 995; Sal. 499: L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 14: L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 12. Drihten fiht for eów *Dŏmĭnus pugnābit pro vōbis*, Ex. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 78, 1. Monige synd, ðe to me feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3: 58, 1. Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas *Cuthwulf fought against the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 12: 661; Erl. 35, 9: 871; Erl. 75, 19. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidēbantur in ūtĕro ejus parvŭli*, Gen. 25, 22. Stuf and Wihtgār fuhton [fuhtun, Erl. 14, 22] wið Bryttas *Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons*, Chr. 514; Erl. 15, 23. Wītodlīce mīne þegnas fuhton *ministri mei utique decertārent*, Jn. Bos. 18, 36. Be ðon ðe mon on cynges healle feohte *in case a man fight in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7: 39; Th. i. 88, 2. Ðeáh him feohtan on firas monige *although many men fight against it*, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. [*Piers P.* fighten: *Laym.* fæhten, fahten: *Orm.* fihhtenn: *Scot.* fecht: *O. Sax.* fehtan: *Frs.* fjuechten: *O. Frs.* fiuchta: *Dut.* vechten: *Ger.* fechten: *M. H. Ger.* vehten: *O. H. Ger.* fehtan: *Dan.* fegte, fægte: *Swed.* fäkta.] DER. a-feohtan, æt-, be-, bi-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-.

feohte, an; *f. A fight, combat;* pugna:—Wearþ him seó feohte tō grim *the fight was too severe for them*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 66. Nō ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have not heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 7; Rä. 6, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025. We ðæt ellenweorc feohtan fremedon *we have achieved that valourous deed by fighting*, Beo. Th. 1922; B. 959.

feohtere, es; *m. A fighter, warrior;* pugnātor, bellātor, Ben. Lye.

feoht-lāc, es; *n. A fighting, fight;* pugna:—Gif ciricgriþ abrocen beó, bētan man georne, sī hit þurh feohtlāc, sī hit þurh reáflāc *if church-peace be broken, be it through fighting, be it through robbery, let amends be strictly made*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 20: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 11: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 28.

feoht-wīte *a fine for fighting.* v. fyht-wīte.

feól *fell*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772; *p. of* feallan.

FEÓL, e; *f. A* FILE; līma:—Ic eom lāf fýres and feóle *I am the leaving of fire and file*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 7; Rä. 70, 4. Mīn heáfod is homere geþuren, sworfen feóle *my head is beaten with a hammer, rubbed with a file*, 129 b; Th. 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* file: *Dut.* vijl, *f: Ger.* feile, *f: M. H. Ger.* vîle, *f: O. H. Ger.* fîhala, fîla, *f: Dan.* fiil, *m. f: Swed.* fil, *m: Icel.* þél, *f. a file.*]

feola *many*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 15. v. fela.

feolan, fiolan, felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǽlon, fēlon; *pp.* folen, feolen. I. *to cleave, stick, adhere;* adhærēre:—Ðæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. II. *to reach, come, pass;* procēdĕre, pervĕnire:—Ne meahton hī ofer mere feolan *they could not pass over the sea*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 10; Rä. 23, 5. DER. æt-feolan, be-, bi-, ge-, geond-.

feóld, *pl.* feóldon *folded up*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7; *p. of* fealdan.

feól-heard; *adj. File-hard, hard like a file;* instar līmæ dūrus:—Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru *they let the file-hard spears from their hands*, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108.

feó-lif? [feó=feoh?] *Munificence, bounty;* munĭfĭcentia, D. Som. Ben. Lye.

feóll *fell*, Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919; *p. of* feallan.

feóllon *fell*, Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042; *p. pl. of* feallan.

feolo *many*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 26; Sat. 421. v. fela.

feolu-fôr, e; *f? A field-fare;* turdus pīlaris?—Feolufôr *torax?* Wrt. Voc. 289, 17. v. feala-fôr.

feon, feonn, es; *m. A fen;* pălus:—Geond ða feonnas *about the fens*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 29: 656; Erl. 31, 10, 26. v. fen.

feón, he feóþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—He feóþ sāwle his *ōdit ănĭmam suam*, Ps. Spl. C. 10, 6: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 31; Cri. 1599. Ic unrihta gehwylc feóde *iniquĭtātem ŏdio hăbui*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hie ðē feódon *they hated thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. v. feógan.

feón *to rejoice, be glad.* v. feohan, ge-feón.

feónd, fiónd, fýnd, fiénd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* feóndas, fýnd, feónd; *gen.* feónda; *dat.* feóndum; *m.* [feógan, feón *to hate*] *A* FIEND, *enemy, foe, the devil;* ōsor, inīmīcus, hostis, diabŏlus=διάβολος:—Seó ydelnes is ðære sāwle feónd *idleness is the soul's enemy*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 9. Êhteþ feónd sāwle mīne *persĕquātur inĭmīcus anĭmam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5. Se feónd his diórlingas duguþum stēpte *the fiend decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 14; Met. 15, 7: Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725: 1500; B. 748. Feónd *hostis* vel *ōsor*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 45. Se feónd mid his gefērum eallum feóllon of heofnum *the devil with all his company fell from heaven*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306: Salm. Kmbl. 140; Sal. 69: 995; Sal. 499. Nā fægnian fýnd mīn ofer me *non gaudēbit inĭmīcus meus sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. Stearcheort onfand feóndes fōtlāst *the stout of heart found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Gif ðū gemēte dīnes feóndes oxan oððe assan, lǽd hine to him *si occurrĕris bŏvi inĭmīci tui aut asĭno erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 10, 19. Se ðæm feónde ætwand *he escaped from the fiend*, Beo. Th. 289; B. 143: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16. Ðū feónd oferswīðdest *thou shalt overcome thy foe*, Elen. Kmbl. 186; El. 93: Cd. 144; Th. 179, 21; Exod. 32. Ðū fiónd geflǽmdest *thou didst put the enemy* [*the devil*] *to flight*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. Genāmon me ðǽr strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 65; Kr. 33. Fýnd syndon eówere *they are your enemies*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195: 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320. Eówre fýnd feallaþ beforan eów *cădent inĭmīci vestri in conspectu vestro*, Lev. 26, 8, 16: Deut. 32, 31. Ðīne feónd fǽcne forwurdan *inĭmīci tui sonāvērunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 2: 91, 8. Hý fæder ageaf on feónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 7; Jul. 159: Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68. Ic agilde wrace mīnum feóndum *reddam ultiōnem hostĭbus meis*, Deut. 32, 41, 43: Jos. 10, 25. Ealle ic mihte feóndas gefyllan *I might have felled all his foes*, Rood Kmbl. 75; Kr. 38. Ðū swutole mihtest tocnāwan ðīne frīnd and ðīne fýnd [fiénd Cot.] *thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72. 21. Lufiaþ eówre fýnd *dilĭgīte inĭmīcos vestros*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35. Hió ofer heora feónd fæste getrymede *confirmāvit eum sŭper inĭmīcos ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 20: 107, 12. Ne murnþ nāuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wæs wera ēðelland geondsended feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969. [*Piers P.* fend: *Wyc.* fend, feend: *Chauc.* feend: *Laym.* feond, ueond, *m: Orm.* fend: *Plat.* fijend, fijnd, *m: O. Sax.* fîond, fîund, fîunt, fîand: *Frs.* fynne: *O. Frs.* fiand, fiund, *m: Dut.* vijand, *m: Ger.* feind, *m: M. H. Ger.* vîant, vîent, vînt, *m: O. H. Ger.* fiant, fîent, *m: Goth.* fiyands, *m: Dan. Swed.* fiende, *m: Icel.* fjándi, *m.*] DER. eald-feónd, þeód-: ge-fýnd.

feónd-æt, es; *m. Eating of the sacrifice to an idol;* diabŏlĭca mandūcātio:—Hī ðæs feondætes Finees awerede *Phinehas restrained them from eating of the sacrifice to an idol*, Ps. Th. 105, 24, notes, p. 445.

feónd-grâp, e; *f. A hostile grasp;* hostĭlis arreptio:—Đæt ic ânunga eówra leóda willan geworhte, oðđe on wæl crunge, feóndgrâpum fæst *that I alone would work your people's will, or bow in death, fast in hostile grasps,* Beo. Th. 1276; B. 636.

feónd-gyld, es; *n. Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol;* diăbŏli cultus, diabŏlĭcum sacrifĭcium, idōlatria, idōlum:—Đâ he on đam folce feóndgyld gebræc *when he destroyed idolatry amongst the people,* Ps. Th. 105, 24.

feóndlîc; *adj. Fiendlike, hostile;* hostĭlis, hostĭcus:—Feóndlîc *hostĭcus* vel *hostĭlis,* Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 95; Wrt. Voc. 49, 3.

feóndlîce; *adv. Hostilely;* hostilĭter:—Hyre þurh yrre ageaf andsware fæder feóndlîce *her father in anger gave answer hostilely,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 27; Jul. 118.

feónd-râden, e; *f.* [râden *a condition*] *Fiend-condition, enmity;* inimĭci condĭtio, inimĭcĭtia:—Ic sette feóndrâdene betweox đē and đam wîfe *inimĭcĭtias pōnam inter te et mŭlĭĕrem,* Gen. 3, 15.

feónd-râs, es; *m. A fiendish violence;* hostĭlis impĕtus:—Ic feóndrâs gefremede, fæhþe geworhte *I committed fiendish violence, wrought enmity,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 26; Gen. 900.

feónd-sceađa, -scađa, an; *m. A fiend-enemy, dire enemy, robber;* hostis nŏcīvus, latro:—Slōh đone feóndsceađan fâgum mēce *she* [*Judith*] *slew the dire enemy* [*Holofernes*] *with a blood-stained sword,* Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Me to grunde teáh fâh feóndscađa *a hostile foe drew me to the ground,* Beo. Th. 1112; B. 554. Ic sceal forstolen hreddan, flŷman feóndsceađan *I shall rescue the stolen, make the robber flee,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rä. 15, 19.

feónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Fiendship, enmity;* inimĭcĭtia, hostĭlĭtas:—Đæt ys se feóndscipe *that is the enmity,* Beo. Th. 5991; B. 2999: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. For feóndscipe đæs gemynegodan cyninges *propter inimĭcĭtias mĕmŏrāti rēgis,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 42: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 1; Gen. 2691: Ps. Th. 105, 30. He Rædwaldes feóndscipe fleáh *he fled from the enmity of Rædwald,* Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 40, col. 2: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610: Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 5; Phar. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Hî feóndscype rærdon *they raised enmity,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 22; Jul. 14: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. Fleónde Rædwaldes feóndscypas *inimĭcĭtias Redualdi fŭgiens,* Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 38, col. 1.

feónd-seóc; *adj. Fiend-sick, demoniac;* dæmŏnĭăcus:—Đætte seó ylce eorþe mihte to hæle feóndseócra manna and ôđra untrumnyssa *ut ipsa terra ad ăbĭgendos ex obsessis corpŏrĭbus dæmŏnes grātiæ salutāris hăbĕret effectum,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 35.

feónd-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Fiend-sickness, demonology;* dæmŏnĭăcus morbus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feóndulf? [feónd *a fiend,* ulf = wulf *a wolf?*] *A fiend, enemy, rascal, scoundrel;* furcĭfer:—Feóndulf *furcĭfer, furca dignus,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 82.

feóng, e; *f. Hatred;* ŏdium, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, note 20. v. feóung.

feor; *adj. Perverse, depraved;* prāvus:—Mid feorum lîfe *by a perverse life,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, note 33. v. þweor.

FEOR, feorr, fior; *comp.* fyrr, fyr, fier; *sup.* fyrrest; *adv.* **I. FAR,** *at a distance;* prŏcul, longe:—Đâ wæron đâs wundru feor and wîde gemærsode and gecŷđed *quĭbus pătĕfactis ac diffāmātis longe lāteque mīrācŭlis,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 3, 16; S. 542, 16. Hyra heorte is feor [feorr, Mt. Bos. 15, 8] fram me *cor eōrum longe est a me,* Mk. Bos. 7, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 4; Met. 24, 2. Đâ gyt đâ he wæs feor his fæder, he hyne geseah *when he was yet far from his father, he saw him,* Lk. Bos. 15, 20. Nôht feor ûrum mynstre *non longe a monastĕrio nostro,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 5: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039. Feor and neáh *far and near,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 25; Cri. 390: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Beo. Th. 2447; B. 1221: Andr. Kmbl. 1276; An. 638. We witan heonan nôht feor ôđer eálond *nōvĭmus insŭlam ăliam esse non prŏcul a nostra,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. Feor đû dydest cûþan mîne fram me *longe fēcisti nōtos meos a me,* Ps. Lamb. 87, 9. Hit feor on ôđre wîsan wæs *it was far otherwise;* longe ălĭter ĕrat, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. **II.** *beyond, moreover;* ultra, porro:—Ge feor hafaþ fæhþe gestæled *and moreover she hath set up a deadly feud,* Beo. Th. 2684; B. 1340. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fer: *R. Glouc. Wyc.* fer, ferr: *Laym.* feor, fer, ueor, feorre: *Orm.* feorr: *Plat.* feere, fere *afar: O. Sax.* fer: *Frs.* fier: *O. Frs.* fir, fer: *Dut.* ver, verre: *Ger.* fern: *M. H. Ger.* vërre: *O. H. Ger.* fer: *Goth.* fairra: *Dan.* fiern: *Swed.* fjerran: *Icel.* fjarri *far off: Lat.* porro: *Grk.* πόρρω: *Sansk.* pra *forth, away.*] DER. un-feor.

feor, feorr; *comp. m.* fyrra, firra; *f. n.* fyrre, firre; *adj. Far, distant, remote;* longinquus, remōtus:—Feorres folclondes *of a far country,* Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. Hêr is gefered ofer feorne weg æđelinga sum innan ceastre *here a noble is come from a long way off into the city,* Andr. Kmbl. 2348; An. 1175: 382; An. 191: 504; An. 252.

feora *of souls* or *beings,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 7; Gû. 367: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384; *gen. pl. of* feorh.

feoran; *p.* feorude *To remove afar off;* elongāre:—Ic feorude *elongāvi,* Ps. Spl. C. 54, 7. v. feorran.

feor-bûend, es; *m. One dwelling far off;* prŏcul habĭtātor:—Nû gê feorbûend, mînne gehŷraþ ânfealdne geþoht *now ye far-dwellers, hear my simple thought,* Beo. Th. 514; B. 254.

feor-cumen; *part. Come from afar;* perĕgrīnus, perĕger ventus:—Feorcumen [MS. feorcuman] man *a far-come man, a foreigner,* L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15, note 30, MS. B.

feor-cund, feorr-cund; *adj. Come from afar;* perĕgrīnus:—Gif feorcund mon, ođđe fremde, bûtan wege geond wudu gonge, and ne hriéme ne horn blâwe, for þeóf he biþ to prŏfianne, ođđe to sleánne ođđe to aliésanne *if a far-come man, or a stranger, journey through a wood out of the highway, and neither shout nor blow his horn, he is to be held for a thief, either to be slain or redeemed,* L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15–116, 2.

feor-cŷþ, -cýþþ, e; *f. A far country;* remōta terra:—Feorcýþþe beóþ sêlran gesôhte *far countries are better* [*when*] *sought,* Beo. Th. 3681, note; B. 1838.

feord *an army, force, expedition,* Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 11: 1140; Erl. 265, 8. v. fyrd.

feordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at war;* bellum gĕrĕre:—Hî feordodan wið Ætlan Hûna cininge *they were at war with Ætla king of the Huns,* Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 35. v. fyrdian.

feording *military service,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 2, note 6. v. fyrding.

feore *to, for* or *with life,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32: Beo. Th. 1161; B. 578; *dat. and inst. of* feorh.

feores *of life,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566; *gen. of* feorh.

feorg *life, soul, spirit,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rä. 14, 3. v. feorh.

feorg-bold, es; *n. The dwelling of life, the body;* ănĭmæ dŏmus, corpus:—Hræw côlode, fæger feorgbold *the corpse grew cold, the fair dwelling of life,* Rood Kmbl. 145; Kr. 73.

feorg-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer;* vītæ interfector:—He him feorgbona weorþeþ *he becomes a life-destroyer to him,* Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 24; Wal. 41. v. feorh-bana.

feorg-gedâl, es; *n. Life-separation, death;* vītæ divortium, mors:—Siđđan lîc and leomu and đes lîfes gæst asundrien somwist hyra þurh feorg-gedâl *when body and limbs and this life's spirit sunder their fellowship through death,* Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 29; Gû. 1151. v. feorh-gedâl.

FEORH, feorg, fiorh, ferh, fyorh; *gen.* feores; *dat. inst.* feore; *pl. nom. acc.* feorh; *gen.* feora; *dat. inst.* feorum; *n. m.* **I.** *life, soul, spirit;* vīta, ănĭma:—Nǽniges mannes feorh to lore wearþ *no man's life was lost,* Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23: Beo. Th. 2425; B. 1210: Ps. Th. 106, 4. Nô wæs feorh æđelinges flǽsce bewunden *the prince's soul was not surrounded with flesh,* Beo. Th. 4839; B. 2424: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 9; Rä. 10, 2. Đonne him đæt feorg losaþ *when his life perishes,* 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94. Ne biþ him feores wên *there will be no hope of his life,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 8: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 27: Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 4; Dôm. 2: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 15; Exod. 404. Feores aþolian *to endure life,* Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320. Feores berædan *to deprive of life,* Andr. Kmbl. 266; An. 133. Feores getwæfan *to separate from life,* Beo. Th. 2871; B. 1433. Feores geunnan *to grant life,* L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179. Feores ongildan *to give up* or *sacrifice one's life,* Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. Feores onsæcan *to make an attempt against one's life,* Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. Feores onsêcan *to bereave of life,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679. Feores orwêna *hopeless of life,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 2216; An. 1109. Feores rêcan *to care for life,* Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. Feores scyldig *guilty of life, liable in one's life,* L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1: L. Ath. i. 4, 6; Th. i. 202, 3, 12: v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 17: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 4. Feores þolian *to forfeit life,* L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 10. Feores unnan *to grant life,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Feores unwyrđe *unworthy of life,* 30 b; Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Feores wyrđe *worthy of life,* L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Đæt man forgâ þŷfþe be his feore *that a man forego theft by his life,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 28; Rä. 21, 18; Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843: Ps. Th. 54, 24. Beorh đînum feore *salva ănĭmam tuam,* Gen. 19, 17: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 14; Gen. 1838: Beo. Th. 2590; B. 1293: Byrht. Th. 137, 31; By. 194: Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134: Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Â to feore *for evermore,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 25; Cri. 1678. Æfre to feore, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 33; Rä. 41, 65. Âwa to feore, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Lange to feore, Ps. Th. 132, 4. Syđđan to feore *in æternum,* 54, 22: 101, 25: 106, 8. To wîdan feore *for ever,* Cd. 170; Th. 213, 5; Exod. 547: Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 3; Cri. 230: Beo. Th. 1871; B. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 211; An. 106: Elen. Kmbl. 421; El. 211: Ps. Th. 71, 17. Hæbbe his feorh *let him have his life,* L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 14: L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 23: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æđelst. 36. Ymb cyninges feorh sierwian *to plot against the king's life,* L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Đû đîn feorh hafast *thou*

hast thy life, Beo. Th. 3703; B. 1849: Cd. 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: Andr. Kmbl. 1908; An. 956: Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gû. 1009. Đær he eardaþ ealne wîdan feorh *where he shall dwell for evermore*, 14 a; Th. 27, 31; Cri. 439. He mîn feorg freoðaþ *he will protect my life*, 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gû. 214: Apstls. Kmbl. 116; Âp. 58. He sylfes feore beágas bohte *he has bought rings with his own life*, Beo. Th. 6019; B. 3013: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 9; Rä. 24, 14. Hî bædan hiora feorum fôddurgeafe *pétérent escas animábus suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 20: Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226: Beo. Th. 147; B. 73. Freónda feorum *with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2616; B. 1306. II. *a living being, person;* hĕ̆mo, persōna:—Đa yldestan Chus and Cham hâtene wǽron, fulfreólîce feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618. Feónda feorh feóllon þicce *the bodies of the foes fell thickly*, 95; Th. 124, 19; Gen. 2065. Feora fæsl *offspring of the living*, 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330: 67; Th. 81, 9; Gen. 1342: 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361: 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384. Đæt is sârlîc đæt swâ fæger feorh sceolan âgan þŷstra ealdor *it is grievous that the prince of darkness should own such beautiful beings*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. [*O. Sax.* ferah, ferh, *n. life, soul: Ger.* ferch, *n. vita, sanguis: M. H. Ger.* vërch, *n. life: O. H. Ger.* fërah, ferh, *n. ánima, vita: Goth.* fairhwus *world: Icel.* fjör, *n. life.*] DER. geógoþ-feorh, geóguþ-, wîde-.

feorh-âdl, e; *f. A mortal disease, fatal sickness;* fatâlis morbus:—Biþ his feorhâdl getenge *his fatal sickness is near*, L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 20. Herodes lǽfde fîf suna, þrŷ he hêt acwellan on his feorhâdle, ǽrđan đe he gewîte *Herod left five sons, three he commanded to be slain in his last illness, ere he departed*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 13.

feorh-bana, -bona, feorg-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer;* vitæ interfector, hŏmĭcīda:—Đû Abele wurde to feorhbanan *thou hast been for a life-destroyer to Abel*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 26; Gen. 1020. Hî gesâwon feorhbanan fuglas slîtan *they saw birds tearing the murderers*, 96; Th. 125, 32; Gen. 2088. He ne meahte on đam feorhbonan fæhþe gebêtan *he might not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465.

feorh-bealo, -bealu; *gen.* -bealowes, -bealuwes; *n. Life-bale, mortal affliction, deadly evil;* vitæ mălum, lētāle mălum:—Gûþdeáþ fornam, feorhbealo frêcne, fyra gehwylcne leóda mînra *war-death, a cruel life-bale, has taken every man of my people*, Beo. Th. 4492; B. 2250. Ic me đæt feorhbealo feor aswâpe *I sweep that deadly evil far from me*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 20; Rä. 24, 5: Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. Đǽr wæs hondsció, feorhbealu fǽgum *there was* [*his*] *glove, deadly evil to the fated*, 4160; B. 2077: 5067; B. 2537.

feorh-ben, -benn, e; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A life-wound, mortal wound;* lētāle vulnus:—Feorhbennum seóc *sick with mortal wounds*, Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740.

feorh-berende; *part. Life-bearing, living;* vītam fĕrens, vīvens:—Heó wile gesêcan ǽghwylcne feorhberendra *it will seek each of those bearing life*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 19; Rä. 40, 6: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 17; Gen. 1955.

feorh-bold *the dwelling of life, the body.* v. feorg-bold.

feorh-bona *a life-destroyer, murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465. v. feorh-bana.

feorh-cwalu, ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-slaughter, death;* vītæ cædes, mors:—Æfter feorhcwale *after death*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 27; Wal. 77. He sôhte hû he sârlîcast, þurh đa wyrrestan wîtu, meahte feorhcwale findan *he sought how he could invent a death most painfully, through the worst torments*, 74 a; Th. 276, 28; Jul. 573.

feorh-cwealm, es; *m. A mortal pang, death, slaughter;* mors, cædes:—Ne þearft đû đê ondrǽdan deáþes brôgan, feorhcwealm nû giet *thou needest not dread the pain of death, the mortal pang as yet*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Đeáh him feónda hlôþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gû. 887. Mîn sceal golden wurþan feorhcwealm *my slaughter shall be requited*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 19; Gen. 1103.

feorh-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Living kind;* vīventium gĕnus:—Bealocwealm hafaþ fela feorhcynna forþ onsended *pernicious death has sent forth many living kinds*, Beo. Th. 4524; B. 2266: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 10; Gn. Ex. 14.

feorh-dæg, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m. A life-day;* vītæ dies:—Đæt Ismael feorhdaga on woruldrîce worn gebîde *that Ishmael may abide many life-days in the world*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 8; Gen. 2358.

feorh-dolh, -dolg, es; *n. A life-wound, deadly wound;* lētāle vulnus:—Geseóþ nû đa feorhdolg đe gefremedon ǽr on mînum folmum *see now the deadly wounds which they ere inflicted on my palms*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 10; Cri. 1455.

feorh-eácen; *part. Endued with life, living;* vītâ auctus, vīvens:—Feorheáceno cynn inc hŷraþ eall *all races endued with life shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 17; Gen. 204.

feorh-gebeorh; *gen.* -gebeorges; *n. Life's security, refuge;* vītæ servātio, refŭgium:—He gelǽdde ofer lagustreámas mâþmhorda mǽst on feorhgebeorh *he led the greatest of store-houses over the water-streams for refuge*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 8; Exod. 369.

feorh-gedâl, feorg-gedâl, es; *n. Life-separation, death;* vītæ divortium, mors:—Sceal feorhgedâl æfter wyrþan *death must afterwards take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 362; An. 181: 2854; An. 1429: Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 5; Gû. 1173.

feorh-gener, es; *n. Life-safety, salvation of life;* vītæ servātio:—Bûton se cyningc him feorhgeneres unne *unless the king grant him salvation of life*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 25.

feorh-genîpla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe;* qui vītæ insīdiātur, lētālis hostis:—He brægd feorhgenîþlan, đæt heó on flet gebeáh *he dragged the deadly foe, that she bowed on the place*, Beo. Th. 3084; B. 1540: 5859; B. 2933.

feorh-gifa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of life;* vītæ dător:—Me onsende sigedryhten mîn, folca feorhgiefa, gâst hâligne *my glorious Lord, Giver of life to people, sent a holy spirit to me*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 20; Gû. 1213. Gesêgon on heáhsetle heofones waldend, folca feorhgiefan *they saw on his throne heaven's Ruler, Giver of life to nations*, 15 b; Th. 35, 10; Cri. 556.

feorh-gifu, -giefu, e; *f. The gift of life;* vītæ dōnum:—Secgas feorhgiefe gefêgon *men rejoiced in the gift of life*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 1; Reim. 6.

feorh-gôma, an; *m.* [gôma *the gums, jaws*] *Fatal* or *deadly jaws;* fatāles fauces:—Se deópa seáþ mid wîta fela, frêcnum feorhgômum, folcum scendeþ *the deep pit* [*hell*] *afflicts people with many torments, with rugged fatal jaws*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 32; Cri. 1549.

feorh-hord, es; *n. Life's treasure, the soul, spirit;* vītæ thēsaurus, ănĭma:—Lîf biþ on sîþe, fǽges feorhhord *life is on its journey, the spirit of the fated*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 7; Ph. 221. Hâd wereþ feorhhord feóndum *armour defends the soul from foes*, Wald. 100; Vald. 2, 22: Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 26; Gû. 1117: Andr. Kmbl. 2365; An. 1184.

feorh-hûs, es; *n. Life's house, spirit's house, the body;* vītæ *vel* ănĭmæ dŏmus, corpus:—Gâr oft þurhwôd fǽges feorhhûs *the dart often pierced the body of the fated*, Byrht. Th. 140, 32; By. 297.

feorh-hyrde, es; *m. Life-guardian* or *protector;* vītæ custos *vel* protector:—He hine bæd đæt he him feorhhyrde wǽre *he prayed that he would be his life-protector*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5: Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8.

feorh-lâst, es; *m. A life-step, step taken to preserve one's life, flight;* vītæ vestīgium, gressus vītæ servandæ causâ lātus, fŭga:—He onweg đanon on nicera mere, fǽge and geflŷmed, feorhlâstas bær *he bore his life-steps away thence to the monsters' mere, death-doomed and put to flight*, Beo. Th. 1697; B. 846.

feorh-leán, es; *n. Life's reward* or *gift;* vītæ præmium:—Woldon hie đæt feorhleán fâcne gyldan *they would requite life's gift with fraud*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 12; Exod. 150.

feorh-lege, es; *m.* [lege = leg, lagu *law*] *Life-law, fate, death;* vītæ lex, fātum, mors:—Đæt on đone hâlgan handa sendan to feorhlege fæderas usse *that our fathers lay their hands on the holy one unto death*, Elen. Kmbl. 913; El. 458. Ic on mâþma hord mînne bebohte feorhlege *I have bought my fate for treasures' hoard*, Beo. Th. 5592; B. 2800.

feorh-lîf, es; *n. Life;* vīta:—On đînre gesihþe ne biþ sôþfæst ǽnig, đe on đisse foldan feorhlîf bereþ *non justificábitur in conspectu tuo omnis vívens*, Ps. Th. 142, 2.

feorh-loca, an; *m. Life's inclosure, the breast;* ănĭmæ claustrum, pectus:—Eom ic, in mînum feorhlocan, breóstum, inbryrded to đam betran hâm *I am, in my life's inclosure, in my breast, impelled to the better home*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 11; Gû. 625.

feorh-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life;* vītæ perditio:—Gif feorhlyre wurþe *if there be loss of life*, L. E. B. 3; Th. ii. 240, 14.

feorh-ner, -nere, es; *n. Life's preservation* or *salvation, a refuge, sustenance, nourishment, food;* vītæ servātio, refŭgium, ălimentum, cĭbus:—Monigfealde sind gôd đe us dǽleþ to feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold are the goods which the Father almighty distributes to us for life's preservation*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 359, 33; Pa. 72: 16 b; Th. 38, 21; Cri. 610. Đe worhte weoroda Dryhten to feorhnere fira cynne *which the Lord of hosts wrought for salvation to the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1792; El. 898: Cd. 190; Th. 237, 18; Dan. 339. Hî nô đonan lǽtaþ on gefeán faran to feorhnere *they will not let them go thence in joy to a refuge*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 28; Cri. 1597. Fuglas heora feorhnere on đæs beámes blêdum nâme [=nâmon] *birds took their refuge on the tree's branches*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 3; Dan. 507. Hwîlum him to honda, hungre geþreátad, fleág fugla cyn, đǽr hŷ feorhnere fundon *sometimes the race of birds, forced by hunger, flew to his hands, where they found sustenance*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 10; Gû. 889. Beóþ Godes streámas gôde wætere fæste gefylde, đanan feorhnere findaþ foldbûend *flúmen Dei replétum est áqua, pārasti cĭbum illōrum*, Ps. Th. 64, 10.

feorh-rǽd, es; *m. Life-benefit, an action tending to the soul's benefit;* id quod vītæ prodest, actio ad ănĭmæ sălūtem tendens:—Đæt hie feorhrǽd fremedon *that they should do what would benefit their souls*, Andr. Kmbl. 3306; An. 1656.

feorh-scyldig; *adj. Life-guilty, liable in one's life;* vītæ reus, morte dignus:—Gif feorhscyldig man cyning gesōhte *if a man who had forfeited his life sought the king*, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 10. Se ðe ofslehþ man binnan ciricwagum, he biþ feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls, he is liable in his life*, vii. 13, 15; Th. i. 332, 8, 14.

feorh-seóc; *adj. Life-sick, mortally wounded;* letāliter vulnĕrātus:—Scolde Grendel ðonan feorhseóc fleón *Grendel must flee thence mortally wounded*, Beo. Th. 1644; B. 820.

feorh-sweng, es; *m. A life-blow, deadly blow;* lētālis ictus:—Hond feorhsweng ne ofteah *his hand withdrew not the deadly blow*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489.

feorh-þearf, e; *f. Distress of life, urgent need;* vītæ necessĭtas:—Drihten me hraðe gefūltuma æt feorhþearfe *Dŏmĭne ad adjūvandum me festīna*, Ps. Th. 69, 1.

feorh-wund, e; *f. A life-wound, mortal wound;* lētāle vulnus:—He ðær feorhwunde hleát *he sank there with a mortal wound*, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385.

feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus:—Se gingra sunu ferde wræclīce on feorlen rīce *adolescentior filius pĕregre profectus est in rĕgiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. v. fyrlen.

feor-lond, es; *n. A far country, distant land;* remōta terra:—Feorlondum on *in distant lands*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 12; Pa. 10.

FEORM, fiorm, fyrm, e; *f.* **I.** *food, provision, goods, substance;* victus, substantia, bŏna:—Nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft līces feorme leng sorgian *thou needest not longer care about my body's food*, Beo. Th. 906; B. 451. Hī bærndon and awēston ðæs cynges feorme hāmas [MS. hames] *they burnt and laid waste the king's provision-homes* [or *farms*], Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 13. Twegra daga feorme *provision for two days;* firmam duōrum diērum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 23; 504, 14: Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 10. Gewāt him mid cnósle, ofer Caldēa folc feran mid feorme, fæder Abrahames *the father of Abraham departed with his family, with his goods, to travel over the Chaldeans' nation*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 6; Gen. 1731: 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659. Gewiton him eástan ǣhta lǣdan, feoh and feorme *they departed from the east leading their possessions, cattle and substance*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 22; Gen. 1650. **II.** *an entertaining, entertainment, feast;* hospītālĭtas, convīvium, cœna:—Gif mon cierliscne monnan fliéman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of the entertaining of a fugitive*, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. Ān dǽl bisceope and his hīrēde for feorme and onfangenysse gesta and cumena *ūna portio episcŏpo et fămŭlæ propter hospitālĭtātem atque susceptiōnem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 7. Ðætte ælþeódige bisceopas sȳn þoncfulle heora gæstlīþnesse and feorme *ut episcŏpi peregrīni contenti sint hospitālĭtātis mūnĕre oblāto*, 4, 5; S. 573, 3. To ðære ēcan feorme *to the eternal feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. He gegearwode mycele feorme *magnam cœnam fēcit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 31: 372, 1, 3. **III.** *a place where provisions are kept, provision-quarters of an army;* victus stătio:—Se here eódan him to heora gearwan feorme ūt þuruh Hamtūnscīre into Bearrucscīre to Reádingon *the army went to their ready provision-quarters out through Hampshire into Berkshire to Reading*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 20–22, col. 1. **IV.** *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment;* ūsus, fructus:—Ða swīðe lytle feorme [fiorme MS. Hat.] ðara bōca wiston, forðæmðe hie heora nān wuht ongietan ne meahton *they got very little benefit from the books, because they could not understand anything of them*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. [*Chauc.* farme *meal: Laym.* feorme, veorme *feast.*] DER. bēn-feorm, bend-, cyning-, eástor-, eástor-, gyt-, swīþ-, winter-: or-feorme.

feorma; *adj. First;* prīmus:—Ða feorman men *the first men*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 15; Jul. 499. v. forma.

feormend-leás; *adj. Wanting a polisher;* pŏlītōre cărens:—Geseah he orcas stondan, fyrnmanna fatu, feormendleáse, ðær wæs helm monig eald and ōmig *he saw bowls standing, vessels of men of yore, wanting a polisher, there was many a helmet, old and rusty*, Beo. Th. 5516, note; B. 2761. v. feormynd.

feormere, es; *m. One who supplies with food, a purveyor*, FARMER; obsōnātor:—Se ðe mā manna [MS. manne] inlǽde ðonne he sceole, būton ðæs stīwerdes leáfe and ðæra feormera, gylde his ingang *he who introduces more men than he should, without leave of the steward and of the purveyors, let him forfeit his admission*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 19–21.

feorm-fultum, es; *m. Food-support, purveyance;* victus auxĭlium, commeātus, prōcūrātio:—Ðæt him nān man ne þearf to feormfultume nān þingc syllan, būtan he sylf wille *that no man need give him anything as purveyance, unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22.

feormian; *part.* feormende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [feorm *food*]. **I.** *to supply with food, feed, support, sustain, entertain, receive as a guest, cherish, benefit, profit;* victum suppĕdĭtāre, epŭlāre, suscīpĕre, suscĭpĕre hospĭtio, fŏvēre, cūrāre, vălēre:—Ðæt ic [cyning] bebeóde eallum mīnan gerēfan ðæt hī on mīnan āgenan rihtlīce tilian, and me mid ðam feormian; and ðæt him nān man ne þearf to feormfultume nān þingc syllan, būtan he sylf wille *that I* [*the king*] *command all my reeves that they justly provide on my own, and feed* [*supply with food, maintain*] *me therewith; and that no man need give them anything as purveyance* [*food-support*], *unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22. Feorma, mihtig Dryhten, mīnre sāwle *mighty Lord, sustain my soul*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 33; Hy. 4, 42. Āh he feormendra lyt lifgendra *he has few of entertainers living*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 7; Vy. 30. Ðæt se, ðe hine feormode, and se, ðe gefeormod wæs, sȳn hī begen bisceopes dōme scyldig *that he, who entertained him, and he, who was entertained, be both guilty to the bishop's doom*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Feorma mec hwæðre, ðeáh ðe ic fremede mā gylta *yet cherish me, though I have committed more crimes*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 36; Hy. 4, 25. Feorma ðū in ðīnum ferþe gōd *cherish thou good in thy soul*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 10; Fä. 51: Ps. Th. 77, 69. Forðon hī ongeáton ðætte seó hālwende onsægedness to ēcre alȳsnesse swīþrade and feormade ge līchoman and sāwle *for they understood that the wholesome sacrifice availed and profited* [vălēret] *to the eternal redemption both of body and of soul*, Bd. 4, 22; Whel. 318, 25–27. **II.** *to feed on, devour, consume;* vesci, comĕdĕre, consūmĕre:—Fealo līg feormaþ and Fēnix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns up the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218. **III.** *to cleanse*, FARM or *cleanse out;* mundāre, purgāre, expiāre:—He feormaþ his bernes flōre *he will cleanse the floor of his barn*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17; purgābit āream suam, Vulg. He feormaþ ælc ðara, ðe blǽda byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blǽda ðe swīðor *omnem, qui fert fructum, purgābit eum, ut fructum plus afferat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Seofon dagas ðū feormast ðæt weofod, Ex. 29, 37; *seuen daies thow shalt clense the auter*, Wyc; septem diēbus expiābis altāre, Vulg. DER. a-feormian, ge-.

feorm-riht, es; *n. Right in an estate;* in prædio jus, Heming, p. 50, Mann.

feormþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertaining, a cleansing;* susceptio, hospītium. purgātio. v. fyrmþ.

feormung, e; *f.* **I.** *a harbouring, an entertaining;* susceptio, hospītium:—þurh wreccena feormunge *by the harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. **II.** *a cleansing, polishing;* purgātio, pŏlītio;—Gif sweordhwīta ōðres monnes wǽpn to feormunge onfō *if a sword-polisher receive another man's weapon for polishing*, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. DER. a-feormung, niht-.

feormynd [=feormend], es; *m.* [feormian **III.** *to cleanse*] *A cleanser, furbisher, polisher;* purgātor, pŏlītor:—Feormynd swefaþ, ða ðe beadogrīmman bȳwan sceoldon *the polishers are dead, who should prepare the war-helmet*, Beo. Th. 4505, note; B. 2256.

feornes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FARNESS, *distance;* longinquĭtas:—Gif mycel feornys sīþfætes betwihligeþ *si longinquĭtas itĭnĕris magna interjăcet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39.

feorr; *adj. Far, distant;* longinquus:—Ðeáh him mon feorr land gehēte *though a distant land was promised him*, Past. 50; Hat. MS: Andr. Recd. 850; An. 423. v. feor; *adj. far.*

feorr; *adv. Far, at a distance;* prŏcul, longe:—Hyra heorte is feorr fram me *cor eōrum longe est a me*, Mt. Bos. 15, 8. Hī feorr ætstōdon *de longe stĕtērunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. Seó sunne gǽþ eall swā feorr adūne on nihtlīcre tīde under ðære eorþan swā heó on dæg bufan up astīhþ *the sun goes quite as far down under the earth in the night time as it rises above it in the day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 22; Lchdm. iii. 234, 20. v. feor; *adv.*

feorran, feorrane, feorren; *adv. Afar, far off, at a distance, from far;* a longe, prŏcul, longe, e longinquo:—Ðǽr wǽron manega wīf feorran *ĕrant ĭbi mŭlĭĕres multæ a longe*, Mt. Bos. 27, 55: Mk. Bos. 5, 6. Folgiaþ feorran ðære hālgan earce *follow at a distance from the holy ark*, Jos. 3, 3. Swīðe feorran ymbūton *very far about*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. Ic eom hider feorran gefered *I have journeyed hither from far*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498: Beo. Th. 728; B. 361: Andr. Kmbl. 48; An. 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993: Rood Kmbl. 114; Kr. 57: Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 15; Rä. 7, 8: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 11. Feorran and neán *from far and near*, Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Petrus hym fyligde feorrane *Petrus sequēbātur eum a longe*, Mt. Bos. 26, 58. Feorren, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836.

feorran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove to a distance, withdraw;* remōvēre, elongāre:—Ne wolde feorhbealo feorran *he would not withdraw the mortal bale*, Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. DER. a-feorran, of-.

feorran-cund; *adj. Having a distant origin, coming from afar;* e longinquo ortus:—Sōna him seleþegn, sīþes wērgum, feorrancundum forþ wīsade *forthwith the hall-thane guided him forth, weary from his journey, coming from afar*, Beo. Th. 3594, note; B. 1795. v. feor-cund.

feorren; *adv. From far;* e longinquo:—Uncer twega feorren cumenra *of us two come from far*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836. v. feorran; *adv.*

feorsian, fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go beyond, remove;* ultĕrius procēdĕre, elongāre:—Ðū meaht feorsian *thou mayest go beyond*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 52; Met. 24, 26. DER. a-feorsian, -fyrsian, afor-feorsian.

feor-stuðu, e; *f. A slanting post?* obstīpum, Som. Ben. Lye:—Feorstuðu *obstupum?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 11.

feorþ, es; *n. The soul, spirit, life;* anĭma, vita:—Feorþ biþ on sīþe

his soul shall be on its journey, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 32; Vy. 26. v. ferþ.

feórþa, feówerþa; seó, ðæt feórþe, feówerþe; *adj. The* FOURTH; quartus:—Wæs gewórden æfen and mergen se feórþa dæg *the evening and morning were the fourth day,* Gen. 1, 19. Seó feórþe eá ys gehâten Eufrates *flúvius quartus ipse est Euphrātes,* 2, 14. Hêr bôc Boëties onginþ seó feórþe *here begins the fourth book of Boethius,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 24: 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ðæt feórþe cyn *the fourth tribe,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 20; Exod. 310. Feórþan dæles rîca *a ruler of a fourth part, tetrarch;* tetrarcha, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. On ðære feórþan mæġþe *generātiône quarta,* Gen. 15, 16. Com se Hælend embe ðone feórþan hancréd to him *Iēsus quarta vigĭlia noctis vēnit ad eos,* Mt. Bos. 14, 25. Ða folctogan feórþan síðe æðeling læddon to ðam carcerne *the leaders of the people led the noble to the dungeon the fourth time,* Andr. Kmbl. 2915; An. 1460.

feórþes fôt *four-footed;* quadrŭpes:—Feórþes fôt neát *a four-footed beast;* bestia quadrŭpes, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþling, es; *m:* feórþung, e; *f. in Anglo-Saxon;* but *m. in Northumb.* v. *last example. A fourth part of a thing,* FARTHING; quadrans:—Ðes feórþling oððe feórþa [MS. feórþan] dæl þinges *hic quadrans,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Som. 12, 35. Ær ðû agylde ðone ýtemestan feórþling [MS. feórþlingc] *dōnec reddas nŏvissĭmum quadrantem,* Mt. Bos. 5, 26: Lk. Bos. 12, 59. Geseah he sume earme wudewan bringan twegen feórþlingas *vĭdit quandam vĭduam paupercŭlam mittentem æra mīnūta duo,* Lk. Bos. 21, 2: Mk. Bos. 12, 42. Twegen [MS. tuoge] stycas, ðæt is feórþung penninges *duo mīnūta, quod est quadrans,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 42. Feórþungas, *acc. pl.* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 2.

feórþ-rîce, es; *n. Dominion over a fourth part;* tetrarchia = τετραρχία, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþung, e; *f: but in Northumb. m. A fourth part, a farthing,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42. v. feórþling.

feorting, e; *f. Crĕpĭtus ventris:*—Feorting *pēdātio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 64; Wrt. Voc. 46, 22.

feor-weg, es; *m. A far* or *long way;* via longinqua:—Mîn bigengea gewât bryce on feorweg *incŏlātus meus prolongātus est,* Ps. Th. 119, 5: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gû. 228. Drihten asent þeóda ofer eów of feorwegum *addūcet Dŏmĭnus sŭper te gentem de longinquo,* Deut. 28, 49: Beo. Th. 73; B. 37: Ps. Th. 67, 26. On feorwegas *in distant ways,* Andr. Kmbl. 1855; An. 930: Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 1.

feorwit-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-georn.

feorwit-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity;* cūriōsĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-geornes.

feós *of cattle, money,* or *wealth,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15: Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22; *gen. of* feoh.

feostnode *confirmed,* Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 32, = fæstnode; *p. of* fæstnian.

feoter, feotur; *gen.* feotre, feoture; *f. A fetter;* compes:—Mid feotrum [Rush. feoturum] *compĕdĭbus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. v. feter.

feóþ *shall hate,* Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911. v. feón.

feoðer-scête *four-cornered, square;* quadrangŭlus, quadrātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feówer-scŷte.

feotod, feotud *called for, fetched;* arcessītus, Som. Ben. Lye, = fetod; *pp. of* fetian.

feóung, fióung, feóng, e; *f. Hatred, enmity;* ŏdium, inīmīcĭtia:—His unriht and his feóung wurþ ðeáh swíðe open *invēnīret inīquĭtātem suam et ŏdium,* Ps. Th. 35, 2. Hî me settan feóunge for mînre lufan *pōsuērunt ŏdium pro dilectiône mea,* 108, 4. Hî ealdum feóungum [feóngum MS. B.] hine êhton *vĕtĕrānis eum ŏdiis insēquēbantur,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 20. v. feógan, feón *to hate.*

FEÓWER, feówere; *nom. acc; gen.* feówera, feówra; *dat.* feówerum: *Sometimes used indecl.* FOUR; quătuor:—Wurdon feówer cyninges þegnas ofslægene *four king's thanes were slain,* Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 4: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 16; Gen. 1546: Ælfc. T. 25, 19, 20. Feówer síðon *four times;* quăter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Felamôdigra feówer scoldon geferian to ðæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four of those much daring ones must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall,* Beo. Th. 3279; B. 1637. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fæges rápas *what are the four ropes of the doomed man?* Salm. Kmbl. 663; Sal. 331: 667; Sal. 333. Þrittig wæs and feówere feores onsôhte wîgena cynnes *there were thirty-four of the race of men bereft of life,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 12; Jul. 679. Feówra sum *one of four,* L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 21; Th. i. 40, 21. Of ðisum feówer bôcum *of these four books,* Ælfc. T. 27, 17. From feówerum foldan sceátum *from the four corners of the world,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 5; Cri. 879: Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Embe feówer wucan *after four weeks,* 30; Men. 15: 313; Men. 158. Ic sette feówer bêc *I composed four books,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 37. Sylle feówer scêp for ân *restĭtuet quătuor ŏves pro ūna ŏve,* Ex. 22, 1: Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Seó hæfde feówere fêt under wombe *it had four feet under its belly,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 10; Rä. 37, 3. [*Wyc.* foure: *Laym.* feour, feouwer, feowere, feor, fower, four: *Orm.* fowwerr, fowwre: *Plat.* veer: *O. Sax.* fiwar, fiuwar, fior: *Frs.* fjouver: *O. Frs.* fiuwer, fiower, fior: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* vier: *O. H. Ger.* fior: *Goth.* fidwor: *Dan.* fire: *Swed.* fyre: *Icel.* fjórir: *Lat.* quătuor: *Grk.* τέσσαρες; *Æolic* πίσυρες: *Wel.* pedwar: *Lith.* keturì: *Sansk.* ćatur, ćatvāras.]

feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówer *four:* = feáwera; *gen. pl. of* feáwa *a few.*

feówer-feald; *adj.* FOURFOLD; quadruplus:—Gif ic ænigne bereáfode, ic hit be feówerfealdum agyfe *si quid ălĭquem defraudāvi, reddo quadruplum,* Lk. Bos. 19, 8.

feówer-fealdan *to make fourfold;* quadruplĭcāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

feówer-fête, fiówer-fête, fiér-fête, fiðer-fête, fyðer-fête, -fôte, -fôtte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrŭpes:—Se ælmihtiga God eallum mancinne forgeaf ða feówerfêtan deór *the almighty God gave to all mankind the four-footed beasts,* Ælfc. T. 8, 26. Ælces cynnes feówerfêtes feós ân *one of each kind of four-footed cattle,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15. Hî sceoldon [MS. sceoldan] bringan feówerfêtes twâ hwîte *of four-footed* [*cattle*] *they must bring two white,* 2, 4; Bos. 43, 8. Eádbyrht bisceop, feówerfôttra nŷtena ðone têðan dæl, to þearfum syllan wolde *bishop Eadbert would give the tenth part of his four-footed cattle to the poor,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17. v. flox-fôte, feówer-scŷte.

feówer-gild, es; *n. A fourfold payment* or *compensation;* quadruplex compensātio:—Ælc tîhtbýsig man gilde feówergilde *let every man of bad repute pay with fourfold compensation,* L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 10.

feówer-scŷte, fyðer-scŷte, fiðer-scŷte, -scîte, feðer-scîte, -sciţe, -scette; *adj.* [sceát *a corner*] *Four-cornered, quadrangular, square;* quadrangŭlus, quadrātus:—Seó burh is feówerscŷte *the city is quadrangular,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 21.

feówertene *fourteen,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 17. v. feówertyne.

feówerteóða, *m;* seó, ðæt, feówerteóde, *f. n; adj. The fourteenth;* quartus dĕcĭmus:—Se wæs feówerteóða fram Agusto ðam Câsere *who was the fourteenth from Augustus Cæsar,* Bd. 1, 4; S. 475. 27. Ðæs feówerteóðan dæges *of the fourteenth day,* Ex. 12, 18. On ðam feówerteóðan dæge *quarta dĕcĭma die,* Lev. 23, 5: Jos. 5, 10. Healdaþ ðæt ôþ ðone feówerteódan dæg ðæs mônþes *servābĭtur usque ad quartam dĕcĭmam diem mensis hujus,* Ex. 12, 6.

feówerþa; seó, ðæt feówerþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus:—Is feówerþe lyft *the fourth is air,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 122; Met. 20, 61. v. feórþa.

feówerþa-fæder [MS. feówerþe-fæder]; *indecl. in sing. A great-great-grandfather;* ăbăvus, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 12; Wrt. Voc. 51, 57.

feówerþe-môder; *indecl. in sing;* but *dat. sing.* -mêder; *pl. nom. acc.* -môdra; *gen.* -môdra; *dat.* -môdrum; *f. A great-great-grandmother;* ăbăvia, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 13; Wrt. Voc. 51, 58.

feówertig; *gen.* feówertigra; *dat.* feówertigum, feówertig; *adj.* FORTY; quadrāginta:—Ne ofsleah ic hîg, gif ðær beóþ feówertig *non percūtiam propter quadrāginta,* Gen. 18, 29. Æfter ðæra feówertigra daga getele *after the number of forty days,* Num. 14, 34. On feówertigum geárum *quadrāginta annis,* 14, 34: Jn. Bos. 2, 20. Hie begêton feówertig bearna *they begat forty* [*of*] *children,* Cd. 223; Th. 294, 22; Sat. 475: 228; Th. 306, 21; Sat. 667. Israhêla bearn æton heofonlîcne mete feówertig wintra *fīlii Israel comēdērunt Manna; n.* [*μάννα; n;* אֶת־הַמָּן] *quadrāginta annis,* Ex. 16, 34: Gen. 32, 15: 50, 3. Feówertig [feówertigum MS. B.] scillingum gebête *let him make amends with forty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 11.

feówertigeða, feówertigoða; *m:* -tigoðe, *f. n; adj. Fortieth;* quadrāgēsĭmus:—Feówertigeða *quadrāgēsĭmus,* C. R. Ben. 25. On ðam feówertigôðan [MS. feówerteóðan] geáre *in the fortieth year;* quadrāgēsĭmo anno, Deut. 1, 3.

feówertig-feald; *adj. Fortyfold;* quadrāgēnārius, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

feówertig-lîc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to forty;* quadrāgēnārius:—He bebeád ðæt feówertiglîce fæsten healden beón *jejūnium quadrāginta diĕrum observāri præcēpit,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 10. Ealle tîd ðæs feówertiglîcan fæstenes *tōtum quadrāgēsĭmæ tempus,* 3, 23; S. 554, 31.

feówertyne; *adj.* FOURTEEN; quătuordĕcim:—Feówertyne cneóressa *generātiônes quătuordĕcim,* Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Cômon feówertyne Geáta gongan *fourteen Goths came marching,* Beo. Th. 3287; B. 1641: Andr. Kmbl. 3185; An. 1595. Ôþ-ðæt feówertyne niht ofer Eástron *until fourteen nights after Easter,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 8, MS. B. Rachel acende feówertyne suna *Rachel bore fourteen sons,* Gen. 46, 22.

feówra *of four,* L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17, = feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówer.

feówrþa, *m;* seó, ðæt feówrþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus:—Feówrþe is fŷr *the fourth is fire,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. v. feórþa.

feówrtig; *adj. Forty;* quadrāginta:—Ceorliscum men feówrtigum scillingum gebête *cōlōni quadrāginta sōlĭdis emendet,* L. Alf. pol. 10; Wilk. 37, 23. v. feówertig.

feowung, e; *f.* [feohan *to rejoice*] *A rejoicing, an enjoying, glorying;* gaudium, glōria, Hpt. Gl. 433; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 95, 10.

feówurtig; *adj. Forty;* quadraginta:—Ða ða he fæste feówurtig daga and feówurtig nihta *cum jejūnasset quadraginta diĕbus et quadraginta noctĭbus,* Mt. Bos. 4, 2. v. feówertig.

fer, es; *n.* I. *a going, journey;* ĭter:—Wið fere *juxta ĭter,* Ps. Spl. M. 139, 6. II. *a vessel, ship;* nāvis:—Wæs se sunn

Lamehes of fere acumen *the son of Lamech was come from the vessel* [=*ark*], Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. v. fær; *n.*

fēr, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wiđ ǣlces dæges fēre *for an every day's fever*, L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 28. v. fǣr, fefer.

fēr, es; *m. Fear, terror;* tĭmor:—Mid fēre foldbūende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes bihlǣmeþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 13; Cri. 868. v. fǣr; *m.*

fera, an; *m. A companion;* sŏcius, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-fera.

feran, to ferenne; *part.* ferende; *p.* ferde, *pl.* ferdon; *pp.* fered [fer *a journey*] *To go, make a journey, set out, travel, march, sail;* īre, iter făcĕre, proficisci, transīre, migrāre, nāvigāre:—He hine to cyninge feran hēt *he called him to go to the king*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39: Cd. 109; Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 31; Cri. 1416: Beo. Th. 53; B. 27: Andr. Kmbl. 347; An. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 429; El. 215: Ps. Th. 118, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12: Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41. Đā hī swā mycelne sīþfæt feran sceoldan *when they must go so great a journey*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 30: 1, 23; S. 485, 38. He on morne feran wolde *he wished to set out in the morning*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Ic wegas đīne þence to ferenne fōtum mīnum *I think to go thy ways with my feet*, Ps. Th. 118, 59. Folc ferende *travelling people*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 28; Gen. 1653: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rä. 8, 9: Ps. Th. 125, 5. Ic fere geond foldan *I travel over the earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 2; Rä. 2, 5: Ps. Th. 140, 12. Đū mid mildse mīnre ferest *thou goest with my grace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3345; An. 1676. Mon fereþ feor *a man goes far*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 20; Gn. Ex. 146; Salm. Kmbl. 614; Sal. 306: Menol. Fox 327; Men. 165. Āc fereþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the sea* [lit. *sea-fowl's bath*], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Đa đe heonon feraþ *those who go hence*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 29; Sat. 654: Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēþle *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 30; Sat. 495; Ps. Th. 142, 11. Mid Gode Noe ferde *Noe cum Deo ambŭlāvit*, Gen. 6, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1323; An. 662: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 18; Gū. 663. Ferde his hlīsa to Galilea rīce *prōcessit rūmor ejus in omnem rĕgiōnem Gălilææ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Sum sǣdere ferde to sāwenne his sǣd *a sower went to sow his seed*, ii. 88, 12: 90, 10. He ferde fram him and wæs fered on heofen *recessit ab eis et ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. He eft hām ferde *he went home again*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Hilde of deaþe ferde to līfe *Hilda de morte transīvit ad vītam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. He ferde ofer sǣ *he went over the sea*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7: 19, 2: Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 39. God ferde forþ *ăbiit Dŏmĭnus*, Gen. 18, 33. Ferde Constantius forþ on Breotone *Constantius died* [lit. *went forth*] *in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. Hī ferdon to Rōme *they went to Rome*, Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22: Gen. 11, 31: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 18: Beo. Th. 3268; B. 1632. He hī lǣrde đæt hī ferdon on đæt geweorc đæs Godes wordes *in ŏpus eos verbi proficisci suādet*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39. Hī ferdon ongēn đone brȳdguman *exiērunt obviam sponso*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Hī ofer sǣ ferdon *they went over the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 7, 12. Tīd is đæt đū fere *it is time that thou goest*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269: Andr. Kmbl. 448; An. 224. Ǣr gē furđur feran *ere ye go further*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254. DER. be-feran, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, þurh-, to-. v. faran.

fer-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed for a journey;* ftĭnĕris lectus:—Ferbed *bajunula?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 78; Wrt. Voc. 41, 32.

fēr-blǣd, es; *m.* [fēr-=fǣr- *sudden*, blǣd *a blast*] *A sudden* or *fearful blast;* pestĭnus flātus:—Ic lǣran wille đæt gē eówer hūs gefæstnige, đȳ-læs hit fērblǣdum windas toweorpan *I will exhort that ye make your house firm, lest winds overthrow it with sudden blasts*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 21; Jul. 649.

fercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bring, assist, help, support;* ferre, adjŭvāre, subvĕnire, sustentāre:—Hī fercodon đa scypo eft to Lundenne *they brought the ships again to London*, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 31, col. 2. On đisum līfe we ateoriaþ gif we us mid bigleofan ne ferciaþ *in this life we faint if we support not ourselves with food*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 33. DER. ge-fercian.

fēr-clam; *gen.* -clammes; *m.* [fēr-=fǣr- *sudden*, clam *what holds*] *A sudden seizing;* arreptio repentīna angustiæ perīcŭlōsæ, Grn. Exod. 119. v. oferclamme, clam, clom.

fercung, e; *f. A sustaining;* sustentātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fercuþ; *adj. Frugal, thrifty;* frūgālis, frūgi, Cot. 203.

ferd *an army*, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 28. v. fyrd-faru.

ferde, *pl.* ferdon *went*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22; *p. of* feran.

ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition;* mīlītāris expĕdītio, expĕdītio contra hostes, Heming, p. 234, Lye. v. fyrd-faru.

ferd-mon, -monn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *m. A soldier;* mīles:—Đæt feoh mon đām ferdmonnum sellan sceolde *the money should be given to the soldiers*, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban ferdmen *a king must have soldiers*, 17; Fox 58, 33, MS. Cot. v. fyrd-mann.

ferd-rinc, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, mīles:—He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. fyrd-rinc.

ferd-wīte *a fine for neglecting to pay the contribution to the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 10, note 23, MS. B: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1044; 359, 3. v. fyrd-wīte.

ferd-wyrt, e; *f.* [=feld-wyrt?] *Field-wort? gentian?* gentiāna?—Nim ferdwyrt *take gentian* (?), L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 15. v. feld-wyrt.

fere; *adj. Passable, able to go;* meābĭlis. DER. earfoþ-fere, eáþ-, ge-, un-, un-ge-.

fere *with life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22; *inst. of* ferh *life.*

fered *carried*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51; *pp. of* ferian.

fereld, es; *n. A way, going, step;* gressus:—Fulfrema stepas ođđe pađas ođđe fereldu mīne on sīþfætum đīnum *perfĭce gressus meos in sēmītis tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. færeld.

fēren *fiery, burning;* igneus, ignītus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fȳren.

ferend, es; *m.* [*part. of* feran] *A traveller, messenger, sailor;* peregrīnātor, nuncius, nauta:—He hēt gefetigan ferend snelle *he commanded swift messengers to be fetched*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 12; Jul. 60. Him đa ferend on fæste wuniaþ *the sailors firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 25; Wal. 25.

fere-scœt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, Cot. 138.

fere-socu, an; *m.* [ferh *a pig*, socu?=socc *a sock*] *A bag made of swine's skin;* sibæa:—Feresocu *sibba*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 1. v. Littleton, Glossārium Lătīno-þarbărum *under* sibæa.

fergan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to carry, convey, bear;* portāre, vehĕre, ferre:—We willaþ Hlāford fergan to đære beorhtan byrg *we will bear the Lord to the bright city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 26; Cri. 518: 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rä. 16, 13. Þearn fergaþ and fēdaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child*, 87 a; Th. 327, 21; Vy. 7. II. *to go;* īre:—Ic seah rǣplingas in ræced fergan *I saw captives going into a house*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. v. ferian.

fer-grunden *ground to pieces, mangled*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9, = for-grunden; *pp. of* for-grindan.

ferh; *gen.* feres; *dat. inst.* fere; *n. m. Life;* vīta:—Ferh ellen wræc *power drove out life*, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Ealne wīdan ferh *to all eternity*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 3; Gū. 789. v. feorh.

ferh, es; *m. A pig;* porcus, Wrt. Voc. 286, 47. v. fearh.

ferh-cwæle? [=-cwalu?] *A murrain of hogs;* lues porcīna, Som. Ben. Lye.

ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-destruction, slaughter;* internĕcio, Cot. 114. v. feorh-cwalu.

ferht *fear, fright, dread;* păvor, tĭmor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhto.

ferht, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—He mæg rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhte *he may find wisdom in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 119; Met. 22, 60. v. ferhþ.

ferhþ, fyrhþ, ferþ, ferht, es; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* animus, mens:—Đīn ferhþ bemearn *thy spirit mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309: Elen. Kmbl. 347; El. 174: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. Ferhþes fōreþanc *forethought of mind*, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. His geleáfa wearþ fæst on ferhþe *his faith became firm in his spirit*, Elen. Kmbl. 2071; El. 1037: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 2; Seel. 132: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 32; Gen. 870: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754: Ps. Th. 85, 11. Đæt he andsware ǣnige ne cunne findan on ferhþe *that he cannot find any answer in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 103; Met. 22, 52: Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. He wiste ferhþ guman *he knew the man's soul*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Ne lǣt đū đīn ferhþ wesan sorgum asǣled *let not thy soul be bound with sorrows*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 17; Gen. 2194. Noe læg ferhþe forstolen *Noah lay deprived of mind*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579: Ps. Th. 131, 2. Hī ferdon forþ đonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633: 6334; B. 3177. II. *life;* vīta:—Wīdan ferhþ, *acc. for a long life, for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. DER. collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -fyrhþ: dreórig-, freórig-, gāl-, gamol-, gleáw-, sār-, sārig-, stærced-, stearc-, sterced-, stīþ-, sweorcend-, swīþ-, swoncen-, swȳþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. feorh.

ferhþ-bana, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer;* vītæ destructor, interfector:—Fyrst ferhþbana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399.

ferhþ-cearig; *adj. Anxious in soul;* animo sollĭcĭtus:—Sarra ongan, ferhþcearig, to were sīnum mæþlan *Sarah, anxious in soul, began to speak to her consort*, Cd. 101; Th. 133, 28; Gen. 2217.

ferhþ-cleófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cŭbile, pectus:—Eádig byþ se wer, se đe him ege Drihtnes on ferhþcleófan, fæste gestandeþ *beātus vir, qui timet Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Th. 111, 1.

ferhþ-cófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cŭbile, pectus:—

On ferhþcôfan *in his mind's cave* or *breast*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 8; Gen. 2603: Ps. Th. 108, 17.

ferhþ-frec; *adj. Bold in spirit;* anĭmōsus:—Ferhþfrecan Fin begeat sweordbealo *misery from the sword seized Fin the bold in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2296; B. 1146.

ferhþ-friđende *life-saving.* v. ferþ-friđende.

ferhþ-genīþla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe;* vītæ hostis, lētālis hostis:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīþlan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5754; B. 2881.

ferhþ-gewit *mental wit, understanding.* v. ferþ-gewit.

ferhþ-gleáw, fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in mind, sagacious;* anĭmo prūdens, săpiens:—Đær hie Iuditþe fundon ferhþgleáwe *they found Judith there prudent in mind*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 41. Þūsenda manna ferhþgleáwra *of a thousand sagacious men*, Elen. Kmbl. 653; El. 327.

ferhþ-grim *fierce of spirit.* v. ferþ-grim.

ferhþ-līc *rational, just, equitable.* v. ferht-līc.

ferhþ-loca, ferþ-loca, fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. Soul-inclosure, bosom, body;* mentis clausūra, pectus, corpus:—Đæt đīn nama, Crist, in ūrum ferhþlocan sī feste gestađelod *that thy name, O Christ, be firmly established in our soul's inclosure*, Hy. 6, 5, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 286, 5, 32. Ne willaþ eów andrædan fæge ferhþlocan *dread ye not feeble bodies*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267.

ferhþ-lufe *soul's love, mental love.* v. fyrhþ-lufe.

ferhþ-sefa, ferþ-sefa, firhþ-sefa, fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind's sense, intellect;* mens:—Cwēn gefeah on ferhþsefan *the queen rejoiced in her mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1696; El. 850: 1787; El. 895.

ferhþ-wēg *soul-weary, sad.* v. ferþ-wērig, fyrhþ-wērig.

ferht-līc; *adj. Rational, wise, just, equitable;* rationālis, săpiens, æquus:—Drihten ferhtlīc riht folcum dēmeþ *Dōmĭnus jŭdĭcābit pŏpŭlos in æquĭtāte*, Ps. Th. 95, 10.

ferian, ferigan, ferigean, fergan; to ferianne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fer = fær *a journey*]. I. *to carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;* ferre, portāre, vehĕre, dedūcĕre, afferre:—Hēht wīgend đæt hālige treó him beforan ferian *he commanded the warriors to carry the holy tree before him*, Elen. Kmbl. 215; El. 108: Cd. 67; Th. 80, 18; Gen. 1330. We đē willaþ ferigan freólīce ofer fisces bæþ *we will gladly convey thee over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Hēt līfes brytta englas sīne ferigean leófne ofer lagufæsten *the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one over the stronghold of the waves*, 1647; An. 825. To ferianne *ad portandum*, Gen. 46, 5. Ic ferige onbūtan *circumfĕro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33. Mec merehengest fereþ ofer flōdas *the vessel conveys me over the floods*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 13; Rä. 15, 7: 114 b; Th. 439, 16; Rä. 59, 4. Hī hine feriaþ ofer fisces bæþ *they bear it over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 31. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your stout shields?* Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. Folc đīn đū feredest swā sceáp *deduxisti sĭcut ŏves pŏpŭlum tuum*, Ps. Th. 76, 17. He ferode đone to his mynstre mid ārwurþnysse *he bare it to his minster with honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 7: Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 23. Us ofer ārwēlan æđeling ferede *a noble one conducted us over the realm of oars* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 1706; An. 855. Hī đone sanct ferodon to đære byrig *they conveyed the saint to the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 29. Đē on folmum feredan *in mănĭbus portābunt te*, Ps. Th. 90, 12: 82, 3. Feriaþ mid eów of đære eorþan wæstmum *afferte nōbis de fructĭbus terræ*, Num. 13, 21. He wæs fered on heofen *ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. II. *to betake oneself to;* se gerēre, versāri:—Đū aclæccræftum lange feredes *thou hast long betaken thyself to evil arts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2725; An. 1365. Hī on līge feredon *they betook themselves to lying*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. III. *to go, depart;* vehi, īre:—Mid friþe ferian *to depart in peace*, Byrht. Th. 136, 68; By. 179. Đonne God geond wēstena wīde feraþ *Deus, dum transgrediēris per desertum*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Laym.* uerien: *Plat.* fŏren: *O. Sax.* fōrian: *Frs.* fieren: *O. Frs.* fera: *Ger.* führen: *M. H. Ger.* vüeren: *O. H. Ger.* fuorjan, fōrjan: *Goth.* faryan *to convey a ship, row: Dan.* føre: *Swed.* föra: *Icel.* ferja *to transport, carry by sea.*] DER. a-ferian, æt-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, to-, wiđ-.

Feriatus, es; *m. A Spanish robber,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 19. v. Uariatus.

feriend, ferigend, es; *m.* [*part. of* ferian *to bear, bring*] *A bringer, leader;* dux:—Flōdes ferigend [MS. B. feriend] *bringer of the flood*, Salm, Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80.

ferigan, ferigean *to carry, convey, bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293: 1647; An. 825: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33: Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. v. ferian.

fering, e; *f. A going, travelling, journeying;* peregrīnātio, Iter:—On đære feringe *in that journeying*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 20; Wīd. 131. DER. forþ-fering.

fēringa *suddenly;* extemplo, improvīso, Prov. 3. v. færinga.

fērlīc *sudden, unlooked for, horrible;* repentīnus, horrendus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. færlīc.

fērlīce *suddenly*, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 4. v. færlīce.

fern, es; *n. Fern;* fīlix:—Fern [MS. B. fearn], Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 23. v. fearn.

fernes, -ness, e; *f. A going, passing;* gressus, transĭtus:—Ne đær fernes is *non est transĭtus*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. DER. ofer-fernes.

ferran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-ferran. v. feorran.

fērrece? [fēr = fŷr?] *A fire-pan;* bătillum, Cot. 161, Som. Fērrece *vatilla*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 7.

ferren, ferlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus:—On ferren [ferlen MS. Rl.] land *in regiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 19, 12. v. feorlen, fyrlen.

fers, færs, fyrs, es; *n. A* VERSE, *sentence, title;* versus, carmen:—Periodos is clўsing, ođđe ge-endung đæs ferses *a period is the conclusion, or ending of the sentence*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. Ic fersige ođđe ic wyrce fers *versĭfĭcor*, 37; Som. 39, 3, MSS. C. D. Ongan he sōna singan đa fers *stătim ipse cœpit cantāre versus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 18.

FERSC; *adj.* FRESH, *pure, sweet;* dulcis:—Eufrates is mǽst eallra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende þurh middewearde Babilōnian burh *Euphrates is the greatest of all fresh waters* [*rivers*], *and runs through the middle of the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 10. Gyf se wǽta sealt byþ of đære sǽ, hit byþ þurh đære sunnan hǽtan to ferscum wæterum awend *if the moisture be salt from the sea, it is turned to fresh water through the heat of the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 9–12; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3. [*Chauc.* freisshe: *Laym.* freche: *Plat.* frisk: *Frs.* fersck: *O. Frs.* fersk, fersch, farsch: *Dut.* versch: *Ger.* frisch: *M. H. Ger.* vrisch: *O. H. Ger.* frisc: *Dan.* frisk, fersk: *Swed.* frisk, färsk: *Icel.* frískr: *Wel.* ffres.]

fer-scipe, es; *m. Society, fellowship;* sŏcietas:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se ferscipe *dīmĭdium căpiat rex, dīmĭdium sŏcĭĕtas*, L. Ath. v. 2; Wilk. 65, 19. DER. ge-ferscipe.

fer-scrifen; *part.* [= for-scrifen; *pp. of* for-scrīfan *to disregard, abandon*] *Disregarded, abandoned;* addictus:—Ferscrifen [MS. færscribæn] *addictus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 53. Ferscrifen *addictus* [Lye *has* ferscrifer = ferscrifen? *abdictus*], Cot. 14.

fersian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make verse;* versīfĭcāre:—Ic fersige ođđe ic wyrce fyrs *versĭfĭcor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3.

ferþ, ferþþ; *gen.* -es; *dat.* -e; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* anĭmus, mens:—Wæs đære fæmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 25; Jul. 287: 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Hī gemētton ferþþes frōfre *they found comfort of soul*, 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895. On ferþe fægn *rejoicing in mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2968; An. 1487. Gefeóþ gē on ferþþe *rejoice ye in spirit*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476: 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328. Đīnne ferþ, *acc. m. thy mind*, 88 b; Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Sum hafaþ fæstgongel ferþ *one has a constant soul*, 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crä. 80: 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26. Ferþum gleáw *sagacious in soul*, 128 a; Th. 493, 10; Rä. 81, 28. Ferþþum, 114 b; Th. 440, 15; Rä. 60, 3. II. *life;* vīta:—Lǽtaþ gāres ord ingedūfan in fæges ferþ *let the javelin's point dig into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334. DER. dreórig-ferþ, freórig-, sārig-, stearc-, swīþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. ferhþ.

ferþ-friđende; *part.* [friđian *to protect*] *Life-saving;* vītam servans:—Forlēt ferþfriđende wellan on gesceap þeótan *he let his life-saving fountains be poured into a vessel*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 25; Rä. 39, 3.

ferþ-gewit, -gewitt, es; *n. Mental wit, understanding;* mentis intellectus:—Đeáh hī ferþgewit ænig ne cūđen *though they knew not any mental wit*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 4; Cri. 1184.

ferþ-grim; *adj. Fierce of spirit;* anĭmo sævus:—Frēcne and ferþgrim *rugged and fierce of spirit*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 6; Jul. 141: 96 b; Th. 360, 13; Wal. 5.

ferþ-loca, an; *m. The soul's inclosure, bosom;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Hyre wæs Cristes lof in ferþlocan *praise of Christ was in her soul's inclosure*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 19; Jul. 234: 76 b; Th. 287, 12; Wand. 13. v. ferhþ-loca.

ferþ-sefa, an; *m.* [sefa *the faculty of perceiving;* sensus] *The mind;* mens:—Fæstnian ferþsefan *to fix in the mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 29; Sch. 20. v. ferhþ-sefa.

ferþþ *the soul, mind.* v. ferþ.

ferþþes, ferþþe *of a soul, to a soul*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895: 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476; *gen. and dat. of* ferþ.

ferþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sad;* mæstus:—Freórig and ferþwērig *trembling and soul-weary*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130: 20 a; Th. 52, 9; Cri. 831. v. fyrhþ-wērig.

ferwett-full; *adj.* [ferwett = fyrwet *curiosity*] *Curious, anxious;* sollĭcĭtus:—Ferwettfulle men *sollĭcĭti*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 26.

fēsian, he fēseþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To drive away, put to flight;* fŭgāre, in fŭgam ăgĕre:—Đæt oft on gefeohte ân fēseþ tyne *ut in pugna ūnus sæpe dĕcem in fŭgam ēgĕrit*, Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 20. DER. to-fēsian. v. fŷsian.

feste; *adv. Fastly, firmly:*—Ic hæbbe genōg feste on gemynde *I have it firmly enough in my mind*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 24. v. fæste.

festen, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum :—Hī manige festena and castelas abrǽcon *they demolished many fastnesses and castles,* Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 35. v. fæsten II.

festen-mon, -monn, es; *m. A surety;* fīdējussor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēster-man.

fēster *food, nourishment, foster-,* in the compounds fēster-bearn, -fæder, -man, -mōdor. v. fōster.

fēster-bearn, es; *n. A foster-child;* ālumnus :—Fēsterbearn *ālumni,* Martyrol. ad 22 Martii. v. fōster-bearn.

fēster-fæder, es; *m. A foster-father, nourisher;* altor, nutrītor :—Fēsterfæder *altor,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 72. Ætȳwde me mīn iú magister and fēsterfæder *appārūit mägister quondam meus et nutrītor,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 34. v. fōster-fæder.

fēster-man, es; *m. A foster-man, bondsman, security;* fīdējussor :—Ælc preóst finde him xii fēstermen *let every priest find for himself twelve bondsmen,* L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 15.

fēster-mōdor, -mōdur; *f. A foster-mother, nurse;* altrix, nutrix :—Fēstermōdor *altrix,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 73. Wīfmonna lāreów and fēstermōdur *māter et nutrix fēminārum,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17. v. fōstermōdor.

festing-men, -menn *servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30. v. fæsting-men.

festlīce; *adv. Firmly, vigorously;* firmĭter :—Hī on ða burh festlīce feohtende wǽron *they were vigorously fighting against the town,* Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 11. v. fæstlīce.

festnes, -ness, e; *f. A fastness, firmament;* firmāmentum :—Weorc handa his bodaþ festnes [MS. fesnesse] *ŏpĕra mănuum ejus annuntiat firmāmentum,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 1. v. fæstnes.

festnian *to confirm;* confirmāre :—Ic Ceólrēd abbud ðas ūre selene mid Cristes rōde tācne trymme and festnie *I Ceolred abbot ratify and confirm this our gift with the sign of Christ's cross,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 852; 106, 10–12. DER. ge-festnian. v. fæstnian.

fēstrian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To foster, nourish;* nutrīre :—Fēstrud beón *nutrīri,* Scint. 81. v. fōstrian.

fēt *fetches, brings,* Prov. Kmbl. 61; *3rd sing. pres. of* fetian.

fēt *to* or *for a foot, feet,* Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Lamb. 72, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 8; *dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. of* fōt.

fēt *feeds,* Mt. Bos. 6, 26, = fēdeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* fēdan.

fetan; *p.* fæt, *pl.* fǽton; *pp.* feten *To make, travail, join;* făcĕre, procreāre, jungĕre. [*Goth.* fitan; *p.* fat, *pl.* fetum; *pp.* fitans *to travail in birth;* partŭrīre.] v. fetian.

fēte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pēdĭbus instructus. v. ān-fēte, twȳ-, þrȳ-, feówer-.

FETEL; *gen.* feteles, fetles; *m. A girdle, belt;* cingŭlum, balteus :—Sweordum and fetelum *with swords and belts,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 19; Met. 25, 10. Mid fetlum *with belts,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. [*Ger.* fessel, *f: M. H. Ger.* vezzel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fazzil, fezzil, fezil, *m. balteus: Icel.* fetill, *m. a strap, belt.*]

fetel-hilt, es; *n. A belted hilt;* căpŭlus baltĕo instructus :—He gefēng fetelhilt *he seized the belted hilt,* Beo. Th. 3130; B. 1563.

fetels, es; *m. A little vessel, bag;* vas, saccus :—Fōrwerede fetelsas *saccos vĕtĕres,* Jos. 9, 5. v. fætels.

FETER, fetor, e; *f. A* FETTER, *chain for the feet;* compes, pēdĭca :—He fēdeþ swā on feterum *he feeds him thus in fetters,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 20; Vy. 88; Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind fetters of frost,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76. Ic mōdsefan mīnne sceolde feterum sælan *I must bind my thought in fetters,* 76 b; Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21: Salm. Kmbl. 141; Sal. 70. [*O. Sax.* feterŏs, *pl. m: Ger.* fesser, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëzzer, *f: O. H. Ger.* fëzzera: *Icel.* fjöturr, *m. a fetter of iron.*]

feterian *to fetter.* DER. ge-feterian.

feter-wrāsen *a chain, fetter.* v. fetor-wrāsen.

fēða, an; *m.* I. *a band on foot, infantry, a host, troop, tribe, company;* phălanx pēdestris, pēdītes, lĕgio, ăcies, trĭbus, cătĕrva :—Eórod sceal getrume rīdan, fæste fēða standan *a band of horse* [=*cavalry*] *shall ride in a body, a band of foot* [=*infantry*] *stand fast,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 13; Gn. Ex. 64. Fēða [MS. fēðu] *lĕgio,* Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. Se earga fēða Brytta *ăcies segnis Brittŏnum,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19, MSS. B, C. Fēða eal gesæt *the band all sat,* Beo. Th. 2853; B. 1424. Iudisc fēða *the tribe of Judah,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 25; Exod. 312. Se fēða com up to earde *the company came up to their home,* 223; Th. 293, 19; Sat. 457. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslagen Persa, and Alexandres næs nā mā ðonne hund-twelftig on ðam rǽde-here, and nigon on ðam fēðan *there was a very great slaughter made of the Persians, and no more than a hundred and twenty in Alexander's cavalry, and nine in the infantry,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 28. He cwiþ to ðara synfulra sāwla fēðan *he shall say to the band of sinful souls,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 1; Cri. 1519. Ic him on fēðan beforan wolde *I would* [*go*] *before him in the host,* Beo. Th. 4987; B. 2497: 5830; B. 2919: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 19; Sat. 324. Ðū here fȳsest, fēðan to gefeohte *thou leadest a host, a troop to battle.* Andr. Kmbl 2377; An. 1190. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēðan trymedan *the greatest of armies marched, the infantry were strong,* Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. Fēðan sǽton *the bands sat,* Andr. Kmbl. 1182; An. 591. Ymb ðæt hēhsetl standaþ engla fēðan *hosts of angels stand around the throne,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 13; Sat. 221: Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327. Ðǽr wæs Persa x M ofslagen gehorsedra, and eahtatig M fēðena *there were slain ten thousand of the Persians' cavalry and eighty thousand of the infantry,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 2; 68, 9. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēðan *dread ye not dead bands,* Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266. Hī bǽdon ðæt hī mōston ofer ðone ford faran, fēðan lǽdan *they gave orders to go over the ford, to lead the troops onward,* Byrht. Th. 134, 23; By. 88. Gerǽrud fēða *an arranged band;* ăcies: getrimmed fēða *cŭneus:* gangende [MS. gangend] fēða *a moving band;* agmen, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 74, 79, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 26, 31, 34. II. *a battle;* pugna :—He beald in gebēde bīdsteal gifeþ, fæste on fēðan *he bold in prayer maketh a stand, firmly in battle,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 30; Jul. 389. DER. gum-fēða, here-.

fēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead;* dūcĕre :—Bearn fergaþ and fēðaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 21.

Fēðan-leag; *gen.* -leage; *f.* [*Flor.* Fethanleah: *Hunt.* Fedhalnea, Fedhanlea: *Matt. West.* Frithenleia] *Frethern, Gloucestershire?*—Hēr Ceáwlin and Cūþa fuhton wið Brettas in ðam stede ðe mon nemneþ Fēðanleag [Fēðanlea, Th. 35, 8, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 584] *Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is called Frethern,* Chr. 584; Th. 34, 9.

fēðe, es; *n. The power of going on foot, walking, going, motion, pace;* făcultas pĕdĭbus eundi, ambŭlātio, gressus, passus :—Ðæra hǽðenra anlīcnyssa habbaþ fēt būtan fēðe *the idols of the heathen have feet without the power of going,* Homl. Th. i. 366, 27. An fēðe mihtigost *most powerful in walking,* Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 21. He nāhte his fēðes geweald *he had no power of walking,* Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. Hit is nædrena gecynd ðæt heora fēðe biþ on heora ribbum *it is the nature of serpents that their power of going is in their ribs,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44. On fēðe lēf [MS. līf] *lame in walking,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Sum sceal on fēðe gongan *one shall go on foot,* 87 b; Th. 328, 33; Vy. 27. Swift ic eom on fēðe *I am swift of pace,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 10; Rä. 16, 2: Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Habbaþ hringa gespong afyrred me mīn fēðe *the clasping of rings has taken from me my power of going,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 17; Gen. 379. He fēðe ne sparode *he spared not pace,* 117; Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534.

fēðe-cempa, an; *m. A foot-soldier, champion;* pēdester mīles :—Fēðecempa, *nom.* Beo. Th. 3092; B. 1544: 5698; B. 2853.

fēðe-gang, es; *m. A foot-journey;* pēdestre ĭter :—Ne mæg ic aldornere mīne swā feor heonon fēðegange gesēcan *I cannot seek my life's safety so far hence by a foot-journey,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 1; Gen. 2513.

fēðe-georn; *adj. Desirous of going;* meandi cŭpĭdus :—Sió fēðegeorn fremman onginneþ *desirous of going it resolves to proceed,* Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 21; Rä. 32, 9.

fēðe-gest, es; *m. A pedestrian guest;* pēdester advĕna :—Fēðegestas eódon in on ða ceastre *the pedestrian guests went into the city,* Elen. Kmbl. 1687; El. 845. Wæs gerȳmed fēðegestum flet *the hall was cleared for the pedestrian guests,* Beo. Th. 3956; B. 1976.

fēðe-here, es; *m. A foot army, infantry;* pēdestris exercĭtus, pēdĭtātus :—On his fēðehere wǽron XXXII M *in his infantry were* 32,000, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 17.

fēðe-hwearf, es; *m. A company on foot, pedestrian multitude;* pēdestris cătĕrva :—On fēðehwearfum *amongst the pedestrian multitude,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 24; Gū. 162.

fēðe-lāst, es; *m. A footstep, pace;* passus, gressus :—Hie fēðelāste forþ onettan *they hastened forth with pace,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 25; Jud. 139. Ferdon forþ ðonon fēðelāstum *they went forth thence with their footsteps,* Beo. Th. 3269; B. 1632.

fēðe-leás; *adj. Footless;* pēdĭbus cărens :—Ðū scealt faran fēðeleás *thou shalt go footless,* Cd. 43; Th. 56, 6; Gen. 908: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 7; Rä. 76, 3.

fēðe-man, -mann, es; *m. A footman* or *soldier;* pēdestris mīles, pēdes, Som. Ben. Lye.

fēðe-mund, e; *f. A foot-hand;* mănus gressus. Used for the fore-feet of the badger :—Ic sceal fromlīce fēðemundum þurh steápne beorg strǽte wyrcan *I* [*a badger*] *shall strenuously work a road through a steep mountain with my fore-feet,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 10; Rä. 16, 17.

FEÐER; *gen. dat. acc.* feðere; *pl. nom. acc.* feðera, feðra, feðre; *f.* I. *a* FEATHER; penna, plūma :—Mid nīre [=niwre] feðere *with a new feather,* Herb. 122, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 13: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 8. Gedō feðere on ele *put a feather in oil,* L. M. 1, 18: Lchdm. ii. 62, 11. Swanes feðre, *nom. pl. swan's feathers,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. Wurp ða feðera wið æftan ðæt weofod *plūmas projĭcĭet prŏpe altāre,* Lev. 1, 16: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Se fénix ascæceþ feðre *the phœnix shakes its feathers,* Exon. 58 a;

Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205. Feðrum bifongen *clad with feathers*, 61 a; Th. 224, 23; Ph. 380: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5. II. in the *pl.* sometimes used for *Wings;* ælæ, pennæ:—Mec wǽgun feðre on lifte *wings bore me in air*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 20; Rä. 28, 4. Ic hæbbe swíðe swifte feðera, ðæt ic mæg fliógan ofer ðone heán hrôf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7: 138, 9. He gesihþ brimfuglas brǽdan feðra *he sees sea-fowls spread their wings*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Cômon earnas on flyhte, feðerum hrêmige *eagles came in flight, exulting in their wings*, Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 24, 9. Fugel feðrum strong *a bird strong of wings*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 18; Ph. 86: 57 b; Th. 206, 7; Ph. 123: 58 a; Th. 208, 29; Ph. 163: 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347. III. what is made of a feather, *A pen;* penna, cálámus:—Feðer *a pen;* penna, Wrt. Voc. 75, 16. Nim ðine feðere and writ fiftig *take thy pen and write fifty*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6. [*Chauc.* feder: *Plat.* fedder: *O. Sax.* fethera, *f: Dut.* veder, veer, *f: Ger.* feder, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëdere, vëder, *f: O. H. Ger.* fedara, *f: Dan.* fjeder, *m. f: Swed.* fjäder, *m: Icel.* fjoðr, *f: Lat.* penna, old forms pesna, petna, *f: Grk.* πτερόν, *n. a feather;* πέτομαι *to fly: Sansk.* pat *to fly.*] DER. halsre-feðer, hleow-, writing-. v. fiðere.

feðer-, *four-*, used only in the compounds,—feðer-fôte, -sceátas, -scette, -scîte, -scitte. v. fiðer-, fyðer-.

feðeran, feðran *to provide with feathers* or *wings.* DER. ge-feðeran, -feðran.

feðer-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A feather-bed;* culcīta:—Feðerbed *culcītes* [=*culcīta*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 102; Wrt. Voc. 25, 42.

feðer-berende; *part. Bearing feathers, feathered;* penniger, Cot. 150.

feðer-cræft, es; *m. The art of feather-embroidering;* plūmāria ars, Som. Ben. Lye.

feðere, feðre; *def.* se feðera, feðra; seó, ðæt feðere, feðre; *adj. Feathered;* pennis præditus. DER. deáwig-feðere, haswig-, îsig-, salwig-, ûrig-.

feðer-fôte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrŭpes:—Eádbyrht feðerfôtra [MS. -fôta] neáta ðone têðan dǽl to þearfum syllan wolde *Eadbyrht would give the tenth part of four-footed cattle to the poor*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17, note, MS. B. v. feówer-fête, fiðer-fête, fyðer-fête, -fôte.

feðer-gearwe; *pl. f.* [gearwe *clothing*] *Feather-gear, the feathering of an arrow;* pennis vestītus:—Sceaft feðergearwum fûs *an arrow prompt with its feather-gear*, Beo. Th. 6229; B. 3119.

feðer-geweorc, es; *n. Feather-embroidered work;* plūmārium ŏpus:—Feðergeweorc besiwed *ŏpus plūmārium intextum*, Cot. 145.

feðer-hama, -homa, an; *m. Feather-covering, feathers, plumage, wings;* plūmārum tegmen, plūma, pennæ, ælæ:—Geseó ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid feðerhaman *I see his angels encompass him with feathery wings*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 6; Gen. 670. Eall biþ geniwad, feorh and feðerhoma *all is renewed, its life and plumage*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 14; Ph. 280. Ðæt he mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 13; Gen. 417.

feðer-sceátas; *pl. m. Four corners* or *quarters;* quătuor plăgæ:—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft feðersceátum full feohgestreóna *all this bright creation in its four quarters full of treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32.

feðer-scette; *adj. Four-cornered;* quadrangŭlāris, in quătuor plăgas porrectus:—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft, feðerscette, full fyrngestreóna *all this bright creation, four-cornered, full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63, MS. B; Sal. 32, note. v. feðer-scîte.

feðer-scîte, -scitte, -scette; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular;* quadrangŭlāris:—Feðerscîte tæfel *four-cornered tables;* tessĕræ *vel* lepuscŭlæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 66; Wrt. Voc. 39, 49. Lytle feðerscîtte flôrstânas *little four-cornered floor-stones;* tessellæ, 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50. v. feówer-scyte, fiðer-scyte, -scîte, fyðer-scyte.

fêðe-spêdig; *adj. Speedy of foot;* lĕvīpēs:—Sum biþ on londe snel, fêðespêdig *one is swift on land, speedy of foot*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 18; Crä. 53.

fêðe-wîg, -wigg, es; *n? m? A foot-battle;* pĕdestris pugna:—Fêðewîges *of the foot-battle*, Beo. Th. 4717; B. 2364; Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16.

feðm, es; *m. A bosom;* sĭnus:—On feðme heora *in sĭnu eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 13. v. fæðm II.

feðra, feðre *feathers, wings*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205: 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47; *nom. acc. pl. of* feðer.

feðrum *with feathers* or *wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5: Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347; *inst. pl. of* feðer.

fêðu *a band on foot, a host;* lĕgio, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. v. fêða.

fetian, fetigean, fetigan; he fetaþ, fet; *p.* fette; *pp.* fetod *To fetch, bring to, marry;* addūcĕre, applicāre, uxōrem dūcĕre:—He hêht him fetigean to sprecan sîne *he bade to fetch his counsellors to him*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Fetigan, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 35. He ôðer fetaþ *ăliam duxĕrit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9. Ælc ydel fet unhælo *all idleness brings illness*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Se forma fette wîf, and forþferde *primus, uxōre ducta, defunctus est*, Mt. Bos. 22, 25: Gen. 48, 10. Wæs to bûre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his bower*, Beo. Th. 2625; B. 1310. DER. ge-fetian, -fætian. v. feccan.

fetlum *with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. v. fetel.

fetor, e; *f. A fetter;* compes:—Îsern fetor *forfex*, Cot. 86. Îsen fetor *bălus*, Cot. 23. v. feter.

fetor-wrâsen, e; *f.* [wrâsen *a chain*] *A fetter, chain;* cătēna, compes:—Hraðe siððan wearþ fetorwrâsnum fæst *he was soon fast bound in fetters*, Andr. Kmbl. 2215; An. 1109.

fett; *adj. Fat;* pinguis:—He biþ anlîcost fettum swînum *he is most like to fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26. v. fætt.

fette *fetched, brought, married*, Gen. 48, 10: Mt. Bos. 22, 25; *p. of* fetian.

fettian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fitt *contention, strife, fight*] *To contend, strive, dispute;* certāre, contendĕre, dispūtare:—Saturnus and Saloman fettodon ymbe heora wîsdôm *Saturn and Salomon contended about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 178, 7.

feuer-fuge, an; *f. Feverfew;* febrĭfŭgia:—Feuerfuge *feverfew*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. fefer-fuge.

fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks;* cæsăries:—Fex *cæsăries*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 39; Wrt. Voc. 42, 47: 70, 32. v. feax.

fexede *having long hair, long-haired*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9, col. 2, 3; 163, 10. v. feaxede.

fic *deceit, fraud, guile.* DER. ge-fic.

FÍC, es; *m.* I. *a* FIG, *the fruit of the fig-tree;* fīcus: found at present only in the following compounds in the sense of a tree or fruit, etc.—fîc-æppel, -beám, -leáf, -treów. II. *a disease so called, the piles, hemorrhoids;* fīcus:—Wið seóndum ômum, ðæt is fîc *for running erysipelas, that is the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 10, 7: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12. Lǽcedômas and drencas and sealfa wið fîce *medicines and drinks and salves for the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 57; Lchdm. ii. 12, 18. Gif se fîc [MS. uîc] weorþe on mannes setle geseten *if the 'fig' be settled on a man's fundament*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 16. Se blêdenda fîc *the bleeding 'fig,'* iii. 38, 8. Wið ðone blêdendne [MS. blêdende] fîc nim murran ða wyrt *for the bleeding 'fig' take the plant sweet-cicely*, iii. 8, 1. [*Plat.* fige, *f: Dut.* vijg, *f: Ger.* feige, *f: M. H. Ger.* vîge, *f: O. H. Ger.* fîga, *f: Lat.* fīcus, *f.* and *m.*]

fîc-âdl, e; *f.* [fîc II. *the piles, hemorrhoids*] *The fig-disease;* fīcus morbus:—Wið fîcâdle drenc and beðing *a drink and fomentation for the fig-disease*, L. M. cont. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 302, 24: L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

fîc-æppel, -appel, es; *m; pl. nom. acc.* -æppla; *n. A fig-apple* or *fruit, a fig;* fīcus, cārĭca:—Fîcappel *cārĭca*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 125; Wrt. Voc. 32, 59. Ne hîg of þornum fîcæppla ne gaderiaþ *neque de spīnis colligunt fīcus*, Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 7, 16.

fîc-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*, v. I.] *A fig-tree;* fīcus:—Fîcbeám *fīcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 122; Wrt. Voc. 32, 56. Behealdaþ ðone fîcbeám *vĭdēte fīculneam*, Lk. Bos. 21, 29. Forwurdan heora wîngeardas and fîcbeámas *percussit vineas eōrum et fīculneas eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 29.

fîc-leáf, es; *n. A fig-leaf;* fīci fŏlium:—Hîg siwodon fîcleáf and worhton him wǽdbrêc *consuērunt fŏlia fīcus et fēcērunt sibi pĕrizōmăta*, Gen. 3, 7.

fîcol; *adj.* FICKLE, *crafty;* versīpellis, inconstans, Prov. 14.

fîc-treów, es; *n. A* FIG-TREE; fīcus:—Forscranc ðæt fîctreów *fīcus ārŭit*, Mk. Bos. 11, 21: Mt. Bos. 21, 20: Wrt. Voc. 80, 11. Ðæs fîctreówes *of the fig-tree*, Mk. Bos. 11, 13. Leornigeaþ bigspel be ðam fîctreówe *ab arbŏre fīci discīte părăbŏlam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 32: Mk. Bos. 13, 28. Hî gesâwon ðæt fîctreów forscruncen of ðam wyrtruman *vidērunt fīcum ărĭdam factam a rādīcibus*, 11, 20: Mt. Bos. 21, 19. He ofslôh wîngeardas heora and fîctreów heora *percussit vineas eōrum et fīculneas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 31.

fîc-wyrm, es; *m. A* FIG-WORM, *a worm originating from the fig-disease;* vermis ex fīco morbo ŏriens:—Feallaþ ða fîcwyrmas on ða beðinge *dēcīdent fīci morbi vermes in balneo*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 8.

fîc-wyrt, e; *f. The herb* FIG-WORT; fīcāria herba, fīcus, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 119; Wrt. Voc. 31, 6.

fieder *a father*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 2; Thw. 29, 2. v. fæder.

fiell, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cāsus, lapsus, ruīna:—He wirþ swíðe rače on fielle *he very quickly falls*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 17. v. fyll.

fiend *a fiend:*—Murnþ nâuðer ne friend ne fiend *regardeth neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. v. feond.

fiend-wîc, es; *n. An enemy's dwelling, a camp;* hostium vīcus, castra:—Hî feóllon on middele fiendwîce heora *cĕcĭdērunt in mĕdio castrōrum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32.

fier; *adv.* [fier, *comp. of* feor, *adv. far*] *Farther;* longius, ultĕrius:—Deáh ðû nû fier [fyr MS. Bod.] sîe ðonne ðû wǽre *though thou art now*

farther than thou wast, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. We areccan ne māgon ðæt fædrencynn fier ôwihte *we cannot reckon the paternal kin any degree farther*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 5; Cri. 248. v. fyr, fyrr.

fiér *four*, in the compound fiér-fête. v. feówer.

fierd, e; *f. An army, force, expedition;* exercītus, expĕdītio:—Of ðære fierde *from the army*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 18: 876; Erl. 78, 9: 885; Erl. 82, 23: 919; Erl. 104, 26. Ær sió fierd gesamnod wǽre *ere the army was assembled*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 21. v. fyrd.

fierdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To march;* proficisci:—Mid ðære scîre ðe mid him fierdedon *with the division which marched with him*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 33. v. fyrdian.

fierdleás; *adj. Without a force* or *army, unprotected;* exercītu cărens:—Hit ðonne fierdleás wæs *it was then without a force*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. v. fyrdleás.

fieren-full *wicked*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 13; Met. 15, 7, note. v. firen-full.

fiér-fête; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes:—Sume fiérfête *some are four-footed*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 21; Met. 31, 11. v. feówer-fête.

FIERSN, fyrsn, e; *f. The heel;* calx:—Ðū scealt fiersna sǽtan *thou* [*the serpent*] *shalt lie in wait for her* [*Eve's*] *heels*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 17; Gen. 913. [*Ger.* ferse, *f: M. H. Ger.* vërsen, *f: O. H. Ger.* fërsana, fërsina, fërsna, *f: Goth.* fairzna, *f: Grk.* πτέρνα, *f. the heel: Sansk.* pārshṇi, *m. f. the heel.*]

fierst, es; *m. The ceiling of a chamber;* lăquear:—Fierst *lăquear*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 66. v. fyrst **II.**

fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time;* tempŏris spătium, tempus:—Forgif ðū me fierst and ongiet *give me time and understanding*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 28; Hy. 4, 21. v. fyrst.

FÎF FIVE; quinque. **1.** *generally indecl:*—Hyra fîf wǽron dysige, and fîf gleáwe *quinque ex eis ĕrant fātuæ, et quinque prūdentes*, Mt. Bos. 25, 2: Lev. 26, 8. Cômon ða fîf cynegas *ascendērunt quinque rēges*, Jos. 10, 5, 16. Ðæra fîf hlâfa *quinque pānum*, Mt. Bos. 16, 9. Of fîf hlâfum *from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1179; An. 590: Jn. Bos. 6, 13. We nabbaþ hêr būton fîf hlâfas and twegen fixas *non hăbēmus hic nīsi quinque pānes et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13, 16: Jn. Bos. 6, 9: Gen. 14, 9; 47, 2. Wintra hæfde fîf and hundteontig *he had a hundred and five winters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 5; Gen. 1131: 59; Th. 71, 29; Gen. 1178: 85; Th. 106, 26; Gen. 1777. Fîf sîðon *quinquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Fîf wintra fæc *lustrum quinquennium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 70; Wrt. Voc. 21, 57. **2.** *but nom. acc. pl.* fîfe; *gen.* fîfa; *dat.* fîfum *are sometimes found:*—Fîfe cinings lâgon *five kings lay* [*dead*], Chr. 937; Th. 204, 1, col. 2; 205, 1; Æðelst. 28. Burga fîfe wǽron under Norþmannum *five towns were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 39; Edm. 5. Git sceolon fîfe geár *adhuc quinque anni restant*, Gen. 45, 6. Ðǽr fîfe [gimmas] wǽron *there were five* [*gems*], Rood Kmbl. 16; Kr. 8. Him togeánes fîfe fôron folc-cyningas *five kings of nations marched against them*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 3; Gen. 1974. Beóþ fîfe on ânum hûse todǽlede *ĕrunt quinque in dŏmo ūna divīsi*, Lk. Bos. 12, 52. Wǽron fîfe eorla and idesa *there were five men and women*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. Wintra hæfde twâ hundteontig and fîfe *he had two hundred and five winters*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 28; Gen. 1742. Ân ðissa fîfa *one of these five*, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 14. Būton fîfum *except five*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 28. [*Laym.* fif, uiuen: *Plat.* five, fiwe: *O. Sax.* fîf, vîf: *Frs.* fyf: *O. Frs.* fif: *Dut.* vijf: *Ger.* fünf: *M. H. Ger.* vunf, vünf: *O. H. Ger.* fimf, finf: *Goth.* fimf, fif: *Dan. Swed.* fem: *Icel.* fimm: *Corn.* pemp: *Lat.* quinque: *Grk.* πέντε; *Æolic* πέμπε: *Sansk.* pañćan.]

Fîf burhga *or* burga; *pl. f. The Five towns*, viz. *Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby;* quinque cīvĭtātes:—On fîf burhga geþinche *in the assembly of the Five towns*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. Ferde se æðeling ðanon in to fîf burgum [burhgum, Th. 276, 7, col. 2] *the noble went thence to the Five towns*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 7, col. 1; 277, 7: 1013; Th. 270, 17, col. 2.

fîfe *five.* v. fîf **2.**

fîf-ecgede; *adj. Five-edged, five-cornered;* quinquangŭlus:—Fîf-ecgede *quinquangŭlus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 61.

fîfel, es; *n? m? A sea-monster, monster, giant;* monstrum mărīnum, gīgas:—Þurh fîfela gefeald forþ onette *through the field of the monsters he hastened forth*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10. [*Icel.* fîfl, *m.* 1. *a fool, clown, boor.* II. *a monster, giant.*]

fîfel-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A monster-race;* monstrōrum mărīnōrum gĕnus:—Fîfelcynnes eard *the monster-race's abode*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104.

fîfel-dôr, es; *n. Monster* or *terror-door, the river Eider*, the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig; monstrōrum mărīnōrum porta:—Bî fîfeldôre *by the monster-door*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 8; Wíd. 43.

fifele? *a buckle, button;* fībŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. figel.

fîfel-streám, es; *m. The frightful* or *horrid stream, the ocean;* ōcĕănus:—Nânigne merehengesta mâ ðonne ænne ferede on fîfelstreám *he led not more than one of the sea-horses on the ocean*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 51; Met. 26, 26.

fîfel-wǽg, es; *m. The terrific wave, the ocean;* ōcĕănus:—Lêton ofer fîfelwǽg scrîðan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 473; El. 237.

fîf-feald; *adj. Five-fold;* quintuplex, quīnārius:—Fîffeald *quīnārius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 16.

fîf-fealde, -falde, an; *f. A butterfly;* pāpĭlio, Som. Ben. Lye:—Fîffealde *pāpĭlio*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 40. Fîfaldæ *pāpĭlio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 78.

fîf-flêre; *adj.* [flôr *a floor*] *Five-floored, five-storied;* quinque tăbŭlātis constans:—Se arc wæs fîfflêre *the ark was five-floored*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6.

fîf-hund, -hundred *five hundred;* quingenti:—Fîfhund *quingenti*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 48. Fîfhund sîðon *five hundred times;* quingenties, 49; Som. 50, 32. Fîfhund cempena ealdor *a chief of five hundred soldiers;* cohors, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. Fundon fîfhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred of eminently wise men*, Elen. Kmbl. 757; El. 379. Fîfhundred *quingenti*, Num. 1, 46.

fîf-leáf, es; *n:* -leáfe, an; *f. Fiveleaf, cinquefoil;* potentilla reptans, quinquefŏlium:—Fîfleáfe, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 54; Wrt. Voc. 31, 64: 68, 69: 79, 33: 286, 40: Herb. 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 20. Fîfleáfan seáw *juice of fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 2; Lchdm. i. 86, 24. Genim fîfleáfan wyrtwalan *take the root of fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 28. Genim fîfleáfan ða wyrt *take the herb fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 3, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20.

fîfta; *m:* seó, ðæt fîfte; *adj. The* FIFTH; quintus:—Se fîfta dæg *the fifth day*, Gen. 1, 23. Fîfta wæs Eádwine, Norþan Hymbra cyning *the fifth was Edwin king of the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 3. Hêr onginnþ seó fîfte bôc Boëties *here begins the fifth book of Boëthius*, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ær ðam fîftan geáre *before the fifth year*, Lev. 19, 25. Ðæt gē habbon wæstmas, and syllaþ ðam cynge ðone fîftan dǽl *ut frūges hăbēre possītis, quintam partem rēgi dăbītis*, Gen. 47, 24, 26.

fîfta fæder; *m. The fifth father;* ătāvus:—Felix, se pâpa wæs his [Gregories] fîfta fæder *Felix, the pope was his* [*Gregory's*] *fifth father, that is*—reckoning Gregory's father as the first generation, his fifth father would be his great-grandfather's grandfather, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 9.

fîftegða *the fifteenth*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 21. v. fîfteóða.

fîf-tene *fifteen;* quindĕcim:—Fîftena sum *one of fifteen*, Beo. Th. 420; B. 207: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 14; Gen. 1397. v. fîf-tyne.

fîfteogoða; *adj. The fiftieth;* quinquāgēsĭmus:—Se fîfteogoða *quinquāgēsĭmus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 1. v. fîftigoða.

fîfteóða, fîftêða, fîftegða, fŷfteogeða; seó, ðæt fîfteóðe; *adj. The* FIFTEENTH; quintus dĕcĭmus:—Môna [MS. mone] se fîfteóða *the fifteenth moon*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 29. Ðam fîfteóðan geáre *anno quinto dĕcĭmo*, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. Under ðam fîftêðan dæge Kalendarum Octobris *sub die quinta decĭma Kalendas Octobres*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 20. Heó leórde ðŷ fîfteóðan dæge *transīvit die quinta dĕcĭma*, 4, 23; S. 592, 39. Ðŷ fîftegðan geáre *in the fifteenth year*, 4, 26; S. 602, 21.

fîftig FIFTY; quinquāginta:—Fîftig yntsena seolfres *quinquāginta siclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Fîftig wintra *fifty winters*, Beo. Th. 5459; B. 2733. Fîftig wintru, 4424; B. 2209. Se wæs fîftiges fôtgemearces lang *he was fifty feet of measure long*, 6076; B. 3042.

fîftigfeald; *adj. Fiftyfold, containing fifty;* quinquāgēnārius:—Fîftigfeald *quinquāgēnārius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

fîftigoða, fîftigeða, fîfteogoða; *m:* seó, ðæt fîftigoðe; *adj. The fiftieth;* quinquāgēsĭmus:—Fîftigoða *quinquāgēsĭmus*, Gr. Dial. 2, 2. Fîftigeða, C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt fîftigoðe [MS. fîfteóðe] gēr bið hâlig *the fiftieth year shall be holy;* sanctifĭcābis annum quinquāgēsimum, Lev. 25, 10.

fîf-tyne, -tene *fifteen;* quindĕcim:—Fîftyne fæðma *fifteen* [*of*] *cubits*, Gen. 7, 20. Fîftyne suna *fifteen* [*of*] *sons*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 32. He slôh fîftyne men *he slew fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3169; B. 1582. He on wêstenne wîceard geceás fîftynu geár *he chose a dwelling in the wilderness fifteen years*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 13; Gû. 908. Fîftyno, *acc. n.* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 10; Gen. 1151.

fîf-wintre; *adj. Of* or *belonging to five years, five years old;* quinquennis:—Fîfwintre *quinquennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 45.

fîgan *to be* or *become an enemy, be at enmity;* inīmīcāri, inīmīcĭtias exercēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan.

figel? fifele? *A buckle, button;* fībŭla, Cot. 85, Lye.

fihle, es; *m? n? A cloth, rag;* pannus:—Fihles reádes *panni rŭdis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16.

fiht *fights*, Ex. 14, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* feohtan.

fihtung, e; *f. A fighting;* pugnātio, dimĭcātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fiht-wîte, es; *n. A fine for fighting;* pugnæ mulcta:—He âh fihtwîte *he has fines for fighting*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 6, MS. B. v. fyht-wîte.

fild; *adj. Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level;* campester:—Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande *the city* [*Babylon*] *was built on level land*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20.

fild, es; *m? n?* e; *f? A milking, the quantity of milk drawn at one milking;* lactis quantĭtas sĕmel mulcta:—Gif fild sŷ awyrd *if a milking be spoilt*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14. DER. fild-cum').

fild-cumb, es; *m.* [cumb **II.** *a liquid measure*] *A mill-pail;*

mulctrāle, mulctrum:—Gif meoluc sīe awyrd, bind tosomne wegbrǽdan and gīþrifan and cersan, lege on ðone fildcumb, and ne sete ðæt fæt niðer on eorþan seofon nihtum *if milk be spoilt, bind together waybroad and cockle and cress, lay them on the milk-pail, and set not the vessel down on the earth for seven nights,* L. M. 3, 53; Lchdm. ii. 340, 23-25.

filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ *stickest to, sticks to; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* felgan.

filian; *p.* filide *To follow;* sēqui:—Fīf eówer filiaþ hira hundteontig *persĕquentur quinque de vestris centum ălienos,* Lev. 26, 8. He filide me *he followed me,* Deut. 1, 36. v. fylgean.

filiende; *part. Rubbing;* frĭcans, Cot. 90.

fill, e; *f. Fulness, satiety, gluttony;* sătietas, inglŭvies:—He þurh fille unriht gefremode *he did wrong through gluttony,* L. Pen. 16; Wilk. 95, 58. v. fyll.

fille, an; *f. The plant thyme;* serpyllum = ἕρπυλλον:—Fille *serpyllum,* Wrt. Voc. 79, 47: Lchdm. iii. 34, 30.

filled *filled,* = fylled; *pp. of* fyllan.

film, es; *m. A* FILM, *skin, husk;* cŭtĭcŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylmen.

filma, an; *m. A cleft;* rīma, Cot. 180.

filstan *to help, aid, assist:*—Gif he nelle filstan *if he will not help,* L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. v. fylstan.

filþ *filth, impurity, rottenness,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylþ.

FIN, finn, es; *m. A* FIN; pinna:—Ne ete gē nānne fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla *ye shall not eat any fish except those that have fins and scales,* Lev. 11, 9. [*Plat.* finne, *f: Dut.* vin, *f: Ger.* finne, *f: M. H. Ger.* vinne, *f: Dan.* finne, *m. f: Swed.* fena, *f: Lat.* pinna, *f.*]

fin? *A heap, pile;* strues, Cot. 195, Lye. DER. wudu-fin.

fina, an; *m. A woodpecker;* pīcus:—Fina *pīcus,* Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 26; Wrt. Voc. 29, 46: 77, 31: 281, 4: Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 33; Wrt. Voc. 62, 33.

FINC, es; *m. A* FINCH; fringilla:—Finc *fringilla,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 37; Wrt. Voc. 62, 37: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 57. [*Plat.* fink, finke, *m: Dut.* vink, *m: Ger.* fink, finke, *m: M. H. Ger.* vinke, *m: O. H. Ger.* finco, fincho, *m: Dan.* finke, *m, f: Swed.* fink, *m: Wel.* pinc, *m.*] DER. gold-finc, rago-.

fincer, es; *m. A finger;* digītus:—Dō hider fincer dīnne *infer digĭtum tuum huc,* Jn. Rush. War. 20, 27. v. finger.

Finchamstede, -stæde, es; *m.* FINCHAMPSTEAD, *Berkshire;* lŏci nōmen in agro Berkeriensi:—Ðises geáres to ðan sumeran, innan Barrucscīre æt Finchamstæde, ān mere blōd weóll *in the summer of this year* [A. D. 1098], *at Finchampstead in Berkshire, a pool welled out blood,* Chr. 1098; Th. 364, 4.

FINDAN, to findanne; ic finde, ðū findest, findst, fintst, finst, he findeþ, fint, *pl.* findaþ; *p.* fand, fond, funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden; *v. trans. To* FIND, *invent, imagine, devise, contrive, order, dispose, arrange, determine;* invĕnīre, dispōnĕre, consŭlĕre:—Hīg ne mihton nāne findan *non invēnērunt,* Mt. Bos. 26, 60: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ne mihte earmsceapen āre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity,* Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131: 1960; An. 982. To findanne *to find,* Ps. Th. 76, 16. Ic hine finde ferþ staðelian *I find him strengthening his spirit,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 14; Jul. 364: 67 a; Th. 247, 20; Jul. 81. Ðǽr ðū wrāðe findest *there thou shalt find help,* Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84: Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Findst ðū ðǽr fīf mǽgþa *thou findest there five generations,* Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19, 20. Finst ðū *thou findest,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. Se ðe forstolen flǽsc findeþ *he who finds stolen flesh,* L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Nimþ eall ðæt hió fint *she will seize all she finds,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34. Ðǽr hī fulle dagas findaþ sōna *dies plēni invēnientur in eis,* Ps. Th. 72, 8: 64, 10. Se cyning to nytnysse fand his leódum *rex ūtĭlĭtāti suæ gentis consŭluit,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Heó nō reste fand *she found no rest,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456: 94; Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Ic grundhyrde fond *I found the ground-keeper,* Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. Ic funde *I found,* Beo. Th. 2977; B. 1486: Gen. 12, 20. Ðū fundest *thou foundest,* Ps. Th. 16, 3. Swā we ǽr fundon *as we before determined,* L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Wolde ic ðæt ðū funde ða *I would that thou wouldst find them,* Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444. Se cyng hæfde funden, ðæt ... *the king had contrived, that...,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 3. [*Piers P.* fynden: *Laym.* finde, finden, ifinde, uinde, uinden: *Orm.* findenn: *Plat.* finnen: *O. Sax.* findan: *Frs.* fynnen: *O. Frs.* finna: *Dut.* vinden: *Ger.* finden: *M. H. Ger.* vinden: *O. H. Ger.* findan: *Goth.* finþan: *Dan.* finde: *Swed.* finna: *Icel.* finna.] DER. a-findan, an-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-.

findele, an; *f?* es; *n? An invention, a device;* adinventio, inventum, Som. Ben. Lye.

findig; *adj. Considerable, good, heavy;* pondĕrōsus:—Findig corn *heavy corn,* Lye. DER. ge-findig.

finel, es; *m. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum:—Fineles *of fennel,* Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8, MS. B. v. finol.

FINGER; *gen.* fingeres, fingres; *dat.* fingre; *pl. nom. acc.* fingras; *gen.* fingra, fingrena; *m. A* FINGER; digītus:—Finger *digĭtus,* Wrt. Voc. 71, 26. Send Lazarum, ðæt he dyppe his fingeres liþ on wætere, and mīne tungan gecǽle *mitte Lazarum ut intingat extrēmum digĭti sui in aquam, ut refrīgĕret linguam meam,* Lk. Bos. 16, 24. Gif ic on Godes fingre deófla ūtadrīfe *si in digĭto Dei ejĭcio dæmŏnia,* 11, 20. On ðæm lytlan fingre *in the little finger,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 359; Met. 20, 180. Ne gelȳfe ic, būton ic dō mīnne finger on ðæra nægla stede *nisi mittam digĭtum meum in lŏcum clāvōrum non crēdam,* Jn. Bos. 20, 25, 27: Lev. 4, 17. Wulfere mid his fingre gewrāt on Cristes mēl *Wulfhere wrote with his finger on Christ's cross,* Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 23. Nellaþ hīg ða mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan *digĭto suo nōlunt ea mŏvēre,* Mt. Bos. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Fingras *digĭti,* Wrt. Voc. 64, 78: 283, 18. Rand sceal on scylde, fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss shall be on the shield, the sure protection of fingers,* Menol. Fox 535; Gn. C. 38: Elen. Kmbl. 239; El. 120. Ic geseó heofonas ðīne, weorc ðīnra fingra [MS. fingrena] *vĭdēbo cœlos tuos, ŏpĕra digĭtōrum tuōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 8, 4. Sum mæg fingrum hearpan stirgan *one can awaken the harp with fingers,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668: Beo. Th. 3015; B. 1505. [*Laym.* finger, fenger: *O. Sax.* fingar, *m: Frs.* finger: *O. Frs.* finger, fingr, *m: Dut.* vinger, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* finger, *m: O. H. Ger.* fingar, *m: Goth.* figgrs, *m: Dan.* finger, *m. f: Swed.* finger, *m. n: Icel.* fingr, *m.*] DER. eáre-finger, gold-, hring-, lǽce-, leáw-, middel-, scyte-.

finger-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl.* -æppla, -appla; *n. A* FINGER-APPLE, *finger-fruit, a date;* dactўlus:—Fingerappla *dactўlos,* Mone B. 542. Fingerapplum *dactўlis,* 3830.

finger-lic; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a finger* or *ring;* dīgĭtālis, annŭlāris, Wrt. Voc. 65, 2.

fini; *adj. Decayed, mouldy;* corruptus, mūcĭdus:—Finie hlāfas *mouldy loaves,* Jos. 9, 5. v. fynig.

finiht; *adj.* [fin *a fin*] *Having fins, finny;* pinnīger:—Scilfixas finihte *finny shell fishes,* L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

Finn, es; *m. Fin, the king of the North Frisians:*—Finn [MS. Fin] Fresna cynne *Fin of the race of the Frisians,* Scōp. Th. 55; Wīd. 27. Be Finnes eaferum in Fres-wæle *of Fin's offspring in Friesland,* Beo. Th. 2140; B. 1068. v. Finns buruh.

Finnas; *gen.* a; *pl. m.* **I.** the Finns generally, including Scride-finnas and Ter-finnas, are the inhabitants of the north and west coast from Halgoland [v. map in Ors. Bos.] to the White Sea, as defined by Ohthere in the following example:—Ne mētte Ohthere nān gebūn land, syððan he fram his āgnum hāme [Hālgoland, *q. v.*] fōr; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on ðæt steór-bord, būtan fisceran, and fugeleran, and huntan, and ðæt wǽron ealle Finnas *Ohthere had not met with any inhabited land, since he came from his own home* [*Halgoland*]; *but the land was uninhabited all the way on his right, save by fishermen, fowlers and hunters, and they were all Finns,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3-6. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǽcon neáh ān geþéode *the Finns and the Biarmians spoke nearly the same language,* 1, 1: Bos. 20, 14: 19, 29. **II.** *Finwood, between Gothland and Smöland, in the south of Sweden:*—Ðā Beówulf sǽ ōþbær, flōd æfter faroþe, on Finna land *then the sea bore Beowulf away, the flood along the shore, on the Fins' land,* Beo. Th. 1165; B. 580. Not *Finland,* but the *Fins' land;* for how could Beowulf, in his swimming-match with Breca, be borne by the sea to Finland? Thorpe thinks the following extract may, however, afford a solution of the difficulty,—'Their [the Fins'] name is probably still to be found in the district of Finved [Finwood], between Gothland and Smöland. This inconsiderable and now despised race has, therefore, anciently been far more widely spread, and reached along the Kullen [the chain of mountains separating Norway from Sweden] down to the Sound, and eastward over the present Finland,' *Petersen, Danmarks Historie i Hedenold* i. p. 36. Ic wæs mid Finnum *I was with the Fins,* Scōp. Th. 153; Wīd. 76. DER. Scride-finnas, Ter-.

finnas *fins,* Lev. 11, 9; *pl. nom. acc. of* fin.

Finns buruh = Finnes burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Finnsburg:*—Swylce eal Finnes buruh [MS. Finns] fȳrenu wǽre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire,* Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36. *This Finnsburg is no doubt the same as the Finneshām mentioned by Beowulf,*—Swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahton *such as they might find at Finnesham,* Beo. Th. 2316; B. 1156. v. Finn.

FINOL, finul, finel, fynel, fenol, es; *m:* finule, finugle, an; *f. The plant* FENNEL; fēnĭcŭlum:—Finol *fēnĭcŭlum,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 28; Wrt. Voc. 67, 43: L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 29. Genim finoles wyrttruman *take roots of fennel,* 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 6: 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 19: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 23. Of ðam finole *from the fennel,* 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 22. Seóþ on ðam ecede ðone finol *seethe the fennel in the vinegar,* 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 26. [*Ger.* fenchel, *m: M. H. Ger.* venchel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fenachal, fenihil: *Lat.* fēnĭcŭlum, *n.*]

finol-sǽd, es; *n. Fennel seed;* fēnĭcŭli sēmen:—Finolsǽd gnīd to duste *reduce fennel seed to dust,* Lchdm. iii. 28, 3.

finst *findest,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11, = findest; *2nd sing. pres. of* findan.

finta, an; *m.* **I.** *a tail;* cauda:—Ðonne is se finta fægre gedǽled *then is the tail* [*of the phœnix*] *beautifully divided,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 15; Ph. 295. **II.** *what follows, a sequel, the consequence*

of an action; consĕquentia:—Ðonne he ðæs fācnes fintan sceáwaþ *when he sees the consequence of treachery*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 17; Mód. 32: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 31; Jul. 606.

fintst, he fint *findest, finds*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* findan.

finugle, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum:—Wyl on ealoþ finuglan *boil fennel in ale*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 1: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2. v. finol.

finul, es; *m:* fingle, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum:—Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, ðe man *fēnĭcŭlum*, and ōðrum naman finul nemneþ *take roots of this herb, which is named* fēnĭcŭlum, *and by another name fennel*, Herb. 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 238, 1: 382, 1. Genim finules niðeweardes *take some of the netherward part of fennel*, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 18. Finule *fennel*, Lchdm. iii. 34, 30. v. finol.

fiódе *hated*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5; *p. of* fiógan, fión.

fiógan, fión; *p.* fiódе, *pl.* fiódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—Fiógaþ yfel *ōdīte mălum*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 10. Ðæt is unriht ǣghwelcum men ðæt he ōðerne fiógе *it is wicked in every man that he should hate another*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. feógan.

fioh; *gen.* fiós; *dat.* fió; *n. Cattle, property, a portion;* pĕcus, ōpes, dos:—Gif ðē becume ōðres monnes giémeleás fioh on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9: L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. feoh.

fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8. v. feoh-bōt.

fiolan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǣlon; *pp.* folen *To reach, proceed, come;* procēdĕre, pervēnīre:—Hit fiolan ne mæg eft æt his ēþle *it cannot come again to its own region*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 308; Met. 20, 154. v. feolan.

fión; *p.* fiódе, *pl.* fiódon *To hate;* ōdisse:—Ic fiódе cyrcean awyrgedra *ōdivi ecclēsiam malignantium*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 5. Hit nǣre nō manna ryht, ðæt hiora ǣnig ōðerne fiódе *it would not be right in men, that any of them should hate another*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5. v. feógan.

fiónd *a fiend*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. feónd.

fiónd-geld, es; *n. Devil-worship*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 24. v. feónd-gyld.

fior; *adv. Far, at a distance;* prŏcul, longe:—Hió biþ swīðe fior hire selíre beneoðan *she is very far beneath herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 443; Met. 20, 222. v. feor.

fiorh; *gen.* fiores; *dat.* fiore; *n. Life, spirit;* vīta, ănĭma:—Būton hiora āgnum fiore *except their own life*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. feorh I.

fiorm *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment*, Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. feorm IV.

fiórþa, seó, ðæt fiórþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus:—Seó [MS. þio] fiórþe bōc *the fourth book*, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9, note 14. v. feórþa.

fióung, e; *f. Hatred;* ōdium:—Mid unrihtre fióunge *with evil hatred*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. DER. unriht-fióung. v. feóung.

fiówer-fēte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrŭpes:—Sume biþ fiówerfēte *some are four-footed*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. v. feówer-fēte.

fír, es; *n. Fire;* ignis:—þurh ðæs fíres fnæst *through the fire's blast*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. v. fýr.

FIRAS, fyras; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Living beings, the chief of living beings, men, mankind;* hŏmĭnes, vĭri, gĕnus hūmānum:—Firas monige *many men*, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 28; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. Me wītan ne þearf Waldend fira *the Ruler of men need not upbraid me*, Beo. Th. 5476; B. 2741: 182; B. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 581; An. 291: 1840; An. 922: Elen. Kmbl. 2153; El. 1078: 2343; El. 1173. Biþ ānra gehwylc flǣsce bifongen fira cynnes *every one of the race of men shall be invested with flesh*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 5; Ph. 535: 73 a; Th. 273, 1; Jul. 509: 92 b; Th. 347, 18; Sch. 14. Fira bearn *children of men*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Firum uncūþ *unknown to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 78; Met. 4, 39. Teóde firum foldan freá Ælmihtig *terram custos hūmāni gĕnĕris omnipŏtens creāvit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23. [*O. Sax.* firihōs, *pl. m. men, people, mankind: Icel.* fírar, *pl. m. men, people.*]

fird, e; *f. A force, army, expedition;* exercĭtus, expĕdītio:—Ne mehte seó fird hie nā hindan offaran *the force could not overtake them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 7: 895; Erl. 93, 22: 905; Erl. 98, 19. Fōr Eádweard cyng mid firde to Steanforda *king Edward went with an army to Stamford*, 922; Erl. 108, 17. v. fyrd.

fird-cræft, es; *m. A war design, an expedition;* expĕdītio:—Mid hiora firdcræfte *by their expedition*, Num. 22, 4.

firding, e; *f. An expedition, army;* expĕdītio, exercĭtus:—Swīðe micel folc ðū hæfst on ðīnre firdinge to ðam gefeohte *very much people thou hast in thine army for the battle*, Jud. 7, 2. v. fyrding.

fird-stemn, es; *m. An army-corps;* exercĭtus cohors:—Ðā se fird-stemn fōr hām, ðā fōr ōðer ūt *when the army-corps went home, then another went out*, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 19.

FIREN, fyren, e; *pl. nom. acc.* firene, firena; *f.* I. *a wicked deed, sin, crime;* scĕlus, crīmen, peccātum:—Næs ðǣr gefremed firen æt giftum *there was no sin committed at the nuptials*, Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Nū eft gewearþ flǣsc firena leás *flesh is again become void of sins*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 2625; El. 1314: Salm. Kmbl. 897; Sal. 448. Firina gehwylc *each sin*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 21; Cri. 56. Lýsde of firenum *released from sins*, 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210: Elen. Kmbl. 1814; El. 909. Uton we firene feógan *let us hate crimes*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13: Ps. Th. 58, 3. Firena fremman *to perpetrate crimes*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 14; Gen. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 632; Sal. 315. II. *tribulation, torment, suffering, pain;* trībŭlātio, tormentum, crŭcĭātus:—Mid firenum *with torments*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441: 41 b; Th. 139, 26; Gū. 599. Wǣron ealle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435. [*O. Sax.* firina, *f. a wicked deed, crime, sin: O. Frs.* firne, ferne, *f.: O. H. Ger.* firina, *f. crīmen, scĕlus, făcĭnus: Goth.* fairina, *f. crimination: Icel.* firn, *n. pl. a shocking thing, abomination.*] DER. folc-firen, hell-.

firen-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n. A sinful evil;* peccātum scĕlestum:—On him Dryhten gesihþ firenbealu lāþlíc *in them the Lord shall see loathly sinful evil*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 19; Cri. 1276.

firen-cræft, es; *m. A sinful craft, wickedness;* scĕlesta ars, nēquĭtia:—Hī Dryhtnes ǣ feódon þurh firencræft *they hated the Lord's law in their wickedness*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14.

firen-dǽd, fyren-dǽd, -dēd, e; *f. A wicked* or *sinful deed, crime;* scĕlestum făcĭnus:—Ðæt hie firendǽda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds*, Cd. 121; Th. 155, 29; Gen. 2580: Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 35; Hy. 4, 25. Firendēda, Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44. Firendǽdum fāh *stained with sinful deeds*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 31 b; Th. 99. 31; Cri. 1633.

firen-earfeðe *a sinful woe.* v. fyren-earfeðe.

firen-fremmende; *part. Committing sins;* scĕlĕra committens:—Ðæt he for ælda lufan firenfremmendra fela þrōwade *that he suffered much for love of men committing crimes*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 9; Cri. 1118.

firen-full, fyren-full, -ful; *adj. Sinful;* făcĭnŏrōsus, scĕlestus:—Swā firenfulle heora aldorþægn unreordadon *thus the sinful addressed their principal chief*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 34; Sat. 65. Gif ðū wylt ða firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Firenfulra *of the wicked*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 30; Gū. 532: Ps. Th. 81, 4: 124, 3.

firen-georn; *adj. Sinful;* peccandi prōnus:—Firengeorne men *sinful men*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 12; Cri. 1606.

firenian, firnian, fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to sin;* peccāre:—Firenaþ ðus ðæt flǣschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103. Ða ðe firnedon beóþ beofigende *they who sinned shall be trembling*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. II. *to revile;* călumniāri:—Heó firenaþ mec wordum *she reviles me with words*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 24; Rä. 21, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* firinōn *scĕlĕrāre: Goth.* fairinon *to criminate.*]

firenlíc; *adj. Wicked;* mălĭtiōsus, mălignus:—Hió me wrāþra wearn worda spræcon, fǣcne, firenlícu *they spoke to me a multitude of wrathful words, deceitful, wicked*, Ps. Th. 108, 2.

firenlíce *vehemently, rashly.* v. fyrenlíce.

firen-ligerian *to commit fornication;* fornĭcāri. v. fyren-ligerian.

firen-lust, fyren-lust, es; *m. Sinful lust, luxury, wantonness;* lĭbīdo, luxŭria:—Mid ðý ðā ongon firenlust weaxan *cœpit cum quĭbus luxŭria crescĕre*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22: Past. 27; Cot. MS. Hī firenlusta frece ne wǣron *they were not desirous of luxuries*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 29; Met. 8, 15. þurh firenlustas *through sinful lusts*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 32; Cri. 1483: 44 a; Th. 150, 8; Gū. 775.

firen-synnig; *adj. Sinful;* făcĭnŏrōsus, scĕlestus:—Firensynnig folc *sinful people*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 25; Cri. 1379.

firen-þearf *great distress, dire need.* v. fyren-þearf.

firen-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime;* scĕlestum ŏpus, scĕlus:—Hī firenweorc beraþ *they bear their wicked works*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 80, 1; Cri. 1301: 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399.

firen-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mălum făciens, peccans:—Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra *take me out of the hands of those committing sin*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. Ic fyrenwyrcende oft elnade *I often emulated evil-doing* [*men*], 72, 2.

firen-wyrhta *an evil-doer, sinner.* v. fyren-wyrhta.

firgen, fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus. [*Goth.* fairguni, *n. a mountain: Icel.* Fjörgyn, *f. Mother-earth.*] DER. firgen-beám, -bucca, -gāt, -holt, -streám.

firgen-beám *a mountain-tree.* v. fyrgen-beám.

firgen-bucca *a mountain-buck.* v. firgin-bucca.

firgend-streám *a mountain-stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. v. firgen-streám.

firgen-gāt, firgin-gāt, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -gǣt; *f. A mountain-goat, chamois;* montāna *vel* saltuensis capra, ĭbex:—Firgengāt [MS. firing-gāt] *ibex*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. Firgengāt *mountain-goat*, Cot. 109: 116. Firgingǣt [MS. -gǣtt] *ibĭces*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31.

firgen-holt *a mountain-wood.* v. fyrgen-holt.

firgen-streám, fyrgen-streám, firgend-streám, firigend-streám, es; *m.*

A mountain-stream, the ocean; montānum *vel* saltuense flūmen, oceănus;—Hió ðæt līc ætbær under firgenstreám *she bore the corpse away under the mountain-stream*, Beo. Th. 4263; B. 2128. Fugel on firgenstreám lōcaþ georne *the bird looks earnestly into the mountain-stream*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 20; Ph. 100. Wæs ic firgenstreámum swīðe besuncen *I was deeply sunk in mountain-streams*, 103 b; Th. 392, 4; Rä. 11, 2. Ymb ealra land gehwilc flōwan firgenstreámas *mountain-streams* [*shall*] *flow over every land*, Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Fleów firgendstreám *the mountain-stream flowed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. Ofer firigendstreám *over the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390.

firgin-bucca, an; *m. A mountain-buck, wood-buck;* montānus *vel* saltuensis căper:—Firginbucca ðæt ys wudubucca *a mountain-buck that is a wood-buck*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 2. v. firgen-bucca.

firgin-gēett *mountain-goats*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31. v. firgen-gāt.

firhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind;* mens:—On firhþsefan *in his mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 425; El. 213. v. ferhþ-sefa.

fīrige *let him make a fire*, L. Pen. 14; Wilk. 95, 30. v. fȳrian.

firigend-streám *a mountain-stream, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390. v. firgen-streám.

firing-gāt *a mountain-goat*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. v. firgen-gāt.

firmetan; *p.* firmette, *pl.* firmetton; *pp.* firmeted *To request, pray;* pĕtĕre, rōgāre:—Rōmāne hī firmetton ðæt hī ðæt gewin forlēton *the Romans requested them that they would leave off the siege*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 21.

firna *sins, crimes*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 27; Sat. 160; *acc. pl. of* firen.

firne *crime*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 3; Sat. 641; *dat. of* firen.

firnian *to sin*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. v. firenian.

firnum, fyrnum; *adv.* [*dat.* or *inst. pl. of* firen *a sin, crime*] *Fearfully, intensely;* formīdōlōsè, immānĭter:—Nāre firnum ðæs deóp merestreám *the sea-stream would not be so fearfully deep*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 26; Gen. 832.

firra; *m:* firre; *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor, *adj. far*] *Farther;* ultĕrior:—On ðære firran Ispānie *in the farther Spain*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 26. v. fyrra.

firran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-firran. v. feorran.

fȳr-scofl *a fire-shovel;* bātillum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fȳr-scofl.

first, es; *m. A rafter, beam, perch;* tĭgillum, pertĭca:—First *paratica?* [=*pertica*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 3. v. fyrst.

first, es; *m. A space of time, time;* tempŏris spătium, tempus:—Ðā wæs first agān *then was the time expired*, Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147. Ōþ ðone first ðe hie wurdon swīðe meteleáse *until the time that they were very destitute of food*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 12: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. v. fyrst.

first *first*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 28. v. fyrst.

first-mearc *an interval of time;* intercăpēdo, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frist-mearc.

firþriende *furthering;* promŏvens, M. A. 1, p. 223, Lye. v. fyrþran.

firwet *curiosity.* DER. firwet-georn, -georn es. v. fyrwet.

firwet-georn; *adj. Very inquisitive, curious;* cūrĭōsus:—Ða ðe firwet-georne weorþaþ *they who are very inquisitive*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 151; Met. 28, 76. v. fyrwet-georn.

firwet-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity, anxiety;* sollĭcĭtūdo, Cot. 60.

FISC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fiscas, fixas, fisceas; *gen.* fisca, fixa; *dat.* fiscum, fixum; *m. A* FISH; piscis:—Fisc *piscis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 60: 77, 57: 281, 54. Fisc sceal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *the fish shall propagate his kind in the water*, Menol. Fox 514; Gn. C. 27: Salm. Kmbl. 841; Sal. 420. Hīg brohton him dǽl gebræddes fisces, and beóbreád *illi obtŭlērunt ei partem piscis assi, et favum mellis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42: Mt. Bos. 7, 10: Deut. 4, 18. We ðē willaþ ferigan freólīce ofer fisces bæþ *we will freely convey thee over the fish's bath*, Andr. Kmbl. 586; An. 293: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 14; Dōm. 39. Nim ðone ǽrestan fisc *take the first fish*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27: Jn. Bos. 21, 13. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas *may fishes and birds bless thee*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: 97 b; Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. Ða fixas, ðe wǽron on ðam flōde, wurdon deáde *pisces qui ĕrant in flūmĭne, mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 15. Earmra fisca *of poor fishes*, Salm. Kmbl. 164; Sal. 81: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 133; Met. 11, 67. Hīg betugon mycele menigeo fixa *conclūsērunt piscium multĭtūdĭnem cōpiōsam*, Lk. Bos. 5, 6: Mt. Bos. 15, 34: Mk. Bos. 6, 43: 8, 7. Hī gefēngon þreó hund fixa missenlīcra cynna *they caught three hundred fishes of diverse kinds*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 1. Mid fiscum *with fishes*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 10; Cri. 967: 126 b; Th. 487, 19; Rä. 73, 4. He afēdde of fixum twām and of fīf hlāfum fīf þūsendo *he fed five thousand from two fishes and from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1178; An. 589: Mk. Bos. 6, 41. We nabbaþ hēr, būton fīf hlāfas and twegen fixas *non hăbēmus hic, nisi quinque pānes, et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13: Jn. Bos. 6, 9: 21, 10: Gen. 1, 26. Heora fisceas forwurdan *occīdit pisces eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 25. [*Wyc.* fische: *Chauc.* fissch, fissche: *Laym.* fisc, uisc, *m: Orm.* fisskess *fishes, pl: Plat.* fisk, *m: O. Sax.* fisc, visc, *m: Frs.* fisck: *O. Frs.* fisk: *Dut.* visch, *m: Ger.* fisch, *m: M. H. Ger.* visch, *m: O. H. Ger.* fisc, *m: Goth.* fisks, *m: Dan.* fisk, *m. f: Swed.* fisk, *m: Icel.* fiskr, *m: Lat.* piscis, *m: Wel.* pysg, *m: Corn.* pesc, pysc, pisc, *m: Armor.* pesc: *Ir.* iasg, iasc, *m: Gael.* iasg, éisg, *m.*] DER. eá-fisc, horn-, hran-, hron-, mere-, sǽ-.

fiscaþ, es; *m. A fishing;* piscātus:—Ðǽr biþ swȳðe mycel fiscaþ *there is very much fishing*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 14. v. fiscoþ.

fisc-bryne *fish-brine;* piscium salsūgo:—Fiscbryne *liguamen?* vel *gărum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 13; Wrt. Voc. 27, 66.

fisc-cynn, -cinn, es; *n. The fish kind, kind of fishes;* piscium gĕnus:—Is heofena rīce gelīc asendum nette on ða sǽ, and of ǽlcum fisccynne gadrigendum *sīmīle est regnum cœlōrum sāgēnæ missæ in mare, et ex omni gĕnĕre piscium congrĕganti*, Mt. Bos. 13, 47. God gesceóp ðā ða micelan hwalas and eall libbende fisccinn on heora hiwum *then God created the great whales and every living kind of fishes after their kinds*, Gen. 1, 21: Ælfc. T. 8, 25.

fisceran = fiscerum *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fiscere. v. fugeleran, drīan.

fiscere, es; *m.* I. *A* FISHER; piscātor:—Ic eom fiscere *ĕgo sum piscātor*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 1: Wrt. Voc. 73, 40. Hī wǽron fisceras *ĕrant piscātōres*, Mt. Bos. 4, 18: Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Ðæra Terfinna land wæs eall wēste, būtan ðǽr huntan gewīcodon, oððe fisceras, oððe fugeleras *the land of the Terfinns was all waste, save where the hunters, fishers or fowlers encamped*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Ða fisceras eódon, and wōxon heora nett *piscātōres descendĕrant et lăvābant rētia*, Lk. Bos. 5, 2. Fiscerum [MS. fisceran] *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5. II. *the bird king-fisher;* alcēdo:—Fiscere *rapariolus?* [=*rīpārĭolus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 44; Wrt. Voc. 29, 62.

fisc-hūs, es; *n. A fishing-house;* piscīnāle, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 105; Wrt. Voc. 58, 20.

fiscian, fixian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fish;* piscāri:—Ðonne gē fiscian willaþ *when ye wish to fish*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 12.

fisc-mere, es; *m. A fish-pond;* piscīna, vīvārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

fisc-naþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—On fiscnaþe *by fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 41. v. fisc-nōþ.

fisc-net, -nett, es; *n. A net of fishes, fishing net;* piscium rēte, piscātōrium rēte:—Hī tugon hyra fiscnett *trăhentes rēte piscium*, Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Hwȳ gē ne settan on sume dūne fiscnet eówru *why do ye not set your fishing nets on some hill?* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 21; Met. 19, 11.

fisc-noþ, -naþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—Seó þeód ðone cræft ne cūðe ðæs fiscnoþes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43.

fiscoþ, fiscaþ, fixoþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus:—On fiscoþe, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 30: on fixoþ *afysshynge* (Tyndale) Jn. Bos. 21, 3.

fisc-pōl, es; *m? A fish-pool, fish-pond;* piscīna, vīvārium:—Fiscpōl *vivārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 94; Wrt. Voc. 54, 38: 80, 66: *piscīna*, Som. 76, 95; Wrt. Voc. 54, 39. On fiscpōle *in a fish-pool*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 15.

fisc-wēr, es; *m.* [wēr II. *a draught of fishes*] *A draught of fishes;* piscium captūra:—Lǽtaþ eówre nett on ðone fiscwēr *laxāte rētia vestra in captūram* [*piscium*], Lk. Bos. 5, 4.

fisc-wylle, -welle; *adj.* [cf. weallan *to swarm*] *Full of fish, abounding in fish;* piscĭbus abundans, piscōsus:—Ðæt ealond is fiscwylle *the island is abounding in fish*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Fiscwyllum wæterum *flŭvĭis piscōsis*, 1, 1; S. 473, 15. Fiscwelle *bisarius?* [=*piscārius*], Wrt. Voc. 66, 8.

fisting, e; *f. Fesciculatio? forte* fistulātio, Som. 72, 65; Ælfc. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 23.

fit, fitt, es; *n? Strife, a fight, contest;* rixa, pugna, certāmen:—He slōh and fylde feónd on fitte *he struck and felled the enemy in fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 33; Gen. 2072. v. fettian, fitung.

fit, fitt, e; *f. A song, poem;* cantĭlēna, carmen:—Ðā se Wīsdōm ðas fitte asungen hæfde *when Wisdom had sung this song*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 29. On fitte *in song, verse*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 17; Met. Einl. 9.

fiter-sticca, an; *m. A tent-nail;* clāvus tentōrii:—Fitersticca *clāvus tentōrii*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 42; Wrt. Voc. 59, 14.

FIÐELE, an; *f. A fiddle;* fidĭcŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Piers P.* fithele: *Chauc.* fithul: *Laym.* fiðele: *Plat.* fidel, *f: Dut.* vedel, veel, *f: Ger.* fiedel, fidel, *f: M. H. Ger.* videle, videl, *f: O. H. Ger.* fidula, *f: Dan.* fiddel, *m. f: Icel.* fiðla, *f: M. Lat.* fidula, vidula: *Lat.* fĭdes, *f. a string, guitar.*]

fiðelere, es; *m. A fiddler;* fidĭcen:—Fiðelere *fidĭcen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 25: Wrt. Voc. 73, 61.

fiðelestre, an; *f.* [fiðele *a fiddle*, -estre *a female termination*, q. v.] *A female fiddler;* fidĭcina, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62.

fiðer- *four-* in the compounds fiðer-fēte, -scȳte. v. fyðer-, feówer.

fiðer-berende; *part. Bearing wings, winged;* ālĭger, Cot. 9: 170.

fiðere, es; *n. A wing;* āla: more often found in the *pl. nom. acc.* fiðera, fiðeru, fiðru, fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru; *gen.* fiðera, fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fiðerum, fiðrum, fyðerum; *n:* also the forms are sometimes found *pl. nom. acc.* fiðeras; fyðeras; *m. Wings;* ālæ, pennæ:—Gif his ōðer fiðere forod biþ *if one of its wings* [lit. *one wing of it*] *is broken,*

Homl. Th. ii. 318, 29. Fiðera [Spl. fyðera : Lamb. fyðeras] beóþ culfran fægeres seolfres *pennæ cŏlumbæ sunt deargentātæ*, Ps. Th. 67, 13. Sindon ða fiðru hwīt *the wings are white*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297. Bearn manna under wǽfelse oððe on gescyldnesse ðīnra fiðera [Spl. fyðera] hopiaþ *filii hŏmĭnum in tegmĭne ālārum tuārum spērābunt*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 5. Gehŷd me under ðīnra fiðera [Lamb. fyðerena] sceade *sub umbra ālārum tuārum protĕge me*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Under fiðerum [Th. fiðrum : Lamb. fyðerum] his ðū hopudest *sub pennis ejus spērābis*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4: Lk. Bos. 13, 34. Nabbaþ hī æt fiðrum fultum *they have no help from wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Fleáh ofer fiðera [Th. fiðeru : Lamb. fyðru] winda *vŏlāvit sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 318, 27. Abred of ða fiðeru *take off the wings*, Lev. 1, 17: Ps. Th. 54, 6: 138, 7: Salm. Kmbl. 528; Sal. 263. Se fôtum tredeþ fiðru [Spl. fyðeru : Lamb. fyðeras] winda *qui ambŭlat sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 1; Met. 24, 1: Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652: 109 b; Th. 418, 18; Rä. 37, 7. Ac ðǽr ic môste ðīn mōd gefiðerigan mid ðām fiðerum, ðæt ðū mihtest mid me fliógan *but if I were allowed to furnish thy mind with wings, that thou mightest fly with me*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 6: Ps. Th. 60, 3: 62, 7: 148, 10. Hī mid hyra fiðrum weardiaþ [MS. wearþ] *they protect with their wings*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 3; Cri. 395: 55 a; Th. 195, 23; Az. 160: 60 b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316: 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743. Him fiðeras ne fultumaþ *wings support them not*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. v. feðer II.

fiðer-fête, -fôte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes :—Ælcum fiðerfêtum neáte *for any four-footed beast*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Eallum fiðerfêtum nŷtenum *to all four-footed beasts*, 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Fiðerfôte fugel *a four-footed bird, griffin;* griffus, gryps = γρύψ, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. v. feówer-fête.

fiðerian, fiðerigan, fiðrian *to give wings to, provide with wings.* DER. ge-fiðerian.

fiðer-leás; *adj. Wingless;* ālis cărens :—Sum sceal of heán beáme fiðerleás feallan *one wingless shall fall from a high tree*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 23; Vy. 22.

fiðer-scŷte, -scîte; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular, square;* quadrangŭlus, quadrātus :—Fiðerscŷte setel *siliquastrum* vel *cathedra quadrāta*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 44. Seó cyrce wæs eal of fiðerscîtum marmstânum geworht *the church was built all of quadrangular marble stones*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. v. feówer-scŷte.

fiðru *wings*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297: 65 a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652; *pl. nom. acc. of* fiðere.

fiðrum *to* or *with wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743; *pl. dat. and inst. of* fiðere.

fittan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To sing;* cantāre :—Nū ic fitte gēn ymb fisca cynn *now again I sing about* [*the*] *kind of fishes*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1. [*Dut.* vitten *to criticise.*]

fitung, fytung, e; *f. A fighting, quarreling;* rixa :—Ascûnige man swîðe fracodlîce fitunga *let a man earnestly shun shameful fightings*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14.

fíwan *to hate;* ŏdio hăbēre, inīmīcāri, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan, feón.

fixas *fishes*, Ex. 7, 21: Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. nom. acc. of* fisc, *q. v.*

fixen, e; *f. A she-fox*, VIXEN; vulpes fēmĭna, Som. Ben. Lye.

fixen; *adj.* [fox *a fox*] *Of* or *belonging to a fox;* vulpīnus :—Fixen hŷd *a fox-skin*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 11.

fixian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fisc = fix *a fish*] *To fish;* piscāri :—Ic fixige *piscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 11. For hwî ne fixast ðū on sæ *cur non piscāris in mări?* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1. v. fiscian.

fixoþ, es; *m? A fishing;* piscātus :—Ic wylle gān on fixoþ *vādo piscāri*, Jn. Bos. 21, 3. v. fiscoþ.

FLĀ, flaa; *gen. dat. acc.* flân; *pl. nom. acc.* flân; *gen.* flâna; *dat.* flânum; *f.* [flae, *gen.* flaan = flân; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart, javelin;* săgitta, tēlum, jăcŭlum :—Flâ *săgitta* vel *tēlum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60: Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 35; Wrt. Voc. 35, 24. Flaa *tēlum* vel *ŏbĕliscus* = *ὀβελίσκος*, 53; Som. 66, 63; Wrt. Voc. 35, 49. Wîdnyt *vel flâ jăcŭlum* vel *funda*, 18; Som. 58, 106; Wrt. Voc. 22, 21. Wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ânre flân underneoþan ôðer breóst *Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. He gedêþ his flân fŷrena *săgittas suas ardentĭbus effĭcit*, Ps. Th. 7, 13: 90, 6: Deut. 32, 42. Flâna scûras *showers of arrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221. Sî he mid stânum oftorfod oððe mid flânum ofscotod *lăpĭdĭbus opprĭmētur aut confŏdiētur jăcŭlis*, Ex. 19, 13: Ps. Th. 10, 2. [*Chauc.* flo; *pl.* flone : *Laym.* fla, flo : *Icel.* fleinn, *m. a dart.*] v. flân.

flacea *flakes of snow;* flocci nĭvis, Som. Ben. Lye.

flacge, an; *f. A poultice;* cataplasma, Cot. 55.

flacor; *adj. Flickering;* vŏlĭtans :—Flacor flânþracu feorhhord onleác *the flickering arrow's force unlocked life's treasury*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gû. 1117. Ofer scildhreâdan sceótend sendaþ flacor flângeweorc *warriors send flickering arrow-work over the shield's defence*, 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flǽc *flesh;* căro, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 31; Wrt. Voc. 42, 39. v. flǽsc.

flǽh *a flea;* pūlex, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleá.

flǽm, es; *m. Flight;* fŭga :—He deófla afyrseþ and on flǽme gebringeþ *he sends away devils and puts them to flight*, L. C. E. 4; Wilk. 128, 15. v. fleám.

flǽman, flêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. ge-flǽman, -flêman. v. flŷman.

flæn *a lance;* frămea, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. v. flân.

flǽre, an; *f. An earlap;* pinnŭla auris :—Flǽran = eár-læppan *pinnŭlæ aurium* = *aurĭcŭlæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 16. v. eár-læppa.

FLǼSC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* flǽsc; *gen.* flǽsca, flǽscea; *dat.* flǽscum; *n:* flêsc, es; *n.* FLESH; căro :—Se gâst is hræd, and ðæt flǽsc ys untrum *spīrĭtus promptus est, căro autem infirma*, Mt. Bos. 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38. Ðæt Word wæs geworden flǽsc, and wunode on us *the Word became flesh, and dwelt in us*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 17: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123: 16 b; Th. 37, 23; Cri. 597. Sôþlîce mîn flǽsc is mete, and mîn blôd ys drinc *căro ĕnim mea vēre est cĭbus, et sanguis meus vēre est pōtus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Lk. Bos. 3, 6: Gen. 2, 23: 6, 3: Ps. Spl. 15, 9: Ps. Lamb. 55, 4: 77, 39. Ge-endung ealles flǽsces com ætfôran me *finis ūnĭversæ carnis vēnit cōram me*, Gen. 6, 13, 19: Jn. Bos. 1, 13. In flǽsce *in the flesh*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 475; Met. 20, 238: Apstls. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam môde, næs on ðam flǽsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Beóþ twegen on ânum flǽsce *ĕrunt duo in carne una*, Mt. Bos. 19, 5: Mk. Bos. 10, 8. Þurh ðæt flǽsc *through the flesh*, Exon. 27 a: Th. 80, 12; Cri. 1306: 13 b; Th. 26, 17; Cri. 418. Flǽsce bifongen *invested with flesh*, 84 a; Th. 316, 13; Mód. 48: 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. Genam he ân ribb of his sîdan and gefylde mid flǽsce *tŭlit ūnam de costis ejus et replēvit carnem pro ea*, Gen. 2, 21. Beóþ ða syngan flǽsc scandum þurhwaden *the sinful flesh shall be penetrated with scandals*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Flǽsca gehwylc *omnis căro*, Ps. Th. 144, 21. He afêdeþ flǽscea [MS. flǽcsea] ǽghwylc *qui dat escam omni carni*, 135, 26. [*Piers P.* flesshe : *Wyc.* fleisch, fleixh, flehs : *Laym.* flæsce, flas, flæs : *Orm.* flæsh : *Plat.* fleesk, fleesch, *n : O. Sax.* flêsk, fleisk, *n : Frs.* flæsck, flæsch : *O. Frs.* flask, flesk, *n : Dut.* vleesch, *n : Ger.* fleisch, *n : M. H. Ger.* vleisch, *n : O. H. Ger.* fleisc, *n : Dan.* flesk, *n. bacon, pork : Swed.* fläsk, *n. pork, bacon : Icel.* flesk, *n. pork, ham, bacon.*]

flǽsc-ĕt, es; *m.* [æt *food*] *Flesh food;* carneus victus, R. Ben. 36.

flǽsc-cófa, an; *m.* [flǽsc *flesh*, cófa *a chamber*] *The flesh chamber, the body, flesh;* căro :—Gefæstna mid ege ðīnum flǽsccófan mîne *confĭge tĭmōre tuo carnes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 120.

flǽsc-cwellere, es; *m. A butcher, hangman;* lănius, carnĭfex, Som. Ben. Lye.

flǽsc-cŷping, e; *f.* [cŷping II. *a market-place, market*] *A flesh-market, meat-market;* măcellum :—Flǽsccŷping [MS. flæc-cyping] *măcellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flǽsceht; *adj. Fleshy, fleshly;* carneus, Som. Ben. Lye.

flǽsc-gebyrd, e; *f. Flesh-birth, incarnation;* incarnātio : — Flǽsc-gebyrde *incarnātiōnis*, Mone B. 499.

flǽsc-hama, -homa, an; *m. Flesh-covering, the body, a carcase;* carnis tegmen, corpus :—Læg mîn flǽschoma in foldan bigrafen *my body lay buried in earth*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 32; Cri. 1466: 47 b; Th. 163, 35; Gû. 1004. Bil eal þurhwôd fægne flǽschoman *the falchion passed all through her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568: Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Lægon on greóte fægra flǽschaman *the carcases of the slain lay on the sand*, 2171; An. 1087.

flǽsc-hamian *to become incarnate;* carnem humānam induĕre. v. hama, ge-flǽschamod.

flǽsc-hord, es; *n. The flesh-hoard, the body;* carnis thesaurus, corpus :—Firenaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103; Soul Kmbl. 203.

flǽsc-hûs, es; *n. A flesh-house;* carnis officīna :—Flǽschûs *carnāle*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 102; Wrt. Voc. 58, 17.

flǽsc-lîc; *adj. Fleshly, carnal;* carnālis : — Unrihtlîc biþ ðæt se cristena mann flǽsclîce lustas gefremme *unlawful it is for the christian man to indulge in fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 18. Swâ swâ ða gôdan fæderas gewuniaþ heora flǽsclîce bearn þreágean *sĭcut bŏni patres carnālĭbus filiis sŏlent discĭplĭnam tĕnēre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 16. Hwæt gôdes mâgan we secgan on ða flǽsclîcan unþeáwas *what good shall we say of the fleshly vices?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 25: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43: Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 a, 17.

flǽsc-licnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fleshliness, incarnation;* incarnātio :—Se ðe wile smeágan ymbe ða gerŷnu Cristes flǽsclîcnysse *he who will inquire about the mystery of Christ's incarnation*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 35: 280, 22.

flǽsc-mangere, es; *m. A fleshmonger, butcher;* carnis venditor, măcellārius, lănius, Cot. 57: 125: Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17, 18.

flǽsc-maðu, e; *f. A fleshworm, maggot;* vermis carnem infestans, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 19; Wrt. Voc. 24, 23.

flǽsc-mete, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -mettas; *m.* FLESH-MEAT, *flesh;* carnĕus cibus, cărо:—Hū wæs mancynne flǽscmete alȳfed æfter ðam flōde *why was fleshmeat allowed to mankind after the flood?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Mid flǽscmete *with flesh-meat,* L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24. Gē etaþ flǽscmettas eówre hreáwe *mandūcābĭtis carnes vestras crūdas,* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11: Ps. Lamb. 49, 13.

flǽscnes, -ness, e; *f. Incarnation;* incarnātio, Hem. 57. DER. ge-flǽscnes.

flǽsc-strǽt, e; *f. A* FLESH-STREET, *meat-market;* carnāle, carnis officīna, măcellum:—Flǽscstrǽt [MS. flæc-stræt] *măcellum,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flǽsc-tawere, es; *m. A flesh-tawer* or *tormentor, an executioner;* lānio, carnĭfex:—Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flǽsctawere [MS. flæc-tawere] *lānio, vel lānista, vel carnĭfex, vel măcellārius,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 120; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

flǽsc-wyrm, es; *m. A* FLESH-WORM, *maggot;* tĕrēdo, vermis carnem infestans:—Wið flǽscwyrmum *against flesh-worms,* L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 19.

flǽðe-camb [MS. -comb], fleðe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectĭca, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 15; Wrt. Voc. 66, 23.

flāh; *adj. Insidious, artful, deceitful, fraudulent;* subdŏlus, fraudŭlentus, infestus:—Ðonne ðæt gecnāweþ flāh feónd gemāh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that,* Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39.

flān, es; *m.* e; *f.* [flān; *gen.* flānes; *m* flān; *gen.* e; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart;* săgitta, tēlum:—Þurh flānes flyht *through the flight of an arrow,* Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Fram flāne fleógendre *a săgitta vŏlante,* Ps. Spl. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 4868; B. 2438. Ðīne flāna synt afæstnode [MS. afæstnade] on me *săgittæ tuæ infixæ sunt mihi,* Ps. Th. 37, 2: 44, 7: Ps. Spl. 56, 6. Ic afæstnie mīne flāna on him *săgittas meas complĕbo in eis,* Deut. Grn. 32, 23. v. flā.

flān-boga, an; *m. An arrow-bow;* arcus săgittis aptus:—Se ðe of flānbogan fyrenum sceóteþ *who wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow,* Beo. Th. 3492; B. 1744: 2870; B. 1433.

flān-geweorc, es; *n. Arrow-work;* jaculatōrius apparātus:—Flacor flāngeweorc *flickering arrow-work,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flān-hred; *adj. arrow-swift;* săgittārius expedītus, Grn. Reim. 72.

flāniht; *adj. Belonging to darts;* ad tēla pertĭnens, jăcŭlātōrius, jăcŭlātus, Cot. 112. v. flān.

flān-þræc, -þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Arrows' force;* săgittārum impĕtus:—Wið flānþræce, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 20; Jul. 384. Flānþracu, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117.

flāt, *pl.* fliton *strove, contended; p. of* flītan.

FLAXE, an; *f. A* FLASK, *bottle;* flasca, flasco, lăgēna:—Flaxe *flasca,* Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 65; Wrt. Voc. 25, 7. Twā treówene fatu wīnes fulle, ða syndon on folcisc flaxan gehātene *duo lignea vāsa vīno plēna, quæ sunt vulgo flascōnes vŏcāta,* Greg. Dial. 1, 9: 2, 13. Ic bicge hȳda and fell, and wyrce of him flaxan *ĕgo ĕmo cūtes et pelles, et făcio ex iis flascōnes,* Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 37. [*Plat.* flaske, *f: Dut.* flesch, *f: Ger.* flasche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vlasche, vlesche, *f: O. H. Ger.* flasca, *f: Dan.* flaske, *m. f: Swed.* flaska, *f: Icel.* flaska, *f: M. Lat.* flasca, flasco, Du Cange.] DER. wæter-flaxe.

flax-fōte, flox-fōte, flohten-fōte; *adj. Broad-footed, flat-footed, web-footed;* palmīpes:—Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum wuniaþ syndon flaxfōte, ðæt hī swimman mǣgen [MS. magon] *the birds that dwell in waters are web-footed, that they may swim,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15.

FLEÁ, an; *m.* I. *a* FLEA; pūlex:—Fleá *pūlex,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 68. Κόνυζα fleán acwelleþ *fleabane kills fleas,* Herb. 143; Lchdm. i. 266, 2. Gorst cwelþ ða fleán *gorse killeth the fleas,* 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Wið fleán *against fleas,* 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 14. v. fleó. II. *a speck, speck* or *disease in the eye;* albūgo, -inis, *f.* măcŭla:—Wið fleán and wið eágena sāre *against white specks and against sore of eyes,* Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 16. [*Plat.* flo, flö *a flea: Dut.* vloo, *f. a flea: Ger.* floh, *m. a flea: M. H. Ger.* vlōch, *m. a flea: O. H. Ger.* flōh, flōch, *m. a flea: Icel.* fló, *f. a flea: Lat.* pūlex, *f. a flea.*] DER. eág-fleá. v. fleah.

fleág *flew,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889; *p. of* fleógan.

fleah *a flea;* pūlex, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 42. v. fleá.

fleah, fleó, flió, flié, flīg; *indecl. n:* fleá, an; *m. A white spot in the eye;* albūgo:—Þurh ðone æpl ðæs eágan mon mæg geseón, gif him ðæt fleah on ne gǣþ, gif hine ðonne ðæt fleah mid ealle ofergǣþ, ðonne ne mæg he nōht geseón *a man can see with the pupil of the eye, if the white speck does not spread over it, if the white speck spreads all over it, then he cannot see anything,* Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 4. Se hæfþ eallinga fleah on his mōdes eágum *he has altogether a white speck in the eyes of his mind,* 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 1.

fleáh *flew,* Ps. Spl. 17, 12; *p. of* fleógan.

fleáh *fled,* Ps. Lamb. 113, 3; *p. of* fleón.

fleám, flǽm, es; *m.* [fleón *to flee*] *Flight;* fūga:—Ðæt eówer fleám on wintra ne geweorþe *ut non fiat fūga vestra in hieme,* Mt. Bos. 24, 20: Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 19. Wurdon feówer on fleáme folccyningas *four kings of nations were in flight,* Cd. 95; Th. 125, 4; Gen. 2074: Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29: Jos. 7, 4. Nū sceal æðelingas gefricgean fleám eówerne *now nobles shall hear of your flight,* Beo. Th. 5771; B. 2889: Ps. Th. 141, 5: Ps. Spl. 88, 23. Fleám gewyrcan *to take to flight,* Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Efne ic feor gewīte, fleáme dǽle *ecce elongāvi fŭgiens,* Ps. Th. 54, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546. Crist nolde ða þrōwunge mid fleáme forbūgan *Christ would not by flight avoid his passion,* Homl. Th. i. 206, 6: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 3; Æðelst. 37. [*Laym.* flæm, fleam, flem *flight.*]

fleáming *a runaway,* Grm. Gr. ii. 351, 11. v. flȳming.

fleán; *p.* flōh, *pl.* flōgon; *pp.* flagen *To flay, pull off the skin;* excŏrĭāre, deglūbĕre, Cot. 61. [*Laym.* flan, flean *to flay: Dut. Kil.* vlaen vlaeghen: *Swed.* flå: *Icel.* flá.] DER. be-fleán.

fleard, es; *n. Trifles;* nūgæ:—Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treów, oððe wille, oððe swilces ǣnige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind,* L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 17. Fleard *fraude,* Mone B. 1530. [*Orm.* flærd *mockery*: *Scot.* flird: *Icel.* flærð, *f. deceit.*] DER. ge-fleard.

fleardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trifle, err;* nūgāri, errāre:—Fleardian *nūgāri,* Off. Episc. 7: *errāre,* Sciut. 31.

fleát *floated,* Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909; *p. of* fleótan.

fleaðe, fleoðe, an; *f. The water-lily;* nymphæa alba, Lin:—Of fleaðan wyrte *from the plant of the water-lily,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 20.

fleá-wyrt, e; *f.* FLEA-WORT, *flea-bane;* pūlicāria, psyllium = ψύλλιον, cōnyza = κόνυζα:—Fleáwyrt *parirus?* Wrt. Voc. 287, 23.

FLEAX, flex, es; *n.* FLAX; līnum:—Of ðære eorþan cymeþ ðæt fleax *flax comes from the earth,* Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 13. Fleax *linum,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 6. Þurh ðæt fleax *by the flax,* Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 14. Swīðe hwīt fleax *very white flax;* bissum [= byssus = βύσσος], Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 94; Wrt. Voc. 40, 5. [*Wyc.* flax, flaxe, flex, flexe: *Chauc.* flex: *Plat.* flass, *n: Frs.* flægs: *O. Frs.* flax, *n: Dut.* vlas, *n: Ger.* flachs, *m: M. H. Ger.* vlahs, *m: O. H. Ger.* flahs, *m: Lat.* flectĕre, plectĕre: *Grk.* πλέκειν *to plait, twine, twist, weave.*]

fleaxen; *adj. Flaxen;* līneus, Som. Ben. Lye.

flēc *flesh,* Chr. 1137; Gib. 239, 27. v. flǽsc.

fled *a dwelling, abode,* Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. flet.

flēd, es; *n.* [flōd *a flood*] *A flowing, flood;* flūmen:—Eá in flēde *the river in its flow,* Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. cf. Grein, inflēde.

flēde; *adj. Flooded, overflowed;* tŭmĭdus:—Wæs seó eá to ðan flēde *the river was so flooded,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 13. Seó eá flēde wæs *the river was flooded,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 7. Tiber flēdu wearþ *the Tiber was flooded,* Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 20. DER. ofer-flēde.

flēding, e; *f. A flowing, an inundation;* fluxus:—Se ele geswâc ðære flēdinge *the oil ceased from the flowing,* Homl. Th. ii. 180, 2.

flēge *a fly;* cúlĭcem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 24. v. fleóge.

flēgende *flying;* vŏlans, Bd. 1, 7, Lye, = fleógende; *part. of* fleógan.

flēma, an; *m. A fugitive;* profŭgus:—Ðū flēma scealt wīdlāst wrecan *thou shalt go a fugitive into far exile,* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 27; Gen. 1020: L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 23: Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 23. v. flȳma.

flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. ge-flēman. v. flǽman, flȳman.

flene, an; *f. What is made soft, batter:*—Wyl ða flenan *boil the batter,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. v. flyne.

fleó *a flea;* pūlex, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 6; Wrt. Voc. 24, 10. v. fleá.

fleó; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo:—Ðæs eágan wǽron mid fleó and mid dimnesse twelf mōnþ ofergān *whose eyes had been for a twelvemonth overspread with the white speck and with dimness,* Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 14. v. fleah.

FLEÓGAN, fliógan, to fleógenne; *part.* fleógende; ic fleóge, ðū fleógest, he fleógeþ, *pl.* fleógaþ; *p.* ic, he fleág, fleáh, ðū fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen [fleóge *a fly*]. I. *v. intrans. To* FLY *as with wings;* vŏlāre:—Ðæt he mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte *that he might fly with wings,* Cd. 22; Th. 27, 14; Gen. 417: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 3; Met. 24, 2. Ic hæbbe swīðe swifte feðera, ðæt ic mæg fliógan ofer ðone heán hrōf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Hwā me sealde to fleógenne fiðeru swā culfran *quis dăbit mihi pennas sīcut cŏlumbæ, et vŏlābo?* Ps. Th. 54, 6. Geseah he ða wērian gāstas þurh ðæt fȳr fleógende *he saw the accursed spirits flying through the fire,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 34: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 22; Met. 31, 11. Gif ic mīne fiðeru gefō, fleóge ǽr leóhte *si sumpsĕro pennas meas ante lūcem,* Ps. Th. 138, 7. Se fugel fleógeþ *the bird flies,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 18; Ph. 322: Beo. Th. 4539; B. 2273. Me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pīlas *shafts of battle fly from my belly,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 4; Rä. 18, 6. Fleág fugla cyn *the race of birds flew,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889: 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Wíd. 127. He fleáh ofer fyðru winda *vŏlāvit sŭper pennas ventōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 11: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456. Ða englas twegen him on twā healfa

flugon *the two angels flew on both sides of him*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709. **II.** *v. intrans. To flee, flee from;* fūgĕre, effūgĕre:—Đæt he nolde fleógan *that he would not flee*, Byrht. Th. 139, 56; By. 275. Fleógende *fūgiens*, Ps. Spl. 54, 7. Hī fleógaþ mid đām feóndum *they flee with the fiends*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 6; Dōm. 18. v. fleón **I.** [*Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleghenn: *Plat.* flegen: *Frs.* flega: *O. Frs.* fliaga: *Dut.* vliegen: *Ger.* fliegen: *M. H. Ger.* vliegen: *O. H. Ger.* fliugan, fleogan: *Dan.* flyve: *Swed.* flyga: *Icel.* fljúga.] DER. be-fleógan, forþ-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, up-, ymb-.

FLEÓGE, an; *f. A* FLY; musca:—Fleóge *musca*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 53: 281, 33. For đē ic gebidde and đeós fleóge færþ fram đē *ōrābo Dōmĭnum et recēdet musca a Pharaōne*, Ex. 8, 29. Đæt đǣr ne beóþ nāne fleógan *ut non sint ībi muscæ*, 8, 22. Ic sende on đē eall fleógena cynn *ĕgo immittam in te omne gĕnus muscārum*, 8, 21, 24. He adrāf đa fleógan fram Pharaone *abstŭlit muscas a Pharaōne*, 8, 31: Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hundes fleóge *a dog-fly*; cynomya = *κυνόμυια*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 79; Wrt. Voc. 23, 37: 23; Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc. 23, 73: Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Hundes fleóge *rīcĭnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 80; Wrt. Voc. 23, 38. [*Laym.* fleȝen, fleie, *pl. flies: Plat.* flege, *f: O. Sax.* fliuga, *f: Dut.* vlieg, *f: Ger.* fliege, *f: M. H. Ger.* vliege, *f: O. H. Ger.* fliuga, fleoga, fliega, *f: Dan.* flue, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* fluga, *f.*] DER. butter-fleóge.

fleógende; *part. Flying, winged;* vŏlans, vŏlūcer:—Fleógende *vŏlūcer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66.

fleógendlīc; *adj. Flying, winged;* vŏlātĭlis:—Fleógendlīc *vŏlātĭlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 41.

fleóg-ryft, es; *n.* [fleóge *a fly*, ryft *a garment, veil, curtain*] *A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* vēlāmen ad muscas prohĭbendas, cōnōpeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleógryft *cōnōpeum*, Cot. 46. v. fleóh-net.

fleógynđa, fleógenda, an; *m.* [fleógende, *part. of* fleógan *to fly*] *A flying creature, bird, fowl;* vŏlātīle:—Ic oncneów ealle fleógyndan heofones *cognōvi omnia vŏlātĭlia cæli*, Ps. Spl. C. 49, 12; ic oncneów all đa fleógendan [MS. flēgendan] heofenes *cognōvi omnia vŏlātĭlia cæli*, Ps. Surt. 49, 11: Ps. Spl. C. 77, 31.

fleóh-cyn, -cynn, es; *m. A kind of flies;* muscārum gĕnus:—Fleóh-cynnes feala flugan on gemǣru *sciniphes in omnĭbus fīnĭbus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 27.

fleóh-net, -nett, es; *n. A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* cōnōpeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleóhnet *cōnōpeum*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 92; Wrt. Voc. 48, 30. Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *cōnōpeum*, 106; Som. 78, 42; Wrt. Voc. 57, 24. Đǣr wæs eallgylden fleóhnet *there was an all-golden fly-net*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 47. v. fleóg-ryft.

FLEÓN, flión, to fleónne, fliónne; *part.* fleónde, fliónde; ic fleó, đū flīhst, flȳhst, he flīhþ, flȳhþ, *pl.* fleóþ, flióþ, flȳþ; *p.* ic, he fleáh, đū fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen. **I.** *v. trans. To* FLEE, *escape, avoid;* fūgĕre, effūgĕre, vītāre:—Ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep*, Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. He sceal swīđe flión đisse worulde wlite *he must quickly flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. Đū tilast wædle to fliónne *thou toilest to avoid poverty*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Fleónde *fūgiens*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 8: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 17; Gen. 2080. Se wlite đæs līchoman is swīđe fliónde *the beauty of the body is very fleeting*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ic fleó *fūgio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 20: 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. He flīhþ đa wædle *he flees from poverty*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. He flȳhþ yfla gehwilc *he flees every evil*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460: 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82. Fleóþ his ansȳne, đa đe hine feódan *fūgiant a făcie ejus, qui ōdērunt eum*, Ps. Th. 67, 1: 103, 17. Hī flȳþ [Cott. flióþ] đæt hī hatiaþ *they avoid what they hate*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27. Sǣ geseah and heó fleáh *māre vīdit, et fūgit*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 40; Met. 1, 20. Hwæt is đē sǣ đæt đū fluge *quid est tibi māre quod fūgisti?* Ps. Lamb. 113, 5. Đa hyrdas flugon *pastōres fūgērunt*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33: Ps. Lamb. 30, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 267; El. 134. Fleóþ on feorweg *flee far away*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gū. 228. Đæt ic mān fleó *that I flee evil*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. **II.** *to put to flight, rout, conquer;* fūgāre, vincĕre:—Hundteóntig eówer fleóþ hira tyn þūsendu *your hundred shall put to flight their ten thousands*, Lev. 26, 8. **III.** *v. intrans. To fly as with wings;* vŏlāre:—Ic fleó *vŏlo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7. Culfran fleóþ him flocemælum *doves fly flockwise*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. v. fleógan **I.** [*Wyc.* fle: *R. Glouc.* fle: *Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleon, flen: *Plat.* flugten: *O. Sax.* fliohan: *Frs.* flan: *O. Frs.* flia: *Dut.* vlieden: *Ger.* fliehen: *M. H. Ger.* vliehen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuhan: *Goth.* þliuhan: *Dan.* flye: *Swed.* fly: *Icel.* flýja.] DER. a-fleón, æt-, be-, for-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, up-, ūt-, ūta-, ūt-ōþ-.

fleós, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus:—Gilde đæt fleós mid twām pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, note 23, MS. B. In fleós *in vellus*, Ps. Surt. 71, 6. v. flȳs.

FLEÓT, fliét, es; *m:* fleóte, an; *f.* **I.** *a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, estuary, the mouth of a river, a river, stream;* hence the names of places, as *Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent;* and in London, *Fleetditch;* sīnus, æstuārium, rīvus:—Se Abbod Petrus wæs besenced on sumne sǣs fleót, se wæs hāten Am-fleót *abbas Petrus demersus est in sĭnu mări, qui vŏcātur Amfleat*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6, note. Fleót *æstuārium*, Cot. 14. Ispānia land is eall mid fleóte ymbhæfd *the country of Spain is all encompassed with water*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 3. Fleótas *æstuāria*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 46: Wrt. Voc. 63, 69. **II.** *a raft, ship, vessel;* rătis, nāvis:—Ic gebycge bât on sǣwe, fleót on faroþe *I buy a boat on the sea, a vessel on the ocean*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 13; Hy. 4, 100. [*Laym.* fleote *a fleet of ships: Plat.* fleet *a small river: O. Frs.* flet, *n. a river: Dut.* vliet, *m. a rivulet, brook: Ger.* fliesz, *m. n. fluentum: M. H. Ger.* vliez, *m. n. a rivulet: O. H. Ger.* fluz, *m. a river: Icel.* fljót, *n. a river.*]

fleótan; *part.* fleótende; ic fleóte, đū flȳtst, he flȳt, *pl.* fleótaþ; *p.* fleát, *pl.* fluton; *pp.* floten [fleót *a stream*] *To* FLOAT, *swim;* fluctuāre, nātāre, nāvĭgāre:—Đæt scip sceal fleótan mid đȳ streáme *the ship must float with the stream*, Past. 58; Hat. MS. Nō he fram me flōdȳđum feor fleótan meahte *he could not float far from me on the waves*, Beo. Th. 1089; B. 542. Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting [fowl] perched on the floating corpses*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 12; Gen. 1447. Fleótendra ferþ nō đǣr fela bringeþ cūþra cwidegiedda *the spirit of seafarers brings there not many known songs*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 26; Wand. 54. Ageót ele uppon wæter ođđe on ōđrum wǣtan, se ele flȳt būfon *pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13. Oft scipu scrīđende scrinde fleótaþ *illic nāves pertransībunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Fleát fāmigheals forþ ofer ȳđe *the foamy necked one floated forth over the wave*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909. [*Piers P.* fleten: *Wyc. Chauc.* flete: *Orm.* fletenn: *Scot.* fleit, flete: *Plat.* fleten: *O. Sax.* fliotan: *O. Frs.* fliata: *Dut.* vlieten: *Ger.* fliessen: *M. H. Ger.* vliuzen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuzan, fleozan: *Dan.* flyde: *Swed.* flyta: *Icel.* fljóta: *Lat.* fluĕre *to flow: Grk.* πλεῖν *to navigate: Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-fleótan.

fleóte, an; *f. A stream, river;* rīvus:—To đære fleótan *to the stream*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 123; A. D. 774; Kmbl. iii. 381, 7. v. fleót **I.**

fleođe, an; *f. The water-lily:*—Of fleođan wyrte *of the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 28. v. fleađe.

fleótig; *adj. Swift, fleet, rapid;* cĕler, vēlox:—Swift wæs on fōre, fleótga [=fleótiga] on lyfte [MS. fleotgan lyfte] *it was swift in its course, rapid in the air*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 22; Rä. 52, 4.

fleót-wyrt, e; *f. Floatwort, seaweed?* alga? L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 28.

fleów, *pl.* fleówon *flowed, issued*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34: Ps. Lamb. 77, 20; *p. of* flōwan.

fleówþ *flows*, Ex. 3, 17, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flēre *having a floor, floored.* DER. fīf-flēre.

flēring, e; *f. A* FLOORING; contăbŭlātio:—On đære nyđemestan flēringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, on đære ōđre flēringe wæs đæra nȳtena fōda gelogod, on đære [MS. đone] þriddan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs seó forme wununge, and đǣr wunodon đa wildeór and đa rēđan wurmas, on đære feorþan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs đæra tamra nȳtena steall, on đære fīftan flēringe wæs đæra manna wununge mid wurþmynte gelogod *on the lowermost flooring [of the ark] was their privy and dunghill, on the second flooring the food of the cattle was placed, on the third flooring was the first dwelling, and there dwelt the wild beasts and fierce serpents, on the fourth flooring was the stall of the tame cattle, on the fifth flooring the dwelling of the men was placed with honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6–10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 11, 13: ii. 164, 5. Đū macast þreó flēringa binnan đam arce *tristēga făcies in arca*, Gen. 6, 16. DER. up-flēring.

flēs, es; *n. A* FLEECE; vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his flēse *of a sheep's going with its fleece*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, note 20, MS. G. v. flȳs.

flēsc, es; *n. Flesh;* căro:—We hæfdon hlāf and flēsc genōh on Egipta lande *in terra Ægypti sedēbāmus sŭper ollas carnium et comēdēbāmus pānem in sătŭrĭtāte*, Ex. 16, 3. v. flǣsc.

fleswian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To mutter, whisper;* susurrāre:—Mid đȳ he đā geswippre mūþe licettende ǣrend rehte [MS. wrehte] and leáse fleswede *when he then told a feigned message with his crafty mouth, and falsely whispered;* cum sīmŭlātam lēgātiōnem ōre astūto volvĕret, Bd. 2, 9: S. 511, 20.

FLET, flett, es; *n.* **I.** *the ground, floor of a house;* ārĕa:—Ne cume on bedde, ac licge on flette *let him not come into a bed, but lie on a floor*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 21. Heó on flet gecrong *she sank on the ground*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568: 3085; B. 1540. **II.** *a dwelling, habitation, house, cottage, hall;* hăbĭtātio, dŏmus, cāsa, aula:—Gif đæt flet geblōdgad wyrþe *if the house be stained with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14. Gif man mannan an ōđres flette mānswara hāteþ *if one man call another a perjurer in another's cottage*, 11; Th. i. 32, 4: L. In. 39; Th. i. 86, 21. Him se æđela geaf giestlīþnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave them a fair entertainment in his dwelling*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447: Beo. Th. 2054; B. 1025. Scilling agelde đam đe đæt flet āge *let him pay a shilling to him who owns the dwelling*, L. H. E. 11, 12, 13; Th. i. 32, 6, 9, 12. Hī fǣrlīce flet ofgeáfon *they suddenly gave up the hall*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 7; Wand. 61:

Beo. Th. 3903; B. 1949: 4039; B. 2017. [*Laym.* ulette *floor: Scot.* flet, flett *a house: Plat.* flet *a bedroom in the upper floor of a peasant's house: O. Sax.* flet, fletti, *n. the floor of a house, deal, house, hall: O. Frs.* flet *a house: Ger. dial.* fletz *aula, ārea: M. H. Ger.* vletze, *n. ārea: Icel.* flet, *n. a set of rooms, house.*]

flēt, e; *f. Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum:—Flēt *flos lactis,* Cot. 37. Hwīt sealt dō on reám oððe gōde flēte *put white salt into cream or good skimmings,* L. M. 3, 10; Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. v. flēte.

flēte, fliéte, flŷte, an; *f:* flēt, e; *f.* [fleótan *to float*] What floats on the surface, hence,—*Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum:—Genim cūmeoluc būtan wætere, lǽt weorþan to flētum, geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter,* L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Hafa clǽne flētan *have clean curds,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 19. Menge wið flētan, and nān ōðer molcen þicge *let him mingle it with curds, and eat no other milk-food,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26.

flet-gesteald, flett-gesteald, es; *n. Dwelling-place, household goods;* hăbĭtātio, dŏmesticæ ŏpes:—Lamech onfēng fletgestealdum *Lamech succeeded to the dwelling-places,* Cd. 52; Th. 65, 31; Gen. 1074.

flēðe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectĭca, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 47; Wrt. Voc. 59, 18. v. flæðe-camb.

flet-mon *a sailor,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. flot-man.

flet-pæþ *a house-path, floor.* v. flett-pæþ.

flet-rest, e; *f. Domestic couch, sleeping quarters in the hall;* lectus domestĭcus:—Sum fletreste gebeág *one bowed to the domestic couch,* Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241.

flet-sittend, es; *m. A court-resident;* in aula sēdens:—Đā wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *there was a feast fairly arranged to the court-residents,* Beo. Th. 3580; B. 1788. Đa ic Freáware fletsittende nemnan hȳrde *whom I heard the court-residents call Freaware,* 4049; B. 2022. Đǽr wǽron boren æfter bencum orcas fulle fletsittendum *there were full jugs carried along the benches to the court-residents,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19: 21, 24; Jud. 33.

flett *the floor of a house, a dwelling, habitation;* sēdes, hăbĭtātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flet.

flett-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods, domestic wealth;* domesticæ ŏpes:—Geomor fæder flettgesteald freóndum dǽlde *Gomer distributed his father's domestic wealth to his friends,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 11; Gen. 1611. v. flet-gesteald.

flett-pæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -paðas; *m. A house-path, floor;* dŏmi sēmĭta, pāvīmentum:—Đæt đū flettpaðas mīne trǽde *that thou hast trodden my house-paths,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 10; Gen. 2729.

flet-werod, es; *n. Court-host, the court-retainers;* aulĭci:—Is mīn fletwerod, wīgheáp, gewanod *my court-host, the company in war, is diminished,* Beo. Th. 957; B. 476.

flēuwþ *flows,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 9, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flēwsa, an; *m.* [flōwan *to flow*] *A flowing, flux;* fluxus:—Wið innoþes flēwsan *for flux of inwards,* Herb. 53, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 14: Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15. Wið wīfes flēwsan *for flux of a woman,* Herb. 89, 2; Lchdm. i. 192, 12: 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 2: 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 10. Đȳ sylfan dæge hyt đone flēwsan belūceþ *eōdem die fluxum comprĭmet,* 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 16: 175, 3; Lchdm. i. 308, 1. Heó đa flēwsan gewrīþ *it stops the flux,* 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 5.

flēwst, he flēwþ *flowest, flows,* Ex. 3, 8; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flex, es; *n. Flax;* līnum:—Smeócende flex he ne adwæsċþ *līnum fūmĭgans non extinguet,* Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Eall hira flex and hira bernas wǽron fordōne *līnum et hordeum læsum est,* Ex. 9, 31. v. fleax.

flicce, es; *n? A flitch of bacon;* succĭdia, perna:—Flicce *perna,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 13: 286, 51. [*Plat.* flikke, *m. a spot, piece: Ger.* fleck, *m. n;* flecke, *m. a rag, piece, spot, place: M. H. Ger.* vlēc, *m. a piece: O. H. Ger.* fleccho, *m. măcŭla: Dan.* flik, flikke, *m. f. a piece, rag: Swed.* flik, *m. a lap: Icel.* flik, *f. a rag;* flikki, *n. a flitch of bacon.*]

flicerian, flicorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fleógan *to fly*] *To move the wings, flutter,* FLICKER; mōtāre ālas, vōlĭtāre:—Ic flicerige *vōlĭto,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16. Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte and ofer hīg flicerað *sīcut āquĭla prōvŏcans ad vōlandum pullos suos et sŭper eos vōlĭtans,* Deut. 32, 11. Ān blac þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb *a black thrush flickered about his face,* Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. [*Dut.* flakkeren, flikkeren: *Ger.* flackern: *M. H. Ger.* vlackern: *O. H. Ger.* flokarōn.]

flié; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo:—Wið flié eágsealf *an eye-salve for the white speck,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 9. Ægđer mæg adōn flié of eágan *either can remove the white speck from the eye,* 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 26. v. fleah.

fliéman feorm, e; *f. The harbouring of a fugitive;* fŭgĭtīvi susceptio, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. v. flŷman fyrmþ.

fliés, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his fliése. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his fliése ōþ midne sumor, oððe gilde đæt fliés mid twām pæningum *of a sheep's going with its fleece. A sheep shall go with its fleece until midsummer, or let the fleece be paid for with two pence,* L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9–11. v. flŷs.

fliét, es; *m. A raft, ship, vessel;* rătis, nāvis:—Fliét *rătis,* Cot. 200. v. fleót II.

fliéte, an; *f. Cream, curds;* flos lactis, coagŭlum:—Fliéte *verbĕrātum:* geþworen [MS. geþrofen] fliéte *churned cream;* lactudiclum? Wrt. Voc. 290, 27, 28. Dō on đæt fæt swā fela swā đara fliétna đǽron clifian mǽge *put into the vessel as much of the curds as may cleave thereon,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. v. flēte.

flīg; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Wrt. Voc. 285, 2. v. fleah.

fligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. a-fligan.

flige-wīl, es; *m.* [flige = flyge *vōlātus;* wīl *a wile, deceit,* q. v.] *A flying wile, dart of Satan;* vōlans astūtia, diabŏli sagitta:—Gefylled feóndes fligewīlum, fācensearwum *filled with the fiend's* [*Satan's*] *flying darts, with treacherous wiles,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 6; Mōd. 27.

flīhst, he flīhþ *fleest, flees,* Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* fleón.

fliht, es; *m. A flight;* vōlātus:—Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte *sīcut āquīla prōvŏcans ad vōlandum pullos suos,* Deut. 32, 11: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. v. flyht.

flīma, an; *m. A runaway, fugitive;* profŭgus, Cot. 151. v. flŷma.

flind, e; *f. Genetrix,* Cot. 98, Lye.

FLINT, es; *m.* FLINT, *a rock;* sīlex, petra:—Flint *sīlex,* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 94; Wrt. Voc. 38, 19: 85, 21. Flinte ic eom heardra *I am harder than flint,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 23; Rä. 41, 78. Đæt đū gesomnige flint unbrǽcne *that thou unite the unfragile flint,* Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Flintum heardran *harder than flints,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 13; Cri. 1189. Hīg cōmon to đam flinte, and Moyses ætfōran him eallum slōh mid đære girde tūwa đone flint, and fleów sōna of đam flinte wæter *they came to the rock, and Moses struck the rock twice with his rod before them all, and immediately water flowed from the rock,* Num. 20, 10, 11. [*M. H. Ger.* vlins, *m. sīlex: Dan.* flint, *m. f: Swed.* flinta, *f.*]

flint-grǽg; *adj. Flint-grey;* cānus:—Ic sceal to stađe þȳwan [MS. þyran] flintgrǽgne flōd *I shall impel the flint-grey flood to the shore,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rä. 4, 19.

flió; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 12. v. fleah.

fliógan *to fly;* vōlāre:—Ic mæg fliógan ofer đone heán hrōf đæs heofones *I can fly over the high roof of the heaven,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. v. fleógan.

flión *to flee;* fŭgĕre:—He sceal flión đisse worulde wlite *he must flee this world's splendour,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. v. fleón.

flīs *a fleece;* vellus, Wrt. Voc. 66, 30: 282, 13. v. flŷs.

FLĪT, es; *n. Scandal, contention, strife;* scandălum, contentio:—Togeánes sunu mōdor dīne đū settest flīt *adversus fīlium matris tuæ pōnēbas scandălum,* Ps. Spl. T. 49, 21. [*Laym.* flīt, *n. dispute: Scot.* flyte: *Plat.* flit, fliit, fliet, *m. diligence: O. Sax.* flīt, *m. contention, contest: O. Frs.* flit *diligence: Dut.* vlijt, *f. diligence: Ger.* fleiss, *m: M. H. Ger.* vlīz, *m: O. H. Ger.* flīz, *m.*] DER. ge-flīt, sund-flīt.

flīta, an; *m.* [flītan *to contend*] *A fighter, striver, foe.* DER. ge-flīta, wið-, wiðer-.

flītan; *part.* flītende; ic flīte, đū flītest, flītst, he flīteþ, flīt, *pl.* flītaþ; *p.* flāt, *pl.* fliton; *pp.* fliten *To strive, contend, dispute, rebel;* contendĕre, certāre, dispūtāre, jurgāre:—Ic flītan gefrægn on fyrndagum mōdgleáwe men, gewēsan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that in days of yore men wise of mood contended, struggled about their wisdom,* Salm. Kmbl. 359; Sal. 179. Đam đe wylle on dōme wið đē flītan, and niman dīne tunecan, lǽt him tō dīnne wǽfels *ei, qui vult tecum jūdĭcio contendĕre, et tūnĭcam tuam tollĕre, dimitte ei et pallium,* Mt. Bos. 5, 40. Flītende *contending,* Beo. Th. 1836; B. 916. Hwī flītst đū wið dīnne nēxtan *quāre percūtis proxĭmum tuum?* Ex. 2, 13. Flīteþ *strives,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. Ne flīt he *non contendet,* Mt. Bos. 12, 19. Flāt he wið ānne Israhēliscne man *jurgātus est cum vīro Israhēlīta,* Lev. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, note 31. Me þinċþ nū đæt dīn gecynd and dīn gewuna flīte swīðe swīdlīce wið đæm dysige *methinks now that thy nature and thy habit contend very powerfully against error,* Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 28. [*Scot.* flyte; *p.* flet *to scold: M. H. Ger.* vlīzen: *O. H. Ger.* flīzan.] DER. ofer-flītan, ōþ-, wiðer-.

flīt-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* disceptandi ars, dialectĭca:—Flītcræft *dialectĭca,* Mone B. 3030.

flīt-cræftlīc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to disputation, dialectical, logical;* dialectĭcus = διαλεκτικός:—Mid flītcræftlīcum *dialectĭcis,* Mone B. 3147.

flītend, es; *m.* [flītende, *part. of* flītan *to strive*] *A wrangler, quarrelsome person;* certans, lītigans:—Flītend *certans,* Cot. 181. Flītend *lītigans,* Mone B. 2927.

flīter-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* dialectĭca, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flīt-cræft.

flītere, es; *m. A brawler, wrangler, schismatic;* răbŭla, schismătĭcus =

σχισματικός:—Flītere *răbăla*, Cot. 208: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 81. Flītera *schismatĭcōrum*, Mone B. 2816.

flīt-ful, -full; *adj. Contentious, dialectical;* contentiōsus, dialectĭcus = διαλεκτικός:—Flītfulles *dialectĭcæ*, Mone B. 3304. Flītfulra *dialectĭcōrum*, 3164. DER. ge-flītful.

flīt-georn, -gern, es; *m. One desirous of contention, a quarreller;* lītigātor, vitilīgātor, rixātor:—Flītgern *lītigātor*, Prov. 25. DER. ge-flītgeorn.

flītlīce *contentiously, earnestly, eagerly;* certātim, stŭdiōse. DER. ge-flītlīce.

flīt-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By strife, strifewise, eagerly, earnestly;* certātim:—Flītmælum *certātim*, Mone B. 199. DER. ge-flītmælum.

FLŌC, es; *n. A sole, kind of flat fish;* plătessa, passer:—Flōc *plătessa*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 39, 67; Wrt. Voc. 65, 70: 281, 49. Flōc *pansor?* [=*passer*], Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 4. Fagc and flōc *plătesias et plătessas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12, 13. [*Icel.* flóki, *m. a kind of halibut;* passer, sŏlea.]

flocan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed or floccan *To clap, strike;* plaudĕre, complōdĕre:—Heó floceþ hyre folmum *she claps with her hands*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 23; Rä. 21, 34.

FLOCC, es; *m. A* FLOCK, *band, company, division;* grex, cătерva, turma:—Gif Esau cymþ to ānum flocce and ðone ofsliht, se ōðer flocc byþ gehealden *si vēnĕrit Esau ad ūnam turmam et percussĕrit eam, ălia turma servābĭtur*, Gen. 32, 8. Mid ðam mānfullum flocce *with the ungodly company*, Ælfc. T. 34, 22: 35, 8. Him mon mid ōðrum floccum sōhte *they were sought by other bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Ic hīg eft ongeán oferfare mid twām floccum [MS. floccon] *cum duābus turmis regrĕdior*, Gen. 32, 10. [*Wyc.* floc: *Chauc.* flok: *Laym.* floc *a host: Orm.* flocc: *Dan.* flok, *m. f: Swed.* flock, *m. a crowd: Icel.* flokkr, *m. a troop, band.*]

flocc-mælum, floc-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, es; *n. a measure*, q. v.] *By flocks, flockwise, in companies;* grĕgātim, cătervātim:—Fleóþ him floccmælum *they fly by flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9: Num. 2. 34. Hī hȳ floccmælum slōgon *they slew them in companies*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 6. Hī ferdon ǽghweder floccmælum *they went everywhere in flocks*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 25.

floc-rād, e; *f. A riding company, a troop;* turma:—Ðā fundon hie ōðre flocrāde, ðæt rād ūt wið Lygtūnes *then they raised another troop, which rode out towards Leighton*, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 15. Fōron hie æfter ðæm wealda hlōþum and flocrādum *they went through the wood in bands and troops*, 894; Erl. 90, 13.

FLŌD, es; *n. m.* I. *a flowing of water, flow, flowing water, wave, tide,* FLOOD, *sea, running stream, river;* flūmen, fluctus, fluentum, æstus, accessus, flŭvius:—Ðæt flōd [*n.*] eóde of stōwe ðære winsumnisse to wætrienne neorxena wang; ðæt flōd [*n.*] ys ðanon todǽled on feówer eán *flŭvius egrĕdiēbātur de lŏco voluptātis ad irrĭgandum părădīsum; flŭvius inde divĭdĭtur, in quātuor căpŭta*, Gen. 2, 10. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *vel* yrnende eá *flūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 73; Wrt. Voc. 54, 17. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *flūmen* vel *flŭvius*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 57. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] oððe ȳþ *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *accessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 35; Wrt. Voc. 57, 17. Hwenne ðæt flōd [*n.*] byþ ealra hēhst and ealra fullost *when the tide is highest and fullest of all*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5: 897; Erl. 96, 6. Se flōd [*m.*] onsprang *the flood departed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Com flōwende flōd [*m.* or *n.*] æfter ebban ... se flōd [*m.*] ūt gewāt *the flowing tide came after the ebb ... the tide receded*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45, 58; By. 65, 72. Cynn ða ðe flōd [*m.* or *n.*] wecceþ inc hȳraþ *races which the water bringeth forth shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204: Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545: Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 12; Rä. 23, 6. Flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] ryne *flūmĭnis impĕtus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5. Ðæs sǽes flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] weaxnes *an increasing of the sea's tide*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hie on flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] fæðm ceólum lācaþ *they sail in ships on the bosom of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Beo. Th. 83; B. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80. On Iordanes flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *in Iordānis flūmĭne*, Mk. Bos. 1, 5. Se wuldorcyning gesette ȳþum heora onrihtne ryne, rūmum flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *the king of glory appointed to the waves, to the spacious flood, its just course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 36; Gen. 167: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169: Beo. Th. 3780; B. 1888: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Cyning ūt gewāt on fealene flōd [*m.*] *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æðelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rä. 4, 19. Sió eá forþ mid micle flōde [*m.* or *n.*] ūt on ða sǽ flōweþ *the river flows forth out to the sea with a great flow*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 20: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956: Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2. Ðǽr cōmon flōd [*n.*] *vēnērunt flūmĭna*, Mt. Bos. 7, 27. Upahōfon flōd [*n.*] Driht, upahōfon flōdas [*m.*] stefne his, upahōfon flōd ȳþe his *elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna Dŏmĭne, elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna vōcem suam, elĕvāvērunt flūmĭna fluctus suos*, Ps. Spl. 92, 4, 5. Flōdas [*m.*] feágaþ oððe hafetiaþ mid handa samod *flūmĭna plaudent mănu sĭmul*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 8. Fāmige flōdas [*m.*] *foamy floods*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Ps. Th. 68, 14: Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 19; Rä. 67, 4. Flōda [*m.* or *n.*] begong *the floods' course*, Beo. Th. 2999; B. 1497: Ps. Th. 65, 11. Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum [*m.* or *n.*] wuniaþ syndon flaxfōte *the birds which dwell in waters are web-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 14: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. Ofer flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Lamb.] he gegearwode hine *sŭper flūmĭna præpărāvit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2. Ðū adrygdest flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Spl.] *tu siccasti flŭvios*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 15. He gewende to blōde heora flōdas [*m.*] *convertit in sanguĭnem flūmĭna eōrum*, 77, 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1811; An. 908. II. *the Flood, deluge;* dilŭvium:—Ýðode ðæt flōd [*n.*] ofer eorþan *aquæ dilŭvii inundāvērunt sŭper terram*, Gen. 7, 10, 17: Mt. Bos. 24, 39: Lk. Bos. 17, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 11, 13. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] ofslōh giganta cyn *the flood slew the race of giants*, Beo. Th. 3383; B. 1689: Cd. 69; Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Ic gebringe flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] wæteru ofer eorþan, ðæt ic ofsleá eall flǽsc *ĕgo addūcam aquas dilŭvii sŭper terram, ut interfĭciam omnem carnem*, Gen. 6, 17: 7, 6, 7: 9, 11. Noe lyfode þreóhund geára and fīftig geára æfter ðam flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *vixit Noe post dilŭvium trecentis quinquāginta annis*, Gen. 9, 28: Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 12, 13, 16, 18, 29: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 13; Gen. 1544. Ic wille mid flōde [*m.* or *n.*] folc acwellan *I will destroy the people with a flood*, 64; Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 21, 22. Flōdas [*m.*] Noe oferlāþ *Noah sailed over the floods*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 25; Exod. 362. [*Laym.* flod, ulod, *n: Orm.* flod: *Plat.* flood, *f: O. Sax.* flōd, fluod, *m. f. n;* fluot, *f: Frs.* floede: *O. Frs.* floed, flod, *n: Dut.* vloed, *m: Ger.* fluth, *f: M. H. Ger.* vluot, *f. m: O. H. Ger.* flōt, fluot, *f;* flōz *fluxus: Goth.* flōdus, *f: Dan.* flod, *m. f: Swed.* flod, *m. a flood, river: Icel.* flóð, *n. inundation, deluge.*] DER. brim-flōd, Cofer-, drenc-, geofon-, heáh-, lagu-, mere-, nēp-, sǽ-, wæter-, will-.

flōd-blāc; *adj. Flood-pale, made pale by water, that is, by drowning;* per ăquam pallĭdus:—Flōdblāc here *the flood-pale host*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 11; Exod. 497.

flōde, an; *f. A place where anything flows, a channel, sink, gutter;* cloāca, lăcūna, Cot. 44: 193, Som. Ben. Lye.

flōd-egsa, an; *m. Flood-dread;* ăquārum terror:—Flōdegsa becwom gāstas geómre *flood-dread seized on their sad souls*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 4; Exod. 446.

flōd-līc; *adj.* FLOODLIKE; flŭviālis:—Flōdlīc *flŭviālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36.

flōd-weard, e; *f. A flood-guard, sea-wall;* măris custōdia, măris mūrus:—Flōdwearde slōh *he struck the sea-wall* [i. e. *the wall caused by dividing the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 209, 3; Exod. 493.

flōd-weg, es; *m. A flood-way, watery way, the sea;* mărīna via, măre:—Sǽmen fōron flōdwege *the seamen went on the sea*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 12; Exod. 106. Fōr flōdwegas *went the watery ways*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 22; Rä. 37, 9: 82 a; Th. 309, 4; Seef. 52.

flōd-wudu; *m. Flood-wood, a ship;* mărīnum lignum, nāvis:—Swā we ofer cald wæter ceólum līðan, geond sīdne sǽ flōdwudu fergen *as if we journey in vessels over the cold water, convey our ships through the wide sea*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 21; Cri. 854.

flōd-wylm, es; *m. Flood-boiling, raging flood;* ăquārum fluctus:—Flōdwylm ne mæg manna ænigne gelettan *a raging flood may not hinder any man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1032; An. 516.

flōd-ȳþ, e; *f. A flood-wave;* măris unda:—Nō he fram me flōdȳþum feor fleótan meahte *he could not float far from me on the flood-waves*, Beo. Th. 1088; B. 542.

floga, an; *m.* [flogen, *pp. of* fleógan *to fly;* fleón *to flee*] *One who flies* or *flees, a fugitive;* fŭgītīvus. DER. ân-floga, güþ-, lyft-, uht-, wīd-.

flogen *flown; pp. of* fleógan.

flogen *fled, escaped; pp. of* fleón.

flogettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fluctuate;* fluctuāre, Scint. 77.

flōh, e; *f. That which is flown off, a fragment, piece;* fragmen, frustum:—Flōh stānes *a piece of stone;* glēba sīlicis, Cot. 99.

flohten-fōte; *adj. Web-footed;* palmīpes:—Ne ete flohtenfōte fugelas *let him not eat web-footed birds*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. v. flax-fōte.

flooc, es; *n. A sole;* plătessa, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 31. v. flōc.

FLŌR; *gen.* flōre; *dat.* flōre, flōra; *acc.* flōr, flōre; *f:* flōr, es; *m. A* FLOOR; pāvīmentum, sōlum, ārea:—Flōr on hūse *a floor in a house;* excussōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 34; Wrt. Voc. 26, 33. Flōr *pāvīmentum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 10. Flōr *pāvīmentum* vel *sōlum*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 7. Breda þiling *vel* flōr on to þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thresh on*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Scipes flōr *a ship's floor, gangway;* fŏri, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 116; Wrt. Voc. 56, 36. Īs glisnaþ glæshluttur, flōr forste geworht *ice glittereth transparent as glass, a floor caused by frost*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 22. Flōr āttre weól *the floor* [*of hell*] *boiled with venom*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318: 213; Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Swā swā ælces hūses wah biþ fæst ægðer ge on ðære flōre, ge on ðæm hrōfe, swā biþ ælc gōd on Gode fæst, forðæm he is ælces gōdes ægðer ge hrōf ge flōr *as the wall of every house is fixed both to the floor and to the roof, so is every good fixed in God, for he is both the roof and*

the floor of every good. Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 11–14. Ætfealh mîn sâwul flôre [flôra, Spl.] *adhæsit pâvimento anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 25. He gang æfter flôre *he went along the floor,* Beo. Th. 2636; B. 1316. Đû dæm wættere foldan to flôre gesettest *thou settest the earth for a floor to the water,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 181; Met. 20, 91. On flôra *on the floor,* Cd. 215; Th. 271, 24; Sat. 110: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 33: 334, 35. He gefeôll on đa flôr *he fell on the floor,* Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3: 33, 4; Fox 130, 4. He feól on đa flôre, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. He feormaþ his bernes flôre *purgâbit âream suam,* Lk. Bos. 3, 17. On fâgne flôr feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor,* Beo. Th. 1454; B. 725. [*Orm.* flor: *Plat.* floor: *Dut.* vloer, *m: Ger.* flur, *f. field: M. H. Ger.* vluor, *m. sĕges: O. H. Ger.* flûr *sĕges: Icel.* flór, *m. a floor, pavement: Wel.* llawr, *m. a floor.*] DER. bere-flôr, helle-, þirsce-, þyrscel-, up-.

flôr-stân, es; *m. A floor-stone, stone used for pavement;* tessĕra pâvimento sternendo designāta:—Lytle feđerscitte flôrstânas *little four-cornered floor-stones;* tessellæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50.

flot, es; *n.* [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*] *Water deep enough for sustaining a ship, the sea;* ăqua sătis alta ad nâvem sustinendam, mare:—Ongan eorla mengu to flote fŷsan *the multitude of warriors began to hasten to the sea,* Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226: Andr. Kmbl. 3393; An. 1700. Wæron đa ûtlagas ealle on flote *the outlaws were all afloat* [lit. *on the sea*], Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 24. We willaþ on flot feran *we will depart on the sea,* Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1; Æđelst. 35. [*Plat.* flot: *Dut.* vlot: *Ger.* floss: *M. H. Ger.* vlôz, *m. river, raft: Icel.* flot; á flot *on* or *afloat.*]

FLOTA, an; *m.* [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*]. I. *a ship, vessel, fleet;* nâvis, classis:—Flota stille bâd on sole *the vessel abode still in the mud,* Beo. Th. 608; B. 301: 426; B. 210. Næs se flota swâ rang *no fleet was so insolent,* Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 26: 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Mid đæm flotan *with the fleet,* 904; Erl. 98, 12. Læt nû geferian flotan ûserne to lande *let our ship now go to land,* Andr. Kmbl. 794; An. 397: Beo. Th. 594; B. 294. II. *a sailor, pirate;* nauta, pīrāta:—Flota môdgade *the sailor proudly moved,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Bræddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhûsum *the sailors spread themselves amongst the hills with their tents,* 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133: 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223. Đa flotan, wîcinga fela *the pirates, vikings many,* Byrht. Th. 133, 25; By. 72. [*Scot.* flote *a fleet: Dut.* vloot, *f. a fleet: Ger.* flotte, *f. a. fleet: Dan.* flaade, *m. f: Swed.* flotta, *f: Icel.* floti, *m. a fleet.*] DER. æg-flota, ge-, hærn-, sæ-, scip-, wæg-.

floten *floated, swam; pp. of* fleótan.

floterian, flotorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FLUTTER, *be disquieted* or *troubled, be carried by the waves;* fluctuāre, fluctĭbus ferri:—Đîn heorte floteraþ on gŷtsunge *thy heart flutters* or *is disquieted with covetousness;* cor tuum fluctuat avāritia, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 28. Flotorode *fertur fluctĭbus,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 1. Flotorodon *prævŏlant,* 150, 10.

flot-herge, es; *m. A naval force;* nāvālis exercĭtus:—Hygelâc cwom faran flotherge *Hygelac came faring with a naval force,* Beo. Th. 5822; B. 2915. v. here, herge *an army.*

flotian; *part.* flotigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [floten, *pp. of* fleótan *to float*] *To float;* fluitāre:—Beó ân scip flotigende swâ nĕh đan lande swâ hit nŷxt mæge *let a ship be floating as near the land as it nearest can,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6.

flot-man, -mann, -mon, -monn, es; *m. A float-man, sailor, pirate;* nauta, pīrāta:—Wîcing ođđe flotman *pīrāta,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 74. Flotmen *pīrātæ,* Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 19. Flotmanna *nautārum,* Mone B. 114. Flotmonna freá *chief of mariners* [*Noah*], Cd. 72; Th. 89, 3; Gen. 1475.

flot-scip, es; *n. A floating ship, light bark;* barca, cĕlox:—Flotscip *barca,* Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 22: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 18; Wrt. Voc. 63, 32. Flotscip *cĕlox,* Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 114; Wrt. Voc. 56, 34.

flot-smere, es; *n.* [smeru *fat, grease*] *Floating fat, scum of a pot;* pinguēdo ollæ sŭpernātans, Som. Ben. Lye.

flot-weg, es; *m. A sea-way, the sea;* mărīna via, măre:—He sceolde faran on flotweg *he must journey on the sea,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 1; Bo. 41.

FLÔWAN; *part.* flôwende; ic flôwe, đû flôwest, flêwst, he flôweþ, flêwþ, *pl.* flôwaþ; *p.* fleów, *pl.* fleówon; *pp.* flôwen *To* FLOW, *issue; fluĕre,* fluctuāre, inundāre:—Đæt ealle eán eft flôwan mâgon *that all waters may flow again,* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Flôwan môt ŷþ ofer eall lond *the wave may flow over all the land,* Salm. Kmbl. 644; Sal. 321: Ps. Th. 77, 21: 104, 36: Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Com flôwende flôd *the flood came flowing,* Byrht. Th. 133, 44; By. 65. Ic flôwe *fluo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 4. Lagu flôweþ ofer foldan *water shall flow over the earth,* Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 2; Dôm. 1: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 28; Met. 5, 14: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 68, 1: 103, 10: 147, 7. On đæt land đe flêwþ meolece and hunie *in terram quæ fluit lacte et melle,* Ex. 3, 8: Num. 13, 28: 14, 8: 16, 14: Ps. Spl. 57, 8: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 19; Lchdm. iii. 268, 16. Lybbendes wætres flôd flôwaþ of his innoþe *flŭmina de ventre ejus fluent ăquæ vivæ,* Jn. Bos. 7, 38; Ps. Lamb. 147, 18. Sæstreámas flôwaþ *sea-streams flow,* Ps. Th. 92, 5. Fleów blôd ût and wæter *exīvit sanguis et ăqua,* Jn. Bos. 19, 34. Fleów firgend-streám *the mountain-torrent flowed,* Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. He slôh stân and fleówon wæteru, and burnan fleówon ođđe ŷþgodon *percussit petram et fluxērunt ăquæ, et torrentes inundāvērunt,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 20: 104, 41. Đeáh đe wealan flôwen *dīvĭtiæ si affluant,* Ps. Th. 61, 11. [*Chauc.* flowen: *Orm.* flowenn: *Plat.* floien, flojen: *Dut.* vloeien: *M. H. Ger.* vlæjen, vlæen: *O. H. Ger.* flawjan, flewên: *Icel.* flóa *to flood: Lat.* flu-ĕre: *Grk.* πλώ-ω *to swim: Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-flôwan, æt-, be-, forþ-, geond-, of-, ofer-, to-, to-be-, under-.

flôwednys, -nyss *a flowing, flux, torrent.* DER. ofer-flôwednys, to-.

flôwnys, -nyss, e; *f. A flowing, flux, torrent;* fluxus, torrens:—Đæt wîf wæs þrôwiende blôdes flôwnysse *mŭlier fluxum pătiēbatur sanguĭnis,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 5. Burnan ođđe flôwnyssa unrihtwîsnyssa gedrêfdun me *torrentes iniquĭtātis conturbāvērunt me,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 5. DER. ofer-flôwnys.

flox-fôte; *adj. Web-footed;* palmĭpes, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15, note x. v. flax-fôte.

fluge *fleddest;* fugisti, Ps. Lamb. 113, 5; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* fleón.

flugol; *adj.* [fleógan *to fly;* fleón *to flee*] *Apt to fly* or *flee, flying swiftly, swift;* fŭgax:—Flugol *fŭgax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43.

flugon *flew,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; *p. pl. of* fleógan.

flugon *fled, escaped,* Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; *p. pl. of* fleón.

flustrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plait, weave;* plectĕre:—Flustriende *plectens,* Cot. 176, Som. Ben. Lye.

fluton *floated, swam; p. pl. of* fleótan.

flŷeþ *flees,* Chr. 473; Ing. 16, note o, = flŷhþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* fleón.

flyge, es; *m.* [fleógan *to fly*] *A flying, flight;* vŏlātus:—Se fugel flyges cunnode *the bird made trial of his flying,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 28; Cri. 645. Wiđ flyge gâres *against an arrow's flight,* 79 a; Th. 297, 11; Crä. 66. Ic sceal on flyge earda neósan *I shall in flight visit lands,* Cd. 215; Th. 271, 28; Sat. 112. [*Ger.* flug, *m: M. H. Ger.* vluc, *m. O. H. Ger.* flug, *m: Icel.* flug, *n;* flugr, *m. vŏlātus.*] DER. a-flyge.

flyge-reów; *adj.* [reów *wild, fierce, cruel*] *Wild-flying, wild in flight;* vŏlātu fĕrus:—Flygereówe þurh nihta genipu neósan cwômon, hwædere ... *the wild-flying* [*evil spirits*] *came in the darkness of night to find out, whether* ..., Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 10; Gû. 320.

flyge-wîl *a flying wile, cunning trick.* v. flige-wîl.

flyht, fliht, es; *m.* [fleógan *to fly*] *A flight;* vŏlātus:—Wæs đæs fugles flyht dyrne and dêgol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639. On flyhte *in flight,* Elen. Kmbl. 1485; El. 744: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112. Se đe nafaþ fugles flyht *who has not the flight of a bird,* Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226: Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654. Earnas feredon sâwle flyhte on lyfte *eagles conveyed the soul in flight through the sky,* Andr. Kmbl. 1732; An. 868: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 36. [*Laym.* fliht, fluht, flut: *Orm.* flihht: *Scot.* flocht: *Plat.* flugt, *f: O. Sax.* fluht, *f: Frs.* flechte: *O. Frs.* flecht, *f: Dut.* vlugt, *f: Ger.* flucht, *f: M. H. Ger.* vluht, *f: O. H. Ger.* fluht, *f: Dan.* flugt, *m. f: Swed.* flykt, *m.*]

flyht-clâþ, es; *m. A joining, binding* or *tying together;* commissūra, coujunctūra, ligātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

flŷhþ, đû flŷhst *flees, thou fleest,* Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* fleón.

flyht-hwæt; *adj. Flight-prompt;* in vŏlātu strēnuus:—Weras mundum mearciaþ on marmstâne frætwe flyhthwates *men design with hands in marble stone the plumage of the prompt in flight* [*phœnix*], Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 15; Ph. 335. Se fênix ascæceþ feđre, flyhthwate *the phœnix shakes its feathers, prompt for flight,* 58 a; Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145.

flŷma, flêma, an; *m. One who flees, a runaway, an exile, outlaw, a man who had fled for any offence, and whose flight was equivalent to a conviction;* profŭgus, fŭgitīvus, exul:—Đû bist flŷma geond ealle eorþan *profŭgus ĕris sŭper terram,* Gen. 4, 12: 4, 16. He monigra geára tîde flŷma wæs *multo annōrum tempŏre profŭgus vāgābātur,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 3: Ps. Th. 77, 37. Beó he sydđan flŷma *let him be henceforth a fugitive,* L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10: i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13, 14. DER. here-flŷma.

flŷman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, rout, banish;* fŭgāre:—Ic sceal flŷman feóndsceađan *I shall cause the hostile-spoiler to flee,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rä. 15, 19. Hî mec sôna flŷmaþ *they soon put me to flight,* 105 a; Th. 398, 12; Rä. 17, 6. Hie God flŷmde *God routed them,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 24; Gen. 2115. DER. a-flŷman, ge-, ût-, ûta- [-flæman, -flêman]. v. fleón.

flŷman fyrmþ, fliéman feorm, e; *f. A fugitive's food* or *support, the offence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty for such an offence;* fŭgitīvi susceptio:—Đis syndon đa gerihta đe se cyning âh ofer ealle men on Wes-sexan; đæt is ... and flŷmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men in Wessex; that is ... and* [*the penalty*] *for harbouring a fugitive,* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: Th. i. 382, 21. Gif mon cierliscne monnan fliéman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of harbouring a fugitive,* L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16.

flŷming, es; *m. A fugitive, runaway, exile;* profŭgus, fŭgitīvus, exul, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleáming, flŷma.

flyne, flene, an; *f. What is made soft, batter;* fluïdum quid:—Gewyrce to flynan micelne citel fulne *work a large kettle full into a batter,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 6. Geót ða flynan on *pour the batter on,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10.

FLÝS, flís, fliés, flēs, fleós, es; *n. A fleece, wool;* vellus, lānūgo:—Ðis flýs *hoc vellus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 12. Gilde ðæt flýs mid twâm pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence,* L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, MS. H. Mid his flýse *with its fleece,* L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, 10, MSS. B. H. He nyðerastīhþ swâ swâ rēn on flýs *descendet sīcut plŭvia in vellus,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 6: Ps. Th. 147, 5. Of flýsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlyde þearfena sīdan *the sides of the poor were clothed with the fleeces of my sheep,* Job Thw. 165, 2. Wulle flýsum *with fleeces of wool,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 12; Rä. 36, 3. Flýs *lānūgo,* Cot. 122. [*Piers P.* flus: *Plat.* fliis *vellus: Dut.* vlies, *n: Ger.* vlies, fliesz, *n: M. H. Ger.* vlies, *n.*]

flýte, an; *f. Cream;* flos lactis:—Dô flýtan to *add cream,* L. M. 1, 34: Lchdm. ii. 80, 23. v. flēt.

flýte, es; *m?* [fleótan *to float*] What floats, hence,—*A boat, punt;* pontōnium:—Flýte *pontōnium,* Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 25: 63, 35.

flyþ, es; *m. Flight;* vŏlātus:—Forgeaf ðâm fugelum flyþ geond ðas lyft *he gave to the birds flight through this air,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. v. flyht.

flýþ *flee, flee from, avoid,* Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27; *pres. pl. of* fleón.

flýtst, he flýt *floatest, floats,* Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* fleótan.

fnæd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnadu, fnado; *gen.* fnada; *dat.* fnadum; *n. A hem, edge, fringe;* fimbria:—Fnæd *fimbria,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 66. Ān wíf æt-hrân hys reáfes fnæd *mŭlier tĕtĭgit fimbriam vestāmenti ejus,* Mt. Bos. 9, 20: Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 6, MS. B: Ps. Th. 132, 3. Hīg mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *magnĭficant fimbrias,* Mt. Bos. 23, 5. Fnado *vel* læppan *fimbriæ* [MS. *timbria*], Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. On fnadum gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 14.

fnæs, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnasu; *gen.* fnasa; *dat.* fnasum; *n. A fringe;* fimbria:—Mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis,* Ps. Th. 44, 15. v. fæs, fnæd.

FNÆST, es; *m. A puff, blast, breath;* flātus, anhēlĭtus:—Úre fnæst ateoraþ *our breath faileth,* Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Þurh ðæs fíres fnæst *through the fire's blast,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. Hyt bringþ forþ ðone [MS. ðane] fnæst *it will bring forth the breath,* Lchdm. iii. 100, 13: 116, 24. Fnæstas [MS. fnæstiaþ] swíðe beóþ fortogene *the breathings are very hard drawn,* L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* fnastôn *anhēlāre: Dan.* fnyse *to puff: Swed.* fnysa *to snort: Icel.* fnasa *to sneeze: Grk.* πνέω *I blast, puff.*]

fnæstiaþ, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7, = fnæstas? *pl. of* fnæst.

fneósung, e; *f. A sneezing;* sternūtātio, sternūtāmentum:—Snytingc *vel* fneósung *sternūtātio* vel *sternūtāmentum,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 62. [*Wyc.* fnesynge, fnesing: *Icel.* fnasan, fnösun *a sneezing.*]

fnêsan *to sneeze.* [*Icel.* fnœsa *to sneeze.*] DER. ge-fnêsan.

fnora, an; *m. A sneezing, sneeze;* sternūtātio, Wrt. Voc. 289, 4.

fô *I take;* 1*st sing. pres. indic. of* fôn. Ne ne fô he *he may not take,* L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2; 3*rd sing. pres. subj. of* fôn.

foca, an; *m. A cake baked on the hearth;* pānis sub cĭnĕre pistus:—Wirc focan *fac subcĭnĕrĭcios pānes,* Gen. 18, 6.

FÔDA, an; *m.* FOOD, *nourishment;* ălīmentum:—On ðære ôðre flēringe wæs ðæra nýtena fôda gelogod *on the second flooring* [*of the ark*] *the food of the cattle was placed,* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Fôda fýres, holt *food of fire, wood,* Scint. 12. Būton ðam gôdspellícan fôdan *without the evangelical food,* Homl. Th. ii. 396, 31. [*Orm.* fode: *Plat.* föde, vöde: *Goth.* fôdeins. *f: Dan.* föde, *m. f: Swed.* föda, *f: Icel.* fæði, *n.*]

fôdder, fôddor, fôddur, fôder, fôdor; *gen.* fôdres; *dat.* fôdre; *n.* I. FODDER, *dry food for cattle, hay, corn, provender, food generally;* jūmenti pābŭlum, fœnum, ĕdūlium, pābŭlum, esca, victus:—Ða ungesceádwîsan neát ne wilniaþ nânes ôðres feós to eácan ðam fôdre *the irrational cattle desire no other wealth in addition to the fodder,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. Wolde syllan his assan fôddur *ut dăret jūmento pābŭlum,* Gen. 42, 27. Fôdder neátum *fœnum jumentis,* Ps. Th. 103, 13. We fôdder horsum ûrum habbaþ *pābŭla ĕquis nostris hăbēmus,* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 29. Fôddur, Ps. Th. 77, 20; [mettas, Ps. Spl. 77, 21] *ut pĕtĕrent escas anĭmābus suis.* Fôddor, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 28; Pa. 35. Fôdor, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Brûceþ fôdres *has an enjoyment of food,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 55. Gif ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe fýr and fôddor *let him give fire and food to him who needs it,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26. II. *a case from which anything is fed, a case, cover, sheath;* thēca = θήκη:—Fôdder *thēca,* Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 68; Wrt. Voc. 35, 54. v. boge-fôdder. [*Laym.* fodder, uodder *fodder, meat: Plat.* foder, voder, voer: *Dut.* voeder, voër, *n. fodder, provender: Ger.* futter, *n: M. H. Ger.* vuoter, *n: O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n: Goth.* fôdr, *n. a sheath: Dan. Swed.* foder, foer, *n: Icel.* fóðr, *n. pābŭlum.*] v. fôðer.

fôdder-brytta, an; *m. A fodder-distributor, fodderer, herdsman;* pābŭlātor:—Horshyrde *vel* fôdderbrytta *pābŭlātor,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 122; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6.

fôddor-þegu, fôddur-þegu, fôdor-þegu, e; *f.* [þegu *a taking, receiving*] *A taking* or *receiving food, food;* cĭbi acceptio, cĭbus:—Ðæt hie tobrugdon, blôdigum ceaflum, fira flǽschoman him to fôddorþege *that they tore asunder, with bloody jaws, the bodies of men for their food,* Andr. Kmbl. 320; An. 160. Lēton him ða betweonum tân wîsian hwylcne hira ǽrest ôðrum sceolde to fôddurþege feores ongildan *they let the lot decide between them which of them first should give up to the rest his life for food,* 2203; An. 1103. Ðǽr hî mētaþ fôdorþege gefeán [MS. gefeon] *where they find the joy of taking food,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 4; Ph. 248.

fôddur-wêla, an; *m. Abundance of food;* cĭbi cōpia:—Fere fôddur-wêlan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *performs the bringing* [i. e. *a ship brings,* Grn.] *abundance of food to people,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 12; Rä. 33, 10.

fôdnôþ, es; *m? Food, nourishment;* ălīmentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôdrere, es; *m. A fodderer, forager;* pābŭlātor:—Þunor ofslôh xxiv heora fôdrera *thunder killed twenty-four of their foragers,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1.

fôg, es; *n. A joining, joint;* conjunctio, commissūra, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fôg, stân-ge-.

fôge *fitly, aptly, comprehensibly.* DER. un-ge-fôge.

fôgere, es; *m. A suiter, wooer;* prŏcus:—Fôgere [MS. foghere] *prŏco,* Mone B. 4287. v. wôgere.

fôh *take:*—Fôh to me *take from me;* accĭpe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686; *impert. of* fôn.

fôh *comprehensible, measurable, moderate.* DER. un-ge-fôh.

fôhlîc *comprehensibly, measurably, moderately.* DER. un-ge-fôhlîc.

fohten *fought, contended; pp. of* feohtan.

FOLA, an; *m. A* FOAL, *colt;* pullus, poledrus:—Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus,* Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Fola *poledrus,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 50; Wrt. Voc. 23, 11. Hî gemētton ðone folan ûte *invēnērunt pullum fŏris,* Mk. Bos. 11, 4, 5: Mt. Bos. 21, 2, 5. [*Piers P.* fole: *Plat.* falen, vale: *Frs.* fole: *O. Frs.* folla, *m: Dut.* volen, veulen, *n: Ger.* fohle, *m;* füllen, *n: M. H. Ger.* vole, vol, *m;* vüli, vüln, *n: O. H. Ger.* folo, *m. pullus, poledrus;* fuli, *n. pullus, pultrinus: Goth.* fula, *m: Dan.* fole, *m. f;* fǿl, *n: Swed.* föl, *n: Icel.* foli, *m: Lat.* pullus, *m. a young animal: Grk.* πῶλος, *m. f. a foal.*]

FOLC, es; *n.* [Folc being a neuter noun, and a monosyllable, has the *nom. and acc. pl.* the same as the *nom. and acc. sing: it is a collective noun in* English, *and has not the plural form* folks *but by a modern corruption*] *The* FOLK, *people, common people, multitude, a people, tribe, family;* pŏpŭlus, gens, nātio, vulgus, plebs, cīves, hŏmines, exercĭtus, multitūdo:—Twâ folc beóþ todǽled, and ðæt folc oferswíþ ðæt ôðer folc *two nations shall be divided, and the one folk shall overcome the other folk,* Gen. 25, 23. Ðæt folc wæs Zachariam geanbīdigende *ĕrat plebs expectans Zachărĭam,* Lk. Bos. 1, 21. Micel folc mid hym *cum eo turba multa,* Mt. Bos. 26, 47. Hie awerede ðæt folc *the people defended it,* Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 10, 33. Gif folces man syngaþ *if a man of the people sin,* Lev. 4, 27. Ðæs folces hlîsa *the people's praise,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16. He slôh folces Denigea fýftyne men *he slew of the Danes' folk fifteen men,* Beo. Th. 3168; B. 1582. Folces hyrde *the people's shepherd,* Beo. Th. 1224; B. 610: 3668; B. 1832: 5282; B. 2644. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace of all the people,* L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. Eádmund cyning cýþ eallum folce *Edmund king makes known to all people,* L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 17. Se ðe sŷ folce ungetrŷwe *he who may be untrue to the people,* L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Man swencte ðæt earme folc *one harassed the poor people,* Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 32. Se eorl earfoplîce gestylde ðæt folc *the earl hardly stilled the people,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 4, 3. Þurh ûre folc *throughout our folk,* L. In. prm; Th. i. 102, 9. Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc *let the thief be an outlaw to all people,* L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. He gesôhte Sûþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes,* Beo. Th. 931; B. 463; 1049; B. 522: 1390; B. 693: 2362; B. 1179. Folce gestêpte sunu Ôhtheres *with people he supported Ohthere's son,* Beo. Th. 4776; B. 2393. Ða folc fǽhþe towehton *the people excited enmity,* 5888; B. 2948: 2849; B. 1422. Freáwine folca *friend of peoples,* 864; B. 430: 4038; B. 2017: 4849; B. 2429. Folcum gefrǽge *famed among nations,* 109; B. 55: 530; B. 262: 3715; B. 1855. Mec wolcna strengu ofer folc byreþ *the clouds' strength bears me over people,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 5; Rä. 8, 6. Folgad folcum *followed by peoples,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. [*Laym.* folc, uolc: *Orm.* follc: *O. Sax.* folk, folc, *n: Frs.* folck: *O. Frs.* folk, *n: Dut. Ger.* volk, *n: M. H. Ger.* volc, *m: O. H. Ger.* folc, folch, folk, *n: Dan. Swed.* folk, *n: Icel.* fólk, *n.*] DER. dryht-folc, here-, mægen-, sige-, sûþ-, wîd-.

folc-âgende; *part. Folk-owning;* pŏpŭlum possĭdens:—Bealg hine swíðe folcâgende *the folk-owning* [*man*] *was much irritated,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186: Beo. Th. 6218; B. 3113. Nis se foldan sceat mongum gefêre folcâgendra *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many folk-owning* [*men*], Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 4; Ph. 5.

folc-bealo; *gen.* -bealowes; *n. Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment;* ingens mălum *vel* crŭcĭātus:—Petrus and Paulus þrŏwedon on Rôme folcbealo þreálîc *Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome*, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, es; *n. A folk-child, a child of man;* pŏpŭli filius, hŏmĭnis filius:—Swilc bið mægburh menigo ðĭnre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Þurh ðē eorþ-bûende ealle onfôþ, folcbearn, freoðo and freóndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship*, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn *a popular man.* v. folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, es; *m. A popular man;* pŏpŭlāris vir:—Folc-biorn, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-cū; *f. The folk's cow, a cow of the herd;* pŏpŭli vacca:—Under folc-cûm [MS. folcum] *inter vaccas populōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of puplis, Wyc. 67, 31. v. cū.

folc-cûþ; *adj. Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated;* pŏpŭlis nōtus, publĭcus, cĕleber:—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cûþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. Folc-cûþne rǽd *a discourse known to nations*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Einl. 9. Be folc-cûþum strǽtum *by the public roads*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwēn, e; *f. Folk's queen, queen of the people;* pŏpŭli rēgīna:—Eóde freólîcu folc-cwēn to hire freán sittan *the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, es; *m. Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people;* pŏpŭli rex:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms*, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873; 5460; B. 2733. Folc-cyninge *for the king of nations*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 25; Gen. 2753. Fîfe folc-cyningas *five kings of nations*, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974: 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. cf. *O. Sax.* folk-kuning.

folc-dryht, -driht, e; *f.* [dryht, driht *a multitude*] *A multitude of people, an assemblage;* pŏpŭli multĭtūdo, cŏmĭtātus:—Folcdryht wera bifôran *before the assemblage of men*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Folcdriht, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

folce-firen, e; *f. A folk-crime, public crime;* pŏpŭli scĕlus:—Wǽrlogona sint folcefirena hefige *the public crimes of the faithless are heavy*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n. A host of people;* exercĭtus:—Mid heora folce-getrume *with their band of people*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. v. folc-getrum.

folc-egsa, an; *m. Folk-terror;* publĭcus terror, formīdo:—Ðû towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan *pōsuisti munītiōnes ejus in formidĭnem*, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen *a folk-crime.* v. folce-firen.

folc-freá, an; *m. Folk's lord, lord of a nation;* pŏpŭli dŏmĭnus:—Hie ðæt cûþ dydon heora folcfreán *they made that known to their nation's lord*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frȳ; *adj. Folk-free;* lĭber ăpud plēbem:—Beó he syððan folcfrig *be he afterwards folk-free*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. Se sié folcfrȳ *let him be folk-free*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. cf. *Grm. RA.* 349.

folc-gefeoht, es; *n. Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle;* publĭca pugna, plēnum prælium:—Ða Sciððie noldon hine gesēcan to folcgefeohte *the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefeoht gefohten *nine great battles were fought*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7: 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrîm folcgefeohtum *in three pitched battles*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. cf. *Icel.* fólk-orrusta.

folc-gemôt, -môt, folces gemôt, es; *n. A folk-meeting;* pŏpŭli consessus. The folc-gemôt was *a general assembly of the people* of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell,—'Cum ăliquid vēro inŏpīnātum, vel dŭbium, vel mălum contra, regnum, vel contra cŏrōnam dŏmĭni rēgis, forte in ballivis suis sŭbito emersĕrit, dēbent, stătim pulsātis campānis quod Anglĭce vŏcant môtbel convŏcāre omnes et ūnĭversos, quod Anglĭce dicunt folcmôte, i. e. *vŏcātio et congrĕgātio pŏpŭlōrum, et gentium omnium*, quia ibi omnes convĕnire dēbent... Stătūtum est quod dēbent pŏpŭli omnes, et gentes ūnĭversæ singŭlis annis, sĕmel in anno scĭlĭcet convĕnire, scilĭcet in căpite kal. Maii,' Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemôt was forbidden to be held on Sundays:—On folcgemôte *at the folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12, 13: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemôte [-môte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemôte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemôt [folces gemôt, MS. H.] mid wǽpnes bryde arǽre *if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dæges we forbeódaþ ælc folcgemôt, bûton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sî *we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16: L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne, and folcgemôta on ðam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne *let Sunday's festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained from on that holy day*, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. v. folc-môt, folc-land. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-moot.

folc-gerēfa, an; *m. A folk-reeve, a people's governor;* pŏpŭli præpŏsĭtus:—Folcgerēfa *actionātor*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30. v. Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.

folc-geriht, es; *n. Folk-right;* publĭcum jus:—Feola syndon folc-gerihtu *there are many folk-rights*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. v. folc-riht.

folc-gesetness, e; *f. A decree* or *ordinance of the people;* plēbiscītum, Som. Ben. Lye.

folc-gesîþas; *gen.* -gesîþa; *m. The nobles of a country;* păres, nōbĭles, gentis cŏmites, pŏpŭlāres:—Syndon deáde folcgesîþas *the nobles of the country are dead*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wið ðām nēhstum folcgesîþum *with the nearest rulers of the people*, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.

folc-gestælla, an; *m. An adherent, follower;* gentis cŏmes:—Cræft folcgestælna *a force of adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. v. folc-gestealla.

folc-gestealla, -gestælla, an; *m. A noble companion;* gentis cŏmes, pŏpŭlāris:—Mid swilcum mæg man fôn folcgesteallan *with such, one may obtain adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.

folc-gestreón, es; *n. A public treasure;* pŏpŭli dīvĭtiæ:—Ða leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swîðan folcgestreónum *those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.

folc-getæl, es; *n. A number of people;* pŏpŭli nŭmĕrus:—On folc-getæl fîftig cista *in the number of people* [*were*] *fifty bands*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.

folc-geþrang, es; *n. Folk-throng, a crowd;* pŏpŭli cătĕrva:—þurh ðæt folcgeþrang *through the crowd*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.

folc-getrum, folce-getrum, es; *n. Folk-host;* exercĭtus:—Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon *they had come with a host*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. DER. getrum.

folc-gewinn, es; *n. Folk's war, battle;* bellum:—Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes *many a Goth was desirous of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. 1, 10.

folcisc; *adj. Folkish, common, vulgar, popular;* rustĭcus, plēbēius:—Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tîhtlan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23: 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðæt hî folciscra gemôta geswîcan *that they abstain from popular meetings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-lēasung, e; *f. Public lying, slander;* publĭcum mendācium:—Gif mon folclæsunge gewyrce *si quis publĭcum mendācium confingat*, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. v. folc-leásung.

folc-lagu, e; *f. Folk* or *public law;* publĭca lex:—Gif hwâ folclage wirde *if any one corrupt the law of the people*, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Folclaga wyrsedon *the laws of the people were corrupted*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, es; *n.* [folc *folk*, land *land*]. **I.** *the land of the folk* or *people.* It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemôt, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as 'terra pŏpŭlāris, quæ jūre commūni possĭdētur—sine scripto,' Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bôc-land: 'Prædia Saxŏnes duplĭci tĭtŭlo possĭdēbant; vel scripti auctōrĭtāte, quod bôc-land vŏcābant, vel pŏpŭli testĭmōnio, quod folc-land dixēre,' Id. Bocland:—Eác we cwǽdon hwæs se wyrðe wǽre ðe ôðrum ryhtes wyrnde, âðor oððe on bôc-lande oððe on folc-lande, and ðæt he him geândagode of ðam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte beforan ðam gerēfan. Gif he ðonne nân riht næfde ne on bôc-lande ne on folc-lande, ðæt se wǽre ðe rihtes wyrnde scyldig xxx scillinga wið ðone cyning; and æt ôðrum cyrre, eác swâ: æt þriddan cyrre, cyninges oferhȳrnesse, ðæt is cxx scillinga, bûton he ǽr geswîce *also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in* 30 *shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is,* 120 *shillings, unless he previously desist*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10–17. All lands, whether bôc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trĭnōda Necessĭtas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz:—[*a*] Brycg-bôt *for keeping the bridges, and highways in repair.* [*b*] Burh-bôt *for keeping the burghs, or fortresses, in*

an efficient state of defence. [*c*] Fyrd *a contribution for maintaining the military and naval force of the kingdom*:—Gif hwā Burh-bōte, oððe Bryeg-bōte, oððe Fyrd-fare forsitte; gebēte mid hund-twelftigum scillinga ðam cyningce on Engla lage, and on Dena lage, swā hit ǽr stōd *if any one neglect Burh-bôt, or Bryeg-bôt, or Fyrd-fare; let him make amends with one hundred and twenty shillings to the king by English law, and by Danish law, as it formerly stood*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 8–10. Þegenes lagu is, ðæt he sȳ his bōc-rihtes wyrðe, and ðæt he þreó þinc of his lande dō, fyrd-færeld, and burh-bōte, and bryeg-geweorc [MS. bryc-] *thane's law is, that he be worthy to make his will, and that he perform three things for his land, military service, repairs of fortresses, and of bridges*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1–3. II. Folk-land was subject to many burthens and exactions from which book-land was exempt. The possessors of folk-land were bound to assist in the reparation of royal vills, and in other public works. They were liable to have travellers and others quartered on them for subsistence. They were required to give hospitality to kings and great men in their progress through the country, to furnish them with carriages and relays of horses, and to extend the same assistance to their messengers, followers, and servants, and even to the persons who had charge of their hawks, horses, and hounds. Such at least are the burthens from which lands are liberated when converted by charter into book-land. 2. Folk-land might be held by freemen of all ranks and conditions. It is a mistake to imagine with Lambarde, Spelman, and a host of antiquaries, that it was possessed by the common people only. Still less is Blackstone to be credited, when, trusting to Somner, he tells us it was land held in villenage by people in a state of downright servitude, belonging, both they and their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon the land. [Blackstone, ii. 92.]—A deed published by Lye, exposes the error of these representations. [*Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, App. ii. 2.] Alfred, a nobleman of the highest rank, possessed of great estates in book-land, beseeches King Alfred, in his will, to continue his folk-land to his son, Æthelwald; and if that favour cannot be obtained, he bequeaths, in lieu of it, to his son, who appears to have been illegitimate, ten hides of book-land at one place, or seven at another. From this document it follows, first, that folk-land was held by persons of rank; secondly, that an estate of folk-land was of such value, that seven, or even ten hides of book-land were not considered as more than equivalent to it; and, lastly, that it was a life-estate, not devisable by will, but in the opinion of the testator, at the disposal of the king, when by his own death it was vacated. 3. It appears also from this document, that the same person might hold estates both in book-land and in folk-land; that is, he might possess an estate of inheritance of which he had the complete disposal, unless in so far as it was limited by settlement; and with it he might possess an estate for life, revertible to the public after his decease. In the latter times of the Anglo-Saxon government it is probable there were few persons of condition who had not estates of both descriptions. Every one was desirous to have grants of folk-land, and to convert as much of it as possible into book-land. Money was given and favour exhausted for that purpose. 4. In many Saxon wills we find petitions similar to that of Alfred; but in none of them is the character of the land, which could not be disposed of without consent of the king, described with the same precision. In some wills, the testator bequeaths his land as he pleases, without asking leave of any one [Somner's *Gavelkind*, 88, 211; Hickes, *Prcf.* xxxii; *Diss. Epist.* 29, 54, 55, 59; Madox, *Formul.* 395]; in others he earnestly beseeches the king that his will may stand, and then declares his intentions with respect to the distribution of his property [Lambarde, *Kent*, 540; Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 54; Gale, i. 457; Lye's *Append.* ii. 1, 5; Heming, 40];—and in one instance he makes an absolute bequest of the greater part of his lands, but solicits the king's consent to the disposal of a small part of his estate [Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 62.] There can be no doubt that book-land was devisable by will, unless where its descent had been determined by settlement; and a presumption, therefore, arises, that where the consent of the king was necessary, the land devised was not book-land, but folk-land. If this inference be admitted, the case of Alfred will not be a solitary instance, but common to many of the principal Saxon nobility. 5. That folk-lands were assignable to the thegns, or military servants of the state, as the stipend or reward for their services, is clearly indicated in the celebrated letter of Bede to Archbishop Ecgbert [Smith's *Bede*, 305–312]. In that letter, which throws so much light on the internal state of Northumberland, the venerable author complains of the improvident grants to monasteries, which had impoverished the government, and left no lands for the soldiers and retainers of the secular authorities, on whom the defence of the country must necessarily depend. He laments the mistaken prodigality, and expresses his fears that there will be soon a deficiency of military men to repel invasion, no place being left where they can obtain possessions to maintain them suitably to their condition. It is evident from these complaints, that the lands so lavishly bestowed on the church had been formerly the property of the public, and at the disposal of the government. If they had been book-lands, it could have made no difference to the state whether they belonged to the church or to individuals, since in both cases they were beyond its control, and in both cases were subject to the usual obligations of military service. But if they formed part of the folk-land, or property of the public, it is easy to conceive how their conversion into book-land must have weakened the state, by lessening the fund out of which its military servants were to be provided. 6. A charter of the eighth century conveys to the see of Rochester certain lands on the Medway, as they had been formerly possessed by the chiefs and companions of the Kentish kings. [*Text. Roffens.* 72, edit. Hearne; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* No. cxi.] In this instance folk-land, which had been appropriated to the military service of the state, appears to have been converted into book-land, and given to the church, L. Th. ii. Glossary, Folc-land: Sandys' *Gavel.* 97. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-land. v. fyrd, scip-fyrd, bōc-land.

folc-lâr, e; *f. Popular instruction, a sermon;* pŏpŭlāris institūtio *vel* instructio, hŏmĭlia, sermo, Cot. 143, Som. Ben. Lye. v. lâr.

folc-leásung, e; *f. Folk-leasing, public lying, slander;* publĭcum mendācium, călumnia:—Be folcleásunge gewyrhtum. Gif mon folcleásunge gewyrce, mid nānum leóhtran þinge gebēte ðonne him mon aceorfe ða tungan of *of those committing slander. If a man commit slander, let him make amends with no lighter thing than that his tongue be cut out*, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 19–82, 1.

folc-lîc; *adj. Folklike, common;* pŏpŭlāris, communis:—Folclīc lār *hŏmĭlia* [MS. *ŏmĭlia* = *ὁμιλία*], Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. He sǽde ðæt he folclīc man wǽre *rusticum se fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6: Nar. 18, 4.

folc-lond *folk-land;* pŏpŭli terra, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. v. folc-land.

folc-mægen, es; *n. People's force;* pŏpŭli rōbur:—Ðā ðǽr folc-mægen fôr *then there marched a people's force*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 31; Exod. 347.

folc-mǽgþ, e; *f. A nation-tribe, tribe;* nātio, trĭbus:—Folc-mǽgþa *of nation-tribes*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 18; Gen. 1277.

folc-mǽlum *in bands*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 5, = floc-mǽlum. v. flocc-mǽlum.

folc-mǽre; *nom. pl. n.* folc-mǽro; *adj. Folk-known* or *popular;* cĕlĕber, pŏpŭlōsus:—Ofer folc-mǽro land *over celebrated lands*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 5; Gen. 1801.

folc-môt, es; *n. A popular assembly;* pŏpŭli consessus:—On folcmôte *at the folk-moot*, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11, note 25. v. folc-gemôt.

folc-nêd, e; *f. A people's need;* pŏpŭli necessĭtas:—Him wīsode wolcen unlytel daga ǽghwylce, swā hit Drihten hēt; and him ealle niht, ôder beácen, fȳres leóma, folcnēde heóld *a large cloud directed them every day, as the Lord commanded it; and to them all night, another sign, a pillar of fire, supplied the people's need*, Ps. Th. 77, 16.

folc-rêd, -rēd, es; *m. A public benefit, that which serves for the good of the people;* publĭcum bĕnĕfĭcium:—Dryhten gumena folcrǽd fremede *the Lord of men did public benefits*, Andr. Kmbl. 1243; An. 622. He folcrēd fremede *he accomplished public benefit*, Beo. Th. 6004, note; B. 3006.

folc-rêden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. A nation's law;* plēbiscītum:—Sum mæg folcrǽdenne gehycgan *one may deliberate a nation's law*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 32; Crä. 42.

folc-riht, -ryht, es; *n. Folkright, common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman;* publĭcum jus, commūne = *τὸ κοινόν*:—Arǽre up Godes riht; and heonanforþ lǽte manna gehwylcne, ge earmne ge eádigne, folcrihtes wyrðe, and him man rihte dōmas dême *let God's right be exalted; and henceforth let every man, both poor and rich, be worthy of folk-right, and let a man have right dooms judged to him*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 10; L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 20; L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 4; L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Hit he becwæþ mid fullan folcrihte *he bequeathed it with full folk-right*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 1; 2; Th. i. 178, 13. To folcryhte *to folk-right*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7: i. 8; Th. i. 204, 7: i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1. He him forgeaf wīcstede wēligne, folcrihta gehwylc, swā his fæder āhte *he had given him the wealthy dwelling place, every public right, as his father had possessed*, Beo. Th. 5209; B. 2608. Gesealde wǽpna geweald ofercom mid ðȳ feónda folcriht *he gave him power of weapons with which he overcame the folkright* [*liberty*] *of enemies*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 1; Exod. 22.

folc-rîht, -ryht; *adj. According to folk-right, lawful;* secundum publĭcum jus, lēgālis:—Sīe he wyrðe folcryhtre [-rihtre MS. G.] bōte *let him be worthy of lawful compensation*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25.

folc-sæl, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -salo; *n. A folk-building;* pŏpŭlāris ædes:—Ic folcsalo bærne *I burn public structures*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 3; Rä. 2, 5.

folc-scearu, -sceru, -scaru, e; *f. A division of the people, nation, multitude;* nātio, provincia:—Ðæt hie hine onsundne gebrohten of ðære folcsceare *that they should bring him uninjured from that tribe of people*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 17; Gen. 1872: 114; Th. 149, 20; Gen. 2477. Ðū ūsic woldest on disse folcsceare besyrwan *thou wouldest deceive us among*

this nation, 127; Th. 162, 12; Gen. 2680: 136; Th. 171, 16; Gen. 2829: Andr. Kmbl. 1368; An. 684: Elen. Kmbl. 1933; El. 968. Geond ða folcsceare *among the nation-host*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 34; Gen. 1781. On ðisse folcscere *in this country*, Elen. Kmbl. 804; El. 402. Būton folcscare *except the host of people*, Beo. Th. 146; B. 73.

folc-sceaða, an; *m. People's tyrant, villain;* pŏpŭli tyrannus:—Ðæs weorudes ða wyrrestan sā folcsceaðan feówertyne gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *of the host the worst, hateful villains, fourteen departed into destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3184; An. 1595.

folc-scipe, es; *m. People;* nātio, pŏpŭlus:—Fere fŏddurwēlan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *brings* [lit. *performs the bearing of*] *abundance of food to people*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 13; Rä. 33, 10. [*O. Sax.* folkskepi.]

folc-slite, es; *m. A folk-strife, sedition;* sēdĭtio:—Folcslite *vel* ēswīcung, sacu, ceást *sēdĭtio*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 38; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30.

folc-stede, -styde, es; *m. Folk* or *dwelling-place;* pŏpŭli lŏcus, habĭtācŭlum:—Folcstede gumena *the dwelling-place of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 40; An. 20. On folcstede *in the folk-place*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7; Æðelst. 41: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 21; Rä. 6, 11. On ðam folcstede *in the folk-place*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 357; An. 179. Ic gehēt ðē folcstede *I promised thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 31; Gen. 2201. Folcstede frætwian *to decorate the dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152; B. 76. Se ðe gegān dorste folcstede fāra *he who durst go into the folk-place of the hostile*, Beo. Th. 2930; B. 1463. Ðær folcstede fægre wǣron *where the dwelling-places were fair*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 8; Gen. 1933. Fram ðam folcstyde *from the folk-place*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 25; Gen. 2000.

folc-stōw, e; *f. A public place, country place;* publĭcus *vel* rustĭcus lŏcus:—He ferde ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe *discurrēre per urbāna et rustĭca lŏca sŏlēbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

folc-sweót, es; *m.* [sweót, *m. a band*] *A multitude of people, multitude;* pŏpŭli multĭtūdo, caterva:—Folcsweóta mǽst *greatest of multitudes*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 2; Exod. 577.

folc-talu, e; *f. Folk-reckoning, genealogy;* pŏpŭli enŭmĕrātio, genealŏgia:—On folctale *in the genealogy*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 29; Exod. 379.

folc-toga, an; *m. A popular leader, commander* or *leader of the people;* pŏpŭli dux, princeps:—Frome folctogan *pious leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8. Ferdon folctogan *the nation's chieftains came*, Beo. Th. 1682; B. 839. Fyllan folctogan *to fell the people's chieftains*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. [*O. Sax.* folk-togo.]

folc-truma, an; *m.* [truma *a band, troop*] *A host of people, people;* pŏpŭli cohors, pŏpŭlus:—Cweðe eall folctruma, sý ðæt, sý ðæt oððe beó hit swā *dīcet omnis pŏpŭlus, fiat, fiat*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 48. Folctruman andettaþ ðē *pŏpŭli confĭtēbuntur tĭbi*, 44, 18. Drihten dēmþ folctruman *Dŏmĭnus jŭdĭcat pŏpŭlos*, 7, 9: 9, 9: 46, 4.

folcū [folc *people*, cū *a cow*] *A cow of the herd:*—Under folcūm *inter vaccas pŏpŭlōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Folcūm, for folc-cūm, from folcū, like wildeór, wyrtruma, for wild-deór, wyrt-truma, etc. v. folc-cū.

folc-wēlig, -wēleg; *adj. Rich in people, populous;* pŏpŭlo dīves, abundans:—Folcwēlega *populous*, Cot. 153.

folc-weras; *gen.* -wera; *pl. m. Men of the people, people;* pŏpŭlāres, pŏpŭlus:—Hātaþ Fīson folcweras *people call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 21; Gen. 222: 89; Th. 110, 30; Gen. 1846. [*O. Sax.* folk-werôs.]

folc-wīga, an; *m. A warrior;* bellātor:—Folcwīgan wicge wegaþ *warriors on horseback bear me*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 26; Rä. 15, 13.

folc-wita, an; *m. A senator;* publĭcus consĭlĭārius:—Sum biþ folcwita *one is a senator*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 33; Crä. 77.

fold-ærn, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, ærn *a place*] *An earth-place, a cave, sepulchre;* terrēnus lŏcus, sepulcrum:—Foldærne fæst *fast in the earth-house = sepulchre*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 36; Cri. 730: 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004.

fold-bold, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, bold *a dwelling*] *The land-dwelling, royal palace;* terrestris dŏmus, rēgia aula, arx:—Ne feól fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773.

fold-būend, -būende; noun from pres. part. v. būend, *pl. m. Earth-dwellers, earth's inhabitants, inhabitants of a land* or *country;* terrĭcŏlæ:—Ðanan feorhnere findaþ fold-būend *thence earth's inhabitants find nourishment*, Ps. Th. 64, 10: Beo. Th. 4541; B. 2274. Ðone Grendel nemdon foldbūende *whom earth's inhabitants named Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2714; B. 1355: Elen. Kmbl. 2026; El. 1014: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 25; Cri. 1178: 121 a; Th. 465, 9; Hö. 101. Hȳ ongytan mihton ðæt wæs fŏremǽrost foldbūendum receda *they might perceive what was the grandest of houses to earth's inhabitants*, Beo. Th. 624; B. 309: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 8; Met. 8, 4: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 24; Az. 24. Deáþ rīcsade ofer foldbūend *death ruled over earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 17; Gū. 844. Mid fēre fold-būende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes bihlǽmeþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 14; Cri. 868. Ðæt eorþwaran ealle hæfden foldbūende fruman gelīcne *that all mortals, inhabitants of the earth, had a like beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 3; Met. 17, 2. Ðone fugel hātaþ foldbūende Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the inhabitants of the land, the princes of the Philistines, call the bird vūsa mortis*, Salm. Kmbl. 560; Sal. 279. Ic hæbbe me on hrycge ðæt ǽr hādas wreáh foldbūendra *I have on my back what ere covered the persons of dwellers on earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 18; Rä. 2, 13: 32 b; Th. 106, 2; Gū. 35.

FOLDE, an; *f.* I. *the earth, dry land;* tellus, terra:—He gesēceþ fægre land ðonne ðeós folde *he shall seek a fairer land than this earth*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 32; Sat. 213: 84; Th. 106, 3; Gen. 1765: 100; Th. 133, 2; Gen. 2204: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 14; Jul. 499: 120 a; Th. 460, 21; Hö. 20: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43: 20, 118; Met. 20, 59. Folde wæs ðā gyt græs ungrēne *the earth was as yet not green with grass*, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 116: 12; Th. 14, 7; Gen. 215: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 26; Gū. 715. Stōd bewrigen folde mid flōde *the dry land stood covered with water*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Geblissad mid ðām fægrestum foldan stencum *made blissful by the sweetest odours of earth*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 9; Exod. 369. Foldan bearm *or* fæðm *the bosom of the earth*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137: 2790; B. 1393: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 4; Sch. 75: 125 b; Th. 482, 20; Rä. 67, 4. Foldan sceát *a region* or *tract of the earth*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 21; Cri. 72: 20 b; Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879: 116 a; Th. 445, 20; Dôm. 10: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 103; Met. 4, 52: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 199; Th. 247, 25; Dan. 502: 213; Th. 265, 6; Sat. 3: Beo. Th. 193; B. 96. On ðisse foldan *on this earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 953; Sal. 476: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 24; Gen. 2577: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Beo. Th. 2396; B. 1196: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132. Teóde firum foldan Freá ælmihtig *fīliis hŏmĭnum terram omnĭpŏtens creāvit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 24: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 9; Gen. 154: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 22; Cri. 321. II. *a land, country, district, region, territory;* rēgio, tractus, plăga, terrĭtōrium:—Wæs wera gūþhergum ēðelland geondsended, folde feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with hostile bands, their country with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969: Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29. Unlytel dǽl sīdre foldan geondsended wæs bryne *no small part of the wide land was overspread with burning*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Nyste hine on ðære foldan fira ǽnig *none of the men in the land knew him*, Salm. Kmbl. 547; Sal. 273: Menol. Fox 29; Men. 15. Ðæt land gesēc ðe ic ðē ȳwan wille, brāde foldan *seek the land which I will show thee, a spacious country*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37: Salm. Kmbl. 431; Sal. 216. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe feor on sǽ foldum wuniaþ *thou art the hope of all who dwell in lands far in the sea* [i. e. *in islands*], Ps. Th. 64, 6. III. *the ground, soil;* hŭmus, sŏlum:—He gefeóll to foldan *he fell to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281: Andr. Kmbl. 1474; An. 738: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 34; Cri. 1450: Elen. Kmbl. 1970; El. 987. Him heortan blōd foldan gesēceþ *his heart's blood seeks the ground*, Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Foldan begrǽfen *buried in the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 1944; El. 974: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 17; Ph. 490: Ps. Th. 142, 4. IV. *earth, clay;* terræ līmus, lūtum:—God ðone ǽrestan ælda cynnes of ðære clǽnestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 14; Gū. 795. [*Laym.* folde: *O. Sax.* folda, *f: Icel.* fold, *f. a field, earth.*]

fold-grǽf, es; *n. An earth-grave;* sepulcrum:—He ahōf of foldgræfe *he raised* [*it*] *from an earthly grave*, Elen. Kmbl. 1686; El. 845. Of foldgrafum *from the earth-graves*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 27; Cri. 1026.

fold-grǽg; *adj.* [grǽg *grey*] *Earth-grey, earth-coloured;* instar terræ cānus:—Eá of dūne sceal foldgrǽg fēran *earth-coloured water shall proceed from a hill*, Menol. Fox 521; Gn. C. 31.

fold-hrērende; *part. touching, moving on, the earth;* terram tangens *vel* peragrans:—Deóra foldhrērendra *of earth-enlivening beasts*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 2; Pa. 5. cf. mold-hrērende.

fold-rǽst, e; *f. Earth-rest;* sepulcrālis requies:—Weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *shall be at the end of their earth-rest*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029.

fold-wæstm, es; *m. Earth-fruit;* quidquid terra gignit:—Fægrum foldwæstmum *with fair fruits of earth*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 10; Ph. 654.

fold-weg, es; *m.* I. *earth-way;* terrestris via:—On foldwege *on the earth-way*, Cd. 85; Th. 123, 24; Gen. 2050: 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: 139; Th. 174, 4; Gen. 2873: Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633. Foldwegas, Beo. Th. 1736; B. 866: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 25; Pa. 51. II. *the earth in general;* terra:—On ðissum foldwege *on this earth*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 22; Cri. 1530. On foldwege *on the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 412; An. 206. Cwicra ǽngum on foldwege *to any living on earth*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 8; Gū. 1224.

fold-wēla, an; *m. Earth-wealth;* terrestres ŏpes:—Foldwēla fealleþ *earthly wealth decays*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 59; Reim. 68.

fold-wong, es; *m. Earth-plain;* terræ campus:—On foldwong *on earth's plain*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975.

folgaþ, es; *m.* I. *a train, retinue;* id quod sĕquĭtur, cŏmĭtātus:—Him wæs lāþ to amyrrene his āgenne folgaþ *he was loath to injure his own retinue*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 12. II. *service of*

a follower; cŏmĭtis servĭtus, ministĕrium:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cyninges folgaþ *what is better than the king's service?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 6. Heó fægerne folgaþ hæfdon uppe mid englum *they had a fair service above with angels*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 30; Sat. 329. Ic gewât folgaþ sêcan *I departed to seek my service*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 8; Kl. 9. Âhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne, holdne hlâford *I had for many years a good service, a kind lord*, 100 b; Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. v. folgoþ. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. comitatus.

folgen *stuck to, went into; pp. of* felgan.

folgere, es; *m.* I. *a* FOLLOWER, *attendant, disciple;* assecla, pĕdisĕquus, assectātor:—Folgere *assecla*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 131; Wrt. Voc. 60, 35. Hwæt wille we sprecan be ðam cyninge, and be his folgerum *what shall we say about the king, and about his followers?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 10. Ðŷ þriddan dæge þeóda Wealdend arâs, and he feówertig daga folgeras sîne rûnum arĕtte *on the third day the Ruler of nations arose, and for forty days he comforted his followers* [=*disciples*] *with words*, Hy. 10, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 35. II. *one of a class of freemen who has no dwelling of his own, but is the follower* or *retainer of another, for whom he performs certain agricultural services;* folgārius, ūnus ex lībĕrōrum ordĭne qui ălĭcūjus clientēlæ *vel* servĭtio sese addĭcit, fămŭlus qui fŏco proprio căret, aut sub stīpendio et servĭtii ălĭcūjus præstātiōne possĭdet:—Folgere gebŷreþ, ðæt he on twelf mônþum ii æceras geearnige, ôðerne gesâwene and ôðerne unsâwene; sædige sylf ðæne, and his mete, and scôung, and glôfung him gebŷreþ: gyf he mâre geearnian mæg [MS. mæig], him biþ sylfum fremu *folgārio compĕtit, ut in duodĕcim mensĭbus duas acras hăbeat, ūnam sēmĭnātam, ălĭam non; sed ĭdem sēmĭnet eam, et victum suum, et calciamenta dēbet hăbēre, et cīrotēcas* [=*chirothēcas*]: *si plus deservit, ipsi commŏdum ĕrit*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 4–7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23. DER. æfter-folgere.

folgian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed; *v. trans. dat. and acc.* I. *to* FOLLOW, *go behind, run after, pursue;* sĕqui, insĕqui:—Mîne sceáp gehŷraþ mîne stefne, and hig folgiaþ me *ŏves meæ vōcem meam audiunt, et sĕquuntur me*, Jn. Bos. 10, 27. He folgode feorhgenîðlan *he pursued his deadly foes*, Beo. Th. 5858; B. 2933. Þegn folgade *a thane went behind it*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 8; Rä. 38, 2: 129 a; Th. 495, 4; Rä. 84, 2. We sôþfæstes swaðe folgodon *we followed the true one's track*, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Ðæt mînre spræce spêd folgie *that success follow my word*, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Gif ceorl acwyle be libbendum wîfe and bearne, riht is ðæt hit ðæt bearn mêdder folgige *if a husband die, his wife and child yet living, it is right that the child follow the mother*, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4. Ðæt ðære spræce spêd folgode *that success would follow that speech*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. II. *to follow as a servant, attendant* or *disciple;* cŏmĭtāri, adhærēre alicui, servīre, subdĭtus esse:—Cwædon hî ðæt him nænig mæg leófra nære ðonne hira hlâford, and hî næfre his banan folgian noldon *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow* [=*serve*] *his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Folgian lîchoman luste *to follow* [=*serve*] *the body's lust*, R. Ben. 4. Ne mæg nân þeów twâm hlâfordum þeówian: he ânum folgaþ and ôðerne forhogaþ *nēmo servus pŏtest duŏbus dŏmĭnis servīre: ūni adhærēbit et altĕrum contemnet*, Lk. Bos. 16, 13. He forlæteþ lâre ðîne and mânþeáwum mînum folgaþ *he shall desert thy doctrine and follow my evil customs*, Elen. Kmbl. 1857; El. 930. Him folgiaþ in ðam gladan hâm gæstas gecorene *chosen spirits follow* [=*serve*] *him* [*Christ*] *in that glad home*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 16; Ph. 591. He folgode ânum burhsittendum men ðæs rîces *adhæsit ūni cīvium rĕgiōnis illĭus*, Lk. Bos. 15, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 500, 10. Dô ðæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he ær in his scîre folgode *let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman whom he before followed in his shire*, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4, 7: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 5: i. 22; Th. i. 210, 21: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 21. We lærað, ðæt ænig preóst ne underfô ôðres scôlere, bûton ðæs leáfe ðe he ær folgode *we enjoin, that no priest receive another's scholar, without leave of him whom he previously followed*, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 15. Ðeáh hie hira beággyfan banan folgedon *though they followed* [=*served*] *their ring-giver's murderer*, Beo. Th. 2209; B. 1102. Ðæt ælc folgie swylcum hlâforde swylcum he wille *that each follow* [=*serve*] *such lord as he will*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 1. Wæs on eorþan êce Drihten feówertig daga folgad folcum, ær he to heofonrîce astâh *on earth the Lord eternal was followed* [=*attended*] *by people for forty days, ere he ascended into heaven*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. DER. æfter-folgian, ge-. v. fylgean.

folgoþ, folgaþ, es; *m.* [folgoþ=folgaþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* folgian *to follow.*] I. that which follows,—*A train, retinue;* id quod sĕquĭtur, cŏmĭtātus:—Â to his folgoþe and to his þênunge ða æðelestan men cômon *the noblest men always came to his retinue and to his service*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11. On Swegenes eorles folgoþe *among the train of earl Sweyn*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 16. II. service of a follower,—*A service, office, official dignity;* cŏmĭtis servĭtus, ministĕrium, offĭcium, præpŏsĭtūra:—Se biscop amanige ða oferhŷrnesse æt ðam gerêfan ðe hit on his folgoþe sŷ *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve in whose service it may be*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 3. He folgode Iuliane, and he on ðam folgoþe ealle fûlnysse forbeáh, lybbende swâ swâ munuc *he followed Julian, and in that service he avoided all foulness, living as a monk*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 12. On ðŷ eahtateóðan geáre ðe Ôswold arcebiscop to folgoþe fêng *in the eighteenth year* [*from that*] *in which archbishop Oswald took office*, Cod. Dipl. 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 168, 23. Beó se gerêfa bûton his folgoþe *let the reeve be without* [=*deprived of*] *his official dignity*, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 19. Ualentinianus wæs Iulianuses cempena ealdorman: he him bebeád ðæt he forlête ðone his cristendôm oððe his folgoþ; ða wæs him leófre ðæt he forlête his folgoþ ðonne ðone cristendôm *Valentinian was chief of Julian's soldiers: he* [*Julian*] *commanded him to give up christianity or his office; then it was dearer to him to give up his office than christianity*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 16–19. Habbaþ folgoþa cyst mid Cyninge *they* [*the angels*] *have the choicest of services with their King*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 26; Cri. 390. III. *condition of life;* conditio vītæ:—Ôðer biþ unlæde, ôðer biþ eádig... hwædres biþ hira folgoþ betra *one is miserable, the other is fortunate... of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. DER. under-folgoþ.

FOLM; *gen. dat.* folme; *acc.* folm, folme; *pl. nom. acc.* folme, folma; *f:* folme, an; *f. The palm of the hand, the hand;* palma, mănus:—Folm mec mæg bifôn *the hand may grasp me*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52: Ps. Th. 79, 15. Of sceaðan folme *from the hand of the foe*, Andr. Kmbl. 2268; An. 1135. Ne hafaþ hió fôt ne folm *it has not foot nor hand*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 27; Rä. 40, 10. Heó genam cûþe folme *she took the well-known hand*, Beo. Th. 2610; B. 1303: Salm. Kmbl. 339; Sal. 169: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Mægþ scearpne mêce of sceáðe abræd swîðran folme *the woman* [*Judith*] *drew the sharp sword from its sheath with her right hand*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 80: Beo. Th. 1500; B. 748. For ðâm næglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fêt þurhwôdon and his folme *for the nails which pierced the Saviour's feet and his hands*, Elen. Kmbl. 2130; El. 1066: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 3; Rä. 33, 5. Hæfde unlifigendes gefeormod fêt and folma *he had devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. Nâh geweald fôta ne folma *he shall not have the power of feet nor of hands*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra *take me out of the hands of those committing sin*, Ps. Th. 70, 3: Beo. Th. 319; B. 158. Geseóþ ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon on mînum folmum and on fôtum *see the deadly wounds which they inflicted on my palms and in my feet*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 12; Cri. 1456. On ðone eádgan andwlitan helfûse men hondum slôgun, folmum areahtum, and fŷstum eác *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Ic ðê wreó and scylde folmum mînum *I will cover and shield thee with my hands*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 4; Gen. 2171: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9; Cri. 1422: Beo. Th. 1449; B. 722: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1044; An. 522: Elen. Kmbl. 2150; El. 1076: Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*O. Sax.* folmôs, *m. pl. the hands: O. H. Ger.* folma, *f. palma: Swed.* famla *to grope: Dan.* famle *to grope: Icel.* fálma *to grope about: Lat.* palma, *f: Grk.* παλάμη, *f. the palm of the hand.*] DER. beadu-folm, gearo-, mân-.

folme, an; *f.* [folm *the palm of the hand*] *The hand;* mănus:—Worhte his folme foldan drige *his hand made the dry land*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Forlêt drenga sum daroþ fleógan of folman *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 12; By. 150. Ða îsenan næglas, ðe wæron adrifene þurh Cristes folman *the iron nails, which were driven through Christ's palms*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 16. v. folm.

fon *a fan*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. v. fann.

FÔN, to fônne; ic fô, ðû fêhst, he fêhþ, *pl.* fôþ; *p.* ic, he fêng, ðû fênge, *pl.* fêngon; *impert.* fôh, *pl.* fôþ; *subj. pres.* fô, *pl.* fôn; *p.* fênge, *pl.* fêngen; *pp.* fangen, fongen; *v. trans. To grasp, catch, seize, to seize with hostile intention, take, undertake, accept, receive;* mănu comprehendĕre, captāre, căpĕre, accipĕre:—Ne sceolde fôn bîspell *should not take a fable*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Mæg man fôn folcgesteallan *one may take his adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287. Ón ôðer weorc to fônne *to take to other work*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 4: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Heó him to-geánes fêng *she grasped at him*, Beo. Th. 3089; B. 1542. Se ðe mec fêhþ ongeán *he who is hostile towards me*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9: Beo. Th. 3515; B. 1755. We fôþ nû on ða axunga ðær we hî ær forlêton *we will now take up the questions where we before left them*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Fêngon Æðelwulfes twegen suna to rîce *Æthelwulf's two sons took to the kingdom*, Chr. 855; Erl. 70, 17. Ne preóst ne fô to woruldspræcum *let not a priest take to worldly conversations*, L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Ðû fêhst on uncûþe *thou takest to the unknown*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16. Hêr beóþ fangene seólas and hronas *here are caught seals and dolphins*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Hî feng woldon fôn *they would take the booty*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 28, 12. Ða fêng Ælfred to ðam rîce *then Ælfred took to the kingdom*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3: Jud. 13, 1. Fôh to me *take from me;* accipe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686. Fôþ him on *accipite eum*, Bd. 5, 13? Lye. Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ căpiuntur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. [*Piers P.* fangen, fongen: *Chauc.* fonge: *Laym.* fon, ifon: *Orm.* fon: *O. Sax.* fâhan, fangan: *Frs.* fean, fangen: *O. Frs.* fa: *Dut.* vangen, vaan: *Ger.* fangen, fahen: *M. H. Ger.* vâhen: *O. H. Ger.*

fâhan: *Goth.* fahan: *Dan.* faa, faae: *Swed.* få, fånga: *Icel.* fá, fanga: *Lat.* pangĕre *to fasten: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. a-fôn, æt-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, fôr-, fôre-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-, under-, ûta-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

fond *found*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 1; Gen. 2549; *p. of* findan.

fongen *taken*:—Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ căpiuntur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5; *pp. of* fôn.

FONT, es; *m. A* FONT, *fountain*, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Lat.* fons; *gen.* fontis, *m.*] v. font-wæter.

font-bæþ, es; *n. A font-bath, baptism;* baptismus, Som. Ben. Lye.

font-wæter, es; *n. Font, fountain* or *spring water;* fontâna ăqua:—Wyrc drenc font-wæter *make a font-water drink*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6. v. fant-wæter.

foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Foor *porcaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 28; Wrt. Voc. 22, 69: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 39. v. fôr.

FOR; *prep. dat. acc. and inst.* **I.** *with the dative;* cum dătīvo. **1.** FOR, *on account of, because of, with, by;* pro, propter, per:—Nys ðeós untrumnys nâ for deáþe, ac for Godes wuldre *infirmĭtas hæc non est ad mortem, sed pro glōria Dei*, Jn. Bos. 11, 4. Ðæt he ðone dæl Willferþe for Gode gesealde to brûcanne *ut hanc* [*partem*] *Vilfrido, ūtendam pro Dŏmĭno offerret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 11. Eardas rûme Meotud arâerde for moncynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 15; Gn. Ex. 16. Aguldon me yfelu for gôdum *retrĭbuēbant mihi măla pro bŏnis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. He wearþ sârig for his synnum *he was sorry for his sins*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 15; Dôm. 88. Ne dyde ic for fâcne, ne for feóndscipe, ne for wihte *I did it not for fraud, nor for enmity, nor for aught*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðe for ðâm lârum com *that came by reason of those wiles*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 32; Gen. 598. Moyses wearþ gebŷsgad for heora yfelum *vexātus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ðæt hî ðydon for ðæm þingum *they did it for these reasons*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 21. Ûre gâst biþ swîðe wîde farende for his gecynde, nalles for his willan *our spirit is very widely wandering, by reason of its nature, not by reason of its will*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4, 5. For hwilcum þingum *quas ob res*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 15. Se wæs in ðam fîre for Freán meahtum *he was in the fire by the Lord's power*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 26; Az. 65. For dæge oððe for twâm *per ūnum aut duos dies*, Ex. 21, 29. **2.** *according to;* pro, sĕcundum, juxta:—Eall sió lufu biþ for gecynde, nallas for willan *omne illud dēsīdĕrium juxta nātūram est, non juxta vŏluntātem suam*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14, 15. Ic gelŷfe to ðê, ðæt ðû me, for dînum mægenspêdum, nâefre wille ânforlætan *I believe in thee, that thou, according to thy great power, never wilt desert me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. For ðam, for ðan, for ðon, for ðam ðe, for ðan ðe, for ðon ðe *for that, for that which, for this reason that, because, for that cause, therefore.* **II.** *with the accusative;* cum accūsātīvo. *For, instead of;* pro, lŏco, vĭce:—Archelâus rîxode on Iudêa þeóde for ðæne Hêrôdem [='Ηρώδης] *Archĕlāus* [='Αρχέλαος] *regnāvit in Jūdæa pro Hērōde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Eáge for eáge, and tôþ for tôþ *ŏcŭlum pro ŏcŭlo, et dentem pro dente*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 38. Nafast ðû for âwiht ealle þeóda *pro nihil hăbēbis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Hæfdon heora Hlâford for ðone hêhstan God *they held their Lord for the most high God*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 88; Met. 26, 44. **III.** *with the instrumental;* cum ăblātīvo. *For, on account of, because of, through;* pro, propter, per:—We sinna fela didon for ûre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. Hine feor forwræc Metod for ðŷ mâne *the Creator banished him far for that crime*, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Acol for ðŷ egesan *trembling for the terror*, Andr. Kmbl. 2533; An. 1268. Hæleþ wurdon acle arâsad for ðŷ ræse *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Ne murn ðû for dî mêce *mourn not for the sword*, Wald. 43; Vald. 1, 24. For ðŷ, for dî, for ðŷ ðe, for dî ðe *for that, therefore, wherefore, because;* proptĕrea, quia. [*Piers P. Chauc.* for: *Laym.* for, uor: *Orm.* forr: *Plat.* för, vör: *O. Frs.* fori, fôre, for: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* für: *M. H. Ger.* vür, vüre: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* pro.]

for- is used in composition in Anglo-Saxon exactly as the English *for:* it often deteriorates, or gives an opposite sense, or gives strength to the words before which it is placed; in which case it may be compared with Gothic *fra-*, Dutch and German *ver-* [different from the Dutch *voor*, and German *vor*]. Forbeódan *to forbid;* fordêman *to condemn;* forcûþ *perverse, corrupt;* fordôn *to destroy, to do for.*—Sometimes fôr denotes an increase of the signification of the word before which it is placed, and is then generally to be in English *very;* valde, as fôr-eáde *very easily*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35: fôr-oft *very often*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16. For- and fôr-, *or* fôre- are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; as forseón [*Flem.* versien] *to overlook, despise;* fôr- *or* fôreseón [*Flem.* veursien] *to foresee.*—If a word, having for, fôr *or* fôre prefixed, cannot be found under for-, fôr- *or* fôre-, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, fôr- *or* fôre-sendan is from sendan *to send*, and fôr-, fôre *before, to send before, etc.* [On the vowel in fôr, fôre, see remark in the preface.]

FÔR, fôre; *prep. dat. acc. Before, fore;* ante, cōram, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente ălīquo, præ, priusquam. **I.** *dat:*—Fôr Gode and fôr [fôre Cott.] mannum *cōram Deo et hŏmĭnĭbus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. He fôr eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358. Fôr horde *before the hoard*, Beo. Th. 5555; B. 2781. Ic hefde dreám micelne fôr Meotode *I had great joy before the Creator*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 34; Sat. 83. We fôr Dryhtene iu dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. He gehâlgode fôr heremægene wîn of wætere and wendan hêt *he hallowed before the multitude wine from water and bade it change*, Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586. Geónge þûhton men fôr his eágum *they seemed young men before his eyes*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 28; Gen. 2429. Wlytig heaw fôr bearnum manna *spĕciōsus forma præ fĭliis hŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. **II.** *acc:*—Ne dear forþgân for ðê *I dare not come forth before thee*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871. He his môdor fôr ealle menn geweorþode *he esteemed his mother before all mankind*, Rood Kmbl. 184; Kr. 93. Fôr ðæt folc *cōram pŏpŭlo*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Wyc.* for-*fore-*, as for-goer *a fore-goer: Plat.* vor: *O. Sax.* for, far, fur, furi: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* vor: *M. H. Ger.* vor, vore: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* præ: *Grk.* πρό *before: Sansk.* pra- *before.*]

fôr, e; *f.* [fôr, *p. of* faran *to go*] *A going, setting out, journey, course, way, approach;* itio, profectio, iter, cursus, sēmĭta, accessus:—Fôr wæs ðŷ beorhtre *the course was the brighter*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 11; Rä. 20, 8. Me is fenŷce fôre hreþre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course*, 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rä. 41, 71. He hine ofteáh ðære fôre *subtraxit se illi profectiōni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: Ps. Th. 104, 33. He ðyder on ðære fôre wæs *he was on the journey thither*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 1: Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 19; Rä. 44, 11: 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. He sôna ongann fŷsan to fôre *he soon began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Ne can ic Abeles ôr ne fôre *I know not Abel's coming nor going*, 48; Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. Ðû scealt ða fôre geferan *thou shalt go the journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 216: 673; An. 337: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 8; Gû. 538. Ðû ongeáte fôre mîne *intellexisti sēmĭtam meam*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Hî wendon heora fôre to Cantwarbyrig *they went their way to Canterbury*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 17: 1004; Erl. 139, 24. Ðara lâreówa fôre heaðoradon *doctōrum arcēbant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. DER. forþ-fôr, sæ̂-.

fôr, foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Fôr *porcaster*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 48.

fôr *went*, Gen. 31, 31; *p. of* faran.

fôra, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17, note 51 *has this reading for* fôr, *or* fôre *before;* ante, *q. v.* under for-, *or* fôre.

forad; *part. adj. Broken, weakened, void;* fractus, lăbĕfactus:—Gif se earm biþ forad bûfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24: 62, 63; Th. i. 96, 14, 17. Gif ða earm-scancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, 55; Th. i. 94, 26. Beó ðæt ordâl forad *let the ordeal be void*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 9: iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 1. v. forod.

fôra-gleáwlîce *providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvĭdē, R. Ben. interl. 3. v. fôre-gleáwlîce.

for-aldod *antiquated*, Solil. 11, = for-ealdod; *pp. of* for-ealdian.

fôran; *prep. Before;* ante:—Fôran Andreas mæssan *before Andrew's mass-day*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 13. ¶ Fôran ongeán *opposite;* contra:—Fôran ongeán eów *contra vos*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Fôran ongên Galileam *contra Galilæam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 26. Fôran ongeán ða burh *ex adverso contra urbem*, Jos. 8, 5. Fôran-to *before*, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 31. v. fôran-to. DER. æt-fôran, be-, bi-, on-, to-, wið-.

fôran; *adv. In front, before;* ante, antequam, prius:—Wonnum hyrstum fôran gefrætwed *adorned in front with dark trappings*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 2; Rä. 54, 8: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Is se fugel fæger fôran *the bird is fair before*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 418, 10; Ph. 292. DER. be-fôran, bi-, on-.

fôr ân, *only;* tantum, tantummŏdo:—Gelŷf fôr ân *μόνον πίστευε, tantummŏdo crēde*, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Fôr ân ic beó hâl, gyf ic hys reáfes æthrîne *si tĕtĭgĕro tantum vestīmentum ejus, salva ĕro*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21. Fôr ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hêr *ŏves tantum vestræ et armenta remăneant*, Ex. 10, 24.

fôran-bodig, es; *n. The forebody, chest;* pectus:—Fôran-bodig *vel* breóst-bedern [MS. breost-beden] *thōrax* = *θώραξ* [MS. *tōrax*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

fôran-dæg, es; *m. Before day* or *dawn;* antelūcānum tempus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôran-heáfod, es; *n. The forehead;* antĕrior pars căpĭtis, frons:—On fôran-heáfde *on the forehead*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 13: Nar. 15, 13.

fôran-niht, e; *f. The fore-night, early part of the night, dusk of the evening;* antĕrior pars noctis, crĕpuscŭlum:—Læd hine ût of ðam hûse on fôrannihte *lead him out of the house in the dusk*, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 18: fram foran-nihte *per noctem*, Nar. 35, 9.

fôran-onsettende; *part.* [*part. of* fôran-onsettan] *Closing in;* præclūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note. v. fôre-settan.

fôran-to; *prep. Before;* ante:—Fôran-to Eástron *before Easter*, Chr. 921; Erl. 104, 37. Fôran-to middum sumera *before midsummer*, 920; Erl. 104, 31: fôran-to uhtes antelūcānum tempus, Nar. 15, 31. v. to-fôran.

fôr-arn *ran before*, Jn. Bos. 20, 4; *p. of* fôr-yrnan.

fôra-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foresee, forethink, consider;* prævīdēre, præcōgitāre, consīdĕrāre:—Fôrasceáwod beón *consīdĕrāri*, R. Ben. interl. 64. v. fôre-sceáwian.

fôra-sceáwung, e; *f. Foresight, forethought, consideration:*—Fôrasceáwung *consīdĕrātio*, R. Ben. interl. 34. v. fôre-sceáwung.

fôr-âþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken;* præjūrāmentum, antejūrāmentum:—Ofgâ his spræce mid fôrâþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. v. fôre-âþ.

for-bæran *to forbear:*—Hwâ mæg forbæran *who can forbear?* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 13. v. for-beran.

for-bærnan, -bearnan, to -bærnenne; *part.* -bærnende; *p.* -bærnde, *pl.* -bærndon; *pp.* -bærned, -bærnd; *v. trans. To burn up, consume;* ūrĕre, combūrĕre:—Nerôn hêt forbærnan ealle Rôme burh *Nero commanded to burn up all the city of Rome*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 3: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 8; Gen. 2858: Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 21; Cri. 1543: Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Isaac bær wudu to forbærnenne ða offrunge *Isaac bare wood to burn the offering*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 26: Mt. Bos. 13, 30. Swâ swâ lēg forbærnende muntas *sīcut flamma combūrens montes*, Ps. Spl. 82, 13. Ic forswæle oððe forbærne *ūro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Man hine forbærneþ *one burns him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 44. Ða ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlîcum fŷre *păleas combūret igni inextinguĭbĭli*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: 33, 4; Fox 130, 12. Hî hine forbærnaþ *they burn him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 26. Lîg forbærnde ða ârleásan *flamma combussit peccātōres*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 40: Chr. 685; Erl. 40. 20. Hî ær Mul forbærndon *they had formerly burnt Mul*, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21: 894; Erl. 91, 25: 1001; Erl. 136, 31: 1055; Erl. 190, 4. Nim ænne sticcan . . . forbærn ðone ōderne ende *take a stick . . . burn the one end*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 15; Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Ðæt seó sunne mid hyre hǽtan middaneardes wæstmas forbærne *that the sun with her heat burn up the fruits of the earth*, Wrt. popl. science 9, 6; Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Ðæt he werod forbærnde *that it* [*the pillar of fire*] *would burn up the host*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 16; Exod. 123. Hwî ðeós þyrne ne sî forbærned *quare non combūrātur rŭbus*, Ex. 3, 3: Chr. 687; Erl. 42, 1: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 26; Cri. 1007. Beó se forbærnd *combūrētur*, Jos. 7, 15. cf. *Ger.* verbrennen.

for-bærnednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burning up;* ustio:—Wiđ forbærnednysse [-nesse MS. B.] *for a burning*, Herb. cont. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 62, 19: Herb. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 298, 10.

for-bærst, *pl.* -burston *burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6; *p. of* for-berstan.

for-barn *burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-beád *forbade*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11; Gen. 637; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-beódan.

for-beáh *avoided*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325; *p. of* for-bûgan.

for-bearan *to forbear*, Scint. 11. v. for-beran.

for-bearn *burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-bearnan; *p.* de; *impert. pl.* -bearnaþ; *pp.* ed *To burn up, consume by fire;* combūrĕre:—Lǽdaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *produ̇̄cite eam ut combūrātur*, Gen. 38, 24. Hî forbearndon Beorn ealdorman *they consumed Beorn alderman*, Chr. 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1052; Erl. 185, 4. v. for-bærnan.

for-bêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, destroy;* deprĭmĕre, hŭmĭlĭare, immĭnuĕre:—Ðæt gê gûþfreáu gylp forbêgan *that ye may humble the warrior's pride*, Andr. Kmbl. 2668; An. 1335: 3141; An. 1573: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468. v. for-bŷgan.

for-beódan, -biódan, to -beódanne; *part.* -beódende; *p.* ic, he -beád, ðû -bude, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [*Ger.* ver-bieten] *To* FORBID, *prohibit, restrain, suppress;* prohĭbēre, vĕtāre, interdĭcĕre:—Nelle gê hig forbeódan cuman to me *nōlīte eos prohĭbēre ad me vĕnīre*, Mt. Bos. 19, 14: L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 24. To forbeódanne *to forbid*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 1. Đisne we gemêtton forbeódende ðæt man ðam Câsere gafol ne sealde *hunc invĕnĭmus prohĭbentem trĭbūta dāre Cæsări*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Ic forbeóde *prohĭbeo:* ic forbeád *prohĭbui:* forboden *prohĭbĭtum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 34, 35. Ic forbeóde *vĕto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 49. Bûton ðû forgange ðæt ic ðê forbeóde *unless thou forgo that which I forbid thee*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 8: Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 22. Fram eallum wege yfelum ic forbeád fêt mîne *ab omni via măla prohĭbui pĕdes meos*, Ps. Spl. 118, 101. Ðone hire forbeád Drihten *which the Lord forbade her*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11, 29; Gen. 637, 646: Gen. 3, 1: Mt. Bos. 3, 14. We him forbudon *prohĭbuimus eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 49. Ne forbeód him nâ ðîne tunecan *tŭnĭcam nōli prohĭbĕre*, 6, 29: Num. 11, 28. Lǽtaþ ða lytlingas to me cuman, and ne forbeóde gê him *suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not*, Mk. Bos. 10, 14: Lk. Bos. 18, 16. Sunnan daga cŷpinga forbeóde man georne *let Sunday marketings be strictly forbidden*, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. Hit forboden wæs *it was forbidden*, iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13: Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Ðû Adame sealdest wæstme ða inc wǽron fæste forbodene *thou gavest to Adam the fruits which were strictly forbidden to you two*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 16; Gen. 895.

for-beódendlîc; *adj. Forbidding-like, dissuasive;* prohĭbĭtōrius, dehortātōrius:—Sume synd *dehortātīva*, ðæt synd forbeódendlîce oððe mistihtendlîce *some are* dehortātīva, *which are dissuasive*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

for-beornan, -byrnan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, -born, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen; *v. n. To burn up, be destroyed by fire, be consumed;* combūri, ignibus consūmi:—On ðære Sodomitiscra gewîtnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the Sodomites the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33. Forbarn broden mǽl *the drawn brand was burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667. Hit gelamp, ðæt se ylca tûn forbarn [forborn, col. 2], and seó cyrice *evēnit, vĭcum eundem, et ipsum părĭter ecclēsiam ignĭbus consūmi*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27, col. 1: Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Forburnon xv tûnas *fifteen towns burned*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37. He geseah, ðæt seó þyrne barn and næs forburnen *vĭdēbat, quod rŭbus ardĕret et non combūrĕrētur*, Ex. 3, 2: Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 20, col. 1. Wǽron ða bende [MS. benue] forburnene *the bands were burnt*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435.

for-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren [for *for;* beran *to bear*] *To* FORBEAR, *abstain, refrain, restrain, bear with, endure, suffer;* abstĭnēre, sustĭnēre, comprĭmĕre, reprĭmĕre, tōlĕrāre, pāti, ferre:—Ðæt he ðone breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *that he might not restrain the fervour of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3759; B. 1877. Hî firenlustas forberaþ in breóstum *they restrain sinful lusts in their breasts*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 9; Gû. 776. Seó æftere cneóris ealle gemete is to forberanne *sĕcunda gĕnĕrātio a se omni mŏdo dĕbet abstĭnĕre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ic forbær ðê *sustĭnui te*, Ps. Spl. 24, 22. Yfelu forberan ne sceal *măla tōlĕrāre non dĕbet*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 31 b, 2. Hû lange forbere ic eów *quousque pătiar vos?* Mt. Bos. 17, 17. Ðonne him mon yfel dô, he hit sceal geþyldelîce forberan *when one does him evil, he shall patiently endure it*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 18: Mk. Bos. 14, 4. [cf. *Goth.* frabairan *to endure.*]

fôr-beran, fôre-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren [fôr, fôre *before;* beran *to bear*] *To fore-bear, to bear* or *carry before, to prefer;* præferre:—Ðæt ic fôrbær rûme regulas and rêde môd geongra monna *that I preferred the lax rules and rough minds of young men*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gû. 459. Ðætte nǽnig bisceop hine ôðrum fôrbere *ut nullus episcŏpōrum se præfĕrat altĕri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 10.

for-berstan, he -birsteþ; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break, burst asunder, fail;* contĕri, dirumpi, exstingui:—Wên nǽfre forbirsteþ *hope never fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568. Heora bogan forberstaþ *arcus eōrum contĕrātur*, Ps. Th. 36, 14. Forbærst sweord Beówulfes *Beowulf's sword burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6. Ðæt him forberste se sweora *that his neck break*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 16: Prov. Kmbl. 19. Wæs him beót forborsten *their threat failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70.

fôr-bêtan *to make full amends for anyone* or *anything;* compensāre pro ălĭquo, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fôre-bêtan.

for-bîgan, -bîgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, depreciate, avoid, pass by;* hŭmĭlĭare, prætĕrīre:—Bælc forbîgde *he humbled their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: 4; Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 19; Wíd. 48: Wald. 47; Vald. I, 26. Litlingas nellaþ forbîgean (cf. forbûgan) me *parvŭli nōlunt prætĕrīre me*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 3. v. for-bŷgan.

for-bîgels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof;* arcus, fornix, cămĕra = καμάρα:—Forbîgels *arcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 32; Wrt. Voc. 26, 31. v. bîgels.

for-bindan; ic -binde; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *subj. pres.* -binde, *pl.* -binden; *pp.* -bunden *To bind* or *tie up;* allīgāre:—Ne forbinden gê nâ ðæm þyrstendum oxum ðone mûþ *ye may not tie up the mouth of the thirsting oxen*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 7.

for-biódan *to forbid:*—He wel meahte ðæt unriht him eáðe forbiódan *he might well easily forbid that injustice to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 108; Met. 9, 54. v. for-beódan.

for-birsteþ *fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-berstan.

for-blâwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blâwen *To blow away, inflate;* inflāre:—Com ân wind, ond forbleów hie ût on sæ *there came a wind, and blew them out on to the sea*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 19. Gif mon sîe forblâwen *if a man be inflated*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 240, 4.

for-blindian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blind;* obcœcāre:—Wæs forblindad *ĕrat obcœcātum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 52. v. blendan *to blind.*

fôr-bôc, e; *f.* [fôr *a journey*, bôc *a book*] *A journey-book, itinerary;* itĭnĕrārium:—Fôrbôc [MS. fôrebôc], sîþbôc *itĭnĕrārium*, Mone B. 1994.

for-bod, es; *n. A forbidding, prohibition, countermand;* prohĭbĭtio:—Ðæt hit ðara manna forbod wǽre *that it was forbidden by those men* [lit. *that it was the forbidding of those men*], L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 19. On Godes forbode *with God's prohibition*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 12.

fór-boda, an; *m. A foreboder, forerunner, messenger;* prænuntius:—Gódes fórboda *God's messenger*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 6.

for-boden *forbidden*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13; *pp. of* for-beódan.

for-bogen *avoided*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye; *pp. of* for-búgan.

for-boren *forborne, restrained, endured*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 18: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 8; *pp. of* for-beran.

for-born *burnt*, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-borsten *bursted, failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70; *pp. of* for-berstan.

for-brecan; *part.* -brecende; ðú -brecest, -bricst, -brycst, he -breceþ, -bricþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in two, bruise, crush, violate;* frangĕre, confringĕre, contĕrĕre, comminuĕre, viŏlāre:—Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan *heaven's chieftain would break down hell's walls*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 13; Hö. 35. Stefn Drihtnes forbrecendes cederbeám, and forbricþ Drihten cederbeám dæs holtes *vox Dŏmĭni confringentis cedros, et confringet Dŏmĭnus cedros Líbăni*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5. Ðú forbrycst ðone earm dæs synfullan *thou shalt break the arm of the sinful*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Ic sumra fét forbræc bealosearwum *I have broken the feet of some by wicked snares*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473. He helle dúru forbræc *he brake hell's door*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Forbrǽcon Rómāne heora āþas *the Romans broke their oaths*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 31: Cd. 37; Th. 49, 27; Gen. 798. Forbrec oððe tobryt earm dæs synfullan *contĕre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 15. Ne forbrece [MS. forbræce] gē nān bān on him *os non comminuētis ex eo*, Jn. Bos. 19, 36. Ðæt man forbrǽce hyra sceancan *ut frangĕrentur eōrum crūra*, 19, 31. Hie gebod Godes forbrocen hæfdon *they had broken God's command*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698.

for-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden *To transform;* transformāre:—Sceolde beornas forbredan *should transform men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 149; Met. 26, 75: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. DER. bredan.

for-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To cover;* obdūcĕre:—Ic mist-helme forbrægd eágna leóman *I covered the light of their eyes with a mantle of mist*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

for-briot *crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5, = for-britt; *pp. of* for-britan.

for-bricþ *breaks*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-brecan.

for-brittan; *p.* -britte; *pp.* -britt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise;* confringĕre, contĕrĕre:—God forbriteþ tēþ heora on múþe heora *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. Hú he forbritte ealle his bîgengan *quōmŏdo contrīvĕrit omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. Beóþ ælce uncysta forbritte [MS. forbricte] *all vices shall be crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5. v. for-bryttan.

for-brocen *broken*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698; *pp. of* for-brecan.

for-brycst *breakest* or *shalt break*, Ps. Th. 9, 35; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-brecan.

for-brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow;* contrītio:—Forbrytednys and ungesǽlignys [synd] on wegum heora *contrītio et infēlīcĭtas* [*sunt*] *in viis eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7.

for-bryttan, -brittan; he -bryteþ, -brytt; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -bryted, -bryt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise, crush;* confringĕre, contĕrĕre, conquassāre:—Tocwysed hreód he ne forbrytt *arundĭnem quassātam non confringet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Moises forbrytte ðæt celf eall to duste *Moyses vĭtŭlum contrīvit usque ad pulvĕrem*, Ex. 32, 20. Forbryt ðú earm synfulles *contĕre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 18. Ðæt ðú sí forbryt *dōnec contĕrāris*, Deut. 28, 24. Ælc ðe fylþ ofer ðone stān, byþ forbryt *omnis, qui cecĭdĕrit sŭper illum lăpĭdem, conquassābĭtur*, Lk. Bos. 20, 18.

for-budon *forbade*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; *p. pl. of* for-beódan.

for-búgan; *part.* -búgende; *p.* -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -búh, *pl.* -búgaþ; *pp.* -bogen; *v. trans. To bend from, pass by, decline, avoid, shun, eschew;* recēdĕre, prætĕrīre, declīnāre, evītare, devītare:—He mæg forbúgan ða þegnunga *he can decline the ministrations*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 14: Wald. 25; Vald. 1, 15. Hú man sēlost mæg synna forbúgan *how a man may best avoid sin*, Ælfc. T. 15, 2: Homl. Th. i. 82, 26: 206, 6: Num. 22, 26. Se wer wæs forbúgende yfel *ĕrat vir recēdens a mălo*, Job Thw. 164, 3. Næs ðæt nā se Godríc ðe ða gúþe forbeáh *this was not the Godric who had fled from the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325. Ðā he ðæt geseah, he hine forbeáh *vīso illo, prætermīvit*; Lk. Bos. 10, 31, 32: Num. 22, 23. Forbúh *devĭta*, Scint. 88. Forbúgaþ unrihtwýsnysse *eschew unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 21: 180, 13. Ǽghwylc cristen mán unriht hǽmed georne forbúge *let every christian man carefully eschew unlawful concubinage*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 26: vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11. Forbogen beón *evītări*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye. (*Orm.* forrbuȝhenn *to avoid, refuse.*)

for-búgennys, -nyss, e; *f. An avoiding, eschewing, a declining;* declīnātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-burnen *burnt*, Ex. 3, 2; *pp. of* for-beornan.

for-burnon *burnt*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37; *p. pl. of* for-beornan.

for-býgan, -bîgan, -bîgean, -bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, abase, humble, destroy;* deprimĕre, humiliāre, imminuĕre:—He hellwarena heáp forbýgde *he humbled the multitude of hell's inmates*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 3; Cri. 731: Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 13; Hö. 35. v. býgan.

for-byrd, e; *f. A forbearing, an abstaining from;* abstĭnentia:—Ðæt nān forbyrd nǽre æt geligere betwuh nāure sibbe *that there should be no abstaining from concubinage between any kindred*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 15.

for-byrdian, -byrdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To forbear, wait for;* sustĭnēre:—Sáwla úre forbyrdigaþ Driht *ānĭma nostra sustĭnet Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 20.

for-byrnan *to burn up:*—Hig forbyrnaþ *they burn up*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. v. for-beornan.

FORCA, an; *m. A* FORK; furca:—Litel forca *furcilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 37. [*Laym.* forken, furken, *pl. the gallows: Plat.* furke, forke, fork, *f: Dut.* vork, *f: M. H. Ger.* furke, *f: Icel.* forkr, *m: Lat.* furca, *f: Wel.* ffwrch, *m;* fforch, *f: Armor.* forc'h, *f.*]

for-ceorfan; *part.* -ceorfende; ic -ceorfe, ðú -ceorfest, -cirfst, -cyrfst, he -ceorfeþ, -cyrfþ, *pl.* -ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he -cearf, ðú -curfe, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut* or *carve out, cut down, cut off* or *away, cut through, divide;* excīdĕre, concīdĕre, succīdĕre, incīdĕre, intercīdĕre:—Ðí-læs ðe se Hláford hāte us mid deáþes æxe forceorfan *lest the Lord command to cut us down with the axe of death*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 28. Forceorfende *intercīdens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 7. Ic forceorfe *succīdo, incīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 34. Ðú forcirfst heora horsa hóhsina *ĕquos eōrum subnervābis*, Jos. 11, 6. Ðú forcyrfst hit *thou wilt cut it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8. Drihten se rihtwîsa forheáweþ oððe forcyrfþ hnollas synfulra *Dŏmĭnus justus concīdet cervīces peccātōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 128, 4. Ðæt heó healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him *so that she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 105. Rómāne Leóne ðæm pāpan his tungan forcurfon *the Romans cut out the tongue of Pope Leo*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Forceorf hine, hwî ofþricþ he ðæt land *succīde illam, ut quid ĕtiam terram occŭpat?* Lk. Bos. 13, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ælc treów, ðe gódne wæstm ne bringþ, byþ forcorfen *omnis arbor, quæ non făcit fructum bŏnum, excīdētur*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 406, 32. Ðæt we ne beón forcorfene *that we may not be cut down*, 408, 25.

for-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew off, bite off;* corrōdĕre:—Forceáw he his âgene tungan *he bit off his own tongue*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 24.

for-cerran *to avoid.* v. for-cyrran.

for-cinnan, ic -cinne, ðú -cinnest, he -cinneþ, *pl.* -cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he -can, ðú -cunne, *pl.* -cunnon; *pp.* -cunnen [for, cinnan *gĕnĕrāre*] *To repudiate;* rejīcĕre:—Hine forcinnaþ ða cyrican ge túnas *the churches as well as houses shall repudiate him*, Salm. Kmbl. 215; Sal. 107.

for-cirfst *cuttest* or *shalt cut*, Jos. 11, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-ceorfan.

for-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen *To shrink up;* marcescĕre:—Wǽron sume on forclungenum treówe ahangene *some were hung up on a shrunken tree*, Nath. 8. [*Orm.* forrclungenn *withered.*]

for-clýsan; he -clýseþ, -clýst; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [clýsan *to close, shut*] *To close* or *shut up;* occlūdĕre:—Ðis sceal to ðám eárum [MS. ðan earen] ðe wind oððe wæter forclýst *this shall* [*do*] *for the ears which wind or water closes up*, Lchdm. iii. 92, 24.

for-cneów, es; *n. A progeny, race;* progĕnies, Lye.

for-cnídan; *p.* ic, he -cnád, ðú -cnide, -cnyde, *pl.* -cnidon; *pp.* -cniden *To beat* or *break into pieces, dash* or *throw down;* comminuĕre, contĕrĕre, collīdĕre:—Ic gewanie oððe forcnída hig swá swá dust *comminuam eos ut pulvĕrem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. Ealle trumnysse hlâfes he forcnád *omne firmāmentum pānis contrīvit*, 104, 15. Setl his on lande ðú forcnyde *sēdem ejus in terra collīsisti*, 88, 43. v. for-gnídan.

for-corfen *cut down*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To surpass, overcome, destroy, harass, wear out;* supĕrāre, vexāre:—Hæfde ðá se snotra sunu Dauides forcumen and forcýðed Caldéa eorl *then had the wise son of David overcome and surpassed in knowledge the earl of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Yrfe ðín eall forcóman *hæreditātem tuam vexāvĕrunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 5. Bring us hǽlo lîf, wērigum wîteþeówum, wóþe forcymenum *bring to us weary slaves, worn out by weeping, a life of health*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. [*O. Sax.* far-kuman; *Ger.* ver-kommen *to overcome, destroy.*]

fór-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen [fór *before;* cuman *to come*] *To* FORE-COME, *go before, prevent;* prævĕnīre:—Arís, Drihten, fórcum hî *exurge, Dŏmĭne, prævĕni eos*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Ic fórcom on rípunga *prævēni in matūrĭtāte*, 118, 147. [*Ger.* vor-kommen *to come before, occur.*]

for-curfon *cut out*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13; *p. pl. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cúþ; *comp. m.* -cúþera, -cúþra; *sup. m.* -cúþesta, -cúþosta; *adj.* [cúþ *known, excellent*] *Perverse, bad, infamous, wicked;* perversus, mălus, nēquam:—Mânfull oððe forcúþ *nēquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30. Se yfela, swá he oftor on ðære fandunge abrýþ, swá he forcúþra biþ *the oftener the evil man sinks under temptation, the more wicked he will be*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 30. Wearþ he and ealle his geferan forcúþran and

wyrsan ðonne ænig ôðer gesceaft *he and all his companions became more wicked and worse than any other creature*, i. 10, 35. Hî habbaþ ðæs mennisces ðone betstan dæl forloren, and ðone forcūþestan [forcūþeran MS. Bod.] gehealden *they have lost the best part of humanity, and kept the worst* [*worse*], Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 4. Oft ða eallra forcūþestan men cumaþ to ðam ânwealde and to ðam weorþscipe *the most wicked men of all often come to power and dignity*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 21. Hwæðer he wolde ðâm forcūþestum mannum folgian *would it follow the most wicked men?* 16, 3; Fox 54, 10, 27. Ða Sodomitiscan menn wǽron ða forcūþostan *hŏmĭnes Sŏdŏmītæ pessĭmi ĕrant*, Gen. 13, 13. [*Goth.* frakunþs *despised.*] DER. unforcūþ.

for-cūþlīce; *adv. Perversely, across;* perverse, transverse: — Ðæra cynega swuran forcūþlîce trǽdon *colla rēgum pĕdĭbus calcārent*, Jos. 10, 24.

for-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To rebuke, censure, revile, refuse, reject;* incrĕpāre, maledīcĕre, recūsāre, rejīcĕre:—Ne sceal hine mon cildgeong ne forcweðan *one must not while a young child rebuke him*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 14; Gn. Ex. 49. Ða fortrūwodan forsióþ ôðre menn and eác forcweðaþ [MS. forcueðaþ] *the presumptuous despise and also revile other men*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. Se wîsa Catulus forcwæþ Nonium ðone rîcan *the wise Catulus censured Nonius the rich*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Drihten forcwæþ swelce ælmessan *the Lord rejected such alms*, Past. 45, 4; Hat. MS. 65 a, 26.

for-cwolstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To swallow down;* haurīre:—Fîfleáfan seáwes þrȳ bollan fulle lytle sceal forcwolstan *he shall swallow down three little bowls of the juice of cinque-foil*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 18.

for-cwom, *pl.* -cwômon *came upon;* sŭpervēnit, sŭpervēnērunt:—Egsa me and fyrhtu ealne forcwômon *tĭmor et trĕmor vēnērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. v. for-com, -cômon; *p. of* for-cuman.

for-cwysan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake violently;* conquassāre:—He forcwysde heáfda on eorþan manigra *he shook violently the heads of many in the earth*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7.

for-cymen *overcome, harassed, worn out*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151; *pp. of* for-cuman.

for-cyrfst, he -cyrfþ *cuttest down, he cuts down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8: Ps. Lamb. 128, 4; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, subvert, avoid;* pervertĕre, subvertĕre, evītāre:—Būton deáþ hî ne mâgon forcyrran *except they cannot avoid death*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 8.

for-cȳðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surpass* or *excel in knowledge;* scientia excellĕre *vel* supĕrāre:—Hæfde se snotra sunu Davides forcumen and forcȳðed Caldēa eorl *the wise son of David had overcome and surpassed in knowledge the leader of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: 411; Sal. 206.

FORD; *gen.* fordes; *dat.* forde, forda; *m. A* FORD; vădum:—Ford *vădum*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 66; Wrt. Voc. 54, 10: 80, 51. Hie flugon ofer Temese būton ælcum forda *they fled over the Thames without any ford*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Neáh ðam forda, ðe man hæt Welinga ford *near the ford which is called Wallingford*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 20. Æt ðam forda [Th. forde] *at the ford*, Byrht. Th. 134, 8; By. 81. Ða Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pîlum greátum *the Welsh staked the ford of a river all with great sharp piles*, Chr. Erl. 5, 9, 12. Ofer ðone ford *trans vădum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 38: Byrht. Th. 134, 22; By. 88: Beo. Th. 1140; B. 568. He oferfôr ðone ford *transīvit vădum*, Gen. 32, 22. He mihte fordas oferrîdan, ðonne he to hwylcere eá côme *he might ride over the fords, when he came to any river*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. [*Laym.* uord, ford: *Scot.* firth, frith *d bay: O. Frs.* forda: *Dut. Kil.* voord *vădum: Ger.* furt, *f: M. H. Ger.* vurt, *m: O. H. Ger.* furt, *n: Dan.* fjord, *m. f. a bay, gulf: Swed.* fjärd, *m. a bay: Icel.* fjörðr, *m: Grk.* πόρος, *m. a ford, ferry.*]

for-dǽdla *a destroyer.* v. mân-fordǽdla.

for-dǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deal out, expend;* dispensāre, erŏgāre:—Seó fordǽlde on lǽcas eall ðæt heó âhte *quæ in mĕdĭcos erogāvĕrat omnem substantiam suam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43. [*Goth.* fradailjan *to give away: Dut.* ver-deelen *to divide, distribute: Ger.* ver-theilen *to distribute.*]

for-deáþ *destroys, does for*, Wanl. Catal. 112, 65, col. 2, = for-dēþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-dôn.

for-dêman, to for-dêmanne; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To condemn, damn;* dijudĭcāre, damnāre, condemnāre:—Ðæt hig hine gesealdon ðâm ealdron to dôme, and to ðæs dêman ânwalde to fordêmanne *ut tradĕrent illum princĭpātui, et potestāti præsĭdis*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. On middele sôþlîce godas he fordêmþ *in mĕdio autem deos dijūdĭcat*, Ps. Spl. 81, 1. Ða geseah Iudas ðe hyne belǽwde, ðæt he fordêmed wæs, ða ongan he hreówsian *tunc vĭdens Iudas, qui eum tradĭdit, quod damnātus esset, pœnĭtentia ductus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 3. Nellen gê dêman, ðæt gê ne sŷn fordêmede *judge not, that ye be not condemned*, 7, 1. Ðæt man cristene men, for ealles tô lytlum, to deáþe ne fordême *that christian men, for all too little, be not condemned to death*, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 17. [*O. Sax.* fardômjan: *O. H. Ger.* firtuoman: *Dut.* verdoemen *to condemn.*]

for-dêmednes, -ness, e; *f. Condemnation, proscription;* condemnātio, proscriptio:—þurh tyn winter full Godes cyricena bærnesse, and unsceaðdiendra fordêmednesse, and slege hâligra martyra unblinnendlîce dôn wæs *per dĕcem annos, incendiis ecclēsiārum, proscriptiōnĭbus innŏcentum, cædĭbus martȳrum incessābĭlĭter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25.

for-demman; *part.* -demmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut* or *dam up;* obtūrāre:—Swâ swâ nædran deáfe, and fordemmende eáran heora *sīcut aspĭdis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 4. [*Goth.* faurdammjan *to stop up: Ger.* verdammen *to embank, dam up.*]

for-dên *done for, destroyed, defiled*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207; *pp. of* for-dôn.

for-dêþ *does for, destroys*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1; *3rd pres. sing. of* for-dôn.

for-dettan *to shut up;* obtūrāre, Prov. 21. v. for-dyttan.

for-dician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To obstruct, shut,* or *fence off with a ditch;* fossâ obstruĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-dilgian, -diligian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blot out, destroy;* dēlēre, obnūbĭlāre, oblītĕrāre:—He wolde ealle his þeóde fram ðâm gingrum ôþ ða yldran fordôn and fordilgian *he would do for and blot out all his nation from the younger to the elder*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: 5, 21; S. 643, 26. He ða ôðer werod dære [MS. ðara] mânfullan þeóde fornam and fordilgade *sic cētĕras nefandæ mīlĭtiæ cōpias delēvit*, 2, 2; S. 504, 7: 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðæt hî ôþ forwyrd ǽghwǽr fordiligade ne wǽron *ne usque ad interněciōnem usquequaque delērentur*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. [*Orm.* forrdillenn: *Dut.* ver-delgen: *Ger.* ver-tilgen *to extirpate, destroy.*]

for-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make very dim, darken, obscure;* obnūbĭlāre, obfuscāre, obscūrāre, R. Conc. 1.

for-dôn, to for-dônne; he -dêþ; *p.* ic, he -dyde, ðû -dydest, *pl.* -dydon; *subj. pres.* -dô, *pl.* -dôn; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dyden; *pp.* -dôn, -dên. I. *to do for, destroy, kill;* perdĕre, destruĕre, dēlēre, contĕrĕre, interfĭcĕre, occīdĕre:—Ondrǽdaþ ðone, ðe mæg sâwle and lîchaman fordôn on helle *tĭmēte eum, qui pŏtest et ănĭmam et corpus perdĕre in gehennam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 28: Mk. Bos. 3, 6: Gen. 18, 23: Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2, 24: L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. He wolde ealle his þeóde fordôn and fordilgian *tōtam ejus gentem dēlēre et exterminâre decrēvĕrat*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: Deut. 9, 19. He wolde Aaron fordôn *vōluit Aaron contĕrĕre*, Deut. 9, 20. Ðæt he mæge fordôn ða unsceðendan *ut interfĭciat innŏcentem*, Ps. Th. 9, 28. He sêcþ hine to fordônne *quærit perdĕre eum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ic fordô hig *ego disperdam eos*, Gen. 6, 13. Ðe ðæne scyldigan rihtlîce fordêþ *who lawfully does for the guilty*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1. Be ðam wîfmen ðe hire bearn fordêþ *de mŭlĭĕre quæ infantem suum occīdit*, L. Ecg. P. cont. ii. 2; Th. ii. 180, 3. Se bisceop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed *pontĭfex ipse polluit ac destruxit eas āras*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 18: Chr. 986; Erl. 130, 11: 1075; Erl. 214, 15: Deut. 9, 4. Ðû fordydest ælcne man *perdĭdisti omnem*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. Se here fordydon eall ðæt he oferferde *the army destroyed all that it passed over*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. Hî fordydon me *consummāvērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87. Ðæt ic hig fordô *ut contĕram eum*, Deut. 9, 14. Ðæt he fordô *ut perdat*, Jn. Bos. 10, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 260; Met. 20, 130. Ðæt we hig fordôn *ut perdāmus illos*, Gen. 19, 13. Ðȳ-læs hî fordôn ôðra gesceafta *lest they destroy other creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9. Ðæt he eów ne fordyde *ne dēlēret vos*, Deut. 9, 25. Ðȳ-læs hî ôðra fordyden ædela gesceafta *lest they should destroy other noble creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45. Hû oft ic hæbbe fordôn ða Egiptiscan *quotiens contrīvĕrim Ægyptios*, Ex. 10, 2. II. *to seduce, defile, corrupt;* sedūcĕre, scĕlĕrāre:—Ðeáh heó dearnenga fordôn wurde mid ligenum *though she* [*Eve*] *was secretly seduced with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 22; Gen. 629. Deáþfirenum fordên *defiled by deadly sins*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207. On ða firenum fordône sorgum wlîtaþ *on which the defiled by sins shall sorrowfully look*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 16; Cri. 1104. Ðǽr wæs cirm micel, fordênera gedræg *there was a great noise, a tumult of the defiled*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Seóðeþ swearta lêg synne on fordônum *the swart flame of sin shall seethe on the corrupted*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 2; Cri. 995. [*O. Sax.* fardôn: *Dut.* ver-doen *to destroy, kill: Ger.* ver-thun *to waste.*] Used by Shakespeare.

for-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced, -drenct *To make drunk, inebriate, intoxicate;* madefăcĕre, inebriāre:—Uton fordrencan ûrne fæder mid wîne *let us make our father drunk with wine*, Gen. 19, 32, 33. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nâht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ *the man's fasting is naught who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 24. Ðâs men sindon mid muste fordrencte *these men are drunken with new wine*, i. 314, 22, 23.

for-drîfan; *p.* -drâf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive away, force, compel, drive out, eject, banish;* pellĕre, prōpellĕre, compellĕre, cōgĕre, expellĕre:—Sumne sceal hreóh fordrîfan *the tempest shall drive one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Hine se streám fordrâf *the stream drove him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277: Andr. Kmbl. 538; An. 269. Norþhymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhrēd of Eoferwîc *the Northumbrians drove their king Alhred from York*, Chr. 774; Erl. 53, 33: 954; Erl. 119, 6. Fordrîf hî *expelle eos*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Sió wunode on ðam îglande ðe se cyning on fordrifen wearþ *she dwelt in the island on which the king was driven*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hió geseah ðone fordrifenan cyning *she saw the driven king*, 194, 23.

Lufiaþ fordrifene, forđamđe gē sylfe wǽron fordrifene and ūtancymene on Egipta lande *vos ămāte pĕrĕgrīnos, qui et ipsi fuistis advĕnæ in terra Ægypti*, Deut. 10, 19, 18. [*Laym.* men al for-dreuen: *O. Sax.* fordrîban: *Dut.* ver-drijven: *Ger.* ver-treiben *to drive away, banish.*]

for-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To make drunk, inebriate*; madefăcĕre, ebriāre:—Gedrēfde hī syndon and astyrede syndon swā swā fordruncen [MS. fordruncon] man *turbāti sunt et mōti sunt sīcut ebrius*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27. Abigall forswīgode đæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13. [*Laym.* for-drunkene cnihtes.]

for-drugian, -druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, parch, wither*; arescĕre, siccāri:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indūret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. Hió wǽre fordrugod to duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104. [*Dut.* ver-droogen: *Ger.* ver-trocknen *to dry up.*]

for-druncen, -druncn *drunken*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13; *pp. of* for-drincan.

for-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither*; arescĕre:—He byþ aworpen ūt swā twīg, and fordruwaþ *mittētur fōras sīcut palmes, et arescet*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. [*A. R.* vor-druwede, *pp. pl.*] v. for-drugian.

for-dwilman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To confound*; confundĕre:—Đa mistas fordwilmaþ đa sōþan gesiehþe *the mists confound the true sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17.

for-dwînan, he -dwîneþ, -dwînþ; *p.* -dwân, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle away, vanish*; evānescĕre:—Fordwîneþ heó sōna *it soon will dwindle away*, Herb. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 80, 17. Mannes ege hrædlîce fordwînþ *awe of man quickly vanishes*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 12. Se sceocca fordwân of his gesihþe *Satan vanished from his sight*, ii. 504, 4. [*Chauc.* hondes for-dwîned: *Dut.* ver-dwijnen *to vanish.*]

for-dyde, *pl.* -dydon *did for, destroyed*, Deut. 9, 1: Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: for-dyde, *pl.* -dyden *should do for, destroy*, Deut. 9, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45; *p. indic. and p. subj. of* for-dōn.

for-dyttan; *part.* -dyttende; *p.* -dytte; *pp.* -dytted, -dytt, -dyt *To close* or *shut entirely up, stop up*; oppīlāre, clauđĕre, obstruĕre:—Swā swā nædđran deáfre, and fordyttendre hire eáran *sīcut aspĭdis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Ælc unrihtwîsnes fordyt mūþ hire *omnis iniquĭtas oppīlābit os suum*, 106, 42. Is fordyt mūþ sprecendra unrihte þing *obstructum est os lŏquentium iniqua*, 62, 12. Đa wilspringas đære miclan niwelnisse wurdon fordytte *clausi sunt fontes abyssi*, Gen. 8, 2. [*Laym.* for-dut, *pres. sing. indic.*]

fore = for, *q. v*; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the dative*; cum dătīvo:—Ne syndon to lufianne đa wîsan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wîsum stōwe syndon to lufianne *non pro lŏcis res, sed pro bŏnis rēbus lŏca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Fore miltsum *for his mercies*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 25; Gū. 932. He lāþ biþ ǽghwǽr fore his wonsceaftum *he is everywhere unwelcome on account of his misfortunes*, 87 b; Th. 329, 10; Vy. 32. He fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg *he bare mental sorrow for his master*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024. Nō mearn fore fǽhþe and fyrene *he mourned not on account of his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 273; B. 136. Gē scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ēce fŷr *ye were thrust into eternal fire on account of pride*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 6; Gū. 606. II. = for, *q. v. for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the accusative*; cum accusātīvo:—Gehālgode fore hine Damiānum *consecrāvit pro eo Damiānum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 33. III. sometimes fore is separated from its case, v. **III.** *in* fôre:—Đæt he hine fore gebǽđe *that he might pray for him*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 2. He ahongen wæs fore moncynnes mânforwyrhtum *he was hanged for the evil deeds of mankind*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 27; Cri. 1095. Se þegn fore fæder dǽdum swefeþ *the thane sleeps for his father's deeds*, Beo. Th. 4125; B. 2059.

fôre = fôr; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *before*; cōram, ante, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente ălīquo, ante; *with the dative*; cum dătīvo:—Se âr Godes ânne wîsfæstne wer gehālgode fôre đam heremægene *the messenger of God consecrated a wise man before the host*, Andr. Kmbl. 3299; An. 1652. Fela gē fôre monnum mîđaþ *ye conceal much before men*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Hý fôre leódum leóhte blīcaþ *they shall shine brightly before the people*, 26 a; Th. 76, 13; Cri. 1239. Gehealdne sind sāwle wið synnum fôre sigedēman *souls have been preserved from sins before the judge triumphant*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061. Fôre Waldende *before the Lord*, 23 b; Th. 66, 12; Cri. 1070. Fôre onsŷne ēcan Dryhtnes standaþ stīþferhþe *the stout-hearted stand before the face of the eternal Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 1441; An. 721. Fôre eágum *before the eyes*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 15; Cri. 1324. II. *before*; ante, *with the accusative*; cum accusātīvo:—Sendon hira bēne fôre bearn Godes *they sent their petition before the Son of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2056; An. 1030. Ne sceal ic mîne onsŷn fôre eówere mengu mîđan *I shall not conceal my countenance before your multitude*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 17; Gū. 679. Fôre þreó niht *before three nights*, Andr. Kmbl. 369; An. 185. III. sometimes fôre follows its case or is separated from it:—On đone Drihten đe đes hâligdōm is fôre hâlig *by the Lord before whom this relic is holy*, L. O. 1, 2; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Đes âr me fôre stondeþ *this messenger stands before me*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 5; Jul. 277. Cumaþ him fôre *come before him*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Scîneþ đē leóht fôre *the light shines before thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 30; Gen. 614. Him wēpan fôre *plōrēmus cōram eo*, Ps. Th. 94, 6.

fôre; *adv. Before, aforetime, formerly*; antea, ōlim, quondam:—He on Ægypta lande worhte fôre wundur mǽre *he aforetime did great wonders in the land of Egypt*, Ps. Th. 77, 14.

fôre; *gen. dat. acc. of* fôr *a going, journey, course, approach*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rä. 41, 71: Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. fôr, e; *f.*

fôre- *before*, used in composition as the English *fore-*.

fôre-ætŷwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fore-show, to go before and show the way*; præmonstrāre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-eówian, -ŷwan.

for-ealdian, -ealdigean, -ealldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, eald *old*] *To grow* or *wax old, become old*; senescĕre, veterascĕre, inveterascĕre:—Wyrceaþ seódas, đa đe ne forealdigeaþ *făcīte vōbis saccŭlos, qui non veterascunt*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Bearn elelendisce forealdodon *fĭlii alĭēni inveterāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. Forealldodon đa gewritu *the writings waxed old*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ne forealdige đeós hand ǽfre *nunquam inveterascat hæc mănus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 24. Ælc ânweald biþ sōna forealdod *every power soon becomes old*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 11. Đe forealdode wǽron *who were grown old*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4. [*Ger.* ver-alten *to grow old.*] DER. ealdian, eald.

fôre-astreccan; *p.* -astreahte, -astrehte; *pp.* -astreaht, -astreht *To lay* or *stretch out before*; prōsternĕre:—Đæt he fôreastrehte hig on wēstene *ut prōsternĕret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 25. [*Ger.* vor-strecken *to stretch forth.*]

fôre-âþ, fôr-âþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; antejūrāmentum, præjūrāmentum, præjūrātio:—So called because it was that by which every accuser or plaintiff commenced his accusation or suit against the accused or defendant. To this the defendant opposed his own fôre-âþ, thereby pleading not guilty to the charge. The oaths both of plaintiff and defendant were supported by consacramentals, respecting the number of which see L. H. 66, § 8; Th. i. 569: v. also **Âþ II, III.** If the fôre-âþ of the accuser failed, the charge was quashed and the accused set at liberty:—Ofgâ ælc man his tîhtlan mid fôreâþe *let every man begin his charge with a fore-oath*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 5. Agife đone fôreâþ on feówer ciricum *let him make his fore-oath in four churches*, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 7. Ofgâ his spræce mid fôrâþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31: L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Ofgâ man ânfealde lâde mid ânfealdan fôrâþe and þrŷfealde lâde mid þrŷfealdan fôrâþe *one may proceed to a simple exculpation with a simple fore-oath and to a threefold exculpation with a threefold fore-oath* L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 15; cf. Schmid, Ges. der Angelsachsen, forâþ.

fôr-eáđe; *adv. Very easily*; perfăcĭle:—God mæg fôreáđe unc ēt fôresceáwian *God can very easily provide food for us two*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35.

fôre-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A fore-token, prodigy, wonder*; prodĭgium, portentum, ostentum:—Ic eom swā fôrebeácen folce manegum *tamquam prodĭgium factus sum multis*, Ps. Th. 70, 6. Fôrebeácna *prodĭgiōrum* 104, 23. He sigetâcen sende manegum, fôrebeácn feala folce Ægipta *mīsit signa et prodĭgia in mĕdio Ægypti*, 134, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 43: Mt. Bos. 24, 24. Sōþlîce leáse cristas and leáse wîtegan arîsaþ, and wyrcþ, fôrebeácnu *exsurgent ĕnim pseudochristi, et pseudoprophētæ, et dăbunt signa et portenta*, Mk. Bos. 13, 22: Deut. 13, 1. Bûton gē tâcna and fôrebeácna geseón, ne gelŷfe gē *except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe*, Jn. Bos. 4, 48: Nar. 50, 21: -beácno, Blickl. Hom. 117, 30.

fôre-beón *to be before* or *over, to preside*; præesse, Scint. 32, 58. v. fôre-eom, fôre-wesan.

fôre-beran; *part.* -berende; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To prefer*; præferre:—He sundorlîf and munuclîf wæs fôreberende eallum đâm weólum and ârum đæs eorþlîcan rîces *ĕrat vītam prīvātam et mŏnachĭcam cunctis regni dīvĭtiis et hŏnōrĭbus præfĕrens*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. v. fôr-beran.

fôre-bêtan; *p.* -bêtte; *pp.* -bêted [fôre *before, full, entire*; bētan *to make amends*] *To make full amends to* or *for anyone* or *anything*; compensāre prō ălīquo:—Lâdige mid his mâgan, đe fǽhþe môton mid-beran, ođđe fôrebêtan *let him clear himself with his kinsmen, who must bear the feud with him, or make full amends for it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 27: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 23. Gif he nyte hwā him fôrebête *if he know not who shall make full amends for him*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 8.

fôre-birig; *dat. s. of* fôre-burh *a vestibule*, Ex. 29, 32.

fôre-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FOREBODE, *announce, declare*; annuntiāre, prōnuntiāre:—Mūþ mîn fôrebodaþ rihtwîsnysse đîne *os meum annuntiābit justĭtiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 16. Fôrebodaþ tunge [MS. tunga] mîn spræca đîne *prōnuntiābit lingua mea elŏquium tuum*, 118, 172.

fôre-breóst, es; *n. The fore-breast, breast, chest*; præcordia, thōrax = θώραξ:—Fôrebreóst *præcordia*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 23; Wrt. Voc. 44, 9.

fôre-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig, -birig; *f.* I. *a fore-court, entrance-court, vestibule;* vestĭbŭlum:—Hig etaþ ða hlâfas on ðæs geteldes fôrebirig *comędent pânes in tabernâcŭli testĭmônii vestĭbŭlo*, Ex. 29, 32. II. *a wall before a fortification;* pro-mūrāle, mūrus ante mūrum, dictum ex eo quod pro mūnītione sit [*Du Cange*]:—Fôreburh *promūrāle*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 118; Wrt. Voc. 36, 38.

fôre-bỳsen, e; *f.* [fôre, bỳsen *an example, model*] *A fore-model, an example;* exemplum:—Arcebisceop sceal hâlgian and getryman mid gôdan mynegunga and fôrebỳsene *an archbishop shall hallow and strengthen them with good admonitions and example*, Chr. 694; Th. 67, 43.

fôre-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen [fôre *fore*, ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut off the front;* præcīdĕre:—Ic fôreceorfe *præcīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 35.

fôre-ceorfend, es; *m.* [fôre-ceorfende, *part. of* fôre-ceorfan] *A fore-cutter, front tooth;* præcīsor, Wrt. Voc. 282, 73.

fore-costian, -costigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [=for-costian] *To profane, pollute;* profānāre:—Gyf rihtwîsnys mîn hî forecostigaþ *si justĭtias meas profānāvĕrint*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 31.

fôre-cuman; *part.* -cumende; ic -cume, đû -cumest, -cymest, -cymst, he -cumeþ, -cymeþ, -cymþ, -cimþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cômon, -cwômon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, come before, prevent;* prævĕnīre:—Đæt đû sî fôrecumende Drihtnes onsỳne in andetnesse *quo præoccupando fâciem Dŏmĭni in confessiōne*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. God fôrecymeþ me *Deus prævĕniet me*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. Fôrecymþ *prævĕniet*, 67, 34. Ic fôrecom oðđe ic fôrhradode on rîpunga oðđe on rîpnysse *prævĕni in matūrĭtāte*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Đû fôrecôme hine on bletsunge swêtnysse *prævĕnisti eum in benedictiōnĭbus dulcēdĭnis*, Ps. Spl. 20, 3. Fôrecômon eágan mîne to đê on dægrêd *prævĕnērunt ŏcŭli mei ad te dilūcŭlo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 148: 17, 21. [*Goth.* faura-qîman.] v. fôr-cuman.

fôre-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foresay, predict;* prædīcĕre, propōnĕre:—Hêt he him sillabas and word fôrecweđan *addĭdit et syllăbas ac verba dīcenda illi propōnĕre*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 13. Ealle đâs þing swâ se bisceop fôrecwæþ, of endebyrdnysse gelumpon and gefyllede wǽron *quæ cuncta ut prædixĕrat antistes, ex ordĭne complēta sunt*, 3, 15; S. 541, 37. Swâ swâ we on đysse ærran bêc feáwum wordum fôrecwǽdon *ut præcēdente libro paucis dixĭmus*, 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Sume men eác swylce sægdon, đæt heó, þurh witedômes gâst, đa âdle fôrecwǽde [MS. -cwede], đe heó on forþferde *sunt ĕtiam qui dīcant, quia per prophētĭæ spīrĭtum, pestĭlentiam qua ipsa esset mŏrĭtūra, prædixĕrat*, 4, 19; S. 588, 15. Swâ hit fôrecweden wæs *ut prædictum ĕrat*, 3, 15; S. 542, 3. [*Goth.* faura-qiþan.] DER. cweđan.

fôre-cwide, es; *m. A foretelling, prophecy;* prædictio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-cymeþ, -cymþ *prævĕniet*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10: 67, 34. v. fôre-cuman.

fôre-cynn; *pl. n. Ancestors, predecessors, progenitors;* antecessōres, prædecessōres, progĕnĭtōres, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-cynren, es; *n. A progeny;* progĕnies, Cot. 154.

fored; *part. Broken, fractured;* fractus:—Gif monnes ceácan mon fôrslihþ đæt hie beón fôrede *if a man smite another's cheeks that they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15, note 34. Se foreda fôt [MS. foot] *the fractured foot*, Past. 11, 2; Hat. MS. 15 a, 4. v. forod.

fôre-dûru, e; *f:* -dỳr, es; *n. A fore-door, porch, an entry, hall;* vestĭbŭlum, propỳlæum = *προπύλαιον*:—Fôredỳre *vestĭbŭla*, Cot. 190.

fôre-eom [fôre *before*, eom *am*] *I am before* or *over, I preside;* præsum:—Ic begîme oðđe ic fôre-eom *præsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 32. v. fôre-wesan.

fôre-fæder, fôre-fæderas FOREFATHER, FOREFATHERS; mājōres. v. forþfæderas.

fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* [=for-feng] *A seizing, rescuing;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes monnes forefonge *of seizing a stolen man*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15. Be forefonge [forefenge MSS. B, G, H.], 72; Th. i. 148, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. v. for-fang.

fôre-fôn, ic -fô; *p.* -fêng, *pl.* -fêngon; *pp.* -fangen *To take before, anticipate;* antĭcĭpāre:—Fôrefêngon wæccan eágan mîne *antĭcĭpāvērunt vigĭlias ŏcŭli mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 76, 4. Rađe fôrefô us mildheortnysse đîne *cĭto antĭcĭpent nos mĭsĕrĭcordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 78, 8.

fôre-gân; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gân *To go before, precede;* præcēdĕre:—Mildheortnys and sôþfæstnys fôregâþ ansỳne đîne *miserĭcordia et vēritas præcēdent fâciem tuam*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 15. Ođer fôre-eóde ða sunnan *ūna sōlem præcēdĕbat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 24. v. fôre-gangan, fôr-gân.

fôre-gangan; *part.* -gangende; *p.* -geóng, -gêng, *pl.* -geóngon, -gêngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede;* præcēdĕre:—Hî wǽron fôregangende in đone lêg *they were going before into the flame*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Hine sôþfæstnes fôregangeþ *justĭtia ante eum ambŭlābit*, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Hwæt đǽr fôregange oðđe hwæt đǽr æfterfylige we ne cunnon *quid autem præcessĕrit quidve sequātur ignōrāmus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 22. [*Ger.* vor-gehen *to precede.*] v. fôre-gân, fôr-gangan.

fôre-gehât, es; *n. A fore-promise, vow;* prōmissio:—Đæt fôregehât forgifenysse, đe we habbaþ fram Gode *prōmissio remissiōnis, quam hăbēmus a Deo*, Bd. Whelc. 341, 27. On đînum fôregehâtum *in promissiōnĭbus tuis*, 341, 26.

fôre-genga, an; *m.* I. *a fore-goer, fore-runner, predecessor;* prædecessor:—Đætte swâ æđele fôregenga swylcne yrfeweard hæfde *that so noble a predecessor should have such an heir*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 33: 3, 9; S. 533, 12: 4, 30; S. 609, 6. Laurentius bii his fôregengan bebyrged wæs *Lawrence was buried beside his predecessor*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. Đa fôregengan, yldran usse *those ancestors, our parents*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 13; Ph. 437. On hiora fôregengena dagum *in diēbus antīquis*, Ps. Th. 43, 2. II. *a fore-runner;* prodrŏmus = *πρόδρομος*:—Hæfde fôregenga fŷrene loccas *their fore-runner had fiery locks*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 9; Exod. 120. Đone fôregengan Fæder ælmihtig gesette *the almighty Father had placed that fore-runner*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 7; Gû. 504. [*Dut.* voor-ganger: *Ger.* vor-gänger *a predecessor.*]

fôre-genge, an; *f. A fore-goer, female servant;* ancilla:—Hyre fôregenge [MS. fôregenga] blâc-hleór ides *her servant, the pale-faced woman*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127.

fôre-gesettan; *part.* -gesettende; *p.* -gesette; *pp.* -gesett, -geset *To place before;* præpōnĕre:—Fôregesettendum đâm swỳđe hâlgan gôdspellum *præpŏsĭtis sacrosanctis evangĕlĭis*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 27. [*Goth.* faura-gasatjan *to present.*] v. fôre-settan.

fôre-gewîtnys, -nyss, e; *f. False witness;* falsum testĭmōnium:—Đæt heora ænig on fôre-gewîtnysse sỳ *quod eōrum ălĭquis in falso testĭmōnium sit*, L. Ath. i. 10; Wilk. 58, 22; Lambd. 49, 12, = wôhre gewîtnesse, Th. i. 204, 23; *dat. sing. f. of* wôh and gewîtnes.

fôre-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To boast greatly;* valde jactāre:—Đæt he wǽre cumen to đâm gôdan tîdum đe Rômâne eft fôregulpon *that he was come to the good times of which the Romans afterwards boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13.

fôre-gîsel; *gen.* -gîsles; *m.* [gîsel *a hostage*] *A foremost hostage, principal* or *eminent hostage;* præstans *vel* electus obses:—Salde se here him fôregîslas and micle âþas *the army gave him eminent hostages with great oaths*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 16: 877; Erl. 79, 24. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfrêde cyninge âþas geseald, and Eást-Engle fôregîsla vi *the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East-Angles six principal hostages*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 4.

fôre-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* providus, præ aliis săpiens:—Fôregleáw *provĭdus*, R. Ben. 64: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 2. Fôregleáwe ealde ûþwitan *very prudent ancient philosophers*, Menol. Fox 328; Men. 165.

fôre-gleáwlîce; *adv. Providently, prudently;* provide, R. Ben. interl. 3.

fôre-gleáwnes, -ness, e; *f. Providence, prudence, carefulness;* providentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-gulpon *boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13; *p. pl. of* fôre-gilpan.

fôre-heáfod *the forehead;* frons, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fôr-heáfod.

fôre-mǽre; *def.* se fôre-mǽra; *sup.* -mǽrost, -mǽrest; *adj. Fore-great, very honourable, illustrious, eminent, famous, celebrated;* præclārus, illustris, excellens, fāmōsus, celeberrĭmus:—Ic nǽfre ne geseah ne gehŷrde nǽnne wîsne mon đe mâ wolde bión wrecca, and earm, and ælþiódig, and forsewen, đonne wêlig, and weorþ, and rîce, and fôremǽre on his âgnum earde *I never saw nor heard of any wise man who would rather be an exile, and miserable, and foreign, and despised, than wealthy, and honourable, and powerful, and eminent in his own country*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. Is mîn land nû fôremǽre, and me swỳđe unbleó *hærēdĭtas mea præclāra est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwǽr is nû se fôremǽra and se arǽda Rômwâra heretoga *where is now the illustrious and the prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6. Hæfde gefohten fôremǽrne blǽd Iudith *Judith had gained illustrious honour*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. Fôremǽre Simon and Iudas symble wǽron Drihtne dŷre *the celebrated Simon and Jude were always dear to the Lord*, Menol. Fox 378; Men. 190. Hû he fôremǽrost seó *how he may be most illustrious*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 34: 18, 3; Fox 64, 35. Se wer se fôremǽresta *the most eminent man*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, note 37.

fôre-mǽrlîc; *adj. Eminent;* præclārus:—Hû weorþlîc and hû fôremǽrlîc *how honourable and how eminent*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34.

fôre-mǽrnes, fôr-mǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Greatness, eminence, renown, glory;* clāritas:—Weorþscipe and fôremǽrnes *dignity and renown*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 7: 33, 1; Fox 122, 12.

fôre-manian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-warn;* præmŏnēre:—He fôremanod wæs *præmŏnĭtus fuĕrat*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 39.

fôre-meahtig, fôre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpōtens:—Đa fôremeahtige folces rǽswan *the prepotent chieftains of the folk*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 24; Gen. 1669. Đǽr he ealdordôm onfêhþ, fôremihtig ofer fugla cynn *where it* [*the phœnix*] *receives supremacy, most mighty over the race of birds*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 298, 21; Ph. 159: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667.

fôre-mearcod; *part. Fore-noted;* prænŏtātus, Cot. 157.

fôre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpōtens, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667. v. fôre-meahtig.

fôre-mihtiglîce, -mihtlîce; *adv. Most mightily;* strēnue, Cot. 202.

fôre-mûnt, es; *m. A fore-mount, promontory;* promontōrium, Cot. 149.

fôrene ? *before;* ante, cĭtius, Lye:—Gif hine hwā fôrene [MS. A. of the 12th century has fôra] forstande *if any one stand up for him*, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17; Wilk. 139, 22, 23. v. Schmid, s. v. forstandan.

fôre-rîm, es; *m. A prologue, preface;* prolŏgus:—Onginneþ fôrerîm *incĭpit prolŏgus*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 1, 1.

fôre-rynel, fôr-rynel, es; *m.* [fôre, fôr *before;* rynel, es; *m. a runner*] *A fore-runner;* præcursor:—Iohannes his fôrerynel wæs on life ge on deaþe *John was his fore-runner both in life and in death*, Ælfc. T. 24, 20: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28, MS. Cot. v. fôr-rynel.

fore-sacan; *p.* fore-sôc [=for-sacan] *to forbid;* prohĭbēre:—Foresôc oððe forbeád *prohĭbēbat*, Mt. Lind. Kmbl. 3, 14.

fôre-sæde *foretold, predicted*, Mt. Bos. 24, 25; *p. of* fôre-secgan.

fôre-sægde *foretold, told*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: biseno foresægde *parabolam proposuit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24; *p. of* fôre-secgan.

fôre-sêge *should provide;* providĕret, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 8; *3rd sing. imperf. subj. of* fôre-seón.

fôre-sændan *to send before*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41, MS. D. v. fôre-sendan.

fôre-sâwe *foresawest;* prævidisti, Ps. Th. 138, 2; *2nd sing. p. of* fôre-seón.

fôre-sceáwere, es; *m. A foreshewer, foreseer;* prævīsor, Consid. ætātum lunæ in mŏdo gĕnĭtis, Lye.

fôre-sceáwian, fôre-sceáwigan, fôr-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee, provide;* præ-ostendĕre, pōnĕre in conspectu, prævīdēre, providēre:—Ic fôresceáwige *prævideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 3. God fôresceáwaþ him sylf ða offrunge *Deus providēbit sĭbi victĭmam*, Gen. 22, 8. He him fôresceáwode sumne heretogan *he provided them a leader*, Jud. 6, 8. Dæt he fôresceáwode hû he hig gecîgde *ut vĭdēret quid vŏcāret ea*, Gen. 2, 19. Ic wisce dæt hig fôresceáwodon hira ende *ūtīnam nŏvissima providērent*, Deut. 32, 29. Hû hit gebŷreþ to fôresceáwigenne *quōmŏdo oporteat providēre*, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3. DER. sceáwian.

fôre-sceáwung, fôr-sceáwung, e; *f. A* FORESHEWING, *foreseeing, foresight, providence;* providentia:—Beó ðē ān fôresceáwung *let there be one providence to thee*, Basil. admn. 3; Norm. 38, 17. Fôresceáwung Godes *God's providence*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30: 39, 5; Fox 218, 21. Com hit mid Godes fôresceáwunge and bletsunge *it came with God's providence and blessing*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 22: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15. On ðara þinga fôresceáwunge *in rērum providentia*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 7. Þurh godcundan fôresceáwunga *through divine providence*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: fôresceáuung *prudentia*, Rtl. 108, 25.

fôre-scyttels, es; *m.* [fôre, scyttels *a bolt, bar*] *A fore-bolt, bar;* repāgŭlum:—Dæt ænig elda meahte swā fæstlîce fôrescyttelsas ô inhebban *that any one should ever raise up such firm bars*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 4; Cri. 312.

fôre-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To* FORE-SAY, *foretell, predict, announce;* præfāri, prædicĕre, prædicāre, pronuntiāre, annuntiāre:—Ic fôresecge oððe bodige *prædico*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 40. Dæt se bisceop Aidan ðām scypfarendum ðone storm towardne fôresægde *ut episcŏpus Aidan nautis tempestātem fūtūram prædixĕrit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: Ps. Th. 118, 172: 147, 8. Gerîses to fôresægcane gôdspell *oportet prædĭcari evangelium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Iosue cwæþ ðā to ðām fôresâdan ærendracum *Joshua then spoke to the aforesaid messengers*, Jos. 6, 22. [*Ger.* vor-sagen *to recite to a person.*]

fôre-sendan; ic -sende; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send before;* præmittĕre:—Ic fôresende *præmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41.

fôre-seón, to -seónne; *p,* ic, he -seah, ðû -sâwe, *pl.* -sâwon; *pp.* -sewen *To see before,* FORESEE, *provide;* prævidĕre, providēre:—Swylce eác he heora andlyfene is to þenceanne and to fôreseónne *de eōrum quŏque stīpendio cōgĭtandum atque providendum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 21. Ðû ealle mîne wegas wel fôresâwe *omnes vias meas prævidisti*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. He fôreseah Godes cyricum and mynstrum micle frēcnesse towearde *he foresaw much peril awaiting God's churches and monasteries*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46: 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Dæt he him on his biscopscîre gerisene stôwe fôresæge and sealde, on dære ðe he mid his geferum wunian mihte *ut in diœcēsi sua providēret et dăret ei lŏcum, in quo cum suis apte dēgĕre pŏtuisset*, 4, 1; S. 565, 8. [*Ger.* vor-sehen *to foresee, provide.*]

fôre-seónd, es; *m. One who foresees, a provider;* provisor:—Lîcode ðam ârfæstan fôreseónde ûre hælo *plăcuit pio provisōri sālūtis nostræ*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 13.

fôre-seónes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A foreseeing, foresight, providence;* provīsio, providentia:—Heó ða cûþestan andsware dære upplîcan fôreseónesse onfēng *accēpit ipsa certissĭmum sūpernæ provisiōnis responsum*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 1. Mid ða godcundan fôreseónesse *divīna provisiōne*, 5, 6; S. 619, 21. Mid ða ârfæstan fôreseónysse ûres alŷsendes *pia redemptōris nostri provisiōne*, 4, 9; S. 576, 26.

fôre-setnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* I. *a thing proposed, proposition, purpose, intention;* propŏsĭtio, propŏsĭtum:—Wæs seó cwên lustfulliende dære gôdan fôresetnesse and willan ðæs iungan *the queen rejoiced at the young man's good purpose and will*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 17. Hêredodon hî his gemynd and his fôresetnesse *laudāvērunt ejus prōpŏsĭtum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 26: 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Ic ontŷne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa oððe fôresetnysse mîne *āpĕriam in psaltērio propŏsĭtiōnem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Ic sprece fôresetnyssa fram frymþe *lŏquar propŏsĭtiōnes ab initio*, 77, 2. II. *that which is placed before, a preposition;* præpŏsĭtio:—Præpŏsitio mæg beón gecweden on Englisc fôresetnyss *præpŏsĭtio may be called in English a fore-setting*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 10: 5; Som. 3, 52.

fôre-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before, propose, shut, close in;* præpōnĕre, propōnĕre, præclūdĕre:—Hî ða ylcan Eald-Seaxan næfdon âgenne cyning, ac ealdormen wæron heora þeóde fôresette *non hăbent rēgem ĭidem antīqui Saxŏnes, sed satrăpas suæ genti præpŏsĭtos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 23. He fôresette on his môde dæt he wolde cuman to Rôme *propŏsuit ănimo vĕnire Rōmam*, 5, 19; S. 637, 23. Hî nā fôresetton ðê on gesihþe his *non propŏsuērunt te in conspectu suo*, Ps. Spl. 85, 13: 53, 3. Gemêtton [MS. gemettan] we us storme fôresette *invĕnīmus nos tempestāte præclūsos*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fôre-settendlîc; *adj. Set before, prepositive;* præpŏsĭtīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-seuwenes, -ness, e; *f.* [=for-sewennes] *A despising, contempt, dishonour;* contemptus, dedĕcus:—On mînre unwurþnesse and fore-seuwenesse *on account of my unworthiness and dishonour*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23.

fôre-singend, es; *m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes, a precentor;* præcentor. Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 37; Wrt. Voc. 28, 19.

fôre-sittan, *part.* -sittende; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit before* or *in front, to preside;* præsidĕre:—Wæs fôresittende se Arcebiscop Þeodôrus *the Archbishop Theodore was presiding*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 25. Fôresittendum Theodôre *præsĭdente Theodōro*, 4, 17; S. 585, 24. [*Ger.* vor-sitzen *to preside.*]

fôre-smeagan-smeágean *to premeditate;* præmĕdĭtāri:—Ne scyle gê on eówrum heortum fôresmeágean, hû gê andswarion *pōnīte in cordĭbus vestris non præmĕdĭtāri, quemadmŏdum respondeātis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 14. Foresmeagan *scrutari, investigare*, Hpt. Gl. DER. smeágan.

fôre-smeáung, e; *f. Premeditation;* præmĕdĭtātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-snotor; *adj. Highly sagacious;* prudentissimus:—Fôresnotre men *highly sagacious men*, Beo. Th. 6305; B. 3163.

fore-spæc, e; *f. A speaking for* or *together, an assenting, agreement;* astipŭlātio:—Dæt eall gelæst sŷ dæt on ûre forespæce stænt *that all be fulfilled which stands in our agreement*, L. Ath. v. § 3; Th. i. 232, 8. v. fore-spræc.

fôre-spæc, e; *f. A fore-speech, preface;* præfātio:—Fôrespæc *præfātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 126; Wrt. Voc. 51, 39. v. fôre-spræc.

fore-speca, an; *m.* [=for, speca *a speaker*] *One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron;* prolŏcūtor, advŏcātus:—Fore-speca [=for-speca] *causĭdicus, advŏcātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 67; Wrt. Voc. 34, 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 997; 539, 33; 540, 15.

fôre-specen; *part. Fore-spoken, aforesaid;* præfātus, prædictus:—Dô ðæt [MS. dæs] leán to ðām fôrespecenan gôdum *add that reward to the aforesaid goods*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. v. fôre-sprecen.

fore-spræc, -spæc, e; *f.* [=for, spræc *a speech*] *A speaking for, a defence, an assenting, agreement;* defensio, excūsātio, astipŭlātio:—Ic secge dæt sió forespræc ne dŷge, nâuðer ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6.

fôre-spræc, fôre-spæc, e; *f.* [fôre- *fore-*, spræc *a speech*] *A fore-speech, preface, introduction, a speaking before for another, a fore-promise;* præfātio, præ-sponsio:—Ðis is seó fôrespræc hû S. Gregorius ðas bôc gedihte, ðe man Pastoralem nemnaþ *this is the preface how St. Gregory made this book which people call Pastoral*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. Beóþ ða ungewittigan-cild gehealdene on ðam fulluhte þurh fôrespræce ðæs godfæder *unknowing children are saved in baptism by the fore-promise of the godfather*, Bd. Whelc. 180, 44.

fore-spreca, -spræca, an; *m.* [=for-speca] *One who speaks for another, an advocate;* prolŏcūtor, advŏcātus:—Dæt he beó mîn freónd and forespreca, and dære [MS. ðara] hâlgan stôwe freónd and forespræca *that he be my friend and advocate, and the friend and advocate of the holy place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 34–525, 1. He gebond feónda foresprecan *he bound the advocate of fiends* [*the devil*], Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 6; Cri. 733. Cleopedon feónda foresprecan *the advocates of the fiends cried out*, 36 a; Th. 118, 7; Gû. 236. [*Ger.* für-sprecher, *m. an advocate.*]

fôre-sprecen, -specen, fôr-sprecen; *part.* FORE-SPOKEN, *aforesaid, forementioned;* præfātus, prædictus:—Se fôresprecena here *the fore-mentioned army*, Chr. 896; Erl. 93, 34. Se fôresprecena Godes man *præfātus clēricus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 5. He on ðæt fôresprecene mynster gedôn and geþeóded wæs *he had been put in and joined to the aforesaid monastery*, 5, 19; S. 637, 29.

fôre-stæppan *to step* or *go before, precede*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30: Ps. Lamb. 88, 15. v. fôre-steppan.

fôre-stæppend, es; *m.* [fôre-stæppende; *part. of* fôre-stæppan] *A stepper* or *goer before;* præcessor:—Se ðe fôrestæppend ys *qui præcessor est*, Lk. Bos. 22, 26.

fôre-stæppung, e; *f. A stepping before, preventing, anticipation;* præventio, antĭcĭpātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôre-stæþ *steps before, precedes,* Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18; *pres. of* fôre-stapan.

fôre-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before, to excel;* præstāre:—Fôrestandan *præstāre,* Cot. 149.

fôre-standende; *part. Standing before;* præstans:—Biscop oðde fôre-standende *antistes,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 9.

fôre-stapan; he -stæþ; *p.* ic, he -stôp, ðū -stôpe, *pl.* -stôpon; *impert.* -stape, -stæpe, *pl.* -stapaþ; *pp.* -stapen *To step before, prevent, come* or *go before, precede;* prægrĕdi, prævĕnīre, præīre, præcēdĕre:—Forðan ðū fôrestôpe hine on blætsungum *quŏniam prævēnisti eum in benedictiōnĭbus,* Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Arîs eálā Drihten, fôrestæpe oðde fôrhrada hine *exsurge Dŏmĭne, prævēni eum,* 16, 13. Ða ðe fôrestôpon hine þreádon, ðæt he sûwode *qui præĭbant, increpābant eum, ut tăcēret,* Lk. Bos. 18, 39. Fŷr ætfôran him fôrestæþ *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet,* Ps. Lamb. 96, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18. Paulus fôrestôp Stephanum *Paul preceded Stephen,* Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22.

fôre-steall, es; *m.* [fôre *before,* steall from stellan *to leap*] *A leaping before, forestalling, rescue;* assultus, interceptio:—Ða Iudēiscan ealdras geornlîce smeádon hû hî Hælend Crist acwellan mihton, ondrēdon him swâ-ðeáh ðæs folces fôresteall *the Jewish elders earnestly deliberated how they might slay Jesus Christ, but they dreaded a rescue by the people,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14. v. fôr-steal.

fôre-steóra, an; *m. A fore-steerer, man at the prow of a ship;* prōrēta, prōræ conductor, Cot. 149.

fôre-steppan, -stæppan, ic -steppe, -stæppe, he -stepþ, *pl.* -steppaþ, -stæppaþ; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step* or *come before, to prevent, go before, precede;* prægrĕdi, prævĕnīre, anticĭpāre, præcēdĕre:—Mîn God fôrscŷt [MS. forscytte] oðde fôrestepþ me *Deus meus prævĕniet me,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. Fôrhradien oðde fôresteppen [MS. forhradian oðde foresteppan] us ðîne mildheortnessa *antĭcĭpent nos miserĭcordiæ tuæ,* 78, 8. Ic fôrestæppe *præcēdo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30. Mildheortnys and sôþfæstnys fôresteppaþ [Lamb. fôrestæppaþ] ansŷne ðîne *miserĭcordia et vēritas præcēdent făciem tuam,* Ps. Spl. 88, 15.

fôre-stîgan; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To go before, to excel;* excellēre:—Ic fôrestîge *excelleo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 45, MS. C. DER. stîgan.

fôre-stihtod, -stihtud; *part.* [stihtian *to dispose, order*] *Fore-appointed* or *ordained, determined;* prædestĭnātus, definītus:—Fôrestihtod, fôre-stihtud *prædestĭnātus,* Scint. de Prædest. Æfter ðam ðe fôrestihtod wæs *sĕcundum quod definītum est,* Lk. Bos. 22, 22.

fôre-stihtung, e; *f. A fore-appointment;* prædestĭnātio, dispensātio:—Mid fôrestihtunge ðære godcundan ârfæstnesse *by the dispensation of the divine mercy,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, note 42: Homl. Th. ii. 364, 29.

fôre-stôp, ðū -stôpe, *pl.* -stôpon *stepped before, prevented, went before, preceded,* Ps. Lamb. 20, 4: Lk. Bos. 18, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; *p. of* fôre-stapan.

fôre-swerian; *p.* ic, he -swôr, ðū -swôre, *pl.* -swôron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORESWEAR, *declare before;* antejūrāre:—Ðæt land, ðe ic fôreswôr heora fæderum *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jūrāvi patrĭbus eōrum,* Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land, ðe ðū hira fæderum fôreswôre *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jūrasti patrĭbus eōrum,* 11, 12.

fôre-tâcen, -tâcn, es; *n. A* FORE-TOKEN, *presage, sign, wonder;* præsāgium, prodĭgium:—Fôretâcn ēcra gôda *a fore-token of eternal blessings,* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 21: Ps. Spl. 77, 48: 70, 8. Ðæt biþ fôretâcna mæst *that shall be the greatest of fore-tokens,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 34; Cri. 893. He sette on him word tâcna heora and fôretâcna *pŏsuit in eis verba signōrum suōrum et prodigiōrum,* Ps. Spl. 104, 25. He sende fôretâcna *emīsit prodĭgia,* 134, 9.

fôre-tâcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshow;* præmonstrāre:—Ðætte seó sâwl þrôwiende wæs, ðætte se lîchoma fôretâcnode *quod anĭma passa sit căro præmonstrābat,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

fôre-teohung, -teohhung, e; *f. Predestination;* prædestĭnātio:—Sió godcunde fôreteohhung is ânfeald and unawendendlîc *the divine predestination is simple and unchangeable,* Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. Be ðære fôreteohunga Godes *concerning the predestination of God,* Bt. titl. xxxix; Fox xviii. 16. v. fôre-tiohung.

fôre-teón; *p.* -teóde; *pp.* -teód *To pre-dispose, pre-ordain;* prædispōnĕre, præordĭnāre:—Swâ ðê bearn weorþaþ geboren syððan, ða ylcan ic êr fôreteóde *ecce nātio filiōrum tuōrum quibus dispŏsui,* Ps. Th. 72, 12. Swâ monige swâ fôreteóde wǽron to êcum lîfe *quotquot ĕrant præordĭnāti ad vītam æternam,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 36.

fôre-tôþ; *pl. m. The fore-teeth;* præcīsōres, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 101; Wrt. Voc. 43, 30. v. tôþ *a tooth.*

fôre-þanc, es; *m. Forethought, consideration;* consīdĕrātio:—Biþ andgit ǽghwǽr sêlest, ferhþes fôreþanc *understanding is everywhere best, forethought of mind,* Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. Nâhton fôreþances wîsdômes gewitt *they had no sense of wisdom's foresight,* Elen. Kmbl. 712; El. 356. Ða hât-heortan hie mid nâne fôreþance nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with any consideration,* Past. 40, 6; Cot. MS. v. fôre-þonc.

fôre-þancîice; *adv. Considerately, prudently;* consīdĕrāte, provīde, Past. 15, 5, Lye.

fôre-þancolnes, -ness, e; *f. Forethought, prudence;* prūdentia:—Seó smeáung mînre heortan wile sprecan fôreþancolnesse *mĕdĭtātio cordis mei lŏquētur prūdentiam,* Ps. Th. 48, 3.

fôre-þancul, -þoncol, fôr-þoncol; *adj. Forethinking, provident, prudent;* prōvīdus, prūdens:—Se fôreþancula wer *the provident man,* Past. 41, 5; Hat. MS. 57 b, 16.

fore-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht [= for-þencan] *To distrust, despair;* diffīdĕre, despērāre:—Ðŷ-læs he hine for ðære wynsuman wyrde fortrûwige, oðde for ðære rêdan foreþence *lest he on account of pleasant fortune should be arrogant, or on account of the affliction should despair,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 18.

fôre-þencan, -þencean; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To* FORETHINK, *consider beforehand;* præcōgĭtāre, præmĕdĭtāri:—Se lâreów sceal mid geornfullîce ingehygde fôreþencean *the teacher must consider beforehand with careful meditation,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 20 a, 1.

fore-þingere, es; *m.* [fore = for, þingere *a pleader*] *One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Sceolon ða æðelan Godes þeówas beón his folces foreþingeras *the noble servants of God should be the intercessors of his people,* Homl. Th. ii. 224, 11.

fore-þingian, for-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fore = for, þingian *to plead*] *To plead for anyone, intercede, defend;* intercēdĕre, defendĕre:—Ic secge ðæt sió forespræc ne dŷge, nâuðer ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7. Foreþinga for synnum mînum *intercēde pro peccātis meis,* Wanl. Catal. 293, 28, col. 2: 294, 25, col. 1. Ne cweðe ic nâ ðæt ðæt yfel sîe ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan, and him foreþingie *I do not say that it is wrong that a man should help the innocent, and defend him,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 3: 24; Th. i. 78, 10.

fore-þingiend, es; *m. One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Us Drihten sealde ðê foreþingiend *nobis Dŏmĭnus dĕdit te intercessōrem,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 34, col. 1.

fore-þingrǽden, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Þurh foreþingrǽdena hâligra martira ðînra *per intercessiōnes sanctōrum martŷrum tuōrum,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 16, col. 1. Ic gyrne fultum ðînre foreþingrǽdene ðû hâligoste mægden and þrôwystre *implōro auxĭlium tuæ interventiōnis sanctissĭma virgo et martyr,* 294, 6, col. 2.

fore-þingung, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Se Hælend hêt gehwilcne ôðerne aþweán fram fûlum synnum mid foreþingunge *the Saviour commanded each to wash the other from foul sins by intercession,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 33. Þurh foreþingunga ealra hâligra ðînra gehŷr me *per intercessiōnes ōmnium sanctōrum tuōrum exaudi me,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 20, col. 2. Mid gôdum foreþingungum *with good intercessions,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 21, note, MS. Ca.; Rtl. 49, 34.

fôre-þonc, -þanc, es; *m. Fore-thought, providence;* providentia:—Ananias, Azarias and Misahel þurh fôreþoncas fŷr gebŷgdon *Hananiah, Azariah and Mishael escaped the fire through providences,* i. e. *through their trust in the provisions of God,* Dei providentiis *vel* provisiōnĭbus ignem supĕrārunt, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 16; Az. 191: 118 a; Th. 454, 22; Hy. 4, 37. Se fôreþonc is sió godcunde gesceádwîsnes, sió ðe eall fôrewât *providence is the divine intelligence, which foreknows all,* Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 26. Se godcunda fôreþonc heaðeraþ ealle gesceafta *the divine providence restrains all creatures,* 39, 5; Fox 218, 30: 39, 5; Fox 220, 1, 2: 39, 6; Fox 220, 11. Be ðam godcundan fôreþonce,—se godcunda fôreþonc stŷreþ ðone rôdor and ða tunglu *with respect to divine providence,—the divine providence rules the sky and the stars,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 3–7.

fôre-þoncol; *adj. Sagacious, prudent;* prōvīdus, prūdens:—Ðæt fôre-þoncle men sægdon *what sagacious men said,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 19; Cri. 1192. v. fôre-þancul.

fore-þŷstrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To darken;* obscūrāre:—He sende þŷstru and foreþŷstrede *mīsit tĕnebras et obscūrāvit,* Ps. Spl. 104, 26. v. for-þeóstrian.

fôre-tîge, es; *m.* [tîge from tîgan *to bind*] *A fore-binding place, market;* fōrum:—Heó ys gelîc sittendum cnapum [MS. cnapun] on fôretîge *sīmĭlis est puĕris sedentĭbus in fōro,* Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

fôre-timbrigende; *part. Building before, shutting up;* præclūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note.

fôre-tiohung, -tiohhung, -teohung, -teohhung, e; *f. A fore-appointing, predestination;* prædestĭnātio:—Ǽr hit wæs Godes fôretiohung *before it was God's predestination,* Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 11: 39, 4; Fox 216, 31. Be ðære Godes fôretiohunge *concerning the predestination of God,* 40, 5; Fox 240, 13. Sió godcunde fôretiohhung *the divine predestination,* 40, 6; Fox 242, 9. DER. tiohhian *to determine.*

fôre-tŷnd; *part. p. Foreclosed;* præclūsus:—Gemêttan we us ǽghwanan gelîce storme fôresette and fôretŷnde *invēnīmus nos pări tempestāte præclūsos,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fōre-wæs *was before* or *over*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 35; *p. of* fōre-wesan.

fōre-ward, e; *f. An agreement, compact, treaty;* pactum, fœdus:—His brōđer griþ and fōrewarde eall æftercwæþ *his brother renounced all peace and agreement,* Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 30, 31. Būton he đa fōrewarda geheólde *unless he kept the agreements,* Erl. 229, 32: Cod. Dipl. 732; A.D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 16. v. fōre-weard, e; *f.*

fōre-ward; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prōnus, antĕrior, prior:—On fōrewardre đyssere bēc ys awriten be me *in the fore part of this book it is written of me,* Ps. Th. 39, 8. v. fōre-weard; *adj.*

fōre-warde, an; *f. An agreement;* pactum:—Seó fōrewarde ǣr wæs gewroht *the agreement was formerly made,* Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 34. v. fōre-weard, e; *f.*

fōre-weall, es; *m. A fore-wall, bulwark;* propugnăcŭlum:—Syndon đa fōreweallas gestēpte ōþ wolcna hrōf *the fore-walls are raised to the clouds' roof* [*the water-walls in the Red Sea*], Cd. 158; Th. 196, 25; Exod. 297.

fōre-weard, -ward, fōr-word, -werd, e; *f:* fōre-warde, an; *f. A* FOREWARD, *precaution, contract, agreement, compact, treaty, provision;* præcautio, pactum, fœdus:—Wurdon đa fōrewearda full worhte *the contracts were completed,* Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 22. To đān ylcan fōreweardum [MS. foreweardan] *with the same provisions,* Cod. Dipl. 731; A.D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 6. Fōreweard *exordium,* Rtl. 69, 17. DER. weard, e; *f.* [*Dut.* voor-waarde, *f. condition, terms, pre-contract.*]

fōre-weard, es; *m. A forewarder, scout;* antecursor, explōrātor:—Siđđan Scipia geahsode đæt đa fōreweardas wǣron feor đam fæstenne gesette, he đā dȳgellīce gelǣdde his fyrde betuh đām weardum *when Scipio learned that the scouts* [*forewarders*] *were set far from the fastness, he then secretly led his army between the warders,* Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 12. v. weard; *m.*

fōre-weard, fōr-weard, -werd, -ward; *adj.* FORWARD, *fore, former, early;* prōnus, antĕrior, prior:—Lǣteþ fōreweard hleór on strangne stān *he shall let his cheek* [*fall*] *forward on a strong stone,* Salm. Kmbl. 228; Sal. 113. In fōreweardum Danieles dagum *in the early days of Daniel,* Chr. 709; Erl. 42, 30. On fōreweard Eásterfæsten *in the fore* [*part of the*] *Easter-fast;* incĭpiente Quadragēsĭma, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37. Fōreweard feng đara [MS. đære] lippena togædere *the fore-grasp of the lips together;* rostrum, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 26. Fōreweard fōt *the fore* [*part of the*] *foot, the sole of the foot;* planta, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 95; Wrt. Voc. 45, 3. Đa sylfan tiid [=tīd] folc habbaþ fōreweard geár *at the same time people have the fore* [*part of the*] *year,* Menol. Fox 12; Men. 6. Fōrewearde heáfod *the forehead;* frons, Wrt. Voc. 70, 28. We sceolon mearcian ūre fōrewearde heáfod mid Cristes rōde tācne *we should mark our foreheads with the sign of Christ's cross,* Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Fōreweard lencten *the early spring;* ver nŏvum, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 12; Wrt. Voc. 53, 26. Hit wæs fōreweard middæg *it was the fore* [*part of*] *midday;* hōra sĕcunda diei, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 5. Wæs fōreweard niht *it was the early* [*part of*] *night;* prīma hōra noctis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. On fōreweardre niht *in the early* [*part of*] *night;* prīmo tempŏre noctis, Bd. 5, 13; Whelc. 412, 15. Fōreweard nōsu *the fore-nose, extremity of the nose;* pĭrŭla [*q.v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 90; Wrt. Voc. 43, 21. On đæs cyninges rīce fōreweardum *in the fore* [*part of the*] *reign of the king;* cujus regni princĭpio, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24: 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Be đisses bisceopes līfes stealle fōreweardum *of the early state of this bishop's life;* de cujus pontĭfĭcis stătu vītæ ad priōra repĕdantes, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Drihten đē gesett on fōreweard and nā on æfteweard *constĭtuet te Dŏmĭnus in căput et non in caudam,* Deut. 28, 13. Đū gesetst me on heáfod ođđe on fōrewearde þeóda *constĭtues me in căput gentium,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 44. [*Dut.* voor-waarts; *adv. forward.*]

fōre-werd; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prōnus, antĕrior, prior, prīmus:—On fōrewerdne morgen ic drīfe sceáp mīne to heora lease *in prīmo māne mĭno ŏves meas ad pascua,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Fōrewerd swira *căpĭtium,* Wrt. Voc. 282, 42. Fōrewerd nāsu *pĭrŭla,* 282, 65. On fōrewerd đære bōc ođđe on heáfde bǣc awriten is be me *in căpĭte libri scriptum est de me,* Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. v. fōre-weard; *adj.*

fōre-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, đū -wǣre, *pl.* -wǣron [fōre *before,* wesan *to be*] *To be before, to preside;* præesse:—Đyssum tīdum fōrewæs Norþan Hymbra rīce se strangesta cyning *his tempŏrĭbus regno Nordanhymbrōrum præfuit rex fortissĭmus,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18: 5, 18; S. 635, 35. v. wesan *to be.*

fōre-wīs; *adj. Forewise, foreknowing;* præscius, Cot. 149.

fōre-witan, fōr-witan; ic, he -wāt, đū -wāst, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow;* præscīre:—He eall fōrewāt hū hit geweorþan sceal *he foreknows all how it shall come to pass,* Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 27.

fōre-wītigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To foresay, prophesy;* prænuntiāre:—Se mycla hunger, đe wæs fōrewītegad on Actĭbus Apostŏlōrum *the great famine, which was foretold in the Acts of the Apostles,* Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 24.

fōre-witig-wittig; *adj. Foreknowing;* præscius:—Fōrewitig towerdra þinga *præscius fŭtūri,* Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12; Hpt. Gl.

fōre-witol; *adj.* [witol *knowing*] *Foreknowing;* præscius, Lye.

fōre-witung, e; *f. A foreknowing, foretelling, presage;* præsāgium, Som. Ben. Lye.; Hpt. Gl.

fore-wrēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accuse strongly;* valde accūsāre:—He būtan leahtrum wæs clǣne gemēted đara þinga đe hine mon forewrēgde *he was found without crimes clean of the things of which he was accused;* absque crīmĭne accūsātus fuisse inventus est, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 30.

fore-wrītan; *p.* -wrāt, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To proscribe, banish;* proscrībĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-writennes, -ness, e; *f. Proscription, banishment, exile;* proscriptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To work for, do anything for anyone;* făcĕre alĭquid pro alĭquo:—Se man đane ōđerne æt rihte gebrenge, ođđe riht forewyrce *let the man bring the other to justice, or do justice for him,* L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 34, 2.

fōre-wyrd, e; *f.* [fōre, wyrd *an event*] *A deed done before;* antefactum, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-fang, -feng, fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* I. *a seizing* or *rescuing of stolen* or *lost property;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes mannes forfenge *of seizing a stolen man,* L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15, note 32. Be forstolenes ceápes forfenge *of the rescuing of stolen property,* 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7. II. *the reward for rescuing such property;* merces, quæ bŏnōrum surreptōrum restĭtūtōri dătur:—Forfang ofer eall fīftyne peningas *the reward for rescuing stolen property shall be everywhere fifteen pence,* L. Ff; Th. i. 224, 21. Embe forfang, witan habbaþ gerǣdd, đæt man ofer eall Engle-land gelīcne dōm healde; đæt is æt men fīftene peningas, and æt horse eal [MS. heal] swā ... Hwīlon stōd, đæt man æt ǣlcon þeófstolenan orfe ... and be his forfange sylle, đæt is, æt ǣlcon scill. penig, sȳ đæs cynnes orf đe hit sȳ, gyf hit man æt þeófes handa ahret; gyf hit đonne elles on hȳdelse funden sȳ, đonne mæg đæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *concerning the reward for rescuing stolen property, the counsellors have determined, that one shall hold like judgment all over England; that is for a man fifteen pence, and for a horse as much ... Formerly it stood, that for all stolen cattle ... and on its rescue one should pay, that is, for every shilling a penny, be the cattle of whatever kind it may, if one rescues it from the hands of the thief; but if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, then the reward for rescuing may be less,* Th. i. 224, 24–226, 5.

for-fangen *forfeited,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, note 9; *Seized,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614; *pp. of* for-fōn.

forfang-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. The reward for rescuing stolen cattle* or *lost property;* merces, quæ bŏnōrum surreptōrum restĭtūtōri dătur:—Gyf hit đonne elles on hȳdelse funden sȳ, đonne mæg đæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, the reward for rescuing it may be less,* L. Ff; Th. i. 226, 5.

for-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren [for-, faran *to go*]. I. *to go* or *pass away, perish;* perīre:—Seó scipfyrd [MS. scipfyrde] ælmǣst earmlīce forfōr *almost all the ship-force perished miserably,* Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35. Hī mǣst ealle forfōron *they almost all perished,* 910; Erl. 101, 8, 33: 1096; Erl. 233, 22. II. *to cause to pass away, cause to perish, to destroy;* perdĕre:—Forfare hȳ man mid ealle *let a man totally destroy them,* L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 9. Đæt man đa sāwla ne forfare đe Crist mid his āgenum līfe gebohte *that a man cause not the souls to perish which Christ bought with his own life,* L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 378, 2. Wæs swīđe feala manna forfaren *very many men were destroyed,* Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 10. Mycel orfes wæs đæs geáres forfaren *much cattle was destroyed this year,* 1041; Erl. 169, 8. Wearþ micel his heres forfaren *many of his army were destroyed,* 1067; Erl. 204, 9. Fordoes ł forfæras *perdiderit,* Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 39.

fōr-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren [fōr *before,* faran *to go*] *To go before, get in front of;* præīre:—Fōrfōron him đone mūþan fōran on ūter mere *they got in front of them before the mouth* [*of the river*] *in the outer sea,* Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21. [*O. Sax.* furfaran *to precede.*]

for-fēhþ *surprises,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-fōn.

for-feng *a seizing of stolen property,* L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7, MS. H. v. for-fang.

for-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, feran *to go*] *To go* or *pass away, perish;* pĕrīre:—Fōrneáh ǣlc tilþ on mersclande forferde *very nearly all the tilth in the marsh-land perished,* Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 13.

for-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. pres.* -fleó, *pl.* -fleón; *pp.* -flogen [for-, fleón *to flee*] *To flee away from, escape;* fŭgĕre, effŭgĕre:—Ic forfleó mīne hlǣfdian *a făcie dŏmĭnæ meæ ĕgo fŭgio,* Gen. 16, 8. Đæt gē đās towerdan þing forfleón *that ye escape those future things,* Lk. Bos. 21, 36.

for-fōn; ic -fō, đū -fēhst, he -fēhþ, *pl.* -fōþ; *p.* ic, he -fēng, đū -fēnge, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen [for-, fōn *to take*]. I. *to be deprived of anything, forfeit;* ălĭquo prīvāri, amittĕre:—Næbbe his āgne forfongen [hæbbe his āgen forfangen MS. H.] *let him not have forfeited his own* [*let him have forfeited his own,* MS. H.], L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6. II. *to take violently* or *by surprise, clutch, arrest, seize;*

vehementer căpĕre, imprōviso adventu căpĕre, prehendĕre, apprehendĕre, deprehendĕre:—Swā þeóf sorgleáse hæleþ semninga forfēhþ slæpe gebundne *as a thief suddenly surprises careless mortals bound in sleep*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874. Ealle deáþræs forfēng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997. Ær đū đa miclan meaht mīn forfēnge *ere thou didst arrest my great power*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 26; Jul. 522. Forfôh đone frætgan, and fæste geheald *seize the proud one* [*the devil*], *and firmly hold* [*him*], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284. For đam gylpe gumena drihten forfangen wearþ, and on fleám gewât *for that boast the lord of men* [*Nebuchadnezzar*] *was seized* [*with madness*], *and in flight departed*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614. [*O. Sax.* farfahan: *Ger.* verfangen.]

for-fôr, *pl.* -fôron *passed away, perished*:—Seó scipfyrd earmlīce forfôr *the ship-force miserably perished*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35: 910; Erl. 101, 8; *p. of* for-faran.

fôr-fôr, *pl.* -fôron *went before, got in front of*:—Fôrfôron *went before*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21; *p. of* fôr-faran.

for-fylden [fylden = fealden, *pp. of* fealdan *to fold up*] *Filled up, stopped, opposed;* obstructus, Cot. 148.

for-gǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To transgress, prevaricate;* transgrĕdi, prætĕrīre, prævāricāre:—Ic forgǽge *prætĕreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 2. Hī Godes bebod forgǽgdon *they transgressed God's command*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 14. Đæt he Godes beboda ne forgǽge *that he transgress not God's commandments*, i. 604, 20. Ic geseah ǽslītendras ođđe đa forgǽgendan *vīdi prævāricantes*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 158.

for-gǽgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness;* transgressio, prævāricātio, perversitas:—Hī wǽron deádlīce for đære forgǽgednysse *they became mortal through the transgression*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse *Cain knew his father's transgression*, 20, 40. Þurh Adames forgǽgednysse *through Adam's transgression*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 31. We sceolon ūre forgǽgednysse geandettan *we ought to confess our transgressions*, ii. 98, 25. Đæt gē ne beón scildige scamlīcre forgǽgednysse *ne sītis prævaricātiōnis rei*, Jos. 6, 18.

for-gæt, *pl.* -gǽton *forgot*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11: 118, 61, = for-geat, *pl.* -geáton; *p. of* for-gitan.

for-gān, to -gānne; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To* FOR-GO, *abstain from, pass over, neglect;* abstĭnēre, transcendĕre, prætĕrīre:—Đæt he smeáge hwæt him sȳ to dōnne and to forgānne *that he meditate what is for him to do and what to forgo*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 6. We lǽraþ, đæt man freólsdagum and fæstendagum forgā āþas and ordēla *we enjoin, that a man on feast-days and fast-days forgo oaths and ordeals*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28: 25; Th. ii. 250, 1. He forgǽþ đæs hūses dūru *transcendet ostium dŏmus*, Ex. 12, 23. Se đe đis forgǽþ [MS. forgæiþ], his sāwul losaþ *he who neglects this, his soul shall perish*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 2: pricle ne forgǽs *iota non præteribit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18.

fôr-gān, fôre-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To go before, precede, stand out, project;* præcēdĕre, prōdire:—Fôrgǽþ swā swā of fætnysse unrihtwīsnys heora *prōdit quasi ex adĭpe iniquĭtas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7. [*Dut.* voor-gaan: *Ger.* vor-gehen *to go before.*]

fôr-gangan, fôre-gangan; *p.* -geóng, -gēng, *pl.* -geóngon, -gēngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede;* præīre, præcēdĕre:—Mildheortnes and sōþfæstnes fôrgangaþ đīnne andwlitan *miserĭcordia et vērĭtas præībunt ante făciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 88, 13. v. fôr-gān.

for-geaf, đū -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon *forgave, gave, gavest*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642: Gen. 3, 12; *p. of* for-gifan.

for-geald *paid for, repaid*, Job Thw. 168, 17; *p. of* for-gildan.

for-geat, đū -geáte, *pl.* -geáton *forgot, hast forgotten*, Gen. 24, 67: Ps. Lamb. 41, 10: Jud. 3, 7; *p. of* for-gitan: for-geáte *should forget*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4; *p. subj. of* for-gitan.

for-gedôn; *p.* -gedyde, *pl.* -gedydon; *pp.* -gedôn *To do for, destroy;* perdĕre:—Ær Rômaburh abrocen wǽre and forgedôn *ere the city Rome was broken into and done for*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, note. v. for-dôn.

for-gef = for-geaf, *the perf. also for* for-gif, *the impert. of* for-gifan *to give, forgive*, Andr. Kmbl. 971; An. 486: Ps. C. 50, 45; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 45: 50, 63; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 63: 50, 139; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 139: 50, 154; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 154.

for-gefenes, -ness, e; *f. Forgiveness*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. v. for-gifnes.

for-geldan *to pay for, repay, return, give, render;* reddĕre, retrĭbuĕre:—Ic forgelde heom *retrĭbuam eis*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 11. Twentig scillinga forgelde *let him pay twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6: 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 12; Th. i. 6, 8: 26; Th. i. 8, 12, 13: 32; Th. i. 12, 2. Hine man forgelde *let a man pay for him*, L. H. E. 4; Th. i. 28, 7: 11; Th. i. 32, 7. Đa māgas healfne leód forgelden *let his kindred pay half the fine* [*for slaying a man*], L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 8. v. for-gildan.

for-gēman *to neglect*, Prov. 19. v. for-gȳman.

for-gēmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect;* neglĭgĕre:—Swylc gerēfa swylc đis forgēmeleásige *quīlibet præfectus qui hoc neglĭgit*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Wilk. 62, 38. v. for-gȳmeleásian.

fôr-gesettenys, -nyss, e; *f. A proposition;* propŏsĭtio:—Ic atȳne on saltere fôrgesettenysse mīne *ăpĕriam in psaltĕrio propŏsĭtiōnem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. v. fôre-setnes.

for-get *forgets*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9, = for-git, -giteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* for-gitan: for-getst *forgettest*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 24, = for-gitst; *2nd pres. sing. of* for-gitan.

for-gēton *forgot*, Deut. 32, 18: Mt. Bos. 16, 5, = for-geáton; *p. pl. of* for-gitan.

for-giefan; *pp.* -giefen *To give, forgive, bestow, give up;* dăre, dēdĕre, remittĕre, dimittĕre, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 25; Sch. 33: 28 a; Th. 85, 33; Cri. 1400: 49 a; Th. 170, 4; Gū. 1106: 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. v. for-gifan.

for-gieldan *to pay for, repay, requite;* reddĕre:—Đæt he hine scolde forgieldan *that he should pay for it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. We đē nū willaþ womma gehwylces leán forgieldan *we will now pay thee retribution for every crime*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 16; Gū. 560: 117 a; Th. 450, 1; Dōm. 81. Forgield me đīn līf *give me thy life*, 29 b; Th. 90, 20; Cri. 1477. Forgielde he hine *let him pay for him*, L. In. 35, 36; Th. i. 124, 9, 18: 9; Th. i. 108, 5: 11; Th. i. 110, 4: 31; Th. i. 122, 6. v. for-gildan.

for-giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect;* neglĭgĕre:—Gif hwā adulfe pytt, and forgiémeleásode đæt he hine betȳnde *if anyone dug a pit, and neglected to inclose it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. v. for-gȳmeleásian.

for-gietan *to forget;* oblīvisci:—Hȳ sceolon forgietan đære gesceafte *they shall forget the world*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. v. for-gitan.

for-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan; *p.* ic, he -geaf, đū -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen. I. *to give, grant, supply, permit, give up, leave off;* dăre, dōnāre, præbēre, indulgēre, dēdĕre, relinquĕre:—Đæt wīf đæt đū me forgeáfe *mŭlier, quam dĕdisti mihi*, Gen. 3, 12. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis dōnāvit vīsum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21. He forgeaf wīd-brādne wēlan *he gave wide-spread bliss*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642. Siđđan đis gedōn wæs, gesceóp God Adam, and him sāwle forgeaf *after this was done, God created Adam, and gave him a soul*, Ælfc. T. 4, 25–5, 1. Đisum men ic forgife hors *huic hŏmĭni do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 21. Ne biþ đæt forgifen đætte alýfed biþ *non indulgētur quod lĭcet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 1. He him his bearn forgeaf *he gave up his child to him*, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 4; Gen. 2924. Hlyst ýst forgeaf *the storm left off being heard* [*hearing*], Andr. Kmbl. 3171; An. 1588. II. *to* FORGIVE, *remit;* remittĕre, dimittĕre, condōnāre:—Eádige beóþ đa, đe him beóþ heora unrihtwīsnesse forgifene *beāti, quorum remissæ sunt iniquĭtātes*, Ps. Th. 31, 1. Forgifaþ, gif gē hwæt agēn ēnigne habbaþ *dimittīte, si quid hăbētis adversus ălĭquem*, Mk. Bos. 11, 25. Fæder, forgif him *Păter, dimitte illis*, Lk. Bos. 23, 34. He forgifþ hit *he will forgive it*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 25; Gen. 662. [*Dut.* ver-geven: *Ger.* ver-geben *to forgive, pardon.*]

for-gifenlīc, -gifendlīc, -gyfendlīc, -gyfenlīc; *comp.* m. ra; *f. n.* re; *sup.* ost; *adj.* I. *giving, dative,* or *giving* [*case*]; dătīvus:—Dătīvus is forgifendlīc *dative is giving:* Mid đam casu biþ geswutelod ǽlces þinges gifu *the gift of everything is declared by this case.* Đisum menn ic forgife hors *huic hŏmĭni do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 19. II. *forgiving, pardonable, bearable;* remissus, tolerābilis:—Ic eów secge, đæt Sodom-warum, on đam dæge, biþ forgifenlīcre đonne đære ceastre *dīco vōbis, quia Sŏdŏmis, in die illa, remissius ĕrit quam illi cīvĭtāti*, Lk. Bos. 10, 12.

for-gifnes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss, -gifeness, -gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gifeniss, -gifenys, -gefenes, -ness, e; *f.* FORGIVENESS, *remission, indulgence, permission;* remissio, vĕnia, indulgentia:—Sȳ on đære bōte forgifnes [forgyfnes MS. A.] *let there be a remission in the compensation*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 9: 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Dō him his synna forgifenesse *grant him forgiveness of his sins*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 39. Đæt he đa gȳmeleáste to forgyfenesse [forgyfnysse MS. F.] lǽte *that he grant forgiveness of the neglect*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dǽleþ dōgra gehwam Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day for help to men*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 7; Cri. 427. Se næfþ on ēcnysse forgyfenesse *non hăbēbit remissiōnem in æternum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. On hyra synna forgyfenesse *in remissiōnem peccātōrum eōrum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77: 3, 3. On synna forgyfennesse *in remissiōnem peccātōrum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28. Đæt fiftigođe gēr biþ hālig, and forgifenisse gēr *sanctifīcābis annum quinquāgēsĭmum, et vŏcābis remissiōnem*, Lev. 25, 10. Mīn unrihtwīsnysse is māre đonne ic forgifenysse wyrđe sȳ *mājor est iniquĭtas mea, quam ut vĕniam mĕrear*, Gen. 4, 13. Đis ic cwēđe æfter forgifenysse nalæs æfter bebode *hoc autem dico sĕcundum indulgentiam, non sĕcundum impĕrium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. To forgefenesse gāste mīnum *for forgiveness to my soul*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. [*Dut.* ver-giffenis, *f. pardon, forgiveness.*]

for-gifung, e; *f. A giving, gift, donation;* dōnātio:—Forgifung *dōnātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 115; Wrt. Voc. 20, 52.

for-gildan, -gyldan, -gieldan, -geldan; he -gildeþ, -gilt; *p.* ic, he -geald, đū -gulde, *pl.* -guldon; *subj. pres.* -gilde, *pl.* -gilden; *p.* -gulde, *pl.* -gulden; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, make good, repay, requite, recompense,*

reward; reddĕre, exsolvĕre, compensāre, retribuĕre:—Him wile ēce Ælmihtig forgildan *the eternal Almighty will repay them*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 17; Ph. 473. He him dære lisse leán forgildeþ *he will pay him a reward for that affection*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 22; Cri. 434. Eall he hit forgilt *he will recompense it all*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 28. Swā hwæt swā man ǽr of forstæl, ic hit forgeald *whatsoever has been stolen therefrom, I have repaid it;* quidquid furto pĕrībant, a me exigēbas, Gen. 31, 39: Job Thw. 168, 17: Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 5929; B. 2968: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 31; Exod. 315: 226; Th. 301, 8; Sat. 578. Ða forguldon yfelu for gōdum *retribuĕrunt măla pro bŏnis*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 20. Forgilde hine be his were *let him pay for him according to his value*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. H: 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. H: L. Ath. i. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 1, 15: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 774; An. 387. Forgildan hȳ hine be his were *let them pay for him according to his value*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Dæt hine man forgulde *that a man should pay for him.* L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 11: Ps. Th. 65, 13. Gif ðū gōd dēst, hit biþ ðē mid gōde forgolden; gif ðū ðonne yfel dēst, hit biþ ðē mid yfele forgolden *if thou doest good, it shall be repaid thee with good; but if thou doest evil, it shall be repaid thee with evil*, Gen. 4, 7: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 6; Gen. 756: Beo. Th. 5679; B. 2843: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217: Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Him wǽron eft forgoldene feówertyne þūsend sceápa *fourteen thousand sheep were repaid him*, Job Thw. 168, 19. [*Dut.* ver-gelden: *Ger.* ver-gelten *to reward, recompense.*]

for-gīman *to neglect*, Ex. 9, 21. v. for-gȳman.

for-gīmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect entirely;* omnīno negligĕre, neglīgĕre:—Gif gē forgīmeleásiaþ Drihtnes bebod eówres Godes *if ye neglect the command of the Lord your God*, Deut. 8, 19. v. for-gȳmeleásian.

for-gitan, -gytan, -gietan; ic -gite, ðū -gitest, -gitst, he -giteþ, -gitt, -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *p.* ic, he -geat, -gæt, ðū -geáte, *pl.* -geáton, -gǽton, -gēton, *impert.* -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *subj. pres.* -gite, *pl.* -giton; *p.* -geáte, *pl.* -geáten; *pp.* -giten; *v. trans. gen. acc.* [for-, gitan *to get*] *To* FORGET, *neglect;* oblīvisci, neglĭgĕre:—Hū lange wilt ðū, Drihten, mīn forgitan *quousque, Dŏmĭne, oblīviscēris me?* Ps. Th. 12, 1: 118, 109. Ic forgite *oblīviscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic forgite [MS. forgeite] *neglĭgo*, 28, 5; Som. 31, 50. Hū lange, ealā Drihten, forgitst ðū me *usquequo, Dŏmĭne, oblīviscēris me?* Ps. Lamb. 12, 1: Ps. Th. 41, 11. Dæt man forgitt ða ǽrran geár *that the former years shall be forgotten*, Gen. 41, 30. Ne he ne forgit his wedd *neque oblīviscētur pacti*, Deut. 4, 31: Ps. Th. 9, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 3, 11; Met. 3, 6. Sȳn gecyrrede to helle ealle þeóda ða ðe forgitaþ God *convertantur in infernum omnes gentes qui oblīviscuntur Deum*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 18. Ic forgeat to etanne mīnne hlāf *oblītus sum comĕdĕre pānem meum*, 101, 5: 118, 153, 176. Æ ðīne ic ne forgæt *lēgem tuam non sum oblītus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 61, 109, 141. For hwī forgeáte ðū mīn *quāre oblītus es mei?* 41, 10. Nǽfre nāuht he ne forgeat *he has never forgotten anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13: Gen. 24, 67: Ps. Spl. 9, 12. Ne we ne forgeáton ðē *nec oblīti sŭmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. Gē forgēton Drihten *oblītus es Dŏmĭni*, Deut. 32, 18. Hig his hālgan ǽ forgeáton *they forgot his holy law*, Jud. 3, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 21: 118, 139: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 6; Sat. 642. Hig forgēton his welldǽda *oblīti sunt benefactōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11. Hig forgēton ðæt hig hlāfas nāmon *oblīti sunt pānes accĭpĕre*, Mt. Bos. 16, 5: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 25; Exod. 144. Ne forgit ðū þearfena *ne oblīviscāris paupĕrum*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 12: 44, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 18, 22. Gemunaþ and ne forgitaþ, hū swīðe gē gremedon Drihten *mĕmento et non oblīviscāris, quōmŏdo ad īrācundiam provŏcāvĕris Dŏmĭnum*, Deut. 9, 7. Óþ-ðæt he forgite ða þing, ðe ðū him dydest *dōnec oblīviscātur eōrum, quæ fēcisti in eum*, Gen. 27, 45. Dæt gē nǽfre ne forgiton Drihtnes wedd *ne quando oblīviscāris pacti Dŏmĭni*, Deut. 4, 23: 6, 12. Dæt he hī ðe-læs forgeáte *that he should the less forget them*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4: Cd. 40; Th. 52, 25; Gen. 849. Ðe ðū forgiten hafst *which thou hast forgotten*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Ps. Lamb. second 9, 11: Ps. Th. 77, 13. Manige licggaþ deáde, mid ealle forgitene *many lie dead, entirely forgotten*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 120; Met. 10, 60. Ān ðē is forgeten *unum tibi deest*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 21. [*Dut.* ver-geten: *Ger.* ver-gessen *to forget.*]

for-gitel *forgetful, forgetting.* v. for-gytel.

for-gitelnes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, a forgetting;* oblīvio:—Ne forgitelnes byþ ðæs þearfan *non oblīvio ĕrit paupĕris*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 19. v. for-gytelnes.

for-gitennes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion;* oblīvio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-glendrad; *part. p. Conglūtīnātus, allectus*:—Gebīged oððe forglendrad oððe gelīmod is to eorþan wambe ūre *conglūtīnātus est in terra venter noster*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-glendran; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed [glendran *to devour*] *To eat greedily, devour voraciously;* lurcāri, devŏrāre:—Forglendrad *lurcātus*, Cot. 124. Ealle heora snytru beóþ yfele forglendred *omnis săpientia eōrum devŏrāta est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26: Blickl. Hom. 99, 9. Forglendred *serviunculus?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 49. Forglendrad *conglūtīnātus?* = glūtītus *devoured*, vel glūtīnātus *glued together*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-gnād *rubbed together, broke*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16; *p. of* for-gnīdan.

for-gnagan; *p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen [for-, gnagan *to gnaw*] *To gnaw* or *eat up;* corrōdĕre, comĕdĕre:—On eallum grōwendum þingon hig forgnagaþ *omnia quæ nascuntur corrōdent, sive comĕdent*, Ex. 10, 5. Gærstapan forgnōgon swā hwæt swā se hagol belǽfde *locusts gnawed up whatsoever the hail had left*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1.

for-gnīdan, -gnȳdan, -cnīdan; he -gnīt; *p.* ic, he -gnād, ðū -gnide, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden [for-, gnīdan *to rub*] *To rub together, dash* or *throw down, break;* contĕrĕre, allīdĕre, elīdĕre:—He forgnād oððe he tobrytte treów gemǽru heora *contrīvit lignum fīnium eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 33, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Grin forgniden is, and we alȳsde synd *lăqueus contrītus est, et nos lĭbĕrāti sŭmus*, Ps. Spl. 123, 7. Heorte forgnidene God nā beheóld *cor contrītum Deus non despĭcies*, Ps. Spl. 50, 18. He forgnīt hine *allīdit illum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Forðon ðū forgnide me *quia allīsisti me*, Ps. Spl. 101, 11. Drihten arǽreþ ealle forgnidene *Dŏmĭnus erĭgit omnes elīsos*, Ps. Spl. 144, 15.

for-gnidennys, -nyss, e; *f. Contrition, sorrow;* contrītio:—Tobrytednys oððe forgnidennys and ungesǽlignys [syndon] on wegum heora *contrītio et infelīcĭtas* [*sunt*] *in viis eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

for-gnīsednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow, contrition;* contrītio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon *gnawed up*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1; *p. of* for-gnagan.

for-gnȳdan; *pp.* -gnyden *To dash* or *throw down;* elīdĕre:—On eorþan forgnyden, fǽmende he tearflode *elīsus in terram, vŏlūtābātur spūmans*, Mk. Bos. 9, 20. v. for-gnīdan.

for-golden *paid for, repaid*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217; *pp. of* for-gildan.

for-grand *crushed*, Beo. Th. 852; B. 424; *p. of* for-grindan.

for-grāp *grasped*, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353; *p. of* for-grīpan.

for-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden [for-, grindan *to grind*] *To grind thoroughly, grind to pieces, grind down, crush, pulverize, mangle, consume, destroy;* commŏlĕre, contĕrĕre, contundĕre, confringĕre, pulvĕrāre, lăcĕrāre, demŏliri:—Forgrindan *commŏlĕre*, Cot. 35. Ic forgrand, gramum *I fiercely* (?) *crushed* [*them*], Beo. Th. 852; B. 424. Ðǽr læg secg manig, gārum forgrunden *there lay many a warrior, ground to pieces by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 2; Æðelst. 18. Billum forgrunden *ground down with swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 826; An. 413. Biþ beorhtast nesta bǽle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is pulverized by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 20; Ph. 227. Wundum forgrunden *mangled with wounds*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9; Æðelst. 43. Glēdum forgrunden *consumed* or *destroyed by fire*, Beo. Th. 4659; B. 2335: 5347; B. 2677.

for-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen [for-, grīpan *to grasp*] *To grasp, snatch away, seize, assail, overwhelm;* corrīpĕre, comprehendĕre, apprehendĕre, vim afferre, obruĕre:—Ādle forgripen *languōre correptus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 40, note. He þohte forgrīpan gumcynne *he resolved to overwhelm mankind*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Ðonne fȳr æpplede gold gīfre forgrīpeþ *when fire greedily grasps appled gold*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: Ps. Th. 58, 12. He æt gūþe forgrāp Grendeles mǽgum *he in conflict grasped Grendel's kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353. Ælbylignes yrres ðīnes hī forgrīpe *indignātio īræ tuæ apprehendat eos*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ðonne we hine forgrīpen *when we seize him*, Ps. Th. 70, 10: 138, 9. Ðeáh gē mīnne flǽschoman fȳres wylme forgrīpen *though ye assail my body with fire's heat*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346. [*O. Sax.* fargrīpan *to seize for destruction: Ger.* ver-greifen *to take away.*]

fōr-grīpan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen *To take before, carry off prematurely, pre-occupy;* præripĕre, præ-occŭpāre:—Wæs heó mid deáþe fōrgripen *illa morte prærepta est*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 27: 3, 29; S. 561, 17. Ðȳ-læs hit sī mid deáþe fōrgripen *ne morte præ-occŭpētur*, 1, 27; S. 492, 30, note. [*Ger.* vor-greifen *to anticipate, forestall.*]

for-grōwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grōwen [for-, grōwan *to grow*] *To grow up, grow into;* increscĕre:—Se ǽr in dæge wæs dȳre, scrīðeþ nū deóp feor, brondhord geblōwen, breóstum in forgrōwen *copper was dear in* [*that*] *day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 16; Reim. 46.

for-gulde *should pay for* or *repay*, Ps. Th. 65, 13; *p. subj. of* for-gildan. For-guldon *paid for*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; *p. pl. of* for-gildan.

for-gyfan; *pp.* -gyfen *To give, forgive, supply;* dăre, ministrāre, remittĕre, dimittĕre, Lk. Bos. 7, 48: Mt. Bos. 6, 12: 18, 21: Mk. Bos. 2, 7: Lk. Bos. 6, 37: Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1388. v. for-gifan.

for-gyfendlīc, -gyfenlīc; *adj. Forgiving, pardonable, tolerable;* remissus:—Tyro and Sydone byþ forgyfendlīcre [MS. forgyfendlīcur] on dōmes dæg, ðonne eów *it shall be more pardonable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment, than for you;* Tyro et Sidoni remissius ĕrit in die jūdĭcii quam vōbis, Mt. Bos. 11, 22. Sodomwara lande byþ forgyfenlīcre

on dômes dæg, ðonne ðê *terræ Sŏdŏmōrum remissius ĕrit in die jūdĭcii, quam tĭbi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 24: Lk. Bos. 10, 14. v. for-gifenlīc.

for-gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss *forgiveness, remission*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28: Lk. Bos. 3, 3: L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5, MS. A: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17, MS. F. v. for-gifnes.

for-gyldan; ic -gylde, ðū -gylst; *subj. pres.* -gylde, *pl.* -gylden; the other inflections as in for-gildan *To pay for, repay, requite, recompense, reward*:—Hwī nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twīfealdum *why would not God repay him his children twofold?* Job Thw. 168, 23: L. Ath. v. § 8, 8; Th. i. 238, 10. Hēht forgyldan *commanded to pay for*, Beo. Th. 2112; B. 1054: Fins. Th. 79; Fin. 39: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Th. 88, 29: Ps. Lamb. 141, 8: L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3: L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. B: 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. B: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 17: i. 2; Th. i. 200, 11: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4: Ps. Th. 141, 9: Beo. Th. 1916; B. 956: L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 16: Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32.

for-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit*; committĕre, Scint. Ben. Lye. [*Orm.* forgilltenn: *A. R.* vorgulte *p. p.*] v. gyltan.

for-gȳman, -gīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for, gȳman *to take care*] *To neglect, pass by, transgress*; negligĕre, prætĕrīre, transgrĕdi:—He ða forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgȳmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751. Hwī forgȳmaþ ðīne leorningcnihtas ūre yldrena lage *quāre discĭpŭli tui transgrĕdiuntur tradĭtiōnem sĕnĭōrum?* Mt. Bos. 15, 2. Hwī forgȳme gē Godes bebod for eówre lage *quāre vos transgrĕdĭmĭni mandātum Dei propter tradĭtiōnem vestram?* 15, 3. Se ðe Drihtnes word forgīmde, he forlēt his men and nȳtenu ūte *qui neglexit sermōnem Dŏmĭni, dimīsit servos suos et jūmenta in agris*, Ex. 9, 21. Ic nāfre ðīn bebod ne forgȳmde *nunquam mandātum tuum prætĕrīvi*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29. Hie þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon *they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 20; Gen. 327. Forgȳmdon hig ðæt *illi neglexĕrunt*, Mt. Bos. 22, 5. Ne forgȳm ðū ðīnes Drihtnes steóre *be not heedless of thy Lord's correction*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 21. [*O. Sax.* fargûmôn *to neglect.*]

for-gȳmednes, -ness, e; *f. Neglect*; negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gȳmeleásian, -gīmeleásian, -giémeleásian, -gēmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, gȳmeleásian *to neglect*] *To neglect entirely*; omnīno negligĕre:—Forgȳmeleásian *negligĕre*, Scint. 81: Fulg. 18. Gif he forgȳmeleásaþ his hlāfordes gafol *if he neglect his lord's tribute*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15. Swylc gerēfa swylc ðis forgȳmeleásie *such reeve as may neglect this*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Forgȳmeleásod beón *neglectus esse, negligi*, R. Ben. 36.

forgȳmeleásnes, -ness, e; *f. Carelessness, neglect*; negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale*; antela, cingŭlum illud quod ante pectus ĕqui tenditur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forþ-gyrd.

for-gytan; ic -gyte, ðū -gytest, -gytst, he -gyteþ, -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *impert.* -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *subj.* -gyte, *pl.* -gytan; *pp.* -gyten *To forget; oblīvisci*:—Nylle ðū forgytan ealle edleánunga oððe edleán his *nōli oblīvisci omnes retrĭbūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 93: Ps. Lamb. 118, 16, 83, 93: 136, 5: Ps. Th. 43, 25: Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751: Ps. Lamb. 76, 10: 43, 21: 49, 22: 73, 19, 23: Ps. Th. 136, 5: Ps. Lamb. 77, 7: 58, 12. The other forms as in for-gitan.

for-gytel, -gytol, -gyttol; *adj. Forgetful, forgetting*; oblīviōsus:—He næs forgytel [forgyttol, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 19] *he was not forgetful*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 5, 11. Forgytele we ne synt ðē *nec oblīti sŭmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. He nis forgytol clypunge þearfena *non est oblītus clāmōrem paupĕrum*, 9, 13.

for-gytelnes, -gitelnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Forgetfulness, forgetting, oblivion*; oblīvio:—On lande forgytelnysse *in terra oblīviōnis*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 13. Forgytelnesse geseald ic eom *oblīviōni dātus sum*, 30, 13. Forgytelnesse sȳ geseald seó swīðre mīn *oblīviōni dētur dextĕra mea*, 136, 5.

for-habban; *part.* -hæbbende; *p.* -hæfde, *pl.* -hæfdon; *impert.* -hafa, *pl.* -habbaþ; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd; *v. trans. To hold in, restrain, retain, abstain, refrain*; tĕnēre, contĭnēre, cŏhībēre, prŏhībēre, abstĭnēre:—Ne meahte wæfre mōd forhabban in hreðre *he might not retain his wavering courage in his heart*, Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151: 5211; B. 2609. He ðær sum fæc on forhæbbendum līfe lifede *ălīquandiu contĭnentissĭmam gessit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Ðæt mynster ōþ gyt to dæge Englisce menn ðær on ælþeódignysse hī forhabbaþ *quod vīdēlĭcet mŏnastērium usque hŏdie ab Anglis tĕnētur incŏlis*, 4, 4; S. 571, 17. Forbeód oððe forhafa oððe bewere tungan ðīne fram yfle *prŏhĭbe linguam tuam a mălo*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 14. Hit forhæfed gewearþ ðætte hie sǽdon swefn cyninge *it was denied them that they should say the dream to the king*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 1; Dan. 147. Hyra eágan wǽron forhæfde *ŏcŭli illōrum tĕnēbantur*, Lk. Bos. 24, 16.

for-hæfedesta; *m. sup. Most continent*; contĭnentissĭmus:—Se hālgesta wer and se forhæfedesta *vir sanctissĭmus et contĭnentissĭmus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41; *sup. of* for-hæfed, *pp. of* for-habban.

for-hæfednes, -hæfdnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Restraint, continence, abstinence*; contĭnentia, abstĭnentia:—Forhæfednyss [MS. -hefednyss] *abstĭnentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 7. He hæfde swȳðe mycle geornnysse sibbe and sōþre lufan and forhæfdnesse and eádmōdnysse *stŭdium vīdēlĭcet pācis et cārĭtātis, contĭnentiæ et hŭmĭlĭtātis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7. Ða fægerestan bȳsne his gingrum forlēt, ðæt he wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse lifes *sălŭberrĭmum abstĭnentiæ vel contĭnentiæ clērĭcis exemplum relīquit*, 3, 5; S. 526, 21. On forhæfednysse and on eádmōdnysse *in continence and in humility*, 4, 3; S. 569, 1, 37. Lifde se man his līf on mycelre forhæfdnesse *the man lived his life in great continence*, 4, 25; S. 599, 28. Ðæt is wundor ðæt ðū swā rēðe forhæfednesse and swā hearde habban wylt *mirum quod tam austĕram tĕnēre contĭnentiam vēlis*, 5, 12; S. 631, 33.

for-hæl, -hǽle, -hǽlon; *p. indic. subj. indic. pl. of* for-helan *to conceal*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20.

for-hǽlde, es; *m.*? [for, hǽlde, *p. of* hǽlan *to heal*] *An offence*; offensa, Cot. 148, Lye.

for-hātan; *p.* -hēt, -hēht; *pp.* -hāten [for, hātan *to call*] *To renounce, forswear*; renuntiāre, ejurāre:—Būton he hit forhāten hæbbe *unless he have forsworn it*, L. Ælf. P. 47; Th. ii. 384, 30.

for-hātena, an; *m.* [hātan *to call* or *name*] *An ill-named*, or *a reprobate person*; fāmōsus, perditus:—Ðā se forhātena spræc *then spake the reprobate one*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 20; Gen. 609.

fōr-heáfod, es; *n. The fore part of the head*, FOREHEAD, *skull*; anciput? calvārium:—Fōrheáfod *ancĭput*? Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 34: Wrt. Voc. 42, 42. Fōrheáfod *vel* heáfodpanne *calvārium*, 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41.

for-healdan *to withhold, keep back, disregard*; detinēre, neglĭgĕre, contemnĕre:—Hæfdon hȳ forhealden helm Scylfinga *they had disregarded the helm of the Scylfings* [*had deserted him*], Beo. Th. 4751; B. 2381: Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 17. [*Ger.* ver-halten *to reserve, withhold, conceal.*]

for-healden *polluted*; incestus, Cot. 105.

fōr-heard; *adj. Very hard*; prædūrus;—Wulfmǽr forlēt fōrheardne gār faran eft ongeán *Wulfmær let the piercing dart fly back again*, Byrht. Th. 136, 24; By. 156.

for-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harden, become hard*; indūrāre:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indūret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. [*Dut.* ver-harden *to harden*: *Ger.* ver-härten *to grow hard, to harden.*]

for-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter*; concīdĕre, occīdĕre:—Hȳ forheówan Heaðobeardna þrym *they slaughtered the host of Heathobeards*, Scōp. Th. 99; Wīd. 49: Byrht. Th. 135, 9; By. 115. [*Ger.* ver-hauen *to cut down.*]

for-helan, he -hilþ; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *subj. p.* -hǽle, *pl.* -hǽlen; *pp.* -holen *To cover over, hide, conceal*; celāre, occultāre, abscondĕre:—Ðe hit forhelan þenceþ *who seeks to conceal it*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 25; Gn. Ex. 116. Hū mæg ic forhelan Abrahame, ðe ic dōn wille *num celāre potĕro Abraham, quæ factūrus sum?* Gen. 18, 17. Forhele ic incrum Hĕrran hearmes swā fela *I will conceal from your Lord so much calumny*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 29; Gen. 579. Gif he hit forhilþ *if he hide it*, Lev. 5, 1. Ne biþ ðǽr wiht forholen *there shall be naught concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ðæt he dæs hālgan hǽse forhǽle his hlāforde *that he should conceal the saint's command from his Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20. Ðæt mīne cræftas and ânweald ne wurden forgitene and forholene *that my talents and power should not be forgotten and concealed*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. [*Dut.* ver-helen: *Ger.* ver-hehlen *to conceal.*]

for-hergian, -heregian, to -hergianne; *part.* -hergiende, -hergende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To lay waste, destroy, ravage, devastate, plunder*; vastāre, devastāre, depŏpŭlāre:—Ne wile he ealle ða rīcu forsleán and forheregian *will he not slay and destroy all the kingdoms?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Mid ðȳ se ylca cyning gedyrstelīce here lǽdde to forhergianne Pehta mǽgþe *idem rex, cum tĕmĕre exercĭtum ad vastandam Pictōrum prōvinciam duxisset*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. Forhergiende *depŏpŭlans*, 1, 15; S. 483, 44. Forhergende, 4, 7; S. 574, 30. Ceadwala eft forhergode Cent *Ceadwalla again ravaged Kent*, Chr. 687; Erl. 43, 2: 1000; Erl. 137, 2. Ecgfriþ Norþan-Hymbra cyning sende wered and fyrd on Hibernia Scotta eálonde, and hī ða unscæððendan þeóde, and symble Angelcynne ða holdestan earmlīce forhergodon *Ecgfrid rex Nordanhymbrōrum misso Hiberniam exercĭtu vastāvit mĭsĕre gentem innoxiam et nātiōni Anglōrum ămăcissĭmam*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 7: Ceadwalla and Mul Cent and Wieht forhergedon *Ceadwalla and Mul ravaged Kent and Wight*, Chr. 686; Erl. 40, 25. Fēng to rīce Honorius, twām geárum ǽr Rōma burh abrocen and forhergad wǽre *Honorius succeeded to the sovereignty, two years before the city Rome was broken into and devastated*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10. Seó hreównes ðæs oft cwedenan wōles feor and wīde eall wæs forheregod and fornumen *tempestas sæpe dictæ clādis lāte cuncta depŏpŭlans*, 4, 7; S. 574, 30, MS. B. Hī forhergode wǽron *they were plundered*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 19. [*Ger.* ver-heeren *to destroy, lay waste.*]

for-hergung, -heriung, e; *f. A molesting, devastation, annoyance, trouble*; vastātio, infestātio:—Mid forhergunge gebysmerad *disgraced by pillage*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 1: Cot. 108.

for-hicgan, -higan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To neglect, reject, despise, condemn*; despĭcĕre, spernĕre:—Se wæs middangeard forhicgende *he was despising the world*; cum esset contemptu mundi insignis, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 25. Se ðe

me forhigþ *qui spernit me*, Jn. Bos. 12, 48. We forhicgaþ on arîsendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. Driht nā forhigede and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dŏmĭnus non sprēvit neque despexit deprecātiōnem paupĕris*, 21, 23. Nā he forhigde bēne heora *non sprēvit prĕcem eōrum*, 101, 18. v. for-hycgan.

for-hilþ *hides*, Lev. 5, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-helan.

for-hogednes, -hogodnes, -hogydnys, -ness, e; *f.*: for-hogung, e; *f. Contempt, disdain;* contemptus:—Fatu on forhogednysse hæfde *vāsa despectui hăbĭta*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. Gefylled we synd forhogodnesse *replēti sŭmus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 122, 4.

for-hogian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [hogian *to be anxious*] *To neglect, despise, accuse;* neglĭgĕre, spernĕre:—Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quæ illos spernentes ultĭo sĕcūtā sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Ealle middaneardlîce þing swā swā ælfremede forhogigende *despising all earthly things as entirely foreign ones*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 35, 4. He forhogaþ, dæt he hîre uncre lāre *mŏnĭta nostra audīre contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Driht nā forhogode and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dŏmĭnus non sprēvit neque despexit deprecātiōnem paupĕris*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 23. Forhogedun Drihtnes bebod *contempsistis impĕrium Dŏmĭni*, Deut. 9, 23. Ða Sundor-hālgan forhogodon dæs Hǽlendes geþeaht *Pharĭsæi consĭlium Dei sprēvērunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30. We forhogien on arîsendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 7. Forhogedre âre heora anddetnesse *contempta revĕrentia suæ professiōnis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 15. Gif he ðonne eów forhogige, sî ðonne he fram eów forhogod *sin autem vos sprēvĕrit, et ipse spernātur a vobis*, 2, 2; S. 503, 12, 13.

for-hogung *contempt*, Ps. Spl. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-hogydnys *contempt*, Cambr. MS. Ps. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-holen *concealed, hidden*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17; *pp. of* for-helan.

forhŏrwade *was dirty;* obsorduit, Hymn.

fŏr-hradian, -hradigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten before, anticipate, prevent;* prævĕnīre, præoccŭpāre:—Utan fŏrhradian his ansŷne on andetnesse *præoccŭpēmus făciem ejus in confessiōne*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 2. Se sylfa deáþ ðære ādle yldinge fŏrhradaþ *death itself prevents the tarrying of the disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Fŏrhradode Godes mildheortnys us *God's mercy prevented us*, ii. 84, 13. Ðonne hie fŏrhradigaþ ðone tîman gōdes weorces *when they anticipate the time of a good work*, Past. 39, 3.

fŏr-hrāðe; *adv. Very quickly, soon;* cito, confestim:—Æfter ðam dæs fŏrhrāðe *very soon after that*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 6, 24. v. fŏr-rāðe.

for-hrēred; *part. Annulled, made void;* cassātus:—Forhrēred *cassāta*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 99; Wrt. Voc. 34, 28. v. hrēran.

forhswebung, e; *f. A storm;* prŏcella, Ps. Spl. T. 106, 25.

FORHT; *adj.* I. *fearful, timid, affrighted;* tĭmĭdus, păvĭdus, territus, trĕpĭdus:—Ne beó ðû on sefan tô forht *be not thou too fearful in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 196; An. 98: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754. Næs he forht *he was not afraid*, 5927; B. 2967: Andr. Kmbl. 2172; An. 1087: Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Heó com forht *trĕmens vēnit*, Lk. Bos. 8, 47. To hwî synt gê forhte *quid tĭmĭdi estis?* Mt. Bos. 8, 26: Mk. Bos. 4, 40. We beóþ forhte on ferþþe *we are fearful in soul*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328: Ps. Th. 64, 8: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 33. He sent on eów forhte heortan *dăbit tĭbi cor pāvĭdum*, Deut. 28, 65. Nô ðŷ forhtra wæs Gûþlâces gæst *the soul of Guthlac was not the more fearful*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 14; Gû. 172. II. *terrible, dreadful, formidable;* terrĭbilis, formīdŏlōsus:—Ne wile forht wesan brôðor ôðrum *a brother will not be formidable to another*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 20; Rä. 44, 11. On ða forhtan tîd *in that dreadful time*, Hy. 10, 56; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 56. [*O. Sax.* foraht, forht, furht: *O. H. Ger.* forht *tĭmĭdus, tĭmens: Goth.* faurhts.] DER. an-forht, ge-, un-.

forht-full; *adj. Fearful;* formidŏlōsus, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 21.

forhtian, forhtigan, forhtigean, forhtgean; to forhtianne; *part.* forhtiende, forhtigende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [forht *affrighted*, and the terminations -an, -anne, -gan]. I. *v. intrans. To be afraid* or *frightened, tremble;* pāvēre, trĕmĕre, trĕpĭdāre, formīdāre:—Ongan he forhtian, and sârgian *cœpit pāvēre, et tædēre*, Mk. Bos. 14, 33: Boutr. Scrd, 21, 22. Ongunnon hî forhtigan *they began to be afraid*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Forhtigean, Ps. Th. 113, 7. To heora môde gelæddum ðære forhtiendan tîde *reducto ad mentem trĕmendo illo tempŏre*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 25. Flugon forhtigende *trembling they fled*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 8. Ic forhtige *formīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50. Hie forhtiaþ *they will be afraid*, Rood Kmbl. 227; Kr. 115: Ps. Th. 67, 9. Ðær hig forhtodon mid ege *illic trĕpĭdāvērunt tĭmōre*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6. He bæd dæt ne forhtedon nā *he bade that they should not be afraid*, Byrht. Th. 132, 25; By. 21. Ne sŷ eówer heorte gedrēfed, ne ne forhtige gê *non turbētur cor vestrum, neque formīdet*, Jn. Bos. 14, 27. Dæt ôðre forhtian *that others may fear*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. II. *v. trans. To fear, be frightened at, dread;* tĭmĕre:—Ic ne forhtige wiht I *fear nothing*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 54, 2. Ne forhtast ðû on dæge flân on lyfte *non tĭmēbis a sāgitta vŏlante in die*, 90, 6. Ðe Drihten forhtaþ *qui tĭmet Dŏmĭnum*, 127, 5: 60, 4. Ða ðê on feore forhtigaþ, ða me on fægere geseóþ *qui tĭment te, vĭdēbunt me*, 118, 74. Ne nān þing ne forhtgeaþ *fear nothing*, Deut. 1, 20. DER. a-forhtian, on-.

forhtiendlîc, forhtigendlîc; *adj. Timorous, fearful;* meticŭlōsus, Cot. 129.

forht-lîc; *adj. Timid, fearful, trembling;* trĕpĭdus, terrĭbilis:—Him forhtlîce fǽrspel bodedon *they fearful announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. Fleóþ forhtlîce þunres brógan *they, being afraid, shall flee the terror of* [*thy*] *thunder;* a vōce tŏnĭtrui tui formīdābunt, Ps. Th. 103, 8. On ða forhtlîce sorgum wlîtaþ *on which, they, frightened, look sorrowfully*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 15; Cri. 1104. [*O. Sax.* forhtlîk *terrible.*]

forht-lîce; *adv. Fearfully, tremblingly;* trĕpĭde:—Æghwylc wille feores forhtlîce apolian *every one will fearfully endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320: R. Ben. interl. 5.

forht-môd; *adj. Mind-frighted, timid, pusillanimous;* trĕpĭdus anĭmo, păvĭdus:—He forhtmôd wâfode *he was hesitating, being frightened in mind*, Ælfc. T. 35, 23. Ic sceal eaforan mîne forhtmôd fergan *I, being timid, must convey my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Râ. 16, 13.

forhtnys, fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread;* tĭmor:—Ðâ aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expāvit Isaac stupōre vehĕmenti*, Gen. 27, 33.

forhtra *more fearful*:—Ne beóþ gê ðŷ forhtran *be ye not the more fearful*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 11.

forhtudon = forhtodon *trĕpĭdāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 9; *p. of* forhtian *to fear, tremble.*

forhtung, e; *f.* [forht, ung] *Fear;* păvor:—Bûton blâcunge and forhtunge *without paleness and fear*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 28: ii. 560, 15. On forhtunge *in pāvōre*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 23.

for-hwêga, -hwâga; *adv. At least;* saltem:—Forhwâga on fîf mîlum oððe on syx mîlum fram ðæm feó *at least within five or six miles from the property*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 35. Forhwâga on ânre mîle fram ðæm tûne *at least within one mile from the town*, 1, 1; Bos. 22, 30.

for-hwâm *wherefore, why.* v. hwâ *who; interrog.*

for-hwerfan *To transform, pervert;* transformāre, pervertĕre:—Cnihtas wurdon ealle forhwerfde to sumum dióre *the men were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 172; Met. 26, 86: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2. Eówra sâwla mâ forhwerfdon ðonne hie gerihton *they have perverted more of your souls than they have directed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 18. v. for-hwyrfan.

for-hwî, -hwig *For why, wherefore;* quāre, cur, Ps. Th. 113, 5; Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 19.

for-hwon *why;* quāre, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 12; S. 513, 37.

for-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *part.* -hwyrfende; *p.* -hwyrfde; *pp.* -hwyrfed, -hwyrfd. I. *to change for* or *from, transform, transfer, remove;* avertĕre, transformāre:—He forhwyrfþ eów of ðam lande *he will remove you from the land*, Deut. 28, 63. Sî se man awirged, ðe forhwyrfe his freóndes landgemæro *maledictus hŏmo, qui transfert termĭnos proxĭmi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. II. *to turn aside, pervert, deprave;* subvertĕre, pervertĕre, deprāvāre:—Ðisne we gemêtton forhwyrfende ûre þeóde *huuc invēnĭmus subvertentem gentem nostram*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Swylce he ðis folc forhwyrfde *as if he perverted this people*, 23, 14. Ðâ forhwyrfed wæs *when it was perverted*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 11; Cri. 34. Mid forhwyrfedum forhwyrfed ðû bist *cum perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 28. Hwyrf ðê wid ða forhwyrfdan *cum perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Th. 17, 25.

for-hycgan *To despise, reject;* despicĕre, contemnĕre, spernĕre:—Ðe forhycgeaþ God *who despise God*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Dæt ic ne forhycge *I reject it not*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 4; Ph. 552.

for-hŷdan *To hide;* abscondĕre:—Forhŷddan meinwitgyrene *absondērunt mihi lăqueōs*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

for-hygde-lîc; *adj. Despisable;* contemptībilis:—Forhygdelîc oððe forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141.

for-hylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover over, conceal;* obdūcĕre, occŭlĕre:—Ne dorste forhylman Hǽlendes bebod *he dared not conceal the Saviour's command*, Andr. Kmbl. 1469; An. 736.

for-hŷnan; *p.* -hŷnde; *pp.* -hŷned, -hŷnd [hŷnan *to humble, put down*] *To cast down, humble, oppress, waste;* hŭmĭlĭare, oppriměre, vastāre:—Ðone forhŷndan and þearfan gerihtlǽcaþ *hŭmŭlem et paupĕrem justĭfĭcāte*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 3. Forhŷned *cast down*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. Wǽron Pene forhŷnde *the Carthaginians were cast down*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 30. Mid ðam bryne Rôme burh wæs swîðe forhŷned *the city Rome was brought very low by that burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 41.

for-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden against, to harden;* obdūrāre:—Nǽfre gê heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolīte obdūrāre corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 94, 8.

for-lâcan; *p.* -lêc, -leólc; *pp.* -lâcen *To seduce, betray, deceive;* sedūcĕre, decīpĕre:—Ðû leóda feala forleólce and forlærdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Forlêc hie mid ligenum *he seduced her with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647. Hie seó wyrd forleólc *fate deceived them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614. He wearþ on feónda geweald forlâcen *he was betrayed into the foes' power*, Beo. Th. 1811; B. 903.

for-lǽdan; *p.* -lǽdde; *pp.* -lǽded, -lǽdd, -lǽd *To mislead, lead astray, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23·

Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Ic bepǽce oððe forlǽde *sedūco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 53. He ðæs folces ðone mǽstan dǽl mid ealle forlǽdde *he wholly misled the greatest part of the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 41. Hie forlǽddon swǽse gesīþas *they misled their dear associates*, Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039. Forlǽdd be ðǽm lygenum *misled by lies*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Ðeáh heó wurde forlǽd mid ligenum *though she was misled with lies*, 30; Th. 39, 23; Gen. 630: Past. 58; Hat. MS. Men synt forlǽdde *men are misled*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. [*O. Sax.* farlēdean: *Dut.* ver-leiden: *Ger.* verleiten *to mislead, seduce: Laym.* forledeþ *leads astray.*]

for-lǽge *neglected, disgraced:*—Ðȳ-læs seó mynegung [MS. mynugung] forlǽge *lest the giving notice should be neglected*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 29; *subj. of* forlicgan. v. licgan.

for-lǽran; to -lǽranne; *p.* -lǽrde; *pp.* -lǽred *To misteach, deceive, seduce, corrupt, pervert;* decīpĕre, sedūcĕre, corrumpĕre:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Handweorc Godes to forlǽranne *to deceive God's handywork*, 33; Th. 44, 3; Gen. 703. Ðū leóda feala forleólce and forlǽrdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Hie seó wyrd forlǽrde *fate mistaught them*, 1227; An. 614: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Ðe hig forlǽrdon *who deceived them*, Num. 31, 16. Ðū me forlǽred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818: Ex. 14, 11. [*Dut.* ver-leeren *to unteach.*]

for-lǽtan; ic -lǽte, ðū -lǽtest, -lǽtst, he -lǽteþ, -lēteþ, *pl.* -lǽtaþ; *p.* -lēt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten [for, lǽtan]. I. *to let go, permit, suffer;* permittĕre:—Sum eorþlīc ǽ forlǽtaþ *some earthly law permits*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 2. II. *to relinquish, forsake, omit, neglect;* relinquĕre, omittĕre, prætĕrīre:—Forlǽt se man fæder and mōder, and geþeót hine to his wīfe *the man shall leave father and mother, and join himself to his wife*, Gen. 2, 24. [*Dut.* ver-laten: *Ger.* ver-lassen *to leave, quit, abandon, forsake.*]

for-lǽtennys, -lǽtnys, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, remission, desolation, loss;* intermissio, remissio, desōlātio, perdĭtio:—Þeóstru ne synd nān þing būton leóhtes forlǽtennyss *darkness is nothing but the departure of light*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 46. On synna forlǽtnysse bæþe *lavacro peccātōrum remissiōnis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. On synna forlǽtnesse *in remissiōnem peccātōrum*, 5, 6; S. 620, 3. On forlǽtnysse *in desōlātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. On forlǽtennysse *in perditiōne*, 87, 12. Forlǽtnes gōda *loss of goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 2.

for-leás *lost*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861; *p. of* for-leósan.

for-lēc *seduced, deceived*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647; *p. of* forlâcan.

for-legen *fornicated, committed fornication*, Gen. 38, 24; *pp. of* forlicgan. [*Orm.* forrleȝenn.]

for-legenes, -legnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication;* fornĭcātio:—Būton forlegenysse þingum *excepta fornĭcātiōnis causa*, Mt. Bos. 5, 32. He swylce unalȳfeddre forlegnesse and egeslīcre wæs besmiten *fornĭcātione pollūtus est tāli*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 39.

for-legere, es; *m. A fornicator;* fornĭcātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forliger, es; *m.*

for-legis, -legiss, e; *f. A fornicatress, harlot;* mĕretrix:—Ðū hæfst forlegisse andwlitan *frons mĕretrīcis facta est tĭbi*, Past. 52, 2; Hat. MS. Cwæþ Crist be Marian ðære forlegisse *Christ spoke of Mary the harlot*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS.

for-legystre, an; *f. A harlot;* mĕretrix, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-legis.

for-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [leógan *to lie*] *To lie greatly, belie;* valde mentīri, ementīri:—Hī mid leásum gewitum forleógan woldon *they would lie with false witnesses*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 16. Leáse gewitan hine forlugon *false witnesses belied him*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 28. Mænige synd forsworene and swȳðe forlogene *permulti sunt perjūri et mendāces*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41.

for-leólc *seduced, deceived*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614; *p. of* forlâcan.

for-leósan, he -lȳst; *p.* ic, he -leás, ðū -lure, *pl.* -luron; *subj. pres.* -leóse, *pl.* -leósen; *p.* -lure, *pl.* -luran, -luren; *pp.* -loren *To lose, let go, destroy;* amittĕre, perdĕre, destruĕre:—He wolde forleósan līca gehwilc *he would destroy each body*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. His treówe for feógȳtsunge forleósan *fĭdem suam amōre pĕcūniæ perdĕre*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. Ic forleóse *amitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41. Gif he forlȳst ān of ðǽm *si perdĭderit ūnam ex illis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 4. Ic forleás *perdĭdĕram*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. Ðū forleóse lāþra gehwylcne *mayest thou destroy every one of my enemies*, Ps. Th. 142, 12. Ðam ðe ǽr his elne forleás *to him who had before lost his courage*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861. Ðū nāne myrhþe ne forlure, ðā ðā ðū hie forlure *thou didst lose no pleasure, when thou didst lose them*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 18. Ðȳ-læs ic mīn gehāt forleóse *ne fĭdem mei promissi prævăricer*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Hī sylfe þurh ðæt forluran *they ruined themselves through that*, 3, 1; S. 523, 23. Gē eówra yldrena hwetstān forluron *ye have lost the whetstone of your elders*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24. Ðæt he forlure ða gestrión *that he would lose the treasures*, Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5. Ðū forloren hæfst ða woruldsǽlþa *thou hast lost the worldly prosperity*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. [*Dut.* ver-liezen: *Ger.* ver-lieren *to lose.*]

for-lēt *left*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 29; Gen. 1405; *p. of* for-lǽtan.

for-lētenes, -lētnes, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, leaving off, end;* intermissio, relīquiæ:—Synd forlētnesse manna gesibsumum *sunt relīquiæ hŏmĭni pacĭfĭco*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 39: R. Ben. interl. 15. v. for-lǽtennys.

for-licgan, -licggan, -ligan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen [licgan *to lie*] *To lie in a forbidden manner, fornicate, commit fornication;* fornĭcāri, adultĕrāre:—Ðā forlæg heó hȳ sôna *then she soon committed fornication*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 6: 4, 4; Bos. 80, 21. Ðæt nān wīf heó ne forlicge *that no woman commit fornication*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 4, 7: 51; Th. i. 404, 22: L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5: 4; Th. i. 168, 19: L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Gif beweddodu fǽmne hie forlicgge *if a betrothed woman commit fornication*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 11. Sceolan þeófas and forlegene lífes ne wēnan *thieves and fornicators shall not hope for life*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 21; Cri. 1611: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 8. Forligende *fornĭcans*, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 186, 2.

for-liden; *part.* [for-, liden, *pp. of* līðan *to sail*] *Shipwrecked;* naufrăgus:—Gemildsa me, nacodum, forlidenum *pity me, naked, shipwrecked*, Apol. Th. 11, 19: 14, 1, 9: 15, 11: 21, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20: 22, 1, 22: 24, 16: 25, 9.

for-lidennes, -ness, e; *f. Shipwreck;* naufrăgium:—Hwār gefōre ðū forlidennesse *where hast thou suffered shipwreck?* Apol. Th. 21, 19.

for-ligenes, -lignes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication, adultery;* fornĭcātio:—Ne wæs acenned of unrihthǽmede ne þurh dyrne forligenysse *non de adultĕrio vel fornĭcātiōne nātus fuĕrat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 21. Ymb hiora hetelīcan forlignessa ic hit eall forlǽte *I pass over all about their hateful adulteries*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 38. v. for-legenes.

for-liger, -ligr, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -ligeru, -ligru, -ligra; *n. Fornication, adultery;* fornĭcātio, adultĕrium:—For forligere *ob fornĭcātiōnem*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9: Jn. Bos. 8, 41: Homl. Th. ii. 322, 28: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 246, 5. Se ōðer heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger *the second chief sin is called fornication*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 3. Innan of manna heortan cumaþ forligeru *ab intus de corde hŏmĭnum procēdunt fornĭcātiōnes*, Mk. Bos. 7, 21. Forligru *fornĭcātiōnes*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. Ænig cristen mann ne ǽnige forligru ne begange *let not any christian man commit fornication*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ascūnige man swīðe fūle forligra *let a man earnestly shun foul fornications*, L. Edh. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15.

for-liger, -ligr, -līr, es; *m. A fornicator, adulterer;* fornĭcātor, ădulter:—Ðæt Abraham nǽre forliger [MS. -ligr] geteald *ut Abraham non computātus ădulter esset*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. hor-cwēn *an adulteress.* Forligr *adulter*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 68. He is forlīr *he is an adulterer*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17. God fordēmþ ða dyrnan forlīras *God condemns secret adulterers*, ii. 324, 7.

for-liger; *adj. Adulterous;* ădulter:—Yfel cneórys and forliger [μοιχαλὶς *adulterous*] sēcþ tācn *generātio măla et adultĕra signum quærit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 39.

forliger-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed of fornication;* fornĭcātiōnis lectus:—On forligerbeddum *in beds of fornication*, Homl. Th. i. 604, 30.

fôr-liggang, es; *n?* *Lŭpānar, prostĭbŭlum*, Cot. 194.

for-ligr, es; *m. A fornicator*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-ligr, es; *n. Fornication*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. v. for-ligenes; *f.*

for-ligrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-liger *a fornicator*] *To fornicate;* fornĭcāri:—Ðū forspildest ealle ða ðe forligriaþ fram ðē *perdĭdisti omnes qui fornĭcantur abs te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26.

for-līr *a fornicator*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17: 324, 7. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-līðednes, -ness, e; *f.* [līðan *to sail*] *Shipwreck;* naufrăgium, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-logen *lied greatly*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41; *pp. of* for-leógan *to lie.*

for-lor, es; *m. Destruction, perdition, loss;* perdĭtio:—Hæleða forlor *men's perdition*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 4; Gen. 721. Ic ofslōg ðis folc and to forlore gedyde *I slew and destroyed this people*, Past. 37, 2; Hat. MS. 49 b, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. Mid hæleða forlore *with men's perdition*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 8; Gen. 757. Ðēh ðe he hȳ mid micle forlore ðæs folces begeáte *though he took it with great loss of the people*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 28. [*O. Sax.* farlor.]

for-loren *forlorn, lost*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 41; *pp. of* for-leósan.

for-lorenes, -ness, e; *f.* FORLORNNESS, *destruction;* perdĭtio:—Ic geseó me stōwe gegearwode beón ēccre forlorenesse *mihi lŏcum despĭcio æternæ perdĭtiōnis esse præpărātum*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 29. On lyre oððe on forlorenesse *in perdĭtione*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12.

for-lure *hast lost, didst lose*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399; *2nd sing. p. of* for-leósan: for-lure *would lose*, Chr. 81; Erl. 8, 4: Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5; *p. subj. of* for-leósan.

for-luron *lost, have lost*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24; *p. pl. of* for-leósan.

fôr-lustlīce; *adv. Very willingly, gladly;* libentissĭme:—Ic wille fôr-lustlīce, for ðīnum lufum *I will gladly* [*do so*], *for love of thee*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. [Cf. beon forrlisst *to be very desirous*, *Orm.*]

for-lýst *loses*, Mk. Bos. 9, 41; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-leósan.

FORMA; *m:* forme; *f. n: def. adj. The first, earliest;* prīmus:—Se forma ys Simon *the first is Simon*, Mt. Bos. 10, 2: 22, 25: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: Cd. 143; Th. 179, 2; Exod. 22: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16; Cri. 720: Beo. Th. 1437; B. 716: Menol. Fox 17; Men. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Hū gesǽlig seó forme eld was ðises middangeardes *how happy was the first age of this world*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Ðis wæs ðæt forme tācn *this was the first miracle*, Jn. Bos. 2, 11. On ðone forman dæg *on the first day*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 12; Lchdm. iii. 238, 15: Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998: Byrht. Th. 133, 68; By. 77. Forman sīðe *for the first time*, Beo. Th. 4562; B. 2286: Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 3; Wīd. 6: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 4; Gen. 319. Gebletsode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twā *the Lord blessed the first two of mankind*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. On forman *at first*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. [*Wyc.* forme *in* forme-fadris: *Chauc.* forme: *Laym.* uorme, forme: *Orm.* forrme: *O. Sax.* formo: *O. Frs.* forma: *Goth.* fruma *the first: Icel.* frum- in compounds, *the first.*]

fōr-mǽl, fōr-māl, e; *f.* [fōr = fōre, mǽl *a speech, discourse*] *An agreement, a treaty;* fœdus, pactum:—Wið ðam ðe he eall ðæt lǽste ðæt uncer fōrmǽl wæs *on condition that he fulfil all that was our agreement*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 8. Æfter ðām fōrmālum [MS. -mālan] *according to the treaties*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 11.

fōr-mǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. Brightness, glory, renown;* clārĭtas:—Fōrmærnes and genyht *renown and abundance*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23, note 8. v. fōre-mærnes.

fōr-maneg, -moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Heora fōrmanega oft fēngon to ânwealde *very many of them often undertook the government*, Jud. Thw. 161, 26.

for-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten; *v. intrans. To melt away, become liquid, liquefy;* līquescĕre, līquĕfĭĕri:—Hēt wǽpen eall formeltan *he commanded the weapons all to melt away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2294; An. 1148. Formealt oððe hnesce geworden is eorþe *līquĕfacta est terra*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 4: Ex. 16, 21. Ealle ða scipu formultan *all the ships were consumed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 14. [*Dut.* versmelten *to melt, dissolve: Ger.* ver-schmelzen *to melt away.*]

for-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join together, mingle;* conjungĕre, Past. 21, 1? Lye. [*Dut. Ger.* ver-mengen *to mix, mingle, confuse.*] v. mengan.

formesta; *m:* formeste; *f. n: def. adj.* [*sup. of* forma *the first*] *Foremost, first, best, most valiant;* prīmus, strēnuissĭmus:—Wæs he se wer se formesta *ĕrat vir ipse strēnuissĭmus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. v. fyrmest.

fōr-mete, es; *m.* [fōr *a journey*, mete *food*] *Fare-meat, provision for a journey;* cĭbus in itinĕre sūmendus, Gr. Dial. 2, 13: Deut. 15, 14.

for-molsnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [molsnian *to corrupt*] *To putrefy, corrupt, make rotten, decay;* putrefăcĕre, tabefăcĕre, macĕrāre:—To duste formolsnod *decayed to dust*, Wanl. Catal. 20, 4; Homl. Th. i. 218, 25. Se ylca God, ðe ealle þing of nāhte geworhte, mæg arǽran ða formolsnedan līchaman of ðam duste *the same God, that wrought all things from naught, can raise up the decayed corpses from the dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 6.

fōr-moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Fōrmoni man *many a man*, Byrht. Th. 138, 52; By. 239. v. fōr-maneg.

for-myltan *to melt:*—Ic formylte *līquor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 44. v. for-meltan.

for-myrþrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To kill, murder, destroy utterly;* occidĕre, enĕcāre, perdĕre:—Gif wīf hire cild formyrþrige innan hire *si mŭlier infantem suum intra se perdidĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 5.

FORN, e; *f? A trout?* turnus:—Forn *turnus?* Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 72; Wrt. Voc. 55, 76. [*Ger.* fohre, fore, forelle, *f. a trout: Ger. Swiss dial.* forne: *M. H. Ger.* vorhen, *f: O. H. Ger.* forahana, forhana *trutta: Dut.* voorn, *f;* vóren, *m. a roach.*]

fōrn, fōrne; *adv. Before;* cōram:—Gesæt Benedictus fōrn ongeán ðam Riggon *Benedict sat opposite to Riggo*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 15. Oþ-ðæt he eft cume hyre fōrne geán *until he again comes opposite to it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17. v. fōran; *prep.*

for-nam, *pl.* -nāmon *took away, destroyed, consumed*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: Ps. Th. 77, 53; *p. of* for-niman.

forne; *prep. acc. For;* pro, propter:—Gif hwā hine forne forstande *if anyone will stand up for him*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3, note 8. v. for; *prep.* v. forene.

fōrne; *adv. Before, sooner;* prius, cĭtius:—Se ōðer leorningcniht fōrarn Petrus fōrne *ille ălius discĭpŭlus præcucurrit cĭtius Petro*, Jn. Bos. 20, 4. v. fōran; *adv.* [*O. Sax.* forana.]

fōr-neáh, fōr-neán; *adv. Very nearly, nigh, nearly, almost, about;* prŏpe, fĕre, pæne, paulo mĭnus, circĭter:—Fōrneáh *fĕre*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 50. Fōrneáh oððe hwæt-hwega hī fordydon me on eorþan *paulo mĭnus consummāvērunt me in terram*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: 93, 17. Seó upastīhþ fōrneán ōþ ðone mónan *it extends upwards very nearly to the moon*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 4; Lchdm. iii. 272, 18. Fōrneán *fĕre*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Mīne fōrneán astyrode synt fēt *mei pæne mōti sunt pĕdes*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Fōrneán þreó þūsend *circĭter tria millia*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 42, 43.

fōr-nefe, an; *f. A nephew's daughter;* proneptis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. nefe.

Fornētes folm, e; *f. Fornet's palm;* Fornēti palma:—Wyl on eówe meolce Fornētes folm *boil Fornet's palm in ewe's milk*, L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. Nim Fornētes folm *take Fornet's palm*, 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 4. The *Icel.* has Fornjótr; *gen.* Fornjóts, the name of an eóten, es; *m. a giant.* Fornjótr's three sons had control over *air, fire*, and *wind.* In the Gl. Cleop. folm is glossed *mănus, the hand* or *palm.* As this refers to the palm only, it leaves us in difficulty what variety is intended by Fornet's palm. It must, however, be one of the chief species, as Fornjótr was a chief god of the heathen Icelanders.

for-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -nāmon, -nōmon; *pp.* -numen; *v. trans. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume, devour;* rapĕre, perdĕre, extermināre, vastāre, consūmĕre, devŏrāre:—Ðū hī eáðe miht forniman *thou mayest easily consume them*, Ps. Th. 72, 16: 118, 36. Eów in beorge bǽl fornimeþ *fire shall consume you upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1153; El. 578. Se ðe fornimþ þearfan ou dýgelnysse *qui devŏrat paupĕrem in abscondĭto*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 b, 14. Hig fornymaþ hyra ansýna *exterminant făcies suas*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. Hine wyrd fornam *fate took him away*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: 2877; B. 1436: 4245; B. 2119. Līg eall fornam *the flame consumed all*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 34; Gen. 2548: Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: 3061; An. 1533. Swylt ealle fornom secga hlōþe *death destroyed all the band of men*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 59 b; Th. 216, 15; Ph. 268. Se Brytta þeóde fornom *qui gentem vastāvit Brittōnum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. Him īrenne ecga fornāmon *iron edges had taken them away from him*, Beo. Th. 5649; B. 2828. Fōrneáh hī fornāmon me on lande *paulo mĭnus consummāvērunt me in terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 87. Fornōmon [MS. -noman] *have consumed*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 14; Wand. 99. Wylt ðū we secgaþ ðæt fýr cume of heofone, and fornime hig *vis dicĭmus ut ignis descendat de cælo, et consūmat illos?* Lk. Bos. 9, 54. Ðæs mannes wlite wyrþeþ eall fornumen mid onsīgendre ylde *the beauty of man becomes thoroughly destroyed by approaching old age*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. Swā swā sceáp from wulfum and wildeórum beóþ fornumene, swā ða earman ceasterwaran toslitene and fornumene wǽron fram heora feóndum *sīcut agni a fĕris, ĭta misĕri cīves discerpuntur ab hostĭbus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

for-nýdan; *p.* -nýdde; *pp.* -nýded, -nýdd *To force greatly, compel;* cōgĕre:—Wydewan syndon wíde fornýdde on unriht to ceorle *vĭduæ crebro injuste ad nuptias trăhuntur*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 25.

for-nyman *to take away, deform, disfigure*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. v. for-niman.

forod, forad, fored, forud; *adj. part.* [v. nacod *naked*] *Broken, fractured, violated;* fractus, violātus:—Wæs him gylp forod *their vaunt was broken*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69. Ðā wearþ hire mid ânum wyrpe ân ribb forod *then with one throw one of its ribs was broken*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 41. Gif se earm biþ forod *if the arm be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24, note 57. Gif monnes ceácan mon forsliheþ, ðæt hie beóþ forode *if a man smite another's cheeks, so that they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15: Ps. Th. 30, 12. Foredum sceancum *with broken legs*, H. R. 101, 21.

fōr-oft; *adv. Very often;* persæpe:—Se dēofol sǽwþ fōroft mânfullīce geþohtas into ðæs mannes heortan *the devil very often sows evil thoughts in the heart of man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Swā swā we sylfe fōroft gesâwon *as we ourselves have very often seen*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 2: Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16.

fōron *went*, Ps. Spl. 65, 11; *pl. p. of* faran *to go.*

for-pǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away, pervert, ruin, destroy;* pervertĕre, perdĕ e:—He ðæs ōðres sāwle forpǽrþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum *he perverts the other's soul by his evil instigations*, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31: 208, 20. Hie forpǽraþ ðæm edleáne *mĕrĭtum pervertunt*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8. Gif we us sylfe ne forpǽraþ *if we do not destroy ourselves*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 9: ii. 50, 5. Adam us forpærde þurh ânes æpples þigene *Adam ruined us by the eating of an apple*, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 32. Ðæt he ðone man forpǽre *that he may destroy the man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 20.

for-pyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* remŏvēre, reprĭmĕre:—Ðæt Ēuan scyld is eal forpynded *the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 7; Cri. 97. [*Icel.* pynda *prĕmĕre, vexāre.*] v. pynding.

fōr-rād *rode before:*—Fōrrād sió fierd hie fōran *the force rode before them*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 7; *p. of* fōr-rīdan, *q. v.*

fōr-radian *to hasten before, prevent*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 23, 4: 24, 6. v. fōr-hradian.

for-rǽdan; *p.* -rædde; *pp.* -ræded; or *p.* -reord, -rēd; *pp.* -ræden, *v. a. to give counsel against, to condemn, plot against, deprive by*

treachery, wrong; condemnāre, insĭdias părāre:—We beódaþ ðæt man Cristene men for ealles tō lytlum to deáþe ne forrǽde *we command that Christian men be not for altogether too little condemned to death,* L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19. Eádweard man forrǽdde and syððan acwealde *they plotted against Edward and afterwards murdered him,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 10. Ðæt man his hlāford of līfe forrǽde *that a man deprive his lord of life,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* ráða af dögum *to kill.*] Gif man gehādodne man forrǽde æt feó oððe æt feore *if any one wrong a man in holy orders as to money or as to life,* L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 5: L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 6. [*Ger.* ver-rathen *to betray.*]

fōr-raðe; *adv. Very quickly;* cĭto:—Hī Godes bebod tobrǽcon fōrraðe *they broke the commandment of God very quickly,* Ælfc. T. 5, 6: Gen. 20, 7.

fōr-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride before, intercept;* præequĭtāre, intercĭpĕre:—Fōrrād sió fierd hie fōran *the force rode before them,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 25. Ða men hie fōran fōrrīdan mehton būtan geweorce *the men they might intercept outside the work,* 894; Erl. 93, 11. [*Laym. p. p.* forriden: *Ger.* vor-reiten *to ride before.*]

fōr-rīdel, es; *m. A fore-rider, outrider, harbinger;* præcursor:—Cyning Totilla sende his fōrrīdel cȳðan his tocyme ðam hālgan were *king Totila sent his harbinger to announce his coming to the holy man,* Homl. Th. ii. 168, 10. [*A. R.* vorrideles: *Ger.* vor-reiter *a fore-rider.*]

for-rotian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [for-, rotian *to rot*] *To become wholly rotten, to rot, putrefy;* computrescĕre:—Ða fixas acwelaþ and ða wæteru forrotiaþ *pisces mŏrientur et computrescent āquæ,* Ex. 7, 18. Hit forrotode *computruit,* 16, 20. Gemolsnad flǽsc *vel* forrotad *corrupted flesh;* tābes, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 74; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16. Ðæt sió rēþnes ðæs wīnes ða forrotedan wunde clǽnsige *that the harshness of the wine may cleanse the corrupted wound,* Past. 17, 10; Hat. MS. 25 a, 9. [*A. R.* vorrotien: *Dut. Ger.* ver-rotten *to rot, putrefy, mortify.*]

for-rotodnys, -rotednys, -nyss, e; *f. Rottenness, corruption;* putrēdo, pus:—Mīn flǽsc is ymbscrȳd mid forrotodnysse *my flesh is covered with corruption,* Job Thw. 167, 36: Prov. 12: Homl. Th. ii. 282, 11. Ðeós forrotednyss *hoc pus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35.

fōr-rynel, fōre-rynel, es; *m. A forerunner;* præcursor:—Is se fōrrynel fæger and sciéne *the forerunner* [*morning star*] *is fair and shining,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 49; Met. 29, 25. Iohannes wæs Cristes fōrrynel *John was Christ's forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 484, 34: 356, 21: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Ðæs mǽran fōrryneles *of the great forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 364, 6.

for-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To declare an opposition, oppose, object to, refuse, give up, forsake;* detrectāre, recūsāre, desĕrĕre:—Gange ān mynet ofer ealne ðæs cynges ānweald, and ðone nān man ne forsace *let one money pass throughout the king's dominion, and that let no man refuse,* L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 1. Forsōc ðæne triumphan *refused the triumph,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. He ðæt wæs eall forsacende *he was giving up all that,* 1, 12; Bos. 36, 16. v. sacan.

for-sēcan *to punish,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. v. for-sēcan.

for-sēde, *pl.* -sædon *accused,* Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 16; *p. of* for-secgan.

for-sæt, *pl.* -sæton *delayed, deferred, obstructed,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859: 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489; *p. of* for-sittan.

for-sāwon *rejected, despised,* Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-scāden *scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449; *pp. of* for-scādan. v. for-sceádan.

for-scencednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [for-, screncednes *supplantātio*] *A supplanting, deceit;* supplantātio, fraus:—Man miclode ofor me hleóhrænsc-nesse oððe forscændednysse *hŏmo magnĭfĭcāvit sŭper me supplantātiōnem,* Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

for-scapung, -sceapung, e; *f. A bad action, fault, crime;* perversa actio, scĕlus:—Hī sǽdon ðæt hió wǽre for Fetontis forscapunge *they said that it was for the fault of Phaëton,* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 35. On mislīcre forsceapunge *by various misdeeds,* 1, 11; Bos. 35, 2.

for-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -sceód, *pl.* -sceódon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scāden [sceádan *to separate*] *To scatter, disperse;* dispergĕre:—Ðæt ða giemmas wǽren forsceádne [forsceadene, Cot.] æfter ðǽm strǽtum *that the gems were scattered along the streets,* Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 25. Gē sind forscādene *ye are scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449.

for-sceáf *cast down,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204; *p. of* for-scūfan.

for-sceamian, -scamian, -scamigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceamian *to be ashamed*] *To be greatly ashamed;* erŭbescĕre:—Forsceamian *erŭbescĕre,* Scint. 8. Hie forscamige *let it shame them,* Past. 21, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26. [*Orm.* forrshamedd *much ashamed.*]

for-sceap, es; *n.* [*from* sceapen *formed, created; pp. of* sceppan *to create*] What is for- or mis-shapen *a fault, crime;* mălefactum:—Me nædre to forsceape scyhte *the serpent incited me to crime,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898.

fōr-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee;* præ-ostendĕre, pōrĕre in conspectu, providēre:—Ic fōrsceáwode Driht on gesihþe mīnre symble *providēbam Dŏmĭnum in conspectu meo semper,* Ps. Spl. 15, 8. [*Ger.* vor-schauen *to foresee.*] v. fōre-sceáwian.

fōr-sceáwlīce; *adv. Providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvĭde, Procem. R. Conc.

fōr-sceáwung, e; *f. Providence;* prōvĭdentia:—Þurh Godes fōrsceáwunge *by the providence of God,* Homl. Th. i. 234, 21. v. fōre-sceáwung.

for-scending, e; *f.* [scendan *to confound*] *Confusion;* confūsio:—Mid forscendinge *præ confūsiōne,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25.

for-sceóppan; *p.* -scōp, *pl.* -scōpon; *pp.* -sceápen *To re-create, transform, deform;* transformāre:—Sume, hī sǽdon, ðæt hió [Circe] sceolde forsceóppan to león *some, they said, she* [*Circe*] *should transform to a lioness,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. v. for-sceppan.

for-sceorfan; *p.* -scearf, *pl.* -scurfon; *pp.* -scorfen [sceorfan *to gnaw, bite*] *To gnaw* or *eat off;* arrōdĕre:—Gærstapan ælc wuht forscurfon, ðæs ðe on ðam lande wæs grōwendes *locusts ate off everything that was growing in the land,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L.

fōr-sceótan, he -scȳt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot before, anticipate, come before, prevent;* anticĭpāre, prævĕnire:—Ða ungesæligan menn ne māgon gebidon hwonne he [deáþ] him to cume, ac fōrsceótaþ hine fōran *unhappy men cannot wait till he* [*death*] *comes to them, but anticipate him beforehand,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Fōrscȳt ðæt hwīlendlīce wīte ða ēcan geniðerunge *the transient punishment will prevent eternal damnation,* Homl. Th. i. 576, 2. Mīn God fōrscȳt [MS. forscytte] oððe fōrestepþ me *Deus meus prævĕniet me,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. [*Ger.* vor-schiessen.]

for-sceppan, -sceóppan; *p.* -sceóp, *pl.* -sceópon; *pp.* -scepen *To transform;* transformāre:—Heó alle forsceóp Drihten to deófium *the Lord transformed them all to devils, Cd. 16;* Th. 20, 14; Gen. 308. Scinnan forscepene [*their*] *beauty transformed,* Cd. 214; Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72.

fōr-scip, es; *n. The forepart of a ship, the prow;* prōra:—Ancersetl [MS. anfer-] *vel* fōrscip *prōra,* Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 73; Wrt. Voc. 48, 12.

for-scranc *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Gen. 32, 25: Mt. Bos. 21, 19: Mk. Bos. 4, 6; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-scrang *shrank up, dried up,* Ps. Spl. 128, 5, = for-scranc; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-screncan, -scrǽncan; *p.* -screncte, -scrǽncte; *pp.* -scrænct, -screnct [screncan *to trip up*] *To supplant, overcome, oppress, cast down;* supplantāre, opprĭmĕre, elīdĕre:—Ða ðe leahtras forscrencaþ belimpaþ to Godes rīce *those who overcome sins belong to God's kingdom,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 23. Forscrænc hine *supplanta eum,* Ps. Lamb. 16, 13. Ðū forscrænctest onarīsende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me,* 17, 40. Forscrenct *elīsa* vel *dejecta,* Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 36; Wrt. Voc. 45, 68. Crist arǽrþ ða forscrenctan *Christ raises the oppressed,* Homl. Th. ii. 414, 23.

for-screncend, es; *m.* [*part. of* forscrencan] *A supplanter;* supplantātor:—Iacob is gecweden, forscrencend *Jacob is interpreted, a supplanter,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 21.

for-scrīfan; *p.* -scrāf, *pl.* -scrifon; *pp.* -scrifen [scrīfan *to judge*]. I. *to condemn, proscribe;* condemnāre, proscrībĕre:—He ðæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde *he had proscribed the guilty host,* Cd. 213; Th. 267, 5; Sat. 33. Grendel fīfelcynnes eard weardode hwīle, siððan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde *Grendel inhabited a while the monster-race's abode, after the Creator had proscribed him,* Beo. Th. 213; B. 106. II. *to write* or *cut into, cut down;* incīdĕre, succīdĕre:—Awrīteþ he on his wǽpne wællnota heáp, bealwe bōcstafas bill forscrīfeþ *he writes upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters he cuts into the bill,* Salm. Kmbl. 323–326, note; Sal. 161, 162. Forscrīf hine *succīde illam,* Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 7, 9. [*Ger.* ver-schreiben *to prescribe.*]

for-scrīhan; *p.* -scrāh, *pl.* -scrigon; *pp.* -scrigen [scrīhan *dīcāre*] *To abdicate, resign, give up;* abdīcāre:—Forscrāh *abdīcāvit,* Cot. 205.

for-scrincan, he -scrincþ; *p.* -scranc, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen [for-, scrincan *to shrink*] *To shrink up, dry up, dwindle away, wither;* emarcescĕre, exarescĕre, arefiĕri, arescĕre:—He forscrincþ *arescit,* Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Æt-hrān he his sine on his þeó and heó ðǽrrihte forscranc *tĕtĭgit nervum fēmŏris ejus, et stătim emarcuit,* Gen. 32, 25. Sǽd forscranc *sēmen exāruit,* Mk. Bos. 4, 6: Lk. Bos. 8, 6. Sōna forscranc ðæt fīctreów *arefacta est contĭnuo fĭculnea,* Mt. Bos. 21, 19. Hig forscruncon *āruērunt,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6. Mīn hȳd is forscruncen *my skin is shrunk up,* Job Thw. 167, 37. Hī gesāwon ðæt fīctreów forscruncen of ðām wyrtruman *vidērunt ficum arĭdam factam a radīcĭbus,* Mk. Bos. 11, 20. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo forscruncenra *in his portĭcĭbus jăcēbat multĭtūdo magna arĭdōrum,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3.

for-scrufon *ate off,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, = for-scurfon; *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scruncen *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Job Thw. 167, 37: Mk. Bos. 11, 20; *pp. of* for-scrincan.

for-scruncon *dried up,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6; *p. pl. of* for-scrincan.

for-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To cast down;* amŏvēre, dispellĕre:—Wlance forsceáf mihtig engel *a mighty angel cast down their pride,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. v. scūfan.

for-scūnian, -scūnigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scūnian *to shun*] *To blush, feel shame;* erūbescĕre, Scint. 4.

for-scurfon *gnawed* or *ate off*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L; *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scyldigian, -scyldegian, -scyldgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scyldigian *accūsāre*] *To make guilty, to criminate, condemn;* reum făcĕre, damnāre:—Hreówlīce gefærþ se ðe hine sylfne forþ forscyldigaþ *he fares roughly who constantly criminates himself*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28. Forscyldegod *scĕlĕrātus* vel *facĭnŏrōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 65. Wurdon hī deádlīce and forscyldegode þurh āgenne cyre *they became mortal and guilty through their own choice*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 16. He wæs forscyldgod *he was guilty*, i. 12, 21. Ne slihþ se dēma ðone forscyldgodan sceaðan, ac he hæt his underþeóddan hine belīfian *the judge slays not the condemned robber, but he commands his subordinates to deprive him of life*, ii. 36, 9, [Cf. *Ger.* ver-schulden *to be guilty.*]

for-scyppan *to transform.* v. for-sceóppan.

for-scȳt *shoots before, prevents* or *will prevent*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 2; *pres. of* for-sceótan.

for-scyttan; *p.* -scytte, *pl.* -scytton; *pp.* -scytted *To shoot before, prevent;* prævĕnīre:—Hī heófodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum forscytton *they bewailed the people's sins, and prevented their punishment on themselves*, Homl. Th. i. 540, 31. Đæt ða sceortan wītu ðises geswincfullan līfes forscytten [MS. forscyttan] ða toweardan, ðe næfre ateoriaþ *that the short punishments of this painful life may prevent those to come, which will never fail*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 34. DER. scyttan.

for-seah, ðū -seáge *despised, thou despisedst*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512: Ps. Spl. 88, 37; *p. of* for-seón.

for-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seárian *to sear*] *To dry up, wither;* arēre, arescĕre:—Ic forseárige *āreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Se līchama gewyrþeþ to duste and forseáraþ *the body turns to dust and withers*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 92, 3. Adruwode oððe forseárode swā swā blȳwnys oððe crocsceard mægen mīn *āruit tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mīn hȳd forseárode *my skin withered*, Job Thw. 167, 37. Ðonne hit forealdod biþ and forseárod *when it is grown old and withered*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11.

for-sēcan, -sæcan; *p.* -sōhte, *pl.* -sōhton; *pp.* -sōht *To afflict, punish;* pœna affĭcĕre:—Ðeáh ðe gē hine sārum forsæcen *though ye sorely afflict it*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. Sārum forsōht *afflicted with sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 1862; El. 933. DER. sēcan.

for-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To for-say, mis-say, pretend, deny, say against, accuse;* prædīcĕre, diffāmāre, nĕgāre, accūsāre:—Se ðe ōðerne mid wō forsecgan wille *he who shall accuse another wrongfully*, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 20: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. Se ōðerne to deáþe forsegþ *he traduces another to death*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Be ðon ðe mon ōðerne forsecgaþ *in case any one accuse another*, L. Edg. ii. 4, titl; Th. i. 266, 21. Swā hwā swā ōðerne forsæde *whosoever accused another*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 16. Ða leásan gewitan hine forsædon *the false witnesses accused him*, i. 50, 14.

for-sēgon *despised, rejected, renounced*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send away, send into banishment, banish;* dimittĕre, relēgāre, deportāre:—Sume on wræcsīþ forsende *some he sent away into banishment*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 39. He hine siððan forsende *he afterwards banished him*, 3, 7; Bos. 59, 26. He wearþ snūde forsended *he was quickly banished*, Beo. Th. 1812; B. 904. [*Ger.* ver-senden *to send away.*]

for-sendan *to send before.* v. fōre-sendan.

for-seón, -sión; ic -seó, ðū -sihst, -sixst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -ic, he -seah, ðū -sāwe, -seáge, *pl.* -sāwon, -sēgon; *impert.* -seoh; *subj.* he -seó; *pp.* -sewen *To overlook, despise, contemn, scorn, be ashamed of, neglect, reject, renounce;* despĭcĕre, temnĕre, contemnĕre, spernĕre, erūbescĕre, neglĭgĕre, posthăbēre, rejĭcĕre:—We ā sculon īdle lustas forseón *we should ever despise idle lusts*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43. Oþ-ðæt ðū meahte ælc eorþlīc þing forsión *until thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 14; Met. 24, 7. Ic forseó *temno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17. Ic fracuþe forseó feóndas mīne *ĕgo vīdēbo inīmīcos meos*, Ps. Th. 117, 7. Ic forseó *posthăbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 31. Ðū forsihst [-sixst, Lamb.] on gerecum on gedrēfednysse *despĭcis in ŏpportunitātĭbus in tribulātiōne*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. He forsihþ ðās eorþlīcan gōd *he despises these earthly goods*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 25: Gen. 16, 5. Se ðe me and mīne spæca forsyhþ, ðone mannes Sunu forsyhþ *qui me erubuĕrit et meos sermōnes, hunc Fīlius hŏmĭnis erubescet*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 38. Gif gē mīne æ and mīne dōmas forseóþ *si sprevĕrītis lēges meas et jūdĭcia mea*, Lev. 26, 15. Gūþlāc mān eall forseah *Guthlac despised all sin*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 4; Gū. 67: 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512. Ðū forseáge Cristum ðīnne *despexisti Christum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 37. Hie māna gehwylc forsāwon *they rejected every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318. Forsāwon hyra sĕllan *they despised their superior*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 5; Mōd. 61. Gē blindnesse bōte forsēgon *ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389. Ne forseoh æfre, ðæt ðū sylfa ær, mid ðīnum handum hēr geworhtest *ŏpĕra manuum tuārum ne despĭcias*, Ps. Th. 137, 8: 54, 1: Ps. Lamb. 26, 9. Gif preóst ōðerne forseó oððe gebismirige *if a priest despise or insult another*, L. N. P. L. 29; Th. ii. 294, 17. Wæs mærþa fruma tō swīðe forsewen *the source of marvels was too greatly despised*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 16; Edg. 42. Bióþ forsewene heora lāreówas *their teachers are despised*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 74; Met. 13, 37. Forhygdelīc oððe forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141. [*Orm.* forrseon *to despise*: *Ger.* ver-sehen *to see wrong.*]

for-seónnes, -ness, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* despectio, contemptus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-sewennes.

for-seten *obstructed*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13; *pp. of* for-sittan.

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To obstruct;* obstruĕre:—Hī ðone heofonlīcan weg forsetton *they obstructed the heavenly way*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4. [*Ger.* versetzen *to misplace, obstruct.*]

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before;* propōnĕre:—Gif ic ne forsette ðē Hierusalem *si non propŏsuĕro Hierūsālem*, Ps. Th. 136, 6. Hig ne forsetton God toforan ansȳne heora *non propŏsuĕrunt Deum ante conspectum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 53, 5. [*Ger.* vor-setzen *to set before.*]

for-settednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [forseted, *pp. of* forsettan; -nyss] *A proposition;* propŏsĭtio:—Ic sprece forsettednyssa of frymþe *lŏquar propŏsĭtiōnes ab initio*, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. fōre-setnes.

for-sewen *despised*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141; *pp. of* for-seón.

for-sewenlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Contemptibly, ignominiously;* contemptĭbĭlĭter, turpĭter:—Swā he forsewenlīcor biþ gewītnod for Godes naman, swā his wuldor biþ māre for Gode *the more ignominiously he is tortured for the name of God, the greater shall his glory be before God*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 23.

for-sewennes, fore-seuwenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* contemptus, despectio:—Gefylled we synd forsewennysse *replēti sūmus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4, 5. For his forsewennesse *out of contempt for him*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 13. Forsewennyss *contemptus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17.

for-sewestre, an; *f. She who despises;* contemptrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sihst, -sihþ *despisest, despiseth*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1: Gen. 16, 5; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-singian *to sin greatly*, L. Pen. 12; Wilk. 95, 9. v. for-syngian.

for-sión *to despise*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. v. forseón.

for-sīþ, es; *m. A going away, departure, death;* exĭtium, ŏbĭtus, mors:—Sōna æfter his forsīþe wæs ealra witena gemōt on Oxna forda *soon after his death there was a meeting of all the counsellors at Oxford*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 12. v. forþ-sīþ.

for-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīðian *to journey*] *To perish;* iter fātāle inīre:—Hæfde ðā forsīðod sunu Ecgþeówes *Ecgtheow's son had then perished*, Beo. Th. 3104, note; B. 1550.

for-sittan; he -siteþ; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To mis-sit, to be absent from, neglect, delay, defer, diminish, obstruct, besiege;* abesse a, negligĕre, supersĕdēre, desĕrĕre, præstruĕre, obsidēre:—Be ðon ðe gemōt forsitte *of him who is absent from the council*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 25, 26. Be ðon ðe man fyrde forsitte *in case a man neglect the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7, 8. Ne forsæt he ðȳ sīðe *he delayed not the journey*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859. Ne he tīd forsæt *he deferred not the time*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 26; Gū. 311. Ðæt eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the twinkling of the eyes diminishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Hī hæfdon ðone weg forseten *they had blockaded the way*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13. Fearras forsæton me *tauri obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 11: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489.

for-sixst *despisest*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1, = for-sihst; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-slægen *slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slæhþ *breaks*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slagen *slain*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [slāwian *to be slow*] *To be slow, unwilling;* pĭgēre:—Ic wāt, ðæt ðū nāht nē forslāwodest *I know that thou wouldest not be unwilling*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15.

for-sleán, he -slæhþ, -slyhþ, -slihþ; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slægen, -slagen [sleán *to strike*] *To strike with violence, smite, break, slay, kill, destroy;* vehementer fĕrīre, percūtĕre, frangĕre, occīdĕre, interfĭcĕre:—Se ðe cinbān forslæhþ mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1. Gif monnes ceácan mon forslihþ [forslyhþ, H] ðæt hie beóþ forode, gebēte mid xv scillinga *if one smite a man's cheeks, that they be broken, let him make amends with fifteen shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14. Hē ealle ða rīcostan forsleán hēt *he commanded* [*them*] *to slay all the most powerful*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 38. Ercol hī swīðe forslōh and fordyde *Hercules grievously slew and destroyed them*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34. Forslegen Sodoma folc *the slaughtered people of Sodom*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022. Hī forslegene wurdon *they were slain*, Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 5. Ða men wæron forslægene *the men were slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. He hī forslagen hæfde *he had slain them*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. [*Ger.* verschlagen.]

for-slegen *slain, slaughtered,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-sliet, es; *m.* [sliet = slite *a slit*] *Slaughter, massacre;* interněcio, Cot. 108.

for-sliհþ *smites,* L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slītan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten [slītan *to tear*] *To tear with the teeth, to devour;* mordĭcus lacĕrāre, comĕdĕre:—Lēt [wyrm] hiora wyrta wæstme forslītan *he let* [*the worm*] *devour the fruit of their plants,* Ps. Th. 77, 46. [*O. Sax.* farslītan *to tear up, consume.*]

for-slōh *slew,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34; *p. of* for-sleán.

for-slyhþ *smites,* L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14, MS. H; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-smorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To smother, choke, suffocate, stifle;* suffōcāre:—Hī synd mid heora līfes lustum forsmorode... worulde cara and wēlan forsmoriaþ ðæs mōdes þrotan *they are choked with the pleasures of their life... worldly cares and riches choke the throat of the mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 92, 8–11. On ūrum gāstlīcum fulluhte biþ se deófol forsmorod fram us *in our spiritual baptism the devil is stifled by us,* ii. 200, 19.

for-sōc, *pl.* -sōcon *refused,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 4; *p. of* for-sacan.

for-sogen *sucked* or *drawn out,* L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17; *pp. of* for-sūgan.

fôr-sorged; *part.* [fôr, sorgian *to sorrow*] *Made very sad, grieved, sorrowful;* tristātus, triste factus, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sōþ; *adv.* FORSOOTH, *truly, certainly;* certe:—Wite ðū forsōþ *know thou assuredly,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Ic forsōþ wāt *vērum nōvi,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 33. Saga him forsōþ *dic ergo illi,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 37.

for-spanan, he -spaneþ, -spenþ; *p.* -spōn, -speón, *pl.* -spōnon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans.* [spanan *to allure*] *To entice, seduce;* illĭcĕre, sedūcĕre:—Gehwā se ðe ōðerne to leahtrum forspenþ is manslaga *every one who entices another to sins is a manslayer,* Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30. Hine his hyge forspeón, ðæt he ne wolde Drihtnes word wurþian *his mind seduced him, that he would not revere the Lord's word,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Forspanen beón *seductum esse, sedūci,* Prov. 30, Lye. [*O. Sax.* for-far-spanan *to entice.*]

for-spancg, -spanc *an enticement, allurement.* v. for-spanincg.

for-spanend, es; *m. A seducer;* seductor, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-spanincg, -spannincg, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illĕcebra, Scint. 21, Lye.

for-speca, fore-speca, -spreca, -spræca, an; *m. One who speaks for another, a defender, advocate;* advŏcātus, patrōnus:—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advŏcātus, patrōnus,* vel *interpellātor,* Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 62; Wrt. Voc. 57, 42. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate, and the advocate to the kinsmen,* L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14, 15, 16. Ðe hire forsprecan [-specan MS. B.] synd *who are her advocates,* L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5.

for-specan; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǽcon; *pp.* -specen [for-, specan, sprecan *to speak*] *To speak in vain, speak negatively, deny;* frustra dicĕre, nĕgāre:—Hæbbe he ðæt eall forspecen *let him have spoken that all in vain,* L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Ne sȳ forspecen ne forswīgod *let it not be denied nor concealed,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 15.

fôr-spēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speed forward, to prosper;* prospĕrāre:—Ēalā ðū Driht gehǣl me, ealā ðū Driht wel to fôrspēdienne *O Dŏmĭne salvum me fac, O Dŏmĭne bĕne prospĕrāre,* Ps. Spl. T. 117, 24. v. spēdan.

for-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, spendan *to spend*] *To spend utterly, to consume;* consūmĕre:—Swīðost ealle hys spēda hȳ forspendaþ *they squander almost all his property,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 45.

for-spennen, e; *f. An enticement;* lēnōcĭnium:—Forspennene *lēnōcĭnia,* Mone B. 671. v. for-spenning.

for-spennend, es; *m. A whoremonger;* lēno, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49: Mone B. 3130. v. for-spanend.

for-spennestre, -spennystre, an; *f. A bawd;* lēna, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49.

for-spenning, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illĕcebra, lēnōcĭnium:—Forspenningce *illĕcebras,* Mone B. 4614. Mid forspenningce *lēnōcĭnio,* 3098. Forspenningce *lēnōcĭnia,* 6013: 6274.

for-spenþ *entices,* Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-spanan.

for-speón *seduced,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350; *p. of* for-spanan.

for-spild, es; *m. Destruction;* perdĭtio:—On forspild *into destruction,* Past. 40, 5; Cott. MS.

for-spildan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spild *destruction*] *To bring to naught, destroy;* perdĕre:—Sum sceal on geóguþe, mid Godes meahtum, his earfoþsīþ forspildan *one shall in youth, with God's power, bring to naught his hard lot,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 31; Vy. 59.

for-spillan, -spyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spillan *to spill, spoil, destroy*] *To spill, lose, waste, destroy, disperse;* perdĕre, disperdĕre, dissipāre:—Darfus wolde hine sylfne forspillan *Darius would destroy himself,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 40. Alȳfȳ reste-dagum wel to dōnne, hwæðer ðe yfele? sāwla gehǣlan, hwæðer ðe forspillan *licet sabbătis benefăcĕre, an măle? anĭmam salvam făcĕre, an perdĕre?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4. Se ðe wyle hys sāwle hāle gedōn, he hig forspilþ; and se ðe wyle hig for me forspyllan, se hig fint *qui vŏluĕrit anĭmam suam salvam făcĕre, perdet eam; qui autem perdĭdĕrit anĭmam suam propter me, invĕniet eam,* Mt. Bos. 16, 25. Ðū forspildest ealle ða ðe forligriaþ fram ðē *perdĭdisti omnes qui fornĭcantur abs te,* Ps. Spl. 72, 26. He his gōd forspilde *dissipasset bŏna ipsĭus,* Lk. Bos. 16, 1: 15, 13. Ne forspil ðū sāwle mīne *ne perdas anĭmam meam,* Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Ðæt he fordō oðde forspille of lande gemynd heora *ut perdat de terra mĕmŏriam eōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 33, 17. [*Dut.* ver-spillen *to spend, waste.*]

for-spillednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [forspilled, *pp. of* forspillan *to spill;* -nes, -ness] *A spilling, waste, perdition, destruction;* perdĭtio:—Forhwī wæs ðisse sealfe forspillednes geworden *ut quid perdĭtio ista unguenti facta est?* Mk. Bos. 14, 4. Ne forwearþ hyra nān, būton forspillednysse bearn *nēmo ex eis pĕriit, nīsi fīlius perdĭtiōnis,* Jn. Bos. 17, 12. Se weg is swīðe rūm ðe to forspillednesse gelǣt *spatiōsa via est, quæ dūcit ad perdĭtiōnem,* Mt. Bos. 7, 13.

for-spreca *one who speaks for another, an advocate,* L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. v. for-speca.

fôr-sprecen; *part. Fore-spoken, fore-mentioned;* præfātus:—Todǣlde se fôrsprecena here on twā *the fore-mentioned army divided into two,* Chr. 885; Erl. 83, 22. v. fôre-sprecen.

for-spyllan *to lose:*—Wyle forspyllan *will lose,* Mt. Bos. 16, 25. v. for-spillan.

for-spyrcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [spearca *a spark*] *To dry out, empty;* exarescĕre, arēre:—Forspyrcende synd mīne mearhcōfan *ossa mea arŭērunt,* Ps. Th. 101, 3.

FORST, es; *m.* FROST; gĕlu:—Se hearda forst *the hard frost,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 19; Ph. 58: 111 a; Th. 425, 11; Rä. 41, 54. Forst *gĕlu,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 101; Wrt. Voc. 52, 51: 76, 39: Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hwīlum hāra scōc forst of feaxe *sometimes the hoar frost shook from my hair,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 27; Rä. 88, 8. Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind frost's fetters,* 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76: Beo. Th. 3222; B. 1609: Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Forste gefeterad *fettered with frost,* Menol. Fox 407; Men. 205: Homl. Th. i. 84, 15. Forstas and snāwas *frosts and snows,* Cd. 192; Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. [*Chauc.* froste: *Orm.* frosst: *O. Sax.* frost, *m: Frs.* froast: *O. Frs.* frost, forst: *Dut.* vorst, *f: Ger.* frost, *m: M. H. Ger.* vrost, *m: O. H. Ger.* frost, *m: Goth.* frius, *n: Dan.* frost, *m. f: Swed.* frost, *m: Icel.* frost, *n.*] DER. rîm-forst.

for-stæl, *pl.* -stǽlon *stole,* Gen. 27, 36: Mt. Bos. 28, 13: *p. of* for-stelan.

fôr-stæpþ *steps before, goes before,* Ps. Spl. 96, 3; *pres. of* fôr-stapan.

fôr-stal *an assault, fine for an assault,* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. v. fôr-steal.

for-stalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [stalian *to steal*] *To steal away;* aufŭgĕre:—Gif wīteþeów hine forstalie *if a penal slave steal himself away,* L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif he hine forstalede *if he should have stolen himself away,* L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 7.

for-standan, -stondan; he -stent; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen; *v. trans.* I. *to stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail;* defendĕre, prodesse:—Gif hine nelle forstandan *if he will not stand up for him,* L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 6. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for the oath of six churls,* L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Ðæt his gewitnes eft nāht ne forstande *that his witness avail again nothing,* L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 24. Gif hine hwā forstande *if any one stand up for him,* L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. Gif hine hwā fôrene forstande *if any one defend him,* v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4: v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. He mihte hord forstandan *he might defend the treasure,* Beo. Th. 5903; B. 2955. Forstond ðū mec *protect thou me,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. Hwā forstandeþ hie, gif ðū hie ne scyldest *who shall defend it, if thou dost not shield it,* Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Hwæt forstōd ðām betestum mannum—oðde hwæt forstent hit *what did it help the best men—or what does it profit?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7, 9. Ne forstent ðæt þweál nāuht *the washing profits nothing,* Past. 54; Hat. MS. II. *to understand;* intelligĕre:—Uneáðe ic mæg forstandan ðīne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Selfe forstōdon his word onwended *they themselves understood his words* [*to be*] *perverted,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769. v. under-standan. [Like *Dut.* ver-staan: *Ger.* ver-stehen *to understand.*]

fôr-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before* or *against, withstand, oppose, hinder;* resistĕre, impĕdire:—Ne meahte seó weálāf wīge fôrstandan *the miserable remnant could not withstand in battle,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 44; Met. 1, 22. Ne māgon gē him ða wīc fôrstondan *to him ye may not hinder the dwellings,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674. Ic him ðæt fôrstonde *I hinder them from that,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. Godes engel fôrstōd ðone weg *stĕtit angĕlus Dŏmĭni in via,* Num. 22, 22. v. wiðstandan *to withstand.*

fôr-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or

go before, precede; præcēdĕre:—Fýr ætfóran him fórstæþ [Lamb. fóre-stæþ] *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet*, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. v. fóre-stapan.

fór-steal, -steall, -stal, fóre-steall, es; *m.* [fór, fóre *before;* steal *from* stellan *to leap, spring;* therefore, at least originally, *an assault, consisting in one man springing or placing himself before another, so as to obstruct his progress*, Thorpe's Glos. to A. Sax. Laws]. I. *an assault;* assultus sŭper ălíquem in via rēgia factus, viæ obstructio:—Gif hwá fórsteal oðdon openne wiðercwyde ongeán lahriht Cristes oðde cyninges gewyrce *if any one commit an assault or open opposition against the law of Christ or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21. In L. H. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2, it is said,—'Si in via rēgia fiat assultus sŭper ălíquem, fórestel est.' II. *the fine for an assault;* mulcta pro assultu:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning ăh ofer ealle men on West-Sexan [MS. Wes-Sexan], ðæt is . . . fórsteal *these are the rights which the king enjoys over all men in Wessex, that is . . . the fine for assault*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14, note 27, MS. G. Switelige ic hēr hwæt se eáca is ðe ic ðǽrto ge-unnen hæbbe . . . ðæt syndan fórsteallas *I here declare what the augmentation is which I have thereto granted . . . that is the fines for assaults*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 333, 32: A. D. 1066; 411, 32. See also Schmid Glos. forsteal.

for-stelan, he -steleþ, -stelþ, -styl þ, *pl.* -stelaþ; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǽlon; *pp.* -stolen *To steal with violence, rob, deprive;* fūrāri, surrīpĕre, privāre:—Sēcende forstelan sáwla *quærens fūrāri animas*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 142, 8. Gif ceorl ceáp forsteleþ [-styl þ MS. B; -steleþ MS. H.] *if a churl steal property*, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5, MS. H. Gif hwá befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse and hit man forstyl þ ðam, ðe hit underfēhþ, gif man ðone þeóf finde, gilde be twífealdon *si quis commendāvĕrit amīco pĕcūniam in custōdiam et ab eo, qui suscēpĕrat, furto ablāta fuĕrit, si invĕnītur fur, duplum reddet*, Ex. 22, 7. Ðǽr þeófas hit delfaþ and forsteleþ *ubi fūres effŏdiunt et fūrantur*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20. Ǽr he ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan and nū ódre sīþe forstæl mīne bletsunga *prīmogĕnīta mea ante tŭlit et nunc sĕcundo surrīpuit benedictiōnem meam*, Gen. 27, 36. Secgeaþ, ðæt hys leorningcnihtas forstǽlon hyne *dīcĭte, quia discĭpŭli fūrāti sunt eum*, Mt. Bos. 28, 13. Gif frigman mannan forstele *if a freeman steal a man*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10: 7; Th. i. 30, 7: L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12. Gif hine man forstǽle *if any one should steal him*, L. Ath. v. § 6, § 3; Th. i. 234, 4: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5. Iacob niste, ðæt Rachel hæfde ða andlícnyssa forstolen *Iacob ignōrābat, quod Rachel fūrāta esset idōla*, Gen. 31, 32: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 18; Gn. Ex. 190. Ferhþe forstolen *deprived of life*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579. Gif mon forstolenne ceáp befēhþ *if a man attach stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: 75; Th. i. 150, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. Be forstolenum flǽsce *of stolen flesh*, 17; Th. i. 114, 1.

for-stent *stands for, avails, profits*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 9; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-standan. v. standan.

forst-líc; *adj. Frost-like, frozen;* glăciālis:—Forstlíc *glăciālis*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 104; Wrt. Voc. 52, 54.

for-stód, *pl.* -stódon *stood for, availed, profited, understood*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769; *p. of* for-standan.

fór-stód, *pl.* -stódon *stood before* or *against, withstood*, Num. 22, 22; *p. of* fór-standan.

for-stolen *stolen*, Gen. 31, 32; *pp. of* for-stelan.

for-stondan *to stand up for, defend, protect*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. v. for-standan.

fór-stondan *to stand before* or *against, oppose, hinder*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674: 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. v. fór-standan.

fór-strang; *adj. Very strong;* prævălidus:—Fórstrangne oft wíf hine wríþ [*though*] *very strong, a woman often binds him*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 2; Rä. 51, 4.

for-styl þ *steals*, Ex. 22, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-stelan.

for-styntan *to break, knock, blunt;* contundĕre, Cot. 48: 177. DER. stintan.

for-sūgan; *p.* -seág, *pl.* -sugon; *pp.* -sogen [sūgan *to suck*] *To suck* or *draw out;* exsūgere:—Wið forsogenum magan oðde a þundenum *for a drawn out or puffed up stomach*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17.

for-sūwian, -sūgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent;* sĭlentio prætĕrīre, tăcēre, reticēre:—We wyllaþ sume forsūwian *we will pass some in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 26. We woldon iówra Rómána bismora beón forsūgiende *we would pass in silence over the shames of you Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 23. Gif hí unriht spræcaþ, oðde riht forsūwiaþ *if they speak the wrong, or keep silent the right*, Job Thw. 166, 14: Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. Ic secge ðæt ic ǽr forsūwode *I say that which I before kept silent*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Iob Godes hērunge ne forsūwade *Job kept not God's praise silent*, Job Thw. 166, 16. Hwí wæs ðæra engla syn forsūgod on ðære bēc Genesis *why was the angels' sin passed over in silence in the book of Genesis?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 19. Ælc cræft biþ forsūgod, gif he biþ būtan wísdóme *every craft is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10, MS. Cot. v. for-swígian.

for-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, burn up, consume, scorch;* ūrĕre, exūrĕre, combūrĕre, concrĕmāre, exæstuāre:—Ic forswæle oðde forbærne *ūro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Hí wendon to Wealinga forda, and ðæt eall forswældon *they turned to Wallingford and burnt it all*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 26, col. 1. Fýr forswælþ wudu, swá swá līget forswælende dūna *ignis combūrit silvam, sīcut flamma combūrens montes*, Ps. Lamb. 82, 15. Ðá hit [sǽd] upeóde, seó sunne hit forswælde *when it [the seed] grew up, the sun scorched [burnt up] it*, Mk. Bos. 4, 6, quando exortus est sol, exæstuāvit [ἐκαυματίσθη], Vulg. Onleóht breóst and dínre lufe forswæl *illūmĭna pectŏra tuoque ămōre concrĕma*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 12. Hí wurdon mid swæflenum fýre forswælede *they were burnt up with sulphurous fire*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 496, 27. We sind mid lígum forswælede *we are scorched up with flames*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 20. [*Laym. p.* forswælde, *pp.* forswæled.]

for-swápan; *p.* -sweóp; *pp.* -swápen *To sweep away;* verrĕre, protrūdĕre:—Hie wyrd forsweóp *fate has swept them away*, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477. Hafaþ us God forswápen on ðás sweartan mistas *God has swept us into these dark mists*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. Ealle wyrd forsweóp [MS. forsweof] mīne mágas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. [*Cf. O. Sax.* forswīpan *to sweep away.*]

for-swealh, -swealg *swallowed up, devoured*, Ex. 7, 12: Beo. Th. 2249; B. 1122; *p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swealt *died away*, Cot. 65: 190; *p. of* for-sweltan.

for-swelan; *p.* -swæl, *pl.* -swǽlon; *pp.* -swolen [swelan *to burn*] *To burn up, kindle;* combūri:—Hit fǽringa fýre byrneþ, forsweleþ under sunnan *it suddenly burns with fire, kindles under the sun*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 29; Ph. 532.

for-swelgan, -sweolgan, he -swelgeþ, -swilgeþ, -swelhþ, *pl.* -swelgaþ; *p.* ic, he -swealh, -swealg, ðú -swulge, *pl.* -swulgon; *subj. pres.* -swelge, *pl.* -swelgen; *p.* -swulge, *pl.* -swulgen; *pp.* -swolgen, -swelgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow up, devour, absorb;* devŏrāre, degluttīre, absorbēre:—Baru sond willaþ rēn forswelgan *the bare sand will swallow up the rain*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 27; Met. 7, 14: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 30; Gū. 164. Wén is ðæt hí us wyllen forsweolgan *forsŭtan deglūtissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2. Ic forswelge *absorbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Hit eorþe forswelgeþ *the earth swallows it up*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Forswilgeþ *devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 11. He forswelhþ hig *absorbet eos*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10. Ða ðe wudewena hūs forswelgaþ *qui devŏrant dŏmos viduārum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 40; Ps. Spl. 13, 8: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Aarones gird forswealh ealle heora girda *devŏrāvit virga Aaron virgas eōrum*, Ex. 7, 12: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 17; Gen. 2557: Ps. Th. 77, 50. Seó eorþe forswealh Dathan and Abiron *Dathan atque Abiron terra absorbuit*, Deut. 11, 6: Ps. Spl. 105, 17. Grendel leófes mannes líc forswealg *Grendel devoured the beloved man's body*, Beo. Th. 4167; B. 2080: Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Ðe ðú forswulge *which thou hast swallowed up*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938. We forswulgon hine *devŏrāvĭmus eum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28: Ps. Lamb. 123, 3. Ne me forswelge deóp *lest the deep swallow me up*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Wǽnunga wæteru forswulgen us *forsŭtan ăqua absorbuisset nos*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4. Eall wísdóm heora forswolgen is *omnis săpientia eōrum devŏrāta est*, 106, 27. Syndon hí æt stáne forswolgene *absorpti sunt juxta petram*, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Heó beóþ forswelgene *they shall be swallowed up*, 57, 8. [*Ger.* ver-schwelgen *to waste in excess.*]

for-swelhþ *swallows up*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-sweltan, he -swilt; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die away, perish;* permŏri:—Manig wíf forswilt for hire bearne *many a woman dies because of her child*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17. Forswealt *disparuit*, Cot. 65: 190.

for-sweóf, Beo. Th. 5621, note, = for-sweóp *swept away; p. of* for-swápan.

for-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence, keep silent;* sĭlentio prætĕrīre:—We ne durron forsweógian . . . gif we hit forsweógiaþ *we dare not keep silent . . . if we keep it silent*, L. Ælf. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 11, 13. v. for-swígian.

for-sweolgan *to swallow up, devour*, Ps. Th. 123, 2. v. for-swelgan.

for-sweóp *swept away*, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477; *p. of* for-swápan.

for-sweorcan, he -sworceþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [sweorcan *to dim*] *To be very dark, to darken, obscure;* calīgare, obscūrāre:—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes diminishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Seó sunne biþ forsworcen *sol obscūrābĭtur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29. On forsworcenan *in obscūro*, Prov. 7.

for-swerian; *p.* -swór, *pl.* -swóron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORSWEAR, *to swear falsely, perjure;* ejūrāre, pējĕrāre:—He sigewépnum forsworen hæfde *he had forsworn martial weapons*, Beo. Th. 1613; B. 804. Ic forswerige *pējĕro*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 6. Ne forswere ðú *non perjūrābis*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Gyf gehádod man forswerige oðde forlicge, gebéte ðæt be ðæm ðe seó dǽd sý *if a man in orders swear falsely or fornicate, let him make amends for it according as the deed may be*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5. Gif hwylc lǽwede man hine forswerige, fæste iv geár *if any layman perjure himself, let him fast four years,*

L. Ecg. P. ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 6, 14. Forsworen *perjūrus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 69: Gen. 24, 8. We ne beoþ forsworene *ĕrīmus mundi ab hoc jūrāmento*, Jos. 2, 20. He hine forsworenne and trȳwleásne clypode *he called him forsworn and faithless*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 32. Ða forsworenan mid forsworenum forwurþaþ *perjurers shall perish with perjurers*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 24. [*Ger.* sich ver-schwören *to conspire.*]

for-swîgian, -sweógian, -swūgian, -sūwian, -sūgian, -sȳgian, to -swigianne, -swîgienne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent, conceal;* sîlentio prætĕrīre:—Betwih ðās þing nis to forswîgianne, hwylc heofonlîc wundor and mægen ætȳwed wæs, ðā his bān gefunden and gemēted wǽron *inter quæ nequaquam silentio prætereundum reor, quid virtūtis ac mīrācŭli cælestis fuĕrit ostensum, cum ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 9. Nis us ðonne se hlîsa to forswîgienne *nec silentio prætereunda opīnio*, 2, 1; S. 501, 1. Forswîged yrfe-bōc [MS. -bec] *suppressum testāmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 104; Wrt. Voc. 20, 43. **II.** *v. intrans. To be silent;* reticēre:—Hē rîcum mannum nō for āre ne for ege næfre forswîgian wolde *nunquam dīvĭtĭbus hŏnōris sīve tĭmōris grātia retĭcēbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 10. [*Ger.* ver-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

for-swilgeþ *swallows up, devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-swilt *dies*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweltan.

fōr-swîþ; *adj. Very strong, very great;* prævălĭdus:—Is ðīn meaht fōrswîþ *is thy power very great?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 11; Sch. 26.

for-swîðan; he -swîþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To overcome;* reprĭmĕre:—Se ðas orsorgnesse ðe he hēr hæfþ ne forswîþ mid ðære gesceádwîsnesse his ingeþonces *he does not overcome the prosperity he has here with prudence of mind*, Past. 50, 1; Hat. MS. Seó him sāra gehwylc symle forswîdede *which constantly overcame each of his pains*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 5; Gū. 939. Forsuīða *confundere*, Rtl. 50, 13; *præcedere*, 32, 21.

fōr-swîðe; *adv. Very strongly, very much, vehemently, utterly;* valde, vehĕmenter:—Hī wurdon gehergode and gehȳnde fōrswîðe eahtatȳne geár *afflicti sunt et vehĕmenter oppressi per annos dĕcem et octo*, Jud. 10, 8: Ps. Th. 84, 8. Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles fōrswîðe gebrōcod *the army had not utterly broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29.

for-swolgen *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27; *pp. of* for-swelgan.

for-sworcen *darkened, obscured*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29; *pp. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworceþ *darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworen *forsworn, perjured*, Gen. 24, 8; *pp. of* for-swerian.

for-sworennys, -nyss, e; *f.* [forsworen, *pp. of* forswerian *to forswear;* -nys, -nyss] *False swearing, perjury;* pejĕrātio, perjūrium:—Cȳpmannum gedafenaþ ðæt hī sōþfæstnysse healdon, and lofian heora þing būton lāþre forsworennysse *it is fitting to merchants that they hold truth, and praise their things without hateful perjury*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 9.

for-swūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence;* sîlentio prætĕrīre:—Ælc ânweald biþ forswūgod, gif he biþ būtan wīsdōme *every power is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10. v. for-swîgian.

for-swulge *hast swallowed up* or *devoured*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938; *2nd sing. p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgen *would have swallowed up* or *devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4; *subj. p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgon *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28; *p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-sȳgian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To pass over in silence, conceal;* sîlentio prætĕrīre:—Hū wēne we hū monegra māran bismra hȳ for-sȳgedon *can we think how many greater reproaches they concealed?* Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 27. v. for-swîgian.

for-syhþ *despises*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

fōr-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [syngian *to sin*] *To sin greatly;* multum peccāre:—Ne wurþ ǽnig man on worlde swā swîðe fōrsyngad, ðe he wið Gode gebētan ne mǽge *no man in the world is so very sinful, that he may not make atonement to God*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 282, 1. [Cf. *Ger.* sich versündigen *to sin against.*]

fōr-tācen [=fōre-tācen] *afore-token;* portentum, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 12.

for-teáh *misled, seduced*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270; *p. of* for-teón. v. teón.

for-tendan; *p.* -tende [=-tendede], *pl.* -tendon; *pp.* -tended [for-, tendan *to burn*] *To burn off* or *away, sear;* inūrĕre:—Ðǽm mǽdencildum [MS. -cildan], ða wîf fortendon ðæt swȳðre breóst fōran, ðæt hit weaxan ne sceolde, ðæt hī hæfden ðȳ strengran scyte; forðon hī mon hēt on Creácisc Amāzanas, ðæt is on Englisc fortende *from the female children, the women burnt off the right breast so far that it should not grow, that they might have stronger shot; therefore, they are called in Greek* Amazons, *that is in English seared*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 10–13. *The Latin of Ors. is,*—fēmĭnas stūdiōse nutriunt, *inustis* infantium dexteriōrĭbus mamillis, ne sagittārum jactus impĕdīrentur, unde Amāzŏnes dictæ, *Ors. Hav.* Lib. I. Cap. xv, p. 65, 3–4. [Amazons = Ἀμάζονες, *-όνων, pl. f.* ἀ- *without,* μαζός *a breast,* or ἀ-, ἀμ- *intensive, and* ἄζω *to dry, parch,* or *sear.*]

Fortende, a; *pl. f.* [*pp. of* fortendan *to burn off* or *away, sear*] *The seared ones, Amazons;* Amāzŏnes, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 13.

for-teón, -tión; *impert.* -teó, -teóh, *pl.* -teóþ; *subj.* -teó, *pl.* -teón [for-, teón *to draw, lead*] *To mislead, seduce;* sedūcĕre. v. teón, tión.

forþ; *adv.* [faran *to go*] FORTH, *thence, hence, forwards, onwards, henceforth, further, still;* inde, hinc, prorsum, porro, dehinc, deinceps, tămen:—Abraham eóde forþ *Abraham went forth*, Gen. 18, 16: Num. 22, 35: Jud. 16, 30. Alǽdaþ mīne bān forþ mid eów *efferte ossa mea hinc vōbiscum*, Ex. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 1229; B. 612: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921: Elen. Kmbl. 2207; El. 1105. Forþ on leóht geláded *brought forth into light;* prolātum in lūcem, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37. Teáh heora óðer forþ fægere bōc *one of them drew forth a beautiful book*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 36; 633, 5. Gewāt se dæg forþ *the day was going forth*, Lk. Bos. 9. 12. Hī ne mihton ðanon fleón, ne forþ ne underbæc *they could not flee thence, neither forwards nor backwards*, Jos. 8, 20: Cd. 118; Th. 153, 8; Gen. 2535. Cynrîc rîcsode forþ xxvi wintra *Cynric reigned on for twenty-six years*, Chr. 534; Erl. 14, 33. Swā forþ swā he mihte *as far as he could*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 16: 5, 21; S. 643, 5. Heald forþ tela niwe sibbe *hold well henceforth our new kinship*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 17; Gen. 437. Gif ðū forþ his willan gehȳrsum beón wylt *si deinceps voluntāti ejus obsecundāre vŏlŭeris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 27. He lēt ðæt forþ on his bōsme awunian *he let it still remain in his bosom*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 7; Gen. 320: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211. And swā forþ *and so forth, and so on*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59: Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 26; Lchdm. iii. 250, 7. On cnihthāde and swā forþ eallne ðonne giógoþhād *in childhood and then throughout youth*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. [*O. Sax.* ford: *Frs.* fort, ford: *O. Frs.* forth, ford: *Dut.* voort: *Ger.* fort: *M. H. Ger.* vort.] v. forþon = furþ-um, *dat. of an old adj.* forþ, furþum-lîc.

forþ; *prep. Out of, forth;* e, ex: used in composition, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-ða; *adv. For that cause, therefore;* proptĕrea:—Forða bletsode ðē God on ēcnysse *proptĕrea benedixit te Deus in æternum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. v. for-ðam; *adv.*

forþ-acîgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call forth;* provŏcāre:—He monige forþacîgde *he called forth many*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

forþ-agān; *part. Gone forth, passed;* prætĕrītus, peractus:—Tîma ys forþagān *hōra prætĕriit*, Mt. Bos. 14, 15: Mk. Bos. 6, 35. Forþagāne ðȳ wintre *peracta hieme*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon, for-ðam-ðe, for-ðæm-ðe, for-ðan-ðe, for-ðon-ðe; *conj.* [*for that which*] *For that, for that reason which, for, because;* nam, quia:—Eádige synd ða gāstlîcan þearfan, forðam hyra ys heofena rîce *blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven*, Mt. Bos. 5, 3: Ps. Spl. 24, 22: Beo. Th. 301; B. 149: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Runic pm. 20; Kmbl. 343, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 40. Swîðost he fōr ðyder for ðǽm horshwælum, forðæm hī habbaþ swȳðe ædele bān on hyra tōþum *he went there chiefly for the walruses, because they have very good bone in their teeth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 16, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 76; Met. 5, 38. Me ðæt gelǽrdon leóde mīne ðæt ic ðē sōhte, forðan hie mægenes cræft mīnne cūðon *my people counselled me that I should seek thee, because they knew my capacity of strength*, Beo. Th. 840; B. 418: Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Apstls. Kmbl. 93; Ap. 47: Menol. Fox 42; Men. 21. Hī wîte þolîaþ forðon hie þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon *they suffer torment because they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 19; Gen. 326: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: Beo. Th. 4688; B. 2349: Ps. Spl. 11, 1: Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Eádige synd ða ðe nū wēpaþ, forðamðe hī beóþ gefrēfrede *blessed are they who weep now, for they shall be comforted*, Mt. Bos. 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 73; Met. 20, 37. Næfþ ðys word [willan] nǽnne imperātīvum, forðanðe se willa sceall beón ǽfre frig *this verb* [*to will*] *has no imperative, for the will must always be free*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1, 3, 25. Forðonðe sió sunne ðǽr gǽþ neár on setl, ðonne on ōðrum lande, ðǽr syndon lȳðran wedera ðonne on Brittannia *because the sun in its setting goes nearer there than in any other land, there are milder weathers than in Britain*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 20, 32: Mt. Bos. 7, 13: Ps. Spl. 1, 7: Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203: Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea, idcirco, ĭdeo:—Forðam ic secge eów *ĭdeo dīco vōbis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 25: 12, 27, 31: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 32; Gen. 97. Ne mōst ðū wesan forðæm ormōd *thou must not consequently be dejected*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 58; Met. 5, 29. He ārās of deáþe, and forðan ȳnd ðās wundru gefremode on him *ipse surrexit a mortuis, et ĭdeo virtūtes operantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2: Beo. Th. 1362; B. 679: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194: Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458: Elen. Kmbl. 618; El. 309. Wæs he sōþfæstnysse wer, and he forðon eallum wæs leóf *he was a man of truth, and was consequently dear to all*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 22: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 9; Gen. 172: Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 7; Cri. 148: Beo. Th. 6035;

B. 3021: Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192: Ps. Th. 54, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 921; Sal. 460.

forþ-arǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth;* prosīlire:—Ic forþarǽse *prosĭlio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 43. Forþarǽsde of his bedde *prosĭluit ex lecto suo,* Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

forþ-ascūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To shove forth, drive forward;* propellĕre, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6.

forþ-asendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth;* emittĕre:—Binnan þrȳm dagum he mæg ðone migþan forþasendan *within three days he may send forth the urine,* Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8. Forþasend *emissus,* Greg. Dial. 1, 12.

forþ-asettan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted *To set forth, appoint, make;* propōnĕre, pōnĕre, statuĕre:—Ic ðone frumbearn forþasette ofer eorþcyningas ealra heáhstne *ĕgo primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum, excelsum præ rēgĭbus terræ,* Ps. Th. 88, 24.

forþ-asliden *passed* or *gone before, tumbled* or *fallen down;* prælapsus, prolapsus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-slīdan.

forþ-ateón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw forth, bring forth, produce;* proferre, producĕre, edūcĕre:—Forþateónde *produ̇cens,* Ps. Lamb. 103, 14. Seó eorþe forþateáh grōwende wirte *protŭlit terra herbam vīrentem,* Gen. 1, 12. God ðā forþateáh of ðære moldan ælces cynnes treów *produxitque Dŏmĭnus Deus de hŭmo omne lignum,* Gen. 2, 9. He forþateáh wæter of stāne *eduxit ăquam de petra,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16. Forþ-atogen *progenitus,* Hpt. Gl.

forþ-atinc̄g, e; *f. An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging;* exhortātio, Prœm. R. Concord.

forþ-aurnen; *part. Run forth, elapsed;* elapsus:—Nalæs micelre tīde forþaurnenre *non multo elapso tempŏre,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 37.

forþ-bǽro; *f. indecl. A bringing forth, a production;* procreātio, productio:—Forþbǽro tīd *the time of production,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 31; Gen. 132. Cf. onbǽru. Or is forþ-bǽro *adj. f.*? Cf. *O. H Ger.* frambari *inclytus; Icel.* frábærr *surpassing;* and forþ-genge for similar adjectival forms.

forþ-becuman, -bicuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—He gesyhþ fram hwylcum wyrttruman seó besmitenes forþbecom *vĭdet a qua rādīce inquĭnātio illa processĕrit,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8: Ps. Th. 72, 6.

forþ-beran; he -bereþ, -bireþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To bear* or *carry forth, bring forth, bring forward, produce;* proferre, perhībēre:—Ðone æðelan Albanum seó wæstmberende Bryton forþbereþ *Albānum egrĕgium fēcunda Britannia profert,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Ðætte ealle openlīce be heora dǽde þurh andetnesse forþbǽron *ut omnes pălam quæ gessĕrant confītendo proferrent,* 4, 27; S. 604, 23: Blickl. Homl. 25, 2; 101, 30. Ðæt he gewitnesse forþbǽre be ðam leóhte *ut testīmōnium perhĭbĕret de lūmĭne,* Jn. Bos. 1, 8.

forþ-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To burst* or *break forth;* erumpĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-beseón; *p.* -beseah, *pl.* -besāwon; *pp.* -besewen *To look forth, look out;* prospĭcĕre:—He forþbeseah of heánnysse hālgan his *prospexit de excelso sancto suo,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 20.

forþ-bicuman; *p.* -bicwom, *pl.* -bicwōmon; *pp.* -bicumen *To come forth* · provĕnīre:—Forþbicwom Godes þegna blǽd *the prosperity of God's servants came forth,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 28; Cri. 709. v. forþ-becuman.

forþ-blǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [blǽst *a blast*] *To blast forth, puff out, burst out;* insufflāre, erumpĕre, Cot. 74.

forþ-blāwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blāwen *To blow forth, belch out;* eructāre, Cot. 78.

forþ-boren; *part.* [*pp. of* forþ-beran] *Born forth, noble-born, high-born;* clāris parentībus ortus, nōbĭlis:—We lǽraþ ðæt ænig forþboren preóst ne forseó ðone læsborenan *we enjoin that no high-born priest despise the lower born,* L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 20.

forþ-brengan; *p.* -brohte; *pp.* -broht [forþ, brengan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producĕre, dedūcĕre, effĭcĕre:—Wel forþbrengeþ hit *it brings forth well,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 142; Met. 29, 71. Se Metod eallra gesceafta ealle forþbrengþ *the Creator of all things produces them all,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Forþbrohte *proferret,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. He forþbrohte swylce flōd wæteru *deduxit tamquam flūmina ăquas,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16.

forþ-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen [forþ, bringan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producĕre, effĭcĕre:—Gif he ðone āþ forþbringan ne mæg *if he cannot bring forth the oath,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 17. He ne mæg ðæt forþbringan *he cannot accomplish it,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. Yfel man yfel forþbringþ *mălus hŏmo profert mălum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 45: Mt. Bos. 13, 52. Ealle ða wæstmas ðe eorðe forþbringeþ *all the fruits that earth produces,* Blickl. Homl. 39, 17. Ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs forþbringende *which was bringing forth so many misfortunes,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23.

forþ-brohte *brought forth,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16; *p. of* forþ-brengan.

forþ-bylding, e; *f. An instigation, incitement, emboldening;* incĭtātio:—Heora feónda forþbylding *the emboldening of their foes,* Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 38.

forþ-clipung, e; *f. A calling forth, provoking, an appeal;* provŏcātio, evŏcātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-clypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call forth, provoke;* provŏcāre:—Forþclypiende us betwynan *provŏcantes invĭcem,* Gal. 5, 26.

forþ-cuman; he -cymeþ, -cymþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *subj. pres.* -cume, -cyme, *pl.* -cumen, -cymen; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come forth* or *forward, proceed, succeed, arrive;* procēdĕre, pervĕnīre, advĕnīre:—Metod hēht leóht forþcuman *the Creator bade light to come forth,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 11; Gen. 122. Ðonne forþcumaþ fyrenfulra þrēat hīge onlīc *cum exŏrientur peccātōres sīcut fēnum,* Ps. Th. 91, 6. Siððan hit forþcume *after it is come forth;* postquam nātus sit, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. Ðæt ælc spræc hæbbe ândagan hwænne hit forþcume *that every suit have a term when it shall come forward,* L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 21. Gif se āþ forþcume *if the oath succeed,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 15; 282, 7. Ðæt he forþcume to ðǽm gesǽlþum *that he may arrive at the felicities,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 16; Met. 21, 8. Ðonne ic forþcyme *when I come forth,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8. Wæs forþcumen geóc æfter gyrne *comfort was come forth after sorrow,* Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Forþcymene, *pp. pl. come forth,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10.

forþ-cyme, es; *m. A coming forth, egress;* egressus, effūsio:—On ðæra cilda forþcyme *in effūsiōne infantum,* Gen. 38, 28.

forþ-cyme *may come forth* or *forward,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8; *subj. pres. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cymen *come forth,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10; *pp. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cȳðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare, pronounce;* pronuntiāre, declārāre, Hymn. Lye.

forþ-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To put forth;* proferre:—Hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam proferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendĕre jussit,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6.

fōr-pearle; *adv. Very much, greatly;* valde, vehĕmenter:—He behȳdde his swīðran hand, ofsceamod fōrþearle *he hid his right hand, greatly ashamed thereof,* Ælfc. T. 37, 13: Jud. 3, 8.

fōr-þearlīce; *adv. Very severely, strictly;* districte, R. Ben. 2.

for-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To misthink, disdain, despise, distrust, despair;* dedignāri, diffīdĕre:—Ðæt is nū git dīnre unrihtwīsnesse ðæt ðū eart fullneáh forþoht; ac ic nolde ðæt ðū ðē forþohtest; forðam se se ðe hine forþencþ, se biþ ormōd *it is still thy fault that thou art almost despaired; but I was unwilling that thou shouldest distrust thyself; for he who distrusts himself is without courage,* Bt. 8; Fox 24, 15–18. He lǽrde ðæt ða þearfan hȳ ne forþohton *he taught that they should not despise the poor,* Ps. Th. arg. 48. He fela worda spræc, forþoht þearle *he uttered many words, greatly despaired,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 163; Met. 1, 82. [*Ger.* ver-denken *to think wrong, blame.*] v. fore-þencan.

for-þeón; *p.* -þeóde; *pp.* -þeód *To oppress;* opprĭmere, subĭgĕre:—Scīrne scīman sceadu forþeóde *shadow oppressed the bright splendour,* Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. [*O. H. Ger.* fardúhian *opprimere.*]

for-þeóstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To darken, be dark;* obscūrāre:—He asende þeóstru and forþeóstrade oððe swearc *misit tenebras et obscūrāvit,* Ps. Lamb. 104, 28. [*Ger.* ver-düstern *to darken.*] v. a-þȳstrian.

forþ-fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Forefathers;* māj̄ōres:—Abrahames forþfæderas *Abraham's forefathers,* Ælfc. T. 7, 26. Forþfæderas *tritavi,* Hpt. Gl. 426. v. fōrefæder.

forþ-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren *To go forth, depart, die;* discēdĕre, abīre, defungi:—Ðætte hī ǽgðer ge forþfaraþ ge eftcumaþ *that they both depart and return,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 8. On ðam ilcan geáre he forþfōr *in the same year he died,* Chr. 571; Erl. 19, 18. Forþfaren *defunctus,* Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 31: Wrt. Voc. 85, 58. Ðā Hērōdes wæs forþfaren *defuncto Hērōde,* Mt. Bos. 2, 19: Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 4. Synd forþfarene, ðe ðæs cildes sāwle sōhton *defuncti sunt, qui quærēbant ănimam puĕri,* Mt. Bos. 2, 20. [*Laym.* forðfaren *pp. dead.*]

forþ-faru, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* ŏbĭtus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Laym.* forðfarе *departure, death.*]

forþ-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die;* decēdĕre, defungi, mŏri, expīrāre:—He ðǽr forþferan sceolde *he should die there,* Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 25: 4, 11; S. 579, 29, 42. Hī ðǽr cȳddon hine forþferende *quem ĭbidem ŏbiisse narrāvērint,* 3, 29; S. 561, 4. Se Hǽlend asende his stefne and forþferde *Iesus emissa vōce magna expīrāvit,* Mk. Bos. 15, 37. Forþferde ðæt wīf *mŭlier defuncta est,* Mt. Bos. 22, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 17: 4, 11; S. 579, 14; 580, 3: Chr. 101; Erl. 9, 10: 534; Erl. 14, 32: 544; Erl. 17, 5. Cūþrēd and Coenbryht on ānum geáre forþferdun *Cuthred and Cenbyrht died in one year,* Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 13. He forþfered wæs *defunctus est,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Hī wurdon fǽrlīce forþferede *they suddenly died,* Homl. Th. ii. 174, 15. Ðā mette he ðane man forþferedne þe ǽr untrum wæs *then he found the man dead that before was ill,* Blickl. Homl. 217, 18.

forþ-feredness, -ness, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* ŏbĭtus,

transmigrātio :—Ongeáton hī on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sǽde ða neáh-tíde hire forþferednesse *ex quo intellexēre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrātiōnis in proximum nunciāre vēnisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 34, MS. C.

forþ-fering, e; *f. A going forth, deceasing, dying;* defunctio, decessio, Scint.

forþ-fleógan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly forth;* evŏlāre:—Hie lēton forþfleógan flāna scūras *they let fly forth showers of arrows*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221.

forþ-flówan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flówen *To flow forth;* effluĕre:—Genihtsum wæter forþflóweþ *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24.

forþ-fôr, e; *f.* [fôr *a going*] *A going forth, departure, death;* exĭtus, ŏbĭtus, mors:—Forðamðe him cūþ forþfôr toweard wǽre *eo quod certus sibi exĭtus esset*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16. Ðæt is gesægd ðæt he wǽre gewis his sylfes forþfôre, of ðǽm ðe we nū secgan hȳrdon *præscius sui ŏbĭtus exstitisse, ex his quæ narrāvĭmus, vĭdētur*, 4, 24; S. 599, 14: 3, 19; S. 547, 17. He læg æt forþfôre *incĭpiēbat mŏri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 47: Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28, 37: 5, 3; S. 616, 17. Be his forþfôre *de ŏbĭtu ejus*, 2, 3; S. 504, 13. Heora gemynde and forþfôre mid mæssesange mǽrsade syndon *their memory and decease are celebrated with mass-song*, 2, 3; S. 504, 41.

forþ-forlǽtan; *p.* -forlēt, *pl.* -forlēton; *pp.* -forlǽten *To let forth, send forth;* emittĕre:—Egeslícne cwide Weard ofer ðæt fǽge folc forþforlǽteþ *the Lord shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated people*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 34; Cri. 1518.

forþ-forlǽtenes, -ness, e; *f. A free permission, license, fault;* derelictio:—On ðara mānfulra forþforlǽtenesse *on account of the license of the wicked*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24.

forþ-framian, -fremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fremian *to advance, avail*] *To grow up, ripen;* pubescĕre:—Forþframiende *pubescens*, Cot. 150.

forþ-fromung, e; *f.* [fromung *a going*] *A going forth, going away, departure;* profectio:—Geblissod is Egypt on forþfromunge heora *lætāta est Ægyptus in profectiōne eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 36.

forþ-gân; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân *To go forth, proceed, go* or *pass by;* exīre, procēdĕre, prætĕrīre, transīre:—Raulf wolde forþgân mid his folce *Ralph would go forth with his people*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18. Ða hwīle ðe ic forþgā *dōnec transeam*, Ex. 33, 22. Þūsend geár beforan eágan dīnum, swā swā dæg estra [=giestra] se forþgǽþ *mille anni ante ŏcŭlos tuos tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætĕrĭit*, Ps. Spl. 89, 4. Ða þing ðe of ðam men forþgāþ, þa hine besmītaþ *quæ de hŏmĭne procēdunt illa sunt, quæ commūnĭcant hŏmĭnem*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15. Ðā he forþeóde *quo transeunte cōram eo*, Ex. 34, 6. Ða ðe forþeódon *qui prætĕrĭbant*, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 7. Hý on heora dagum butu forþeōdon *ambo processissent in diebus suis*, Lk. 1, 7.

forþ-gang, es; *m.* I. [gang I. *a going*] *a going forth, progress, advance;* processus, progressus:—Ðæs cyninges rīce ge fōreweard ge forþgang *cūjus rēgis regni et principĭa et processus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Se hæfþ forþgang fôr Gode and fôr worulde *he shall have progress before God and before the world*, Ælfc. T. 1, 7. II. [gang II. *latrīna*] *a passage, drain, privy;* meātus, secessus, latrīna:—Forþgang *meātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 57. Eall ðæt on ðone mūþ gǽþ, gǽþ on ða wambe, and byþ on forþgang asend *quod in os intrat, in ventrem vādit, et in secessum emittĭtur*, Mt. Bos. 15, 17: Mk. Bos. 7, 19. [vorðgong *progress, A. R.*]

forþ-gangan, -gongan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go forth, proceed, go before, precede;* procēdĕre, progrĕdi, præcēdĕre:—Hēt hyssa hwæne forþgangan *he commanded each of the youths to go forth*, Byrht. Th. 131, 5; By. 3. Forþgangendre tíde *procēdente tempŏre*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Forðgeonga *prægredi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23.

forþ-gebrengan; *p.* -gebrohte; *pp.* -gebroht *To bring forth* or *forward, make known;* edūcĕre, proferre:—Hī se hlīsa ne mæg forþgebrengan *fame cannot bring them forward*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 124; Met. 10, 62.

forþ-geclypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call forth, incite, provoke;* provŏcāre, Scint.

forþ-gecȳgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call forth;* provŏcāre:—He hī to gefeohte forþgecȳgde *he called them forth to battle*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 20.

forþ-gefaran; *p.* -gefôr, *pl.* -gefôron; *pp.* -gefaren *To go forth, go by, pass;* transīre:—Nymne seó clǽnsunge tíd forþgefare *nĭsi purgātiōnis tempus transiĕrit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 39. Wulfríc forþgefaren wæs *Wulfric was departed* [*dead*], Chr. 1061; Th. 329, 37: 560; Erl. 17, 16: Nar. 40, 9.

forþ-geferan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die;* decēdĕre, mŏri:—Ðara monige forþgeferdon on Drihten *many of whom died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34: 2, 14; S. 518, 1.

forþ-gefremman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [gefremman *to effect, bring to pass*] *To move forwards, cause to advance;* promŏvēre:—Hine God ofer ealle men forþgefremede *God advanced him above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718.

forþ-gelǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead* or *bring forth, produce, conduct;* produ̇cēre, provĕhĕre:—He wolde manna rīm forþgelǽdan *he would lead forth a number of men*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 24; Sat. 402. Se forþgelǽdeþ on muntum hīg *qui prodūcit in montĭbus fœnum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 9. Se ðe hine to heánnysse cynerîces forþgelǽdde *qui se ad regni ăpĭcem provĕhĕret*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19: Blickl. Homl. 205, 32.

forþ-gelang; *adj. Dependent;* pendens, nixus:—On wīsum scrifte biþ swíðe forþgelang forsyngodes mannes nȳdhelp *on wise confession is greatly dependent the needful help to a sinful man*, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 2: 9; Th. ii. 280, 12.

forþ-geleoran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To pass forth, pass away, depart, die;* transīre, decēdĕre, mŏri:—Monige forþgeleorðon on Drihten *many died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34, MS. T: 2, 14; S. 518, 1, MS. T. Nymne seó clǽnsunge tíd forþgeleore *nĭsi purgātiōnis tempus transiĕrit*, 1, 27; S. 493, 39, MSS. B. T. Ðā ongeat he ðone mann, and him to gemynde com ðæt he his hrægle onfēng ðā he forþgeleored wæs *cognōvitque hŏmĭnem, et quia vestīmentum ejus mŏrientis accēpĕrit, ad mĕmŏriam reduxit*, 3, 19; S. 549, 3: Th. Ghart. 138, 4.

forþ-genge; *adj. Progressive, increasing, effective;* pŏtens:—Hū mæg se leáfa beón forþgenge, gif seó lār [MS. lare] and ða lāreówas ateoriaþ *how can the faith be increasing if the doctrine and the teachers fail?* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 34. Ðæt hit þurh ðone fultum sīe forþgenge *that it become effective through help*, Past. 14, 1; Hat. MS. 17 b, 2.

forþ-geong, es; *m. A going forth, progress, process;* processus:—On forþgeonge ðæs ǽrendgewrites *in processu epistŏlæ*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 43. v. forþ-gang.

forþ-georn; *adj. Desirous to go forth, impetuous;* vehĕmens:—Swā dyde Æðerîc, fūs and forþgeorn *thus did Ætheric, eager and impetuous*, Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281.

forþ-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour forth;* profundĕre:—Ongeán ðam rǽse ðæs forþgotenan streámes *contra impĕtum flŭvii decurrentis*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 7. He, forþgotenum teárum of inneweardre heortan, Drihtne his willan bebeád *profūsis ex imo pectŏre lacrўmis, Dŏmĭno sua vōta commendābat*, 4, 28; S. 606, 42.

forþ-gesceaft, e; *f.* I. *the created things, creation, world;* creātūra, res creātæ, mundus:—Fyrn forþgesceaft Fæder ealle bewāt *the Father guards all the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rä. 81, 9: 92 b; Th. 346, 24; Sch. 3. II. *the future world, state,* or *condition;* stătus fūtūrus:—Is seó forþgesceaft dīgol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 584; Gn. C. 61. He ða forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgȳmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3505; B. 1750: Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 20; Fä. 56. Ðæt ic an forþgesceaft feran mōte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52.

forþ-geseón; *p.* -geseah, *pl.* -gesâwon; *pp.* -gesewen *To see forth, onward,* or *in front;* providēre:—Hī forþgesâwon līfes lâtþeów *they saw the guide of life in front*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 7; Exod. 103.

forþ-gestapan; *p.* -gestōp, *pl.* -gestōpon; *pp.* -gestapen *To step forth;* progrĕdi:—He to forþgestōp dracan heáfde neáh *he had stept forth near to the dragon's head*, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289.

forþ-gestîgan; *p.* -gestāh, *pl.* -gestigon; *pp.* -gestigen *To go forth* or *forwards, to advance, ascend;* prodīre, procēdĕre, ascendĕre:—Ðæt ǽnig forþgestîgeþ *that any shall advance*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 24; Crä. 20. Ðæt we eáðe māgon upcund rīce forþgestîgan *that we may easily ascend to the realm on high*, 93 a; Th. 348, 28; Sch. 35.

forþ-gestrangian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make very strong, strengthen much;* confortāre:—Ofer me syndon, ða ðe me ēhton, forþgestrangad *confortāti sunt sŭper me qui me persequuntur*, Ps. Th. 68, 5.

forþ-gesȳne; *adj. Visible;* conspĭcuus:—Fela biþ on foldan forþgesȳnra geongra geofona *there are many early gifts ever visible on earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 15; Crä. 1.

forþ-gewât *went forth, passed*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4; *p. of* forþ-gewîtan.

forþ-gewendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go* or *turn out;* prodīre:—Ðæt ælc man ðe fere wǽre forþgewende *so that every man who was able to go should turn out*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 31.

forþ-gewîtan; *p.* -gewât, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go forth, proceed, go by, pass, depart, die;* procēdĕre, transīre, prætĕrīre, decēdĕre, mŏri:—Swā swā brýdguma forþgewîtende of brýdbūre his *tanquam sponsus procēdens de thălămo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Ôþ-ðæt forþgewîteþ unriht *dōnec transeat iniquĭtas*, 56, 2. Swylce gysternlíc dæg ðe forþgewāt *tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætĕrĭit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 35. Forþgewît and rîce *procēde et regna*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Prætĕrĭtum tempus is forþgewiten tíd *prætĕrĭtum tempus is the past tense*, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 7, 10, 12, 13. Se forþgewitena tíma *the past tense*, Som. 23, 14. Ðone forþgewitenan tíman, Som. 23, 9.

forþ-gewitenes, -ness, e; *f. A going forth, departure;* profectio:—Blissade ðæt þeóstre folc on forþgewitenesse oððe fære heora *lætāta est Ægyptus in profectiōne eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38.

forþ-gongan; *part.* -gongende; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gongen *To go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre, præcēdĕre:—Forþgongende *going forth*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20: 1, 1;

S. 474, 24. Forþgongendre yldo *ævo præcēdente*, 4, 19; S. 587, 32. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-gyrd, fōr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale, the girdle which passes between the fore-legs of a horse from the nose-band to the girth;* antela [ab ante et telon, quod est longum, compōnītur, Du Cange, sub voce], cingŭlum illud quod ante pectus ĕqui tendĭtur, crassius lōrum quo pectus, partim ad ornāmentum, partim ad firmandam sellam cingĭtur:—Forþgyrd *antela*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 53; Wrt. Voc. 23, 14: 84, 4.

forþ-heald, -heold; *adj. Bent forward, inclined downwards, stooping;* incurvus, prōnus, proclīvus:—Hwōn forþheald *paulŭlum incurvus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. He lang fæc forþheald licgende wæs *aliquandiu prōnus jācens*, 4, 31; S. 610, 14. Forþheold *proclivus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. Forðhald ł gebeged *inclinata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 11.

forþ-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold to, follow out, maintain;* exsĕqui:—Mid ðý he dæt langre tíde forþheóld and dyde *quod dum multo tempōre sēdŭlus exsĕquērētur*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 24.

forþ-heold; *adj. Stooping;* proclīvus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. v. forþ-heald.

forþ-here, -herge, es; *m. The front* or *van of an army;* frons exercītūs:—Hie getealdon on ðam forþherge fēðan twelfe *they numbered twelve bands in their van*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 1; Exod. 225.

forþ-hreósan, he -hrýst; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush forth;* proruĕre:—Forþhrýst *proruit*, Scint. 26.

for-ðí, for-ðí-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore;* quia, quŏniam, ĭtăque:—Nā forðíðe heó of Moyse sý *non quia ex Moyse est*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Ps. Lamb. 77, 22. Forðíðe he slōh stān *quŏniam percussit petram*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðí, for-ðí ðonne; *adv. For that cause, consequently, wherefore;* quamobrem, proptĕrea, quapropter, ĭdeo, idcirco:—Forhwí oððe forðí *quamobrem*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Forðí ðonne *qua propter:* forðí *ĭdeo, idcirco, proptĕrea*, 44; Som. 46, 17, 18. Forðí gehýrde Drihten *ĭdeo audīvit Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 22, 25. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

forþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform;* promŏvēre:—He ne muge hit forþian *he may not perform it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 11: 1052; Erl. 182, 2. Ðæt he Godes circan forþige *ut Dei ecclēsias promŏveat*, L. I. P. 2; Wilk. 147, 34. DER. ge-forþian.

for-ðig; *conj. For, because;* ĕnim, etĕnim, quia, quŏniam:—Forðig he āhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige *for he owned both the land of the English as well as Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 3–4. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðig; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea:—Forðig ic eów sæde *proptĕrea dixi vōbis*, Jn. Bos. 6, 65. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

for-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plead for anyone, intercede;* intercēdĕre:—Būton se hlāford ðone wer forþingian wille *unless the lord will intercede for the man*, L. Alf. pol. 21; Wilk. 39, 34. v. fore-þingian.

for-þíofan *to thieve, steal;* fūrāri:—Ðæt ðū ne forstele oððe ne forþíofe *ne fūrēris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 19. v. þeófan, þíofan.

forþ-lǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead* or *bring forth, produce;* prodūcĕre:—Se ðe forþlǽdeþ windas of goldhordum his *qui prodūcit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Freódrihten hine forþlǽdde to ðam hālgan hām *the Lord led him forth to the holy home*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 18; Sat. 566.

forþ-lǽdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A bringing forth, production;* prolātio, productio:—On ðæs tuddres forþlǽdnysse *in prōlis prolātiōne*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21.

forþ-lǽstan; *p.* -lǽste; *pp.* -lǽsted *To follow out, accomplish, fulfil;* ăgĕre, perăgĕre:—Ðæt for intingan ðæs godcundan eges ǽne sīþe for his scylde onbryrded ongan, swā he eác eft for intingan ðære godcundan lufan lustfulligende ðām ēcum mēdum fæstlīce forþlǽste *quod causa dīvīni tĭmōris sĕmel ob reātum compunctus cœpĕrat, jam causa dīvīni ămōris delectātus præmiis indefessus ăgēbat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 23.

forþ-lǽtan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten *To let forth, send forth, emit;* emittĕre:—Swylce word he ðǽr forþlēt *such words he let forth there*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 5: Blickl. Homl. 133, 29.

forþ-leoran; *part.* -leorende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Wuldriende hāligne Gâst forþleorendne of Fæder and of Suna unasecgendlīce *glōrĭfĭcantes Spīrĭtum sanctum, procēdentem ex Patre et Filio inenarrābĭlĭter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 13, note.

forþ-lífan; *p.* -lâf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lífen [lífan *to leave*] *To stand out, appear;* prominēre:—Mid ðý me of sweoran forþlífaþ seó reádnes and bryne ðæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rŭbor tŭmōris, ardorque prominēat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

forþ-lócian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look forth;* prospĭcĕre:—Dryhten of heofene forþlócade ofer bearn monna *Dŏmĭnus de cælo prospexit sŭper filios hŏmĭnum*, Ps. Surt. 52, 3: Blickl. Homl. 217, 31; 219, 18.

forþ-lútan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To fall forwards, fall down;* procĭdĕre:—He forþleát on his andwlitan *procĭdĕret in făciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Forþloten *prōnus, proclivis*, Scint. 6: Prov. 29.

forþ-mǽre; *adj. Very great;* præclārus:—Gewíteþ on westrôdor forþmǽre tungol faran *the very great star departs to go into the western sky*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69.

forþ-man *one very rich* or *wealthy;* prædīvēs, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-þoht *despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16; *pp. of* for-þencan.

for-þohte, ðú -þohtest *despaired, hast despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 17; *p. of* for-þencan.

for-þolian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be deprived of, want;* prīvāri, cărēre:—Wât se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes lārcwidum longe forþolian *he knows who must long be deprived of his dear lord's lessons*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 29; Wand. 38.

for-ðon, for-ðon-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because;* quia, quŏniam:—Forðon ðú ofslōge ealle *quŏniam tu percussisti omnes*, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Forðonðe wyste Drihten weg rihtwīsra *quŏniam nōvit Dŏmĭnus viam justōrum*, 1, 7. v. for-ðam; *conj.*

for-ðon = for-ðam; *adv. For that cause, consequently, therefore;* proptĕrea, ĭdeo:—Forðon ne arísaþ ða ārleáse on dôme *ĭdeo non resurgunt impii in jŭdĭcio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 6.

forþ-on; *adv.* [= forþ-an, forþ-um = fúrþ-um] *At first, indeed, also;* prīmo, ĕtiam:—Nō forþon ānlēpe *no, not even* [*also*] *one*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. v. furþ-um.

fōr-þoncol; *adj. Forethoughtful, prudent;* prōvĭdus, prūdens:—Ðú ahýddest ðās from snottrum and fōrþonclum *absconsisti hæc a săpientĭbus et prūdentĭbus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 25. v. fōre-þancul.

forþ-onettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To hasten forth;* porro festīnāre:—Fæder on fultum forþonetteþ *the Father hastens forth to his aid*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 15; Ph. 455: 108 a; Th. 412, 9; Rä. 30, 11. He forþonette *he hastened forth*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 26; Hö. 41: Wald. 77; Vald. 2, 10.

forþ-ongangan *to go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Hie gesâwon fyrd Faraonis forþongangan *they saw the host of Pharaoh go forth*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 25; Exod. 156. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-onloten; *part.* [forþ *forth, forwards;* onloten, *pp. of* onlûtan *to incline to, bow*] *Fallen forwards, prostrate;* provŏlūtus, Gr. Dial. 1, 8.

forþ-onsendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To send forth;* emittĕre:—He in folc Godes forþonsendeþ of his brægdbogan biterne strǽl *he* [*the devil*] *sends forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 33; Cri. 764. Hî nædran forþonsendon *they sent forth snakes*, Elen. Kmbl. 240; El. 120. Ðæt ðú forþonsende wæter *that thou send forth water*, Andr. Kmbl. 3011; An. 1508.

forðor *further, more*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25, 30: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 71. v. furðor.

forþ-rǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth, spring forth, spring up, rise up;* proruĕre, exsilīre, sălīre, exsurgĕre:—Biþ on him will forþrǽsendes wæteres on ēce līf *fiet in eo fons āquæ sălientis in vitam æternam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 14. He ðā awearp his reáf, and forþrǽsde and to him com *qui projecto vestīmento suo exsĭliens, vēnit ad eum*, Mk. Bos. 10, 50. Forþrǽsdon of ðǽm wîtum *exsurrexērunt a supplĭciis*, Martyrol. ad 26, Mart.

for-þréstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To entirely bruise, break;* contĕrĕre, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 9: 104, 15, 31: 123, 7. Hpt. Gl. 425; 441. v. þrǽstan.

for-þriccan *to tread under, oppress*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-þryccan.

for-þriccednes, -ness, e; *f. A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety;* pressūra:—þeóda forþriccednes *pressūra gentium*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25.

forþ-riht; *adj. Right forth, distinct, plain;* hence, forþriht spræc *plain speech, prose;* prōsa = prorsa, *i. e.* proversa, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-rihte; *adv. Distinctly, plainly, manifestly;* expresse, plāne, dīrecte, C. R. Ben. 29. Forþrihte *indeclinabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 406. [*Orm*, forrþrihht *straightway.*]

for-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [þringan *to crowd, throng, rush upon*] *To snatch from any one, protect from any one;* erīpĕre ălĭcui, defendĕre ab ălĭquo:—Ðæt he ne meahte ða weálâfe wîge forþringan þeódnes þegne *that he might not by war protect the sad remnant from the king's thane*, Beo. Th. 2173; B. 1084. [*Orm.* forrþrungenn *oppressed: Ger.* verdrängen *to push away.*]

for-þryccan, -þrycan; *p.* -þrycte; *pp.* -þrycced, -þryct *To tread under, oppress greatly, suppress, overwhelm;* opprĭmĕre, supprĭmĕre:—Ðære wambe flēwsan he forþryceþ *it suppresses the flux of the stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 17. Næs ǽnig ðara ðæt mec þreám forþrycte *there was not any of them that overwhelmed me with reproofs*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 22; Jul. 520. Þreám forþrycced *oppressed with afflictions*, 50 a; Th. 174, 1; Gū. 1171: Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. Gesihst ðú nū ðæt ða rihtwīsan sint lāðe and forþrycte *seest thou now that the virtuous are hated and oppressed?* Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23.

for-þryct *oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23; *pp. of* for-þryccan.

forþ-ryne, es; *m. An onward course;* procursus:—Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora *river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 8; Gen. 215.

for-þrysmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [þrysmian *to suffocate*] *To suffocate, choke, strangle;* suffōcāre:—Eornfullness disse worulde, and leásung dissa woruldwélena forþrysmiaþ ðæt wurd *solĭcĭtūdo sæculi istius, et fallācia dīvĭtiārum suffōcat verbum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. Ða þornas hyt

forþrysmodon *spīnæ suffōcāvērunt illud*, Lk. Bos. 8, 7. Ða synd forþrysmede *qui suffōcantur*, 8, 14.

forþ-scencan *to drink to;* propīnāre, Cot. 149.

forþ-scrīðan; *p.* -scrāþ, *pl.* -scridon; *pp.* -scriðen *To go forth, pass on, depart;* prōdīre, decēdĕre:—Dagas forþscridon [MS. forþscridun] *days passed on*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ðonne dōgor beōþ on moldwege mīn forþscriðen *then my day on earth will be departed*, 48 a; Th. 164, 16; Gū. 1012.

forþ-scype, es; *m. A going forth, growth;* profectus:—For his forþscype onstyred *mōtus ejus profectĭbus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28, note.

forþ-sīþ, es; *m.* [sīþ *a journey*] *A going forth, departure, death;* progressus, ăbĭtus, ŏbĭtus:—Forþsīþes georn *glad of departure*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 2; Bo. 41: 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rä. 63, 2. Æfter Ōswaldes forþsīþe *after Oswald's death*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 37: Hy. 7, 72; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 72. Hreðer innan born, afysed on forþsīþ *his spirit burned within, bent on departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 19; Gū. 911: 50 a; Th. 173, 2; Gū. 1154: 52 b; Th. 182, 34; Gū. 1320. He wæs ðær ōþ Hērōdes forþsīþ *ĕrat ĭbi usque ad ŏbĭtum Hērōdis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 15.

forþ-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīðian *to journey*] *To go forth, depart, die;* prōdīre, discēdĕre, mŏri, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-snoter, -snotter; *adj.* [snoter *wise*] *Very wise;* săpientissĭmus:—Elene hēht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne *Elene bade to fetch to her aid the very wise* [*man*], Elen. Kmbl. 2104; El. 1053. Forþsnotterne, 2320; El. 1161. Fundon fīfhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred very wise* [*men*], 758; El. 379.

forþ-spell, es; *n.* [spell *a history*] *A speaking out, saying, intimation;* effātum, dictum:—Be ðissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47.

forþ-spōwnes, -ness, e; *f.* [spōwan *to succeed*] *Great success*, hence *An advance, a growth, prosperity;* profectus:—To forþspōwnesse gedēfenre heánesse *ad profectum dēbīti culmĭnis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17.

forþ-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak forth, speak out;* prolŏqui:—Ic sceal forþsprecan gēn ymbe Grendel *I shall speak forth again about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4145; B. 2069.

forþ-stæppan; *part.* -stæppende *To step forth, proceed*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. v. forþ-steppan.

forþ-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or *go forth, proceed, to go* or *pass by;* prōgrĕdi, prōdīre, procēdĕre, prætĕrīre:—Forþstōp swylce of rysele heora unrihtwīsnes *prōdiit quăsi ex ădĭpe iniquĭtas eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7. Ðā he lyt-hwōn forþstōp *cum prōcessisset paulŭlum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 35. Ða ðe forþstōpon hine gremedon *qui præterīvērunt blasphēmābant eum*, 15, 29.

forþ-steallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come to pass;* posthac lŏcum hăbēre:—Sceal seó wyrd swā ðeáh forþsteallian *that event shall yet come to pass*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 15; Gen. 2390.

forþ-stefn, es; *m.* [stefn *a prow*] *A fore-prow, prow;* prōra:—Forþstefn scipes *prōra nāvis*, Lye.

forþ-steppan, -stæppan; *part.* -stæppende: *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step* or *go forth, proceed;* progrĕdi, prōdīre, procēdĕre:—Of ansȳne ðīnre dōm mīn forþsteppe *de vultu tuo judĭcium meum prōdeat*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. He is swā swā brȳdguma forþstæppende of brȳdbūre his *ipse est tamquam sponsus procēdens de thălămo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. Ða þing ðe forþsteppaþ [MS. forþstappaþ] of mīnum welerum *quæ procēdunt de lăbiis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 35.

forþ-stōp, *pl.* -stōpon *went forth, proceeded, passed by*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7: Mk. Bos. 14, 35: 15, 29; *p. of* forþ-stapan.

forþ-swebban, -swefian; *p.* -swefede; *pp.* -swefed *To prevail, profit;* proficĕre:—Nāht forþswefaþ fȳnd *nĭhil prōfĭciet inīmīcus*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 22.

forþ-tēge, forþ-tīge, -tȳge, es; *m. A fore-court, porch, entrance;* vestĭbŭlum, fŏris:—On ðam forþtēge *in ipsis fŏrĭbus*, Prov. 8. Forþtȳge *vestĭbŭlum, atrium*, Hpt. Gl. 496; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 384, 56. v. fōre-tīge.

forþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To lead forth, make known, discover, betray, render up;* prōdĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-tīhan; he -tīhþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw forth;* protrāhĕre, extrāhĕre:—Meaht forþtīhþ heofoncondelle *his might draweth forth heaven's candle*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. v. tīhan I.

forþ-tihting, e; *f.* [tihting *persuasion*] *An exhortation;* exhortātio, Epil. Reg. Concord.

forþ-tȳge, es; *m. A fore-court;* vestĭbŭlum, Hpt. Gl. 496. v. forþ-tēge.

forþum; *adv. Even, indeed;* quĭdem, saltem:—Nānig forþum wæs *none indeed was*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 22; Gū. 895. v. furþum.

for-þunden; *part. p.* [þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* þunden *to swell*] *Swollen up;* tŭmĭdus:—Gyf seó wund forþunden sȳ *if the wound is swollen up*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 11.

forðung *an armament.* DER. scip-forðung. v. fyrdung.

forþ-weard, es; *m. A forward guard, pilot;* prōrēta:—Forþweard scipes *the pilot of the ship*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 26; Gen. 1436.

forþ-weard, -werd; *adj.* **I.** *in a forward direction, forward;* prōnus:—Forþweard *forward*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 25; Rä. 22, 13: 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Á swā hit forþwerdre beón sceolde, swā wæs hit lætre *always as it should be more forward, so was it later*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 32. **II.** *tending towards any one;* ălĭquem versus tendens:—Forþweard to ðē *tending towards thee*, Ps. Cot. 50, 79; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 79. **III.** *everlasting, continual;* sempĭternus:—Ic forþweardne gefeán hæbbe *I have everlasting joy*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 4; Ph. 569. Fremum forþweardum *with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210.

forþ-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow* or *break forth;* procrescĕre, prorumpĕre:—Forþweóx his feóndscipe *prorūpit ejus ŏdium*, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

forþ-weg, es; *m. An onward course, a going forth, departure, journey;* progressus, profectio, ăbĭtus, ŏbĭtus:—Fūs forþweges *desirous of departure*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 20; Rä. 31, 3. Ferede in forþwege *borne on their journey hence*, 77 b; Th. 291, 12; Wand. 81: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125. He of ealdre gewāt on forþweg *he departed from life on his way forth*, Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. On forþwegas *on their ways forth*, 160; Th. 200, 1; Exod. 350: 144; Th. 179, 22; Exod. 32.

forþ-werd [=-weard] *Forthward, those who are present;* præsens:—Ðis gemet [imperativus] sprecþ forþwerd *this mood* [*imperative*] *speaketh to those present*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. v. bebeódendlīc gemet.

forþ-wīf, es; *n. A married woman, mother*, hence *A matron;* matrōna, Wrt. Voc. 72, 78.

forþ-wīsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To guide forth, direct;* dirĭgĕre:—Him seleþegn forþwīsade *the hall-thane guided him forth*, Beo. Th. 3595; B. 1795.

for-ðȳ, for-ðý-ðe, for-ðī, for-ðī-ðe, for-ðig; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore;* nam, quia, ĭtăque:—Forðȳ ðam cræftegan ne mæg næfre his cræft losigan *because to the skilful his skill can never be lost*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 2. Nān mon forðý ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste *no man rides because he lists to ride*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 6, 12.

for-ðȳ, for-ðī, for-ðig; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea, ĭdeo:—Forðȳ Moyses eów sealde ymbsnydenysse *proptĕrea Moyses dĕdit vōbis circumcisiōnem*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 385; Met. 20, 193. [*Orm.* forrþl = *Laym.* for þl.]

for-þyldian, -þyldigian, -þyldegian, -þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, endure, suffer, be patient, wait patiently;* sustĭnēre, tolĕrāre, pāti:—For ðē ic forþyldegode hosp *propter te sustĭnui opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 68, 10: 54, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Hī forþyldegodon [Lamb. forþyldigodon] sāwle mīne *sustĭnuērunt anĭmam meam*, Ps. Spl. 55, 7. Ic forbær ðē oððe forþylgode ðē *sustĭnui te*, 24, 22. Geþola oððe forþyldiga Drihten *sustĭne Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 14.

for-þylman, -þylmian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To encompass, overwhelm, cover over, obscure;* involvĕre, obvolvĕre, obscūrare:—He his sylfes ðær bān gebringeþ, ða ær brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde *it* [*the phœnix*] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 23; Ph. 284. Þeóstrum forþylmed *overwhelmed with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 1530; El. 767: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 118. Þeóstru ne beóþ forþylmode oððe forsworcene to ðē *tĕnebræ non obscūrābuntur a te*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 12.

forþ-yppan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make known, publish, declare;* promulgāre, publicāre, prodĕre, Cot. 150: Ps. Vosi 16, 3.

forþ-yrnan; *part.* -yrnende; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run forth* or *before, precede;* præcurrĕre:—Wæs, æfter forþyrnendre tíde, ymb fīfhund wintra and tū and hundnigontig fram Cristes hidercyme *it was, according to the time preceding, about five hundred and ninety-two years from Christ's coming hither*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 18.

for-þyrrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þyr *dry*] *To dry up;* perarescĕre:—Ðæt ða sȳn forþyrrode *that they are dried up*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 5.

for-þȳstrian *to darken.* v. for-þeóstrian.

for-tīhan; he -tīþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw against* or *over, cover over with anything, darken, obscure;* obdūcĕre:—Mid gedwolmiste fortīþ mōd *covers over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34. DER. tīhan I. [*Germ.* vorziehen.]

for-tió *may cover over; subj. pres. of* for-tīon.

for-tión; *impert.* -tió, -tióh, *pl.* -tióþ; *subj.* -tió, *pl.* -tión *To draw against* or *over, cover over, obscure;* obdūcĕre:—Ðæt mōd mid ðam gedwol-miste fortió *may cover over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1. v. for-teón.

for-tīþ *covers over, obscures*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34; *pres. of* for-tīhan.

for-togen; *part. Tugged* or *drawn together;* contractus:—Fortogen *turmĭnōsus* [=*tormĭnōsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 35; Wrt. Voc. 16, 10.

for-togenes, -ness, e; *f. A tugging, drawing together, griping, cramp, convulsion;* contractio, convulsio, spasmus:—Wið fortogenesse innan *for inward griping* or *colic*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 32.

for-tredan, ðū -tretst, -trydst, -trytst; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, tread under foot;* conculcāre, calcāre:—Ðæt ðū cunne fortredan ðas worold *that thou mayest tread down this world*, Homl. Th.

ii. 392, 34. Ic fortrede *conculco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 43. Fortretst ðū ða woruldlīcan styrunga *thou wilt tread down worldly commotions*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. Ðū fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and of dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13. Ðū fortrytst eorþan *conculcābis terram*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12. Wēnunga þéostru fortredaþ me *forsĭtan tenebræ conculcābunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. Wegferende ðæt sǽd fortrǽdon *the wayfarers trod the seed down*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15: i. 544, 28. Būton ðæt hit sȳ fram mannum fortreden *nīsi ut conculcētur ab hŏmĭnĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Hierusalem biþ fram þeódum fortreden *Jerūsălem calcābĭtur a gentĭbus*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Seó fortredene heorte *the trodden down heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 16. [*Chauc.* fortroden *trodden down: Ger.* ver-treten *to tread down.*]

for-treding, e; *f. A treading down, crushing;* conculcātio, contrītio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-trūgadnes *over-confidence, precipitancy*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4. v. for-trūwodnes.

for-trūwian, -trūwigan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To be over-confident, rash, to presume;* præsūmĕre, præcĭpĭtāre:—Ðū ðē fortrūwodest [MS. fortrūwudest] for ðīnre rihtwīsnesse *thou wast over-confident on account of thy virtue*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13. Ðȳ-læs he hine for ðære wynsuman wyrde fortrūwige *lest he through the pleasant fortune should be presumptuous*, 40, 3; Fox 238, 17. Ða fortrūwodan *the presumptuous*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 25, 26. Ða fortrūwudan, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 2, 12. Ðǽm fortrūwodum monnum *to presumptuous men*, 49, 5; Hat. MS.

for-trūwodnes, -trūgadnes, -ness, e; *f. Over-confidence, precipitancy, presumption, arrogance;* præcĭpĭtātio, præsumptio, arrŏgantia:—For eówerre fortrūwodnesse *for your presumption*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 25. Ða fortrūwodnesse and ða ānwilnesse an Corinctheum Paulus ongeat swíðe wiðerweardne wið hine *the presumption and obstinacy of the Corinthians Paul saw [to be] greatly opposed to himself*, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16. Ðū lufedest ealle word fortrūgadnesse *dīlexisti omnia verba præcĭpĭtātiōnis*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4.

for-trūwung, e; *f. Over-confidence, presumption;* præcĭpĭtātio:—On ðære fortrūwunga and on ðam gilpe *by presumption and by arrogance*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 6, 4.

for-trydst, -trytst *treadest down*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-tredan.

for-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To draw away, lead astray, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Se ealda feónd forlǽrde lygesearwum, leóde fortyhte *the old fiend mistaught with lying snares, led astray the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208.

for-tyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To draw off from the object, seduce;* sedūcĕre:—Ðonan us se swearta gǽst forteáh and fortylde *whence the dark spirit drew away and seduced us*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270. v. tillan.

fōr-tymbrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To build before* or *in front of, stop up, obstruct;* obstruĕre:—Fōrtymbred is mūþ sprecendra unrihtu *obstructum est os lŏquentium inīqua*, Ps. Spl. C. 62, 10.

for-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut in, stop, hinder;* interclūdĕre:—Hī mid gelomlīcum oncunningum tiledon ðæt hī him ðone heofonlīcan weg fōrsetton and fortȳndon *qui crebris accūsātiōnĭbus ĭter illi cœleste interclūdĕre contendēbant*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4.

forud; *part. Broken, fractured, worn out, decayed;* fractus, contrītus:—Se foruda fōt and sió forude hond *the fractured foot and the fractured hand*, Past. 11, 2; Cot. MS. On ðisum þrím stelum stynt se cynestōl, and gif ān biþ forud, he fylþ adūn sōna *the throne stands on these three pillars, and if one is decayed, it soon falls down*, Ælfc. T. 41, 6. v. forod.

for-ūton; *conj. Without, besides, except;* sīne, nĭsi:—Se fīr forbearnde ealle ðe minstre, forūton feáwe bēc *the fire burnt all the monastery except a few books*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 8. v. būtan; *conj.*

for-wǽrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deny, refuse;* rĕcūsāre:—Gif he byrigan forwærne *if he refuse to give a pledge*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wandian, -wandigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wandian *to fear*]. I. *v. trans. To reverence, have in honour;* vĕrēri, revērēri:—Mīnne sunu hig forwandiaþ *revērēbuntur fīlium meum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 6: Lk. Bos. 20, 13. II. *v. intrans. To be afraid, be confounded, hesitate;* confundi, cunctāri:—Nellaþ forwandian ðæt hī ne syllon sōþfæstnysse wið sceattum *they are not afraid to betray truth for money*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 23. Hig forwandiaþ ðæt hig ne dōn mīnum suna swā *they will be afraid to do so to my son*, Mt. Bos. 21, 37. Forwandigaþ ðæt hie mid ðǽm kycglum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen *they hesitate to hurl the darts of their words against their anger*, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 b, 4. He forwandode ðæt he swā ne dyde *he hesitated to do so*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. Gescamian and forwandian, ðe ðe sēcaþ sāwle mīne *let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2: Ps. Spl. 39, 19. Nā hī forwandian ofer me *non confundantur sŭper me*, 68, 9.

for-wandung, e; *f. Shyness, shame, dishonour;* revĕrentia, ignōmĭnia:—Ðū wāst forwandunga mīne *tu scis revĕrentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23.

fōr-ward *a fore-ward, precaution*, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben. Lye. v. fōre-weard, e; *f.*

for-warþ *perished*, Cd. 213; Jun. 92, 2, = for-wearþ; *p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weallen; *part. Thoroughly boiled;* excoctus, percoctus, Som. Ben. Lye; *pp. of* for-weallan. v. weallan.

fōr-weard; *adj. Forward, fore;* antĕrior:—Is se fugel fæger fōrweard hiwe *the bird is fair of hue in front* [*forward*], Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291. Fōrweard heáfod *the forehead;* frons [obcăput, Wrt. Voc. 64, 26]. Hig beóþ on fōrwearde and gē on æfteweard *ipse ĕrit in căput et tu ĕris in caudam*, Deut. 28, 44. v. fōre-weard; *adj.*

fōr-weard; *adv. Onwards, continually, always;* semper:—Gif hie wolden lāre Godes fōrweard fremman *if they would always perform God's precepts*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 6; Gen. 788.

for-wearþ *perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen, -wexen *To overgrow, grow immoderately, swell;* excrescĕre, turgescĕre:—Ðȳ-læs hie to ðæm forweóxen ðæt hie forseáreden *lest they should grow so much that they should wither away*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 17. Wið ðon ðe man on wambe forweaxen sȳ *in case that a man be overgrown in the belly*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 80, 22. Forwexen *overgrown*, 40, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 16: 53, 1; Lchdm. i. 156, 9: 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7. [*Ger.* ver-wachsen *to overgrow.*]

for-weddod = for-weddad; *pp.* [wed *a pledge*] *Pledged;* oppignĕrātus:—Forweddod [MS. for-weddad] feoh *pledged property;* fīdūcia, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 13; Wrt. Voc. 21, 8.

for-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To kill;* interficere:—Ðæt se on foldan læg forwegen mid his wǽpne *that he lay slain on the field with his weapon*, Byrht. Th. 138, 30; By. 228.

fōr-wel; *adv. Very well, very;* valde:—Him nǽfre seó gītsung fōrwel ne līcode *covetousness never very well pleased him*, Bt. titl. xvii; Fox xii. 24: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 24. Ōlǽcþ ðes middangeard fōrwel menige *this world flatters very many*, Homl. Th. i. 490, 14: ii. 158, 30: Ps. Th. 131, 6. Wurdon geworhte wundra fōrwel fela *very many wonders were wrought*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 28: 292, 34. Fōrwel oft *very often;* multōtiens, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 35.

for-wēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overween, think too highly of;* nĭmium æstĭmāre:—Forwēned *insŏlens*, Cot. 186. v. wēnan.

for-weoren = for-woren; *part. p.* [for-, woren, *pp. of* forweosan, v. weosan] *Tottering, decayed;* marcĭdus, decrĕpĭtus:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7. Forworen *decrĕpĭtus*, Hpt. Gl. 456; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 84, 60.

for-weornan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse;* recūsāre:—He forweornde swíðe *he refused vehemently*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 16. Ne forweorn ðū me *refuse thou not me*, Hy. 3, 54; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 54. v. for-wyrnan.

for-weornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither away, fade, grow old, rot, decay;* marcescĕre, sĕnescĕre, tābescĕre:—Eal forweornast, lāmes gelīcnes *thou art all rotting, image of clay!* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 8; Seel. 18. Ðonne forweornaþ he and adeádaþ *then it decays and dies*, Homl. Th. i. 168, 31. Hȳ forweorniaþ *they wither away*, Salm. Kmbl. 629; Sal. 314. Ðæt gē hrædlīce forweornion *that ye may speedily fade*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15.

for-weorþan; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *subj. p.* -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpen; *pp.* -worpen *To cast, cast away, reject;* jăcĕre, projĭcĕre, repellĕre:—Se feónd hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe thought to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 16; Gen. 691. Ðū forwurpe mīn word *tu projēcisti sermōnes meos*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōþ sprecan ðæt he gūþgewǽdu forwurpe *he who will speak the truth can say that he cast away his armour* [*war-garments*], Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. Hwī forwurpe ðū me oððe forhwī ūtaþȳgdest ðū me *quāre repŭlisti me?* Ps. Lamb. 42, 2. [*Goth.* frawairpan: *Orm.* forrwerrpenn: *O. Sax.* farwerpan: *Ger.* ver-werfen *to reject.*] DER. weorpan.

for-weorþan, -wurþan; ic -weorþe, ðū -weorþest, -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wyrþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, ðū -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die;* ad nihilum devĕnīre, pĕrīre, intĕrīre, defĭcĕre:—Swā sceal ǽlce sāwl forweorþan æfter ðam unrihthǽmede, būton se mon hweorfe to gōde *so shall every soul perish after unlawful lust, unless the man turn to good*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 27: 34, 9; Fox 148, 12. Sceolon hig ealle samod forweorþan *pĕrĭbunt sĭmul?* Gen. 18, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 176. Ðū forwyrst *pĕrĭbis*, Ex. 9, 15. Ōþ-ðæt ðiós eorþe eall forweorþeþ *until this earth shall all perish*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 170; Met. 11, 85. Sīþfæt ārleásra forwyrþ oððe losaþ *ĭter impiōrum pĕrĭbit*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 6. Hī forweorþaþ *pĕrĭbunt*, Ps. Spl. 79, 17: Ps. Th. 63, 5: 67, 2: 72, 22. Hig forwyrþaþ oððe losiaþ *ipsi pĕrĭbunt*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Seó mænegeo forwearþ *the multitude perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588: 213;

Th. 266, 13; Sat. 21: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ealle nỹtenu neáh forwurdon *nearly all the cattle died*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31: Chr. 593; Erl. 18, 33. Đỹ-læs đũ forweorþe *lest thou perish*, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 3; Gen. 2503. Hĩ forweorþan *ad nihĭlum devĕnient*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Đã wĕnunga ic forwurde on eáþmōdnesse mīnre *tunc forte pĕrissem in hŭmĭlĭtāte mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 92. Đæt hĩ forwordene weorþen syđđan, on worulda woruld and to wīdan feore *ut intĕreant in sēcŭlum sēcŭli*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. v. for-wurþan, wurþan.

for-weorþenes, -ness, e; *f. A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intĕrĭtus:—Đis wæs swīđe gedeorfsum geár hĕr on lande and þurh orfcwealm and wæstma forweorþenesse *this was a very grievous year in the land, both through murrain of cattle and perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 3. v. for-wordenes.

fôr-weorþfullīc; *adj. Very worthy, very excellent;* præclārus:—Fôrweorþfullīc wĕla *very excellent wealth*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 14.

for-weosnian *to pine, fade* or *wither away;* tābescĕre, languescĕre, marcescĕre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-wisnian.

fôr-werd, e; *f. A fore-ward, precaution, contract, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Hĕr swutelaþ ymb đa fôrwerda đe Wulfrīc and se arcebisceop geworhton *here is made known concerning the agreements which Wulfric and the archbishop made*, Cod. Dipl. 738; A. D. 1023; Kmbl. iv. 25, 29. v. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-werednys, -nyss, e; *f. Old age;* sĕnium:—On ylde and forwerednysse *in sĕnectam et sĕnium*, Ps. Spl. 70, 19.

for-wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse;* recūsāre:—Se arcebisceop him ānræ̆dlīce forwernde *the archbishop constantly refused him*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 24. Hĩ forwerndon heom æ̆gđer ge upganges ge wæteres *they refused them both landing and water*, 1046; Erl. 171, 5. v. for-wyrnan.

fôr-wernedlīce; *adv. Against one's will, very grievously, hardly;* ægre, anguste, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-werod, -wered; *part. p.* [werian *to wear*] *Worn out, very old;* attrītus, vĕtus:—Seó endlyfte tīd biþ seó fôrwerode ealdnyss *the eleventh hour is very late* or *very great oldness*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 22. On fôrwerodre ealdnysse *in very old age*, 76, 26. Næs his reáf hôrig ne tosigen, ne his scōs fôrwerode *his raiment was not dirty nor threadbare, nor his shoes worn out*, i. 456, 21: ii. 94, 11. Nā̆ron eówre reáf fôrwerede *non sunt attrīta vestīmenta vestra*, Deut. 29, 5. Fôrwerede fetelsas *saccos vĕtĕres*, Jos. 9, 5. [*Laym.* uorwerien *to spend.*]

for-weryþ *shall destroy;* destruet, Ps. Spl. 51, 5, = for-werþ [Ps. Lamb. towyrpþ *destruet*, 51, 7] for-weorpeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* forweorpan.

for-wexen *overgrown*, Herb. 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7, = for-weaxen *pp. of* for-weaxan.

for-wiernan, -wirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, prevent, keep from, withhold;* arcĕre, rĕtĭnēre:—Đæt đa Deniscan him ne mehton đæs rīpes forwiernan *that the Danish might not hinder them from the harvest* Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Đæt mann forwierne his sweorde blōdes, đæt hwā forwirne his lāre đæt he mid đære ne ofsleá đæs flæ̆sces lustas *keeping one's sword from blood is withholding one's instruction, and not slaying with it the lusts of the flesh*, Past. 49; Hat. MS. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wird, e; *f. Loss, destruction, ruin, perdition;* perditio, intĕrĭtio:—Hira forwirde dæg ys gehende *juxta est dies perditiōnis*, Deut. 32, 35. He generode hĩ of forwirdum heora *erĭpuit eos de intĕrĭtiōnĭbus eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 106, 20. v. for-wyrd.

for-wisnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To wither* or *wizen away, dry up, decay;* marcescĕre, arescĕre, tābescĕre, putrescĕre:—Wyrt forwisnaþ, weorþeþ to duste *herba indūret, et arescat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6: 101, 23. Đæt biþ forwisnad wrađe sōna, ær hit afohten foldan losige *quod priusquam evellātur, arescit*, 128, 4. To hwan drehtest đũ me eal forwisnad *wherefore didst thou torture me all decayed?* Soul Kmbl. 36; Seel. 18.

fôr-witan; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *subj. pres.* -wite; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow, know beforehand;* præscīre:—Đæs đe đũ fôrwite hwām đũ gemiltsige *that thou mayest know beforehand whom thou pitiest*, Apol. Th. 11, 21. v. fôre-witan.

fôr-witolnes, -ness, e; *f. Foreknowledge, diligence, industry;* præscientia, industria, R. Ben. interl. 27.

fôr-wlencean; *p.* -wlencte; *pp.* -wlenced [wlenco *pride*] *To exalt, fill with pride, make very proud;* exaltāre, arrŏgantia implēre:—Đonne hine ne māgon đa wĕlan fôrwlencean *when the riches are not able to make him proud*, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 35 b, 2. Forwlencte *proud*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 14.

fôr-word, es; *n. A fore-word, stipulation, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Đæt hire frỹnd đa fôrword habban *that her friends have the stipulations*, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Đis synd đa fôrword đe Æđelrēd cyng and ealle his witan wid done here gedōn habbaþ *these are the agreements which king Æthelred and all his counsellors have made with the army*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6. cf. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-worden *perished*, Ps. Th. 91, 6; *pp. of* for-weorþan.

for-wordenes, -weorþenes, -ness, e; *f.* [*pp.* forworden *perished*] *A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intĕrĭtus:—Đis wæs swīđe gedyrfsum geár hĕr on lande þurh wæstma forwordenessa *this was a very grievous year in the land through the perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 15.

for-wordenlīc *damnable;* damnabĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-worht *obstructed*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31; *pp. of* fôr-wyrcan.

for-worhta, an; *m.* [*pp. of* for-wyrcan] *A misdoer, malefactor;* scĕlestus, mălefactor:—Đa forworhtan, đa đe fimedon, beóþ beofigende *the malefactors, they who sinned, shall be trembling*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 28; Sat. 620.

for-worhte *did wrong, sinned, ruined, convicted, condemned, forfeited*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921, = *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræ̆con; *pp.* -wrecen [wrecan *to drive*] *To drive out, banish, expel;* expellĕre, propellĕre, fŭgāre:—Đỹ-læs hit ỹþa þrym forwrecan meahte *lest the force of the waves might drive it out*, Beo. Th. 3843; B. 1919. He hine feor forwræc *he banished him far*, 219; B. 109. Hỹ forwræ̆con wīcinga cynn *they expelled the race of the vikings*, Scōp Th. 95; Wīd. 47. Eart đũ āna forwrecen on Hierusalem *tu sōlus peregrīnus es in Jerusalem?* Lk. Bos. 24, 18.

for-wrēgan, fore-wrēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wrēgan *to accuse*] *To accuse strongly;* vehementer accūsāre:—Brihtrīc forwrēgde Wulfnōþ to đam cyning *Brihtric accused Wulfnoth to the king*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 29. Đa Wælisce men forwrēgdon đa eorlas *the Welshmen accused the earls*, 1048; Erl. 178, 24. He wæs oft to đam cyninge forwrēged *he had often been accused to the king*, 952; Erl. 118, 27: 1068; Erl. 206, 33. Se wearþ wid hine forwrēged *hic diffāmātus est ăpud illum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 1.

for-wrītan; *p.* -wrāt, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [wrītan *to cut, carve, engrave, write*] *To cut asunder;* dissĕcāre:—He forwrāt wyrm on middan *he cut the worm asunder in the middle*, Beo. Th. 5403; B. 2705.

for-wrīđan; *p.* -wrāþ, *pl.* -wridon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind up, stanch;* obligāre, supprimĕre:—Gif đũ ne mæ̆ge blōd-dolh forwrīđan *if thou canst not stanch a blood-running wound*, L. M. 3, 52; Lchdm. ii. 340, 19.

for-wūndian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wound badly, ulcerate;* grăvĭter vulnĕrāre:—Gif mon ōđrum đa geweald uppe on đam sweoran forwūndie [-wūndige MS. H.] *if a man wound the tendons on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 11. Eall ic wæs mid strælum forwūndod *I was all wounded with arrows*, Rood Kmbl. 124; Kr. 62; Cd. 216; Th. 273, 4; Sat. 131. Se læg on his dūra swỹđe forwūndod *qui jăcĕbat ad jānuam ejus ulcĕrĭbus plēnus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 20. Forwūnded mid wommum *wounded with sins*, Rood Kmbl. 27; Kr. 14. Đa men wæ̆ron forwūndode *the men were badly wounded*, Chr. 882; Erl. 83, 11: 897; Erl. 96, 13. [*Ger.* ver-wunden *to wound.*]

for-wurdon *perished*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31; *p. pl. of* for-weorþan.

for-wurþan *to perish;* pĕrīre:—Đæt eall Egipta land môt forwurþan *quod pĕrierit Ægyptus*, Ex. 10, 7: Mt. Bos. 8, 25: Hy. 7, 112; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 112. v. for-weorþan.

for-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, -wyrhte; *pp.* -worht, -wyrht [for-, wyrcan *to work, do*]. I. *to miswork, do wrong, sin;* mălĕ ăgĕre, delinquĕre, peccāre:—Đæt đām forworhtum mannum beó đe māra ege for īre gesomnunge *that to the wrong doing men there may be the more fear for our assemblage*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. He wiste forworhte, đa he ær wlite sealde *he knew* [*they had*] *done wrong whom he had before gifted with beauty*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857. Iudas hine sylfne ahēng, and rihtlīce gewrāþ đa forwyrhtan þrotan, seó đe belæ̆wde Drihten *Judas hanged himself, and justly bound the sinful throat, which had betrayed the Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 15. II. *to do for, destroy, ruin, convict, condemn;* perdĕre, destruĕre, labefactāre, condemnāre:—Đa Perse ondrēdon đæt man đa brycge forwyrcean wolde *the Persians dreaded that they would destroy the bridge*, Ors, 2, 5; Bos. 46, 8. Gif hwā hine sylfne forwyrce on mænigfealdum synnum *si quis seipsum multĭfāriis peccātis labefactāvĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 44; Th. ii. 276, 28: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. He biþ egeslīc to geseónne đām đær mid firenum cumaþ forþ forworhte *he shall be dreadful to see to those who come ever done for with crimes*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921. Wā me forworhtum *woe to me ruined!* 75 a; Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Se đe þỹfþe oft forworht wæ̆re openlīce *he who has often been convicted openly of theft*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Đe forworht wæ̆re *who has been condemned*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. Ne dỹde man æ̆fre on Sunnan dæges freólse ænigne forwyrhtne [forworhtne MS. B.] man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. III. *to forfeit;* amittĕre:—Đæt man sceolde ge-earnian đa wununga on heofenan rīce, đe se deófol forwyrhte mid mōdignysse *that man should merit the dwellings in the kingdom of heaven, which the devil had forfeited through his pride*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. Gif hwā freót forwyrce *if any one forfeit his freedom*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10: L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13: L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo đīne *I have forfeited thy favour*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 33; Gen. 1024: Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. [*Ger.* verwirken *to forfeit.*]

fôr-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht [fôr *before*, wyrcan *to work, do*] *To work* or *place before, obstruct, barricade;* oppōnĕre, obstruĕre:—Se cing gehāwode hwæ̆r man mihte đa eá fôrwyrcan [fôr-

wyrcean, col. 2] *the king observed where the river might be obstructed,* Chr. 896; Th. 173, 36, col. 1. He hæfde ealle ða geatu fôrworht into him *he had barricaded all the entrances against him,* Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31. Synt ðissa heldôra wegas fôrworhte *the ways of these hell-doors are obstructed,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 21; Gen. 381.

for-wyrd, -wird, e; *f.* [wyrd *fortune;* for-weorþan *to perish*] *Loss, damage, destruction, perdition, ruin, death;* detrīmentum, intĕrĭtus, intĕrĭtio, perdĭtio, pernicies, internĕcio:—Hĕr is geswutelod ûre forwyrd *here is made manifest our destruction,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 285. He alýsde ðîn lîf of forwyrde *qui redĭmit de intĕrĭtu vĭtam tuam,* Ps. Th. 102, 4: 106, 19: Ps. Lamb. 9, 16: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 23: 20, 16. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, ðeáh he ealne middaneard gestrýne, gyf he hys sâwle forwyrd þolaþ *quid prodest hŏmĭni, si mundum ūnĭversum lucrētur, animæ vēro suæ detrīmentum pătiātur?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: Lk. Bos. 9, 25. Ðâ sió wērge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wîta forwyrd *when the wretched crew must fall into the ruin of punishment,* Elen. Kmbl. 1526; El. 765: Frag. Kmbl. 16; Leás. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 3234; An. 1620. Dæt hî ôþ forwyrd ǽghwǽr fordiligade ne wǽron *ne usque ad internĕciōnem usquequaque delērentur,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Of forwyrdum heora *de intĕrĭtiōnĭbus eōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 20. **2.** for-wyrd, es; *n.* is *neuter* in the following examples:—Ðîn andbîdaþ ðæt ēce forwyrd *the eternal perdition awaits thee,* Homl. Th. i. 598, 9. God forlæt hî to ðam ēcan forwyrde *God will abandon them to the eternal perdition,* i. 112, 23.

for-wyrht, es; *n. A sin, crime;* peccātum. DER. mān-forwyrht.

for-wyrhta, an; *m.* [for *for,* wyrhta *a workman*] *One who does anything for another, an agent, vicegerent;* institor, procūrātor:—Ðe nǽnne forwyrhtan næfde *who had no agent,* L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Se ðe swâ geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde, swôre for sylfne *he who had not such a prosperous vicegerent, swore for himself,* L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5.

for-wyrhte *destroyed, forfeited,* Homl. Th. i. 12, 28; *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wyrnan, -weornan, -wiernan, -wirnan, -wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain, prevent, hinder;* prohibēre, recūsāre, denĕgāre, renuĕre:—Him ðǽr se geonga cyning ðæs oferfæreldes forwyrnan myhte *where the young king might prevent his going over,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 9. Se ilca forwyrnþ ðære [MS. ðæræ] sǽ ðæt heó ne môt ðone þeorscwold oferstæppan ðære eorþan *the same restrains the sea that it may not overstep the threshold of the earth,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25. Me ðæs forwyrnde Waldend heofona *the Lord of heaven hath denied it me,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 3; Gen. 2219: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 31; Gû. 135. He ne forwyrnde woroldrǽdenne *he refused not worldly converse,* Beo. Th. 2288; B. 1142. Forwyrnde beón afrêfrod sâwle mîn *renuit consōlāri anĭma mea,* Ps. Spl. 76, 3. Þearfum forwyrndon, ðæt hî under eówrum þæce môsten ingebûgan *ye prohibited the needy, that they might enter under your roof,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 4; Cri. 1504. Dæt ðû me ne forwyrne *that thou deny me not,* Beo. Th. 862; B. 429. Ðý-læs eów weges forwyrnen to wuldres byrig *lest they prohibit you the way to glory's city,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 18; Jul. 665. Me hwîlum biþ forwyrned willan mînes *sometimes I am denied my will,* 72 a; Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. [*O. Sax.* far-wernian *to refuse: Laym. pp.* forwurnen.]

for-wyrnednes, -ness, e; *f. A restraining, continence, forbidding;* contĭnentia:—He wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse lîfes *he was of great abstinence and continence of life,* Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21.

for-wyrpnes, -ness, e; *f. A rejection;* abjectio:—Ic eom forwyrpnes oððe aworpennys folces *ĕgo sum abjectio plēbis,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 7.

for-wyrst, he -wyrþ *shalt perish, perishes,* Ex. 9, 15: Ps. Lamb. 1, 6; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. and fut. of* for-weorþan.

for-wyrþaþ *perish,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 27, = for-weorþaþ; *pl. pres. of* for-weorþan,

for-yldan; *p.* -ylde; *pp.* -ylded *To put off, defer;* differre, sŭpersēdēre:—Ne mæg mon foryldan ðone deóran sîþ *no one may put off the severe journey,* Salm. Kmbl. 721; Sal. 360. Ðe he to medmicelre tîde forylde dôn [MS. doan] *quam ad brĕve tempus făcĕre sŭpersēdit,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 24; 95, 25

for-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [yrman *to afflict*] *To afflict greatly, harass;* vehementer afflīgĕre:—Hî hî ealle foryrmdon *they harassed them all,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 36.

fôr-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run before;* præcurrĕre:—Se ôðer leorningcniht fôrarn Petrus *ille ălius discĭpŭlus præcŭcurrit Petro,* Jn. Bos. 20, 4. [*Ger.* vor-rennen *to run before.*]

fôr-yrnere *a fore-runner;* præcursor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fôr-rynel.

FÔSTER, fôstor, fôstur; *gen.* fôstres; *n. A* FOSTERING, *nourishing, rearing, feeding, food, nourishment, provisions;* edŭcātio, nutrīcium, pastio, alimentum, victus:—Ic gegaderige in to ðê of deórcynne and of fugelcynne gemacan, ðæt hî eft to fôstre beón *I will gather in to thee mates of beast-kind and of bird-kind, that they afterwards may be for food,* Homl. Th. i. 20, 35. Be fundenes cildes fôstre. To fundenes cildes fôstre ðý forman geáre geselle vi scillinga, ðý æfterran twelf, ðý þriddan xxx; siddan, be his wlite *of the fostering of a foundling* [lit. *of a found child*]. *Let six shillings be paid for the fostering of a foundling for the first year, twelve for the second, thirty for the third; afterwards, according to its appearance,* L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 17–20: 38; Th. i. 126, 5. Mon sceal sellan, to fôstre, x fata hunies, ccc hlâfa, etc. *one shall give, as provisions, ten vats of honey, three hundred loaves, etc.* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 16. He gecýðde hwæðer he mǽnde ðe ðæs môdes fôster ðe ðæs lîchoman *he made known whether he meant the feeding of the mind or of the body;* pastiōnem cordis an corpŏris suādēret, apĕruit, Past. 18, 6; Hat. MS. 27 a, 21. [*Laym.* uoster *a foster-child: Plat.* voedster: *Dut.* voedster, *f. a nurse: Dan. Swed.* foster, *n. embryo, child: Icel.* fóstr, *n. the fostering of a child.*] v. fôda *food.*

fôster-bearn, fêster-bearn, es; *n. A* FOSTER-BEARN or *child;* ălumnus, Cot. 9.

fôster-brôðor; *m. A* FOSTER-BROTHER; collactāneus:—Fôsterbrôðor *ălumnus,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 74.

fôster-cild, es; *n. A* FOSTER-CHILD; ălumnus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 39.

fôster-fæder, fêster-fæder, es; *m. A* FOSTER-FATHER, *nourisher, bringer up;* altor, nutrītor, Wrt. Voc. 72, 37. Fôsterfæder *ălumnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 36; Wrt. Voc. 50, 18. [*Orm.* fossterfaderr.]

fôster-land, fôstor-land, es; *n.* FOSTER-LAND, *land assigned for the procuring of provisions;* fundus cībāriis emendis assignātus:—He gean [MS. geun] ðæs landes æt Wihtrîces hamme ðâm Godes þeówum, to fôsterlande *he gives the land at Wittersham to God's servants, as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 329, 27. Se cyning ðæt land geaf into Cristes cyrcean ðan hîrêde to fôsterlande *the king gave the land to Christ-church as foster-land for the convent,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1052; 368, 17.

fôster-leán, fôstor-leán, es; *n. Foster-loan, remuneration for rearing a foster-child;* educatiōnis præmium, nutrīcii merces:—Is to witanne hwâm ðæt fôsterleán gebýrige *it is to be known to whom the remuneration for fostering belongs,* L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 8.

fôster-ling *a* FOSTERLING, *foster-child,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fôstor-ling.

fôster-man *a foster-man, bondsman, security.* v. fêster-man.

fôster-môdor, -môder, fôstor-môdor, fêster-môdor, -môdur, fæstermôdor; *f. A* FOSTER-MOTHER, *nurse;* altrix, nutrix:—Hwæðer hit oncneówe his fôstermôdor *whether it knew its foster-mother,* Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Fôstermôder *altrix* vel *nutrix,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 38. Ic gean mînre fôstermêder ðæs landes æt Westûne *I give to my mother the land at Weston,* Th. Diplm. 560, 25.

fôster-nôþ, fôstor-nôþ, es; *m? A pasturage, pasture;* pascua:—On stôwe fôsternôþes me he gestaðelode *in lŏco pascuæ me collŏcāvit,* Ps. Spl. T. 22, 1.

fôster-sweostor; *f. A* FOSTER-SISTER; collactānea, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôstor *a fostering, nourishing, food, nourishment,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fôster.

fôstor-land, es; *n. Land assigned for the procuring of provisions:*—Dæt ylce land hî gefreódon Godes þeówan to brýce into fôstorlande *they freed the same land for the use of God's servants as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 963–975; 227, 33. v. fôster-land.

fôstor-leán, es; *n. Remuneration for fostering;* nutrīcii merces:—Hæfde Nergend fôstorleán fǽmnan forgolden, ēce to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the virgin the reward for fostering, in eternal life,* Menol. Fox 301; Men. 152. v. fôster-leán.

fôstor-ling, es; *m. A fosterling, foster-child;* ălumnus, verna, vernŭla:—Fôstorling *vernŭla,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 53. Inberdling *vel* fôstorling *verna* vel *vernăcŭlus,* 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. [*Laym.* fosterling.]

fôstor-môdor; *f. A foster-mother;* altrix:—Dæs mǽdenes fôstormôdor into ðam bûre eóde *the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber,* Apol. Th. 2, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 23: Nar. 40, 7. v. fôster-môdor.

fôstor-nôþ, es; *m? A pasture;* pascua:—Sceáp fôstornôþes his *ŏves pascuæ ejus,* Wanl. Catal. 223, 37, col. 2: 291, 23, col. 1. v. fôster-nôþ.

fôstraþ, es; *m. Food, victuals;* esca, cibus:—Met oððe fôstraþ *esca,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Hlâf oððe fôstraþ *pānem,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 31. Fôstraþ *manna,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 49. Fôstraþas *epimēnia* = ἐπιμήνια *provisions for a month, a month's rations,* Som. Ben. Lye.

fôstre, an; *f. A fosterer, nurse;* altrix, nutrix. DER. cild-fôstre.

fôstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FOSTER, *nourish;* ălĕre, nutrīre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fêstrian. [*Orm.* fosstrenn *to nourish: Laym.* fostrien.]

fôstur, es; *n. A fostering, feeding, food, nourishment;* educātio, pastio, nutrīcium:—Fôstur feormian *to give food, to foster, cherish,* Ps. Th. 77, 69. v. fôster.

FÔT; *nom. acc: gen.* fôtes; *dat.* fêt, fôte; *pl. nom. acc.* fêt, fôtas; *gen.* fôta; *dat. inst.* fôtum; *m.* **I.** *a* FOOT; pēs, *gen.* pĕdis; *m.*:—Gyf ðîn hand oððe ðîn fôt ðê swîcaþ *si mănus tua, vel pēs tuus scandălizat te,* Mt. Bos. 18, 8. Ne cume me fôt ofermôdignysse *ne vĕniat mihi pēs superbiæ,* Ps. Spl. 35, 12. Swâ his fôt gestôp *where his foot stepped,* Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. Nâmen ðâ ðet fôtspure ðe wæs undernæðen his fôte *then* [*they*] *took the footstool, that was underneath his foot,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8. Dæt ic heonon nelle fleón fôtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep,* Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. On ânum fêt *on one foot,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. On fôte *in the foot,* 108 b; Th. 414, 8; Rä. 32, 17. Mid fôte *pĕde,* Ps. Th. 65, 5. Sylle fôt wið fêt *reddat pĕdem pro pĕde,* Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Spl. 90, 12: Lk. Bos. 4, 11. Standende wǽron fêt ûre on câfertûnum ðînum *stantes ĕrant pĕdes nostri in atriis tuis,* Ps.

Spl. 121, 2: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379. Sindon fealwe fôtas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 131, 7. Ge-eádmēdaþ oððe gebiddaþ fôtsceamol his fôta *adōrāte scabellum pĕdum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Ðe-læs hig mid hyra fôtum hig fortredon *ne forte conculcent eas pĕdĭbus suis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 6. Hæfde gefeormod fĕt and folma *he had devoured feet and hands*, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. II. *the foot;* pēs, *gen.* pĕdis:—*The foot of a man, a measure of length, was divided into twelve equal parts or inches*, v. ynce, es; *m. inch; and an inch is three barley-corns in length.* In Anglo-Saxon times, the people and their rulers were satisfied with the simplest weights and measures, thus a yard was three feet, of twelve inches each foot, while an inch was in length three barley-corns. In our day, the legislature passed an act so late as July 30, 1855. It is styled, *An Act for legalising and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures.* This Act includes the weights of George the Fourth, 1824, in which the pounds avoirdupois is fixed by a standard weight, kept in the office of the Exchequer, and one equal seven-thousandth part of such pound avoirdupois shall be a grain. Thus our measures and weights are so recently fixed by standards. v. fôt-gemet, eln, ynce, met-geard, geard, gyrd. Nigon fôta, and ix scæfta munda, and ix bere-corna *nine feet, and nine half feet, and nine barley-corns or three inches*, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 9. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* foot: *Laym. Orm.* fot: *Plat.* voot, *m: O. Sax.* fôt, fuot, *m: Frs.* foet: *O. Frs.* fot, *m: Dut.* voet, *m: Ger.* fusz, *m: M. H. Ger.* vuoz, *m: O. H. Ger.* fuoz, *m: Goth.* fotus, *m: Dan.* fod, *m. f: Swed.* fot, *m: Icel.* fótr, *m: Lat.* pēs, *gen.* pĕd-is, *m: Grk.* πούς, *gen.* ποδός, *m: Pers.* پا pa; *pl.* پایان payan: *Lith.* pádas *sole of the foot: Sansk.* पद् pad, पाद् pād, पाद pāda, *m.* from पद् pad *to go.*]

fôt-ádl, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra:—Wæs Mellitus mid fôtádle swíðe gehefigad *ĕrat Mellitus podagra grăvātus*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 12. Wið fôtádle *against gout*, Lchdm. i. 376, 1.

fôt-bred, es; *n. A foot-board, stirrup;* tăbella in qua pĕdes requiescunt, astrăba [*q. v.* in Du Cange]:—Fôtbred [MS. fôtbret] *astrăba*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 67; Wrt. Voc. 16, 40.

fôt-cops, -cosp, es; *m. A fetter, shackle for the feet;* pĕdĭca, compes:—Fôtcops *compes* vel *cippus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 31. Hig ge-eádmēttan on fôtcopsum fĕt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 18. Hine ne mihte nān man mid fôtcopsum gehæftan *no man could confine him with fetters*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 27: Mk. 5, 4. To gewrîdenne cyningas heora on fôtcopsum *ad alligandos rēges eōrum in compĕdĭbus*, Ps. Spl. 149, 8.

fôt-cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—Hî ge-eádmēttон on fôtcospum fĕt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 17. v. fôt-cops.

fôt-cōðu, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra, Hpt. Gl. 471, 472; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 24, 28.

fôt-cypsed; *part. Fettered;* compĕditus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fôtcypsed.

fôte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pĕdātus. DER. feðer-fôte, fiðer-, flax-, flohten-, flox-, fyðer-. v. fête.

fôt-ece, es; *m. Foot-ache, the gout;* pĕdis dŏlor, podagra = *πόδαγρα*:—Wið fôtece *for foot-ache*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12, 19, 20, 23.

fôt-gemearc, es; *n. A foot-mark, length of a foot;* ūnius pĕdis longĭtūdo:—Se lēgdraca wæs fíftiges fôtgemearces lang *the fire-dragon was fifty feet of measure long*, Beo. Th. 6077; B. 3042.

fôt-gemet, es; *n. A foot-measure, foot-band, fetter;* pĕdis mensūra, compes:—Hî ge-eádmēttон on fôtgemetum fĕt his *humiliāvērunt in compĕdĭbus pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 17.

fôt-gewǽde, es; *n. Foot-clothing;* pĕdum indūmentum, R. Ben. 55.

fôþ *take; pl. impert. of* fôn, *q. v.*:—On fôþ hine *accĭpite eum*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

FÔÐER, fôður, es; *n.* I. *food, food for cattle, fodder;* ălimentum, jūmenti pābŭlum:—Fôðres ne gîtsaþ *it is not desirous of food*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 1; Rä. 59, 11. Twentig pünd-wǽga fôðres *twenty pounds weight of fodder*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 20. Se ceorl, se ðe hæfþ ôðres oxan ahȳrod, gif he hæbbe ealle on fôðre to agifanne, agife ealle. Gif he næbbe, agife healf on fôðre, healf on ôðrum ceápe *the ceorl, who has hired another's oxen, if he have to pay all in fodder, let him give it all. If he have not, let him pay half in fodder, and half in other goods*, 60; Th. i. 140, 8–11. II. that in which food is carried,—*a basket;* cophĭnus = *κόφῑνος*:—Genōmon ceawlas *vel* fôðer *tūlērunt cophĭnos*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20. III. that in which food for cattle is carried,—*a cart* or *cart-load, about* 19 or 20 *cwt.* a heavy weight, as we now use the word for a FOTHER of lead, that is 19½ cwt; vĕhes, plaustrum, nunc massa *vel* vŏlūmen plumbi:—He scolde gife sixtiga fôðra wuda, and twælf fôður græfan, and sex fôður gearda *he should give sixty loads of wood, and twelve loads of gravel, and six loads of faggots*, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 37: Cod. Dipl. 508; A. D. 963; Kmbl. ii. 398, 20. [*Laym.* iii. 22 uoðere, foðer *a load: O. Sax.* fôðer, uoðer *vĕhes: Dut.* voeder, *n. a cart-load: Ger.* fuder, *n. a cart-load, tun: M. H. Ger.* vuoder, *n. a cart-load, tun: O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n. thēca, plaustrum.*] v. fôdder.

fôþorn, es; *m.* [fôn *to grasp, catch;* þorn *a thorn*] *A fothorn, surgeon's instrument;* tĕnăcŭlum:—Wið ðam niðeran tôþece, slît mid ðē fôþorne ôþ-ðæt hie blēden *for the nether tooth-ache, slit* [*the gums*] *with the fothorn till they bleed*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 8.

fôt-lǽst, -lást, es; *m. A foot-step, foot-trace;* vestīgium pĕdis, trūmes:—Se wyrm onfand feóndes fôtlâst *the worm found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Fôtlǽstas [MS. fôtlæst] ðîne ne beóþ oncnâwen *vestīgia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19: Blickl. Homl. 203, 36.

fôt-mǽl, es; *n. A foot-mark* or *print, foot-space;* signum *vel* mensūra pĕdis:—Ic wille nǽfre ðē myntan ne furh ne fôtmǽl *I will never appoint for thee neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. He nǽfde ðâ ealles landes būton seofon fôtmǽl *he had not then but seven feet of all his land*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 2. Ðæt he nolde fleógan fôtmǽl landes *that he would not flee a foot-space of land*, Byrht. Th. 139, 57; By. 275. On twentigum fôtmǽlum feor *twenty feet deep*, Elen. Kmbl. 1658; El. 831: Nar. 35, 2; 36, 12.

fôt-mǽlum; *adv. By footsteps, step by step, by degrees;* pĕdĕtentim, grădātim, R. Conc. 5: Cot. 95. v. mǽl, es; *n.* III.

fôt-rāp, es; *m. A rope of a ship which fastens the sail;* prōpes:—Fôtrâp *prōpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 87; Wrt. Voc. 48, 25.

fôt-sceamel, -sceamol, -scamel, -scamul, es; *m. A footstool;* pĕdum scăbellum, subpĕdāneum:—Ôþ-ðæt ic asette ðîne fŷnd to fôtsceamele ðînra fôta *dōnec pōnam inĭmīcos tuos scăbellum pĕdum tuōrum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 43: Ps. Lamb. 109, 1. Ge-eádmēdaþ fôtsceamol his fôta *adōrāte scăbellum pĕdum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Mt. Bos. 22, 44: Mk. Bos. 12, 36. Under ðînum fôtscamele *under thy footstool*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 32. Seó eorþe ys Godes fôtscamul *terra scabellum est pĕdum Dei*, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. Fôtscamul *scabellum* vel *subpĕdāneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 79; Wrt. Voc. 41, 33. [*O. Sax.* fôt-skamel: *Germ.* fuss-schemel.]

fôt-sîþ-gerif, es; *n. A taking away* or *stoppage of a foot-path;* limes, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 72; Wrt. Voc. 16, 45.

fôt-sîþ-sticcel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle;* chlămys, ȳdis, *f.* = *χλαμύς, ύδος, f*:—Hacele *vel* fôtsîþsticcel *chlămys*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67.

fôt-spor, es; *n. A foot-track, foot-trace;* pĕdis vestīgium:—On ðæt fôtspor *on the foot-track*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 3.

fôt-spure, es; *n. A foot-support, foot-rest;* pĕdum fultūra:—Hî clumben upp to ðe hâlge rôde, nâmen ðâ ðe kynehelm of ûre Drihtnes heáfod, eall of smeáte golde, nâmen ðâ ðet fôtspure ðe wæs undernæden his fôte, ðæt wæs eall of reád golde *they climbed up to the holy cross, and took the crown, all of beaten gold, from our Lord's head, and took the foot-rest which was underneath his foot, which was all of red gold*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 6–8.

fôt-stân, es; *m. A foot-stone, base, pedestal;* băsis = *βάσις*, fultūra:—Fôtstân *fultūra*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 72; Wrt. Voc. 61, 49.

fôt-swæþ; *gen.* -swæðes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swaðu; *n:* fot-swaðu, e; *f. A foot-trace, foot-print;* pĕdis vestīgium:—Ðæt ne sŷn astyrode oððe awende sîþstapla oððe wegas oððe fôtswaðu mîne *ut non mŏvĕantur vestīgia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. Eall ðæt rŷmet, ðe eówer fôtswaðu on bestæpþ, ic eów forgife *omnem lŏcum, quem calcāvĕrit vestīgium pĕdis vestri, vōbis trādam*, Jos. 1, 3. Ðîne fôtswaða nǽron oncnâwene *vestīgia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20.

fôt-swile, -swyle, es; *m. A foot-swelling;* pĕdis tŭmor:—Wið fôt-swylum *for foot-swellings*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 342, 18. Ðes drænc is gôd wið fôtswilum *this drink is good for foot-swellings*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 12.

fôt-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the feet;* pĕdum lōtio:—Fôtþweál *pedīlāvium*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 27; Wrt. Voc. 37, 17. Fôtþweáles fæt *a vessel for washing the feet in;* pellŭviæ, 26; Som. 60, 88; Wrt. Voc. 25, 28.

fôt-wærc, es; *n. A pain in the foot;* pĕdis dŏlor:—Wið fôtwærce [MS. fôtwræce] *for a pain in the foot*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 10.

fôt-welm, -wylm, es; *m:* fôt-wolma, an; *m. The sole of the foot;* pĕdis planta:—Fôtwelm *planta*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 94; Wrt. Voc. 45, 2. Fôtwylm *planta*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 62. Mid ðære côðe he wæs ofset fram ðam hnolle ufan ôþ his fôtwylmas neoðan *with which disease he was afflicted from the crown above to the soles of his feet below*, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 12: 508, 20. He hæfde ðæs brôðor fôtwolman on handa *plantam fratris tĕnēbat mănu*, Gen. 25, 25. Ðæt ðû næbbe nân þing hâles fram ðâm fôtwolmum ôþ ðone hneccan *sanāri non possis a planta pĕdis usque ad vertĭcem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35.

fôwer *four*:—Cnut hit todǽlde on fôwer *Cnut divided it into four*, Chr. 1017; Th. 285, 19, col. 1. v. feówer.

fox, es; *m. A* FOX; vulpes:—Fox *vulpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 27; Wrt. Voc. 22, 68. Secgaþ ðam foxe *dīcīte vulpi illi*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes fŏveas hăbent*, 9, 58. Foxes dǽlas *vulpis partes*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. [*Laym.* fox, uox: *Orm.* fox: *Plat. Dut.* vos, *m.*

Ger. fuchs, *m: M.H.Ger.* vuhs, *m;* vohe, *f: O.H.Ger.* fuhs, *m;* foha, *f: Goth.* fauho, *f.*]

foxes clâte, an; *f. Fox's clote, burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Wiđ hundes dolge, foxes clâte, etc. *for wound by a hound, burdock, etc.* L. M. 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 11.

foxes clife, an; *f. The greater burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim clifwyrt, sume men hâtaþ foxes clife, sume eáwyrt *take burdock, some men call it fox's cliver* or *the greater burdock, some riverwort,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3: Lchdm. iii. 74, 10.

foxes fôt, es; *m. Fox's foot, bur reed, a water plant;* sparganum simplex, xiphion = *ξιφίον*:—Genim đysse wyrte wyrttruman, đe man *xiphion,* and ôđrum naman foxes fôt, nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* xiphion, *and by another name fox's foot,* Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 16.

foxes glôfa, an; *m.* [foxes glôfa MS. B.] *Foxglove;* digĭtālis purpŭrea, Lin:—Wiđ ôman genim đysse wyrte leáf đe man *στρύχνος μανικός,* and ôđrum naman foxes glôfa [MS. foxes clôfa] nemneþ *for inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named* sōlānum insānum *or* Sodŏmeum, *and by another name foxglove,* Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 18. Mr. Cockayne says, in note b on this passage,—'Strychnos manikos is Sōlānum insānum *or* Sodŏmeum fairly drawn, MS. V. fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not *foxglove.* The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the *στρύχνος κηπαῖος*: namely, *τὰ φύλλα καταπλασσόμενα ἁρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἕρπητας*; and so on of *κεφαλαλγία* and *στόμαχος κανσούμενος* and *ὠταλγία* [iv. 71].' v. clifwyrt *foxglove.*

fra *from, fro,* Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 10: 963; Erl. 123, 2. v. fram.

fraced *abominable,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fraced-lîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully;* turpĭter:—Hwæt is fracedlîcor *quid est turpius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 15. v. fracoþ-lîce.

fraceþ *an insult,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71. v. fracoþ, es; *n.*

fracod *vile, abominable, useless,* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11: Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracod-lîc *shameful,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. v. fracoþ-lîc.

fracod-lîce; *adv. Shamefully;* turpĭter:—Hî wyllaþ fracodlîce him betwynan sacian *they will shamefully quarrel among themselves,* Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. v. fracoþ-lîce.

fracoþ, fracuþ, fracod, fraced; *adj. Vile, filthy, unseemly, hateful, abominable, worthless, useless;* turpis, detestābĭlis, indĕcōrus:—Is ûser lîf fracoþ and gefrǽge *our life is vile and infamous,* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304: Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ne wæs đæt [MS. đær] hûru fracođes gealga *that was indeed no vile [man's] gibbet,* Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. We bioþ folcum fracođe *we shall be hateful to the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 817; An. 409. Fracođest *vilest,* Salm. Kmbl. 702; Sal. 350. Wæs ûre lîf fracuþ and gefrǽge *our life has been vile and infamous,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. Hî fracuđe and earme wǽron *they were worthless and wretched,* Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 26. Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan, būton hit riht spræc sỹ, and behēfe, næs îdel, ođđe fracod *quid cūrāmus quid lŏquāmur, nĭsi recta lŏcūtio sit, et ūtŭlis, non ănīlis, aut turpis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11. Næs seó ecg fracoþ hilde rince *the edge was not useless to the warrior,* Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. On đam fracodan gilte *in făcĭnŏre,* Jos. 7, 15. On his fracedum dǽdum *in his abominable deeds,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25.

fracoþ, fraceþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fracođu, fraceđu; *n.* [fracoþ *vile*] *An insult, contumely;* turpĭtūdo, contŭmēlia:—Būtan fracođum *without insults,* Ps. Th. 54, 22. Me đa fraceđu sind mæste weorce *these insults are the greatest trouble to me,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71: 73 b; Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Fracoþ *abominatio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

fracođe, fracuđe; *adv. Shamefully;* turpĭter:—He mæg ûre fỹnd gedôn fracođe to nâhte *he can shamefully destroy our enemies,* Ps. Th. 59, 11: 88, 28. Ic fracuđe forseó feóndas mîne *I shamefully despise my enemies,* 117, 7: 62, 8.

fracoþ-lîc, fracuþ-lîc, fraceþ-lîc, fracod-lîc; *adj. Heinous, ignominious, shameful;* turpis:—Đam folctogan fracuþlîc þûhte *it seemed heinous to the chieftain,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. Fracodlîce fitunga *shameful fightings,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Đæt wîte đæs fracoþlîcostan [fraceþlēcestan MS. Hat.] deáþes he geceás *he chose the punishment of the most ignominious death,* Past. 3, 1; Cot. MS.

fracoþ-lîce, fracuþ-lîce, fracod-lîce, fraced-lîce; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully, wickedly;* turpĭter:—Biþ us swîđe fracoþlîce [fracuþlîce MS. Cot.] ôđer fôt unscôd *one of our feet is very disgracefully unshod,* Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 11 a, 17. Ic fracoþlîce feóndrǽs gefremede *I wickedly committed the fiendish violence,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 25; Gen. 899.

fracoþ-nes, -ness, e; *f. Vileness, obscenity;* turpĭtūdo, obscēnĭtas, Cot. 143.

fracu, e; *f. Wickedness, impudence;* protervĭtas. DER. neód-fracu, scyld-.

fracuþ *vile,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracuđe; *adv. Shamefully,* Ps. Th. 62, 8: 117, 7. v. fracođe.

fracuþ-lîc *heinous,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. v. fracoþ-lîc.

fracuþ-lîce *disgracefully,* Past. 5, 2; Cot. MS. v. fracoþ-lîce.

frê- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds frê-beorht, -fætt, -mǽre, -micel, -ôfestlîce. v. freá-.

frê-beorht *exceedingly bright;* præclārus, Lye. v. freá-beorht.

fræc; *adj. Voracious, greedy;* gŭlōsus:—Fræc [MS. fræt] *gŭlōsa,* Mone B. 3533. v. frec.

frêcednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—Saca mid frǽcednysse hit getâcnaþ *it betokens disputes with peril,* Somn. 122; Lchdm. iii. 204, 33. v. frêcednes.

frêcenes, frǽcnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—On frǽcenesse heora stealles *in perīcŭlum sui stătus,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Būtan frǽcnesse *without danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B. Būtan frǽcnysse, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. v. frêcennes.

frêcenful; *adj. Dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Môna se þreótteóđa frǽcenful ys to angennene þing *the thirteenth moon is perilous for beginning things,* Obs. Lun. § 13; Lchdm. iii. 190, 11: 15; Lchdm. iii. 190, 30: 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 14. v. frêcenful.

fræc-genga, an; *m. A fugitive, apostate;* profŭgus, apostăta, Som. Ben. Lye.

fræclîce; *adv. Greedily;* ăvĭde:—Fræclîce bât *ăvĭde momordit,* Gr. Dial. 1, 4.

fræc-mâse, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse;* pārus cærŭleus:—Frǽcmâse *sigatula?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 38; Wrt. Voc. 62, 38. v. frec-mâse.

frêcne; *adj. Grievous, dire, dangerous;* dīrus, perīcŭlōsus:—Awend đîn ansỹne fram mînum frǽcnum firenum *turn thy face from my grievous sins,* Ps. Ben. 50, 10; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 10. Đæt hî ne þorftan in swâ frǽcne sîþfæt feran *ne tam perīcŭlōsam peregrīnātiōnem adīre dēbērent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. v. frêcne; *adj.*

frêcne; *adv. Fiercely, severely, hardly;* dūre, atrōcĭter, audacter:—Abrahames cwên spræc frǽcne on fǽmnan *Abraham's wife spoke severely against the damsel,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262: Ps. Th. 64, 3: 90, 12. Đonne hit đê frǽcnost þynce *when it seems worst to thee,* Prov. Kmbl. 75. v. frêcne; *adv.*

frêcnes, -ness, -nyss *danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B: 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. Blickl. Homl. 109, 7. v. frêcennes.

frê-fætt; *adj. Very fat;* præpinguis, Cot. 177.

fræfele; *adj. Saucy;* audax, prŏcax, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Scot.* frewall *frivolous: Plat.* wrevel, wrewel, *m. obstinacy, impudence: O.Frs.* frevelhed *boldness: Dut.* wrevel, *m. stubbornness, contumacy: Ger.* frevel *bold, frivolous;* frevel, *m. boldness, crime, insolence, impudence: M.H.Ger.* vrevel, vrävel *bold, impudent;* vrevele, vrevel, *f. m. boldness, impudence: O.H.Ger.* frafali *contŭmax, protervus;* fravali, *f. temĕrĭtas, protervĭtas: Lat.* frīvŏlus *empty, trifling, worthless, frivolous.*]

fræfellîce; *adv. Saucily;* procācĭter, Som. Ben. Lye.

fræfelnes, -ness, e; *f. Sauciness, faction;* procācĭtas, factio, Cot. 213.

fræg, đû frǽge, *pl.* frǽgon *asked, hast asked, inquired; p. of* fricgan.

frêge, frêge *known, famous.* DER. ge-frǽge, -frêge; *adj.*

frêge, frêge *an inquiring, knowing, hearsay.* DER. ge-frǽge, -frêge, es; *n.*

frægin *asked,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frægn *asked;* interrŏgāvit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38; *p. of* frignan.

frê-mǽre, -mêre; *adj. Very great, famous, excellent;* egrĕgius, exĭmius, Cot. 77. v. freá-mǽre.

fræmde *strange, foreign,* L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: Somn. 79; Lchdm. iii. 202, 20. v. fremede.

frê-micel; *adj. Very great, famous;* præ-magnus, exĭmius, Cot. 178.

fræm-sum; *adj. Kind;* benignus:—Gedô fræmsume frôfre đîne *make thy comfort kind,* Ps. C. 50, 130; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 130. v. frem-sum.

fræng *asked,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frê-ôfestlîce; *adv. Very hastily, very quickly;* præprŏpĕre, Cot. 178.

fræt; *adj. Obstinate, proud;* perversus, superbus:—Hâteþ đæt đû, on đis fræte folc, onsende wæter *he commandeth that thou send water upon this obstinate people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3010; An. 1508: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 15; Cri. 1374. Frætre þeóde *to the proud people,* Andr. Kmbl. 1141; An. 571.

fræt, đû frǽte, *pl.* frǽton *devoured, devouredst,* Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Ps. Th. 34, 23; *p. of* fretan.

frætewe, frætewa *ornaments,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. v. frætwe.

frætewung, e; *f. An ornament;* ornāmentum:—Heofonas and eorþe and eall heora frætewung *cœli et terra et omnis ornātus eōrum,* Gen. 2, 1. v. frætwung.

frætig; *def.* se frætga; *adj. Proud, perverse, wicked;* superbus, perversus:—Forfôh đone frætgan *seize the proud one* [*the devil*], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284.

fræt-læppa, an; *m. Dew-lap;* pălear:—Frætlæppa *runia* vel *păleāre,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 123; Wrt. Voc. 54, 63.

frættewian, frætwian, fretwian, frætwan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To adorn, deck, embroider, trim;* ornāre:—Đa burh timbrum and gyfum eác frættewodon and weorþodon *urbem ædifĭciis ac donāriis adornārunt,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24. Đe đone sele frætweþ *who adorns the hall*

Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 24; Dóm. 92. Ic wylle frætwian mec *I will prepare myself*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 23; Hy. 4, 71. Hī oððe hī sylfe frætwiaþ *aut seipsas adornent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Sāwle frætwaþ hālgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 14; Gū. 778. Ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ *those who embroider the yellow godly garment with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Rä. 36, 10. Ðe mec frætwede *who adorned me*, 124 b; Th. 479, 15; Rä. 62, 8. Folcstede frætwan *to deck a dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152, note; B. 76. Brīdels frætwan *to deck the bridle*, Elen. Kmbl. 2396; El. 1199. Hyrstum frætwed *adorned with ornaments*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11: 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6: 108 b; Th. 414, 15; Rä. 32, 20. [*Chauc.* fret *wrought: O. Sax.* fratahôn *to adorn, ornament, decorate: Goth.* us-fratwyan *to make ready, to outfit.*] DER. ge-frætewian, -frætwian, ymb-.

frætwe, frætewe, frætuwe, frætwa, frætewa; *gen.* frætwa; *pl. f. Ornaments, adornments, decorations, treasures;* ornāmenta, ornātus, res pretiōsæ:—Holtes frætwe *the decorations of the wood*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Ða wæstmas, foldan frætwe *the fruits, the treasures of the earth*, 59 b; Th. 215, 22; Ph. 257. Wangas grēne, foldan frætuwe *green fields, the ornaments of the earth*, Menol. Fox 411; Menol. 207. Ic ðara frætwa þanc secge *I say thanks for these ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5580; B. 2794. Frætwa hyrde *the guardian of the treasures*, 6258; B. 3133. Māþma fela frætwa *many treasures, ornaments*, 74; B. 37. Ðām frætwum *to these precious things*, 4332; B. 2163. He ðām frætwum fēng *he received the ornaments*, 5970; B. 2989. On frætewum *in his garnishments, viz. armour*, 1928; B. 962. Secgas bǽron beorhte frætwe *the warriors bare bright arms*, 434, note; B. 214. He frætwe geheóld, bill and byrnan *he held the armour, the falchion and coat of mail*, 5233; B. 2620. Frætwe and fætgold *ornaments and plated gold*, 3846, note; B. 1921. Hafa wunden gold, feoh and frætwa *have the twisted gold, the wealth and ornaments*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 21; Gen. 2130: 136; Th. 171, 17; Gen. 2829: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256: Beo. Th. 1797; B. 896. Cyricean frætewa *ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. Frætwum gefyrðred *furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784: 4114; B. 2054. [*O. Sax.* fratahi, *f? ornaments.*] DER. gold-frætwe.

frætwednes, fretwednes, frætwædnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. An adorning, ornament, a trifle;* ornātio, ornāmentum, crēpundia:—He sende cyricean frætwednesse *mīsit ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10. On eorþlīcre frætwædnysse [fretwednesse MS. Ca.] *in earthly adorning*, 3, 22; S. 552, 20: Blickl. Homl. 195, 11; 127, 3; 207, 25. Frætwednessa *crepundia*, Cot. 56. DER. hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

frætwung, frætewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum:—He micele swīðor lufode ðære heortan clǽnnysse ðonne ðæra stāna frætwunge *he much more loved cleanness of heart than the adornment of stones*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 22. On ðisum getelde wǽron forneán unasecgendlīce frætwunga *in this tabernacle were almost unspeakable ornaments*, ii. 210, 11. DER. world-frætwung.

fragendlīc; *adj.* [=framigendlīc, *q. v.*] *Beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Fragendlīc lǽcedōm *a beneficial medicine*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2, MS. B.

FRAM, from; *prep. dat.* I. FROM; a, ab:—Ic adilige ðone mannan fram ðære eorþan ansīne, fram ðam men ōþ ða nýtenu, fram ðam slincendum ōþ ða fugelas *delēbo hōmĭnem a făcie terræ, ab hōmĭne usque ad anĭmantia, a reptĭli usque ad volucres cæli*, Gen. 6, 7. Gewītaþ fram me *discēdīte a me*, Ps. Th. 6, 7: Ps. Spl. 30, 15: Mt. Bos. 1, 17, 21, 22. II. with verbs of speaking, *Concerning, about, of; cum verbis lŏquendi*, de:—Ðæt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde ellendǽdum *that he, concerning Sigemund, had heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1754; B. 875. Nō ic fram ðē swylcra searunīða secgan hýrde *never have I heard speak about thee of such hostile snares*, Beo. Th. 1167; B. 581. III. fram *is sometimes placed after its case:*—He hine forwræc mancynne fram *he banished him from mankind*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. [*Chauc.* fra: *Laym.* fram, from: *Orm.* fra: *O. Sax.* fram, vram: *O. H. Ger.* fram: *Goth.* fram: *Dan.* fra: *Swed.* fram *forward, forth;* från *from: Icel.* fram *forward;* frá *from.*]

fram; *adj. Valiant, stout, firm;* strēnuus:—Geong and fram *young and valiant*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 25. He wæs fram to Godes compe *he was stout for God's battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. v. from.

fram-acyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, take from;* avertĕre, auferre:—Framacyr yrre ðīn fram us *averte iram tuam a nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 84, 4. Se brýdguma him biþ framacyrred *auferētur ab eis sponsus*, Mk. Bos. 2, 20.

fram-adōn, he -adēþ; *p.* -adyde; *pp.* -adōn *To do* or *take from* or *away, cut off;* auferre, abscīdĕre:—Sōna heó ðone fefer framadēþ *it will soon take away the fever*, Herb. 12, 5; Lchdm. i. 104, 15. Mildheortnesse his he framadēþ *misericordiam suam abscīdet*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 9.

fram-adrīfan, -adrýfan; *p.* -adrāf, *pl.* -adrifon *To drive from* or *away, expel;* expellĕre:—Gif gē me framadrýfaþ *si me expellītis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 23.

fram-ahyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* declīnare:—Hió him framahyldeþ *it will turn from them*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 328, 10.

fram-anýdan; *p.* -anýdde; *pp.* -anýded, -anýdd *To force from* or *away, drive away;* repellĕre:—Ða feforas beóþ framanýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, Herb. 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13.

fram-a-teón; *p.* -ateáh, *pl.* -atugon; *pp.* -atogen *To draw away from;* abstrāhĕre, extrāhĕre:—Framatuge *extraxisti*, Ps. Vos. 21, 8. Framatogen *detractus, ablātus*, Cot. 69. v. teón I.

fram-ateran; *p.* -atær, *pl.* -atǽron; *pp.* -atoren *To tear from* or *asunder, to tear in pieces;* dirīpĕre:—Ic framatere *dirīpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64.

framaþ *does good, avails*, Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, = fremaþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* fremian.

fram-atīhan; he -atīhþ; *p.* -atāh, *pl.* -atigon; *pp.* -atigen *To draw away from;* abstrāhĕre:—Ðonne he framatīhþ hine *dum adtrāhit* [*abstrāhet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 30] *eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. v. tīhan I.

fram-awendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* avertĕre, Scint. 53.

fram-aweorpan, -wurpan; ic -aweorpe, -awurpe; *p.* -awearp, *pl.* -awurpon; *pp.* -aworpen *To cast from, throw away;* abjĭcĕre:—Ic framawurpe *abjĭcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 39. DER. weorpan.

fram-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen *To bring from* or *away;* dedūcĕre:—Gyf he ðone him eáðelīce frambringan ne mǽge *if he cannot easily bring it away from him*, Herb. 158, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 24.

fram-būgan; *p.* -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To turn from* or *away, leave;* deflectĕre, declīnare:—Ðæt him ða frambugon [MS. frambugan], ðe hī betst getreówodon *that those left them, whom they most trusted*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 44.

fram-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. p.* -fluge, *pl.* -flugen; *pp.* -flogen *To flee from;* aufŭgĕre:—Ðæt hī him framflugen *that they should flee from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 10.

fram-gewītan, from-gewītan; *p.* -gewât, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdĕre:—Hie him framgewîtaþ *they depart from him*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 10.

framian *to avail, profit;* vālēre, prōdesse, R. Ben. 64, 72: R. Conc. 7. v. fremian.

framigendlīc; *adj.* [framigende, *part. of* fremian *and* līc] *Profitable, beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Ðæt sylfe is framigendlīc lǽcedōm ongeán ealle ātru *the same is a beneficial medicine against all poisons*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2.

framlīce; *adv. Strongly, firmly, stoutly;* fortĭter, strēnue:—Ðes Cāsere framlīce rehte ða cynewīsan *this Cæsar firmly ruled the kingdom*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 4, 10; S. 578, 6. Benedictus ðone sīþfæt framlīce to Rōme geferde *Benedict stoutly went his journey to Rome*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 45. v. from-līce.

fram-scipe, es; *m. A fellowship, association, fraternity;* collēgium:—Framscipe muneca *collēgium monachōrum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18, note, MSS. Ca. O.

fram-sīþ *a going from* or *away, departure*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-sīþ.

fram-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go from* or *away, depart;* abscēdĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand away from, stand aloof;* abstāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-swengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake from* or *away, shake off;* excŭtĕre:—Framswengde *excussit*, Cot. 179.

fram-weard; *adj. Turned from* or *away, averse, froward, perverse;* aversus, perversus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-weard.

fram-wīsum; *adv. Wisely;* săpienter:—Ǽttrene beóþ gegalene framwīsum *venefĭci incantantis săpienter*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5.

fran *asked, inquired; p. of* frinan.

franca, an; *m. A javelin, lance;* lancea, frămea, hasta:—He lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals *he let his javelin go through the youth's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. He ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát *he shot the foremost man with his javelin*, 134, 1; By. 77. Francan wǽron hlūde *the javelins were loud*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982 [*Icel.* frakka]. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. p. 359.

Francan; *gen.* Francena, Francna; *dat.* Francum; *pl. m:* France; *gen.* Franca; *pl. m. The Franks;* Franci:—Hēr Ald-Seaxe and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A. D. 780] *the Old Saxons and the Franks fought*, Chr. 780; Erl. 54, 3; 881; Erl. 82, 5. Of Francena cyningcynne *de gente Francōrum rēgia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 32. Francena cyning *Francōrum rex*, 3, 19; S. 550, 2. Wið Francena rīce *against the kingdom of the Franks*, 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Cyrdon hī to Pipne Francna cyninge *divertērunt ad Pippinum dūcem Francōrum*, 5, 10; S. 624, 2: Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 34. Ymb ii geár ðæs ðe he of Francum cōm, he gefōr *two years after he came from the Franks, he died*, Chr. 855; Th. 126, 2, col. 2, 3: 890; Erl. 86, 32. Franca cyng *king of the Franks*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7: 1077; Th. 351, 14. DER. Eást-Francan. v. Grm. Gesch. D.S. cap. xx.

Franc-land, Fronc-land, Frang-land, es; *n. Frank-land, the country*

of the Franks; Francōrum terra, Francia:—Nāmon [MS. noman] hī him wealhstōdas of Franclande mid *accēpērunt de gente Francōrum interprētes,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 24. On ðam mynstre ðe on Franclande wæs getimbred *in monastērio quod in rēgiōne Francōrum constructum est,* 3, 8; S. 531, 13. On Francland [Froncland, Th. 150, 23, col. 1; Frangland, 151, 23, col. 2, 3] *into Frank-land,* Chr. 882; Th. 150, 23, col. 2, 3.

Franc-rice, es; *n. The kingdom of the Franks;* Francōrum regnum:—He hæfde ærendo sum to Breotone cyningum of Francrîce *he had an errand to the kings of Britain against the kingdom of the Franks,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1, MS. B: Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 32.

frâsian, freásian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire, tempt;* interrōgāre, conquīrĕre, sciscitāri, tentāre:—Frāsiaþ [MS. frasias] *conquīrĭtis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 16. Wæs mæst Babilōn burga, ōþ-ðæt Baldazar, þurh gylp, grome Godes freásade [MS. frea sæde] *Babylon was greatest of cities, until Belshazzar, through vain glory, fiercely tempted God,* Cd. 209; Th. 259, 22; Dan. 695. [*O. Sax.* frēsōn *to try, tempt: M. H. Ger.* vreisen *to endanger: O. H. Ger.* freisōn *periclĭtāri: Goth.* fraisan *to try, tempt;* fraistubni, *f. temptation: Dan.* friste *to try, tempt: Swed.* fresta: *Icel.* freista.] DER. ge-frâsian.

frâsung, e; *f. An asking, inquiring, tempting, temptation;* interrōgātio, tentātio:—Hȳ to Gūþlâces gāste geléddun frâsunga fela *they brought many temptations to Guthlac's spirit,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 19; Gū. 160. Mid frâsung *interrogātiōne,* Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 19, 9.

FREÁ [=freaha], freó; *gen.* freán; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dŏmĭnus:—Freá sceáwode fyrngeworc *the lord beheld the ancient work,* Beo. Th. 4560; B. 2285. Freá Ælmihtig *the Lord Almighty,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 9; Gen. 5: 101; Th. 134, 24; Gen. 2229. Freá moncynnes *Lord of mankind,* Bt. Met. Fox 17, 17; Met. 17, 9. Swā neáh wæs sigora Freán þūsend aurnen *so nearly a thousand* [*winters*] *of the Lord of victories had elapsed,* Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23; Edg. 15. Habbaþ we to ðæm mæran ærende Deniga freán *we have an errand to the famous lord of the Danes,* Beo. Th. 547; B. 271. Ðis is hold weorod freán Scyldinga *this is a band attached to the lord of the Scyldings,* 587; B. 291. Wíghеafolan bær freán on fultum *he bore the helmet to bring aid to his lord,* 5316, note; B. 2662. To hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord,* 1287; B. 641. Ic Freán þanc secge, ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the Lord, the eternal Ruler,* 5581; B. 2794. He ðone wīsan wordum hnægde freán Ingwina *hę addressed with words the wise lord of the Ingwines,* 2642; B. 1319. Gūþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord,* 5068; B. 2537. Ðonne we geferian freán ūserne, leófne mannan *when we bear our lord, the dear man,* 6206; B. 3107. [*O. Sax.* frāho, frōho, frōio, frō, *m: O. H. Ger.* frō, *m. dŏmĭnus: Goth.* frauya, *m. lord: Icel.* Freyr, *m. name of the god Freyr.*] DER. âgend-freá, aldor-, folc-, gūþ-, heáh-, líf-, mān-, sin-.

freá-, frǽ- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds freá-beorht, -bodian, -drēman, -fætt, -gleáw, -hræd, -mære, -micel, -ōfestlīce, -reccere.

freá-beorht, -briht, frǽ-beorht; *adj. Exceedingly bright, glorious;* præclārus, clarissĭmus:—Eálâ freábeorht folces [MS. folkes] scippend *O! glorious creator of people,* Hy. 2, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 1. Eálâ freábrihta folces Scyppend, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 15. Blickl. Homl. 229, 28.

freá-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To proclaim, declare;* pronuntiāre:—Freábodaþ oððe mærsaþ tunge mīn spæce ðīne *pronuntiābit lingua mea elŏquium tuum,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 172.

freá-drēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice exceedingly, shout for joy;* jubilāre:—Fægniaþ oððe freádrēmaþ Gode on stefne wynsumnesse oððe blisse *jubilāte Deo in vōce exultatiōnis,* Ps. Lamb. 46, 2; 97, 4.

freá-drihten, freah-drihten; *gen.* -drihtnes; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dŏmĭnus:—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 17; Met. 26, 9. Abraham, ðīn freádrihten *Abraham, thy lord,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 9; Gen. 2729. Freádrihten mīn *O my Lord,* 42; Th. 54, 29; Gen. 884. He wolde freahdrihtnes feorh ealgian *he would defend his lord's life,* Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796.

freá-fætt *very fat.* v. frǽ-fætt.

freá-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* prudentissĭmus:—Hie ðær fundon freágleáwe æðele cnihtas *they found there very prudent noble youths,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 15; Dan. 88.

freah-drihten *a lord, master,* Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796. v. freá-drihten.

freá-hræd; *adj. Very quick, speedy, swift;* prŏpĕrus, expĕditus, Som. Ben. Lye.

freá-mære, frǽ-mære; *adj. Very renowned;* celeberrĭmus:—Firum freámærne eard weardian *to inhabit a country very renowned to men,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 11; Pa. 10.

freá-micel *very great, famous.* v. frǽ-micel.

freá-ōfestlīce *very hastily, very quickly.* v. frǽ-ōfestlīce.

freá-reccere, es; *m. A chief ruler, prince;* princeps:—Freárecceras oððe ealdras ēhton me būton ge-earnungum *princĭpes persĕcūti sunt me grātis,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 161.

freás, *pl.* fruron *froze; p. of* freósan.

freatewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

freáum *to chieftains,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32; *dat. pl. of* freá.

freá-wine, es; *m. A dear* or *beloved lord;* dŏmĭnus cārus:—Syððan freáwine folca swealt *when the beloved lord of people perished,* Beo. Th. 4703; B. 2357: 4849; B. 2429. He of hornbogan his freáwine flāne geswencte *he laid low his dear lord with an arrow from his horned bow,* 4867; B. 2438. Cf. Grm. D. M. 82, 192.

freá-wrâsen, e; *f. A noble* or *royal chain, a diadem;* nōbilis torquis, diadēma = *διάδημα*:—Se hwīta helm hafelan werede, since geweorþad, befongen freáwrâsnum *the bright helmet guarded his head, ornamented with treasure, encircled with noble chains,* Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451.

FREC, fræc; *adj. Desirous, greedy, gluttonous, audacious, bold;* avĭdus, gūlōsus, audax, temĕrārius:—Gîfere *vel* frec *ambro* [*q. v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Frec *ambro,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 50. Hī firenlusta frece ne wæron *they were not desirous of luxuries,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 30; Met. 8, 15. Ðæt hie firendǽda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds,* Cd. 121; Th. 155, 30; Gen. 2580. [*Dut.* vrec, *m. a miser: Ger.* frech *rash, impertinent: M. H. Ger.* vrëch: *O. H. Ger.* frëh, frëch *avārus, cupĭdus, arrōgans: Goth.* friks in faihu-friks *desirous for money, avaricious: Dan.* fräk: *Swed.* fräck: *Icel.* frekr *greedy, voracious.*] DER. ferhþ-frec, gūþ-.

freca, an; *m.* [frec *bold*] *A bold man, warrior, hero;* bellātor, hēros = *ἥρως*:—Gefēng fetelhilt freca Scyldinga *the Scyldings' warrior seized the belted hilt,* Beo. Th. 3131; B. 1563: Andr. Kmbl. 2328; An. 1165. Moyses bebeád frecan arîsan *Moses bade the bold arise,* Cd. 154; Th. 191, 20; Exod. 217. DER. hild-freca, scyld-, sweord-, wīg-.

frēcednes, -ness, -nyss, frǽcednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen:—Ne ða tobeótiendan frēcednesse ðam eágan mennisc hand gehǽlan mihte *human hand could not save the eye from the threatening danger,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 23. Ahred fram frēcednysse *saved from peril,* Homl. Th. ii. 304, 30. Forðam he geþristade ðæt he hine sylfne on geweald sealde swylcere frēcednesse *quod se ille discrīmĭni dăre præsumpsisset,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16. Frēcednysse helle gemētton me *perīcŭla inferni invēnērunt me,* Ps. Lamb. 114, 3. He ferde fram eallum frēcednyssum ðises lǽnan lífes *he went from all the perils of this frail life,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 2. v. frēcennes.

frēcelsod; *part. Put in danger, endangered;* periclĭtātus:—Frēcelsod *qui periclĭtātus est,* Cot. 151.

frēcen; *gen.* frēcnes; *n. Peril, danger;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen:—Frēcnes ne wēnaþ *they think not of peril,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 16; Wal. 20. Ðǽr is ealra frēcna mæste *there is the greatest of all perils,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 21; Gen. 488.

frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous;* perīculōsus:—Hū frēcendlīc ðæt dysig is *how dangerous the error is!* Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 6. Ða habbaþ sum yfel frēcendlīcre ðonne ænig wīte sīe on ðisse worulde *they have an evil more dangerous than any punishment in this world is,* 38, 3; Fox 200, 27. v. frēcenlīc.

frēcenful, frǽcenful, -full; *adj. Harmful, dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Se þunor byþ frēcenfull [MS. P. frēcenful] for ðæs fȳres sceótungum *thunder is harmful from the shootings of the fire,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 14; Wrt. popl. science 19. 27. Of frēcenfulre forliðennysse *perīcŭlōso naufrăgio,* Mone B. 685, 686.

frēcenlīc, frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Ðæt ðære tīde blōdlæswu wǽre frēcenlīc *quia perīcŭlōsa sit illĭus tempŏris phlebŏtŏmia,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Ðæt is hefig dysig, and frēcenlīc fira gehwilcum *that is a grievous folly, and dangerous to every man,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 3; Met. 19, 2: Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13.

frēcenlīce; *adv. Dangerously;* perīcŭlōse:—Scipio frēcenlīce gewundod wearþ *Scipio was dangerously wounded,* Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 40: Lchdm. iii. 156, 26.

frēcennes, frǽcenes, frēcednes, frēcenis, frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard, mischief, harm;* perīcŭlum, discrīmen, mălum:—Betwuh ða frēcennesse stōwe *inter perīcŭlōsa lŏca,* Cot. 111. For ege mâran frēcennesse *mētu mājōris perīcŭli,* Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 18. Būtan mycelre frēcennesse *without much peril,* Ps. Th. 9, 26: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 33. Frēcennyssa helle gemētton me *perīcŭla inferni invēnērunt me,* Ps. Spl. 114, 3. He ongon ða frēcenisse onweg adrífan *cœpit perīculum abīgĕre,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 25. Ðǽr seó frēcnis mæst wæs *where the danger was greatest,* 2, 7; S. 509, 24. To swylcre frēcnesse *discrīmĭni,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16, MS. B: Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24. Būtan frēcnysse *without harm,* 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7. He fōreseah micle frēcnesse *he foresaw much peril,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Mid frēcnysse deáþes *mortis perīcŭlo,* 1, 27; S. 493, 26. He oferwon frēcnessa fela *he overcame many perils,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 3; Gū. 152. Mænige ætberstaþ frēcnyssa *multi evādunt perīcŭla,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Se hālga wer in ða ǽrestan ældu gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man in his early age loved much mischief,* Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 31; Gū. 81.

freceo *a glutton;* lurco, Cot. 120. v. frec.

frecgenga? *apostacy;* apostăsia = ἀποστασία, Cot. 16, Lye.

frec-mâse, fræc-mâse, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse;* părus cærŭleus:—Frecmâse *sigitula*? Wrt. Voc. 281, 9.

FRĒCNE, frēcne; *adj. Horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, perilous;* dīrus, asper, austērus, atrox, audax, perīcŭlōsus:—Đǽr đū findest frēcne feohtan *there thou wilt find a savage contest,* Andr. Kmbl. 2699; An. 1352. Đæt bið frēcne wūnd *that is a perilous wound,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. He āna genēđde frēcne dǽde *he alone ventured on the daring deed,* Beo. Th. 1782; B. 889. Be đære frēcnan cōđe *of the dangerous disorder,* L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 12. He sceal fleón đone frēcnan wlite đises middaneardes *he should avoid the dangerous splendour of this earth,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 20. On đa frēcnan tīd *tempŏre discrīmĭnis,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Frēcne þūhton egle eálāda *the fearful sea-ways seemed terrible,* Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440. Hwonne him Freá frēcenra sīþa reste ageáfe *when the Lord should give him rest from his perilous journeyings,* Cd. 71; Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427: Ps. Th. 143, 8. To frēcnum þingum *for daring things,* Lchdm. iii. 158, 16. Đæt he him afirre frēcne geþohtas *that he should banish from him wicked thoughts,* Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284. He frēcnu gestreón funde *he found dangerous wealth,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Đe đa frēcnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 24. [*O. Sax.* frōkan *wild, bold, impudent.*] DER. fela-frēcne: ge-frēcnod.

frēcne, frǽcne; *adv. Horribly, savagely, fiercely, severely, insolently, boldly, dangerously;* atrōcĭter, dūre, audacter, perīcŭlōse:—Se wrāđa boda fylgde him frēcne *the dire messenger boldly followed him,* Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688: Beo. Th. 1923; B. 959: 3386; B. 1691. Hie hit frēcne genēđdon *they severely oppressed it,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 33: 104, 25. Đæt him hit frēcne ne meahte sceđđan *that it might not dangerously wound him,* Beo. Th. 2069; B. 1032: Ps. Th. 114, 3.

frēcnen-sprǽc, e; *f. An audacious* or *hostile speech;* audax *vel* hostīlis sermo:—Gyf Frysna hwylc frēcnensprǽce đæs morđorhetes myndgiend wǽre *if any of the Frisians, by audacious speech, should call to mind* [lit. *should be a rememberer of*] *this deadly feud,* Beo. Th. 2213, note; B. 1104.

frēcnes? *glis,* Cot. 96, Som. Lye: also *clammy earth;* argilla, Som. Ben. Frecnis *glus,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 25.

frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -nyss *danger, peril,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24: 3, 19; S. 549, 46: Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. v. frēcennes.

frēcne-stīg, e; *f. A dangerous way* or *path, steep place, precipice;* præcipĭtium, Som. Ben. Lye.

frēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [frōd *wise, prudent*] *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of;* sentīre. DER. ge-frēdan.

frēfergende = frēfrigende *comforting; part. of* frēfrian, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318.

frēfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consōlāri:—Ic findan meahte đone đe mec freóndleásne frēfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 9; Wand. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwīlum ic frēfre đa ic ǽr winne on *sometimes I comfort those whom ere I war against,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 13; Rä. 7, 7: 27 b; Th. 82, 19; Cri. 1341. Hī earme frēfraþ *they comfort the poor,* 33 b; Th. 106, 29; Gū. 48. Đū me frēfredest *tu me consōlātus es,* Ps. Th. 85, 17: Blickl. Homl. 135, 23. Cwæþ he đæt gewunalīce word đara frēfrendra *dixit sŏlīto consōlantium sermōne,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 681, 9. Frēfrede *consōlāti,* Ps. Spl. 125, 1. DER. ge-frēfran. v. frēfrian.

frēfrend, es; *m. A comforter, consoler;* consōlātor:—Mēđra frēfrend *comforter of the weak,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. Frēfrend ic sōhte, findan ic ne mihte *consōlantem me quæsīvi, et non invēni,* Ps. Th. 68, 21: 31, 8: Blickl. Homl. 135, 33: 131, 23. v. frēfriend.

frēfrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consōlāri:—Đæt hig woldon hī frēfrian *ut consōlārentur eas,* Jn. Bos. 11, 19. Hwænne frēfrast đū me *quando consōlāběris me?* Ps. Spl. 118, 82. Đæt he frēfrige me *ut consōlētur me,* 118, 76. Đū frēfrodest me *tu consōlātus es me,* 85, 16: 118, 50: Ps. Th. 118, 82. Frēfra đīne mægcas on mōde *comfort thy young men in mind,* Andr. Kmbl. 842; An. 421. He hēran ne wolde Fæder frēfergendum [= frēfrigendum] *he would not obey the comforting Father,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318. [*Laym.* uroefrien; *p.* freuerede: *Orm.* froffrenn, frofrenn: *O. Sax.* frōbrean: *O. H. Ger.* flōbarjan, fluobarēn.] DER. a-frēfrian, ge-. v. frōfor.

frēfriend, es; *m. A comforter, the Comforter, the Paraclete;* consōlātor, paraclētus:—Ne cymþ se frēfriend to eów *Paraclētus non vēniet ad vos,* Jn. Bos. 16, 7: 14, 16: Ps. Th. 134, 14.

frēfrung, e; *f. A comforting, comfort, consolation;* consōlātio:—He nolde nāne frēfrunge underfōn *nōluit consōlātiōnem accĭpĕre,* Gen. 37, 35.

fregn *asked, inquired,* Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

fregnan *to inquire,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 24: Mk. 11, 29. v. frignan.

fremde *did, effected,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185, = fremede; *p. of* fremman.

fremde *foreign, strange,* Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. v. fremede.

fremdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To alienate, estrange;* aliēnāre, R. Ben. 4.

fremdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Strangeness, the condition of a foreigner;* peregrīnĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

freme; *adj. Good, strenuous, bold;* bŏnus, strēnuus:—Fremu folces cwēn *the folk's bold queen,* Beo. Th. 3868; B. 1932. v. fram, from; *adj.*

freme, an; *f. Advantage, profit, benefit, good;* commŏdum, quæstus, emŏlŭmentum, bŏnum:—Hýþ *vel* freme *commŏdum, quæstus,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Đæs we māgon fremena gewinnan *of what we may gain of advantages,* Cd. 22; Th. 28, 18; Gen. 437. Đū us unfreóndlīce fremena þancast *thou thankest us unkindly for our benefits,* Cd. 128; Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689: 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843: 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Gesǽton land unspēdigran fremena gehwilcre *they inhabited a land more barren of every good,* 46; Th. 59, 13; Gen. 963. v. fremu.

freme *do, effect, perform,* Ps. Th. 68, 17; *impert. of* fremman.

FREMEDE, fremde, fremþe, frǽmde; *adj. Strange, foreign, estranged from, devoid of;* aliēnus, peregrīnus, aliēnātus, aversus, remōtus, expers:—He bið fremede Freán ælmihtigum *he shall be estranged from almighty God,* Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34. Đonne beō we fremde fram eallum đām gōdum *then should we be cut off from all those good things,* St. And. 8, 10. Feorcund mon ođđe fremde *a far-coming or a strange man,* L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 21: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24: Ps. Spl. C. T. 68, 11. Me bið se ēđel fremde *the land is strange to me,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 6; Rä. 17, 3: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 13; Gen. 105: Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691: Ps. Th. 136, 4. Đe đara gefeána sceal fremde weorþan *who shall be devoid of those joys,* Andr. Kmbl. 1780; An. 892: Hy. 6, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 30. On fremdes fæđm *into the embrace of a strange* [*man*], Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Fremdre meówlan *of a strange damsel,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39: Bt. Met. Fox 3, 21; Met. 3, 11. On fremedum *in aliēno,* Lk. Bos. 16, 12. Ne lǽne đīnum brēđer nān þing to hīre, ac fremdum menn *non fœnĕrāběris fratri tuo ad ūsūram pĕcūniam, sed aliēno,* Deut. 23, 20. On lande fremdre *in terra aliēna,* Ps. Spl. 136, 5. Ne đū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum aliēnum,* Ps. Th. 80, 9. Wilt đū fremdne monnan grētan *wilt thou address a strange man?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 20; Sch. 1. Him folcweras fremde wǽron *the people were strange to him,* Cd. 89; Th. 110, 31; Gen. 1846. Folca fremdra *of strange people,* Ps. Th. 104, 39. Of fremedum *ab aliēnis,* Mt. Bos. 17, 25, 26. Đæt đa þing đīne āgene sīen, đa đe heora āgene gecynd đē gedydon fremde *that those things can be thine own, which their own natures have made foreign to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 32. Gif đū fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. On đa fremdan þīstro *into the strange darkness,* Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. [*Piers P.* fremmed *strange: Chauc.* fremde, fremed *foreign, strange: Orm.* fremmde *strange, not of kin: Scot.* fremyt, fremmyt: *Plat.* fromd, frömd: *O. Sax.* fremiđi, fremethi, fremit: *Frs.* freamd: *O. Frs.* framd, fremed: *Dut.* vreemd: *Ger.* fremd: *M. H. Ger.* vremede, vremde: *O. H. Ger.* framadi, fremidi: *Goth.* framaþs: *Dan.* fremmed: *Swed.* främmande: *Icel.* framandi *a man of distinction, stranger.*] v. Grm. R. A. pp. 396 sqq. Schmid. s. v. fremde.

fremede, *pl.* fremedon *made, did, performed,* Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26; *p. of* fremman.

fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [fremed, *pp. of* fremman *and* -ness, -nyss] *An accomplishment, fulfilment;* peractio;—Nǽfþ đæt swefen nǽnige fremednesse gōdes ne yfeles *the dream has no accomplishment for good* or *evil,* Lchdm. iii. 154, 17. Nǽnige fremednysse *no fulfilment,* iii. 156, 1.

fremeþ *performs, practises,* Beo. Th. 3406; B. 1701; *3rd sing. pres. of* fremman.

fremfull; *adj.* [freme *good;* ful, full *full*] *Beneficent, profitable;* bĕnĕfĭcus:—Đa đe ânweald ofer hig habbaþ synd fremfulle genemned *qui pŏtestātem hăbent sŭper eos bĕnĕfĭci vŏcantur,* Lk. Bos. 22, 25.

fremfullīce; *adv. Effectually, beneficially;* efficācĭter, R. Ben. interl. Prol.

fremfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Profitableness, utility;* utĭlĭtas, R. Ben. 53.

fremian, freomian; *part.* fremiende; hit fremaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fremman] *To profit, do good, be good* or *expedient, avail;* profĭcĕre, prōdesse, expĕdire, vălēre:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ôwiht fremian *nĕque vēlo nĕque remĭgio quicquam profĭcĕre,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Bið heó fremiende to his clǽnsunge *ĕrit in expiatiōnem ejus profĭciens,* Lev. 1, 4. Hwæt fremaþ ǽnegum menn *quid prodest hŏmĭni?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: 15, 5. Gyf se wǽta byþ mâre đonne đæt fȳr, đonne fremaþ hit *if the moisture is more than the fire, then it does good,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 23; Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Eów fremaþ đæt ic fare *expĕdit vōbis ut ĕgo vădam,* Jn. Bos. 16, 7: Mt. Bos. 19, 10. Đæt hyt nâht ne fremode *quia nihil profĭcĕret,* Mt. Bos. 27, 24: Mk. Bos. 5, 26. Đonne bið gesȳne, hwæt him his swefn fremion *tunc appārēbit, quid illi prōsint somnia tua,* Gen. 37, 20. [*Orm.* frame *profit: Swed.* främja *to forward, advance: Icel.* frama *to further.*]

FREMMAN, to fremmanne; ic fremme, đū fremest, he fremeþ, *pl.* fremmaþ; *p.* fremede, fremde, *pl.* fremedon; *impert.* freme, *pl.* fremmaþ;

subj. pres. fremme, *pl.* fremmen; *pp.* fremed. **I.** *to advance;* promōvēre:—Dæt ic eáde mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrðran freónda mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936: Beo. Th. 3669; B. 1832. Sume ic to geflīte fremede *some I have urged to strife*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484. **II.** *to* FRAME, *make, do, effect, perform, commit;* făcĕre, patrāre, efficĕre, perfĭcĕre, perpetrāre:—Đe ðone unræd ongan ærest fremman *who first began to frame that evil counsel*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 4; Gen. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 133; An. 67: Beo. Th. 4991; B. 2499: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Sæcce to fremmanne *to make strife*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Ic gūþe fremme *I make war*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Ne fremest ðū riht wið me *thou doest not right towards me*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 33; Az. 97. Hē sōþ fremeþ *he performs truth*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 35; Fä. 8o. Sume stale fremmaþ *quidam furtum perpetrant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9: 491, 36: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 17; Gū. 780. Ic andsæc fremede *I made denial*, Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 23; Cri. 643: Beo. Th. 6004; B. 3006: Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 18; Dan. 106. He fremede swā and Freán hȳrde *he did so and obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 10; Gen. 1493: 130; Th. 165, 21; Gen. 2735. Ne ic firene fremde *I have not committed crimes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185. Hī ða godcundan gerȳno clǣnre heortan fremedon *they performed the divine mysteries with a clean heart*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 1288; El. 646: Menol. Fox 254; Men. 128: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Me help freme *do me help* or *give me help*, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Fremmaþ gē nū leóda þearfe *perform ye now the people's need*, Beo. Th. 5593; B. 2800. Dæt ðū hospcwide ǣfre ne fremme wið Godes bearne *that thou never make contemptuous words against God's son*, Elen. Kmbl. 1046; El. 524: Andr. Kmbl. 2708; An. 1356. Fremme se ðe wille *let him perform* [*it*] *who will*, Beo. Th. 2011; B. 1003. Ǣr gē fremmen yfel *ere ye commit evil*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. Nō hwædre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede *yet he could not effect supremacy over Offa*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wíd. 37: Beo. Th. 4274; B. 2134. [*Laym.* fremmen, uremmen *to perform, frame: O. Sax.* fremmian, fremman *to perform, execute: O. Frs.* frema *to commit, effect: O. H. Ger.* ga-fremjan: *Dan.* fremme *to promote: Icel.* fremja *to further: Armor.* framma *to join.*] DER. ge-fremman: ǣ-fremmende, firen-, gōd-, gūþ-, heaðo-, mān-, nāht-, ryht-, till-, wōh-.

fremming, e; *f. A framing, an effect, efficacy;* fabrĭcātio, effectus, effĭcācia:—Fremming *effectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15: Homl. Th. i. 8, 7.

frem-sum, fræm-sum; *adj. Kind, benign, courteous;* benignus:—He þearfum and ellreordigum symble eáþmōd and fremsum and rūmmōd wæs *paupĕrĭbus et pĕrĕgrīnis semper hŭmĭlis, benignus et largus fuit*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11: Ps. Spl. 68, 20: Ps. Th. 134, 3. Syleþ us fremsum gōd Drihten *Dŏmĭnus dăbit benignĭtātem*, 84, 11.

fremsumlīce; *adv. Kindly, benignly;* benigne:—Đā wæs he fremsumlīce onfangen *cum benigne susceptus*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 12: 1, 25; S. 487, 15.

fremsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [fremsum, -nes, -ness] *Kindness, benefit, benignity, liberality;* benignĭtas, bĕnĕfĭcium:—For fremsumnysse *pro benignĭtāte*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 84, 13. Ðū geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast, and ðīne fremsumnesse wylt folcum dǣlan *bĕnĕdīces cŏrōnæ anni benignĭtātis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Be ðām godcundum fremsumnessum *de bĕnĕfĭciis dīvīnis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 17.

fremþe; *adj. Strange, foreign;* aliēnus, externus:—Dæt rīce tweógende cyninga and fremþe forluron and towurpon *regnum rēges dŭbii vel externi disperdĭdērunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Hī awurpon ða ealdormenn ðæs fremþan cyninges *they cast off the aldermen of the strange king*, 3, 24; S. 557, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 18: Jn. 10, 5. v. fremede.

FREMU, e; *f. Advantage, profit, gain, benefit;* commŏdum, emōlŭmentum, quæstus, fructus, benĕfĭcium, sālus:—Hwelc fremu is ðē ðæt, ðæt ðū wilnige ðissa gesǣlþa *what advantage is it to thee, that thou desirest these goods?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8: 26, 3; Fox 94, 12. Ðe ðissum folce to freme stondaþ *which for this folk's prosperity stand*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 350, 7; Jul. 123; 54 a; Th. 191; Az. 81: Nar. 39, 18. Ðæt we sceoldon [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan, and us fremu sēcan *that we might desire benefits, and seek to us advantage*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 25; Gen. 1843. Ne ðǣr freme mēteþ fira ænig *no man findeth profit there*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 22; Jul. 218. Neorxna wang stōd, gifena gefylled, fremum forþweardum *paradise stood, filled with gifts, with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210: Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 10; Rä. 51, 8. DER. un-fremu. v. freme, an; *f.*

fremung, freomung, fromung, e; *f. Advantage, profit, good;* commŏdum, profectus, benefĭcium:—Dæt gē gehycgen ymbe ða fremunge gōdra weorca *that ye meditate on the advantage of good works*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 32. For heora fremunge *for their good*, ii. 400, 36.

Francisc; *def.* se Francisca; *adj. Belonging to France;* Francus:—þurh ðone Frenciscan ceorl Hugon *through the French churl Hugo*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 1. Mid mycclum werode Frenciscra manna *with a great multitude of Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 30. Mid ðām Frenciscum mannum *with the Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 6. Ða Frenciscе menn *the Frenchmen*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 7, 26. [*Laym.* frensc.]

Francisca, an; *m. A Frenchman;* Francus:—Ægebertus, se Francisca, was gehādod *Ægebert, the Frenchman, was ordained*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 2, col. 2.

frēnd *friend* or *friends;* amīcus, amīcos:—Dæt ðū swutole mihtest tocnāwan ðīne frēnd and ðīne fȳnd *that thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, MS. Cot. v. freónd.

FREÓ, frió, freoh, frioh, frig, frī, frȳ; *adj.* FREE, *having liberty* or *immunity, noble, glad, joyful;* līber, sui jūris, ingĕnuus, nōbĭlis, lætus:—Heó ðā freó on hire fōta gangum blīðe hām wæs hweorfende *ipsa lĭbĕro pĕdum incessu dŏmum læta reversa est*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 32. Beó he freó *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3, MS. H: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3, MS. B: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Hū wolde ðē līcian, gif hwylc swīðe rīce cyning nǣfde nǣnne freóne mon on eallon his rīce *how would it please thee, if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm?* 41, 2; Fox 24, 25, MS. Cot. Gif he mǣgburg hæbbe freó *if he have a free kindred*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Ðǣr freó, mōton eard weardigan *where free, they might inhabit a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1196; An. 598. Ðā wearþ worn afēded freóra bearna *then was a number of noble children brought forth*, Cd. 79; Th. 99, 6; Gen. 1642: 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Lǣt me freó lǣdan, eft on ēðel *let me lead them free, back into their country*, 98; Th. 128, 22; Gen. 2130: Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30; MS. Cot. Dæt hȳ ðȳ freóran hyge gefēngen *that they might receive the gladder spirit*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 22; Cri. 1512. [*Chauc.* fre: *Laym.* freo: *Orm.* freo, fre: *Plat.* fri, frij: *O. Sax.* frī in frī-līk *free-born: Frs.* fry: *O. Frs.* fri: *Dut.* vrij: *Ger.* frei: *M. H. Ger.* vrī: *O. H. Ger.* frī: *Goth.* freis: *Dan. Swed.* fri: *Icel.* frí.] DER. mūþ-freó.

freó; *indecl. m. A lord, master;* dŏmĭnus:—Freó dæt bihealdeþ *my master beholds that*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. freá.

freó; *indecl. f. A woman;* mŭlier ingĕnua:—Óþ-ðæt he funde freó fægroste *until he found the fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. [*O. Sax.* frī.] v. Grm. D. M. 279.

freó-bearn, es; *n. One free-born, a noble child;* prōles ingĕnua, fīlius nōbĭlis:—Freóbearn *vel* æðelborene cild *lĭbĕri*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 23; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67. Freóbearn Godes *the noble son of God*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 24; Cri. 643. Freóbearn wurdon alǣten līges gange *the noble children were delivered from the course of the flame*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 19; Dan. 262.

freó-bearn-fæder; *m. A father of noble children;* nōbĭlium fīliōrum păter, Cd. 163; Th. 206, 1; Exod. 445.

freó-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman;* fidejussus, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 201, 53, col. 2. v. friþ-borh.

freó-brōðor; *m. An own brother;* germānus frāter:—Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōðor ōþ-þah *his own brother took from him his firstborn's right*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

freó-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A free city;* lĭbĕra arx:—He scolde gesēcean freóburh *he should seek the free city*, Beo. Th. 1390; B. 693.

freócenness *danger, peril;* perīcŭlum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēcennes.

freód, e; *f. Affection, good-will, friendship, peace;* ămor, dilectio, amīcĭtia, pax, grātia:—Næs ðǣr māra fyrst freóde to friclan *there was no more time to desire peace*, Beo. Th. 5105, note; B. 2556. Swā ðū wið me freóde gecȳðdest *as thou hast manifested affection to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Freóde ne woldon healdan *they would not hold peace*, Beo. Th. 4946; B. 2476. Ic forworht hæbbe ðīne lufan and freóde *I have forfeited thy love and good-will*, Cd. 48; Th. 63, 2; Gen. 1026: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 5; Cri. 166: Beo. Th. 3418; B. 1707. Dæt ðū wille syllan sǣmannum feoh wið freóde *that thou wilt give treasures to the seamen for their friendship*, Byrht. Th. 132, 60; By. 39.

freód *liberty, privilege,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 20. v. freót.

freóde, *pl.* freódon *freed*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 30; *p. of* freógan, freón.

freó-dōm, frió-dōm, frȳ-dōm, es; *m.* FREEDOM, *liberty;* lībertas, emancĭpātio:—Dæt is se freódōm, dætte mon mōt dōn ðæt he wile *that is freedom, that a man may do what he will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4, MS. Cot. Freódōm *emancĭpātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 93; Wrt. Voc. 60, 2. Ðām he geaf micle gife freódōmes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Be ðam freódōme *concerning freedom*, 41, 2; Fox 246, 13. Nis nān gesceádwīs gesceaft ðæt næbbe freódōm *there is no rational creature which has not freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 17: 34, 8; Fox 144, 26. Freódōm onfēngon *libertātem recēpērunt*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46: 4, 26; S. 602, 31.

freó-drihten, -dryhten, es; *m. A noble lord* or *master;* ingĕnuus *vel* nōbĭlis dŏmĭnus:—Onfōh ðissum fulle, freódrihten mīn *accept this cup, my noble lord*, Beo. Th. 2343; B. 1169. Freódrihten hine forþlǣdde to ðam hālgan hām, heofna Ealdor *the noble Lord, the Prince of heaven, led him forth to the holy home*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 17; Sat. 566: 225; Th. 299, 10; Sat. 547. Wāst ðū freódryhten, hū ðeōs ādle scyle ende

gesettan *knowest thou, noble master, how this disease shall have an end?* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994.

frē-ōfestlīce *very hastily, quickly, speedily;* præprōpĕre, festinanter, expĕdīte, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frǣ-ōfestlīce.

FREÓGAN, freón; ic freó, he freóþ, *pl.* freógaþ, freóþ; *p.* freóde, *pl.* freódon; *impert.* freó; *subj. pres.* freóge; *pp.* freód [freó *free*]. **I.** *to free, make free;* manumittĕre, lībĕrāre:—Man sceal freógan ælcne þeówan *one shall free every slave;* revertētur hŏmo ad possessiōnem suam, Lev. 25, 10. Ic hit freó *I free it,* Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 2. He freóde ðæt mynster [MS. mynstre] *he freed the monastery,* 777; Erl. 55, 22. Hī hit freódon *they freed it,* 963; Erl. 121, 30. Freó hine on ðam seofoðan geáre *free him in the seventh year;* in septīmo anno dimittes eum lībĕrum, Deut. 15, 12. Ðonne ðū hine freóge *when thou freest him;* quem lībertāte donāvĕris, 15, 13. Ðæt he scolde freón his mynster [MS. mynstre] *that he would free his monastery,* Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. **II.** *to honour, like, love;* honōrāre, dilĭgĕre, ămāre:—Ic ðec for sunu wylle freógan *I will love thee as a son,* Beo. Th. 1900; B. 948. Nǣnig ōðerne freóþ swā him God bebeád *no one loves another as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 70; Leás. 37. Ðū ðīn āgen mōst mennen ateón swā ðīn mōd freóþ *thou mayest treat thine own servant as thy mind liketh,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 15; Gen. 2258. Ða gecorenan freógaþ folces Weard *the chosen shall love the Lord of mankind,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 27; Cri. 1648: 114 a; Th. 436, 36; Rä. 55, 12. Freóþ hȳ fremde monnan *strange men love them,* 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. Fæder and mōdor freó ðū *love thou father and mother,* 80 a; Th. 300, 21; Fä. 9. Hit gedēfe biþ ðæt mon his winedryhten freóge *it is fitting that a man love his dear lord,* Beo. Th. 6334; B. 3177. [*Laym.* freoien, freoiȝen, ureoiȝen *to set free: Plat.* frijen *to free, woo: O. Sax.* friohan *to love: O. Frs.* friaia, fraia, fria *to free: Dut.* vrijen *to woo: Ger.* freien *to woo;* be-freien *to free: M. H. Ger.* vrîen, vrîgen *to free: Goth.* friyon, frion *to love: Dan.* frie *to woo, deliver: Swed.* fria *to free, save, court: Icel.* frjá *to pet.*] DER. be-freón, ge-freógan, -freón.

freó-gyld *a free guild* or *society;* lībĕrum sodālĭtium. v. frȳ-gyld.

freoh; *adj. Free;* liber:—Ic neom freoh *non sum liber,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 7: Ps. Spl. 87, 4. Gif he freoh sȳ *if he be free,* L. Wg. 8; Th. i. 188, 3: L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 14. He gewāt freoh fram deáþes sārnysse *he departed free from the pain of death,* Homl. Th. i. 76, 13. v. freó.

freó-lāc, es; *n. A free offering, oblation;* lĭbĕra oblātio:—Ðū onfēhst onsægdnesse rihtwīsnesse, freólāca and offrunga *acceptābis sacrĭfĭcium justĭtiæ, oblātiōnes et holocausta,* Ps. Lamb. 50, 21.

freó-lǽta, frig-lǽta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman;* libertus:—Freólǽta *libertus,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 106; Wrt. Voc. 18, 55. Freólǽtan sunu *the son of a freedman;* libertīnus, 8; Som. 56, 107; Wrt. Voc. 18, 56.

freólīc, freólēc, frílīc; *adj. Free, noble, ingenuous, comely, goodly;* liber, ingĕnuus, egrĕgius, dĕcens:—Eádward, Engla hlāford, freólīc wealdend *Edward, lord of the English, a noble ruler,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 25; Edw. 6. Se eafora wæs Enoc hāten, freólīc frumbearn *the offspring was called Enoch, a comely first-born,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 19; Gen. 1189. Freólīc fyrdsceorp *a goodly war-vest,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13: Cd. 55; Th. 67, 29; Gen. 1108. Freólīc wīf *the noble woman,* Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Freólīcu meówle *a goodly damsel,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Freólēcu mǣg *a comely maiden,* Cd. 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Freólīcum *lĭbĕro,* Mone B. 1341. Ðæt he brohte wīf to hāme, fæger and freólīc *that he should bring to his home a wife, fair and goodly,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Bearn freólīcu tū *two comely children,* 82; Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Mid his twegen suno, freólīco frumbearn *with his two sons, comely first-born,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 31; Rä. 47, 4. Fǽmne freólīcast *most noble damsel,* 9 a; Th. 5, 20; Cri. 72. [*O. Sax.* frílík.] DER. ful-freólīc.

freólīce, friólīce; *comp.* freólīcor; *adv.* FREELY, *without hindrance, with impunity;* lĭbĕre, impūne:—Ðæt he mihte freólīce Gode þeówian *that he might freely serve God,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 31: Ps. Spl. 93, 1: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342: Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Seó sāwl færþ swīðe freólīce [friólīce Cott.] to heofonum *the soul goes very freely to the heavens,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14. Heó deófla bigængum freólīce þeówedon *dæmŏnĭcis cultĭbus impūne sérviēbant,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 38. Ðæt hī for gewillnunge ðara ēcra gōda ðȳ freólīcor winnen *pro appĕtītu æternōrum bŏnōrum lĭbĕrius labōrāre,* 4, 25; S. 601, 7.

FREÓLS, es; *m. sometimes, but rarely, n.* **I.** *freedom, immunity, privilege;* lĭbertas, immūnĭtas, privilēgium:—Ic ðisne freóls on Rōme gefæstnode *I confirmed this freedom at Rome,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 116, 5. Gif man his mæn an wiofode freóls gefe, se sīe folcfrȳ *if any one give freedom to his man at the altar, let him be folk-free,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15: Cod. Dipl. 925; Kmbl. iv. 263, 27. Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls to ðære hālgan stōwe æt Scireburnan *I give this immunity to the holy place at Sherborne,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 5. Se arcebisceop spæc to me ymbe Christes circean freóls; ðā lȳfde ic him ðæt he mōste niwan freóls settan; ðā cwæþ he ðæt he freólsas genōge hæfde; ðā nam ic ða freólsas *the archbishop spoke to me about the privilege of Christ's church; then I allowed him to institute a new privilege; then he said that he had privileges enough; then I took the privileges,* Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 9, 32, 35; 10, 1, 3. **II.** *a time of freedom, a holy day, feast, festival, the celebration of a festival;* festum, festi celebrātio:—Ðæt man sceal fæstan ælce Frigedæg, būtan hit freóls sȳ *that a man shall fast every Friday, unless it be a festival,* L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 26. To ðam eástorlīcan freólse *to the paschal feast,* Lk. Bos. 2, 42: L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 14, 16, 17: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswyssige æt freólse and æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a festival and about a fast,* L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8. On Sunnan dæges freólse *on the festival of Sunday,* L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. Be mæsse-daga freólse *of the celebration of mass-days,* L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne *let a man diligently keep the festival of Sunday,* L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlīce *let a man rightly keep festivals and fasts,* L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 8: v. 15; Th. i. 308, 18: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10: L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 10. [*O. Frs.* frihals, frihelse *freedom: O. H. Ger.* frihalsi *lībertas: Goth.* frei-hals, *m.: Icel.* frelsi, *f. freedom.*] DER. gāl-freólsas, heáh-freóls, sunder-.

freóls; *adj. Free;* liber:—Sȳ ðis land ælces þinges freóls *let this land be free of everything,* Cod. Dipl. 923; Kmbl. iv. 263, 5. v. freó.

freóls-æfen, es; *m. A festival-eve, vigil;* festi vigĭlia:—Man mōt, freólsæfenum [MS. freólsǽfenan], faran betweonan Eferwīc and six mīla gemete *one may travel, on festival-eves, between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26.

freóls-bōc, e; *f. A charter of freedom;* lībertātis charta = χάρτης:—Ðis is seó freólsbōc to ðan mynstre æt Byrtūne, ðe Æðelrēd cyng ǽfre ēcelīce gefreóde *this is the charter of freedom to the monastery at Burton, which king Æthelred for ever freed,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 548, 29.

freóls-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [freóls *a feast, festival;* brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach* or *violation of a festival;* festi violātio:—On freólsbricum [MS. freólsbricon] *in breaches of festivals,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19. Freólsbrycas *breaches of festivals,* Wulfst. 109, 152.

freóls-dæg, es; *m. A feast-day, festival-day;* festus dies:—Geneálǽhte freólsdæg azimorum, se is gecweden eástre *appropinquābat dies festus azymōrum, qui dicĭtur pascha,* Lk. Bos. 22, 1. On ðam freólsdæge *in die festo,* Mt. Bos. 26, 5. Gif hlāford his þeówan freólsdæge nȳde to weorce *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a feast-day,* L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 2. Be freólsdagum and fæstenum *of festivals and fasts,* L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 17: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2. Freólsdæg *festivĭtas, solemnĭtas,* vel *celebrĭtas,* vel *ceremōnia,* Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 23; Wrt. Voc. 37, 13. DER. heáh-freólsdæg.

freóls-dōm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* lībertas:—Ciricean freólsdōm [MS. freólsdōme] gafola *to the church freedom from imposts,* L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. v. freó-dōm.

freóls-geár, -gēr, es; *n. A feast-year, jubilee;* annus jubĭlæus, Cot. 106.

freóls-gefa, an; *m. A freedom-giver;* manumissor:—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe, freólsgefa āge his erfe *if any one give freedom to his man, let the freedom-giver have his heritage,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16.

freólsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [freóls *a holy day*]; *v. trans. To keep holy day, to celebrate;* celebrāre diem festum:—Sce. Eádweardes mæssedæg witan habbaþ gecoren, ðæt man freólsian sceal ofer eal Engla land *the witan have chosen, that St. Edward's mass-day should be celebrated over all England,* L. Eth. v. 16; Th. i. 308, 21: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 7. Wirc six dagas and freólsa ðone seofoðan *sex diēbus ŏpĕrābĕris, die septīmo cessābis,* Ex. 34. 21. Freólsiaþ Drihtnes restedæg *sabbătizes sabbătum Dŏmĭno,* Lev. 25, 2. Beó ðū gemyndig ðæt ðū ðone restendæg freólsige *be thou mindful that thou keep holy the day of rest,* Homl. Th. ii. 198, 4: E. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. [*Orm.* freollsenn.] DER. ge-freólsian.

freólslīce; *adv. Solemnly, freely;* sollennĭter, lībĕre:—Freólslīce *sollennĭter,* R. Concord. 8. In ðæm he freólslīce meahte lifian *in which he might freely live,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, note 30. v. freólīce.

freóls-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A freeman;* liber:—Ic wylle, ðæt ða ðe to mīnre āre fōn ðæt hī fēdon twentig freólsmanna *I will, that those who succeed to my property feed twenty freemen,* Cod. Dipl. 694; Kmbl. iii. 295, 6. v. freó-man.

freóls-stōw, e; *f. A festival-place;* locus in quo festīvĭtas consecrātæ diei celebrāri solĕbat:—On freóls-stōwum [MS. -stōwan] *in festival-places,* L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17.

freóls-tīd, e; *f. A feast-tide;* festīvum tempus:—Æt dissere freólstīde *at this feast-tide,* Homl. Th. ii. 264, 17. Sce. Marian freólstīda ealle weorþie man georne *let all St. Mary's feast-tides be strictly honoured,* L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 13. Freólstīdan and fæstentīdan *at festival-tides and fast-tides,* L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. DER. heáh-freólstīd.

freólsung, e; *f. A feasting, celebrating a feast;* sollennĭtas:—On middele freólsunga ðīne *in mĕdio sollennĭtātis tuæ,* Ps. Spl. 73, 5. Healde

mon ælces Sunnan dæges freólsunge *let a man keep every Sunday's festival*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 11: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18.

freom; *adj. Firm, strong, powerful;* firmus, strēnuus, fortis:—Đā com Metod freom on fultum *then came the powerful Lord to his aid*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 1; Gen. 2793: 143; Th. 178, 19; Exod. 14. Se wæs mā on cyriclīcum þeódscypum gelǽred, ðonne he freom wǽre in weorolþingum *māgis ecclesiasticis discīplinis institūtum, quam in sēculi rēbus strēnuum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 18. v. from.

freó-mǽg, -māg, es; *m. A relation, kinsman;* consanguíneus, germānus:—Cain freómǽg ofslōh, brōðor sīnne *Cain slew his kinsman, his brother*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Đeáh ðū fīras scyle freómāgum feor gewītan *though thou shalt depart far from thy kindred*, 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039: 161; Th. 200, 12; Exod. 355. Freómǽgum feor *far from my kindred*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 28; Wand. 21: 85 b; Th. 321, 28; Wíd. 53.

freó-man, frí-man, frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman, free-born man;* lībĕræ conditiōnis hŏmo, vir ingĕnuus:—Đæt ælc freóman getreówne borh hæbbe *that every freeman have a true surety*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 19. Hwæt gifest ðū me freómanna to frōfre *what givest thou me for men's comfort?* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 12; Gen. 2175.

freomian, *part.* freomigende *To profit, be good, avail;* prōdesse, vălĕre:—Đæt ðære ylcan stōwe myl wið fȳre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis lŏci illius contra ignem văluĕrit*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 16. v. fremian.

freomlīc; *adj. Profitable, advantageous;* ūtilis, commŏdus:—Nerōn nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan *Nero began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20.

freomung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good;* profectus:—In ða tīd his bisceophādes swā mycel gāstlīc freomung ongon beón in Angelcynnes cyricum, swā nǽfre ǽr ðon beón mihte *tantum profectus spīritālis tempŏre præsŭlātus illius Anglōrum ecclēsiæ, quantum nunquam antea potuēre, cœpērunt*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30. v. fremung.

freón; *p.* freóde; *pp.* freód *To free, love;* lībĕrāre, ămāre, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. v. freógan.

freó-nama, -noma, an; *m. A surname;* cognōmen:—Đæs fæder wæs hāten Oerīc, wæs his freónama Oesc *cūjus pāter Oeric, cognōmento Oisc*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 33: 4, 2; S. 565, 39: 5, 19; S. 637, 39. Se pāpa hine nemde freónaman Clemens *the pope named him by surname Clement*, 5, 11; S. 626, 23.

freónd, friónd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* freóndas, frēnd, frȳnd, freónd; *gen.* freónda; *dat.* freóndum; *m.* [freónde *loving, part. of* freón, v. freógan, freón **II.** *to honour, like, love*] *A* FRIEND; ămīcus:—Se feónd and se freónd *the fiend and the friend*, Ælen. Kmbl. 1904; El. 954: Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 33; Gū. 687. Mānfulra and synfulra freónd *publicānōrum et peccātōrum amīcus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19: Lk. Bos. 7, 34. He wæs Godes freónd *he was the friend of God*, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 12: 656; Erl. 32, 28. Se hlāford ne scrīfþ freónde ne feónde *the lord regards not friend nor foe*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16. Gif ðū āge freónd ǽnigne *if thou have any friend*, Cd. 116; Th. 150, 30; Gen. 2499: 135; Th. 170, 10; Gen. 2811: Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Hwylc eówer hæfþ sumne freónd *quis vestrum habēbit amīcum?* Lk. Bos. 11, 5: Ps. Th. 90, 2. Me ðǽr freóndas gefrunon *friends discovered me there*, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Frȳnd synd hie mīne georne *they are my zealous friends*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 21; Kl. 33. Gē synd mīne frȳnd, gif gē dōþ ða þing, ðe ic eów bebeóde *vos amīci mei estis, si fecērītis quæ ĕgo præcīpio vōbis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Ps. Spl. 37, 11: Ps. Th. 138, 15. Ðǽr mōtan freónd sēman *there the friends must arbitrate*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14: L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 7. He wæs freónda gefylled *he was deprived of his friends*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 14. Nāh ic rīcra feala freónda on foldan *I have not many powerful friends on earth*, Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132: Apstls. Kmbl. 182; Ap. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 1868; An. 936: 2257; An. 1130. Hine his freóndum gecȳðe *let notice of him be given to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 16. Đæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freóndum sīnum *Abram told that tale of woe to his friends*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 11; Gen. 2025: 79; Th. 97, 12; Gen. 1611. Se hundrēdman sende hys frȳnd to him *misit ad eum centūrio amīcos*, Lk. Bos. 7, 6: 15, 6, 9: Ps. Th. 87, 18. Heorot innan wæs freóndum afylled *Heorot within was filled with friends*, Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: 2256; B. 1126. [*Wyc.* frendesse *a female friend: Laym.* freond: *Orm.* freond, frend: *Scot.* frend *a relation: Plat.* frund, fründ, *m.*: *O. Sax.* friund, *m. a friend, relation: Frs.* frjuen: *O. Frs.* friond, friund, *m.*: *Dut.* vriend, vrind, *m.*: *Ger.* freund, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* vriunt, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* friunt, friônt, friant, *m.*: *Goth.* friyonds, *m. a friend;* friyondi, *f. a female friend: Dan.* frende, frænde, *m. f. a cousin, kinsman: Swed.* frände, *m. a relation: Icel.* frændi, *m. a kinsman.*] DER. weoruld-freónd.

freónd-heald; *adj.* [heald *inclined*] *Friend-inclined, friendly;* amīcābĭlis:—Cild biþ freóndheald *a child will be friendly*, Obs. Lun. § 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 15.

freónd-lār, e; *f.* [lār *instruction*] *Friendly instruction;* fămĭlĭāris instructio:—He hine on folce freóndlārum heóld *he maintained him among his people with friendly instructions*, Beo. Th. 4744; B. 2377.

freónd-laðu, e; *f. A friendly invitation;* invītātio fămĭlĭāris:—Him wæs freóndlaðu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered him*, Beo. Th. 2389; B. 1192.

freónd-leás; *adj.* FRIENDLESS; absque amīcis:—Gif freóndleás man geswenced weorþe *if a friendless man be distressed*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22. Ic findan meahte ðone ðe mec freóndleásne frēfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 8; Wand. 28: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18. Be freóndleásan *of the friendless*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22, 26.

freónd-leást, e; *f. Want of friends, indigence;* amīcōrum inŏpia, indigentia:—Þurh freóndleáste *through want of friends*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 23.

freóndlīc; *adj. Friend-like, friendly;* ămīcus, benignus:—Þurh ða freóndlīcan englas *per ămīcos angĕlos*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 29.

freóndlīce; *adv. Like a friend, kindly;* ămīce, benigne:—We ðē freondlīce wīc getǽhton *we kindly assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 25; Gen. 2686: 76; Th. 95, 16; Gen. 1579: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Freóndlīcor *more kindly*, Beo. Th. 2058; B. 1027. DER. un-freóndlīce.

freónd-lufu, e; *f. Friendly love, friendship, love, intimacy;* amīcĭtia, cāritas, familiāritas:—Saga ðæt ðū sīe sweostor mīn, ðonne ðē leódweras fricgen, hwæt sīe freóndlufu uncer twega *say that thou art my sister, when the men of the country ask thee what may be the intimacy of us two*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 7; Gen. 1834.

freónd-mynd, e; *f. An amorous mind;* amātōria mens:—Ic me onēgan [MS. onagen] mæg ðæt me wrāþra sum, wǽpnes ecge, for freóndmynde, feore beneóte *I for myself may fear that some enemy, through amorous mind, may deprive me of life with a weapon's edge*, Cd. 89; Th. 109, 31; Gen. 183[illegible]

freónd-rǽden, -rædden, -rædenn, e; *f. A friend-condition, friendship;* amīcĭtia:—Đæt heó mīnre ne gȳme freóndrædenne *that she cares not for my friendship*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 33; Jul. 71. Hig mihton nāne freóndrædene wið hine habban *they would have no friendship with him*, Gen. 37, 4. Hie getreówlīce heora freóndrædenne healdaþ *they faithfully hold their friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 39: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 5; Jul. 107: Elen. Kmbl. 2413; El. 1208. Gif man wille fulle freóndrædene [freóndrǽddene MS. B.] habban *if a man will have full friendship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 176, 2. God gefēgþ mid freóndrædenne folc togædere *God joins people together with friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37.

freónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* FRIENDSHIP; amīcĭtia:—Is nū swā hit nō wǽre freóndscipe uncer *our friendship is now as it had not been*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 4; Kl. 25. Þolige ūre ealra freóndscipes, and calles ðæs ðe he āge *let him forfeit the friendship of us all, and all that he has*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 4: L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 5. Be mīnum freóndscipe *by my friendship*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 5. Fram ðyssa muneca freóndscipe *by the friendship of these monks*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18. Man fullne freóndscipe gefæstnode *they confirmed full friendship*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1016; Erl. 159, 3. Đæt man friþ and freóndscipe rihtlīce healde *that peace and friendship be lawfully observed*, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 10: vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Git mōston freóndscype fremman *ye might foster friendship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 21; Bo. 18. Se gefēhþ fela folca tosomne mid freóndscipe *he joins many people together with friendship*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 179; Met. 11, 90. Freóndscipas niwe *new friendships*, Somn. 203; Lchdm. iii. 210, 2.

freónd-spēd, e; *f. An abundance of friends;* amīcōrum cōpia:—Ic ðam magorince sylle freóndspēd *I will give many friends to the youth*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 19; Gen. 2330.

freónd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in friends;* amīcōrum dīves:—Đus mæg mihtig man, and freóndspēdig, his dǽdbōte, mid freónda fultume, micelum gelīhtan *thus may a powerful man, and rich in friends, greatly lighten his penance, with the help of his friends*, L. P. M; Th. ii. 286, 13.

freó-noma, an; *m. A surname, noble name;* cognōmen:—Iob Sunu Waldendes freónoman cende *Job gave a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Crī. 636. v. freó-nama.

freóra *of free*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753; *gen. pl. of* freó; *adj.*

freórig; *adj.* **I.** *freezing, chilled, frigid, frozen;* frīgens, frīgŏre rigens, frīgĭdus, gĕlĭdus:—Ic wæs mundum freórig *my hands were chilled* [lit. *I was freezing in my hands*], Andr. Kmbl. 982; An. 491. Mec se wǽta wong, wundrum freórig, ǽrist cende *the humid field, wonderously frigid, first brought me forth*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 8; Rä. 36, 1. Land wǽron freórig cealdum cȳlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2520; An. 1261. **II.** *chilled with fear* or *sorrow, trembling, sad;* trĕmens, tristis:—He gefeóll freórig to foldan *he fell trembling to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. Ongon hygegeómor, freórig and ferþwērig, fūsne grētan *he, sad in mind, trembling and weary of soul, resolved to greet the departing*

[*man*], Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130. Ferþloca freórig *a trembling body*, 76 b; Th. 288, 18; Wand. 33.

freórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul;* tristis animo:—Cwom freórigferþ đā seó fæmne wæs *he, sad in soul, came to where the damsel was*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 30; Gū. 1318.

freórig-mōd; *adj. Sad in mind;* tristis animo:—He monge gehælde, đe hine ādle gebundne gesōhtun, freórigmōde *he healed many, who, oppressed with malady, sad in mind, sought him*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 14; Gū. 860.

freó-riht, es; *n. A free right, common right, right of a freeman;* līberōrum et ingenuōrum jus:—He ne beó syđđan æniges freórihtes wyrđe *he shall not afterwards deserve any free right*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22.

FREÓSAN, hit freóseþ, frȳsþ, frȳst; *p.* freás, *pl.* fruron; *pp.* froren *To* FREEZE; gēlāre:—Forst sceal freósan *frost shall freeze*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 1; Gn. Ex. 72. Men steorran māgon [MS. magan] geseón swā sutole swā on niht đonne hit swīđe freóseþ *men may see the stars as plainly as at night when it freezes hard*, Homl. Blick. 93, 20. Hit frȳst [frȳsþ MS. D.] *gēlat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. [*Wyc.* frees, freesede *froze: Plat.* fresen, freren: *Dut.* vriezen: *Ger.* frieren: *M. H. Ger.* vriusen: *O. H. Ger.* friusan, freosan: *Goth.* frius, *n. frost: Dan.* fryse: *Swed.* frysa: *Icel.* frjósa.] DER. ge-freósan: ofer-froren.

freót, freód, es; *m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free;* lībertas, mānūmissio:—þolie his freótes *let him forfeit his freedom*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. We scylon todǣlan freót and þeówet *we ought to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 9: L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

freót-gifa, an; *m. A giver of freedom, liberator, emancipator;* manumissor, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 91; Wrt. Voc. 59, 58.

freót-gifu, e; *f. The gift of freedom, emancipation, manumission;* manumissio:—Freótgifu [MS. freótgife] *manumissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 92; Wrt. Voc. 60, 1.

freođa, an; *m. A protector, defender;* tūtor:—Đū me, God, wǣre freođa *thou, O God, wast a protector to me;* refūgium meum es tu, Ps. Th. 70, 3.

freođan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* FROTH; spūmāre, Som. DER. a-freođan.

freođian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To care for, maintain, cherish, protect, keep, observe;* consūlĕre, sustentāre, fŏvēre, tuēri, observāre:—In eallum þingum đære cirican eahtum and gōdum he freođode and fultemede *ecclēsiæ rēbus in omnĭbus consūlĕre ac fāvēre cūrāvit*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32. Đæt mīnes freán mōdwēn freođaþ *what my master's mind's thought will maintain*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7. God mīn feorg freođaþ *God will protect my life*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214. Hie ælmihtig sigebearn Godes freođode *the almighty victorious Son of God protected her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 3; Reim. 40: 103 a; Th. 391, 14; Rä. 10, 5. Hine weoruda God freođade on foldan *the God of hosts protected him on earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 6; Gū. 367. Hī đone heágan dæg healdaþ and freođiaþ *they keep and observe the high day* [*Sunday*], Hy. 9, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 27. DER. ge-freođian. v. friđian.

freođo, friođo, freođu, friđo, fryđo, fređo; *indecl. f:* freođu, friđu, e; *f. Peace, security, protection, a refuge;* pax, secūrĭtas, tūtēla, asȳlum:—Seó [treów] đē freođo sceal in līfdagum weorþan *which* [*faith*] *shall be peace to thee in thy life's days*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 21; Exod. 422. Wel biþ đæm đe mōt Drihten sēcean, and to Fæder fædmum freođo wilnian *it shall be well to him who may seek the Lord, and desire peace in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 379; B. 188: Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 3; Hö. 98. Gif me freođo Drihten an *if the Lord will grant me protection*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 15; Gen. 1838: 183; Th. 229, 25; Dan. 222. Ic me freođu to đē wilnige *I desire peace from thee*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Hī đǣr lifgaþ ā in freođu Dryhtnes *they shall live there for ever in the Lord's peace*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. Þurh đē eorþbūende ealle onfōþ freođo and freóndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive peace and friendship*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760. Ic eów freođo healde *I will hold you in protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 672; An. 336. Ne mihte earmsceapen findan freođe *the poor wretch could not find protection*, 2261; An. 1132. Utan us to Fæder freođa wilnian *let us desire peace from our Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. [*O. Sax.* friđu: *O. H. Ger.* fridu.] DER. fenfreođo. v. friþ.

freođo-beácen, es; *n. A sign of peace, sign granting safety;* pācis signum, signum incolumĭtātem præbens:—Hine Waldend on tācen sette, freođobeácen, đȳ-læs hine feónda hwilc mid gūþ-þræce grētan dorste *the Lord set a token, a sign of peace, upon him* [*Cain*], *lest some enemy durst greet him with hostile force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 4; Gen. 1045.

freođo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A peaceful city, city of refuge, an asylum;* pācis arx, asȳlum:—He gesōhte freođoburh *he sought the peaceful city*, Beo. Th. 1048; B. 522. v. friþ-burh.

freođo-leás; *adj. Peaceless;* pāce cārens:—Swylc wæs đæs folces freođoleás tācen *such was the people's peaceless token*, Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. v. friþ-leás.

freođo-scealc, es; *m. A minister of peace;* pācis minister:—Swā se engel, fæle freođoscealc, fæmnan sægde *as the angel, the faithful minister of peace, said to the damsel*, Cd. 105; Th. 138, 33; Gen. 2301. Sprǣcon fæle freođoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497.

freođo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friđu-sibb.

freođo-spēd, friđo-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of peace, protecting power;* pācis cōpia, tutēlāris pŏtestas:—Enoch sidđan ealdordōm ahōf, freođospēd *Enoch then raised his sovereignty, his protecting power*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 2; Gen. 1198.

freođo-tācen *a token* or *sign of peace.* v. friđo-tācen.

freođo-þeáw, es; *m. Peaceful behaviour* or *manner;* pacifĭci mōres:—Đā wæs sibb on heofnum, freođoþeáwas *then there was agreement in heaven, peaceful manners*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 29; Gen. 79.

freođo-wǣr, freođu-wǣr, friođo-wǣr, friođu-wǣr, friđo-wǣr, e; *f. A covenant of peace, an agreement, compact;* pācis fœdus, pactum:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes mōdes, fæstum fædmum freođowǣre heóld *the host of men was of one mind, held the covenant of peace in their firm breasts*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 13; Exod. 306. Hī onfēngon fulwihte and freođuwǣre *they received baptism and the covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. *v.* friođo-wār, -waru.

freođo-weard *a guardian of peace.* v. freođu-weard.

freođo-webba *a peace-weaver, an angel.* v. friđo-webba.

freođo-webbe *a peace-weaver, woman.* v. freođu-webbe.

freođo-wong, es; *m. A peaceful plain;* pācis campus:—Freođowong đone ofereódon *they went over the peaceful plain*, Beo. Th. 5910; B. 2959.

freođu *peace, security, protection*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. v. freođo.

freođu-wǣr *a covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. v. freođo-wǣr.

freođu-weard, es; *m. A guardian of peace;* pācis custos:—Him wæs engel neáh fæle freođuweard *the angel was near him, a faithful guardian of peace*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gū. 144.

freođu-webbe, an; *f. A peace-weaver, woman;* pācis textrix, conciliatrix, mŭlier:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlīc þeáw, đætte freođuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan *such is no feminine usage, that a peace-weaver deprive a dear man of his life*, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Wīdsīþ mid Ealhhilde, fælre freođuwebban, hām gesōhte Eormanrīces *Widsith with Ealhild, faithful peace-weaver, sought the home of Ermanric*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wīd. 6. v. Grm. And. u. El. 144.

freót-man, -mann, es; *m. A freedman;* lībertus:—Hió hyre an đara [MS. đere] manna and đæs yrfes, būtan đām freótmannum [MS. -mannon] *she gives her the men and the stock, except the freedmen*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 10.

freó-wine, es; *m. A noble friend;* nōbĭlis *vel* princeps āmīcus:—Đæt đū me ne forwyrne, freówine folca *that thou deny me not, noble friend of people*, Beo. Th. 864, note; B. 430.

Fresan; *gen.* Fresena, Fresna; *pl. m. The Frisians;* Frisii, Fresōnes:—He mid Wilbrord đone hālgan bisceop Fresena wæs wuniende *ăpud sanctissĭmum Fresōnum gentis archiepiscŏpum Vilbrordum mŏrābātur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Beo. Th. 2191; B. 1093. Đæt Swīþbyrht and Wilbrord biscopas wǣron Fresna þeóde gehālgode *that Swithbyrht and Wilbrord were consecrated bishops of the Frisians' nation*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 28: Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 11; Wīd. 27: Beo. Th. 5823; B. 2915. v. Frysa.

Fres-cyning, es; *m. A Frisian king;* Fresōnum rex:—Nalles he Frescyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5000; B. 2503.

Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland, Frisian;* Frīsĭcus:—Nǣron hī nāwđer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Đǣr wearþ ofslægen Lucumon, and ealra monna, Fresiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucumon, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 4. v. Frysisc.

Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland;* Frīsia:—Freslondum on Hređles eafora swealt *Hrethel's offspring perished in the Frieslands*, Beo. Th. 4704; B. 2357. v. Frys-land.

FRETAN, ic frete, đū fritest, fritst, he freteþ, friteþ, fritt, fryt, *pl.* freta þ; *p.* ic, he fræt, đū fræte, *pl.* fræton; *pp.* freten [for-, etan *to eat?*]. **I.** *to eat up, gnaw,* FRET, *devour, consume;* devŏrāre, consūmĕre, comēdĕre:—Đa đe wilniaþ fretan mīn folc *qui devŏrant plēbem meam*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 26, 3: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 11; Rä. 76, 5: 87 b; Th. 329, 34; Vy. 44: Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 6220; B. 3114. Swā līg freteþ mōrhæþ *vĕlut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Friteþ wildne fugol *it eats the wild bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: 808; Sal. 403. Deáþ misfēdeþ ođđe fritt hig *mors depascet eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14. Fȳr fryt land mid his wæstme *ignis devŏrābit terram cum germĭne suo*, Deut. 32, 22. Gærstapan hit freteþ eall *locustæ devŏrābunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38: Ps. Th. 52, 5. He fræt fȳftȳne men *he devoured fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. He fræt uncer wurþ *cōmĕdit prĕtium nostrum*, Gen. 31, 15: Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

Fugelas hit frǽton *vōlucres comēdērunt illud*, Mk. Bos. 4, 4; frétun, Rush.: fréton, Mt. Lind. 13, 4: Gen. 37, 20. We hiné frǽton *obsorbuĭmus eum*, Ps. Th. 34, 23: 104, 30. Wǽron hie mid meteliéste gewǽgde, and hæfdon miclne dǽl ðara horsa freten *they were distressed for want of food, and had eaten a great part of their horses*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28. Swâ hwylcne man swâ hỹ geſōþ fretaþ hī hine *quoscunque capiunt comedunt*, Nar. 36, 4. Freotas *devorant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. II. *to break, burst;* frangĕre, rumpĕre:—Heó wǽre frǽton *they brake their covenant*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. [*Piers P. Chauc.* frete: *Laym.* freten *to gnaw: Orm.* freteþþ *fretteth: Plat.* freten, vreten: *Dut.* vreten: *Ger.* fressen: *M. H. Ger.* vrëzzen: *O. H. Ger.* farëzzan, firezan, frezzan, frëzan: *Goth.* fra-ïtan: *Dan.* fraadse: *Swed.* fräta, frâssa.]

fretere, es; *m. A glutton;* lurco, Som. Ben. Lye.

freðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—Gewît on freðo gangan, ût of earce *go forth in peace, out of the ark*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 28; Gen. 1487. v. freoðo.

fretnes, -ness, e; *f. A devouring, ravening;* edācĭtas, vŏrācĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fretol, frettol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous;* ĕdax:—Frettol *ĕdax* vel *glutto*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 81; Wrt. Voc. 50, 61.

frettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To feed upon, eat up, consume;* depasci:—Hine [wîngeard] wilde deór wēstaþ and frettaþ *singŭlāris fĕrus depastus est eam* [*vineam*], Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hie ðæt corn forbærndon, and mid hira horsum fretton on ælcere efenēhþe *they burned the corn, and with their horses ate it up on every plain*, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 12. Fretton *comederunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

fretwednes, fretwodnes, -ness, e; *f. An adorning, decoration;* ornātio, decŏrāmentum:—On eorþlîcre fretwednesse *in earthly adorning*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20, note. Beóþ ðonne ûre hrægla fretwodnes on ðam ēcan fỹre wîtnode *then our decoration of garments will be punished in the eternal fire*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 394, 11. v. frætwednes.

fretwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn;* ornāre, insignīre:—Ic mǽrsige oððe fretwige *insignio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. v. frættewian.

fretwung *an adorning;* ornātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

frī; *adj. Free, noble;* līber, ingĕnuus, nōbĭlis:—Fríes mannes wîf *the wife of a free man*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Ic ðē on folcum frîne Drihten ēcne andete *I acknowledge thee amongst the people, a noble eternal Lord*, Ps. Th. 56, 11. v. freó; *adj.*

friá, an; *m. A lord, master;* dŏmĭnus:—Ðam âgenan frián *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17. v. freá, âgen-frigea.

fría; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad I. *to love*:—Fríende was *complexus esset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 36. II. *to free*:—Ic fría *liberabo*, Rtl. 9, 40. We sie fríado *liberemur*, 7, 3. v. freógan.

frī-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman;* fīdejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 202, 11. v. freó-borh.

fric; *adj. Voracious*:—Fric ƿ étere *vorax*, Mt. Lind. 11, 19. v. frec.

fricca, fryccea, an; *m. A crier, herald;* præco:—Hleówon hornboran, hreópon friccan *trumpeters sounded, heralds shouted*, Elen. Kmbl. 108; El. 54: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon friccan *heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158. Cristes fricca *Christ's crier*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 21. Sylle se friccea his stefne *let the crier give out his voice*, 163, 31.

fricgan, fricgean, fricggan; *part.* fricgende; ic fricge, ðū frigest, frigst, frihst, he frigeþ, frigþ, frihþ, *pl.* fricgaþ; *p.* ic, he frægn, ðū frǽge, *pl.* frǽgon; *impert.* frige; *subj. pres.* fricge, *pl.* fricgen; *pp.* ge-frigen, -fregen, -frægen *To ask, inquire, question, find out, seek after, learn, get information of;* interrōgāre, sciscĭtāri, pĕtĕre, fando accĭpĕre, compĕrīre:—Wilt ðū fricgan felageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3. Sceal bearna gehwylc leánes fricgan, ealles ðæs ðe we on eorþan ǽr geworhton [MS. geweorhtan], gōdes oððe yfles *every child shall seek the reward of all that we ere did on earth, of good or evil*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 18; Dōm. 41. Higelâc ongan sînne geseldan fricgean *Higelac began to question his guest*, Beo. Th. 3974; B. 1985: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 33; Gen. 2887. Ðæs fricggan ongan folces aldor *the prince of the people began to inquire about it*, Elen. Kmbl. 313; El. 157: 1116; El. 560. Gomela Scylding, fela fricgende, feorran rehte *the aged Scylding, learning much, related* [*things*] *from* [*times*] *remote*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 17; Sch. 14. Fricge ic ðē, hwædres biþ hira folgoþ betra *I ask thee, of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 739; Sal. 369. Hī fricgaþ, hū ... *they ask, how* ..., Exon. 92 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. Frige mec frōdum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Frige hwæt ic hâtte *find out what I am called*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 6; Rä. 15, 19: 105 a; Th. 398, 20; Rä. 17, 10: 107 a; Th. 409, 9; Rä. 27, 26: 107 b; Th. 410, 13; Rä. 28, 15. Ðonne ðē leódweras fricgen *when the men of the country ask thee*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 6; Gen. 1834. DER. ge-fricgan, un-fricgende. v. frignan.

frician; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To dance;* saltāre:—Gē ne fricudun *non saltastis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 17.

friclan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *with the gen. To desire, seek for;* appĕtĕre:—Ðæt we sceolden [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan *that we might desire benefits*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843. Næs ðǽr mâra fyrst freóde to friclan *there was no time more to seek for friendship*, Beo. Th. 5105; B. 2556.

friclo; *indecl. f. An appetite;* appĕtītus:—Be ðære ofermiclan friclo, ðonne of ðære selfan cealdan âdle ðæs magan cymþ, ðæt sió ofermiclo friclo and gîfernes arîst *of the excessive appetite, when from the same cold disease of the stomach it comes, that the excessive appetite and greediness arise*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 1, 2.

frico; *f. Usury;* usura, Mt. Lind. 25, 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* frechí *avaritia.*]

frictrung, frictung; *f. Divination;* ariolatus, Gl. Mett. 10: Gl. Amplon. 45. v. frihtrung, freht.

frîd-hengest, es; *m. A stately horse*:—Hæfdon xi eóredmægas frîdhengestas *the horsemen had eleven stately horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 7; Rä. 23, 4.

friénd *friend*:—Ne murnþ nâuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. v. freónd.

Friesa *a Frisian*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 2, 3. v. Frysa.

frig; *def.* se frigea; *adj. Free, noble;* līber, ingĕnuus, nōbĭlis:—Nelle ic gân ût ne beón frig *non egrĕdiar lĭber*, Ex. 21, 5. Gif hwâ his âgenne geleód bebycgge, þeówne oððe frigne *if any one sell his own countryman, bond or free*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4: L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 3. Gif God næfde on eallum his rîce nâne frige sceaft *if God had not any free creature in all his kingdom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Gē beóþ frige *lĭbĕri ĕrĭtis*, Jn. Bos. 8, 33, 36: Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Gif se frigea ðỹ dæge wyrce *if a freeman work on that day*, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 5: 74; Th. i. 150, 1. Eal swâ ælcan frigean men gebỹreþ *sĭcut omnis lĭber făcĕre dēbet*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 23: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 3. v. freó.

frig, frigu? e; *f. Love, affection, favour;* ămor:—Sió weres friga wiht ne cûðe *she knew nothing of the love* [*affections*] *of man*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 19; Cri. 419. Ðæt wæs geworden bûtan weres frigum *that was done without the favours of man*, 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37.

Frig-dæg, Frige dæg, es; *m.* FRIDAY, *Friga's day, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga,* or *Venus, the consort of Woden and protectress of matrimony;* dies Vĕnĕris:—Man singe ælc Frigdæge æt ælcum mynstre, ealle ða Godes þeówan, ân fíftig sealmas for ðone cyng *one shall sing every Friday, at every monastery, all servants of God fifty psalms for the king*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 18. Ælces Frige dæges fæsten *every Friday's fast*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Fæstan ælce Frige dæg *to fast every Friday*, L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: vi. 24; Th. i. 320, 22. Ðis sceal on Frige dæg ofer twelftan dæg *this* [*Gospel*] *must be* [*read*] *on Friday after the twelfth day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 12, 23; Notes. p, 574. For Friga v. Grm. D. M. p. 278; and for names of the days of the week in the several Teutonic dialects pp. 112–115.

frigea, an; *m. A lord, master;* dŏmĭnus:—Se âgena frigea *the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18. DER. âgen-frigea. v. freá.

Frige ēfen, es; *m. Thursday evening*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 21.

frigenes, frignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [frigen *asked, pp. of* fricgan *to ask;* ness, -ness] *An asking, inquiry, a question;* interrōgātio, quæstio:—þurh his geornfulle frigenesse *repētīta interrōgātiōne*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 4. Wæs Êdwine bealdra geworden on ðære frignesse *Edwin was become bolder on that inquiry*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 10. Be monigum frignyssum ða ðe him nỹdþearflîce gesewen wǽron *de eis quæ necessăriæ vidēbantur quæstiōnĭbus*, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. DER. ge-frignys.

frigest, frigst, frihst, he frigeþ, frigþ, frihþ *inquirest, inquires; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* fricgan.

frig-lǽta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman;* libertus, Cot. 120. v. freó-lǽta.

frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman;* hŏmo lĭber:—Gif frigman freólsdæge wyrce *if a freeman work on a festival-day*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12, note 28: 47; Th. i. 402, 21. Gif frigman frēum stelþ *if a freeman steal from a freeman*, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. v. freó-man.

FRIGNAN; *part.* frignende, ic frigne, ðū frignest, he frigneþ, *pl.* frignaþ; *p.* ic, he frægn, frægen, frægin, fræng, fregen, fregn, ðū frugne, *pl.* frugnon; *impert.* frign, *pl.* frignaþ; *subj. pres.* frigne, *pl.* frignen; *pp.* frugnen *To ask, inquire;* interrōgāre, sciscĭtāri:—Ic ðē frignan wille hwæt forlǽtest ðū me *I wish to ask thee why hast thou forsaken me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2824; An. 1414. He hine wæs frignende, for hwon he ðæt Godes eówde forlǽtan wolde *illum sciscitābātur, quāre grĕgem relinquĕret*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 13; S. 515, 41. Ic fregno(a) *interrogabo*, Mt. Lind. 21, 24: Mk. 11, 29. Swâ ðū hine wordum frignest *as thou askest him in words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1175; El. 589: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201. Gif ðeós cwēn ûsic frigneþ ymb ðæt treó *if this queen asks us about the tree*, Elen. Kmbl. 1065; El. 534. Frægn gif him wǽre niht getǽse *he asked if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Eft he frægn hwæt seó þeód nemned wǽre *rursus interrōgāvit quod esset vocābŭlum illĭus gentis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16: 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38. He frægen and axsode *interrogabat*, Nar. 17, 30. Frægin he of hwylcum lande hî brohte wǽron *interrōgāvit de qua terra essent adlāti*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21. Ða

fræng hine his mæsse-preóst for hwon he weópe *quem dum presbȳter suus quare lachrymārētur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Fregn freca ōðerne *one warrior asked another*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165. Cȳðeras unrehte ða ic nysse frugnon mec *testes iniqui quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11: 136, 3. Frign mec *interrōga me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 23. Ðeáh hine rinca hwilc æfter frigne *though any man inquire about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 91; Met. 22, 46. Gif he frugnen biþ *if he is asked*, 22, 104; Met. 22, 52: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1083; El. 542. [*Piers P.* fraynen: *Chauc.* freyne: *Laym.* fræine, fræinien: *Orm.* fragnenn: *O. Sax.* fregnan, fragōn: *Frs.* freegjen: *O. Frs.* fregia: *Dut.* vragen: *Ger.* fragen: *M. H. Ger.* vragen: *O. H. Ger.* frāgēn: *Goth.* fraihnan: *Swed.* fråga: *Icel.* fregna *to hear, ask*: *Lat.* prĕc-or *I ask*: *Lith.* praszyti: *Sansk.* praćh *to ask*.] DER. ge-frignan. v. frinan.

frignes, -ness, e; *f. Freeness, immunity;* lībertas, immūnĭtas, Chr. 796; Th. 102, note 1, 2.

frihtan *to fright, terrify;* terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhtan.

frihtere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner;* hariŏlus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swā frihteras *quasi dīvīne*, Nar. 37, 2. The translator has read dīvīni for dīvīne.

friþ *the soul, spirit, mind.* DER. stīþ-friþ. v. ferhþ.

frihtrung, e; *f. Divination, sooth-saying;* hariŏlātio, Cot. 21. v. frictrung.

frīlīc; *adj. Free, liberal;* līber, lĭbĕrālis:—Frīlīc gestreón *lĭbĕrāle fœnus*, Prov. 28. v. freólīc.

frī-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman;* līber hŏmo:—Gif frīman edorbrecþe gedēþ, vi scillingum gebēte *if a freeman commit house-breaking, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15: 29, 31; Th. i. 10, 3, 6: L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 1: L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 24. v. freó-man.

frimdig, frímdi, frymdi, firmdig; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous;* inquīsītīvus, desiderans, requīrens:—Man him sōna funde, ðæs ðe he frimdig wæs *one soon found for him, what he was desirous*, Ælfc. T. 36, 13. Swā gē frimdie wǽron *sīcut dīcītis*, Ex. 12, 31. Hū mâge gē ðæs frimdie beón *how can ye be asking for that?* Ex. 10, 10. Ðæt land ðe dū me firmdig to wǽre ðæt ic ðē lēnde *the land that thou wast desirous I should lease to thee*, Th. Chart. 162, 13.

frinan; *part.* frinnende; ic frine, dū frinest, he frineþ, *pl.* frinaþ; *p.* ic, he fran, dū frune, *pl.* frunon, frunnon; *impert.* frin, *pl.* frinaþ; *subj. pres.* frine, *pl.* frinen; *p.* frune, *pl.* frunen; *pp.* frunen *To ask, inquire, consult;* interrōgāre, sciscĭtāri, consŭlĕre:—Se gesīþ ongan hine frinan, for hwon hine mon gebindan ne mihte *cōmes eum interrōgāre cœpit quāre lĭgāri non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 24: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 34; Gen. 495: Beo. Th. 708; B. 351. Me sylfum frinnendum *mihimet sciscĭtanti*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. Ne frine ic ðē for tǽle *I ask thee not for blame*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Ic frine ðē *consŭlo te*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 15; Wrt. Voc. 49, 38. Hwæt frinest dū me *what askest thou of me?* Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Frineþ he hwǽr se man sīe *he will ask where the man is*, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Ða ic nyste hī frunon me *quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 13: Ps. Th. 136, 3. Mid ðȳ hine frunnon his geferan, for hwon he ðis dyde *cum interrōgārētur a suis, quāre hoc făcĕret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16. Ne frin dū æfter sǽlum *ask thou not after happiness*, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. Frine me *interrōga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Ðæt heó hī frune hwæt hī sōhton *that she asked them what they sought*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39: Nar. 28, 22. DER. be-frinan, ge-. v. frignan.

frīnd *friends*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, = frȳnd; *pl. of* freónd.

frió; *adj. Free;* līber:—Frióra ǽghwilc fundie to ðæm ēcum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 3; Met. 21, 2. He gesceóp twā gesceádwīsan gesceafta frió *he created two rational creatures free*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30. v. freó.

frió-dōm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* lībertas:—Sēce him hræðe fulne frió-dōm *let him quickly seek for himself full freedom*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. v. freó-dōm.

frioh; *adj. Free;* līber:—Beó he frioh *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3. v. freó.

frió-lēta *a freedman*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. freó-lǽta.

frióllce *freely*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14, note 4. v. freólīce.

friólsend, friólsiend, es; *m. A deliverer, redeemer;* lĭbĕrātor:—Drihten, friólsend mīn *Dŏmĭnus, lĭbĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1, 49. Friólsiend mīn *lĭbĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 7. v. freóls.

friónd, es; *m. A friend;* amīcus:—Hine his mǽgum gebodie and his frióndum *let notice of him be given to his kinsmen and to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 9. v. freónd.

frioðo; *indecl. f. Peace, pardon;* pax, vĕnia:—He feóll to foldan, frioðo wilnode *he fell to the earth, implored pardon*, Andr. Recd. 1839; An. 920. v. freoðo.

frioðo-wǽr, frioðu-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis fœdus:—Hie getrūwedon fæste frioðuwǽre *they confirmed a firm covenant of peace*, Beo. Th. 2196; B. 1096. v. freoðo-wǽr, friðo-wǽr.

frioðo-waru, e; *f. Protection;* tutela:—He frioðo-wære bæd hlāford sīnne *he prayed his lord for protection*, Beo. Th. 4554; B. 2282. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-wara.]

Frisan; *pl. m. Frisians;* Frīsii:—Ðǽr wǽron Frisan mid *there were Frisians with them*, Chr. 885; Th. 154, 24, col. 1. v. Frysa.

frisca, an; *m. A bittern;* būtio, Som. Ben. Lye.

frist-mearc, e; *f.* [frist = first, fyrst *a space of time*] *An interval of time, intermission, respite;* intercăpēdo:—Fristmearc *intercăpēdo*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 19. v. fyrst-mearc.

friteþ, fritt *eats*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* fretan.

FRIÞ, fryþ, es; *m. n. Peace, freedom from molestation, security guaranteed by law to those under special protection,* e. g. that of the Church, v. cyric-friþ. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 180:—*It seems to have been used for the king's peace or protection in general, and to be the right of all within the pale of the law* [cf. *Icel.* fyrirgöra fé ok friði = *to be outlawed*]: *agreement, truce, league;* pax, tūtēla, refūgium:—Ðæt ðū wille niman friþ æt us; we willaþ eów friþes healdan *that thou wilt accept peace from us: we will keep peace with you*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56–65; By. 37–41. Ðis friþ, *n. this protection*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9. Ðis is ðæt friþ, ðæt Ælfrēd cyning [cyningc MS.] and Gūþrūm [Gyþrum MS.] cyning gecweden habbaþ *this is the peace, that king Alfred and king Guthrum have agreed upon*, L. A. G; Th. i. 152, 2: L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 24. He nam friþ wið ðæt folc *he made peace with the people*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 41. Friþes bōt *a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 2: L. Eth. i. prm; Th. i. 280, 4: L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 22: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 12, 13. Drihten is mīn friþ *Dŏmĭnus est refŭgium meum*, Ps. Th. 143, 2. Ðonne nam mon friþ and griþ wið hī, and nā-ðe-læs for eallum ðissum griþe and gafole, hī ferdon ǽghweder and heregodon ūre earme folc *then they* [*Saxons*] *made truce and peace with them* [*Danes*], *nevertheless for all this peace and tribute, they went everywhere, and harried our miserable people*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 14–18, col. 1. Gif we aslaciaþ ðæs friþes *if we get neglectful of the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 21. To þearfe and to friþe *for the need and peace*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 26. To gebeorge and to friþe eallum leódscipe *for security and peace to all the people*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace for all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. [*Piers P.* fryth *an inclosed wood*: *Laym.* frið *concord, amity*: *Orm.* friþþ *love, concord*: *Plat.* frede, free, *m*: *O. Sax.* friðu, *m*: *Frs.* freede, freed: *O. Frs.* fretho, frede, ferd, *m*: *Dut.* vrede, *m*: *Ger.* friede, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* vride, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* fridu, frido, *m*; frida, *f*: *Dan.* fred, *m. f*: *Swed.* frid, fred, *m*: *Icel.* friðr, *m.*] DER. cyric-friþ, un-, woruld-. For the difference in the meanings of friþ, *m. n;* friðo, friðu, *f;* griþ, *n;* and sib, *f*, v. griþ and sib.

frīþ; *adj. Stately, beautiful;* splendĭdus, pulcher:—Seó frīþe mǽg *the stately woman*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 22; Rä. 10, 9. [*Icel.* fríðr *fair, beautiful, handsome.*]

friþ-āþ, es; *m. A peace-oath;* pācis jūrāmentum, Lye.

friþ-bēna, an; *m.* [bēna *a petitioner*] *A peace-petitioner, refugee;* pācis supplex:—Būtan hit friþbēna sȳ *unless it be a peace-petitioner*, L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1. Būtan friþbēnan sindan *unless they are peace-petitioners*, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 15.

friþ-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A peace* or *frank-pledge, peace-surety;* pācis fidejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Th. i. 450, 24, 29; 451, 2, 4, 7: 21; Th. i. 451, 19, 20: 28; Th. i. 454, 18, 22. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 87.

friþ-brœc, -brec, e; *f. A peace-breaking, breach of the peace;* pācis violātio:—Gyf binnan byrig gedōn biþ seó friþbræc *if the breach of the peace be committed within a city*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 30. Is ðæt friþbrec *that is a breach of the peace*, ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 26.

friþ-burh, freoðo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. A town with which one is at peace, one included in the* 'friþ' *or peace made between two parties;* pācis urbs:—Ðēh hit [the ship] gedriuen beó and hit ætfleó to hwilcre friþbyrig and ða menn ūtætberstan into ðære byrig ðonne habban ða men friþ *though it be driven and it escape to any town with which* 'friþ' *has been made, and the men get away into the town, then let the men have protection*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. v. Schmid, 204, note.

friþ-candel, e; *f. A peace-candle, the sun;* pācis lucerna, sol:—Folca friþcandel furðum eóde *the peace-candle* [*sun*] *of nations had just mounted*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 15; Gen. 2539. DER. candel.

friþ-dōm, es; *m. Liberty, freedom;* lībertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþe-leás; *adj. Peaceless;* sīne pāce:—Hǽðene feóllon friðeleáse *the heathen fell without quarter being given them*, Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. v. friþ-leás.

friþ-geár, es; *n. A year of peace* or *jubilee;* pācis annus, jūbĭlæus annus, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-geard, es; *m. An inclosed space, habitation of peace;* septum, pācis domicĭlium:—Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treów, oððe wille, oððe swilces ǽnige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Friþgeardum in *in the courts of*

peace [*in heaven*], Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 12; Cri. 399. v. Th. L. Gl. s. v.

friþ-gedâl, es; *n. A life* or *spirit-separation, death;* a pâce divortium, ŏbĭtus:—He friþgedâl fremman sceolde *he should effect separation from life*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 27; Gen. 1142. v. ferþ *vita?*

friþ-gegilda, friþ-gegylda, an; *m.* [friþ-gild *a peace-guild*] *A member of a peace-guild;* congildo, sŏdālis, sŏcius:—Ðis is seó gerǽdnis ðe ða biscopas and ða gerẽfan ðe to Lundenbyrig hýraþ gecweden habbaþ on ũrum friþgegyldum, ǽgðer ge eorlisce ge ceorlisce *this is the ordinance that the bishops and reeves which belong to London have agreed on among the members of our peace-guilds, as well earlish as churlish*, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 6–9. v. ge-gilda.

friþ-georn; *adj. Peace-desirous, peaceable;* pācĭfĭcus:—Sibsume oððe friþgeorne *pacĭfĭci*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9.

friþ-gewrit, es; *n. Peace-writing, an article of peace;* pācis scriptum, artĭcŭlus pācis *vel* fœděris scripto consignāti:—Bēte be ðam ðe ða friþgewritu sæcgan *let him make amends according as the articles of peace say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 8.

friþ-gild, es; *n. A peace-guild, a society for the maintenance of peace and security;* fœderātōrum sodālĭcium. This name was given to certain guilds or clubs established during, or before, the reign of king Athelstan, for the repression of theft, the tracing of stolen cattle, and the indemnification of persons robbed, by means of a common fund raised by subscription of the members [gegildan]. The statutes of these guilds are contained in the JUDICIA CIVITATIS LUNDONIÆ, set forth, under royal authority, by the bishop and reeves of the city [v. Th. L. Gl.]:—Gif ũre hlâford us ǽnigne eácan geþæncean mǽge to ũrum friþgildum *if our lord should suggest to us any addition to our peace-guilds*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 17. v. friþ-gegilda.

friþ-gîsel, es; *m. A peace-pledge, peace-hostage;* obses pācis feriendæ causa dătus:—Ðæt man hũru friþgîslas to heom lǽte *that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 20.

friþ-hũs, es; *n. A house of peace, refuge, an asylum;* pācis dŏmus, ăsўlum:—Friþhũs *vel* generstede *ăsўlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 28; Wrt. Voc. 59, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friđu-wîh.]

FRIÐIAN, freoðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [friþ *peace*]. I. *to keep the peace*, 'friþ,' *towards, make peace, to protect, defend, keep;* pācĭfĭcāre protĕgĕre, tuēri:—Ðæt man eall friðige, ðæt se cyng friðian wille *that one shall keep the peace towards all that the king will*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 2. Ælc ðæra landa, ðe ǽnigne friðige ðæra ðe Ængla land hergie *each of those lands which may keep the peace towards, afford protection to, any of those who ravage England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Man scolde friðian wiþ þonne here *peace should be made with the army*, Chr. 1004: Erl. 138, 22. Ðæt hie eall ðæt friðian woldon ðæt se cyng friðian wolde *that they would protect all that the king would protect*, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 10, 11. Angunnon hergian ða ðe hỹ friðian sceoldan *they began to pillage those whom they ought to have protected*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Ne fũl nâwar friðian ne feormian *that they shall not protect nor harbour a guilty one anywhere*, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26. Ðæt hî Godes þeówas friðian and griðian *that they shall protect and defend God's servants*, L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 6. Hit friðaþ and fyrðraþ *it shelters and furthers*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ðæt ic friðian sceal *that I shall protect them*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 14; Rä. 17, 7. Ealle Godes gerihta friðige man georne *one shall diligently keep all God's laws*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 9, note 8. [*Piers P.* frythed *wooded: O. Sax.* friđon: *O. Frs.* frethia, frithia, ferdia: *Ger.* frieden *tuēri: M. H. Ger.* vriden: *O. H. Ger.* ga-fridôn *pacāre, protĕgĕre: Goth.* friþôn *to make peace: Dan.* frede: *Swed.* freda *to fence in, protect: Icel.* friða *to pacify.*] DER. ge-friðian: ferþ-friðende.

friþ-land, es; *n. A land with which one is at peace, with which* 'friþ' *has been made;* pācis terra:—Hî ðone mǽstan hearm dydon ðe ǽfre innon friþlande dôn sceolde *they did the greatest harm that ever an army could do in a land with which it was at peace*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 22. [*Icel.* friðland *a friendly country*, v. Cle. and Vig. Dict.]

friþ-leás, friþe-leás, freoðo-leás; *adj. Peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace;* pācis expers:—Gif hwâ ðæne friþleásan man healde *if any one keep a peaceless man*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 5. [*Icel.* friðlauss, *outlawed.*]

friþlîc; *adj. Peaceable, gentle, mild;* pacĭfĭcus, clēmens, mītis:—Gerǽde man friþlîce steóra *let a man decree mild punishments*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 2: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19.

friþ-lîce; *adv. Peaceably, quietly;* pācifĭce, quiēte, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-mǽl, -mâl, es; *n. An article of peace;* pācis pactio:—Ðis synd ða friþmâl and ða fôrword *these are the articles of peace and the agreements*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6.

friþ-man, fryþ-man, -mann, es; *m. One who is under special protection*, 'friþ:'—Ælc âgenra friþmanna friþ hæbbe *let each of those who are in our* 'friþ' *be unmolested*, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 5, 7, 13.

friðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—On friðo Drihtnes *in the Lord's peace*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 11; Gen. 1151. He benam his feónd friðo *he deprived his foe of peace*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 21; Gen. 57. v. freoðo.

friðo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friðu-sibb.

friðo-spêd, e; *f. Peaceful speed* or *prosperity;* pācis cōpia:—He friðospêde bæd [MS. friþo spebæd] gǽste sînum *he prayed for peaceful prosperity for his soul*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 16; Rä. 60, 3. v. freoðo-spêd.

friðo-tâcen, -tâcn, es; *n. A peace-sign;* pācis signum:—Abraham sette friðotâcn on his selfes sunu *Abraham set a sign of peace on his own son*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. [*Icel.* friðar-tákn.]

friðo-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis pactum:—Ic manige geseah men ða ðe noldan heora friðowǽre fæste healdan *vidi non servantes pactum*, Ps. Th. 118, 158. v. freoðo-wǽr.

friðo-webba, an; *m. A peace-weaver, an angel;* pācis tector, angĕlus:—He up lôcade swâ him se âr abeád, fǽle friðowebba *he looked up as the messenger commanded him, the faithful weaver of peace*, Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88. v. Grm. And. u. El. pp. 143–5.

friþ-scipe, es; *m. A state of peace;* pax:—To friþscipe *for peace*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i, 432, 5.

friþ-sôcn, e; *f. A peace-refuge, an asylum;* asўlum:—Ðæt he friþsôcne gesêce *that he may seek a refuge of peace*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

friþ-splot, -splott, es; *n?* [splot *a spot*] *A peace-spot* or *place;* pācis lŏcus:—On friþsplottum *in peace-spots*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 5.

friþ-stôl, fryþ-stôl, es; *m. A peace-stool* or *seat, peace-place, asylum, sanctuary, refuge;* pācis sēdes *vel* lŏcus, asўlum, refŭgium:—Se here com to his friþstôle [fryþstôle, Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1] *the army came to its secure quarters*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 1. Gif forworht man friþstôl gesêce *if a man who has forfeited his life seek a sanctuary*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. Ðũ eart friþstôl us, Drihten *Dŏmīne, refŭgium factus es nōbis*, Ps. Th. 89, 1: 90, 9. Me is geworden Drihten to friþstôle *factus est mihi Dŏmĭnus in refŭgium*, 93, 21. [*Icel.* friðstóll.]

friþ-stôw, e; *f. A peace-place, refuge, asylum;* pācis lŏcus, refŭgium, asўlum:—Ðæt is seó ân friþstôw *this is the only refuge*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 31; Met. 21, 16. Gif he friþstôwe gesêce *if he seek an asylum*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 886 sqq.

friþ-sum; *adj. Peaceful, peace-making, pacific;* pācifĭcus:—Sibsume oððe friþsume *pācifĭci*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 9. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friđu-samo; *adv. in peace: Icel.* friðsamr: *O. H. Ger.* fridu-samo.] DER. ge-friþsum.

friðu-sibb, e; *f. Protecting peace;* tūtēla pācis, tūtēla pacĭfĭca:—Cwên, friðusibb folca *the queen, the protecting peace of nations*, Beo. Th. 4038; B. 2017.

fritt *eats, devours*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

frocga *a frog*, Ps. Spl. 77, 50. v. frogga.

frocx? *A nightingale;* luscĭnia, luscicia? Cot. 121, Lye.

FRÓD; *def.* se frôda, seó, ðæt frôde; *comp. m.* frôdra, *f. n.* frôdre; *adj.* I. *wise, prudent, sage, skilful;* săpiens, prūdens, sciens, peritus:—Þing sceal gehêgan frôd wið frôdne *the wise shall hold counsel with the wise*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19: Menol. Fox 267; Men. 135: Beo. Th. 3693; B. 1844: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 685; El. 343. Se frôda *the sage* [*Isaiah*], Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 32; Cri. 326. Heó hêht gefetigean frôdne on ferhþe *she commanded* [*them*] *to fetch the prudent in mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. Gemyne frôde fæder lâre *remember* [*thy*] *father's wise lore*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 26; Fä. 94. Þurh frôd gewit *through wise mind*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Frôdra and gôdra gumena *of wise and good men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1270; El. 637. Frôde men *prudent men*, Salm. Kmbl. 849; Sal. 424. Frige mec frôdum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Hỹ beóþ ferþe ðỹ frôdran *they will be the wiser in mind*, 107 a; Th. 408, 32; Rä. 27, 21. II. as wisdom and experience belong to old age, hence,—*Advanced in years, aged, old, ancient;* ætāte provectus, sĕnex, vĕtus, priscus:—Wintrum frôd *advanced in years*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 31; Gen. 2353: Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 11; Ph. 154: Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625: Andr. Kmbl. 1012; An. 506: Menol. Fox 133; Men. 66: Byrht. Th. 141, 4; By. 317. Frôd cyn *the ancient race*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 15; Exod. 29. Se frôda Constantînus *the aged Constantine*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 18; Æðelst. 37: Beo. Th. 5848; B. 2928. Geárum frôdne, *acc. advanced in years*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 25; Rä. 72, 3. [*Plat.* frod, vrood: *O. Sax.* frôd: *Frs.* froed: *O. Frs.* frod: *Dut.* vroed: *M. H. Ger.* vruot *healthy, brave: O. H. Ger.* fruot, frôt: *Goth.* frôþs *prudent: Icel.* fróðr *learned.*] DER. geómor-frôd, hige-, in-, un-.

frôdian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be wise* or *prudent;* săpĕre:—[Ic] frôdade [*I*] *was wise*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32.

frôfer *comfort, solace, consolation*, Hy. 9, 15; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 15. v. frôfor.

frôfer-bôc, e; *f. A consolation-book;* consōlātiōnis lĭber:—Seó æftre frôferbôc Boëtiuses *the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2.

frôfer-gâst, es; *m. The consolation-ghost, the Holy Ghost;* consōlātiōnis Spīrĭtus, Paraclētus:—Frôfergâst *paraclētus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 47. v. frôfor-gâst.

frôferian, frôfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort;* consōlāri, Grm. Gr.

ii. 137, 11: Som. Ben. Lye. Dæt wíf nalde froefra *Rachel noluit consolari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18. v. frēfrian, frēfran.

frófernis, se; *f. Consolation;* consōlātio:—Gie babbaþ froefernise, *habetis consolationem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24.

FRÓFOR, frófer, frófur; *gen.* frófre; *f:* v. **II**; but frófor and frófer are sometimes *m.* **I.** *comfort, solace, consolation, help, benefit, profit, refuge;* sōlāmen, sōlātium, consōlātio, auxilium, refūgium:—Sió frófor *the comfort*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 32; Met. 21, 16. Wæs frófor cumen *comfort was come*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 4; Gen. 1475. Frófor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad in mind*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Sārge gē ne sōhton, ne him swæslīc word frófre gē sprǣcon *the sorrowful ye sought not, nor a kindly word spoke ye to them*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 21; Cri. 1512. In me frófre gǣst ge-eardode *in me the Spirit of comfort hath dwelt*, 10 b; Th. 13, 24; Cri. 207. Folce to frófre *for comfort to the people*, Beo. Th. 27; B. 14: Menol. Fox 115; Men. 57. Hý symle frófre fǣr fundon *they ever found comfort there*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 15; Gū. 860: Andr. Kmbl. 190; An. 95. Him Dryhten forgeaf frófor and fultum *to them the Lord gave comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698. Frófra dīne *consōlātiōnes tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 93, 19. Dīne frófre, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Frófra Fæder *the Father of consolations*, Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8. Hie fuhton ðē æfter frófre *they fought for help to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154. Frófor mīn *refūgium meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 30, 4: 58, 19. **II.** the following examples are *m:*—Frófres ic ðē bidde *I ask thee for comfort*, Hy. 6, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 1. He geandbīdode ðone frófer *he awaited the comfort*, Homl. Th. i. 136, 2. Nū behōfige gē ðæs ðe swīðor ðæs bōclīcan frófres *now need ye so much the more the comfort of books*, ii. 370, 18. Se mann ðe biþ dreórig, he behōfaþ sumes frófres *the man who is sad needs some comfort*, ii. 370, 21. [*Laym.* froure, *dat.* frofre, frouere, froure: *Orm.* frofre, *acc:* *O. Sax.* frōbra, frōfra, *f:* *O. H. Ger.* fluobara, *f.*] DER. hyge-frófor: frófer-bōc, -gāst.

frófor-gāst, frófer-gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of comfort, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Spīritus Sanctus, Paraclētus = Παράκλητος:—Se Hālga Gāst is gehāten on Grēciscum gereorde Paraclitus, ðæt is, Frófergāst, forðīðe he frēfraþ ða dreórian *the Holy Ghost is called in the Greek tongue* Παράκλητος, *that is Spirit of comfort, because he comforts the sad*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 21.

frófre gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of consolation, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Paraclētus:—Se Hālga Frófre Gāst *Paraclētus Spīritus Sanctus*, Jn. Bos. 14, 26. v. frófor-gāst.

frófrung, e; *f. Comfort, consolation;* consōlātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēfrung.

frófur *comfort, consolation:*—Feoh byþ frófur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man*, Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1: 4; Kmbl. 340, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 7. v. frófor.

FROGGA, froga, frocga, an; *m. A* FROG; rāna:—Frogga *rāna*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 16; Wrt. Voc. 24, 20: 78, 58. He asende on hig froggan [frocgan, Spl.] *mīsit in eos rānam*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 45. Acende eorþe heora ȳcan oððe froggan [frogan, Spl.] *edīdit terra eōrum rānas*, 104, 30. He afylde eal heora land mid froggum [MS. froggon] *he filled all their land with frogs*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 20. [*Wyc.* froggis, *pl:* *Chauc.* frogges, *pl:* *R. Glouc.* frogge: *Plat.* pogge: *Dut.* vorsch, *m:* *Ger.* frosch, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* vrosch, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* frosc, *m:* *Dan.* frö *m. f:* *Swed.* frö, *n:* *Icel.* froskr, *m.*] v. frox.

froht; *adj. Timid;* Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 40. v. forht.

frohtian; *p.* ade, *pp.* ad *To fear, to be in danger:*—From frohtendum, *a periclitantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 18. Frohtende *timidi*, Lind. 8, 26. Frohtade *timuit*, Rush. 14, 30. v. forhtian.

FROM, freom; *comp.* fromra; *sup.* fromest, frommast; *adj.* **I.** FIRM, *strong, stout, bold, strenuous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Ic eom on mōde from *I am firm in mind*, Beo. Th. 5048; B. 2527: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 13; Gū. 874. Ic eom forþsīþes from *I am strenuous of departure*, 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rä. 63, 2: 126 b; Th. 487, 6; Rä. 72, 24. Hý Gūþlāc in Godes willan fromne fundon *they found Guthlac firm in God's will*, 37 b; Th. 123, 9; Gū. 320: Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Dæt wǣron frome folctogan *those were bold leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261: Ps. Th. 103, 5: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. Wæs Bassa heora lātteów Ēdwines þeng ðæs cyninges se fromesta *vēnit illuc dūce Basso, mīlite rēgis Æduini fortissīmo*, 2, 20; S. 521, 42: 3, 18; S. 546, 27, col. 2. Hió biþ frommast and swīðost *she is most strenuous and most strong*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 1; Rä. 81, 23. **II.** *rich, abundant, excellent;* ūber, abundans, præstans:—Swilc biþ mǣgburg menigo dīnre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, abundant in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Fromum feohgiftum *with rich money gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Fromra *præstantior*, Cot. 154. [*Orm.* frame *profit:* *Plat.* fram, fraam *pious:* *O. Sax.* from *virtuous;* fruma, *f. benefit:* *Frs.* froem *useful:* *O. Frs.* fremo, from *beneficial;* froma *benefit:* *Dut.* vroom *virtuous, religious:* *Ger.* fromm *pious:* *M. H. Ger.* vrum, vrom *useful:* *O. H. Ger.* frum *efficax;* fruma, *f. benefit:* *Dan. Swed.* from *pious, meek:* *Icel.* frómi *honest, guileless.*] DER. dǣd-from, hild-, orleg-, sīþ-, un-.

from; *prep. dat. From;* a, ab:—From eásteweardan *from the eastward*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31: 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 26; Exod. 378: Beo. Th. 3274; B. 1635. v. fram.

from; *adv. Forth;* fōras:—From ǣrest cwom *first came forth*, Beo. Th. 5106; B. 2556.

Frōm, e; *f.* FROME, *Somersetshire;* oppīdi nōmen in agro Somersetensi:—Hēr forþferde Eádrēd cining on Sce Clementes mæssedæg on Frōme *here king Eadred died on St. Clement's mass-day at Frome*, Chr. 955; Erl. 118, 6.

Frōm, e; *f.* FROME; flūvii nōmen in agro Dorsetensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Frōm-mūþa.

fromawælta; *pp.* -ed *To roll away:*—Stan fromawælted *lapidem revolutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 2.

fromcerran; *p.* de, *pp.* ed *To turn from, avert:*—Fromcerr iorre ðīn from us *averte iram tuam a nobis*, Rtl. 172, 35; 168, 17.

fromcumen; *to be rejected, reprobari*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 22.

from-cyme, es; *m. A coming from, a race, progeny;* prōgĕnies:—Fromcyme folde weorþeþ dīne gefylled *the earth shall be filled with thy race*, Cd. 84; Th. 106, 2; Gen. 1765.

from-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* **I.** *a from-kin, offspring, progeny, posterity;* prōgĕnies, prōles:—Gif ðū wille habban holdne freónd dīnum fromcynne *if thou wilt have a faithful friend to thine offspring*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 23; Gen. 2314. Dæt ðū hyra fromcynn ȳcan wolde *that thou wouldest increase their offspring*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 19; Az. 33. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas *fill the regions of the earth with your offspring*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 25; Gen. 1534: 100; Th. 133, 1; Gen. 2204. **II.** *the race from which one springs, ancestry, origin;* gĕnus, ŏrīgo:—Frōd wæs mīn fromcynn *my ancestry was ancient*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 16; Rä. 80, 1: Th. 491, 2; Rä. 80, 8. Nis ǣnig ðæs horse, ðe dīn fromcyn mǣge, fira bearnum, sweotule gesēðan *there is not any so wise, who may manifestly declare thine origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 26; Cri. 242.

from-doe:—Gisēne wērun swā fromdoe word ðās *visa sunt sicut deleramentum verba ista*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 11.

from-faru, e; *f. An excess:*—Fromfarum *excessibus*, Rtl. 17, 15. v. faru.

from-fēran; *p.* de *To go out, from:*—Fromfoerde of ceastre *egrediebatur de civitate*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9.

from[-gangan], -geonga, -gonga *To go away;* abire, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 67; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

from-gebūga; *p.* -beâh, bēg *To turn from:*—Fromgebēg *declinavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

from-genimma *to take away;* diripere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29.

from-gewîtan; *p.* -gewât, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdĕre:—Gif hit eallunga fromgewite *if it should altogether depart*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35. Ne syndon me fromgewitene *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. v. fram-gewîtan.

from-gibēgan; *p.* de *To turn from:*—Fromgibēgde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 13.

from-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn from, go* or *depart from;* exīre, discēdĕre:—Freá hēt hie fromhweorfan neorxna wange *the Lord bade them depart from paradise*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 9; Gen. 943: 50; Th. 64, 9; Gen. 1047. Ðonne heó hwām fromhweorfende beóþ *when they are departing from any one*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 16. Nǣfre ic fromhweorfe *I will never depart from* [*you*], Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476.

fromian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To profit, avail;* prōdesse, vālēre:—Dætte seó hālwende onsægednes to ēcre alȳsnesse swīþrade and fromade ge līchoman ge sâwle *quia sacrĭfĭcium sālūtāre ad redemptiōnem vālēret et animæ et corpŏris sempĭternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. v. fremian.

from-lād, e; *f.* [from, lād *a way*] *A going from, departure, retreat;* discessus, ăbĭtus:—Hwelc gromra wearþ feónda fromlād *what the fierce enemies' retreat had been*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 20; Gen. 2098.

fromlīce, framlīce; *adv. Strongly, stoutly, boldly, strenuously, promptly, speedily;* audācĭter, strēnue, prŏpĕre:—Gāþ fromlīce ðæt gē gūþfreán gylp forbēgan *go boldly that ye may bow the warrior's pride!* Andr. Kmbl. 2666; An. 1334: 2366; An. 1184: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 41. Ic sceal fromlīce fēðemundum þurh steápne beorg strǣte wyrcan *I shall strenuously work with my feet a road through a steep mountain*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 9; Rä. 16, 17: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 23; Gen. 2050: Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 41. Fromlīcor *more stoutly*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 34; Rä. 41, 66. Fromlīcast *most promptly*, 66 a; Th. 245, 5; Jul. 40.

from-lōcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look from* or *away, look back;* respĭcĕre:—Biþ hit swutol ðæt he biþ fromlōciende oferswīðed *it is manifest that he will be overcome on looking back*, Past. 51, 9; Hat. MS.

Frōm-mūþa, Frōmūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Frome in Dorsetshire, where the Frome discharges itself into Poole Bay;* Fromi ostium in agro Dorsetensi, ūbi se in sīnum illum ad quem *Poole* oppidum

assĭdet, Fromus exŏnĕrat:—Hēr wende se here eft eástweard into Frŏmmūþan, and up eódon swā wīde swā hī woldon into Dorsæton *here* [A. D. 998] *the army again went eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and they went up as far as they would into Dorsetshire*, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 16. Cnut cyng com to Frŏmmūþan, and heregode đā on Dorsætum, and on Wiltūnscīre, and on Sumersætum *king Cnut came to the mouth of the Frome, and then ravaged in Dorsetshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Somersetshire*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 12. To Frŏmūþan, Th. 277, 13.

fromnis, se; *f. Strength, excellence*:—Ic geseah mīne gesælinesse and þa fromnisse mīnre iugeđe *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis*, Nar. 7, 22. v. from.

fromscipe, -scype, es; *m. Exercise, a proceeding, progress;* exercĭtātio, profectus:—Geunrōtsod ic eom on bigonge ođđe fromscipe mīnum *contristātus sum in exercĭtātĭōne mea*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 2. Wæs for his fromscype onstyred Ædon Sceotta cyning *mōtus ĕrat ejus profectĭbus Ædan rex Scottōrum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28.

from-sīþ, es; *m. A going from* or *away, departure;* discessus, abĭtus:—Fromsīþ freán *my lord's departure*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 20; Kl. 33.

from-slit[t]nis, se; *f. Desolation;* desolatio, Mk. Skt. Rush. and Lind. 13, 14.

from-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To withdraw, desert;* desciscĕre, deserĕre:—Đeáh đe he him fromswice *though he had withdrawn from them*, Cd. 46; Th. 58, 31; Gen. 954. Đa leóde him fromswicon *the nations deserted him*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981.

fromung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good;* profectus:—Micel fromung *much good*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30, note. v. freomung, fremung.

from-weard; *adj. From-ward, turned from* or *away, departing, about to depart;* aversus, abĭtūrus, morĭtūrus:—Ælc đara đe đās woruldgesælþa hæfþ, he wāt đæt hī [MS. he] him fromwearde beóþ *every one who possesses these worldly goods, knows that they will be departing from him*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 24. Âdl fægum fromweardum feorh ōþ-þringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated, about to depart*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71. [*Laym.* from-fram-ward.]

from-weardes; *adv. From-wards, in a direction away from*:—Gif hunta gebīte mannan, sleah þrȳ scearpan neáh fromweardes *if a hunting spider bite a man, strike three scarifications near, in a direction from* [*the bite*], L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19.

from-wendan; *p.* de *To avert*:—Fromwoend *averte*, Rtl. 42, 13.

Fronc-land, -lond, es; *m. Frank-land, the country of the Franks;* Francōrum terra:—On Froncland *into the land of the Franks*, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 35. On Fronclond, 836; Erl. 64, 32: 880; Erl. 82, 2. v. Franc-land.

frore, es; *m. Frost, ice, icicle;* gĕlu, glăcies, stīria, Wald. 81; Vald. 2, 12. v. hilde-frore. [*O. Nrs.* freri, *pl.* frerar, *m. ice, frozen ground.*]

froren *frozen; pp. of* freósan.

frost, es; *m. Frost, hoar-frost;* gĕlu, pruīna:—On frost *in pruīna*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 77, 52. v. forst.

frostig; *adj. Frosty;* gĕlĭdus, Som. Ben. Lye.

frōuer, e; *f. Comfort;* consōlātio:—On đisum geáre sē ārwurþa muneca feder and frōuer, Landfranc arcebisceop, gewāt of đissum līfe *in this year* [A. D. 1089] *the venerable father and comfort of monks, archbishop Lanfranc, departed from this life*, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 14. v. frōfor.

frox, es; *m. A frog;* rāna:—To đē and to đīnum folce and in to eallum đīnum þeówum gāþ đa froxas *ad te et ad pŏpŭlum tuum et ad omnes servos tuos intrābunt rānæ*, Ex. 8, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 25. Ic sende froxas ofer ealle đīne landgemǣro *I will send frogs over all thy borders*, Ex. 8, 2, 5, 8. Đæt flōd awylþ eall froxum *ebulliet flŭvius rānas*, 8, 3, 12. v. frogga.

frugnen *asked*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 104; Met. 22, 52; *pp. of* frignan.

frugnon *interrōgābant*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11; *p. pl. of* frignan.

frum; *comp.* frumra; *adj. Vigorous, strenuous, prompt, quick, rapid;* strēnuus:—Swift wæs on fōre, fuglum frumra *it was swift in its course, more rapid than birds*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 21; Rä. 52, 4. v. from.

FRUM; *def.* se fruma; *adj. Original, primitive, first;* nātīvus, prīmĭtīvus, prīmus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—On đære fruman gecynde *in the original nature*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 14. Đone fruman sceaft geþencan *to remember the first creation*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17, 21. Frūmes *primæ*, Rtl. 35, 13. Æt fruman *at first* [cf. æt ǣrestan], H. R. 103, 34. [*Laym.* frum *first: Goth.* fruma *the first: Icel.* frum- *the first: Lat.* primus *the first.*]

FRUMA, an; *m.* [frum *primitive, first*]. I. *a beginning, commencement, origin;* principium, initium, ōrĭgo, prīmordium, exordium:—Hī sendon ǣrendgewrit, wæs se fruma đus awriten *mittunt epistŏlam, cūjus hoc principium est*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41: 4, 17; S. 585, 17: Ps. Spl. 118, 160: Cd. 1; Th. 1, 10; Gen. 5: Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 15; Gū. 795: Beo. Th. 4608; B. 2309. Đū eart ealra þinga fruma and ende *thou* [*God*] *art the beginning and end of all things*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275: Andr. Recd. 1116; An. 556. On fruman wæs word *in principio ĕrat verbum*, Jn. Bos. 1, 1: 6, 64: Mt. Bos. 19, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 5: 1, 27; S. 489, 13: 4, 17: S. 586, 12: Ps. Spl. C. 73, 2: 76, 11: 101, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 14: Cd. 174; Th. 218, 7; Dan. 35: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 25; Met. 17, 13. Fram fruman gesceafte *ab initio creātūræ*, Mk. Bos. 10, 6: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 2: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7: Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Elen. Kmbl. 2282; El. 1142: Andr. Kmbl. 2969; An. 1487: Ps. Th. 92, 3: 98, 4. Song he be fruman moncynnes *cănĕbat de orīgĭne hūmāni gĕnĕris*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 10: 1, 15; S. 483, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelīcne fruman *all men had a like beginning*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 8: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 19; Gen. 1277. Of đæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde *de cūjus stirpe multārum provinciārum rēgium gĕnus orīgĭnem duxit*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Of đam đa fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *de quo Deruentiōnis flŭvii prīmordia erumpunt*, 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Hie sealdon heora wæstma fruman *they should give their first-fruits*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 5. To đǣm frummum *ad initia* Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5. II. *an originator, author, founder, inventor;* auctor, inventor:—God is fruma ealra gesceafta *God is the author of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. Sigores fruma *the Lord of triumph*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 2; Cri. 294. Fyrnweorca Fruma *the Author of deeds of old*, 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579: Chr. 975; Erl 126, 15; Edg. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1583; El. 793. Ealre synne fruma *the author of all sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 1540; El. 772: Salm. Kmbl. 887; Sal. 443. Tubal Cain sulhgeweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was inventor of plough-work*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 20; Gen. 1087. Hie leahtra fruman lārum ne hȳrdon *they obeyed not the doctrines of the author of crimes*, Elen. Kmbl. 1674; El. 839. Đæt đū onsægde synna fruman *that thou shouldest sacrifice to the author of crimes*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 10; Jul. 362. Gif hī [MS. he] ne þiówedon hiora fruman *if they served not their author*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 31: Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 31; Cri. 44. III. *a chief, prince, ruler, king;* prŏcer, princeps, rex:—Burgwarena fruma *chief of citizens*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 6; Wīd. 90. Filistina fruma *prince of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 555, 561; Sal. 277, 280. Herga fruma *ruler of hosts*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 4; Cri. 845. Ealles folces fruma *prince of all people*, 120 a; Th. 461, 2; Hö. 29. Upengla fruma *prince of archangels*, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Se fruma David *the king David*, Ps. C. 50, 20; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 20. Melchisedec com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *Melchizedec came to greet the chief of warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104: Ps. Th. 112, 7. Hie ahēngon herga Fruman *they hung up the Prince of hosts*, Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. [*Laym.* frume *beginning: Goth.* frums, *m. beginning.*] DER. dǣd-fruma, eád-, gūþ-, hild-, land-, leód-, leóht-, līf-, ord-, þiód-, tīr-, wīg-.

frum-bearn, es; *n. A firstborn;* primogĕnĭtus:—Frumbearn Godes *the firstborn of God*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 13; Sat. 470: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 17; Gū. 1044. Frumbearnes riht *the firstborn's right*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 13; Exod. 338. Ic đone [đonne MS.] frumbearn forþasette *ego primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum*, Ps. Th. 88, 24.

frum-byrd, e; *f. Birth, nativity*:—On mīnre frumbyrde dæiæge *on the day of my birth*, Th. Chart. 369, 9.

frum-byrdling, es; *m. Pūbe tĕnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 70; Wrt. Voc. 50, 50. [Frumberdlinges *youths*, O. E. Homl. 2nd series, p. 41.]

frum-cend, e; *f. Origin*:—Frūmes frūmcende (?) *primæ originis*, Rtl. 35, 13.

frum-cenned, -cend; *def.* se -cenneda; *part.* I. *first-begotten, firstborn;* primogĕnĭtus:—Đæt wæs se frumcenneda *that was the firstborn*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 9. He ofslōh ælc þing frumcendes on lande *percussit omne primogĕnĭtum in terra*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51: 104, 36. Ic frumcendne gesette hine *ego primogĕnĭtum pōnam illum*, 88, 28. He ofslōh ælc frumcenned cyld *percussit omne primogĕnĭtum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. Ōþ-đæt heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *dōnec pĕpĕrit filium suum primogĕnĭtum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25: Lk. Bos. 2, 7. Đe on đæm lande frumcennede wǣron *who were firstborn in the land*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 5. He ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan *primogĕnĭta mea tŭlit*, Gen. 27, 36. Frumcendo *primitiæ*, Rtl. 2, 27. II. in grammar, *primitive;* primĭtīvus:—Sume naman sind *primĭtīva*, đæt sind frumcennede ođđe fyrmyste *some nouns are* primĭtīva, *which are primitive or original*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 7. Hī synd sume *primĭtīva*, đæt synd frumcennede *some of them* [*pronouns*] *are* primĭtīva, *that is primitive*, 15; Som. 17, 32, 33. Frumcynned *primitivus*, Hpt. Gl. 448.

frum-cneów, es; *n. A first generation;* primĭtīva genĕrātio:—Noe hæfde frumcneów gehwæs, fæder and móder tuddorteóndra *Noah had the first generation of each of* [*those*] *producing offspring, father and mother*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 12; Exod. 371. v. cneow II.

frum-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* I. *original kind, lineage, descent, origin;* prosāpia, ōrĭgo:—Đa đe mǣgburge mǣst gefrunon, frumcyn feora *those who most understood kinship, the lineage of men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361. Ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan *I must know your origin*, Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. II. *a race, tribe;* gĕnus, gens:—Đæt he ahredde frumcyn fira *that he saved the race of men*,

Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 12; Cri. 35: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 6; Dan. 317. He slôh frumcynnes heora freán *he slew the princes of their race*, Ps. Th. 104, 31. He geceás Iudan him geswæs frumcynn *elégit tríbum Júda*, 77, 67.

frum-cyrr, es; *m.* [cyrr *a turn, space of time*] *A first turn* or *time;* primæ vices:—Beó his weres scyldig æt frumcyrre *let him be liable in his fine* [*for slaying a man*] *for the first time*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 21.

frum-gâr, es; *m.* I: frum-gâra, an; *m.* II. [frum *prímus;* gâr *a spear.*] I. *a chieftain, leader, prince, patriarch;* primípilus, prócer, dux, princeps, patriarcha:—Geared se frumgâr wæs his freómágum leóf *Jared the patriarch was dear to his kindred*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 7; Gen. 1183. Ne meahte he on ðam frumgâre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the chieftain*, Beo. Th. 5704; B. 2856: Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 24; Jul. 685. Gesamnedon herigeas folces frumgâras *the leaders of the people collected their bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2137; An. 1070: Cd. 176; Th. 222, 7; Dan. 101: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195. Of ðâm frumgârum folc unrîm awôcon *from those patriarchs innumerable people sprang*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 8; Gen. 2614. II. se frumgâra Malalehel *the patriarch Mahalaleel*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 11; Gen. 1169. Gif ðû ðam frumgâran brýde wyrnest *if thou deny to the patriarch his wife*, 126; Th. 161, 3; Gen. 2659. Ða frumgâran hâtene wæron Abraham and Aaron *the patriarchs were called Abram and Haran*, 82; Th. 102, 31; Gen. 1708. [Cf. *O. H. Germ.* prcper name Frumigêr.]

frum-gesceap, es; *n.* [frum *first;* gesceap *creation*] *The first creation;* prîma creâtio, principium mundi:—Ðær bið ôþýwed egsa mâra ðonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde *there shall be shown greater terror than had been heard of from the first creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 27; Cri. 840.

frum-gifu, e; *f. An original gift, privilege, prerogative;* primária grâtia, prærogâtîva:—Frumgifu *vel* synder-wurþmynt *prærogâtîva*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 119; Wrt. Voc. 54, 61. Hpt. Gl. 457. [*Icel.* frumgjöf *first gift*].

frum-gild, -gyld, es; *n. A first payment* or *compensation,—the first payment* or *instalment of the price* [wer] *at which every man was valued, according to his degree, to be paid to the kindred,* or *guild-brethren, of a slain person, as compensation for his murder;* prîma compensâtio:—Gylde man ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld *let the first payment of the valuation be paid*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 28: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21.

frum-grípa, an; *m. A first grasper, occupier;* primus captor, occûpâtor, Wulfst. par 4: Mann. Lye.

frum-heowung, e; *f. First formation* or *creation;* protoplasma, prîma formâtio, Cot. 154.

frum-hrægl, es; *n. A first garment;* prîmus vestîtus:—Hêt heora sceome þeccan Freá frumhrægle *the Lord bade them conceal their nakedness with the first garment*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 8; Gen. 943.

frum-leóht, es; *n. First light, dawn;* prîma lux, aurôra:—To ðê ic wacige of frumleóhte *ad te de lûce vígilo*, Wanl. Catal. 47, 41.

frum-líc; *adj. Original*, Hpt. Gl. 433. v. frymlîc.

frum-lyhtan; *p.* -lýhte *to dawn*:—Siddan hit frumlýhte *after it had dawned*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 35.

frum-meolc, -meoluc, e; *f. The first milk, nectar;* prîmum lac, nectar, Som. Ben. Lye.

frum-ræd, es; *m. The first* or *primary ordinance;* prîmum consîlium:—Ðæra biscopa frumræd *the primary ordinance of bishops*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 4.

frum-ræden, e; *f. An original, previous ordinance, condition*:—Ða wæs first agân frumrædenne *then was expired the space of time previously fixed*, Andr. Kmbl. 294; An. 147.

frum-rípa, an; *m.* [rípa *a handful of corn*] *First-fruits;* prîmitiæ:—Ðîne teóðan sceattas, and ðîne frumrípan gongendes and weaxendes, agyf ðû Gode *thy tithes, and thy first-fruits of moving and growing things, render thou to God*, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31.

frum-sceaft, e; *f.* I. *the first creation, the creation, beginning, origin, original state* or *condition;* prîma creâtio, ôrîgo, prîmitîva *vel* pristîna conditio:—Sing me frumsceaft *canta principium creatûrârum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Moyses awrât ærest be frumsceafte *Moses wrote first of the creation*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 15. Frumsceaft *genesis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Gê mâgon hwæt-hwego ongitan be eówrum frumsceafte, ðæt is God *ye can in some measure understand concerning your origin, that is God*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4. Æt frumsceafte *at the beginning*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 21; Seel. 79: Beo. Th. 89; B. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 1593; An. 798. He cûðe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan *he could relate the origin of men from* [*times*] *remote*, Beo. Th. 182; B. 91. Fýr clymmaþ on gecyndo, cunnaþ hwænne môte on his frumsceaft, eft to his ęþle *fire climbeth in its nature, strives when it can towards its origin, back to its home*, Salm. Kmbl. 831; Sal. 415. He forlæt ærest lîfes frumsceaft *he first forsakes his original state of life*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 48; Met. 17, 24. II. *a created being, creature;* creâtûra:—Hî hêredon lîfes Âgend, Fæder frumsceafta *they praised the Lord of life, the Father of all created beings*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 33; Cri. 472: 84 a; Th. 317, 15; Mód. 66: Cd. 156; Th. 195, 9; Exod. 274.

frum-sceapen; *part. First formed* or *created;* prîmus formâtus *vel* creâtus:—Ða ða he geworhte Adam, ðone frumsceapenan mann *when he wrought Adam, the first created man*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 14.

frum-sceat, -sceatt, es; *m.* [sceat *money, gain*] *First-fruits;* prîmitiæ:—He ofslôh frumsceateas ealles geswinces heora on geteldum Chames *percussit prîmîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum in tâbernâculis Cham*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. He slôh frumsceattas oððe frumwæstmas ealles geswinces heora *percussit prîmîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 36.

frum-scepend-sceppend, es; *m. An author, originator, creator:*—Frumscepend *auctor*, Rtl. 16, 19; 123, 10.

frum-scyld, e; *f. Original sin;* principâlis *vel* căpîtâlis culpa:—Frumscylda gehwæs fæder and môdor *father and mother of every original sin*, Salm. Kmbl. 891; Sal. 445.

frum-setnes, se; *f. Authority;* auctoritas, Rtl. 123, 15.

frum-setnung, e; *f. Original formation*:—Middengeordes frumsetnung *constitutio mundi*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 24.

frum-slǽp, e; *f. First sleep;* prîmus somnus:—On frumslǽpe *in the first sleep*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 9: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 22; Dan. 108.

frum-spræc, e; *f. An original speech, a promise, covenant;* prædictum, promissum:—Fyl nû frumspræce *fulfil now thy promise*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326: Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42.

frum-staðol, es; *m. An original station;* prîmitîva sêdes:—Ic mînum gewunade frumstaðole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 18; Rä. 61, 3.

frum-stemn, es; *m. The fore-part of a ship, prow;* prôra, Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 41; Wrt. Voc. 63, 55.

frum-stôl, es; *m. An original seat, mansion-house, a proper residence* or *station;* sêdes principâlis:—Se frumstôl ðe hie of adrifen wurdon *the original seat* [*paradise*] *from which they were driven*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 14; Gen. 963. Habbaþ ða feówer frumstôl hiora, æghwilc hiora âgenne stede *the four* [*elements*] *have their proper station, each of them its own place*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 126; Met. 20, 63. Ðæs fýres frumstôl *the fire's proper station*, 20, 250; Met. 20, 125. Healden ða mâgas ðone frumstôl *let the kindred hold the paternal mansion*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 6. [v. note in Schmid.] In ðam frumstôle, ðe him Freá sette *in the first seat, which the Lord placed for them*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 24; Sch. 51.

frum-talu, e; *f.* [talu *a tale, story*] *First words of witnesses, first accusation;* prîma testium dicta, prîma delâta:—We willaþ ðæt frumtalu fæste stande *we will that first words of witnesses stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6.

frumþ, es; *m:* e; *f. A beginning;* principium:—Ic frumþa God fôresceáwode *I saw the eternal God* [lit. *God of beginnings*] *face to face*, Elen. Kmbl. 689; El. 345. v. frymþ.

frum-tíhtle, -týhtle, an; *f.* [frum *original, primitive, first;* tîhtle *an accusation, charge*] *A first accusation, first charge;* prîma accûsâtio, prîma calumnia:—Ðæt he borh næbbe æt frumtýhtlan *that he have no surety at the first accusation*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 24.

frum-wæstm, es; *m:* e; *f.* [wæstm *fruit*] *First-fruits;* prîmitiæ:—Frumwæstmas *prîmitiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. Heora frumwæstme fulle syndon *promptuária eôrum plêna*, Ps. Th. 143, 16. He ofslôh frumwæstmas [-wæstme, Th.] ealles geswinca heora *percussit prîmîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51: 104, 36.

frum-weorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the work of the creation;* ôpus priscum, res in principio creâta:—Woldon hie ædre gecýðan frumweorca fæder *they would at once proclaim the father of creation's works*, Andr. Kmbl. 1607; An. 805.

frum-wyrhta, an; *m. An author, creator;* auctor:—Léhtes frumwyrhte *lucis auctor*, Rtl. 37, 7.

frum-yldo, e; *f. The first age;* prîma ætas:—Frumyldo *prîmævus?* Cot. 3: Som. Ben. Lye.

frune *asked*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39; *p. s. subj. of* frinan: frunon, frunnon *asked*, Ps. Th. 136, 3: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16; *p. pl. of* frinan.

fruron *froze*; *p. pl. of* freósan.

frý; *adj. Free;* liber:—Betwyx deádum frý *inter mortuos líber*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 6. Gif hwylc swîðe rîce cyning næfde nænne frýne mon on eallon his rîce *if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 25. v. freó.

fryccea, an; *m. A crier, preacher, herald;* præco:—Se dumba fryccea *the dumb herald*, Past. 15, 3; Hat. MS. 19 a, 28. v. fricca.

frý-dôm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* lîbertas:—Se frýdôm *the freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4. Ða men habbaþ simle frýdôm *men have always freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 25, 27, 28: 41, 2; Fox 244, 16, 21. v. freó-dôm.

frý-gyld, es; *n. A free guild* or *society;* lîbërum sodâlîtium *vel* collêgium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. friþ-gild.

fryhtendo; *pres. part. Trementes*, Rtl. 122, 16. v. fyrhtian.

fryhtu, e; *f. Fright, terror*, Rtl. 59, 19. v. fyrhtu.

frymdi; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous, suppliant;* inquîsîtîvus, requîrens, desiderans, supplex:—Ic eom frymdi to ðê *I am suppliant to thee*, Byrht. Th. 137, 1; By. 179 v. frimdig.

frymetling, e; *f.* [frum *original, first, primitive*] *A youngling, young*

cow; jŭvenca:—Cũhyrde gebŷreþ ðæt he hæbbe ealdre cũ meolc, vii niht syððan heó nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge bŷstinge xiv niht *it belongs to a cowherd that he have the milk of an old cow, seven nights after she has newly calved, and the biestings of a young cow fourteen nights,* L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19.

frymlîc; *adj.* [frym = frum *first*] *Primitive, first;* prīmĭtīvus:—Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolîce lîf ðære frymlîcan cyricean onhŷrigean *cœpērŭnt apostŏlĭcam prīmĭtīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imĭtāri,* Bd. 1, 26; Whelc. 78, 22. v. frymþelîc.

frymþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertainment;* susceptio, receptio:—Ælc mon mōt onsacan frymþe *every man may deny entertainment,* L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1. v. fyrmþ.

frymþ, frumþ, es; *m:* e; *f.* [frum *original, first*] *A beginning, foundation, origin, first-fruits;* inĭtium, principium, constĭtūtio, ŏrīgo, prīmĭtiæ:—Næs his frymþ æfre *his origin never was,* Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 12; Ph. 637. Ic sprece fôresetnyssa fram frymþe *lŏquar propŏsĭtiōnes ab inĭtio,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 2: Ps. Spl. 101, 26: Mt. Bos. 19, 8: Lk. Bos. 1, 2. Sceal seó wyrd swâ ðeáh forþsteallian, swâ ic ðê æt frymþe gehêt *that event shall yet come to pass, as I promised thee at the beginning,* Cd. 109; Th. 144, 16; Gen. 2390: 6; Th. 8, 30; Gen. 132: 174; Th. 218, 6; Dan. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 75; Met. 11, 38: 13, 25; Met. 13, 13: Ps. Th. 70, 4: 104, 24. Of middangeardes frymþe *a constĭtūtiōne mundi,* Mt. Bos. 25, 34: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 29; Lchdm. iii. 264, 10. Heó of ðære ylcan mæġþe Eást-Engla lîchoman frymþe lædde *de provincia eōrumdem Orientālium Anglōrum ipsa carnis orīgĭnem duxĕrat,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 8. Frymþas *prīmĭtiæ,* Scint. Lye. Gefreoða ûsic, frymþa Scyppend *protect us, Creator of beginnings!* Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 32; Ph. 630: 44 b; Th. 151, 9; Gũ. 792: Elen. Kmbl. 1002; El. 502. [*Orm.* frummþe.]

frymþelîc; *adj.* [frymþ *a beginning*] *Primitive, first;* prīmĭtīvus:—Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolîce lîf ðære frymþelîcan cyricean onhŷrigean *cœpērunt apostŏlĭcam prīmĭtīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imĭtāri,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32: 4, 23; S. 593, 41. On frymþelîcum synne *originali peccato,* Rtl. 101, 20. Of ðam frymþlîcan *from the original,* Blickl. Homl. 107, 5.

frymþ-yldo, e; *f. An early, original age,* Hpt. Gl. 462. Cf. frumyldo.

frŷnd *friends,* Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 6; *pl. nom. acc. of* freónd.

Frysa, Friesa, an; *pl. nom. acc.* Frysan, Frisan, Fresan; *gen.* Frysena, Frysna; *dat.* Frysum; *m. A Frisian;* Frisius, Freso:—Se Frysa hine gewrâþ *the Frisian bound him,* Homl. Th. ii. 358, 19, 22: Chr. 897; Th. 176, 32, 33, col. 2; 177, 32, 33. Sealde se ealdorman hine sumum Frysan of Lundene *the alderman sold him to a Frisian of London,* Homl. Th. ii. 358, 18. Be norþan-westan him syndon Frysan *to the north-west of them are the Frisians,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 35: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15: Chr. 886; Th. 154, 24, col. 2, 3; 155, 23, col. 1. He com on Frysena land *he came to the land of the Frisians,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27: 5, 10; S. 623, 35: 5, 11; S. 626, 18, 21: 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Gyf Frysna hwylc ðæs morðorhetes myndgiend wære *if any of the Frisians should be a rememberer of this deadly feud,* Beo. Th. 2212; B. 1104. Ic wæs mid Frysum *I was with the Frisians,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 24; Wîd. 68: Beo. Th. 2418; B. 1207: 5816; B. 2912: Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 42. He ge-eóde ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

Frys-cyning *a Frisian king.* v. Fres-cyning.

Frysisc, Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland. Frisian;* Frīsĭcus:—Nǽron hie nâðor ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish,* Chr. 897; Th. 176, 2, col. 2; 177, 2. Ðǽr wearþ ofslegen Lucuman, and ealra manna, Frysiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucuman, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two,* 897; Th. 176, 34, col. 2; 177, 34.

Frys-land, Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland;* Frīsia:—Be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mũþa ðære eá and Frysland *to the west of the Old Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 36. Gewiton him wîgend Frysland geseón *the warriors departed to see Friesland,* Beo. Th. 2277; B. 1126.

frŷst, frŷsþ *freezes,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *3rd sing. pres. of* freósan.

fryt *eats up, devours, consumes,* Deut. 32, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

fryþ, es; *n. m? Peace;* pax:—Seó lâf [MS. lafe] wið ðone here fryþ nam *the remainder made peace with the army,* Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 16: 1036; Th. 294, 9, col. 2. Ðæt he ne beó nânes fryþes weorðe *that he be not worthy of any peace,* L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. v. friþ.

fryþ-gegylda *a member of a peace-guild,* L. Ath. v. prm; Wilk. 65, 5. v. friþ-gegilda.

fryþing *a furthering, furtherance,* L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 23, = fyrþring. v. fyrþrung.

fryþ-man, -mann. v. friþ-man.

fryðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—Brûcaþ mid gefeán fryðo *enjoy peace with delight,* Cd. 74; Th. 91, 16; Gen. 1513. v. freoðo.

fryþ-stôl *an asylum, refuge,* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1. v. friþ-stôl.

FUGEL, fugol, fugul; *gen.* fugeles, fugles; *m. A bird,* FOWL; ăvis, āles:—Ðes fugel *hæc ăvis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Lk. Bos. 13, 34: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 5; Gen. 1460: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645: Salm. Kmbl. 507; Sal. 254: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Fugel *āles,* Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 59. Ne wirce ge nâne andlîcnissa ne nânes nŷtenes ne fugeles *make no images of any beast or bird,* Deut. 4, 17. Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dêgol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639: 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125: Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226. Ic spearuwan swâ some gelîce gewearþ, ânlîcum fugele *factus sum sĭcut passer ūnĭcus,* Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 18; Rä. 32, 7. Fugle gelîcost *most like to a bird,* Beo. Th. 442; B. 218. Ðone fugel hâtaþ Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the princes of the Philistines call the bird* vāsa mortis. Salm. Kmbl. 559; Sal. 279: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 10; Cri. 636. Fugelas æton of ðam *āves comēdērunt ex eo,* Gen. 40, 17, 19: Ps. Spl. 103, 13: Mk. Bos. 4, 4, 32: Lk. Bos. 9, 58: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 22; Ph. 352: Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Heofenan fuglas habbaþ nest *volucres cœli nĭdos hăbent,* Mt. Bos. 8, 20: 13, 4: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 2; Dan. 507: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: Ps. Th. 104, 35. Ðæt hî gehîran ôðerra fugela stemne *that they hear the sounds of other birds,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21: Gen. 7, 21. Hêr wæs ðæt micle fugla wæl *in this year* [A. D. 671] *was the great destruction of birds,* Chr. 671; Erl. 34, 33. Ofer fugla cynn *over the race of birds,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 22; Ph. 159: 60 b; Th. 221, 6, 16; Ph. 330, 335. Gif seó offrung biþ of fugelum *si de ăvĭbus oblātio fuĕrit,* Lev. 1, 14: Deut. 28, 26: Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Hę spyraþ æfter fuglum *he seeks after birds,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 37; Jud. 297: Ps. Th. 78, 2. Ða fugelas he ne todælde *āves non divīsit,* Gen. 15, 10: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: 49, 12: 77, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 95; Met. 13, 48. Behealdaþ heofonan fuglas *respĭcĭte volātĭlia cœli,* Mt. Bos. 6, 26: Cd. 65; Th. 78, 26; Gen. 1299. [*Piers P.* fowel: *Chauc.* foule: *Wyc.* foulis *fowls: Laym.* foȝel, fuȝel, fowel: *Plat.* vagel, *m: O. Sax.* fugal: *Frs.* fugil, foeggel: *O. Frs.* fugel: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* vogel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fogal, fugal, *m: Goth.* fugls, *m: Dan.* fugl, *m. f: Swed.* fågel, *m: Icel.* fugl, fogl, *m.*] DER. brim-fugel, carl-, cwên-, dop-, fen-, gũþ-, hen-, heofon-, here-, nê-, treó-, wudu-.

fugel-bana, -bona, an; *m. A bird-killer, fowler;* auceps:—Sum biþ fugelbona, hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler, skilful with the hawk,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crä. 80.

fugel-cyn, fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n.* FOWL-KIND; vŏlucrium gĕnus:—Eallum nŷtenum and eallum fugelcynne *cunctis animantĭbus terræ omnique vŏlucri cœli,* Gen. 1, 30: 7, 8. Nim of fugelcinne seofen and seofen ægðres gecyndes *tolle de volātĭlibus septēna et septēna, mascŭlum et fēminam,* Gen. 7, 3.

fugel-doppe, es; *m? A dipping-fowl, water-fowl;* mergŭlus, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 118; Wrt. Voc. 29, 14. v. dop-fugel.

fugeleran = fugelerum *with fowlers,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fugelere.

fugelere, fuglere, es; *m. A* FOWLER; auceps:—Fugelere *auceps,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 45: Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 9. Ðǽr gewîcodon fisceras oððe fugeleras *where fishers or fowlers encamped,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Fugelerum [MS. fugeleran] *with fowlers,* 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5.

fugeles leác, es; *n. Viumum?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 30; Wrt. Voc. 68, 45.

fugeles wîse, fugeles wŷse, an; *f. The plant larkspur;* delphīnium = δελφίνιον:—Fugeles wîse *delphin,* Cot. 211, Som. Ben. Lye. Fugeles wŷse *delphinion,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 69; Wrt. Voc. 68, 4.

fugel-hælsere, es; *m.* [hælsere *a diviner*] *A diviner by birds, soothsayer;* augur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel-weohlere.

fugel-hwata, an; *m. A diviner by birds;* augur:—Fugelhwata *caragius,* Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 69; Wrt. Voc. 34, 4. v. Du Cange *sub vōce* Caragus.

fugelian, fuglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fowl, catch birds;* aucŭpāri:—Ic fugelige *aucŭpor,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12, MS. D.

fugel-lîm, es; *m. Bird-lime;* viscum, Cot. 194.

fugel-net, -nett, es; *n. A bird-net;* aucŭpātōrium rēte:—Fugelnet [MS. fugelint] *pendera* [= *panthēra* = *πανθήρα*], Wrt. Voc. 288, 77.

fugel-noþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucŭpium:—On fugelnoþum *in fowlings,* Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

fugeloþ *bird-catching, fowling.* v. fugoloþ.

fugel-timber, es; *n.* [timber *a frame, structure*] *A young bird;* avĭcŭla. pullus:—Biþ fæger fugeltimber *it is a fair young bird,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 8; Ph. 236.

fugel-tras? *pl. m. Poles* or *forks for spreading nets;* ămĭtes, Cot. 13.

fugel-weohlere, es; *m.* [fugel *a bird,* weohlere = wiglere, wigelere *a soothsayer*] *A diviner by birds;* augur, auspex, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 56, 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 13.

fugel-wylle *abounding in birds.* v. fugol-wylle.

fuglere, es; *m. A fowler;* auceps, Wrt. Voc. 285, 15. v. fugelere.

fugles *of a bird* or *fowl,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 11; Cri. 654; *gen. of* fugel.

fugles beán, e; *f. Vetch,* Gl. Mett. 919.

fuglian *to fowl;* aucŭpāri:—Ic fuglige *aucŭpor,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. v. fugelian.

fuglung, e; *f. Fowling, bird-catching;* aucŭpium, Wrt. Voc. 285, 19.

fugol, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis:—Friteþ wildne fugol *it eateth the wild bird,* Salm. Kmbl. 597; Sal. 298. Fugole gelīcost *most like to a bird,* Andr. Kmbl. 994; An. 497. God gelǣdde ðære lyfte fugolas to Adame *Deus volātĭlia cæli adduxit ad Adam,* Gen. 2, 19: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 14; Dan. 513. v. fugel.

fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n. Fowl-kind;* vŏlucrium gĕnus:—Micel fugolcyn *much fowl-kind,* Ex. 16, 13. Fisccinn and fugolcinn *fish and fowl,* Ælfc. T. 8, 26. v. fugelcyn.

fugoloþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucŭpium:—Būton huntoþe and fugoloþe *besides hunting and fowling,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. v. fugelnoþ.

fugol-wyHe; *adj. Bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds;* ăvĭbus ăbundans:—Hit is fiscwylle and fugolwylle *it is abounding in fish and fowl,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41.

fugul, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis, vŏlucris:—Ne wæs ðæt nā fugul āna *it was not a bird only,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 23; Rä. 37, 9. Heofones fugulas hit frǣton *vŏlucres cæli comēdērunt illud,* Lk. Bos. 8, 5. Fugulum *volātĭlibus,* Ps. Spl. 78, 2. v. fugel.

fuhlas *birds, fowls,* Mt. Bos. 13, 32, = fuglas; *pl. nom. acc. of* fugel.

FŪHT; *adj. Moist, damp;* hŭmĭdus:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fūhtum and on wæteregum stōwum *this herb is produced in damp and watery places,* Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 25; 39, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 5; 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 26. [*Plat.* fucht: *Dut.* vocht, *n. moisture;* vochtig *damp, humid: Ger.* feucht: *M. H. Ger.* viuhte: *O. H. Ger.* fiuhti: *Dan.* fugtig: *Swed.* fukt, *m. moisture;* fuktig *moist.*]

fūhtiende; *part. Moist, damp;* hŭmĭdus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fuhton *fought,* Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 4; *p. pl. of* feohtan.

ful; *adj. Full, filled, complete, entire;* plēnus:—Ealra fūla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769; 1875; El. 939: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 11; Exod. 450: Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 12; Jul. 612: 78 b; Th. 294, 33; Crä. 24: 84 a; Th. 316, 4; Mōd. 43. Æfþancum ful *filled with grudges,* Salm. Kmbl. 992; Sal. 497. Ðā beád Swegen ful gyld and metsunge to his here ðone winter *Sweyn then commanded full tribute and provisions for his army during the winter,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 24. v. full.

ful, full; *adv. Full, perfectly, very, well;* plēne, perfecte, valde:—Wyrd ne ful cūðe *he knew not well her destiny,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 26; Jul. 33.

ful, full, es; *n.* I. *a cup;* pōcŭlum:—He ðæt ful geþah *he partook of the cup,* Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne,* Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192. Onfōh ðissum fulle *accept this cup,* Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Full *the cup,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 8; Rä. 24, 14. Drince þreó ful fulle nistig *let him drink three cups full fasting,* Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 13. II. what contains liquids, *A collection of water, the sea, clouds;* receptācŭlum liquĭdi, māre, nūbes:—He ða frætwe wæg ofer ýða ful *he carried the ornament over the sea* [lit. *the cup of the waves*], Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ic wīde toþringe lagustreáma full *I widely disperse the clouds* [lit. *the collection of water-streams*], Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. [*O. Sax.* ful, *n. a goblet: Icel.* full, *n. a goblet full of drink.*] DER. medo-ful, meodusele-.

ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the *fulness, completeness* or *perfection* of the meaning of the word with which it is joined. [Cf. *Goth.* fulla-.] v. full.

-ful, -full, e; *f. -ful,* as in būc-ful *a bucketful,* hand-ful, -full *a handful,* q. v.

-ful, -full, the termination of many adjectives, as,—Bealo-ful, -full *baleful:* Car-ful, cear-ful *careful:* Ege-full *fearful,* etc.

FŪL; *adj.* FOUL, *dirty, impure, corrupt, rotten, stinking, guilty, convicted of a crime;* fœdus, immundus, sordĭdus, obscœnus, spurcus, pūtĭdus, fœtĭdus, culpæ conscius, crīmĭne convictus:—Byrgen ūtan fæger, and innan fūl *a sepulchre fair without, and foul within,* Ps. Th. 13, 5. On ðīnne fūlan mūþ *in thy foul mouth,* 49, 17. In fūle wyllan *to the foul spring,* Cod. Dipl. 724; A. D. 1016; Kmbl. iii. 367, 13: 366, 31. Þurh fūle synne *through foul sin,* Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 33; Cri. 1483. Ne nāht fūles ne þicge *nec immundum quidquam comēdas,* Jud. 13, 4. Wið fūlne gālscipe *against foul lasciviousness,* L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. Ascūnige man swīðe fūle forligra *let foul fornications be earnestly shunned,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. Swā fūle swā gǣt *as foul as goats,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. Fūl wīn *spurcum vīnum,* Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 127; Wrt. Voc. 27, 54. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla *I am viler than this rotten wood,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 33; Rä. 41, 48. Fūl fȳr of heora mūþe blāwende *de ōre ignem pūtĭdum efflantes,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41: 5, 12; S. 630, 12. Ic fūlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte, ðæt hēr yfle adelan stinceþ *I am fouler than this black fen, that here smells badly of filth,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 32; Rä. 41, 31. Gif se mynetere fūl wurþe *if the minter be guilty,* L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 20: v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 14. Gif he ðonne fūl wurþe *if he then be convicted,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: i. 2; Th. i. 282, 21: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. [*Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* foul: *Laym.* ful, fule: *Orm.* fule: *Plat.* vuul, ful, fuul: *Frs.* fuwle, fule: *O. Frs.* ful: *Dut.* vuil: *Ger.* faul: *M. H. Ger.* vūl: *O. H. Ger.* fūl: *Goth.* fuls: *Dan.* fuul: *Swed.* ful: *Icel.* fúll: *Lat.* pūter *foul, putrid: Lith.* pú-lei *putrid matter: Sansk.* pūti *putrid;* from the root pūy *to become foul* or *putrid.*]

FŪL, es; *n. Foulness, impurity, guilt, offence, fault;* illŭvies, impūrĭtas, culpa:—Fūl and wydel *illŭvies,* Cot. 105. Ealra fūla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769. Ðār ǣnig þing fūles neáh ne cume *where nothing foul* [*of foulness*] *may come near,* L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 25. Se ðe ðæs fācnes and ðæs fūles gewita sȳ *he who is privy to the crime and the guilt,* L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 22. Sleá man of ða hand ðe he ðæt fūl mid worhte *let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence,* i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21. v. fūl *foul; adj.*

fūl, es; *m. A convicted offender;* reus, qui scĕlĕris damnātus est:—Ðæt hȳ ne fūl nāwār friðian ne feormian *nor that they anywhere protect or harbour a convicted offender,* L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. Be ðon ðe fūl friðiaþ *concerning those who protect a convicted offender,* 8 titl; Th. i. 164, 1. v. fūl; *adj.*

fūl, e; *f:* fūle, an; *f. A foul, common* or *unconsecrated place, a highway where criminals were buried;* lŏcus profānus:—Sleá mon hine and on fūl lecge *let him be slain and be laid in a common place,* L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 2. Hine man on fūlan lecge *let one lay him in a common place,* L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. v. Th. L. Gl.

ful-æðele *full noble, very noble.* v. full-æðele.

ful-bealdlīce, -baldlīce; *adv. Full boldly, very boldly;* audācissĭme:—Ðe ðīnes sīþes fulbealdlīce biddaþ *who full boldly pray for thy coming,* Ps. Th. 68, 7. He fulbaldlīce beornas lǣrde *he exhorted the warriors full boldly,* Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311.

fūl-beám; *gen.* fūlan beámes; *m. The black alder;* alnus nigra, rhamnus frangŭla:—Wyl on wætere fūlan beámes rinde *boil in water black alder rind,* L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12.

ful-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten; *v. intrans. To burst fully* or *thoroughly;* plēne rumpi, Off. Reg. 3.

ful-bētan, full-bētan; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted *To make full amends, give satisfaction;* pĕnĭtus compensāre, sătisfăcĕre:—Ðæt he fulbēte *till he make full amends,* L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29.

ful-blāc; *adj.* [blāc I. *bright, shining*] *Full bright, very bright;* præ-lūcĭdus:—On fulblācne beám *on the very bright tree,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 4; Dōm. 66.

ful-blīðe *full glad, very joyful.* v. full-blīðe.

ful-boren; *part. Full-born, noble-born;* nōbĭlis nātu:—Mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena *with eight and forty noble-born thanes,* L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 4.

ful-bōt *full amends;* plēna compensātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ful-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǣcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break entirely, violate;* pĕnĭtus frangĕre, violāre:—Se ðe āðor fulbrece *he who violates either,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21.

ful-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [ful *full,* brice *a breaking, breach*] *A full* or *entire breach of the peace;* plēna pācis violātio:—Gif fulbrice wyrþe *si plēna pācis violātio fiĕret,* L. E. B. 4, 6, 7; Th. ii. 240, 17, 23; 242, 3. Fulbryce, 5, 8; Th. ii. 240, 20; 242, 6.

ful-cāflīce *full quickly, very eagerly.* v. full-cāflīce.

ful-clǣne; *adj. Full clean, very pure;* purissĭmus:—Ic ðīne gewitnesse wāt fulclǣne *I know thy testimonies* [*are*] *very pure,* Ps. Th. 118, 14.

ful-cūþ, full-cūþ; *adj. Full known, well known, famous, public;* bĕne nōtus, insignis, publĭcus:—On fulcūþum gemynde *in famous memory,* Ælfc. T. 21, 1. Bī fulcūþum strǣtum *juxta publĭcos viārum transĭtus,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4, note, MS. T: Nar. 2, 15.

ful-cyrten; *adj. Very beautiful;* pulcherrĭmus:—Fulcyrtenu ceorles dōhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rä. 26, 6.

ful-dōn; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dōn *To do fully, satisfy;* plēne ăgĕre, satisfăcĕre, R. Ben. 44.

ful-dysig *very foolish* or *ignorant.* v. full-dysig.

ful-dyslīce; *adv. Very foolishly;* stultissĭme:—Se Godes cunnaþ fuldyslīce *he tempteth God very foolishly,* Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228.

ful-earmlīce; *adv. Full miserably, very wretchedly;* miserrĭme:—Sum sceal fulearmlīce ealdre linnan *one shall full miserably lose his life,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54.

ful-eáðe, full-eáðe; *adv. Full easily, very easily;* facillĭme:—Ða men ðe habbaþ unhāle eágan ne māgon fuleáðe lōcian ongeán ða sunnan *the men who have weak eyes cannot very easily look at the sun,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 27.

ful-endian *to end fully, complete.* v. full-endian.

ful-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To explain;* explicāre:—Ic fulfealde *explico,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 52.

ful-fleón *to flee fully* or *completely, flee away.* v. full-fleón.

ful-fremedlîce, full-fremedlîce; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Ne mæg nân gesceaft fulfremedlîce understandan ymbe God *no creature can perfectly understand about God,* Homl. Th. i. 10, 2, 4.

ful-fremednys, full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection;* perfectio:—Hwær is dînra dæda fulfremednys *ubi est perfectio viârum tuârum?* Job Thw. 167, 16. Lîfde he his lîf on sôþfæstnysse and on fulfremednysse *duxit vîtam in justîtiæ perfectiône,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 29.

ful-fremman, full-fremman, to -fremmanne; he -fremeþ; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To fulfil, perfect, practise;* perfîcĕre:—Dînre unrihtgîtsunga gewill to fulfremmanne *to fulfil the desire of thine evil covetousness,* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ic fulfremme *perfîcio,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. He his môd went to dâm yflum and hî fulfremeþ *he turns his mind to the vices and practises them,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Of mûþe cildra and sûcendra dû fulfremedest lof *ex ôre infantium et lactentium perfêcisti laudem,* Ps. Lamb. 8, 3: Ps. Spl. 39, 9. Heáhsetl his [biþ] swâ swâ môna fulfremed on êcnysse *thrônus ejus* [*erit*] *sîcut lûna perfecta in æternum,* Ps. Spl. 88, 36. Beóþ fulfremede *estôte vos perfecti,* Mt. Bos. 5, 48. DER. un-fulfremed.

ful-freólîc; *adj. Very liberal;* pĕnîtus libĕrâlis:—Þa yldestan Chus and Cham hâtene wæron, fulfreólîce feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618.

ful-fyllan *to fulfil, accomplish.* v. full-fyllan.

ful-gân, full-gân; he -gæþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow, accomplish;* adimplĕre, perfîcĕre, perăgĕre, obsĕqui, patrâre:—Dæt hî mægen hiora wîsdôme fulgân *that they can fulfil their wisdom,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 19. Þe hiora willan fulgæþ *which fulfils their will,* 39, 8; Fox 224, 18. Se ne hwyrfþ his môd æfter îdlum geþohtum, and him mid weorcum [ne] fulgæþ *he turns not his mind after vain thoughts, and does* [*not*] *carry them out with works,* Ps. Th. 23, 4. He fulgæþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his lusts and his pleasure,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 11.

ful-gangan, -gongan, full-gangan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen *To fulfil, perfect, follow, accomplish, finish;* complĕre, perfîcĕre, obsĕqui, fînire:—God bædon dæt hie his hearmsceare habban môsten fulgangan *they prayed God that they might have to fulfil his punishment,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 27; Gen. 782. Gif we him fulgangan wyllaþ *if we will follow him,* Ors. 5, 1; Bos. 101, 15. Hit is riht dæt dû heora þeáwum fulgange *it is right that thou follow their manners,* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35.

ful-geare, -gearwe, -gere; *adv. Full well, very well, fully, thoroughly;* sătis bĕne, plĕne, pĕnîtus:—Ic nât fulgeare ymbe hwæt dû gyt tweóst *I know not full well about what thou still doubtest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12; Ps. Th. 117, 28. Hió ne fulgeare cûðon gesecggan be dam sigebeácne *they could not fully tell about the victorious sign,* Elen. Kmbl. 334; El. 167. Ic fulgearwe wât dæt he byþ wîs and mildheort *I know full well that he is wise and merciful,* Ps. Th. 135, 1; Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 1; Rä. 80, 7. Judas ne fulgere wiste be dam sigebeáme *Judas did not thoroughly know about the victorious tree,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860.

ful-gegân; *p.* -ge-eóde, -geóde, *pl.* -ge-eódon, -geódon; *pp.* -gegân; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow;* complĕre, perfîcĕre, perăgĕre, obsĕqui:—Dâ dû lustgryrum eallum fulgeódest *when thou didst follow all horrid lusts,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24. v. ful-gân.

ful-gehende; *prep. Full nigh, very near;* valde prŏpe:—Hine man byrigde dam stŷple fulgehende, on dam sûþ-portice *he was buried very near the steeple, in the south porch,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38; Ælf. Tod. 19.

ful-gemæc; *adj. Very suitable;* aptissimus:—Dâ ic me fulgemæcne monnan funde *when I found a man very suitable for me,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18.

ful-genihtsum; *adj. Very abundant, quite sufficient;* sătis abundans, omnîno amplus:—Fulgenihtsum is munuce *sufficit monacho,* R. Ben. 55.

ful-geódest *didst fulfil, didst follow,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24; *2nd sing. p. of* ful-gegân.

ful-geómor; *adj. Full sad, very sad;* valde tristis:—Ic dis giedd wrece bî me fulgeómorre *I recite this lay of myself very sad,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 19; Kl. 1.

ful-georne, full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently, full well;* diligentissîme, optîme:—He wiste fulgeorne dæt God hine lufode *he knew full well that God loved him;* qui optîme nôvĕrat Dŏmînum esse cum eo, Gen. 39, 3.

ful-gere *full well, fully, thoroughly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. v. ful-geare.

ful-getreów *full true, very true.* v. full-getreów.

ful-gewêpned *fully weaponed, fully armed.* v. full-gewêpned.

ful-gleáwlîce *full wisely, very prudently.* v. full-gleáwlîce.

fulgon *entered,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27; *p. pl. of* felgan.

ful-gongan *to fulfil, perfect;* perfîcĕre:—Dæt he wîslîce woruld fulgonge *that he wisely perfect the world,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 3; Sch. 22. v. ful-gangan.

ful-hâr; *adj. Full hoary, gray-haired;* cānus, albescens senectūte, Cot. 54.

ful-heálîce; *adv. Full highly, very highly;* altissîme:—Hŷ singaþ fulheálîce hlûdan stefne *they sing full highly with loud voice,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 23; Cri. 389.

ful-hearde *full strongly, very firmly* or *tightly.* v. full-hearde.

ful-hræde *full quickly, immediately,* Bt. 22, 1; Rawl. 47, 7, note *f.* v. ful-rade.

fulhtere, es; *m. A baptizer, baptist;* baptista:—To dæm dæge Seint Iohannes dæs fulhteres *on the day of Saint John the baptist,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 19. v. fulluhtere.

fûlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To become foul, putrefy, rot, decay;* putrescĕre, computrescĕre, corrumpi:—Dær is mid Eástum ân mægþ, dæt hî mâgon cŷle gewyrcan; and ðŷ dær licgaþ da deádan men swâ lange, and ne fûliaþ, dæt hî wyrcaþ done cŷle hine on *there is among the Esthonians a tribe that can produce cold; and, therefore, the dead men lie there so long, and decay not, because they bring the cold into them,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 7. Mîne wunda rote an and fûledon *computruĕrunt et deteriorāvĕrunt cicātrîces meæ,* Ps. Th. 37, 5: Ps. Surt. 37, 6. DER. a-fûlian.

fûlîce; *adv. Foully;* sordîde, R. Ben. 82.

FULL, ful; *gen. m. n.* fulles, *f.* fulre: *def.* se fulla; seó, dæt fulle: *comp. m.* fulra, *f. n.* fulre; *sup.* fullost; *adj.* FULL, *filled, complete, entire;* plēnus, sătiātus, confertus, intĕger:—Dæt se weorþig full sæte *that the street was* [lit. *sat*] *full,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Be-yrnþ se môna hwîltîdum done he full byþ on dære sceade ufeweardre *the moon, when it is full, sometimes enters into the upper part of the shadow,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 14, 20; Lchdm. iii. 240, 22; 242, 1. He wæs full cyng ofer eall Engla land *he was complete king over all England,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 10. Mildheortnysse Drihtnes full is eorþe *misericordia Dŏmĭni plēna est terra,* Ps. Spl. 32, 5: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 33; Gen. 333: Beo. Th. 4816; B. 2412: Ps. Th. 140, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32. Þes fulla mann *hic sătur,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Mîn fulla freónd *my full friend,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 35. Se fulla môna *the full moon,* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Hwâ is dæt ne wundrige fulles mônan *who is there that wonders not at the full moon?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 81; Met. 28, 41. Hî gebrohton hie on fullum fleáme *they put them to full flight,* Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 18. On fullum mônan *at full moon,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 13; Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. He gewende sûþweard mid fulre fyrde *he went southward with the entire army,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 4: 1014; Erl. 151, 4, 22: 1022; Erl. 161, 35. Be fullan *abundanter,* Ps. Th. 30, 27: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man dâ fullne [fulne, Erl. 150, 32], freóndscipe gefæstnode *they then confirmed full friendship,* Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1052; Erl. 187, 23: 1013; Erl. 148, 19, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. Sceolon done ryhtan dôm ænne gæfnan, egsan fulne *they shall suffer the one righteous doom, full of terror,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 8; Cri. 1370. Hâteþ donne heáhcyning helle betŷnan, fŷres fulle *then the mighty king shall command* [*them*] *to close hell, full of fire,* Salm. Kmbl. 349; Sal. 174. He geseah unrihte eorþan fulle *he saw the earth filled with unrighteousness,* Cd. 64; Th. 78, 13; Gen. 1292. Moises hêt nyman dæt gemetfæt full, and settan befôran Drihtne *Moses commanded* [*them*] *to take the measure full, and to set* [*it*] *before the Lord,* Ex. 16, 33. Gôd gemet, and full hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensūram bŏnam, et confertam dābunt in sĭnum vestrum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Beád dâ Swegen full gild *Sweyn then commanded full tribute,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2. Gif hî fulle ne beóþ *si non fuĕrint satūrāti,* Ps. Th. 58, 15: Ps. Spl. 143, 16. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle dæra brytsena *they filled twelve baskets full of the fragments,* Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Dâr hig wæron seofon dagas fulle *they were there seven full days,* Gen. 50, 10. Of dære tîde, Paulînus, syx geár fulle, on dære mægþe Godes word bodade and lærde *Paulînus ex eo tempŏre sex annis continuis, verbum Dei in ea provincia prædĭcābat,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Hit is gecyndelîc dæt ealle eorþlîce lîchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mônan donne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 8. Hwenne dæt flôd byþ fullost *when the tide is fullest,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6, 16. [*Chauc.* ful, full: *R. Glouc.* ful: *Laym.* ful, uul, uule, fulle, uulle: *Orm.* full: *Plat.* vull, full: *O. Sax.* ful, fol: *Frs.* fol: *O. Frs.* ful, fol: *Dut.* vol: *Ger.* voll: *M. H. Ger.* vol: *O. H. Ger.* foll, fol, full: *Goth.* fulls: *Dan.* fuld: *Swed.* full: *Icel.* fullr: *Lat.* plēnus: *Grk.* πλήρης: *Lith.* pilnas: *Sansk.* pūrṇa *filled, full.*]

full; *adv. Fully, perfectly, entirely;* plēne, perfecte, omnīno:—þurh tyn winter full *for fully ten winters,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. He sæt dær tyn winter full *he remained there fully ten winters,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 33; Met. 26, 17. v. ful; *adv.*

full, es; *n. A cup;* pōcŭlum:—Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink three cups full of it,* Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 2. v. ful; *n.*

-full *-ful.* v. -ful, the termination of many adjectives.

ful-læst, -lêst, -lâste (?) es; *m. Help, aid, support;* auxĭlium, subsĭdium:—Is mægenwîsa trum, fullêsta mæst, se ðas fare lædeþ *he is a firm army-*

leader, the greatest of supports, who leads this expedition, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 18; Exod. 554. Đæt we hæfdon æt đæm fŷre leôht and fullâste *that we might have light and help from the fire*, Nar. 13, 3. [*O. Sax.* fullêsti; *O. H. Ger.* folleist.]

ful-lêstan, -lêstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To help, aid, support;* opĭtŭlāri:—Ic đê fullæstu *I will support thee*, Beo. Th. 5330; B. 2668. ⋚ [ôs] fullêsteþ [*the mind*] *gives aid*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 1; Rä. 25, 8. Him men fullêstaþ *men aid them*, 119 a; Th. 457, 31; Hy. 4, 92. [*O. Sax.* fullêstian: *O. H. Ger.* folleistian.]

ful-æđele; *adj. Full noble, very noble;* valde nōbĭlis:—Manege beóþ ægđer ge fullæđele ge fullwêlige, and beóþ đeáh fullunrôte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

Fullan-ham, -hom; *gen.* -hammes, -hommes; *m.* [*Asser* Fullonham: *Hunt.* Fulenham: *Sim. Dun.* Fulanham: *Brom.* Fullenham] FULHAM, *Middlesex;* lŏci nōmen in agro Middlesexiensi, ad rīpam Tămĕsis flūmĭnis:—Æt Fullanhamme be Temese *at Fulham on the Thames*, Chr. 879; Th. 150, 3. On Fullanhomme *at Fulham*, 880; Th. 150, 12, col. 1.

full-bêtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make full satisfaction;* sătisfăcĕre:—Ic fullbête ođđe behreówsige *sătisfăcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. v. ful-bêtan.

full-blîđe; *adj. Full glad, very joyful;* lætissĭmus:—Đa Philistei fullblîđe wâron *the Philistines were very joyful*, Jud. 16, 23.

full-câflîce; *adv. Full quickly, very eagerly;* velocissĭme:—Se full-câflîce bræd of đæm beorne blôdigne gâr *he very eagerly plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153.

full-cûþ; *adj. Full known, well known;* bĕne nōtus:—On cyninga bôcum ys fullcûþ be đâm *in the books of the kings it is well known about them*, Jud. Thw. 161, 20.

full-dysig; *adj. Very foolish* or *ignorant;* perfecte stultus:—Fulldysig biþ se mann *the man is very foolish*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 6.

full-eáđe; *adv. Very easily;* facillĭme:—Ne meht đû fulleáđe cweđan đæt đû earm sê *thou canst not very easily say that thou art miserable*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. v. ful-eáđe.

full-endian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end fully, complete, finish;* complēre, fīnīre:—He bæd Cynebill đæt he đa ârfæstan ongunnennesse fullendode *pĕtĭit Cynibillum pia cœpta complēre*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39, note. [*Ger.* vollenden.]

full-eóde, *pl.* -eódon *went after, followed, aided*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153; *p. of* full-gân.

fullere, es; *m. A* FULLER, *bleacher;* fullo:—His reâf wurdon glitiniende swâ hwîte swâ snâw, swâ nân fullere ôfer eorþan ne mæg swâ hwîte gedôn, Mk. Bos. 9, 3; *vestīmenta ejus facta sunt splendentia et candĭda nĭmis vĕlut nix, quālia fullo non pŏtest sŭper terram candĭda făcĕre*, Vulg; his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, *or walkere of cloth* may not make white on erthe, Wyc. Fulleras *fullōnes*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 1; Wrt. Voc. 19, 12.

full-fleón, ic -fleó; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee fully* or *completely, flee away;* perfŭgĕre:—Ic fullfleó *perfŭgio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 49.

full-fremedlîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Nân man ne mæg fullfremedlîce secgan embe đone sôþan God *no man is able to speak perfectly about the true God*, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 26. Ne eart đû fullfremedlîce gefullod *non es perfecte baptīzātus*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 6: 618, 38. Ærđon đe he be đâm forþgewitenum gŷmeleásnyssum his fullfremedlîcor of dære tîde geclânsade *priusquam prætĕrĭtas neglĭgentias perfectius ex tempŏre castīgāret*, 3, 27; S. 559, 6. [*Orm.* fullfremeddlike.] v. ful-fremedlîce.

full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection:* perfectio:—Đæt ic hæbbe manege men gelæd to đæm stæđe fullfremednesse on đæm scipe mînes môdes *that I have brought many men to the shore of perfection in the ship of my mind*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. Đæt he fullfremednysse hæbbe *that it may have fulfilment*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 27. DER. un-fullfremednes. [*Orm.* fullfremeddness.] v. ful-fremednys.

full-fremman, to -fremmenne; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To do fully, fulfil, finish, perfect, practise;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, patrāre:—Syđđan he ne mæg đæne grundweall fullfremman *posteaquam fundāmentum non potuĕrit perfĭcĕre*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29. Hwæđer he hæbbe hine to fullfremmenne *si hăbeat ad perfĭciendum*, 14, 28. Đæt ic fullfremme his weorc *ut perfĭciam ŏpus ejus*, Jn. Bos. 4, 34. Đæt he hî eft fullfremme *that he practise them* [*the vices*] *again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 18. Swâ eówer heofonlîca fæder is fullfremed *sicut păter vester cœlestis perfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 5, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 12, 13. Đeáh hî on manegum þingum sîen fullfremede *though they are perfect in many things*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* fullfremedd.] v. ful-fremman.

full-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled *To fulfil, accomplish;* complēre:—Ic fullfylle *compleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 29.

full-gân; he -gæþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, go after, follow, aid;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, sĕqui, adjŭvāre:—We ne môton fullgân ûres Scippendes willan *we cannot perform our Maker's will*, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 8. Se lyđra man fullgæþ deófles willan *the wicked man fulfils the devil's will*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 18. Sceaft flâne fulleóde *the shaft went after the arrow*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119. Hie me fulleódon *they well aided me*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153. v. ful-gân.

full-gangan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen; *with the dat. To fulfil, accomplish, finish;* perfĭcĕre, fīnīre:—Đæt hî môstan đam gewinne fullgangan *that they might finish the war*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 21. v. ful-gangan.

full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently;* diligentissĭme:—Ic mîne earfeđu ealle fullgeorne fôre him sægde *I tell all my troubles very diligently before him*, Ps. Th. 141, 2. v. ful-georne.

full-getreów; *adj. Full true, altogether true;* pĕnĭtus vērax:—We synd fullgetreówe *sūmus pĕnĭtus vērāces*, Gen. 42, 31.

full-gewêpned; *part. Fully weaponed, fully armed;* perfecte armātus:—Hî cômon onuppon đa munecas fullgewêpnede *they came upon the monks fully armed*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 11.

full-gleáwlîce; *adv. Full wisely, very prudently;* sapientissĭme, prudentissĭme:—Ic mîne sâwle symble wylle fullgleáwlîce Gode underþeódan *I will always very prudently subject my soul to God*, Ps. Th. 61, 1: 72, 13: 106, 42.

full-hearde; *adv. Full strongly, very firmly* or *tightly;* firmissĭme, artissĭme:—He đone fullhearde geband *he bound it very tightly*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444.

fullian, fulligan, fulwian, to fullianne; *part.* fulligende; ic fullige, đû fullast, he fullaþ, *pl.* fulliaþ; *p.* fullode, ede; *pp.* fullod, ed; *v. trans. To* FULL or *make white as a fuller* [fullere, *q.v.*], *to baptize;* albāre, candĭdum făcĕre, baptīzāre = *βαπτίζειν*. A word of doubtful origin. It is by some connected with the verb which appears in Gothic as weihan *to sanctify*. See fulluht. Ongunnon hî men lâeran and fullian *ipsi prædĭcāre et baptīzāre cœpĕrunt*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 4: 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Se đe me sende to fullianne on wætere *qui misit me baptīzāre in ăquam*, Jn. Bos. 1, 33. Iohannes wæs on wêstene fulligende *fuit Joannes in deserto baptīzans*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4. Ic fullige on wætere *ĕgo baptīzo in ăqua*, Jn. Bos. 1, 26. Hwî fullast đû *quid baptīzas?* 1, 25. Se đe fullaþ on Hâlgum Gâste *qui baptīzat in Spīrĭtu Sancto*, 1, 33: 3, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 30. Iohannes fullode đa đe him to cômon *John baptized those who came to him*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 16: Jn. Bos. 1, 28, 31: 3, 22, 23: 4, 2: 10, 40. Læraþ ealle þeóda, and fulligeaþ hig *dŏcēte omnes gentes, baptīzantes eos*, Mt. Bos. 28, 19. Đæt he hine fullode *that he might baptize him*, 3, 13. Iohannes se Fulluhtere cwæþ, witodlîce ic eów fullige on wætere, to dædbôte; se đe æfter me toweard ys... he eów fullaþ on Hâlgum Gâste, Mt. Bos. 3, 11; *Joon Baptist saide, forsothe Y cristene* [=*waische*] *jou in water, in to penaunce; forsothe he that is to cumme after me... he shal baptise, or cristen jow in the Holy Goost*, Wyc: Joannes Baptista dixit, ĕgo quĭdem baptīzo vos in ăqua in pœnĭtentiam; qui autem post me ventūrus est... ipse vos baptīzābit in Spīrĭtu Sancto, Vulg. 'In Anturs of Arther, end of 13th century, we find, st. xviii. lines 4, 5:—*pp.* Fulled *whitened, baptized: R. Glouc.* A. D. 1297; 3 *p.* Follede; *pp.* y-fulled, fulled; s. fullynge: *Piers P.* 1362, *Wrt. small* 8*vo. London, Pickering*, 1842, pp. 244, 322, fullynge *baptizing, whitening:* 398, fullynge *baptizing*. After this, we do not find fulled, y-fulled, fullynge; yet in *A. Sax.* Mk. Bos. 9, 3, we have fullere: *Wyc.* 1389, fullere [*or walkere of cloth*, note]: *Tynd.* 1526 and *Eng. version* 1611, fuller. Baptem and Baptym with the verb Baptise is used by Wycliffe, and Baptyme and Baptyzyn by the compiler of the Promptorium. Wycliffe also uses the 1st person of the verb I waisch in Mt. 3, 11; and the two forms of the *pp.* waischen, waischun, in Mt. 3, 6, and Mk. 10, 38, 39. The form Bapteme seems to have been introduced into the language, through the French, by Robert Manning, called de Brunne, from Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire, in his translation of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, and to have been current, with slight variation in the orthography, till nearly the middle of the 16th century = 1550. Thus the forms Baptim and Baptime appear in the version of the N. T. by Tyndale in 1526, and Baptym, Baptyme in that by Cranmer in 1539. In the version made by Coverdale and other Protestant exiles at Geneva in 1559, in the Anglo-Rhemish version made by Cardinal Allen and other Romanists at Rheims in 1559, and in the authorized version of 1611, the word is written Baptisme. This last form is also found in *Piers P.* p. 398. Ormin only uses the verb *to dip*, once:—Unnderr waterr dippesst, H. 1551. In *Goth.* and in other divisions of the Teutonic as well as in the *Swed.* and *Dan.* divisions of the Scandinavian branch of the Gothic language, a noun and verb are used expressive of *dipping*, e. g. *Goth.* daupyan, daupeins: *O. H. Ger.* douſan, douſa: *Dut.* doopen, doop: *Ger.* taufen, taufe: *Swed.* döpa, döpelse: *Dan.* döbe, daab.' Orm. ii. 626, 627. Dyppan is also used in the Rushworth Gloss. v. fulwian. DER. ge-fullian, -fulwian: un-gefullod.

fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fulfil, perfect;* exsĕqui:—Gif gê bebodu willaþ mîn fullian *if ye will fulfil my commandments*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 29; Gen. 2317. Đonne sceal he đæt mid mildheortum weorcum

fullian *then shall he perfect that with works of mercy*, Blickl. Hom. 37, 19. Fullade 213, 16. [*O. Sax.* fullōn: *O. H. Ger.* fullén.] DER. lust-fullian, ge-lustfullian, wist-fullian: un-gefullod. v. fyllan.

fúl-líc; *adj. Foul, base;* fœdus, turpis:—Gárclifan etan ǽrende fúllíc getácnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 25. Ansíne fúllíce habban *to have a dirty face*, iii. 204, 10, 26.

fullíce; *comp.* -líor; *adv. Fully, perfectly, completely;* plēne, perfecte:—Se ðe Englisc fullíce ne cúðe *qui Anglōrum linguam perfecte non nōvĕrat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39: 2, 3; S. 504, 32. Fullícor *plēnius*, 4, 25; S. 600, 10.

fúl-líce; *comp.* -líor; *adv. Foully, shamefully;* fœde, sordíde, turpiter:—Gif hwá fúllíce hine sylfne besmíte *si quis fœde seipsum polluĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: C. R. Ben. 44: Scint. 24.

fulligan, to fulligenne *To baptize;* baptizāre:—Diáconus mót fulligan cild *a deacon may baptize children*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. Gif cild biþ to fulligenne *if there be a child to baptize*, 29; Th. ii. 352, 30. v. fullian.

fulligenne *to baptize*, Th. L. ii. 352, 30. v. fulligan.

full-mannod, -monnad; *part. Full manned, well peopled;* vĭris instructus, pŏpŭlo frĕquens:—Ðæt he hæbbe his land fullmannod [Cot. fullmonnad] *that he have his land well peopled*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 32.

full-neáh; *adj. Full nigh, very near;* valde propinquus:—Wæs se feónd fullneáh *the foe was very near*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 10; Gen. 688.

full-neáh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost;* fĕre:—Ðú eart fullneáh forþoht *thou art almost despairing*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16: Chr. 897; Th. 175, 39, col. 1. v. ful-neáh; *adv.*

fúllnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FULNESS; plenĭtūdo, Som. Ben. Lye.

fúllnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness, stench;* fætor:—Seó wundriende swétnes ðæs miclan swæcces sóna ealle ða fúllnessa ðæs þýstran ofnes on weg aflýmede *omnem mox fætōrem tenebrōsæ fornācis effŭgāvit admīrandi hūjus suāvĭtas ŏdōris*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. v. fúlnes.

fulloc, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—We willaþ ðæt fulloc fæste stande *we will that baptism stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6. v. fulluht.

full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often;* sæpissĭme:—We beóþ fulloft geneádode *we are very often compelled*, Greg. Dial. pref; Hat. MS. 1 a, 19. Fulloft fyrwit frineþ *curiosity inquires very often*, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 57. v. ful-oft.

ful-longe; *adv. Full long, very long;* diutissĭme:—Ða gyldnan geatu ðe fullonge ǽr bilocen stódon *the golden gates which very long before stood locked*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 12; Cri. 252.

full-recen; *adj. Full quick, very quick;* citissĭmus:—Ðú meahtest ðē fullrecen on ðæm róðere ufan siððan weorþan *thou, very quick, mayest afterwards advance into the sky above*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 33; Met. 24, 17.

full-slǽw; *adj. Full slow, very slow;* persegnis, Off. Reg. 15.

full-sóþ *full sooth, most truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Lambd. 128, 29. v. ful-sóþ.

full-strong; *adj. Full strong, most rigid;* valde sĕvĕrus *vel* rĭgĭdus:—Wæs ðæt eall fullstrong *that was all most rigid*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 16; Sat. 322. v. ful-strang.

fulluht, fulwiht, fullwiht, fulwuht, es; *n.* [v. Grimm And. u. El. pp. 136–7] *Baptism;* baptismus:—Hwæðer wæs Iohannes fulluht? Mt. Bos. 21, 25; *of whennes was the baptem of Joon?* Wyc; baptismus Joannis unde ĕrat? Vulg: Mk. Bos. 11, 30: Lk. Bos. 20, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Ðæt fulluht us aþwehþ fram eallum synnum *baptism washes us from all sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 29: 46, 24, 33: 48, 18, 20: i. 94, 2. Fram gyfe ðæs hálgan fulluhtes *a sacri baptismātis gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Fulluhtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Máge gyt beón gefullod on ðam fulluhte, ðe ic beó gefullod *pŏtestis baptismo, quo ego baptīzor, baptīzāri?* Mk. Bos. 10, 38, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 7: Lk. Bos. 7, 29: 12, 50: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 19: L. Ælf. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 32: Chr. 601; Erl. 21, 11: 942; Erl. 116, 20: Ps. Th. arg. 22. Se yfela preóst ne mæg nǽfre Godes þénunge gefílan, náðer ne ðæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan *the evil priest cannot ever defile God's ministry, nor baptism, nor the mass*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 14: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: Homl. Th. i. 208, 11: 306, 1: 312, 21: ii. 48, 1, 3, 4, 5: Lk. Bos. 3, 3. [*Orm.* fulluhht: *Laym.* fulluht.]

fulluht-bæþ, fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [full, wiht, e; *f:* bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath or font of baptism;* baptismi fons, baptistērium = *βαπτιστήριον*:—Ðæt gerýne onfón fulluhtbæþes *to receive the sacrament of the baptismal font*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 31. Fulluhtebæþes, 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Ða onfēng Eádwine cyning fulluhtebæþe *then king Edwin received the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 517, 23: 1, 27; S. 491, 29.

fulluht-ere, fulwiht-ere, es; *m.* [ful, full; uht, wiht; ere; es; *m.*] *A baptizer, the Baptist;* baptista:—On ðám dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere *in diēbus illis vēnit Joannes Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 3, 1: 14, 2: Mk. Bos. 6, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 20, 28, 33: Homl. Th. i. 356, 7: 358, 22: 478, 1, 30. Syle me on ánum disce Iohannes heáfod ðæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco cāput Joannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8: Mk. Bos. 6, 24: Homl. Th. i. 350, 31: 352, 23: 364, 6. Be Iohanne ðam Fulluhtere *de Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 17, 13: Homl. Th. i. 356, 19: 476, 27: 484, 22. Sume secgeaþ Iohannem ðone Fulluhtere *álii dicunt Joannem Baptistam*, Mt. Bos. 16, 14: Mk. Bos. 8, 28.

fulluht-nama, an; *m. The baptismal* or *christian name;* nōmen tempŏre baptīzandi impŏsĭtum:—Hér Godrum se norþerna cyning forþferde, ðæs fulluhtnama wæs Æðelstán *here* [A. D. 890] *Guthrum the Northern* [i. e. *Danish*] *king died, whose baptismal name was Æthelstan*, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 27.

fulluht-stów *a baptism-place, baptistery.* v. fulwiht-stów.

fulluht-þeáw, es; *m. The rite of baptism;* baptismi mos:—Cyning onfēng fulluhtþeáwum *the king received the rite of baptism*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 65; Met. 1, 33.

fulluht-tíd *time of baptism, baptismal time.* v. fulwiht-tíd.

fullunga; *adv. Fully:*—Fullunga *peramplius*, Rtl. 21, 8: Jn. Skt. Lind. note in the margin.

full-unrót; *adj. Full sad, very unhappy;* valde tristis:—Manege beóþ ǽgðer ge fullǽdele ge fullwélige, and beóþ ðeáh fullunróte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-wélig; *adj. Full wealthy, very rich;* valde dives, ditissĭmus:—Manege beóþ fullwélige *many are very wealthy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-weorþlíce *full worthily, very honourably*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21, col. 2. v. ful-wurþlíce.

fullwiht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Hú hí hine bǽdan fullwihtes bæþes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30: Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, note 10: Andr. Kmbl. 3279; An. 1642. Mid ðý fullwihte *with baptism*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 9; Hö. 136. v. full-uht.

full-wíte, es; *n. Full fine;* plēna mulcta:—Gylde fullwíte [fulwíte MS. B.] *let him pay full fine*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 7, 9: L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18, note 48, MSS. B. H. v. ful-wíte.

fullwon, e; *f. Baptism?* baptismus?—Fullwona bearn *children of baptism, christians*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 9; Gen. 1951. v. fulluht.

full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, commit, accomplish, complete;* perfĭcĕre, complēre:—Se godcunda ánweald hí tostencte ǽr hí hit fullwyrcan móston *the divine power dispersed them before they could complete it*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. [*Orm.* fullwrohht *finished.*] v. ful-wyrcan.

ful-mannod *full manned, well peopled.* v. full-mannod.

ful-moneg; *adj. Full many, very many;* permultus:—To fulmonegum dæge men synt forlǽdde *men are seduced for full many a day*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 17; Gen. 728.

ful-neáh *full nigh, very near.* v. full-neáh; *adj.*

ful-neáh, full-neáh, ful-nēh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost;* prŏpe, fĕre:—Steorran hie ætiéwdon fulneáh [fulnēh, Th. 29, 12, col. 1] healfe tíd ofer undern *stars shewed themselves very nearly half an hour after nine o'clock* [*a. m.*], Chr. 540; Th. 28, 13; 29, 12, col. 2. Fulneáh [fullneáh, Th. 175, 39, col. 1] tú swá lange *very nearly twice as long*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 42; 175, 39, col. 2. Se yfela willa unrihthǽmedes gedrēfþ fulneáh ǽlces libbendes monnes mód *the evil desire of unlawful lust disquiets the mind of almost every living man*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 25: 4; Fox 8, 18: 11; Fox 30, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 8; Met. 18, 4.

fúlnes, fúllnes, fýlnes, -ness, e; *f.* FOULNESS, *impurity, stench;* fœditas, sordes, fætor:—Fúlnes [fýlnes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7] eorþan, eal forwisnad *foulness of earth, all decayed*, Soul Kmbl. 35; Seel. 18. Unarǽfnendlíce fúlnes wæs upp aweallende *fætor incompărābĭlis ebulliens ĕrat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 25.

ful-oft, full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often;* sæpissĭme:—Hie ablændaþ fuloft wísra monna geþoht *they very often blind the thought of wise men*, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Sió wyrd fuloft dereþ unscyldegum *fate very often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: Beo. Th. 964; B. 480: Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 11; Sat. 152: Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347.

ful-raðe, -ræde, -hræde; *adv. Full quickly, immediately;* citissĭme:—Fulraðe [Cott. fulræde] ðæs ic clipode *immediately thereupon I spoke*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Fulraðe yrnende *running very quickly*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 21.

ful-recen *full quick, very quick.* v. full-recen.

ful-ricene; *adv. Full quickly, very quickly, immediately;* citissĭme:—Gif he múntas hríneþ, hí fulricene reócaþ *if he touches the mountains, they immediately smoke*, Ps. Th. 103, 30.

ful-riht; *adj. Full right, most right* or *direct;* valde rectus, directissĭmus:—Ðú ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arédian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8.

ful-rihte; *adv. Full rightly, very rightly;* rectissĭme, Solil. 5.

ful-sárlíce; *adv. Full sorely, very harshly* or *violently;* tristissĭme, acerbissĭme, gravissĭme:—Ðæt mín sylfes fót fulsárlíce asliden wǽre *that my own foot had very violently slipped*, Ps. Th. 93, 17.

ful-scrid; *adj. Full quick, very swift;* velocissĭmus:—Is ðes bát fulscrid, fugole gelícost glídeþ on geofone *this boat is very quick, it glideth on the ocean most like to a bird*, Andr. Recd. 996; An. 496.

ful-sēfte; *adj. Full soft, very soft;* valde mollis:—Ic geworhte fulsēfte seld, ðæt hī sǽton on *I made a very soft seat, which they sat on*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

ful-slāw *full slow, very slow.* v. full-slāw.

ful-smēðe; *adj. Full smooth, very smooth;* levissĭmus:—Ðe fulsmēðe spræce habbaþ *who have very smooth speech*, Frag. Kmbl. 20; Leás. 12.

ful-sōþ, full-sōþ; *adv. Full sooth, very truly;* verissĭme:—Fulsōþ hȳ secgaþ *they say very truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 22.

fūl-stincende; *part. Foul-stinking;* fœde ŏlens:—Ðū fūlstincendiste hell, geopena ðīne gatu *thou most foul-stinking hell, open thy gates*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 16, 3.

ful-strang, -strong, full-strong; *adj. Full strong, very severe* or *overwhelming;* valde sĕvērus *vel* rĭgidus:—Wæs him eall fulstrang *it was all very severe to them*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 23; Sat. 226. Is ðeós þrag fulstrong *this moment is very overwhelming*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 13; Jul. 464.

ful-swīðe; *adv. Very much, very;* valde:—Wēne ic fulswīðe *I think very much*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 4; Hö. 30.

fulteman, fultemian *to assist, help, support;* jŭvāre, auxĭlĭāri:—Sió womb sceal fulteman ðǽm hondum *the belly must support the hands*, Past. 34, 3; Hat. MS. 44 a, 21. For ðæm ânwalde ðe ânra gehwilc fultemaþ *through the power which each one supports*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 42; Met. 25, 21. v. fultuman.

ful-þiclīce; *adv. Full thickly, very often, very frequently;* persæpe, frequentissĭme:—Heó spræc to Adame fulþiclīce *she spoke to Adam very frequently*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 6; Gen. 705.

ful-þungen; *part. Full grown, high, lofty;* celsus, R. Ben. 73.

fultom, es; *m. Help, aid, support;* auxĭlium, adjūtōrium:—Ðæt he ðone hālgan heáp bidde friþes and fultomes *that he implore the holy troop for peace and support*, Apstls. Kmbl. 181; Ap. 91. To fultome *for aid*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. v. fultum.

fultomian; *part.* fultomiende *To help, aid;* auxĭlĭāri:—Sôna eft, Gode fultomiendum, he meahte geseón and sprecan *soon after, God helping, he could see and speak*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 15. v. fultuman.

ful-trum; *adj. Full strong, very firm;* valde firmus:—Sēcaþ gē Drihten, and gē beóþ fultrume *quærīte Dŏmĭnum, et confirmāmĭni*, Ps. Th. 104, 4.

ful-trūwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trust fully in, confide in;* pĕnĭtus confidĕre:—Ic nāt, hwī gē fultrūwiaþ ðam hreósendan wēlan *I do not know, why ye confide in these perishable riches*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 7.

fultum, fultom, es; *m.* **I.** *help, aid, assistance, support, succour;* auxĭlium, adjūtōrium, adjūmentum:—Him wæs fultum neáh *support was nigh to him*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 20; Gū. 160. Fultum mīn *adjūtōrium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 11. Bæd fultumes wǽrfæst hæleþ *the righteous man sought their aid*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 38: 3, 7; Bos. 60, 32. Hie Mæcedoniam on fultume wǽron *they had helped the Macedonians*, 2, 5; Bos. 46, 16: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 14, 33: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 35. Syle us nū on earfoðum æðelne fultum *da nōbis auxĭlium de trĭbŭlātiōne*, Ps. Th. 59, 10: 83, 6: Ps. Lamb. 19, 3. Him Drihten forgeaf frōfor and fultum *the Lord gave to them comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698: 3674; B. 1835: Salm. Kmbl. 882; Sal. 440: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Ôðer ǽhte heóld fæder on fultum *the other kept cattle in aid of his father*, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 35; Gen. 974: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 14; Ph. 455: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 27: 3, 7; Bos. 58, 29. Mid godcunde fultume *by divine aid*, 1, 5; Bos. 28, 5. **II.** *a helper, an army, forces;* adjūtor, cōpiæ:—Fultum mīn and alýsend mīn beó ðū *adjūtor meus et lĭbĕrātor meus es tu*, Ps. Spl. 69, 7: 70, 8: Ps. Lamb. 18, 15. He gegaderode ðone fultum ðe he ðā mihte *he gathered what forces he then could*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 1: 2, 5; Bos. 46, 27. He mid his fultume næs *he was not with his army*, 2, 5; Bos. 48, 15, 22: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 18. DER. feorm-fultum, mann-.

fultuman, fultumian, fultomian, fulteman, fultemian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, aid, support;* jŭvāre, adjŭvāre, auxĭlĭāri, fāvēre:—Hī woldon me mā fultumian *me pŏtius jŭvāre vellent*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 9: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Ic fultumige *auxĭlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61: *fāveo*, 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. Me God fultumeþ *Deus adjŭvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 88, 18. We eów fultumiaþ *we will aid you*, Chr. Erl. 3, 12. Him nāuðer ne fēt ne fiðeras ne fultumaþ *neither feet nor wings support them*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. Me ðīne dōmas dǽdum fultumiaþ *jūdĭcia tua adjŭvābunt me*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Fultumode Beorhtrīc Offan *Beorhtric assisted Offa*, Chr. 836; Erl. 64, 32. Ðet hī him fultumedon *that they would aid them*, 868; Erl. 73, 22. DER. ge-fultuman, -fultumian, to-, to-ge-.

fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m.* [fultumende, fultumiende, *part. of* fultuman, fultumian] *A helper, assistant, co-operator;* adjūtor, cŏpĕrātor:—Ðe his gefera wæs and fultumend ðæs godcundan wordes *qui cŏmes ĭtĭnĕris illi et co-ŏpĕrātor verbi*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 12. Ðonne biþ eádig ðe him ǽror wæs Iacobes God geára fultumiend *beātus, cūjus Deus Iacob adjūtor ejus*, Ps. Th. 145, 4: 70, 3: Ps. Lamb. 70, 7: Bd. pref; S. 471, 22.

fultum-leás; *adj. Without help, helpless;* sĭne auxĭlio:—Ðæt hī tō rāðe woldon fultumleáse beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they would very soon be without help from their posterity*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 18.

ful-unrōt *full sad, very unhappy.* v. full-unrōt.

ful-wacor; *adj. Full watchful, very watchful;* pervĭgil, vĭgĭlans, Off. Reg. 5.

ful-wærlīc; *adj. Full wary, very cautious* or *prudent;* valde circumspectus vel cautus, prudentissĭmus:—Ys hit fulwærlīc *it is very prudent*, Gen. 41, 33.

ful-wēlig *full wealthy, very rich.* v. full-wēlig.

fulwere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Menol. v. fulluhtere.

fulwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize;* baptīzāre:—Fulwiaþ folc under rōderum *baptize the people under the firmament*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 23; Cri. 484. Hwæt fulwastu *quid baptizas*, Jn. Sk. Rush. 1, 25. Fulwande, fulwende *baptizans*, Lind. and Rush. 3, 23. Fulwad beón *baptīzāri*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 28. Fulwod beón, 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note. [*Laym.* fulwen.] v. fullian.

ful-wīde; *adv. Full widely, all around, round about;* circumcirca:—Lôca fulwīde ofer londbūende *look all around over the land-dwellers*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 23; Sat. 684: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 13; Kl. 46. Wælhreówes [Nerônes] gewēd wæs fulwīde cūþ *the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 10; Met. 9, 5.

fulwiht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Wæs mid ðȳ folce fulwiht hæfen *baptism was raised up among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3285; An. 1645. Fulwihtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 18: Cd. 225; Th. 299, 8; Sat. 546: Elen. Kmbl. 978; El. 490. Būtan fulwihte *without baptism*, L. In. 2; Th. i. 102, 20: Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 13: 661; Erl. 34, 16. Ceadwalla fôr to Rôme, and fulwihte onfēng from ðam pāpan *Ceadwalla went to Rome, and received baptism from the pope*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 6: 878; Erl. 80, 18: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 3; Seel. 86: Andr. Kmbl. 3258; An. 1632: Elen. Kmbl. 383; El. 192. Iohannes wæs bodiende dǽdbōte fulwiht *fuit Joannes prædĭcans baptismum pœnĭtentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4: Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 6: 606; Erl. 20, 26: 661; Erl. 34, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 3268; An. 1637. Þurh fulwihte *through baptism*, Elen. Kmbl. 344; El. 172. Fulwihta calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [MS. ful-wihte; bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath* or *font of baptism;* baptismi fons:—Mon ðæt cild brohte to ðam hālgan þweále fulwihtebæþes *they brought the child to the holy washing of the baptismal font*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 18.

fulwiht-ere, es; *m. A baptizer, the Baptist;* baptista:—Ne arās māra Iohanne Fulwihtere *non surrexit mājor Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 11, 11. Iohannes Fulwihteres *Joannis Baptistæ*, 11, 12. v. fulluhtere.

fulwiht-fæder, es; *m. A baptizer:*—Sancte Iohannes, Cristes fulwihtfæder *St. John, Christ's baptizer*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 17.

fulwiht-hād, es; *m. A baptismal vow:*—Ðæt hie heora fulwihrhādas wel gehealdan *that they keep well their baptismal vows*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26.

fulwihðe *baptism*, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-stow, e; *f. A baptism-place, baptistery;* baptismātis lŏcus, baptistērium:—Ne wǽron cyrican getimbrede, ne fulwihtstowe *churches were not built, nor baptism-places* [baptistēria], Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16.

fulwiht-tīd, e; *f. Time of baptism, baptismal time;* baptismātis tempus:—Fulwiht-tīd [MS. -tiid] ēces Drihtnes to us cymeþ *the baptismal time of the eternal Lord comes to us*, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11.

fulwiht-wer, es; *m. A baptist:*—Seó gebyrd Sancte Iohannes dæs fulwiht-weres *the birthday of St. John the Baptist*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 6.

ful-wīte, full-wīte, es; *n. A full fine;* plēna mulcta:—Gielde he fulwīte [fullwīte MSS. B. H.] *let him pay the full fine*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18: 72; Th. i. 148, 8: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 9, note 18, MS. G.

fulwod *baptized*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note; *pp. of* fulwian.

ful-wrætlīce; *adv. Full wondrously, very wonderfully;* mirissĭme:—Ðæt me on gescyldrum scīnan mōtan fulwrætlīce wundne loccas *that on my shoulders curled locks may shine very wonderfully*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104.

fulwuht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Hēr Birīnus bisceop bodude West-Seaxum fulwuht *in this year* [A. D. 634] *bishop Birinus preached baptism to the West-Saxons*, Chr. 634; Erl. 24, 9. v. fulluht.

ful-wurþlīce, full-weorþlīce; *adv. Full worthily, very honourably;* dignissĭme:—Hine man byrīgde fulwurþlīce [fullweorþlīce, Th. 294, 21, col. 2], swā he wyrðe wæs *they buried him very honourably, as he was worthy*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22, col. 1.

ful-wyrcan, full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, accomplish, commit;* perfĭcĕre:—Gif hwā griþbryce fulwyrce *if any one commit a breach of the peace*, L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 22.

ful-yrre; *adj. Full angry, very angry;* valde irātus:—He fulyrre wōd *he rushed forth very angry*, Byrht. Th. 139, 13; By. 253.

funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden *Found*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444: 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: 174; Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66; *p. and pp. of* findan.

fundian, ic fundige; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To endeavour to*

find, tend to, aspire to, strive, go forward, hasten, intend, desire; nĭti, tendĕre, intendĕre, propĕrāre:—Ic wylle fundian sylf to đam sīþe *I will hasten myself to the journey*, Exon. 119a; Th. 456, 24; Hy. 4, 71: 89b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52. Fundigende of đissere worulde *hastening from this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 2. Ic fundige to đē *I hasten to thee*, Exon. 118b; Th. 454, 28; Hy. 4, 40. Hwider fundast đū *whither art thou hastening?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 5; Gen. 2269. He fundaþ to đæm weorþscipe đæs folgoþes *he aspires to the honour of rule*, Past. 8, 2; Hat. MS. 12b, 25: 11, 3; Hat. MS. 15a, 9. Hī to đē hionan fundiaþ *they tend hence to thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 25, 38. Gif twegen men fundiaþ to ānre stowe *if two men are going to the same place*, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25b, 6. Nū đū mōst feran đider đū fundadest *now thou mayest go whither thou desiredst*, Exon. 32b; Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671. Fundode wrecca of geardum *the stranger hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1137. Hwæđer đū nū ongite forhwȳ đæt fȳr fundige up *dost thou understand why fire tends upwards?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Frióra ǣghwilc fundie to đæm ēcum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 4; Met. 21, 2. Swā hie fundedon *as they desired*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 17; Gen. 2493: Exon. 106a; Th. 404, 11; Rä. 23, 6. [*Laym.* fondien *to seek, try: O. Sax.* fundōn *to strive: O. H. Ger.* fundjan, fundēn *subīre.*] DER. tofundian.

fundung, e; *f. A going, departure;* abĭtus, decessus:—He nolde on his fundunge ofer sǣ hīrēd healdan *he would not hold a court on his departure over sea*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 2.

furan; *sulcare, scribere*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 507. v. furh.

FURH; *nom. gen. acc; dat.* fyrh; *dat. pl.* furum; *f. A* FURROW; sulcus:—Furh *sulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 17; Wrt. Voc. 15, 17: 289, 80. Ne furh ne fōtmǣl *neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. Andlang đære furh *along the furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 554; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 38, 34. Andlang weges to đære gedrifenan fyrh; andlang fyrh *along the way to the driven furrow; along the furrow*, 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 21. On đa furh *on the furrow*, 356; Kmbl. iii. 409, 5: 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 23. Đām drīum furum *in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. [*Wyc.* forewis, forowis *furrows: Piers P.* furwe: *Plat.* fore, fare, *f: Frs.* furch, furge: *O. Frs.* furch, *f: Dut.* vóre, *f: Ger.* furche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vurch, *f: O. H. Ger.* furh, furuh, *f: Dan.* fure, *m. f: Swed.* fåra, *f: Icel.* furask *to be furrowed.*]

furh-wudu; *m. Fir-wood, a fir-tree;* pīnus, Gl. C. fol. 48d; Lchdm. iii. 327, 39, col. 1.

furlang, furlung, es; *n. A* FURLONG; stădium:—On đæt lange furlang *to the long furlong*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 32. Bethania ys gehende Hierusalem ofer fȳftyne furlang *ĕrat Bethania juxta Ierosŏlўmam quăsi stădiis quindĕcim*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. Twentig furlanga *stădia vīginti*, 6, 19: Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Se is þreóra furlunga brād *qui est latitūdĭnis circĭter trium stădiōrum*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

furþ-an, furþ-on, furþ-um; *adv.* [furþ = forþ *forth*, furþan, furþon, furþum, forþum, *dat.*] *Also, too, even, indeed, further, at first;* etiam, quĭdem, prīmo:—Ic secge eów sōþlīce, đæt furþon Salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs oferwrigen swā swā ān of đyson *dico autem vobis, quoniam nec Salomon in omni gloria sua coopertus est sicut unum ex istis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 29. He wēneþ furþon đæt he man ne sȳ *he even thinks that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5. Ic furþum ongan būgan *I first* [prīmo] *began to dwell*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213.

FURĐOR, furđur; *adv.* FURTHER, *more, forwards;* ultĕrius, ultra, amplius, porro:—Ne gang đū ānne stæpe furđor *go not thou one step further*, Jos. 10, 12: Cd. 223; Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Siđđan he đone fintan furđor cūđe *when he further knew the sequel*, Exon. 74b; Th. 278, 32; Jul. 606: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. Eóde se sæster hwǣtes to lv penega, and eác furđor *the sester of wheat went to fifty-five pence, and even further*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 22. Đæt he ā furđor wǣre đonne ōđre brōđor *that he was always more than the other brethren*, Past. 17, 6; Hat. MS. 23b, 1. Ic wille furđor gān *I will go forwards*, Byrht. Th. 139, 1; By. 247. Furđor dōn *to prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23b, 14. [*O. Sax.* furđor *further: O. Frs.* furthor, furdur *further: Ger.* fürder *moreover: M. H. Ger.* vürder *further: O. H. Ger.* furdir *ultĕrius.*]

furđra, *m;* furđre, *f. n: comp. adj.* FURTHER, *greater, superior;* ultĕrior, mājor, prior:—Nys se þeówa furđra đonne se hlāford *non est servus mājor dŏmĭno suo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Hwilc cræft đē geþūht betwux đās furđra wesan *quæ ars tibi vidētur inter istas prior esse?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 13.

furđrung *a furthering, promoting, forwarding*, Somn. 2: 17, Lye. v. fyrđrung.

furþ-um; *adv.* [*dat. of* forþ?] *Also, even, indeed, at first;* prīmo, ĕtiam:—Ne furþum nǣnig nǣre on heofenum *nor was there any even in heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 27. He furþum ongan *he also began*, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 11; Gen. 1238. Ic furþum ongan *I first began*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213. v. furþum-līc.

furþum-līc; *adj.* [furþ = forþ *forth, onwards;* furþum = forþum, *dat. to onwards, excessive?* līc] *Luxurious, indulgent;* luxŭriōsus, mollis, ventrīcōsus:—Sarđanapālus [MS. -olus] se sīþmesta cyningc, wæs swīđe furþumlīc man *Sardanapālus the last king was a very luxurious man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15.

furđur; *adv. Further, more;* ultĕrius, ultra:—Ēr gē on land furđur feran *ere ye proceed further into the land*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254: 1527; B. 761: Exon. 73b; Th. 274, 30; Jul. 541: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 22; Gen. 2014: Andr. Kmbl. 2976; An. 1491. Đæt đē cyning engla gefrætwode furđur micle đonne eall gimma cynn *that the king of angels adorned thee much more than all the kinds of gems*, 3035; An. 1520. v. furđor.

furum *in furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31; *dat. pl. of* furh.

FŪS; *adj. Ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying;* promptus, cĕler, părātus, prōnus, cūpĭdus, propĕræ morti devōtus, mŏribundus:—Se đe stōd fūs on faroþe *he who stood ready on the beach*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255: Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 7; Rä. 72, 24: Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281. He ferde siđđan swīđe fūs to Rōme *he, being very quick, afterwards went to Rome*, Ælfc. T. 30, 8: Cd. 23; Th. 28, 28; Gen. 443: 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Ic eom sīþes fūs *I am ready for the journey*, Beo. Th. 2955; B. 1475: Elen. Kmbl. 2436; El. 1219: Exon. 58b; Th. 212, 10; Ph. 208. Is him fūs hyge *their mind is ready for death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3327; An. 1666. Ealle đa gemoniaþ mōdes fūsne *all these admonish the prompt of mind*, Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 1; Seef. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3307; An. 1656. Đū me fūsne frignest *thou askest me dying*, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201: 49b; Th. 171, 22; Gū. 1130. Geseah ic đæt fūse beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm *I saw the hastening beacon change in hangings and colours*, Rood Kmbl. 42; Kr. 21. Gesāwon randwīgan segn ofer sweóton, fūs on forþweg *the warriors saw the sign over the bands, hastening on its onward way*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. Wǣron æđelingas eft to leódum fūse to farenne *the nobles were ready to go again to their people*, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805: Cd. 151; Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Ic of fūsum rād *I rode from the ready* [*men*], Exon. 130a; Th. 498, 28; Rä. 88, 8. [*Orm.* fus *eager: Laym.* fuse, *pl. prompt, ready: O. Sax.* fūs *inclined, ready: O. H. Ger.* funs *prōnus, promptus: Dan.* fuse *to rush forth: Icel.* fúss *willing, wishing for.*] DER. bealo-fūs, ellor-, grund-, hell-, hin-, ūt-, wæl-.

fūs, es; *n. A hastening, progress;* festīnātio, progressus:—Se đe leófra manna fūs feor wlātode *who beheld afar the dear men's progress*, Beo. Th. 3836; B. 1916.

fūse; *adv. Readily, promptly;* părāte, prompte, Th. Anlct.

fūs-leóþ, es; *n. A parting-song, death-song, dirge;* mŏrientis cantus, fūnebris nēnia:—Đǣr wæs ȳþfynde innan burgum fūsleóþ galen *there was easy to be found within the dwellings the death-song sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. Đū scealt fūsleóþ galan *thou shalt sing the death-song*, Exon. 17a; Th. 39, 17; Cri. 623: 52b; Th. 183, 1; Gū. 1320.

fūslīc; *adj. Ready, prepared;* părātus:—Him Onela forgeaf his gædelinges gūþgewǣdu, fyrdsearu fūslīc *Onela gave him his companion's battle-garments, ready martial gear*, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. He geseah beorhte randas, fyrdsearo fūslīcu *he saw bright shields, a war-equipment ready*, 469; B. 232.

fūslīce; *adv. Readily, promptly, gladly;* prompte, lībenter:—Đæt hī fūslīce gehȳrdon, đa đe him gelǣrde wǣron *ut lībenter ea, quæ dīcĕrentur, audīrent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, note 17, MS. T.

fūs-trendel; *focus*, Hpt. Gl. 439.

fȳfteógeđa *the fifteenth:*—Forþferde he đȳ fȳfteógeđan dæge Kalendarum Martiarum *qui defunctus die dĕcĭma quinta Kalendārum Martiārum*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 36. v. fīfteóđa.

fȳftyne *fifteen;* quindĕcim:—Ofer fȳftyne furlang *over fifteen furlongs*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. v. fīftyne.

fyht *a fight, battle*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feoht.

fyhte-horn, es; *m. A fighting* or *battle-horn;* pugnātōrium cornu:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlīce gebrece snióme *omnia cornua peccātōrum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9.

fyhtling, es; *m. A fightling, soldier;* prælĭātor, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

fyht-wīte, fiht-wīte, es; *n. A fine for fighting;* pugnæ mulcta:—Đæt fyht-wīte *the fine for fighting*, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27.

fyl, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cāsus, intĕrĭtus:—Hȳ đam feore fyl gehēhton *they threatened destruction to his life*, Exon. 40b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520: Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71: 139, 35; By. 264. DER. hrā-fyl. v. fyll, es; *m.*

fȳlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To foul, defile;* inquĭnāre, fœdāre, contāmĭnāre. DER. a-fȳlan, be-, ge-. v. fūlian.

fylc, es; *n. A company, troop, tribe, country, province;* agmen, caterva, trĭbus, provincia. [*Icel.* fylki, *n. a county* or *shire.*] DER. æl-fylc, bí-, ge-.

fylcian; *p.* ade *To arrange troops:*—Harald his liþ fylcade *Harold drew up his force*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [*Icel.* fylkja.]

fyld, es; *m. A fold, volume;* vōlūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. Hpt. Gl. 494.

fylde, *pl.* fyld-n *filled*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523; Jn. Bos. 6, 13; *p. of* fyllan.

FYLGEAN, fylgan, fylgian, fyligean, fylian, filian, feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. dat. acc. To follow, attend, follow* or *carry out;* sēqui, insēqui, exsēqui:—Đæt hearma swā fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *that so many ills must follow to mankind,* Cd. 33; Th. 44, 15; Gen. 709: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ongon se wīsdōm his gewunan fylgan *wisdom began to follow his custom,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 2; Met. 7, 1: Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 6; Phar. 3: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 24; Jud. 33. Đe him fylgian wolde *who would follow him,* Hy. 10, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 39. He ne lēt him ǣnig ne fyligean *non admīsit quemquam se sēqui,* Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34. Đa he on his weorcum wæs geornlīce fyligende *which he was diligently carrying out in his works,* Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. We wǣron þē fylgende *we were following thee,* St. And. 2, 20. Him fyliende *sēquentes se,* Jn. Bos. 1, 38. Ic fylige *sēquor,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Đū gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 25; Jul. 202. Gūþmecga him fylgeþ *the warrior pursues him,* Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92. Ic fylgde gōdnysse *sēquēbar bonĭtātem,* Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Se wrāđa boda fylgde him *the fell messenger followed him,* Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688. Đe he ǣr fyligde [fylgde, MS. B.] *whom he before followed,* L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error,* Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441. Twegen leorningcnihtas fyligdon đam Hǣlende *duo discĭpŭli sĕcūti sunt Jĕsum,* Jn. Bos. 1, 37. Fyle [fylge MS. C.] đū đam *persĕquĕre eam,* Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Đæt we Godes lage fylgean [fylgian MS. B.] *that we follow God's law,* L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 7. Đæt hī georne heora bōcum and gebēdum fylgean *that they strictly attend to their books and prayers,* L. Eth. vi. 41; Th. i. 326, 3. [*Wyc.* foleweden, *p. pl: Piers P.* folwe, folwen: *Chauc.* folwe: *Laym.* folien, foluen, fulien: *Orm.* follȝhenn: *O. Sax.* folgôn: *Frs.* folgjen: *O. Frs.* folgia, fulgia, folia: *Dut.* volgen: *Ger.* folgen: *M. H. Ger.* volgen: *O. H. Ger.* folgēn, folkēn: *Dan.* følge: *Swed.* följa: *Icel.* fylgja.] DER. æfter-fylian, æt-fyligan, be-filgan, ge-fylgan, under-fylgan. v. folgian.

fylgend, es; *m. One who follows* or *carries anything out, a performer;* exsĕcūtor:—Đara þinga đe he ōđre lǣrde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fylgend *eōrum quæ agenda dŏcēbat ĕrat exsĕcūtor devōtissĭmus,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4, note, MSS. B. C.

fylgestre; *f. sectatrix.* Hpt. Gl. 435.

fylging, e; *f. A following:*—Miþ fylginge *sectando,* Rtl. 16, 23; 56, 5.

fylging, e; *f. That which follows, a harrow;* occa, Cot. 143.

fylian *to follow:*—Fyle đū đam *persequere eam,* Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Fylidon, Mt. Kmbl. C. C. 4, 22. v. fylgean.

fyligean *to follow, attend, follow* or *carry out,* Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34: Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. v. fylgean.

fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following, completing, executing;* successio, exĕcūtio:—Đæt to gōdra dǣda fylignessum he hī aweahte *ut eos ad opĕrum bŏnōrum exĕcūtiōnem excitāret,* Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 33.

FYLL, fill, fyllu, fyllo, e; *f. The* FILL, *fulness, plenty;* plēnĭtūdo, satŭrĭtas:—Drinc nū đīne fylle *drink now thy fill,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 36. Gē etaþ to fylle *comēdētis in satŭrĭtāte,* Lev. 26, 5. Fylle gefrægnod *known by its plenteousness,* Beo. Th. 2670, note; B. 1333. Fylle gefǣgon *they rejoiced in the plenty,* 2032; B. 1014. Næs hie đære fylle gefeán hæfdon *they had no joy of that plenty,* 1128; B. 562. Ic sylle heora hungrium hlāf to fylle *paupĕres ejus satŭrābo pānĭbus,* Ps. Th. 131, 16. [*Ger.* fülle, *f: M. H. Ger.* volle, *f. m;* vülle, *f: O. H. Ger.* folla, follî, fullî, *f: Goth.* fullei, fullo, *f: Dan.* fylde, *m. f: Swed.* fylle, *n: Icel.* fylli, fyllr, *f.*] DER. wist-fyll.

FYLL, fyl, fell, fiell, es; *m.* **I.** *a* FALL, *ruin, destruction, death;* cāsus, intĕrĭtus:—Crist is ofermōdigra fyll *Christ is the fall of the high-minded,* Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 55, 6. Æfter his fylle *after his death,* 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22. Mīne innoþas on đam fylle tolocene wǣron *interānea essent ruendo convulsa,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Se bisceop sārgode be đam fylle and mīne forwyrde *episcŏpus de cāsu et intĕrĭtu meo dŏlēbat,* 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Æt fylle *at the fall,* L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 14, note. **II.** *a* FALL, *case, inflection in grammar;* cāsus, inflectio:—Cāsus, đæt is fyll ođđe gebīgedniss *case, that is a declining or inflection,* Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. [*Orm.* fall: *O. Sax.* fal, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* fal, fel, *m: Dut.* val, *m: Ger.* fall, *m: M. H. Ger.* val, *m: O. H. Ger.* fal, *m: Dan.* fald, *n: Swed.* fall, *n: Icel.* fall, *n. lapsus, cāsus,* Rask Hald. Egils.] DER. wæl-fyll.

FYLLAN; ic fylle, đū fyllest, fylst, he fylleþ, fylþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, fyllde, *pl.* fyldon; *impert.* fyl, *pl.* fyllaþ; *pp.* fylled, fyld; *v. trans. To* FILL, *replenish, satisfy, cram, stuff, finish, complete, fulfil;* implēre, replēre, sātŭrāre, farcīre, supplēre, complēre:—Đæt sceolon fyllan firengeorne men *sinful men shall fill that,* Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 11; Cri. 1606: 124 b; Th. 479, 16; Rä. 62, 8. Đæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former deeds,* 47 a; Th. 160, 16; Gū. 944. Ic crammige ođđe fylle *farcio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. Ic fylle *suppleo,* 26, 1; Som. 28, 29. Đū fyllest [fylst Spl.] ealra wihta gehwam bletsunga *tu imples omne anĭmal bĕnĕdictiōne,* Ps. Th. 144, 17. He heáhgetimbro fylleþ fȳres egsan *he shall fill the high structures with fire's horror,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975. Se đe fylþ on gōdum gewilnunge đīne *qui replet in bŏnis desīdĕrium tuum,* Ps. Spl. 102, 5. Hī fyllaþ mid feore foldan gesceafte *they shall fill earth's creation with their spirit,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 15; Cri. 953: Ps. Th. 64, 5. He fylde hig *sātŭrāvit eos,* Ps. Spl. 104, 38. He wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwēlan *he filled the bright dwelling of wealth with glory,* Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523: Hy. 10, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 19. Moises spræc đās word beforan Israēla folce and hig fyllde ōþ ende *lŏcūtus est Moyses audiente ūnīverso cœtu Israel verba carmĭnis hūjus et ad fīnem usque complēvit,* Deut. 31, 30. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle *implēvērunt duodĕcim cophĭnos,* Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Fyl nū đa frumspræce *fulfil now the saying of old!* Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326. Tudre fyllaþ eorþan ælgrēne *fill the all-green earth with progeny,* 10; Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Beóþ đīne feldas fylde mid wæstmum *campi tui replēbuntur ūbertāte,* Ps. Th. 64, 12. Đonne heofon and hel hæleđa bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the sons of men,* Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 20; Cri. 1593. [*Wyc.* fill, fille: *Piers P.* fillen: *Chauc.* filled, *pp: Laym.* fulle, iuullen: *Orm.* fillenn: *Plat.* vullen: *O. Sax.* fullian: *Frs.* folljen: *O. Frs.* fullia, folla, fella: *Dut.* vullen: *Ger.* füllen: *M. H. Ger.* füllen: *O. H. Ger.* fulljan: *Goth.* fullyan: *Dan.* fylde: *Swed.* fylla: *Icel.* fylla.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, ongeán-, samod-: ǽ-fyllende.

FYLLAN = fellan; ic fylle, đū fyllest, he fylleþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, *pl.* fyldon; *pp.* fylled; *v. trans. To fell, cut down, cast down, throw down, destroy;* prosternĕre, cædĕre, dejĭcĕre, destruĕre:—Đā us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorþan *then they began to fell us all to the ground,* Rood Kmbl. 146; Kr. 73. Fyllan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. Gif đū wylt đa firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death,* Ps. Th. 138, 16. Ic beámas fylle *I fell trees,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. Se grimmesta hungor hī fylde *fămes acerbissĭma eos prostrāvit,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 29: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 20; Gen. 747. Đa synsceađan Godes tempel fyldon *the sinful cast down God's temple,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Fyll đa oferhydigan *cast down the proud,* Ps. Th. 73, 22. Hergas fyllaþ *cast down the idols,* Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 27; Cri. 486. [*Chauc.* felle: *Laym.* fallen: *O. Sax.* fellian: *Frs.* fellen: *O. Frs.* falla, fella: *Dut.* vellen: *Ger.* fällen: *M. H. Ger.* falljan, fellen: *Dan.* fælde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* fella.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, of-, to-.

fyllend, es; *m. A fulfiller, performer;* exsĕcūtor:—Đara þinga đe he ōđre lǣrde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fyllend *eōrum quæ agenda dŏcēbat ĕrat exsĕcūtor devōtissĭmus,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4.

fylle-seóc; *adj. Falling sick, epileptic, lunatic;* ēpilepticus = ἐπιλητικός, lunātĭcus:—Đȳ-læs cild sȳ fylleseóc *lest the child be epileptic,* Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. He ys fylleseóc *lunātĭcus est,* Mt. Bos. 17, 15. Wið fylleseócum men *for an epileptic man,* Med. ex Quadr. 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 358, 21. Heó fylleseócum helpeþ *it helpeth the epileptic,* Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 5.

fylle-seócnys, -nyss, e; *f. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ēpilepsia = ἐπιλησία:—Wið fylleseócnysse *for the falling sickness,* Herb. 61, 3; Lchdm. i. 164, 9.

fylle-wærc, felle-wærc, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ēpilepsia = ἐπιλησία:—Of đæs magan ādle cumaþ hramma and fyllewærc *from the disease of the stomach come cramps and epilepsy,* L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 25.

fyllnis, se; *f. Fulness, that which makes full or complete, a supplement:*—Fyllniss *plenitudo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16; Rtl. 100, 13. Fyllnis *supplementum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 21. Fyln's *perfectio,* p. 1, 13.

fyllu, e; *f:* fyllo; *indecl. f. Fulness;* plēnĭtudo:—Anfēng fǣmne fyllo *the woman received fulness,* Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 15; Rä. 43, 5. v. fyll, e; *f.*

fyllung, e; *f. A fulfilling, performing;* perfectio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fylmen, es; *n. A film, thin skin, prepuce;* præpūtium, omentum:—Gē emsnīdaþ đæt flǣsc eówres fylmenes *circumcīdĕtis carnem præpūtii vestri,* Gen. 17, 11. Se werhādes man, đe ne byþ ymsniden on đam flǣsce hys fylmenes, his sāwul biþ adilegod of his folce *mascŭlus, cūjus præpūtii cāro circumcīsa non fuĕrit, delēbĭtur ănĭma illa de pŏpŭlo suo,* 17, 14: Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. Fylmena *films;* omenta *vel* membrānæ, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 93; Wrt. Voc. 27, 23: Cot. 133. Fylmen *omentum,* 74; Som. 71, 61; Wrt. Voc. 44, 43. On đam fylmene *in præpūtio,* Homl. Th. i. 94, 13. Feóllon swylce fylmena of his eágum *there fell as it were films from his eyes,* Homl. Th. i. 386, 31.

fȳlnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness;* fœdĭtas, fœtor, fūligo:—Eorþan fȳlnes, eal forweornast *foulness of earth, thou art all rotting,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7: Cot. 83. v. fūlnes.

fylst, he fylþ *fillest, he fills,* Ps. Spl. 144, 17: 102, 5; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* fyllan.

FYLST, e; *f. Help, assistance;* auxĭlium:—Mid Godes fylste *with God's help,* Bt. Met. Fox 23, 14; Met. 23, 7: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 20. [*Laym.* fulste, vulste *aid, help: O. Frs.* fulliste, folliste, folste, *aid.* [Cf. fullæst.]

fylstan, filstan, ic fylste, he fylsteþ; *p.* [fylstede =] fylste, *pl.* fylston; *subj. pres.* fylste, *pl.* fylsten, fylston; *pp.* fylsted; *v. trans. dat.* [fylst, e;

f. help] *To help, give help, aid, protect;* adjŭvāre, auxĭliāri, protĕgĕre:—Ongan him fylstan *began to give help to them*, Byrht. Th. 139, 37; By. 265. Hig bĭcnodon hyra geferan, ðæt hĭ hĭm fylston *annuĕrunt sŏciis, ut adjŭvārent eos* [*that they should give help to them*], Lk. Bos. 5, 7. Him fylste Drihten *the Lord helped him*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 8; Gen. 2631. Pirrus him fylste *Pyrrhus helped him*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28. Hĭ him fylston wel *they helped him well*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 34; Gen. 2484. Arĭson and fylston eów *surgant et vos protĕgant*, Deut. 32, 38. [*Laym.* fulsten.] DER. ge-fylstan, to-: ge-fylsta. Cf. fullæstan.

fylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

FŸLþ, e; *f.* FILTH, *impurity, rottenness;* spurcĭtia, putrēdo:—Hig synt innan fulle ealre fŷlþe *intus plēna sunt omni spurcĭtia*, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Wið āne cwēnan fŷlþe adreógaþ *cum ūna meretrīce spurcĭtiem āgunt*, Lup. Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 27, 29: Scint. 9. [*O. Sax.* fūlitha, *f: O. H. Ger.* fūlida, *f.*]

fyl-wērig; *adj. Slaughter-weary;* cæde defessus:—Ðū hine geseón mōste fylwērigne *thou mightest have seen him slaughter-weary*, Beo. Th. 1929; B. 962.

fŷnd *a fiend, an enemy*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. v. feónd.

fŷnd, *pl.* of fēond: Lev. 26, 8, 16: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 21: Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35.

fynde; *adj. Able to be found.* DER. eáþ-fynde, ēþ-, ỳþ-.

fyne, es; *n? Moisture, mould;* ūligo:—Fyne *allugo* [=*ūligo*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 47; Wrt. Voc. 57, 28.

fynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fynig *mouldy*] *To become mouldy* or *musty;* mūcescĕre:—Ðæt ðæt hālige hūsel sceole fynegian *that the holy housel should become mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 7.

fynel, es; *m. Fennel;* fēnĭcŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 68; Wrt. Voc. 30, 20. v. finol.

fynig, fini; *adj. Mouldy, musty, damp;* mūcĭdus, uligĭnōsus:—Gyf ðæt hūsel byþ fynig *if the housel be mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 8, 13. Fynig *alluginatus* [=*uligĭnōsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 48; Wrt. Voc. 57, 29.

fyorh; *gen.* fyores; *dat.* fyore; *n. Life;* vīta:—Fĭf and hundteontig on fyore lifde wintra *he passed a hundred and five years in life*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 10; Gen. 1184. v. feorh I.

fyr, fyrr, fier; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—Ðeáh ðū fyr sēo ðonne ðū wǣre *though thou art farther than thou wast*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33, note 7, MS. Bod. Ær gē fyr heonan feran *ere ye proceed farther hence*, Beo. Th. 510; B. 252: 288; B. 143. Fyr faran *longius īre*, Lk. Bos. 24, 28. Fyr fleón *to flee farther*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4.

FŸR, fĭr, es; *n.* FIRE, *a fire, hearth;* ignis, fōcus:—Būton he hæbbe swā scearp andget swā ðæt fŷr *unless he have an understanding as sharp as the fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Fŷr *ignis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 11: Mk. Bos. 9, 44, 46: Ex. 22, 6: Lev. 10, 2: Ps. Spl. 49, 4. Fŷr *ignis* vel *fōcus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 51. Him beforan fōron fŷr and wolcen *fire and cloud journeyed before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 18; Exod. 93: 169; Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: 192; Th. 239, 22; Dan. 374. Ðæs fŷres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. In fŷres fæðm *into the fire's embrace*, Beo. Th. 372; B. 185. Fŷres feng *grasp of the fire*, 3532; B. 1764. Lāgon ða ōðre fŷnd on ðam fŷre *the other fiends lay in the fire*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 10; Gen. 322: 24; Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487: 117; Th. 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Sỳ hyt forcorfen, and on fŷr aworpen *excīdētur, et in ignem mittētur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 19: 17, 15: Mk. Bos. 9, 43: Lk. Bos. 3, 9: Jn. Bos. 15, 6. Ne onæle gē nān fŷr on ðam dæge *non succendētis ignem per diem sabbāti*, Ex. 35, 3: 22, 6. Mid fŷre *with fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. He sweartade fŷre and āttre *he blackened with fire and venom*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 26; Sat. 79: 220; Th. 284, 21: Sat. 325: Beo. Th. 5183; B. 2595. [*Wyc.* fyr, fire: *Piers P.* fir: *Chauc.* fire: *R. Glouc.* fyur: *Laym.* fur: *Orm.* fir: *Scot.* fyre: *Plat.* vür, vüer, füer, *n: O. Sax.* fiur, *n: Frs.* fjœr: *O. Frs.* fior, fiur, *n: Dut.* vuur, *n: Ger.* feuer, *n: M. H. Ger.* viur, viuwer, viwer, *n: O. H. Ger.* fiur, *n: Dan.* fyr, *m. f: Swed.* fyr, *m. a lighthouse, beacon: Icel.* fúrr, *m. fire: Lat.* prūna, *f. a burning coal: Grk.* πῦρ, *n.*] DER. ād-fŷr, æled-, bǣl-, heáh-, heaðo-, helle-, līg-, wæl-, wælm-, wan-, won-.

fyran; *p.* fyrde *To go;* īre:—Ine fyrde to Sce. Petres *Ine went to St. Peter's*, Text Rof. 61, 15. v. feran.

fŷran; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—God gelogode fŷran swurd *God placed a fiery sword*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 30. v. fŷren.

fŷran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To castrate;* castrāre:—Bāras fŷran *apros castrāre*, Obs. Lun. § 3; Lchdm. iii. 184, 19. DER. a-fŷran.

fyras; *gen.* fyra; *pl. m. Men;* hŏmines:—Freá sceáwode fyra fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286: 4007; B. 2001. Ænig ne wæs fyra cynnes *there was not any of the race of men*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 19; Gū. 961: 63 a; Th. 231, 20; Ph. 492: 92 a; Th. 345, 22; Gn. Ex. 194. v. firas.

fŷr-bēr; *adj. Igniferus*, Hpt. Gl. 509.

fŷr-bæþ; *gen.* -bæðes, -baðes; *n. A fire-bath;* igneum balneum:—On fŷrbæðe *in the fire-bath*, Elen. Kmbl. 1895; El. 949. In fŷrbaðe *in the fire-bath*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 10; Cri. 831: 22 b; Th. 61, 18; Cri. 986.

fŷr-bend, es; *m. A fire-band;* vincŭlum igne dūrātum:—Dūru onarn fŷrbendum fæst *the door fast with fire-bands yielded*, Beo. Th. 1448; B. 722.

fŷr-bēta, an; *m.* [bētan II. *to light* or *make a fire, kindle*] *One who looks after the fire;* fōcārius, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 74; Wrt. Voc. 27, 3.

fŷr-bryne, es; *m. A fire burning;* incendium:—Wearþ ungemetlĭc fŷrbryne mid Rōmānum *an immense fire happened among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 18.

fyrclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flash, flicker;* fulgēre:—Swilce se beám ongeán weardes wið ðæs steorran ward fyrcliende wǣre *as if the beam were flashing towards the star from an opposite direction*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. v. flicerian.

fŷr-clom; *gen.* -clommes; *m.* [clom *a band, bond*] *A fire-bond;* vincŭlum ignītum *vel* igne dūrātum:—Ðis is þeóstre [ðeostræ MS.] hām, þearle gebunden fæstum fŷrclommum *this is a dark home, strongly bound with fast fire-bonds*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 16; Sat. 39.

fŷr-cruce *a fire-cruse* or *pot, kettle;* cŭcŭma, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cruce.

fŷr-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A kind of fire;* igneum gĕnus:—Mycel fŷrcyn and mycel bryne *a great kind of fire and a great burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 36.

FYRD, fyrdung, e; *f.* I. *an army, the military array of the whole country;* exercĭtus, expĕdĭtio. To take part in the *fyrd* was the general duty of every freeman, even of the mere churl, but as forming one branch of the *trinoda necessitas* it belonged especially to owners of land. 'Every owner of land was obliged to the *fyrd* or expeditio; the owner of bookland as liable to the *trinoda necessitas* alone; the occupier of folkland as subject to that as well as to many other obligations from which bookland was exempted.' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 190, q. v. *By the simple appellation of* fyrd *the land-force was to be understood.* The naval armament was denominated the scip-fyrd. v. folc-land I [*c*]:—Be ðon ðe gesĭþcund man fyrde forsitte. Gif gesĭþcund mon, landāgende, forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes; unlandāgende lx scillinga; cierlisc xxx scillinga; to fyrd-wīte [MS. fierd-wīte] *in case a* gesithcund *man neglects the* fyrd. *If a* gesithcund *man owning land, neglect the* fyrd, *let him pay* 120 *shillings and forfeit his land; one not owning land,* 60 *shillings; a churlish man,* 30 *shillings; as a fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7–10. II. *an army;* agmen, exercĭtus:—Fyrd sceal wið fyrde sacan *army shall strive against army*, Menol. Fox 565; Gn. C. 52: Cd. 146; Th. 183, 8; Exod. 88. On Faraones fyrde *in Pharaoh's army*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 3; Phar. 2. Claudius, se cāsere, fyrde gelædde on Breotone *Claudius, the emperor, led an army into Britain*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62. Gesomnade he his fyrd wið West-Seaxum *he assembled his army against the West Saxons*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 2: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 24; Exod. 156. Fōr fyrda mǣst *the greatest of armies marched*, Elen. Kmbl. 69; El. 35. Hĭ heora fyrd gesomnedon *they assembled their armies*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 36. III. *an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—Ðæt ic of ðisse fyrde feran wille *that I will flee out of this expedition*, Byrht. Th. 138, 16; By. 221. Ðeáh ðū mid us ne fare on fyrd *though thou go not with us in the expedition*, Ps. Th. 43, 11. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean *they begin to think about the expedition*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408: 32; Th. 43, 11; Gen. 689: 92; Th. 118, 7; Gen. 1961. IV. *a camp;* castrum:—Fyrd *castrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 76; Wrt. Voc. 18, 28. [*Laym.* ferde, uerde, *f. an army: Orm.* ferd *an army: Scot.* ferde *an army, host: O. Sax.* fard, *f. an expedition: Frs.* feard: *O. Frs.* ferd, *f. an expedition: Ger.* fahrt, fart, *f. iter: M. H. Ger.* vart, *f: O. H. Ger.* fart, *f. iter: Dan.* fart, færd, *m. f. an expedition: Swed.* fart, *m. a passage: Icel.* ferð, *f. travel.*]

fyrd *a ford,* found in the compound Twŷ-fyrd *Twyford.* v. ford.

fyrd-cræft *an expedition.* v. fird-cræft.

fyrderung, e; *f. A preparation* or *provision for an expedition;* expedītiōnis appărātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrd-esne, es; *m. A warlike youth* or *man, warrior;* bellĭcōsus jŭvĕnis, bellātor:—In ðam ylcan gefeohte, Ōsfriþ his ōðer sunu, ær him gefeóll, se hwatesta fyrdesne *in quo bello, ante illum ūnus filius ējus Osfrid, jŭvĕnis bellĭcōsus, cĕcĭdit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15.

fyrd-færeld, es; *n.* [fyrd *an army;* færeld *a journey*] *A military expedition* or *service;* mīlĭtāris expedītio:—Būtan ðysum þrīm þingum, ðæt is, fyrdfærelde, and brigcgewurce, and burhbōte *except these three things, that is, military service, bridge-work, and reparation of fortresses*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 10. Ðæt he þreó þing of his lande dō, fyrdfæreld, and burhbōte, and brycgeweorc *ut ĭta fāciat pro terra sua, scīlĭcet, expĕdĭtiōnem, burhbōtam, et brigbōtam*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

fyrd-faru, ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition* or *service;* mīlĭtāris expĕdītio:—Gif hwā burhbōte, oððe bricgbōte, oððe fyrdfare forsitte *if any one neglect reparation of fortresses, or reparation of bridges, or military service*, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8.

fyrd-geatwe, -geatewe; *gen.* a; *pl. f.* [geatwe *arms, trappings*] *Warlike trappings* or *arms;* bellĭcōsus appărātus:—Yr byþ fyrdgeatewa [fyrdgeacewa MS.] sum *a bow is a part of warlike arms,* Runic pm. 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54.

fyrd-gemaca, an; *m.* [gemaca *a companion*] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier;* commīlĭto:—Tytus asende bodan to hys fyrdgemacan, ðe wæs genemned Uespasianus *Titus sent messengers to his fellow-soldier, who was named Vespasian,* Nathan. 5.

fyrd-gestealla, an; *m. A comrade in arms, martial comrade;* expĕdĭtiōnis bellĭcæ sŏcius, commīlĭto:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms,* Beo. Th. 5739; B. 2873. Wurdon Sodomware leófum bedrorene fyrdgesteallum *the inhabitants of Sodom were deprived of their beloved martial comrades,* Cd. 93; Th. 120, 23; Gen. 1999.

fyrd-getrum, es; *n.* [getrum *a band*] *A martial band, company of soldiers;* agmen, cŏhors:—Fūs fyrdgetrum *the prompt martial band,* Cd. 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Hēht his herecist healdan georne, fæst fyrdgetrum *he bade his warlike band, the firm company, bear them boldly,* 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178.

fyrd-hom, es; *m.* [hom *a covering, garment*] *A war-covering;* bellĭca vestis, lōrĭca:—Ðæt heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte *that she might not pierce through the war-covering,* Beo. Th. 3012; B. 1504.

fyrd-hrægl, es; *n.* [hrægel, hrægl *a garment*] *A war-garb;* bellĭca vestis, lōrĭca:—Helm oft gescær, fæges fyrdhrægl *it often slashed the helmet, the war-garb of the fated,* Beo. Th. 3058; B. 1527.

fyrd-hwæt; *adj. Bold in warfare, warlike, brave;* bellĭcōsus:—Ðæt wæron mære men ofer eorþan, and fyrdhwate *those were famous men throughout the earth, and bold in warfare,* Andr. Kmbl. 16; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 2356; El. 1179: Apstls. Kmbl. 23; Ap. 12: Beo. Th. 3286; B. 1641.

fyrdian, fierdian, feordian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fyrd *an army*] *To go with an army, march, be at war;* proficisci, bellum gĕrĕre:—Fyrdode him togeánes *he marched against him,* Chr. 835; Th. 117, 18, col. 1, 2: 894; Th. 166, 17, col. 2; 167, 16, col. 1. Hī fyrdedon wið Ætlan Hūna cyninge *they were at war with Attila, king of the Huns,* 443; Th. 18, 30, col. 1.

fyrding, firding, e; *f.* I. *an army, army prepared for war;* exercĭtus, procinctus:—Fyrding [MS. fyrdingc] *procinctus,* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 42; Wrt. Voc. 50, 24: 72, 71. Mid ormætre fyrdinge *with an immense army,* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 2: 194, 13. II. *an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—Geswicon ðære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 29. v. fyrdung.

fyrdinga; *adv. In companies* or *flocks, by bands* or *multitudes;* catervātim, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrdleás, fierdleás; *adj. Without an army* or *force;* exercĭtu cărens:—Hit ðonne fyrdleás wæs *it was then without a force,* Chr. 894; Th. 164, 29, col. 2; 165, 29, col. 1, 2.

fyrd-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song;* mīlĭtāre carmen:—Fyrdleóþ agōl wulf on walde *a wolf sang a war-song in the wood,* Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577.

fyrdlĭc; *adj. Military, martial;* mīlĭtāris:—Hire fær is wiðmeten fyrdlĭcum truman *her course is compared to a martial band,* Homl. Th. i. 444, 5: Jos. 11, 10.

fyrd-man, ferd-mon; *pl.* -men; *m. A military man, a soldier;* miles:—He sceal hæbban fyrdmen *he must have soldiers,* Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33.

fȳr-draca, an; *m. A fire-dragon, fire-drake;* ignĭvŏmus drăco:—Frēcne fȳrdraca *a fell fire-dragon,* Beo. Th. 5371; B. 2689.

fyrd-rinc, ferd-rinc, es; *m. A man of arms, warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Frōd wæs se fyrdrinc *skilful was the man of arms,* Byrht. Th. 135, 58; By. 140. Fyrdrincas frome *bold soldiers,* Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261. Se com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *who came to greet the chief of warriors,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104.

fyrdringnes *an exalting, promoting, advancing* or *furthering;* exaltātio, promōtio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrdringnes.

fyrd-sceorp, es; *n. A war-vest;* bellĭcus ornātus:—Hwīlum hongige on wage freólīc fyrdsceorp *sometimes I hang on the wall a goodly war-vest,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13.

fyrd-scip, es; *n. A ship of war;* bellĭca nāvis:—Gif hwā fyrdscip awyrde *if any one injure a ship of war,* L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 5. Ðæt man fyrdscipa gearwige *that ships of war be made ready,* vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 4.

fyrd-searu, -searo; *gen.* -wes; *n. A war-equipment;* bellĭcus appărātus:—Him Onela forgeaf fyrdsearu fūslĭc *Onela gave him a ready war-equipment,* Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. Fyrdsearo, 469; B. 232.

fyrd-sōcn, e; *f.* [sōcn *the seeking*] *The seeking of the army, military service;* mīlĭtia:—Ðæt hit sȳ gefreód ealra þeówdōma, būton fyrdsōcne, and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce *that it shall be freed from all services, except military service, castle-building, and bridge-work,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1061; 389, 30.

fyrd-stemn *an army-corps.* v. fird-stemn.

fyrd-tiber, es; *n.* [tiber *a sacrifice*] *A military sacrifice;* mīlĭtāris hostia:—Fyrdtiber [MS. fyrdtimber] *hostia exercĭtūs,* Cot. 103.

fyrd-truma, an; *m. A martial band, an army;* exercĭtus:—Swā egeslīc swā fyrdtruma *as terrible as a martial band,* Homl. Th. i. 442, 34.

fyrdung, e; *f.* I. *an army prepared for war, armament;* exercĭtus:—Beó man georne ymbe fyrdunga *let the armaments be diligently attended to,* L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32. II. *an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—On fyrdunge *in the expedition,* L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 14. III. *a camp;* castra:—Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra,* Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. v. fyrd.

fyrd-wǽn, es; *m. A military waggon;* essĕdum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050–1073; 430, 2.

fyrd-weard, e; *f. An army-guard, a military watch;* mīlĭtāris custōdia:—Sǽweard and heáfodweard and fyrdweard *sea-guard and head-guard and army-guard,* L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 5.

fyrd-werod, -weord, es; *n. An army-host, phalanx;* turma, phălanx = φάλαγξ, Cot. 140. Micel stefn fyrdweorodes getrymnesse *a great sound of the arraying of a host,* Blickl. Homl. 91, 35.

fyrd-wīc, es; *n. An army-station, a camp;* castra:—Ðis ys Godes fyrdwīc *castra Dei sunt hæc,* Gen. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 77; Wrt. Voc. 18, 29. Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra,* Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. Hī feóllon on middele fyrdwīca heora *cĕcĭdērunt in mĕdio castrōrum eōrum,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 32. To ðām fyrdwīcum *to the camps,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 220.

fyrd-wīsa, an; *m. A leader of an expedition;* expĕdĭtiōnis dux:—Sum biþ heretoga, fyrdwīsa from *one is a general, a bold leader,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 32; Crä. 77.

fyrd-wíse, an; *f. A military manner:*—Se mon se ne wǽre mid his wǽpnum æfter fyrdwíson gegered *qui non legitimis indutus insignibusque armis,* Nar. 9, 28.

fyrd-wīte, ferd-wīte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: 15; Th. i. 384, 3: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1066; 411, 31.

fyrd-wyrðe; *adj. Famous in war;* bello clārus:—Gang æfter flóre fyrdwyrðe man *the man famous in war went along the floor,* Beo. Th. 2637; B. 1316.

fyren, e; *f. A sin, crime;* peccātum, crīmen:—Deorce fyrene *dark sins,* Ps. Th. 108, 14. He ðære mǽgþe fleáh fyrene *he avoided the crimes of the people,* Cd. 92; Th. 116, 24; Gen. 1941: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. v. firen.

fȳren, fȳran; *def.* se fȳrena, seó, ðæt fȳrene; *adj. Fiery, burning, flaming;* ignītus, igneus, flammeus:—Is ðīn āgen spræc innan fȳren, sylf swíðe hāt *ignītum elŏquium tuum vehementer,* Ps. Th. 118, 140. Sió fȳrene sunne *the fiery sun,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27. Swylce eal Finns buruh fȳrenu wǽre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire,* Fins. Th. 73; Fin. 36. Ðæt fȳrene swurd *the fiery sword,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. Under ðam fȳrenan hrōfe *under the fiery roof,* Cd. 185; Th. 230, 27; Dan. 239. God hēt him fȳrenne beám befōran wīsian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them,* Ps. Th. 104, 34. Fȳren swurd *flammeum glădium,* Gen. 3, 24. Fȳrene sweorde *with a fiery sword,* Cd. 45; Th. 58, 17; Gen. 947: 76; Th. 95, 8; Gen. 1575. Fȳrnum clommum *with fiery fetters,* Andr. Kmbl. 2756; An. 1380: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. [*Orm.* firen: *Laym.* furen.]

fȳren cylle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29, note, MS. B. v. fȳren þecelle.

fyren-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed;* scĕlestum făcĭnus:—He is mild-heort, and manþwǽre hiora fyrendǽdum *ipse est mīsĕrĭcors, et prŏpĭtius fit peccātis eorum,* Ps. Th. 77, 37: Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 30; Dan. 345. v. firen-dǽd.

fyren-earfeðe, es; *n. A sinful woe;* scĕlestum mălum:—Heó nyste ðæt swā fela fyrenearfeða fylgean sceolde *she knew not that so many sinful woes must follow,* Cd. 33; Th. 44, 14; Gen. 709.

fyren-full; *adj. Sinful, unjust, wicked;* inīquus:—Fyrenfulle men geworhton *wicked men have wrought,* Soul Kmbl. 179; Seel. 90. Used as a noun, *One who is sinful, a sinner;* peccātor:—Swā ða fyrenfullan frēcne forweorþaþ *sic pĕreant peccātōres a făcie Dei,* Ps. Th. 67, 2: 54, 2: 57, 9. v. firen-full.

fȳrenfull; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—Is fȳrenfull spæc ðīn swīðlīce *est ignītum elŏquium tuum vehementer,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 140.

fyrenfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Luxury, riot;* luxūria, tŭmultus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To sin, commit adultery;* peccāre, mœchāri:—Fyrnaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus will the body sin,* Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. Ne fyrena ðū *non mœchāběris,* Lk. Bos. 18, 20. DER. ge-fyrnian. v. firenian.

fyrenlīce; *adv. Vehemently, rashly;* vehementer:—Ðæt ðū tō fyrenlīce feohtan sōhtest *that thou soughtest to fight too rashly,* Wald. 35; Vald. 1, 20.

fyren-ligerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To commit fornication;* fornĭcāri:—Hī fyrenligeredon on begīmingum his *fornĭcāti sunt in adinventiōnibus suis,* Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

fyren-lust, es; *m. Luxury;* luxŭria:—Ne gēmdon hie nânes fyren-lustes *they cared not for any luxury,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7. v. firen-lust.

fyren-þearf, e; *f. Dire distress;* nimia miseria:—Fyrenþearfe ongeat *he perceived the dire need,* Beo. Th. 28; B. 14.

fyren þecelle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. v. þecelle.

fyrenum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* fyren *a sin, crime*] *Sinfully, criminally;* mălĕ, sceleste:—Bona of flânbogan fyrenum sceôteþ *the slayer wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow,* Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Fyrenum gesyngad *criminally perpetrated,* 4874; B. 2441.

fyren-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mălum făciens, peccans:—Ic fyrenwyrcende oft elnade *I often emulated evil-doing* [*men*], Ps. Th. 72, 2. v. firen-wyrcende, firen.

fyren-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, sinner;* măli actor, peccātor:—Hû lange fyrenwyrhtan foldan wealdaþ *how long shall evil-doers rule the earth?* Ps. Th. 93, 3. Đæt ic on wrâþne seáþ mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *that I should fall with sinners into the horrible pit,* 87, 4.

fyres *furze,* Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. fyrs.

fyrest; *adj. First, front;* primus:—Æt đâm feówer tôþum fyrestum *for the four front teeth,* L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2. v. fyrst; *adj.*

fŷr-feaxe; *adj.* [feaxe *having hair*] *Fiery-haired;* ignicŏmus:—Fŷrfeaxe [MS. -feaxa] *igniĕcŏmus,* Cot. 170.

fŷr-gearwunge; *pl. f. Fire-preparation, fuel;* fŏmes, focŭlāria, Cot. 83.

fŷr-gebræc, es; *n. A fire-crash;* ignis frăgor *vel* strĕpĭtus:—Đæt fŷrgebræc *the fire-crash,* Cd. 119; Th. 154, 24; Gen. 2560.

fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus:—Flet [MS. fled] Þor on fyrgen hæfde *Thor had a dwelling on the mountain,* Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. DER. fyrgen-beám, -holt, -streám. v. firgen.

fyrgen-beám, es; *m. A mountain-tree;* saltuensis arbor:—He fyrgenbeámas ofer hârne stân hleónian funde *he found mountain-trees leaning over the hoar rock,* Beo. Th. 2833; B. 1414.

fyrgen-holt, es; *n. A mountain-wood;* montāna silva:—On fyrgenholt *into a mountain-wood,* Beo. Th. 2791; B. 1393.

fyrgen-streám, es; *m. A mountain-stream;* montānum flūmen:—Đær fyrgenstreám niđer gewîteþ *where the mountain-stream flows downward,* Beo. Th. 2723; B. 1359. v. firgen-streám.

fŷr-gnâst, es; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Flugon fŷrgnâstas *fire-sparks flew,* Andr. Kmbl. 3090; An. 1548.

fyrh *to a furrow,* Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22; *dat. sing. of* furh.

fŷr-hât; *adj. Fire-hot;* ut ignis ardens:—Fŷrhât lufu *a fire-hot love,* Elen. Kmbl. 1871; El. 937.

fŷr-heard; *adj. Fire-hard;* igne dūrātus:—Eoforlîc scionon fâh and fŷrheard *boar's likenesses shone variegated and fire-hard,* Beo. Th. 615; B. 305.

fŷr-hole; *f. Catasta,* Hpt, Gl. 310. 'Catastæ, genus tormenti, i. e. lecti ferrei, quibus impositi Martyres, ignis supponebatur.' Du Cange.

fyrht, firht, freht, es; *n? A divining, divination, augury;* auspĭcium, hariolātio, augŭrium:—Ođđe on blôte ođđe on fyrhte *either by sacrifice or by divination,* L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On firhte, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 28. Æristum ođđe frumum frehtum *prīmis auspĭciis,* Rtl. 97, 16. v. frihtrung.

fyrht; *adj. Timid;* tĭmĭdus:—On his sôþfæstnesse swylce dēmeþ on folce fyrhte þearfan *in sua justĭtia jūdĭcābit paupĕres hujus pŏpŭli,* Ps. Th. 71, 4. DER. god-fyrht. v. forht.

fyrhtan; *p.* fyrhte; *pp.* fyrhted *To* FRIGHTEN, *terrify, tremble;* terrēre tremere:—Gif lîgette and þunorrâde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon and fyrhton *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aëra terrērent,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Đû dôest đa fyrhta *facis eam tremere,* Rtl. 102, 21. DER. a-fyrhtan.

fyrhþ, es; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* ănĭmus, mens:—Biþ fyrhþ afrêfred *the spirit is comforted,* Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638. Ic ne can đæt ic nât findan on fyrhþe *I cannot find what I know not in my mind,* Elen. Kmbl. 1278; El. 641: 391; El. 196. II. *life;* vita:—Đû God Dryhten wealdest wîdan fyrhþ *thou Lord God rulest for ever,* Elen. Kmbl. 1518; El. 761. DER. stærced-fyrhþ, wîde-. v. ferhþ.

fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Wise-minded, prudent;* prūdens, săpiens, Elen. Kmbl. 1758; El. 881. v. ferhþ-gleáw.

fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. The soul-inclosure, breast;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan fæste bewunden *Christ's praise was steadfastly enclosed within his breast,* Andr. Kmbl. 115; An. 58: 3138; An. 1572. v. ferhþ-loca.

fyrhþ-lufe, an; *f. Love of the soul, mental love;* ănĭmi ămor:—Ic to ânum đê stađolige fæste fyrhþlufan *I keep the steadfast love of my soul firmly fixed to thee only,* Andr. Kmbl. 165; An. 83.

fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind;* mens:—Gê fyrhþsefan mînne cunnon *ye know my mind,* Elen. Kmbl. 1066; El. 534. v. ferhþ-sefa.

fyrhþ-wêrig; *adj. Soul-weary, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Seó cwên ongan fricggan fyrhþwêrige, ymb fyrngewritu *the queen began to ask them, sorrowful, concerning the old scriptures,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 1119; El. 560. v. ferþ-wêrig.

fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear;* tĭmor:—Mid micelre fyrhtnesse *with great fear,* Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 14; Mt. Kembl. Lind. 14, 26. v. forhtnys.

FYRHTO; *indecl. in sing.* fyrhtu, e; *f. Fear,* FRIGHT, *dread, terror, trembling;* tĭmor, păvor, formīdo, terror, trĕmor:—Us fyrhto gegrâp *fear seized us,* Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 32: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Fyrhto ođđe bifung *trĕmor,* Ps. Lamb. 47, 7. Đeós firhtu [fyrhtu, MS. D.] *hæc formīdo,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50: Ps. Th. 54, 4. Egsa me and fyrhtu forcwômon *tĭmor et trĕmor vēnĕrunt sŭper me,* Ps. Th. 54, 5. On mînre fyrhto *in păvōre meo,* 30, 25. Geblissiaþ him on fyrhto [fyrhtu, Lamb.] *exultāte ei in trĕmōre,* Ps. Spl. 2, 11. Hî mycle fyrhto onstyredon đâm monnum đe hî sceáwodon and gesâwon *they stirred up much fear in the men who beheld and saw them,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23: Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 21; Hy. 4, 87. Ne him Godes fyrhtu georne ondrædaþ *non tĭmuērunt Deum,* Ps. Th. 54, 20: 77, 53. [*O. Sax.* forhta, *f: O. Frs.* fruchta: *Dut. Kil.* vrucht, vurcht: *Ger.* furcht, *f: M. H. Ger.* vorhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* forhta, *f: Goth.* faurhtei, *f: Dan.* frygt, *m. f: Swed.* fruktan, *f.*]

fŷr-hûs, es; *n. A* FIRE-HOUSE, *furnace;* cămīnus = κάμινος, fornax:—Fŷrhûs *camīnātum?* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 92; Wrt. Voc. 58, 7. Fŷrhûses hlŷwing *caumenæ* (?) *refŭgium,* R. Concord. 11.

fyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a furrow, to plough, till;* proscindĕre aratro, Scint. 32.

fŷrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish;* fŏcum præbēre:—Fêde þearfan and scrŷde and hûsige and fŷrige *let him feed the needy, and clothe, and house, and fire them,* L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

fyrlen, feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus, distans, remōtus:—Đeáh đe he fyrlen sŷ *though he be far off,* Homl. Th. ii. 444, 9. For đære fyrlenan heáhnysse *for its remote elevation,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 15, note 7. Sum æđelboren man ferde on fyrlen land *hŏmo quidam nōbĭlis abiit in rĕgiōnem longinquam,* Lk. Bos. 19, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14. To fyrlenum eardum *to distant lands,* Gen. 20, 13. Mid fulluhte aþwagen fram his fyrlenum dædum *with baptism washed from his former deeds,* H. R. 107, 14.

fyrlen, es; *n. Distance;* distantia:—For đam mycclan fyrlene *on account of the great distance,* Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43.

fŷr-leóht, es; *n. A fire-light;* igneum lūmen:—He fŷrleóht geseah *he saw a fire-light,* Beo. Th. 3037; B. 1516.

fŷr-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam;* igneus splendor:—Fŷrleóma stôd geond đæt atole scræf *a fire-beam stood through that horrid den,* Cd. 216; Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128.

fŷrlîce *suddenly,* Num. 16, 35. v. færlîce.

fŷr-loca, an; *m. A fire-bond;* igneum claustrum:—Eart tû in fŷrlocan feste gebunden *thou art fast bound in fire-bonds,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 20; Sat. 58.

fyrm, e; *f. A feast;* ĕpŭlæ:—Đa Philistei micele fyrme geworhton *the Philistines made a great feast,* Jud. 16, 25. v. feorm.

fŷr-mǽl, es; *m. A fire-mark;* măcŭla igne inusta:—Fŷrmælum fâg *variegated with marks of fire,* Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136.

fyrmest, formest; *def.* se fyrmesta, seó, đæt fyrmeste; *sup. adj.* FOREMOST, *first;* primus:—Se đe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sŷ he eówer þeów *qui vŏluĕrit inter vos primus esse, ĕrit vester servus,* Mt. Bos. 20, 27: Mk. Bos. 9, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35. Se fyrmesta and se betesta *the foremost and the best;* præstantissĭmus, Cot. 153. Se fyrmesta is eásterne wind *the first is the east wind,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 22; Lchdm. iii. 274, 13. Đis ys đæt mæste and đæt fyrmeste bebod *hoc est maximum et primum mandātum,* Mt. Bos. 22, 38. Agynn fram đam ŷtemestan oþ đone fyrmestan *begin from the last to the first,* 20, 8. Manega fyrmeste beóþ ŷtemeste, and ŷtemeste fyrmeste *multi ĕrunt primi novissĭmi, et novissĭmi primi,* 19, 30: Mk. Bos. 10, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 30. Đa fyrmestan *primi,* Mt. Bos. 20, 16. Fyrmest manna *first of men;* summas, primas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 58, 59: Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 39. Fyrmeste [MS. fyrmyste] naman *primĭtivan ōmĭna,* 5; Som. 4, 8.

fyrmest; *sup. adv. At first, most, very well, best;* primo, maxĭme, optĭme:—Hie feônda gefær fyrmest gesâgon *they first saw the enemies' march,* Elen. Kmbl. 136; El. 68: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 21; Exod. 310. Swâ he fyrmest meahte *as much as ever he could,* Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 632; El. 316: Ps. Th. 72, 6: 106, 29: 121, 7. Swâ forþ swa we fyrmest leornian mâgon *as far as ever we can learn,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 5: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6; L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28.

fyrmþ, frymþ, e; *f.* I. [feormian I. *to feed, support, entertain*] *A receiving to food, harbouring, an entertainment;* receptio ad victum, susceptio:—Đis syndon đa gerihta đe se cyning âh ofer ealle men; đæt is ... and flŷmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men; that is ... and* [*the penalty for*] *the harbouring of fugitives,* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. Ælc mon môt onsacan fyrmþe *every man*

may deny entertainment, L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1, note 3, MSS. B, H. II. [feormian III. *to cleanse*] *A cleansing, washing;* ablūtio, baptisma = *βάπτισμα*:—Calica fyrmþa *cālicum baptismăta*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4: Hpt. Gl. 420.

FYRN; *adj. Ancient, old;* antīquus, priscus:—Fyrn forþgesceaft *the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rä. 81, 9. [*O. Sax.* fern: *Ger.* firn, firne: *M. H. Ger.* virne: *O. H. Ger.* firni: *Goth.* fairneis: *Swed.* forn *only in compounds;* as, forn-ālder, *m. antiquity: Icel.* forn: *Lith.* pernay *anni priōris.*]

fyrn; *adv. Formerly, long ago, of old;* ōlim, prīdem, antīquĭtus:—Hū mæg ic ðæt findan ðæt swā fyrn gewearþ *how can I find that which happened so long ago?* Elen. Kmbl. 1261; El. 632: 1279; El. 641. Ðæt he bibūgan mæge ðone bitran drync ðone Eue fyrn Adame geaf *that he may escape the bitter drink which Eve of old gave to Adam*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 11; Gū. 841: 47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 11; Gen. 2696. [*O. Sax.* forn, furn: *O. H. Ger.* forn *prius, ōlim.*] DER. ge-fyrn, un-.

fyrn-dagas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Days of old, ancient days;* priscæ dies:—Ðis is se ilca God ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cūðon *this is the same God whom your fathers knew in days of old*, Andr. Kmbl. 1503; An. 753: 1951; An. 978: Cd. 223; Th. 293, 31; Sat. 463. Swā hine fyrndagum worhte wǣpna smiþ *as the armourer wrought it in ancient days*, Beo. Th. 2907; B. 1451. [*Laym.* i furn daȝen: *O. Sax.* an furndagun.]

fyrn-geár, es; *n. A former* or *by-gone year;* priscus *vel* prætĕrītus annus:—Fyrngeárum frōd *old with by-gone years*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 3; Ph. 219: Menol. Fox 483; Gn. C. 12. [*Piers P.* fernyere.]

fyrn-geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* -geár] *In by-gone years, of old time;* ōlim, antīquĭtus, Ps. Th. 94, 9.

fyrn-geflīt, es; *n. An ancient strife, old conflict;* vĕtus lis *vel* rixa:—Þurh fyrngeflīt *through the old conflict*, Elen. Kmbl. 1804; El. 904. Hī guldon hyra fyrngeflītu fāgum swyrdum *they requited their ancient strifes with stained swords*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 17; Jud. 264.

fyrn-geflíta, an; *m. An enemy of old;* antīquus inīmīcus:—Būtan his fyrngeflītan *except to his enemy of old*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 25; Pa. 34.

fyrn-gemynd, es; *n. An ancient reminiscence;* antīqua mĕmŏria:—Ða ðe fyrngemynd mid Iudēum gearwast cūðon *they who best knew the old memories among the Jews*, Elen. Kmbl. 654; El. 327.

fyrn-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of old;* ōlim constĭtūtum:—Ne wāt ǣnig hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, fæger fyrngesceap, ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd *not any knows how the conditions are wondrous, the fair decree of old, concerning the bird's birth*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 15; Ph. 360.

fyrn-gesetu; *pl. n. Ancient seats, a former dwelling-place;* pristĭnum dŏmĭcĭlium:—Oþ-ðæt fyrngesetu eft gesēceþ *till it again seeks its ancient seats*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 5; Ph. 263.

fyrn-gestreón, es; *n. An ancient treasure;* antīquus thesaurus:—Full fyrngestreóna *full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32, MS. B.

fyrn-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* priscum *vel* jam diu perfectum ŏpus:—Ǽr ðon endige frōd fyrngeweorc *before his wise ancient work shall end*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 14; Ph. 48: 57 a; Th. 204, 9; Ph. 95: Andr. Kmbl. 1473; An. 738. Freá sceáwode fyra fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286.

fyrn-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient war;* vĕtus pugna:—On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes *on which was engraved the origin of the ancient war*, Beo. Th. 3382; B. 1689.

fyrn-gewrit, -gewryt, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -gewritu, -gewrito; *n. An ancient writing, old scripture;* vĕtus *vel* prisca scriptūra:—Ðý-læs toworpen sīen frōd fyrngewritu *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned*, Elen. Kmbl. 861; El. 431. Ða ðe fyrngewritu sēlest cunnen *those who best know the ancient writings*, 746; El. 373: 1117; El. 560. Þurh fyrngewrito *through ancient writings*, 309; El. 155. On eallum ðām fyrngewrytum *in all the ancient writings*, Salm. Kmbl. 15; Sal. 8.

fyrn-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work;* ōlim factum:—Ðæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former work*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 15; Gū. 944.

fyrn-gid, -gidd, es; *n. An old prophecy;* vĕtus prŏphētia:—Fyrngidda frōd *prudent in old prophecies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1079; El. 542.

fyrnian, he fyrnaþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* calumniāri:—Fyrnaþ ðus ðæt flǽschord *thus it* [*the soul*] *shall revile the flesh*, Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. v. firenian.

fyrn-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of yore;* qui ōlim vixit:—Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761.

fyrn-sceaða, an; *m. An old enemy* or *fiend;* antīquus inīmīcus:—Fāh fyrnsceaða *a hostile fiend*, Andr. Kmbl. 2691; An. 1348.

fyrn-streámas; *pl. m. Ancient streams, the ocean;* prisca fluenta, oceănus:—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean-floater*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7.

fyrn-syn, -synn, e; *f. A sin of yore;* priscum peccātum:—Fyrnsynna fruma *the author of sins of yore*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 9; Jul. 347.

fyrnum; *adv. With horror, horribly, intensely;* horrībĭlĭter:—Ðonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh frost intensely cold*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. v. firnum.

fyrn-weorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the creation;* priscum ŏpus, creātio:—Fyrnweorca Freá *Lord of creation*, Andr. Kmbl. 2819; An. 1412; Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579.

fyrn-wita, -wiota, -weota, an; *m. An ancient sage, old counsellor, prophet;* antīquus săpiens:—Frōd fyrnwiota *a wise old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 875; El. 438. Dauid cyning, frōd fyrnweota *king David, the prudent prophet*, 685; El. 343. Wæs frōdan fyrnwitan feorh ūþgenge *life was departed from the wise old counsellor*, Beo. Th. 4252; B. 2123. Frōde fyrnweotan *wise ancient sages*, Andr. Kmbl. 1567; An. 785. Wæs se wītedōm þurh fyrnwitan sungen *the prophecy was sung by old seers*, Elen. Kmbl. 2305; El. 1154.

fýr-panne, an; *f.* [fýr *fire*, panne *a pan*] *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, pan for burning odoriferous herbs;* batillum, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 95; Wrt. Voc. 25, 35.

fyrr; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—We usse gesihþ fyrr upp ahōfan *longius visum lĕvāvimus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 9: Cd. 122; Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. v. fyr.

fyrra, firra, *m;* fyrre, firre, *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrior:—He ge-eóde ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

fyrrest; *adv.* [*sup. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farthest;* longissĭme:—Se mōna wæs ðære sunnan fyrrest *the moon was farthest from the sun*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14: Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21.

fyrs, es; *n. A verse;* versus, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. v. fers.

FYRS, es; *m.* FURZE, *furze-bushes;* genista, rhamnus, ulex eurōpæus, Lin:—Fyrs *rhamnus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 21. Fyrses berian *arciotidas* [= *ἀρκευθίδες juniper-berries*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 15; Wrt. Voc. 69, 30. Ǽr-ðan undergǽton eówre þornas fyrs *priusquam intellĭgĕrent spīnæ rhamnum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10: Lchdm. iii. 86, 17. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbǽre land, atió ǽrest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas *whosoever will sow fertile land, let him first draw out the thorns, and the furze*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 6; Met. 12, 3. [*Wyc.* firse, frijse *gorst, furze: Piers P.* firses, *pl.*]

fýr-scofl, e; *f? A fire-shovel;* batilla, Cot. 24.

fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put far, remove, separate;* elongāre:—Ða ðe fyrsiaþ hig fram ðē losiaþ *qui elongant se a te pĕrībunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. DER. a-fyrsian.

fýr-smeortende; *part. Fire-smarting;* ignītus:—Gnættas cōmon ofer ðæt land mid fýrsmeortendum bītum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30.

fyrsn, e; *f. The heel;* calx, calcāneum, Cot. 38. v. fiersn.

fýr-spearca, an; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Būton īsene fýrspearcan *nĭsi ferreas scintillas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5.

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m.* I. *the first entrance, a threshold, door;* limen, Cot. 118. II. *the first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber;* culmen, lăquear:—Fyrst *lăquear*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 43; Wrt. Voc. 26, 42: 82, 15. [*Ger.* first, *m. f. a gable, summit: M. H. Ger.* virst, *m: O. H. Ger.* first, *m. culmen, pinna.*]

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time, respite, truce;* spătium tempŏris, tempus constĭtūtum, intercăpēdo:—Næs hit lengra fyrst *it was not a longer space of time*, Beo. Th. 269; B. 134: 5104; B. 2555. Ne wæs se fyrst micel *the respite was not great*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 32; Gū. 297. Æfter miclum fyrste *post multum tempŏris*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: 26, 73: Ex. 17, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 32: 20, 19. Hæfde nȳdfara nihtlangne fyrst *the fugitive had a night-long space*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311. Fyrst næfdon ðæt hī ǽton *nec spătium mandūcandi hăbēbant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31: Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 22. Ðý fyrste *in the time*, Beo. Th. 5139; B. 2573. [*Laym.* first, uirst, urist, feorst: *Orm.* fresst: *Plat.* ferst, *f: O. Sax.* vrist, *f: O. Frs.* ferst, first, frist, *n: Dut. Kil.* verste, verst, frist, virst *dilātio: Ger.* frist, *f: M. H. Ger.* vrist, *f: O. H. Ger.* frist, *f. mŏra, spătium: Dan.* frist, *m. f: Swed.* frist, *m.*] DER. lang-fyrst.

FYRST, first, fyrest; *adj.* FIRST; prīmus:—Fyrst ferhþ-bana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* firste: *Piers P.* furste, ferste: *Orm.* firrste: *Plat.* foorste *a prince: O. Sax.* furisto *first: Frs.* foarste: *O. Frs.* ferost: *Dut.* vorst, *m. a prince: Ger.* fürst, *m. a prince: M. H. Ger.* vürst *first: O. H. Ger.* furisto: *Dan. Swed.* först, förste: *Icel.* fyrstr *first, foremost.*]

fyrst; *adv. At* FIRST; primo:—Se biscop com fyrst to Élig *the bishop came first to Ely*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 20: 123, 2.

fyrstan [fyrst *a space of time, respite*] *To give respite;* indūcias facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

fýr-stān, es; *m. A fire-stone, flint;* pȳrītes = *πυρίτης*:—Fýrstān *pȳrites* vel *fŏcāris lăpis*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 105; Wrt. Voc. 38, 29.

fyrst-gemearc, es; *n. An appointed time, space of time;* tempus con-

stītūtum, tempŏris spătium:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sâwelgedâles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces *there will be no longer evasion of the soul-separation than seven nights of time's space*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 9; Gū. 1009: Andr. Kmbl. 1861; An. 933.

fyrstig; *adj.* [forst *frost*] *Frosty;* gĕlidus:—Ðæt se winter wǽre ceald and fyrstig *that the winter was cold and frosty*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 27.

fyrst-mearc, frist-mearc, e; *f.* [mearc *a mark*] *Marked* or *appointed time, a space of time, interval;* tempus constītūtum, tempŏris spatium, intercăpēdo:—Sunne oncneów fyrstmearc his *the sun knew his appointed time*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 20. Him eft-cymeþ æfter fyrstmearce feorh *life returns to it after a space of time*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 11; Ph. 223: Andr. Recd. 269; An. 133: Elen. Kmbl. 2065; El. 1034. Ymb geára fyrstmearc *after a space of years; interjecto tempŏre aliquanto*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 47: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 8; Dan. 560. Būtan fyrstmearce ænigre reste *sine ulla quiētis intercăpēdine*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 3.

fȳr-sweart; *def.* se -swearta; *adj. Fire-swart, blackened with fire;* igne obscūrātus:—Færeþ æfter foldan [se] fȳrswearta lēg *the fire-swart flame shall pass along the earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 14; Cri. 984.

fȳr-tang *fire-tongs;* forceps igniāria, Som. Ben. Lye.

fȳr-þolle? *An oven;* clībănus:—Ðū setst hig swā swā fȳrþolle fȳres *pōnes eos ut clībănum ignis*, Ps. Spl. T. 20, 9.

fyrþran, fyrþrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [furðor *further*] *To further, support, advance, promote;* provehere, promŏvēre:—Ðæt ic eáðe mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrþran freónda mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936. Ðæt hī māgen hēnan ða yflan, and fyrþrian ða gōdan *that they may humiliate the evil, and further the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Friðaþ and fyrþraþ *protects and supports*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ealle Godes gerihto fyrþrie man georne *let every one zealously further all God's dues*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 25, note 28, MS. B. DER. ge-fyrþran.

fyrþringnes, -ness, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion;* promōtio, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21.

fyrþrung, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion;* promōtio:—Ceápes fyrþrung *furtherance of trade*, Somn. 167; Lchdm. iii. 208, 6.

fȳr-tor, -torr, es; *m. A fire-tower, light-house;* phărus = *φάρος*, Cot. 93.

FYRWET, -wit, -wyt, es; *n. Curiosity;* cūriōsĭtas:—Hyne fyrwet bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 5562; B. 2784: 3975; B. 1985. Mec ðæs on worulde full oft fyrwit frineþ *my curiosity enquireth very often about this in the world*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Hine fyrwyt bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. He his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf *he forgave him the guilt of his walk of curiosity*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 24. Þurh fyrwet *through curiosity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. [*O. Sax.* firiwit, *m. n: O. H. Ger.* firiwizzī, *f. cūriōsĭtas, portentum: Icel.* fyrir-wissa, *f. a foreboding.*]

fyrwet-georn, firwet-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus:—Fela biþ fyrwetgeornra *there are many inquisitive*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 31; Gn. Ex. 102.

fyrwet-geornnes, se; *f. Curiosity:*—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundres *for curiosity on account of the miracle*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 22.

fyrwit, -witt, -wytt; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus:—Menn ða ða fyrwytte [fyrwite, MS. L.] beóþ *men who are inquisitive*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5.

fyrwit *curiosity*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. v. fyrwet.

fyrwitnys, -nyss, e; *f. Curiosity;* cūriōsĭtas:—Hefigtyme leahter is ungefōh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a grave sin*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. Ðæt he his fyrwitnysse fæderlīce miltsode *that he would paternally compassionate his curiosity*, ii. 138, 19.

fȳr-wylm, es; *m. A fire-boiling, raging flame;* flamma æstuans:—Wyrm cwom ōðre sīþe, fȳrwylmum fāh *the dragon came a second time, coloured with raging flames*, Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2671.

fyrwyt *curiosity*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. v. fyrwet.

fȳryn, es; *n. A fire;* ignis:—On fȳrynes midlene *de mĕdio ignis*, Deut. 5, 24. v. fȳr.

FÝSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fūs *ready, prompt, quick*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To hasten;* festīnare:—He ongan fýsan to fōre *he began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860: Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226. **II.** *v. reflex. To speed oneself, make haste, take oneself away, hasten away;* se festīnare, propĕrāre, se abrīpĕre:—He ongan hine fýsan and to flote gyrwan *he began speedily to prepare* [lit. *to speed himself and to prepare*] *for sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3392; An. 1700. Gǽst hine fýseþ on ēcnegeard *the soul hasteneth to an eternal mansion*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 7; Gū. 1240. He fýsde hine *he hastened himself*, 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. **III.** *v. trans. To incite, stimulate, to send forth, drive away;* stīmŭlare, incītare, accĕlĕrare, emittĕre:—Ðū here fýsest to gefeohte *thou excitest the host to a battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2376; An. 1189. He fýsþ ðē of getelde *emigrābit te de tabernācŭlo*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 7. He fýsde forþ flāna genehe *he sent forth arrows abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 44; By. 269. Fýse hī man ūt of ðysan earde *let them be driven out of this country*, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 22: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 8. [*Laym.* fusen; fuse, ifusen *to proceed, rush, drive: O. Sax.* fūsian *to incline, strive: Icel.* fýsa *to exhort.*] DER. a-fýsan: ge-fýsed.

fȳsian, fēsian *to send forth, to drive away;* relēgāre:—Ðonne fýsie hī man of earde *let them then be driven from the country*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 1. v. fýsan.

FÝST, e; *f. A* FIST; pugnus:—Fýst *pugnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 3; Wrt. Voc. 43, 57. Gif men cīdaþ and hira ōðer hys nēxtan mid ýste sliclþ *si rixāti fuĕrint vĭri et percussĕrit alter proxĭmum suum pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. On ðone eádgan andwlitan helfūse men hondum slōgun, folmum areahtum, and fýstum eác *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and with fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125; Blickl. Homl. 23, 33; Mk. Bos. 14, 65. [*Piers P.* fust: *Chauc.* fest: *R. Glouc.* fustes, *pl: Laym.* uustes, fustes, *pl. fists: Plat.* fuust, fust, *f: Frs. O. Frs.* fest, *f: Dut.* vuist, *f: Ger.* faust, *f: M. H. Ger.* vûst, *f: O. H. Ger.* fûst, *f: Dan.* pust, *n. a blow: Swed.* pust, *m. a blow with the fist, box on the ear: Icel.* pústr, *m. a box on the ear.*]

fýst-gebeát, es; *n. A blow with the fist;* pugni ictus, Past. 1, 3, 6? Lye.

fýst-slægen; *part. Struck with the fist;* pugno cæsus:—Fýstslægenu wæs *exalapārētur, pugno cæsus erat*, Cot. 79.

fyðer-, fiðer-, feðer- *four-*, found only in the compounds,—fyðer-dǽled, -fēte, -hiwe, -ling, -rīca, -rīce, -scýte. v. feówer.

fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru, *pl. nom. acc; gen.* fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fyðerum; *n:* also *pl. nom. acc.* fyðeras; *m. Wings;* ālæ, pennæ:—Fyðera [Lamb. fyðeras] culfran ofersylfrede *pennæ cŏlumbæ deargentātæ*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14. Sunu manna on wǽfelse fyðera dīnra hihtaþ *filii hŏmĭnum in tegmĭne ālārum tuārum spērābunt*, Ps. Spl. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 4: 62, 8. Under sceade fyðerena dīnra gescyld me *sub umbra ālārum tuārum protĕge me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. Under his fyðerum ðū trūwast oððe ðū gehihtest *sub pennis ejus spērābis*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 4. Hwilc silþ me fyðera swā swā culfran *quis dăbit mihi pennas sĭcut cŏlumbæ?* Ps. Spl. 54, 6. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallīna congrĕgat pullos suos sub ālas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Ofer fyðeru [Lamb. fyðeras] winda *sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 4. He fleáh ofer fyðru winda *vŏlāvit sŭper pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11. v. fiðere, es; *n:* but generally *pl.*

fyðer-dǽled; *part. Divided into four, quartered;* quadripartītus, Leo. 151.

fyðered *having wings, winged;* ālātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-fēte, -fōte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes:—Fyðerfēte nýten *a four-footed animal*, Med. ex Quadr. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Fyðerfēte *quadrūpes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 6. Ne on fyðerfōtum ne on creópendum *neither among the four-footed nor the creeping*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 28. v. feówer-fēte.

fyðer-hiwe; *adj. Four-formed;* quadriformis, Leo. 151.

fyðerling, es; *m. The fourth part of a number* or *measure, a farthing;* quadrans, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feórþling.

fyðer-rīca, an; *m. A ruler over a fourth part, tetrarch;* tetrarches, tetrarcha, æ; *m.* = *τετράρχης, ου*; *m:*—Ða sind gecwedene tetrarche, ðæt sind, fyðerrīcan; fyðerrīca biþ se ðe hæfþ feórþan dǽl rīces *who are called tetrarchs, that is, rulers over a fourth; a tetrarch is he who has a fourth part of a kingdom*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 21.

fyðer-rīce, es; *n. A tetrarchy;* tetrarchia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-scýte; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular;* quadrangŭlus:—Se arc wæs fyðerscýte *the ark was quadrangular*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 3. v. feówer-scýte.

fýtung, e; *f. A fighting, quarrelling;* rixa:—Ascūnige man swýðe fracodlīce fýtunga *turpes rixæ admŏdum evitentur*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Wilk. 122, 23. v. fitung, feohtan *to fight.*

fyxum *fishes*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 20, 5, = fixum, fiscum; *dat. pl. of* fisc.

G

WHEN *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a long vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, but then the *g* is resumed when followed by a vowel; as,—Beáh *a ring; gen.* es; *m.* beáges *of a ring; pl.* beágas *rings;* burh *a town; gen.* e; *f.* burge *of a town;* beorh *a hill; gen.* es; *m.* beorges *of a hill; pl.* beorgas *hills.* The same change takes place after a short vowel in wah *a wall; gen.* wages. In the conjugation of verbs, in some cases, *h* is found taking the place of *g;* thus from belgan *to be angry*, bilhst, bilhþ; from âgan *to own*, āhte. **2.** *g* is generally inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making -ige, -igende, *etc.* the first sing. *pres.* and part of verbs in -ian. Thus, from lufian *to love*, bletsian *to bless, etc.* are formed ic lufige *I love*, ic bletsige *I bless*, lufigende *loving*, bletsigende *blessing.* **3.** In later English the place of the earlier *g* is often taken by *y*, sometimes by *w;* as,—Geár *a year*, dæg *a day*, dagas *days. etc;* morg(en) *morrow*, sorg = *sorrow, etc.* **4.** The Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚷ not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift;* because gifu is the Anglo-Saxon name of this Rune. v. gifu **II.** and **RŪN.**

gâ *go, come*:—Gâ hider neár *come hither near*; accēde huc, Gen. 27, 21; *impert. of* gân.

gaad *a goad*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gâd, e; *f.*

gaar-leece *garlic*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gâr-leác.

gaast, es; *m. A ghost, spirit*; spīrĭtus:—Gaast is God *spīrĭtus est Deus*, Jn. Lind. Skt. 4, 24. v. gâst.

gabban; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To scoff, mock, delude, jest*; hence, perhaps, GABBLE, GIBBERISH; derīdĕre, lūdĕre, illūdĕre, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* gabbin *mentiri*: *Piers P.* gabbe *to lie*: *Chauc. to chatter, lie*: *Scot.* gab *to mock, prate*: *Icel.* gabba *to mock.*]

gabbung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking*, GIBING, *jesting*; derīsio, irrīsio, illūsio, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt*, gabbinge *mendacium*: *Piers P.* gabbynge *lying*: *Scot.* gabbing *mockery, jeering.*]

gabere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer*; incantātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. galere.

gabote, an; *f. A platter, small dish, dessert-dish*; paropsis = παροψίς, Wrt. Voc. 290, 22.

gabul-roid? *a line, rod, staff, compass*; rādius, circĭnus = κίρκινος, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol-rand.

GÂD, e; *f. A point of a weapon, spear* or *arrow-head, sting, prick*, GOAD; cuspis, acŭleus, stīmŭlus:—Gâd *cuspis*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 23. Gâd *stīmŭlus*, Wrt. Voc. 75; 1. Se yrþling nâ gâde hæfþ, būton of cræfte mīnum *ārātor nec stīmŭlum habet, nīsi ex arte mea*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31. Hafaþ gūþmecga gyrde lange, gyldene gâde *the warrior has a long rod, a golden goad*, Salm. Kmbl. 183; Sal. 91. [*Goth.* gazds, *m. a prick, sting*: *Swed.* gadd, *m. a sting*: *Icel.* gaddr, *m. a goad, spike, sting.*] DER. gâd-īsen.

GÂD, gæd, es; *n*? *A lack, want, desire*; defectus, pēnūria, desīdĕrium, appētītus:—Dæt đām gēngum þrȳm gâd ne wǽre wiste ne wǽde *that there should be no lack of food or clothing to the three youths*, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1981; El. 992. Ne biþ đē ǽnigra gâd wilna *there shall not be to thee a lack of any pleasures*, Beo. Th. 1903; B. 949. Ne wæs me in healle gâd *there was not a want to me in the hall*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 20; Reim. 15. Ne wyrþ inc wilna gæd *there shall not be to you two a lack of pleasures*, Cd. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. Nis him wilna gâd, ne meara, ne māþma, gif he đīn beneah *there is not to him a desire for pleasures, nor horses, nor treasures, if he lacks thee*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 6; Bo. 43. [*O. Sax.* gēdea, *f. a want*, in meti-gēdea *lack of food*: *Goth.* gaidw, *n. a want.*]

gada *a companion, an associate.* DER. ge-gada.

GADERIAN, gadorigean, gadrian, gadrigean, gæderian, gædrian; to gaderigenne, gadrienne, gadrigenne; ic gaderie, gaderige, gadrige, đū gaderast, gadrast, he gaderaþ, gadraþ, *pl.* gaderiaþ, gadriaþ; *p.* gaderode; *pp.* gaderod *To* GATHER, *gather together, collect, store up*; lĕgere, collĭgĕre, congrĕgāre:—Næs nān heáfodman đæt fyrde gaderian wolde *there was not a chief man who would gather together a force*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 10. Đā ān ongann folc gadorigean *then one began to gather the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. Ic wolde eác gadrian sum gehwǽde audgyt of đære bēc *I would also gather some little information from the book*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. Gadrigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Đā ongan se æđeling Eádmund to gaderigenne [gadrigenne, Th. 276, 33, col. 2: gadrienne, 277, 33, col. 1] fyrde *then the etheling Edmund began to gather a force*, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 33, col. 1. Ic gaderige đyder eall đæt me gewexen ys *illuc congrĕgābo omnia, quæ nāta sunt mihi*, Lk. Bos. 12, 18. Ic gadrige [gaderie, MS. D.] *lĕgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 22. Se đe ne gaderaþ mid me, se hit tostret *qui non colligit mecum, dispergit*, Lk. Bos. 11, 23. Hȳ gaderiaþ feoh, and nyton hwām hȳ hyt gadriaþ *they store up wealth, and know not for whom they store it up*, Ps. Th. 38, 8: Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Đæt folc gaderode mid micle menio đæra fugela *the people gathered together a great number of the birds*, Num. 11, 32: Chr. 1015; Th. 277, 16, col. 1: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 2; Lchdm. iii. 232, 4. Ic næbbe hwyder ic mīne wæstmas gadrige *non hăbeo quo congrĕgem fructus meos*, Lk. Bos. 12, 17. [*Wyc.* gadre, geder, gedere: *Chauc.* gadred *gathered*: *R. Glouc.* gedere *gathered*: *Laym.* gædere, gaderen: *Orm.* gaddrenn: *Scot.* gadyr: *Plat.* gadern, gaddern: *Frs.* gearjen: *O. Frs.* gaduria, gaderia, gadria, garia: *Dut.* gaderen: *Ger.* gattern: *M. H. Ger.* gatern, getern: *Icel.* gadda *coarctāre*, Rask Hald.] DER. ge-gaderian.

gaderigendlīc, gadrigendlīc; *adj. Collective, congregative*; collectivus, congrĕgātivus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderscype, es; *m. Matrimonium*, Hpt. Gl. 438.

gader-tang, gæder-tang, gæder-teng; *adj. Continuous, connected with, united*; continŭus, assŏcius, consŏcius:—Biþ sum corn sǽdes gehealden symle on đære sāule sōþfæstnysse, þenden gadertang wunaþ gâst on līce *some grain of the seed of truth will be always retained in the soul, while the spirit dwells in the body united to it*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 77; Met. 22, 9: Scint. 1.

gader-tangnys, gæder-tangnys, -nyss, e; *f. A continuation*, Scint. 12.

gader-tengan, gæder-tengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To continue, join*; continuāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderung, e; *f. A* GATHERING, *congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd*; congrĕgātio:—Cyrce ođđe geleáfful gaderung *a church or faithful gathering*; ecclēsia, Wrt. Voc. 80, 72. DER. ge-gaderung.

gadinca? *Mūtīnus, fascīnum obscēnum*; membrum vīrile:—Gadinca *vel* hnoc *mūtīnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49.

gâd-īsen, es; *n. A gad-iron, goad*; acŭleus, stīmŭlus:—Sticel *vel* gâdīsen *acŭleus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 15; Wrt. Voc. 15, 15. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þȳwende oxan mid gâdīsene *hăbeo quendam puĕrum minantem bŏves cum stīmŭlo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27.

gadorigean *to gather*, Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. v. gaderian.

gador-wist, e; *f. A dwelling together, companionship, intercourse*; contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 59; Wrt. Voc. 61, 42: Cot. 43. DER. ge-gadorwist.

gadrian, gadrigean *to gather*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. v. gaderian.

gadrigendlīc *collective*; collectivus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderigendlīc.

gæ *yea, yes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. gea.

gǽc, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk*; cūcūlus:—Gǽces sūre *cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel*; acētōsa, acīdŭla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geác.

gæd, es; *n. A being together, fellowship, union*; sŏcĭĕtas:—Nolde gæd geador in Godes rīce, eádiges engles and đæs ofermōdan *there would not* [*be*] *any fellowship in God's kingdom, of the blessed angel and the proud together*, Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449.

gǽd *a lack, want*, Col. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. v. gâd, es; *n.*

gædeling, es; *m. A companion*; cŏmes:—His gædelinges gūþ-gewǽdu *his companion's battle-garments*, Beo. Th 5227; B. 2617: Cd. 193; Th. 242, 20; Dan. 422. [*Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* gadeling *an idle vagabond*: *Laym.* gadelinges, *pl. men of base degree*: *O. Sax.* gaduling, *m. a relation, kinsman*: *M. H. Ger.* geteling, *m. a relation, fellow*: *O. H. Ger.* gataling, *m. consanguĭneus, părens*: *Goth.* gadiliggs, *m. a cousin, relation.*]

gædere; *adv. Together.* DER. æt-gædere, to-. v. geador.

gæderian, gædrian *to gather*, Ps. Spl. 38, 10: Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. v. gaderian.

gæf *gave*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 34, = geaf; *p. of* gifan.

gæfe, e; *f. Grace*; Mid Godes gæfe *by God's grace*, Th. Chart. 459, 2. v. gifu.

gæfel, es; *n. A gift, offering, tribute*; hostia, trĭbūtum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. v. gafol.

gæfel-geroefa, -gehrēfa, -hroefa; *m. A publican*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 46; 9, 11, 10.

gægl *wanton*; lascīvus, Lye. v. gagol.

gægl-bǽrnes, bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot*; lascivia, Cot. 118.

gælæþ, gæleþ? *A cage to sell or punish bondmen in*; catasta, Som. Ben. Lye:—Gæleþ *catasta*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 24.

GÆLAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. to hinder, delay, impede, keep in suspense*; retardāre, mŏrāri, impĕdīre:—Hū lange gǽlst đū ūre līf *quousque animam nostram tollis*? Jn. Bos. 10, 24. Swā mon oft lett fundiendne monnan, ond his færelt gǽlþ, swā gǽlþ se līchoma đæt mōd *as a man hastening forward is often hindered, and his journey impeded, so the body impedes the mind*, Past. 256, 6; Hat. MS. 48 a, 16. Đeáh hine singale gēmen gǽle *though perpetual care impede him*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 101; Met. 7, 51. He men gǽleþ ǽlces gōdes *he hinders men in respect to every good thing*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 11: 191, 20. II. *v. intrans. to hesitate, delay*; cunctāri:—Scealcas ne gǽldon *the servants delayed not*, Elen. Kmbl. 1381; El. 692: 1999; El. 1001. DER. a-gælan.

gældan *to pay, depend, suspend*; pendĕre, dependēre, suspendĕre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geldan, gildan.

gæle? *Saffron*; crŏcus:—Gæle, geolo *crŏcus*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 47.

gæleþ, đū gælest *sings, thou singest*, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gǽlnys, -nyss, e; *f. Wearisomeness, tediousness, loathing, disgust*; tædium:—Slǽpþ sāwel mīn for gǽlnysse *dormītāvit ănĭma mea præ tædio*, Ps. Spl. 118, 28. v. gâlnes.

gælsa, an; *m. Luxury, extravagance*; luxus, luxŭria:—Lust ođđe gǽlsa *luxus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Lybbende on his gǽlsan *vivendo luxŭriōse*, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. Þurh fulne folces gǽlsan *propter pŏpŭli luxum consummātum*, Lupi Serm. i. 21; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 39. Ic him monigfealde mōdes gǽlsan ongeánbere *I present manifold mind's extravagances to him*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 19; Jul. 366: Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Gælso *sollicitudo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. DER. hyge-gælsa.

gælþ, đū gælst *sings, thou singest*; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play, game*; lūsĭtāre:—Đæt man ungemetlīce gæmnige *that a man immoderately play*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 26. v. gamenian.

gængang; *adj. Pregnant*? prægnans?—Gif hió gængang weorþeþ *if she becomes pregnant*, L. Ethb. 84; Th. i. 24, 7. v. Schmid, p. 9, note to c. 84.

gǽn-hwyrft, es; *m.* [gǽn = geán, ongeán *again*] *A turning again*; conversio:—On gecerringe ođđe on gǽnhwyrfte Drihten gehæftnesse ođđe hæftnunge Siones *in convertendo Dŏmĭnus captīvĭtātem Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

gǽn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting;* occursus:—Arîs on mînum gǽnryne *exsurge in occursum meum,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 6. v. geán-ryne.

Gænt *Ghent in Flanders,* Chr. 881; Th. 150, 13, col. 3. v. Gent.

gæp; *adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle;* sǎgax, cautus, Ben. Lye. v. geap. II.

gǽr, geár, es; *n. A year;* annus:—Ûre gǽr beóþ asmeáde *anni nostri meditābuntur,* Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. v. geár.

gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare;* părāre:—Đû gærcodest on đînre swētnysse đam þearfan *părasti in dulcēdine tua paupĕri,* Ps. Lamb. 67, 11. Hî gærcodon flâna heora on cocere [MS. kokere] *părāvērunt săgittas suas in pharetra,* 10, 3. v. gearcian.

gærcung, e; *f. A preparation, practice;* exercĭtātio:—Gedrēfed ođđe geunrōtsod ic eom on mînre gærcunge [MS. gærcuncge] *contristātus sum in exercĭtātiōne mea,* Ps. Lamb. 54, 3. v. gearcung.

gǽr-getal, es; *n.* [gǽr = geár *a year;* getæl, getel *a number*] *A tale of years, number of years;* annōrum sĕries:—Hit cymþ æfter fiftigum wintra his gǽrgetales *it comes after fifty winters of his number of years,* L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 22.

GÆRS, gers, græs, es; *n.* GRASS, *a blade of grass, herb, hay;* grāmen, herba, fænum:—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba,* Ælfc Gr. 4; Som. 3, 20: Jn. Bos. 6, 10. Hîg and gærs *hay and grass,* Andr. Kmbl. 76; An. 38: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 196; Met. 20. 98. Gyf he mâran gærses beþyrfe *if he need more grass,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. Seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, ǽrest gærs, syđđan ear, syđđan fulne hwǽte on đam eare *terra fructĭficat, primum herbam, deinde spīcam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spīca,* Mk. Bos. 4, 28: Gen. 1, 11: Num. 22, 4. Đâ he hēt đa menegu ofer đæt gærs hî sittan *cum jussisset turbam discumbĕre super fœnum,* Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Ps. Spl. 105, 20. Ofer gærsa cîþas *super grāmĭna,* Deut. 32, 2. [*R. Brun.* gres: *Laym.* græs, gras: *Orm.* gresess *herbs: Scot.* gers, gerss, gyrs: *O. Sax.* gras, *n: Frs.* gerz: *O. Frs.* gers, gres, *n: Dut. Ger.* gras, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gras, *n: Goth.* gras, *n: Dan.* græs, *n: Swed.* gräs, *n: Icel.* gras, *n.*]

gærsama, gersuma, an; *m. Treasure;* ŏpes:—He lēt nyman of hire ealle đa betstan gærsaman *he caused all the best treasures to be taken from her,* Chr. 1035; Th. 292, 22, col. 2. Gif he ne sealde đe mâre gersuman *if he had not given the greater treasures,* Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum.

gærs-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A grass-bed, grave;* sub cæspĭte lectus, sepulcrum:—Đonne he gâst ofgifeþ, syđđan hine (?) gærsbedd sceal wunian *when he gives up his spirit, then must he inhabit a grave,* Ps. Th. 102, 15.

gærs-cîþ, es; *m. A blade of grass;* grāmĭnis germen:—Gærstapan cômon and frǽton ealle đa gærscîþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass,* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42.

gærs-grēne *grass-green;* grāmĭneus, herbĭdus, vĭrĭdis, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust;* lŏcusta, cĭcāda:—He cwæþ and com gærshoppa *dixit et vēnit lŏcusta,* Ps. Lamb. 104, 34: 108, 23. Cwômón gærshoppan *grass-hoppers came,* Ps. Th. 104, 30: 77, 46. [*Orm.* gress hoppe *locusts.*]

gærs-molde *grass-land.* v. græs-molde.

gærs-stapa, gærstapa, an; *m. A* GRASS-STEPPER, *locust;* lŏcusta:—Gærsstapa *lŏcusta,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 61. He sǽde and com gærstapa *dixit et vēnit lŏcusta,* Ps. Spl. 104, 32: 108, 22. He sealde geswinc heora gærstapan *dĕdit lăbōres eōrum lŏcustæ,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 46, Gærstapan cômon and frǽton ealle đa gærscîþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass,* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 192. 35. Gærstapan hit freteþ eall *lŏcustæ devōrābunt omnia,* Deut. 28, 38: Num. 13, 33: Ex. 10, 12: Jud. 6, 5: Mt. Bos. 3, 4. Se byrnenda wind brohte gærstapan *ventus ūrens levāvit lŏcustas,* Ex. 10, 13, 19: 10, 4.

gærs-swȳn, es; *n. A pasturage swine;* herbāgii porcus:—He sceal syllan gærs-swýn *dēbet dăre porcum herbāgii,* L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 9.

gærst *green like grass;* herbeus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-tūn, es; *m. A grass-enclosure, a meadow;* prātum, pascuum: hence GERSTON, now used in Surrey and Sussex, in the same sense:—Be ceorles gærstûne: gif ceorlas gærstûn hæbben gemǽnne, ođđe ôđer gedâlland to týnanne *of a churl's meadow: if churls have a common meadow or other partible land to fence,* L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 5. Prātum quod Saxŏnice Garstûn appellātur, Cod. Dipl. 350; A. D. 930; Kmbl. ii. 166, 6: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 449, 19.

gærs-tūn-dîc, es; *m. A grass-meadow-dike;* vallum circa prātum ductum:—On gærstûndîc sûđeweardne *to the south of the grass-meadow-dike,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 4.

gærsum, gersum, es; *m. n. Treasure, riches;* thēsaurus, ŏpes:—He lēt niman of hyre ealle đa betstan gærsuma *he caused all the best treasure to be taken from her,* Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23: 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Hî betǽhtan đǽr ealla đa gærsume *they deposited there all the treasures,* 1070; Erl. 209, 17, 27, 33. Hî nâmen manega gersumas *they took many treasures,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13. For his mycele gersuma *for his great treasures,* 1090; Erl. 226, 38. [*Laym.* gærsume *treasure: Scot.* gersome *a sum paid by a tenant to a landlord on the entry of a lease.* The word seems to have been introduced from the Scandinavian, cf. *Icel.* gör-semi, ger-semi *a costly thing, jewel;* and see Cl. and Vig. Dict. for etymology.]

gærs-wong *a field of grass, grassy plain.* v. græs-wong.

gærs-yrþ, e; *f. Grass-land, pasturage;* herbāgium:—To gærsyrþe *de herbāgio,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. See Schmid, p. 374, note.

gæruwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefŏlium:—Gæruwe *millefŏlium,* Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 32. v. gearwe.

gǽsne, gesne, geásne, gēsine; *adj. Barren, sterile, empty, wanting, void of, lifeless;* stērilis, inānis, ĕgēnus, destītūtus, expers, exănimis:—Đæt we gǽstes wlite, on đâs gǽsnan tîd, georne biþencen *that we earnestly consider, in this barren time, the spirit's beauty,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 13; Cri. 850. Đis geár wæs gǽsne on mæstene *this year was barren in mast-fruit,* Chr. 1116; Th. 371, 16. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand,* Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086. v. Grm. Andr. Elen. p. 124, 1085: Graff. IV. 267. [*Piers P.* gesen: Halliw. Dict. geson *scarce.*]

gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst, es; *pl. nom. acc.* gastas; *m.* **I.** *a* GUEST; hospes, sŏcius:—Gæst inne swæf *the guest slept within,* Beo. Th. 3605; B. 1800. Biþ symle gæst *will ever be a guest,* Exon. 84 c; Th. 318, 9; Mod. 80. Gârsecges gæst *the ocean's guest,* 97 a; Th. 301, 33; Wal. 29. Ferende gæst *a journeying guest,* 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rä. 8, 9. Gæst ne grētte *he greeted not the guest,* Beo. Th. 3790; B. 1893. Gasta werode *with the multitude of guests,* Cd. 67; Th. 81, 16; Gen. 1346. Gif hine sǽ byreþ gæsta [gasta?] fulne *if the sea shall bear it* [*the vessel*] *full of guests,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 20; Rä. 4, 30. **II.** *a stranger, an enemy;* vir aliēnĭgĕnus, hostis:—Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel hâten, wonsǽlig wer *the grim enemy was called Grendel, the unblest man,* Beo. Th. 204; B. 102: 4158; B. 2073. Đa se gæst ongan glēdum spīwan *then the fiend* [*the dragon*] *began to vomit fire,* 4613; B. 2312. Hwonne gæst cume to dûrum mînum, him biþ deáþ witod *when a stranger comes to my doors, death is decreed to him,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 26; Rä. 16, 10. [*Piers P.* gest: *Wyc.* geste: *Chauc.* gest: *Laym.* gesst: *O. Sax,* gast, *m: Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gast. *m: Goth.* gasts, *m: Dan.* giest, *m. f: Swed.* gäst, *m: Icel.* gestr, *m.*] DER. beód-gæst, brim-, nīþ-, wæl-.

gǽst, es; *m. The soul, spirit, mind;* spīrĭtus, anĭmus:—Him wæs gǽst geseald *a spirit was given to him,* Cd. 201; Th. 249, 21; Dan. 533. Nyle he ǽngum ânum ealle gesyllan gǽstes snyttru *he will not give all wisdom of mind to any one man,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 5; Cri. 684. Gūþlâc in gǽste bær heofoncundne hyht *Guthlac bare heavenly hope in his spirit,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 10; Gû. 141. Đeáh đe him onwrige wuldres cyning wîsdómes gǽst *though the king of glory revealed to them the spirit of wisdom,* Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. v. gâst.

gǽst *goest, walkest,* Gen. 3, 14; *2nd pers. pres. of* gân.

gæst-ærn, -ern *a guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn.* v. gest-ærn.

gǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [gâst, gǽst *a spirit, ghost*] *To gast, frighten, afflict, torment;* terrēre, crŭcĭāre, afflĭgĕre:—Hî gǽston Godes cempan gâre and lîge *they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 27; Jul. 17. [*Wyc.* gaste *to make greatly afraid: Piers P.* gaste *to scare* [*birds*]. Cf. *Goth.* us-gaisjan, and v. Dief. ii. pp. 397–8.]

gǽst-berend, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -berend; *m. A spirit-bearer, man;* is qui spīrĭtum *vel* ănimum fert, hŏmo:—Đâs gǽstberend gîman nellaþ *these spirit-bearers will not heed,* Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 33; Cri. 1600: 78 a; Th. 293, 17; Crä. 2. Ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I kill the living with battle-weapons,* 105 b; Th. 401, 8; Rä. 21, 8.

gǽst-cund; *adj. Spiritual;* spīrĭtālis:—Seó lufu in monnes mōde getimbreþ gǽstcunde gife *love builds up spiritual grace in man's mind,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 11; Gû. 743.

gǽst-cwalu, e; *f. Torment of soul;* ănimæ tormentum:—Đǽr eów is hâm sceapen, grim gǽstcwalu *there a home is made for you, bitter torment of soul,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 28; Gû. 651.

gǽst-gedâl, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* ănimæ et corpŏris divortium, mors:—Ne he sorge wæg gǽstgedâles *he sorrowed not for his soul's separation,* Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 14; Gû. 1111. v. gâst-gedâl.

gǽst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind;* ănĭmi cōgĭtātio:—Him seó unforhte ageaf andsware, þurh gǽstgehygd, Iuliana *the fearless Juliana gave him answer through her mind's thought,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 20; Jul. 148. v. gâst-gehygd.

gǽst-gemynd, es; *n. Thought of mind* or *spirit;* ănĭmi cōgĭtātio:—Ic him gǽstgemyndum wille wesan underþýded *I will be subjected to him in my spirit's thoughts,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 138, 11; Gû. 574.

gǽst-genîþla, an; *m. A persecutor* or *foe of souls, the devil;* anĭmārum insectātor *vel* hostis, diabŏlus:—Hæfde engles hiw gǽstgenîþla, helle hæftling *the foe of souls, the captive of hell, had an angel's form,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 11; Jul. 245.

gǽst-gerȳne, es; *n. A ghostly* or *spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spīrĭtāle mystērium, ănĭmi mystērium:—In godcundum gǽstgerýnum *in divine spiritual mysteries,* Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 5; Gû. 219: 49 a; Th. 168, 31; Gû. 1086. Bî đon Salomon song, giedda snottor, gǽstgerýnum *of whom Solomon, wise in song, sang in spiritual mysteries,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 3; Cri. 713: 14 a; Th. 28, 2; Cri. 440. v. gâst-gerýne.

gǽst-gewinn, es; *n. Torment of soul;* ănĭmæ tormentum :—In đam grimmestan gǽstgewinne *in the bitterest torment of soul*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 19; Gú. 561.

gǽst-hâlig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in spirit;* in spīrĭtu sanctus :—Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna, gǽst-hâlig treów *there is a compact together of God and men, a spiritual holy covenant*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 31; Cri. 584. He fond fúsne on forþsíþ freán unwemne, gǽst-hâligne *he found his blameless master bent on departure, holy in spirit*, 49 b; Th. 171, 5; Gú. 1122. Gǽst-hâlge guman *men holy in spirit*, 95 b; Th. 356, 33; Pa. 21: 45 b; Th. 154, 19; Gú. 845. v. gâst-hâlig.

gæst-, gast-, gest-, gyst-hús, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospĭtium :—Gæst-hus *hospĭtium*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 44. [*Orm.* gessthus: *Ger.* gasthaus *inn.*]

gæst-hof *a guest-house*, v. gast-hof.

gæstlíc *hospitable, ready for guests.* v. gastlíc.

gǽstlíc; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spīrĭtālis :—Giofu gǽstlíc *spiritual grace*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42: 18 a; Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699: 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387. Þurh gǽstlícu wundor *through spiritual miracles*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 14; Gú. 126. Mid gǽstlícum wǽpnum *with spiritual weapons*, 35 a; Th. 114, 24; Gú. 148. v. gâstlíc.

gǽstlíce; *adv. Spiritually;* spirĭtālĭter :—Đeáh he gôdes hwæt onginne gǽstlíce *though he attempt aught of good spiritually*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 15; Jul. 398. v. gâstlíce.

gæst-líđe *kind to guests, hospitable.* v. gist-líđe.

gæst-líđnes, gest-líđnes, giest-líđnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality, entertainment of guests;* hospĭtālĭtas :—We willaþ eów on gæstlíđnesse onfôn *we will receive you in hospitality*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 15. Đætte ælþeódige bisceopas sýn þoncfulle heora gæstlíđnesse and feorme *ut episcŏpi peregrīni contenti sint hospitālĭtātis mūnĕre oblāto*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 3.

gǽst-lufe, an; *f. Soul's love, spiritual love;* spīrĭtālis ămor :—For gǽstlufan *for spiritual love*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 11; Az. 172. Mid gǽstlufan *with spiritual love*, 55 b; Th. 197, 11; Az. 188.

gæst-mægen. v. gist-mægen.

gæst-sele *a guest-hall.* v. gest-sele.

gǽst-sunu; *gen.* -suna; *m. A spiritual son, Christ* :—Godes gǽstsunu *God's spiritual Son*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 23; Cri. 660: 20 b; Th. 53, 35; Cri. 861. v. gâst-sunu.

gæt, es; *n. A gate* :—Æt đam gæte *ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17: Mt. Lind. Stv. 7, 13. v. geat.

gǽt *goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231; Rtl. 119, 16; *pl. nom. acc. of* gât.

gǽtan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm* :—Ic gǽte *I confirm*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 30. v. geátan.

gǽten; *adj.* [gât *a goat*] *Of* or *pertaining to goats;* caprīnus :—Gǽten smeoro *goat's grease*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Gǽten roc [MS. rooc] *a garment made of goat-skins;* mēlōtes = μηλωτή, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

gǽþ *goes* :—He gǽþ *he goes*, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034; *3rd pers. pres. of* gân.

GAF; *adj. Base, vile, lewd;* turpis, vīlis, lŏquax :—Hwǽr biþ his gaf spræc *where will be his wanton discourse?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28. [*Scot.* gaff *to talk loudly and merrily* (?)]. DER. ge-gaf; and cf. gaffetung.

gaf *gave*, Salm. Kmbl. 114, note; Sal. 56; *p. of* gifan.

gafel, es; *n. Tax, tribute;* vectīgal, trĭbūtum :—Đæt he mǽge cyninges gafel forþbringan *that he can bring forth the king's tribute*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14, note 17. Hí Godes gafel lǽston *they rendered God's tribute*, L. Eth. ix. 43; Th. i. 350, 8. Gafeles andfengend *numĕrārius, numŭlārius, vectīgālis, receptor*, Cot. 142. v. gafol.

gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rent;* condūcĕre :—Ic geann đárto twegra hída đe Eádríc gafelaþ *I give thereto two hides which Eadric rents*, Cod. Dipl. 699; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 305, 6. DER. ge-gafelod.

gafellíc; *adj. Tributary;* trĭbūto sive fisco pertĭnens, Cot. 85.

gafeluc, es; *m. A spear, javelin;* hastīle :—Gafelucas *hastīlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 54; Wrt. Voc. 35, 41. [*R. Brun.* gauelokes *javelins: M. H. Ger.* gabilôt, gabylôt, *n. a javelin: Icel.* gaflok, *n. spīcŭli gĕnus*, Rask Hald: *Fr.* javelot, *m. a javelin: It.* giavelotto, *m: Wel.* gaflach, *m. a fork, bearded spear: Ir.* gabhla *a spear, lance: Gael.* gobhlach *forked: Armor.* gavlod, *m. a javelin.*]

gaffetung, gafetung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking;* dērīsio :—Of đisum leahtre beóþ acennede môdes unstæđđignys and ýdel gaffetung *of this sin are born unsteadiness of mind and idle scoffing*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 33. He forlǽt derigendlíce gaffetunga *he forsakes injurious scoffings*, Homl. Th. i. 306, 2. Đa wêlegan on heora gebeórscipe begâþ derigendlíce gafetunge *the wealthy in their feasting practise pernicious scoffing*, i. 330, 33. v. gaf.

gaflas; *pl. m. Forks, props, spars of a building, a gallows;* furcæ, patĭbŭlum, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gabala *furca:* and v. Dief. ii. 402.]

gafol, gafel, gaful, es; *n.* [gifan *to give*] *Tax, tribute, rent, interest;* vectīgal, trĭbūtum, census, ūsūra :—Hyra âr is mǽst on đæm gafole, đe đa Finnas him gyldaþ: đæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feđerum *their revenue is chiefly in the tribute, which the Finns pay them: the tribute is in skins of beasts, and in feathers of birds*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32–34. To gafle gesettan *to let out for rent*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 6. Gafol *ūsūra*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Ætýwaþ me đæs gafoles mynyt *ostendĭte mihi numisma census*, Mt. Bos. 22, 19: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Cyninges gafoles bígerdel *a king's tribute-purse;* saccus *vel* fiscus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Hí đone fíftan dǽl ealra hiora eorþwæstma đæm cyninge to gafole gesyllaþ *they give the fifth part of all their fruits of the earth to the king for tribute*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31: Byrht. Th. 133, 6; By. 46. Ic nâme đæt mín ys mid đam gafole *ego recēpissem quod meum est cum ūsūra*, Mt. Bos. 25, 27. Se đe feoh his ne sealde to gafole *qui pĕcūniam suam non dĕdit ad ūsūram*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 5. Đæt him leófre wǽre wiđ hine to feohtanne, đonne gafol to gyldenne *that they would rather fight against him, than pay him tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 16: L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 18: Chr. 991; Erl. 130, 21: 994; Erl. 132, 31. Đa dæt gafol nâmon *qui didrachma accipiēbant*, Mt. Bos. 17, 24, 25: 22, 17: Lk. Bos. 20, 22: 23, 2. Gafol sellan *to give tribute*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Đæt gê đisne gârrǽs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute*, Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32. Freólsdôm gafola *freedom from imposts*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. [*M. Lat.* gablum: *Fr.* gabelle: *It.* gabella: *Span.* gabela *tax.* A Celtic origin has been suggested for this word, v. Dief. ii. 400–1.] DER. bere-gafol, ealu-, feoh-, hunig-, land-, mete-, neád-, rǽde-.

Gafol-, Gaful-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [gafol *tribute*, ford *a ford: the tributary ford*] *Camelford, Cornwall;* lŏci nōmen in agro Cornubiensi :—Hêr wæs Weala gefeoht and Defna æt Gafolforda [Gafulforda, Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1] *here* [A. D. 823] *there was a battle of the Welsh and Devonians at Camelford*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 17, col. 2; 111, 17, col. 2, 3.

gafol-bere, es; *m. Barley paid as rent* :—Threó pund gauolbæres, Th. Chart. 145, 2.

gafol-, gaful-gylda, -gilda, -gelda, an; *m.* I. *a tribute-payer, tributary, debtor;* trĭbūti reddĭtor, dēbĭtor :—Rômâne hý to gafol-gyldum gedydon *the Romans made them tributaries*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 38: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Beón hig ealle gesunde and þeówion đê and beón đíne gafolgildan *cunctus pŏpŭlus salvābĭtur et serviet tĭbi sub trĭbūto*, Deut. 20, 11. Twegen gafolgyldan wǽron sumum lǽnende *duo dēbĭtōres ĕrant cuidam fænĕrātōri*, Lk. Bos. 7, 41: 16, 5. II. *a rent-payer, a renter of land as opposed to the owner:* qui censum annum pendit, conductor :—Wealh gafolgelda [gafolgylda MSS. B. H.] *a foreign* [*i. e.* of British race] *tenant*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Gif he on gafolgeldan [gafolgildan MS. H.] húse gefeohte, cxx scillinga to wíte geselle *if he fight in a tenant's house, let him pay cxx shillings as fine*, 6; Th. i. 106, 7.

gafol-gyldere, es; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* trĭbūti reddĭtor :—Đa Indiscan willaþ beón eówere gafolgylderas, and mid ealre sibbe eów underþeódan *the Indians will be your tributaries, and with all peace submit to you*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 31.

gafol-heord, e; *f.* [gafol *a tax*, heord *a herd, flock*] *A taxable stock* or *hive of bees;* grex ad censum :—Beóceorle gebýreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, đæt he sylle đonne lande gerǽd beo. Mid us is gerǽd đæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *it behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay what shall be ordered in the country. With us it is ordered that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, ăpum custōdi, pertĭnet, si gavelheorde, id est, grĕgem ad censum tĕneat, ut inde reddat sīcut ĭbi mos [MS. moris] ĕrit. In quibusdam lŏcis est instĭtūtum, reddi V. [MS. VI] mellis ad censum,' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 36–436, 2.

gafol-hwitel, es; *m. A tribute-whittle* or *blanket, a legal tender instead of coin for the rent of a hide of land;* tribūtāria săga :—Gafolhwitel sceal beón æt híwisce vi pæninga weorþ *a tribute-whittle from a hide* [*of land*] *shall be worth six pence*, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5. Cf. Grm. R. A. p. 378. Perhaps híwisc in the above passage should be translated 'family;' cf. Th. Chart. 144, 31.

gafolian *to rent.* v. gafelian.

gafol-land, es; *n. Tribute-land, land let for rent* or *services;* tribūtāria terra :—Bûton đam ceorle đe on gafollande sit *except the churl who resides on tribute-land*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2. Cf. Th. Chart. p. 144–5. [*Scot.* gaffol-land *land rented*, or *liable to taxation.*]

gafollíc *of* or *belonging to tribute, tributary.* v. gafellíc.

gafol-mǽd, e; *f. A meadow, the mowing of which was part of the* gafol *due from the churls on an estate* :—Healfne æcer gauolmǽde, Th. Chart. 145, 3.

gafol-penig, es; *m. A tribute-penny;* tribūtārius dēnārius :—He sceal syllan on Michaeles mæssedæg x gafolpenigas *he shall give on Michael's mass-day ten tribute-pennies;* dăre dēbet in festo Sancti Michaelis x dēnārios de gablo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 10.

gafol-, gaful-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f.* [gafol *tribute*, -rǽden *state, condition*] *Tribute;* trĭbūtum :—On sumum landum gebýreþ mâre gafolrǽden *in quibusdam lŏcis plus gabli reddĭtur*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3.

gafol-rand ? *A pair of compasses;* circĭnus = *κίρκινος*, Cot. 54, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gabul-roid.

gafol-swân, es; *m. A tribute-swain, a swine-herd, paying a tribute* or *part of his stock, for permission to feed his pigs on the land;* porcārius ad censum:—Gafolswâne gebŷreþ, ðæt he sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent, ðæt he sylle æ̆lce geáre xv swŷn to sticunge, x ealde, and v gynge; hæbbe sylf ðæt he ofer ðæt arǽre *gafol-swâne, id est, ad censum porcārio, pertĭnet, ut suam occīsiōnem det secundum quod in patria stātūtum est. In multis lŏcis stat, ut det singŭlis annis xv porcos ad occīsiōnem, x vĕtĕres, et v juvĕnes; ipse autem hăbeat superaugmentum,* L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11–14.

gafol-tîning, e; *f. Material for fencing due as* gafol:—XVI gyrda gauoltîninga, Th. Chart. 145, 8.

gafol-wydu, a; *m. Wood furnished as* gafol:—IIII foðera aclofenas gauolwyda, Th. Chart. 145, 6.

gafol-yrþ, e; *f. The cultivation of tribute-land;* tribūtāriæ terræ arātio:—His gafolyrþe [MS. gauolyrþe] iii æceras erige, and sâwe of his âgenum berne *de arātūra gabli sui arābit iii acras, et semĭnābit de horreo suo,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 18.

gaful, es; *n. Tax, tribute, rent;* vectīgal, tribūtum:—Gaful *vectīgal,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Alŷfþ gaful to syllanne ðam Cāsere *licet dări tribūtum Cæsări?* Mk. Bos. 12, 14: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 27; Jul. 151. v. gafol.

Gaful-ford *Camelford, Cornwall,* Chr. 823; Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1. v. Gafol-ford.

gaful-gylda, an; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* trībūti reddĭtor:—He hî to gafulgyldum gesette on Angelþeódde *he made them tributaries among the English,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 24. v. gafol-gylda.

gaful-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. A tax, tribute;* census, tribūtum:—Ða byre onguldon gafulrǽdenne *the children paid the tax,* Exon, 47 a; Th. 161, 16; Gū. 959: 73 b; Th. 274, 7; Jul. 529: Andr. Kmbl. 591; An. 296. v. gafol-rǽden.

gagātes; *indecl. m. The agate* or *jet, a precious stone;* găgātes = *γαγάτης*:—Hēr biþ eác gemêted gagātes, se stān biþ blæc-gym *here is also found the agate, the stone is a black gem,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Sceaf gagātes dǽl ðæs stānes on ðæt wîn *shave off a part of the stone agate into the wine,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 11. Be ðam stāne ðe gagātes hātte, is sǽd ðæt he viii mægen hæbbe *of the stone which is called agate, it is said that it hath eight virtues,* 2, 66; Lchdm. iii. 296, 29.

gagel, es; *m?* gagelle, gagille, gagolle, an; *f. Gale, sweet gale;* myrica gale, Lin:—Genim gagel *take gale,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: iii. 22, 21. Nim þrē leáf gageles *take three leaves of gale,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. Genim gagellan... dō of ða gagellan *take gale... remove the gale,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 27: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 10. Genim gagollan *take gale,* 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 15. [*Prompt.* gawl *myrtus: Scot.* gale, gaul *a myrtle: Dut.* gagel, *m. a wild myrtle: Ger.* gagel *a myrtle-bush.*]

gagel-croppan; *pl. m.* [croppa *the top of a flower* or *herb*] *Catkins of gale;* myricæ panĭcŭlæ:—Genim gagelcroppan *take catkins of gale,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

gagol, gægl, geagl; *adj. Lascivious, wanton;* lascīvus:—Gagol *lascīva,* Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 46; Wrt. Voc. 57, 27. [*M. H. Ger.* gogel *licentious.*] v. gâl.

gagol-bǽrnes, gægl-bǽrnes, -bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot;* lascīvia, luxŭria, Cot. 118.

gagul-suillan *to gargle;* gargarīzāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

-gal, -gil, -gel, *as* sin-gal *perpetual, continual:* wîd-gal, wîd-gil, wîd-gel, *wide-spread,* March. 38; p. 27, 8. v. wîd-gil, wîd-gal.

GÂL, es; *n. Lust, wantonness, lightness, folly;* lascīvia, lībīdo, luxŭria, lĕvĭtas:—Hie hyra gâl beswâc *their folly deceived them,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 21; Gen. 327. Gōdes oððe gâles *of good or evil,* Exon. 23 a; Th, 64, 9; Cri. 1035. [Cf. *Icel.* gáll, *m. a fit of gaiety.*]

gâl; *adj. Light, pleasant, wanton, licentious, wicked;* lĕvis, libīdĭnōsus, luxŭriōsus, mălus:—Ðam unstæðigan and ðam gâlan, ðū miht secggan, ðæt he [MS. hi] biþ winde gelīcra, ðonne gemetfæstum monnum *to the inconstant and the light* [*man*], *thou mayest say that he is more like the wind, than modest men,* Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23, note 20, MS. Cott. Ðæt he gesâwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón þurh ða gōdan gâstas oððe þurh ða gâlan *ut cōdĭces diversos per bŏnos sīve mălos spīrĭtus sĭbi vĭdĕrit offerri,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 25. Gecunnian hwæðer he wǽre gōd oððe gâl *to try whether he were good or bad,* Gu. 17; Gdwn. 74, 6. [*Orm.* gal *wanton: O. Sax.* gêl *merry: Dut. Ger.* geil *lustful: M. H. Ger.* geil *licentious: O. H. Ger.* ġeil *lætus, elātus, fĕrox, libīdĭnōsus: Dan.* geil *wanton:* and cf. *Icel.* gáli *a wag.*] DER. ealo-gâl, hyge-, medu-, rûm-, symbel-, wîn-.

GALAN; *part.* galende, ic gale, ðū gælest, gælst, he gæleþ, gælþ, *pl.* galaþ, *p.* gōl, *pl.* gōlon; *pp.* galen *To sing, enchant, call;* cănĕre, incantāre, insŏnāre, clāmāre:—Seó ne gehērþ stemne galendra, and âtterwyrhtan galendes wîslīce *quæ non exaudiet vōcem incantantium, et venēfici incantantis săpienter,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 6. Sorh-leóþ gæleþ *he sings a sad lay,* Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Se wîsdōm gōl gyd *wisdom sung a lay,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2. Wîf fyrd-leóþ gōlon [MS. galan] *the women sang a martial song,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577. Ða ðe gehŷrdon gryreleóþ galan Godes andsacan *those who heard the adversary of God sing the horrid lay,* Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786. Ðâ wæs sigeleóþ galen *then was the song of triumph sung,* Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. [*Chauc.* gale: *Scot.* gale *to cry: O. Sax.* galan: *O. H. Ger.* galan *cănĕre: Dan.* gale *to crow: Swed.* gala *to crow: Icel.* gala *to crow, sing.*] DER. a-galan, be-, on-: nihte-gale. See Grm. D. M. pp. 987, 1173.

galder-cræftiga *one crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter,* L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9; MS. H. v. galdor-cræftiga.

galdere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer, sorcerer, diviner, soothsayer;* incantātor, augur, haruspex, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. wyrm-galdere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kalstarari *incantator.*] v. galan.

galdor, gealdor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* galdor, galdru; *gen.* galdra; *dat.* galdrum; *n.* [galan *to sing, enchant,* q. v.] *An incantation, divination, enchantment, a charm, magic, sorcery;* incantātio, cantio, carmen, fascinātio:—þurh heora galdor *per incantātiōnes,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Sing ðæt galdor *sing the charm,* Lchdm. iii. 38, 3. Galdre bewunden *encircled by enchantment,* Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. Ne sceal nān man mid galdre wyrte besingan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic,* Homl. Th. i. 476, 8. Galdra fela *many sorceries,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53: Deut. 18, 11. Nis ðē ende feor, ðæs ðe ic on galdrum ongieten hæbbe *thy end is not far off, from what I have understood by* [*thy*] *divinations,* Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 19; Gū. 1180. Ðās galdor mon mæg singan on wunde *a man may sing these charms over a wound,* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Hig worhton ōðer swilc þing þurh hira drȳcræft and þurh Egiptisce galdru *fecērunt etiam ipsi per incantātiōnes Ægyptiacas et arcāna quædam simĭlĭter,* Ex. 7, 11. Galdrum cȳdan *to inform by divination,* Elen. Kmbl. 321; El. 161. [*Laym.* galdere, *dat. magic: Icel.* galdr, galdr, *m. a song, charm, spell, witchcraft, sorcery.*] DER. cear-

galdor-, gealdor-cræftiga, an; *m. One crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter;* incantātor:—Ða fæmnan, ðe gewunniaþ [MS. gewunniah] onfōn galdorcræftigan, ne lǽt ðū ða libban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou not to live,* L. Alf. 30; Wilk. 31, 26.

gealdor, heáh-galdor.

galdor-cræft, gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, magic art, incantation;* incantandi ars, măgĭca ars, incantātio:—On galdorcræftum *per incantātiōnes,* L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 32. He Iudēa galdorcræftum wiðstōd *he withstood the magic arts of the Jews,* Andr. Kmbl. 332; An. 166. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ *those that practise magical arts,* Blickl. Homl. 62, 23.

galdor-cwide, es; *m. A magic saying, song;* măgĭcus sermo, cantus, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 28; Rä. 49, 7.

galdor-galere, es; *m. An enchanter, soothsayer;* incantātor, Cot. 118: 193.

galdor-leóþ, es; *n. A magic song, an enchantment, charm, spell;* incantātio, carmen, incantāmentum, Cot. 188.

galdor-word, es; *n. A magic word, word of incantation;* cantātiōnis verbum:—Ic galdorwordum gōl *I sang in magic words,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 37; Reim. 24.

galdra *of enchantments, of sorceries,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53; *gen. pl. of* galdor.

galdru *enchantments,* Ex. 7, 11; *pl. nom. acc. of* galdor.

galdrygea, an; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor, Cot. 108.

galere, es; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor:—Galere *incantātor,* Wrt. Voc. 74, 38. DER. galdor-, wyrm-galere.

gâl-ferhþ; *adj. Mind-lustful, licentious;* libīdĭnōsus, lascīvus:—Gewât ðâ se deófulcunda gâlferhþ his beddes neosan *then the devilish* [*man*] *went lustful in mind to seek his bed,* Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 62.

gâl-freólsas; *pl. m. Licentious festivals;* lascīva festa, Lupercālia, Som. Ben. Lye.

gâlfull; *adj. Lustful, licentious, luxurious;* libīdĭnōsus, luxŭriōsus, Scint. 21: 28: 58.

gâlfullîce; *adv. Lustfully, luxuriously;* libīdĭnōse, luxŭriōse, Scint. 13.

GALGA, gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross;* arbor infēlix, patĭbŭlum, crux:—Galga *patĭbŭlum,* Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 30; Wrt. Voc. 21, 24. He of galgan his gǽst onsend *he sent forth his soul from a gallows,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 4; Jul. 310: 72 b; Th. 271, 15; Jul. 482: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. He his blōd ageát on galgan *he shed his blood on the cross,* Cd. 225; Th. 299, 15; Sat. 550: Menol. Fox 170; Men. 86: Elen. Kmbl. 957; El. 480. On galgum *on the cross,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. [*Chauc. R. Brun.* galwes, *pl: Plat.* galge: *O. Sax.* galgo, *m: O. Frs.* galga, *m: Dut.* galg, *f: Ger.* galgen, *m: M. H. Ger.* galge, *m: O. H. Ger.* galgo, *m: Goth.* galga, *m. a cross: Dan.* galge, *m. f: Swed.* galge, *m: Icel.* gálgi, *m.*] See Grm. R. A. pp. 682–4.

galga-trê, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross:*—Ðîn rōdes galgatrê *tuum crucis patibulum,* Rtl. 23, 36. On rōdes galgatree *in crucis patibulo,* 124, 1. v. galg-treów. [*Havel.* galwetre: *Icel.* gálga-trê.]

galg-môd; *adj.* [galg = gealh *sad;* môd *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy;* tristis animo:—His mōdor, gîfre and galg-mōd, gegân wolde sorhfulne

sīþ *his mother, greedy and gloomy, would go a sorrowful journey,* Beo. Th. 2558; B. 1277. v. gealg-mōd.

galg-treów, gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross;* crūcis lignum, crux:—He wolde sume on galgtreówum [MS. galgtreówu] *he would [hang] some on gallows-trees,* Beo. Th. 5873; B. 2940.

Galilēa *Galilee:*—Sǣ Galilæs *māre Galilææ,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 16. Galiles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Of Galilēam ðæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Witga of Galilēum *a prophet from Galilee,* 71, 16.

Galilēisc, Galilēsc; *adj. Galilean;* Galilæus:—Pilatus acsode hwæðer he wǣre Galileisc man *Pilātus interrŏgāvit si hŏmo Galilæus esset,* Lk. Bos. 23, 6: 22, 59: Mk. Bos. 14, 70: Jn. Bos. 7, 52. Of dære Galileiscan Bethsaida *a Bethsaida Galilææ,* Jn. Bos. 12, 21. Wið da Galileiscan sǣ *juxta māre Galilææ,* Mt. Bos. 4, 18: 15, 29: Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Wēne gē, wǣron ða Galileiscan synfulle toforan eallum Galileiscum *pūtātis quod hi Galilæi præ omnibus Galilæis peccātŏres fuĕrint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 2. On Galileisce dǣlas *in partes Galilææ,* Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Hwæt bīdaþ gē Galilēsce guman on hwearfte *why abide ye Galilean men about?* Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 11; Cri. 511: Blickl. Homl. 123, 20.

Galleas *Gauls, the French,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. v. Gallias.

Gallia rīce *the kingdom of the Gauls, France,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. Gallias.

Gallias, Gallie, Galleas; *gen.* Gallia; *pl. m. The Gauls, the Franks;* Galli, ōrum; Galliæ, ārum; *pl. m.*:—Ðǣr wæs Gallia ofslagen twā-hund þūsenda *ducenta millia Gallōrum interfecta sunt,* Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 33; Hav. 329, 8: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 7. Gefeaht wiþ Gallie *adversum Gallos conflixit,* 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8; Hav. 251, 2. Hū sceolan we dōn mid Gallia and Brytta bisceopum *quālĭter dēbēmus cum Galliārum Brittaniārumque episcŏpis ăgĕre?* Bd. 1. 27; S. 492, 10. Biscop Gallia rīces *bishop of the kingdom of the Gauls* [Galliārum], Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 39. Galleas nemnaþ Trajectum *the Gauls call it Utrecht,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. Monige gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro and Gallia *multi Francōrum vel Galliārum Monastēria adīre sŏlēbant,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Adrianus se abbad ða dǣlas Gallia rīces geferde and gesōhte *Adrian the abbot went and visited the parts of the kingdom of the Gauls;* partes Galliārum [regni] adiisset, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Gallia rice *the kingdom of the Gauls,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31.

gāl-līc; *adj. Lustful:*—Ælc gālīc ontendnys wearþ adwæsced *every lustful fervour was extinguished,* Th. Homl. ii. 156, 35. [*O. Eng. Homl.* galiche dede, i. 149, 16.]

Gallie; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Gauls;* Galli:—Gallie oferhergodon land *the Gauls overran the lands,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 9: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8. v. Gallias.

Gallisc; *adj. Gaulish, belonging to Gaul;* Gallĭcus:—Ðǣr gefeaht Mallius wiþ ānne Gallisene mann *there Manlius fought with a man of Gaul,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 16.

galluc, galloc, gallac, es; *m. The plant comfrey;* symphȳtum officīnāle, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *confirmam,* and ōðrum naman galluc nemneþ, biþ cenned on mōrum and on feldum, and eác on mǣdum *this herb, which is called confirma, and by another name comfrey, is produced on moors and in fields, and also in meadows,* Herb. 60, 1; Lchdm. i. 162, 10–12. Galluces moran *roots of comfrey,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Genime galluc gesodenne *take sodden comfrey,* L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 15: 1, 31; Lchdm ii. 74, 11: 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23. Galluc *adriatica* vel *mālum terræ,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 70; Wrt. Voc. 30, 22: 79, 17. Galloc *galla,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 46; Wrt. Voc. 67, 61. Gallac *symphȳtum,* 42, 14; Wrt. Voc. 68, 29.

Galmanhō, Galmahō? *An Anglo-Saxon abbey at York, afterwards St. Mary's;* abbātiæ nōmen ăpud Eborācum:—On ðysum geāre forþferde Sīward eorl on Eoforwīc, and his līc līþ binnan ðam mynstre æt Galmanhō [Galmahō, Th. 324, 10, col. 2], ðe he sylf ǣr getimbrade, Gode to lofe and eallum his hālgum *in this year* [A. D. 1055] *earl Siward died at York, and his body lies within the monastery of Galmanho, which he himself had before built, to the glory of God and all his saints,* Chr. 1055; Th. 324, 8–12, col. 1.

gāl-mōd; *adj. Light-minded, licentious;* libīdĭnōsæ mentis, lascīvus:—Se galmōda *the licentious* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 12; Jud. 256. [*O. Sax.* gēl-mōd.]

gālnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Lustfulness, lust, luxury, wantonness;* lascīvia, lībīdo, luxŭria, petulantia, Cot. 150: Scint. 12: 21: 81. He cnihtlice gālnysse næs begangende *he was not addicted to boyish levity,* Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 16. [*Orm.* galness.]

gāl-scipe, es; *m.* [gāl *lust,* -scipe *-ship*] *Luxury, lustfulness, lasciviousness, wantonness, lewdness;* luxŭria, lībīdo, lascīvia, petulantia, satȳriāsis = σατυρίασις:—He begǣþ unǣtas and oferdrincas and gālscipe *comessatiōnĭbus văcat et luxŭriæ atque convīviis,* Deut. 20, 21. We lǣraþ, ðæt man wiþ fūlne gālscipe warnige symle *we instruct, that one always guard himself against foul lasciviousness,* L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. For gālscipe *for wantonness,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 15; Gen. 341. Synwrēnnys *vel* gālscipe *satȳriasis,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 49; Wrt. Voc. 19, 51.

gālsere, es; *m. A lustful man;* libīdĭnōsus, Off. Reg. 15.

gāl-smerc; *adj.* [smercian *to smirk, smile*] *Light, laughing, giggling;* pĕtŭlans:—Gyf se munuc ne biþ gālsmerc, and eáðe and hræde on hleahtre *si mŏnăchus non sit pĕtŭlans, et făcĭlis et proclivis ad ridendum,* R. Ben. 7.

galung, e; *f. Incantation,* Hpt. Gl. 519.

Galwalas, galwealas, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* [wealh *foreign;* cf. Bryt-walas] *Gauls, Frenchmen, people of Gaul in a body,* and as the name of a people is often used where according to later usage the name of their country would be found, the word may be translated *Gaul, France;* Galli, Gallia:—Hēr wæs Brihtwald gehālgod to ærcebiscope fram Godune Galwala biscop *in this year* [A. D. 693] *Brihtwald was consecrated archbishop by Godun bishop of the Gauls,* Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 17. He gewāt into Galwalum *he went into Gaul,* Chr. Erl. 5, 5, 14. Hēr Ægelbryht of Galwalum [Galwealum, Th. 50, 2, col. 2, 3] onfēng Wesseaxna bisceopdōme *in this year* [A. D. 650] *Ægelbyrht of Gaul received the bishopric of the West Saxons,* Chr. 650; Th. 50, 2, col. 1: 660; Th. 54, 16. He fōr in Galwalas *he went into Gaul,* 380; Erl. 11, 2. v. Gallias.

gāl-wrǣne; *adj. Luxurious, lecherous;* luxŭriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gamel, gamol; *adj. Old, aged;* sĕnex, vĕtustus:—Wolde beddes neósan gamela Scylding *the aged Scylding would visit his bed,* Beo. Th. 3588; B. 1792. Wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince gyfen *the golden hilt was given to the aged warrior,* 3359; B. 1677: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gamele ne mōston hāre heaðorincas hilde onþeón *the aged hoary chieftains might not prosper in battle,* Cd. 154; Th. 193, 3; Exod. 240. Ǽr he on weg hwurfe, gamol, of geardum *ere he, old, departed on his way from his courts,* Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: 115; B. 58. v. gomel. [*Icel.* gamall.]

gamelīc; *adj. Theatralis, ridiculosus,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 508.

GAMEN, gomen, es; *n.* GAME, *joy, pleasure, mirth, sport, pastime;* jōcus, oblectāmentum, gaudium, jūbilum, lætĭtia, lūdus:—Gamen eft astāh *pastime rose again,* Beo. Th. 2325; B. 1160. Wynsum gamen *a pleasant game;* sāles, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 67; Wrt. Voc. 21, 54. Næs ðæt hērlīc dǣd, ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that was not a glorious deed, that he should wish to boast of such sport,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 37; Met. 9, 19. Him to gamene *for his sport,* 9, 17; Met. 9, 9: 9, 91; Met. 9, 46. Ic mæg swegles gamen gehȳran on heofnum *I can hear the joy of the firmament in heaven,* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Bǣdon hīg sume, ðæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen *præcēpērunt ut vocārētur Samson et ante eos lūděret,* Jud. 16, 25. Gamena *lūdōrum:* gamene *jŏco,* Mone B. 2807, 2808. [*Piers P.* gamen *a play: Laym.* game *a play: Scot.* gamyn *a game, play: O. Sax.* gaman, *n: Frs.* gammen: *O. Frs.* game, gome, *f: M. H. Ger.* gamen, *m. n: O. H. Ger.* gaman, *gaudium, jŏcus, lūdus: Dan.* gammen, *m. f: Icel.* gaman, *n. game, sport, pleasure, amusement.*] DER. glig-gamen, heal-.

gamenian, gamnian, gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gamen *game*] *To joke, play;* jōcŭlāri, jōcāri:—Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum *Gregory played with his words,* Homl. Th. ii. 122, 4. [*Icel.* gamma *to amuse, divert.*]

gamenlīce; *adv. Sportingly, deceitfully;* jōcōse, callīde:—Hī gamenlīce rǣddon *they counselled deceitfully,* Jos. 9, 3.

gamenung, e; *f. A gaming, jesting, playing;* lūsus, jōcus:—Hwǣr biþ his gaf spræc and ða īdelan gamenunga *where will be his wanton discourse, and the idle jestings?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28.

gamen-wāðu *a joyous path.* v. gomen-wāðu.

gamen-wudu *pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp.* v. gomen-wudu.

gamian *to game, play, sport,* Som. Ben. Lye v. gamenian.

gaming, e; *f. A* GAMING, *playing, gesticulation;* lūsus, gannātūra, *sive* mīmica, gestĭcŭlātio, Cot. 203.

gamnian; *part.* gamnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play;* lūděre:—Wæs him geþūht, swilce he gamnigende spræce *vīsus est eis quăsi lūdens lŏqui,* Gen. 19, 14. v. gamenian.

gamol *old, aged,* Beo. Th. 115; B. 58: 535; B. 265. v. gomel.

gamol-feax; *adj. With hoary locks, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gamolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-headed hero,* Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608. v. gomel-feax.

gamol-ferhþ; *adj. Advanced in age, aged;* ætāte provectus:—Gamolferhþ goldes brytta *the aged dispenser of gold,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867.

gān *yawned;* hiāvit; *p. of* gīnan.

GĀN, to gānne; ic gā, ðū gǣst, he gǣþ; *pl.* gāþ; *p.* ic he eóde, ðū eódest; *pl.* eódon; *imp.* gā, *pl.* gāþ; *pp.* gān; *v. n.* [the conjugation is formed from two roots, the past tense being from root i; cf. Gothic iddja]; *To go, come, walk, happen;* īre, grădi, evĕnīre:—Uton gān and feligean fremdum godum *cāmus et sequāmur deos aliēnos,* Deut. 13, 1. Geard to gānne *ready to go,* Homl. Th. ii. 32, 7. Ðū gǣst on ðīnum breóste *süper pectus tuum grădiĕris,* Gen. 3, 14. He on flet gǣþ *he walks in the court,* Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034. Gǣþ ā wyrd swā hió sceal *fate goes ever as it must,* Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hī gāþ *they go,* Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667. Gif gē gāþ æfter fremdum godum *if ye go after strange gods,* Deut. 11, 28. He sǣde unc eall swā hit siðdan ā eóde [*or* a-eode?] *he told us all as it always afterwards happened;* audīvīmus quidquid postea

rei prŏbāvit eventus, Gen. 41, 13. Eóde eall seó ceasterwaru togeánes ðam Hǽlende *tōta cīvĭtas exiit obviam Jesu*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Sume for hungre heora feóndum on hand eódon *some for hunger went into the hands of their foes*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. Gâ hider *come hither*, Gen. 27, 21. Gâþ eów into ðære cyrcan unforhtlîce *go into the church fearlessly*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 1. [*Wyc.* gon, goon, goo: *Piers P.* goon: *Chauc.* gon, goon: *R. Glouc.* goon: *Laym. Orm.* gan: *Plat.* gan. gaan; gaen: *O. Sax.* gân: *Frs.* gean: *O. Frs.* gan: *Dut.* gaan: *Ger.* gehen, gehn: *M. H. Ger.* gân, gên: *O. H. Ger.* gân: *Dan.* gaae: *Swed.* gå: *Zend.* gâ, gĕ *to go: Sansk.* gā *to go.*] DER. a-gân, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, upp-, ût-, wið-, ymb-. v. gangan.

gancgan *to go*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. v. gangan.

Gandis, Gandes; *indecl. f. The river Ganges;* Ganges = Γάγγης:—Ðǽr licgeþ se mûþa ût on ðone gârsecg ðære eá, ðe man hâteþ Gandis *there the mouth of the river, which is called Ganges, opens out into the ocean*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 13, 17. Gandes seó eá is ealra ferscra wætera mǽst, bûtan Eufrate *the river Ganges is the greatest of all fresh waters, except the Euphrates*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Æt Gande ðære eá, Nar. 3, 22.

GANDRA, ganra, an; *m. A* GANDER; anser:—Gandra *anser, m.* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Eng.* gander, *m: Ger.* gänserich, *m: Ger. dial.* gandert: *M. H. Ger.* ganzer, ganze, *m: O. H. Ger.* ganzo, *m: Icel.* gassi, *m. a gander.*]

ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, swan;* fûlĭca, cygnus:—Ganet *cygnus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 32. Ofer ganetes bæþ [MS. baþ] *over the sea-fowl's bath*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 21. Ganetes hleóðor *the gannet's cry*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20. Cômon of gârsecge ganetas fleógan *sea-fowls came flying from the ocean*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. v. ganot.

GANG, geng, gong, gung, es; *m.* **I.** GANG, *going, journey, step, way, path, passage, course (of time)*; îter, grădus, gressus, incessus, ambŭlātio, sēmĭta:—Beswîcan gangas [MS. M. stepas] mîne *supplantāre gressus meos*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 5. Mînne gang *gressum meum*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ganges, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968. Him tǽcean lîfes weg and rihtne gang to heofonum *to teach them the way of life and the right path to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ðîne gangas *gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23. Fôta gangas *pedum gressus*, 72, 1. Mîne gangas *meæ sēmĭtæ*, 138, 2. On ðære eá gang *in the river's course*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Heó freó on hira fôta gangum blîðe hâm wæs hweorfende *ipsa lĭbĕro pĕdum incessu dŏmum læta reversa est*; Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 33. Heora geára gang *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 32. Geára gongum *in the course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 1292; El. 648. **II.** *a passage, drain, privy;* latrīna, secessus:—Gang *latrīna, secessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 121; Wrt. Voc. 58, 33. Ðonne him to gange lyst *when he desires the privy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23: L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. [*Orm.* gang *a journey: Prompt.* gong *latrina: Scot.* gang *a journey: O. Sax.* gang, *m: O. Frs.* gong, gung, *m: Dut. Ger.* gang, *m: M. H. Ger.* ganc, *m: O. H. Ger.* gạng, *m: Goth.* gaggs, *m: Dan.* gang, *m. f: Swed.* gång, *m. time: Icel.* gangr, *m;* göng, *n. pl. a passage.*] DER. be-gang, -gong, bi-, eder-, embe-, fêðe-, forþ-, ge-, hin-, hlâf-, hûsel-, in-, on-, setl-, stal-, stepe-, to-, up-, ût-, wæfer-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang *go, come*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 32; Sat. 701: Gen. 27, 26; *impert. of* gangan.

gang *went*, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295; *p. of* geongan.

GANGAN, gongan, gancgan; *part.* gangende, gongende; ic gange, gonge, ðû gangest, gongest, he gangeþ, gongeþ, *pl.* gangaþ, gongaþ; *p.* geóng, gióng, giéng, gêng, *pl.* geóngon, gióngon, giéngon, gêngon; *imp.* gang, gong; *pp.* gangen, gongen *To go, walk, turn out;* îre, meâre, vădĕre, ambŭlāre, ingrĕdi, tendĕre, evĕnīre:—Ic gange *ambŭlo*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 41. Gáng hider *accēde*, Gen. 27, 26: Num. 11, 21. He heonon gangeþ [gangaþ MS.] *he goes from hence*, Andr. Kmbl. 1782; An. 893. He of worulde gangende wæs *he was going from the world*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He ealle ða tîd mihte ge sprecan ge gangan *tōto eo tempŏre et lŏqui et ingrĕdi pŏtuit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He to healle geóng *he went to the hall*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925. He ofer willan gióng *he went against his will*, 4810, note; B. 2409. Heó giéng [gien MS.] to Adame *she went to Adam*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626. Ic to ðam grunde gênge *I would go to the abyss*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Forþ gangan *to go forward, to continue*:—Gange se teám forþ *let the warranty go forward*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 13: Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426. Ic ongitan mihte hu ðis gewinn wolde gangan *I should be able to know how this labour would turn out*, Ps. Th. 72, 13: 88, 3. [*Piers P.* gange, gangen: *Orm.* ganngenn: *Scot.* gang: *O. Sax.* gangan: *O. Frs.* gunga: *M. H. Ger.* gangen: *O. H. Ger.* gangan: *Goth.* gaggan: *Swed.* gånga: *Icel.* ganga.] DER. a-gangan, -gongan, æt-, be-, bi-, fôr-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, ût-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang-dagas, gong-dagas; *pl. m.* [dæg *a day*] *Perambulation days, the three days before Ascension day* or *Holy Thursday, Rogation days, when the boundaries of parishes and districts were traversed;* dies perambŭlātiōnes *vel* processiōnis, rogātiōnum dies:—Betweox gang-dagum and middum sumera *betwixt Rogation days and Midsummer*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 3: 1063; Erl. 195, 7. Ofer gang-dagas *after Rogation days*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 15. Ðys Gôdspel sceal to Gang-dagon *this Gospel must be on the Rogation days* [*Gang-days*], Rubc. Mt. Bos. 7, 7–14, notes, p. 575. Ðis sceal to Gang-dagon ðæge twegen dagas, *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on the two days of the Rogation days*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 11, 5–13? notes, p. 578. [*Icel.* gangdagar.]

gangel *going.* v. gongel. [*Icel.* göngull *strolling.*]

gangel-wæfre *a ganging weaver, spider*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gongel-wæfre.

gangere, es; *m. A ganger, footman;* pedester, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-ern, es; *n.* [gang **II.** *a privy*, ern *a place*] *A privy;* latrīna:—Goldhordhûs, dîgle gangern *hypodrŏmum* vel *spondoromum?* [=*spidromum*, q. v. in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 81; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57.

gange-wifre, -wæfre, geonge-wifre, gonge-wifre, gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, spider;* viātica arānea:—Ðû gedêst ðæt he aswint on his môde, and wyrþ swâ tedre swâ swâ gangewifran nett *thou causest that he dwindles away in his mind, and becomes as frail as a spider's web*, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Swindan ðû dydest swâ swâ gangewæfre [âttercoppan MS. T.] sâwle his *tabescĕre fēcisti sīcut arāneam anĭmam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 15.

gang-feormere, es; *m. A jakes-farmer, privy-cleanser;* fīmārius, cloācārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-geteld, es; *n. A travelling-tent, tent, pavilion;* tentōrium ambŭlātōrium, pāpĭlio:—Gang-geteld *pāpĭlio*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 40; Wrt. Voc. 59, 12.

gang-here, es; *m. A foot-army, infantry;* pedester exercĭtus:—Pirrus him com to mid ðam mǽstan fultume, ǽgðer ge on ganghere, ge on râdhere *Pyrrhus came to them with the greatest force, both in infantry, and in cavalry*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 40.

gang-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A privy;* latrīna:—On ðære nyðemestan flêringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen *on the lowermost flooring* [*of the ark*] *was their privy and their dunghill*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. v. gang **II.**

gang-setl, es; *n. A privy;* latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang **II.**

gang-tûn, es; *m. A privy;* latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang **II.**

gang-weg, es; *m. A gang-way, way, road;* via:—Ânes wǽnes gangweg *a road for one vehicle;* actus, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 50; Wrt. Voc. 37, 38. Twegra wǽna gangweg *a road for two vehicles;* via, 56; Som. 67, 51; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39.

gang-wuce, an; *f. Rogation week, the week of holy Thursday;* perambŭlātiōnis septimāna:—Ðis sceal on þunres dæg, innan ðære Gang-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Thursday in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Mk. Bos. 16, 14–20, notes, p. 578. Ðys Gôdspel gebŷraþ on Wôdnes dæg, on ðære Gang-wucan to ðam uigilian *this Gospel belongs to the vigil on Wednesday, in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 17, 1–10, notes, p. 580.

GÂNIAN; *p,* ode; *pp.* od *To* YAWN, *gape, open;* hiâre, oscĭtāre, apĕrire:—Gâniende *oscĭtans*, Cot. 147. Ðeáh ðe me synfulra, inwitfulra, mûþas on gânian *though the mouths of the sinful* [*and*] *deceitful yawn upon me*, Ps. Th. 108, 1. [*Plat.* janen: *Dut.* geeuwen: *Ger.* gähnen: *M. H. Ger.* gënen: *O. H. Ger.* geinôn, ginôn, ginên, giên: *Icel.* gína: *Lat.* hiâre: *Grk.* χαίνειν *to yawn, gape.*]

GANOT, ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, fen-duck;* ăvis mārina, fūlix, fūlĭca:—Ganot *fūlix*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 7: 280, 13. Ðâ wearþ adrǽfed deórmôd hæleþ, Ôslâc of earde, ofer ýþa gewealc, ofer ganotes bæþ *then the brave man, Oslac, was driven away from the land, over the billows' roll, over the gannet's bath* [*the sea*], Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 3727; B. 1861. Âc fereþ gelôme ofer ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the gannet's bath* [*the sea*], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. [*Plat.* gante: *Dut.* gent, *m. a male goose, gander: O. H. Ger.* ganazo, ganzo, *m. anetus.*]

ganra, an; *m. A gander;* anser, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 121; Wrt. Voc. 29, 17: 77, 33. v. gandra.

gânung, e; *f. A yawning;* oscĭtātio, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 59; Wrt. Voc. 46, 18.

GÂR, es; *m. A dart, javelin, spear, shaft, arrow, weapon, arms;* jacŭlum, pīlum, hasta, hastæ cuspis, săgitta, tēlum, arma:—Se gâr *the dart*, Beo. Th. 3697; B. 1846. Fleág giellende gâr on grome þeóde *the yelling shaft flew on the fierce nation*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 13; Wîd. 128. Lætaþ gâres ord in gedûfan in fæges ferþ *let the javelin-point plunge into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2662; An. 1332: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Sende se sǽrinc sûþerne gâr *the sea-chief sent a southern dart*, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134: 138, 48; By. 237. Gâre wunde *wounded by a dart*, Beo. Th. 2154; B. 1075: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 28; Jul. 17. Hî gewurdon scearpe gâras *ipsi sunt jăcŭla*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 90, 6. Gâra ordum *with javelin-points*, Andr. Kmbl. 64; An. 32: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Hý togædre gâras hlǽndon *they had inclined their weapons together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 8; Jul. 63: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. Gârum gehyrsted *adorned with javelins*, Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45: 2287; An. 1145: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 18; Æðelst. 18. [*Chauc.* gere, *pl: Laym.* gar, gare, gære *a dart, spear,*

weapon: Plat. gere *a wedge: Kil.* gheer *fuscĭna cuspĭdĭbus horrens, quibus pisces căpiuntur: O. Sax.* gēr, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gēr, *m. hastīle, jăcŭlum, tēlum: Icel.* geirr, *m. a spear.*] DER. æt-gār, bon-, frum-, hyge-, tite-, wæl-.

gâra, an; *m. A spear-man.* v. frum-gâra *in* frum-gâr.

gâra, an; *m.* [gār *a dart, point*] *An angular point of land, a promontory, corner of land;* ōra prōmĭnens, angŭlus:—Ispania land is þrýscýte . . . ân ðæra gârena lĭþ sūþ-west, ongeán ðæt īgland, ðe Gades hātte *the country of Spain is three-cornered . . . one of the corners lies south-west, opposite the island which is called Cadiz,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 5.

gâr-beám, es; *m. The wood* or *handle of a javelin, a spear-shaft;* cuspĭdis hasta:—Gârbeámes feng *a spear-shaft's grasp,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 14; Exod. 246.

gâr-berend, es; *m. A javelin-bearer, soldier;* hastĭfer, tēlĭfer:—Grame gârberend *the incensed javelin-bearers,* Byrht. Th. 139, 30; By. 262. Gârberendra x hund *ten hundred javelin-bearers,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 13; Exod. 231.

gâr-cêne; *adj. Spear-bold, bold in arms;* hastâ audax:—Offa wæs gârcêne man *Offa was a man bold in arms,* Beo. Th. 3921; B. 1958.

gâr-clife, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrĭmōnia eupatŏria:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man agrimoniam, and ōðrum naman gârclife nemneþ *take this herb, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive,* Herb. 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, 3. Genim gârclifan *take garclive,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Gârclifan etan ǽrende fūllĭc getācnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message,* Somn. 20; Lchdm. iii. 198, 24. v. agrimonia.

gâr-cwealm, es; *m. Spear-slaughter;* nex tēlo patrāta, clādes:—Se ðe eall geman gârcwealm gumena *who all remembers the slaughter of men,* Beo. Th. 4092; B. 2043.

Gâr-Dene; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The spear-Danes, Danes who fought with spears, armed* or *warlike Danes;* hastāti Dāni:—We Gâr-Dena, in geárdagum, þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon *we have heard of the renown of the Gar-Danes' great kings in days of yore,* Beo. Th. 1; B. 1. He sæcce ne wēneþ to Gâr-Denum *he expects not warfare from the Gar-Danes,* 1206; B. 601: 3717; B. 1856: 4982; B. 2494.

gare *yare, ready, finished;* paratus, effectus:—Wæs ðæt mynstre gare *the monastery was finished,* Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 19. v. gearo.

gâr-faru, e; *f. A martial expedition,* v. faru **III;** turma hastifera:—þūfas wundon ofer gârfare *the standards fluttered over the martial band,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 23; Exod. 342. Ne þearf him ondrǽdan deófla strǽlas, gromra gârfare *he need not dread the shafts of devils, the armed band of the hostile,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. [*Or* gârfaru *flight of spears,* cf. hægelfaru.]

gâr-getrum, es; *n. A troop armed with spears, javelins:*—Gârgetrum ofer scild-hreádan sceótend sendaþ flacor flángeweorc *the spear-troop, the archers, send over the shields the quivering arrows,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674.

gâr-gewinn, es; *n. Spear-war;* hastātōrum pugna:—Wǽron þearle gelyste gârgewinnes *they were very desirous of the spear-war,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 308. Ne lǽt ðē ahweorfan grim gârgewinn *let not the fierce javelin-strife turn thee away,* Andr. Kmbl. 1915; An. 960.

gâr-heáp, es; *m. A spear-band, armed band;* hastĭfĕra turma:—Hæfdon him beácen arǽred in ðam gârheápe *they had a signal reared in the armed band,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 11; Exod. 321.

gâr-holt, es; *n.* [holt *lignum*] *A javelin-shaft, javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta:—Ðæt ic ðē to geóce gârholt bere *that I may bear the javelin-shaft for thy succour,* Beo. Th. 3673; B. 1834.

gâr-leác, es; *n.* [gâr *a spear,* leác *a leek:* from its tapering acute leaves] GARLIC; allium:—Gârleác *allium,* Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 111; Wrt. Voc. 30, 59: 286, 6. Genim gârleáces þreó heáfdu *take three heads of garlic,* L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Gârleáces iii clufe *three cloves of garlic,* 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8. Nim gârleáces gōdne dǽl *take a good deal of garlic,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 15. Nim gârleác *take garlic,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 12: 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 10: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 3: 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Wið gârleác gemenged *mingled with garlic,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 4. [*Icel.* geirlaukr.]

gâr-mitting, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting of spears* or *javelins, a battle:*—Ðæt hī beadoweorca beteran wurdon, on campstede, cumbolgehnâstes, gârmittinge [gârmittunge, Th. 207, 3, col. 2] *that they were the better* [*the victors*] *in works of war, on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners, at the meeting of javelins,* Chr. 937; Th. 207, 3, col. 1; Æðelst. 50.

gâr-nīþ, es; *m. A spear-battle, spear-war;* hastātōrum pugna:—Gerīseþ gârnīþ werum *spear-war is fitting for men,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 19; Gn. Ex. 128.

gâr-rēs, es; *m. A rush of spears, battle, war, warfare;* hastārum impĕtus, prœlium:—Ðæt gē ðisne gârrǽs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute,* Byrht. Th. 132, 46; By. 32.

gâr-secg, -sæcg, es; *m.* [gâr *a spear,* secg *man*]. **I.** *a spear-man, the ocean;* hŏmo jăcŭlo armātus, oceănus. The myth of an armed man,—a spear-man is employed by the Anglo-Saxons as a term to denote the Ocean, and has some analogy to the personification of Neptune holding his trident. Spears were placed in the hands of the images of heathen gods, as mentioned by Justin.—Per ea adhuc tempŏra rēges hastas pro diadēmăte habēbant, quas Græci sceptra dixēre. Nam et ab orīgine rērum, pro diis immortālĭbus vĕtĕres hastas coluēre; ob cujus religiōnis memŏriam adhuc deōrum simulacris hastæ adduntur, l. xliii: c. iii:—Ūre yldran ealne ðysne ymbhwyrft ðyses middangeardes, cwæþ Orosius, swâ swâ Oceanus ymbligeþ ūtan, ðone man gârsecg hāteþ, on þreó todǽldon *our forefathers, said Orosius, divided into three parts, all the globe of this mid-earth, which the ocean that we call Garsecg, surrounds,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 2–4. Asia is befangen mid Oceanus—dæm gârsecge—sūþan, and norþan, and eástan *Asia is encompassed by the ocean—the garsecg—on the south, and north, and east,* 1, 1; Bos. 15, 8. Be norþan ðæm beorgum, andlang ðæs gârsecges, ōþ ðone norþ-eást ende ðyses middangeardes, ðǽr Bore seó eá scýt ūt on ðone gârsecg *to the north of the mountains, along the ocean to the north-east end of this mid-earth, there the river Bore shoots out into the ocean,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 5–7. Gârsecges deóp *the ocean's deep,* Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281. Gârsecges begang *the circuit of ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 1059; An. 530. **II.** *a sea;* mare:—And norþ ōþ ðone gârsecg, ðe man Cwēn-Sæ hǽt *and north to the sea, which is called the White Sea,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 27. Fuglas cōmon of gârsecge *aves ex mări vēnērunt,* Ps. Th. 104, 35. Ût on gârsæcge *out in the sea,* 96, 1.

gâr-þræc, e; *f. Attack of javelins, battle;* hastōrum impĕtus, pugna:—Æt gârþræce *in the attack of javelins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2369; El. 1186.

gâr-þrist; *adj. Spear-bold, daring with a spear;* hastâ audax:—Gūþheard, gârþrist *warlike, spear-bold,* Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gâr-torn, es; *m.* [torn *anger*] *Spear-anger, rage of darts;* īra tēlis manifestāta:—Hī gârtorn geótaþ gīfrum deófle *they shall pour the rage of darts upon the greedy devil,* Salm. Kmbl. 291; Sal. 145.

garuwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefŏlium, Herb. 90; Lchdm. i. 194, 4, MS. B. v. gearwe.

garwan *ready, prepared,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17, = gearwan; *dat. def. of* gearo, *q. v.*

gâr-wiga, an; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastātus bellātor:—Byrne ne meahte geongum gârwîgan geóce gefremman *the corslet could not afford aid to the young warrior,* Beo. Th. 5341; B. 2674: 5614; B. 2811.

gâr-wigend, es; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastātus bellator:—He ūsic gârwîgend gōde tealde *he accounted us warriors good,* Beo. Th. 5275; B. 2641.

gâr-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Spear-wood, a javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta:—Hie to gūþe gârwudu rǽrdon *they raised the spear-wood to battle,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 20; Exod. 325.

gast *a guest;* hospes, Cot. 102. DER. gast-hof, -hūs, -līc. v. gæst.

GÂST, gæst, es; *m.* **I.** *the breath;* hālĭtus, spīrāmen:—Ne ne is gâst on mūþe heora *there is not breath in their mouth,* Ps. Spl. 134, 17. Ðæt ic ofsleá eall flǽsc, on ðam ðe ys lífes gâst *that I may slay all flesh, in which is the breath of life,* Gen. 6, 17. Mid gâste mūþes his *with the breath of his mouth,* Ps. Lamb. 32, 6. Blǽde oððe gâste *spirāmine,* Hymn Surt. 43, 36. **II.** *the spirit, soul,* GHOST; spīrĭtus, anĭmus, ănĭma:—Gâst *spīrĭtus,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 31. Se gâst is hræd *spīrĭtus promptus est,* Mt. Bos. 26, 41: Gen. 45, 27: Num. 11, 25, 26: Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Nō man scyle his gâstes lufan wið Gode dǽlan *a man ought not to divide his spirit's love with God,* Cd. 173; Th. 217, 11; Dan. 21: Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155: Salm. Kmbl. 131; Sal. 65. Hwyder ic gange fram gâste dīnum *quo ĭbo a spīrĭtu tuo?* Ps. Spl. 138, 6: Num. 11, 17, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 939; El. 471: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 18; Gū. 159. Bidde ic weoroda God, ðæt ic gâst mīnne agifan môte *I pray* [*thee*] *God of hosts, that I may give up my spirit,* Andr. Kmbl. 2831; An. 1418; Salm. Kmbl. 110; Sal. 54: Menol. Fox 340; Men. 171: Elen. Kmbl. 958; El. 480. Gâstas hwurfon, sōhton engla ēðel *souls departed, sought the home of angels,* Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 6; Seel. 134. Gâsta weardas *the guardians of spirits,* Cd. 2; Th. 3, 25; Gen. 41. Gâsta helm *the protector of spirits, God,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 22; Gen. 1793. Arās Metodes þeów gâstum togeánes *the Lord's servant* [*Lot*] *arose towards the spirits* [*angels*], 111; Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2430. Folc wæs afǽred, flōdegsa becwom gâstas geómre *the folk was affrighted, the flood-dread seized on the sad souls,* 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Se hālga Gâst *the holy Ghost;* Spīrĭtus sanctus, Mk. Bos. 13, 11: Lk. Bos. 1, 15, 35: 2, 25, 26: Jn. Bos. 20, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2287; El. 1145. Se unclǽna gâst *the unclean spirit,* Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Mk. Bos. 1, 23: 5, 13: Lk. Bos. 4, 36: Elen. Kmbl. 603; El. 302. Se werega gâst *the accursed spirit, the devil,* Cd. 216; Th. 272, 27; Sat. 126. Werige gâstas *accursed spirits, devils, demons,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 15; Sat. 630. [*Piers P.* goost: *Chauc.* gost, goste: *R. Brun.* gaste: *Laym.* gæst, gast, gost: *Orm.* gast: *Scot.* gest *a ghost, spirit: Plat.* geest, *m: O. Sax.* gēst, gāst, geist, *m: Frs.* gæst: *O. Frs.* gast, iest, *m: Dut.* geest, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geist, *m: Goth.* gaisyan *to be frightened: Dan.* geist, *m. f: Swed.* gast, *m. an evil spirit, ghost.*] DER. ǽrend-gâst, cear-, ellen-, ellor-, geósceaft-, heáh-, helle-, wuldor-.

gâst-berend *a spirit-bearer, soul-bearer, living person, man.* v. gæst-berend.

gâst-bona, an; *m. The soul-killer, the devil;* anïmi destructor, diăbŏlus:—Đæt him gâstbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them help,* Beo. Th. 356; B. 177.

gâst-cōfa, an; *m. The spirit's chamber, breast;* anïmi cŭbïle, pectus:—Hí habbaþ in gâstcōfan grimme geþohtas *they have fierce thoughts in their breast,* Frag. Kmbl. 22; Leas. 13.

gâst-cund *spiritual.* v. gæst-cund.

gâst-cwalu *torment of soul.* v. gæst-cwalu.

gâst-cyning, es; *m. A spirit-king, God;* spïrĭtālis rex, Deus:—Siđđan wit ǣrende gâstcyninge agifen habbaþ *after we two have performed the errand to the king of spirits* [*God*], Cd. 139; Th. 174, 24; Gen. 2883.

gâst-gedâl, gæst-gedâl, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* anïmæ et corpŏris divortium, mors:—Đâ he đas worulđ þurh gâstgedâl ofgyfan sceolde *when he must give up this world through death,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 33; Gen. 1127: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 32; Gū. 834.

gâst-gehygd, gæst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind* or *spirit;* anïmi cōgĭtātio:—Đæt đû sylfa miht ongitan gleáwlîce gâstgehygdum *that thou thyself mayest prudently understand it with the thoughts of thy spirit,* Andr. Kmbl. 1722; An. 863.

gâst-gemynd *thought of mind* or *spirit.* v. gæst-gemynd.

gâst-genîþla *a persecutor* or *foe of souls, the devil.* v. gæst-genîþla.

gâst-gerŷne, gæst-gerŷne, es; *n. A ghostly* or *spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spïrĭtāle mystērium, ănimi mystērium:—Him đa æđelingas ondsweorodon gâstgerŷnum *the princes answered him in spiritual mysteries,* Andr. Kmbl. 1716; An. 860: Elen. Kmbl. 378; El. 189: 2294; An. 1148.

gâst-gewinn *torment of soul.* v. gæst-gewinn.

gâst-hâlig, gæst-hâlig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in mind;* anïmi sanctus:—Witgan sungon, gast-halîge guman, be Godes bearne *prophets, men holy in spirit, sung of the son of God,* Elen. Kmbl. 1120; El. 562.

gast-hof, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospïtium:—In đam gast-hofe *in the guest-house,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 21, 24; Cri. 821. [*Ger.* gasthof *inn.*]

gast-hûs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospïtium:—On heora gast-hûsum is gramlîc inwit *nēquĭtia est in hospĭtiis eōrum,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. v. gæst-hûs.

gâst-leás; *adj. Lifeless, dead;* exănĭmis, mortuus:—Geíærenne man brohton on bǣre, gingne, gâstleásne *they brought a dead man on a bier, young, lifeless,* Elen. Kmbl. 1746; El. 875.

gastlîc; *adj. Hospitable, ready for guests;* hospĭtālis:—Neorxna wang stôd gôd and gastlîc *paradise stood good and ready for guests,* Cd. 11; Th. 13, 27; Gen. 209.

gâstlîc, gæstlîc; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spïrĭtālis:—Gâstlîc hreám *a cry of spirits, ghostly cry,* Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 5. Leođolîc and gâstlîc *the bodily and the ghostly,* Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. Gê gâstlîcne god-dreám forsēgon *ye despised spiritual joy divine,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gū. 602. Đæt he healde gâstlîce lufe *that he hold spiritual love,* Frag. Kmbl. 74; Leás. 39. Đæt gâstlîce folc *pŏpŭlus spïrĭtālis,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 28. Eádige synd đa gâstlîcan þearfan, forđam hyra ys heofena rîce *beāti sunt paupĕres spïrĭtu, quoniam ipsōrum est regnum cælōrum,* Mt. Bos. 5, 3.

gâstlîce, gæstlîce; *adv. Spiritually;* spïrĭtāliter:—Đæt hâlige hûsel is gâstlîce Cristes lîchama *the holy housel is spiritually Christ's body,* Homl. Th. i. 34, 19. Đæt hûsel is Cristes lîchama, nâ lîchamlîce, ac gâstlîce *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily, but spiritually,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 16: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 25; Lchdm. iii. 280, 11: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 7; Sat. 301.

gâst-lufe *soul's love, spiritual love.* v. gæst-lufe.

gâst-sunu, gæst-sunu; *gen.* a; *dat.* a, u; *acc.* u; *pl. nom. acc.* a, o, u; *gen.* a, ena; *dat.* um; *m. A spiritual son, Christ;* spïrĭtālis fïlius, Christus:—Ahangen wæs on Caluarie Godes gâstsunu *the spiritual Son of God was hanged up on Calvary,* Elen. Kmbl. 1342; El. 673.

gat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A* GATE; porta:—Đâ se Hælend geneálǣhte đære ceastre gate *when the Saviour approached the gate of the city,* Lk. Bos. 7, 12: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318: Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Ps. Th. 126, 6. v. geat.

GÂT; *nom. acc; gen.* gâte, gæte; *dat.* gæt; *pl. nom. acc.* gæt, gêt; *gen.* gâta; *dat.* gâtum; *f. A she-*GOAT; capra:—Ic blǣte swâ gât *I bleat as a goat,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Gât *capra* vel *capella,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 33: 287, 36: 288, 16. Gâte blôd *goat's blood,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 4; Lchdm. i. 352, 3. Gâte flæsc *goat's flesh,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 8. Gâte horn *a goat's horn,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 350, 17. Gæte meolc *goat's milk,* L. M. 1, 7; Lchdm. ii. 52, 13. Genim đæt wæter đe innan gæt byþ *take the water which is inside a goat,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 19. Geoffra me âne þrîwintre gât *sūme mihi capram trīmam,* Gen. 15, 9: Lev. 3, 12: 4, 28: 5, 6. Hý beofiaþ fôre Freán, swâ fûle swâ gæt *they shall tremble before the Lord, as foul as goats,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. He asyndrode twâhund gâta *sepărāvit capras ducentas,* Gen. 32, 14. Gâta hûs *a goat-house;* caprîle, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 112; Wrt. Voc. 58, 27. Gâta loc *an enclosure for goats,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 20. Gâta hierde *a goat-herd,* 288, 21. Gif seó offrung beó of gâtum *si oblātio est de capris,* Lev. 1, 10. Drihten toscæt hî on twâ, swâ swâ scêphyrde toscæt scêp fram gâtum: gelogaþ he đa scêp on his swîđran hand, and đa gæt on his wynstran *the Lord will part them into two, as a shepherd parts sheep from goats: he will place the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left,* Homl. Th. ii. 106, 27–29. Buccan ođđe gêt geseón ferþrunge getâcnaþ *to see bucks or goats betokens advancement,* Somn. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2. Gif đû gesihst manega gêt, ŷdel getâcnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens vanity,* 273; Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Wæterbuca *vel* gât *tippŭla* [*= an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 10; Wrt. Voc. 24, 14. [*Chauc.* gat: *Laym.* gat, got: *Orm.* gat: *Dut.* geit, *f: Ger.* geisz, *f: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geiz, *f: Goth.* gaits, *f: Dan.* ged, *m. f: Swed.* get, *f: Icel.* geit, *f: Lat.* hædus, *m. a young goat, kid: Wel.* gid, giten, *f. a she-goat, young goat.*] DER. firgen-gât.

gât-bucca, an; *m. A he-goat;* căper:—Gât-buccan hyrde *a keeper of a he-goat,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 37; Wrt. Voc. 22, 78.

Gâtes hêued, es; *n.* [*Goat's head*] GATESHEAD, *near Newcastle, Durham;* oppĭdi nōmen juxta Nŏvum Castrum in agro Dunelmensi, *capræ căput* signĭfĭcans, Som. Ben. Lye: Bd. 3, 21; S. 125, note 37. v. Hrēge-heáfod.

gâte-treów, es; *n. A cornel tree?* cornus sanguinea? Lin:—Genim bircean, elebeám, gâtetreów, ælces treówes dæl *take birch, olive-tree, cornel-tree, a part of each tree,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 8.

gâþ *go,* Deut. 11, 28: Mt. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. pres. indic. and impert. of* gân.

gađerian *to gather,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderian.

gât-hyrde, es; *m. A* GOAT-HERD; caprārius:—Be gât-hyrde: gât-hyrde gebŷreþ his heorde meolc ofer Martinus mæssedæg, and ǣr đam his dæl hwǣges, and anticcen of geáres geógoþe, gif he his heorde wel begŷmeþ *de caprario: caprārio convĕnit lac grĕgis sui post festum Sancti Martini, et antea pars sua mesguii, et capr̆icum annĭcŭlum, si bĕne custōdiat grĕgem suum,* L. R. S, 15; Th. i. 438, 26–29.

gauel *a tribute,* Ps. Spl. T. 54, 11. v. gafol.

gauel-sester, es; *m. A measure of rent ale;* sextārius vectīgālis cerevisiæ, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol, sester.

ge; *conj. And, also;* et:—Ânra gehwylc, sôþfæst ge synnig, sêceþ Meotudes dôm *every one, just and sinful, shall seek the Creator's doom,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 171; Met. 26, 86: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Ge . . . ge *both . . . and;* et . . . et. He bebŷt ge windum ge *sǣ et ventis et mări impĕrat,* Lk. Bos. 8, 25: Jn. Bos. 2, 15: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 28: Chr. 835; Erl. 64, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 3; Met. 9, 2: 20, 25, 26; Met. 20, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Ge mid bŷsenum heofonlîces lîfes ge eác mid monungum *et exemplis vītæ cælestis et monitis,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 3: 2, 12; S. 512, 30, 31. Ge . . . and *both . . . and,* Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30–33; Gen. 752, 753. Ge eác swâ same *and in like manner,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 19; Met. 11, 10. Ge swylce *and also,* Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Æghwæđer ge . . . ge *either . . . or;* vel . . . vel, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14, 15. Æghwæđer ge on mete, ge on hrægl, ge on æghwilcum đinge *both in meat, and in dress, and in every thing,* Blickl. Homl. 219, 29. Ægđer ge . . . ge *both . . . and,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 5. Ægđer ge on spræce, ge on þeáwum, ge on eallum sidum *both in speech, and in manners, and in all customs,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29: 41, 5; Fox 254, 19–21. [*O. Sax.* ge, gi, ja *and.*]

ge-, *or* æg-, prefixed to pronouns. v. æg-.

ge-, a preposition, originally meaning *with,* but found only as a prefix. v. Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, p. 224. In accordance with this meaning it often gives a collective sense to nouns to which it is prefixed, as, ge-brôđor *brothers;* ge-hûsan *housefolk;* ge-magas *kinsmen;* ge-macan *mates;* ge-gylda *a member of a corporation* or *guild;* ge-wita *a witness, accomplice;* ge-fera *a companion, attendant;* gescŷ *shoes.* Ge- sometimes gives to a neuter verb an active signification, as winnan *to fight,* ge-winnan *to win by fighting:*—Wiđ God winnan *to fight* [*war*] *with God,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 26; Gen. 346. Sige on him ge-wann *he gained* [*won*] *a victory over him,* Num. 21, 1. Rîdan *to ride;* ge-rîdan *to reach by riding, arrive at:*—Ic on wicge rîde *I ride on a horse,* Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. Ge-râd Æđelwold đone hâm æt Winburnan *postea invāsit Æthelwaldus villam ăpud Winburnam,* Gib. 99, 37: Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 11. On this power of ge-, Mr. Earle, in Chr. p. 321, remarks:—'A strong instance is ge-winnan [1090] = *to win;* which sense, now so intimately identified with this root, is not in the simple verb winnan, until compounded with ge-. Winnan *is to toil, fight, contend;* ge-winnan *is to get by striving, fighting, contending,* i. e. *to win,*' A. D. 685; p. 40, 16: p. 4, 25. Ge- often seems void of signification; as, ge-sælþ *bliss;* ge-lîc *like;* ge-sûnd *sound, healthy.* In verbs it seems sometimes to be a mere augment, e. g. in the following:—Đæt wîf genam đâ of đæs treówes wæstme and geæt and sealde hire were: he æt đa *mŭlier tŭlit de fructu illĭus et comēdit dĕditque vīro suo, qui comēdit,* Gen. 3, 6. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan *to hold;* ge-healdan *to observe, preserve;* fyllan *to fill;* ge-fyllan

to fulfil; biddan *to bid, require;* ge-biddan *to pray.* In the Rushworth Gloss. the prefix is often gi-. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* y-: *Laym.* i-: *O. Sax.* gi-: *O. Frs.* ge-, gi-, ie-: *Dut. Ger.* ge-: *M. H. Ger.* ge-, gi-: *O. H. Ger.* ga-, ka-, gi-, ki-, ge-, ke-: *Goth.* ga-: *Dan. Swed.* ge-.]

gē *ye, you;* vos, ὑμεῖς; *gen.* eówer [iwer] *your, of you;* vestrum *vel* vestri, ὑμῶν; *dat.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh] *to you;* vobis, ὑμῖν; *acc.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh], eówic *you;* vos, ὑμᾶς; *pl. of pers. pron. and pers.* ðū *thou:*—Ne ondrǽde gē *fear ye not,* Mt. Bos. 10, 28. Gē ðe on hūse standaþ *you who stand in the house;* tu qui stātis in dŏmo, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Gebīde gē on beorge *abide you on the mount,* Beo. Th. 5051; B. 2529. Hwylc eówer *quis vestrum?* Mt. Bos. 6, 27 Ān eówer *ūnus vestrum,* 26, 21. Ic sylle eów *dăbo vobis,* Ex. 6, 8. Ic secge eów *dīco vobis,* Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 7, 7. Gyf gē ða lufiaþ ðe eów lufiaþ *si dīlĭgītis eos qui vos dīlĭgunt,* Mt. Bos. 5, 46. On eów becymþ Godes rīce *pervĕnit in vos regnum Dei,* Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Eówic grētan hēt *bade to greet you,* Beo. Th. 182; B. 3095. Hwanon eágorstreám eówic brohte *whence hath the ocean-stream brought you?* Andr. Kmbl. 518; An. 259: 1764; An. 884. Sibb sȳ mid eówic *peace be with you,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. [*Wyc.* ȝee, ȝe: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc. Orm.* ȝe: *O. Sax.* gi, ge: *O. Frs.* gi, i: *Ger.* ihr: *M. H. Ger.* ir: *O. H. Ger.* îr: *Goth.* yus: *Dan. Swed.* i: *Icel.* ér.]

GEÁ; *adv.* YEA; ĕtiam:—'Quod est, lingua Anglōrum, verbum adfirmandi et consentiendi,' Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 35. Geá, Drihten, ðū wāst ðæt ic ðē lufige, *yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee,* Jn. Bos. 21, 15, 16; ĕtiam, Dŏmĭne, Vulg. Cweþ [cwæþ MS.] nū geá *say now yea,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 9. [*Wyc.* ȝea, ȝhe: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc.* ya, ye, yhe: *Orm.* ȝa: *O. Sax.* jā: *Frs.* ja: *O. Frs.* ie, ge: *Dut. Ger.* ja: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* jā: *Goth.* ya, yai: *Dan. Swed.* ja, jo: *Icel.* já *yes, yea.*]

GEÁC, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk;* cŭcŭlus:—Geác *cŭcŭlus,* Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 16; Wrt. Voc. 29, 38: 63, 3: 281, 31. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, singeþ sumeres weard *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, summer's warden sings,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Siððan ðū gehȳrde galan geómorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove,* 123 b; Th. 473, 30; Bo. 22. Geácas geár budon *cuckoos announced the* [*time of*] *year,* Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. ¶ Geáces sūre, an; *f. Cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel;* oxălis acetōsella, Lin:—Geáces sūre *vel* þrīlēfe *trifŏlium,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 72; Wrt. Voc. 30, 24. Genim geáces sūran *take cuckoo-sorrel,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 22: 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 2: iii. 12, 30. [*Scot.* gowk: *Dut.* koekoek, *m: Ger.* kuckuk, kukuk, gauch, *m. a cuckoo, gawk, simpleton: M. H. Ger.* gouch. *m: O. H. Ger.* gouch, gauch, *m. cŭcŭlus, stultus: Dan.* giøg, *m. f: Swed.* gök, *m: Icel.* gaukr, *m: Fr.* coucou, *m: It.* cuculo, *m: Span.* cuco, cuclillo, *m: Lat.* cŭcŭlus, *m: Grk. κόκκυξ, m: Sansk.* kokila, *m.*] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 640 sqq.

ge-aclian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To frighten, excite;* terrēre, terrōre percellĕre:—Ðā ðæt folc gewearþ egesan geaclod *then was the people terrified with fear,* Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 805: Elen. Kmbl. 2255; El. 1129. Cyning wæs egsan geaclad *the king was excited with terror,* 113; El. 57: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 20; Jul. 268.

geácnod *increased,* Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341, = ge-eácnod; *pp. of* ge-eácnian.

geácnung *a conceiving;* conceptio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-eácnung.

ge-acsian, -acsigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear;* resciscĕre, discĕre, agnoscĕre, audīre:—Ic wolde geacsigan and gewitan hwæt ðē ðōn sceolde *I would find out and know what should be done about thee,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 30. Gyf se dēma ðis geacsaþ *si hoc audītum fuĕrit a præsīde,* Mt. Bos. 28, 14. Ðā se pāpa ðæt geacsade *when the pope heard it,* Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 15: 5, 10; S. 625, 20. We geacsodan *agnōvīmus,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 16. Gif hine mon geacsige *if he be discovered,* L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 9, MS. B. v. ge-ascian.

geacsung *an asking, inquiry;* inquīsītio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-ascung.

ge-ādlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ādlian *to be sick, to languish*] *To be sick, to languish, become impotent;* languescĕre:—On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādledra *in his portĭcis jăcēbat multĭtūdo magna languentium,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3. Ðæt ūre mōd þurh wærscipe wacole beón, ðæt hī þurh orsorhnysse ne asleacion, ne þurh nytennysse geādlion *that our minds may be vigilant through heedfulness, that through security they slacken not, nor through ignorance become impotent,* Homl. Th. i. 610, 17.

geador; *adv. Together, altogether;* ūna, sĭmul:—Þenden gǽst and līc geador sīðedan *while soul and body journeyed together,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 15; Jul. 714: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 98; Met. 13, 49: Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449. Gecyre ic ætsomne S. R. geador *I turn at once S and R togĕther,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 16; Bo. 48. Geátmæcgum geador ætsomne *for the Gothic warriors altogether,* Beo. Th. 987; B. 491. DER. eal-geador, on-geador. v. eador.

ge-æbiligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make angry, offend;* irrītāri:—Ðone ðe he ǽr mid forsewennysse geæbiligde *whom he had before angered by negligence,* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 16. Gif hī us geæbiligdon *if they have offended us,* ii. 100, 33.

ge-æfenian, -æfnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [æfen *evening*] *To draw towards evening, become evening;* vesperascĕre, advesperascĕre:—Geæfnaþ me *vesperasco,* Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 10. Geæfenedan dæge *advesperascente die,* Prov. 7.

ge-æfenlǽcan *to imitate,* Ben. Lye. v. ge-efenlǽcan.

ge-æfestian *to envy:*—Giæfstiaþ *invidet,* Rtl. 122, 1. v. æfestian.

ge-æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [æfnan *to perform, execute*]. I. *to perform, execute, perpetrate, accomplish, complete, make;* perfĭcĕre, patrāre, præstāre, făcĕre:—He nele lāþes wiht ǽngum geæfnan *he will not perpetrate aught of harm to any,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 23; Pa. 33: 95 b; Th. 356, 28; Pa. 18. Se eádga wer mægen unsōfte elne geæfnde *the blessed man with difficulty strenuously exerted his power,* 49 a; Th. 168, 21; Gū. 1081. We ðæt geæfndon swā *we thus accomplished it,* Beo. Th. 1081; B. 538. Sīe sió bǽr gearo ædre geæfned *let the bier be quickly made ready,* 6203; B. 3106: 2218; B. 1107. II. *to stir up, excite;* excĭtāre:—Ic nolde þurh gielpcwide ǽfre geæfnan æbylg Godes *I would not through vaunting speech ever excite the anger of God,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 16; Gū. 1211. III. *to bear, suffer, endure;* sufferre, sustĭnēre:—Hī sceolon ðone ryhtan dōm ǽnne geæfnan *they shall suffer the one righteous doom,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 7; Cri. 1370. Ic yrmþu geæfnde *I suffered miseries,* 28 b; Th. 87, 24; Cri. 1430. v. ge-efnan.

ge-æhtan, -æhtian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od [æht *valuation, estimation*] *To value, prize;* æstīmāre:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft geæhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized,* Beo. Th. 3774; B. 1885. Gebēte swā hit mon geæhtie *let him make amends as it may be valued,* L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26, MS. H. v. ge-eahtian.

ge-æhtendlic; *adj. Valuable, estimable;* æstīmābĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æhtle, an; *f.* [æht *valuation, estimation*] *Estimation, consideration;* æstīmātio, delibĕrātio:—Hý, on wīggetawum, wyrðe þinceaþ eorla geæhtlan, *they, in their war-equipments, appear of the estimation of earls,* Beo. Th. 743; B. 369. Grein and Heyne give geæhtla *persecutor;* cf. ēhtan; then eorla geǽhtlan would mean *warriors.*

ge-æhtung, e; *f. Deliberation, counsel;* consĭlium:—Nā hī wel syððan his geæhtunge āhwǽr heóldan *non sustĭnuērunt consĭlium ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 11.

ge-ælged; *part. Coloured, painted, tanned, sunburnt;* cŏlōrātus, sōle fuscātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æmtian, -æmettigian, -æmtogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [æmtian *to be at leisure*] *To be unoccupied, be at leisure, be void;* văcuum esse, văcāre:—Ðe hie selfe geæmettigian sceoldon *who ought to keep themselves unoccupied,* Past. 18, 4; Swt. 134, 5; Cot. MS.: Swt. 4, 3. Geæmtiaþ eów, and geseóþ ðæt ic eam God *văcāte, et vĭdēte quŏniam ĕgo sum Deus,* Ps. Lamb. 45, 11. He wæs geæmtogod *he was void,* Homl. Th. i. 290, 21.

ge-ændung, e; *f. An end, a finish;* consummātio:—On graman geændunge *in īra consummātionis,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-endung.

ge-ænged; *part.* [ænge *narrow, troubled, anxious*] *Troubled, anxious;* anxius:—Ge-ængedu *anxia,* Cot. 18.

ge-ǽrendian, -ærendian, -ærndian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽrendian *to go on an errand*] *To go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede;* mandātum deferre, nuntiāre, interpellāre:—Se ðe him mǽge geǽrendian [ge-ērendian MS. B: geǽrndian MS. H.] *who can do his errands,* L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13. Ðæt he him sceolde Gaiuses miltse geǽrendian *that he might ask the mercy of Caius for them,* Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 36. He geǽrendaþ [geǽrndaþ MSS. A. G.] to Gode sylfum ymbe ælce neóde ðe man beþearf *he intercedes to God himself about every need a man may have,* L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 29. Him geǽrndode Blyþþryþ his cwēn, ðæt he him wunonesse stōwe sealde on sumum eálande bī Rīne *qui, interpellante Blithryðæ conjuge sua, dĕdit ei lŏcum mansiōnis in insŭla quādam Rheni,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. [*O. Sax.* habda giārundid *had performed his business.*] v. ǽrendian.

ge-ærnan, he -ærneþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. intrans. To run;* currĕre:—Ðā geærndon hī sume þrage and efthwurfon *then they ran for some time and returned,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. II. *v. trans. To run for, to gain by running;* cursu certāre, propalma cursu contendĕre:—He nimþ ðone læstan dǽl, se nýhst ðæm tūne ðæt feoh geærneþ *he takes the least part, who nearest the town, gains* [*by running*] *the property,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 40. DER. ærnan, yrnan, irnan.

ge-ærnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve;* mĕrēri, promĕrēri:—Hī geærnian māgen *illi promĕrēri pŏtĕrint,* L. Alf. pol. 39; Wilk. 44, 42. v. ge-earnian.

ge-ærwe; *adj.* [arg *wicked, depraved*] *Perverse, wicked;* prāvus:—Nā tocleofode me heorte geærwe *non adhæsit mihi cor prāvum,* Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4.

ge-ēswīcod; *part. Offended, scandalized;* scandălizātus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ǽ-swīcian.

ge-æt *ate,* Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* ge-etan.

ge-ǽðed; *part.* [āþ *an oath, a swearing*] *Sworn;* jūrātus:—Swā

geǽðedra manna sýn twegen oððe þrý to gewitnysse *of such sworn men let there be two or three as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 18.

ge-æðele; *adj. Congenial, in accordance with one's nature, race* [v. æðelo]; congĕnĭtus:—Swâ him geæðele wæs from cneómægum *as was to them natural from their kindred*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 7; Æðelst. 7. v. on-æðele. cf. gecynde.

ge-æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To render celebrated, renowned, excellent, to ennoble, improve;* nobĭlĭtāre:—Ðú geæðelodest ealle gesceafta *thou ennobledst all creatures*, Hy. 7, 64; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 64. Ðú eart geæðelod geond ealle world *thou art renowned throughout all the world*, 7, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 26. [*Laym.* i-æðelien *to honour.*]

ge-ǽttred, -ǽttred, -ǽttrad, -ǽttrud; *part.* [âtor *poison, venom*] *Poisoned, envenomed, poisonous;* infectus, toxĭcātus, vĕnēnātus:—Forwearþ micel heres for geǽtredum gescotum *many of the army died from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. Geǽttred *infectus*, Cot. 104. Hæfde he twigecgede handseax geǽttred *hăbēbat sĭcam bicĭpĭtem toxĭcātam*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Geǽttrad flaa *a poisoned arrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 65; Wrt. Voc. 35, 51. Geǽttrude nýtenu *vēnēnāta animālia*, Scint. 7.

ge-ǽwnod; *part.* [ǽwnian *to marry, wed*] *Married;* nuptus:—Ruth wearþ geǽwnod Iessan ealdan fæder *Ruth was married to the grandfather of Jesse*, Ælfc. T. 12, 17.

geaf *gave*:—He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719; *p. of* gifan.

geafel, es; *m? A fork*:—Hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum ðydon *from above pierced him with iron forks*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5. [Gaffle *a dung-fork*, Halliwell: *Ger.* gabel: cf. *O. H. Ger.* isarngabala, *f. tridens.*] v. gaflas.

geafia; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To glorify*:—Geafade hine *glorificavit eum*, Rtl. 78, 32.

geaflas; *pl. m. The jaws;* fauces:—Geaflas *fauces*, Cot. 91. Dæt nebþ lixeþ swâ glæs oððe gim, geaflas scýne innan and útan *the beak* [*of the Phœnix*] *glitters like glass or gem, the jaws comely within and without*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 1; Ph. 300. Biþ ðæt heáfod tohliden, geaflas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 17; Seel. 110. Ðam ða geaflas beóþ nǽdle scearpran *whose jaws are sharper than a needle*, 100 a; Th. 373, 32; Seel. 118.

geafle? *a lever;* palanga, vectis, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafol-monung, e; *f.*:—Sittende to geafol-monunge *sedens ad teloneum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 14.

ge-aforud; *part.* [aforud *exalted*] *Lifted up;* sublīmātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafu, e; *f. A gift;* dōnum:—Ic mót meorda hleótan, gingra geafena *I may obtain rewards, new gifts*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 21; Gú. 1015. v. gifu.

ge-ágen; *adj. Own*:—His geágenes ðances *of his own accord*, Th. Chart. 159, 5. v. ágen.

ge-ágennud; *part.* [ágen *own*] *Adopted;* adoptīvus:—Geágennud bearn *an adopted child;* filius adoptīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geagl, geahl, es; *m.* [also *n.* v. the last example] *The jowl, jaw;* mandĭbŭla, rictus, fauces:—Geagl *mandĭbŭla*, Cot. 128. Geagl *rictus* Procem. R. Concord. On ðam geagle *in the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 8. To swillanne ðone geagl *to swill the jowl*, 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 10: 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 15, 19. Biþ ðæt heáfod tohliden, geaglas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110: 229; Seel. 118. Ðæt geagl to swillanne *to swill the jowl*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 12, 22, 26, 29.

geagl *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. C. v. gagol.

geaglisc, geglesc; *adj. Light, frolicsome, lascivious;* lĕvis, lascīvus:—Ic wæs mid geaglisce [geglescum MS. B: geagle MS. C.] móde oferswýðed *I was overcome with a frolicsome mood;* lascīvo supĕrātus anĭmo, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39. v. gagol.

geagl-swile, es; *m. A swelling of the jowl;* faucium tŭmor:—Lǽcedóm wið geaglswile *a remedy for jowl-swelling*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 7. Wið geaglswile [MS. gealhswile] *for jowl-swelling*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8.

geagn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again;* responsum:—Grimme geagncwide *with grim response*, Elen. Kmbl. 1047; El. 525. v. gegncwide.

ge-ágnian, -áhnian; to -ágnianne, -áhnianne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To own, possess, inherit, appropriate to one's self, claim as one's own;* possidēre, herēdĭtāre, vindĭcāre sibi:—Hwí sceal he him ánum geágnian ðæt him bâm is forgifen *why should he appropriate to himself only that which is given to both?* Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 17: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 27; Gen. 1829. Nán man hit náh to geáhnianne [geágnianne MS. A.] *no man ought to claim possession of it*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Ic geáhnige *possĭdeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5. He his gecorenan on ðisum middanearde geágnaþ *he owns his chosen in this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 28. Ða geyrfweardiaþ oððe geáhniaþ land *ipsi herēdĭtābunt terram*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 9. Ðú geágnadest, Ps. Th. 79, 16. Parthe him ðæt rîce geáhnedon *the Parthians took the kingdom to themselves*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35. Óþ-ðæt se ágenfrigea him ðæt orf geáhnige *till the proprietor claims the cattle for his own*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. Sceal monna gehwilc wesan geágnod me *every man shall be appropriated to me*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 1; Gen. 2321. [*Goth.* ga-áiginôn: *Laym.* iahnien.]

ge-ágniendlíc, -ágnigendlíc; *adj. Owning, possessive;* possessīvus:—Genitivus is gestrýnendlíc oððe geágniendlíc *the genitive* [*case*] *is producing or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17. Sume synd geágnigendlíce, ða geswuteliaþ ða þing ðe beóþ geágnode *some are possessive, which make known the things which are owned*, 5; Som. 4, 55.

geagninga; *adv. Clearly, truly, certainly;* plāne, prorsus, certe:—Dú scealt geagninga wîsdóm onwreon *thou shalt truly display wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1343; El. 673. v. gegninga.

geahl, es; *m. The jowl, jaw;* fauces:—God forbriteþ tẽþ, heora on múþe heora, tuxlas oððe geahlas leóna tobryceþ Drihten *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum, mŏlas leōnum confringet Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. geagl.

ge-áhnian *to own, possess, appropriate to one's self*:—Ic geáhnige *possĭdeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. v. ge-ágnian.

ge-áhnung, e; *f. An appropriation, possession, owning;* appropriātio, possessio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear;* fando accĭpĕre, resciscĕre, discĕre:—Ða Latinus hyre wer geahsode *when Collatinus her husband heard it*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 32: 3, 11; Bos. 75, 26. We geahsodon ðæt úre gefĕran sume to eów cómon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 40; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. G: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 41. Gif hine mon geahsige *if he be discovered*, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hæbbe ic geahsod, ðæt . . . *I have heard that* . . . , Beo. Th. 870; B. 433. v. ge-ascian.

geal, *pl.* gullon *yelled; p. of* gellan.

geal-ádl, e; *f.* [gealla *gall, bile*] *Gall-disease, the jaundice;* ictĕrus = ἴκτερος, aurūgo:—Of gealádle cymeþ greát yfel . . . se líchoma ageolwaþ swâ gód seoluc *from jaundice comes great evil . . . the body becomes yellow like good silk*, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 19–22.

gealchattan? *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ordain, frame, devise;* concinnāre:—Tunge ðín gealchatte oððe gereónode fácnu *lingua tua concinnābat dŏlos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19.

geald *possibly, perhaps;* forte, forsĭtan, Jos. 9, 8. v. weald; *adv.*

geald *paid*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047; *p. of* gildan.

gealdor, es; *n. An incantation, a charm, lore;* incantātio:—Be ðam gealdre *through that lore*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26; Mód. 6. Sing ðis gealdor *sing this charm*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 28: 3, 24; Lchdm. ii. 322, 6. v. galdor.

gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, incantation;* incantātio:—On ǽniges cynnes gealdorcræftum *per alĭcŭjus gĕnĕris incantātiōnes*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 32. v. galdor-cræft.

gealdor-cræftiga, an; *m. One crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter;* in arte incantandi perītus, incantātor:—Ða fæmnan, ðe gewuniaþ onfón gealdorcræftigan ne lǽt ðú ða libban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou them not to live*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9. v. galdor-cræftiga.

gealewe *yellow;* flāvus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geolo.

gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross;* patĭbŭlum, crux:—Fracoðes gealga *a malefactor's gibbet*, Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. Ðone óðerne he hét hón on gealgan *alĭĕrum suspendit in crŭcem*, Gen. 40, 22: Deut. 21, 22: Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 20; Hat. MS. 8 b, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22: Rood Kmbl. 80; Kr. 40. v. galga.

ge-algian, -ealgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend;* tuēri, defendĕre:—Hêr stynt eorl, ðe wile gealgian ếðel dysne *here stands an earl, who will defend this land*, Byrht. Th. 133, 18; By. 52. Ðæt hí, æt campe, wið lâþra gehwæne, land gealgodon *that they, in conflict, should defend the land against every foe*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 4, col. 2; Æðelst. 9. v. ealgian.

gealg-mód, galg-mód, gealh-mód; *adj.* [gealg = gealh *sâd;* mód *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy, furious;* tristis anĭmo, furiōsus:—Gealgmód guma *the furious man*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 10; Jul. 531: 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Hie eágena gesihþ aguton gealgmóde gâra ordum *they, furious, thrust out the eyesight with javelins' points*, Andr. Kmbl. 63; An. 32: 1125; An. 563.

gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross;* crux:—Dryhten þrówode on ðam gealgtreówe for guman synnum *the Lord suffered on the cross for the sins of man*, Rood Kmbl. 289; Kr. 146. v. galg-treów.

gealh; *adj. Sad, angry;* tristis:—Unrôt *vel* gealh *tristis*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 88; Wrt. Voc. 51, 1. Se ðe biþ ungeðyldig, and mid gealgum móde ceoraþ ongêan Gode *he who is impatient and passionately murmurs against God*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8.

gealh-mód; *adj. Sad in mind, gloomy;* tristis anĭmo:—Grim and gealhmód *grim and gloomy*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. v. gealg-mód.

gealh-swile *a swelling of the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8. v. geagl-swile.

GEALLA, ealla, an; *m.* I. GALL, *bile;* fel, bīlis:—Gealla *fel* vel *bilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 111; Wrt. Voc. 45, 17. Đe cymeþ of togotennysse đæs geallan *which cometh of effusion of the gall*, Herb. 141, 2: Lchdm. i. 262, 12, MS. O: 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, MS. H. Hig sealdon hym wīn drincan mid geallan gemenged *dēdērunt ei vīnum bibĕre cum felle mistum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 34: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Wiđ seóndum geallan *for straining out bile*, L. M. 3, 11; Lchdm. ii. 314, 7. II. *a gall, fretted place on the skin;* intertrīgo:—Wiđ horses geallan *for a horse's gall*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. Lācna đone geallan mid *cure the gall therewith*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. [*Orm.* galle: *O. Sax.* galla, *f.*: *Dut.* gal, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* galle, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* galla, *f.*: *Dan.* galde, *m. f.*: *Swed.* galle, *m.*: *Icel.* gall, *n.*: *Lat.* fel, *n.*: *Grk.* χολή, *f.*; χόλος, *m.*]

gealled; *part. Galled, fretted;* intertrīgĭnōsus:—Gif hors geallede sīe *if a horse be galled*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 18.

geallig; *adj. Acris, tristis*, Hpt. Gl. 456.

gealp *boasted*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583; *p. of* gilpan.

ge-an ic, he *I give, he gives*, Th. Diplm. 560, 24; *1st and 3rd pres. of* ge-unnan.

geán; *prep. Against, over against, on the opposite side;* contra:—Mōnaþ is đonne se mōna gecyrþ niwe fram đære sunnan, ōþ-đæt he eft cume hyre fōrne geán *a month is when the moon returns new from the sun, until it* [*the moon*] *again comes opposite it* [*the sun*], Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17, note 30. On đæm clife on đæm is geán bearwum *on the cliff which is over against the woods*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 35. [*Orm.* ȝæn.] v. on-geán.

geána; *adv. Yet, still;* adhuc:—Get geána *adhuc*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 16. v. gén.

ge-anbīdian; *part.* -anbīdiende, -anbīdigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [anbīdian *to abide*] *To abide, await, wait for, expect;* expectāre, sustinēre:—Đes man wæs ōþ Israhēla frōfor geanbīdiende *hŏmo iste expectans consōlātiōnem Israel*, Lk. Bos. 2, 25. Đæt folc wæs Zachariam geanbīdigende *ĕrat plebs expectans Zachariam*, 1, 21. Hī þrȳ dagas me geanbīdiaþ *jam trīduo sustĭnent me*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2. Geanbīda Drihten, werlīce dō đū, and sȳ gestrangod heorte đīn, and geanbīda Drihten *expecta Dŏmĭnum, virīlĭter ăge, et confortētur cor tuum, et sustĭne Dŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20.

ge-anbyrdan, ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strive against, resist;* repugnāre, resistĕre:—Gif he gewyrce đæt man hine afylle þurh đæt đe he ongeán riht geanbyrde *if he act so that he be killed because he strove against right*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13. v. anbyrdnys.

ge-ancsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make anxious, vex;* anxiāre:—Wæs geancsumod mīn heorte *anxiārētur cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 3. v. ge-angsumian.

geán-cyme, es; *m. A coming against, meeting;* occursus:—Đæt đū yfele geáncymas ne ondrǽde *ut occursus mălos ne formīdes*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 19.

geán-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A turning against, coming against, meeting;* occursus:—Fram heán heofone is ūtgang his, and geáncyr his ōþ to heáhnesse his *a summo cœlo est egressio ejus, et occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

ge-āndagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day* or *term;* diem dīcĕre:—Đæt he him geándagode of đam folclande *that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 12. v. ān-dagian.

ge-andettan, -ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess;* confītēri:—Se seóca sceal geandettan đam sacerde *the sick must confess to the priest*, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 28: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15, note 38. Gif he hine geandette *if he confess himself*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22: L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3, note 4. v. andettan.

ge-andswarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer;* respondēre:—Đā ne geandswarode he hyre *qui non respondit ei verbum*, Mt. Bos. 15, 23. v. and-swarian.

ge-andwerdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [andweard *present*] *To present, bring before one;* præsentāre:—Đa hēt he đone biscop mid his preōstum samod geandwerdian *then commanded he to bring the bishop together with his priests before* [*him*], Hom. Th. i. 416, 4. Geandweardod beōn *præsentātus esse, præsentāri*, R. Ben. 7. Giondweardad *præsentātus*, Rtl. 4, 28.

ge-andwyrdan, -andwerdan; *p.* -andwyrde; *pp.* -andwyrded, -andwyrd *To answer;* respondēre:—Ne mihton hig agēn đis him geandwyrdan *non pŏtĕrant ad hæc respondēre illi*, Lk. Bos. 14, 6: Bt. 41, 2; Fox. 244, 23. Geandwyrde [geandwerde MS. G.] he đam ōđrum swā hundrēde riht þence *let him answer to the other as shall seem right to the hundred*, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Him wæs geandwyrd đus *he was answered thus*, Gen. 19, 21.

ge-ānedd; *part.* [ān *one*] *Made one, united;* adūnātus:—Oþ-đæt đe hī wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lēg geānede *usque ad in immensam adūnāti sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* vereint: *O. H. Ger.* gaeinōn *adunare.*]

geán-fær, es; *n. A going again, returning, return;* rĕdĭtus:—Him wiđcwæþ se cyng ælces geánfæres [MS. geánfares] to Engla lande *the king prohibited him from all return to England*, Chr. 1119; Erl. 247, 34.

ge-angsumian, -ancsumian, -anxsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, make anxious* or *uneasy;* angĕre, anxiāre:—Ic geangsumige *ango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 56.

geán-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn again, return;* rĕdīre, Hpt. Gl. 409; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 229, 21.

geán-hworfennis, se; *f. A return;* obvia quæque, ad propria limina reversio, Hpt. Gl. 470.

geán-hwyrft *a turning again.* v. gǽn-hwyrft.

ge-ānlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To make one, join, unite;* unāre, unīre:—Ic geānlǽce [MS. -lace] *ūno, ūnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 29. Þurh đæs Hālgan Gāstes tocyme wurdon ealle gereord geānlǽhte *through the advent of the Holy Ghost all languages became united*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Geānlǽcan *adsciscere, miscere*, Hpt. Gl. 504.

ge-anlīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [līc *like*] *To make like, liken;* assīmĭlāre:—For hwam geanlīcie we heofena rīce *cui assīmĭlābĭmus regnum Dei?* Mk. Bos. 4, 30.

ge-anmētan; *p.* -anmētte; *pp.* -anmēted, -anmētt *To encourage;* animāre:—He him to fultume com, and hine swīđe geanmētte *he came to his help and greatly encouraged him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 45. Wæs Demētrias swīđe þearle geanmētt *Demetrius was very greatly encouraged*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 25.

geánnis, se; *f. A meeting;* obviam itio, Hpt. Gl. 513.

geán-ryne, gǽn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting;* occursus:—Arīs on geánryne mīnne *exurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Spl. 58, 5.

geán-þingian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þingian *to address, speak*] *To speak again, answer, reply;* respondēre:—Him brego engla geánþingade *the Lord of angels replied to him*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

geánunga; *adv. Directly:*—Geánunga foron đa sunnan *directly before the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 29; Lchdm. iii. 242, 12, note. v. gegnunga.

ge-anwyrde; *adj. Known, manifest, confessed;* professus:—Ic eom geanwyrde monuc *professus sum monachus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 23. He đæs geanwyrde wæs ætfōran eallum đām mannum *he confessed it before all the men*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 5. v. note where the Latin is given, ipse ante cognovit ita esse.

ge-anxsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make anxious, vex;* anxiāre:—Geanxsumad is ofer me gāst mīn *anxiātus est sŭper me spīrĭtus meus*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 4. v. ge-angsumian.

geap, gæp; *comp. m.* geappra, *f. n.* geappre; *adj.* I. *crooked, bent, curved;* curvus, pandus:—Geap *curvus*, Cot. 50. Geap stæf *a crooked letter*, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124: 269; Sal. 134. Geapum, gebīgedum *pando*, Mone B. 90. II. *not straightforward, deceitful, crafty, cunning, shrewd, astute;* fallax, callĭdus, astūtus:—Geap *callĭdus*, Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Seó næddre wæs geappre đonne ealle đa ōđre nȳtenu *serpens ĕrat callĭdior cunctis animantĭbus terræ*, Gen. 3, 1. Cild geap *an astute child*, Obs. Lun. § 2; Lchdm. iii. 184, 14: § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11. DER. hinder-geap. Grein writes geáp, in support of which may be noticed ȝæp in the Ormulum. Layamon also has the word, and it occurs in Piers P.

geáp *took*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9; *p. of* geópan.

GEÁP; *adj. Open, spread out, extended, broad, roomy, spacious, wide;* pătens, pătŭlus, amplus, lātus:—Gim sceal on hringe standan, steáp and geáp *a gem shall stand in a ring, prominent and broad*, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Steáp and geáp *high and wide*, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Reced hlīfade, geáp and goldfāh *the mansion towered, spacious and golden-hued*, Beo. Th. 3604; B. 1800. Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal *a mountain is about him, a lofty golden wall*, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Sum sceal on geápum galgan rīdan *one shall ride on the extended gallows*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 239, 12; Vy. 33. Under geápne hrōf *under the spacious roof*, Beo. Th. 1677; B. 836. [Cf. *Icel.* gaupn *both hands held together* in the form of a bowl; geypna *to encompass.*] DER. horn-geáp, sǽ-.

geáp, geápu, e; *f.* [geáp *roomy, spacious*] *Expanse, room;* latītūdo, spătium:—Đās hofu dreórgiaþ, and đæs teáfor geápu *these courts are dreary, and its purple expanse* [?], Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

geápan, geapian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To* GAPE, *open;* pandĕre, Cot. 158.

geápes; *adv.* [*gen. of* geáp *broad, spacious, roomy*] *In width, wide;* lāte:—Strūdende fȳr, steápes and geápes, forswealh eall eador *the ravaging fire swallowed all together, high and wide*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. So Bouterwek takes it, but the word is rather a neuter genitive after 'eall;' cf. vv. 2548–9.

geaplīc; *adj. Crafty, cunning, deceitful;* subdŏlus, callĭdus:—Hī mid geaplīcre fare ferdon to Iosue *they went to Joshua with deceitful expedition*, Jos. 9, 6.

geaplīce; *adv. Deceitfully, boldly;* subdŏle, procăcĭter, Prov. 21.

geap-neb; *adj.* [geap *crooked;* neb *the head, face, beak, nib*] *Crooked-*

nibbed, with a bent beak, arched; curvātus:—Standeþ me hēr on eaxelum Ælfheres lâf, gôd and geapneb *Ælfhere's legacy stands here on my shoulders, good and crooked-nibbed,* Wald. 94; Vald. 2, 19.

geap-scipe, es; *m. Craft, cunning, deceit, fraud;* astūtia, fraus:—Eall heora geapscipe wearþ ameldod Israhēla bearnum *all their deceit was made known to the children of Israel,* Jos. 9, 16. Þurh his geapscipe he begeat ðone castel *through his cunning he obtained the castle,* Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25.

geápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap, pile;* cūmŭlus:—Fôþ him on, and on geápunga eówre niðerunge gelæðaþ *accŭmŭlate, et in cūmŭlum damnātiōnis vestræ dūcite,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14, note 13, MS. B. v. heápung.

gear, *pl.* gurron *sounded, creaked; p. of* georran.

GEÁR, gēr, gǽr, es; *n. A* YEAR; annus:—Ôðer com geár *another year came,* Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. Ðis wæs feorþes geáres his rîces *this was in the fourth year of his reign,* Chr. 47; Th. 10, 13, col. 1. On geáre *in the year,* Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. Ðrîwa on gére *thrice a year,* Thw. Exod. 23, 17. Hæfde me êce geár ealle on môde *annos æternos in mente hăbui,* Ps. Th. 76, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 36. Þreó and þritig geára *three and thirty years,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Geárum frôd *old in years,* 109; Th. 143, 19; Gen. 2381. Men hâtaþ dysne dæg geáres dæg, swylce ðes dæg fyrmest sŷ on geáres ymbryne *men call this day [new] year's day, as if this day were the first in the year's circuit,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 16. [*Wyc.* ȝeer, ȝer, ȝeers, ȝerys *years: Piers P.* yere: *Chauc.* yer, yere: *R. Brun.* ȝere: *Laym. Orm.* ȝer: *Plat.* jaar, jar, *n: O. Sax.* gēr, jâr, *n: Frs.* jier: *O. Frs.* ier, iar, ger, *n: Dut.* jaar, *n: Ger.* jahr, jar, *n: M. H. Ger.* jâr, *n: O. H. Ger.* jâr, *n: Goth.* yér, *n: Dan.* aar, *n: Swed.* år, *n: Icel.* ár, *n: Bohem.* gar, *m. f. spring: Zend.* yâre, *n. year.*] DER. freóls-geár, fyrn-. v. Grm. D. M. p. 715.

geara; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Utterly, altogether, well, enough, very much;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, sātis, valde:—He hēt geara forbærnan Rômâna burig *he* [*Nero*] *commanded utterly to burn up the city of the Romans,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 18; Met. 9, 9. Ðû geara canst *tu bĕne nosti,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 439, 2: Ps. Th. 75, 1: 81, 5. Ðonne mon me geofe geara þûsende goldes and seolfres *sŭper millia auri et argenti,* 118, 72.

geara; *gen. pl. of* geare, q. v. *furniture, gear for horses.*

geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* geár *a year*] YORE, *formerly, of old, long since, once;* ōlim, antīquĭtus, quondam:—Se geára hider fram ðam eádigan Gregorie sended wæs *qui olim huc a beato Gregorio directus fuit,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 44. Ic þeódenmâdmas geára forgeáfe *I princely treasures gave of old,* Cd. 22; Th. 26, 21; Gen. 410. Ðû on geóguþfeore geára gecwæde *thou in youthful life long since didst say,* Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Ps. Th. 73, 12: 80, 10: 104, 6: 118, 152. Geára iû, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 30; Wand. 22: 84 a; Th. 316, 31; Môd. 57: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 1; Met. 1, 1. [*Laym.* ȝære, ȝare: *Chauc.* yore.] DER. êr-geára, fyrn-, geó-, iû-, un-.

gearcian, gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gearo *ready*] *To prepare, make ready, procure, furnish, supply;* părāre, præpărāre, appărāre, exhĭbēre, præbēre:—Ic gearcige *exhĭbeo, præbeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 35, 36: 47; Som. 48, 43. On lâfum dînum dû gearcast [MS. gearcost] andwlitan heora *in reliquiis tuis præpărābis vultum eōrum,* Ps. Spl. 20, 12. On him gearcode fæt deáþes *in eo părāvit vāsa mortis,* 7, 14: Gen. 19, 3. [*Piers P.* yarken *to make ready: R. Glouc.* yarkede, *p. prepared: Laym.* ȝarkien, ȝarekien, ȝearkien *to get ready: Orm.* ȝarrkenn *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. ge-gearcian.

gearcung, e; *f. A preparation, preparing;* præpărātio, appărātus:—Gearcunge heortan heora gehŷrde eáre ðîn *præpărātiōnem cordis eōrum audīvit auris tua,* Ps. Spl. second 9, 20: 32, 14. Gearcung *appărātus,* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 44; Wrt. Voc. 50, 26. [*Orm.* ȝarrking.]

gearcung-dæg, es; *m. A preparation-day, day before the Sabbath;* præpărātionis dies, parascēve = παρασκευή, dies azȳmōrum:—On ðam forman gearcungdæge *prīma die azȳmōrum,* Mt. Bos. 26, 17.

geár-cyning, es; *m. A year-king, consul;* consul, Cot. 48. v. consul.

geár-cyningdôm, es; *m. A year-kingdom, a consulate;* consŭlātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

GEARD, es; *m. An inclosure, inclosed place,* YARD, GARDEN, *court, dwelling, home, region, land;* septum, lŏcus septus, hortus, ārea, habĭtācŭlum, domĭcĭlium, rēgio:—Se Godes cwide is weorþmynda geard *the word of God is the garden of worship,* Salm. Kmbl. 168; Sal. 83. On gearde deáþes sceade *in rēgiōne umbræ mortis,* Mt. Bos. 4, 16. Dæt ælc côme to his âgenum gearde *that each should come to his own land,* Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18. On geard *at home,* Menol. Fox 215; Men. 109. In êcne geard *into the eternal home,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 17; Gû. 763: 51 a; Th. 178, 8; Gû. 1241. Geard ymbtynde *sepem circumdedit,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. Brâde synd on worulde grêne geardas *in the world are broad green regions,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 30; Gen. 511. Ær he on weg hwurfe of geardum *ere he went away from his courts,* Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 23; Ph. 578. In geardum *at home,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201: 50 b; Th. 175, 13; Gû. 1194: 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 25; B. 13. Wit forlêton on heofonrîce gôdlîce geardas *we two have lost in the heavenly kingdom goodly courts,* Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740: Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father,* Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 7; Rä. 21, 8. [*Wyc.* ȝerd *a field, garden: Piers P.* yerd *habitation: Chauc.* yerde: *O. Sax.* gard, *m: O. Frs.* garda, *m: Dut. Kil.* gærde, gærd *hortus: Ger.* garten, *m: M. H. Ger.* garte, *m: O. H. Ger.* garto, gart, *m. hortus, dŏmus: Goth.* gards, *m. house: Dan.* gaard, *m. f: Swed.* gård, *m: Icel.* garðr, *m: Lat.* hortus, *m: Grk.* χόρτος, *m. an inclosed place, feeding-place: Slav.* grad, gorod *a fence.*] DER. eador-geard, eard-, fæder-, friþ-, leód-, middan-, ort-, wîn-, wyrm-, wyrt-.

geard, e; *f. A staff, rod, stake, fagot;* băcŭlum, virga, pālus, fascis:—He scolde gifan [MS. gife] sex fôður gearda *he should give six loads of fagots,* Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. DER. cyne-geard. v. gyrd.

geár-dagas; *pl. m.* [geár, dæg] YORE-DAYS, *days of yore, days of years, time of life;* dies antīqui, annōrum dies:—In [on] geardagum *in days of yore,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 11; Cri. 251: 77 a; Th. 289, 6; Wand. 44: Cd. 21; Th. 287, 16; Sat. 368: Beo. Th. 2; B. 1: 2712; B. 1354: 4458; B. 2233. In geárdagan, Menol. Fox 231; Men. 117. Ûre geárdagas *dies annōrum nostrōrum,* Ps. Th. 89, 10. Scyle gumena gehwylc on his geárdagum georne biþencan *every man should in the days of his years well consider,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 26; Cri. 822: 61 a; Th. 225, 4; Ph. 384: Elen. Grm. 1267: L. Eth. vii. 24: Th. i. 334, 21. [*Icel.* í árdaga *in days of yore.* Cf. Gen. 47, 9, 'The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years.']

geár-dagum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* geárdæg, *nom. pl.* -dagas] *In days of yore, formerly;* ōlim, antīquĭtus:—Hie gesetton ðâ Sennar geárdagum *then they occupied Shinar in days of old,* Cd. 80; Th. 99, 36; Gen. 1657: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 17; Cri. 559: Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521: Elen. Grm. 291: 834.

geardlîc; *adj. Worldly, mundane;* mundiālis, mundānus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geare; *pl. f. Furniture,* GEAR *for horses;* appărātus:—Geara feng *the grasp of the gear, the bit;* harpax *vel* lŭpus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 69; Wrt. Voc. 16, 42: 105; Som. 78, 32; Wrt. Voc. 57, 14. v. gearwe; *pl. f.* **geare,** gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gere; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Entirely, clearly, certainly, well, very well, enough;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, plāne, certe, bĕne, valde, optīme, sātis:—Ic wât geare *I well know,* Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 188; Met. 20, 94. Ic cann swâ geare *I so well know,* Cd. 27; Th. 37, 1; Gen. 583. Nû gê geare cunnon *now ye well know,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 9; Cri. 573. Hî wiston geare *certi sunt,* Lk. Bos. 20, 6. Swîðe geare, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gearor, *comp.* Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 11. [*O. Sax.* garo *quite, entirely: O. H. Ger.* garo, garawo *penitus, prorsus: Ger.* gar: *Icel.* görva, gerva *quite.*]

geáre; *adv. Formerly, of old;* ōlim:—Geáre ic dæt ongeat *jam ōlim intellexĕram,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29. DER. geó-geáre. v. geára; *adv.*

gearewe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optīme, Ps. Th. 55, 4, 11: 68, 3: 118, 118. v. geare; *adv.*

gearewe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefōlium, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 45; Wrt. Voc. 67, 60. [*O. Sax.* gare: *O. H. Ger.* garawa *millefolium: Ger.* schaf-garbe *common yarrow;* ȝarow, Wrt. Voc.] v. gearwe.

ge-arfoþ, es; *n. Trouble;* molestia:—He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu *he shall suffer many troubles,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. DER. earfoþ, es; *n.*

ge-arfoðe; *adj. Difficult;* difficĭlis, molestus:—Hû gearfoðe ðis is to gereccanne! *how difficult this is to explain!* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 33. DER. earfeðe; *adj.*

geár-gemearc, es; *n. A year's limit* or *space;* anni defīnītio *vel* spătium:—Siððan ic ongon on ðone ânseld bûgan geárgemearces *after I had dwelt in the hermitage for a year's space,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 24; Gû. 1215.

geár-geriht, es; *n. A yearly due;* annuum dēbĭtum:—Gif preóst geárgerihta unmynegode lǽte, gebête ðæt *if a priest let the yearly dues pass unreminded, let him make amends for it,* L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15.

geár-gerîm, es; *n. A year-number, number of years, numbering by years;* annōrum nŭmĕrus:—Ymb þritig geárgerîmes *after thirty, numbering by years,* i. e. *after thirty years,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 59; Met. 28, 30. v. geár-rîm.

geár-getal *a tale of years, number of years.* [Cf. *O. Sax.* gér-tal: *O. H. Ger.* jár-zala *a full year.*] v. gǽr-getal.

ge-ârian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. with the dat.* **I.** [âr **I.** *honour*] *To give honour, to honour;* honōrare, honorĭfĭcāre:—Onsegdnis lofes geâraþ mec *sacrĭfĭcium laudis honorĭfĭcābit me,* Ps. Surt. 49, 23. Hŷ beóþ geârode and uppahefene *honōrāti et exaltāti fuĕrint,* Ps. Th. 36, 19. **II.** [âr **II.** *kindness, favour, mercy*] *To have mercy* or *compassion upon any one, be merciful to, pity, pardon;* propĭtium esse, misĕrēri, parcĕre:—Þolige he landes and lîfes, bûton him se cyning geârian wylle *let him forfeit land and life, unless the king will be merciful to him,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21: L. C. L. 60; Th. i. 408, 15: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Geâra me, êce Waldend! *have compassion upon me, eternal Ruler!* Hy. 1, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 2. Dæt se Dêma us geârige *that the Judge may have compassion on us,* Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Wæs Abrahame leófre ðæt he Godes hæse gefylde, ðonne he his leófan bearne

geārode *it was dearer to Abraham to fulfil God's command, than to have compassion on his beloved son,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 5: Ps. Th. arg. 34. III. [ār III. *property*] *To endow*:—Ðurh ðone tocyme we wǽron geweorðode and gewelgade and geārode *through that advent we were honoured and enriched and endowed,* Blickl. Homl. 105, 24.

geárlīc; *adj. Yearly, annual;* annuus:—Ðes geárlīca ymryne *this yearly course,* Homl. Th. ii. 98, 23. Ge ðæs libbendes yrfes, ge ðæs geárlīces westmes *both of live stock and of yearly fruit,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 17. Geárlīcne tīman *annuum tempus,* Hymn. Surt. 106, 33. Geárlīc wuldor *annuam glōriam,* 79, 34. Geárlīce tīda gesette wǽron *the yearly seasons were fixed,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 25; Lchdm. iii. 246, 23.

geárlīce; *adv. Yearly, from year to year;* annuātim, Cot.

geár-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, es; *n.*] *Yearly;* quotannis:—Rīce geármælum weóx *the kingdom increased year by year,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 10; Met. 1, 5.

GEARN, gern; es; *n.* YARN, *spun wool;* pensum, lāna nēta:—Gearn *pensum, stāmen, lāna,* Cot. 85. Unwunden gearn *unwound yarn, a ball* or *clew of yarn;* glŏmus, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79. 67; Wrt. Voc. 59, 36. [*Dut.* garen, *n. thread, yarn: Ger. M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.* garn, *n. fīlāmen: Dan. Swed.* garn, *n: Icel.* garn, *n.*] DER. nett-gern.

gearnfull; *adj. Anxious;* sollīcitus:—Gearnfulle *sollīcīti,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11. Gearnfull *austerus,* 19, 22. v. geornful.

ge-arnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [earnian *to earn*] *To earn, merit;* mĕrēri:—Sceal mon lofes [MS. leofes] gearnian *a man shall merit praise,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 9; Gn. Ex. 140. v. ge-earnian.

ge-arnung, e; *f.* [earnung *an earning*] *Merit, reward;* mĕrītum:—Nǽnig efenlīc ðam, ǽr ne siððan, in worlde gewearþ, wīfes gearnung *no woman's reward in the world was equal to that, before nor after,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 23; Cri. 40. v. ge-earnung.

gearn-winde, gern-winde, es; *m?* [windan *to wind*] *A yarn-winder, reel;* rhombus = *ῥόμβος*:—Gearn-winde *conductum,* Wrt. Voc. 66, 19.

GEARO, gearu; *gen. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *def.* se gearwa; *adj.* YARE, *ready, prepared, equipped, complete;* promptus, părātus, instructus, perfectus:—Gearo wyrde on gespræce *factus est lŏquēla promptus,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 29. Gearo is mīn heorte *părātum est cor meum,* Ps. Th. 56, 9. Gearo ic eom *părātus sum,* 118, 60: Ps. Spl. 16, 13: 107, 1. Wes tū gearo *părātus esto,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. He wæs gearo gūþe *he was ready for war,* Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. Ic beó gearo sōna *I shall be ready at once,* Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825: 6202; B. 3106. Ðā wæs gearo gyrnwræce Grendeles mōdor *then was Grendel's mother ready with vengeance for wrongs,* 4242; B. 2118. Swā gearwe swā seó leó *sĭcut leo părātus,* Ps. Th. 16, 11. Oþ-ðæt he Adam gearone funde *until he found Adam ready,* Cd. 23; Th. 29, 25; Gen. 455: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. Gearwe, *acc. s. f.* Beo. Th. 2017; B. 1006: Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 17; Gū. 861. Ðæt hý grim helle fȳr gearo to wite seoþ *that they shall see hell's grim fire ready for punishment,* 26 b; Th. 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon *the warriors ready* [or *equipped*] *stept on the prow,* Beo. Th. 428; B. 211: Ps. Th. 124, 5: 141, 4. Ealle þing synt gearwe *omnia sunt părāta,* Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ða flotan stōdon gearowe wīcinga fela *the pirates stood ready, many Vikings,* Byrht. Th. 133, 59; By. 72: 134, 47; By. 100. Searwum gearwe *equipped with arms,* Beo. Th. 3631; B. 1813. Geseah Metod geofonhūsa mǽst gearo hlifigean *the Creator saw the greatest of sea-houses arise complete,* Cd. 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Geofum biþ gearora *with gifts is more prepared,* Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. [*Chauc.* yare: *R. Glouc.* ȝare: *Laym.* ȝaru, ȝæru: *O. Sax.* garu: *Ger.* gar *ready: M.H.Ger.* gar, gare; *O.H.Ger.* garo, garaw.] DER. ânwíg-gearo, eal-, un-.

gearo, gearu; *adv. Promptly, readily, entirely, altogether;* prompte, omnīno, prorsus:—Ðæt ic goldǽht gearo sceáwige *that I may promptly behold the gold-treasure,* Beo. Th. 5490; B. 2748. Gē ða fægran gesceaft gearo forsēgon *ye utterly despised the fair creation,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 33; Gū. 602: 9 b; Th. 7, 31; Cri. 109. Se mec gearo [or geáro; see next word] on bende legde *he who altogether laid me in bonds,* 105 b; Th. 402, 14; Rä. 21, 29. v. geare; *adv.*

geáro; *adv. Of yore, formerly, of old;* ōlim:—Be ðam wealle, ðe geáro Rōmāne Breotone eálond begyrdon *juxta mūrum, quo ōlim Rōmāni Brittaniam insŭlam præcinxēre,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 30. v. geára.

gearo-brygd, e; *f.* [bregdan *to vibrate*] *A prompt vibration;* prompta pulsātio:—Âh he gleóbeámes gearobrygda list *he has skill in prompt vibrations of the harp,* Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50.

gearod *clothed, endowed,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, note 7, MS. Cott. = gearwod; *pp. of* gearwian.

gearo-folm; *adj.* [folm *a hand*] *Ready-handed;* promptus mănu:—He grāpode gearofolm *he ready-handed grasped* [*me*], Beo. Th. 4176; B. 2085.

gearo-gongende *going quickly* or *swiftly.* v. gearu-gongende.

gearolīce; *adv. Readily, clearly;* prompte, plāne:—Ic ðæt gearolīce ongiten hæbbe *I have clearly understood that,* Elen. Kmbl. 575; El. 288: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 2; Deór. 10. [*O. Sax.* garolīko: *O.H.Ger.* garalīhho.]

gearo-snotor, -snottor, gearu-snottor; *adj. Very wise;* valde săpiens:—Gidda gearosnotor *very wise in songs,* Elen. Kmbl. 835; El. 418. Giedda gearosnottor, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713.

gearo-poncol; *adj. Very considerate* or *prudent;* valde considĕrātus *vel* providus:—Hī ðæt idese ageáfon gearoþoncolre *they gave it to the very prudent woman,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342.

gearowe *prepared, ready,* Jud. 4, 13; *dat. s. f. of* gearo.

gearo-wita, an; *m. Intellect, understanding;* intelligentia, intellectus:—Ðeáh we fela smeán, we habbaþ litellne gearowitan būton tweón *though we contemplate many things, we have little understanding free from doubt,* Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 4.

gearo-wyrdig, gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, speaking with ease* or *fluency, eloquent;* verbis promptus, fācundus:—Se wītga song, gearowyrdig guma ðæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang, the eloquent man recited the lay,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 19; Mōd. 51.

geár-rīm, es; *n. A year-number, a year* [?], *number of years;* annōrum nŭmĕrus:—Seó tīd gegǽþ, geár-rīmum, ðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *the time passes, in a number of years* [or *by years*], *that the young limbs be grown,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 17; Vy. 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal *a year.*]

geár-þēnung, e; *f. A yearly service, annual service;* annuum ministĕrium: — Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclīce geárþēnunga, dæges oððe nihtes, gebēte ðæt *if a priest misorder the annual services of the church, by day or by night, let him make amends for it,* L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

geár-torht; *adj. Yearly bright, every year glorious;* quotannis splendĭdus:—Ðā him wæstmas brohte, geártorhte gife, grēne folde *when the green earth should bring fruits to him, yearly-bright gifts,* Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561.

gearu; *adj. Yare, ready, prepared;* promptus, părātus, Beo. Th. 2223; B. 1109: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 32; Dan. 128: Ps. Th. 61, 2, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2716; An. 1360: 3157; An. 1581: Jn. Bos. 7, 6: Ps. Th. 107, 1: Elen. Grm. 604. v. gearo; *adj.*

gearu-gongende; *part. Going quickly* or *swiftly;* expĕdīte incēdens:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ, ðæt mec mæg gearugongende grīma abrēgan *I am so timid, that a phantom going swiftly may frighten me,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 6; Rä. 41, 17.

gearu-snottor; *adj. Very wise;* valde săpiens:—Hie ænne betǽhtoń giddum gearusnottorne *they gave up one very skilled in songs,* Elen. Kmbl. 1168; El. 586. v. gearo-snotor.

gearuwe *prepared, ready,* Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34; *acc. pl. of* gearu. v. gearo; *adj.*

gearuwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefōlium:—Seó reáde gearuwe *the red yarrow,* Lchdm. iii. 24, 2. v. gearwe.

gearuwe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optīme, Ps. Th. 53, 2: 61; 11: 62, 1: 70, 1: 118, 21: 138, 11: 139, 12. v. geare; *adv.*

gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, eloquent;* verbis promptus:—Sum biþ gearu-wyrdig *one is eloquent,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 21; Crä. 36. v. gearo-wyrdig.

gearwa *prepared;* părātus; *nom. m. def. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe; *comp.* gearwor; *sup.* gearwost, gearwast; *adv. Entirely, well, very well, enough;* pĕnĭtus, prorsus, bĕne, optīme, sătis, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 10; Gen. 1098: 107; Th. 141, 10; Gen. 2342: Beo. Th. 536; B. 265: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 28; Gū. 1018: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Ps. Th. 142, 9. Gearwor, Andr. Kmbl. 1864; An. 934: Exon. 73 b; Ps. Th. 275, 27; Jul. 556: Beo. Th. 6141; B. 3074: Elen. Grm. 945. Gearwost, Beo. Th. 1435; B. 715. Gearwast, Elen. Grm. 329. v. geare.

gearwe *prepared;* părāta:—Ealle mīne þing synt gearwe *omnia părāta sunt,* Mt. Bos. 22, 4; *nom. pl. n. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe, an; *f. Clothing, attire;* vestītus, hăbĭtus:—Ic on his gearwan geseó ðæt he is ǽrendsecge uncres Hearran *I see by his attire that he is the messenger of our Lord,* Cd. 30; Th. 41, 16; Gen. 657. v. gearwe; *pl. f.*

gearwe; *pl. f. Clothing, attire,* GEAR, *adornment, arms, armour;* vestītus, hăbĭtus, arma:—Enoch cwic gewāt mid Cyning engla of ðyssum lǽnan līfe, on ðām gearwum ðe his gāst onfēng, ǽr hine to monnum mōdor brohte *Enoch alive departed with the King of angels from this frail life, in the vestment which his soul received, ere his mother brought him amongst men,* Cd. 60; Th. 73, 29; Gen. 1212: Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Oþ-ðæt hie on Gūþmyrce gearwe bǽron *till they bore their arms against the Æthiopians,* 145; Th. 181, 11; Exod. 59: 151; Th. 190, 3; Exod. 193. [*O. Sax.* garuwi, *f: O.H.Ger.* garawi, *f.*] DER. feðer-gearwe.

gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gæruwe, garuwe, an; *f.* YARROW; millefōlium, achillæa millefōlium, Lin:—Ðas wyrte man *millefōlium* and on ūre geþeóde gearwe nemneþ *this plant is named* millefōlium *and in our language yarrow,* Herb. 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 6: Wrt. Voc. 79, 23. Wylle gearwan on buteran *boil yarrow in butter,* L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 22: 2, 56; Lchm. ii. 276, 19: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25. Wyl on

meolcum ða reádan gearwan *boil in milk the red yarrow*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchm. ii. 354, 9. v. gearewe.

ge-ârweorþian, -ârwurþian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To honour;* honorĭfĭcāre:—Me swíðe geârweorþede syndon freónd ðíne *mihi nĭmis honorĭfĭcāti sunt amīci tui*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 17.

gearwian, gerwian, gerwan, girwan, gierwan, gyrwan, gyrian, girian, gierian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To make ready, prepare, procure, supply, put on, clothe;* părāre, præpărāre, præstāre, induĕre, vestīre:—Ðú gǽst beforan Drihtnes ansýne, his wegas gearwian *præbis ante faciem Dŏmini, părāre vias ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 21; Ph. 189: 119 a: Th. 456, 27; Hy. 4, 73: Elen. Kmbl. 1997; El. 1000. Wísdóm oððe snytro gearwiende lytlingum *săpientiam præstans parvŭlis*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Óþ on ēcnysse ic gearwie sǽd ðín *usque in æternum præpărābo sēmen tuum*, 88, 4. He lífes weg gǽstum gearwaþ *he prepares life's way for souls*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 11; Gú. 71: 117 a; Th. 450, 21; Dóm. 91. Ic gearwode leóhtfæt cyninge mínum *părāvi lucernam Christo meo*, Ps. Spl. 131, 18. Ðú gearwodest wlite mínum mægn *præstĭtisti dĕcŏri meo virtūtem*, 29, 8. Grinu hí gearwodon fótum mínum *laqueum părāvērunt pĕdĭbus meis*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8. Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ *to one a wondrous skill in goldsmith's art is provided*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 25; Vy. 73. Gearwian us togénes grêne strǽte up to englum *let us prepare before ourselves a green path to the angels above*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 15; Sat. 287. Hú gé eówic gearwige *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 25: 27, 29. Ðæt selfe wæter ðegnunge gearwode beforan his fótum *the very water did reverence before his feet*, St. And. 22, 19. [*Piers P.* gare: *R. Brun.* ȝared, *pp. prepared: Laym.* ȝærwen *to make ready: O. Sax.* garuwian, gerwean, girwian *to make ready, prepare: O. H. Ger.* garawên, garwên, garawjan.] v. Grm. D. M. 984. DER. a-gearwian, ge-.

gearwung, e: *f. A making ready, preparation;* præpărātio: — Of gearwunge eardunge his *de præpărāto habĭtācŭlo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 14. Gearwunga dæg *parasceue*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19. 31. DER. ge-gearwung.

ge-ârwurþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour;* honorĭfĭcāre: — Ðæt hí sín geârwurþode fram mannum *ut honorĭfĭcentur ab hŏmĭnĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 36, 20. v. ge-ârweorþian.

gearwutol; *adj. Austere:*—Gearwutol *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21, 22.

ge-ascian, -acsian, -ahsian, -axian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hĕar;* fando accĭpĕre, discĕre, audīre:—Geascode he ðone cyning on Meran tûne *he learnt [that] the king [was] at Merton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 28. Ðâ geascade se cyng ðæt ðæt hie ût on hergaþ fóron *then the king heard that they were gone out to ravage*, 911; Erl. 100, 24. We geascodon ðæt ûre geferan sume to eów cómon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 24; Deór. 20. Habbaþ we geascad ðæt se Ælmihtiga worhte wer and wíf *we have heard that the Almighty created man and woman*, 61 b; Th. 225, 22; Ph. 393.

ge-ascung, e; *f.* [acsung *asking*] *An asking, inquiry;* interrogātio, inquīsītio:—Bûton be gemynde and be geascunga *except by memory and by inquiry*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 25.

ge-asmirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian, smirian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint;* ungĕre, inungĕre:—Bring clǽne ofenbacene hlâfas mid ele geasmirede bûtan beorman *pānes scīlĭcet absque fermento conspersos ŏleo*, Lev. 2, 4.

geásne; *adj. c. gen. Deprived of, void of;* expers:—He sceal gódra gum-cysta geásne hweorfan *he shall pass away, deprived of good blessings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 15; Jul. 381. Ða sind geásne góda gehwylces *those are void of every good*, 68 b; Th. 255, 18: Jul. 216. v. gêsne, gǽsne.

ge-asyndrod; *part. Sundered, separated;* sequestrātus, R. Ben. interl. 43. v. a-syndran.

geat, *pl.* geáton *got; p. of* gitan.

GEAT, gat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A gate, door;* porta, ostium, jānua:—Ic eom sceápa geat *ego sum ostium ŏvium*, Jn. Bos. 10, 7, 9: 10, 1, 2. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe geat, forðonðe ðæt geat is swýðe wíd *intrāte per angustam portam, quia lāta porta est*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13, 14. Ðǽr is geat gylden *there is the golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. Þurh ðæs wealles geat *through the gate of the wall*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 151: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 21; Jul. 401. Ðâ he geneálǽhte ðære ceastre gate *cum appropinquāret portæ civĭtātis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Heó ðæt geat ðæs mynstres ontýnde *illa apĕruit jānuam Monastērii*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18. Ða gyldnan geatu hât ontýnan *bid open the golden gates*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 10; Cri. 251: 16 a; Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Opnyaþ me gatu rihtwîsnysse *apĕrīte mihi portas justĭtiæ*, Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318. On gaton *in portis*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. [*Piers P.* yates, *pl. gates;* gate *a way: Chauc.* yate *a gate;* gate *a street, way: Laym.* ȝæt: *Orm.* ȝate *a gate;* gate *a way: Scot.* yet, yett *a gate: O. Sax.* gat, *n. a hole: Frs.* gat: *O. Frs.* gat, iet, *n. a hole: Dut.* gat, *n. a hole: Ger.* gasse. *f. a thoroughfare, narrow road: M. H. Ger.* gat, *n. a hole;* gazze, *f. a narrow road: O. H. Ger.* gaza, *f. vīcus, plătea: Goth.* gatwo, *f. plătea: Dan.* gat, *m. f. an aperture, opening: Swed.* gata, *f. a street, lane: Icel.* gat, *n. a hole;* gata, *f. a way.*] DER. ben-geat, burh-, fæsten-, hord-, weall-.

Geát, es; *m. Geat,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 13; Deór. 15. See Grimm D. M. 341–5.

geát *poured out,* Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9; *p. of* geótan.

GEÁTAN, gǽtan, gêtan; *p.* de te; *pp.* ed *To grant, confirm, assent to;* concēdĕre, confirmāre, assentīri:—Ic geáte ðê *I grant to thee*, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 38: 675; Th. 59, 33. Ic Ædgâr geáte and gife to dæi *I Edgar grant and give to-day*, 963; Th. 220, 33. Se æðeling hit him geátte *the ætheling granted it to them*, 1066; Th. 337, 30. Ealle hit geátton *all confirmed it*, 963; Th. 221, 25. [*Laym.* ȝetten *to grant: Orm.* ȝatenn *to grant, allow: O. Frs.* gêta, gâta *confirmāre: Icel.* játa, játta *to say 'yes,' assent.*] v. geá.

GEÁTAS, Iótas, Iútas, Eótenas [v. eóten, **II.**]; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* **I.** *the Jutes, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, who, with the Angles and Saxons, colonized Britain;* Jutæ, pŏpŭlus Chersŏnēsi Cymbrĭcæ, qui relicta patria ūna cum Saxŏnĭbus Anglisque Britanniam occupāvērunt. Though the Jutes are now regarded as Danes, they were, in the earliest times, distinguished as a separate people, and were probably the descendants of earlier Gothic settlers in Jutland, while the Danes = Dene, were an invading nation. Thus Hengest was a Jute, and Healfdene, his lord, a Dane. The Eótenas = Jötnar, were apparently a still earlier Finnish race, from whom the Gothic conquerors probably derived their *trolls* and *giants*. Both Jóti; *pl.* Jótar, and iötunn; *pl.* iötnar, are rendered in *A. Sax.* by eóten; *pl.* eótenas. From the Ynglinga-Saga, c. 5, we learn that before the time of Skiold, the seat of the Danish kings was in Reitgothland = Jutland, but Skiold transferred it to Lethra in Seeland, of which he was the founder:—Cómon hí of þrîm folcum ðâm strangestan Germanie, ðæt [is,] of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsǽtan, ðæt is seó þeód ðe Wiht ðæt Eálond oneardaþ . . . And of Engle cóman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn, is ðæt land ðe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geátum and Seaxum *advēnērant autem de trĭbus Germāniæ pŏpŭlis fortiōrĭbus, id est, Saxŏnĭbus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutārum orīgĭne sunt Cantuārii et Victuārii, hoc est, ea gens, quæ Vectam tĕnet Insŭlam . . . De Anglis vēnēre Orientāles Angli, Mediterrānei Angli, Merci,* [*et*] *Nordanhymbrōrum prōgēnies, id est, de illa patria quæ Angŭlus dīcĭtur inter provincias Jutārum et Saxŏnum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–26. **II.** *the* GAUTS. *the inhabitants of the south of Sweden,* which in ancient times comprehended nearly the whole of South-Sweden = *A. Sax.* Geát-land, *Icel.* Gautland *the land of the Gauts*, which must be distinguished from *Icel.* Gotar, and *A. Sax.* Gotland *the land of the Goths*, q. v; Gauti in Suecia = Γαυτοί, Procopius Bell. Goth. 2, 15:—We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' nation*, Beo. Th. 526; B. 260: 730; B. 362. Ic wæs mid Hrêþ-Gotum, mid Sweóm and mid Geátum, and mid Sûþ-Denum *I was with the Hreth-Goths, with the Swedes, and with the Gauts, and with the South-Danes*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 4; Wid. 58: Beo. Th. 392; B. 195: 2347; B. 1171: 4391; B. 2192. Beó wid Geátas glæd *be cheerful towards the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. DER. Gûþ-Geátas, Sǽ-, Weder-. See Grimm Geschichte d. D. S. pp. 512, 312.

ge-atelod; *part.* [ge, atol, atel *dire, terrible*] *Misshapen, deformed, hideous;* deformis, deformātus:—Geatelod *deformis*, Cot. 66: *deformātus*, 202.

geáþ, e; *f. Foolishness, lightmindedness, luxury, mockery;* stultĭtia, lascīvia, luxŭria, ludibrium:—Ðú, on geáþe, hafast ofer witena dóm wîsan gefongen *thou, in foolishness, hast taken thy course against wise men's judgment*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 16; Jul. 96. Þeódum ýwaþ wîsdóm weras, siððan geóguþe geáþ gǽst afíhþ *men manifest wisdom to people, when the spirit puts to flight the lightmindedness of youth*, 40 a; Th. 132, 19; Gú. 475. Ðý-læs ðæt wundredan weras and idesa, and on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should wonder thereat, and pour it forth in mockery*, 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gú. 1206. [Geác *a cuckoo: Icel.* gaúð, *f. a barking.*]

geatolíc; *adj. Ready, prepared, equipped, stately;* părātus, instructus, ornātus:—Ðǽr wæs on eorle geatolíc gûþscrûd *there was on the man a prepared war-dress*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258: Beo. Th. 435; B. 215: 4314; B. 2154. Wîsa fengel geatolíc gengde *the wise prince went stately*, 2806; B. 1401.

geat-torr, es; *m. A* GATE-TOWER; portam hăbens turris:—Sind geat-torras berofen *the gate-towers are despoiled*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 7; Ruin. 4.

geatwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, equip, adorn;* părāre, ornāre:—Frætwed, geatwed *adorned, equipped*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6.

geatwe; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* a; *pl. f. Arms, trappings, garments, ornaments;* armāmenta, vestimenta ornāmenta:—Twegen englas gescel-dode and gesperode and mid heora geatwum gegyrede, efne swâ hie to campe fêran woldon *two angels with shields and spears and with their equipments, just as if they meant to go to battle*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28. Freólîce in geatwum [MS. geotwum] *in trappings goodly*, Chr. 1066;

Th. 334, 35, col. 1; Edw. 22. Geatwum *with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Ra. 36, 10. Ic geondseah recedes geatwa *I looked over the ornaments of the house*, Beo. 6167; B. 3087. DER. eóred-geatwe, fyrd-, gryre-, gūþ-, here-, hilde-. v. ge-tawe.

geat-weard, es; *m. A gate-ward, door-keeper, porter;* ostiārius:—Đæne se geatweard lǽt in *huic ostiārius apĕrit*, Jn. Bos. 10, 3. Geatweard *januārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 16.

ge-aurnen; *part.* [aurnen *run out, pp. of* a-yrnan] *Over-run, overtaken;* cursu apprehensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-aworpen; *part.* [ge, and *pp. of* a-weorpan *to throw away*] *Cast* or *thrown away;* abjectus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hear;* exquīrĕre, resciscĕre, audīre:—Swā hwā swā đæt geaxaþ, he hlihþ eác mid me *quicumque audiĕrit, corrīdĕbit mihi*, Gen. 21, 6. Æfter đære tīde đe he geaxode fram đām tungelwītegum *sĕcundum tempus exquīsiĕrat a māgis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Geaxodon đa cynegas *audiĕrunt rēges*, Jos. 5, 1: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. H. Geaxode dōmas *responsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 131; Wrt. Voc. 20, 68. v. ge-ascian, ge-acsian.

ge-bacen; *part.* BAKED; coctus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16; 82, 71. DER. bacan; *p.* bōc, *pl.* bōcon; *pp.* bacen *to bake.*

ge-bād *abode, dwelt, remained*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9; *p. of* ge-bīdan.

ge-bæc, es; *n.* [bacan *to bake*] *Anything baked;* quod est tostum:—Ic geseah swefen, đæt ic hæfde þrī windlas mid meluwe ofer mīn heáfod, and on đam ufemystan windle wǽre manegra cynna gebæc *ego vīdi somnium, quod tria canistra fārīnæ habērem sŭper căput meum, et in ūno canistro, quod ĕrat excelsius, portāre me omnes cĭbos, qui fiunt arte pistōria*, Gen. 40, 17.

ge-bæcu; *pl. n. Back parts, hinder parts;* postĕriōra:—Synd gebæcu hire hrycges on blācunge goldes *sunt postĕriōra dorsi ejus in pallōre auri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He slōh heora fỹnd on gebæcum *percussit inĭmīci suos in postĕriōra*, 77, 66. v. bæc.

ge-bæd *prayed*, Ps. Th. 108, 3; *p. of* ge-biddan.

ge-bǽdan; *p.* -bǽdde; *pp.* -bǽded [bǽdan *to compel*] *To compel, constrain, force, impel, urge, oppress;* compellĕre, cōgĕre, persuādēre, impellĕre, urgĕre, prĕmĕre:—Mid rihtre nỹdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessĭtāte compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. Mid nỹde gebǽded *necessĭtāte cōgente*, 3, 24; S. 556, 7: Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 2; Jul. 343: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 28; Met. 6, 14. Nīþa gebǽded *constrained by hatred*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203. Mon sceal gebīdan đæs he gebǽdan ne mæg *a man ought to wait for what he cannot hasten* [*compel to come*], 90 b; Th. 340, 2; Gn. Ex. 105. Hie gecwǽdon đæt ne hie to đam gebēde he mihte gebǽdan *they said that he could not force them to that prayer*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. Strǽla storm strengum gebǽded, scōc ofer scyld-weall *a storm of shafts, impelled from strings, rushed over the shield-wall*, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. Bỹsigum gebǽded *oppressed with labour*, 5153; B. 2580; 5644; B. 2826. [*Goth.* gabaidjan.]

ge-bælded; *part.* [ge-, *pp. of* bældan *to animate*] *Made bold, animated;* anīmātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid đæs apostoles swingum and trymenessum swīđe gebælded *apostŏli flagĕllis sĭmul et exhortatiōnĭbus anĭmātus ĕrat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; Wilk. 124, 7.

ge-bændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge, *and* bænd *a band*] *To bind;* vincīre:—Ic hine gebændan hēt *I commanded* [*them*] *to bind him*, Salm. Kmbl. 551; Sal. 275.

ge-bær *bare, bore*, Gen. 39, 19; *p. of* ge-beran *to bear, bring forth.*

ge-bǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, *and* bǽru *bearing, habit*] *To bear one's self, behave* or *conduct one's self;* se gerere:—Ne gefrægn ic đa mǽgþe sēl gebǽran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing themselves better*, Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012: 5640; B. 2824: Fins. Th. 77; Fin. 38. Ne scule gē wið hine gebǽran swā swā wið feónd *ye must not behave to him as to an enemy*, Past. 46, 8; Swt. 356, 7; Hat. MS. 68 a, 14. We gebǽraþ swelce we hit nyten *we behave as though we know it not*, 28, 4; Swt. 194, 4; Hat. MS. 37 a, 25. Đæt hī gebǽrdon wel *that they should bear themselves well*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32: Ps. Th. 113, 6. [*Laym.* i-bere: *O. Sax.* gi-bāriau: *O. H. Ger.* ga-baran.]

ge-bærd *natural quality, nature;* indŏles, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrd, II.

gebærd-stān, es; *m. Calcisvia?* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 102; Wrt. Voc. 38, 27: *forte* gebærn-stān *vel* gebærned stān *calx viva*, Som. 67, 102.

ge-bærmed; *part.* [ge, *and pp. of* byrman *to ferment with barm* or *leaven*] *Fermented, leavened;* fermentātus:—Gebærmed hlāf *leavened bread;* pānis fermentātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrman.

ge-bærnan; *p.* -bærnde; *pp.* -bærned [ge, *and* bærnan *to burn*] *To burn;* ūrĕre:—Ne đē sunne on dæge gebærne *per diem sol non ūret te*, Ps. Th. 120, 6.

gebærn-līm *quicklime;* calx vīva, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebǽr-scipe, es; *n. A feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. v. gebeór-scipe.

ge-bǽru, *gen.* e; *acc.* e, u; *f:* ge-bǽro; *f. indecl. Or* ge-bǽre; *n; pl.* u. See the cognate words at the end. [baero, bǽru *a bearing*] BEARING, *state, habit* or *disposition of body* or *mind, manner, conduct, behaviour, demeanour, manners in society, society;* gestus, hăbĭtus, mōres, consortium, consuētūdo:—Biþ swā fæger fugles gebǽru *the bird's bearing* [*demeanour*] *is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125. We on gewritu setton þeóda gebǽru *we have set in writing the conduct of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1314; El. 659. Gehỹrde beornes gebǽro *she heard of the conduct of the man*, 1416; El. 710. Đæt he sceáwode monna gebǽru *that he might behold men's behaviour*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 17; Gū. 387: Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 37. Swylce habban sceal blīđe gebǽro *shall such have a blithe demeanour?* Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44: 115 a; Th. 442, 31; Kl. 21. On gebǽrum *ex hăbĭtu ejus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 33: Ps. Th. 34, 15. He swīđor lufade wīfa gebǽra, đonne wǽpnedmanna *he loved the society of women more than of men*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 16. On đæs wīfes gebǽrum onfundon đæs cyninges đegnas đa unstilnesse *by the woman's cries* [?] *the king's thanes discovered the disturbance*, Chr. 755; Erl. 100, 2. Cf. *Laym.* wide me mihte iheren Brutten iberen, iii. 125. [*O. Sax.* gi-bāri, *n: O. H. Ger.* ga-bāri, *n.*]

ge-bǽtan; *p.* -bǽtte; *pp.* -bǽted, -bǽt [ge, *and* bǽtan *to bridle*] *To bit, bridle, curb;* frēnum ĕquo *vel* āsĭno injicĕre, frēnāre:—Đā wæs Hrōþgāre hors gebǽted *then a horse was bitted for Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. He gebǽtte his āgen weorc *he curbed his own work*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 152; Met. 11, 76. Hæfþ se Alwealda ealle gesceafta gebǽt mid his bridle *the Almighty has restrained all creatures with his bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45; Met. 11, 23.

ge-bǽte, -bǽtel, es; *n.* [ge, *and* bǽte *a bit of a bridle*] *A bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings;* lŭpātum, cāmus, frēnum:—Đæt gebǽtel of ateáh *he took the bridle off*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. Mid đām gebǽtum *with the trappings*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22.

ge-ban, -bann, -benn, es; *n.* I. *a command, ordinance, decree, proclamation;* mandātum, stātūtum, decrētum:—Brād is đīn gebann *lātum est mandātum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Đīne ealle gebann *omnia mandāta tua*, 118, 86. Đīnre ǽ geban *lēgis tuæ mandātum*, 58, 10: Elen. Grm. 556. Þurh hlāfordes geban *by his lord's decree*, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 14. Gif preóst biscopes geban forbūge *if a priest decline* [*to obey*] *the bishop's edict*, L. N. P. 4; Th. ii. 290, 20. II. ge-bann, -bonn, es; *n. the indiction;* indictio, edictum. The indiction is a cycle or revolution of 15 years, like the date of the year from the Birth of our Saviour. Indiction was introduced by Augustine, through the influence of Gregory the Great. It was used by the Roman emperors in the solemn *Edictum* or *Indictio*, relative to the taxes, and adopted by the Church to denote the cycle of 15 years. The number of the Indiction was thus easily ascertained, add 3 to the year of our Lord and divide by 15, and the remainder will be the year of Indiction. If there be no remainder the Indiction will be 15. Bede, in his *De Rătione Tempŏrum*, says plainly,—Si vis scīre quŏta sit Indictio, sūme annos Dŏmĭni, et adjice tria, partīre per xv, et quod remansĕrit, ipsa est Indictio anni præsentis, *Cap. xiv.* Indiction is useful in ascertaining the exact year in a reign, *etc:*—Đam mildestan cyninge Cantwara, Wihtrǽde, rīxigendum, đē fīftan wintra his rīces, đỹ niguþan gebanne, in đære stōwe đy hātte Berghāmstyde, đǽr wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlic ymcyme *in the reign of the most mild king of the Kentish-men, Wihtræd, in the fifth year of his reign, the ninth indiction, in the place which is called Berham, where was assembled a deliberative assembly of the great men*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 4-7. Thus, Wihtræd began to reign A. D. 691; add 5 years, this gives A. D. 696 for the deliberative assembly; add 3 by rule, the sum, 699, divided by 15, leaves 9 remainder after the division, or the year of the Indiction as in the preceding example. Rīxiendum ussum Dryhtene đæm Hǽlendan Crist. Æfter đon đe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hundnigontig efter his acennednesse, and đỹ feówerteóđan gebonn-gēre; đā, đỹ gēre, gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æđelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleaweceastre *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When* 896 *winters were passed after his birth, and in the* 14*th indiction-year; then, in that year, alderman Æthelred assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896: 139, 4-13. Thus, Æthelred assembled the witan at Gloucester in the year 896; 896 + 3 = 899; this after division by 15 leaves a remainder 14, or the year of Indiction, as stated in the foregoing example. Geban *edictum*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 43; Wrt. Voc. 50, 25. [*O. Sax.* ban, *n. mandātum: O. Frs.* ban, bon, *n: Dut.* ban, *m: Ger.* bann, *m. edictum, interdictum, proscriptio: M. H. Ger.* ban, *m: O. H. Ger.* pan, *m. scītum, anathēma: Dan.* band, *m. f: Swed.* bann, *n: Icel.* bann, *n. interdictum, excommunĭcātio, prohĭbitio.*]

ge-band *bound*, Gen. 22, 9; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-bannan, -bonnan; *p.* -beónn, *pl.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen [ge, *and* bannan *to summon*]. I. *to command, order, proclaim;* jŭbēre, mandāre, edīcĕre:—Đā ic gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe *then I heard* [*him*] *command the work to many a tribe*, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74. II. *to summon, call together;* cĭtare, convŏcāre:—Folc biþ gebonnen ealle to spræce *all people shall be summoned to judgment*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. Đā gebeón Æđelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne *then alderman Æthelred summoned all the* 'witan' *of the Mercians together*, Th. Diplm. 139, 11. [*Laym.* i-bannen *to summon.*]

ge-barn *burned*, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697; *p. of* ge-beornan.

ge-bâsnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [ge, *and* bâsnian *to expect*] *To expect;* exspectāre:—Gebâsnade rîc Godes *expectābat regnum Dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 51.

ge-bâtad, -bâtod; *part. Abated;* mitĭgātus, Cot. 135.

ge-beácnian, -bēcnian, -bîcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, *and* beácnian *to beckon*] *To point out, indicate, make signs;* indĭcāre, nuntiāre, innuere:—Đâ him gebeácnod wæs *then it was indicated to him*, Beo. Th. 283; B. 140. We woldon mid gebeácnian đa sôþfæstnesse *we would therewith point out the truth*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 16. Gebēcnadon feder his *innuebant patri ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 62. [*O. Sax.* gi-bôknian *to shew, indicate: O. H. Ger.* ga-bauhnjan *adnuere, figurare.*]

ge-beácnung, -bîcnung, e; *f.* [ge, *and* beácnung *a beckoning*] *A presage, sign, a speaking by tropes* or *figures, predicament;* præsāgium, catēgŏria = κατηγορία:—Gebeacnunge *catēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57.

ge-beád *offered*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15; *p. of* ge-beódan.

ge-beág, -beáh *bowed*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241: 3085; B. 1540: 5128; B. 2567; *p. of* ge-bûgan.

ge-beágian, -bēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Mid lawere gebeágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 28. Gebēgde, 203, 30.

ge-bealg, -bealh [ge, *and* bealg *was angry, p. of* belgan *to be angry*] *made angry, irritated, enraged*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32: Lk. Bos. 15, 28.

ge-bearg, -bearh *secured, protected*, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570: 3101; B. 1548; *p. of* ge-beorgan.

gebeár-scipe *a feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 14. v. gebeór-scipe.

ge-beát, es; *n. A beating, blow*:—Drihten worhte âne swipe of râpum, and hî ealle mid gebeáte ûtascynde *the Lord made a scourge of ropes and hurried them all out with beating*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. [*Laym.* i-beat *beating, striking: M. H. Ger.* gebóz.] DER. fŷst-gebeát.

ge-beátan; *p.* -beót, *pl.* -beóton; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike;* tundĕre, fĕrīre:—Hredles eafora swealt, bille gebeáten *Hrethel's offspring perished, beaten by the falchion*, Beo. Th. 4707; B. 2359. Gebeáten fisc *mĭnūtal*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 98; Wrt. Voc. 27, 27. Gebeáten fiæsc *martisia* vel *baptitura*, 31; Som. 61, 99; Wrt. Voc. 27, 28.

ge-bêcan [ge, *and* bôcian *to book* or *charter*] *to grant by book* or *charter, to charter*, Hem. p. 480.

ge-bêcnend, es; *m. A discoverer, discloser, informer;* index:—Gebêcnend mîn *index meus*, Ps. Surt. 72, 14. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bêcnendlîce, -bēcniendlîce; *adv. Figuratively;* allēgŏrĭce, Cot. 1.

ge-bêd, -bēdd; *gen.* es; *pl. nom. acc.* -bēd, -bēdu, -bēdo; *n.* [The other dialects seem to point to 'gebed:' *O. Sax.* gibed: *O. H. Ger.* gabet: *Ger.* gebet.] I. *a prayer, petition, supplication;* ōrātio, prĕces, supplĭcātio:—Gebêd mîn on bôsme mînum sŷ gecyrred *ōrātio mea in sĭnum meum convertētur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 16. Gehŷr mîn gebêd *exaudi ōrātiōnem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Đû mînes gebêdes bêne gehŷrdest *exaudīvisti vōcem ōrātiōnis meæ*, 114, 1: 129, 1. Beald in gebêde *bold in prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Wæs wacigende on Godes gebêde *ĕrat pernoctans in ōrātiōne Dei*, Lk. Bos. 6, 12. Hîe to gebêde feóllon *they fell to prayer*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777. Hŷ gebêdu sêcaþ *they seek prayers*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 20; Gû. 781: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. Đæt hî bêna and gebêdu sendan and geótan *qui prĕces fundant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 8. His gebêdo mihte gesêcan *ad deprecandum Dŏmĭnum advĕnīre dēbēret*, 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Mid đŷ he đâ đæt gebêdd gefylde *cum ōrātiōnem complēret*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 7. Wesan đîne eáran eác gehŷrende and beheldende on eall gebêdd esnes đînes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in ōrātiōnem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 129, 2. II. *a religious service, an ordinance;* verbum legitĭmum, cærĭmōnia:—Gehealdaþ đis gebêd on êcnysse *custōdi verbum istud legĭtĭmum in æternum*, Ex. 12, 24. DER. bēd, *q. v. for cognates.*

gebed-clŷfa [ge, bed *a bed*, clŷfa, II. *a cave, den*] an; *m. A den;* spēlunca:—Swâ swâ leo on gebedclŷfan *quāsi leo in spēlunca*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 10: 103, 23. v. bed-clŷfa.

ge-bedda, -bedde [(?) cf. heals-gebedda, Beo. 63], an; *f. A bed-fellow, consort, wife;* consors tŏri, uxor:—His gebedde [MS. gebedda] wæs gecîged Elisabeth *his wife was named Elizabeth*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 13: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 25; Gen. 1828. Wolde wîgfruma sêcan cwên to gebeddan *the martial leader would seek the queen as bed-companion*, Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 58. Sægde Lameh leófum gebeddum unârlîc spel *Lamech told a wicked tale to his dear consorts*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 29; Gen. 1091. Gebed wîf *uxor*, Mt. Kmbl. pp. 14, 16. [*O. Sax.* gi-beddio: *O. H. Ger.* ga-betti or -betta *a bed-fellow.*]

ge-bêd-dagas; *pl. m. Prayer-days;* Lĭtānia mājor: this *greater Litany* is for St. Mark's day, and the *Less Litany*, Lĭtānia mĭnor, is for gangdagas *the Rogation days*:—In Letânia mājore: đâs dagas synd gehâtene Letâniæ, đæt sint, Gebêd-dagas *on the greater Litany: these days are called Litāniæ, that is, Prayer-days*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 11.

ge-bêded *compelled, driven*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33, = ge-bǽded; *pp. of* ge-bǽdan.

ge-beden *demanded, intreated*, Lk. Bos. 1, 63; *pp. of* ge-biddan.

gebed-giht, e; *f. Bed-time;* contĭcĭnium:—Cwyltíd *vel* gebedgiht *contĭcĭnium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50.

ge-bêd-hûs, es; *n. A prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer;* orātōrium, dŏmus orātiōnis:—Habbaþ đa wîc gebêd-hûs *the dwellings have a prayer-house*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 33. Mîn hûs biþ genemned gebêd-hûs *dŏmus mea dŏmus orātiōnis vocābitur*, Mk. Bos. 11, 17. Godes cyrce is ûre gebêd-hûs *God's church is our prayer-house*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gabethûs.]

ge-bêdian, bēdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pray, pray to, worship;* ōrāre, adōrāre:—Đæt he wolde Rôme gesêcan, and him đær gebêdigan *that he would visit Rome, and worship there*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21, note, MS. T. DER. ge-bêd, ge-biddan.

ge-bêd-man, -mannes; *m. A prayer-man, one whose duty it is to pray, one of the clergy, worshipper;* ōrātor, adōrātor:—He sceal hæbban gebêdmen and fyrdmen and weorcmen *he must have prayer-men and soldiers and workmen*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. Sôþe gebêd-men gebiddaþ fæder on gâste and on sôþfæstnesse *vēri adōrātōres adōrābunt Patrem in spīrĭtu et vērĭtāte*, Jn. Bos. 4, 23.

ge-bêd-rêeden, -rēddenn, -rēddenn, e; *f. The office of prayer, prayer;* precātiōnis offĭcium, prĕces:—Heó hî ealle eádmôdlîce heora gebêdrædenne bæd *se omnium prĕcĭbus humĭlĭter commendāvit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 34: R. Ben. 52. Hî beóþ on ealdra eorþlîcra gebêdrædenne đe Cristene wæron *they shall be in the prayers of all earthly folk who have been Christians*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 37. He nelle gehŷran đæs gîmeleásan mannes gebêdrædene *he will not listen to the prayers of the negligent man*, 57, 4.

gebed-scipe, es; *m. Bed-fellowship, cohabitation, marriage;* cohabĭtātio:—Þurh đone gebedscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 29; Cri. 76: Cd. 57; Th. 70, 4; Gen. 1148: 100; Th. 133, 25; Gen. 2216.

ge-bêd-stôw, e; *f. A prayer-place, place where prayers have been offered, an oratory;* orātiōnis lōcus, orātōrium:—In đære gebêdstôwe æfter đon monige mægen and hâlo tâcen gefremede wæron *in cūjus lŏco orātiōnis innŭmĕræ virtūtes sanĭtātum noscuntur esse patrātæ*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. He ne mæg lenge gewunian in gebêdstôwe *he may not longer remain in the place of prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 4; Jul. 376. On heora gebêdstôwe *in their place of prayer*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 19.

ge-bêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bow, bend, bow down, recline, press down, humble, crush;* flectĕre, incurvāre, humiliare, deprĭmĕre:—Gebêgdon sâwle mîne *incurvāvērunt anĭmam meam*, Ps. Surt. 56, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 58. Se đe hine ahefeþ he biþ gebêged and se đe hine gebêges he ahæfen biþ *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur et qui se humiliaverit exaltabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 12. Heó sceáf in đæt neowle genip, nearwe gebêged *thrust them into that deep darkness, closely pressed down*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. Burga fîfe wæran under Norþmannum nŷde gebêgde on hæfteclommum lange þrage *five towns were under the Northmen by necessity bowed down in the bonds of the heathen for a long space*, Chr. 941; Th. 210, 7, col. 1; Edm. 9. DER. bêgan *to bow*, ge-bŷgan.

ge-bêgdnes, -bēgednes, -ness, e; *f. Crookedness;* aduncĭtas, oblīquĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bêgendlîc; *adj. Bending, flexible;* flexĭbĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bŷgendlîc.

gebêldan; *p.* de:—Eđiluald hit [the book] ûta giđryde and gibêlde *Ethelwald made it firm on the outside and covered it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note 8, p. viii. Or is it the verb gebeldan [from bald] used in the sense of 'strengthen?' cf. note 7, on giđryde and the connection suggested with dryþ.

ge-belg, -belh, es; *m. Anger, offence;* īra, offensio:—Us is acumendlîcere eówer gebelh, đonne đæs Ælmihtigan Godes grama *your displeasure is more tolerable to us than the anger of the Almighty God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 6. Bd. de Sapientibus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. belgan.

ge-belgan, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen. I. *v. reflex. acc.* [ge, *and* belgan *to irritate*] *To make one angry, irritate, enrage;* īra se tumefăcĕre, irrītāre, exaspērāre:—Se wîsa Catulus hine gebealg *the wise Catulus made himself angry*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Đâ gebealh he hine *tunc ille indignātus est*, Lk. Bos. 15, 28: 13, 14: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 12. Gebulgon đa tyne hî be Iacôbe and Iohanne *dĕcem coepērunt indignāri de Jacobo ĕt Joanne*, Mk. Bos. 10, 41. II. *trans. dat. To anger, incense;* irrītāre, exaspērāre:—Đæt he êcean Dryhtne bitre gebulge *that he had bitterly incensed the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Đâ wæs Herodes swŷđe gebolgen *tunc Hērōdes irātus est valde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16: 26, 8: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 16; Gen. 54. Torne gebolgen *swollen with anger*, Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Mid gebolgne hond *with wrathful hand*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 19; Gû. 274. III. *intrans. To be angry;* indignāri, irasci:—Gebulgon wiđ đa twegen gebrôđru *indignāti sunt de duōbus fratrĭbus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 24.

ge-belimpan; *p.* -belamp, *pl.* -belumpon; *pp.* belumpen *To happen, occur, befall;* evĕnīre, accidĕre, contingĕre:—Hit gebŷraþ đæt hit gebelimpe *oportet hæc fiĕri*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7. DER. be-limpan, II.

ge-bēn *a praying, prayer;* prĕces, Ben. Lye. Hiora ēcelīcum giboene *eorum perpetua supplicatione*, Rtl. 73, 38: 74, 12. v. bēn.

ge-bend, es; *n. A band;* vinculum:—Gebend tungæs his *vinculum linguæ ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 35.

ge-bendan, -bændan; *p.* -bende; *pp.* -bended, -bend. **I.** *to bend;* flectĕre, tendĕre:—He hornbogan hearde gebendaþ *confrēgit cornua arcuum*, Ps. Th. 75, 3. He gebende his bogan *he bent his bow*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 15. Of gebendum bogan *from a bended bow*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2. **II.** *to bind, fetter;* vincīre:—Swā gebend he wæs wuniende, ōþ he his līf forlēt *he remained so bound until he gave up his life*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 1. Hieremias se wītega wearþ oft gebend *Jeremiah the prophet was often in bonds*, Ælfc. T. 18, 23. DER. bendan.

ge-bēnlīc *prayer-like, nun-like;* vestālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-benn, es; *n. A command, edict*, Cot. 79. v. ge-ban.

ge-bennian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. ad *To wound;* vulnĕrāre:—Bille gebennad *wounded with a sword*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 3; Rä. 6, 2. DER. ben, benn *a wound.*

ge-bēnsian *to pray:*—Gi-boensandum dīnum *supplicibus tuis*, Rtl. 51, 29. v. bēnsian.

ge-beod, es; *n. A prayer, supplication;* prĕces:—Dæghwamlīce Drihtne bēna and gebeoda borene beón sceoldan *cotīdie Domino prĕces offerri dēbērent*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 6. Gebeodo dīna *deprecatio tua*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 13: Rtl. 14, 36. v. ge-bēd.

ge-beódan; p. -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [ge-, beódan *to command*]. **I.** *to command, order, summon;* jubēre, mandāre:—Hēt gebeódan byre Wihstānes hæleða monegum boldāgendra, ðæt hie bǣlwudu feorran feredon *Wihstan's son bade command many house-owning men, that they should convey pile-wood from afar*, Beo. Th. 6211; B. 3110: Elen. Kmbl. 551; El. 276. **II.** *to announce, proclaim;* annuntiāre:—Hit beó seofon nihtum geboden ǣr *let it be announced seven days before*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 27; Dan. 223. **III.** *to offer, propose, give, grant;* offerre, præbēre:—Hiera se æðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád *to each of them the noble offered money and life*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15. Gebudon him Perse ðæt hī hæfdon iii winter sibbe wiþ hī *the Persians proposed that they should have peace with them for three years*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27. [*O. Sax.* gibiodan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-biutan, -piotan: *Ger.* gebieten.]

ge-beón, -beónn *commanded, assembled*, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11; *p. of* ge-bannan.

ge-beón *been*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 3. v. beón.

ge-beór, es; *m. A guest;* hospes, convīva:—Đā ðæt ða gebeóras gesāwon *quod cum convīvæ conspĭcērent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 33. Gebeór *convīva*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 45: Scint. 63: Homl. Th. i. 484, 1; 528, 9. DER. beór.

ge-beoran, to -beoranne [ge-, beoran *to bear*] *To bear, bring, offer;* ferre, proferre:—Ðām ðe se deáþ tobeótaþ, būtan ǣnigre yldinge is to gebeoranne *his quĭbus mors inmĭnet, sĭne ulla dilātiōne proferenda est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30.

ge-beorc, es; *n? A barking;* latrātus:—Gemenged stemn is ðe biþ būtan andgite, swylc swā is hryðera gehlōw, and horsa hnǣgung, hūnda gebeorc, treówa brastlung, et cætera *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as is the lowing of oxen, and the neighing of horses, the barking of dogs, the rustling of trees, etc*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34–36.

ge-beorg, es; *m. A mountain;* mons. v. ge-beorh.

ge-beorg, -beorh, -berg; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n.* [ge-, *and* beorg *a protection, refuge*] *A defence, protection, safety, refuge;* præsīdium, refūgium, tutāmen, tuĭtio:—Leófsunu ahōf bord to gebeorge *Leofsunu raised up his buckler for defence*, Byrht. Th. 138, 64; By. 245: 135, 40; By. 131. Britwalum to gebeorge *for the protection of the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 26: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32.

ge-beorgan, to -beorganne; *p.* ic, he -bearg, -bearh, ðū -burge, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen [ge-, beorgan *to save*] *To save, protect, defend, secure, spare, preserve;* servāre, salvāre, tuēri, defendĕre, arcēre, parcĕre:—Ne mæg nān man ōðerne wyrian and him sylfum gebeorgan *no man may curse another and save himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3: Gen. 19, 19, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 3. Āge he þreóra nihta fierst him to gebeorganne *let him have a space of three days to save himself*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. Ðū him yfele dagas ealle gebeorgest *mītīges eum a diēbus mālis*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Scyldweall gebearg līf and līce *the shield-wall secured life and body*, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570. Ðæt gebearh feore *which protected his life*, 3101; B. 1548: Cd. 197; Th. 246, 6; Dan. 475. Gebeorh ðē on ðam munte *in monte salvum te fac*, Gen. 19, 17: Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Ðæt hī him gebeorgen bogan and strǣle *ut fūgiant a fācie arcus*, Ps. Th. 59, 4. Ne biþ us geborgen *we shall not be secure*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-bergan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pergan.]

ge-beorglīc *safe, cautious, prudent, becoming*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6, note 12, MS. G. v. ge-beorhlīc.

ge-beorh; *gen.* -beorges; *m.* [ge-, *and* beorh *a hill, mountain*] *A mountain;* mons:—Gebeorh Godes *mons Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. [*Ger.* gebirge.]

ge-beorh; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n. A defence, protection, refuge;* tuĭtio, refūgium:—Dryhten ys ūre gebeorh *Deus noster refūgium est*, Ps. Th. 45, 1: Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9: 17, 1. To gebeorhge ðæs sǣs *for the sea's protection*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 12. Wolde he ðām gebeorh gewarnian ðe he heora lāre onfēng *vŏlens scīlĭcet tuĭtiōnem eis, quos et quōrum doctrīnam suscēpĕrat, præstāre*, 2, 5; S. 506, 30, MS. B. DER. ge-beorg.

ge-beorhlīc, -beorglīc; *adj. Safe, cautious, prudent, becoming;* tūtus, circumspectus, dēcens:—Gebeorhlīcre ys me faran to eá, mid scype mȳnum, ðænne faran mid manegum scypum, on huntunge hranes *tūtius est mihi īre ad amnem, cum nāve mea, quam īre cum multis nāvĭbus, in venātiōnem bālænæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Gebeorhlīc *circumspectus*, R. Ben. 64. Swilce hit fōr Gode gebeorhlīc sȳ and fōr weorulde aberendlīc *as it may be becoming before God and tolerable before the world*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 14.

ge-beorhnys, -nyss, e; *f. A refuge;* refūgium:—On hūse gebeorhnysse *in dōmum refūgii*, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 3.

gebeorh-stōw, e; *f. A place of refuge;* refūgium:—Ðū eart mīn gebeorhstōw on mīnum earfoðum *tu es mihi refūgium a pressūra*, Ps. Th. 31, 8.

ge-beorhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beorhtian *to shine, brighten*] *To make bright, brighten, glorify;* clārĭficāre:—Ðū Fæder, gebeorhta me mid ðē sylfum *clārĭfĭca me tu, Pater, ăpud temetipsum*, Jn. Bos. 17, 5. [*Goth.* ga-bairhtjan.]

ge-beornan; *p.* -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen [ge-, beornan *to burn*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To burn, be on fire, be consumed;* ardēre, combūri:—Sió hand gebarn mōdiges mannes *the hand of the bold man burned*, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697. **II.** *v. trans:*—Seó eorþe wæs to axsan geburnen *the earth was burnt to ashes*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19.

ge-beór-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [ge-, beór *beer*, -scipe *-ship*] BEER-SHIP, *convivial society, a drinking party, feast, an entertainment;* pōtātio, compōtātio, coena, convīvium:—Hig lufigeaþ ða fyrmestan setl on gebeórscypum *āmant prīmos recŭbĭtus in coenis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 6: Jn. Bos. 12, 2; 21, 20. Dyde mycelne gebeórscype *fēcit convīvium magnum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 29: Gen. 21, 8: 40, 20. In gebeórscipe *in convīvio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 4. On gebeórscipe *at a feast*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-beorþor; *g.* -beorþres; *n.* [ge-, beoþor *child-birth*] *A birth;* nātus:—Þurh ða burþran we wǣron gehǣlde, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alȳsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blickl. 105, 21.

ge-beót, es; *n.* [ge-, beót *a threatening*]. **I.** *a threatening, threat, boast;* comminātio, mĭnæ:—Alȳs us, Drihten, fram his gebeóte and mihte *redeem us, Lord, from his threatening and might*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 22. Swā fela þeóda wurdon todǣlede æt ðære wundorlīcan byrig ðe ða entas woldon wircean mid gebeóte æfter Noes flōde, ǣr ðan ðe hī toferdon *so many* [*of*] *nations were divided at the wonderful city which the giants would build with boasting after the flood of Noah, before they parted*, Ælfc. T. 39, 10–12. **II.** *a promise;* promissum:—Ofer eald gebeót *contrary to the old promise*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 13; Bo. 47. [*Laym.* ibeot.] DER. word-gebeót.

ge-beótian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, beotian, **II.** *to boast, vow, promise*] *To promise in a boastful manner, to vow;* glōriōse pollĭcēri:—Gebeótode ān þegena, ðæt he mid sunde ða eá oferfaran woldon *one of the officers vowed that he by swimming would cross over the river*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2, 4. Antigones and Perþica gebeótedan, ðæt hȳ woldan him betweonum gefeohtan *Antigonus and Perdiccas vowed that they would fight with one another*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 41. Wit gebeótedon, ðæt wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēðdon *we two vowed that we would venture our lives out on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1076; B. 536: 964; B. 4°o.

ge-beótung, e; *f.* [ge-, beótung *a threatening*] *A threatening;* comminātio:—Gebeótung *fascīnātio?* Cot. 90.

ge-beran; he -bireþ, -byreþ, -byrþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǣron; *pp.* -boren [ge-, beran *to bear*] *To bear, bring forth;* ferre, pārĕre:—Ne mihton nānuht libbendes gefeohtan *Antigonus and Perdiccas vowed that they would fight with one another*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 41. Wit gebeótedon, ðæt wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēðdon *we two vowed that we would venture our lives out on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1076; B. 536: 964; B. 4°o.

ge-beótung, e; *f.* [ge-, beótung *a threatening*] *A threatening;* comminātio:—Gebeótung *fascīnātio?* Cot. 90.

ge-beran; he -bireþ, -byreþ, -byrþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǣron; *pp.* -boren [ge-, beran *to bear*] *To bear, bring forth;* ferre, pārĕre:—Ne mihton nānuht libbendes gefeohtan *they could not bring forth anything alive*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 22: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 19; Cri. 205. Rachel gebær Beniamin *Rachel bare Benjamin*, Gen. 35, 19. Him wīf sunu gebær *his wife bare a son to him*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ðā wearþ Abrahame Ismael geboren *then Ishmael was born to Abraham*, 105; Th. 138, 26; Gen. 2297: Andr. Kmbl. 1379; An. 690.

geberbed; *pp. Vermiculatus:*—Giberbedo sulfere *vermiculatas argento*, Rtl. 4, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* furbēn, furbian *mundare, purgare.*]

ge-bered; *part. Vexed, oppressed, crushed;* vexātus, măcĕrātus, elīsus:—Gebered beón *măcĕrāri*, Cot. 136. Gebered wæs *vexābātur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15, 18. Geberede *vexāti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 36. Gebered *elīsus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 20. Beren gebered corn *tipsane* [=*ptĭsăna*=πτισάνη *barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls*], Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 86; Wrt. Voc. 20, 27.

ge-berg, és; *n. A defence, refuge;* refūgium:—Geworden is Dryht geberg þearfena *factus est Dŏmĭnus refūgium pauperum*, Ps. Surt. 9, 10: 58, 17: 89, 1. v. ge-beorg.

ge-berhtan, -byrhtan, -birhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, berhtan *to shine*] *To make bright, brighten, enlighten;* illūmināre, clārĭficāre:—Ðe wuhta

gehwæs wlite geberhteþ *which brightens the beauty of everything*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 64; Met. 21, 32.

ge-berian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [ge-, berian *to happen*] *To happen;* evēnire, accidēre:—Geberian *compĕtĕre*, C. R. Ben. 37. Geberede hit dæt Ercules com to him *it happened that Hercules came to him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34, note 10, MS. Cot: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 61; Met. 25, 31.

ge-bernan [ge-, bernan *to burn*] *To burn;* combūrere:—Geberneþ *combūret*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17.

ge-berst, es; *m? A bursting, eruption;* eruptio:—Wiđ ōmena geberste *against bursting of erysipelas*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 2.

ge-bēsmed; *part. Bosomed, bent, crooked;* sinuātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bōsmed.

ge-bētan, he -bēteþ, *pl.* -bētaþ; *p.* bētte, *pl.* bētton; *pp.* -bēted, -bētt; *v. trans.* [ge-, bētan *to amend*]. **I.** *to make better, improve, mend, amend, repair;* emendāre, repārāre:—Gimmas ne scearpnesse gebētaþ *gems do not improve sharpness*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33. Dæt hī gebētton *that they repaired*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 15: Bt. 20: Fox 70, 35. Geboeton netta hiora *reficientes retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. Geboeta *curare*, 4, 24. Giboeted wæs đā fȳr *accenso autem igni*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 55. **II.** *to make strong, fortify, surround with a wall;* confirmāre, mūnīre, mūrāre:—Sceáwiaþ đæt land hwæđer hit wæstmbǽre sī, and đa burga gebētte ođđe būtan weallum *consīdĕrāte terram, quālis sit, hŭmus pinguis, et urbes quāles, mūrātæ an absque mūris*, Num. 13, 20. **III.** *to make amends, reparation,* 'bôt' *for, repent:*—Đonne sceolan we mid ūre ānre sāule forgyldan and gebētan ealle đa đing đe we ǽr ofor his bebod gedydon *then must we with our soul alone make recompence and amends for all things that we have previously done against his command*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16; 63, 34; 57, 27: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 5; H. R. 107, 4. Hea geboeton *pœnitĕrent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 13. **IV.** *to obtain a remedy against, to get* 'bot' *from, avenge:*—Đū wille cweđan dæt đa welgan habban mid hwam hī mǽgen đæt [*hunger, thirst, cold*] gebētan *you will say that the rich have wherewith they can remedy that*, Boeth. 26, 2; Fox 92, 37. Ne meahte on đam feorh-bonan fǽhþe gebētan *could not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4922; B. 2465. [*Goth.* ga-bôtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-bôtean: *O. H. Ger.* ga-bôzian.]

ge-beterian, -betrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beterian *to make better*, betera *better*] *To better, make better;* meliōrāre, emendāre:—Đe mid đære lāre gebeterode wǽron *who were bettered by that instruction*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 32. Đa scamfæstan beóþ oft mid gemetlīcre lāre gebetrode *the modest are often improved with moderate instruction*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 5.

ge-beterung *an amending, bettering, making better;* emendātio, instauratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-beđian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, beđian *to bathe*] *To wash, bathe, foment, cherish, warm;* lāvāre, fōvēre:—Mid đam wætere đa eágan gebeđa *bathe the eyes with the water*, Herb. 88; Lchdm. i. 192, 5. Wearþ his lǽcum geþūht đæt hī on wlacum ele hine gebeđedon *it seemed good to his physicians that they should bathe him in lukewarm oil*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Byþ langum ǽrđamđe heó eft gebeđod sȳ *it is long before it is again warmed*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21, 22; Lchdm. iii. 252, 8, 10. Of đam wīne sȳn đa lyđu gebeđede *let the joints be bathed with the wine*, Herb. 89, 5; Lchdm. i. 192, 25.

ge-bētt *amended, reformed*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 8: 1, 27; S. 492, 17; *pp. of* ge-bētan.

ge-bētung, -bēttung, e; *f.* [gebētan *to better*] *A bettering, amending, repairing, renewing, restoring;* emendātio, instaurātio:—Be ciricena gebētunge *of the repairing of churches*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 9. Be burga gebēttunge *of repairing of fortresses*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 13.

ge-bicgan, -bicgean *to buy, purchase*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82: L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18: L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. v. ge-bycgan.

ge-bīcnian, -bȳcnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bīcnian *to beckon, nod*]. **I.** *to beckon, nod;* innuĕre:—Ic gebīcnige [gebȳcnige MS. D.] *innuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48. **II.** *to point out, shew, indicate, betoken;* indīcāre, significāre, portendĕre:—Ic gebīcnige [gebȳcnige MS. D.], Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Hī gebīcniaþ sum þing niwes *they betoken something new*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 23; Lchdm. iii. 272, 7. Pirrus gebīcnede eft hū him se sige gelīcode *Pyrrhus afterwards shewed how the victory pleased him*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 35. Gebȳcna hit eal me *tell it all to me*, St. A. 44, 12. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bīcnigendlīc; *adj. Pointing out, shewing, indicative;* indīcātīvus:—Gebīcnigendlīc gemet *indīcātīvus mōdus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18.

ge-bīcnung, e; *f.* [ge-, bīcnung *a sign*] *A presage, sign;* præsāgium:—Þurh heofenlīcere gebīcnunge *through a heavenly sign*, Hom. Th. ii. 306, 7. v. ge-beácnung.

ge-bīdan, he -bīdeþ, -bīt; *p.* -bād, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden [ge-, bīdan *to bide, abide*] *To abide, tarry, remain, await, look for, expect, meet with, experience, endure;* mănēre, remănēre, expectāre, consĕqui, sustĭnere, tolĕrāre:—Dæt feorhdaga on woruldrīce worn gebīde *that he may abide many life-days in the world's realm*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 10; Gen. 2359. Gebīdaþ hēr *sustĭnēte hic*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38. Dreámleás gebād *he continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720. He gebād đār sylf *remansit sōlus Jēsus*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9. Ne mæg feónd gebīdan *foe may not await him*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 23; Cri. 1530. Hig gebidon his *erant expectantes eum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40. He đæs frōfre gebād *he from that* [*time*] *met with comfort*, Beo. Th. 14; B. 7: Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 11; Gū. 608. Ôđres ne gȳmeþ to gebīdanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4895; B. 2452. Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes *much shall he experience of loved and hated*, 2125; B. 1060. [*Laym.* i-biden: *Goth.* ga-beidan *to abide, endure: O. Sax.* gi-bīdan *to experience.*]

ge-biddan; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǽdon; *pp.* -beden; *often followed by a reflexive dative* [ge-, biddan *to ask, pray*] *To pray, pray to, worship, adore;* ōrāre, adōrāre, cōlĕre:—Uton gebiddan us *let us pray*, Homl. Blick. 139, 30. Đonne we us gebiddaþ *when we pray*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Đonne gē eów gebiddon *cum ōrātis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 5. Đonne đū đē gebidde *cum orāvĕris*, 6, 6. Lǽr us us gebiddan *dŏce nos ōrāre*, Lk. Bos. 11, 1. Fōr đē gebitt *ōrābit pro te*, Gen. 20, 7. Ic him ā gebæd *ego autem ōrābam*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ne đū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum alienum*, 80, 9. Gebiddaþ him đǽr to *adōrant eum*, Ex. 32, 8. Gebiddaþ on gesihþe his *adōrābunt in conspectu ejus*, Ps. Spl. 21, 28. Ic me to him gebidde *eum cŏlo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 34. Gebiddande *orans*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39.

ge-bierde; *adj. Inborn, natural;* innātus, natūrālis, Cot. 106. v. ge-byrde.

ge-biesgian *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. v. ge-bȳsgian.

ge-bīgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, bīgan *to bow, bend*] *To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, twist, bow down, humble, bring under, subdue, crush;* flectĕre, inflectĕre, declināre, humiliāre:—He hī to fulluhte gebīgde *he brought them to baptism*, H. R. 101, 26. Se sceal heán weşan niđer gebīged *he shall be low bowed down*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 28; Mōd. 55: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28: Gen. 27, 29. Ealle naman beóþ gebīgede on fīf declīnungum *omnia nōmĭna quinque declinātiōnĭbus inflectuntur*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 2: 14; Som. 16, 56: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 26; Cri. 1126: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15: Ælfc. T. 30, 5: Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-bȳgan.

ge-bīgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, inflection, declining, declension, case;* declīnātio, cāsus:—Gebīgednys *cāsus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 30. Cāsus, đæt is fyll ođđe gebīgedniss *a case, that is a fall or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Đa pronōmĭna đe habbaþ vōcātīvum, đa habbaþ six casus, and đa ôđre ealle nabbaþ būton fīf gebīgednyssa *the pronouns which have a vocative have six cases, and all the other have but five cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 55. Nemnigendlīc gebīgednys *vel* nemnigendlīc cāsus *Nominative case*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16. Gestrȳnendlīc, geāgniendlīc *Genitive*, 6, 17: Forgifendlīc *Dative*, 6, 19: Wrēgendlīc *Accusative*, 6, 22: Clipigendlīc, ođđe gecīgendlīc *Vocative*, 6, 24, 25: Ætbredendlīc *Ablative* and *Instrumental*, 6, 27, *q. v.*

ge-bīgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases;* flexĭbĭlis, cāsuālis:—Be đām six gebīgendlīcum hiwum *de sex casuālĭbus formis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 19.

ge-bigeþ, -bigþ *buys*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Mt. Bos. 13, 44, = ge-bygeþ; *pres. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-bihþ, e; *f.* [cf. byht *a dwelling, abode*] *An abode, habitation;* domĭcĭlium:—On mislīcum monna gebihþum *in the various abodes of men*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 22; Gū. 846.

ge-bild; *adj. Bold, brave, confident;* audax, fortis, fīdens:—He mid gebildum mōde hine ealne gedranc *he drank it all with a bold mind*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 25. v. gebyldan.

ge-bilegan *to make angry, to be angry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bilod; *pp.* [bile *a bill, beak*] *Having a bill* or *beak;* rostrātus:—Đa fugelas, đe be flǽsce lybbaþ, syndon clyferfēte and scearpe gebilode *the birds which live by flesh are oloven-footed and sharp-billed*, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 19.

ge-bind, es; *n. A binding, fastening;* ligātūra, strictūra:—Ofer wađema gebind [or wađema-gebind, cf. ȳþ-gebland] *over the watery band*, i. e. *the surface of the water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24: 77 a; Th. 289, 32; Wand. 57. Gebynd *strictura*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Wrt. Voc. 19, 50. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-binda, -bindi *a band.*] v. īs-gebind.

ge-bindan; he -binde, đū -bintst, -binst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* ic, he -band, -bond, đū -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [ge-, bindan *to bind, tie*]. **I.** *to bind, tie up;* līgāre, allīgāre, vincīre, constringĕre:—Hine nān man ne mihte gebindan *neque quisquam pōtĕrat eum līgāre*, Mk. Bos. 5, 3: 6, 17; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 6; Dan. 229: Salm. Kmbl. 556; Sal. 277. Sorg and slǽp earmne ânhogan oft gebindaþ *sorrow and sleep often bind a poor lone-dweller*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 33; Wand. 40. Đū mec fæste fetrum gebunde *thou didst bind me fast with fetters*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 17; Jul. 433: 98 a; Th. 368, 28; Seel. 31. He geband đā his sunu *cum alligasset fīlium suum*, Gen. 22, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 414, 18: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444: Beo. Th. 845; B. 420. Đære moldan sumne dǽl he gebond on his sceáte *a part of the mould he tied*

up in his clothing, Bd. 3, 10; S. 524, 23: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 5; Cri. 732. Hie handa gebundon *they bound the hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 96; An. 48: 2446; An. 1224. Ceácan heora gewrīþ oððe gebind *maxillas eōrum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12. Gif he hī ne gebunde *if he had not bound them*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1, note, MS. Cot. Se wæs gebunden *qui ĕrat vinctus*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 31, 32: Cd. 35; Th. 45, 30; Gen. 734: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365: Andr. Kmbl. 2792; An. 1398: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 78; Met. 5, 39: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 115: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743. Wæs his gewuna ðæt he him forgeáfe ǣnne gebundenne *sōlēbat dimittĕre illis ūnum ex vinctis*, Mk. Bos. 15, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 33: Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12: Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. He gehȳrde heáh gnornunge ðæra ðe gebundene bitere wǣron *audīvit gĕmĭtum vinculātōrum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379: Andr. Kmbl. 1893; An. 949. **II.** *to deceive* [?]; fallĕre:—He hine on ðære wēnunge [wenunge Thorpe] geband *he deceived him in that hope*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 25. [*Goth.* ga-bindan: *O. Sax.* gi-bindan.]

ge-bíraþ *becomes*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. v. ge-býrian.

ge-bird, e; *f. Birth, origin*:—Forðam sīn ealle men ānra gebirda *because all men are of one origin*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. v. ge-byrd.

gebirg, es; *n. Taste*:—On gebirge *in gustu*, Rtl. 116, 5.

ge-birhtan, he -birht; *p.* -birhte: *pp.* -birhted, -birht *To make bright, brighten, illuminate;* illūmĭnāre:—Ðe ealle þing gebirht *which brightens all things*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlīhte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan *all stars are lighted and made bright by the sun*, 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. v. ge-berhtan.

ge-bírigan *to taste*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 27, 34. v. ge-býrgan.

ge-bisgian *to occupy, afflict, agitate*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. v. ge-býsgian.

ge-bismerian, -bismrian, -bysmerian, -bysmrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bismerian *to mock*] *To mock, laugh at, deride, provoke;* illūdĕre, irrīdĕre, derīdĕre, exacerbāre:—Draca ðes ðe ðū hywodest to gebismrienne him *drāco iste quem formasti ad illūdendum ei*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 26. Se ðe eardaþ on heofenum gebismeraþ oððe hyscþ hig *qui hăbĭtat in cœlis irrīdēbit eos*, 2, 4. Ðū, Drihten, gebysmerast hī *tu, Domine, derīdēbis eos*, 58, 9. Hī heánne God gebysmredon [MS. gebysmredan] *exacerbāvērunt Deum excelsum*, Ps. Th. 77, 56.

ge-bisnere, es; *m. An imitator*:—Gibisnere *imitator*, Rtl. 45, 14.

ge-bisnian *to inform, imitate*:—Gibisneðo *informanda*, Rtl. 103, 30. We gibisnia *imitemur*, 52, 3. Gebisened *imitandam*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 20. v. gebysnian.

ge-bisnung *an example;* exemplum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bysnung.

ge-bit, -bitt, es; *n.* [ge-, biten, *pp. of* bītan *to bite*] *A biting, biting together, grinding, gnashing;* morsus, strīdor:—Ðǽr biþ wōp and tōþa gebitt *there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth*, Homl. Th. 126, 20.

ge-bítan *to bite*:—Gebītes ł to-slītes *adlidit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18.

ge-biterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, biterian *to embitter*] *To make bitter;* amarefacere:—Hī sealdon him gebiterod wīn *dăbant ei myrrhātum vīnum* [*amarefactum vīnum, vīnum myrrha imbūtum*], Mk. Bos. 15, 23.

ge-bitt *prays* or *will pray;* ōrābit, Gen. 20, 7; *3rd pres. of* ge-biddan.

ge-blǽd, es; *m.* [ge-, blǽd **I.** *a blast, blowing*] *A blowing out in the skin, blister;* vēsīca in cūte. DER. þorn-geblǽd, þystel-, wæter-, wyrm-, ýs-.

ge-blǽdfæst; *adj.* [blǽd *fruit*] *Fruitful;* fertĭlis:—Beorht and ge-blǽdfæst *bright and fruitful*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 15; Gen. 89.

ge-bland, -blond, es; *n.* [ge-, bland *a mixture, confusion*] *A mixture, mingling, commotion;* commixtio, turba:—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 26; Æðelst. 26. Árýþa geblond *commotion of the oar-waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. DER. ár-gebland, ear-, snāw-, sund-, ýþ-. v. bland.

ge-blandan, -blondan; *p.* -bleónd, -blēnd, *pl.* bleóndon, -blēndon; *pp.* -blanden, -blonden [ge-bland]. **I.** *to blend, mix, mingle;* miscēre, turbāre:—Hī me geblēndon unswētne drync *they mixed for me an unsweet drink*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438: Andr. Kmbl. 65; An. 33. Wurman geblonden *mixed with scarlet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Hie him sealdon attor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden *they gave them poison to drink mixed by powerful magic*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12. [Cf. *O. Sax.* baluwes gi-blandan.] **II.** *to stain, colour, corrupt;* inficĕre:—Geblēnde *infēcit*, Cot. 112. Wæs seó hǽwene lyft heolfre geblanden *the azure air was corrupted with gore*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

ge-blann *ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51; *p. of* ge-blinnan.

ge-blāwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blāwen [ge-, blāwan *to blow*] *To blow;* flāre, sufflāre:—Gebleów *sufflāvit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22.

ge-blecte [?] *destroyed;* exterminăvit, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

ge-bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bledsian *to bless*] *To bless;* benedīcĕre:—Gebledsod wearþ engla ēðel *the dwelling of the angels was blessed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1048; An. 524: 1079; An. 540: 1873; An. 939: 3434; An. 1721.

ge-blégenad; *part.* [ge-, blēgen *a blain, blister*] *Blistered;* ulcĕrātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-blēnd, *pl.* -blēndon *mixed*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438; *p. of* ge-blandan.

ge-blendan; *p.* -blende; *pp.* -blended, -blend [ge, blendan *to blind*] *To blind, make blind;* cœcāre:—Gē habbaþ eówre heortan geblende *ye have your hearts blinded*, Mk. Bos. 8, 17. [*Goth.* ga-blindjan.]

ge-bleód, -bliód; *part.* [ge-, bleoh, bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*] *Coloured, of different colours, variegated, gifted with beauty, beautiful in countenance;* colōrātus, versĭcŏlor, spĕcie prædĭtus, aspectu formātus:—Ða wyrta greówon, mid menigfealdum blōstmum mislīce gebleóde *the plants grew, diversely coloured with manifold blossoms*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 36. Óþýweþ Cristes onsȳn, on sefan swēte sīnum folce, gebleód wundrum *Christ's countenance shall appear, sweet in mind to his people, wondrously gifted with beauty*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 56, 32; Cri. 909.

ge-bleoh, -bleó; *gen.* -bleós; *n.* [ge-, bleoh *a colour*] *A colour;* cŏlor:—Mid swā wlitigum blōstmum hī oferstīgaþ ealle eorþlīce gebleoh *with such beautiful blossoms they excel all earthly colours*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 9.

ge-bleów *blew*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22; *p. of* ge-blāwan.

ge-bletsian, -bledsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bletsian *to bless*] *To bless, consecrate;* benedīcĕre, consecrāre:—Ic ðē gebletsige *benedīcam tibi*, Gen. 12, 2, 3: 17, 16. Ic wāt, ðæt se biþ gebletsod, ðe ðū gebletsast *nōvi ĕnim, quod benedictus sit, cui benedixĕris*, Num. 22, 6. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōðor blōde ðone weall *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5. God gebletsode ðone seofeðan dæg and hine gehālgode *Deus benedixit diei septĭmo et sanctĭfĭcāvit illum*, Gen. 2, 3: 5, 2: 24, 1. Ðū gebletsadest bearn Israhēla *benedixit dōmui Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 21. Miltsa us mihtig Drihten, and us on mōde eác gebletsa nū *Deus misereātur nostri, et benedīcat nōbis*, 66, 1. Ðæt ǣnig preóst ne forlǽte ða circan ðe he to gebletsod wæs *that no priest forsake the church to which he was consecrated*, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 246, 8. Sȳ gebletsod se ðe com on Drihtenes naman *benedictus qui vēnit in nōmĭne Domĭni*, Mt. Bos. 21, 9: 23, 39. Ðū gebletsad eart *thou art blessed*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 18; Dan. 406: 83; Th. 105, 13; Gen. 1752.

ge-blinnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* blunnen [ge-, blinnan *to cease*] *To cease, desist;* cessāre, desistĕre:—Geblann ðæt wind *the wind ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51.

ge-bliód; *part. Coloured, variegated;* colōrātus, variegātus:—Gebliód reáf *vestis variegāta*, Prov. 31. v. ge-bleód.

ge-blissian; *part.* -blissiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blissian *to rejoice*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rejoice, be glad;* lætāri, gaudēre:—Ðē gebýrede gewistfullian and geblissian *epŭlāri et gaudēre oportēbat*, Lk. Bos. 15, 32: Jn. Bos. 5, 35. Geblissiaþ on Drihtne *lætāmini in Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Spl. 31, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 12. **II.** *v. trans. To make to rejoice, gladden, fill with bliss, bless;* lætĭfĭcāre, benedīcĕre:—Rihtwīsnyssa Drihtnes rihte synt, geblissiende heortan *justĭtiæ Dŏmĭni rectæ sunt, lætĭfĭcantes corda*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. Ðū geblissast hine *lætĭfĭcābis eum*, 20, 7. Pater Noster hālige geblissaþ *the Pater Noster gladdens the holy*, Salm. Kmbl. 80; Sal. 40: Ps. Spl. 45, 4. Frōfra ðīne geblissodon sāwle mīne *consōlātiōnes tuæ lætĭfĭcāvērunt anĭmam meam*, 93, 19. Ðū ðisne middangeard milde geblissa *do thou kindly bless this mid-earth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. Iudas wæs miclum geblissod *Judas was greatly rejoiced*, Elen. Kmbl. 1749; El. 876: 2249; El. 1126. Ða wæs Gūþlāces gǽst geblissad *then was Guthlac's spirit gladdened*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 14; Gū. 694: 56 a; Th 198, 9; Ph. 7. Eálā! heofoncund þrýnes, brāde geblissad geond brytenwongas *oh! heavenly Trinity, widely blessed over the spacious world!* 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380. [*Laym.* i-blissed.]

ge-blíssung, e; *f. A rejoicing, joyousness, hilarity;* hīlārĭtas, Procem. R. Conc.

ge-blódegian, -blōdgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blōdegian *to make bloody*] *To make bloody, cover with blood;* cruentāre:—He geblōdegod wearþ sāwuldriðre *he was made bloody with life-gore*, Beo. Th. 5378; B. 2692. Swilce ðǽr lǽge on ðam disce ānes fingres liþ eal geblōdgod *as if there lay in the dish the joint of a finger all covered with blood*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 27: Wanl. Catal. 43, 16. Gif ðæt flet geblōdgad wyrþe *if the dwelling be covered with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14.

ge-blond *a mixture*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. v. ge-bland.

ge-blondan; *pp.* -blonden *To blend, mix, mingle;* miscēre:—Āttre geblonden *mixed with venom*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 34; Sat. 129. v. ge-blandan.

ge-blōt, es; *n.* [ge-, blōt *a sacrifice*] *A sacrifice;* sacrifĭcium:—Būtan geblōte *without sacrifice*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 14. Hī swylc geblōt and swylc morþ dōnde wǽron *they made such sacrifices and such murders*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 8.

ge-blówan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blówen [ge-, blówan *to blow*] *To blow, flourish, bloom, blossom;* flōrēre, efflōrēre:—Wyrt geblówe þ *herba flōreat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Ðæt gē on his wīcum wel geblówan *in atriis dŏmus Dei nostri flōrēbunt*, 91, 12. Se æðela feld wrīdaþ under

wolcnum, wynnum geblôwen *the noble field flourishes under the skies, blooming with delights*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 18; Ph. 27: 56 b; Th. 200, 27; Ph. 47. Geseh he geblôwene bearwas, blædum gehrodene *he saw blooming groves, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2894; An. 1450: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 25; Gū. 1249. He geseah geblôwen treów wæstm-berende *he saw a full-blown tree bearing fruit*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8.

ge-bôcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bôcian *to give by charter*]. I. *to give* or *grant by book* or *charter, to charter;* libro *vel* charta dōnāre:—Ðis is seó bôc, ðe Æðelstān cing gebôcode Friþestāne bisceope *this is the charter which king Athelstan chartered to bishop Frithestan*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 19: 966; 218, 12. Gebôcode Æðelwulf [MS. Aðelwulf] cing teóðan dǽl his landes, ofer ealle his rīce, Gode to lofe *king Æthelwulf chartered the tenth part of his land over all his kingdom for the glory of God*, Chr. 856; Th. 124, 22, col. 3: Text. Rof. 115, 22. II. *to furnish with books;* libris instruĕre:—Gē preóstas sculon beón gebôcode *ye priests shall be furnished with books*, L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 382, 36.

ge-bod, es; *n.* [ge-, bod *a command*] *A command, order, mandate;* jussum, mandātum:—Is ðæt þeódnes gebod *it is God's command*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 12; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230. Be ðæs cyninges gebode *by the king's command*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Gif preóst ofer arcediācones gebod mæssige *if a priest celebrate mass against the archdeacon's command*, L. N. P. L. 7; Th. ii. 290, 25: Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 3. Ðū gebod Godes læstes *thou hast performed God's mandate*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 14; Gen. 571: 33; Th. 43, 29; Gen. 698: Ps. Th. 118, 87. Hī woldon onwendan eall ða gebodu *they would change all the orders*, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 33. [*O. Sax.* gi-bod: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pot: *Ger.* gebot.]

ge-boden *announced*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27; *pp. of* ge-beódan.

ge-bodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bodian *to tell*] *To tell, make known, announce, proclaim;* nuntiāre, annuntiāre:—Se ðæt lāþspell æt hām gebodode *who made known the sad story at home*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 37: Hy. 10, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 13. Ðæt ðǽr nān to lāfe ne wearþ ðæt hit to Rōme gebodade *so that there was none left to tell it at Rome*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 30: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 14; Cri. 202. [*Laym.* i-boded.]

gebod-scipe, es; *m.* [gebod *a command*] *A commandment;* mandātum:—Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. [*O. Sax.* gi-bodskepi, *n.*]

ge-bogen *submitted*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21; *pp. of* ge-bûgan.

ge-bôgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bôgian *to inhabit*] *To inhabit;* incŏlĕre:—Hī gebôgodon eástdǽl middaneardes *they inhabited the east part of the earth*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 30, 31, 32. v. ge-bûgian.

ge-boht *bought*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16; *pp. of* ge-bycgan: ge-bohte, *pl.* -bohton *bought, redeemed*, Gen. 39, 1: L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23; *p. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-bolged; *part. Caused to swell, made angry;* tumĭdus, indignātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bolgen *offended, angry*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* ge-belgan.

ge-bolstrod; *part.* [ge-, bolster *a bolster*] *Guarded, environed, defended, supported* or *bolstered up;* stīpātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bond *bound, tied up*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 543, 23; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-boned; *part. Polished, burnished;* pŏlītus:—He hæfþ ðiderynn gedōn ii mycele gebonede rōda, and ii mycele Cristes bēc gebonede, and iii gebonede scrīn, and i geboned altare *he has placed therein two large burnished crosses, and two large Christ's books* [= *Gospels*] *polished, and three burnished shrines, and one burnished altar*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050–1073; 429, 11–18. Ic gean Sŏe Eádmunde twegea gebonedra horna *I give to St. Edmund two polished horns*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1046; 564, 12. [*Swed.* bona *to polish with wax, to rub: Dan.* bone *to cleanse, make clean, to burnish, polish.*]

ge-bonn, es; *n. The indiction;* indictio, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10: Cod. Diplm. 1073; Kmbl. v. 140, 8. v. ge-ban II.

ge-bonnan; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together:*—Folc biþ gebonnen *mankind shall be summoned*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. v. ge-bannan.

ge-bonn-gēr, es; *n.* [gebonn *indiction;* gēr, geár *a year*] *The indiction-year;* indictiōnis annus, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10. v. ge-ban II.

ge-boren *born*, Chr. 381; Erl. 10, 2; *pp. of* ge-beran.

ge-borga *a protector, guardian;* tūtor. DER. lind-geborga.

ge-borgen *defended, safe, secure*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18; *pp. of* ge-beorgan.

ge-borhfæstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, borhfæstan *to fasten by pledge* or *surety*] *To determine* or *fasten by a surety;* intertiāre [q. v. in Du Cange], ăpud sequestrum depōnĕre, Cot. 107.

ge-borsnung, e; *f. Corruption;* corruptio:—Ne ðū ne selst hāligne dīnne geseón geborsnunga *nec dābis sanctum tuum vidēre corruptiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 10. v. ge-brosnung.

ge-bôsmed; *part.* [ge-, bôsum, bôsm *the bosom;* sĭnus] *Bosomed, bent, crooked;* sĭnuātus:—Gebôsmed segelbôsmas *sinuāta carbăsa*, Cot. 185.

ge-bôtad; *part. Bettered, mended;* resartus:—Ðā him gebôtad wæs *when he was better*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 30. v. ge-bētan.

ge-bræc, ðū -bræce, *pl.* -bræcon *broke, didst break*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2: Ps. Th. 73, 13; *p. of* ge-brecan.

ge-bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, bræc *a breaking*] *A breaking, crashing, noise;* fractio, frăgor, strĕpĭtus:—Ðā wearþ borda gebræc *then there was a crashing of shields*, Byrht. Th. 140, 28; By. 295: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. [*O. Sax.* gi-brak: *O. H. Ger.* ka-preh *fragor.*] v. ge-brec.

ge-bræceo; *indecl. n. A cough;* tussis:—Wið gebræceo *for cough*, Herb. 124, 2; Lchdm. i. 236, 15: 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 24. Heó gebræceo ūtatyhþ *it draweth out cough*, 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 12.

ge-bræceséc, -bræcsióc; *adj.* [ge-, bræceséc *epileptic, lunatic*] *Epileptic, lunatic;* epilepticus = ἐπιληπτικός, lunāticus:—Gebræcsióce *epileptĭci, comĭtiāles*, Cot. 46.

ge-bræcesécnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-, bræcesécnes *epilepsy*] *The falling sickness, epilepsy;* morbus comĭtiālis, epilepsia, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bræd *drew, brandished*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562; *p. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brǽdan; to -brǽdenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brǽdan *to make broad*] *To make broad, broaden, extend, spread;* dilātāre, ampliāre, extendĕre, expandĕre, sternere:—Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrǽdan *the sea-stream dares not extend its province over the region of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 132; Met. 11, 66. Ðæt mōd wilnaþ to gebrǽdenne his āgen lof *the mind desires to extend its own praise*, Past. 65, 4; Swt. 463, 36; Hat. MS: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 15. He his cyricean wundorlīcum weorcum gebrǽdde *ecclesiam suam mirĭfĭcis ampliāvit opĕrĭbus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. Ealle ða telgan ðū æt sǽstreámas sealte gebrǽddest *extendisti palmītes ejus usque ad mărе*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Ðreátas gebrǽdon wēdo hiora *turba straverunt vestimenta sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 8. Miþ stāne gebrǽded *lapide stratus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13.

ge-brǽdan; *p.* -brǽdde; *pp.* -brǽded, -brǽdd, -brǽd [ge-, brǽdan *to roast*] *To roast, broil;* torrēre, assāre:—Eton ealle ðæt flǽsc on fȳre gebrǽdd *ēdent carnes assas igni*, Ex. 12, 8. Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreówes, ne mid wætere gesoden, ac sig hit eall on fȳre gebrǽdd *non comēdētis ex eo crūdum quid, nec coctum ăqua, sed tantum assum igni*, 12, 9. Hig brohton him dǽl gebrǽddes fisces *illi obtŭlērunt ei partem piscis assi*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42. Genime ðysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman gebrǽde on hātan axan *let him take roots of this same herb roasted on hot ashes*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 17.

ge-brægd *drew*, Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564; *p. of* ge-bregdan.

ge-brægd, es; *m.* [ge-, brægd *deceit*] *Deceit, fraud;* fraus, fallācia:—Gebrægdas oððe leásunga ðæra wlenca *fallācia divĭtiārum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* bragð *a trick.*]

ge-brægdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Craft, deceit;* astus, Cot. 18.

ge-breadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad [= ge-bredian] *To restore the flesh* or *body:*—Ðonne [Fēnix] þurh briddes hād gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *then* [*the Phœnix*] *through youth's state is restored again from ashes*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 8; Ph. 372.

ge-brec, -bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, brec *a breaking, crash*] *A breaking, crashing, clamour, noise;* fractio, frăgor, strĕpĭtus:—Se dæg biþ dæg gebreces *the day will be a day of clamour*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. He gehȳrde ðæt gebrec ðara storma *audīto frăgōre procellārum*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3. Gebrecu feraþ ofer dreohtum [MS. dreontum] *the crashes go over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Se biþ gebreca hlūdast *that is loudest of crashes*, 102 a; Th. 385, 6; Rä. 4, 40.

ge-brecan, he -breceþ, -bryceþ; *p.* -bræc, ðū -brǽce, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen; *v. trans.* [ge-, brecan *to break*] *To break, bruise, crush, destroy, shatter, waste;* frangĕre, confringĕre, contrībŭlare, contĕrĕre, conquassāre, attĕrĕre:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlīce gebrece sniómе *omnia cornua peccātōrum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9. Heáfod he gebreceþ hæleða mæniges *conquassābit cāpĭta multa*, 109, 7. Se snāw gebryceþ burga geatu *the snow destroys the gates of towns*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306. Ðū gebrǽce ðæt dracan heáfod deópe wætere *tu contrībŭlasti cāpĭta drācōnum sŭpĕr ăquas*, Ps. Th. 73, 13. He him on fæðm gebræc *he crushed them into his grasp*, i. e. *subdued them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 32; Gen. 62: 97; Th. 127, 15; Gen. 2111: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. He ða mǽgþe mid grimme wæle and herge gebræc *provinciam illam sæva cæde ac depopŭlātiōne attrīvit*, 4, 15; S. 583, 26, MS. C. Se þuma gebrocen wæs *the thumb was broken*, 5, 6; S. 619, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 2944; An. 1475. [*Goth.* ga-brikan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-brechan.]

gebrec-drenc, es; *m. A drink for epilepsy;* epilepticus pōtus, arteriaca? Cot. 14. v. ge-bræceséc.

ge-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden [ge-, bredan *to draw*] I. *to draw, unsheath, brandish;* stringĕre, evagīnāre, vibrāre:—He sweord gebræd *he drew his sword*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562. Sweord gebrudon ða synfullan *glădium evagīnāvērunt peccātōres*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14. Gif hwā his wǽpn gebrede *if any one draw his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. 66, 9. Ic ðȳ wǽpne gebræd *I brandished the weapon*, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Cyning wælseaxe gebræd *the king brandished his deadly knife*, 5400;

B. 2703. **II.** *to draw breath, take breath, inspire;* inspīrāre:—Đeáh he late meahte oreþe gebredan *though he could slowly take breath,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 4; Gū. 1138. **III.** *to weave, plait;* nectĕre, plectĕre:—Spyrte biþ of rixum gebroden *a basket is plaited of rushes,* Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8. Herebyrne hondum gebroden *a martial corslet woven with hands,* Beo. Th. 2891; B. 1443. **IV.** *to feign, pretend;* simŭlāre:—Gebræd he hine seócne *he feigned himself sick,* Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9.

ge-bredian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To restore the flesh* or *body;* pulpōsum reddere:—Him folgiaþ fuglas scýne, beorhte gebredade, blissum hrēmige *beautiful birds follow him, brightly restored, blissfully exulting,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 18; Ph. 592. v. ge-breadian.

ge-brēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brēgan *to give fear*] *To frighten, terrify;* terrēre, perterrēre:—Wæs his mōd mid đām beótungum gebrēged *his mind was frightened by the threats,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14. Ic wæs mid đysse ongrislīcan wæfersýne gebrēged *I was terrified by this horrible sight,* 5, 12; S. 628, 9. We sind gebrēgede *we are terrified,* Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

ge-bregd, -brægd, es; *m. Craft, cunning;* astūtia:—Dryhten dǽleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

ge-bregd, es; *n.* [ge-, bregdan *to move to and fro*] *A moving to and fro, agitation, tossing;* vibrātio, agītātio, jactātio:—Nis đǽr on đam londe wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum, ne se hearda forst *there is not in that land tossing of tempests rough under heaven, nor the hard frost,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 17; Ph. 57.

ge-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden [ge-, bregdan *to vibrate, draw*]. **I.** *to draw, unsheath;* stringĕre, exīmĕre:—He hringmǽl gebrægd *he drew the ringed sword,* Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564. He gebrægd his sweord *exēmit gladium suum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 51. **II.** *to feign, pretend:*—Se đe đa gebregdnan dōmas dēmde *he who hath judged false judgments,* Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. [v. brægden.] v. gebredan.

ge-brēgdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, dread;* tĭmor, terror, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebregd-stafas; *pl. m.* [gebregd *craft, cunning;* stafas, *pl. of* stæf *a letter*] *Literary arts;* artes litĕrārum:—Ic īglanda ealra hæbbe bōca onbýrged þurh gebregdstafas *I have tasted the books of all islands through literary arts,* Salm. Kmbl. 4; Sal. 2.

ge-brehtnian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become bright:*—Đætte he gebrehtnige *se clarificari,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 17. Gibrehtnad [gebereht-nad, Lind.] is *clarificatus est,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 31.

ge-brehtnis, se; *f. Brightness:*—Gebrehtnis *clarificatio,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 15.

ge-brēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brēman *to celebrate*] *To celebrate, make famous, honour;* celebrāre, honōrāre:—He wolde gebrēman đa Iudēiscan *he would honour the Jews,* Som. Lye.

ge-brengan; *p.* -brohte, *pl.* -brohton; *pp.* -broht; *v. trans.* [ge-, brengan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, prodūcĕre:—He wēnþ đæt đone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on fǽrwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate,* Past. 62; Swt. 457, 11; Hat. MS: Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 176; Sal. 87: 296; Sal. 147. Gif đū gebrengest *if thou bringest,* Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 178; Sal. 88. Iudith gebrohte heáfod on đam fætelse *Judith put the head into the sack,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Đū us to eádmēdum gebrohtest *thou broughtest us to humility;* nos humiliasti, Ps. Th. 89, 17. Hý hit gebrohton burgum in innan *they brought it within the towns,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 2; Jul. 691: 40 b; Th. 135, 24; Gū. 529. On þeówote gebroht *brought into slavery,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20. Đǽr wæs gebroht wīn *there was wine brought,* Chr. 1012; Th. 269, 21, col. 1. [*O. Sax.* gi-brengean.]

ge-brengnis, -niss, e; *f. Food, support;* victus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44.

ge-bricc, -bryce, es; *m.* [ge-, bricc *a breaking*] *A breaking, breach;* confractio:—Gyf nā Moyses gecoren his stōde on gebrice [Lamb. gebryce] on gesihþe his *si non Moyses electus ejus stetisset in confractiōne in conspectu ejus,* Ps. Spl. 105, 22.

ge-bridlian, -bridligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bridlian *to bridle*] *To bridle, restrain;* frēnāre:—He đa gesceafta nū gebridlod [MS. gebridlode] hæfþ *he has now bridled the creatures,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32. Đæt hī hira mōd gebridligen *that they bridle their mind,* Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 7; Hat. MS. 41 a, 8.

ge-brihtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brihtan *to brighten*] *To brighten, make beautiful;* illumināre, pulchrum reddĕre:—Gebrihted *beautiful,* Menol. Fox 272; Men. 137.

gebringan, he -bringeþ, -brincþ; *p.* -brang, -brong; *pp.* brungen [ge-, bringan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, adduce, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, addūcĕre, prodūcĕre, offerre:—He mæg đone lāđan gāst fleónde gebringan *he may bring the evil spirit to flight,* Salm. Kmbl. 176; Sal. 87: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Gif đū mec gebringest *if thou bring me,* Salm. Kmbl. 31; Sal. 16. Storm oft holm gebringeþ *the sea often brings a storm,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 19; Gn. Ex. 51. Đe hine gebrincþ to đære byrig *which brings him to the city,* Homl. Th. i. 164, 9: 198, 20. Đa hine on yrre gebringaþ *they bring him to anger;* in īra provŏcant, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Đæt he hine on orwēnnysse gebringe *that he may bring him to despair,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17: Homl. Th. i. 8, 13: Rood Kmbl. 275; Kr. 139. Đæt we đone gebringen [MS. gebringan] on ādfære *that we bring him on the way to the pile,* Beo. Th. 6010; B. 3009: Homl. Th. i. 164, 11.

ge-britnod; *part.* [ge-, brytnian *to dispense*] *Bestowed;* impensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brittan *to exhibit, give, to crumble, break small;* exhibēre, impendĕre, friāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-broc, es; *n.* [ge-brocen, *pp. of* ge-brecan *to break*] *A breaking, broken piece, fragment;* fractio, fragmentum:—Sum biþ mid đæs innoþes gebrocum gemenged *some is mingled with fragments of the inwards,* L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 26. Đara gebroca *fragmentorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 15, 37. [*Goth.* ga-bruka *a fragment.*]

ge-brōc, es; *n.* [ge-, brōc *affliction*] *Affliction, sorrow;* dŏlor:—Đēh eów lytles hwæt swelcra gebrōca on becume *though only a little of such sorrows comes upon you,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 26.

ge-brocen *broken,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24; *pp. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brocen *enjoyed,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 392; *pp. of* ge-brūcan.

ge-brōcod, -brōcad, -brōced, -brōcud [or -brocod?]; *part. p.* [ge-, brōcod; *pp. of* brōcian *to oppress, vex*] *Afflicted, broken up, injured;* afflictus, confractus:—Gif se synfulla biþ gebrōcod *if the sinful be afflicted,* Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Nǽfde se here Angelcyn ealles forswīđe gebrōcod *the army had not all too much afflicted the English race,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Sume gebrōcode wǽron *some were injured,* 978; Erl. 127, 12: Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Đa ōđre gebrōcade aweg cōmon *the others came away afflicted,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1. Hie wǽron gebrōcede *they were afflicted,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. We ealle on hǽđenum folce gebrōcude wǽron *we were all afflicted by the heathen folk,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880-885; Kmbl. ii. 113, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-brochōn *confringere.*]

ge-brocseóc; *adj. Lunatic, frantic;* phreneticus:—Sum gebrocseóc man *phreneticus quidam,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 10. v. ge-brǽcseóc.

ge-broden *drawn, unsheathed; pp. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brogne, an; *n. A bush:*—Gistīgeþ swoelce gibrogne *ascendet sicut virgultum,* Rtl. 19, 33.

ge-broht *brought,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20; *pp. of* ge-brengan.

ge-broiden *entwined,* Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 19. v. ge-bredan **III.** *to weave.*

ge-brosnod, -brosnad; *part. p.* [ge-, brosnod, *pp. of* brosnian *to corrupt*] *Corrupted, decayed;* corruptus:—Gebrosnad is hūs under hrōfe *the house is decayed under the roof,* Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 3; Cri. 13: 9 a; Th. 6, 15; Cri. 84. Rotudon and gebrosnode synd dolhswađo mīne *putruērunt et corruptæ sunt cicātrices meæ,* Ps. Spl. 37, 5. Đa gebrosnodan bān *the corrupted bones,* Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88.

ge-brosnodlīc; *adj. Corrupted:*—Đeós world is gebrosnodlīc *this world is corrupted,* Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-brosnung, -borsnung, e; *f.* [ge-, brosnung *corruption*] *A decaying, corruption;* corruptio:—Hī hire līchoman gemētton swā ungewemmedne and swā gesundne, swā swā heó wæs fram gebrosnunge līcumlīcre willnunge clǽne and unwemme *intĕmĕrātum corpus invēnēre, ut a corruptiōne concŭpiscentiæ carnālis ĕrat immūne,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36: 3, 19; S. 550, 15.

ge-brot, es; *n.* [ge-, brot *a fragment*] *A fragment;* fragmentum:—Of đam gebrote hig nāmon seofon wilian fulle *de fragmentis tūlērunt septem sportas plēnas,* Mt. Bos. 16, 37. Man nam đa gebrotu đe đǽr belifon, twelf cýpan fulle *sublātum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentōrum cophĭni duodĕcim,* Lk. Bos. 9, 17.

ge-brot, es; *m. A barn-keeper;* granatārius, frumenti præfectus, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brōđor, -brōđer, -brōđra, -brōđru, -brōđro *brethren, used as the pl. of* brōđor, brōđer *for brothers collectively;* fratres conjuncti:—Begen đa gebrōđor *both the brethren,* Andr. Kmbl. 2053; An. 1029: Ps. Th. 98, 6. Ic seah vi gebrōđor *I saw six brethren,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 12; Rä. 14, 2: 98 a; Th. 366, 12; Reb. 11. Đa gebrōđer begen ætsamne *the brothers both together,* Chr. 937; Th. 206, 17, col. 1; Æđelst. 57. Wyt sind gebrōđra *we two are brethren;* nos duo fratres sŭmus, Gen. 13, 8. Gē synt ealle gebrōđru *omnes vos fratres estis,* Mt. Bos. 23, 8: Mk. Bos. 10, 29. Twegen ǽwe gebrōđro *duo germāni fratres,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. Be đǽm gebrōđrum twǽm *by the two brethren,* Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191: Andr. Kmbl. 2027; An. 1016. [*Laym.* i-brođeren: *O. Sax.* gi-brođar: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pruoder: *Ger.* gebrüder.] v. brōđor.

ge-brōđorscipe, es; *m. Brothership, brotherhood, fraternity;* fraternitas:—Đyllīcne gebrōđorscipe hý heóldon [MS. healdan] him betweonum *such brotherhood they had among them,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 76, 6.

ge-brotu *fragments,* Lk. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-brot.

ge-browen *brewed,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Homl. Th. i. 352, 7; *pp. of* breówan.

ge-brūcan; *p.* -breác, *pl.* -brucon; *pp.* -brocen [ge-, brūcan *to use, enjoy*] *To enjoy, eat;* perfrui, edere, manducare:—Hī đæs blǽdes gebrocen hæfdon *they had enjoyed the success,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393.

Middȳ sacerdhād gebrēce *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Dætte hia gebrēcon *manducarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28: 6, 58.

ge-brudon *drew, unsheathed*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14; *p. pl. of* ge-bredan.

ge-bryce *a breaking, breach*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 23. v. ge-brice.

ge-bryceþ *breaks, destroys*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brȳcgan *to use*:—Gibrȳcgende *utenda*, Rtl. 97, 33. v. brȳcian.

ge-brȳcsian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To use, enjoy*:—Gebrȳcsiaþ *utuntur*, Rtl. 118, 39. Gebrȳcsade *functus est*, 195, 1. v. brȳcian, brīcsian.

ge-bryddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To frighten, terrify*; terrēre:—Gif ðū mec gebringest, ðæt ic sī gebrydded þurh ðæs cantices cwide Cristes līnan *if thou wilt bring me, that I may be frightened through the word of the canticle of Christ's discipline*, Salm. Kmbl. 32; Sal. 16. v. broddetan.

ge-bryidan; *p.* de; *pp.* id [ge-, bryidan *to take*] *To take*; tollĕre, sūmĕre:—Ðonne mon hæfþ his æhte gebryid *when a man has taken* [Th. *discovered*] *his property*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 11.

ge-brȳsed; *part. p.* [ge-, brȳsed, *pp. of* brȳsan *to bruise*] *Bruised*; contrītus:—Ðæt he his preósta ænne of horse fallende and gebrȳsedne gelīce gebiddende and bletsigende fram deáþe gecyrde *ut clĕrĭcum suum cadendo contrītum, æque ōrando ac benedīcendo a morte revocāvĕrit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24.

ge-brȳsednes, -ness, e; *f. A bruising*; contūsio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brytan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brytan *to break*] *To break up, destroy*; confringĕre, extermĭnāre:—Gebrytte hine eofor of wuda *exterminăvit eam āper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. Gebryted wið ecede *broken up with vinegar*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 3.

ge-būan; *p.* -būde, *pl.* -būdon; *pp.* -būen, -būn [ge-, būan *to dwell*]. I. *intrans. To dwell, abide*; habĭtāre, versāri alĭquo lŏco:—Hī gebūdon betweoh Capadotiam and Pontum *they abode between Cappadocia and Pontus*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy*; inhabĭtāre, incŏlĕre:—Hū hit [ðæt hūs] Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *how the Ring-Danes had occupied it* [*the house*], Beo. Th. 235; B. 117. Ne sceal ðes wong gebūen weorþan *nor shall this field be occupied*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 24; Gū. 276: Blickl. Homl. 121, 33.

ge-budon *proposed*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27; *p. pl. of* ge-beódan.

ge-būdon *abode*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36; *p. pl. of* ge-būan.

ge-būgan; *p.* ic, he -beág, -beáh, ðū -buge, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -būh, *pl.* -būgaþ; *pp.* -bogen [ge-, būgan *tō bow*]. I. *v. intrans. To bow* or *bow down oneself, bend, submit, turn, turn away, revolt*; se flectĕre *vel* inclīnāre, curvāre, declīnāre, transfŭgĕre:—He cwæþ ðæt he wolde to fulluhte gebūgan *he said that he would submit to baptism*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 128; Met. 25, 64. Heó on flet gebeáh *she bowed to the floor*, Beo. Th. 3085; B. 1540: 5953; B. 2980. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tosomne *the worm quickly bent together*, 5128; B. 2567. Hī gebugon to Iosue and to Israhēla bearnum *transfŭgĕrit ad Iosue et ad filios Israel*, Jos. 10, 4. Ne ðū ne gebūh fram ðære æ on ða swīðran healfe ne on ða wynstran *ne declines ab lēge ad dextĕram vel ad sinistram*, 1, 7. Ðæt ðū to sæmran gebuge *that thou should bow to worse*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 9; Jul. 361. Eall folc him to gebogen wæs *all people submitted to him*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 1. Ðe ær fram him gebogene wæron *who had formerly turned from them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 45, 44. II. *v. trans. acc. To bow to, turn towards*; inclīnāre ad:—Sum fletreste gebeág *one bowed to his domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241. Monig snellīc særinge selereste gebeáh *many a keen seaman bowed to his hall-couch*, 1385; B. 690. DER. in-gebūgan.

ge-būgian, -bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge-, būgian II. *to inhabit, occupy*] *To inhabit, occupy*; inhabĭtāre, incŏlĕre:—Hȳ hit ne māgon ealle gebūgian *they cannot inhabit it all*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 10.

ge-būh *turn from*, Jos. 1, 7; *impert. of* ge-būgan.

ge-būn *inhabited*, Ors. 1, 1, § 13; Bos. 20, 2, 3, 7; *pp. of* ge-būan, q.v.

ge-bunden *bound*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7; *pp. of* ge-bindan.

gebundennes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-bunden, *pp. of* ge-bindan *to bind*] *A binding, an obligation*; oblīgātio:—Gibundennises *ligandi*, Rtl. 59, 11. Ða abūgendan on gebundennesse oððe to bændum *declīnantes in oblīgātiōnes*, Ps. Lamb. 124, 5.

GEBŪR, es; *m. A dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman*, BOOR; incŏla, agricŏla, cōlōnus:—Gif he on gebūres hūse gefeohte *if he fight in a boor's house*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 8. Gebūres gerihte *rights of the boor*, Th. i. 434, 3. See the section to which this heading belongs for an account of the relation of the 'gebur' to his lord. [Cf. *Icel.* búi [in compounds] and bónde [v. Cl. and Vig. Dicty. s. v.], and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 131: *Plat.* buur, *m*; in earlier time *a neighbour, a citizen*; now *a farmer, a peasant*: *Dut. Frs.* boer, *m*: *Ger.* bauer, *m*: in *Silesia* gebaur, *m*. The *Old Franc.* and *Al.* writers designate by puarre, buara *an inhabitant*, and by gibura, giburo *a peasant, a farmer*. From the *A.-S.* būan *to dwell, inhabit*.] DER. nēah-gebūr.

gebūr-gerihta; *pl. n. A boor's* or *farmer's rights* or *dues*; cōlōni consuetūdines:—Gebūrgerihta sȳn mislīce, gehwār hȳ sȳn hefige, gehwār eác medeme *geburi consuetudines inveniuntur multimode, et ubi sunt onerose et ubi sunt leviores aut medie*, Th. i. 434, 4.

ge-burh-scipe, es; *m. A township*; municipium, municipatus:—On ðam ylcan geburhscipe [MS. B. gebūrscipe] *in the same township*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. v. burh-scipe.

ge-burnen *burnt*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19; *pp. of* beornan.

ge-būr-scipe, es; *m.* [ge-būr *a dweller*; scipe *state, condition*] *A neighbourhood, an association of the dwellers in a certain district acknowledged by the state*; colonia, vicinia, consociatio:—On ðam ylcan gebūrscipe *in the same neighbourhood*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21 [MS. B].

ge-bȳa; *p.* -bȳde *To dwell*:—Gibȳaþ miþ ðǣm *habitabit cum eis*, Rtl. 71, 3. Gebȳde *habitavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23; 4, 13. Gibȳe *posside*, Rtl. 165, 20. v. gebūgian.

ge-bycgan, -bicgan, -bicgean; ic -bycge, -bicge, ðū -bygest, -bigest, he -bygeþ, -bigeþ, -bigþ, *pl.* -bycgaþ, -bicgaþ; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* bohton; *pp.* -boht *To buy, procure, purchase, redeem*; emere, redimere:—Hī meahton hefonrīce gebycgan [MS. gebycggan] *they could buy the kingdom of heaven*, Past. 59, 2; Swt. 449, 15; Hat. MS. Cyning sceal mid ceápe cwēne gebicgan *a king shall buy a queen with goods*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. [For this use of the verb see Grimm R. A. pp. 421 sqq. where similar phrases in other dialects are given.] Ðæt hȳ mōston friþ gebicgean *that they might buy peace*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. Ic gebycge bāt *I buy a boat*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 11; Hy. 4, 99. Ðæt hī man beágum gebycge *that one may buy her with bracelets*, Menol. Fox 551; Gn. C. 45: L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3: L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 11. Būtan he hine æt ðam cynge gebicge *unless he buys it of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18. Gif mon hwelcne ceáp gebygeþ *if a man buy any kind of cattle*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10. Gif man mægþ gebigeþ *if a man buy a maiden*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Se man gebigþ ðone æcer *homo emit agrum illum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Hine gebohte Putifar *emit eum Putiphar*, Gen. 39, 1: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 15; Exod. 151: Beo. Th. 1951; B. 973: 4956; B. 2481. God us deópum ceápe gebohte *Deus redemit nos alto pretio*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 27; Cri. 1463: 98 a; Th. 368, 25; Seel. 30. Ðū blōde gebohtest bearn Israēla *thou hast redeemed the children of Israel with thy blood*, Hy. 8, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 26. Lundenwaru him friþ gebohton *the Londoners bought themselves peace*; Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23. Nǣnig usic mið leáne gebohte *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 7. Geboht þeówa *emptitius*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16: Gen. 17, 12.

ge-bȳcnian *to beckon, shew, indicate*, St. A. 44, 12: Evan. Nic. 4, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48, MS. D: 37; Som. 39, 40, MS. D. v. ge-bīcnian.

gebȳdan *to abide, wait*. v. gebīdan.

ge-bȳgan, -bīgan, -bȳgean, -bīgean, -bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, recline, twist, bow down, humble, abase, bring under, subdue, crush*; flectere, incurvare, inflectere, declinare, reclinare, torquere, humiliare, confringere:—Gebīgdum cneówum *flexis genibus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28. Hȳ gebȳgdon sāwle mīne *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8: Gen. 27, 29. Ða hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heafod gebȳgdon *then they twisted a sharp crown around my head*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 25; Cri. 1445. Hȳ ealle to him gebīgde *he brought them all under him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15: 5, 3; Bos. 104, 11. Ðæt hig ealle leóda sceoldan gebīgan to geleáfan *that they should subdue all nations to the faith*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 30, 5. Īserne steng gebīgeþ *vectes ferreos confringit*, Ps. Th. 106, 15: 72, 17; 143, 18. v. bȳgan.

ge-bȳgean, -bīgean; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, bow down, subdue, crush*:—Ðū miht leon and dracan liste gebȳgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Gebīgean to synnum *adigere ad peccata*, Alb. resp. 68 [Lye]. v. ge-bȳgan.

ge-bȳgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, declining, declension, case*. v. ge-bīgednys.

ge-bȳgel; *adj. Subject, submissive, obedient*; subjectus:—Gebȳgle to dōnne *to make obedient*, Chr. 1091; Th. 358, 38: 1105; Th. 367, 22.

ge-bȳgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases*. v. ge-bīgendlīc.

ge-bygeþ *buys*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10; *pres. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-byld, e; *f.* [byld *boldness*] *Boldness, courage*; audācia:—Calep hig gestilde and cwæþ mid gebylde *Caleb quieted them and said with courage*, Num. 13, 31: Jos. 4, 9.

gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous*; audax:—Gebyld swiðe ðurh God, Jud. 4, 14.

ge-bylded, -bælded, -byld; *part.* [ge-, byldan *to make bold*] *Emboldened, encouraged, animated*; corrōbōrātus, animātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid ðæs apostoles swingum and trymnessum swīðe gebylded *apostŏli flagellis sĭmul et exhortatiōnibus anĭmātus ĕrat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 22. He wið mongum stōd ealdfeónda elne gebylded *he stood against many of the old fiends, emboldened with courage*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 31; Gū. 446. Se Barac, gebyld swīðe þurh God, feaht him togeánes *Barak, much encouraged by God, fought against them*, Jud. 4, 14. Hȳ wǣron gebylde

they were encouraged, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 25. We us bletsiaþ gebylde ðurh God *we bless ourselves emboldened by God*, H. R. 105, 17.

ge-bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to swell, to make angry*:—Leóhtlíce gebylged *leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bylged *made angry; pp. of* ge-bylgan.

ge-byrd; *gen. dat.* -byrde; *acc.* -byrde, -byrd; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* a; *dat.* um; *f.*: ge -byrdo; *indecl. in s*; *f.*: found in both *s.* and *pl.* without any apparent difference of meaning. I. *birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage;* nativitas, origo, stirps, genus:—Bearnes þurh gebyrde *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 28; Cri. 76. Þurh bearnes gebyrd *through child-birth*, 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. On dæg gebyrde *die natalis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Wîtgan cŷþdon Cristes gebyrd *prophets announced Christ's birth*, 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65. Bearnes gebyrda *the infant's birth*, 18 b; Th. 45, 24; Cri. 724: L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. Cennan bearn mid gebyrdum *to bring forth children by birth*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 32; Gn. Ex. 25. Wæs he líchomlícre gebyrde æðeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Of ðære cynelícan gebyrdo *de stirpe regiâ*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8, note 8. Be ðam gebyrdum *concerning parentage*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19. II. *nature* [*what a man is* natu *by birth, or to what he is* natus *born*], *quality, state, condition, lot, fate;* natura, qualitas, conditio, sors, fatum:—God âna wât ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd *God alone knows concerning the bird's nature*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ic cann engla gebyrdo *I know the nature of the angels*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 2; Gen. 583. Æghwilc gylt be hys gebyrdum *every one pays according to his condition*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Nâh seó módor geweald bearnes blǽdes, ac sceal on gebyrd faran ân æfter ânum *the mother hath not power over her child's happiness, but according to his fate* [*what he is born to*] *one shall go after another*, Salm. Kmbl. 770; Sal. 384. Hie on gebyrd hruron gâre wunde *they fell according to their fate, wounded by the spear*, Beo. Th. 2153; B. 1074. Or in the last two instances may 'gebyrd' be referred to 'gebyrian' *to happen?* [*O. Sax.* gi-burd, *f. nativitas, genus: Ger.* geburt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f.*] DER. eág-gebyrd, eorl-, sib-, weoruld-. v. beran.

ge-byrd; *part. p.* [beard *a beard*] *Bearded;* barbātus:—Gebyrd *barbātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. Gebyrdne hine he gesihþ *he sees himself bearded*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 4.

ge-byrd; *part. p. Burdened*:—Gebyrde sindun *onerati estis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28.

ge-byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day;* natalis dies:—On Herodes gebyrddæge *die natalis Herodis*, Mt. Bos. 14, 6.

ge-byrde, -bierde; *adj. Inborn, innate, natural;* innatus, ingenitus, naturalis:—Ne him nis gebyrde ðæt hî ðê folgien *it is not natural to them that they should follow thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 34. Him gebyrde is ðæt he gêncwidas gleáwe hæbbe *to him it is natural that he should have prudent replies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1183; El. 593.

ge-byrdelîce; *adv. Suitably, orderly*:—Ymbsittaþ ða burg swîðe gebyrdelîce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 160, 19.

ge-byrdo *birth, nature, condition.* v. ge-byrd.

ge-byrd-tîd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth;* natale tempus:—Se dæg com Herodes gebyrdtîde *dies accidit Herodis natalis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Gen. 40, 20. Fram gebyrdtîde brêmes cyninges *from the birth-tide of the glorious king*, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 36; Edg. 12.

ge-byrd-wiglære, es; *m. A birth-diviner;* ex natalibus divinator, astrologus, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 14.

ge-byrd-wîtega, an; *m. A birth-prophet, an astrologer;* ex natalibus propheta, astrologus, mathematicus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 12.

ge-byre, es; *m. The time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity;* occasio, opportunitas:—Hwonne him eft gebyre weorþe, hâm cymeþ *when there shall again be an opportunity to him he will come home*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 3; Gn. Ex. 105. [*O. H. Ger.* gaburi, *f. eventus, casus.*] v. byre, ge-byrian.

ge-byredlîc; *adj. Suitable, fitting, due;* debitus, congruus:—Herenissa gibyredlîco *laudes debitas*, Rtl. 165, 22. Gibyredlîcre worðunge *congruo honore*, 78, 10; 8, 23.

ge-byredlîce; *adv. Conveniently;* convenienter, Rtl. 16, 31.

ge-byrelîc beón:—Ne sint gebyrelîco Iudea to Samaritaniscum *non coutuntur Iudæi Samaritanis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

ge-byreþ *bears, produces*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. v. ge-beran.

ge-byreþ, ge-byraþ *happens, becomes, behoves.* v. ge-byrian.

ge-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Wæs on helle gebyrged *sepultus est in inferno*, Lk. Bos. 16, 22. v. byrgan.

ge-bŷrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste;* gustare:—Nô he fôddor þigeþ, nemne mele-deáwes dǽl gebŷrge *it touches not food, except that of honey-dew it tastes a portion*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 30; Ph. 261: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. v. bŷrgan.

ge-byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make bright, brighten;* illūmĭnāre, clārificāre:—Ys his nama fôr him neóde gebyrhted *præclārum nōmen eōrum cōram ipso*, Ps. Th. 71, 14. v. ge-berhtan.

gebyrhte *declared.*

ge-bŷrian, -bŷrigan, -bîrian; *3rd sing.* eþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *3rd sing.* aþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [The cognate words point to a short vowel.] I. *v. intrans. To happen, to fall out, to pertain to, belong to;* evenire, accidere, contingere, pertinere ad:—Ðonne hit gebŷrigan mæg *when it may happen*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 22; Met. 4, 11. Syle me mînne dǽl mînre æhte, ðe me to gebŷreþ *da mihi portionem substantiæ quæ me contingit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 12. Hit nis náuht ðæt mon cwiþ ðæt ǽnig þing weás gebŷrige *it is naught* [*nothing*] *that men say that anything happens by chance*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 28: Ps. Th. 4, 5. Ðâs ðing gebyrigeaþ ǽryst *oportet primum hæc fieri*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9. Men cwǽdon gió ðonne him hwæt unwênunga gebŷrede, ðæt ðæt wære weás gebŷred *men said formerly, when anything happened to them unexpectedly, that it happened by chance*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4: 16, 2; Fox 54, 3. Gebŷrode, Ex. 14, 28. And feng to ealle ðam landum ðe ðǽr-to gebŷredon *and took to all the lands which thereto belonged*, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 6. II. *v. impers. It pertains to, it is fitting* or *suitable, it becomes, it behoves;* pertinet ad, convenit, oportet, decet:—Swâ gebŷreþ ælcum Cristnum men *as it becómeth every Christian man*, Ps. Th. 39, Arg. Swâ ðǽr-to gebŷrige *as may thereto be becoming*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11: L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Ne gebŷraþ hit swâ *non ita convenit*, Gen. 48, 18. Him ne gebŷraþ to ðâm sceâpum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus*, Jn. Bos. 10, 13. Him gebŷrode to ðâm þearfum *de egenis pertinebat ad eum*, 12, 6. Hine man byrigde swâ him wel gebŷrede *they buried him as well became him*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22. On ealle þeóda gebŷraþ beón ðæt gôdspel gebodod *in omnes gentes oportet prædicari evangelium*, Mk. Bos. 13, 10. [*Orm. 3rd pres.* birrþ *it becomes, 3rd p.* birrde: *Havl. p.* birde: *R. Brun.* burd: *Gaw. gloss.* burde: *O. Sax.* giburian *accidere, evenire, contingere: Ger.* gebühren: *O. H. Ger.* gaburjan *pertinere, contingere: O. Nrs.* byrja *incipere, inchoare, decere.*] v. bŷrian.

ge-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burial;* sĕpultūra:—Æfter monigum geárum his gebyrigednesse *post multos sĕpultūræ annos*, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 31.

ge-byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To ferment with* BARM, *to leaven;* fermentare:—Bryðen wæs ongunnen ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde *the drink was prepared which Eve fermented for Adam*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 6; Gū. 954. Þrymme gebyrmed *fermented with greatness*, 84 a; Th. 316, 2; Mód. 42. Ne beó nân beorma on eówrum hûsum; swâ hwilc man swâ ytt gebyrmed, forwyrþ *non erit fermentum in domibus vestris; quicumque comederit fermentatum, peribit*, Ex. 12, 15: 12, 19. v. beorma.

ge-byrmed BARMED, *fermented, leavened;* fermentatus, Ex. 12, 15, 19. v. ge-byrman.

ge-byrnod; *part. p.* [byrne *a coat of mail*] *Furnished with a coat of mail;* lōrīcātus:—Gebyrnod *lōrīcātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 12. [*Laym.* i-burned.]

ge-byr-tîd, e; *f. Birth-tide;* natale tempus, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 34. v. ge-byrd-tîd.

ge-bŷsgian [or - bysgian?], -bîsgian, -bŷsigan, -biesgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge, bŷsgian *occupare, affligere, tribulare*] *To occupy, busy, afflict, trouble, vex, oppress, overcome, agitate, weaken, destroy;* occupare, affligere, turbare, vexare, opprimere, corripere, conficere:—He mid gŷmeleáste hûru us gebŷsgaþ *saltem negligentia nos occuparet*, Bd. Whelc. 310, 20. Ðonne hî hî gebŷsgiaþ mid woruldlîcum hordum *when they busy themselves with worldly treasures*, Homl. Th. i. 524, 14. Ic eom lêg bŷsig, fŷre gebŷsgad *I am a busy flame, with fire occupied*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 21; Rä. 31, 3. Móde gebŷsgad *in mind afflicted*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 20; Vy. 20: 47 b; Th. 162, 34; Gū. 985. Is módigra mægen miclum gebŷsgod *the strength of the valiant is much troubled*, Andr. Kmbl. 790; An. 395. Moyses wearþ gebŷsgad for heora yfelum *vexatus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 76, 6. Wintrum gebŷsgad *oppressed with years*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 28; Ph. 162: 62 a; Th. 227, 25; Ph. 428. Âdle gebŷsgad *with disease oppressed*, 49 a; Th. 170, 10; Gū. 1109. Slǽpe gebiesgad *with sleep overcome*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. Ne ðǽr wæter fealleþ, lyfte gebŷsgad *water falls not there, agitated in air*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 26; Ph. 62. Wearþ módgeþanc miclum gebîsgad, þurh ðæs þeódnes word, ombehtþegne *the mind of the disciple was greatly agitated through his lord's words*, 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. Sceaða biþ gebŷsigod, swîðe gestilled *the fiend shall be destroyed, made very still*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116.

ge-bŷsigan *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. v. ge-bŷsgian.

ge-bysmerian *to deride*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 9. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-bysmrian *to mock, deride, provoke*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-bŷsnian [or -bysnian; cf. *Goth.* busns]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—Se man biþ hêrigendlîc, ðe ôðrum gebŷsnaþ *the man is praiseworthy who sets an example to others*, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17. v. bŷsnian.

ge-bŷsnung, e; *f.* [bŷsnung *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—He sealde sôþe gebŷsnunge *he gave true example*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 38, 3. Má manna beóþ gecyrrede þurh his gebŷsnunge to Godes hêrunge *more* [*of*] *men will be turned through his example to the praise of God*, Homl.

Th. i. 494, 23. Ne dō ge nā be his gebŷsnungum *do ye not according to his examples*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35.

ge-bŷtlian [*or rather* -bytlian, cf. botl]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bŷtlian *to build*] *To build;* ædificāre:—Eal Godes geladung is ofer dam stāne gebŷtlod *all God's church is built on that stone*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 18.

ge-bytlu; *indecl. f. A building*:—Man bytlode āne gebytlu, and da wyrhtan worhton da gebytlu on dam Sæternes-dæge, and wæs dā forneán geendod *they were building a building, and the workmen were making the building on the Saturday, and it was then very nearly finished*, Homl. Th. ii. 580, 32; 172, 23; 580, 21. He gŷmþ grædelîce his gafoles, his gebytlu *he attends greedily to his rent, his buildings*, i. 66, 11; 68, 2. He eów sylþ micle burga and da sēlustan gebytlu *he will give you great cities and the best buildings*, Deut. 6, 10. v. botl.

ge-bytlung, e; *f.* [bytlung *a building*] *A building;* ædificium:—Ic inc ealle da gebytlunge gewisslîce tæhte *I shewed you two plainly all the building*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 27; 16.

ge-cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cool;* refrigerare:—Send Lazarum, dæt he dyppe his fingeres liþ on wætere, and mîne tungan gecēle *mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigeret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24.

ge-cælcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To whiten;* dealbare:—Gecælcad *dealbatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 27.

ge-cænenis, gecænes *a calling, vocation.* v. gecigednes. [Cf. ge-cænnan?]

ge-cænnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocare, purgare, manifestare:—Hine gecænne dæt he dane banan begeten ne mihte *let him prove that he could not obtain the slayer*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2: 4; Th. i. 28, 8. DER. cennan *to declare*, q. v. and cf. *Goth.* ga-kannjan *to make known.*

ge-cafstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cæfester *a halter*] *To bridle, restrain;* frænare, restringere:—Swelce sió geþyld hæbbe dæt mōd gecafstrod *as if patience has restrained the mind*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 218, 22; Cot. MS. 42 a.

ge-camp, -comp, es; *m.* [camp *a contest, war*] *Warfare, a contest, battle;* militia, certāmen, pugna:—Gecampes feld *certāmĭnis campus*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. On gecampe *in warfare*, Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Iosue com mid gecampe to him mid eallum his here *vēnit Iosue et omnis exercĭtus cum eo adversus illos*, Jos. 11, 7. In gecomp *in agonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 44.

ge-campian, -compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fight:*—He wolde gecompian wiþ done awerigdan gāst *he wished to fight with the accursed spirit*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17.

ge-cano, es; *n.* [?] *A mock, gibe;* ludibrium, vituperium, Som: Hpt. Gl. 441, 510. [Cf. *Icel.* kank, *n;* kank-yrði *gibes;* kankast *to jeer, gibe;* cank *to talk of anything, to cackle, Halliwell: Scot.* cangle *to quarrel.*]

ge-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceápian *to bargain*] *To buy, purchase, trade;* ēmĕre, negotiari:—He sæde, dæt man nāne burh ne mihte ŷþ mid feó geceápian *he said that no city could be more easily bought with money*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 16. Geoweorþa geceápode mid his feó æt dam consule *Jugurtha bribed the consul with his money*, 5, 7; Bos. 106, 10, 12. Done mândrinc geceápaþ *he buys the deadly drink*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 7; Rä. 24, 13. Gif he hit næbbe beforan gōdum weotum geceápod *if he have not bought it before good witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14: L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Gen. 43, 21. Hū feolu ēghwelc geceápad wēre *quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 15.

ge-cearfan, -ceorfan; *p.* earf *To kill, cut off* or *up;* interficere, decollare:—Gie soecas mec gecearfa *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 37; 40. Done ic gecearf *quem ego decollavi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 16.

ge-ceás *chose*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17; *p. of* ge-ceósan.

ge-cēgan *to call, to call upon*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11: 49, 1. v. ge-cīgan.

ge-cēgung, -cīgung, e; *f. A calling;* invocatio:—Giceigingcum ūsum *invocationibus nostris*, Rtl. 97, 37.

ge-cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To make cold, to cool, allay;* refrigerare:—Dæt man ne mæge wæterseóces þurst gecēlan *that any one might not allay the thirst of a watersick* [*dropsical*] *man.* II. *v. intrans. To become cold, to be refreshed;* refrigerari:—Forlæt me dæt ic gecēle ærdam de ic gang *remitte mihi ut refrigerer priusquam abeam*, Ps. Spl. 38, 18. v. cēlan, calan.

gecele *an icicle.* v. gicel.

ge-celf; *adj. Great with calf:*—Dæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and gecelfe cŷ mid me *that I have tender children and incalving cows with me*, Gen. 33, 13; quod parvŭlos habeam tĕnĕros, et boves fetas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13.

ge-cēlnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Coolness;* refrigerium:—For wegferendra gecēlnysse *ob refrigerium viantium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. v. cēl-nes.

ge-cenenis, se; *f. A delight*, Som.

ge-cennan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to beget, bring forth, produce*:—Gicende *edidit*, Rtl. 108, 29. From forleigere ne aru we gecenned *ex fornicatione non sumus nati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-chennan, *gignere.*] II. *to clear, declare, prove;* purgare, advocare, manifestare:—Gif he gecenne *if he prove*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 17. Ic dē ēcne God ænne gecenne *I confess thee the only everlasting God*, Grn. Hy. 10, 4. DER. cennan. v. gecænnan.

ge-cennice, an [?]; *f. Genetrix*, Rtl. 68, 39.

ge-ceolan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To make cold, to cool;* refrigerare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. v. gecēlan, calan.

ge-ceósan; to geceósanne, geceósenne; ic -ceóse, dū -ceósest, -cŷst, -cīst, he -ceóseþ, -cŷsþ, -cŷst, *pl.* -ceósaþ; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To elect, choose, decide, prove, approve;* eligere, præeligere, seligere, asciscere, petere, nancisci:—Nū monna gehwylc geceósan mōt swā helle hiénþu swā heofones mærþu *now every man may choose either hell's humiliations or heaven's glories*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. He wolde geceósan *he would choose*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 780; Sal. 389. Swā dē leófre biþ to geceósanne *ut tibi placeat eligere*, Elen. Kmbl. 1210; El. 607. To geceósenne *to choose*, Beo. Th. 3706; B. 1851. Gif dū da swiðran healfe gecīst *si tu dextĕram elēgĕris*, Gen. 13, 9. Eall dæt folc heom dæt gecuron *all the people approved for themselves of that plan*, St. And. 36, 14. He hyht geceóseþ *he chooseth hope*, Frag. Kmbl. 77; Leas. 40: Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 21; Crä. 88: Ps. Th. 64, 4: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 1; Ph. 382. Donne hine man to gewitnysse gecŷsþ *when he is chosen as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. Hŷ wīc geceósaþ *they choose a habitation*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 16; Wal. 37: 95 a; Th. 354, 36; Reim. 56: Ps. Th. 136, 7. Se geceás Maximianum to fultume his rīces *he chose Maximianus to the help of his kingdom*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17: Ex. 18, 25. Cain geceás wīc *Cain chose a dwelling*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 91; Th. 115, 29; Gen. 1927: 129; Th. 164, 3; Gen. 2709: Beo. Th. 2407; B. 1201: 4930; B. 2469: 5270; B. 2638: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852: 46 b; Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907: Elen. Kmbl. 2076; El. 1039: 2330; El. 1166; Apstls. Kmbl. 38; Ap. 19: Ps. Th. 77, 67: 131, 14: Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Gecuron hīg da gōdan on hyra fatu *elegerunt bonos in vasa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48: Gen. 6, 2: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 26: Ps. Th. 105, 27. Dē wīc geceós on dissum lande *choose thee a habitation in this land*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 30; Gen. 2722: Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759: Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 3; Fä. 47. Deáh hī gecure būtan cræftum cyninga dysegast *though the most foolish of kings chose them without skill*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 21; Met. 15, 11. Se foresprecena wer for hine in biscēop-hāde wæs gecoren *the aforesaid man was chosen into bishophood for him*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: 4, 1; S. 564, 12. Dætte eallra heora dōme gecoren wære *ut universorum judicio probaretur*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 31. Dā Abraham gewāt Drihtne gecoren *then Abraham, the chosen of the Lord, departed*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 5; Gen. 1818: 179; Th. 225, 7; Dan. 150: 212; Th. 261, 35; Dan. 736: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 23; Rä. 32, 10. He wiste done lārców gecorenne *he knew the teacher chosen*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 18; Gū. 977. Witodlîce manega synt geladode, and feáwa gecorene *multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi*, Mt. Bos. 22, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 64. Torhte twelfe wæron, Dryhtne gecorene *bright were the twelve, chosen unto the Lord*, Apstls. Kmbl. 10; Ap. 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2115; El. 1059: Cd. 83; Th. 104, 12; Gen. 1734: 176; Th. 221, 23; Dan. 92: Hy. 7, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 53: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224: 15 a; Th. 31, 18; Cri. 497: 12 b; Th. 21, 7; Cri. 331: 64 b; Th. 237, 21; Ph. 593: 63 b; Th. 234, 16; Ph. 541: 74 b; Th. 279, 13; Jul. 613: 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16: 74 b; Th. 278, 29; Jul. 605: 33 a; Th. 105, 29; Gū. 30: 44 a; Th. 149, 29; Gū. 769. He hæfde cempan gecorone *he had chosen champions*, Beo. Th. 417; B. 206. Simon sacan ongon wid da gecorenan Cristes þegnas *Simon began to strive against the chosen ministers of Christ*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 18; Jul. 299: 31 b; Th. 100, 1; Cri. 1635: Ps. Th. 104, 38: 107, 5: Hy. 9, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 42. Ic mînum gecorenum cūde gesette *deposui testamentum electis meis*, Ps. Th. 88, 3: 105, 5: 131, 18: Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. [*Goth.* ga-kiusan *to test, approve: O. H. Ger.* gi-chiosan *discernere, probare, approbare, eligere.*] v. ceósan.

ge-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen [ceówan *to chew*] *To chew;* rūmināre:—Sume dweorgedwostlan geceówaþ *some chew pennyroyal*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 11. Lege dweorgedwostlan gecowene on done nafolan *lay chewed pennyroyal on the navel*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 20.

ge-cēpan; *p.* -cēpte; *pp.* -cēpt *To buy;* ēmĕre:—Hī dæt rîce hæfdon dióre gecēpte *they had dearly bought that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. ge-cŷpan.

ge-cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return*:—Ic gecyrre on mîn hūs *revertar in domum meam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44. Gecerreþ dæt folc *commovet populum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 5. Gecerre hine *let him turn*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. From wind gecerred *a vento motus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 24. v. cerran.

ge-cerring, e; *f. A turning, conversion;* conversio:—On gecerringce odde on gænhwyrfte *in convertendo*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

ge-cīaþ *call*, Ps, Lamb. 19, 8, = ge-cīgaþ, *pres. pl. of* ge-cīgan.

ge-cîd, es; *m. n? Strife;* lis:—Geciid *lis*, Rtl. 162, 28.

ge-cîdan; *p.* -cîdde, *pl.* -cîddon, -cîdon; *pp.* -cîded, -cîdd *To chide, quarrel, strive;* litigare, rixari:—Gecîdon odde getugon ludēas bituih

litigabant Judæi adinvicem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 52. Gif on gebeórscipe hie gecíden *if they quarrel in a feast*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-cígan, -cígean, -cýgan, -cēgan; *p.* -cígde, -cýgde, -cēgde; *pp.* -cíged, -cýged, -cýgd, -cēged [ge, cígan *to call*]; *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call forth, provoke, incite;* vocare, nominare, invocare, provocare, incitare:—Ne com ic rihtwíse to gecígeanne, ac ða synnfullan *non veni vocare justos, sed peccatores*, Mt. Bos. 9, 13. Đū gecígst his naman Ysmaël *vocabis nomen ejus Ismael*, Gen. 16, 11. Him Dryhten gecýgþ *the Lord calls him*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454. Drihten gecēgde eorþan *Dominus vocavit terram*, Ps. Spl. 49, 1. Hí gecēgdon naman heora *vocaverunt nomina sua*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11. Se wæs gecíged Godwine *he was called Godwine*, Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 4: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 31: 4, 19; S. 588, 30. Hí gewunedon to gebēdum gecígde beón *they were accustomed to be called to prayers*, 4, 23; S. 595, 41. On ðam þeódlande ðe is gecýged Élige *in regione quæ vocatur Elge*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1: 4, 23; S. 593, 20, 35. Seó is gecýgd Solente *quod vocatur Solvente*, 4, 16; S. 585, 2. Đū, Drihten, {eart] wynsum eallum gecýgendum ðē *tu, Domine, [es] suavis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Spl. 85, 4. On dagum mīnum ic gecýge hine *in diebus meis invocabo eum*, Ps. Lamb. 114, 2. He gecýgde me *invocavit me*, Ps. Spl. 88, 26. Hine hí gecýgdon *eum provocaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 4. Ða to yrre beóþ gecígde *they shall be provoked to anger*, Ps. Th. 7, 7. Folc gecýgde naman dīnne *populus incitavit nomen tuum*, Ps. Spl. 73, 19.

ge-cígednes, -cýgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vōcātio:—Óþ ðone dæg his gecígednesse of middangearde *usque ad diem suæ vōcātiōnis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. Gecígednes *vocatio, vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 466.

ge-cígendlīc; *adj.* [cígan *to call, invoke*] *Calling, addressing;* vocativus:—Vocativus is clipigendlīc oððe gecígendlīc *vocative is calling or invoking*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clipigendlīc.

ge-cígnes, se; *f. A calling, entreaty:*—Ofer mīnre gecígnesse ðū gesettest ealle ðīne apostolas to mīnre byrgenne *without my entreaty thou hast appointed all the apostles to be present at my burial*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 29.

ge-cind, es; *n: also*, e; *f. A kind, nature, sort;* generatio, genus, conditio:—And of fugelcinne seofen, and seofen ǣgþres gecindes *et de volatilibus caeli septena, et septena cujuslibet generationis*, Gen. 7, 3. Fram gecinde *a generatione*, Ps. Spl. T. second 9, 7. v. ge-cynd.

ge-císt *choosest*, Gen. 13, 9; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-ceósan.

ge-clāðed; *part. Clothed, clad;* vestitus:—Hí gesēgon hine geclāðed oððe gegerelad *vident illum vestitum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

ge-clǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To smear;* linere:—Geclǽm ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, *smear all the seams with tar*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 33. v. O. Engl. Homl. i. 225, 17, i-clem.

ge-clǽne; *adj. Clean, pure:*—Geclǽno heart innwardo *pura cordis intima*, Rtl. 163, 1.

ge-clǽnsian, -clǽnsigan, -clǽsnian, -clānsian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clǽnsian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, purify;* mundāre, purgāre:—Gyf ðū wylt, ðū miht me geclǽnsian *si vis, pōtes me mundāre*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Mk. Bos. 1, 40: Elen. Kmbl. 1352; El. 678. Saul ne meahte his wambe geclǽnsigan *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 24; Hat. MS. 38 a, 9. Geclǽnsa oððe afeorma me *munda me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 4. Ic beó geclǽnsod *mundābor*, 50, 9: Mt. Bos. 8, 3: Mk. Bos. 1, 40, 41: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29. Geclǽnsedra *castīgātior*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 1.

ge-clǽnsung, e; *f. A cleansing, purifying;* purīfīcātio:—Æfter Iudēa geclǽnsunge *sēcundum purīfīcātiōnem Judæōrum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6.

ge-clǽsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundāre, purgāre:—Saul ne meahte his wambe geclǽsnian *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 196, 24; Cot. MS. Óðer dǽl sceal beón geclǽsnod *the other part shall be cleansed*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29, MS. Cot. v. ge-clǽnsian.

ge-clānsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse:*—Geltas geclānsa, ða ðe ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 39: 50, 112, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 112, 127. v. ge-clǽnsian.

ge-cleofian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clifian, cleofian *to cleave, adhere*] *To cleave, adhere, stick;* adhærēre:—Geþeódde oððe gecleofede on flōre sāwle mīn *adhæsit pāvimento anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 25.

ge-clibs, -cleps, -clebs, -clysp *a clamour, outcry;* clamor:—Ne wend ðū ðē on ðæs folces geclysp *turn thou not thyself to the people's cry*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7. [Cf. clypian.]

ge-cliht; *part. Collectus:*—Hand gecliht [or hand-gecliht?] *manus collecta* vel *contracta, pugnus*, Som. [Cf. *Scot.* cleik *to seize as by a hook: A.R.* clahte [*p. tense*] *seized;* clech *unguis: Mod. Engl.* clutch.]

ge-clungen *dried up, shrivelled;* contractus, *pp. of* geclingan:—Hý beóþ cealde geclungne *they are shrivelled with cold*, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226.

ge-clūtod; *adj.* [clūt *a patch*] CLOUTED, *patched, nailed;* consutus, clavatus:—Geclūtode bytta *patched bottles* [A. V. *wine bottles old, and rent, and bound up*], Jos. 9, 5. Gesceód mid geclūdedum scōn *shod with clouted shoes*, Dial. 1, 4.

ge-clypian, -clipian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clypian, clipian *to call*] *To call, call upon, invoke;* vōcāre, invŏcāre:—He his naman geclipode *invŏcāvit nōmen ejus*, Gen. 12, 8. Manega synt geclypede *multi sunt vŏcāti*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. [*Still retained in* y-clept.]

ge-cnǽwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware, acknowledging;* cognoscens, conscius:—Se synfulla stōd feorran, gecnǽwe his misdǽda *the sinful stood afar off, conscious of his misdeeds*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 27. Se cwellere bæd forgifenysse, gecnǽwe his mānes *the murderer prayed for forgiveness, acknowledging his crime*, 510, 20. We sind gecnǽwe ðæt . . . *we are aware that* . . . , 378, 9. Hīg ealle wǽron ðæs gecnǽwe *omnes testimonium illi dabant*, Lk. Bos. 4, 22.

ge-cnāwan; ic -cnāwe, ðū -cnāwest, -cnǽwst, he -cnāweþ, -cnǽwþ, *pl.* -cnāwaþ; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know, perceive, understand, recognise;* noscere, agnoscere, sentire, cognoscere:—Ne meahton [meahtan MS.] ða ðæs fugles flyht gecnāwan *they might not know the bird's flight*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 46; Met. 12, 23; Beo. Th. 4101; B. 2047. Ðonne ðæt gecnāweþ flāh feónd gemāh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 17; Wal. 38. Heonon-forþ ge hyne gecnāwaþ *henceforth ye shall know him*, Jn. Bos. 14, 7. He ðæt gecneów *he knew that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 22; Gū. 930: Mk. Bos. 14, 69. Ðā he ða lāc gecneów *qui agnitis muneribus*, Gen. 38, 26. Ðæt ðū gecnāwe ðæt ðis is sōþ *that thou may know that this is true*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 27; Jul. 356. Hí hine gecneówon *cognoverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 6, 54. Gif mīn fæder me handlaþ and me gecnǽwþ *if my father handleth me and knows me*, Gen. 27, 12. Ic ðæt gecneów *I perceived that*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 269, 1; Jul. 443. Ge māgon sōþ gecnāwan *ye may know the truth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3115; An. 1560: 3032; An. 1519: Elen. Kmbl. 1413; El. 708. Ðæt geðeóde ðe we ealle gecnāwan mægen *the language that we can all understand*, Past. Swt. 6, 8. Ic hafu gecnāwen ðæt ðū Hǽlend eart middangeardes *I have perceived that thou art the Saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1613; El. 808. Ðū miht ða sōðan gesǽlþa gecnāwan *thou mayest recognise the true goods*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 32; 80, 2.

ge-cnedan; *p.* -cnæd, *pl.* -cnǽdon; *pp.* -cneden *To mix, mingle, spread, knead;* depsere:—Gecned nū hrædlīce þrī sestras smedeman *depse nunc tres mensuras similaginis*, Gen. 18, 6. Gecned hine mid meocle *knead it with milk*, Th. An. 119, 5. Óððæt sie gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21. Gecneden sealf *cataplasma*, Cot. 209.

ge-cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* intentus, sollers:—Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebēda gecneord and geornfull *ērat orātiōnum devōtiōni sollertissīme intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34.

ge-cneordlǽcan *to study, be diligent*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 432. v. cneordlǽcan.

ge-cneordlīc; *adj. Diligent:*—Swilce hí swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid gecneordlīcere ţeolunge *as if they had laboured in the cultivation of the vineyard with diligent tilling*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33.

ge-cneordlīce; *adv. Diligently;* studiose:—Ða ðe woldon. woruldwisdom gecneordlīce leornian *those who wished diligently to learn philosophy*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27.

ge-cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cneordnys *diligence*] *Diligence, study, an invention;* dīligentia, stūdium, adinventio:—Gecneordnysse *stūdium*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8. Gremedon hine on gecneordnyssum his *irritāvērunt eum in adinventiōnibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28.

ge-cneórednis, se; *f. Genealogy;* genealogia, Hpt. Gl. 552.

ge-cneów *knew, perceived*, Gen. 38, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 2278; El. 1140; *p. of* ge-cnāwan.

ge-cneówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [cneówian *to kneel*] *To bend the knee, kneel;* genuflectĕre:—He on dīglum stōwum gecneówige gelōme *let him frequently kneel in secret places*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 282, 30.

ge-cnocian *to beat, pound*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6, MS. B. v. ge-cnucian.

ge-cnoden *given, dedicated*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 63; Met. 1, 32. v. cnōdan.

ge-cnucian, -cnocian; *p.* ode, ede, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ud [cnucian *to beat*] *To beat, pound;* tundĕre, pertundĕre:—Gecnuca hý mid swīnenum gōre *pound it with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Mid gecnucedum [MS. gecnucedon] ele *ōleo tūso*, Ex. 29, 40. Genim ða wyrte gecnucude [gecnocode MS. B.] *take the herb pounded*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6.

ge-cnycc, es; *n. A bond;* nexus:—Gicnyccum *nexibus*, Rtl. 59, 13; 66, 25. v. gecnyttan.

ge-cnyrdlæcan *to study*. v. cneordlæcan.

ge-cnyssan, -cnysan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [cnyssan *to press, trouble*] *To press, trouble, strike, beat, overcome;* prĕmĕre, trībŭlāre, pulsāre, icĕre;—Unsōþfæstne wer yfel gecnysseþ *vīrum injustum māla cāpient*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gecnyssed *ictus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 55. Wurdon Rōmāne gecnysede *the Romans were overcome*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 19.

ge-cnyttan, -cnyhtan; *p.* -cnytte; *pp.* -cnytted, -cnytt, -cnyt [cnyttan *to tie*] *To tie* or *fasten to, to annex;* adnectĕre, alligāre:—Gecnyttan

adnectĕre, Cot. 4. Bende gicnyhtest *vinculo nexius ti*, Rtl. 108, 21. Betere him ys đæt ân cwyrnstân sî to hys swyran gecnytt *expĕdit ei ut suspendātur mŏla asĭnāria in collo ejus*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Gecnyt, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. Gicnyht, Rtl. 109, 41; Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. [*Laym.* i-cnutten; *p. pl. knotted.*]

ge-cǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cool, refresh, revive;* refrigerare:—Forlētaþ me đæt ic sie gecǽled ærđon ic gewîte *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam abeam*, Ps. Surt. 38, 14. v. cǽlan, calan.

ge-cope; *adj. Fit, proper;* congruus, opportūnus:—We sculon geleornian đæt we gecope tîd [MS. tiid] arēdigen *we must learn to arrange a proper time*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 277, 1; Hat. MS. 51 b, 8. Hwæt him gecopust sié *what is most fit for them*, 13, 2; Swt. 77, 26; Hat. MS. 17 a, 1; Swt. 275, 18.

ge-coplîce; *adv Fitly, well, readily;* apte, congrue:—Ic geó hwîlum gecoplîce funde *I formerly readily invented*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

ge-copsende; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compĕdītus:—Đæt he gehērde geomrunga gecopsendra ođđe gefōtcypstra *ut audīret gĕmĭtus compĕdītōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21.

ge-coren; *pp. of* geceōsan *Chosen, choice, fit, good, beloved, dear:*—Mîn gecorena *dilectus meus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 18. Đone gicoren *Christum*, Rtl. 4, 36; 82, 36. Đe gecorena *Messias*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 25. Gecoren is to rîc godes *aptus est regno dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 62. Đû gecorene *optime*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 3; 8, 15. Sanctus Iohannes eallum Godes hâlgum is gecorenra *St. John is more beloved than all God's saints*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 26. Đa gecorenistan dune *the goodliest mountain*, Deut. 3, 25.

ge-corenes, -corennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [corenes *an election*] *An election, choice, choiceness, goodness;* electio, electus, probĭtas:—Seó gecorennys stent on Godes fōresceáwunge *the election stands in God's providence*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 25. Ne ic on heora gecorenesse becume ǽfre *non comminābor cum electis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 140, 6. Đe gelŷfedre yldo wǽron ođđe on gecorenesse heora þeáwa māran and beteran wǽron *quæ vel ætāte provectæ vel probĭtāte ĕrant mōrum insignĭōres*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: Mk. Skt. p. 2, 1.

ge-corenlîc; *adj. Choice, elegant;* ellĕgans, Cot. 74.

ge-corenlîce; *adv. Choicely, elegantly;* ellĕganter, Cot. 77.

ge-corenscipe, es; *m. Election, excellence;* electio, excellentia:—Gecorenscip *electio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: Rtl. 2, 27. Gicorenscipe *excellentia*, Rtl. 54, 21.

ge-corônian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown:*—Đû us gecorônadest *coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13.

ge-cosped; *part. p.* [cosp *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compĕdītus:—Drihten tolŷsþ gecospede ođđe đa gefōtcypstan *Dŏmĭnus soluit compĕdītos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-cost; *adj.* [cost *tried*] *Tried, proved, chosen;* probātus:—Til mon, tiles and tomes meares, cûþes and gecostes *a good man has care for a good and tame horse, known and tried*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 14; Gn. Ex. 143. Heápe gecoste *with a chosen company*, Elen. Kmbl. 538; El. 269. Swyrd ecgum gecoste *swords tried in their edges*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Đa đe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probāta sunt argento*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Đæt sind đa gecostan cempan *these are the proved champions*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 21; Gû. 62. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-kusts; *f. trial, test: O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved.*] v. gecostian.

ge-costian, -costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [costian *to tempt*] *To tempt, try, prove;* tentāre, probāre:—He gecostaþ wildeóra worn *it tryeth the multitude of beasts*, Salm. Kmbl. 610; Sal. 304. Ne eart đû clǽne gecostad *thou art not thoroughly proved*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 36; Gû. 552: 40 b; Th. 134, 13; Gû. 507. [*O. Sax.* gi-kostôn: *O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved, tried.*]

ge-costnes, -ness, e; *f.* [costnes *a temptation*] *A temptation, trial, proving;* probātio:—Se wæs of dæghwamlîcre gecostnesse đæs mynstres becom to âncerlîfe *qui de monastērii probātiōne ad heremitĭcam pervĕnĕrat vitam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 42.

ge-costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To try;* tentare:—Gecostna me *tenta me*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. He wæs fram Satane gecostnod *tentabatur a Satane*, Mk. Bos. 1, 13.

ge-costung, e; *f. Tribulation, trial;* tribulatio, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-crǽftan; *p.* -crǽfte; *pp.* -crǽfted, crǽft [crǽftan *to build;* crǽft *art*] *To contrive, build;* molīri, machināri:—Ic gecrǽfte, đæt se cempa ongon Waldend wundian *I contrived that the soldier did wound the Lord*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 30; Jul. 290. Đæt Godes tempel wæs wundorlîce gecrǽft *the temple of God was wonderfully contrived*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 29.

ge-crǽftgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [crǽft **I.** *power, strength*] *To strengthen, make powerful;* firmare, roborare:—Đa rîcu of nânes mannes mihtum gecrǽftgade ne wurdon *the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of any man*. Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 2.

ge-crâwan *to crow:*—Hona gesang ŧ gecrâwæ *gallus cantavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 74.

ge-crincan; *p.* -cranc, *pl.* -cruncon; *pp.* -cruncen *To yield, fall;* occumbere, ruere:—He under rande gecranc *he fell beneath his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209: Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250: 141, 19; By. 324. v. crincan.

ge-cringan; *p.* -crang, -cron'g, *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To sink, fall, die;* occumbere, mori:—Heó on flet gecrong *on the ground she sank*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568: 5003; B. 2505: 2679; B. 1337: Apstls. Kmbl. 120; Ap. 60: Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 30; Ruin 32. Gârulf gecrang *Garulf fell*, Fins. Th. 63; Fin. 31: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 9; Wand 79. Stîđmôd gecrang *firm of mind he died*, Apstls. Kmbl. 144; Ap. 72. v. cringan.

ge-cristnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cristnian *to christianize*] *To christianize, catechize;* catechīzāre:—He đone cyning gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæþe aþwōgh mid his þeóde *cum rex ipse catechizātus, fonte baptism, cum sua gente abluĕrētur*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 329, 13. Syđđan he gecristnad wæs *cum catechīzārētur*, 2, 14; S. 517, 27: Blickl. Homl. 211, 29: 213, 15: 215, 22. Ne môt gefullod inne mid đam gecristnedan etan *non licet baptizato cum catecumeno comedere*, Th. Lg. ii. 144, 25.

ge-croced; *adj. Croceus, coccineus,* Hpt. Gl. 528.

gecrod, es; *n. A crowd;* turba. v. hlōþ-gecrod, lind-: creódan.

ge-cuman, -cyme; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen *To come, go;* venire, ire:—Seueriana gecom to đæra hâlgena byrgenum *Severiana came to the graves of the saints*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27. Gecum to mînum þeówan Saulum *go to my servant Saul*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19. Of nânum ōđrum gecumen *come from none other*, Ælfc. T. 2, 26. Æfter meh gecyme *post me venire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 24; 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 40; 7, 27. [*Goth.* ga-kwiman: *O. H. Ger.* ka-queman.]

ge-cundelîc; *adj. Natural;* natūrālis:—Gê wēnaþ đæt gê nân gecundelîce gōd ne gesǽlþa in eów selfum nabbaþ *ye think ye have no natural good or happiness within yourselves*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 16. v. ge-cyndelîc.

ge-cunnan; *p.* -cûđe *To know:*—Huu alle bispello gie gecunnas ŧ giecunna gie mâgon [Rush. gicunniga] *quomodo omnes parabolas cognoscetis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 13. Ic đê gecûđe ǽr đan đe ic đê gesceōpe *I knew thee ere I created thee*, Ælf. Test; Swt. Rdr. 70, 433. [*Goth.* ga-kunnan *to know.*]

ge-cunnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To try, enquire, experience;* probare, explorare, experiri:—Đæt hi môstan gecunnian hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde *that they should try which of them had the swiftest horse*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: Nar. 25, 29. Đe đone wîgend aweccan dorste ođđe gecunnian, hû *who dared to awake the warrior or to enquire how...*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259. Ic hæbbe gecunnad cearselda fela *I have experienced many places of sorrow*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. v. cunnian.

gecure, gecuron *chose;* gecoren *chosen.* v. geceosan.

ge-cûþ, *known.* v. gecunnan.

ge-cwæþ, đû -cwǽde, *pl.* -cwǽdon *Said, spoke, pronounced*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 16; *p. of* ge-cweđan.

ge-cweccan:—Gecwecton đegnas his đa croppas *vellebant discipuli ejus spicas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1.

ge-cwed, -cwid, -cwyde *a word, command.* v. cwide.

ge-cweden *spoken, called, ordained*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32; *pp. of* ge-cweđan.

ge-cwednis, se; *f. Vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cwed-rǽden, ne; *f. An agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23.

ge-cwellan *to kill:*—Đa suno gecuoellas hia *filii morte adficient eos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 12. Đætte hia woere gecuelledo *ut interficerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-quelit *cruciatus.*]

ge-cwelman *to destroy.* v. ge-cwylman.

ge-cwelmbǽran *to be tortured;* extorqueri, cruciari, Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge-cwêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwêman *to please*] *To please, satisfy, propitiate;* plăcēre, satisfăcēre:—He ne mihte đâm folcum mid gifum gecwêman *he had not power to satisfy the people with rewards*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 45. Pilatus wolde đam folce gecwêmam *Pilātus vŏlens pŏpŭlo satisfăcĕre*, Mk. Bos. 15, 15. Gif đû godum ussum gecwêmest *if thou wilt propitiate our gods*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 27; Jul. 169. Đe him dǽdum gecwêmde *who pleased him by deeds*, 46 b; Th. 159, 6; Gû. 922. Sume gecwêmdon englum *some have given pleasure to angels*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 12. God, đû đe mid hreôwnisse gicuoemes ŧ gicômed biþ *Deus qui pœnitentia placaris*, Rtl. 8, 33. [*Laym.* i-quemen *to please.*]

ge-cwêmdun *pleased*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 14; Cri. 918, = ge-cwêmdon; *p. pl. of* gecwêman.

ge-cwême; *adj.* [cwême *pleasant, pleasing*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* jōcundus, grātus, plăcĭtus, complăcĭtus, acceptus:—Noe wæs Gode gecwême and gife ætfôran him gemētte *Noe invēnit grātiam coram Domĭno*, Gen. 6, 8. Seó wæs Criste gecwême *she was acceptable to Christ*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 2; Jul. 259: Elen. Kmbl. 2097; El. 1050. Gecwême sŷ him spræc mîn *jŏcundum sit ei elŏquĭum meum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 35. Forđam hyt wæs swâ gecwême beforan đê *quoniam sic fuit plăcĭtum ante te*, Mt. Bos. 11, 26: Jn. Bos. 8, 29. Đær is brâde land in heofonrîce Criste gecwêmra *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom of the grateful to Christ*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 5; Sat. 217. Gecwêmre *complăcĭtior*, Ps. Spl. 76, 7. Swâ him gecwêmast

wæs *as was most pleasing to him*, H. R. 103, 6. [*Laym, A. R.* i-queme *pleasing*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* biquāme: *Ger.* bequem.]

ge-cwêmedlîc; *adj. Well pleased;* beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwêmedlîc is Drihtne *beneplăcĭtum est Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 11. Ne ne on glywcum weres gecwêmedlîce oððe welgecwême biþ him *nec in tibiis viri beneplăcĭtum ĕrit ei*, 146, 10. v. ge-cwêmlîc.

ge-cwêmednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Satisfaction, pleasure, contentment;* beneplăcitum:—Gode to gecwêmednesse *to the pleasure of God*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 376, 38. Gode to gecwemednysse *to God's contentment*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. v. ge-cwêmnes.

ge-cwêming, e; *f. A pleasing;* beneplăcĭtum:—On gecwêminge ðînre *in beneplăcĭto tuo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 17.

ge-cwêmlîc; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased;* placitus, placatus, complacatus, congruus, beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwêmlîc *congruus*, R. Ben. interl. 43. Gecwêmlîc is Drihtne on his folce *beneplăcĭtum est Dŏmĭno pŏpŭlo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 4. In tîde gicuoemlîcum *in tempore placito*, Rtl. 19, 7; 18, 29. Gicuoemlîce *placatus*, 43, 17; 35, 43. Gicuoemlîc *complacatus*, 69, 11. Gicuæmlîc *supplex*, 166, 5.

ge-cwêmlîce; *adv. Agreeably, acceptably*:—Hû fela wîtegan under ðære ǽ Gode gecwêmlîce drohtnodon *how many prophets under the old law passed their life acceptably to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 33; 576, 4.

ge-cwêmnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing;* plăcātio, beneplăcitum:—He ne selþ Gode gecwêmnesse his *non dăbit Deo plăcātiōnem suam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 8. On gecwêmnesse folces dînes *in beneplăcito pŏpŭli tui*, 105, 4. Tîma gecwêmnysse *tempus beneplăcĭti*, Ps. Spl. 68, 16. Martha wæs geornful ðæt heó ðon Hælende to gecwêmnesse ðegnode *Martha was desirous to minister to the Saviour to his satisfaction*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 29. Gicuoemnise hæbbendo *sufficientiam habentes*, Rtl. 13, 15.

ge-cwêmsum; *adj. Illibatus*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

ge-cweðan; he -cweðeþ, -cwyþ; *p.* ic, he -cwæþ, ðû -cwǽde, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, speak, call, pronounce, agree, resolve, order;* dĭcĕre, lŏqui, profāri, pronunciāre, pangĕre, stātuĕre:—Se nǽfre nǽnig word gecweðan mihte *qui ne ūnum quĭdem sermōnum unquam profāri pŏtĕrat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 43. He ðæt word gecwæþ *he spake the word*, Elen. Kmbl. 687; El. 344: 878; El. 440: Andr. Kmbl. 1791; An. 898: 2600; An. 1301. Ðe Drihten wið eów gecwæþ *quod pĕpĭgit vobiscum Dŏmĭnus*, Deut. 9, 9. Hî ǽfre ǽlcne Deniscne cyng ûtlah of Engla lande gecwǽdon *they pronounced every Danish king an outlaw from England for ever*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 34. On ðære stôwe ðe is gecweden Creacan ford *in the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: H. R. 105, 9. Êce Drihten gecwyþ *the Lord eternal shall speak*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627. Ðû gecwǽde ðæt ðû ne alǽte dôm gedreósan *thou saidst that thou wouldst not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664. Swâ seó stefn gecwæþ *thus spake the voice*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: 203; Th. 252, 22; Dan. 582. Iulianus se câsere gecwæþ to gefeohte *the emperor Julian gave order for a battle*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 4. Swâ hit gecweden wæs *as it was agreed*, L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32: L. A. G. prm; Th. i. 152, 4. Ða deôfolgildan gecwǽdon ðæt hî woldon ðone apostol to heora hǽðenscipe geneádian *the idolaters agreed to force the apostle to their idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24; H. R. 101, 20. [*Laym.* i-queden: *Goth.* ga-kwithan *to agree: O. Sax.* gi-queðan *to speak, declare: O. H. Ger.* gi-quedan *dicere.*]

ge-cwician, -cwycian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [cwician *to quicken*] *To quicken, create;* vivifĭcāre, creāre:—Dô me æfter dînum wordum wel gecwician *vivĭfica me secundum verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. Heortan clǽne gecwica in me God *cor mundum crea in me Deus*, Ps. Surt. 50, 12. Ðæt ðû me on rihtes rǽd gecwycige *in æquĭtāte tua vivĭfica me*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. He bebeád and gecwicode synd *ipse mandāvit et creāta sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 9: 101, 19. Hî bîþ gecwicude *creābuntur*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 31. [*Goth.* ga-kwiujan *to quicken, make alive: O. H. Ger.* ki-chuuichan.]

ge-cwide, v. cwide, p. 180, col. 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ka-qhuit, ke-chuiti, *f. sententia.*]

ge-cwid-rǽdden, -cwid-rǽden, -cwyd-rǽden, -cwed-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute, conspiration;* ratio, pactorum, conventio, conspiratio:—He oferbræc heora gecwidrǽdenne *he broke through their agreement*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 57, 40. Gewordenre gecwydrǽdene *conventione facta*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1. Gecwidrædden *conspiratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 87: Wrt. Voc. 34, 19. Ðæt wæs seó gecwydrǽden *that was the agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 26.

ge-cwis *a conspiracy, consent;* conspiratio, Cot. 46: Hpt. Gl. 519. [*Goth.* ga-kwiss *consent.*]

ge-cwyd-rǽden *agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 21, 26: Mt. Bos. 20, 2. v. ge-cwidrǽden.

ge-cwylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwelman, cwylman *to torment*] *To afflict, torment, punish, destroy, kill;* pūnīre, trucīdāre, mortifĭcāre:—Nâ ðæt ân me, ac eác swylce mîne gefêran mid ânum siege he mæg gecwylman *non sŏlum me, sed etiam meos sŏcios ūno ictu pŏtĕrat mortifĭcāre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Ðæt hî gecwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucīdent rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 15. Ðæt he byþ gecwylmed *ut pūnĭētur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 13. Mid ormætre angsumnysse gecwylmed *afflicted with excessive pain*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 6.

ge-cwylmful; *adj. Pernicious;* perniciosus, Hpt. Gl. 428.

ge-cwyþ *speaks*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-cweðan.

ge-cȳgan *to call, call upon, invoke, provoke, incite*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454: Ps. Spl. 73, 19: 77, 64: 85, 4. v. ge-cîgan.

ge-cygd *strife, contention, debate;* jurgium, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. v. gecîd.

ge-cȳgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vŏcātio:—On ðam dæge ðe geneálæhte hyre gecȳgednesse of ðyssum lîfe *immĭnente die suæ vŏcātiōnis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 31. v. ge-cîgednes.

ge-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Nature;* natura:—Ðæt is of untrumnisse ðæs gecynnes *ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15.

ge-cynd, ge-cind, *acc.* ge-cynd, ge-cynde; *f. also* ge-cynd, ge-cynde, *nom. acc; gen.* -cyndes; *dat.* -cynde; *pl. nom. acc.* -cyndu, -cyndo, -cynd; *gen.* -cynda; *dat.* -cyndum; *n.* I. *nature, kind, manner, condition, gender;* natura, indoles, ingenium, proprietas, modus, qualitas, conditio, genus:—For his âgenre gecynde *from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. On swîðe lytlon hæfþ seó gecynd genôg *with very little nature has enough*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Is siô þridde gecynd betere *the third nature is better*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 373; Met. 20, 187. On ða beteran gecynd *into the better nature*, Andr. Kmbl. 1176; An. 588. Hû his gecynde biþ *what its nature* [*sex*] *is*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 8; Ph. 356. Wæstma gecyndu *kinds of fruits*, 33 a; Th. 104, 30; Gû. 15. Cristes gecyndo *the natures of Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 819; Sal. 409. On feówer gecynd *in four kinds*, 996; Sal. 499. Æfter gecynde *de genere*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27. II. *generation, nakedness;* generatio, natales, partes, genitales, verenda:—Ðurh clǽne gecynd *by pure generation*, Hy. 9, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 11: 9, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 52. Beheledon heora fæderes gecynd *operuerunt verenda patris sui*, Gen. 9, 23. III. *offspring;* proles:—Hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* kind: *O. H. Ger.* kint: *Ger.* kind.]

ge-cynd-bôc, e; *f. Genesis*:—Seó bôc ys gehâten Genesis ðæt ys gecyndbôc *the book is called Genesis, that is the book of generation*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 33.

ge-cynde; *adj.* [cynde *natural*] *Natural, innate, inborn, genial;* natūrālis, innātus, ingĕnītus, ingĕnuus:—Gif se weorþscipe ðam wêlan gecynde wǽre *if dignity were natural to wealth*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 25. Swâ him gecynde wæs *as was natural to him*, Beo. Th. 5386; B. 2690: Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 12. Gecynde riht *jus naturāle*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 90; Wrt. Voc. 20, 31. Gefrægn ic hebrêos in Hierusalem cyningdôm habban, swâ him gecynde wæs *I have heard that the Hebrews had kingly sway in Jerusalem, as was natural to them*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 8; Dan. 3. Þurh gecyndne cræft *through natural virtue*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 9; Edg. 35. Cêne men gecynde rîce *bold men* [*have*] *inborn sway*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 3; Gn. Ex. 59. Hæfdan him gecynde cyningas twegen *they had two kings of their own race*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 11; Met. 1, 6.

ge-cyndelîc; *adj.* [cyndelîc *natural*] *Natural, according to nature;* natūrālis:—Hit is gecyndelîc ðæt ealle eorþlîce lîchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mônan, ðonne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 7. Gecyndelîce dohtor *filia natūrālis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 21. Gecyndelîces gôdes *of natural good*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Hî nân gecyndelîc gôd on him selfum nabbaþ *they have no natural good in themselves*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 30: 27, 4; Fox 100, 18. Ne forlêton hî nô ðæt gecyndelîce gôd *they would not lose the natural good*, 27, 3; Fox 100, 6.

ge-cyndelîce; *adv. Naturally;* natūrālĭter:—Ealle gesceafta gecyndelîce fundiaþ to cumanne to gôde *all creatures naturally desire to come to good*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 15.

gecynde-spræc, e; *f. A natural speech, an idiom;* proprietas linguæ, idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41.

ge-cynd-lim, es; *n. A birth-limb, womb;* vulva:—Gecyndlim ontȳnende *vulvam aperiens*, Lk. Bos. 2, 23: Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cyndnys, -nyss, e; *f. A nation;* nātio:—Gecyndnys bearna dînra ic ascunode *nātiōnem filiōrum tuōrum reprobāvi*, Ps. Spl. 72, 15.

ge-cȳpan, -cêpan; *p.* -cȳpte; *pp.* -cȳpt [cȳpan *to sell*] *To buy, purchase;* ĕmĕre:—Wyrsan wîgfrecan gecȳpan *to buy a worse warrior*, Beo. Th. 4986; B. 2496. Ðæt ic ðê gecȳpte *which I bought for thee*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 11; Cri. 1472.

ge-cȳpe; *adj. For sale*:—Ðǽr wǽron gecȳpe hryðeru *there were oxen for sale*, Homl. Th. i. 402, 17.

ge-cypsed; *part. p. Fettered;* compĕdītus:—Ingâ on gesyhþe ðîne geómrunga gecypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gĕmĭtus compĕdītōrum*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. Driht tolýseþ gecypsede *Dŏminus solvit compĕdītos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6.

ge-cyrnlad; *adj. Having kernels*:—Gecyrnlade appla *pomegranates*, Hpt. Gl. 496.

ge-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to turn, convert;* vertere, convertere:—We sceolan ðа wundor gecyrran on sôdfæstnesse geleáfan *we must apply those wonders to the belief in the truth*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Ic gecyrre feónd mînne *converto inimicum meum*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Manega israhela bearna he gecyrþ to drihtne *multos filiorum israel convertet ad dominum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 16. Gif hê ðæt Cristene folc mid lufan ne mehton gecyrron *if they could not by love convert Christian people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 22. Ðîne heortan to rǽde gecyr *turn thy heart to counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27: Ps. Th. 114, 7; 84, 5. Heora lîf he hæfþ to gefeán gecyrred *their life he hath turned to joy*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 24; 57, 30; 59, 13. II. *to turn* [*one's self*], *go, return;* verti, reverti, ire:—Ic wille ðæt he libbe and to Gode gecyrran *I will that he live and turn to God*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 34; 101, 15. Gecyrraþ to me ðonne gecyrre ic to eów. He ðonne gecyrde to us *turn to me then will I turn to you. He turned to us then*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 1. Ðû ne gecyr from ðînre ðeówene *turn not from thy servant*, 89, 12: Ps. Th. 58, 14: Andr. Kmbl. 2158; An. 1080. Hî symle sculon ðone ylcan ryne eft gecyrran *they ever must go again the same course*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 74; Met. 11, 37. Ðâ gecyrdon ða twâ and hund-seofontig *reversi sunt septuaginta duo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Hwænne hê sŷ fram gyftum gecyrred *quando revertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 36.

ge-cyrred-nes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, conversion*:—Æfter his gecyrrednysse, Gregorius þênode þearfum *after his conversion Gregory ministered to the poor*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 35. v. acyrrednes.

ge-cyrring, e; *f. Converting, changing;* conversio, C. R. Ben. 62: Ps. Spl. T. 9, 3.

ge-cyspyd *fettered*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. v. cyspan.

ge-cyssan; *p.* -cyste; *pp.* -cyssed [cyssan *to kiss*] *To kiss;* oscŭlări:—Gecyste cyning þegn betstan *the king kissed the best of thanes*, Beo. Th. 3744; B. 1870. Gecyste foet his *osculabatur pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38.

ge-cŷð, -cŷðð, e; *f. A country, native country;* patria, natale solum:—On hiora âgenre gecŷþþe *in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1. v. cŷð.

ge-cŷðan; *p.* -cŷðde, -cŷdde; *pp.* -cŷðed, -cŷd. I. *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce, inform;* nuntiare, annuntiare, referre, effari, monere:—Ða andsware gecŷdan *to make known the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354: 4638; B. 2324: Ps. Spl. 101, 24. Gecŷð *make known*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 4; Gû. 1155. Sôþ gecŷðan *to tell the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1173; El. 588. Se ðæt orleg-weorc ðam ebriscan eorle gecŷðde *who announced that fatal work to the Hebrew leader*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 4; Gen. 2021: Andr. Kmbl. 1568; An. 785: 1718; An. 861. Swâ hie gecŷðde wǽron *as they were informed*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 9; Dan. 433. Him wæs gecŷðed *nuntiatum est illi*, Lk. Bos. 8, 20. Ðâ wearþ hit Constantine gecŷd *it was told to Constantine*, H. R. 3, 11. II. *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confirm, testify, prove;* declarare, revelare, edocere, manifestare, monstrare, perhibere, testari, probare:—Ðæt wille ic gecŷðan, ðæt ða rîcu of nânes mannes mihtum swâ gecræftgade ne wurdon *that will I declare, that the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of man*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 1. God wolde gecŷðan hwylcre geearnunge se hâlga wer wǽre *Deus qualis meriti vir fuerit demonstrare voluit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 8; H. R. 15, 31. Se inlîca dêma mannum gecŷdde *internus arbiter edocuit*, 3, 15; S. 541, 19. He gecŷðeþ ðê wisdômes gife *he will shew thee the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 595. Swâ ðû hyldo wið me gecŷðdest *as thou hast manifested grace to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Ðæt ðîne leóde gecŷddon *that thy people shewed*, Salm. Kmbl. 654; Sal. 326. Wundor wæs gecŷðed *the miracle was manifested*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 6; Dan. 653: 212; Th. 263, 11: Dan. 760. Gecŷðan mid âþe *to prove* or *declare on oath*, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 17; Th. i. 114, 2: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5. Tree of wæstm his gecŷðed biþ *arbor fructu suo cognoscitur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. III. *to make celebrated, renowned, famed;* notum facere, inclytum reddere:—Cyning cystum gecŷðed *the king for virtues famed*, Beo. Th. 1850; B. 923: 530; B. 262: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 3; Gû. 553. [*O. Sax.* gi-kûðian: *O. H. Ger.* ga-chundan.] v. cŷðan, cûð.

ge-cŷðelîc; *adj. Manifest, made known;* manifestatus, Alb. resp. 10. v. cŷðlîc.

ge-cŷðig; *adj. Knowing, cognizant*:—Gicŷðig *cognitor*, Rtl. 41, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* kundig *acquainted with.*]

ge-cŷðnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Testimony, testament, manifestation;* testimonium, testamentum:—Manega sǽdon leáse gecŷðnysse *multi testimonium falsum dicebant*, Mk. Bos. 14, 56. Ðes calic is niwe gecŷðnes on mînum blôde *hic est calix novum testamentum in sanguine meo*, Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Ps. Spl. 49, 6, 17. Drihten, ðîne gecŷðnessa sindon swîðe geleáflîce *Lord, thy testimonies are very faithful*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 14. Seó ealde gecŷðnis *the Old Testament*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 14. Nû neálǽceþ ægðer ge ðîn onwrigennes ge uncer gecŷðnes *now approaches both the discovery of thee* [*as false*] *and the manifestation of us two* [*as true*], Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. v. cŷðnes.

ged, gedd, es; *n. A song, proverb, poem*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. Gedd *proverbium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 6; 16, 25. v. gid.

ge-dæftan; *p.* -dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To put in order, make ready, prepare*:—Ða ðe mid ðâm [treowum] Cristes weig gedæfton *those who with the* [*trees*] *prepared Christ's way*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 34. He eów betǽcþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis ostendet cenaculum magnum stratum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 12: Mk. Bos. 14, 15. v. dæftan.

ge-dæfte; *adj. Mild, gentle, meek*:—Ðîn cyning cymþ to ðê, gedæfte *rex tuus venit tibi, mansuetus*, Mt. Bos. 21, 5. [Cf. *Orm.* daffte *humble, quiet.*] The later sense of 'daft' *foolish, stupid*, may be compared with the slang sense of 'soft.'

ge-dæftlîce, -dæftelîce, -deftlîce; *adv. Fitly, seasonably;* opportûne, commôde:—Ic ðê beóde ðæt ðû stande on ðissum wordum, and hie lǽre ægðer ge gedæftlîce ge ungedæftlîce *I charge thee to abide by these words, and teach them both seasonably and unseasonably*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 96, 15; Hat. MS. 20 a, 21. Gedæftelîce *seasonably*, 15, 6; Swt. 96, 17; Hat. MS. 20 a, 22.

ge-dælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To divide, part, impart, separate, distribute, share, partake*:—Seoððan se lîchoma and se gâst gedǽlde beóþ *after the body and the spirit shall be separated*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ic gedǽle bâ Sicimam et convallem, ða ǽr samod wǽron *dividam Sichimam et convallem*, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Hine gedǽlaþ *dividet eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 51. He sceole wiþ ðæm lîchomon hine gedǽlon *he must separate himself from the body*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 21. He hine wiþ ðas world gedǽleþ *he separates himself from the world*, 125, 11; 21, 26: Exon. 10 b; Th. 102, 6; Cri. 1668: Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422: Exon. Th. 115, 32; Gû. 198. Ne mæg mîn lîchoma wiþ deáþ ge-dǽlan *my body cannot separate* [*itself*] *from* [i. e. *avoid*] *death*, Exon. Th. 124, 25; Gû. 343; 146, 19; Gû. 712. Gedaelde woeron ł todǽldon woedo mîno *partiti sunt vestimenta mea*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Gif he ǽr nele ðone sélestan dǽl Gode gedǽlan *if he will not before give the best part to God*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. Ðæt we gedǽlan ðone teóþan dǽl *that we distribute the tenth part*, 39, 19. Gedǽled ðearfendum mannum *given to the poor*, 69, 8; 75, 23; Beo. Th. 143; B. 71: Exon. Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78: Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Sceolde he worc ðæs gewinnes gedǽlan *he should get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. [*Goth.* ga-dailjan: *O. Sax.* gi-dêlian: *O. H. Ger.* ki-teilan *to divide, impart, distribute.*]

ge-dǽledlîce; *adv. Apart, separately:* separatim, Cot. 201.

ge-dæman *to obstruct, dam;* obstruere, Serm. Creat.

ge-dærsted; *part.* [dærst *leaven*] *Leavened, fermented;* fermentatus:—Gedærsted is all *fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 33. Ôþ-ðæt sié gedærsted oððe gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21.

ge-dafen; *part.* [dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, suitable;* dĕcens, congruus, convĕniens:—Gif ðê gedafen þince *if it seem becoming to thee*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. This points to a verb 'ge-dafan,' corresponding to the Gothic 'gadaban;' *convenire, decere.* [Cf. gedafenian.]

ge-dafenian, -dafnian, -dæfnia; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be becoming* or *fit, to behove;* decere, convĕnīre: chiefly used impersonally, *it behoves, it is becoming* or *fit, ought;* dĕcet, oportet:—Ic axige hwæðer hit mihte gedafnian Abrahame *I will ask whether it was becoming to Abraham*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 47. Lâreówum gedafenaþ ðæt hî mid wîsdômes sealte geleáffulra manna môd sylton *it befits teachers that they salt the minds of believing men with the salt of wisdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 16: L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32. Me gedæfnaþ *me oportet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Ðê gedæfneþ *te oportet*, 3, 7. Ðê gedafenaþ *te dĕcet*, Ps. Th. 64, 1: 92, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 633; An. 317. Me gedafenaþ ôðrum ceastrum Godes rîce bodian *aliis civitātĭbus oportet me evangelizāre regnum Dei*, Lk. Bos. 4, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Gedafenode *dĕcuit*, 33; Som. 37, 21: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 11. Hit gedafnode ðæt se Ælmihtiga ǽrest ðæt hwîlendlîce leóht geworhte *it was becoming that the Almighty first created the temporary light*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: 21, 39. Gedæfnad is ûs *decet nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15.

ge-dafenigendlîce; *adv. Consequently;* consequenter, Scint. 11.

ge-dafenlîc, -dæfenlîc; *adj.* [ge-dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, decent, convenient, agreeable;* dĕcens, congruus, convĕniens, hăbilis:—Ðæt is gedafenlîc ðæt ðû Dryhtnes word on hyge healde *it is fit that thou shouldst keep in mind the word of the Lord*, Elen. Kmbl. 2333; El. 1168: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 42; Met. 31, 21: Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 43. Hit gedafenlîc is ðæt his reáf ne beó hôrig *it is becoming that his vestment be not dirty*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 20. Gedafenlîc þeódnes [MS. seodnys] *hăbilis conjunctio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 118; Wrt. Voc. 54, 60. Us dæg endebyrdnysse mid gedafenlîcre cymþ *nōbis dies ordĭne congruo vĕnit*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 3. Nis nâ gedafenlîc ðæt ðes man âna beó *it is not fitting that this man be alone*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 17. Uæs gedæfenlîc [gidæfendlic, Rush.] *oportebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

ge-dafenlîce; *adv. Fitly, properly, justly;* dĕcenter, convenienter,

juste:—God gewræc swíðe gedafenlíce on ðam árleásan men his árleáse geþoht *God very justly avenged his wicked thought on this wicked man*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 33.

ge-dafenlícnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Decency, convenience, an opportunity;* dĕcentia, convĕnientia, opportūnĭtas:—Eton mid gedafenlícnysse *juxta convĕnientiam comĕdāmus*, Bd. Whelc. 228, 43. On gedafenlícnessum *in opportūnĭtātĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10: second 9, 1.

ge-dafílc; *adj. Convenient, fitting;* conveniens, congruus, Hpt. Gl. 415.

ge-dafniendlíc; *adj. Suitable*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 497.

ge-dǽl, es; *n. A division, separation, parting, distribution;* dīvīsio, sepărātio, dīvortium, distrĭbūtio:—Ðé is gedǽl witod líces and sáwle *a separation of body and soul is decreed to thee*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 19; Gen. 930: Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Ic uncres gedáles onbád earfoþlíce *I awaited our parting in sorrow*, Soul Kmbl. 74; Seel. 37: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Se hæfde heortan unhneáweste hringa gedáles *he had the most liberal heart in the distribution of rings*, Scŏp Th. 148; Wíd. 73. Æfter ðæs líchoman gedále and ðære sáwle *after the separation of the body and soul*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 12. Ðú ondrǽtst ðé on ðam gedále *thou fearest to distribute*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 25. Se todǽlde sǽ reáde on gedǽl *qui dīvīsit mare rubrum in dīvīsiōnes*, Ps. Spl. 135, 13. [Cf. *O. Eng. Homl.* elmes i-dal *almsgiving*.] DER. deáþ-, ealdor-, feorh-, friþ-, gást-, híw-, líf-, nýd-, sáwel-, ðeóden-, woruld-gedǽl.

ge-dǽl-land, -dæl-land, es; *n. Partible land, land belonging to several proprietors;* sepărābĭlis terra:—Gif ceorlas gærstún hæbben gemǽnne, oððe gedálland to týnanne *if churls have a common meadow or partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. v. note. Híd gedǽllandes, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 6, 11.

geddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing;* cantare:—Ðá ongan he geddian *then began he to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, note 25. Se scŏp geddode *the poet sang*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. v. giddian.

geddung, giddung, e; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle;* similitudo, parabola:—In geddungum *in parabolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 10. Geddung *parabola*, 18, 9; 19, 11. Geddung ł onlícnis *similitudo*, 13, 6. v. gidding.

ge-deágod *dyed, coloured.* DER. twi-gedeágod. v. deágian.

ge-deápian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To deepen, become deep* [?]:—Gideŏpadon niólnisso *preruperunt abyssi*, Rtl. 81, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-diupjan *to deepen, dig deeply.*]

ge-deáðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To kill;* mortificare:—Gedeáða ðú *mortifica*, Rtl. 48, 14. v. ge-dēðan.

ge-deccan; *imp.* -dec. [deccan *to cover*] *To cover;* tĕgĕre:—Gedec ánne clǽþ ðǽr mid *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 3. Gedeced mid wyrtum *covered with spices*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. v. Leo 607, 39. v. ge-þeccan.

GE-DĒFE, -doefe; *comp.* -ra; *superl.* -est, -ust; *adj. Becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, gentle, kind, benevolent;* congruus, convĕniens, dĕcens, opportūnus, hŏnestus, quiētus, mansuētus, bĕnignus:—Swá hit gedéfe wæs *as it was fit*, Beo. Th. 3345; B. 1670: Ps. Th. 60, 6: 117, 13. Ne biþ ðæt gedéfe deáþ *that is not a seemly death*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 26; Gn. Ex. 117. Beóþ gē gedoefe *estote vos perfecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 48. Noe wæs dómfæst and gedéfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 34; Gū. 551: Beo. Th. 2458; B. 1227. Gedéfe is dín milde mód *bĕnigna est misĕrĭcordia tua*, Ps. Th. 68, 16. Gedéfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Eart ðú on lifigendra lande se gedéfa dǽl *tu es portio mea in terra viventium*, 141, 5. On tíde gedéfre *in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Spl. C. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 3. Þurh gedéfne dóm *with fitting judgment*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 26; Gū. 582: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Dō gedéfe mid me. Drihten, tácen *fac mecum, Dŏmĭne, signum in bŏno*, Ps. Th. 85, 16. Ða synd líðe and gedéfe *they are meek and gentle*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 20. Sýn hí adilgad of gedéfra eác ðæra lifigendra leófra bócum *deleantur de libro viventium*, Ps. Th. 68, 29. Wuna mid us ðæt ðú us gedéfra gedó *stop with us to improve us*, St. And. 24, 8. Deórust and gedéfust *dearest and fittest*, 102, 16. Ealra démena ðam gedéfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 4; Sch. 58. [*Goth.* ga-dōbs *fitting.*] DER. lǽr-gedéfe.

ge-défe; *adv. Becomingly, decently;* dĕcenter:—Ic eom on dínum dómum gedéfe glæd *jūdĭcia tua jūcunda*, Ps. Th. 118, 39: 124, 4.

ge-défelíc; *adj. Fit, becoming, decent, honest;* honestus:—Ðǽr syndon gedéfelíce menn *sunt ibi homines honesti*, Nar. 37, 32.

ge-défelíce; *adv. Becomingly, fitly, decently, properly;* dĕcenter, opportūne:—Sóna ðæs ðe gehálgod wæs, ða dyde mon his líchoman in, and oń ðære cyricean norþ-portice gedéfelíce wæs bebyriged *mox vĕro ut dedĭcāta est, intro inlātum, et in portĭcu illĭus aquilōnālis dĕcenter sepultum est*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 34. He symle gedéfelíce æftercwæþ *he always repeated* [*them*] *properly*, 5, 2; S. 615, 15.

ge-defen; *part. Fit, proper, due;* dēbĭtus:—Gedefen *dēbĭtus*, Cot. 61: Th. An. 101, 10. To forþspównesse gedefenre heánesse *ad profectum dēbĭti culmĭnis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17. v. gedafen.

ge-defenlíc; *adj. Fit, proper, due;* dēbĭtus:—Mid gedefenlícre ege *dēbĭto cum tĭmōre*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 28. v. gedafenlíc.

ge-défnes, -ness, e; *f. Quietness, mildness, gentleness;* mansuētūdo:—Oferbecymþ gedéfnes *sŭpervĕnit mansuētūdo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ge-deftlice; *adv. Fitly, moderately;* dĕcenter:—Gif ðú wile hál beón, drinc ðé gedeftlice *if thou wilt be healthy, drink in moderation*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. v. ge-dæftlíce.

ge-dégan, ge-dégean *to pass through, escape;* pertransīre:—Oft úre sáwl swýðe frécne hlimman gedégde hlúdes wæteres; wéne ic forðon ðæt heó wel mǽge ðæt swýðre mægen sáwel usser wæteres wénan ðæs wel gedégean *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra; forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Gif he wille sylf Godes dómas gedégan *if he himself wish to be uncondemned*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 12. v. gedígan.

ge-dégled *hidden;* absconditus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2. v. ge-díglian.

ge-delf, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging, a trench;* fossio, fossa:—Mid gedelfe *by digging*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 12. He lét delfon an mycel gedelf *he had a great trench dug*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 58, 5.

ge-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* dolfen *To dig, delve;* fodere, effodere:—Wæs ðǽr sum hláw ðone men gedulfon *there was a mound which men had dug*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ðé wearþ helle seáþ niðer gedolfen *the pit of hell was dug beneath for thee*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423.

ge-déman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deem, judge, determine, ordain, decree, doom, condemn;* jūdĭcāre, decernĕre, sancīre, condemnāre:—He wile gedéman dǽda gehwylce *he will judge each deed*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 13; Cri. 525. Ðæt he ǽghwelcne on riht gedémeþ *that he judge every one righteously*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30: Ps. Th. 57, 10. He gedémde úrne Drihten to deáþe *he condemned our Lord to death*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 42. Gedémdon [MS. gedémden] *sanxērunt*, Mone B. 1940. Se ðe undóm gedéme *he who shall doom unjust doom*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 7. Swá gedémed is *as is ordained*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 26; Ph. 147. He gedémed hæfde ðæt Ceólwulf æfter him cyning wǽre *successōrem fore Ceoluulfum decrēvisset*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 1: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 11; Dan. 245. Fýnd syndon eówere gedémed to deáþe *your enemies are condemned to death*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 196. [*Goth.* ga-dómjan.]

ge-deóful-geld *idolatry.* v. deófolgeld.

ge-deorf, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation;* lăbor, trībŭlātio:—Micel gedeorf ys hit *magnus lăbor est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 5, 7. Byþ mycel gedeorf *ĕrit trībŭlātio magna*, Mt. Bos. 24, 21. Hæfst ðú ǽnig gedeorf *hăbestu ălĭquem lăbōrem?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 9. For his micclum gedeorfum *for his great labours*, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 3: 82, 33.

ge-deorfan; *p.* -dearf, *pl.* -durfon; *pp.* -dorfen *To labour:*—Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. *In* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 3, Heora scipa gedurfon L and C *perhaps we should read* gedufon *sank*, cf. 85, 38, gedeáf [gedráf], *and* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24, Ðá gedufon hí ealle and adruncon. [*A. R.* i-dorven; *pp. grieved, injured.*]

ge-deorfleás; *adj.* This word in Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 73 is explained *nil prosperum.* The natural meaning would be *without labour, trouble*, which hardly agrees with that given above. Leo 230, 38, to connect the two, suggests the meaning *without effort*, so *without result, success.*

ge-deorfnys, -nyss, e; *f. Trouble, tribulation;* trībŭlātio:—God is úre fultum on gedeorfnyssum oððe on gedréfednyssum *Deus est noster adjūtor in trībŭlātiōnĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 2.

ge-deorfsum; *adj. Troublesome, grievous;* mŏlestus, grăvis:—Ðis wæs swíðe gedeorfsum geár *this was a very grievous year*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 1.

ge-derian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To injure, hurt;* lædĕre:—Ðyssum wordum ðá gecwedenum, hine sóna se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig, and dráf ðæt fýr on ða ðe hit ǽr onbærndon, swá ðæt hí sume mid ðam fýre gederede wǽron *quo dicto, stătim mūtāti ab urbe venti, in eos qui accendĕrant flammārum incendia retorsērunt, ĭta ut ălĭquot læsi*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7–12, col. 1.

ge-dícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To make a dike* or *mound;* vallum facere:—Eardædon Bryttas binnan ðam díce, ðe we gemynegodon ðæt Severus hét þwyrs ofer ðæt eálond gedícian *habitabant Brittones intra vallum, quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480. v. dícian.

ge-dieglan *To hide, cover;* velare:—He wolde ðara scamfæstna giemelieste mid líðelícum wordum gedieglan *he would cover* [velare] *the negligence of the modest with gentle words*, Past. 31, 2; Swt. 207, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 23. v. ge-díglan.

ge-diernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal;* cēlāre:—Se ðe þiéfþe gedierne, forgielde ðone þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dígan, -dýgan, -dégan, ic -díge, ðú -dígest, he -dígeþ, *pl.* -dígaþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To endure, carry through, tolerate, overcome, escape;* ĕti, perpĕti, perferre, tolerāre, superāre, evadere:—Swá mǽg unfǽge gedígan

weán so *an undoomed* [*man*] *may escape calamity*, Beo. Th. 4572; B. 2291. Đū aldre gedīgest *thou escapest with life*, 1327; B. 661. He gedīgeþ *he escapes*, 606; B. 300. He feore gedīgde *he escaped with life*, 1161; B. 578. Feore gedȳged *escaped with life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. Đæt wīf ne gedīgþ hyre feore *the woman will not escape with her life*, Nar. 50, 10. Đara monna hit ǣlc gedīgde *hominibus idem morsus non usque ad interitum nocebant*, Nar. 16, 11. Sume hit ne gedȳgdan mid đam līfe *some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. v. dȳgan, gedēgan.

ge-dīgl[ī]ian, -dēglan, -dȳglan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, operire:—Gedeigla *abscondere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. Gedeigelđes *abscondisti*, 11, 25. Gedēgled *opertum*, 10, 26. Gidēglad [delgad] *abscondita*, Rtl. 25, 7. Helme gedȳgled *concealed by a covering*, Hy. 11, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* tougilian *to hide.*]

ge-dīhligean *to hide, make private, detach, separate;* velare, secernere, separare:—Eádgār, mid rȳmette gedīhligean hēt đa mynstra *Edgar commanded the monasteries to be made private* or *detached*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 963–975; 231, 4. v. ge-dīglan.

ge-diht, es; *n. A composition:*—Fela fægere godspel we forlǣtaþ on đisum gedihte *many excellent gospels we omit in this composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 1. [Cf. *Ger.* gedicht.]

ge-dihtan; *p.* -dihte; *pp.* -dihted, -diht. **I.** *to put in order, dispose, compose, arrange, conspire;* disponere, componere, conspirare:—Nū sindon twā bēc gesette on endebyrdnisse to Salomones bōcum, swilce he hīg gedihte *now two books are set in order after Solomon's books, as if he composed them*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 402. Bēda đe đas bōc gedihte *Bede who composed this book*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 224. Đā gedihton đa Iudeas *jam conspiraverant Judæi*, Jn. Bos. 9, 22. Gediht *digestus, ordinatus*, Hpt. Gl. 409. **II.** *to order, direct, appoint;* dirigere, dictare:—Hīg dydon swā, swā swā him gedihte Iosue *they did as Joshua directed them*, Josh. 6, 23. Đis gewrit wæs to ānum menn gediht *this writing was directed to a particular man*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. [*Laym.* to dæđe idihte.] v. dihtan.

ge-dihtnung *a disposing.* v. dihtnung.

ge-dilgian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To blot out:*—Gidilge *dele*, Rtl. 168, 19: 19, 1.

ge-dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, keep secret;* cēlāre:—Se đe forstolen flǣsc findeþ and gedirneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2, note 1. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wound;* vulnerāre:—Deópe gedolgod *deeply wounded*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6.

ge-dōn; ic -dō, đū -dēst, he -dēþ, *pl.* -dōþ; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dēn, -dōn *To do, make, put, cause, effect, reach a place;* facere:—Ic sceal cunnan hwæt đū gedōn wille *I shall know what thou wilt do*, Andr. Kmbl. 684; An. 343. Đū ne miht ǣnne locc gedōn hwītne *non potes unum capillum album facere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 36. Gedō dē hālne *salvum te fac*, Lk. Bos. 23, 37: 8, 48. Đæt gefeoht wæs gedōn mid micelre geornfulnesse *the battle was fought* [*done*] *with much earnestness*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 45. Đæt hit gedōn wǣre *that it was done*, Andr. Kmbl. 1530; An. 766. Swā fela wundra swā we gehȳrdon gedōne *quanta audivimus facta*, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. Đæt he us đæt cūþ gedō *that he make that known to us*, Blick. Homl. 139, 31. Hie gedōþ đæt ǣgđer biþ ofer froren *they cause each to be frozen over*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 9: Past. Swt. 7, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 12. Đone eádigan Matheum he gedyde gangan *he caused the blessed Matthew to go*, St. And. 14, 13. We syndon niwe to đissum geleáfan gedōn *we are newly turned to this faith*, 24, 9. Streównesse him under gedōn *to put litter under him*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. On cweartern gedōn *to put in prison*, Jn. Bos. 3, 24. Fōron ōđ đæt hie gedydon æt Sæferne *they went until they reached the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14; 93, 5: 895; Erl. 94, 2, 15. Fōron đæt hie gedydon innan Sæferne mūđan *they went so as to get within the mouth of the Severn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. [*O. Sax.* gi-dōn.] DER. dōn.

ge-drǣfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive, push, urge, trouble;* pellere, urgere, perturbare:—Wōd-þrag gedrǣfþ sefan ingehygd *lust urges the thoughts of mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 83; Met. 25, 42: 18, 5; Met. 18, 3. v. dræfan, gedrīfan.

ge-drǣfnes, ness, e; *f. A disturbance;* perturbatio, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 121; Met. 22, 61.

ge-dræg, ge-dreag, es; *n. A dragging, band, multitude, tumult;* tractus, turma, tumultus:—He wolde sēcan deófla gedræg *he would seek the band of devils*, Beo. Th. 1516; B. 756. Eác đon breost-ceare sin-sorgna gedreag sȳ æt him *even when care of breast, multitude of constant sorrows be at him*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45. Đǣr wæs fordēnera gedræg *there was a tumult of undone men*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Đǣr wæs wīde gehȳred earmlīc ylda gedræg *then was widely heard the wretched tumult of mortals*, 3108; An. 1557.

ge-drāf *drove, was wrecked*, Ors. Cot. MS. 4, 6; Bos. Notes, p. 20, col. 2, § 10. v. ge-drīfan.

ge-dreag *multitude, tumult*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 11; Cri. 1000: 103 a; Th. 389. 19; Rä. 7, 10. v. gedræg.

ge-dreccan; *p.* -drehte; *pp.* -dreht, -dreaht *To vex, afflict, torment, oppress;* vexare, affligere, tribulare, opprimere:—He hæfþ on slǣpe đȳn wȳf gedreht *he hath vexed thy wife in her sleep*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 15. Beornas, gretaþ hȳgegeómre hreówum gedreahte *men sad in mind with griefs afflicted shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. Hī scondum gedreahte *they shamefully tormented*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 32; Cri. 1299: 30 a; Th. 92, 15; Cri. 1509. For meteleáste gedrehte *for want of food oppressed*, Andr. Kmbl. 78; An. 39. Of unclǣnum gāstum gedrehte *vexati a spiritibus immundis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 18: 7, 6.

ge-dreccednys, se; *f. Tribulation, affliction:*—Đonne beóþ swilce gedreccednyssa swilce nǣron ǣr *then shall be such tribulations as were not before*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 1. Līchamlīc gedreccednys *bodily affliction*, 454, 26.

ge-drecte *oppressed.* v. gedreccan

ge-drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To disturb, trouble, vex, offend;* turbare, conturbare, confundere, scandalizare:—Hwī gedrēfe gyt me *quare* [*vos duo*] *conturbatis me*, Ps. Th. 41, 5. Se Hǣlend gedrēfde hyne sylfne *Jesus turbavit seipsum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 33: Lk. Bos. 24, 37. Đū gedrēfest deópe wǣlas *tu conturbas profundos vortices*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. Đū gedrēfst grūnd sǣs *tu confundas profundum maris*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Beóþ gedrēfde þeóda *turbabuntur gentes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 8. Swā hwā swā gedrēfþ ǣnne of đyssum lytlingum *whosoever shall offend one of these little ones*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. [*O. Sax.* ge-drōbian.] v. drēfan.

ge-drēfedlīc; *adj. Troublesome;* turbulentus, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4.

gedrēfednes, -drōfednes, se; *f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal;* perturbatio, conturbatio, confusio, tribulatio, scandalum:—Būtan gedrēfednesse đe menn þrōwiaþ *a conturbatione hominum*, Ps. Th. 30, 22. For gedrēfednesse sǣs swēges and ȳđa *præ confusione sonitus maris et fluctuum*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Lk. Bos. 17, 1.

ge-drēfnis, niss, e; *f. Disturbance, confusion;* perturbatio:—To ǣecte đisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ *auxit procellam hujusce perturbationis mors Sabercti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6: Hpt. Gl. 463. v. gedrēfednes, ge-drǣfnes.

ge-dreht, *oppressed, afflicted.* v. gedreccan.

ge-drēme, -drȳme; *adj. Melodious, harmonious, joyous;* cănōrus, consōnus, lætus:—Beóþ on heora hūsum blīđe gedrēme *lætābuntur in cubilibus suis*, Ps. Th. 149, 5. Hī ealle samod mid gedrēmum sange Godes wuldor hleođrodon *they all together celebrated God's glory with melodious song*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. On gedrēmum lofsangum *in harmonious hymns*, 600, 9.

ge-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced *To drench, drown;* submergere, demergere:—Se wǣg gedrencte [-dracte MS.] dugoþ Egypta *the wave drowned the army of the Egyptians*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 16; Exod. 500. Deáþe gedrenced *drenched with death*, 144; Th. 179, 25; Exod. 34. Đū [bist] to helle gedrencged *tu ad infernum demergeris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 15.

ge-dreog, es; *n. A rubbing:*—Swīnes rysl his scōn to gedreoge *swine's fat for rubbing his shoes*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29.

ge-dreóg, es; *n. A retiring, modesty;* modestia, R. Ben. 8.

ge-dreógan; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen *To perform, finish, bear, suffer;* perficere, tolerare, pati:—Gedrogen hæfde *had finished*, Beo. Th. 5446; B. 2726. Wīf gedrōg *mulier patiebatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20. v. dreógan.

ge-dreóh; *adj. Sober:*—We lǣraþ đæt man, æt ciric-wæccan, swīđe gedreóh sī *we teach that man, at the church wakes, be very sober*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ge-dreóhlīce; *adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously;* patienter, modeste, prudenter, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6.

ge-dreósan; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren; *v. intrans. To fall together, disappear, fail;* cadere, corruere, deficere, Beo. Th. 3513; B. 1754: 5325; B. 2666: Ps. Th. 101, 9: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. [*Goth.* gadriusan.]

ge-drep, es; *n. A stroke;* ictus:—Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446.

ge-drettan; *p.* -drette; *pp.* -drett *To consume;* consūmĕre:—Beóþ gedrette eác gescende *confundantur et deficiant*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. [*Or does* gedrette = gedrehte?]

ge-drīf, e; *f. A fever;* febris, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. v. drif.

ge-drīf, -drif [?], es; *n. What is driven, stubble;* stipula:—Gesete hī swā swā gedrīf ætforan ansȳne windes *pone illos sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Spl. T. 82, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* drif *driven snow.*]

ge-drīf, es; *n. A driving, movement:*—Đæs lyftes gedrīf, đæs wæteres gedrīf *the regions of air and water*, Salm. Kmbl. 186, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* drīfa *a fall of snow.*]

ge-drīfan, *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, go adrift, be driven, cast away* or *lost;* agere, agi, ventis jactari, naufragare:—Đēh scyp gedrifen [MS. gedriuen] beó *though a ship be driven*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. Rōmāne oferhlæstan heora scipa đæt heora gedrāf [gedeaf *Laud.*] cc and xxx, and lxx wearþ to lāfe, and uneáđe genered *the Romans overloaded their ships, so that* 230 *of them were lost, and* 70

were left, and with difficulty saved, Ors. 4, 6; Th. 400, 20. Dæt scip gedrifen wæs *naviculo jactabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24.

ge-driht, -dryht, e; *f. A host, company;* turma, cohors:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ânes môdes *the host of men was of one mind*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014.

ge-drîhþ, e; *f. Forbearance, sobriety;* patientia, sobrietas, L. T. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 34.

ge-drinc, -dryne, es; *n. A drinking;* compotatio, convivium:—We lǽraþ dæt man ǽnig gedrinc, and ǽnig unnit ðâr ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking nor any vanity*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 27; Vy. 57: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25.

ge-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink;* bibere:—Gründleás gîtsung gilpes and ǽhta gedrinceþ to dryggum dreósendne wêlan *the bottomless avarice of glory and possessions drinks to the dregs perishable wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. Dæt wîn is gedruncen *bibitur vinum*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 47: Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13: Gen. 27, 25.

ge-dripan *to drip.* v. gedrypan.

ge-drôf; *adj. Dirty, muddy;* turbîdus, lûtôsus:—On ðæm gedrôfum wætere *in the muddy water*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 421, 8; Hat. MS.

ge-drôfednys *trouble*, Scint. 50. v. ge-drêfednys.

ge-drôfenlîc; *adj. Troublous:*—Ðeós world is gedrôfenlîc *this world is troublous*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-drugian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become dry, wither;* arescere:—Ficbeám gedrugade *ficus aruit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21; 4, 6: Ps. Th. 68, 22. Gedrugad wæs *arefacta est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 19. v. drugian.

ge-druncen *drunk*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13; *pp. of* ge-drincan.

ge-druncnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sink, drown:*—Gedruncnadon *mergerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 7.

ge-drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry:*—Gedrygde his foet *extersit pedes ejus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Gidrygedo *abstersa*, Rtl. 98, 24.

ge-dryht, -driht, e; *f. A host, company, band of retainers:*—Engla gedryht *a company of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014: 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Ðâr cyninges giefe brûcaþ eádigra gedryht *there the band of the blessed enjoy the king's grace*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Ðînra secga gedryht *the band of thy men*, Beo. Th. 3349; B. 1672. v. dryht.

ge-dryhta, an; *m. A comrade;* commilito, Grm. ii. 736, 40.

ge-dryhtu; *pl. n. Elementa, sidera, fortunæ*, Hpt. Gl. 462. [Cf. droht?]

ge-drŷme; *adj. Melodious, joyous;* lætus:—Drihta gedrŷmost *most joyous of multitudes*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Hpt. Gl. 513, 519. v. ge-drême.

ge-dryno *drinking*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25. v. ge-drinc.

ge-drypan; *p.* -drypte; *impert.* -dryp, -drype; *pp.* -dryped *To drop; stillare*:—Beolonan seáw on eáre gedryp *drop juice of henbane on the ear*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 14. Gedrype on *drop* [*it*] *on*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

ge-drysnan; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed *To put out, quench, extinguish, vanish;* extinguĕre, evanescĕre:—Dæt fŷr ne biþ gedrysned *ignis non extinguĭtur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 44, 48. He gedrysnade from êgum hiora *ipse evanuit ex oculis eorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 31.

ge-dûfan, he -dŷfþ; *p.* -deáf, we -dufon; *pp.* -dofen; *v. intrans. To plunge, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned;* mergi:—Heó gedûfan sceolun in ðone deópan wælm *they must dive into the deep fire*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 30; Sat. 30: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 6; Gû. 555. Gedeáf *sank*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Dæt dæt sweord gedeáf *so that the sword dived*, Beo. Th. 5394; B. 2700: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 27; Sat. 670. Dâ gedufon hî ealle and adruncon *then they all sank and were drowned*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24. He wearþ gedofen *coepit mergi*, Mt. Bos. 14, 13.

ge-dugan; *p.* -deáh *To thrive*, Shrn. 13, 1.

ge-dwǽlan; *p.* -dwǽlde *To seduce, lead astray:*—Dæt is hefig dysig, dæt ða earman men mid ealle gedwǽleþ of ðæm rihtan wege *that is a grievous folly that altogether seduces the miserable men from the right way*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 6; Met. 19, 3. [*Or* gedwæleþ = gedweleþ *from* gedwellan.]

ge-dwês; *adj. Foolish, dull, stupid:*—Gedrêfede syndon, hearde onhrêrede her anlîcast, hû druncen hwylc gedwês spyrige *turbati sunt et moti sunt ut ebrius*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. v. dwês.

ge-dwelian, -dweligan. I. *to deceive, lead astray:*—Dæt his me nân man gedweligan mæg *that no man can seduce me from it*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18. Ne weorðe ic ðînra dôma gedweled ǽfre *judicia tua non sum oblitus*, Ps. Th. 118, 30. II. *to err:*—Ic gedwelede swâ dæt dysige scêp *erravi sicut ovis*, Ps. Th. 118, 176. v. dwelian *and* ge-dwellan.

ge-dwellan; I. *to deceive, lead astray*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18, note 6. Dysge and gedwealde *foolish and led astray*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 29; Cri. 1128. II. *to err:*—Gedwellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. v. dwellan *and* ge-dwelian.

ge-dweola, -dweolda, an; *m. Error, heresy;* error, hærĕsis:—Se gedweola wæs on ðam Nyceniscan sinoþe geniðerad *the error was put down in the Nicene synod*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 36. Gê gedweolan lîfdon *ye lived in error*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 623; El. 311. Se Arrianisca gedweolda *Arriâna hærĕsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27. v. ge-dwola.

ge-dwild, -dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærĕsis:—On ðâm tîdum arâs Pelaies gedwild geond middangeard *in those times the heresy of Pelagius arose throughout the world*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. On gedwilde *into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23. Ðû scealt þrôwian ðînra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922. Dyrnra gedwilda *of dark errors*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. Deorcum gedwildum *by dark errors*, 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460.

ge-dwimere, -dwomere; *m. A juggler, sorcerer;* nebulo, Hpt. Gl. 514, 515.

ge-dwimor, -dwimer, -dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom;* error, fallâcia, phantasma = *φάντασμα*, phantâsia = *φαντασία*:—Gedwimor *phantasma* vel *phantâsia*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 54; Wrt. Voc. 46, 14: 77, 7. Hî wêndon dæt hit sum gedwimor wære *they thought that it was an apparition*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 24: Jud. 15, 19. Hine drehton nihtlîce gedwimor *nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Swylcra gedwimera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On manegum mislîcum gedwimerum *with many various delusions*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 7.

ge-dwimorlîce; *adv. Illusorily, fantastically*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 16.

ge-dwînan; *p.* -dwân, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle* or *vanish away, disappear;* evanescere, disparere:—Dæt hâlige sǽd gedwân and gewât *the holy seed has wasted away and departed*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. His drŷcræftas gedwinon *his magic vanished*, Shrn. 135, 1.

ge-dwola, -dweola, an; *m.* I. *error, madness, heresy;* error, errâtum, vesânia, hærĕsis:—Se mennisca gedwola *human error*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 22. Se Arrianisca gedwola *Arriâna hærĕsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 81; Met. 1, 41. Ôþ ða tîde dæs Arrianiscan gedwolan *usque ad tempŏra Arriânæ vesâniæ*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18. Gê gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Dæt ða beóþ ôn gedwolan gelǽdde *ut in errŏrem indûcantur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14: 37, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 78; Met. 26, 39. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through deep error*, Andr. Kmbl. 1221; An. 611: Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Gedwolena rîm *a number of errors*, 71 a; Th. 264, 23; Jul. 368. For mînum gedwolum *pro meis errâtĭbus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 3. II. *a heretic;* hærĕticus:—Begeat se gedwola dæs câseres fultum to his gedwylde *the heretic got the emperor's support to his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 11, 17, 28. Done ealdan gedwolan *the old deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 12.

ge-dwol-cræft, es; *m. A deceptive art, deception:*—Mid heora gedwolcræftum *with their deceptions*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Ða ðe gedwolcræftas begangaþ *those who practise divination*, 63, 14.

ge-dwolen [*pp. of strong verb* ge-dwelan. v. dwelan]; *adj. Erroneous, wrong, perverse:*—Dǽdum gedwolene *in deeds perverse*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 19; Jul. 13: 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rä. 12, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-tiuolin *sopitus*.]

ge-dwol-godas; *pl. m. False gods, idols;* falsi dei, Idōla: — To gedwolgoda weorþunge *îdōlōrum cultui*, Lupi Serm. i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 3. Ne dear man gewanian on hǽðenum ǽnig ðæra þinga ðe gedwolgodum [MS. -an] broht biþ *ne ausus est quispiam e păgānis eōrum quidquam commĭnuĕre quæ deōrum simulacris allāta fuĕrant*, i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 6, 11.

ge-dwolian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err:*—Ic gedwolede swâ swâ sceáp dæt forwearþ *I have erred as the sheep that perished*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Gê swîðe gidwoligas *vos multum erratis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 27: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 12.

ge-dwol-man, gedwol-mon, es; *m. An erring man, a heretic, impostor;* hæreticus: — Arrius hâtte ân gedwolman *there was a heretic called Arius*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3, 5, 25: 110, 6.

gedwol-mist, es; *m. Mist of error;* errōris nĕbŭla:—Mid ðam gedwolmiste *with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 65; Met. 22, 33.

ge-dwolsum; *adj. Erroneous;* errōneus:—Hit biþ swîðe gedwolsum *it is very erroneous*, Ælf. Pref. Gen. 4, 10.

ge-dwol-þing *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*

ge-dwomer, es; *n. Necromancy*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærĕsis:—Dæt æftere gedwyld *novissĭmus error*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64. Ic wille him dôn edleán heora gedwyldes *I will give them a reward for their error*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Forwearþ ðes gedwola mid his gedwylde *this heretic perished with his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 29: ii. 506, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 30. Dæt he mid his hâlgan lâre middaneardlîc gedwyld adwæscte *that he might extinguish worldly error by his holy doctrine*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: Deut. 4, 19. v. ge-dwild.

ge-dwymer, es; *n. An illusion;* error:—Swylcra gedwymera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22, note 66. v. ge-dwimor.

ge-dwymorlîc; *adj. Illusive;* phantasticus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-dȳgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To escape:*—Hwæðer mǽge wunde gedȳgan *which may escape from wound*, Beo. Th. 5056; B. 2531: 5091, note; B. 2549. Gedȳgdon *escaped*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 17; Az. 191. Gedȳged, 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. v. ge-dīgan.

ge-dyn, es; *m. A din, noise;* frăgor, clangor:—Se dæg bið dæg gedynes ofer ealle [MS. ealla] truma ceastra *the day will be a day of din over all strong cities*, Past. 35, 5; Th. 197, 17; Az. 191. Gedyne micle *with a great din*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 16; Rä. 4, 45.

ge-dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dung, manure;* stercŏrāre:—Hit ðonne mid ðam gedynged wǽrþ *then it was thus manured*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 23.

ge-dyppan, -deppan *to dip, baptize:*—Ðā gedeped [wæs] *baptizatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 16.

ge-dȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To glorify, endear;* glorifĭcāre:—Dreámum gedȳrde *endeared by joys*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 21; Cri. 1645.

gedȳre, es; *n.* [*or* -dyre, y *from* u; cf. *Goth.* daur] *A door-post;* postis ad fores:—On ǽgðrum gedȳre *in utro poste*, Ex. 12, 23. On ǽgðer gedȳre *on each door-post*, Ex. 12, 7. Hī mearcodon mid blōde on heora gedȳrum TAU, ðæt is, rōde tācen *they marked on their door-posts* TAU, *that is, the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8: 264, 1. v. ofer-gedȳre.

ge-dyrfsum; *adj. Afflictive;* calamitosus, Lye.

ge-dyrnan, -diernan, -dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, keep secret;* cēlāre, occultāre:—Se ðe forstolen flǽsc findeþ and gedyrneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Se ðe ða þȳfþe gedyrne, forgylde ðone þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, 36; Th. i. 124, 17, note 40, MS. B. Ðonne hit gedyrned weorþeþ *when it is hidden*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 27; Gn. Ex. 117.

ge-dȳrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify;* glorifĭcāre:—Dōme gedȳrsod, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 40; Jud. 300.

ge-dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribulatio? [Th]:—Ic ðē hālsie deópe in gedyrstum, ðæt ðū us gemiltsie *I beseech thee deeply in tribulations, that thou us pity*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108. [*O. H. Ger.* gaturst, *f. audacia.*]

ge-dyrste-līce; *adv. Boldly, daringly, rashly;* temere, audaciter, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. v. dyrste-līce.

ge-dyrstig; *adj. Bold;* audax, protervus, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 12; Jul. 431: Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 15; Hat. MS. 40 a, 8: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 84, 20. v. un-gedyrstig, dyrstig.

ge-dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare, presume;* audēre, præsumĕre:—Ðe gedyrstigedon ðæt hī Éastran heóldan būtan heora rihtre tīde *qui Pascha non suo tempŏre observâre præsumĕrent*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 40.

ge-dyrstig-nes, -ness, e; *f. Boldness;* audacia, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 17; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15: Nar. 19, 11. v. dyrstignes.

ge-dyrst-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare;* audere:—He ne gedyrstlǽcþ ðæt he furðon orðige oððe sprece *he dare not even breathe or speak*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 29. v. dyrst-lǽcan.

ge-dysig; *adj. Foolish.* v. dysig.

gee *yea, yes.* v. gea.

ge-eácnian, ic -eácnige, ðū -eácnigast, he -eácnaþ, *pl.* -eácniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To increase, conceive, become pregnant;* augĕri, concipĕre, augĕre:—Ic hine bletsige and geeácnige *benedīcam ei et augĕbo eum*, Gen. 17, 20. Efnenū geeácnode unrihtwīsnesse *ecce partŭri injustĭtia*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15. Hī geeácnodon unrihtwīsnysse *augēbant injustĭtiam*, Jud. 4, 1: Elen. Grm. 342. Elizabeþ his wīf geeácnode *Elizabeth his wife conceived*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Ðū on innoðe geeácnast *thou shalt conceive in thy womb*, 1, 31. In synnum geeácnod wæs *he was conceived in sins*, Ps. C. 50, 61; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 61. DER. to-geeácnian. v. eácnian.

ge-eácnung, e; *f. A conceiving, conception;* conceptio, conceptus:—Ðæt he bodige hire geeácnunge *to proclaim her* [*Maria*] *conception*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Ic gemenigfilde ðīne yrmþa and ðīne geeácnunga *multiplicabo ærumnas tuas et conceptus tuos*, Gen. 3, 16. v. eácnung.

ge-eádgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To bless:*—Gieadgade hine *beatificavit illum*, Rtl. 88, 26.

ge-eádmēdan, -eáþmēdan, he -eádmēdeþ; *p.* -mēdde, -mētte; *pp.* -mēded, -mēt; *v. a. To humble, humiliate, subdue, submit one's self, humble one's self, deign, condescend, adore, worship;* humiliare, dignari, condescendere, adorare:—Se gehnysta gāst and geeádmēded ingeþancum *the bruised heart and humbled by reflections*, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Gen. ii. 279, 128. Ic geeádmēded eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 6. Hī hī geeádmētte *he humiliated* [*subdued*] *them*, Jud. 11, 33. Se ðe hyne sylfne geeaþmēt *qui se humiliaverit*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12: 18, 4. Hine to him geeaþmēdde *he submitted himself to him*, 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. We cōmon us him to ge-eádmēdenne *venimus adorare eum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Geeámēdun ðē ealle mǽgþa *may all nations adore thee*, Gen. 27, 29: Ex. 11, 8; Mt. Bos. 20, 20. v. ge-eáþmēdan, eádmēdan.

ge-eádmōdian, -eáþmōdian *to humiliate, deign:*—Se ðe ne wyle geeádmōded ingangan *qui non vult humiliatus ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Ðæt he ge-eádmōdige *ut ipse dignetur*, 2, 2; S. 502, 19. v. eád-mōdan.

ge-eádmōdlīce; *adv. Humbly;* humiliter, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 11. v. eádmōdlīce.

ge-eæd-leǽnian, ic -eædleǽnige *to repay, reward*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. v. ed-leǽnian.

ge-eærfoðod *troubled.* v. eærfoðian.

ge-eahtian, -ehtian, -æhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To estimate, value;* æstīmāre:—Gebēte swā hit mon geeahtige *let him make amends as it may be valued*, L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2.

ge-ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To grow old;* senescere:—Geealdad biþ *is become old*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227; 23; Ph. 427. v. ealdian.

ge-ealgian *to defend*, R. Ben. 69, Lye. v. ge-algian.

ge-eán; *adj. Yeaning;* enītens, parĭens:—Ðū wāst ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and ge-eáne eówa mid me *thou knowest that I have tender infants and yeaning sheep with me*, Gen. 33, 13; tu scis [MS. nosti = novisti], quod parvŭlos hăbeam tĕnĕros et oves fētas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13. v. gecelf. DER. eánian [?].

ge-eardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell;* inhabitāre:—In me gǽst geeardode *the spirit dwelt in me*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 25; Cri. 208: Ps. Lamb. 26, 4.

ge-earfoþ, es; *n. Trouble;* trĭbŭlātio:—He sceal geþolian manige geearfoðu [MS. gearfoðu] *he shall suffer many troubles*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26.

ge-earnian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve, enjoy;* mereri, promereri, frui:—Ic ge-earnige *mereor*, ðū ge-earnast *mereris*, he ge-earnaþ *meretur*, ic ge-earnode *merui* vel *meritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 64, 65: 33; Som. 36, 49. Ðæt heó ðȳ ēþ meahte ðæt ēce rīce in heofonum geearnian *quo facilius perpetuam in cælis patriam posset mereri*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 12. Ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhþe gearnian *that man should enjoy the pleasure* [gaudium], Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 23. Hie ne māgon geearnigan ðæt gē heora wundrigen *they cannot deserve that ye should admire them*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 8. He geearnode *meruit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 6. He hī hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he has earned her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7.

ge-earnung, e; *f. Earning, desert, merit;* meritum:—For heora līfes geearnunge *for their life's earning* [*desert*]; præ merito virtutum, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Nu ic ongite ðæt sió sōþe gesǽlþ stent on gōdra monna geearnunga *now I understand that true happiness stands on the merit of good men*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Be geearnunge *de merito*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 5. Geearnunga *merita*, Cot. 129. Būtan geearnungum *sine merito, immerito, gratis*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7; 68, 5: 108, 3: 118, 161: 119, 7. DER. earnung.

ge-eáþmēdan *to humiliate, submit one's self, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. v. ge-eádmēdan.

ge-eáþmōdian *to humiliate, condescend, vouchsafe, deign:*—Drihten wæs geeáþmōdad to onwreónne *dominus revelare dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 35. v. ge-eádmōdian.

ge-eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, bestow;* ostendere, manifestare, præbere:—Geeáude him alle rīcas middangeardes *ostendit ei omnia regna munda*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Him wæs wunden gold ēstum geeáwed *on him was twisted gold kindly bestowed*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194: Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 14; Ph. 334: 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12: Elen. Grm. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. eáwan, ȳwan.

ge-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To ebb;* recedere, refluere:—Ða ðæt wæter wæs geebbod fram ðām scipum *when the water had ebbed from the ships*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 26, col. 2. v. ebbian.

ge-ebolsian, -eofulsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blaspheme*, Mk. Skt. Lind. and Rush. 15, 29: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 39.

ge-ēcan *to add, increase:*—His sylfes synna geēceþ *increases his own sins*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 9; 37, 17; 121, 32. v. ge-īcan.

ge-edbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to be born again, to regenerate;* facere ut aliquis renascatur, regenerare:—Ðonne he unc hafaþ geedbyrded ōðre sīðe *when he hath caused us two to be born again a second time*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 30; Seel. 100.

ge-edcēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To recall;* revŏcāre:—Ne geedcēg ðū me on midlunge mīnra daga *ne revŏces me in dimĭdio diērum meōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 25.

ge-edcenned *regenerated;* regeneratus, Jn. Bos. 3, 5.

ge-edcucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To requicken, revive;* revīviscĕre:—Ic geedcucige *revīvisco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 9. Ðes mīn sunu wæs deád, and he geedcucode *hic fĭlius meus mortuus ĕrat, et revixit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 27: 28, 5. His cealdan limu geedcucodon *his cold limbs requickened*, i. 534, 35. He wearþ ðā geedcucod æfter lytlum fyrste *he then after a little space revived*, ii. 504, 27: 28, 8. Geedcuced *redivīvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 91; Wrt. Voc. 28, 68. His gāst wearþ geedcwicod *revixit spirĭtus ējus*, Gen. 45, 27. Geedcwycode *brought to life again*, Nicod. Thw. p. 18, 15.

ge-edhiwod; *part. p. Conformatus*, Som.

ge-edhyrt; *adj. Recreatus*, Gl. Prud. 201.

ge-edlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat:*—Ðonne mōt he geornlīce warnian, ðæt he eft ðām yfelum dǽdum ne geedlǽce *then must he*

diligently take heed that he do not afterwards repeat those evil deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 24. Geedlǽcend, geedlǽht, *reciprocus,* Hpt. Gl. 450, 460, 481, 484.

ge-edlæsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restore;* restituere:—Ðū ðe geedlæsast *qui restitues,* Ps. Lamb. 15, 5.

ge-edleánend, es; *m. A rewarder,* Som.

ge-edlian *to renew,* Som.

ge-edniwian, -edneowian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restore, renew, renovate, change;* restituĕre, renŏvāre, innŏvāre:—Helias geedniwaþ ealle þing *Elias restituet omnia,* Mt. Bos. 17, 11: Mk. Bos. 9, 12. Geedniwod eald hrægel *renovāta antīqua vestis,* Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 105. Se mōna biþ þreottyne sīðon geedniwod [MS. geedniwad] *the moon is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 24. Biþ geedniwad moncyn *mankind shall be renewed,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 20; Cri. 1040: Ps. Th. 103, 28. Se firdstemn hie geedneowade *the army-corps renovated it,* Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 33. Gāst riht geedneowa on innoþum mīnum *spīrītum rectum innŏva in viscĕrĭbus meis,* Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. Se man ðe æfter dǽdbōte his mānfullan dǽda geedniwaþ *the man who after repentance renews his sinful deeds,* Homl. Th. ii. 602, 25.

ge-edstaðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restore;* instaurare, suscitare:—Ða hǽr beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the hairs shall be all restored,* Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35: i. 62, 11, 12. Se cyng fērde and ða burh geædstaðelede *the king went and restored the town,* Chr. 1092; Erl. 228, 15: Th. Apol. 27, 5: Hpt. Gl. 456.

ge-edstaðelung, e; *f. A renewing;* repărātio, C. R. Ben. 48.

ge-edstaðolian. v. ge-edstaðelian.

ge-eddrawen; *part. p. Twisted again* or *back;* retortus, Som.

ge-edwistian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To feed, support:*—He geedwistode me *educavit me,* Ps. Lamb. 22, 2.

ge-edwyrpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To recover, revive;* revīviscĕre:—Ðā æt nȳhstan onfēng he gāste and wearþ geedwyrped *tandem recepto spīrĭtu revixit,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36.

ge-efenlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht, -lǽced; *v. trans. To be like, equal, to imitate;* æquāre, assĭmĭlāri, imĭtāri:—Nellen ge eornostīce him geefenlǽcan *nolīte ergo assimilāri eis,* Mt. Bos. 6, 8. Hwylc biþ geefenlǽced drihtne *quis æquālĭtur Domino,* Ps. Spl. 88, 7: Wanl. catal. 5, 1. Ongann Augustinus mid his munecum to geefenlǽcenne ðæra apostola līf *Augustine with his monks began to imitate the life of the apostles,* Homl. Th. ii. 128, 32. Ðæt hī ðām flæsclīcum geefenlǽcon *that they imitate the fleshly,* 82, 15. v. efenlǽcan.

ge-efenlæcestre, an; *f. A female imitator,* Scint. 13, Lye.

ge-efenlǽcung, e; *f. Imitation:*—To geefenlǽcunge ðæra ēadigra apostola *in imitation of the blessed apostles,* Homl. Th. ii. 148, 23.

ge-efenlic; *adj. Equal,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note, MS. Ca. See next word.

ge-efenlícad; *part. p. Made equal;* æquātus:—Ðæt he swā geefenlícad wǽre mid ða gife his þingeres *quātĕnus æquātus grātia suo intercessōri,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3.

ge-efesian, -efsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, clip, crop;* tondēre:—Ne he næs geefesod ne bescoren *he was not clipped nor shorn,* Homl. Th. ii. 298, 20. Ic næs nǽfre geefsod ne nǽfre bescoren *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum,* Jud. 16, 17. DER. efesian.

ge-efnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To do, perform, carry out, sustain:*—Eft geblōweþ and geefneþ swā ōþ ðæt æfen cymeþ *it blows again, and does so until even comes,* Ps. Th. 86, 6. Hió geefenede swā *she did so,* Elen. Kmbl. 2028; El. 1015. Hwā gedēþ æfre, ðæt he ðæt geefne *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Th. 129, 3. Ealdor geefnan *to spend* [*one's*] *life,* Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. v. efnan, ge-æfnan.

ge-efn[i]an; *p.* ade, [e]de; *pp.* ed *To make even, liken, compare:*—Byrgennum ða ilco geefnade *monumentis eos compārans,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. Giefndes *coequasti,* Rtl. 57, 13. Geefnad *æquatus,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note. Geefned biþ *assimilabitur,* Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-ebanōn *explanare, æquare.*]

ge-ēfstan; *p.* -ēfste; *impert.* -ēfst; *pp.* -ēfsted, -ēfst *To hasten, make haste, be quick;* festīnāre, accelĕrāre:—Geēfst oððe hrada ðæt ðū alȳse me *accĕlĕra ut eruas me,* Ps. Lamb. 30, 2. DER. ēfstan.

ge-egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frighten;* terrēre:—Hī wurdon geegesode *they were frightened,* Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 5. v. ge-egsian.

ge-eggian; *p.* ede *To egg on, urge, excite:*—Ða biscobas geeggedon ðone ðreát *Pontifices concitaverunt turbam,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 11.

ge-eglan, -eglian; *p.* de, ede, ode; *pp.* ed *To trouble, injure;* mŏlestāre:—Hyra līce ne wæs ōwiht geegled *their bodies were not injured aught,* Cd. 191; Th. 237, 27; Dan. 344: Shrn. 99, 9: 154, 4.

ge-egsian, -egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frighten;* terrēre:—He hȳ mid his wordum geegsode *he frightened them with his words,* Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 13: Jud. 7, 22. Geegsod *frightened,* 4, 17.

ge-ehtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To estimate, value;* æstimāre:—Ðæt hie mon nā undeórran weorþe mōste lēsan ðonne hie mon be ðam were geehtige *which must not be redeemed at any cheaper rate than it is estimated at according to his value,* L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2, note 8. v. geeahtian.

ge-elnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strive with zeal after another;* zēlāre:—Ic geelnode ofer ða unrihtwīsan *zēlāvi sŭper iniquos,* Ps. Spl. T. 72, 3.

ge-embehtan; *p.* ade *To minister;* ministrare:—Geembehta *ministrare,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. He geembihtæs *ministrat,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 15. Ðætte he geembehtade *ut ministraret,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45: 15, 41.

ge-emnettan, -emnittan, -emnyttan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *level, compare;* æquāre, exæquāre:—Deáþ geemnet ða rīcan and ða heánan *death levels the rich and the poor,* Bt. 19; Fox 68, 34. Gif we ūre unþeáwas geemnettaþ be his hǽsum *if we level our vices by his commands,* Homl. Th. ii. 316, 1. Heó hī sylfe to hwelpum geemnette *she compared herself to the whelps,* 114, 10. Geemnittan *exæquāre,* Scint. 9. Ðæt heó ðone dæg and ða niht geemnytte *that it might make even the day and the night,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 238, 24. Geemnettan *quadrare, congruere,* Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-emnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make even, match;* adæquare, Som. [Cf. ge-efnian.]

ge-enogd; *part. p. Anxious, careful,* Som. [Cf. ange, enge.]

ge-endadung, e; *f. Finishing, consummation:*—Giendadunge *consummatu,* Rtl. 105, 28.

ge-ende, es; *m. An end,* Som.

ge-endebredian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To set in order,* Rtl. 69, 4: 109, 4.

ge-endebrednian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To set in order;* ordinare:—Ðætte hia geendebrednadon *ordinare,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1. Geendebrednege *ordinare,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2.

ge-endebyrdan; *p.* -byrde; *pp.* -byrded, -byrd *To set in order, arrange, dispose;* ordĭnāre, dispōnĕre:—Manega þohton ðæra þinga race geendebyrdan *multi cōnāti sunt ordĭnāre narrātiōnem rērum,* Lk. Bos. 1, 1. Heó ðæt sōna mid reogollīce līfe gesette and geendebyrde *she soon settled and ordered it with regular life,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28. Rihte Godes dōme geendebyrded wæs æfter synne ðæs ǽrestan mannes *est digno Dei jūdĭcio post culpam ordĭnātum,* 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Gif heora mōd wǽre geendebyrd *if their minds were ordered,* Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 199; Met, 11, 100.

ge-endian, -endigan, to -endianne; *p.* ode, ade; *pp,* od, ad. I. *v. trans. To end, finish, complete, accomplish;* finīre, consummāre, perfĭcĕre:—Ðes man agan timbrian, and ne mihte hit geendian *hic hŏmo cœpit ædĭfĭcāre, et non pŏtuit consummāre,* Lk. Bos. 14, 30. Ǽr heó hit geendigan mōste *ere she might end it,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 28. Se cyning mid ārleásre cwale ofslegen wæs, and ðæt ylce geweorc his æfterfyligende Oswalde forlēt to geendianne *rex ipse impio nece occīsus, ŏpus ĭdem successōri suo Osualdo perficiendum relīquit,* 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Ic geendige *finio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. Man ðæt geendaþ on æfynne *man ends it in the evening,* Ps. Th. 103, 22. Oþoniël geendode his dagas *mortuus est Othoniel,* Jud. 3, 11: Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 27. Hyt ys geendod *consummātum est,* Jn. Bos. 19, 30: Mk. Bos. 13, 4. Ðe nō geendad weorþeþ *which shall not be ended,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640: 63 a; Th. 232, 1; Ph. 500. II. *to come to an end:*—Ðā geendode se gebeorscipe *then the feast came to an end,* Th. Apol. 18, 8. Siddan Eádgār geendode *since Edgar died,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 44: 68, 365. Geendiaþ ealle on ans *they all end in -ans,* Ælfc. Gr. Som. 43, 46.

ge-endung, -ændung, e; *f. An end, finish, death;* finis, consummātio, mors:—Geendung ealles flǽsces *finis ūnĭversæ carnis,* Gen. 6, 13. Ðonne cymþ seó geendung *tunc vĕniet consummātio,* Mt. Bos. 24, 14. Óþ ðisre worulde geendunge *until the end of this world,* Boutr., Scrd. 17, 18: 20, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 74, 10. On geendunga *in consummātiōne,* Ps. Spl. 58, 14. Æfter geendunge ðæra ealdra manna *after the death of the old men,* Jud. Thw. 153, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18.

ge-engd, -enged; *past p. Anxious, sad.* v. ange.

ge-eofot, es; *n. A debt;* dēbĭtum:—Gif mon on folces gemōte geeofot uppe *if a man declare a debt at a folk-moot,* L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6, MS. H. v. eofot.

ge-eorsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be angry;* īrasci:—Wæs geeorsod on hāt-heortnesse Drihten on folce his *īrātus est fūrōre Dŏmĭnus in pŏpŭlo suo,* Ps. Lamb. 105, 40. v. ge-yrsian.

ge-eówan *to shew, discover;* ostendere:—He hit eft gehȳt and eft geeówþ *it* [*the divine providence*] *again hides it and again discovers it,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12. v. ge-eáwan, eówan.

ge-ērendian *to go on an errand,* L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13, note 37, MS. B. v. ge-ǽrendian.

ge-erfeweardian; *p.* ade *To inherit:*—Gierfeueardade *hereditavit,* Rtl. 45, 35: 84, 37.

ge-erian; *p.* ede, ode, ade; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To ear, plough;* arare:—Geerod [geered MS. C; geerad MS. D.] *aratus,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 45. Ðæt land is geerod [geered MS. C.] *aratur terra,* 19; Som. 22, 46: Heming. p. 134.

gees *geese,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, = gēs; *pl. of* gōs.

ge-etan; *p.* ic, he ge-æt, ðū ge-ēte, *pl.* ge-ēton; *pp.* ge-eten *To eat together, to eat, to consume;* comedere, edere:—Elnung hūses dīnes geet mec [me æt, Bos.] Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. Ðæt hīg ēton: ðā hīg

geeten hæfdon, hīg wunedon ðǽr *ut ederunt: cum comedissent, manserunt ibi*, Gen. 31, 54. Gif ðū ðæs treówes wæstm geetst *if thou eatest the fruit of this tree*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-éðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ēðe *easy*] *To make easy* or *light, alleviate;* lĕvāre:—Ðæt ðū hygesorge heortan mīnre geēðe *that thou alleviate the sorrow of my heart*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 17; Gū. 1179.

ge-eþcucigan *to revive.* v. ge-edcucian.

gef, *pl.* gēfon *Gave:*—Ge him hleoþ gēfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354; *p. of* gifan.

gef *if*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. gif.

ge-fā [=ge-faa], ān; *m.* [fāh *a foe*] *A foe, an enemy;* inimicus, adversarius:—Gif se man [MS. mon] his gefān wite *if the man know his foe*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2, 4, 14. Ðā mētte hine his eald-gefāna sum, and hine ofstang *then one of his old foes met him, and stabbed* [*killed*] *him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. To bismere his gefān [MS. gefaan=gefāu=gefāum=gefāhum] *in mockery to his foes*, Homl. Th. i. 226, 28. v. fāh, fā.

ge-fadian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To set in order, dispose, arrange, regulate;* ordĭnāre, dispōnĕre:—Se ðe awent of Ledene on Englisc sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan *he that translates from Latin into English must arrange it so that the English have its own manner*, Thw. Hept. p. 4, 9. Se Fæder gefadaþ ealle þing *the Father disposes all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 3. He gefadode wiđ ða burhware *he arranged with the townsfolk*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 21: Homl. Th. i. 278, 19. Hī ða gebytlunge gefadedon *they arranged the building*, ii. 172, 30. Gefadige [gefadie MS. B.] man ða steóre swā hit fōr Gode sȳ gebeorhlīc and fōr worulde aberendlīc *let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world*, L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 13. Gefadad *disposed*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 522, 12.

ge-fadung, e; *f. A disposing, arranging;* dispŏsĭtio:—He nǽre nā ælmihtig, gyf him ænig gefadung earfoðe wǽre *he would not be almighty if any arranging were difficult to him*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 6; Lchdm. iii. 278, 14.

ge-fæd, es; *n? Order, decorum;* dĕcōrum:—Mid gefæde *with decorum*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. i. 244, 15.

ge-fæd; *adj.* [ge-fadian *to set in order*] *Orderly;* dispŏsĭtus:—Ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe gefædne man to cnihte *that every priest at the synod have an orderly man for servant*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14.

ge-fæder, an; *m. A godfather;* compater:—Mauricius wæs his gefædera *Mauricius was his godfather*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* geuatero *compater: Ger.* gevatter.] v. cumpæder.

ge-fæderan, *pl.* v. suhtor-gefæderan.

ge-fædere, ge-federe, an; *f. A godmother;* commater, susceptrix:—Æfre ne geweorþe, ðæt Cristen man gewīfige on his gefæderan *let it never be that a Christian man marry with his godmother*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 17: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-uatara; *Ger.* gevatterin.]

ge-fædlīce; *adv. Orderly, quietly;* quiēte, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 78.

ge-fædred; *part. Fathered*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

ge-fædrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* FATHER, *to adopt* or *to ascribe to any one as a son* or *daughter;* adoptare, patri filium vel filiam ascribere:—Ða þrȳ gebrōþra nǽron nā Philippuse gemēdred, ac wǽron gefædred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], *but they were by their father* [*fathered*], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19.

ge-fægen, -fagen; *adj. Glad, rejoiced;* lætus:—Ic bió swīðe gefægen *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25, MS. Cot. Hie ðæs gefægene wǽrun *they were rejoiced thereat*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31: 878; Erl. 80, 11.

ge-fægerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn;* ornare, Som.

ge-fægnian, -fagnian, -fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, exultāre:—Ic geblissige and ic gefægnige on ðē *lætābor et exultābo in te*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 3. Geblissiaþ, and gefægniaþ on ðām dagum *gaudēte in illa die et exultāte*, Lk. Bos. 6, 23. Blissian and gefægnian þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Spl. 66, 4.

ge-fægnung, e; *f. Exultation;* exultātio:—Ðon gefylled is tunge ūre gefægnunge *tunc repleta est lingua nostra exultātiōne*, Ps. Spl. 125, 2: 104, 41: 44, 17. v. fægnung.

ge-fēgon *rejoiced.* v. gefeón.

ge-fælan, -fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, throw down;* prosternere, Ps. Vos. 105, 25: Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. v. a-fælan.

ge-fællnis, -fælnis, se; *f. A fall*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 34; *transmigration*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 12.

ge-fælsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To cleanse, purify, expiate;* lustrāre, pūrĭfĭcāre, expiāre:—He wolde gefælsian foldan mǽgþe *he would purify the race of earth*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 33; Cri. 144: 12 b; Th. 20, 19; Cri. 320. Heorot is gefælsod *Heorot is purified*, Beo. Th. 2357; B. 1176: 3245; B. 1620: Apstls. Kmbl. 132; Ap. 66. Fȳre gefælsad *purified with fire*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 21; Rä. 80, 5.

ge-fær, es; *n. A going, journey, course, march, expedition;* profectio, expĕdĭtio:—Ðisses fugles gefær *this bird's course*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 20; Ph. 426. On gefære *in profectiōne*, Ps. Spl. 104, 36. Ðæs ðe hie feónda gefær fyrmest gesǽgon *after they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68.

ge-fēran [=ge-fēran]; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead, bring:*—Ic eów hebbe hām gefērde alle *I have brought you all home*, Cd. Th. 270, 18; Sat. 92. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gi-fōrian *to bring.*]

ge-færnys, se; *f. A transmigration*, Som.

ge-fērrēden, ge-fērscipe. v. gefērrǽden, gefērscipe.

ge-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To place;* locare:—Monn gefæste ða *homo locavit eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 12, 1. v. fæstan.

ge-fæstan; *p.* -fæste *To fast:*—Gefæsta *jejunare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 34: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 2; 6, 16.

ge-fæsten, es; *n. A fast;* jejunium, Rtl. 16, 41.

ge-fæstnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To fix, fasten, secure, confirm, betroth;* figere, firmare, confirmare, infigere, despondere:—Iulius him mid gewritum gefæstnod *Julius secured it to him by writings*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 31. Gefæstnade *secured*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. Gefæstnode, 4, 28; S. 605, 24. Gefæstnode synd þeóda *infixæ sunt gentes*, Ps. Spl. 9, 15. Gifæstnad *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 27.

ge-fæstnung, e; *f. A fastening, securing, defence;* munimen, Rtl. 37, 15.

ge-fætan; *p.* -te *To pack up;* convasare:—Ðæt gold hī gefætaþ on ða myran *the gold they pack on the mares*, Nar. 35, 12. v. fæt.

ge-fætian *to fetch, send for*, Cd. Th. 297, 22; Sat. 521. v. gefetian.

ge-fætnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint;* impinguare, unguere:—Ðū amæstest oððe ðū gefætnodest on ele heáfod mīn *impinguasti in oleo caput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. v. fætnian.

ge-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint;* impinguare, pinguefieri, Ps. Vos. 19, 3. Gefætted *incrassatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 15. v. ge-fætnian.

ge-fagen; *adj. Glad, joyful;* lætus:—Gefagen biþ, gif hit æfre to cuman mæg *it will be joyful if it ever may come thereto*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 29. v. ge-fægen.

ge-fagnian, -fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, exultāre:—Manega on his acennednysse gefagniaþ *multi in nativĭtāte ejus gaudēbunt*, Lk. Bos. 1, 14. Gefagnode ðæt cild on hyre innoþe *exultāvit infans in utĕro ejus*, 1, 41. Ic blissie and ic gefagenie on ðē *lætābor et exultābo in te*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 2. v. ge-fægnian.

ge-fāh, ge-fāhmon *an enemy.* v. fāh, fāhman.

ge-fana, an; *m. A standard*, Som.

ge-fandod, -fondad; *past. p.* Beo. Th. 4900; B. 2454: 4592; B. 2301. [*Laym.* i-fonded.] v. fandian.

ge-fangennes, se; *f. A taking, laying hold of, apprehension*, Som.

ge-fara, an; *m. A companion;* sŏcius:—Ic eom fyrdrinces gefara *I am a soldier's companion*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 3; Rä 78, 2. Hī heora wǽpen hwyrfdon wiđ heora gefaran *in sŏcios arma vertĕre incipiunt*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 5. v. ge-fēra.

ge-faran; *p.* fōr; *pl.* -fōron, -fōran; *pp.* faren. **I.** *intrans. To go, proceed, reach by going, arrive;* ire, proficisci, meare:—[He] walde gefara *voluit exire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43. Swā feor swā man on ānum dæge gefaran mæg *as far as one can journey in a day*, Thw. Num. 11, 31. Eall under hrōf gefōr *all came under the roof*, Gen. 1360. Óþ ðæt drihtweras gefōran ðǽr is botlwela bethlem hāten *until the men arrived where is a village called Bethel*, Cd. Th. 107, 33; Gen. 1798. **II.** *to depart, die:*—His fæder gefærþ *his father dies*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. Bearn hraðe gefaraþ [*their*] *children soon die*, Boeth. 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Ne wēne ic ðæt ænig wǽre ðe ðæt atellan mihte, ðæt on ðam gefeohte gefōr *I do not suppose that anybody could reckon* [*the number*] *that died in that battle*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 9. Gefōr Æðerēd cyning *king Ethelred died*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 1. Hȳ æt nȳhstan ne ahsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wǽre *at last they did not ask how many there were dead*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. **III.** *to proceed, get on, fare:*—Hū se mānscaða gefaran wolde *how the wicked spoiler meant to proceed*, Beo. Th. 1481; B. 738. Eustatius cȳdde hū hī gefaren hæfdon *Eustace told how they had fared*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. We nyton hwæt Moises gefaren hafþ *we know not what has become of Moses*, Exod. Thw. 32, 1, 23. **IV.** *v. trans. To get by going, experience, occupy, reach, obtain, go against:*—Hū mæg ic hit on ðrīm dagum gefaran *how can I perform the journey in three days*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23: 235, 35. Hie wræcstōwe gefōran *they had reached the place of exile*, Cd. Th. 6, 20; Gen. 91. Ic wisce ðæt ic eft forlidennesse gefare *I wish that I may again suffer shipwreck*, Th. Apol. 12, 10: 21, 19. Ðænne gefærþ he sige on ǽghwylcum gefeohte *then shall he obtain victory in every battle*, H. R. 17, 10. Twegen æðelingas gefōran ðæt lond *two princes occupied that land*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 35. Philippus gefōr heora burh *Philip took their town*, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 6. Ne dorste he genēðan ðæt he hie mid firde gefōre *he dare not venture to attack them with an army*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31. Cf. gerīdan. [*O. Sax.* gifaran *takes an accusative.*]

gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 18, 19. v. gifu.

ge-feá, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour;* gaudium:—Ðes mîn gefeá is gefylled *this my joy is fulfilled*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Mid gefeán *with joy;* gaudio, 3, 29. Bodan cỹþdon sôþne gefeán *messengers announced real joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 23; Cri. 451. Se biþ gefeána fægrast *that shall be the fairest of joys*, 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666: 15, 11. On gefean *with joy*, Ps. Spl. 20, 6.

ge-feagan, -feãn. v. ge-feohan, -feõn.

ge-fealt, es; *n. A battle;* prælium:—Ðǽr nân hefilîc gefeaht ne wearþ *there was no hard battle there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 73, 26. Mycclum gefeahtum *in great battles*, 755; Erl. 49, 26. v. ge-feoht.

ge-feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, ăger:—þurh fîfela gefeald forþonette *he hastened forth through the field of the monsters*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10.

ge-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To fold up, wrap;* plicāre, involvĕre:—Ne læg hyt nā mid lînwǽdum, ac onsundron gefealden on ânre stôwe *non cum linteamĭnĭbus pŏsĭtum, sed sepărātim invŏlūtum in ūnum lŏcum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 7. Middỹ gefeáld ðæt bôc *cum plicuisset librum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 20.

ge-feálîc; *adj. Pleasant, joyous, delightful;* lætus:—Ðǽr is êdellond fæger and gefeálîc *there is a country fair and joyous*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 18; Gū. 628: 44 b; Th. 151, 18; Gū. 797.

ge-feallan; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* feallen *To fall;* cadere, decidere:—Ic gefealle be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mînum *decidam merito ab inimicis meis*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ðǽr Pharaon gefeól, on ðam Reádan Sǽ *et excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. He eorþan gefeóll *he fell to earth*, Beo. Th. 5661; B. 2834: 4207; B. 2100. Me fela dînra edwîta on gefeóllon *opprobria exprobantium tibi ceciderunt super me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9. Ðā gefeól hire mōd on his luſe *then she fell in love with him*, Th. Apol. 17, 18: 1, 13. Sôdlîce dîn dôhtor gefeól on swēgcræft, ac heó næfþ hine nā wel geleornod *thy daughter indeed has attempted* [?] *music, but she has not learnt it well*, 16, 23. v. feallan.

ge-fearh-sugu, e; *f.* [fearh *a farrow*] *A farrowing sow;* prægnans sus, forda:—Gefearhsugu *forda*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 49.

ge-fearrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To remove to a distance, go away;* avellere, discedere, abscedere:—He gefearrad wæs from him *ipse avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 41. Gifearria *abscedat*, Rtl. 98, 22; *discedat*, 120, 31. v. feorran, afyrran.

ge-feastian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To entrust, commit;* commendare:—Gefeastadon *commendaverunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. v. gefæstan.

ge-feaxe; *adj.* [feax *hair*] *Having hair;* cŏmātus:—Wǽron men æðelîce gefeaxe *the men had beautiful hair* [lit. *the men were beautifully haired*], Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

ge-feaxen; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cŏmātus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swā frihteras *they have hair as soothsayers have*, Nar. 37, 1. v. gefeaxode.

ge-feaxode, -fexode; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cŏmātus:—Ða wǽron hwîtes lîchaman and fægres andwlitan men, and æðelîce gefeaxode [gefexode, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19] *they were men of white complexion and fair countenance, and having noble hair*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 12, 1. v. feaxede.

ge-feccan, -feccèan; *p.* -feahte, -fehte; *pp.* -feaht, -feht *To fetch, bring to;* addūcĕre:—He mæg ða sāwle gefeccan under foldan *it can fetch back the soul under the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 139; Sal. 69. He him hêt to wîfe gefeccean Cleopatran *he commanded* [*them*] *to bring Cleopatra to him for a wife*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 44: Blickl. Homl. 187, 15.

ge-fecgan; *p.* -feah *To seize;* arrīpĕre:—He wolde ðæs beornes beágas gefecgan *he would seize the chieftains gems*, Byrht. Th. 136, 33; By. 160.

ge-fédan; ðū -fēdst; *p.* -fēdde; *pp.* -fēded, -fēdd, -fēd *To feed, nourish;* pascĕre, enutrire:—Ðū gefēdst me *enutries me*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 4. Ic eom gefēd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44, MS. D.

ge-federe, an; *f. A godmother;* susceptrix, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 365, note 18. v. ge-fædere.

ge-fēg, -feig, es; *n. A joining, juncture;* commissura, junctura, Cot. 43: Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82; Wrt. Voc. 39, 65: Compago, 70; Som. 70, 57; Wrt. Voc. 42, 65. Gefeig *formula*, Lye. Gefēg borda *a joining of boards*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton towurpan, for ðam fæstum gefēge ðæs feóndlîcan temples *human hands could not overthrow it because of the fast joining of the devilish temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 14. [*Ger.* gefüge.]

ge-fēgan, -fēgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To join, unite, compact, compose;* jungĕre, conjungĕre, compingĕre, compōnĕre:—Con he sîdne ræced fæste gefēgan *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 8; Crä. 48: 79 a; Th. 297, 10; Crä. 66. Ic ða ged ne mæg gefēgean *I cannot compose the songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 11; Met. 2, 6. Ic gefēge *compōno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Conjunctio gefēgþ togædere ægðer ge naman ge word *a conjunction joins together both nouns and verbs*, 5; Som. 3, 48, 51: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37. Se gefēhþ fela folca tosomne *he joins many people together*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 177; Met. 11, 89. Gefēg ðās bricas *join these fragments*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7. Ne weorþaþ hī nǽfre tosomne gefēged *they are never united together*, Bt. 16, 63; Fox 56, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 231; Met. 20, 116: 20, 241; Met. 20, 121. Gifoega *sociare, conciliare*, Rtl. 104, 12: 74, 18.

ge-fége; *adj. Fit, adapted;* aptus, Grm. i. 735, 5. [*Ger.* gefüge *flexible.*] v. ungefége.

ge-fēgednes, se; *f. Figure, shape, a joining*, Som.

ge-fegian *to rejoice.* v. gefeón.

ge-fēgincg, -fēgung, e; *f. A joining, composing, conjunction;* compositio, conjunctio:—Seó geþeódnys oððe gefegincg is conjunctio *the joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47. v. ge-þeódnes.

ge-fēgniss, e; *f. Companionship;* societas, Rtl. 109, 25: 106, 4.

gefēhst *catchest;* capis, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

gefēhþ *seizes*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. v. ge-fōn.

ge-fēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To feel, perceive;* sentīre:—Ðæt hit man gefēlan mihte *that it might be felt*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4: Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 33; Cri. 1130: 25 a; Th. 72, 28; Cri. 1179. Gefēleþ fācnes cræftig ðæt him ða fērend on fæste wuniaþ *the skilled in guile feels that the voyagers firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 23; Wal. 24. Gefēlde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *me mēlius hābēre sentīrem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12. Gefēlde he his lîchoman healfne dǽl mid ða âdle geslægene beón *sensit dimĭdiam corpŏris sui partem languōre depressam*, 4, 31; S. 610, 15: 3, 2; S. 525, 15: 3, 9; S. 534, 11. He ðæs wîtes worn gefēlde *he felt the force of the torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77.

ge-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To stick to;* inhærēre:—He ðære godspellîcan lāre georne gefealh *he earnestly stuck to the gospel lore*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43. v. felgan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -felled *To fill, fulfil:*—Se gefelde xx daga *he had fulfilled twenty days*, St. And. 4, 23. v. gefyllan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -feld *To cause to fall, fell, kill:*—Hie gefelde wurdon fram Alexandre *they were killed by Alexander*, Nar. 38, 11. v. gefyllan.

ge-félniss, e; *f. A feeling, perception, sense;* sensus:—Būtan ǽnigre gefēlnisse *without any feeling*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 2. DER. fēlnyss.

ge-felsode *expiated.* v. gefælsian.

gefend, es; *m. A giver:*—Gefend *largitor*, Rtl. 108, 16. v. gifend.

ge-feng, es; *n. A taking, capture, captivity;* captura, captivitas:—On gefeng *in capturam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. On gefeng fiscana *in captura piscium*, 5, 9. Gefeng *captivitas*, Rtl. 83, 3. v. feng.

gefeó *take*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31, = gefō; *pres. of* gefōn, *q. v.*

ge-feógan *to hate.* v. ge-fīa.

ge-feohan *to rejoice:*—Gefeoh nū on ferþe *rejoice now in mind*, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. v. gefeón.

ge-feoht, -fioht, -feht, es; *n. A fight, battle, contest, war, preparation for war;* prælium, pugna, congressio, bellum, procinctus:—Ðæt ungemetlîce mycle gefeoht *the very great battle*, Ors. 1, 9; Bos. 32, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 14: Chr. 603; Erl. 20, 15: 868; Erl. 72, 28. Gefeoht *congressio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 125; Wrt. Voc. 20, 62. On dæge gefeohtes *in die belli*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 8. Ðū here fỹsest to gefeohte *thou incitest a host to battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190: 2393; An. 1198: Elen. Kmbl. 2365; El. 1184. To gefeohte *in procinctu*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 35; Wrt. Voc. 55, 40. Gē gehỹraþ gefeoht and sace *ye shall hear of battle and strife*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 2, 13: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15. Ðonne gē geseóþ gefeoht and twỹrǽdnessa *cum audĭĕritis prælia et sedĭtiōnes*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9: Mt. Bos. 24, 6: Ps. Lamb. 139, 3. Ðonne gē gehỹraþ gefeohtu and gefeohta hlîsan, ne ondrǽde gē eów *cum audĭĕritis bella et opiniōnes bellōrum, ne timuĕritis*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7: Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Miclum gefeohtum *in great battles*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25: L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 1, note 1. Gefehto and woeno gefehtana *prælia et opiniones prælĭorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6. [*Laym.* i-fiht.]

ge-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight;* pugnare:—And gif he ðonne wið hine gefeohtan ne mæg *and if he may not fight against him*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Ðe teáh mine fingras to gefeohtanne *qui docet digitos meos ad bellum*, Ps. Th. 143, 1. He wel gefeaht *he fought well*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 34. Margareta wiþ ðone deófol gefæht *Margaret fought with the devil*, Nar. 39, 28. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges huse, sié [sy MSS. B. H.] he scyldig ealles his ierfes [yrfes MSS. B. H.] *if any one fight in the king's house, let him be liable in all his property*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 2. Ðeáh hit sié on middum felda gefohten *though it be fought on mid-field*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 10: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. II. *to obtain by fighting;* pugnando acquirere:—Ðæt he ne meahte wiht gefeohtan *that he could not gain aught by fighting* [lit. *to fight*], Beo. Th. 2171; B. 1083. Dōm gefeohtan *to gain glory by fighting*, Bryht. Th. 135, 37; By. 129. Hæfde ðā gefohten foremǽrne blǽd Judith *Judith had gained exceeding great glory*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. [Cf. *Ger.* erfechten.] v. feohtan.

gefeoht-dæg, es; *m. A fight-day, day of battle;* dies belli:—On gefeohtdæge, Ps. Th. 139, 7.

ge-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To stick to, persist;*

insistere:—Đæt he đām hālwendum ongynnessum georne gefeole *ut cœptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11. v. feolan.

ge-feón, -feohan, -feagan, -feagian; ic -feó, đū -fehst, he -fehþ, -fiþ, -feaþ, *pl.* -feóþ; *p.* -feah, -feh, *pl.* -fǣgon; *pp.* -fegen [The Northern Gospels have weak forms] *To be glad, rejoice, exult;* lætari, delectari, gaudere, exultare:—Ic gefeó *gaudeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 15. Gefeaþ *gaudebit*, 16, 20, 22. Manige on his gebyrd gefeóþ *many shall rejoice at his birth*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Mīne weleras gefeóþ *gaudebunt labia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Gefeah blīđe-mōd dæs đe . . . *glad of mind rejoiced that . . .*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468. Bona weorces gefeah *the destroyer rejoiced at the work*, Exon. Th. 464, 17; Hö. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 220; El. 110. Secg weorce gefeh *the warrior in the work rejoiced*, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569: 3253; B. 1624. Fylle gefǣgon *they rejoiced at the plenty*, Beo. Th. 2032; B. 1014. Leóhte gefēgun *they rejoiced in the light*, Exon. Th. 31, 32; Cri. 504. Gefeade *exaltavit* [misread by the translator *exultavit*], Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 14. Gefeade *exultavit*, 8, 56. Gefeoh *rejoice*, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. Gefeóþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 22. Gefeaþ *gaudete*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Eal rihtgelȳfed folc sceal gefeón on đone his tocyme *all right-believing folk ought to rejoice at his advent*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Đonne mōtan we in đære engellīcan blisse gefeón *then may we in angelic bliss rejoice*, 83, 3. Gefeage *exultare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35: 3, 14. Gifeaga *gaudere*, Rtl. 34, 3. Gifeagia *gaudere*, 69, 30. Gefeónde for Paules eádmōdnesse *rejoicing on account of Paul's humility*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 4. He wæs gefeónde myclum gefeán *he was rejoicing with great joy*, 233, 2. Hio wǣron gefeónde mycle gefeán, 249, 16. Gefeándo woeron *gavisi sunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. Gefagen wēron *gavisi sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 10.

ge-feormian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *v. a.* I. *to entertain, harbour, receive as a guest, feed, cherish, support;* suscipere, hospitio suscipere, epulare, fovere, curare:—Sanctus Albanus for đam cuman, đe he gefeormode [MS. gefeormade] gegyrede hine *Saint Alban arrayed himself for the stranger whom he entertained*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 9. Đæt se, đe hine feormode, and se, đe gefeormod wæs, sȳn hī begen bisceopes dōme scyldig *that he who entertained him, and he who was entertained, be both liable to excommunication;* susceptor et is qui susceptus est excommunicationi subjacebit, 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Būton đæs bisceopes leáfe, đe hí on his scīre gefeormode [MS. gefeormađe] sīn *without the bishop's leave, in whose diocese they may be entertained*, 4, 5; S. 573, 5. We đē gefeormedon *we entertained thee*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 24; Gen. 2686. Đonne mon monnan betȳhþ đæt he ceáp forstele, ođđe forstolenne gefeormie *when a man charges another that he steal cattle, or harbour the stolen*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13. Geóca mihtig Dryhten mīnre sāwle, gefreođa hyre and gefeorma hȳ *save my soul, O mighty Lord, protect it and cherish it*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. 4, 61. II. *to feed on, devour;* vesci, comedere:—Hie đa behlidenan him to līfnere gefeormedon *they feed on the dead* [mortuos] *to* [*save*] *their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 2181; An. 1092. Grendel unlifigendes gefeormod fēt and folma *Grendel devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. III. *to cleanse, farm* or *cleanse out, Prouncl;* mundare:—Đæt hī đa bān woldon upādōn, and onþweán and gefeormian *that they would take up the bones to wash and cleanse*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 11. Hāt gefeormian mīn blōd *bid* [*them*] *wipe away my blood*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 26. v. feormian.

ge-fēr, es; *n. A company, society;* cōmītātus:—Eart đū ūres gefēres đe ūre wiđerwinna *noster es an adversāriōrum* [?], Jos. 5, 13. Wēndon đæt he on heora gefēre wǣre *existimantes illum esse in cōmītātu*, Lk. Bos. 2, 44.

ge-fēra, an; *m. A companion, comrade, associate, fellow, colleague, fellow-disciple, man, servant;* sōcius, contūbernālis, cōmes, condiscīpūlus, vir, puer:—Gefēra *contūbernālis* vel *sōcius*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 63; Wrt. Voc. 61, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 20. Gefēran āþ *a companion's oath*, L. O. 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Đæt wīf đæt đū me forgeáfe to gefēran *mūlier quam dēdisti mihi sōciam*, Gen. 3, 12: Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 13; Wand. 30. He geseh swǣsne gefēran *he saw his dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2018; An. 1011: 2040; An. 1022. Æđele gefēran Philippus and Iacob feorh agēfan for Meotudes lufan *the noble companions Philip and James gave their lives for the love of God*, Menol. Fox 158; Men. 80; Gen. 14, 10: Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Bæd se gesīþ hine đæt he eóde in to ānum his gefērena *rogātus est ab eodem cōmīte intrāre ad unum de puĕris ejus*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 36: 1, 7; S. 476, 29. Cwæþ Thomas to hys gefērum *dixit Thomas ad condiscīpŭlos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 16: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29: 3, 21; S. 551, 9. Ceós đē gefēran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige viros et pugna contra Amalec*, Ex. 17, 9. Wordes gefēra *a verb's companion, an adverb;* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 34. Gefoera *condiscipulus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. [*Laym: A. R.* i-vere.]

ge-fēran; *p.* -fērde; *pp.* -fēred. I. *v. intrans. To go, travel, go on, behave, fare, get on, come, get to a place:*—He gefērde ōđ đæt he Adam funde *he journeyed until he found Adam*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 20; Gen. 453. Frēcne gefērdon *daringly they behaved*, Beo. Th. 3386; B. 1691. Đā đis cūþ wæs hū đa ōđre gefērdon *when this was known how the others had fared*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 8: Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62. Ne mæg đǣr unwitfull ǣnig gefēran *no deceitful man can get there*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 19; Gen. 948. Ic eom hider feorran gefēred *I have come hither from far*, 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498. II. *v. trans. To perform a journey, reach* or *get by going, obtain, attain, experience, suffer:*—Đū scealt đa fōre gefēran *thou shalt perform that journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 215; 388; An. 194. Se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefēran *who can perform the journey more speedily*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24, 25. Đe đæt upplīce rīce gefērdon *who reached the realm on high*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 26: Chr. 988; Erl. 131, 10: Beo. Th. 6119; B. 3063. Đæs siges đe hie gefēred hæfdon *for the victory that they had obtained*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Đā fērdon đa Pyhtas and gefērdon đis land norđanweard *then the Picts went and got the north part of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13. Hafast đū gefēred đæt đē weras ehtigaþ *thou hast attained* [*this*] *that men will esteem thee*, Beo. Th. 2446; B. 1221. Hī đǣr gefērdon māran hearm đonne hī ǣfre wēndon *they there suffered greater hurt than they ever expected*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 2801; An. 1403.

ge-fercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To support, sustain;* sustentāre:—Ūre hwīlendlīce līf biþ mid mettum gefercod *our transitory life is sustained by meats*, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 20.

ge-fēre; *adj. Easy of access;* făcĭlis accessu:—Nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 198, 3; Ph. 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kifuari *apta*, Grff. iii. 600.] v. fēre.

ge-ferian, -fergan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;* ferre, vehĕre, dūcĕre:—Feówer scoldon geferian to đæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3281; B. 1638: Andr. Kmbl. 793; An. 397. He geferode hine mid mycclum wurþscipe to Sceftes byrig *he conveyed it with great honour to Shaftesbury*, Chr. 980; Erl. 129, 33. Đæt he ūsic geferge in Fæder rīce *that he convey us into his Father's kingdom*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 1; Cri. 345. Đonne we geferian freán ūserne đǣr he longe sceal on đæs Waldendes wære geþolian *then we bear our lord to where he shall long endure in the All-powerful's care*, Beo. Th. 6205; B. 3107. Đæt hie út geferedon dȳre māþmas *that they might convey out the precious treasures*, 6252; B. 3130. Godes gāst wæs geferod ofer wæteru *spīritus Dei fērēbātur sŭper āquas*, Gen. 1, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 2: Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 10. Feorran gefered *conveyed from afar*, Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178: Andr. Kmbl. 529; An. 265: Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993. Se arc wæs geferud ofer đa wæteru *arca fērēbātur sŭper aquas*, Gen. 7, 18.

gefēr-lǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To keep company* or *fellowship, accompany, associate;* assŏcĭāre:—Ic gefērlǣce *associo?* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. He hī gefērlǣcþ on ānnysse his geladunge *he associates them in the unity of his church*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 24. He biþ gemēnscipe dære hālgan geladunge gefērlǣht *he is associated in the communion of the holy church*, i. 494, 19. Đǣr beóþ gefērlǣhte on ānre sūsle, đa đe on līfe on mandǣdum geþeódde wǣron *there shall be associated in one torment those who in life were united in evil deeds*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20: 414, 34.

ge-fēr-rǣden, -rēden, -rēdin, -rǣdenn, e; *f.* I. *companionship, fellowship, congregation, church;* societas, comitatus, ecclesia, synagoga:—Hwā wolde on dære gefērrǣddene [MS. B. gefērǣdene] beón đe he wǣre *who would be in that fellowship that he was*, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 5: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23. He hæfde on his gefērrǣdene cratu and rīdende men *habuit in comitatu currus et equites*, Gen. 50, 9. Smerede đē God đīn mid ele blysse for gefērrēdinum dīnum *unxit te Deus tuus, oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 9. Gyf he hīg ne gehȳrþ, sæge hyt gefērrǣdene *quod si non audierit eos: dic ecclesiæ*, Mt. Bos. 18, 17: Jn. Bos. 9, 22. II. *familiarity, friendship;* familiaritas, amicitia:—Đæs cyninges gefērrǣden mæg nǣnigne mon gedōn weligne *the king's familiarity can make no man wealthy*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 102, 2. v. ge-fēr-scipe.

ge-fēr-rǣdnes, -ness, e; *f. Society;* societas, Lye.

ge-fēr-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Society, fellowship, brotherhood;* sŏcĭĕtas, cōmītātus, clērus:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se gefērscipe *let the king take half, half the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 18. Þolige ǣgđer ge gefērscipes ge freóndscipes *let him forfeit both their society and friendship*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 11: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 32: L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 19. Of gefērscipe đæs bisceopes Deosdedit *de clēro Deusdedit episcŏpi*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 12: 4, 1; S. 564, 18: 5, 6; S. 618, 28: 5, 19; S. 639, 3: L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18. For lufan đīnre and gefērscype *for thy love and fellowship*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 24; Gū. 1232: Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 3. Wiđ đone gefērscipe *with the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 20. Se cræftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 185; Met. 11, 93. Of hiora gefoerscipe *de eorum societate*, Rtl. 75, 28.

ge-fērscipian *to unite, accompany:*—Gifoerscipia *unitare*, Rtl. 110, 18. Gifoerscipeþ *comitentur*, 93, 13.

ge-festnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fasten, make fast, confirm, shut up, imprison;* firmāre, confirmāre, inclūdĕre:—He ðæt mid āþe gefestnode *he confirmed that with oath*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 4. Se cyng genam Roger eorl his mǽg, and gefestnode hine *the king took earl Roger his kinsman and imprisoned him*, 1075; Erl. 214, 5. Ðe be swylcre gewitt-nesse gefestnod is *which is confirmed by such witness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 117, 18. v. ge-fæstnian.

ge-fetelsod; *adj.* [fetel *a girdle, belt*] *Polished, trimmed, ornamented;* perpŏlītus, adornātus:—Twā sweord gefetelsode *two swords trimmed; duos glădios optĭme adornātos*, Text. Roff. 110, 15.

ge-feterian, -fetrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od ad *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—He ða strangan mæg streámas gefeterian *he can fetter the strong streams*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. He gefeteraþ fǽges monnes handa *he fetters the hands of the doomed man*, Salm. Kmbl. 317; Sal. 158. He gefeterode fēt and honda bearne sīnum *he fettered the feet and hands of his child*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 27; Gen. 2902. Ða wǽron gefeterade fæste togædre *who were fettered fast together*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 7; Rä. 53, 4.

ge-fēðe; *adj. Lying at the feet*, Gl. Prud. 1046. *Contentus, conscriptus*, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-feðeran, -feðran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To feather, give wings to;* ālas addĕre:—Ic sceal ǽrest ðīn mōd gefeðeran *I shall first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31, MS. Cot. Gefeðran, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 8; Met. 24, 4. v. ge-fiðerian.

ge-fetian, -fetigan, -fetigean; *p.* -fetode, -fetede, -fette; *pp.* -fetod *To fetch, bring;* addūcĕre, accīre, afferre:—Elene hēht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne hæleða gerǽdum *Elene bade [them] fetch to her aid the very wise in the councils of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 2103; El. 1053: Beo. Th. 4387; B. 2190. Gefetigan, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 11; Jul. 60. Hēt heó sōna hire þīnenne gān and ða cyste hire to gefetigean *stătim jussit ire ministram et capsellam addūcĕre*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1161. Swā strang ðæt ǽs him gefetede *so strong that it got prey for itself*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 29. He of helle hūþe gefette sāwla manega *he from hell fetched spoils, many souls*, Hy. 10, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 30: Gen. 24, 11. Ða men of Lundenbyrig gefetodon ða scipu *the men of London brought away the ships*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Hȳ gefetton Escolāfius ðone scīnlācan *they fetched Æsculapius the magician*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30. Hwænne me Dryhtnes rōd gefetige *when the Lord's cross shall fetch me*, Rood. Kmbl. 274; Kr. 138. Gefetod *accītus*, Cot. 7. Gefotad *accersitus*, Mk., Skt. Lind. 15, 44.

ge-fetrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—Ðone he gefetrade fȳrnum teágum *whom he fettered with fiery shackles*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 9; Pa. 60. Drihten ða gefetredan alȳseþ *Dŏmĭnus solvit compĕdītos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. v. ge-feterian.

ge-fettan. v. gefetian.

ge-fette, *pl.* -fetton *Fetched, brought*, Gen. 24, 11: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30; *p. of* ge-fetian.

ge-fexode *having hair, haired*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19. v. ge-feaxode.

ge-fīa, -fiáge *to hate:*—Gefiáge *odisse*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Gefīeþ *odit*, 3, 20: 12, 20. Gefīweþ *odiet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Gefīadon *oderant*, 19, 14. v. gefeógan.

ge-fic, es; *n. Fraud, deceit;* fraus:—Mid fǽcne gefice *with fraudulent deceit*, Elen. Kmbl. 1150; El. 577.

ge-fiht *a fight, battle*, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 1. v. ge-feoht.

ge-filce. v. gefylce.

ge-filde, es; *n. A field, plain;* campus:—Be norþan Capadocia is ðæt gefilde ðe man hǽt Temeseras *to the north of Cappadocia is the plain which is called Themiscyra*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 7.

ge-fillan; *p.* -filde; *pp.* -filled, -fild *To fulfil, finish, complete;* implēre, complēre:—Ðū gefilst Godes hǽse and his bebodu *implēbis impĕrium Dei et præcepta ejus*, Ex. 18, 23. God gefilde on ðone seofeðan dæg his weorc *complēvit Deus die septĭmo ŏpus suum*, Gen. 2, 2: Deut. 31, 24. Gefild *fulfilled*, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 27. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-findan; *p.* -fand, -fond, *pl.* -fundon; *pp.* -funden *To find;* invĕnīre:—His bān gefunden and gemēted wǽron *ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 36.

ge-findig; *adj. Finding, receiving, capable;* capax:—Numol oððe gefindig *capax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

ge-finegod; *part. p.* [fynegian *to become mouldy*] *Mouldy;* mūcĭdus:—Ðe nū sind gefinegode *which are now mouldy*, Jos. 9, 12.

ge-fioht, es; *n. A battle;* prælium:—Aulixes to ðam gefiohte fōr *Ulysses went to the battle*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 6. v. ge-feoht.

ge-firenian, -firnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sin;* peccāre:—We gefirenodon mid fæderum ūrum *peccāvĭmus cum patrĭbus nostris*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 6. Ic gefirnode *I sinned*, St. And. 10, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 4. v. gefyrenian.

ge-firn; *adv. Long ago*, Th. Apol. 19, 25. v. gefyrn.

ge-firnian. v. ge-firenian.

ge-fiðerhamod; *part. p. Provided with a covering of feathers:*—He wæs egeslīce gefiðerhamod *he was frightfully feather-clad*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 27. [Cf. Thorpe's North. Myth. i. 52.]

ge-fiðerian, -fiðerigan, -fiðrian, -fyðerian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To give wings to, provide with wings;* ālas addĕre, pennis instruĕre:—Ic sceal ǽrest ðīn mōd gefiðerian *I must first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31. Gefiðerigan, 36, 2; Fox 174, 6. Gefiðrade [MS. gefriðade] fugelas *vŏlātĭlia pennāta*, Ps. Th. 77, 27.

ge-flǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight:*—Ðū fiónd geflǽmdest *thou didst put to flight the enemy*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flǽschamod; *part. p. Incarnate;* incarnātus:—Se wearþ geflǽschamod *who was incarnate*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 32: i. 40, 24: 284, 22.

ge-flǽscnes, -ness, e; *f. Incarnation;* incarnātio:—Ǽr Cristes geflǽscnesse *before Christ's incarnation*, Chr. Erl. 4, 22.

ge-fleard, es; *n. A trifling, nonsense, madness:*—Gefleard *deliramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to rout:*—Hæfde ðā Drihten seolf feónd geflēmed *then the Lord himself had routed the foe*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 30; Sat. 463: Chr. 938; Th. 204, 9, col. 1; Ædelst. 32. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flēme; *adj. Fugitive;* fugitivus, Rtl. 147, 15.

ge-fleógan; *p.* -fleág, -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly, fly over;* volare, transvolare:—He hēht his heáhbodan hider gefleógan *he commanded his archangel to fly hither*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 4; Cri. 295. Ne mæg ǽnig ðone mearcstede fugol gefleógan *nor may any bird fly over the boundary place*, Salm. Kmbl. 435; Sal. 218.

ge-fleón, -fleóhan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon *To flee, escape:*—Gefleá *fugere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. Se to ānre ðara burga gefliéhþ *who to one of those cities escapes*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20; Hatt. MS. Geflēg *fugit*, Rtl. 147, 15. Alle geflugun *omnes fugerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Ðætte giflēga *ut fugiant*, Rtl. 118, 31. Ǽr he on ða wēstenu middangeardes gefluge *antequam in desertas orbis terrarum abiret solitudines*, Nar. 6, 6.

ge-fleów *overflowed*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28; *p. of* ge-flōwan.

ge-fliéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to drive away;* fugare, Past. 61, 2; Hat. MS. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flit *a fan to clean corn;* vannus, Cot. 33.

ge-flīt, -flȳt, es; *n. Contention, strife, contest, dispute, discussion;* contentio, lis, certāmen, concertātio, rixa:—Agoten is geflīt ofer ealderas *effūsa est contentio sŭper princĭpes*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 40: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 30. Ðis geflīt *hæc lis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Sume ic to geflȳte fremede *I have urged some to strife*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484; Bd. 5, 6: S. 619, 4. On geflīt *in contest*, Beo. Th. 1734; B. 865. We on geflītum sǽton *we sat in discussion*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430: H. R. 9, 3. Uton towurpan hwætlīcor ðās geflītu *dissolvāmus cĭtius has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443: 1905; El. 954. Heó gehȳrde martyra geflītu *she heard of the struggle of martyrs*, Nar. 40, 13. To geflītes *emulously, eagerly*, Apol. Th. 10, 5.

ge-flīta. v. fyrn-geflīta.

ge-flītan, -flȳtan; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -fliton; *pp.* -fliten *To strive, fight, dispute;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa gefliton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Th. 93, 11, col. 1. Ne geflīttes *non contendet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 19. Geflioton *disputaverant*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 9, 34. Geflītan [-flītta, Lind.] *contendere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 40.

ge-flītful; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus:—Geflītful *contentiōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 10; Wrt. Voc. 49, 33: 74, 31: Hpt. Gl. 502.

ge-flītfullīc; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus:—Wæs geflītfullīc senoþ æt Cealchȳþe *there was a contentious synod at Chalk*, Chr. 785; Erl. 56, 7.

ge-flītgeorn; *adj. Contentious;* contentiōsus, R. Ben. 71.

ge-flītlīce; *adv. Contentiously, emulously;* certātim:—Ðæt ge wēpned ge wīfmen geflītlīce dydon *quod vĭri et fēmĭnæ certātim făcĕre consuērunt*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15.

ge-flītmǽlum; *adv. Contentiously, emulously;* certātim, R. Ben. interl. 72.

ge-flota, an; *m. A floater, swimmer:*—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean's floater [the whale]*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7. v. flota.

ge-flōwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen *To overflow;* inundāre:—Swā hit ðære eá flōd ǽr gefleów *as the flowing of the river formerly flowed over it*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28.

ge-flȳman, -flǽman, -flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish;* fugare, in fugam vertere, expellere:—His ēhtendas ealle geflȳme *odientes eum in fugam convertam*, Ps. Th. 88, 20: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25. Feónd wæs geflȳmed *the fiend was put to flight*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 13; Gū. 107: Cd. 187; Th. 232, 17; Dan. 261. v. flȳman.

ge-flȳt, es; *n. Contention, strife, schism;* contentio, lis, schisma:—Geflȳt *schisma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. v. ge-flīt.

ge-flȳtan; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -flytor; *pp.* -flyten *To strive, fight;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa geflyton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 1. v. ge-flītan.

ge-fnæd, es; *n. A hem*:—Gif ic huru his reáfes gefnædu hreppe *if I only touch the hems of his garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 10. v. fnæd.

ge-fnêsan *to sneeze;* sternūtāre:—Đæt he gelôme gefnêse *that he often sneezes*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 27.

ge-fôg, es; *n. A joining, joint*:—Đæt đū gesomnige sîde weallas fæste gefôge *that thou unite the spacious walls with a fast juncture*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 10; Cri. 6. From eallum heora gefôgum *from all their joints*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 4. [Cf. *Ger.* gefüge.] v. fôg.

ge-folc *people, a troop.* v. folc.

ge-fole; *adj. Having a foal, milch*:—Đrîtig gefolra olfend-myrena mid heora coltum *thirty milch camels* [*camelos fœtas*] *with their colts*, Gen. 32, 15.

ge-fôn, ic ge-fô; đū ge-fêhst; he ge-fêhþ, *pl.* ge-fôþ; *imp.* ge-fôh; *p.* ge-fêng, *pl.* ge-fêngon; *pp.* ge-fangen *To take, seize, catch;* capere:—Ic sylle cync swâ hwæt swâ ic gefô *ego do regi quicquid capio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 27. He gefêhþ đæt đæt he æfter spyreþ *he seizes that which he tracks*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Đū byst men gefônde *homines eris capiens*, Lk. Bos. 5, 10. Đonne đū hîg gefangen hæbbe *quando tu illos cepisti*, Gen. 44, 4. Hû gefêhst đū fixas? *quomodo capis pisces?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

ge-fôr *died*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 126, 40; *p. of* ge-faran.

ge-forht *timid.* v. forht.

ge-forþian; *p.* -forþode; *pp.* forþod *To carry out, perform, accomplish, further, promote*:—His feónd ne mihten nā geforþian heora fare *his enemies could not carry out their expedition*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 14. He hæfde geforþod đæt he his freán gehêt *he had performed what he promised his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 16; By. 289: Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. He đæt mynster wel geforþode đa hwîle đe he đær wæs *he advanced the monastery while he was there*, Chr. 1045; Erl. 171, 17. [*Laym.* i-forđed.] v. forþian.

ge-forweorþan *to perish.* v. forweorþan.

ge-fôrword; *part. Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained;* compactus:—Gif hit swâ geforword biþ *if it be so agreed*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 14: L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 19.

ge-fôtcypsed, -cypst; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Bound with fetters;* compĕditus:—Infare on đînre gesihþe geómrung gefôtcypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gĕmĭtus compedĭtōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11: Ps. Spl. 101, 21. Drihten tolŷsþ gecospede ođđe đa gefôtcypstan *Dŏmĭnus solvit compĕdĭtos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-frêge, -frêge; es; *n. An inquiring, a knowing, knowledge, information, hearsay;* percontātio, cognĭtio, audĭtio:—Mîne gefrêge *in my knowledge, as I have heard, as I am informed*, Beo. Th. 1557; B. 776: 1679; B. 837: Cd. 58; Th. 71, 20; Gen. 1173: 161; Th. 201, 7; Exod. 368: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 10; Edg. 36.

ge-frêge, -frêge; *adj. Known, renowned, celebrated, remarkable, noted, famous, notorious, infamous;* nōtus, mănifestus, celĕber, fāmōsus:—Hæbbe ic gefrugnen đætte is eástdælum on æđelast londa, firum gefrêge *I have heard tell that in eastern parts there is a land most noble, renowned among men*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 22; Ph. 3: 44 b; Th. 151, 8; Gū. 792. Ic eom folcum gefrêge *I am noted among people*, 130 b; Th. 500, 7; Rä. 89, 3: Beo. Th. 109; B. 55. Wæs ûre lîf fracuþ and gefrêge *our life was vile and infamous*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304. Hæleđum gefrægost *most famous among men*, 162; Th. 202, 27; Dan. 394. [*O. Sax.* gi-frâgi: *Icel.* frægr.]

ge-frægen, -fregen [*part. p. of* gefragan [?]; cf. gefragian] *Heard of, known*:—Egsa mâra, đonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde æfre on eorđan *greater terror than was ever heard of on earth since the creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 28; Cri. 840. Đara đe ic ofer foldan gefrægen hæbbe *of those that I have heard of on earth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 25; Vïd. 17: Beo. Th. 2397; B. 1196: Andr. Kmbl. 1374; An. 687: 2122; An. 1062. Gefregen, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 14; Az. 45. [Cf. *Icel.* freginn.] v. gefragian.

ge-frægnan, -fraignan, -fregnan, -frægnian; *p.* -frægn, -fraign, -frægnade, *pl.* -frugnon *To ask, inquire*:—Gifrægna *interrogare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Gifregna, Rush. 21, 12. Gefraigne, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Gefraign *interrogavit*, Lind. Gifrægn, Rush. 8, 5; 9, 16. Gefrægnade *interrogavit*, Lind. 15, 2. Gefraignade *sciscitabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4. Gefrugnun *interrogaverunt*, 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 12. Gefrugnon *interrogarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 19. Gefraignaþ *interrogate*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 21. Gefraignes *interrogate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11: 2, 8. v. gefrignan.

ge-frêgnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make famous*:—Gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2670. [*Thorpe* gefrêfrod.]

ge-fræpi[g]an; *p.* ede. I. *to accuse*:—Gefræpgedon *accusarent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10. II. *to reverence*:—Gefræppegedon *reverebuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

ge-frætewian, -frætwian, -fretwian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To adorn, deck, trim;* ornāre, redimīre:—Ic gefrætwige *orno*, Ælfc. Gr. 24: Som. 25, 41. Ic gefretwige *redimio*, 30; Som. 34, 58. Đē Cyning engla gefrætwode *the King of angels adorned thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 3034; An. 1520. He gefrætwade foldan sceátas *he adorned earth's regions*, Beo. Th. 192; B. 96. He æfter fæce mid ôđrum gâstlîcum mægenum gefrætewod ætŷwde *postmŏdum cætĕris virtūtĭbus ornātus appāruit*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 44: 3, 11; S. 535, 32. Đær is geat gylden, gimmum gefrætewod *there is a golden gate decked with gems*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649: 220; Th. 283, 21; Sat. 308. Fiđrum gefrætwad *adorned with wings*, Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 14; Ph. 239. Fægre gefrætwed *neatly adorned*, 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274: 64 a; Th. 237, 4; Ph. 585.

ge-frætwodnes *an ornament.* v. frætwednes, hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

ge-fragian; *p.* ade *To learn by asking*:—Gefragade *exquisierat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16.

ge-frâsian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire;* interrŏgāre, sciscĭtāri:—He gefrâsade þegnas his *interrŏgābat discĭpŭlos suos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 13. Geascade ođđe gefrâsade *sciscitābātur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4.

ge-freán *to free;* liberare, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 29.

ge-frêcnod; *part.* [frêcne *savage, wicked*] *Savage, evil, wicked, corrupted;* atrox, scĕlestus:—Môde gefrêcnod *corrupted in mind*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 10; Dan. 184.

ge-frêdan, ic -frêde, đū -frêdest, he -frêdeþ, frêt, *pl.* -frêdaþ; *p.* -frêdde; *pp.* -frêded *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of;* sentīre:—Sió gefrêdnes hine mæg gegrâpian, and gefrêdan đæt hit lîchoma biþ, ac hió ne mæg gefrêdan hwæđer he biþ đe blac đe hwît *the feeling may touch it, and feel that it is a body, but cannot feel whether it be black or white*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10, 11. Đeáh đe we hit gefrêdan ne mâgon *though we cannot perceive it*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Ic gefrêde *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 8. Se lîchama awent eorþan and anbîdaþ æristes, and on đam fyrste nân þing ne gefrêt *the body turns to earth and awaits the resurrection, and in that space feels nothing*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 25. Stânas ne gefrêdaþ *stones have not sense*, i. 302, 14, 18. Heó on hire gefrêdde đæt heó of đam wîte gehæled wæs *sensit corpŏre quia sanāta esset a plāga*, Mk. Bos. 5, 29. He gefrêdde his deáþes nealæcunge *he was sensible of his death's approach*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8: 574, 16. Hî swurdes ecge ne gefrêddon *they felt not the sword's edge*, 544, 22. Đæt he gefrêde *that he has sense*, 302, 21.

ge-frêdendlîc; *adj. Sensible, perceptible;* sensĭbĭlis:—Stemn is geslagen lyft, gefrêdendlîc on hlyste *the voice is struck air, perceptible to the hearing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29.

ge-frêdmælum; *adv. Sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-frêdnes, -ness, e; *f. A feeling, sense, perception;* sensus:—Gesiht, and gehêrnes, and gefrêdnes ongitaþ đone lîchoman đæs monnes *sight, and hearing, and feeling perceive the body of the man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 7, 10.

ge-frêfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Đæt hîg hira fæđer gefrêfredon *ut lenirent dolorem patris*, Gen. 37, 35. Heó nolde beón gefrêfred *noluit consolari*, Mt. Bos. 2, 18. Gefroefred, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5. v. frêfran.

ge-frêfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Ic gefrêfrige *consolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 64. Nû ys đes gefrêfrod *nunc hic consolatur*, Lk. Bos. 16. 25. v. frêfrian.

ge-frêge, es; *n. A knowing, knowledge, hearsay;* cognĭtio, audĭtio:—Mîne gefrêge *in my knowledge, as I have heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3251; An. 1628: Apstls. Kmbl. 50; Ap. 25. v. ge-frâge, es; *n.*

ge-frêge; *adj. Known, celebrated, famous;* nōtus, celĕber, fāmōsus:—Læt đê on gemyndum hû đæt manegum wearþ fira gefrêge *keep in thy mind how that was known among many men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1921; An. 963: 2240; An. 1121. v. ge-frâge; *adj.*

ge-fremednes, -ness, e; *f. An accomplishment, fulfilment, effect;* perfectio, effectus:—He hrađe đa gefremednesse đære ârfestan bêne wæs fylgende *mox effectum piæ postulātiōnis consĕcūtus est*, Bd. 1, 4; S. 475, 31.

ge-fremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To finish, effect, bring to pass, accomplish, commit;* efficĕre, perficĕre, patrāre, committĕre:—Se gefremode fêt [MS. fôt] mîne swâ swâ heortes *qui perfēcit pĕdes meos tanquam cervōrum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 35. Đe he gefremode *quod patrārat*, Gen. 2, 2: Jos. 7, 17. Ic ne gemune nânra his synna đe he gefremode *I will remember none of his sins which he has committed*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 19. Forđan synd đâs wundru gefremode on him *ĭdeo virtūtes ŏpĕrantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2. Ârleásnes đa scilde on me gefremode *impiety perpetrated that guilt against me*, Th. Apol. 2, 19.

ge-fremman; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To promote, perfect, perform, commit*:—Hie mihtan æghwæt gefremman *they could accomplish anything*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 1. Đæt weorc to gefremmenne *to perform that work*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 10. Ic hæla gefremme *sanitates perficio*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Đâs ongunnenan đing đurh Godes fultum gefremmaþ *perform the things begun with God's help*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 4. Swâ hwæt swâ hc on mycclum gyltum gefremede *whatsoever he hath committed in great sins*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 14: 189, 22. Seó stihtung wæs gefremed *the arrangement was completed*, 81, 29. Hine mihtig God ofer ealle men forþ gefremede *him mighty God advanced above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718. Đæt hire mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getrymed wære *ut virtus ejus in infirmitate perficeretur*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16. Đæt gefremede mân *the perpetrated crime*, Th. Apol. 2, 5. v. fremman.

ge-fremniss, e; *f. Effect;* effectus, Rtl. 16, 41: 41, 11.

ge-fremđian *to curse;* anathematizare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 71.

ge-freógan, -freón; *p.* -freóde; *pp.* -freód *To free, make free:*—Đonne mót hine se hlaford gefreógan *then must the lord free him,* L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 18: L. Ælfc. C. 20; Th. i. 48, 25: Ps. Th. 93, 1. Gefreóde *freed,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreó us wiþ yfela *free us from evils,* Hy. 6, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 31. Gefreouad *liberatus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 74. v. freógan.

ge-freólsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, set free:*—He wolde Adam gefreólsian *he would deliver Adam,* Blickl. Homl. 29, 20, 35. Ic đē gefreólsige of ealre frēcennesse *I will deliver thee from all danger,* 231, 3. Ūre Drihten us gefreólsode *our Lord delivered us,* 83, 25. Đurh Cristes sige ealle hālige wǽron gefreólsode *through Christ's victory all holy men were set free,* 31, 35.

ge-freođian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, guard, free, keep:*—We wǽron gefreođode feónda gafoles *we were freed from devils' tribute,* Blickl. Homl. **105,** 23. Se đe his ânum her feore gefreođade *he who here protected only his life,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32; Gū. 413. Gefreođa hyre *protect it* [*the soul*], Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 61. Gefreóde and gefreođade folc *freed and protected the people,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreođode, Andr. Kmbl. 2083; An. 1043. He lỹfde đæt friþ wiþ hỹ gefreođad wǽre *he allowed that peace should be kept towards them,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 7; Gū. 382. Đæt lond Gode gefreođode *he kept that land for God,* 34 b; Th. 111, 7; Gū. 123. v. gefriđian.

gefrett *consumed;* devorāvit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 30. v. fretan.

ge-fricgan, -fricgean; *p.* -frægn, *pl.* -frǽgon; *pp.* -frigen *To learn by asking* or *by inquiry, hear of:*—Syđđan hie gefricgeaþ freán ūserne ealdorleásne *when they learn that our lord is lifeless,* Beo. Th. 5996; B. 3002. Gif ic đæt gefricge *if I learn that,* 3656; B. 1826. Syđđan æđelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne *after nobles from afar shall hear of your flight,* 5770; B. 2889. Đæt đæt folca fela gefrigen habbaþ *that which many peoples have heard of,* Cd. 190; Th. 236, 31; Dan. 329: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 54; Met. 9, 27. Đa đe snyttrocræft đurh fyrngewritu gefrigen hæfden *they who had learned wisdom through ancient writings,* Elen. Kmbl. 310; El. 155. We feor and neáh gefrigen habbaþ Moyses dōmas hæleđum secgan *we far and near have heard that Moses gave laws to men,* Cd. 143; Th. 177, 28; Exod. 1.

ge-frige, es; *n. Inquiry, knowledge resulting from inquiry:*—Gefreogum gleáwe *men wise from the knowledge obtained by their inquiries,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 22; Ph. 29.

ge-frigian *to embrace,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16.

ge-frignan, -fringan; *p.* -frægn, -fregn, *pl.* -frugnon; *pp.* -frugnen. I. *to ask;* interrogare:—Đā Euan gefrægn ælmihtig God *then almighty God asked Eve,* Cd. 42; Th. 54, 34; Gen. 887. II. *to learn by asking, hear of:*—Đā gefrægn Higelāces đegn Grendles dǽda *when Hygelac's thane heard of Grendel's deeds,* Beo. Th. 390; B. 194: 1155; B. 595. Eác we đæt gefrugnon *also we have heard that,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: 100 a; Th. 378, 11; Deór. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 343; El. 172. Swā guman gefrungon *as men have heard,* Beo. Th. 1337; B. 666. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen *I have heard,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 18; Ph. 1. Đā ic nēđan gefrægn hæleþ to hilde *then I heard that heroes went daringly to war,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060: 92; Th. 118, 4; Gen. 1960: Beo. Th. 148; B. 74: 4961; B. 2484. Gefregn, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 1; Sat. 526. Gefregen, 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Ne gefrægen ic đa mǽgđe sēl gebæran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing itself better,* Beo. Th. 2026; B. 1011. [*O. Sax.* gi-fregnan.] v. ge-frægnan.

ge-frignys, -nyss, e; *f. Inquiry, questioning:*—Đis syndon andsware to geđeahtunge and to gefrignysse Sct. Augustinus *responsiones ad consulta Augustini,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 44.

ge-frinan, ic -frine, đū -frinst, he -friņ, *pl.* -frinaþ; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen *To learn by asking, find out, hear of:*—Đā gefran Ioseph đæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea lande *then Joseph learned that Archelaus reigned in Judea,* Homl. Th. i. 88, 19. We đeódcyninga đrym gefrunon *we have heard of the glory of the great kings,* Beo. Th. 4; B. 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 19; Dan. 235. Me đǽr dryhtnes đegnas gefrunon *the Lord's servants found me there,* Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Hie hæfdon gefrunen *they had learned,* Beo. Th. 1392; B. 694: 4797; L. 2403. v. ge-frignan.

ge-friólic; *adj. Free;* liber, Rtl. 32, 9.

ge-friđian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard, protect, defend, deliver:*—He hie gefriđode *he protected her,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 5: Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. Đæt hys yrþ sī gefriđod *that its produce be protected,* Th. An. 118, 20. He me gefriđode *eripuit me,* Ps. Th. 33, 4. Alỹs me and gefriđa me *libera me et eripe me,* 7, 1. Gefriđie *protegat,* 19, 1: Exod. 19, 4. v. ge-freođian.

ge-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5, = ge-frēfred; *pp. of* ge-frēfran.

ge-frohtian *to be afraid;* expavescere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6. v. forhtian.

ge-froren *frozen.* v. freósan.

ge-frunon *asked, understood.* v. gefrinan.

ge-frygnys *a question.* v. gefrignys.

ge-frỹnd *friends:*—On đam dæge wurdun Herodes and Pilatus gefrỹnd *facti sunt amici Herodes et Pilatus in ipsa die,* Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. freónd.

ge-fryþsum; *adj. Safe, fortified;* salvus, mūnītus:—On stōwe [MS. stōwum] gefryþsumre *in lŏcum mūnītum,* Ps. Spl. 70, 3. v. friþsum.

Gefđas, Gifđas, *pl. The Gepidæ:*—Mid Gefđum ic wæs *I was among the Gefths,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 8; Vīd. 60. Gifđum, Beo. Th. 4981; B. 2494. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. 324.

ge-fullan *to fill:*—Đū gefullest me of blisse mid andwlitan đīnum *adimplēbis me lætĭtia cum vultu tuo,* Ps. Spl. 15, 11. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-fullǽstan; *p.* -lǽste; *pp.* -lǽst *To help, give aid, assist;* auxĭlĭāri:—Weoruda God gefullǽste, đæt seó cwēn begeat willan in worulde *the Lord of Hosts gave aid, that the queen obtained her will in this world,* Elen. Kmbl. 2299; El. 1151.

ge-fullfremman *to perfect.* v. fulfremman.

ge-fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become full, perfect:*—Gē geseóþ nū todæge mīnra gewinna wæstm gefullian *ye see now to-day the fruit of my toils come to perfection,* Blickl. Homl. 191, 23.

ge-fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To baptize;* baptizāre:—He gefullode đone sunu *he baptized the son,* Homl. Th. i. 352, 20. Gyt beóþ gefullode đam fulluhte, đe ic beó gefullod *baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizari,* Mk. Bos. 10, 39. Gefullod, Mt. Bos. 3, 14, 16: Mk. Bos. 1, 9: 10. 38, 39: 16, 16: Lk. 3, 21. v. fullian.

ge-fultuma, an; *m. A helper;* adjūtor:—Driht gefultuma mīn and alỹsend mīn *Dŏmĭne adjūtor meus et redemptor meus,* Ps. Spl. 18, 16.

ge-fultuman, -fultumian, -fultmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, help to, supply:*—Đæt hie sceoldan Martine gefultmian *that they should help St. Martin,* Blickl. Homl. 221, 31. Gefultumian *subministrare, concurrere, suppeditare,* Hpt. Gl. 446. Of đem ætfe đe me God forgef and mīne friónd to-gefultemedan *of the inheritance that God gave me and my friends helped me to,* Th. An. 127, 21: 24. Būton him seó sōþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence succour them,* Blickl. Homl. 101, 8: 159, 34. Nymđe me drihten gefultumede *unless the Lord had helped me,* Ps. Th. 93, 16. Gefultuma me *adjuva me,* 69, 6. Đū gefultuma ūrum misdǽdum *impietatibus nostris tu propitiaberis,* 64, 3. He wæs godcundlīce gefultumad *divinitus adjutus,* Bd. 4, 24: S. 596, 41.

ge-fultumend, es; *m. A helper:*—Đū eart mīn alỹsend, and mīn gefultumend *liberator meus, adjutor meus,* Ps. Th. 17, 2.

ge-fulwian, -fulgwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize:*—Gefulwia *baptizari,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 14. Gefulwas *baptizabit,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Se đe gefulguas *qui baptizat,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 33. Hine man gefulwade *he was baptized,* Blickl. Homl. 219, 1. Gefulguade *baptizabat,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 22. Gefulwad, Blickl. Homl. 213, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2085; El. 1044. Gifulgwado *baptizati,* Rtl. 26, 9.

ge-funden *found,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10; *pp. of* ge-findan.

ge-fỹlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To foul, defile, pollute;* inquinare, foedare, contaminare:—Đæt hī willaþ mid gegaf-sprǽcum Godes hūs gefỹlan *so that they will with idle speeches defile God's house,* L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 22. Đæt man mid flǽsc-mete hine sylfne gefỹle *that any one should defile himself with flesh-meat,* L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24, note 57.

ge-fylce, -filce, es; *n. A collection of people, army, troop, division:*—Đa Wylisce menn gewinn up ahōfon and syđđan heora gefylce weóx hī hī on mā todǽldon *the Welshmen raised war . . . and after their number had increased they separated into more* [*bands*], Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 36. Hī fērdon mid miclum gefilce *they marched with a great army,* Thw. Hept. 162, 38. Send đǽrto gefylcio *send troops against it,* Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 6; Hatt. MS. Hie wǽrun on twæm gefylcum *they were in two divisions,* Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16, 30: Nar. 19, 22. v. fylc.

ge-fylced *collected as an army.* v. fylcian.

ge-fylgan; *p.* -fylgde; *pp.* -fylged *To follow, attend upon, reach by following:*—Đæt him gefylgan ne mæg drỹmendra gedryht *so that the flock of rejoicing ones cannot follow him,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 12; Ph. 347. Gif gē đisum lease leng gefylgaþ *if ye pursue this falsehood longer,* Elen. Kmbl. 1149; El. 576. Đa ilco gefylgdon him *illi secuti sunt eum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 20. Gefylgend wæs ī gefylgede *sequebantur,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 15. Gifylge *assequi,* Rtl. 4, 20. Đætte erestes gefe we gifylga *ut resurrectionis gratiam consequamur,* 23, 40.

ge-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled *To fell, cut down, cast down, destroy, deprive of;* cædere, destruere:—Đā wolde he đæt gyld gefyllan *then he determined to cast down the idol,* Blickl. Homl. 221, 21, 32: Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. He gefylde đone ealdan feónd *he cast down the old fiend,* Blickl. Homl. 87, 19: 221, 2, 4, 33. Freónda gefylled *deprived of friends,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114. 7; Ædelst. 41. Seó nædre gefylled wæs *the serpent was destroyed,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

ge-fyllan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To fill, fulfil, make a total, complete, finish, accomplish, satisfy;* implere, saturare:—Đus unc gedafenaþ ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. We sceolon đone geleáfan mid gōdum dǽdum gefyllan *we must complete the belief with good deeds,*

Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Hî ne mâgon ealle dîne bletsunge gefyllan *they do not complete the sum of all thy blessings*, 157, 20. Ealle stôwa he gefylleþ *he fills all places*, 23, 20. Mîne geornnesse mid gôde đû gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, 89, 5. He him gehêt his æriste swâ he mid sôđe gefylde *he promised them his resurrection as he truly performed*, 17, 4. Hî heofon-hlâfe hâlige gefylde *pane cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. Dû gefyldest foldan and rodoras wuldres dînes *thou hast filled earth and skies with thy glory*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 29; Cri. 408. Ôđ đæt đû gefylle dîne đegnunge *until thou fulfil thy business*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28, 12: Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 40, 25. Ôn hire wæs gefylled đætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *in her was fulfilled what was sung in the Song of Songs*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15: 13, 26. Gefylde, 15, 8. Æfter đon đe đa mæssan wæron gefyllede *after the masses were finished*, 207, 29: Lk. Bos. 4, 13. Đæt hûs wæs gefylled of đære sealfe swæces *domus impleta est ex odore ungenti*, Jn. Bos. 12, 3. Gifena gefylled fremum forđweardum *filled with gifts with continual benefits*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209. Gefylled *consumtus, finitus*, Hpt. Gl. 457. Wel gefylde *bene pastos*, Th. An. 20, 31.

ge-fyllednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fulness, satiety, completion, finishing, end;* plēnĭtūdo, sātŭrĭtas, consummātio:—Astyrod biþ sæ and gefyllednys hyre *commŏvēātur, mare et plēnĭtūdo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: 97, 7. Cherubin is gereht gefyllednyss ingehydes *cherubin is interpreted the fulness of the mind*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. On graman gefyllednysse *in īra consummātiōnis*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 15. Of his gefyllednesse we ealle onfêngon *de plēnĭtūdĭne ejus nos omnes accēpĭmus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. He asende gefyllednysse on sâwlum heora *mīsit sătŭrĭtātem in anĭmas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ôþ đissere worulde gefyllednysse *until the end of the world*, Homl. Th. i. 600, 18.

ge-fyllendlîc; *adj. Filling;* explētīvus, complētīvus:—Sume syndon gehâtene *explētīvæ* ođđe *complētīvæ*, đæt synd gefyllendlîce *some are called* explētīvæ *or* complētīvæ, *that is filling*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 57.

ge-fylnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness, fulfilment, performance, completion:*—On gefylnesse Godes beboda *in the performance of God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 9. For gefyllnesse đæs heofonlîcan eđles *for the perfection of the heavenly country*, 81, 29. Đe hie swâ mycle gefylnesse hæfdon *of which they had so great fulness*, 135, 24. Gifylnisse *plenitudinis*, Rtl. 83, 18.

ge-fylst *help.* v. fylst.

ge-fylsta, an; *m. A helper, an assistant;* adjūtor:—God mîn gefylsta is *Deus meus adjūtor est*, Ps. Spl. 17, 2: 27, 9. He him to gefylstan gesette *he appointed him his assistant*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13: Job Thw. 166, 39.

ge-fylstan; ic -fylste; *subj. pres.* -fylste; *p.* [-fylstede], -fylste, *pl.* -fylston; *pp.* -fylsted *To help, give help;* adjuvare:—Đæt heó him gefylste *that she might assist them*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 45. God gefylsteþ me *Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Spl. 53, 4. Driht, to gefylstane me efste *Domine, ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. DER fylstan.

ge-fŷnd *foes, enemies:*—Hîg wæron êr gefŷnd him betwynan *antea inimici erant adinvicem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. feond.

ge-fyndig; *adj. Capable;* capax, Ælf. gr. 9, 60. v. gefindig.

ge-fyrenian, -fyrnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sin;* peccāre:—Ic gefyrenode *I have sinned*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 32, 34. We gefyrnedan mid ûrum fæderum *peccāvīmus cum patrĭbus nostris*, Ps. Th. 105, 6. v. ge-firenian.

ge-fyrht, ge-fyrhted; *part. p. Terrified, affrighted:*—Đâ wæs se dêma swŷđe gedrêfed and gefyrhted *then was the judge very much troubled and frightened*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Hie wæron to đæs swŷđe gefyrhte *they were so greatly terrified*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 34. [Cf. fyrhtan, ge-fyrhtian.]

ge-fyrhtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To frighten:*—Wîfo sume gefyrhtadon ûsig *mulieres quædam terruerunt nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 22. Miþ fyrhto gefyrhtad *timore exterriti*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 6.

ge-fyrhto; *p. Fear, doubt:*—Be đære cennendre gefyrhtum đæs bearnes weorđe ongyten wære *by the mother's fears the child's worth might be understood*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27.

ge-fyrn; *adv.* [fyrn *formerly*] *Formerly, long ago, of old, of yore;* olim, pridem:—Hû ne wæran đâs gefyrn forþgewitene *were not these long ago departed?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 9. Đû mid Fæder đînne gefyrn wære efenwesende *thou with thy father of old was co-existent*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 10; Cri. 349: 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Gefyrn hî dydun dædbôte on hæran and on axan *olim cilicio et cinĕre pœnĭtentiam egissent*, Mt. Bos. 11, 21: Lk. Bos. 10, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Gefyrn *pridem*, 38; Som. 39, 56. Gefyrn êr *formerly*, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 30: 37, 1; Fox 186, 25: Chr. 892; Erl. 89, 1.

ge-fyrþran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To further, advance, promote, improve;* promovere, prosperare:—Heora sîþfæt wæs fram Drihtne sylfum gefyrþred [MS. gefyrþrad], *their journey was furthered by the Lord himself*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 34. Wæs eftsîđes georn, frætwum gefyrþred *was desirous of return, furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784. Ânræd oretta elne gefyrþred *the steadfast champion advanced with valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985. Ic đê gefyrþrede *I improved thee*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. DER. fyrþran.

ge-fŷsan; *p.* -fŷsde; *pp.* -fŷsed *To make ready, cause to hasten:*—Werod wæs gefŷsed *the band was made ready*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 28; Exod. 221. Gefŷsed to fæder rîce *ready to depart to his father's kingdom*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 5; Cri. 475. Winde gefŷsed *hurried on by the wind*, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Secgas wæron sîđes gefŷsde *the men were ready for the journey* [cf. sîđes fûs, B. 1475], Elen. Kmbl. 520; El. 260. v. fŷsan.

ge-fystlian; *pp.* -lad *To beat with the fists, buffet;* pugnis impetere, Scint. 2.

ge-fyđerian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To feather, give wings to, provide with wings;* ālas addĕre, pennis instruĕre:—Gefyđerad flaa *săgitta* vel *spīcŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 64; Wrt. Voc. 35, 50. Fugelas gefyđerede *vŏlātĭlia pennāta*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. v. ge-fiđerian.

ge-gada, an; *A fellow-traveller, a companion, associate;* comes, complex, conspirans, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 27, 28. He feóll đâ adûn and ealle his gegadan into helle wîte *he fell down then and all his companions into hell torment*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 59, 93, 87. Afeóll se deófoll mid his gegadum *the devil fell with his companions*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. v. gædeling.

ge-gaderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To gather, unite;* colligere, conjungere:—Se fela folca fæste gegadraþ *he unites many people*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 180; Met. 11, 90. Gegaderade *conjuncti*, Ps. Th. 67, 24: Chr. 973; Th. 224, 32. v. gadorian, ge-gæderian.

ge-gaderscype, -gædersсype, es; *m. A joining, union, matrimony;* jugalitas, Hpt. Gl. 411, 416.

ge-gaderung, e; *f. A gathering, congregation, assembly, crowd;* congregatio, turba:—Se Hælend beáh fram đære gegaderunge *Iesus declinavit a turba*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Ps. Spl. 39, 14; Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 47. Gegaderung lîchoman *copula carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 30. Gegaderung *congregatio*, Th. An. 30, 7. Rihtwîsra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofenan rîce *a gathering of righteous men is called the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 25. v. gaderung.

ge-gador-wist, e; *f. An assembly for feasting;* contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 87. v. gador-wist.

ge-gæde *a collection, congregation;* congregatio, R. Ben. interl. 2. v. gæd.

ge-gæderian, -gaderian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To gather, join;* colligere, congregare:—Searwum gegædraþ bân gebrosnad *he gathers skilfully the perished bones*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 17; Ph. 269. Beóþ gegædrad gæst and bân-sele *soul and body shall be joined*, 117 b; Th. 451, 11; Dôm. 102. Wyt beóþ gegæderode *we two shall be gathered*, 100 a; Th. 376, 23; Seel. 159. Đam biþ gæst gegæderad Godes bearn *God's child will be a guest associated with him*, 84 b; Th. 318, 9; Môd. 80. v. gæderian, gegaderian.

ge-gælen, -galen, *enchanted*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5. v. galan.

ge-gæncg, es; *m. A society, meeting, an assembly;* cœtus:—Đe wæs on đam gegæncge đâr man Crist bænde *who was in the company where Christ was bound*, Ælf. ep. 1st, 50; Th. ii. 386, 23.

ge-gærwan *to prepare.* v. gegerwan.

ge-gaf; *adj. Base, wanton, lewd:*—He wæs gegaf spræce *he was wanton in talk*, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. [*Or* gegaf-spræce; *adj.* (?).]

ge-gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose a fine, proscribe*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-gafelod *confiscated;* infiscatus, Cot. 108, 194. v. gegafelian.

ge-gaf-spræc, e; *f. Idle, wanton, scoffing speech:*—Đâ wæs seó tunge teartlîcor gewîtnod for his gegafspræce *then was the tongue more sharply punished for his wanton speech*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Men willaþ bysmorlîce plegian and mid gegafspræcum Godes hûs gefŷlan *men will play shamefully and defile God's house with wanton speeches*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357 note, 3. v. gaf.

ge-gân; *p.* -eóde, -ióde; *pp.* -gân. **I.** *to go, go* or *pass over, come to pass, happen;* ire, præterire, evenire:—Heó mihte gegân ofer eall đis eálond *vellet totam perambulare insulam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Se đe gryre-sîþas gegân dorste *who durst go ways of terror*, Beo. Th. 2929; B. 1462. Swâ geostran-dæg gegân wære *sicut dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Hû đæt geeóde, đæt . . . *how that came to pass, that . . .*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 7; Cri. 443. Eall đâs wundor geeódon in ussera tîda tîman *all these wonders happened in the period of our times*, 43 b; Th. 147, 11; Gû. 725. **II.** *to occupy, overcome, overrun, subdue;* occupare, vincere, subigere:—Đæt đû hâm on us [hus MS.] gegân wille *that thou wilt occupy a home with us*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 21; Gû. 243. Eádmund cyning Myrce geeóde *king Edmund subdued Mercia*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 33; Edm. 2: Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 20: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39: 3, 9; Bos. 65, 44. Ne geeódon ûre foregengan nâ đas eorđan mid sweorda ecgum *non enim in gladio suo possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 43, 4. Seo burh wæs gegân *civitas capta erat*, Jos. 8, 21. **III.** *to observe, practise, exercise, effect, accomplish;* observare, exercere, perficere, efficere:—Gif gê đæt tâcen gegâþ *if ye observe that sign*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 8; Gen. 2324. Đæt se hâlga þeów elne geeóde *which the holy minister*

zealously practised, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 19; Gū. 129: Ps. Th. 118, 40. Hie elne geeódon *they effected by strength*, Beo. Th. 5826; B. 2917. IV. used with an adjective [cf. such an expression as 'to go lame']:—He wæs wērig gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Bos. 4, 6.

ge-gang *an event, a fate.* v. gegong.

ge-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen. I. *to go, happen, take place, befal, to fall to one's share, to come in;* ire, evenire, accidere:—Ne māgon hī ofer gemǣre māre gegangan *non transgredientur terminum*, Ps. Th. 103, 9. Ful oft dæt gegongeþ *full oft it happens*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 9; Vy. 1: 117 a; Th. 451, 3; Dōm. 98. Đā wæs gegongen gumum unfrōdum, dæt . . . *then it had befallen the youthful man, that . . .*, Beo. Th. 5634; B. 2821. Ealles đæs andlyfenes đe him gegonge *of all the livelihood which comes in to them*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 6. II. *to exercise, effect, accomplish;* exercere, perficere, efficere:—Ic đīne bebodu bealde gegange *exercebor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 78. He hæfde elne gegongen, dæt . . . *he had effected by his valour, that . . .*, Beo. Th. 1791; B. 893. III. *to go against with hostile intention, to pass over, overcome, subdue, conquer, obtain, acquire;* aggredi, transgredi, superare, subigere, oblinere, adipisci, possidere:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman pass over a fence*, L. Ethb. 29; Th. i. 10, 3. Hī þohton Italia ealle gegongan *they thought to conquer all Italy*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. Ic mid elne sceal gold gegangan *I shall with valour obtain the gold*, Beo. Th. 5065; B. 2036: 6162; B. 3085: Ps. Th. 78, 12. v. gān.

ge-geafian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To bestow gifts upon*:—Ic hine mid deórweorđum gyfum gegeafede *dignis eum muneribus honoravi*, Nar. 8, 16. Gigeafiga *præstolari* [=*præstare?*], Rtl. 20, 15. v. gegifod.

ge-gealt = ge-healt, Deut. 7. 12. v. gehealdan.

ge-gearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare*:—Đā hēt se cyngc scipa gegearcian and him æfter faran, ac hit wæs lang ǣr đam þe đa scipa gegearcode wǣron *then the king bade prepare ships and go after him, but it was long before the ships were ready*, Th. Ap. 7, 16–7: Homl. Th. ii. 84, 16. v. gearcian.

ge-gearcung-dæg, es; *m. Preparation-day;* parasceve = παρασκευή:—Hit wæs eástra gegearcung-dæg *erat parasceve Paschæ ἦν παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα*, Jn. Bos. 19, 14, 31. v. gearcung.

ge-gearnian, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. v. ge-earnian.

ge-gearwian, -gearwigean; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad *To prepare, make ready, provide with, endue*:—Đa lāreowas sceolan Drihtnes weg gegearwian to heora mōdum *the teachers ought to prepare the Lord's way for their minds*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 7. Gegearwigean, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 30; Gen. 458. Đa āne đe mid clǣnum geleáfan hie to dæm. gegearwiaþ *those only who with pure belief prepare themselves for it*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10. Gegearwode he đǣm ēce forwyrde *he prepared for them eternal perdition*, 159, 19: 233, 33. Gegearewadest, Ps. Th. 64, 10. Gegearwiga we *paremus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. Đā wearþ werod gegearewod to campe *then was the band made ready for battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. Dæt his līf đæm his naman wæs gelīce gegearwod *his life was ordered like to his name*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 32. Gāste gegearwod *endued with spirit*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 17; Gen. 187: Elen. Kmbl. 1774; El. 889. v. gearwian.

ge-gearwung, e; *f. A preparation;* præparatio:—Gegearwung setles đīnes *præparatio sedis tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 88, 14. v. gearwung.

ge-gearwungness, e; *f. A preparation;* præparātio:—Gearcunga ođđe gegearwungnessa heortan gehȳrde *præparātio cordis audīvit*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 17.

ge-gegnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To meet;* obviare, Rtl. 45, 23.

ge-gēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, cure, amend, treat* [*as a patient*]:—Dæt hea gegēme all unhǣlo *ut curarent omnem languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Gegēmde ł gehǣlde *curavit*, 6, 5. Gegēma *corrigere*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1. 9. Gegēmed, L. Æđelb. 62; Th. i. 18, 8. [See the note, and also Schmid, p. 8, note.]

ge-geótan; *p.* -geát; *pp.* -goten *To found, cast*:—He of golde gegeát and geworhte *he cast and wrought them of gold*, Nar. 19, 29. Đa gelīcnessa wǣron gegotene *the images were cast*, 32.

ge-gerela, -gyrela, -girla, an; *m. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe;* amiculum, stola:—Hwǣr agylte he ǣfre on his gegerelan *where trespassed he ever in his clothing?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 1. His gegirla hine geswutelaþ *his garment betrays him*, Th. Ap. 14, 3: 12, 8. Bringaþ rađe đæne sēlestan gegyrelan, Lk. Bos. 15, 22: Mk. Bos. 12, 38.

ge-gerelad, -gerlad; *part. Clothed;* indutus:—Gegerlad is Drihten mid strængþe *indutus est Dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Lamb. 92, 1. Gegerelad *vestitus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

ge-gerwan, -gærwan, -girwan, -gierwan, -gyrwan; *p.* -gerede; *pp.* -gered, -gerwed *To prepare, make ready, clothe, array, adorn, furnish*:—Ne hȳrde ic cymlīcor ceól gegyrwan hilde wǣpnum *I never heard of furnishing a comelier vessel with weapons of war*, Beo. Th. 76; 13, 38. Đǣr đū scealt ād gegærwan *there shalt thou prepare a pile*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 3; Gen. 2855. Ic his sacerdas mid hǣlu gegyrwe *sacerdotes ejus induam salutare*, Ps. Th. 131, 17. Heó alegde hire hrægl đe heó mid gegyred wæs and hie gegyrede mid đon sēlestan hrægle *she laid aside the garment that she was clothed with, and arrayed herself with the finest garment*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 6, 7: 89, 35: 103, 3. Đǣr weofod inne wlitelīce geworhtan and gegyredon *therein they wrought and adorned an altar beautifully*, 205, 6: Beo. Th. 6265; B. 3137. Gegyre đū hine *clothe him*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. Mid heora geatwum gegyrede *equipped*, 221, 29: Nar. 4, 13. Golde gegyrwed *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1110; B. 553. Ymb frætwum ūtan gegyrede *circumornatæ*, Ps. 143, 15. Sió wæs orđoncum eall gegyrwed diófles cræftum *it was all cunningly prepared with devilish arts*, Beo. Th. 4181; B. 2087. Heardum tōþum and miclum hit wæs gegyred *duris munitum dentibus*, Nar. 21, 1.

ge-gifod; *part. Enriched with gifts*:—Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on golde and on seolfre *the king had bestowed many gifts of gold and silver on him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 17. v. gegeafian.

ge-gild, ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society,* or *club;* societas, fraternitas:—We for his lufon đis gegyld gegaderodon *for love of him we have gathered this guild*, Th. Diplm. 608, 7. v. gild.

ge-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A person who belongs to a guild, club,* or *corporation, a guild-brother, a companion, fellow* [v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 262, 259]; congildo, socius, sodalis:—Gieldan đa gegildan healfne *let his guild-brethren pay half*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 24: 28; Th. i. 80, 3: L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 8: 21; Th. i. 116, 6: L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36: Hick. Thes. ii. Dis. Epist. pp. 20–21. v. gild; and Schmid, s. v.

ge-gild-heall, e; *f. A guild-hall*:—Orc hæfþ gegyfen đæ gegyldhealle đam gyldscipe to āgenne *Orc hath given the guild-hall for the guild to own*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iv. 277, 21.

ge-giwian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To demand, ask;* postulare, petere:—Swā hwæt đū gegiuas *quidquid petieris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6. 23. Gegiwade *postulans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 63.

ge-gladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make glad, gladden, appease;* lætificāre, exhīlārāre, plācāre:—Flōdes ryne gegladaþ burg Godes *flūmĭnis impĕtus lætĭfĭcat cīvĭtātem Dei*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5; Homl. Th. i. 288, 8. Cūþbertus hit mid cossum gegladode *Cuthbert gladdened it with kisses*, ii. 134, 21. Dæt he gegladie ansēne on ele *ut exhīlāret făciem in ŏleo*, 103, 15. Dæt he đē mid his lācum gegladige *that he appease thee with his gifts*, Gen. 32, 20. Gegladan *mitigare, repropitiare*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-glēded; *part.* [glēd *a burning coal*] *Kindled;* accensus:—Wæs geglēded fȳr on Iacobe *ignis accensus est in Iacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 23.

ge-glendrian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To precipitate*:—Dætte hia geglendradon hine *ut præcipitarent eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 29.

ge-glengan, -glencan, -glæncan, -glencgan, -glengcan; *p.* -glengde, -glencde; *pp.* -glenged, -glencged, -glengd, -glend *To adorn, embellish, set in order, compose;* ornāre, cōmĕre, compōnĕre:—Gē preóstas sculon eówerne hād healdan ārwurþlīce, and mid gōdum þeáwum symle geglæncan *ye priests should religiously observe your order, and always adorn it with good habits*, L. Ælf. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 2. Ic geglenge *cōmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 13. Ic smicere geglengce *orno*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 116; Wrt. Voc. 54, 58. Nerōn hine mid ǣlces cynnes gimmum geglengde *Nero adorned himself with gems of every kind*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 7; Met. 15, 4. Dæt he æfter medmiclum fæce in sceópgereorde mid đa mǣstan swētnesse and inþrydnesse geglencde, and in Englisc gereorde wel gehwǣr forþbrohte *hoc ipse post pūsillum verbis poētĭcis maxĭma suāvĭtāte et compunctĭōne compōsĭtis, in sua, id est, Anglōrum lingua proferret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. Dæt hit wǣre geglenged mid gōdum stānum and gōdum gifum *quod bŏnis lăpĭdĭbus et dōnis ornātum esset*, Lk. Bos. 21, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 179; El. 90. Geglenged *discrīmĭnātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 48; Wrt. Voc. 39, 32. Godes gelađung is geglencged mid deórwurþre frætewunge *God's church is adorned with precious ornament*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 17. Heó wæs geglengd þurh Godes wundra *it was embellished by the miracles of God*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 6. Đa bióþ sweordum and fetelum swīđe geglende *who are greatly adorned with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 29; Met. 25, 10.

ge-glengendlīc; *adj. Splendid, brilliant;* pomposus, delicatus, Hpt. Gl. 435.

geglesc *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. B. v. geaglisc.

ge-glīdan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide, fall;* labi:—Đā he sceolde into geglīdan Nergendes nīþ *when he must fall into the Saviour's hate*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 6; Sat. 376. v. glīdan.

gegn, geagn, geán, gēn; *adv. Again;* contra:—Brego geán þingade *the Lord spoke again*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

gegn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again;* responsum:—Đīnra gegncwida [MS. -cwiđa] *of thy replies*, Beo. Th. 739; B. 367.

Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.

ge-gnīdan; *p.* -gnād, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden *To rub, rub together, comminute;* fricare, defricare, fricando comminuere, planare, levigare:—Nim đas ylcan wyrte dryg he đonne and gegnīd to duste *take this same wort, then dry it, and rub it to dust*, Herb. 90, 10; Lchdm. i.

196, 12. Genim ðas wyrte on wætre gegnidene *take this wort rubbed in water*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 1. Ic gegnîde *plano* vel *levigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 8. v. gnîdan.

gegninga, -nunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly;* omnino :—Ðær ðū gegninga gūðe findest *there wilt thou straightway find war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2697; An. 1351. Ðæt hit gegnunga from Gode cōme *that it came directly from God*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 35; Gen. 683: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 27; Gū. 785.

gegn-pæþ, es; *m. A path along which one goes to oppose another*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 27; Rä. 16, 26.

gegn-slege, es; *m. A striking back again, exchange of blows, battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2711; An. 1358.

gegnum; *adv. Forward;* obviam :—For hwam ne môton we ðonne gegnum gangan *why then may we not go forward?* Salm. Kmbl. 705; Sal. 352. Eódon ðā gegnum ðanonne *they thence went on forward*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132: Beo. Th. 633; B. 314: 2813; B. 1404. [Cf. *Icel.* gegnum *through.*]

ge-gnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12. v. forgnidan.

ge-gōded. v. gegōdian.

ge-gōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bestow goods upon, enrich* :—Ða mynstru he genihtsumlîce in dæghwomlîcum bigleofan gegōdode *he abundantly enriched those minsters for daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30; H. R. 105, 6: Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 39. Ðonne ðū Hierusalem gegōdie *in die Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 136, 7. Apollonius ðe ðurh us gegōdod is *Apollonius who is enriched by us*, Th. Ap. 18, 20. Ða sîn gegōded *utuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 494. Gegōded *fretus*, 503; *acquisitus, adeptus*, 513. v. gōdian.

ge-gogud *relying on;* fretus, R. Conc. v. ge-gōded [?].

ge-golden; *part. Paid, performed;* præstitus, L. In. 71.

ge-gong, -gang *fate, a falling out, an accident;* fatum, Cot. 48.

ge-gongan *to go over, conquer*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. v. gegangan.

ge-goten *poured out, molten, melted*, Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. 61; Sat. 31. v. ge-geótan.

ge-græppian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To seize*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 31.

ge-grâpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch;* palpāre :—Sió gefrēdnes hine mæg gegrâpian *the feeling may touch it*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10: Ps. Th. 113, 15: 134, 18. Hand hî habbaþ and hîg ne gegrâpiaþ *mānus hābent et non palpābunt*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 7. Ða he hyne ggrâpod hæfde *palpāto eo*, Gen. 27, 22.

ge-gremian, -gremman; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To irritate, provoke, excite, incense, inflame;* exaspĕrāre, provŏcāre, exăcerbāre :—Ðe in eorre [hine] gegremmaþ *qui in īra [eum] provŏcant*, Ps. Surt. 67, 7. Hwæt hit swîðor gehierste and gegremige *what more scorches and excites it?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2; Hat. MS. 32 a, 15. Gegremod wearþ se gūþrinc *the chief was incensed*, Byrht. Th. 135, 54; By. 138. Hî wǽron gūþe gegremede *they were made fierce by battle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 306: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 29; Gen. 61.

ge-grētan; he -grēt, *pl.* -grētaþ; *p.* -grētte, *pl.* -grētton; *pp.* -grēted *To approach, come to, address, greet, welcome;* adire, alloqui, salutare :—Wîf sceal eodor æþelinga [MS. e] ǽrest gegrētan *the wife shall the nobles' chief first greet*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 7; Gn. Ex. 90. Holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *he addressed his faithful friend in powerful words*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980. Hie ða gegrētte *he then addressed them*, Andr. Kmbl. 507; An. 254. Ðæt we māgon ūre frȳnd geseón and ūre siblingas gegrētan *that we may see our friends and greet our kinsmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 33. Man tǽleþ and mid yfle gegrēteþ ða ðe riht luſiaþ *men blame and insult those that love right*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 164. v. grētan.

ge-grêwþ *grows*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27; *3rd sing. pres. of* gegrôwan.

ge-grin *a snare*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 16. v. grin.

ge-grinan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare;* illaqueare, Prov. 6.

ge-grind, es; *n. A grinding* or *rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing, commotion;* collīsio, contrītio, frăgor :—Grîmhelma gegrind *the crashing of helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063. Geótende gegrind grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up the pouring commotion*, Andr. Kmbl. 3178; An. 1592.

ge-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden *To grind together, sharpen, grind to powder;* commolere, perfricare :—Gegrindæs *comminuet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. Gegrunden [MS. gegrunde] *commolitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 78. Gegrundene gâras *the sharpened arrows*, Byrht. Th. 134, 64; By. 109. DER. grindan.

ge-grip *a gripe, seizing.* v. gripa.

ge-grîpan; *p.* -grâp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen *To gripe, grasp, seize;* capere, rapere, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere, corripere, eripere :—Mâran ðonne ðū in hreðre mæge môde gegrîpan *too great for thee to comprehend in thy breast with thy mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 138; Met. 10, 69. Feónd sāwle mîne gegrîpeþ *inimicus animam meam comprehendat*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Us fyrhto gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 33: Cd. 140; Th. 175, 32; Gen. 2904: Cant. Moys. Surt. 188, 15: Nar. 44, 13. Ða gegripon ða unclǽnan gāstas ǽnne of ðām mannum *then the unclean spirits seized one of the men*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 47: Ps. Spl. 39, 16: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 17. Gegrîp wǽpn and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Êhtaþ gē and gegrîpaþ hine *persequimini et comprehendite eum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 12. Ðī læs âhwænne gegrîpe swâ swâ leó sāwle mîne *ne quando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 2. Ða wæs he fram deófle gegripen *then he was seized by a devil*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 13: Ps. Spl. 17, 31. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. Geneálǽcende he hî upahôf, hyre handa gegripenre *accedens elevavit eam, apprehensa manu ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 31. Hî wurdon gegripene fram môderlicum breóstum *they were snatched from their mothers' breasts*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 8. v. grîpan.

ge-gripennis, -niss, e; *f. A taking, seizing, snare;* corrĕptio, captio :—Gegripennis ðone ðe he behȳdde togegrîpe hine *captio quam abscondit apprehendat eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 9.

ge-gripian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To make peace;* pācificāre :—Ealle Éast-Centingas gegripedan wið hî *all the East Kentians made peace with them*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 20, col. 2. **II.** *v. trans. To protect;* tuēri :—Syndon cyrcan wāce gegripode *churches are weakly protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11.

ge-grôwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grówen *To grow;* succrescere :—Ne gegrêwþ hit ðær *it will not grow there*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. grôwan.

ge-grunded *grounded, founded.*

ge-grundon *ground.* v. ge-grindan.

ge-grundweallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To found;* fundāre :—He ofer sǽs gegrundweallode hine *ipse sŭper măria fundāvit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2.

ge-grynd, es; *n. A plot of ground* :—Aðelwold gesealde twâ gegrynd *Æthelwold gave two plots of ground*, Thorpe Chart. 231, 22.

ge-gryndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To found*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25 [MS. gewrynded].

ge-gyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing;* cantāre :—Ic ðās word gegyddode *I sang these words*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 40. v. giddian.

ge-gyfan *to bestow.* v. gifan.

ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society* or *club.* v. ge-gild.

ge-gyld; *adj. Golden, gilded;* deaurātus :—On gyrlan gegyldum *in vestītu deaurāto*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Gyldena, *vel* gegylde fatu *gilded vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. v. gylden.

ge-gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild, club,* or *corporation, a companion, fellow.* v. ge-gilda.

ge-gyldan; *p.* -geald *To yield, pay, give, requite;* reddere, tribuere, retribuere :—Him God wolde æfter ðrowinga ðonc gegyldan *to him God would, after sufferings, requite favour*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. v. gildan.

ge-gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society;* sodalitas, L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. v. gild-scipe.

ge-gyltan; *p.* -gylte; *pp.* -gylt *To become guilty, to offend, sin;* peccāre :—Ðeáh ðe he self gegyltan ne meahte *although he himself could not sin*, Past. 49; Swt. 385; 17; Hat. MS. Ðeáh ðe hwâ gegylte *though any one become guilty*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 44.

ge-gymmod; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmātus :—Gegymmod *gemmātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 16.

ge-gyrdan; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded, -gyrd *To gird;* præcingĕre :—Eaxle gegyrde *girded shoulders*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 14; Rä. 72, 14.

ge-gyrela, -gyryla *a garment.* v. gegerela.

ge-gyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, wed; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow;* vestire :—Ðū gegyrydist, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Ðone līchoman gegyredon *clothed the body*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 21. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. v. gegerwian.

ge-gyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gyrnan *to yearn*] *To desire, seek;* desīdĕrāre, pĕtĕre :—Ic friþ wille æt Gode gegyrnan *I will desire peace from God*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 24; Gū. 229. Ðonne ðæt gegyrnaþ ða ðe him Godes egsa hleónaþ ofer heáfdum *when they, over whose heads the fear of God impendeth, desire that*, 33 b; Th. 106, 18; Gū. 43.

ge-gyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 11.

ge-gyrwan. v. ge-gerwan.

ge-habban; ðū -hæfst, -hafast, *pl.* -habbaþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd *To hold, be [ill]*; habere, tenere :—Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam habe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 19; Rä. 17, 10. Ðara synna gē gihabbaþ *quorum peccata retinuerites*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 23: Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 32; Hat. MS. Æfter ðisum wordum wearþ gemôt gehæfd *after these words a meeting was held*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 1. Ðær ðær wǽron gehæfde hāte baþu *where hot baths were kept*, i. 86, 21. Mîn cneów is yfele gehæfd *my knee is diseased*, 134, 33: 150, 7.

ge-haccod *hacked, cut.* v. haccan.

ge-hâda, an; *m. One of the same state* or *order;* qui ejusdem stătus *vel* ordinis est :—Mid twâm his gehâdan *with two of his fellow ecclesiastics*, L. Eth. ix. 19, 20; Th. i. 344, 14, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 15.

ge-hâdian; *p.* -hâdode; *pp.* -hâdod *To ordain, consecrate;* consecrare :—Hēr Vitalianus se pāpa gehâdode Theodorus to arcebiscop *in*

this year pope Vitalianus consecrated Theodore archbishop, Chr. 668; Erl. 35, 27: 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Hēr Paulinus wæs gehādod Norþhymbrum to biscepe *in this year Paulinus was consecrated bishop of Northumbria*, 625; Erl. 22, 11. Mauricius hine gehādian hēt *Mauricius ordered that he should be ordained*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 32: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 30. v. hādian.

ge-hādod, -hāded; *def.* se ge-hādoda; *part. In holy orders;* ordĭnātus:—Nū, gē habbaþ gehīred be gehādodum mannum *now ye have heard concerning men in orders*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 16; Wilk. 169, 23. Se gehādoda *one in holy orders;* ordĭnātus, 42; Th. ii. 382, 23; Wilk. 169, 34. Be gehādedum mannum *concerning men in holy orders;* de ordinatis, Th. ii. 364, 7; Wilk. 161, 1. He ælces mannes gehādodes and lǽwedes yrfenuma beón wolde *he wanted to be the heir of every man, cleric and lay*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 7.

ge-hæft; *adj.* [-hæft; *pp. of* ge-hæftan] *Bound, captive;* captus:—Ōþ ðære gehæftan wylne *to the captive slave*, Ex. 12, 29. Nyle he gehæfte nā forhycgan *vinctos suos non sprevit*, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Ða gehæftan *vinctos*, 67, 7. Gehæftum *captivis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18.

ge-hæftan, he -hæft; *p.* -hæfte, -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, -hæft *To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind;* captare, captivare, vincire:—Swā hwæt swā hīg gehæftaþ *quicquid ceperint*, Th. An. 23, 11. Hī gehæftaþ on sāwle rihtwīses *captabunt in animam justi*, Ps. 93, 21. Abraham geseah ānne ramm be ðām hornum gehæft *Abraham saw a ram caught* [*captus*] *by his horns*, Gen. 22, 13. On ēcnesse gehæft *for ever binds*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Mid ðȳ me God hafaþ gehæfted be ðam healse *with which God hath fastened me by the neck*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 116. He hæfde ænne ðeófman gehæftne *habebat vinctum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 16. Handa synt gehæfte *my hands are manacled*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 19; Gen. 380: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 22; Cri. 562. Hīg mycelum ege gehæfte wǽron *timore magno tenebantur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 37. Drihten hīg gehȳrde ðæt hīg gehæfton wiþ hine, Josh. 11, 20 [?].

ge-hæftednes, -ness, e; *f. A captivity;* captīvĭtas:—Gecyr Drihten gehæftednesse ūre *converte Dŏmĭne captīvĭtātem nostram*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 4.

ge-hæftfæst; *adj. Captive;* captivus, Hpt. Gl. 434.

ge-hæftnan, -hæftnian; *p.* ede, ade; *pp.* ed, ad *To take, lay hold of, take captive;* comprehendĕre, captīvāre:—Ðū me gehæftnedest [gehæftnadest, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 29] *thou didst take me captive*, Soul Kmbl. 63; Seel. 32. Sȳ ēhtende oððe ēhte feónd mīne sāwle and gehæftnige hī oððe gegrīpe hī *persĕquātur inīmīcus anĭmam meam et comprehendat*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 6. Ða ðe ǽr gehæftnede wǽron *who before were held captive*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 7: 89, 29.

ge-hæftnys, -nyss, e; *f. Captivity;* captīvĭtas:—Ðonne awent oððe acyrreþ God gehæftnysse oððe hæftnõde folces his *cum convertit Deus captīvĭtātem plēbis suæ*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 7. v. ge-hæftednes.

ge-hæft-world, e; *f. A captive world:*—Ðeós gehæftworld, Blickl. Homl. 9, 4.

ge-hægan; *pp.* -hæged *To surround as with a hedge:*—Folc wæs gehæged *the people was hemmed in*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 17; Exod. 169. [Cf. *Icel.* hegna *to hedge, fence* (?); and see Grein, gehǽgan.]

ge-hæge, es; *n. Land hedged in, a paddock, garden;* hortus, pratum, Mone B. 618: Hpt. Gl. 419, 439.

ge-hǽlan; *p.* -hǽlde; *pp.* -hǽled *To heal, cure, save;* sanare, salvare:—Untrume gehǽlan *to heal the sick*, Lk. Bos. 9, 2. He gehǽlde manega folc *he saved much people*, Gen. 50, 20. Ðæt gē him sāra gehwylc hondum gehǽlde *that ye should heal with hands each of his sores*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 12; Gū. 677.

ge-hæld *a keeping, regarding;* observatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 16. v. ge-heald.

ge-hǽled; *comp.* gehǽledra, gehǽldra, gehāldre; *adj. Safe, secure, good;* tutus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, cohabit, commit fornication;* concumbĕre:—Gif he mid gehǽme *if he lie with her*, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 16.

ge-hǽnan *to accuse, condemn*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 6; 8, 10. v. gehēnan.

ge-hǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone:*—Ic gemētte ðǽr Archelaus gehǽnedne *I found there Archelaus stoned*, St. And. 44, 18. v. hǽnan.

ge-hæp; *adj. Fit:*—On stōwe gehæppre *in loco apto*, Th. An. 21, 13.

ge-hǽre; *adj. Hairy:*—Wǽron hie swā gehǽre swā wildeór *pilosus in modum ferarum*, Nar. 22, 5.

ge-hēt; *part. Made warm, heated;* călĕfactus:—Ðæt sȳ gehēt *let it be heated*, Herb. 23, 2; Lchdm. i. 120, 8.

ge-hētan *to promise;* promittere, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 33. v. ge-hātan.

ge-hafa *have*, Mt. 18, 26; *imp. of* ge-habban.

ge-hafen *raised up, fermented*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. v. ge-hebban.

ge-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers. To please:*—Swā hwylc swā ðæt sió ðæt hine to ðan gehagige ðæt he ða ōðoro lond begeotan wille *whoever it be that is ready to take the other lands*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. ii. 120, 24, v. onhagian.

ge-hāl; *adv. Entire, whole, healthy;* intĕger, sānus:—Gemētte he ðæt fæt swā gehāl, ðæt ðǽr nān cīnu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that no chink was visible in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22: 166, 11: Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. On gehālum þingum *in health*, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 22.

ge-haldan; *pp.* -halden *To keep, preserve, hold;* servāre, recondĕre, tĕnēre:—On ðam heó wilnode gehaldan ða ārwurþan bān hire fæderan *in quo desīdĕrābat hŏnōranda patrui sui ossa recondĕre*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Mid ðȳ hine ða nǽnig man ne gehaldan ne gebindan mihte *cum a nullo vel tĕnēri vel ligāri pŏtuisset*, 3, 11; S. 536, 16. Ðǽr hī nū gehaldene syndon *in qua nunc servantur*, 3, 11; S. 535, 11: 3, 6; S. 528, 29. v. ge-healdan.

ge-halding, e; *f. A holding, keeping;* custōdia:—On gehaldinge sprǽca dīne *in custōdiendo sermōnes tuos*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 9.

ge-hālgegend, es; *m. One who hallows;* dicator, Hymn. Surt. 64, 19.

ge-hālgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To consecrate, dedicate, initiate, ordain, hallow, make holy, sanctify;* consecrāre, dedĭcāre, sacrāre, initĭāre, ordĭnāre, sanctĭfĭcāre:—Hēt se pāpa hine to biscepe gehālgian *the pope commanded to consecrate him bishop*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 9: 3, 24; S. 556, 19. Ðæt hīg woldon hīg sylfe gehālgian *ut sanctĭfĭcārent seipsos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 55. Siððan ðū gehālgast hira handa *postquam initiāvĕris mănus eōrum*, Ex. 29, 9, 35. Ðū gehālgast ðæt gehālgode anribb and ðone bōh *sanctĭfĭcābis et pectuscŭlum consecrātum et armum*, 29, 27, 36. He gehālgode wīn of wætere *he hallowed wine from water*, Andr. Kmbl. 1171; An. 586: 3298; An. 1652. Wælhreów Criste gehālgode offrunge *tȳrannus Christo sacrāvit victĭmam*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 11. Gif preóst on treowenan calice hūsl gehālgige *if a priest consecrate housel in a wooden chalice*, L. N. P. L. 14; Th. ii. 292, 20. Ðis hūs ðē gehālgod ys *hæc dŏmus tibi dedĭcāta est*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 18: L. Ælf. C. 25; Th. ii. 352, 13. Sȳ ðīn nama gehālgod *hallowed be thy name*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 5: Hy. 6, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3: 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18. He wæs gehālgod fram Scottum *ordĭnātus a Scottis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 22. On gehālgodre cirican *in a consecrated church*, L. Edg. C. 30; Th. ii. 250, 19.

ge-hālgung, e; *f. A consecration, sanctification, sanctuary;* consecrātio, sanctĭfĭcātio, sanctuārium:—He ingelǽdde hie in munt gehālgunge his *induxit eos in montem sanctĭfĭcātiōnis suæ*, Ps. Surt. 77, 54: 131, 8. On gehālgunge hys *in sanctĭfĭcātiōne ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 95, 6.

ge-hālsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adjure, exorcise:*—Ic gihālsige *adjuro*, Rtl. 113, 24. Gihālsad *adjuratus*, 120, 35. Gihālsia *exorcizare*, 119, 7. Ic gihælsiga *exorcizo*, 120, 21.

ge-hāmettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To appoint a home, domicile;* dŏmum assignāre:—Ðæt hī hine to folcryhte gehāmetten *that they domicile him to folk-right*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7.

ge-hāmian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make* [*one's self*] *familiar with* (?):—Aldred hine gihāmadi miđ ðæm đriim dǽlum *Aldred made himself familiar with the three parts*, Jn. Skt. 188, 7. [See p. ix. note 1.]

gehāt, es; *n. A promise, vow;* promissum, votum:—Gemunde heofonweardes gehāt *he remembered the promise of heaven's guardian*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. He ðam gehāte getrūwode *he trusted to the promise*, 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706. Ðæt ic mīn gehāt hēr agylde *ut reddam vota mea*, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Gehāt gehēt *votum vovit*, 131, 2: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-heiz. v. Grm. R. A. p. 893.] DER. ge-hātan.

ge-hata *a hater, an enemy;* inimicus, Cot. 74.

ge-hātan, he -hāt, -hāt; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton, -hēht, *pl.* -hēhton; *pp.* -hāten. **I.** *to call, name;* vocare, nominare:—Swā ðū gehāten eart *as thou art called*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 26; Cri. 58. Crist wæs on ðȳ eahteoþan dæg Hǽlend gehāten *Christ was on the eighth day named Jesus*, Menol. Fox 7; Men. 4. Is gehāten Saturnus *is called Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 48; Met. 28, 24. Ðæt land ðe ys gehāten Euilaþ *omnem terram Hevilath*, Gen. 2, 11: Jud. 4, 2, 6. **II.** *to call, command, promise, vow, threaten;* vocare, arcessere, jubere, spondere, promittere, vovere:—Fōre waldende gǽþ bī noman gehātne *they shall go before the Lord, called for by name*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Him ðæt eall gehēt his rēcelēst *his security commands all that to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 104; Met. 25, 52. Him sibbe gehāteþ *he shall promise peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 16; Cri. 1339. Ic ðē gehāte *I vow to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 5; Gen. 2139. Gehātaþ Drihtne *vovete Domino*, Ps. Th. 75, 8. Ðeáh ðe gē me deáþ gehāten *though ye have threatened death to me*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 23; Gū. 211: 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520. v. hātan.

ge-haðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restrain;* cohībēre:—Wambe sār gehaðeraþ *it restraineth sore of stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 334, 8. Ða ðæt ða geseah se ðe hine gebohte, ðæt he mid bendum ne mihte gehaðerod beón *cumque vidisset qui emĕrat, vincŭlis eum non pŏtuisse cohībēri*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 9. Ic am gehaðrad *coarctor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 50. v. ge-heaðerian.

ge-hāthyrt; *adj. Irritated, angry:*—Ða wearþ se hālga wer gehāthyrt *the holy man was irritated*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18.

ge-hāthyrtan; *p.* te; *v. reflex. To become angry:*—Se Godes wiðersaca hine ða gehāthyrte *the adversary of God then became angry*, Homl. Th. i. 450, 9.

ge-hâtian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become* or *be hot;* concălescĕre:—Gehâtude heorte mîn on in me *concăluit cor meum intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

ge-hât-land, es; *n. Land of promise:*—Be inngonge ðæs gehâtlondes *about the entrance of the promised land*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 12.

ge-hâwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look at, view, observe, examine, survey, inspect;* intuēri, aspicĕre, circumspicĕre:—Se cing gehâwode [gehâwade, col. 1] hwær man mihte ða eá forwyrcean *the king observed where the river might be obstructed*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2; 173, 35: Shrn. 178, 7: 179, 21.

ge-hêah; *adj.* [heáh *high*] *Lifted up, exalted;* exaltātus:—Wæs Bryten swýðe geheád *Britain was very much exalted*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27, MS. B. [*A. R.* i-heied.]

ge-heald, -hæld, es; *m.* [?] *n.* [?] I. *a holding, keeping, guard, observing;* observantia:—He sende him stafas and gewrit be gehealde rihtra Eástrana *he sent him a letter and epistle about the holding of right Easters*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 8. Habbaþ gē gehæld *habetis custodiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 65: Rtl. 123, 31: Shrn. 36, 30. II. *a keeper, guardian, protection;* custos, tūtēla:—Willelm eorl sceolde beón [MS. ben] his geheald *earl William was to be his guardian*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7. Ælfgār eorl gesōhte Griffines geheald on Norþwealan *earl Ælfgar sought Griffith's protection in North Wales*, 1055; Th. 325, 20. He beó ðærto gehealdand mund under me *let him be thereto guardian and patron under me*, Thorpe Chart. 391, 17. v. ge-hyld.

ge-heald; *adj.* v. ge-hyldra.

ge-healdan, -haldan, to -healdenne; ic -healde, ðū -healdest, -hiltst, he -healdeþ, -healt, -helt, -hylt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* -heóld, -hióld, ðū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon, -hióldon; *impert.* -heald, *pl.* -healdaþ; *subj. pres.* -healde, *pl.* -healden; *p.* -heólde, *pl.* -heólden; *pp.* -healden. I. *to keep, hold, observe, keep in, retain, reserve, preserve, save, defend, protect;* custodire, servāre, observāre, continēre, reservāre, sălvāre, defendĕre:—Ðæt ic ðīne word mihte wel gehealdan *ut custōdiam verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 101: Andr. Kmbl. 426; An. 213. Se ðe him God syleþ gumena rīce to gehealdenne *to whom God gives an empire over men to hold*, Scōp Th. 269; Wīd. 134. Ic gehealde wegas mīne *custōdiam vias meas*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 2. Gif ðū hīg gehiltst *si custōdiĕris ea*, Deut. 7, 12: Ex. 34, 6. Drihten gehealdeþ dōme ða lytlan *custōdiens parvŭlos Dōmĭnus*, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Se stranga gewǣpnod his cāfertūn gehealt *fortis armātus custōdit atrium suum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5. God hine gehelt ǽghwonan *God preserves him everywhere*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37. Drihten gehylt ðē fram ǽlcum yfele *Dōmĭnus custōdit te ab omni mălo*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7. Ic ðē forðig geheóld *ideo custōdivi te*, Gen. 20, 6. Ðū eágan mīne wið teárum geheólde *thou hast kept mine eyes from tears*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Hī ðæt word geheóldon betwux *verbum continuērunt ăpud se*, Mk. Bos. 9, 10. Hie sibbe innan bordes gehióldon *they preserved peace at home*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS. Geheald ðū, mīn folc, mīne fæste *ǽ attendīte, pŏpŭle meus, lēgem meam*, Ps. Th. 77, 1. Ðec ā wið firenum geheald *preserve thyself ever from sins*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 27; Fä. 94. Fæder alwalda mid ārstafum aówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with honour*, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Ðæt he cōme and ða burh geheólde *that he would come and defend the city*, Jos. 10, 6. Ðæt sǽd sī gehealden ofer ealre eorþan brādnisse *ut salvētur sēmen sŭper făciem ūnīversæ terræ*, Gen. 7, 3: Jos. 2, 13: Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Gehealdne, *pp. pl.* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 26; Cri. 1060. Mid gehealdan *to satisfy*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Wel gehealden *well contented, satisfied*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 27: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 22. II. *to hold, occupy, possess;* tĕnēre, possĭdēre:—On eówrum geþylde gē gehealdaþ eówre sāwla *in pătientia vestra possīdēbĭtis anīmas vestras*, Lk. Bos, 21, 19. He frætwe geheóld fela missera *he held the armour many years*, Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2620.

ge-healdagas; *pl. m. Kalends:*—Gehealddagas *vel* hālige dagas *kalendæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 26; Wrt. Voc. 53, 35.

ge-healden; *part. p. Satisfied:*—Beó gehealden on ðīnum gecynde ðonne hæfst ðū genōh *be satisfied in thy kind, then hast thou enough*, Kmbl. Sal. 264, 21. v. gehealdan.

ge-healdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping;* custōdia:—On gehealdnysse ðara *in custōdiendis illis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 12.

ge-healdsum; *adj. Keeping, sparing, frugal;* parcus:—Ðæt he sīe gehealdsum on ðæm ðe he healdan scyle oððe dǽlan *that he is frugal in what he ought to keep or give away*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 18; Hat. MS. 29 b, 9.

ge-healdsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping, observance, preservation, abstinence;* custōdia, observātio, conservātio, abstĭnentia:—We rǽdaþ on bōcum, ðæt ðeós gehealdsumnys wurde arǽred on ðone tīman ðe gelamp on ānre byrig ðe Uigenna is gecweden micel eorþstyrung *we read in books, that this observance was established at the time when a great earthquake happened in a city which is called Vienna*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt he wǽre on gehealdsumnysse ðæs bebodes his Scyppende underþeód *that he was subject to his Creator in the keeping of the commandment*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 29. For gehealdsumnysse sōþre eádmōdnysse beóþ fōrwel oft Godes gecorenan geswencte *for preservation of true humility God's chosen are very often afflicted*, Homl. Th. i. 474, 10. Mid ðære gehealdsumnysse *with abstinence*, i. 318, 8.

ge-heálgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To consecrate, hallow;* consecrāre, sacrāre:—Theodōr bisceop on Hrōfes ceastre Quichelm to bisceope geheálgode *Theodōrus in civĭtāte Hrofi Cuichelmum consecrāvit episcōpum*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 8. Ðǽr se bisceop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed ðe he sylf ǽr geheálgode *ubi pontĭfex polluit et destruxit eas quas ipse sacrāvĕrat āras*, 2, 13; S. 517, 18. v. ge-hâlgian.

ge-healt *keeps, guards, protects*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-healtsumnys *captivity.*

ge-heáne *servire*, Rtl. 42, 40. v. gehȳnan.

ge-heápod; *part. Heaped* or *piled up;* coacervātus:—Gōd gemet, and full, and geheápod, and oferflōwende hīg syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensūram bŏnam, et confertam, et coagĭtātam, et sŭpereffluentem dābunt in sinum vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Blickl. Homl. 175, 17. v. ge-hȳpan.

ge-heaðorian, -heaðerian, -heaðrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restrain, control, compress;* cohibēre, coartāre, coangustāre:—Hafaþ geheaðorad heofona Wealdend ealle gesceafta *the Ruler of the heavens has controlled all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 11; Met. 13, 6: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 9: 25; Fox 88, 5. Ðæt se secg wǽre hergum geheaðerod *that the man should be restrained with harryings*, Beo. Th. 6136; B. 3072. He eft semninga swīge gewyrþeþ, in nēdcleofan nearwe geheaðrod it [*the wind*] *again suddenly becomes silent, narrowly compressed in its close bed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2550; El. 1276.

ge-heáw, es; *n. A striking together, a gnashing, grinding;* concussio, stridor:—Tōþa geheáw *a gnashing of teeth*, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339.

ge-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew, cut, cut in pieces;* dolare, cædere, concidere:—Wicg hornum geheáweþ *heweth the war-horse with his horns*, Salm. Kmbl. 313; Sal. 156: Beo. Th. 1368; B. 682: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 295: Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 27. Ðæt wæs geheáwen of carre *quod erat excisum de petra*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. DER. heáwan.

ge-hebban; *p.* -hōf; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, raise up, ferment;* elevare, fermentare:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentatus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. Gehebbes ða ilco *levabit eam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 11. Gehefen biþ *exaltabitur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. hebban.

ge-hêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre:—Is ðæt fȳr on stānum gehēded *fire is hidden in stones*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 302; Met. 20, 151. II. *to acquire, obtain, seize;* obtinēre, deprehendĕre:—Ǽr he gehēde ðæt he ǽr æfter spyrede *until he seizes that which he before sought after*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 29; Met. 27, 15. Forðonðe he ne ūðe ðæt ænig ōðer man ǽfre mǽrþa mā gehēdde under heofenum ðonne he sylfa *because he would not grant that any other man had ever obtained more glories under heaven than himself*, Beo. Th. 1014: B. 505. v. ge-hȳdan.

ge-hêed; *adj.* [=ge-heád] *Exalted;* exaltātus:—Wæs Bryten gehēed *Britain was exalted*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27.

ge-hefigian, -hefegian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To make heavy* or *sad, to load, burden, weigh down, increase the weight of, aggravate;* gravare, contristare, vexare, deprimere, aggravare:—He handa gehefegaþ *he makes the hands heavy*, Salm. Kmbl. 319; Sal. 159. Ðonne biþ gehefgad haswig-feðra, gomol, geárum frōd *then the variegated-feathered* [*phœnix*] *becomes sad, old, advanced in years*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 9; Ph. 153. Ðē-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on oferfylle *ne forte graventur corda vestra in crapula*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Swā swā hefig byrðen mīn unriht synt gehefegode ofer me *sicut onus grave iniquitates meæ gravatæ sunt super me*, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Wæs mid swā mycelre untrumnesse his līchoman gehefigad *tanta erat corporis infirmitate depressus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 26: Lk. Bos. 9, 32: Num. 11, 17. Heora synn ys swíðe gehefegod *peccatum eorum aggravatum est*, Gen. 18, 20.

ge-hêgan; *p.* -hēgde, -hēde *To do, perform, effect, hold:*—Ðing gehēgan *to have a meeting*, Beo. Th. 855; B. 425: Andr. Kmbl. 1859; An. 932: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Seonoþ gehēgan *to hold a synod*, 63 a; Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493: 116 a; Th. 445, 17; Dōm. 9. Hie ðing gehēgdon *they held a meeting*, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 2100; An. 1051: 2991; An. 1498. [*See* heyja *in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict; Grimm writes* gehegan=*sepire*, And. u. El. 101.]

ge-helan; he -heleþ, -hileþ; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hide, cover up;* cēlāre, occŭlere, tĕgĕre:—Se ðe dearnenga bearn gestriéneþ and gehileþ [geheleþ MSS. B. H.] *he who secretly begets a child and conceals it*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2. Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū hī gehele and gehealde, ōþ-ðæt ic wite hwæt God wylle *te sīlentio tĕgĕre vōlo, dōnec sciam quid vēlit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 37. Woldon hī and wēndon ðæt hī ðǽr mihton dīgle and geholene beón fram andsýne ðæs unholdan cyninges *occŭlendos se a făci rēgis victōris crēdĭdissent*, 4, 16; S. 584, 25.

ge-hêlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, save;* sānare, salvum făcĕre:—Gehēl me of eallum ǽhtendum *salvum me fac ex omnĭbus persĕquentĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 2. v. ge-hǽlan.

ge-helian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, cover over;* cēlāre, claudĕre:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne *os ejus grandi lăpide claudēbātur*, Gen. 29, 2.

ge-helmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cover with a helmet, crown;* gălĕare, cŏrōnāre:—Đū gehelmodest us *cŏrōnasti nos*, Ps. Spl. 5, 15. Of wuldre and weorþmynt đū gehelmedest hine *de glōria et hŏnōre cŏrōnasti eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 8, 6. Gehelmod *găleātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. [*Laym.* i-helmed: *O. H. Ger.* gehelmot.]

ge-helpan; *p.* -healp, -heolp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen; *gen. dat. To assist, preserve, to be sufficient;* adjuvare, subvenire, suppetere. I. *cum gen*:—Đonne hie māgon đīn gehelpan *when they can help thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Đū gehelpest đysses menniscan cynnes *thou shalt help this human race*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Đū mīn hæfst geholpen *thou hast assisted me*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. II. *cum dat*:—Him đā Ioseph gehealp *then Joseph helped them*. Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 6. Dæt wīf, đe ēowrum līfe geheolp *the woman who preserved your life*, Jos. 6, 22. He wolde gehelpan đearfum *he wished to help needy people*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 226. v. helpan.

ge-helt *preserves*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hēn; *adj. Fallen, low:*—Đa gehēno *kaduca*, Rtl. 189, 31. v. heán.

ge-hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, accuse, condemn, despise;* humiliare, accusare, condemnare, spernere:—Gehēned ic eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Vossii, 37, 8. Hine gehēnan [MS. gehena] *illum accusare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. He gehēned wæs *he was condemned*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 18; Sat. 190. Gehēneþ mec *spernit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. v. hēnan.

ge-hendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hold;* tĕnēre:—Me đīn seó swīđre đēr gehendeþ *tĕnēbit me dextĕra tua*, Ps. Th. 138, 8.

ge-hende; *adj. Neighbouring, next;* vicinus:—On gehende tūnas *in proximos vicos*, Mk. Bos. 1, 38: 6, 36. Đā fērdon hī to gehendre byrig *then they went to a neighbouring city*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 5. Dæt hȳ đēr gehendaste wǣren on gehwylc land đanon to winnanne *that they there should be most handy for waging war thence on every land*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 5.

ge-hende; *adv. Near, at hand;* prope:—Sumor is gehende *æstas est prope*, Lk. Bos. 21, 30. Godes rīce is gehende *Dei regnum est prope*, 21, 31: Gen. 19, 20: Exod. 2, 12: Deut. 31, 14. Hī wǣron swā gehende đet ǣgđer heora on ōđer hāwede *they were so near that each of them looked on the other*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Đa mynstra gehendor đam wæterscipe timbrian *to build the monasteries nearer to the water*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 32: i. 106, 19.

ge-hende; *prep. dat. Nigh, near:* juxta:—Me gehende *juxta me*, Gen. 45, 10: 12, 11. He wæs gehende đam scype *he was near the ship*, Jn. Bos. 6, 19. He læg đeódne gehendan *he lay by his prince*, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 34.

ge-hendnys, -nyss, e; *f. Nearness, proximity, vicinity;* proximĭtas, vicīnĭtas:—Gehendnys *vicinĭtas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 47. Đa geswuteliaþ gehendnysse *they express vicinity*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 50. On gehendnysse his mynstres *in the neighbourhood of his monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 5.

ge-hentan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To take, seize;* căpĕre, prehendĕre:—Hió abīt hæleđa gehwilcne đe hió gehentan mæg *she devours every man whom she can seize*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 64; Met. 13, 32. Eall đæt hie gehentan mehton *all that they could seize*, Chron. 905; Erl. 98, 17.

ge-heofegian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. To make heavy, load, weigh down;* gravare, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 26, 43. v. ge-hefigian.

ge-heold, es; *m? A keeping, observing;* custōdia, observātio:—Hī sōþfæstnysse and ārfæstnesse and clænnesse, and ōđra gāstlīcra mægena geheold, and swȳđost sibbe and Godes lufan geornlīce lǣrde *justĭtiæ, pietātis et castĭmōniæ, cætĕrārumque virtūtum, sed maxĭme pācis et cārĭtātis custōdiam dŏcuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. On geheoldum [MS. geheoldan] unrihta Eástrena *in the keeping of unright Easters*, 5, 24; S. 646, 39. v. geheald.

ge-heóld, đū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon *kept, observed*, Gen. 20, 6: Ps. Th. 114, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 691; An. 346; *p. of* ge-healdan: ge-heólde, *pl.* -heólden *would save*, Jos. 10, 6; *p. subj. of* ge-healdan.

ge-heolp *preserved*, Jos. 6, 22; *p. of* ge-helpan.

ge-heóran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audīre:—Geheór nū *hear now*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 116, 21. Ne geheórþ *hears not*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3. Ne geheórdon *heard not*, 18, 2; Fox 64, 12. v. gehȳran, hȳran.

ge-heordnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—On geheordnesse đara edleán manige [is] *in custōdiendis illis retrĭbūtio multa* [*est*], Ps. Spl. T. 18, 12. Gesete Driht geheordnysse mūþes mīnes *pōne Dŏmĭne custōdiam ōri meo*, Ps. Spl. 140, 3. v. ge-hyrdnes.

ge-heordung, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—Ic sette mūþe mīnum geheordunga *pōsui ōri meo custōdiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 2.

ge-heort; *comp.* ra; *adj. Hearty, animated, courageous;* anĭmæquus:—On geheortum hyge *in a courageous soul*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fä. 86. Beó geheortra *anĭmæquior esto*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49.

ge-heowian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To form;* formāre:—Dracan đū đysne geheowadest *drāco iste, quem formasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 25: Blickl. Homl. 87, 32: 31, 16. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-heowung. v. gehiwung.

geher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 28. v. ear.

ge-hēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audīre:—Ic ne sceal ǣfre gehēran đære byrhtestan bēman stefne *I shall never hear the brightest trumpet's sound*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171: 220; Th. 284, 27; Sat. 328. Ic gehēre helle scealcas grundas mænan *I hear hell's ministers bemoaning the gulfs*, 216; Th. 273, 7; Sat. 133. We gehērdon wuldres swēg *we heard the sound of glory*, 218; Th. 279, 13; Sat. 237. Gehēr ān spell *hear a discourse*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: 35, 5; Fox 166, 21, note 24. Đā sió stefn gewearþ gehēred of heofenum *then the voice was heard out of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 335; An. 168. v. ge-hȳran.

ge-hercnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hear:*—Gehercnadon *audientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 22.

ge-hergian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To ravage, plunder, afflict, harrow, take captive;* vastāre, spŏliāre, affligĕre, captīvum dūcĕre:—He on đam fyrste helle gehergode *he harrowed hell in that space of time*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 1. Đe hie gehergod hæfdon *which they had plundered*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 19. Gehergad *ravaged*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 22. Dæt ūre wīf and ūre cild wurdon gehergode *ut uxōres ac lĭbĕri nostri dūcantur captīvi*, Num. 14, 3: Jud. 10, 8: Gen. 31, 26: Shrn. 96, 12.

ge-hērian [*or* -herian; cf. *Goth.* hazjan]; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [hērian *to praise*] *To praise, honour, glorify;* laudāre, hŏnōrāre, celebrāre:—Unlæde bið se ne can Crist gehērian *wretched is he who cannot honour Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. On Gode byþ gehērod mīn sāwl *in Dŏmĭno laudābĭtur anĭma mea*, Ps. Th. 33, 2. Đeáh he seó ānum gehēred *though it be praised in one*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 14: Blickl. Homl. 71, 16. On Gode we beóþ gehērode *in Dŏmĭno laudābĭmur*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 9. He wæs gehiered *he was praised*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1.

ge-hēring, e; *f. A hearing, hearsay, tidings;* audītio:—Fram gehēringe yfelre he ne ondrǣt *ab audītiōne māla non tīmēbit*, Ps. Lamb. 111, 7.

gehēr-nes, -ness, e; *f. Hearing;* auditus:—In gehērnesse *audiendo*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. Dryhten ic gehērde gehērnisse [gehīrnesse, Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7] đīne *Domine audivi auditum tuum vocem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Surt. 189, 2: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. v. ge-hȳrnes.

ge-hēt *promised.* v. ge-hātan.

Gehhol, Gehhel, es; *n, Yule, Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23: 43; Th. i. 92, 3. v. geól.

ge-hicgan, -hicggan, -hicgean, -higgan *to study, search out.* v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hīdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre:—Đe ic hafa on stānfate gehīded *which I have hidden in a stone chest*, Wald. 63; Vald. 2, 3. v. ge-hȳdan.

ge-hiénan *to humble.* v. ge-hȳnan.

ge-hiéran. v. ge-hȳran.

ge-hierstan *to fry.* v. ge-hyrstan.

ge-hiérsum; *adj. Obedient;* obĕdiens:—Hie him alle gehiérsume dydon *they made all obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 11. v. ge-hȳrsum.

ge-hiérsumian *to make obedient*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 1. v. ge-hȳrsumian.

ge-higd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, meditation;* cōgĭtātio:—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd *mīsit Deus misĕricordiam suam*, Ps. Th. 56, 4. Heortan gehigdum *in the heart's thoughts*, Elen. Kmbl. 2445; El. 1224. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hihtan, -hyhtan; *p.* -hihte; *pp.* -hihted. I. *to hope, trust;* spērāre:—Betere is gehihtan on Drihtne đonne gehihtan on ealdrum *bŏnum est spērāre in Dŏmĭno quam spērāre in princĭpĭbus*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 9. On hys naman đeóda gehyhtaþ *in nŏmĭne ejus gentes spērābunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. II. *to rejoice;* exultāre:—Muntas gehihtaþ swā swā rammas *montes exultasti sīcut arietes*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6.

ge-hild, es; *n. A secret place:*—On gehildum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 13.

ge-hileþ *conceals*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-helan.

ge-hilt, es; *n. A hilt, handle;* căpŭlus:—He gegrāp sweord be gehiltum *he seized the sword by the hilt*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 1; Gen. 2905. [*O. H. Ger.* gehilze.]

ge-hiltst *keepest*, Ex. 34, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hīnan *to oppress*, Ex. 5, 9: L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23, note 64. v. ge-hȳnan.

ge-hindred, -hindrad, -hyndred; *part. Hindered;* impēdītus:—Biþ eall se here swīđe gehindred [gehindrad, 252, 33, col. 1; gehyndred, col. 2] *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 253, 32.

ge-hióld, *pl.* -hióldon *kept, preserved*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS; *p. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hióran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audīre:—Đa [MS. đe] eáran ongitaþ đæt hī gehióraþ *the ears perceive that which they hear*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 8. v. ge-hȳran.

ge-hiowian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To form, fashion;* formāre:—Đū gehiowades mec *formasti me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 5: 103, 26. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hīran; *p.* -hīrde; *pp.* -hīred *To hear;* exaudire:—Gehīr, God! mīn gebed *exaudi, Deus! orātionem meam.* Đys is gebed, and nā hǣs *this is a prayer, and not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52. v. ge-hȳran, hȳran.

ge-hīrness, e; *f. Hearing;* auditus:—Ic gehīre gehīrnesse dīne *audivi auditum tuum* [*vocem tuam*], Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7. v. ge-hērnes.

ge-hīrsumnes, se; *f. Obedience:*—For his gehīrsumnisse đe he hæfde to Gode *for his obedience to God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 181.

ge-hiscan *to hate;* abominari:—Đæne wer gehiscþ drihten *virum abominabitur dominus*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

ge-hiwad; *p. part. Coloured;* purpuratus, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. [*A. R.* i-heouwed.]

ge-hiwian, -hywian, -heowian, -hiowian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *to form, fashion, make, transform, transfigure;* formāre, plasmāre, fingĕre, fīgūrāre, transfīgūrāre:—Đū đe gehiwast sārnesse on bebode *qui fingis lăbōrem in præcepto*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 20. Sió godcunde fōreteohhung eall þing gehiwaþ *the divine predestination fashions everything*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 17. Đū gehiwadest me *formasti me*, Ps. Th. 138, 3. Handa mie dīne geworhton and gehiwedan *mănus tuæ fēcērunt me et plasmāvērunt me*, 118, 73. He wæs gehiwod befōran him *transfīgūrātus est ante eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Seó heáfodstōw gescrepelīce gehiwad ætȳwde to đam gemete hyre heáfdes *lŏcus căpĭtis ad mensūram căpĭtis illĭus aptissĭme fīgūrātus appāruit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 2. **II.** *to seem, appear, pretend;* simūlāre:—Đeáh đe he hit swā gehiwige *though he may so pretend*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. Seó gehiwode anlīcnys getiđode đām toslitenum mannum hwīlendlīc līf *the apparent likeness imparted to the torn men transitory life*, ii. 240, 17. Gehiwed *dissimulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 517. Ne lufa đū dīnne brođor mid gehiwodre heortan *do not love thy brother with a dissembling heart*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4.

ge-hīwian, -hiewian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To marry:*—Forđæm hit is awriten đæt hit sīe betere đæt mon gehiewige đonne he birne, forđæm būtan synne he mæg gehīwian *for it is written that it is better to marry than to burn, because a man may marry without sin*, Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 33; Hat. MS.

ge-hiwung, -hywung, -heowung, e; *f. A form, fashion, shape, position, predicament;* figmentum, cătēgŏria:—He oncneów gehywunge ūre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. Gehiwunge *cătēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57. Drihten, đū wāst mīne geheowunga *Lord, thou knowest my fashioning*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15.

ge-hladan; *p.* -hlōd, -hleód, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hladen, -hlæden. **I.** *to load, burden, freight, heap up;* onĕrāre, impōnĕre, congĕrĕre, cŭmŭlāre:—Đe he on foldan on his gæste gehlōd *which he on earth loaded on his soul*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035. He sǽbāt gehleód *he loaded the sea-boat*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note. Hī gehlōdon werum and wīfum wǽghengestas *they loaded the ocean-stallions with men and women*, Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Bið seó mōdor wistum gehladen *the mother is laden with provisions*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Đa wǽron ofætes gehlædene *which were laden with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 4; Gen. 461. **II.** *to draw* [*water*]; haurire:—To gehladanne *haurire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 15.

ge-hlǽg, es; *n. Scorn, ridicule:*—Hī gehlǽges tilgaþ *they strive after scorn*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 1; Dōm. 15. [Cf. *Icel.* hlægi *ridicule*, and hlihan.]

ge-hlǽnian *to make lean, thin.* v. lǽnian.

ge-hlæstan; *p.* -hlæste; *pp.* -hlæsted, -hlæst *To load, adorn:*—Mid đȳ hī þæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon *when they had freighted the ship*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 17: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Đa eádigan mægþ beágum gehlæste *the blessed maid adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 30; Jud. 36.

ge-hlađen *invited.* v. ge-lađian.

ge-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap, dance;* salire, saltare:—Meotud gehleápeþ heá dūne *the Creator shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. He gehleóp đone eoh *he leaped upon the horse*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189.

ge-hleód *loaded*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hleodu *vaults*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-hlid.

ge-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To share* or *appoint by lot, to get, receive;* sortiri, nancisci:—He đæs weorc gehleát *he got pain for this*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745: Ps. Th. 105, 24. Se eádiga Matheus gehleát to Marmadonia *St. Matthew was allotted to Mermedonia*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 6. Gehluton [MS. gehlutan] *they obtained*, Ps. Th. 113, 2. Gehloten, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 18; Reim. 79. Hit wæs gehloten to Iosepes bearna lande *it was allotted to the land of the children of Joseph*, Jos. 24, 32. Ic wæs gehloten mid ānum wīfe in ānes ceorles đeówdōme *I was allotted with a woman to the service of a certain man*, Shrn. 38, 13. [*Laym.* i-leoten *to fall to one's lot.*] v. hleótan.

ge-hleóþ; *adj. Harmonious;* consonus:—Đæt hī đysne letanīan and anteſn gehleóþre stæfne sungan *quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ge-hleów *a lowing.* v. gehlōw.

ge-hleow; *adj. Sheltered, warm:*—Ond đā on gehlíúran dene and on wearmran we gewīcodon *in apriciore valle sedem castrorum inveni*, Nar. 23, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýr *warm.*] v. unhleow.

ge-hlēđa, an; *m.* [hlōþ] *A companion, comrade;* sŏcius:—Wulf sang ahōf, holtes gehlēđa *the wolf uplifted his song, the companion of the forest*, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Se đe ǽr bær wulfes gehlēđan *who ere bore the wolf's companion*, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 30; Rä. 88, 23. DER. wil-gehlēđa.

ge-hlid, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hlidu, -hleodu; *n. A lid, covering, roof, an inclosure, a vault;* tectum, clausūra, septum:—Ic cann ealle heáh-heofona gehlidu *I know all the roofs of the high heavens*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 3; Gen. 584: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 25; Cri. 518. Đonne bearn Godes þurh heofona gehleodu ōþȳweþ *when the son of God shall appear through heaven's vaults*, 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905.

ge-hlidad; *part.* [ge-hlid *a lid*] *Lidded, covered with a lid;* operculo tectus:—Seó wæs gerisenlīce gehlidad mid gelīce stāne *operculo sĭmĭlis lăpĭdis aptissĭme tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32.

ge-hlihan; *p. pl.* gehlogun *to deride.* v. hlihan.

ge-hlioran *to pass over.* v. leoran.

ge-hliþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hliđo; *n. A lid, covering, roof;* tectum:—Sceolde he sēcan helle gehliđo *he must seek the roofs of hell* [or *gates of hell:* cf. *Icel.* hlið *a gate*], Cd. 36; Th. 47, 21; Gen. 764. v. ge-hlid.

ge-hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon *loaded*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035: Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hlot, es; *n. A lot;* sors:—Đæt gehlot *sors*, Jos. 7, 14, 17.

ge-hloten *appointed by lot.* v. ge-hleótan.

gehlot-land, es; *n. Land appointed by lot, an inheritance;* terra sorte assignāta, possessio:—Hīg hine bebirigdon on his gehlotland *sepēlĭērunt eum in fīnĭbus possessiōnis suæ*, Jos. 24, 30.

ge-hlōw, -hleów *a lowing of beasts;* mugitus:—Hryđera gehlōw *lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

ge-hluttrad; *part.* [hluttran *to purify*] *Purified, made clear;* defæcātus:—Gehluttrad wīn *defæcātum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 6; Wrt. Voc. 27, 60.

ge-hlȳd; *part. Covered;* tectus:—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlȳde þearfena sīdan *the sides of the poor were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. v. ge-hlywan.

ge-hlȳd, -hlȳde, es; *n. A cry, clamour, noise, tumult, murmuring;* clāmor, tumultus, murmur:—Mycel gehlȳd wæs on đære menigeo be him *murmur multum ĕrat in turba de eo*, Jn. Bos. 7, 12: Mt. Bos. 27, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 336, 18. Gehlȳde mīn to đē becume *clāmor meus ad te pervĕniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. He geseah mycel gehlȳd *vĭdet tumultum multum*, Mk. Bos. 5, 38: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 252, 17: 546, 16: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 15. Mid ānþræcum gehlȳde *with a horrible clamour*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 17.

ge-hlyn, es; *n. A noise, din;* clangor:—Đā wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn *then was in the hall the din of slaughters*, Fīms Th. 57; Fin. 28.

ge-hlyst, es; *n. Hearing;* auditus, R. Ben. 67. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlystan; *p.* -hlyste; *pp.* -hlysted. **I.** *to listen, hear;* auscultare, audire:—Gehlyste me *audiat me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 16. Beornas gehlyston *men listened*, Byrht. Th. 134, 31; By. 92. **II.** *to obey;* obedire:—On hlyste eáran gehlyste me *in auditu auris obediunt mihi*, Ps. Spl. 17, 46. DER. hlystan.

ge-hlystfull; *adj. Exorable, gracious;* audire volens, deprecabilis, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlyta, an; *m. A companion;* consors:—Fōr gehlytum dīnum *præ consortĭbus tuis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9.

ge-hlytto *fellowship;* consortium, Rtl. 38, 43.

ge-hlyttrod; *part. Purified, pure;* mĕrācus:—Gehlyttrod wīn *mĕrācum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 7; Wrt. Voc. 27, 61. v. ge-hluttrad.

ge-hlywan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover, shelter:*—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wǽron gehlywde đearfena sīdan *the sides of the needy were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 18. v. hleow.

ge-hnād, es; *n. A conflict, fight;* immanitas, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15. v. ge-hnǽst.

ge-hnǽcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To check, restrain, bruise, destroy;* reprīmĕre, contĕrĕre, allidĕre:—Heó gehnǽceþ đa anginnu *it checketh the beginnings*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 15: 163, 6; Lchdm. i. 292, 19. Đū me ahōfe and gehnǽctest eft *ellĕvans allīsisti me*, Ps. Th. 101, 8.

ge-hnǽgan, -hnǽgean, -hnēgan; *p.* -hnægde, -hnæde; *pp.* -hnæged, -hnǽgd; *v. trans. To bend down, humble, cast down, subdue;* declināre, hŭmiliāre, dejĭcĕre, subĭgĕre:—Đū miht oferhydige eáđe mid wunde heáne gehnǽgean *tu hūmiliasti sīcut vulnĕrātum sŭperbum*, Ps. Th. 88, 9. Đū hī mid fȳre fācnes gehnēgest *in ignem dejĭcies eos*, 139, 10. He fyrenfulle wiđ eorþan niđer ealle gehnēgeþ *hūmiliat peccātōres usque ad terram*, 146, 6. Hie on wætere wicg gehnǽgaþ *they cast down the horse in the water*, Salm. Kmbl. 312; Sal. 155. Đū goda ussa gilp gehnǽgdest *thou humbledst the glory of our gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2640; An. 1321:

Ps. Th. 118, 71. He gehnægde helle gâst *he subdued the spirit of hell*, Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274: Andr. Kmbl. 2383; An. 1193. Mîn Drihten ðē gehnæde in helle *my Lord hath trodden thee down in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 5. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon *the Hetwaras subdued him in war*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916. Þæt gē wiðerfeohtend gehnægan *that ye may subdue your adversary*, Andr. Kmbl. 2368; An. 1185. Blæd is gehnæged *glory is humbled*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 7; Seef. 88: Ps. Th. 142, 3. Wǽron ða mǽgþe mid hefigran þeówdōme gehnægde *provincia grăviōre servĭtio subacta*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 30.

ge-hnæst, -hnâst, es; *n. A conflict, slaughter;* conflictus, prœlium:—Æfter ðæm gehnæste *after the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 24; Gen. 2015: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15, note 9. DER. cumbol-, hôp-, wolcen-. v. hnîtan.

ge-hnêgan *to humble, cast down*, Ps. Th. 139, 10: 146, 6. v. ge-hnægan.

ge-hnesctun, -hnescod *softened*. v. hnescian.

ge-hnîgan; *p.* -hnâh, -hnâg, *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen *To bow, bow the head;* inclinare, inclinare se:—Heán sceal gehnîgan *the humble shall bow*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 28; Gn. Ex 118. v. hnîgan.

ge-hnyscan *to crush;* conterere, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 44. [Cf. hnesc.]

ge-hnyst; *part. p. Contrite:*—Se gehnysta gâst *the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 127. [Cf. hnossian *and* cnyssan (?).]

ge-hoered *heard*. v. ge-hŷran.

ge-hoferod; *part. Hump-backed;* gibbĕrōsus:—Ðe wǽron gehoferode *who were hump-backed*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 23.

ge-hogde, -hogode. v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hola, an; *m. A protector:*—Ðam ðe him lyt hafaþ leófra geholena *to him who has for himself few dear protectors*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 15; Wand. 31.

ge-holen *hidden*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25; *pp. of* ge-helan.

ge-hôn, -hongian; *pp.* -hongen, -hoen *To hang, hang with:*—Dætte he gehongiga *that he hang*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 6. He sē gehoen *crucifiga'ur*, 26, 2. Wudu biþ blēdum gehongen *the wood will be hung with fruits*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 9; Ph. 38: 566; Th. 202, 18; Ph. 71.

ge-honge; *adj. Having an inclination to:*—Teala gehonge *inclined to good*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 8; Reim. 42.

ge-hopp *a little bag;* folliculus, Cot. 87.

ge-horian; *pp.* ad *To spit:*—Gehorogæ *conspuere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. Gehoræd biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. v. horu.

ge-hornian; *p.* ade *To insult* [?]:—Miđ sceofmum miclum gehornadon *contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. v. gehornung.

ge-hornung, e; *f. Sadness, grief*, Som.

ge-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To horse, to set* or *mount on a horse, to supply with a horse;* equitem facere, equo instruere *vel* imponere: *as yet found only as pp:*—Here gehorsode wurdon *the army was horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 867; Th. 130, 28, col. 3: Gehorsade, 130, 28, col. 2: 131, 28, col. 1, 2: Gehorsude, 130, 27, col. 1. Ælfrēd æfter ðam gehorsodan [gehorsudan, col. 1; -sedum, 147, 3, col. 1; sedun, col. 2] here mid fyrde râd ōþ Exancester *Alfred with his force rode after the mounted army to Exeter*, Chr. 877; Th. 146, 1, col. 3. Ða Denan wurdon gehorsode *the Danes were horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 2, col. 2. DER. horsian.

ge-horsod [*pp. of* ge-horsian] *Horsed, mounted;* equo impositus *vel* instructus:—Đā com him ðǽr ongeán twā hund þûsenda gehorsodes [MS. gehorsades] folces *then came against him* [*Alexander*] *two hundred thousand horsemen* [*horsed folk, cavalry*], Ors. 3. 9; Bos. 67, 43. v. ge-horsian.

ge-hradian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten;* accelerare:—Sōna wōl ealra monna gehradode *continuo omnium lues scelerum adceleravit* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23: 4, 19; S. 588, 33. v. ge-radod.

ge-hræcan *to set in order, direct;* dirĭgĕre:—Weorc handa ussera gehræce *ŏpus mănuum nostrārum dirĭge*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 17. v. ge-reccan

ge-hrædnys, -nyss, e; *f. What passes swiftly, swiftness, fewness;* paucitas, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hrân *touched*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000; *p. sing. of* ge-hrînan.

ge-hreás *rushed*. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hrec, es; *n. Government, management:*—Mid mycele gehrece *sedulo moderamine*, Bd. 3, 7; Whelc. 179, 8. v. ge-rec.

ge-hrêfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrôf *a roof*] *To roof, cover;* tĕgĕre:—Gehrēf hit eall *roof it all*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 32. Holme gehrēfed *covered with water*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 12; Rä. 2, 10.

ge-hrehte *corrected;* correxi, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 25. v. ge-rehte.

ge-hrêman; *p.* de *To cry, implore:*—Gihrēmaþ and woepaþ gē *plorabitis et flebitis vos*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 20. Gihrēme we *imploramus*, Rtl. 37, 3.

ge-hremmed; *part. Hindered;* impĕdītus:—Gehremmed beón *impĕdīri*, R. Ben. 52.

ge-hreónis, se; *f. Repentance*, Rtl. 102, 45.

ge-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush, fall, glide away, to fail;* ruere, cadere, labi, deficere:—Hrôfas sind gehrorene *the roofs are fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3. Đā cōmon hī to sumre ceastre gehrorenre *venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 29. Ic ðus gehroren eom ond aweg gewiten *I* [*Babylon*] *am thus fallen and passed away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 35. Mōna niðer gehreóseþ *the moon shall fall down*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 22; Cri. 939. Swîðe oft se micla anweald ðara yfelena gehrîst swîðe færlice *very often the great power of the wicked falls very suddenly*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8. Gehreósaþ *labuntur*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 34; Reim. 55. DER. hreósan.

ge-hreódan *to adorn*. v. ge-hroden.

ge-hreów, es; *n. A lamenting;* lamentatio:—Ðǽr biþ gehreów and hlūd wōp *there shall be lamenting and loud weeping*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 9; Cri. 999. DER. hreów.

ge-hreówan; *p.* -hreáw, *pl.* -hruwon; *pp.* -hrowen *To rue, repent, grieve, pity;* pœnitere, dolere, miserere:—Mec his bysgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Generally *impers.* hit-hreówеþ, -hrŷwþ; *p.* hit-hreáw *It rues, it repents, it grieves, it pities;* pœnitet, dolet, miseret; hit-hreáw *it grieved:*—Him ðæt gehreówan mæg *that may rue them*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 29; Sat. 540. Mec æt heortan gehreáw *I repented at heart* [lit. *it repented me at heart*], Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1494: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 2; Sat. 374. DER. hreówan.

ge-hrepod [*pp. of* ge-hrepian *to touch*] *touched;* tactus:—He wæs gehrepod mid heortan sārnisse wiðinnan *tactus dolore cordis intrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 6. Gehrepod *tactus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 56.

ge-hrêran; *p.* de *To move:*—Mægen heofunas bióþ gehroered *virtutes cælorum commovebuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 29.

ge-hrespan *to tear:*—Hŷ him sylfum gehrespaþ *diripiebant sibi*, Ps. Th. 43, 12.

ge-hrifan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [hrif *the womb*] *To bring forth;* părĕre:—Gecende sārnessa and gehrifede oððe acende unrihtwīsnesse *concēpit dolōrem et pēpĕrit iniquĭtātem*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

ge-hrînan, -rînan; he -hrîneþ, -hrînþ; *p.* -hrân, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take hold of, seize, affect;* tangĕre, contingĕre, răpĕre, affectāre:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine ōwiht gehrînan dorste *neque umquam exinde eum audĕret contingĕre*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14, MS. B: 3, 17; S. 544, 28. Ða mǽran tungl áuðer ōðres rene ā ne gehrîneþ *these splendid stars never touch each other's course*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 20; Met. 29, 10. Hī gehrînþ hēr sumu wracu *some punishment affects them here*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 19; Hat. MS. Me sār gehrân *pain hath touched me*, Exon. 47 b; Th 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Heó sōna wæs gehrinen and genumen of middanearde *rapta confestim de mundo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5: 4, 8; S. 575, 30. Hia gehrînadon ł gehrînad hæfde *tetigerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 36.

ge-hrinenes, -ness, e; *f. A touch;* tactus:—Mid ðŷ gehrinenesse ðæra [MS. ðære] ilcena gegyrlena *tactu indūmentōrum eōrumdem*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 32.

ge-hrîst *falls*. v. hreósan.

ge-hroden [*pp. of* ge-hreódan *to adorn*] *adorned;* ornatus:—Biþ seó mōdor hordum gehroden *the mother is adorned with treasures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 17; Rä. 81, 17. Eoforlîc gehroden golde *a boar's likeness adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 614; B. 304. Grēne stondaþ gehroden hyhtlîce beorhtast bearwa *the brightest of groves stands green, gloriously adorned*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 4; Ph. 79. Ðec gemētte, meahtum gehrodene *he found thee adorned with virtues*, 12 b; Th. 21, 6; Cri. 330: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37. Geseh he bearwas blǽdum gehrodene *he saw groves adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451: Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 21; Wal. 74.

ge-hror, es; *n. A fall, ruin, death:*—Ðonne ðæt gelumpe ðæt hî of middangearde genumene wǽron ðŷ ylcan gehrore ðe hî ōðre gesāwon *cum eas eodem quo cæteros exterminio raptari e mundo contingeret*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 38. v. gehreósan, *and* cf. *Icel.* hrör *cadaver*.

ge-hroren *fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3; *pp. of* ge-hreósan.

ge-hrorenes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, ruin;* ærumna:—Gecerrod oððe gewend ic eom on gehrorenesse oððe yrmþum mînum *conversus sum in ærumna mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4.

ge-hruron, -hroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate*. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hruxl *a noise, disturbance;* tumultus, Dial. 2, 10.

gē-hrŷne, es; *n. A mystery, sacrament;* mystērium:—Ðǽr Godes nama gelōme gecŷged biþ, and ðæt [MS. ða] hālige gehrŷne on mæssesange geoffrod, nis nǽnig tweó ðæt ðǽr biþ Godes engla andweardnes *where God's name is frequently invoked, and the holy mystery offered in the mass service, there is no doubt that the presence of God's angels is there*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 24. v. ge-rŷne.

ge-hrysed *shaken*. v. hrysian.

gehþ *a station*, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233. v. giht.

gehðo, gehðu, geohðu, geoðu, giohðo, giðu, e; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura, solicitudo:—Gomol on gehðo eówic grētan hēt *the aged* [*prince*] *in sadness commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6181; B. 3095. Gehðo

mǽnan *to bemoan misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 3095; An. 1550. Iudas cwæþ ðæt he ðæt on gehðu gesprǽce *Judas said that he spoke that in trouble*, Elen. Kmbl. 1331; El. 667. Ne meahte he ða gehðu bebûgan *he could not avoid the sorrow*, 1215; El. 609. Ic sceal gehðu mǽnan *I must lament my cares*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 1; Jul. 391. Oft mec gehða gemanode *often sorrow hath admonished me*, 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gû. 1181. Sceal se gǽst cuman gehðum hrêmig *the ghost shall come moaning with anxiety*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9: 9 a; Th. 6, 27; Cri. 90: Elen. Kmbl. 643; El. 322: 1059; El. 531. Geohðo mǽnaþ *they lament their grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 3329; An. 1667. Ic þurh geohða sceal dǽda fremman *I must do deeds with sorrow*, Andr. Kmbl. 132; An. 66. Sceal se gâst cuman geohðum hrêmig *the spirit shall come sadly lamenting*, Soul Kmbl. 18; Seel. 9. He ðǽr âna sæt geoðum geómor *he sat there alone sad with sorrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Gomel on giohðe gold sceáwode *the aged [man] beheld the gold in sorrow*, Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Giohðo mǽnde *he bewailed his afflictions*, 4527; B. 2267. Geómrian on gihða *to mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Ẽðelleáse ðysne gyst-sele gihðum healdeþ *the homeless held in memory this guest-hall*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 5; Exod. 534. v. Grm. And. u. El. p. 97.

ge-hû; *adv. In any manner*:—He is gecweden hlâf ðurh getâcnunge and lamb and leó and gehû elles *he is called bread typically and lamb and lion and in any other way*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 17. Ðeáh ðe heó sỹ gebỹged gehû *though it be bent anyhow*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 30.

ge-hugod; *part. p. Minded, disposed*:—Boda bitre gehugod *the messenger bitter of purpose*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725.

ge-huntian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hunt*:—Hî gehuntigaþ *venantur*, Nar. 38, 6.

ge-hûsan; *pl. m. Housefolk, those of the household*; dŏmestĭci:—Mannes fỹnd, hys gehûsan *inĭmīci hŏmĭnis, dŏmestĭci ejus*, Mt. Bos. 10, 36.

ge-hûsed; *part. Housed, having a house*; dŏmum hăbens:—Gehûsed snægl *a housed* or *shelled snail*; testūdo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 1; Wrt. Voc. 24, 5.

ge-hûslian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give the eucharist, housel*:—He hêt ðǽr hine gehûslian *he commanded them to give him the eucharist*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 29. Se hâlga sacerd Iustinus him eallum gemæssode and gehûslode *the holy priest Justin said mass to them all and houseled them*, i. 430, 29. Gehûslod beón *communicari*, R. Conc. 5.

ge-hûsscype, es; *m. A house, household, family, race*; dŏmus:—Gehûsscype Israhel bletsiaþ Driht *dŏmus Israhel benedīcite Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Spl. C. 134, 19.

ge-hwâ; *m.* -hwæt; *n. g.* -hwæs; *pron. Every one, whoever, who*; quisque, quis. This word is often found with a genitive:—Forðî sceal gehwâ on his Drihtne wuldrian *therefore shall every man glory in his Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 12. Hwæt gehwâ nâme *quis quid tolleret*, Mk. Bos. 15, 24. Fæder-æðelo gehwæs *the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. Ðonne fêran sceal ânra gehwæs sâwl of lîce *when the soul of each one shall go from the body*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 24; Az. 93: 64 b; Th. 238, 3; Ph. 598. Ðec sôþfæstra gehwæs sâwle and gâstas lofiaþ *the souls and spirits of all the just praise thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 31; Dan. 395. He ðeóda gehwam hefonrîce forgeaf *he to every people gave heaven's kingdom*, 30; Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641. Ic leófra gehwone lǽran wille *I will teach each dear one*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 14; Cri. 816. Hâteþ cuman to gemôte moncynnes gehwone *bids come to the meeting every man*, 23 a; Th. 63, 30; Cri. 1027. Ðæt fỹr nimeþ ðurh foldan gehwæt *the fire shall seize everything on earth*, 22 b; Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. [*O. Sax.* gi-hwe *quisque*.]

ge-hwǽde; *adj. Little, moderate, scanty*:—Hî wǽron gehwǽde acwealde *they were killed while little*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21: ii. 162, 2: Gen. 19, 20. Ûre gehwǽda wæstm *our little fruit*, Homl. Th. 526, 22. Seó gehwǽde oferflówendnys *the slight superfluity*, i. 332, 14: Mt. Bos. 6, 30: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 1; Lchdm. iii. 232, 1.

ge-hwǽdnes, -hwêdnes, se; *f. Sparingness, paucity, fewness, subtilty*; parcitas, paucitas:—Gehwǽdnis *humilitas, mediocritas*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 467. Gehwǽdnysse dagena mînra gecỹþ me *paucitatem dierum meorum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hwælîc; *adj. Each, every*:—Dæge gehwælîce *cotidie*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23.

ge-hwǽr, -hwâr; *adv. On every side, everywhere*; undique, ubique:—Se symle lêofaþ gehwǽr on unrîm gôdum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. His gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwǽr cûþe *his birth and goodness are known everywhere*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 16. Nemnaþ men ðæne mônaþ gehwǽr Iulius *men name that month everywhere July*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 33; Edg 25: Elen. Kmbl. 2364; El. 1183. Wel wîde gehwǽr *everywhere far and wide*, Menol. Fox 118; Men. 59. Ðeáh ðû headorǽsa gehwǽr dohte *though thou hast in martial exploits everywhere succeeded*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526: Elen. Kmbl. 1092; El. 548. Gehwâr hî syn hefige gehwâr eác medeme *in some places they are heavy, in others moderate*, Th. Ll. i. 434, 4. [*Laym.* i-hwær, i-war: *A. R.* i-hwar.]

ge-hwæðer; *pron. Both, each, either*; uterque, promiscuus:—Wæs gehwæðer ôðrum lâþ *each was hateful to the other*, Beo. Th. 1633; B. 814. Gehwæðer incer *either of you two*, 1173; B. 584. He biþ him self gehwæðer fæder and sunu *it is to itself both father and son*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Se willa bêga gehwæðres ge . . . ge . . . *her will in both respects both . . . and . . .*, Elen. Kmbl. 1925; El. 964: Beo. Th. 2091; B. 1043. Ðǽr wearþ monig mon ofslægen on gehwæðre hond *there was many a man slain on each side*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 19: 871; Erl. 74, 12.

ge-hwæðere; *adv. Yet, however*:—Weorðeþ heó ðeáh oft niða bearnum to helpe and to hâle gehwæðere *it becomes oft however help and safety nevertheless to the children of men*, Runic pm. 10; Kmbl. 341, 12. v. hwæðere.

ge-hwæðeres; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way*; undique:—Wæs gehwæderes waa *there was woe on every side*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 50; Met. 1, 25. v. ge-hwæðer.

ge-hwanon; *adv. From all sides*:—Fela ðearfan gehwanon cumene *many needy come from all sides*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 78.

ge-hwearf, -hwyrf, es; *n. A change, exchange*; commūtātio, permūtātio:—Gehwearf *commūtātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 26; Wrt. Voc. 47, 31.

ge-hwearf *returned*. v. ge-hweorfan.

ge-hweled; *part. Inflamed*; inflammātus:—Ðæt ðǽrinne gehweled biþ *which is inflamed therein*, Past. 38, 3; Swt. 273, 22; Hat. MS. 51 a, 12; Swt. 275, 5.

ge-hweorf; *adj.* **I.** *versed, practised, clever*; versutus:—Sum biþ ðegn gehweorf on meoduhealle *one is a thane familiar in the meadhall*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 15; Crä. 68. v. hwearf. **II.** *converted*:—Nymðe gê gewerfe beón *nisi conversi fueritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-hwairbs.]

ge-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. **I.** *act. To turn*; convertere:—Manige sindon ðe ðû gehweorfest to heofonleóhte *there are many whom thou shalt turn to the light of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1947; An. 976. Gehweorf ûre hæftnêd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gehweorf us, mægena God *Domine Deus virtutum, converte nos*, 79, 4. Gehweorf nû ðîne ansỹne *turn now thine eye*, 79, 14. **II.** *intrans. To turn, go away, depart, die, pass as property, fall as a lot*; verti, abire, redire, excidere:—Ymb ofn ûtan alet gehwearf *the fire turned round about the oven*, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254. Mân eft gehwearf ðǽr *their sin turned again thither*, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694: Lk. Bos. 8, 55: 17, 7: 24, 52. Siððan to reste gehwearf *after he had gone to rest*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 23; Dan. 109. Ǽr ic of ðysum life gehweorfe *ere I depart from this life*, Hy. 3, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 53. Hit on ǽht gehwearf Denigea freán *it passed into the possession of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 3363; B. 1679: 2424; B. 1210: 4422; B. 2208. Ðâ se tân gehwearf ofer ǽnne ealdgesîþa *then the lot fell on one of the old comrades*, Andr. Kmbl. 2208; An. 1105. v. hweorfan.

ge-hwerfnes *a conversion*. v. ge-hwyrfednes.

ge-hwettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To whet, excite*; excītāre:—He gehwette and tihte ðæra Iudêiscra manna heortan *he whetted and instigated the hearts of the Jews*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 31.

ge-hwider; *adv. Whithersoever, anywhere, everywhere*; alicubi:—Ðonon eóde gehwyder ymb *inde circumquaque exire consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 26; Met. 25, 13.

ge-hwylc, -hwelc, -hwilc; *pron. Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever*; quisque, unusquisque:—Gê gehwilce uncôðe gehǽldon *ye healed every disease*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Of gehwilcum burgum *from every city*, 86, 29. Nû smeádon gehwilce men *now some men have enquired*, ii. 268, 7. Dǽda gehwylcra *of all deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. Hâteþ arîsan folc ânra gehwylc *bids each folk arise*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 28; Cri. 1026. Ðæt he wiste hû mycel gehwylc gemangode *ut sciret quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Sió gesceádwîsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan *reason shall rule in each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 394; Met. 20, 197. Ongan ânra gehwylc cweðan *cœperunt singuli dicere*, Mt. Bos. 26, 22: Deut. 24, 16. Lifigendra gehwylc *every one living*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 12; Sat. 285. And hiera se æðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád *and the atheling offered each of them money and life*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5. He beheóld heora ânra gehwilcne *he observed each one of them*, Th. Ap. 12, 24.

ge-hwyrf, es; *n. Exchange*; permūtātio:—Be gehwyrfe *of exchange*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16, 21, note 23, 31. v. ge-hwearf.

ge-hwyrfan, -hwerfan, -hwirfan, -hwierfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To change, turn, convert*; mutare, convertere:—Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed *their world [life] was changed*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Flód gehwerfde ða ceastre *a flood overturned the city*, Shrn. 77, 12. Hwylc ðonne gêna gehwyrfed byþ *quoadusque justitia convertatur in judicium*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Hî gehwyrfde synd *conversi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 46: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 20; Cri. 188. Mîn drihten, ðû ðe gehwyrfest ealle sâule *my Lord, thou who convertest all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 14. Manige Israhela bearna he gehwyrfþ to heora drihtne *many of the children of Israel he shall turn to their Lord*, 165, 13. Ic ðê bidde for ðînum naman ðæt ðû gehwyrfe on me ealle eáþmôdnesse ðînra beboda *I beseech*

thee for thy name that thou devolve on me all submission to thy commands, 147, 11. Paulinus gehwerfde Ēdwine Norþhymbra cyning to fulwihte *Paulinus converted Edwin king of Northumbria to christianity*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. Hēr wæs Paulus gehwierfed *in this year Paul was converted*, 34; Erl. 6, 14: 30; Erl. 6, 9. His word bioþ gehwirfdo to unnyttre oferspræce *his words will be perverted to useless loquacity*, Past. 21; Swt. 164, 18; Cot. MS. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurðum gimmum *they were turned into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5: Th. An. 28, 35. On heáf gehwyrfede *turned to mourning*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 17: 233, 5. Ic wæs gehwyrfed on mīnne līchoman *I was restored to my body*, 155, 25.

ge-hwyrfednes, -hwyrfenes, -ness, e; *f. A conversion, change;* conversio:—Ðara geleáfan and gehwyrfednesse *quōrum fidei et conversiōni*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. In ða tīd heora gehwyrfenesse *tempŏre suæ conversiōnis*, 4, 5; S. 572, 39.

ge-hwyrftnian *to tear* (?):—His æfterfolgeras hit siððan totugon and totæron ðam gelīcost ðonne seó leó bringaþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne hȳ ðonne gecȳðaþ on ðam æte hwylc heora mǽst mæg gehwyrftnian *his successors afterwards rent and tore it most like to when the lion brings its hungry whelps something to eat, then they show in that food which of them can tear it most*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 39, note.

ge-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogede, -hogode; *pp.* -hogod [see March, § 222] *To think, conceive, consider, devise, reflect, be mindful, think about, care, intend, resolve*:—Ne mæg ic ðeáh gehycgan hwȳ him on hige ðorfte â ðȳ sǽl wesan *I cannot, however, conceive why it need be the better in mind for them*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 17; Met. 15, 9. Sceal gehycgan hæleða ǽghwilc ðæt he ne abælige bearn wealdendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 195: 219; Th. 282, 7; Sat. 283. Ðū gehycgan meaht ðæt gē willaþ ða on wuda sēcan *you may consider that you will seek them in the wood*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 34; Met. 19, 17. Sum in mæðle mæg folcrǽdenne gehycgan *one in council can devise a nation's law*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 33; Crä. 42: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 29; Dan. 586. Gehyge on ðīnum breóstum ðæt ðū inc bām meaht wīte bewarigan *reflect in thy breast that thou from you both mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 29; Gen. 562. Fela gē fore monnum mīðaþ ðæs ðe gē in mōde gehycgaþ *much ye before men conceal of what ye in mind devise*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 11; Gū. 436. Hū ðū yfle gehogdes *how thou didst devise evilly*, 28 a; Th. 85, 29; Cri, 1398. Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sēcean *when thou didst resolve to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3981; B. 1988: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 5; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 857; An. 429. Hæfde on ān gehogod ðæt he gedǽde swā hine drihten hēt *his purpose had continually been to do as the Lord commanded him*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. Ðæt hió ðæs niwan taman nāuht ne gehicgge *that she care nothing about the new tameness*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 52; Met. 13, 26. On drihten helpe gehogedan *speravit in domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 18: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 5; Gū. 18. [*Goth.* ga-hugjan: *O. Sax.* gi-huggian.]

ge-hȳd, e; *f:* es; *n. A thought;* cōgĭtātio:—In sefan gehȳdum *in the mind's thoughts*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 27: Dan. 732. DER. mis-gehȳd. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hȳd; *part. p. Exalted;* exaltatus, Hpt. Gl. 440. v. geheád.

ge-hȳd; *part. p. Provided with a skin*, Nar. 50, 5.

ge-hȳdan, -hīdan, -hēdan; he -hȳdeþ, -hȳt, *pl.* -hȳdaþ; *p.* -hȳdde; *pp.* -hȳded, -hȳdd. I. *to hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre:—He hit gehȳt and gehelt *it hides and preserves it*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11: 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Sumne dreórighleór in eorþscræfe eorl gehȳdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 19; Wand. 84: Beo. Th. 4463; B. 2235. Hī wiston ðæt hine gehȳddan hæleþ Iudēa *they knew that the men of Judea had hidden him*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 460, 6; Hö. 13. Læg mīn flǽschoma niþre gehȳded, in byrgenne *my body lay hidden beneath, in the sepulchre*, 29 a; Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467: Elen. Kmbl. 2182; El. 1092. Heofona rīce is gelīc gehȳddum goldhorde on ðam ǽcere *sīmile est regnum cælōrum thēsauro abscondīto in agro*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Fint he ðǽr ða ryhtwīsnesse gehȳdde mid ðæs līchoman hæfignesse *he will there find the wisdom concealed by the heaviness of the body*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11. Sticiaþ gehȳdde beorhte cræftas *bright virtues lie hid*, 4; Fox 8, 15: 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. II. *to watch, guard, heed;* observāre:—Ðæt heó gehȳdeu hǽlan [MS. hælun] mīne *calcāneum meum observābunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. III. *to bring into safety, make firm, fasten;* allīgāre:—Hȳ ehȳdaþ heáhstefn sclpu to ðam unlonde oncyrrāpum *they fasten the high-prow'd ships to the false land with anchor-ropes*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 1; Wal. 13. v. hēdan *and* hȳdan.

ge-hȳdnes, se; *f. Comfort, security* (?):—Ðȳlæs hie gedwelle sió gehȳdnes and ða getǽsu ðe hie on ðæm wege habbaþ *lest the comfort and pleasures that they have on the way seduce them*, Past. 50, 1; Swt. 387, 13; Hat. MS. See the note on this passage, Swt. 491–2. Or is the word connected with gehȳdan? cf. gehȳdan III. and the *subsidia itineris* of the original Latin.

ge-hygd, -higd, -hȳd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, cogitation, meditation, deliberation, consultation;* cōgĭtātio, mĕdĭtātio, consĭlium:—Sceal on leóht cuman heortan gehygd *his heart's thought shall come into light*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 17; Cri. 1039: 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. On mīnre gehygde heortan ealre *in tōto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 137, 1: 118, 58: 54, 20. Þurh deóp gehygd *through deep thought*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 13; Jul. 431: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. Sete on Drihten ðīn sōþ gehygd *jacta in Deum cōgĭtātum tuum*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Ne biþ ðǽr wiht forholen monna gehygda *there shall be naught of men's cogitations concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 15; Cri. 1055. On sefan gehygdum *in the mind's thoughts*, 39 b; Th. 130, 27; Gū. 444: 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fä. 88. Éalá ðæt we nū māgon geseón on ussum sāwlum synna wunde, mid līchoman leahtra gehygdu eágum *alas that we now may see in our souls wounds of sin, with the body's eyes wicked cogitations!* 27 a; Th. 80, 32; Cri. 1315. Ðū âna canst ealra gehygdo *thou alone knowest the thoughts of all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 136; An. 68: 399; An. 200. Hī sāwle frætwaþ hālgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 15; Gū. 779: 62 b; Th. 229, 22; Ph. 459. Landâgende men ic lǽrde ðæt hie heora gafol mid gehygdum aguldon *I taught landowners to pay their taxes carefully*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 22. [*Goth.* ga-hugds; *f: O. Sax.* gi-hugd; *f.*] DER. breóst-, gāst-, in-, inn-, mōd-gehygd.

ge-hyht, es; *m. A hope, comfort, refuge;* refŭgium:—Drihten trumnes mīn and gehyht mīn *Dŏmĭnus firmāmentum meum et refŭgium meum*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1.

ge-hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust*:—We sceolan gehyhtan on godes ða gehālgodan cyricean *we must trust in God's holy church*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 8. On his naman ðeóda gehyhtaþ *in nomine ejus gentes sperabunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. On hine gehyhtton *trusted in him*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12: 159, 18. Ðæt on ðīnum upstige geblissian and gehyhton ealle ðīne gecorenan *that in thy ascension all thine elect may rejoice and trust*, 87, 25. v. ge-hihtan.

ge-hyhtlīc; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious;* opportunus, R. Ben. 53. v. hihtlīc.

ge-hylced; *part. p. Divaricatus*, Gl. Prud. 758.

ge-hyld, es; *n. Regard, observation, keeping, concealing;* observantia, custodia:—In gehylde rihtra Eástrana *in the keeping of right Easter*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 25. Ic wæs on ðīnum gehylde begangen *in observationibus tuis exercebor*, Ps. Th. 76, 10. [Him] hālige heápas on gehyld bebeád *commended to his protection the holy bands*, Cd. 161; Th. 202, 3; Ex. 382. Lǽdan on gehyld Godes *to lead into God's protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 2091; An. 1047: 234; An. 117. Hāligra gehyld *the preservation of the holy ones*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 4; Az. 169. He is manna gehyld *he is the protection of men*, Beo. Th. 6104. On heofona gehyld *into the protection* [?] *of the heavens*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 20; Cri. 545. Thorpe translates *into heaven's vault*, Grein has *recessus, arcanum?* Or could the word have the sense of *space*, cf. *Ger.* gehalt, gehaltig? Cf. *also* geheald *subst. and adj. and* gehild.

ge-hyldan; *p.* -hylde; *pp.* hylded *To keep, hold, forbear;* custodire, conservare, differe:—Gehylde *forbore;* distulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 25.

ge-hyldan *to bend, incline*:—To gehyldanne *declinare*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11.

ge-hyldig; *adj. Patient;* patiens, Ps. Spl. 7, 12.

ge-hyldness, e; *f. Keeping, observance*:—On heora gehyldnesse *in custodiendis illis*, Ps. Th. 18, 10.

ge-hyldra; *m.* e; *f. n; compar. of* geheald (?) *Safer*:—Ðǽm gehyldrum wegum *tuta itinera*, Nar. 6, 3. Ðohtan ðæt him wīslīcre and gehyldre wǽre *they thought that it would be wiser and safer for them*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 31. On gehældran stōwe *in tutiore loco*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hylmd, -hylmed; *adj. Galeatus*, Cot. 97. *Frondosus*, 89.

ge-hylt *keeps*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hȳnan, -hēnan, -hīnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, oppress, waste, destroy;* humiliare, opprimere, damnare:—Uton gehȳnan hit *opprimamus eum*, Ex. 1, 10. Eágan ofermōdra ðū gehȳnyst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 29. Gehȳnyþ *humiliat*, Ps. Spl. C. M. 74, 7. Hīg gehȳndon *eos oppresserunt*, Ex. 1, 11. Gehȳned *damnatus*, C. R. Ben. 58. Gehēned, Ps. Vos. 37, 8. v. ge-hīnan, hȳnan.

ge-hyndred; *part. Hindered;* impĕdītus:—Biþ eall se here swȳðe gehyndred *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 33, col. 2. v. ge-hindred.

ge-hyngran; *p.* -hyngerde *To be hungry*:—Mec gehyncgerde *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 42. Ic gehwyncgerde *esurivi*, 25, 35. Hine gehyngerde *esuriit*, 12, 3. Gihyñcrede *esuriit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 12. Eádgo ða ðe nū gehyncres *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Gehyngrede hundas *hungry dogs*, Shrn. 145, 3.

ge-hȳpan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heap*:—Ðonne hit gehȳpþ yfel ofer yfele *when it heaps evil upon evil*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 21.

ge-hȳran, -hīran, -hēran; to -hȳranne, -hȳrenne; *part.* -hȳrende; ic -hȳre, -ðū -hȳrest, -hȳrst, he -hȳreþ, -hȳrþ, *pl.* -hȳraþ; *p.* ic, he -hȳrde, ðū -hȳrdest, *pl.* -hȳrdon; *impert.* -hȳr, *pl.* -hȳre, -hȳraþ; *subj. pres.* -hȳre, *pl.* -hȳron; *p.* -hȳrde, *pl.* -hȳrden; *pp.* -hȳred. I. *v. trans. To hear, give ear to;* audīre, exaudīre:—Forðamðe gē ne māgon gehȳran mīne

spǽce *quia non pŏtestis audīre sermonem meum*, Jn. Bos. 8, 43: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 22, 35. To eallum ðe ðis ylce stǽr becyme ûres cynnes to rǽdanne oððe gehŷranne *omnes ad quos hæc eadem histŏria pervĕnīre potĕrit nostræ natiōnis lĕgentes sīve audientes*, 5, 24; S. 649, 6. Ic ðæt gehŷre, ðæt ðis is hold weorod *I hear that this is a friendly band*, Beo. Th. 585; B. 290: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 6; Jul. 461. Gehŷrest ðû unccrne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16. Georne gehŷreþ heofoncyninga hŷhst hæleða dǽde *the highest of heaven's kings will earnestly hear men's deeds*, 117 b; Th. 451, 22; Dôm. 107: 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ðænne hî ðæt word gehŷraþ *qui cum audiĕrint verbum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 16, 18, 20. Ic gehŷrde hine ðîne dǽd and word lofian *I heard him praise thy deed and words*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ðû gehŷrdest me *exaudisti me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 26: Ps. Th. 114, 1, 2. We ðis nǽfre gehŷrdon hæleðum cŷðan *we have never heard this declared to men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1317; El. 660: 727; El. 364: Apstls. Kmbl. 125; Ap. 63. Gâþ and cŷðaþ Iohanne ða þing ðe gē gehŷrdon and gesâwon *euntes renunciāte Ioanne quæ audistis et vĭdistis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 4: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Jn. Bos. 14, 24. Gehŷr me Drihten God mîn *exaudi me Dŏmĭne Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 12, 3: 68, 17: 142, 7. Gehŷre gē ðæs sâwendan bigspell *vos audīte parăbŏlam sēmĭnantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Gehŷraþ me *audīte me*, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ǽr he dômdæges dyn gehŷre *before he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 31; Cri. 360. Wearþ Stephanes bēn gehŷred *Stephen's prayer was heard*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32, 33. II. *v. intrans. To hear;* audīre:—Gehŷran mæg ic rûme *I can hear from far*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 14; Gen. 673. Se ðe hæbbe eáran to gehŷrenne, gehŷre *qui hăbet aures audiendi, audiat*, Mt. Bos. 13, 9. Geworden ic eom swâ swâ man nâ gehŷrende *factus sum sīcut hŏmo non audiens*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15: Mt. Bos. 13, 13. Ic gehŷre *audio;* ðû gehŷrst *audis;* he gehŷrþ *audit*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58. Deáfe gehŷrdon *the deaf heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðē-læs hîg mid eárum gehŷron *nequando aurĭbus audiant*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Mk. Bos. 4, 12. III. *to obey;* obēdīre:—Hie Drihtne gehŷrdon *they obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 2; Dan. 456: Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 26; Ph. 444: Ps. Th. 17, 42.

ge-hŷran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire;* conducere, locare:—Ðæs hîredes ealdor gehŷrde wyrhtan *the chief of the household hired workmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7. Behîring *vel* gehŷred feóh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. be-hîring.

ge-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden, to strengthen;* durare, indurare, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 26; Vy. 74. v. hyrdan.

ge-hyrde. v. ge-hyrwan.

ge-hyrdnes, -ness, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch;* custōdia:—Sete gehyrdnessa mûþe mînum *pōne custōdiam ōri meo*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 3.

ge-hyrned; *part. Horned;* cornūtus:—Gehyrned *cornūtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 17: Ex. 34, 29, 30. Byþ he ymlîce gehyrned *he is equally horned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 2; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22.

ge-hŷrnes, se; *f. A hearing, report;* auditus:—Of gehŷrnysse gē gehŷraþ, and gē ne ongytaþ *audietis, et non intelligetis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 14: Blickl. Homl. 55, 31. DER. hŷrnes.

ge-hyrst, e; *f. An ornament;* ornāmentum:—Man reliquias rēran onginneþ, hâliga gehyrste *man begins to elevate relics, holy ornaments*, Menol. Fox 146; Men. 74. Gehyrsto *phaleræ*, Lye.

ge-hŷrst *hearest*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-hŷran.

ge-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To adorn, ornament, decorate;* adornāre, ornāre, dĕcŏrāre:—He gehyrsteþ wēl *he adorns the metal work*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 27; Vy. 74. Golde gehyrsted *adorned with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 662; El. 331: Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45. Ða bióþ mid fetlum gehyrste *who are adorned with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6.

ge-hyrstan, -hierstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To fry, roast;* frīgĕre:—Hî côcas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. Gehyrsted sîe *frīgētur*, Cot. 87. Gehyrst hlâf *frixius pānis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 23. Et ðas sîdan ðe gehirsted is *eat this side that is roasted*, Shrn. 116, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giharstit *frixus.*]

ge-hyrstan; *p.* te *To murmur:*—Gehyrston *murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 2.

ge-hŷrsum, -hiérsum; *adj. Obedient, obliging, ready to serve;* obēdiens, offĭciōsus:—Wæs Abraham Gode gehŷrsum *Abraham was obedient to God*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 26: Mt. Bos. 6, 24. Ēstful *vel* gehŷrsum *offĭciōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32. Hî woldon him beón gehŷrsume *they would be obedient to him*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* and *Ger.* gehôrsam.]

ge-hŷrsumian, -hiérsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. I. *to obey, be obedient to;* obēdīre, pārēre:—Ic gehŷrsumige *obēdio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56: *pāreo*, 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Ðe heora lustum gehŷrsumiaþ *who obey their lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 13. II. *to make obedient, bring into subjection;* subjĭcĕre:—Ðæt he him Norþ-Wealas gehŷrsumode [gehiérsumade, col. 1] *that he might make the North Welsh obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gihôrsamôn *to obey.*]

ge-hŷrsumlîce; *adv. Obediently;* obēdienter, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-hŷrsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. Obedience, subjection;* obēdientia:—God wolde fandian Abrahames gehŷrsumnysse *tentāvit Deus Abraham*, Gen. 22, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26: Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 3.

ge-hyrtan; *p.* -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrted, -hyrt [hyrtan *to hearten, encourage;* heorte *the heart*] *To encourage, animate, refresh;* confortare, animare, refrigerare:—Beó ðû hûru gehyrt, and hicg þegenlîce *be thou only encouraged, and strive nobly*, Jos. 1, 18. Ðæt ðînre wylne sunu sŷ gehyrt *that the son of thy slave may be refreshed;* ut refrigeretur filius ancillæ tuæ, Ex. 23, 12. Drihten us gehyrte *the Lord encouraged us*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12. Mîn werod gehyrted wæs *my army was encouraged*, Nar. 8, 17. Gehyrtan *refocillare, confortare*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Se læg dæg and niht geswôgen. He wearþ ðâ gehyrt *he lay day and night senseless. He then revived*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27.

ge-hŷrþ *hears*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 58; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hŷran.

ge-hyrwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make game of, despise, disparage, traduce, vex, oppress;* cavillāri, contemnĕre, detrāhĕre:—Elene ne wolde ðæs wilgifan word gehyrwan *Elene would not despise the dear prince's word*, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221: Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 27; Gû. 462. He gehyrweþ fuloft hâlge lâre *he very often traduces holy lore*, 117 a; Th. 449, 12; Dôm. 70. Hŷ ðæs lâreowes word ne gehyrwdon *they despised not the teacher's words*, 14 b; Th. 29, 8; Cri. 459. Beóþ ða gehyrwede *they are despised*, Ps. 52, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 150, 6. Seó langung hine swîðe gehyrde and ðreáde *that longing much oppressed and afflicted him*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Hî wurdon gehergode and gehyrde *they were wasted and oppressed*, Jud. 10, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* harwjan *exasperare.*]

ge-hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride:*—Ûre fŷnd gehyscton us *inimici nostri subsannauerunt nos*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 7. Gehiscþ *abominabitur*, 5, 8.

ge-hyspan; *p.* de, te *To deride, mock, scoff;* insultare, exprobare, Hpt. Gl. 441. Se god ðe on heofonum ys hîg gehyspþ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4.

ge-hyspendlîc; *adj. Despicable, abominable:*—Hî syndon gehyspendlîc geworden *sunt abominabiles facti*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1.

ge-hŷt *hides*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hŷdan.

ge-hyðegod; *part. p:*—Gehyðegode *expedita*, Gl. Prud. 229.

ge-hyðelîc; *adj. Favourable, seasonable;* opportunus, Ps. Spl. 31, 7; Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge hyþnes, se; *f. Opportunity.*

ge-hŷwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew;* ostendere:—Ðû gehŷwdest ðam eorle bân Iosephes *thou shewest the man the bones of Joseph*, Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. v. geŷwan.

ge-hywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to form, fashion;* fingĕre:—Se ðe gehywode synderlîce heortan heora *qui finxit singillātim corda eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 15. II. *to seem, pretend;* sĭmŭlāre:—Ðeáh ðe hit swâ gehywod wǽre *though it seemed so*, Job Thw. 166, 6. Mid gehywedan môde *with feigned mind*, Th. Ap. 3, 2. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hywung *a form, fashion, shape*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. v. ge-hiwung.

ge-îcan, -îcean, -ŷcan, -iécan; *p.* -îcte, -îhton; *pp.* -îced, -îct *To eke, increase, add, enlarge;* augere, extendere:—Heó ongan his mǽg-burge geîcean sunum and dohtrum *she began his kindred to increase with sons and daughters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Eall geîceaþ *increase all things*, 74; Th. 91, 18; Gen. 1514. Ofer eall ðæt geîcte *adjecit hoc supra omnia*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20. Æðelinga rîm feorum geîcte *he increased the number of men with lives*, 58; Th. 70, 33; Gen. 1162. Bizantium wæs fram Constantino geiéced *Byzantium was enlarged by Constantine*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 10: Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 19. v. ēcan.

ge-îcendlîc; *adj. Added to, adjective;* adjectivus:—Geîcendlîc nama *a noun adjective*, Som.

ge-îchte, -îhton *added; p. of* ge-îcan.

ge-îdlian; *p.* ade *To make* or *become vain, empty:*—Giîdladest *vacuasti*, Rtl. 33, 3. Giîdlege *vanescat*, 98, 24.

ge-iermed, -irmed; *adj. Afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 188, 16.

ge-iéwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew;* ostendere:—He ðæt beácen geseah ðæt him on heofonum ǽr geiéwed wearþ *he saw the beacon which to him before in heaven was shewn*, Elen. Grm. 102. v. ŷwan, eâwan.

ge-îhtnyss, e; *f. An addition, epact*, Lye.

ge-illerocaþ *surfeited;* crapulatus, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 71.

ge-incfullian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To offend, scandalize:*—We ðonne ðŷles geincfulligæ hiæ *ut autem non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Se ðe ne biþ in me geincfullad *qui non fuerit scandalizatus in me*, 11, 6: 15, 12.

ge-inlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, inlagian] *To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law;* inlagare, intra legum protectionem accipere:—Man geinlagode Swegen eorl *Earl Sweyn was inlawed*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 6. Willem se cyng Eádgâr geinlagode and ealle his men *William the king inlawed Edgar and all his men*, 1074; Erl. 212, 5.

ge-innian; *pp.* -innod *To bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge;* præstare, includere:—Wolde God geinnian ðone lyre *God would supply the loss*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 24: 180, 18: L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 4: Th. Apol. 23, 7. Sûsle geinnod *with sulphur filled*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 28; Gen. 42. He hæfþ geinnod ðat ær geûtod wæs *he has included what before was excluded*, Cod. Ex. p. 1.

ge-inseglian, -insegelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To seal, to impress with a seal;* signare, obsignare:—Hû nâron ðâs geinseglude on mînum goldhordum? *whether these thingis ben seelid in myn tresouris?* Wyc; nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis? Deut. 32, 34. Annas and Caiphas ðæt loc geinseglodon *Annas et Caiphas illud claustrum obsignarunt*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 2. Lâ hû ne ðâs þingc geinseglode on goldhordum mînum *nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 a, 34: Th. Apol. 20, 10: 21, 2.

ge-irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*, Jos. 2, 9. v. ge-yrgan.

ge-irman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* afflĭgĕre:—Ðæt hie elles ne sîen geirmed *that they be not altogether afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. 36 b, 5. v. ge-yrman.

ge-iukod; *part. p. Yoked:*—Geiukodan oxan *junctis bobus*, Th. An. 19, 19.

ge-lâc, es; *n.* [lâcan *to move as* e. g. *the waves do, to sport, play*] *Motion, commotion, tumultuous assembly, play:*—Sealtýða gelâc *the tossing of the salt waves*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35: 115 a; Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7: Ps. Th. 118, 136: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173: 26, 57; Met. 26, 29. Sweorda gelâc *the play of swords*, i. e. *battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040: 2340; B. 1168. Gelâc engla and deófla *hosts of angels and devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896. Ðurh heard ge'âc *through hard fortune*, Andr. Kmbl. 2185; An. 1094. v. bord-, lind-, lyft-, scîn-gelâc.

ge-lâcan; *p.* -lêc *To play a trick on, delude:*—On hý gelêc ðæt hý mid him wunnon *he deluded them into making war with him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* leika á *to play a trick on.*]

ge-lâcian, ic, he -lâcige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [lâc *a gift*] *To give, bestow, present one with a thing;* munerare, munerare aliquem aliqua re:—Gelâcige mid eádigum gifum *donis beatis munerabit.* Mid ëcum dô, mid hâlgum ðînum, wuldre beón gelâcod *eternâ fac, cum sanctis tuis, gloriâ munerari*, Te Deum, 21; Lamb. 195 b, 21.

ge-lâcnian, -lâcnigan; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To heal, cure;* sānāre, mĕdēri:—Gif hine mon gelâcnian mæge *if he can be healed*, L. Alf. pol. 69; Th. i. 98, 8. His sâwle wunda dædbêtende gelâcnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Gelâcnigan, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 19; Cri. 1309. Ic gelâcnige *mĕdeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Gelâcna ðû hý *heal thou them*, Hy. 1, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 5. He wæs gelâcnod *he was cured*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44. Mon geseah hine laman gelâcnian *people saw him healing the lame*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 16. Hine gelâcnode *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34, note.

ge-lâd, es; *n. A way, path, road, course;* via, trâmes:—Oferfôr he uncûþ gelâd *he traversed an unknown way*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: 158; Th. 197, 27; Exod. 313. Ofer deóp gelâd *over the deep way*, i. e. *ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 380; An. 190: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 23; Gû. 1266. v. fen-gelâd. See Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi.

ge-lâdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, vindicate, excuse;* purgare, excusare:—Gelâdige hine *let him clear himself*, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 5: 29; Th. i. 392, 16. Ðonne bîþ he self gelâdod wiþ hine selfne *then shall he himself be acquitted towards himself*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 18; Hat. MS.

ge-læccan, -læccean; he -læcþ; *p.* he -læhte, *pl.* -læhton; *pp.* -læht *To take, catch, seize, apprehend, comprehend;* capere, arripere, comprehendere:—Ðæt hîg woldon hine gelæccean and to cyninge dôn, Jn. Bos. 6, 15. Hîg gelæhton hys hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Ða Englisce men gelæhton of ðâm mannon mâ . . . *the English men captured of those men more . . .*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. Hwæt gelæhtest ðû *quid cepisti*, Th. An. 22, 5. Germanus gelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærendracan and hine totær *Germanus took the letter from Gregory's messenger and tore it to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Hêt sôna gelæccan Stranguilionem *he bade seize Stranguilio at once*, Th. Apol. 25, 25. Ðis þing ic gelæhte *I have comprehended this thing;* hanc rem apprehendi, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24.

ge-lædan, -lêdan; *part.* -lædende; he -lædeþ, -lædt, -læt, *pl.* -lædaþ; *p.* ic, he -lædde, ðû -læddest, *pl.* -læddon; *impert.* -læd, *pl.* -lædaþ; *subj. pres.* -læde, *pl.* -læden; *pp.* -læded, -lædd, -læd *To lead, conduct, bear, bring, derive, bring out, bring forth, produce, bring up;* dūcĕre, dedūcĕre, ăgĕre, indūcĕre, deferre, perferre, derīvāre, edūcĕre, prodūcĕre, edūcāre:—He wile folc gelædan in dreáma dreám *he will lead the people into joy of joys*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 21; Cri. 579: 73 b; Th. 274, 13; Jul. 532. Gelædende hîg nîtenum *producens fœnum jumentis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Ic gelæde *derivo*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 46; Wrt. Voc. 39, 30. Me engel to ealle gelædeþ spôwende spêd *an angel will bring to me all prosperous success*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 15; Gû. 224: 33 b; Th. 107, 9; Gû. 56. Ðe to líse gelædt *quæ dūcit ad vitam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14. Ðe to forspilledнesse gelæt *quæ dūcit ad perdĭtiōnem*, 7, 13. Ða ðe feorran ðider feorh gelædaþ *they who lead their life thither from afar*, Andr. Kmbl. 564; An. 282. Ðû gelæddest me *deduxisti me.* Ps. Spl. 60, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 8. Moyses fyrde gelædde *Moses led the march*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62: 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. He gelædde me *edūcāvit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2. Ðæt gê on fâra folc feorh gelæddon *that ye would lead your life among a hostile people*, Andr. Kmbl. 860; An. 430. Gelæd me on rihtwîsnesse dînre *deduc me in justĭtia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 9: 138, 23. Ne gelæd ðû us on costnunge *ne nos indūcas in tentātiōnem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 13. Ðæt ðû gelædde hlâf of eorþan *ut edūcas pānem de terra*, Ps. Spl. 103, 16. His lîchoma wæs to Turnum gelæded *corpus Turōnis delātum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 9, 12. He wæs gelædd ôþ ða þriddan heofonan *he was led to the third heaven*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 4; Lchdm. iii. 232, 26. He wæs fram Hâligum Gâstum gelæd on sumum wêstene *ăgēbātur a spīrĭtu in desertum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 1: Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19.

ge-lædenlîc; *adj. What is easily led* or *beaten out, malleable;* ductilis:—On býman gelædenlîcum *in tubis ductilibus*, Ps. Spl. M. 97, 6.

ge-læfa, an; *m. Belief, faith;* fides:—He wolde ðone Cristes gelæfan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. v. ge-leáfa.

ge-læfa, an; *m. Leave, permission;* permissio:—Be ðæs cynges gelæfan *by the king's leave*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 170, 1.

ge-læfan *to believe.* v. ge-lýfan.

ge-læfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To leave;* derelinquĕre:—Ðê gelæfed is se þearfa *tĭbi derelictus est pauper*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 14. Ðæt gelæfed wæs *quod superfuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37.

ge-læht, *pl.* ge-læhte; *pp. Taken;* captus, comprehensus:—Hîg beóþ gelæhte *comprehenduntur*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 2; *pp. of* ge-læccan.

ge-læmed; *part. Lamed;* claudus factus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-længed, -længd; *part. Lengthened, drawn out:*—Eardbegengnes mîn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. langian.

ge-lær; *adj. Void, empty;* vacuus, Som. [*Laym.* i-lær.]

ge-læran; ic -lære, ðû -lærest, -lærst, he -læreþ, -lærþ, *pl.* -læraþ; *p.* -lærde; *pp.* -læred, -lærd *To teach, educate, instruct, advise, persuade, induce;* dŏcēre, erŭdire, persuādēre:—We ðê mâgon eáðe sêlre gelæran *we may easily teach thee better*, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355: Beo. Th. 562; B. 278. Se gelærde peohtas to fullwihte *he brought the Picts by his teaching to baptism*, Shrn. 89, 33. Gif he ða cwêne gespannan and gelæran mihte ðæt heó brûcan wolde his gesynscipes *si regīnæ posset persuādēre ejus ūti connūbio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Næfre ðû gelærest, ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gafol onhâte *never shalt thou induce me, that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 22; Jul. 149. Ðæt gebrôcode flæsc gelærþ ðæt upahæfene môd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 14; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. Hî â sibbe gelæraþ *they shall ever teach peace*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 23; Gn. Ex. 20. He gelærde ealle Crêcas ðæt hý Alexandre wiðsôcon *he persuaded all the Greeks to strive against Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 6: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413: Th. Apol. 10, 18. Ðû us gelærdest ðæt we Hêlende hêran ne sceoldon *thou persuadest us that we should not obey the Saviour*, 214; Th. 268, 10; Sat. 53. Me gelær *dŏce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. Gelæred *doctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41: 39; Som. 42, 47, 56. Ic eom gelæred *dŏceor;* ðû eart gelærd *dŏcĕris;* he is gelærd *dŏcētur*, 27; Som. 29, 21. Beóþ gelærede gê ðe dêmaþ eorþan *erŭdīmĭni qui judĭcātis terram*, Ps. Spl. 2, 10.

ge-lêred; *part. p. Learned;* doctus:—Albinus wæs betst gelæred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. Pref; S 471, 23. He is gleáwest ûre gelâred *he is the most skilfully instructed of us*, H. R. 11, 9. Mid gelæredre handa he swang ðone top *with skilful hand he whipped the top*, Th. Apol. 13, 13.

ge-lærednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill;* erŭdītio, pĕrĭtia:—Wæs Cûþberhte swâ mycel getýdnes and gelærednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta ĕrat dīcendi pĕrĭtia*, Bd. 4, 27; S 604, 19. Ða se cyning his gelærednesse geseah *cujus erŭdītiōnem vidēns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. On gelærednysse *in erŭdītiōne*, 3, 21; S. 551, 13.

ge-læstan; to -læstenne; he -læsteþ, -læst; *p.* -læste; *pp.* -læsted, -læst. I. *to do, perform, accomplish, fulfil, discharge, execute, pay;* făcĕre, perfĭcĕre, patrāre, præstāre, persolvĕre:—Ic nâuht ne tweóge ðat ðû hit mæge gelæstan *I doubt not that thou canst perform it*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31: Elen. Kmbl. 2329; El. 1166. Ic ða wære sôþe gelæste *I will truly execute the compact*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308. Gif we sôþ and riht symle gelæstaþ *if we always perform truth and right*, Hy. 7, 75; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 75. Beót eal wið ðê he sôþe gelæste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee*, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524: Byrht. Th. 132, 13; By. 15. Ðe ær Godes hyldo gelæston *who ere executed God's pleasure*. Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 16; Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 17. Hwænne man ðæt gelæste *when it shall be fulfilled*. L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10: L. E. G. 6; Th i. 170, 4. He hæfde wordbeót leófum gelæsted *he had performed*

his promise to the beloved, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 7; Gen. 2762: 109; Th. 144, 25; Gen. 2395. Dæt gafol wæs gelæst *the tribute was paid*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 10: 1007; Erl. 141, 13. **II.** *to accompany, follow, attend, serve;* cŏmītāri, sĕqui, persĕqui:—He wolde gelæstan freán to gefeohte *he would accompany his lord to the fight*, Byrht. Th. 132, 5; By. 11. Mec mîn gewit gelæsteþ *my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gû. 347. Swâ lange swâ me líf gelæst *as long as life attends me*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 19: 16; Th. i. 278, 12. Dæt hý him æt dâm gewinnum gelæston *that they would serve him in the wars*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 30. Dæt hine ðonne wîg cume leóde gelæsten *that the people serve him when war comes*, Beo. Th. 47; B. 24. **III.** *v. intrans. To continue, remain, last, endure;* mănēre, dūrāre:—Ne mæg hûs on munte lange gelæstan *a house cannot long remain on a mountain*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 37; Met. 7, 19. Dæt eówre blæda gelæston *ut fructus vester măneat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 16.

ge-læswian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [læswian *to feed*] *To feed:*—Gilesua *pasce*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17. Ic eom gelæswod *pastus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44.

ge-lǽt *leads*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lǽdan.

ge-lǽtan, -lētan; *p.* -leórt; *pp.* -lǽten *To allow, make over to any one:*—Eádgâr æðeling wearþ belandod of dâm ðe se eorl him æror to handa gelæten hæfde *Edgar Atheling was deprived of those lands which the earl had before made over to him*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 24. Ðû gelētas *permittas*, Rtl. 59, 5. Ne geleórt ænigne monno to fylganne *non admisit quemquam sequi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 37. Ðû gileórtest *concessisti*, Rtl. 76, 36.

ge-lǽte, es; *pl.* -lǽtu; *n.* [lǽtan *to let go, leave*] *A going out, ending, meeting;* exitus, occursus:—To wega gelætum *to the meetings of ways*, Mt. 22, 9. Twegra wega gelætu *meetings of two ways*, Cot. 110. Æt ðæra wæga gelæte, Gen. 38, 21. v. weggelæte.

ge-lafian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wash, lave, refresh;* refĭcĕre:—He winedryhten his wætere gelafede *he laved his liege lord with water*, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722.

ge-lagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To establish by law, constitute, decree;* lēge sancīre:—Ðe Eádgâr cyninge gelagode *which king Edgar decreed*, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 13. Hû hit gelagod wæs *how it was constituted*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 17. Ðe gelagod is to gedwolgoda weorðunge *that is appointed for the worship of false gods*, Swt. Rdr. 105, 27.

ge-lagu; *n.* (?) *A collection of water:*—Ofer holmą gelagu *over ocean's flood*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. v. lagu.

ge-landa. v. ge-londa.

ge-landian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to land, arrive;* accedere ad terram, Som. [Cf. ge-lendan.] **II.** *to enrich with lands or possessions;* terris locupletare:—Ðe gelandod sý *who has lands*, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-landian. v. ge-lendan.

ge-lang, -long; *adj. Along (in the phrase* along of), *belonging, depending, consequent:*—Æt ðé is ûre lýf gelang *our life is along of thee (thou hast saved our lives*, A. V.), Gen. 47, 25. Seó gescyldnys is æt ûrum Fæder gelang *protection comes from our Father*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4: Ps. Th. 61, 1: Beo. Th. 2757; B. 1376. Nis me wiht æt eów leófes gelong *I am not dependent upon you for anything dear*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 5; Gû. 284: 115 b; Th. 444, 11; Kl. 45. Dæt wæs swíðor on ðam gelang *that was rather owing to this reason*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 35. Gif hit on preóste gelang sý *if it be along of the priest*, L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. On heofonum sind lâre gelonge *instruction comes from heaven*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 12; Gû. 223. Frægn se Scipio hine on hwý hit gelang wære *Scipio asked him to what it was owing*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. Ðær is help gelong *help comes from there*, Exon. 75 a: Th. 281, 13; Jul. 645: 83 a; Th. 313, 8; Seef. 121. [*Laym.* ilong: *O. Sax.* gilang.]

ge-langian, -langigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge, lang'an *to long for*] *To call for, send for, deliver, liberate;* convocare, arcessere, accersire, liberare:—Ðû gelangast to ðé ðîne leófostan frýnd *thou shalt call to thee thy most beloved friends*, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode to him ða brôðru *convocavit ad se fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. He hêt gelangian ðone hâlgan lâreów *he ordered the holy teacher to be sent for*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 5. He gelangode him to his swustur *he sent for his sister*, i. 86, 30. He bæd ðæt him man sumne mæsse-preóst gelangode *he asked them to send for a priest*, ii. 26, 9. Ic gelangige *arcesso* [MS. *accerso*], Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Wearþ ðâ eft gelangod se geleáffulla apostol of ðam îglande *so was the faithful apostle liberated from that island*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 28.

ge-lást, es; *n.* [v. ge-lǽstan] *Duty, due;* officium:—To ælcum ðara gelâste *to each of those duties*, L. Æðelst 5, 3; Th. i. 230, 23: 232, 5. Gelâst *votum*, Ps. 64, 2, Blickl. Gl. [Cf. fullæst, *and O. Sax.* gilêsti *an act, deed.*]

ge-lástfull; *adj. Helpful, officious:*—Ðæt ælc man wære ôðrum gelâstfull *that every man should be helpful to other*, L. Æðelst. 5, 4; Th. i. 237, 11.

ge-lâþ; *adj. Hostile:*—Gelâþe *the foes*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 28, note; Exod. 206, v. lâðe, 207, 3; Exod. 461; *and* cf. ge-fýnd. [*Oul and Night*, ilaď.]

ge-laðian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To invite, bid, call, summon, assemble, congregate;* invitāre, vŏcāre, arcessĕre, ciere, congrĕgāre:—Mâgon we Ioseph to us gelaðian *can we invite Joseph [to come] to us*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 3: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 34. Ic gelangige oððe gelaðige *cieo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 26: 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. Sum man worhte mycele feorme, and manega gelaðode *hŏmo quĭdam fēcit cœnam magnam, et vocavit multos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 16: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 2. He to Bethania his þegna gedryht gelaðade *he assembled his band of disciples in Bethany*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 5; Cri. 458. Gelaðede se gesîþ hine to his hâme *the earl invited him to his home*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Ðonne dû byst to gyftum gelaðod *cum invitātus fuĕris ad nuptias*, Lk. Bos. 14, 8. Ða ðe gelaðode wæron, ne synt wyrðe *qui invītāti ĕrant, non fuērunt digni*, Mt. Bos. 22, 8: Jn. Bos. 2, 2. Wæron ealle ða wîf beforan Rômâna witan gelaðode *all the women were summoned before the Roman senators*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21.

ge-laðung, e; *f. A congregation, assembly, church;* congrĕgātio, convŏcātio, ecclēsia:—Gelaðung *convŏcātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 51; Wrt. Voc. 26, 50. On middele gelaðunge ic hêrige ðé *in mĕdio ecclēsiæ laudābo te*, Ps. Spl. 21, 21. On Godes gelaðunge *in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 1, 21: 502, 6. Ic gelýfe on ða hâlgan gelaðunge *I believe in the holy church*, ii. 596, 21: 598, 11. On gelaðunga hâligra *in ecclēsia sanctōrum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 6. On gesamningum oððe on gelaðungum ic bletsige ðé *in ecclēsiis bĕnĕdīcam te*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 12.

ge-laured *of* or *belonging to laurels;* laureus, Som.

geld, es; *n. A payment, society, worship, service*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 76: Cot. 76: Prov. 22. v. gild.

geldan, ic gelde, ðû geltst, gelst, he gelt, *pl.* geldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To pay, restore, render, make an offering, serve, worship:*—Geld ðæt ðû âht to geldanne *redde quod debes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22, note 27: L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4, 6: L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 32, 2. v. gildan.

gelde; *adj. That has yeaned, brought forth;* effeta, Cot. 75.

gelden *golden.* v. gylden.

ge-leáf *leave, license.* v. leáf.

ge-leáfa, an; *m.* [leáfa *belief*] *Belief, faith, confidence, trust;* fĭdes, fīdūcia:—Se rihta geleáfa us tæcþ, ðæt we sceolon gelýfan on ðone Hâlgan Gâst *the right faith teaches us that we should believe in the Holy Ghost*, Homl. Th. i. 280, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2070; El. 1036. Geleáfa *fĭdes*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15. 54. Dæges ôr onwôc leóhtes geleáfan *the dayspring of bright belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66: Elen. Kmbl. 1928; El. 966. On rihtum geleáfan *in right faith*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Hî monige hrædlîce fram deófolgyldum to Cristes geleáfan gecyrdon *multos in brĕvi ab idōlātria ad fĭdem convertĕrent Christi*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 9: Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 21. Ðû ðone geleáfan hæfst *thou hast the belief*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Nû we wyllaþ secgan eów ðone geleáfan ðe on ðam crêdan stent *we will now declare to you the faith which stands in the creed*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 23: 292, 9, 10: 294, 8. Habbaþ geleáfan *habēte fīdūciam*, Mt. Bos. 14, 27. Ic hæbbe me fæstne geleáfan up to ðam ælmihtegan Gode *I have firm trust in the Almighty God above*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 26; Gen. 543: 205; Th. 256, 19; Dan. 643: Andr. Kmbl. 670; An. 335. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan fægre gefylled *I am fairly filled with bright belief*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 8; Gû. 624: 62 b; Th. 230, 28; Ph. 479: 75 a; Th. 281, 28; Jul. 653. [*O. Sax.* gi-lôbo: *O. H. Ger.* ki-lauba; *Ger.* glaube: *and* cf. *Goth.* ga-laubeins.]

ge-leáfful, -full; *adj. Full of belief, believing, faithful, holy;* fĭdēlis, crēdŭlus:—Heó wundrade hû he swâ geleáfful, on swâ lytlum fæce, and swâ uncýðig, æfre wurde gleáwnysse þurhgoten *she wondered how he, so full of belief, in so short a space, and so ignorant, could ever be saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1916; El. 960. Getreówe, oððe geleáfful *fīdēlis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27. Cyrce, oððe geleáfful gaderung *a church or faithful gathering;* ecclēsia, 80, 72. Wyrd gescreâf ðæt he, swâ geleáfful, weorþan sceolde Criste gecwême *fortune ordained that he, so full of faith, should become accepted of Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2093; El. 1048. Ne geleáffulle gecwême synd on cýðnesse his *nec habĭti sunt in testāmento ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 41. On geleáffullum bôcum *in holy books*, Ælfc. T. 13, 22. Ealle þing synd ðam geleáffullum acumendlîce *omnia sunt possĭbilia crēdenti*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 26. Ofer geleáffulle eorþbûgende *super fīdēles terræ*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ða beorhtan steorran getâcniaþ ða geleáffullan on Godes gelaðunge *the bright stars betoken the faithful in God's church*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 4; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4.

ge-leáffulnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Faithfulness, belief, trust;* fĭdēlĭtas, crēdŭlĭtas:—Geleáffulnys *crēdŭlĭtas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 64. We sceolan andettan ða sôðan geleáffulnesse on ûrne Drihten *we must confess the true belief in our Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 6.

ge-leáfhlystend, es; *m. A catechumen;* catechumenus, Hpt. Gl. 457, 458.

ge-leáfleás; *adj. Unbelieving:*—Ðone geleáfleásne ent *the unbelieving giant*, Swt. Rdr. 66, 323.

ge-leáfleást, -leáflýst, e; *f. Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaith-*

fulness; infidēlĭtas, incrēdŭlĭtas:—For hyra geleáfleáste *on account of their unbelief,* Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 1. Drihten Hǣlend þreáde mid wordum ðæra Iudeiscra þwyrnysse and geleáfleáste *the Lord reproved with words the perversity and unbelief of the Jews,* Homl. Th. ii. 110, 4. Nū sind adwæscede ealle geleáflȳstu *now all infidelities are extinguished,* i. 226, 2: Deut. 1, 40.

ge-leáflĭc; *adj. To be believed, credible, faithful;* crēdĭbĭlis:—Nis hit nā geleáflĭc ðæt se wurm Euan bepǣhte, and se deófol spræc þurh ða næddran *it is not to be believed that the serpent deceived Eve, but the devil spoke through the serpent,* Boutr. Scrd. 19, 40. Ðīne gecȳðnyssa sindon swīðe geleáflĭce *thy testimonies are very faithful,* Homl. Th. ii. 43, 15. Ðīne gecȳdnyssa [MS. -kyðnyssa] geleáflĭce gewordene synt swīðe *testīmōnia tua crēdĭbĭlia facta sunt nimis,* Ps. Lamb. 92, 5.

ge-leáfnes-word, es; *n. A pass-word,* Beo. Th. 496.

ge-leáfsum; *adj. Faithful, credible, credulous;* fīdēlis, credĭbĭlis:—Ðīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum *testīmōnia tua crēdĭbĭlia facta sunt,* Ps. Th. 92, 6. Wǣron forþgongende ða cristenan men and ða geleáfsuman *the christian men and the faithful went forth,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20. Seó ætȳwnys heofonlīces wundres geopnode hū ārwyrþlīce hī wǣron to onfōnne eallum geleáfsumum *mirācŭli cælestis ostensio, quam revĕrenter eæ suscĭpĭendæ a cunctis fidēlĭbus essent, patĕfēcit,* 3, 11; S. 535, 34, note: 5, 24; S. 646, 32.

ge-leáh; *p. of* ge-leógan.

ge-leahtrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To accuse, complain of, rebuke;* crīmĭnāri, accūsāre:—He wæs geleahtrad from Gode *he was rebuked by God,* Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 1; Hat. MS. 67 b, 14.

ge-leánian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To reward, repay, recompense;* reddĕre, tribuĕre, rependĕre:—Ne māgon we geleánian him mid lāþes wihte *we may not reward him with aught of hostility,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Him ðæt geleánaþ līfes Waldend *the Lord of life will repay him that,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 9; Dōm. 85. Biþ hiora yfel geleánod be heora gewyrhtum *their wickedness is recompensed according to their deserts,* Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 4.

ge-leás; *adj. False;* falsus:—Ne underfō geleáse gewitnysse *non suscĭpies vōcem mendācii,* Ex. 23, 1.

ge-leást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence;* incuria, Som.

ge-leaðian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To invite;* invītare:—Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtgeorne geleaðade Bretta kyninge, gesōhton Bretene *Hengest and Horsa, invited by Vortigern, king of the Britons, sought Britain,* Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. v. ge-laðian.

ge-leccan; *part.* -leccende; ic -lecce, ðū -lecest, -lecst, he -leceþ, -lecþ, *pl.* -leccaþ; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To moisten, wet;* hūmectāre, rīgāre:—Geleccende muntas ofer ðām uferum his *rīgans montes de sŭpĕrĭōrĭbus suis,* Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Mid mīnum teárum strecednysse mīne oððe mīne beddinge ic beþweá oððe ic gelecce *lacrĭmis meis strātum meum rīgābo,* Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. Sió mildheortnes ðæs lāreówes geþwǣnþ and gelecþ ða breóst ðæs gehiérendes *the kindness of the teacher softens and moistens the breast of the hearer,* Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. For ðam sȳpe heó biþ geleht *by the moistening it becomes wet,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Ðā sōna mīnne ðurst gelehte *I then at once slaked my thirst,* Nar. 12, 11.

ge-leogan; *p.* -legde; *pp.* -leged, -legd, -lēd *To lay;* pōnĕre:—Hī ðec gelegdon on lāþne bend *they laid on thee the loathsome band,* Cd. 225; Th. 298, 26; Sat. 539. Hwār he gelēd wǣre *ubi pōnĕrētur,* Mk. Bos. 15, 47. He wæs unscyldig ðæs ðe him gelēd wæs *he was guiltless of that which was laid to him,* Chr. 1053; Erl. 187, 21.

ge-lēcnian, -leicnian *to cure,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10, 22. v. ge-lācnian.

ge-lēdan; *p.* -lēdde; *pp.* -lēded, -lēdd *To lead;* dūcĕre:—Ðe ic hebbe to helle hām gelēdde *which I have led home to hell,* Cd. 215; Th. 270, 11; Sat. 88. v. ge-lǣdan.

ge-lēdd; *part. p. Malleable, ductile;* ductilis:—On bȳman gelēddon *in tubis ductilibus,* Ps. Spl. T. 97, 6.

ge-lēfan *to allow, permit,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To believe, confide, trust;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre:—Gif gē willaþ mīnre mihte gelēfan *if ye will believe my power,* Cd. 219; Th. 280, 6; Sat. 251. Gelēfst ðū ðæt scó wyrd wealde disse worulde *dost thou believe that fortune governs this world?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfed; *part.* [lēf *infirm, weak*] *Corrupted, injured;* putrĭdus:—Se milte wyrþ gelēfed *the milt becomes corrupted,* L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 10. Hēr sindon ðurh synnleáfa sāre gelēfede to manege *here through impunity in sin too many are injured,* Swt. Rdr. 110, 174. v. ge-lȳfed.

ge-lēfenscipe, es; *m. Permission, excuse;* excusatio, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-leht *wet,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6; *pp. of* ge-leccan.

ge-lend; *part. p. Provided with land:*—Gyf he wel gelend biþ *si bonam terram habeat,* L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 5. [Cf. belendan, ge-landian.]

ge-lend, e; *f. Fat, lard;* adeps, axungia, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 35. v. gelynd.

gelenda, an; *m. A man of landed property, a rich man;* dives, Som: Hpt. Gl. 480.

ge-lendan, he -lent; *p.* -lende; *pp.* -lended, -lend *To approach, come, arrive, go, proceed;* applĭcāre, accēdĕre, procēdĕre:—Ic gelende mid scipe *applĭco,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 53. Ðæt scip gelent mid ðȳ streáme *the ship goes with the current,* Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13; Hat. MS. Conon gelende to Ahtene *Conon came to Athens,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 12: Chr. 886; Erl. 85, 10. He wæs on hergaþ gelend on ðæt ilce rīce *he had arrived on a plundering expedition in the same kingdom,* 894; Erl. 92, 3. Heo on Norþhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum *they came to Northumbria with their boats,* Th. An. 120, 17: Shrn. 191, 15.

ge-lendan; *p.* de *To endow with land:*—Ða seofon mynstru he gelende mid his ǣgenum *those seven monasteries he endowed with his own lands,* Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. v. ge-lend, ge-lendian, be-lendan.

ge-lēned; *part. p. Lent:*—Gelēned feoh *res credita,* Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 2; Wrt. Voc. 20, 70. v. lǣnan.

ge-lengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prolong, lengthen;* prolongāre, protēlāre:—Heora unriht gelengdon *prolongāvērunt iniqŭĭtātem suam,* Ps. Th. 128, 2. Eówre dagas sīn gelengede *protēlentur dies vestræ,* Deut. 5, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 26.

ge-lenge; *adj. Belonging, related;* pertinens, pertingens:—Ða ðe ðurh geleáfan us gelenge beóþ *those who through belief are related to us,* Homl. Th. ii. 314, 14. Yrfeweard līce gelenge *an heir of my body,* Beo. Th. 5457; B. 2732. Leahtrum gelenge *attached to vices,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 28; Jul. 371. v. ge-lang.

ge-lent *goes,* Past. 58; Swt. 445, 113; Hat. MS; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lendan.

ge-leód, es; *m. One of a nation, a fellow-countryman, compatriot;* conterraneus, compatriota:—Gif hwā his āgenne geleód bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman,* L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3.

ge-leódan; *p.* leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden *To spring, grow, descend;* crescere, germinare:—From ðām gumrincum folc geludon *nations grew from these patriarchs,* Cd. 75; Th. 93, 28; Gen. 1553. Ōþðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *till the young limbs be grown,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2451; El. 1227: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 343, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. leódan.

ge-leofian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To live;* vīvĕre:—Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges, ða hwīle ðe mon deáþ ondrǣt *there is no mirth in life when there is dread of death,* Prov. Kmbl. 16. Gyf swā biþ geleofad *si sic vīvĭtur,* Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 16. v. ge-lifian.

ge-leófst *believest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 10, = ge-lȳfst; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-lȳfan.

ge-leógan; *p.* -leáh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To lie, belie, deceive;* mentīre, fallĕre:—Be ðām ðe hiora gewitnessa beforan bisceope geleógaþ *of those who belie their testimonies before a bishop,* L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 10, MS. B. Him seó wēn geleáh *hope deceived him,* Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323: Andr. Kmbl. 2150; An. 1076. Gelugon hȳ him *they deceived themselves,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56.

ge-leómod, -leómad; *part.* [leóma *a ray of light*] *Rayed, furnished with rays;* rādiātus:—Comētæ synd geleómade [MSS. R. P. L. geleómode] *comets are furnished with rays,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 4.

ge-leoran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go, depart, emigrate, die;* īre, migrāre, emigrāre, defīcĕre:—Mec geleoran lǣt *let me depart,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 3; Hy. 4, 44: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 11. Ic nā geleore *non emigrābo,* Ps. Spl. C. 61, 6. Seó rēdelse, and ðæt geþeaht ūrra feónda geleorde [MS. geleorode], ðā hī hit endian sceoldon *inīmīci defēcērunt frāmeæ in finem,* Ps. Th. 9, 6. Ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde geleored wæs *cum quis eōrum de sæcŭlo fuisset evōcātus,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 41, note. Sægde Hilde of weorulde geleoran *nunciavit Hild migrasse de sæculo,* 596, 11. Ne gelioraþ *non præteribit,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 34. Dōhter mīn geliored is *filia mea defuncta est,* 9, 18.

ge-leorednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A going, removing, transmigration;* transĭtus, transmigrātio:—Fram Dauide ōþ Babilōnis geleorednysse, and fram Babilōnis geleorednesse ōþ Crist *a David usque ad transmigrātiōnem Babȳlōnis, et a transmigrātiōne Babȳlōnis usque ad Christum,* Mt. Bos. 1, 17. v. ge-leornes.

ge-leoren; *part. Gone away, departed;* defunctus:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holds its powerful workmen, decayed, departed,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7.

ge-leorendlīc, -liorendlīc; *adj. Transitory;* transiens, Rtl. 28, 1.

ge-leornes, -ness, e; *f. A going, removing, departure, death;* transĭtus, transmigrātio:—Wæs gemēted ðætte hire geleornes wæs in ða ilcan tīd ðe hire þurh ða gesihþe ætȳwed wæs *inventum est eadem hōra transĭtum ejus illis ostensum esse per visiōnem,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 22. Ongeáton hī on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sǣde ða neáhtīde hire geleornesse *ex quo intellexēre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrātiōnis in proxĭmum nunciāre venisset,* 4, 9; S. 577, 34. In

geliornisse *in transmigratione*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11. To geliornisse herodes *ad obitum Herodis*, 2, 15. In dâlum geliornesse *in partes Galileæ*, 2, 22. This gloss is to be explained by the old interpretation of the Hebrew name, according to which *Galilea = transmigratio*.

ge-leornian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To learn, inquire;* discĕre, disquirĕre:—Swâ swâ heó æt gelæredum wæpnedmonnum geleornian mihte *prout a doctis viris discĕre pŏtĕrat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28: 4, 18; S. 587, 1. He næfre ænig leóþ geleornode *nil carminum aliquando dĭdĭcĕrat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 4: Ps. Th. 118, 7. Hû hí dâs þing geleornodon *quomŏdo hæc dĕdĭcissent*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 20. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweónum, hû hý him mihton dæt lîf ôþþringan *his cupbearers inquired among themselves how they might take away his life*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 9.

GE-LES, -lis, es; *n. Reading, study, learning;* studium, lectura:—Gelis *studium*, Nar. 1, 20. On gelesum hâligra gewrita gelæred *in studiis scripturarum institutus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 33. Betweoh geleoso dære godcundan leornunge *inter studia divinæ lectionis* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 29. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lesan: *Icel.* lesa: *O. H. Ger.* lesan, ga-lesan *to read.*]

ge-lêsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To redeem, save, spare:*—Gilêsdes usig *redemisti nos*, Rtl. 29, 19. Ic gilêse scîp mîno *ego parcam oves meas*, 10, 3. Gilêseno *redemti*, 24, 38.

ge-lêsniss, e; *f. Redemption*, Rtl. 12, 33.

ge-leswian *to feed;* pascere, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17.

ge-lêt *an ending, a meeting.* v. ge-lâte.

ge-leðran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lather;* saponem illinere, sapone bullas excitare:—Dæt heó sŷ eall geleðred *so that it may be all lathered*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 3. v. lyðran.

ge-lettan; ðû -letest; *p.* -lette; *pp.* -lett, -let; *v. a. To hinder, delay, let, stop;* retardare, impedire:—Hî hine mâgon gelettan *they may delay it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Hine seó eá lange gelette dæs oferfæreldes *the river long hindered him from passing over*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Ðû geletest lâþ werod *thou shalt stop the hostile force*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 94. To hraðe hine gelette lidmanna sum ðâ he dæs eorles earm amyrde *too soon one of the seamen hindered him when he disabled the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 40; By. 164. Ne lât ðec sîðes getwæfan lâde gelettan lifgendne monn *let not living man divert thee from the course, hinder thee from the way*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24: 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gû. 330. Ac hit wæs ðâ ðurh Eádrîc ealdorman gelet swâ hit ðâ æfre wæs *but matters were hindered by alderman Eadric as they always were then*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 1. He wearþ gelet *he was hindered*, 1075; Erl. 213, 17. v. letian.

gelew; *adj. Yellow, bay;* flâvus:—On horse gelewum sittan hŷnþe getâcnaþ *to sit on a bay horse betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 29. v. geolo.

ge-lêwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To betray, deceive, weaken, injure;* prodere:—Gelêwend *prodens*, Lye. Gif hit byþ deád oððe gelêwed *if it is dead or hurt*, Exod. 22, 10, 14. (*Or does* gelêwed *here* = gelêfed? cf. alêuaþ and geuntrumaþ, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22; *and* Swt. Rdr. 110, 174, note.) [*Goth.* ga-lêwjan *to betray.*]

ge-lîc [-lîce?], es; *n. Likeness, similitude;* sîmilîtūdo:—Næfdon hî mâre monnum gelîces ðonne ingeþonc *they had no more likeness to men than the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 186; Met. 26, 93. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-leiki.]

ge-lîc; *comp. m.* -lîcra; *f. n.* -lîcre; *superl.* -lîcost, -lîcast, -lîcust; *adj. Like, alike, similar, equal;* sîmilis, æquâlis:—Næs se wæstm gelîc *the fruit was not alike*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 13; Gen. 466: Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Heofena rîce is geworden gelîc senepes corne *sîmîle est regnum cælōrum grāno sinăpis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31, 33: 22, 2: Lk. Bos. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelîcne fruman *all men had a like beginning*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 988; An. 494. Ic ðê mæg andreccan spræce gelîce [MS. gelîcne] *I can relate to thee a similar tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 4; Met. 26, 2. Ic ænig ne mêtte wið ðê gelîc *I have not met any like unto thee*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 13; Jul. 549. Ealle hî beóþ gelîce acennede *they are all born alike*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 9: Beo. Th. 4334; B. 2164. Wirc ðê twâ stænene tabulan ðâm ôðrum gelîce *præcîde tibi duas tăbŭlas lăpĭdeas instar priōrum*, Ex. 34, 1: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se lîchoma wæs slæpendum men gelîcra ðonne deádum *the body was more like a sleeping than a dead man*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 16: Ps. Th. 88, 5. Gelîcre *sîmĭlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 5. Slêp biþ deáþe gelîcost *sleep is most like death*, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 311: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 36; Met. 25, 18: 26, 176; Met. 26, 88. Rêce hî gelîcast ricene geteoriaþ *sĭcut defĭcit fūmus, defĭciant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 102, 5. Îs byþ gimmum gelîcust *ice is most like gems*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 21; Kmbl. 341, 17. Didimus dæt ys Gelŷcost on ure geðeóde *Didimus, that is in our language twin*, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2. [*Chauc.* ilik: *Goth.* ga-leiks: *O. Sax.* gi-lîk: *O. Icel.* glîkr: *O. H. Ger.* ge-lich: *Ger.* gleich.]

ge-lîca, an; *m: also* ge-lîce, an; *f. An equal;* æqualis, par, æqualitas:—Nân man nis his gelîca on eorþan *non sit ei similis in terra*, Job. Thw. 164, 17. Micel is dæt ongin ðînre gelîcan *great is the attempt for thy equal* [cf. *Ger.* für Deinesgleichen; *colloquial English* for the like of you], Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128. Nân þing nis ðîn gelîca *no thing is thine equal*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 74; Met. 20, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 22. [*Laym.* (his) iliche: *O. H. Ger.* (min) gilicho.]

ge-lîcan *to liken, imitate:*—To gelîcanne *ad imitandum*, Rtl. 22, 36. Gelîced biþ *assimilabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. [*Goth.* ga-leikon: *O. H. Ger.* ki-lihhan: *Ger.* gleichen.]

ge-lîcbisnung, e; *f. Imitation;* imitatio, Rtl. 76, 1.

ge-liccettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To flatter, dissemble;* assentari, simulare, Som.

gelîce; *adv. Likewise, also, as;* pariter, Ps. Spl. 67, 7: Mt. Bos. 27, 44. Gelîce swâ swâ heó bebeád *likewise as she commanded*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 19: Blickl. Hom. 17, 4. He dyde swâ gelîce *fecit similiter*, Mt. Bos. 20, 5. Elpendes hŷd wyle drincan wætan gelîce ân spinge deþ *an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 11. Ðâm biscopum ðe hêr on worlde syndon swŷðe gelîce gegange ðæm biscope ðe Paulus geseah *it shall happen to those bishops that are in this world as it did to the bishop that St. Paul saw*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 4: 59, 4. Nis ðæt nô be eallum dêmum gelîce to secgenne *that is not to be said of all judges alike*, 63, 16. Ne wæron ðâs ealle gelîce lange *these were not all alike long*, 119, 3. His lîf ðæm his naman wæs gelîce gegearwod *his life was ordered in accordance with his name*, 167, 32. Gelîce sê lêg hie cwylmde gelîce ða Cristenan him mid heora wæpnum hŷndon *they were killed alike by the lightning and laid low by the weapons of the Christians*, 203, 16: Nar. 14, 10. Ðon gelîcost ðe ðær sum mon gestôde *just as if a man had stood there*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 35. Emne ðon gelîcost ðe he ne cûðe *just as if he didn't know*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943. Eîne ðæm gelîcost swylce *just as if*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 14.

ge-licgan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lægon; *pp.* -legen. I. *to lie, lie near, together;* jacere, adjacere, conjacere:—Mægen-stân him on middan geligeþ *a huge stone lies in the middle of it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 32; Met. 5, 16. Stedewangas strâte gelicgaþ *fixed plains lie near the road*, Andr. Kmbl. 668; An. 334. On ðæm gelæg *in quo jacebat*, I.k. Skt. Lind. 5, 25. Ðâ heó ðær on gelegen wæs *when she had lain down there*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 23. II. *to lie down, fail, cease, loiter, delay;* deficere, cessare:—Windblond gelæg *the wind-storm ceased*, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146. Ne mihte se nîþ betwux him twâm gelicgean *the strife between the two could not be appeased*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 36.

ge-lîc-gemaca, an; *m. An equal;* compar, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51.

ge-lîchamod, -homod; *part. p. Incarnate:*—Drihten wæs gelîchomod *the Lord became incarnate*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15.

ge-lîcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *with dat.* I. *to please, delight;* placere, acquiescere, delectare:—Ic gelîcie *placebo*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Gelîcaþ [gelîcige, Lamb. 14; Spl. 18] ðê Dryhten *complaceat tibi Domine*, Ps. Surt. 39, 14. Dæt ðê gelîciaþ *ut te complaceant*, Ps. Spl. 18, 15. On ðê ic gelîcode *in te complacui*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. II. *impers. it pleases;* placet:—Me gelîcaþ *placet mihi*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37. 17. v. lîcian.

ge-lîclîc; *adj. Likely, fit;* aptus:—Swîþor ðonne hit gelîclîc sîe *more strongly than is proper*, L. M. 2, 16: Lchdm. ii. 194, 14: Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-lîclîce; *adv. Equally:*—Gelîclîc *æqualiter*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 10.

ge-lîcnes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *a likeness, image, resemblance;* similitudo, imago:—Uton wircean man to andlîcnisse, and to ûre gelîcnisse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudinem nostram*, Gen. 1, 26. Ælc man hæfþ þreó þing on him sylfum untodæledlîce and togædere wyrcende, swâ swâ God cwæþ, ðâðâ he ærest mann gesceóp. He cwæþ, 'Uton gewyrcean mannan to ûre gelîcnysse.' And he worhte ðâ Adam to his anlîcnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlîcnysse ón him? On ðære sâwle, nâ on ðam lîchaman *every man has three things in himself indivisible and working together, as God said when he first created man. He said, 'Let us make man in our own likeness.' And he then made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 11–17. He worhte of seolfre ænne heáhne stŷpel on stânweorces gelîcnysse *he wrought a high tower of silver in the form of stone-work*, H. R. 99, 23. Uton gewyrcan mannan to ûre anlîcnysse and to ûre gelîcnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 15. II. *a parable, proverb;* parabola, proverbium:—Arecce us gelîcnisse ðas *edissere nobis parabolam istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 15. Gê secgaþ me ðas gelîcnesse, Eálâ lâce, gehæl ðê sylfne *dicetis mihi hanc similitudinem* [*proverbium*], *Medice, cura teipsum*, Lk. Bos. 4. 23. [*O. H. Ger.* gelîhnessi *parabola: Ger.* gleichniss.]

ge-lîcung, e; *f. A liking.* v. lîcung.

ge-liden *sailed*, Exon. 20 b: Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858; *pp. of* ge-lîðan.

ge-liese *care, learning.* v. ge-les.

ge-lîfan, -liéfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To believe, trust;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre:—Gif hie willen geliéfan dætte Godes rîce hiera sîe *if they will believe that God's kingdom is theirs*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 9; Hat. MS. 47 b, 8. Se ðe him to ðam hâlgan helpe gelîfeþ, he ðær gearo findeþ *he who trusteth himself to the holy one for help, he findeth it there readily*, Wald. 111; Vald. 2, 27. Abram gelîfde Gode *crēdĭdit Abram Deo*, Gen. 15, 6. Dæt hie geliéfon on ðînne naman *that they may believe on thy name*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25. v. ge-lŷfan.

ge-lîfedlîce *lawfully.* v. ge-lŷfedlîce.

ge-líffæstan; *p.* -líffæste; *pp.* -líffæsted, -líffæst *To make alive, quicken; vivificāre*:—God geworhte ænne mannan, and hine gelíffæste, and he wearþ đā mann gesceapen on sāwle and on līchaman *God made one man, and made him alive, and he then became man with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Se sunu gelíffæst đa de he wyle *filius quos vult vivificat*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21. He wolde swā synfulle sāwle gelíffæstan *he would quicken so sinful a soul*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 15: ii. 206, 17. Mid gesceádwīsre sāwle gelíffæst *quickened by a rational soul*, 270, 20.

ge-lifian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live* [cf. *Ger.* erleben]:—Gif he hit gelifode *if he had lived*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 8. v. ge-leofian.

ge-lígenod; *part. p. Convicted of lying*:—Se apostol Paulus ne biþ gelígenod *the apostle Paul is not shewn to be false*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 1.

ge-liger, es; *n. A lying with, fornication, adultery*; concūbitus, conjūgium, fornicātio, adultērium:—He sæde đæt his nama wære spiritus fornicationis đæt is dernes geligeres gāst *he said that his name was spiritus fornicationis, that is, spirit of fornication*, Shrn. 52, 27: 130, 14. To geligere *concubitu*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 13. Æt geligere *de conjūgio*, Bos. 27, 15. Geligre *fornicatiōni*, Bos. 27, 9. [*Goth.* ga-ligri. Cf. forliger.]

ge-ligernes, ness, e; *f. Fornication, adultery*; fornicātio, libido:—For hyre geligernesse *for her lustfulness*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 11.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To lighten, mitigate, assuage*; alleviare:—Mid āure mæssan man mæg alýsan xii daga fæsten and mid x mæssan man mæg gelíhtan iiii monđa fæsten and mid xxx mæssan man mæg gelíhtan xii monđa fæsten *with one mass a man may redeem a xii days' fast, and with x masses a man may lighten a iiii months' fast; and with xxx masses a man may lighten a xii months' fast*, L. Pen. 19; Th. ii. 286, 6-9: 14. Đonne hie willaþ him selfum đæt yfel đæt hie đurhtugon to swīđe gelíhtan *when they wish to make too light of the evil they have done*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 20; Hat. MS. Ic mīnne đurst gelēhte [?] *I assuaged my thirst* [*or* gelehte *from* geleccan], Nar, 12, 11. [*A. R.* i-lihted *alleviated: O. H. Ger.* gi-lîhten *lenire.*]

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To alight, approach, come*:—Gelíht of his horse *desiliit ab equo suo*, Gr. Dial. 1, 2. Đā gelíhte se cuma *then the stranger alighted*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 34. He gelíhte to đæm hearge *propiabat ad fanum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Segde đætte sealfa god wolde helwarum hām gelíhtan *said that God himself would come home to the dwellers in hell*, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 16; Sat. 431.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To shine, grow light*; lucere, lucescere:—Đæt he gelíhte allum *ut luceat omnibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Gelihted *lucescit*, Lind. 28, 1. v. gelýhtan.

ge-líman; *pp.* ed *To glue* or *join together, connect*; conglutinare:—Gelímþ đa friénd togædere *joins the friends together*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. Gelímed fæste tosomne *joined fast together*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35. Gelímod *conglutinatus*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

ge-limp, es; *n. An event, accident, a chance*; accĭdens, cāsus:—Đara in gelimpe lífe weóldon *of those who in chance possessed life*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 13; Gū. 239. Is ænig ōđer on eallum đām gelimpum būton godes yrre ofer đas đeóde swutol and gesýne *is there anything else plain and visible in these events but God's anger over this people?* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Đā forhtede đe biscop for đam fǽrlíce gelimpe *then the bishop was afraid on account of that dangerous case*, Th. An. 121, 5: Th. Ap. 1, 12. Đū woldest witan his naman and his gelimp *you wanted to know his name and what had befallen him*, 16, 4: 15, 20, 26.

ge-limpan; he -limpeþ, -limpþ; *p.* -lamp, -lomp, *pl.* -lumpon; *subj. p.* -lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, occur, befall, come to pass, take place*; accidĕre, evēnīre, contingĕre:—Đæt gelimpan sceal đætte lagu flōweþ ofer foldan *it shall happen that water shall flow over the earth*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dōm. 1: 117 b; Th. 452, 5; Dōm. 116. Hit eft gelimpeþ đæt se líchoma lǽne gedreúseþ *it afterwards befalls that the body miserably sinks*, Beo. Th. 3511; B. 1753. Gyf hyt gelimpþ đæt he hyt fint *si contĭgĕret ut invĕniat eam*, Mt. Bos. 18, 13. Đā gelamp hit *then it happened*, Gen. 40, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 14. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad of mood*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Đā sió tíd gelomp *when the time came*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 34; Met. 26, 17: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27. Ealle đās ungesǽlþa us gelumpon þurh unrǽdas *all these calamities befell us through evil counsels*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Gif đē đæt gelimpe *if that befall thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 879; El. 441: Beo. Th. 1862; B. 929. Geseón hwæt us gelumpe *vidēre quid nōbis accĭdēret*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165. Gregorius Gode þancode đæt Angelcynne swā gelumpen wæs, swā swā he sylf geornlíce gewilnode *Gregory thanked God that it had so happened to the English nation, as he himself had earnestly desired*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28: Beo. Th. 1653; B. 824.

ge-limpfull; *adj. Fit, suitable*:—Đæt he gedō đisne weig gelimpfulran *that he make this way better*, Shrn. 163, 25.

ge-limplic; *adj. Fit, seasonable, suitable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal*; compĕtens, congruus, opportūnus, fātālis:—Gelimplíc *fātālis*, Cot. 89. On gelimplícre tíde *in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Spl. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Swā hwǽr swā he gelimplíce stōwe findan mihte *wheresoever he could find a suitable place*, 3, 19; S. 547, 5: 5, 3; S. 616, 25.

ge-limplíce; *comp.* -líor; *adv. Fitly, seasonably, opportunely*; opportūne:—Đæt hī oncnāwen hū gelimplíce ūre God đa ânwaldas and đa rícu sette *that they might know how seasonably our God settled the empires and the kingdoms*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 40, 7. Gelimplíce he us lǽrde hū we us gebiddan sceoldan *fortunately he hath taught us how we ought to pray*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Gelimplícor *opportūnius*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-limpwíse, an; *f. An event*; eventus, quod evenit, Hpt. Gl. 457.

ge-lióma, an; *m. A light*; lumen, Mone B. 174.

ge-lioran *to pass over*. v. ge-leoran.

ge-liornes *a going, death*. v. ge-leornes.

ge-lirde *emigrated*. v. ge-leoran.

ge-lis *study, learning*. v. ge-les.

ge-lisian *to slip, slide*:—Be đæm is awriten se đe nylle onscūnian his lytlan scylda đæt he wille gelísian to māran *it is written that he who will not shun his little sins will glide into greater*, Past. 57, 2; Swt. 437, 20; Hat. MS. v. note.

ge-lisþelionis, se; *f. Opportunity*; opportunitas, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

ge-líđan; *p.* -lāþ, *pl.* -lidon; *pp.* -liđen, -liden *To go, move, sail, advance, proceed, come*; īre, meāre, advĕhi, proficisci, vŏnīre:—Mænig tungul māran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, sume hwíle eft læsse gelíđaþ, đa đe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende *many a star has a greater circuit in the heavens; sometimes again, they move in a less, that sport about the end of the axis*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 43; Met. 28, 22. Ær đon we to lande geliden hæfdon *ere that we had sailed to land*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858: Elen. Kmbl. 498; El. 249. Đæs đe lencten geliden hæfde werum *after spring had come to men*, Menol. Fox 57; Men. 28.

ge-líđewǽcan; *p.* -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽht *To soften, calm, appease*; lēnīre:—Ic gelíđewǽce *lēnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56. His afyrhte mōd swíđe fægerlíce mid his frōfre he gelíđewǽhte *he gently appeased his troubled mind with his comfort*, Ælfc. T. 37, 24.

ge-líđian, -líđegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To soothe, soften, mitigate, relieve, appease*; lēnīre, mītigāre, plācāre:—Styrunge ýþa hire đū gelíđegast [gelíđegost MS.] *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mītigas*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 10. Gāte cýse niwe ongelegd đæt sār gelíđegaþ *a new goat's cheese laid on relieveth the sore*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 9. Đū gelíđegodest ealne đīnne graman *mītigasti omnem īram tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 84, 4. Drihtnes yrre wearþ gelíđegod ongēn đæt folc *plācātus est Dŏmĭnus adversus pŏpŭlum suum*, Ex. 32, 14. His đurst wæs gelípad *his thirst was appeased*, Shrn. 130, 5. Forđæm is swíđe micel nēdđearf đæt mon mid micelre gemetgunge swelcra scylda đreáunga gelíđige *therefore it is very necessary that the chiding of such sins be tempered with great moderation*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 3; Hat. MS.

ge-litlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish, lessen*; mīnōrāre:—Nýtenu heora he ne gelitlode ođđe he ne gewanode *jūmenta eōrum non mīnōrāvit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 38. Ic beóde mīnum erfeweardum đæt heo næfre đis feoh gelitlian *I enjoin my heirs that they never diminish this money*, Th. Chart. 168, 22. v. ge-lytlian.

gellan, gillan, giellan, gyllan; *part.* gellende, gillende, giellende, gyllende; ic gelle, gille, gielle, gylle, đū gilst, gielst, gylst; he gilleþ, gilþ, gieleþ, gylleþ, gylþ, *pl.* gellaþ, gillaþ, giellaþ, gyllaþ; *p.* geal, *pl.* gullon; *pp.* gollen *To yell, sing, chirp*; stridere, sonare:—Gellende *yelling*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Ic seah searo giellende *I saw a yelling machine*, 108 b; Th. 415, 1; Rä. 33, 4. Gyllende gryre *with yelling horror*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489. Ic gielle swā hafoc *I yell as a hawk*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3. Gilleþ geómorlíce *he yelleth sadly*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. Gylleþ grēghama *the cricket chirps*, Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. Gielleþ ânfloga *the lone-flier yells*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. Hī gullon *they sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. [*Plat.* gillen *to shriek: Frs.* galljen: *Dut.* galmen *to sound: Ger.* gellen, gällen *to sound, from* gal, gall *a sound: O. H. Ger.* calm, galm: *Icel.* gella.] DER. bi-gellan.

gellet, es; *n? A large vessel* or *cup, basin*; alveus, pōcŭlum mājus:—Gescearfa đās wyrto tosomne, dō on gellet *scrape these herbs together, put them into a basin*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340. 3.

GELM, gilm, es; *m. A* YELM, *handful*; manīpŭlus:—Genim grēne mintan, ænne gelm *take green mint, a handful*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 22: iii. 74, 18.

gelo; *adj. Saffron, yellow*; crocus, Som.

ge-loccian *to stroke gently*; demulcere, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-locchon *mulcere.*]

ge-lócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look, behold, see*; respĭcĕre, aspĭcĕre:—Driht of heofonum on eorþan gelócaþ *Dŏmĭnus de cœlo in terram aspexit*, Ps. Spl. 101, 20. Eágan his ofer þeóda gelóciaþ *ŏcŭli ejus sŭper gentes respĭciunt*, 65, 6. Gelóca on cýđnysse đīne *respice in testāmentum tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 20.

ge-loda; *pl. Joints of the back*:—Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-loda, an; *m. A brother*; frater:—Gebrođru *vel* gelodan *fratres*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 42; Wrt. Voc. 52, 3.

gelodr, e; *f. A part of the body about the chest, the backbone* or *spine? pars corporis circa thoracem vel* spinam?—Se maga biþ neáh đære heor-

tan and ðære gelodre *the stomach is near the heart and the spine*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 3.

ge-lod-wyrt, e; *f. Silverweed;* potentilla anserina:—Gelodwyrt *heptaphyllon*, Recd. 42, 75; Wrt. Voc. 68, 10: Lchdm. ii. 78, 1: 98, 16.

ge-logian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To place, lodge, dispose, regulate;* ponere, disponere, reponere, collocare:—God gelogode ðone man *Deus posuit hominem*, Gen. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 12, 33. Ða geleáfullan folc hīg sylfe gelogiaþ and heora līf for Gode *the faithful folk dispose themselves and their life for God*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 28, 13. Gelogaþ his āgen līf *regulates his own life*, Tract. de Spir. Septif: Homl. Th. i. 168, 11. Godes ðeów se ðe hād underfēhþ sceal beón on ða wīson gelogod ðe God tǣhte *the servant of God who takes orders must be disposed in the manner that God has taught*, ii. 48, 31: i. 286, 13. Ðæt mynster he gelogode mid wellybbendum mannum *that monastery he filled with men of good life*, 506, 15. Ðā ðwōh man ða hālgan bān and gelogodon hī up *then the holy bones were washed and laid up*, Swt. Rdr. 100, 158. Hī gelogodon sċe Ælfeáges hālgan līchaman on norþhealfe weofodes *they placed S. Ælfeg's holy body on the north side of the altar*, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 33. He begeat mā castelas and ðǣr inne his rīderas gelogode *he got more castles and lodged his knights therein*, 1090; Erl. 226, 30. Geloga hīg on ðære sēlostan stōwe *in the best of the land make them to dwell*, Gen. 47, 6. Ðās lamb ðe ðū gelogast on sundron *these lambs which thou hast set by themselves*, 21, 9. Ðone wudu gelogode *laid the wood in order*, 22, 9. He wæs gelogod to his folcum *he was gathered to his people*, Deut. 32, 50.

ge-logod; *part. p. Arranged;* appositus: — For ðære gelīcnisse his gelogodan sprǣce *for the likeness of his disposed speech* or *style*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 17, 12.

GE-LŌMAN; *pl. m. Household stuff, furniture, utensils, tools;* supellex, instrumenta: — Īsern-gelōman *ferramenta ruralia*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32: Shrn. 146, 15. Ða men hwīlum ða īren-gelōman liccodan *milites nunc ferramenta lambendo*, Nar. 9, 19. v. andlōman.

ge-lōme; *adv. Often, frequently, continually, repeatedly;* sæpe, frēquenter, contĭnuo, crebro:—Fregn gelōme freca ōðerne *one warrior often asked the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165: Beo. Th. 1122; B. 559: Ps. Th. 54, 13: 62, 4. Ðonne hī gelōme sāwon swīðlīce rēnas *when they frequently saw severe showers*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22: 17, 11. Wæs he se mon ǣfest on his dǣdum and gelōme on hālgum gebedum *ērat religiōsis actĭbus, crebris prĕcĭbus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 6. Oft and gelōme *very frequently*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 10, 14; Met. 30, 5, 7: Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 11: 959; Erl. 119, 25. Oft gelōme *full oft, very often*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 2; Gen. 1539. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-lōmo *frequenter.*]

ge-lōmed; *part. p. Having rays;* radiatus. v. ge-leómed.

ge-lōmelīc *frequent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 32. v. ge-lōmlīc.

ge-lōmlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To frequent, to use often;* frequentare:—Gelōmlǣcende word *frequentative verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 14. Mid gelōmlǣcendum hryrum *with frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34: ii. 350, 19.

ge-lōmlǣcing, -lōmlǣcung, e; *f. Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort;* frequentatio, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 15.

ge-lōmlǣcnys, -lōmlīcnes, ness, e; *f. A frequented* or *public place;* locus condensus, Ps. Spl. 117, 26.

ge-lōmlīc, -lōmelīc; *adj. Frequent, repeated;* frēquens, crēber:—Mid gelōmlīcra wundra wyrcnysse *virtūtum frĕquentium opĕrātiōne*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Mid gelōmlīcum oncunningum *by frequent accusations*, 3, 19; S. 548, 3. Mid his gelōmlīcum bedum *crebris orātiōnĭbus*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

ge-lōmlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *superl.* -līcost; *adv. Often, frequently, repeatedly;* sæpe, frēquenter, crebro: — Gelōmlīce *sæpe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 52. Hwī fæste we and ða Sundor-hālgan gelōmlīce *quare nos et Pharisæi jejūnāmus frĕquenter?* Mt. Bos. 9, 14: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 9: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Būton hī hyra handa gelōmlīce þweán *nisi crebro lāvĕrint mānus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3: Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Hymn. Surt. 116, 14. Gelōmlīcor *oftener;* sæpius, Ælfc. T. 22, 22: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53. Gelōmlīcost *most frequently;* sæpissĭme, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53.

ge-lōmlīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become frequent:*—Manig yfel we geaxiaþ hēr on līfe gelōmlīcian and wæstmian *many an evil we learn has become frequent in this life and flourishes*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

ge-lomp *happened*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27; *p. of* ge-limpan.

ge-londa, an; *m. A fellow-countryman;* compatriota:—Be ðām monnum ðe hiora gelondan bebycgaþ *of those men who sell their countrymen*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 1. Cf. ge-leód. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-lante *patriota.*]

ge-long. v. ge-lang.

ge-lōsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To lose, perish:*—We bīdn gelōsoad *perimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 25. Gelōsiga *perdet*, 16, 25. Ðæt gelōsade *quod perierat*, 18, 11. [*Laym.* i-losed.]

ge-lostr *a gathering to form matter, imposthume;* suppuratio, Som.

ge-loten dæg oððe ofernōn *latter part of the day;* suprema, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75; Wrt. Voc. 53, 14. v. lūtan.

gelp, es; *m. Glory, vain-glory, pride;* glōria, vāna glōria: — Ne gȳtsung, ne īdel gelp him on ne rīcsode *neither avarice nor vain-glory reigned in him*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Gif he unnȳtne gelp āgan wille *if he will possess unprofitable glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10. 3; Met. 10, 2. v. gilp.

gelpan *to boast;* glōriāri:—Gif hwā ðæs gelpþ *if any one boast of it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19, MS. Bod. v. gilpan.

gelp-sceaða, an; *m. A boastful foe:*—Ðone gelpscaðan rīces berǣdan *to deprive that boastful foe of his power*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 99; Met. 9, 49. v. gielp-sceaða.

gelsa. v. gælsa.

gelt, es; *m. A sin, crime, fault, debt;* delictum, dēbĭtum:—Geltas geclānsa ða ðe ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gelt *dēbĭtum*, Prov. 24. v. gylt.

ge-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To shut, lock, fasten, weave;* claudĕre, nectĕre: — Ðē gelūcaþ rīce heofona *quia clauditis regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 13. He geseah segn eallgylden, hondwundra mǣst, gelocen leoðo-cræftum [*or* leoðo-cræftum?] *he saw an all-golden ensign, greatest of hand-wonders, woven by arts of song* [*by magic*], Beo. Th. 5531; B. 2769. [Cf. hand-locen.]

ge-ludon *descended.* v. geleódan.

ge-lufian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To love, esteem;* ămāre, dilĭgĕre:—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów māre gelufian eorþan ǣhtwelan *nor shall the Lord's servant love more of earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 23; Gū. 358: 119 b; Th. 458, 26; Hy. 4, 106. Se hālga wer, in ða ǣrestan ældu, gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man, in his first age, loved much mischief*, 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gū. 80: 39 b; Th. 130, 25; Gū. 443: 43 a; Th. 144, 23; Gū. 682. Ic eom gelufod *ămor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 1, 6, 9, 12, 16. Ðū eart mīn gelufoda sunu *tu es filius meus dilectus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. Hī wǣron gelufode *ămāti sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 8, 11, 13, 16.

ge-luggian *to pull, lug;* **vellere**, Som.

ge-lugon *deceived*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56; *p. pl. of* ge-leógan.

ge-lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen *would happen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165; *subj. p. of* ge-limpan: ge-lumpen *happened*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28; *pp. of* ge-limpan: ge-lumpon *befell*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1; *p. pl. of* ge-limpan.

ge-lustfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be delighted, be pleased, rejoice;* delectāri, lætāri:—Hī gelustfulliaþ on mycelnysse sybbe *delectābuntur in multĭtūdĭne pācis*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. Gelustfulla on Drihtne *delectāre in Dŏmĭno*, 36, 4. For ðysum gelustfullod is heorte mīn *propter hoc lætātum est cor meum*, 15, 9. Ðe gelustfullaþ on yfelum lustum *that delights in evil pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 13. II. *v. trans. To delight, please;* delectāre, jŭvāre:—Me gelustfullaþ *jŭvat me*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 12. Gelustfullodon ðē dōhtra cyninga *delectāvērunt te filiæ rēgum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ða welan gelustfulliaþ *riches afford pleasure*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20: 130, 9.

ge-lustfullīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Willingly, earnestly, studiously;* stŭdiōse:—Nǣnig ðīnra þegna neódlīcor [MS. -lucor] ne gelustfullīcor hine sylfne underþeódde to ūra goda bigange ðonne ic *nullus tuōrum stŭdiōsius quam ĕgo cultūræ deōrum nostrōrum se subdĭdit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5.

ge-lustfulling, e; *f. That which delights* or *pleases;* oblectamentum, Scint. 81.

ge-lustfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Delight, pleasure;* delectātio:—Gelustfulnyssa [synd] on swīdran ðīne ōþ on ende *delectātiōnes* [*sunt*] *in dextĕra tua usque in fīnem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11.

ge-lūtan; *p.* -leát *To bow:*—Se bisceop eádmōdlīce to ðam Godes were geleát *the bishop humbly bowed to the man of God*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 17.

ge-lūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lie hid;* lātēre:—Ðæt ic gelūtian ne mæg on ðyssum sīdan sele *that I may not lie hid in this wide hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

ge-lȳcost *a twin;* gemellus:—Didymus, ðæt is gelȳcost, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2.

ge-lȳfan, -līfan, -lēfan; to -lȳfanne, -lȳfenne; *part.* -lȳfende; ic -lȳfe, ðū -lȳfest, -lȳfst, he -lȳfeþ, -lȳfþ, *pl.* -lȳfaþ; *p.* ic, he -lȳfde, ðū -lȳdest, *pl.* -lȳfdon; *impert.* -lȳf, *pl.* -lȳfe, -lȳfaþ; *subj. pres.* -lȳfe, *pl.* -lȳfon; *pp.* -lȳfed *To believe, confide, trust, hope;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre, spērāre:—We sceolon on hine gelȳfan *we should believe in him*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 27: 280, 22: 290, 31. To gelȳfanne [-lȳfenne, col. 1] to ðan leófan Gode *to trust in the beloved God*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 10, col. 2. Of ðyssum lytlingum on me gelȳfendum *ex his pusillis crēdentĭbus in me*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. Se Hǣlend wiste hwæt ða gelȳfendan wǣron *sciebat Jesus qui essent credentes*, Jn. Bos. 6, 64. Ne gelȳfe ic nō, ðæt . . . *I do not believe that* . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 4: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 33; Seef. 66. Gif ðū sōþne God lufast and gelȳfest *if thou lovest and believest the true God*, 66 b; Th. 245, 21; Jul. 48: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 14; Dan. 578. Gelȳfst ðū ðyses *crēdis hoc?* Jn. Bos. 11, 26. He his Hlāfordes hyldo gelȳfeþ *he believes his Lord's kindness*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 9; Hö. 67: 81 b; Th. 307, 21; Seef. 27. He gelȳfþ on God *confĭdit in Deo*, Mt. Bos. 27, 43: Jn. Bos. 11, 25. Ðe on me gelȳfaþ *qui in me crēdunt*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ic ðīn bebod gelȳfde *mandātis tuis crēdĭdi*,

Ps. Th. 118, 66: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14. Đū mīnum wordum ne ge-lȳfdest *non crēdĭdisti verbis meis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 20: Jn. Bos. 1, 50. Hī nō gelȳfdon đæt he God wǣre *they believed not that he was God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1123; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 1034; El. 518. Aarones hūs on Dryhten leófne gelȳfdan *dŏmus Aaron spērāvit in Dŏmĭno*, Ps. Th. 113, 19. Gelȳf me *crēde mihi*, Jn. Bos. 4, 21. Gelȳfe gyt, đæt ic inc mæg gehǣlan *crēdĭtis quia hoc possum fācĕre vōbis?* Mt. Bos. 9, 28. Gelȳfaþ for đām weorcum *propter ŏpĕra ipsa crēdīte*, Jn. Bos. 14, 11. Ne bepǣce nān man hine sylfne, swā đæt he secge ođđe gelȳfe đæt þrȳ Godas syndon *let no man deceive himself, so as to say or believe that there are three Gods*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 16. Đæt gē gelȳfon, đæt se Hǣlend ys Crist *ut crēdātis, quia Jesus est Christus*, Jn. Bos. 20, 31: Ex. 4, 5. Ne gelȳfe ic me nū đæs leóhtes furđor *I have no longer now any hope for myself of that light*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. [*Goth.* ga-laubjan: *O. Sax.* gi-lōbian: *O. H. Ger.* gi-louban: *Ger.* glauben.]

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make dear* [leóf]:—Dryhtne gelȳfde *endeared to the Lord* [*faithful to the Lord*, Th.], Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 22; Cri. 1645.

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To allow, permit*; concēdĕre, permittĕre:—Wæs him seó rōw gelȳfed þurh lytel fæc *repose was allowed them for a little time*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 5; Gū. 185.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p.* [*pp. of* ge-lȳfan *to believe*] *One who believed, faithful*; religiosus, fidus, fidelis:—His [Constantīnes] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīđe gelȳfed mann, and þearle eáwfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3: i. 60, 13. Com se ārwurþa Swīþhun to sumum gelȳfedan smiþe on swefne *the venerable Swithun came to a certain religious* [lit. *faithful*] *artisan in a dream*, Glostr. Frag. 2, 5. Wæs sum cyning gelȳfed swīđe on God *there was a king firmly believing on God*, Swt. Rdr. 95, 2: H. R. 101, 13. Hie wurdan hrađe gelȳfde *they immediately believed*, Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ealle đing synd gelȳfedum mihtlīce *omnia possibilia credenti*, Mk. Bos. 9, 23.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p. Weakened, advanced* [*in age*]:—Đara đe gelȳfedre yldo *earum quæ ætate provectæ*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: 4, 24; S. 597, 3.

ge-lȳfedlīc; *adj.* [ge-lȳfan *to allow*] *Allowable, permissible*; licītus, permissus:—Nis hit nāht gelȳfedlīc *it is not allowable*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35.

ge-lȳfedlīce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently*; confīdenter:—Xersis swīđe gelȳfedlīce his þegene gehȳrde *Xerxes very confidently listened to his general*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 9: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 15.

ge-lȳhtan; *p.* -lȳhte; *pp.* -lȳhted, -lȳht *To illumine, give light to*:—He blynde gelȳhte *he enlightened the blind*, St. And. 44, 34: Nic. 34; Thw. 20, 2. [*Goth.* ga-liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-liuhtian.] v. ge-līhtan.

ge-lymp *an accident.* v. ge-limp.

ge-lymplīcnys, se; *f. Opportunity, occasion*; opportunitas, Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9.

ge-lynd, -lend, e; *f.* [lynd *fat*] *Grease, fat, fatness*; adeps, pinguedo:—Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled, swā seó fætte gelynd fægeres smeoruwes *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Gelynde *ex adipe*, 72, 6. Bringon gelynde *offerent adipem*, Lev. 3, 10. Nim león gelynde *take lion's fat*, Med. ex Quadr. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 364, 24: 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. DER. lynd.

ge-lyndu; *n. pl. Joints of the backbone*:—Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia* [*Gk. σπόνδυλος*], Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-lȳsan; *pp.* ed *To redeem, loosen, dissolve, break*:—Eall his līchama wæs gelȳsed *all his body was broken*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 30. [Cf. to-lȳsan *and* ge-lēsan.]

ge-lȳsednes *redemption.* v. alȳsednys.

ge-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lȳsted, -lyst; *v. impers. with acc. of pers., gen. of thing*; *To please, cause a desire for anything*:—Đegnas đearle gelyste gārgewinnes *the thanes were very eager for the struggle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 22; Wal. 23. Gūđe gelysted *desirous for war*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 18; Met. 1, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-lustean: *O. H. Ger.* gi-lusten (*with the same government*): *Ger.* gelüsten.]

ge-lytfullīce; *adv. Prosperously*; prospere, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 5.

ge-lyđen; *part. p. Travelled*:—Se ylca Nathan wæs swā gelyđen đæt he hæfde gefaren fram ælcum lande to ōđrum *this Nathan was so travelled that he had gone from every land to the other*, St. And. 26, 13. v. ge-līđan.

ge-lytlian, -litlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To diminish, lessen, humble*; minuĕre, hūmiliāre:—Æghwilc ælmesriht ælc man gelytlaþ ođđe forhealdeþ *every almsright every man lessens or withholds*, Swt. Rdr. 106, 59. Ealle hire wæstmbæro he gelytlade *he lessened all her* [*the earth's*] *fruitfulness*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Mīn līf gelytlad is *hūmĭliāvit vītam meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 3.

ge-maad *mad.* v. ge-mǣd.

ge-maca, an; *m. and f. A mate, an equal, companion*; par, socius:—Gemaca *hic et hæc par*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 50. Of ealium nȳtenum ealles flǣsces twegen gemacan *of all beasts two of the same kind, male and female*, Gen. 6, 19. [*Laym.* i-maken: *O. Sax.* ge-maco: *O. H. Ger.* ka-mahho *socius.*] DER. fyrd-, heáfod-gemaca. [Cf. ge-mæcca.]

ge-macian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make, cause*:—Hī heora lufigendne gemaciaþ weligne ēcelīce *they make the lover of them rich eternally*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 29. Đone đe he ǽr martyr gemacode *whom he had before made a martyr*, 82, 24. Hī đæra cinga sehte gemacedon *they made peace between the two kings*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 2. Đæt landfolc gemacodon đæt he nāht ne dyde *the folk of the country prevented him from doing anything*, 1075; Erl. 213, 20: Exod. 5, 21. He lēt castelas gemakian *he had castles built*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 8. Eác is mōdsorg gode gemacod *also grief of mind is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755.

ge-mæc; *adj. Equal, like, well-matched, suited*:—Hī wīf habbaþ him gemæc *they are well-matched in marriage*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 4. Gemæcca ł gelīco *æquales* [*or* v. ge-mæcca?], Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 36. Ic me ful gemæcne monnan funde *I found a man fully equal to me*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18. [Cf. Grff. ii. 632.]

ge-mæcca, -mæccea, an; *m. and f. A companion, mate, consort, husband* or *wife*:—Twegen turturan gemæccan *a pair of turtle doves*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Ne eart đū đon leófre nǽngum lifigendra menn to gemæccan đonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any dearer to any living man as mate than the swart raven*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 6; Seel. 53. Boga sceal strǽle sceal mon to gemæccan *a bow must have an arrow, a man must to his mate*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 10; Gn. Ex. 155. Gemæcca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 54. Gif wīf wiþ ōđres gemæccan hǽmþ *si mulier cum alterius conjuge adulteraverit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 7. Be Euan his gemæccan *by Eve his wife*, Gen. 4, 1: 28, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 498, 26. He onfēng hys gemæccean *accepit conjugem suam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-mahha *conjux.*] Cf. ge-maca.

ge-mæclīc; *adj. Relating to a wife, conjugal*; conjugalis, Scint. 58.

ge-mæcnes, -ness, e; *f. A companionship, mixture*; commixtio:—On đæs līchoman gemæcnesse biþ willa *in carnis commixtiōne voluptas est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 20, MS. B.

ge-mæcscipe, es; *m. Fellowship, connection, cohabitation*; consortium, conjŭgium, concŭbĭtus:—þurh gemæcscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 7; Cri. 199.

ge-mǽd; *adj.* [cf. *O. Sax.* ge-mēd *foolish*: *O. H. Ger.* ka-meit *stultus*: *or* ge-mæd? v. Leo 29] *Troubled in mind, mad*; amens, Cot. 10, 169.

ge-mǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To madden, make foolish*:—Swā gemǽdde mōde bestolene dǽde gedwolene *so foolish bereft of mind erring in deed*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 6; Rä. 12, 6. Gemǽded *vecors*, Lye. [Cf. *Laym.* Of witten heo weoren amadde (*later* MS. awed).] v. ge-mǽd.

ge-mædla, an; *m. Talk*:—Wiþ wīf-gemædlan geberge on neaht nestig rædices moran đȳ dæge ne mæg đē se gemædla sceđđan *against a woman's chatter; taste at night fasting a root of radish, that day the chatter cannot harm thee*, L. M. 3, 57; Lchdm. ii. 342, 11. v. ge-mađel.

ge-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman*:—Wit synt gemǽgas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. v. mǽg.

ge-mægened; *part. p. Established, confirmed, strengthened*; confirmatus:—Gemægenad and gestrongad beón *to be confirmed and strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4.

ge-mægfæst; *adj. Gluttonous*; cibi deditus, Lye.

ge-mægnan. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mægþ, e; *f. Power, greatness*; pŏtentia:—Me nǽfre seó gemægþ đisses eorþlican anwealdes fōrwel ne līcode *the greatness of this earthly power never too well pleased me*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 23.

ge-mǽgþ, e; *f. A family, tribe*; fămĭlia, tribus:—Twā gemǽgþa *two families*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 33.

ge-mǽhþ, e; *f. Greediness*:—Ic wolde witan hwæđer đīn ealde gȳtsung and seó gemǽhþ eallunga of đīnum mōde astȳfcod wēre *I wanted to know whether thine old covetousness and greediness were altogether eradicated from thy mind*, Shrn. 184, 2. v. ge-māh.

ge-mǽl; *adj. Marked, stained*:—Earh ǽttre gemǽl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2663; An. 1333.

ge-mǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mark, stain*:—Seó hālge stōd ungewemde wlite næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemǽled *the saint stood with spotless aspect, neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 2; Jul. 591.

ge-mǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak, harangue*:—Adam gemǽlde and to Euan spræc *Adam spoke and to Eve said*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 10; Gen. 790. Offa gemǽlde *Offa spake*, Byrht. Th. 138, 34; By. 230: 53; By. 244.

gēmæn. v. gēmen.

ge-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-mǽne *communis*]. I. *to* MEAN, *to signify*; sibi velle, significare:—Hwæt gemǽnaþ đās lamb *quid sibi volunt agnæ istæ?* Gen. 21, 29. Ic wēne đæt đū nyte hwæt đis gemǽne *I expect that thou wilt not know what this means*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 26. Hwæt gemǽnaþ đa đreó ūtfaru? Đæt getācnaþ . . . *what do the three outgoings mean? They indicate* . . . , 21, 40. II. *to communicate, announce, pronounce, utter*; communicare, pronuntiare:—Hwīlum ic glidan reorde mūþe gemǽne *sometimes in a kite's voice I utter with my mouth*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 24; Rä. 25, 6. III. *to give expression to one's feelings*, as, *of pain, to* MOAN, *to groan*; ingemiscere, plangere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 12: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. IV. *to commune with oneself about anything, to consider*; colloqui, considerare:—

Se fæder hit gemǽnde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. **V.** [mǽne *vilis, scelestus*] *to make common, contaminate, defile, violate;* communicare, coinquinare, violare:—Đæt đǽr ǽnig mon wordum ne worcum wǽre ne brǽce, ne þurh inwit-searo ǽfre gemǽnden *that there not any man by words or works should break the compact, nor through guileful art should ever violate it*, Beo. Th. 2207, note; B. 1101. [*Goth.* ga-mainjan *communicare alicui; κοινῶν vel κοινωνεῖν τινί τι*, etiam, *coinquinare* vel *communicare aliquid; κοινῶν τι*: *O. Sax.* gi-mênian *to make known: O. H. Ger.* gi-meinen *dicere, monstrare, judicare.*] v. mǽnan.

ge-mængan, -mængan; *p.* -mænced *To mix.* v. ge-mengan.

ge-mǽne; *adj. Common, general, mutual, in common;* communis:—Reord wæs đā gieta eorþ-būendum ān gemǽne *there was yet one common language to the dwellers upon earth*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 27; Gen. 1636. Sib sceal gemǽne englum and ældum ā forþ heonan wesan *a common peace shall be to angels and men henceforth for ever*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 25; Cri. 581. Hwæt ys đē and us gemǽne *what is common to thee and us?* Mt. Bos. 8, 29. Ne beó đē nān þing gemǽne ongēn ðisne rihtwīsan *ne quid tibi sit commune adversus hunc justum*, 27, 19: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 11. Se đe oferhogie đæt he Godes bodan hlyste, hæbbe him gemǽne đæt wið God sylfne *he who scorns to listen to God's preacher, let him have that between him and God himself*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 22, 27. Đæt hī sceoldon habban sunu him gemǽne *that they should have a son common to them* [*between them*], Jud. 13, 3: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 26; Gen. 2216. Gemǽne win *communis labor*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. Gemǽnē læs *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 54. Him eallum wǽron eall gemǽne *erant eis omnia communia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15: Jos. 8, 2. Unc sceal worn fela mādma gemǽnra *to us two shall be a great many common treasures*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784. Đā wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta, wrōht gemǽne *then was sin and strife of Swedes and Goths, mutual dissension*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473. Đæt sceal Geáta leódum and Gār-Denum sib gemǽnum *so that there shall be peace to the Goths' people and to the Gar-Danes in common*, 3718; B. 1857. Hand gemǽne *a joined hand* [*in conflict*]; manus conserta, 4281; B. 2137. [*Laym.* i-mæne: *O. Sax.* gi-mēni *communis, generalis, solitus: O. Frs.* ge-mēne: *O. H. Ger.* ga-meini: *Goth.* ga-mains *communis; κοινός, συγκοινωνός.*]

ge-mǽne-líc; *adj. Common, general;* communis, generalis:—Swā swā man gerǽde for gemǽnelícre neóde *so that the common need may be consulted for*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. Hī arīsaþ on đam gemǽnelícum dōme *they shall arise at the judgment of all*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22, 24. Mid đa getȳdnesse ge cyriclícra gewrita ge eac gemǽnelícra *cum eruditione litterarum vel ecclesiasticarum vel generalium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Gemǽnelíce naman *appellative* or *common nouns;* appellativa nomina, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 31.

ge-mǽnelíc nama, an; *m. A common noun;* appellativum nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 31. v. ge-mǽnelíc.

ge-mǽne-líce; *adv. Commonly, in common, generally, mutually, in turn, one amongst another;* communiter, generaliter, invicem:—Đæt hȳ đæt feoh mihton him eallum gemǽnelíce to nytte gedōn *that they might apply that wealth to the use of all in common*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 24: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 28. Iohannes đā beád đreóra daga fæsten gemǽnelíce *John then ordered a general fast of three days*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 8. Þurh hī sende gemǽnelíce đa þing eall đa đe to cyrican bigange and þēnunge nȳdþearflíco wǽron *misit per eos generaliter universa quæ ad cultum erant ac ministerium ecclesiæ necessaria*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 8. Đæt gē lufion eów gemēnelíce, swā ic eów lufode *ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos*, Jn. Bos. 15, 12, 17.

ge-mænigfealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To multiply:*—Gemænigfealdige ðis mihtig Dryhten ofer eów ealle *adjiciat Dominus super vos*, Ps. Th. 113, 22.

ge-mænigfyldan; *p.* de *To multiply, enlarge;* multiplicare:—Đū gemænigfyldest sunū manna, Ps. Spl. 11, 9: 17, 16. Gemænigfylde beón, Ex. 1, 7.

ge-mǽn-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-mǽne *communis*] *A communion, fellowship, connection;* communio, consortium, admixtio:—Hī sealdon hī đǽr on đara fǽmnena gemǽnnesse *they gave her up there to the society of the women*, Shrn. 127, 11. Ne ic ǽfre mid mannum mān-fremmendum gemǽnnesse micle hæbbe *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem non comminabor* [Vulg. *communicabo*, Ps. Surt. *conbinabor*], Ps. Th. 140, 6: R. Ben. procem. Gemencgnyss [MS. B. gemǽnnes] wīfes *admixtio conjugis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Đurh flǽsces gemǽnnysse *per carnis contubernium*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 32. [Hence the Kentish word *mennys* a large common.]

ge-mǽnnung, e; *f. Communion, fellowship;* communio, contubernium, Som.

ge-mǽn-scipe, es; *m. Communion, fellowship;* communio:—Ic gemǽnscipe getreówe dīnra hāligra *I believe in the communion of thy saints*, Hy. 10, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52: Wanl. Catal. 49, 16.

ge-mǽn-sumian, -mǽn-suman; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-mǽne *communis*] *To do* or *have anything in common with another, to communicate to* or *share with another, to marry;* communicare, nubere:—Wylladon us đa þing gemǽnsuman [MS. gemǽnsumian] *ea nobis communicare desiderastis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 14. Gemǽnsumad *nuptus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-meinsamōn *communicare, participare.*] v. mǽn-sumian.

ge-mǽnsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A communion, a participation,* also *the Sacrament of the Holy Communion;* communio:—Ne syndon hī for đysse wīsan to bescyrianne gemǽnsumnysse Cristes līchoman and blōdes *non pro hac re sacri corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Đam gerȳne onfōn đǽre hālgan gemǽnsumnysse *sacræ communionis sacramentum* vel *mysterium percipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 35: 1, 27; S. 494, 23.

ge-mǽn-sumung, e; *f. A communion;* communio, R. Ben. 38.

ge-mǽran *to fix limits, determine:*—Gimærende *diterminans*, Rtl. 164, 38.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mǽre] *To celebrate, divulge, spread abroad:*—Đā đeós gesyhþ wæs gemǽred *qua divulgata visione*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 25: 3, 10; S. 535, note 2. Gemǽred wæs word đis mid Iudeum *divulgatum est verbum istud apud Judæos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 15. Hiæ gemērdon hine *illi diffamaverunt eum*, 9, 31.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [māra] *To enlarge:*—He merce gemǽrde wiþ Myrgingum *he enlarged his marches towards the Myrgings* [*or* gemǽrde *from* gemǽran *to determine?*], Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42.

ge-mǽre, es; *pl. nom.* a, o, u; *n. An end, boundary, termination, limit;* finis:—Gemǽro *limes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 16. Gemǽre đū settest *terminum posuisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ne māgon hī ofer gemǽre gegangan *terminum non transgredientur*, Ps. Th. 103, 10. On Hwicna gemǽre and West-Sexna *in confinio Huicciorum et occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 7: 5, 23; S. 646, 25: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 28; Sch. 53. Gemǽro eorđan *terminos terræ*, Ps. Spl. 2, 8. Ōþ gemǽru *usque ad terminos*, 71, 8 Đis sind đæs londes gemǽra *these are the land's boundaries*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 78, 20. He đa gemǽro his rynes gefylde *metas sui cursus implevit*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Eall eorđan gemǽru *omnes fines terræ*, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 73, 16. Mycel sǽ and on gemǽrum wīd *mare magnum et spatiosum*, 103, 24. On gemǽru *in finibus eorum*, 104, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 17; Met. 29, 9: Th. Apol. 9, 14. Cȳđ đis folc đæt hīg ne gān ofer đa gemǽro *tell this people not to cross the bounds*, Exod. 19, 21, 12. v. Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. viii sqq.

ge-mǽrsian, ic -mǽrsige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To magnify, glorify, celebrate;* magnificāre, glorificāre, celebrāre:—Đīnne naman ic gemǽrsige *magnificābo nomen tuum*, Gen. 12, 2. Đū Sunnan dæg sylf hālgodest and gemǽrsodest hine manegum to helpe *thou thyself didst sanctify Sunday and didst glorify it for help to many*, Hy. 9, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 26. On đam dæge gemǽrsode se mihtiga Drihten Iosue đone æđelan ætfōran Israhēla folce *in die illo magnificāvit Dōminus Josue coram omni Israel*, Jos. 4, 14. Is dīn nama miltsum gemǽrsod *thy name is magnified with mercies*, Andr. Kmbl. 1087; An. 544: Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. He wæs fram eallum gemǽrsod *ipse magnificābātur ab omnibus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 15. Ic beó gemǽrsod on Pharaone *glorificābor in Pharaone*, Ex. 14, 17. He wæs gemǽrsod ofer ealle ōđre cyningas *he was celebrated above all other kings*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 41.

ge-mǽrsung, -mērsung, e; *f. Magnificence;* magnificentia:—Đæt hī cūđe wyrcan wuldor gemǽrsunge rīces dīnes *ut nōtam fāciant glōriam magnificentiæ regni tui*, Ps. Spl. 144, 12. Gimērsung *celebritas*, Rtl. 48, 20.

ge-mæssian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To say mass to:*—Iustinus him eallum gemæssode *Justin said mass to them all*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 29.

ge-mæst; *part. p. Fat, fattened;* altilis. v. ge-mæstan.

ge-mæstan; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæst *To fatten;* saginare, pinguefacere, impinguare:—Hīg wǽron gemæste *erant impinguati*, Deut. 32, 15. Gemæstra fugela *of fatted fowls*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34: Bd. Whelc. 378, 19. v. amæstan, mæstan.

ge-mǽtan; *p.* -mǽtte; *pp.* -mǽted; *v. impers. acc. To dream;* somniare, somnium videre:—Hwæt hine gemǽtte *what he had dreamed*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 20; Dan. 122: Rood. Kmbl. 3; Kr. 2. Swā his man-drihten gemǽted wearþ *as his lord had dreamed*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. v. mǽtan.

ge-mǽte; *adj. Moderate, meet, fit;* modicus, aptus, Mod. Conf. 1; C. R. Ben. 55. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-māzer: *Laym.* i-mete.] v. mǽte.

ge-mæt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [gemet *a measure*, fæst *fast*] *To compare;* comparare, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. ge-met-festan.

ge-mǽtgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [mǽte *moderate*] *To make moderate, to limit, diminish;* moderare, moderari, minuere:—Ful oft hit eác đæs deófles dugoþe gemǽtgeþ *full oft it also limits the devil's power*, Salm. Kmbl. 800; Sal. 399.

ge-mǽđian, -mǽđegian, -mǽđrian, -mēđrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour, bestow something with honour upon one;* hŏnōrāre, bĕnigne conferre:—Būton he hwæne furđor gemǽđrian [gemǽđian, MS. B.] *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15: 15; Th. i. 384, 4. For đære micclan mǽrþe đe he hine gemǽđegode *for the great glory which he honourably bestowed upon him*, Ælfc. T. 4, 11.

ge-mǽt-líc; *adj. Moderate;* modicus. v. un-ge-mǽt-líc.

ge-mâgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen, relations;* consanguinei:—Wit synt gemâgas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. God hĭ gesceóp to gemâgum *God created them as relations*, Bd. 4, 3; Fox 82, 31. v. mæg.

ge-mâglĭc; *adj. Importunate, pertinacious:*—Mid gemâglĭcum wôpum *with importunate weeping*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 1. v. ge-mâhlĭc.

ge-mâglĭce; *adv. Urgently, importunately:*—He tĭht ælcne swĭðe gemâglĭce to gebedum *he exhorts everybody very urgently to prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 158, 13. v. ge-mâhlĭce.

ge-mâgnys, se; *f. Perseverance, importunity, petulance:*—Sôdlĭce gemâguys is ðam sôðan Dêman gecwême *truly importunity is pleasing to the true judge*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 2. Asolcennys acenþ gemâgnysse *slothfulness gives birth to petulance*, 220, 26.

ge-mâh; *adj. Shameless, obstinate, stubborn, impious, wicked, importunate;* prŏcax, pervĭcax, pertĭnax, imprŏbus, importūnus:—Gemâh *prŏcax* vel *pervĭcax*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 84; Wrt. Voc. 50, 64: 86, 52. Flâh feónd gemâh *the deceitful impious fiend*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39: 64 b; Th. 237, 24; Ph. 595. Gemâh *importūnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 45; Wrt. Voc. 55, 50.

ge-mâh *made water;* minxit, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1; *p. of* ge-mîgan.

ge-mâhlĭc; *adj. Shameless, wanton, greedy;* prŏcax, ăvĭdus:—Ðæt hit gemâhlĭc wære and unrihtlĭc *that it was greedy and unjust*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. ge-mâglĭc.

ge-mâhlĭce; *adv. Importunately, peremptorily, boldly, pertinaciously:*—Se cyng hêt swŷðe gemâhlĭce ofer eall ðis land beódan *the king very peremptorily ordered it to be proclaimed over all this land*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 22. Ân blac ðrostle flicorode ymbe his neb swâ gemâhlĭce *a black throstle flitted about his face so boldly*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 23: Gr. Dial. 1, 8. v. ge-mâglĭce.

ge-mâhlĭcnes, se; *f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty;* importunitas:—Se forhwierfeda gewuna gemâlĭcnesse *the perverse habit of wantonness*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 19; Hat. MS

ge-mâhnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Shamelessness, stubbornness;* prŏcâcĭtas, pervĭcâcia:—Gemâhnes *prŏcâcĭtas*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 53. Gemâhnys *prŏcâcĭtas* vel *pervĭcâcia*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 85; Wrt. Voc. 50, 65. v. ge-mâgnys.

ge-mâleca *importunate;* importunus, Cot. 2.

ge-mâlĭce; *adv. Importunately;* importune, Cot. 189.

ge-mal-mægen *an assembly.* v. al-mægen.

ge-man *the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot;* vola, Cot. 198.

ge-man, ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633: Jn. Bos. 16, 21; *pres. of* ge-munan.

gêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To care for, regard, heed, cure;* cūrāre:—Ne gêmdon hie nânes fyrenlustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 39. Nânig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gêman his gesibbes gif he hine ærost agælde Godes ðeówdômes *no man shall love or care about his relatives if he first have devoted himself to God's service*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 17: 67, 30. Hĭ nystan ne ne gêmdon *they neither knew nor cared*, 99, 30. Ic cymo and gêmo hine *ego veniam et curabo eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Nallaþ gie gêma *nolite solliciti esse*, 12, 11. Ne gêmes ðû *non curas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 14. Gêmende *solliciti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. v. gŷman.

ge-mâna, an; *m.* [ge-mâne *communis*] *Companionship, society, fellowship, familiarity, marriage, intercourse, commerce, conjunction;* communio, societas, consortium, contubernium, commercium, concubitus:—Gifêon we on ðone gemânan Godes and manna and on ðone gemânan ðæs brŷdguman and ðære brŷde *let us rejoice in the union of God and men and in the union of the bridegroom and the bride*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Ðonne he wæs mid his ägnum cynne ðonne he wæs on ðare ryhtwîsera gemânan *he was then with his own kin when he was in the company of the righteous*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 12. Engla gemâna *the society of angels*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 10; Gû. 642: Ps. Th. 56, 4: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 13. Ðysse fæmnan gemânan bæd *hujus virginis consortium petebat*, 2, 9; S. 510, 23, 26: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 14; Jul. 127: Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3: Rtl. 109, 31. Hrêman ne þorfte mæcan gemânan *he needed not to exult in the falchion's intercourse*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 24; Ædelst. 40. Wið dam ðe ðû mînes gemânan brûce *ut fruaris concubitu meo*, Gen. 38, 16: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 11; Lchdm. i. 350, 10. [*Goth.* ga-mainei: *O. H. Ger.* gameinî *f.*]

ge-mane, -mone; *adj. Having a mane:*—Ðara hæfda beóþ gemona swâ leóna *their heads have manes like lions' heads*, Nar. 35, 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mana: *Icel.* mön *a mane.*]

ge-mang, -mong, es; *n.* I. *a mingling together, mixture, crowd, throng, company, multitude, an assemblage, a congregation;* commixtio, turba, cœtus, sŏcietas:—Ic bebeóde wundor geweorþan on wera gemange *I command a miracle to be done in the midst of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1460; An. 730. God mihtig stôd godum on gemange *Deus stĕtit in synăgōga deōrum*, Ps. Th. 81, 1. In heora gemange *in their congregation*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 6: Nicod. 6; Thw. 6, 8. Gâras sendon in heardra gemang *they sent their darts into the throng of the brave*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 225. On clænra gemang *in the company of the pure*, Elen. Kmbl. 191; El. 96: 216; El. 108: 236; El. 118. II. *an assembly for legal or other business:*—Ne miltsa ðû þearfan on gemange *paupĕris non misĕrēbĕris in jūdĭcio*, Ex. 23, 3. Ne mæg ic âna eówre gemang acuman *non văleo sōlus nĕgōtia vestra sustĭnēre*, Deut. 1, 12: Shrn. 40, 30.

ge-mang; *prep.* [ge-mang *a mixture*] AMONG; inter, in medio. I. *dat:*—Ðeós spræc com ût gemang brôþrum *exiit sermo iste inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. Arîs gemang him *surge in medium*, Mk. Bos. 3, 3. Gemang ðâm *interim*, Gen. 43, 1. Gemang ðâm arâs micel murcnung *interea ortum est murmur*, Num. 11, 1. II. *acc:*—Ic eów sende swâ sceáp gemang wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut oves in medio luporum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16. DER. a-mang, on-.

ge-mangcennyss, e; *f. A mingling, confection;* confectio, debilitatio, Hpt. Gl. 450: Mone B. 1846.

ge-mangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To traffic, trade;* nĕgōtiāri:—Ðæt he wiste hû mycel gehwilc gemangode *ut scīret quantum quisque nĕgōtiātus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Hwæt forstent ænegum men, ðeáh he gemangige ðæt he ealne ðisne middangeard âge, gif he his sâule forspildeþ *what profits it any man, though he trade so as to obtain all this world, if he destroy his soul?* Past. 44, 10; Swt. 332, 9; Cot. MS.

ge-mangcennyss, se; *f. A mingling, confection;* commixtio. Som.

ge-manian, -monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, prompt, remind, remember;* admonere, hortari, suggerere, in memoriam rei reducere, recordari:—Seó sâwl ðurh ðæt gemynd gemanþ *the soul through the memory reminds*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 28. Oft mec geómor sefa gemanode *oft my sad spirit has admonished me*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gû. 1181. Se ânwealda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta mid his bridle getogene and gemanode *the Ruler has with his bridle restrained and admonished all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 47; Met. 11, 24. Gemanad *admonished*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 23; Rä. 4, 66: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. manian.

ge-mânna, an; *m. Fellowship*, Wanl. Catal. 23, 47. v. ge-mâna.

ge-mannian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To man, supply with men, garrison;* vīris *vel* mīlĭtĭbus instruĕre:—He hêt ða burg gemannian *he commanded to man the city*, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 2, 5: 924; Erl. 110, 13.

ge-martyrian, -martirian, -martrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To martyr;* martyrem făcĕre:—He hine gemartirode *he martyred him*, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 21. Hĭ Petrus and Paulus gemartredan *they martyred Peter and Paul*, Ors. 6, 5; Bos. 119, 21. He wæs for sôþfæstnysse gemartyrod *he was martyred for truth*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 8, 10. Wæs heáfde beslegen and gemartyrad se mon *decollātus est mīles*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 39. Ðus wearþ gemartirod se mæra apostol *thus was martyred the great apostle*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 24: 478, 22: 496, 22.

ge-maðel, es; *n. Speech, conversation, talking, harangue;* sermo, ōrātio, sermōcĭnātio:—Ûre heofenlĭca Hlâford nolde ðæra deófla gemaðeles nâ mâre habban *our heavenly Lord would not have any more of the devil's harangue*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 39.

ge-mearc, es; *n. A boundary, limit;* lōcus designātus:—Gewât him se æðeling to ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tæhte *the man departed to the limit which the Lord had shewn him*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. DER. fôt-gemearc, fyrst-, geár-, mîl-, þing-, word-.

ge-mearcan; to -mearcenne; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To mark, observe, keep;* observāre:—Getâcna me ðær sêlast sŷ sâwle mînre to gemearcenne Meotudes willan *signify to me where it be best for my soul to observe the Creator's will*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 7; Hy. 4, 11.

ge-mearcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To mark, point out, describe, assign, appoint, determine;* nōtāre, signāre, designāre, assignāre, constituĕre, decernĕre:—He gemet ne con gemearcian his mûðe môde sîne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth with his mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 18; Vy. 53. Ic wolde gesecgan hû Crêca gewinn, ðe of Lacedemonia ðære byrig ærest onstælde wæs, and, mid spellcwydum gemearcian *I wished to tell how the war of the Greeks was first raised from the city of the Lacedæmonians, and, in the language of history, to describe it*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 34. Ðû him mete sylest, mæla gehwylce, and ðæs tîdlĭce tîd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. Symle he twelf sîþum tîda gemearcaþ dæges and nihtes *it ever marks the hours of day and night twelve times*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 24; Ph. 146. Se Hælend gemearcode ôðre twâ and hundseofentig *designāvit Dŏmĭnus et alios septuaginta duos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 1: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 2. Hæfde hire wâcran hige Metod gemearcod *to her the Creator had appointed a weaker mind*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 17; Gen. 591: 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Getâcnod oððe gemearcod is ofor us leóht andwlitan ðînes *signātum est sŭper nos lūmen vultus tui*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 7. He is wuldre gemearcad *it is marked with glory*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 11; Ph. 318. Hĭ hæfdon ælce scire on West-Sexum stîðe gemarcod mid bryne and mid hergunge *they had severely marked every shire of Wessex with burning and harrying*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 2. Gemearca hû hŷ ær stôdon *mark how they stood before*, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. v. ge-mercian.

ge-mearcod; *part. Marked;* signatus:—On ða gemearcodan lindan

on the marked linden or *lime tree*, Cod. Dipl. 1317; A.D. 1033; Kmbl. vi. 182, 2: 1102; A.D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14.

ge-mearcund. v. ge-mercung.

ge-meare *an end*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-mǽre.

ge-mearr, es; *n. A hindrance, error:*—Ðonne se Godes ðiów on ðæt gemearr ðære woruldsorga befēhþ *when the servant of God accepts the hindrance of worldly cares*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 20; Hat. MS. Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ on mislīcum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices which are carried on with various spells*, L. Can. Edg. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. Gemear *nugæ, errores*, Gl. Prud. 662. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-marzeins *a stumbling-block.*] v. myrran.

ge-mearr; *adj. Wicked, fraudulent:*—Gif hwā gemearra manna wǽre *if there were any wicked man*, L. Edw. 1; Th. i. 160, note 2. v. ge-mearr.

ge-mec; *adj. Equal, suited, matched:*—Oððe wīf habbaþ him gemæc oððe him gemece nabbaþ *either they are well-matched in marriage or have not wives suited to them*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. v. ge-mæc.

ge-mecca, an; *m. and f. A consort, an equal:*—Ic Oswulf aldormonn ond Beorndryþ mīn gemecca *I Oswulf alderman and Beornthryth my wife*, Th. Dipl. 459, 3: 469, 30. Gemecca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Wrt. Voc. 72, 9. Clippende to heora gemeccum *clamantes coæqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. v. ge-mæcca.

ge-mēd *mad.* v. ge-mǽd.

ge-mēde, es; *n. That which pleases, satisfies, due observance:*—Maga gemēdu *the due observances of kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*O. Sax.* gimōdi:—Ðemu manne te gimōdea *to satisfy the man: O. H. Ger.* gi-muati.] v. ge-mēde; *adj.*

ge-mēde; *superl.* -mēdost; *adj. Agreeable, pleasing;* acceptus, grātus:—Swā him gemēdost wæs *as was most agreeable to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. Gemēde *agreeable*, Bt. 11, 1; Bt. Fox 32, note 1. Gimoedo ł wala middangeardes *prospera mundi*, Rtl. 50, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muati: cf. *O. Sax.* gi-mōdi, *n.*] DER. un-gemēde.

ge-medemian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [medeme] *To deign, deem worthy, honour, vouchsafe, moderate, humiliate, humble:*—Ic gemedemige ðē to ðam ðinge *dignor te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 5. Dætte hia mildelīce miđ woere hire gisomnia ðū gimeodomiga *ut eam propitius cum viro suo copulare digneris*, Rtl. 108, 42: 36. Ic ðancige mīnum Gode ðe me gemedemode to his hālgum *I thank my God that has deemed me worthy to be among his saints*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 15. Ðū eart on ēcnesse gemedemod *thou art honoured for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 12. Godes sunu gemedemode hine sylfne ðæt he wolde beón acenned of Marian *God's Son condescended to be born of Mary*, Homl. Th. 32, 7: Blickl. Homl. 39, 17: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 9. Crist sylf gemedemode ðæt he wolde gebīgan his hālige heáfod to his ðeówan handum *Christ himself deigned to bow his head to his servant's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 25. He wæs gemedomad on rōde beón ahangen *he suffered the humiliation of being hung on the cross*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 28: Blickl. Homl. 179, 9: 139, 26. Gemedemud *temperatus*, Scint. 12.

ge-medemlīce, -meodomlīce; *adv. Worthily;* digne, Rtl. 18, 33: dignanter, 34, 18.

ge-mēder; *f. A godmother;* commater, Som.

ge-medmicel; *adj. Small, mean, weak:*—Gimetomicla *infirma*, Rtl. 50, 11.

ge-mēdred; *part. Mothered, of the same mother;* uterinus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-mēdrian.

ge-mēdrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, yd *To* MOTHER, *to adopt* or *to have as a son* or *daughter;* adoptare, habere sibi filium *vel* filiam:—Ða þrȳ gebrōðra nǽron nā Philippuse gemēdred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. Geseah hys gemēdrydan brōðor Beniamin *vidit Benjamin fratrem suum uterinum*, Gen. 43, 29.

ge-mēdryd; *def.* se ge-mēdryda; *part. p. Mothered, of the same mother*, Gen. 43, 29: 44, 20. v. ge-mēdrian.

ge-meldian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To announce;* nuntiare, adnuntiare:— Blōd-gyte weorðeþ mongum gemeldad *bloodshed shall be announced to many*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 20; Dōm. 37: Ps. Th. 61, 11.

gēme-leás; *adj. Negligent;* neglīgens, C. R. Ben. 54. v. gȳme-leás.

gēme-leáslīce; *adv. Negligently;* negligenter:—For hwon sǽdest ðū Ecgbyrhte swā gēmeleáslīce and swā wlætlīce ða þing ðe ic ðē bebeád him to secganne *quāre tam neglīgenter ac tępīde dixisti Ecgbercto quæ tibi dicenda præcēpi?* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða ðe unwærlīce and gēmeleáslīce Gode hȳraþ *those who heedlessly and carelessly serve God*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. v. gȳme-leáslīce.

gēme-leásniss, e; *f. Negligence;* negligentia, Rtl. 178, 11. v. gȳme-leásness.

gēme-lēst, e; *f. Negligence, carelessness;* neglīgentia, incūria:—Þurh ðīne āgene gēmelēste *through thine own negligence*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh heora gēmelēst *through their carelessness*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 34. v. gȳme-leást.

ge-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten *To melt, digest:*—Beorgas gemeltaþ *the hills shall melt*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 2; Cri. 978. Gif his mete gemyltan nelle *if his meat will not digest*, Herb. i. 90, 9; Lchdm. i. 196, 6: 1, 19; Lchdm. 76, 15. Ðæt sweord eal gemealt īse gelīcost *the sword all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608: 3235; B. 1615. Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa *his courage did not fail*, 5249; B. 2628. On hyre bryne gemultan ealle ða anlīcnessa togædere *in its burning all the statues melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 21. Eorðe is gemolten *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Me wearþ gemolten mōd on hreðre *defectio animo tenuit me*, 118, 53.

ge-men; *nom. pl: gen.* -manna *Men:*—Wǽron ðǽrin gemanna hund twelftig ðūsenda *there were therein a hundred and twenty thousand men*, Salm. and Sat. Kmbl. 186, 1.

gēmen; *gen.* gēmenne; *f. Care;* cūra:—Ælc mon mæg witan hū hefig sorg men beoþ seó gēmen his bearna *every one may know how heavy a trouble to a man is the care of his children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 17: 12; Fox 36, 38. Be ðære hæfegan gēmenne bearna *concerning the heavy care of children*, 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Mid micle gēmænne and gewinne *cum magna cura ac labore*, Bd. 2, 7: S. 509, 11. v. gȳmen.

ge-mencgan *to mingle*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mencgednys, -nyss *a mingling together*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 29. v. ge-mengednys.

ge-mend *a memorial.* v. ge-mynd.

gēmend, es; *m. A keeper;* custos, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 4.

ge-mendful, -full; *adj.* [ge-mend = ge-mynd *the mind, memory*] *Of good memory, mindful;* mĕmor:—Cild biþ gemendful *a child will be of good memory*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24.

ge-mēnelīc; *adj.* [ge-mēne = ge-mǽne *common*] *Common;* commūnis:—For gemēnelīcre neóde *for the common need*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 382, 2, MS. A. v. ge-mǽnelīc.

ge-mēnelīce; *adv. In common, commonly;* commūniter:—We mynegiaþ eów ealle gemēnelīce *we admonish you all in common*, Wanl. Catal. 111, 25, col. 2. v. ge-mǽnelīce.

ge-mengan, -mencgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mingle, commingle, mix, blend, confuse, unite, join, combine;* miscēre, commiscēre, confundĕre, consŏciāre, inficĕre:—Ðæt he wīsdōm mǽge wið ofermetta gemengan *that he may mingle wisdom with sensuality*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 16; Met. 7, 8. Ic gemencge *confundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Ic gemenge *confĭcio*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 99; Wrt. Voc. 28, 76. Ðū hī on ðisse worulde gemengest *thou unitest them in this world*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 24. He gemengeþ ðæt fȳr wið ðam cīle *he mingles the fire with the cold*, 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 182; Met. 11, 91. Ic me to ðam plegan gemengde *lūdentĭbus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Ðæt we hit gemengen to ðam ǽrran *that we mix it with the preceding*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 13. Eorþe wearþ eall mid blōde māne gemenged *infecta est terra in sanguinĭbus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Ðæt wæter and seó eorþe wǽron gemengede ōþ ðone þriddan dæg *the water and the earth were commingled unto the third day*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Ðǽr gemengde beóþ onhǽlo gelāc engla and deófla *there shall be mingled the whole assemblage of angels and of devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 4; Cri. 895: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Se ryhtwīsa Dēma se ðe hine on ūrne gefērscipe ðurh flǽsces gecynd gemengde *the righteous Judge who joined himself to our fellowship through fleshly nature*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 23; Hat. MS.

ge-menged, -mencged; *part. p. Mixed, mingled, confused;* mixtus, commistus, confusus:—God sende rēnscūr mid swefle gemenged *God sent a shower of rain mingled with brimstone*, Gen. 19, 24. Gemencged *mixtus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Gemencged hund and wulf *commistus canis et lupus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 79. Gemenged stemn is, ðe biþ būtan andgite, swylc swā is hryþera gehlōw, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as lowing of oxen, barking of dogs, rustling of trees, etc*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34, 3.

ge-mengednys, -mengdnys, -mencgednys, -mencgdnys, -mencgnys, -nyss, e; *f. A mingling together, mixing, mixture, connection;* commixtio, admixtio:—Seó gemengdnys ðæs flǽsces *carnis commixtio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 31. Se willa mā waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse *vŏluntas dŏmĭnātur in ŏpĕre commixtiōnis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 38. On ðæs līchoman gemengednysse biþ willa *in carnis commixtiōne vŏluptas est*, 1, 27; S. 493, 20: 1, 27; S. 495, 39. Æfter his wīfes gemengednysse *post admixtiōnem conjŭgis*, 1, 27; S. 496, 17. Hwæðere on ðām wordum is sweotol ðæt he wōnysse nemde nalæs ða gemencgdnysse ðæs ġesinscypes, ac ðone sylfan willan ðære gemencgednysse *in quĭbus tămen verbis non admixtiōnem conjŭgium inīquĭtātem nōmĭnat, sed ipsam videlĭcet vŏluptātem admixtiōnis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 28, 29. Seó alȳfede gemencgnyss *ipsa lĭcĭta admixtio*, 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Æfter gemencgnysse āgenes wīfes *post admixtiōnem propriæ conjŭgis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Būtan womme oððe gemencgednysse ðwyrlīces weorces *without blemish or admixture of perverse work*, Homl. Th. i. 544, 17. Ðære sǽ gemengednyssa *the minglings of the sea*, 610, 11: 608, 20. [Cf. Lk. 21, 25.]

ge-mengung, e; *f. A mixing, confusing;* mixtura, Cot. 35.

ge-menigfealdan, -menigfildan; *p.* de [menig *many*, feald *a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend;* multiplicare, Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.

gēmenis, gēmnis, se; *f. Care;* cura, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. *and* Rush. 22, 16.

ge-meodniss, e; *f. Worthiness, dignity;* dignitas, Rtl. 192, 37.

ge-meotu *boundaries, limits,* Andr. Kmbl. 907; An. 454, = ge-metu. v. ge-met.

ge-mercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mark out;* signāre:—Man hæfde ða buruh mid stacum gemercod *the city was marked out with stakes,* Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 28. Gemercadon ðone stân *signantes lapidem,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. Ðæt gemercad wēre all ymb-hyrft *ut describeretur universus orbis,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 1. v. ge-mearcian.

ge-mercung, e; *f. A description;* descriptio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 2.

ge-mēre, es; *n. A boundary, end;* finis:—Fram gemērum eorþan *a finibus terræ,* Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-mǣre.

ge-merran *to mar, spoil,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. v. ge-myrran.

ge-mērsian, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 31; 28, 15. v. ge-mǣrsian.

ge-met, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -u, -a; *n.* **I.** *a measure, space, distance;* mensura, spatium, intervallum:—Gefylle gē ðæt gemet eówra fædera *vos implete mensuram patrum vestrorum,* Mt. Bos. 23, 32. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metaþ *qua mensura mensi fueritis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 4; Gen. 1677. Betweonan Eferwīc and six mīla gemete *between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 27. **II.** *that by which anything is measured, a measure;* mensura, modius, satum:—Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Hæbbe ælc man rihte gemetu *modius æqualis et verus erit tibi,* Deut. 25, 15: Lev. 6, 20: 19, 36. On þrīm gemetum melwes *in farinæ satis tribus,* Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. **III.** *measure, capacity, ability, power, etc;* mensura, facultas, potestas, vis:—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his mōd-sefan māre gelufian eorþan æhtwelan, ðonne his ânes gemet, ðæt he his līchoman lāde hæbbe *the Lord's servant shall not in his mind love more of earth's riches than his own measure, that he may have support for his body,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 25; Gū. 359. Nis ðæt monnes gemet *it is not man's ability,* 92 b; Th. 348, 12; Sch. 27. Næs ðā monna gemet, ne mægen engla, ðæt eów mihte helpan *there was then no power of men, no angel's might, that could help you,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 22; Sat. 490. Ofer mīn gemet *above my power,* Beo. Th. 5750; B. 2879: 5059; B. 2533: Ps. Th. 59, 11: 107, 12. **IV.** *a fit* or *proper measure, and so* metaph. *measure, proportion, moderation, bounds, limit, boundary, means, way, manner;* mensura, modus, finis, terminus, limes, ratio:—Þȳ læs he of gemete hweorfe *lest he turn from moderation,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crā. 25: 83 a; Th. 312, 18; Seef. 111. He gemet ne con gemearcian his mūþe mōd sīne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth by his understanding,* 88 a; Th. 330, 17; Vy. 52. Gytsung gemet nāt *avarice knows no bounds,* Sciut. 25. Ðās miclan gemetu middan-geardes *these great boundaries of middle-earth,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 1; Cri. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309. Eal ic hit ærǣfnede ðæt ic eów æteówe hwylcum gemete gē sceolan arǣfnan *I suffered it all to shew you how you ought to suffer,* Blickl. Homl. 237, 12. Ealle gemete *omni modo,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ðysses gemetes *hujusmodi,* 2, 1; S. 500, 18: 4, 9; S. 577, 7: 4, 19; S. 589, 18. On ðam gemete *quemadmodum,* Ps. Spl. 36, 2, 21: 32, 22. **V.** *a rule, order, law;* norma, regula, lex:—Fram ðām he ðæt gemet leornode regollīces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. Gemetu *normulæ,* Cot. 138: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. Ðīnes mūþes gemet *lex oris tui,* Ps. Th. 118, 72. **VI.** **1.** *a mood, the inflection of a verb expressing the mode* or *manner of action* or *being, abstracted from time—tense* tīd *q. v. and person* hād **IV.** *q. v: such as, indicative* gebīcnigendlīc, *q. v: imperative* bebeódendlīc, *q. v. subjunctive* under-þeódendlīc, *q. v: infinitive* unge-endigendlīc, *q. v;* modus:—Modus is gemet oððe ðare spræce wīse *a mood is mode* [*manner*] *or the manner* [*wise*] *of speaking,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 17. **2.** *a poetical measure, metre;* metrum:—And ðām wordum sōna monig word in ðæt ylce gemet Gode wyrdes songes to geþeódde *et eis mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digni carminis adjunxit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. [*O. Sax.* gi-met: *O. H. Ger.* ki-mez.] DER. eln-gemet, un-. v. metan.

ge-met; *adj.* [ge-met **IV.** *a fit* or *proper measure*] *Fit, meet, proper;* aptus, congruus, conveniens:—Wearþ him hȳrra hyge ðonne gemet wǣre *he had a loftier soul than were meet,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 5; Dan. 492: 186; Th. 231, 21; Dan. 250: Andr. Kmbl. 2358; An. 1180. Swā him gemet þince *as to him may seem fit,* Beo. Th. 1379; B. 687: 6107; B. 3057. Ðæt hit gemet wǣre *that it were fit,* Ps. Th. 143, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 86; Met. 29, 42. DER. un-ge-met.

ge-mēt, es; *n. A meeting, assembly;* conventus:—Hī hæfdon ælce dæge heora witena gemēt *they had their meeting of counsellors every day,* Jud. Thw. 161, 31. v. ge-mōt.

ge-meta *measures,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. v. ge-met.

ge-metan; *p.* -mæt *and* -mette, *pl.* -mǣton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* **I.** *to measure, measure back* or *again;* metiri, remetiri:—On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metaþ, eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38. God ðū ðe heofen mid honda gemettest and eorðan on ðīnre fyst betȳndest *God thou who has meted heaven with thy hand and enclosed the earth in thy fist* [cf. Isaiah 40, 12], St. And. 47, 2. **II.** *to measure by traversing* or *going over;* metiri transeundo:—And his cwēn mid him medo-stīg gemæt *and his queen with him measured the mead-way* [*way to the mead-hall*], Beo. Th. 1852; B. 924. v. metan.

ge-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett, -met *To paint;* pingere, depingere:—Swylce hī gemette wǣron *as if they were painted,* Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1: Lchdm. iii. 206, 18: Prov. 7. Gē sind gelīce gemettum ofergeweorcum *ye are like painted sepulchres,* Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. metan *to paint.*

ge-mētan; he -mēteþ, -mētt, -mēt; *p.* -mētte, *pl.* -mētton; *pp.* -mēted, -mētod, -mētt, -mēt *To find, find out, discover, come upon, meet with;* invĕnīre, compĕrīre:—Ic gemēte *invĕnio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 49: 37; Som. 39, 6. He holtes hleó heáh gemēteþ *he finds the wood's lofty shelter,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 27; Ph. 429: Ps. Th. 54, 24: 87, 12. Gemoetaþ *invenerit,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. Ealc ðæra, ðe me gemētt, me ofslyþ *omnis qui invĕnĕrit me, occīdet me,* Gen. 4, 14. Se ðe gemēt hys sāwle, se forspilþ hīg *qui invĕnit anĭmam suam, perdet illam,* Mt. Bos. 10, 39: 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 37, 38, 43. Gē gemētaþ ān cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne alēd *invĕnĭētis infantem pannis involūtum, et pŏsĭtum in præsēpio,* 2, 12: Mt. Bos. 11, 29: Mk. Bos. 11, 2. Ðæs bisceopes līf ic gemētte biscope wyrðe beón *vītam episcŏpi episcŏpo dignam esse compĕri,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30. Ðū gemēttes Meotod alwihta *thou hast met the Lord of all things,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 23; Sat. 697. He gemētte stapul ærenne *he found a brazen pillar,* Andr. Kmbl. 2123; An. 1063: 481; An. 241. Geswinc and angnys gemētton me *trĭbŭlātio et angustia invēnērunt me,* Ps. Spl. 118, 143: 75, 5. Gemēte gē hine *invĕnies eum,* Deut. 4, 29. Gif ic gemēte fīftig rihtwīsra wera *si invĕnĕro quinquaginta justos,* Gen. 18, 26, 28. Gif hwā þeóf gemēte *if any one find a thief,* L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12. Ðæt we ðīne onsȳne milde gemēten *that we may find thy countenance mild,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 13; Jul. 731. Swā hwylce swā gē gemēton *quoscumque invĕnĕrītis,* Mt. Bos. 22, 9. Hī hæfdon neowne gefeán gemēted *they had met with new joy,* Eleu. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871: 2447; El. 1225. He is gemēt *inventus est,* Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32. Gif ðær beóþ gemētte feówertig rihtwīsra *sin quadraginta ĭbi inventi fuĕrint,* Gen. 18, 29: 2, 12. Gif we gemēte sīn on moldwege oððe feor oððe neáh fundne weorðen *if we are met on earth's way or far or near are found,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 17; Jul. 334. Gif hwilc mon sī gemētod on ðīnum ðam egeslīcan dōme *if any man be found at thy awful judgment,* St. And. 47, 8.

ge-mete; *adv. Fitly, meetly, in a proper manner;* apte, congruenter, convenienter, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 13; Gū. 472: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 36; Met. 13, 18. DER. un-gemete.

ge-meted = ge-mett *painted,* Som. 143? v. ge-metan.

ge-mētednes, -ness, e; *f. An invention, a discovery;* inventio, adinventio:—Syle heom æfter nearoþancnysse oððe māne gemētednessa oððe heora afundennysse *da illis sĕcundum nequĭtiam adinventiōnum ipsōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 27, 4.

ge-metegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To measure, moderate,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. v. ge-metgian.

ge-meten; *part. Measured, measured back* or *again;* remensus, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. v. ge-metan.

ge-mēteng *a meeting.* v. ge-mēting.

ge-met-fæst; *adj. Moderate, modest;* moderatus, modestus:—Ne hie ðām geþyldegum and ðām gemetfæstum simble ne wuniaþ *neither do they always dwell with the patient and moderate,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 3. Sió is swīðe gemetfæst *she is very modest,* 10; Fox 28, 20. Man gemetfæst *vir modestus,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18: 4, 28; S. 606, 33: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 19; Gū. 1080: 95 b; Th. 357, 19; Pa. 31.

ge-met-fæstlīce; *adv. Modestly;* modeste:—He swā gemetfæstlīce hine sylfne beheóld *ita se modeste gerebat,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4.

ge-met-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Moderation, modesty;* moderatio, moderamen, modestia:—Mycelre monþwǣrnysse and ærfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *summæ mansuetudinis et pietatis ac moderaminis vir,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32: 3, 14; S. 540, 13. Petrus tihte geleáffulle wīf to eádmōdnesse and gemetfæstnysse *Peter exhorted faithful women to humility and modesty,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 3. Gimetfæstnisse *modestiam,* Rtl. 13, 33.

gemet-fæt, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -fatu; *n. A measuring-vessel, a measure;* metatorium vas, mensura quævis definita:—Ān gemetfæt full, ðe hīg Gomor hēton, Ex. 16, 16, 33.

ge-met-festan; *p.* -feste; *pp.* -fested, -fest *To compare;* comparare:—Gemetfest *comparatus,* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 21.

ge-metgian, -metegian, -metigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *v. trans. To measure, moderate, temper, regulate, order, govern, restrain;* mensurare, temperare, moderare, regere:—Heora wīte bið gemetegod ælcum be his geearnungum *their punishment shall be measured to every one by his deserts,* Homl. Th. i. 294, 6. Efne gemetegode ðū settest dagas mīne *ecce mensurabiles posuisti dies meos,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. Hine se fne of dūne

astīgende he cūðe gemetgian his hiéremonnum *se auditoribus condescendendo noverat temperare*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 15; Hat. MS. 21 a, 2: 35, 1; Swt. 237, 23; Hat. MS. 45 a, 4. Á sceal ðæt wiðerwearde ðæt ōðer wiðerwearde gemetgian *ever must the contrary moderate the other contrary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19: 40, 3; Fox 238, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Gif ðū ne gemetgodest cēle and hǽto *if thou didst not moderate cold and heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 224; Met. 20, 112: Salm. Kmbl. 879; Sal. 439. Beorhte steorran mōna gemetgaþ *the moon tempers the bright stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 17; Met. 4, 9. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta *God regulates all creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 10; Met. 13, 5: 24, 78; Met. 24, 39. **II.** *to measure in the mind, to deliberate, meditate on;* deliberare, meditari:—Ic on ðīnum bebodum mōte gemetgian rǽd *meditabor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. **III.** *v. intrans. To become moderate, to moderate one's self;* moderari, temperari:—Him gemetgaþ eall ēðles leóma *to them shall all the bright fire of their home moderate itself*, Elen. Kmbl. 2584; El. 1293. v. metgian.

ge-metgung, e; *f. Moderation, temperance, a fit* or *proper measure, a direction, a regulation;* moderatio, temperantia, modus, moderamen:—Wīsdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer ōðre cræftas, ðara is ān wærscipe, ōðer gemetgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwīsnes *wisdom is the highest virtue, and it has in it four other virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, and the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34, note. Ealla gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15, 20, 33. Mid ðam gemetgunge ðæs gesceádes gefrætewod *moderamine discretionis ornatus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 42. Swylce monige gemetgunge ðara rihtgelýfedra gehælde ðære Rōmaniscan cyricean Angel-cynnes cyricum mid his lāre brohte *perplura Catholicæ observationis moderamina ecclesiis Anglorum sua doctrina contulit*, 3, 28; S. 560, 37. Hī būton gemetgunge ðæt wīn drincende wǽron *they drank the wine without moderation*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 19. v. metgung.

ge-mēðgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [mēðig *wearied*] *To weary, fatigue, impair;* fātigāre:—Wæs Gūþlāce mægen gemēðgad *Guthlac's strength was impaired*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 27; Gū. 950.

ge-mēðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour;* hōnōrāre:—Būton he hwæne furðor gemēðrian wylle *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 4, MS. A. v. ge-mǽðian.

ge-mēting, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly, association, a society;* conventus, conventio, conventĭcŭlum, congrĕgātio:—Is undyrne uncer gemēting *our meeting is not secret*, Beo. Th. 4006; B. 2001. Gemētingc *conventus* vel *conventio*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 75. Ðū bewruge me fram gemētinge awyrgedra *protexisti mea conventu mălignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2: Ps. Th. 105, 16. On gemētingum *in congrĕgātiōne*, 110, 1. Ne ic ne gederige gemētinga heora *non congrĕgābo conventĭcŭla eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 15, 4. To gemoetingum *conciliis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-metlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To moderate*:—We hit eft gemetlǽcaþ *we afterwards moderate it*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-met-līc; *adj. Moderate, temperate, measurable, fit;* moderatus, temperatus, mensurabilis, aptus:—Hæle wīsfæst and gemetlīc *a man wise and moderate*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 12; Fä. 87. Him gemetlīc seó *may be suitable for him*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21: 40, 3; Fox 238, 21: Ps. Lamb. 38, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezlih *mediocris.*]

ge-met-līce; *adv. Moderately, fitly;* moderate, modeste, apte:—To ðon gemetlīce *adeo moderate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 26. Gemetlīcost *most fitly*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 32; Met. 8, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezliho *commode.*]

ge-met-līcung, e; *f. Due measure, moderation;* moderatio, Som.

ge-mētnes, -ness, e; *f. A finding, discovery;* inventio:—Se dæg heora þrōwunga ge heora līchoman gemētnesse mid ārwurþre weorþunge on ðām stōwum mǽrsode syndon *dies passiōnis vel inventiōnis eōrum congrua illis in lŏcis vĕnĕrātiōne celebrātur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 18. v. ge-mētednes.

ge-metsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To furnish with provisions*:—Ðæt scip ðe Swegen eorl hæfde him silfum ǽr gegearcod and gemetsod *the ship that Earl Sweyn had before prepared and provisioned for himself*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 14. v. metsian.

ge-mett *measure, manner*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 7. v. ge-met.

ge-mettan; *pl. m. Eaters, partakers;* comestōres:—Ða gemettan ne mōston ðæs lambes bān scǽnan *the partakers might not break the bones of the lamb*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 7. Ðām gemettum *to the partakers*, 282, 2.

ge-mette *painted*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1. v. ge-metan.

ge-metu *measures, boundaries, laws*, Deut. 25, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. v. ge-met.

ge-miclian, -myclian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enlarge, magnify, extol, glorify*:—Se Mǽða rīce swīðe gemiclade *who greatly enlarged the kingdom of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 28: Ps. Th. 147, 3. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ *he who enlargeth the course of every speech*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. Swīðe gemiclade se drihten miltheortnisse his *magnificavit dominus misericordiam suam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 58. Gemycla mīne sāuwle *magnify my soul*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 2. Gemycclige mīn sāul Drihten *my soul magnify the Lord*, 13, 5. Gemicliaþ hine *glorificate eum*, Ps. Spl. 21, 22. Ðū gemiclast me *honorificabis me*, 49, 16.

ge-miclung, e; *f.* [mycel *much, great*] *Greatness, magnificence, glory;* magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 144, 5: 70, 21.

ge-midlian, -middlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [middel *middle*] *To divide, separate in the middle;* dimidiare:—Fācenfulle nā gemidliaþ dagas heora *dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 27.

ge-midlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [medl *a bridle*] *To bridle, restrain*:—Gif hwā nyle gemidlian his tungan *if a man will not bridle his tongue*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 3; Hat. MS: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 13; Hat. MS.

ge-midlige *a bridle*, Lye. v. midl.

ge-mieltan *to melt, digest*:—Suā suā sió wamb gemielt ðone mete suā gemielt ðæt mōd mid ðære gescādwīsnesse his geþeahtes his sorga *as the belly digests food so does the mind digest its sorrows with wise reflection*, Past. 36, 8; Swt. 259, 6; Hat. MS. v. ge-myltan.

ge-mīgan; *p.* -māh, *pl.* -migon; *pp.* -migen *To water, pass water;* mingere:—Gif hwā ne mǽge gemīgan *if one cannot pass water*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5: 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102. 19: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Ðǽr se hund gemāh *where the hound watered*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1.

ge-milcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To give milk, suckle;* lactare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 29.

ge-mildscad; *part. p. Mixed with honey;* mulsus:—Gemildscad wæter *melicraton*, i. e. *mellis mistura, sc. cum aqua: hydromeli.* Gemildscad wīn *mulsum*, i. e. *mellis mistura cum vino*, Cot. 137; Lye. v. milisc.

ge-mildsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew mercy, to pity;* mīsĕrēri:—Nemne God me earmum and unwyrðum gemildsian wylle *unless God will shew mercy to me wretched and unworthy*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 35. v. ge-miltsian.

ge-mildsiend, -miltsiend, es; *m. A pitier;* mīsĕrātor:—Ðū Driht God gemildsiend *tu Dŏmĭne Deus mīsĕrātor*, Ps. Spl. 85, 14. Ðū gōda cyngc and earmra gemiltsigend *thou good king and pitier of the poor*, Th. Apol. 18, 11.

ge-miltan; *p.* -milte; *pp.* -milted *To melt, soften, subdue;* liquefăcĕre, emollīre:—Woldon ānинga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-myltan.

ge-miltsian, -mildsian, -milsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to shew mercy, have compassion, to pity, pardon;* mīsĕrēri, propĭtiāri:—Ic gemiltsige ðysse menegu *mīsĕreor sŭper turbam*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2: Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Ārleásnyssum ūrum ðū gemiltsast *impietātĭbus nostris tu propĭtiābĕris*, Ps. Spl. 64, 3: 24, 12. Gemiltsode se Hǽlend him *mīsertus eōrum Jēsus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 34. Gemiltsa me God, gemiltsa mīn *mīsĕrĕre mei Deus, mīsĕrĕre mei*, Ps. Spl. 56, 1: 50, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 132. Ðæt ðū gemiltsige me *that thou pardon me*, Hy. 3, 49; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 49. Ðæt ðū us gemiltsie *that thou pity us*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 24; Hö. 109. Gimildsa *propitiare*, Rtl. 89, 40. Ðætte he gimilsage *miserere*, 40, 19. **II.** *to make mild, make kind, soften;* propĭtium reddĕre, mītigāre:—Ðæt Pater Noster Metod gemiltsaþ *the Pater Noster makes mild the Lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 81; Sal. 41.

ge-miltsiend. v. ge-mildsiend.

ge-miltsung, e; *f. Favour, mercy, pardon;* propĭtiātio:—Forðonðe mid ðē gemiltsung is *quia ăpud te propĭtiātio est*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4.

ge-mimor; *adj. Existing in the memory* or *mind* [?], *known;* notus:—Leden him wæs swā cūþ and swā gemimor swā swā Englisc ðæt him gecyndelīc wæs *linguam Latinam non minus quam Anglorum, quæ sibi naturalis est, noverit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 35. v. Grm. D. M. 352–3.

ge-mimorlīce; *adv. By heart;* memoriter, R. Ben. Inter. 13.

ge-mingeð *mixed.* v. ge-mengan.

ge-mind, es; *n. A remembrance, memorial;* mĕmŏrĭāle:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemind ðīn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dŏmĭne, in æternum permānes, et mĕmŏrĭāle tuum in generātiōne et generātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 13. [*Goth.* ga-minþi *remembrance.*] v. ge-mynd.

ge-mindblīðe [blīðe *cheerful*] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial;* memoriale, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 13.

ge-mindig; *adj. Mindful;* mĕmor:—Gemindig biþ on worulde gecȳðnysse his *mĕmor ērit in sæcŭlum testāmenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 110, 5: 8, 5. Gif he sī gemindig mīnum [?] naman and ðīnes *if he be mindful of my name and thine*, Nar. 47, 9. v. ge-myndig.

ge-mindiglīcnys, -nyss, e; *f. A remembrance, memorial;* mĕmŏrĭāle:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemindiglīcnys ðīn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dŏmĭne in æternum permānes, et mĕmŏrĭāle tuum in generātiōnem et generātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 101, 13.

ge-mittan; *p.* -mitte; *pp.* -mitted *To find, meet;* invĕnīre, obviam hăbēre:—On hwan mæg se iunga, on gōdne weg, rihtan ne rǽdran rǽd gemittan *in quo corrĭgit Jūnior viam suam?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Gif ðū

ðyslīcne þegn gemittest *if thou meetest such a man*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 8; Mōd. 45. Hȳ gemittaþ mearclonde neáh heá hlincas *they meet lofty hills near the border-land*, 101 b; Th. 384, 5; Rä. 4, 23: 117 b; Th. 451, 15; Dōm. 104. Hine gemitte ân man *invēnit eum vir*, Gen. 37, 15: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 2; Gen. 2267. Efne we ðās eall on Eufraten sæcgean gehȳrdon, syððan gemittan fōrwel manegu, on wudu-feldum *ecce audīvīmus ea in Euphrata, invēnīmus ea in campis silvæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 6: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 24; Gen. 1687. Hie æt burhgeate beorn gemitton *they found the chief at the town-gate*, 111; Th. 146, 23; Gen. 2426. Gif gē gemitton Esau mīnne brōður *si obvium hăbuĕris fratrem meum Esau*, Gen. 32, 17.

ge-mitting, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly;* congressus:—Heora gemitting wæs æt Trefia ðære eá *their meeting was at the river Trebia*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 20, 43. Æt heora gemittinge *in their meeting*, 4, 6; Bos. 85, 26. Wega gemittung *a meeting of ways;* compītum, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 5; Wrt. Voc. 55, 8.

gemme *a* GEM; gemma:—Sweor-gemme *a neck-gem* or *-lace;* monile, Cot. 170.

gēmnis, se; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura:—Ne is ðē gēmnise *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40: 34: Mt. Kmbl. Lind 9, 12. Gēmnisse *sollicitudo*, 13, 22.

ge-mōd; *adj.* [mōd *mind*] *Of one mind, agreed;* concors:—Ðīne freónd næfst ðē swā gemōde swā swā ðū woldest *thou hast not thy friends in such agreement with thee as thou wouldest*, Shrn. 182, 5. Wæs ðū gemōd dīnum ðæm weðerwearde *esto consentiens adversario tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Gemōde *conjurati*, Cot. 36. [Cf. gemēde.]

ge-mōdod; *part.* [mōd *the mind*] *Minded, disposed;* prōnus, proclīvis:—Sume beóþ þwyrlīce gemōdode *some are perversely minded*, Homl. Th. i. 524, 18.

ge-mōdsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To agree;* concordāre:—We geþiédaþ and gemōdsumiaþ to ðæra yfelena freóndscipe *we associate and agree in the friendship of the wicked*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 7; Hat. MS. 67 b, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mōtsamōn *consacrare.*]

ge-mōdsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Agreement, concord;* concordia:—He cȳðde ðæt he nolde habban nāne gemōdsumnesse wiðˊ ða yfelan *he proclaimed that he would have no concord with the wicked*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 4; Hat. MS. 67 a, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-mōtsam *commodus.*]

ge-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, decay, wither;* putrefacere, tabefacere, macerare, marcescere:—He ðær on moldan gemolsnaþ *he shall there rot in the earth*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. Mīne herewīc syndon gebrosnode and gemolsnode *my dwellings are decayed and perished*, 113, 26. Gemolsnad flǽsc *tabes*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16: Solil. 2. Swā gemolsnaðˊ wyrt *as a withered herb*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. v. molsnian.

ge-molten *molten, melted.* v. ge-meltan.

ge-mon ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624: Beo. Th. 3407; B. 1701. v. ge-munan.

ge-monan *to remember:*—Gemona *recordare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. Seó leó gemonþ [= geman] ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrena [MS. eldrana] *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. v. ge-munan.

ge-mone. v. ge-mane.

ge-mong, es; *n. A mixture, crowd, throng, company;* commixtio, turba, cætus:—Ðǽr is sib būtan nīþe hālgum on gemonge *there is amity without envy among the holy*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 19; Cri. 1661: 59 b; Th. 216, 9; Ph. 265. On gemonge *in the throng*, Beo. Th. 3290; B. 1643. On clǽnra gemong *in the company of the pure*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 24; Jul. 420: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193: 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304. Wyrta gemong *aromata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 56. Ðæt gemong *mixtura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. v. ge-mang.

ge-mong *among.* v. ge-mang.

ge-monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, remind:*—Ealle ða gemoniaþ mōdes fūsne fēran to sīþe *all these admonish the prompt of mind to go on a journey*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 25; Seef. 50: 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: 52 a; Th. 182, 22; Gū. 1314: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-manian.

ge-monige *may remind*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-monian.

ge-monigfealdian; *p.* ode *To increase, multiply;* amplificare:—Ðætte gemonigfaldade ϸ gewōxe *quod abundabat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. Gimonigfalda *multiplica*, Rtl. 8, 90. Gemonigfealdode *multiplied*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25: Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. v. ge-mænigfealdian.

ge-monnad *manned, supplied with men.* v. ge-mannian.

ge-mōt, es; *n. A meeting, coming together,* MOOT, *assembly, council;* conventus, congregatio, concursus:—Gārmitting gumena gemōt wǽpengewrixl *the meeting of spears, concourse of men, exchange of weapons*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 16; Æðelst. 50: Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 3; Jul. 426. Gif he leng bide lāðran gemōtes *if he should longer await a more hostile meeting*, 36 a; Th. 116, 15; Gū. 207: Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Hīg hæfdon mycel gemōt *they held a great council*, Mt. Bos. 26, 4: 26, 59: 28, 12. Se gedwola cwæþ gemōt ongeán ðone bisceop *the heretic proclaimed a council against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Ðū me oft aweredest wyrigra gemōtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, Ps. Th. 63, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Ðǽr monig beoþ on gemōt lǽded fore onsȳne ēces dēman *there many a one shall be brought to the assembly before the face of the eternal Judge*, 19 b; Th. 50, 5; Cri. 795: 21 b; Th. 58, 30; Cri. 943: 23 a; Th. 63, 29; Cri. 1027. On gemōt cuman *to come to the assembly*, Elen. Kmbl. 558; El. 279. Gif hwā gemōt forsitte *if any one fail to attend the 'gemot,'* L. Athelst. 20; Th. i. 208, 26. Hwī biþ elles ælce dæge swelc seófung and swelce geflītu and gemōt and dōmas *why else is every day such sorrow and such contentions and assemblies and judgments*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. ¶ Witena gemōt *an assembly of the wise* [sapientum conventus, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23]; *the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.* Mr. Kemble, in his 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. page 203, A. D. 1849, says—'The proper [Anglo-] Saxon name for these assemblies was Witena gemōt, literally *the meeting of the witan* [or *the wise* or *experienced*]; but we also find,—Micel gemōt *the great meeting;* Sinoþlīc gemōt *the synodal meeting;* Seonoþ *the synod.* The Latin names are Concilium, Conventus, Synōdus, Synōdāle conciliābŭlum, and the like. Although synōdus and seonoþ might more properly be confined to ecclesiastical conventions, the Saxons do not appear to have made any distinction; probably because ecclesiastical and secular regulations were made by the same body, and at the same time. . . . It is very probable that the . . . system of separate houses for the clergy and laity prevailed . . . , and that merely ecclesiastical affairs were decided by the king and clergy alone. It is probable that even in strictly ecclesiastical synods, the king had a presidency at least, as head of the church in his dominions, Cod. Dipl. 116; A. D. 767; Kmbl. i. 142, 143. There are some acts [of the Witena Gemōt], in which the signatures are those of clergymen only, others in which the clerical signatures are followed and, as it were, confirmed by those of the laity; and in one remarkable case of this kind, the king signs at the head of each list, as if he had in fact affixed his mark successively in the two houses, as president of each.' See above, Cod. Dipl. 116. Se cyng hæfde ðǽr [MS. ðæs] on morgen witena gemōt *on the morrow the king* [*Edward*] *had there a meeting of the wise*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 9. Wæs ðā witena gemōt *then there was a meeting of the wise*, 1052; Erl. 184, 35. Hæfde Eádwerde cing witena gemōt on Lunden *king Edward had a meeting of the wise in London*, 1050; Erl. 176, 9. See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. cap. vi. Bisceopa gemōt *a meeting of bishops*, Bd. 1, 14: S. 482, 35. Be gemōtum *of moots.* And sēce man hundred-gemōt swā hit ǽr geset wæs; hæbbe man þrīwa on geáre burh-gemōt; and tūwa, scir-gemōt, and ðǽr beó on ðære scire bisceop and se ealdorman, and ðǽr ǽgðer tǽcan ge Godes riht ge woruld-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the alderman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 1–5. Ðās gemōt *these moots*, ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. See Schmid A. S. Gesetz. 595–6. DER. burh-gemōt, folc-, halle-, hundred-, scir-.

gemōt-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [gemōt; ærn, ern *a place*] *A meeting-place, senate-house, hall;* conveniendi locus, aula:—Ahleópon ðā calle, and hine mid heora metseaxum ofsticedon on heora gemōtærne [MS. gemōterne] *then* [*the consuls and the senate*] *all jumped up, and stabbed him* [*Julius Cæsar*] *with their daggers in their senate-house*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 25. Gemōtern *in pretorio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 27.

ge-mōtod *discussed*, Th. Chart. 172, 10. v. mōtian.

gemōt-stede, es; *m. A meeting-place;* convĕniendi lŏcus:—On gemōtstede manna and engla *in the meeting-place of men and angels*, Soul. Kmbl. 296; Seel. 152.

gemōt-stōw, e; *f.* [gemōt, stōw *a place*] *A meeting-place, council;* conveniendi locus, concilium:—Gemōtstōw *vel* ceorla samnung *a meeting-place* or *a meeting of freemen;* compita, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 110; Wrt. Voc. 36, 32. Ic ne sæt mid gemōtstōwe ydelnyssa *non sedi cum concilio vanitatis*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 4.

ge-mun; *adj. Mindful, having a recollection:*—Swā gemune menn wǽron ælces brōces *men had such a recollection of every trouble*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 2. v. ge-myne.

ge-munan; ic, he -man, -mon, *pl.* -munon; *also* ic -mune, he -monþ, *pl.* -munaþ; *p.* -munde; *pp.* -munen [*a verb whose present tense is the past tense of a lost strong verb*, cf. *Lat.* memini]; *with gen. and acc. To remember, bear in mind, consider;* recordari, memorari, meminisse, meditari:—Gemunan his hālegan cȳðnesse *memorari testamenti sui sancti*, Lk. Bos. 1, 72. Gif he ne wile mid inneweardre heortan gemunan and geþencean *if he will not with sincere heart bear in mind and consider*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 11. Hie nellaþ gemunan ðone dæg heora forþfōre *they will not remember the day of their departure*, 61, 4. Ne geman heó ðære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Bos. 16, 21. Gif he ðæt eal gemon *if he remembers that all*, Beo. Th. 2375; B. 1185. Ic ðē ðæs leán geman *I will remember a reward for thee for it*, 2445; B. 1220. Ic gemune ðē *recordor tui*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 2. Ic gemuna *meditabor,*

Ps. Spl. 62, 7. Seó leó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Hie ðæt eall gemunan and ðurh ðæt leóht gemanode beóþ *they remember all that and are admonished by the light*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 21; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 30. Hie gemunaþ ða mycclan eáðmódnesse *they recollect his great humility*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 10. Ðonne gē gemunaþ Drihten eówerne God *when ye remember the Lord your God*, Deut. 4, 29. Ðā gemunde God sunu Lameches *then God remembered Lamech's son*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 33; Gen. 1407: 121; Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Hīg gemundon his worda *recordati sunt verborum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 24, 8. Gemundon weardas wīg-leóþ *the watchmen remembered the war-song*, 154; Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220. Gemun ðīn mann-weorod *memento congregationis tui*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. Gemune ðū manigra bearna ðe on Edom synt *memento filiorum Edom*, 136, 7: 118, 49: Ps. Spl. 24, 6. Gemunaþ mīnre sprǽce *mementote sermonis mei*, Jn. Bos. 15, 20. Gemunaþ ðæt gē silfe wǽron þeówe on Egipta lande *remember that ye yourselves were slaves in Egypt*, Deut. 5, 15; Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Gemunon we ūre dæghwamlīcan synna *let us be mindful of our daily sins*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 14: Cd. 217; Th. 277, 11; Sat. 202. Gif hī ða geearnunga ealle gemundon *if they had remembered all the benefits*, Byrht. Th. 137, 35. Ne biþ gemunen *non memoretur*, Ps. Spl. 82, 4. v. munan.

ge-mund *meditation;* meditatio, Som.

ge-mundbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mundbyrd *protection*] *To protect, defend, patronize;* protĕgĕre, tuēri:—Ða ic fōr God wille gemundbyrdan *whom I will protect before God*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 11; Gen. 2473. Ðæt he hine gemundbyrde *that he would protect him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 21.

ge-mundian *to protect:*—Mildheortnys âna gemundaþ us on ðam micelum dōme *mercy alone will protect us at the great doom*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 5. Gemunde ðisne heáp *protect this assembly*, H. R. 103, 31.

gēmung, e; *f. A marriage;* nuptiæ:—Ðe worhte gēmunge sunu his *qui fecit nubtias filio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 2: 3: 25, 10. Se ðe worhte gīmungo bearne his *qui fecit nuptias filio suo*, Rtl. 107, 15. Gīmungana *nuptiarum*, 108, 19: 109, 23. [Cf. [?] *O. H. Ger.* gauma *epulæ; and* farmum ł gereordum *nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.] v. gȳmung.

gēmungian *to marry*:—Gimungia *nubat*, Rtl. 109, 35.

gēmunglīc; *adj. Belonging to a marriage, nuptial;* nuptialis:—Hrægl gēmunglīc *vestis nubtialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 12: 11. Gīmungalīc *nuptialis*, Rtl. 108, 1.

ge-myltan, -miltan, -mieltan; *pp.* ed *To cause to melt, soften*:—Gold ðæt biþ ðurh ofnes fȳr gemylted *gold that is melted by the fire of the furnace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312. Gemyltyd is eorðe *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 74, 3. Woldon ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they wished to subdue the bold man's courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-mieltan.

ge-mynan; *p.* de *To remember, remind*:—Dryhten gemynest ðū ðæt se forlǽrd cwæþ *sir, dost thou remember that that deceiver said?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 63. Ðū nū gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðē sǽde *thou now rememberest the words that I said to thee*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. Ðæt he mec bī noman mīnum gemyne *that he remember me by name*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 215, 28; Jul. 721. Gie gemynan *reminiscamini*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 4. Gemyne ðū ðæt ðū ðisne ele send on ða sǽ *tu memento ut hoc oleum mittas in mare*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Gemyne ðē sylfne hū mycel yfel ðē gelamp *remember how great an evil befell thee*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gemyne ðis *remember this*, 113, 23, 24: 225, 21: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 25; Fä. 93: Beo. Th. 1322; B. 659. God gemyne ðū Eádfriþ *O God, remember Eadfrith*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 4. Gemynas gie *mementote*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 20. v. ge-munan.

ge-mynd, es; *n:* e; *f. Mind, memory, memorial, memento, remembrance, commemoration*:—He fæste on gemynde hæfde *he had fast in mind;* memoriter retinuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. Gecerre hine to his gemynde *let him have recourse to his memory*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. Ðæs mannes sāwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, ðæt is gemynd and andgit and willa. Ðurh ðæt gemynd se man geþencþ ða þing ðe he gehȳrde oððe geseah oððe geleornode *man's soul has in it three things, that is memory and understanding and will. By the memory a man recollects the things that he has heard or seen or learned*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–21: 28. Tubal Cain ðurh mōdes gemynd sulh-geweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was the originator of plough-work by thought of mind*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085: Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 33; Cri. 665: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 115; Met. 22, 58. Ðǽr se wīsdōm â wunaþ on gemyndum *there wisdom ever dwells in mind*, 7, 79: Met. 7, 39. Me hæfþ ðeós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen *this grief has deprived me of the recollection*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20. We witon swīþe lytel ðæs ðe ǽr us wæs būton be gemynde and be geacsunge *we know very little of that which was before us except by memory and by inquiry*, 42; Fox 256, 25. Heora gemynd is forgiten *the memory of them is forgotten*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 13. Ic wilnode ðǽm monnum to lǽfanne ðe ǽfter me wǽren mīn gemynd on gōdum weorcum *I desired to leave to the men that should be after me my memory in good works*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 16; Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. Ðīn gemynd *memoriale tuum*, Ps. Th. 101, 10: Blickl. Homl. 171, 32. Ðis wæs gedōn on mīn gemynd *this was done in remembrance of me*, 69, 20. Ðæs hālgan biscopes gemynd *the commemoration of the holy bishop*, Shrn. 78, 23: 86, 29: 105, 30. Mannum to ēcre gemynde *for a perpetual remembrance to men*, 127, 22; 189, 15. Ðis to gemyndum habban *to have this as a memento*, 113, 34: Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Ne cwæþ he ðæt nā forðon ðe him wǽre ǽnig gemynd ðearfendra manna *he did not say that because he minded about the needy*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10: 61, 25: 83, 16. Swā ic ðīn gemynd rihte begange *sic memor fui tui*, Ps. Th. 62, 6: 108, 16. Us is mid mycelre gemynde to geþencenne *we must bear well in mind*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2. Gimynd *commemoratio*, Rtl. 62, 21. In gemyndum to habbanne *to be had in mind*, Nar. 4, 9: 2, 8. [*Goth.* ga-munds; *f. remembrance: O. H. Ger.* gi-munt; *f.*]

ge-mynd-benimming, e; *f. Lethargy*, Lye.

ge-mynd-dæg, es; *m. A commemoration day, day of birth* or *of death*:—Dære abbudissan gemynd-dæg *cujus natalis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 39. Ðȳ dæge ðe his gemynd-dæg wǽre *die depositionis ejus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 35: Th. Chart. 496, 4.

ge-mynd-drepen, e; *f. A mind stroke, a swoon, delirium;* mentis percussio:—On gemynd-drepen *in his mind's swoon*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 34; Gen. 1571. Grn. *has*,—On gemynd drepen; *pp. of* drepan. DER. drepen.

ge-myndelīc; *adj. Belonging to memory, memorable;* mĕmŏriālis, mĕmŏrābilis:—Gemyndelīc *mĕmŏriālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 35. Ðyssum tīdum wæs sum gemyndelīc wundor, and ealdum wundrum gelīc on Breotone geworden *his tempŏrĭbus mīrācŭlum mĕmŏrābĭle, et antiquōrum sĭmĭle in Britannia factum est*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 4: 3, 16; S. 542, 14.

ge-myndelīce; *adv. By memory, without book;* mĕmŏrĭter, sĭne libro:—Lǽraþ ðisne cantic Israēla bearn, ðæt hīg hine gemyndelīce singon, and sī me to tācne ðis leóþ gemang Israēla folce *canticum istud dŏcēte filios Israel, ut mĕmŏrĭter tĕneant et ore decantent, et sit mihi carmen istud pro testĭmonio inter filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 19.

ge-myndig, -mindig; *adj. Mindful, remembering;* mĕmor:—Wæs he gemyndig his bebodes *ipsi mĕmor præcepti ejus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 14: Ps. Spl. 118, 52. Wæs heó þearle gemyndig, hū heó ðone atolan eáðost mihte ealdre benǽman *she was very mindful how she might easiest deprive the fell one of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74: Ps. Th. 73, 21: 82, 4. Hȳ nǽron gemyndige manigfealdnesse mildheortnesse ðīnre *non fuĕrunt mĕmŏres multĭtūdĭnis mīsĕrĭcordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndge *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gū. 60: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gū. 417. Gemyndigra monna *of mindful men*, 34 b; Th. 111, 11; Gū. 125.

ge-myndigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To remember, be mindful of, call to mind*:—Gemyndga cȳðnise *memorari testamenti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 72. Ic gemyndige ða mǽran Raab and Babilonis *memor ero Rahab et Babylonis*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. Ðæt ðū ne gemyndgast æfter mandreáme ne gewittes wāst būtan wildeóra ðeáw *that thou shalt not understand after the manner of the joy of man, nor know aught but the manner of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 29; Dan. 571. Cwoen sūðerne gemyndgade *reginam austri commemorans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 19. Ic God gemyndgade *memor fui Dei*, Ps. Th. 76, 3: 135, 24: 142, 5. Gemyndga mīnes *memineris mei*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9. Gemyndgad biþ *memoratur*, p. 16, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muntigōn *to remember.*]

ge-myndleás; *adj. Senseless, witless;* amens:—Sum gemyndleás wīf *a witless woman*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Gemyndleás *demens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38.

ge-mynd-stōw, e; *f. A monument*:—Gemyndstōwa *monumenta*, Mt. Bos. 23, 29.

ge-myne; *adj. Mindful*:—Gif ðū ðǽr gemyne bist *si ibi recordatus fueris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 23.

ge-mynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call to mind, remember, mention, admonish*:—He eall ða he in gehērnesse geleornian mihte mid hīne gemynegode *ipse cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat rememorando secum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. We gemynegodon *commemoravimus*, 1, 11; S. 480, 18. Ne gemynega ðū me mīnra firena ðe ic geong dyde *delicta juventulis meæ ne memineris*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðā wearþ he on swefne gemynegod *then was he admonished in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 22. Gemyngad *admonitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 22: Mt. Bos. 14, 8. Seó gemynegode cyninges dōhter *memorata regis filia*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 3. v. mynegian.

ge-myntan; *p.* -mynte; *pp.* -mynted, -mynt *To determine, resolve;* stătuĕre, decernĕre:—Gregorius gemunde hwæt he gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte *Gregory remembered what he of old had determined for the English race*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 25. He befran hwam ða gebytlu gemynte wǽron. Him wæs gesǽd ðæt hī wǽron gemynte ânum sutere *he asked for whom those buildings were intended. He was told that they were meant for a shoemaker*, 354, 35. Hæfdon hie gemynted to ðam *they had resolved thereon*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 10; Exod. 197. Ic hæfde gemynt ðē to ārwurþienne on ǽhtum and on feó *decrēvĕram quidem*

magnȳfice hönōrāre te, Num. 24, 11: Gen. 18, 33: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 31.

ge-myrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, obstruct, force, trouble;* impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Mōde gemyrde *disturbed in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1491; An. 747: Ps. Th. 62, 9: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 8; Jul. 412. v. myrran.

ge-mȳþ; *pl. n. The mouth of a river;* ostium fluminis:—Æt đām gemȳđum Tyne streámes *juxta ostium Tini fluminis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28; Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 48, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-mundi *ostia.*]

GĒN, gién; *adv. Again, moreover, besides, at length, yet, hitherto;* iterum, denuo, adhuc, insuper, denique:—Đǽr he gēn ligeþ *there he still lies*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 9; Cri. 734. Swā he nū gēn dēþ *as he still does*, Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2589: Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458. Bidon ealle đǽr tyn niht đā gēn *all waited there yet ten nights*, 15 b; Th. 34, 15; Cri. 542. Đā gién wæs yrre God *God was yet angry*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 1; Gen. 2741. Wæs Iustus đā gēn lifigende *Justus adhuc superstes*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Đæs gēn to tācne is *of that further is as proof*, 6; S. 508, 42. Ic sceal forđ sprecan gēn ymb Grendel *I shall go on to speak further about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4146; B. 2070: Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1; Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Gién đē sunu weorđeþ *yet there shall be a son to thee*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Gēn ic đē feores unnan wille *yet will I grant thee life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Đā gēn Abrahame eówde heáhcyning *again the high king appeared to Abraham*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 23; Gen. 2164. Đā gién seó fæmne spræc *then again spoke the woman*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 19; Jul. 417. Geornor đonne he gēn dyde *more eagerly than yet he had done*, 67 a; Th. 249, 12; Jul. 110. Gēn strengre is *it is yet harder*, 10 b; Th. 12, 28; Cri. 192: 95 b; Th. 357, 14; Pa. 28: 97 a; Th. 363, 8; Wal. 50.

gēn, gegn [?]; *adj. Direct, short, near* [*of a road*]:—Đe đa gēnran wegas cūđan đara sīđfato *qui brevitates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. [*O. E.* gein, v. Stratmann: *North E.* and *Scot.* gane, 'the ganest way:' *Icel.* gegn, 'hinn gegnsta vegr.']

gēna; *adv. Yet, still, further:*—Đafodest đū gēna đæt me þeówmennen drehte *thou hast still permitted the slave-woman to vex me*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Næbbe ic synne wiþ hie gefremed gēna *I have not committed sin against her yet*, 125; Th. 160, 17; Gen. 2651. Nū gēna *still at the present time*, Exon. 34 b: Th. 111, 13; Gū. 126. Ic eom gēna swētran *I am yet sweeter*, 111 a; Th. 425, 19; Rä. 41, 58. Ic wille đē ānre nū gēna bēne biddan *I will of thee one more boon require*, Andr. Kmbl. 950; An. 475. Mycel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustreám *great is now still our voyage over the lake-stream*, 844; An. 422. Cwico wæs đā gēna *was still living*, Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. v. gēn, geóna.

ge-nacian; *p.* ode, ede, *pl.* odon, edon; *pp.* od, ed *To make naked* or *bare;* nudare, nudum facere:—Menigo genacedon đæt hūs *turba nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4. DER. nacian.

ge-nacodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make bare, naked, to strip;* nudare:—He hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade [genacode?] *he unclothed and stripped himself of worldly things*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. DER. nacodian, nacod.

ge-næfd; *part. p. Not had:*—Đonne sint hie đē pleólīcran gehæfd đonne genæfd *then are they more dangerous to thee had than not had*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-nēgan, -nēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *c. acc. pers: gen. inst. rei To approach one with anything, address, approach, assail, assault;* adire aliquem aliqua re, appellare, instare alicui, urgere, tribulare:—Hio sió cwēn ongan wordum genēgan *the queen began to address them with words*, Elen. Kmbl. 769; El. 385. Þeóf đe eorlas ungearwe yfles genǽgeþ *the thief who assaults with evil unprepared men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Đā hyne gesōhton Headoscylfingas, nīđa genǽgdon [MS. gehnægdan] *when the martial Scylfings him sought* [*and*] *assailed* [*him*] *in the wars*, Beo. Th. 4418; B. 2206. Nearwum genǽged nȳd-costingum *assailed with painful troubles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 13; Cri. 1126.

ge-nēged [=gehnǽged]; *part. p. Subdued, humbled;* subactus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 12.

ge-nægled; *part. p. Nailed:*—Genæglad on rōde *nailed on the cross*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 22, 26, 31: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 14; Gn. Ex. 94. Genæglod, Homl. Th. i. 82, 25.

ge-næs, -næson *saved.* v. ge-nesan.

ge-nēstan; *p.* te *To contend:*—Se đe wiþ mægenđisan mīnre ge-nǽsteþ *he that contends against my main force*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 3; Rä. 28, 10. [Cf. ge-nætan.]

ge-nētan; *pp.* -nǽt *To afflict, trouble:*—Đa underđiéddan mon sceal lǽran đæt hie elles ne sién genǽt ne geirmed *illos ne subjectio conterat*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. Đonne genǽt he hine *humiliabit eum*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. [*Goth.* ga-naitjan *to maltreat.*]

ge-nīg *or* **-nag** [?] *incumbens* [Grn.], *urgens* [Ettm.], Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 38, 40; Reim. 57, 58.

ge-namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [nama *a name*] *To name, call, appoint;* appellare, vocare:—And Adam đā genamode ealle nȳtenu heora namum *and Adam then named all cattle by their names;* appellavitque omne jumentum nominibus suis, Gen. 2, 20. Hī wurdon genamode to đam ylcan gewinne đe heora fæderas on wǽron *they were nominated to the same warfare in which their fathers were*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4: i. 88, 3. Būtan dære mægđe Leui đe næs genamod đǽr to *besides the tribe of Levi that was not named amongst them*, Swt. Rdr. 63, 224: Homl. Th. i. 282, 22. DER. namian, nama. v. ge-niman.

ge-namne = ge-numne [?]. v. ge-niman.

ge-nāp *darkened; p. of* ge-nīpan.

ge-nāpan; *p.* -neóp, *pl.* -neópon; *pp.* -nāpen *To overwhelm;* incumbere, obrepere, supervenire:—Se đe feóndum geneóp *who overwhelmed the foes*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 32; Exod. 475. v. nāpan.

gēn-cyme, es; *m. A meeting;* conventus, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 2.

gende = gengde, Beo. Th. 2806; B. 1401. Grein however compares *Icel.* gana *to rush.*

ge-neádian, -nēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To compel:*—Nolde swā-đeáh nǽnne to cristendōme geneádian *he would not however compel any one to christianity*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 14: i. 70, 25. Næs Iohannes mid ēhtnysse geneádod đæt he Criste wiđsōce *John was not compelled by persecution to deny Christ*, i. 484, 31: 88, 1. Geneádige *urgent*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 16. We biób genēdode *we are forced*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 30; Hat. MS.

ge-neah, es; *n. f.* [?] *Sufficiency, abundance:*—Mid geneahe *abundantly*, Vercel. Kmbl. ii. 81, 68; Leás. 36. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-nauha *sufficiency: O. H. Ger.* gi-nogi, Grff. ii. 1008.]

ge-neah *it is sufficient;* sufficit, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35. v. ge-nugan.

ge-neahhe, -neahe, -nehhe, -nehe; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter:—Đara đe geneahhe noman scyppendes hergan willaþ *of those who sufficiently will praise the creator's name*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 5; Cri. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: Beo. Th. 1570; B. 783. Nū ic his geneahhe neósan wille *now I will frequently visit him*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 7; Gū. 691: 100 b; Th. 379, 13; Deór. 32: 77 a; Th. 289, 31; Wand. 56. He wyscte geneahhe, đæt . . . *he wished earnestly, that . . .*, 100 b; Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25: Ps. Th. 62, 8: 63, 1: 65, 13: 87, 3: 114, 4: 137, 7: 149, 1. Swīđe genehhe *very frequently*, Hy. 3, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 42; L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. Geneahe *sufficiently*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 12; Gen. 2843. Genehe *abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 45; By. 269. Đǽr genehost brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lāfe *then very frequently drew a warrior of Beowulf's an ancient relic* [i. e. *very many of Beowulf's warriors*, etc.], Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794. DER. swīđ-geneahhe.

ge-neahhie, -neahhige, -nehhige; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter, Ps. Th. 55, 7: 67, 4: 118, 25: 65, 3: 70, 5: 85, 3. DER. swīđ-geneahhige.

ge-neáhsen; *adj. Near:*—Hwīlum mōna sunnan sīnes leóhtes bereáfaþ đonne hit gebyrigan mæg đæt swā geneáhsne weorđaþ *sometimes the moon deprives the sun of its light when it happens that they get so near*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 23; Met. 4, 12.

ge-neálǽcan, -lǽcean; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To approach, draw near, adhere* [*with dat. and acc.*]:—Ne dorstan hie đære stōwe geneálǽcan *they durst not approach the place*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 26. Hī ne dorston hine geneálǽcan *they durst not approach him*, 243, 13. Geneálǽcean, 77, 11: Shrn. 76, 29. Nū geneálǽceþ mīnum gebedum đæt ic bidde on đīnre gesihþe *appropiet oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 169. Geneálǽcþ *adhæret*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 20. He him geneálǽhte *he drew near to him*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 24: 67, 2. Geneáhlǽhte *adhæsit*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 6. Me geneálǽhton *me appropinquaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 11. Hī geneálæhton *acceleraverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Folce geneálǽcendum *populo appropinquanti*, Ps. Spl. 148, 14.

ge-neálǽcing, e; *f. An approach:*—Toforan đære geneálǽcincge đæs fefores *before the access of the fever*, Herb. 160; Lchdm. i. 288, 11.

ge-neán *to draw near, cleave, adhere:*—Gineá đū dōast *inherere facias*, Rtl. 34, 28. Đes cwom ī geneó *hic accessit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 58. v. ge-nēhwian.

ge-near, -ner *a refuge, protection;* refugium:—Genear [gener, Lamb.] mīn eart đū *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. 90, 2. v. ge-ner.

ge-nearwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ot *To narrow, straiten, constrain, confine, oppress, afflict:*—Hwīlum mec mīn freá fæste genearwaþ *sometimes my master fast confines me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 24; Rä. 4, 1. Swā hit is genearwed *so is it narrowed*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 24. Fæste genearwad *fast confined*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 8; Rä. 70, 4. Mid eofer-spreótum hearde genearwod *hard pressed with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2881; B. 1438. Mid weres egsan hearde genearwod *with the fear of man sorely oppressed*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 32; Gen. 921: 123; Th. 157, 9; Gen. 2603. Genearwad biþ heorte mīn *anxiaretur cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-neát, es; *m. A companion, associate, vassal:*—Big-standaþ me strange geneátas đa ne willaþ me æt đam strīđe geswīcan *strong companions stand by me who will not fail me at the strife*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36;

Gen. 284. Geneát *inquilinus*, Cot. 108: *parasitus*, 152. Byrhtwold wæs eald geneát [*or* eald-geneát, *q. v.*] Be cyninges geneáte *of a king's* '**geneat**,' L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 9: Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 3. Be ðon ðe monnes geneát stalige *in case a man's* '*geneát*' *steal*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 9. [*Icel.* nautr: *O. H. Ger.* ganôz, Grff. ii. 1125: *Ger.* genoss.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 149; Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' i. c. vii; Schmid A. S. Ger. s.v. DER. beód-, heorþ-geneát.

ge-neát-land, es; *n. Land granted for services* or *rent*:—Ægðer ge of ðegnes inlande ge of geneát-lande *both from a thane's inland and from* '*geneát-land*,' L. Eádg. 1, 1; Th. i. 262, 8. v. in-land.

ge-neát-man, -mann, es; *m.* [v. ge-neát] *A tenant, one holding land on payment of rent*, 'gafol':—Gif geneátmanna hwilc forgýmeleásaþ his hlâfordes gafol *if any* '*geneat-man*' *neglect the tribute due to his lord*, L. Eádg. Suppl; Th. i. 270, 16.

ge-neát-riht, es; *n. The conditions regulating the tenure of the* 'geneát-land':—Geneát-riht is mistlic be ðam ðe on lande stænt. On sumon he sceal land-gafol syllan . . . *villani rectum est varium et multiplex secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris debet dare land-gablum* . . . , LL. Th. i. 115, note.

ge-neát-scôlu, e; *f. A band of companions*:—Ða ðegnas seó geneát-scôlu, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 22; Jul. 684.

ge-nec *a light ship, a frigate*; liburnica, Cot. 120. v. naca.

ge-nêdan, -niedan, -nýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, urge*:—Ðû tunglu genêdest ðæt hî ðê to hêraþ *thou compellest the stars to obey thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 9; Met. 4, 5: 4, 30; Met. 4, 15. Seðe ðec genêdes *quicunque te angariaberit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41. . Sihhem geniédde ðæt mæden *Sichem forced the maiden*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 22; Hat. MS. Genêddon Simon *angariaverunt Simonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 21. Ealle Asiam hý genýddon ðæt hî him gafol guldon *they compelled all Asia to pay them tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 28. He næs nô genêded *he was not compelled*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Ðæt Bryttas mid ðý mærran hungre genêdde ða elreordian adrifan *ut Brittones fame famosa coacti barbaros pepulerint*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12.

ge-nêdedlîc; *adj. Compulsory, forced*; coactus:—He geleornade ðæt Cristes þeówdôm sceolde beón wilsumlîc, nalæs genêdedlîc *didicĕrat servĭtium Christi voluntārium, non coactitium esse debēre*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18.

ge-nefa, an; *m. A nephew*; nepos:—Caius his [Agustuses] genefa nolde gebiddan to ðam ælmihtigum Gode *Caius his* [*Augustus's*] *nephew would not worship the almighty God*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 18.

ge-nêgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To approach one with anything, to address*, Elen. Kmbl. 769: El. 385. v. ge-nægan.

ge-neh; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly*:—Ðonne sceolon we geneh geþencean emb ûre sâula ðearfa *then ought we to consider very much about our souls' needs*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 32. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehhe, -nehe *enough, frequently*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehige, -nehge; *adv. Enough, very much, frequently*:—Hie genehge mid gebedum sêceaþ *seek it frequently with prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. v. ge-neahhie.

ge-nehlîce; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly, frequently*:—Gê sceolon myngian eówre hýremen ðæt hîg hyra gebedu genehlîce begân *ye shall admonish your parishioners that they sufficiently cultivate their prayers*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 424, 39.

ge-nêhlîce; *adv. Near*:—Ðæt reáf ðe he genêhlîce on him hæfde *the garment that he wore next his skin*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 17.

ge-nêhwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To approach, draw near, adhere*:—Monn genêhwas wîfe his *homo adhærebit uxori suæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 5. Ânum genêhwaþ *uni adhærebit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Genêhwade ânum *adhæsit uni*, 15, 15. [Cf. ge-neálæcan.]

ge-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemned, -nemnod *To name*; nominare:—On ðære ceastre, ðe is genemned Nazareth *in civitate, quæ vocatur Nazareth*, Mt. Bos. 2, 23: 5, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 27; Gen. 130: 217; Th. 277, 16; Sat. 205: 221; Th. 287, 13; Sat. 366. Ða genemde ðæra scypmanna ân Scs. Martynus *then one of the sailors named St. Martin*, Shrn. 147, 8. Hî beóþ Godas genemnede [Cot. genemde] *they are named gods*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 9. Hî Angle genemnode wæron *they were named Angles*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 29.

ge-neósian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [neósian *to visit*] *To visit, come to*; visĭtāre, adīre:—Behеald holdlîce, hû ðû hraðe wylle geneósian niða bearna ealra þeóda *intende ad visĭtandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Hî ne mihton hine for ðære manegu geneósian *non potĕrant adīre eum præ turba*, Lk. Bos. 8, 19. Ðû geneósast hine *visĭtas eum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 5. Se gesæliga his ealdcýþþe eft geneósaþ *the blessed* [*bird*] *again visits its old country*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 20; Ph. 351. Forðam ðe he geneósode, and his folces alýsednesse dyde *quia visĭtāvit, et fecit redemptiōnem plebis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 68, 78. Us mid hælo hêr geneósa *visĭta nos in salutāri tua*, Ps. Th. 105, 4. Ðæt ic geneósige temple his *ut visĭtem templum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 26, 8.

ge-neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*; visitatio:—Forðam ðe ðû ne oncnéowe ða tîde dînre geneósunge *eo quod non cognoveris tempus visitationis tuæ*, Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Scint. 21: Greg. Dial. 2, 35. v. neósung.

ge-neoðerian *to condemn*. v. ge-niðerian.

ge-ner, -near, es; *n. A refuge*; refugium, asylum, sanctuarium:—Ðû eart gener mîn *tu es refugium meum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9: Ps. Lamb. 90, 2. Hî ôðer gener næfdon *they had not another refuge*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 10. Ongin ðê generes wilnian *desire a refuge for thyself*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 28; Gû. 261. v. ner, feorh-gener.

ge-nerenes, -ness, e; *f. A taking away, deliverance*; ereptio:—For generenesse heora freónda, ðara ðe of weorulde leordan *pro ereptiōne suōrum qui de sæculo migrāvērant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Ginerenis *ereptio*, Rtl. 30, 5.

ge-nerian, -nergan, -nerigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To save, deliver, take away, set free, preserve, defend*; servare, redimere, liberare, eripere, salvum facere, defendere:—Se mec wile wiþ ðâm nîðum genergan *he will protect me against that malice*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 24; Gû. 212. We mâgon feorh generigan *we may save life*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 22; Gen. 2524. Ic hine generige *eripiam eum*, Ps. Th. 90. 16. He generaþ hîg *eripiet eos*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Oswio his ðeóde generede *Osuiu suam gentem liberavit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 14. Abraham Loth generede *Abraham saved Lot*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 12; Gen. 2587. Ðû hî generedest *liberavisti eos*, Ps. 105, 8: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 28; Seel. 48. He hîg generode of Egipta lande *he delivered them out of the land of the Egyptians*, Ex. 18, 9. Alýs me and genere *eripe me et libera me*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: 139, 1. Ðæt ðû generige oððe alýse me *ut eruas me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 14: Ps. Th. 88, 41. Generigende *eripiens*, Ps. Spl. 34, 11. Genered *liberatus*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 24. Genered *saved*, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827. Hî sind fram graman generode *they are saved from wrath*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35. [Cf. ge-nesan.]

ge-nerwde *vexed*. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-nesan; *p.* -næs, *pl.* -nǽson; *pp.* -nesen *To be saved, preserved, escape from*:—Se biþ hâl and geneseþ on êcnesse *he shall be safe and shall be preserved to eternity*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26. Hrôf âna genæs ealles ânsûnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2003; B. 999. Se ða sæcce genæs *who had come safely from the conflict*, 3959; B. 1977: 4844; B. 2426: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ða ðe ða frêcennesse and yrmðo genǽson *those who had survived the danger and misery*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 20: Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 8: Fins. Th. 95; Fin. 47. Hý ðurh miltse meotudes genǽson *they have been saved through the Lord's mercy*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 12; Cri. 1255. He nîða gehwane genesen hæfde *he had survived every struggle*, Beo. Th. 4786; B. 2397. Ðæt hîg mihton ða frǽcnesse genesan *that they might escape the danger*, Shrn. 38, 2. [*Goth.* ga-nisan *to be saved*: *O. Sax.* gi-nesan: *O. H. Ger.* ge-nesan: *Ger.* ge-nesen *to get well*.]

Gênesburuh *Gainsborough*. v. Gegnesburh.

ge-nêsta, an; *m. A neighbour*; proximus:—Mið ðǽm ginêstum sînum *apud proximos suos*, Rtl. 84, 37.

ge-nêðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To venture, attempt, strive*:—Ne dorste he genêðan ðæt . . . *he durst not venture to* . . . , Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30. Nû ðû Andreas scealt genêðan in gramra gripe *now shalt thou Andrew venture into the grasp of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1900; An. 952: 2702; An. 1353. Sió sunne uncûðne weg nihtes genêðeþ *the sun ventures on an unknown way by night*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 117; Met. 13, 59: Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 1; Seel. 119. He genêðde under ânne elpend *he ventured under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 8; 90, 8. He âna genêðde frêcne dǽde *he alone ventured on the daring deed*, Beo. Th. 1781; B. 889: 3317; B. 1656. Ðæt ic ealdre genêðde *that I should venture my life*, 4273; B. 2133: Apstls. Kmbl. 34; Ap. 17: 100; Ap. 50. Hie hit frêcne genêddon under wætera hrôfas *they boldly ventured it under the waters' roofs*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Beo. Th. 1923; 959. v. nêðan.

geng *a privy*; latrina, Cot. 123. v. gang.

geng; *adj. Young*; jŭvĕnis:—Ðâm gengum þrým *to the three young men*, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 9; Dan. 102. v. geong.

gengan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To go, pass*; ire, meare, currere, ferri, converti:—Forhwî gengdest ðû on bæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. He feára sum beforan gengde wong sceáwian *he with a few went before to view the plain*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412. Him oft betwuh gnornword gengdon *words of sadness passed oft between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. Beornas cômon wicgum gengan *the men came riding on horses*, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. v. gân, gangan.

gengdon *passed*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767; *p. of* gengan.

genge; *f. A* GANG, *flock, company*; grex:—Ðæt wæs Hereweard and his genge *that was Hereward and his followers*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 29. [*Laym. Orm.* genge *a host, retinue*.]

gênge ic *I would go*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834; *p. subj. of* gangan.

genge; *adj. Going, current, prevalent, valid*:—Ðeáh ðe ðæs cyninges bêne mid hine swîðode and genge wǽre *preces regis illius multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. Ðæt his sôþ fore us genge weorðe *that his truth be current before us*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 35; Gû. 737.

Â ðīn dōm sȳ gōd and genge *ever be thy judgment good and valid*, 54 b; Th. 192, 20; Az. 109. Gōd biþ genge and wiþ God lenge *good prevails and lasts before God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 4; Gn. Ex. 121. [*O. H. Ger.* gengi *usual: Ger.* gäng.]

ge-nīdde, Ps. Vos. 58, 14: ge-nīded *compelled;* coactus, Cot. 59: 106. v. ge-nēdan.

ge-niédde *compelled, forced.* v. ge-nēdan.

ge-nierede, -wod *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niht, -nyht, es; *n*: e; *f. Abundance, fulness, sufficiency;* abundantia, ūbertas:—Wēnst ðū ðæt se ānweald and ðæt geniht seó to forseónne *thinkest thou that power and abundance are to be despised?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22, 24, 26. Hȳ beóþ oferdrencte on ðære genihte ðīnes hūses *inebriābuntur ab ūbertāte dōmus tuæ*, Ps. Th. 35, 8. To genihte *in abundantia*, Ps. Th. 77, 25, 27: 84, 6: Menol. Fox 364; Men. 183. Ðū sealdest me wilna geniht *thou gavest me the fulness of my desires*, Soul Kmbl. 285; Seel. 146: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 21; Gen. 1890: Ps. Th. 4, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuht *copia, abundantia.*]

ge-nihtlīce; *adv. abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nihtsum, -nyhtsum; *adj.* I. *abundant, abounding, copious, rich, plentiful, fruitful;* abundans, ūber, cōpiōsus, affluus, profluus:—Genihtsum *ūber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Genihtsum wæter forþflōweþ *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24: Ps. Th. 85, 4: 143, 17. On ylde genihtsumre *in sĕnecta ūbĕri*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. Ðæt hī wǣron genihtsume *ut essent profluī*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 5. Hladungum genihtsumum *haustībus affluis*, 58, 12. II. *satisfied;* sātiābilis:—Se ðe ǣr ne wæs nīþes genihtsum *who ere was not satisfied with slaughter*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 15; Gen. 1995. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuhtsam *abundans.*]

ge-nihtsumian, -nyhtsumian; *part.* -nihtsumigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To abound, suffice;* abundāre, suffĭcĕre:—Hī synfulle and genihtsumigende on worulde, hī begeáton **welan** *ipsi peccātōres et abundantes in sæculo, obtīnuĕrunt dīvĭtias*, Ps. Spl. 72, 12: 127, 3. Ic genihtsumige *abundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Se ungesǣliga gȳtsere wile māre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ *the unhappy miser wishes to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Ânes engles geearnung ne genihtsumode to alȳsednysse ealles mancynnes *the merit of an angel was not sufficient for the redemption of all mankind*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 37.

ge-nihtsumlīce, -nyhtsumlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully, copiously, sufficiently;* abundanter, abunde, ūbertim, suffĭcienter:—He agylt genihtsumlīce ðām wyrcendum ofermōdignysse *retrĭbuet abundanter fācientibus sŭperbiam*, Ps. Spl. 30, 30: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 48. Genihtsumlīce *abunde*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Ðǣr genihtsumlīce is sǣd *ubi ūbertim indĭcātum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 36: 4, 28; S. 605, 12. Genihtsumlīcor *abundantius*, 3, 27; S. 559, 7.

ge-nihtsumnes, -nyhtsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -nis, -niss, e; *f. Abundance, plenty, copiousness, sufficiency;* abundantia, ūbertas, cōpia:—Genihtsumnys *abundantia* vel *cōpia*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 40. Genihtsum nys *ūbertas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Gemynd genihtsumnesse wynsumnesse dīnre hī bylcettaþ *mĕmŏriam abundantiæ suāvĭtātis tuæ eructābunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 7. On genihtsumnysse mīnre *in abundantia mea*, 29, 7: 77, 25. Hīg beóþ gedrencte for genihtsumnisse hūses dīnes *inebriābuntur ab ūbertāte dŏmus tuæ*, 35, 9. Ðære eorþan wæstmbǣrnysse and genihtsumnysse we nellaþ habban us to līfes brīcum, ac to oferflōwednyssum *the fruitfulness and abundance of the earth we will not have for the uses of life, but as superfluities*, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 10: 64, 35.

ge-niman, -nyman, -nioman; he -nimeþ, -nimþ; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -nāmon, -nōmon; *imp.* -nim, *pl.* -nimaþ; *subj. p.* -nāme, *pl.* -nāmen; *pp.* -numen *To take, take up, take away, assume, receive, accept, obtain, comprehend, enter into;* sūmĕre, tollĕre, auferre, assūmĕre, accĭpĕre, nancisci, comprehendĕre, inīre:—Forlǣt mec englas geniman on dīnne neáwest *let angels take me into thy presence*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ðæt hī woldon his bān geniman *ut tollĕrent ossa illius*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. He genimeþ hraðe ðære rōsan wlite *it taketh away the beauty of the rose*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 24; Met. 6, 12: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 23; Gen. 1209. Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest *winter's day takes away the sun-bright autumn*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Hū lange dēmaþ gē unrihtwīsnysse, and ansȳne synfulra genimaþ *usquequo jūdĭcātis iniquĭtātem, et fācies peccātōrum sūmĭtis?* Ps. Spl. 81, 2. Heó genam cūðe folme *she took the well known hand*, Beo. Th. 2609; B. 1302: 4850; B. 2429. He his folc genam swā fǣle sceáp *abstŭlit sicut oves pŏpŭlum suum*, Ps. Th. 77, 52, 69. Ðe ic to swā myclum cyninge genom *quod cum tanto rēge inii*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. He feówer tūnas genom *he took four towns*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13: 584; Erl. 18, 24. Ón ðam ilcan ðū eard genāme *in quo hăbĭtas in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 73, 3: 72, 19. Genāmon me ðǣr strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood. Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 120; Kr. 60: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Þȳstro ðæt ne genāmon *tenebræ eam non comprehendērunt*, Jn. Bos. 1, 5. Hī genōmon unlytel *they took not a little*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14. Ðū ðē ānne genim to gesprecan *take thou one to thee for counsellor*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 25; Fä. 24: Cd. 67; Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Genimaþ eów ārlīce lāc *tollīte hostias*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme *unless any one through an arrow's flight obtained his fall*, Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71. Hēt se kāsere ðæt he genāme on ðam biscope ealle godes bēc *the emperor ordered him to take from the bishop all God's books*, Shrn. 123, 24. Ân byþ genumen *ūnus assūmētur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41: Gen. 2, 23. Geniman friþ *to make peace*, Chr. 865; Erl. 71, 12: Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 21.

ge-nioman *to take, receive, obtain;* sūmĕre, nancisci:—Ðǣr gē to genihte geniomaþ wæstme *where ye shall obtain fruits in abundance*, Ps. Th. 67, 16. v. ge-niman.

ge-nip, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -nipu; *n. A mist, cloud, darkness, obscurity;* nĕbŭla, cālīgo, nūbes, tĕnebræ:—Mist *vel* genip *nĕbŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 111; Wrt. Voc. 52, 61. Wearþ genip, and ofersceadede hīg *facta est nūbes, et obumbrāvit eos*, Lk. Bos. 9, 34. Ðæt genip stōd æt ðæs geteldes dura *the cloud stood at the door of the tabernacle*, Ex. 33, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139. Moises eóde to ðam genipe *Moyses accessit ad caligĭnem*, Ex. 20, 21. Com stefen of ðam genipe *vox facta est de nūbe*, Lk. Bos. 9, 35. On ðæt genip *in nūbem*, 9, 34. In ðæt neowle genip *into the deep darkness*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 25; Sat. 445: 217; Th. 275, 31; Sat. 180: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Ofer flōda genipu *over the mists of floods*, Beo. Th. 5608; B. 2808: 2724; B. 1360. Ðū ðe gesetst genipu upastīnesse dīnne oððe dīnne upstīge *qui pōnis nūbem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3: Ps. Spl. 77, 27. Sweart wolcen and genip *atra nubes*, Nar. 23, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* nebel: *Icel.* nifl.]

ge-nípan; *p.* -nāp, *pl.* -nipon; *pp.* -nipen. I. *to darken, become dark;* cālīgāre, obnūbilāri:—Hū seó þrag gewāt, genāp under niht-helm, swā heó nō wǣre *how the time has passed, has darkened under the veil of night, as if it had not been*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 8; Wand. 96. II. *to rise as a cloud, to creep up* or *come suddenly upon one;* obrēpĕre, sŭpervĕnīre alīcui:—Him ongēn genāp atol ȳþa gewealc *the terrible rolling of the waves rose as a cloud against them* [*came suddenly upon them*], Cd. 166; Th. 206, 20; Exod. 454.

ge-nirwed *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niðerian, -niðrian, -neðerian, -nyðerian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To put down, bring low, subdue, humiliate, condemn:*—Nelle gē genyðerian and gē ne beóþ genyðerude *nolite condemnare et non condemnabimini*, Lk. Bos. 6, 37. Ne ic ðech geniðro *nec ego te condemnabo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. Eágan ofermōdra ðū genyðeræst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 29. Ūtan cumene men eów genyðriaþ *strangers shall bring you low*, Deut. 28, 43. Ðū genyðerodest *tu humiliasti*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11. He ðurh his ðrowunga deófles rīce geneðerode *he through his passion put down the devil's kingdom*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Alle geniðradon hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. On Godes dōme geniðerod *condemned at God's judgment*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33. Geniðrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 3: Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 16. Se ðe hyne upaheſþ se byþ genyðerud *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12. Simon ne arīseþ nǣfre forðon ðe he is sōðlīce deád and on ēcum wītum genyðerod *Simon will never arise for he is really dead and sunk in eternal punishments*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Ðurh Cristes sige ealle hālige wǣron gefreólsode; swā ðonne beóþ ða synfullan genyðerade mid heora ordfruman swā he genyðerad wearþ *through Christ's victory all holy people were set free; so then the sinful shall be subdued with their chief as he was subdued*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1: Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 17.

ge-niðerung, -nyðerung, e; *f. Condemnation, humiliation, laying low:*—Ða ýttran ðeóstru is seó swearte niht ðære ēcan geniðerunge *the outer darkness is the black night of eternal condemnation*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Ðæt he onfō ðære ēcan genyðerunga *that he receive the everlasting condemnation*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 32. For deófles genyðerunge *for the casting down of the devil*, 67, 3.

ge-nīðla, an; *m. An enemy, a foe:*—Nǣfre ðū gelārest ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gāste genīðlum gafol onhāte *never shalt thou induce me to promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols, foes to the spirit*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 26; Jul. 151. DER. eald-, feorh-, gāst-, lāþ-, mān-, sweord-, torn-genīðla.

ge-nīðle, an; *f.* [*or* a, an; *m?*] *Enmity, hate, fierceness:*—Fram hungres genīðlan *from the fierceness of hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1398; El. 701: 1216; El. 610. Ic onfēng feonda genīðlan *I received the hate of foes*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 15; Cri. 1440.

ge-niwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To renew, make new, change;* renovare, innovare:—Gāst rihtne geniwa *spiritum rectum innova*, Ps. Spl. 50, 11. Biþ geniwod *renovabitur*, 102, 5. On sumum geáre byþ se mōna twelf sīðon geniwod fram ðære hālgan Eáster-tīde ōþ eft Eástron; and on sumum geáre he biþ þreóttyne sīðon geedniwad *in some years the moon is twelve times changed* [*renewed*] *from the holy Easter time till Easter again; and in some years it is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 22. Heáf wæs geniwad *the wail was renewed*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 28; Exod. 35: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 60 a; Th. 217, 13; Ph. 279: Andr. Kmbl. 2020; An. 1012. v. niwian.

ge-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, recovering;* renovatio, Som.

gēn-lād, e; *f. An arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself;* brachium oceani, Som. v. lād.

gennelung, e; *f. Greatness;* magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 67, 37. v. ge-miclung [?]

ge-nōg, -nōh; *adj.* ENOUGH, *sufficient, abundant;* satis, sufficiens, abundans:—He hæfþ on his āgenum genōh *he has of his own enough,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Đǽr wæs genōg drinc sōna gearu *there was soon drink enough ready,* Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. Hwæt druge đū dugeđa genōhra *what madest thou of the abundant blessings,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 3; Gen. 888. Hī māgon geseōn on him selfum synne genōge *they may see in themselves sins enough,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 32; Cri. 1265. Đū hæfst ælces gōdes genōh *thou shalt have abundance of every good thing,* Deut. 28, 11: Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 8; Sch. 94: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 4; Gen. 619. [*Orm. Laym.* inoh: *Plat.* nog, genog: *O. Sax.* ginōg: *O. Frs.* enoch, anog, noch: *Dut.* genoeg: *Ger.* genug: *M. H. Ger.* gennoc, gnuoc: *O. H. Ger.* ginuog: *Goth.* ganōhs: *Dan.* nok: *O. Nrs.* gnogr.]

GE-NŌG, -nōh; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly,* ENOUGH; satis, abunde:—Genōg sweotol hit is *it is sufficiently manifest,* Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 27. Genōg riht đū segst *rightly enough thou sayest,* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 17. Đæt hīg habbon līf and habbon genōh *ut vitam habeant et abundantius habeant,* Jn. Bos. 10, 10. Cwǽdon đæt we fundon sumne swīđe micelne mere in đæm wǽre fersc wæter and swēte genōg *dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulcissime aque inventuros,* Nar. 11, 27.

ge-nōgan *to multiply;* multiplicare, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-nuogan.]

ge-nōh; *adj. Sufficient, abundant;* abundans. v. ge-nōg.

ge-nōh *sufficiently,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 22. v. ge-nōg; *adv.*

ge-nom, *pl.* -nōmon *took:*—Weard genom *the guardian took,* Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 22; Cri. 223: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14; *p. of* ge-niman.

ge-nomian, -namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To name, point out;* nominare, indicere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 10; Cri. 1101.

ge-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To use, consume:*—Hie hæfdon hiora mete genotudne *they had consumed their provisions,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. [Cf. ge-nyttian.]

Gent, Gænt, Gend *Ghent, in Flanders;* Gandavum, Chr. 880; Erl. 83, 2.

ge-nugan; *pres.* hit -neah [*Goth.* ganah] *To suffice, to be sufficient, not to be wanting;* sufficere:—Gif us on ferđe geneah *if in our soul we be not wanting* [*if it is sufficient to us in our soul*], Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35: 90 a; Th. 337, 26; Gn. Ex. 70. Nǽnig mennisc tunge ne geneah đæs acendan engles godcund mægen to gesecgenne *no human tongue is sufficient to tell the divine virtue of that begotten messenger,* Blickl. Homl. 165, 5. v. be-nugan, nugan.

ge-numen *taken,* Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41; *pp. of* ge-niman.

ge-nycled, -cnycled *knuckled, crooked;* obuncus, Som.

ge-nȳdan, -nēdan, -niēdan, he -nȳt; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, press;* cogere, compellere, expellere:—Alexander đæt folc to him genȳdde *Alexander forced the people to him,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 18, 19, 20. Genȳddon, Mk. Bos. 15, 21. Genȳt, Mt. Bos. 5, 41. Gāst hine on wēsten genȳdde *spiritus expulit eum in deserto,* Mk. Bos. 1, 12. Wǽron genȳdde *were forced,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21. v. ge-nēdan.

ge-nȳd-magas; *pl. m. Near relations:*—Gif twegen genȳdmagas *if two near relations,* L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19, MS. B. v. nȳdmaga.

ge-nȳh; *adj. Near:*—Gif twegen genȳhe magas [genȳhe-magas, Th. cf. neāh-mæg] *if two near kinsmen,* L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19.

ge-nyht, es; *n:* e; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* ganuht, *f.*] *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment;* abundantia, ubertas:—Đeāh mon nū anweald and genyht to twǽm þingum nemne *though any one call power and abundance two things,* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. Đætte genyht wǽre gesǽlđa *that sufficiency was happiness,* 35, 3; Fox 158, 13. v. ge-niht.

ge-nyht-ful, -full; *adj. Plentiful;* profusus, prodigus, Lye.

ge-nyhtlīce; *adv. Abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nyhtsum; *adj. Plentiful, abundant;* abundans, uber, copiosus:—Feoh genyhtsum sældun đǽm kempum *they gave much money to the soldiers,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 12. v. ge-nihtsum.

ge-nyhtsumian, -nihtsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffice, abound;* abundare:—Gemǽru and dene genyhtsumiaþ hwǽte *convalles abundabunt frumento,* Ps. Surt. 64, 14. Genyhtsumegende *abundantes,* Ps. Surt. 72, 12. v. ge-nihtsumian.

ge-nyhtsumlīce; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully;* abunde, abundanter:—Đa genyhtsumlīce dóeþ oferhygd *qui abundanter faciunt superbiam,* Ps. Surt. 30, 24. v. ge-nihtsumlīce.

ge-nyhtsum-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, e; *f. An abundance, plenty;* abundantia:—In mīnre genyhtsumnisse *in mea abundantia,* Ps. Surt. 29, 7: 64, 12. v. ge-nihtsumnes.

ge-nyman *to take;* assūmĕre:—Đū genymest gecȳđnysse mīne þurh mūþ dīnne *tu assūmis testāmentum meum per os tuum,* Ps. Spl. 49, 17. v. ge-niman.

ge-nyrwian, -nyrwan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make narrow, compress, oppress:*—Ic genyrwige *co-arto,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. Dīne fȳnd đē genyrwaþ *inimici tui coangustabunt te,* Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ne genyrwe ofer me pyt mūþ his *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum,* Ps. Spl. 68, 19. Genyrwyd [C], geniered [T] is ofer me gāst mīn *anxiatus est super me spiritus meus,* 142, 4. Swā genyrwod *so narrowed,* Btwk. Scrd. 21, 5. Hearde genyrwad *hardly constrained,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 6; Cri. 364.

ge-nȳt *compels.* v. ge-nȳdan.

ge-nyđerian, -nyđrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To humble, condemn,* Ps. Spl. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37. v. ge-niđerian.

ge-nyđerung *humiliation, condemnation.* v. ge-niđerung.

ge-nyttian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To use, enjoy:*—He hæfde eorþ-scrafa ende genyttod *he had enjoyed the last of his earth-dens,* Beo. Th. 6085; B. 3046. [Cf. ge-notian.]

GEŌ, gió; *adv. Formerly, of old, before;* quandam, olim, pridem:—Đa lióþ đe ic, wrecca, geó lustbǽrlīce song, ic sceal nū heófiende singan *the lays which I, an exile, formerly with delight sung, I shall now mourning sing,* Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 68; Met. 10, 34. Đū wiđ Criste geó wunne *thou of old didst strive against Christ,* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 25; Jul. 420: 19 b; Th. 51, 11; Cri. 814: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 12; Gen. 2308: Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17. Wæs đis eálond geó gewurþad mid æđelestum ceastrum *this island was formerly adorned with the noblest cities,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Geþenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit geó sprǽcon *do thou, sagacious prince, bear in mind what we have before spoken,* Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476. Geó ǽr *long before,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Geó dagum *in days of old, formerly,* 4, 27; S. 605, note 2. Geó geāra *formerly,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 15. Geó hwīlum *in times of old, formerly,* 2; Fox 4, 9. [*Goth.* ju: *O. Sax.* giu: *O. H. Ger.* giu.]

geoc, gioc, geoht, gōc, ioc, es; *n: pl.* geocu. **I.** *a* YOKE; jugum:—Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eów *tollite jugum meum super vos,* Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Mīn geoc ys wynsum *jugum meum suave est,* 11, 30. We weorpan fram us geoc heora *projiciamus a nobis jugum ipsorum,* Ps. Spl. 2, 3. Utan aweorpan heora geocu of us *projiciamus a nobis juga ipsorum,* Ps. Th. 2, 3. **II.** *a yoke of oxen;* boum jugum, boves jugo juncti:—Se ceorl hæfþ ōđres geoht [geoc: B. oxan] ahȳrod *the ceorl has hired another's yoke,* L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Be hȳr-geohte [hyr-geoce: B. hȳr-oxan] *of a hired yoke,* 60; Th. i. 140, 7. **III.** *conjux:*—Gebede ł geoc *conjugem,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 20. [*Goth.* juk: *O. H. Ger.* joh: *Ger.* joch.]

geóc, gióc, eóc, e; *f. Safety, help, aid, succour, comfort, consolation;* salus, auxĭlium, subsidium, consōlātio:—Mec geóc cyme *safety shall come to me,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 9; Rä. 6, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3618; An. 1587. Geóce gefēgon *they rejoiced in the aid,* Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 16; Gū. 710. Ne miht đū me ofer đisne dæg ǽnige helpe ne geóce gefremman *non mihi aliquid utilitatis aut salutis potes ultra conferre,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 30. Nū we cunnon hyhtan đæt we heofones leóht uppe mid englum āgan mōton, gāstum to geóce *now we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven above with the angels, for the comfort of our spirits,* Frag. Kmbl. 88; Leás. 46: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gnyrna to geóce *for a consolation of sorrows,* 2275; El. 1139. Se hālga his God geóce bæd *the holy one prayed to his God for aid,* Andr. Kmbl. 2060; An. 1032: 2132; An. 1569. Đæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them succour,* Beo. Th. 357; B. 177: 5342; B. 2674: Cd. 77; Th. 95, 31; Gen. 1587: 184; Th. 230, 14: Dan. 233. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndge *they are mindful of their safety,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gū. 60.

geocboga, an; *m. A yoke.* v. geoc.

geócend, es; *m. A preserver, Saviour;* servator, salvator:—Wīs biþ se đe con ongytan đone geócend *he is wise who can understand the preserver,* Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 14; Az. 88. Gāsta geócend *Saviour of souls,* 10 b; Th. 13, 5; Cri. 198: 49 a; Th. 170, 3; Gū. 1106: Andr. Kmbl. 1095; An. 548: 1801; An. 903: Elen. Kmbl. 1360; El. 682: 2151; El. 1077.

geócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *gen. dat. To preserve, save;* servare, salvare. **I.** *with the gen:*—Geóca ūser *preserve us,* Cd. 188; Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Geóca mīnes gāstes *save my soul,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 5; Hy. 4, 45. **II.** *with the dat:*—Geóca us *preserve us,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 23; Az. 12. Geóca mīnre sāwle *save my soul,* 118 b; Th. 455, 34; Hy. 4, 59.

geócor [*or* geocor? cf. geocsa]; *adj. Strong, fierce, harsh, dire, sad:*—Geócor sefa, geómrende hyge *sad spirit, mourning mind,* Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021: 49 a; Th. 170, 13; Gū. 1111. On đa geócran tīd *in that grievous time,* 47 a; Th. 160, 26; Gū. 949. Hȳ sceolon forgietan đara geócran gesceafte habban him gomen *they shall forget the harsh fate and have pleasure,* 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. Wiste his fingra gewеald on grames grāpum đæt he wæs geócor *he* [*Grendel*] *knew that his fingers' power was in the gripe of the fierce one, so that he was sad,* Beo. Th. 1535. v. B. 765 for a different reading. Geócrostne sīþ *a very sad journey,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 25; Dan. 617. [Cf. *Goth.* juka *strife, anger.*] v. Grm. And. u. El. 119.

geócre; *adv. Harshly, roughly:*—Đā Babilone weard yrre andswarode eorlum onmǽlde grimme dām gingum and geócre oncwæþ *then the lord of Babylon angrily answered to the men, announced fiercely to the youths, and harshly spoke,* Cd. 183; Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211.

geocsa, an; *m. A sobbing;* singultus:—Điós siccetung đes geocsa *this sighing, this sobbing,* Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5.

geoc-stecca, -sticca, an; *m. A bolt of a door, a bar;* obex, Cot. 145.

geocsung, e; *f. Sobbing;* singultus, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Wrt. Voc. 54, 64.

geofa *a giver.* v. gifa.

geofan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Nymþ ðū me ræd geofe *unless thou mayest give me counsel,* Ps. Th. 58, 1: 118, 72. v. gifan.

geofen *the ocean,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Geofenes *of the ocean,* Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. v. geofon.

ge-offrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offer, sacrifice:*—He hēt hine his leófan sunu geoffrian Gode to lāce *he bade him offer his dear son as a sacrifice to God,* Btwk. Scrd. 23, 3. Abel geoffrode ða sēlostan lāc Gode *Abel offered the best sacrifices to God,* 18, 5: 22, 9: Gen. 8, 20. Ðæt hī be hreówsunge Gode geoffrodon *that they should sacrifice to God by penitence,* Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Geoffrod *sacrificed,* Lev. 4, 15.

geofian, *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give, to endow;* dare, donare:—He mæg me geofian mid gōda gehwilcum *he can endow me with every good,* Cd. 26; Th. 34, 31; Gen. 546. DER. geofu. v. gifian.

geofon, geofen, gifen, gyfen, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* mare, oceanus:—On geofones streám *on the ocean's wave,* Andr. Kmbl. 1704; An. 854: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 25; Ph. 118. Geofon geótende *a gushing ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 3014; An. 1510. [*O. Sax.* gebano.] v. Grm. D. M. 219.

geofon-flōd, es; *m.* [geofon *a sea, ocean;* flōd *a flood*] *A sea* or *ocean flood;* maris fluctus:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflōda gehwylc georne bihealdeþ *each ocean flood strictly observes the Lord's command,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 21; Az. 125.

geofon-hūs, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel:*—Geofonhūsa mǽst *greatest of sea-houses,* Cd. 66; Th. 79, 34; Gen. 1321.

geofon-ýþ, e; *f. A sea-wave, billow;* maris unda, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515.

geofu, e; *gen. pl.* -a, -ena, -ona; *f. A gift, grace;* donus, gratia:—Beó geofena gemyndig *be mindful of gifts,* Beo. Th. 2351; B. 1173. Ðæt he dryhtnes mōt geofona neótan *that he may partake of the Lord's gifts,* Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 5; Ph. 384. Ne biddan we ūrne Drihten ðyssa eorðlīcra geofa *let us not ask our Lord for these earthly gifts,* Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. He hī mid missenlīcum geofum gewelgode *ille eam* [*ecclesiam*] *diversis donis ditavit,* Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 10; Cri. 686: 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. Geofu wæs mid Gūþlāc *grace was with Guthlac,* 40 a; Th. 134, 1; Gū. 501. v. gifu.

geó-geára; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus, Ps. Th. 42, 3. v. geó, geára; *adv.*

geó-geáre; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus:—Swā swā we geógeáre hȳrdon *so as we of old have heard,* Ps. Th. 47, 7. v. geó, geáre.

geógelere, es: *m. A juggler;* præstigiator, Som. Geógulere *magus, haruspex, hariolus,* Hpt. Gl. 500, 502, 510. [*O. H. Ger.* gougulari: *Icel.* kuklari: *Ger.* gaukler.] v. Grff. iv. 134: Grm. D. M. 990.

geógoþ-feorh *youthful life, youth,* Beo. Th. 1078; B. 537. v. geóguþ-feorh.

geógoþ-hād *youth,* Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507. v. geóguþ-hād.

geógoþ-lust, es; *m. Youthful pleasure, lust:*—Se līchoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to perform those youthful lusts,* Blickl. Homl. 59, 9.

geóguþ, geógeþ, giógoþ, geógaþ, gīgoþ, iūguþ, e; *f.* I. YOUTH, *the state of being young;* juventus, juvenilis ætas *vel* status:—Ūre cnihthād is swylce undern-tīd, on ðam astīhþ ūre geógoþ swā swā sunne dēþ ymbe ðære ðriddan tīde *our boyhood is as it were the third hour in which arises our youth as the sun does about the third hour,* Homl. Th. ii. 76, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 2528; El. 1265. Of mīnre geóguþe *a juventute mea,* Mk. Bos. 10, 20: Blickl. Homl. 211, 26. Ðǽr is geógoþ būton ylde *there is youth without age,* 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. On geóguþe *in youth,* 34 a; Th. 108, 19; Gū. 75: Ps. Th. 70, 4. Hie on geógoþe bu wlitebeorht wǽron on worold cenned *they both in youth beautiful were born into the world,* Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: Ps. Th. 118, 141. On geógoþe *in youth,* Beo. Th. 4843; B. 2426. From gīgoþe mīnum *a juventute mea,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 21. Se fērde on his iūguþe fram his freóndum *he went in his youth from his friends,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 3. II. *the youth, young persons;* juventus, juvenes:—Eall sió giógoþ ðe nū is on Angelcynne *all the youth now in England,* Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 10; Hat. MS. Ðā wearþ iafeþe geógoþ afēded *then to Japhet was a youthful offspring born,* Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604. Ōððæt seó geógoþ geweóx *until the youth grew up,* Beo. Th. 133; B. 66. Hyre byre Hrēðrīc and Hrōðmund and hæleða bearn giógoþ ætgædere *her sons Hrethric and Hrothmund and children of warriors, the youth together,* 2384; B. 1189: Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81. Helpe gefremman gumena geógoþe *to give help to the young men of the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3228; An. 1617. Duguþe and geógoþe *to old and young,* 304; An. 152: Beo. Th. 323; B. 160. Heora geóguþ *juvenes eorum,* Ps. Th. 77, 64. Ic geseah mīne gesælinesse and mīn wuldor and ða fromnisse mīnre iūguþe *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis,* Nar. 7, 22. [*O. Sax.* juguð: *O. H. Ger.* jugund: *Ger.* jugend.]

geóguþ-cnōsl, es; *n.* [geóguþ *youth;* cnōsl *progeny, a family*] *A youthful family, young progeny;* novella familia, liberi:—Ic bíde ðǽr mid geóguþcnōsle *I abide there with my young progeny,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 25; Rä. 16, 10.

geóguþ-feorh, geógoþ-feorh; *gen.* -feores; *dat.* -feore; *n.* [geóguþ *youth,* feorh *life*] *Youthful life, youth;* juventus:—Sumum ðæt gegongeþ on geóguþfeore, ðæt se endestæf weálīc weorþeþ *it happens to one in youthful life that the end is miserable,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 1; Vy. 10: Beo. Th. 5321; B. 2664. On geógoþfeore *in youthful life,* 1078; B. 537.

geóguþ-hād, geógoþ-hād, es; *m. The state of youth, youth;* juventūtis stātus, jūventus:—Ðū hafast geóguþhādes blǽd *thou hast youth's prosperity,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 25; Jul. 168: Elen. Kmbl. 2531; El. 1267. Ðū me lǽrdest of geóguþhāde *dōcuisti me a jūventūte,* Ps. Th. 70, 16. On geógoþhāde *in youth,* Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507: Blickl. Homl. 59, 5: 211, 22.

geóguþ-hādnes, -ness, e; *f. The state of youth, youth;* ădōlescentia:—On ða ǽrestan tīd mínre geóguþhādnesse *cum primævo ădōlescentiæ tempŏre,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 36.

geóguþ-līc; *adj. Youthlike, youthful;* jŭvĕnīlis:—Ic ne wæs mīn mōd iullfremedlīce bewerigende ðām geóguþlīcum unalȳfednessum *non animum perfecte a jŭvĕnīlibus cohĭbens inlĕcebris,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 39.

geóguþ-myru, we; *f. Youthful joy?* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 23; Rä. 39, 2.

Geóhel-, geóhhel-dæg, es; *m. Yule-day, a day at Yule-tide:*—On ðone forman dæig on geáre ðæt is on ðone ǽrestan geóheldæig eall cristen folc worðiaþ cristes acennednesse *on the first day of the year, that is, on the first day of Yule all christian folk honour Christ's birth,* Shrn. 29, 26. On ðone eahteþan geóhheldæig biþ ðæs mōnþes fruma ðe mon nemneþ ianuarius *on the eighth day of Yule is the beginning of the month that is called January,* 47, 13.

Geóhol, Geóhhol, es; *n. Yule, Christmas:*—Ðȳ twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *on the twelfth day after Yule,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8: L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note. v. geól.

geoht, es; *n. A yoke,* L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8: 60; Th. i. 140, 7. v. geoc.

geohðu. v. gehðu.

GEÓL, giúl, iūl, geóhol, es; *n.* YULE, *Christmas;* festum nativitatis Domini:—On geól *at Christmas,* L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note: Menol. Fox 59, note a. Ðȳ twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *Epiphaniæ,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Feówertig daga ǽr eástran and feówertig daga ǽr Cristes acennisse ðæt is ǽr geólum *fourty days before Easter and fourty days before Christ's birth, that is, before Christmas,* Shrn. 82, 11. [*Dan.* juul: *Swed.* jul, *m*: *O. Nrs.* jól, *n. pl. festum jolense, festum natalitiorum Christi, festum quodvis, convivium.*] For this and the next word v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi, and Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. jól.

Geóla, Iúla, an; *m.* [geól *Yule*] *The* YULE or *Christmas month,* that is, *December:*—Se ǽrra geóla *the ere,* or *former yule, December.* Se æftera geóla *the after yule, January.* Se mōnaþ is nemned on Leden *Decembris,* and on ūre gepeóde se ǽrra geóla, forðan ða mōnþas twegen syndon nemde ānum naman, ōðer se ǽrra geóla [*December*], ōðer se æftera *mensis* [*Januarius*] *hic vocatur Latine* December, *nostra vero lingua prior Geola, quoniam duo sunt menses qui uno nomine gaudent, alter Geola prior* [December], *alter posterior* [January], Hick. Thes. i. 212, 56; Shrn. 153, 23-6. [*Goth.* jiuleis, *m.*]

geolca, gioleca, geoloca, an; *m. A* YOLK; ovi vitellus:—Sceáwa nū on ānum æge, hū ðæt hwīte ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ān æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg,* Homl. Th. i. 40, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. Genim geolocan *take the yolk,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7.

geold, es; *n. Charge, impost:*—Ne gafle ne geold *neither tax nor charge,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 1. Strange geoldes *heavy imposts,* 1124; Erl. 253, 21. v. gild.

ge-ōleccan; *v. a. To allure;* blandiri:—Ðā hī ðē mǽst geōleccan *when they most allure thee,* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1.

geole-wearte *a nightingale;* luscinus, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 37; Wrt. Voc. 29, 55.

geolhstor, geolstor, es; *m? Matter, corruption, poison, venom;* sanies:—Hire geolhstor ūt fleów *the matter flowed out from her,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, note 3. Geolster *virus, tabum,* Hpt. Gl. 517, 490.

geolna, an; *m. A kind of Egyptian stork;* ibis, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 49.

geolo, geolu; *gen. m. n.* geolwes; *dat.* geolwum; *def.* se geolwa; *adj.* YELLOW; flavus:—Geolo godwebb *the yellow silk,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Geolwe linde [*acc. f.*] *yellow shield,* 5213; B. 2610. Him beóþ ða eágan geolwe *his eyes will be yellow,* L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 12. Geolo *flavus, fuscus,* Hpt. Gl. 510. Mid geolewere fāhnisse *crocea qualitate,* 419.

geolo-ādl, e; *f. The jaundice,* Lye.

geolo-blāc; *adj. Pale yellow,* Lye.

geoloca, an; *m. A yolk;* ovi vitellus:—Genim hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7. v. geolca.

geolo-hwît; *adj. Yellow-white;* mellinus, color stramineus, Lye.

geolo-rand, es; *m. A yellow disk, shield*, Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. v. Grm. A. u. E. 145.

geolo-reád; *adj. Yellow-red;* croceus, Lye.

geolstrig; *adj. Poisonous;* virulentus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 453. Geolstru? Som.

geolwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become yellow;* flavescere. DER. a-geolwian.

geó-man, gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old;* qui olim vixit. v. gió-man.

geómeleáslîce *carelessly.* v. gýmeleáslîce.

geómen *care.* v. gýmen.

geómerian *to groan, mourn, murmur*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. v. geómrian.

geómer-môd *sad of mind, sorrowful*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. v. geómor-môd.

geómerung *a groaning, moaning, lamentation*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6: Homl. Th. i. 142, 18: ii. 86, 16. v. geómrung.

geómian *to take care of.* v. gýman.

geómor, geómur, giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful, mournful, murmuring, miserable, wretched;* tristis, mæstus, quĕrŭlus, miser:—Him wæs geómor sefa *his mind was sad*, Elen. Kmbl. 1251; El. 627: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. He ðær ăna sæt, geoðum geómor *he sat there alone, sad of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Ic of grundum to ðē geómur cleopode *de profundis clāmāvi ad te*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. Ðæt wæs geómuru ides *that was a mournful woman*, Beo. Th. 2155; B. 1075. Ðeós geómre lyft *this murmuring air*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 4; Exod. 430. Dust ne mæg andsware ænige gehâtan geómrum gâste *the dust cannot give any answer to the sad spirit*, Soul Kmbl. 211; Seel. 108: Apstls. Kmbl. 178; Ap. 89. Siððan ðū gehŷrde galan geómorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 29; Bo. 22. He wæg hyge geómurne *he bare a mournful spirit*, 52 a; Th. 182, 15; Gū. 1310. In ðas geómran woruld *in this sad world*, 57 b; Th. 207, 10; Ph. 139: 63 a; Th. 232, 35; Ph. 517. Geómran steſne *with mournful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 122; An. 61: 2254; An. 1128. Geómre gâstas *sad spirits*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 9; Gen. 69: 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Geómrum to geóce *for salvation to the sad*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 27; Cri. 124. [*Laym.* ȝeomere *doleful, miserable: O. Sax.* jâmar *depressed, sad, sorrowful: Dut.* jammer, *n. misery: Ger.* jammer, *m. misery: M. H. Ger.* jâmer, âmer, *m. pity: O. H. Ger.* jâmar, âmar, *m. miseria.*] DER. fela-geómor, hyge-, môd-, sîþ-, wine-.

geómor-frôd; *adj.* [geómor *sad*, frôd *old*] *Old with sadness;* misĕre ætate provectus:—Ic eom geómorfrôd *I am old with sadness*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 14; Gen. 2224.

geómor-gid, -gidd, -gyd, es; *n. A mournful song, dirge, lamentation;* lūgubris cantus, nēnia, lāmentātio:—Wæs geómorgidd wrecen *a mournful song was sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3094; An. 1550. Geómorgyd, Beo. Th. 6291; B. 3150.

geómor-lîc; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mæstus, flēbĭlis:—Biþ geómorlîc gomelum eorle to gebîdanne, ðæt his byre rîde giong on galgan *it is sad for an aged man to experience that his child hang young on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4879; B. 2444: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 31. [*O. Sax.* jâmarlîk: *O. H. Ger.* jâmarlîh: *Ger.* jämmerlich.]

geómor-lîce; *adv. Sadly;* lūgubre:—He gilleþ geómorlîce *he yelleth sadly*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267.

geómor-môd, geómer-môd, giómor-môd; *adj. Sad of mind, sorrowful;* mæstus animo:—Ongan geómormôd to Gode cleopian *he sad of mind began to cry to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2795; An. 1400: Beo. Th. 4094; B. 2044: Gen. 27, 34. Hie engel Drihtnes gemitte geómormôde *an angel of the Lord met her sad in mood*, Cd. 103; Th. 137, 3; Gen. 2268. Heó wæ̆ron geðormôde *they were sorrowful*, Elen. Kmbl. 1107; El. 555: 825; El. 413. Gewitan him gangan, geómermôde *they retired, sad of mind*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. [*O. Sax.* jâmar-môd.]

geómrian, geómerian, geómran; *part.* geómrigende, geómriende, geómerigende, geómrende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [geómor *sad, sorrowful*] *To be sad, to sigh, groan, murmur, mourn, sorrow, lament, bewail;* gĕmĕre, murmŭrāre, ingĕmĕre, ingĕmiscĕre, lūgĕre, quĕri:—Se ðe â wile geómrian on gihða *who for ever will mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Bēna geómrigende we asendaþ *prĕces gĕmentes fundīmus*, Hymn. Surt. 21, 13. Gâþ geómriende weras wîf samod *men and women together go sorrowing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35: Gen. 42, 38: Mk. Bos. 5, 38: 8, 12. Geómerigende *mourning*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 42. Gē, geómrende, gehðum mæ̆naþ *ye, murmuring, grieve in spirit*, Exon. 9 a: Th. 6, 26; Cri. 90: 48 a; Th. 164, 34; Gū. 1021. Ic geómrige *gĕmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 58. Hî murcniaþ oðde geómriaþ *murmŭrābunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Hî geómeriaþ *they murmur*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. Ides geómrode giddum *the lady bewailed in songs*, Beo. Th. 2240; B. 1118. On ðone heofon behealdende, geómrode *suspĭciens in cœlum, ingĕmuit*, Mk. Bos. 7, 34: Jn. Bos. 11, 33, 38. Ne geómra ðū *be not thou sad*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 25; Gen. 2198.

geómrung, geómerung, e; *f. A groaning, moaning, lamentation;* gĕmĭtus, lāmentum:—Brytta geómerung *gĕmĭtus Brittanōrum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. Fram geómrunga heortan mînre *a gĕmĭtu cordis mei*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. On geómerunga mînre *in gĕmĭtu meo*, 6, 6: Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14. Hî getâcniaþ hâligra manna geómerunge *they betoken the groaning of holy men*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 18. Deáþes geómerunga me beeódon *the moanings of death surrounded me*, ii. 86, 16. On geómrungum *in gĕmĭtĭbus*, Ps. Spl. 30, 12. On geómrunga *in lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 14. For ðære geómrunga ðæs ôðres deáðes *for sorrow at the other's death*, 113, 11.

geómur *sad, sorrowful*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. v. geómor.

geóna; *adv. Hitherto, yet;* adhuc:—Hwædd geóna me gwona is *quod adhuc mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20. Geóna hlifigende *adhuc vivens*, 27, 63. Ðâ geóna [geone, Lind.] *athuc*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 30: Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 35. Ne ðâ geóna *nondum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 39: 8, 57. v. gēna.

ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear against, strive against, resist:*—Gif he on ðone geonbyrde ðe hine slôg *if he strove against him who slew him*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 18: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. ge-anbyrdan.

geonc *young*, Bt. 8; Rawl. 15, 13, note m. v. geong.

geond, giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, as far as, among, in, after, beyond;* per, trans, inter, post, ultra; κατά:—He gæð geond drige stôwa *ambulat per loca arida*, Mt. Bos. 12, 43: 14, 35. Ðâ eôde geond Hiericho *tum perambulabat Jericho*, Lk. Bos. 19, 1. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stôwa *terræ motus magni erunt per loca*, 21, 11. Geond eorþan *throughout the earth*, Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 10; Sat. 644. Geond gehwilce weras *viritim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 5. Hî ealle beweópon Aarones forðsîþ geond ðrîtig daga *they all mourned Aaron's death during thirty days*, Num. 20, 29. Ðē we þanciaþ geond ungeendode worulde *we will thank thee to all eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Geond to dæg *usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 28. Ðær se hâlga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond *there a holy fragrance rests over the pleasant land*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Geond sîdne grund *over the wide abyss*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35; Gen. 134. Ðū geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the groves*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Geond ða þeóda *among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 49; An. 25. Môdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna *he sowed and set the wisdom of mind in the minds of men*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 30; Cri. 663. Mân wridode geond beorna breóst *wickedness blossomed in the breast of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1535; An. 769, Geond feówertig daga *post quadraginta dies*, Num. 13, 22. Fæder folca gehwæs us fêran hêt geond ginne grund *the father of every nation bids us depart beyond the abysmal deep*, Andr. Kmbl. 661; An. 331. Sittaþ yfele men giond eorþrîcu *wicked men sit in earthly kingdoms*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. Giond ðas wîdan worulde *through this wide world*, 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. [*Laym.* ȝond *per.*] v. geondan, be-geondan.

geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond;* illuc:—Hider and geond *hither and thither*, Lye. Hyder geond *yonder*, Mt, Bos. 26, 36. [*Chauc.* yond: *Goth.* jaind *there.* Cf. *Orm.* ȝond *in* o ȝond half.]

geondan; *prep. acc. Beyond;* trans:—Ðâ sône com Willelm eorl fram geondan sæ̆ *then earl William soon came from beyond sea*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 29: 1048; Erl. 177, 28. v. geond, be-geondan.

geond-brædan; *p.* -brædde; *pp.* -bræded [geond *over*, brædan *to spread*] *To overspread;* supersternĕre:—Hit geondbræded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters*, Beo. Th. 2483; B. 1239.

ge-ondbyrde *strove against, resisted*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13, note 30. v. ge-onbyrdan.

ge-ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess;* confĭtĕri:—Ðe geondettaþ *that confess*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 27. Gif he hit geondette *if he confess it*, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3. v. ge-andettan.

geond-faran; *part.* -farende; *p.* -fôr, *pl.* -fôron; *pp.* -faren [geond *through*, faran *to go*] *To go through, pervade;* perambŭlāre, pervăgāri:—He langre tîde ealle heora mæ̆gþe mid gewæ̆de wæs geonfarende *multo tempŏre totas eorum provincias debacchando pervăgātus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27. Fram mangunge geondfarendre on þŷstrum *a negŏtio perambŭlante in tenebris*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67.

geond-felan, -feolan: *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen [cf. (?) *Goth.* filhan: *Icel.* fela *to hide;* hence *to give into one's keeping;* so geondfolen fŷre = *utterly given up to fire. Or may* folen *be taken from the literal meaning and so* geondfolen *compare with the preceding participle* geinnod? The meaning of the verb in any case seems to be] *To fill throughout;* mplere, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43.

geond-féran; *p.* -férde; *pp.* -féred [geond *through*, féran *to go*] *To go through, traverse;* pertransīre, peragrāre:—Ne môstan ðē geondféran foldbûende *earth's inhabitants may not traverse thee*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 8; Hö. 101. Gewunede he swŷðost ða stôwe geondféran, and in ðâm tûnum godcunde lâre bodian, ða ðe in heágum môrum and in hrēðum feor gesette wæ̆ron *solēbat autem ea maxĭme lŏca peragrāre, illis prædĭcāre in vicĭlis, qui in arduis aspĕrisque montĭbus procul posĭti,*

Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Ic geondférde fela fremdra londa *I traversed many foreign lands*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 22; Wíd. 50: 84 b; Th. 318, 23; Wíd. 3.

geond-flówan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flówen *To flow through*; pertransfluere:—Nales đú geondflówan foldbúende *thou flowest not through earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 16; Hö. 105. v. flówan.

geond-folen *filled throughout*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43. v. geondfelan.

geond-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour, pour out*; perfundĕre:—Ic geondgeóte *perfundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Heó mid wópe and mid teárum wæs swýđe geondgoten *flĕtuque ac lacrўmis perfūsa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10.

geond-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn* or *pass through, go about, traverse*; pertransire, peragrare, perlustrare:—Đonne maga gemynd mód geondhweorfeþ *when remembrance of friends passes through his mind*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 21; Wand. 51. Hwílum cwên flet eall geondhwearf *at times the queen went about all the hall*, Beo. Th. 4039; B. 2017. Đonan ic ealne geondhwearf éđel Gotena *thence I traversed all the country of the Goths*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 9; Wíd. 109. Land eal geondhwearf *he travelled over all the land*, Salm. Kmbl. 372; Sal. 185. DER. hweorfan.

geond-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To harden thoroughly*, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 28.

geond-innan; *prep. acc. Throughout*; per:—Geond woruld innan *throughout the world*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469. Geond Bryten innan *throughout Britain*, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gú. 855: 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4.

geond-lâcan; *p.* -lêc; *pp.* -lâcen *To go through* or *over, flow over*; pertransíre, transfluĕre:—Đætte dæt tírfæste lond geondlâce laguflóda wynn *that the joy of water-floods sports over the glorious land*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 15; Ph. 70.

geond-leccan; *part.* -leccende; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To wet through, moisten, water*; rĭgāre:—Geondleccende muntas of heora uferum dælum *rĭgans montes de sŭpĕrĭōrĭbus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 13.

geond-lihtan; *p.* -líhte; *pp.* -líhted; *v. a.* [lýhtan, líhtan *to shine*] *To enlighten*; illūmĭnāre:—Sunne endemes ne mæg ealle [gesceafta] geondlíhtan innan and útan *the sun cannot equally enlighten all* [*creatures*] *within and without*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 24; Met. 30, 12.

geond-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mengan *to mingle*] *To mingle, confuse*; perturbāre:—Mec đæs full oft fyrwit frineþ, mód geondmengeþ *about this my curiosity full oft enquireth, it confuses my mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 119, MS. B; Sal. 59.

geond-sáwan; *p.* -seów, *pl.* -seówon; *pp.* -sáwen *To sow, scatter, spread abroad*; serere, spargere, disseminare:—Deáw-dríás winde geondsáwen *the dew-fall is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 19; Dan. 278. DER. sáwan.

geond-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceáwian *to look*] *To look at, survey*; perlustrāre ocŭlis:—Georne geondsceáwaþ *earnestly surveys*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 23; Wand. 52. Geondsceáwode he đa þing đe to đære stówe belumpon *he looked about at the things which appertained to the place*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 17.

geond-scínan, -scán; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate*; collustrare, illuminare:—Hit seó ĕce ne mót geondscínan sunne *the eternal sun cannot shine on it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 88; Met. 5, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 678; Sal. 339: Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9. Sió sunne hine geondscínþ *the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8.

geond-scínþ *shines upon*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8; *3rd pres. of* geondscínan.

geond-sécan; *p.* -sóhte, *pl.* -sóhton; *pp.* -sóht *To search thoroughly, pervade*; pervestigare:—Se gifra gæst grundas geondsĕceþ *the greedy guest shall pervade earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 22; Cri. 973. His intinga wæs geondsóhte *his business was thoroughly searched*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 28. DER. sécan.

geond-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To overspread*; perfundere:—Wæs gúþ-hergum wera éđel-land wíde geondsended *the people's native-land was widely overspread with hostile bands*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 21; Gen. 1968: 119; Th. 154, 6; Gen. 2551.

geond-seón; *p.* -seáh *To see beyond* or *through*; perspicere, in conspectu habere, Beo. Th. 6166; B. 3087.

geond-smeágan; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search through, examine, discuss*; perscrūtāri, discŭtĕre:—Đæt we geondsmeáge đa dígolnysse úre heortan *that we search through the secrets of our heart*, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 266, 43, MSS. B. C.

geond-spétan; *p.* -spétte; *pp.* -spét *To spit* or *squirt through, syringe through, to squirt water as through a syringe* or *pipe*; sīphonĭbus ăquam exprĭmĕre:—Đú hie élce dæge mid pípan geondspét *do thou syringe through it every day with a tube*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 208, 26.

geond-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle over*; perspergere, perfudere:—Se awyrgeda gást đæs ylcan preóstes heortan and geþanc mid his searwes áttre geondsprengde [-spregde, MS.] *the accursed spirit sprinkled over with the poison of his deceit the heart and mind of the same priest*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 13. Me fugles wyn geond [-sprengde] spéd-dropum *the bird's delight* [*feather*] *sprinkled me over with copious drops*, Rä. 27, 8.

geond-spreót *sprouted through* or *over, pervaded*; pergerminavit, pervasit, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42. v. spreótan.

geond-, gend-springan *percrebrescere, multiplicari*, Hpt. Gl. 473.

geond-stredan; *p.* -stredde; *pp.* -streded, -stred *To scatter about, sprinkle*; spargĕre:—Ic geondstrede *spargo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 37. Geondstred *scattered over*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 18.

geond-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [geond, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move* or *stir violently, to agitate*; per omnes partes commovere, agitare:—Geondstyred *agitated*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 29; Met. 6, 15.

ge-ond-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer*; respondere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 28. v. and-swarian.

geond-þencan; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht [þencan *to think*] *To think over, consider, contemplate*; animo lustrāre, contemplāri:—Đonne ic eorla líf eal geondþence *when I consider all the chieftains' life*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 5; Wand. 60. Se đis deorce líf deópe geondþenceþ *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89.

ge-ond-weardan, -wardan; *p.* de *To answer*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15: 8, 8. v. ge-and-wyrdan.

ge-ond-weardian *to present*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2: Rtl. 4, 28, 30. v. ge-and-werdian.

geond-wlítan; *p.* -wlât, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten. I. *v. trans. To look through, see through, look over*; perspĭcĕre, ŏcŭlis lustrāre:—He selfa mæg sæ geondwlítan *he can himself look through the sea*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 18; Sat. 9: Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2771. Sunne woruld geondwliteþ *the sun looks over the world*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 16; Ph. 211. Đæt ic ingehygd eal geondwlíte *that I can see through all his inward thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 17; Jul. 399. II. *v. intrans. To look about, look around*; circumspectāre:—Sioh sylfa đé geond đas sídan gesceaft geondwlítan *see thyself look around this wide creation*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60.

geond-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run about*; discurrĕre:—Ic geondyrne *discurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51.

ge-onet; *part. p. Hastened*; festinatus, Lye.

ge-ónĕtan [?] *To make useless*:—Giónĕtaþ ł gemerras *occupat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. Geónĕt *occupatus*, Lye. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ú-nýta *to make useless, destroy.*]

ge-onfenge; *adj. Taken*:—Ân geonfenge biþ *una assumetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 35. v. onfenge.

geong, es; *m. A course, passage, journey*; cursus, meātus, iter:—Ongunnon him on úhtan æđelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved ere dawn to prepare for a journey*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19, note; Hö. 2. Geong *iter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 44: 8, 1.

geong *sighs*; gemitus:—Hér is Brytta geong [gnornung, B.] and geómerung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42.

GEONG, giong, geng, ging, giung, iung, gung; *def.* se geonga, seó, đæt geonge; *comp.* geongra, gingra, gyngra; *superl.* gingest, gingst; *adj.* YOUNG, *youthful, new, recent, fresh*; jŭvĕnis, adolescens, nŏvellus, rĕcens:—Đeáh đe he geong sý folces hyrde *although he be a young shepherd of his folk*, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831: Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Mæden, ođđe geong wífman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Se geonga mann *adolescens*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 14: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 12: Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 23. Ymb đæs geongan feorh *about the young man's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119, On swá geongum feore *in so young a life*, Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843. Me eáden wearþ, geongre *it was granted to me young*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201. Ic đé geongne gelærde *I taught thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 1101; An. 551: 2222; An. 1112. Cýse geongne onfón gestreón getácnaþ *to accept new cheese betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 29. Đær geonge wiste wíc weardian *where he knew the young* [*woman*] *to be abiding*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 6; Jul. 91. Đæt he feorh geong eft onfón móte *that it may again receive a new spirit*, 62 a; Th. 228, 4; Ph. 433: 58 b; Th. 211, 3; Ph. 192. Sint geþreáde geonge gúþrincas *my young warriors are rebuked*, Andr. Kmbl. 783; An. 392: 1715; An. 860: 3060; An. 1533. Đa geongan leomu *the young limbs*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 5. Geongra gyfena *of recent gifts*, 65 a; Th. 239, 20; Ph. 624: 78 a; Th. 293, 16; Crä. 2. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. He héht hine geonge twegen men mid síþian *he bade two young men accompany him*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 27; Gen. 2867: Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Geongra ic wæs, witendlíce ic ealdode *júnior fui, etenim sĕnui*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 26. Gingra bróđor *a younger brother*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 2, note; Rä. 88, 9. Seó gingre *the younger*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 5; Gen. 2612. Ic gyngra wæs *jūnior fui*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26. Gingran bróđor *younger brothers*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 10; Rä. 85, 12. Ioseph gingst wæs hys gebróđra *Joseph was the youngest of his brethren*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 7. Se gingsta ys mid úrum fæder *mĭnĭmus cum patre nostro est*, Gen. 42, 13, 32. Fram đam yldestan óþ đone gingestan *a mājōre usque ad mĭnĭmum*, 42, 12. [*Wyc.* 3ong: *Chauc.* yong: *Laym.* 3unge, 3enge, 3eonge: *Orm.* 3ung, 3unng: *Plat.* jung, junk: *O. Sax.* jung: *Dut.* jong: *Frs.* jong: *O. Frs.* jung, jong:

Ger. jung: *M. H. Ger.* junc: *O. H. Ger.* jung: *Goth.* yuggs: *Dan. Swed.* ung: *Icel.* ungr: *Lat.* jŭvĕnis: *Sansk.* yuvan *young.*] DER. cild-geong, cniht-, ed-, fela-, heaðo-, magu-.

geóng *went*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925; *p. of* gangan.

geongan, ic geonge, ðū geongest, he geongeþ; *p.* gang, *pl.* gungon *To go;* ire:—He com to sele geongan *he came to go* [=*he came* or *went*] *to the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Wutun geonga *eamus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 42: 12, 3. Geongende *ambulans*, 16, 12: Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 36. Ic giungo, geongo, geonga *vado*, 13, 36, 33: 16, 7. Ic geonge *I go*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 4; Rä. 22, 4. Heó to fenne gang *she went to the fen*, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295: 2022; B. 1009: 2636; B. 1316. Wyt on godes hūse gungan [gangan, MS.] *in domo Dei ambulavimus*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geonge for ðē care *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Nū ðū lungre geong hord sceáwian *now go thou quickly and view the treasure*, Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Geong *vade*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. v. gān, gangan.

geongerdōm *subjection*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. v. geongordōm.

geonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging-weaver, spider;* viātĭca arānea:—Wǽron ānlīcast ūre winter geongewifran, ðonne hió geornast biþ, ðæt heó afǽre fleógan on nette *our years* [lit. *winters*] *were most like to a spider when it is most eager to terrify flies into its net;* anni nostri sīcut arānea meditābuntur, Ps. Th. 89, 10. v. gange-wifre.

geong-līc; *adj. Youthful, young;* juvĕnīlis:—Geonglīc *juvĕnīlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 39. On geonglīcum geárum *in his young years*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* junglich.]

geong-līcnys, -nyss, e; *f. Youth;* jŭventus, Scint. 32.

geong-ling, es; *m. A youngling, youth;* jŭvĕnis:—Ðæt hī tǽcon sum gerād heora geonglingum *that they teach some prudence to their younglings*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* jungeling: *Ger.* jüngling.]

geongor-dōm, geonger-dōm, es; *m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service, vassalage;* juvĕnilis status, obsĕquium, obēdientia, ministĕrium:—Hwý sceal ic būgan him swilces geongordōmes *why shall I submit to him in such vassālage?* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 34; Gen. 283. Unc wearþ God yrre forðon wit him noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum þurh geongordōm *God was angry with us two because we two would not bow to him with our heads in subjection*, 35; Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743: 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 662. Ðæt he Gode wolde geongerdōme þeówian *that he would serve God in subjection*, 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. [*O. Sax.* jungar-dōm.]

geongor-scipe *youngership, service.* v. giongor-scipe.

geongra, giongra, gingra, gyngra, giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, vassal, subject, follower, attendant, servant;* jūnior, adŏlescentŭlus, discipŭlus, assecla, sectātor, minister:—Geongra ic eom *adŏlescentŭlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 118, 141. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan *I will no longer be his vassal*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291: 15; Th. 18, 23; Gen. 277. Þurh ǽnne ðara apostola geongrena *through one of the followers of the apostles*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. He wolde Drihtnes geongran beswīcan *he would deceive the subjects of the Lord*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 15; Gen. 450.

geongre *a female servant, maid-servant.* v. gingre.

geónian; *part.* geóniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To yawn;* hiāre:—Fore openre wunde and geóniendre *pro aperto et hiante vulnĕre*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. Hī todydon heora mūþ ongeán me swā swā leó ðonne he geónaþ *aperuerunt in me os suum, sicut leo rapiens*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. v. gȳnian.

geonlīc [=geonglīc?]; *adj. Youthful:*—For geonlīces mægdenes plegan *for a young maiden's play*, Shrn. 123, 7.

geonre; *adv. There, yonder;* illuc, Som. [Cf. *Goth.* jainar *there.*]

geónung, e; *f. A* YAWNING, *braying, chattering;* oscitatio, barritus, Cot. 95.

geópan, ic geópe, ðū gȳpst, he gȳpþ, *pl.* geópaþ; *p.* geáp, *pl.* gupon; *pp.* gopen *To take up, take to oneself, receive;* accipĕre:—Ōþ-ðæt ic spǽte eal-felo āttor, ðæt ic ǽr geáp *until I spit the very baleful venom which I took up before*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9. [Cf. *Scot.* gowpen *to lift* or *lade out with the hands: Icel.* gaupn: *O. H. Ger.* coufan *both hands held together in the form of a bowl.*]

ge-openian; -openigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. I. *trans. To open, manifest, shew, reveal:*—He bæd him engla weard geopenigean uncūðe wyrd *he prayed the guardian of angels to reveal to him the unknown fate*, Elen. Kmbl. 2201; El. 1102. Se anweald geopenaþ his yfel and gedēþ hit sweotol *power reveals his evil and makes it plain*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 266, 2. He his godcundnysse mihta mid ðam tācne geopenode *he revealed the powers of his divinity with that miracle*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 31: Gen. 18, 20. He heofonan rīces infær geopenode *he opened an entrance to the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 24: 260, 11: i. 78, 27. Geopena ongeán me līfes geat *open to me the gate of life*, 76, 3.. Ðæt he geopenige *that he shew*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 24; Hat. MS. God hine onwrȳhþ ðeáh ðe wit hine ne geopenian *God will reveal it though we two do not make it manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Geopenod *opened*, 9, 8. II. *intrans. To open:*—Ðā geopenode seó sǽ togeánes Moysen *the sea opened before Moses*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 228.

ge-orettan, -oretan, -orrettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To disturb, confound;* perturbare, confundere:—Ealle beóþ georette eác gescende *omnes confundantur et conturbentur*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Georetan *confundere, conturbare*, Gl. Prud. 735. Georrettan *infamare*, Cot. 111.

georman-leaf, es; *n. Mallow* [?] L. Med. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12; 33; 80, 9.

GEORN; *comp. m.* geornra; *f. n.* geornre; *sup.* geornast; *adj. Desirous, eager, anxious, ardent, zealous, studious, intent, careful, diligent;* cupĭdus, appĕtens, sollĭcĭtus, studiōsus, intentus, dīligens:—Cyning biþ anwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Georn wīsdōmes *desirous of wisdom*, 81 a; Th. 305, 15; Fä. 88. Forðam ðe ǽgðer ðæra folca wæs ðæs gefeohtes georn *because the people on both sides were eager for the fight*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 35. Dǽda georn *zealous in deeds*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282. Teónum georn *anxious for mischief's*, 27; Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Azarias, dǽdum georn, Dryhten herede *Azariah, ardent in deeds, praised the Lord*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. Ic beó lāreów georn *I am a diligent instructor*, 71 b; Th. 267, 3; Jul. 409. Mǽrþa georne *eager for glory*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Micle hȳ wǽron geornran ðæt hī him fram flugen *they were much more eager that they should go from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 9. Geornast *most eager*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. [*Piers P.* yerne *eagerly: Chauc.* yerne *brisk, quick: R. Brun.* ȝerne *earnestly: Laym.* ȝeorne, ȝeornen *earnestly, eagerly: Orm.* ȝeorne, ȝeormne, ȝerne, ȝerrne, *willingly, earnestly: O. Sax.* gern *desirous: Frs.* jearn: *O. Frs.* ierne gerne *willingly: Dut.* gaarne *willingly: Ger.* gerne, gern *willingly: M. H. Ger.* gërne, gërn *desirous: O. H. Ger.* gern, gerni *intentus, cupĭdus, stŭdiōsus, prōnus: Goth.* gairns *yearning for: Dan.* gjerne *gladly: Swed.* gerna *fain, willingly: Icel.* gjarn *eager, willing.*] DER. ælmes-georn, clǽn-, dōm-, firen-, firwet-, fyrwet-, gilp-, glig-, īdel-, lof-, slāp-, weorþ-.

ge-orn *rose;* exortus est, surrexit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40; *p. of* ge-yrnan.

geornan, giornan, giornian; *p.* de, ade, ede; *pp.* ed *To desire, beg;* desīdĕrāre:—Gē geornaþ ðæt'gē woldon eówerne naman tobrǽdan geond ealle [eallne, MS.] eorþan *ye desire that ye should spread your name over all the earth*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Se cyng and his witan georndon friþes *the king and his witan desired peace*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 21. To geornanne *mendicare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 3. Giornade, giornede, giornde *begged*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 46: 1, 40: Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 8. v. gyrnan.

georne, giorne, gyrne; *comp.* geornor; *superl.* geornost, geornast; *adv. Eagerly, earnestly, diligently, carefully, zealously, willingly, readily, gladly, well;* cŭpĭde, enixe, dīligenter, stŭdiōse, prompte, lĭbenter, bĕne:—Ðæt fȳr georne asēceþ innan and ūtan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek within and without the tracts of earth*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 15; Gen. 606. Ic him georne ðæs unrihtes andsæc fremede *I earnestly made denial to their injustice*, Elen. Kmbl. 940; El. 471: 1197; El. 600: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 4; Gen. 2268: 137; Th. 172, 19; Gen. 2846. He sōhte georne æfter grunde *he sought diligently along the ground*, Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū, 777: 57 a; Th. 204, 4; Ph. 92. He befran hī georne hwænne se steorra him æteówde *dīligenter dĭdĭcit ab eis tempus stellæ, quæ appāruit eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7: Ps. Th. 76, 6: 131, 5. Hæleþ hinfūse hȳrdon to georne wrāðum wǽrlogan *the death-devoted men too readily listened to the furious pledge-breaker*, Andr. Kmbl. 1224; An. 612: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95. Ongan Dryhtnes ǽ georne cȳðan *he began gladly to proclaim the Lord's law*, Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Hit gōdode georne *it prospered well*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13, 16: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 61; Met. 20, 31: 21, 39; Met. 21, 20. Geornor we woldon iówra Rōmāna bismora beón forsūgiende *we would more willingly be silent about the shame of you Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 22: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 14. Swā he geornost mǽge *as he best may*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 58; Met. 27, 29. Geornast *most diligently*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gu. 328.

geornes, geornys, gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour;* industria, stŭdium:—Mid ðysses cyninges geornesse *hujus industria rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornysse sibbe *stŭdium vĭdēlĭcet pācis hăbuit*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7: 3, 28; S. 560, 31. Mīne geornnesse mid gōde ðū gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 4.

georneste; *adj. Earnest, serious:*—Georneste *seria*, Cot. 195. v. eorneste.

georn-ful, -full; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, strenuous, zealous, intent, diligent;* sollĭcĭtus, stŭdiōsus, anxius, sēdŭlus, intentus, dīligens:—On orde stōd Eádweard, gearo and geornful *Edward stood in the array, ready and eager*, Byrht. Th. 139, 54; By. 274. Geornfull ðū eart *sollĭcĭta es*, Lk. Bos. 10, 41. Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebeda gecneord and geornfull *erat orātiōnum devōtiōni sollertissĭme intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. Ðæt he swā geornfulle gȳmenne dyde him ða hǽla ūre þeóde *tam sēdŭlum erga sălūtem nostræ gentis cūram gessĕrit*, 2, 1; S. 501, 3: Hymn. Surt. 49, 21. Geornfulle men *diligent men*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10. Se is yfla gehwæs geornfulra ðonne ic *who is more zealous than I for every evil*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 33; Jul. 324. He wiste ðæt hȳ woldon georn-

fulran beón ðære wrace, ðonne ōðre men *he knew that they would be more eager for revenge than others*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 3.

geornful-líce; *comp.* -lícor; *adv.* [geornful *eager*] *Anxiously, diligently, earnestly;* stūdiōse, dīligenter, sēdŭlo:—He hūsulfatu and leóhtfatu geornfullíce gegearwode *vasa sancta et lumināria stŭdiōsissīme parāvit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 4. Swā he geornfullícor ðæs ēcan līfes gewilnode *he the more earnestly desired the eternal life*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8.

geornful-nes, giornful-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Eagerness, diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour, devotion;* sollertia, dīligentia, industria, fervor, devōtio:—Sió geornfulnes [giornfulnes, MS. Hat.] eorþlícra þinga ablent ðæs mōdes eágan mid ðære costunga *the eagerness for earthly things blinds the eyes of the mind with temptation*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 128, 15; Cot. MS. Ðeós geornfulnyss *hæc dīligentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 6. He geornlíce gȳmde ðæt he to lufan and to geornfulnesse awehte gōdra dǣda *ad dilectiōnem vero et sollertiam bŏnæ actiōnis excitāre curābat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19: 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðā he ðā se cyning his gelǣrednysse and his geornfulnysse geseah *cujus eruditiōnem atque industriam videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. Mid mycelre geornfulnesse *devōtiōne magna*, 3, 30; S. 562, 3: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 22. Ðone pipor ða næddran healdaþ on heora geornfulnysse *piper quod serpentes servant sua industria*, Nar. 34, 22.

geornlīc; *adj. Desirable:*—Hit biþ geornlīc ðæt . . . *it is desirable that* . . . , Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 28.

geornlíce; *comp.* -lícor; *superl.* -lícost; *adv. Earnestly, diligently, zealously, strenuously, carefully, willingly;* dīligenter, stŭdiōse, obnixe, sollĭcĭte, lĭbenter:—Faraþ and axiaþ geornlíce be ðam cilde *īte, et interrōgāte dīligenter de puĕro*, Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 28: 3, 19; S. 547, 14, 15: 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Ongan geornlíce on sefan sēcean weg to wuldre *she began earnestly in her mind to seek the way to glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2293; El. 1148: Salm. Kmbl. 169; Sal. 84. He geornlíce on gebede hleóþrede *obnixius orātiōni incumbĕret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11: 3, 28; S. 560, 17. Hī bǣdon hyne geornlíce *rōgābant eum sollĭcĭte*, Lk. Bos. 7, 4. Geornlíce Cyriacus on Caluarie hleór onhylde *Cyriacus willingly bent down his cheeks on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2192; El. 1097. Ðæt he wolde Paulinus ðone bisceop geornlícor gehȳran be ðam Gode sprecende ðe he bodade *quia vellet ipsum Paulīnum dīligentius audīre de Deo quem prædĭcābat, verbum fācientem*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 26, 30: 4, 9; S. 576, 34. Ðæt he geornlícost God weorþige *that he most zealously worship God*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 19; Cri. 433.

geornung, gyrning, e; *f. A yearning, desire, diligence:*—Ic haue geheórd seo kyninges Æðelrēdes geornunge *I have heard king Ethelred's desire*, Chr. 675: Erl. 37, 21. Geornung *industria*, Lye.

georran, girran, gyrran; ic georre, gyrre, ðū gyrst, he gyrþ, *pl.* georraþ; *p.* gear, *pl.* gurron; *pp.* gorren *To chatter, sound, creak;* sonare, stridere, garrire:—Ic gyrre *garrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 29. Strengas gurron *the ropes creaked*, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. [Cf. *Laym.* ȝurren þa stanes 28358: garryng Morr. and Skt. Spec. 241, 163.]

ge-orsod *enraged*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 37. v. geyrsian.

georst *heath.* v. gorst.

georstan-dæg *yesterday.* v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-ortrēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [trēwan *to trust*] *To despair;* dēspērāre:—Ða þreó ðē ne lǣtaþ geortrēwan be ðam ēcan līfe *these three suffer thee not to despair of the everlasting life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 9. v. ge-ortrūwian.

ge-ortrūwian, -trȳwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [or *without*, treówian, trūwian *to trust*] *To distrust, despair;* diffīdĕre, dēspērāre:—Ða ðē ne lǣtaþ geortrūwian be ðis andweardan līfe *they suffer thee not to despair of this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 7. Se man lōcaþ underbæc, ðe geortrūwaþ Godes mildheortnysse *the man looks behind who despairs of God's mercy*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 10. Ðæt ūre nān be his nēxtan ne geortrūwige *that none of us despair of his neighbour*, ii. 82, 27. Nis ðæt to geortrȳwianne *nec diffīdendum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32. Ðæt ðū ne geortrȳwe nānes gōdes on nānre wiðerweardnesse *that thou despair not of any good in any adversity*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35.

ge-orwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wēn *hope*] *To despair, to be out of hope;* despērāre:—Georwened *desperātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38. Ðæt he ðȳ earmlícor georwēnedre hǣlo hēr nū forwurde *quo miserābĭlius ipse desperāta sālūte pĕrīret*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

ge-orwyrped *disgraced;* traductus, Cot. 171. v. onwurðe.

geó-sceaft, e; *f. That which has been determined of old, fate:*—Weras wyrd ne cūðon geósceaft grimme [MS. grimne] *men knew not their destiny, their grim fate*, Beo. Th. 2472; B. 1234. [Cf. frumsceaft, gesceaft.]

geó-sceaft-gāst, es; *m. A fatal, dire spirit* [?] or *ancient spirit* [?]:—Ðanon wōc fela geósceaftgāsta wæs ðæra Grendel sum *thence arose many dire spirits, Grendel was one of them*, Beo. Th. 2536; B. 1266.

geosterlīc; *adj. Of yesterday;* hesternus. v. gysternlic.

geostra, giestra [estra, Ps. Spl: 89, 4] gystra, gyrsta; *adj. Of yesterday;* hesternus:—Geostran dæg *dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Gioster doeg *heri*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 52. Giestron *yesterday*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 24; Rä. 41, 44. Gystran niht *yesternight*, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Gyrstan dæg *heri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52: Th. An. 22, 1. [*Laym.* ȝerstendæi (o, u): *Goth.* gistra dagis *to-morrow*, with which meaning the *Icel.* i gör occurs, v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. gær: *O. H. Ger.* gestre, gesteren *heri;* gestren *hesternum: Ger.* gestern: *Lat.* heri, hesternus.]

geot *yet*, Bt. 5, 3. v. gyt.

GEÓTAN; ic geóte, ðū gȳtst, he gȳt, *pl.* geótaþ; *p.* geát, gēt, *pl.* guton; *pp.* goten; *v. a.* I. *to pour, pour out, shed;* fundere, effundere, profundere:—Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 19; Cri. 173. Geát teáras *shed tears;* fundebat lachrymas, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. He gēt ðæt blōd uppan ðæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24: Ex. 24, 6. Swā man gute wæter *as one would pour water*, Ps. Th. 78, 3. Ðȳ læs weras and idesa on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should pour it forth in mockery*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1207. Ofer hleór goten *poured over the cheek*, Elen. Kmbl. 2264; El. 1133. II. *to flow, stream;* profluere, *v. n*:—He hāte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears flow*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 16; Gū. 1029. Geofon geótende *the flowing sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 785; An. 393: 3014; An. 1510; Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid geótendan here *with an overwhelming army*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 17. III. *to found, cast:*—Gold and seolfur ðe hēr geótaþ menn *gold and silver that men here found*, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Hīg guton him hǣðenne god *they have made them a molten image*, Deut. 9, 12. [Cf. *Orm.* Moyses shollde ȝetenn himm a neddre: *Laym.* ȝeoten *to pour: Goth.* giutan: *O. Sax.* giotan: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* giuta *to cast: O. H. Ger.* giozan: *Ger.* giessen.] DER. a-geótan, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-.

geótende *arteries, veins;* arteriæ, Cot. 8.

geótere, es; *m. A pourer, melter, founder;* fūsor, flātor:—Se geótere *the founder*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27, 35. DER. ār-geótere.

geōtton *confirmed*, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 32; *for* geātton. v. geātan.

Geoweorþa *Jugurtha*, Ors. 5, 7.

ge-oweðan *to subdue;* subjugare:—He bæd his twām sunum ðæt hī ðæs rīces ðriddan dǣl geoweðan sculdon *he ordered his two sons to subdue the third part of the kingdom*, Som. ge-ðeówan [?]

geoxa, geoxung *a sobbing, hiccup*, Cot. 109. v. geocsa.

gep *sly, cunning*, Scint. 3, 24, 65. v. geap.

ge-palmtwīged; *def.* se -twīgeda, seó, ðæt -twīgede; *part.* [palm-twīg *a palm-twig*] *Palm-twigged, adorned with palm-twigs;* palmæ rāmis ornātus:—Se gepalmtwīgeda Pater Noster *the palm-twigged Pater Noster*, Salm. Kmbl. 23; Sal. 12. Ðæt gepalmtwīgede Pater Noster, 77; Sal. 39.

ge-pilod *heaped* or *piled up*, Ex. 16, 14.

ge-pīned; *part. p. Punished:*—Ðætte hia wēre gepīned *puniri*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 4.

ge-plægde *danced*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 6. v. plægan.

ge-plantod; *part.* [plantian *to plant*] *Planted;* plantātus:—Sum man hæfde ān fīctreów geplantod on his wīngearde *arbŏrem fīci hăbĕbat quīdam plantātam in vīnea sua*, Lk. Bos. 13, 6.

ge-portian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, pound;* contundĕre:—Geporta ða wyrta tosomne *pound the herbs together*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 10. v. portian.

ge-pōs, es; *n. The* POSE, *a cold in the head, catarrh;* grăvēdo:—Wið gepōsu *for colds in the head*, Herb. 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12. Wið gepōsum *for poses*, L. M. 1, 10; Lchdm. ii. 54, 17.

ge-price *a point* or *comma;* comma, Som.

ge-punian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To pound, beat, bray;* contĕrĕre, contundĕre:—Gepuna eall tosomne *pound all together*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 13. Genim ðas ylcan wyrte gepunude [gepunode, MS. B.] *take this same herb pounded*, 129, 3; Lchdm. i. 240, 15: 75, 1; Lchdm. i. 176, 20.

ge-pyndan; *p.* -pynde; *pp.* -pynded, -pynd *To pound, impound, shut up;* circumclūdĕre:—Nellaþ hie gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd *they will not restrain and shut up their mind*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 13; Hat. MS. 52 b, 26. Ðæt wæter biþ gepynd *the water is shut up*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 6; Hat. MS. 51 b, 13.

gēr, es; *n.* I. *a year;* annus:—Hærfest biþ hreðeádegost, hæleðum bringeþ gēres wæstmas *autumn is most joyous, [it] bringeth the fruits of the year to men*, Menol. Fox 477; Gn. C. 9. Wintras oððe gēr *winters or years*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 23. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ϧ = *g*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gēr *a year*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gēr *a year*, as,—ϧ [gēr] byþ gumena hiht, ðonne God lǣteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blǣda beornum and þearfum *the year is the hope of men, when God letteth the earth give her bright fruits to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Kmbl. 341, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. geár *winter*, II.

ge-rād. v. ge-rīdan.

ge-rād, es; *n. Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner;* ratio, conditio:—Ðā he ðæt gerād sette *cum coepisset rationem ponere*, Mt. Bos. 18, 24. Se hlāford dyhte hym gerād *dominus posuit rationem cum eis*, 25, 19. Ðām ealdum gedafenaþ ðæt hī tǣcon sum gerād heora geonglingum *ad senes spectat juvenes prudentia erudire*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 33. On ðæt gerād ðet he gesylle ǣlce geáre *on the condition that he give every year*, Th. Chart. 147, 31: Chr. 945:

Erl. 116, 31. To ðam gerâde ðe . . . *on the condition that* . . . , Th. Chart. 168, 13. On ða ylcan gerâd *under the same conditions*, Ps. Th. 9, argument 3. Crist awende ûre stuntnysse to gerâde *Christ turned our folly to wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. ¶ On ðæt gerâd *for that reason*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4. On ða gerâd *on the condition* or *account*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 7: Chr. Erl. 3, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 25.

ge-râd; *adj. Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned;* consultus, consideratus, instructus, peritus, prudens, elegans, concinnus:—Gif ic ðē gerâdne gemēte *if I find thee instructed* [*skilful*], Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. Hī wurdon gerâde wīgcræfta *they became skilful in the arts of war*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. Sió is swīðe wel gerâd and swīðe gemetfæst *she is very prudent and very modest*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 20: Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Ic him rûmne weg and gerâdne tæhte *I might shew him a spacious and direct road*, Guthl. prol; Gdwn. 6, 3. On gerâde spræce *into prose*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 22. Gerâd beón wiþ his wyrd *to be suited to his fortune*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 11. ¶ Ðus gerâd, swâ gerâd *such, of such sort*, Jn. Bos. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 30: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 22, 2: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 16. Hû gerâd *of what kind*, Guthl. 17; Gdwn. 72, 2. [*Laym.* i-rad: *Goth.* ga-raids.] DER. un-ge-râd.

ge-râdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reckon with*:—Anlîc ðam cyninge ðe hys ðeówas gerâdegode *adsimilatum regi qui voluit rationem ponere cum servis suis*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. [Cf. ge-râdian.]

ge-râdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arrange, reason, argue;* disponere, rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo:—Wiðerwearda gesceafta wǽron gegaderode and gerâdode *contrary creatures were united and arranged*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 36. v. ge-rǽdan.

ge-râdnes, -ness, e; *f. An agreement, a conspiracy;* conjuratio, Cot. 209.

ge-radod; *part. p. Quick;* citatus, Obs. Lun. 26; Lchdm. iii. 196, 7. v. ge-hradian.

ge-râdscipe, es; *m.* [gerâd *consideration*, scipe *condition*] *Prudence;* prudentia:—He âwuht nafaþ on his môdsefan rihtwīsnesses ne gerâdscipes *he has not aught in his mind of wisdom or prudence*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 96; Met. 22, 48.

ge-rêc, es; *m? Opportunity;* opportunitas:—In gerêcum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9.

ge-rǽcan, -rǽcean; *p.* -rǽhte; *pp.* -rǽht *To reach, obtain, seize, get, lay hold on, attain, reproach, present, offer*:—Sió fird hie gerǽcan ne mehte *the* [*English*] *force could not reach them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 22: 894; Erl. 90, 11: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 10; Sat. 169. Gerǽcean, Blickl. Homl. 207, 22. Ne ðû ðē ǽfre ne lǽt wlenca gerǽcan *never do thou let pride lay hold on thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 61; Met. 5, 31. Ðæs landes mâre gerǽcan *to obtain more of the land*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 21. Sige gerǽcan *to get the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30: 9; 68, 11, 12. Andlifne gerǽcan *to get* [*one's*] *living*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 26; Gen. 934. Of eágum teáras gerǽcan *to draw tears from the eyes*, L. Edg. C. iv; Th. ii. 288, 5. Ðæt he þence ðone sēlestan hwet-stân on to gerêcanne *that he think of applying the best whetstone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. To freán hond gerǽcan *to present to the lord's hand*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 10; Gn. Ex. 92. Siððan ic ðurh hylles hrôf gerǽce *when I reach through the hill's summit*, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rä. 16, 27. Ðe gerǽcaþ wǽpen *whom weapons reach*, 102 a; Th. 386, 7; Rä. 4, 58. Ðū me gerǽhtest mid handa *extendisti manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Hyne Wulf wǽpne gerǽhte *Wolf reached him with his weapon*, Beo. Th. 5923; B. 2965: 1117; B. 556: Byrht. Th. 135, 63; By. 142: 136, 29; By. 158. He ða burh gerǽhte *he took the town*,' Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 14. He hǽlu gerǽhte ēcan lîfes *he obtained the salvation of eternal life*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 12; Gû. 142. Ða scipo alle gerǽhton *seized all the ships*, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 29: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 13; Gen. 2555. Hī ðæt rîce gerǽht hæfdon *they had got that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 36; Met. 26, 18. Æfter ðæm ðe ða wîf hī swâ scandlîce gerǽht hæfdon *after the women had so reproachfully addressed them*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 12.

ge-rêd *elegans*, Cot. 80.

ge-rêd *advised; p. of* ge-rǽdan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rêdan; *p.* -reórd, -rêd, -rǽd *To give counsel, advise, bring about by advice;* consilium dare:—Ðe him ðone teónan gerǽd *who brought that injury upon them by his counsel*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 12; Gen. 774: 37; Th. 49, 25; Gen. 797. [Cf. *O. Sax.* Siu bad, that he iru helpa gerēdi.] v. rǽdan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, -rǽdd, -rǽd. **I.** *to arrange, dispose, direct, advise, determine, ordain, consult for, provide for;* decernere, statuere, edicere, consulere, providere:—Gerece and gerǽd ða rihtwīsan *diriges justum*, Ps. Th. 7, 10: 24, 4. Gerǽdes *dispensas*, Rtl. 71, 11. Ðæne rǽd gerǽdde Sîric arcebisceop *that counsel advised archbishop Sigeric*, Chr. 991; Th. 238, 28: 1052; Th. 320, 13, col. 1. Gyf ðū ðæt gerǽdest *if thou decidest on that*, Byrht. Th. 132, 54; By. 36: Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 24; Gn. Ex. 178. Ðā witan gerǽddan *the counsellors ordained*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 15. Heó hire feax gerǽdde *crines composuit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* greiða hár *to dress the hair*.] Biðon girǽded *disponentur*, Rtl. 86, 24. Ic ðone friþ gerǽdd hæbbe *I have ordained the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 14. Gerǽd *ordained*, § 10; Th. i. 240, 2: L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. [*Goth.* ga-raidjan *to enjoin*: *Icel.* greiða *to arrange*.] **II.** *to read;* legere:—Sȳ gerǽd *sit lectus*, C. R. Ben. 22. Hit is gerǽd on gewyrdelîcum racum *it is read in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Ðonne gerǽde gē ðās word beforan him ðæt hîg gehîron *then read these words before them that they may hear*, Deut. 31, 11. [Cf. ge-rǽdian.]

ge-rêde, es; *n.:* ge-rǽdu, e; *f? A housing, harness, trappings, equipage;* phaleræ, apparatus:—Ða here-geata medemra þegna syndon hors and his gerǽda *the heriots of the medial thanes are a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, MS. G: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22, MS. B. Folc fêreþ herega gerêdum *the nation marches with martial equipage*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699: Elen. Kmbl. 2105; El. 1054: 2213; El. 1108. v. ge-rêde, ge-rǽple.

ge-rêde; *adj. Ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain, simple;* paratus, celer, promptus, expeditus, planus, simplex:—He gedyde mîne fêt swâ gerêde swâ swâ heorotum *qui perfecit pedes meos* [*celeres*] *tanquam cervi*, Ps. Th. 17, 32. Ge meterfers, ge gerêdre spræce *et versibus heroicis, et simplici oratione*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13: 5, 18; S. 636, 6; Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. [*Icel.* greiðr *ready, free*: cf. *North. E.* gradely.] v. rǽde, ge-râd.

ge-rêden, ne; *f. A proposal, purpose, condition;* propositum, Rtl. 92, 36. On ða gerêdene *on the condition*, Th. Chart. 484, 29.

ge-rêdend, es; *m. A disposer;* dispositor, Rtl. 108, 16.

ge-rêding, es; *m. A decree;* consultum, Cot. 59; Lye.

ge-rêdnes, -rǽdnis, -rêdnys, -ness, e; *f. An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution, condition;* consultum:—Ðis is seó gerǽdnys ðe Eádgâr cyng gerǽdde *this is the ordinance that king Eadgar ordained*, L. Edg. i. pref; Th. i. 262, 2: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 5: L. Ath. v. pref; Th. i. 228, 6: L. Eth. vi. 1, 2, 3; Th. i. 314, 2, 12, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 33: Th. Chart. 168, 27. In ðas gerêdnisse *on this condition*, 104, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-raideins *an ordinance*.]

ge-rêdod; *part. p. Furnished with trappings, harnessed*:—Ân gerêdod hors *a harnessed horse*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 36, 12: Th. Chart. 501, 5. v. ge-rǽde; *subst.*

ge-rêf; *adj. Fixed;* fixus:—Gif mon folc-leásunge gewyrce and hió on hine gerǽf weorðe *if a man commit folk-leasing and it be fixed upon him*, L. Ælf. 32; Th. i. 80, 21, note.

ge-ræft *torn, distracted;* discerptus, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21.

ge-rêpan *to bind*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 15; Met. 13, 8: 25, 73, 96; 25, 37, 48. v. rǽpan.

ge-rêsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rǽsan *to rush*] *To rush;* irrŭĕre:—Ðe wið swâ miclum mægne gerêsde *who rushed against so great a power*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 15; Gen. 2095: Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Hī gerêsdon *they rushed*, Chr. Erl. 5, 7: Shrn. 130, 22, 23.

ge-ræstan *to rest, sit;* quiescere:—Geræstun mid þone Hæland *discumbebant cum Jesu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 15: Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. ræstan.

ge-rêswa, an; *m.* [rǽswa *a chief*] *A chief, prince;* dux, princeps:—Cymeþ engla gerêswa *the prince of angels cometh*, Salm. Kmbl. 223; Sal. 111.

ge-rêple, an; *n. A harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerǽplan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. v. ge-rêde.

ge-rêwen, -rêwud *set in rows, plaited, embroidered;* segmentatus:—Gerêwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10.

ge-rafende, -rawende RIFTING, *cleaving;* infindens, Cot. 181.

Geransingas; *gen.* a; *pl. The Gergesenes*:—In lond Geransinga *in regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 28.

ge-râr *a roaring, howling;* boatus, ululatus, Shrn. 50, 10.

ge-râs. v. ge-rîsan.

GERD, e; *f. A yard, rod, reed, twig, young shoot;* virga, arundo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 20. Sex foður gerda *six fothers of faggots*, Th. Chart. 104, 27.

gerdel *a girdle*, Prov. 31. v. gyrdel.

gere; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* penitus, bene, optime, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 14; Exod. 291. v. geare; *adv.*

ge-reâpan *to bind*. v. ge-rǽpan.

ge-reâfa, an; *m. A reeve, judge, count;* præfectus, judex, comes:—Ic bebeóde eallum mînum gereáfum *I command all my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm: Th. i. 194, 14. v. ge-rêfa.

ge-reâfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rob, steal, spoil*:—Gereófage *diripere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 27. Secgaþ ðæt his ðegnas gereáfodan his lîc on us and forstælan *say that his disciples robbed his body from us and stole it away*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Gereáfydon *diripiebant*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 12. Ðone deórwyrþan gym ðone ðe deófol wolde gereáfian *the precious jewel that the devil would steal*, Shrn. 155, 21.

ge-reahte, -reaht *related, explained, denoted, directed, ruled, reproved*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gû. 106: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

ge-rec, es; *n. Rule, government, management, order, direction, explanation;* regimen, moderamen, ratio, directio, expositio:—On ðara ôðra mægþa gerece awunode *in illarum provinciarum regimine permansit*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 26. Ðone bisceophād mid mycele

gerece heóld and rihte *episcopatum sedulo moderamine gessit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 35: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 2; Met. 22, 1. Be efen-nihte æfter Anatholius gerece *concerning even-night [the equinox] after the explanation of Anatolius*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19, note.

ge-rec, es; *n. A tumult:*—Gerec *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ungareh *tumultus*.]

ge-reca, an; *m. A governor, ruler, prefect;* præfectus:—Heáh gereca *summus præfectus*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 21, 1.

ge-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, ðū -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *imp.* -rece; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* I. *to put forth, shew, relate, express, denote, explain, interpret, translate;* exponere, demonstrare, narrare, referre, disserere, exprimere, interpretari, reddere:—Ic gereccan mæg *I can shew*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 74; Met. 25, 37. Ic eów mæg gerecan [MS. Cot. gereccan] *I can shew you*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Gē ðæt cunnon gereccan *ye know how to relate that*, Elen. Kmbl. 1294; El. 649: Hom. Th. ii. 118, 3. Nemn nū gif ðū hit gereccean mǣge *declare it now if thou art able to shew it*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Aristoteles hit gerehte *Aristotle has explained it*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2. Wordum gereccan *to express in words*, 20; Fox 70, 28. Ðæt is gereht Crist *quod est interpretatum Christus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 12; Cri. 133. Emanuhēl, ðæt ys gereht on ūre geþeóde, God mid us *Emanuel, which is, translated into our speech, God with us*, Mt. Bos. 1, 23: Mk. Bos. 5, 41: 15, 22. Gereccean þancas *referre gratias*, Procem. R. Conc. II. *to set forth, extend, direct, order, rule, control, reprove, correct, subdue, reduce to subjection;* exponere, extendere, dirigere, regere, corripere, corrigere, subigere, sub imperium redigere:—Sȳ on ðīnre gesihþe mīnes sylfes gebed gereht swā rīcels byþ *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Sǣd heora on worulda biþ gereht *semen eorum in seculum dirigetur*, Ps. Spl. 101, 29. He hie gereceþ to eallum gōdum *he will direct them to all good*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 33. Ne biþ se ofer eorþan gereaht *non dirigetur super terram*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gerece on gesihþe ðīne weg mīnne *dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 9: 24, 5: 39, 3: Ps. Th. 118, 133. Hū Gūþlāc his in Godes willan mōd gerehte *how Guthlac directed his mind to God's will*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 3; Gū. 67. Ōþ-ðæt ðæs gewinnes God ende gereahte *until God directed an end of the strife*, 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gū. 106. Ða witan gerehton Eádgife ðæt héó sceolde hire fæder hand geclǣnsian *the witan directed Eadgifu to clear her father's hand*, Chart. Th. 201, 33: 70, 31. Mīne fēt to heofenum gereahte *my feet [shall be] directed to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Gif hiora mōd-sefa meahte weorþan staðol-fæst, gereaht þurh ða strongan meaht *if their mind might become stable, ruled by strong might*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99. Me sōþfæst symble gerecce and mildheorte mōde þreáge *corripiet me justus in misericordia et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7: Exon. 66 b; Th. 247, 4; Jul. 73. To gereccanne ðone gedwolan *ad corrigendum errorem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 9. In anwald gerehton *they reduced to subjection*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge *the property was confiscated to the king*, Th. Chart. 173, 1. v. reccan.

ge-recce-līc; *adj. Stretched out, extended, strict, firm, steadfast;* extensus, strictus, firmus, Som.

ge-recednys, -recednes, -recenes, -nyss, e; *f. A narration, history, report, an interpretation, a direction, correction;* narratio, relatio, historia, interpretatio, directio, correctio:—Ðæt gōdspell æfter Matheus gerecednysse *the gospel according to the narration of Matthew*, Mt. Bos. titl: Mk. Bos. titl: Greg. Dial. 2, 15: Th. Apol. 1, 1. To mǣgwlite andgytes and gāstlīcra gerecenessa ic to ætýcte *ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjeci*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 35. Ðū gearwodest gerecednyssa, dōm and rihtwīsnysse on Iacobe ðū dydest *tu parasti directiones, judicium et justitiam in Iacob tu fecisti*, Ps. Spl. 98, 4: 96, 2.

ge-recenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To explain;* exponere, explanare, interpretari:—Rūn biþ gerecenod *a mystery shall be explained*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525.

ge-rec-līce; *adv. In a direct course, directly, extensively, strictly, firmly;* extenso cursu *vel* modo, directe, stricte, firme:—Gereclīce rihte flōweþ *flows in a direct course straight along*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 27; Met. 5, 14: 24, 16; Met. 24, 8: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1.

ge-rēde, an; *n. Harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerēdan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, note 39. [Cf. ge-rǣde.]

GE-RĒFA, ge-reáfa, groefa, an; *m. A prefect, steward, fiscal officer of the shire* or *county, judge, reeve* or *sheriff, count;* præpōsitus, villicus, jūdex, præfectus, cōmes:—Fōreset *vel* gerēfa *præpōsitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 37; Wrt. Voc. 50, 19. Cwæþ se gerēfa *ait villicus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Gif man biscopes esne tihte oððe cyninges, cænne hine on gerēfan hand, oððe hine gerēfa clēnsie, oððe selle to swinganne *if any one accuse a bishop's servant or that of the king, he shall clear himself before the judge, either the judge shall clear him or give him up to be scourged*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. Ðæs cynges gerēfa *the king's reeve*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 31: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 14. Gif hit se gerēfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it [the fine]*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Ðæt ælc gerēfa nāme ðæt wedd on his āgenre scire, ðæt hī ealle ðæt friþ healdan woldan *that each reeve should take a pledge in his own shire, that they would all hold the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ðæt ælc gerēfa fylste ōðrum to ūre ealra friþe *that every reeve may help another for the common peace of us all*, v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 286, 27. Ðæs landrīcan and ðæs biscopes gerēfa *the landlord's and the bishop's reeve*, L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Iosep, se æðela gerēfa, of Arimathia *Ioseph ab Arimathæa, nōbilis decūrio*, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. Sum wæs æhtwelig æðeles cynnes, rīce gerēfa *there was a wealthy man of noble race, a powerful count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 31; Jul. 19. Se gerēfa hēt Iulianan *the count commanded Juliana*, 73 b; Th. 274, 9; Jul. 530. Gerēfa mīn *my steward*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 25; Gen. 2181. Ealdorman oððe gerēfa *cōmes*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 61. Gerēfa *consul*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 49; Wrt. Voc. 18, 4. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17, 18. On ælces gerēfan manunge *in every reeve's district*, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Iohanna, Chuzan wīf, Herodes gerēfan *Ioana, uxor Chusae, procurātōris Herōdis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 3. He cwæþ to his gerēfan *præcēpit dispensātōris dōmus suæ dīcens*, Gen. 43, 16. Gecȳðe cyninges gerēfan *let them declare it to the king's reeve*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 17: 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Swā hie geþingian mǣgen wið cyning and his gerēfan *as they can agree with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 12. Gif man ðone gerēfan teó *if any accuse the reeve*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 19. On Lindcolene ceastre gerēfan *pertingens ad præfectum Lindocolinæ civitatis*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 20: Shrn. 120, 12: 123, 24. He sende his gerēfan *mīsit præfectum suum*, 4, 1; S. 564, 42. Mīne ealdormen and mīne gerēfan *my aldermen and my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, ðæt bisceop and ða gerēfan hit beódan *I will that the bishop and the reeves command it*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, ðæt mīne gerēfan gedōn, ðæt man agife da ciricsceattas and sāwlsceattas *I will that my reeves cause that a man shall give the church-scots and the soul-scots*, i. prm; Th. i. 196, 8. Ic Æðelstān cyningc cȳðe [MS. cȳð] ðām gerēfan to hwilcere birig *I, Æthelstan king, make known to the reeves at each town*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 3. Eádweard cyning bȳt ðām gerēfum eallum, ðæt ge dēman swā rihte dōmas swā ge rihtoste cunnon, and hit on ðære dōmbēc stande *King Edward commands all the reeves, that ye pass the most righteous sentences you can, and as it stands in the doom book*, L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 3: L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 29. Se sette gerēfan geond eall ðæt rīce *qui constituat præpōsītos per cunctas regiones*, Gen. 41, 34. He hēt sēcan sīne gerēfan *he commanded to seek his officers*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 31; Dan. 79. We ðǣr settan and geendebyrdedon ūre gerēfan *ordinarios proprætoresque nostros proposuimus*, Nar. 3, 25. From ðen groefæ *a præside*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 5: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1, 4. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. and Schmid A. S. Gesetz. *s. v;* Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5; Grm. R. A. 752–4.

ge-rēf-ærn, es; *n. A court-house:*—Urbanus eode to his gerēfærne *Urbanus went to his court-house*, Shrn. 106, 16.

ge-rēf-land, es; *n. Tributary land;* tributarium territorium, Cot. 106.

ge-rēflang, es; *m. A minister:*—Ða gerēflanges of Cristes circean *the ministers of Christchurch*, Chart. Th. 317, 32.

ge-rēf-mǣd, e; *f.* '*The meadow which the reeve owned "ex officio," or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxiv.

ge-rēf-scipe, es; *m. Office of a* gerēfa:—Ne heora nān gerēfscipe ne drīfe *let none of them practise any reeveship*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33.

ge-rēf-scir *or* -scire, e; *f. Stewardship;* villicatio:—Mīn hlāford mīne gerēfscire fram me nymþ *dominus meus aufert a me vilicatiōnem*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Gerēfscyre *præfectura*, Hpt. Gl. 438. v. scir, ge-sciran.

ge-regnian, -rēnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To put, dispose, adorn:*—Geregnian, *inficere*, Cot. 112. Hwæðer him leófre wǣre ðe he hȳ ealle acwealde ðe hȳ libbende to bismre gerēnian hēte *whether he would rather that he should kill them all or should order them to be put to shame while living*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 14. Lii hit oftræd and hie to loman gerēnode ðæt hie mec ǣnigre note nytte beón ne meahton 52 *it trode down and made them cripples so that they could be of no use to me;* calcatos inutiles fecit, Nar. 15, 26. Ðonne hangaþ ðǣr eác būfan ðǣm lāstum geregnod swīðe mycel leóhtfæt *moreover there hangs, placed above the footsteps, a great lamp*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29. Ðæs geregnedan *concinnati*, Cot. 57. Ne ðæt ne beoþ on ðȳ fægerre ðæt mid elles hwam gerēnod biþ ðeáh ða gerēnu fægeru sīen ðe hit mid gerēnod biþ *nor will that be the fairer which is adorned with something else though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 74, 3; Fox 46, 14: 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Golde geregnad *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1558; B. 777. Gerēnod *adorned*, Byrht. Th. 136, 35; By. 161: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Girīnad *ornatum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* garaginon.]

ge-regnong *a making up;* confectio, Cot. 44.

ge-rehtad *made straight, set up;* erectus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13.

ge-rehte, -reht *related, explained, interpreted, directed*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2: Ps. Th. 140, 2: Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

gerela, gierela, an; *m. Apparel:*—Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīc[e] gerela hwelc weorðmynd sīe *if you suppose that wonderful apparel is any*

honour, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Wynna gierelan gielplîces *the pleasures of pompous apparel*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; 127, 22; Gū. 390. v. ge-gerela.

ge-rên, es; *n. An ornament:*—Đeáh đa gerênu fægru sîen đe hit mid gerênod biþ *though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 15. Đa gerêno *the ornaments*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 20; Rä. 27, 15. Girîno ł glencas *ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2.

ge-rêne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery;* mysterium, Hy. 8, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rênian. v. ge-regnian.

gereófage. v. ge-reáfian.

ge-reohnung, e; *f. A making up;* confectio, Cot. 171. v. ge-regnong.

ge-reónian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To conspire, ordain, frame, devise;* conspirare, concinnare:—Ic gereónige *conspiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Tunge đîn gereónode fâcnu *lingua tua concinnabat dolos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19; thy tongue frameth deceit; *thi tunge ordeynde treccheries*, Wyc. Æfter manegum dagum gereónodon đa ludeiscan hû hî done Godes cempan acwellan sceoldon *after many days the Jews conspired how they were to kill that champion of God*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 5.

ge-reónung, e; *f. A conspiracy, confederacy;* conjuratio:—Ne understenst đû đisra twegra manna gereónunge ongeán *me dost thou not understand the plot of these two men against me?* Homl. Th. i. 380, 7. Gereónung *fictio, mendacium*, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. Language, speech, tongue, voice:*—Hî cunnon eall mennisc gereord *nationum linguis loquentes*, Nar. 37, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2: Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19: 293, 43. Đæt ys on ûrum gereorde *that is in our language*, Thw. Hept. 155, 37: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 55. To Norþhymbriscum gereorde *to the Northumbrian speech*, 58. Weorþlîce getŷd ge on Ledenisc gereorde ge on Grecisc *Græcæ pariter et Latinæ linguæ peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33: 2; 565, 28: Th. An. 18, 29. Đâ wæron đa apostolas cweđende to him hwonon him đa wundorlîcan gereordo côman *then the apostles were saying to him whence came to him those wonderful speeches*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 9. Hwîlum ic gereordum rincas lađige to wîne *sometimes with voices I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 31; Rä. 15, 16. v. reord.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. A meal, refection, food:*—Sæt se Hælynd æt gereorde *discumbebat Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 26, 20. Hwær is mîn gereord *ubi est refectio mea*, Mk. Bos. 14, 14. Ær his gereorde *ante prandium*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38: Gen. 19, 3. Be đam lîflîcum gereorde *concerning the vital refection*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 24. Ôđđæt đæt gereorde gefylled wæs *until the meal was finished*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Cyninga gereordo *regum convivia*, Cot. 93. Him beád reste and gereorda *offered them rest and refreshment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 17; Gen. 2441: Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 29; Pa. 36: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Heofonlîcu gereordu *heavenly food*, Shrn. 30, 28: 64, 2. Giriord *cæna, alimentum prandium, cibus*, Rtl. 70, 37: 99, 11: 107, 19: 116, 5. Gehriord *epula*, 116, 34. To gereordum ł farmum *ad nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.

ge-reordan, -reordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To give food to, feed, take food, satisfy, refresh, feast;* cibare, saturare, satiare, epulari:—Ic gereordige *prandeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 8. Ic gereordige *vescor*, 29; Som. 33, 50. Ic gereordige *reficio*, ic eom gereordod *reficior*, 37; Som. 39, 2. He hine gereordode mid đam papan *he dined with the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 34. Giriordade hine *cibavit illum*, Rtl. 46, 9. He gereordode hî *saturavit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 80, 15. Crist gereorde fîf þûsenda wera *Christ fed five thousand men*, Shrn. 48, 30. Đæt gê eów gereordian *that ye may refresh yourselves*, Gen. 18, 5. Ær mæle hine gereordige *that one take refection before the time*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Giriordiga we *epulemur*, Rtl. 25, 17. Giriord *satia*, 146, 17. Unbindaþ hî and gereordigaþ *unbind her and give her to eat*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 19. We willaþ mid đŷ hlâfe gereorde beón *pane illo refici volumus*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 22. Đâ wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *then were the sitters in the hall nobly feasted*, Beo. Th. 3581; B. 1788. Hûsle gereorded *refreshed with the eucharist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. Gereordod, Andr. Kmbl. 770; An. 385. Đa ilco bîđon geriorded *saturabuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 6: 14, 20. Hia sîe giriordado *reficiantur*, Rtl. 15, 5.

ge-reord-hûs, es; *n. A dining-room;* refectorium, triclinium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 51.

ge-reordig-hûs *a dining-room;* refectorium, Lye.

ge-reording, -ung, e; *f. A meal, refection;* prandium, refectio:—Gearca us gereorduuge *prepare us a meal*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 18. On gereorduncge *in prandio*, Th. An. 28, 9. On ânre gereordinge *in una refectione*, 34, 37. Ofer wæteru gereordunga *super aquam refectionis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. Giriording *a meal*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 19, 37.

ge-reordnes, -nys, se; *f. A repast, dinner, fulness;* refectio, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 1.

ge-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall;* cadere, Ps. Spl. second 9, 12. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-resp *convicted;* convictus, L. Alf. pol. 28; Th. i. 80, 21.

ge-rest, es; *n. A resting-place, couch;* accubitus, Rtl. 4, 11.

ge-resta, an; *f. One who rests with another, consort:*—Seó wæs Eádwardes cynges geresta *she was king Edward's consort*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 32. Heó Balan sealde Iacobe to gerestan *Bilham dedit Iacobo quacum concumberet*, Gen. 30, 4.

ge-restan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To rest, remain, rest* [*one's self*]:—Đæt he hine gerestan meahte *ad quiescendum membra*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. Forđon ic æfre ne mæg đære môd-ceare mînre gerestan *for I can never rest from my mind's sorrow*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 1; Kl. 40. Templ Hâliges Gâstes snytro on to gerestenne *a temple for the wisdom of the Holy Ghost to dwell in*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Ic me gereste *quiesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 30. Mîn hige geresteþ nô *my mind resteth not*, Elen. Kmbl. 2164; El. 1083: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53. On đone seofođan đû gerestest *on the seventh thou didst rest*, Hy. 9, 23; Grn. ii. 291, 23. Gif ic on đunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Gerest đê *requiesce*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 20. Girestun [Rush.] gehræston [Lind.] *requieverunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 19.

ge-restscipe, es; *m.* I. *rest, ease;* quies, ôtium, Som. Ben. Lye. II. *a cohabitation;* concûbîtus:—To hyre gerestscipe hire wer ne sceal gangan *ad ejus concûbîtum vir suus accêdêre non dêbet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 32.

ge-rêtan; *p.* -rêtte; *pp.* -rêted, -rêt *To restore, refresh, set right;* recreāre, reficēre:—Wæs heó semninga mid gâstlîcre gesyhþe gerêted *sûbito visiône spîrîtûli recreāta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 19: 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Đû me hæfst gerêtne mid đînre gesceadwîsnesse *thou hast comforted me with thy reasoning*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12.

ge-rêþra, an; *m. A sailor, rower;* nauta:—Gerêþra [MS. gerêþru] *nauta*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 15. v. rêþra.

ge-rêþru; *pl. n. Rudder, helm* [the steering was done by means of an oar]:—Đa men đa đe beóþ winnende in sciplîcum gewinne hîg đonne begâþ ærost đa gerêþru in đære hŷþe *qui in nauali prælio demicaturi sunt ante in portu inflectant gubernacula*, Shrn. 35, 8: 9. Gerêþru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 19. Gerêþra *aplustra*, Gl. Mett. 15. On ânum bâte bûtan ælcum gerêþrum *in a boat without any means of steering*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, see note on this passage. 'Gerêþrum' can however hardly be a case of 'gerêþra' *nauta*, as the singular number would be used with 'ælc;' it is rather a plural like 'geatwe' or 'frætwe.'

gêr-hwamlîce; *adv. Yearly;* annuatim, Som.

gerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe;* vestīre:—Đâm đe done lîchoman Cûþberhtes geredon *quibus corpus Cudbercti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5, MS. B. v. gyrian.

ge-rîcsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rule, govern;* regere, dominari, gubernare, Rtl. 8, 7: 26, 43: 38, 41.

ge-rîdan; *p.* -rād; *pp.* -riden *To ride, reach* or *obtain by riding, get into one's power, subject:*—Đâ he gerâd to Ecgbryhtes stâne *then he rode to Brixton*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Se đe næs gerâd *he who rode to the ness*, Beo. Th. 5789; B. 2898. Đâ gerâd he đa burg æt Tameworþige *then he rode and took the town at Tamworth*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 24: 901; Erl. 96, 26. Se here geridon Wesseaxna lond and gesâton micel đæs folces ofer sæ adræfdon and đæs ôđres done mæstan dæl hie geridon *the [Danish] army rode to Wessex and occupied it; much of the folk they drove over sea and most part of the rest they got into their power*, 878; Erl. 78, 29–32. He gerâd eall Norþhymbra land him to gewealde *he got all Northumberland into his power*, 948; Erl. 117, 9. Se cing lêt gerîdan ealle đa land đe his môdor âhte him to handa *the king caused all the lands that his mother owned to be brought under his own control*, 1043; Erl. 168, 8.

ge-rîd-men *horsemen, knights;* equites, Cot. 212.

ge-rif, es; *n. A seizing, taking away, a catching—as of fish,* also *that which is caught;* raptura, captura:—Ân gerif fisca, ođđe ân snæs fisca ođđe ôđra þinga *one taking of fish, or one spear of fish, or of other things;* una sorta, Mone A. 141; Reed. 37, 77; Wrt. Voc. 64, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 40. DER. fôt-sîþ-gerif.

ge-rifled, -riflod; *part. p. Wrinkled;* rugatus, Som.

ge-rifod; *part. p. Wrinkled:*—On ealdlîcum geárum biþ đæs mannes neb gerifod *in the years of old age man's face is wrinkled*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 14.

ge-riht, es; *n. What is right, a right, due, last office of the church, direction;* rectum, jus, ratio, officium:—Gif hwâ ænigra godcundra gerihto forwyrne *if any one refuse any divine dues*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 7. Godes gerihto *God's dues*, 5; Th. i. 168, 25: Homl. Th. i. 74, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 39: L. Eth. 5, 11; Th. i. 306, 30: Shrn. 208, 28. Đis syndon đa gerihta đe se cyning âh ofer ealle men on Wessexan *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 12. Cynescipes gerihta *rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28. Ealla đa gerihta đe đâr of arîsaþ *all the rights arising therefrom*, 1031; Erl. 162, 4: 1074; Erl. 212, 6. Geriht *ratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 23, 24. Heó to cyrcean eóde and hire gerihtan underfeng *she went to the church and received her rites*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 142, 9. Fôron to gefeohte forþ on gerihte *marched straight on to battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 23; Jud. 202. Man âna gæþ mid his andwlitan up on gerihte *man alone walks with his face erect*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 34; Met. 31, 17. On geryhte ongeán đæne

mūþan *in a direction opposite the mouth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 8. On gerihte fram ðam scipe to ðam ancre *right from the ship to the anchor*, Shrn. 175, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 172, 20. DER. ald-, cyric-, geár-, woruld-geriht.

ge-riht; *adj.* RIGHT, *direct;* directus:—Ðweoru beóþ on gerihte *erunt prava in directa*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. [*Goth.* ga-raihts.]

ge-rihtan, -ryhtan; *p.* -rihte; *pp.* -rihted, -riht *To set right* or *straight, to direct, correct;* dirigĕre, corrigĕre, emendāre:—He wolde ðone Cristes gelǽfan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. Ða þing ðe he unfullfremed gemētte, mid heora fultume he ða gerihte and bētte *ea quæ mĭnus perfecta reperit, his quoque juvantĭbus corrĭgēbat*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 3. Gerihtaþ Drihtnes weg *dirĭgīte viam Dŏmĭni*, Jn. Bos. 1, 23. Fram sumum ungetȳddum gerihted *a quodam impĕrīto emendātum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. Mīn mundbyrd is geriht to ðære rōde *my protection is directed to the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 259; Kr. 131. [*Goth.* garaihtjan.]

ge-riht-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To justify, correct, direct, rectify, reprove;* rectificare, corrigere, arguere:—Se Hǽlend wolde ða synfullan gerihtlǽcan *the Healer* [*Saviour*] *would correct the sinful*, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 14. Ðæt hys weorc ne sȳn gerihtlǽhte *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Jn. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Lamb. 36, 24. He ðǽrbinnan wunode gerihtlǽcende ðæt folc mid lāre to geleáfan *he dwelt therein directing the people by teaching to belief*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 113. Menn be his lāre heora līf gerihtlǽton *men by his instruction rectified their lives*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 8. Gif we beóþ fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum gerihtlǽhte *if we be corrected from our perversities*, 124, 35.

ge-rihtnes, -ness, e; *f. A setting right, correction;* correctio:—Be heora gerihtnesse *de illōrum correctiōne*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. He wæs fīrena forgifnes and gerihtnes hǽþenra þeóda *he was forgiveness of sins and the setting right of heathen peoples*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 23.

ge-rihtreccan *to direct:*—Ðē to gerihtrecenne ðæt ðū gesyhst myd ðīnes mōdes eágan god *to direct thee to see God with thy mind's eye*, Shrn. 177, 25.

ge-riht-wīsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To justify;* justificare:—He wolde hine sylfne gerihtwīsian *ille vŏlens justĭfĭcāre seipsum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 29. Ðū eart se ðe me gerihtwīsast *thou art he who justifieth me*, Ps. Th. 4, 1. Ða ðe he him to clypode, ða he gerihtwīsode, and ða ðe he gerihtwīsode, ða he gemǽrsode *those whom he called unto him he justified, and those whom he justified he glorified*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 2. Hī synt gerihtwīsode *justĭfĭcāta sunt*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. Gerihtwisud *justificatus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19,

ge-rīm, es; *n. A number, computation, calendar, diary;* nŭmĕrus, compŭtātio, ephēmĕris = ἐφημερίς:—Ðæs næs nā gerīm *cujus non ĕrat nŭmĕrus*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32. Feówer and twentig wintra gerīmes *twenty four winters in number*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26, 40; Edw. 7, 21: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502. Ofer gerīm *sŭper nŭmĕrum*, Ps. Spl. 39, 8: 38, 6. Ic ne mæg gerīm witan heardra heteþonca *I cannot know the number of cruel enmities*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 13; Jul. 314: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Gerīm *ephēmĕrĭdes, nŭmĕrus quotīdiānus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 51; Wrt. Voc. 47, 55. On getal gerīmes *by reckoning of numbers*, Salm. Kmbl. 184, 7. On gerīme *by number*, 192, 10. DER. dōgor-gerīm, geár-, heáfod-, niht-, þūsend-, un-, winter-.

ge-rīman, to -rīmenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rīman *to number*] *To number, reckon;* numerāre:—He āna mæge ealle gerīman *he alone can number all*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 22; Exod. 439: Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 4; Hö. 116. Ðonne mæg he eác swilce gerīman ðīnne ofspring *sēmen quŏque tuum numerāre pŏtest*, Gen. 13, 16: Ps. Th. 104, 30. To gerīmenne *to reckon*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 39. Sceáwa heofon, hyrste gerīm *behold the heaven, number its ornaments*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðæm feówer bearn, forþ gerīmed, in worold wōcon *to him four children, numbered forth, were born into the world*, Beo. Th. 118; B. 59.

ge-rīmcræft, es; *m. Arithmetic, art of numbering:*—Ðe sēlost cunnon on gerīmcræfte *that are best acquainted with arithmetic*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 7: Hexam. 4: Norm. 8, 5.

ge-rīmtæl, es; *n. A number, reckoning:*—Bión on ðæm gerīmtæle mid mīnum brōþor *to be of the number with my brother*, H. R. 13, 11. [Cf. rīmgetæl.]

ge-rīnan; *pp.* -rinen *To touch, take hold of, grip;* tangĕre, contingĕre, arrīpĕre:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine ō gerīnan dorste *neque unquam exinde eum audĕret contingĕre*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14. Wæs he sōna gerinen līchomlīce untrumnysse *confestim languōre corpŏris tactus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 37. Wæs he semninga fram deofle gerinen *sŭbĭto a diăbŏlo arreptus*, 3, 11; S. 536, 13, MS. B. v. ge-hrīnan.

ge-rīne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery;* mysterium:—Eów is geseald to witanne Godes rīces gerīnu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 4, 11. v. ge-rȳne.

ge-rinelīc; *adj. Prosperous*, Hpt. Gl. 466.

ge-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen *To run, run together, congeal, join;* coagulare, coagulari:—Nis nā gerunnen togædere seó Godcundnys and seó menniscnys *the divinity and the humanity are not mingled together*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 5. Gerunnen is swā swā meolc heorte heora *coagulatum est sicut lac cor eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 70. Munt gerunnen, dūne fæt, to hwȳ wēne gē muntas gerunnene *mons coagulatus, mons pinguis, ut quid suspicamini montes coagulatos*, Ps. Spl. 67, 16. Gerunnen *coagulatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1. Gerunnen blōd *viscum*, 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12. [*Goth.* ga-rinnan *to run together: O. H. Ger.* gi-rinnan *coagulare.*]

ge-rīno *buildings;* ædificationes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2. v. ge-rēn.

ge-rīp, es; *n.* [rīp *harvest*] *A reaping, harvest;* messis:—Ðæt gerīp is micel *the reaping is great*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 16. Gerīp *messis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 74, 69: Gen. 8, 22. Biddaþ ðæs gerīpes hlāford, ðæt he asende wyrhtan to his gerīpe *pray to the lord of the reaping, that he send workmen to his reaping*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 20. On Godes gerīpe *in God's reaping*, 530, 19. Hwā gemenigfylt ðæt gerīp of feáwum cornum *who multiplies the harvest from a few grains of corn*, i. 184, 31.

ge-rīpan; *p.* -rāp, *pl.* -ripon; *pp.* -ripen *To reap;* mĕtĕre:—Hie heora corn geripon *they reaped their corn*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 32, col. 2. On ðæt gerād ðe he ǽlce geáre gerīpe *on the condition that each year he reap*, Cod. Dipl. ii. 398, 21.

ge-rīpian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [rīpian *to ripen*] *To ripen, grow old;* mātūrāri, sĕnescĕre:—Nǽron hī gerīpode to slege *they were not ripe for slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 5. On wintrum gerīpod *ripe in years*, ii. 24, 23. Mīn hlāford gerīpod ys *dŏmĭnus meus vĕtŭlus est*, Gen. 18, 12. Gerīped *mātūrus*, C. R. Ben. 43.

ge-rīsan; *3rd sing. pres.* -rīseþ, -rīst, *pl.* -rīsaþ; *p.* -rās, *pl.* -rison; *pp.* -risen *To behove, become, befit, suit;* dĕcēre, convĕnīre: generally used impersonally:—Gold gerīseþ on guman sweorde *gold is fitting on a man's sword*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 14; Gn. Ex. 126. Ðē gerīseþ lofsang *te dĕcet hymnus*, Ps. Spl. 64, 1: 92, 7. Cyninge gerīst rihtwīsnys *righteousness becomes a king*, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 32: i. 418, 8. Ðe him betst gerīst *which suits him best*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 20: Menol. Fox 117; Men. 58. Wera gehwylcum wīslīcu word gerīsaþ *to every man wise words are fitting*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Swā ðam þeódne gerās *as was fitting to the master*, 49 a; Th. 168, 34; Gū. 1087. Ðæt ðæm weorce nānum men ne gerīse bēt to fandienne, ðonne ðam wyrhtan ðe hit worhte *that it became no man better to prove the work than the workman who made it*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37.

ge-rīsan; *pp.* -risen *To seize, take;* rapere:—Gerīseþ *rapit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. Gerīsaþ *rapiunt*, 11, 12. Sōna wæs gerisen and genumen of middanearde *rapta confestim de mundo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5, note.

ge-risen, -risne [?], es; *n. A seizing;* rapina:—Ne begitest ðū nā ðæt rīce on gerisne woruldlīcra þinga *non in præda, nec in rapina regnum tibi dabitur*, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 78, 5. v. ge-rīsan *to seize.*

ge-risene, -risne, -rysne; *adj. Fit, convenient, proper;* congruus, decens, conveniens:—He sealde his lāreowum gerisene stōwe and ēþel heora hāde *doctoribus suis locum sedis eorum gradui congruum donaret*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 488, 19. Æfter gerisenre āre swā myclum B' *juxta honorem tanto Pontifici congruum*, 5, 19; S. 636, 45. Ða gerisno *digna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. Ðis þinceþ gerisne *this seems fitting*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Swā gerysne ne wæs *as was not seemly*, 76; Th. 94, 22; Gen. 1565: 9; Th. 11, 2; Gen. 169: Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hit is ealles gerisnost *it is most fitting*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 24.

ge-risene, -risne, -rysne, es; [seems to occur only in *pl.*] *n. What is fitting, decent:*—Godes hūs sindon innan bestrȳpte ǽlcra gerisna *God's houses are stripped within of everything seemly*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 43: Th. Chart. 511, 4. Ðæt heora gerisna nǽre ðæt hȳ swā heáne hȳ geþohtan ðæt hȳ heora gelīcan wurdan *that it was not fitting for them* [*the Romans*] *to think themselves so low as to be their* [*the Carthaginians'*] *equals*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 27: Cd. 93; Th. 242, 17; Dan. 420. Ne fremest ðū gerysnu and riht wiþ me *thou dost not do what is fitting and right towards me*, 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: 111; Th. 146, 4; Gen. 2432. Gif he mōt ðǽr rihtes and gerysena onbrūcan *if he can there enjoy what is right and fitting*, Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 6. Ryhtum gerisnum *right fittingly*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 2; Fä. 30.

ge-risenlīc; *comp. m.* -līcra, *f. n.* -līcre; *adj. Convenient, suitable, befitting;* convĕniens, aptus:—Ne þuhte hit me nāuht gerisenlīc *I should not think it at all suitable*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. Ægðer ðara is swīðe nyt weorc and gerisenlīc *either is a very useful and befitting work*, Prov. Kmbl. 60. On ðæm gerisnlīcan hēhsetle *on that seemly throne*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 26. Gerisenlīc me to wosanne *oportet me esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 49. Ðē is gerisenlīcre ðæt ðū sī mid rihte ofersteled, ðonne ðū oferstele ōðerne man mid wōge *it is more befitting thee to be overruled with right than to overrule another with wrong*, Prov. Kmbl. 8: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 23.

ge-risenlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Becomingly, fitly;* apte:—Seó wæs gerisenlīce gehlidad mid gelīce stāne *opercŭlo sĭmĭlis lāpĭdis aptissĭme tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32: 3, 17; S. 544, 4, col. 1. Gerisenlīcor *aptius*, 2, 13; S. 517, 2: 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-risennes, -risnes, se; *f. Conveniency, agreeableness, congruity;* convenientia, Cot. 58.

ge-rislīc; *adj. Convenient*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 34, note. v. ge-risenlic.

ge-risnian *to agree, accord;* convenire, Cot. 38.

ge-rîxian *to rule;* regnare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 14. v. ge-rîcsian.

gerla, an; *m. Tribute:*—To sellanne ðone gerlo *dare tributum,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 22.

gérlîc; *adj. Yearly;* annuus, Rtl. 49, 25: Shrn. 208, 28.

Germania, e [=æ]; *f. Germany.* The Germania of Alfred extended from the Don on the east to the Rhine and the German Ocean on the west; and from the Danube on the south to the White Sea on the north; it therefore embraced nearly the whole of Europe north of the Rhine and the Danube. Its great extent will be seen by the countries mentioned in the notes from 5 to 39, and in the text of Ors. Bos. pp. 35–40. See also Cluverii Introductionis in universam Geographiam, Libri vi. Amstelædami, 4to. 1729, Lib. iii. Cap. 1. De veteri Germania, pp. 183–186, and the map of Europe, p. 72. Also the very learned work, Cluverii Germania antiqua, Lugd. Batavorum, Elzevir, Fol. 1616: Lib. 1: Cap. xi. De magnitudine Germaniæ antiquæ, pp. 94–98, also Lib. iii. Cap. xxxviii. pp. 157–162, and the map, p. 3. Also Cellarii Geographia Antiqua, Cantab. 4to. 1703, pp. 309–313. Warnefried's Hist. Longob. Lib. i. Cap. 1:—Nû wille we ymb Europe land-gemære reccan, swâ mycel swâ we hit fyrmest witon.—Fram ðære eá Danais, west ôþ Rîn ða eá, [seó wyl þ of ðæm beorge ðe man Alpis hæt, and yrnþ ðonne norþ-ryhte on ðæs gârsecges earm, ðe ðæt land ûtanymblîþ, ðe man Bryttannia hæt];—and eft sûþ ôþ Donua ða eá, [ðære æwylme is neáh ðære eá Rînes, and is siddan east yrnende wid norþan Crêca land ût on ðone Wendel-Sæ];—and norþ ôþ ðone gârsecg, ðe man Cwên-Sæ hæt: binnan ðæm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hæt eall, GERMANIA *now we will speak, as much as we know, about the boundaries of Europe.—From the river Don, westward to the river Rhine, [which springs from the Alps, and then runs right north into the arm of the ocean, that lies around the country called Britain];—and again south to the river Danube, [whose spring is near the river Rhine, and which afterwards runs east by the country north of Greece into the Mediterranean Sea];—and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations, but it is all called* GERMANIA, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 20–28. Cômon hî of þrîm folcum ðâm strangestan Germanie ðæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum' *advenerunt de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20.

gern *yarn, spun wool.* DER. nett-gern. v. gearn.

gernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To desire;* desîderâre:—He ðæs biscophâdes gernde *he desired episcopal ordination,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 23. v. gyrnan.

gern-winde, es; *m? A yarn-winder, reel;* conductum [ăpud textôres], Wrt. Voc. 282, 2. v. gearn-winde.

ge-rora. v. ge-hror.

ge-rôsod *rosy, belonging to roses;* rosaceus, Som.

ge-rostod *roasted;* assus, Som.

ge-rôtsian [=geunrôtsian?] *to make sad;* contristare, Rtl. 56, 20.

ge-rôwen *rowed.* v. rôwan.

gers, es; *n. Grass;* herba:—Se ðe forþatŷhþ wyrtcynren oðde gers þeówdômes manna *qui producit herbam servîtûti, hŏmĭnum,* Ps. Lamb. 146, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. v. gærs.

GERST; GRIST, *pearled barley;* frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.

gersum, es; *m. n:* gersuma, an; *m. Treasure;* thēsaurus, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13: 1090; Erl. 226, 38: 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum, gærsama; and see Grm. D. M. 840.

ge-rûm, es; *n.* [rûm *space*] *Room, space;* spătium:—Hî nâuðer ne gestillan ne môton, ne eác swîðor styrian, ðonne he him ðæt gerûm his wealdlederes toforlæt *they neither can be still, nor yet move farther, than he allows to them the space of his rein,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Eódon on gerûm eorlas âglêwe *the men learned in law went apart,* Elen. Kmbl. 639; El. 320. Cyning healdeþ me on heáðore, hwîlum læteþ eft on gerûm sceacan *the king holds me in restraint, sometimes again lets me go at large,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14.

ge-rûma, an; *m.* [rûm *room*] *A room, place, space;* lŏcus, spătium:—Ic his bîdan ne dear rêðes on gerûman *I dare not await him fierce in my place,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 7; Rä. 16, 16.

ge-rûme; *adj. Ample, roomy, expanded, made open;* amplus, spătiōsus, dilātus, pătĕfactus:—Is mîn môd gehæled, hyge ymb heortan gerûme *my mind is healed, the thoughts around my heart expanded,* Cd. 35; Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759. Syndon ðîne willan rihte and gerûme *thy wishes are right and great,* 188; Th. 234, 12; Dan. 291. [*Ger.* geraum *spacious: O. H. Ger.* kirûmo *opportunus.*]

ge-rumpen *rough, wrinkled;* rugosus:—Gerumpenu nædre *cerastes, coluber,* Cot. 38.

ge-rûna, an; *m. A counsellor:*—Gerûna *sinmistes* vel *consecretalis,* Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 66; Wrt. Voc. 18, 18. Gerûna *a secretis,* vel *principis consiliarius,* 113; Som. 79, 127; Wrt. Voc. 60, 32.

ge-runnen *run together, congealed, joined;* coagulatus, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: 118, 70: Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1: 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12; *pp. of* ge-rinnan.

gerwan, gerwian, gerwigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make ready prepare, make, construct;* părāre, præpărāre, făcĕre, construĕre:—Ciricean getimbran, gerwan Godes tempel *to build a church, to construct a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3266; An. 1636. Gerwigan wîfe hûs wexinge getâcnaþ *to prepare* [*one's*] *house for a wife betokens increase,* Som. 205; Lchdm. iii. 210, 3. v. gearwian.

ge-ryd, -rid; *adj. Prepared, ready, usual;* paratus:—Ðeáh se graf geryd sî *though the grave be prepared,* Lchdm. iii. 355, 2, col. 1; Shrn. 184, 20. Moises dyde on geryde orcas *Moses put it into the usual basons,* Ex. 24, 6.

ge-ryht. v. ge-riht.

ge-ryhtan *to set right;* dirigĕre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geleáfan geryhtan *he would set right the faith of Christ,* Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 12. v. ge-rihtan.

ge-rŷman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rŷman *to make room*] *To extend, enlarge, make room, open, manifest, expand;* dīlātāre, amplĭfīcāre, lŏcum dāre, apĕrire, expandĕre:—Ongyn ðê scip wyrcan, on ðam ðû monegum scealt reste gerŷman *begin thou to make a ship, in which thou shalt make room for resting-places to many,* Cd. 65; Th. 78, 36; Gen. 1304. Ic gerŷme dîne gemæro *dīlātāvēro termĭnos tuos,* Ex. 34, 24. He ôðrum gerŷmeþ wyrmum to wiste *he clears the way for other worms' repast,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 9; Seel. 123. Ic him lîfes weg gerŷmde *I opened the way of life to them,* Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89: Elen. Kmbl. 2496; El. 1249. Ðû me gerŷmdes *dīlātasti mihi,* Ps. Th. 4, 1. Octauianus gerŷmde Rômâna rîce *Octavianus extended the Roman empire,* Homl. Th. i. 32, 18. Ðæt hie him ôðer flet eal gerŷmdon *that they would wholly open to him another dwelling,* Beo. Th. 2177; B. 1086. Se weg biþ us gerŷmed *the way is open to us,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 37; Met. 1, 19: Homl. Th. i. 564, 18: 28, 12. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sôþum wîsum gerŷmeþ *who truly manifests his divinity,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Gif him swâ byþ gerŷmed *if he has opportunity,* Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 28. On ðam rŷmette ðe se cing hêt gerŷmen into ealdan mynstre *in the space that the king ordered to cede to the old monastery,* Ch. Th. 231, 26.

ge-rŷne, -rîne, -rêne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery, a sacrament;* mysterium:—Ðæt dêgol wæs Dryhtnes gerŷne *that was a secret mystery of the Lord,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 25; Cri. 41. Ðæt monnum nis cûþ gerŷne *that mystery is not known to men,* 9 a; Th. 7, 2; Cri. 95. Dryhtnes gerŷne *the mystery of the Lord,* 49 a; Th. 169, 14; Gû. 1094: Lk. Bos. 8, 10. Ðæt word ðæs heofonlîcan gerŷnes *the word of the heavenly mystery,* Blickl. Homl. 17, 9: 7. Eów is geseald to witanne heofena rîces gerŷnu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 13, 11. Ða gerŷnu Cristes menniscnysse *the mysteries of Christ's humanity,* Homl. Pasc. Lisle 12, 17. Hit forhæfed gewearþ ðætte hie sædon swefn cyninge, wyrda gerŷnu *it was denied that they should tell the dream to the king, the mysteries of the fates,* Cd. 179; Th. 225, 4; Dan. 149. Engel Drihtnes wrât in wâge worda gerŷnu *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words,* 210; Th. 261, 9; Dan. 723. On ðê wrât wuldres God gerŷno *on thee the God of glory wrote* [*his*] *mysteries,* Andr. Kmbl. 3020; An. 1513. Ðæt hie ðæt hâlige gerŷne ârwurþlîce breman mægen *that they may reverently celebrate the holy mystery,* L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23, 43: 497, 2, 5. [*Goth.* ga-rûni *counsel: O. Sax.* gi-rûni *mystery: O. H. Ger.* ki-rûni *mysterium, sacramentum.*] DER. gâst-gerŷne, gæst-, word-. v. rŷne, rûn, ge-rŷno, ge-rŷnu.

ge-rŷnelîc; *adj. Mystical;* mysticus:—Gerŷnelîco word sprecende *mystica verba loquens,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 26. Of gerŷnelîcum gâste *ex mystico spiramine,* Hymn. Surt. 43, 36. Ðâs gerŷnelîcan þing *hæc mystica,* 94, 17: Blickl. Homl. 165, 35.

ge-rŷnelîce *mystically;* mystice, Cot. 131.

ge-rŷno; *indecl. n. A mystery:*—Ðis Eástorlîce gerŷno us æteóweþ ðæs êcean lîfes sweotole bysene *this Easter mystery* [*Christ's resurrection*] *shews us a clear example of the life eternal,* Blickl. Homl. 83, 7. v. gerŷne.

ge-rŷnu; *indecl. f. A mystery:*—Ðeós gerŷnu is wedd *this mystery is a pledge,* Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6. Þurh gâstlîcere gerŷnu *through a spiritual mystery,* 268, 29: 260, 12: 262, 22: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 1; Lchdm. iii. 264, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-riuna, *f.*] v. ge-rŷne.

ge-rypon *reaped,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 33, col. 1; =ge-ripon; *p. pl. of* ge-rîpan.

ge-rysene *fit.* v. ge-risene.

gês *geese,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, MS. H; *pl. nom. acc. of* gôs.

ge-saca, an; *m. An adversary;* adversarius:—Geþafedon ðæt his gesacan *concesserunt id adversarii,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. On gesacum *on his adversaries,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 25; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Gesaca *æmulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. v. sacan.

ge-sacan ? *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon; *pp.* -sacen *To oppose, strive against;* adversari:—Gesacan sceal sâwl-berendra, niðða bearna, gearwe stôwe *shall strive against the place prepared for those having souls, for the children of men,* Beo. Th. 2012, note; B. 1004. v. sacan.

ge-sacu, e; *f. Contention, hostility;* contentio, hostilitas, Beo. Th. 3479; B. 1737. v. sacu.

ge-sadelod, -sadolod; *part.* [sadelian *to saddle*] *Saddled;* strātus:—Twâ hors, ân gesadelod and ôðer ungesadelod *two horses, one saddled*

and the other unsaddled, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. Eahta hors, feówer gesadelode [gesadolode, MS. A.] and feówer ungesadelode *eight horses, four saddled and four unsaddled*, 72; Th. i. 414, 5, 10. DER. un-gesadelod.

ge-sadian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To satisfy, fill;* saturare:—Beóþ gesadode oððe gefyllede treówa feldes *saturabuntur ligna campi*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. Drihten ðé gesadade mid ðý sélestan hwǽtecynnes holde lynde *Dominus adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. v. sadian.

ge-sæccan *to dispute, discuss;* disserere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 2.

ge-sæcgan *to say, tell*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. v. ge-secgan.

ge-sǽd *said, told, proved*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34; *pp. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽgan *to cause to sink*] *To lay low, cast down;* prosternĕre, incurvāre:—Hæfdon ealfela Eótena cynnes sweordum gesǽged *they had laid low full many of the Jutes' race with their swords*, Beo. Th. 1772; B. 884: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Ic eom gesǽged, *incurvātus sum*, Ps. Th. 37, 8.

ge-sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon *said, told*, Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157: Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 2: 1, 12; S. 481, 3; *p. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sægdnis, e; *f. A mystery;* mysterium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11.

ge-sægen *a saying, telling, tradition*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 8, 20, 25, 30: 5, 23; S. 647, 17: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. v. ge-segen, ge-sagun.

ge-sæhtlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sæhtlian *to reconcile*] *To reconcile;* reconcilĭare:—Wearþ Eádgár wið ðone cyng gesæhtlad *Edgar was reconciled with the king*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228.

ge-sæhtniss. v. ge-sehtniss.

ge-sǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽlan *to bind, tie*] *To bind, tie;* ligāre:—Ða folan hý gesǽlaþ *they tie the foals*, Nar. 35, 11. Dæt is se ealda feónd ðone he gesǽlde *that is the ancient fiend whom he bound*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 7; Pa. 59. He ligeþ synnum gesǽled *he lies bound with sins*, 18 b; Th. 46, 12; Cri. 736: Beo. Th. 5521; B. 2764: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765: 200; Th. 248, 30; Dan. 251. Ðonne gemēte gyt ðǽr eoselan gesǽlede *then shall ye find there an ass tied*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2.

ge-sǽlan; hit -sǽleþ, -sǽlþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽl *an occasion*] *To happen, come to pass, befall;* accidĕre, evĕnire:—Hū gesǽleþ dæt *how doth that happen?* Salm. Kmbl. 698; Sal. 348: Andr. Kmbl. 1021; An. 511: 1029; An. 515. Gif hit ǽfre gesǽlþ, dæt . . . *if it ever happen that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22: Th. Ch. 472, 4: 166, 20. Me gesǽlde dæt ic mid sweorde ofslōh niceras nigene *it befell me that I slew with my sword nine monsters*, Beo. Th. 1152; B. 574: 1784; B. 890: 2504; B. 1250. Ðeáh eów nū gesǽle, dæt . . . *though it now happen to you that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 10, 47; Met. 10, 24. Uncūþ hū him æt ǽhtum gesǽle *it is unknown how it may befall him in the matter of property*, Prov. Kmbl. 20.

ge-sǽlan; *p.* de *To be successful, succeed:*—Ðam ðe eahtan wile sāwla gehwylcre ðǽr he gesǽlan mæg *to him who will persecute every soul if he can manage it*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 6; Gū. 318.

ge-sǽlge; *adv. Happily;* fauste, Cot. 89.

ge-sǽli; *adj. Happy;* fēlix:—Hweðer micel feoh mæge ænigne mon dōn swā gesǽline, dæt he nānes þinges māran ne þurfe *can much money make any man so happy that he may need nothing more?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 13. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig, es; *m. One who carries a standard;* signifer, Hpt. Gl. 495.

ge-sǽlig, -sǽli; *comp.* ra; *superl.* ost, ust; *adj.* [sǽlig *happy*] *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate;* fēlix, beatus, fortūnātus:—Seth wæs gesǽlig *Seth was happy*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 19; Gen. 1138: 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 3; Met. 23, 2. Se gesǽliga hlīsa *fēlix rūmor*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 41: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 17; Ph. 350. Dæt gesǽlige weorud *the blessed company*, 26 a; Th. 76, 33; Cri. 1249. Wǽron swíðe gesǽlige *they were very happy*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 12; Gen. 18: 220; Th. 282, 33; Sat. 296. Hí fram gesǽlgum tídum gilpaþ *they boast of happy times*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 11: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 1, 17; Cri. 1652, 1660. Mǽrþa gesǽligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Cild gesǽligust *a very prosperous child*, Lchdm. iii. 196, 21. Se gesǽlgosta *the happiest*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 10.

ge-sǽlig-líc, -sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy, fortunate;* fēlix, fortūnātus:—Ðam ðe líf forgeaf gesǽliglīc *to him who gave him a happy life*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 14: Gen. 2844: Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 29; Cri. 1079. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig-líce, -sǽli-líce, -sǽl-líce; *adv. Happily;* fēlicĭter:—Gesǽlig-líce *fēlicĭter*, Scint. 1. Manige habbaþ genōg gesǽlilíce [gesǽllíce, MS. Cot.] gewífod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gesǽlilíce *fēlicĭter*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27.

ge-sǽlignes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness;* fēlicĭtas:—Ðǽr biþ engla dreám, sib and gesǽlignes *there is joy of angels, peace and happiness*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 23; Cri. 1677. Gif ðū wille ðysses lífes gesǽlignysse mid us brūcan *si vis pērennis vītæ fēlicĭtāte perfrui*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 35.

gesǽli-líce *happily;* fēlicĭter, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. v. ge-sǽlig-líce.

ge-sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy;* fēlix:—Gesǽllíc mon *a happy man*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 34; Met. 2, 17. v. gesǽlig-líc.

gesǽl-líce *happily*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5, MS. Cot. v. gesǽlig-líce.

ge-sæltan; *pp.* -sælted, -sælt *To salt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 49.

ge-sǽlþ, e; *f.* [sǽlþ *happiness*] *Happiness, felicity, prosperity, wealth, good, advantage;* fēlīcitas, prospĕrĭtas, bŏnum:—Sió sōðe gesǽlþ *the true happiness*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30: 34, 2; Fox 134, 32: 34, 4; Fox 138, 21, 24. God is full ǽlcere gesǽlþe *God is full of all happiness*, 34, 3; Fox 136, 20. Sōþra gesǽlþa *of true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 49; Met. 21, 25. To ðǽm gesǽlþum *to the felicities*, 21, 7, 17; Met. 21, 4, 9. He selþ ða gesǽlþa ðǽm gōdum *he gives felicities to the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 2, 5: 34, 1; Fox 134, 7. Ðū miht ða sōðan gesǽlþa gecnâwan *thou mayest discover the true goods*, 23; Fox 78, 32.

ge-sǽlþ *happens*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-sǽlan.

ge-sǽman. v. ge-sýman.

ge-sæt, *pl.* -sǽton *sat, sat down*, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868; *p. of* ge-sittan.

ge-sætnys. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sagian *to say, tell;* dicere:—Gesaga him *tell them*, Beo. Th. 781; B. 388: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 30. v. sagian.

ge-sagu *a narration*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1.

ge-sagun, e; *f. A narration*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 1.

ge-salde *sold;* tradidit, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575, = ge-sealde; *p. of* ge-sellan.

ge-saldniss, e; *f. A giving:*—Ic berhtwulf rex ðas mīne gesaldnisse trymme *I, king Berhtwulf, confirm this my gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 32.

ge-sam, in composition, denotes *together, with;* simul, con. v. sam.

ge-sam-hîwan; *gen.* -hîwena, *pl. m. Married persons;* conjugati, conjugia:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesamhîwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34, note: Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14, note. v. gesinhîwan.

ge-samnian, -somnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *to gather, collect;* congrĕgāre, collĭgĕre:—Se ǽncenneda ealle gesamnaþ *the only begotten one shall gather all*, Soul Kmbl. 102; Seel. 51. Valentinianus gesamnode weorod *Valentinian gathered an army*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 4: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 9; Dan. 52. He hî of sîdfolcum gesamnade *de regiōnibus congrĕgāvit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. Gesamnedon síde hērigeas folces frumgāras *the leaders of the people collected their wide bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2135; An. 1069: Ps. Th. 125, 6. Us gesamna of wîdwegum *congrĕga nos de nātiōnĭbus*, 105, 36. Wæs eall-geador to ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod *the people was collected together in the public place*, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100: Elen. Kmbl. 563; El. 282. Mycle mænigeo wǽron gesamnode to hym *congrĕgātæ sunt ad eum turbæ multæ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 2: 26, 3. **II.** *to unite, join;* consŏciāre, jungĕre:—Gefêrscipas fæste gesamnaþ *firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 186; Met. 11, 93: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. Se gesamnade sāwle to líce *he united the soul to the body*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 23; Met. 17, 12. **III.** *v. intrans. To collect, come together;* congrĕgāri, convĕnire:—Hí gesamniaþ *congrĕgāti sunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Gesamnadon weras *the men collected together*, Andr. Kmbl. 3270; An. 1638.

ge-samning *a synagogue;* sȳnăgōga, Ps. Th. 85, 13. v. ge-samnung.

ge-samnung, -somnung, -samning, -somning, e; *f. A meeting, assembly, council, union, congregation, synagogue, church;* conventus, conventio, concilium, congrĕgātio, sȳnăgōga, ecclēsia: — Gesamnung *conventus, conventio*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 48; Wrt. Voc. 50, 30. Se wæs ðære gesamnunge ealdor *ipse princeps sȳnăgōgæ ĕrat*, Lk. Bos. 8, 41. Fram gesamnunge mycelre *a concĭlio multo*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 14. Ealra heora eágan on ðære gesamnunge wǽron on hyne behealdende *omnium in sȳnăgōga ŏcŭli ĕrant intendentes in eum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20: 8, 49: Jn. Bos. 6, 59: 18, 20. He eóde on reste-dæge on ða gesamnunge æfter his gewunan *intrāvit sĕcundum consuetūdinem die sabbăti in sȳnăgōgam*, Lk. Bos. 4, 16. He lǽrde hîg on hyra gesamnungum *dŏcēbat eos in sȳnăgōgis eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54: 23, 6: Mk. 1, 39: 12, 39: Lk. Bos. 4, 44: 11, 43: 20, 46. On gesamnunga *in sȳnăgōgas*, Lk. Bos. 21, 12. On gesamnunga hāligra *in ecclēsia sanctōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 1. Þurh ða gesamnunga we wǽron gefreoþode feónda gafoles *through that union we were freed from devils' tribute*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 22.

ge-samodlǽcan *to put together;* conlocare, Blickl. Gl. 112, 8.

ge-sanco; *pl. n. Suckers:*—Gesanco *exigia*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 35.

ge-sârgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sârgian *to afflict*] *To afflict, trouble, damage;* affligĕre, trībūlare:—Biþ untreó gesârgad *the faithless shall be afflicted*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962: 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Ne sceal nān mon siócne monnan gesârgodne swencan *no one ought to afflict a sick troubled person*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Wǽron hie gesârgode *they were damaged*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8.

ge-sâwan; *pp.* -sâwen *To sow;* seminare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. DER. sâwan.

ge-sâweled; *part. p. Provided with a soul;* animatus, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

ge-scâd *distance, reason*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16: Reim. 13. v. ge-sceád.

ge-scâdenlíce; *adv. Separately, distinctly;* separatim, Cot. 198.

ge-scâdwîs *reasonable, intelligent.* v. ge-sceádwîs.

ge-scâdwîslîce; *comp.* or; *adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly;* prudenter, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20: 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-scâdwyrt, e: *f. Oxeye,* Lchdm. ii. 274, 18; see the glossary at the end of the volume, and also iii. 328.

ge-scæft, e; *f. Creation;* creātio:—On ða beorhtan gescæft *on the bright creation,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 20; Sat. 139. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-scænan, -sceánan, -scēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To diminish, break, bruise, shake, shatter;* contĕrĕre, confringĕre, conquassāre:—God heora tôþas gescæneþ *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum,* Ps. Th. 57, 5: 67, 21. Ðû dæs myclan dracan heáfod gescændest *tu confrēgisti căput dracōnis magni,* 73, 14. Ða he sylfa oft gebræc and gescænde *quas ipse ălĭquando contrīvĕrat,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 27. Gesceányþ heáfda *conquassabit capita,* Ps. Spl. C. 109, 7.

ge-scænctest *thou hast given drink;* potasti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 3.

ge-scæned, -scæned [?]; *part. p. Ornamented* [?]:—Sweord swîðe gescæned, Salm. Kmbl. 444; Sal. 222. Cf. on ðæm scennum scîran goldes, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694. Grein compares with *O. H. Ger.* giskeinan, and translates *made bright;* Kemble, again, translates *sheathed.*

ge-scænednes, -scæningnes, se; *f. A dashing together, a breaking;* collisio, Cot. 59.

ge-sceap. v. ge-sceap.

ge-scafan, -sceafan; *p.* -scôf; *pp.* -scafen *To shave, scrape, plane;* radere, complanare:—Wið innoðes flæwsan gâte horn gesceafen [gescafen, MS. B.] *for flux of inwards a goat's horn shaven,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. scafan.

ge-scaldwyrt, e; *f. Talumbus,* Wrt. Voc. 289, 40.

ge-scamian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be ashamed, to blush;* erŭbescĕre:—Sŷn gecyrred underbæc and gescamian, ða ðe wyllaþ me yfelu *avertantur retrorsum et erŭbescant, qui vŏlunt mihi măla,* Ps. Spl. 69, 3. II. *v. trans. impers. To shame, cause* or *bring shame to;* pŭdĕre:—Sceal gescamian ða unrihtwîsan *it shall shame the wicked;* erŭbescant impii, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Gescamige hî *let it shame them;* erŭbescant, Ps. Spl. 82, 16. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio, figmentum:—Se emnihtes dæg is se feórþa dæg ðysse worulde gescapennysse *the day of the equinox is the fourth day of the creation of this world,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 14, 16; Lchdm. iii. 238, 18, 20. He sylf oncneów hiwunga oððe gescapennysse ûre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 14. v. ge-sceapennys.

ge-scapu *pudenda.* v. ge-sceap.

gescea *a sobbing;* singultum, Wrt. Voc. 289, 35.

ge-sceád, -scâd, es; *n.* I. *separation, distinction, difference:*—Ðæt gesceád *separatio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 51. Gesceád *distinctio,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 12. Eálâ mid hû micle gesceáde God todælde betwih leóht and ðŷstru *O quam grandi distantia divisit deus inter lucem et tenebras,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 37. He sceal geþencan ðæt gedâl and ðæt gesceád *he must consider the distinction and the difference,* L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 13. Gescâd, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16; Reim. 13. II. *power of distinguishing, reason, discretion, discrimination, an account, a reckoning, argument:*—Gê habbaþ gesceád ægðer ge gôdes ge yfeles *ye can distinguish between good and evil,* Homl. Th. i. 176, 24. Fordŷ sealde God mannum gesceád *therefore has God given reason to men,* 96, 13: 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 436; Met. 20, 218: 22, 88; Met. 22, 44. On gesceád witan *to understand,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 3; Mód. 8. Gesceád witan, cunnan [with *gen;* cf. the same phrase in *O. Sax.* wissun thingo giskēd; and the *Ger.* bescheid wissen] *to be able to distinguish between things, to understand them,* Homl. Th. 186, 4: Beo. Th. 582; B. 288. Gesceád *discretio,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gesceád agyldan *to render an account,* Mt. Bos. 12, 36: Homl. Th. i. 96, 20: ii. 50, 1. Dæt he mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynninne *that he proved himself sinless with reasoning,* 226, 11: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. For hwylcum gesceáde *propter quam rationem, quapropter,* Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 16. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *propter certam rationem,* Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* gi-skēd: *O. H. Ger.* ga-skeit *distinctio, discretio, distantia.*]

ge-sceádan, -scâdan; *p.* -scēd, -sceód; *pp.* -sceáden [in the Northern Gospels weak forms occur] *To separate, distinguish, discern, decide:*—Wêron gesceádad from *exceptis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Ðû ðe gesceádest *qui separasti,* Rtl. 182, 31: 36, 27. Gisceád *distingue,* 36, 29. Wolde hilde gesceádan *would decide the war,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Elen. Kmbl. 298; El. 149. Rodera rædend hit on riht gescēd *the ruler of the firmament decided it aright,* Beo. Th. 3115; B. 1555. He biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud gesceáden *he will be assigned at the separation to the band on the left hand,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 23; Dôm. 75. [*Goth.* ga-skaidan *to separate: O. H. Ger.* gi-sceidan.]

ge-sceáden; *adj. Rational:*—Nân nŷten næfde nân gesceádne sâwle *no beast had a rational soul,* Btwk. Scrd. 19, 35.

ge-sceádlîce; *adv. Reasonably, rationally;* rationabiliter:—Ful gesceádlîce ðû me andswarast and fulrihte *thou answerest me very rationally and rightly,* Shrn. 184, 17: 165, 21. Man sceal gesceádlîce tosceádan ylde and geóguþe *we must discreetly distinguish between age and youth,* L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 4. Gesceádlîcor *more rationally,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7.

ge-sceádwîs; *adj. Reasonable, rational, discriminating, intelligent, prudent, cautious;* rationalis:—God gesceóp twâ gesceádwîsan gesceafta *God created two rational creatures,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30: 42, 1; Fox 256, 9. Ælce dæde sceal gesceádwîs dēma wîslîce tosceádan hû heó gedôn sî and hwær and hwænne *in each deed an intelligent judge must distinguish how it be done, and where and when,* L. de Cf; Th. ii. 260, 27: Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 27; Met. 15, 14. Mid gesceádwîsum mægne *with intelligent power,* 20, 16; Met. 20, 8.

ge-sceádwîslîc; *adj. Reasonable;* rationalis, R. Ben. Interl. 2.

ge-sceádwîslîce; *adv. Rationally, prudently, sagaciously, discreetly, distinctly;* rationabiliter:—Ðû ðe gesceádwîslîce heora welst *thou that rulest them rationally,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6: 21; Fox 74, 20. Hŷ him ðâ gescádwîslîce andwyrdon *they answered him discreetly,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. Ic wille gescâdwîslîcor gesecgan *apertissime expedire curabo,* 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-sceádwîsnes, ness, e; *f. Reason, discretion;* ratio:—Gelêf ðînre âgenre gesceádwîsnesse *believe thine own reason,* Shrn. 199, 12: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9: Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 21; Hat. MS. 14 b, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 375; Met. 188: 393; Met. 20, 197.

ge-sceafan *to shave, plane,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. ge-scafan.

ge-sceaft, -scæft, -sceft, e; *f:* es; *n.* I. *the creation, a created being* or *thing, creature, an element;* creātio, creātūra, plasma, ělĕmentum:—Eall ðeós mære gesceaft *all this great creation,* Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12: 162; Kr. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 60; Sal. 30. Gesceaft *plasma,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Fram fruman gesceafte *ab initio creātūræ,* Mk. Bos. 10, 6: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 7; Gen. 171. On disse lænan gesceafte *in this perishable creation,* Salm. Kmbl. 653; Sal. 326: 737; Sal. 368. Þurh ða ilcan gesceaft *through the same creature,* Elen. Kmbl. 365; El. 183: 2061; El. 1032. Ða wiðerweardan gesceafta betwux him winnaþ *contrary creatures strive with each other,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 21; Jul. 183. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble,* Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 11; Dan. 368: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 16; Met. 11, 8. Hî wuldriaþ ædelne ordfruman ealra gesceafta *they glorify the noble origin of all creatures,* 13 b; Th. 25, 18; Cri. 402: 21 b; Th. 57, 29; Cri. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: Elen. Kmbl. 1785; El. 894: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29. Eallum his gesceaftum *to all his creatures,* 21; Fox 74, 2, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 672; Sal. 335. He gemetgaþ ða feówer gesceafta *he regulates the four elements,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 8: 33, 4; Fox 128, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 20: 30, 7. Ofer ealle gesceafte *over all creatures,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1388: 43 b; Th. 147, 25; Gû. 732. Biþ ðæt gesceaft swîðe nearu geþuht *the creation will appear very narrow,* Homl. Th. ii. 186, 7. He awende ðæt gesceaft *he changed the creature,* ii. 72, 10: i. 276, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20. Ða gescæfta tâcnedon ðæt he wæs sôþ god *created things shewed that he was very God,* Shrn. 67, 16. Bodigaþ ælce gescæfte *prædicate omni creaturæ,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15: Rtl. 97, 12. Giscæf[t] *sexus,* 51, 7. Ðû ðe gimetgaþ gescæfta wrixla *qui temperas rerum vices,* 164, 12. II. *a decree, destiny, fate, condition;* destĭnāta, sors, fātum, condĭtio:—Ðæt is eald gesceaft *that is the ancient fate,* Salm. Kmbl. 772; Sal. 385. Nâni eft cymeþ hider, ðe mannum secge hwylc sŷ Meotodes gesceaft *no one returns hither who may reveal to men what is the condition of the Creator,* Menol. Fox 592; Gn. C. 65. In gesceaft Godes *by God's decree,* Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 3; Sch. 74. He sægde him wereda gesceafte *he told him the fates of peoples,* Cd. 180; Th. 225, 27; Dan. 160. [*Goth.* ga-skafts *creation, creature: O. Sax.* gi-skefti *decree of fate: O. H. Ger.* ga-skaft *creatura, elementum, habitus, fatum.*] DER. ealdor-gesceaft, eorþ-, forþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, lîf-, mæl-, metod-, woruld-.

ge-sceamian, -sceomian, -scamian, -scomian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To blush, be ashamed, be confounded;* erubescĕre, confundi:—Gesceamian [MS. gesceaman] oððe gescende sŷn ða sêcendan sâwle mîne *confundantur quærentes animam meam,* Ps. Spl. 34, 4. Gesceomadon alle fióndas his *erubescebant omnes adversari ejus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 17: 9, 26. II. *v. trans. To shame, cause* or *bring shame to, confound;* pŭdĕre, confundĕre:—Nû mæg ðâm Cristenan gescomian *now may the Christians blush,* Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 12. Ne gesceamaþ hŷ *it shall not confound them;* non confundentur, Ps. Th. 36, 18: 30, 1. Gesceamige heom *erubescant,* Ps. Lamb. 6, 11: Ps. Th. 30, 19. Gisceomiga *confundas,* Rtl. 125, 15. [*Goth.* ga-skaman sik *to be ashamed.*]

ge-sceandnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confusion;* confūsio:—Ðû wâst gesceandnysse mîne *tu scis confūsiōnem meam,* Ps. Spl. 68, 23: 131, 19. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-sceánon. v. ge-scēnan.

ge-sceap, -scæp, -scep, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -sceapu, -sceapo; *gen.* -sceapa, -sceapena; *n.* I. *a creation, created being* or *thing, creature;* creātio, creātūra:—Song he be middangeardes gesceape *cănēbat de creātiōne mundi,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9. Þurh ðæt beorhte gesceap *through that bright creature,* Elen. Kmbl. 1576; El. 790. Disses

gisceppes *hujus creationis*, Rtl. 21, 10. **II.** *a decree, fate, destiny, condition, nature, form, shape;* fātum, destĭnāta, conditio, nātūra, indŏles, forma, spĕcies:—Đæt ic sceolde wið gesceape mīnum on bonan willan būgan *that I must submit to a murderer's will against my nature*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. Đeós woruld gesceap dreógeþ *this world fulfils its destiny*, 122 b; Th. 469, 25; Hy. 11, 7; Beo. Th. 6160; B. 3084. Swā mīn gesceapu wǽron *such were my decrees*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 19; Rä. 10, 7: 110 a; Th. 421, 26; Rä. 40, 24: Cd. 76; Th. 95, 4; Gen. 1573. Đæt đīn līchoma leóhtra wurde, đīn gesceapu scēnran *that thy body would become brighter, thy form more beauteous*, 25; Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. God gesceapo ferede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 1; Vy. 95. Sinewealt gesceap *volūbile schēma*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 14; Wrt. Voc. 55, 18. Giscæp *habitus*, Rtl. 103, 32. **III.** *the privy members;* vĕrenda, pūdenda:—Sumne dǽl đæs felles æt foreweardan his gesceape *part of the foreskin*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 1. His gesceapu maðan weóllon *his members swarmed with vermin*, 86, 10: ii. 512, 4: Gen. 9, 22. Wið gicþan đæra gesceapa *against itch of the verenda*, Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 22: 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 19. Đæra gesceapena *of the verenda*, 103, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-skap *creature;* gi-skapu, *pl. decrees of fate*, v. Grm. D. M. 817.] DER. frum-gesceap, fyrn-, heáh-.

ge-sceapen; *part. p. Formed, created:*—Adam wearþ đā mann, gesceapen on sāwle and on līchaman *Adam then became man, formed with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. v. sceppan *to create.*

ge-sceapennys, -sceapenys, -scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio:—God geswāc đære niwan gesceapennysse *God ceased from the new creation*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 17. On đæs mannes gesceapennysse *in the creating of man*, 19, 7. Se man đe deófle gefenlǽcþ, se biþ deófles bearn, nā þurh gecynd oðđe þurh gesceapenysse, ac þurh đa geefenlǽcunge and yfele geearnunga *the man who imitates the devil is a child of the devil, not by nature nor by creation, but by that imitation and evil deserts*, Homl. Th. i. 260, 13, 15.

ge-sceap-hwīl, e; *f. The time appointed by fate for dying:*—To gescæphwīle *at the appointed time*, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. v. Grm. D. M. 817.

ge-sceapliċe; *adv. Properly, fitly, well;* apte:—Seó heáfodstōw gesceapliċe gehiwad to đam gemete hyre heáfdes *locus capitis ad mensuram capitis illius aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1, note.

ge-scearfan *to cut off;* succidere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-sceát *shot forward, darted*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319; *p. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceátaþ *fall to, shall fall to* or *be allotted to*, Ex. 29, 28, = ge-sceótaþ; *pres. pl. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceaþan. v. ge-sceþþan.

ge-sceaþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To injure, harm, scathe:*—Hū he on manna sāulum mǽst gesceaþian mǽge *how he can most injure the souls of men*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 31. [Cf. ge-sceþþan.]

ge-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *act. To shew, manifest, exhibit;* exhibere, monstrāre, manifestāre:—Āre ne wolde gesceáwian *would not shew reverence*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 19; Gen. 1581. Wile đonne gesceáwian wlitige and unclǽne *then will he manifest the fair and the foul*, 227; Th. 303, 7; Sat. 609. Eorle monegum āre gesceáwaþ *to many a man he shews honour*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 15; Deor. 33. He him wolde ārlīc bisceop-setl gesceáwian *he would shew* [*provide for*] *him an honourable bishop's-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 2. **II.** *act. To see, behold, view, look round upon;* videre, perspicere, circumspicere:—Heó endestæf gesceáwiaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 31: Sat. 541. Đæt deáþ ne gesceáwige *qui non videbit mortem*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Mīnre heortan gehygd gesceáwa *view the thoughts of my heart*, 138, 20. Hord ys gesceáwod *the hoard has been seen*, Beo. Th. 6161; B. 3084. Đæt đū đa bisne sweotole gesceáwige *that thou mayest clearly view the example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 15. Him ealle gesceáwodum *iis omnibus circumspectis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 10. **III.** *intrans. To see, consider;* videre, considerare:—And he scearpe ne mǽge gesceáwian *non considerat?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ge-sceft, e; *f. The creation, a creature;* creātio, creātūra:—In đære ēcan gescefte [MS. gesceft] *in the eternal creation*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 15; Sat. 664. Ealra gescefta *of all creatures*, 226; Th. 301, 20; Sat. 584: 217; Th. 277, 13; Sat. 203. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-sceldod; *part. p. Provided with a shield:*—Twegen englas ge-sceldode *two angels with shields*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-scēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To break, bruise, wound;* contĕrĕre, vulnĕrāre:—Hī woldon ēninga heafolan gescēnan *they would at once wound the head*, Andr. Kmbl. 2286; An. 1144. Forđon he ēren dōr gesceeneþ *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-scǽnan.

ge-scendan, -scindan, -scyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shame, put to shame, confound, corrupt:*—Drihten hȳg gescent *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4. Gescendes *corrumpit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33. Đæt đū hīg gescindest *that thou didst shame her*, Gen. 20, 6. He us gescende and ūre weorc *he hath put us and our deeds to shame*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 11. Hwā biþ gescended đæt me forđæm ne scamige *who is shamed and I am not ashamed?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5; Hat. MS. Ne gescend me *non confundas me*, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Đæt ic ne wese gescended *ut non confundar*, 80: 87, 15: 126, 6. Beóþ gescende mīne fȳnd *confundantur inimici mei*, 69, 2: 82, 13. Ne wylt đū me gescyndan *noli me confundere*, 118, 31. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, 6.

ge-scendnys, -scyndnys, se; *f. A confounding;* confusio:—Gescendnys, Ps. Spl. 43, 17: 34, 30. Đone deófol đe đa synfullan gelǽt to gescyndnysse. Babilonia seó Chaldeisca burh is gereht gescyndnys *the devil that leads the sinful to confusion. Babylon, the Chaldean city, is interpreted 'confusion,'* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 21.

ge-sceó *shoes;* calceamenta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 11. v. ge-scȳ.

ge-sceód; *part. p. Provided with shoes, shod:*—Gesceóde [gescōed, Lind.] mid calcum *calciatos sandaliis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 9.

ge-sceón; *p.* de *To happen, come upon;* accidere, contingere:—Him nīþ godes gesceóde *God's enmity came upon him*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 7; Dan. 620. [Cf. Cod. Ex. Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400.] Him bonena hand hearde gesceóde [Kmbl. gesceód] *the hand of slayers had been hard upon him*, Andr. Kmbl. 36; An. 18. Egyptum wearþ đæs dægweorces deóp leán gesceód *to the Egyptians for that day's work a deep requital was given*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Ex. 506.

ge-sceorf, es; *n. Scurf, the fur of the mucous membrane;* mucus intestinorum, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23. v. sceorf.

ge-sceorpan; *p.* -scearp *To scrape, carve in pieces;* conscindere minutatim, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 4. v. sceorfan, screpan.

ge-sceortian; *p.* ade *To fall short, fail:*—Miđđȳ đæt wīn gesceortade *vino deficiente*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 3.

ge-sceot, -scot, es; *n.* **I.** *the collection of weapons necessary for shooting, a weapon that is shot* or *hurled, an arrow, dart:*—Nim đīn gesceot đīnne cocur and đīnne bogan *take thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow*, Gen. 27, 3. Đū of heofenum dōm mid gescote sendest *de cœlo judicium jaculatum est*, Ps. Th. 75, 6. Đǽr forwearþ micel Alexandres heres for geǽtredum gescotum *there much of Alexander's army perished by poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* gascoz *jaculum: Ger.* geschoss.] **II.** *an advance* [*of money*], *a contribution, tribute* [cf. *Ger.* vorschiessen]. v. corn-, Rōm-gesceot. **III.** *a part of a building shut off from the rest* [v. Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. skot, **III**; *and* cf. *Ger.* geschoss *story of a house*]:—Gesceot bæftan đæm heáh-weofode *propitiatorium*, vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 26; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1. v. sele-gesceot.

ge-sceót, es; *n.* **I.** *shooting, hurling:*—Gè mid gesceótum [*or* gesceotum? v. gesceot] ge mid stāna torfungum *both with shootings and flingings of stones*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos, 68, 19. **II.** *rapid movement as of anything shot:*—Đa wǽmna flugon mid swiftum gesceóte on heora fīnd *the weapons flew with swift movement on to their enemies*, Jud. c. 16; Thw. 162, 8. v. sceót.

ge-sceótan; he -scȳt, -scīt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *subj.* ic, đū, he -sceóte, *pl.* -sceóten; *pp.* -scoten. **I.** *to shoot forward, to rush* or *dart forward with a quick motion, send forth, expend, pay, to fall to any one's share, be allotted to;* cum impetu movere *vel* ruere, expendere, cedere in partem alicujus:—Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrne *the dragon again darted to his hoard, his secret hall*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319. Đæt feoh đe ic for hyre āre gescoten [MS. gesceoten] hæbbe *the money which I have paid for her honour*, Th. Diplm. 558, 19. Đū nāst hwām hit [wela] gescȳt *thou knowest not to whom it* [*wealth*] *shall fall*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9. Hit gescīt to his dǽle *it shall fall to his share*, Ex. 29, 26 Hīg gesceótaþ [MS. gesceataþ] to Aarones dǽle and his suna ēcre lage fram Israhēla bearnum *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo a filiis Israel*, 29, 28. Đeáh sumum men gesceóte læsse dǽl *though a less part be allotted to one man*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 2: Jos. 9, 7. **II.** *to bring before* or *refer to any one;* referre ad aliquem:—We lǽraþ, đæt nān sacu đe betweóx preostan sī, ne beó gescoten to worldmanna sōme *we enjoin that no dispute that be between priests be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4.

ge-sceppan, -scippan, -scyppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scōp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scōpon; *pp.* -scæpen, -sceapen, -sceopen, -sceapen *To form, create;* formare, disponere, creare:—Ic gescippe *creo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 16. God gescypþ symle edniwan *God creates ever anew*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 18. Đā gesceóp Adam naman his wīfe *then Adam made a name for his wife*, Gen. 3, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 32. Hēr ǽrest gesceóp ēce Drihten heofon and eorþan *here the Lord eternal first created heaven and earth*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 26; Gen. 112: 12; Th. 14, 16; Gen. 219. God đas world gescōp *God created this world*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 22; Cri. 659: Salm. Kmbl. 936; Sal. 467. Hwæt! đū ēce God! ealra gesceafta wundorlīce wel gesceópe *O! eternal God! thou hast made all creatures wonderfully well*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 10; Met. 20, 5: Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 14; Hy. 4, 1. Ǽr đæt đec ic gesceópe *prius quam te formarem*, Rtl. 55, 4. Nǽron nāwđer ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc *they were formed neither on a Frisian nor on a Danish model*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Đā đā hīg wǽron gesceopene *when they were created,*

Gen. 2, 4. Mon wæs to Godes anlîcnesse ærest gesceapen *man was to God's image first created*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. Gesceapene hîg synt *creata sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 9: Ps. Th. 148, 5. Gescype scylfan on scipes bôsme *make shelves in the ship's bosom*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. God wolde þurh his âgene handa hine gescyppan *God would form him with his own hands*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 10. To gescippenne *in order to create*, 3.

ge-sceppend, -scyppend, es; *m. A creator*:—Fram ðæm heáhsetle ûre gescyppendes *from the throne of our Creator*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29.

ge-sceran; *p.* -scer, -scær; *pp.* -scoren *To cut, cleave;* secare, dissecare:—He him on heáfde helm gescer *he clave the helmet on his head*, Beo. Th. 5939; B. 2973. Helm gescær *he cut the helmet*, 3057; B. 1526. v. sceran.

ge-scerian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to bestow, appoint, provide, ordain, destine;* tribuere, providere, ordinare, destinare:—He sceolde his Drihtne þancian ðæs leánes, ðe he him on ðam leóhte gescerede *he should thank his Lord for the reward which he bestowed on him in that light*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 11; Gen. 258. Ic biddan wille ðæt ðû me ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum *I will pray that thou appoint me not among the guilty ones*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85 Is se rǽd gescyred monna cynne *this counsel is ordained for mankind*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424. II. *to number, reckon;* numerare:—Se me beág forgeaf, on ðam siexhund wæs, smǽtes goldes, gescyred sceatta *he gave me a bracelet, on which six hundred sceats of beaten gold were numbered*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wíd. 92. Ic wêne ðæt ðǽr screoda wǽre gescyred rîme siexhundreda *I believe that there were six hundred chariots reckoned by number*, 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. [*O. Sax.* gi-skerian *to ordain, arrange.*]

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scierpan; *p.* te *To sharpen;* acuere:—Ic gescirpe mîn swurd *I will sharpen my sword*, Deut. 32, 41. Dære culfran bilwitnesse gescierpan [-scirpan, Hat. MS.] *to sharpen the simplicity of the dove*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 236, 23; Cot. MS.

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scyrpan; *p.* te *To clothe, furnish, adorn, deck;* vestire, ornare:—Ðeáh Neron hine gescerpte wlitegum wǽdum *though Nero clothed himself in beautiful garments*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 4; Met. 15, 2. Gescyrpte, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. Ele andwlitan gescyrpeþ *oleum faciem exhilarat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Ðâ ðæt folc hine geseah swâ gescyrpedne *when the people saw him so furnished* [i. e. *with sword and spear, and riding on the king's horse*], Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10: 5, 19; S. 638, 9, 10. Fugla cynn fiðerum gescyrped *volucres pennatæ*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. Ða ðe gescirped sind *qui vestiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8.

ge-sceððan [with the same form in the infinitive are to be found, apparently, two verbs, one belonging to the strong, the other to the weak conjugation. Corresponding to the *Gothic* verb skaþjan, skôþ *is* sceððan, scôd; [cf. sceppan, scôp.] The infinitive 'sceaðan' also occurs. Corresponding to *Icel.* skeðja, skaddi *is* sceððan, sceðede. There is besides the weak verb 'sceaðian,' which corresponds to *Icel.* skaða, skaðaði, *or O. H. Ger.* scadôn, scadota. With regard to the form 'scôd' instead of 'skôþ,' see Grm. And. u. El. 93] *To injure, hurt, oppress, be an enemy to;* nocere, adversari:—Gisceðeþ *nocebit*, Rtl. 8, 29. Ða ðe hrîppum usum gesceðdaþ and gefrettaþ *quæ messibus nostris adversantur et comedunt*, 147, 7. Ðæt him bâm gescôd *that injured them both*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gû. 842: 38 b; Th. 127, 35; Gû. 396: 61 b; Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400. He manegum gesceód *it proved a foe to many*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 25; Exod. 488: 198; Th. 247, 1; Dan. 490: 209; Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Him hettende oft gescôdan *enemies oft oppressed them*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 23; Ph. 442. Him gesceðde scyldignis *ei noceat reatus*, Rtl. 103, 15. Gâste gesceðdan *to injure the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1834; An. 919: Beo. Th. 2899; B. 1447. Gesceðded *læsus*, Lye.

ge-sceððendlîc; *adj. Hurtful*:—Alle gesceððendlîca *omnia nociva*, Rtl. 118, 33.

ge-scierpan *to sharpen.* v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scild, es; *n. A refuge;* refugium, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4.

ge-scildan, -scyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shield, cover, protect, defend;* protegere, tueri:—Ic gescilde ðê mînre swýðran handan *I will cover thee with my right hand*, Ex. 33, 22. Ic ðê gescilde on drihtenes name *I will protect thee in the name of the Lord*, Shrn. 15, 19. Gif ðê man scotaþ to ðû gescylst ðê *if you are shot at you shield yourself*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Giscildes *protegis*, Rtl. 62, 14. Us gescyldeþ scyppend engla *the Creator of angels protects us*, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434: Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 14; Jul. 214. He us gesceldeþ wiþ eallum feóndum *he will shield us from all enemies*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Siððan hie heofonrices weard wið ðone hearm gescylde *after heaven's guardian had protected them against that hurt*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458: Shrn. 90, 7: Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 9. Giscilde *protegat*, Rtl. 49, 34. Wiþ egesan yfeles feóndes mîne sâwle gescyld *a timore inimici eripe animam meam*, Ps. Th. 63, 1. Gescildan wið *to protect against*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gû. 528. Heó is gescyld *she is protected*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 3. Gescylded *protected*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 4; Ph. 180: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 35.

ge-scildend, -scyldend, es; *m. A protector*:—Mîn gescyldend *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2583; An. 1293.

ge-scildnes, -scyldnes, -scildness, e; *f. Protection, defence, shielding;* tuitio, tutamen, tutela, defensio:—þurh his gescildnisse synd ða fŷnd on dînum handum oferwunnene *through his protection are the enemies overcome in thy hands*, Gen. 14, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 140, 27. For heora gescyldnysse *ob eorum defensionem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Gescyldnysse *protectionem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 37. Giscildniss *protectio, tuitio, defensio*, Rtl. 17, 9: 62, 8: 145, 30.

ge-scînan; *p.* -scân; *pp.* -scinen *To shine, shine upon, illuminate;* fulgere, collustrare, illuminare:—Ne mæg heó ealle gesceafta gescînan, ne ða gesceafta ðe heó gescînan mæg, ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescînan *she cannot shine upon all creatures, nor those creatures which she may shine upon can she shine upon all equally*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7–9: Bt. Met. Fox 30, 17; Met. 30, 9: 30, 22; Met. 30, 11. Wuldres gim grund gescîneþ *the gem of glory illuminates the ground*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. Swâ sió sunne hine gescîneþ *as the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8. Gescîneþ *lucet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 5. Giscîna *fulgere*, Rtl. 67, 10: 86, 34. Gisceán *inniuit* [=*eniuit*], 45, 16.

ge-scincio; *pl. n. The fat about the kidneys.* v. Lchdm. iii. 361.

ge-scindan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scipian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To provide with ships*:—Se micla here wurdon gescipode *the great army got ships*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 23.

ge-scippan. v. ge-sceppan.

ge-sciran *to act as a steward;* vilicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2.

ge-scirpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scirpla, -scyrpla, an; *m. Clothing, clothes;* vestitus:—Wǽron hie on gescirplan scipfêrendum onlîce *they were in clothing like seafarers*, Andr. Kmbl. 499; An. 250. Hwǽr beóþ ðonne his îdlan gescyrplan *where shall his vain garments be then?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35.

ge-scîtt *shoots forward, falls to, is allotted to*, Ex. 29, 26; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-scôd, -scôed. v. ge-sceód.

ge-scôe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 4: Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 27. v. ge-scŷ.

ge-scola, an; *m. A fellow-debtor;* condebitor, Cot. 208. [*M. H. Ger.* geschol.] v. sculan.

ge-scomian. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scot. v. ge-sceot.

ge-scotfeoht, es; *n. A fight with arrows* or *darts*:—Eft gewurdon on gescotfeohta scearpe gâras *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 75, 3.

ge-scræpe, -screope, -scroepe; *adj. Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated;* aptus:—Breoton is gescræpe on læswe sceápa and neáta *Brittannia est apta alendis pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13, 22. Giscroepo *aptas*, Rtl. 117, 14: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41. DER. un-ge-scræpe. v. ge-screpelîce, ge-scropenys, ge-screope.

ge-screádian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cut off, trim, prune;* sarpere:—Gif se wîngeard ne biþ onriht gescreádod *if the vineyard be not rightly pruned*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14. Gescreáded wîngeard *sarpta vinea*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 125; Wrt. Voc. 54, 65. DER. screádian.

ge-screncan; *p.* te *To cause to shrink, to destroy, supplant*:—Wêron gescrencde *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13 6. Ðû gescrenctyst onarîsende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 41.

ge-screncednes, -ness, e; *f. A supplanting, an overturning;* supplantatio, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 10.

ge-screngce; *adj. Withered, shrunken, dry;* aridus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8.

ge-screope; *adj. Fit for, apt;* aptus:—Fela ôðera gescreopa and gesynto he oncneów heofonlîce him forgifen beón *alia commoda et prospera cœlitus sibi fuisse data intellexit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 20: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 42, note. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-screpelîce; *adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly;* apte:—Gescrepelîce gehiwad *aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrif, es; *n. A judgment, command, ceremony;* censura, edictum, ceremonia, Cot. 59: 79: 56. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-scrip *scriptura, forma.*] v. ge-scrîfan.

ge-scrîfan; *p.* -scrâf, -screáf; *pp.* -scrifen. I. *to judge, deem, assign, impose, appoint;* judicare, assignare, imponere, designare:—Se ðe him gescrâf weán *who to him had assigned misery*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 16; Exod. 139. Swâ him wyrd gescrâf *so fate assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Grm. 1047: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 58; Met. 1, 29. Hió me lytle læs lâðe woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrîfan *paulo minus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Siððan gê agifen habbaþ sceattas gescrîfene *when you have given the appointed sum*, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II. *to shrive, impose penance, censure;* pœnitentiam imponere, reprehendere:—Manna sâwla lǽce sceal geþencan, hû he mannum heora dǽda gescrîfe and hî þeáh-hwæðere ne fordême *the physician of men's souls must consider how he shall shrive their deeds and yet not condemn them*, L. de. Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14.

ge-scrincan; *p.* -scranc; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink, dry up*:—Giscrinca hia *arrescunt*, Rtl. 125, 35. For ðæm ciéle him gescruncan ealle ða ǽdra ðæt him mon ðæs lîfes ne wênde [*eum in præfrigidum amnem descen-*

disset] *obriguit, contractuque nervorum proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 38. Gescriungon *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Mengo giscrungenra *multitudo aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. Ða gescruncenan *marcida*, Cot. 133.

ge-scroepe. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scropelíce *fitly, meetly*, Som. v. ge-screpelice.

ge-scropenys, -nyss, e; *f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation;* accommodatio, Som. DER. un-ge-screpnes. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrýdan, -scrîdan; *p.* -scrýdde; *pp.* -scrýd, -scýrd *To clothe;* induere, vestire:—God gescrîdde hî *God clothed them*, Gen. 3, 21. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrýdne; nû ða ðe synt hnescum gyrlum gescrýdde synt on cyninga hûsum *hominem mollibus vestitum? ecce qui mollibus vestiuntur in domibus regum sunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 8. Mid wlite gescýrd is gescýrd is driht strangnysse *decore indutus est, indutus est dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1. Myrce gescýrded *shrouded in darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315.

ge-scryfu *ceremonies;* ceremoniæ, Som. v. ge-scrif.

ge-sculdre, -sculdru; *pl. n. The shoulders;* humeri:—Gesculdre *palæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 45; Wrt. Voc. 44, 28. Middel gesculdru *interscapilium*, 74; Som. 71, 46; Wrt. Voc. 44, 29. Mid his gesculdrum *scapulis suis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4.

ge-scý, es; *n. A pair of shoes;* calceamentum, tegmentum pedis, caliga:—Gif he [man] ðonne cwiþ 'Nelle ic hîg habban to wîfe,' gâ ðæt wîf to him and nyme his gescý of his fôtum beforan ðâm ealdrum and spæte on his nebb and nemne hine ælc man on Israëla folce 'unsceóda' *if he* [*the man*] *then say 'I will not have her to wife,' let the woman go to him and take his shoes off his feet before the elders and spit in his face, and let every man amongst the people of the Israelites call him 'the unshod,'* Deut. 25, 8–10. In Idumea lande ic aþenige gescý mîn *in Idumæam extendam calceamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 59, 9; Ps. Th. 59, 7 *has* On Idumea mîn gescý sende. Gescý *calceamentum*, Ps. Spl. 107, 10: Ps. Th. 107, 8. Ðæs gescý neom ic wyrþe to berenne *non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. Bos. 3, 11: Lk. Bos. 15, 22. Hwæt sind gescý bûton deádra nýtena hýda *what are shoes but the hides of dead cattle*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. [*Goth.* ga-skohi: *O. Sax.* gi-skohi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-scuohi; *n.*] v. ge-scóe.

ge-scýfan; *pp.* -scyfen *To eject;* ejicere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 4. [Cf. scûfan.]

ge-scyftan; *pp.* -scyft *To share, distribute:*—Beó seó æht gescyft swýðe rihte *let the property be very fairly distributed*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1.

ge-scyld, es; *n. Guilt, debt;* reatus, debitum:—Gescyldum *reatibus*, Rtl. 79, 22. All gescyld *universum debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34.

ge-scyldan. v. ge-scildan.

ge-scyldend. v. ge-scildend.

ge-scyldigian, -scyldegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove guilty, charge with guilt, deserve punishment in consequence of guilt:*—Ðæt hîg hine gescyldegodon *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. Þurh ðæt gescildgade wîte *per debitam pœnam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sculdigon: *Ger.* schuldigen.]

ge-scyldnes. v. ge-scildnes.

ge-scyldru; *pl. n. The shoulders:*—Me on gescyldrum *on my shoulders*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 4; Rä. 41, 103: 125 b; Th. 483, 17; Rä. 69, 4.

ge-scyndan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scyndan; *p.* de. I. *to hasten:*—Heofon-torht swegl gescyndeþ *the heaven-bright sun hastens*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74. II. *to cause to hasten, to drive:*—Ða twegen drýmen wurdon gescynde of ðam earde *the two wizards were driven from the land*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 8. [Cf. a-, ge-, fýsan.]

ge-scyndnys *a confusion;* confusio, Ps. Spl. 70, 14. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-scýnian *to fear;* metuere, Rtl. 32, 9. [Cf. scûnian.]

ge-scyppan. v. ge-sceppan.

ge-scýrd. v. ge-scrýdan.

ge-scyrian *to ordain, number, reckon*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92: 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrigan *to appoint*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scyrtan; *p.* -scyrte; *pp.* -scyrted, -scyrt; *v. a.* [scyrt *short*]. I. *to shorten, contract, lessen;* abbreviare, minuere:—Ða spell ic sceal gescyrtan *I must shorten the stories*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 29. Ðû his dagena tîd gescyrtest *minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Gif drihten ðâs dagas he gescyrte ... he gescyrte ða dagas *nisi breviasset dies ... breviavit dies*, Mk. Bos. 13, 20. Bûton ða dagas gescyrte wæron ... ða dagas beóþ gescyrte, Mt. Bos. 24, 22. Heáp wæs gescyrted *the crowd was diminished*, Elen. Kmbl. 282; El. 141. II. *to become short, be lessened, fail:*—Ðætte gescyrte *deficere*, Jn. Skt. p. 3, 12: Lind. 2, 3.

ge-scýt *shoots forward, falls* or *is allotted to*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

GESE, gise, gyse [ge + se = geá + sî]; *adv.* YES; immo, etiam:—Gise, lâ gese, *yes, oh yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. geâ.

ge-sealdniss. v. ge-saldniss.

ge-seáw; *adj.* [seáw *juice*] *Juicy;* sûci plênus:—Geseáwe pýsan *juicy peas*, L. M. 2, 43; Lchdm. ii. 254, 15.

ge-sêcan, -sêcean; to -sæcanne, -sêcenne; *part.* -sêcende, ic -sêce, ðû -sêcest, -sêcst, he -sêceþ, -sêcþ, *pl.* -sêcaþ; *p.* -sôhte, *pl.* -sôhton; *pp.* -sôht; *v. a.* I. *to seek, inquire, ask for;* quærere, requirere, inquirere:—Ne mæg ic aldornere mîne gesêcan *I cannot seek my life's safety*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 30; Gen. 2514. Gif he gesêcean dear wîg *if he dare seek war*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Heó mynster gesôhte *monasterium petiit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 5. Hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesôhton *they sought the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2244; An. 1123: Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ðæt ealra witegena blôd sý gesôht fram ðysse cneórysse *ut inquiratur sanguis omnium prophetarum a generatione ista*, Lk. Bos. 11, 50. II. *to seek, go to, approach, look for, visit, come to;* adire, ire *vel* proficisci, aliquo *vel* ad aliquem, visitare, venire, pervenire aliquo:—Wile nû gesêcan sâwla nergend gæsta giefstôl *now the saviour of souls will seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 4; Cri. 571: Bd. 1, 23; 23; S. 485, 33: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Nânig heora þohte ðæt he scolde eft eardlufan æfre gesêcean *not one of them thought that he should ever seek his loved home again*, Beo. Th. 1389; B. 692. Land swîðe feor to gesêcanne *the land is very far to seek*, Andr. Kmbl. 847; An. 424: Beo. Th. 3848; B. 1922. Ðonne ic ðas ilcan ôðre sîþe wîc gesêce *when I seek this same dwelling a second time*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 23; Gen. 2394. He ôðer lîf eft gesêceþ *he shall seek another life hereafter*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 30; Sat. 212: Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wal. 29. Nales Dryhtnes gemynd siddan gesêcaþ *they shall not seek the Lord's remembrance afterwards*, 30 b; Th. 94, 10; Cri. 1538. He gesôhte Sûþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes*, Beo. Th. 930; B. 463: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 13; Gen. 2697: Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hie gesôhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 22; Gen. 1668: 111; Th. 146, 20; Gen. 2425. Ðæt land gesêc ðe ic ðê ýwan wille *seek the land which I will show to thee*, 83; Th. 105, 9; Gen. 1750: Cot. 3. III. *to seek with hostile intention, to persecute, afflict, invade;* hostiliter aggredi, invadere, corripere:—Gif ûre fýnd us mid gefeohte gesêcaþ *if our enemies make war upon us*, Ex. 1, 10. Eorringa gesêceþ bôcstafa brego *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98: Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Ðæt he ðone wîd-flogan weorode gesôhte *that he should seek the dragon* [*wide-flier*] *with a host*, 4682; B. 2346. Geáta leóde gesôhton Gûþscilfingas *the people of the Goths sought the warlike Scylfings*, 5845; B. 2926: 4414; B. 2204. Gesôht; *pp.* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 11; Gû. 992: 49 b; Th. 170, 27; Gû. 1118. Hî scyndan sârum gesôhte *they hastened forth sought with wounds*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 30; Jul. 490: 46 b; Th. 159, 21; Gû. 930: 47 b; Th. 163, 33; Gû. 1003. IV. *to seek, go to, visit;* ire, proficisci:—Ðû scealt sîþe gesêcan ðær sylfætan eard weardigaþ *thou shalt seek in a journey where the cannibals defend the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 349; An. 175. We ðê willaþ ferigan freólîce to ðam lande ðær ðê lust myneþ to gesêcanne *we will freely convey thee to the land which desire urges thee to seek*, 589; An. 295. Ðær mîn hyht myneþ to gesêcenne *there my hope thinketh to visit*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 18; Gû. 1062. Ðæt him to môde sorg gesôhte *that to his mind should come care*, 37 b; Th. 123, 19; Gû. 325. V. *to appoint, dispose, beset;* exigere, disponere:—Hæfdon æglæcan sæcce gesôhte *the wretches had appointed hostilities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Ðæt he mid âþsware to Abrahame, and to Isaac, eác gesôhte *quod disposuit ad Abraham, et juramenti sui ad Isaac*, Ps. Th. 104, 9. Synne gesôhte *beset with sin*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 4; Jul. 624. DER. sêcan.

ge-seccan = ge-sêcean [?] *or* ge-feccan [?]:—Ides sceal dyrne cræfte hire freónd geseccan gif heó nelle on folce geþeón ðæt hî man beágum gebycge *a woman must by secret art get herself a friend if she do not wish publicly to succeed in being bought with rings*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44.

ge-sêcednes, -ness, e; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal;* inquisitio, Som.

ge-secgan, -sægcan, -secgean; to -secganne, -secgenne; *p.* -sægde, -sæde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sædon; *impert.* -sege; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To say, tell, relate, declare, prove;* dicere, narrare, indicere:—Mec Dryhten hêht gesecgan *the Lord commanded me to say*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 10; Gû. 676; 102 b; Th. 387, 29; Rä. 5, 12. Nelle ic ðê gesecgan *I will not tell thee*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1966: El. 985. Ic ðê sceal Meotudes mægenspêd *I shall relate to thee the Creator's power*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 7; Sch. 24. Him sceolde se yldra eall gesæcgan *narrabunt eam filiis suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. Ic wille mîne leahterfulle þeáwas gesecgean *I will confess my wicked ways;* vitiosos mores corrigere, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 32. To geseccanne *to say*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 1; Rä. 37, 13: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 9; Dan. 544. To gesecgenne *to say*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 17; Exod. 437. Gif he hit gesegþ *if he saith it*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 22; Cri. 1310. Andreas þeódne þanc gesægde *Andrew said thanks to his Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 768; An. 384: Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157. He gesæde swefen cyninge *he said the dream to the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 2; Dan. 165: B. 4, 18; S. 587, 2. Ðâ

gesægdon Rômâne Bryttum *then the Romans said to the Britons*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Gesege me *dicito mihi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. Dæt đû gesecge sweostor mînre *that thou mayest say to my sister*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 31; Gû. 1152: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 27. Wæs gesæd hwâm dæt sweord geworht wære *it was said for whom that sword was wrought*, Beo. Th. 3396; B. 1696. Ic sceall ealle forlætan đa đe of Perseo and of Cathma gesæde syndon *I must pass over all things that are said of Perseus and Cadmus*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34. Dæt is gesæd *that is proved*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 25, 27. DER. secgan.

ge-secggan *to say, tell;* dicere, narrare:—Hîo him ne meahton ge-secggan be đam sigebeácne *they could not tell him about the victorious sign*, Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. v. ge-secgan.

ge-sêclod; *part. Taken sick, ill;* ægrôtus:—Warþ se cyng gesêclod *the king was taken sick*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 22. v. ge-sîclian.

ge-sedian *to satisfy;* satiare, Ps. Th. 106, 8.

ge-sêfte; *adj. Soft, mild;* mîtis:—Wæron hyra gongas smêđe and gesêfte *their ways were smooth and soft*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 3; Gû. 704. Swâ him êđost biþ, sylfum gesêftost *as to them may be easiest, softest to themselves*, Elen. Kmbl. 2587; El. 1295.

ge-sege *say, tell*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1; *impert. of* ge-secgan.

ge-segen, -sægen, -segn, e; *f. A saying, telling, conversation, relation, tradition;* dictum, narratio, relatio, traditio:—Mid gesegenum unrîm geleáffulra witena *by the sayings of innumerable faithful witnesses*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 25: Nar. 2, 6. Þurh gesegene đæs ârwurþan biscopes Cynebyrhtes *through the conversation of the reverend bishop Cynebyrht*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 21. Mid Isses gesægene [gesegnum, MS. B.] đæs ârwurþan Abbudes *by the conversation of the reverend abbot Isi*, 472, 20. Þurh swîđe getreówra manna gesægene *through the telling of very true men*, 472, 30: Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 5, 11: 5, 23; S. 647, 17. v. segen.

ge-seglian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to sail;* vêlificâri:—Đyder he cwæþ, đæt nân man ne mihte geseglian on ânum mônþe *thither he said that a man could not sail in a month*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 19. **II.** *to furnish with sails;* vêlis instruĕre:—Se đe nafaþ ge-segled scip *who hath not a ship furnished with sails*, Salm. Kmbl. 450; Sal. 225.

ge-segn *a saying, telling, conversation*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 20. v. ge-segen.

ge-segnian, -sênian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [segnian, sênian *to sign*] *To mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless;* crûcis signo signâre, bĕnĕdîcĕre:—Fæder mancynnes hie gesegnaþ *the Father of mankind shall bless them*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 30; Sat. 360: Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403. He heó gesênaþ mid his swîđran hond *he shall bless them with his right hand*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat. 615. Se bisceop me gebletsode and gesegnode *the bishop blessed me and signed me*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 33. Gesênode, 5, 3; S. 616, 25. His wuduwan ic wordum bletsige and gesegnade *vidŭam ejus bĕnĕdîcens bĕnĕdîcam*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. Gesênige hine *let him sign himself*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16. Gif heó geseguod biþ *if it hath been blessed*, Salm. Kmbl. 812; Sal. 405. Gesunde and gesênade *safe and blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342.

ge-sehtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sehtian *to settle*] *To settle, reconcile;* rĕconcîliâre:—Đa heáfodmen đa brôđra gesehtodan *the chief men reconciled the brothers*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 26.

ge-sehtness, e; *f. Reconciliation*:—To sibbe and to gesehtnesse *for peace and reconciliation*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 129, 22.

ge-selda, an; *m. One of the same dwelling, a companion, comrade;* contŭberuâlis, sŏcius:—Ic eom cyninges geselda *I am a king's companion*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 5; Rä. 78, 3. Higelâc ongan sînne geseldan fricgean *Hygelac began to question his comrade*, Beo. Th. 3972; B. 1984: Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 24; Wand. 53

ge-sele, es; *m.* [sele] *A tabernacle;* tăbernâcŭlum:—On gesele đînum *in tăbernâcŭlo tuo*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 1.

ge-selenis, -niss, e; *f. A handing over, giving, tradition*:—Æfter gimett giselenisse Cristes *secundum mensuram donationis Christi*, Rtl. 83, 1. Æfter geselenise *juxta traditionem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 5. v. selenis.

ge-sêlig; *adj. Happy;* fêlix:—Gebed dôn gesêligran tîman getâcnaþ *to be repeating prayers betokens a happier time*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 23. v. ge-sælig.

ge-sêlignes. v. ge-sâlignys.

ge-sellan, -syllan; *p.* -sealde, -salde; *pp.* -seald *To give, give up, betray, sell;* dare, tradere, vendere:—Ôđrum gesellan *to give to others*, Beo. Th. 2063; B. 1029. Ic đê geselle *I will give thee*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 25; Sat. 685. Me đa blâđa Eue gesealde *Eve gave me the fruits*, 42; Th. 54, 27; Gen. 883: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 31; Deór. 41. Đû me gesealdest sweord *thou gavest me a sword*, 120 b; Th. 463, 18; Hö. 72. Đe feorh gesealdon *who gave up life*, Andr, Kmbl. 3231; An. 1618: 865; An. 433. Inc is feoh gesealdon *cattle is given to you*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202: 74; Th. 91, 23; Gen. 1516. Iudas gesalde Drihten Hælend *Judas sold* [*tradidit*] *the Lord Saviour*, 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Ælfnôþ and Wulfmær feorh gesealdon *Ælfnoth and Wulfmær gave up their lives*, Byrht. Th. 137, 11; By. 184. DER. sellan.

ge-sêlþ, e; *f. Happiness;* fêlicîtas:—Gesêlþe tîman hit getâcnaþ *it betokens a time of happiness*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 10: 204, 23. We gyt næfdon đa gesêlþa *we had not yet the happiness*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 25. v. ge-sælþ.

ge-sêm, es; *n. Reconciliation, an agreement, a compromise;* reconciliâtio, comprômissum:—Siđđan âne neaht ofer đæt gesêm bîe *postquam ûna nox supra comprômissum prætĕriit*, L. H. E. 10; Wilk. 8, 49.

ge-sêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compose, settle, make peace with, reconcile, satisfy;* compônĕre, conciliâre, reconciliâre, satisfâcĕre:—Đæt he hŷ gesêman wolde *that he would make peace with them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 33. Đæt hî scioldon Wynflæde and Leófwine gesêman *that they should reconcile Wynflæd and Leofwine*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 31: Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 12; Hat. MS. 66 b, 13: Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 60. Đæt me gesême snoterra mon *that a wiser man shall reconcile me*, Salm. Kmbl. 501; Sal. 251. Đæt he hŷ ymbe đæt rîce gesêmde *that he would satisfy them about the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 23. Siđđan sió sace gesêmed sió *after the suit is settled*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 39. Hî gesêmede beón ne mihtan *they could not be reconciled*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 338, 1.

ge-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senct *To sink, drown;* submergĕre:—Hî gesencte [synt] on đære [MS. đere] reádan sæ [MS. sea] *they are drowned in the Red sea*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4; Thw. 15, 4.

ge-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send*:—Miđđŷ gesende stefne *emissa voce*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 37. Đâ wæs gesended *then was sent*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: 15, 17. Gesend *missus*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 8.

ge-sêne; *adj.* v. ge-sŷne.

ge-sêne; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 14.

ge-sênelîc; *adj. Visible*:—Se gesênelîca lîchama *the visible body*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24.

ge-sênelîce; *adv. Visibly;* visibiliter, Rtl. 103, 30.

ge-sênian *to mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat 615: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 25: L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342. v. ge-segnian.

ge-seón, -sión, ic -seó, đû -sihst, he -syhþ; *p.* -seah, đû -sâwe, *pl.* -sâwon, -sĕgon; *imp.* -syh, -seoh; *subj. pres.* ic -sâwe; *pp.* -sawen *To see;* videre, conspicere. **I.** *used absolutely* or *with acc*:—Ic geseóm menn *video homines*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. He hêr gesihþ *he here seeth*, Apol. Th. 14, 26. Đa lîđende land gesâwon *the voyagers saw land*, Beo. Th. 448; B. 221. Đâ heó Isaac geseah *when she saw Isaac*, Gen. 24, 64. Đâ he beseah, đâ geseah he olfendas *when he looked about then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrî weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Hie đone heora scyppend gesêgon *they saw their creator*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 28: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 7; Cri. 554. Manega rihtwîse gewilnudon đa þing to geseónne đe gê geseóþ and hîg ne gesâwon *multi justi cupierunt videre quæ videtis et non viderunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. Hwî fêrde gê geseón . . . hwî fêrde gê to geseónne *quid existis videre*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24, 25, note. Đæt hî geseónde ne geseón *ut videntes non videant*, 8, 10. Cum and geseoh *veni et vide*, Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Đîne gangas wæron gesewene *visi sunt gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23: Shrn. 97, 30. Him wæs gesewen đæt . . . *it seemed to him that* . . . , 111, 27: Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Hie wurdon gesawene *they appeared*, 173, 25. Ic đê gesâwe *that I saw thee*, Wald. 21; Vald. 1, 13. **II.** *with predicative adj.* or *part*:—Ic geseó mînne Crist cîgendne me *I see my Christ calling me*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23: 59, 2. Hie Drihten gesâwon upastîgendne *they saw the Lord ascending*, 121, 22: 123, 25. Gesyhþ wînsele wêstne *he sees the wine-hall deserted*, Beo. Th. 4901; B. 2455: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783: 64; Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Geseah lîfes weard drige stôwe wîde æteówde *life's guardian saw the dry place widely displayed*, 8; Th. 10, 28; Gen. 163. **III.** *with acc. and infin*:—Đa đe he gesyhþ to Gode higian *those that he sees hurry to God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hie đæt leóht geseóþ scînan *they see the light shine*, 129, 7: Cd 5; Th. 7, 20; Gen. 108: 32; Th. 42, 4; Gen. 669. Gesêgun đa dumban gesceaft gefêlan *they saw the dumb creation feel*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128. **IV.** *with infin*:—Geseah weard beran beorhte randas *the warder saw bright shields borne*, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229: 2051; B. 1023. **V.** *followed by a clause*:—Hie geseóþ hû God đa stôwe geweorđaþ *they see how God honours the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 25: 229, 22: 41, 28: Ps. Th. 73, 19. He gesâwe đæt he wære getogen *he saw that he was pulled*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 26: 145, 8. Ic mæg geseón hwær he sylf siteþ *I can see where he himself sits*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. v. seón.

ge-seóred; *part. p. Leavened*:—Geseorid hlâf *acrizimus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 62; Wrt. Voc. 41, 18.

ge-set, es; *n. A sitting, lying in wait, ambush;* insidiæ:—Giseto *insidias*, Rtl. 37, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gisez *obsidio.*]

ge-sete, *pl.* -setu, -seotu; *n. A seat, habitation, house;* sedes, domicilium, habitatio:—Ofer eall beorht gesetu *over all bright habitations*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 7; Dôm. 117: 121 b; Th. 466, 3; Hö. 115. Sun-beorht gesetu *dwellings bright with the sun*, 59 b; Th. 217, 10;

Ph. 278: 62 a; Th. 228, 10; Ph. 436. On sēllan gesetu *to better dwellings*, 51 a; Th. 178, 10; Gū. 1242. Ofer burga gesetu *over the cities' dwellings*, 26 a; Th. 76, 16; Cri. 1240. Gesetu, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 20; Sat. 602. Ða cynelīcan burh porres and his cynelīcan geseto *ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque*, Nar. 4, 20. To heora gesetum *to their lairs*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gesaze *habitatio, sedes, domicilium: O. Sax.* hōh-gisetu.]

ge-setednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A constitution, law, ceremony, religion;* constĭtūtio, lex, cĕrĕmōnia, relĭgio:—Hwæt ys ðeós gesetednys *quæ est ista relĭgio?* Ex. 12, 26. Fram middaneardes gesetednesse *a constĭtūtiōne mundi*, Mt. Bos. 13, 35. Begȳmaþ ðisse gesetednysse *observābĭtis cērĕmōnias istas*, Ex. 12, 25. To gesetednisse *for a law*, Gen. 47, 26. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setenes, -ness, e; *f. A constitution, an appointment;* constĭtūtio:—Ða gesetenes he lǣt standan *he allows this appointment to stand*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sēðan *to affirm*] *To state as true, declare, prove, show, affirm;* effāri, testĭfĭcāri, vērĭfĭcāre, contestāri, prŏbāre:—Nis ǣnig ðæs horsc, ðe ðīn fromcyn mǣge fira bearnum sweotule gesēðan *none is so wise who may manifestly declare thy origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 18; Cri. 243. Ne māgon gē ða word gesēðan *ye cannot prove the words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1160; El. 582: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 7. Ic gesweotelige oððe gesēðe ðē God *testĭfĭcābor tibi Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 7. Gehȳr folc mīn and ic gesēðe ðē *audi pŏpŭlus meus et contestābor te*, Ps. Spl. 80, 8. Hī gesēðaþ and sprecaþ unrihtwīsnysse *effābuntur et lŏquentur inĭquĭtātem*, 93, 4. Ðære gesyhþe sōþ wæs gecȳðed and gesēðed *cujus vērĭtas prŏbāta est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 7; Dan. 254. Gesēðde, *pp. pl. proved*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ða wurdon mid manegum tācnum gesēðde *which were proved by many miracles*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 11.

ge-sēðung, e; *f. Assertion, affirmation;* assertio, affirmatio, Hpt. Gl. 455.

ge-setl, es; *n. A seat, settle:*—Ða foerþmestu gisedla æt feormum *primos discubitos in cenis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. v. setl.

ge-setnes, -setenes, -setednes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Position, foundation, tradition, an institution, constitution, composition, ordinance, decree, law;* pŏsĭtio, sĭtus, fundātio, trādĭtio, instĭtūtio, constĭtūtio, compŏsĭtio, lex, pactum:—Cūþ is gehwilcum snotterum mannum, ðæt seó ealde ǣ wæs eáðelīcre ðonne Cristes gesetnys sȳ *it is known to every intelligent man that the old law was easier than the institute of Christ is*, Homl. Th. i. 358, 28, 30. Wæs se cyning becumen on swā mycle lufan ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean gesetnysse and ðære Apostolīcan *rex tĕnēbātur ămōre Rōmānæ et Ăpŏstŏlĭcæ instĭtūtiōnis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 13. Be gesetnysse Breotene *de sĭtu Brĭtanniæ*, 1, 1; S. 473, 6: Nar. 1, 5. Ǣr middaneardes gesetnysse *before the foundation of the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 27: Mk. Bos. 7, 5. Be Godes gesetnysse *by God's ordinance*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 22; Lchdm. iii. 258, 7: Ælfc. T. 17, 24. Ðū cwǣde ðæt ǣlc wuht his rihte gesetnesse fuleóde, būtan menn ānum *thou saidst that every creature fulfilled its right institution, except man alone*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 35. Rǣdaþ sume men ða leásan gesetnysse *some men read the false composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 22: i. 358, 14. Israhēl syngode and ða gesetnisse gewemde *peccāvit Israel et prævārĭcātus est pactum meum*, Jos. 7, 11. Sint heora gesetnessa swīðe mislīca *their institutions are very various*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Healdende hira yldrena gesetnessa *tĕnentes trādĭtiōnem sĕniōrum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3. Ða gesetnessa sigora Wealdend lǣt geond ðas mǣran gesceaft mearce healden *the Lord of victories permits these constitutions to keep their limits over this great creation*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 141; Met. 11, 71. Be gesetnessum and gemētum sprǣccynna *de fĭgūris mŏdisque lŏcūtiōnum*, Bd. 5, 24: S. 648, 42. Be heofenes gesetenissum *de statu cæli*, Nar. 1, 16.

ge-setnian; *p.* ode, ade *To lie in wait;* insidiari:—Herodia gesetnade him *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 19.

ge-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -set, -sett *To set, put, fix, confirm, restore, appoint, decree, settle, possess, occupy, place together, compose, make, compare, expose, allay:*—Ða apostolas hie gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange *the apostles placed her in the fair paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 25: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 13; Cri. 1390: Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Hie on God ǣnne heora hyht gesetton *they should put their trust in God alone*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 15. Naman gesettan *to give a name*, 197, 29. He wæs to bōclīcre lāre gesett *he was put to book-learning*, Shrn. 12, 16. Ðǣr is dryhtnes folc geseted to symle *there is the Lord's folk set to the feast*, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Ðæt hī hine Gode gesettan *to present him to God*, Lk. Bos. 2, 22. Under anweald gesett *sub potestate constitutus*, 7, 8: 3, 13. Hwonne he ðisse worlde ende gesettan wolde *when he meant to fix the end of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9: 27, 24. Ǣnne of heora aldormannum to bisceope he him gesette *he appointed one of their chief men as their bishop*, 247, 31: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 21. He Isaace wīf gesette *he fixed upon a wife for Isaac*, Gen. 24, 11. Heora gewinn mid ðam swīðe gesettan *therewith greatly confirmed their hostility*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 5, note. Wilt ðū on ðas tīd gesettan Israhēla folca rīce *si in tempore hoc restitues regnum Israel?* Blickl. Homl. 117, 11. Gesete *restitue*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. Hī him gesetton ðæt hyra ān lātteów wǣre *they decreed for themselves that there should be one leader of them*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 26: Shrn. 112, 18: Blickl. Homl. 193, 3: 61, 27. Dōm gesettan *to judge*, Gen. 18, 25. Gesette ȳðum heora onrihtne ryne *he appointed the waves their proper course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. He gefōr ða burg and hēt hie gesettan ǣgðer ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Deniscum *he gained the town and ordered it to be occupied by both English and Danes*, Chr. 922; El. 108, 31: 886; Erl. 84, 26: Mt. Bos. 21, 33, 41: Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 35. Ealne norþdǣl ðysses eálondes genōman and gesetton *omnem aquilonalem insulæ partem capessunt*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 18: Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Heora ēðel on heofenum sceolde eft gebūen and geseted weorðan mid hālgum sāwlum *their home in heaven should again be inhabited and peopled with holy souls*, 121, 33. Seó landbūnes is swīðost cȳpemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Gesettaþ *possidebit*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 42: 78, 12: 82, 11. Of lāme ic ðē leoðe gesette *of loam I formed thee limbs*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1380: 33 a; Th. 105, 12; Gū. 22. Ðū gesettest sunnan and mōnan *tu fecisti solem et lunam*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ic ðē gesette manegra þeóda fæder *a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17. 5: Homl. Th. ii. 136, 23. Ðæt tempel towearp æfter feówer hund geárum ðæs ðe hit gesett wæs *he destroyed the temple four hundred years after it was built*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 374. Swā hwæt swā ic ðē gehēt eal ic hit gesette *whatsoever I have promised thee I will do it all*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 8. Seó tunge ðe swā monig hālwende word on ðæs scyppendes lof gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba in laudem conditoris composuerat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11: Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ða bōc ic gesette *I composed the book*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 70, 7: Th. Apol. 28, 13. Hiora birhto ne biþ to gesettanne wiþ ðære sunnan leóht *their brightness is not to be compared with the sun's light*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 13; Met. 6, 7. Ðæt ðis ǣfre gesett sprǣc wǣre *that this should be a suit finally settled*, Th. Ch. 203, 4. Ðone storm he gesette and gestilde *tempestatem sedaverit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 8. Ðæt he ðæt yrre gesette *to allay their anger*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 2: Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Ða earman ceasterwaran wǣron to hungre gesette *the miserable citizens were exposed to famine*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 28. Ðæt land sum hit is to gafole gesett *some of the land is let*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19, 12.

ge-settnys, -nyss, e; *f. Constitution, statute;* stătūtum:—Ða ðe ða reogollīcan gesettnysse hāligra fædera gelufedon and cūðon *qui cănŏnĭca patrum stătūta et dīlĭgĕrent et nossent*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setu *seats*, Th. 76, 16. v. ge-sete.

ge-séuling *a servant;* minister, Lye.

ge-séunes *the sea;* æquor, Lye.

ge-sewenlīc; *adj. Visible:*—Ðīne gesceafta gesewenlīce and eác ungesewenlīce *thy creatures visible and also invisible*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 12; Lchdm. iii. 232, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 13; Met. 20, 7: 253; Met. 20, 127.

ge-sewenlīce; *adv. Visibly:*—Ðū miht sōþlīce and gesewenlīce ðīne mihte gecȳðan on Marian *thou canst truly and visibly make thy power known on Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3.

ge-sib, -sibb, -syb; *adj. Peaceable, near, related, familiar;* pācĭfĭcus, cognātus, prŏpinquus, fămĭliāris:—Ne bearh nū for oft gesibb gesibbum ðȳ mā ðe fremdum *too often now has a kinsman no more protected a kinsman than a stranger*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 75. Sylle swā gesibre handa swā fremdre *give to a relation or to a stranger*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 114, 7. Nǣnig mon ne sceal lufian ne gēman his gesibbes gif . . . *no man shall love or be mindful of his relative if . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 17. Gisibbe *cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 12. Tǣlende dīgellīce gesibne his *dētrăhentem sēcrēto proxĭmo suo*, Ps. Spl. 100, 5. Ðe him gesibbe wǣron *who were related to him*, Job Thw. 167, 3. Gesibbe ǣrendracan *cādūcĕātōres* vel *pācĭfĭci*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 79; Wrt. Voc. 36, 6. Hȳ habbaþ freónda ðȳ mā swǣsra and gesibbra *they will have more friends dear and near*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 34; Rā. 27, 22: 84 a; Th. 317, 21: Mōd. 69. Snotor mid gesibbum sēcean wolde Cananea land *the sagacious would seek the Canaanites' land with his kinsfolk*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 8; Gen. 1738: 79; Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Gesibbra ærfeweard *a nearer heir*, Th. Chart. 483, 16. Sweolcum swelce him ðonne gesibbast wǣre *to such as may then be nearest of kin to him*, 105, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* gisibbo *consanguineus.*]

ge-sibbian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [sibbian *to pacify*] *To make peaceful, pacify, appease, gladden;* pācāre, pācĭfĭcāre, concĭliāre, lætĭfĭcāre:—Ic gesibbige *concĭlio*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 74, 18; Wrt. Voc. 50, 2. He gesibbade ða cyningas betwih and ða folc *pācātis altĕrūtrum rēgĭbus ac pŏpŭlis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 22. Gesibbedan sāwle mīne *lætĭfĭcāvĕrunt anĭmam meam*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ðā he hæfde ðone hīrēd gesibbodne *when he had reconciled the household*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 10. [*Goth.* ga-sibjon *to reconcile: O. H. Ger.* ge-sippot *united.*]

ge-sibbsum; *adj. Peaceful;* pācātus:—Salomon is gecweden gesibbsum on Englisc *Salomon is in English 'peaceful,'* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 353. Sint to manienne ða gesibbsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 66 b, 27. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sibbsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. Peacefulness;* pax:—For gesibbsumnysse *for peacefulness*, Lev. 7, 32. v. ge-sibsumnes.

ge-siblīce; *adv. Peaceably;* pācifice:—Fæste gebunden gesiblīce togædere *fast bound peaceably together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 135; Met. 20, 68.

ge-sibling, es; *m.* [sibling *a relation*] *A relation;* prōpinquus:—Mæg *vel* gesibling *prōpinquus*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 39; Wrt. Voc. 51, 81.

ge-sibness, e; *f. Relationship;* affinitas, Lye.

ge-sibsum, -sybsum, -sibbsum; *adj.* [sibsum *peaceable*] *Peaceable, peaceful, loving peace;* pacatus, pācifīcus:—Se ðe of Gode cymþ he biþ gōdes willan and gesibsum *that which comes from God is of good will and peaceful*, Past. 46, 3; Swt. 349, 1; Hat. MS. 66 b, 5, 7. On ōðre wīsan sint to manigenne ða gesibsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished in one way*, 46, 1; Swt. 345, 6; Hat. MS. 65 b, 22: 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 67 a, 12: 46, 7; Swt. 355, 9; Hat. MS. 67 b, 19: 47, 1; Swt. 357, 15; Hat. MS. 68 a, 18, 19.

ge-sibsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make peaceable, reconcile:*—Ðē to him gesibsuma *reconcile thyself to him*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 20: Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

ge-sibsumlīce, -sybsumlīce; *adv.* [sibsumlīce *peaceably*] *Peaceably, peacefully;* pācīlīce:—Ða fuglas gesibsumlīce faraþ *the birds fly peacefully*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 22; Hat. MS. 66 b, 22. Forðamðe me witedlīce gesybsumlīce hī sprǽcon *quōniam mihi quīdem pācĭfice lŏquēbantur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 15.

ge-sibsumnes, -sibbsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [sibsumnes *peacefulness*] *Peacefulness, concord, reconciliation;* pax, concordia, rēconcĭlĭātio:—We māgon gecnāwan on ðara ungesceádwīsra nīétena gesibsumnesse, hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce gecynd þurh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *we can understand from the peacefulness of irrational animals how great a sin the rational race of man commits in being quarrelsome*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 25; Hat. MS. 66 b, 24; Lev. 7, 32.

ge-sibsumung, e; *f. A making peace, conciliation;* consiliatio, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 16; Wrt. Voc. 49, 39.

ge-sīcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sīcan *to give suck*] *To wean;* ablactāre:—Swā swā gesīced ofer mōdor his *sīcut ablactatus sŭper matre sua*, Ps. Spl. 130, 4.

ge-sīclian, -sȳclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seóc *sick*] *To be taken sick* or *ill, to be infirm;* ægrōtāre, infirmāri:—Ðæt his fæder wǽre gesīclod *quod ægrōtāret pāter suus*, Gen. 48, 1: Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 10. Sum undercyning wæs, ðæs sunu wæs gesȳclod on Capharnaum *ĕrat quīdam rēgulus, cujus fīlius infirmābātur Capharnaum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. Ðā wearþ his hors gesīclod *his horse became ill*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 169.

ge-sīda. v. heort-gesīda.

ge-sie *to be;* esse, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31.

ge-siehþ *sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 18. v. ge-sihþ.

ge-siftan; *p.* -sifte; *pp.* -sifted, -sift *To sift:*—Gesyft [*or* gesyfl?] melu *fine meal*, Ex. 12, 34.

ge-sig; *n. Victory:*—Ðæt gesig *victoria*, Rtl. 28, 3.

ge-sīgan; *p.* -sāh, *pl.* -sigon; *pp.* -sigen [sīgan *to sink*] *To sink, fall, set as the sun;* cadere, labi, occidĕre ut sol:—Ær heó [sunne] fullīce gesīgan onginne *before it [the sun] begin fully to sink*, Herb. 19, 5; Lchdm. i. 112, 21. Ðæt he āna scyle gesīgan æt sæcce *that he alone should sink in conflict*, Beo. Th. 5311; B. 2659. Ðonne me ylde tīd on gesīge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ðā to ðam wage gesāg *then to the wall he sank*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 13; Gū. 1243.

ge-sigefæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [sige *victory*] *To make triumphant, crown;* corrōbōrāre, cōrōnāre:—He ðē gesigefæste sōþre miltse *qui coronat te in mĭsĕrātiōne*, Ps. Th. 102, 5. Hī synne geswencton and gesigefæston *they outwearied sin and triumphed*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 13; Az. 189. We gesigefæstan ðīne bǽre *let us crown thy bier*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19: 151, 9. Ðæt ic mid Criste gesigefæsted wǽre *ipse cum Cristo coronandus*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 21. Twegen cynelīce cnihtas mid syndriglīcre Godes gyfe wǽron gesigefæste *dūŏ rēgii pueri fratres spĕciāli sunt Dei grātia cōrōnāti*, 4, 16; S. 584, 21. Siendon ðīnne ðōmas gesigefæste *thy decrees are triumphant*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 8; Dan. 288: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 18; Az. 9: Shrn. 146, 11. Drihten gesigefæsted *the Lord triumphant*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14.

ge-sigfæstnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To triumph, crown:*—He gesigfæstnade *triumphans*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 3. Gesigfæstnad *coronandus*, Jn. Skt. 8, 12.

ge-siht, -sihþ, -siehþ, -syhþ, -sihtþ, e; *f. Sight, power of seeing, vision, something seen, aspect, respect;* visus, acies oculorum, visio, aspectus, conspectus, respectus:—Se ord on here oðde scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Yfel gesihþ *oculus malus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Bodian blindum gesihþe *prædicare cæcis visum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18: Homl. Th. i. 64, 22: Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ðū wāst ðæt gesiht and gehērnes ongitaþ ðone līchoman ðæs monnes *thou knowest that sight and hearing perceive the body of a man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 6. Ēágena gesihþ *eye-sight*, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30: Ps. Th. 93, 9. Forhwan woldest ðū ðīnre gesihþe me wyrnan *quid avertis faciem tuam a me?* 87, 14. He wundrode æfter ðære gesihþe *he wondered at the sight*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 36: 215, 31. Forht ic wæs for ðære fægran gesyhþe *terrified I was at the fair sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Ðæt he sume gesihtþe geseah *quod visionem vidisset*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Engla gesihþe *visionem angelorum*, 24, 23. Þurh nihtlīce gesihþ *in a vision of the night*, Shrn. 63, 16: Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Ðære uplīcan sibbe gesiehþ *the sight of the peace above*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 16; Hat. MS. On ealles ðæs folces gesihþe *in the sight of all the people*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: Blickl. Homl. 121, 17: 201, 5. On ðīnre gesyhþe *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 55, 7: 137, 1: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 20; Gen. 1035 Of heora gesihþum *from their sight*, Jud. 16, 3. Būtan gesyhþe ǽrfæstnesse *sine respectu pietatis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 41.

ge-sincan; *p.* -sanc, -sonc, *pl.* -suncon; *pp.* -suncen *To sink;* delābi:—Him in gesonc flacor flānþracu *the flickering arrow's force sank into him*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 22; Gū. 1115. Ðā ne meahton hī on ðæm wætere gesincan *then they could not sink in the water*, Shrn. 103, 19.

gēsine; *adj. Void, destitute;* expers;—Mōdum tǽcan ðæt we gēsine ne sȳn godes þeódscipes *to teach our minds that we be not destitute of God's communion*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 18; Exod. 528. v. gēsne, gǽsne.

ge-sīne. v. ge-sȳne.

ge-singalian; *p.* ode, ade *To continue, perpetuate:*—Gesyngalade *continui*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 49.

ge-singallīcode *continually;* continuatim, V. Ps. 140, 7. v. singallīce.

ge-singan; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen *To sing;* cănĕre:—Sceal mon leóþ gesingan *a man shall sing songs*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 8; Gn. Ex. 140: Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. David þurh Godes gāst Gode to lofe gesang *David through God's spirit sang to the praise of God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 332. Mæssan gesingan *to sing mass*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31: 207, 5. Ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *what was sung in the Song of Songs*, 11, 15.

ge-singe [=ge-sinhīge (?) v. ge-sinīg], an; *f. A wife:*—Ne meaht ðū habban mec ðē to gesingan *thou mayest not have me for thy wife*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. [Cf. ge-sinhīwan.]

ge-singian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sin;* peccāre:—We habbaþ swīðe gesingod *we have greatly sinned*, Hy. 7, 115; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 115. v. ge-syngian.

ge-sinhīwan, -hīgan; *pl. m. Married persons;* conjuges, conjugati, conjugia:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesinhīwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34. Gesinhīwan *conjuges* vel *conjugales*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 25; Wrt. Voc. 50, 7. Ðæt līf ðara gesinhīwena oferstīgþ ðæt līf ðæs mægþhādes *the life of the married surpasses the life of virginity*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 29; Hat. MS. Tu gesinhīwan sprǽcon ymbe hine ealle niht *two married people were talking about him all night*, Shrn. 90, 2. Ealla ðara monna hūs būtan ðara gesinhīgna *all men's houses except the two married people's*, 5. Ðara hāligra gesinhīna tīd *the holy man and wife's tide*, 55, 31. Wit sȳn swā swā gesinhīna [?] *we be as married people*, 40, 20. For gesinhīwum *pro conjugiis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14. v. sin-hīwan.

ge-sinīg [=sin-hīg, -hīw ?], e; *f. Marriage;* connubium:—Fore hālgum gesinīge *ǽ pro sacra connubii lege*, Rtl. 108, 14.

ge-sinīgan *to marry;* nubere:—Gesinīgaþ *nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Gisinnīgo, Rush. 20, 34. v. ge-sinīg.

ge-sinīgscipe, es; *m. Marriage;* connubium, Rtl. 108, 23. v. sinhīgscipe.

ge-sinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony; in pl. Married people;* connubium, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14: 19; S. 587, 30: Shrn. 60, 2. Se mægþhād is hīrra ðonne se gesinscipe *virginity is more exalted than marriage*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 24; Hat. MS. He wæs seofan geár on gesinscipe geseted ǽr his biscopdōme *he was married for seven years before he was a bishop*, Shrn. 110, 1. Eác is gesynscipum micel þearf *for those married also there is much need*, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 440, 2.

ge-sinscīplīc; *adj. Conjugal, matrimonial;* conjugalis, L. E. I. 43; Th. ii. 440, 7.

ge-sión *to see, behold;* videre:—Wēnaþ ða dysgan ðæt ælc mon sīe blind swā hī sint; and ðæt nān mon ne mǽge seón [gesión, note] ðæt hī gesión ne māgon *the foolish think that every man is blind as they are; and that no man is able to see what they cannot see*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. v. ge-seón.

ge-siowed *sewed together.* v. ge-siwed.

ge-sirwan, -serwan, -syrwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to plot, contrive, conspire, deliberate:*—Se se ðe ða synne gesireþ *he who designs the sin*, Past. 56, 6; Swt. 435, 6; Hat. MS. Ðonne ne gesirede hit nō ðæt hit þurhtuge swelce synne *then would it not have designed to carry out such sin*, Swt. 435, 4. Ic gesyrede *I plotted*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468. Ðȳ ne wriċ Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and fǽrlīce þurhtogenan forðæm sió gesirede syn biþ ungelīc eallum ōðrum synnum *so the Lord does not punish equally the deliberate sin and the suddenly perpetrated, for the deliberate sin is unlike all other sins*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 13; Hat. MS. **II.** *to furnish with arms, equip:*—Gesyrwed secg *an armed man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. v. ge-syrwan.

ge-sîþ, es; *m.* [cf. ge-fêra] *A companion, fellow, companion or follower of a chief or king;* socius, comes:—Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá gif he mǽgleás sîe healf kyningc [âh] healf se gesîþ *if one slay a foreigner, if he be kinless, half the king [has], half the companion,* L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16. Gif gesîþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhîwan, nâh he nâne wîterǽdenne, se gesîþ *if a 'gesithcund' man compound a suit with the king for his household, he, the 'gesith,' shall not have any fee,* 50; Th. i. 134, 5. Se gesîþ geladede done cyning to his hâme *rex, rogatus a comite,* Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Him se gesîþ fultumade and ealle ða neáhmenn *juvante cŏmĭte ac vicĭnis omnĭbus,* 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Wæs sum gesîþ on neáweste *erat cŏmes in proximo,* 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Đâ bæd se gesîþ hine, đæt he eóde on his hûs *rŏgāvit cŏmes eum in dŏmum suam ingrĕdi,* 5, 4; S. 617, 10: 5, 5; S. 617, 40. Daniel deóra gesîþ *Daniel, the beasts' associate,* Cd. 208; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 662. Hyre wæs hâlig gǽst singal gesîþ *to her the Holy Spirit was a constant companion,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. To hâm his gesîþes *in dŏmo cŏmĭtis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 43. He on đæs gesîþes hûs ineóde *dŏmum cŏmĭtis intrāvit,* 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Wæs se bisceop geladed sumes gesîþes cyricean to hâlgianne *episcopus vocātus est ad dedicandam Ecclesiam comĭtis,* 5, 5; S. 617, 34: Shrn. 69, 32: 70, 23: 122, 18. On gesîþes hâd *in the condition of a comrade,* Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Fram đam ylcan gesîþe *ab eōdem comĭte,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 9. To his treówum gesîþe *to his faithful companion,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 29; Gû. 1269. He hæfde him to gesîþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for his companion sorrow and longing,* 100 a; Th. 377, 13; Deór. 3. Swǽse gesîþas *his dear companions,* Beo. Th. 57; B. 29: 4086; B. 2040: 5029; B. 2518. Frôde gesîþas, ealde ǽgleáwe hit getealdon *wise fellows, elders skilled in law computed it,* Menol. Fox 36; Men. 18. Đa gesîþas *the comrades,* Salm. Kmbl. 693; Sal. 346. Mec gesîþas sendaþ ǽfter hondum *comrades send me from hand to hand,* Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 24; Rä. 31, 5. Hûþe feredon seccas and gesîþþas *warriors and allies carried away the spoil,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 23; Gen. 2067: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Gesîþa đa sǽmestan *the worst of companions,* Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 7; Wíd. 125. Nǽnig swǽsra gesîþa *no one of the dear companions,* Beo. Th. 3872; B. 1934. Æđele cempa mid gesîþum *the noble champion with his companions,* 2630; B. 1313: 3852; B. 1924: 5257; B. 2632: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 1; Cri. 473. Đæt wæs Satane and his gesîþum mid gegearwad *that was prepared for Satan and his associates with him,* 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522: 123 b; Th. 474, 21; Bo. 33: 89 b; Th. 337, 2; Gn. Ex. 58: Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Þeóda þrymfæste þegnum and gesîþþum *famous nations with vassals and allies,* Cd. 91; Th. 114, 23; Gen. 1908. [For the technical meaning of 'gesith' see Stubbs' Const. Hist. under 'comitatus' and 'gesith;' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 168; and Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. 'gesîþ.' *Goth.* ga-sinþja: *O. Sax.* gi-sîđ: *O. H. Ger.* gi-sindo.]

ge-sîþ, -sîþþ, es; *n. Company, fellowship;* comitatus:—Sweotol is đæt đê sôþ metod on gesîþþe is *it is plain that the true Lord is with thee,* Cd. 135; Th. 170, 3; Gen. 2807: 109; Th. 145, 5; Gen. 2401. [*O, H. Ger.* gi-sindi; *n. comitatus: O. Sax.* ge-sîþi; *n.*]

ge-sîþcund; *adj. Of the rank of a 'gesith:'*—Gif gesîþcund mon landâgende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes *if a 'gesithcund' man, owning land, neglect the 'fyrd,' let him pay 120 shillings and forfeit his land,* L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Gif gesîþcund man fare, þonne môt he habban his gerêfan mid him, and his smiþ and his cildfêstran *if a 'gesithcund' man go away, then may he have his reeve with him, and his smith and his child's fosterer,* 63; Th. i. 144, 2: 45; Th. i. 130, 9: 54; Th. i. 136, 12: 68; Th. i. 146, 7: L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4.

ge-sîþcundlîc, -sîþlîc; *adj. Pertaining to a companion:*—Swâ swâ he wǽre gesîþcundlîcre [MS. Ca. gesîþlîcre, MS. B.] gegaderunga *quasi comes copulæ carnalis,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 1, note.

gesîþ-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. A multitude of companions;* comitum turba:—For gesîþmægen, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 4; Gn. Ex. 89.

ge-sîþman, -mon; *gen.* -mannes, -monnes; *m. A 'gesith;'* comes:—Se gesîþmon [gesîþmon, MSS. B. H.] *the 'gesith,'* L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. v. ge-sîþ.

ge-sîþscipe, es; *m. A fellowship, society;* societas:—Nam he twegen bisceopas of Brittа þeóde on gesîþscipe đære hâlgunge *admmtis in societatem ordinationis duobus de Brittonum gente episcopis,* Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 27. Sum swîþe eald wîfman wæs in his gesîþscipe *a very old woman lived with him,* Shrn. 36, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-sîdskepi.]

ge-sîþwîf, es; *n. A woman of the class to which the 'gesith,' 'comes' belongs:*—Sca anastasiam đære hâlegan gesîþwîfes seó wæs swîþe ædele for worulde *St. Anastasia's the holy lady; she was very noble with respect to this world,* Shrn. 30, 20. All ða gesîþwîf and ða ædelan fæmnan *all the ladies and noble women,* 87, 21. [Cf. ge-sîþman.]

ge-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten. **I.** *to sit, sit down, settle, lean, recline;* sêdêre, consîdêre, discumbêre:—Ic gesitte *I sit,* Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 6; Jul. 495. Hî gesittaþ him on gesundum þingum *they sit in sound condition,* 89 b; Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. He wið earm gesæt *he leaned on his arm,* Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749: Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Đâ eóde he into đæs Fariseiscan hûse, and gesæt *ingressus dŏmum Pharisæi discŭbuit,* Lk. Bos. 7, 36. Alexander æt Somnite gemǽre and Rômâna gesæt *Alexander posted himself on the boundary of the Samnites and the Romans,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 28. Gesǽton searuþancle sundor to rûne *the wise of thought sat apart in council,* Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Twegen iunge men gesǽton æt me *two young men sat by me,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 35. Him cierde eall đæt folc to, đe on Mercna lande geseten wæs *all the people who were settled in the Mercians' land submitted to him,* Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 34. Hie hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *they had sat out their time of service,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. **II.** *to occupy, possess, inhabit;* possîdêre, hâbitâre:—Đeáh de wyrigcwydole Godes rîce gesittan ne mâgon *quamvis maledĭci regnum Dei possĭdēre non possint,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Sume sêcaþ and gesittaþ hâmas on heolstrum *some seek and occupy houses in caverns,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 3; Gû. 53: Cd. 170; Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. Paulinus gesæt đæt biscepsetl on Hrófes ceastre *Paulinus occupied the bishop's see at Rochester,* Chr. 633; Erl. 24, 7: 890; Erl. 87, 27: Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633. Hî folca gewinn fremdra gesǽton *lăbōres pŏpŭlōrum possēdērunt,* Ps. Th. 104, 39: 77, 56: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 961. Bûtan ôđrum manegum gesetenum îglandum *besides many other inhabited islands,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25. Us is alêfed heofena rîce to gesittenne *we are permitted to occupy heaven's kingdom,* Blickl. Homl. 137, 15: Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 23.

ge-siwed, -siwod, -siwud, -siuwed; *part. Sewed, patched;* sutus, assutus, consutus:—Gediht ođđe gesiwed hrægel *acupicta vel Phrygia vestis,* Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 107; Wrt. Voc. 40, 18. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus,* 64; Som. 69, 13; Wrt. Voc. 40, 47. v. siwian.

ge-slǽpan, -slǽpan, -slǽpian [in the Northern glosses of the Gospels the verb is weak] *to sleep:*—He geslǽpde *dormiebat,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Geslǽpedon alle and geslǽpdon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt,* 25, 5.

ge-sleán; *p.* -slôg, -slôh, *pl.* -slôgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen *To strike, pitch [a tent], smite, slay, quell, forge, fight, obtain by fighting:*—Hî lâgon swylce hî wǽron deáþe geslegene *they lay as if they were stricken by death,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. Se geslagena biþ mid deáþe gegripen *the man stricken [by disease] is seized by death,* Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Đǽr he geslôh his geteld *he pitched his tent there,* Gen. 12, 8. Wulfheard aldorman micel wæl geslôg and sige nom *alderman Wulfhard made a great slaughter and got the victory,* Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 5: 845; Erl. 66, 24: 823; Erl. 62, 17: 867; Erl. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 23. He geslôg xxv dracena *he slew xxv dragons,* Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 214. Geslôh đîn fæder fǽhþe mǽste *thy father quelled the greatest feud,* Beo. Th. 922; B. 459. Geslægene grindlas *forged bars,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383. Of đære tîde hwîlum Bryttas hwîlum Seaxena sige geslôgan *ex eo tempore nunc cives nunc hostes vincebant,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22. Offa geslôg cynerîca mǽst *Offa won the greatest of kingdoms,* Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 32; Víd. 38: Th. 321, 11; Víd. 44. Hûþe đe ic æt hilde geslôh *spoil that I gained in war,* Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4; Æthelst. 4: Beo. Th. 5985; B. 2996. Dariun we ofercwômon and oferswýđdon and us in onweald geslôgon eal his londrîce *dario superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione,* Nar. 3, 24. Đâ þohte ic hwæđer ic meahte ealne middangeard me on onweald gesleán *cogitabam si devicto orbe terrarum,* 29, 2. Ôþ đæt up gewât lîg and þurh lust geslôh *until the flame went up and at will smote,* Cd. 186; Th. 231, 19; Dan. 249.

ge-sleccan; *p.* -slæhte *To make slack, enfeeble, weaken:*—Sûslum geslæhte *weakened by torments,* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [Cf. *O. Sax.* an siuni gislekit.]

ge-slêfed; *pp. Having sleeves;* manicatus, manuleātus:—Geslêfed *manuleātus* vel *manicātus,* Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 74; Wrt. Voc. 16, 47. DER. slêfan.

ge-sleht; *n.* v. bil-gesleht, ge-slyht.

ge-slit, es; *n. A bite, tearing:*—Đæra næddrena geslit wæs deádlîc *the bite of those serpents was deadly,* Homl. Th. ii. 238, 30. Þurh deóra geslit *by the tearing of beasts,* 544, 2.

ge-slîtan; *p.* -slât; *pp.* -sliten *To tear, rend, break:*—Midđý geslitten wêron đa bendo *ruptis vinculis,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 29.

ge-slôh *struck.* v. ge-sleán.

ge-slyht, -sleht, -sliht, es; *n. Battle, fight, conflict:*—Swâ he nîþa gehwane genesen hæfde slîþra geslyhta *so he had come safely out of every enmity, every fierce conflict,* Beo. Th. 4787; B. 2398. v. bil-gesleht.

ge-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search, examine, consider;* scrutari, cogitare:—Hia gesmeádon miþ him *illi cogitabant secum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gismeáþ wegas ûsra *scrutemur vias nostras,* Rtl. 20, 21. Gismeága *excogitare,* 170, 5. Gesmeád sprǽc *sermo commentitius,* Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 21; Wrt. Voc. 55, 25.

ge-smeáh; *gen.* -smeáges [?]; *n. Intrigue:*—Đǽr wearþ se cyng of France þurh gesmeáh gecyrred *there the king of France was turned back by intrigue,* Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 23.

ge-smecgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [smæccan *to taste*] *To taste;* gustāre:—Ic gesmecge *gusto*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 33; Wrt. Voc. 17, 37.

ge-smēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To make smooth* or *even, to soothe, soften;* complanare:—Se ele gesmēð ða wunda *the oil sooths the wounds*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-smicerad [smicere *elegant*]; *part. p. Worked, neatly made;* fabrefactus, Cot. 88, 184.

ge-smirian *to anoint*, Ex. 29, 29. v. ge-smyrian.

ge-smiten; *part. p. Anointed, smeared, smutted;* litus, unctus, Som. [*Goth.* ga-smeitan.]

ge-smiðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To forge, to make as a smith does;* fabricare:—Bend agimmed and gesmiðed *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. [*Goth.* ga-smiþon: *O. H. Ger.* gi-smidon *cudere.*]

ge-smyltan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet;* plācāre:—He ðone aþundenan sæ gesmylte *tumīda æquŏra plācāvit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8.

ge-smyrian, -smirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint;* ungĕre:—Hī word hira wel gesmyredon, ele anlīcast *mollīĕrunt sermōnes suos sŭper ŏleum*, Ps. Th. 54, 21. Forðon gesmiride meç *propter quod unxit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 18. Ðætte gesmiredon hine *ut ungerent eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 1. Ðæt hīg sīn gesmirode on ðam and hira handa gehālgode *ut ungantur in ea et consecrentur mānus eōrum*, Ex. 29, 29. Ðæt næfre ne afūlaþ ðæt mid hire gesmered biþ *that never becomes foul that is anointed with it*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 23. Gesmearuad oele hālgum *unctus oleo sancto*, Rtl. 198, 31.

gēsne; *adj. Lacking, wanting, destitute, lifeless;* expers, egenus, destitutus, exanimis:—Læg se fūla leáp gēsne *the foul corpse lay lifeless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 112. He funde ðā on bedde his goldgifan gæstes gēsne, lifes belidenne *he then found his goldgiver void of spirit, deprived of life*, 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. v. gæsne.

ge-snid, es; *n. A killing, slaughter;* occisio:—Swā swā sceáp to gesnide *sicut oves occisionis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 23.

ge-snīþan; *p.* -snāþ; *pp.* -sniden *To cut, cut off:*—Summ monn gesnāþ him ða eárelipprica *quidam amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. Gif ðū stænen weofod me wyrce ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum *if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone*, Ex. 20, 25.

ge-snīðan [?] *to lie down:*—Ðætte gesniða [Rush. gesnide] gedydon alle *ut accumbere facerent omnes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 39.

ge-snīþung, e; *f. A cutting;* dolatio, Som.

ge-snot *snot.* v. snot.

ge-snyttro; *f. n.* [?] *Wisdom:*—Gūþlāc wæs ealra gesnyttra goldhord *Guthlac was a treasure of all wisdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 92, 17.

gesoc, es; *m? Suck;* suctus:—Ðæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre breóste to gesoce *quod Sara lactāret fīlium*, Gen. 21, 7.

ge-sod, es; *n? A cooking, boiling;* coctio, coctūra:—Gesod *coctio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 70.

ge-soden; *part.* [soden, *pp. of* seóðan *to seethe*] *Seethed, sodden, cooked, boiled;* coctus, elixus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16: 82, 71. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cĭbus*, 31; Som. 61, 87; Wrt. Voc. 27, 17. Gesoden wīn *defrūtum vinum*, 32; Som. 62, 8; Wrt. Voc. 27, 62.

ge-soecan *to seek, follow*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 37. v. ge-sēcan.

ge-sōm; *adj. Unanimous, united, peaceable;* concors, pācīfĭcus:—Wæron gesōme ða ðe swegl būan *those that inhabit the firmament were unanimous*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 1; Gen. 82. Wit wǽron gesōme *we two were united*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 27; Rä. 85, 21: Gen. 45, 24. Gesōme and to ðam geþwære ðæt heora nān ne mæg ōðerne mid ælle fordōn *in union and in such accord that none can entirely destroy another*, Shrn. 165, 33.

ge-somnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assemble, collect;* congregare, colligere:—He us to dæge wolde on ðisse tīde gesomnian *he wished to assemble us to-day at this time*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 31. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect cow's dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. v. ge-samnian.

ge-somning, e; *f. A congregation;* congrĕgātio:—Seó Godes circe, þurh gesomninga sōðes and ryhtes, beorhte blīceþ *the church of God, through congregations of truth and right, brightly gleameth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 9; Cri. 700. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somnung, e; *f. A congregation, synagogue, church;* congrĕgātio, sȳnăgōga, ecclēsia:—He com into hyra gesomnunge *vēnit in sȳnăgōgam eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 9. On gesomnunge ingongan *ecclēsiam intrāre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge *Justus rĕgēbat ecclēsiam*, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Gesomnunga folca ymbtrymdon ðē *sȳnăgōga pŏpŭlōrum circumdăbit te*, Ps. Spl. 7, 7. Beférde se Hǽlend ealle Galileam, lǽrende on hyra gesomnungum *circumībat Iesus tōtam Gălilæam, dŏcens in sȳnăgōgis eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 23: 6, 2, 5: 9, 35. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somodlǽcan. v. ge-samodlǽcan.

ge-sōð *a soother, flatterer;* parasitus, Cot. 152.

ge-sōþfæstian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To justify:*—Bærsynnig gesōþfæstadon god *publicani justificaverunt deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 29. He wolde gesōþfæstiga hine seolfne *ille volens justificare seipsum*, 10, 29. Gesōþfæstad is snytro *justificata est sapientia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19: 12, 37.

ge-sōþian; ic -sōþige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove the truth of, bear witness;* probare, testari:—Gif man ðæt gesōþige *if that be proved*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. Menigo of hlāfe and līchoma his gesōþade *plurima de pane et carne sua testatur*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 2.

ge-sotig; *adj. Dirty*, Gl. Prud. 579.

ge-spænning, e; *f. An incitement, a provocation;* incitamentum, Som.

gespan *the tamarisk tree;* myrica, Cot. 131.

ge-span, -spon, es; *n. A prompting, enticing, persuasion, seduction;* suggestio, illectatio, persuasio, seductio, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 20; Hat. MS: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720.

ge-span, -spann, -spon, es; *n. A joining, fastening together;* nexus:—Wīra gespann *joining of wires*, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 303. Wīra gespon, Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. He is on helle hæft mid hringa gesponne *he is in hell bound with the clasping of rings*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. Searo-rūna gespon *the web of mysteries*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15. v. ge-spannan, eaxle-gespan.

ge-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speón, *pl.* -spōnon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, persuade, induce, draw;* allicere, illicere, incitare, persuadere, inducere:—Ðe hine to ðæm unfriðe gespōn *who had allured him to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. Gif he ða cwēne gespanan [gespannan, MS.] and gelǽran mihte, ðæt heó brūcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29. Gespeón *persuadebat*, 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Swýðost gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] to onfónne Cristes geleáfan *maxime persuasus ad percipiendam Christi fidem*, 3, 21; S. 551, 5. Wæs hām gelaðad and gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] *was called and drawn home*, 4, 23; S. 593, 17.

ge-spang, -spong, es; *n. A clasp, binding:*—Me habbaþ hringa gespong sīþes amyrred *the rings' clasps have hindered me from going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377.

ge-spannan, -sponnan; *p.* -speón; *pp.* -spannen *To join, span, clasp, fasten:*—Gūþweard grīmhelm gespeón *the leader clasped his helm*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174. Ðā hēht cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors to scride *then the emperor ordered to harness four wild horses to a chariot*, Shrn. 71, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-spannan *tendere, conjungere.*] v. spannan.

ge-sparian; *p.* ede *To spare:*—Ne gisperede *non pepercit*, Rtl. 22, 17.

ge-sparrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To shut;* claudere:—Gesparrado dure ðīn *clauso ostio tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6.

ge-spearn. v. ge-speornan.

ge-speca, an; *m. A speaker.* DER. eár-gespeca. v. ge-spreca.

ge-spēdan; *p.* -spēdde; *pp.* -spēded, -spēdd *To speed, prosper, succeed;* progredi, prosperare, succedere:—Ðæs ðe blōdgyte, wæl-fyll weres, wæpnum gespēdeþ *because that bloodshedding, slaughter of man, speedeth by means of weapons*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 12; Gen. 1527. Ac hī nāht nā gespēddan *but they succeeded naught*, Chr. 1036; Th. 293, 23, col. 2. Ac man ðǽr ne gespǽdde *but they didn't succeed there*, 1096; Erl. 233, 29. Ealle þinge swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gespēdde *omnia quæcunque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3.

ge-spēdiglīce; *adv. Prosperously, successfully;* prospĕre:—Gesundfullīce oðde gespēdiglīce forþstæpe and rīxa *prospĕre procēde et regna*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

ge-spēdsumian *to prosper, succeed;* prosperari, Hpt. Gl. 491.

ge-spelia, an; *m.* [spelian *to represent*] *A substitute, deputy, vicegerent;* vĭcārius:—Cristen cyning is Cristes gespelia geteald on cristenre þeóde *a christian king is accounted Christ's vicegerent among christian people*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Wið Cristes gespelian *against Christ's vicegerent*, ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. He wæs Æþelstānes b' gespelian siððan he unfere wæs *he was bishop Athelstane's substitute after he was unable to move*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 12.

ge-spellian *to speak, tell:*—Miðð*ý* gespelledon *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24. 15. [*Goth.* ga-spillon.]

ge-speoftad; *part. p. Spit upon:*—Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk: Skt. Lind. 18, 32. [Cf. speowian.]

ge-speón. v. ge-spanan, ge-spannan.

ge-speornan, -spornan; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen *To tread upon, to perch, spurn;* calcare:—Ðæt heó fōtum ne meahte land gespornan *so that she might not perch on land with her feet*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 33; Gen. 1458: 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. Ðæt se hearn-flota sond-lond gespearn *so that the floater of the surge spurned the sandy land*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

ge-speów *prospered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175; *p. of* ge-spōwan.

ge-sperod; *part.* [spere *a spear*] *Armed with a spear;* hastātus:—Gesperod *hastātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13: Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-spillan; *p.* de *To destroy, dissipate:*—Ðēr ne hrust gespilles *ubi neque ærugo demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Gespilleþ *perdiderit*,

Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 33. Alle gespilde *omnes perdidit*, 29: Rtl. 107, 29. Đǽr wǽron manege mid micel unrihte gespilde *there were many very wrongfully destroyed*, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Erfwardniso gispilledo *hereditates dissipatas*, Rtl. 21, 1.

ge-spittan; *pp.* ed *To spit upon;* conspuere:—Gispitted bið *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 32. Gispittendum on mec *conspuentibus in me*, Rtl. 19, 17.

ge-spon, es; *n. An enticing, persuasion, artifice;* illectatio, persuasio, seductio:—Deófles gespon *the devil's artifice*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720. v. ge-span.

ge-spon. v. ge-span.

ge-spǒn *allured, incited*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. v. ge-spanan.

ge-spong. v. ge-spang.

ge-sponnen *persuaded, drawn*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 5: 4, 23; S. 593, 17. For ge-sponen; *pp. of* ge-spanan.

ge-spornan. v. ge-speornan.

ge-spōwan; *p.* -speów, *pl.* -speówon; *pp.* -spōwen [spōwan *to succeed*] *To succeed, prosper;* succēdĕre, prospĕrāre:—Hū hyre æt beaduwe gespeów *how she prospered in battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. Him æt đære byrig ne gespeów *he did not succeed at the city*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 8.

ge-sprǽc, es; *n. Speech, discourse, conversation, advice:*—Se cyning wæs on gesprǽce wynsum *erat rex affatu jucundus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Ic wæs mid his gesprǽce wel gerēted *allocutione ejus refecti*, 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Gearo on gesprǽce *loquela promptus*, 2; S. 615, 29. Đā hæfde he gesprǽce and geþeaht *habito consilio*, 2, 13; S. 515, 40. Com for gesprǽce Finano dæs biscopes *pervenire propter conloquium Finani episcopi*, 3, 22; S. 552, 41. Wæs gemyndig đæs apostoles gesprǽces *was mindful of what the apostle said*, Shrn. 39, 5. Gesprǽcu, gesprēcu *oracula*, Cot. 143, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-spráche; *n.*]

ge-sprǽce; *adj. Eloquent, affable;* eloquens, affabilis:—Næs ic nǽfre gesprǽce *non sum eloquens*, Ex. 4, 10. He wæs eallum gesprǽce *erat affabilis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-spráche *facetus, affabilis, disertus, orator.*] v. sprǽce.

ge-sprǽcelīc; *adj. Loquelaris:*—Đās synd gehātene loquelares, loquela is sprǽc and loquelares synd gesprǽcelīce forþan đe đās syx prepositiones ne beóþ nā hwār āna ac beóþ ǽfre to sumum ōđrum worde gefēgede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-sprachlich *rhetoricus, urbanus.*]

ge-sprǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To spread out, extend;* extendere:—Gesprǽd hond đīn *extende manum tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 13. Gesprǽde hond *extendens manum*, 8, 3.

ge-sprec, es; *n. The power of speech:*—He him sealde monnes gesprec *he should give him human speech*, Shrn. 76, 23. Sealde he dumbum gesprec *he gave speech to the dumb*, Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577.

ge-spreca, an; *m. One who talks with another, a counsellor:*—Abraham wæs Godes gespreca *Abraham was one who talked with God*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12. Đū đē ānne genim to gesprecan symle spella and lāra rǽd-hycgende *always take as thy counsellor one sagacious in discourses and doctrines*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 26; Fä. 25.

ge-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak, speak with, agree;* sometimes takes an accusative of the person spoken to:—Gif đū him wuht hearmes gesprǽce *if thou hast said to him aught injurious*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661. Feala worda gespæc se engel *many words spake the angel*, 15; Th. 18, 11; Gen. 271. Adam gespræc *Adam spoke*, 27; Th. 36, 31; Gen. 580. Đe git on ǽrdagum oft gesprǽcon *which ye two in former days oft agreed upon*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 476, 16; Bo. 15: 123 b; Th. 475, 24; Bo. 52. Feówer đa strengestan þeóda hȳ him betweonum gesprǽcan *the four strongest peoples agreed with one another*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 33: 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32. Mid đȳ đe hie đis gesprecen hæfdon *when they had said this*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 14: 191, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 2568; El. 1285. God hī gespræc đā *God addressed them then*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 26: 156, 16. Đā wæs ic gesprecende đone man *then was I conversing with the man*, Shrn. 36, 19. Plato hæfde hine gesprecen *Plato had conversed with him*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 443.

ge-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle;* conspergere:—Đū nymst ānne hlāf mid ele gesprengedne *tolles unum panem oleo conspersum*, Ex. 29, 23.

ge-spring, es; *n. A spring;* fons, scaturigo:—Đǽr wæs on blōde brim weallende, atol ȳđa gespring [geswing, Th.] eal gemenged *there was the surge boiling with blood, the foul spring of waves all mingled*, Beo. Kmbl. 1689. v. spring.

ge-springan; *p.* -sprang, -sprong, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen. **I.** *v. intrans. To spring, bound, arise, go out, go forth;* prosilire, exoriri, abire, procedere:—Swā đæt blōd gesprang *as the blood sprang*, Beo. Th. 3339; B. 1667. Sigemunde gesprong æfter deáþ-dæge đōm unlytel *to Sigemund sprang after his death-day no little glory*, 1773; B. 884: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 27; Gu. Ex. 196: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. **II.** *v. trans. To get by going* [?], *to cause to spring;* eructare:—Wíd-gongel wíf word gespringeþ *a rambling woman gets words* [=*a bad reputation*, or *reproofs*?] *by wandering*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. [Or has gespringan the same meaning as in the following?] Fēwor streámas neirxna wong gesprang *quattuor flumina paradisi instar eructans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5. Gisprunt [?] word *eructavit verbum*. Jn. Skt. p. 187, 26.

ge-sprucg *discord, strife;* seditio, Som. 171; Lye.

ge-sprynge *a spring.* v. ge-spring.

ge-spunnen *spun;* netus, Som.

ge-spyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To track, search, seek:*—Gif man spor gespirige *if one trace a track*, L. Æđelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 20. Loca nū hwæđer đū wille đæt wit gespyrigen æfter ǽnigre gesceádwísnesse further *look now whether you wish us two to seek further after any argument*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 30, note.

GEST, es; *m.* GUEST, *stranger;* hospes:—For feorme and onfangenysse gesta *propter hospitalĭtātem atque susceptiōnem hospĭtum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 8: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 30; Rä. 23, 15. Gest hine clǽnsie sylfes āþe on wiofode *let a stranger clear himself with his own oath at the altar*, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. DER. fēđe-gest, inwit-, wil-. v. gæst.

gēst *a ghost, spirit.* v. cear-gēst, gāst.

gestæf-lǽred; *part.* [stæf *a letter;* lǽred *learned; pp. of* lǽran] *Versed in letters, literate, learned, booklearned;* litĕrātus:—Cild bið gestæflǽred *a child will be booklearned*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 3: 192, 15: 194, 12.

ge-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set up, put upon, impute, accuse;* statuere, imponere in, imputare, arguere, accusare:—Ge feor hafaþ fǽhþe gestæled *and moreover* [*she*] *hath a deadly feud set up*, Beo. Th. 2685; B. 1340. Ne mæg on me fācnes frum-bearn fyrene gestælan *may not deceit's first-born* [*the devil*] *impute crime to me*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. He us ne mæg ǽnige synne gestælan *he cannot accuse us of any sin*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. Đȳ læs on me mǽge īdel spellung ođđe scondlīc leágung beón gestæled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21. v. stælan. [Cf. (?) ge-stal.]

ge-stællan *to stall, stable:*—Đā hēt he on đæs pāpan cierecean gestællan his blancan and monig ōđer neát *he ordered his horse and many other cattle to be stabled in the pope's church*, Shrn. 51, 22.

ge-stēn, es; *n. A groaning:*—Mīn geár wǽron on sīcetunga and on gestēne *anni mei in gemitibus*, Ps. Th. 30, 11. [Cf. *Ger.* stöhnen.]

ge-stēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone:*—Stephanus for Godes geleáfan wæs gestēned *Stephen was stoned for belief in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 21. In ǽ Moises bebeád us duslīc gestēna *in lege Moses mandavit nobis hujusmodi lapidare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 5. Forđæett đætte hiora werc mec gestēnas *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis*, Rush. 10, 32. Đæt folc all gestēnaþ usig *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6. Ōđer gestǽndon *alium lapidaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-stænce. v. ge-stence.

ge-stæppan *to step, go;* ire, ingredi:—Đǽr nǽnig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. v. ge-steppan.

gest-ærn, -ern, gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn;* hospĭtālis aula, hospĭtium, diversōrium:—Eódon hī on sumes tūngerēfan gestærn *qui intrāvērunt hospĭtium cujusdam villĭci*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11.

ge-stæđđig; *adj.* [stæđig *firm*] *Steadfast, firm;* stăbĭlis, firmus:—Se ān dēma is gestæđđig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and bright*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 84; Met. 24, 42: 29, 171; Met. 29, 87. Ealle gesceafta onfōþ æt đam gestæđđigan Gode, endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from the steadfast God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 14.

ge-stæđđignes, -stæđđines, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Gravity, consistency, steadiness, maturity;* grăvĭtas, constantia, mātūrĭtas:—Wæs he mycelre gestæđđignysse wer *multæ grăvĭtātis ac vĕrĭtātis vir*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 21. On līfes gestæđđignesse *in consistency of life*, Past. 13, 1: Swt. 77, 14; Hat. MS. 16 b, 18. Ongan se bisceop lustfullian gestæđđinesse his geþohta *dĕlectābatur antistes constantia ac mātūrĭtāte cōgĭtātiōnis*, 5, 19; S. 637, 47. v. ge-stæđđines.

ge-stæđđines *consistency*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47: Shrn. 168, 2: 175, 28. v. ge-stæđđignes.

ge-stal *an obstacle, objection;* objectio, Cot. 144, Lye.

ge-stala, an; *m. A thief;* fur:—Đæt he ne gestala nǽre *that he was not a thief*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 15.

ge-stalian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To steal;* fūrāri:—Gyf gehādod man gestalige *if a man in orders steal*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 4, MS. B.

ge-stalu, e; *f.* [stalu *theft*] *Theft;* furtum:—Ylce gestale *for every theft*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 22. Oft gē in gestalum stondaþ *oft ye are engaged in thefts* [*or* gestalum *from* gestala?], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 31; Gū. 481.

ge-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand, stand still, remain, last, exist, be;* stāre, mānēre, existĕre, esse:—Heó mihte Gode willsumra wīfmonna lāreów and fēster-mōdur gestandan

ipsa Deo dēvōtārum māter ac nutrix posset existĕre fēmĭnārum, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Eádig byþ se wer, se ðe him ege Drihtnes, on ferhþcleofan, fæste gestandeþ *beatus vir, qui tĭmet Dŏmĭnum*, 111, 1: 113, 20. He fôr eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358: 813; B. 404: Andr. Kmbl. 1414; An. 707. Æðelinga bearn ymbe gestôdon *sons of nobles stood around*, Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. His fôtas ær fæste gestôdan *stĕtērunt pĕdes ejus*, Ps. Th. 131, 7: 93, 18. Wese ðîn milde môd geswîðed, and me to frôfre fæste gestande *fiat nunc misĕrĭcordia tua, ut consōlētur me*, 118, 76. Ahsige hû lange seó sibb gestôde *let him ask how long the peace lasted*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 6: Bd. 4, 23: S. 594, 40. Ðæt gestôd lytle leng ðonne vii hund wintra *that lasted a little longer than seven hundred years*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 28, 20. Ða gestôd seó cweorn *the mill stopped*, Shrn. 145, 28. Hælend ða gestôd *the Saviour then stood still*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 23: 219, 10. Æfter ðære bêne gestôden him mæssan *after the prayer they attended mass*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 15. Hie on eallum heora lîfe orleahtre gestôdan *they continued blameless in all their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17, 4. Hie mon to his andweardnesse hêht gestandan *they were ordered to stand in his presence*, 173, 11. Siððan hyt gestanden beó *when it be stood*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 8. **II.** *to stand against any one, oppose, oppress, attack, urge, seize;* insurgĕre, ingruĕre, urgĕre, corrípĕre:—He â wile ealra feónda gehwone fæste gestandan *he ever will firmly stand against every foe*, Salm. Kmbl. 196; Sal. 97. Forðam me fremde oft fâcne gestôdon *quŏniam ălieni insurrexērunt in me*, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Ne mæg hûs nâht lange standan on ðam heán mûnte, gif hit full ungemetlîc wind gestent *a house cannot long stand on the high mountain if a violent wind press on it*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16: 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Bûton ðû gestande ðone unrihtwîsan and him his unrihtwîsnysse secge *unless thou oppose the unrighteous man and tell him his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 23: i. 6, 24. Ða gestôd hine swâ micel lîchamlîc costung *then so great a temptation of the body assailed him*, ii. 156, 25: 122, 17: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 80, 5. Wæs heó gestanden mid hefigre untrumysse lîchoman *she was seized with a heavy illness*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16: 5, 13; S. 632, 17: Blickl. Homl. 227, 6. [*Goth.* ga-standan: *O. Sax.* gi-standan.]

ge-stapan; *p.* -stôp, *pl.* -stôpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, go;* gradi, ire, ingredi:—Ða gestôp he to ânes wealles bŷge *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. DER. stapan.

ge-starian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [starian *to stare*] *To stare;* rectis ŏcŭlis intuēri:—He gestarode ðær gestaðelad wæs æðelîc ingong *he gazed where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 27; Cri. 307.

gestaðel-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [staðel *a foundation*, fæstan *to make fast*] *To found, establish;* stăbĭlīre:—Ic gestaðelfæste *stăbĭlio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 54.

ge-staðelian, -staðolian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [staðelian *to found, establish*] *To found, establish, build, erect, place, settle, strengthen, confirm, fortify, repair, restore;* fundāre, stăbĭlīre, ædĭfĭcāre, collŏcāre, lŏcare, confortāre, confirmāre, restaurāre:—Ðe Eádgâr cyng hêt Aðelwold gestaðelian *which king Edgar commanded Æthelwold to found*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 7: Shrn. 138, 1. Ðæt hî woldan his bân on ðære ylcan stôwe bûfan eorþan mid gedafenlîcre ârwurþnesse gesettan and gestaðolian *ut ossa illĭus in eodem quĭdem lŏco, sed supra păvīmentum dignæ vĕnĕrātiōnis grātia lŏcārent*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32. Ðû nâ gestaðolast hî *non ædĭfĭcābis eos*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Mt. Bos. 18, 15. Meotud hîm ðæt môd gestaðelaþ *the Creator strengthens his mind*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 11: Seef. 108. He gestaðolaþ and gemetgaþ ealle gesceafta *he establishes and regulates all creatures*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4. Gestrangaþ hŷ and gestaðeliaþ staðolfæstne geþoht *they strengthen and confirm the steadfast thought*, Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. Ic geseó mônan and steorran, ða ðû gestaðelodest *vidēbo lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Se þe middangeard gestaðelode *he who established the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 323; An. 162: Cd. 6; Th. 7, 32; Gen. 115: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4: Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 33. Ðær me he gestaðelode *ibi me collŏcāvit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1: Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 42. Þe wuldres blæd gestaðolade *who established the increase of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 3; Seef. 104. Ðe hit gestaðelod wæs *qua fundāta est*, Ex. 9, 18: Ps. Th. 121, 5. Ðær gestaðelad wæs æðelîc ingong *where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 28; Cri. 307: 67 a; Th. 249, 6; Jul. 107. Ðû wære gestaðolod þurh me *thou wast confirmed through me*, Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. Hî ðær gestaðelode wæron *they were settled there*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 1: Ps. Th. 138, 20.

ge-staðolfæstnian *to make firm;* solidare, Rtl. 22, 5.

ge-staðolian *to found, establish, strengthen, confirm*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32: Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. v. ge-staðelian.

ge-staðolung, e; *f. Firmness, stability;* stăbĭlĭtas:—Ðû ðe staðelodest eorþan ofer gestaðolung his *qui fundasti terram sŭper stăbĭlĭtātem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 6.

ge-steal, -steall, es; *n. Constitution, frame:*—Eal ðis eorþan gesteal *all this earth's frame*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 2; Wand. 110. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gistelli: *Ger.* gestell.]

ge-stealla, an; *m. A companion;* socius. DER. eaxl-, folc-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nŷd-, will-gestealla. v. steal, steallian.

ge-steald, es; *n. A settled place, a station, dwelling-place, an abode;* stătio, dōmĭcĭlium:—He lîfes gesteald sceáwode *he beheld life's dwelling-place*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 22; Cri. 304. Ðæt he walde wîdanferhþ ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule for ever the eternal abodes*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802.

gestêd-hors, es; *n.* [stêda *a steed*] *A stallion;* ĕquus admissārius *vel* ēmissārius:—He ðone cyng bæd ðæt he him wæpen sealde and gestêdhors *rŏgāvit sibi rēgem arma dăre et ĕquum ēmissārum*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 5.

ge-stefnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stefnian *to institute*] *To institute, place, fix;* instituĕre:—Freá engla hêht wesan wæter gemæne, stôwe gestefnde *the lord of angels bade the waters to be common, and their places fixed*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160.

ge-stelan *to steal;* furari, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10.

ge-steno, es; *n. Odour, smell;* odor:—Svoetnisse gistencs *suavitatem odoris*, Rtl. 3, 20: 12, 15.

ge-stence, -stænce; *adj. Fragrant, odorous:*—He hafaþ hwîtne wyrtruman and swŷðe gestencne [-stænene, MS. B.] *it has a white and very fragrant root*, Herb. 156, 1; Lchdm. i. 282, 19.

ge-stenceniss, e; *f. Odour;* odor, Rtl. 3, 22.

ge-steóran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steer, direct, control, correct;* contĭnēre, corrīgĕre:—Hîg wistan ðæt hîg ne mihton manegum gesteóran *they knew that they might not control many*, L. E. G. prm; Th. i. 116, 14. Ðû his ŷþum miht âna gesteóran *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mītĭgas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. ge-stŷran.

ge-stêpan; *p.* -stêpte; *pp.* -stêpt [stêpan *to raise*]. **I.** *to set erect, raise;* ērīgĕre:—Syndon ða fôreweallas fægre gestêpte *the forewalls are fairly raised*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 26; Exod. 297. **II.** *to assist, sustain, support, help;* subllĕvāre, sustentāre, fulcīre, auxilĭāri:—He gestêpte sunu Ohtheres *he supported Ohthere's son*, Beo. Th. 4766; B. 2393.

ge-steped *stepped, introduced;* initiatus, Cot. 108; *pp. of* ge-steppan. v. steppan.

ge-steppan, -stæppan; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step, go;* gradi, ire, incedere:—Ðær nânig fira ne mæg fôtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. For hwî geunrôtsod gesteppe ic oððe gâ ic *quare contristatus incedo*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 10. Gistepe ue *gradiamur*, Rtl. 51, 9. Gesteped *initiatus*, Cot. 108.

gest-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—Ðæt gestern *diversōrium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11. v. gest-ærn.

gest-hûs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospĭtium:—Gân we sêcan ûre gesthûs *let us go and seek our hostel*, Th. Apol. 18, 16. In gest-hûsum *in hospitiis*, Ps. Surt. 54, 16. v. gæst-hûs.

ge-stieian, -sticcian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [stician *to stick*] *To stick, pierce, transfix:*—Hêt mon me ðæt ic ðone swile gesticode *jussērunt me incidĕre tūmōrem illum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Gebŷreþ ðæt ðæt môd wierþ gesticced mid ðære scylde gielpes *it happens that the mind is pierced by the sin of boasting*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 6; Hat. MS. 41 b, 1.

ge-stiéran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct;* corrĭgĕre:—He him nolde gestiéran *he would not correct him*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 5. v. ge-stŷran.

gestig; *adj. Strange:*—Huonne ðec we sêgon gestig *quando te vidimus hospitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 38.

ge-stîgan; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To mount, ascend, descend:*—He me wolde on gestîgan *he would mount upon me* [*the cross*], Rood Kmbl. 68; Kr. 34. In ēcne geard up gestîgan *to mount up to the eternal abode*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 18; Gû. 763. Ðonne gestîge ic ofer ðone *then will I ascend upon it*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 4. Ðætte gestîge *ut descendat*, Rtl. 98, 10. Of dûne gestîgdes ðû *descendes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 23. Ðæt we to ðam hŷhstan hrôfe gestîgan *that we may mount to the highest roof*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Ða ic on holm gestâh *when I went on the main*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 29; Gen. 1369. Mihtig god on hira ânue gestâg *the mighty God mounted on to one of them* [*trees*], Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 13; Cri. 1172. Siððan ðû gestîgest steápe dûne *after thou dost mount the lofty hills*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 227; Th. 303, 14; Sal. 612. Beddreste gestâh *mounted the couch*, 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248. Rôd ðe ic ær gestâg *the cross which I mounted before*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 15; Cri. 1492. Ic ðis lond gestâg *I have reached this land*, 37 a; Th. 120, 28; Gû. 278: 15 a; Th. 32, 18; Cri. 514. [*Goth.* ga-steigan *to ascend, descend: O. Sax.* gi-stîgan *with acc. and with prepositions.*]

ge-stihtan, -stihtan, -stitian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [stihtian *to dispose*] *To dispose, order, determine;* dispōnĕre, appōnĕre:—Sunu unrihtwîsnesse ne geŷcþ oððe ne gestihteþ derian hine *filius iniquitātis non appōnet nŏcēre eum*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 23. Ic gestihtode *dispōsui*, Ps. Vos. 72, 25. Gestihtade he and funde ðæt he wolde land-fyrde ðider gelædan *terrestri quĭdem ĭtĭnĕre illo vĕnire dispōnēbat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541,

26. Mellitus and Justus gestihtedon ðæt heó ðǽr wolden ðære wîsan ende gebîdan *Mellitus ac Justus ibi rērum fīnem expectāre dispōnentes*, 2, 5; S. 507, 35. Ðæt cŭþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs *quod Dŏmini nūtu dispŏsĭtum esse constat*, 1, 14; S. 482, 41: Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 31.

ge-stihtung, e; *f.* [stihtung *a disposing*] *A dispensing, disposing, providence;* dispŏsĭtio, prōvĭdentia:—Fram Godes gestihtunge *by God's providence*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 3.

ge-stillan, -styllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stillan *to rest*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rest, cease, be still, quiet, mute;* quiescĕre, sĕdāri, sīlēre, obmutescĕre, rĕtĭcēre:—Hî ne môten æfre gestillan *they may not ever be still*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 51; Met. 11, 26. Þeó gecyndelîce hǽtu gestilleþ on ðē *the natural heat shall be quiet in thee*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 28. Se wuldor-maga worda gestilde *the illustrious man ceased from words*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 29; Gū. 1067: Andr. Kmbl. 1064; An. 532. On Sæterdæg hîg gestildon *sabbăto sīluērunt*, Lk. Bos. 23, 56. Tantalus gestilde *Tantalus became quiet*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. Sŭwa, and gestil *tăce obmūtesce*, Mk. Bos. 4, 39. He bebeád ðæm winde ðæt he gestilde *he commanded the wind to be still*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 8. Ic bebeóde ðē ðæt ðū fram ðisse ungeþwærnysse gestille *I command thee to cease from this troubling*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 17. **II.** *v. trans. To restrain, still, stop, stay, calm, keep in;* compescĕre, cŏhībēre, sĕdāre, mītigāre, rētĭnēre:—Hilde calla hêht ða folctogan fyrde gestillan *the herald of war bade the folk-leaders make the army still*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 2; Exod. 254. Ða hâtheortan hie mid nâne fôreþonce nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with reflection*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 4; Hat. MS. 55 b, 7. Hwā gestilleþ ðæt *who shall still that?* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 30; Rä. 4, 35. Hî ðone storm gestildon *tempestātem sēdārent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 17. Hæfde Metod regn gestilled *the Creator had stilled the rain*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 18; Gen. 1416: Salm. Kmbl. 236; Sal. 117.

ge-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon; *pp.* -stuncen *To perceive by the sense of smelling;* olfacere aliquid, odorare, odorari:—Nas-þeorlu oððe nôsa hî habbaþ, and hîg ne gestincaþ *nostrils or noses they have, and they smell not*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 6. Hî nôse habbaþ nâwiht gestincaþ *they have a nose* [*and*] *smell naught*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Sume mâgon gehîran, sume gestincan *some can hear, some smell*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 24. Ðonne gē ða swētan stencas gestincaþ *when ye smell the sweet odours*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Hî ðæs landes lyft gestuncon *they smelt the air of the land*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Hî nā gestingcaþ [=gestincaþ] *they smell not*, Ps. Spl. 113, 14.

ge-stiórian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain, direct, guide;* corrĭgĕre:—Wênst ðū ðæt se anwald eáde ne meahte Godes Ælmihtiges him his yfeles gestiórian *thinkest thou that the power of Almighty God could not keep him from his evil*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52. v. ge-stŷran.

ge-stir, -stirian. v. ge-styr, -styrian.

ge-stîran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain;* corrĭgĕre, cŏhībēre:—Forðæm ðæt ða wîtu gestîrdon [gestîrden, MS. Cot.] ôðrum ðæt hî swā dôn ne dorsten *in order that the punishments might restrain others from daring to do so*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 7. v. ge-stŷran.

ge-stîðian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become hard, strong;* indurare:—Gistîðia *induratam*, Rtl. 102, 41. Mægen on him weôx and gestîðode *his power waxed and was strengthened*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 26. Ðā ðā he gestîðod wæs *when he was grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 3.

ge-stitian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dispose, order;* dispōnĕre:—Ða he gestitode to Abrahame *quod dispŏsuit ad Abraham*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8: Ps. Spl. T. 102, 12. v. ge-stihtian.

gest-lîð; *adj. Hospitable;* hospitalis, Som.

gest-lîðnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality;* hospĭtālĭtas:—Ðā se fôresprecena Godes man fela daga mid him wæs on gestlîðnesse *cum præfātus clĕrĭcus aliquot diēbus ăpud eum hospĭtārētur*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. On gestlîðnysse *in hospitality*, 1, 7; S. 476, 37: 477, 16: 1, 27; S. 489, 26. v. gæst-lîðnes.

ge-stondan. v. ge-standan.

ge-stôp *stepped, went*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22; *p. of* ge-stapan.

gestor-dæge *yesterday;* heri, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 52.

gestran-dæg *yesterday;* hesterna dies, Ps. Vos. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-strangian, -strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [strangian *to strengthen*] *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, establish;* rōbŏrāre, corrōbŏrāre, confortāre, confirmāre:—Ðā wolde he heora geleáfan gestrangian and getrymman *then would he strengthen and confirm their belief*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 34. Ic gestrangige *confirmo*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26: 350, 34. Ic heortan mannes gestrangie *ego cor hominis confirmo*, Th. Anal. 29, 1. Earm mîn gestrangaþ hine *brachium meum confortābit eum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. He gestrangode hî *illos confortāvĕrit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 16. Bebeód Iosue and gestranga hine *præcĭpe Iosue et corrōbŏra eum*, Deut. 3, 28. Ne biþ gestrangod man *non confortĕmur hŏmo*, Ps. Spl. 9, 20: Ps. Th. 138, 4, 15. Wes ðū gestrangad and ne ondræd ðū ðē *be thou strengthened and fear not*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 2: Lk. Bos. 1, 80. Israēla folc wǽron swŷðe gestrangode *filii Israel sunt rōbŏrāti nimis*, Ex. 1, 7: Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 131, 1.

ge-streágung, e; *f. Vegetatio*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-streáwian, -streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strew:*—Swylc hit eall gestreáwod wǽre mid wynsume blôstmen and wyrtgemangum *as if it all were strewed with pleasant flowers and spices*, Shrn. 15, 31.

ge-streccan; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *pp.* -streaht, -streht *To stretch, spread;* sternere:—Wel gestreht bed *a well spread bed*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 4. v. streccan

ge-stredd; *part. p. Sprinkled;* sale conditus, Lye.

ge-streht *spread; pp. of* ge-streccan.

ge-strengan; *pp.* ed *To strengthen;* confortare:—Se cnæht gestrenced wes *puer confortebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 80.

ge-streón, -strión, es; *n. Gain, product, emolument, wealth, riches, treasure, usury, business;* merces, mercātus, quæstus, lucrum, ēmōlŭmentum, ŏpes, thesaurus, ūsūra, nĕgōtium:—Gestreón *quæstus* vel *lucrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 6; Wrt. Voc. 60, 42. Swunce mâre se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stôde *he should toil more, in whose hands lay the unjust gain*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Sunu gestreónes wæstm innoðes *filii mercis fructus ventris*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Fæderes gestreónes *patrĭmōnii*, Mone B. 3568. Ic hit witodlîce mid gestreóne onfênge *cum ūsūris ūtique exegissem illam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 23. Fram gestreóne *a nĕgōtio*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Mathusal magum dælde æðelinga gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the chieftains' treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 24; Gen. 1071: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Gestreóne *mercātu*, Mone B. 2588. Hŷ beóþ rûmmôde ryhtra gestreóna *they are liberal of just gains*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 31; Gū. 49: 105 b; Th. 402, 18; Rä. 21, 31: 107 b; Th. 410, 23; Rä. 29, 3. Ðæt he æfter him to eallum his gestreónum fênge *that he should take all his riches after him*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 32. Æfter filiende gestreón *sĕcūlūra ēmōlŭmenta*, Mone B. 623. Gehlôdon him hordwearda gestreón *they loaded on themselves the riches of the treasure-wards*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65: 208; Th. 257, 31; Dan. 666: 209; Th. 260, 4; Dan. 704. Gestreón *usura*, Blickl. Gloss. Fram gestreóne gangendum *a negotio perambulante*, id. Ic wylle heora cŷpan hēr lufîcor ðonne ic gebicge ðǽr ðæt sum gestreón me ic begyte *volo vendere hic carius quam emi illic ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram*, Th. Anal. 27, 21. [*O. Sax.* gi-striuni: *O. H. Ger.* ki-striuni *lucrum.*]

ge-streónan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To gain, get, obtain, acquire;* lucrāri, acquīrĕre:—Heora Criste sâule gestreónan *suas Christo animas lucrāri*, Hymn. Surt. 73, 7. Ðǽr is cŭþre lîf ðonne we on eorþan mægen æfre gestreónan *there is a life more glorious than we may ever obtain on earth*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Ðæt he manige þeóde ûrum Drihtne þurh his lâre gestreónde *so that he gained many a nation for our Lord by his teaching*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 10.

ge-streónful; *adj. Full of riches, copious, expensive, precious, sumptuous;* sumptuōsus:—Gestreónfulre *sumptuōsâ*, Mone B. 3566. Gestreónful *copiosus, fructuosus*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 452, 491. His ða leófan and ða gestreónfullan bearn *his beloved and precious children*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 27.

ge-stric, es; *m? Strife, mutiny, sedition;* sēdĭtio:—Gesihþ león wēdan feóndes gestric getâcnaþ *the sight of a mad lion betokens sedition of an enemy*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 33.

ge-strician; *p.* ede *To knit:*—Gestricedon netta hiora *reficiebant retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* stricken]

ge-strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To obtain, get, acquire, beget, procreate;* acquīrĕre, gignĕre, procreāre:—Ðæt gē me mid rihte gestrînan mâgon *what ye may justly acquire for me*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 16. Se ðe bearn gestriéneþ *he who begets a child*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2: L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 19. Ðe hit on fruman gestrîndon *who first acquired it*, 41; Th. i. 88, 19. v. ge-strŷnan.

ge-strión, es; *n. Gain, wealth;* merces, ŏpes:—Gió-monna gestrión sealdon unwillum êðelweardas *the country's guardians unwillingly gave up the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. ge-streón.

ge-strod, es; *n. Banishment;* proscriptio, Cot. 194.

ge-strod, es; *n. Plunder* [?], *wealth:*—Ðæt hî ðŷ ēþ mægen heora unriht gewitt forþbringan hî sind mid gifum and mid gestreónum [Cot. gestrodum] gefyrðrode *flagitiosum facinus ad efficiendum præmiis incitari*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, note 7. [Cf. ge-strûdan.]

ge-strogdniss, e; *f. A sprinkling;* conspersio, Rtl. 25, 15.

ge-strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To strengthen;* corrōbŏrāre:—Ceadwala wæs gestrongad *Ceadwalla was strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4. v. ge-strangian.

ge-strûdan; *p.* -streád, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To destroy, plunder;* rapere, spoliare:—Godes cwide helle gestrûdeþ *God's word destroyeth hell*, Salm. Kmbl. 148; Sal. 73. Feoh gestrûdaþ *they destroy the cattle*, Salm. Kmbl. 310; Sal. 154. Ða wîgan gestrudon [MS. gestrudan] gestreóna *the warriors plundered the treasures*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 27; Dan. 61. v. strûdan.

ge-strŷnan, -streónan, -strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gestreón *gain*] *To gain, get, obtain, acquire. beget, procreate;* lucrāri, acquīrĕre, gignĕre, procreāre:—Ðæs ðe ic môste mînum leóde swylc gestrŷnan

because I have been able to acquire such for my people, Beo. Th. 5589; B. 2798: L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 46, 14. Ic gestrŷne *gigno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Nǽnig fira tō fela gestrŷneþ *no man gains too much*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 17; Gn. Ex. 144: L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13. Dæt hȳ mid rihte gestrŷnaþ *what they lawfully acquire*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3: Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 21; Ph. 392. Dīn pund gestrŷnde tyn pund *mna tua dĕcem mnas acquīsīvit*, Lk. Bos. 19, 16, 18: Mt. Bos. 25, 16, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 77, 59. Hē worn gestrŷnde suna and dōhtra *he begat several sons and daughters*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 11; Gen. 1220: Mt. Bos. 1, 2–16. Đeáh he ealne middaneard gestrŷne *si mundum ūnĭversum lucrētur*, 16, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 36. Ic hæbbe gestrŷned ōðre twā *alia duo lucrātus sum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 22.

ge-strŷnedlīc, -strŷnendlīc; *adj. Producing, genitive;* genitivus:—Gestrŷnendlīc oððe geāgniendlīc *genitive or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

ge-strynge, es; *m. A wrestler, champion;* athleta:—Gestrynga plegstōw *a place of wrestlers, a theatre;* athletarum locus, Cot. 151. [Cf. strang.]

gest-sele, gyst-sele, es; *m. A guest-hall;* hospĭtālis aula:—Đe gestsele gyredon *who prepared the guest-hall*, Beo. Th. 1992; B. 994.

ge-stun, es; *n.* [stunian *to stun*] *A noise, stun, crash, whirlwind;* strĕpĭtus, frāgor, turbo:—Dæt gestun and se storm brecaþ brāde gesceaft *the stun and the storm shall break the broad creation*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 27; Cri. 991. Of gestune *from the whirlwind*, 102 a; Th. 386, 3; Rä. 4, 56. Þurh gestun *per turbĭnem*, Cot. 157.

ge-stuncon *smelt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35; *p. pl. of* ge-stincan.

ge-stund, es; *n. A noise, din:*—Hī swā ungemetlīcum gestundum fōron ðæt him þūhte ðæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleóðrode ðām egeslīcum stefnum *they came with such immoderate noises that it seemed to him that between heaven and earth it all resounded with their voices*, Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 36, 28.

ge-stungen; *part.* [stungen, *pp. of* stingan *to pierce*] *Pierced;* transfixus:—He wæs mid spere on his sȳdan gestungen *he was pierced in his side with a spear*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 31.

ge-styllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To still, calm;* sēdāre:—Se eorl gestylde ðæt folc *the earl stilled the people*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 3. v. ge-stillan II.

ge-styllan; *p.* de *To spring, move rapidly:*—Hwīlum he to eorþan gestylde *at times he descended to earth*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 34; Cri. 648. Cyning engla munt gestylleþ gehleápeþ heá dūne *the king of angels shall mount a hill, shall leap the high downs*, 18 a; Th. 45, 9; Cri. 716. [Cf. a-stellan.]

ge-styltan; *p.* te *To be astonished, to be silent from astonishment:*—Gestylton ł gesīgdon alle *stupebant omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 23. Folc gestylte [gistylted wæs, Rush.] *populus stupefactus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 15. Gestyldon aldro *stupuerunt parentes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. v. ge-stillan [?].

ge-styr, -stir, es; *n. Movement, action:*—Gestir *actio*, Rtl. 187, 15.

ge-stŷran, -stīran, -steóran, -stióran, -stiéran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stŷran *to steer, rule*] *To steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain, withhold;* rĕgĕre, corrĭgĕre, cōhĭbēre, rētĭnēre:—Meaht ðū Adame eft gestŷran *thou mightest afterwards rule Adam*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 8; Gen. 568: Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 36. Hām cymeþ nefne him holm gestŷreþ *he will come home unless the ocean restrains him*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106. Gif him Scipio ne gestŷrde *if Scipio had not withheld them*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 13; Jud. 60. Forstond ðū mec and gestŷr him *protect thou me and correct them*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58.

ge-styreniss, e; *f. Trouble, tribulation;* tribulatio, Rtl. 40, 39.

ge-styrian, -stirian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [ge, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move, remove, excite, agitate;* amovere, agitare:—Nælle ðū gestyrege hine *noli vexare illum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 49. Biþ gestyred hiora orsorgnes [MS. orsorgnesse] *their prosperity will be removed*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 23. Ðū wǽre stronge gestyred *thou wast strongly excited*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 22; Seel. 45. Đā wearþ swīðe gestired se here ongeán ðone biscop forðan ðe he nolde heom nān feoh behāten *then was the* [*Danish*] *army very much excited against the bishop because he would not promise them any money*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12. Mægna ða ðe sint in heofnum gestyred bīþon *virtutes quæ sunt in cælis movebuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Forhuon arogie gestyred *quid turbamini*, 5, 39: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6: Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 27. Dōhter mīn from diwble is gestyred *filia mea a dæmonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-sufel; *adj.* A word of uncertain meaning, but descriptive of a certain kind of bread:—Ælc gegilda gesylle ǽnne gesufelne hlāf *let each gild-brother give a 'gesufel' loaf*, L. Æthelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 36. Mon geselle cxx gesufira hlāfa *let cxx 'gesufel' loaves be given*, Th. Ch. 460, 32: 469, 3. v. sufel.

ge-sūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent;* tăcēre:—Gif ðū gesūgian meahte *if thou mightest be silent*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4, MS. Cot. Gesūgode he *he was silent*, 17; Fox 58, 21, MS. Cot. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-suirfed *polished, filed;* politus, Som.

ge-sund; *adj. Sound, healthy, entire, unhurt, safe, favourable, prosperous;* sanus, integer, salvus, incolumis, prosper, felix:—Dæs ðe hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston *for that they might see him sound*, Beo. Th. 3260; B. 1628: Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 19; Jul. 568: 42 b; Th. 144, 4; Gū. 673: 23 b; Th. 66, 21; Cri. 1075. Beó gesund *ave, salve:* Beóþ gesunde *avete, salvete*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 42, 43. He cwæþ 'Wel gesund hlāford apolloni' *he said 'All hail, lord Apollonius,'* Th. Apol. 7, 21. Đā cwæþ he to ānum cnapan 'Swā ðū gesund sȳ sege me' *then said he to a boy 'So be thou in health, tell me,'* 6, 19. Hīg cōmon gesunde to hȳde *they came to port safe and sound*, Shrn. 147, 10. Hȳ beóþ ðȳ gesundran *they will be the healthier*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 28; Rä. 27, 19. Dæt ic ðē lǽte brūcan sinces gesundne *that I will let thee enjoy wealth uninjured*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 14; Gen. 2665. Đonne beón hīg ealle gesunde *cunctus populus salvabitur*, Deut. 20, 11. On ðære stōwe we gesunde māgon bīdan *in that place we may abide safe*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 20; Gen. 2523: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 21; Cri. 1342: Beo. Th. 641; B. 318. Eálā ðū, Dryhten mīn, dō us gesunde *fac, O Domine, bene prosperare*. Ps. Th. 117, 23: Elen. Grm. 996: 1005. [*O. Sax.* gi-sund: *O. H. Ger.* ge-sunt: *Ger.* ge-sund.] DER. sund.

ge-sund-ful, -full; *adj. Full* or *quite sound, prosperous, successful;* prospĕrus:—Gesundfull sīþfæt dō us, God *prospĕrum ĭter făciet nōbis Deus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 21. His swīðre hand is gesundfull ōþ ðis *his right hand is sound to this day*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 85.

ge-sundfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be made prosperous, to be successful;* prosperari:—Swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gesundfullode *quæcumque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. Gesundfulla *prosperare*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 24.

ge-sundfullīc; *adj. Safe, sound:*—Ne biþ ǽfre ōwiht gesundfullīces in ðam deófle *there is never aught sound in the devil*, Shrn. 38, 35.

ge-sundfullīce; *superl.* -līcost; *adv. Safely, securely, successfully, prosperously;* tūte, prospĕre:—Hī to ðisum īglande gesundfullīce becōmon *they came safely to this island*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 16. Begȳm gesundfullīce *intende prospĕre*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Hió færþ gesundfullīcost *it goes most securely*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 22.

ge-sundfulnes, -fullnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity;* sānĭtas corpŏris, prospĕrĭtas:—On dīnre gesundfulnesse *in thy health*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35. Se oferdrenc fordēþ untwīlīce ðæs mannes sāwle and his gesundfullnysse *over-drinking surely destroys a man's soul and his soundness*, Ælfc. T. 43, 16. Ne breác se ārleása Herodes his cynerīces mid langsumere gesundfullnysse *the impious Herod did not enjoy his kingdom in long health*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34.

ge-sundig; *adj. Prosperous, favourable;* prospĕrus, sēcundus:—Gesundige windas *sēcundi venti*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. v. ge-sundlīce.

ge-sundlīce; *adv. Prosperously;* prospere:—Gesundlīce *prosperare* [=*prospere?*], Ps. Spl. 117, 24. We ða niht on ðære wīcstōwe gesundlīce wīcodon *we stopped safely in the camp that night;* quieta nox fuit usque ad lucem, Nar. 21, 30.

ge-sundrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sundrian, syndrian *to sunder*] *To separate, divide, sunder;* sēpărāre, discēdĕre, disjungĕre:—Gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wið þeóstrum *the Lord of triumphs sundered light from darkness*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 18; Gen. 126: 8; Th. 9, 13; Gen. 141. Gesundrod wæs lago wið lande *water was separated from land*, 8; Th. 10, 26; Gen. 162. Of sceádes ł gesundras *definiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Đū ðe gesundradest *qui destinasti*, Rtl. 56, 31.

ge-sūpan; *p.* -seáp, *pl.* -supon; *pp.* -sopen *To sup, sip, suck up, absorb;* absorbēre:—Wēn is ðæt hī us woldan wætre gelīce sōna gesūpan *forsĭtan vĕlut aqua absorbuissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3.

ge-suppan *to taste:*—Hia ðæt gebirigdon ł gesupedon *gustaturos*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 3. v. suppan.

ge-sūwian *to be silent.* v. ge-swīgian.

ge-swāc *ceased, rested from*, Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Gen. 2, 3; *p. of* ge-swīcan.

ge-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, ud *To light, kindle;* inflammare, accendere:—Geswælud spoon [=spōn, *q. v.*] *vel* tynder *kindled chips* or *tinder;* fomes, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 35; Wrt. Voc. 39, 21.

ge-swæncan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To afflict, oppress;* affligĕre, opprĭmĕre:—Đa he gelomlīce geswæncte *whom he repeatedly oppressed*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11. v. ge-swencan.

ge-swēpa, -swǽpo; *pl. n. Sweepings;* peripsema, sordes, Cot. 149, 169. Geswāpa *ruina* vel *rudera*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 96; Wrt. Voc. 22, 12. v. æsce-geswāp.

ge-swǽre, es; *n. Heaviness, affliction:*—Gisuoere *afflictionem*, Rtl. 41, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swāri: *Ger.* schwere *weight.*]

ge-swǽre; *adj. Heavy, oppressed, afflicted:*—He lǽrde ælcne man ðe geswǽre and ofercumen, and eft gefriþod byþ, ðæt he swā ylce Gode þancode *he taught every man that is oppressed and overcome, and afterwards is saved, that he in the same way should thank God*, Ps. Th. 47, argument. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-swar.] v. ge-swǽre, *subst; and* swǽr.

ge-swēs; *adj. Dear, familiar, kind;* cārus, fămĭlĭāris, blandus:—He geceás Iudan him, geswēs frumcynn *elēgit trĭbus Juda*, Ps. Th. 77, 67.

Iohannes mid geswêsum wordum ðæt folc tihte *John exhorted the people with kind words*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34.

ge-swêslæcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht *To flatter;* blandīri:—Ic geswêslæce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 49.

ge-swêsnys, se; *f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty;* blanditia:—Geswêsnyssa *blanditiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

ge-swêtan; *p.* te *To sweat:*—Heó nâ ne geswætte *she did not sweat*, Shrn. 150, 2.

ge-swæpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To track out, investigate:*—Geswæpodes *investigasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 138, 2. v. swæp, swapu.

ge-swædrung, e; *f. A failing, a want;* delīquium:—Se mon geswôgunga þrôwaþ and môdes geswædrunga *the man suffers swoonings and failings of the mind*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 206, 9. v. ge-swederian.

ge-swâp. v. æsce-geswâp.

ge-sweccan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sweccan *to smell*] *To smell;* odōrāri:—Næsþyrlu hî habbaþ and nâ gesweccaþ *nāres hâbent et non odōrābunt*, Ps. Spl. M. 113, 14.

ge-sweflan, ic -swefige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [swefan *to sleep*] *To cause to sleep, cast asleep, lull, appease;* sōpīre, sŏpōrāre:—Ic geswefige *sōpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57, MS. D. God geswefode ðone Adam *God caused Adam to sleep*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 20. Drihten on rôde mid deáþe wæs geswefod *the Lord was put to sleep by death on the cross*, ii. 260, 18: i. 496, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 37. Ic eom geswefod *sŏpōrātus sum*, Ps. Lamb. 3, 6.

ge-swêge; *adj.* v. ungeswêge.

ge-swêgsumlîce; *adv. Harmoniously, with one voice:*—Dâ sæde eall se þeódscipe geswêgsumlîce *then all the people agreed in saying*, Shrn. 36, 17.

ge-swel, -swell, es; *n.* [swellan *to swell*] *A swelling, tumour;* tŭmor:—Wiþ ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle *for every hard tumour or swelling*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 70, 20: Herb. 86, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 20: 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 19: 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14. Hyt ðæt geswel gelîðigaþ *it relieves the swelling*, 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14: 76, 1; Lchdm. i. 178, 20: iii. 8, 28. Wiþ geswell *for a swelling*, Herb. 90, 4; Lchdm. i. 194, 18. Wiþ ealle geswell *for all swellings*, 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Đâ wolde se heofenlîca læce ðæt geswell heora heortan gelâcnian *then would the heavenly leech cure the swelling of their heart*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23. Mislîce geswel and blædran *divers boils and blisters*, ii. 192, 30.

ge-swelgan; *p.* -swealg, -swealh, *pl.* -swulgon; *pp.* -swolgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow, devour;* devōrāre, deglutīre:—Ða mægenþreátas meredeáþ geswealh *the sea-death swallowed those mighty bands*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512.

ge-swelge, es; *n. An abyss, gulf;* vorago, barathrum, charybdis, Hpt. Gl. 421, 513.

ge-swelgend; es; *m. An abyss, chasm;* vorago, Hpt. Gl. 507.

ge-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten [sweltan *to die*] *To die, perish;* mŏri:—Men gesweltaþ *hŏmines moriemini*, Ps. Spl. 81, 6. Geswolten, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18.

ge-swenc, es; *n. Labour, trouble:*—þurh ðæt geswenc to êce reste becom *through that suffering came to the eternal rest*, Nar. 40, 2. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swencan, -swæncan; *p.* -swencte; *pp.* -swenced, -swenct [swencan *to disturb, vex*] *To disturb, agitate, trouble, vex, fatigue, outweary, afflict, harass, oppress;* pulsāre, agitāre, tribŭlāre, vexāre, fătigāre, affligĕre, afflĭgĕre, opprĭmĕre:—Herodes cyning wolde geswencan sume of ðære gelaðunge *Herod the king would afflict some of the church*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 25: Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Hîg eów to deáþe geswencaþ *morte afficient ex vobis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 16: 8, 45. Sarai hîg ðâ geswencte and heó sôna fleáh ût to ðam wêstene *affligiente igĭtur eam Sarai fŭgam iniit*, Gen. 16, 6. Hî synne geswencton *they outwearied sin*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 12; Az. 189: Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 35. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc ðû nô *vex thou not comers from without and strangers*, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. Ic geswenced sŷ *tribŭlor*, Ps. Th. 101, 2, 4: Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 27. Synnum geswenced *oppressed with sins*, Beo. Th. 1954; B. 975: 2741; B. 1368: Andr. Kmbl. 788; An. 394. He wæs geswenced mid grimmum gefeohte *he was wearied with fierce fighting*, Chr. Erl. 5, 30. He biþ geswenct ôþ geár seofone *he will be troubled for seven years*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12: 192, 4: 204, 14. Hî wurdan geswencte *vexāti sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 38: 43, 23: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 30.

ge-swencednes, -swincednes, -swenctnes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* [geswencan, *pp. of* geswencan *to disturb, trouble, afflict*] *Sorrow, affliction, tribulation;* afflictio, tribŭlātio:—Hî fôrecômon me on dæge geswencednysse mînre *prævenērunt me in die afflictiōnis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 17, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 456, 11. Æfter ðære geswencednysse *post tribŭlātiōnem illam*, Mk. Bos. 13, 24: Ps. Spl. 54, 2. For ðam hwîlwendlîcum geswenctnessum [MS. e] *for the temporal afflictions;* temporales adflictiones, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 12. Nân ðyssera geswencednyssa ne becom on ðam ende ðæs eardes ðe ðæt godes folc on eardode *none of these afflictions came into that part of the country in which the people of God dwelt*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25.

ge-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent;* tăcēre:—Gesweógode he âne hwîle *he was silent for some time*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 10. v. ge-swîgian.

ge-sweopornes, -swiopernis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy;* astutia, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 15. v. ge-swipornis.

ge-sweorc, -sworc, es; *n.* [sweorcan *to darken*] *A cloud, mist, smoke;* nūbes, nĕbŭla, cāligo:—Gif hêr wind cymþ gesweorc upfæreþ *if wind comes here a cloud ascends*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 12; Gen. 807. Cining geseah deorc gesweorc *the king saw a dark cloud*, 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerk: *O. H. Ger.* gi-swerc.]

ge-sweorcan, he -swyrcþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen *To become dark, be darkened, saddened, angry:*—Rôdor eal geswearc *the heavens all grew dark*, Elen. Kmbl. 1709; El. 856: Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Seó eorþe wæs gesworcen and aþŷstrod under his fôtum *caligo sub pedibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 9. Đâ geswearc se Godes man semninga and ongan heardlîce and bitterlîce wêpan *then suddenly the man of God became sad and began to weep sorely and bitterly;* solutus est in lacrymis vir Dei, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 3; Wand. 59. Geswearc ðâ sweor *the father-in-law then grew angry*, 67 a; Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Cf. asweorcan. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerkan *to become dark, literally and metaphorically as in English: O. H. Ger.* ge-sworcen; *part. p. turbulentus, nubilus.*]

ge-sweorcnes, -ness, e; *f. Cloudiness, gloom, horror, affliction;* obscūrĭtus, horror, afflictio:—Ne ðær næfre biþ biternes, ne gesweorcnesse stôw gemêted *nor is bitterness ever there, nor a place found for gloom*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 9.

ge-sweorf, es; *m. n.* [?] *Filings;* limatura. DER. âr-gesweorf. v. ge-swyrf.

ge-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To file* or *rub off, to polish off;* expolire:—To âsworfenum ôran, to gesworfenum ôran *sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

ge-sweoru, -swiru, -swyru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles:—Wurdan gesweoru swâ on seledreáme swâ on sceápum beóþ sceóne lambru *colles vĕlut agni ŏvium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Mid wynngrâfe weaxaþ geswiru [MS. gespiru] *exultātiōne colles accingentur*, 64, 13. Muntas and geswyru *montes et omnes colles*, 148, 9: 71, 3: 113, 4.

ge-sweostor, -sweostra, -sweostro, -swustra, -swystra *sisters;* sorores; *used as the pl. of* sweostor:—His twâ dôhtor, swâse gesweostor *his two daughters, own sisters*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 29; Rä. 47, 3. Đær wæron twâ cwêna ða wæran gesweostra *there were two queens who were sisters*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 36. Hwæðer môtan twegen æwe gebrôðro twâ gesweostro on gesiuscipe onfôn *si debeant duo germani fratres singulas sorores accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. Ðara eádigra gesweostra gemynd *the commemoration of the blessed sisters*, Shrn. 69, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-swester; *O. H. Ger.* gi-suester.] DER. will-gesweostor. v. sweostor.

ge-sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To manifest;* mănīfestāre:—Gesweotula nû ðîn sylfes weorc *manifest now thine own work*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 16; Cri. 9. Biþ meaht gesweotlad *her might is manifested*, 128 a; Th. 492, 20; Rä. 81, 18. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-swerian, ic -swerige, -swerge; *p.* -swôr, -sweór, *pl.* -swôron; *pp.* -sworen [swerian *to swear*] *To swear, take an oath;* jūrāre:—Ic ðæt geswerige þurh sunu Meotudes *this I swear by the son of the Creator*, Elen. Kmbl. 1368; El. 686. Ic geswerge *I swear*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 17; Jul. 80. Swâ ic geswôr wiþ Drihten *sicut jūrāvit Domĭno*, Ps. Th. 131, 2. Đû geswôre Apollonio *thou didst swear to Apollonius*, Apol. Th. 23, 5. He beföran his fæder gesweór, ðæt he næfre ne wurde Rômâna freónd *he swore before his father that he would never become a friend of the Romans*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 25. Him betweonum geswôran *they took an oath among themselves*, 1, 11; Bos. 34, 37: 1, 14; Bos. 37, 16.

ge-swêtan; *p.* -swête; *pp.* -swêted, -swêt [swête *sweet*] *To make sweet, sweeten, season;* condīre, indulcāre, indulcōrāre:—Ic geswête synna lustas *I sweeten the delights of sins*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 24; Jul. 369. His bodunga mid sôþre lufe symle geswêtte *he ever sweetened his preachings with true love*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 28. Ic genam ða reliquias and mid swôtum wyrtum gesweótte *I took the relics and sweetened with sweet herbs*, Nar. 49, 8. Geswêted wîn *sweetened wine;* defrucatum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 58. Geswêt wîn *mĕlicrātum* = μελίκρατον, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 113; Wrt. Voc. 27, 42. Geswêt eced *sweetened vinegar;* oximellum, 32; Som. 61, 115; Wrt. Voc. 27, 44. On geswêttum wætere *in sweetened water*, Herb. 103, 3; Lchdm. i. 218, 3: 33, 2; Lchdm. i. 132, 13: 111, 2; Lchdm. i. 224, 17.

ge-swederian, -swedrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To weaken, destroy:*—Geswederad wæs se swyle *fuga tumoris secuta est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 39. Ðonne beoþ mîn sorg geswedrad *my sorrow will be stilled*, Exon. 48; Th. 164, 17; Gû. 1013. v. swedrian, ge-swiðrian, ge-swædrung.

ge-swêtlêht; *part. p. Made sweet* [?]:—Onsægnessa geswêtlêhte *holocausta medullata*, Blickl. Gloss.

ge-swic, es; *n. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 165: 49, 21. v. æ-, be-swic.

ge-swîcan; ic -swîce, ðû -swîcest, -swîcst, he -swîceþ, -swîcþ, *pl.* -swîcaþ; *p.* -swâc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To leave off, desist, stop, cease, rest from, turn from, withdraw, relinquish, fail, deceive, betray;* intermittere. desistere, cessare, quiescere, requiescere, deserere, discedere, relinquere, deficere, fallere, prodere. **I.** *v. n.*:—He nolde geswîcan *he would not cease,* L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 5. Ne wolde ic fram ðînum bebodum geswîcan *a mandatis tuis non erravi,* Ps. Th. 118, 110. Ic gedô, ðæt hira gemynd geswîcþ of eallum mannum *cessare faciam ex hominibus memoriam eorum.* Deut. 32, 26. Geswâc se wind *cessavit ventus,* Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Lk. Bos. 5, 4: 11, 1: Gen. 8, 22. Ic geswîce oððe ic forlâte oððe ic me reste *quiesco,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 28. Geswâc æt sæcce Beówulfes sweord *Beowulf's sword failed in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5355; B. 2681. Gesuîcas *mentientes,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. **II.** *with the genitive*:—Wile heó ðæs sîðes geswîcan *it will desist from its course,* Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Gif he unrædes ne geswîceþ *if he desist not from mischief,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 7; Rä. 28, 12. Bûtan he ðæs yfles geswîce *except he desist from evil,* Ps. Lamb fol. 183 b, 20. Hî ðæs gefeohtes geswicon *they stopped the fight,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Ðæs fixnoþes geswîcan *to cease from fishing,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11. Gif ðû unrædes ne geswîcest *if thou cease not from evil counsel,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 1; Jul. 120. Gif we ðæs unrihtes geswîcaþ *if we cease from evil,* Elen. Kmbl. 1030; El. 516. Gerædden [gerædden, MS.] ða witan ðæt man ælces yfeles geswâc *the witan decreed that men should cease from every kind of evil,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 33: Ps. Th. 58, 4. Hî nâfre heora yfeles geswicon *they never ceased from their evil,* Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 20. He geswâc hys weorces *he rested from his work,* Gen. 2, 3. Gê hellfirena sweartra geswîcaþ *ye turn from black hell-crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 4; Reb. 7. Geswîcaþ ðære synne *turn from that sin,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 1; Gen. 2468. Geswîc ðisses setles *relinquish this seat,* Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 3; Gû. 249. **III.** *with the dative*:—Hî ðære heregunge geswicon *they ceased the ravaging,* Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 32. Hî geswicon ðære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition,* 1016; Erl. 153, 29. Ðæt hî woldon [woldan, MS.] Rômânum geswîcan *that they would relinquish the Romans,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29. Ðæt ic ðînum lârum geswîce *that I relinquish thy doctrines,* Andr. Kmbl. 2582; An. 1292. Wêlandes geworc ne geswîceþ monna ænigum *Weland's work deceiveth not any [of] men,* Wald. 3; Vald. 1, 2. Seó ecg geswâc þeódne *the edge failed its Lord,* Beo. Th. 3053; B. 1524. Earm biþ se him his frŷnd geswîcaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray,* Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Ne ænig iuih giswîca *nemo vos seducat,* Rtl. 13, 29. Hine manoden ðæt he ne geswice Godes word to bodigenne *admonished him not to cease preaching God's word,* Shrn. 13, 33.

ge-swicennes, -swicenes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A ceasing, cessation, abstaining, repentance;* cessātio, resīpiscentia:—Bûton geswicennesse *without abstaining,* L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 22. Mid geswicennysse yfelra dæda *with cessation from evil deeds,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27: Ælfc. T. 29, 18. Þurh geswicenysse yfeles *by cessation from evil,* Homl. Th. ii. 332, 3. Bûton ælcere geswicenesse *sine ulla resīpiscentia,* L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 21.

ge-swîcn, e; *f. A cleansing, clearance;* purgātio:—Nâh he ða geswicne *he shall not have the clearance,* L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5, MSS. B. H. [Cf. *Goth.* swiknei *purity: Icel.* sykna *blamelessness.*]

ge-swicnan; *p,* ede; *pp.* ed *To cleanse, clear;* purgāre:—Geswicne se hine be cxx hîda *let him clear himself with cxx hides,* L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16: 15; Th. i. 112, 3: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. [Cf. *Goth.* swikns *innocent, pure: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, innocent.*]

ge-swicneful; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Treacherous, deceitful, harmful*:—Sint hie ðê geswicnefulran *they are more harmful to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-swîcung, e; *f. A ceasing, an intermission;* cessatio, R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.

ge-swîgian, -swûgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to be silent*:—Monig mon hæfþ ðone unþeáw, ðæt he ne can nyt sprecan ne ne can geswîgian *many a man has the bad habit, that he can say nothing to the purpose, nor yet hold his peace,* Prov. Kmbl. 47. Gif ðû geswûgian mihtest *if thou couldst be silent,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4. He gesuîgde *obmutuit,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 12. Gesuîgdon alle *stupebant omnes,* 12, 23. Ðâ for ðæs bysceopes hâlignysse geswîgdon eall ða deófolgyld *then on account of the bishop's holiness all the idols were silent,* Shrn. 151, 31. **II.** *to pass over in silence; with the genitive*:—Nelle ic lofes ðînes geswîgian *I will not pass over thy praise in silence,* Ps. Th. 108, 1. Sôþes geswûgedon *were silent about the truth,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. Eác ic wille geswîgian Tontolis and Philopes ðara scondlicestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores,* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24. **III.** *to silence*:—Fugol biþ geswîged *the bird is hushed,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 22; Ph. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-suîgan, Grff. vi. 859–60: *Ger.* ge-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

ge-swîgung *silence,* Lye.

ge-swin, -swins [?], es; *n. Melody;* modulatio:—Geswin *melody,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 5; Ph. 137.

ge-swinc, -swing, es; *n.* [swinc *labour, trouble*] *Labour, exercise, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, tribulation, torment, temptation, banishment;* lăbor, exercĭtātio, incommŏdum, afflictio, trĭbŭlātio, tentātio, exsĭlium:—Geswinc *lăbor,* Ælfc Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. Com ðis geswinc ofer us *vĕnit sŭper nos ista trĭbŭlātio,* Gen. 42, 21: Ps. Surt. 21, 12. On tîd geswinces *in tempŏre trĭbŭlātiōnis,* 36, 39: 17, 19. Ðû eall þing birest bûton geswince *thou bearest all things without labour,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 553; Met. 20, 277: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On geswince *in exercĭtātiōne,* Ps. Spl. 54, 2. Sum heard geswinc habban sceoldon *they must have some hard torment,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 10. Eallra geswinca *of all labours,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 20; Met. 21, 10: 21, 28; Met. 21, 14. On mînum geswincum *in tentātiōnĭbus meis,* Lk. Bos. 22, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 23. Gê eodon on hyra geswinc *in lăbōres eōrum introistis,* Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Geswinc *exsĭlium,* Cot. 73.

ge-swinc-dæg, es; *m. A labour-day, day of toil;* tribulationis dies, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 4; Seef. 2.

ge-swincednes, -nis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Tribulation;* trĭbŭlātio:—On geswincednisse *in trĭbŭlātiōne,* Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9. v. ge-swencednes.

geswinc-ful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome, wearisome;* lăbōrĭōsus, incommŏdus:—Hit biþ swîðe geswincful *it is very laborious,* Past. 60; Swt. 453, 10; Hat. MS: Lchdm. iii. 188, 19: 192, 2, 23. Ðis wæs geswincfull *this was troublesome,* Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 24. Sint hî ðê geswincfulran *they are more troublesome to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22, MS. Cot.

geswincfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation;* trĭbŭlātio:—Of eallum geswincfulnyssum he gehælde hine *de omnĭbus trĭbŭlātiōnĭbus ejus salvābit eum,* Ps. Lamb. 33, 7.

ge-swincg, es; *n. Labour, toil;* lăbor:—Lêton ealles þeódscipes geswincg ðus leohtlîce forwurðan *they let the toil of all the nation thus lightly perish,* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. Labour;* lăbor:—Geswing is beforan me *lăbor est ante me,* Ps. Spl. 72, 16: 89, 11. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. A vibration;* vibrātio, fluctuātio:—Ofer ŷða geswing *over the vibration of the waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 352: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 7; Pa. 8.

ge-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare:—Hia geswingas iuih *flagellabunt vos,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. God geswang Farao ðone cining mid ðâm mæstum wîtum *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem regem plagis maximis,* Gen. 12, 17: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1. Ic wæs ealne ðæg geswungen *fui flagellatus tota die,* Ps. Th. 72, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. Gie biþon geswinged *vapulabitis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Gesuungun ł gesuincged biþ *flagellabitur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. Hia geþurscon ł geswungdon [MS. gesumgdon] *cædebant,* Mt. Kmbl Lind. 21, 8.

ge-swins. v. ge-swin.

ge-swip, es; *n. A scourge, whip;* flagellum, Som. v. swip.

ge-swip; *adj. Cunning, crafty;* astutus:—Geswippre mûþe *ore astuto,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19.

ge-swiporlîce; *adv. Cunningly;* astute, V. Ps. 82, 3.

ge-swiporness, -swiforness, -swioporness, e; *f. Craft, cunning, art:* versutia:—Ðæs deófles geswipornysse syndon swîðe unasecgendlîce *the devil's arts are quite indescribable,* Shrn. 38, 35. Ðæs ealdan feóndes geswifornis *the old enemy's cunning,* 37, 14. Se ðe wiste geswipernise [-swiopornisse, Rush.] hiora *qui sciens versutiam eorum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 15.

ge-swiria, an; *m. A sister's son;* sororis filius, Cot. 35.

ge-swiru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 64, 13. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swîðan, -swŷðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Mîn earm hine mid mycle mægene geswŷðeþ *brachium meum confortabit eum,* Ps. Th. 88, 18. He twelf apostolas mid his gâstes gife geswîðde *he strengthened twelve apostles with the gift of his spirit,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 29; Sat. 572. Hæfde he ðâ geswîðed sôþum cræftum werodes aldor *he had then strengthened with true powers the chief of the band,* 143; Th. 179, 17; Exod. 30: 188; Th. 234, 7; Dan 288: Andr. Kmbl. 1394; An. 697: 1402; An. 701: Salm. Kmbl. 91; Sal. 45: Ps. Th. 118, 76: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 16; Cri. 385. Geswŷðede, Ps. Th. 118, 77.

ge-swiðrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weaken, destroy;* imminuere, debilitare, conficere:—Mægen wæs geswiðrod *the might was destroyed,* Elen. Kmbl. 1393; El. 698: 1833; El. 918: 2526; El. 1264: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 266. Ne môt innan geondscînan sunne for ðâm sweartum mistum ær ðæm hî geswiðrad weorþen *the sun cannot shine through from within for the black mists before they are dissipated,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 90; Met. 5, 45. Ðæt helle fŷr wæs siððan geswiðrad *that hell-fire was afterwards mitigated,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 20. v. ge-swedrian.

ge-swôgen; *part. p. Senseless, inanimate, swooned*:—Se læg geswôgen betwux ðâm ofslegenum *he lay in a swoon amongst the slain,* Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 324. v. ge-swôwung.

ge-swōgung, -swōwung, e; *f. Swooning*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 13: 194, 3.

ge-sworc, es; *n. A cloud, mist;* nĕbŭla:—Gesworc swā swā ahsan he tostredeþ *nĕbŭlam sīcut cinĕrem spargit*, Ps. Spl. C. 147, 5. v. ge-sweorc.

ge-sworfen *rubbed off, polished off*, Glos. Prud. Recd. 142, 19. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swūgian. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-swungen *scourged, beaten*, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398; *pp. of* ge-swingan.

ge-swurdod [sweord, swurd *a sword*] *armed with a sword;* glădio cinctus:—Geswurdod *glădiātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13.

ge-swustra, -swustru *sisters*, Mk. Bos. 10, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 29. To mīnre mēder and mīnum geswustrum *to my mother and my sisters*, Nar. 3, 8. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swutelian, -swuteligan, -swytelian, -sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *To declare, publish, make known, explain, prove, manifest, show, glorify;* monstrāre, demonstrāre, publicāre, exprīmĕre, manifestāre, signāre, explānāre, prŏbāre, clārificāre:—Ic wolde mid ðære gebīcnunge geswutelian ðæt ic eom ðære stōwe hyrde *I would manifest by that sign that I am the guardian of the place*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 1: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26: Ps. Spl. 79, 2: Jn. Bos. 14, 22. He wolde God geswutelian *clarificātūrus esset Deum*, 21, 19. Ic geswutelige *exprīmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 16: Jn. Bos. 14, 21. He inc geswutelaþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis demonstrābit cœnāculum grande strātum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 15. Geswutelaþ *prŏbat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 25. He him līfes weig geswutelode *he manifested to them the way of life*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28: 22, 2. Moses geswutelude ða ǣ *cœpit Moyses explānāre lēgem*, Deut. 1, 5. Geswutelie mid gewitnysse *let him show by witness*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Nis nān þing dīgle, ðæt ne sȳ geswutelod *non est occultum, quod non manĭfestētur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Is geswutelod *signātum est*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Nū ys mannes sunu geswutelod, and God ys geswutelod on him *nunc clārĭfĭcātus est fĭlius hŏmĭnis, et Deus clārĭfĭcātus est in eo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 31, 32.

ge-swutelung, e; *f. A making clear, plain, a manifestation, declaration:*—Ðæt sum tācn wǣre on heora līchaman to geswutelunge ðæt hī on God belȳfdon *that there might be some token on their body as a manifestation that they believed on God*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 9. Hēr is siú geswitelung ðære gerǣdnisse ðe ðiús gefērrǣden gerǣd hæfþ *here is the declaration of the ordinance that this society has decided upon*, Th. Chart. 610, 27.

ge-swyrf, es; *m. Filings;* limatum:—Genim ānre yntsan gewihte geswyrfes of seolfre *take the weight of one ounce of the filings of silver*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 12.

ge-swyrfan *to file off, to polish;* elimare, Cot. 71. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swyru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 71, 3: 113, 4: 148, 9. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swystra *sisters:*—Geswystrena bearn *sisters' children*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 10. To mīnre mēder and geswystrum *to my mother and sisters*, Nar. 1, 12. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swytelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make known, manifest, show;* manĭfestāre:—Ðæt he ðæt sōþeste geswytelie *that he make manifest what is most true*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-syb *peaceable, related*, Soul Kmbl. 107; Seel. 54. v. ge-sib.

ge-sybsum; *adj. Peaceable;* pācīfĭcus:—Eádige synd ða gesybsuman *beati pācĭfĭci*, Mt. Bos. 5, 9. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sybsumlīce *peaceably*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. v. ge-sibsumlīce.

ge-sȳcan, -sīcan; *p.* -sȳhte *To give suck to, to suckle:*—Ða breóst ðe swylce gesīhton *the breasts that gave such suck*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 16.

ge-sȳclian *to be infirm*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. v. ge-sīclian.

ge-syd, es; *n. A place in which to wallow, mud:*—Sol *vel* gesyd *volutabrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 32; Wrt. Voc. 37, 22.

ge-syflan *to provide 'sufol,' q. v.* Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403.

ge-syfled hlāf *panis lacticinio et ovorum luteo maceratus*, Lye. v. ge-sufel.

ge-syfl-melu; *n. Dough:*—Ðæt folc nam gesyflmelu [gesyft melu, Thw.] ǣr ðam hit gebyrmed wǣre *the people took their dough before it was leavened*, Exod. 12, 34.

ge-syft. v. ge-syfl-melu.

ge-syhð. v. ge-siht.

ge-sylhð *a plough;* aratrum, Som.

ge-syllan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To give, deliver, betray, sell, give up;* dare, donare:—Mycel feoh to gesyllanne *to give much money*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29: Ps. Th. 110, 4: 104, 10: 117, 18. Gesyllon ðone oxan and todǣlon ðæt wurþ *let them sell the ox and divide the price*, Ex. 21, 35. v. ge-sellan, sellan.

ge-sylt *salted;* sale conditus:—Gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ, on ðam ðe hit gesylt bīþ *if the salt be insipid, with what shall it be salted?* Mt. Bos. 5, 13: Mk. Bos. 9, 49; *pp. of* ge-syltan. v. syltan.

ge-sȳlð *happiness.* v. ge-sǣlð.

ge-sȳman, -sēman, -sǣman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To load:*—Se cyning gesȳmde gold and seolfor uppan olfendas *the king loaded gold and silver upon camels*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 23. Ða wǣron gesȳmed mid feó and mid hrægle *that were laden with money and raiment*, Gen. 45, 23. Ealle ðe gesȳmede synt *omnes qui onerati estis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 28. Ðeáh ðe we gesǣmde beón mid ðare berdene ðæs deádlīces līues *licet mortalis vitæ pondere pressi*, Th. Chart. 317, 3.

ge-syndlīc; *adj. Prosperous, healthy, happy;* prosperus:—On ðām gesyndlīcan þingum . . . and on ðām widerweardum þingum *in prosperous . . . and in adverse circumstances*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 21.

ge-syndrian *to separate:*—Gesyndrod sī he fram beodes dǣlnimunge *let him be separated from sharing in the table*, R. Ben. interl. 24, Lye. On ðære gesyndredan hīde *in the separate hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 4, 8.

ge-sȳne, -sēne, -siēne; *adj. Visible, seen, evident, plain:*—Ne mihte ic hire bedyrnan mīnes mōdes unrōtnesse for ðan hit wæs on mīnum andwlitan gesȳne *I could not hide from her the disquiet of my mind for it was evident in my face*, Shrn. 41, 25: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 28: Blickl. Homl. 93, 35. Ða fōtlāstas wǣron swutole and gesȳne *the footsteps were plain and visible*, 203, 36: Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565: Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403: 4622; B. 2316: Elen. Kmbl. 527; El. 264. Ðǣr wæs gesȳne his seó sōþe spēd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Wæs gesȳne ðæt . . . *it was evident that* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 207, 11: Beo. Th. 2515; B. 1255: Andr. Kmbl. 1051; An. 526: 1097; An. 549: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. On me syndon ða dolg gesiéne *the wounds are visible on me*, Rood Kmbl. 92; Kr. 46. Gesēne, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806: 218; Th. 278, 30; Sat. 230: Chr. 1121; Érl. 248, 39. Ðæt hia gesēne sīe *ut videantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5, 16.

ge-sȳnelīce; *adv. Visibly:*—Ðæt tācen gesȳnelīce bær *bore that token visibly*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15.

ge-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sin, perpetrate crime, commit adultery;* peccāre, mæchāri:—Ðæt ǣlc ðæra ðe wīf gesyhþ and hyre gewilnaþ, eallunga ðæt se gesyngaþ on hys heortan *quia omnis, qui vidĕrit mŭlĭerem ad concŭpiscendum eam, jam mœchātus eam in corde suo*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Nū is gesēne ðæt we gesyngodon *now it is seen that we have sinned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 31; Sat. 230. Ðæt wæs feohleás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad *that was a priceless fight, criminally perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 4874; B. 2441.

ge-synlīce; *adv. More frequently;* sæpius, R. Ben. 56.

ge-synto; *indecl. in sing; gen. pl.* -synta, -synto; *dat. pl.* -syntum; *f. Health, welfare, safety, prosperity, success, advantage, profit, benefit;* sānĭtas, sospĭtas, sălus, prospĕrĭtas:—Hī ðære gefeán ðære willendan gesynto onfōþ *cūpītæ sospĭtātis gaudia redĭbunt*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. For heora gesynto *for their health*, 3, 15; S. 541, 29. Ðe on eallum þingum māron gesynto hæfdon *qui măgis prospĕrantur in omnĭbus*, 2, 13; S. 516, 8. Geunne me mīnra gesynta *grant me my health*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 34: Jud. 90: Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 9; Gū. 303. Fela ōðera gescreopa and gesynto *many other advantages and benefits*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. He hēt hine leóde swǣse sēcean on gesyntum *he bade him seek his own people in safety*, Beo. Th. 3742; B. 1869: Ps. Th. 114, 5. Him wǣre mīn gesynto leófre ðonne hiora seolfra hǣlo *magis pro mea salute mori paratos*, Nar. 30, 17: 8, 6.

ge-syrwan; *p.* -syrede; *pp.* -syrwed. **I.** *to arm* [v. searu *armour*]:—Eode ða gesyrwed secg to ðam eorle *then went an armed man to the earl*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. [*Or* gesyrwed *wily*, searu *a wile;* cf. gelȳfed *having belief.*] **II.** *to plot, machinate* [searu *artifice*]:—Wom-dǣda ðe [MS. ðy] ic gesyrede *the ill-deeds that I have devised cunningly*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468.

get, geta. v. git, gita.

gēt *she-goats*, Som. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2; *acc. pl. of* gāt.

get *a gate.* v. geat.

gēt *poured out:*—He gēt ðæt blōd uppan ðæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24; *p. of* geótan.

ge-tācnian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [tācen, tācn *a sign, token*]. **I.** *to denote by a sign, signify, betoken, show, instruct;* signāre, signĭfĭcāre, denōtāre, insĭnuāre, monstrāre, instruĕre:—Ic getācnige *signĭfĭco*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 36. Wæter getācnaþ on ðyssere stōwe mennisc ingehȳd *water in this place betokens human knowledge*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42: Lchdm. iii. 198, 6, 7. Ða alecgendlīcan word getācniaþ dǣde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Eua getācnode Godes gelaðunge *Eve betokened God's church*, Ælfc. T. 6, 11, 13: 7, 1. Adam getācnude ūrne Hǣlend Crist *Adam betokened our Saviour Christ*, 6, 8. Ðū me sōþfæstnysse weg getācna *viam justĭfĭcātiōnum tuārum insĭnua mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 27. Him gedafenaþ ðæt hī cunnon hwæt heó gāstlīce getācnige *it is fitting that they know what it betokens spiritually*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 27. Mid ðȳ is getācnod, ðæt . . . *by that is signified that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 31, 35; Met. 31, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 27, 28. **II.** *to sign, mark, witness, seal;* signāre, insignīre, obsignāre:—He getācnaþ ðæt God is sōþfæstnes *signāvit quia Deus vērax est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 33. Ðone God Fæder getācnode *hunc Păter signāvit Deus*, 6, 27. Is eall heáhmægen tīre getācnod *all the lofty power is marked with glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Godes þeówas getācnade beón sceoldan *clēricos insignīri deceret*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 42.

ge-tācniendlīc, -tācnigendlīc; *adj. Bearing a sign, significative, typical;* significātīvus:—Đæt getācniendlīce [getācnigendlīce, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 14] lamb wæs geoffrod æt heora Eáster-tīde *the typical lamb was offered at their Easter-tide*, Homl. Pasc. Lisle 11, 18.

ge-tācnung, e; *f.* [tācnung *a sign*] *A sign, signification, token, type;* significātio:—Đæt unscæðige lamb hæfde getācnunge Cristes þrôwunge *the innocent lamb was a token of Christ's passion*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 29: 266, 1: 276, 4: 278, 7: Jud. 16; Thw. 161, 6. Sume þing sind gecwedene be Criste þurh getācnunge *some things are said of Christ typically*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 13, 16.

ge-tǽcan, -tǽcean, -tēcan; *p.* -tǽhte; *pp.* -tǽht [tǽcan *to teach*] *To teach, instruct, show, declare, assign;* dŏcēre, instruĕre, ostendere, assignāre, offerre:—Ic hit đē wille getǽcan *I will teach it thee*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13: 36, 1; Fox 172, 28. He cwæþ đæt he mihte ôđerne getǽcan [getǽcnan, MS. T.] *ostendĕre posse se dixit alium*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 2. Getǽcean, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Đe ic đē getǽce *which I will show thee*, Cd. 137; Th. 173, 1; Gen. 2854. Đū me rôde rôdera cining ryhte getǽhtest *thou hast rightly shown me the cross of heaven's king*, Elen. Kmbl. 2148; El. 1075. Đæt hie us fersc wæter and swēte getǽhton *ut dulcem aquam demonstrarent*, Nar. 10, 20: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 20, 24. Him Dryhten hlyt getǽhte *God assigned to them a lot*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 32; Gen. 2837. We đē wîc getǽhton *we assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, 127; Th. 162, 27; Gen. 2687. Weg rihtwīsnyssa đīnra getǽc me *viam justĭfĭcātiōnum tuārum instrue me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 27. Đæt đū me getǽhte *that thou teach me*, Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Đæt he riht getǽhte *that he should declare the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601.

ge-tæl, -tel, -teal, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -talu; *n.* **I.** *a number, series, reckoning, computation;* numerus, series, computus, computatio:—Đæra etendra getæl wæs fīf þûsenda wera *manducantium fuit numerus quinque millia virorum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 21. Seó Abbudisse hēt hine [Cædmon] lǽran đæt getæl đæs hālgan stǽres and spelles *the Abbess commanded [them] to teach him [Cædmon] the series of the holy story and narrative;* Abbatissa jussit illum [Cædmonem] seriem sacræ historiæ doceri, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 3. Getel is *numerus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56: Num. Pref. Âgene naman habbaþ ânfeald getel, and nabbaþ mænigfeald; eác sunne and mônа syndon ânfealdes geteles *proper names have a singular number and have not a plural; the sun and moon are also of the singular number*, 13; Som. 16, 1. Sume naman synd ôđres cynnes on ânfealdum getele, and ôđres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25, 26. On fulfremedra hâlgena geteal *in the number of perfect saints*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2. God geīce fela þûsenda to đison getale *Deus addat ad hunc numerum multa millia*, Deut. 1, 11. Twelf pund be getale *twelve pounds by tale*, Chart. Th. 577, 19. **II.** *a company, race, tribe;* centuria, tribus:—Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. All getalu ođđe cynn *omnes tribus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30. Hie gemitton getalum myclum *they met in many tribes*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 27; Gen. 1688. **III.** *a book of reckoning, a register, catalogue;* laterculum, catalogus = *κατάλογος*:—Getæl *laterculum*, Cot. 119: *catalogus*, 31, 37, 104. DER. bold-getæl, -getel, folc-, rīm-, rinc-, tigol-, winter-.

ge-tǽlan, -tēlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To accuse, reprove;* accusare, exprobrare, calumniari, reprehendere:—Ne meaht đū nō getǽlan đīne wyrd *thou canst not accuse thy fortune*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Ic mæge getælan *I may reprove*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 27. Word his getēla *verbum ejus reprœhendere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 26. Ôđerne getēleþ *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Nǽfre getēldon gē đa unsuinnigo *numquam condemnassetis innocentes*, 12, 7. Đætte hē getēldon him *ut accusarent eum*, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Đa đē getēled aron *quæ tibi objiciuntur*, 14, 60. DER. tælan.

getæl-fæst; *adj. Measurable;* mensūrābilis:—Efne gemetelīce ođđe getælfæste ođđe ametendlīce đū asettest dagas mīne *ecce mensūrābiles pŏsŭisti dies meos*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 6.

getæl-rīme, es; *n.* [getæl *a number*] *Succession;* successio:—On getælrīme *in succession*, Salm. Kmbl. 76; Sal. 38.

ge-tænge; *adj. Incident;* incĭdens:—Gif hwylcum men sȳ đæs feórþan dæges fefer getænge *if to any man there be a quartan fever incident*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5, MS. B. v. ge-tenge.

ge-tǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tǽsan *to tease*] *To pluck, tease;* carpĕre:—Nim wǽte wulle wel getǽsede *take wet wool well teased*, Herb. 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 13.

ge-tǽse, es; *n. An advantage;* commodum:—Ac geþenc đæt đū hym forwyrndest ælcra getēsa đā git becgen on līchaman wǽron and đū hæfdest ælc good and he hefde ælc yfel ne mōt he đē nū đȳ māre dōn to getǽsan đe đū đā hym woldest *but remember that thou didst refuse him every advantage when ye were both in the body and thou hadst every good and he had every evil; he cannot now do more for thy advantage than thou wouldest then do for his*, Shrn. 202, 31–4. Hió an Æþelflede ealra đera getǽsa đet đǽr binnan beóþ *she gives to Æthelfled all the desirable things that are there within*, Th. Chart. 538, 37. Getǽse *commodum*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-tēse; *adj. Meet, convenient, suitable, mild, easy;* accommodus, placidus, lenis:—Gif him wǽre niht getǽse *if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2645; B. 1320. Swā hit getǽsost wæs *as was most fitting*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 22; Met. 20, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-zeso *dextrum*. v. Grff. v. 708–10.]

ge-tǽsnes, se; *f. An opportunity, a saving, placing;* commoditas, Cot. 55.

ge-tal; *adj. Quick, ready, active;* agilis, velox, expeditus:—Wǽron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcre and to yfele gehwām ungemet scearpe *their tongues were swift to every wrong and to every evil exceeding sharp;* lingua eorum machæra acuta, Ps. Th. 56, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-zal *agilis, rapidus, alacer.*]

ge-talian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tell, number, reckon, consider*:—Getalade *reputans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 38. Hēras heáfdes alle getalad aron *capilli capitis omnes numerati sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Ueras getaled suelce fīfo þûsendo *viri numero quasi quinque milia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Miþ unrehtwīsum getaled wæs *cum iniquis reputatus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. v. ge-tellan.

getal-scipe, es; *m. Number;* numerositas:—Getalscipes and tīdes *numerositatis et temporis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14.

ge-talu *tribes;* tribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30; *pl. nom. of* ge-tæl, **II.**

getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To* GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi:—Cwæþ he on mergenne mēces ecgum getan wolde *said he in the morning would take them with the edges of the sword*, Beo. Th. 5872; B. 2940. DER. a-getan. v. -gitan.

gētan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm, assent to*:—Geáfon and gētton *gave and granted*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 20. Gētton hit ælle đa ôþre *all the others assented to it*, 656; Th. 53, 27. v. geátan.

ge-tang *lying, prostrate;* prostratus, C. R. Ben. 34, Lye.

ge-tanned; *part. Tanned;* cortĭce mācĕrātus:—Getannede hȳd *subacta cŏrĭa*, vel *mĕdĭcāta*, vel *confecta*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 104; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19.

ge-targed; *part. Provided with a shield;* scutatus, Hpt. Gl. 459. v. targe.

ge-tawa; *pl. f. Instruments;* instrumenta:—Mannes getawa *instrumenta genitalia*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 7. Đis syndon đa getawa *these are the instruments*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gizawa *suppellex, stipendium.*] DER. gūþ-getawe, wīg-. v. taw, e; *f.*

ge-tawian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [tawian *to prepare*] *To prepare, reduce* or *bring to;* părāre, redūcĕre ad:—Getawian to yrmþe *redūcĕre ad mĭsĕrĭam*, Nathan. 7; St. And. 34, 18. Hȳ se ædeling to đam bismre getawade *the prince brought them to shame*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 15. To bysmere beóþ itawode đæs earman lond-leódæ *to shame are brought this miserable people*, Th. An. 121, 9. v. tawian.

ge-teág, -teáh *drew, led, gave*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407: Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044. v. ge-teón.

ge-teágan, -tēgan; *p.* -tēde; *pp.* -teád *To make, prepare*:—Đæt land mid to teágenne. Đā đæt land đā geteád wæs *to prepare the land with. When then the land was prepared;* preparata terra, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Đone ilcan mete đe he hī ǽror mid tame getēde *the same food with which before he had made them tame* [*the prose has* đa ilcan mettas đe hī ǽr tame mid gewenedon, Fox 88, 18], Bt. Met. Fox 13, 87; Met. 13, 44. [Cf. ge-tawian.]

ge-teal -teall *a number*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 16. v. ge-tæl, **I.**

ge-teald, es; *n. A tent, tabernacle;* tabernācŭlum:—God afærþ đē of getealde đīnum *Deus emigrābit te de tabernācŭlo tuo*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. ge-teld.

ge-teáma, -tȳma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter;* advŏcātus, qui rei emptæ fĭdem præstat:—Ic wille đæt gehwilc man hæbbe his geteáman *I will that every man have his warranter*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16. v. teám, ge-tēman.

ge-tēcan *to show*:—Is þearf đæt ic đē hī selfe getēce *it is necessary that I show thee itself*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 1. v. ge-tǽcan.

ge-tēde. v. ge-teágan.

ge-tēh *drew*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. v. ge-teón.

ge-tehhod *determined, decreed*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30 = ge-teohhod; *pp. of* ge-teohhian.

ge-tel *a number;* numerus:—Gemænigfylde hī synt ofer getele *multiplicati sunt super numerum*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56. v. ge-tæl, **I.**

ge-tēlan. v. ge-tǽlen.

getel-cræft, es; *m. Arithmetic*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-teld, -tæld, -teald, es; *n.* [teld *a tent*] *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion,* TILT, *cover;* tentōrium, tabernācŭlum:—Geteld *tentōrium* vel *tabernācŭlum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 84: *scēna* vel *tabernācŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 25; Wrt. Voc. 37, 15. God æteówde Abrahame on đam dene Mambre, đǽr đǽr he sæt on his geteldes ingange *appāruit Abraham in convalle Mambre, sĕdenti in ostio tabernācŭli sui*, Gen. 18, 1: Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Hwylc eardaþ on getelde đīnum *quis habĭtābit in tabernācŭlo tuo?* 14, 1. Hī aslôgan ân geteld *tĕtendĕrunt tentōrium*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34. On

sunnan gesette getelda his *in sōle pōsuit tabernāculum suum,* Ps. Spl. 18, 5.

ge-teldung, e; *f. A tent, tabernacle;* tabernāculum:—On sunnan gesette geteldunge his *in sōle pōsuit tabernāculum suum,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5: 26, 9.

geteld-wurþung, e; *f. A celebration of tents, the feast of tabernacles;* scēnōpēgia = *σκηνοπηγία*:—Getimbra hālgung *vel* geteldwurþung *scēnōpēgia,* Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50.

ge-telged *coloured, dyed;* coloratus, Cot. 49, 81. v. tælg.

ge-tellan, ic -telle, ðū -telest, he -teleþ, *pl.* -tellaþ; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald, -teled *To tell, number, reckon, esteem, consider, ascribe, assign;* numerare, computare, reputare, comparare, dinumerare:—Ruben and Simeon beóþ mid me getealde *Ruben et Simeon reputabuntur mihi,* Gen. 48, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 43, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 119. Hit getealdon ealde ǣgleáwe *elders skilled in laws reckoned it,* Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 33; Exod. 224. Hwylc can getellan *quis novit dinumerare,* Ps. Spl. 89, 13. Đā getealdon hie ðæt ðǣr wæs eác syx hund manna acweald *then they reckoned that there were six hundred men slain,* Blickl. Homl. 203, 27. Seó bōc ðe ys genemned on Englisc getel for ðam ðe Israhēla bearn wǣron on ðære getealde *the book that is called in English Numbers because in it the children of Israel were numbered,* Num. Pref: Ps. Th. 89, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1765; An. 885: Mt. Bos. 10, 30. Ðæt is geteald ðæs læssan mīlgetæles ðe stadia hātte ccc and þreó twentig *it is, reckoned by the smaller measure of distance that are called stadia, three hundred and twenty-three,* Nar. 36, 16: 34, 27. Se biþ geteald Godes feónd *he will be accounted God's enemy,* Homl. Th. i. 162, 22. Ān eórod is geteald to six þūsendum *a legion is reckoned at six thousand,* ii. 378, 29: i. 68, 35. Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewinn ðæt mon mæg to ðām mǣstan gewinnum getellan *the Macedonian war which may be reckoned amongst the greatest wars,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 18. Ðonne biþ he geteald to ðære fȳrenan eá *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river,* Blickl. Homl. 43, 24. Ðæt hī hiora āgnum godum getealde wǣron *that they might be ascribed to their own gods,* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. Đā ðis Constantine geteald wæs *when this was told to Constantine,* H. R. 5, 27. Geteled rīmes *reckoned by number,* Cd. 67; Th. 80, 30; Gen. 1336: 107; Th. 141, 14; Gen. 2344: Elen. Kmbl. 4; El. 2. Geteled rīme, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263: 161; Th. 201, 15; Exod. 372: Andr. Kmbl. 2070; An. 1037. Tyn hund geteled *ten hundred in number,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 15; Exod. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 1329; An. 665: Ps. Th. 90, 7. v. ge-talian.

ge-tēman, -tȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To vouch to warranty;* vocare ad warrantum. "Vouching to warranty. A process by which a person, in whose possession lost or stolen property was found, was compelled to show from whom he bought or had it, which latter was, in like manner, obliged to declare how it came into his hands, and so on to a third holder, beyond whom, provided he could prove lawful possession, the tracing might not proceed. The person from whom the accused party had the property, and who came forth as his warranter, was called the 'getȳma' or 'geteáma,' and the process itself 'teám,'" LL. Th. Glos. v. L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10.

ge-temesed, -temsud; *part. Sifted;* cribratus:—Hlāfas getemeseda *panes propositionis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6. 4. Nim getemsud melu *take sifted meal,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 20.

ge-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To tame;* domare:—Ic gewylde oððe temige [getemige, MS. C.] *domo,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 19. Ða getemedon *domitos,* Th. An. 26, 7, 13. Se getemeda assa hæfde getācnunge ðæs Iudēiscan folces, ðe wæs getemed under ðære ealdan ǣ *the tamed ass betokened the Jewish people that was tamed under the old law,* Homl. Th. i. 208, 20. v. temian.

ge-temprian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To temper, moderate, govern, cure;* temperare:—Seó sunne ða eorþan getemprað *the sun tempers the earth,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. Scienc. 9, 3; Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Getemprie seó bilewitnys ðæt fȳr ðæt hit to rēðe ne sȳ *let the meekness temper the fire that it be not too fierce,* Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Ān is ðæt gehwā hine sylfne getemprige mid gemete on ǣte and on wǣte *one is, that every one govern himself with moderation in food and drink,* i. 360, 12. Mōt se ðe wile mid sōþum lǣcecræfte his līchaman getemprian *he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft,* 474, 35.

ge-temsud *sifted.* v. ge-temesed.

ge-tengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tengan *to hasten, rush upon*] *To hasten, join, devote one's self to;* injungĕre, dēdĕre:—Hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdōm *he devoted himself to God's service,* Elen. Kmbl. 400; El. 200. Đā getengde se Aristodemus to ðam heáhgerēfa *then Aristodemus hastened to the prefect,* Homl. Th. i. 72, 18. He sōna getengde wiþ ðæs drȳs *he at once hastened towards the magician,* 374, 4. Se þeign đā ðǣr to geteingde *the servant then hastened thither,* Shrn. 14, 27.

ge-tenge; *adj. Near to, close to, pressing upon, oppressing;* propinquus, incumbens, gravis, molestus:—Geseah gold glitnian grunde getenge *he saw gold glitter lying on the ground,* Beo. Th. 5510; B. 2758: Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114: 456; El. 228: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 14; Met. 31, 7. Cyningas on heáhsetlum hrōfe getenge *kings high-raised* [lit. *close to the roof*] *on thrones,* 25, 10; Met. 25, 5: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 14; Gen. 808: Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rūn. 18. Hundas deórum getenge *dogs pressing upon the animals,* Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25: Shrn. 37, 14. Swā fela gāsta wǣron getenge ðam ānum men *so many spirits were oppressing that one man,* 378, 30. Heora þurst ðe him getenge wæs *their thirst that was oppressive to them,* Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 28: 6, 4; Bos. 119, 4: Nar. 8, 24: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24: 10; Fox 30, 5. Brōhþreá Cananēa wearþ cynne getenge hunger se hearda *terrible calamity came upon the race of the Canaanites the hard famine,* Cd. 86; Th. 108, 31; Gen. 1814: 149; Th. 187, 9; Exod. 148: 206; Th. 255, 25; Dan. 629: 229; Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. [Cf. *O. Sax.* bi-tengi: and v. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zengi, Grff. v. 680.] v. ge-tengan, ge-tingan.

getenys, gytenes, se; *f. A procuring, attaining,* GETTING, *instruction, education;* adeptio, institutio, Lye. Getenis *historia,* Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-teód *determined, decreed,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 12; *pp. of* ge-teón.

ge-teóde *formed, decreed, assigned,* Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5; *p.* of ge-teón.

ge-teóh; *gen.* -teóges; *n. Matter, material; pl. instruments, implements, utensils*:—Se ðis leóht onwrāh and ðæt torhte geteóh tillīce onwrāh *who this light displayed and the bright matter* [*the universe*] *revealed,* Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 2. Sulh-geteógo *ploughing implements,* Th. An. 118, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-ziug *materia, suppellex, instrumentum: Ger.* ge-zeug.]

ge-teohhian, -teohian, -tiohhian, -tihhian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, decree, assign;* stătuĕre, decernĕre, assignāre:—Đā heó Gode ānum geteohode þeówian *cum Deo sōli servīre decrēvisset,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 7. Wæs ōðer in geteohhod mǣrum Geáte *another dwelling had been assigned to the renowned Goth,* Beo. Th. 2605; B. 1300. Geteohod, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 31, note. Ðē sind heardlīcu wītu geteohhad *stern torments are determined for thee,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264: Blickl. Homl. 25, 25. Ðe his sylfes sāwle hafaþ deáþe geteohhad *who hath assigned his own soul to death,* 183, 33. Eall ðæt yfel, ðæt hī him geteohod hæfdon *all the evil that they had determined against him,* Ps. Th. 9, argument: 14: 16, 13. Ðæt hī toweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ to wyrcanne *to destroy what God had determined to do,* 10, 3.

ge-teolod; *part. Gained;* lucrīfactus:—Ðonne sceal gehwā him æteówian hwæt he mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ *then shall every one show to him what he has gained with the pound,* Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. v. ge-tilian.

ge-teón, ic -teó, ðū -tȳhst, he -tȳhþ, *pl.* -teóþ; *p.* -teáh, -teág, -tēh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** *to draw, lead, incite, excite, constrain, restrain, bring up, instruct, bring to an end, complete, draw* or *bind together, string a musical instrument;* trahere, ducere, perducere, stringere, evaginare, excitare, constringere, educare, instituere, ad finem perducere, complere, nervis aptare *vel* instruere:—Woldon hine geteón in orwēnnysse *would draw him into despair,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 24; Gū. 546. Đās wīf wuna getēþ *has mulieres consuetudo constringit,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 494, 11. Ðū getīhst his heáhnisse *consummabis summitatem ejus,* Gen. 6, 16. He Adam fram helle geteh *he drew Adam from hell,* Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. He monige to rihtre weorþunge ðǣre Drihtenlīcan Eástrana geteáh and gelǣdde *multos ad Catholicam Dominici Paschæ celebrationem perduxit,* Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4. Đā hī hæfdon getogen eall Creáca folc to ðǣm gewinnum *when they had drawn all the people of Greece to the wars,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14, 35. He geteág ealde lāfe *he drew an ancient relic* [i. e. *a sword*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407. Getogene ðȳ wǣpne *evaginata sica,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Folc to mānum getogen *excitatum ad scelera vulgus,* 2, 5; S. 507, 42. Hæfþ ealle gesceafta getogen *he has restrained all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 48; Met. 11, 24. Ða ðe wǣron on rīm-cræfte rihte getogene *those who were rightly instructed in the art of numbers,* Chr. 975; Th. 226, 31; Edg. 27. Swā getogen mann *a man so well instructed,* Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13: Th. Ap. 17, 18. Ðeós fyrd wæs getogen ðȳ feorþan geáre his rīces *hoc bellum quarto imperii sui anno complevit,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 15. Wæs heó mid micle sāre getogen *illa erat multo dolore constricta,* 5, 3; S. 616, 22. Wamb getogen *alvus constricta,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 11; Lchdm. i. 352, 24. Mid tyn strengum getogen hearpe *a harp strung with ten strings,* Ps. Th. 143, 10. Ða organa wǣron getogene *the organs were played,* Th. Ap. 25, 15. **II.** *to bring as an offering* or *gift, contribute, bestow, give;* conferre:—Onweald geteáh wicga and wǣpna *gave possession of war-horses and weapons,* Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044: 4337; B. 2165. Nō ðū him wearne geteóh *do not give them a denial,* 738; B. 366.

ge-teón, -tión; *p.* -teóde; *pp.* -teód *To make, form, frame, appoint, determine, decree, ordain, assign;* făcĕre, stătuĕre, constituĕre, decernĕre:—Ðe him to gode geteóde *which he had formed to himself for a god,* Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204. He us æt frymþe geteóde līf *he assigned life to us at the beginning,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5: 90 a; Th. 337, 28; Gn. Ex. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 28; An. 14. He hine gegyrede mid grame wyrgþu, swā he hine wǣdum wrǣstum geteóde *induit se mălĕdictiōne sīcut vestīmento,* Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hū woruld wǣre wundrum geteód *how the world was wondrously framed,* Cd. 177; Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. Se ðe geteód hæfde *qui decrēvĕrat,* Bd. 3, 24;

S. 556, 12: Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Geteód to ðǽm ēcan wītum *destined to eternal torments*, 37, 4: 31, 22. Ðonne biþ ðam heard dōm geteód *a hard sentence will be the lot of that man*, 95, 36. Þurh hwelces monnes hond mīn ende wǽre getiód *by what man's hand my death was determined;* cujus mortem percussoris manu cavendam habeam, Nar. 31, 19: Th. Ch. 483, 15.

ge-teorian, -teorigan, -teorigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v. intrans. To fail, faint, be weary, languish, cease, perish;* deficere, fatigari, languere, exterminari:—Geteoriaþ *deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 27: Ps. Spl. 17, 39. Ic geteorode *ego defeci*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14: 54, 11. Ðā se mete geteorude ðe hig of Egipta lande brohton *when the food was consumed that they brought from Egypt*, Gen. 43, 2: 47, 15: Jn. Bos. 2, 3. Hī geteorodon *defecerunt*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. Ūre dagas ealle geteorudun *omnes dies nostri defecerunt*, Ps. Th. 89, 9. Ðē læs hig on wege geteorian *ne deficiant in via*, Mt. Bos. 15, 32. Me is heorte geteorad *defecit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. He sent on eów geteorigende eágan and mōdes gnornunge *he shall send on you failing eyes and sorrow of mind*, Deut. 28, 65. Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Be wege hī geteorigeaþ *deficient in via*, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. For swīdlīcre hǽtan geteorud *wearied by the excessive heat*, Herþ. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Beóþ geteorode *exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. Sume sceufon sume tugon and swīðe swǽtton ōþ ðæt hig geteorode wǽron *some shoved, some pulled and sweated exceedingly until they were exhausted*, Shrn. 154, 27.

ge-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, languishing, weariness;* defectio, languor, fatigatio:—Geteorung nam me for synıullum *defectio tenuit me præ peccatoribus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 53: 141, 3.

ge-teóþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tithe, give a tenth part*:—Ic ealle ða landāre ðe ic on Angla þeóde hæfde Gode into hālgan stōwon geteóðode *I gave a tenth part of all my landed property to God for holy places*, Chart. Th. 116, 27. v. teóðian.

ge-ter, es; *n. A tearing;* dilaceratio, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-teran *to tear*:—Getearende *discerpens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 26.

ge-tēse. v. ge-tǽse.

ge-tete *pomp, show, ostentation, magnificence.* v. ge-tot.

ge-tēung. v. ofer-bæc-getēung.

ge-þæca, an; *m. A thatcher, coverer;* tector:—Sceal ðis sāwel-hūs fǽge flǽschoma leomu lāmes geþacan wunian wælreste *this soul-house, the doomed flesh-covering, the limbs, coverers of the earth* [*lying upon the earth*], *must inhabit the mortal resting-place*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 1; Gū. 1005.

ge-þæf; *adj.* [geþafian *to agree, consent*] *Agreeing, content;* consentiens:—He his nō geþæf wæs *he was not a consenting party to it*, Cod. Dipl. 183; A. D. 803; Kmbl. i. 222, 35: R. Ben. 7.

ge-þæht, e; *f:* es; *n. Counsel, consultation;* consilium:—Ðæt he wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþæht habban *that he would have a conference and consultation with his friends*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Giþæht *consilium*, Rtl. 1, 9. v. ge-þeaht.

ge-þæslǽcan *to fit, to be fit, to become;* aptare, quadrare, congruere, R. Ben. interl. 2: Hpt. Gl. 506; 523.

ge-þæslīc; *adj.* [þæslīc *fit*] *Fit, proper;* dēcens, opportūnus:—Geþæslīc [MS. geþæsliic] *dēcens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 44. On tīman geþæslīcum oððe on gedafenlīcre tīde *in tempŏre opportūno*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 6.

ge-þafa, an; *m.* [geþafian *to consent*] *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consenter;* fautor, adjūtor:—He biþ ryhtes geþeahtes geþafa *he is the supporter of good designs*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 306, 14; Hat. MS. 58 a, 17: Cd. 22; Th. 127, 8; Gen. 414. Hwī ne eart ðū his geþafa *why art thou not an assenter to this?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 13: L. De Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 30. Ic eom geþafa *I am convinced, I am an assenter*, Bt. 35. 2; Fox 156, 13: 36, 5; Fox 180, 16: 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Gif ðē mon for rihtre scylde brōcie, geþola hit wel and beó his wel geþafa *if thou art afflicted for a just cause, bear it well and assent to it readily*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. Ðā næs Æðelm nā fullīce geþafa *then Æthelm did not fully assent*, Th. Ch. 171, 4. We sceolon beón geþafan *we must necessarily be consenters*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7.

ge-þafian, -þafigan, -þafigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [þafian *to permit, allow, consent*] *To favour, support, permit, allow, admit, assent, consent, agree, approve, obey, submit to;* fāvēre, sustinēre, sinĕre, admittĕre, permittĕre, assentīre, consentīre, obēdīre, concēdĕre:—Ðū deáþe sweltest gif ðū geþafian nelt mōdges gemānan *thou shalt perish by death if thou wilt not consent to the proud one's fellowship*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126: 41 a; Th. 138, 7; Gū. 572: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 60: L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5. He nolde geþafigan ðæt man hys hūs underdulfe *non sinĕret perfŏdi dŏmum suam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 43. Geþafigean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ic geþafige *consentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 9: Ps. Th. 130, 3. He ne geþafode ðæt hig ǽnig þing spræcon *non sĭnĕbat ea lŏqui*, Lk. Bos. 4, 41: 12, 39. Se eádega wer idese lārum geþafode *the blessed man assented to the woman's counsels*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 31; Gen. 2233: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 2. Nā hī geþafudon geþeaht his *non sustĭnuērunt consĭlium ejus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 13. Ðīnum mǽge mān ne geþafa *approve not wickedness in thy kinsman*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 12; Fä. 18. Ne gē in ne gāþ, ne gē ne geþafiaþ ðæt ōðre ingān *vos non intrātis, nec introeuntes sĭnītis intrāre*, Mt. Bos. 23, 13. Ðās hwīlwendlīcan gedrefednyssa we sceolon mid gefeán for Cristes naman geþafian *but these transitory tribulations we ought to submit to with joy for Christ's name*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 10: Prov. Kmbl. 9: Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 15; Hat. MS. Beágmund geþafie and mid wrīte *I, Beagmund, approve and consign*, Th. Ch. 475, 16.

ge-þafsum; *adj. Agreeing;* consentiens:—Wæs ðū geþafsum *esto consentiens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25.

ge-þafsumniss, e; *f. Agreement, consent*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 14.

ge-þafung, e; *f. Permission, allowance, assent, consent;* permissio, assensus, consensus:—Mid Earnulfes geþafunge *with Arnulf's permission*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 3. Be his geþafunge gecyrde se apostol *by his permission the apostle returned*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 6: Th. Ch. 526, 21. On hūse Godes we eodon mid geþafunge *in dŏmo Dei ambulāvimus cum consensu*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 15: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25. Þyssum wordum ōðer ðæs cyninges wita and ealdormann geþafunge sealde, and to ðære spræce fēng *cujus suasiōni verbisque prudentĭbus alius optīmātum trĭbūens assensum, continuo subdĭdit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12: 4, 8; S. 576, note 5.

ge-þanc, -þonc, -þang, es: generally *m.* but sometimes *n.* [þanc *will*] *Mind, will, opinion, thought;* mens, animus, cogitatio:—Þincþ on his geþance *thinks in his mind*, R. Ben. 65. Ðone fǽlan geþanc frine *interroga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Se Hǽlend geseh hyra heortan geðancas *Iesus videns cogitationes cordis illorum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 91, 4: 93, 11: 128, 3: 139, 8; all *m;* but the following three are *n*:—Sōþlīce ðæt geþanc eode on hig, hwylc hyra yldest wǽre *intravit autem cogitatio in eos, quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Bos. 9, 46: Byrht. Th. 132, 9; By. 13. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 23. Ðone ilcan geþang ic ðē ǽr sǽde *the same thought I have told thee before*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 28. Geþanges *mentis*, Ps. Spl. 67, 29.

ge-þancian, -þoncian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* öd, ed [þancian *to thank*] *To thank, give thanks, reward;* grātias agĕre:—Geþance ðē þeóda Waldend, ealra ðæra wynna ðe ic on worulde gebād *I thank thee, Lord of the nations, for all the delights which I have experienced on earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 57; By. 173. He geþancode Gode his sande *he thanked God for what he had sent*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. We sceolon geþancian Gode ðæt he wolde asendan his āncennedan Sunu *we ought to thank God that he was willing to send his only-begotten Son*, 23, 2. We him his geswinces geþancedon, of ūrum gemǽnum feó *we would reward him for his labour out of our common money*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 27. We giþoncia *gratulamur*, Rtl. 74, 7: 31, 1.

geþanc-metian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deliberate, consider;* considĕrāre:—Geþancmeta ðīne mōde, on hwilce healfe ðū wille hwyrft dōn *deliberate in thy mind on which side thou wilt depart*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 9; Gen. 1917.

ge-þancol, -þancul, -þoncol; *adj.* [þanc *the mind, thought*] *Mindful, thoughtful, considerate, suppliant;* mĕmor, cōgĭtābundus, supplex:—Ic wæs gemyndig mǽrra dōma ðīnra geþancol, þeóden Dryhten *mĕmor fui judĭciōrum tuōrum a sēcŭlo, Dŏmĭne*, Ps. Th. 118, 52: Ps. C. 50, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 6. Swā hleóðrode hālig cempa, þeáwum geþancul *thus spake the holy champion, in all his ways thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462. Giþoncolo *intenti*, Rtl. 16, 31. Giþoncle *supplices*, 4, 24.

ge-þancol, -þoncol; *adj. Thankful, grateful*:—Giþoncolo wosaþ gie *grati estote*, Rtl. 13, 39.

ge-þang. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þang, es; *n. Growth*:—Gyfe pund, ðanon him wæs geseald se fæt and geþang *a pound of grace, thence was given him the fat and growth*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 12.

ge-þawenian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To moisten;* hūmectāre:—Hió mid ðæm wætere weorþeþ [weorþaþ, MS.] geþawened *it is moistened with the water*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 204; Met. 20, 102.

ge-þéh *thrived*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18; *p. of* ge-þéon.

ge-þéád. v. ge-þéod.

ge-þeaht, -þæht, e; *f:* es; *n.* I. *counsel, consultation, deliberation, advice, thought, a determination, resolution, device, plan, purpose;* consĭlium, cōgĭtātio:—Geþeaht Drihtnes on ēcnysse wunaþ *consĭlium Dŏmĭni in æternum mănet*, Ps. Spl. 32, 11: Ps. Th. 88, 6. Ðæt geþeaht *the counsel*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Hie ðære geþeahte wǽron *they were of the resolution*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 21; Dan. 205. Hī nyllaþ geþafan beón ōðerra monna geþeahtes *they will not be supporters of the plan of other men*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 15; Hat. MS. 58 a, 2. On ānre geþeahte [MS. geþeaht] eodan togædere *consĭlium fēcērunt in ūnum*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. On geþeahte *in consĭlio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 105, 32. Būtan geþeahte *without advice;* inconsulte, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Of hiera āgnum geþeahte *from their own determination*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 18; Hat. MS. 58 a, 4. Ealle geþeaht ðīn he getrymþ *omne consĭlium tuum confirmet*, Ps. Spl. 19, 4. Þurh monnes geþeaht *through man's device*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 12; Gen. 605: Elen. Kmbl. 2117; El. 1060. Hī forhogodon ðæs Hǽlendes geþeaht *consĭlium Dei sprēvērunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30: Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 32, 40. Hī ān geþeaht ealle ymbsǽtan *cōgĭtāvērunt consensum in ūnum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. Ðæt he him geþeaht sealde *ut consĭlium sibi dăret*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 38. Ðū [God] eal gōd [MS. good] ānes geþeahte ðīnes geþohtest *thou* [*God*] *didst conceive all good*

by the counsel of thyself alone, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 78; Met. 20, 39: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Mid geþeahte ðînum *with thy counsel*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 173; Met. 20, 87. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. He wiðcwyþ geþeaht ealdrum *reprŏbat consĭlia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10: Ps. Th. 55, 5. **II.** *a council, an assembly;* concĭlium:—Geþeaht awyrgedra ofsæton me *concĭlium mălignantium obsēdit me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 15. Ic ne sæt mid geþeahte ýdelnyssa *non sēdi cum concĭlio vānĭtātis*, 25, 4. On ðam geþeahte *in the council*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. DER. ræd-geþeaht.

ge-þeaht *covered*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492; *pp. of* ge-þeccan.

ge-þeahta, an; *m. A counsellor;* consiliarius:—Hæfst ðû ænigne wîsne geþeahtan *habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 5.

ge-þeahtend, es; *m. A counsellor;* consĭlĭārius:—Se geþeahtend andsweraþ *consĭlĭārius respondit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 37: 31, 21.

ge-þeahtendlîc; *adj. Deliberative:*—Geþeahtendlîc ymcyme *a deliberative convention*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 7.

ge-þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor;* consĭlĭārius:—Se wæs geþeahtere ðæs apostolîcan pāpan *qui consĭlĭārius ĕrat ăpostŏlĭci pāpæ*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. DER. þeahtere.

ge-þeahtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take counsel, consult;* consĭlĭāri:—Geniman sâwle mîne hî geþeahtodon *accĭpĕre anĭmam meam consĭlĭāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 17.

ge-þeahting, -þeahtung, -þæhtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation, deliberation, agreement;* consĭlium, consultātio, consultum, consensus:—Ic Ælfrēd cinge mid geþeahtunge Æþerēdes ercebisceopes *I, king Alfred, with the counsel of archbishop Athered*, Th. Ch. 484, 11. Hû egesfullîc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terrĭbĭlis in consĭlĭis sŭper fĭlios hŏmĭnum!* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Se geþeahtingum hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who by his counsels holdeth in his power heaven and earth*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 140, 31; Gû. 618. To geþeahtunge *ad consulta*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 43. Mid geþeahtunge *cum consensu*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geþæhtung *consĭlium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 14: 22, 15.

ge-þearf, ic, he; *I have,* or *he has need* or *necessity.* v. ge-þurfan.

ge-þearfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose necessity;* necessitatem imponere:—Ðâ him swâ geþearfod wæs *as necessity thus was imposed upon them*, Beo. Th. 2211; B. 1103. v. þearfian.

ge-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte *To cover;* tegere:—Lago hæfde geþeahte ëðel *the water had covered the country*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492. DER. þeccan.

ge-þecgan; *p.* ede *To consume:*—Þurste geþegede *consumęd with thirst*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 17; Cri. 1510. v. a-, of-þecgan. *But cf. also* ge-þêwan.

ge-þegnian, -þênian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þegnian *to serve*] *To minister, serve;* ministrāre:—Ðû hæfst to þance geþênod ðînum hearran *thou hast served thy lord so as to please him*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506.

ge-þencan, -þencean, ic -þence, ðû -þencest, -þencst, he -þenceþ, -þencþ, *pl.* -þencaþ, -þenceaþ; *p.* ic, he -þohte, ðû -þohtest, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht. **I.** *to think, conceive, perceive, reflect upon, weigh;* meditari, considerare, pensare:—Hwylc eówer mæg sôþlîce geþencan dæt he geeácnige âne elne to hys anlîcnesse *quis autem vestrum cogitans potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 27: Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 34; Wand. 58: 100 a; Th. 378, 6; Deor. 12. Ðû meaht sweotole geþencean *thou mayest clearly perceive*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 2; Met. 5, 1. To geþencanne *to think*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 3; Rä. 42, 8. Ðû [God] eal gôd [MS. good] ânes geþeahte ðînes geþohtest, and hî dâ worhtest *thou [God] didst conceive all good by the counsel of thyself alone, and then didst create it*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 79; Met. 20, 40. Snyttro geþencaþ weras wîsfæste *think prudence, oh ye wise men!* Elen. Kmbl. 626; El. 313. **II.** *to think about, remember, consider maturely, to take to heart;* recogitare, iterum cogitare, reminisci:—He sceal geþencan gæstes þearfe *he shall think about the need of his soul*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 20; Cri. 1057. Geþenceþ *thinketh*, 117 a; Th. 449, 27; Dôm. 77. Ic geþence *reminiscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic ânne ânlêpne ne mæg geþencean *I cannot remember a single one*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 18; Hat. MS. Dæt he ne mæg ende geþencean *that he cannot consider his end*, Beo. Th. 3473; B. 1734. Gif he hit geþencan can *if he can consider it*, Salm. Kmbl. 814; Sal. 406: Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 8; Dôm. 4. Hwæt! ðû lyt geþohtest *lo! thou didst consider little*, Soul Kmbl. 45; Seel. 23. **III.** *to think of, bear in mind, remember;* recordari, cogitare, memor esse:—Mæg geþencan, dæt geond ðas woruld witig Dryhten wendeþ geneahhe *he may bear in mind that throughout this world the sagacious Lord alternates abundantly*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 10; Deór. 31: 83 b; Th. 314, 5; Môd. 9. Ðe his synna geþenceþ *who bears in mind his sins*, 117 a; Th. 450, 6; Dôm. 83. Sôþfæste beót geþenceaþ *the righteous think of the promise [of God]*, Ps. Th. 106, 41: 118, 74. Ic ealde dagas geþohte *cogitavi dies antiquos*, 76, 5. Geþenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit sprǽcon *let the sagacious prince bear in mind what we have spoken*, Beo. Th. 2952; B. 1474: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 18; Cri. 370. **IV.** *to excogitate, devise, invent, conceive;* excogitare, struere, invenire:—Ðû meaht ræd geþencan *thou mayest devise counsel*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 28; Gen. 561. Mid swilcum mæg man ræd geþencean *with such one may devise counsel*, 15; Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. He worn geþenceþ hinderhôca *he devises a number of stratagems*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 19; Môd. 33. Se gerêfa hêt ða hâlgan margaretan on karcerne betŷnan ôþ dæt he geþohte hû he hire mægþhâd forspilde *the prefect ordered the holy Margaret to be shut up in prison until he had devised how he might destroy her virginity*, Nar. 41, 17. He cwæþ dæt he nân ryhtre geþencan ne meahte *he said he could conceive nothing more right*, Th. Ch. 171, 15. Hŷ grêfon ǽghwylcne stân swâ se câsere geþohte *they carved every stone as the emperor devised*, Shrn. 146, 17. **V.** *to resolve, intend, wish;* intendere, velle:—Uton geþencan Hælende hêran *let us resolve to obey the Saviour*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Se awyrgda geþohte dæt he heofencyninge hêran ne wolde *the accursed one resolved that he would not obey heaven's king*, 220; Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316: 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187. Ðû geþohtest dæt ðû ðîne mægþhâd Meotude sealdes *thou didst resolve that thou wouldest give to the Lord thy maidenhood*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. DER. þencan.

ge-þenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stretch out, extend:*—Geþenede *extendens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 49: 14, 31.

ge-þênsum; *adj. Obsequious, obliging, serviceable;* officiosus:—He wearþ geset cumena þên dæt he mynsterlîcum cumum geþênsum wære *he was appointed servant of guests that he might attend upon the monastic guests*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 24. Gif hwilc sibling ðê biþ swâ geþênsum swilce ðîn âgen fôt *if any kinsman be as serviceable to thee as thy own foot*, i. 516, 15.

ge-þeód; *part. p. Captive;* captivus:—Geþeódo *captivi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 24. Fore geþeádum *pro captivis*, Rtl. 177, 19. v. ge-þeón.

ge-þeódan, he -þeót; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded, -þeód *To join, connect, unite, associate, apply, adjust, translate;* jungĕre, adjungĕre, conjungĕre, cōpŭlāre, sŏciāre, aptāre:—Ic geþeóde *conjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Forðam forlæt se man fæder and môder and geþeót hine to his wîfe *quamobrem relinquet hŏmo patrem suum et matrem et adhærēbit uxōri suæ*, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Bos. 19, 5. Ðe hî hie oftost to geþeódaþ *to whom they most frequently join themselves*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 34. He ðâm wordum sôna monig word to geþeódde *eis mox plūra verba adjunxit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Dæt us Gode ðû geþeóddest *ut nos Deo conjungĕres*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 29. Ðonne mihte he ðara rîme geþeóded beón *posset eōrum nūmĕro sŏciāri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 36: Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mihte swŷðe well beón to him geþeóded se cwide ðe Iacob se heáh-fæder cwæþ *cui mĕrĭto pŏtĕrat illud quod Patriarcha dīcĕbat aptāri*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 25. Ða wæs geþeóded hefig gefeoht *conserto grăvi prœlio*, 2, 20; S. 521, 10: 4, 21; S. 590, 12. Dæt bearn fæderlîcum setle ys geþeód *quod partus pāternæ sēdi jungĭtur*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 32. Of hwylce cneórysse sculon cristene men mid heora mâgum him betwih on gesinscipe geþeódde beón *usque ad quōtam generātiōnem fĭdĕles dēbeant cum propinquis sibi conjŭgio cōpŭlāri?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 35: 2, 3; S. 504, 17. He hêt ðisne regul of læden-gereorde on englisc geþeódan *he ordered to translate this rule from Latin into English*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28. v. ge-þŷdan.

ge-þeóde, es; *n. Language, speech, idiom, translation;* lingua:—Nis nân mennisc geþeóde *non sunt sermones*, Ps. Th. 18, 3. Ðær ðær hine nân man ne can ne he nǽnne mon ne furðum dæt geþeóde ne can *where no man knows him nor he any man, nor does he know even the language*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 23. Dæt ys gereht on ûre geþeóde *quod est interpretatum*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 23: Mk. Skt. 5, 41: 15, 22: Homl. Th. i. 194, 1: Past. pref; Swt. 5, 13; Hat. MS. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǽcon neáh ân geþeóde *the Finns and the Permians spoke nearly one language*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 15. Hêr sind fîf geþeóde Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsc and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Bôc Leden *there are five languages here, English, British, Scotch, Pictish, and Latin*, Chr. Erl. 3, 2. Hî mihton sôna sprecan on ǽghwelc ðara geþeóda ðe under heofonum is *they could at once speak in every language under heaven*, Shrn. 85, 16: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 26. Dæt hêr ðŷ mâra wîsdôm on londe wære ðŷ we mâ geþeóda cûþon *that there might be the more wisdom in the land the more languages we knew*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 25; Hat. MS. Hât todælan heora geþeóde *divide linguas eorum*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ic ða geþeóde to micclan gesceáde telede *I reckoned then a translation to make much difference*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-diuti, Grff. v. 131.]

ge-þeóde. v. ingeþeóde.

ge-þeódendlîc; *adj. Conjunctive, joining;* copulativus:—Copulativæ dæt synd geþeódendlîce *copulativæ, that is, joining together*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 36.

ge-þeódnes, -nëss, -nyss, e; *f.* [ge, þeódnes, -nys *a joining*]. **I.** *a joining, juncture, joint;* junctio, junctura, compages:—Seó geþeódnes ðæs heáfdes tobrocen wæs *the joining of the head was broken*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. He wæs bŷgendlîc on ðâm geþeódnessum his liþa *he was flexible in the joints of his limbs*, 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Monigra monna môd to geþeódnesse ðæs heofonlîcan lîfes onbærnde wæron *multorum animi appetitum sunt vitæ cælestis accensi*, 4, 24; S. 596, 37. **II.** *a conjunction:*—Conjunctio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss *conjunctio may be called 'geþeódnyss,'* Ælfc. Gr. 44, 2; Som. 45, 24: 5, 26; Som. 3, 50. **III.** *conjugation:*—Conjugatio verborum is worda geþeódnyss . . . Conjugatio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss forðan ðe on ðære

beóþ manega word geþeódde on ánre declīnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 24, 19–23. IV. *a translation*:—Đeáh đa scearpþanclan witan đisse engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the acute wise men need not this English translation*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32.

ge-þeódrǽden, e; *f. Fellowship, society*:—Đonne biþ đē sēlre đæt đū heora geþeódrǽdene forbuge *then it will be better for thee that thou avoid their society*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 17.

ge-þeódsumness, e; *f. Assent, consent, agreement*, Lk. Skt. p. 8, 1.

ge-þeófian; *p.* ode, ade: *pp.* od, ad *To steal, thieve;* furāri:—Gif hwā on cirican hwæt geþeófige *if any one thieve aught in a church*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Đæt he hæbbe ǣr geþeófad *that he had before thieved*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8, MSS. B. H.

ge-þeón, ic -þeó, *pl.* -þeóþ; *p.* -þeáh, *pl.* -þugon; *pp.* -þogen *To grow, grow up, increase, thrive, flourish, prosper;* crescĕre, proficĕre, vĭgēre:—Lofdǽdum sceal man geþeón *a man shall flourish by praiseworthy deeds*, Beo. Th. 50; B. 25: 1825; B. 910: Homl. Th. i. 12, 26. Erigende ic geþeó *arando proficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 18. Ic strangige ođđe geþeó *vĭgeo*, 26, 3; Som. 28, 47. Fela rīccra manna geþeóþ Gode *many rich men thrive to God*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 33: ii. 22, 15. Gif þegen geþeáh đæt he þēnode cynge *if a thane thrived so that he served the king*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18: 5, 6; Th. i. 192, 7, 9. Wæs his fæder ǣrest cyninges þegn and đā æt nēhstan geþeáh đæt he wæs cininges þegna aldorman *his father was first a king's thane, and at last rose to be chief of the king's thanes*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. Đe Gode geþugon þurh gehaltsumnysse his beboda *who throve to God through observance of his commandments*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32: i. 444, 16. Geþeóh tela *thrive well!* Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218: Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 13; Hy. 11, 1. Đæt ic đē geþeó þinga gehwylce *that I may thrive to thee in everything*, 118 a; Th. 453, 9; Hy. 4, 12: L. Wg. 7, 10; Th. i. 188, 1, 8. Se đe for wīsdōme wende to Scottum đæt he ælþeódig on lāre geþuge *who for the sake of wisdom had gone to Scotland that in a foreign land he might increase in learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 19. Đā đā he geþogen wæs *when he was grown up*, 38, 9: L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 27. Se đe swā geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde *he who had not so prosperous a vicegerent*, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5. Wæl geboren and yfele geþogen *degĕner*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 6. Geþogen [geþogend, MS.] on mægne *mactus virtūte*, 41; Som. 44, 14.

ge-þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þeóde, -þeówde; *pp.* -þeód *To tame, oppress;* dōmāre, opprimĕre:—Se mec āna mæg ēcan meahtum geþeón *who alone can tame me by his eternal powers*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 14; Rä. 41, 91. Me đīnes yrres egsa geþeówde *the terror of thine anger oppressed me*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þȳwan *and* ge-þeód *captive.*

ge-þeón; *p.* -þeóde *To do, commit, perform;* perficere, patrare:—Đæt we siđđan forþ đa sēllan þing symle mōten geþeón *that henceforth we may ever do those better things*, Exon 13 a; Th. 23, 31; Cri. 377. v. þeón.

ge-þeót, es; *n. Howling*:—Wulfa geþeót *howling of wolves*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 4.

ge-þeót *shall join*, = *3rd pres. sing. of* ge-þeódan.

ge-þeówan *to oppress*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þeón, -þȳwan.

ge-þeówian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make a slave, enslave;* servĭtūti subjĭcĕre, in servĭtūtem redĭgĕre:—Ǽr hine mon geþeówode *before he was made a slave*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwelc man biþ niwan geþeówad *if any man be newly made a slave*, 48; Th. i. 132, 7: Th. Chart. 553, 9. Syndon cradolcild geþeówode *infantes e cūnābŭlis sunt mancĭpāti*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 50.

ge-þerse *a stripe, blow;* verber, Dial. I, 2.

ge-þerscan; *p.* -þearsc, *pl.* -þurscon *To strike, beat, thrash*:—Geþearsca *cædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. To geþearscanne, 15, 15. Geþurscon *cederunt*, 12, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-þēwan; *p.* -þēwde; *pp.* -þēwed, -þēwd *To oppress;* opprimĕre:—He sārig folc, geþēwde þurste, blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people, oppressed with thirst*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. v. ge-þȳwan.

ge-þicfyldan; *p.* de *To make thick;* densare, Gl. Prud. 970.

ge-þicgan, -þicgean; *p.* -þah *To take, accept, receive;* sumere, accipere:—Waldon đa swāngerēfan đa læswe forđur gedrīfan and đone wudu geþicgan đonne hit aldgeryhto wēron *the swainreeves wanted to push the pasturage and take the wood further than the old rights extended*, Th. Ch. 70, 22. And hiera se æþeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád and hiera nǽnig hit geþicgean nolde *the atheling offered every one of them money and life and none of them would accept it*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 6. Hit on mete ođđe on drince to geþicganne *to take it [poison] in meat or drink*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 16. He đæt ful geþeah æt Wealþeón *he took the cup from Waltheow*, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628: 1241; B. 618: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Đǽr ic beág geþah *there I received a bracelet*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 19; Vid. 65: 84 b; Th. 318, 24; Vid. 3. Londryht geþah *he received the land-right*, 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Boitius se hæle hātte se đone hlīsan geþah *Boethius the man was named who got that fame*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 106; Met. 1, 53. Geþǽgon međoful manig *they took many a mead-cup*, Beo. Th. 2033; B. 1014.

ge-þicgan; *pp.* -þiged *To take*:—Seođđan wæs mēce geþiged [Th. geþinged] *afterwards was the sword taken*, Beo. Th. 3881; B. 1938. v. þicgan *wk.*

ge-þiédan. v. ge-þeódan.

ge-þiéfian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To steal;* fūrāri, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8. v. ge-þeófian.

ge-þīhan; *p.* -þāh, -þāg, -þǽh *To thrive, prosper, grow;* vigere, proficere, crescere:—Ælc đæra đe Gode geþīhþ *every one that thrives to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 29. Eádig biþ se đe in his ēđle geþīhþ *happy is he who thrives in his country*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 21; Gn. Ex. 37. Alexandreas monna cynnes mǽst geþāh *Alexandreas prospered most of the race of men*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 23; Wid. 16: 40 b; Th. 134, 16; Gū. 508: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 24; Exod. 143. [Cf. ge-þeón.] DER. þīhan.

ge-þincđ. v. ge-þingþu.

ge-þind. v. ge-þynd.

ge-þinde; *pl. m. Rivals;* æmulatores, Hpt. Gl. 429. [Cf. þindan.]

ge-þing, es; *n.* I. *a council, an assembly;* concilium, concio:—Đā se þeóden ongan geþinges wyrcan *then did the prince form a council*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. Hēt hie upastandan to Godes geþinge *he bade them arise to God's assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1588; Ān. 7951. II. *a compact, an agreement, a condition;* pactum:—Be diernum geþinge *concerning a private compact*, L. In. 52; Th. i. 134, 11, 12: 50; Th. i. 134, 1: L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 16: Th. Ch. 465, 12. Hig him geþingo budon đæt hie him ōđer flet eal gerȳmdon *they offered him conditions that they would wholly yield to him another dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2175; Th. 1085. v. Grm. R. A. 600. III. *what is impending over one, what is awaiting one, what is certainly to be expected* or *hoped for, fate, destiny;* quod est imminens *vel* expectandum, fatum, sors:—Bād beadwa geþinges *he awaited the fate of the battle*, Beo. Th. 1423; B. 709: 802; B. 398. Wēndon hie þearlra geþinga þræge hnāgran *they expected a worse period of severe fates*, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600: 1512; An. 757.

ge-þingan; *p.* -þang, *pl.* -þungon; *pp.* -þungen *To thrive, grow, become excellent*:—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth *Abraham and Lot throve to the Lord* [cf. ge-þeón], Cd. 82; Th. 103, 7; Gen. 1714: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 14; Met. 1, 7. Ælghwæđer heora wæs ælþeódig đǽr and hwæđere for heora līfes geearnunge geþungon đæt hī būtā wǽron Abbudissan on đam mynstre *quæ utraque cum esset peregrina, præ merito virtutum ejusdem monasterii est abbatissa constituta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Wāt ic đæt đū wǽre on woruldrīce geþungen þrymlīce *I know that thou wert in this world exalted gloriously*, Soul Kmbl. 328; Seel. 168. v. ge-þungen.

ge-þingan; *pp.* ed *To determine, fix, destine*:—Gif him đonne Hrēđrīc to hofum Geáta geþingeþ [MS. -ed] he mæg đǽr fela freónda findan *if then Hrethric determine to come to the Goths' courts he can find there many friends*, Beo. Th. 3678; B. 1857. Hafaþ him geþinged hider þeóden usser *our prince hath determined to come hither*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 9; Dōm. 5. [Cf. ge-þingian, II.] Wiste hilde geþinged *he knew war was destined*, Beo. Th. 1299; B. 647: Menol. Fox 326; Men. 164: 14; Men. 7.

ge-þingelīc; *adj. Concerning a council*, Cot. 179.

ge-þingere, es; *m. An intercessor*:—We biddaþ đætte fore us geþingere astonde *quesumus ut pro nobis intercessor existat*, Rtl. 44, 36.

ge-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. I. [ge-þing, II.] *to make terms with a person for one's self* or *for another, to be reconciled, to come to an agreement, to reconcile, settle a dispute, intercede, mediate*:—Swā hie geþingian mǽgen wiđ cyning and his gerēfan *according to the terms they can make with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: 62; Th. i. 142, 3: Cod. Dipl. ii. 58, 26. Đā geþingadun wiđ đǽm wyrhtum *conventione facta cum operariis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 2: Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15: 628; Erl. 24, 4. Đǽr genam Hettulf Honoriuses sweostor and siđđon wiđ hine geþingode *there Atulf took the sister of Honorius and afterwards made an agreement with him*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 15. Būtan đū ǽr wiđ hī geþingige *unless thou first be reconciled to them*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 16; Jul. 198. Geþinge wiđ đīnum brōđer *reconciliare fratri tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 24. Swā beóþ þeóda geþwǽre đonne hȳ geþingad habbaþ *so are peoples in concord when they have made a treaty*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Goda bæd đæt se kyninc him geþingude wiđ Eádgife his bōca edgift *Goda asked that the king would arrange for him with Eadgifu the restoration of his charters*, Th. Ch. 202, 32. He geþingade fǽhþa mæste *he settled the greatest feud*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 2; Cri. 616: Blickl. Homl. 9, 6. Nā đē geþingodre *none the more settled*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12, MS. B. Gehwilces mannes dǽda hine gewrēgaþ ođđe geþingiaþ *every man's deeds accuse him or reconcile him [to God]*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 38. Đæt me seó hālge wiđ đone hȳhstan cyning geþingige *that the holy one intercede for me to the most high king*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 20; Jul. 717. Giþingage *intercedat*, Rtl. 66, 13: *intervenire*, 60, 42. Đæt hī to đam mildheortan Hǽlende hire geþingodon *that they would intercede for her to the merciful Saviour*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 22: 528, 14: Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 2, 10:

Hat. MS. Geþinga us *intercede for us*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 29; Cri. 342. II. *to determine*:—Hafaþ nū geþingod to us þeóden mǽra *the great prince hath determined* [*to come*] *to us*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 12; Sat. 598. [Cf. ge-þingan.]

ge-þingio *a provision*; apparatio, Cot. 8, Lye.

geþing-sceat, es; *m. Ransom*:—He ne sealde Gode nǽnne geþingsceat wiđ his miltse *he gave God no ransom for his mercy*, Past. 45; Swt. 339, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-þingþu, -þingcþu, -þincþ, -þyncþ, e; *f.* I. *honour, dignity, rank*; honor, dignitas:—He becom to đære cynelīcan geþincþe *he arrived at the royal dignity*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 1. Eal folc đone eádigan Gregorius to đære geþincþe geceás *all folk chose the blessed Gregory to that dignity*, ii. 122, 22. Hū micelre geþincþe sȳ đæt hālige mǽden Maria *of how great dignity is the holy maiden Mary*, 22, 21. Godes gecorenan scīnaþ on heofonlīcum wuldre ǽlc be his geþingcþum; nū is geleáflīc đæt seó eádige cwēn mid swā micclum wuldre and beorhtnysse ōđre oferstīge, swā micclum swā hire geþincþu ōđra hālgena unwiđmetenlīce sind *God's elect shine in heavenly glory each according to his rank; now it is credible that the blessed queen excels others with so much brightness and glory, as much as her rank is not comparable with that of other saints*, i. 446, 2–5: Jud. Thw. p. 161, 21: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 2. Sum geþungen lāreow wæs on Engla lande Albin gehāten and hæfde micele geþincþa *there was a certain distinguished teacher in England named Albin and he had great honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 6. Him to wǽron witode geþingþo *to him were destined honours*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 31; Gen. 475. Geþyncþum *honourably*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 16; Gū. 577. II. *a court, legal assembly*:—Đæt griþ đæt se ealdormann on fīf-burhga geþincþe sylle and đæt griþ đæt man sylleþ on burh-geþincþe bēte man *for the 'grith' which the alderman in the assembly of the five-burghs may give and for the 'grith' that is given in a burgh-assembly, let 'bôt' be made*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. [Cf. ge-þungen *and* ge-þing (?).]

ge-þingung, e; *f. Intercession*: — Giþingunge *intercessione*, Rtl. 71, 17: 124, 36.

ge-þinnian, -þinngian, -þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish, dispel*; attenuāre:—Ic hie sceal ǽrest geþinnian [geþinngian, MS. Bod.] *I must first dispel them*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 19.

ge-þíode *speech*. v. ge-þéode.

ge-þióstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To obscure*; obscūrāre: — Seó sunne oferlīht ealle ōđre steorran, and geþióstraþ mid hire leóhte *the sun outshines all other stars, and obscures* [*them*] *with her light*, Bt. titl. ix; Fox xii. 2. Sunna biþ geþióstrod *sol contenebrabitur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-þíwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To threaten, rebuke, oppress*: — Simon me mid his englum geþīwde *Simon threatened me with his angels*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 2. Ōþ-đæt hio ōđer folc egsan geþīwdan *until they oppressed other people with fear*, Ps. Th. 104, 11. v. ge-þȳwan.

ge-þofta, an; *m. A companion, comrade*; sōdālis, contūbernālis:—Onbræd se his geþofta and lōcade to him *expergefactus sōdālis respexit eum*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 17. Đe ǽr his geþofta wæs *who was formerly his companion*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 18: 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45. Geþofta *contūbernālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 65, 80; Wrt. Voc. 34, 12. Đæt đū sī gemyndig dīnes getreówan geþoftan *tui mĕmor sis fidissimi sōdālis*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 25. Gemētte he đone his geþoftan slǽpendne *invēnit sōdālem dormientem*, 3, 27; S. 559, 14. He gesomnode wered his geþoftena *he collected a band of his companions*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 14, 2: Shrn. 196, 20. Geþofta *cliens*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 33.

ge-þoftian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To associate, join, to enter into an agreement*; assŏciāre, societātem inīre:—Geþoftade he wiđ Ptholomeus *he joined with Ptolemy*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 26. Seleucus and Demetrias him togædere geþoftedan *Seleucus and Demetrius joined together*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 14.

ge-þoftrǽden, e; *f. Companionship, fellowship, converse*; consortium:—God to him genam geþoftrǽdene *God held converse with him*, Homl. Th. i. 90, 20.

ge-þoftscipe, es; *m. Companionship, society*; consortium:—Đȳlæs he sīe innan asliten from đæm geþoftscipe đæs incundan dēman *lest he be inwardly cut off from the society of the internal judge*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 16, 20: Swt. 353, 3.

ge-þogen *grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 9; *pp. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þoht, es; *m. n.* [ge-þoht, *pp. of* ge-þencan *to think*] THOUGHT, *thinking, mind, determination*; cōgĭtātio, mens:—Đæt wæs þreálīc geþoht *that was a guilty thought*, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 6; Kl. 43. Forđonđe mannes geþoht mægen andetteþ *quia cōgĭtātio hŏmĭnis confĭtēbĭtur tibi*, Ps. Th. 75, 7: 32, 10. Manna cynnes [MS. kynnes] costere hafaþ acenned on đē đa unablinnu đæs yfelan geþohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought*, Guth. 7; Gdwn. 46, 10: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 32: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. Mīnne gehȳraþ ānfealdne geþoht *hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 517; B. 256: 1225; B. 610: Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. Hwīle mid geþohte *sometimes with thought*, Hy. 3, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 45: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 27; Wand. 88. Đæt geþohtas sȳn awrigene of manegum heortum *ut revēlen'ur ex multis cordĭbus cōgĭtātiōnes*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35: Ps. Th. 138, 2. Gē sind earmra geþohta *ye are of poor thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1488; An. 745: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. On geþohtum *in cōgĭtātiōnibus*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Đæt he him afirre frēcne geþohtas *that he banish from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284: 217; Th. 277, 18; Sat. 206. The following examples are neuter:—Þurh dyrne [*or* = dyrnne?] geþoht *through dark counsel*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12: Ps. Th. 139, 2.

ge-þohte *thought*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187; *p. of* ge-þencean.

ge-þolian, to -þolianne, -þolienne, -þoligenne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [þolienne *to bear, suffer*]. I. *to bear, suffer, endure, sustain*; sufferre, păti, sustĭnēre: — Hea geþolas *patiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 12. Hie geþolian sceolon earmlīc wīte *they shall suffer miserable torment*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 26; Sat. 636: Elen. Kmbl. 2582; El. 1292. Đæt Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlīc to geþolianne *that seemed to Andrew a general evil hard to bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 2274; An. 1138: Beo. Th. 2842; B. 1419: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 7; Gū. 1039. To geþolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. To geþoligenne, 3317; An. 1661. We hēnþo geþoliaþ *we shall suffer punishment*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399: Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 30; Jul. 340. He feala wīta geþolode *he endured a multitude of torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492: Beo. Th. 297; B. 147. Ic đæt for worulde geþolade *I suffered that for the world*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 13; Cri. 1424: 29 a; Th. 88, 21; Cri. 1443. Geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Geþola Drihtnes willan *sustīne Dŏmĭnum*, 26, 16: Andr. Kmbl, 213; An. 107. II. *to have patience, endure, wait, remain*; perdūrāre, mănēre:—Đū scealt geþolian sume hwīle *thou must bear* [*with me*] *for some time*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 8. Gif he inne geþolian wille *if he will remain within*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 6210; B. 3109. Se đe geþolias on ende *qui sustinuerit in finem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13: 14, 34. III. *with the gen. To suffer loss of, forfeit, lose*; cărēre:—Ic geþolian sceal þinga ǽghwylces *I must forfeit everything*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 17; Sat. 273.

ge-þonc, es; *m. n. Thought, mind, understanding*; cōgĭtātio, mens:—Gleáw on geþonce *cunning in thought*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 13. Þurh glædne geþonc *through benign thought*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. Đæt ic him monigfealde ongeánbere grimra geþonca *that I present manifold dire thoughts to him*, 71 a; Th. 264, 21; Jul. 367: 31 a; Th. 97, 1; Cri. 1584. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 29; Jul. 405. He us geþonc syleþ, missenlīcu mōd *he gives us understandings, various minds*, 89 a; Th. 334, 7; Gn. Ex. 13. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast boiled within with dark thoughts*, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 4; Az. 68. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þracen; *part. p. Prepared, decked*; ornatus:—Geþracen hors *mannus* vel *brunnicus*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18; Wrt. Voc. 17, 22. [Cf. ge-þræc *apparatus*, Lye.]

ge-þræc, -þrec, es; *n. Press, crowd, crush, tumult*:—Ac wæs flōd to deóp atol ȳđa geþræc *but too deep was the flood, the fierce press of the waves*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7: 101 a; Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2. Þurh þreáta geþræcu [?], 109 a; Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Beorna geþrec *press of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 228; El. 114: Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44: Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Geþrec *clangor*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-þræc *apparatus, adjutorium*, Cot. 1, Lye.

ge-þrǽstan; *p.* -þrǽste; *pp.* -þrǽst *To twist, hurt, torment, afflict*; contĕrĕre, afflĭgere:—Gefeóll he semninga on his earm ufan, and đone swȳđe geþrǽste and gebræc *repente corrŭens brachĭum contrīvit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. Se hǽleþ heortan geþrǽste *qui sānat contrītos corde*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Weorþen hī swā geþrǽste mid hungre đæt hi eton swȳnen flǽsc *may they be so tormented with hunger as to eat swine-flesh*, Ps. Th. 16, 14. On đām dagum đe ic geþrǽsted wæs *in die afflictionis meæ*, 17, 19. Godes engel hī geþrǽste *angelus Domini adfligens eos*, 34, 6.

ge-þrǽstian *adducere, præjudicare*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-þrǽstnes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, contrition*; contrītio: — On swā mycelre geþrǽstnesse *in tanta contrītiōne*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 27.

ge-þrāfod *corrected, chastised*. v. þrāfian.

ge-þrang, es; *n. A throng, crowd, tumult*; turba, tumultus: — On geþrang *in the throng*, Byrht. Th. 140, 36; By. 299. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-threngi: *Ger.* ge-dränge.]

ge-þrāwan, -þrǽwan; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrāwen, -þrǽwen *To twist*; torquere:—Đæt geþrǽwene [geþrâwene, MS. Cot.] twīn *byssus torta*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 11; Hat. MS. 18 b, 15. Geþrāwan *torquere*, Hpt. Gl. 435.

ge-þreán; *p.* -þreáde; *pp.* -þreád *To reprove, rebuke, afflict, vex, constrain, compel*; corripere, increpare, arguere, cogere, affligere, coartare, urgere, vexare:—Se đe him sylfum leofaþ rihtlīce he is ȳdel geþreád *he who lives for himself is rightly reproved as idle*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 5.

Huelc from iúh geþreáþ mec *quis ex vobis arguit me?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 46: 16, 18. He geþreáde dæt wind *ille increpavit ventum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: 9, 55. Geþreá hine *increpa illum*, 17, 3. Ne geþreá me *neque corripias me*, Ps. Surt. 37, 2. From giþreándum *ab increpantibus*, Rtl. 19, 15. Hū beó ic geþreád *quomodo coarctor*, Lk. 12, 50. Ic wæs geþreád dæt ic dē sōhte *I was compelled to seek thee*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Egsan geþreád *afflicted with terror*, 30 b; Th. 95, 28; Cri. 1564: 33 b; Th. 106, 22; Gū. 45: Cd. 90; Th. 112, 4; Gen. 1865: 126; Th. 161, 21; Gen. 2668: Andr. Kmbl. 781; An. 391. He nāhte his līchoman geweald ac he wæs mid godcundum mægene geþreád *he had no power over his body, but was afflicted by the divine might*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 12.

ge-þreátian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þreátian *to urge, press*] *To urge, oppress, threaten, rebuke, compel, restrain, afflict, torment;* urgēre, cōgĕre, affligĕre, trībŭlāre:—Ne meaht dū mec geþreátian dē to gesingan *thou canst not compel me to be thy wife*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 33; Jul. 54. On yrre dū folc geþreátast *in ira populos confringes*, Ps. Th. 55, 6: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 6; Jul. 176. Se snāw hỹ geþreátaþ *the snow oppresseth them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Geþỹd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened*, Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436: 2231; An. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 1387; El. 695. Hungre geþreátad *oppressed by hunger*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 8; Gū. 888. Dæt geþreátade mōd biþ suīðe rađe gehwierfed to fiúnga *the rebuked mind will very soon be turned to hatred*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 13; Hat. MS. Hie hine hæfdon geþreátodne mid fỹrenum racentum dæt he ne mōste gecwedan 'Miltsa me God' *they had restrained him with fiery chains from saying 'Have mercy on me, O God!'* Blickl. Homl. 43, 30: 221, 15. Geþreátad *coactus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Petrus ongan giþreátiga hine *Petrus coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 32: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26: 20, 31. Sōna geþreátade þegnas his *statim coegit discipulos suos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

ge-þrec. v. ge-þræc.

ge-þrēstan, Ps. Surt. 146, 3. v. ge-þræstan.

ge-þring, es; *n.* [ge-þringan *to press*] *A press, tumult, crowd, throng;* tŭmultus, turba:—Ofer wætera geþring *over the throng of waters*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21; Edg. 47: Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368: Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Wæs giþring *there was a throng*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 8, 42. [*O. Sax.* ge-þring.] Cf. ge-þrang.

ge-þringan; *p.* -þrang, -þringde [North. Gospels], *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press, oppress;* comprimere, contendere, opprimere. **I.** *v. intrans:*—Ceól up geþrang *the keel pressed up*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912. Deáþ in geþrong *death pressed in*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 34; Gū. 835. Hū he þurh dæt folc geþrang *how he pressed through the people*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30. Geþringcgas to ingeonganne *contendite intrare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24. Hæfde dā se æþeling in geþrungen *then had the noble one pressed in*, Andr. Kmbl. 1980; An. 992. Wæs dā ende-dōgor neáh geþrungen *the final day had come near*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 10; Gū. 906. Dære tīde ys neáh geþrungen *it is close upon the time*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 31; Jud. 287: Cd 116; Th. 151, 15; Gen. 2509. **II.** *v. trans:*—Woldon Rōmwara rīce geþringan *they would oppress the power of the Romans*, Elen. Kmbl. 80; El. 40 Me fiendlustas dīne geþrungon *me thy sinful lusts oppressed*, Exon. 98 b; Th. 369, 2; Seel. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 5; Met. 1, 3. Geþringdon hine *comprimebant eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. From dæm here wæs geþringed ł geþrungen *a turba comprimebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 42. Calde geþrungen wæron mīne fēt *pinched with cold were my feet*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. Wombe geþrungne *a swollen belly*, 129 a; Th. 485, 3; Rä. 84, 2.

ge-þristian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þrīst, þrīste *bold*] *To dare, presume;* audēre, præsūmĕre:—Ic ne geþristige *ego non audeo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 5. Forđam he geþrīstade *quod se præsumpsisset*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15.

ge-þristlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte, -lǣcte *To dare, presume, excite;* provocare:—Ne geþristlǣcaþ hī ō dæt hī mānswergen on his noman *they never dare to sware falsely in his name*, Shrn. 109, 17. Þurh Albinus swīđost ic geþrīstlǣhte dæt ic dorste đis weorc ongynnan *hortatu præcipue ipsius Albini ut hoc opus adgredi auderem provocatus sum*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 11. Eádrēd biddeþ đet nān man geþrīstlīce his cynelīcan gefe gewonian *Eadred prays that no man will presume to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. We geþrīstlǣcton *provocavimus*, Cot. 154.

ge-þrowian, -þrowigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To suffer:*—Feolo geþrowia *multa pati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 22. Gē ondspyrnise geþrowiges *vos scandalum patiemini*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. On hwylcre þeóden engla geþrowode *on which the prince of angels suffered*, Elen. Kmbl. 1714; El. 859. Se cyle geþrowode wiđ đa hǣto *the cold should suffer by the heat*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33. Geþrowade, 1123; El. 563. Twegen mid him geþrowedon *two suffered with him*, 1706; El. 855. Sunu monnes geþrowend biþ *Filius hominis passurus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 12. Đū bist geþrouad *tu cruciaris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. He swā mycel for ūre lufan geþrowode *he has suffered so much for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 3: 91, 12. Geþrowade, Elen. Kmbl. 1035; El. 519. Deáþ he geþrowode for us *he suffered death for us*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 2: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 18; Sat. 666. He æt đǣm unlædum Iudēum manig bysmor geþrowade *he suffered many contumelies at the hands of the wicked Jews*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31.

ge-þruen [=ge-þuren]; *part. p. Pressed together, compact:*—Eorþe is hefigre ōđrum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compact*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. v. ge-þweran.

ge-þrycan, -þrycgan; *p.* -þrỹde *To press, compress, bind a book* [?], *restrain, express;* premere, comprimere, exprimere, operire:—Ōđer geþrỹde ł awrāt *alius expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 6. Epilualđ hit ūta giþrỹde *Ethewold bound* [?] *it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note, p. viii. Đone fiónd ūserne geþrycg *hostem nostrum comprime*, Rtl. 180, 18.

ge-þrỹde. v. ge-þryccan.

ge-þryle *an assembly, a meeting;* frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle *for the folk's assembly*, Hom. 8, Cal. Jan. p. 18, Lye.

ge-þryscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To press, oppress, press down, depress;* premere, deprimere:—Dæt hine ne geþrysce nān wiđermōdnes to ormōdnesse *non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18; Hat. MS. 17 b, 26. Đonne sió þreáung biþ ungemetgad đonne biþ dæt mōd dæs agyltendan mid ormōdnesse geþrysced *cumque increpatio immoderate accenditur, corda delinquentium in desperatione deprimuntur*, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19; Hat. MS.

ge-þrỹþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þryþ *power, strength*] *To strengthen, arm;* corroborare:—Deáþ nimeþ wīga wælgīfre wǣpnum geþryþed ealdor ānra gehwæs *death, the blood-greedy warrior, armed with weapons, takes the life of every one*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 9; Ph. 486.

ge-þūf *growing, luxuriant;* luxurians, Cot. 123, 198. v. þūf, þūfian.

ge-þugon *throve*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32; *p. pl. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þuhtsum; *adj. Abundant:*—Hit wæs ǣr đǣr singal druwung and sōna æfter đam com geþuhtsum rēn on eorþan *there had been there before continual drought, and directly after that came abundant rain on the earth*, Shrn. 113, 20. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þyht.]

ge-þuild *patience*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 7. v. ge-þyld.

ge-þun, es; *n. A noise;* clangor:—Us þūhte for þam geþune đæt sió eorþe eall cracode *it seemed to us from the noise that the earth all cracked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3.

ge-þungen; *part. p. Grown, thriven, advanced* [*morally, mentally*, etc.], *excellent, pious, noble, perfect:*—Leomum geþungen *perfect in its limbs*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 241, 1; Ph. 649. On geþungenum wæstme *in mature growth*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 25. Geþungen *emeritus, provectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 52; Wrt. Voc. 47, 56. Dæt nǣnig þing ne gedafenade swā æþelum cyninge and swā geþungenum *quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38: 2, 1; 501, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14: 126, 28. Gōdne wer and geþungenne to biscophāde *virum bonum et aptum episcopatu*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 11: 4, 23; S. 594, 6. Sum ǣfast mann and geþungen *veracem ac religiosum hominem*, 3, 19; S. 549, 24. Sum geþungen and gedēfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Mōd geþungen *mens sobria*, Ps. Stev. ii. 202, 7. Wæs he swīđe geþungen on his þeáwum *he was very excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 6: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129. Cwēn mōde geþungen *the queen excellent of mind*, Beo. Th. 1252; B. 624. Þegen geþungen *an illustrious minister*, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 8; Jul. 262. Ic đa geþungnestan nemde *I have named the most distinguished*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6: 905; Erl. 98, 30. Hafa dū me to đan geþungennestan wīfe *have me as the most excellent wife*, Shrn. 40, 17. [*O. Sax.* gi-þungan.]

ge-þungenlīce; *adv. Soberly;* sobrie, Ps. Stev. ii. 201, 21.

ge-þungennes, -ness, e; *f. Increase, growth, piety, excellence, gravity:*—Đæt wæs dæt templ dære geþungennesse and ealre clǣnnesse *that was the temple of piety and all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 20: Shrn. 40, 2: 44, 9. Geþungennis *incrementum*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 6. Geþungennes *perfectio*, Mone Gl. 365.

ge-þurfan, ic -þearf; *p.* -þorfte *To have need* or *necessity;* indigere, necesse habere:—Đỹlæs đē geþearfe to ōđres mannes ǣhtum *lest thou have need of another man's goods*, Prov. Kmbl. 73. v. þurfan.

ge-þwǣnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To moisten, wet, soften;* irrigare, emollire:—Gif þat wæter hī ne geþwǣnde *if the water moisten it not*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Đa adrugodan heortan geþwǣnan mid đǣm flōwendan ỹđon [ỹđum, MS. Cot.] his lāre *corda arentia doctrinæ fluentis irrigare*, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 19; Hat. MS. 14 a, 15: 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. His lǣcas tiloden and đone swile mid sealfum and mid beþenum geþwǣnan woldon *curabant medici tumorem adpositis pigmentorum fomentis emollire*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20.

ge-þwǣran *mansuescere, respirari*, Gl. Prud. 644, 714.

ge-þwǣre, -þwēre; *adj. United, agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant, concordant, mild, gentle, peaceful;* concors, congruus, consŏnus, mansuētus, pācĭfĭcus, plăcĭdus:—Geþwǣre *concors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4, MSS. C. D. Geþwǣre sang *harmŏnĭa*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 59; Wrt. Voc. 28, 39. Đū noldest on eallum þingum beón geþwǣre dæs unrihtwīsan cyninges willan *thou wouldest not in all things be conformable*

to the will of the unrighteous king, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 16. Sum hafaþ mōd and word monnum geþwǽre *one has mind and words agreeable to men*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 15; Crä. 85. Þegnas syndon geþwǽre *the thanes are united*, Beo. Th. 2464; B. 1230: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 33; Cri. 127: 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Wurdon ealle gereord geānlǽhte and geþwǽre *all languages became united and concordant*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Ða geþwǽran yrfweardiaþ eorþan *mansuēti hæreditabunt terram*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. On geþwǽrum limum *in agreeing limbs*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðonne hit ǽfre geþwǽrust sȳ ondrǽt ðē ðonne ungeþwǽrnisse *when things go most smoothly, then expect trouble*, Prov. Kmbl. 75.

ge-þwǽrian, -þwērian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. **I.** *to cause to agree, to make accordant, mild*:—He geþwǽrede ða ðe ōþ ðæt ungeþwǽre wǽron *he brought those to agree who until then had disagreed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta and geþwǽraþ dā hē betwuh him wuniaþ *God regulates all creatures and makes them agree when they exist together*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: 8; Fox 224, 9, Cot. MS. Geþwēraþ [geþweraþ?] Bt. Met. Fox 29, 94; Met. 29, 47. Ðū geþwēras *tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 10. Geþwiǽrodes *mitigasti*, 84, 3. **II.** *to be* or *become in accord, to agree, consent, be agreeable*; consentire, concordare, congruere, convenire:—Se eorl nolde nā geþwǽrian ðære infare *the earl would not consent to the entrance*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Uton geþwǽrian mid ðam yrþlinge *conveniamus apud aratorem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 27. Gif twegen of eów geþwǽriaþ be ǽlcum þinge *si duo ex vobis consenserint de omni re*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ðes ne geþwǽrode hyra geþeahte *hic non consenserat consilio eorum*, Lk. Bos. 23, 51. Hī geþwǽredon *sibi concordant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 16. Ða þing ðe geþwǽredon ǽnnysse ðære cyriclīcan sibbe *ea quæ unitati pacis ecclesiasticæ congruerent*, 4, 5; S. 571, 42. Ðū ðe wǽre geþwǽrigende ðam Hǽlende *thou that wast consenting to the Saviour*, Nicod. Thw. 6, 24.

geþwǽr-lǽcan, -lēcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To agree, assent to*; concordāre, assentīre:—He sǽde ðæt heora þeáwas ne mihton his dihte geþwǽrlǽcan *he said that their manners could not accord with his disposition*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 7. Se ðe sōþlīce God lufaþ nele he wiðerian ongeán his bebodum ac hī geþwǽrlǽhþ *he that truly loves God will not resist his commands but comply with them*, 522, 19. Seó sǽ and se mōna geþwǽrlǽcaþ *the sea and the moon agree*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 15; Lchdm. 268, 12. Ða hǽðengyldan ðisum cwide geþwǽrlǽhton *the idolaters assented to this proposal*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34. Geþwǽrlēcan *to agree*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 1.

ge-þwǽrlīce, -þwǽrelīce; *adv. Harmoniously, in accord*:—Sió sunne and se mōna rīcsiaþ swīðe geþwǽrelīce *the sun and moon rule very harmoniously*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6. Geþwǽrlīce *consonanter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 35.

ge-þwǽrnes, -ness, niss, -e; *f. Concord, agreement, mildness*; concordia, mansuetudo:—Mid fægerre geþwǽrnesse *pulchra concordia*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 23. Sibb and geþwǽrnyss *pax et concordia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 25: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. He ðæt rīce heóld on gōdre geþwǽrnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse *he held the kingdom in great peace and tranquillity*, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 23: 827; Erl. 64, 8. Geþwǽrnysse *mansuetudinem*, Ps. Spl. 44, 6: Prov. Kmbl. 23.

ge-þweán; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgun; *pp.* -þwagen, -þwegen, -þwogen, -þwǽn *To wash*:—Ongann geþuoá foet his *coepit rigare pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38. Geþuōgon ðæt nett *lavabant retiam*, 5, 2. Būta oftor geþuōgon hondo *nisi crebro lavarent manus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 3. Būton hī geþwegene beón *nisi baptizentur*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Se ðe geþuǽn is *qui lavatus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Hwī he geþwogen nǽre *quare non baptizatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38.

ge-þweor, es; *n. Curd, what is coagulated*; coagulum, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19. v. buter-geþweor.

ge-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwǽron; *pp.* -þworen, -þuren *To stir, beat* or *mix together, to churn, make thick* [*as butter from cream*], poetically, *to forge*; cudere:—Genim cū meoluc būtan wætere lǽt weorþan to flēotum geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk, without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Geþworen [Lye], geþrofen [Wrt.] fliéte *churned cream*; lactudiclum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 28. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged with the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285: Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 16; Rä. 87, 1. Eorþe is hefigre ōðrum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compacted*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. [Cf. þwiril *verberatorium*; *O. H. Ger.* ga-dweran *confundere, miscere*, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwēre; *adj. United, agreeing*; concors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4: Shrn. 182, 5. v. ge-þwære.

ge-þwerian, -þweorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mix, mingle*:—Geþwere *mix*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 25. Geþweorod sint þegnas togædere *the ministers are mingled together* [cf. v. 66], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 143; Met. 20, 72. [Cf. ge-þweran, ge-þwǽrian; *and O. H. Ger.* tuaron, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwin [-þwing? Grn: cf. *O. Sax.* ge-þwing: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dwing], es; *n. Torment*; tormentum. v. hell-geþwin.

ge-þwinglod; *part. p. Compressed, fastened up*:—Ða Ismaheli hæfdon geþwinglode loccas *the Ishmaelites had their hair fastened up* [?], Shrn. 38, 5.

ge-þwit, es; *n. What is cut* or *shaved off, shavings, cuttings, chips*; assulæ:—Heo of ðǽre ilcan styþe spōnas þweoton ond sceafþan [ðæt geþwit, MS. B.] nōmon ond in wæter sendon *they cut off chips from the very stud* [*prop*] *and threw the cuttings into the water*, Bd. 3, 17, MS. T; S. 544, 44, col. 2, note. DER. þwītan.

ge-þȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press*; premere:—Geþȳþ hȳ *presses them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303: Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. þȳan.

ge-þȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, associate*; sŏciāre:—Monige to ðære ānnesse hī geþȳddan þurh geleáfan ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *plūres ūnitāti se sanctæ Christi ecclēsiæ crēdendo sŏciare*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Saga hū ðū ðec geþȳde on clǽnra gemong *say how thou associatest thyself in the company of the pure!* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 22; Jul. 419. Us is swīðe mycel nēdþearf ðæt we us geþȳdon to ūrum hālgum gebedum *there is very great need for us to betake ourselves to our holy prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 8. Wit sceoldan beón tosamne geþȳdde *we had to be joined together*, Shrn. 39, 19. He wæs Gūþlāce neáh geþȳded *he was nearly associated to Guthlac*, 47 a; Th. 162, 6; Gū. 971. v. geþeódan.

ge-þȳde; *adj. Good*:—Sum biþ ārfæst and ælmes-georn þeáwum geþȳde *one is pious and charitable, morally good*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 14; Crä. 68. [Cf. *Goth.* þiuþ.]

ge-þyht; *adj. Good, advantageous*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 25; Reim. 18. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þuhtsum.]

ge-þylan *succumbere, consentire*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-þyld, e; *f. Patience, resignation*; patientia:—Ðū me eart fǽle geþyld *tu es patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 4: Ps. Spl. 61, 5: Job Thw. 167, 16. Sum þafaþ in geþylde ðæt he sceal *one allows what he must with patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crä. 71. On geþylde *in patientia*, Lk. Bos. 8, 15. Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam hābe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 79 b: Th. 298, 3; Crä. 79: Beo. Th. 2795; B. 1395. Mid geþylde *with patience*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 12: Ps. Th. 91, 13. Eal ðū hit geþyldum gehealdest *thou supportest it all patiently*, Beo. Th. 3415; B. 1705. Forber oft ðæt ðū wrecan mǽge geþyld biþ middes eádes *often forbear when vengeance is in your power, patience is half happiness*, Prov. Kmbl. 25. [*O. Sax.* gi-þuld: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dult: *Ger.* ge-duld.]

ge-þyldelīc; *adj. Patient*:—Crist us onstealde geþyldelīce bysene *Christ has set us an example of patience*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 29.

ge-þyldelīce; *adv. Patiently, quietly*; patienter:—Drihten deófles costunga geþyldelīce abær *the Lord bore the temptation of the devil patiently*, Blick. Homl. 33, 28: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 46.

ge-þyldig; *adj. Patient, long-suffering, quiet*; patiens, longănĭmis:—Þeáwfæst and geþyldig *upright and patient*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 8; Gen. 2662: 92; Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942. Geþyldig and swȳðe mildheort *patiens et multum misĕrĭcors*, Ps. Spl. 144, 8: Ps. Th. 85, 14: 102, 8. Geþyldige hī beóþ *patientes ĕrunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 91, 14. Ða geþyldigan *sustĭnentes*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultig: *Ger.* geduldig.]

ge-þyldigean, -þyldgian, -þyldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be patient, to bear patiently, endure, to bear, endure, sustain*; sustinere, patientiam habere, tolerare, pati:—He ne mæg geþyldgian ðæt he ðæt forhele *he cannot bear to conceal it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 6, 8. Geþyldega *patientiam habe*, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Ðē ic geþyldgode ealne dæg *te sustinui tota die*, Ps. Spl. 24, 5. Geþyldigendum *patientibus*, 102, 6. Geþyldiendium, Ps. Spl. T. 145, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultian: *Ger.* ge-dulden.]

ge-þyldiglīce. v. ge-þyldelīce.

ge-þyll, es; *n. A breeze, air*:—Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 38.

ge-þylmēdan *to make patient, bring down*:—Hī geþylmēde synt *ipsi obligati sunt*, Ps. Lamb, 19, 9.

ge-þylmōd; *adj. Patient*; patiens, Lye.

ge-þylmōdness, e; *f. Patience*; patientia, Lye.

ge-þȳn = ge-þȳan *to press*:—He mæg ealla gesceafta on ānes weax-æpples [MS. -æples] onlīcnisse geþȳn *he can press all creatures into the likeness of a wax apple*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34.

ge-þyncan; *p.* -þūhte; *pp.* -þūht *To seem, appear*:—Ðǽr him wlitebeorhte wongas geþūhton *where appeared to them plains beautifully bright*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804. Se ðe to-dæg is ūre folgere geþūht *he who to-day seems our follower*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 20. His loccas and his beard wǽron gylden geþūht *his hair and his beard seemed of gold*, Nar. 43, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 80, 12. Ðonne wǽre geþūht swilce . . . *then it would have seemed as if* . . . , i. 578, 3. Is me geþūht *it seems to me*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 6; Gū. 989: 49 a; Th. 169, 18; Gū. 1096. v. þyncan.

ge-þyncþ. v. ge-þincþ.

ge-þynd, es; *n. A swelling*:—Wið geþind *against a swelling*, Herb. 46, 4; Lchdm. i. 150, 1. [Cf. to-þunden.]

ge-þynge, es; *n. Growth, increase, advancement, honour:*—Dætte he hæbbe forþgeong and geþyngo *that he may have advancement and honour,* Jn. Skt. p. 188, 11. Giþynge *provectum,* Rtl. 50, 21. [Cf. ge-þungen.]

ge-þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish;* attenuāre:—Geþynnode synt eágan mīne *attenuāti ŏcŭli mei,* Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 14. v. ge-þinnian.

ge-þyrst; *adj. Thirsty:*—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde *the thirsty man milked the hind,* Shrn. 130, 4.

ge-þȳwan, -þýan, -þīwan, -þēwan, -þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þȳwde, -þýde; *pp.* -þýd *To press, impel, urge, force, impress, rebuke, oppress;* prĕmĕre, trūdĕre, urgēre, compellĕre, imprĭmĕre, incrĕpāre, opprĭmĕre:—Se snāw geþȳþ hȳ and geþreátaþ *the snow presses and afflicts them,* Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Ðū Reádne Sǣ ricene geþȳwdest *increpāvit Mare Rubrum,* Ps. Th. 105, 9. He Ægypti egesan geþȳwde mid feala tācna *posuit in Ægypto signa sua,* 77, 43. Hī mec þingum geþýdan *they pressed me violently,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 10; Rä. 61, 14. Geþýd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened,* Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436. Gesāwon hī swilce mannes fōtlǣsta fæstlīce on ðam stāne geþýde *they saw as it were a man's footsteps firmly impressed on the stone,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 12.

ge-þȳwe; *adj. Customary, usual:*—Him geþȳwe wæs ðæt he oft ðǽr wunode [*other version has* his gewuna wæs] *sæpius ibidem diverti ac manere consueverat,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24. Swā him geþȳwe ne wæs *as was not usual with him,* Beo. Th. 4654; B. 2332. v. ungeþéawe.

ge-tīdan, -týdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tīdan *to betide*] *To betide, happen;* contingere:—Getīdeþ oft *it often happens,* Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 13. Ðē-læs ðe ðē on sumum þingum wyrs getīde *ne deterius tibi ălĭquid contingat,* Jn. Bos. 5, 14. Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . *it happened that . . .,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tīgan; *pp.* -tīged *To tie, bind:*—Forhwon fealleþ se snāw wæstmas getīgeþ *why does the snow fall, bind up the fruits?* Salm. Kmbl. 606; Sal. 302. Ðǽr stōd ān ramm getīged be ðam hornum *there stood a ram tied by the horns,* Homl. Th. ii. 62, 3; i. 206, 10: Lk. Bos. 19, 30: Mt. Bos. 21, 2.

ge-tigþian *to grant,* Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. v. ge-tīdian.

ge-tihhian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, assign;* stătuĕre, decernĕre, assignāre:—Swā he æt fruman getihhod hæfde *as he at the beginning had determined,* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 220, 26. Hafast ðē ānum eall getihhad land and leóde *thou hast brought all the land and people on thyself,* Andr. Kmbl. 2642; An. 1322. v. ge-teohhian, -tiohhian.

ge-tihtan; *p.* te *To incite, urge, persuade:*—Ic getihte hundas mīne *instigo canes meos,* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Getiht *suasum,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 53. Getiht *instigatus, præmonitus, compunctus,* Hpt. Gl. 420.

ge-tīhtlod, -tīhtled, -týhtlod, -týhtled; *part.* [tīhtlian *to accuse*] *Accused;* accūsātus:—Gif se getīhtloda man māran werude beó ðonne twelfa sum *if the accused man be of a larger company than twelve,* L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Nān man ne tǣce his getīhtledan man fram him, ǽr he hæbbe ryht geworhte *let no one dismiss his accused man from him before he has done what is right,* i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23.

ge-tilian, -tilgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to strive after, to get by striving, to obtain, procure, acquire;* acquīrĕre:—Ne ic māran getilige to haldænne *nor do I strive to have more,* Shrn. 183, 3. Se ðe hit dēþ him seluan ēce hellewīte ungesǽliglīce getilaþ *he who does it will miserably get for himself everlasting hell torment,* Th. Chart. 117, 24. Hæbbe ic þearfe ðæt ic dīne hyldo getilge *I have need that I acquire thy grace,* Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 8; Hy. 4, 29. [*Goth.* ga-tilon *to obtain.*] **II.** *to treat a patient;* curāre:—Ic wāt hū dīn man getilian sceal *I know how you must be treated,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 32.

ge-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch, reach, attain;* tangere, attingere:—Astrece dīne hand and getill ealle ða þing ðe he āh *extende manum tuam et tange cuncta quæ possidet,* Job Thw. 165, 15. Weras blōda and fācenfulle nā healfe getillaþ *viri sanguinei et dolosi non dimidiabunt,* Blickl. Gl.

ge-tilþ, e; *f. Gain;* mercimonia, Hpt. Gl. 439.

ge-timbernes, -ness, e; *f. A building, edification;* ædĭfĭcātio:—To gemynde and to getimbernesse ðara æfterfyligendra *ad mĕmŏriam ædĭfĭcātiōnemque sĕquentium,* Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 25. Gitimbernise *ædificatio,* Rtl. 82, 36: 83, 13.

ge-timbran, -timbrian, -timbrigean; *part.* -timbriende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [timbrian *to build*]. **I.** *to make of wood, to build, to build up, construct;* ædlĭfĭcāre, construĕre, exstruĕre:—Ciricean getimbran *to build a church,* Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. He hēt getimbrian cyrican of treówe *he commanded a church of wood to be built,* Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23. Getimbrigean, Mt. Bos. 26, 61. Getimbriende Hierusalem Drihten *ædificans Hierusalem Dŏmĭnus,* Ps. Spl. 146, 2. Ic getimbre hūs *I will build a house,* Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 9; Gū. 221. Ic getimbrie, Mk. Bos. 14, 58. Ofer ðisne stān ic getimbrige mīne cyrcan *over this stone I will build my church,* Homl. Th. ii. 390, 2, 10, 11, 12. Nā ðū getimbrast hī *non ædĭfĭcābis eos,* Ps. Spl. 27, 7. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *he builds a new dwelling-place,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 28; Ph. 430: Salm. Kmbl. 150; Sal. 74. Wā, ðæt ðes towyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrīm dagum hyt eft getimbraþ *vah qui destruis templum Dei, et in trĭduo illud reædĭficas,* Mt. Bos. 27, 40: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. On ðam seáþe ufan se eádiga wer, Gūthlāc, him hūs getimbrode *over the cistern the blessed man, Guthlac, built himself a house,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9: Gen. 4, 17: Ex. 24, 4. Ðe Rōme burh getimbredon *who built Rome,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 41. Naman mīnne on ferhþlocan fæste getimbre *fast build up my name within their hearts,* Andr. Kmbl. 3339; An. 1673. Ðeáh ðe ðæt port beó trumlīce on ælce healfe getimbrod *though the gate be firmly constructed on every side,* Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. Ðǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *where the temple of the Lord was built,* Andr. Kmbl. 1333; An. 667: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 30. Beóþ byrig mid Iudēum eft getimbrade *ædĭfĭcābuntur cīvĭtātes Judæ,* Ps. Th. 68, 36: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. **II.** *to build up the mind, instruct, edify;* instruĕre:—Ic getimbrige ðē on wege *instrŭam te in via,* Ps. Spl. C. 31, 10.

ge-timbru, -timbro; *pl. gen.* -timbra; *n. An edifice, a building, structure;* ædĭfĭcium, structūra:—Gē geseóþ ealle ða fægernessa ðissa getimbra . . . ealle ðās getimbro beóþ toworpene *ye see all the beauties of these buildings . . . all these buildings shall be destroyed,* Blickl. Homl. 77, 34–6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 24, 1. Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nō [MS. nū] tydriaþ *these are the structures which shall not decay,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683: 39 b; Th. 131, 16; Gū. 456: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Hruran and feóllan cynelīco getimbro and ānlīpie *ruĕbant ædĭfĭcia publĭca sĭmul et prīvāta,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45: 3, 8; S. 532, 32: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia* [=*scēnŏpēgia*], Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* gizimbri; *n. materia, ædificium: Ger.* ge-zimmer; *n. timber-work:* and cf. *Goth.* ga-timrjo; *f. a building.*]

ge-timbrung, e; *f.* **I.** *an edifice, a structure, building;* ædĭfĭcium, ædĭfĭcātio, structūra:—Getimbrung *ædĭfĭcium,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 12; Wrt. Voc. 47, 19: 86, 26. Hī geswicon ðære getimbrunge *they ceased from the building,* Homl. Th. i. 318, 21. Ðæt hī him ætȳwdon ðæs temples getimbrunge *ut ostenderent ei ædĭfĭcātiōnes templi,* Mt. Bos. 24, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 390, 13. Lōca hwylce getimbrunga *aspĭce, quāles structūræ,* Mk. Bos. 13, 1. **II.** *a definition;* definītio:—Getimbrung *definītio,* Cot. 69.

ge-tīmian, -týmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [tīma *time*] *To happen, befall;* accĭdĕre:—Getīmian *to happen,* Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. Getīmode hit ðæt he becom to heora byrig ðe wæs Gaza gehāten *it befell that he came to their city which was called Gaza,* Homl. Th. i. 226, 24: 318, 15. Him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce *it happened very justly to them,* 88, 29: ii. 160, 14; 304, 24. Getīmige ðē swā swā ðū gelýfdest *be it to thee as thou hast believed,* i. 126, 21.

ge-ting, -tincg, e; *f. Condition, state:*—Missenlīcræ yldo and getincge men *homines conditionis diversæ et ætatis,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 6.

ge-tingan; *p.* -tang *To press upon, throng:*—Corþer ōðrum getang *one troop pressed on the other,* Andr. Kmbl. 276; An. 138.

ge-tingcræft, es; *m. Mechanics,* Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-tinge, -tynge *eloquence;* lepor, Lye.

ge-tinge, -tingce, -tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, eloquent:*—Getinge *disertus,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51. Getingce *lepida* vel *facunda,* Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 76, 129; Wrt. Voc. 55, 1. Gif se Hǽlend gecure æt fruman getinge lāreówas *if the Saviour had chosen at first eloquent teachers,* Homl. Th. i. 578, 1. Wer getinge *vir linguosus,* Ps. Spl. C. 139, 12. v. ge-tynge.

ge-tingelīc, -tyngelīc; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent;* lepidus, affabilis:—Getyngelīc *rhetoricus,* Hpt. Gl. 485: Cot. 179.

ge-tingelīce; *adv. Eloquently:*—Ðæt cild getingelīce spræc *the child spoke eloquently,* Homl. Th. ii. 490, 32.

ge-tingness, -tyngness, e; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech;* facundia:—Dumbum he forgeaf getingnysse *to the dumb he gave eloquence,* Homl. Th. i. 26, 12. Of woruldlīcre getingnysse *from worldly eloquence,* 578, 4: ii. 140, 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 403. Metcundlīc getyngnis *metrica facundia,* Hpt. Gl. 409.

ge-tióde *appointed, determined, decreed,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 76; Met. 11, 38: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13; *p. of* ge-tión.

ge-tiohhian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To appoint, determine, ordain;* stătuĕre, decernĕre:—Ðū ðǽm winterdagum wundrum sceorta tīda getiohhast *thou appointest wondrously short times to winter-days,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 41; Met. 4, 21. Swā him æt frymþe Fæder getiohhode *as the Father appointed to them at the beginning,* 29, 78; Met. 29, 38. Swā he getiohhod habbe *as he has ordained,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 20. v. ge-teohhian.

ge-tión, ic -tió, *pl.* -tióþ; *impert.* -tió, *pl.* -tióþ; *subj. pres.* -tió, *pl.* -tión *To draw, to attract;* trăhĕre, attrahere:—Hwæðer nū gimma wlite eówre eágan to him getió *does now the beauty of gems attract your eyes to them?* Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2: 38, 1; Fox 196, 15.

ge-tión; *p.* -tióde; *pp.* -tiód *To appoint, determine, ordain;* stătuĕre,

decernĕre:—Swâ him æt frymþe Fæder getióde *as the Father appointed to it at the beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 28; Met. 24, 14: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13: 11, 76; Met. 11, 38. v. ge-teón.

ge-tiorian. v. ge-teorian.

ge-titelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entitle, ascribe*:—Twâ bĕc for ðære gelĩcnisse his gelogodan spræce man getitelode him *two books from the likeness to his style are ascribed to him*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 404.

ge-tíþ *draws, constrains*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 11. v. ge-teón.

ge-tíðian, -týðian, -tigðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grant, allow*:—Him nolde Alexander ðæs getíðian *Alexander would not grant him that*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 7. Ðæs him getíðaþ Drihten Crist *the Lord Christ grants him that*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðũ bædest me and ic ðĕ ne getíðode *you asked me and I did not grant thee*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 16: Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Gif he eów ðises ne getíðode *if he has not granted you this*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 17. Hỹ him ðære bĕne getigðedon *they granted him the request*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 43: Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. Getíða me *grant me*, Hy. 3, 2: 55. Ic wille ðæt gĕ ealle getíðe mĩne worde *I will that ye all allow my words*, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 3. Hĩ his bĕnum getíðodon *they should grant his prayers*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 42. Him wearþ ðæs getíðod *that was granted him*, 44: Beo. Th. 4558; B. 2284.

ge-toge, es; *n. A tugging, contraction, cramp, convulsion, spasm*; contractio, convulsio, spasmus:—Wið sina getoge *for spasm of sinews*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 23; Lchdm. i. 356, 3. v. ge-teón.

ge-togen *drawn, incited, restrained, educated, brought to an end, drawn together, strung*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14: Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. v. ge-teón.

ge-togennes, -ness, e; *f. Cramp, convulsion*; contractio, convulsio, Som.

ge-toht, es; *n. A warlike expedition, battle*; expĕdĭtio bellĭca, pugna:—Æt getohte *at the battle*, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. v. tohte.

ge-torfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To stone*:—Hig wæron myd stânum getorfode *they were stoned with stones*, St. And. 36, 19. v. torfian, oftorfian.

ge-tot, es; *n. Pomp, splendour*; pompa:—Îdel-wuldor ðæt is gylp oððe getot *vain-glory, that is pride or pomp*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 28. Riggon ðe mid ðam leáslĩcum getote inneode *Riggo who entered with the false pomp*, 168, 16. Getote *pompa*, R. Ben. 7, Lye.

ge-trahtian, -trahtnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To treat, explain, expound, consider*; tractāre, expōnĕre, considĕrāre:—Sume ðas race we habbaþ getrahtnod on ôðre stôwe *some of this narrative we have expounded in another place*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 23. Ðâ cwæþ Pilatus Hũ clypedon hig and hũ byþ hit getrahtnod on Hebreisc *then said Pilate 'How did they call out and how is it explained in Hebrew,'* Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 31. Getrahtad *interpretatum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 38, 41: 9, 7. Huætd on woeg gie getrahtade *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33. Habbaþ word gearu wið ðam æglæcan eall getrahtod *we have words ready all considered against the wretch*, Andr. Kmbl. 2718; An. 1361.

ge-tredan *to tread down*; conculcare:—Ðỹ læs hia getrede ða ilco miþ fôtum hiora *ne forte conculcent eas pedibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 6. Getreden biþ *conculcetur*, 5, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 5.

ge-tregian, *to despise*; despicere:—Þũ ne getregedest mædenes innoþ *tu non despexisti virginis uterum*, Te Deum, Lye.

ge-tremine *a fort, fortress*; munimentum, Prov. 12, Lye.

ge-tremman; *p.* -tremede; *pp.* -tremed *To strengthen, establish, confirm*; firmāre, confirmāre:—Eall ũre lĩf he getremede *he strengthened all our life*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Hwâ hine heálîce torhtne getremede tungolgimmum *who had established it bright on high with starry gems*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 5; Cri. 1151. Me gâste dĩne, God, getreme *strengthen me, O God, with thy spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 102; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 102. Getremed *confirmed*, 50, 133; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 133: Blickl. Homl. 17, 6: 119, 14. v. ge-trymman.

ge-treówan, -tréowan, -tréwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to trust, believe, have confidence, hope*; confidere, credere, sperare:—Ic gemẽnscipe getreówe dĩnra hâligra *I believe the communion of thy saints*, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52, 55: Ps. Th. 118, 15. Ic on dĩn word getreówe *in verbum tuum speravi*, 114: 62, 1, 7: 129, 5: 124, 1: 129, 6. Ic on dĩnum wordum getreówde *I trusted in thy words*, 5. Ic dĩnum wordum getreówde *in verbum tuum speravi*, 118, 74. Ðũ in ẽcne god dĩnne getreowdes *thou hast trusted in thy eternal God*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 21; Jul. 435. Gũþlâc sette hyht in heofonas hælu getreówde *Guthlac put his hope in heaven, trusted in salvation*, 39 a; Th. 128, 19; Gũ. 406. **II.** *to make true* or *credible*:—Dĩn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum and mid sôþe is swîðe getreówed *testimonia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 92, 6. **III.** *to persuade, suggest*:—We getrẽwaþ him *nos suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: 27, 20. Ðe hâlig gâst gitrióweþ iówih alle ða ðe swâ hwæt ic cweðo iów *spiritus sanctus suggeret vobis omnia quæcumque dixero vobis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. **IV.** *to make one's self out to be true, to clear one's self*:—Getriówe hine fâcnes se ðe hine fêde *let him who brings him up clear himself of treachery*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. Getriówe hine ðæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 17. v. getreówian, ge-treówsian, ge-trũwan.

ge-treówe, -trỹwe, -trũwe, -trẽwe; *def.* se -treówa; *comp.* -treówra; *superl.* -treówest; *adj. True, trusty, faithful*; fĭdus, fĭdēlis:—Getreówe oððe geleáfful *fidēlis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27: Ps. Lamb. 144, 14. Ælc getreówa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. B. Mid fulre gewitnesse and getreówre *with full and true witness*, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Gif þegen hæbbe getreówne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16, MS. B. Ic wille him syllan mĩne gewitnesse weorþe and getreówe *servabo testāmentum meum fidēle ipsi*, Ps. Th. 88, 25: 118, 111. Hwæðer gĕ getreówe synd *whether ye are true*, Gen. 42, 33. Hỹ habbaþ freónda ðỹ mâ tilra and getreówra *they will have the more of excellent and faithful friends*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 2; Rä. 27, 23. Beó getreówra *be more trusty*, Prov. Kmbl. 76. Ðe he, getreóweste, gelufade *whom, most faithful, he loved*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 21; Gũ. 681. DER. un-getreówe.

ge-treówfæstnian *to be faithful, firm, strong*:—Ðũ getreówfæstnig *valeas*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9.

ge-treówfull; *adj. Faithful*; fĭdēlis:—Getreówfull *fidēlis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. Gecỹðnys getreówfull *testĭmōnium fidēle*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ðũ gôda þeów and ðũ getreówfulla *thou good servant and faithful*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 26.

ge-treówfullîce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently*; fĭdūcĭālĭter:—Getreówfullîce ic dẽme on ðam *fidūcĭālĭter ăgam in eo*, Ps. Spl. 11, 6.

ge-treówian, -tréowian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to trust, confide, hope*:—Nelle gĕ on ealdurmenn getreówian *nolite confide in principibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 2. Ic on ðĩn sôþfæst word getreówige *I will trust to thy true word*, Ps. Th. 118, 80, 43, 48: 130, 5. Ic me on mĩnne Drihten getreówige *ego in te sperabo Domine*, 54. 24: 70, 13. **II.** *to make a treaty, be confederate* [v. ge-treówþ]:—Ða beorn getreówedon betwuh him and sieredon ymbe ðone fæder *the children were confederates and plotted against the father*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 13. Getreówod *fœderatus*, Cot. 85, Lye. **III.** *to clear one's self*:—Getriówie hine *let him clear himself*, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 84, 15. v. ge-treówan, ge-trũwian.

ge-treówleás, -trỹwleás; *def.* se -leása; *adj. Without faith, unfaithful, perfidious*; perfĭdus:—Se getreówleása cyning *rex perfĭdus*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11.

ge-treówleásnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Infidelity, perfidy*; perfidia:—Hĩ þrowedon heora getreówleásnesse *suæ perfĭdiæ pœnas luĕbant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 34. For heora getreówleásnysse *for their perfidy*, 2, 2; S. 504, 9: 1, 8; S. 479, 34.

ge-treówlîc; *adj. Faithful*; fĭdēlis:—Getreówlîcu oððe getrỹwe ealle bebodu his synd *fidēlia omnia mandāta ejus sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 8. Us is swîðe uncũþ hwæt ũre yrfewardas getreówlîces dôn willon æfter ũrum lîfe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs will act after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 36.

ge-treówlîce, -tréowlîce, -trîwlîce, -trỹwlîce; *adv. Faithfully*; fĭdēlĭter:—Ðe him getreówlîce þeówdon *qui illi fidēlĭter serviĕrunt*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 36: 3, 23; S. 554, 13: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 81: Blickl. Homl. 185, 24, 28. Getrîwlîce, Th. Ch. 202, 26.

ge-treówsian, -trỹwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To justify one's self, clear one's self, prove one's self innocent*; se justĭfĭcāre, se purgāre:—Getreówsie hine fâcnes *let him prove himself innocent of the treachery*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5, note 8, MS. H: 36; Th. i. 84, 15, note 36, MS. B.

ge-treówþ, -trỹwþ, e; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge*; fœdus, pignus:—He gemunde ðara getreówþa *recordātus est fœdĕris*, Ex. 2, 24. v. getrỹwþ.

ge-trêwe; *adj. True, faithful*; fĭdus, fĭdēlis, Cot. 85. v. ge-treówe.

ge-tricce; *adj. Faithful* [?]:—Gif he biþ eáþhylde and ðære stôwe getricce *si contentus fuerit consuetudine loci*, R. Ben. 61, Lye. v. getryccan.

ge-triéwan, -tréowan. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trifulian *to rub down*; triturare:—Genim ða reádan netlan getrifula *take the red nettle, bruise it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15.

ge-trimmed; *part.* [ge-trymman *to draw up*] *Drawn up*; instructus:—Getrimmed fêða *cuneus*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 79; Wrt. Voc. 18, 31.

ge-tréowlice; *adv. Faithfully*; fĭdēlĭter, Prov. 10. v. ge-treówlîce.

ge-trîwe; *def.* se -trîwa; *adj. True, faithful*; fĭdus, fĭdēlis:—Ælc getrîwa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. A. v. ge-treówe.

ge-trucian *to fail*; deficere:—Ða ðæt wîn getrukede *deficiente vino*, Jn. Skt. 2, 3, col. 2.

ge-trudend, es; *m. A seizer*; raptor, Cot. 170, Lye.

ge-trũgung, e; *f. A certainty, defence, refuge*; confidentia, Ps. Vos. 88, 18.

ge-trum, es; *n. A knot, band, mass, company, company of soldiers*; nodus, caterva, cohors, exercitus:—Getrum *nodus, inter militāria*, Ælfc.

Gl. 7; Som. 56, 81; Wrt. Voc. 18, 33. Fyrd sceal ætsomne, tīrfæstra getrum *the army shall be assembled, a band of warriors*, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Under tungla getrumum *under the troops of stars*, Salm. Kmbl. 285; Sal. 142. He eft gewât getrume micle *he returned with a great company*, Andr. Kmbl. 1413; An. 707: Beo. Th. 1849; B. 922: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. DER. ân-getrum, folc-, fyrd-, gâr-.

ge-truma, an; *m. A company, troop of soldiers;* cohors, exercĭtus:—Wið ðara cyninga getruman *with the kings' troop*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 19, 21. Ðeáh hī wyrcen getruman wið me *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4. v. ge-trum.

ge-trumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. I. *to grow strong, to recover, to gain strength;* convălescĕre:—Ðā he getrumad wæs *ut convăluit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3. II. *to make strong, confirm;* confirmāre:—Ðone ðū getrumodest *quem confirmasti*, Ps. Spl. 79, 16, 18. Getrummade *exortans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 18. Getrumade *firmavit*, 9, 51.

ge-trûwa, an; *m. Confidence;* confidentia:—Ælcum getrûwan ic gyrne fultum dīnre foreþingrædene *omni confidentia implōro auxĭlium tuæ interventiōnis*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 4, col. 2.

ge-trûwian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to trust, hope;* confidere, sperare:—Ða ðe on heora feó getrûwigeaþ *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Bos. 10, 24. He getrûwade ðæt he hine beswîcan mihte *he trusted that he could circumvent him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 10: 4, 1; Bos. 78, 44. Ðǽm he getrûwode ðæt hie his giongorscipe fulgân wolden *of whom he expected that they would perform his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 25; Gen. 248. Ðū mīnum wordum getrûwodest *thou hast trusted my words*, 29; Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706: Beo. Th. 3071; B. 1533: 5074; B. 2540. Beorges getrûwode wîges and wealles *in his hill he trusted, in his war and his wall*, 4634; B. 2322. Ic on dīnum wordum getrûwade *in verba tua speravi*, Ps. Th. 118, 147: 51, 6. II. *to make a treaty;* sancire:—Hie getrûwedon on twā healfa fæste frioðuwǽre *they confirmed on both sides a fast compact of peace*, Beo. Th. 2194; B. 1095. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trûwung, e; *f. Confidence, trust:*—Getrûwung ûre *assumptio nostra*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 18.

ge-trycgan *to trust:*—Getryccaþ *confidite*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 33.

ge-trym, es; *m. n? A support;* firmāmentum:—Æðele getrym eorþan weardaþ, biþ se beorht ahafen ofer beorgas *ĕrit firmāmentum in terra, in summis montium*, Ps. Th. 71, 16.

ge-trymman, -trymian, -trymigan, -tremman; he -trymmeþ, -trymþ; *p.* -trymde, -trymede; *pp.* -trymed, -trymmed, -trymd. I. *to confirm, strengthen, encourage, establish, found, set in order, arrange, draw up;* firmāre, confirmāre, mūnīre, confortāre, hortāri, fundāre, instruĕre:—Ic Wærferþ bisceop mid mīnre âgenre handa ðas sylene getrimme and gefæstnie *I, bishop Wærferth, with my own hand confirm and ratify this donation*, Th. Ch. 169, 3. Ða ðē mâgon getrymian [getrymigan, MS. Bod.] *which may encourage thee*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 27. Ic getrymme ofer ðē eágan mīne *firmābo sŭper te ŏcŭlos meos*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 8: Ps. Th. 74, 3. Getrymmeþ rihtwîse Drihten *confirmat justos Dŏmĭnus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 18. Ealle geþeaht ðīn he getrymþ *omne consĭlium tuum confirmet*, 19, 4: Ps. Lamb. 36, 18. Ðū getrymdest ofer me hand ðīne *confirmasti sŭper me manum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 37, 2. Ðū me getrymedest *exhortātus es me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20: 79, 14, 16. He ða ymbhwyrft eorþan getrymede *firmāvit orbem terræ*, 92, 2: 104, 20: 131, 11. He beforan ðam geate his folc getrymede *he drew up his army before the gate*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 41. Getrym me *confirma me*, Ps. Spl. 50. 13. Ðīn weorc on us getryme *confirma hoc quod opĕrātus es in nobis*, Ps. Th. 67, 26. Eall ðīn geþeaht he getrymie *omne consĭlium tuum confirmet*, 19, 4. Byþ his heorte getrymed *confirmātum est cor ejus*, 111, 7: 116, 2. Hit wæs ofer ðæne stân getrymed *fundāta ĕrat sŭper petram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. He hæfde ðæt folc getrymmed *he had drawn up the troops*, Byrht. Th. 132, 27; By. 22. Worde [MS. word] Drihtnes heofonas [MS. heofones] getrymde synd *verbo Dŏmĭni cœli firmāti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 6. II. *v. reflex. To grow strong, gain strength, recover;* convălescĕre:—Ecbyrht hine ðære âdle getrymede *Ecgberct ægrĭtudĭnis convălŭit*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 23.

ge-trymnes, -ness, e; *f. An exhortation, persuasion, a setting in order, an arraying;* hortātus:—Mid his getrymnesse *ejus hortātu*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Gitrymniso *ortamenta*, Rtl. 56, 4. Fyrdweorodes getrymnes *the arraying of a host*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36.

ge-trýwan; *p.* de *To trust, hope:*—Ða ðe noldan on hine getrýwan *those who would not trust in him*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 11. Ic getrýwe in ðone torhtestan þrýnesse þrym *I believe in the most glorious virtue of the Trinity*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 28; Gū. 617. Mīn sâwel on ðē swīðe getrýweþ *in te confidit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 56. 1. Mægene getrýweþ *trusts in its strength*, Frag. Kmbl. 65; Leás. 34: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 10; Gen. 569. Getrýwde hweðre on Ælmihtiges Godes miht *he trusted however in the power of Almighty God*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 23. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trýwe; *def.* se -trýwa; *adj.* TRUE, *faithful;* fīdus, fīdēlis:—Beó blīðe, ðū gôda þeów and getrýwa; forðamðe ðū wǽre getrýwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðē ofer mycle *euge, serve bŏne et fidēlis; quia sŭper pauca fuisti fidēlis, sŭper multa te constĭtuam*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21, 23: 24, 45: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9. He wearþ Criste getrýwe *he became faithful unto Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2068; El. 1035: Beo. Th. 2461; B. 1228. He eallum mannum sǽde and bododе ðæt wuldor his getrýwan þeówes *omnĭbus fidēlis sui făműli glōriam prædĭcābat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 10. Gif þegen hæbbe getrýwne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16. Twegen getrýwe men *two true men*, 30; Th. i. 392, 26: 394, 21. Ðam getrýwestan witan *to the most faithful senator*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 7. v. ge-treówe.

ge-trýwian; *p.* ode. I. *to trust:*—Ic on dīnum wordum wel getrýwade *in verbum tuum supersperavi*, Ps. Th. 118, 1. II. *to clear one's self:*—Getrýwie hine ðæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15, MS. B. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trýwleás; *adj. Perfidious;* perfĭdus, Greg. Dial. 2, 14. v. ge-treówleás.

ge-trýwlîce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently;* fidēlĭter, fidūcialĭter:—Ðæt fæsclīcnysse ûres Drihtnes Hǽlendes Cristes getrýwlīce he gelýfe *ut incarnātiōnem Dŏmĭni nostri Iēsu Christi fidēlĭter crēdat*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 201 b, 29: 202 b, 42. Getrýwlīce oððe baldlīce ic dō on him *fidūcialĭter ăgam in eo*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 6. v. ge-treówlīce.

ge-trýwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To justify one's self;* se justifĭcāre:—Ðæt he hine ðæs getrýwsige *that he may justify himself thereof*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 18. v. ge-treówsian.

ge-trýwþ, e; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge, faith, fidelity;* fœdus, pignus:—Ofer ealle ða getrýwþa ðe he him geseald hæfde *against all the pledges which he had given him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Lytle getrýwþa wǽron mid mannum *there has been little faith amongst men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 8: 107, 74; 111, 220. v. ge-treówþ.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To torment, vex, punish;* pūnīre:—Swilce he for his synnum swā getucod wǽre *as if he was so tormented for his sins*, Job Thw. 167, 14. v. tucian.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn, dress* [?]:—Ðǽr stent cwēn ðē on ða swýðran hand mid golde getucode, and mid ælcere mislĭcre fægernysse gegyred *adstitit regina a dextris tuis in vestitu deaurato circumamicta varietate*, Ps. Th. 44, 11.

ge-twǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To separate, divert, detain, hinder, deprive:*—Ne lǽt ðū ðec sīðes getwǽfan lâde gelettan lifgendne monn *do not thou let any living man divert thee from thy course, hinder thy journey*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23: Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908: 963; B. 479. Sôna biþ ðæt ðec âdl oððe ecg eafoþes getwǽfeþ *soon will it be that disease or sword will deprive thee of vigour*, 3531; B. 1763. Sumne Geáta leód feores getwǽfde *one the Goths' prince separated from life*, 2871; B. 1433. Gūþ wæs getwǽfed *the contest was parted*, 3320; B. 1658. Swelaþ sǽ-fiscas sundes getwǽfde *the sea-fishes shall burn cut off from the ocean*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 20; Cri. 987. Him se mǽra mōd getwǽfde *the great one took courage from them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53: 148; Th. 185, 8; Exod. 119 [?].

ge-twǽman, -twêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [twǽman *to separate*] *To cut off, separate, divide;* sepărāre, sejungĕre, dīvidĕre:—Ic hine ne mihte ganges getwǽman *I could not cut him off from his course*, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968: L. N. P. L. 65; Th. ii. 300, 28. Ðā man getwǽmde ðæt ǽr wæs gemǽne Criste and cyncge *then was separated what was before in common to Christ and the king*, L. Eth. ix. 38; Th. i. 348, 20: Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16. Ne getwǽme nân mann ða ðe God gesomnode *quod Deus conjunxit, hŏmo non sepăret*, Mt. Bos. 19, 6. Beó ælc sacu getwêmed *let every strife be appeased*, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 30. Getwêman *to alienate*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29, note p.

ge-twancg, es; *n. Fraud, deception;* colludium, fraus, deceptio, Hpt. Gl. 442.

ge-twe6; *gen.* -tweón; *m. Doubt, ambiguity:*—In gituiá *in ambiguitate*, Rtl. 105, 9.

ge-tweógan, -tweón; *p.* -tweóde; *pp.* -tweód; *v. pers. and impers. To doubt, hesitate;* dŭbĭtāre:—Ne getweóge ic nâwuht be godes ǽcnessa *I do not at all doubt about God's eternity*, Shrn. 195, 4. Nō him treów getweóde *his faith doubted not in him*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 25; Gū. 311: 40 b; Th. 134, 27; Gū. 515. Getuîga *hæsitare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Forhwon getwiódes tū *quare dubitasti*. Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 31: Lind. 28, 17. Ðā gehreów him ðæt hyne ǽfre swā on his geþohte getweóde *then he repented that he had ever so doubted in his mind*, Shrn. 155, 19.

ge-tweónian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers. To seem doubtful to any one;* dŭbium vĭdēri alĭcui:—Getweónode hī hwæðer . . . *it seemed doubtful to them whether* . . . , Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 28.

ge-twîfealdad; *part. Doubled;* duplĭcātus:—Biþ ðæt ǽfengyfel getwîfealdad *the evening refection will be doubled*, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii. 436, 30.

ge-twífyldan, -twýfyldan *to double:*—Seó eahteoðe præteritum getwýfylt ðæt æftre stæfgefēg *the eighth preterite doubles the second syllable*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 1. Hī beóþ getwyfylde *they are doubled*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 35.

ge-twin, es; *m. A twin:*—Geminus ðæt is on ûre geþeóde getwyn *geminus, that is in our language twin,* Shrn. 155, 30. Hî wǽron getwinnas *they were twins,* 92, 22: 134, 23· Salm. Kmbl. 729; Sal. 364: 216; Sal. 107 [?]. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwinal, ge-zuinele *geminus.*]

ge-twis; *adj. Germanus,* Hpt. Gl. 477. Getwise *fratres germani,* Gl. M. 392.

ge-twisa, an; *m. A twin:*—Twegen getwisan *two twins,* Gen. 38, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 197. Getwisan *gemini,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 13: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24.

ge-tȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* -tȳd *To instruct, teach, imbue;* instruere, imbuere, docere:—He Sanctus Martinus fulfremedlîce on Godes æ and on Godes þeówdôm getȳde and lǽrde *he perfectly instructed and taught St. Martin in God's law and service,* Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Ðîn lâr getȳde me *disciplina tua ipsa edocuit me,* Ps. Th. 17, 34: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 25: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 33. Gregorius wæs fram cildhâde on bôclîcum lârum getȳd *Gregorius was from childhood instructed in book learning,* Homl. Th. ii. 118, 17: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11: Nar. 1, 14. Oñ snytrum sȳn swȳðe getȳde *eruditos corde in sapientia,* Ps. Th. 89, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018.

ge-tȳd; *part. p. Skilful, learned;* peritus:—Wæs he se getȳdesta sangere *cantator erat peritissimus,* Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 11. v. ge-tȳan.

ge-tȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To happen;* contingĕre:—Getȳdde hit, ðæt . . . *it happened that* . . . , Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tyddrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To produce, bring forth:*—Swilce he swâ fela wînboga getyddrode *as if it so many vine-branches brought forth,* Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7.

ge-tȳdnes, -ness, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill;* erŭdītio, pĕrītia:—Wæs Cûþberhte swâ mycel getȳdnes and gelǽrednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta ĕrat dīcendi pĕrītia,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Mid ða getȳdnesse ge cyriclîcra gewrita ge eác gemǽnelîcra *cum erŭdītiōne litĕrārum vel ecclēsiastĭcārum vel genĕrālium,* 5, 23; S. 645, 15.

ge-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To educate, teach, instruct;* erŭdīre, dŏcēre, instruĕre:—Ðe ðû hine getyhtest *quem tu erŭdiĕris,* Ps. Th. 93, 12. Byþ his heorte getrymed and getyhted *confirmātum est cor ejus,* 111, 7.

ge-tȳhtlod, -tȳhtled; *part. Accused;* accūsātus:—Ðe oft getȳhtlod wǽron *who have often been accused,* L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25, note 48. Se getȳhtleda man *the accused man,* i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8, note 19. v. ge-tîhtlod.

ge-tȳma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter;* advŏcātus:—Be getȳmum. Ðæt ælc man wite his getȳman *of warranters. That every man know his warranter,* L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 154, 12, 13. v. ge-teáma.

ge-tymbrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To build;* ædĭfĭcāre:—Ðæt sȳn getymbrod weallas *ædĭfĭcentur mūri,* Ps. Spl. 50, 19. v. ge-timbrian.

ge-tȳme, es; *n. A team, yoke;* jŭgum:—Ic bohte ân getȳme oxena *jŭga boum ēmi quinque,* Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Fȳf hund getȳmu oxena *quingenta jŭga boum,* Job. Thw. 164, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23.

ge-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut up, hide;* opĕrīre, inclūdĕre:—Se Hælend me in ðam engan hâm oft getȳnde *the Saviour often shut me up in the narrow dwelling,* Elen. Kmbl. 1839; El. 921. Foldan getȳned *hidden in earth,* 1441; El. 722. Ĕgo hiora getȳndon *oculos suos clausĕrunt,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Getȳned wæs ðe dura *clausa est janua,* 25, 10.

ge-tȳne, es; *n. A court;* atrium:—On his getȳnum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hûs deóre sindan *in atriis dŏmus Dŏmĭni,* Ps. Th. 115, 8. [Cf. tûn.]

ge-tynge; *adj. Talkative:*—Se getynga wer *vir linguosus,* Ps. Th. 139, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-zungel *loquax, facundus;* gi-zungili *verbositas.*] v. ge-tinge.

ge-tyrflan. v. ge-torflan.

ge-tyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weary;* fătīgāre:—Ðeáh ðû getyrige *if thou shouldest grow weary,* Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. v. ge-teorian.

ge-uferian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exalt, elevate, delay, put off:*—Ðæt he mid ðæs wurþmyntes wuldre geuferod wǽre *to be exalted with the glory of that honour,* Homl. Th. ii. 122, 26. Ic geseah ârleásne geuferodne *vidi impium elevatum,* Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Wæs ðâ þurh his langsume fær ðæra cildra slege geuferod *the children's slaying was delayed by his long journey,* Homl. Th. i. 80, 28.

ge-unârian *To dishonour:*—Hî hys cyn geunâredon *they dishonoured his race,* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31. Sȳn geunârode *may they be dishonoured,* Ps. Spl. 34, 4.

ge-uncléensian *to make unclean, to pollute;* fœdare:—Romulus hiora angin geuncléensode mid his brôðor slege *Romulus polluted their undertaking with his brother's murder,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 30.

ge-ungewlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deprive of beauty:*—Ôððre hwîle gegiereþ mid ðâm winsumestum wlitum ôðre hwîle eft geungewlitegaþ *at one time adorns with the most delightful beauty, at another again deprives of beauty,* Shrn. 195, 11.

ge-unlustian *to loathe:*—Se lîchoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to do the pleasures of youth,* Blickl. Homl. 59, 8.

ge-unlybba, an; *m. Poison* [*particularly when used in witchcraft*]:—Ne lǽt ðû lybban ða ðe geunlybban wyrcon *thou shalt not suffer a witch to live,* Ex. 22, 18. v. unlybba, lyblâc.

ge-unnan; ic, he -an; ðû -unne, *pl.* -unnon; *p.* -ûðe, *pl.* -ûðon; *subj.* -unne, *pl.* -unnen; *p.* -ûðe, *pl.* -ûðen; *pp.* -unnen *To give, grant, allow, concede;* concedere, indulgere, permittere, largiri:—Gif he us geunnan wile, ðæt we hine grêtan môton *if he will grant to us that we may greet him,* Beo. Th. 698; B. 346: Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Se cyning nolde him his feores geunnan *the king would not grant him his life,* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26. Hêr sit mîn mǽge ðe ic geann ǽgðer ge mînes landes ge mînes goldes ge ealles ðe ic âh ǽfter mînon dæge *here sits my kinswoman, to whom I give both my land and my gold and all that I own, after my day,* Th. Chart. 337, 30: 560, 9, 11, 15. Ærðon me geunne ece dryhten, ðæt *until to me shall grant the eternal Lord, that,* Salm. Kmbl. 499; Sal. 250. Me geûðe ylda waldend, ðæt *the Ruler of men granted me, that,* Beo. Th. 3326; B. 1661. Ðû geûdest his bearne his cynerîces *thou hast given his kingdom to his child,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14. Ðæt ðæt him gôde menn geûðon *that which good men have given them,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 56. Hû Cnut cyncg and Ælfgifu seó hlǽfdige geûðan heora preóste ðæt he môste ateón ðæt land swâ him sylfan leófast wǽre *how king Cnut and the lady Ælfgifu granted their priest that he might dispose of the land as he liked best,* Th. Chart. 328, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 15. God him geunne ðæt . . . *God grant him that* . . . , Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Ðæra þinga wurðe ðe se cyng him geunnen hæfde *worthy of those things that the king had granted him,* 1046; Erl. 173, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-unnan; *p.* -onsta: *O. H. Ger.* gunnen; *p.* gi-onsta, *both with the same cases as the English verb: Ger.* gönnen.]

ge-un-ret *saddened; pp. of* ge-un-rêtan.

ge-un-rêtan; *p.* -rêtte; *pp.* -rêted, -rêt *To make sorrowful, sadden, trouble;* contristare:—Ðâ wæs se engel cweðende 'Ne beó ðû Maria geunrêted' *then the angel said 'Be not sorrowful, Mary,'* Blickl. Homl. 139, 15. Hȳ wurdon geunrêtt mid manncwealme *they were troubled with pestilence,* Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 27. Ða wearþ se cyning geunrêt for ðam âðe and for ðâm ðe him mid sǽton nolde ðeáh hî geunrêtan *et contristatus est rex propter jusjurandum et propter simul discumbentes noluit eam contristare,* Mk. Bos. 6, 26: Mt. Bos. 14, 9; Lk. Bos. 18, 23.

ge-un-rôtsian, -un-rôtsigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to make sorrowful, to offend;* contristare, contribulare, scandalizare:—Ðæt we hî ne geunrôtsigeon *ut non scandalizemus eos,* Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Ne sȳ ûre nân geunrôtsod *let none of us be sad,* Blickl. Homl. 149, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 9. Geunrôtsade swîðe *contristati valde,* Lind. 26, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. **II.** *to become troubled, discontented:*—Ðæt se man geunrôtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum ðises andwerdan lîfes *so that a man becomes discontented with God for the mishaps of this present life,* Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16. Gâst geunrôtsod *spiritus contribulatus,* Ps. Spl. T. 50, 18.

ge-unsôþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disprove, refute, prove false;* refellĕre:—Gif se ôðer ðæt geunsôþian mǽge ðæt him man onsecgan wolde *if the other can disprove that which any one would charge to him,* L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 24: L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 22.

ge-unstillian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disquiet, disturb;* inquiētāre:—Ðætte ða mynster ða ðe Gode gehâlgode syndon nǽnigum bisceope alȳfed sî in ǽnigum þinge hî geunstillian *ut quæque monastēria Deo consecrāta sunt, nulli episcŏpōrum liceat ea in alĭquo inquiētāre,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 35.

ge-unþwǽrian, -unþwǽrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disagree, differ;* dissentīre, discordāre:—Ic geunþwǽrige *dissentio,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 9. Ðætte hie selfe ne geunþwǽrigen [geunþwǽrien, MS. Cot.] ðǽm wordum ðe hie lǽraþ, mid ðȳ ðæt hie ôðer dôn, ôðer hie lǽraþ *that they themselves differ not from the words they teach, by doing one thing and teaching another,* Past. 48, 4; Swt. 371, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-untreówsian, -untrȳwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended;* scandălizāri:—Ðeáh ðe hig ealle geuntreówsion on ðê, ic nǽfre geuntreówsige *si omnes scandălizāti fuĕrint in te, ĕgo nunquam scandălizābor,* Mt. Bos. 26, 33. Ealle gê wurþaþ geuntreówsode on me *omnes vos scandălum pătiemĭni in me,* 26, 31: 13, 21.

ge-untrumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *v. trans. To enfeeble, make weak* or *sick;* infirmāre, debilĭtāre:—Deófol geuntrumaþ ða hâlan *the devil enfeebles the healthy,* Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. Ðe God sylf ǽr geuntrumode *whom God himself had before enfeebled,* i. 4, 27. Þurh ðæs dracan blǽd eal seó menigu micclum wearþ geuntrumod *all the multitude were greatly sickened by the dragon's breath,* ii. 294, 23: 296, 9: 516, 17. Ðe wǽron geuntrumode *qui infirmābantur,* Jn. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Spl. 17, 38. **II.** *v. intrans. To be enfeebled, be sick;* infirmāri, ægrōtāre:—

Hī geuntrumiaþ *infirmābuntur*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Ða geuntrumade he mid ðære mettrymnesse podagre *then he was ill with the gout*, Shrn. 100, 18.

ge-untrȳwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended;* scandălīzāri:—Hig wǽron geuntrȳwsode on him *scandălīzābantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 57. v. ge-untreówsian.

ge-unwendness, e; *f. Unchangeableness:*—Ðeós ungewendnes *hæc immutatio*, Ps. Th. 76, 9.

ge-unwurðod *dishonoured.* v. unweorðian.

ge-upped; *part. Revealed:*—Ne mihte Scs Neotus behȳdd beón ðā ðā God hine geupped habben wolde *St. Neot could not be hid when God would have him revealed*, Shrn. 12, 15. v. ge-yppan.

ge-ūðe; *p. of* ge-unnan.

ge-ūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To eject, banish, alienate;* ejĭcĕre, expellĕre:—Se cyng hine geūtode of earde *the king banished him from the country*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 29. Wæs Ôslāc geūtod of Angelcynne *Oslac was banished from England*, 975; Erl. 127, 8. He beád ðæt nāðer ne ðære stōwe bisceop ne nānes bisceopes æftergenga ðæt land nǽfre of ðære stōwe geūtode *he ordered that neither the bishop of the place nor any bishop's successor should ever alienate that land from the place*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 112, 9: iv. 72, 27, 32. Cwǽdon hī ðæt hit betere wǽre ðæt ic ða preóstas of Cristes cyrcean geūtode *they said it would be better that I should expel the priests from Christchurch*, iii. 349, 14. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt ǽni man geūtige ân æker landes *nolo permittere ut quis unum jugerum excludat*, iv. 202, 15. Geūtian *exiliare*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-ūtlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To outlaw;* proscrībĕre:—Man geūtlagode Ælfgâr eorl *earl Ælfgar was outlawed*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 27: 1020; Erl. 161, 22.

ge-wâcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weak* or *lose energy, to flinch;* languescere, obtorpescere:—Gif hȳ ðǽr ne gewâcodan [gewîcadon, Laud] *if they had not there lost energy* [*stopped*], Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 11. v. wâcian, wîcian.

ge-wacsan. v. ge-wascan.

ge-wadan; *p.* -wôd; *pp.* -waden. **I.** *v. intrans. To wade, go;* vadere, ire:—Sâr gewôd ymb ðæs beornes breóst *pain went around the man's breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1248. Ord in gewôd *the point entered*, Byrht Th. 136, 26; By. 157: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde ðæt ða līðende land gesâwon *the ship had gone* [*so far*] *that the sailors saw land*, Beo. Th. 446; B. 220. **II.** *v. trans. To pervade, go through:*—Flōd blōd gewôd *blood pervaded the flood*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 6; Exod. 462: Elen. Kmbl. 2378; El. 1190. v. wadan.

ge-wǽcan, -wǽcean; *part.* -wǽcende; *p.* -wǽcte, -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽct, -wǽht *To weaken, affect, trouble, vex, afflict, oppress;* afflĭcĕre, afflīgĕre:—Heó nele ða andweardan myrhþe gewǽcan mid nānre care ðære toweardan ungesǽlþe *it will not trouble the present joy with any care for the future unhappiness*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 21. Beóton hig ðone, and mid teónum, gewǽcende, hine forlēton îdelne *illi hunc cædentes, et afflĭcientes contūmēlia, dimīserunt inānem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 11. Hī mid deáþe hī gewǽceaþ *morte afflĭcient eos*, Mk. Bos. 13, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 542, 17. Hig eall ðæt rîce myd forspyllednysse gewǽhton *they destroyed all that kingdom*, St. And. 32, 32. Mid fefore gewǽht *suffering from fever*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Gewǽht ic eom *afflictus sum*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ðe mid ðȳ hungre gewǽcte wǽron *who were oppressed with the hunger*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. Gelomp us ðæt we wurdon earfoþlîce mid þurste geswencte and gewǽcte *accidit nobis siti laborare*, Nar. 7, 30. We on ðīnum yrre synt swîðe gewǽhte *in īra tua defĕcimus*, Ps. Th. 89, 9: Jud. 6, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 396, 28.

ge-wæccan *to watch:*—Ne mæhtes ðū ân hwīl gewæccæ *non potuisti una hora vigilare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 37. Gewaccas *vigilate*, 13, 35. Dætte we giuæcge *ut vigilemus*, Rtl. 124, 23.

ge-wǽcednyss, e; *f. Weakness:*—Him nân þing ne eglaþ ǽnigre brosnunge oððe gewǽcednysse *nothing pains him of any corruption or weakness*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29.

ge-wǽde, -wēde, es; *n. A garment, clothing;* vestimentum:—Saga hwæt ðis gewǽde [gewædu, MS.] sȳ *say what this vestment is*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 418, 5; Rä. 36, 14. He nywolnessa him to gewǽde woruhte *abyssus amictus ejus*, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Mîne gewǽda *vestimentum meum*, 68, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 148, 30. Wǽpen and gewǽdu *arms and clothing*, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Gewēde *vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Miđ his gewēdum *vestimentis ejus*, 27, 31. He onfēng cynegewǽdum *purpuram sumpsit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19. Ongon me gewēdum þeccan *he began to c'eck me with weeds*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 13; Rä. 10, 4. [*O. Sax.* gi-wâdi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wâti *vestimentum, vestis.*]

ge-wǽdian, -wēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dress, clothe, equip:*—Gi-woedes *induite*, Rtl. 13, 31. Gewǽded *equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. Gewēded *vestitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Woere gewoedad *vestiebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 27.

ge-wǽdod; *part. Prepared, equipped;* appărātus, instructus:—Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. v. ge-wǽdian.

ge-wæg *bore, carried*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22; *p. of* ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to affect, weigh down, oppress;* afficere, deprimere, vexare:—Wîne gewǽged *affected by wine*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 315, 34; Môd. 41. Wōpe gewǽged *oppressed with weeping*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 5; Met. 2, 3. Mid meteliéste gewǽgde *oppressed with lack of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. **II.** *to frustrate;* frustrari, irritum facere:—Cūþ sceal geweorþan ðæt ic gewǽgan ne mæg *that which I may not frustrate shall become manifest*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 3; Dôm. 115. v. wǽgan, a-wǽgan.

ge-wæge, es; *n. A weight, measure:*—Gewæge *weight*, Herb. 1, 15; Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 1. Gewege, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 15, note. Gewæge [giwege, Rush.] *mensura*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. Gewoege ł gemet *mensura*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 38. v. ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frustrate, deceive, disappoint;* frustrari, Cot. 83.

ge-wǽlan *to vex, afflict:*—Hie wēron gewǽlde *erant vexati*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36. v. wǽlan, be-wǽlan.

ge-wæltan *to roll:*—Gewælteno *provolutus*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 14. He gewælte stân micel to duru ðæs byrgennes *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, 27, 60.

ge-wæmnednes, se; *f. A corruption;* corruptio:—Ânes wordes gewæmnednys *a corruption of a word, a barbarism;* barbarismus, Som. v. ge-wemmedness.

ge-wǽmnod *armed;* Ælfc. T. 36, 22, *q.* ge-wǽpnod. v. ge-wǽpnian.

ge-wænian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to accustom;* assuefacere:—Folc to ælmessan gewænian *to accustom the people to alms*, L. Edg. C. 55; Th. 256, 9. **II.** *to wean;* ablactare, Gen. 21, 8. v. ge-wenian.

ge-wǽpnian, -wēpnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arm, furnish with weapons;* armāre:—Ic gewǽpnige *armo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41: 36; Som. 38, 36, 37. He mid rôdetâcne his mûþ and ealne his lîchaman gewǽpnode *he armed his mouth and all his body with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 23. Se stranga gewǽpnod his cāfertūn gehealt *fortis armātus custōdit atrium sum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 15. Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34.

ge-wær; *adj. Aware;* conscius:—Hī his gewær wurdon *they were aware of him*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 39.

ge-wærlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lēhte; *pp.* -lǽht, -lēht *To remind, admonish;* commonefăcĕre:—Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse, and næs þurh ðæt gewærlēht *Cain knew his father's transgression, and was not admonished by it*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 40.

ge-wærlan; *p.* de *To go, pass:*—Ęghuoelc on weg his giwærlde *quisque in viam suam declinavit*, Rtl. 19, 39. v. wærlan.

ge-wæsc *a washing up* or *overflow of water;* alluvio:—Wætera gewæsc *aquarum alluvio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Wrt. Voc. 55, 26. v. wætergewæsc.

ge-wǽtan, -wētan; *p.* -wǽtte; *pp.* -wǽted, -wǽtt *To wet, to make wet:*—Onsend Ladzarus ðætte he gewǽte his ȳtemestan finger on wættre *send Lazarus, that he may wet the tip of his finger in water*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 6; Hat. MS. Strengas gurron wædo gewǽtte *the ropes creaked wet with the waters*, Andr. Kmbl. 749; An. 375: Ps. Th. 104, 36.

ge-wæterian, -wætrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To water, irrigate;* adăquāre, irrīgāre:—Ðæt mǽge and cunne ôðerra monna inngeþonc giendgeótan and gewæterian [gewætrian, MS. Cot.] *that he may be able and know how to irrigate and water the minds of others*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 10; Hat. MS. 27 a, 14. Ic betǽce hig ðam yrþlincge, wel gefylde and gewæterode *adsigno eos arātōri, bĕne pastos et adăquātos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Teóh ðū forþ rēnscūras gif ðū miht and gewætera ðīne æceras *bring forth rain-showers, if thou canst, and water thy fields*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 1.

ge-wald, es; *m. n. Power, mastery, sway:*—Ða Denescan âhton wælstōwe gewald *the Danes had the mastery of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Th. 116, 7, col. 1: Cd. 214; Th. 268, 15; Sat. 55. v. ge-weald.

ge-waldan *to have power over.* v. ge-wealdan.

ge-walden. v. ge-wealden.

gewald-leðer *a power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 77; Met. 24, 39. v. geweald-leðer.

ge-wana, -wona, an; *m. A lack, want:*—Huædd me gwona is *quid mihi deest*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20, v. wana.

ge-wand *turned*, Beo. Th. 2007; B. 1001; *p. of* ge-windan.

ge-wanian, -wonian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to lessen, diminish:*—Se lāreow ne sceal ða inneran giémenne gewanian for ðære ûterran abisgunge *the teacher is not to diminish his care of inner things for outer occupations*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 8; Hat. MS. His cynelîcan gefe gewonian *to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 27. Ðone hryre ðe se feallenda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss that the falling devil caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23: 214, 24. He his godcundnesse nân wiht ne gewanode *he did not at all diminish*

his divinity, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Gewanude, Th. Chart. 203, 36. Gewonade, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Būton he his flæsclīcan lustas gewanige *unless he diminish his fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 3: Past. 48, 1; Swt. 127, 12; Hat. MS. Ne gē nān þing ne gewanion *ye shall not diminish ought*, Ex. 5, 8. Gewonige, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 27. Is mīn flet-werod gewanod *my band of retainers is lessened*, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 6; Gen. 481: Gen. 8, 1. Đā wæs đæm tunglum gewonad heora beorhtnes *then had the stars their brightness diminished*, Shrn. 64, 22. **II.** *to be wanting*:—Giwonia *deesse*, Rtl. 71, 37.

ge-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m;* used as a termination to denote *inhabitants, dwellers;* incolæ:—Đa Rōmāniscan ceastergewaran noldon geþafian đæt Gregorius đa burh forlēte *the Roman citizens would not consent that Gregory should leave the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13. v. waran.

ge-wardod *seen;* visus:—Þat he sȳ gewardod fram him *ut videatur ab illo*, R. Ben. interl. 49.

ge-warenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn, guard;* cavere:—Ælc gleáw mōd hit gewarenaþ *every prudent mind guards itself*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. warenian.

ge-warian *to protect;* protegere, Hpt. Gl. 489, 500.

ge-warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn*:—God on swefne hī gewarnode *God warned them in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 29. Đā gewarnode man hī đæt đǣr wæs fyrd æt Lundene *then they had notice that there was a force at London*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 12. Đā wearþ Godwine gewarnod *then was earl Godwin warned*, 1052; Erl. 183, 2. Gebeorh gewarnian *tuitionem præstare*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30, note.

ge-wascan, -wacsan; *p.* -wōcs *To wash*:—Ic hine mid mīnen handen gewōchs *I washed him with my hands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 261, 1.

ge-wāt *departed; p. of* ge-wītan.

ge-wealc, es; *n. A rolling, motion, an attack;* volutatio, impetus:—Yđa gewealc *a rolling of waves*, Ap. Th. 11, 1: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6: 82 a; Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19; Edg. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 517; An. 259. Togeánes đān he manega gewealc and gewinn hæfde *against which he had many a struggle and contest*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 237, 9. v. ge-wilcþ, ge-wylc.

ge-wealcan; *p.* -weólc; *pp.* -wealcen *To roll;* volvere, revolvere:—Fām biþ gewealcen *the foam is rolled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m. n.* **I.** *power, strength, might, efficacy;* potestas:—Þurh geweald Godes *through the power of God*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 21; Gen. 11. Geweald hafaþ *shall have power*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 29; Cri. 1649. Wiste his fingra geweald *knew the power of his fingers*, Beo. Th. 1533; B. 764. Gif hit geweald āhte *if it possessed power*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 72; Met. 22, 36. Gif mon ōþrum đa geweald forsleá uppe on đam sweoran *if a man rupture the powers* [*tendons*] *on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 10. **II.** *power over any thing, empire, rule, dominion, mastery, sway, jurisdiction, government, protection, keeping, a bridle-bit;* potestas, facultas, imperium, ditio, arbitrium, jus, camus:—Đæt he nāge đæra geweald *that he has no power over them*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 12: Jud. Thw. p. 153, 9. Đonne he his geweald hafaþ *when he has power over it*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 7; Gen. 635: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 126; Met. 9, 63. Gesealde wǣpna geweald *gave power over weapons*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 31; Exod. 20. Āhte bega geweald, līfes and deáđes *he had power of both, of life and death*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 24; Gū. 494: Beo. Th. 3459; B. 1727: Shrn. 150, 13. On geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga *it passed into the power of worldly kings*, Beo. Th. 3372; B. 1684: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. His gewealdes *of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21. Đæt se Gode mōte in geweald cuman *that he may come into God's dominion*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 27; Cri. 1694; Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202. Werþeóda geweald *the sway of nations*, 161; Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Wīnærnes geweald *jurisdiction over the wine-hall*, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654. Đū scealt wǣpned-men wesan on gewealde *thou shalt be in subjection to man*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 30; Gen. 920. Đæt mīn sāwul to đē sīđian mōte on đīn geweald *that my soul may proceed to thee, into thy keeping*, Byrht. Th. 136, 66; By. 178. Ic đǣ lǣte habban đis land to gewealde *I will let you rule this land*, H. R. 101, 33. Ic hine sealde to đīnum gewealde *I have given him into thy power*, Num. 21, 34. Đæt is God đe ealle þing on his gewealdum hafaþ *that is God, that hath all things in its power*, Salm. Kmbl. 178, 11: Blickl. Homl. 63, 3. Sīđđan ic đā me hæfde đās þing ealle be gewealdum *quibus in potestatem redactis*, Nar. 5, 17. Under hāligra hyrda gewealdum *under the protection of holy guardians*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 15; Gū. 386: Ps. Spl. 31, 12. [*O. Sax.* gi-wald; *f. potestas, facultas, imperium: Ger.* gewalt; *f: M.H. Ger.* gewalt; *f: O.H. Ger.* gawalt; *m. f.*] DER. hand-geweald, æht-, nȳd-. v. ge-wealdes.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m. n. Pudenda, inguen*:—Neáh đam gewealde *prope inguinem*, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 23: 5, 5; Lchdm. i. 94, 22, 24. Đæt gewcald, Lchdm. ii. 388, 9. v. ge-weald *power*.

ge-wealdan; *p.* -weóld; *pp.* -wealden *To wield, rule, have power over, command, control, cause.* **I.** *with gen*:—Ic gewealde ealles middangeardes *I rule all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 21. Gregorius đæs pāpan setles geweóld *Gregory ruled the papal see*, 132, 18. Būton đū eác ūre gewelde *except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us*, Num. 16, 13. Gif he abilhþe āhwām on unriht āhwār geweólde gebēte hit georne and gif him ābulge ǣnig man swīđe forgife đæt *if he anywhere have wrongly been the cause of offence to any man, let him diligently make amends; and if any man have much offended him, let him forgive it*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 7. Wǣpna gewealdan *to wield weapons*, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509. Swā heó đæs unlǣdan eáđost mihte wel gewealdan *so she most easily might have complete power over the wretch*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. **II.** *with acc*:—Se đe gewylt đa đe he gesceóp *he who rules those whom he created*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 27: Th. Chart. 239, 37. Đe ealne middangeard geweóld *who ruled all the world*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 7. Hālig God geweóld wīgsigor *holy God controlled victory in battle*, Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554. **III.** *with instr*:—Nū leng ne miht gewealdan đȳ weorce *now canst thou no longer control the work*, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 24; Gū. 1199. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king got command of his senses*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703.

ge-wealden; *part. Subject, under the power* or *control of any one, inconsiderable, small*:—God gedēþ him gewealdene worolde dǣlas sīde rīce *God puts under his power parts of the world, spacious realms*, Beo. Th. 3468; B. 1732. Hond biþ geläred wīs and gewealden *the hand is instructed, wise and under control*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 4; Cra. 46; 91 a; Th. 341, 7; Gn. Ex. 122. Meahtig dryhten scyreþ sumum gūþe blǣd gewealdenne wīgplegan *the mighty Lord assigns to one glory in war, battle under his control*, i. e. *successful*, 88 a; Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69. Drincan gewealden wīnes for eówres magan mettrymnesse *modico vino utere propter stomachum*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 6; Hat. MS. Đā næfdon hi nān wīn būton on ānum gewealdenum butruce *in uno parvissimo vasculo*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 1. Būton swīđe gewealdenum dǣle eásteweardes đæs folces *except a small part of the people of the east of England*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 11: Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 1. He myd us [wyrcþ] swā swā myd sumum gewealdnum tōlum *he works with us as with some insignificant tools* [or *tools under his control, over which he has complete command?*], Shrn. 179, 28. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 1. [Cf. ge-wealden-mōd.]

ge-wealdende; *adj. Powerful, mighty;* potens, validus:—Mid his gewealdendre hand *with his mighty hand*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. v. wealdende.

ge-wealdendlīce; *adv. Powerfully, mightily;* potenter, valide, Ps. Th. 135, 16.

ge-wealden-mōd; *adj. Subdued in mind, having the mind under control, self-controlled*:—Sum gewealdenmōd þafaþ in geþylde đæt he đonne sceal *one, self-controlled, suffers in patience what then he must* [cf. Luke 21, 19], Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 19; Cra. 70. v. ge-wealden.

ge-wealdes; *adv.* [*gen. of* ge-weald *power*] *Of one's power, of one's own accord, willingly;* sponte:—Gif man hine sylfne gewealdes ofslihþ *si quis sponte seipsum occiderit*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 268, 15. Se đe his gewealdes monnan ofsleá *he who slays a man of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21, 26. Eówres gewaldes *quod ex vobis est*, Past. 46, 7, 8; Swt. 355, 19, 20, 25; Hat. MS.

ge-weald-leđer, ge-wald-leđer, es; *n.* [ge-, weald-leđer *a directing-leather*] *A power-leather, a directing-leather, a rein*:—Đonne he đæt gewealdleđer forlǣt đara bridla *when he shall let go the rein of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 55; Met. 11, 28: 11, 149; Met. 11, 75: 24, 77; Met. 24, 39: 29, 155; Met. 29, 78.

ge-weallan *to boil, be hot;* fervescere, fervere, Rtl. 101, 26: 105, 3.

ge-weallod, -wealled; *part.* [weall *a wall*] *Walled, surrounded with a wall, fortified;* mūrātus, mūnītus:—Đa strengestan weras wuniaþ on đam lande and micele burga đǣr sind and mǣrlīce geweallode *cultōres fortissĭmos habet et urbes grandes atque mūrātas*, Num. 13, 29. On ceastre gewealledre *in cīvĭtāte mūnīta*, Ps. Spl. 30, 27.

ge-weardian. v. ge-weardod.

ge-wearmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become warm;* calere, calescere, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2, 36.

ge-wearnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard against, avoid*:—Hwǣr him wǣre fultum to sēcanne to gewearnienne swā rēdre hergunge *ubi quærendum est præsidium ad evitandas tam feras inruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

ge-wearþ *was, became, happened*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 11 b; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307; 1*st and* 3*rd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-weaxan; *p.* -weóx; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow, grow up;* crescere:—Gūþ sceal geweaxan *war shall grow*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. Moises geweóx *Moises creverat*, Ex. 2, 11. Geweaxen *auctus*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 22; Seel. 96: Gen. 38, 11. Đæm landbūendum is beboden, đæt ealles đæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hig Gode đone teóđan dǣl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I.

35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Gyf hit geweaxen man sỹ fæste 1 geár *if he be a grown man let him fast one year*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, note 11, line 9.

ge-wéd, es; *n. A raging, madness;* fûror insânus, râbies:—Wælhreówes [Nerônes] gewéd wæs fulwîde cûþ *the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 9; Met. 9, 5. He langre tîde ealle heora mægþe mid gewéde wæs geondfarende *multo tempore tôtas eôrum provincias debacchando pervâgâtus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27.

ge-weddian *to weed;* herbis noxiis purgare, Cot. 178, 188, Lye.

ge-weddian *to betroth*:—Gewoedded *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27.

ge-wéded. v. ge-wædod.

ge-weder, -wider, -wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wederu; *n.* [weder *weather*] *Weather, the temperature of the air;* tempestas, cæli temperies:—Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ lîdran gewederu ðonne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewederu *God's power ordereth all weathers*, 19, 4; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13.

ge-wefan *to weave;* texere, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70 [v. Grmm. D. M. p. 387]: 111 b; Th. 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 40, 11, 12.

ge-wef[e], -wife, es; *n. A web;* textura. The word gets the meaning *fate, fortune*, from the spinning, which is the occupation of the Fates. Cf. Wyrd gewæf, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70. See Grmm. D. M. 387:—Gewife *fatum, fortuna*, Cot. 88, Lye. Him Dryhten forgeaf wîgspêda gewiofu *the Lord gave him the webs of success in war*, i. e. *he was successful in war*, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

ge-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wægon; *pp.* -wegen. I. *to bear, carry, move, go, proceed;* vehere, ire, procedere:—He to ðære byrig gewæg mycelne aad *advexit illi urbi plurimam congeriem*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. To ðâm readorlîcum blîðe ic sỹ gewegen rîces coelnesse *ad ethera letus vehar regni refrigeria*, Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. He wið ðam wyrme gewegan sceolde *he must proceed against the worm [dragon]*, Beo. Th. 4792; B. 2400. [Cf. *Icel.* vega *to fight.*] II. *to weigh, measure*:—Gewihþ *weighs*, L. M. 2, 67; Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–25. Gewegen biþ *remetietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 2: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. [Cf. a-wegan.]

ge-wélan; *pp.* ed *To bind together*:—Þurh ðas þeóde gewélede togædere *through this people banded together*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 131.

ge-weldan *to rule, restrain;* regere, cohibere:—Ðæt he hit ðonne [ne, MS. Cot.] mâge to his willan gewealdan [geweldan, MS. Cot.] *so that he then cannot restrain it according to his will*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 17; Hat. MS. 24 a, 6. DER. wealdan.

ge-welgian, -welegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enrich, make wealthy, endow;* dîtâre, dôtâre:—Ðû gemænifyldest gewelgian hine *multiplicasti lôcuplêtâre eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Mid hire gestreóne he gewelgode Rôme burh *he enriched Rome with its wealth*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 36: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1. Ic gewelegode Abram *ego dîtâvi Abram*, Gen. 14, 23. Hî nalæs mid deófolcræfte, ac mid godcunde mægene gewelgade côman *illi non dæmonîca, sed divîna virtûte prædîti vêniebant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 2: 4, 13; S. 582, 39. Ða ðe geára on sacerdhâde æðellîce gewelegode wæron *quos ôlim sacerdôtii grâdu non ignobîliter potîtos*, 3, 19; S. 548, 38.

ge-welhwér; *adv. Everywhere;* ûbîque:—Is wîde cûþ þeódum gewelhwær *it is well known to people everywhere*, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 33.

ge-welhwilc; *adj. Every*:—On gewelhwilcum ende *on every side*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68: 108, 121.

ge-welt-leðer, es; *n. A power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 155; Met. 29, 78. v. ge-weald-leðer.

ge-wéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, wéman *to persuade, entice*] *To turn, incline, seduce;* inclînâre, sedûcêre:—Hî næfdon ðone lâreów ðe cûþe hî to sôþfæstnysse wege gewéman *they had not the teacher who could incline them to the way of truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 30: i. 498, 18. Hine wolde se deófol fram Gode gewéman *the devil would seduce him from God*, ii. 448, 28: 478, 34: 542, 19. Seó costnung gewémþ ðone man to syngienne *the temptation seduces the man to sin*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 9. Hî eów to ôðrum Gode gewémaþ *they will seduce you to another God*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 9. Ðæt we ne sceolon nâ geþafian ðæt deófol us gewéme fram Cristes brôðorrædene *we should not allow the devil to seduce us from the brotherhood of Christ*, i. 260, 11.

ge-wemman; *p.* -wemde; *pp.* -wemmed, -wemd *To stain, defile, pollute, profane, corrupt, vitiate, mar, injure;* coinquînâre, turpâre, pollûere, profânâre, corrumpêre, vitiâre, contâmînâre, viôlîre:—Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran lîges *the heat of the flickering flame might not corrupt their beauty*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 1; Dan. 240. Ic gewemme *corrumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 21. Ðyder þeóf ne geneálæcþ, ne moþþe ne gewemþ *quo fur non apprôpiat, neque tinea corrumpit*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Hî on ðam temple gewemmaþ ðone restedæg *in templo sabbâtum viôlant*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Ic honda gewemde *I have polluted my hands*, Cd. 52; Th. 672; Gen. 1094. Ðû gewemdest his hâlignesse on eorþan *profânasti in terra sanctitâtem ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 32: Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Ða ðîn fæle hûs ealh hâligne gewemdan *coinquinâvêrunt templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Næs him gewemmed wlite *his beauty was not injured*, Andr. Kmbl. 2940; An. 1473: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 13; Gen. 71: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 15: Ps. Spl. 13, 2. He geseah sîde sælwongas widlum gewemde *he saw the wide fertile plains defiled with pollutions*, Cd. 64: Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294.

ge-wemmednys, se; *f. Defilement, pollution*:—Ælfremed fram lîchamlîcere gewemmednysse *exempt from bodily defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 15: 90, 2: ii. 478, 10: 552, 24: Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Gewemmednyssa *prævaricationes*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3.

ge-wemming, -wemmincg, e; *f. A corruption, violation, profanation;* corruptio:—Be reste daga gewemminge *with regard to the profanation of sabbaths*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22.

ge-wemmodlîce; *adv. Corruptly, impurely*:—Gewæmmodlîce we sprecaþ *corrupte loquimur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8.

ge-wên, e; *f. Hope;* spes. v. ge-wêne.

ge-wênan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hope, expect, suppose, think, esteem*:—Ne þurfon hî to meotude miltse gewênan *they need expect no mercy from the Lord*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 35; Cri. 1366. Nellaþ gê gewênan welan unrihte *nolite sperare in iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. On ærmergen ic on ðê gewêne *in matutinis meditabor in te*, 62, 6. Ic on God mînne gewêne *spero in Deum meum*, 68, 3: 51, 7. Se sôþfæsta bôte gewêneþ *justus sperabit*, 63, 9. On his milde môd gewênaþ *sperant super misericordia ejus*, 146, 12: 144, 16. Ic me ðyslîcre ær þrage ne gewênde *I before expected not such a time for myself*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Gewêned ic eom *æstimatus sum.* Ps. Spl. 87, 4; 43, 25. Ðâs beóþ men gewênede *hi putantur homines fuisse*, Nar. 35, 33.

ge-wend, es; *n. A spiral shell, snail-shell;* coclea, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 81; Wrt. Voc. 34, 13. [Cf. ge-wind, windan.]

ge-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend. I. *v. trans. To turn, change, translate, incline, bring about*:—Gif hit eówer ænig mâge gewendan ðæt . . . *if any of you can bring it about that* . . . , Cd. 22; Th. 27, 35; Gen. 428. He cwæþ ðætte æghwilc ungemyndig rihtwîsnesse hine hræde sceolde eft gewendan in to sînum môdes gemyndo *he said that every one unmindful of righteousness should speedily turn again to his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 113; Met. 22, 57. Wicg gewende *he turned his steed*, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Gewend *conversus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Ðis folc eall to yfele gewend ys *this people is all inclined to evil*, Ex. 32, 22. Him ðæt heáfod wæs adûne gewended *his head was turned down*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 4. Ne biþ ðê nô lîf afyrred ac biþ gewenden [?] in ðæt betere *life is not taken from thee but changed to the better*, Shrn. 119, 29. Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended *then shall the sun be turned black*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 14; Cri. 935. II. *v. intrans. To turn [one's self], change, go, return*:—Wâ biþ ðam ðe sceal frôfre ne wênan wihte gewendan *woe to the man that must expect no comfort, who must change [his condition] in nothing [whose state is hopeless and unchangeable?]*, Beo. Th. 374; B. 186. He gewendeþ on ða wyrsan hand *he turns to the worse side*, Salm. Kmbl. 997; Sal. 500. Hwîlum hie gewendaþ on wyrmes lîc *sometimes they turn into the body of a snake*, 305; Sal. 152. Siððan næfre to unrihtum ne gewendaþ *never afterwards do they turn to iniquity*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Drusiana hâm gewende *Drusiana went home*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 20. Drihten gewende to heofenum *the Lord returned to heaven*, 74, 19. Gewendon ealle heom hâm *they all went home*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 11, 6, 12, 15. Ða wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese *then the king was gone over the Thames*, 1006; Erl. 140, 29: 1052; Erl. 183, 18.

ge-wêne; *adv. Perhaps;* forte:—Gewoene *forte*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 2.

ge-wenge, es; *n. The cheek;* maxilla:—And ðam ðe ðê slihþ on ðîn gewenge *et qui te percutit in maxillam*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29; and to him that schal smyte thee on o cheke, *Wyc.* Ân strâl hyne gewundode on hys ôðer gewenge *an arrow wounded him in one of his cheeks*, Shrn. 97, 14. Gewenge *maxilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 80; Wrt. Voc. 43, 13. v. wenge.

ge-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to accustom, to accustom any one to one's self;* assuefacere:—Gewenede hine sylfne to heora synlîcum þeáwum *he accustomed himself to their sinful manners*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 34, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 11; Met. 29, 6. Heora lâreówas him biódan ða ilcan mettas ðe hî ær tame mid gewenedon *their teachers offer them the same meats which they before accustomed the tame with* or *with which they before accustomed them to be tame*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: L. Edg C. 55; Th. ii. 256, 9. II. *to wean, to separate;* ablactare, a lacte depellere, depellere, seducere:—Ðæt cild wearþ gewened *puer ablactatus est*, Gen. 21, 8. Se deófol wolde hine fram Gode gewenian *the devil would wean him from God*, Job. Thw. 165, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-wenian *assuefacere.*] v. wenian.

ge-weold. v. ge-wild.

ge-weorc, -worc, -werc, es; *n.* [ge-, weorc *a work*]. I. *work;* ôpus, ôpuscûlus:—Eue wæs geweorc Godes *Eve was God's work*, Cd. 38; Th. 51, 6; Gen. 822: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 4; Cri. 112. Ðæt ðam þeódne wæs sîþes sigehwîl, sylfes dædum, worlde geweorces *that was a victorious moment to the prince of his enterprise, by his own deeds, of his worldly*

work, Beo. Th. 5415; B. 2711. He geseah eald enta geweorc *he saw the antique work of giants*, Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: 2155; An. 1079. On ðæt geweorc *in ŏpus*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 40. Ne wāciaþ ðās geweorc *these works fail not*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Mǽre wurdon his wundra geweorc *great were his wondrous works*, 45 b; Th. 155, 2; Gū. 854: 40 a; Th. 133, 35; Gū. 500. Of geweorcum ārwurþra fædera *ex ŏpuscŭlis venerābilium patrum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 33. **II.** *a fort, fortress;* arx:—He of ðam geweorce wæs winnende wiđ ðone here *he warred on the army from the fortress*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 5: 896; Erl. 94, 3, 21. He worhte him geweorc æt Middeltūne *he wrought him a fortress at Middleton*, 892; Erl. 89, 14: 894; Erl. 92, 4, 11. Ðe æt hām æt ðǽm geweorcum wǽron *who were at home in the fortresses*, 894; Erl. 92, 18. Hī worhton tū geweorc *they wrought two forts*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Geweorc *arx, figmentum, māchĭna*, Scint. 62: Cot. 85: 128, Lye. [*Goth.* ga-waurki: *O. Sax.* gi-werk: *O. H. Ger.* ga-werk.] DER. ēr-geweorc, eald-, flān-, fyrn-, gold-, gūþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, nīþ-, sulh-.

ge-weorht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert;* ŏpus, făcĭnus, mĕrĭtum:—Dætte rinca gehwylc ōđrum gulde edleán on riht be geweorhtum *that every man should render rightly to other a reward proportionable to his deserts*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 53; Met. 27, 27. v. ge-wyrht.

ge-weorhta, an; *m. One working with another, accomplice:* — Gif mæsse-preóst þeófa gewita and geweorhta beó *if a mass-priest be an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9. v. ge-wyrhta.

ge-weorp, es; *n. A throwing, tossing, dashing, what is thrown up, a heap;* jactus, jactātio, projectio:—Ofer waroþa geweorp *over the dashing of the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Đǽr đū geseó tord-wifel on eorþan up weorpan ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe *when you see a dung-beetle in the earth throwing up mould, catch it with both hands along with his casting up*, L. M. iii. 18; Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. v. winter-geweorp, ge-wyrp.

ge-weorpan, -worpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. **I.** *to throw, cast;* jacere, projicere:—Hī habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brǽdo, swā mon mæg mid liđeran geworpan *they have an entrance of so much breadth, as one can throw with a sling*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Drihten hī gewyrpþ mid grine *the Lord will cast a snare upon them;* pluet super peccatores laqueos, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Miđđỹ gewearp woedo his *projecto vestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 50. Gewurpon būta *ejecerunt extra*, 12, 8, 41. Honda gewurpon on hine *manus injecerunt in eum*, 14, 46. Swā gewundade wrāđe slǽpe, sỹn ðonne geworpene on wīdne hlǽw *sicut vulnerati dormientes, projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. **II.** *to turn one's self away, go away, depart, pass by;* averti, abire, transire:—Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor hāt *winter shall pass by, fair weather again shall come, hot summer*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 11; Gn. Ex. 77. DER. weorpan.

ge-weorþ, es; *n. Value, worth, price*, Th. Chart. 159, 1. v. ge-wyrþe.

ge-weorþan, -wiorþan, -wurþan, -wyrþan; he -weorþeþ, -weorþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, đū -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *subj. pres.* -weorþe, *pl.* -weorþen; *p.* -wurde, *pl.* -wurden; *pp.* -worden. **I.** *to be, be made, become, happen;* fĭĕri:—Hū māgon đās þing đus geweorþan *quomŏdo possunt hæc fĭĕri?* Jn. Bos. 3, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Ne sēc đū þurh hlytas hū đē geweorþan scyle *seek not by lots how it is to happen to thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Hū geweorþeþ ðæt *how happeneth that?* Salm. Kmbl. 684; Sal. 341: Andr. Kmbl. 2872; An. 1439. Gif feaxfang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble*, Andr. Kmbl. 2298; An. 1502. He gewyrþ micelre mǽgþe *he shall become a great nation*, Gen. 21, 18. Đes sige gewearþ Punicum *this victory happened to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 23. Ic his mōdor gewearþ *I have become his mother*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: 9 a; Th. 6, 33; Cri. 93. Đū đissum hysse hold gewurde *thou hast been gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550. Sió fǽhþ gewearþ gewrecen wrāþlīce *the quarrel was wrothfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 26; Gū. 64: Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Gewurdon manige wundor on manegum landum *many wonders happened in many lands*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16. Ðæt me Meotud moncynnes milde geweorþe *that the Lord of mankind be merciful to me*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 23; Jul. 667: 78 b; Th. 294, 19; Cra. 17. Ðeáh mīn bān and blōd būtū geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to earth*, 38 a; Th. 125, 9; Gū. 351. Saga, hū ðæt gewurde *say how that happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558: Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 19; Cri. 238. Ðæt word wæs flǽsc geworden *verbum cāro factum est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 14: Homl. Th. i. 40, 17: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 5; Sat. 282: 223; Th. 293, 10; Sat. 453. Wæs onlīce bī hig geworden [swā bī Zachariam] gewearþ and bī Elizabeþ his wīfe *it had happened with them as it happened with Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth*, Shrn. 36, 12. We gesēgon windas and wǽgas forhte gewordne *we saw winds and waves become fearful*, Andr. Kmbl. 913; An. 457. **II.** *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, befall, come together, agree, be agreeable;* contingĕre, evĕnīre, convĕnīre, plăcēre:—Ne mihte hī betwih him geþwǽrian and geweorþan *they might not accord and agree among themselves*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 2: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 169, 1. Hū gewearþ đē ðæs *how doth this befall thee?* Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307: Jud. 16, 21. Me gewearþ *convĕnior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 6. Hỹ gewearþ, ðæt hỹ woidan to Rōmānum friþes wilnian *they agreed that they would seek peace from the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17: 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24: Gen. 20, 13. Đā hī nānre sibbe gewearþ *when they could not agree upon any terms of peace*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 19. Ðeáh đe Rōmāne hæfde geworden ðæt . . . *though the Romans had agreed that* . . . , 4, 12; Bos. 98, 43. Hū ðone cumbolwīgan hæfde geworden *how it had befallen the warrior*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 260. **III.** *cum dat:*—Đā gewearþ ðam hlāforde and ðām hỹrigmannum wiþ ānum peninge *then the lord and the labourers agreed on a penny*, Th. An. 73, 29: 74, 21 [*or acc.*]. Gewearþ him and ðam folce on Lindesīge ānes ðæt hī hine horsian sceolde *it was agreed between him and the people of Lindsey that they should provide him with horses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 1: Thw. 161, 30. Wyn đū ongeán ðone wuldres cyning and gewurþe đē and him *fight against the king of glory and let there be an agreement between thee and him*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 14. [Cf. *O. Saxe.* thea gumon alle giwarth that . . . : *Goth.* ga-wairþi *peace?*]

ge-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud. **I.** *to set a price on, value:*—Ðone đe wæs ēr geweorþod *quem appretiaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 9, note. **II.** *to distinguish, honour, dignify, adorn, worship, adore, celebrate, praise;* insignīre, hŏnōrāre, ornāre, instruĕre, mactāre, adōrāre, celebrāre:—Đū hine gewuldrast and geweorþast *glōria et hŏnōre cŏrōnasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. Đē beorht Fæder geweorþaþ wuldorgifum *the bright Father dignifies thee with glorious gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940: Bt. 14, 3: Fox 46, 13. Me geweorþode wuldres Ealdor *the Prince of glory honoured me*, Rood Kmbl. 177; Kr. 90; 185; Kr. 94. He Abrahames cynn geweorþude *he honoured Abraham's race*, Ps. Th. 104, 6. Geweorþie wuldres Ealdor eall đeós eorþe, ēcne Drihten *omnis terra adŏret te, Deus*, 65, 3. Gē wēnaþ ðæt ǣnig mæg mid fræmdum welum beón geweorþod *ye think that one can be made honourable by external riches*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 10, 11. Wæs ēþfynde Afrisc meówle, golde geweorþod *the African maid was easy to be found, adorned with gold*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 9; Exod. 580: 174; Th. 218, 18; Dan. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 2384; El. 1193. Wuldre geweorþad *honoured with glory*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 2; Ph. 551: Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Wīde is geweorþod hāligra tīd *the time of the saints is widely celebrated*, Menol. Fox 237; Men. 120: 306; Men. 154.

ge-weoton *went, departed*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 34; *p. pl. of* ge-wītan.

ge-wēpan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -wcópon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, lament;* flere:—Petrus geweáp bitterlīce *Petrus flevit amare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 62. Giweópun alle *flebant omnes*, Rush. 8, 52. Gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28.

ge-werc, es; *n. A fort, fortress;* arx:—Hie đǽr gewerc worhton *they there wrought a fortress*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 16. v. ge-weorc.

ge-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure;* lædere, nocere:—Gif hwā on ceáse wīf gewerde *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17: 26; Th. i. 50, 24. v. ge-wyrdan.

ge-weredlǽht, -werodlǽht *sweetened, made sweet;* indulcoratus, Scint. 64. v. werod.

ge-werged; *part. Accursed:* — Đara gewergedra *maledicorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11.

ge-wērgian, -wērigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weary, fatigue;* fatigāre:—He gewērgad sæt *he sat wearied*, Beo. Th. 5697; B. 2852: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 12; Gū. 1243. Mauritanie wǽron mid ðam gewērgode *the Mauritanians were wearied by it*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 7. Đe on lengtenādle gewērigade wǽron *who were wearied with ague*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

ge-werian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To put on, cover, clothe;* induĕre, vestīre:—Giwoeria *to cover, conceal*, Rtl. 103, 3. Đe he mid gewered wæs *quĭbus indūtum ĕrat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, note 39, 41. Gewered mid wæstme *covered with fruit*. Cd. 23; Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. In hwītum hræglum gewerede englas ne ōþeówdun *angels appeared not clad in white robes*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 16; Cri. 447: 15 b; Th. 35, 3; Cri. 552. [*Goth.* ga-wasjan.]

ge-werian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od. **I.** *to defend, protect, take care of, make [land] free from claims;* defendĕre, procurare:—Ic gewerige *defendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 29. Se đe land gewerod hæbbe *he who has defended land*, L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 19. Þēr of is gewerod ān and tuenti hīde *twenty-one hides of it are held in undisputed possession*, Schmid. A. S. Ges. p. 614, col. 1. See also p. 677. Đonnæ his ðæs londæs hundseofontig hīda and is nū eall gewæred and đā hit æst mīn lāford mæ to lǽt đā wæs hit ierfelǽs *hujus terræ sunt* lxx *hidæ, et est modo tota bene procurata, quæ quando dominus meus michi eam tradidit omni peccunia caruit*, Th. Chart. 162, 26. Gange [ðæt land] into ðære stōwe swā gewered swā hit stande mid mete and mid mannum and mid ǽlcum þingan *let the land go afterwards to that place so provided as it may then be, with meat and with men and with everything*, 519, 3: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 10. **II.** *to associate with for the cause of defence.*

to make a treaty with; assŏciāre defensiōnis causa, jungere fœdĕre:—Nalæs æfter micelre tīde dæt hī geweredon wiđ him, and heora wǽpen hwyrfdon wiđ Bryttas heora gefaran *non multo post juncto cum his fœdĕre, in sŏcios arma vertĕrit*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 4, 35. v. werian.

ge-wesan *to be together, converse, discuss:*—Ic flītan gefrægn mōdgleáwe men gewesan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that wise men had disputes and discussions about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 363; Sal. 181. Grein writes 'gewēsan; *p.* -weós,' and compares 'ymbweoson' in the Northumbrian Gospels. But this word is wrongly written by Bouterwek, it should be 'ymbwoeson,' see Mk. Skt. p. 1. The Durham Ritual glosses 'conversatio' by 'giwosa,' and this may throw light on the meaning of 'gewesan.' Both *Goth.* and *O. H. Ger.* have the word 'gawisan, gi-wesan,' in the sense *to remain, abide;* restare.

ge-wēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To soak:*—Mid ecede gewēsed *soaked with vinegar*, Herb. 116, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 24. Gewēsan *inficere, miscere, fucare*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. wōs.

ge-wēstan *to lay waste;* desolare:—Gewoested biþ *desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25.

ge-wēđnis, se; *f. Mildness;* lenitas:—Giwoeđnis *lenitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. v. wēđe.

ge-wīcan; *p.* -wâc, *pl.* -wicon; *pp.* -wicen *To give way, fail, depart, retire;* cedere, deficere, recedere:—To hwȳ, Driht, gewic [gewite, Sur.] đū feor *ut quid, Domine, recessisti longe*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. Ne his mægenes [mæges?] lāf gewâc æt wīge *his kinsman's legacy failed not in the contest*, Beo. Th. 5251; B. 2629: 5148; B. 2577. v. wīcan.

ge-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, lodge, encamp;* hospitare, castra metari:—Hȳ landes hæfdon, đæt hȳ mihton on gewīcian *they had land on which they could encamp*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 36. Ic on fægerum scūan fiđera đīnra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Se wilda fugel hūs getimbreþ and gewīcaþ đǽr *the wild bird builds a house and dwells there*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 1; Ph. 203. Đonne gewīceaþ faroþ-lācende on đam ealonde *then the seafarers camp on that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 13; Wal. 19. Đā gewīcode he neáh ānre eá *then he encamped near a river*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 31: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 14. v. wīcian.

ge-wider, -widor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wideru, -widera, -widru; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air, a tempest;* tempestas, cæli tempĕries:—Hī monige dagas windes and gewidor abidon *opportūnos alīquot dies ventos exspectārent*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ līđran gewideru [gewidera, MS. R.] đonne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9, MS. L: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 121; Met. 11, 61. On đæm dæge eall godes folc sceal god biddan dæt he him forgefe smylteliċo gewidra and genihtsume wæstmas *on that day all God's folk are to pray God to give them fair weather and abundant harvests*, Shrn. 74, 11. Đonne wind styreþ lāþ gewidru *when the wind stirs hateful tempests*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. [Cf. *O. Sax.* un-gewideri: *O. H. Ger.* gi-witri *temperies, tempestas: Ger.* ge-witter.] v. ge-weder.

ge-widlian, -widligan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To defile, contaminate, make common:* coinquinare, contaminare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 15. v. widl.

ge-widmǽrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To publish, spread abroad, divulge, celebrate;* divulgare:—Ofer ealle Iudēa munt-land wǽron đās word gewidmǽrsode *super omnia montana Iudææ divulgabantur omnia verba hæc*, Lk. Bos. 1, 65: Mt. Bos. 28, 15. Iosep nolde hī gewidmǽrsian *Joseph nollet eam traducere*, 1, 19.

ge-wif, es; *n. An affection of the eye, web:*—Wiđ ælces cynnes brōc on eágon wiđ gewif *for every sort of malady in the eyes, for web*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 3. v. Hall. Dict. pin-and-web.

ge-wife *fortune, destiny;* fatum, Cot. 88. v. ge-wef.

ge-wīfian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [wīfian *to take a wife*] *To take a wife, marry;* uxōrem dūcĕre:—Gewīfodon *duxērunt uxōres*, Jud. 3, 6. Dæt cristen man gewīfige *that a christian man marry*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 13, 18: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Manige habbaþ genōg gesǽlilīce gewīfod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gewīfad, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 7.

ge-wifsǽlig; *adj. Fortunate;* fato *vel* fortuna felix, Cot. 88, 194, 196, Lye [Cf. ge-wef.]

ge-wiglung, e; *f. Soothsaying, divination, spell:*—Đa gemearr đe man drīfþ on mislīcum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices that are carried on with various spells*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. v. wiglian.

ge-wiht, -wyht, -wihte, es; *n. Weight;* pondus:—Twegra pundra gewiht *two pounds' weight;* dupondius, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 114; Wrt. Voc. 38, 37: Th. Chart. 522, 22: Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 5. Gange ān gemet and ān gewihte *let one measure and one weight pass*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Nū hæbbe we hit bi-roht ongēn be đam ylcan gewihte *quam nunc eodem pondĕre reportāvimus*, Gen. 43, 21: 23, 16: Lev. 26, 26. False gewihta *false weights*, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13: vi. 28; Th. i 322, 14. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified*, vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 30: L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Gē etaþ hlāf be gewihte *ye shall eat bread by weight*, Lev. 26, 26. Mid twām hundred mancosan goldes be gewihte and mid v. pundan be gewihte seolfres *for two hundred mancuses of gold by weight and for five pounds by weight of silver*, Th. Chart. 557, 28. See Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. ii. Appendix ii. [*Ger.* gewicht.]

ge-wil, -will, -wile, -wyle, es; *n. A will, wish, pleasure;* vŏluntas, arbitrium, vōtum:—Ne wend đū đē nō on đæs folces unriht gewil *turn thou not thyself to the unjust wish of the people*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7: Hy. 7, 78; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 78. On yfelra manna gewill *according to the will of evil men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 2; Cri. 362: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 1: 1, 12; Bos. 36, 33. Hit næs ne his gewile [-wyle, MS. A.] *it was not his will*, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11.

ge-wilcþ, e; *f. Rolling, motion* [*of waves*]:—Gewilcþ ýđe *motum fluctuum*, Ps. Spl. M. 88, 10.

ge-wilcumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To welcome;* salutare:—Se cāsere hig gewilcumode *the emperor welcomed them*, L. Ælf. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 30.

ge-wild, -weold, es; *n. Power, control:*—Æfter đæm đe Alexander hæfde ealle Indie him to gewildon gedōn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 9. Geweoldum sylfes willum *spontaneously, of his own accord*, Beo. Th. 4446; B. 2222. [Cf. ge-weald, ge-wealdes, ge-wylde.]

ge-wildan *to exercise power over, rule over*, Gen. 3, 16: Ps. Spl. 105, 38. v. ge-wyldan.

ge-wile, es; *n. A will;* vŏluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11. v. ge-wil.

ge-willnung *a wish, appetite*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. v. ge-wilnung.

ge-willsum; *adj. Desirable;* desiđērābilis:—Hī hæfdon eorþan gewillsum *hābuērunt terram desiđērābilem*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 23.

ge-wilnian, -wilnigan, to -wilnienne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wilnian *to desire*] *To wish, desire, expect, seek, strive for;* cŭpĕre, concŭpiscĕre, desiđērāre, expĕtĕre, ambīre:—Reáflācum nylle gē gewilnian *rāpinas nōlite concŭpiscĕre*, Ps. Spl. 61, 10: Ps. Spl. 118, 20. Gōdes þegenas sceolon to đam ēcan līfe ǽfter gewilnian *God's servants must ever strive after the life everlasting*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 44. He ne sceal gewilnian đa woruldlīcan þinge *he must not desire the things of this world*, 22, 44. Dæt sum sume swīđe ondryslīcu, and eác to gewilnienne secgende wæs *ut quidam multa et trĕmenda, et desiđĕranda narrāvĕrit*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 3. Ic gewilnige [gewilnie, MS. D.] *cŭpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8: 28, 1; Som. 30, 39. Ic gewilnige *ambio*, 30, 5; Som. 35, 8. Ælc đæra đe wīf geswyþ and hyre gewilnaþ *omnis, qui vīđĕrit mŭliĕrem ad concupiscendum eam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Ic nānes eorþlīces gestreónes ne flǽsclīces lustes ne gewilnige *I desire no earthly treasure nor fleshly pleasure*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 31: 512, 13. Gif hwā gewilnigeþ to gewitane *if any one desires to know*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Gewilnod *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10.

ge-wilnigendlīc, -wilniendlīc, -wilnindlīc; *adj. Desirable;* desiderābilis:—For nāht hī hæfdon eorþan gewilnigendlīce *pro nihĭlo hābuērunt terram desiderābilem*, Ps. Spl. 105, 23. Gewilniendlīc *desiderābilis*, Prov. 21. Gewilnindlīc, Prov. 8.

ge-wilnung, -willnung, e; *f. A wish, desire, longing, seeking, appetite, will, vow;* concŭpiscentia, desiđĕrium, ambītus, appĕtītus, affectus, vōtum:—Gewilnung *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnode etan mid eów đās eástron *desiđĕrio desiđĕrāvi hoc ƒascha mandūcāre vobiscum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 15. Hȳ fērdon on gewilnunge heortan *transiĕrunt in affectum cordis*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7: Homl. Th. i. 136, 9, 31. For gewillnunge đara ēcra gōda *pro appĕtītu æternōrum bonōrum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. Ōđra gewilnunga *reliqua concŭpiscentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 4, 19: Num. 11, 34. Mid eallum gewilnungum *with all desires*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 25. Dæt ic agylde gewilnunga of dæge to dæge *ut reddam vōta mea de die in diem*, Ps. Spl. 60, 8.

ge-win, -winn, es; *n.* [winnan *to fight*]. **I.** *a battle, contest, war, strife, quarrel, hostility, tumult;* certāmen, pugna, bellum, tŭmultus:—On đa tīde Troiāna gewin wearþ *the Trojan war happened at that time*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 24; Met. 26, 12. Sceolde he wōrc đæs gewinnes gedǽlan *he must get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296: 17; Th. 21, 12; Gen. 323: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 101; Met. 25, 51. On đam gewinne *in the contest*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: 38, 1; Fox 194, 8: Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Hie gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798: 1758; B. 877. Heora gewinn mid đam swīđe geiécton *their quarrel was thus much strengthened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 4: 5, 13; Bos. 112, 43. He his mōdsefan wiđ đam fǽrhagan fæste trymede feónda gewinna *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril of the fiends' hostilities*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 29; Gū. 934. **II.** *labour, toil, sorrow, agony;* lăbor, trībŭlātio, ăgōnia:—Đis gewin *hic lăbor*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 29. Gewinn and sār *lăbor et dŏlor*, Ps. Th. 89, 11: 72, 13. Wæs gewinnes endedōgor neáh geþrungen *the final day of his labour was near at hand*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 6; Gū. 904: Ps. Th. 127, 2. Đū scealt wunian in gewinne *thou shalt continue in toil*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 14; Cri. 622: 32 a; Th. 101, 10; Cri. 1656: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 17. He wæs on gewinne *factus in ăgōnia*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Þurh mycel gewinn *with much toil*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 5. On gewinnum *in lăbōribus*, Ps. Th. 106, 11: 72, 4. **III.** *fruit of labours, gain, profit;* fructus lăbōrum, lucrum, quæstus:—Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesǽton *lăbōres pŏpŭlōrum possēdērunt*, Ps. Th. 104, 39: 77, 46. Gif hwilc man leoht dēþ on nīnum cirican of his gewinne *if any man*

puts a light in my church [*bought*] *out of his gain*, Nar. 47, 6, 15. [*O. Sax.* ge-win *strife: O. H. Ger.* ga-win *labor, certamen, quæstus: Ger.* ge-winn *gain.*]

ge-wind, es; *n.* [windan *to bend*] *A winding, circuitous ascent*, Ælfc. Gl 55; Som. 67, 6; Wrt. Voc. 37, 4.

gewin-dæg, es; *m. A labour* or *trouble-day, battle-day;* laboris *vel* tribulationis dies, pugnæ dies:—On gewindæge *in the day of trouble*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Of gewindagum weorþan sceolde lîf alỹsed *her life should be released from days of trouble*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 9; Jul. 611: Cd. 205; Th. 254, 24; Dan. 616. Þonne cumbulgebrec on gewindagum weorþan scoldun *when there should be crashings of banners in days of battle*, Ps. C. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 12. v. win-dæg.

ge-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden. I. *v. trans. To twist, weave, bend, wind;* torquêre, plectere, implicâre:—Ða þegnas gewundun ðæt sigbēg of þornum *milites plectentes coronam de spinis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2. Ne hafu ic iu heáfde hwîte loccas, wræste gewundne *I have not white locks on my head, delicately wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99. II. *v. intrans. To go, turn, turn about, revolve, roll;* ire, se vertĕre, volvĕre:—He meahte wîdre gewindan *he might more widely turn about*, Beo. Th. 1530; B. 763. Se aglæca on fleám gewand *the miserable being turned to flight*, 2007; B. 1001: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Se lîg gewand on lâðe men *the flame rolled on to the hostile men*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 22; Dan. 251.

ge-winde; *adj:*—Ða hit wæs wel gewinde on ða burh *when the wind was in the right quarter* [*for blowing the flames*] *on to the town;* ventum opportunum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25.

ge-windwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blow:*—Seó onblâwnes ðære heofonlican onfædmnesse sỹ gewindwod on ðē *let the inspiration of the heavenly embrace be blown into thee*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 27.

ge-winful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome;* laboriōsus:—Agustinus ðysses gewinfullan geflîtes ende gesette *Augustinus hunc laboriōsi certāminis finem fēcit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 17.

ge-winfullîc, -winnfullîc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome;* laboriōsus:—Ðæt hî ne þorftan in swâ frǽcne sîþfætt, and on swâ gewinfullîcne, and on swâ uncûþe ællþeódignysse féran *ne tam periculōsam, tam incertam peregrinātiōnem adire debĕrent*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. Ðæt hî nō mâ ne mihton swâ gewinnfullîcum fyrdum swencte beón *non se ultra tam laboriōsis expeditiōnibus posse fatigāri*, 1, 12; S. 481, 4.

ge-winfullice; *adv. Laboriously, with difficulty;* laboriōse:—Ðæt eahta and twentig wintra gewinnfullîce he heóld *id per annos viginti octo laboriōsissĭme tĕnuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 17.

ge-winna, an; *m. An enemy, adversary, a foe, rival;* hostis, inimīcus, æmŭlus:—Cwom semninga hæleþa gewinna *the foe of men suddenly came*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 7; Jul. 243. Gesaca *vel* gewinna *æmŭlus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. Lǽddon leóde lâþne gewinnan to carcerne *the people led their hated foe unto the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2500; An. 1251: 2603; An. 1303. Beóþ ðē hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gū. 246. Heora gewinnan hî ēhtan *insĕquĭtur hostis*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 23: 1, 23; S. 483, 13. Ða ǽrran gewinnan *priores inimici*, S. 1, 12; S. 480, 33.

ge-winnan; *p.* -wan, -won, -wann, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen. I. *to make war, fight, contend;* pugnare, bellum gerere:—He âna gewon *he fought alone*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 15; Gū. 21: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 2. Hū hie wið ðæm drỹ gefliton and gewunnon *how they contended and strove against the sorcerer*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 3. II. *to obtain by fighting, to conquer, gain, win;* pugna consequi, obtinere, subjugare:—Hū he mihte Normandige of him gewinnan *how he might conquer* [*win*] *Normandy from him*, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Ne mâgon we ðæt on aldre gewinnan *we cannot ever obtain that*, Cd. 421; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. Ænig ne mæg friþ gewinnan *no one may gain peace*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 14; Cri. 1001. Ðæs ðe he heora sâulum to hǽle and to rǽde gewinnan mihte *provided that he could win their souls to salvation and counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 4. He hit gewan mid wisdôme *he gained it by wisdom*, Th. Ap. 4, 19. Chananēus ðā wann wið Israēla bearn and sige on him gewann *the Canaanite fought against the children of Israel and gained a victory over them*, Num. 21, 1. Ðone cyning ðe hie ǽr mid unrihte gewunnen hæfde *the king that had before unjustly conquered them*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 22. On âgenum hwîlum mid earfeþum gewunnen *laboriously gained in their own time*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 55. Ða wæs Rōmâna rîce gewunnen *then the empire of the Romans was conquered*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 34; Met. 1, 17. [*O. Sax.* ge-winnan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-winnan: *Ger.* ge-winnen *to gain, obtain.*]

gewin-stōw, e: *f. A place to contend in, battle-place, wrestling-place;* certāmĭnis lŏcus, pălæstra, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 49; Wrt. Voc. 26, 48.

ge-wintred, -wintrad; *part. Grown to full age, full-aged, aged;* adultus:—Óþ-ðæt hit gewintred sîe *until it be of age*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 7. Middỹ ðū bist gewintrad *cum senueris*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 18. Ðeáh he gewintred wǽre *though he was aged*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 7. Ðæs gewintredan monnes *of a full-aged man*, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 18. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* ge-jāret.] DER. un-gewintred.

gewin-worold, e; *f. A world of toil;* tribŭlātiōnis plēnus mundus:—Hỹ scofene wurdon on gewinworuld *they were thrust into a world of toil*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 21; Gū. 829.

ge-wired; *part. p. Made of wire:*—Hyre ealdan gewîredan preón an vi. mancussum *her old brooch made of* [*gold or silver*] *wire, worth six mancuses*, Th. Chart. 537, 34. v. wîr.

Gewis, Giwis, es; *m. Gewis, the great grandfather of Cerdic:*—Se Cerdic wæs Elesing, Elesa Esling, Esla Gewising, Gewis Wiging *Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa the son of Esla, Elsa the son of Gewis, Gewis the son of Wig*, Chr. 495; Erl. 2, 5: 597; Erl. 20, 7. Giwis, 552; Erl. 16, 19. According to Asser it was from this name that the term Gevissæ, applied by Bede to the West Saxons, was derived. 'Gewis, a quo Britone totam illam gentem Gegwis nominant,' see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 458. For the use by Bede, see Bd. 3, 7—'Gens Occidentalium Saxonum qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur ... primum Gevissorum gentem ingrediens,' where the translation has 'West Seaxna þeód ... Ða com he ǽrest upp on West Seaxum.' See also 4, 15, 16. Smith's note on the word is 'Gevissæ. Saxonicum est pro Occidentalium. Sic Visigothi. præposita tantum Saxonica expletiva *Ge*.' See Thorpe's Lappenberg i. 109, note.

ge-wis, -wiss; *adj. Certain, sure, knowing, foreknowing;* certus:—Gewis be heora gerihtnesse *certus de illorum correctione*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. Ðæt is gesægd ðæt he wǽre gewis his sylfes forþfôre *qui præscius sui obitus exstitisse videtur*, 4, 24; S. 599, 14. Wite ðæt ǽrest gewiss ðæt ðæt mōd byþ ðære sâwle ǽge *know first that as certain, that the mind is the soul's eye*, Shrn. 178, 2. Gewis is *constat*, Hpt. Gl. 419. Ða ūþwitan ðe sǽdon ðæt nǽfre nân wiht gewisses nǽre būton twæónunga *the philosophers that said that there was no certainty without doubt*, Shrn. 174, 25. Swâ litel gewis funden *found so little certain*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Gewis andgit *intelligence*, 5; Fox 252, 20, 30. We syndon gewisse ðînes lîfes *we are acquainted with thy life*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. He hî gewisse gedyde and gelǽrde be ingonge ðæs ēcan rîces *de ingressu regni æterni certos reddidit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 35. On gewissum tîdum *at certain times*, R. Ben. interl. 48. Of gewissum intingan *of certain causes*, R. Ben. interl. 63. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *with certain reason, wherefore:* propter certam rationem, quapropter, Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giwis: *Ger.* gewiss *certus.*]

ge-wiscan, etc. v. ge-wyscan, etc.

ge-wisfullice; *adv. Knowingly, expertly;* scienter, Greg. pref. lib. 2, Dial.

ge-wîsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To direct, teach, shew:*—Bǽdon ðæt him gewîsade waldend se gōda hū hie libban sceolden *prayed the good Ruler to direct them how they were to live*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 27; Gen. 850.

ge-wislîce, -wisslîce; *adv. Certainly, exactly, truly, especially, besides;* videlicet, scilicet, sane, utique, porro:—Gewisslîce *sane*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Gyf sōþlîce gewislîce rihtwīsnysse sprecaþ *si vere utique justitiam loquimini*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 1. Gewislîce ân þing is neád-behéfe *porro unum est necessarium*, Lk. Bos. 10, 42. Ðū miht blissigan gewisslîce *thou mayest certainly rejoice*, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 1. Se wîtegode be Criste swîðe gewislîce swilce he godspellere wǽre *he prophesied about Christ with great exactness, as if he had been an evangelist*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414. Gewislîce ic hæbbe *certe habeo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 7. Ic nāt nâht gewislîce hwæðer ðæs feós swâ micel is *I do not know for certain whether there is so much money*, Th. Chart. 490, 15. Seó lencten-lîce emniht is gewislîce on duodecima kl. April *the spring equinox is certainly on the twelfth day before the kalends of April*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 8. Ic cweðe nū gewislîcor *I say now more exactly*, 8, 23; Lchdm. iii. 250, 4: Th. Ap. 15, 24. Ðæs ðe hie gewislîcost gewitan meahton *to the best of their knowledge*, Beo. Th. 2704; B. 1350.

ge-wiss, -wisslîce. v. ge-wis, ge-wislîce.

ge-wissend, es; *m. A director, ruler;* præceptor, rector, Hymn. Lye.

ge-wissian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To make* or *cause to know, to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern;* docere, edocere, regere, præcipere, dirigere:—Ðæt he ðone iungan cniht gewissian sceolde *that he should instruct the young boy*, Ælfc. T. Lisle, 34, 3. To ðam lande ðe ic ðē gewissige *unto a land that I will shew thee*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42. On ðam regole ðe us gewissaþ be ðære hâlgan Eástertîde *in the rule that directs us about the holy Eastertide*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 10. Heó gewissaþ and gescylt and gelǽt *it directs and protects and guides*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 15. Se ðe gewylt and gewissaþ Israhēla folc *qui reget populum Israhel*, 78, 16. Swâ swâ him Gregorius ǽr gewissode *as Gregory had before directed him*, ii. 130, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 64, 241. Se witega hine gewissode ðæt he cūðe gelỹfan *the prophet directed so that he was able to believe*, 70. 444. Ðū gewissa ða sacerdas *tu præcipe sacerdotibus*, Jos. 3, 8. Ic gean ðara vi. punda ðe ic Ēádmunde mînon brēðer gewissod hæbbe *I give the six pounds that I have indicated to my brother Edmund*, Th. Chart. 559, 6. Gif ðū nelt beón gewissod *if thou wilt not be directed*, Ælfc. T. Lisle, 40, 12.

ge-wissung, e; *f. Direction, instruction, guidance:*—For fela gewissungum ðe seó ân bōc hæfþ toforan ðâm ōðrum *for many directions which that one book has above the others*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 65, 295.

ge-wistfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To feast:*—Gewistfullian *epulari*, Lk.

Bos. 15, 23. Et drinc and gewistfulla *eat, drink, and feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 21. Gewistfullien *epulentur*, Blickl. Gl. Đæt ic mid mînum freóndum gewistfullode *ut cum amicis meis epularer*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29.

ge-wistian *to feast*:—Et drinc and gewista *comede bibe epulare*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19.

gewist-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To feast*; epulari:—Đâ ongunnon hig gewistlǽccan *cœperunt epulari*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24.

ge-wîsung, e; *f. Direction*:—Be Godes sylfes gewîsunge *by the direction of God himself*, Jud. pref. Thw. 153, 6.

ge-wit, -witt, es; *n.* I. *wits, senses, [right] mind, mind, intellect*:—Windruncen gewit *a mind stupefied with wine*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Đenden mec mîn gewit gelǽsteþ *whilst my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gû. 347. He eft onhwearf wôdan gewittes *he recovered from madness*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Seó gedrêfednes đæt môd ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *trouble cannot rob the mind of its faculties*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Nû bidde ic dê đæt đû hî on gewitte gebringe *now I beseech thee bring her to her wits*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 11: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 12; Jul. 144: 74 b; Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Sió wyrd cymþ of đam gewitte dæs ælmihtigan Godes *fate comes from the mind of the almighty God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 1: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 30; Hö. 78: 78 b; Th. 294, 10; Crä. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 631; An. 316: 1344; An. 672. Bûtan gewitte *irrational*, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Se Hælend wôdum monnum gewitt forgeaf *the Saviour gave reason to the insane*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14: H. R. 105, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 200; Met. 26, 100. He him gewit forgeaf *he gave him intelligence*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 29; Gen. 250: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Ic wât đæt đæt lîf â byþ and đæt gewit *I know that life and mind will always exist*, Shrn. 199, 30. 26. Gehǽlde gewitte *sanato sensu*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 13. II. *knowledge, understanding, consciousness*:—To syllenne his folce hys hǽle gewit *ad dandam scientiam salutis plebi ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan . . . sylle him wist and wǽdo ôþ đæt hine mon on gewitte alǽde *a young man must be taught . . . give him food and clothing until he be brought to understanding*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 13; Gn. Ex. 47. Hwâ meahte me swelc gewit gifan gif hit God ne onsende *who could give me such understanding if God did not send it*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 671. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king recovered consciousness*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703. [*O. Sax.* gi-wit; *O. H. Ger.* ge-wizzi.]

ge-wita, an; *m. One who is cognisant of anything, a witness, an accessory*; testis, conscius:—Gewita *testis*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 21. Ælmihtig drihten đe is ealra þinga gewita *the Lord Almighty that is cognisant of all things*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 20. Đisæs is Oda gewita *of this is Oda witness*, Th. Chart. 510, 5. God sylf his is gewita *God is his own witness*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 9: i. 84, 4: Ps. Th. 88, 31. Đa leásan gewitan *the false witnesses*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 29: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 72, 497. Geweotan, Th. Chart. 480. 16. We þissa wundra gewitan sindon *we are witnesses of these wonders*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 10; Gû. 724. Gif heó clǽne sŷ and đæs fǽcnes gewita nǽre *if she be innocent and were not an accessory to the crime*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17. Đæt đû sŷ wommes gewita *that thou art an accessory to the crime*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 14; Fä. 19: Frag. Kmbl. 12; Leás. 7. Wildeóra gewita *one who has the same knowledge [wit] as the beasts* [Grein and Bouterwek write gewîta = socius], Cd. 206; Th. 255, 14; Dan. 624. [*O. Sax.* ge-wito: *O. H. Ger.* ki-wizo *conscius*.]

ge-witan; *p.* -wiste *To understand, know*; scire:—Hî woldon gewitan hwæt đæt wǽre *dignoscere quid esset*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 7; 4, 18; S. 587, 1; Beo. Th. 2705; B. 1350. Giuta *scire*, Rtl. 5, 18. Gif hwâ gewilnigeþ to gewitane hû gedôn mann he wæs *if any one wants to know what sort of man he was*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Đone woeg giwutun *viam scitis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 4. Gewiste *sciens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 8: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 14; Rä. 30, 14. Embihtmen giwistun *ministri sciebant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. Đæt ne sê gewitten *quod non scietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Gâ and gewite *go and get to know*, Ap. Th. 13, 24.

ge-wîtan; ic -wîte, đû -wîtest, -wîtst, he -wîteþ, -wît, *pl.* -wîtaþ; *p.* ic, he -wât, đû -wite, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen. I. [wîtan, I. *to see*] *to see, behold*; videre, spectare:—Gewîte and beseoh wîngeard đisne *vide et visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. II. *to turn one's eyes in any direction with the intention of taking that direction, to set out towards, start, pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die*; transire, discedere. [*a*] *with the infin. of a verb of motion*:—Gewîteþ on weg faran engel *the angel departeth away*, Salm Kmbl. 1003; Sal. 503. Gewât fleógan mid lâcum hire *flew off with her offerings*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 27; Gen. 1471: 8; Th. 9, 1; Gen. 135: Andr. Kmbl. 2496; An. 1249: Beo. Th. 1710; B. 853. Geweotan, Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Gewît đû nû fêran *go now*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 36; Gen. 1746. Gewât him hâm sîdian *went off home*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161: Beo. Th. 3930; B. 1963. [*b*] *with other infinitives*:—Ic gewîte sêcan gârsecges grund *I go and seek the ocean's bottom*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 24; Rä. 3, 1. Heó on sîþ gewât wêsten sêcan *she on her journey went seeking the desert*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 29; Gen. 2265: 93; Th. 120, 24; Gen. 1999: Beo. Th. 230; B. 115: 3811; B. 1903. Him Noe gewât eaforan lǽdan *Noah went leading his offspring*, Cd. 67; Th. 82. 2; Gen. 1356: 96; Th. 126, 21; Gen. 2098. [*c*] *followed by a clause*:—Gewât đæt he in temple gestôd wuldres aldor *the prince of glory went so as to stop in the temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1411; An. 707: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 31; Gû. 1301. [*d*] *with prep. or adv. or adj*:—Hî forþ gewîtaþ for đæs sumores hǽton *they shall fade away for the summer's heat*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 4. He forþ gewât *he died*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 19: Rood Kmbl. 262; Kr. 133: Beo. Th. 2962; B. 1479. Đâ gewât se dæg forþ *dies cœperat declinare*, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Fyrst forþ gewât *the time went on*, Beo. Th. 425; B. 210: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 36; Gen. 974: Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 6; Gû. 1107. Se to forþ gewât þurh đone æþelan *it [the dart] reached and pierced the noble man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 13; B. 150. Gif we gewîtaþ fram dê *if we depart from thee*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31: 21, 12: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gû. 248. Ne syndon me from gewitene *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. Me lǽrdon Rômâne đæt ic gewât heonon onweg *the Romans advised me to depart away hence*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 14. Hwyder gewiton đa welan *whither has the wealth gone?* 99, 24. Đonne gewitan đa sâula niđer *then down went the souls*, 211, 4: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 32; Wal. 28. Gewît of đam menn *depart from the man*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 5: Blickl. Homl. 139, 13. Đâ he of life gewât *when he departed this life*, Beo. Th. 4934; B. 2471. Ær đam đæt ôđer of gewîteþ *before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 22; Met. 29, 11. Gewât ofer wǽgholm *went o'er the ocean*, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217. On fleám gewât *fled*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 20; Dan. 614. He nǽfre onweg ne gewât *he has never departed*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. Gewiten under wađeman *retired under ocean*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97. In đæt êglond up gewîtaþ *they go up into that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 8; Wal. 16. Đonon ne gewât *he departed not thence*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 31. Đæt us đâs tîda îdle ne gewîtan *that these times do not pass away without profit for us*, 129, 36. Seó deorce niht won gewîteþ *the dark night passes away murky*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99. [*e*] *used absolutely*:—Gyf đes calic ne mâge gewîtan *si non potest hic calix transire*, Mt. Bos. 26, 42. Nacode we wǽron acennede and nacode we gewîtaþ *naked we were born and naked we depart*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Heofon and eorþe mæg gewîtan mîn word nǽfre ne gewîtaþ *heaven and earth may pass away; my words shall never pass away*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 5: 91, 21: 57, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Gif đû gewîtest *if you depart*, 225, 17. Hî đǽrrihte æfter đam drence gewiton *they died directly after the drink*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 21: Cd. 62; Th. 75, 7; Gen. 1236. Đæt leóht gewât *the light vanished*, Elen. Kmbl. 188; El. 94. Gif he gewîte ær đonne hia *if he depart before she does*, Th. Chart. 465, 30. Đæt wuldor đysses middangeardes is sceort and gewîtende *the glory of this world is short and transitory*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. Đare gewîtendre æhte đises middaneardes *labentibus hujus seculi possessionibus*, Th. Chart. 317, 6: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Dagas sind gewitene *days are passed away*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 26; Seef. 80.

ge-wîtendlîc; *adj. Transitory*; transitorius:—Hwæt is điós gewîtendlîce sibb *what is this transitory peace*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 17. Mîn môd forhogode ealle đâs gewîtendlîcan þing *my mind despised all these transitory things*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 b, 14. Đis lǽnelîce lîf and đis gewîtendlîce *this poor and transitory life*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Yrfenuma to wîtendlîcum æhtum *heir to transitory possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 13.

ge-wîtendnes, se; *f. Departure*:—Sǽdon his gewîtendnesse *dicebant excessum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 9, 31.

ge-witennes, se; *f. Departure*:—Đâ đære tîde neálǽhte his gewitenesse *propinquante hora sui decessus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 24. On đone ylcan dæg byþ đæs bisceopes gewytennys se wæs nemned scs Cassius *on the same day is the bishop's departure who was named St. Cassius*, Shrn. 97, 36.

ge-witfæst; *adj. Of sound mind*:—Nǽnig deófolseóc đæt he eft wel gewitfæst nǽre *no possessed person that was not in his right mind again*, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 17.

ge-wiđerworded; *part. p. Opposed*; adversatus, Rtl. 114, 1.

ge-witig. v. ge-wittig.

ge-wîtigian, -wîtgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prophesy*:—Wel gewîtgade Esaias *bene prophetavit Esaias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 7: 11, 13. Swâ hit gewîtgod wæs *as it was prophesied*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 29: 83, 28.

gewit-leás; *adj. Witless, foolish, mad*; insanus, amens, stultus:—Gewitleás *amens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35. Wurde đû đæs gewitleás đæt đû waldende þonc ne wisses *thou wast so witless that thou wast not grateful to the Lord*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 92; Met. 19, 46.

ge-wit-leást, -witt-leást, e; *f. Folly, madness, phrensy*; stultitia:—On đînre gewitleáste *in thy folly*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 16: Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 24. Wiđ đa âdle đe grêcas frenêsis nemnaþ đæt is on ûre geþeóde gewitlêst đæs môdes *for the disease which the Greeks call φρένησις, that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind*, Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 1.

gewit-loca, an; *m. A container of intelligence, the mind*; intelligentiæ clausura, animus, mens, pectus, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 52; Met. 12, 26: Exon. 123 a; Th. 473 13; Bo. 14.

ge-witnes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *knowledge, cognisance, witness, testimony:*—Oððe ðeós gewitness weorðeþ on heágum *si est scientia in excelso*, Ps. Th. 72, 9. Būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse *without God's will and without his knowledge*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 212, 33: Gen. 31, 27, 31. Gif he stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes *if he steal with the cognisance of all his household*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 16: L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Wundorlīc is ðīn gewitnes *mirabilia testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 129, 24. He wearþ gemyndig his gewitnesse *memor erit testamenti sui*, 110, 4. Ne yfel gewitnes ne wrēgde *nor had evil witness accused them*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Be leásre gewitnesse *of false witness*, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 9: L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. On hyra gewitnesse *they being witnesses*, Gen. 23, 9. On Moyses bōca gewitnesse *by the testimony of the books of Moses*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 5. Ðæt is to gewitnesse ðæt hit him ne līcode *that is for a testimony that they did not like it*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 13; Hat. MS. In gewitnisse hiora *in testimonium eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 14. Iohannes cýþ gewitnesse be him *Iohannes testimonium perhibet de ipso*, Jn. Bos. 1, 15. At ðis gewitnesse wæs seo kining Offa *at this witnessing was king Offa*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12. II. *used of persons:*—Ic Æthelmǽr gewitnys *I Æthelmær am witness*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 12–18: iv. 206, 6–9. Wynflæd gelǽdde hyre gewitnesse ðæt wæs Sigerīc arcebiscop, etc. *Wynflæd brought her witnesses, they were archbishop Sigeric, etc.*, Th. Chart. 288, 3: 539, 31. Here ealre ðe hēr bē gewitnesse *of all those that here are witnesses*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 21. Ymb huæd we willnias gewitnesa *quid desideramus testes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63. Forðam arison ongeán me leáse gewitnessa *quoniam insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: Hy. 7, 94; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 94. Beforan gewitnessum *before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [See Grm. R. A. pp. 608, 779.]

ge-witnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To punish, chastise:*—Se ðe mihte hine sōna on helle gewītnian *he that could at once punish him in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 22. Ic gewītnige *punio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 57. Hwī wurdon ða synfullan mid wætere gewītnode? On Noes dagum gewītnode God manna gālnysse mid wætere . . . *why were the sinful punished with water? In Noah's days God punished men's wantonness with water* . . . , Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30: Gen. 20, 18. Se man wæs stranglīce gewītnad *the man was severely punished*, Shrn. 73, 13: Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073.

ge-witnung, e; *f. Punishment:*—On ðære Sodomitiscra gewītnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the people of Sodom the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33.

ge-witodlīce *truly;* certe, sane, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 1. v. witodlīce.

gewit-scipe, es; *m. A testimony, witnessing;* testimonium, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6; S. 492, 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* ge-wit-skepi *witness: O. H. Ger.* gi-wizscaf *testimonium.*]

gewit-seóc; *adj. Mind-sick, lunatic, demoniac;* energumenus, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 35; Wrt. Voc. 45, 67: 75, 52.

gewit-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Insanity;* insanitas, Som.

ge-wittig, -witig; *adj. Wise, knowing, sane, conscious;* intelligens:—Heó ðǽrrihte wearþ gewittig *she straightway became sane*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 12: 142, 19. Ne forlǽt ðē nān ðe gewityg byt *nor does any one forsake thee that is wise*, Shrn. 166, 28. Sum biþ gewittig æt wīnþege beórhyrde gōd *one is expert at feasting, a good keeper of beer*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 26; Crä. 74: Beo. Th. 6179; B. 3094.

ge-wixlian. v. ge-wrixlian.

ge-wlacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make lukewarm;* tepefacere:—Ic eom gewlacod *tepefio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38.

ge-wlǽtan; *p.* -wlǽtte; *pp.* -wlǽted, -wlǽt *To defile, debase;* fœdare:—Gif ðū swā gewlǽtne mon mētst *if thou shouldest meet a man so debased*, Bt. 37. 4; Fox 192, 12. DER. wlǽtan.

ge-wleccan, -wlecian; *pp.* -wleht, -wleced *To make lukewarm:*—Genim ðysse ylcan wyrte seáw gewlæht [gewleht, MS. H. B.] *take of this same herb the juice made lukewarm*, Herb. 19; Lchdm. i. 114, 2: 80; Lchdm. i. 184, 1. Gewleced *made lukewarm*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 21, 29. [Cf. ge-wlacian, wleccan.]

ge-wlencan; *pp.* ed *To make proud, rich, to exalt:*—Ic Æþelrǽd eldorman gewelegod and gewlenced mid sume dǽle Mercna rīces *I Ethelred alderman enriched and exalted with a part of the Mercians' realm*, Th. Chart. 129, 26. Wīrum gewlenced *adorned with wires*, Elen. Kmbl. 2525; El. 1264. [*O. Sax.* gi-wlenkid.]

ge-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To form, adorn, make beautiful;* formare, decorare, exornare, speciosum *vel* pulchriorem reddere:—Giwlitga *decorare*, Rtl. 105, 28. He gewlitegaþ ælle gesceafta *he adorns all creatures*, Shrn. 198, 12: Salm. Kmbl. 793; Sal. 396. Hand his gewlitegodon *manus ejus formaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 94, 5. Wel gewlitegod *formosus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 15. Wuldre gewlitegad *with glory beautified*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 8; Az. 187: 57 b; Th. 205, 23; Ph. 117: 108 a; Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2: 128 b; Th. 493, 22; Rä. 81, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669.

ge-wlō; *adj. Adorned;* ornatus:—Seó eorþe wæstmum gewlō *the earth with fruits adorned*, Cd. 85; Th. 107, 14; Gen. 1789. v. wlō.

ge-wonian. v. ge-wanian.

ge-wōpen *wept, lamented*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28; *pp. of* ge-wēpan.

ge-worc, es; *n. A work;* factūra:—On geworce ðinum *in factūra tua*, Ps. Spl. 91, 4. v. ge-weorc.

ge-worpan *to throw, cast*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. ge-weorpan.

ge-worpen *thrown, cast;* projectus, Ps. Th. 87, 5; *pp. of* ge-weorpan.

ge-woruht = ge-worht *wrought; pp. of* ge-wyrcan, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18.

ge-wosa, -wesa *a being together, conversation;* conversatio:—Ætfæst giwosa we gifylga bisene *piæ conversationis sequamur exempla*, Rtl. 51, 1: 32, 32: 74, 35.

ge-wrǽstan *to writhe, twist, join;* intorquere, Cot. 4.

ge-wrǽðan *to be wroth, savage:*—Beran to him gewrǽðan gesihþ *if he sees a bear savage at him*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 4.

ge-wrāðian; *p.* ede *To make angry:*—Ða gewrāðede hine Landfranc *then Lanfranc was angry*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5.

ge-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To wreak, avenge, revenge, punish;* ulcisci, vindicāre, pūnire:—Gebeótode Cirus ðæt he his þegen gewrecan wolde *Cyrus threatened that he would avenge his officer*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 4: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Ic heora unriht gewrece egsan gyrde *visitābo in virga iniquitātes eorum*; Ps. Th. 88, 29. Se gewryċþ mynne teónan on ðē *he will avenge on thee my wrong*, Shrn. 96, 16. God gewrecþ on ðæm were *God will take vengeance on the man*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Nā ðū ūre gyltas egsan gewrǽce *avertisti ab ira indignātiōnis tuæ*, 84, 3: 98, 9. Ic ðæt eall gewræc *I have avenged all that*, Beo. Th. 4015; B. 2005: 215; B. 107. Ðæt mǽgwinas mīne gewrǽcon *my kinsmen avenged that*, 4952; B. 2479: Cd. 94; Th. 123, 1; Gen. 2038. Hine hafaþ his heofonlīca Fæder swīðe gewrecen *his heavenly Father has amply avenged him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 14: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 17. Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen *his undeserved death was avenged*, Shrn. 93, 13.

ge-wrēgan; *p.* -wrēgde; *pp.* -wrēged, -wrēht [wrēgan *to accuse*]. I. *to accuse;* accūsāre:—Ða þwyran hǽðengyldan ðone apostol to ðam cyninge gewrēgdon *the perverse idolaters accused the apostle to the king*, Homl. Th. i. 470, 6: Gen. 37, 2. Ðæt hī hine gewrēgdon *ut accūsārent illum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 2. Secgaþ wyrdwrīteras ðæt Herodes wearþ gewrēged to ðam Rōmāniscan cāsere *historians say that Herod was accused to the Roman emperor*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 6. Gytsung is gewrēht wið God *covetousness is accused before God*, 256, 22. II. *to stir up, excite, impel;* concītāre:—Gifen biþ gewrēged *the sea is impelled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3.

ge-wreot. v. ge-writ.

ge-wrefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To support:*—Mid his crycce hine gewrefede *supported himself with his crutch;* baculo innitens, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18, note.

ge-wrid, es; *n. A place where shrubs grow, thicket:*—Betwyx ða fenlīcan gewrido dæs wīdgillan wēstenes *amongst the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 10. Betwux ða þiccan gewrido ðara bremela *amongst the dense thickets of brambles*, 5; Gdwin. 36, 12. Gewrid *glomulus*, Cot. 95: *fruticetum*, 90, Lye. [Cf. wriðan.]

ge-wridian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flourish:*—Unarîmed mengeo on manigfealdum ceápum geweóx and gewridode *the innumerable multitude of all sorts of cattle grew and flourished*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 2.

ge-wrinclod; *part. p. Wrinkled, crooked, winding:*—Ðe gewrincloda dīc *the winding dike*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 34, 9.

ge-wring, es; *n.* [ge-wringan *comprimere*, wringan *to wring*, torquere] *What one can wring* or *press out, drink, strong drink;* potus, sicera = σίκερα:—*Sicera* ælces cynnes [MS. kynnes] gewring būtan wīne and wætere *what one can press out of every kind, except wine and water*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 120; Wrt. Voc. 27, 48.

ge-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring;* comprimere, constringere:—Gewring ða wōs of hyre leáfon *wring the juice from its leaves*, Th. An. 116, 22. Munt gewrungen *mons coagulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16. Gewrungan *wrung*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11.

ge-writ, es; *n. Something written, writing, scripture, inscription, a writing, letter, treatise, writ, charter, book:*—Ōþ ðone first ðe hie wel cunnen Englisc gewrit arǽdan *until such time as they can read English writing well*, Past. pref. Swt. 7, 13, 17. Ne rǽdde gē ðis gewrit *nec scripturam hanc legistis*, Mk. Bos. 12, 10. Ðæt gewrit swā be him cwæþ *the Scripture thus spake about him*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 15: 123, 6. Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites *with the word of divine Scripture*, 33, 20. Ðæs hālgan gewrites *of holy writ*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ðis gewrit *inscribtio*, Mk. Bos. 12, 16. Ða hēht he rǽdan ðæt gewrit *then he ordered to read the letter*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 4, 35. Awritaþ eówre naman on gewrite ðonne asænde ic ða gewrita mīnre dōhtor . . . se cynge nam ða gewrita and geinseglode hī *write your names in a letter, then I will send the letters to my daughter . . . The king took the letters and sealed them*, Th. Ap. 20, 6–10: Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 11. Se pāpa seonde his gewrite to Engla lande *the pope sent his bull to England*, 675; Erl. 37, 15. Mid ðæs cynges gewrite *with the king's writ*, 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Án oxe ne án cū ne án swīn ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite and ealle

ða gewrita wǽron gebroht to him syððan *there was not an ox nor a cow nor a swine that was not put in his book* [*Doomsday Book*], *and all the writings were brought to him afterwards*, 1085; Erl. 218, 37: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Ðis gewrit *this treatise*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. Ðeáh ðe gewrita oft nemnan ealle ða land Media *though books often call all those lands Media*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 30. Ðæs gewritu secgaþ *as books say*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 1; Ph. 313: Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22; Edg. 14: 109 b; Th. 420, 9; Rä. 40, 1. Swá wítgan us on gewritum cýðaþ *as sages tell us in books*, 56 a; Th. 199, 24; Ph. 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1651; El. 827. We rǽdaþ on hálgum gewritum *we read in holy writings*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 19. On gewritum *in scripturis*, Ps. Th. 86, 5. Us gewritu secgaþ *the Scriptures tell us*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 23; Gen. 1121: 79; Th. 98, 15; Gen. 1630: 119; Th. 154, 30; Gen. 2563: Elen. Kmbl. 1345; El. 674. Ða hálgan gewreotu *the holy Scriptures*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8: 17, 21. On gewritu settan *to record in books*, Elen. Kmbl. 1305, 1313; El. 654, 658. Tuegen hleáperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 24. Úre bisceopas to me gewreoto sende *our bishops sent me letters*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 4. Ic hæfde ǽr on ōðre wísan awriten ymbe mín yrfe and hæfde monegum mannum ða gewritu ōðfæst *I had previously written in another way about my inheritance and had entrusted the writings to many men*, Chart. Th. 490, 29: 541, 22. DER. ǽrend-, erfe-, firn-, hand-, mæg-, ofer-, riht-, yrfe-gewrit.

ge-wrítan; *p.* -wrât; *pp.* -writen *To write, to give* or *bestow by writing, to write along with others;* conscribere:—He lēt gewrítan hū mycel landes his arceb's hæfdon *he had written how much land his archbishops had*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 29: Th. Chart. 296, 10. Werfriþ bisceop and seó heórēdden æt Weogerna ceastre syllaþ and gewrítaþ æþelrǽde and æþelflæde heora hlāfordum *bishop Werfrith and the society at Worcester give and convey by writing to their lords Ethelred and Ethelfled*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 4. Æþrēd aldorman and æþelflæd mercna hlāfordes mid us hit gewriotan *Ethelred alderman and Ethelfled, lords of the Mercians, joined with us in writing this*, 151, 2: Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 20. Seo kyning gewrāt *the king signed*, 23. Ðes writ wæs gewriton *this writing was written*, 33, 9. Hwæt is gewriten *quid scribtum est*, Lk. Bos. 10, 26: Ps. Spl. 39, 11. Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Gewriten yrfe-weard *legatarius*, Lye.

ge-wrítere, es; *m. A writer:* — Gewrítere *scribæ*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2. v. wrítere.

ge-wríðan; *part.* -wríðende; *p.* -wrāð, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen *To bind, restrain, tie, tie together;* coartare, alligare:—Lim gewríðan *to bind the limb*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 2. Ða myhta to gewrýðenne *potestatem ligandi*, Th. Chart. 334, 7. Engel gewríðende oððe geswencende hig oððe genyrwiende *angelus coartans eos*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 5. Se heora unrōtnesse gewríðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Gewríð *alligat*, Ps. Spl. 146, 3. Seó godcundnys gewrāð ðone ealdan deófol *the divinity bound the old devil*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 28: ii. 416, 3. Iudas hine sylfne ahēng mid grine and rihtlīce gewrāð ða forwyrhtan þrotan *Judas hung himself with a noose and rightly bound that wicked throat*, 250, 15. He his wunda gewrāð *he bound up his wounds*, 356, 28. Ðonne gewríð ðū hý *then bind it*, Th. An. 116, 13. Ānra gehwilc manna is gewriðen mid rāpum his synna *every man is bound with the ropes of his sins*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 3: 456, 9: 462, 1.

ge-wrixl, -wrixle, es; *n. A change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course:*—Hwylc gewrixl sylþ se mann for hys sāwle *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 37. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *commercium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til ðæt hie on bā healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum *nor was the exchange good, that they on both sides must buy with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Nū hæfþ God swíðe gesceádwīslīce geset ðæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum *God hath very wisely appointed change to all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 111; Met. 11, 56: Shrn. 168, 11. On hys gewrixles endebyrdnesse *in ordine vicis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 8. Benedictus hæfde Paulus gewrixle *Benedictus tenuit Pauli vices*, Gr. Dial. 2, 17, Lye: Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. [Cf. wæpen-gewrixle.]

ge-wrixl; *adj. Changing, vicarious;* vicarius, alternans, aptus, Hpt. Gl. 460, 476, 506.

ge-wrixlian, -wixlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to change:*—Gewixla *mutare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. II. *to get by exchange, obtain:*—Hie hæfdon gewrixled wíta unrím *they had got punishments innumerable*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 3; Gen. 335. III. *to give in exchange, grant:*—Swá sceal gewrixled ðām ðe ǽr wel heóldon meotudes willan *so shall be granted to those that before well kept the Creator's will*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 23; Cri. 1261.

ge-wuldorbeágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown:*—Se gewuldorbeágaþ ðē *qui coronat te*, Ps. Spl. 102, 4. Ðū gewuldorbeágodest hine *tu coronasti eum*, 8, 6. Stephanus is on Leden coronatus ðæt we cweðaþ on Englisc gewuldorbeágod *Stephen is in Latin 'coronatus,' which we express in English by crowned*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 12; 52, 20.

ge-wuldrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify:*—Ic hine gewuldrige *glorificabo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Gewuldradon *glorificaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Hie gesāwon ðæt heó wæs gewuldrod *they saw that she was glorified*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 25. Ðū eart gewuldrad *mirificatus es*, Ps. Th. 138, 12. Ðū gewuldroda cyning *thou glorified king*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 35.

ge-wun; *adj. Accustomed, usual:*—Gewune drenceas *usual drinks*, Herb. 68; Lchdm. i. 172, 6. Gewune *assuetæ*, Mone Gl. 435. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-won *solitus, suetus, adsuetus*, Grff. i. 869.] v. ge-wuna; *adj.*

ge-wuna, an; *m. A custom, wont, manner, use, rite;* consuetudo:—Næs ðīn gewuna ðæt ðū būtan ðīnum diácone geoffrodest *it was not thy wont to offer without thy deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 1. Wæs his gewuna ðæt he sægde *referre erat solitus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 42. Ðǽr wæs gewuna ðæm folce ðæt . . . *the people there were accustomed to . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 6. Swá hit gewuna is *ut adsolet*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. [*Or do the two last belong to* ge-wuna, *adj.?* (cf. ge-wunelīc.)] Is nū geworden to full yfelum gewunan ðæt menn swíðor scamaþ nū for gōddǽdum ðonne for misdǽdum *it has now become the very bad custom for men to be more ashamed of good deeds than of bad ones*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161. Mid ðon gewunon dære heofogoston gewemmednesse *by the practices of the most grievous impurity*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *she remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 53; Met. 13, 27. Gewuna *ritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Æfter gewunan *after the custom*, Lk. 1, 9: 2, 27, 42: Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Æfter ūron gewunon *nostro more*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 13. Of gewunan *from custom*, R. Ben. interl. 7. Ofer mīne gewunan *contrary to my custom.* Ælf. T. Lisle 43, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-wono: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wona *consuetudo.*]

ge-wuna; *indecl. adj. Accustomed:*—Dydon eall swá hī ǽr gewuna wǽron *they did just as they were wont to before*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Suǽ ðætte he gewuna wæs *sicut consueverat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Gewuna wæs se groefa *consueverat præses*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 15: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Gen. 473. [*O. Sax.* gi-wono.] v. ge-wun, -wuna, *subst.*

ge-wunden *wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99; *pp. of* ge-windan.

ge-wundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od *To wound:*—And eft he hym sende ōðerne þeów and hī ðone on heáfde gewundodon, Mk. 12, 4. Hī hine mid spere gewundedon *they wounded him with a spear*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 23. Se swíðe gewundod wæs *he was sore wounded*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. v. wundian.

ge-wundorlǽcan *to make wonderful;* mirificare, Ps. Spl. 16, 8.

ge-wunelīc, -wunolīc; *adj. Accustomed, wonted, usual, ordinary;* consuetus:—þam folce wæs gewunelīc ðæt . . . *it was usual with the people to . . .*, Jud. 7, 8. Ðæm eádberhte wæs gewunelīc ðæt he wunode on dýgolre stōwe *that Eadberht was in the habit of dwelling in a secret place*, Shrn. 82, 9: 88, 1. Eall ðæt wæs gewunelīc on ðisan lande *all that was usual in this land*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 13: Blickl. Homl. 85, 29. Gewunelīcre mildheortnyssa *solita clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 25. On úre wísan us to spræcþ swá ðæt we þurh ða gewunelīcan spræce ða þing oncnāwan ðe us uncūþe wǽron *speaks to us in our manner so that through the speech to which we are accustomed we may understand those things that were unknown to us*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gewonelich *consuetus: Ger.* ge-wöhnlich.]

ge-wunelīce; *adv. According to custom, ordinarily, commonly;* rite:—Swíðe gewunelīce *very commonly*, Ælf. T. Lisle 17. Gewunelīce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Ðæt mynster ðe gewunelīce is Magigeo nemned *monasterium quod Muigeo consuete vocatur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 18. Heó oft gewunolīce cwǽde *solita sit dicere*, 4, 19; S. 589, 24.

ge-wunian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to dwell, inhabit:*—Ne māgon ðǽr gewunian wídfērende ne ðǽr elþeódige eardes brūcaþ *there may not dwell wide wandering men, nor there do strangers enjoy a home*, Andr. Kmbl. 557; An. 279: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 24; Sat. 326. Nǽfre gewurþe ðæt ðǽr on gewunige āwiht lifigendes *non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Ðū in ðære stōwe stille gewunadest *in that place didst thou dwell quietly*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 7; Hö. 100. Ic mīnum gewunade frumstaþole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, 122 b; Th. 471, 17; Rä. 61, 2. Siððan gāst wīc gewunode in ðæs weres breóstum *since the spirit inhabited a dwelling in the man's breast*, Elen. Kmbl. 2073; El. 1038. Him on ðæt wēsten gewunode *dwelt in the wilderness*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 8. Him aspidas under welerum is gewunad fæste *venenum aspidum sub labiis eorum*, Ps. Th. 139, 3: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 9; Sat. 103. II. *to remain, stay, abide, continue:*—He leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not stop any longer in the country*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11: Ap. Th. 7, 4. Hý ealdrihta ǽlces mōsten wyrðe gewunigan *they should remain in the enjoyment of every ancient right*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 73; Met. 1, 37: 2, 38; Met. 2, 19. þurh ðīnra dǽda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, Ps. Th. 118, 91. He on ðæs lārcówes wære gewunade *he continued in the teacher's protection*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 31; Gū. 331. III. *c. acc. To stop, live, associate with, continue in* or *with:*—Hie se leódfruma leng ne wolde gewunian *with them the prince no longer would abide*, Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1636. Ne gewuna wyrsan [MS. wyrsa] *do not associate with an*

inferior, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 22; Fā. 23. Đæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesīðas *that with him in his age remain his loved comrades*, Beo. Th. 44; B. 22. Đæt hȳ ðis læne līf long gewunien *that they continue long in this poor life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 33; Ph. 481. **IV.** *to be accustomed, wont*:—Se ārwyrþa bisceop gewunade oft secgan *reverentissimus antistes solet referre*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 7: 4, 23; S. 594, 38: 24; S. 596, 31: 5, 2; S. 614, 26. Đā sæde Sompeius đæt Ioseph gewunode monige wundor to wyrcenne *Sompeius said that Joseph used to work many miracles*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 12. Him gewunode đæt he wæs geond đæt wēsten sundorgenga *was accustomed to go through the desert by itself*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Swā swā he gewunode *sicut consueverat*, Mk. Bos. 10, 1. Đes hālga wer wæs gewunod đæt he wolde gān on niht to sæ *this holy man was accustomed to go at night to the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 3. His mōd to đām woruldsælþum gewunod wæs *his mind was accustomed to worldly prosperity*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*O. Sax.* gi-wonon: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wonan *manere, solere, consuescere: Ger.* ge-wohnen *to be accustomed.*]

ge-wunsum; *adj. Pleasant*:—Swīðe gewunsum hit biþ đæt mon wīf hæbbe and bearn *it is very pleasant to have wife and children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 8. [Cf. wynsum.]

ge-wurde *wast, hast been*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550; *2nd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurde *happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558; *p. subj. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurdon *happened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16; *p. pl. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-wurms; *adj. Full of matter, suppurated*; purulentus, Cot. 185, Lye. v. wyrmsig, wyrms.

ge-wurþan; he -wurþ; *subj. pres.* -wurþe, *pl.* -wurþon. **I.** *to be, become*; fiĕri:—Ne mæg nān þinc gewurþan būtan godes willan *nothing can happen without God's will*, Th. Ap. 22, 7: 9, 5. Hit gewurþ him of mīnum fæder, đe on heofonum ys *fiet illis a patre meo, qui in cælis est*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ic đē hāte đæt đū hī gehele and gehealde ōþ-đæt ic wite hwæt God wylle, hwæt be me gewurþe *quam te silentio tĕgĕre vŏlo, donec sciam quid de me fiĕri velit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 38. Đæt đās stānas to hlāfe gewurđon *ut lăpides isti pānes fiant*, Mt. Bos. 4, 3: 5, 18. **II.** *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, come together, agree*; evĕnire, convĕnire:—Ne meahte hie gewurþan *they might not agree*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 1691. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wurþian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To distinguish, honour, adorn, celebrate, praise*; insignīre, honōrāre, ornāre, celebrāre:—Đæt gē gewurþien wuldres Aldor *that ye honour the chief of glory*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 1; Exod. 270. On Dryhtnes naman se dæg is gewurþod *the day is celebrated in the Lord's name*, Hy. 9, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 30: 7, 59; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 59. Hæfde he gewurþodne werodes aldor *he had honoured the prince of the multitude*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 19; Exod. 31. Wæs đis eálond gewurþad mid đām æđelestum ceastrum *insŭla ĕrat civitātĭbus nobilissĭmis insignīta*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wyderu, -wydera; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air*; tempestas, cæli tempĕries:—Bringþ sumor wearme gewyderu *summer brings warm weather*, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewydera *God's power ordereth all weathers*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13, MS. R. Of untȳdlīcan gewyderum *from unseasonable weather*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. v. ge-weder.

ge-wyht, es; *n. A weight*; pondus:—Gewyht *vel* pund *pondus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 113; Wrt. Voc. 38, 36. v. ge-wiht.

ge-wyld, -wild, es; *n. Power, dominion*:—Æfter đam đe Alexander hæfde ealle Inde him to gewyldon gedōn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67. 21. [Cf. ge-weald *in pl.*]

ge-wyldan, -wildan; he -wyld, -wild, -wylt; *p.* -wylde; *pp.* -wyld; *v. a. To exercise power over, to tame, subdue, conquer, temper, seize, take*; dominari, domare, subigere, prehendere, capere:—Hī gewildon heora *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 38. He gewild đē *ipse dominabitur tibi*, Gen. 3, 16. Dauid gewylde đone wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 13, 26: 14, 1. Hine nān man gewyldan ne mihte *nemo poterat eum domare*, Mk. Bos. 5, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25. Gewylt ealle þeóda *will subdue all the nations*, Deut. 31, 3. Heora flæsclīcan gewilnunga gewyldaþ *they subdue their fleshly desires*, Homl. Th. i. 552, 24. Gewyld mid đam ele đe sȳ of lawer treówe gewrungan *temper with the oil which is wrung out of laurel*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11. Gewildaþ đa eorþan *subjicite terram*, Gen. 1, 28. Gewylde man hine *prehendat aliquis eum*, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 20: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. Seó burh wearþ gewyld *the city was taken*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 42, 20: Jud. 16, 7. Đonne he hine hæfþ gewyldne *dum dominabitur pauperi*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. He hæfþ nū gewyld to mīnum anwealde Scottas and Cumbras and eác swylce Bryttas *subditis nobis sceptris Scottorum, Cumbrorumque, ac Brittonum*, Th. Chart. 240, 3. Alexander hine [Poros] gewildne gedyde *Porus captus est*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 35; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Mid ele wel gewylde *well tempered with oil*, Herb. 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6. Ic me gedō allophilas ealle gewylde *mihi allophyli subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 59, 7.

ge-wylde; *adj. Subject, under one's power* or *control, in one's possession*:—Him wæs gelīce gewylde his wynstre and his swīđre *utraque manu pro dextra utebatur*, Jud. 3, 15. Nis us nān lim swā gewylde to ælcum weorce swā us sind ūre fingras *we have no limb so at our disposal for every work as are the fingers*, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 7. Seó gewylde gleáwnes *consummata prudentia*, Nar. 2, 1. He hit eft gedyde unc swā gewylde swā hit đā wæs đā we hit him ōđfæstan *he should put it again as much under our control as it was when we entrusted it to him*, Th. Chart. 484, 30: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 120, 19. He ne funde nān māre landes đe điderynn gewylde wære đonne twā hīda landes *he found no more land belonging thereto than two hides*, Th. Chart. 429, 3. Swā he swīđor syngaþ swā he deófle gewyldra biþ *the more he sins the more he will be in the devil's power*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 24. v. un-gewylde.

ge-wyldor, es; *m. A ruler, governor*; rector, gubernator, Som.

ge-wyle, es; *n. A will*; vŏluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11, MS. A. v. ge-wil.

ge-wyllan; *pp.* ed *To boil*:—Gewyll *boil*, Herb. 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102, 21. Wel gewyllede *well boiled*, 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6, MS. O. v. a-wyllan.

ge-wylwed *wallowed, rolled*; volutatus, Dial. 2, 2.

ge-wynsumian *to exult*; exultare, Rtl. 1, 17: 13, 37.

ge-wynsumlīc; *adj. Pleasant*; acceptus, desideratívus, Hpt. Gl. 412, 446.

ge-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, đū -worhtest; *pp.* -worht. **I.** *to work, make, build, form, dispose, do, perform, celebrate, commit*:—Ūre Drihten wolde mannan gewyrcan *our Lord would make man*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 16: 11; Norm. 18, 14. Gewyrcean mycelne tor *to build a great tower*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12; Beo. Th. 139; B. 69. Đū miht wundor gewyrcean *tu facis mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 76. 11. Gif ic godes meahte willan gewyrcean *if I could do God's will*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 31; Gen. 835. Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge wiht gewyrcean *I could not perform aught with Hrunting in fight*, Beo. Th. 3324; B. 1660. Đa noldon fleám gewyrcan *they would not fly*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Hī woldon hyra Eástron gewyrcan *they would celebrate Easter*, Lk. Bos. 22, 7. God wille đisse worlde ende gewyrícean *God will put an end to this world*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 33. He nest gewyrceþ *it makes a nest*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 9; Ph. 469. Hie gewyrcaþ ænne līchoman *they form one body*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 16. Crist him to cwæþ 'Ic đē geworhte' *Christ said to him 'I made thee,'* Blickl. Homl. 231, 28. Đū eall geworhtest þing þearle gōd *thou didst make every thing exceeding good*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 88; Met. 20, 44. For ūres līfes dǽdum đe we geworhtan *for our life's deeds that we have done*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 32. Geworhton me him to wæfersȳne *made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Mycel yfel gewrohtan *did much harm*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 3. Þeáh we æbylgþ wið hine oft gewyrcen *though we oft offend against him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Sió wund đe him se eorþdraca ǽr geworhte *the wound that the dragon had before given him*, Beo. Th. 5418; B. 2712. Hie geweorc geworht hæfdon *they had made a fort*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 2. He hæfþ mon geworhtne *he hath made man*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 18; Gen. 395. Synna đe we wið Godes willan geworht habbaþ *the sins that we have done against God's will*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 15: 125, 4. Heora ciningas hæfdon sige geworht on heora feóndum *their kings had got victory over their foes*, 67, 9. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. He nys swā wel wið me geworht swā he wæs *he is not so well disposed to me as he was*, Gen. 31, 5. **II.** *to get by working, gain, obtain, merit*:—Ic me mid Hruntinge dōm gewyrce *I with Hrunting will gain myself glory*, Beo. Th. 2986; B. 1491. Lof se gewyrceþ hafaþ heáhfæstne dōm *he gains praise, hath undying glory*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 327, 6; Vīd. 142. Se đe gewyrceþ đæt him wuldorcyning milde geweorþeþ *he who obtains that the king of glory becomes mild to him*, 63 b; Th. 234, 8; Ph. 536. Hū geworhte ic đæt *how did I merit this?* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 3; Gen. 2675. **III.** *with gen.* [cf. wyrcan *with gen.*]:—For hwam nele mon him georne gewyrcan dryhtscipes *why will not man earnestly gain himself worship*, Salm. Kmbl. 774; Sal. 386.

ge-wyrd, e; *f. Event, fate, destiny, condition*:—Đeós æþele gewyrd *this noble event* [*the crucifixion*], Elen. Kmbl. 1291; El. 647. Sume cwǽdon đæt se steorra his gewyrd wǽre. Gewíte đis gedwyld fram geleáffullum heortum đæt ǽnig gewyrd sȳ būton se ælmihtiga scyppend *some said that the star was his destiny. Let this error depart from believing hearts, that there is any destiny except the Almighty Creator*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 11. Fore giwyrd līchomes *pro conditione carnis*, Rtl. 66, 37. Gewyrd *vel* gecwide *conditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 117; Wrt. Voc. 20, 54. Hit is of đæra bisceopa gehlote and of heora āgenre gewyrde đæt đæt hȳ secgaþ *in potestate esse antistitis quid velit fingere*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 34. Gewyrd *fatum, parca, fortuna*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 467. Binnan đam wendun gewyrda and gewāt Eádræd cyng *meanwhile matters changed and king Eadred died*, Th. Chart. 207, 22. [Cf. wyrd, ge-weorþan; *and see* ge-wyrde.]

ge-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To hurt, injure*; lædere, nocere:—Gif hwā on ceáse wīf gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Gif hwā gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] ōđres monnes wīngeard *if any one injure another*

man's vineyard, 26: Th. i. 50, 24. Ne mæg ðǽr rên ne snâw gewyrdan *neither rain nor snow can there injure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 1; Ph. 19. Hæfde hî hungor and þurst heard gewyrded *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ge-wyrde, -wyrd [?], es; *n. Speech, conversation, collection of words, sentence, rule* [?]:—Ðæt ic mǽge sum rust on weg adrîfan of mînre tungan ðæt ic mǽge becuman to brâddran gewyrde *that I may clear some rust away from my tongue, so that I may attain to more copious speech*, Shrn. 35, 22. Wîsra gewyrdum *by the rules of wise men*, Menol. Fox 132; Men. 66. Gewyrd *verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Goth.* gawaurdi: *O. H. Ger.* ga-wurti *comma, brevis dictio*, Grff. i. 1023.] Cf. andwyrde; *and see* ge-wyrd.

ge-wyrdelîc; *adj. Historical, fortuitous*:—On gewyrdelîcum racum *in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Gewyrdelîc *historialis*, Hpt. Gl. 506; *fortuitus*, 410, 495. [Cf. *Ger.* geschichtlich *and* geschehen.]

ge-wyrdelîce; *adv. Accurately*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414.

ge-wyrdlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure;* lædere, nocere, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 11, col. 2. v. wyrdan.

ge-wyrht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert*:—Deág ðîn gewyrhtu *if thy deeds are good*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 11: Fä. 4. Ða heálîcan gewyrhto Sancte Iohannes *the exalted deeds of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 5. Rǽcaþ ǽghwilcum men âgen gewyrhta *give to every man his deserts*, Hy. Grn. 7, 16. Be heora gewyrhtum *secundum opera eorum* Ps. Th. 27, 5: 102, 10. Be gewirhton we þoliaþ ðâs þing *deservedly do we suffer these things*, Gen. 42, 21. Ælcum men wrecan be his gewyrhtum *to punish every man according to his deeds*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Bûton gewyrhtum *undeservedly*, 22, 1; Fox 76, 15: 38, 3; Fox 202, 3. Wæs him forgolden æfter his âgenum gewyrhtum *he was requited according to his own deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. For heora gewyrhtum *for their deeds*, 125, 2: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 112. Mid gewyrhtum *deservedly*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Seóþ ðonne on êce gewyrht *they shall look then on an everlasting state* [*one whose character is determined by their deeds*], Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 29; Dôm. 61. [*O. Sax.* gi-wurhti *deed: O. H. Ger.* ka-wuruht, Grff. i. 975.]

ge-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker, doer, fellow-worker, accomplice*:—Ælc ðe gewita oððe gewyrhta sî *every one who is cognisant or co-operating*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Þeófa gewita and geweorhta *an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. 9, 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 1. Nû gê mâgon oncŷðdǽda wrecan on gewyrhtum *now may ye wreak on the doers* [*their*] *grievous deeds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2361; An. 1182. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-waurstwa *a fellow-worker.*]

ge-wyrman *to warm*:—To gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1.

ge-wyrp, es; *n. A heap thrown up* [?]:—Andlang gewyrpes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 78, 29. v. ge-weorp, sand-gewurp.

ge-wyrþan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover;* verti, recuperare:—Gif se seóca man eft gewuriþ *if the sick man recovers*, L. Ælfc. P. 47: Th. ii. 384, 29. Godwine gesîclode and eft gewyrpte *Godwin fell sick and got better again*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 13. He eft gewyrpte, and ðam orþe onfêng *he recovered again and got his breath*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 17. He hyne gewyrpte, ðeáh ðe him wund hrine *he recovered, though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5944; B. 2976. He ðâ befrân on hwilcere tîde he gewyrpte *he then enquired at what hour he recovered*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 12. Sôna ðæt him bet wæs, and gewyrpte fram ðære untrumnysse *melius habere cœpit, et convalescens ab infirmitate*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 7.

ge-wyrsmed, -wyrmsed; *part. p. Full of matter, suppurated*:—Gewyrsmed, *saporatus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 20. v. wyrmsan, ge-wurms.

ge-wyrþan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To estimate, value*:—Oðre ungesawene þing mon môt mid âþe gewyrþan and syððan be ðam gyldan *other unseen things may be estimated on oath, and then paid for accordingly*, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 7. Swâ hit man gewyrþe *as it may be valued*, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11.

ge-wyrþan; he -wyrþeþ, -wyrþ *To be, become, happen;* fieri: — Hû mihte ðæt gewyrþan *how might that happen?* Andr. Kmbl. 1145; An. 573. Cûþ ðæt gewyrþeþ *it shall be known*, Elen. Kmbl. 2381; El. 1192: 2548; El. 1275. Hû gewyrþ ðis *quomŏdo fiet istud?* Lk. Bos. 1, 34. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wyrðe, es; *n. Amount, content*:—Swâ micel ðæt sŷ iii ægscylla gewyrðe *as much as three eggshells full*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 23. Ânes æges gewyrðe greátes sealtes *of rock salt the content of one egg*, 40, 10. [Cf. *Goth.* andwairþi *price, value.*]

ge-wyrþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To distinguish, honour, dignify;* insignire, honorare:—Done sôþfæst cyning mid his sylfes miht gewyrþode *whom the just king honoured with his own power*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 11; Exod. 10. Sigore gewyrþod *honoured with victory*, Andr. Kmbl. 232; An. 116. Ða ðe beóþ mid cræftum gewyrþode *who are dignified with virtues*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 25. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyrtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To season with herbs, to spice, perfume*:—Gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum *perfumed with their good deeds*, Exon. 63 b: Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. Gewyrtod wîn [cf. *O. H. Ger.* der gewurzeto win] *factitium vinum*, Cot. 268, Lye. Sele him etan gewyrtodne hen fugel *give him to eat a fowl dressed with herbs*, L. M 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15.

ge-wyrtrumian *to root up, eradicate;* eradicare, Rtl. 65, 25.

ge-wyrtûn, es; *m. A garden*:—Ðǽr wæs fæger gewyrtûn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1.

ge-wŷscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. I. *to wish, desire;* optare, desiderare:—Ic wolde gewŷscan ðæt hî næfdon ða heardsǽlþa ðæt hî mihton yfel dôn *I would wish that they had not the unhappiness of being able to do evil*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 3. II. *to adopt*:—Him to gâstlîcum bearnum gewîscede *adopted as his spiritual children*, Homl. Th. i. 520, 31.

ge-wŷscednys, se; *f. Adoption;* adoptio, R. Ben. interl. 2, Lye.

ge-wŷscendlîc; *adj. Optative*:—Gewîscendlîc gemet *modus optativus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 28. Gewîscendlîce *optativa*, 38; Som. 40, 25.

ge-wŷscendlîce; *adv. By adoption*:—God Fæder Ælmihtig hæfþ ǽnne Sunu gecyndelîce and menige gewîscendlîce *God, the Father Almighty has one Son naturally and many by adoption*, Homl. Th. i. 258, 26.

ge-wŷsing, e; *f. Adoption*, R. Ben. 2, Lye.

ge-ŷcan, -ŷcean; *p.* te *To increase, add, eke*:—Se ðe ðisne freóls geŷcean wille geŷce God his gesynta *qui hanc libertatis dapsilitatem augere voluerit, augeat dominus ejus prosperitatem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 14. Swâ swâ sorge and ymbhogan geŷceþ monnes môd, swâ geŷcþ se cræft his âre *as sorrow and cares increase a man's mind so a craft increaseth his honour*, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Ðâ geŷhte he sum bigspell *he added a parable*, Lk. Skt. 19, 11, MS. A. v. ge-îcan.

ge-yde *subdued, conquered*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 16. v. ge-gân.

ge-yflian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to injure*:—Gif hine mon geyflige *if one injure him*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Gif se cristena mann ðê geyfelode *if the christian man hath done thee wrong*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 25. Næs heora neáta nân geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Mid fræcedo geyfled *contumelia adfectos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 6. II. *to become ill*:—Hine geyflade *he fell sick*, Th. Chart. 272, 29. Him geyfelade and ðæt him stranglîce eglade *he fell sick and it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Lazarus wæs geyfled *Lazarus infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 2.

ge-ylca; *prn. The same*:—Eall ðæ geylcan gerihta *all the same rights*, Th. Chart. 433, 36.

ge-ymnyttan. v. ge-emnettan.

ge-yppan; *p.* -ypte; *pp.* -ypped, -yped, -ypt *To open, reveal, declare, manifest, disclose*: — Ic geyppe *promo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 12. Wit wêndon ðæt ðæt sand uncre swaðe geypte *we expected that the sand would discover our track*, Shrn. 42, 19. Se geypte hæðenum dêman ðæt ðæs tiburtius wæs cristen *he disclosed to the heathen judge that this Tiburtius was a christian*, 116, 23. Him wæs on swefne geyped *it was revealed to him in a dream*, 112, 6. Hit þurh ǽnne þeówne mann geypped wearþ *it was discovered by a slave*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 20: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 25. Giypped sê *manifestetur*, Rtl. 13, 3: 102, 43. Biþ geypped *sciatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225: Menol. Fox 311; Men. 159. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte *through him were many discovered*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20.

ge-yrflan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To stock with cattle*:—Swâ geirfað swâ hit nû stent *so stocked as it now stands*, Th. Chart. 158, 10.

ge-yrfweardian *to inherit*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 14. v. yrfweardian.

ge-yrgan, -irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*: — Ealle synd geyrgede ðe eardiaþ on ðisum lande *all the inhabitants of the land do faint because of us*, Jos. 2, 24: 8, 6: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 123. v. earg.

ge-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict, make miserable*:—Ðû mîne cûþe geyrmdest *thou didst afflict mine acquaintance*, Ps. Th. 87, 18.

ge-yrnan; *p.* -arn, -orn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run, arise;* exoriri, surgere:—Ða georn ðǽr sôna upp genihtsumlîc yrnþ and wæstm *then an abundant crop and grain* [*fruit*] *soon rose* [*ran*] *up there*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40.

ge-yrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to anger, make angry*: — Hŷ geyrsedon *irritaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Irtacus ða wearþ swîðe geyrsod *Irtacus then became very angry*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 34. II. *to be angry*:—He nele swâ micclum swâ we geearniaþ us geyrsian *he will not be angry with us so much as we deserve*, 126, 6. v. yrsian.

ge-ŷwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan; ic -ŷwe; ðû -ŷwest, -ŷwst; he -ŷweþ, -ŷwþ, *pl.* -ŷwaþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, reveal;* ostendĕre, præbĕre, manifestāre, monstrāre:—Þeóden engla his þegnum seolfne geŷwde *the king of angels revealed himself to his disciples*, Elen. Kmbl. 974; El. 488. Me ðîn dôhtor hafaþ geŷwed orwyrðu *thy daughter has shewn me indignity*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. ŷwan.

gi-; for most words beginning with this prefix see ge-.

giccan *to itch;* prurire:—Wið giccendre wombe *for an itching stomach* [Cockayne prefers to translate the verb *to hiccup*, v. his Glossary], Lchdm. iii. 50, 13. Wið ôðrum giccendum blecê *for other itching blotch*, 70, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝichin *prurire: A. R.* ȝicchen: *Chauc.* icche: *O. H. Ger.* iuchian *prurire, scalpere: Ger.* jucken *to itch.*]

giccig; *adj. Putrid;* putridus, purulentus, Hpt. Gl. 453.

GICEL, es; *m. An icicle*:—Îses gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16;

Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. [*Icel.* jökull.] DER. Cyle-, hilde-, hrîm-, îs-gicel.

gicelig; *adj. Icy;* glacialis, Hpt. Gl. 454, 465.

gicel-stân, es; *m. A piece of ice, hailstone:*—He sent gicelstân *mittit chrystallum*, Blickl. Gl.

gicenes, se; *f. An itch*, or *burning in the skin;* prurigo, Cot. 156.

gicþa, gyhþa, an; *m. Itch, itching:*—Gicþa *pruritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 62: Wrt. Voc. 20, 6: Past. 11; Swt. 70, 19; Cot. MS. Wiđ gicþan *against itch*, Herb. 21, 3; Lchdm. i. 116, 23: L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 19, 24: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝikthe *prurigo: O. H. Ger.* iuchido *prurigo, scabies.*] v. gihþa.

gicþa *hiccup*, Lchdm. ii. 4, 27.

gid, gidd, gied, giedd, gyd, gydd, ged, es; *n.* **I.** *a song, lay, poem;* cantus, cantilena, carmen, poema:—Gid oft wreceu *a song oft sung* [*recited*], Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065. Gidda gemyndig *mindful of songs*, Beo. Th. 1741; B. 868. Đǽr wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee*, Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. Gliówordum gôl gyd æt spelle *sung in metre a lay in his discourse*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 4; Met. 7, 2. Gerîseþ gleômen gied *a song is proper for a gleeman*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167. Cûþ gyddum *known in lays* [*songs*], Beo. Th. 304; B. 151. Se wîtga song and đæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang and recited the poem*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Môd. 51. Đæt ic đa ged ne mæg gefêgean *that I cannot compose the poems* [*songs*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. **II.** as Old English or Saxon proverbs, riddles, and particular speeches were generally metrical, and their historians were bards, hence, *A speech, tale, sermon, proverb, riddle;* sermo, dictum, loquela, proverbium, ænigma:—Gyd æfter wræc *the speech afterwards recited*, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Mæg ic be me sylfum sôþ gied wrecan *of myself I can relate a true tale*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. On gewunon gyddes gehwyrfed *in consuetudinem proverbii versum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 27. On gydde *into a proverb*, 3, 12; 537, 30. Nû me đisses gieddes onsware ȳwe *now shew me an answer of this riddle*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14. v. Grmm. D. M. 853.

giddian, gieddian, gyddian, giddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing, recite, speak:*—Ongan he giddian *he began to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24. Giddigan, 16, 4; Fox 56, 36: 21; Fox 72, 27. Se hiora cyning ongan đâ singan and giddian *Tyrtæi ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 29. Ongan đâ gyddigan þurh gylp micel *began then to speak through great pride*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 21; Dan. 599. Se wîsdôm geoddode đus *wisdom rectted this song*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 168; Met. 1, 84. Wîga gyddode Beówulf maðelode *the warrior spake, Beowulf said*, Beo. Th. 1264: B. 630; Cd. 97; Th. 127, 6; Gen. 2106. Waldere gyddode wordum, Wald. 83; Vald. 2, 13. Đus frôd guma in fyrndagum gieddade *thus sang a wise man in days of old*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571. Gyddedon hæleþ in healle hwæt seó hand write *heroes in hall discussed what did the hand write*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 18; Dan. 728.

gidding, giedding, e; *f. Song, saying, discourse:*—Iobes gieddinga *Job's songs*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 32; Ph. 549. Mid gieddingum *with songs*, 92 b; Th. 347, 13; Sch. 12. To đyssere gerecednysse genam se apostol menigfealde gyddunga and gewitnyssa heáhfædera and wîtegena *for this narrative the apostle took manifold sayings and testimonies of patriarchs and prophets*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 11. Giddung *divinatio, cantus*, Hpt. Gl. 466. [*Chauc.* ȝedding.] v. gid.

gidig; *adj.* GIDDY; vertiginosus, Som.

gied, giedd, es; *n. A song, lay, riddle*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1: 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14: 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713. v. gid.

giefa *a giver.* v. gifa.

giefan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Ic eów meaht giefe *I will give you might*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 11; Cri. 478. He us ȩ̂t giefeþ *he giveth us food*, 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604: 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. Đû us freódôm gief *do thou give us freedom*, Hy. 5, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 10. v. gifan.

giefernes, -ness, e; *f. Gluttony;* gula:—Gemidliaþ hiera giefernesse [gîfernesse, MS. Cot.] *refrenant gulam*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 345, 23; Hat. MS. 66 a, 9. v. gîfernes.

gief-stôl, es; *m. A gift-seat, throne of grace;* donorum thronus, gratiæ thronus:—Wile nû gesêcan sâwla Nergend gâsta giefstôl *now will the Saviour of souls seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. v. gif-stôl.

giefu, e; *gen. pl.* -end; *f. A gift, grace, favour;* donum, munus, gratia:—To giefe *as a gift*, or *freely, gratuitously*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 19; Ph. 658: 96 b; Th. 359, 32; Pa. 71. God-bearn on grundum his giefe bryttaþ *the divine Child on earth his grace dispenseth*, 17 b; Th. 43, 2; Cri. 682. Us giefe sealde uppe mid englum *gave us favour above with angels*, 17 b; Th. 41, 24; Cri. 660: 32 a; Th. 101, 24; Cri. 1663. v. gifu.

gield, es; *n. A payment of money, recompense, substitute, offering, worship, service, a heathen deity:*—Sâwlum to gielde *for a recompense to their souls*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 30; Cri. 1079. Wæs Abeles gield *was Abel's substitute*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 32; Gen. 1109: 5; Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101: 47; Th. 60, 5; Gen. 977: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146: 58 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. v. gild.

gieldan, ic gielde, đû gieltst, gielst, he gieldeþ, gielt, *pl.* gieldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To yield, pay, render, repay, requite:*—Sceoldon gombon gieldan *they must pay homage*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Werum gieldeþ gaful *pays tribute to men*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 15; Rä. 33, 11: 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gû. 95: 39 a; Th. 130, 9; Gû. 435. He đê mid wîte gieldeþ *he will requite thee with punishment*, 80 a; Th. 301, 15; Fä. 19: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22. v. gildan.

gieldra *older*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 162, 18. v. ieldra.

giellan *to yell*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3: 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. v. gellan.

gielp. v. gilp.

gielpan *to glory, boast, vaunt;* gloriări, jactăre:—Đæt hŷ gielpan ne þorftan dǽdum *that they should not boast of deeds*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 21; Gû. 210: 114 b; Th. 440, 4; Rä. 59, 12. v. gilpan.

giéman. v. gŷman.

gién, giéna *again, still, yet.* v. gên, gêna.

giéng *went*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626; *p. of* gangan.

gierian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe, deck, adorn;* induĕre, vestīre, ornāre:—Hæleþ gierede mec mid golde *a man adorned me with gold*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 16; Rä. 27, 13. v. gearwian, gyrian.

gierstandæg *yesterday.* v. gyrstandæg.

gierwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, prepare, put on, clothe, adorn;* părāre, induĕre, vestīre:—Ongunnon him on uhtan æđelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved to prepare for journey at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19; Hö. 2. Bearn fæder and môdor gierwaþ *father and mother adorn the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. v. gearwian.

giest, es; *m. A guest:*—Mid giestum *with the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 11; Gen. 2455: 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 11; Reim. 11. DER. gryre-giest, hilde-, ryne-, stæle-. v. gæst.

giest-lîđnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitality, entertainment;* hospitālitas:—Him se æđela geaf giestlîđnysse *the noble* [*man*] *gave them entertainment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 28; Gen. 2446. v. gæst-lîđnes.

giestron *yesterday;* hesterus:—Ic giestron wæs acenned *I was yesterday brought forth*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 44. v. geostra.

giet, gieta *yet.* v. git, gita.

gietan. v. gitan.

gif, e; *f: nom. acc.* gif [*as* tîd, dǽd] *A gift, grace;* donum, gratia:—Hû he his gif cŷđde geond worulđ *how he shewed his grace throughout the world*, Andr. Kmbl. 1150; An. 575.

gif, gief, gyf, gib; *conj. with indic. or subj. If, though, whether:*—For đŷ me þyncþ betre gif iów swâ þyncþ *therefore it seems to me better, if it seems so to you*, Past. pref; Swt. 7, 6. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 434. Gif ic ænegum þegne þeóden-mâdmas forgeâfe *if to any follower I gave princely treasures*, 22; Th. 26, 19; Gen. 409. Gif đû him wuht hearmes gesprǽce he forgifþ hit đeáh *though thou didst speak to him aught of harm yet will he forgive it*, 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. Frægn gif him wǽre niht getæse *asked whether the night had been pleasant to him*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Đû wâst gif hit is swâ we secgan hŷrdon *thou knowest if it is as we heard say*, 550; B. 272. [*Laym.* ȝif: *Orm.* ȝiff: *Piers P. Chauc.* ȝif, if: *O. Frs.* jef.]

gifa, gyfa, giefa, geofa, an; *m. A giver, bestower;* dator, largitor:—Me þincþ betere đæt ic forlête đa gyfe and folgyge đam gyfan *it seems to me better to leave the gift and follow the giver*, Shrn. 176, 19. Used in the following compounds:—âr-gifa, æt-, beáh-, beág-, blǽd-, eád-, feorh-, gold-, hyht-, lâc-, mâđđum-, rǽd-, sinc-, symbel-, wil-, will-. [*Laym.* rædȝive *counsellor: O. Sax.* mêđom-giđo: *O. H. Ger.* gebo *dator.*]

gifan, gyfan, giefan, geofan, giofan; ic gife; đû gifest, gifst; he gifeþ, gifþ, *pl.* gifaþ; *p.* geaf, gæf, gaf, gef, đû geáfe, gêfe, *pl.* geáfon, gêfon; *pp.* gifen, giefen, gyfen *To give;* dare, impertire:—Hwâ meahte me swelc gewit gifan *who could give to me such perception?* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 672. Ic gife *impertior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 13. Gife ic hit đê *I will give it thee*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Us drincan gifest *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwæt gifst đû me *quid dabis mihi*, Gen. 15, 2. God gifeþ gleáw word godspellendum *dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12: Hy. 7, 102; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 102: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 22: Ps. Th. 68, 27. He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719. Gæf wæstm his *dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Spl. T. 66, 5. Him scippend geaf [gaf, MS. A.] wuldorlîcne wlite *the Creator gave it wondrous beauty*, Salm. Kmbl. 114; Sal. 56. Gê him hleoþ gêfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354 Weoruda waldend đê wist gife heofonlîcne hlâf *the Lord of hosts grant to thee food, heavenly bread*, Andr. Kmbl. 776; An. 388. On Moyses hand wearþ wîg gifen *into Moses' hand martial force was given*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Đǽr wurdon đa âđas gesworene his dôhter đam Cæsere to gifene *oaths were then sworn there to give* [*in marriage*] *his daughter to the emperor*, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 23. [*Laym.*

Orm. Chauc. Piers P. ȝiven: *O. Sax.* geban: *Goth.* giban: *Icel.* gefa: *O. Frs.* jeva: *O. H. Ger.* geban.] DER. a-, æt-, ed-, for-, of-gifan.

gifen *the sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3. v. geofon.

gifende *giving, giving in marriage*, Cot. 216. v. gifan, gift.

gīfer, es; *m. A glutton*:—Gīfer hātte se wyrm *the worm's name is glutton*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. v. gīfre.

gīferlīce; *adj. Greedily, eagerly*; avide:—Ongan gīferlīce ðæt gærs etan *virecta herbarum avidius carpere cœpit*, Bd. 3. 9; S. 533, 41. Gīferlīce *pertinaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 424. [Cf. *Icel.* gīfrliga *savagely: Mod. Icel. exorbitantly.*]

gīfer-nes, -ness, e; *f. Greediness, avarice, voracity, gluttony*; aviditas, gula:—Gīfernys biþ ðæt se man ǽr tīman hine gereordige oððe æt his mǽle to micel þicge mid oferflōwendnysse ǽtes oððe wǽtes *greediness is a man's eating before the time, or taking too much at his meal with superfluity of meat or drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 29. Him wæs metes micel lust ac ðeáh mid nānum ǽtum his gȳfernysse gefyllan ne mihte *he had great craving for food but yet could he not with any viands satisfy his voracity*, i. 86, 6: 168, 12. Ða nicðenu for ðære gewilnunge hiera gīfernesse simle lōcigeaþ to ðære eorþan *beasts because of their greedy desires ever look to the earth*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 20; Cot. MS. Ðæt rīce ðæt ða ǽrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gīfernesse *the kingdom that the first persons forfeited through their greediness*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: Num. 11, 4: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. [*Orm.* giferuesse: *Laym.* ȝivernesse.]

gifeðe, es; *n. What is granted by fate, lot, fortune, fate*:—Wæs ðæt gifeðe to swīð ðe ðone dyder ontyhte *too strong was the fate that impelled him thither*, Beo. Th. 6163; B. 3085. On gifeðe *by chance*, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. v. Grmm. And. u. El. p. 108. [Cf. *Laym.* swulc ȝifuðe, 2nd MS. so moche god, v. 8118: *Icel.* gipta *good luck.*] v. next word.

gifeðe, gyfeðe; *adj. Given, granted* [*by fate*]; datus, concessus:—Gief ðæt biþ him gifeðe *if that be granted him*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 50, 2: Th. Chart. 470, 1: 472, 3. Nō gifeðe wearþ Abrahame ðæt him yrfeweard wlitebeorht ides on worulde brohte *it was not granted to Abraham that the beautiful woman brought him an heir into the world*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 31; Gen. 1726: 101; Th. 134, 13; Gen. 2224: Beo. Th. 5454; B. 2730. Gyfeðe, 1115; B. 555. Him ðæt gifeðe ne wæs *it was not granted him*, 3658; B. 2682. Hwæt him gūðweorca gifeðe wurde *what work of war should be assigned him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2134; An. 1068: Beo. Th. 4976; B. 2491: 604; B. 299. v. Grmm. D. M. 843. [*Laym.* ȝifeðe: *O. Saxe.* gibidig: *O. H. Ger.* gibedig.] v. ungifeðe, and preceding word.

gif-fæst; *adj. Gifted with, capable of, fitted for*; capax:—Sum biþ wōþbora giedda giffæst *one is a poet gifted with song*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 20; Crä. 36: Cot. 57.

gif-heal, -heall, e; *f. A gift-hall, hall in which gifts are distributed*; aula in qua dominus dona distribuit:—Ymb ða gifhealle *around the gift-hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838.

gifian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bestow gifts*:—Se cyng him cynelīce gifode *the king bestowed gifts upon him royally*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 32. Hió ðā gifede mycele þinc ðam biscope *she gave great gifts to the bishop*, H. R. 17, 12.

gifl, gifel, gifel, gyfl, es; *n. Food, meat, piece of food*:—Līc biþ wyrmes gifel *the body shall be the worm's food*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 15; Seel. 126. Ðū wyrma gifl *thou food for worms*, 98 b; Th. 368, 16; Seel. 22. Hī ðæt gyfl þēgun *they ate that food*, 61 b; Th. 226, 24; Ph. 410: 45 a; Th. 153, 8; Gū. 822. Hūsle gereorded ðȳ æþelan gyfle *fed with the Eucharist, with the noble food*, 51 b: Th. 180, 5; Gū. 1275. Lytlum gieflum *with the little bits of meat*, 88 b; Th. 332, 23; Vy. 89. v. ǽfen-gifl.

gifnes, -ess, e; *f. A favour, grace*; beneficium, gratia:—Ealle we beþurfon Godes gifnesse *we all have need of God's grace*, Hy. 7, 114, 110; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 114, 110. DER. for-gifnes.

gifol, giful; *adj. Generous, bountiful, liberal*; largus:—He swā gifol is and swā rūmedlīce gifþ *he is so liberal and gives so abundantly*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14.

gifre; *adj. Useful, salutary*:—Niðum to nytte hæleþum gifre *of advantage to men, useful to warriors*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 12; Rä. 27, 28: 113 a; Th. 433, 6; Rä. 50, 3. v. ungifre, and cf. *Icel.* gæfr.

gīfre; *adj. Greedy, covetous, voracious, eager, desirous*; avidus:—Gīfre *gulosus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 51. Gīfere *vel* frec *ambro*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Tantalus se cyning ðe ungemetlīce gīfre wæs *Tantalus the king who was immoderately greedy*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 1. Ða farasēi ða ðe gīfre wǽron *pharasæi qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. 16, 14. Līg gold gīfre forgrīpeþ grǽdig swelgeþ *the flame voracious lays hold on gold, greedy devours it*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: 38 a; Th. 124, 32; Gū. 346. Gīfrum grāpum *with greedy clutches*, 38 b; Th. 126, 28; Gū. 378: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337. Gesyhst ðū nū ða sweartan helle grǽdige and gīfre *seest thou now the black hell greedy and ravenous?* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 213; Th. 267, 2; Sat. 82: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 24; Seef. 62. Se gīfra gǽst *the greedy spirit*, 22 a; Th. 60, 21; Cri. 973. Ic heora eom swīðe gīfre *I am very desirous for them*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 20. Līg gǽsta gīfrost *flame, most ravenous of spirits*, Beo. Th. 2250; B. 1123. Gīfrost and grǽdgost *most rapacious and most greedy*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Orm.* giferr: *Laym.* ȝifer: cf. *Icel.* gīfr; *n. pl. fiends.*]

gif-sceatt, es; *m. A gift-treasure, present*; donum pretiosum, munus:—Sǽlīðende gifsceattas Geátum feredon *sea-voyagers bore gift-treasures for the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 761; B. 378.

gif-stōl, gief-stōl, es; *m. A gift-seat, seat from which gifts are distributed, throne, throne of grace*; donorum thronus, solium, gratiæ thronus:—Ðone gifstōl grētan *to greet the throne*, Beo. Th. 338; B. 168. Brynewylmum mealt gifstōl Geáta *the gift-chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4643; B. 2327: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572. Sceal gifstōl gegierwed stondan *a throne shall stand prepared*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 23; Gn. Ex. 69: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44.

gift, gyft, e; *f.* I. *a gift*; as a technical term, *the amount to be given by a suitor in consideration of receiving a woman to wife*:—Gif mon wīf gebycgge and sió gyft forþ ne cume *if a man buy a wife and the sum agreed upon be not forthcoming*, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 5. See the note. That matrimony in the olden-times was a bargain may be seen by the words used in connection with it, e. g. gebycgan, in the passage above; see also ge-ceápian, ceáp. For an account of such a bargaining see Njál Saga, c. 2. See also Th. i. 254–6, Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. mundr, and Grmm. R. A. pp. 419 sqq. II. in *pl. f.* and *n.* gifta, giftu *marriage*; nuptiæ:—Giftu *nuptiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22: 28, 4; Som. 31, 20: Mone Gl. 433 a. On ðam þriddan dæge wǽron gifta gewordene *die tertia nuptiæ factæ sunt*, Jn. Bos. 2, 1: Mt. Bos. 22, 3. Crist wearþ to his gyftum geladod *Christ was invited to his marriage*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10, 11: Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Æt ðǽm giftan sceal mæsse-preóst beón *at the nuptials there shall be a mass-priest*, L. Edm. 13, 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Wīfigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 20, 34. Gifta dōn hearm getācnaþ *to keep a wedding betokens harm*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 21: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 17. [*Laym. Piers P.* ȝift *gift*: *O. Frs.* jeft: *O. H. Ger.* gift *gift*: *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal*: *Icel.* gipt *a gift, wedding.*]

gift-būr, es; *m. A wedding-chamber, bride-chamber*:—Swā swā brȳdguma forþ gewītende of giftbūre his *tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5.

gifte, an; *f. Dowry*:—Gilde be ðære giftan mǽþe *reddat pecuniam juxta modum dotis quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17. [Cf. L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 8; *and see* gift.]

giftelic; *adj. Belonging to a wedding*; nuptialis, Cot. 139.

gift-hūs, es; *n. A wedding-house*; nuptiarum domus:—Ðā wǽrun ða gyfthūs mid sittyndum mannum gefyllede *impletæ sunt nubtiæ discumbentium*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 10. v. gift-līc.

giftian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give a woman in marriage*:—Ne wīfiaþ hī ne ne gyftigeaþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Ne giftigeaþ hī ne wīf ne lǽdaþ *neque nubunt neque ducunt uxores*, Lk. Skt. 20, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* gipta *to give a woman in marriage*; giptask *to marry*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-gift *venundatus, deditus.*]

gift-leóþ, es; *n. A marriage-song*; epithalamium, carmen nubentium, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 53; Wrt. Voc. 47, 57.

gift-līc; *adj. Nuptial, belonging to a marriage*; nuptialis:—Ðā geseah he ðǽr ǽnne man ðe næs mid gyftlīcum reáfe gescrȳd *vidit ibi hominem non vestitum veste nubtiali*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 11, 12. Ðæt gyft-līce hūs *the house where the marriage was*, Homl Th. ii. 70, 16. Giftlīc *sponsalis*, Hpt. Gl. 525; *nuptialis*, 491. Giftlīce *sponsalia*, Mone Gl. 354 a.

giftu. v. gift.

gifu, gyfu, giefu, giofu, geofu, gif, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -a, -e; *gen.* -a, -ena; *f.* I. *a gift, grace, favour*; donum, munus, beneficium, gratia, virtus, facultas:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft geæhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized*, Beo. Th. 3773; B. 1884. Ðām he geaf micle gife freódōmes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Ðæt hie ælmihtiges gife ānforlēten *that they the Almighty's gift might lose*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 19; Gen. 693. Ic ðam mago-rince mīne sylle godcunde gife *I will give to the youth my divine grace*, 106; Th. 140, 17; Gen. 2329. We onfēngon gife for gife *we have received grace for grace*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. Heó gefylled wæs wīsdōmes gife *she was filled with the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2285; El. 1144. Ðā him wæstmas brohte geártorhte gife grēne folde *when to him the verdant earth should bring fruits, yearly-bright gifts*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561. Sāulum on heofonum selest weorþlīca gifa *to souls in heaven thou wilt give worthy gifts*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. Næs hió to gnēþ gifa *she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. Neorxna wang stōd gifena gefylled *paradise stood filled with gifts*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Ðīn mōd trymeþ godcundum gifum *strengtheneth thy mind with divine gifts*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 8; Gen. 2810. Brȳdlīce gife *nuptialis dos*, Hpt. Gl. 511. Hlāfordes gifu *impost due to the Lord*, L. Eth. 3, 3; Th. i. 292, 16: L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 1: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7. See Thorpe's Glossary. To gifes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Gā hire ūt to gife būtan feó

let her go out free without money, Ex. 21, 11: Num. 11, 5. To gife *gratis*, Gen. 29, 15. Gifum *gratis*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚷ = *g*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gifu *a gift*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift*, as:—ᚷ [Gifu] gumena byþ gleng and herenys *a gift is the honour and praise of men*, Runic. pm. 7; Kmbl. 340, 23; Hick. Thes. i. 135. [*Orm.* gife: *Laym.* geve: *R. Brun.* give: *Kath.* geoven, *pl.: Piers P.* yeves: *O. Sax.* geba; *f. donum: O. Frs.* jeve: *O. H. Ger.* geba: *Goth.* giba: *Icel.* gjöf; *f. donum, munus.*] DER. beáh-gifu, bryd-, eád-, feorh-, freót-, frum-, hyht-, mádðum-, morgen-, sinc-, sundor-, sundur-, sweord-, wóþ-, wuldor-, wundor-.

gifung, gyfung, e; *f. A giving, granting, assent, consent*:—Mid gyfunge dære synne *peccati consensu*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 11.

gigant, gygant, es; *m. A giant;* gigas:—Untydras onwócon, eotenas, swylce gigantas *unnatural progenies sprang forth, monsters, also giants*, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. Swá swá gigant yrnþ on his weg *ut gigas ad currendam viam*, Ps. Th. 18, 6. Ne se gigant ne wyrþ ná gehæled *nec gigas salvus erit*, 32, 14. He done gigant ofwearp *he struck down the giant*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. [*Lat.* gigas; *gen.* gigantis.]

gigant-mæcg, es; *m. Giant progeny;* filius gigantis, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 36; Gen. 1268.

gi-hrínian, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 4. v. ge-regnian.

gihsinga *exugia*, Cot. 73, Lye. v. Lchdm. i. lxx, note 6.

gihþa, an; *m. Itch, itching*:—Unaberendlíc gyhþa ofereode ealne done líchaman *an unbearable itching overspread the whole body*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. [The word used in the passage of Josephus describing Herod's condition is *κνησμός.*] v. gicþa.

gihþig, giþig; *adj. Lymphaticus, vecors*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

gihþu. v. gehþo.

gild, geld, gield, gyld, es; *n.* **I.** *a payment of money, a tribute, compensation, retribution, substitute;* solutio, tributum, compensatio, remuneratio, retributio:—Beád dá Swegen full gild *then Sweyn commanded a full contribution*, Chr. 1013; Th. 273, 6. Dis wæs swíde hefigtýme geár þurh mænigfealde gylda *this was a very grievous year on account of manifold taxes*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 25. Menn guldon him gyld *men paid him tribute*, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. On Abeles gyld *in compensation for Abel*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 22; Gen. 1104: 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199. On dære sunnan gyld *in the sun's stead*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 14; Cri. 1103. IX gylde forgylde *let him pay nine[-fold] for compensation*, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. **II.** a GUILD, *society*, or *club, to which payments were made for mutual protection and support, more extensive than our friendly societies;* societas, fraternitas. The members of the A.-Sax. guild were answerable for each other's conduct, and thus character was made of the very greatest importance. v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 251–253; Th. Chart. p. xvi; pp. 605-17: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. **III.** *a payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering;* cultus, sacrificium:—Dú goda ussa gield forhogdest *thou hast despised the service of our gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146. To dam gielde *for that sacrifice*, Cd. 74; Th. 90, 26; Gen. 1501. His Waldende gilde onsægde *dedicated an offering to his Lord*, 137; Th. 172, 11; Gen. 2842: Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, note 12. **IV.** *a heathen deity;* numen:—Gif dú onsecgan nelt sóþum gieldum *if thou wilt not sacrifice to true deities*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 3: Jul. 174. **V.** *a visible object of worship, an idol;* idolum:—He sum gild bræc *he was destroying an idol*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 4: 221, 8, 20. Gyld of golde gumum arærde *reared up for the people an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 22: Dan. 175: 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. [*O. Sax.* geld; *n. retributio, tributum, cultus divinus, sacrificium: O. Frs.* jeld; *n: O. H. Ger.* gelt; *n: Goth.* gild; *n. tributum, census, multa: Icel.* gildi, gjald; *n. tributum, pœna, præmium, multa cædis.*] DER. æfter-gild, [-geld, -gield, -gyld], áu-, bryne-, deófol-, ed-, feónd-, friþ-, frum-, god-, hæðen-, leód-, sceucc-, þeóf-, un-, wer-, wig-, wiðer-. v. Grmm. D. M. 34: R. A. 601, 649. [Cf. friþ-gild.]

gilda, gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild*:—Se gylda ðe óðerne misgrét *the guildbrother that insults another*, Th. Chart. 606, 22: 609, 10. v. ge-gilda.

gildan, geldan, gieldan, gyldan, ic gilde, gielde, gylde, dú giltst, gieltst, gyltst, gilst, he gildeþ, gilt, gielt, gylt, *pl.* gildaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden; *v. a; n. To yield, pay, restore, requite, give, render, make an offering, serve, worship;* reddere, solvere, tribuere, retribuere, rependere, restituere, servire, colere:—Gafol gyldan *to pay tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: Mt. Bos. 17, 24. Ic mín gehát Dryhtne gylde *vota mea Domino reddam*, Ps. Th. 115, 8: 78, 13: 93, 22. Se gylt ælcum be his gewyrhtum *he requites each according to his works*, Bt. 40, 7: Fox 244, 1: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Gilde dæt ilce wíte dæt se óðer sceolde gif he him ryhtes wyrnde *let him pay the like penalty that the other should if he had denied him justice*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 18. Drihtne guldon gód *they paid good to the Lord*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 9; Gen. 2419. Gilde be twífealdon *duplum restituet*, Ex. 22, 4, 7. Gilde twífealdon, 22, 9. Gilde done byrst *reddet damnum*, 22, 6, 12. Gild dínum esne gódle dæde *retribue servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Heaðo-ræsas geald **mearum** and mádmum *requited war-attacks with horses and treasures*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047. Dæt ælc gulde óþrum edleán ælces weorces *that each should render to another recompense for every work*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 51; Met. 27, 26. Mín sceal mid grimme gryre golden wurþan fyll and feorh-cwealm *my fall and murder shall be requited with grim horror*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 18; Gen. 1102. Sceucc-gyldum swýðe guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Bebeád se cásere dæt cristne men guldan deófolgeldum *the emperor ordered that christian men should worship idols*, Shrn. 88, 14, 22: 74, 26. Deófum geldan *to worship devils*, 110, 18. [*Laym. Orm.* ȝelden: cf. *Shakspere's* God ild you: *O. Sax.* geldan *reddere, retribuere, solvere, præstare: O. Frs.* jelda: *O. H. Ger.* geltan *reddere, solvere, retribuere, sacrificare: Goth.* -gildan, fra-gildan; *p.* -gald, *pl.* -guldum; *pp.* -guldans *to repay, requite: Icel.* gjalda.] DER. a-gildan, an-, on-, for-, ge-, to-.

gildan *to gild.* v. gyldan.

gilden. v. gylden.

Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford [Gild *a fraternity;* ford *a ford: Domesd.* Gilda ad vadum] GUILDFORD, *a town in Surrey, on the river Wey*, Lye.

gild-ræden, gyld-ræden, -rædenn, e; *f. The relation involved in membership of a guild*:—Gif he nele to bóte gebúgan þolige he dære gefer-rædene and ælcere ódre gyldrædene *if he will not submit to make amends let him forfeit the fellowship and every other interest in the guild*, Th. Chart. 606, 31. Dæt byþ rihtlíce gecweden gyldrædene dæt we dus dón *that is very properly agreed upon as a part of guild-membership, that we do thus*, 607, 24.

gild-scipe, gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society;* sodalitas:—Án gildscipe is gegaderod on Wudeburg lande *a guild-ship is gathered at Woodbury land*, Th. Diplm. 608, 30: 605, 8: L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 12. v. gild.

gild-sester, es; *m. A measure belonging to a guild;* sextarius:—Sceóte ælc gegylda ænne gyldsester fulne clænes hwætes *let each guild-brother contribute one guild-measure full of clean wheat*, Th. Chart. 606, 7: 611, 4.

gillan *to yell*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. v. gellan.

Gillinga, Gillinga-hám GILLINGHAM, *in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 1, 18.

gillister, es; *n. Phlegm*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 18.

gillistre, an; *f. Phlegm, matter*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 17: 72; 148, 6.

gilm, es; *m. A yelm, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle;* manipulus:—Eówre gilmas stódon *your sheaves stood*, Gen. 37, 7. v. gelm.

gilp *powder, dust;* scobs, Cot. 181.

GILP, gelp, gielp, gylp, es; *m. Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain-glory, haughtiness;* gloria, ostentatio:—Se seofoþa heáfod-leahter is ídelwuldor dæt is gylp *the seventh chief sin is vain-glory, that is pride*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 27: 218, 22. He nolde nán þing dón mid gylpe forðon ðe se gylp is án heáfod-leahter *he would do nothing in pride, for pride is a deadly sin*, i. 170, 24. Geþenc be dám gebyrdum gif hwá dæs gilpþ hú ídel and hú unnyt se gilp biþ *consider birth; if any one boast of that how vain and how useless is the boast*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 20: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 12; Sat. 254: 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69: Blickl. Homl. 243, 9. Gilpes dú girnest *thou desirest glory*, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 18. Hú Orosius spræc ymb Rómána gylp hú hí manega folc oferwunnan *how Orosius spoke of the glory of the Romans, how they overcame many peoples*, Ors. Bos. 12, 42. Is dæt unnet gelp *that is useless glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 34, 26; Met. 10, 17, 13. Náfre gielpes to georn *never too eager for fame*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 22; Wand. 69. On ídel gylp *in vanitate sua*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. For dínum ídlan gilpe *for thine idle boasting*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. [*Laym.* ȝælp, ȝelp: *Orm.* ȝellp: *O. Sax.* gelp: *O. H. Ger.* gelf *jactantia*, [*inanis*] *gloria.*]

gilpan, gielpan, gylpan, ic gilpe, gielpe, gylpe, dú gilpst, gielpst, gylpst, he gilpþ, gielpþ, *pl.* gilpaþ, gielpaþ, gylpaþ; *p.* gealp, *pl.* gulpon; *pp.* golpen *To glory, boast, desire earnestly;* gloriari:—Gif dú gilpan wille, gilp Godes *if thou wilt glory, glory in God*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 24. Nó dæs gilpan þearf synfull sáwel *the sinful soul need not boast of this*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 9; Dom. 68. Dæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that he liked to boast of such sport*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 38; Met. 9, 19. Dæt dú wile gilpan *that thou wilt boast*, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Ic wundrige forhwí hí gilpan swelces anwealdes *I wonder why they boast of such power*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 1. Gelpan ne þorfte *had no cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Æðelst. 44. Gylpan, Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006: 5740; B. 2874. Ná ic dæs gylpe *I boast not of that*, 1177; B. 586: 4116; B. 2055. Hú lange mánwyrhtan morðre gylpaþ *usquequo peccatores gloriabuntur?* Ps. Th. 93, 3: 73, 4. He gealp, dæt him nówiht widstandan mihte *nihil resistère posse jactábat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 8. Hrépsigora ne gealp *he boasted not of glorious victories*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583. Burga aldor gramlíce gealp *the ruler of towns angrily boasted*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714. Swíde gulpon *they exceedingly boasted*, 210; Th. 260, 20; Dan. 712. Sigore gulpon *they boasted of victory*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 29; Gen. 2017. Firenum gulpon

they wickedly boasted, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 8; Gū. 236. Đæt hī ne gulpan đæs *that they may not boast of it*, Ps. Th. 74, 4. [*Laym* ȝælpen, ȝelpen: *Orm.* ȝellpenn, ȝillpenn: *Chauc.* yelpe *to boast.*]

gilp-cwide, es; *m. A boastful speech:*—Đam wīfe đa word wel līcodon gilpcwide Geátes *well did those words please the woman, the boastful speech of the Gaut*, Beo. Th. 1284; B. 640; Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 12; Gū. 1209. [*O. Sax.* gelp-quidi.]

gilpen; *adj. Boastful:*—Ne mæg he geþyldgian đæt he đæt forhele ac wierþ đonon gilpen *he cannot bear to conceal it, but becomes boastful on account of it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 9; Cot. MS. Wāt ic đæt wǣron Caldēas gūđe đæs gilpne *I knew that the Chaldeans were so boastful in war*, Salm. Kmbl. 413; Sal. 207.

gilp-georn; *adj. Desirous of glory:*—Se strangesta cyning and se gilpgeornesta *rex fortissimus et gloriæ cupidissimus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19.

gilp-hlæden; *part. p. Vaunt-laden:*—Cyninges þegn guma gilp-hlæden gidda gemyndig *a king's thane, a man filled with lofty themes, with memory rich in songs*, Beo. Th. 1740; B. 868.

gilplīc; *adj. Ostentatious, pompous, proud, vain-glorious:*—Đæt wǣre swīđe gilplīc dǣd gif Crist scute đā adūn *it would have been a very vain-glorious act if Christ had thrown himself down then*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 21. Gierelan gielplīces *of pompous garb*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; Th. 127, 22; Gū. 390.

gilp-līce; *adv. Proudly, vauntingly;* arroganter, Cot. 1, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gelfligho *jactanter.*]

gilpna, an; *m. A boaster;* jactator:—Betra biþ se geþyldega wer đonne se gilpna *melior est patiens arrogante*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 14; Cot. MS: 20; Swt. 148, 19.

gilp-plega, an; *m. Play of which one may boast* [*war*]:—Gylpplegan gāres, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 2; Exod. 240.

gilp-sceaða, an; *m. An arrogant, boasting criminal:*—Gielpsceađan *boastful and wicked ones* [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 5; Th. 6, 29; Gen. 96. Đone gelpscađan *that proud and wicked man* [*Nero*], Bt. Met. Fox 9, 98; Met. 9, 49.

gilp-spræc, e; *f. Boastful speech*, Beo. Th. 1966; B. 981

gilp-word, es; *n. A boastful word, a boast, vaunt:*—Hī him to gylpworde hæfdon 'đæt him leófre wǣre đæt hī hæfdon healtne cyning đonne healt rīce' *their boast was 'that they had rather have a halting king than a halting kingdom,'* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 26. Gylpword *boastful words*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264: Beo. Th. 1355; B. 675: Byrht. Th. 139, 55; By. 274.

gilte, an; *f. A* GILT, *a young sow:*—Gilte *suilla* vel *sucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 34; Wrt. Voc. 22, 75. [ȝelte *scropha*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: gilt *Hall, Dict: Icel.* gilta *a young sow: O. H. Ger.* galza, gelza *sucula.*]

GIM, gimm, gym, gymm; *gen.* gimmes; *m.* **I.** *a* GEM, *jewel;* gemma:—Se stān bið blæc gym *the stone is a black gem*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Đæt nebb līxeþ swā glæs ođđe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp *the gem shall stand prominent in the ring*, Menol. Fox 504; Gn. C. 22: Salm. Kmbl 570; Sal. 284. Gimmas līxton *jewels glittered*, Elen. Kmbl. 180; El. 90. Seó gesomnung đara deórwyrþra gimma *the collection of the precious gems*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Se đe wæs gescrīd mid golde and mid gimmum *he that was clad with gold and with gems*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gimmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. **II.** *used metaphorically of the eye, the sun, stars, etc.* [cf. *Icel.* fagr-gim = *sun*]:—He his eágan ontýnde hālge heáfdes gimmas *he unclosed his eyes, the head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hluttor heofenes gim *the clear jewel of heaven*, i. e. *the sun*, 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183: 63 a; Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516: Beo. Th. 4151; B. 2072: Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Iunius on đam gim astīhþ on heofenas up hýhst on geáre *June in which the gem* [*sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year*, Menol. Fox 216; Men. 109. Hālge gimmas heofontungol sunne and mōna *holy gems, stars of heaven, sun and moon*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 22, 27; Cri. 692, 695. [*Laym.* ȝim: *later MS.* gim: *Icel.* [poetry] gim; *n: O. H. Ger.* gimma; *f.*]

gīman. v. gȳman.

gimbǣre; *adj. Gemmifer, bullifer*, Hpt. Gl. 417.

gim-cyn, gym-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A gem-kind, a precious stone, a gem;* genus gemmarum, gemma:—Se forma feohgītsere grōf æfter gimcynnum *the first miser delved after precious stones*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 114; Met. 8, 57: 15, 8; Met. 15, 4. On đære ēđyltyrf nicđas findaþ gold and gymcynn *in that country men find gold and gems*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226; Elen. Kmbl. 2046; El. 1024.

gīme-. v. gȳme-.

gīming. v. gēmung.

gimmisc; *adj. Jewelled;* gemmeus:—Monige fatu gimmiscu *gemmea vasa*, Nar. 5, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* gimmisc *gemmarius.*]

gim-reced, es; *m. n. A hall adorned with gems:*—Ne hī gimreced setton searolīce *nor with art did they build palaces*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 50; Met. 8, 25.

gim-rodor, es; *m. A precious stone;* draconites, dracontia, Cot. 63, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 431.

gim-stān, es; *m. A gem, jewel, precious stone:*—Gimstān *gemma*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 23. Đās gymstānas synd tocwȳsede *these jewels are crushed*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6, 13, 15, 21. Hī behwyrfdon heora āre on gymstānum *they turned their property into jewels*, 60, 28, 24. [*Laym.* ȝimston: *Icel.* gim-steinn.]

gim-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in gems, jeweller:*—Đās gymwyrhtan secgaþ đæt hī nǣfre swā deórwurþe gymstānas ne gemētton *the jewellers say that they never met with such precious jewels*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9.

GIN, es; *n. A gap, an opening, abyss;* hiatus:—Gārsecges gin *ocean's expanse*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 3; Exod. 430. [*Icel.* gin *the mouth of beasts.*]

gin; *adj. Wide, spacious, ample:*—Beligeđ ūton ginne rīce *encompasseth ample realms*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 230: 46; Th. 59, 2; Gen. 957. Eall đes ginna grund *all this spacious earth*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: 85 b; Th. 321, 24; Vid. 51: Beo. Th. 3106; B. 1551: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. [Cf. *Icel.* ginn-; and see Grmm. D. M. 297.]

gīnan, ic gēne, đū gīnest, gīnst, he gīneþ, gīnþ, *pl.* gīnaþ; *p.* gān, *pl.* ginon; *pp.* ginen *To yawn;* hiare, Cot. 23. [*Icel.* gīna; *p.* gein *to yawn.*] Cf. ginian. DER. be-gīnan, to-.

gind. v. geond.

gin-fæst; *adj. Very fast* or *lasting;* firmissimus:—Onfōn ginfæstum gifum *to receive very fast gifts*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 28: Gen. 2919; Beo. Th. 2546: B. 1271: 4370; B. 2182: Exon. 68 a: Th. 252, 24; Jul. 168: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. [*Grein renders by* amplus; *see* gin.]

ging; *adj. Young;* jūvĕnis:—Ic up ahōf eaforan gingne *I raised up a young offspring*, Elen. Kmbl. 706; El. 353: 1746; El. 875. v. geong.

gingifer, gingiber, gingifere, an; *f. Ginger:*—Gingifer *ginger*, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11: 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gingiber, Lchdm. iii. 92, 15. Ging.fran broþ *broth of ginger*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6. Genym gingiferan *take ginger*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 17. [*Laym.* gingiuere. Cf. *French* gingembre: *O. French* gingibre: *Lat.* zingiber: *Gk.* ζιγγίβερις.]

gingra, an; *m. A disciple, vassal, follower;* discipŭlus, assecla:—He and his gingran awyrdaþ manna līchaman *he and his disciples injure men's bodies*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 20; Sat. 191: 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. His gingrum *to his disciples*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21. He his gingran sent *he sendeth his vassal*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 5; Gen. 515: 26; Th. 34, 32; Gen. 546. v. geongra.

gingre, an; *f. A female servant, maid-servant;* fămŭla:—Gingran sīnre *to her maid-servant*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132.

ginian, geonian, gynian; *p.* ode *To yawn, gape:*—Ic gynige *hio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39. Gewīte seó sāwul ūt ne mæg se mūþ clypian đeáh đe he gynige *if the soul depart the mouth cannot cry, though it gape*, Homl. Th. i. 160, 9. Mid gynigendum mūþe *with gaping mouth*, ii. 176, 21: 510. 33. Seó eorþe swā giniende bād *the earth remained gaping so*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 3. [*Wick. p. pl.* ȝeneden: *O. H. Ger.* ginen, ginon *hiare.*] v. geonian.

ginnan. v. a-, an-, be-, on-, under-ginnan.

ginung, e; *f. A yawning;* hiatus, Cot. 23. [Cf. geonung.]

gin-, gynn-wīsed; *part. p. Well-directed, wise:*—Nǣnig monna wæs godes willan đæs georn ne gynnwised *no man was so eager for God's will nor so wise*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 8; Gū. 839.

gió; *adv. Formerly, of old, before;* quondam, olim, pridem:—Se wæs gió cyning *who was formerly king*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 70; Met. 26, 35: 28, 60; Met. 28, 30: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7, Cot. MS: 38, 1; Fox 194, 3: Elen. Kmbl. 871; El. 436: Beo. Th. 5036; B. 2521. Æror gió *before*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 490; Met. 20, 245. v. geó.

gioc, es; *n. A yoke;* jugum:—Đæt swǣre gioc *the heavy yoke*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 39; Met. 10, 20: 9, 110; Met. 9, 55. v. geoc.

gióc. v. geóc.

giofan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Ne meahte se sunu Wonredes hond-slyht gifan [MS. giofan] *nor could the son of Wonred give a hand-stroke*, Beo. Th. 5937; B. 2972. v gifan.

giofolnes, se; *f. Munificence, liberality;* munificentia, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 22; Hat. MS.

giofu, e; *f. A gift, grace;* donum, gratia:—Đē cyning engla gefrætwode giofum *thee the king of angels adorned with gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521. Đæt wæs giofu gæstlīc *that was a ghostly grace*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42. v. gifu.

giógoð, giógað *youth.* v. geóguð.

gioleca, an; *m. A yolk;* ovi vitellus, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. v. geolca.

giolu. v. geolewe.

gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old;* qui olim vixit:—Gióminna gestrīón *the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. iú-man.

giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Nū sceal ic wreccea giómor, singan sārcwidas *now shall I, a sad wretch, sing mournful songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 6; Met. 2, 3. v. geómor.

giómor-mōd; *adj. Sad of mind;* mæstus animo:—He, giómormōd, giohđo mænde *he, sad of mind, bewailed his afflictions*, Beo. Th. 4526; B. 2267. v. geómor-mōd.

giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, in;* per, in:—Waldeþ giond werþióda *he rules throughout nations*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 70; Met. 24, 35: 11, 126; Met. 11, 63: 4, 74; Met. 4, 37: 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. v. geond.

giong; *def.* se gionga; *adj. Young;* jŭvĕnis:—Se æđeling biþ giong in geardum *the noble* [*bird*] *is young in its dwelling*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. Se gionga cyning *the young king*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. geong.

gióng *went*, Beo. Th. 4810, note; B. 2409; *p. of* gangan.

giongor-scipe, es; *m. Youngership, service;* juvĕnilis status, ministĕrium:—Đæt hie his giongorscipe fyligan woldan *that they would follow his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 26; Gen. 249. [*O. Sax.* jungar-skepi.]

giongra, an; *m. A vassal, follower, attendant;* assecla, sectātor:—Mōton we hie us to giongrum habban *we may have them as our vassals*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 16; Gen. 407. v. geongra.

giorne; *adv. Diligently;* dilĭgenter:—Gif đū wilnige weoruldđrihtnes heáne anwald ongitan giorne *if thou desirest diligently to behold the high power of the world's Lord*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 5; Met. 29, 3. v. georne.

giornfulnes *earnestness*, Past. 18. 2; Hat. MS. 25 b, 21. v. georn-fulnes.

giow, es; *m? A griffin;* gryps, gryphus:—Giow *gryphus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 3. v. giw.

giowian. v. giwian.

Gipeswîc *Ipswich*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4.

gipung, e; *f. Gaping;* os patulum, Gl. Prud. 991.

gird *a staff*, Ex. 4, 2. v. gyrd.

giren, girn *a snare*, Ps. Vos. 17, 6: 24, 16: 58, 6: 65, 10. v. grin.

girian; *p.* đū giredost *To prepare*, Ps. Spl. 146, 8. v. gearwian.

girnan *to yearn, seek for, require*, Ex. 21, 22. v. gyrnan.

girran *to chatter;* garrire. v. georran.

girwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare;* părāre:—Girwan up swæsendo *to prepare a feast*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. v. gearwian.

giscian *to sob, sigh;* singultire, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

gise *yes;* immo, etiam:—Gise, lā gese *yes, O yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. gese.

gísel, gýsel; *gen.* gísles; *dat.* gísle; *m. A pledge, hostage;* obses:—Gýsel *obses*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 63: Byrht. Th. 139, 36; By. 265. Būtan ānum Brytticum gísle *except one British hostage*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. Ecgferþ wæs to gísle geseald *Ecgfrid obses tenebatur*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Đū eádige Maria God đé hafaþ to gísle on middangearde geseted *thou blessed Mary, God hath placed thee on earth as a surety*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. Hió genam đone ænne to gísle *she took the one as hostage*, Eleu. Kmbl. 1196; El. 600. He him āđas swōr and gíslas salde *he swore oaths to them and gave hostages*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28. Đā gyrnde he gríđes and gísla *then he required protection and hostages*, 1048; Erl. 180, 6. [*Laym.* ȝisles, *pl: Icel.* gísl: *Dan.* gidsel, gissel: *Swed.* gislan: *Ger.* geissel: *O. H. Ger.* kîsal *obses*. v. Grm. R. A. 619.]

gíslian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To give hostages* or *security;* obsides dare:—He gíslode and hine man đeáhhwæđere ofslōh *he gave hostages and yet he was slain*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Man gíslade đa hwíle in to đām scipum *hostages were sent to the ships during the time*, 994; Erl. 133, 29. Seó burhwaru gíslode *the town's people gave hostages*, 1013; Erl. 148, 8. Đa weasternan þægnas gíslodon *the western thanes gave hostages*, 17: 1015; Erl. 153, 1. [*Icel.* gísla *to give as hostage*].

gi-sprunt. v. ge-springan.

GIST, gyst, es; *m.* YEAST, *barm, froth;* spuma cerevisiæ, Herb. 21, 6; Lchdm. i. 118, 10. Niwne gist *new yeast*, L. M. ii. 51, 1; Lchdm. ii. 266, 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝeest *spuma*.]

gist, es; *m. A guest:*—Fundode gist of geardum *the guest hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2280; B. 1138: 3049: B. 1522: Cd. 113; Th. 149, 9; Gen. 2472: 115; Th. 150, 20; Gen. 2494. v. gæst.

gist *a storm*. v. yst.

gist-. v. gæst-, gest-.

gist-líđe; *adj. Kind to guests, hospitable;* hospes:—Būton cræft mīn gistlīđe him beó *nīsi ars mea hospĭta ei fuĕrit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 11: Shrn. 129, 26.

gist-mægen, es; *n. A force composed of guests:*—Đær frome wæron godes spellbodan hæfde gistmægen strengeo *there were bold messengers of God, the band of guests* [*the angels visiting Lot*] *had strength*, Cd. 115; Th 150. 20; Gen. 2494.

git, gyt; *nom. You two*, vos duo, σφῶϊ, σφώ; *gen.* incer *of you two*, vestrûm duorum, σφῷϊν, σφῷν; *dat.* inc *to you two*, vobis duobus, σφῷϊν, σφῷν; *acc.* inc. incit *you two*, vos duos, σφῶϊ, σφώ; *personal pron. dual of* đū *thou:*—Gif git đæt fæsten fýre willaþ forstandan *if you two will protect that fastness from fire*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 16; Gen. 2521. Git me freóndscipe cýđaþ *you two will shew friendship to me*, 117; Th. 152, 3; Gen. 2514. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ. Māge gyt drincan đone calic đe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Đā cwæđon hig, Wyt māgon [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis. Potestis* [*vos duo*] *bibere calicem quem ego bibiturus sum? Dicunt ei,* [*nos duo*] *possumus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt đæt ic inc dō *quid vultis* [*vos duo*] *ut faciam vobis* [*duobus*]? 20, 32. Gelýfe gyt đæt ic inc mæg gehælan [*vos duo*] *creditis, quia hoc possum facere vobis* [*duobus*]? 9, 28. Incer twega *of you two;* vestrûm duorum, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Ne gehwæđer incer *nor either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. Sȳ inc *fiat vobis* [*duobus*], Mt. Bos. 9, 29. Restaþ incit hēr *rest your two selves here*. Cd. 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Git Iohannis *thou and John*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 7; Hö. 135. [*Laym.* ȝit: *Orm.* ȝitt: *O. Sax.* git; *dat. acc.* inc: *Goth. gen.* igkwara; *dat. acc.* igkwis: *Icel.* it; *gen.* ykkar; *dat. acc.* ykkr.]

git, giet, get, gyt; *adv. Still, yet:*—Hēr mon mæg giet gesíon hiora swæþ *their track may still be seen here*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15; Hat. MS. Be điosum git is swíđe ryhtlīce gecweden to đæm wītegan *about which further is very rightly said to the prophet*, Swt. 162, 22; Cot. MS. And git hit is māre and eác manigfealdre đæt dereþ đisse þeóde *and yet there are greater and more manifold things that hurt this people*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 106. Gyf heó gyt lyfaþ *if she yet lives*, Beo. Th. 1893; B. 944. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes swā he nū git dēþ *the Lord ruled all of the race of men as he yet does now*, 2121; B. 1058. He nyste ne ic đā git *he did not know, nor I as yet*, Pref. Ælfc. Thw. 2, 2: Gen. 8, 8: Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536. Đā gyt, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 1160. Đā giet, 63; Th. 75, 25; Gen. 1245. He abād đā git ōđre seofon dagas *he waited then yet other seven days*, Gen. 8, 10. Abraham cwæþ đā git *Abraham said further*, 18, 29. He sende to eallum đām cynegum đe cuce đā git wæron *he sent to all the kings that were still alive*, Jos. 11, 1: Homl. Th. i. 72, 9. Đā get ic furđor gefregen *I yet further learned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Đā giet, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 3. Alwalda đec gōde forgylde swā he nū gyt dyde *may the Almighty repay thee with good as he has done until now*, Beo. Th. 1917; B. 956. Â ic đæt heóld nū giet *I have ever held that until now*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 21; Hö. 73. Ic wille mid giddum get gecýđan hū *I will further make known in songs how . . .*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 2; Met. 13, 1. Gif giet lǽst mīna lāra *if even now he obey my counsels*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. Ne wæs đā giet wiht geworden *there was as yet nothing made*, 5; Th. 7, 8; Gen. 103. Nǽfre git *never yet*, Beo. Th. 1171; B. 583. Swýđor gyt *yet more*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 182.

gita, gieta, geta, gyta; *adv. Yet, still:*—Dōþ gieta swā *yet do they so*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 7; Gen. 993. Gita *yet*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 13; Met. 23, 7. Ne wearþ wæl māre æfer gieta folces gefylled *never yet was greater slaughter of people made*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15; Ædelst. 66: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 34; Gen. 2466. Reord wæs đā gieta eorþbüendum ān gemæne *there was as yet one speech common to dwellers on earth*, 79; Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Hiora nǽnig næs đā gieta *as yet none of them existed*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 24; Met. 8, 12. [*O. Frs.* jeta.]

GITAN, ic gite, gyte, giete, đū gitst, he git, *pl.* gitaþ gytaþ, gietaþ; *p.* geat, *pl.* geáton; *pp* giten *To* GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi. Only found in the following cŏmpounds:—a-gitan, an-, and-, be-, bi-, for-, ofer-, ou-, under-: and-git; andgit, -ful. -fullīce, -ol, -tācen: forgitol, ofergitol, -nes: ongitful, -līce. [*O. Sax.* -getan; bi-getan *invenire, assequi*, far-getan, for-getan *perdere e memoria. oblivisci: O. Frs.* jeta; for-jeta *oblivisci: O. H. Ger.* gezan *adipisci: Goth.* -gitan; *p.* -gat, *pl.* -gētum; *pp.* -gitans *adipisci: O. Nrs.* geta *adipisci, assequi, gignere, dare, præbere*.]

gipcorn, es; *n. Spurge laurel:*—Đeós wyrt đe man lactyridem and ōđrum naman gipcorn nemneþ *this plant which is called lacterida and by another name githcorn*, Herb. 113: Lchdm. i. 226, 12: L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 9: v. glossary. [Hall. Dict. gith *corn-cockle: Palladius on Husbandrie* gith *cockle*, x. 155.]

giprife, gitrife, an; *f. Cockle;* agrostemma githago:—Gyþrife, L. M. i. 38, 4; Lchdm. ii. 92, 22. Giþrife, 5; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Genim gitrifan, 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 18, 23.

gîtsere, es; *m. An avaricious, a covetous person, miser:*—Đa đe wēron gîtsaras *qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 14. Se ungesǽliga gýtsere wile māre habban đonne him genihtsumaþ *the miserable covetous man wants to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33, 35: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. He wæs se wyresta gîtsere đe he gesealde wiđ feó heofeones hlāford *he was the worst covetous man because he sold for money the lord of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13, 10. Gîtseras đe on mannum heora æhta on wōh nimaþ *covetous men who take their property from men wrongfully*, 61, 21. [*A. R.* ȝissare: *M. H. Ger.* gitesære.]

gîtsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To covet, desire:*—Đa đe đæs welan gîtsiaþ hī biþ symle wædlan on hyra mōde *those who covet* [*worldly*] *wealth will ever be poor in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gýtsaþ *covets*, Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Fōþres ne gîtsaþ *it craves not food*, Exon. 114 b;

Th. 440, 1; Rä. 51, 11: Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Đā đū gītsiende blǣda nāme *when thou coveting didst take the fruit*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 7; Gen. 890. Đū gītsigenda and đū welega *thou covetous and wealthy man*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 1. Gȳtsiendre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Spl. 100, 6. Mid gītsigendum eágum *with covetous eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 26. Gȳtsian *concupiscere*, Ps. Spl. 61, 10. [*A. R.* ȝiscen: *M. H. Ger.* gitsen.]

gītsung, e; *f. Covetousness, avarice, cupidity, desire*:—Đa đe ne sēcaþ heora āgen gestreón þurh gȳtsunge *those who do not seek their own gain through covetousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 34. Se þrydda heáfodleahter is gȳtsung *the third chief sin is avarice*, 218, 21: 592, 6. Hī ongunnan gītsunge begān *concupierunt concupiscentias*, Ps. Th. 105, 12. Gītsung *avaritia*, 118, 36: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Þurh đa ungefyldan gītsunge woruldmonna *through the unsatisfied covetousness of worldly men*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26. Grundleás gītsung gilpes and ǣhta *the boundless desire for glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 2. Nales he giémde þurh gītsunga lǣnes līfwelan *he cared not from covetousness for the frail wealth of this world*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 4; Gū. 121. Þurh his āgene gītsunga he ǣfre đas leóde mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs *through his own avarice he was ever harassing this nation with bad taxes*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 1: 1086; Erl. 222, 24. From đisse worlde gītsungum *from the desires of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. [*Laym.* ȝitsung: *Orm.* ȝittsuung: *A. R.* ȝissung.]

giú. v. geó.

giuan. v. giwian.

Giúl *Yule, Christmas.* v. geól.

giung; *def.* se giunga; *adj. Young, youthful;* jūvēnis, adolescens:—Wæs sum giung mon *erat quidam adolescens*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Se giunga *the young man*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. Ic đē giungue underfēng *I took thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. v. geong.

giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, follower;* discipŭlus, assecla:—He đæt rīce forlēt and his giungrum bebeád *ipse relicto regno ac jūvēniōrĭbus commendāto*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 10. v. geongra.

giw, giow, eow, es; *m? A griffin, a four-footed bird;* gryps = γρύψ, griphus:—Giw *griphus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 5.

giwian, giowian, giwan; *p.* ode; *pp.* de *To ask;* petere, postulare:—Wælde giwiga ł giuiade *postulasset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 17, 7. Giuiga *petere*, Rtl. 179, 34. Ic giuge wælle *petam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Huu giues đū *quomodo poscis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9. Se đe giuaþ *qui petit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 8. We giugaþ *poscimus*, Rtl. 52, 10. Giude *mendicans*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 16. Đæt hia giudon *ut peterent*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 20. Giwig *pete*, Mk. Skt. Lind. [Rush. giowa] 6, 22. Giwas *petite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Giuwende *petentes*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 14. Giuendo *postulata*, 18. Giuiendum *petentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11.

giwung, e; *f. An asking, a petition;* postulatio, petitio:—Fīfo giunga *quinque petitionum*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 2. Giwunges, Rtl. 39, 23.

glad. v. glæd.

glād *glided, slid*, Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073; *p. of* glīdan.

Glademuđ *Gledmouth.* v. Cledemūđ.

gladian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to be glad;* exultare:—Đa gladia worhtest *quos lætari fecisti*, Rtl. 94, 15. Đa đe gedrēfaþ me gladiaþ *qui tribulant me exultabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. Abraham gladade ł glæd wæs *Abraham gavisus est; Wick.* Abraham gladide, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 56. Glada and blissa *be glad and rejoice*, Apol. Th. 7, 2. Ne gladige on đæt cyning *let no king rējoice at that*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. **II.** *to make glad*:—Ic gladige *gratificor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. Drihten mid to gladienne *to make glad the Lord therewith*, Lev. 1, 3. Gladigan *demulcere*, Hpt. Gl. 476. [*Icel.* gleđja *to gladden;* gleđjask *to become bright, glad.*]

glæd, es; *n. Gladness, joy*:—Swā missenlīce meahtig dryhten eallum dǣleþ sumum earfeþa dǣl sumum geógoþe glæd *thus diversely does the mighty Lord allot to all, to one a share of troubles, to one the gladness of youth*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 14; Vy. 68. *Perhaps here the form given by Lye* ǣr sun gō to glade, v. Grm. D. M. 702–3. [Cf. *Icel.* gleđi; *f: Dan.* glæde *gladness, merriment: and A. R.* gledful.]

GLÆD; *adj.* **I.** *shining, bright*:—Glæd mid golde *bright with gold*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 16; Rä. 64, 3. Wyrþ heó ungladu đeáh heó ǣr gladu wǣre on to lōcienne *it* [*the sea*] *becomes turbid though before it was bright to look at* [cf. glæshlutru on to seónne, 24], *and the Latin* sordida visibus obstat], Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 21; Met. 5, 11. Godes condelle glædum gimme *God's candle, the bright jewel* [*the sun*], Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 3; Ph. 92: 64 b; Th. 237, 20; Ph. 593. Glæd seolfor *shining silver*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. Ođer biþ golde glædra ođer biþ grundum sweartra *one is brighter than gold, the other darker than the depths*, Salm. Kmbl. 975; Sal. 488. Gimma gladost *brightest of jewels*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 3; Ph. 289. **II.** *glad, cheerful, joyous, bright*:—Đā wærþ he swīđe glæd *then he was very glad*, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 20. Glæd wæs *gavisus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. Wosaþ glæd *exultate*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Glædman *hilaris*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 67. Ǣfre he biþ ānes mōdes and glæd þurhwunaþ *he is ever of one mind and continues cheerful*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25: 72, 27. He wearþ glæd on his ansȳne *he was bright of face*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 20. Wīnes glæd *merry with wine*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 28; Dōm. 78. Glæd gumena weorud *a joyous band of men*, 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Nolde gladu ǣfre syđđan ætȳwan, *she, joyous, would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Iacob byþ on glædum sǣlum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Sefa wæs đē glædra *her mind was the gladder*, Elen. Kmbl. 1909; El. 956. **III.** *pleasant, kind, mild, courteous*:—Glæd man *jucundus homo*, Ps. Th. 111, 5. Glade fǣmnan *virgines*, 148, 12. Glædman Hrōþgār *courteous Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Beó wiđ Geátas glæd geofena gemyndig *be kind to the Gauts, mindful of gifts*, 2350; B. 1173: 1730; B. 863. Mīn Drihten hine gedō glædne wiþ eów *may my Lord make him kind towards you*, Gen. 43, 14. Đæt we đone Hǣlend hæbben us glædne *that we may have the Saviour propitious to us*, Th. Chart. 240, 26: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. [*Icel.* glaðr *bright, glad: Dan.* glad *glad: O. H. Ger.* glat *limpidus, candidus: Ger.* glatt.]

glædene, an; *Gladden.* v. Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

glædlīc; *adj. Bright, pleasant, kind*:—Scīneþ đē leóht glædlīc ongeán *the light shineth bright over against thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 31; Gen. 615. Hū glædlīc biþ and gōd swylce *quam bonum et quam jucundum*, Ps. 132, 1. Me gūþhere forgeaf glædlīcne māþþum *Guthhere gave me a splendid jewel*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 31; Vīd. 66.

glædlīce; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly, cheerfully*:—He glædlīce fram heom eallum onfangen wæs *he was gladly received by them all*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 17. He frǣfrode hig and spræc glædlīce *he comforted them and spake kindly* [*unto them*], Gen. 50, 21. He glædlīce all eorþlīc þing wæs oferhleápende *alacriter terrena quæque transiliens*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Nū đū đus rōtlīce and đus glædlīce to us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum loqueris*, 4, 24; S. 598, 38: Cd. 109; Th. 143, 18; Gen. 2381.

glædman, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Thorpe and Kemble take this word as the oblique case of a noun = *gladness, pleasure;* but see 'glæd.'

glæd-mōd; *adj. Glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous*:—Glædmōd wes đū *animæquior esto*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 49. Geát wæs glædmōd *the Gaut was glad of mind*, Beo. Th. 3574; B. 1785: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 462: Andr. Kmbl. 2119; An. 1061. Guman glædmōde god wurđedon *the men with cheerful mind worshipped God*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gongaþ glædmōde *go with gladsome mind*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 14; Cri. 576. He biþ đām gōdum glædmōd on gesihþe *he shall be to the good pleasant of countenance*, 21 a; Th. 56, 36; Cri. 911. Glædmōd *kind*, 48 a; Th. 165, 27; Gū. 1035. [*O. Sax.* glad-mōd.] v. glæd.

glædmōdnes, se; *f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness, kindness*:—Ac đonne đæt menniscе mōd Godes glædmōdnesse mid gōdum weorcum ne geandsworaþ *sed cum largientem Deum humana mens boni operis responsione non sequitur*, Past. 50, 3; Swt. 391, 6.

glædnes, se; *f. Gladness, joy, cheerfulness*:—Ongan se bisceop lustfullian glædnesse his dǣda *delectabatur antistes alacritate actionis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Glædnisse miclo *gaudio magno*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 10: 13, 20: 25, 21. Glædniso *lætitia*, Rtl. 57, 2.

glædscipe, es; *m. Gladness, joy*:—Crist is mid ealles mōdes gledscype to herienne *Christ is to be praised with joy of all the mind*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 19. Glædscip mīn *gaudium meum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 29. [*Laym.* gladscipe: *Orm.* gladdshipe: *A. R.* gledschipe.]

glēdsted. v. glēdstede.

glēm, es; *m. Brightness, splendour, radiance*:—Se æđela glēm *the noble brightness* [*the sun*], Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 31; Gū. 1252: Th. 179, 18; Gū. 1263. Sunnan glēm *the sun's radiance*, 59 b: Th. 215, 15; Ph. 253. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma hwæt đū glēm hafast *my sweetest sunshine ah! thou hast radiant beauty*, 68 a; Th. 252, 23; Jul. 167. Đē ofūhþ glǣmes grēne folde *the green earth shall deny thee her beauty*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 22; Gen. 1018. [*O. H. Ger.* gleimo *nitor.*]

glær, es; *n. Amber;* electrum, succinum, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 6; Wrt. Voc. 34. 66: Wrt. Voc. 286, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* gler *glass;* and see Grm. Gesch. D. S. 499.]

GLÆS, es; *n. Glass*:—Glæs *vitrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 5; Wrt. Voc. 34, 65. Beorhtre đonne glæs *brighter than glass*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 10. Đæt scīre glæs *the clear glass*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 33; Cri. 1283. Đæt nebb lǣxeþ swā glæs ođđe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Biþ đonne se flǣschoma ascȳred swā glæs *then shall the body be as transparent as glass*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 36. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. Mid glase geworht *wrought with glass;* comptos vitro parietes, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* glas, clas *vitrum, electrum: Icel.* gler.]

glæsen; *adj. Made of glass, grey;* vitreus:—Glæsen *vitreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Đār is ahangen sum glæsen fæt *there is hung a glass vessel*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 1: ii. 158, 16: Blickl. Homl. 209, 4, 7. Hī toslōgon his glæsenne calic *they broke his glass chalice*, Shrn. 114, 25. Sā glæsen *mare vitreum*, Mt. Kmbl. p 10, 3. [*Piers P.* glasen: *Prompt. Parv.* glasyne: *O. H. Ger.* glesin.]

glæs-fæt, es; *n. A glass vessel, a glass:*—He sende him glæsfæt full wînes *misit ei calicem vini*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 12. [*Laym.* glæsfat: *O. H. Ger.* glasfaz.]

glæs-hluttor; *adj. Clear as glass:*—Ða sæ ðe ær wæs glæshlutru *the sea that before was clear as glass*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Îs glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens clear as glass*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rûn. 11.

Glæstinga-burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; Glestinga-byrig, Glastingbyri; *f.* Glastonbury, *Somerset:*—He getymbrade ðæt menster æt Glæstingabyrig *he built the monastery at Glastonbury*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, note.

glæterian *to glitter, shine;* splendescere, Hpt. Gl. 419.

glæw. v. gleáw.

glappe, an; *f. Buckbean* [?], Lchdm. i. 398, 9: iii. 292, 7.

glas. v. glæs.

glauwnes. v. gleáwnes.

GLEÁM, es; *m. A joyous noise, jubilation, joy:*—Hæfdon gleám and dreám engla þreátas *the hosts of angels had joy and delight*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 1; Gen. 12. [*Icel.* glaumr; *m. a merry noise, merriment, joy;* gleymask *to be merry.*]

GLEÁW; *adj. Clear-sighted, wise, skilful, sagacious, prudent, good;* sagax, prudens, astutus, sapiens, gnarus:—Gleáw *expertus*, i. e. *multum peritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 121; Wrt. Voc. 22, 35. Gleáw *sagax* vel *gnarus*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 9. Gleáw þeów *servus prudens*, Mk. Skt. 24, 45: 25, 2, 4. Ic gehîrde secgan ðæt ðû wære gleáw ðæron *I heard say that thou wast skilled therein*, Gen. 41, 15. Sumne wîsne man and glæwne *a discreet and wise man*, 33. Ða ongan he mid gleáwe môde þencean and smeágean *cœpitque sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 20. Nis nænig swâ gleáw *there is none so skilful*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 10; Sat. 350: Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 17; Cri. 220: 120 b; Th. 463, 27; Hö. 76: Andr. Kmbl. 2992; An. 1499. Sum biþ leóþa gleáw *one is skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 16; Crä. 52: 79 b; Th. 298, 33; Crä. 94: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52. Æcraftig gleáw geþances *cunning in the law, wise of thought*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 13; Dan. 743. Swâ him se gleáwa bebeád Gregorius *as the wise Gregory commanded him*, Menol. Fox 198; Men. 100. Þurh gleáwne geþanc *by skilful thought*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 3; Gen. 1078: Ps. Th. 67, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 1185; El. 594. Ic andette ëcne Drihten dæne goodan God forðan ic hine gleáwne wât *confitemini Domino quoniam bonus*, Ps. Th. 106, 1: 117, 1. Ioseph se ðe gingst wæs hys gebrôðra and eác gleáwra ofer hî ealle *Joseph who was youngest of his brethren and wise beyond them all*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 8. He wæs on ðâm dagum gleáwast to wîge *he was in those days the most expert man in war*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 8. On gecynde se gleáwesta man *vir natura sagacissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Hwilc dære geógoþe gleáwost wære *which of the youth were most skilful*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 1; Dan. 81. [*Laym.* glæuest *most skilful: O. Sax.* glau: *Goth.* glaggwus *diligent: Icel.* glöggr: *Scot.* gleg *quick of perception: O. H. Ger.* glaw: *Ger.* glau.]

Gleáw-ceaster, Gleáwan-ceaster, Glêu-cester, Glêw-cæster, Glêw-cester, Glôu-cester, Glôwe-ceaster; *gen. dat.* -ceastre Gloucester, *a county town in the west of England:*—Æþelflæd lîð binnan Gleáwceastre *Ethelfleda lies buried at Gloucester*, Chr. 918; Erl. 109, 7.

gleáwe; *adv. Wisely, prudently, well:*—Efne me God gleáwe fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. Ðæt byþ secga gehwam snytru on frymðe, ðæt he Godes egesan gleáwe healde *initium sapientiæ timor Domini*, 110, 7: 142, 11. Gleáwast, 118, 99.

Gleáwe-cestre-scir *Gloucestershire*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 15.

gleáw-ferhþ; *adj. Of a wise mind, sagacious:*—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *a man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446.

gleáw-hycgende; *adj. Thinking wisely:*—Gif ðû onsecgan nelt gleáwhycgende *if thou, wisely considering, wilt not sacrifice*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 24; Jul. 252.

gleáw-hýdig; *adj. Wise of thought, heedful, prudent, sagacious:*—Gleáwhýdig wîf *the woman wise of thought*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 30; Jud. 148: Elen. Kmbl. 1866; El. 935. Glæd man gleáwhýdig seteþ sôðne dôm þurh his sylfes word *jucundus homo disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Th. 111, 5.

gleáwlîc; *adj. Wise, wary, astute:*—On sprâcum gleáwlîce *in loquelis astuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

gleáwlîce; *adv. Prudently, wisely, clearly, well:*—Forþam ðe he gleáwlîce dyde *quia prudenter fecisset.* Lk Bos. 16, 8. Gleáwlîce *astute*, Blickl. Gloss. Gleóulîce *clare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 25. Ða dæra bæcistra ealdor gehîrde hû glæwlîce he ðæt swefen rehte *when the chief baker heard how well he explained the dream*, Gen. 40, 16: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 27 a; Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328: Andr. Kmbl. 853; An. 427: Elen. Kmbl. 377; El. 189. Ic mîne sâwle wylle full gleáwlîce Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Ic gewitnesse wîse ðîne ongeat gleáwlîce *initio cognovi de testimoniis tuis*, 118, 152: 106, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1721: An. 863.

gleáw-môd; *adj. Of wise mind:*—Frôd guma gleáwmod *a wise man sagacious in mind*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8: Ph. 571: 47 a; Th. 162, 13; Gû. 975: Andr. Kmbl. 3156; An. 1581: Cd. 193; Th. 243, 22; Dan. 440.

gleáwnes, glauwnes, se; *f. Prudence, skill, wisdom, ability, sagacity, acuteness:*—Gleáwnys *argutiæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 48; Wrt. Voc. 61, 26. Gleáwnysse *prudentiam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 3: 104, 20. He hæfde ða gleáwnysse Godes beboda to healdenne and to lærenne *industriam faciendi et docendi mandata cælestia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Twegen geonge æðelingas mycelre glauwnesse men of Angelþeóde *duo juvenes magnæ indolis, de nobilibus Anglorum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 29. Wer well gelæred and scearpre gleáwnysse *vir doctissimus atque excellentis ingenii*, 4, 23; S. 594, 35. Þeód is bûton geþeahte and bûtan glæwnisse *the nation is void of counsel and of understanding*, Deut. 32, 28. Beheald ðas sunnan mid gleáwnysse *behold this sun intelligently*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 34. Seó orþonce glâunes *the ingenious skill*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Mid gleáwnesse feónd oferfeohtaþ *with prudence they overcome the fiend*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 150, 6; Gû. 774: Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962.

gleáwscipe, es; *m. Sagacity, wisdom:*—To rihtwîsra gleáwscype *ad trudentiam justorum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 17: 2, 47.

GLÊD, e; *f. Burning coal, live coal, gleed, ember, fire, flame;* pruna, carbo, flamma:—Glêd *pruna*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 5: 82, 53. Glêda fŷres *carbones ignis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14: Ps. Th. 17, 12. Swâ rîcels byþ ðonne hit glêda bærnaþ *sicut incensum*, 140, 2: 119, 4. Ða þegnas stôdon æt ðâm glêdon *stabunt ministri ad prunas*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18: 21, 9. Gloedo *scintillæ*, Rtl. 86, 34. Me is leófre ðæt mînne lîchaman glêd fæðmie *I would rather that fire should embrace my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652: 6220; B. 3114: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 4; Vy. 46: 108 a; Th. 412, 23; Rä. 31, 4. Goldfrætwe glêda forswelgaþ *flames shall devour the gold ornaments*, 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Biþ eal ðes ginne grund glêda gefylled *all this spacious earth shall be filled with gleeds*, 116 a; Th. 445, 24; Dôm. 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302. Glêdum spîwan *to spit forth flames*, Beo. Th. 4614; B. 2312: 4659; B. 2335. [*O. Frs.* glêd: *Icel.* glôð; *f. red-hot embers: O. H. Ger.* gluot *pruna: Ger.* gluth: *and* cf. *O. Sax.* glôd-welo.]

gleddian; *p.* ode *To spatter:*—Gledda, Lchdm. iii. 292, 14.

glêd-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5293; B. 2650.

glêd-fæt, es; *n. A fire-vat, chafing-dish:*—Dô glêda an glêdfæt *put live coals in a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3.

glêd-stede, es; *m. A place for a fire, an altar:*—On ðam glêdstyde *at the altar*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 22; Gen. 1810. On ðæm glædstede gild onsægde *made an offering on the altar*, 137; Th. 172, 10; Gen. 2842.

glemm *a spot, blemish;* macula, Off. Reg. 15, Lye. [Cf. glam *a wound, sore*, Halliwell; *and see* heaðu-glem.]

glenc, glencg. v. glenge.

glendran *to devour, swallow;* devorare:—Monn glendrende ł swelgande *homo vorax*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 19. Olbendu glendrende *camelum glutientes*, 23, 24. v. for-glendran.

gleng, e; *f. An ornament, honour;* ornamentum, decus:—Gifu gumena byþ gleng *gift is an ornament of men*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 24; Ruu. 7. Alege nû ðîne glenga *now put off thine ornaments*, Ex. 33, 5, 6. Gebyrdne hine gesihþ glæncge getâcnaþ *if he sees himself bearded, it betokens honour*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5.

glengan, glengcan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To adorn, trim, deck, compose, set in order;* ornare:—Þeódnes cynegold sôþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the prince's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606. Glengdon heora leóhtfatu *ornaverunt lampades suas*, Mt. Skt. 25, 7: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 14; Reim. 12. Glenged *adorned*, 352. 30; Reim. 3. Glengede word *composita verba*, Lye.

glenge, es; *m. An ornament:*—Hwær beóþ ðonne ða glengeas and ða mycclan gegyrelan ðe he ðone lîchoman ær mid frætwode *where shall then be the ornaments and the grand apparel with which he before decked his body?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35. Glengas, 99, 24, 19: 115, 2. Gesih ðâs glencas *vide has ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 2.

glengista [?]:—To ðon ðæt hwæt hwygo to dære ongietenisse ðissa mînra þinga ðîn gelis and glengista geþeóde *ut aliquid per novarum rerum cognitionem studio et ingenio possit accedere*, Nar. 1, 20.

glenglîc; *adj. Full of pomp;* pompa plenus, Cot. 154.

gleó-, glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, harp;* musicum lignum, harpa:—Nis hearpan wyn, gomen gleóbeámes *there is no joy of harp, the mirth of the glee-beam*, Beo. Th. 4518; B. 2263. Sum mæg hearpan stirgan, gleóbeám grêtan *one can awake the harp, touch the glee-beam*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 9; Cri. 670. Gligbeám *tympanum*, Blickl. Gloss.

gleó-, glig-cræft, es; *m. Glee-craft, art of music, minstrelsy, playing;* ars musica, histrionia, mimica gesticulatio, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. [*Laym.* gleo-cræft.]

gleó-dreám, es; *m. Glee-joy, pleasure caused by music;* jubilum:—Nû se herewîsa hleahtor alegde, gamen and gleódreám *now the martial leader has ceased from laughter, sport and joy of music*, Beo. Th. 6034; B. 3021. [*Laym.* gleo-drem.]

gleó-gamen, -gomen, es; *n. Glee-pleasure, merriment, sport;* jocus, ludus jocularis. v. gleó, gamen.

gleó-hleóþriend *a glee-sounder, musician, minstrel.* v. gliw-hleóþriend.

gleó-mæden *a glee-maiden.* v. gliew-mēden.

gleó-man, glī-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man, -mann, es; *m. A glee-man, musician, minstrel, jester, player, buffoon;* musicus, cantor, joculator, histrio, scurra, mimus, pantomimus:—Leóþ wæs asungen, gleómannes gyd *the lay was sung, the gleeman's song.* Beo. Th. 2324; B. 1160. Wera gehwylcum wīslīcu word gerīsaþ, gleómen gied *to every man wise words are fitting, song to the gleeman,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167: 87 a; Th. 326, 29; Wíd. 136. Gligman *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus,* Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 59, 60; Wrt. Voc. 39, 42, 43. Gligman *mimus* vel *scurra,* 73, 69: *sophista, parasitus,* Hpt. Gl. 406, 483, 504: *seductor,* Gl. Prud. Gif preóst glīman wurþe *if a priest become a gleeman,* L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. Monige welige menn fēdaþ yfle gliigmen [gliimen, Cot. MS.] *nonnulli divites nutriunt histriones,* Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 7; Hat. MS. See Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Bk. 7, c. 7.

gleomu, e; *f. Splendour:*—Gleoma gefrætwed *splendidly adorned,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 1; Ruin. 34.

gleó-, gliw-stæf, es; *m. Joy:*—Gliwstafum *joyously,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 22; Wand. 52. [Cf. *other compounds with* stæf, e. g. ār-, sār-stæf.]

gleow, gleó, gliw, glig, es; *n.* GLEE, *joy, music, musical accompaniment of a song, mirth, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus, ludibrium:—Đār wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee* [*music*], Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. And gegaderade, gleowe sungon, on đæra manna midle geongra, on tympanis, togenum strenguṁ *conjuncti psallentibus, in medio juvenum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24: Cot. 84. v. Grm. D. M. 854. [*O. Nrs.* glȳ; *n. lætitia, gaudium.*] v. gliw, glig.

gleowian, gliowian, gliwian, glywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play on an instrument, sing, joke, jest, act the gleeman* or *buffoon;* fidicinare, jocari, scurrari, scurram agere:—Đā ongan se wīsdōm gliowian *then wisdom began to sing,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6. Dæt ānig preóst ne gliwige *that no priest act the gleeman,* L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 16. He sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs đe đār ār inne wǣron *cum ibidem positi aliqua, una cum eis qui ibidem ante inerant, loquerentur ac jocarentur,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 34. Mādena glywiendra *juvencularum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Spl. 67, 27. [*Laym.* gleowien *to chant, play: A. R.* gleowede *was merry.*]

gleów-līce. v. gleáw-līce.

gleó-, glió-word, es; *n. A musical strain, a song,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2.

gleow-stōl, es; *m. A glee-stool, seat of joy;* lætitiæ sedes *vel* sella:—Đone gleowstōl [MS. gleáw- *prudens, gnarus*] brōđor mīn āgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 1; Rä. 88, 9.

glēsan *to gloss, explain;* interpretari. v. next word.

glēsing, glēsincg, e; *f. A* GLOSSING, *interpretation, explanation;* glossa:—Dæt is glēsincg đonne mann glēsþ đa earfođan word mid eáđran Lēdene *that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin.* Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43.

glēw. v. gleáw.

glid; *adj. Slippery, ready to glide;* lubricus, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 7.

glida, an; *m. A kite, glede:*—Glida *milvus,* Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 29; Wrt. Voc. 29, 48: 77, 14. Se đe þurh reáflāc gewilnaþ đa þing đe he mid his eágum wiđūtan sceáwaþ se is glida nā culfre *he who by rapine desires the things that he sees with his eyes without, he is a kite, not a dove,* Homl. Th. i. 586, 6: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 23; Rä. 25, 5. [*Icel.* gleđa.]

GLĪDAN, he glīdeþ, glīt; *p.* glād, *pl.* glidon; *pp.* gliden *To* GLIDE, *slip, slide;* labi:—Sunne gewāt to sete glīdan *the sun went gliding to its setting,* Andr. Kmbl. 2610; An. 1306: 2498; An. 1250: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: Ps. C. 50, 145; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 145. Đeós bāt glīdeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over the ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 995; An. 498: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 340; Met. 20, 170: 29, 54; Met. 29, 27. Seó sunne glīt abūtan *the sun glides round it,* Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Heofenes gim glād ofer grundas *heaven's gem had glided over the earth,* Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073: Homl. Th. i. 78, 23: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 741; An. 371: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Æđelst. 15: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 37. Đā git glidon ofer gārsecg *when ye glided over the ocean,* Beo. Th. 1034; B. 515. DER. a-glīdan, be-, bi-, ge-, ōþ-, to-.

glidder; *adj. Slippery;* lubricus.

gliddrian *to slip, totter;* nutare, Hpt. Gl. 503.

gliew-mēden, es; *n. A glee-maiden, female musician;* tympanistria, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 27.

glig, gligg, es; *n. Glee, music, minstrelsy, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, ludibrium:—Mid đæm glige [MS. Cot. đam gligge] *with the music,* Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 25; Hat. MS. 35 b; 8. Hī hæfdon him to glige his hālwende mynegunge *habebant inter se ludibrio salutarem ejus admonitionem,* Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 20. v. g'eó, gliw.

glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 150, 4. v. gleó-beám.

glig-cræft. v. gleó-cræft.

glig-gamen, -gomen *glee-pleasure.* v. gleó-gamen.

glig-georn; *adj. Glee-loving, fond of sport;* gaudii cupidus, joci amans, Off. Episc. 3.

glī-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man. v. gleó-man.

gliowian. v. gleowian.

glisian *to shine, glisten:*—Se glisigenda wibba *cicindela, the glow-worm,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 123; Wrt. Voc. 23, 77. [*Laym.* cliseden *glittered: O. Frs.* glisa *splendere.*]

glisnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glisten, shine:*—Īs glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens bright as glass,* Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rūn. 11. Se engel hæfde twegen beágas on hys handa đa glysnodon swa rōsan blōsman *the angel had two rings on his hand, they shone like roses,* Shrn. 149, 29. [*Laym.* glissenede: *p. part. pl: Wick.* glīsninge.]

glitenung, e; *f. A flash, gleam:*—Mid glitenungum *coruscationem,* Ps. Spl. 143, 8.

glitinian, glitenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glitter, glisten, shine:*—Geseah gold glitinian *he saw gold glisten,* Beo. Th. 5509; B. 2758. Heó glytenode on đæra engla mydle swā scȳnende sunne *she glittered amid the angels as the shining sun,* Shrn. 149, 7. His reáf wurdon glitiniende *vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia,* Mk. Skt. 9, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* glitmunjan: *O. H. Ger.* glizinon.]

gliw, es; *n. Glee, joy, minstrelsy, mirth, jesting, drollery;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus:—Đȳ læs đe him con leóđa worn, ođđe mid hondum con hearpan grētan, hafaþ him his gliwes giefe *unless he knows many songs, or with hands can greet the harp, has his gift of glee,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 11; Gn. Ex. 172. Glæd wæs ic gliwum *glad was I in glee,* 94 a; Th. 352, 29; Reim. 3. Gumum to gliwe *for delight to men,* 57 b; Th. 207, 9; Ph. 139. Đæt geára iú gliwes cræfte mid gieddingum guman oft wrecan *what of yore, by art of minstrelsy, with their lays men oft related,* 92 b; Th. 347, 12; Sch. 11. Wynsum gliw *facetiæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 39; Wrt. Voc. 61, 19: Cot. 132: 214. v. gleow.

gliw-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 149, 3. v. glig-beám, gleó-.

gliwere, es; *m. A jester, player, one who aims at pleasing with a view to gain, a flatterer;* parasitus, assentator, scurra, Hpt. Gl. 422: Gl. Prud. 618.

gliw-hleóþriend, es; *m. A glee-sounder, musician, minstrel;* musicus, fidicen, Cot. 134. v. gleó-hleóþriend.

gliwian. v. gleowian.

gliwian; *p.* ede *To adorn* [?]:—Me gliwedon wrætlīc weorc smiþa, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 17; Rä. 27, 13.

gliw-stæf, es; *m.* v. gleó-stæf.

gloed. v. glēd.

gloed-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pan,* Lye.

glof, es; *n. A cliff:*—Hafuc sceal on glōfe wilde gewunian *the hawk shall dwell wild on the cliff,* Menol. Fox 494; Gn. C. 17. [Cf. *Icel.* gliufr; *n. an abrupt descent.*]

glōf, e; *a weak pl.* glōfan *occurs; f. A* GLOVE; chirothēca = χειροθήκη:—Glōf hangode, sió [glōf] wæs gegyrwed dracan fellum *his glove hung, it was made with dragon's skins,* Beo. Th. 4177; B. 2085. Glōf *mantium?* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 118; Wrt. Voc. 25, 58. Wilfriþ cwæþ đæt he forlēte his twā glōfan on đam scipe *Wilfrid said that he had left his two gloves in the ship,* Guthl, 11; Gdwin. 54, 14, 9, title. He mid gyrde of đam hūses hrōfe đa glōfe gerǣhte *he reached the glove from the house-roof with a stick,* 22: 56, 4. Earnian mid đam glōfa him sylfum *deserviat per id cirotecas sibi,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 15. Foxes glōfa *buglosse,* Wrt. Voc. 67, 24: Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 16. [*Laym.* gloven; *pl: Icel.* glōfi; *m.*]

glōfung, e; *f. A providing with gloves:*—Glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to be provided with gloves,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 6.

glōf-wyrt, e; *f.* I. *lily of the valley;* convallāria mājālis, Lin:—Đeós wyrt đe man *Apollĭnārem,* and ōđrum naman glōfwyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called* Apollĭnāris, *and by another name glovewort,* Herb. 23, 1; Lchdm. i. 120, 3: L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 7: Wrt. Voc. 66, 62. II. *hound's tongue;* cynoglossum officĭnāle, Lin:—Đeós wyrt đe Engle glōfwyrt, and ōđrum naman hundes tunge hātaþ *this plant, which the English call glovewort, and by another name hound's tongue,* Herb. 42; Lchdm. i. 144, 3.

glōm, es; *m* [?] *Gloom, twilight, darkness:*—Glōm ōđer *a second twilight,* i. e. *the twilight of evening, the first being that of morning* [?], Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 30; Sch. 71. DER. æfen-, mist-, niht-glōm.

glōmung, glōmmung, e; *f. Twilight, gloaming;* crepusculum, Lye.

glōwan *to glow like a coal of fire;* candere, Lye.

glydering, glyderung, e; *f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion;* visio, Cot. 84.

glywian *to play on an instrument; part.* glywiende, Ps. Spl. 67, 27. v. gleowian.

GNÆT, gnætt; *gen.* gnættes; *m.* GNAT; culex:—Gedrehnigeaþ đone

gnæt aweg *ye strain out the gnat*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. Com hundes fleógan and gnættas *venit cœnomyia et cinipes*, Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Aaron slôh mid ðære girde on ða eorþan, and gnættas wǽron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe; and ealle ðære eorþan dust wæs gewurden to gnættum ofer eall Egipta land *Aaron percussit pulverem terræ, et facti sunt sciniphes [gnats] in hominibus, et in jumentis; omnis pulvis terræ versus est in sciniphes per totam terram Ægypti*, Ex. 8, 17, 16: Ps. Th 104, 27. Gnættas cômon ofer eall ðæt land *gnats came over all the land*, Or. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 29.

GNAGAN, ic gnage, ðû gnægest, gnægst, gnæhst, he gnægeþ, gnægþ, gnæhþ, *pl.* gnagaþ; *p.* gnóh, *pl.* gnógon; *pp.* gnagen, gnægen *To* GNAW, *bite;* rodere:—Ic gnage *rodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen mûsen to gnagene *illiusmodi litteraturæ membranula suricum morsibus corrodenda*, Chart. Th. 318, 29. [Gnagan = ge-nagan: *Icel.* gnaga, naga: *O. H. Ger.* nagan, gi-nagan.] DER. be-gnagan, for-.

gnâst, es; *m. A spark.* [*O. E. Hom.* gnast: *Icel.* gneisti: *O. H. Ger.* gneisto.] DER. fŷr-gnâst.

gneáð, gnēð; *adj. Sparing, frugal, stingy, scanty, small;* parcus:—Næs hió to gneáð gifa *she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. He self lifde on gneáðum woroldlîfe ân tunece wæs his gegerela and ðæt wæs hǽren and beren hlâf wæs his gereorde *he himself lived a frugal life in the world, one tunic was his raiment, and barley bread was his food*, Shrn. 110, 4: 77, 4. He ðâm ðe on scearan mâran wǽron on ðâm mægnum eáðmôdnesse and hŷrsumnesse nôhte ðon læssa ne gnēðra wæs *eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus, humilitatis et obedientiæ, non mediocriter insignitus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Of gnēðum, of lytlum *parcis*, Gl. Prud. 227. [Gnede *scanty*, *O. E. Misc. Morris.*]

gneáðlîonis *frugality*, Hpt. Gl. 463.

gnēðelîce; *adv. Sparingly, frugally;* parce, Greg. Dial. 1, 7, Lye. [Cf. *A. R.* al þet mon wilneþ more þen heo mei gnedeliche leden hire lif bi, al his giscunge.]

gnēðen, gnēðn; *adj. Moderate, temperate, modest, low;* mediocris, modestus, Cot. 129, Lye.

gnēðenes, gnēðnes, se; *f. Frugality, care;* parcimonia, Cot. 81, 149, Lye.

GNÎDAN, ic gnîde, ðû gnîst, he gnît, *pl.* gnîdaþ; *p.* gnâd, *pl.* gnidon; *pp.* gniden *To rub, break, rub together, comminute;* fricare, comminuere:—Hys leorningcnihtas ða eár mid hyra handum gnidon *his disciples rubbed the ears with their hands*, Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Gif ðû gang ofer his æcer brec ða eár and gnîd *if thou go across his field pluck the ears and rub them*, Deut. 23, 25. Nim ǽnne sticcan and gnîd to sumum þinge *take a stick and rub it against something*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 3. Gnîd ða þungana and on ufan ðæt hêfd *rub the temples and the top of the head*, 292, 23. Gnîd swîðe smale to duste *rub very small, to dust*, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 14. [*Dan.* gnide: *O. H. Ger.* gnîtan *fricare.*] DER. for-gnîdan, ge-.

gnidennys, -nyss, e; *f. A rubbing, contrition.* v. for-gnidennys, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

gnidill *a pestle;* pistillum, Som.

gnîding *a rubbing;* frictio, Som.

gnîst, he gnît *rubbest, rubs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* gnîdan.

gnôh, *pl.* gnôgon *gnawed, bit; p. of* gnagan.

gnorn, es; *m. Sorrow, sadness, affliction;* mæstitia:—Ne biþ ðǽr ǽngum gôdum gnorn ætŷwed *no sorrow shall there be shewn to any good man*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. Gnorn þrowian *to suffer sadness*, Beo. Th. 5310; B. 2658.

gnorn; *adj. Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining;* mœstus:—Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ gnorne *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Flugon forhtigende gylp wearþ gnornra *they fled in terror, their boast became more sorrowful*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 19; Ex. 454.

gnornan, gnornian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To grieve, mourn, be sad, bewail, lament;* mœrere:—Ic gnornige *mereo*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 49: Ps. Th. 54, 2. Ic cûþlîce wât for hwon ðû gnornast *scio certissime quare mœres*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42. Gnornaþ *he grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92: 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gû. 1240. Gif hî fulle ne beóþ fela gnorniaþ *si non fuerint saturati, et murmurabunt*, Ps. Th. 58, 15. Ðæt wîf gnornode *the woman mourned*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 4; Gen. 770: Beo. Th. 2239; B. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. Swâ gnornedon godes andsacan *thus lamented God's adversaries*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 1; Sat. 280: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 7; Gû. 400. Ne scyle nân wîs monn forhtigan ne gnornian *no wise man ought to fear or lament*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 19; Sat. 274. Sceoldon wræcmæcgas ofgiefan gnornende grêne beorgas *the exiles, sorrowing, must give up the green hills*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 6; Gû. 203: 42 b; Th. 142, 29; Gû. 651. He fêrde gnornigende *abiit mœrens*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. Geómor and gnorngende *sad and sorrowing*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 29: Cd. 39; Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. Gnorniende cynn *a mourning race*, 216; Th. 273, 9; Sat. 134: Ps. Th. 101, 4. Geonge for ðê gnornendra care ðara ðe on feterum fæste wǽran *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus compeditorum*, 78, 11. [*O. Sax.* gnornon.]

gnorn-cearig; *adj. Sad, sorrowful*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529.

gnorn-hof, es; *n. A house of grief, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2016; An. 1010: 2087; An. 1045.

gnorn-scendende; *part. Hurrying away in sorrow*, Ps. Th. 89, 10.

gnorn-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Care, sorrow*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 13; Gû. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 1307; El. 655: 1951; El. 977.

gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning;* mœstitia:—Gnornung *meror*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 51. Hêr is Brytta gnornung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42, note. Me hæfþ ðeós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen *this grief hath deprived me of the remembrance*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20: 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Mid mycelre gnornunge ymbe ðæs cyninges slege *with great grief for the king's death*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 24: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 13; Edg. 39. Seó ârleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehŷred and heora gnornung *the impious voice of the dwellers in hell was heard, and their lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4: 91, 30: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 29; Gû. 516. DER. heáh-gnornung.

gnorn-word, es; *n. A word of sadness, mournful discourse:*—Him oft betuh gnornword gengdon *oft mournful words passed between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gorn-word.]

gnyran [?] *to creak;* stridere:—Gnyrende *stridentes*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 12. See Skt. Etymol. Dict. gnarl.

gnyrn, es; *m. n* [?] *Grief, sorrow, evil, wrong:*—Lâc weorþade ðe hire brungen wæs gnyrna to geóce *the gift she honoured that was brought to her as a consolation of sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 2275; El. 1139. Þeóda waldend eallra gnyrna [MS. gnyrnra] leás *the ruler of nations, free from all evils*, 843; El. 422. Wlance drihtne guldon gôd mid gnyrne *arrogant, they repaid good to the Lord with evil*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 10; Gen. 2420. [Cf. gyrn.]

gnyrn-wracu, e; *f. Revenge for injury* or *grief, enmity, hate*, Elen. Kmbl. 718; El. 359. [Cf. gyrn-wracu.]

GOD, es; *m. God, the Deity, a god.* The following epithets occur:—dryhten, wealdend, nergend, hǽlend, sôþ, hâlig, mihtig, ælmihtig, lifgende, ealwealda, heáhengla, heofona, heofonengla, heofonrîces, gǽsta, mihta, mægena, weoruda, wuldres, sigores, sigora. Ân God ys gôd, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nân man gôd, bûton God âna, Lk. 18, 19. Hû gôd Israhêl God, Ps. Spl. 72, 1. Hêr is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch fêrde mid Gode, Gen. 5, 24. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Rachel forstæl hire fæder hǽðenan godas *Rachel furata est idola patris sui*, Gen. 31, 19. Hwî forstæle ðû me mîne godas *cur furatus es deos meos*, 31, 30. Hǽðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 32. Hêðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 33. Ne wirc ðû ðê agrafene godas *work not thou for thyself graven gods*, Ex. 20, 4. Drihten sylf ys Goda God, mǽre God, and mihtig, and egefull *the Lord himself is God of Gods, a great God, a mighty and a terrible*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne wyrc ðû ðê gyldne godas oððe seolfrene *make thou not to thyself golden or silver gods*, L. Alf. 10; Th. i. 44, 21: Ex. 32, 31: 23, 32: Jn. Skt. 10, 34, 35. Ða hǽðenan noldon beón gehealdene on feáwum godum. . . . Mânfullan men wǽron ða mǽrostan godas *the heathens would not be contented with few gods. . . . Guilty men were the mightiest gods*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 40. [*Goth.* guþ; *m: O. Sax. O. Frs.* god: *Icel.* guð; *m. pl.* guðir *dii: O. H. Ger.* got; *m: Ger.* gott.] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 12 sqq. and cf. god; *n.*

god, es; *n. A god:*—Hiora godu syndon drŷcræfta lâreówas *their gods are teachers of magical arts*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 28. He wolde gesêcan helle godu *he would visit the gods of hell*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. Goddo [godo, Rush.] gie aron *dii estis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 34. God *deos*, Rush. 35. Godu, Ps. Th. 81, 6: 94, 3. Syndon ealle hǽðene godu hilde deófol *omnes dii gentium dæmonia*, 95, 5, 4: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Gif ðû fremdu godu forþ bigongest *if thou dost continue to worship strange gods*, 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. [*Goth.* guþa; *n. pl: Icel.* goð; *n. pl.*]

gôd; *adj.* GOOD; bonus:—Þæs gôdan gôdnes biþ his âgen gôd *the goodness of the good is his own good*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14. Gôd mann sôþlîce of gôdum goldhorde bringþ gôd forþ *bonus homo de bono thesauro profert bona*, Mt. Bos. 12, 35. Mæg ǽnig þing gôdes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Crist, seðe ǽfre is gôd ðeáh ðe we wâce sindon *Christ who is ever good, though we are weak*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 20. Ðǽr wearþ Heáhmund bisceop ofslægen and fela gôdra monna *there was bishop Heahmund slain and many good men*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 34. Þa men hie gefliémdon and hira gôdne dǽl ofslôgon *the men put them to flight and slew a good part of them*, 921; Erl. 106, 24: 913; Erl. 102, 7. Genim giþcornes leáfa gode handfulle *take good handfuls of leaves of githcorn*, L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 10. Me is on gômum gôd and swête ðîn âgen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Gôd is ðæt man Drihtne andette *bonum est confiteri domino*, 91, 1: 134, 1. Cyning and cwên sceolon geofum gôd wesan *a king and queen shall be liberal*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 35; Gn. Ex. 84. Nis mon his gifena ðæs gôd *there is no man so good in his qualities*, 82 a; Th. 308, 15; Seef. 40. He is to freónde gôd *he is good as a friend*, 67 a; Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. We ðǽr gôde hwîle stôdon *we stood there a good while*, Rood Kmbl. 140; Kr. 70. Him ðæt geleánaþ lîfes waldend gôdum dǽdum *the ruler of life will repay them that with benefits*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 13; Dôm. 87. Þurh gôde dǽda Gode lîcian *to please God by good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 129,

34. Đâm đe gôdes willan sŷn *to those who are of goodwill*, 93, 10: 37, 27. Gôdes lîfes bysene onstellan *to set an example of good life*, 81, 6. Wæs he swîðe æþelra gebyrda and gôdra *he was of very noble and good birth*, 211, 19. Gôde sangeras *good singers*, 207, 31. [*Goth.* gôds, gôþs: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* gôd: *O. H. Ger.* guot: *Ger.* gut: *Icel.* góðr.]

gôd, es; *n. Good, good thing, good deed, benefit, goodness, welfare*:—Æghwylc man sceal on worlde geearnian đæt him đæt gôd môte to ēcum mêdum gegangan, đæt him his freónd æfter gedêþ. Se getreówa man sceal syllan his gôd on đa tîd đe hine sylfne lyste his brûcan *each man must in this world deserve that the good that his friend does for him afterwards may conduce to eternal rewards. The true man must give his wealth at the time that it best pleases him to enjoy it himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 17. Hwæđer him yfel đe gôd under wunige *whether evil or good dwell in it* [*the heart*], Exon. 27 a; Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Gôd dôend *qui faciat bonum*, Ps. Th. 52, 4: Gen. 2, 9: Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 1. His gôd wæs swîđe gecŷđed *his goodness was very famous*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 57; Met. 20, 29. Đæt hêhste gôd *the supreme good*, 90; Met. 20, 46: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 5. Swâ hwæt swâ we to gôde dôþ *whatever good we do*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 8: 215, 26: Ors. 6, 8; Bos. 120, 12. On ôđres gôde beón gefeónde *to rejoice at another's good*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Se đe gôd onginneþ *he who attempts good*, 21, 34. He Godes good on đære his đæde ongeat, *he perceived in that deed of his the goodness of God*, 215, 33. He mid gôde gyldan wille uncran eaferan *he will repay our offspring with good*, Beo. Th. 2372; B. 1184. Alwalda đec gôde forgylde *may the Omnipotent reward thee with good*, 1916; B. 956. Him sylfum nânige gôde beón *to be of no good to themselves*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. For eallum đâm gôdum đe he me dyde *pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi*, Ps. Th. 115, 3: 102, 2: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Homl. Th. i. 76, 7: Blickl. Homl. 29, 11. Bûton he mid ôđrum gôdum hit geêce *unless he add thereto other good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25. Ic gaderige đyder mîne gôd *illuc congregabo bona mea*, Lk. Skt. 12, 18: Gen. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 4. He forsihþ eorþlîcu gôd *he despises earthly goods*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 84; Met. 7, 42.

Goda, an; *m. A deity, god;* deus:—Ealra godena God *Deus deorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 2, 28. God godana *Deus deorum*, Rtl. 101, 10.

god-æpple *a quince apple;* cydonium, Cot. 34, 93.

god-bearn, es; *n.* I. *a divine child, the Son of God;* divinus filius, Dei Filius:—Ahangen wæs Godbearn on galgan *God's Son was hanged on the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 1434; El. 719. Gesêgon hî on heáhþu hlâford stîgan Godbearn of grundum *they saw the Lord, the Son of God, ascend on high from earth*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 21; Cri. 499: Andr. Kmbl. 1279; An. 640. II. *a god-child, a god-son;* filius lustricus, ex sacro fonte baptismi jam primum susceptus:—Godbearn to fela man forspilde *god-children, too many of them have been destroyed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94.

god-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring only in L. Ælf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 4–8. q. v.

god-bôt, an; *f. An atonement made to the church*, L. Æthel. 6, 51; Th. i. 328, 4.

godcund; *adj. Of the nature of God, divine, religious, sacred*:—Seó godcunde *ê lex divina*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2. Wiotan ægđer ge godcundra hâda ge woruldcundra *wise men both of religious and secular orders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 3, 8; Hat. MS. Hêr sende Gregorius pâpa wel monige godcunde lâreówas *in this year pope Gregory sent very many religious teachers*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 11. In godcundum mægne *in divine power*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 134, 2; Gû. 501: 17 a; Th. 40, 13; Cri. 638. Godcunde bêc *sacred books*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 4; Gen. 2612. [*O. Sax.* god-kund: *O. H. Ger.* gotchund: *Orm. Laym.* godcund.]

godcundlîc; *adj. Divine*:—Bûton yldinge him becom seó godcundlîce wracu *without delay the divine vengeance came upon him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Đâ ongeat he đæt đær wæs godcundlîc mægen ondweard *then he perceived that there was divine power present*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

godcundlîce; *adv. Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration;* divinitus:—Godcundlîce *divinitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Đeáh he sê godcundlîce gesceádwîs *though he be divinely rational*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10: 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

godcundnys, se; *f. Divine nature, Deity, Divinity, Godhead, divine service*:—Se God wunaþ on þrŷnnysse untodæledlîc and on ânnysse ânre Godcundnysse *the Deity exists in Trinity indivisible, and in unity of one Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 24. Seó hrepaþ swŷđost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse *that* [*book*] *treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Đeós wyrt hæfþ mid hire sume wundorlîce godcundnesse *this plant has in it a certain wonderful divine quality*, Herb. 50, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 24. Ond Wærferþ bisceop and se heórêd habbaþ geseted đas godcundnysse *and bishop Werferth and the convent have established this divine office*, Chart. Th. 137, 28: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 32.

gôd-dæd, e; *f. A good deed, a benefit*:—Menn swîđor scamaþ nû for gôddædum đonne for misdædum *men are now more ashamed of good deeds than of misdeeds*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 7; Cri. 1287: 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. Ealra gôddæda hî forgiten hæfdon *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 13.

god-dôhtor; *f. A* GODDAUGHTER:—Ic geann mînre goddôhtor đæt land æt Strættûne *I grant to my goddaughter the land at Stretton*, Chart. Th. 548, 5.

gôd-dônd, -dênd, es; *m. One who does good, a benefactor*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359.

god-dreám, es; *m. A heavenly joy*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gû. 602: 51 b; Th. 180, 1; Gû. 1273.

god-fæder; *m.* I. *a* GODFATHER; baptizati susceptor, patrinus:—Gif hwâ ôþres sleá godfæder *if any one slay another's godfather*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13. Hit wæs mînes godfæder gyfu *it was my godfather's gift*, Chart. Th. 545, 21. II. *God the Father, the Divine Father;* Deus ille Pater, Divinus Pater:—Crist ys word and tunge God-Fæder; þurh hine synt ealle þincg geworht *Christ is the word and tongue of God the Father; through Him are all things made*, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Ic eom Crist . . . ic đê fullwie on mînne godfæder and on mec his efenēcne sunu and on đone hâlgan gâste *I am Christ . . . I baptize thee in the name of my heavenly Father and of me his co-eternal Son and of the Holy Ghost*, Shrn. 106, 13: 118, 6. Đû sitest on đa swîþran hand đînum God-Fæder *thou sittest on the right hand of thy Divine Father*, Hy. 8, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 31. [*O. Sax.* god-fader *God the Father.*]

gôd-fremmende; *part. pres. used as a noun. One doing good, acting bravely*, Beo. Th.. 603; B. 299.

God-fyrht, -ferht, -friht; *adj. God-fearing*:—To oft man godfyrhte leahtraþ *too often the god-fearing are reviled*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ic haue hêre godefrihte muneces *I have here godfearing monks*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 1. Đâ onġan Andreas grêtan godfyrhtne *then began Andrew to greet the godfearing man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2043; An. 1024: 3030; An. 1518. Godferhte, Ps. C. 14; Grn. ii. 277, 14.

god-gespréce, es; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs đis Godgespréce đysses gemetes *erat oraculum hujusmodi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 1.

god-gild, -gield, -geld, -gyld, gode-gild, es; *n. An idol*:—He hêt wyrcan gyldeno godgeld and seolfrene . . . đâ abræc đæt mægden đæt gold and đæt seolfor of đæm godgeldum *he bade make golden idols and silver . . . then the maiden broke the gold and the silver off the idols*, Shrn. 106, 2–4: 122, 9: L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Đæt he gulde đæm hæđnum godgyldum *that he should sacrifice to heathen idols*, Shrn. 101, 1: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. He heora godgieldum eallum wiđsôc *he renounced all their idols*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 4. Hî on Choreb cealf ongunnan him to godegylde georne wyrcean *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. [Cf. deófol-gild.]

god-gildlîc; *adj. Phanaticus*, Cot. 152, Lye.

god [**gôd-**?] **-gim**, es; *m. A heavenly* [*an excellent?*] *gem*, Elen. Kmbl. 2225; El. 1114.

god-gyld. v. god-gild.

gôdian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to be* or *become good, to improve, get better*:—Đonne gôdiaþ đæra lendena sâr and đæra þeóna swŷđe hræđe *then the pains in the loins and thighs will very speedily get better*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 80, 1. On his dagum hit gôdode *in his days things improved*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Gif his hreófla gôdigende wære *if his leprosy were getting better*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 27. Þurh đæt hit sceal on earde gôdian to âhte *by that means matters must somewhat improve in the land*, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. II. *to do good, make good, improve, endow, enrich*:—Mid eallum þingum gôdode *enriched* [*the place*] *with all things*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 28. Gyf ænig sŷ đe hit mid ænigan þingan geêcean wylle ođđe gôdian *si quis autem hanc nostram donationem largioribus amplificare muneribus studuerit*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 29: Lchdm. iii. 442, 14: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9. Hig bædan đone bisceop đæt hig môstan đæt mynster gôdian *they asked the bishop that they might endow the monastery*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 290, 9: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 8.

goding, es; *m. The son of God*:—Đe hælend seđe wæs goding *the Saviour who was the Son of God*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 1.

gôd-leás; *adj. Without good, miserable, wretched*:—Đis ungesælige geár and đæt gôdleáse *infaustus ille annus et omnibus bonis exosus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33.

gôdlîc, -lec; *adj. Goodly, good*:—Gôdlîc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rä. 84, 4. Gôdlîce geardas *goodly dwellings*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740. Gôdlecran stôl *a goodlier throne*, 15; Th. 18, 31; Gen. 281. [*Laym.* godlich: *O. Sax.* gôdlîk: *O. Frs.* gôdlîk: *O. H. Ger.* guotlîh.]

god-mægen, es; *n. A divine power, divinity;* numen:—Ic bæd đa godmægen *orabam numina*, Nar. 24, 22. Hie ondrêdon đæt hie hiora godmægne sceoldon beón benumene *they feared that they should be deprived of their divinity;* de numinum suorum statu timentes, 28, 13.

god-môdor; *f. A* GODMOTHER:—Æt đam fulwihte hyre onfêng sum godes þeów đære noma wæs rômâna . . . heó slêp æt đære godmôdor hûse *a certain servant of God, whose name was Romana, was her sponsor at baptism . . . she slept at the godmother's house*, Shrn. 140, 24.

Godmundingahām *Goodmanham*, between Pocklington and Beverley, a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witena-gemót was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A. D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 17.

gōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Goodness*:—Se hālga hī eft alȳsde and lēt hī forþgān for his gōdnysse *the holy man loosed them again, and let them proceed through his goodness*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 22; Ps. Th. 24, 8. Dæs gōdan gōdnes biþ his āgen gōd and his āgen edleán *the goodness of the good is his own good and his own reward*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14: 33, 4; Fox 128, 15.

god-sǽd, es; *n. The fear of God, piety*:—Æþele cnihtas and ǽfæste ginge and gōde in godsǽde *noble youths and pious, young and good in the fear of God*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 19; Dan. 90.

godscipe, es; *m. Goodness*:—Godscipe *bonitas*, Rtl. 100, 11: 12, 23.

god-scyld, e; *f. A sin against a god, impiety*:—Ic nȳde sceal godscyld wrecan *I needs must avenge impiety*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204.

god-scyldig; *adj. Guilty against God*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834.

god-sibb, es; *m. A sponsor*:—Godsibbas and godbearn *sponsors and godchildren*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94. [*Ayenb.* godzyb: *Piers P. Chauc.* gossib.]

gōd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in good*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 4; Gen. 1009.

god-spell, es; *n. Gospel*:—Gōdspel *evangelium, id est, bonum nuntium*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 9. Hēr ys godspellys angyn *initium euangelii*, Mk. Skt. 1, 1. Gelȳfaþ ðam godspelle *credite euangelio*, 15. Matheus ongan godspell ǽrest wordum wrītan *Matthew began first to write the gospel in words*, Andr. Kmbl. 24; An. 12. [*Laym. Orm.* goddspell: *Piers P.* godspel, gospel: *Chauc.* gospel: *O. Sax.* god-spell: *Icel.* guð-spjall: *O. H. Ger.* gotspel.]

gōdspell-bōc, e; *f. A copy of the gospels*:—Saltere and pistolbōc and godspellbōc *a psalter, a copy of the epistles, and a copy of the gospels*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. [*Orm.* goddspellboc: *Icel.* guðspjallabók.]

godspellere, es; *m. An evangelist*:—Iohannes se godspellere *John the evangelist*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 3, 27: Chr. 84; Erl. 8, 6. [*A. R. Ayenb.* godspellere: *Chauc.* gospellere.]

godspellian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To declare the gospel*; evangelizare:—Ic godspellige *evangelizo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 45. Godspellian [MS. A. godspel secgan] Salm. Kmbl. 132; Sal. 65. God gifeþ gleáw word godspellendum *Dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12.

godspellīc; *adj. Evangelical*:—He fylgde ðæt weorc ðæt him gewunelīc wæs ðæt he godspellīce lāre lǽrde *solitum sibi opus evangelizandi exsequens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 3. Mid ðysum wordum ðā godspellīcan gesetnysse ongan *with these words began the gospel narrative*, i. 70, 11, 18.

godspellisc; *adj. Evangelical*:—Ðæs godspellesca bodes *euangelicæ prædicationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

god-sprǽce, es; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs sum godsprǽce and heofonlīc onwrigenes *oraculum cœleste*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 23. v. god-gesprǽce.

god-spræc, es; *n. An oracle*:—We neáh stōdan ðǽm godsprecum *we stood near to the oracles*, Nar. 28, 32.

god-sunu, a; *m. A* godson:—Ðā onfēng he him and æt fulluhtbæþe nam æt ðæs B' handa him to godsuna *then he accepted him and took him from the font at the bishop's hand as his godson*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 18. Hiora wæs ōðer his godsunu ōðer Æþerēdes ealdormonnes *one of them was his godson, the other was alderman Ethelred's*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 29: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13.

god-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m. Divine majesty*:—He geseah ðone hǽlend silfne standan on his godþrimme *he saw the Saviour himself stand in his divine majesty*, Shrn. 32, 2. Melchisedech godþrym onwrāh ēces alwaldan *Melchizedec revealed the divine majesty of the eternal ruler of all*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 24; Cri. 139.

god-web, gode-web, -webb; *gen.* -webbes; *n. A divine* or *very precious web, purple cloth, excellently woven material*:—Mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod *auro et purpura compositum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 32: Homl. Th. i. 62, 26. Godweb mid golde gefāgod *a purple garment variegated with gold*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 20. Weofod bewrigen mid baswe godwebbe *an altar covered with a purple pall*, 207, 17. Twegea bleó godwebb *fine cloth of two colours*; ex duplici tinctura, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9; Hat. MS. Heó bewand sce adrianes hand on godwebbe *she wrapped up St. Adrian's hand in fine linen*, Shrn. 59, 35. Gold and godweb iosepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 22; Exod. 587: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 49; Met. 8, 25. Geolo godwebb *yellow silk*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Godwebba cvst *choicest of textures* [*the veil of the temple*], Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. [*O. Sax.* godu-webbi: *O. Frs.* god-wob; *Icel.* guð-vefr: *O. H. Ger.* gota-, goto-, gotu-, cota-, coti-weppi *sericum, purpura, polymitum, byssus*, Grff. i. 646–8.]

god-webben; *adj. Purple*:—Nā mid golde ne mid godwebbenum hrǽglum *not with gold nor with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* gotaweppin *carbaseus, hyacinthinus, purpureus, coccineus, sericus.*]

godweb-wyrhta, an; *m. A weaver of godweb*:—To ðām diólgum godwebwyrhtum *ad abditos seres*, Nar. 6, 15.

god-wrac, -wrec; *adj. Impious*:—Crist forlēt mid him beón ðone godwracan þeóf *Christ let that impious thief* [*Judas*] *be with him*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 26. Ðā æfēstgodon ðæt sume godwrece men *then certain wicked men were envious of that*, Shrn. 74, 28. Gangaþ ūt git godwrecan and gongaþ ūt git rōdewyrðan *come out ye two wretches that deserve to be hanged*, 43, 8.

god-wrecnis, -niss, e; *f. Wickedness, impiety*:—Hefig mān is and godwrecnis ðæt mon hine menge mid his steópmēder *cum noverca miscere nefas est incestum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 10.

gold, es; *n. Gold*:—Ðæs landes gold ys golda sēlost *the gold of that land is the best of all gold*, Gen. 2, 12: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226. Abram wæs swīðe welig on golde *Abram was very rich in gold*, Gen. 13, 6. Cnihtas cūþ gedydon ðæt hie him ðæt gold to gode noldon habban *the youths made known that they would not have that gold* [*the golden image*] *as their god*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 4; Dan. 197: 183; Th. 229, 9; Dan. 216. Reád gold *aurum obrizum*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 110; Wrt. Voc. 38, 33. Ealle ðās goldsmiþas secgaþ ðæt hī nǽfre ǽr swā clǽne gold ne swā reád ne gesāwon *all these goldsmiths say that they never before saw such pure and such red gold*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9. Eall mid reádum golde his cynestōl geworhte *he wrought his throne all with red gold*, H. R. 101, 2. Hundtwelftig mancæs reádes goldes *a hundred and twenty mancuses of red gold*, Th. Chart. 232, 10: 375, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 11; Met. 19, 6: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Wunden gold *twisted gold*, 91; Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193. *Other epithets applied to gold are* æpled, beorht, fæted, fætt, hyrsted, scīr, smǽte. Gearea gumum gold brittade *Jared dispensed gold to men*, Cd. 59: Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. Goldes brytta *a dispenser of gold*, 137; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867. [*Goth.* gulth: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. Ger.* gold: *Icel.* gull.] DER. cyne-, fæt-, heáfod-gold.

gold-ǽht, e; *f. A possession* or *treasure of gold*, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748.

gold-beorht; *adj. Bright with gold*; auro splendens:—Beorn monig goldbeorht scān *many a warrior shone bright with golden ornaments*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 33; Ruin. 34.

gold-bleoh; *gen.* -bleós; *n. A golden colour*; crisoletus, auricolor, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 89; Wrt. Voc. 34, 21.

gold-blōma, an; *m. A golden mass*:—Se hālga Gāst wunode on ðam gecorenan hordfæte . . . se goldblōma on ðas world becom and menniscne līchoman onfēng æt Sancta Marian *the Holy Ghost dwelt in the chosen treasury . . . the golden mass came into this world and received a human body from St. Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*Or* blōma = *bloom, blossom*; cf. *Goth.* blōma: *Icel.* blómi?] v. blōma.

gold-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A town where gold is distributed* or *which is ornamented with gold*, Andr. Kmbl. 3308; An. 1657: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 2; Gen. 2549. v. Grm. A. u. E. xxxviii.

gold-fæt, es; *n. A golden vessel*:—Godes goldfatu *God's golden vessels*, Cd. 212: Th. 262, 36; Dan. 755. [*O. Sax.* gold-fat: *O. H. Ger.* golt-faz.]

gold-fæt [-fatu?], es; *n. A thin plate of gold*; bractea, lamina aurea:—Stāne gelīcast gladum gimme ðonne in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *to a stone most like to a bright jewel when by the smiths' art it has been set in a bracelet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 7; Ph. 303.

gold-fāh; *adj. Variegated* or *adorned with gold*:—Hió becwiþ him hyre goldfāgan treówenan cuppan *she bequeaths to him her wooden cup ornamented with gold*, Th. Chart. 536, 17: Beo. Th. 621; B. 308: 5615; B. 2811. Goldfāg scinon web æfter wagum *the hangings along the walls shone interwoven with gold*, 1993; B. 994. [*Laym.* gold-fah, -faje, -fawe.]

gold-fell, es; *n. Gold skin, gold leaf*; bractea, Cot. 24, Lye.

gold-finc, es; *m. A gold-finch*; auricinctus, florentius, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 126; Wrt. Voc. 29, 21: 38; Som. 63, 36; Wrt. Voc. 29, 54.

gold-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger*:—Goldfinger *medicus* vel *annularis*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 21; Wrt. Voc. 44, 7: L. Alf. pol. 59; Th. i. 96, 5: L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 12.

gold-frætwe; *pl. f. Gold ornaments*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 3; Cri. 996.

gold-geweorc, es; *n. Gold-work, what is made of gold*:—Ðǽr wæs ðære sunnan anlȳcnys geworht of golde and heó wæs on gyldenum scryd and æt ðam wǽron gyldene hors . . . ðā eode ðǽr egeslīc deófol ūt of ðam goldgeweorce and ðæt goldgeweorc eall todreás swā swā weax gemylt æt fȳre *there was an image of the sun made of gold, and it was on a golden chariot, and there were golden horses to the chariot . . . then came there a horrible devil out of the goldwork, and the goldwork all fell away as wax melts at the fire*, Shrn. 156, 10–16.

gold-gifa, an; *m. A giver of gold, a liberal lord* or *chief*:—Funde ðā

on bedde blâcne licgan his goldgifan *he found then his lord lying pale on the bed*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. Goldgyfan, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2652. Cyningas ne cāseras ne goldgiefan *neither kings nor emperors nor lords*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 31; Seef. 83. *See other compounds under* gifa.

gold-hama, an; *m. A gilded* or *golden coat of mail*, Elen. Kmbl. 1980; El. 992.

gold-hilted; *adj. Having a golden hilt*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14.

gold-hladen; *adj. Adorned with gold*, Fins. Th. 26; Fin. 13.

gold-hord, es; *m. n. A treasure, treasury;* thesaurus:—Nellen gē goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan . . . goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan . . . ðǽr ðīn goldhord is ðīn heorte *nolite thesaurizare vobis thesauros in terra . . . thesaurizate vobis thesauros in cælo . . . ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–21: 2, 11: 13, 44, 52: Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 18; Cri. 787. Goldhord dǽlan *to distribute treasure*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 2. Ðæt goldhord, ðæt yldum wæs lange behȳded *the treasure that was long hidden from men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1578; El. 791. Goldhord *thesaurarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 23; Wrt. Voc. 58, 63. He gesette ðone gârsecg on his goldhorde *ponens in thesauris abyssos*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Ðe forþlǽdeþ fægere windas of his goldhordum *qui producit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Th. 134, 8.

gold-hord-hûs, es; *n. A privy;* ypodromum, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 80; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57, see note.

gold-hordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hoard, lay up treasure;* thesaurizare. Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20.

gold-hroden; *adj. Adorned with gold*:—Cwēn goldhroden *the queen adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614: 1285; B. 640: 3900; B. 1948: 4054; B. 2025: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Vid. 102.

gold-hwæte; *adj. Greedy for gold*, Beo. Th. 6140; B. 3074.

gold-læfra, an; *m. Gold-leaf;* bractea, Cot. 207, Lye.

gold-mæstling, -mæslinc, es; *n. Brass, latten;* auricalcum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 65: Wrt. Voc. 85, 8.

gold-mâðum, es; *m. A precious thing made of gold, treasure*, Beo. Th. 4820; B. 2414.

gold-sele, es; *m. A hall in which gold is distributed,* or *one adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1434; B. 715: 2510; B. 1253: 3282; B. 1639: 4172; B. 2083. [Cf. gold-burh.]

gold-siowod *auro satus, acupictus, segmentatus*, Cot. 178, Lye.

gold-smiþ, es; *m. A goldsmith, worker in gold;* aurifex:—Tubalcain wæs ēgðer ge goldsmiþ ge īsensmiþ *Tubalcain was a worker both in gold and in iron*, Gen. 4, 22. Goldsmiþ *aurifex*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35: Homl. Th. i. 64, 8. Ðe Eádrēd cyng gebōcode Ælfsige his goldsmiþe *which king Edred gave by charter to his goldsmith Ælfsig*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 431, 24: vi. 211, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 67; Met. 10, 34.

gold-smiþu, e; *f. The art of the goldsmith*, Exon. 88; Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73.

gold-spēdig; *adj. Wealthy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 3; Jul. 39.

gold-peóf, es; *m. One who steals gold*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

gold-torht; *adj. Bright like gold*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 11; Sch. 78.

gold-weard, es; *m. A guardian of gold* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081.

gold-wine, es; *m. A liberal and kindly prince*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 22: Beo. Th. 2346; B. 1171: 2956; B. 1476: 4829; B. 2419: 5161; B. 2584: Elen. Kmbl. 401; El. 201: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 23; Wand. 35: 76 b; Th. 287, 31; Wand. 22.

gold-wlanc, -wlonc; *adj. Splendidly adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 3766; B. 1881: Salm. Kmbl. 414; Sal. 207.

gold-wlencu, e; *f. A golden ornament*:—Ðonne ne gefultumiaþ ðære sāule ðara gimma frætwednes, ne ðara goldwlenca nân *then the adornment of the gems does not help the soul, nor any of the golden ornaments*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 11.

GÔMA, an; *m. The palate; in pl. the fauces*:—Gôma *vel* hrôf ðæs mûþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 107; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Gôma *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 53. Ðes gôma *hæc faux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 71; Som. 14, 15. Ic eom on gôman swētra ðonne ðū beóbreád blende mid hunige *sweeter am I on the palate than didst thou blend honeycomb with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 18; Rä. 41, 58: 113 a; Th. 433, 11; Rä. 50, 6. Ic dô ðæt ðīn tunge clifaþ to ðīnum gômum *linguam tuam adhaerescere faciam palato tuo*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. Me syndan gômen hāsé *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Me is on gômum gōd and swēte ðīn âgen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103: 136, 5: 149, 6. He ða grimman gômen bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he clashes fast together the fierce jaws*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76. [*Prompt. Parv.* gome *gingiva: Icel.* gómr *the palate: O. H. Ger.* guomo, gaumo, giumo *guttur, faux, palatum: Ger.* gaum, gaumen *the palate.*]

gombe, an; *f. Tribute*:—Niéde sceoldon gombon gieldon and gafol sellan *needs must they pay tribute and tax*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Gomban gyldan, Beo. Th. 21; B. 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gambra, *used with* geldan.]

gomel, gomol, gamel, gamol; *adj. Advanced in age, aged, old, ancient;* ætāte provectus, sĕnex, vĕtustus, vĕtus:—Se fugel weorþeþ gomel *the bird becomes old*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 24; Ph. 258: Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Ahleóp se gomela *the aged* [*man*] *leapt up*, 2798; B. 1397: 5695; B. 2851. Biþ geómorlîc gomelum eorle *it is sad for an aged man*, 4880; B. 2444. Gomele ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon *the old spake together about the good* [*warrior*], 3194; B. 1595. He on him gyrdeþ gomelra lâfe *he girds on him the relic of the ancients*, 4079; B. 2036. Forbærst sweord Beówulfes, gomol and grǽgmǽl *Beowulf's sword burst asunder, ancient and grey-marked*, 5357; B. 2682. Se gomola eald ūþwîta *the ancient old sage*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65.

gomel-feax, gomol-feax, gamol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gomelfeax gnornaþ *the hoary-locked grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92.

gomel-ferhþ *aged.* v. gamol-ferhþ.

gomen, es; *n. Game, joy, mirth, sport;* jŏcus, jūbĭlium, lætĭtia, lūdus:—Nis ðǽr gomen in geardum *there is no mirth in the courts*, Beo. Th. 4909; B. 2459: 4518; B. 2263: 3554; B. 1775. v. gamen.

gomen-wâðu, e; *f. A joyous path;* lætum iter:—Gewiton ealdgesîþas of gomenwâðe *the old comrades departed from the joyous path*, Beo. Th. 1713; B. 854.

gomen-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp;* lætĭtiæ lignum, harpa = ἅρπη:—Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere, gomenwudu grēted *there were song and sound at once together, the glee-wood* [*was*] *touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Ðǽr wæs gidd and gleó, hwîlum he hearpan wynne, gomenwudu grētte *there was song and glee, at times he touched the joy of harp, the wood of mirth*, 4222; B. 2108.

gomol *old, ancient*, Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682: Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. v. gomel.

gomol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gomolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-locked hero*, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 27, col. 2, 3. v. gomel-feax.

Gomorringas; *pl.* a *The people of Gomorrha*:—Eorþe gomorringa *terra Gomorræorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 15.

gond. v. geond.

gong. v. gang.

gongan. v. gangan.

gongel, *found in composition as in* fæst-gongel, wīd-. v. gangel-, gongel-wæfre.

gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider;* arānea viātica:—Wið gongelwæfran bîte *for the bite of a spider*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 17: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 142. 23. v. gange-wifre.

gonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider;* arānea viātica:—Wið gongewifran bîte *against the bite of a spider* [*gangweaver*], L. M. 3, 35; Lchdm. ii. 328, 10. v. gange-wifre.

good. v. gōd.

gop, es; *m. A captive, slave* [?]. Cf. geópan *and Icel.* hergopa; *f. one taken in war, a bondwoman. Or is the word connected with* geap *crafty?*—þurh gopes hond, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 5; Rä. 50, 3.

gor, es; *n. Dung, dirt;* fimus. lutum, coenum:—Ðæs cealfes flǽsc, and fell, and gor ðū bærnst ūte būtan fyrdwîcon *carnes vituli, et corium, et fimum combures foris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Ðæs gores sunu, ðone we wifel nemnaþ *son of the dung, which we call* [*dung-*] *beetle*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 11; Rä. 41, 72. Mid swīnenum gore *with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Feares gor *bull's dung*, Med. ex Quadr. 11, 10, 11, 12; Lchdm. i. 368, 5, 7, 9. Gor *sordem*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* gore *limus: Icel.* gor: *O. H. Ger.* gor *fimus.*]

gorst, gost, es; *m.* GORSE, *furze, bramble*:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man tribulus and ōðrum naman gorst nemneþ *this plant, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse*, Herb. 142, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 16. Of gorstum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Ne wînberian on gorste ne nimaþ *neque de rubo vindemiant uvam*, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Ðā hēt ualerianus gebindan ðysne ypolitum on wildu hors ðæt hyne drōgon on gorstas and on þornas *then bade Valerian to bind this Hypolitus on wild horses that they might drag him into the brambles and thorns*, Shrn. 117, 13. Iuniperi ðæt is gorst *juniper that is gorse*, L. M. i. 31, 3; Lchdm. ii. 72, 10. Gost *accidenetum*, Wrt. Voc. 33, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* fyrrys or gorstys tre *ruscus*, p. 162, v. note.]

gorst-beám, es; *m. A bramble;* rubus:—Ofer ðone gorstbeám *super rubum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 26.

GÓS; *gen.* góse; *dat.* gês; *acc.* gôs; *pl. nom. acc.* gês, gees; *gen.* gôsa; *dat.* gôsum; *f. A* GOOSE; anser:—Gôs *auca*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 119; Wrt. Voc. 29, 15: 77, 32. Grǽg gôs *a grey goose*, Cot. 99, Lye. Hwîlum ic grǽde swâ gôs *sometimes I cry as a goose*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rä. 25, 3. Gees [gês, MS. H.] *geese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18. [*Icel.* gâs: *O. H. Ger.* gans: *Lat.* anser: *Gk.* χήν.]

gôs-fugol, es; *m. A goose*, Th. Chart. 471, 31.

gôs-hafoc, es; *m. Goshawk;* aucarius, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 120; Wrt. Voc. 29, 16. [*Chauc.* gos-hauk: *Icel.* gâs-haukr: *O. H. Ger.* gans-hapich.]

gost. v. gorst.

gôst, Shrn. 152, 35. v. gâst.

Gota, an; *m. A Goth;* Gothus; chiefly used in the *pl; nom. acc.* Gotan; *gen.* Gotena; *dat.* Gotum; *m. The Goths:* — Unrîm mânes se Gota fremede *the Goth perpetrated an excess of wickedness,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 89; Met. 1, 45. I. VISIGOTHS or *West Goths, under Alrica,* q. v. A. D. 382–410, etc:—Ða [MS. ðe] Gotan of Sciððiu mægþe, wiđ Rômâna rîce gewin upahôfon; and miđ heora cyningum, Rædgota and Eallerîca [Alrîca] wæron hâtne, Rômâne burig abræcon *the Goths, from the country of Scythia, made war against the empire of the Romans; and with their kings, who were called Rhadgast and Alaric, sacked the Roman city* [A. D. 410], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 1. Seó hergung wæs þurh Alarîcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning geworden *hæc inruptio per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est,* Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ða Gotan coman of ðâm hwatestan mannan Germania *the Goths came from the bravest men of Germany,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 5, 11. II. OSTROGOTHS, or *East Goths, under Ermanric,* Þeódric, q. v. A. D. 475–526, etc:—Gotan eástan of Sciððia sceldas lædon *Goths from the east led their army from Scythia,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 2; Met. 1, 1. Hû Gotan gewunnon Rômâna rîce *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans,* Bt. titl. i; Fox x. 2. Eormanrîc âhte wîde folc Gotena rîces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 28; Deor. 23: 86 a: Th. 324, 3; Wid. 89: 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wid. 109. Weóld Eormanrîc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths,* Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 27; Wid. 18. [*Icel.* Goti, *pl.* Gotnar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xviii.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 2.

gôt-wope, an; *f. Goatweed;* ægopodium podagraria, L. M. i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 19: 38, 3; Lchdm. ii. 92, 7.

goung, e; *f. A sighing, sobbing, mourning;* gemitus:—On ðæs tuddres forþlædnysse biþ goung and sâr *in prolis prolatione gemitus,* Bd. 1, 27 resp. 8; S. 493, 21. [Cf. [?] *Gk.* γοᾶν *to sigh.*]

grad, es; *m.* [*Lat.* gradus] *A* GRADE, *step, order, degree, rank;* gradus, ordo:—Seofon stapas sindon ciriclîcra grada and hâligra hâda *seven are the degrees of ecclesiastical ranks,* L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 2. Blôd com uppon þâm gradan and of þâm gradan on þa flôre *blood came upon the steps and from the steps on the floor,* Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 28. Æt sumum sæle ætslâd se hâlga wer on ðâm heálîcum gradum æt ðam hâlgum weofode *on one occasion the holy man slipped on the tall steps at the holy altar,* Homl. Th. ii. 512, 11.

grêd, es; *m. Greed, rapacity;* aviditas:—Fuglas hungrige grâdum gîfre *birds hungry, greedily voracious,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 15; Gû. 710. [*Goth.* grêdus: *Icel.* grâðr *hunger, greed.*]

grêdan; *p.* de *To cry, call out;* clamare:—Ic grêde swâ gôs *I cry like a goose,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rä. 25, 3. Ðonne grêt se lâreów swâ swâ kok on niht *prædichtor clamat quasi gallus cantat in nocte,* Past. 63; Swt. 459, 32; Hat. MS. Hine mon sceal swîðe hlûde hâtan grædan oððe singan *he must be bidden to cry out or sing very loud,* L. M. 2, 5; Lchdm. ii. 182, 26. [*A. R. Piers P.* greden: *Laym.* grædde; *p.*]

grêde, es; *m. Grass, a herb;* gramen:—Grêde *ulva,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 23; Wrt. Voc. 31, 33. Grêdas *gramina,* Cot. 95, Lye.

grêdig; *adj.* GREEDY, *covetous;* avidus:—Grêdig *vorator,* Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 82; Wrt. Voc. 50, 62. Ða fŷnd heora grîpende wæron swâ swâ grêdig wulf *the devils were seizing them like the ravening wolf,* Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Lîg grêdig swelgeþ londes frætwe *flame, greedy, swallows the land's treasures,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 16; Ph. 507: Beo. Th. 242; B. 121: 3002; B. 1497. Sum to lyt hafaþ gôdes grêdig *one hath too little, eager for goods,* Salm. Kmbl. 689; Sal. 344. Ða getîmode swâ dê þ ðam grêdigan fisce ðe gesihþ ðæt æs and ne gesihþ ðone angel ðe on ðam æse sticaþ *then it befel as it does to the greedy fish that sees the bait but sees not the hook which sticks in the bait,* Homl. Th. i. 216, 10. Helle grêdige and gîfre *hell greedy and ravenous,* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192. León-hwelpas sêcaþ ðæt him grêdigum æt God gedême *catuli leonum . . . quærant a Deo escam sibi,* Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gîfrost and grædgost *most rapacious and most greedy,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Goth.* grêdags: *O. Sax.* grâdag: *Icel.* gráðugr: *O. H. Ger.* grâtag.] DER. heoro-, hilde-, wæl-grêdige.

grêdig-, grâdi-, grâde-lîce; *adv.* GREEDILY, *covetously;* avidè:—He gŷmþ grâdelîce his teolunge *he attends greedily to his gain,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ðâs fugelas habbaþ feónda gelîcnysse ðe gehwilce menn beswîcaþ and grâdelîce grîpaþ to grimre helle *these birds are like the fiends, that deceive some men, and greedily snatch them to grim hell,* ii. 516, 10. Ðonne him hingraþ he yt grâdilîce *when he is hungry he eats greedily,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 21.

grêdignes, se; *f.* GREEDINESS, *covetousness;* aviditas:—Grâdinesse he lufode *covetousness he loved,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25. Eorþlîcan grâdignysse *greediness after earthly things,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

græf, graf, es; *n. A grave, trench:*—Æt openum græfe *at the open grave,* L. Æthelb. 22; Th. i. 8, 5: L. Eth. 5, 12; Th. i. 308, 4: 6, 20; Th. i. 320, 4: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 24; Seef. 97: 91 b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Ic ongyte ðeáh ðæt ða worlde lustas ne sint eallunga awyrtwalode of ðînum môde ðeáh se graf geryd sî *I perceive however that worldly pleasures are not entirely rooted out of thy mind, though the trench be sufficient,* Shrn. 184, 20. [*O. Sax.* graf: *O. Frs.* greb: *O. H. Ger.* grab: *Ger.* grab; *n: Goth.* graba: *Icel.* gröf; *f.*] DER. eorþ-, fold-, mold-græf.

græf, es; *n. A graving instrument, a style:*—Græf *graffium,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 17: *graphium* vel *scriptorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 114; Wrt. Voc. 46, 71.

græfa, græfe [?], an:—Twælf fôður græfan, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Earle in his note on this word, p. 300, suggests a translation other than that given by previous editors. By them it has been translated 'coal,' he suggests 'gravel.' The word may be of Celtic origin, and so may be compared with Old French *grave,* of which *gravel* is a diminutive. Celtic forms are *Bret.* grouan *gravel: Corn.* grow *gravel, sand: W.* gro *pebbles.*

grêfa, grêfa, an; *m. A pit, cave, hole:*—Grêfe *speluncam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 13. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii. [Cf. *Goth.* grôba; *f. a hole: Icel.* gröf; *f. a pit: O. H. Ger.* grôba; *f. fovea, scrobs, barathrum: Ger.* grube.]

grêfere, grafere, es; *m. A graver, an engraver:*—Græfere *sculptor* vel *celator,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 121; Wrt. Voc. 47, 4.

græf-hûs, es; *n. A grave-house, house of the dead:*—Hell grim græfhûs *hell the grim house of the dead,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 11; Sat. 708.

græf-seax, -sex, es; *n. A graving knife:*—Græfsex *scalprum* vel *scalpellum* vel *cælum,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 125; Wrt. Voc. 47, 7.

græft, es; *m:* græft, e; *f.* [?] *Carving, graving, a carved* or *graven image:*—Græft *sculptura,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 122; Wrt. Voc. 47, 5. Ealle ða ðe gebiddaþ græftas *omnes qui adorant sculptilia,* Ps. Lamb. 96, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 105, 19: Homl. Th. i. 464, 27. Îrene græfta *ferrea sculptilia, carpenta,* Cot. 38, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* graft, grefti; *f. cælatura, sculptura, sculptile.*]

græft-geweorc, es; *n. Carved* or *graven work, a graven image:*—Ne wirce ðû græftgeweorc *thou shalt not make any graven image,* Deut. 5, 8.

grêg, grêg; *adj. Grey:*—Grêg *glaucus,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 90; Wrt. Voc. 46, 47. Deorce grâg *elbus,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 48. Grâg hwæte *far,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Se grâga mâw *the grey mew,* Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Wulf se grâga *the grey wolf,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. Sâ grâge glashluðre *the sea grey and clear as glass,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Grâgan sweorde *with a grey sword,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Beo. Th. 665; B. 330: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* grâr: *O. Frs.* grê: *O. H. Ger.* grâw: *Ger.* grau.]

grêg-, grâ-gôs *a grey goose, wild goose:*—Grâg-gôs *canta,* Wrt. Voc. 280, 15: 62, 11: Mone Gl. 314. [*Icel.* grâ-gâs.]

grêg-hama, an; *m. A corslet, coat of mail:*—Gylleþ grâghama *the corslet rattles,* Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. [Cf. grâge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334; *and* gullon gûþ searo, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. Grein takes the word as an adjective = *grey-coated, the grey-coated one,* i. e. *the wolf.* In support of this cf. scîrham, and the passages given under 'grâg,' in which that adjective is applied to the wolf.]

grêg-hiwe, -hæwe; *adj. Of a grey hue* or *colour,* Lye.

grêg-mâl; *adj. Of a grey colour,* Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682. See under 'grâg,' the passage in which that adjective is applied to weapons.

græp *a grip, furrow, ditch;* sulcus, Som.

græs, es; *n. Grass, plant;* grâmen:—On grêne græs *on the green grass,* Cd. 56; Th. 69, 17; Gen. 1137. Ða ðe of græses deáwe geworht wæron *those that were made of the dew of grass,* Shrn. 66, 3. Sume hió twiccedan ða grasu mid hiora mûþe *some of them pulled the grass with their mouth,* 41, 2: Past. 23, 1; Swt. 173, 20. v. gærs.

græs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust:*—Græs-hoppa *locustæ,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 4. Hŷ habbaþ fêt swylce græs-hoppan *pedes quasi locuste,* Nar. 35, 7. v. gærs-hoppa.

græs-molde, an; *f. Grassland, greensward;* campus graminibus viridis:—Beówulf græs-moldan træd *Beowulf trod the greensward* [*grassy mould*], Beo. Th. 3767; B. 1881.

græs-wang, -wong, es; *m. A grassy plain,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 2; Ph. 78: 65 b; Th. 243, 5; Jul. 6.

grêtan *to bewail.* v. grêtan.

grætta GRITS, *groats, bran;* farina crassior, furfur, Som. v. gryt.

graf. v. græf.

grâf, es; *m. n. A grove:*—Heó hæbbe ða wudurâddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brûcaþ and êc ic hire lête to ðæt ceorla grâf *let her have right of pasturage in the wood which the 'ceorls' use, and besides I leave to her the 'ceorls'' grove,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 14. Andlang ðære lytlan dîc æt ðæs grâfes ende *along the little ditch at the end of the grove,* 249, 29. Forþ be ðam grâfe *along past the grove,* iii. 18, 31. Ðone grâf, 52, 23. Eác we wrîtaþ him ðone grâf ðærto. Ðis syndon ða gemæru ðe to ðæm grâfe gebyriaþ *also we assign to him in addition the grove. These are the boundaries that belong to the grove,* 261, 5–7. [*Laym.* groue: *Prompt. Parv.* grove *lucus.*]

grafan, ic grafe, græfe, đū græfest, græfst, he græfeþ, græfþ, *pl.* grafaþ; *p.* grōf, *pl.* grōfon; *pp.* grafen. I. *to dig, delve, dig up;* fodere, effodere:—Ic be grunde græfe *I dig along the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3: Rä. 22, 2. Đæt fȳr græfeþ grimlīce eorþan sceátas *the fire shall fiercely delve the tracts of earth,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 1004: 95 a; Th. 354, 55; Reim. 66. Se forma feohgītsere grōf æfter golde *the first miser delved after gold,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 4; Rä. 34, 6: 130 a; Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6. Đæt ic grōfe græf *that I may dig a grave,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 3; Reim. 71. II. *to* GRAVE, *engrave, carve;* sculpere, cælare:—Ic grafe *sculpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. Đonne hī wōhgodu worhtan and grōfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum,* Ps. Th. 77, 58. Ac hȳ grōfon æghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte *they carved each stone as the emperor designed,* Shrn. 146, 16. [*Laym.* graven: *Prompt. Parv.* gravin *sculpere: O. Sax.* (bi-)graƀan: *Goth.* graban: *Icel.* grafa: *O. H. Ger.* graban.] DER. a-grafan, be-, bi-.

grafet, es; *n. A trench* [?]:—On đæt lange grauet of đam lange grafette, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 33: 195, 5, 7. Leo takes the word as a diminutive of 'grāf.'

gram, grom; *adj.* [grama *anger*] *Furious, fierce, wroth, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome:*—He swā grom weariþ on his mōde *he became so incensed;* rex iratus, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 32: 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23. Drihten wæs đam folce gram *the Lord was angry with the people,* Deut. 1, 37: Cd. 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. Wearþ se cyng swīđe gram wiđ đa burhware *the king was very angry with the citizens,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. He wæs on his gāste gram *exacerbaverunt spiritum ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic eom nalæs grames mōdes *non sum turbatus,* 118, 60. Of gramum folce *de populo barbaro,* 113, 1. Đīn đæt grame yrre *thy fierce anger,* 68, 25: 84, 1: 108, 18. Seó eádge biseah ongeán gramum *the blessed maid looked on the fierce one* [*the devil*], Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 12; Jul. 628: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582. Đa graman Gydena đe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas *the fierce goddesses whom common people call Parcæ,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Grame gūþfrecan *fierce warriors,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224: Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919: Ps. Th. 104, 30. Grame me forhogedon *my enemies despised me,* 118, 141: 104, 15: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 238. Grame manige fremde þeóda *many hostile and strange nations;* alienigenæ, Ps. Th. 82, 6: 118, 138: Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 26; Rä. 72, 3. Đær đa graman wunnon *where the fierce ones struggled,* Bèo. Th. 1559; B. 777. In gramra gripe *into the grasp of foes,* Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. Gromra, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 2; Gen. 2485. Deófla strǣlas gromra gārfare *the shafts of devils, the spears of fierce spirits,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. Ne beó đū ælþeódegum gram *thou shalt not . . . oppress a stranger,* Ex. 23, 9. Ne beó đū me gram *noli mihi molestus esse,* Lk. Skt. 11, 7: 18, 5. [*Laym.* gram: *Orm.* gramm: *O. Sax.* gram, the gramo *the devil: Icel.* gramr *wroth; pl.* gramir, grömm *fiends, demons;* see Grmm. D. M. 942–3: *O. H. Ger.* gram *iratus: Ger.* gram.]

GRAMA, an; *m. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath, trouble;* ira, furor, molestia:—On graman đīnum *in ira tua,* Ps. Spl. 6. 1: 7, 6. Drihten wearþ yrre mid graman his folce *iratus est furore Dominus in populo suo,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 54–6: Gen. 19, 25. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *I was afraid of his anger and hot displeasure,* Deut. 9, 19. Đæne ūre yldran for graman to deáþe gedēmdon *whom our elders for anger doomed to death,* H. R. 9. 23. Wel hī sind Dere gehātene forđan đe hī sind fram graman generode *well are they named Dere* [*= de ira*], *for they are saved from wrath,* Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35: 124, 9. Se upplīca grama *the wrath of heaven,* 538, 28. Æppla gaderian graman getācnaþ *to gather apples betokens trouble,* Lchdm. iii. 212, 21. [*Laym.* grome, grame: *A. R.* grome *anger: Chauc.* grame: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grame; *f. exacerbatio: Ger.* gram; *m. grief.*]

gramatisc-cræft, es; *m. The art of grammar,* Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26.

gram-bēre; *adj. Angry, passionate;* iracundus, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5; Hat. MS.

grame, grome; *adv. Fiercely, cruelly, hostilely,* Ps. Th. 57, 5: 68, 3: 93, 2: 123, 7. Grome, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 21; Gen. 1260: 184; Th. 230, 15; Dan. 233: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52.

gramfærnys, se; *f. Anger, fury:*—Ælc gramfærnys cymþ of deófle *omnis furor venit a diabolo,* L. Ecg. P. 4, 66; Th. ii. 226, 25.

gram-heort; *adj. Having a fierce, hostile heart* or *mind,* Beo. Th. 3368; B. 1682: Exon. 31 a; Th. 136, 14; Gū. 541: 102 b; Th. 387, 17; Rä. 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* gram-hert.]

gram-hycgende; *part. Having fierce, hostile thought* or *purpose,* Ps. Th. 68, 25.

gram-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Fierce-minded, hostilely disposed:*—Gramhegdig, Ps. C. 50, 49; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 49. Gromhȳdig guma, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 6; Az. 170: 18 b; Th. 46, 8; Cri. 734: Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Đēr nǣfre feóndes ne bið gāstes gramhȳdiges gang *where never shall be fiend's or fierce spirit's walk,* Andr. Kmbl. 3384; An. 1696: Ps. Th. 73, 4. Gramhȳdige me oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me,* 85, 13. Gromhȳdge, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346: 116 a; Th. 445, 27; Dōm. 14. [*O. Sax.* gram-hugdig.]

gramlīc; *adj. Fierce, hostile, cruel:*—He hig betǣhte sumum gramlīcan cininge labin gehāton *he gave them into the hands of a fierce king named Jabin,* Jud. 4, 2. Oh heora gasthūsum is gramlīc inwit *nequitia in hospitiis eorum,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. [*Icel.* gramligr *vexatious.*]

gramlīce; *adv. Hostilely, evilly, fiercely:*—Gramlīce be Gode sprǣcan *male locuti sunt de Deo,* Ps. Th. 77, 20: 105, 12: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714.

gram-mōd; *adj. Of fierce* or *cruel mind:*—Hine nǣnig man grammōdne ne funde *no one found him cruel,* Blickl. Homl. 223, 33.

gram-word, es; *n. A word* or *speech expressing anger, wrath, hate, evil:*—Ne gē wiđ gode æfre gramword sprecan *nolite loqui adversus deum iniquitatem,* Ps. Th. 74, 5.

grandor-, grondor-leás; *adj. Guileless:*—Geong grondorleás *young and guileless,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 26; Jul. 271. [Cf. *Icel.* grandlauss, grandvarr *guileless.*]

grānian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To groan, lament, murmur:*—Grānude *lamentatæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Hī grānedan *murmuraverunt,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. [*Laym.* granien, gronie: *A. R.* gronen: *Prompt. Parv.* gronin *gemere:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grīnan *mutire: Ger.* greinen *to cry.*]

Grantabrycgscir *Cambridgeshire.*

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, *a village near Cambridge,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 30.

Grantan-brycg, e; *f:* Grante brycg, e; *f:* Granta-brycg, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Grantebrige: *Dunel.* Grantabric, Grantnebrige, Grantebryge: *Howd.* Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, *the chief town in Cambridgeshire, and seat of the University;* Cantābrīgia, agri Cantabrigiensis oppidum primarium:—To Grantanbrycge *to Cambridge,* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 2: 145, 9, col. 2: 921; Th. 195, 29. To Grante brycge *to Cambridge,* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 1, 3. Forbærndon Granta-bricge *they burned down Cambridge,* Chr. 1000; Th. 264, 5, col. 1: 264, 8, col. 2: 265, 7, col. 1.

grānung, e; *f.* GROANING, *lamentation;* gemitus:—Me ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung *circumdederunt me gemitus mortis,* Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mīn grānung đē nis na forholen *gemitus meus a te non est absconditus,* 37, 9. Wununga on đām ne ablinþ grānung *dwellings in which groaning ceases not,* Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: L. E. I; Th. ii. 400, 7.

grāp, e; *f. Grasp, clutch:*—Me fæste hæfde on grāpe *fast had me in his grasp,* Beo. Th. 1114; B. 555: 881; B. 438. Hond earm and eaxle Grendles grāpe *hand, arm, and shoulder, Grendel's grasp,* 1676; B. 836. On grāpum *in the clutches,* 1534; B. 765: 3088; B. 1542: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337: Exon. 38 b; Th. 126, 28: 47 a; Th. 162, 1. [*Icel.* greip; *f. the space between the thumb and the fingers, a grasp: O. H. Ger.* greifa; *f. bidens.*]

GRĀPIAN, grōpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch, feel with the hands:*—Ic grōpige *palpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 42. Grāpige, 36; Som. 38, 46. Handa hī habbaþ and hī nā grāpiaþ *manus habent et non palpabunt,* Ps. Spl. 113, 15. Se cuma his cneów grāpode mid his hālwendum handum *the stranger felt his knee with his healing hands,* Homl. Th. ii. 134, 35. Hire wiđ healse heard grāpode bānhringas bræc *the hard blade touched her neck, broke the bone-rings,* Beo. Th. 3137; B. 1566: 4176; B. 2085. On đæt bānleáse brȳd grāpode hondum *touched with hands that boneless bride,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 20; Rä. 46, 3. Hie wurdon sōna ablinde and grāpodan mid heora handum on đa eorþan *they at once became blind and groped on the ground with their hands,* Blickl. Homl. 151, 6. Grāpiaþ *palpate,* Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Þȳstro swā þicce đæt hig grāpion *darkness that may be felt,* Ex. 10, 21. Đæt đū grāpie on midne dæg swā se blinda dēþ on þȳstrum *thou shalt grope at noonday, as the blind gropeth in darkness,* Deut. 28, 29. Đone līchoman he æteówde to grāpigenne *he shewed the body to be touched,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* greifon *palpare.*]

grāpigendlīc; *adj. Tangible:*—His līchama wæs grāpigendlīc . . . he æteówde hine grāpigendlīcne *his body was tangible . . . he shewed himself tangible,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 25, 26.

grasian *to graze:*—Oxan grasiende gesihþ *if he sees oxen grazing,* Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [*Icel.* gresja *to graze.*]

grātan; *pl. Groats, the grain of oats without the husks:*—Nim ātena grātan *take groats of oats,* Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* grautr *porridge.*]

Greácas. v. Grēcas.

GREÁDA, an; *m. A bosom;* sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greádan *in sinum Abrahæ,* Lk. Skt. 16, 22, 23. Đa đe beraþ on hira greádum đa ā libbendan fatu *those who bear in their bosoms the everliving vessels,* Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 6; Hat. MS. [*Ayenb.* greade: *Alis.* grede.]

GREÁT; *adj. Great, large, thick, coarse:*—Grǣát *grossus,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 101; Wrt. Voc. 51, 14. Swā swā greát beám *like a great tree,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Æđelword Æđelmǣres sunu đæs grǣtan *Ethelward son of Ethelmer the great,* Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 7. Tū hund greátes hlāfes and þridde smales *two hundred great loaves and a third of small,* Th. Chart. 158, 25. God him send ufan greáte hagolstānas *God cast down upon them great hailstones,* Jos. 10, 11: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Đa wǣron unmetlīce greáte heáhnisse *ingenti grossitudine*

atque altitudine, Nar. 4, 22. Wǽron hie swā greáte swā columnan ge eác sume grýttran *serpentes columnarum grossitudine aliquantulum proceriores*, 14, 15. Greáte swā stǽnene sweras micle *vastitudine columnarum*, 36, 12. Mid greátan sealte *with coarse salt;* cum sale marino, Herb. 37, 5; Lchdm. i. 138, 14. Mid scearpum pīlum greátum *with sharp and large stakes*, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. [*Orm.* græt: *Laym.* græt, great: *Chauc.* gret, greet: *O. Sax.* grōt: *O. Frs.* grât: *O. H. Ger.* grōz: *Ger.* gross.]

Greátan leag, leá, e; *f. Probably Greatley, near Andover, Hants;* Greatanleagensis:—Ealle ðis wæs gesetted on ðam miclan synoð æt Greátanleage, on ðam wæs se ærcebisceop Wulfhelme, mid eallum ðǽm æðelum mannum, and wiotan [and Æðelstāne cyninge] *all this was established in the great synod at Greatley, in which was the archbishop Wulfhelm, with all the noblemen and witan* [*and King Athelstan*], L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. To-ēcan ðām dōmum ðe æt Greátanleá and æt Exanceastre gesette wǽron, and æt Þunresfelda *in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Greatley, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld*, v. pref; Th. i. 228, 9.

greáte wyrt, e; *f. Meadow saffron;* colchicum autumnale:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man hieribulbum and ōðrum naman greáte wyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called lερόβολβος and by another name great wort*, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 14: L. M. ii. 52, 1; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22.

greátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* GREATEN, *to become great* or *large;* grandescere, grossescere:—On ðæs siwenīgean eágum beóþ ða æpplas hāle, ac ða brǽwas greátigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 2; Hatt. MS. 15 a, 18. [*A. R.* greaten *to grow great: O. H. Ger.* grōzen *grossescere.*]

greátnes, se; *f.* GREATNESS; magnitudo, R. Ben. 55, Lye.

Grēc *Greek:*—Cwæþende in Grēc *saying in Greek*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 46.

Grēcas, Greácas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Ðā gefēlde he his līchoman healfne dǽl mid ða ādle geslǽgene beón, ðe Grēcas nemnaþ paralysis, we cweðaþ lyft-ādl *then felt he that the half of his body was struck with the illness which the Greeks call paralysis, we call lift-ill*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 16. Of Grēcum *from the Greek*, Ors. 5, 11; Bos. 109, 30. Ðā fōron hī on Greácas *then they went against the Greeks*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 38. Greáca land *land of the Greeks*, 5, 11; Bos. 109, 28.

Grēcisc, Grēccisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian:*—Heora discipulas wǽron well gelǽrede ge on Grēcisc gereorde ge on Lēdennisc *eorum discipuli Latinam Græcamque linguam æque ut propriam in qua nati sunt norunt*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 27: 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Grēccisc, 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Grecus grēcisc of ðam grecisso and grecor ic leornige grēcisc *Grecus Greek of which grecisso and grecor I learn Greek*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 32. On grēcisc *in Greek*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. On indisc and on grēcisc sprecende *indice et grece loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Ða grēciscan onginnaþ hyra geár æt ðam sunnstede *the Greeks begin their year at the solstice*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 18. [*Laym.* grickisc: *O. H. Ger.* grecisc: *Ger.* griechisch.]

Grēc-land, es; *n. Greece:*—Dionisius gewende on ðam tīman fram Grēclande *Dionysius returned at that time from Greece*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 33. [*Laym.* griclond.]

grēdig. v. grǽdig.

Gregorius; *gen.* Gregories; *dat.* Gregorie; *acc.* Gregorium; *m. Gregory the Great, Pope* A. D. 590–604, *who sent Augustine and other missionaries to England in* 597; Gregŏrius:—Gregorius se hālga pāpa, Engliscre þeóde apostol, wæs of æðelborenre mǽgþe acenned. . . . Felix, se eáwfæsta pāpa, wæs his fifta fæder. . . . Gregorius is Grēcisc nama [=Γρηγόριος *watchful*, from γρηγορέω *I watch*], se sweigþ on Lēdenum gereorde, *Vigilantius*, ðæt is on Englisc *Wacolre. Gregory the holy pope, the apostle of the English, was born of a noble family. . . . Felix, the pious pope, was his fifth father. . . . Gregorius is a Greek name which in the Latin tongue signifies* Vigilantius, *that is in English* Watchful, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24; 118, 8, 12. Æt Gregories ǽrendracan *from Gregory's messenger*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Augustīnus cȳdde ðam eádigan Gregorie, ðæt Angelcynn cristendōm underfēng *Augustine announced to the blessed Gregory, that the English nation had received Christianity*, 130, 24. Ðæt ðæt folc Gregorium to pāpan gecoren hæfde *that the people had chosen Gregory for pope*, 122, 31. Gregorius asende ǽrendracan to ðisum īglande. . . . Ðæra ǽrendracena naman synd,—Agustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Iohannes, Iustus. Ðās lāreówas asende se eádiga pāpa Gregorius, mid manigum ōðrum munecum, to Angelcynne. . . . Agustīnus ðā mid his gefērum ðæt synd gerehte feówertig de fērdon be Gregories hǽse, ōððæt hī becōmon gesundfullīce to ðisum īglande *Gregory sent messengers to this island. . . . The names of these messengers are,—Augustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Johannes, Justus. These teachers the blessed pope Gregory sent, with many other monks, to the English nation. . . . Augustine then with his companions, who are reckoned at forty men, journeyed by Gregory's command, till they came safely to this island*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 10–13; 28, 19–29, 6; 31, 15–32, 5.

gremettan *to rage, roar:*—Ic gremette *fremo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* gremizon *fremere, rugire.*] v. grimetian.

gremetunc, gremetung, e; *f. A raging, roaring, murmuring;* fremitus, Prov. 19, Lye. v. grimetung.

gremian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, revile:*—He ða ōðre elpendas gremede *it irritated the other elephants*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 23. Gremedon *exacérbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hig me gremedon *they provoked me*, Lev. 26, 40: Num. 11, 20: Deut. 9, 7, 8. Ða ðe forþstōpon hine gremedon *prætereuntes blasphemabunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. [*Laym.* gromien, gramie *irritare: A. R.* gremeþ *irritat: Goth.* gramjan: *Icel.* gremja: *O. H. Ger.* gremian *irritare, objurgare: Ger.* grämen.]

Grēna-wīc, Grēne-wīc, es; *n.* GREENWICH, *near London*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 4.

Grendel; *gen.* Grendles GRENDEL, *a monster destroyed by Beowulf:*—Grendel mǽre mearcstapa, se ðe mōras heóld, fen and fæsten *Grendel the great traverser of the march, that ruled* [*held*] *the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 205–208; B. 102–104. [Grendel] reste genam þrītig þegna: gewāt to hām mid ðære wælfylle [*Grendel*] *took thirty thanes in their rest: departed to his home with the slaughtered corpses*, 245–250; B. 122–125. Grendles mōdor *Grendle's mother*, Beo. Th. 3078–3085; B. 1537–1540: 3139–3141; B. 1567–1568.

GRĒNE; *adj. Green;* viridis:—Grēne *viridis*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 80; Wrt. Voc. 46, 37. Wende man ðæt grēne to ðan weofode *let the green* [*side of the sods*] *be turned to the altar*, Lchdm. i. 398, 17. Grēne folde *the green earth*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 14; Gen. 1561. Of grēnum āre geworht *wrought of green copper*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 7. On grēnum treówe *in viridi ligno*, Lk. Skt. 23, 31. Grēne eorþan *green earth*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 18; Gen. 1921. Grēne bearwas *green groves*, 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte leáf ðonne heó grēnost beó *take the leaves of the same plant when it is greenest*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 7. [*O. Sax.* grōni: *O. Frs.* grēne: *Icel.* grænn: *O. H. Ger.* gruoni: *Ger.* grün.]

grēnian *to become green, to flourish;* virescere, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. [*A. R.* greneþ; *pres. indic: Ayenb.* greni: *Prompt. Parv.* grenyn *vireo; Icel.* grōna: *O. H. Ger.* gruonan *virescere: Ger.* grünen.]

grēnnes, se; *f.* GREENNESS; viriditas, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21.

grennian; *p.* ode *To grin, shew the teeth as an expression of pain, anger, etc;* ringere:—Ic grennige *ringo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 63. He grennade and gristbitade *he grinned and gnashed his teeth*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 11; Jul. 596. Grenniendum welerum hleahter forþbringan *ringentibus labiis risum proferre*, Scint. 55, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* grennen: *Prompt. Parv.* grennyn *ringo: Icel.* grenja *to howl: O. H. Ger.* grennat *mutiet.*]

grennung, e; *f.* GRINNING; rictus, Som. [*A. R.* grennung: *Prompt. Parv.* grennynge *rictus.*]

greofa, greaua *a pot;* olla, Cot. 146, 173, Lye.

greósan, ic greóse, ðū grȳst, he grȳst, *pl.* greósaþ; *p.* greás, *pl.* gruron; *pp.* groren *To frighten.* DER. be-greósan.

GREÓT, es; *n.* GRIT, *sand, dust, earth, gravel;* pulvis:—Hēt ðæt greót ūtawegan *he ordered the earth to be removed*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 24. Ðū scealt greót etan *dust shalt thou eat*, Cd. 43; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 909. Ic gewīte in greótes fæðm *I depart into dust's bosom*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 13; Ph. 556: Andr. Kmbl. 1587; An. 795: Beo. Th. 6315; B. 3168. Of greóte *from the earth*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 13; Ph. 267: Andr. Kmbl. 3246; An. 1626. Sand is geblonden grund wiþ greóte *the sand is mixed together, the abyss with the strand*, 849; An. 425: 475; An. 238: 508; An. 254: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gū. 1309. Hēr līþ ūre ealdor on greóte *here lies our chief in the dust*, Byrht. Th. 140, 68; By. 315: Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 308. Ðeáh ðe hit sȳ greóte beþeaht līc mid lāme *though with dust it be covered, the body with clay*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835. [*A. R.* greot: *Wick.* greet: *O. Sax.* griot; *n. sand, strand: Icel.* grjōt; *n. stones, rubble: O. H. Ger.* grioz *glarea, arena: Ger.* gries *gravel, grit.*]

greótan, ic greóte, ðū grȳtest, grȳtst, he greóteþ, grȳt, *pl.* greótaþ; *p.* greát, *pl.* gruton; *pp.* groten *To weep;* flere, lacrimare:—Heó sceal oft greótan *she shall often weep*, Salm. Kmbl. 753; Sal. 376. Se ðe on sefan greóteþ *who weeps in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2689; B. 1342. [*O. Sax.* griotan *to weep.*]

greót-hord, es; *n.* [greót *grit, dust, earth;* hord *hoard, treasure*] *An earthen treasure*, i. e. *the body:*—Greóthord gnornaþ gǽst hine fȳseþ on ēcne geard *the body mourns, the spirit hastens to an eternal dwelling*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gū. 1240.

grep *a furrow, burrow* [*Prompt. Parv.* gryppe *or a* gryppel *where watur rennythe away in a londe:* grip *a drain, ditch, trench*, Hall. Dict.] v. græp.

grētan, grǽtan; *p.* grēt, *pl.* grēton; *pp.* grēten, grǽten *To bewail, deplore, weep;* plorare, deplorare, flere:—Lāþsīþ grētan *to bewail the dire journey*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 13; Exod. 44. Beornas grētaþ *men shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 30; Cri. 992. Hū ða womsceaðan hyra eald-gestreón grēten *how the wicked doers shall bewail their works*

of old, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 10; Cri. 1572. [*Goth.* grêtan: *O. Nrs.* grâta *plorare.*] DER. be-grêtan.

grêtan, he grêt, *pl.* grêtaþ; *p.* grêtte, *pl.* grêtton; *pp.* grêted. I. *to approach, come to, visit, touch, attack, treat* or *use in any way, know carnally;* appropinquare, adire, visitare, tangere, hostiliter aggredi, afficere, cognoscere:—Đê wyrmas gyt gîfre grêtaþ *the greedy worms yet come to thee*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 14; Seel. 138. Đonne hine engel grêtte *when the angel visited him*, 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gû. 328. Nô he đone gifstôl grêtan môste *he might not touch the throne* [*gift-seat*], Beo. Th. 339; B. 168. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grêtan *one may touch the harp with hands*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crä. 49. Siđđan wæs eallum đâm ôđrum swâ mycel ege fram him, đæt hî hine grêtan ne dorstan *afterwards the others were in so much fear of him, that they durst not attack him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 3. On sceortne -as geendiaþ grêcisce naman ac we ne grêtaþ nû đa *Greek nouns end in short -as, but we shall not treat them now*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 24; Som. 10, 57. Se dæl se đæt flôd ne grêtte *the part that the water did not touch*, 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Gomen-wudu grêted wæs *the glee-wood was touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Đæt he ne grêtte goldweard đone *that he should not assail that gold-ward* [*that dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif đe ænig mid weân grêteþ *if any one entreat thee evil*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. He ne grêtte hî *non cognoscebat eam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. II. *to speak to, call upon, hail, greet, welcome, salute, take leave of, bid farewell to;* alloqui, invocare, ciere, salutare, lætari de, valedicere:—Gomol eówic grêtan hêt *the aged* [*prince*] *commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6182; B. 3095: Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 1; Hat. MS. Ælfrîc munuc grêt Æđelwærd ealdorman *Ælfric the monk greets alderman Ethelward*, Pref. Thw. 1, 1. Đonne he on gaton grêteþ his grame feondas *cum loquetur inimicis suis in porta*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. Gif man mannan mid bismær wordum scandlîce grête *if a man address another shamefully with abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Hŷ grêtte blîđum wordum *he addressed her with kind words*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 17; Jul. 164. His God grêtte *addressed his God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2059; An. 1032. Ongunnon hine grêtan *cœperunt salutare eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 18. Cwên grêtte guman on healle *the queen greeted the men in the hall*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614. Wulfas hilde grêtton *the wolves hailed the battle*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 8; Exod. 181. Wâc ne grêtton in đæt rinc-getæl *the weak they welcomed not into that martial number*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Hrôþgâr grêtte Beówulf *Hrothgar took leave of Beowulf*, Beo. Th. 1308; B. 652. [*Orm.* gretenn: *Laym.* græten *to accost, greet*; *p.* grætte: *O. Sax.* grôtian: *N. Frs.* groetjen: *O. Frs.* grêta: *N. Dut.* groeten: *N. Ger.* grüszen: *M. H. Ger.* grüezen: *O. H. Ger.* gruoȝan.] DER. ge-grêtan.

grêting, e; *f. A greeting, salutation, present in acknowledgment of a favour done;* salutatio:—Hwæt seó grêting wære *qualis esset ista salutatio*, Lk. Bos. 1, 29. Đînre grêtinge stefn *vox salutationis tuæ*, 1, 44. Lufiaþ grêtinga on strætum *diligitis salutationes in foro*, 11, 43. Pâpa sende Eádwine grêtinge *the pope sent to Edwin greeting*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 20. Sendaþ mîn heafod ân to grêtinge and bringaþ mînre mêder đæt heó đæt cysse *send my head only in greeting and bring it to my mother that she may kiss it*, Shrn. 139, 28. Đâ brohte seó sce damiane medmicle grêtinge gewritu secgaþ đæt đæt wære þreó ægero *then she brought St. Damian a slight acknowledgment; books say that it was three eggs*, 135, 17, 23.

gretta. v. gryt.

grîg-hund *a greyhound*, Cot. 173, Lye.

grillan; *p.* de *To provoke, offend*:—Hie willaþ grillan [griellan, Hat. MS.] ôđre men *they like to provoke other men*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 292, 19; MS. Cot. [*A. R.* gruellen *to make sad: O. E. Homl.* igruld, 2, 259, 30; and see other instances in Stratmann: cf. *Icel.* grellskapr *spite: Ger.* groll *rancour.*]

GRIM; *adj. Sharp, bitter, severe, fell, fierce, dire, savage, cruel,* GRIM, *horrible;* acer, immanis, sævus, crudelis, atrox, dirus:—He him æt his ende grim geweorþeþ and hine gelædeþ on ece forwyrd *he* [*the devil*] *will become cruel to him at his end, and will lead him into eternal perdition*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 13: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. Đæt wæs grim cyning *that was a fierce king*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 29; Deór. 23. Grim and grædig *savage and greedy*, Beo. Th. 242; B. 121. Mycel wôl and grim *acerba pestis*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Se grimma wîtedôm *dira præsagia*, 3, 14; S. 541, 9. Wæs se winter to đæs grim đæt manig man his feorh for cŷle gesealde *the winter was so severe that many a man lost his life with the cold*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 31: Chr. 1005; Erl. 139, 37. Mid grimmun gefeohte *with severe fighting*, 5, 3: Byrht. Th. 133, 36; By. 61. On đam grimmun dæge dômes đæs miclan *on the terrible day of the great doom*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 12; Cri. 1205. Đæt wæter wæs biterre and grimre to drincanne đonne ic æfre ænig ôđer bergde *amariorem elleboro fluminis aquam gustavi*, Nar. 8, 29. Cŷle đone grimmestan *the most severe cold*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Đeáh đû wære wyrmcynna đæt grimmeste *though thou hadst been of serpents the fiercest*, Soul Kmbl. 167; Seel. 83. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* grim *acerbus, austerus, atrox, sævus, ferus: Icel.* grimmr: *Ger.* grimm.]

grîma, an; *m.* I. *a mask, visor, helmet*:—Gylden grîma *a golden helm*, Elen. Kmbl. 249; El. 125. Grîma *a mask*, Gl. Mett. 504. He mîne sâwle swylce gehealde wiđ ehtendra egsan grîman *ut salvam faceret a persequentibus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. [*Icel.* grîma *a sort of hood* or *cowl.*] See Grmm. D. M. 218–9. DER. beadu-, here-grîma. II. *a spectre;* larva:—Mec mæg grîma abrêgan *a spectre can terrify me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. v. eges-grîma in Appendix.

grimena, grimenæ *a caterpillar;* bruchus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 32.

grimetan, grymetan, grimetian; *p.* ode, ede *To rage, roar, make a loud noise, grunt;* fremere, rugire, grunnire:—Synfull tôþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. 111, 9. Grimme grymetaþ *fiercely roars*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 491, 22; Rä. 81, 3. Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Đâ awêdde he and grymetede *he went mad and cried aloud*, Th. Anal. 125, 8: Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ecg grymetode *loud rang the blade* [*as it was drawn from the sheath*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exon. 408. He gristbitade and grymetade *he gnashed his teeth and raged*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Sume sceoldan bión eaforas and đonne hî sceoldan hiora sâr siófian đonne grymetodan hî *some had to be boars and when they should lament their misfortune then they grunted*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35. Grymetedon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 163; Met. 26, 81. Forhwon grymetedon þeóda *quare fremuerunt gentes?* Ps. Spl. C. T. 2, 1. Grymetigan *to roar*, Bt. Met. Fox 13. 58; Met. 13, 29. Fîf manna sâwla hreówlîce gnorniende and grimetende *five men's souls miserably wailing and crying out*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 28. Grimetende *rugientes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Swîđe grymetende *cum ingenti murmure*, Nar. 14, 27. Brim grymetende *the roaring ocean*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Swâ grymetigende leó *as a roaring lion*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 22. v. gremettan.

grimetung, grymetung, e; *f. Raging, roaring, grunting, loud noise;* murmur, fremitus, rugitus:—Swŷnes grymetunge *swine's grunting*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 3: 46, 20. Leóna grymetunge *roaring of lions*, Shrn. 50, 9.

grîm-helm, es; *m. A helmet with a visor;* galea larvata, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174: 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: Elen. Kmbl. 516; El. 258: Beo. Th. 674; B. 334. See Grmm. A. E. xxviii; and grîma.

grîming *witchcraft;* veneficium, Som.

grimlîc; *adj. Grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody;* atrox, dirus, cruentus, crudelis:—Đone grimlîcan gârsecg *the fierce ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 15. Hit wyrþ đonne egeslîc and grimlîc *things will then become awful and terrible*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Đa Crêtense hæfdon đone grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Se lêgdraca grimlîc gryre *the fire-drake, that fierce horror*, Beo. Th. 6074; B. 3041. Đa gewin wæron grimlîcran đonne hŷ nû sŷn *struggles were more bloodthirsty than they now are;* quod crudelius graviusque erat quam nunc est, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 23.

grimlîce; *adv. Fiercely, severely, cruelly*:—Đâm mannum sceolan đa dêman grimlîce stŷran *those men must the judges severely restrain*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 15. Oft hî grimlîce Godes costodan *tentaverunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 77, 41. Spreceþ grimlîce *speaketh fiercely*, Soul Kmbl. 31; Seel. 16: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 100, 4.

grimman, ic grimme, đû grimst, he grimmeþ, grimþ, *pl.* grimmaþ; *p.* gram, grom, *pl.* grummon; *pp.* grummen. I. *to rage, roar, make a loud noise;* fremere:—Đû hie grimman meaht gehŷran *thou mayest hear it* [*hell*] *rage*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 17; Gen. 793. Hwæl-mere hlûde grimmeþ *the whale-mere* [*the sea*] *rages loudly*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 3; Rä. 3, 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* grimmid the grôto séo.] II. *to run with haste, hasten;* properare, currere, festinare:—Gûþmôde grummon *the warlike of mind hastened*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306. [So Grein translates the verb, but may not the word be taken more nearly in the sense of the preceding passages '*loud and fierce was their shout?*']

grimme; *adv. Grimly, fiercely*:—Hŷ him æfter đæm grimme forguldon đone wîgcræft đe hŷ æt him geleornodon *they afterwards gave him grim requital for the military skill they learnt from him*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 30: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 15; Gen. 1275: 183; Th. 229, 2; Dan. 211: Beo. Th. 6017; B. 3012.

grimnes, se; *f.* GRIMNESS, *severity, fierceness, cruelty;* ferocitas, atrocitas:—Se deófol wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele eall forgyldan *the devil will requite it all to him with cruelty and with evil*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 24. Hî sceoldan đâm unriht-dôndum mid grimnesse stêran *they should restrain with severity all evil-doers*, 63, 12. On grimnesse *in exacerbatione*, Ps. Th. 94, 9. Cwædon to gûdlâce mid grimnysse *fiercely they* [*evil spirits*] *spake to Guthlac*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 33: Gû. 550. [*Prompt. Parv.* grymnesse *austeritas, rigor, horror, horribilitas.*]

grimsian; *p.* ede *To be fierce, cruel, to rage;* sævire:—Đâ đara treówleásra cyninga beboda wiđ cristenum monnum grimsedon *cum perfidorum principum mandata adversum Christianos sævirent*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. He grimsigende forleás *sæviens disperderet*, 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Wôl mid grimme wæle lange feor and wîde grimsigende *pestilentia acerba clade diutius longe lateque desæviens*, 27; S. 558, 15: 4, 25; S. 601, 20.

grimsung, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness*:—Mid ungemetlîcre grimsunge *multa asperitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 14; Hat. MS.

grin, gryn, e; *f:* es; *n. A snare, gin, noose;* laqueus:—Swā swā grin he becymþ on ealle *tanquam laqueus superveniet in omnes,* Lk. Skt. 21, 35: Ps. Th. 123, 7. Grines *laquei,* Ps. Lamb. 34, 7. Of grames huntan grine *de laqueo venantium,* Ps. Th. 123, 6: 90, 3. Geheald me wiđ ðare gryne *custodi me a laqueo,* 140, 11. On grine *in laqueum,* 68, 23. Gryne, 65, 10. Ic fō mid grine *laqueo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 17. Iudas fērde and mid gryne hyne sylfne ahēng *Iudas wente awey and goyinge awey he hangide hym with a grane,* Wyc; laqueo se suspendit, Mt. Bos. 27, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 22. Mid ðȳ ilcan grine *in laqueo isto,* Ps. Th. 9, 14. He rīneþ ofer ða synfullan grinu *pluet super peccatores laqueos,* Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: Ps. Th. 17, 5: 34, 9. Fōtum heó mīnum grine gearwodon *laqueos paraverunt pedibus meis,* 56, 7: 141, 4. Mid grinum *laqueis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. [*Ayenb.* gryn *snare.*]

GRINDAN, gryndan; *part.* grindende, ic grinde, grynde, ðū grintst, grinst, he grint, *pl.* grindaþ; *p.* ic, he grand, grond, ðū grunde, *pl.* grundon; *pp.* grunden *To* GRIND, *grind together, rub, rub together;* molere, commolere, terere, frendere, allidi, collidi:—Ic seah searo grindan wiđ greóte *I saw a machine grind against the dust,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 30; Rä. 33, 4. Ic grynde *molo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 3. Ic grinde *commolo,* Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 77. Ðū grinst *thou grindest,* Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Se hæruflota grond wiđ greóte *the floater of the surge* [*the ship*] *ground against the gravel,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gū. 1309. Hī grundon ofer me mid tōðum heard *frenduerunt super me dentibus suis,* Ps. Spl. 34, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373. Twā beóþ æt cwyrne grindende, ān byþ genumen, and ōðer byþ lǣfed *duæ molentes in mola, una assumetur, et una relinquetur,* Mt. Bos. 24, 41: L. Ethb. 11; Th. i. 6, 6. Sume ðara munecena cōmon to grindanne *some of the nuns came to grind,* Th. Chart. 447, 1. DER. be-, for-, ge-grindan.

grindel, es; *m. A bar, bolt;* in *pl. lattice-work, hurdle;* crates:—Geslægene grindlas greáte *forged large gratings,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Guest, English Rhythms, ii. 40, note 1, observes:—'As far as we can judge from the drawing which accompanies the description, the *grindel* was a kind of heavy iron grating, which rather encumbered the prisoner by its weight, than fixed him in its grasp.' [*O. H. Ger.* grintil *temo, repagulum, pessulum, obex, vectis:* cf. *Icel.* grind *a lattice-door.*]

grindere, es; *m. A grinder;* molitor, Som.

grind-tōðas *grinding teeth, the grinders,* Som.

gring, es; *n? Slaughter;* clades, Elen. Kmbl. 230; El. 1215. v. gringan.

gringan, ic gringe, ðū gringest, gringst, he gringeþ, gringþ, *pl.* gringaþ; *p.* grang, *pl.* grungon; *pp.* grungen *To sink down, perish;* occumbere, prosterni:—On herefelda hǣðene grungon *the heathen sank down upon the battle-field,* Elen. Kmbl. 252; El. 126. [Cf. cringan.]

gring-wracu, e; *f. Deadly punishment,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 14; Jul. 265.

grinian, grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [grin *a snare*] *To ensnare;* ligare, illaqueare. DER. be-, ge-grinian.

grīnu; *adj. Avidius,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 85; Wrt. Voc. 46, 42.

griósn *a pebble stone;* calculus, Prov. 20, Lye.

gripa, an; *m. A handful, a sheaf;* manipulus, pugillus:—Gripa *pugillus,* Hpt. Gl. 497. Genim ðysse ylcan wyrte gōdne gripan *take a good handful of this same plant,* Herb. 36, 4; Lchdm. i. 136, 4: 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Berende gripan heora *portantes manipulos suos,* Ps. Spl. 125, 8.

grīpan, ic grīpe, ðū grīpest, grīpst, he grīpeþ, grīpþ, *pl.* grīpaþ; *p.* grāp, *pl.* gripon; *pp.* gripen; *v. a. To* GRIPE, *grasp, seize, lay hold of, apprehend;* capĕre, rapĕre, prehendĕre, apprehendere:—Ic on Lothe gefrægn hǣþne heremæcgas handum grīpan *I heard that the heathen leaders seized on Lot with their hands,* Cd. 114; Th. 149, 32; Gen. 2483: 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269. Ōþ ðæt ðē heortan grīpeþ ādl unlīðe *until severe disease gripeth thee at heart,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 31; Gen. 936: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 19; Rä. 26, 7. Hwīlum flotan grīpaþ *sometimes they seize the sailor,* Salm. Kmbl. 304; Sal. 151. Grīpaþ lāre *apprehendite disciplinam,* Ps. Spl. 2, 12. Grāp on wrāðe *laid hands on his enemies,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61: 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 1381: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: 119; Th. 153, 28; Gen. 2545: Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501: Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 8; Rä. 84, 4. Ðū ðe samod mid me swēte gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos,* Ps. Spl. 54, 15: Cd. 42; Th. 55, 8; Gen. 891. Scearpe gāras gripon *the sharp arrows griped,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Swā swā leó hreáfiende oððe grīpende oððe gyrretynde and grymetende *sicut leo rapiens et rugiens,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 14: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. [*Goth.* greipan: *O. Sax.* grīpan: *O. Frs. Icel.* grīpa: *O. H. Ger.* grīfan.] DER. be-, for-, ge-, to-ge-, ōþ-, wiđ-grīpan.

grīpe, es; *m. A gripe, vulture;* gryps, vultur. [*Laym.* gripes, *pl: Icel.* grīpr: *O. H. Ger.* grīf: *Prompt. Parv.* grype *vultur,* p. 212, note 4: Wrt. Voc. 252, 28 grype *vultur:* and see Nares' Glossary.]

gripe, es; *m. Gripe, grip, grasp, hold, clutch, seizure:* pugillus, prehensio, captus:—Se gripe ðære hand *pugillus,* Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 1; Wrt. Voc. 43. Gripe *pugilla,* Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 75. Eorþgrāp heard gripe hrusan *earth's grasp, the fast hold of the ground,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 15; Ruin. 8. Gripe mēces oððe gāres fliht *the falchion's clutch or the javelin's flight,* Beo. Th. 3534; B. 1735: Andr. Kmbl. 373; An. 187: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 10; Jul. 125. Of gromra gripe *from the cruel ones' clutch,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 16; Jul. 215: 71 b; Th. 265, 34; Jul. 391: Salm. Kmbl. 97; Sal. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. For mīnum gripe *for my grasp,* Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 11; Rä. 70, 6: Beo. Th. 2300; B. 1148. Staþole strengra ðonne ealra stāna gripe *stronger in position than the hold of all stones,* Salm. Kmbl. 154; Sal. 76. [*Laym.* gripen; *pl. grasps:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grif: *Ger.* griff.] DER. fǣr-, mund-, nīð-, stān-, sweord-gripe.

gripennis, se; *f. Captivity;* captivitas, Som.

gripu, e; *f. A cauldron:*—Seó ǣrene gripu *the brazen cauldron,* Salm. Kmbl. 94; Sal. 46.

grīsan, ic grīse, ðū grīsest, grīst, he grīseþ, grīst, *pl.* grīsaþ; *p.* ic, he grās, ðū grise, *pl.* grison; *pp.* grisen *To shudder, to be frightened;* horrere. [Me grises, A. R. 366, 7, note: gros, *p. King Horn.* 1314: his herte gros, *Man.* ed. Furn. 8532: him gros, Handl. Synne 7875.] DER. a-grīsan, grislīc, an-grislīc, -grisenlīc.

grislīc, gryslīc; *adj.* GRISLY, *horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, horrendus, horribilis. [*Laym.* grislich: *Orm.* grisslij: *A. R.* grislich: *Ayenb.* grislich: *O. Frs.* gryslik: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grisenlich, Grff. iv. 301: *Ger.* grässlich.] This word seems to belong to 'grīsan' rather than to 'greósan,' so should be written with *i* rather than with *y.* The spelling in the Ormulum supports the short vowel. v. grīsan.

grist, es; *m.* [?] *Grist, corn for grinding:*—Grist *molitura,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 107; Wrt. Voc. 34, 36. v. gyrst.

gristbītian *to gnash the teeth:*—Gristbītaþ mid his tōþum *fremet dentibus suis,* Ps. Th. 36, 12, note. [Gristbeatien, *Juliana,* 69, 17: *A. R.* gristbatede; and cf. *Laym.* gristbating.]

gristbītung, e; *f. A grinding, gnashing:*—Gristbītung tōþa *stridor dentium,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 12. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* grisbating.]

gristbītian; *p.* ode, ede *To gnash* or *grind the teeth;* frendere, stridere:—Ic cearcige oððe gristbitige *strideo* vel *strido,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 7. Tōþum gristbitaþ [gristbitteþ, Lind.] *stridet dentibus,* Mk. Skt. 9, 18. He grennade and gristbitade *he grinned and ground his teeth,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 12; Jul. 596. Gristbitedon mid heora tōþum ongeán me *striderunt in me dentibus suis,* Ps. Th. 34, 16. He ongan mid his tōþum gristbitian *cœpit dentibus frendere,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.

gristbitung, e; *f. A gnashing of the teeth:*—Tōþa gristbitung [gristbiottung, Lind.] *stridor dentium,* Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50: Blickl. Homl. 185, 7: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 7; Sat. 334. Gristbiotung, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Gristbittung, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

gristel, gristl, es; *m. Gristle;* cartilago, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 8.

gristel-bān, es; *n. A gristle bone;* cartilageum os.

gristian *to grind, grate, gnash,* Hpt. Gl. 513.

gristlung, grystlung, e; *Gnashing, grinding:*—Tōþa grystlung *stridor dentium,* Lk. Skt. 13, 28.

gristra, an; *m. A baker of dough made from grist, a baker;* cerealis pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 108; Wrt. Voc. 34, 37.

griđ, es; *n.* I. *peace limited to place or time, truce, protection, security, safety.* [The word comes into use during the struggles with the Danes. *Icel.* grið (v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.) means first *home, domicile,* then in *pl. truce, peace, pardon;* friðr is the general word, grið the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum)]:—Leófsig ealdorman griđ wiđ hī gesætte *alderman Leofsig made a truce with them,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25. Ðonne nam man griđ and friđ wiđ hī *then was truce and peace made with them,* 1011; Erl. 145, 3, 4. We willaþ wiđ ðam golde griđ fæstnian *for the gold we will make a truce,* Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. Heó gesōhte Baldwines griđ *she sought the protection of Baldwin,* Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 3: 1048; Erl. 178, 34: 180, 17, 19. Ðā gyrnde he grīðes and gīsla *then he required security and hostages,* 180, 6: 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Sette man him iv nihta griđ *his safety was secured for four days,* 1046; Erl. 173, 4. Godes griđ *protection belonging to the church,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 99. II. for the passages in which the word occurs as a technical term in the laws, see Thorpe, index to vol. i. of 'Ancient Laws and Institutes,' s. v. Schmid, p. 585, arranges the several 'griths' under the following heads:—(1) Place; churches, private houses, the king's palace and precincts; (2) Time; fasts and festivals, coronation days, days of public gemots and courts, times when the fyrd is summoned; (3) Persons; clergy, widows, and nuns. On this word, Stubbs, i. 181, says—'The *grith* is a limited or localized peace, under the special guarantee of the individual; and differs little from the protection implied in the *mund* or personal guardianship which appears much earlier; although it may be regarded as another mark of territorial development. When the king becomes the lord, patron, and *mundborh* of his whole people, they pass from the ancient national peace of which he is the guardian into the closer personal or territorial relation of which he is the source. The peace is now the king's peace; . . . the *frith* is enforced by the national officers, the *grith*

by the king's personal servants: the one is official, the other personal; the one the business of the country, the other that of the court. The special peace is further extended to places where the national peace is not fully provided for: the great highways . . . are under the king's peace.' [*A. R. Laym.* griþ: *Orm.* griþþ.] DER. cyric-, hælnes-, hād-, hand-griđ.

griđ-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [griđ *peace;* brice, bryce *a breach, violation*] *A breach of the peace;* pacis infractio *vel* violatio:—Griđbrice *infractio pacis,* L. Th. ii. 531, 12. Bēte man đone griđbryce *let a man make amends for a breach of the peace,* L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 21: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 12.

griđian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to make peace:*—Lundene waru griđede wiđ đone here *the people of London made peace with the army,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 9. Griđode, 1046; Erl. 172, 6: 1070; Erl. 207, 19. Griđedon, 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Griđodon, 1087; Erl. 225, 15. II. *to protect, give 'grith:'*—Hwīlum heálīce hādas griđian mihton đa đe dæs beþorf *once those of high rank could extend protection to those that needed it,* L. Eth. 7, 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Godes þeówas griđedan *protected God's servants,* 24; Th. i. 334, 24: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 37. Griđian and friđian, L. Eth. 6, 42; Th. i. 326, 16: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 11: 4; Th. i. 360, 28. [*Laym.* griđien.]

griđ-lagu, e; *f. Law concerning 'grith,'* L. Eth. 7, 9; Th. i. 330, 22.

griđleás; *adj. Without 'grith'* or *protection, unprotected,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41.

gritta *grit, bran;* furfur:—Đās gritta *hic furfur,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. v. gryt.

groene *green,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 31. v. grēne.

groetan *to greet;* groeting *a greeting.* v. grētan, grēting.

grōf, *pl.* grōfon *carved,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; *p. of* grafan.

grom. v. gram.

grōpian. v. grāpian.

grorn, es; *m* [?] *Grief, sadness;* luctus, mœror, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49.

grorne; *adv. Sadly, mournfully,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 11; Cri. 1205.

grorn-hof, es; *n. A house of sadness, of woe,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 32; Jul. 324.

grornian; *p.* ode *To mourn, murmur:*—Gornaþ eal middangeard *all the earth shall mourn,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Grornadun *murmurabant,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind 20, 11.

grornung, e; *f. Complaint, mourning:*—Būta grornunge *sine quærella,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6.

grot, es; *n. A particle, an atom;* particula:—Nān grot rihtwīsnesse *no particle of wisdom,* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. Nān grot andgites *no particle of sense,* 41, 5; Fox 252, 22. Uneáþe ænig grot staþoles aðstōd *hardly any particle of foundation remained,* Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. [*A. R.* of al þe brode eorđe ne moste he habben a grot forte deien uppon, 260, 20: *Havel.* karf hem al to grotes, 472.]

GRŌWAN; *part.* grōwende; ic grōwe, đū grōwest, grēwst, he grōweþ, grēwþ, *pl.* grōwaþ; *p.* greów, *pl.* greówon; *pp.* grōwen *To* GROW, *increase, spring, sprout, spring up;* crescere, frondere, virere, germinare, florere:—Lǣteþ hió đa blōwan and grōwan *it lets these blow and grow,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9: 90 a; Th. 338, 3; Gn. Ex. 73: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 84; Met. 22, 42: Salm. Kmbl. 969; Sal. 484. Spritte seó eorđe grōwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem,* Gen. 1, 11: Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 13; Gen. 88. Ic grōwe *frondeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Ic grōwe *vireo,* 26, 2; Som. 28, 44: Mk. Bos. 4, 27. Leáf and gærs geond Bretene blōweþ and grōweþ *leaves and grass blow and grow over Britain,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 198; Met. 20, 99: 29, 140; Met. 29, 70: Ps. Th. 91, 11: 146, 8: Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159: Hy. 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 35. Eall se dǣl dæs treówes upweardes grēwþ *all that part of the tree grows upwards,* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hī grōwaþ geára gehwilce on lencten tīd *they grow every year in spring time,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 133; Met. 29, 67: Ps. Th. 103, 12: 64, 11. Greów *grew,* Beo. Th. 3441: B. 1718. Đa greówon [MS. greowan] and blōsmodon [MS. blosmodan] *the lands grew and blossomed,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 35: Ps. Th. 106, 36, 37. Forhwī ælc sǣd grōwe innon đa eorþan? *why should every seed grow in the earth?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31. Hwæt druge đū grōwendra gifa? *what madest thou of the growing gifts?* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 6; Gen. 890. [*O. Frs.* grōwa: *Icel.* grōa: *O. H. Ger.* grōen, grūen *virescere.*] DER. a-, for-, ge-grōwan.

grōwnes, se; *f. Growth:*—Grōwnys hreódes *viror calami,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ne com đǣr nænig grōwnes up ne wæstmas ne furþan brordas *nil omnino, non dico spicarum, sed ne herbæ quidem ex eo germinare contigit,* 4, 28; S. 605, 34.

grunean *prurire,* Gl. Prud. 595.

GRUND, es; *m.* I. *ground, bottom, foundation;* fundus, fundamentum:—Grund *fundamentum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 29: 6, 48: Rtl. 82, 34. Ælc sǣ đeáh heó deóp sȳ hæfþ grund on dære eorþan *every sea, though it be deep, hath its bottom in the earth,* Lchdm. iii. 254, 20. Hordweard sōhte georne æfter grunde *the keeper of the hoard sought eagerly along the floor* [*of the cave*], Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: 5523; B. 2765: 5510; B. 2758. Grunde getenge *deep in the earth,* i. e. *lying, as it were, at the bottom of a hole,* Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114. Me to grunde teáh *he drew me to the bottom* [*of the sea*], Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553: Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Ufan to grunde *from top to bottom,* 228; Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703: 229; Th. 310, 15; Sat. 726: Salm. Kmbl. 61; Sal. 31. Sió gītsung đe nǣnne grund hafaþ *avarice which hath no bottom,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 92; Met. 8, 46. Mid fōtum ne mæg grund gerǣcan *cannot reach the bottom with his feet,* Salm. Kmbl. 453; Sal. 227: Beo. Th. 2739; B. 1367: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wol. 29. II. *ground, earth, land, country, plain;* terra, solum, campus:—Hie đæt gild gebrǣcan and gefyldan eal ōđ grund *they broke the idol to pieces and cast it all to the ground,* Blickl. Homl. 221, 33. Eal đes ginna grund *all this spacious earth,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Eall eorþan grund *all the earth,* 192; Th. 240, 5; Dan. 382. We men on grunde *we men on the earth,* Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 39; Hy. 9, 39. Neól ic fēre and be grunde græfe *prone I go and along the ground dig,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2: 128 a; Th. 491, 23; Rä. 81, 3. Geond ealne yrmenne grund *through all the earth,* 14 b; Th. 30, 20; Cri. 481: 66 a; Th. 243, 14; Jul. 10: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35: Gen. 134: 69; Th. 83, 31; Gen. 1388: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. He grund gesōhte *he fell to the ground,* Byrht. Th. 140, 13; By. 287: Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Grund and sund *earth and sea,* 1494; An. 748. Geond grunda fela *through many lands,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 30; Vīd. 136. On grundum *on earth,* 17 b; Th. 43, 1; Crī. 682: 18 b; Th. 46, 28; Cri. 744. Of grundum, 18 a; Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Rūme grundas swilce eác rēđe streámas *spacious plains and fierce streams,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 30; Jud. 349. Grēne grundas, Andr. Kmbl. 1551; An. 777: Beo. Th. 2812; B. 1404: 4152; B. 2073: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15. III. *a depth, sea, abyss, hell;* profundum, abyssus:—On sǣs grund *in profundum maris,* Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. On grund *in abissum,* Lk. Skt. 8, 31. Grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up all,* Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Sǣs sīdne grund *the sea's spacious depth,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40: Menol. Fox 323; Men. 113: Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393: 849: An. 425: Beo. Th. 3106: B. 1551. Wese ic earmum gelīc đe on sweartne grund syđđan astīgaþ *ero similis descendentibus in lacum,* Ps. Th. 142, 7. Ic of grundum cleopode *de profundis clamavi,* 129, 1. Ofer deópnesse ealra grunda *above the depth of all abysses,* Blickl. Homl. 141, 9. Deorce grundas *in abyssis,* Ps. Th. 134, 6: Cd. 213; Th. 265, 19; Sat. 10. Of grunde brymmes *de profundo pelagi,* Rtl. 61, 33. Of helle grunde *from the depth of hell,* Blickl. Homl. 67, 21: 85, 4: 33, 19: 65, 14. On helle grunde *in the depth of hell,* Th. Chart. 309, 8. Hēt hine đære sweartan helle grundes gȳman *bade him rule the black hell's abyss,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 25, 31; Gen. 346, 349. To grunde *to hell,* 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269: 227; Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. Grīp wiđ dæs grundes *stretch forth thy hands towards the abyss* [*hell*], 228; Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Đone deópan grund *the deep abyss,* Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. Hātne grund, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 13; Sat. 485. Grimne grund, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 16; Cri. 1527. Sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944. Đās grimman grundas *these grim depths,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 15; Gen. 407: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 23; Sat. 260. On đām grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25: Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* grund: *Icel.* grunnr *the bottom* [*of the sea,* etc.]: *O. H. Ger.* grunt *fundus, profundum: Ger.* grund: cf. *Goth.* afgrundiþa *abyss;* grundu-waddjus *a foundation.*] DER. bryten-, sǣ-, wæter-grund; ungrund.

grund-bedd, es; *n. The ground;* solum, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24.

grund-būende; *pl. Inhabitants of the earth,* Beo. Th. 2016; B. 1006; Salm. Kmbl. 578; Sal. 288.

grunde-hirde, es; *m. A guard of the deep,* Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136.

grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilige, -swylige, -swulie, -an; *f.* GROUNDSEL; senecio:—Ompre, grundeswelge, ontre *dock, groundsel, radish,* L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 25. Grundeswylige *groundsel,* Herb. 77, 1; Lchdm. i. 180, 5. Genīm grundeswelgean *take groundsel,* L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 19: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 5: 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 15.

grund-fūs; *adj. Ready for hell, hastening to hell:*—Đæt biþ feóndes bearn hafaþ grundfūsne gǣst *that is a child of the devil, hath a spirit hastening hellwards,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 15; Mōd. 49.

grundleás; *adj.* GROUNDLESS, *bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless;* fundo carens, profundissimus, immensus:—Se grundleás seáþ gǣsta giémeþ *the bottomless pit holds the spirits,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546: Bt. 9, 4; Fox 22, 32, Grundleás gītsung *boundless greed,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 7; Gen. 390. Wurdon grundleáse Geátes frige đæt him seó sorgluſu slǣp binom *Geat's loves were boundless so that anxious love took from him sleep,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 12; Deór. 15.

grundleás-līc; *adj. Bottomless, unbounded, boundless, immense:*—Swā grundleáslīcu costung *such immense temptation,* Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 10.

grundlinga, -lunga; *adv. From the very bottom* or *root, entirely, totally:*—Grundlunge oðde mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpatus:* grundlunga *funditus:* grundlinga oðde mid wyrttruman mid ealle *radicitus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3, 4. Hī tobrǽcon ða burh grundlinga *they destroyed the city to its very foundations,* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 3; i. 72, 5. Grundlunge, ii. 164, 16.

grund-sceát, es; *m. A region of earth,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42: 17 a; Th. 41, 2; Cri. 649.

grundsǒpa *ground soap;* saponaria officinalis:—Cartilago, Gl. C. Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 1.

grund-stān, es; *m. A foundation-stone:*—Grundstānas *cementum,* Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 70; Wrt. Voc. 61, 47. [*Ger.* grund-stein.]

grund-wæg, es; *m. A foundation, the earth:*—He on grundwæge men of deáþe worde awehte *he* [*Christ*] *on this earth raised men from death by his word,* Andr. Kmbl. 1163; An. 582. [Cf. *Goth.* grunduwaddjus *foundation.*]

grund-wang, -wong, es; *m. The bottom, ground, floor, the earth:*—He ðone grundwong ongytan mihte *he could perceive the bottom* [*of the lake*], Beo. Th. 2996; B. 1496: 5533; B. 2770. Grundwong ofgyfan *to give up the earth, to die,* 5169; B. 2588.

grund-weall, es; *m. A foundation:*—Ðes grundweall *hoc fundamentum,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60. Ic lecge grundweall *fundo,* 37; Som. 39, 20. Se cræft is eallra bōclīcra cræfta ordfruma and grundweall *that art is the beginning and foundation of all literary arts,* 50; Som. 51, 2: Wrt. Voc. 81, 6. Se grundweall ðara munta *fundamenta montium,* Ps. Th. 17, 7: Lk. Skt. 6, 48, 49: Homl. Th. ii. 588, 20: Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. [*Orm.* grunndwall: cf. *Ger.* grundmauer.] v. grund-wæg.

grund-wela, an; *m. Earthly wealth:*—Him grundwelan ginne sealde hēt ðām sinhīwum sǽs and eorþan tuddorteóndra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fēdan *he gave them ample riches of earth, bade for the man and wife each of sea's and land's productive tribes bring forth fruits,* Cd. 46; Th. 59, 1; Gen. 957.

grund-wyrgen, ne; *f. A wolf of the deep* [*Grendel's mother*], Beo. Th. 3041; B. 1518.

grunian; *p.* ode *To make a loud noise, grunt:*—Swȳn grunaþ *sus grunnit,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun, grunni, Grff. iv. 328.]

grunung, e; *f. A crying out, roaring;* rugitus, barritus, mugitus, Hpt. Gl. 462, 508.

grut *vorago,* Hpt. Gl. 423, 507; grutte *abyssus,* 529.

grūt; *indecl.* but also *dat.* grȳt, Lchdm. iii. 28, 9; *f.* GROUT, *the wet residuary materials of malt liquor;* condimentum cerevisiæ:—Wyrc clam of sūrre rigenre grūt oðde dāge *work a paste of sour rye grout or of dough,* L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 17. Grūt mealtes, i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. Genim ealde grūt *take old grout,* i. 39, 2; Lchdm. ii. 100, 1: 28; Lchdm. ii. 68, 26: Lchdm. iii. 42, 28. [*Worte* siromellum, sed *growte* dicas agromellum, Wrt. Voc. 178, 3. Growtt *hoc idromellum,* 233, 33. Growte for ale *granomellum,* Prompt. Parv. 217, 3, where see note. *Mod. Engl.* grouts *grounds, dregs.*] Cf. next word; *also* cf. *Icel.* grautr; *m. porridge.*

grūt; *pl. n. Fine meal:*—Grūt *pollis,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 63: L. M. i. 61, 1; Lchdm. ii. 132, 15. VI ambra grūta *six measures of meal,* Th. Chart. 471, 13. [Cf. grytta, grot, greót, and the preceding word.]

grym. v. grim.

grymede *glyppus,* Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 128; Wrt. Voc. 45, 31.

grymetan. v. grimetan.

grymetung v. grimetung.

gryn, es; *m. n* [?] *Lamentation, grief, affliction, evil:*—Fela ic lāðes gebād grynna æt Grendel *much evil have I experienced, many a grief at Grendel's hands,* Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun; *m.* grunni; *f.* Grff. iv. 328; *and see* grunian, gyrn. *Or does* gryn = grin?]

gryndan; *pp.* ed. I. *to found.* [*Ger.* gründen.] v. ge-gryndan. II. *to come to the ground, to descend:*—Gryndende *descendens,* Cot. 68, Lye. v. agryndan.

grynde, es; *n. An abyss,* Cd. 220; Th. 285, 2; Sat. 331. v. æfgrynde (Appendix), un-grynde.

grynel, es; *m. Kernel;* toles, Mone Gl.

grynian *to ensnare.* v. grinian.

gryn-smiþ, es; *m. One causing grief, affliction, evil* [gryn, q. v.], Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919.

gryre, es; *m. Horror, terror, dread, something horrible, dreadful:*—Ōðrum on gryre wǽron to neósienne *aliis horrori erant visendum,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Him ðæs egesa stōd gryre fram ðam gāste *terror was upon him therefore, horror from the spirit,* Cd. 201; Th. 249, 6; Dan. 526: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 12; Dōm. 21: 116 b; Th. 447, 22; Dōm. 43. Wæs se gryre læssa *the horror was less,* Beo. Th. 2569; B. 1282. Se lēgdraca grimlīc gryre *the firedrake, a fierce terror,* 6074; B. 3041: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 20; Dan. 439. Wið ðæs egesan gryre *against the terror of that fear,* 197; Th. 245, 22; Dan. 467: 223; Th. 293, 13; Sat. 454. Ðæt he in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde *that he should go into that fell and fearful place,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 18; Gū. 543. Hie wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre *fate has swept them off into the terrible power of Grendel,* Beo. Th. 960; B. 478: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 32; Exod. 20. Mid gryrum ecga *with the terrors of swords,* Beo. Th. 971; B. 483: 1187; B. 591. [*Laym.* grure: *A. R.* grure: *O. Sax.* gruri.] DER. fǽr-, helle-, hinsíð-, leód-, wæl-, wēsten-, wīg-gryre.

gryre-bróga, an; *m. Terror, horror,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 12; Cri. 849.

gryre-fæst; *adj. Terribly fast,* Elen. Kmbl. 1516; El. 760.

gryre-fāh; *adj. Terribly hostile* or *terrible in its variegated colouring,* Beo. Th. 5146; B. 2576.

gryre-gæst, es; *m. A dreadful guest,* Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560.

gryre-geatwe; *pl. f. Terrible, warlike equipments,* Beo. Th. 653; B. 324.

gryre-hwīl, e; *f. A time of terror,* Andr. Kmbl. 935; An. 468.

gryre-leóþ, es; *n. A song of terror,* Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786: Byrht. Th. 140, 8; By. 285.

gryre-līo; *adj. Horrible, terrible,* Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 27; Rä. 24, 3: Beo. Th. 2886; B. 1441: 4278; B. 2136.

gryre-síð, es; *m. A terrible way,* Beo. Th. 2928; B. 1462.

grystlung. v. gristlung.

gryt *grues,* Wrt. Voc. 287, 25.

grýto; *f. Greatness;* grossitudo:—Ungemetlīcre grýto and micelnysse *vincens grossitudine,* Nar. 8, 22.

grytta *and* **gryttan;** *pl. f. Grits, groats, coarse meal:*—Ðās gritta *hic furfur,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. Gretta *furfures,* Wrt. Voc. 83, 21. Beren mela oðde grytta *barley meal or grits,* L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 8: 39; Lchdm. ii. 250, 2. Grytte, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 9. Of berenum gryttum *of barley grits,* 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 7: 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 19. Hwǽte gryttan *apludes* vel *cantabra,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53. [Cf. *A. R.* gruttene brede, 186, 11: *O. H. Ger.* gruzze *furfur: Ger.* grütze; *f. grit, groats.*]

gū-dǽd, e; *f. A deed done in the past,* Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. v. iú-dǽd.

guma, an; *m. A man;* vir, homo:—Grētte ðā guma ōðerne *then one man took leave of another,* Beo. Th. 1309; B. 652. God ealle cann guman geþancas *Dominus novit cogitationes hominum,* Ps. Th. 93, 11. Wiste ferhþ guman *knew the man's mind,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Guman God wurþedon *the men worshipped God,* 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gumena aldor *ruler of men,* 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863. God gumena weard *God, the guardian of men,* 184; Th. 230, 22; Dan. 237. Gumena gehwylc *each man,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 25; Cri. 821: 32 a: Th. 101, 5: Cri. 1654. Gumena bearn *the children of men,* Beo. Th. 1760; B. 878. Geared gumum gold brittade *Jared distributed gold to the people,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1181. [*Laym.* gume, gome: *Piers P.* gome: *O. Sax.* gumo; *m. vir, homo: O. Frs.* goma: *O. H. Ger.* goma: *Goth.* guma: *O. Nrs.* gumi; *m. homo, vir, primipilus: Lat.* homo.] DER. brýd-, dryht-, þeód-guma.

gū-mann, es; *m. A man of old:*—Ðǽm gūmonnum *antiquis,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 27. v. gió-man.

gum-cynn, es; *n. Mankind, men, a race, nation;* humanum genus, gens, natio:—He þohte forgrīpan gumcynne *he resolved to destroy mankind,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Eom ic gumcynnes ānga ofer eorþan *amongst men on the earth I am unique,* Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 11; Rä. 85, 12: Beo. Th. 5524; B. 2765. Swā hwylc mægþa ðone magan cende æfter gumcynnum *whatever matron brought forth this son amongst men,* Beo. Th. 1892; B. 944. We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' people,* 525; B. 260. [*O. Sax.* gumkunni.]

gum-cyst, e; *f. Manly virtue* or *excellence, munificence, liberality:*—Ðū ðē lǽr be ðon gumcyste ongit *learn from that, understand liberality,* Beo. Th. 3450; B. 1723. He siððan sceal gōdra gumcysta geásne hweorfan *afterwards shall he pass away wanting in all noble virtues,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 14; Jul. 381. Nū is þearf micel ðæt we gumcystum georne hȳran *now is it very needful that we with virtuous zeal attend,* Andr. Kmbl. 3210; An. 1608. Abraham gumcystum gōd golde and seolfre gesǽlig *Abraham, noble in his munificence, blessed with gold and silver,* Cd. 85; Th. 106, 10; Gen. 1769: 86; Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810: Beo. Th. 2976; B. 1486. Gumcystum gōd *brave* [*or munificent?*], 5079; B. 2543. *See the use of* cystum *under* cyst III.

gum-dreám, es; *m. The joys of men, this life:*—He gumdreám ofgeaf Godes leóht geceás *he gave up the joy of men, chose God's light,* Beo. Th. 4929; B. 2469.

gum-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men;* virorum dominus, Beo. Th. 3289; B. 1642.

gum-fēða, an; *m. A troop of men,* Beo. Th. 2807; B. 1401.

gum-man, -mann, es; *m. A famous man, a man;* vir clarus, homo, Beo. Th. 2061; B. 1028.

gum-rīce, es; *n. Power, rule over men, a kingdom, the earth:*—Nis ðē goda ǽnig on gumrīce efne gelīc ēce Drihten *non est similis tibi in*

diis, Domine, Ps. Th. 85, 7. On ðam gumrîce *in that kingdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2439; El. 1221. Gumrîces weard *the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 25; Dan. 176.

gum-rinc, es; *m. A man*:—Gôdlîc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rä. 84, 4. Dysiges folces gumrinca gyden *a goddess of the foolish people, of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 27; Gen. 1552.

gum-stôl, es; *m. A throne*, Beo. Th. 3908; B. 1952.

gum-þegen, es; *m. A man*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 11; Crä. 83.

gum-þeód, e; *f. A nation, people*:—Gumþeóda bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 1; Gen, 226.

gund, es; *m. Matter, corruption;* pus, L. M. 1, 4: 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 23, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* gownde of eye *ridda, allugo*. See note, and v. Hall. Dict. gound. *O. H. Ger.* gund, gunt *virus, pus, tabum, tabes.*] DER. heals-gund.

gung; *adj. Young, youthful;* jŭvĕnis, adolescens:—Ic eom gungre yldo *adolescentior sum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 3. Hî ofslôgon ænne gungne Brytiscne man *they slew a young Briton*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 16. v. geong.

gungling *a youngling.*

GŪÞ, e; *f.* [*a poetical word*] *War, battle, fight;* bellum:—Gûþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord*, Beo. Th. 5066; B. 2536: 4960; B. 2483: 3320; B. 1658: 2251; B. 1123. Sumne sceal gûþ abreótan *war shall crush one*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 12; Vy. 16: 88 a; Th. 331, 15; Vy. 68. Bîdan Grendles gûþe *to await Grendel's attack*, Beo. Th. 970; B. 483. Gûþe gefŷsed *ready for battle*, 1265; B. 630: Byrht. Th. 137, 27; By. 192: 140, 30; By. 296: Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. He gûþe rǽs fremman sceolde *he had to perform a war-onslaught*, Beo. Th. 5245; B. 2626: 4712; B. 2356. Grimre gûþe *in fierce fight*, 1058; B. 527. Ðonne hie to gûþe gârwudu rærdon *when to battle they reared the spearshaft*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 19; Exod. 325: Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: 2948; B. 1472: Byrht. Th. 132, 8; By. 13: 134, 34; By. 94: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ðe ðê æsca tîr æt gûþe forgeaf *who gave thee martial glory in fight*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 11; Gen. 2109: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 123: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 17; Cri. 674: Beo. Th. 3074; B. 1535; Byrht. Th. 140, 9; By. 285; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædelst. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 2661; An. 1332. Æt ðære gûþe Gârulf gecrang *at the battle fell Garulf*, Fins. Th. 62; Fin. 31. Ðær ðû gûþe findest *there wilt thou find conflict*, Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Ær ðû gûþe fremme *before thou do battle*, 2708; An. 1356: Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Se ða gûþe genæs *he had come safe out of the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ðe ða gûþe forbeáh *who turned aside from the battle*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 315. Gûþe spôwan *to thrive in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393: Salm. Kmbl. 249; Sal. 124. Ic genêþde fela gûþa *I dared many a conflict*, Beo. Th. 5017; B. 2512: 5080; B. 2543. Guma gûþum cûþ *a man distinguished in battles*, 4362; B. 2178: 3920; B. 1958. [*Icel.* gunnr, gûðr *war* (only used in poetry): *O. H. Ger.* gund, Grff. iv. 219.] See Grmm. D. M. 393.

gûþ-beorn, es; *m. A man of war, warrior;* vir bellicosus, bellator:—Gûþbeorna sum wicg gewende *one of the warriors turned his charger*, Beo. Th. 634; B. 314.

gûþ-bil, -bill, es; *n. A war-bill, a sword*, Beo. Th. 5162; B. 2584: 1610; B. 803.

gûþ-bord, es; *n. A warlike board, a shield*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 11; Gn. Ex. 203: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. [*Icel.* gunn-borð *shield.*]

gûþ-byrne; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 648; B. 321.

gûþ-cearu, e; *f. The care which is caused by battle*, Beo. Th. 2520: B. 1258.

gûþ-cræft, es; *m. Warlike power* or *skill*, Beo. Th. 254; B. 127.

gûþ-cwên, e; *f. A warrior queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 507; El. 254: 661; El. 331.

gûþ-cyning, es; *m. A warlike king*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 8; Gen. 2123: Beo. Th. 401; B. 199: 3942; B. 1969: 4660; B. 2335: 5119; B. 2563: 5348; B. 2677.

gûþ-cyst, e; *f. Warlike excellence, bravery*:—Sunu simeones sweótum cômon þridde þeódmægen gûþcyste onþrang *the sons of Simeon came in troops, a third great force bravely pressed on* [*or* cyst = *troop, band, and* gûþcyste onþrang = *pressed on in phalanx*, cf. sweótum cômon], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 24; Exod. 343. [Cf. hilde-cyst.]

gûþ-deáþ, es; *m. Death got in fight*, Beo. Th. 4491; B. 2249.

gûþ-fana, -fona, an; *m. A military standard, ensign, banner;* signum vexillum:—Ðær wæs se gûþfana genumen ðe hî ræfen hêton *there was the banner taken that they called the Raven*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Ðæt heofonlîce tâcn ðære hâlgan rôde is ûre gûþfana wið ðone gramlîcan deófol *the heavenly sign of the Holy Rood is our banner against the fierce devil*, H. R. 105, 16: 52. Ða gûþfonan *signa*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 1. Ðær wæron vii hund gûþfanena genumen *there were seven hundred standards taken*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 29: Th. Chart. 430, 1. Under gûþfanum *under the standards*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 32; Jud. 219. [*Icel.* gunn-fani: *O. H. Ger.* gund-fano. Adopted in the French and Italian from the German, *O. Fr.* gun-fanon: *Ital.* gonfalone: hence *Mid. E.* gon-fanoun: *and* gun-faneur *a standard-bearer, A. R.* 300, 17.]

gûþ-flân; *m. f.* or gûþ-flâ; *f. A war-dart*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063.

gûþ-floga, an; *m. One that flies to battle, a dragon*, Beo. Th. 5049; B. 2528.

gûþ-freá, an; *m. A warlike lord* or *prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 2667; An. 1335.

gûþ-frec; *adj. Bold in war*:—Gûþfrec guma *man bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2235; An. 1119.

gûþ-freca, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 1; Ph. 353 [or perhaps this passage should be put under the preceding word]. Grame gûþfrecan gâras sendon *fierce warriors hurled spears*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. v. freca.

gûþ-fremmende; *part. pres. One doing battle* or *fighting*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 14; Exod. 231: Beo. Th. 497; B. 246.

gûþ-fruma, an; *m. A warlike chief*, Beo. Th. 39; B. 20.

gûþ-fugel, es; *m. A bird of war, eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5.

Gûþ-geátas; *pl. The warlike Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3080; B. 1538.

gûþ-geatwe; *pl. f. Warlike dress* or *equipments*, Beo. Th. 796; B. 395.

gûþ-gelâca, an; *m. A companion, comrade in war, a warrior*, Elen. Kmbl. 86; El. 43.

gûþ-gemôt, es; *n. A battle-meeting, battle, fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 1; Gen. 2056: Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 28; Rä. 16, 25.

gûþ-getawa; *pl. f. War-equipments*, Beo. Th. 5265; B. 2636.

gûþ-geþingu; *pl. n. The lot to be expected from impending war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2044; An. 1024: 2088; An. 1045. v. ge-þing III.

gûþ-gewêd, es; *n. A martial dress, war-weeds*, Beo. Th. 5228; B. 2617: 5453; B. 2730: 5694; B. 2851: 5735; B. 2871: 459; B. 227: 5240; B. 2623.

gûþ-geweorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Beo. Th. 1360; B. 678: 1967; B. 981: 3654; B. 1825.

gûþ-gewinn, es; *n. Battle, warlike contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 434; An. 217: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 10; Rä. 6, 5.

gûþ-hafoc, es; *m. A war-hawk, eagle*:—Earn grædigne gûþhafoc *the eagle, greedy war-hawk*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. [Cf. *Icel.* gunnar-haukr.]

gûþ-heard; *adj. Stout in war*, Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gûþ-helm, es; *m. A helm*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487.

gûþ-here, es; *m. A martial band, an army*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 18; Gen. 1967.

gûþ-horn, es; *m. A war-horn, trumpet*, Beo. Th. 2868; B. 1432.

gûþ-hrêþ, es; *m. Glory in war*, Beo. Th. 1642; B. 819.

gûþ-hwæt; *adj. Active, vigorous in war, valiant*, Apstls. Kmbl. 113; Ap. 57. [*Icel.* gunn-hvatr.]

Gûþ-lâc, es; *m. The hermit* or *saint of Crowland* [v. Crûland] *died at the age of* 41, *in* A. D. 714:—Gûþlâc se nama ys on Rômânisc, Belli munus *the name Guthlac is in Latin, Belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 23. Se hâlga Gûþlâc ðâs word gehŷrde *the holy Guthlac heard these words*, 4; Gdwin. 30, 9. Onginne ic nû be ðam lîfe ðæs eádigan weres, Gûþlaces *I begin now concerning the life of the blessed man Guthlac*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 2: Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 15; 113, 17; 115, 29. Hæfde Gûþlâc ðâ on ylde six and twentig wintra ðâ he ærest on ðam wêstene [Crûlande] gesæt *then Guthlac was six and twenty years of age when he first settled in the desert* [*Crowland*], Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 3. Gûþlâc æfter ðon fiftyne geár ðe he lædde his lîf, ðâ wolde God his þeów gelædan to ðære ecan reste ðæs heofoncundan rîces *after Guthlac had led his life for fifteen years, then God would lead his servant to the eternal rest of his heavenly kingdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 19–22. A. D. 714, Hêr, forþferde Gûþlâc se hâlga *here*, A. D. 714, *the saint Guthlac died*, Chr. 714; Erl. 44, 5. On ðone ændleftan dæg ðæs mônðes biþ sêe gûþlâces geleornes ðæs anceran on brytone *on the eleventh day of the month is the departure of St. Guthlac the anchorite in Britain*, Shrn. 71, 2.

gûþ-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song*, Beo. Th. 3048; B. 1522.

gûþ-mæcga, an; *m. A warlike man;* bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. A].

gûþ-maga, an; *m. A warlike man;* bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. B].

gûþ-môd; *adj. Of warlike mind*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306.

Gûþ-myrce; *pl. The Ethiopians*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 10; Exod. 59. [Cf. Ælmyrca.]

gûþ-plega, an; *m. War-play, battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 61: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Apstls. Kmbl. 43; Ap. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2737; An. 1371.

gûþ-rǽs, es; *m. A warlike attack*, Andr. Kmbl. 3061; An. 1533: Beo. Th. 5974; B. 2991: 3159; B. 1577: 4844; B. 2426.

gûþ-reáf, es; *n. A warlike dress, armour*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387.

gūþ-reów; *adj. Fierce in fight*, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58.

gūþ-rinc, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838: 3007; B. 1501: 3766; B. 1881: Byht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138: Andr. Kmbl. 309; An. 155: 783; An. 392.

gūþ-rōf; *adj. Famous in war*, Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608: Elen. Kmbl. 545; El. 273.

gūþ-sceaða, an; *m. One who harms by warlike attack*, Beo. Th. 4625; B. 2318.

gūþ-scear, es; *m. War-shearing, slaughter in battle*, Beo. Th. 2430; B. 1213. v. scear, inwit-scear.

gūþ-sceorp, es; *n. War-clothing*; vestitus *vel* ornatus bellicus, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 329.

gūþ-scrūd, es; *n. War-clothing*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258.

gūþ-searo; *n. Arms, armour*, Beo. Th. 435; B. 215: 661; B. 328: Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127.

gūþ-sele, es; *m. A war-hall, hall in which warriors sit*, Beo. Th. 890; B. 443.

gūþ-spell, es; *n. War-tidings*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097.

gūþ-sweord, es; *n. A sword*, Beo. Th. 4314; B. 2154.

gūþ-þræc; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. War-force*; vis bellica:—Mid gūþþræce *with war-force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 6; Gen. 1046: 93; Th. 119, 2; Gen. 1973.

gūþ-þreát, es; *m. A martial band*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 2; Exod. 193.

gūþ-weard, es; *m. A war-guard, a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 26; Exod. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 27; El. 14.

gūþ-weorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2133; An. 1068.

gūþ-wērig; *adj. Weary with battle*, Beo. Th. 3176; B. 1586.

gūþ-wiga, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4230; B. 2112.

gūþ-wine, es; *m. A comrade, friend in war*, Beo. Th. 3624; B. 1810: 5463; B. 2735.

gūþ-wudu, a; *m. War-wood, a spear*, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6.

gycel-stān. v. gicel-stān.

gyd, gyddian. v. gid, giddian.

gyden, e; *f.* gydene, an; *f. A goddess*; dea:—Iuno wæs swīðe heálīc gyden *Juno was a very lofty goddess*, Salm. Kmbl. 121, 32. Sceolde bión gydene *was said to be a goddess*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 19: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53. Ōþ he gemētte ða graman gydena *until he met the fierce goddesses*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Seó hæfde gehāten heora gydenne Dianan ðæt heó wolde hiere līf on fæmnhāde alibban *she had promised their goddess Diana that she would live her life in virginity*; virgo vestalis, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* guðja: *O. H. Ger.* gutin, gutenna: *Ger.* göttin.]

gydenlīc; *adj. Nunlike, vestal*; vestalis, Cot. 179, Lye.

gyf. v. gif.

gyfa. v. gifa.

gyfan. v. gifan.

gyfen, es; *n. Ocean*:—Ne on gyfenes grund *not in ocean's bed* [*ground*], Beo. Th. 2792, note; B. 1394. v. geofon.

gyfl. v. gifl.

gyft. v. gift.

gyfu, e; *gen. pl.* -ena; *f. A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Gyfu gif hwylc is of me *donum quodcumque ex me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 11. Godes gyfu wæs on him *gratia Dei erat in illo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 40: Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. v. gifu.

gyfung. v. gifung.

gy-fylness, e; *f. Completion, end*:—Ōþ ða gyfylnesse ðisse worlde *until the end of the world*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 16. v. ge-fylness.

gyhþa. v. gihþa.

gyhþu. v. gehþo.

gyld, gyldan. v. gild, gildan.

gylda. v. gilda.

gyldan; *p.* ede *To gild*, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 25. [*Icel.* gylla: *O. H. Ger.* uber-guldete; *p.*]

gylden, gilden; *adj. Golden*; aureus:—Gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 11; Wrt. Voc. 21, 6. Gylden læfr *bractea*, 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Gylden fel *bractea*, Cot. 27, Lye. Gyldena *vel* gegylde fatu *crisendeta*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. Ðā stōd ðær gyldenu onlīcnes *then stood there a golden image*, Shrn. 88, 22. Ðær is geat gylden *there is a golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. On sumum gyldenum wecge *to a golden wedge*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Under gyldenum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam gyldnan gylde *to the idol of gold*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. Hring gyldenne *a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. [*Laym.* gulden: *Orm.* gilden: *O. Sax.* guldin: *O. Frs.* gulden, golden, gelden: *Icel.* gullinn: *O. H. Ger.* guldin: *Ger.* gülden, golden.] DER. eal-gylden.

gylden-beáh, -beág, es; *m. A crown*:—Mid gehālgodon gildenbeáge *with the hallowed crown*, Lev. 8, 9.

gylden-feaxa; *adj. Having golden hair*; auricomus, Cot. 11, Lye. [Cf. ge-feaxe.]

gylding-wecg *a gold mine, a vein of gold*; aurifodina, Cot. 16, 167, Som.

gylian; *p.* ede *To yell, shout out*:—Styrmde and gylede *shouted and yelled*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. v. gellan.

gyllan *yell, chirp*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489: Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. v. gellan.

gylm. v. gilm.

gylp, and its compounds. v. gilp, etc.

GYLT, gilt, gelt, gielt, es; *m. Guilt, crime, sin, offence, fault, wrong, debt, fine, forfeiture*:—Gylt *facinus* vel *culpa*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 67. Adames gylt *Adam's guilt*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5: 23, 5: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408. For ðam gylte ðe hig worhton ðæt gildene celf *for the sin of making the golden calf*, Ex. 32, 35; Deut. 9, 21. Eustatius hæfde gecȳdd ðam cynge ðet hit sceolde beón mâre gylt ðære burhwaru ðonne his *Eustace had told the king that it was more the citizens' fault than his*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 9. Man geūtlagode Ælfgâr būtan ælcan gylte *Ælfgar was outlawed without any crime* [*being proved against him*], Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 28: 189, 35. Æt ðam forman gylte ðære fiohbōte onfōn *on the first offence to accept pecuniary compensation*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8: L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12: L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: L. Ath. i, 11; Th. i. 206, 3: L. Edg. S. 2, 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif he ðær gylt gewyrce *if he there do wrong*, L. Ath. i, 8; Th. i. 204, 8. Gylt ceápes *crime in business*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 10. Þurh forman gylt *through the first sin*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998. Forgyf us ūre gyltas *demitte nobis debita nostra*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12: Ps. Th. 84, 3. Gyltas *delicta*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Geltas, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gieltas, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 26; Ph. 461. Forgifnesse ealra heora gylta *forgiveness of all their sins*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1631; El. 817. Gyltum forgiefene *given up to sins*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. Forgeaf him ðone gylt *debitum dimisit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 27, 32. Ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeþ to mīne kinehelme *omnes forisfacturas que pertinent ad regiam coronam meam*, Th. Chart. 423, 3. [*Laym. A. R.* gult: *Orm.* gillt: *Ayenb.* gelt.] Cf. scyld.

gyltan; *p.* gylte; *pp.* gylt *To commit guilt* or *sin, to be guilty*:—Ðara gyltendra scylda *the sins of the guilty*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* gilltenn: *Wicl.* gilten: *O. E. Homl.* gulte; *p.*] v. gylting, gyltend, a-, for-gyltan.

gylte GELT, *gelded*; castratus, Som.

gyltend, es; *m. A debtor, an offender*; debitor:—Gyltend *lapsus*, Rtl. 189, 25. Swā swā we forgyfaþ ūrum gyltendum *sicut nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris*, Mt. Bos. 6, 12. v. gyltende.

gyltende. v. gyltan.

gyltig; *adj.* GUILTY, *liable, bound*; reus:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on ðære offrunge ðe ofer ðæt weofud ys, se ys gyltig *quicumque juraverit in dono quod est super illud, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 18. [*A. R.* Heo is gulti of the bestes deaðe, 58, 17: *Chauc.* gulty.]

gylting, e; *f. Sinning, sin*:—Gyltincg *prævaricatio*, Rtl. 109, 41. Gultingum *delictis*, 66, 29. Gyltingum, 124, 42.

gyltlīc *wicked, sinful*:—Gē gehȳrdon gyltlīce sprǣce *audistis blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65.

gym *a gem*. v. gim.

GŸMAN, gēman, gīman, giéman; *p.* de *To care for, take care of, take heed to, heed, observe, regard, keep*; *cum gen. acc.*:—Ic gȳme mīn wedd *I will keep my covenant*, Lev. 26, 42. Ic geornor gȳme ymb ðæs gǣstes forwyrd ðonne ðæs līchoman *I care more earnestly about the spirit's destruction than the body's*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 12; Jul. 414. Ic ne gȳme ðæs compes *I care not for the strife*, 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: Lev. 26, 43. Egesan ne gȳmeþ *heeds not terror*, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757. Dryhten mīn gȳmþ *Deus curam habet mei*, Ps. Th. 39, 20. Ōðres ne gȳmeþ to gebīdanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4894; B. 2451. Se deópa seáð giémeþ gǣsta *the deep pit keeps the spirits*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546. Se ðe ne giémeþ hwæðer his gǣst sīe earm ðe eádig *who heeds not whether his spirit be miserable or blessed*, Th. 95, 6; Cri. 1553. Swīðe geornlīce giémaþ ðæt hie ða eorþlīcan heortan gelǣren *they take very diligent heed to instruct the wordly hearts*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 15; Hat. MS. Gȳmaþ, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Ðæt he ðone stān nime hlāfes ne gȳme *to take the stone and neglect the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1229; El. 616: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 32; Jul. 70. He ǣtes ne gīmde *he did not care for food*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 110. Giémde, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 3; Gū. 121. Ðæt hig gīmdon ðæs dæges and ðære nihte *to rule the day and the night*, Gen. 1, 18. Moises and Aaron and hira bærn gīmdon ðæs temples *Moses and Aaron and their children took charge of the temple*, Num. 3, 38. Rihtes ne gȳmdon *cared not for right*, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 22; Cri. 706. Hī gȳmdon hwæðer . . . *observabant si* . . . , Mk. Skt. 3, 2: Lk. Skt. 6, 7. Ne gīm ðū drȳcræfta *regard not the arts of wizards*, Lev. 19, 31, 26: Deut. 18, 10: Beo. Th. 3525; B. 1760. Gēm *observe*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. Gȳmaþ and warniaþ *intuemini et cavete*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6. Sceal ic nū ǣniges lustes gīman *shall I care now for any pleasure*, Gen.

18, 12. Ða ðe bet cunnon sceolon gýman ôðra manna *those who know better are to take care of other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 10: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 5; Cri. 1569. Gif his ðē gēman lyst *if you pleased to care about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 2; Met. 31, 1. Gýman ðæs grundes *to take charge of the abyss*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 31, 25; Gen. 349, 346. [*Laym. A. R.* ȝemen: *Orm.* ȝemenn: *Piers P.* ȝeme: *Goth.* gaumjan; *O. Sax.* gômean: *Icel.* geyma: *Dan.* gjemme: *Swed.* gömma: *O. H. Ger.* goumon.] DER. for-, ge-, ofer-gýman. v. gēman.

gýme, an; *f. Care*:—Hý ðæs wealles nāne gýman [giéman, Swt. 134, 21] ne dydan *they took no care of the wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. [*Orm.* gom: *Laym. A. R.* ȝeme: *O. Sax.* gôma; *f: Icel.* gaumr; *m.* gaum; *f. heed, attention: O. H. Ger.* gouma; *f.* Grff. iv. 203.] Cf. gýmen.

gýmeleás; *adj. Careless, negligent, uncared for, wandering, stray;* negligens:—Gýmeleás feoh [giémeleás fioh] *stray cattle*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9: Ps. Th. 70, 10. Ða gīmeleasan men ðe heora līf adrugon on ealre īdelnisse *careless men who passed their life in all frivolity*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 11. Gýmeleáse *heedless*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 271, 33; Jul. 491: Blickl. Homl. 55, 30.

gýmeleásian; *p.* ede *To neglect, be careless, despise;* negligere:—Monige gýmeleásedon ðām gerȳnum ðæs hālgan geleáfan *aliqui, neglectis fidei sacramentis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 6. DER. a-, for-gýmeleásian.

gýmeleáslīce, gēmeleáslīce; *adv. Carelessly;* negligenter, R. Ben. 44, Lye.

gýmeleásnys, se; *f. Carelessness;* negligentia:—Forþgewitenum gýmeleásnyssum *præteritas negligentias*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 5.

gýmeleást, gīmelīst, gēmelēst, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, neglect;* negligentia:—Hit gelamp þurh gýmeleáste *evenit per culpam incuriæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27. For giémelēste *for negligence*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 6. Gīmeleáste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 376. On heora āgenre gýmeleáste *from their own carelessness*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 11: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh preósta gýmelēste *through the negligence of priests*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 6. Se Hælend ne forlēt to gýmeleáste his gelufedan apostol *the Saviour did not leave his beloved apostle to neglect*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 33. [*Orm.* ȝemelæste.]

gýmen, gēmen; *f. Care, heed, solicitude, diligence, superintendence, rule;* cura:—Se rēða rēn sumes ymbhogan ungemet gēmen *the fierce rain of some anxiety, immoderate care* [cf. se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Fox 36, 19], Bt. Met. Fox 7, 56; Met. 7, 28: 101; Met. 7, 51. Ðīnre gýmenne ic wæs beboden *in te jactatus sum*, Ps. Th. 21, 8. Hēr onfēng Pilatus gýmene ofer ða Iudēas *in this year Pilate received the government of Judæa*, Chr. 26; Erl. 7, 6: to gýmenne, Erl. 6, 7. Of his bisceoplīcan gýmenne *cura pastorali*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 348, 35. Se stæf getācnaþ gýmene and hyrdrædene *the staff is a symbol of care and guardianship*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 35. Man sceal healdan ðæt hālige hūsl mid mycelre gýmene *the holy eucharist must be kept with great care*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 11. He swā geornfulle gýmenne dyde ymb ða hǣla ūre þeóde *tam sedulam erga salutem nostræ gentis curam gesserit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 3. Weoruldsorge and gýmenne forlætan *sæculi curas relinquere*, 4, 19; S. 587, 38. Gýmene dō se Abbod *curam gerit abbas*, R. Ben. interl. 27, Lye. DER. be-, un-gýmen.

gýmend, es; *m. A governor;* gubernator, Scint. 32.

gymmian *jugulare, occidere, perfodere*, Hpt. Gl. 495.

gýmung, e; *f. A marriage, nuptial:*—To gýmungum ðæs heofonlīcum brȳdguman eádig fæmne ineode *ad nuptias sponsi cælestis virgo beata intravit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. v. gēmung.

GYNAN *to* GAIN; lucrari, Lye.

gynd *beyond.* v. geond.

gyngra *younger*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26; *comp. of* geong.

gyngra, an; *m. A junior;* adōlescentūlus:—Gyngra ic eom *adōlescentūlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 141. v. geongra.

gynian. v. ginian.

gynnan. v. ginnan.

gypigend *yawning;* hiulcus, Gl. Prud. 703.

GYR *a fir tree;* abies, Lchdm. iii. 328, col. 1. v. gyrtreów.

gyr, gyra; *m.* gyru; *f. Mud, fen, marsh*:—Gyr *lætamen*, Hpt. Gl. 516. Ou gyran torr [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. Gyrwe fenn *palus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 29. Gyran, gyras *paludes*, Lye. [Cf. *O. Frs.* cere, gere *dirty water.*] v. gor, Gyrwas.

GYRD, gird, gerd, e; *f. A staff, rod, twig*, as a measure of distance, *a yard*, as a measure of area, *the fourth part of a hide;* virga, vīrgata:—Gyrd *virga*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 3. Ðīn gyrd and ðīn stæf *virga tua et baculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Ðū ðīnes yrfes gyrde alȳsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, 73, 3. Hit ys gird *it is a rod*, Ex. 4, 2. Ber Aarones girde into ðam getelde *bear Aaron's rod into the tabernacle*, Num. 17, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 8, 11: i. 62, 34. He gebletsode ða grēnan gyrda *he blessed the green twigs*, 64, 1. Fiórþe half gird *three yards and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 2. Landes sumne dǣl ðæt is ān gyrd *a certain portion of land, that is the fourth part of a hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 260, 32: 263, 7. Ðis synd ðære ānre gyrde landgemǣro *these are the boundaries of the one rood*, ii. 208, 18: L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 1, 2: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 24. Swā swýðe nearwelīce he hit lētt ūt aspyrian ðæt næs ān ælpig hīde ne ān gyrde landes ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite *so very narrowly did he have things searched out that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land that was not put down in his book*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 35. [*Orm.* ȝerrd: *A. R. Chauc. Piers P.* ȝerd: *O. H. Ger.* gardea, garda, gerta, kirta: *Ger.* gerte.]

gyrdan, girdan; *p.* gyrde; *pp.* gyrded *To* GIRD, *bind round;* cingere:—Ðā ðū gingra wǣre ðū gyrdest ðē . . . ðonne ðū ealdast ôðer ðē gyrt *cum esses junior cingebas te . . . cum senueris alius te cinget*, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Se ðe hine man gelome gyrt *qua semper præcingitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. He girde hine *he girded him*, Lev. 8, 7. Hiue se hālga wer gyrde grǽgan sweorde *the holy man girded himself with a grey sword*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Fins. Th. 27; Fin. 13. Gyrd nū ðīn sweord ofer ðīn þeóh *accingere gladium tuum circa femur*, Ps. Th. 44, 4: Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Gyrded cempa *a belted warrior*, Beo. Th. 4162; B. 2078. [*Icel.* gyrða: *O. H. Ger.* gurten: *Ger.* gürten.] DER. be-, ge-, ymb-gyrdan.

gyrdel, es; *m. A* GIRDLE, *belt, zone, purse;* cingulum:—Gyrdel *zona* vel *zonarium* vel *brachile* vel *redimiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 28; Wrt. Voc. 40, 57. Gyrdel *cingulum* vel *zona* vel *cinctorium*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 47. Gyrdel *stropheum*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 33. Fellenne gyrdel *zonam pelliciam*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4: Mk. Skt. 1, 6. We hātaþ on lēden quinque zonas ðæt synd fīf gyrdlas *we call them in Latin quinque zonas, that is five girdles*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 20. Him bebeád ðæt hī ne nāmon feoh on heora gyrdlum *præcepit ne tollerent in zona æs*, Mk. Skt. 6, 8. [*Icel.* gyrðill; *m. a girdle, purse: O. H. Ger.* gurtil; *m. cingulum, cinctorium, strophium, balteum: Ger.* gürtel.] v. gyrdels.

gyrdel-bred, es; *n. Pugillar*, Lye.

gyrdel-hring, es; *m. Ligula*, Lye.

gyrdels, es; *m. A girdle:*—Gyrdels *cingulum*, Recd. 40, 27; Wrt. Voc. 66, 35. Gyrdils *zonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 3, 4: 10, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6: 6, 8: Rtl. 79, 7. Gelīc gyrdelse *sicut zona*, Ps. Th. 108, 19: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4: 114 a; Th. 436, 34; Rä. 55, 11. v. gyrdel.

gyrd-weg, es; *m. A road with a fence on either side* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

gyrd-wîte, es; *n. Punishment with a rod, the punishment that came upon the Egyptians through Moses' rod*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15.

gyren = grin, Ps. Th. 118, 110.

gyrian, gyrigan; *part.* gyrigende; *p.* ede, *pl.* gyredon. **I.** *to prepare;* preparare:—Gyrigende dūna *præparans montes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Gyrede setl his *paravit sedem suam*, 102, 19. **II.** *to clothe;* vestire, amicire:—Swylce eác ða gegyrelan ðone līchoman Cūþbertes gyredon *sed et indumenta quibus corpus Cudbercti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5. v. gearwian.

gyrla. v. gerela.

gyrman; *p.* de *To cry out, roar*:—Ic gyrmde *rugiebam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 8.

gyrn, es; *n. Grief, affliction, trouble, evil, calamity, injury*:—Me biþ gyrn witod *grief will be appointed me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 18; Rä. 16, 6. Gyrn æfter gomene *grief after joy*, Beo. Th. 3554; B. 1775. Alȳsed of leódhete of gyrme *rescued from the popular hate, from calamity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2301; An. 1152: 3168; An. 1587. He gilleþ geómorlīce and his gyrn sefaþ *mournfully he cries out, sighs forth his grief*, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Gyrn þurh gāstgedāl *affliction through death*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834. Gyldaþ nū mid gyrne ðæt heó goda ussa meaht forhogde *requite now with evil her contempt of our gods' might*, 74 b; Th. 279, 25; Jul. 619. Ðæs ða byre siððan gyrne onguldon *for that the children greviously paid*, 61 b; Th. 226, 23. Wīta unrīm grimra gyrna *torments numberless, grim troubles*, 68 a; Th. 252, 34; Jul. 173: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gū. 417. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gornword.] v. gryn.

gyrnan, girnan; *p.* de *To desire, beg, yearn*:—Ic ne me micles gyrne *I do not desire much for myself*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 20; Gū. 291. Glædmōd gyrneþ ðæt he gōdra mǽst dǽda gefremme *joyous is eager to perform very many good deeds*, 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 492. Ðæt mǽden hire deáþes girnde *the maiden desired to die*, Apol. Th. 2, 24: 3, 8. Ne gyrne gē ðæt eów man Lāreówas nemne *vos nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Gyrnende *orantes*, Mk. Skt. 11, 24. [*Laym.* ȝeornen, ȝernen, ȝirnen: *Orm.* ȝeornenn, ȝeonenn: *Piers P.* ȝerne: *Goth.* gairnjan: *O. Sax.* girnean, gernean: *Icel.* girna.] v. geornan.

gyrne; *adv. Earnestly;* enixe:—Hī gyrne cleopedon to Gode *they earnestly cried to God*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22. v. georne.

gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, industry;* industria:—Þurh Ōsþryþe gyrnysse *per industriam Osthrydæ*, Bd. 3, 11: S. 535, 12. v. geornes.

gyrning. v. géornung.

gyrn-stæf, es; *m. Affliction, trouble*:—Gleáw gyrn-stafa *skilled in afflicting*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 257, 10; Jul. 245.

gyrn-wracu; *f. Vengeance for trouble* or *injury*:—Gearo gyrnwræce *ready to revenge her grief*, Beo. Th. 4242; B. 2118: 2281; B. 1138.

Mārum sārum gyldan gyrnwræce *with greater pains to revenge their trouble*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 16; Gū. 405.

gyrran. v. georran.

gyrretynde *roaring;* rugiens, Ps. Lamb. 21, 11. v. gyrran.

gyrst *gnashing, grinding;* stridor, Hpt. Gl. 513. v. grist.

gyrst; *adj. Grinding, grating;* stridulus, Hpt. Gl. 513.

gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg, gysternlīc-dæg YESTERDAY; heri:—Gyrstan-dæg *heri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Swā he wæs gyrstan-dæg and ǣran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius*, Gen. 31, 5.

gyr-treów, es; *n. A spruce fir;* abies, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 128; Wrt. Voc. 32, 62. v. gyr.

gyrwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare, make ready, make, put on, clothe, adorn;* pārāre, fācĕre, vestire, ornāre:—Angan hine gyrwan *he began to prepare himself*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796. Ic hæbbe geweald micel to gyrwanne gōdlecran stōl on heofne *I have great power to form a better throne in heaven*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 30; Gen. 281. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre *the king adorns me with treasure and silver*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 10; Rä. 21, 9. Wer and wīf bearn mid bleóm gyrwaþ *man and wife adorn their child with colours*, 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. v. gearwian.

Gyrwas; *pl. The people of a district in which Peterborough was situated:*—Se wæs of Gyrwa mǣgðe *de provincia Gyrviorum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 22. Abbud ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwa[n] laude *Abbas monasterii quod dicitur Medeshamstedi in regione Gyrviorum*, 4, 6; S. 573, 41. v. gyr *a marsh.*

gyse *yes:*—Hig cwǣdon,—Eówer lāreów, ne gylt he gafol? Dā cwæþ he, Gyse he dēþ *they said,—Your master, doth he not pay tribute? He said, Yes, he does;* dixerunt,—Magister vester, non solvit didrachma? Ait, Etiam, Vulg. Mt. Bos. 17, 25. v. gese.

gyst, es; *m. A guest:*—Ic wæs gyst mōdor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 8: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 1; Gen. 2485. DER. sele-gyst. v. gæst.

gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—To ðam gysterne *to the guest-chamber*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 40. v. gest-ærn.

gysternlīc-dæg *yesterday:*—Swylce gysternlīc dæg, ðe forþgewāt *tanquam dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

gyst-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Hwār is mīn gyst-hūs *where is my guest-house?* Mk. Bos. 14, 14. v. gæst-hūs.

gystigan *to lodge, to abide as a guest;* hospitari, Scint. 47.

gyst-sele, es; *m. A guest-hall;* hospitālis aula:—Ēdelleáse ðysne gystsele gihþum healdaþ [MS. healdeþ] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 4; Exod. 534. v. gest-sele.

gyt *you two;* vos duo:—Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. v. git.

GYT, gyta. v. git, gita.

gytan. v. gitan, and its compounds.

gyte, es; *m. A pouring, shedding, inundation, flood:*—Beó his blōdes gyte ofer ūrum bearnum *his bloodshed be upon our children*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 20. Gyte *inundatio*, Cot. 108, Lye. Ne mihton hī for ðam ormǣtan gyte heora fēt of ðære cytan astyrian *they could not move their feet from the cottage for the excessive flood*, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 6. Martyrdōm biþ gefremmed nā on blōdes gyte ānum *martyrdom is effected not by bloodshed only*, i. 544, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 30. Mid teára gytum *with sheddings of tears*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* gussi *diluvium;* gussa *inundatio;* guz *fusio*, Grff. iv. 285: *Ger.* guss.]

gytenes. v. getenys.

gyte-sēl, es; *m. Joy at the pouring out of wine:*—Dā wæs Olofernus on gytesālum *then was Holofernes joyous in feasting*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17: Jud. 22. [Cf. Dā wæs on sālum sinces brytta, Beo. Th. 1218; B. 607 and 2345; B. 1171.]

gyte-streám, es; *m. A current, flowing stream:*—Ebbe *vel* gyte-streám *reuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20: Recd. 37, 65; Wrt. Voc. 63, 78.

gyt-feorm [?], L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

gȳtsere. v. gītsere.

gȳtsian. v. gītsian.

gȳtsung. v. gītsung.

H

In Anglo-Saxon the letter *h* represents the guttural aspirate and the pure spirant. In later English the guttural *h* is generally represented by *gh*, e. g. leóht *light*, heáh *high*. Under certain circumstances *h* takes the place of *c* and *g*, see those letters. In some cases it is dropped, e. g. bleó for bleoh; seón, *p.* seah; nabban = ne habban. In the Northumbrian specimens the use of the initial *h*, especially in the combinations *hl, hn, hr*, is uncertain, e. g. eorta = heorta, haald = ald, hlīf = līf, lysta = hlysta, hnett = nett, nesc = hnesc, hræst = ræst, ræfn = hræfn. The name of the Runic letter was hægl *hail:*—Hægl byþ hwītust corna, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; the forms accompanying the poem and given by Kemble are these, ᚻ, ᚼ, ᚺ.

ha ha; *interj. Ha ha!*—Ha ha and he he getācniaþ hlehter on lēden and on Englisc *ha ha and he he denote laughter in Latin and in English*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 17.

habban, tō habbanne, hæbbene; *pres. part.* hæbbende; *pres. indic.* ic hæbbe, hafa, ðū hæfst, hafast, he hæfþ, hafaþ, *pl.* habbaþ, hæbbaþ; *p.* hæfde; *subj.* hæbbe, *pl.* hæbben, habban; *imper.* hafa, *pl.* habbaþ; *pp.* hæfed. I. *cum acc. To* HAVE, *possess, hold, keep:*—Swylce getrȳwþa swā se cyng æt him habban wolde *such pledges as the king wished to have from him*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Būton se biscop hie mid him habban wille *unless the bishop want to have it with him*, Past. Pref. Swt. 9, 6. Ða lǣwedan willaþ habban ðone mōnan be ðam ðe hī hine geseóþ and ða gelǣredan hine healdaþ be ðisum foresǣdan gesceáde *laymen will have the moon according as they see it, and the learned hold of it according to the aforesaid distinction*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 10. Hē ða word nel on his heortan habban and healdan *he will not have and hold those words in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 8. Ðonne māgon wē ūs God ælmihtigne mildne habban *then may we have God Almighty merciful to us*, 107, 17. Hāt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas and habban forþ mid eów *bid twelve men take twelve stones and have them along with you*, Jos. 4, 3. Dā hēt ic eald hrægl tōslītan and habban wið ðæm fȳre and sceldan mid *jussi ergo scissas vestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Hwilce gerihtæ hē āhte tō habbanne *what dues he ought to have*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 26; Gen. 279. Swā ða hālgan dydon ðe nāht ne gyrndon tō hæbbenne *as the saints did who did not desire to have anything*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Se deáda byþ uneáðe ǣlcon men on neáweste tō hæbbene *it will be a hard matter for any one to have the dead man in his neighbourhood*, 59, 15. Eall ðæt him wæs leófost tō āgenne and tō hæbbene *all that he liked best to own and to have*, 111, 27. Ic hæbbe geweald micel *I have much power*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 29; Gen. 280. Ic hafo, Beo. Th. 4307; B. 2510. Ic hafu, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 10; Gū. 1040. Ic hæbbe ðē tō secgenne sum þing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Se hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who hath in his hands heaven and earth*, 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Ðis leóht wē habbaþ wið nȳtenu gemǣne *this light we have in common with beasts*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Wē habbaþ nēdþearfe ðæt wē ongyton *we have need to perceive*, 23, 1. Ða his mǣre word habbaþ and healdaþ *qui facitis verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Æfter ðisum hæfde se cyng mycel geþeaht *after this the king held a great council*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22: St. And. 32, 29: Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 9. Hēr hæfde se cyng his hīrēd æt Gleáweceastre *in this year the king held his court at Gloucester*, 1094; Erl. 229, 27. Penda hæfde xxx wintra rīce and hē hæfde l wintra ðā ðā hē tō rīce fēng *Penda reigned thirty years, and he was fifty years old when he came to the throne*, 626; Erl. 22, 14. Ðæt cilde hæfde læsse ðonne þrȳ mōnðas ðæs þriddan geāres *the child was not quite two years and three months old*, Shrn. 104, 18: Cd. 55; Th. 68, 14: Gen. 1117. Iudas hæfde onlīcnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian *Judas was like those men that desire to do evil to God's church*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 23. Hæfde cista gehwilc gārberendra x hund *each troop contained a thousand warriors*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 11; Exod. 230. Hē ongan ða cnyhtas tō āxienne for hwig ðæt folc ðone Hǣlend swā yfele hæfde. Hig cwǣdon Hig habbaþ andan tō hym *he asked the men why the people treated the Saviour so ill. They said,* '*They bear malice to him,*' Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 18. Hē sceal bión stræc wið ða ðe āgyltaþ ond for ryhtwīsnesse hē sceal habban andan to hira yfele *contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiæ erectus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 13. Ōð ðet hē ðone castel hæfde *until he got the castle*, Chr. 1102; Erl. 238, 14. Hine se mōdega mǣg Higelāces hæfde be honda *the proud kinsman of Hygelac held him by the hand*, Beo. Th. 1632; B. 814. Ædelwulf his dōhtor hæfde him tō cuēne *Ethelwulf had his daughter for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 5. Heó hyt for Crystes andwlytan ǣfre hæfde *she ever considered it as Christ's countenance*, St. And. 38, 4. Eal þéodscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng *all the nation considered him as full king*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 87; Met. 26, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 5. Ða Seaxan hæfdun sige *the Saxons got the victory*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8: 909; Erl. 101, 20. Hī hæfdon hine mid heom ōþ ðēt hī ofslōgon hine *they had him with them till they slew him*, 1046; Erl. 174, 20. Hī on gewunan hæfdon *they have been accustomed*, L. Eth. 9, 31; Th. i. 346, 28. Hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *fierce men held him captive*, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Ða hæfdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leásungspelle *quidam ridiculam fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 7. Gif cniht wǣpn brede gilde se hlāford ān pund and hæbbe se hlāford æt ðæt hē mǣge *if a follower draw a weapon, let the lord pay one pound, and let the lord get from him what he can*, Th. Chart. 612, 25. Ðæt ǣrest is ðæt man tō ōðrum lǣðde hæbbe *the first kind* [*of murder*] *is for a man to bear enmity to another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Se ðe forhogaþ ðæt hē ǣnig gemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eádmōdnesse *he that neglects to have any recollection of the Lord's meekness*, 83, 16. Æghwilcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā *the more friends every man has the better he likes it*, 123, 1. Be ðam sacerde ðonne hē mæssaþ hwæt hē on him hæbbe *of the priest when he says mass what he is to have on*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 128, 19. Āwriten is ðæt ðīne englas

ðē on hondum habban *it is written that thine angels shall take thee in their hands*, 27, 14. Ða hwīle ðe wē dæt līf on ūrum gewealde habban *while we have the life in our power*, 101, 11. Uton geþencean hwylc handleán wē him forþ tō berenne habbán *let us consider what recompense we have to produce for him*, 91, 14. Hafa ðē wunden gold *take for thyself the twisted gold*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa gefō *if a freeman be taken with stolen goods upon him*, L. Wiht. 26; Th. i. 42, 15: L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 16: 4, pref. Th. i. 220, 11. Wē beóþ hæbbende ðæs ðe wē ǽr hopedon *we shall be in possession of that which before we hoped for*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 34. Is seó stōw on micelre ārwurþnysse hæfed *in magna veneratione habetur locus ille*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 12. Mid ðý hē mid ðone gesīþ hæfed wæs *dum apud comitem teneretur*, 4, 22; S. 591, 32. Adam and Eva on bendum wǽron hæfde *Adam and Eve were held in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26. **II.** *with partitive gen:*—Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Se ðe ðara mihta hæbbe ārǽre cirican *he who has the means let him erect a church*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 5: L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 22. Hē ne mōste ðæs fyrstes habban ðe hē gewilnode *he might not have any of the respite that he desired*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 28. **III.** *with the gerundial infin. to express the future:*—Done calic ðe ic tō drincenne hæbbe *calicem quem ego bibiturus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 22 [cf. the formation of the future tense in the Romance languages]. **IV.** *with an uninflected participle:*—Ðū mē forlǽred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818. Ðæs līfes ðe ðū hafast ofslegen *the life that thou hast slain*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 25; Cri. 1479. For ðissum ælþeódigum ðe wē on ðissum carcerne betýned hæbbaþ *on account of this stranger whom we shut up in this prison*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 36. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāðe Pharaone *ye have made us hateful to Pharaoh*, Ex. 5, 21. **V.** *with an inflected participle, sometimes also with an uninflected participle as well:*—Ic mīnes þeódnes hafa hyldo forworhte *I have forfeited my prince's favour*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 1; Gen. 836. Ðū hæfst ðē wiþ dryhten dýrne geworhtne *thou hast made thyself dear to the Lord*, 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. Ðū hafast helle bereáfod and ðæs deáþes aldor gebundenne *thou hast despoiled hell, and bound the prince of death*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 22. Ðīn āgen geleáfa ðē hæfþ gehǽledne *thine own faith hath saved thee*, 15, 27: 85, 23. Ðās þing wē habbaþ be him gewritene *we have written these things about him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 40. Ðā cwæþ Iacob Bearnleásne gē habbaþ mē gedōnne *then said Jacob, Ye have made me childless*, Gen. 42, 36. Hie hine ofslægenne hæfdon *they had slain him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 1: 867; Erl. 72, 9. [*Laym.* habben, han: *Orm.* habbenn, hafenn: *A. R.* habben: *Goth.* haban: *O. Sax.* hebbian: *O. Frs.* hebba, habba: *Icel.* hafa: *O. H. Ger.* haben.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, wið-, wiðer-, ymb-habban: nabban: bord-, daroþ-, dreám-, eard-, lind-, rand-, searo-hæbbende.

haca, an; *m. A hook* [?], *bolt* or *bar of a door;* pessulus, Gl. Mett. 658. [*Icel.* haki: *Dan.* hage: *Swed.* hake *a hook: O. H. Ger.* hako, hakko *uncinus, furca: Ger.* haken *a hook, clasp:* and cf. *Icel.* haka *the chin.*] See Skeat's Dict. hake, hatch, hackle.

haccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hack;* concidere, secando comminuere, Lye. [*A. R.* hackede; *p: Chauc.* hakke: *O. Frs.* (to-)hakkia: *Dut.* hakken *to hew, chop: Dan.* hakke *to hack, hoe: Ger.* hacken *to chop, cleave.*] v. tō-haccian.

hacele, an; *f:* hæcla, an; *m* [?] *A cloak, mantle, upper garment, coat, cassock.* Lye gives the following meanings *lacerna, subucula, capsula, mantilia, pl:*—Hacele *clamis*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67: 110; Som. 79, 51; Wrt. Voc. 59, 22: 284, 65. Ðā bewrāh se ārleása gerēfa his ansýna mid his hacelan *then the impious count covered his face with his cloak*, Nar. 42, 24. Ðā gegyrede heó hý mid hǽrenre tunecan and mid byrnan ðæt is mid lytelre hacelan *she dressed herself in a tunic of hair and in a byrnie, that is in a little cassock*, Shrn. 140, 30. Ðā sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeán *a black mantle* [sagum] *was sent to him*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 22. Saulus heóld ealra ðæra stǽnendra hacelan *Saul held the garments of all those who were stoning* [*Stephen*], Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22: i. 48, 1. Hæcla *pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Goth.* hakuls; *m. a cloak: O. Frs.* hexil [=hekil (?)]: *Icel.* hekla; *f. a kind of cowled* or *hooded frock:* hökull; *m. a priest's cope: O. H. Ger.* hachul *cuculla, casula.*] See Grmm. D. M. 873 ff. DER. mæsse-hacele. 'In the West of England the word *hackle* is specially used of the conical straw roofing that is put over bee-hives. Also, of the "straw covering of the apex of a rick," says Mr. Akerman, *Glossary of Wiltshire words*, v. Hackle.'—Earle's Chronicle, p. 338.

hacine *pusta*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 21; Wrt. Voc. 28, 4.

hacod, es; *m. A pike:*—Hacod *lucius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 69; Wrt. Voc. 55, 72; 77, 73. Hacodas *lucios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [Haked *a large pike* (Cambridgeshire): *O. H. Ger.* hachit, hechit, hæcid *lucius, mugil: Ger.* hecht *a pike.*] v. haca.

HĀD, es; *m.* **I.** *person;* persona:—Ðū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād *non respicis personam hominum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Cyninges naman hæfde and wæs ðæs hādes well wyrþe *regis nomine ac persona dignissimus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 40, MS. B. Weorþian wē ða clāþas his hādes *let us honour the clothes of his person*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 9. Hē wæs on ānum hāde twegra gecynda *he was of two natures in one person*, 33, 33. On þrým hādum efnespēdelícum *in tribus personis consubstantialibus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38: Homl. Th. ii. 42, 26. Þrý hādas synd worda. Se forma hād is ðe sprecþ be him sylfum āna . . . Se ōðer hād ðe se forma sprecþ tō . . . Se þridda hād is be ðam ðe se forma hād sprecþ tō ðam ōðrum hāde *there are three persons of verbs. The first person is he who speaks about himself alone . . . The second person is he whom the first speaks to . . . The third person is he about whom the first person speaks to the second person*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 23, 49–53. Hād dæt is *persona*, 15; Som. 17, 30. **II.** *sex:*—Gewuldrad is se heánra hād *the humbler sex is glorified*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ōðre monige ǽghwæðeres hādes *alii utriusque sexus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12. Ælcere yldo and hāde *omni ætati et sexui*, 1, 1; S. 473, 22. Dæt hē ne forðon wīflice hāde ārede *ut ne sexui quidem miliebri parceret*, 2, 20; S. 521, 25. **III.** *degree, rank, order, condition:*—Hād *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 17. Gehwylces hādes menn *men of every degree*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 34: L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 19. Sundor ānra gehwilc herige in hāde *let each one separately praise thee in their degree*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 16; Dan. 371: 28; Dan. 377: Th. 240, 27; Dan. 393. Fore ælcum hāde ciricelíca *pro omni gradu æcclesiastico*, Rtl. 175, 25: 193, 37. Wer on lǽwedum hāde *vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7: 4, 11; S. 579, 19. Hē on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde *he had to lead the life of a layman*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9. Heárra on hāde *higher in rank*, L. Eth. 6, 52; Th. i. 328, 14. Þurh hāligne hād gecýðed *made known by clerks*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 107, 27; Gū. 65. Seofon hādas syndon gesette on bōcum tō Godes þēnungum intō Godes circan *seven orders are appointed in books for God's ministries in God's church*, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 1: L. Ælfc. C. 10; Th. ii. 346, 25. Monige sindon hādas under heofenum *many are the conditions under the heavens*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 3; Gū. 2. Biscopes oððe ōðera hāda *episcopi vel reliquorum ordinum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Wiotan ǽgðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra *wise men both clerks and laymen*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 3. Būtan hālgum hādum *extra sacros ordines*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 16. Mid myclum hādum biscopas and cyningas *those of high degree, as bishops and kings*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 27. Swā wē settaþ be eallum hādum ge ceorle ge eorle *so we ordain for all degrees both gentle and simple*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Ðām ðe heora hādas mid clǽnnesse healdan *to those who keep their orders with purity*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 4. Gemǽnes hādes man *clericus*, L. Ecg. P. 2, 24; Th. ii. 192, 8: 16; Th. ii. 186, 31. Tō hāde fōn *to take orders*, 4, 8; Th. ii. 206, 7. **IV.** *state, condition, kind, nature, form* [*having the meaning which is preserved in the suffix* -hood, -head]:—Leóht hafaþ hād hāliges gāstes *light hath the nature of the holy spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 817; Sal. 408. Se heáþrym ðæs Godes hādes *the excellent glory of the Godhead*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 18. Onsýn yldran hādes *the aspect of an older state* [*a more advanced age*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 12; Gū. 471. Wæs se sūþduru hwæthwega hāde māre *the south door was somewhat greater in form*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. On weres hāde *in the form of a man*, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād hǽðenstyrces *mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Hād oferhogedon hālgan līfes *they despised the state of a holy life*, Cd. 188; Th. 235, 2; Dan. 300. Fǽmnan hād *virginity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92: 14 a; Th. 28, 10; Cri. 444. Cildes hād, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639: 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Þurh cnihtes hād onsýne wearþ *he became visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hæleþa leófost on gesīþes hād *dearest of men as a comrade*, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Næs sinc-māðum sēlra on sweordes hād *there was no better treasure among swords*, 4393; B. 2193. Þurh hǽstne hād *by violence*, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Þurh monigne hād *in many a form*, 54 b; Th. 191, 34. Blis manigra hāda cwicera cynna *the joy of many kinds of living creatures*, Menol. Fox 182; Men. 92: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 15; Gū. 23. [*Laym.* hād, hōd: *Orm.* hād: *A. R.* hōd: *Ayenb.* hōd: *Goth.* haidus *manner, way: O. Sax.* hēd: *Icel.* heiðr *honour: O. H. Ger.* heit *persona, sexus, ordo, gradus.*]

-hād *a suffix forming abstract nouns*, e. g. bisceop-, cild-, man-, werhād, etc. In the oldest English it is found combined only with nouns, while in the later stages of the language, as in *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* words are formed with it from adjectives. An early instance occurs in the Land MS. of the Chronicle 'druncenhed,' 1070; Erl. 209, 35. In later English it takes two forms, -hode, -hede; in modern times, -hood, -head. [*O. Sax.* hēd: *O. Frs.* -hēd, -hēde, -heid: *O. H. Ger.* -heit, -heiti: *Ger.* -heit: *Dan.* -hed.] v. hād.

hād-bōt, e; *f. A recompence, compensation,* or *atonement for injury done to persons in holy orders, or* hād-bryce; sacri ordinis violati compensatio, L. E. B. 4; Th. ii. 240, 17: L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 13.

hād-breca, an; *m. A violator of holy orders;* sacri ordinis violator: — Hād-brēcan *violators of holy orders*, L. C. S. 6; Th. i. 380, 2: Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 3; Swt. A. S. Rdr, 110, 178.

hād-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [hād II. *holy orders in the church;* brice *a violation, breach*] *An injury done to persons in holy orders, a violation of holy orders;* ordinis infractura, sacri ordinis violatio:—Gif hwā hādbryce gewyrce, gebēte ðæt be hādes mæðe *if any one do an injury to a person in holy orders, let him make amends for it according to the degree of the order,* L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 16. On hādbricum [MS. hādbrican] *in breaches of holy orders,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19: v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 148.

hādelīce; *adv. Personaliter,* Hymn. Surt. 29, 13.

haderung [=hād-ārung?] *Personarum acceptio,* Som.

hād-grip, es; *n. Peace, security,* or *privilege of holy orders;* sacri ordinis pax, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ordain:*—Tō ðan ðet hē hine hādian sceolde *in order that he might ordain him,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Lēton hig hādian tō bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops,* 1053 Erl. 188, 14. Ealdorlīcnys ðæt hē bisceopas hādian mōste *ordinandi episcopos auctoritas,* Bd. 2, 8; S. 510, 5. Hine hādigean tō bysceope *in episcopatus consecrare gradum,* 3, 7; S. 529, 9, note. Sende hē hine tō hādiganne *misit eum ordinandum,* 3, 28; S. 560, 8. Hādigenne, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26. Hēr mon hādode Byrnstān bisceop tō Wintanceastre *in this year Byrnstan was ordained to the bishopric of Winchester,* Chr. 931; Erl. 110, 22. Ne hādige man æfre wudewan tō hrædlīce *never let a widow take the veil too hastily,* L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 15. [*Laym.* hoded; *pp: Orm.* hædedd.]

hād-notu, e; *f. The employment, ministry, office belonging to holy orders:*—Būton hē forworhte ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mōste *unless he should do amiss so that he might not exercise the office which belongs to his orders,* L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16.

hādod; *part. p. used as adj. Ordained, in orders, clerical as opposed to lay:*—Ða witan ge hādode ge lǣwede *the 'witan,' both clerical and lay,* Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4: 1023; Erl. 162, 46: L. Edm. S. pref: Th. i. 246, 20.

hādor, es; *m. n* [?] *The clear, serene sky;* serenum:—Under heofenes hādor *under heaven's serene,* Beo. Th. 832; B. 416. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiteri *serenum: Icel.* heið *the brightness of the sky.*] Cf. rodor, *and see* hādor; *adj.*

hādor, hǣdor; *adj. Clear* [*applied both to light and to sound*], *bright, serene:*—Hādor heofonleóma *the clear heaven-light,* Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840: 2918; An. 1458: 178; An. 89: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Scōp hwīlum sang hādor on Heorote *at times the poet sang clear-voiced in Heorot,* Beo. Th. 998; B. 497. Seó sunne on hādrum heofone scīneþ *the sun shines in the clear sky,* Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 95; Met. 28, 48. Hǣdre heofontungol *the bright stars of the sky,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693. Hādrum nihtum *in clear nights,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 463; Met. 20, 232. Se ðe heofen þeceþ hādrum wolcnum *qui operit cælum nubibus,* Ps. Th. 146, 8. Singaþ hǣdrum stefnum *they sing with clear voices,* Elen. Kmbl. 1492; El. 748. [*O. Sax.* hēdor: *O. H. Ger.* heitar *clarus, splendidus, serenus, micans: Ger.* heiter: *Icel.* heiðr *bright* (*of the sky, stars*).]

hādre, hǣdre; *adv. Clearly* [*of light and of sound*]:—Hādre scīneþ rodores candel *the lamp of the firmament* [*the sun*] *shines brightly,* Beo. Th. 3147; B. 1571. Hǣdre blīcan, scīnan *to shine brightly,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115: 120 b; Th. 462, 17; Hö. 53: 51 b; Th. 179, 6; Gū. 1257. Swēga mǣste hādre *clearly with loudest melody,* 64 b; Th. 239, 10; Ph. 619: 54 a; Th. 190, 26; Az. 79. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scīneþ hādrost of hefone *when from heaven shines the sun most clearly and brightly,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 7; Met. 6, 4. [*O. Sax.* hēdro.]

hād-swēpa *pronuba,* Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 79; Wrt. Voc. 52, 29. v. next word.

hād-swēpe, -swæpe, an; *f. A bridesmaid;* pronuba, paranymphus = *παράνυμφος,* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 56, 58; Wrt. Voc. 50, 38, 40: 288, 80. [*Etmüller compares* hād *in this word with Gothic,* hēþjo *a chamber.*]

hādung, e; *f. Ordination:*—On ðare smyrunge biþ lǣcedōm and ne biþ nā hādung *in the unction is healing and there is not ordination,* L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 33. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī ne beón tō feohgeorne æt hādunge *it is fitting for bishops not to be too eager after money at ordination,* L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32. On ælcere hādunge se ðe gehādod biþ hē biþ gesmyrod mid gehālgodum ele *at every ordination he that is ordained is anointed with consecrated oil,* Homl. Th. ii. 14, 25: 124, 2. Ðæt hē ne hāding ne hāleging ne dō *not to ordain nor consecrate,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 4. [*Orm.* hading.]

hæbbendlīc; *adj. Habilis:*—Sume habbaþ sceortne i *amabilis* lufigendlīc, *habilis* hæbbendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11. 41.

hæbbenga; *adv. With constraint, constrainedly.* [Somner gives this word and explains it by *cohibitio,* but it appears to be an adverb like eallenga, etc.]

hæbern. v. hæfern.

hæc; *gen.* hæcce; *f. A hatch, grating, a gate made of lattice-work* [?]:—Of ðare ealdan hæcce, Th. Chart. 394, 15, 21: 395, 10, 22, 28: 396, 4, 5, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore *antica.* On this word the following note is given:—"'Antica, a gate, or a dore, or hatche *est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori,*" Ortus. "An heke *antica,*" Cath. Ang. "*Ostiolum* hek," Roy. MS. 17 c. xvii. f. 27. "Hatche of a dore *hecq,*" Pals. "*Guichét,* a wicket, or hatch of a doore," Cotg. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck-door is one partly latticed and partly panelled.' See also Skeat's Dict. *hatch.*] Cf. haca.

hæca *pessulus,* Som. v. haca.

hæcce, e; *f. A crosier:*—Ðis mycel is gegolden of ðære cyricean W. cyninge . . . of ðam candelstæfe x pund and of dære hæccce xxxiii marca *this much has been paid by the church* [*of Worcester*] *to king William . . . from the candlestick x pounds, and from the crosier xxxiii marks,* Th. Chart. 440, 4. Ðæt hæcce wæs eall of gold and of seolfre *the crosier was all of gold and silver,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Eall ðæt ðider com ðæt wæs ðone hæcce and sume scrīne and sume rōden *all that came there was the crosier and some shrines and some crucifixes,* 32. [Cf. haca.]

hæced. v. hacod.

hæcele. v. hacele.

hæcewol *exactor,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 94; Wrt. Voc. 18, 44.

hæc-wer, es; *m. A weir with a grate to take fish,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 15, 22. ['A salmon-*heck,* a grate to take them in,' English Dialect Society, No. 30, p. 82. v. hæc.]

hædern. v. hēddern.

hædre; *adv. Straitly, hardly, oppressively, anxiously;* arcte, anxie:—Hyge hædre [hearde, A.] wealleþ *my mind is agitated with anxiety,* Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. [Mīne sāwle] hædre gehogode hǣl *save* [*my soul*] *oppressed by anxious thoughts,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 5; Hy. 4, 62.

hǣdre. v. hādre.

hæfd. v. heáfod.

hæfdling. v. efen-hæfdling, heáfodling.

hæfe, es; *m. Leaven;* fermentum:—Warniaþ fram herodes hæfe *cavete a fermento herodis,* Mk. Skt. 8, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hefo; *m. fœx: Ger.* hefen *yeast.*] v. ge-hafen.

Hæfeldan *the name of a Slavonic people:*—Wylte ðe man Hæfeldan hāt, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 39: 19, 18. In explanation of this double naming, Bosworth, p. 36 (translation), quotes 'Wilsos, Henetorum gentem ad *Havelam* trans Albim sedes habentem.' v. note 12.

hæfen, e; *f. Having, property, possession:*—Be his āgenre hæfene *according to his own property,* Homl. Th. i. 582, 28: 580, 22: ii. 400, 2. [*Icel.* höfn; *f. a holding, possession:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* haba *possessio: Ger.* habe.]

hæfen, e; *f:* hæfene, an; *f. A haven, harbour, port:*—Of ǣiðre healfe ðare hæfene *from either side of the harbour,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Ic ann ða hæuene on Sandwīc *I grant the port of Sandwich,* Th. Chart. 317, 21. Ða hæfenan on Sandwīc *the port of Sandwich,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 3: 1090; Erl. 226, 26. [*Icel.* höfn; *f: Dan.* havn: *Ger.* hafen.]

hæfen-blǣte, es; *m. A haven-bleater* [?], *a sea-gull;* bugium, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 128; Wrt. Voc. 29, 23.

hæfenleás; *adj. Without property, poor, needy,* Ps. Lamb. 11, 5. v. hafenleás.

hæfenleást, e; *f. Poverty, penury:*—Þurh hæfenleáste *through poverty,* Lchdm. iii. 442, 19: Ps. Lamb. 43, 27. v. hafenleást.

hæfer, es; *m. A he-goat, buck;* caper:—Hæfer *caper,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 17. Nim hæferes smera *take goat's grease,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 8. [*Icel.* hafr: *Lat.* caper.]

hæferbīte, es; *m. Forceps,* Som.

hæferblǣte, es; *m. Bicoca,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 54; Wrt. Voc. 21, 42: 280, 28. [Cf. hammer-bleat *the snipe,* English Dialect Society, No. 20, p. 42.]

hæfern, es; *m. A crab;* cancer, Wrt. Voc. 281, 63. Hæfern *concern* = *cancer* [?], 291, 31. v. wæter-hæfern.

hæft, es; *m.* I. *one seized* or *taken, a captive:*—Hē licgan geseah hæftas in hylle *he saw captives lying in hell,* Cd. 229; Th. 309, 27; Sat. 717: 217; Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202: Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 18; Cri. 154: Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Wē ðē biddaþ ðæt ðū gehȳre hæfta stefne *we beseech thee to hear the voice of the captives,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 32; Cri. 360. Under hæftum *amid the captives,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 9; Sat. 319. II. *one taken and enslaved, a slave, servant:*—Ðā bebohtan bearn Iacobes Ioseph ðǣr hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *in servum venumdatus est Ioseph,* Ps. Th. 104, 15. Hweorfon ða hǣðenan hæftas fram ðām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Gearwe stōdun hæftas heársume *ready stood the slaves obedient,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [*Icel.* haftr *a prisoner, bondman:* cf. *Goth.* hafts *joined: O. Sax.* haft: *O. H. Ger.* haft *vinctus, captivus.*]

hæft, es; *m.* I. *a bond, fetter;* vinculum:—Būtan hæftum *without bonds,* Salm. Kmbl. 823; Sal. 411: Cd. 222; Th. 291, 8; Sat. 427. Tō hæftum geferian *to bring into bonds,* 216; Th. 274, 2; Sat. 148: 215; Th. 270, 17; Sat. 92. Of hæftum lǣdan *to bring out of captivity,*

224; Th. 296, 20; Sat. 505: 225; Th. 299, 21; Sat. 553. II. *captivity, bondage, imprisonment, keeping;* captivitas, custodia:—Is ðes hæft tō ðan strang *this imprisonment is so severe*, Elen. Kmbl. 1403; El. 703: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583. Hē betæhte hine on ðam hæfte sixtyne cempum tō healdenne *he committed him to the keeping of sixteen soldiers to hold*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 29. Hē of hæfte āhlōd folces unrīm *from captivity he drew forth people numberless*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568: Andr. Kmbl. 2797; An. 1401: 2938; An. 1472. Him on hæft nimeþ *takes into bondage to him*, 11 b; Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260: 41 a; Th. 138, 1; Gū. 569: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 31. In hæftum *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 12. [*Icel.* haft, hapt; *n. a bond, chain: O. H. Ger.* haft; *m: Ger.* haft; *m. clasp, rivet:* haft; f. *imprisonment.*]

hæft, hæfte, es; *n. A haft, handle;* manubrium:—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sīe fealo hryðeres horn *take a knife, the handle of which is yellow ox-horn*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 22: 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 21. Folc Ebrēa fuhton hæfte guldon hyra fyrngeflītu fāgum sweordum *the Hebrew folk fought with the haft* [=sword, a part put for the whole, cf. ord, ecg?], *with stained swords repaid their quarrels of old*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263. [*Prompt. Parv.* heft *manubrium: Icel.* hepti; *n. a haft* or *hilt: O. H. Ger.* hefti *capulum, manubrium: Ger.* heft *haft, handle.*]

hæftan; *p.* hæfte; *pp.* hæfted, hæft *To seize, bind, arrest, make captive, imprison*:—Gif hē nite hwā hine āborgie hæfton hine *if he knows not who will be his surety let them arrest him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8. Seó stōw ðe ðū nū on hæft eart *the place in which you are now imprisoned*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the clasp of rings*, Cd. 25; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. Hringan hæfted *confined with rings*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Tō bodanne hæftedum *prædicare captivis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 18. [*Goth.* haftjan: *O. Sax.* heftian *to bind, fetter: O. H. Ger.* heftan: *Ger.* heften.] DER. be-, gehæftan. v. hæft.

hæfte-clomm, es; *m. Fetter, bond*:—On hǣðenra hæfteclommum *in the fetters of heathen men*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 16.

hæfte-dōm, es; *m. Captivity, service*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 129; Met. 25, 65.

hæften, e; *f. Captivity, custody*:—Ða betste of ðes eorles hīrēde innan ānan fæstene gewann and on hæftene gedyde *he took the best of the earl's household within a fortress and placed them in custody*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 29.

hæft-encel, -incel, es; *m. A slave;* emptītius, Cot. 74, Lye.

hæfte-neōd, e; *f. Custody, prison* [?]:—Ūre bān syndon tōworpene be helwarena hæfteneódum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. [Grein gives as the meaning of the word *studium captandi* vel *tribulandi;* but is not *infernum* here paraphrased as the 'prison of the dwellers in hell?']

hæfting, e; *f. A fastening*:—Belūcaþ ða ærenan gatu and ða hæftinga gehealdaþ ðæt wē ne beón gehæfte *close the brazen gates and keep the fastenings that we be not captured*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* heftung.]

hæftling, es; *m. A captive*:—Hæftling *captivus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 41. Ðā āxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling hwæðer hē þurh drȳcræft his bendas tōbrǣce *then the alderman asked the captive whether he broke his bonds by witchcraft*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10. Nabochodonosor hergode on Iudēiscre leóde and hī hæftlingas tō Babilone gelǣdde *Nebuchadnezzar warred on the Jewish people and led them captives to Babylon*, 58, 6: i. 108, 21: Gen. 31, 26.

hæft-mēce, es; *m. A hilted sword*, Beo. Th 2918; B. 1457.

hæft-nēd, -niéd, -nȳd, e; *f. Captivity, thraldom, custody*:—Israhēla folc on hæftnēde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde *the people of Israel served the king of Babylon in captivity*, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27. Lȳsan of hæftnēde *to release from captivity*, Elen. Kmbl. 593; El. 297. On hæftnēde habban *to hold in captivity*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 23. On hæftnȳde gelǣdan *to lead into captivity*, Ps. Th. 14, argument: L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. All Angelcyn ðæt būton Deniscra monna hæftniéde wæs *all the English that were not held in subjection by the Danish men*, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 28. On hæftnēd lǣdan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. Gehweorf ūre hæftnēd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Se Drihten ðe ūs fram deófles hæftnēdum ālȳsde *the Lord who redeemed us from the devil's thraldom*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 34. Twegen gerēfan on ðæra hæftnēdum wæs se apostol gehæfd *two counts in whose custody the apostle was held*, ii. 294, 21.

hæftnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To seize, capture*:—Hī hæftniaþ *captabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 21. Hæftned lǣdde ða on hæftnēde lange lifdon *capitivam duxit captivitatem*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

hæft-noþ, -neþ, es; *m. Custody, keeping, imprisonment*:—On hæftnoþe biþ gehæfd *he will be imprisoned*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 34. On hæftneþe gebringan *to imprison*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 21. Ðǣr hē on hæftneþe wæs *where he was imprisoned*, 1101; Erl. 237, 40.

hæftnung, e; *f. Captivity, fastening, confinement*:—Hē hine gewrāþ gelomlīce ac hine ne mihte nānes cynnes hæftnung gehealdan *he often bound him, but no kind of fastening could hold him*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. On hæftnunge *in captivity*, 86, 3: Ps. Spl. 13, 11. Ǣr hē forðfērde hē beád ðæt man sceolde unlēsan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wǣron *ere he departed he ordered that all those men who were in confinement should be released*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 39. Dōn on hæftnunge *to put into confinement, imprison*, 1087; Erl. 225, 36.

hæft-nȳd. v. hæft-nēd.

hægel, hægl, es; *m.* I. *hail*:—Fȳr, forst, hægel and gefeallen snāw *ignis, glacies, grando, nix*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hægl, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Cymeþ hægles scūr *a shower of hail cometh*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 13; Gen. 808. Hæglas and snāwas *hails and snows*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Heora wīngeardas wrāðe hægle nēde fornāmon *occidit in grandine vineas eorum*, Ps. Th. 79, 47. Sealde heora neát hæglum *tradidit grandini jumenta eorum*, 77, 48. II. the Anglo-Saxon rune ᚻ = *h*, the name of which letter is *hægl*:—ᚻ byþ hwītust corna *hail is whitest of grains*, Hick. Thes. 135; Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4. Hægelas twegen *two H's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 27; Rä. 43, 11. v. hagal.

hæghāl; *adj. Safe, uninjured;* incolumis:—Eftgiondwearda ūsig ārmorgenlīcum tīdum hæghāle *representa nos matutinis horis incolomes*, Rtl. 124, 15: 98, 39: 174, 37.

hægl-faru, e; *f. A hailstorm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105.

hægl-scūr, es; *m. A shower of hail, hailstorm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2515; An. 1259. v. hagal-scūr.

hæg-steald, hæge-, heh-, es; *m:* e; *f*[?] *One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, bachelor, virgin;* mansionarius, cælebs, juvenis, virgo:—Hwæðer hē sig hægsteald ðe hǣmedceorl *utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28. Hegsteald *cælebs*, 14; Th. ii. 142, 13. Hægsteald mōdige wīgend unforhte *youths courageous, warriors fearless*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. His hægstealdas *his young warriors*, Fins. Th. 81; Fin. 40. Hægestealdas and fæmnan *juvenes et virgines*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. Swilce geongum hægstealde *ut ephebo hircitallo*, Mone B. 3434. Hehstald *virgo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Hehstaldo *virgines*, Rtl. 47, 36. Hehstaldun *virginibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 1. Of heghstalde *de virgine*, Rtl. 126, 3. v. hago-steald.

hæg-steald; *adj. Unmarried, young*:—Hægstealdra, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862: Beo. Th. 3782; B. 1889. See the preceding word.

hægsteald-hād, es; *m. The unmarried state, bachelorhood, virginity*:—Hehstaldhād *virginitas*, Rtl, 105, 19: Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 36. Hægstealdhād *cælibatus*, Mone B. 1419.

hægsteald-līc; *adj. Virgin;* virginalis, Rtl. 66, 1.

hægsteald-man = hægsteald, *q. v.*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3.

hægstealdnis, e; *f. Virginity*:—Hehstaltnisse *virginitatis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3.

hægtesse, an; *f. A witch, hag, fury*:—Helle-rūne *vel* hægtesse *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. Hægtesse *Tissiphona*, 113; Som. 79, 115; Wrt. Voc. 60, 22. Gif hēr inne sȳ īsenes dǣl hægtessan geweorc hit sceal gemyltan . . . gif hit wǣre ylfa gescot oððe hit wǣre hægtessan gescot nū ic wille ðīn helpan *if herein there be a bit of iron, a witch's work, it shall melt . . . if it were an elf's shot or it were a witch's shot, now will I help thee*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 1–12. v. Grmm. D. M. 992.

hæg-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn*:—Hægþorn *alba spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 50; Wrt. Voc. 33, 46. Genim hægþornes leáf *take leaves of hawthorn*, Herb. 37, 6; Lchdm. i. 138, 17. Of ðam mappuldre tō ðam hægþorne *from the maple to the hawthorn*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 424, 3. [*Icel.* hagþorn: *M. H. Ger.* hagedorn.]

hæg-weard, hæcg-, es; *m. A hayward, the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 11, 12. [*A. R.* heiward: *Prompt. Parv.* heyward *agellarius.* The following note is given on this word, p. 234:—'Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of *agellarii*, the common herdward of a town or village, called *bubulcus*, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the heyward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. "*Inclusarius* a heyewarde." "*Inclusorius* a pynner of beestes." "Haiward, haward *qui garde au commun tout le bestiail d'un bourgade.*"']

hǣl, es; *n. Omen, auspice*:—Hǣl sceáwedon *they observed the favourable omen (for Beowulf's undertaking)*, Beo. Th. 414; B. 204. [*Icel.* heill; *n. omen, auspice: O. H. Ger.* heil *omen, auspicium.*]

hǣl, e; *f. Health, safety, salvation, happiness;* salus:—Seó hǣl cymeþ symle fram Gode *salus a domino*, Ps. Th. 36, 38. Tō-dæg disse hīwrǣdene ys hǣl geworden *this day is salvation come to this house*, Lk. Bos. 19, 9: Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cristes þēnung is ūre hǣl and folca ālȳsednys

Christ's service is our salvation and the redemption of peoples, ii. 586, 32. Him cymþ gōd hǣl *good health will come to them*, Lchdm. i. 342, 9. Sȳ him hǣl *Osanna*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 9. Hrædlīce heora hǣle brūcaþ *speedily they enjoy their health*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 8. Brūc ðisses beáges mid hǣle *use this collar with good fortune*, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Hēht hē Elenan hǣl ābeódan *he bade them greet Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 2004; El. 1003: Beo. Th. 1311; B. 653. Ðīne hǣle syle *salutare tuum da*, Ps. Th. 84, 6. [*Laym.* heal: *O. Sax.* hēli; *f: Icel.* heill; *f. good luck, happiness: O. H. Ger.* heili; *f. salus.*] Cf. hǣl; *n. and* hǣlu.

hǣl; *adj. Hale, safe, whole, sound:*—Hǣle and trume *safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. v. hāl.

hǣla. v. hēla.

hǣlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, make whole, cure, make safe, save;* sanare, salvare:—Ys hyt ālȳfed tō hǣlenne on restedagum *si licet sabbatis curare*, Mt. Bos. 12, 10. Earm heora ne hǣlþ hig *brachium eorum non salvavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. Sweord mīn ne hǣlþ mē *gladius meus non salvabit me*, 43, 8. Hǣl ūs on heánessum *Hosanna in the highest*, Blickl. Homl. 72, 12: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 13. Hǣlaþ untrume *heal the sick*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. Ic offrige mīne lāc Hǣlendum Criste *I will present my offerings to Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Hī hrædlīce hǣlde wǣron *sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19. [*Goth.* hailjan: *O. Sax.* hēlean: *O. Frs.* hēla: *O. H. Ger.* heilan *sanare, curare, salvare: Ger.* heilen.]

hǣl-bǣre; *adj. Salutary*, Lye.

hæle, es; *m. A man, brave man, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry]:—Frōd hæle *the aged man*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 14; Gen. 1222. Boitius se hæle hātte *that man was called Boethius*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53: Cd. 74; Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589: Andr. Kmbl. 287; An. 144. [*Icel.* (in poetry only), halr *a man.*]

hǣle, an; *f. Health, safety:*—On gode standeþ mīn gearu hǣle *in Deo salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 7.

hǣlend, hēlend, es; *m. A healer, Saviour, Jesus:*—Se Hǣlend ðe is genemned Crist *Iesus qui vocatur Christus*, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Ðū nemst hys naman Hǣlend. Hē sōþlīce hys folc hāl gedēþ fram hyra synnum *vocabis nomen ejus Iesum; ipse enim salvum faciet populum suum a peccatis eorum*, 1, 16. Iesus is on Lēden Saluator and on Englisc Hǣlend *Jesus is in Latin Salvator and in English healer*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 22: i. 94, 27: Shrn. 47, 28. Hǣlend Crist *Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 420, 32. Ðū eart sōþ hēlend *thou art the true Saviour*, Hy. Grn. 8, 16. [*Laym.* hælend (2nd MS. helare): *Orm.* hælennde: *O. Sax.* hēliand: *O. H. Ger.* heilant: *Ger.* heiland.]

hǣlendlīc; *adj. Healthy, salutary;* salvans, prosperus, Hpt. Gl. 442, 511. [*O. H. Ger.* heilantlih *salubris.*]

hǣletend. v. hālettend.

hæleþ, heleþ, es; *m. A man, warrior, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry, but there frequently]:—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *the man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182, 94; Th. 122, 13; Gen. 2026: Beo. Th. 383; B. 190: 668; B. 331. Hæleþas heardmōde *warriors stern-minded*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. Hæleþ hātene wǣron Sem and Cham Iafeþ þridde *the heroes were named Shem and Ham, the third Japhet*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550. Hæleþa scyppend *creator of men*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 7; Cri. 266: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 6; Gen. 2139: Andr. Kmbl. 41; An. 21. Hæleþa bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30; Gen. 752. Heleþa sceppend *creator of men*, Hy. Grn. 8, 34. [*Laym.* hæleþ, heleþ: *O. Sax.* helid: *O. H. Ger.* helid (appears first in 12th cent. v. Graff. iv. 544): *Ger.* held.]

hæleþ-helm, es; *m. A helm which makes the wearer invisible*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 2; Gen. 444. [*O. Sax.* helid-helm: *O. H. Ger.* helot-, helant-helm *latibulum.*] v. Grm. D. M. 432, and cf. heoloþ-helm.

hǣleto þ, es; *m. Greeting, Hosanna*, Hpt. Gl. 467.

hǣlettung, e; *f. A greeting, salutation:*—Hǣlettungæ on gemōte *salutationes in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

hælftre, e; *f. A halter:*—Hælftre *capistrum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 8. On hælftre *in camo*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. Hælftra *chamos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* halftra *brachiale, capistrum: Ger.* halfter.]

hǣlig; *adj. Slippery, easily moved, fickle, inconstant;* levis:—Þam ungestæþþegan and ðam hælgan ðū miht secggan ðæt hē biþ winde gelīcra oððe unstillum fugelum *levis, atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* hāll *slippery: O. H. Ger.* hāli *lubricus, caducus.*]

hǣling, e; *f. Healing:*—Ic nān yfel on hym næbbe gemēt be hælinge *I have found no evil in him with regard to healing*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 21. [*Prompt. Parv.* heelinge: *O. H. Ger.* heilunga *sanatio: Ger.* heilung.]

hǣlnes, se; *f.* I. *haleness, salvation:*—Nū sint hælnesse dagas *now are the days of salvation*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 246, 14. II. *a sanctuary:*—On circan and on hælnessan *in churches and sanctuaries*, L. Eth. 7, 25; Th. i. 334, 26. v. hālignes.

hǣlnes-griþ, es; *n. Privilege of security belonging to a sanctuary*, L. Eth. 7, 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hǣlo. v. hǣlu.

hǣlsend, es; *m. An augur*, Cot. 73, Lye.

hǣlsere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner;* aruspex, augur, extispex, Cot. 190: exorcista, Lye. v. hālsere.

hǣlsian *to foretell;* augurari, ariolari, auspicari, Cot. 14, 17, Lye. v. hālsian.

hǣlsung, e; *f. Divination, augury;* augurium, Cot. 11, Lye.

hǣlþ, e; *f. Health, healing, cure:*—Ðām ārīst rihtwīsnysse sunne and hælþ is on hyre fiðerum *to them shall arise the sun of righteousness, and healing is on its wings*, Lchdm. iii. 236, 31. Ðes þegen bæd for his þeówan hælþe *this officer prayed for the health of his servant*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 1. For hælþe heora untrumra *for the healing of their sick*, ii. 396, 21. Ūre līchamana hælþe wē āwendaþ *we pervert the health of our bodies*, 540, 9. Ealle ða wundra and hælþa āwrītan *to write down all the miracles and cures*, 28, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilida *sanitas, salus.*]

hǣlu, hǣlo; *indecl. f. Health, safety, salvation:*—Æt him is hǣlu mīn *ab ipso salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 1. Sȳ hǣlu ūrum Gode ðe sitt ofer his þrymsetle *salvation be to our God that sitteth on his throne*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 18. Hǣlo, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 1; Cri. 411. Hǣlu būtan sāre *health without pain*, 32 a; Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Tō hǣlo hȳðe *to a haven of safety*, 20 b; Th. 53, 33; Cri. 860. For heora sāwla hǣlu *for the salvation of their souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 1. Hǣlo, L. M. Th. i. 102, 7. Uton hǣlu sēcan *let us seek salvation*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Drihten ūs sealde hǣlu and ēce ālȳsednysse *the Lord gave us salvation and eternal redemption*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. Heó forstæl hire hǣlu *she stole her health*, 394, 12. Gif gie hǣlo beádas *si salutaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 47. v. hǣl.

hǣlu-bearn, hǣlo-, es; *n. A child who brings salvation, the Saviour*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 1; Cri. 586: 19 a; Th. 47, 12; Cri. 754.

hǣman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, have intercourse with, to marry;* concumbere, coire, nubere:—Wit wǣron swīðe unrōte geworden for ðȳ hǣmede ðe wē wēndon ðæt wit hǣman sceoldon *we became very sad on account of the intercourse that we expected we should be obliged to have*, Shrn. 39, 21. Mid ðām hæleþum hǣman wolden, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 18; Gen. 2458. Gif hwylc man wið ōðres riht-ǣwe hǣmþ *if any man lie with the lawful wife of another*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Hē hǣmþ unrihtlīce *he commits adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. Ðām mannum ðe deófol mid hǣmþ *for those women with whom the devil hath carnal commerce*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8. Ne hǣmeþ ne hǣmde bióþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 30: 19, 10. Gif hwilc carlman hǣmde wið wimman hire unþances *if any man lay with a woman against her will*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 7: Num. 25, 1. Ne hǣm ðū unrihtlīce *commit not adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 7. Gif ǣnig man hǣme mid ōðres wīfe *if a man be found lying with a woman married to an husband*, Deut. 22, 22: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 98, 9.

hǣmed, es; *n. A lying with, sexual intercourse, marriage;* coitus:—Ða ðe rihtlīce healdaþ hyra ǣwe and for bearnes gestreóne hǣmed begāþ *those who rightly observe their marriage and for procreation of children have carnal intercourse*, Homl. Th. i. 148, 22. Mægþhād biþ forloren on hǣmede *maidenhead is lost in intercourse*, ii. 10, 5: 220, 4. Be hǣmede *de coitu*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 26. On unrihton hǣmede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 4: Shrn. 132, 6. Ic wið brȳde ne mōt hǣmed habban *with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 11; Rä. 21, 28. Hǣmed *connubium*, Mone Gl. 340. Hǣmeda *connubii conveni-entia*, 417. Hǣmeða *himeneas*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 2. Hǣmdo *nubtiæ*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 1.

hǣmed-ceorl, es; *m. A married man:*—Hwæðer hē sig hægsteald ðe hǣmedceorl *utrum cœlebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28.

hǣmed-gemāna, an; *m. Matrimony, marriage;* matrimonium, Cot. 129, Lye.

hǣmed-gifta, *pl. f. Nuptials;* hymenæi, Cot. 102, Lye.

hǣmed-lāc, es; *n. Sexual intercourse;* coitus, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 11; Rä. 43, 3.

hǣmed-scipe, es; *m. Marriage, matrimony;* connubium, Hpt. Gl. 482: lenocinium, seductio, 521.

hǣmed-þing, es; *n. Carnal intercourse, venery, matrimony:*—Sió lufu ðæs hǣmedþinges biþ for gecynde *the desire of intercourse is from nature*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14: Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Be hǣðenra manna hǣmedþincge *de gentilium hominum matrimonio*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 27. Gif hī him betwynan hǣmedþing fremmen *si inter se fornicationem commiserint*, 16; Th. ii. 144, 9. Be hǣmedþingum: eallum þyrrum līchomum hǣmedþing ne dugon *of venery: venery does not do for all dry constitutions*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 28: 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 4.

hǣmed-wīf, es; *n. A married woman;* uxor, matrona, Cot. 136, Lye.

hǣmere, es; *m. One who lies with another;* concubinus, Lye.

hæn, hen, henn, e; *f. A hen:*—Hæn *gallina*, Recd. 36, 56; Wrt. Voc. 63, 10. Seó henn *gallina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 37: Lind. Rush. henne. Hænne æges geolocan *the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2, 23; Lchdm

ii. 38, 6: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 40, 10. [*Icel.* hæna: *O. H. Ger.* henna: *Ger.* henne.]

hénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—For hwylcum ðæra weorca wylle gē mē hénan . . . ne hēne wē ðē for gōdum weorce *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis . . . de bono opere non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. 10, 32, 33: 11, 8. Ðū ðe ða wītegan hēnst *quæ prophetas lapidas*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Eall folc ūs hénþ *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, 20, 6. Hēne hine man mid stānum *let him be stoned with stones*, Lev. 20, 2. v. hān.

hænep, henep, es; *m. Hemp*:—Henep, hænep, Herb. 27, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 1, 3: Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. [*Icel.* hampr: *O. H. Ger.* hanaf: *Ger.* hanf: *Lat.* cannabis: *Grk.* κάνναβις. 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the Greek word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the Latin *cannabis*, which certainly made its way to them.' Curtius, i. 173.]

hæn-fugul, hen-, es; *m. A hen*:—Henfugel *gallina*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 21. Gewurp tō sumum hen [hæn, MS. B.] fugule *throw it to a hen*, Herb. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 92, 16. iiii hænfugulas *four hens*, Th. Chart. 509, 18. Ðǽr æfter swulten ða henne fugeles *after that the hens died*, Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 25.

hænne-belle, an; *f. Henbane*; hyoscyamus, Lchdm. iii. 60, 7. Henne-belle, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 3, 6. Henne-belle *simphoniaca*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 96; Wrt. Voc. 30, 42.

hænnewol; *n. m. Henbane*, Lchdm. iii. Gloss.

hæplīc; *adj. Equal*; compar, Cot. 35, Lye. v. ge-hæp.

hæpse, an; *f. A hasp, clasp, fastening*:—Hæpse *sera*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 20: *clustella*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Sum slōh ða hæpsan *one struck the hasps* [*of the door*], Th. An. 124, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hespe of a dore *pessulum*: *Icel.* hespa *a hasp, fastening*: *Ger.* haspe.]

hæpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasp, fasten with a bolt*:—Ic scitte sum loc oððe hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21.

hēr, hēr, es; *n. Hair, a hair*:—Hēr *capillus*, Wrt. Gl. 70, 30: *pilus*, Recd. 38, 21; Wrt. Voc. 64, 30. Hār *pili*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 54; Wrt. Voc. 42, 62. Loccas *vel* unscoren hār *comæ*, 70, 56; Wrt. Voc. 42, 64. Gif hār tō þicce sīe *if the hair be too thick*, L. M. i. 87, 3; Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Ne sceal eów beón forloren ān hār of eówrum heáfde *there shall not a hair of your head be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 22. Ðū ne miht wyrcan ān hār dīnes feaxes hwīt oððe blacc *thou canst not make one hair of thy locks white or black*, 482, 19. His reáf wæs geworht of oluendes hāre *his raiment was wrought of camel's hair*, ii. 38, 9. Dæt īren ne cume on hāre ne on nægle *that iron come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Ne losaþ dæt heáfod ðonne ða hār beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the head perishes not when the hairs are all restored*, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35. Wið wiðerweard hār onweg tō ādōnne *for contrarious hairs, to remove them*, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Hēras heáfdes *capilli capitis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Hiora is mycle mā ðonne ic mē hæbbe on heáfde nū hāra feaxes *multiplicati sunt super capiilos capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 4. Mid hērum oððe fæx hire *capillis suis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Se eádiga wæs blīðe on andwlitan mid hwītum hārum *the blessed man was cheerful in aspect, with white hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 20. Mid olfendes hārum gescrȳd *clothed with camel's hair*, i. 330, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Ic beleás hērum ðām ðe ic hæfde *I lost the hairs that I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 36; Rä. 27, 5. [*O. Sax.* hār: *O. Frs.* hēr: *Icel.* hār: *O. H. Ger.* hār: *Ger.* haar.] For notices as to the importance attached to the hair in early times, see Grimm R. A. pp. 146, 240, 283, 339, 702; and see *feax* and its compounds. DER. hrycg-, tægl-hār.

hāre, an; *f. Hair-cloth, sack-cloth*; cilicium, saccus:—Gefyrn hī dydun dǽdbōte on hāran and on axan *olim in cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 21. Mid hāran gescrȳdd *clad in sackcloth*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27: Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Se cyning dyde hāran tō his līce *the king put sackcloth next to his skin*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 13. Ðū slite hāran mīne *conscidisti saccum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. [*Laym.* ane ladliche here: *A. R.* here, heare, 'Iudit werede heare:' *Prompt. Parv.* hayre *cilicium*. *Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum* a heere. An haire *cilicium*: *Icel.* hæra; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* hārra, hāra; *f. cilicium, saccus.*]

hæreran-fagol [?] *a hedge-hog*:—Stān gener hæreanfagol *petra refugium herinaciis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. v. hatte-fagol.

hærelof. v. herelof.

hēren; *adj. Made of hair*; cilicius:—Hē hine ðā gegyrede mid hārenum hrægle swīðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself then with a garment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. Wring þurh hārenne clāþ *wring through a hair cloth*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. Reáf hēren *vestimentum cilicium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 12. [*Wick.* heeren: *M. H. Ger.* hārin: *Ger.* hären.]

hærenes. v. herenes.

hærfest, es; *m. Harvest, autumn*:—Hærfest *autumnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 9; Wrt. Voc. 53, 23. Autumnus is hærfeste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. Se hærfest welig on wæstmum *the autumn rich in fruits*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 27: 21; Fox 74, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 123; Met. 29, 62. Hærfest *æstatem*, Ps. Spl. 73, 18. Dæt gewrixle ðara feówer tȳda ðæt is lencten and sumer and herfest and winter *the change of the four seasons, that is spring and summer and autumn and winter*, Shrn 168, 12. Ðæs ilcan hærfestes *in the course of the same autumn*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 13. Foran tō hærfestes emnihte *ante æquinoctium autumnale*, L. Ecg. P. 11; Th. ii. 208, 2: Th. Chart. 151, 11. On hærfæste *in autumno*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Ðis wæs on hærfest *this was in autumn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* herueste *autumpnus*: *Icel.* haust; *n. autumn*: *O. H. Ger.* herbist; *m. autumnus*: *Ger.* herbst *autumn.*]

hærfest-handful *a due belonging to the husbandmen on an estate*:—Eallum ǽhte-mannum gebyreþ hærfesthandful *omnibus ehtemannis jure competit manipulus Augusti*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

hærfestlīc; *adj. Autumnal*:—Hærfestlīc dæg *autumnalis dies*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 19; Wrt. Voc. 53, 29. On ðæs hærfestlīcan emnihtes ryne *in the course of the autumnal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28: 252, 1.

hærfest-mōnaþ, es; *m. September*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 54. [Cf. *Robt. of Glouc.* þe nexte moneþ afturward, þat heruest moneþ ys, He let clepe aftur hym August ywys. *Icel.* haust-mānuðr: *O. H. Ger.* herbist-manoþ: *Ger.* herbst-monat *September.*]

hærfest-wǽta, an; *m. Autumnal wet*; humor æstatis, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 7.

hǽriht; *adj. Hairy*; crinitus, setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hæring, es; *m. A herring*:—Hwæt fēhst ðū on sǽ? Hæringcas *quid capis in mari? Aleces*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðes hæring *hoc allec*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 22. Hæring *allec* vel *jairus* vel *taricius* vel *sardina*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 3. Hærinc *taricus* vel *allec*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 62. xxx þūsenda hæryngys ǽlce eáre 30 *thousand herrings every year*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 172, 3. [*O. Frs.* hereng: *O. H. Ger.* harinc: *Ger.* häring.]

hæring-tīma, an; *m. Herring-season*:—Twegen hæringc-tīman *two herring-seasons*, Th. Chart. 338, 34.

hǽrlīc. v. hērlīc.

hēr-loccas; *m. pl. Locks of hair, curls*; cincinni, crines, Hpt. Gl. 526.

hærn, e; *f. The tide, waves, sea*:—Hærn *æstus, flustrum*, Cot. 81, Lye. Hærn eft onwand *back went the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531. [*Icel.* hrönn *a wave.*]

hærn *or* hærne [?], es; *m. n? The brain*:—It gæde tō ðe hærnes *it went to the brains*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* hernys *or* brayne *cerebrum*; herne panne of þe hed *craneum*: *Icel.* hjarni; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hirni; *n. cerebrum*: *Ger.* hirn; *n.*]

hēr-nēdl, e; *f. A hair-pin*; calamistrum, Lye.

hærn-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 9; Gū. 1307.

hær-sceard, es; *n. Hare-lip*:—Wið hærscearde *for hare-lip*, L. M. 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5. [Cf. *Frs.* haskerde *hare-lipped*: *Icel.* skarði *hare-lip* (a nickname): *Ger.* hasenscharte *hare-lip.*]

hærþan. v. herþan.

hēs, e; *f. A command, hest, behest*:—Hēs *jussio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 40. Gehīr God mīn gebed *exaudi Deus orationem meam.* On dysum is gebed and nā hēs *hear my prayer, O God. In this there is a prayer, not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Be his hlāfordes hēse *by his lord's command*, Gen. 24, 10: Ex. 18, 23: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 18; Gen. 965: 69; Th. 82, 31; Gen. 1370: 85; Th. 106, 35; Gen. 1781. Būton ǽnigre hēse *abs quolibet jussu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 54. Under abbodes hēsum *under the commands of an abbot*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. [*Orm.* hæs: *Laym. A. R.* hest: cf. *Goth.* haiti.] DER. be-hēs.

hæsel *galerus*, Lye.

hæsel, es; *m. The hazel*:—Hæsel *corilus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 95; Wrt. Voc. 32, 30. Hæsles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, L. M. i. 38, 8; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2: L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. Hwīt hæsel *wich hazel*; ulmus montana: saginus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 96; Wrt. Voc. 32, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hesyl *corulus, colurnus*: *Icel.* hasl; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hasal; *m*: hasala; *f. corylus, amygdalus*: *Ger.* hasel; *f.*] For special virtue of the hazel see Grmm. D. M. 927, and cf. hæslen. Cf. also the *Icel.* hasla völl *to challenge to a duel on a field marked out by hazel-poles.*

hæsel-hnutu, e; *f. A hazel-nut*:—Hæsl *vel* hæsel-hnutu *abellanæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 43; Wrt. Voc. 33, 40. [*O. H. Ger.* hasal-nuz: *Ger.* hasel-nuss.]

hæsel-wrid, es; *n. m* [?] *A hazel-thicket*:—Tō ðam. miclan hæsl-wride *to the great hazel-thicket*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 34. v. ge-wrid.

hæsel-wyrt, e; *f. Asarabacca, asarum Europæum*, Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 2.

hēsere, es; *m. A commander, one who orders, commands, a master, lord*:—Hēsere *præceptor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24, 45: 9, 49: 17, 13: 21, 7. Hǽsere *imperator*, Rtl. 192, 39.

hæslen; *adj. Of hazel*:—Genim æt fruman hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne wrīt dīnne naman on āsleah þrȳ scearpan on gefylle mid ðȳ blōde ðone naman weorp ofer eaxle on yrnende wæter and stand ofer ðone man ða scearpan āsleá ðæt eall swīginde gedō *take, to begin with, a hazel or an elder stick, cut thy name thereon, cut three scores on the place, fill the*

name with the blood, throw it over thy shoulder into running water and stand over the man. Strike the scores, and do all that in silence, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 6–11. Lǽt ðæt blód on grênne sticcan hæslenne weorp ðonne ofer weg âweg ðonne ne biþ nân yfel *let the blood run into a green spoon of hazel-wood, then throw it away over the road; then no harm will come of the bite*, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19–21.

hǽst, hêst, e; *f. Violence, fury*:—Ic þurh hêst hrîno lâðgewinnum *I violently touch my foes*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rä. 16, 28. Fære ne môston wætres brôgan hǽste hrînan *the terrors of the water might not with violence touch the vessel*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. [Hǽste may also be taken either as *adj.* agreeing with brôgan (v. next word), or as an adverb.] Grein compares with *Goth.* haifsts.

hǽst, hǽste [?]; *adj. Violent, vehement, impetuous*:—Ðû Grendel cwealdest þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum *thou didst kill Grendel violently with hard grasps*, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335. Nǽfre ðû ðæs swîðlîc sâr gegearwast þurh hǽstne nîþ ðæt ðû mec onwende worda ðissa *never shalt thou, through vehement hate, pain so violent prepare as to turn me from these words*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 3; Jul. 56. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart lîg sâre and grimme hât [Junius hâte] and hǽste hǽðnum folce *sulphur and swart flame, sorely and fiercely, hot and vehement shall avenge it on the heathen folk* [Junius' reading might be taken and hǽste would then be an adverb parallel with sâre *and* grimme: v. preceding word], Cd. 110; Th. 146, 2; Gen. 2416. [Cf. Grff. iv. 969, '*Si quis in curte episcopi armatus contra legem intraverit, quod alamanni* haistera hanti *dicunt*:' and for similar expressions, v. Grmm. R. A. 4.]

hǽste; *adv.* [?] See two preceding words.

Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga ceaster *Hastings*:—And ða hwîle com Willelm eorl upp æt Hestingan *and that time Earl William landed at Hastings*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 3. Ða fêrde se cyng tô Hæstingan *then the king went to Hastings*, 1094; Erl. 229, 35. Hî heafdon ofergân Sûþseaxe and Hæstingas [Hæsting, l. 36] *they had overrun Sussex and Hastings*, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. Tô Hæstinga ceastre *at Hastings*, L. Ath. 1, 14; Th. i. 208, 2.

hǽstlîce; *adv. Violently, vehemently, fiercely*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 33; Jul. 136. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heistigo biscoltan, Grff. iv. 1063.]

hǽswalwe *astur*, Som.

hæt, hætt, es; *m. A hat, covering for the head;* pileus, mitra, tiara:—Fellen hæt *galerus* vel *pileus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26. Hæt *calamanca*, Wrt. Voc. 41, 8: *capitium*„74, 57. Terrentius bær hæt on his heáfde, for ðon Rômânê hæfdon gesett ðæt ða ðe hæt beran môston môston ǽgþer habban ge feorh ge freódôm *Terentius pileatus, quod indultæ sibi libertatis insigne fuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 25–29. [*Icel.* höttr *a hood, cowl: Dan.* hat.]

hǽtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To heat, make hot*:—Ðæt fŷr ðe man ðæt ordâl mid hǽtan sceal *the fire with which the ordeal is to be heated*, L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 11: 14. Tô hǽtanne magan *to heat the stomach*, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 16. Hit gelamp sume dæige ðæt ðæs swânes wîf hǽtte hire ofen and se king ðǽr big set *it happened one day that the herdsman's wife heated her oven, and the king sat by*, Shrn. 16, 15. Hæt scenc fulne wînes *heat a cup full of wine*, Lchdm. i. 370, 26: ii. 24, 25. [*Icel.* heita: *Ger.* heizen.]

hǽte, an; *f. Heat*:—Cîle and hǽte ne geswîcaþ *frigus et æstus non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. Ða ða seó hǽte com ða forscranc hit *when the heat came then it withered away*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30. On ðære hǽtan ðæs dæges *in the heat of the day*, Gen. 18, 1: Mt. Kmbl. 20, 12. For sunnan hætan *on account of the heat of the sun*, Herb. 100, 8; Lchdm. i. 214, 24: 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Wið eágena hǽtan *for heat of the eyes*, Lchdm. i. 352, 5. Eówre glêda nâne hǽtan mînum lîchaman ne gedôþ *your embers cause no heat to my body*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 12. Ðæt hellîce fŷr hæfþ unâsecgendlîce hǽtan and nân leóht *the fire of hell has heat unspeakable, but no light*, 532, 2. Ongan mid monegum hǽtum geswenced beón *multis cœpit æstibus affici*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. Wið wunda hâtum *for inflammations of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* heita *brewing.*] v. hǽtu.

hætera, hæteru, *pl. Garments*:—Hê hæfde ne hǽlþe ne hætera *he had neither health nor garments*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 14. Se hund tôtær his hæteru sticmælum of his bæce *the dog tore his garments to pieces off his back*, 374, 8. Sume hî cuwon heora hætera *some of them chewed their garments*, 404, 5. Gâ hê ût mid his hætron swyclon hê in com *let him go out with his garments such as he came in with*, Ex. 21, 4. [*Laym.* alle his hateren weoren totoren: *A. R.* hateren; *dat. pl: Piers P.* I have but one hatere: *Prompt. Parv.* hatyr, rent clothe *scrutum, panuncia: O. H. Ger.* hadarun; *dat. pl. pannis, mastrugis: Ger.* hader *rag, clout.*]

hǽþ, e; *f. A heath, waste, desert, uncultivated land*:—Hâr hǽþ *the hoar heath*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Bera sceal on hǽþe *the bear shall* [*live*] *on the heath*, Menol. Fox 518; Gn. C. 29. [*Goth.* haiþi: *Icel.* heiðr *a low barren heath* or *fell: Ger.* heide (12th cent: Grff. iv. 809).]

hǽþ, e; *f. Heath, heather*:—Hǽþ *marica* vel *brogus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 3; Wrt. Gl. 33, 3. Smeóce mid hǽþe *smoke with heath*, Lchdm. i. 354, 24. v. Gloss. iii. 329, col. 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* hethe or lynge *bruarium: O. H. Ger.* heida *thymus, mirice: Ger.* heide, heide-kraut.]

hǽþ-berige, an; *f. Heath-berry, bilberry;* vaccinium:—Hǽþbergean wîsan *heath-berry plants*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 10.

hæþ-cole *Cassis, galea*, Cot. 32, 36, Lye.

hæðen. v. heden.

hǽðen; *adj.* HEATHEN, *pagan, gentile;* and *subst. a heathen*:—Twâ folc ðæt is Iudêisc and hǽðen *two peoples, that is Jew and gentile*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 32. Ðes wæs hǽðen *hic erat samaritanus*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 16. Gif ungefullod cild fǽrlîce biþ gebroht tô ðam mæssepreóste hê hit môt fullian sôna ðæt hit ne swelte hǽðen *if an unbaptized child be brought to the mass-priest suddenly, he must baptize it at once, that it die not heathen*, L. Ælfc. 26; Th. ii. 352, 17: L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15. Hêr sæt hǽðen here on Tenet *in this year a heathen* [*Danish*] *army sat in Thanet*, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 31. Ôð ðone hǽðenan byrgels *up to the heathen tomb*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 13. (The same phrase often occurs in the charters in the descriptions of boundaries.) Se hæfde wununge on hǽðenum byrgenum *he had his dwelling among the tombs*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 26. Hêr hǽðne men ǽrest ofer winter sǽtun *in this year heathen* [*Danish*] *men first remained through the winter*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23: 851; Erl. 66, 26. Bachsecg and Halfdene ða hǽðenan cyningas *Bachsecg and Halfdene the heathen kings*, 871; Erl. 74, 17. Ða ealdan Rômânî on hǽðenum dagum ongunnon ðæs geáres ymbryne on ðysum dæge *the old Romans, in heathen days, began the circuit of the year on this day*, Homl. Th. i. 98, 20. *Used substantively*:—Ðæt hê forgeáfe gôdne willan ðam seócan hǽðenan *that he would grant good will to the sick heathen*, ii. 24, 33. Sume ða hǽðenan *some of the heathens*, i. 562, 28: 560, 8. Ða hǽðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens harried in Northumbria*, Chr. 794; Erl. 39, 19. Ðyssera hǽðenra fǽrlîcan deáþ *sudden death from these heathens*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 31. Hǽðinra *gentium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 25. Hǽðenra þeównêd *thraldom under the heathen*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 17; Dan. 307. Hê hî on handgeweald hǽðenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Hie fêrdon ongeán ðǽm hǽðnum *they marched against the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* haiþno; *f. a heathen, gentile woman: O. Sax.* hêðin: *O. Frs.* hêthen: *Icel.* heiðinn: *O. H. Ger.* heidan *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus, samaritanus: Ger.* heide *a heathen.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 1198.

hǽðena, an; *m. A heathen, gentile*:—Hǽðnana *gentium*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. See preceding word.

hǽðen-cyning, es; *m. A heathen king*:—Herige hǽðencyninga *a band of heathen kings*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 13; Dan. 54.

hǽðen-cynn, es; *n. A heathen race*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 29; Gen. 2546.

hǽðen-dôm, es; *m. Heathendom, paganism*:—Hî gecwǽdon ðæt hî ǽnne God lufian woldon and ælcne hǽðendôm georne âweorpan *they agreed that they would love one God and zealously put away every kind of heathendom*, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 12. Wê lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc cristendôm georn lîce ârære and ælcne hǽðendôm mid ealle âdwæsce *we enjoin that every priest zealously promote Christianity, and totally extinguish every kind of paganism*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 2: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 23; Dan. 221. [*Orm.* hæþenndom 'and tatt [*the death of the soul with the body*] iss mikell hæþenndom to lefenn and to trowenn:' *Icel.* heiðin-dômr: *O. H. Ger.* heidan-tuom: *Ger.* heidenthum.]

hǽðen-feoh, *gen.* -feós; *n. A heathen sacrifice*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53.

hǽðen-gild, -gield, -gyld, es; *n. Heathen worship, idolatry;* also *an idol*:—Ðis hǽðengyld deófles biggeng is *this idolatry is worship of the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 4. Hǽðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 23; Jul. 15. Tô ðam hǽðengilde bugon *they turned to the idol* [*Baal-peor*], Num. 25, 2: 31, 16. Hê bæd hig georne ðæt hig bûgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum tô ðam bysmorfullum hǽðengilde *he prayed them earnestly not to turn from the worship of God to degrading idolatry*, Jos. 23, 7. Iulianus ða ongann tô lufigenne hǽðengyld *Julian then began to love idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 30. Ealle ða hǽðengyld ðe ðâs Indiscan wurðiaþ *all the idols that these Indians worship*, 454, 14. Hǽðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 4; Jul. 22. v. gild.

hǽðen-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A heathen worshipper, heathen, an idolater*:—Hê is gehiwod tô cristenum men, and is earm hǽðengylda *he is in appearance a Christian, and is a miserable heathen*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 16. Se yldesta hǽðengylda *the chief idolater*, 72, 9. Se ofslôh ðæs hǽðengyldan sunû *which slew the idolater's son*, ii. 294, 19. Se ealdorman wolde ða hǽðengildan forbærnan *the general then wanted to turn the idolaters*, 484, 8. v. gilda.

hǽðenisc; *adj. Heathenish, pagan*:—Heora biscepas sǽdon ðæt heora godas bǽdon ðæt him man worhte anfiteatra ðæt mon mehte ðone hǽðeniscan plegan ðǽrinne dôn *suasere pontifices, ut ludi scaenici diis expetentibus ederentur*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* heidanisc *gentilis: Ger.* heidnisch.]

hǽðen-mann, -monn, es; *m. A heathen:*—Hǽðinmonn *samaritanus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 33.

hǽðen-nes, se; *f. Heathenism, paganism;* gentilitas:—Đâ ongunnon monige hǽðennysse þeáw forlætan *relicto gentilitatis ritu,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Hē tō hǽðennysse wæs gehwyrfed *ad apostasiam conversus est,* 3, 30; S. 561, 39. [*Laym.* hæðenesse: *Chauc.* 'as wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,' Prol. 49: *Piers P.* 'al was hethenesse some tyme Ingelond and Wales, 15, 435.]

hǽðen-scipe, es; *m. Heathenism, paganism:*—Wē forbeódaþ eornostlīce ǽlcne hǽðenscipe. Hǽðenscipe bið đæt man īdola weorðige đæt is đæt man weorðige hǽðene godas and sunnan oððe mōnan fȳr oððe flōd wæter-wyllas oððe stānas *we earnestly forbid all heathenism: heathenism is to worship idols, that is to worship heathen gods, and sun or moon, fire or water, springs or stones,* L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17, 20. Đæt ys mycel hǽðenscype *id magnus est paganismus,* L. Ecg. P. 4, 20; Th. ii. 210, 19: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27: Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 31. Đa tungelwītegan đe wǽron on hǽðenscipe wunigende hæfdon getācnunge ealles hǽðenes folces *the astrologers, who were yet heathens, betokened all heathen people,* Homl. Th. i. 106, 9: 70, 25, 28. [*Laym.* hæðenescipe]

hǽðen-styro, es; *m. A heathen stirk, calf used in heathen worship, the golden calf made by the Israelites:*—Hī on Choreb swylce cealf ongunnon him tō godegylde georne wyrcean; onwendan heora wuldor on đæne wyrsan hād hǽðenstyrces hig etendes *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile; et mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli comedentis fœnum,* Ps. Th. 105, 17.

Hǽðfeld *Hatfield in Hertfordshire:*—Hēr gesæt Þeodorius ærcebiscop senoþ on Hǽðfelda *in this year archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at Hatfield,* Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 11.

hǽðiht; *adj. Heathy:*—In đa hǽðihtan lēge *to the heathy lea,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: 262, 22.

hǽð-stapa, an; *m. A heath-stepper, an animal which wanders over heaths* or *uncultivated country:*—Đeáh đe hǽðstapa hundum geswenced heorot holtwudu sēce *although the heath-wanderer, the hart by the hounds wearied, seek that wood,* Beo. Th. 2740; B. 1368. Wulf hār hǽðstapa *the wolf, the grey wanderer of the heath,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 6: Vy. 13.

Hǽðum, æt *Slesvig,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 30, 39. [Cf. Ethelweard 'Anglia vetus sita est inter Saxones et Giotos, habens oppidum capitale, quod sermone Saxonico Sleswic nuncupatur, secundum vero Danos Haithaby.' *Icel.* Heiðabær.]

hǽðung [=hǽtung], e; *f. Heating, warming:*—Belimpþ seó hǽðung tō đære hǽtan and seó onlīhting belimpþ tō đære beorhtnysse *the heating belongs to the heat and the illumination to the brightness,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 3.

hǽting, e; *f. Calipeatum,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 43.

hætsan *to drive, urge, impel* [?]:—Hwīlum mec mīn freá hætst on enge *sometimes my lord drives me into a narrow place,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5.

hættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take the hair and skin from a person's head:*—Đonne dō man ūt his eágan and ceorfan of his nōse and eáran and uferan lippan oððe hine hættian *then let his eyes be put out and his nose and ears and upper lip be cut off; or let him have the hair and skin of his head pulled off,* L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 14. [The Latin version here has 'aut corium capitis cum capillis (auferatur) quod Angli vocant behættie.' Another translation has 'vel decapilletur.'] Sume man hættode, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 39. In the note Earle quotes Florence of Worcester 'cute capitis abstracta.' Cf. Grmm. R. A. 703, where he quotes an explanation of the punishment by which the hair was dragged from a person's head, 'man windet im die haar mit einer kluppen oder knebel aus dem heupt.' He thinks the form hettian [hættian] has no sense, but may it not be connected with *hæt,* as it was just that part of the head which the hat covered that was affected? It was giving the victim the appearance of wearing a hat of a most ghastly kind.

hǽtu, hǽto; *indecl; f. Heat:*—Hǽtu *calor,* Ælfc. Gr. 4, 26. Þridde āgennys is seó hǽtu *the third property is the heat,* Homl. Th. ii. 606, 13, 18. Þȳstro and hǽto *darkness and heat,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 6; Gen. 389: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 146; Met. 20, 73. Hǽto *æstus,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Gif se līchoma hwǽr mid hefiglīcre hǽto sȳ gebysgod *if the body be troubled anywhere with heavy inflammation,* Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Unācumendlīce hǽtu þrowiaþ and unāsecgendlīce cȳle *they suffer intolerable heat and unspeakable cold,* Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. [*O. Frs.* hēte; *f: O. H. Ger.* heizi, heiz; *f. æstus, fervor: O. Sax.* hēt; *n.*] v. hǽte.

hǽtung. v. hǽðung.

hǽwen; *adj. Blue, azure, purple, discoloured:*—Hǽwen *glaucus,* Cot. 96: *jacinthina,* 185: *fulvus,* Lye. Âdō in æren fæt lǽt đǽr in ōð đæt hit hǽwen sȳ *put into a brazen vessel, leave it therein until it be turned colour,* Lchdm. iii. 20, 18. Gyf dæt hūsl byþ fynig oððe hǽwen *if the housel be mouldy or discoloured,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 9. Seó hǽwene lyft *the azure air,* Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Genim đās wyrte đe grēcas brittanice and engle hǽwen hydele, Herb. 30; Lchdm. i. 126, 6. Hǽwene hnydele, iii. 24, 8. Đeós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and hǽwene *this plant hath long leaves and purple,* Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 18: 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 16. Seó heall wæs getymbred ynnan and ūtan myd grēnum and myd hǽwenum and myd hwȳtum *the hall was built within and without with green and with purple and with white,* Shrn. 156, 6. Hǽwen-grēn *cæruleus,* Cot. 53, Lye. Hǽwendeáge *hyacinthinus,* Lye.

hafa *and forms as from* hafian. v. habban.

hafecere, es; *m. A hawker:*—Wē lǽraþ đæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter, nor a hawker,* L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7.

hafela, hafala, heafela, heafola, an; *m. The head;* caput; κεφαλή:—Se hwīta helm hafelan werede *the bright helm guarded the head,* Beo. Th. 2901; B. 1448: 2658; B. 1327: 3564; B. 1780. Of đæs hǽlendes heafelan *from the Saviour's head,* Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505. Heafolan, Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Hafalan, 896; B. 446.

hafe-leást, e; *f. Want of means, indigence:*—For hauelēste *from lack of means,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 12. v. hafen-leást.

hafen. v. hebban.

hafenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grasp, hold:*—Wǽpen hafenade heard be hiltum *he grasped the weapon hard by the hilt,* Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Bord hafenode *he grasped his shield,* Byrht. Th. 132, 67; By. 42: 140, 57; By. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* hebinon, hefinon, Grff. iv. 737, 828.]

hafen-leás; *adj. Lacking means, poor, indigent;* inops:—Hafenleás *inops,* Wrt. Voc. 74, 20. Hē wæs swīðe welig wædlum and þearfum and symle him sylfum swīðe hafenleás *he was very wealthy for the poor and needy, and ever very indigent for himself,* Homl. Th. ii. 148, 34. Sum hafenleás man sceolde āgyldan healf pund ānum menn *a certain indigent man had to pay a man half a pound,* 176, 34. Se hafenleása 178, 6. Se đe spēda hæfþ and đa āspendan nele hafenleásum brēđer *he that hath riches and will not expend them for his brother who lacks,* 318, 11: 484, 33: 178, 19. v. hæfen-leás.

hafen-leást, e; *f. Lack of means, indigence;* inopia:—Wē ne sceolon đa wannspēdigan for heora hafenleáste forseón *we ought not to despise those who are without means for their indigence,* Homl. Th. i. 128, 23. Fela sind þearfan þurh hafenleáste and nā on heora gāste. Sind eác ōðre þearfan nā þurh hafenleáste ac on gāste *many are poor from want of wealth, and not in spirit. There are also other poor, not from want of wealth, but in spirit,* 550, 3–5, 11, 12, 17. Ūre sāule hafenleáste *the indigence of our souls,* ii. 88, 26. Đā getīmode swā micel hafenleást đæt đa gebrōđra næfdon būton fīf hlāfas tō heora ealra gereorde *then there befell so great a lack that the brethren had but five loaves for the refection of them all,* 170, 33. v. hæfen-leást.

hafetian *to clap* [*as a bird with its wings,* or *a man with his hands*], *applaud:*—Ic hafetige *plaudo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 28. Flōdas hafettaþ handum *flumina plaudent manu,* Ps. Spl. 97, 8. Ærđan đe se hana hafitigende crāwe *before the cock clapping its wings crow,* Homl. Th. ii. 246, 4.

hafoc, hafuc, heafoc, es; *m. A hawk;* accipiter:—Heafuc *accipiter,* Wrt. Voc. 77, 15. Mid hafoce *accipitre,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15, 17, 31, 37. Gōd hafoc *a good hawk,* Beo. Th. 4519; B. 2263. Sum sceal wildne fugol ātemian heafoc *one shall tame the wild bird, the hawk,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 16; Vy. 86. [*Laym.* havek: *Icel.* haukr: *O. H. Ger.* hapuh, habich: *Ger.* habicht.] DER. gōs-, gūþ-, mūs-, spear-, wealh-hafoc. The word is found in many names of places, see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. index.

hafoc-cynn, es; *n. The hawk species:*—Ne ete gē nān þing hafoccynnes ne earncynnes *eat nothing of the hawk-kind or the eagle-kind,* Lev. 11, 13.

hafoc-fugel, es; *m. A hawk:*—Đeáh hafucfugel ābite *etiamsi accipiter momorderit,* L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 19.

hafoc-wyrt, e; *f. Hawk-weed* [?]; hieracium, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11.

hafud. v. heáfod.

hafud-sæcer, es; *m* [?]:—Tióþa hafudsæcer *decumanus,* Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 78; Wrt. Voc. 38, 4.

hafud-land, es; *n. A headland, boundary:*—Hafudland *limites,* Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 77; Wrt. Voc. 38, 3. ['*Headland,* the upper portion of a field, generally left unploughed for convenience of passage,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix. '*Adlands,* those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedge. Salop,' Halliwell. So in Surrey, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 12, p. 91. '*Headland,* that is which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other lands,' No. 30, p. 82.]

haga, an; *m. A place fenced in, an enclosure, a haw, a dwelling in a town:*—Haga *sæpem,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. Se haga binnan port đe Ægelrīc himsylfan getimbrod hæfde *the messuage within the town that Ægelric had built himself,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 86, 26; Th. Chart. 569, 2, 5: 514, 13: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 5, 11. Đis syndon đæs hagan gemǽru *these are the boundaries of the messuage* [in the previous part of the charter the gift is spoken of as *unam curtem*], iii. 240, 18. Đa hagan

ealle ðe hē be westan cyrcan hæfde *all the messuages that he had west of the church*, Th. Chart. 303, 10. Ænne hagan on porte *curtem unum in supradicta civitate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 27: iii. 213, 13. Quandam hospicii portionem in præfata civitate sitam, quæ patria lingua *haga* solet appellari, vi. 134, 24; cf. 135, 14, 25. Tō hagan þrungon *they pressed to the entrenchment*, Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960: Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892. [*Chauc.* hawe *yard:* in *Kentish dialect* haw *a yard*, or *enclosure: Icel.* hagi *a hedged field, a pasture.*] DER. bord-, cumbol-, fær-, swīn-, turf-, wīg-haga.

haga, an; *m. A haw, berry of the hawthorn;* also *used to signify any thing of no value* [?], [cf. Chaucer's 'not worth an hawe']:—Hagan *gignalia*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 24; Wrt. Voc. 33, 24. Hagan *quisquilia*, 285, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hawe, frute *cinum, cornum, ramnum.*]

hagal, hagol, es; *m. Hail;* grando:—Hagol *grando*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 100; Wrt. Voc. 52, 50: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 32. Hagol cymþ of ðām rēndropum ðonne hī beóþ gefrorene *hail comes of the raindrops when they are frozen*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. Rēn hagal and snāw hrusan leccaþ *rain, hail, and snow moisten the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 127; Met. 29, 64. Mid hagole *with hail*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 8. Gesihþ hreósan hrīm and snāw hagle gemenged *sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 15; Wand. 48. [*Laym.* haȝel: *Icel.* hagl; *n. hail;* Hagall; *m. the name of the rune* h: *O. H. Ger.* hagal; *m: Ger.* hagel.] v. hægel.

hagalian; *p.* ode *To hail:*—Hit hagalade stānum ofer ealle Rōmāne *saxea de nubibus grando descendens*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 20. [*Icel.* hagla: *M. H. Ger.* hagelen.]

hagal-scūr, hagol-, es; *m. A shower of hail*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 30: Menol. Fox 71; Men. 35. v. hægel-scūr.

haga-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn:*—Of hagaþornum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. v. hæg-þorn.

hagian. v. on-hagian.

hagol-stān, es; *m. A hailstone:*—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *God sent down upon them great hailstones*, Jos. 10, 11. Betwux ðām greátum hagolstānum *amid the great stones*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 18. [*Icel.* hagl-steinn: *M. H. Ger.* hagel-sten: *Ger.* hagel-stein.]

hago-spind, heago-, hecga-, es; *m. n? The cheek:*—Hagospind *genæ*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 41. Heagospind, 282, 56. Hecgaspind, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 78; Wrt. Voc. 43, 11. Heortes heagospind *a hart's cheek*, Lchdm. i. 336, 12. [Somner, Lye, and Wright print *swind* for *spind*, the form which occurs in the transcript by Junius; see note to passage quoted above from Lchdm. i. *Eágospind* occurs, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 4.] v. spind.

hago-steald, es; *m. One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, young warrior:*—Hagosteald onwōc mōdig from moldan *the young warrior* [*Christ*] *was roused exulting from earth*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 23; Hö. 21. Heafoc weorþeþ tō hagostealdes honda gelǣred *the hawk becomes trained to the youth's hand*, 88 b; Th. 332, 28; Vy. 92. [*O. Sax.* haga-stald, -stold *a servant, young man: O. H. Ger.* haga-stalt, -stolt *mercenarius, cælebs: Ger.* hagestolz *old bachelor.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 484, *and* hæg-steald.

hago-steald, es; *n. Celibacy*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 17; Rä. 21, 31.

hago-stealdmonn, es; *m.* = hago-steald, q. v. Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 3; Rä. 15, 2.

Hagustaldes eá, eé, hām *Hexham*, Chr. 681: 685: 766: 780: 789: 806: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 30. [*Dun.* Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: *Ric.* Hestalasham: *Gerv.* Hestoldesham: *Kni.* Exseldesham.]

hagu-swind. v. hago-spind.

hal, es; *n. A secret place, a corner:*—Đā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wiđ ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs. Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe diȝele hale, O. and N. 2.] v. helan.

hāl; *adj. Whole, hale, well, in good health, sound, safe, without fraud, honest;* often used in salutation:—Iosep āxode hwæðer hira fæder wǣre hāl *Joseph asked whether their father were well*, Gen. 43, 27. Se man wæs sōna hāl *statim sanus factus est*, Jn. Skt. 5, 9. Se biþ hāl geworden *he shall be saved*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Hē þurh ðæt sōna wearþ hāl geworden *he was at once by that restored to health*, 223, 26. Gif hie mon gelācnian mǣge ðæt hie hāl sīe *if it* [*the broken sinew*] *can be cured so that it be sound*, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 4. Mannes sunu com sēcean and hāl dōn ðæt forwearþ *venit filius hominis quærere et saluare quod perierat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Gedō mē hālne *salvum me fac*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 30: Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hine ðǣm mannum hālne and gesundne āgeaf *restored him to the men safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 21: 107, 17. Đū mē behēte hāl and clǣne ðæt ðæt đū mē sealdest *thou didst declare to me that what thou didst sell me was sound and clean*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 22: 9; Th. i. 182, 4. Hē hyne hālne onfēng *he hath received him safe and sound*, Lk. Skt. 15, 27. Ic geaf hit on mīnon hālan līfe intō Cristes cyrcean *I gave it while of sound body to Christ's church*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 305, 12. Đā betǣhte Ecgferþ on hālre tungan land and bōc Dunstāne *then Ecgferth in plain, unequivocal language delivered land and charter to Dunstan* [cf. *Icel.* með heilum hug *sincerely*], Th. Chart. 208, 11. Hāl wes đū Iudēa cyning *Haue rex Iudæorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Lk. Skt. 1, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 1827; An. 916: Beo. Th. 818; B. 407. Hāle wese gē *Havete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Sȳ đū hāl leóf Iudēiscre leóde cyning *hail sir, king of the Jewish people*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 28. Hāl beó đū *Have*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 49. Beó đū hāl and sig gebletsod se ðe on Dryhtnes naman com *Osanna benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 32. [*Laym.* hal, hæl, hæil, hail, hol: Lauerd king wæs hæil [wassayl, later MS.], 14309: *Orm.* hal: *A. R.* hol: *Prompt. Parv.* hool: *Goth.* hails: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hēl: *Icel.* heill: *O. H. Ger.* heil: *Ger.* heil.] v. ge-, un-hāl.

halan [*or* hamlan] *afterbirth:*—Gāte geallan on wīne gedruncen wīfa halan him ofāđēþ *goat's gall, drunken in wine, removes women's afterbirth for them*, Lchdm. i. 356, 8. v. Gloss: Lchdm. ii.

hāl-bǣre; *adj. Wholesome, salutary;* salutaris, Scint. 32, 78, Lye.

hald. v. heald.

hālettan; *p.* te *To salute, greet, hail:*—Sum man hine hālette and grētte and hine be his naman nemde *quidam eum salutans ac suo appellans nomine*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12: 2, 12; S. 514, 31: Blickl. Homl. 155, 20. Iohannes hālette on hie mycelre stefne *John greeted her with a loud voice*, 143, 15. Hie hāletton on hie *they greeted her*, 139, 25.

hālettend, es; *m. The middle finger, the finger by which a sign of greeting is made:*—Hālettend midemesta finger *salutarius*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 21. Hǣletend *salutaris*, Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 81.

hālettung, e; *f. Greeting, salutation:*—Æfter ðæs engles bletsunga and hālettunga swīgende þohte hwæt seó hālettung wǣre *after the angel's blessing and greeting she considered in silence what the greeting might be*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hālettunge, 3, 21. Hǣlettungæ *salutationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

half. v. healf.

hāl-fæst; *adj. Salutary;* qui potest sanare, Lye.

hālga, an; *m. A saint:*—Biþ gesmyrod ealra hālgena hālga *the saint of all saints shall be anointed*, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 16. Đæt wundor gelamp þurh ðæs hālgan mihte *that miracle happened through the saint's might*, 28, 28; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 212. Fram ðam rihtwīsan Abel ōþ ðam endenēxtan hālgan *from righteous Abel to the last saint*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 5. Godes hālgan sind englas and men *God's saints are angels and men*, i. 538, 23: 574, 22: ii. 112, 31. Hālgena līchaman ārison *the bodies of saints arose*, 258, 5. On ðone dæg æfter ealra hālgena mæssedæg *on the day after All Saints' day*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 32. November se mōnaþ onginþ on ealra hālgena mæssedæg *the month of November begins on All Saints' day*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 55. [*Chauc.* halwe: *Mod. E.* in All Hallows: *Ger.* heilige *a saint.*] v. hālig.

hālgawaras; *pl. Holy people, saints:*—Gisungan hālgawaras *cantabant sancti*, Rtl. 47, 26. Hālgawara dīnra *sanctorum tuorum*, 62, 12. Hālgawæra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 52. [Cf. hālig-waras.]

hālgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hallow, make holy, consecrate, sanctify:*—Hweđer hie ða ciricean hālgian dorston on ōđre wīsan *whether they durst consecrate the church otherwise*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 21, 24. Ne miht đū on ōđre wīsan bisceop hālgian būton ōđrum bisceopum *ordinare episcopum non aliter nisi sine episcopis potes*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3. Đū scealt hālgian hīrēd đīnne *thou shalt hallow thy family*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310. Hēr man hālgode Ælfēhg tō arcebiscope *in this year Ælfheah was consecrated archbishop*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 138, 2: 1050; Erl. 176, 22. Nis eów þearf ðæt gē ða ciricean hālgian *there is no need for you to consecrate the church*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 1. Hweđer hie ða ciricean hālgedon *whether they should consecrate the church*, 205, 11. Hālgig ođđe hālga đū *sanctifica*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 17. Hālgiaþ eówer fæsten *sanctify ye a fast*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Sȳ hālgad noma *hallowed be thy name*, Exon. 122 a; 468, 19; Hy. 5, 2. [*Laym.* halȝien: *Orm.* hallȝhenn: *Prompt. Parv.* halwin *consecrare: O. Sax.* hēlagōn: *Icel.* helga: *O. H. Ger.* heilagōn: *Ger.* heiligen.]

Hālgo-land, es; *n. A district* [fylki] *of Norway, Hālogaland:*—Ōhthere sǣde ðæt sió scir hātte Hālgoland ðe hē on būde. Hē cwæþ ðæt nān mann ne būde be norþan him *Ohthere said that the district was called Halogaland that he lived in. He said that no one lived north of him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 16. See Aall's translation of the Heimskringla, p. 24, note.

hālgung, hālegung, e; *f. Hallowing, consecration, sanctification:*—Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 78; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. Niuæs hūses hālgung ł cirica hālgung *encenia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. Geworden is Iudēa hālgung *facta est Iudæa sanctificatio*, Ps. Spl. 113, 2: 77, 59. Biscopes hālgung *episcopi ordinatio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 5. Đeáh ealle circan habban hālgunge gelīce *though all churches have like consecration*, L. Eth. 9, 5; Th. i. 340, 27. Sēđe ða hālgunge ođđe ða lectionem ne mæg æfter þeáwe gefyllan *qui consecrationem vel lectionem non potest rite implere*, L. Ecg C. 3½; Th. ii. 160, 16. Hē ne hāding ne hāleging ne dō *let him not ordain nor consecrate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 28, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* halwynge of holy placys *consecracio, dedicacio: O. H. Ger.* heilagunga *sanctificatic: Ger.* heiligung.]

hālgung-ram; *m. A consecrated ram:*—For ðam hit ys hālgungram *for it is a ram of consecration*, Ex. 29, 22.

hâli-. v. hâlig-.

hâlian; *p.* ode *To become hale, whole, to heal, to get well*:—Lege tô ðam sâre hyt sceal berstan and hâlian *lay to the sore; it shall burst and heal*, Herb. 148, 2; Lchdm. i. 272, 21. Hê ðâ ongan trumian and hâligan *ubi sanescere cœpit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 10. Ðonne hâlaþ ðæt heáfod swýðe hraðe *the head will heal very quickly*, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 16: 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilen *sanescere.*]

hâlig; *adj. Holy*; sanctus, sacer:—Hâlig *sanctus, almus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41. Ðæt hâlige gewrit *scribtura*, Jn. Skt. 17, 12. Se hâliga frôfre gâst *paracletus sanctus spiritus*, 14, 26. Hâlig sealt *holy salt*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 30; 344, 14. Hâliges wæteres *some holy water*, 348, 2. Woroldlîcra weorca on ðam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne *let people carefully abstain from worldly works on that holy day* [*Sunday*], L. Eth. 6, 22; Th. i. 320, 13. On ðone hâlgan Ðunresdæg *on holy Thursday*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Ða hâlgan hâdas *the clergy*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 9. Hê spræc þurh hys hâlegra wîtegena mûþ *locutus est per os sanctorum prophetarum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ðâm hâlgum tîdum *at those holy times*, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 370, 9. Hâlige bêc *sacros libros*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27. [*Laym.* hali, holy: *Orm.* haliȝ: *Wick.* hooli: *O. Sax.* hêlag: *O. Frs.* hêlich: *Icel.* heilagr: *O. H. Ger.* heilag: *Ger.* heilig.]

hâlig-dæg, es; *m. A holy day, Sunday*:—Be hâlidæiges freólse *of the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 8. On hâligdagum *sabbatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. [*A. R.* halidei: *Piers P.* halidai.]

hâlig-dôm, es; *m.* I. *holiness, sanctity*; sanctimonia:—Hâligdôm *sanctimonia*, Rtl. 100, 11. Mycel is se hâligdôm and seó weorþung sancte Iohannes *great is the sanctity and worthiness of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 16. Bûton ða heánesse ðæs hâligdômes *nisi excellentia sanctitatis*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 14: 57; Swt. 439, 23. II. *holy things, relics, holy work, a sacrament*:—Hâligdôm *sacramentum*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. On ðone Drihten ðe ðes hâligdôm is fore hâlig *by the Lord, before whom these relics are holy*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Wê sceolon on ðissum dagum fyligan ûrum hâligdôme ût and inn *on these days we ought to follow our relics out and in*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 28. Ðæt hig bereáfodan æt hâligdome and æt eallon þingan *they plundered the monastery of the relics and of every thing*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 40. On ðam hâligdôme swerian *to swear on the relics*, L. Eth. 3, 2; Th. i. 292, 14: Th. Chart. 610, 31: Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 10. Ðýlæs ænig unclænsod dorste on swâ micelne hâligdôm fôn ðære clænan ðegnenga ðæs sacerd hâdes *ne aut non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 51, 1. Tô hâligdôm ðînre gesibsumnesse tô âsend *ad sacramentum tuæ reconciliationis admitte*, Lye. Þurh hâlgum hâligdôm Drihtnes lîchaman and blôdes *per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis ac sanguinis*, Lye. Hâligdôm and hâlige bêc handligan *reliquias et sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27: 12; Th. ii. 200, 7. Hâligdôm and hâdas and gehâlgode Godes hûs man sceal weorþian georne *holy things and holy orders and the hallowed houses of God must be zealously honoured*, L. Eth. 7, 28; Th. i. 336, 1: 24; Th. i. 334, 23: L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 9. Wê lâraþ ðæt ealle ða þingc ðe weofode neáh beón, and tô cirican gebyrian, beón swîðe clæneîce and wurþlîce behworfene, and ðær ænig þingc fûles neáh ne cume; ac gelogige man ðone hâligdôm swîðe ârwurþlîce *we enjoin, that all the things which are near the altar, and belong to the church, be very cleanly and worthily appointed, and where nothing foul may come near them; but let the holy things be very reverently arranged*, L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 23–6. Þurh ealne ðane hâligdôm ðe ic on Rôme for mê and for ealne þeódscype gesôhte *by all the relics that I sought out in Rome for myself and for all the nation*, Th. Chart. 117, 10. III. *a holy place, sanctuary*:—Ðinne hâligdôm *sanctuarium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 7. Hê getimbrade his hâligdôm *ædificavit sanctificium suum*, 77, 69. Tô ðæs hâligdômes dura *to the door of the sanctuary*, Ex. 21, 6. Tôweard ðam hâligdôme *toward the sanctuary*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 20. Ân is mid ðæs kynges hâligdôme, ôðer is mid Leófrîce eorle and ðæt þridde is mid ðam bisceop *one* [*of the writings*] *is in the king's sanctuary, a second is with earl Leofric, and the third is with the bishop*, Th. Chart. 372, 29: 541, 25: 571, 20. [*Laym.* halidom *relic: Orm.* haliȝdom *holiness; pl. sacred things: Icel.* helgir dômar *relics*; helgidômr *a sanctuary: O. H. Ger.* heiligtuom *sacramentum, sanctuarium: Ger.* heiligthum *sacred thing, relic, sanctuary.*]

hâlig-ern, es; *n. A holy place, sanctuary*:—Hâligern *sanctuarium*, Blickl. Gl. Hâliern *sacellum*, Hpt. Gl. 482. On ðam hâlierne *in the holy place*, Ex. 29, 30.

hâlig-mônaþ, -mônþ, es; *m. Holy month, September*:—On ðæm nigoþan mônþe on geáre biþ xxx daga se mônaþ hâtte on lêden septembris and on ûre geþeóde hâligmônaþ for ðon ðe ûre yldran ðâ ðâ hî hæfdene wæron on ðam mônþe hî guldon hiora deófolgeldum *in the ninth month in the year there are thirty days. The month is called in Latin September, and in our language holy month, because our ancestors, when they were heathen, sacrificed to their idols in that month*, Shrn. 124, 28–31: 136, 27. Hâligmônþ, Menol. Fox 325; Men. 164. [*Bede*, De temporum ratione, c. 13, gives *Halegmonath* as the native equivalent of September, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.]

hâlig-nes, -ness, e; *f.* I. *holiness, sanctity*:—Hâlygnyss *sanctitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 22. Hâlignys on hâlignysse hys *sanctimonia in sanctificatione ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 6. On rihtwîsnesse and on hâlignesse *in righteousness and in holiness*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 36: 155, 31. On hâlignesse *in sanctitate*, Lk. Skt. 1, 75: Ps. Th. 88, 32. II. *a holy thing, relic*:—Seó hâlignis *the relic*, St. And. 42, 7. Ic hâte ðê Veronix ðæt ðû âgif mê ða hâligngysse ðe ðû myd ðê hæfst. Veronix him ða swýðe wiðsôc and sæde, ðæt heó nâne hâlignyssa myd hyre næfde *I command thee, Veronica, that thou give up to me the relic that thou hast with thee. Then Veronica vehemently refused and said that she had no relics with her*, 40, 31–4. III. *a holy place, sanctuary*:—Gecwædon ðæt hî hâlignesse Godes gesettan *dixerunt, possideamus sanctuarium Dei*, Ps. Th. 82, 9. Hâlignessa sindon tô griðleáse *sanctuaries are too unprotected*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41. Inngongende and ûtgongende beforan Gode tô ðâm hâlignessum *quando ingreditur et egreditur sanctuarium in conspectu Domini*, Past. 15, 4; Swt. 93, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* heilagnissa *sanctificatio, sanctitas.*] Cf. hâlig-dôm.

hâlig-rift, -reft, -ryft, e; *f. A holy garment, veil*:—Hâligryft *theristrum*, Hpt. Gl. 525. Hió an hyre betsþ hâligryft *she gives her best veil*, Th. Chart. 538, 7. Heó ðær hâligryfte onfêng *accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42: Shrn. 94, 25: Lchdm. iii. 430, 26. Sca hylda wæs xxxiii geára on læwedum hâde and xxxiii geára under hâligryfte *St. Hilda was for thirty-three years in the world and for thirty-three years in the cloister*, Shrn. 149, 5. Effigenia is ðæs Heofenlîcan Cynges brŷd and mid hâligrefte gehâlgod *Effigenia is the bride of the Heavenly King, and hallowed with the veil*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 32. Mathêus lêde hâligreft ofer hire heáfod *Matthew placed a veil on her head*, 478, 5.

hâlig-wæcca, an; *m. One who observes vigils*:—Beón eáðmôde and ælmysfulle and hâligwæccan *ut humiles simus et eleemosynis largi et sanctarum vigiliarum studiosi*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 64; Th. ii. 224, 27.

hâlig-wæter, es; *n. Holy water*:—Sumne dæl ðæs hâligwæteres *de aqua benedicta*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 19: L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 24: L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 28. Mid hâligwætere *with holy water*, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 4. On hâligwætre *in holy water*, 45, 1; Lchdm. ii. 110, 14.

hâlig-waras, -ware; *pl. Holy people, saints*:—Þerh mûþe hâligwara *per os sanctorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. Hâlgwara *sanctorum*, Rtl. 45, 1. [Cf. hâlga-waras.]

halm, hals. v. healm, heals.

hâlor *salvation*:—From hâlor âhwyrfan, oncyrran *to turn, seduce from salvation*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 3; Jul. 327: 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360: 72 a; Th. 268, 30; Jul. 440.

hâls, e; *f. Health, salvation*:—Ðæt hælubearn hâls eft forgeaf *that saviour-child gave salvation again*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 3; Cri. 587. [*Icel.* heilsa *health.*] v. heáls-bôc.

hâlsere, es; *m. An exorcist*:—Hâlsere *exorcista*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 21: Rtl. 194, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* heilisari *augur, auspex.*] v. hâlsian.

hâlsian, heâlsian [Ettmüller connects this verb in the sense *obsecrare* with *hals*, and writes *halsian, healsian*; the forms in which *ea* occurs seem to favour this writing, while reference to cognate dialects seems to point to *â*] *To beseech, entreat, implore, adjure, conjure, exorcise*:—Ic hâlsige and bidde ðone gelæredan ðæt hê ðæt ûs ne wîte *I beseech and beg the learned not to blame us for it*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 10: Blickl. Homl. 57, 33. Ic hâlsige ðê þurh ðone lifiendan God *adjuro te per Deum vivum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63; Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 6; Jul. 446: Blickl. Homl. 151, 22. Ic eów hâlsige scucna englas ðæt gê leng ne beran *I adjure you, devils' angels, that ye bear him no longer*, 189, 7. Ic ðê hâlsige for ðînre þeówene Sancta Marian *I entreat thee for the sake of thy servant Saint Mary*, 89, 17: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 26; Jul. 539: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 28; Sat. 422. Ic ðê heâlsige *I beseech thee*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. Ic heâlsige *obsecro*, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 17. Ic hâlsigo ðec *exorcizo te*, Rtl. 100, 27: 117, 34. Exorcista is on Englisc se ðe mid âþe hâlsaþ ða âwyrgedan gâstas ðe wyllaþ menn dreccan þurh ðæs Hâlendes naman ðæt hŷ ða menn forlæton *exorcista is in English he who with oath conjures the accursed spirits that will torment men, in the Saviour's name to leave those men*, L. Ælfc. C. 13; Th. ii. 348, 1. Hê ðone unlybban on Godes naman hâlsode *he exorcised the poison*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 24. For ðam ðe hê hâlsode Israhêla bearn *for he had strictly sworn the children of Israel*, Ex. 13, 19. Hê hie heâlsade *he entreated them*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 14: Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. Fæder and môdor hâlsedon hî ðæt hî forlêtan ðone cristes geleáfan *father and mother implored them to forsake the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 92, 13. Heâlsa hine suâ suâ ðînne fæder *obsecra ut patrem*, Past. 25; Swt. 181, 2. On wigbedde tô hâlsienne *in altari ad augurandum*, Cot. 17, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* halsien: *Chauc.* halse: *O. H. Ger.* heilison *augurari*: cf. *Icel.* heilsa *to salute, greet.*] v. ge-halsian [*where read* ge-hâlsian] *and* hâlsung.

hâlsigend, es; *m. An exorcist*:—Exorcista is hâlsigend, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6.

hâlsigendlîc, hâlsiendlîc; *adj. That may be entreated:*—Hâlsiendlîc *deprecabilis,* Ps. Spl. M. 89, 15.

hâlsigendlîce, hâlsiendlîce; *adv. Importune,* Greg. Dial. 1, 2, Lye.

hâlsung, heâlsung, e; *f. Supplication, beseeching, entreaty, adjuration, exorcising, exorcism, augury, greeting* [?]:—Micel is seó hâlsung and mære is seó hâlgung ðe deófla âfyrsaþ *great is the exorcising and greater is the hallowing that drives away devils,* L. C. E; Th. i. 360, 28. Hâlsung *exorcismus,* Mone Gl. 414. Mid wêpendre hâlsunga hine bædon *with weeping supplication prayed him,* Blickl. Homl. 87, 8. Hê breác ealdre heâlsunge *vetere usus augurio,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40. On hâlsunge *in auspicium,* 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Mid eárum onfôh mîne hâlsunge *auribus percipe obsecrationem meam,* Ps. Th. 142, 1. Hâlsunga dôþ *obsecrationes faciunt,* Lk. Skt. 5, 33. Se ðe hâlsunga behealdaþ *quicunque exorcismos observat,* L. Ecg. C. 29, note; Th. ii. 154, 29. Hie [*the rich*] hæfdon oforgedrync and dyslîce and unræ̂dlîce hâlsunga *they had excessive drinking and foolish and thoughtless greetings* [?], Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. On hâlsungum *in obsecrationibus,* Lk. Skt. 2, 37. On hâlsungum *precibus,* L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 19. [*A. R.* halsung *supplication: O. H. Ger.* heilisunga *omen, auspicium:* cf. [?] *Icel.* heilsan *greeting.*]

hâlsung-gebed, es; *n. Litany,* R. Ben. 9, Lye.

hâls-wurþung, e; *f. A celebration because of safety,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 11; Exod. 581. v. hâls.

hâl-wenda, an; *m. A saviour:*—Mîne eágan habbaþ gesewen ðinne Hâlwendan. Se hâlwenda ðe hê embe spræc is ûre Hælend Crist se ðe com tô gehælenne ûre wunda ðæt sindon ûre synna *mine eyes have seen thy Saviour* [*viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum*]. *The Saviour that he spoke about is Jesus Christ who came to heal our wounds, that is, our sins,* Homl. Th. i. 142, 32: 136, 21. [Cf. Hælend.]

hâl-wende; *adj. Conducive to health, salutary, healing, wholesome:*—Ðes hâlwenda *hic saluber,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 64. Ðîn word is hâlwende *thy word is salutary,* Ps. Th. 118, 103. Hâlwoende ðîn *salutare tuum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 30. Se middangeard wæs mannum hâlwende *the earth was healthful for men,* Blickl. Homl. 115, 8: 209, 10. Ðisse sylfan wyrte sæd on wîne gedruncen is hâlwende ongeán âttres drync *the seed of this same plant is wholesome against a draught of poison,* Herb. 142, 6; Lchdm. i. 264, 13: 157, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 10. Hit is hâluwende bôte *it is a healing remedy,* 374, 24. Wê mâgon eów sellan hâlwende geþeahte hwæt gê dôn mâgon *possumus salubre vobis dare consilium quid agere valeatis,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14. Seó tunge ðe swâ monig hâlwende word gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba composuerat,* 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Hâte baþu ðe wæron hâlwende gecwedene âdligendum lîchaman *hot baths that were said to be salutary for diseased bodies,* Homl. Th. i. 86, 21. Ða hâlwendan men *the men who taught a saving faith, the disciples,* Blickl. Homl. 117, 8. Swâ se læ̂cedôm yldra byþ swâ hê hâlwendra byþ *the older the medicine is the more healing it is,* Herb. 130, 3; Lchdm. i. 242, 5.

hâl-wendlîc; *adj. Salutary, healthful:*—Ðæs Hælendes tôcyme wæs hâlwendlîc ægðer ge mannum ge englum *the Saviour's advent was salutary for both men and angels,* Homl. Th. i. 214, 22: ii. 220, 20: 564, 7. Him se bisceop hâlwendlîce geþeaht forþbrohte *the bishop proposed to them salutary counsel,* Blickl. Homl. 205, 18.

hâl-wendlîce; *adv. Salutarily:*—Hâlwoendlîce *salubriter,* Rtl. 9, 29. Se ylca Hælend ðe nû hâlwendlîce clypaþ on his godspelle *the same Saviour that now cries out salutarily in his gospel,* Homl. Th. i. 94, 9.

hâl-wendnes, -ness, e; *f. Salubrity:*—Hibernia ge on bræ̂do his stealles ge on hâlwendnesse ge on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land *Hibernia et latitudine sui status et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Brittaniæ præstat,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29.

ham, hom, es; *m. A covering, garment, shirt:*—Ham *camisa,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 48. [*Icel.* hamr *a skin.*] v. hama. DER. byrn-, fyrd-, scîr-ham.

ham, hom, hamm, e; *f. The ham, the inner* or *hind part of the knee:*—Hamm *poples,* hamma *suffragines,* Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 44, 66, 65. Ham *poples,* 71, 50. Monegum men gescrincaþ his fêt tô his homme . . . gebeðe ða hamma *with many a man the feet shrink up to the ham . . . warm the hams,* L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 3–5. [*A. R.* mid hommen iuolden *with bent knees: Icel.* höm *the ham* or *haunch of a horse: O. H. Ger.* hamma *poples, suffrago.*]

ham, hom; *gen.* hammes; *m. A dwelling, fold,* or *enclosed possession.* 'It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the *Friesic* hemmen, it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii, where see instances of the occurrence of the word in local names. It occurs as an independent word in the following passages:—Ðonne geûðe ic Ælfwine and Beortulfe ðes hammes be norþan dære littlan dîc, iii. 421, 15. Of ðam beorg tô Cwichemhamme; of ðam hamme, v. 157, 24. Ðonne up on æscmêres hammas sûþewearde; of ðân hammum, 338, 32. Ða hammas ða ðêr mid rihte tôgebyriaþ, 383, 18.

hâm, es; *m. Home, house, abode, dwelling, residence, habitation, house with land, estate, property;* domus, domicilium, prædium, villa, mansio, possessio:—Se hâm is gefylled mid heofonlîcum gâstum *that abode* [*heaven*] *is filled with heavenly spirits,* Blickl. Homl. 25, 33: 9, 7. Ðes atola hâm *this horrid abode* [*hell*], Cd. 215; Th. 270, 26; Sat. 96. Tô cyniges hâme *ad mansionem regiam,* L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 7: Shrn. 187, 7, 22. Ða gerâd Æþelwald ðone hâm æt Winburnan . . . and sæt binnan ðæm hâm mid ðæm monnum ðe him tô gebugon and hæfde ealle ða geatu forworht *then Ethelwald rode and occupied the residence at Winborne and sat within with those men that had joined him, and he had blockaded all the entrances,* Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 26–30. Mînre yldstan dêhter ðæne hâm æt Welewe and ðære gingestan ðone hâm æt Welig *to my eldest daughter the vill at Wellow, and to the youngest the vill at Welig,* Th. Chart. 488, 29–33. Gif cyning æt mannes hâm drincæþ *if the king drink at a man's house,* L. Eth. 3; Th. i. 4, 1: L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1. Hælend com tô Lazares hâm *Jesus had come to the home of Lazarus,* Blickl. Homl. 69, 21. Ða Noe ongan hâm staðelian *then began Noah to establish his home,* Cd. 75; Th. 94, 4; Gen. 556. In hûs fadores mînes hâmas meniga sint *in domo patris mei mansiones multæ sunt,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2: 23. Nâron ða welige hâmas *there were not then splendid mansions,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. Wæs forðon hæbbend monigra hâmas *erat enim habens multas possessiones,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 22. Hig cîptun ealle hire hâmas *vendebant omnia prædia sua,* Gen. 47, 20. On hira hâmon *in possessionibus suis,* 48, 6. Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on hâmon and on golde and seolfre and forbærndon Tegntûn and eác fela ôðra gôdra hâma . . . and ðone hâm æt Peonhô . . . and ðone hâm æt Wealthâm and ôðra cotlîfa fela *the king had given him many gifts of vills and of gold and silver. And they burned down Teignton and many other good vills too . . . , and the vill at Penhoc . . . , and the vill at Waltham, and many other hamlets,* Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 16–32. Ðær hê râd betwih his hâmum oððe tûnum *equitantem inter civitates sive villas,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Abbud of Peortaneá ðam hâm *Abbas de Monasterio Peartanea,* S. 519, 28. Æt hâm *domi,* Mk. Skt. 9, 33: Lk. Skt. 9, 61. Ðû nêre æt hâm *you were not at home,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 26, 9. Hâm, *acc. is used adverbially after verbs of motion:*—Ða hê hâm com *cum venisset domum,* Mt. Kmbl. 9, 28. Hig cyrdon ealle hâm *reversi sunt unusquisque in domum suam,* Jn. Skt. 7, 53. Ða se cing lŷfde eallon Myrceon hâm *the king allowed all the Mercians to go home,* Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37: 1066; Erl. 200, 9. [*Goth.* haims; *f. a village: O. Sax.* hêm *a dwelling-place: Icel.* heimr *an abode, world, this world:* heim; *adv. home: O. H. Ger.* haim *domus, domicilium, patria;* haim; *adv: Ger.* heim.]

-hâm, es; *m.* 'The Latin word which appears most nearly to translate it is *vicus,* and it seems to be identical in form with the Greek κώμη. In this sense it is the general assemblage of the dwellings in each particular district, to which the arable land and pasture of the community were appurtenant, the *home* of all the settlers in a separate and well defined locality, the collection of the houses of the freemen. Whenever we can assure ourselves that the vowel is long, we may be certain that the name implies such a village or community,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxviii–ix. The distinction between *-ham* and *-hâm* seems to have been lost before the Norman Conquest, as in the Chronicle one MS. has *tô Buccingahamme,* another *tô Buccingahâm,* 918; Th. i. 190, col. 1, 2, l. 21. [*Icel.* -heimr, e. g. Álf-heimr *the abode of the elves: O. H. Ger.* -heim.]

hama, homa, an; *m. A covering.* [*Prompt. Parv.* hame *thyn skynne of an eye, or other like: K. Alis.* dragoun's hame (cf. *Icel.* hams *a snake's slough*): *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hamo *in compounds:* and cf. *O. H. Ger.* hemidi *camisa, vestimentum.*] v. ham. DER. byrn-, cild-, feðer-, flæsc-, gold-, græ̂g-, heort-, lîc-, wuldor-hama.

hâma, an; *m. A cricket;* cicada, Wrt. Voc. 281, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* heimo *cicada, grillus: Ger.* heime, heimchen *cricket.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 1222.

hamacgaþ [?]:—Se ðe gelîþ raðe hê hamacgaþ *he who takes to his bed will quickly be up again,* Lchm. iii. 184, 21.

hâm-bringan; *pp.* -broht *To bring a wife home, marry:*—Ne hî beóþ hâmbroht ne gewunode *neque nubentur,* Mone Gl. 357. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heimbringa, Grff. 3, 201.]

hâm-cûþ; *adj. Familiar:*—Ða hâmcûþa stôwa *familiaria loca,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 1.

hâm-cyme, es; *m. A coming home, return:*—Æfter twegra geára ymbryne æfter ðæs wælhreówan hâmcyme *after two years had elapsed after the return of the cruel tyrant,* Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. [*Will.* hom-kome: *Icel.* heim-kvâma, -koma *return home.*]

hamele, hamule, an; *f. An oar-loop,* but the word occurs only in a phrase, which may be borrowed from the Scandinavian. *Icel.* hamla *an oar-loop,* is used in the phrase, til hömlu=*per man* [v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.], and apparently with the same meaning we get Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 15, 21:—On his dagum man gealdxvi scipan æt ælcere hamulan viii marc eall swâ man ær dyde on Cnutes cynges dagum . . . Ða hî gerædden ðet man gealdlxii scipon æt ælcere hamelan viii marc *in his days sixteen ships were paid, eight marks to each of the crew, just as before was done in king Cnut's days . . . Then they decided that sixty-two ships should be paid, to each man eight marks.* William of Malmesbury says twenty marks were paid

to the soldiers of each vessel, ii. 12. Florence of Worcester, Chr. 1040, says eight marks to each rower, and twelve to the steersman, 'octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi et xii unicuique gubernatori præcepit dependi.'

hamelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutilate*:—Sume man hamelode *some were mutilated*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 38. [*Chauc.* a foot is hameled of thi sorwe, Tr. and Cr. 2, 138: hamling *the operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs*, Hall. Dict. *where see also* hamel: *Icel.* hamla *to mutilate*:—Sumir vôru hamlaðir ar höndum eða fôtum *some had their hands or feet cut off*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-hamalon *mutilare*, pe-hamaloter *mutilatus*, Grff. iv. 945.]

hamer, homer, hamor, es; *m. A hammer*:—Hamor *porticulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 104; Som. 78, 13; Wrt. Voc. 56, 59. Cf. porticulus *a maylat*, 275, 1. 'Porticulus, malleus in manu portatus quo signum detur remigantibus,' Du Cange. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged by the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285. Carcernes dura hamera geweorc *the doors of the prison, the work of hammers*, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. Homra, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 25; Jul. 237. Homera lâfe *with the sword*, 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6. [*O. Sax.* hamur: *Icel.* hamarr: *O. H. Ger.* hamar: *Ger.* hammer.] v. Grmm. D. M. 165. DER. scip-hamor.

hamer-secg, homor-, es; *m. Hammer-sedge*, L. M. i. 56, 2; Lchdm. ii. 126, 19.

hamer-wyrt, hamor-, e; *f. Black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 330, col. 1: ii. 390, col. 1.

hâmettan; *p.* te *To provide with a home, to house*:—Denewulf bisceop lýfde Beornulfe his mêge ðæt hê môste ða inberðan menn hâmettan tô Ebblesburnan nû hebbe ic hî hâmet *bishop Denewulf allowed Beornulf his kinsman to house the inborn people at Ebblesburn. I have now housed them*, Th. Chart. 152, 3–7. v. ge-hâmettan.

hâm-færeld, es; *n. A going home*:—Ða Antigones ðæt ongeat ða forlêt hê ðæt setl; ac Ymenis him wende fram Antigones hâmfæreld micelra untreówþa *when Antigonus heard that he abandoned the siege: but Eumenes anticipated for himself great treachery from Antigonus' going home*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* heim-ferð, -för *a going home*: *O. H. Ger.* heim-fart.]

hâm-fæst; *adj. Resident, dwelling at home*:—Hû mæg ðær ðonne ânes rîces monnes nama cuman ðonne ðær mon furðum ðære burge naman ne geheórþ ne ðære þeóde ðe hê on hâmfæst biþ *how can one great man's name come there, when the name of the town even and of the people among whom he dwells is not heard there*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 22. Gif mon becume on his gefân and hê hine ær hâmfæstne ne wite *si quis superveniat in hostem suum, et eum antea residentem nesciat*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 15. [Cf. hâm-sittende.]

hâm-faru, e; *f. Forcible entry into a man's house*; the same as hâmsôcn, q. v. [*Trev.* hamfare:—'Hamsokene oðer Hamfare *a rese imade in house, a fray made in an howse*,' ii. 95: *Icel.* heim-för *an inroad*.]

hâm-hæn, -henn, e; *f. A domestic fowl*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

hâm-leás; *adj. Homeless*:—Sceal hâmleás hweorfan *it must wander homeless*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9.

hâm-scir, e; *f. The office of an ædile*; ædilitas, officium ædile, Cot. 71, Lye.

ham-scyld [?], L. Eth. 32; Th. i. 12, 1, where see note. Leo in his work on Anglo-Saxon Names quotes a passage from Richthofen in which *skeld* occurs in the sense of fence; so that the crime referred to in the passage would be the breaking through the fence which surrounded the *ham*. v. the translation of Leo, p. 40, note 2.

hâm-sittende; *part. Sitting, dwelling at home, resident*:—Wê beódaþ se mon se ðe his gefân hâmsittendne wite ðæt hê ne feohte ærðam ðe hê him ryhtes bidde *we command that the man who knows his foe to be dwelling at his home fight not before he demand justice*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 6; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 1372; An. 686: Cd. 86; Th. 108, 33; Gen. 1815. [*O. Sax.* hêm-sittiandi.]

hâm-sôcn, e; *f. Attack on a man's house*; also *the fine paid for such a breach of the peace*. The following passage will illustrate the character of the offence:—'Hamsocna, quod domus invasionem Latine sonat, fit pluribus modis, extrinsecus vel et intrinsecus accidenciis. Hamsocna est, si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo cum haraido assaliaverit vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagittet vel lapidet vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat, ubi hostem suum esse scit, et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat; et qui aliquem in molinum vel ovile fugientem prosequitur, hamsocna judicatur. Si in curia vel domo, sedicione orta, bellum eciam subsequatur, et quivis alium fugientem in aliam domum infuget, si ibi duo tecta sint, hamsocna reputetur,' L. H. 80, 10, 11; Th. i. 587, 14–25. Other passages in the earlier laws and charters are:—Wê cwædon be hâmsôcnum seðe hit ofer ðis dô ðæt hê þolige ealles ðæs ðe âge and sî on cyninges dôme hwæðer hê lîf âge *we have ordained respecting 'ham-socns' that he who shall commit it after this forfeit all that he owns, and that it be in the king's judgment whether he have his life*, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9: L. Eth. 4, 4; Th. i. 301, 18. Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning âh ofer ealle men on Wesseaxan ðæt is hâmsôcne *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex that is* [*the fines for*] *'ham-socn*,' L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13, see the note: 15; Th. i. 384, 6: Th. Chart. 333, 32: 359, 4: 369, 14. Gif hwâ hâmsôcne gewyrce gebête ðæt mid fîf pundan ðam cyningce *if any one commit 'ham-socn,' let him pay a fine of five pounds to the king*, 63; Th. i. 408, 27. [*Scot.* hame-sucken *the crime of beating* or *assaulting a person within his own house*: *Icel.* heim-sôkn *an inroad* or *attack on one's home*: *O. Frs.* ham-, hem-sekenge *attack on one's house*.] v. sêcan, in its sense of *to seek with a hostile intent*.

hâm-steall, es; *m. A homestead, residence*:—On his hâmstealle *at his homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 255, 9. Ðane hâmstal ðet hê on set *the homestead at which he resides*, iv. 133, 8. [Homestall *a homestead*, Hall. Dict: *a mansion, seat in the country*, Bailey.]

hâm-stede, es; m. *A homestead*:—Tô hâmstede *to the homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 7. v. p. xxxviii s. v. stede for compounds in which the word occurs. [*O. Frs.* heem-steed *domicile*: cf. *Icel.* heimstöð *a homestead*.]

Hâm-tûn [*or* Ham-tûn?] *Hampton*, a common local name, used for both the present Northampton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 12; and Southampton, Chr. 981; Erl. 129, 36: for other towns see the index to Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vol. vi.

Hâmtûn-scir, e; *f. Hampshire*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 5.

hamule. v. hamele.

hâm-weard; *adv. Homeward, in the direction of home*; domum versus, retro:—Ða heó hâmwerd wæs *when it was on its way home*, H. R. 103, 24. Ða hý hâmweard wæron *when they were on the way home*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Ægeas wearþ gelæht fram atelîcum deófle hâmwerd be wege ærðan hê tô hûse côme *Ægeas was seized by a horrible devil on the way home, before he came to his house*, Homl. Th. i. 598, 23. Æþelwulf ða him hâmweard fôr *Ethelwulf then journeyed homeward*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 30. Se esne hig hâmweard lædde tô his hlâforde *the servant brought her home to his lord*, Gen. 24, 61.

hâm-weardes; *adv. Homewards*:—Sió ôðeru fierd wæs hâmweardes *the other force was returning home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* heimwartes *domum versus*: *Ger.* heimwärts.]

hâm-weorþung, e; *f. Honour* or *ornament to the house* or *home*:—Eofore forgeaf ângan dôhtor hâmweorþunge *he gave Eofor his only daughter, an ornament of his home*, Beo. Th. 5988; B. 2998.

hâm-weorud, es; *n. The body of people connected with a 'ham;'* vicani:—Ða com hê tô sumum hûse on æfentîd and eode on ðæt hûs ðær ðæt hâmweorud eall tô symble gesomnod wæs *pervenit ad vicum quendam vespere intravitque in domum in qua vicani cænantes epulabantur*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 26.

hâm-wyrt, e; *f. Home-wort*; sempervivum tectorum, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4: 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 19: 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

hana, an; *m. A cock*:—Se hana creów *gallus cantavit*, Mk. Skt. 14, 68, 30, 72. [*Goth.* hana: *O. Sax.* hano: *Icel.* hani: *O. H. Ger.* hano: *Ger.* hahn.]

han-crêd, -crǽd, hon-, es; *m. Cock-crowing, cock-crow, a division of the night*:—Hancrêd *conticinium* vel *gallicinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 4. Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas . . . fifta is gallicinium ðæt is hancrêd *the night has seven divisions . . . the fifth is gallicinium, that is, cock-crow*, Lchdm. iii. 244, 4. Hêr wæs se mônа âþîstrod betwux hancrêd and dagunge *in this year the moon was eclipsed between cock-crow and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 25. On æfen ðe on midre nihte ðe on hancrêde ðe on morgen *sero, an media nocte, an galli cantu an mane*, Mk. Skt. 13, 35: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27: Homl. Th. i. 74, 21. Honcrêd, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 32; Seel. 68. Done drenc on þreó þicge æt ðâm þrîm honcrêdum *let him take the drink at three times at the three cock-crowings*, L. M. 2, 65, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 5. Se cyning embe forman hancrêd ût gangende wæs *the king about the first cock-crowing was going out*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 34. Ða com se Hælend embe ðone feórþan hancrêd *quarta autem vigilia noctis venit Iesus*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 25. [*O. Sax.* hano-krâd: *O. H. Ger.* hana-crât *gallicinium, galli cantus*.]

hand, hond, a; *f.* HAND, *side, power, control* [cf. mund]; used also of *the person from whom an action proceeds*:—Hand *manus*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 73. Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 130; Wrt. Voc. 43, 54. Ðîn seó, swýðre hand *dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Ðær unc hwîle wæs hand gemæne *there for a time we two had a hand to hand struggle* [cf. *Ger.* handgemein werden *to fight hand to hand*], Beo. Th. 4281; B. 2137. Sette Ephraim on his swîðran hand ðæt wæs on Israhêles wynstran hand and Manasses on his winstran hand ðæt wæs on Israhêles swîðran healfe *he placed Ephraim on his right hand, that was on Israel's left hand, and Manasseh on his left hand, that was on Israel's right hand*, Gen. 48, 13. Seó hælo his ðære swýðran handa *salus dextera ejus*, Ps. Th. 19, 6. Gif hê heáhre handa dyntes onfêhþ *if he receives a right* [?] *hand blow* [cf. *Icel.* hægri hönd *the right hand*, and see note on the passage for other translations. The analogy with the Icelandic, it may be observed, is not perfect, since the English does not (as in the

case of swīðre) use the comparative; so that the phrase may perhaps refer to the hand being raised for defence; or the reference may be to the upraised hand of the striker], L. Eth. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. God ālȳsde hī lāðum of handa *quos redemit de manu inimici*, 106, 2. Tō onfōnne æt biscepes handa *to receive at the hand of the bishop*, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 22. Æt Seaxena handa forwurðan *to perish at the hand of the Saxons*, 605; Erl. 21, 29. Mid brādre hand slōgan *smote with open hand*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 32; Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Mid ðære ylcan hand *with the same hand*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15. Ða witan ðe ðā nēh handa wǣron *the 'witan' that were near at hand*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 19. Hand on handa *hand in hand*, Ap. Th. 19, 18. Ðeóf ðe æt hæbbendre handa gefangen sȳ *a thief who is taken with the stolen property upon him*, L. Ath. 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1316: B. 656: Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Ðǣr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæðre hond *there was great slaughter made on either side*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 12: Byrht. Th. 135, 2; By. 112. On ǣgðera hand *on either hand*, L. Ath. 1, 23; Th. i. 212, 6. Wið ælce hand *on all sides, towards every one*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nȳhstan hand mē *I will that it go to the next of kin to me*, Th. Chart. 491, 13: 481, 22. Ða witan gerehton ðæt heó sceolde hire fæder hand geclǣnsian be swā miclan feó *the 'witan' decided that she should clear her father in respect to so much money*; sapientes decreverunt quod ego patrem meum purgare deberem, videlicet sacramento xxx librarum, easdem triginta libras patrem meum persolvisse, 202, 1. Būtan osterlandes bēc and hē ða bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt *excepto libro de osterlande quem bona voluntate dimisit*, 37. Sī mē wuldres hyht hand ofer heáfod *may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head*, i. e. *without difficulty* [hand-over-head *thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty*, Hall. Dict.], Lchdm. i. 390, 3, 5. Gif mon forstolenne man befō æt ōðrum and sīe sió hond ōðcwolen sió hine sealde ðam men ðe hine mon ætbefēng *if a stolen man be attached in another's possession, and the hand* [*person*] *be dead that sold him to the man in whose possession he is attached*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: 136, 2: 75; Th. i. 150, 5: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 18, 20. His feoh onfōn fremde handa *diripiant alieni omnes labores ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Handa ðīne *manus tuæ*, 118, 73. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce þolige ðæra handa ðe hē ðæt fals mid worhte *he that after this makes counterfeit money, let him lose the hands with which he made the counterfeit*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 17. Domicianus wearþ ācweald æt his witena handum *Domitian was killed by his senators*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Gebindan handum and fōtum *to bind hand and foot*, 570, 10. Be heora handum gebundne *bound by the hands*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 36. Sȳ ðeós gesetnys ðus hēr geendod god helpe mīnum handum *so let this composition here end, God help my hands*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 16. Ealle forgielden ðone wer gemǣnum hondum *let them all pay the wergild in common*, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Ðā genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa *then St. Martin took him by the hand*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 19. Hit hyre on hand āgeaf *gave it into her hand*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130. Ðȳlæs ðe eów on hand becume seó leáse gesetnys *lest the false account come into your hands*, Homl. Th. i. 436, 30. Him ealle on hand eodan ða hǣðnan leóde *then all the heathen people submitted to them*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. Gif hig on hand gāþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11. Ealle ða burgware ne mehton hiene ǣnne geniéddan ðæt hē him an hand gān wolde *all the citizens could not force him, though a single man, to yield*, Ors. 3, 9; 134, 18. Ðæs wīte on eówre handa geeode *on that account punishment came upon you*, Ps. 57, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta on his handa hafaþ *he hath all creatures in his hand*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 15. Se ðe hie on handa hæfþ *who has it in his possession*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 17. Se hæfde his abbotrīce s' Iohīs of Angeli on handa *he held his abbacy of St. John of Angeli*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 27, 34: 256, 2. Ealle hē hī oððe wið feó gesealde oððe on his āgenre hand heóld *all of them he either sold for money or kept in his own hands*, 1100; Erl. 236, 6, 9. Mann sette Ælfgār ðane eorldōm on handa ðe Harold ǣr āhte *the earldom that Harold had before was put into Alfgar's hands*, 1048; Erl. 180, 29. Se ðe ic hit nū on hand sette *he into whose hand I now put it*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3. Se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stōde *he in whose hands was the unjust gain*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 5: Th. Chart. 369, 7. Þridde gewrit ā mid ðam ðe ðæt land on hande stande *the third copy always with him in whose possession the land is*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 235, 31. Gyf neód on handa stande *if there be present need*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6. Biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand *the Son of man shall be given into the hands of sinful men*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 1. On hand syllan *to give a pledge* or *promise*:—Hē sealde him on hand mid Cristes bēc ðæt hē wolde ðisne þeódscype swā wel haldan swā ǣnig kyngc ætforan him betst dyde *he promised him on the Gospels that he would rule this people as well as the king who before him had ruled best*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 31: 1064; Erl. 196, 1. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate*, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 16. Gif hwā his hand on hand sylle *if any one deliver himself up*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10. Cyricean hyrde tō cristes handa *shepherd of the Church for Christ*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 7. Ðet land eall āhēgdon Willelme tō handa *brought all the land in subjection to William*, Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1. Him becōmon swā micele welan tō handa *so great wealth came into his hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 30. Ic beóde ðē ðat ðū berīde ðās land ðam hǣlge tō hande *I enjoin thee that thou perequitate these lands into the possession of the saint*, Th. Chart. 369, 22. Swā Ælfrīc hig mīnre mōder tō handa bewiste *as Alfric administered it on behalf of my mother* [cf. *Icel.* einum til handa], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 19: 226, 4. Sȳ ðæt forworht ðam cyningce tō handa *let it be forfeited to the king*, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Tō Godes handa gefrætwod *equipped for God*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 32. Se cing lēt gerīdan ealle ða land ðe his mōdor āhte him tō handa *the king had all the lands that his mother owned brought into his own power*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 9: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 6. Drihten gewylt eów ealle þeóda tō handa *the Lord will reduce all nations to subjection to you*, Deut. 31, 3. Hī cwǣdon ðæt hī him ðet tō handa healdan scoldan *they said that they would hold it for him*, Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3: 1036; Erl. 165, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 6. Drihten lēt hī tō handa ðam hǣðenan leódscipe Madian *the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian*, Jud. 6, 1: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Hēr leót Ceolrēd Wulfrēde tō hande ðet land of Sempigaham *in this year Ceolred let the land of Sempringham to Wulfred*, 852; Erl. 67, 33: 1091; Erl. 227, 7, 24: Anal. Th. 126, 14. Gif þeówwealh Englisene monnan ofslihþ ðonne sceal se ðe hine āh weorþan hine tō honda hlāforde *if a British slave kill an Englishman, then shall he who owns him give him up to the lord*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15: 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1: 24; Th. i. 78, 10. Gā bisceope under hand *arbitrio episcopi se dedat*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 33. Hī wǣron geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Alle þinge ðe hī under honde habben *all things that they have in their possession*, Th. Chart. 582, 1, 19: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 268, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* undir höndum einum *in one's power*.] Gelǣddon under hand hæleþ hǣðenum dēman *led the men in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. [*Goth.* handus: *O. Sax.* hand: *O. Frs.* hand, hond: *Icel.* hönd: *O. H. Ger.* hant: *Ger.* hand.] DER. mǣg-, wǣpned-, wīf-hand.

hand [=and (?)] *also*:—Ymbe midne dæg and nōntīde eode se hīrēdes ealdor ūt and dyde hand swā gelīce *exiit circa sextam, et nonam horam: et fecit similiter*, Anal. Th. 74, 4. Hī fērdon swā tō Sandwīc and dydon hand ðæt sylfa *they went to Sandwich and did just the same*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 5.

hand-bǣftian, -beaftan, -beoftan; *p.* -bæftade, -beafte *To beat with the hands as an expression of grief* [?], *to lament*:—Ða ðe gemǣndon and hondbæftadon *quæ plangebant et lamantabantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. Wē hondbeafton *lamentavimus*, 7, 32. [Cf. apon þair brestes fast þai *beft*, Met. Homl. xviii.] v. beaftan.

hand-bana, -bona, an; *m. A murderer, homicide, one who slays with his own hand* [αὐτόχειρ], Beo. Th. 925; B. 460: 2665; B. 1330: 4997; B. 2502. [*O. Sax.* hand-bano: *Icel.* hand-bani *the actual slayer*.]

hand-bell, e; *f. A hand-bell*:—Ðǣr nǣron ǣr būton vii upphangene bella and nū sind xiii upphangene and xii handbella *before there were but seven hung-up bells, and now there are thirteen hung-up bells and twelve hand-bells*, Th. Chart. 430, 6.

hand-bōc, e; *f. A hand-book, manual*:—Hand-bōc *manualis*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 46. Ða hālgan bēc saltere and pistolbōc . . . sangbōc and handbōc *the holy books: psalter and epistle-book . . . book of canticles and manual*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. [*Ger.* hand-buch.]

hand-bona. v. hand-bana.

hand-brēd, -brēd, e; *f. A hand's breadth*:—Handbrēd *vel* span *palmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 127; Wrt. Voc. 43, 52. [*Chauc.* an hande brede, hondbrede: *Prompt. Parv.* hande brede *palmus*: cf. *Ger.* handbreit, *adj.*]

hand-bred, es; *n. The palm of the hand*; palma:—Ðis handbred *hoc ir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Handbred *palma*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 2; Wrt. Voc. 43, 56. Hondbreodo *palmas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Sleánde mid handbredum *striking with the palms of their hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 13. [*O. Frs.* hond-brede *palma*.]

hand-clāþ, es; *n. A hand-cloth, towel*:—Ic geseó Godes engel standende ætforan ðē mid handclāþe, and wīpaþ ðīne swātigan limu *I see God's angel standing before thee with a handcloth, and he wipes thy sweaty limbs*, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. [*Rel. Ant.* hand-clod: *Icel.* hand-klæði *a hand-towel*.]

hand-cops, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle*:—Handcops *manice*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 33. Tō gewrīdenne cyningas heora on fōtcopsum and ǣðele heora on handcopsum īsynum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus et nobiles eorum in manicis ferreis*, Ps. Spl. C. 149, 8.

hand-crǣft, es; *m. Skill* or *power of the hand, handicraft*:—Ðes lama wædla būton handcrǣfte Godes beboda gefylde *this paralytic pauper without the use of his hands fulfilled God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 17. Mid his handcrǣfte *with his manual skill* [*in tent-making*], i. 392, 16. Wē lǣraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc tō-ēacan lāre leornige handcrǣft

georne *we enjoin that every priest besides book-learning diligently learn a handicraft*, L. Edg. C. 11; Th. ii. 246, 17. Eác him gerîsaþ hand-cræftas gôde ðæt man on his hîrēde cræftas begange *good handicrafts are also befitting him, that crafts may be practised in his household*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 23. [*O. Sax.* hand-kraft *strength, power of hand.*]

hand-cræftig; *adj. Mechanicus*, Lye.

hand-cweorn, -cwyrn, e; *f. A hand-mill*:—Hēton hine grindan æt hira handcwyrne *ordered him to grind at their mill*, Jud. 16, 21. [*Icel.* hand-kvern.]

hand-dǽd, e; *f. Handiwork*, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-tât *opus manuum.*]

hand-dǽda, an; *m. One who does a deed with his own hand*:—Ðonne wille ic ðæt eall seó mǽgþ sȳ unfāh būtan ðam handdǽdan *then I will that all the kindred be free from the feud except the actual doer of the deed*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 6, 12; L. Eth. 2, 5; Th. i. 286, 22. [Cf. hand-bana.]

hand-fæstan; *p.* -fæste *To pledge by giving the hand*, Lye. [*Orm.* hannd-fesst *betrothed*: *Scot.* hand-fast *to betroth by joining hands*: *Icel.* hand-festa *to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to pledge, betroth.*] v. next word.

hand-fæstung, -fæstnung, e; *f. A giving of the hand by way of pledge* or *assurance*:—Handfestnung *mandatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 110; Wrt. Voc. 20, 48. [*Scot.* hand-fasting, -fastnyng *marriage with the encumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off*: *Icel.* hand-festa, -festning, -festr *striking a bargain, the joining hands.* 'In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called haand-fæstning.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hant-feste *emunitas, cautio, testamentum, privilegium.*]

hand-full, e; *f. A handful*; manipulus:—Nimaþ handfulle axan of ðam ofene *tollite plenas manus cineris de camino*, Ex. 9, 8. Nime âne handfulle *tollet pugillum plenum*, Lev. 2, 2. Nim micle handfulle secges *take a great handful of sedge*, L. M. 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 26. Genim micle twā handfulla *take two great handfuls*, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 12: Herb. 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Berende handfulla hoora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 6. [*Orm.* hanndfull: *A. R.* honful: *Icel.* hand-fyllr: *Ger.* hand-voll.]

hand-gang, -gong, es; *m. Laying on of hands*:—Handgang *manus impositio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 94; Wrt. Voc. 60, 3. [*Orm.* hanndganng *laying on of hands* (used in connection with the Apostles, and with bishops at confirmation).]

hand-geclíht. v. ge-clíht.

hand-gemǽne. v. hand.

hand-gemōt, es; *n. A hand-meeting, battle*, Beo. Th. 3056; B. 1526.

hand-gesceaft, e; *f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 24; Gen. 455.

hand-gesella, an; *m. A companion who is close to one's side, comrade*, Beo. Th. 2966; B. 1481.

hand-gestealla, an; *m. One whose place is close at one's hand, a comrade, an associate*, Beo. Th. 5186; B. 2596. [Cf. preceding word, *and* eaxl-gestealla.]

hand-geswing, es; *n. Stroke given by the hand*:—Ðǽr wæs heard handgeswing *there were hard blows dealt by the hand*, Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115.

hand-geweald, es; *n. Power*:—Hē hī on handgeweald hǽðenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium*, Ps. Th. 105, 30.

hand-geweorc, es; *n. Work of the hand, handiwork*:—Ðæra hǽðenra anlícnyssa sind gyldene and sylfrene manna handgeweorc *the idols of the heathen are of gold and of silver, the work of men's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 26: Deut. 4, 28. His handgeweorc *the work of his hands* [*Adam and Eve*], Cd. 13; Th. 16, 11; Gen. 241: Ps. Th. 18, 1. Gerece ūre handgeweorc *opus manuum nostrarum dirige*, 89, 19. On his handgeweorc byþ gefangen se synfulla *in operibus manuum suarum comprehensus est peccator*, 9, 15. [*Hom: Rel. Ant.* hond-iwerc: *O. Sax.* hand-giwerk.]

hand-gewinn, es; *n. Labour of the hands, struggle, strife, fighting*:—Ða munucas lifdon on hira āgenum handgewinne *the monks lived by the labour of their own hands*, Shrn. 37, 2. Be heora āgenum handgewinne lifigeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 606, note 2. Hefig hondgewinn *a heavy struggle*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 273, 34; Jul. 526. Hē sceal fore hǽðenra handgewinne gāst onsendan *he shall because of the heathens' warfare give up the ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 372; An. 186.

hand-gewrit, es; *n. What is written by the hand, a deed, contract*; chirographum:—Handgewrit *cirographum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 113; Wrt. Voc. 20, 51. Hondgiwrit *chyrographum*, Rtl. 32, 39. Sum man wrāt his handgewrit ðam āwyrgedan deófle *a certain man put his hand to a contract with the accursed devil*,

hand-gewriðen; *pp. Hand-twisted*, Beo. Th. 3878; B. 1937.

hand-gift, e; *f. A wedding-gift*, Hy. 10, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hand-geba.] v. gift.

hand-gripe, es; *m. Grasp*, Beo. Th. 1934; B. 965. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-grif *pugillus*: *Ger.* hand-griff.]

hand-gríþ, es; *n. Peace, protection, security*, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 5; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 182.

hand-hæbbende; *part. Having* [*stolen property*] *in one's hand* [cf. under *hand* the phrase *æt hæbbendre handa*]:—Sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda *whether the thief be taken with the stolen property upon him or not*, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 32.

hand-hamer, es; *m. A hand-hammer*; malleus, Cot. 135.

hand-hefe, es; *m. A burden*:—Ne gehrīnaþ ðǽm hondhæfum *non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 46.

hand-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for the hands, towel, napkin*; mantile, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 70; Wrt. Voc. 26, 67.

hand-hrine, es; *m. A touch with the hand*:—þurh handhrine Hāliges Gāstes *through a touch with the hand of the Holy Ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 1999: An. 1002.

hand-hwīl, e; *f. A moment*:—Nis nā eów tō gewitenne ða tīd oððe ða handhwīle ðe mîn Fæder gesette þurh his mihte *it is not for you to know the hour or the moment that my Father hath appointed through his might*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 26. [*Orm.* inn an hanndhwile *in a moment of time*: *A. R.* hondhwule: *Piers P.* handwhile.]

hand-hwyrft, es; *m. A turning of the hand, the time occupied by such a turning, a moment*, Lye. [Cf. hand-hwīl.]

handle, es; *n. A handle.* Cf. sulh-handla *stiba*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 8; Wrt. Voc. 15, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* handyl *manutentum*: *Jul.* hondlen; *dat. pl.*]

hand-leán, es; *n. A reward, recompence given by the hand, retribution*:—Uton wē geþencean hwylc handleán wē him forþ tō berenne habban *let us consider what recompence we have to offer him*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 13: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 29; Exod. 19: Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 4195; B. 2094. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-lôn *bravium.*]

handlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To handle, feel*:—Gif mîn fæder mē handlaþ *si attrectaverit me pater meus*, Gen. 27, 12. Hý ða spǽce swā lange handledon *they handled the suit so long*, Th. Chart. 302, 31. Hālige bēc handligan *sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 4; Th. ii. 196, 28; 12; Th. ii. 200, 7: Lchdm. iii. 198, 23: 204, 2; 208, 24. [*Laym.* hondlien: *Orm.* hanndlenn: *Icel.* höndla: *O. H. Ger.* hantalôn *tractare*: *Ger.* handeln.]

hand-lín, es; *n. A hand-cloth, napkin*:—Hand-lîn *manualis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 117; Wrt. Voc. 25, 57. iiii subdiācones handlîn *four sub-deacon's handcloths*, Th. Chart. 429, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-lîn *sleeves.*]

handlinga; *adv. With the hands*:—Nis be him gerǽd ðæt hē handling ǽnigne man ācwealde *it is not read of him that he killed any man with his own hands*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 1.

hand-locen; *pp. Fastened, woven by the hand*, Beo. Th. 649; B. 322.

handlung, e; *f. Touching, handling*:—Ðone ðe se eádiga Benedictus nā handlunge ac on beseónde fram his bendum ālȳsde *whom the blessed Benedict not by touching him, but by looking on him, had released from his bonds*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 4.

hand-mægen, es; *n. Might, power of hand*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 22; Gen. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 1450: An. 725. [*O. Sax.* hand-magan, -megin: *Icel.* hand-megin, -megn.]

hand-mitta, an; *m. The sixth part of an ounce*; exagium, Lye.

hand-nægl, es; *m. A finger-nail*:—Ðonne beóþ him ða handnæglas wonne *then will his finger-nails be livid*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 22.

hand-plega, an; *m. Fighting*:—Heard handplega *hard fighting*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 23; Exod. 327: 95; Th. 124, 3; Gen. 2057: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 25. Hī nǽfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton ðonne Ulfcytel him tōbrohte *they had never had more disastrous fighting in England than in their engagement with Ulfcytel*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. v. plega *for similar compounds.*

hand-preóst, es; *m. A chaplain*; sacellanus, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 13; Wrt. Voc. 42, 22. Stigand ðe was ðes cinges rǽdgifa and his handpreóst *Stigand who was the king's counsellor and chaplain*, Chr. 1051: Erl. 182, 20.

hand-rǽs, es; *m. Onset, attack*, Beo. Th. 4150; B. 2072.

hand-rōf; *adj. Distinguished for exploits accomplished by the hands* [*used of warriors*], Cd. 155; Th. 193, 15; Exod. 247.

hand-sceaft, e; *f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature*; creatura, Lye.

hand-sceát, es; *m. A napkin*; manutergium, sudarium, Lye.

hand-sció; *m. A glove*, Beo. Th. 4158; B. 2075. Grein considers this meaning to be inadmissible and translates *impetus manibus factus*; but cf. 4177; B. 2085.

hand-scōlu, -scālu, e; *f. A retinue*:—Mid his hondscōle *with his retinue*, Beo. Th. 3931; B. 1963. Handscâle, 2638; B. 1317. [Cf. hand-gesella, geneát-scōlu.]

hand-scyldig; *adj. Liable to the penalty of losing the hand*:—Se ðe gewundaþ man binnan ciricwagum se biþ handscyldig *he that wounds*

a man within church walls shall be liable to lose his hand, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

hand-seax, es; *n. A short sword, dagger:*—Hæfde hē twigecgede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Hæfdon handseax on heora handa *habentes in manibus vomeres*, 5, 13; S. 633, 16. Godes engel stōd mid handsexe *God's angel stood with a dagger*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 17. Ān handsecs on hundeahtotigan mancysan goldes *a dagger worth eighty mancuses of gold*, Th. Chart. 501, 3: 502, 16. Handsex, 527, 8. [*Laym.* hond-sæx: *Icel.* hand-sax *a short sword, dirk.*]

hand-selen, e; *f. A giving into the hand of another;* mancipatio, Cot. 136, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-sal, -sala, -selja.]

hand-seten, e: *f. The setting of one's hand to a deed, etc., a signature, sign manual:*—Ðas trymeþ se forespecena kyng mid Cristes rōde tācne and his weotena hondsetena his geofa *thus the aforesaid king confirms his gifts with the sign of Christ's cross and the signature of his witan*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 11: 14: 89, 11. Mē saldan heora hondsetene ðisse gerædnesse *they put their hands to this agreement*, 100, 29. Hēr is seó hondseten. Ego Ōswald archiepiscopus, etc. *here are the signatures. I Oswald archbishop, etc.*, iii. 260, 13. Ælfrēd cing Ōsulfe his hondsetene sealde *king Alfred gave his sign manual to Osulf*, ii. 133, 22.

hand-sliht, -slyht, es; *m. A slaying with the hand:*—Ne meahte hē ealdum eorle hondslyht giofan *he could not give a deadly blow to the old warrior*, Beo. Th. 5937: B. 2972: 5851; B. 2929. v. sliht *and its compounds.*

hand-smæll, es; *m. A slap with the hand:*—Sealdon him hondsmællas *dabant ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 3. v. smæll.

hand-spor, es; *n. A talon, claw*, Beo. Th. 1976; B. 986.

hand-stoc, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle;* manica, Hpt. Gl. 525, 526.

hand-þegen, es; *m. An attendant, one of a retinue, servant:*—Ðā hē ðā ðyder fērde ðā wǽron his handþegnas twegen *when he journeyed thither, two of his attendants were with him*, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 3. Willfriþ his preóst and his hond-þeng *Wilfrid his priest and attendant;* clericus illius, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 27: Cd. 224; Th. 295, 12; Sat. 485. [Cf. hand-gesella, -preóst.]

hand-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the hands:*—Hāndþweáles fæt *malluviæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 87; Wrt. Voc. 25, 27.

hand-weorc, es; *n. Handiwork, work done by the hand:*—Handweorc Godes *the work of God's hand*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 1; Exod. 492. Sinc hondweorc smiþa *treasure, the handiwork of artificers*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 6; Rä. 21, 7. Þurh ðæt handweorc *by manual labour*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 19.

hand-worht; *adj. Hand-wrought, made with hands:*—Ic tōwurpe ðis handworhte tempel *ego dissoluam templum hoc manu factum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* handu-waurhts.] DER. un-handworht.

hand-wundor, es; *n. A wondrous thing wrought by hand*, Beo. Th. 5530: B. 2768.

hand-wyrm, es; *m. An insect supposed to produce disease in the hand:*—Handwyrm *surio* vel *briensis* vel *sirineus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 28. Handwyrm *ureius*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 4. Hondwyrm, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96: 125 b; Th. 482, 15; Rä. 67, 2. Viđ hondwyrmum, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21.

hand-wyrst, -wrist, e; *f. The wrist:*—Fæðm betwux elboga and handwyrste *cubitum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [Halliwell gives *hand-wrists* as a Somersetshire word.]

hangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hang, be suspended, depend:*—Ic hongige *pendeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 11: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 21; Rä. 15, 11. Ðes hālga Hǽlend hangaþ unscyldig *this holy Jesus hangeth guiltless*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 14: Beo. Th. 4886; B. 2447. Manega sind beboda mannum gesette ac hī ealle hangiaþ on ðisum twām wordum *many are the commandments appointed to men, but they all depend upon these two sentences*, Homl. Th. ii. 314. 21. Ðā ðā Crist hangode on rōde for ūre ālȳsednysse *when Christ hung on the cross for our redemption*, 240, 22: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. Wīde sceós hangodan on hira fōtum and bogan hangodan on hiora eaxlum *wide shoes hung on their feet and bows hung on their shoulders*, Shrn. 38, 8. His loccas hangodon tō dām ancleowum *his locks hung down to his ancles*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 25. Swā hālig wer hangian ne sceolde *so holy a man ought not to be hung*, 596, 30. Hangigende, 594, 5. Hangiende, ii. 260, 25. [*Laym.* hongien; *p.* hongede: *A. R.* hongede: *Wick.* hangide: *O. Sax.* hangōn: *O. Frs.* hangia: *Icel.* hanga: *O. H. Ger.* hangen; *p.* hangeta.]

hangra, an; *m.* '*A meadow* or *grassplot, usually by the side of a road; the village green*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Of ðam hangran sūþ tō ðære strǽt *from the meadow south to the road*, 229, 27: V. 374, 29. Ealle ða hangran betweónan ðam wege and ðam ðe tō Stānleáge ligþ gebyriaþ ealle tō Fearnebeorgan *all the meadows between the road and that which goes to Stanley all belong to Farnborough*, iii. 409, 17. [*Anger in local names*, e. g. Shelfanger, Birchanger.]

hār; *adj. Hoar, hoary, grey, old;* canus:—Hār hǽþ *the grey heath*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Se hāra wulf *the grey wolf*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 15; Wand. 82. Hāres hyrste *the old warrior's arms*, Beo. Th. 5968; B. 2988: 3360; B. 1678: Cd. 164; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. On ðone hāran hæsel *to the grey [with lichens?] hazel*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 279, 14. Æt ðære hāran apuldran *at the old apple-tree*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 6. Of clife hārum *from the grey cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. On brime hāran *on the grey sea*, Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Hē geseah sumne hārne stān *he saw a grey stone*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26: Beo. Th. 1779; B. 887. Hārne middengeard *canescentem mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5. Hrīm and forst hāre hildstapan *rime and frost, hoary warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260. Hāre byrnan *grey byrnies* [cf. grǽge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Chauc.* hoor: *Piers P.* hore: *Ayenb.* hore vrostes: *Alis.* hore al so a wolf: *Icel.* hārr.]

hara, an; *m. A hare:*—Hara *lepus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 21; Wrt. Voc. 22, 62. Se hara mid ðysse wyrte hyne sylfne gelācnaþ *the hare doctors itself with this plant*, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 22: Med. ex Quadr. 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 14, 16, 18. Haran man mōt etan and hē biþ gōd wiđ lengtenādle and wiđ ūtsiht gesoden on wætere and his geallan man mæg wiđ pipor mengan wiđ mūþsāre *leporem licet comedere, et bonus est contra dysenteriam et diarrhœum, in aqua elixus; et fel ejus miscendum est cum pipere contra dolorem oris*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22. Genim haran wulle *take hare's fur*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 13. Ne onscūnode nān hara nǽnne hund *no hare was afraid of any hound*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Ic gefeó hwīlon haran *capio aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 33. Hē sætte be ðām haran ðæt hī mōsten freó faran *he decreed concerning hares, that they should go free*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 30. [*Icel.* heri: *O. H. Ger.* haso: *Ger.* hase.]

haran hige *hare's foot;* trifolium arvense:—Genim ðās wyrte ðe man leporis pes and ōðrum naman haran hige nemneþ *take this plant which is called leporis pes and by another name hare's foot*, Herb. 62; Lchdm. 164, 17.

haran-specel, -sprecel *viper's bugloss;* echium vulgare, Lchdm. iii. 330.

haran-wyrt, hare- *harewort;* lepidium latifolium, Lchdm. iii. 330. Harewirta [MS. winta] *colocasia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 9; Wrt. Voc. 31, 20.

hār-hune [*and* hār hune], an; *f. Horehound;* marrubium vulgare:—Hārhune *marrubium* vel *prassium*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 67. Hārhune *marubium*, 79, 35. Rōmāne marubium nemnaþ and eác angle hāre hune *the Romans name it marrubium, the English also call it horehound*, Herb. 46; Lchdm. i. 148, 14. Genim ða hāran hunan *take horehound*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Genim hwīte hare hunan *take white horehound*, Lchdm. i. 374, 18.

harian, horian; *p.* ode *To cry;* clamare:—Tō ðē ic horige *ad te clamabo*, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. [*O. H. Ger.* haren *clamare*, Grff. iv. 978 sqq.]

hārian; *p.* ode *To grow grey:*—Ic hārige *caneo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 43. Ic sceolde wesan ceorl on hāriendum heáfde *I should have to be a husband when my head was growing grey*, Shrn. 39, 27.

Harold, Harald, es; *m.* I. *Harold, second son of Cnut:*—Hēr man geceás Harald ofer eall tō cinge and forsōc Harðacnut *in this year Harold was chosen everywhere king, and Hardacnut was renounced*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 4. Hēr forþfērde Harold cyng on Oxnaforda *in this year king Harold died at Oxford*, 1039; Erl. 167, 12. II. *Harold, son of earl Godwin:*—Hēr forþfērde Eádward king and Harold eorl fēng tō ðam rīce and heóld hit xl wucena and ǽnne dæg *in this year departed king Edward and earl Harold came to the throne and held it forty weeks and one day*, 1066; Erl. 198, 1. Ðēr wearþ ofslægen Harold kyng *there was king Harold slain*, 202, 10.

Harþacnut, Hardacnut, es; *m. Hardacnut, son of Cnut:*—On ðīs ilcan geáre com Hardacnut cyng tō Sandwīc vii nihtum ǽr middan sumera. And hē wæs sōna underfangen ge fram Anglum ge fram Denum *in this same year king Hardacnut came to Sandwich seven days before midsummer. And he was at once received by both English and Danes*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 17. Hēr forþferde Hardacnut cyng *in this year died king Hardacnut*, 1041; Erl. 167, 30.

hārung, e; *f. Greyness, hoariness, age:*—Ða meolchwītan hārunge *lacteam caniciem*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 26; Som. 51, 64.

hārwelle; *adj. Hoary:*—Hārwelle *canescens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5.

hār-wenge; *adj. Hoary, grey-haired:*—Hē wearþ fǽrlīce geþuht cnapa and eft hārwenge *he suddenly appeared a youth, and again grey-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 13. Hē hæfþ sīde beardas hwōn hārwencge *he has a good deal of hair on his face, rather grey*, 456, 18.

hās; *adj. Hoarse:*—Hās *raucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan ðe nū hās ys *habeo quendam puerum qui modo raucus est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Mē syndan gōman hāse *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. [*Piers P.* hos, hors: *Chauc.* hors: *O. and N.* hos: *Wick.* hoos, hors: *Icel.* hāss: *O. H. Ger.* heis: *Ger.* heiser.]

hā-sæta, an; *m. A rower:*—And gerædde man đā đæt đa scipu gewendan eft ongeán tō Lundene and sceolde man setton ōđre eorlas and ōđre hāsæton tō đām scipum *it was decided that the ships should go back again to London, and other commanders and other rowers were to be appointed to the ships*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 9. [*Icel.* hā-seti (hār *a thole*) *a thole-sitter, an oarsman*, opposed to the captain or helmsman.]

hāsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow hoarse:*—Ic hāsige *raucio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38.

hās-ness, e; *f. Hoarseness:*—Hāsnys *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 26; Wrt. Voc. 19, 32. Hāsnyss *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 59. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoosnesse, hoorsnesse *raucitas, raucor.*]

hassuc, es; *m. Coarse grass, a place where such grass grows:*—On đone hassuc, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 25. [v. *Prompt Parv.* p. 228, note 2, where a passage is quoted in which the phrase *usque ad tercium hassocum* occurs in the defining of a boundary. In Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26, is the following:—'Hassock *or* Hassocks. A name sometimes assigned to *aira cæspitosa*, L. but more accurately regarded as a term indicating the large coarse tufts formed in meadows by this grass and some sedges, such as *Carex cæspitosa* and *C. paniculata*.' Cf. too No. 30:—'Hassocks. "Great tufts of rushes, etc., called in Suffolk *hassocks*."' No. 31. [Leicestershire]:—'*Hassock* a tuft of coarse rank grass; an ant-hill.']

hasu, heasu; *adj. Grey, ash-coloured, tawny;* cinereus, fulvo-cinereus:—Hē of earce forlēt haswe culufran *he let out of the ark a grey dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451. Hwīlum ic onhyrge đone haswan earn *sometimes I imitate the grey eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rä. 25, 4. Se haswa fugel, 57 b; Th. 206, 4; Ph. 121. Rēcas stīgaþ haswe ofer hrōfum *grey smoke mounts o'er the roofs*, 101 a; Th. 381, 6; Rä. 2, 7. [*Icel.* höss *grey* (applied to the wolf and eagle as above): cf. Gen. and Ex. haswed, v. 1723. Grein quotes the following passage from Haupt's Zeitschrift, x. 346:—'*Hasu* wol ursprünglich wolfgrau, und adlergrau, jene gemischte Farbe von goldgelb und grau: bald überwiegt der Gedanke an das Goldgelbe (vgl. blond), bald das Grau der Mischung.']

hasu-fāg; *adj. Grey-coloured:*—Hrægl is mīn hasofāg *my raiment is grey*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 23; Rä. 12, 1.

hasu-pāda, an; *m. One having a grey garment;* a term applied to the eagle, cf. hasu:—Đane hasupādan, earn *the grey-coated one, the eagle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11, note.

haswig-feđera; *adj. Having grey plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 10; Ph. 153.

hāt, es; *n. Heat:*—Hāt biþ onæled *heat shall be kindled*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 18; Dōm. 9: 116 b; Th. 447, 11; Dōm. 37. Hāt and ceald *heat and cold*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377; 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132: Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20: Dōm. 106. Hāt þrowian *to suffer heat*, Beo. Th. 5204; B. 2605. [*O. Sax.* hēt; *n.* cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiz, heizi; *f. fervor, æstus.*]

hāt; *adj. Hot, fervent, fervid, fierce* [of pain, punishment, etc.]:—Wæs him seó Godes lufu tō đæs hāt and tō đæs beorht on his heortan *the love of God was so fervent and bright in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 36. Hys gecynde is swīđe hāt *its nature is very hot*, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 22: 124; Lchdm. i. 236, 11. Hungor se hāta *fierce hunger*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Wæs seó ādl hāt *fierce was the disease*, 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gū. 952: Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Đeós wyrt byþ cenned on hātum stōwum *this plant is produced in hot places*, Herb. 115, 1; Lchdm. i. 228, 6. Hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears gush forth*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 14; Gū. 1029. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and līget on geāre *the hotter the summer the more thunder and lightning in the year*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. [*Orm.* hat: *Laym.* hat, hot: *A. R.* hot: *Chauc.* hot, hoot: *Prompt. Parv.* hoot: *O. Sax.* hēt: *Icel.* heitr: *O. H. Ger.* heiz: *Ger.* heiss: cf. *Goth.* heito; *f. a fever.*]

hāt, es; *n. A promise, vow:*—Ic sendo hāt fadores mīnes *ego mitto promissum patris mei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 49. Hātes *promissionis*, Rtl. 14, 14. [*Orm.* hāt: *Gen. and Ex.* hot: *Ps.* hates, hotes *vota: Icel.* heit; *n. a solemn promise, vow:* cf. *Goth.* haiti; *f. a command.*] v. ge-hāt.

Hātabađan *Bath:*—Æt Hātabađum *at Bath*, Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 9. v. Bađan.

HĀTAN; ic hāte, đū hātest, hætsþ, hē hāteþ, hāt, hæt, *pl.* hātaþ; *p.* hēht, hēt, *pl.* hēhton, hēton; *pp.* hāten. I. *to bid, order, command,* (*a*) *with acc. and infin.:*—Drihten hwæt hātst đū mē dōn *Lord, what dost thou bid me do?* Past. 58; Swt. 443, 24. Drihten hāteþ đa eorþan eft āgifan đæt heó ær onfēng *the Lord shall bid the earth give up what it received before*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 30. Mid đam gemete wē hātaþ ōđre men dōn sum þingc *with that mood* [*the imperative*] *we command other men to do something*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. Hē hēht englas him tō cuman and hie cōman *he bade angels come to him and they came*, 181, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 729; An. 365. Đā hēt hē mē on đysne sīþ faran *then he bade me go on this journey*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 7; Gen. 499. Hie hine hēton đæt āttor etan *they bade him eat the poison*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 17. Mid đȳ đe đū mē hāte of mīnum līchoman gewītan *when thou shalt bid me depart from my body*, 139, 13. Hāt mē cuman tō đē *jube me venire ad. te*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. (*b*) *with infin. only:*—Ælfrēd kyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep and đē cȳđan hāte *king Alfred bids greet bishop Werferth; and I would that it should be known to you*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 1–2. Ic Elfrēd dux hātu wrītan and cȳđan an đissum gewrite Elfrēde regi *I alderman Alfred order to be written and made known in this writing to king Alfred*, Chart. Th. 480, 13. Đonne hāteþ Sanctus Micahel blāwan đa feówer bēman *then St. Michael will order the four trumpets to be blown*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 12. Hēt [Cot. hāt] fealdan đæt segl *gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Đā hēht hē Simon infeccan beforan hine *then he ordered that Simon should be brought in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 2459; An. 1231: Chart. Th. 137, 6. (*c*) *with a clause:*—Ic đē hāte đæt đū đās gesyhþe secge mannum *I command thee to tell this vision to men*, Rood Kmbl. 187; Kr. 95. Hē hēt hine đæt hē hine fealde swā swā bōc *he shall bid it fold itself as a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. Đē hāteþ heofona cyning đæt đū onsende *Heaven's king bids thee send*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507. Hēht đæt hē cuōme tō him *he commanded that he should come to him*, Chart. Th. 47, 11. Hēt đæt đū ēte *he bade that thou shouldst eat*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 8; Gen. 500. (*d*) *without an object, or with acc. only:*—Gif đū hætst đonne mæg ic *if thou biddest, then I can*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 31. Wē dydon swā đū ūs hēte *we have done as thou didst command us*, i. 394, 21. Đa mon sceal swā micle mā hātan đonne biddan *those are to be so much the more commanded than entreated*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21. (*e*) *with a verb of motion omitted:*—Hēht ōđre dæge hie ealle þrȳ in beforan hine *he commanded that next day they should all three come in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Đā hēht hē him tō ealle his discipulos *he summoned to him all his disciples*, 225, 12: Cd. 127; Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671: Elen. Kmbl. 305; El. 153. Hēt tōsomne sīne leóde *summoned his people together*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. Maria hēht hȳ ōđre mid *Mary bade another accompany her*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 35; Hö. 10. Đā wæs tō đam dōme Daniel hāten *then was Daniel summoned to the judgment*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 19; Dan. 532. II. *to promise, vow:*—Gif đū hætst hæđenfeoh *if thou dost vow heathen offerings*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53. III. *to call, name, give a name to:*—Nolde hē nō đa rūmmōdnesse hātan mildheortnes ac ryhtwīsnes *non hanc vocare misericordiam, sed justitiam maluit*, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 337, 2: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 13; Gen. 2327. Consul đæt wē heretoha hātaþ *consul we call heretoha*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12. Đa deór hī hātaþ hrānas *those deer they call rein-deer*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 27: Cd. 80; Th. 99, 19; Gen. 1648. And tū hine hēte đā flȳman *and then you declared him a fugitive*, Chart. Th. 173, 6. God hēt đa fæstnisse heofenan *vocavit Deus firmamentum cælum*, Gen. 1, 8. Hē hēt his naman Adam *he called his name Adam*, 5, 2: Cd. 124; Th. 158, 7; Gen. 2613: Beo. Th. 5605; B. 2806. Rōmāne hȳ tictatōres hēton *the Romans gave them the name of dictators*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 28. Sum consul Boetius wæs hāten *a certain consul whose name was Boethius*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13: Cd. 79; Th. 99, 13; Gen. 1645. Is đæt deór pandher bī noman hāten *that beast is called by the name of panther*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 17; Pa. 13. Hī nemnaþ đa eá archoboleta đæt is hāten đæt miccle wæter *archoboleta vocant quæ est aqua magna*, Nar. 35, 21. [*Laym.* haten, heht. In Chaucer this verb and the next are confounded, thus *highte = hâtte;* and *hight* is used for *hâten. Goth.* haitan *to name, call, bid, command: O. Sax.* hētan: *Icel.* heita *to call, name, promise, vow: O. Frs.* hēta: *O. H. Ger.* heizan, heizzan *nominare, appellare, jubere, præcipere: Ger.* heissen.]

hātan; *pres.* and *p.* hātte, *pl.* hātton *To be called* or *named, have for a name:*—Cwæþ đæt se hēhsta hātan sceolde Satan siđđan *said that the highest should be called Satan afterwards*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 22; Gen. 344. Ān eá of đām hātte Fison *one river of them is called Pison*, Gen. 2, 11. Saga hwæt ic hātte *say what I am called*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 13; Rä. 24, 16. Hū ne hātte hys mōdor Maria *nonne mater ejus dicitur Maria?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Đe swā hātte *that was thus called*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 17: Dan. 172: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53. On đām bōcum đe hātton Apocalypsin *in the books called the Apocalypse*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 35: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 34. [*Goth.* haitada *I am called: Icel.* heita, ek heiti: *O. H. Ger.* heizan, Grff. iv. 1077: *Ger.* heissen.]

hāte; *adv. Hotly:*—Hāte glōwende *hotly glowing*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383: 38; Th. 50, 18; Gen. 810: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 94. Swā hē hātost mæge *as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 34, 10: Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209.

hāten [?] *heated:*—Mid hātene īsene *with heated iron*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 24.

hāt-heort, es; *n. Fury, anger, wrath;* iracundia:—Nū is gefylled đæt mycelle hātheort and đæt mycelle yrre đyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great fury and the great wrath of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 10.

hât-heort; *adj. Furious, angry, irascible, passionate, ardent;* furiosus, iracundus, fervens:—Gif hwylc man tô ðam hâtheort sig and strangmôd ðæt hê tô nânum worldrihte and sybbe fôn nelle wið ðæne ðe wið hine âgylt *si homo quis adeo furiosus et duro corde sit, ut nullum sæculare jus et pacem admittere velit cum eo qui in eum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 28; Th. ii. 194, 5. Ðes gerêfa is swîde hâtheort and hê ðê wile forleósan *this consul is very furious and will destroy thee*, Nar. 42, 4: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 16; Wand. 66. Ðonne ða hâtheortan hie mid nâne foreþonce nyllaþ gestillan *cum iracundi nulla consideratione se mitigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 3. Timotheus hê ongeat hâtheortran ðonne hê sceolde *ferventioris spiritus vidit esse Timotheum*, 3; Swt. 291, 22. Ða wæs heora sum rêðra and hâtheortra ðonne ða ôðre *then was one of them fiercer and more furious than the others*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6.

hât-heorte, an; *f. Anger, fury, rage:*—Ic ðê bletsige forðon ðû mê ne forlête ût gangan mid mînre hâtheortan of ðisse ceastre *I bless thee that thou didst not let me go out of this city in my anger*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 15.

hâtheort-lîce; *adv. Furiously, ardently, fervently:*—Ða ðe hê êr hâtheortlîce lufode *which he before ardently loved*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9: 17. Hie wæron tô ðon hâtheortlîce yrre ðæt hie woldan ðone câsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously angry that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, 191, 11.

hâtheort-nes, -ness, e; *f. Wrath, anger, fury, rage, fervour, zeal:*—Ðeós hâtheortnys *hic furor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26. Ðis synt ða îdelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . hâtheortnys . . . *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . furor . . .*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 33. Sió hâtheortness ðæt môd gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine êr nân willa tô ne spôn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Ðonne wyrþ ðæt môd beswungen mid ðam welme ðære hâtheortnesse *then is the mind scourged with the heat of anger*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. Hû gesceádwîs se reccere sceal bión on his hâtheortnesse *quæ esse debet rectoris discretio fervoris*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6. Fŷr ys onæled on mînre hâtheortnisse *a fire is kindled in mine anger*, Deut. 32, 22. Forlêt yrre and hâtheortnesse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Th. 36, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 3.

hât-hirtan, -hiertan, -hyrtan; *p.* te *To make angry:*—Ðonne is micel þearf ðætte se, se ða hâtheortnesse ofercuman wille, ðæt hê hiene ongeán ne hâthirte *necesse est, ut hi, qui furentes conantur reprimere, nequaquam se in furore erigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 296, 6.

haþoliþa, an; *m. The elbow joint:*—Lêt him blôd of ðam hâlan haþoliþan *let him blood from the sound elbow*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 17. vide Glossary, s. v.

hât-hyge, es; *m. Anger, fury, wrath:*—Wê wæron on ðînum hâthige hearde gedrêfde *in furore tuo conturbati sumus*, Ps. Th. 89, 7. [Cf. hât-heort, -heorte.]

hatian, hatigean; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To hate:*—Ne mæg middaneard eów hatian ac hê hataþ mê *non potest mundus odisse vos: me autem odit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 7. Ða ðe ðone rihtwîsan hatiaþ ða âgyltaþ *qui oderunt justum delinquent*, Ps. Th. 33, 21. Hie hatigaþ [hatigeaþ, Cot. MS.] hiera hiéramonna unþeáwas *they hate the vices of their subjects*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 4. Dôþ ðæm wel ðe eów êr hatedon *do well to those that formerly hated you*, 33; Swt. 222, 17. Hû ne hatige ic ða ealle, Dryhten, ða ðe ðê hatigaþ? Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode. Swa mon sceal Godes fiénd hatigean *do I not hate all those, O Lord, who hate thee? With a perfect hatred I hated them. So shall God's enemies be hated*, 46; Swt. 353, 5–8. Hê sceal rŷperas and reáferas hatian and hŷnan *he must hate and humiliate robbers and plunderers*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. [*Goth.* hatan, hatjan: *O. Sax.* hatan, hatôn: *O. Frs.* hatia: *Icel.* hata: *O. H. Ger.* hazên, hazôn: *Ger.* hassen.]

hâtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become* or *get hot, to be hot:*—Hingrian þyrstan hâtian eall ðæt is of untrumnysse ðæs gecynnes *esurire, sitire, æstuare ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 14. Nim ênne sticcan and gnîd tô sumum þinge hit hâtaþ ðêrrihte of ðam fŷre ðe him on lûtaþ *take a stick and rub it against something, it gets hot directly from the fire which lurks in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4: Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. ii. 198, 4. Hâtode heorte mîn *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Spl. C. 38, 4. Ôþ ðæt se clam hâtige *till the paste gets hot*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 19. Ðonne byþ heó sôna hâtigende *it will at once be getting hot*, Herb. 90, 8; Lchdm. i. 196, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* heizên *fervere.*]

hatigend, es; *m. One who hates, an enemy:*—Hatigend oððe feónd *osor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 1.

hatol. v. hetol.

hatte-fagol *a hedge-hog*, Ps. Spl. M. 103, 19.

hatung, e; *f. Hating, hate, hatred:*—Hatung Godes beboda *hate of God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Mid ðære rêðan ehtnysse hatunge *with the hate of fierce persecution*, i. 84, 12. Ða unrihtwîsan ic hæfde on hatunge *iniquos odio habui*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 61. Gê beóþ on hatunge eallum mannum *eritis odio omnibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. On hatunga, Lk. Skt. 21, 17. Hê becom on hatunga his herges *he came to be hated by his army*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 2. Bânu sume handlian hatunge getâcnaþ *to handle bones betokens hate*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* hazunga *æmulatio.*]

hâtung, e; *f. A growing hot, heating:*—Wið wunda hâtunge *against heating of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20, note.

hât-wende; *adj. Burning, hot, torrid:*—Hâtwendne lyft *the torrid air*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74.

hâwere, es; *m. An observer, a spectator:*—Ðŷlæs hie sîen tô ôðerra monna gefeohte holde hâweras, and dôn him selfe nâwuht *lest they be friendly spectators of other men's struggle, and themselves do nothing;* ne, si in hoc præsentis vitæ stadio ad certamen alienum devoti fautores, sed pigri spectatores assistant, Past. 34, 1; Swt. 229, 17. [*Laym.* hauwares, hæweres *spies.*]

hâwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To view, look, observe, regard, survey, inspect:*—Ic hâwige bufan and ðû beneoþan *ego supra aspicio, tu infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 49. Drihten lôcaþ of heofenum and hâwaþ hwæðer hê geseó ænigne ðæra ðe hine sêce oððe hine ongite *Dominus de cælo prospexit ut videat si est intelligens aut requirens Deum*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Nŷtene gelîc ðe hâwaþ symle tô ðære eorþan *like a beast that ever looks to the ground*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 8. Ælc man ðara ðe ægan heft êrest hâwaþ ðæs ðe hê geseón wolde ôþ ðone first ðe hê hyþ gegehâwaþ *every man who has eyes first looks towards what he wants to see, until he has got it under his observation*, Shrn. 178, 6. Þreó þinc sint neódbehæfe ðâm eágan êlcere sâwle . . . ôððer ðæt heó hâwien ðes ðe heó geseón wolden þridde ðæt hî mâgen geseón ðæt ðæt hî gehâwian *three things are necessary for the eyes of every soul . . . second that they look at what they want to see, third that they be able to see what they bring under their notice*, 179, 20. Gûþlâc eode sôna ût and hâwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out at once and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Sôna swâ hî wæron swâ gehende ðet êgðer on ôðer hâwede *as soon as they were so near as to be in sight of one another*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Hŷ mê hâwedon and mê beheóldon *ipsi consideraverunt et conspexerunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Drihten hâwa nû mildelîce on ðâs earman eorþan *Lord, look now mercifully on this miserable earth*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Hâwa ðæt se inra wind ðê ne tôwende *look that the inward wind do not cast thee down*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Hâwa hwæðer his ceaflas sîn tôswollene *notice whether his jowls be swollen*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 8. Hâwiaþ be gehwilcum *take notice in the case of each one*, Homl. Th. i. 332, 15. Nân mon ne scyle dôn his hond tô ðære sylg and hâwian underbæc *no man shall put his hand to the plough and look back*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 403, 2. DER. be-, gehâwian.

hâwung, e; *f. Looking, observation:*—Ic eom gesceádwîsnes and ic eom êlcum manniscum môde on ðam stale ðe seó hâwung byþ ðâm eágum *I am Reason, and in every human mind I hold the same place that observation does in the eyes*, Shrn. 178, 10: 21.

hê; *m:* heó; *f:* hit; *n. He, she, it:*—Ða hê gefôr ða fêng his sunu tô ðam rîce *when he died his son came to the throne*, Chr. Erl. 2, 11. Him sprecendum hig cômon *eo loquente veniunt*, Mk. Skt. 5, 35. Hê hine miclum gewundode *he wounded him severely*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hê hiene him tô biscepsuna nam *he was godfather to him*, 853; Erl. 68, 14. Hê hire hand nam and heó sôna ârâs *he took her hand and she at once arose*, Mk. Skt. 5, 41–2. Hê him þearle bebeád ðæt hî hyt nânum men ne sædon and hê hêt hire etan syllan *præcepit illis vehementer ut nemo id sciret et dixit dari illi manducare*, 43. Ða cuædon hie ðæt him nænig mæg leófra nære ðonne hiera hlâford and hie næfre his banan folgian noldon *then said they that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 18–20. Ealle ðîne gebrôðru beóþ under his þeówdôme *all thy brethren shall be servants to him*, Gen. 27, 37. Tô tâcne ðæt hê his gewald âhte *as a sign that he had had power over him*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 22. Ða hæðenan hæfdon heora geweald *the heathen had power over them*, Jud. pref. l. 8. Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink of it three cups full*, Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 1. Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Eorðe and ealle hire gefyllednys and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðam wuniaþ ealle hit syndon Godes êhta *earth and all its fulness, and all the globe and those who dwell on it, all are God's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 10. Etaþ ðisne hlâf hit is mîn lîchama *eat this bread, it is my body*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33. Ic hyt eom *ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27: 28. Hit ys âwriten, Nę leofaþ se man be hlâfe ânum *scribtum est: Non in pane solo vivit homo*, 4, 4. Ða rînde hit *then it rained*, 7, 27. Hit êfenlæcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Skt. 24, 29. Hit gelamp *it happened*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23. Hit wæs winter *hiemps erat*, Jn. Skt. 10, 22. Hit lîcode Herode *it pleased Herod*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Ðonne hit tôcymþ ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon *when the time comes that they ought to speak*, Past. 46; Swt. 355, 10. Hit neálæcþ ðam ende; and ðŷ hit is on worulde â swâ leng swa wyrse, and swâ hit sceal nŷde for folces synnum fram dæge tô dæge êr Antecristes tôcyme yfelian swîðe; and hûru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslîc *it is drawing near the end; and therefore the longer it goes on the worse it is in the world, and so for the people's sins it needs must get very bad from day to day before*

Antichrist's coming; and especially then it will be awful, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 1–5. Hwæt mâgon wē his nū dōn *what can we do now in the matter;* quid ergo faciemus, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 14. Sume hit ne gedȳgdan mid ðam līfe *some did not come out of it with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. Se arcebiscop âxode hȳrsumnesse mid âþswerunge at him and hē hit forsōc *the archbishop required obedience with an oath of him, and he refused it*, 1070; Erl. 208, 16: 1039; Erl. 167, 19. Hī nâmon hit ðā on twā healfe Temese tō scipan weard *they took their way on both sides the Thames towards the ships*, 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hū mæg ic hit on ðrīm dagum gefaran? ac mā wēn is ðæt ðū onsende ðīnne engel, se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefaran . . . ic hit ne mæg hrædlīce gefaran *how can I do it in three days? it is better to send thy angel who can do it more quickly . . . I cannot do it quickly*, St. And. 4, 29–6, 2. Godes bearn nâmon him wīf *the sons of God took them wives*, Gen. 6, 2. Hie woldon ða men him tō mete dōn *they wanted to make the men food for themselves*, St. And. 4, 18. Sȳ ðæt ylfa ðe him sīe *be the elf what it may*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 29. Beó him æt hām *let him be at home*, Deut. 24, 5: Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Abraham stōd him under ðam treówe *Abraham stood under the tree*, Gen. 18, 8. Heó sæt hire feorran *she sat her down a good way off*, 21, 16. Hī eodon heom *they went*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17: 21. Hī fleóþ him floccmælum *they fly in flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. Ondrēd hē him *timuit*, Jn. Skt. 19, 8. Hæbbe hire ðæt heó hafaþ *let her have what she has*, Gen. 38, 23. Eác him wolde Eádrīc his ealdre gelǣstan *Eadric for his part would follow his chief*, Byrht. Th. 132, 4; By. 11. Ðā bealh hē hine *indignatus est*, Lk. Skt. 15, 28. Ðā beþohte hē hine *then he bethought himself*, 17. Reste ðæt folc hit on ðam seofoþan dæge *let the people rest on the seventh day*, Ex. 16, 30. Hie æt Tharse ðære byrig hie gemētton *they met one another at the city of Tarsus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 2. Se eádiga Mathēus and se hāliga Andreas hie wǣron cyssende him betweónon *the blessed Matthew and the holy Andrew kissed one another*, St. And. 12, 19. Hī betwux him cwǣdon *inter se dicentes*, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Hig grētton hig gesybsumum wordum *they greeted each other with words of peace*, Ex. 18, 7. Hī ðā hī gecyston *then they kissed each other*, Shrn. 89, 12. Hī micclum ege him ondrēdon and cwǣdon ǣlc tō ōðrum *timuerunt magno timore et dicebant ad alterutrum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 21; Met. 25, 11. Sume hī cōmon feorran *quidam ex eis de longe venerunt*, Mk. 8, 3. Nū sceal hē sylf faran *now must he himself come*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Hire selfre suna *her own sons*, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. Pilatus hymsylf āwrāt ealle ða þyng *Pilate himself wrote all the things*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. On himselfum *in semetipso*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 1. Hū ne becȳpaþ hig twegen spearwan tō peninge *are not two sparrows sold for a penny*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29: 5, 11. Hē dyde ðæt hī twelfe mid him wǣron *fecit ut essent duodecim cum illo*, Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hī ealle þrȳ tōgædere grētton ðone cyngc *all three of them together saluted the king*, Th. Ap. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Gewiton hie feówer *they four departed*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 12; Gen. 1964: 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361. Heora begra ǣhte *the property of both of them*, 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Him bām on breóstum *in the breasts of them both*, 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 190. Him eallum *to them all*, 156; Th. 194, 16; Exod. 261. Him twām hē wæs ætȳwed *duobus ex eis ostensus est*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hē Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cyning se cūðe manna ǣrest drȳcræftas hē hine oferwann and ofslōh [*Ninus*] *Zoroastrem Bactrianorum regem, eundemque magicæ artis repertorem, pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10: St. And. 4, 3, 6. Wæs hē se man in weoruldhāde geseted *in habitu sæculari constitutus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Europa hió onginþ *Europa incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 14. Ða ðe his līf ðæs eádigan weres cūðon *those who were acquainted with the life of the blessed man*, Guthl. prol: Gdwin. 4, 26. Wē gesāwon Enac his cynryn *we saw the children of Anak*, Num. 13, 29, 33: Deut. 1, 28. Nilus seó eá hire ǣwielme *the source of the river Nile*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria *the boundaries of Africa and Asia begin from Alexandria*, 8, 28. Ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne ōðhebbe *istos ne locus superior extollat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 17. Ða ðe hiera mildheortlīce sellaþ *qui sua misericorditer tribuunt*, 44; Swt. 319, 16. Wē his syndon *we are his*, Ps. Th. 99, 2. Hyra ys heofonan rīce *ipsorum est regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 10. Hē biþ unscildig ðe hine slōh *then shall he that smote him be quit*, Ex. 21, 19. Dōþ sīðfæt ðæs sēftne and rihtne ðe hē sylfa āstāh ofer sunnan up *iter facite ei, qui ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Se wer ðe his tōhopa byþ tō swylcum Drihtne *vir cujus nomen Domini spes ejus*, 39. 4: Elen. Kmbl. 324; El. 162. Mid mīnum brōðer steffane ðe fiola gōddra ðǣda siond be him āwritene *with my brother Stephen about whom many good deeds are written*, H. R. 13, 12: Ps. Th. 145, 4. Ðām wītgum ðe god self þurht hī spec *the prophets by whom God himself spoke*, Shrn. 107, 11. Ælc nȳten biþ oððe hē oððe heó *every animal is either male or female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 35, 46. Woepen mon ł hee and hiuu ł wīfmon *masculum et feminam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hē ł woepenmon *masculinum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23. [In later English the Northern dialect is first found adopting the forms which in Modern English have replaced the oldest, and the innovation gradually spread. Thus while the Northumbrian Metrical Psalter (before 1300) has *þai, þair, þam* in the plural, the declension in *Piers P.* is *hij* and *þei, here, hem*: and these forms with the exception of *hij*, are used by Wicklif and Chaucer. So with *she* for *heó*, which is still preserved in the Lancashire *hoo*. Amongst the cognate dialects the *O. Frs.* is that which agrees best with English. v. Hilfenstein, Comparative Grammar, p. 193.]

heá. v. heáh.

heaf, es; *n. Sea, water*, Beo. Th. 4947; B. 2477. [*Icel. Swed.* haf: *Dan.* hav *sea, ocean.*]

heáf, es; *m. Lamentation, mourning, weeping, wailing:*—Ðǣr is se ungeendoda heáf *there is the never-ending lamentation*, L. E. I; Th. ii. 394, 10: 400, 7. Wōp and heáf micel *ploratus et ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 18. Ðǣr biþ heáf *illic erit fletus*, 24, 51. Nis hēr nǣnig wōp ne nǣnig heáf gehȳred *there is no weeping nor wailing heard here*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: 115, 15: 219, 9: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 32; Gū. 1020: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 28. Ðū gehwyrfdest mīnne heáf mē tō gefeán *convertisti planctum meum in gaudium mihi*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: Blickl. Homl. 195, 17. v. heóf.

heáfan; *p.* heóf, hōf *To mourn, wail, lament:*—Ðæt wīf hōf hreówigmōd *the woman mourned repentant*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Heófon gehygd *they lamented their purpose*, 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. v. heófan.

heáfd. v. heáfod.

heáflan. v. heófian.

heáflīc; *adj. Mournful, lamentable, grievous:*—Ðæt heáflīce gewrit *that mournful sentence*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6.

heafoc. v. hafoc.

heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *pl.* heáfdu [v. Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 21–25] HEAD, *chief, source, 'the commencing point, or the highest point, of a stream, of a field, hill, etc.* In reference to running water, the head is exactly converse to the gemȳðe or mouths. In the Saxon charters the word is of frequent occurrence, and, as it seems, generally to denote rising grounds. It is hardly distinguishable from the compound words and-heáfod, on-heáfod,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Ðis forweard heáfod *hæc frons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 60: Wrt. Voc. 70, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Æfteweard hæfod *occiput* vel *postea:* ofer healf heáfod *sinciput*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 35, 36; Wrt. Voc. 42, 43, 44. Healf heáfod *hoc sinciput*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24. Cūþ is ðæt se āwyrgda gāst is heáfod ealra unrihtwīsra dǣda, swylce unrihtwīse syndon deófles leomo *it is known that the accursed spirit is the source of all unrighteous deeds, as also unrighteous men are members of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hine ðe wæs ǣrur heáfod tō ðam unrǣde *the man that had before been the author of that mischief*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 10. Heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *the chief of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. i. 7; Gen. 4: Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 62. Hē getimbrede ða burg Babylonie tō ðon ðæt heó wǣre heáfod ealra Asiria *Babyloniam urbem instauravit, caputque regni Assyrii ut esset instituit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 14. Stæfes heáfud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Wið healfes heáfdes ece *for megrim*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 14, 17, 21. Þolige hē heáfdes *let him lose his head*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. His heáfdes segl *his head's sun* [*the eye*], Andr. Kmbl. 100; An. 50. His eágan hālge heáfdes gimmas *his eyes, his head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hāt mē heáfde beceorfan *order my head to be cut off*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 16. Wið tōbrocenum heáfde *for a broken head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 10. On ðam heáfde foran *on the forehead*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22: 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. His heáfod forweard mid ðære hālgan rōde tācne gewǣpnige *let him arm his head in front with the sign of the holy rood*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 8. Wē sceolon fyligan ūrum Heáfde and faran fram deófle tō Criste *we ought to follow our Head, and pass from the devil to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 20. Ic ðē gesette eallum Israhēlum tō heáfde *caput te constitui in tribubus Israel*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 10. Ðū settest ūs mænige men ofer heáfod *imposuisti homines super capita nostra*, Ps. Th. 65, 10. Hēr Offa hēt Æþelbryhte ðæt heáfod ofāsleán *in this year Offa ordered Ethelberi's head to be struck off*, Chr. 792; Erl. 58, 2. Būton hē healde iii niht hȳde and heáfod *unless he keep the hide and head three nights*, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Fare seó buruhwaru sylf tō and begyte ða banan cuce oððe deáde heora nȳhstan māgas, heáfod wið heáfde *let the burghers themselves go and get the murderers, living or dead, or their nearest kinsmen, head for head*, ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. Æt ðam ōðran cyrre ne sȳ ðǣr nān ōðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod *the second time let there be no other reparation than the head*, i. 1, 2; Th. i. 282, 2, 23. Heáfdas feónda *capita inimicorum suorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Hie heora heáfdu slōgan on ða wagas *they struck their heads against the walls*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5. Hȳ habbaþ hunda heáfda *they have dogs' heads*, Nar. 34, 32. Ða heáfda wǣran ofācorfena *the heads were cut off*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7. Nim ðes leáces heáfda *take the heads of this leek*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Heáfdu, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 20. Of Godes half and ealre hādode heáfde *on behalf of God and of all persons in orders*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 25: 963; Erl. 123, 15. Swā swā heó on dæg dēþ bufan ūrum heáfdum *as by day it does above our heads*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 25. Done stān ðe

æt his heáfdum læg *the stone that lay at his head*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 16. Đā cōman đyder tu wild deór and heóldan đone lichoman ōđer æt đǣm heáfdum ōđer æt đǣm fōtum *then came thither two wild beasts and guarded the body, one at the head, the other at the feet*, Shrn. 83, 25: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. Heáfdan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. [*Laym.* heaved, hæfed: *Orm.* hæfedd: *A. R.* heaved: *Piers P. Chauc. Wick.* hed, heed. The cognate dialects seem to offer two forms, differing in the root vowel, each of which may be represented in the English. Thus heáfod may compare with *Goth.* haubiþ: *O. Sax.* hōbid: *O. H. Ger.* haupit, houbit; while hæfod, hafud may compare with *Icel.* höfuð; v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. s. v.]

heáfod-ǣdre, e; *f. The cephalick vein:*—Lǣt him blōd on đam winestran earme of đære heáfodǣdre *let blood from the cephalick vein in his left arm*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 7.

heáfod-bān, es; *n. Head-bone, skull:*—Monnes heáfodbān bærn tō ahsan *burn a man's skull to ashes*, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 2. Wulfes heáfodbān bærn swīđe *burn a wolf's skull thoroughly*, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 3. [*Laym.* hæfd-, heued-bon *skull: Icel.* höfuð-bein.]

heáfod-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A head-ring, crown:*—Heáfodbeáh gyldenne *a golden crown*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 8.

heáfod-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A head-shelter, helmet*, Beo. Th. 2065; B. 1030.

heáfod-beorht; *adj. Having a bright, splendid head*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 2; Rä. 20, 2.

heáfod-biscop, es; *m. A head-bishop, high priest:*—Abiathar đæra Iudēiscra heáfodbiscop *Abiathar high priest of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 31.

heáfod-bolla, an; *m. A skull:*—Heáfodbollan stōwe *Golgotha*, Lye.

heáfod-bolster, es; *n. A pillow:*—Heáfdbolster *capitale*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 104; Wrt. Voc. 25, 44. Under đīnum heáfodbolstre *under thy pillow*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. ii. 342, 14.

heáfod-botl, es; *n. A chief dwelling, principal mansion:*—Dǣlon hī đæt heáfodbotl him betweónan *let them share the chief dwelling between them*, Chart. Th. 529, 33: 542, 10: 597, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-bōl *a manor, domain.*]

heáfod-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Chief town, capital, metropolis:*—Forgeaf him wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seó wæs ealles his rīces heáfodburh *he gave him a dwelling in Canterbury, that was the chief town of all his kingdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 31. Hī becōmon æt nēxtan tō ānre heáfodbyrig Suanir gehāten *they arrived at last at a chief town called Suanir*, 494, 2. Cartaina heora heáfodburh *Carthage their principal city*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 29. [*Orm.* 3errsalam wass hæfeddburrh off Issraeless riche: *Icel.* höfuð-borg *metropolis: O. H. Ger.* houpit-purch.]

heáfod-clāþ, es; *n. Head-cloth, head-dress:*—Heáfodclāþ *vel* cappa *capitulum* vel *capitularium*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 14; Wrt. Voc. 40, 48. [*A. R.* hore heued-cloð sitte lowe, 424, 23.]

heáfod-cwide, es; *m.* I. *a saying of especial importance:*—Đa iiii heáfodcwidas in Actibus Apostolorum đus bebeódaþ *quattuor dicta præcipua in Actibus Apostolorum sic præcipiunt*, L. Eccg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 33. II. *a chapter:*—Onginnaþ heáfudcuido *incipiunt capitulæ*, Rtl. 166, 17.

heáfod-cyrice, an; *f. A principal church, cathedral*, L. C. E. 3; Wilk. 127, 52. [*R. Glouc.* heued chirche of al Cristendom; *Icel.* höfuð-kirkja *high-church, cathedral.*]

heáfod-ece, es; *m. Head-ache:*—Wið heáfodece *for head-ache*, Lchdm. i. 4, 15: Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 15. [*A. R.* heavedeche.]

heáfodeht; *adj. Having a head* [of plants]:—Heáfdehtes porres *of a leek having a head to it*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 10.

heáfod-fæder; *m. A patriarch*, Lye.

heáfod-frætewnes, -ness, e; *f. A head-ornament*, Cot. 65, Lye.

heáfod-gemaca, -gemæcca, an; *m. An equal, a mate, fellow:*—Đa sylfan his heáfodgemacan hē forlēt *his very fellows he forsook*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 16. Ic mæg sleán mīne heáfodgemæccan [heáfudgemæccean, Cot. MS.] *I may beat my fellow-servants;* cæperit percutere conservos suos, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Feówra sum his heáfodgemacene *with three of his equals*, L. Wih. 19, 21; Th. i. 40, 17, 21. Mid heora heáfodgemacum *cum suis similibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. [Cf. heáfod-mǣg.]

heáfod-gerīm, es; *n. The chief number, majority;* or *number of heads*, i. e. *of men* [cf. *the other compounds of* gerīm], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 309. v. next word.

heáfod-getel, es; *n. A principal, cardinal number:*—*Cardinales numeros* đæt synd đa heáfodgetel, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 64.

heáfod-gewǣde, es; *n. A head-dress, veil:*—Đæt beó đē tō heáfodgewǣdon *let it be to thee for a veil*, Gen. 20, 16.

heáfod-gim; *m. f.* [?] *Jewel of the head, the eye*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 29; Cri. 1331: 89 b; Th. 336, 6; Gn. Ex. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 62; An. 31.

heáfod-gold, es; *n. A crown:*—Đū him sylst heáfodgold tō mǣrþe *honore coronasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-gull *head-jewels.*]

heáfod-gylt, e; *f. A capital crime, deadly sin:*—Būton hine hwā mid heáfodgylte forwyrce đæt hē weofudþēnunge đanonforþ wyrđe sī *unless any one by deadly sin render himself unworthy thenceforth of the altar-service*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

heáfod-hǣr, es; *n. A hair of the head:*—Heáfod-hǣr *capilli*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 55; Wrt. Voc. 42, 63.

heáfod-hriéfþo; *f. Head-roughness;* capitis scabies, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii 228, 13.

heáfod-land. v. hafud-land.

heáfod-leahter, es; *m. A capital offence, mortal sin:*—Ælc đara manna đe mid heáfodleahtre besmiten biþ *unusquisque eorum hominum, qui capitalibus criminibus polluti sunt*, L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 3. Se đe đa heáfodleahtras wyrcþ and on đām geendaþ hē mōt forbyrnan on đam ēcum fȳre *he who commits the deadly sins and dies in them shall burn in the everlasting fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 17.

heáfod-leás; *adj. Headless:*—Heáfodleás bodig *truncus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 30; Wrt. Voc. 44, 16: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 19; Rä. 15, 10.

heáfod-lencten-fæsten, es; *n. The chief Lent fast*, R. Concord.

heáfod-līc; *adj. Chief, capital:*—For heáfodlīcum gyltum *pro capitalibus criminibus*, L. Eccg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 3. Đæt wē ūs healdan wið heáfodlīcan lealtras *to keep ourselves from deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3.

heáfod-ling, es; *m. An equal, a fellow, mate:*—Heáfodlinges *coæquales*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 16. Heáfudlinges *conservos*, 24, 49. [*Laym. has* hevedling *chief, captain, like Ger.* häuptling.]

heáfod-mǣg, es; *m. A near relation, a relation in the first degree*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 6; Gen. 1200: 78; Th. 96, 36; Gen. 1605: Beo. Th. 1180; B. 588: 4308; B. 2151. v. next word; and cf. *Icel.* höfuð-niðjar, höfuðbarmsmenn *agnates:* v. also cneów-mǣgas, and see Grmm. R. A. pp. 468–70, for terms belonging to the body in their application to degrees of relationship.

heáfod-māga, an; *m. A near relation*, Andr. Kmbl. 1884; An. 944. v. preceding word.

heáfod-man, -mann, es; *m. A chief man, prince, captain, leader:*—Heáfodman *vel* þegn *primas*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 5; Wrt. Voc. 42, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 14. Þæt folc wearþ micclum āstyred, and đa heáfodmenn and đa bōceras *the people were much stirred up and the elders and the scribes*, i. 44, 30. Israhēla heáfodmen *heads of thousands in Israel*, Num. 1, 16; 13, 3: Jos. 23, 2. Þa heáfodmen *the lords* [*of the Philistines*], Jud. 16, 27: Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15: 1101; Erl. 237, 14, 25. Đǣr on wǣron twægen heáfodmenn Cnut and Hācun eorl *in them were two leaders, Cnut and earl Hakon*, 1075; Erl. 214, 7. [*Laym.* hæfdmen, *pl: Orm.* hæfeddmann: *Icel.* höfuðs-maðr *a chief, leader: O. H. Ger.* haubitman *satrapa: Ger.* hauptmann *captain.*]

heáfod-mynster, es; *n. A chief minster, church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 27: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 17.

heáfod-panne, an; *f. A skull:*—Heáfodpanne *calvaria*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 24: 282, 40. Forheáfod *vel* heáfodpanne *calvarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41. Golgotha đæt is heáfodpannan stōw *Golgotha quod est calvariæ locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33: Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Heáfodpannena stōw, Mk. Skt. 15, 22. Hundes heáfodpanne *a dog's skull*, L. M. ex Quad. 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 370, 3: L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4.

heafod-port, es; *m. A principal town*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 21.

heáfod-rīce, es; *n. A chief kingdom, empire:*—Feówer heáfodrīcu *quatuor regnorum principatus*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 31.

heáfod-sār, es; *m. Pain in the head*, Herb. 4 7; Lchdm. i. 90, 28.

heáfod-sién, -sȳn, e; *f. The eye:*—Đǣr him hrefn nimeþ heáfodsȳne *there* [*on the gallows*] *shall the raven take from him his eye*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 19; Vy. 36. Heáfodsiéna, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 11; Gen. 2490.

heáfod-slæge, es; *n. Head of a pillar* [?]; capital, Cot. 50, Lye. [Cf. ofer-slege.]

heáfod-smæl *capitium*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 43.

heáfod-stede, es; *m. A chief place:*—Heora þeówas hie benōman heora heáfodstedes đæt hie Capitoliam hēton *servi invaserunt Capitolium*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 30. Hwīlum wǣran heáfodstedas and heálīce hādas micelre mǣđe wyrđe *formerly the chief places and high ranks were entitled to much honour*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 6. [*O. Sax.* hōbid-stedi: *O. H. Ger.* houpit-stat *toparchia.*]

heáfod-stōl, es; *m. A chief place, capital:*—Thēbāna fæsten đætte ǣr wæs ealra Crēca heáfodstōl *the city of Thebes which before was the chief place of all Greece*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 5: 3, 11; Swt. 144, 19. [*Icel.* höfuð-stōll *a chief seat.*]

heáfod-stōw, e; *f. A place for the head:*—Seó heáfodstōw cræftiglīce geworht ætȳwde *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

heáfod-swīma, an; *m. Swimming in the head, dizziness*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 28; Gen. 1568. [*Icel.* höfuð-svīmi *dizziness in the head.*]

heáfod-sȳn. v. heáfod-sién.

heáfod-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the head;* capitilavium, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 26; Wrt. Voc. 37, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* houbit-twehela *caput-lavium.*]

heáfod-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18,

5, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* heedwerke, heedwarke *cephalia, cephalargia: Icel.* höfuð-verkr *head-ache.*]

heáfod-weard, es; *m. A chief guardian, chief officer:*—Cynnes heáfudwærd *tribunus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12. Ðæs herefolces heáfodweardas *the leaders of the army,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 239.

heáfod-weard, e; *f. A guarding of the* [*lord's*] *head, attendance as a guard upon the king.* The word occurs in an enumeration of the services required of the thane and the 'geneat,' Th. i. 432, 8, 17. So in Beowulf it is said of Wiglaf that he 'healdeþ heáfodwearde,' keeps guard over the dead king, Beo. Th. 5811; B. 2909. [Cf. *Icel.* höfuðvörðr *a body-guard.*]

heáfod-weard, e; *f. A chapter;* capitulum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 17: 13, 13. [Cf. fore-weard.]

heáfod-wind, es; *m. A wind from one of the four chief points of the compass:*—Feówer heáfodwindas synd se fyrmesta is eásterne wind . . . se ôðer heáfodwind is sûðerne . . . se þridda heáfodwind hâtte zephirus . . . se feórþe heáfodwind hâtte septemtrio, Lchdm. iii. 274, 12–23. [*Icel.* höfuð-vindr.]

heáfod-wîsa, an; *m. A chief director, ruler,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 28; Gen. 1619.

heáfod-wôþ, e; *f. The voice,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 17; Rä. 9, 3.

heáfod-wund, e; *f. A wound in the head,* L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 90, 13, 14. [*O. Sax.* hôbid-wunda.]

heáfod-wylm, es; *m. Burning* or *heat in the head,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 26, 2.

heáfod-wyrhta, an; *m. A chief workman,* Homl. Th. ii. 530, 7.

heafola. v. hafela.

heáf-sang, es; *m. An elegy,* Cot. 118, Lye.

heág. v. heáh.

heáge; *adv. High:*—Heáge flîhþ se earn *sublime volat aquila,* Ælfc. Gr. 41, 16. Beheald ðâs sunnan hû heáge heó âstîhþ *behold this sun, how high it mounts,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 31.

heago-rûn, e; *f. A mystery in which magic is involved, necromancy:*—Hû mambres ontŷnde ða drŷlîcan bêc his brêðer iamnes and him geopenude ða heagorûne ðæs deófelgildes his brôður *aperuit mambres libros magicos fratris sui iamnis et fecit nicromantiam et eduxit ab inferis idolum fratris sui,* Nar. 50, 14. [Cockayne has the following note:—'Heag hic pro *veneficus, magicus* sumendus; nostrum HAG.']

heago-spind. v. hago-spind.

HEÁH, hêh; *adj.* HIGH, *tall, lofty, sublime, haughty:*—Heáh on bodige *statura sublimis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 7. Gyldenu onlîcnes twelf elna heáh *a golden image twelve ells high,* Shrn. 88, 23. Se beám geweóx heáh *the tree grew high,* Cd. 202; Th. 251, 15; Dan. 564. Hwæt elles getâcnaþ se heá torr bûton ðone heán foreþonc and ða gesceádwîsnesse ðara gôdena manna *what else does the high tower signify but the lofty forethought and the sagacity of good men,* Past. 56; Swt. 433, 24. Sió heá lâr *lofty doctrine,* 63; Past. 459, 8. Seó heáge dûn *the high mountain,* Homl. Th. ii. 384, 29. Heáh heofoncyning *heaven's high king,* Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Hê on hrôfe gestôd heán landes *he on the summit stood of the high land,* 140; Th. 175, 21; Gen. 2898. Hie be hliðe heáre dûne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern by the side of a lofty hill,* 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594. Se deófol gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðæs heágan temples *the devil placed him upon the summit of the lofty temple,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 18. Seó eádignes ðæs heán heáhengles tîd *the blessedness of the festival of the great archangel,* Blickl. Homl. 197, 4, 24. From stæþe heáum *from the high shore,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. Uppan ânre swîðe heáhre dûne *upon a very high mountain,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 23. Unriht on heán hûse âcwædon *iniquitatem in excelso locuti sunt,* Ps. Th. 72, 6. On heágum *in excelso,* 9. Hôf ic mîne eágan tô ðam heán beorge *levavi oculos meos in montes,* 120, 1. Fram ðam heágan cederbeáme *from the tall cedar,* Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Hât ðû mê ânne heáhne tor getimbrian *order a high tower to be built for me,* Blickl. Homl. 183, 3. Hê âsette mîne fêt on swîðe heánne stân, ðæt ys on swŷðe heáh setl *statuit super petram pedes meos,* Ps. Th. 39, 2. Ofer heáne hrôf heofones ðisses *beyond the lofty roof of the sky,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3. Ðone heán heofon *high heaven,* Cd. 35; Th. 45, 33; Gen. 736. Se ðe gebîgde ðone heágan heofonlîcan bîgels *he who bowed the lofty vault of heaven,* Homl. Th. i. 170, 23: H. R. 103, 1. Ofer heáh wæter *over deep water,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 19; Gen. 1451. Engel drihtnes lêt his hand cuman in ðæt heá seld *the angel of the Lord brought his hand into that lofty hall,* 210; Th. 261, 7; Dan. 722. Wæron ôfras heá streámas stronge *the shores were high, the streams strong,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 14; Rä. 23, 7. Wê ceorfaþ heáh treówu on holte *altum silvæ lignum succidimus,* Past. 58, 6; Swt. 443, 36. Wesan heá mihte handa ðînre âhafen ofer hæleþas *may the excellent powers of thy hand be exalted over men,* Ps. Th. 88, 12. Heágum þrymmum *in excellent majesty,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hŷð heáum ceólum *a haven for the tall ships,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ *montes excelsi domus cervis,* Ps. Th. 103, 17. Nâ geþafian ðæt se héarra derige ðam heánran *not to permit the higher to hurt the lower,* L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Stôl heáhran, heárran *a loftier throne,* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 16, 26; Gen. 274, 282. Hêrra, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Tô hiéran hâde *to a higher rank,* Past. pref. Swt. 7, 15: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14. Se mægþhâd is hîrra ðonne se gesinscipe *præeminere virginitatem conjugio,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 23. Wearþ him hŷrra hyge *he had a haughtier mind,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Hŷrre ic eom heofone *higher am I than heaven,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 12; Rä. 41, 38. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hŷrran wæron ðonne israëla êce drihten *said that his gods were superior to the everlasting lord of Israel,* Cd. 210; Th. 262, 26; Dan. 715. Ðêh ðe hî selfe wilnien ðæs heáhstan *etsi summa appetunt,* Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 16: Ps. Th. 112, 4. Se geworden is hwommona heágost *hic factus est in caput anguli,* 117, 21. Ðæs hêhstan heofonrîces, 90, 1. Seó is ealra dûna mæst and hîgest *mons maximus et altissimus,* Nar. 37, 32. Se hŷhsta ealra cyninga cyning *the most high king of all kings,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 1; Cri. 1682. [*Goth.* hauhs: *O. Sax.* hôh: *O. Frs.* hâch, hâg: *Icel.* hâr: *O. H. Ger.* hôh *altus, excelsus, celsus, excellens, sublimis: Ger.* hoch.]

heáh, heá; *adv. High:*—Bryne stîgeþ heáh tô heofonum *the burning mounts aloft to heaven,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521: Cd. 166 Th. 207, 15; Exod. 467: Ps. Th. 138, 6. Heáor *altius,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 16. On ðam gim âstîhþ on heofenas up hŷhst on geáre . . . *in it* [*June*] *the sun mounts highest in the year,* Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. v. heáge.

heáh-beorg, es; *m. A high mountain:*—Hê ðâs heáhbeorgas healdeþ swylce *et altitudines montium ipse conspicit,* Ps. Th. 94, 4. [*Icel.* hábjarg *a high rock;* há-fjall *a high fell.*]

heáh-biscop, es; *m. An archbishop, chief bishop, pontiff:*—Birhtwald Bretone heáhbiscop *Birhtwald archbishop of Britain,* L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 8. Mid geþeahte Wulfhelmes mînes hêhbiscepes *with the counsel of Wulfhelm my archbishop,* L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 194, 13. Se heáhbiscop and se hâlga Wilfriþ *Antistes eximius Wilfrid,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 41. Heáhbiscop *pontifex,* 2, 3; S. 504, 44, note. Hêhbiscop *pontifex,* Rtl. 72, 8: *archiepiscopus,* 194, 27.

heáh-boda, an; *m. An archangel:*—Hêht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider gefleógan *bade the triumphant Lord his archangel fly hither,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 3; Cri. 295.

heáh-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A chief town, large town;* also *a town having an elevated situation:*—Ðær is Crêca heáhburg *there is the chief town of the Greeks,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 21: Beo. Th. 2258; B. 1127. Tô ðære heáhbyrig *to the chief town* [*Babylon*], Cd. 209; Th. 259, 30; Dan. 699. Se kâsere geeode wel manega hêhburh *the emperor conquered a good many of the principal towns,* Chr. Erl. 5, 13. Ic wât heáhburg hêr âne neáh lytle ceastre *I know that near here is a town placed on high, a little city,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517.

heáh-bytlere, es; *m. A chief-builder, architect,* Lye.

heáh-cleófa, an; *m. A principal chamber:*—His brŷdbûras and his heáhcleófan ealle wæron eorcnanstânum unionibus and carbunculis ðæm gimcynnum swîðast gefrætwode *talami cubiliaque margaritis unionibusque et carbunculis nitebant,* Nar. 5, 2.

heáh-clif, es; *n. A high, lofty cliff:*—Beorgas gemeltaþ and heáhcleofu *the hills shall melt and the lofty cliffs,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 3; Cri. 979. [Cf. heáh-beorg.]

heáh-cræft, es; *m. Excellent art* or *skill,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 13; Rä. 36, 4.

heáh-cyning, es; *m. A chief, great king, God:*—Mid heáhcyning *with God,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 3; Ph. 483. On ða swŷðran healfe ðæs heáhcyninges *on the right hand of the great king* [*God*], Shrn. 118, 9: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges *that was the war-seat* [*saddle*] *of the great king* [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 2083; B. 1039.

heáh-deór, heá-, es; *n. A stag, deer:*—Swâ swîðe hê lufode ða heádeór swilce hê wære heora fæder *he loved the stags as if he were their father,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 29: Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 3. [Cf. *Ger.* die hohe Jagd *the hunting of deer.*]

heáhdeór-hund, es; *m. A stag-hound, deer-hound, a dog for hunting great game:*—Twegen hafocas and ealle his heádôrhundas *two hawks and all his deer-hounds,* Chart. Th. 501, 7. Twegen and twegen fêdan ânne heádôrhund *duo et duo pascant unum molossum,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 20.

heáhdeór-hunta, an; *m. A stag-huntsman:*—Mînon heáhdeórhunton *to my stag-huntsman,* Chart. Th. 561, 24.

heáh-diácon, es; *m. An archdeacon*—Næs nâ ðâm ânum ðe Gode sylfum underþeódde syndon mid myclum hâdum, biscopas and cyningas and mæssepreóstas and heáhdiáconas *not to those alone who are subject to God himself in high positions, as bishops and kings and archdeacons,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 24: Shrn. 17, 11.

heáh-ealdor, es; *m. A chief ruler:*—Hî cômon on ðæs heáhealdres hûs *veniunt in domum archæ-synagogi,* Mk. Skt. 5, 38.

heáh-ealdorman; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chief alderman, ruler, patrician:*—Ætius mære man se wæs iú êr heáhealdorman *Ætius vir inlustris qui et patricius fuit,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðe hælend cwæþ tô ðæm

hēhaldurmenn *ihesus ait archesynagogo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 36. Hēhaldormenn *patricius*, Rtl. 193, 5.

heáh-engel, es; *m. An archangel:*—Heáhencgel *archangelus*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 102; Wrt. Voc. 41, 52. Micahel se heáhengel se wæs ealra engla ealderman *Michael the archangel who was the chief of all angels*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Englas and heáhenglas *angels and archangels*, 103, 32: Homl. Th. i. 10, 13. [*Orm.* heh-enngell.]

heáh-fæder; *m. A patriarch;* also *the great Father*, i. e. *God:*—Heáhfæder *patriarcha*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 118; Wrt. Voc. 41, 68. Hēhfæder *patriarcha*, Rtl. 195, 10. Cuoeþ lā hēhfæder *dixit abba pater*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 36. Seó stondeþ on ða swȳðran healfe ðæs heáhfæder *she stands on the right hand of the Father*, Shrn. 118, 9: Rood Kmbl. 266; Kr. 134. Ðeodosius se wæs ðære hæðenre hēhfæder *Theodosius who was the patriarch of the heathens*, Nar. 40, 5. Be ðam heáhfædere Abrahame *concerning the patriarch Abraham*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 11. Jacob gestrȳnde twelf suna, ða sind gehātene twelf heáhfæderas *Jacob begat twelve sons, who are called the twelve patriarchs*, ii. 190, 25: i. 396, 9. [*Orm.* Godd heh-faderr *God the Father: O.H.Ger.* hōh-fater *patriarca.*]

heáh-fæst; *adj. Very fast, fixed:*—Hafaþ under heofonum heáhfæstne dōm *hath under heaven enduring glory*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 8; Wid. 143.

heáh-fæsten, es; *n. A chief fortress, a city:*—Heáhfæsten *castrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 109; Wrt. Voc. 36, 29. Hēhfæsten *polis* (πόλις), Rtl. 195, 14.

heáh-flōd, es; *m. High tide* [as opposed to *neap tide*], *deep water:*—Heáhflōd *malina:* nēpflōd *ledona*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 30, 29; Wrt. Voc. 37, 12, 11. Lēt fleógan hrefn ofer heáhflōd *he let a raven fly over the deep water* [*of the deluge*], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 1; Gen. 1442. [Cf. *Icel.* hā-flæðr *a high flood-tide.*]

heáh-fore, e; *f. A heifer:*—Heáhfore *annicula* vel *vaccula:* fæt heáhfore *altilium*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 85, 93; Wrt. Voc. 23, 44, 50. Heáhfru *altile*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 55. Ealond hwītre heáhfore *insula vitulæ albæ*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 41. Gif hē hriðeru offrian wille bringe unwemme fear oððe heáfre *if he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish*, Lev. 3, 1. Farra mīno and hēhfaro gislægno *tauri mei et altilia occisa*, Rtl. 107, 21. [hayfare *juvenca*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: *Prompt. Parv.* hekfere *juvenca.*]

heáh-freóls, es; *m. A high festival*, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1.

heáhfreóls-dæg, es; *m. The day of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25.

heáhfreóls-tīd, e; *f. The time of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 13.

heáh-gerēfa, an; *m. A high reeve, reeve of high rank.* Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 156, observes of this word, 'It is a name of very indefinite signification, though not of very rare occurrence. It is obvious that it really denotes only a reeve of high rank, I believe always a royal officer; but it is impossible to say whether the rank is personal or official; whether there existed an office called *heáhgerēfscipe* having certain duties; or whether the circumstance of the shire or other reeve being a nobleman in the king's confidence gave to him this exceptional title. I am inclined to believe that they are exceptional, and perhaps in some degree similar to the Missi of the Franks, officers dispatched under occasional commissions to perform functions of supervision, hold courts of appeal, and discharge other duties, as the necessity of the case demanded; but that they are not established officers found in all the districts of the kingdom, and forming a settled part of the machinery of government.' See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 125, 343. Hēhgerēfa *proconsul*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 58; Wrt. Voc. 57, 38. Befora undercyningum ł hēhgeroefum *ante præsides*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Hēghgeroefa *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Cyninges heáhgerēfan gild iiii þūsend þrymsa *the 'wergild' of a king's high reeve four thousand 'thrymsas,'* L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8; Chr. 778; Erl. 55, 26: 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1001; Erl. 136, 6, 8, 23, 24: 1002; Erl. 137, 29.

heáh-gesamnung, e; *f. A chief assembly, synagogue:*—Ðā com sum of heáhgesamnungum *et venit quidam de archesynagogis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 22.

heáh-gesceaft, e; *f. An exalted creature:*—Hē is heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *he is the head of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 8; Gen. 4.

heáh-geþungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished:*—Ic lǣrde heáhgeþungene men ðæt hī ne āstigan on ofermēdu *I taught men of high rank not to be exalted in pride*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13.

heáh-getimbrad; *adj. High-built*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 29; Sat. 29. [*Icel.* hā-timbra *to build high.*]

heáh-getimbru, -getimbro; *pl. n. A lofty building, a place built on high*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 9; Gū. 556: 22 a; Th. 60, 24; Cri. 974: 25 a; Th. 72, 34; Cri. 1182: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 5; Gen. 739. [*O.H. Ger.* hōh-gizimbri *pergama* (πέργαμα), *capitolia.*]

heáh-gnornung, e; *f. Deep grief, sorrow, mourning:*—Hē gehȳrde heáhgnornunge ðæra ðe gebundene bitere wǣron *ut audiret gemitum vinculatorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

heáh-god, es; *m. High God, the most High:*—Ic cleopige tō heáhgode *clamabo ad Deum altissimum*, Ps. Th. 56, 2.

heáh-græft; *adj. Carved in bas-relief:*—Heáhgræfte *anaglypha*, Cot. 7, Lye.

heáh-hād, es; *m. A high order, religious order:*—Heáhhādes men *men in holy orders*, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 334, 6.

heáh-heort; *adj. High-hearted, haughty, proud*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 1; Dan. 540. [*Goth.* hauh-hairts *proud.*]

heáh-hlið, es; *n. A high hill*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 31; Gen. 1439.

heáh-lēce, es; *m. A physician of the greatest skill:*—Sc. cosmas and sc. damianus wǣron heáhlǣcas and hȳ lācnodon ǣghwylce untrumnesse monna *St. Cosmas and St. Damian were very excellent leeches, and cured every infirmity of men*, Shrn. 135, 13.

heáh-landrīca, an; *m. Irenarcha;* εἰρηνάρχης, Lye.

heáh-lāreów, es; *m. A chief teacher;* archimandrita, gymosophista, Lye.

heáh-līc, -līce. v. heá-līc, -līce.

heáh-lufe, an; *f. Deep love*, Beo. Th. 3912; B. 1954.

heáh-mæsse, an; *f. High mass*, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 32, 34: 442, 3: Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 2. [*Icel.* hā-messa: *Ger.* hoch-messe.]

heáh-miht, e; *f. Great, excellent power:*—On his heáhmihtum *in potestatibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2.

heáh-mōd; *adj. Of high, lofty mind, noble, proud, haughty:*—Siððan hine sylfne heáhmōd hefeþ on heánne beám *afterwards exultant raises itself on to a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112. Se ðe hine sylfne āhefeþ heáhmōdne se sceal heán wesan *he who exalts his proud self shall be abased*, 84 a; Th. 316, 25; Mōd. 54. [*O.H. Ger.* hōh-mōti; Cf. *Ger.* hoch-müthig.]

heáh-mōdness, e; *f. Pride:*—Dryhten ongiet swīðe feorran ða heáhmōdnesse *Deus alta a longe cognoscit*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 1.

heáh-nama, an; *A great, exalted name:*—Swā is gehālgod dīn heáhnama *thus is thy great name hallowed*, Hy. 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18.

heáh-, heán-, heá-nes, -ness, e; *f. Highness, height, highest point, elevation, loftiness, sublimity, excellence:*—Ðæs heánes wǣre ōð monnes swyran *its height was up to a man's neck*, Shrn. 81, 13. Sió heánes ðara munta *altitudo montium*, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 397, 36. Hū micel sió heánes is and hū sodlīc *quam sit vera excellentia*, 41, 1; Swt. 299, 4. Mægnes heánnes *excellentia virtutis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 38. Heánnise hiordes *celsitudo pastoris*, Rtl. 32, 21. Heánnisse dīnes mæht *sublimitatis tuæ potentia*, 97, 27. Þrittig fæðma on heáhnisse *thirty cubits in height*, Gen. 6, 15. Of eorþan heánesse ōð heofones heáhnesse *a summo terræ usque ad summum cæli*, Mk. Skt. 13, 27. On ðæs heáhnysse ufeweardre *on the very top of it* [*the stalk*], Herb. 173, 1; Lchdm. 302, 24. Wē ne māgon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse hī nǣfre geseón *we cannot ever see it* [*heaven*] *for its remote elevation*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 15. Hē hæfde swā mycele heánnesse on ðæt cynerīce *tantum in regno excellentiæ habuit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. For ðæs rīces heánesse him weóxon ofermetto *in tumorem superbiæ culmine potestatis excrevit*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 6, 20. Heó biþ āfeorrod swīðe feor from ðære sōðan heánesse *ab altitudine veræ celsitudinis elongatur*, 41, 2; Swt. 301, 20. On ðære heofonlīcan heánnesse *in heaven on high*, Shrn. 82, 20: Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 34; Ph. 631: Elen. Kmbl. 2247; El. 1125. Gode sȳ wuldor on heáhnesse *gloria in altissimis deo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 14. Ðīn mægen is swā mǣre swā ðæt ǣnig ne wāt ðā deópnesse drihtnes mihta ne ða heáhnisse heofena kyninges *thy power is so excellent that none knows the depth of the might of the lord nor the height of heaven's king*, Hy. 3, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 35. Āstīgend on heáhnisse *ascendens in altum*, Rtl. 83, 3. Ōsanna on heáhnessum *osanna in excelsis*, Mk. Skt. 11, 10: Ps. Th. 92, 5: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 34; Cri. 410: 10 a; Th. 10, 35; Cri. 162. Of heánessum *de alto*, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

heáh-rodor, es; *m. The lofty sky:*—Under heáhrodore *under the lofty sky*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 3; Gen. 151.

heáh-sacerd, es; *m. A chief priest:*—Ða heáhsacerdas and ða bōceras *summi sacerdotes et scribæ*, Mk. Skt. 14, 1: 11, 27: 8, 31.

heáh-sǽ; *f. High, deep sea:*—Wealdend heofones and eorþan and heáhsǽ *ruler of heaven and of earth and of deep sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 6; Met. 11, 3.

heáh-sǽl, e; *f. Great happiness:*—Mīnes mūþes mē mōdes willa on heáhsælum hraþe gebringe *voluntaria oris mei beneplacita fac*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

heáh-sǽ-peóf, es; *m. A chief pirate;* archi-pirata, Cot. 9, 171.

heáh-samnung, e; *f. A chief synagogue:*—Of hēhsomnungum *de arche-synagogis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5. 22. v. heáh-gesamnung.

heáh-sangere, es; *m. A chief singer, arch-chanter:*—Se ārwurþa wer Johannes S. Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles heáhsangere *vir venerabilis Johannes archicantator ecclesiæ S. Apostoli Petri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 23.

heáh-sceáwere, es; *m. A chief overlooker, overseer:*—Hēhsceáware *pontifex*, Rtl. 21, 1.

heáh-sciremann, es; *m. A procurator:*—Hēhsciremenn *procuratores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

heáh-seld, es; *n. A throne:*—Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ *when we intend to bend to the throne*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 21; Sat. 208:

221; Th. 287, 25; Sat. 372. Ymb ðæt hâlge heáhseld godes *around the holy throne of God*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 11; Ph. 619. Hêhselda wyn *the joy of thrones*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43.

heáh-sele; es; *m. A high hall*:—Tô ðæm heáhsele *to the high hall*, Beo. Th. 1298; B. 647. [*Icel.* hâ-salr *a high hall.*]

heáh-setl, es; *n. A high seat, throne, seat of honour* [*at table*], *seat of justice*: — Ðîn heáhsetl *thronum*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Forðon hêhsetl godes is *quia thronus Dei est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 34. Ðonne crist siteþ on his cynestôle on heáhsetle *when Christ sitteth on his royal seat, on his throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 7; Cri. 1218: Lchdm. iii. 426, 6. Se rîca man ðe sitt on his heáhsetle hraðe geswîcþ hê his gebeórscipes gif ða þeówan geswîcaþ ðæra teolunga *the great man that sits on his high seat will soon discontinue his feast if the servants discontinue the attendance*, Homl. Th. i. 272, 35. Ðâ hê ðâ sett on hêhsettle *sedente autem illo pro tribunali*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 19. Fore ðæm hêhsedle *pro tribunali*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13. Be ðâm unrihtwîsum cyningum ða wê gesióþ sittan on ðâm hêhstan heáhsetlum *concerning unjust kings whom we see sitting on the highest thrones*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 2. [*Laym.* hæh-setle *throne*: *O. H. Ger.* hôh-sedal *thronus, solium, triclinium*: cf. *Icel.* hâ-sæti *a high seat* (*at table*).]

heáh-stede, es; *m. A high place*:—Ðenden ðær wunaþ on heáhstede hûsa sêlest *whilst there in its lofty place the best of houses continues*, Beo. Th. 575; B. 285. [*Icel.* hâ-staðr *a high place.*]

heáh-stefn; *adj. Having a high stem* or *prow*:—Heáhstefn naca *the high-prowed boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Heáhstefn scipu *high-prowed ships*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 2; Wal. 13.

heáh-stræt, e; *f. High road*:—Swâ in ða heáhstræt so *into the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 167, 21. Tô ðære hêhstræte *to the high road*, 246, 20.

hêh-sunn [?]; *adj. Very sinful*:—Openlîce synnige ł hêhsunne *publicani*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15.

heáh-synn, e; *f. Mortal sin, crime, wickedness*:—Hêhsynn *crimen*, Rtl. 187, 25. Bûta hêhsynne sint *sine crimine sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 5. Bebeorh ðê wið ða eahta heáhsynna *cave tibi ab octo capitalibus criminibus*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 5. Hêhsynna *scelera*, Rtl. 5, 16. Hêhsynno *facinora*, 42, 15.

heáh-þearf, e; *f. Great need*:—Æt heáhþearfe *at my greatest need*, Ps. Th. 117, 16, 20, 27.

heáh-þegen, es; *m. A great, high* or *chief minister* or *servant*:—On ðam wæron gecorene twelf heáhþegenas *in that were chosen twelve chief ministers* [*the twelve apostles*], Homl. Th. ii. 520, 24.

heáh-þegnung, e; *f. High service*:—Heáhþegnunga hâliges gâstes *the high services of the holy Spirit*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 23; Exod. 96.

heáh-þeód, e; *f. A great, chief people*:—Was sum æþela man on ðære hêhþeóde Myrcna rîce *there was a certain noble man in the great kingdom of Mercia*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 2.

heáh-þrymness, e; *f. Great glory*, Hy. 7, 51; Grn. ii. 288, 51: 9, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 43.

heáhþu, hêhþo, hiéhþo; *generally indecl*; *f. Height, high place, glory*:—Hê his âras of heáhþu hider onsendeþ *he will send his messengers hither from above*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 24; Cri. 760: 19 b; Th. 49, 21; Cri. 789: 69 b; Th. 258, 10; Jul. 263. On hêhþo *on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1745; An. 875: 1995; An. 1000. Of hêhþo *from above*, 2289; An. 1146. Of hiéhþa, Elen. Kmbl. 2171; El. 1087. Heofona heáhþu gereccan *to tell the glory of the heavens*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 33; Dôm. 31. Heofona heáhþu gestîgan *to mount to the heights of heaven*, 117 a; Th. 451, 2; Dôm. 97. Gesêgon hî on heáhþu hlâford stîgan of grundum *they saw the Lord ascend to heaven from earth*, 15 a; Th. 31, 19; Cri. 498. Heofonrîces hêhþe, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 8; Gen. 323. In heáhþum *on high*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 8; Cri. 414: 44 a; Th. 149, 27; Gû. 768. Of heáhþum *from on high*, 46 b; Th. 158, 17; Gû. 910. [*Goth.* hauhiþa *height, loftiness, exaltation*: *O. H. Ger.* hôhida *altitudo, culmen.*]

heáh-þungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished, noble*:—Heáhþungen wer *the noble man* [*Moses*], Cd. 169: Th. 210, 18; Exod. 517. Hê befæste ðæt rîce heáhþungenum menn Harolde *he committed the kingdom to a noble man, to Harold*, Chr. 1065: Erl. 198, 11; Edw. 30. Ða kyningas and ða ôðre heáhþungene men *kings and other men of high rank*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 22. Môton wyt ðonne unc on heofonum heáhþungene beón *we two may then be exalted in heaven*, Soul Kmbl. 315; Seel. 161. v. heáh-geþungen.

heáh-tîd, e; *f. A high time, high day, festival, solemnity*:—Tô æghwilces apostoles heáhtîde fæste man and freólsige *at every apostle's festival let there be fasting and feasting*, L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. Hêhtîde *solemnia*, Rtl. 8, 23; 9, 27. [*Icel.* hâ-tîð *a high day, festival.*]

heáh-timber, es; *n. A lofty building*:—Heáhtimbra gehwæs *of every lofty building*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 2; Crä. 45. v. heáh-getimbru.

heáh-torras; *pl. m. Alpes*, Hpt. Gl. 454.

heáh-treów, e; *f. An excellent, noble compact*, Cd. 162; Th. 202, 14; Exod. 388.

heáh-weofod, es; *n. The high altar*:—Gesceot bæftan ðæm heáhweofode *propitiatorium* vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 27; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1.

heáh-weorc, es; *n. Lofty work*:—Æfter heáhweorce heofenes dînes *secundum altitudinem cœli*, Ps. Th. 102, 11.

heáh-wita, an; *m. A chief councillor*:—Fêrde se cyng him hâm and ða ealdormenn and ða heáhwitan *the king went home and the aldermen and the chief 'witan,'* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10. v. Kmbl. Saxons in England, ii. 209, 9.

heal, hal, es; *m. n.* [?] *A corner, an angle, a secret place* [?]:—Heal oððe hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ælc wag biþ gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 13. Ða gemêtte hê hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wið ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe diȝele hale, O. and N. 2.]

heal. v. healh *and* heall.

heála, an; *m. Rupture, hydrocele*:—Gif hê hæfde heálan *si fuerit ponderosus*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* haull; *m. hernia*: *O. H. Ger.* hola; *f.* [?] *hernia*, Grff. iv. 848.]

heal-ærn, es; *n. A house with a hall, palace*, Beo. Th. 156; B. 78.

heald, es; *n. Hold, guardianship, protection, rule*: — Hî gecuron Harold tô healdes ealles Engla landes *they chose Harold to rule over all England*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund *we two will be a protection and a defence to these lands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 73, 5. [*Orm.* hald *support*: *Icel.* hald; *n. upholding, support, custody, keeping.*] v. ge-heald.

heald; *adj. Bent, inclined*:—Ðeáh hî sîen âsigen tô yfele and ðider healde *though they are sunk to evil and thither inclined*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 29. Ealle bióþ of dûne healde wið ðære eorþan *all are bent down towards the earth*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 28. Ða men lâgon âþænede on ðære eorþan mid of dûne healdum ondwleotan *the men lay stretched out on the ground with faces turned downwards*, Shrn. 81, 26. [*Icel.* hallr *leaning, sloping*: *O. H. Ger.* hald *clivus, obliquus, pronus.*]

healdan, haldan; *p.* heóld; *pp.* healden. I. *to* HOLD, *keep, grasp, retain, restrain, confine, contain*:—Hêht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon *ordered Peter and Paul to be kept in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 189 17: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71. Gif se hlâford wiste ðæt se oxa hnitol wære and hine healdan nolde *if the lord knew that the ox were wont to push with its horn, and would not keep it in*, L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 52, 12. Se wîsa hilt his spræce and bîtt tîman *the wise man restrains his speech and bides his time*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 14. Afene streám healt ðone norþende *the river Avon bounds the north side*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 466, 21. Jacob heóld ðone yldran brôðer Esau be ðam fêt *Jacob held the elder brother Esau by the foot*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 22: Beo. Th. 1581; B. 788. Hê heóld his æhta him tô wlencum *he kept his possessions for his own glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 8. Judêi heóldon heora eáran *the Jews stopped their ears*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. Genim ðâs ylcan wyrte and heald hŷ mid ðê *take this same plant and keep it with you*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 22. Gif hê næbbe æhta ðonne healde hine man tô dôme *if he have no property, then let him be held to judgment*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 21: L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 402, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde âgyfe ðam bisceope ðæne penig and ðærtô xxx penega *he that keeps it* [*Peter's pence*] *beyond that day, let him pay the penny to the bishop and thirty pence besides*, L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 16. Healde ðonne on his mûþe of ðam ecede lange hwile *let him hold some of the vinegar in his mouth a long while*, Herb. 181, 4; Lchdm. i. 318, 2. Hû nytt rehton wê nû and rîmdon ða cræga bûton wê eác feáwum wordum ætiéwen hwæt hie healden *of what use were it to describe and enumerate the keys, unless in a few words we shew what they lock up*, Past. 23; Swt. 178, 12. Wæterfatu healdende ænlîpige twŷfealde gemetu oððe þrŷfealde. Nis gecweden ðæt ða wæterfatu sume heóldon twŷfealde gemetu, sume þrŷfealde *waterpots holding singly two or three measures. It is not said that some of the waterpots held two, some three measures*, Homl. Th. ii 56, 21–5. II. *to hold, have, possess, occupy, inhabit*:—Hie leng ne mâgon healdan heofonrîce *they may not longer occupy the heavenly kingdom*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 25; Gen. 732: 26; Th. 33, 34; Gen. 530. Fundon on sande hlînbed healdan ðone ðe him hringas geaf *they found him who had given them rings occupying a couch on the sand*, Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. Ðû ðe heofonhâmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cælo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1. Hêr Cynegils fêng tô rîce and heóld xxxi wintra *in this year Cynegils came to the throne and held it thirty-one years*, Chr. 611; Erl. 20, 34. Ðær heó ær mæste heóld worolde wynne *in whom before she had had her chief joy in this life*, Beo. Th. 2163; B. 1078: 6079; B. 3043. Ure ieldran ða ðe ðâs stôwa ær hióldon *our forefathers who occupied these places before*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 14: Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. III. *to rule, govern*:—Hie sealdon ânum unwîsum cyninges þegne Miercna rîce tô haldanne *they gave Mercia to a foolish king's thane to rule*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28: Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Gif hê hî rihtlîcor healdan wolde ðonne hê ær dyde *if he* [*Ethelred*] *would rule them more righteously than he had done before*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 7: 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ðû

eorþbūende ealle healdest *gentes in terra dirigis*, Ps. Th. 66, 4. Heóld ðæt folc teala *he ruled that people well*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 34; Gen. 1232: Beo. Th. 114; B. 57. Eác âh hlâforda gehwylc ðæs for mycle þearfe ðæt hē his men rihtlīce healde *also every lord has very great need to rule his men with justice*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 13. IV. *to behave, conduct* [*one's self*]:—Hū se sacerd hine healdan sceal and se diácon *quomodo sacerdos et diaconus se gerere debeant*, L. Ecg. P. iii. pref. v; Th. ii. 194, 29. Nolde ða bēc âgifan ǽr heó wyste hū getrīwlīce hē hi [hine?] æt landum healdan wolde *she would not give up the charters before she knew with what faith he would conduct himself* [or *treat her?*] *as regarded the lands*, Chart. Th. 202, 27. Wē sceolan eall ūre līf on eáðmōdnesse healdan *we should lead all our life in humility*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 1. Heó hit heóld ǽr tō fæste wið hine *she had before dealt too hardly with him*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 10. Gif hē hine heólde swā swā hē sceolde *if he conducted himself as he ought*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 15. Ic lǽrde weras ðæt hie be him ānum getreówlīce hie heóldan *I taught husbands to act faithfully, having to do with their wives only*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 24. V. *to guard, defend, keep, preserve, protect, maintain, sustain, regard, observe, take heed*:—Him behēton ðet hī woldon ðisne eard healdan *they promised him that they would defend this land*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Se ðe sceal healdan Israēla folc wið feóndum *qui custodit Israel*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Ðā hēht Neron healdan Simones līc þrȳ dagas *Nero ordered Simon's body to be kept three days*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20. Hī ǽfre woldon fryþ and freóndscype in tō ðisan lande haldan *they would ever maintain peace and friendship towards this land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 37. Uton healdan unc ðæt wit ne wēnan swā swā ðis folc wēnþ *let us guard ourselves from thinking as this people thinks*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 28. Healdan ðone hālgan sunnan dæg *to keep the holy Sunday*, Lchdm. iii. 226, 2. Ðæt hē hȳ healdan wille swā wær his wīf sceal *that he will keep her as a man shall his wife*, L Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 6. Utan ǽnne cynehlāford holdlīce healdan *let us loyally support one royal lord*, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 11. His mūþ hē sceal symble from yfelum wordum healdan *he shall ever keep his mouth from evil words*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Clǽnnysse healdan *castitatem servare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 5; Th. ii. 198, 2. Wē sceolan ða tēn bebodu healdan *we ought to keep the ten commandments*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. Sceolde ic mīnne brōðor healdon *am I my brother's keeper?* Gen. 4, 9. Ðære heorde ðe hī healdan sceoldan *to the flock that they should have kept*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 15. Hī ne dorstan nān gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cynge *they dared not have any battle with king William*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 8. Oðer æt hām beón heora land tō healdanne oðer ūt faran tō winnanne *vicissim curam belli et domus custodiam sortiebantur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 17. Tō healdenne, Blickl. Homl. 11, 25. Se ðe hylt Israhēl *qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 7. Swā swā sealt hylt ǽlcne mete wið forrotodnysse *as salt preserves every meat from corruption*, 536, 19. Healdeþ meotudes ǽ *keeps the law of the Lord*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 19; Ph. 457. Wið ōðrum unþeáwum hī sylfe healdaþ *they keep themselves from other vices*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 25. Ne ða Eástron swā healdaþ swā wē healdaþ *nec Pascha ita observant uti nos observamus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 5; Th. ii. 232, 18. Ðīne gebrōðru healdaþ scēp on Sichima *thy brethren are keeping sheep in Shechem*, Gen. 37, 13, 2. Ebrēi healdaþ heora geáres anginn on lenctenlīcre emnihte *the Hebrews keep the beginning of their year at the spring equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 17. Ða gelǽredan hine healdaþ bē ðisum foresǽdan gesceáde *the learned consider it in accordance with the aforesaid distinction*, 266, 11. Ðū heólde mīne līchaman wið ǽlce besmittennysse *thou hast kept my body from every defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 30. Hine swā lange heóld ōð ðæt man hire gryþ salde *she held the castle until they made terms with her*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 18. Se cyng heóld his hīrēd on Winceastre *the king held his court at Winchester*, 1085; Erl. 218, 39. Ðonne hī wǽron be eáston ðonne heóld man fyrde be westan *when the Danes were to the east then the 'fyrd' was assembled to the west*, 1009: Erl. 144, 5. Heó hyt swȳðe deórwyrþlīce heóld *she held it very dearly*, St. And. 38, 3. Ða weardas heóldon ðæs cwearternes duru *the keepers kept the door of the prison*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Wē nāðor ne heóldon ne lāre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē scoldon *we have not kept as we should the doctrine or law of God or men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 80. Ðā heóldon ða Judēi on heálīcum gewunan *the Jews then held it as a solemn custom*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 8. Heald ðonne georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt *observe then carefully that the meat be digested*, L. M. 2, 69; Lchdm. ii. 284, 2. Heald ðæt hie ne hrīnan eorþan ne wætre *take care that they do not touch earth or water*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Āsette gē ðone līchoman tō ðære byrgenne and hine ðǽr healdaþ swā ic eów bebeóde *put down the body in the tomb and keep it there as I shall bid you*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 32. Healden hie hie ðæt hie ne weorðen ealdormenn tō forlore hira hiéramonnum *caveat ne fiat subditis auctor ruinæ*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 16. Hit betere wǽre ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hȳ ǽnige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better for them to come to an agreement than to maintain a suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 4: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. VI. *to hold out, last, hold on, continue, hold with*:—Hē hēt ðæt werod healdan feste wið feóndum *he bade that band stand fast against the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 51; By. 102. Hē wel healdeþ stondeþ stīðlīce *it holds well, stoutly it stands*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 27; Sch. 86. Feáwa ōðre ðe mid ðam eorle gyt heóldan *a few others that still continued with the earl*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 7. Ðā nolde seó burhwaru âbūgan ac heóldan mid fullan wīge ongeán *the citizens would not submit but held their ground against him by all warlike means*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hig heóldon þurh ða brycge *they held on their way through the bridge*, 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Hī heóldon ofer sǽ tō Flandran *they took their way across the sea to Flanders*, 1075; Erl. 214, 9. [Cf. *halda* as a nautical term in Icelandic, Cl. & Vig. p. 233, col. 1.] [*Goth.* haldan *to hold, keep, keep sheep: O. Sax.* haldan: *O. Frs.* halda: *Icel.* halda: *O. H. Ger.* haltan *servare, custodire: Ger.* halten.] DER. an-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tō-, ymb-healdan.

healdend, es; *m. One who holds, keeps, sustains, rules, a guardian, keeper, ruler*:—Hēr līþ beheáfdod healdend ūre *here lies our ruler beheaded*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's shepherd and keeper*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Se hālga healdend and wealdend *the holy preserver and ruler*, Andr. Kmbl. 450; An. 225. Se healdend *the ruler*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161. From ðam healdende ðe mē hringas geaf *from the guardian who gave me rings*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 1; Rä 21, 23. Mid haldendum *cum custodibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. v. healdan.

heald-nes, -ness, e; *f. Holding, keeping, observance*:—Ealles mǽst ymb eástrena healdnyssa *maxime in Pascha observando*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7.

heálede; *adj. Ruptured, hydrocelous*:—Heálede *hirniosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 126; Wrt. Voc. 45, 29. Heálede *ydropicus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 62. Heálede *ponderosus*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 4, 9, 11: Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 1: Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* haula *ruptured: O. H. Ger.* holoht *ponderosus, cui humor viscerum in virilia labitur.*] v. heála.

healf, e; *f.* I. *a half*:—Healfe ðȳ swētre *sweeter by half*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 18; Met. 12, 9. II. *side, part*:—Mid ðæm worde biþ gecȳðed hwæþer healf hæfþ ðonne sige *with that phrase* [*asking permission to bury the dead*] *is declared which side has the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 9. Him be healfe stōd cniht *by his side stood a youth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 16; By. 152. Fram ðære uferran healfe *from the upper part*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 14. On ðās healfe *hac*: on ða healfe *illac*: on ða swīðran healfe *dextrorsum*: on ða winstran healfe *sinistrorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 4, 6. Ðǽr stent lang leóma of hwīlum on āne healfe hwīlum ón ǽlce healfe *there stands out from it a long light, sometimes on one side, sometimes on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. On ǽgðere healfe *on either side*, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. Hī heregodon on heora healfe and Cnut on his healfe *they harried on their side and Cnut on his*, 1016; Erl. 154, 23: 1025; Erl. 163, 10. On twā healfe ðære eás *on both sides of the river*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Gif ðū fǽrst tō ðære winstran healfe ic healde ða swīðran healfe gif ðū ðonne ða swīðran healfe gecīst ic fare tō ðære winstran healfe *if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right hand; or if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left*, Gen. 13, 9: 48, 13. [*Goth.* halba: *O. Sax.* halba: *O. Frs.* halve: *Icel.* hālfa: *O. H. Ger.* halb, halba, Grff. iv. 882–6: *Ger.* halbe.]

healf; *adj.* HALF:—Mē næs be healfan dǽle dīn mǽrþ gecȳdd *thy greatness was not half told me*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 23. Sīe be healfum ðæm ðonne sió bōt *let the fine then be half that*, L. Alf. pol 11; Th. i. 68, 18: 39; Th. i. 88, 2: L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 17. Gē ðǽr būgiaþ on ðam fīftan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes *ye there dwell in the half of the fifth part* [*in the tenth part*, cf. l. 25] *of land and not-land*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Heó mid ðæm healfan dǽle beforan ðæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heó fleónde wǽre *with half the army she was going before the king as if she were fleeing*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. Healfne sealde ðæm þearfan and mid healfum hine sylfne besweóp *he gave half* [*his cloak*] *to the poor man and wrapped himself up with half of it*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 7. Ðeáh ðū wylle healf mīne rīce *licet demedium regni mei*, Mk. Skt. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Habban hī ðone brȳce healfne and healfne ða munecas *let them have half the usufruct, and the monk's half*, Chart. Th. 547, 19. Heó healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him *she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105. Sele ðonne ðæt healf tō drincanne *then give half of it to drink*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 23. Hie wǽron simle healfe æt hām healfe ūte *always half of them were at home and half out*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17: Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 25. Ic wille ðæt man frigæ hælue mīne men *I desire that half my men should be freed*, Chart. Th. 522, 5. Æfter ōðer healf hund daga *after a hundred and fifty days*, Gen. 8, 3. Hē heóld ðæt rīce ōðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra *he reigned twenty-eight years and a half*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Hit biþ ōðres healfes fōtes gemet bufan ðæm heáfde *it is a foot and a half above the head*, Shrn. 69, 2. Se bāt wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hȳde *the boat was made of two and a half hides*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Ic him sylle vii æcras feórþe hælfne on ānum stede and feórþe halfne an ōðrum stede *I give him seven acres, three and a half in one place and three and a half in another*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 263, 12–15. Nān rēn ne com ofer eorþan feórþan healfan

geâre *no rain came upon the earth for three years and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 19. Đæt wæs ehtoþe healf hîd *that was seven hides and a half*, Chart. Th. 550, 12. Seofon and twentigoþan healfes fôtes *twenty-six feet and a half long*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 12, 16, 19. [*Goth.* halbs: *O. Sax.* half: *O. Frs.* hâlf: *Icel.* hâlfr: *O. H. Ger.* halb: *O. Frs. has the same use of* half *with the ordinals*, other, thredda, fiarda, etc., half; *so O. H. Ger. has* anđar halb, dritde halp, Grff. iv. 890: *so Ger. In Icel. the ordinal is placed after* hâlfr, hâlfr annarr, etc.]

healf-clǽmed; *adj. Half finished* [*of house built with mud*]:—Mîn đæt healfclǽmede hûs *my half-finished mud-hut*, Shrn. 39, 20.

healf-clypigende; *adj. Semi-vowel:* — Healfclypigende *semivocales*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 55, 56.

healf-cwic; *adj. Half alive, half dead:*—Halfcwic *semivivus; half dead*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 30. Helfcuicne, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 8. Funde hiene ǽnne be wege licgan healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum et extrema vitæ efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Sume healfcwice flugon on fæsten *some half-dead fled to the fastness*, Elen. Kmbl. 266; El. 133: Blickl. Homl. 203, 19.

healf-deád; *adj. Half dead, palsied on one side:*—Wiđ đære healfdeádan âdle *for the half-dead disease* [hemiplegia], L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 1: L. M. 1, 79; Lchdm. ii. 152, 2.

healf-eald; *adj. Half grown, of middle age:*—Halfeald swîn *half-grown swine*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 246, 2.

healf-heáfod, es; *n. The fore part of the head;* sinciput, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24.

healf-hunding, es; *m. A creature having a dog's head:* — Healfhundingas *cenocephali*, Nar. 34, 30: 22, 15.

healf-hwît; *adj. Half white, whitish;* subalbus, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 73; Wrt. Voc. 46, 30.

healf-mann, es; *m. Half man:*—Halfmann *semivir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 23.

healf-penig-wurþ, es; *n. A halfpennyworth*, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 32.

healf-reád; *adj. Reddish:*—Healfreáde peran *crustumie* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 40; Wrt. Voc. 39, 25.

healf-slǽpende; *adj. Half asleep:*—Ætýwde him gamalielus gâst healfslǽpendum *the spirit of Gamaliel appeared to him when half asleep*, Shrn. 113, 5.

healf-soden; *adj. Half cooked:*—On healfsodenum mete *in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 356, 18.

healf-trendel, es; *n. A hemisphere:*—Healftryndel, *emisperia*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 71: Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

healfunga; *adv. By halves, partially, imperfectly:* — Đe shundredes ealdor geneálǽhte đam Hǽlende nâ healfunga ac fulfremedlîce *this centurion did not approach the Saviour by halves, but fully*, Homl. Th. i. 126, 23. Hit is nyttre đæt hit mon healfunga sprece *it is better that it should be said in part only*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 7: 32; Swt. 209, 22. Gif wê healfunga and be sumum dǽle heora gôdan weorc secgeaþ *si quædam illorum bona ex latere requiramus*, 211, 16.

healf-weard, es; *m. One who has a share of another's property or power:* — Hê sette hine on his hûse to halfwearde ealra him his ǽhta anweald betǽhte *constituit eum dominum domus suæ, et principem omnis possessionis suæ*, Ps. Th. 104, 17.

healf-wudu, a; *m. Field-balm;* calamintha nepeta, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

heal-gamen, es; *m. Hall-mirth, song*, Beo. Th. 2136; B. 1066.

healh, halh [*in the declension the final* h *seems to be omitted before an inflection*]; *m.* A word of doubtful meaning. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxix. translates it *hall*, probably originally a *stone* building. Leo, A. S. Names, p. 52, takes it to be the same word as *ealh*. Somner gives *healh-stân* crusta, collyrida. In form it agrees with Latin *calx*. The following are some of the passages in which the word occurs:—Se westra eásthealh, Cod. Dipl. iii. 19, 6. On đone west halh, 18, 25. Ôþ cyninges healh, i. 257, 33. On Scottes healh; of đam hale, vi. 2, 2. In Streónes halh; of đam hale, 214, 25. On Hengestes healh; of Hengestes heale, iii. 80, 20. In Titten halh, 52, 11. [The word seems to have the same force as *haga* in the same charter, as *æt Batenhale* and *æt Batanhagan* both occur.] Æt Wreodanhale, i. 166, 18. On Rischale; of Rischale, iii. 399, 18. On hwîtan heal; of hwîtan hǽale, iii. 444, 4–5. On đa halas, iii. 34, 13. On fearnhealas; of fearnhealan, iii. 81, 14–5. On cotan healas, v. 401, 34. Tô hǽþhalan; of hǽþhalan, iii. 77, 13. Streónes halh, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 37. On Streónes heale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. [Strenaeshalch quod interpretatur Sinus fari, Bd. 3, 25; S. 132, 7.]

healic, es; *m. A herring;* halec: — Healic ôđer sǽfisc *herring or seafish*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 250, 26.

heá-lîc; *adj. High, elevated, lofty, sublime, proud, chief, very great, noble, distinguished, deep, profound:*—Nân gereord nis swâ heálîc swâ Ebrêisc *no language is so noble as Hebrew*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 28. Abram đæt is heálîc fæder *Abram, that is, great father*, i. 92, 13. Leóht swilce heálîc sunnbeám *a light like a splendid sunbeam*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 152. Swíđe heálîc nama *a name of great distinction*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 31: L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 11. Is ân đæra eahta winda aquilo gehâten se blǽwþ heálîc and ceald *one of the eight winds is called aquilo; it blows high and cold*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 5. Heálîc on his weorcum *actione præcipuus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 8. Gebletsod ys Abram đam heálîcan Gode . . . and gebletsod ys se heálîca God *blessed be Abram of the most high God . . . and blessed be the most high God*, Gen. 14, 19, 20. Nis nân leahter swâ heálîc đæt man ne mǽge gebêtan *there is no crime so deep that it may not be expiated*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 20. Hê næs âcweald þurh đam heálîcan fylle *he was not killed by the fall from such a height*, 300, 20. Mid heálîcum gedwylde *through profound error*, 506, 27. On heálîcum gemôte *in a principal meeting*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 348. Đæt lengtenfæsten mon sceal mid swíđe heálîcre gýmene healdan *the fast of Lent ought to be kept with the very greatest care*, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 5. Heálîc þingc đû đǽrmid ongitst *thereupon thou wilt observe a remarkable thing*, Herb. 57, 2; Lchdm. i. 160, 1. Swâ heálîcne dem his ágnes hryres *alta ruinæ suæ damna*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 26. Hafaþ healîce stefne *hath an excellent voice*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 31; Crä. 93. Heálîce bodan *archangels*, Homl. Th. i. 342, 26: L. Eth. vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 6. Gif hie hwæt suâ heálîcra yfela on him ongieten *if they perceive any very great evil in them;* si qua valde sunt eorum prava, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 6. On heálîcum muntum *on lofty hills*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Wê lǽraþ đæt man wiđ heálîce synna scylde swýđe georne *we instruct people to guard very diligently against very great sins*, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 6. Heálîce gegaderunga *legitima conjugia*, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, 35. Spræc heálig word wiđ drihten sînne *spoke proud words against his lord*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 21; Gen. 294. Ælc sâwul sý underþeód heálîcrum anwealdum *let every soul be subjected to the higher powers*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 17. Se is heálîcost seđe đone martyrdôm æfter Gode âstealde *he is most exalted who was the first martyr after God*, i. 50, 1. Đa recceras scoldon þencean ymb đæt hêlîcuste and đa underþiódđan scoldon dôn đæt unweorđlîcre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a Rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 131, 19.

hea-lîce; *adv. Highly, on high, excellently:* — Is đîn mildheort môd âhafen heálîce *magnificatur misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4: 137, 6. Heálîce đa Cyricean reccende *ecclesiam sublimiter regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 12. Seó gôdnys is of đam Scyppende se đe is heálîce gôd *that goodness is from the Creator, who is supremely good*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 19. Se đe on heofonum is heálîce sittende *who sitteth on high in heaven*, ii. 318, 3: 254, 27. Heálîce geweorþod *highly honoured*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 18. Đus heálîce *in such a high degree*, 123, 2. Đonne fremaþ hit heálîce *it will do very great good*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 7. Hê wolde đæt his lof đê heálîcor weóxe *he desired that his praise should grow the greater*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30. Heálîcost fremede *was beneficial in the highest degree*, Herb. 73, 3; Lchdm. i. 176, 10.

heá-lîcness, e; *f. Loftiness, sublimity, greatness:*—Heálîcnyss *sublimitas*, Hymn Surt. 74, 26. Seó heofenlîce heálîcnyss wearþ geopenod *the greatness of heaven was revealed*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 31.

heall, e; *f. A hall, residence:*—Heall *aula*, Ælfc. Gl. 61, 107; Som. 78, 89; Wrt. Voc. 58, 4. Mycel and rûm heall *atrium*, 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61. Seó heall đæs Hâlgan Gâstes *the residence of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 13. Heal, Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. On his đære hâlgan healle *in aula sancta ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Hê dreám gehŷrde hlûdne in healle *loud merriment he heard in the hall*, Beo. Th. 178; B. 89: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 1; Dan. 719. Hie tô his healle ne tô his hîrêde eft wendan noldan *they would not return to his* [*Nero's*] *residence nor household*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 18. On cynges healle *in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7, 8: L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. Đa heofenlîcan healle innfêrde *entered the heavenly hall*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* halla: *Icel.* höll: *O. H. Ger.* halla *aula, palatium, templum*: *Ger.* halle.] DER. gif-, medo-hall.

heal-lîc; *adj. Belonging to a hall* or *palace;* aulicus, palatinus, Cot. 194, Lye.

heall-reáf, es; *n. A piece of tapestry for a hall:*—Ælfwine ic geann ânes heallreáfes *I give to Alfwine a piece of tapestry*, Chart. Th. 530, 35.

heall-wahrift, es; *n. Tapestry for hanging on the wall of a hall:*—Ic geann mînum suna ânes heallwahriftes, Chart. Th. 530, 33.

HEALM, es; *n.* I. HAULM, *straw, stem* or *stalk of grass, stalk of a plant:*—Healm *culmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 127; Wrt. Voc. 38, 49. Healmes lâf *stipulæ*, Som. 67, 129; Wrt. Voc. 38, 51. Gân and gadrion him sylfe đæt healm *let them go and gather straw for themselves*, Ex. 5, 7. Swâ windes healm *sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Genim rigen healm and beren *take rye and barley straw*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 11. II. *a roof of straw* [?]:—Ciricsceat mon sceal âgifan tô đam healme and tô đam heorþe đe se mon on biþ tô middum wintra *ciricsceattum debet reddere homo a culmine et mansione, ubi residens erit in Natali*, L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* halm *stipula: Icel.* hâlmr; *m. straw: O. H. Ger.* halm; *m. culmus, calamus, stipula, festuca: Ger.* halm: *Grk.* κάλαμος *a reed.*]

healm-streaw, es; *n. Straw, stubble:*—Healmstreaw *stipulam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12.

healoc, es; *m. n.* [?] *A hollow, corner, bending:* — Hēr sint tācn ẅheardodre lifre ge on ðām læppum and healocum and filmenum *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and hollows and membranes,* L. M. R. 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 5. [Cf. (?) *Prompt. Parv.* halke *angulus, latibulum: Chauc.* halke, *corner.*] v. holc, hylca.

heal-reced, es; *n. A palace:*—Hē healreced hātan wolde medoærn micel men*gewyrcean *he would bid men make a palace, a great mead-house,* Beo. Th. 136; B. 68.

heals, hals, es; *m. The neck, the prow of a ship:*—Se hals *the neck,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 22; Ph. 298. Gehæfted be ðam healse *fastened by the neck,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385. Heals ealne ymbefēng *he clasped all the neck,* Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. Lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs .hysses hals *he let his weapon pass through the man's neck,* Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. [*Orm.* halls: *Piers P. Chauc.* hals: *Prompt. Parv.* hals *collum, amplexatorium: Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hals: *Icel.* hāls *neck, part of the bow of a ship.*]

heals-beág, es; *m. A ring for the neck, necklace;* monile, collare, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. [*O. H. Ger.* hals-pouc *torques.*]

heals-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A protection for the neck, gorget, hauberk,* Hpt. Gl. 521, 423. [*Icel.* hāls-björg *a gorget: O. H. Ger.* hals-pirc, -perg *pectoria, lorica.*]

heáls-bōc, e; *f. A book which brings safety, an amulet, a phylactery,* Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. [*Icel.* hāls-bōk *a book to swear upon.*] v. hāls.

healsed, healsod, healscod *a cloth for the head:*—Healsed *caputium,* Cot. 170, Lye. In halsado *in sudario,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 20. Mid halsodo *sudario,* Jn. Skt. Rush. [halscode, Lind.] 11, 44. Halsodu *sudarium* [hascode, Lind.] 20, 7.

healseta, an; *m.* Se ealdormon rād þurh sumne wudu ðā rǽsde ān næddre of holum treowe æt ðam healsetan him on ðone bōsm and hyne tōslāt ðæt hē wæs sōna deád, Shrn. 144, 27.

heals-fæst; *adj. Stiff-necked, stubborn,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

heals-fang, es; *n.* A term occurring in the laws which Thorpe thus defines: 'The sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment had it been in use.' The word occurs in the following passages:—Gif ceorl būton wīfes wīsdōme deófium gelde hē sīe ealra his ǽhtan scyldig and healsfange *if a married man without his wife's knowledge sacrifice to idols let him be liable in all his possessions and his 'heals-fang,'* L. Wih. 12, 11, 14; Th. i. 40, 5, 2, 10. Gylde man cxx scill. tō healsfange æt twelfhyndum were. Healsfang gebyreþ bearnum brōðrum and fæderan ne gebyreþ nānum mǽge ðæt feoh būte ðam ðe sȳ binnan cneówe. Of ðam dæge ðe ðæt healsfang āgolden sȳ . . . , L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 23–7: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 20: L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11; L. C. S. 37: Th. i. 398, 13: 45; Th. i. 402, 14: 61; Th. i. 408, 19: L. C. F. 14; Th. i. 428, 7: L. H. 11, 7, 10; Th. i. 521, 5, 10: 76, 6; Th. i. 582, 4. Schmid A. S. Gesetze, p. 609, suggests a different origin from that given by Thorpe, 'Es liegt nahe, an die Berechnung der Verwandtschaftsgrade nach den Gliedern des menschlichen Leiber zu denken, wo dann die nächsten Verwandten, die auf den Halsfang Anspruch haben, in den Hals zu stehen kommen könnten, und damit hängt vielleicht Zusammen, dass die Gradberechnungen nicht von dem gemeinschaftlichen Stammvater, sondern dessen Kindern beginnen, sodass die näherstehenden Verwandten als *binnan cneówe* befindlich bezeichnet werden kounten.' But while this explanation might suit the circumstances described in the passage given above, from Edmund's Laws, it would not be applicable in the earlier passage from Wihtræd's Laws. Schmid seems to refer the penalty, in its origin, too exclusively to cases of killing: 'Eine Geldbusse, die bei einer Tödtung in Verbindung mit dem Wergeld an die nächsten Verwandten des Getödteten gezahlt werden musste, die aber auch sonst zur Bestimmung der Grösse einer Busse genannt wird.' [Cf. *Icel.* hāls-fang; *n. embracing:* hāls-fengja *to embrace.*]

heals-gebedda, an; *f. A bedfellow, consort around whose neck the arms are thrown, one dearly loved,* Beo. Th. 126; B. 63. v. heals-mægeþ.

heals-gund, es; *m. A swelling in the neck;* struma, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 10, 13, 15, etc.

heálsian. v. hālsian.

heal-sittende; *pl. People sitting in a hall,* Beo. Th. 4035; B. 2015: 5728; B. 2868.

heals-mægeþ, e; *f. A virgin embraced and beloved,* Cd. 98; Th. 130, 6; Gen. 2155. v. heals-gebedda.

heals-mene, -myne, es; *m. A necklace, chain for the neck:* — Hē dyde gyldene healsmyne ymbe his swuran *he put a gold chain about his neck,* Gen. 41, 42. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni; *n: Icel.* hāls-men; *n.*]

heals-ome, an; *f. A humour in the neck,* Lchdm. iii. 4, 26.

healsre-feðer, e; *f. The feathers of a pillow, down:*—Hnescre ic eom micle halsreſeðre *I am much softer than down,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 28; Rä. 41, 80. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* halsare *cervical.*]

heals-wiða, an; *m. A necklace:*—Me healswiðan hlāford sealde *my lord has given me a chain for my neck,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 12; Rä. 5, 4.

heals-wyrt, e; *f.* In Lchdm. ii. Gloss. are given the following plant-names:—I. *Campanula trachelium, Dan.* halsurt: *Ger.* halswurz, hals-kraut: *Du.* halskrind. II. *Hare's ear;* bupleurum tenuissimum. III. *Scilla autumnalis.* IV. *Symphytum album.*

HEALT; *adj.* HALT, *lame, limping:*—Healt *claudus,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 35. Gif hē healt weorþ *if he become lame,* L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Hæf-don him tō lādteówe ǽnne wīsne mon, þēh hē healt wǽre and him tō gielpworde hæfdon ðæt him leófre wǽre ðæt hie hæfdon healtne cyning ðonne healt rīce *they had as their leader a wise man though he was lame, and made it their boast that they had rather the king halted than the kingdom,* Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 28–31: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8. Him tō eodan blinde and healte *the blind and halt went to him,* Blickl. Homl. 71, 21: Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215: Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Goth.* halts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* halt: *Icel.* haltr: *O. H. Ger.* halz.]

heal-þegen, es; *m. A hall-thane, one who resides* or *is occupied in a hall,* Beo. Th. 287; B. 142: 1443; B. 719.

healtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To halt, limp, be lame:* — Ic healtige *claudico,* Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 27. Hī nū gyt heora ealdan gewunon healdaþ and fram rihtum stīgum healtiaþ *ipsi adhuc inveterati et claudicantes a semitis suis,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 19. Hȳ healtodan on heora wegum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis,* Ps. Th. 17, 43. Ne healtigeaþ leng *ut non claudicans quis erret,* Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 18.

heal-wudu, a; *m. The woodwork of a hall,* Beo. Th. 2639; B. 1317.

heamol, hamol [?]; *adj. Frugal;* frugi, Cot. 86, Lye. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* hamal *mutilus.*]

heán; *adj. Low, mean, abject, poor, humbled, humble:*—Hiora heorte wæs heán on gewinnum *humiliatum est in laboribus cor eorum,* Ps. Th. 106, 11. Ic heán gewearþ hē mē hraðe lȳsde *humiliatus sum et liberavit me,* 114, 6. Nānig eft sīðade heán hyhta leás *none returned cast down and hopeless,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 25; Gū. 897. Ðā ðū heán and earm ǽrest cwōme *when abject and poor thou first didst come,* 39 a; Th. 129, 23; Gū. 425. Dēmaþ ðam rīcan swā ðam heánan and ðam litlan swā ðam miclan *judge the high as the low, and the little as the great,* Deut. 1, 17: Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Hū uncūþ biþ ǽghwylcum ānum men his līfes tīd ǽghweðer ge rīcum ge heánum ge geongum ge ealdum *how unknown to every single man is the period of his life, both to the rich man and to the poor, to the young and to the old,* Blickl. Homl. 125, 8. Habbaþ mē gehnǽged heánne tō eorþan *humiliavit in terra vitam meam,* Ps. Th. 142, 3. Ægðer ge welige ge heáne *simul in unum dives et pauper,* 48, 2. Swā rīce swā heáne *vel divites vel pauperes,* Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Se scearpa deáþ ðe ne forlēt ne rīce menn ne heáne se hine genam *stern death who spares neither rich men nor poor, that seized him,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 35. Hī hī sylfe lēton ǽgðer ge for heáne ge for unwrǽste *ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt,* Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Hī taliaþ ðē wyrsan for heánan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige *they account the worse, for their humble birth, those whose forefathers were not rich in a worldly point of view,* L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 2. Ne wandige hē nā for rīcum ne for heánum *non vereri potentes neque humiles,* L. Ecg. P. i. 1; Th. ii. 172, 3. Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 37. Heánra man vel ceorlīc ǽhta *peculium,* 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59. Se heánra hād *the weaker sex,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ne se heárra derige ðam heánran *nor let the higher injure the lower,* L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Ðeáh hit se læsta wǽre and se heánosta *though it were the least and the lowest,* Blickl. Homl. 169, 23. [*Laym.* hæne, hene: *Goth.* hauns: *O. H. Ger.* hôn *humilis, infamis.*]

heán; *p.* heáde; *pp.* heád *To raise, heighten, exalt, advance:*—Mid singalum bysenum ārfæstre wyrcnysse hē ongan heán and miclian *continuis piæ operationis exemplis provehere curavit,* Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 19. Heáþ and hebbaþ *exalt and raise,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 6; Sch. 42. [*Goth.* hauhjan *to exalt: O. H. Ger.* hôhjan *exaltare: Ger.* erhöhen *exalt, raise.*]

heáne; *adv. Ignominiously, shamefully, abjectly:*—Ðū sylfa mē heáne gehnǽgdest *humiliasti me,* Ps. Th. 118, 71. Scyldigra scólu āscyred weorþeþ heáne from hālgum *the band of the guilty shall with shame be separated from the holy,* Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 17; Cri. 1609: 75 b; Th. 283, 16; Jul. 681. Swā hē sȳn fram dīnes handa heáne ādrifene *quidem ipsi de manu tua expulsi sunt,* Ps. Th. 87, 5. [In some of these passages the word may be a case of the adjective rather than an adverb.]

heá-nes. v. heáh-nes.

heán-līc; *adj. Ignominious, disgraceful, vile, poor:*—Tō heánlīc mē þinceþ ðæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene *too shameful methinks that ye with our treasures should go to your ships without a struggle,* Byrht. Th. 133, 25. Swīðe nearewe sent and swīðe heánlīce ða menniscan gesǽlþa *very scanty and very poor are human felicities;* anxia enim res est humanorum conditio bonorum, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* hôn-līh *infamis, fœdus, ridendus, dedecor, indecor.*]

heán-līce; *adj. Ignominiously, ingloriously, disgracefully, miserably,*

humbly:—Fauius heánlîce hâmweard ôþfleáh *Fabius ignominiously fled homewards*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 13. Ne lǽt swâ heánlîce ðîn handgeweorc forwurþan *let not thine handiwork so miserably perish*, Hy. 7, 111; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 111: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 4; Cri. 31: 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372.

heán-môd; *adj. Dejected, cast down, humiliated*:—Ic sceal sârigferþ heánmôd hweorfan *with sorrowing spirit and with dejected mind must I go*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 32; Gû. 1353. Ic sceal feor ðonan heánmôd hweorfan *I must go far thence with humiliated heart*, 71 a; Th. 265, 32; Jul. 390.

heán-spêdig; *adj. Scantily, poorly endowed*:—Ðý læs hê forhycge heánspêdigran *lest he despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 1; Crä. 26.

heáp, es; *m.* [*generally, but* ðeós earme heáp *occurs*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 9; Sat. 87.] *A* HEAP, *pile, great number, host, multitude, crowd, band, troop, body of people, assembly, company*:—Galað ðæt is gewitnesse heáp *Galaad acervus testimonii interpretatur*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 5. Se hâlga heáp hêhfædera and witgena *the holy host of patriarchs and prophets*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 9. Fyrenfulra þreát heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Þegna heáp *a troop of thanes*, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Be ðam gesǽligan heápe ðe mid ðam Hǽlende on ðisum lîfe drohtnode *of the blessed company that lived with the Saviour in this life*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 22. Of ðam yfelan heápe gehâdódra manna be ðâm ðe ûre Drihten cwæþ 'multi dicunt mihi, etc.' *of that evil band of men in orders about whom our Lord said, 'many will say to me*, etc.' L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 36: Apstls. Kmbl. 17; Ap. 9. Sum sceal on heápe hæleþum cwêman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 32; Vy. 77. Gewîteþ mid ðý wuldre mǽre tungol faran on heápe *the great star departs accompanied with that glory*, 93 b; Th. 350, 26; Sch. 69. Hwanon ferigeaþ gê heresceafta heáp *whence bear ye a heap of war shafts*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335. Hengestes heáp *Hengest's band*, 2186; B. 1091. His ðone gecorenan heáp *electos suos*, Ps. Th. 104, 38: L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 3. Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Hine ðâ ða heápas frugnon hwæt hie wyrcean mihton ðæt hie Godes erre beflugon *when the multitudes asked him* [*John*] *what they could do to escape God's wrath*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 10: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 2; Exod. 382. Biscopan and gehâlgodan heápan *for bishops and consecrated bodies*, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 23. Heápum *in troops*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693: 189; Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 29; Cri. 549: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 163. [*O. Sax.* hôp: *O. Frs.* hâp: cf. *Icel.* hôpr *a troop, flock*: *O. H. Ger.* houf *strues, acervus*: *Ger.* haufe.] DER. gâr-, wîg-heáp.

heáp-mælum; *adv. In heaps, by troops, bands, companies, flocks*:—Telle ðû and Aaron heápmælum *thou and Aaron shalt number them by their armies*, Num. 1, 3. Ne wæs ðâ ylding tô ðon ðæt hî heápmælum côman mâran weorod of ðâm þeódum ðe wê ǽr gemynegodon *non mora ergo confluentibus certatim in insulam gentium memoratarum catervis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Ða dumban niétenu hie hie gadriaþ heápmælum and hie ætsomne fêdaþ *gregatim animalia bruta pascuntur*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 23. Hý him heápmælum sylfe on hand eodon *they flocked to surrender to him*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* huufmâlum *catervatim.*]

heápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap*:—Onfôþ hine and on ða heápunge eówre niðerunge gelǽdaþ *accipite et in cumulum damnationis vestræ ducite*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

hearch. v. hearg.

HEARD, hard; *adj.* HARD, *harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave*:—Hond and heard sweord *the hand and the hard blade*, Beo. Th. 5011; B. 2509. Ic wât ðæt ðû eart heard mann *scio quia homo durus es*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. Heard is ðeós sprǽc *this is an hard saying*; durus est hic sermo, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Heó wæs ǽror ðam cynge hire suna swîðe heard *she had been before very hard to the king her son*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 36: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Se mon se ðe nû dêmeþ ðâm earmun bûton mildheortnesse, ðonne biþ ðam eft heard dôm geteód *the man who now judges the poor without mercy, on him shall a hard sentence be then passed in requital*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 36: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Him nǽnig gewin hêr on worlde tô lang ne tô heard þuhte *no labour here in the world seemed to him too long or too hard*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 3; Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317. Hunger se hearda *severe famine*, 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Ðǽr wæs heard plega wælgâra wrixl *there was hard fighting exchange of deadly darts*, 93; Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1989: Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115. Hê wæs ânrǽd heard and hygerôf *he was resolute, hardy and noble-minded*, Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Ðes hearda heáp *this stout band*, 868: B. 432. Wîges heard *bold in battle*, 1776; B. 886: Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39; Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Hê wæs heardes cynnes *he was of a brave race*, Byrht. Th. 139, 39; By. 266. Ðone deópan grund ðæs hâtan lêges and ðæs heardan lêges *the deep abyss of hot and cruel flame*, Blick. Homl. 103, 15. Hine ðâ gegyrede mid hǽrenum hrægle swîðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself with raiment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, 221, 24. Ic hafu gecnâwen on heardum hyge ðæt ðû hǽlend eart middangeardes *I have acknowledged in my stubborn heart that thou art the saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Beóþ ðê hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gû. 246. Ða heardan heortan *the hard hearts*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 2. Ða heardan þrowunga ðe hê âdreág *the hard sufferings that he endured*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Ic hine heardan clammum wrîðan þohte *I thought to bind him with hard bonds*, Beo. Th. 1931; B. 963. Mê þinceþ ðæt ðû wǽre ðâm ungelǽredum mannum heardra ðonne hit riht wǽre *videtur mihi quia durior justo indoctis auditoribus fuisti*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 32. Hige sceal ðê heardra ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *our courage shall be the stouter as our force lessens*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Nô ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have never heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576. Nǽfre hê ǽr ne siððan heardran hæle fand *never before or since did he find a stouter warrior*, 1442; B. 719. Se lîchoma ðonne on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fûlostan biþ gecyrred *the body then shall be turned to the strongest and foulest stench*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Ða ðe gecwedene syndon ða heardestan men *who* [*the Scythians*] *are said to be very hardy men*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3. [*Goth.* hardus: *O. Sax.* hard: *O. Frs.* herd: *Icel.* harðr: *O. H. Ger.* hart, harti, hert, herti *durus, rigidus, asper, acer*: *Ger.* hart.]

heard-cwide, es; *m. Harsh language, reproach, abuse, contumely*:—Ic geþolade hosp and heardcwide *I suffered scorn and contumely*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444.

hearde; *adv. Severely, very much, greatly, sorely*:—Ða cwæþ se Hǽlend ðæt him hearde þyrste *then said Jesus that he was sore athirst*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 31. Hearde ofsceamode *sorely ashamed*, 518, 31. Ðæs ðe wê wênaþ and hearde ondrǽdaþ *according to what we expect and very much fear*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Ll. ii. 380, 35. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hê of disse worlde môste *he very earnestly longed for the time when he might leave this world*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28.

heard-ecg; *adj. Hard of edge*:—Ða wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord *then in the hall was drawn the sword hard of edge*, Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 2984; B. 1490: Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8. v. *other compounds with* ecg.

heard-fyrde; *adj. Difficult to carry*:—Ðǽr oninnan bær eorl hardfyrdne dǽl goldes *there within bore the earl a weighty portion of gold*, Beo. Th. 4483; B. 2245.

heard-heáwa, an; *m. A chisel*; scalprum, Som.

heard-heort; *adj. Hard-hearted, stiff-necked*:—Heardheort biþ se mann ðe nele þurh lufe ôðrum fremigan ðǽr ðǽr hê mæg *that man is hard of heart who will not from love benefit others when he can*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Hwâ is swâ heardheort ðæt ne mæg wêpan swylces ungelimpes *who is so hard of heart that he cannot weep at such misfortunes*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðis folc is hardheort *thou art a stiff-necked people*, Ex. 33, 3, 5: Homl. Th. i. 108, 22: ii. 258, 22. Gê sind ealra folca ungeleáfulluste and heardheorteste *ye are of all nations the most unbelieving and most stiff-necked*, Deut. 9, 6.

heard-heortness, e; *f. Hard-heartedness*:—Hwæt is seó stǽnige eorþe bûton heardheortnyss *what is the stony ground but hard-heartedness*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 35. Þurh ðone wah seó heardheortnes ðara hiéremonna *per parietem duritia subditorum*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. Ic can eówre heardheortnisse *I know thy stiff neck*, Deut. 31, 27.

heard-hiogende; *adj. Bold in purpose*, Beo. Th. 793; B. 394: 1602; B. 799.

heardian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become hard, to harden*:—Ic heardige *dureo* and *duro*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: 37; Som. 39, 26: Herb. 1, 19; Lchdm. i. 76, 18: 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðæt wyrmþ and heardaþ ðone magan *it warms and hardens the stomach*, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Ðonne onginþ sió heardian *then the liver begins to harden*, 19; Lchdm. ii. 200, 25.

hearding, es; *m. A brave man, warrior, hero*, Elen. Kmbl. 50; El. 25: 260; El. 130: Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 1; Rûn. 22. [Cf. æðeling and v. Grmm. D. M. 316, 321.]

heard-lîc; *adj. Severe, fierce, hard, strict*:—Heardlîc eornost *severe seriousness*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dôm 37. Heardlîcu wîtu *severe punishments*, 69 b; Th. 258, 11; Jul. 263.

heard-lîce; *adv. Hardly, sorely, harshly, sternly, bravely, stoutly*:—Heardlîce *duriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41. Se Godes man ongan heardlîce and bitterlîce wêpan *the man of God began to weep sorely and bitterly*; solutus est in lacrymis, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. Hê heardlîce gewon wið Æþelbald cyning *he struggled hard with king Ethelbald*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 30. Ðet landfolc hardlîce wiðstôdon *the people of the country withstood them stoutly*, 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Hê spræc heardlîcor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men *he spoke more harshly to them than to strangers*, Gen. 42, 8. [*O. Sax.* hard-lîko.]

heard-lîcness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, strictness*:—Sume hî sǽdon

ða heardlícnysse his lífes *some of them told the severity of his life*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 15.

heard-môd; *adj. Of a hard, unyielding spirit, self-confident, stout-hearted, brave:*—Eádig biþ se man ðe symle biþ forhtigende and sôþlîce se heardmôda befylþ on yfel *blessed is the man that is ever fearing; and verily the self-confident man shall fall into evil*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 30. Hæleþas heardmôde *heroes stouthearted*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. [*O. H. Ger.* hart-muat *obstinatus;* hart-môti *constantia, obstinatio, duritia.* Cf. *O. Sax.* hard-môdig: *Icel.* harð-môðigr.]

heard-môdness, e; *f. Hardness of mind* or *heart:*—Stân is gesett ongeán ðone hlâf forðan ðe heardmôdnys is wiðerræde sôþre lufe *a stone is put in opposition to bread, because hardness of mind is contrary to true love*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 18.

heard-neb, -nebb; *adj. Having a hard beak* [*epithet of the raven*]:—Ðâ cwæþ se hâlga tô ðâm heardnebbum *then said the saint to the ravens*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 15. v. *other compounds of* neb.

heardness, e; *f. Hardness:*—For eówer heortan heardnesse *ad duritiam cordis vestri*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8: Mk. Skt. 10, 5: Ðû æteówdest ðînum folce heardnyssa *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 5.

heardra, an; *m. The name of a fish:*—Heardra *mulus* vel *mugilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 68: *mullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 63.

heard-ræd; *adj. Steadfast, firm*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. [Cf. *Icel.* harð-ræði *hardiness.*]

heard-sælig; *adj. Having hard fortune, unfortunate, unhappy:*—Sum biþ wonspêdig heardsælig hæle *one is indigent, an unfortunate man*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 12; Crä. 32: Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20: Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 27; Kl. 19.

heard-sælness, e; *f. Misfortune, calamity:*—Ðâ com eác seó ofermæte heardsælnes *then came also the excessive calamity*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 17.

heard-sælþ, e; *f. A hard fate, ill fortune, misfortune, unhappiness, wickedness, misconduct:*—Gong inn and geseoh ða heardsælþa and ða sconde ðe ðâs hêr dôþ *ingredere et vide abominationes pessimas quas isti faciunt hic*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 8. Ic wolde gewýscan gif ic mihte ðæt hî næfdon ða heardsælþa ðæt hî mihton yfel dôn *uti hoc infortunio cito careant, patrandi sceleris possibilitate deserti, vehementer exopto*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 4. Hit gebyrede þurh ða heardsælþa ðara wrîtera ðæt hî for heora slæwþe and for gîmelêste and for reccelêste forlêton unwriten ðara monna dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron *quam multos clarissimos suis temporibus viros scriptorum inops delevit oblivio*, 18, 3; Fox 64, 33.

heard-wendlîce; *adv. Severely, strictly:*—Heardwendlîce [MS. B. heardlîce] *districtius*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 40.

hearg-træf, es; *n. A heathen temple*, Beo. Th. 353; B. 175.

hearg-, herig-weard, es; *m. A guardian of a temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 2249; An. 1126.

hearh, hearch, herh, es; *m:* *pl.* hearga, *f. A temple, an idol:*—Se ylca hearh *quod fanum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 35. Sôna ðæs ðe hê gelîhte tô ðam hearge ðâ sceát hê mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge *nec distulit ille, mox ut propiabat fanum, profanare illud, injecta in eo lancea quam tenebat*, 13; S. 517, 11. Siððan hê fôr tô ðæm hearge ðe Egypti sæ̂don ðæt hê wære Amones heora godes *inde ad templum Jovis Ammonis pergit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 23. Hê on ðam ylcan hearhge wigbed hæfde tô Cristes onsægdnyssa and ôðer tô deófla onsægdnysse *in eodem fano et altare haberet ad sacrificium Christi et arulam ad victimas dæmoniorum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 33. Hie onhnigon tô ðam herige *they bowed to the idol*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Gif ænig man gelŷfe on Moloches hearch *if any man believe on Moloch*, Lev. 20, 2. Hê hêt his gefêran tôworpon ealne hearh and ða getymbro and forbærnan *jussit sociis destruere ac succendere fanum cum omnibus septis suis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Ealle ða hearga(s?) [cf. Swt. 157, 7] *universa idola*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 22. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hŷrran wæron and mihtigran mannum tô friðe ðonne Israêla êce drihten *he said that his idols were greater and more mighty for the protection of men than the eternal Lord of the Israelites*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 25; Dan. 715. On westhealfe Alexandres herga *aras Alexandri magni*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Ne ic ne clypige tô heora godum ne tô heargum ne gebidde mid mîne mûþe *nec memor ero nominum eorum per labra mea*, Ps. Th. 15, 4. Ða wuldriaþ in hergum heara *qui gloriantur in simulacris suis*, Ps. Stev. 96, 7. Ða ongunnon hî ða heargas edniwian *cæperunt fana restaurare*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 42: 562, 15. Mid ðŷ hê sôhte hwâ ða wigbed and ða heargas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hî ymbsette wæron ærest âîdlian and tôweorpan scolde *cum quæreret quis aras et fana idôlorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata primus profanare deberet*, 2, 13; S. 516, 39. Heora hergas tôwearp *templa subvertit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 485. And geeáþmêdaþ hira hearga *et adoraverint simulacra eorum*, Ex. 34, 15. Ne wirc gê eów hearga ne âgrafene godas . . . eówre hearga ic tôbrece *ye shall make you no idols nor graven image . . . I will cut down your images*, Lev. 26, 1, 30. [*Icel.* hörgr; *m.* '*a heathen place of worship, an altar of stone, erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn, built in open air, and without images,*' Cl. and Vig. Dict: *O. H. Ger.* haruc, haruch, harug; *m. lucus, nemus, fanum, delubrum, ara.* The word perhaps occurs in the sense of *grove* in Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 25; Az. 110. Grein so translates the word in this passage.]

HEARM, herm, es; *m.* HARM, *hurt, injury, evil, grief, affliction, pain, injurious speech, calumny, insult:*—Hŷnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Eác is hearm gode môdsorg gemacod *pain also and heart-sorrow is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 2; Gen. 754. Nân hearm ne biþ ðeáh hit nô ne gewyrðe *there is no harm if it do not happen*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 4. Ic forhele ðæt mê hearmes swâ fela Adam gespræc eargra worda *I will conceal that Adam spoke so much calumny, so many evil words to me*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 30; Gen. 579: 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 15; Cri. 171. Hê onfunde Godes ierre on ðam hearme ðe his bearne æfter his dagum becom *in damnationem secuturæ prolis ex eo iram judicis pertulit*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 4. Nô hê mid hearme gæst ne grêtte *not with insult did he greet the guest*, Beo. Th. 3788; B. 1892. Huscworde ongan herme hyspan *with words of contumely and insult began to revile him*, Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Gif hwæs weorc forbyrnþ, hê hæfþ ðone hearm and biþ swâ ðeáh gehealden þurh fŷr *if any one's work is consumed he has the loss, and yet shall be saved by fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 30. Hî gefeordon mâran hearm and yfel ðonne hî æ̂fre wêndon ðæt heom ænig burhwaru gedôn sceolde *they got more damage and hurt than they ever expected any citizens would cause them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 13. Ær hî tô mycelne hearm gedydon *before they did too much harm*, 1004; Erl. 139, 20: Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Ealle synt uncre hearmas gewrecene *all our injuries are avenged*, 35; Th. 47, 12; Gen. 759. Nyste ðæt hearma swâ fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *knew not that so many ills to mankind must follow*, 33; Th. 44, 13; Gen. 708: Andr. Kmbl. 2889; An. 1447. Mê is ðæt hearma mæst *that is greatest of griefs to me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 21; By. 233. [*O. Sax.* harm *pain, grief: Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow, harm: O. H. Ger.* harm *calamitas, calumnia, contumelia, ærumna, injuria: Ger.* harm *grief, sorrow.*]

hearm = hreám [?] L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10, see note there and Schmid, p. 123.

hearm, herm; *adj. Causing harm* or *sorrow, grievous, injurious, evil, malicious:*—Herm bealowes gâst *the malicious spirit of evil*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Hê mê âlŷsde of hearmum worde *ipse liberavit me a verbo aspero*, Ps. Th. 90, 3. Ða inwit and fæcen hycgeaþ on heortan þurh hearme geþoht *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2. Tugon longne sîð in hearmra hond *went a long journey into the power of evil ones*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 20; Ph. 441. Ne hyld ðû mîne heortan ðæt ic hearme word þuruh inwitstæf ûtforlæte *ut non declines cor meum in verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5.

hearma, an; *m. A shrew-mouse* [?]; nebila, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 6; Wrt. Voc. 22, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* harmo *mygale.*]

hearm-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 18; Cri. 1609.

hearm-cwedelian; *p.* ode *To speak ill of, calumniate:*—Nâ hearmcwedelodon mê ofermôde *non calumnientur me superbi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 122.

hearm-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ *To revile, speak ill of:*—Mið ðŷ menn iuih harmcueðaþ *cum homines vos exprobaverint*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Hearmcuêdon him *convitiabantur ei*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 32.

hearm-cweðend, es; *m. A calumniator:*—Hê ða hermcweðend hŷneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5.

hearm-cwide, es; *m. Injurious, abusive speech, calumny, blasphemy, a sentence pronouncing harm* or *sorrow:*—Heora hearran hearmcwyde *their lord's sentence*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 12; Gen. 625. Judêa cynn wið godes bearne âhôf hearmcwide *the race of the Jews against God's son blasphemed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1121; An. 561: 157; An 79. Âhrede mê hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime a calumniis hominum*, Ps. Th. 118, 134: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. [*O. Sax.* harm-quidi: *O. H. Ger.* harm-quhiti *calumnia.*]

hearm-cwidian, -cwiddian; *p.* ode *To revile, calumniate, speak ill of:*—Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan [-cwidian, Cott.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

hearm-cwidol; *adj. Given to speak evil, calumnious:*—Gebiddaþ for hearmcwidele *orate pro calumniantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. Ða wæron hî æfter æþelborennysse oferhŷdige and hearmcwydole *in consequence of noble birth they were haughty and given to speak contemptuously of others*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8.

hearm-edwît, es; *n. Grievous reproach*, Ps. Th. 68, 21.

hearm-fullîc; *adj. Harmful, hurtful:*—Swurdboran hine gewordene gesihþ hearmfullîc getâcnaþ *to see one's self become a gladiator betokens something hurtful*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 26.

hearm-heortness, e; *f. Murmuring, grieving;* murmuratio, Cot. 187, Lye.

hearmian; *p.* ode *To harm, hurt, injure:*—Gif preóst ôðerne unwarnode lâte ðæs ðe hê wite ðæt him hearmian wille *if a priest leave*

another unwarned of that which he knows will harm him, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 26: Lchdm. iii. 202, 33. Gif ðú hine forgitst hit hearmaþ ðē sylfum and nā Gode *if thou forgettest him it harms thyself and not God*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 31. Ðeáh ðe hit hearmige sumum *though it may do harm to some*, H. R. 105, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* harmēn *calumniari*: *Ger.* härmen *to afflict, grieve*: cf. *Icel.* hermask *to be annoyed.*]

hearm-leóþ, es; *n. A sorrowful song, lamentation*:—Hearmleóþ galan *to sing a song of grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 2256; An. 1129: 2684; An. 1344. Hearmleóþ āgōl earm and unlǣd *wretched and miserable sang a mournful song*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 18; Jul. 615.

hearm-līc; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, painful, miserable, grievous*:—Hearmlīc him wǣre ðæt hē wurþe ðā ēce *it would have been hurtful for him to become eternal then*, Hexam. 18; Norm. 26, 17. Ðæt wæs hreówlīc and hearmlīc *that was sad and grievous*, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 21. [*O. Sax.* harm-līk.]

hearm-loca, an; *m. An enclosed place where hurt* or *affliction is suffered, a prison*:—Wræcstōwe under hearmlocan gefōran *they reached their place of exile in hell*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 19; Gen. 91. Hē his maguþegne under hearmlocan hǣlo ābeád *he announced safety to his servant in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 189; An. 95: 2058; An. 1031: Elen. Kmbl. 1386; El. 695.

hearm-plega, an; *m. Strife*, Cd. 90; Th. 114, 2; Gen. 1898.

hearm-scearu, e; *f. What is imposed as a punishment or penalty* ['was zur pein und qual auferlegt wird,' Grmm. R. A. 681]:—Wyrþ him wīte gegearwod sum heard harmscearu *for them punishment will be prepared, some severe penalty*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432: 37; Th. 48, 25; Gen. 781: 38; Th. 51, 19; Gen. 829. [*O. Sax.* harm-skara: *O. Frs.* herm-skere: *O. H. Ger.* harm-, haram-skara *plaga, percussio, afflictio, castigatio, contritio, dejectio, calamitas, supplicium, scantinea*, Grff. vi. 529.]

hearm-sceaða, an; *m. A grievous, pernicious spoiler*, Beo. Th. 1536; B. 766.

hearm-slege, es; *m. A grievous blow*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 88, 4; Cri. 1435.

hearm-sprǣc, e; *f. Slander*; calumnia, Som.

hearm-sprǣcol; *adj. Calumnious*, Som. v. hearm-cwidol.

hearm-sprǣcolness, e; *f. Slandering, traducing*, Som.

hearm-stæf, es; *m. Hurt, harm, sorrow, trouble, affliction*:—Wē nū gehȳraþ hwǣr ūs hearmstafas onwōcan *we now hear whence troubles arose for us*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 1; Gen. 939. Ne mōstun hȳ Gūþlāces gæste sceððan . . . ac hȳ āhōfun hearmstafas *they might not injure Guthlac's spirit . . . but they raised up troubles*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 35; Gū. 200. [Cf. *other compounds of* stæf.]

hearm-tān, es; *m. A twig of sorrow* or *evil*, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992.

hearpe, hærpe, an; *f. A harp*:—Hearpe *cithara*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 56: Ps. Th. 56, 10. Psalm æfter hærpan sang *canticum*: ǣr hærpan sang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 57, 58; Wrt. Voc. 28, 37, 38. Ðǣr wæs hearpan swēg *there was the sound of the harp*, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89: 4908; B. 2458: 6039; B. 3023: 4517; B. 2262: 4221; B. 2107. Se hearpan ǣrest handum sīnum hlyn āwehte *he first awaked with his hands the sound of the harp*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. Ðonne ðǣr wæs blisse intingan gedēmed ðæt hī ealle sceoldan þurh endebyrdnesse be hearpan singan ðonne hē geseah ða hearpan him neálǣcean ðonne ārās hē *cum esset lætitiæ causa ut omnes per ordinem cantare deberent ille ubi adpropinquare sibi citharam cernebat surgebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ic ðē on sealmfatum singe be hearpan *psallam tibi in cithara*, Ps. Th. 70, 20: Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 1; Vīd. 105. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge . . . se ðe on lagu fundaþ *he has no mind to the harp . . . who on the ocean puts forth*, 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall at his lord's feet sit with the harp and receive treasure*, 88 a; Th. 332, 4; Vy. 80. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan *one with his hands can touch the harp*, 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crä. 49: 91 b; Th. 344, 10; Gn. Ex. 171: 17 b; Th. 42, 8; Cri. 669. [*Icel.* harpa: *O. H. Ger.* harfa *plectrum, chelys, psalterium, cythara*: *Ger.* harfe.]

hearpe-, hearp-nægel, es; *m. An instrument for striking the strings of a harp*:—Hearpnægel *plectrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 96; Wrt. Voc. 43, 27. Apollonius his hearpenægl genam *Apollonius took his harp-nail*, Ap. Th. 17, 7.

hearpene, an; *f. A nightingale*; aëdon, Cot. 19, Lye.

hearpere, es; *m. A harper*:—Hearpere *citharedus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 8; Wrt. Voc. 60, 44: *citharista*, 73, 55. Ān hearpere wæs on ðære þeóde ðe Thracia hātte . . . ðæs nama wæs Orfeus *there was a harper in Thrace whose name was Orpheus*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 29: Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. [*Icel.* harpari: *O. H. Ger.* harfere *citharedus.*]

hearpestre, an; *f. A female harper*:—Hearpestre *citharista*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 9; Wrt. Voc. 60, 45.

hearpe-streng, es; *m. A harp-string*:—Hē ða hearpestrengas mid cræfte āstirian ongan *he began to move the strings of the harp skilfully*, Ap. Th. 17, 8. [*Icel.* hörpu-strengr.]

hearpian; *p.* ode *To play on the harp, to harp*:—Hē mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode *he could play on the harp so that the wood moved*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32: Ap. Th. 16, 16. Fægere hē hearpaþ *pulcre citharizat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 31. Ða hwile ðe hē hearpode *whilst he played on the harp*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Stefen swǣ hearpara hearpandra in hearpum sīnum *vocem sicut cytharedorum cytharizantium in cytharis suis*, Rtl. 47, 24.

hearp-sang, es; *m. A song to the harp, a psalm*:—Hearpsang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34: Som. 62, 56; Wrt. Voc. 28, 36.

hearp-slege, es; *m. A striking, playing of the harp*:—On hearpan and on hearpslege and on stefne sealmcwides *in cithara, in cithara et voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5. [*Icel.* hörpu-slagr *striking the harp.*]

hearp-swēg, es; *m. The sound of the harp*:—Sealmleóþ and hearpswēg *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gloss.

hearpung, e; *f. Harping, playing on the harp*:—Hē hī hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he hath deserved her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 8.

hearra, herra, hierra, an; *m. A lord.* The use of this word, which occurs only in poetry, is noticeable. It occurs twenty-three times in that part of the Genesis [vv. 235–851] for which Sievers claims an old Saxon origin, and only four times elsewhere, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 28; Dan. 393: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 56: Byrht. Th. 137, 51; By. 204: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. [In the Heliand *herro* occurs frequently. *Icel.* has *harri, herra*: *O. H. Ger. herro*: Grff. iv. 991.]

hearste-, hierste-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hē him tǣhte ðæt hē him genāme āne īserne hearstepanna *tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: 163, 22.

heart. v. heort.

hearwian *to cool*; refrigerare, Lye.

heaðorian, heaðerian; *p.* ode *To restrain*:—Se godcunda foreþonc heaðeraþ ealle gesceafta *the divine providence restrains all creatures*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid þearfednesse ge mid heora ungelǣrednesse ðara lāreówa fōre heaðoradon *paupertate ac rusticitate sua doctorum arcebant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. ge-heaðorian.

heaðu, heaðo *war*; a word occurring only in compounds. The word is found in proper names in Icelandic, e. g. Höð the name of a Valkyria, Höðbroddr, Höðr the slayer of Baldr; and in *O. H. Ger.* e. g. Hadu-praht, v. Grmm. D. M. 204: Cl. and Vig. Dict. höð. Cf. beadu, gūþ, hilde *and their compounds.*

heáðu [=heáhþu ?] *indecl. f. The deep, the sea*; altum:—Sceal hringnaca ofer heáðu bringan lāc and luftācen *over the deep shall the bark bring gift and love token*, Beo. Th. 3729; B. 1862.

heaðu-byrne, an; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552.

heaðu-deór; *adj. Brave, stout in war*, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688: 1548; B. 772.

heaðu-fremmende; *part. Doing battle, fighting*, Elen. Kmbl. 258; El. 130.

heaðu-fȳr, es; *n. Fierce, hostile fire*, Beo. Th. 5037; B. 2522: 5087; 2547.

heaðu-geong; *adj. Young and active in battle* (?) [*Hickes reads* hearo], Fins. Th. 3; Fin. 2.

heaðu-glemm, es; *m. A wound got in fight*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 6; Rä. 57, 3. v. glemm.

heaðu-grim; *adj. Very fierce, cruel with the cruelty of war*:—Hungur heaðogrimne heardne *famne fierce and fell*, Ps. Th. 145, 6: Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548: 5375; B. 2691.

heaðu-helm, es; *m. A war-helm, casque*, Beo. Kmbl. 6304; B. 3156.

heaðu-lāc, es; *n. Battle*, Beo. Th. 1172; B. 584: 3952; B. 1974.

heaðu-lind, e; *f. A linden war-shield*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Æðelst. 6.

heáðu-līðende; *part. Sea-faring*, Beo. Th. 3600; B. 1798: 5902; B. 2955: Andr. Kmbl. 851; An. 426.

heaðu-mǣre; *adj. Illustrious in war*, Beo. Th. 5596; B. 2802.

heaðu-rǣs, es; *m. A battle-rush, charge, onslaught*, Beo. Th. 1056; B. 526: 1119; B. 557: 2099; B. 1047.

heaðu-reáf, es; *n. War-dress, armour*, Beo. Th. 807; B. 401.

heaðu-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179: Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 212: Beo. Th. 745; B. 370: 4923; B. 2466: Cd. 154; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 89; Met. 9, 45.

heaðu-rōf; *adj. Famed for excellence in battle*, Beo. Th. 767; B. 381; 1732; B. 864: 4388; B. 2191: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 21; Ph. 228; Menol. Fox 27; Men. 14.

heaðu-sceared; *adj. In* Beo. Th. 5650; B. 2829; *according to Thorpe the reading of the MS. is* scearede, *other editors read* scearde. *In the former case may not the word be connected with* scear [q. v. *share in ploughshare*] *used here of the blade of a sword,* heaðo-scear *a war-share, blade? and* hearde heaðo-scearede = *with hard and deadly blades. If* scearde *is taken, the Icel.* skarð *may be compared, and the word = notched, hacked in battle.*

heaðu-seóc; *adj. Wounded in fight*, Beo. Th. 5501; B. 2754.

heáðu-sigel, es; *m. The sun* [the prefix seems to be used from seeing

the sun rise or set over the sea], Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 17; Rä. 72, 16. [Cf. merecandel.]

heaðu-steáp; *adj. Standing out prominently in battle* [an epithet of the helmet], Beo. Th. 2494; B. 1245: 4312; B. 2153.

heaðu-swât, es; *m. War-sweat, blood shed in battle*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460: 3216; B. 1606: 3340; 1668.

heaðu-sweng, es; *m. A blow given in fight*, Beo. Th. 5155; B. 2581.

heaðu-torht; *adj. Clear-sounding and of warlike import*, Beo. Th. 5109: B. 2553.

heaðu-wǽd, e; *f. Warlike weeds, dress*, Beo. Th. 78; B. 39.

heaðu-wælm, -welm ,-wylm, es; *m. Fierce, intense heat*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 14; Gen. 324: 149; Th. 187, 8; Exod. 148: Beo. Th. 165; B. 82: 5630; B. 2819: Andr. Kmbl. 3082; An. 1544: Elen. Kmbl. 1154; El. 578: 2607; El. 1305.

heaðu-weorc, es; *n. A work of war, a fight*, Beo. Th. 5776; B. 2892.

heaðu-wêrig; *adj. Weary from fighting*, Vald. 2, 17.

HEÁWAN; *p.* heów, *pl.* heówon; *pp.* heáwen *To* HEW, *cut, strike, smite* [*with a sharp weapon*]:—Gif mon ôðres wudu heáweþ unâliéfedne *if a man cut another's wood without leave*, L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 4. Mæst ælc ôðerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlîcum onscytum *almost all men calumniate* [lit. *strike from behind*] *each other with shameful attacks*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 84. Se seðe unwærlîce ðone wuda hiéwþ *is qui incaute ligna percutit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 16. Wê heáwaþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, 167, 6. Hê heów ôð ðæt hê on hilde gecranc *he smote with his sword until in fight he fell*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Heów ðæt hors mid ðam spuran *he struck the horse with the spurs* [cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum], Elf. T. 36, 25. Ðâ heówon hî ðone stân swâ swýðe swâ hî mihton *dolantes lapidem in quantum valebant*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Heówon hereflýman þearle mêcum mylenscearpum *they smote sorely the flying with falchions sharp ground*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23: Byrht. Th. 137, 4; By. 181. Linde heówon *they hewed the linden shields*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304: Chr. 937; Erl. 112. 6; Æðelst. 6: Mt. Kmbl. 21. 8. [*O.Sax.* hawan, hauwan: *O.Frs.* hawa, howa: *Icel.* höggva: *O.H.Ger.* houwan: *Ger.* hauen.]

HEBBAN, hæbban; *p.* hôf, *pl.* hôfon; *pp.* hafen, hæfen *To* HEAVE, *lift up, raise*:—Ic mîne handa tô ðê hebbe and þenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Tô ðê ic hæbbe mîn môd *ad te levavi animam meam*, 24, 1. Hine sylfne hefeþ on heáhne beám *raises itself into a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112: Ps. Th. 148, 14. Forðon hiora heáfod hebbaþ *propterea exaltabit caput*, 109, 8. Tô ðê ic mîne eágan hôf *ad te levavi oculos meos*, 122, 1. Hôfon hlûde stefne *raised a loud voice*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 8; Gû. 871. Hefe ðû ðîne handa *leva manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Hebbaþ upp eówre eágan *levate oculos vestros*, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. God bebeád his englum be ðê ðæt hî ðê healdon and on heora handum hebban *God has given his angels charge concerning thee, that they may preserve thee and lift thee up in their hands*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 30. Siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1317; B. 656. Hê wæs upp hafen engla fæðmum *he was lifted up in angels' bosoms*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 5; Cri. 651: 756; Th. 284, 7; Jul. 693. Wæs wôp hæfen *then was a cry raised*, Audr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157: Beo. Th. 6038; B. 3023. [*Goth.* hafjan: *O.Sax.* hebbian: *O.Frs.* heva: *Icel.* hefja: *O.H.Ger.* heffan, heuen *levare, extollere*: *Ger.* heben.]

hebbendlîc; *adj. Exalted;* exaltatus, Rtl. 181, 27.

hebel, hebeld, heben. v. hefel, hefeld, heofon.

Hebrêisc; *adj. Hebrew*:—On Hebrêisc specan *to speak in Hebrew*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 28. v. Ebrêisc.

HÊDAN; *p.* de *To* HEED, *take care, observe, attend, guard, take charge, take possession, receive*:—Lazarus ne môste ær on lîfe hêdan ðæra crumena his mýsan *before when alive Lazarus might not take the crumbs of his table*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Wê hêdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlâfes and ða Judêiscan gnagaþ ða rinde *we take the crumbs of the bread and the Jews gnaw the crust*, ii. 114, 33. Ða Judêiscan ne hêdaþ nâ mâre bûton ðære stæflîcan gereccednesse *the Jews pay attention to nothing but the literal narrative*, 116, 4. Ne hêdde hê ðæs heafolan *he was not careful for his head*, Beo. Th. 5387; B. 2697. Bôte gesâwon hêddon herereáfes *they saw their compensation, took possession of the war spoils*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 14; Exod. 583. Hêde seðe scire healde ðæt hê wite â hwæt eald landrâeden sý *videat qui scyrum tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32. Ðonne him forþsîþ gebyrige hêde se hlâford ðæs hê læfe *when he dies let the lord take possession of what he leaves* [cf. 434, 27], 436, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hî hunda ne hafeca hêdan tô swýðe *it is befitting for bishops not to care too much for hounds or hawks*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Gif ðâr nân man ne biþ ðe ðære heofonlîcan bodunge hêdan wille *if there be no man there that will heed the heavenly preaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 16. [*O. Sax.* hôdian *to take care of, guard*: *O.H.Ger.* huoten *custodire, observare*: *Ger.* hüten.]

hed-clâþ, es; *m. A thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346, 17. v. heden.

hêdd-, hŷdd-ern, es; *n. A storehouse*:—Hŷddern *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 5. Hêddern *penu*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 30: *poenum*, 13; Som. 16, 7. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas ðæt hig ne sâwaþ ne ne rîpaþ nabbaþ hig hêddern ne bern *considerate corbos quia non seminant neque metunt quibus non est cellarium neque horreum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Swâ swâ mon hêddern ontŷnde ðara swêtestena wyrta ðe on middangearde wǽron *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. Drihten sent bletsunga ofer ðîne hêddernu *the Lord shall send blessings upon thy storehouses*, Deut. 28, 8.

heden, es; *m. A hood, chasuble*:—Heden *casla*, Cot. 32, Lye. Sacerd ðonne hê mæssan singe ne hæbbe hê on heden ne cæppan *sacerdos cum missam cantat ne portet cucullum nec cappam*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 9. Swâ hwylc swâ wile lectiones rædan ne biþ hê nŷded tô ðon ðæt hê him ofdô his oferhacelan oððe heden ac gyf hê euangelium rǽde wyrpe him of heden oððe cæppan on his gescyldro *quicunque lectiones legere velit, non necesse est ei cappam suam vel cucullum exuere; si autem evangelium legit, cucullum vel cappam super humeros dejiciat*, 20–24. Hæðen *mastruca*, Lye. [Cf. hede *dress*, Halliw. Dict: *Icel.* hêðinn, a *jacket of fur* or *skin*.]

hefe, es; *m. Weight*:—Hû mihte hê gefrêdan æniges hefes swærnysse ðâ ðâ hê ðone ferode ðe hine bær *how could he feel the heaviness of any weight when he carried one who bore him*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 26. Swilce hê bûton hefe wǽre *as if he were without weight*, ii. 164, 35. On gemete and on hefe and on getale *in mensura et pondere et numero*, 586, 32. Hê micelne hefe gefrêt æt hys heortan *he feels a great weight at his heart*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 10. Âwend hefas leahtra *evente moles criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 23, 7.

hefeld, hebeld, hefel, hebel, es; *m.* [?] *Thread for weaving*:—Hefeld *licium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 50; Wrt. Voc. 59, 21. [Hevel *fine twine*, Halliw. Dict: cf. *Icel.* hefill; *m. the clew-lines* and *bunt lines of a sail*.]

hefeld-gyrd, e; *f. A weaver's shuttle;* liciatorium, Cot. 120, Lye.

hefeldian, hefaldian *to fix the weft or woof*:—Ic hefaldige *ordior*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 73; Wrt. Voc. 59, 42.

hefeld-, hefel-þrǽd, es; *m. A thread for weaving;* licium:—Gewrîd tô ânum hefel [MSS. H. B. hefeld] þrǽde *bind it to a yarn thread*, Herb. 183; Lchdm. i. 320, 6. Ða tôbræc hê ða râpas swâ swâ hefelþrǽdas *and he brake the withs as a thread of tow*, Jud. 16, 9. Hefelþrǽd *licium*, Cot. 193, Lye.

hefe-lîc, *adj. Weighty, heavy, grievous, serious, grave, tedious, wearisome*: — Ðǽr nân hefelîc gefeoht ne wearþ *no serious fighting took place there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 28. Se cyng lêt beódan mycel gyld and hefelîc *the king had a great and grievous tax proclaimed*, 1083; Erl. 217, 34. Ðæs ilcan geáres wæs swîðe hefelîc geár *it was a very grievous year that same year*, 1085; Erl. 219, 18. For hefelîcum gyltum *pro gravibus peccatis*, L. Ecg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 17. Nû bidde ic ða ðe hit cunnon and ðis rǽdon ðæt hit him hefelîc ne beó *now I beg that my explanation may not be tedious to those who know the subject and read this*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10.

hefe-lîce; *adv. Heavily, exceedingly, seriously, with difficulty*:—Hig hefelîce mid eárum gehŷrdon *auribus graviter audierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. For ðære ilcan eádmôdnesse hê ofermôdgaþ innan micle ðŷ hefelîcor *de hac ipsa humilitate graviter interius superbitur*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 313, 3: 46, 5; Swt. 351, 6.

hefe-tîme; *adj. Troublesome, displeasing, tedious*:—Hit þuhte Moise swîðe hefetîme *Moses was displeased*, Num. 11, 10. v. helig-tîme.

HEFIG, hefeg; *adj.* HEAVY, *weighty, oppressive, grievous, difficult, serious, grieved. important;* gravis, molestus: — Wæs torn were hefig æt heortan *in the man's heart was grievous anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 11; Gen. 980. Suîðe hefig is *quam difficile est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Hit swîðe hefegu scyld is *it is a very grievous crime*, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 36. Bûtan hefegum gefeohte *without heavy fighting;* sine ullo prælio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11. Âhôfon hine of ðam hefian wîte *they lifted him off that heavy punishment*, Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Heó is hefegon swæce *it is of unpleasant smell*, Herb. 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9: 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 264, 20. Wermôd drincan sace hefige hit getâcnaþ *to drink wormwood betokens a serious dispute*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 24: Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11. Tô hwon syndon gê ðyses weorces swâ hefige *why are you so grieved at this work*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Wurdon mê on yrre yfele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Hig bindaþ hefige byrðyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 4. Eorþe is hefige ôðrum gesceaftum *earth is heavier than the other elements*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 265; Met. 20, 133. Wê mâgon geþencean ðæt ðæt hefigre is ðæt man mid synnum him sylfum geearnige edwît *we may consider, what is more important, that with sins a man may get disgrace for himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 24. Ða þing ðe synt hefegran ðære æ *quæ graviora sunt legis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Hî eów hefigran wîsan budon tô healdanne ðonne wê him budon *they commanded you to keep a harder rule than we commanded them*, L. Ælf. 49; Th. i. 56, 15. Wið fôrâdle ðeáh ðe heó

hefegust sŷ *for gout, though it be very bad*, Herb. 132, 4; Lchdm. i. 246, 22. Mid ðon gewunon ðære heofogoston gewemmednesse synna *with the habit of the most grievous impurity of sins*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. [*O.Sax.* hebig: *O.H.Ger.* hebic, heuig *gravis, arduus, molestus.*]

hefige; *adv. Heavily, grievously, with difficulty, hardly*:—Ðæs wîte eft on eówre handa hefige geeode *for that punishment came upon you heavily*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hefia *vix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 39. Forhwon âhênge ðû mec hefgor *why didst thou crucify me more painfully*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 6; Gen. 1488. [*O.H.Ger.* heuigor *gravius.*]

hefigian; *p.* ode. I. *to make heavy, oppress, grieve, afflict, vex*:—Forðon sió byrðen ðære sconde hine diógollîce hefegaþ *quia gravit hunc in abditis pondus turpe*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 15. Ðone mete ðe hine hefegaþ on his breóstum *cibum, qui pectus deprimebat*, 54, 1; Swt. 419, 29. Ða ðe mê hefigiaþ *those who vex me*, Ps. Th. 37, 12. Wæs heó eft hefigod mid ðâm ærran sârum *erat prioribus aggravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Wolde mê hefigad beón mid sâre mînes sweoran *me dolore colli voluit gravari*, 589, 28. II. *to become heavy, to be aggravated* or *increased, to be burdened* or *oppressed*:—Hû sió byrðen wiexþ and hefegaþ *molem crescentis tentationis*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 12. Seó untrumnys dæghwamlîce weóx and hefegode *languor per dies ingravescebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 38. Monigum monnum ðe heora eágan sârgedon and hefegodan *nonnulis oculos dolentibus*, 4, 19; S. 589, 35; Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 20; Gû. 929: 47 b; Th. 163, 32; Gû. 1002. [*Laym.* heueȝe *to grow heavy, slumber*: *A. R.* heuegeþ *oppresses*: *Chauc.* hevieþ: *Prompt. Parv.* hevyyng *mestificio, gravo, aggravo, pondero.*]

hefig-lîce; *adv. Grievous, troublesome*:—Ne sig ðê hefilîc geþuht ðæt ðæt Sarra ðê sæde *let not that be grievous in thy sight which Sarah hath said*, Gen. 21, 12. Gif se lîchoma hwâr mid hefiglîcre hæto sŷ gebysgod *if the body be anywhere troubled with inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8.

hefig-lîce; *adv. Heavily, grievously*; graviter:—Abraham undernam hefiglîce ðâs word *the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight*, Gen. 21, 11. Hefiglîce *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hefilîce, Lk. Skt. 11, 53. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor and stîðlecor lâeran and ða wîf leóhtlecor *illis* [*viri*] *graviora, istis* [*feminæ*] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16.

hefig-môd; *adj. Evil-minded, oppressive*:—Hefigmôde *molesti*, Ps. Spl. T. 54, 3.

hefig-ness, e; *f. Heaviness, slowness, weight, grief, affliction*:—Nân hæfignes ðæs lîchoman ne mæg eallunga âtión of his môde ða rihtwîsnesse *no heaviness of the body can altogether take away rectitude from his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29: 156, 12. Ne geman heó ðære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Skt. 16, 21. Yfelra ûserra hefignisse *malorum nostrorum pondere*, Rtl. 15, 30: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Hefignise gebær *ægrotationes portavit*, 8, 17.

hefig-tîme, -tŷme; *adj. Grievous, wearisome, tedious, troublesome*:—Hefigtŷme leahter is ungefôh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a troublesome vice*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 2. Gif hit is hefigtŷme on ðyssere worulde hit becymþ tô micelre mêde on ðære tôweardan *if it is productive of trouble in this world, it attains to a great reward in that which is to come*, i. 56, 4: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 6. Ne þince ðê tô hefitŷme tô gehŷrenne mîne spræce *do not let it seem too tedious to thee to hear my speech*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 12. Se hefigtîma cwide ðe se wîtega gecwæþ be sumum leódscipe *the grievous sentence that the prophet declared concerning a certain nation*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 543. Ða wudewan fram hefigtîmum heáfodece gehælde *healed the widow of a wearisome headache*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

hefigtûmness, e; *f. Trouble, affliction, vexation*:—Ðone hê tealde him tô frŷnd ðe him sume hefigtŷmnysse on belædde *him he accounted his friend who brought some trouble upon him*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 19. Hê is nû mid ylde ofsett, swylce mid gelomlæcendum hefigtŷmnyssum tô deáþe geþreád *it is now oppressed with age, as if wearied to death with frequent troubles*, i. 614, 21.

hefung, e; *f. Heaving, lifting up*; elevatio, speculatio, Lye.

HEG, hig, es; *n. Hay, grass*; fœnum:—Heg [Rush. hoeg] londes *fœnum agri*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 30. Ðâ bebeád se hælend ðæt ðæt folc sæte ofer ðæt grêne hig *præcipit illis ut accumbere facerent omnes super viride fœnum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 39. Heig [Rush. heg] *fœnum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Ðær nænig mann for wintres cŷle on sumera heg ne mâweþ *nemo propter hiemem fœna secet æstate*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Dô hig on ðîn bed *put hay on your bed*, Lchdm. iii. 178, 6. Wê gesâwon oft in cyrcean ægðer ge corn ge hig beón gehealdene *we have often seen both corn and hay kept in the church*, L. E. I. 8; Th. ii. 406, 30. [*Laym.* hey, heie: *Chauc.* hei, hai: *Goth.* hawi: *Icel.* hey: *O.H.Ger.* hewi, howe, hou *fœnum*: *Ger.* heu.]

HEGE, es; *m. A* HEDGE, *fence*:—Hege *sepes*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Bebbanburh wæs ærost mid hegge betîned and ðæræfter mid wealle *Bamborough was first enclosed with a hedge and afterwards with a wall*, Chr. 547; Erl. 17, 9. Gâ geond ðâs wegas and hegas *exi in vias et sepes*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23. Ðû tôwurpe ealle hegas his *destruxisti omnes sepes ejus*, Ps. Spl. 88, 39. Gif hryðera hwelc sîe ðe hegas brece *if there be any beast that breaks hedges*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 12. Mid heora hegum ðe hî ymbsette wæron *cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 448, 22. From hegum *a silvis*, Rtl. 118, 35. [Hay, hey *in provincial words*, e. g. heybote, hayboot = hedgeboot *the right of getting wood for mending fences*, Engl. Dial. Soc. vols. iii. vi. Haies, hays *ridges of lands as district boundaries*, vol. iv: *Prompt. Parv.* hedge, hegge.] v. hæg- *and* haga.

hege-clife, an; *f. Hedge clivers*; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 9; Lchdm. ii. 54, 8.

hegegian *to hedge, fence*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 16.

hege-rêwe, -rêwe, e; *f. A hedge-row*:—Ðanon on ða hegerêwe *thence to the hedge row*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 54, 11. Hegerêwe, iii. 48, 15.

hege-rife, an; *f. Heyriffe*; galium aparine, Lchdm. iii. Gloss. [*Prompt. Parv.* hayryf *rubea vel rubea minor, et major dicitur* madyr. v. note, p. 221. See English Plant-names, Engl. Dial. Soc. no. 26, p. 242 harif.]

heges-sugge *a hedge-sparrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 5; Wrt. Voc. 29, 28. [*O. and N.* hei-sugge; *Flower and Leaf* hay-sogge; *Gloucestershire dialect* hay suck.]

heg-, hig-hûs, es; *n. A hay-house*; fœnile, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 20; Wrt. Voc. 58, 60.

heg-, hege-stôw, e; *f. A place enclosed by a hedge* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 27: 213, 8, 9: 263, 23, 26.

hêh. v. heáh.

hel [?] *a pretext*:—Mid yfelan helan earme men beswîcaþ *with evil pretexts defraud poor men*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 18. [Cf. *O.H.Ger.* hal *tegmen*, Grff. iv. 844.]

HEL, hell, helle, e; *f.* HELL, *the place of souls after death, Hades, the infernal regions, the place of the wicked after death*:—Helle *infernus*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 63, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 11, 34. Satanas ðære helle ealdor cwæþ tô ðære helle . . . Seó hell swîðe grymme andswarode *Satan the ruler of Hell said to Hell . . . Hell answered very fiercely*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 32, 40. In ðæt hâte hof ðam is hel nama *into that hot abode whose name is hell*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 24; Sat. 193. Ðonne heofon and hel hæleþa bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the children of men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Hel nimeþ wærleásra weorud *hell shall take the host of the faithless*, 31 b; Th. 98, 26; Cri. 1613. Him hel onfêng *hell received him*, Beo. Th. 1709; B. 852. Helle gatu *portæ inferi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Helle bearn *filium gehennæ*, 23, 15. Fŷr byrnþ ôð helle endas *a fire shall burn unto the lowest hell*, Deut. 32, 22. Ôð helle *in infernum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. For ðam ða deádan ðe on helle beóþ ðîn ne gemunan ne ðê andetaþ swâ swâ wê dôþ *quoniam non est in morte qui memor sit tui: in inferno quis confitebitur tibi*, Ps. Th. 6, 4. On ðære sweartan helle *in the black hell*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 16; Gen. 761. Hig intô helle cuce sîðodon *they went down alive into the pit*, Num. 16, 33. Ic fare tô mînum sunu tô helle *I will go down into the grave unto my son*, Gen. 37, 35. Uton nû brûcan ðisses undernmetes swâ ða sculon ðe hiora æfengife on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tanquam apud inferos cænaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 2. Swâ ðæt fŷr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hâtte *as the fire on the hell that is in mount Ætna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Hire sâwie mon sceolde lædan tô helle *her soul was to be conducted to hell*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 5. [*Goth.* halja *Hades*: *O. Sax.* hel, hellia: *O. Frs.* hille: *Icel.* hel (*local and personal*): *O.H.Ger.* hella *gehenna, infernus, baratrum*: *Ger.* hölle.] v. Grm. D. M. 288–92: 760–7. See compounds with helle.

hel- v. hell-.

HÊLA, hæla, an; *m. The* HEEL:—Hêla *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hêl *calcaneum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Genim haran hêlan [hælan MSS. H. B.] *take hare's heel* [lat. *talum*], Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346 16. Heó gehŷden hælun mîne *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Gif ðæt wîf mid ðâm hêlum stæpeþ *if the woman steps with the heels*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 14. [*O. Frs.* hêla, heila: *Icel.* hæll.]

helan; *p.* hæl, *pl.* hælon; *pp.* holen *To conceal, hide, cover*:—Gif ðû mê hylest ðîne heortan geþohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Ðonne eówaþ hê hî nalles ne hilþ *then it shews them and does not conceal them*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 26. Swâ hwâ swâ hilþ his gôdan weorc *si bona quæ agit occultat*, Past. 59, 4; Swt. 449, 29. Ða ðe hira gôd helaþ ðe hie dôþ *qui bona que faciunt abscondunt*, 23; Swt. 179, 9. Ic hæl mîne scylda *I concealed my sins*, Ps. Th. 31, 3: L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 21. Ðû heora fyrene fæste hæle *operuisti omnia peccata eorum*, Ps. Th. 84, 2. Hê hit hæl swîðe fæste wið his brôðor *he concealed it very carefully from his brother*, Ors. 6, 33; Swt. 288, 14. Hê ðæt hæl ærest sče petre *he at first concealed that from St. Peter*, Shrn. 74, 20. Ealle ða ðe ðone gylt mid him wiston and mid him hælon *all those who were cognisant of that crime and joined with them in concealing it*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 24. Hî hælon ðæt hî forhelan ne mihton *they hid what they could not keep hidden*, Lchdm. i. 392, 4. Ðû him fæste hel sôþan spræce *hide carefully from them true speech*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 11; Gen. 1836. Nân ôðrum his þearfe ne hele *let no one conceal from another what it is needful for him to know*, L. I.

P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 2329; An. 1166. Ða ðe willaþ helan ðæt hī tō gōde dōþ *qui bona clam faciunt*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 23. Nele hē ūs nānwiht helan se ðe ūs lǽt hyne sylfne cunnan *he will not conceal anything from us who lets us know himself*, Shrn. 202, 12. Ic ne mæg leng helan be ðam līfes treó *I cannot longer conceal concerning the tree of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1408; El. 706. [*Chauc.* hele: *A.R.* i-holen, *part. p:* hele *to cover*, in the Surrey dialect: *O.Sax.* helan: *O.Frs.* hela: *O.H.Ger.* helan *celare, tegere: Ger.* hehlen.] DER. be-, for-helan.

held. v. hyld.

heldan. v. hyldan.

helde, an; *f. Allegiance, fealty:* — Hē ðǽr on ðæs cynges willelmes heldan tō cynge gesette *he placed Edgar there as king in allegiance to King William*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Heanrig ofer sǽ fōr on ðæs cynges heldan *Henry went over sea as liege man of the king*, 1095; Erl. 231, 9. [Cf. un-helde; hyld, hyldo.]

helde, an; *f. Tansy;* tanacetum vulgare:—Helde *tanicetum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 24: *tanaceta*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 87; Wrt. Voc. 30, 33. Genim heldan *take tansy*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

hele-. v. helle-.

helerung, e; *f. The turning of a balance;* trutinæ inclinatio, Cot. 136, Lye. v. helur-bled, heolorian, heolra.

helfe, es; *m. n.* [?] *Helve, handle:*—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Sió æcs âwient of ðæm hielfe *ferrum lapsum de manubrio*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 1. Gaderode me hylfa tō ǽlcum ðara tōla ðe ic mid wircan cūðe *I gathered me handles for each of the tools that I could work with*, Shrn. 163, 6. [*Orm.* hellfe: *Prompt. Parv.* helve *manubrium: Wick.* helve: *O.H.Ger.* halap, halp, halbe, helbe *manubrium. Helve* is a word given as still belonging to the dialects of East Anglia.]

helfling, es; *m. A halfpenny:* — Ne becȳpaþ hig fīf spearwan tō helflinge *are not five sparrows sold for two farthings*, Lk. Skt. 12, 6. [*O.H.Ger.* helbeling *obolus.*]

helian; *p.* ode, ede *To hide, conceal, cover:* — Mīn unriht ic nā ne helede wið ðē *injustitias meas non operui*, Ps. Th. 31, 5. Heó helode hire nebb ðæt hē hig ne mihte gecnâwan *she had covered her face that he might not know her*, Gen. 38, 15. Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig gehādod man his sceare ne helige *we enjoin that no man in orders conceal his tonsure*, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13. [*A.R.* helien: *Piers P.* helien, hylien; *pp.* helid, hiled: *Laym.* helede, *p: Wick.* hilide: *O. Sax.* bi-helian: *O.H.Ger.* hellen: *Ger.* hehlen.]

hell. v. hel.

hell-bend; *m. f. A hell-bond:*—Hellbendum fæst *fast in the chains of hell*, Beo. Th. 6137; B. 3072.

hell-cræft, es; *m. Hellish art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104.

hell-cwalu, e; *f. Hell-torment*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 15; Cri. 1190.

hell-deófol, es; *m. n. Orcus, Pluto*, Cot. 145, Lye.

hell-dor, es; *n. The gate of hell:*—Tō helldore *in infernum*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Æt heldore, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 29; Gū. 531: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 20; Gen. 380: 23; Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. [*O.Sax.* hell-dor.]

helle-. *In the case of at least some of the following words which are given as compounds, they might be taken as independent words, the first of which is the genitive of* hel. *For the meaning of such combinations the second word may be referred to.*

helle-bealu; *gen.* wes; *n. Hell-bale, woe of hell*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 18; Cri. 1427.

helle-brōga, an; *m. The terror of hell:* — On hellebrōgan gesette hī syndon *in inferno positi sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 15. Of handa hellebrōgan *de manu inferi*, 4°, 16.

helle-bryne, es; *m. Hell-fire*, Judth. 10; Th. 23, 11; Jud. 116.

helle-ceafl, es; *m. The jaws of hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705.

helle-cinn, es; *n. The race of hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 5; Cri. 1620.

helle-clam, -clom, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. v. clam.

helle-deófol, -dióful, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 15; Jul. 629: Elen. Kmbl. 1799; El. 901: Andr. Kmbl. 2598; An. 1300. [Cf. hell-deóful.]

helle-dor, Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 14; Hö. 87. [Cf. hell-dor.]

helle-duru, Elen. Kmbl. 2457; El. 1230.

helle-flōr, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 9; Sat. 70.

helle-fȳr, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 101; Met. 8, 51; Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 6; Cri. 1270. On helle fȳr *in gehennam ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 9. [*O.H.Ger.* hella-fiur *gehenna, tartarus.*]

helle-gāst, -gǽst, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 28; Jul. 457: 74 b; Th. 279, 17; Jul. 615: Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274.

helle-geat, -gat, Homl. Th. i. 288, 1, 4.

helle-god, es; *n. A god of the infernal regions:*—Orfeus wolde gesēcan hellegodu and biddan ðæt hī him āgeáfan eft his wīf *Orfeus would visit the gods of the infernal regions and pray them to give him his wife again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* hella-got *pluto, dis; pl. eumenides, manes.*]

helle-grund, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 4; Cri. 265: 16 a; Th. 35, 23; Cri. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 2608; El. 1305. [*O.Sax.* helli-grund: *O.H.Ger.* hella-grunt *tartarus.*]

helle-grut *the abyss of hell*, Hpt. Gl. 422. v. grut.

helle-, hylle-gryre, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 20; Sat. 433.

helle-hæft, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 16; Sat. 631.

helle-hæfta, Beo. Th. 1580; B. 788.

helle-hæftling, Andr. Kmbl. 2683; An. 1344: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 12; Jul. 246: Salm. Kmbl. 253; Sal. 126.

helle-heáf, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 19; Gen. 38.

helle-hinca, an; *m. The hell-limper, -hobbler, the devil lamed by his fall from heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 2343; An. 1173. Grimm [Deutsche Mythologie, 944–5] speaking of the devil observes 'Am ersten fällt sein lahmer fuss auf, daher der *hinkende teufel* [diable boiteux], *hinkebein*, vom sturz aus dem himmel in den abgrund der hölle scheint er gelähmt, wie der von Zeus herabgeschleuderte Hephäst.' [Cf. *Icel.* hinka: *O.H.Ger.* hinkan *claudicare.*]

helle-hund, es; *m. A hell-hound:*—Sȳ hē Judas gefēra Cristes belǽwendes and sȳ hē toren of hellehundes tōþum on ðām egeslīcum hellewītum mid eallum deóflum būtan ǽlcum ende būtan hē hit ǽr his endedæge rihtlīce gebēte *may he be the companion of Judas the betrayer of Christ, and be torn by the teeth of a hell-hound in the awful torments of hell among all the devils without any end, unless he make due reparation before his last day*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 18. [Cf. sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine ðæs nama wæs Ceruerus *it was said that the hound of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168. 15.] v. Grimm. D. M. 948–9.

helle-hūs, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 24; Gū. 649.

helle-līc; *adj. Infernal:* — Helelīc deópnes *barathrum, vorago, profunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* helle-līch *tartareus.*] v. hel-līc.

helle-mere, es; *m. The lake of hell, Styx:* — Hellemere *hæc styx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 13. Helemere *Styx*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 99; Wrt. Voc. 36, 22.

helle-nīþ, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 13; Gen. 775.

helle-rūne, an; *f. One who is skilled in the mysteries of hell, the region of the dead, a sorceress, necromancer:*—Hellerūne *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. [*O.H.Ger.* hellirūna *necromantia:* v. Grm. D. M. 1175, 1178.] v. hell-rūna.

helle-scealc, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133.

helle-sceaþa, Elen. Kmbl. 1911; El. 957. v. hell-sceaþa.

helle-seáþ, es; *m. The pit of hell:*—Helleseáþ [Som. sceaþ] *erebum*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 98; Wrt. Voc. 36, 21: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 29; Jul. 422.

helle-þegn, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 14; Gū. 1042.

helle-wīte, es; *n. Hell-torment, punishment, hell:*—Hellewīte *tartara* vel *gehenna*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 100; Wrt. Voc. 36, 23. Se for ðam mēde onfēhþ ēcum tintregum hellewītes *æternas inferni pœnas pro mercede recipiet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 40: Hy. 6, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 36. Mid heardum hellewītum *with hard pains of hell*, Soul Kmbl. 94; Seel. 47: 64; Seel. 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2106; An. 1054. [*O.Sax.* helliwīti *hell-torment: Icel.* hel-vīti: *Dan.* helvede *hell: O. H. Ger.* hellawīzi *gehenna, tartara.*]

hell-firen, e; *f. A hellish crime*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 3; Reb. 6.

hell-fūs; *adj. Bound for hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 99; An. 50: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 21; Cri. 1124.

hell-geþwing, es; *n. The restraint, constraint of hell:*—Se hellsceaða wiste ðæt hie sceoldon hellgeþwin[g] niéde onfōn *the devil knew that they must needs receive the restraint of hell*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 20; Gen. 696. [*O.Sax.* helli-geþwing.]

hell-heóþo; *indecl; f. Hell*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 29; Sat. 700. v. heóþu.

hel-līc; *adj. Hellish, infernal:* — Ðeós hellīce sūsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 78, 20. Seó fæstnung ðære hellīcan clȳsinge ne geþafaþ ðæt hī ǽfre ūtâbrecon *the fastening of the enclosure of hell does not permit them ever to break out*, i. 332, 20: ii. 80, 6. Wē wǽron mid eallum ūrum fæderum on ðære hellīcan deópnysse *we were with all our fathers in the deep of hell*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 19. Ða hellīcan fȳnd *the fiends of hell*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 27.

hell-rūna, an; *m. One skilled in the mysteries of hell, a sorcerer, necromancer*, Beo. Th. 328; B. 163. v. helle-rūne.

hell-sceaða, an; *m. A hell-harmer, fiend, devil*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 22; Gen. 694: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364: Byrht. Th. 137, 2; By. 180.

hell-træf, es; *m. A hellish, infernal building*, Andr. Kmbl. 3379; An. 1693.

hell-trega, an; *m. Hell-torment*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 18; Gen. 73.

hell-waran; *pl. The inhabitants of hell:* — Ðās hellwaran *hi manes*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 14. Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongeán *all the inhabitants of hell ran to meet him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 29. Hlōgan helwaran *the dwellers in hell laughed*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 22; Hö. 21. Ðū mīne sāwle ālȳsdest of helwarena hinderþeóstrum *eripuisti animam meam ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12: 140, 9. Helwarena stefn wæs gehȳred *the voice of hell's people was heard*, Blickl. Homl.

87, 3. Cýđnise hellwarana *testamentum inferorum*, Rtl. 11, 9. Tō hellwarum *ad inferos*, 101, 16. Ne forlǣt đū mīne sāwle mid hellwarum *leave not my soul in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 33. v. hell-ware, -waru.

hell-ware, -wara; *pl. The inhabitants of hell:*—Ealle gesceafta heofonwara eorþwara helwara onbūgaþ Criste *all creatures, those in heaven, those on earth, those in hell, bow to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 1: i. 36, 26. Ealle hellwara *all the inmates of hell*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 18; Hö. 123. Wuldorweorudes and helwara *of the glorious host and of the dwellers in hell*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 20; Cri. 286: 114 a; Th. 437, 12; Rä. 56, 6. v. hell-waru.

hell-waru, e; *f. The body of inhabitants in hell:* — On đam mycelan dōme đǣr heofonwaru and eorþwaru and helwaru beóþ ealle gesomnode *in magno judicio ubi cælicolæ et terricolæ et inferi omnes congregabuntur*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 22: Hy. 7, 95; Grn. ii. 289, 95. Tō đare helware [*or* đara helwara (?)] stīđe pīnnesse *to the severe torment of the people of hell*, Chart. Th. 369, 34. [Cf. burh-ware, -waru, -wara.]

HELM, es; *m.* I. *a* HELM, *helmet:*—Leđer helm *galea:* īren helm *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3, 4. Helmes camb *crista*: helmes býge *conus*, 53; Som. 66, 76, 77; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2, 3. Se hwīta, hearda helm, Beo. Th. 2900, 4502; B. 1448, 2255. II. *a crown, the top, overshadowing foliage of trees:*—Helm *corona*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 39. Mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod befēngon *encircled his head with a crown of thorns*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26; Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeáma helm *full oft the wood covered us the shady top of the forest trees*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Đæt se stemn and se helm mōte đý fæstor and đý leng standon *that the stem and top may stand the faster and longer*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 33: Fox 150, 3. Hire hyrdeman sume āc āstāh and his orf læswode mid treowenum helme *her herdsman had ascended an oak and was feeding his cattle with its woody crown*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. Forđæm se þorn đære gītsunga ne wyrþ forsearod on đæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne biþ færcorfen ođđe forbærned æt đæm stemne *si enim radix culpæ in ipsa effusione non exuritur, numquam per ramos exuberans avaritiæ spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 10: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 31; Hick. Thes. i. 135. III. *a covering* [in this sense the word is preserved in some dialects. Thus in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Glossaries, English Dial. Soc. vols. ii. v. vi, *helm*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle, a shed built on posts]:—Wǣges helm [holm ?] *the covering made by the wave, the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Under lyfte helm *under the air's covering*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rä. 4, 64. Helme gedýgled *concealed with a covering*, 1226; Th. 470, 10; Hy. 11, 33. IV. *in poetry the word is applied to persons, thus God and Christ are spoken of as* æþelinga, hæleþa, hāligra, duguþa, dryhtfolca, engla, gāsta, heofona, heofonrīces, wuldres helm *and* helm wera, ælwihta. *Similar phrases occur in speaking of earthly rulers*, æþelinga, heriga, lidmanna, wedra, weoruda helm and helm Scyldinga, Scylfinga. [*Goth.* hilms *a helmet: O. Sax.* helm: *Icel.* hjālmr: *O. H. Ger.* helm, *galea, cassis: Ger.* helm.] DER. bān-, grīm-, gūþ-, hæleþ-, heaþu-, heoloþ-, lyft-, mist-, niht-, sceadu-, sund-, wæter-helm.

Helma, an; *m. A* HELM, *rudder:* — Helma *clavus*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 124; Wrt. Voc. 56, 42. Be đæm is swīđe sweotol đætte God ǣghwæs wealt mid đæm helman his gōdnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare jure credatur*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. [*Icel.* hjālm; *f.*]

helm-berend, es; *m. One who wears a helmet:* — Ne rōhte hē helmberendra *he recked not of helmeted warriors*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 18; Hö. 37. Gegrētte hwate helmberend *he greeted the bold warriors*, Beo. Th. 5027; B. 2517: 5277; B. 2642. [*O. Sax.* helm-berand: *and cf. the epithet* Hjālm-beri *helmbearer, given to Odin.*]

helmian; *p.* ode *To cover:*—Niht helmade beorgas steápe *night covered the high hills*, Andr. Kmbl. 2612; An. 1307.

helmiht; *adj. Full of leaves* or *boughs;* frondosus, Cot. 75, 198, Lye. v. helm II.

HELP, e; *f: also* es; *m.* HELP, *aid, succour:*—On đǣm burgum wæs getācnad đæt Crist is eáđmōdegra help *probans se esse conservatorem humilium*, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 25. Đǣr is help gearu æt mǣrum manna gehwylcum *there is help ready at the hand of the mighty one for every man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1814; An. 909. Gionn helpe *præsta subsidium*, Rtl. 71, 37. Đa đe hine helpe biddaþ *who ask him for help*, Ps. Th. 118, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2061; An. 1033. Gehýr helpys bēnan *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Uton helpan aa đam rađost đe helpes betst behōfaþ *let us ever help him first who has most need of help*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3. Helpes bedǣled *deprived of help*, MS. Cott. Nero A. i. fol. 73. Helpes biddende *asking for help:* sumes helpes biddende *asking for some help*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 2. Hwā him tō hǣle and tō helpe on đās world āstāg *who came down to this world as their salvation and help*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 32. Đām burgwarum com māra fultum tō ūtan tō helpe *more aid came from without to the citizens to help them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 19. Rūmlīcum helpe *benigno favore*, Rtl. 17, 35. Þurh đa gebedu gē māgon on swīđe mycelan hylpe beón ge libbendum ge forþfarenum *by prayers you may be of very great help both to the living and the departed*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 18: 21; Th. ii. 414, 36. Nǣnige helpe đam byrnendan hūse gedōn mihton *nil ardenti domui prodesse valentes*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 34. Đā nǣnig him ǣnige helpe findan mihte *cum nil salutis furenti superesse videretur*, 3, 11; S. 536, 25. Helpe ūserne *adjutorium nostrum*, Rtl. 172, 23. Đǣr mē wiđ lāþum līcsyrce mīn helpe gefremede *there against the foes my coat of mail afforded me help*, Beo. Th. 1107; B. 550. Gehýr mē and mē help freme *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 68, 17: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 20; Dan. 236. Dǣleþ help and hǣlo hæleþa bearnum *distributes help and salvation to the children of men*, 226; Th. 301, 15; Sat. 586 [*O. Sax.* helpa; *f: O. Frs.* helfe; *f: Icel.* hjālp; *f: O.H. Ger.* helfa; *f. auxilium, adjutorium, subsidium, solatium: Ger.* hülfe.] v. helpe.

helpan; *p.* healp, *pl.* hulpon; *pp.* holpen; *v. trans. followed by gen. or dat. To help, aid, assist, succour:* — Đū monegum helpst *thou helpest many*, Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. Wiđ fefre hylpþ marubis tō drincanne *for fever it helps to drink marrubium*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Hē helpeþ þearfan *parcet pauperi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. Đonne helpe gē wel đām đe gē lǣraþ gif hī eówre lārum fyligean willaþ *then do ye well help those whom ye teach, if they will follow your teaching*, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 21. Hē nyle helpan đæs folces mid đam đe God his healp *ex muneribus quæ perceperit prodesse aliis non curat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 45, 5. Đonne đu hulpe mīn *when thou didst help me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Đa steortas hulpan ealle đæs heáfdes *all the tails helped the head*, Shrn. 162, 16: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 10; Cri. 1354. Help mīn *help me*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. God ūre helpe. Amen *may God help us. Amen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 112, 225. Wē on đisum līfe māgon helpan đām forþfarenum đe on wītnunge beóþ *we in this life may help the departed that are being punished*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 11. Wē sceolon earmra manna helpan *we ought to help poor people*, 442, 14. Helpa *fovere*, Rtl. 122, 37. [*Chauc. Piers. P. p.* halp, help, *pl.* holpen; *pp.* holpen: *the pp.* holpen *occurs in the authorized version of the Bible: Goth.* hilpan: *O.Sax.* helpan: *O.Frs.* helpa: *Icel.* hjālpa: *O.H.Ger.* helfan: *Ger.* helfen.] DER. ā-, ge-helpan.

helpe, an; *f. Help:* — Gif đās fultumas ne sýn helpe *if these remedies are no help*, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 15. [*Or should this be placed under* help?] Hē him helpan ne mæg ǣnige gefremman *he can give him no help*, Beo. Th. 4888; B. 2448.

helpend, es; *m. A helper:* — Helpend *adjutor*, Rtl. 45, 18. Ealles middangeardes hǣlend and ealra sāula helpend *the saviour of all the earth and the helper of all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 190. Helpend and hǣlend wiđ hellsceađum *a helper and saviour against the harmers of hell*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 2; Jul. 157. Helpend ne hafo ic *I have no helper*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 7. Syđđan hē ne hæbbe helpend ǣnne *quia non est qui eripiat eum*, Ps. Th. 70, 10. Helpendra leás *without helpers*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 27; Cri. 1414.

helpend-bǣre; *adj. Helpful, assistant;* opifer, Cot. 148, Lye.

helpend-līc; *adj. Auxiliary.*

hēl-spure, an; *f. A heel:* — Unrehtwīsnis hēlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 48, 5] mīnre *iniquitas calcanei mei*, Ps. Stev. 48, 6. Hēlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 55, 6] mīne *calcaneum meum*, 55, 7.

helto; *f. Haltness, lameness:*—Āfyrr đū drihten from đære stōwe blindnesse and helto and dumbnesse *remove O Lord from the place blindness and lameness and dumbness*, Shrn. 101, 35.

helur-bledu, e; *f. The scale of a balance;* lanx, Cot. 26, Lye. v. bledu.

hem; *m. A hem, border:* — Hem *limbus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 7; Wrt. Voc. 26, 6. [*Laym.* þane hem: *Prompt. Parv.* hemme *fimbria, limbus.*] Cf. ham *an enclosure.*

hemlīc, hymlīc, es; *m:* hymlīce, an; *f. Hemlock:* — Hemlīc *cicuta*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 57. Hemlīc hātte wyrt *a plant called hemlock*, L. M. 1, 77; Lchdm. ii. 150, 15. Wyrc hie of hemlīc *make the salve of hemlock*, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 7. Nim hemlīc *take hemlock*, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 6. Wyll nyođerweardne hymlīc *boil the lower part of hemlock*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 17. Hymlīce *cicuta*, p. 331, col. 1. Dō tō hymlīcan *put hemlock to it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 27.

hemming, es; *m. A kind of shoe;* pero, Cot. 155, Lye.

hen. v. hæn.

hēnan. v. hýnan.

-hende. v. an-, ān-, ge-, of-, on-, spær-hende.

henge-clif, es; *n. A steep, precipitous cliff;* præruptum, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 38; Wrt. Voc. 55, 43.

hengen, e; *f.* I. *hanging:* — Eode and hī sylfe āheng . . . Se deóful hī tō hire āgenre hengene gelǣrde *she went and hung herself . . . The devil persuaded her to her own hanging* [*to hang herself*], Homl. Th. ii. 30, 24. Hēt hine hōn and mid hengene þrāwan tō langere hwīle *bade hang him and for a long time torture him with hanging*, 308, 31. II. *that on which any one is hung, a gibbet, gallows, cross:*—Crist đone đe hī on hengene fæstnodon *Christ whom they fastened on a cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 22: 308, 30. Laurentius āstreht on đære hengene þancode his Drihtne . . . Hē hēt ālýsan đone diácon of đære hengene *Lawrence stretched on the cross thanked his Lord . . . He ordered the deacon to be released from the cross*, i. 426, 32, 35. III. *prison, confinement, durance.* Schmid, p. 609, suggests a connection between this

meaning and that g'ven under I. in the following remark: 'Die grammatische Bedeutung des Wortes fürht darauf, dass ursprünglich darunter das Anhängen an einen Block oder das Einspannen in den Stock, als die Art der Sicherung eines Gefangenen, der man sich bediente, wenn Gefängnisse fehlten, verstanden worden sei.' Accordingly he translates the following passage, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 4: — Gif hē hine on hengenne [MS. B. hengene] ālecgge 'wenn er ihn in den Stock legt,' which Thorpe renders *if he lay him in prison.* In the latter sense it is found L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 27:—Gif freóndleás man swā geswenced weorþe ðæt hē borh næbbe ðonne gebūge hē hengenne [MS. B. hengene] and ðǽr gebīde ōþ ðæt hē gā tō Godes ordāle *if a friendless man be so distressed that he have no surety, then let him submit to prison, and there abide, until he go to God's ordeal.* Cf. L. H. 65, 5; Th. i. 568, 14, ponatur in *hengen.* [Cf. *O. Sax.* hie (Krist) welda thesa werold alla mid is henginnia alōsian, Hel. Heyne 5435: thuo sprak therō mannō ōðer (the penitent thief) an thero henginna thār hie geheftid stuod, 5591.]

hengen-wîtnung, e; *f. The punishment of imprisonment:*—Gif forworht man friþstōl gesēce and þurh ðæt feorh geyrne ðonne sȳ þreóra ān for his fēore būte man bet geárian wille wergild ēce þeówet hengenwîtnung *if a man who has forfeited his life gain a sanctuary, and thereby secure his life, let there be one of three things instead of his life, unless he obtain remission more favourably, wergild, perpetual thraldom, imprisonment,* L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18.]

hengest, es; *m. A gelding, horse, steed:* — Hengst *canterius,* Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 46; Wrt. Voc. 23, 8. Ān hundred wildra horsa and xvi tame hencgestas *a hundred wild horses and sixteen tame steeds,* Chart. Th. 548, 11. [*Laym.* hængest: *O. Frs.* hengst: *Icel.* hestr *a stallion, horse: O. H. Ger.* hengist *eunuchus, spado, cantarius, equus castratus: Ger.* hengst *a stallion.*] DER. brim-, faroþ-, fæt-, frīd-, mere-, sǽ-, sund-, wǽg-hengest.

Hengest, es; *m. Hengest,* Bd. I, 15; S. 483, 28: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 1–21: 455; Erl. 13, 22–25: 457; Erl. 12, 17–20: 465; Erl. 12, 21: 473; Erl. 12, 25: 488; Erl. 14, 3–4.

heng-wîte, es; *n. A fine to be paid for not keeping a criminal in custody so that he may be brought before the proper tribunal:* — Si quis latronem vel furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, ceperit, et captum ultra duxerit dabit x solid. de henwite [hengwite, French text], L. Will. I. 4; Th. i. 469, 27.

henna, an; *m. A fowl:*—Gif swȳn oððe henna ete of mannes līchaman *si porcus vel gallina de corpore hominis ederit,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 57; Th. ii. 220, 13. v. hæn.

henne-belle. v. hænne-belle.

hentan; *p.* te *To pursue, follow after, seize* [?]:—Gif hē man tō deáþe gefylle beó hē ðonne ūtlah and his hente mid hearme ǽlc ðara ðe riht wille *if he fell a man to death, let him then be an outlaw, and let every one that desires right pursue him with hue and cry* [?], L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11. Nime ðonne leáfe ðæt hē mōte hentan æfter his āgenan *let him then take leave to follow after his own,* 19; Th. i. 386, 17. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hente *to seize, take, get: Prompt. Parv.* hentin *rapere.*] v. ge-hentan.

hēnþ, hēnþu. v. hȳnþ, hȳnþu.

heó. v. hē.

heó-dæg; *adv. To-day;* hodie, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. [*O. Sax.* hiudu: *O. Frs.* hiudega, hiude: *O. H. Ger.* hiutu: *Ger.* heute: cf. *Goth.* himma daga.]

heóf, es: *m. Lamentation, grief, sorrow:* — Maximus mid micelum heófe gedrēfed him tō com *Maximus troubled with great grief came to him,* Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Sǽde ðæt hie hæfden bet gewyrht ðæt him mon mid heáfe [heófe MS. C.] ongeán cōme ðonne mid triumphan *Fabius oblatum sibi a senatu triumphum suscipere recusaret, quia luctus potius debebatur,* Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 20. Heóf mīnne *planctum meum,* Ps. Spl. 29, 13 [heáf, Ps. Th. 29, 11].

heófan; *p.* de *To lament, grieve, wail, mourn:* — Hungre heófeþ *laments for hunger,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30: Gn. Ex. 150. Heófaþ mid handum [Ps. Th. wēpaþ and heówaþ] *plaudite manibus,* Ps. Spl. T. 46, 1: 97, 8. Wē heófdon and gē ne weópon *lamentavimus et non plorastis,* Lk. Skt. 7, 32. Gif hē mid inweardre heortan heófe *if he heartily grieve,* L. Pen. 8; Th. ii. 280, 10. Heófende spræc *lamenting he spoke,* Andr. Kmbl. 3113; An. 1559. Ālegdon ðā tō middes mǽrne þeóden hæleþ hiófende hlāford leófne *warriors lamenting laid down in their midst the great prince, the lord beloved,* Beo. Th. 6275; B. 3142. [*Goth.* hiufan; *p.* hauf, v. Lk. 7, 32: *O. Sax.* heobandi, hiobandi, *part. pres: O. H. Ger.* hiufit *luget;* hiufanti *luctuosus.*] v. heófian, heáfan.

heófe-līce; *adj. Lamentable, grievous;* funebris, Som.

heofen. v. heofon.

heófian; *p.* ode *To lament, mourn, wail, bewail:* — Ic heófige *lugeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 63. Gē heófiaþ and wēpaþ *plorabitis et flebitis vos,* Jn. Skt. 16, 20. Hieremias heófode miclum ðæs folces synna swā swā his bōc ūs segþ *Jeremiah lamented greatly the people's sins, as his book tells us,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 440. Ðā weópon hig ealle and heófodon hī *flebant autem omnes et plangebant illam,* Lk. Skt. 8, 52. Hī heófodon folces synna *they bewailed people's sins,* Homl. Th. i. 540, 30. Wā eów ðe nū hlihgaþ gē sceolon heófian and wēpan *woe to you that laugh now, ye shall mourn and weep,* 180, 15. Ðā ongann Ypolitus sārlīce heófian *then Hippolytus began sorely to lament,* 428, 12: 408, 9: L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 36. Heófigende *lugens,* Ps. Spl. 34, 17. Heófiende *flebilis,* Bt. 2; Fox 4, 8. Of heófigendre menigu *from a mourning multitude,* Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Mid heófigendum stemnum *with lamenting voices,* ii. 420, 16. v. heófan.

HEOFON, heofen, heofun, hefon, hebèn, hiofon, es; *m.* HEAVEN; cælum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun and eorþe and ealle ða þing ðe sind on him sind Drihtnes *the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's, the earth with all that therein is,* Deut. 10, 14. Heofen and eorþe sīde sǽflōdas *cæli et terra, mare,* Ps. Th. 68, 35. Heofon and hel *heaven and hell,* Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Heben til hrōfe *heaven for a roof,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 195, 13. Heofonas god *the god of heaven,* Hy. 3, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 3000; An. 1503. Hiofones leóhtes beorhto *the brightness of the light of heaven,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 77; Met. 21, 39. Of hefene *from heaven,* Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. Mid his worde synt getrymede heofonas *verbo Domini cæli firmati sunt,* Ps. Th. 32, 5. Ðā wǽron fullfremode heofenas and eorþe *the heavens and the earth were finished,* Gen. 2, 1. Heofona rīce *regnum cælorum,* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Of heofonum ðe of mannum *e cælo an ex hominibus,* 21, 25. Gif ic on heofenas up āstīge *si ascendero in cælum,* Ps. Th. 138, 6. [*O. Sax.* hebàn *and* himil: *Icel.* hifinn *and* himinn: *Goth.* himins: *O. Frs.* himul, himel: *O. H. Ger.* himil *cælum, lacunar: Ger.* himmel.] v. Grmm. D. M. 661.

heofon, heófon [?]:—Hergas on helle heofon ðider becom druron deófolgyld, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 17; Exod. 47. Grein translates *heofon* lamentation and *druron* mourned; but may not *hergas* be from *hearg* q. v. and parallel to *deófolgyld,* and the passage be translated *the idols and false gods fell to hell and heaven came there?*

heofon-beácen, es; *n. A heavenly beacon* or *sign* [*the fiery pillar*], Cd. 148; Th. 184, 15; Exod. 107.

heofon-beohrt; *adj. Heaven-bright, bright with the light of heaven,* Cd. 190; Th. 237, 21; Dan. 341: Exon. 23 a: Th. 63, 13; Cri. 1019.

heofon-bȳme, an; *f. A heavenly trumpet,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 8; Cri. 949.

heofon-candel, -condel, e; *f. A heavenly candle* or *light* [*the sun*], Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243: [*the fiery pillar*] Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115: [*sun and moon*] Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 17; Cri. 608: [*the stars*] 93 a; Th. 349, 30; Sch. 54.

heofon-col, es; *n. The coal of the heavens:* — Brūne hātum heofoncolum *brown with the sun's heat* [*the Ethiopians*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 5; Exod. 71.

heofon-cund; *adj. Heavenly, celestial:* — Heofuncund mett *manna,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31. Seó heofencunde weorþung *the heavenly honour,* Blickl. Homl. 165, 26. Heáh and hālig heofuncund þrȳnes *O! high and holy heavenly Trinity,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Hȳ ðæs heofoncundan boldes bīdaþ *they wait for the heavenly dwelling,* 33 b; Th. 107, 6; Gū. 54: 35 a; Th. 112, 11; Gū. 142. Ða beóþ ðære heofencundan Jerusalem burgware *who are citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem,* Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* himina-kunds *cælestis.*]

heofon-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven, heavenly king:*—God heáh heofoncyning *God high king of heaven,* Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Ic eom heáhengel heofoncyninges *I am an archangel of the king of heaven,* Blickl. Homl. 201, 5: Cd. 23; Th. 30, 28; Gen. 474: Andr. Kmbl. 184; An. 92. Heofoncining on heora heortum beran *to bear the king of heaven in their hearts,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 32. Heofoncyning hȳhst *most exalted of heavenly kings,* Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 23; Dōm. 108. [*O. Sax.* hebàn-, himil-kuning: *O. H. Ger.* himel-chuning *superum regem (jovem).*]

heofon-dēma, an; *m. A heavenly judge,* Cd. 228; Th. 306, 4; Sat. 658.

heofon-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy, joy of heaven,* Ps. Th. 113, 11: Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. 104: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 27; Az. 79.

heofon-duguþ, e; *f. A heavenly host,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 7; Cri. 1655.

heofone, an; *f. Heaven:*—Heofone næs nā ǽr ǽrðan ðe se ælmihtiga wyrhta hī geworhte on anginne *heaven was not before the almighty workman wrought it in the beginning,* Hexam. 1; Norm. 4. Heofenan rīce *the kingdom of heaven,* Homl. Th. i. 68, 2: 58, 4. God gesette hig on ðære heofenan ðæt hie scinon ofer eorþan *God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth,* Gen. 1, 17, 14. On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth,* 1, 1.

heofon-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven,* Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 8; Cri. 492: 21 b; Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928: 75 a; Th. 281, 7; Jul. 642: Hy. 7, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 13.

heofon-feld, es; *m. A Northumbrian local name*:—Is seó stōw on Englisc nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swā nemned for tācnunge ðæra tōweardra wundra forðon ðe ðǽr ðæt heofonlīce sigebeácen ārǽred beón sceolde and ðǽr heofonlīc sige ðam cyninge sealde wæs *vocatur locus ille*

lingua Anglorum Hefenfelth, quod dici potest Latine cælestis campus, quod certo utique præsagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit significans nimirum quod ibidem cæleste erigendum trophæum, cælestis inchoanda victoria, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 33. Seó stōw is gehāten Heofonfeld on Englisc wiđ đone langan weall đe đa Rōmāniscan worhton *the place is called in English Heavenfield, by the long wall that the Romans made*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 33.

heofon-fugol, es; *m. A bird of the air, fowl of heaven:* — Heofonfugelas healdaþ eardas *volucres cæli habitabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 16; Dan. 387: 74; Th. 91, 21; Gen. 1515: 10; Th. 13, 11; Gen. 201.

heofon-hæbbende *arcitenens, sagittarius*, Lye.

heofon-hālig; *adj. Heaven-holy, of celestial holiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 1455; An. 728.

heofon-hām, es; *m. A heavenly home, heaven:* — On heofonhāme *in cælo*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 137, 6: 148, 4: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 33; Cri. 293. Đū đe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cælo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1.

heofon-heáh; *adj. Heaven-high, reaching to heaven:*—Heofonheánne beám *a tree the height whereof reached unto heaven* [Dan. 4, 11], Cd. 202; Th. 250, 29; Dan. 554.

heofon-heall, e; *f. A heavenly hall:*—Ne hī swā fūle ne mōton intō his fægeran heofonhealle *nor may they so foul enter into his fair heavenly hall*, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 10.

heofon-hlāf, es; *m. Heavenly bread, bread from heaven, manna:*— Hī heofonhlāfe hālige gefylde *pani cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-brot.]

heofon-hrōf, es; *m.* I. *the roof of heaven, heaven:* — Under heofunhrōfe *under the roof of heaven*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 19; Ph. 173. II. *a roof, ceiling:*—Heofenhrōf *lacunar*, Cot. 119, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil *laqueare, lacunar, camera:* himilizi *lacunar, laquear.*]

heofon-hwealf, e; *f. The vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1089; An. 545: 2803; An. 1404.

heofonisc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Hū đæt heofenisce fȳr forbærnde đæt lond on đæm wǣron đa twā byrig on getimbred Sodome and Gomorre *how fire from heaven consumed the land in which were built the two cities Sodom and Gomorrah*, Ors. tit. 3; Swt. 1, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* himilisk: *O. Frs.* himelesk: *Icel.* hifneskr, himneskr.]

heofon-leóht, es; *n. Heavenly light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1948; An. 976. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-lieht.]

heofon-leóma, an; *m. A heavenly radiance, light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840. [Cf. *Icel.* himin-ljōmi.]

heofon-līc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Mīn se heofenlīca Fæder *Pater meus cælestis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35: Ps. Th. 67, 14. Đīn rihtwīsnes is swā heáh swā đa heofonlīcan muntas *justitia tua sicut montes Dei*, 35, 6. Heofonlīcæ þing *cælestia*, Jn. Skt. 3, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-līh *cælestis.*]

heofon-līce; *adv. From heaven, heavenly;* celitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3.

heofon-ligende [lifigende?] *cælebs, virgo, quod vitam cælestem agat*, Som.

heofon-mægen, es; *n. Heavenly might:* — Bibodu hālgan heofonmægnes *the commands of the holy heavenly power* [*God*], Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 19; Hy. 4, 35. Heofonmægna God *God of the heavenly powers*, 256; Th. 75, 8: Cri. 1218.

heofon-rīce, es; *n. The kingdom of heaven:* — Biþ him heofonrīce āgiefen *to them shall be given the kingdom of heaven*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. Heofenrīces duru *the door of the kingdom of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. Heofonrīces weard *auctorem regni cælestis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 17; Gen. 1363. [*O. Sax.* heban-rīki: cf. *O. Sax.* himil-rīki: *O. Frs.* himel-rīk: *Icel.* himin-rīki: *Dan.* himme-rige: *O. H. Ger.* himil-rīchi: *Ger.* himmel-reich.]

heofon-steorra, an; *m. A star of heaven:*—Seó mænigeo mǣre wǣre swā heofonsteorran *the multitude should be great as the stars of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 15; Dan. 321: 192; Th. 239, 17; Dan. 371. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044.

heofon-stōl, es; *m. A heavenly throne*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8.

heofon-þreát, es; *m. A heavenly band*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 15; Sat. 222.

heofon-þrym, -mes: *m. Heavenly glory* or *majesty*, Andr. Kmbl. 962; An. 481: 3436; An. 1722.

heofon-timber, es; *n. A heavenly structure*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146.

heofon-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 19; Exod. 78: Andr. Kmbl. 2035; An. 1020: 2539; An. 1270: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 6; Met. 23, 3.

heofon-tungol, es; *n. A heavenly body:* — Hādor heofontungol *the sun*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Hǣdre heofontungol *bright heavenly bodies*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693; 56 a; Th. 199, 28; Ph. 32: Cd. 199; Th. 247, 23; Dan. 501. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-tungal: *Icel.* himin-tungl: *O. H. Ger.* himil-zungal *sidus.*]

heofon-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Ealle gesceafta ge heofonware ge eorþware *all creatures, both those in heaven and those on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 4. Đa hālgan heofenware *the holy dwellers in heaven*, 135, 17. v. next word.

heofon-waru, e; *f. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Hē dyde đæt eal heofonwaru wundrode *he caused all the inhabitants of heaven to wonder*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 35: Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Ealle heofonwara and eorþwara on his andwerdnysse beóþ onstyred *all those in heaven and on earth shall be moved in his presence*, Chart. Th. 390, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 360, 32. Bearn heofonwara *children of heaven-dwellers*, Salm. Kmbl. 930; Sal. 464. Ætforan heofonwarum and eorþwarum and helwarum *before the inhabitants of heaven and of earth and of hell*, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 5. Cristes ācennednys gegladode heofenwara and eorþwara and helwara, i. 36, 25.

heofon-weard, es; *m. The guardian of heaven, God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 6; Gen. 120: 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. [*O. Sax.* heban-ward *an angel.*]

heofon-wolcen, es; *n. A cloud of heaven, of the sky:* — Of heofonwolcnum *from the clouds of heaven*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. Đǣr mec fēddon hruse and heofonwolcn [? MS. wlonc] *where earth and rain from heaven fed me*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 23; Rä. 72, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-wolcan: *O. H. Ger.* himil-wolchen *nubes cæli.*]

heofon-wōma, an; *m. A heavenly sound, the sound heard at the day of judgment*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835: 22 b; Th. 62, 10; Cri. 999.

heofon-wuldor, es; *n. Heavenly glory*, Hy. 6, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 12.

heóf-sang, es; *m. An elegy*, Lye.

heófung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation, grieving:*—Đonne beóþ heora siblingas tō heófunge geneádode *then will their relations be forced to mourn*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Mid micelre heófunge *with great lamentation*, ii. 516, 19. Biddende forgifennysse mid wōpe and heófunge *asking forgiveness with weeping and lamentation*, H. R. 107, 27. On đære wǣron āwritene heófunga *scriptæ erant in eo lamentationes*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 8, 9. Ǣr hē tō heófungum sōđre behreówsunge gecyrran mǣge *before he can turn to the lamentations of true repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 13.

heófung-dæg, es; *m. A day of mourning:*—Đa heófungdagas wǣron đā gefyllede *completi sunt dies planctus*, Deut. 34, 8.

heófung-tīd, e; *f. A time of mourning:* — Fram đisum dæge oþ eástron is ūre heófungtīd *from this day until Easter is our time of mourning*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 25.

heolca, an; *m.* [?] *Hoar-frost, rime:*—Swā swā bytte on heolcan *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 83.

heolfor, es; *n. Blood from a wound, gore;* cruor:—Blōd ūt ne com heolfor of hreþre đeáh mec bite stīđecg stȳle *there came not out blood or gore from my breast though the steel with stiff edge bit me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rä. 88, 13. Heolfres þurstge *thirsty for gore*, 99 b; Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. Flōd blōde weól hātan heolfre *blood and hot gore bubbled up in the water*, Beo. Th. 2850; B. 1423: 1702; B. 849: 2609; B. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 2483; An. 1243: 2555; An. 1279: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449: Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

heolfrig; *adj. Gory, bloody:*—Heolfrig herereáf *gory armour*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 317: 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130.

heoloran, holrian; *p.* ede *To weigh in a balance, to consider:* — Hē holrede *pensavit, cogitavit*, Mone B. 1604. Heolorende *librantes*, Cot. 123: 180, Lye.

heoloþ-cynn, es; *n. A race living in a place of concealment* [?], *the devils in hell*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 19; Cri. 1542. v. *next word; and* cf. heolstor.

heoloþ-helm, es; *m. A helm which conceals* or *makes invisible the wearer*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 31; Wal. 45. [*Icel.* huliðs-hjālmr.] v. hæleþ-helm.

heolra, heolora, an; *m. The scale of a balance, a balance* [?]: — Twīfeald heolra *bilanx*, Lye. v. helur-blæd, heoloran.

heolstor, es; *n. That which covers* or *conceals, darkness, a veil, covering, place of concealment:*—Siđđan geāra goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrāh *since long ago the veil of earth enwrapped my bounteous patron*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Nāgan wē đæs heolstres đæt wē ūs gehȳdan māgon *we have not the place of concealment to hide ourselves in*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. Gewitan him đā gangan under beámsceade hȳddon hie on heolstre đā hie hālig word drihtnes gehȳrdon *they retired then under the trees' shade, hid themselves in the darkness when they heard the holy word of the Lord*, 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Đā com beácna beorhtost of heolstre *then came the sun out of darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 485; An. 243: Elen. Kmbl. 2223; El. 1113. Heolstre gehȳded helme gedȳgled þȳstre oferfæđmed *with a veil hidden, with a covering concealed, with darkness enwrapped*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 9; Hy. 11, 13: 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418: 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Sume wuniaþ on wēstennum gesittaþ hāmas on heolstrum *some dwell in deserts, occupy homes in hidden*

places, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 5; Gú. 54. [*Goth.* hulistr; *n. a veil:* cf. *Icel.* hulstr; *m. a sheath, case: Dut.* holster *holster. In Romaunt of Rose* hulstred *occurs = hidden* 'I wol herborow me There I hope best to hulstred be,' 6146.]

heolstor; *adj. Dark:*—Ðǽr wunian sceal in ðam heolstran hám hyht-wynna leás *there shall dwell in that dark abode reft of the joys of hope*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

heolstor-cófa, an; *m. A dark, concealed chamber, grave:*—Deáþræced hlæwa heolstercófan ontýned weorþaþ *the death houses, the graves of men shall be uncovered*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 31; Ph. 49.

heolstor-hof, es; *n. A dark dwelling, hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764.

heolstor-locu, an; *m. A dark enclosure, prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144: 2010; An. 1007.

heolstor-sceado; *f. A shadow that hides*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 9; Gen. 103.

heolstor-sciwa, an; *m. Dark shadow, darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2508; An. 1255.

heolstrig; *adj. Latebrosus*, Cot. 169, Lye.

heona v. heonan.

heonan, heonon, heonun, hionan; *adv. of place and time. Hence, from here:*—Heonon *abhinc*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Som. 20, 4. Feor heonan *far from here*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. Ic mæg heonon geseón *I can see from here*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. Ǽr ðú heonan móte *ere thou mayest go hence*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 29; Jul. 457. Ðis is mín ágen cýþ ic wæs ǽr hionan cumen *this is my own country, from here did I formerly come*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 100; Met. 24, 50. Gáþ heonun *recedite*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24. Ásend ðé heonun nyþer *mitte te hinc deorsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Ge heonon ge ðanon *from here and there, from any quarter*, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 16. Ic forþ heonun ðíne gewitnesse wel geheólde *I should henceforth keep thy testimony well*, Ps. Th. 118, 31, 24: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 27; Cri. 582. Heonon forþ and óþ on woruld *ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum*, Blickl. Gloss: Gen. 8, 21. Gif hit sceal heonan forþ gódiende weorþan *if things from this time forward are to be improving*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Mín feorh heonan on ðisse eahteþan ende gesēceþ *my life shall reach its end on the eighth day from this time*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gú. 1009. [*Laym.* heonne, hinnes: *Piers P.* hennes: *O. Sax.* hinan: *O. H. Ger.* hinan, hinnan *hinc: Ger.* hennen.]

heonane, heonone; *adv. Hence:*—Far heonone *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20. Ðú miht heonane gehýran *thou mayest hear from this place*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 18; Gen. 794: 39; Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. [*O. Sax.* hinana: *O. H. Ger.* hinana *hinc.*]

heonan-síþ, es; *m. Departure, death*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 12; Dóm. 86.

heonon-weard; *adj. Going hence, passing away:*—Ðeós world is heononweard *this world is passing away*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 20: Cd. 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431.

heonu, heono, henu, hona; *interj. Lo, behold:*—Heonu [henu, Rush.] *ecce*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Heono, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Hona lá mín hláford *ecce dominus meus*, Shrn. 60, 14.

heópa, an; *m. A briar, bramble:*—Ætt ðæm heápe [heópe, Rush.] *secum rubum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 37. (*Or should this be placed under* heópe?) [*O. Sax.* hiopo: *O. H. Ger.* hiufo; *m. tribulus.*]

heóp-bremel, es; *m. A dog-rose, wild rose, bramble, briar:*—Heóp-brymel *rubus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 22; Wrt. Voc. 33, 22. Heóp-bremles leáf *leaves of the dog-rose*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8.

heópe, an; *f. A hip, seed-vessel of the dog-rose;* also *the plant on which the hip grows* [?]:—Heópe *butunus* [i.e. button, *Fr.* bouton, *knob*], Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 90; Wrt. Voc. 30, 36. Genim brēr ðe hiópan on weaxaþ *take briar on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. [*Chauc.* hepe.] v. heópa.

heorcnian, hercnian; *p.* ode *To hearken, listen:*—Gúþlác eode sóna út and háwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out directly and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Ypolitus mid geþylde heora wordum heorcnode *Hippolytus listened to their words with patience*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 2. Maria gesæt æt Godes fótum his word heorcnigende *Mary sat at the feet of God hearkening to his words*, ii. 440, 16. Ðæt hit tó hefigtýme ne þince ðám heorcnigendum *that it may not seem too tedious to the listeners*, 72, 23. [*Orm.* herrcnenn: *A. R.* hercnen: *Laym.* hercnede; *p: Chauc.* herkneth.]

heorcnung, hearcnung, e; *f. Hearkening, listening, hearing, power of hearing:*—Wé sceolon úre eáran fram yfelre heorcnunge áwendan *we must turn away our ears from evil listening*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 23: ii. 564, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Hé forgeaf deáfum heorcnunge *he gave to the deaf hearing*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 13: ii. 16, 13. Hearcnunge, H. R. 7, 14. Drihten ic gehýrde heorcnunge ðíne *Domine audivi auditionem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 189, 2.

HEORD, e; *f. A* HERD, *flock:*—Hiord *arimentum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 53. Ðǽr wæs án swýna heord *erat grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ic hæbbe óðre sceáp ða ne synt of ðisse heorde *alias oves habeo quæ non sunt ex hoc ovili*, Jn. Skt. 10, 16. Hé dráf his heorde tó inneweardum ðam wēstene *he led the flock to the backside of the desert*, Ex. 3, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. Rihtwís hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 10. Of eówrum heordum *de gregibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Heora heorda wíslíce healdan *to keep their flocks wisely*, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 14. Godcunde heorda *spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 34. [*Goth.* hairda: *Icel.* hjörð: *O. H. Ger.* herta *grex: Ger.* heerde.] v. hríðer-heord.

heordan '*hards of flax;* lini fila utiliora. Stuppa, Gl. C. 58 b. Naptarum heordena, Gl. Cleop. 65 c.' Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdys or herdys of flax, or hempe *stuppa, napta.* See note, p. 241. Hards, hurds *tow*, East Norfolk Gloss: Engl. Dial. Soc. vol. ii.]

heorde; *f. Care, guarding, custody:*—Hé út wæs gongende tó neáta scýpene ðara heorde him wæs ðære nihte beboden *egressus esset ad stabula jumentorum quorum ei custodia nocte illa erat delegata*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Forhwon beóþ ǽfre swǽ þríste ða ungelǽredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láreówdómes *ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur*, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 17. Monige underfóþ heorde *nonnulli gregis curam suscipiunt*, 18, 5; Swt. 135, 25. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hirð *a king's body-guard:* hirði- a prefix, *tending, keeping.*]

heorde. v. hirde.

heord-, hyrd-rǽden, e; *f. Guard, guardianship, care, keeping:*—Him is sinderlíce betǽht hyrdrǽden ofer eallum cristenum monnum *to him is especially committed the guardianship over all christian men*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 26. Geþyld is wyrtruma and hyrdrǽden ealra háligra mægna *patience is the root and guard of all holy virtues*, 544, 5. Hí geswencaþ heora hlaford þurh ymbhídignysse heordrǽdene *they distress their possessor through solicitude of guarding*, 92, 18. Gehwilc hæbbe him betǽhtne engel tó hyrdrǽdene *each has an angel assigned to him as guard*, i. 516, 32. Se stæf getácnaþ gýmene and hyrdrǽdene *the staff indicates care and guardianship*, ii. 280, 35. Tó heordrædene *ad custodiam*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 27. Ðá gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrǽdene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32. Ge habbaþ heordrǽdenne *habetis custodiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 65. Heordrēdena se ðe gesihþ swicunge hit getácnaþ *to see pickets betokens deception*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 13.

heóre, hýre; *adj. Gentle, mild, pleasant:*—Nis ðæt heóru stów *it is a savage place*, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Culufre fótum stóp on beám hýre *the dove with her feet stepped on to the tree, gentle*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 20; Gen. 1468. Ðǽr se hýra gæst þíhþ an þeáwum *where the gentle spirit thrives in morals*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 9; Gú. 368. [*Icel.* hýrr *sweet, smiling, mild.*] v. un-heóre.

heoro. v. heoru.

heorot, heort, es; *m. A hart, stag, male deer:*—Nán heort ne onscúnode nǽnne león *no hart shunned any lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm of horns*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Heorut *cervus*, Ps. Stev. 41, 1. Swá hwá swá slóge heort oððe hinde hine man sceolde blendian *whoever killed hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27, 28. Mid heortes horne and mid ylpenbáne *with hart's horn and with ivory*, Herb. 131, 2; Lchdm. i. 244, 8: Med. ex Quadr. 2, 1, 2, 3; Lchdm. i. 334, 2, 5, 9. Heortas and hinda *harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. Heortas *cervos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. [*Icel.* hjörtr: *O. H. Ger.* hiruz *cervus: Ger.* hirsch.]

heorot-berge, an; *f. Berry of the buckthorn*, Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [hart-berries *vaccinium myrtillus*, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26.]

heorot-brembel, es; *m. Buckthorn;* rhamnus, Lchdm. ii. 391–2.

heorot-brēr, e; *f.* v. [?] heorot-brembel:—Heortbrēre *moro*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 6.

heorot-, heort-clæfre, an; *f. Hart-clover;* medicago maculata, Lchdm. ii. 392.

heorot-crop *a bunch of the flowers of hartwort*, Lchdm. ii. 392.

Heorot-, Heort-ford, es; *m. Hertford:*—Æt Heorotforda [Heortforda MS. D.] *at Hertford*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 1: 673; Erl. 36, 2; 37, 2.

heorr, hior; *m. f. A hinge, cardinal point;* cardo:—Ðeós heorr *hic cardo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 61. Seó hior ðe eall gód on hwearfaþ *the hinge on which all good turns*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tóbrocen swíðe heorras tóhlidene *the splendid dwelling was sorely shattered, hinges were broken*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Heorras *serras*, Blickl. Gloss. Ðis gesceád ys æfter ðám feówor heorren *this distinction is according to the four cardinal points*, Lchdm. iii. 84, 11. [*Chauc.* 'no dore that he nolde heve of *harre;*' *Prompt. Parv.* herre of a lock *cardo.* v. note, p. 237: *Icel.* hjarri *a hinge.*]

heorra, an; *m.* [?] *A bar, hinge* [?]:—Hé gestrangode heorran geata ðínra *confortavit seras portarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 2. v. heorr.

heort. v. heorot.

-heort. v. blíð-, ceald-, earm-, gram-, grim-, hát-, heáh-, heard-, mild-, riht-, rúm-, sam-, stearc-, wulf-heort. [*Goth.* -hairts: *O Sax.* -hert.]

heort-coðu, es; *f. A disease of the heart*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 13.

HEORTE, an; *f. The* HEART:—Gif ðín heorte ace *if thy heart ache*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 1. Óþ ðæt him heortan blód foldan gesēceþ *until his heart's blood seek the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 314; Sal. 156 Wyxþ wind

on ðære heortan *wind waxeth in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. Of ðære heortan cumaþ yfle geþancas *de corde exeunt cogitationes malæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Lustum heortena *desideriis cordum*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Laym. A. R.* heorte: *Orm* heorrte, herrte: *Chauc. Wick.* herte: *Goth.* hairto: *O. Sax.* herta: *O. Frs.* hirte: *Icel.* hjarta: *O. H. Ger.* herza: *Ger.* herz: *Lat.* cord-: *Grk.* καρδία.]

heort-ece, es; *m. Pain at the heart*:—Heó wiþ heortece well fremaþ *it is very beneficial for heartache*, Herb. 18, 3; Lchdm. i. 110, 19: *ad cardiacos*, 89, 3; Lchdm. i. 192, 16.

heorten; *adj. Of a hart*:—Healfes pundes gewihte beran smeruwes and heortenes *of bear's grease and of hart's, by weight of half a pound*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 15.

heort-gesīda; *pl. The entrails*; enta, Lev. 3, 3.

HEORÞ, es; *m. A* HEARTH, *fire-place*; and taking the name of the whole from that of a part, *a house*:—Heorþ *foculare*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 73; Wrt. Voc. 27, 2: *arula*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 76. Hī ofslōgon hine binnan his āgenan heorþæ *they slew him in his own house*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 40. Hē sceolde bebeódan ðæt hī nāman æt ǣlcum heorþe ānes geāres lamb *he was to command them to take a yearling lamb for every house*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 27: Chart. Th. 609, 7, 11, 30. Of ǣlcum heorþe, 27. Be ǣlcum frigan heorþe, L. Edg. I. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 29: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 14. Beþe hwīlum ða sārran stōwe æt heorþe *warm the sore place at times at the hearth*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 26. Genim ðæt sēleste hunig dō ofer heorþ *take the best honey, put it over the fire*, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. Be heorþe, Lchdm. iii. 122, 21. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they pass along the hearth* [*the floor of the fiery furnace*], Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. [*Prompt. Parv.* herthe, where fyre ys made *ignearium, focarium*: *O. Frs.* herth, hirth, herd: *O. H. Ger.* hert *arula*: *Ger.* herd.]

heorþa, herþa, an; *m. A deer-skin*:—Heorþa *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 39.

heort-hama, an; *m. A covering of the heart*:—Heorthama *bucleamen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 102; Wrt. Voc. 45, 9. Ðū nymst ðone heart-haman *thou shalt take the fat that covers the inwards*, Ex. 29, 22. [*O. Frs.* hert-hamo *præcordia*.]

heorþ-bacen; *adj. Baked on the hearth*:—Heorþbacen hlāf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 64; Wrt. Voc. 41, 20. Mid heorþbacenum hlāfe *with a loaf baked on the hearth*, Herb. 45, 2: Lchdm. i. 148, 8. Abraham nam ðæt flǣsc mid ðām heorþbacenum hlāfum, Gen. 18, 8. Hī worhton þeorfe heorþbacene hlāfas *they baked unleavened cakes*, Ex. 12, 39.

heorþ-cniht, es; *m. A domestic, servant, attendant*:—Hió dyde sciella tō bisene his heorþcneohtum and ðus cwæþ *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 18.

heorþ-fæst; *adj. Having a house of one's own*:—Sȳ hē heorþfæst sȳ hē folgere *whether he have a house of his own or be the follower of another man*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23.

heorþ-geneát, es; *m. A hearth-comrade, a follower who shares the hearth of his lord*:—Wē synt Hygeläces heorþgeneátas, Beo. Th. 528; B. 261: 3165; B. 1580: 4365; B. 2180: 6341; B. 3180; Byrht. Th. 137, 50; By. 204.

heort-hogu, e; *f. Heart-care*:—Ðis mæg tō heorthoge ǣghwylcum bisceope *this may be care of heart for every bishop*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 27. v. hogu.

heorþ-pening, -peneg, es; *m. A tax of a penny to be paid by every house* [e.g. *Peter's pence*]:—Be ðon heorþpeninge. Sȳ ǣlc heorþpenig āgifen be Petres mæsse dæge: and seðe hine tō ðam āndagan gelǣst næbbe, lǣde hine tō Rōme, and ðǣr tō eácan xxx pænega and bringe ðonne swutelunge ðæt hē ðǣr swā micel betǣht hæbbe. And ðonne hē hām cume gylde ðam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga *of the hearth-penny. Let every hearth-penny be paid up by St. Peter's mass day: and he who shall not have paid by that time, let him be led to Rome, and in addition thereto pay xxx pence, and then bring a certificate that he has there paid so much. And when he comes home let him pay the king a hundred and twenty shillings*, L. Edg. I. 4; Th. i. 264, 6–12. Sylle his heorþpænig on hālgan þunresdæg *let him pay his hearth-penny on holy Thursday*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 26: 4; Th. i. 434, 19. Heorþpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 24.

heorþ-swēpe, an; *f. A bridesmaid*; pronuba, Som. [Cf. hād-swāpe.]

heorþ-werod, es; *n. A band of household retainers, those who share the same hearth, a family*:—Ðā wearþ Jafeðe āfēded heorþwerod suna and dōhtra *then for Japhet was reared a family of sons and daughters*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Se hālga hēht his heorþwerod wǣpna onfōn *the holy man bade his retainers take their weapons*, 94; Th. 123, 4; Gen. 2039: 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076: Byrht. Th. 132, 30; By. 24.

heort-lufe, an; *f. Love which comes from the heart*, Hy. 9, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 29.

heort-seóc; *adj. Heart-sick*; cardiacus, Cot. 209, Lye.

heort-seócnes *cardialgia*, Lye.

heort-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the heart*:—Wiþ heortwærce *for pain in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 4.

heoru, heoro, hioro; *m. A sword*, Beo. Th. 2574; B. 1285: Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. The word is a poetical one both in English and Icelandic, and in these dialects, as in Old Saxon, is mostly used in compounds. [*Goth.* hairus: *O. Sax.* heru (in compounds only): *Icel.* hjörr.]

heoru-cumbul, es; *n. A warlike ensign*, Elen. Kmbl. 213; El. 107.

heoru-dolg, es; *n. A sword-wound, deadly wound*, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944.

heoru-dreór, es; *m. Blood coming from wounds made by the sword, gore*, Beo. Th. 978; B. 487: 1703; B. 849.

heoru-dreórig; *adj.* I. *bloody with sword-wounds, gory*, Beo. Th. 1875; B. 935: 3564; B. 1780: 5434; B. 2720: Andr. Kmbl. 1991; An. 998: 2167; An. 1085: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215. [*O. Sax.* heru-drōrag.] II. *very sad, sad unto death*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 28; Ph. 217.

heoru-dryne, es; *m. The sword's drink, blood flowing from a wound*, Beo. Th. 4706; B. 2358. [Cf. *Icel.* hjör-lögr (lögr *any liquid*) *blood*.]

heoru-fæðm, es; *m. A deadly, hostile grasp*:—Wolde heoru [huru MS.] fæðmum hilde gesceádan *meant with deadly grasps to decide the conflict*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 24; Exod. 504. [Cf. wælfæðmum, Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.]

heoru-gīfre; *adj. Greedy, eager to destroy*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 6[illegible], 29; Cri. 977: 23 b; Th. 65, 25; Cri. 1060: 74 a; Th. 276, 16; Jul. 567: Th. 277, 25; Jul. 586: Beo. Th. 3000; B. 1498.

heoru-grǣdig; *adj. Greedy to destroy, bloodthirsty, savagely greedy*, Andr. Kmbl. 75; An. 38: 158; An. 79.

heoru-grim; *adj. Very fierce* or *cruel, savage*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93. 10; Cri. 1524: 31 b; Th. 98, 25; Cri. 1613: 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gū. 952: 53 a; Th. 186, 29; Az. 27: 111 a; Th. 425, 12: Rä. 41, 55: Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564: 3698; B. 1847: Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307.

heoru-hōciht; *adj. Furnished with sharp hooks, barbed*, Beo. Th. 2880; B. 1438.

heoru-scearp; *adj. Terribly sharp*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8.

heoru-sceorp, es; *n. Warlike dress*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 20; Hö. 73.

heoru-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 5072; B. 2539.

heoru-swealwe, an; *f. A hawk*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 17; Vy. 86.

heoru-sweng, es; *m. A blow with a sword*, Beo. Th. 3184; B. 1539: Andr. Kmbl. 1903; An. 954.

heoru-wǣpen, es; *n. A weapon of war, a sword*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263.

heoru-weallende; *part. pres. Boiling fiercely*, Beo. Th. 5556; B. 2781.

heoru-wearh; *gen.* -wearges; *m. A savage, bloody wolf*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267.

heoru-word, es; *n. A hostile, fierce word*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 7; Fä. 84.

heoru-wulf, es; *m. A fierce wolf, a warrior*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. [Cf. here-wulf.]

heóþu, e; *f. A room, hall*:—Hē on heóþe gestōd *he in the hall halted*, Beo. Th. 813; B. 404. [Dietrich in Haupt. x. 366 compares the word with κύτος: Heyne suggests a derivation from the root from which comes *heáh*, and translates as do Kemble and Thorpe *dais*, at the same time he gives the other etymology as a possible one.] v. hell-heóþo.

heow. v. hiw.

heowaþ, Ps. Th. 46, 1. v. heófan.

HĒR; *adv.* HERE, *in this world, at this time*:—Hēr *hic*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 1. Ðā ic hēr ǣrest com *when I first came here*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711. Hēr gehȳrþ Drihten ða ðe hine biddaþ and him sylleþ beora synna forgyfnesse. Hēr is his mildheortnes ofer ūs ac ðēr is se ēca dōm *in this world the Lord heareth those that ask him and giveth them forgiveness of their sins. In this world his mercy is upon us, but in the next is the eternal judgement*, L. E. I. prm: Th. ii. 394, 4–16. Hēr *in this year*, Chr. *passim*. [*Goth.* hēr: *O. Sax.* hēr, hier: *O. Frs.* hīr; *Icel.* hēr: *O. H. Ger.* hiar, hier: *Ger.* hier.]

hēr *hair*. v. hǣr.

hēr; *adj. Noble, excellent, honourable, holy, sublime*:—Gehȳr ðis hēre spel [herrespel, Thorpe], *hear this noble lay*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 32; Sch. 37. [*O. Sax.* hēr: *O. H. Ger.* hēr, hēre *almus, sanctus, magnificus*: *Ger.* hehr.]

hēra, an; *m. One who obeys another, a servant, follower*:—Hēra ł embehtmonn *minister*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 43. Hēra ł þegn *minister*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 26. Hēro *ministros*, Rtl. 11, 35. Æþelinga hleó beorna beággifa hērna hildfruma *the shelter of princes, ring-giver of warriors, warlike chief of his followers*, Elen. Kmbl. 201; El. 101. v. ambeht-hēra *and* hȳran.

hēr-æfter; *adv. Hereafter*:—Swā swā wē eft hēræfter secgaþ *as we shall again hereafter say*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 5.

hēran. v. hȳran.

hêr-bûende; *pl. People living in this world*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 4; Gen. 1079: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 38; Jud. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 124; Met. 9, 62.

hêr-bufan; *adv. Here above:*—Swâ swâ wê ær hêrbiufan sædon on ðisse ilcan bêc *as we said before above in this same book;* sicut in priori hujus voluminis parte jam diximus, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 2.

hêr-cyme, es; *m. A coming here, coming to this world, advent:*—Þurh ðinne hêrcyme *through thy advent*, Exon. 11b; Th. 16, 8; Cri. 250.

herd. v. heord.

herdan. v. hyrdan.

herde. v. hirde.

HERE; *gen.* heres, heriges, herges; *m. An army, a host, multitude, a large predatory band* [it is the word which in the Chronicle is always used of the Danish force in England, while the English troops are always the *fyrd*], hence the word is used for *devastation* and *robbery:*—Ne dohte hit nû lange inne nê ûte ac wæs here and hunger bryne and blôdgyte *it is now long since matters were thriving at home or abroad, but there has been ravaging and famine, burning and bloodshed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68. Micel here *turba multa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 14. Here *legio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 30: *exercitus*, 23, 11. Þeófas wê hâtaþ ôð vii men from vii. hlôþ ôð xxxv siððan biþ here *up to seven men we call thieves, from seven to thirty-five a gang, after that it is an army*, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 14. [Cf. L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 1, be herige; and L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2.] Hê gearo wære tô ðæs heres þearfe *he would be ready to supply the needs of the Danes*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32: 878; Erl. 80, 3. Ðæs heriges hâm eft ne com ænig tô lâfe *of that host came no remnant back home*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. Herges, 285; El. 143. On East-Englum wurdon monige men ofslægene from ðam herige *in East Anglia many men were slain by the Danes*, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. Herge, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51: Beo. Th. 2500; B. 1248. Se ðæm here waldeþ *who rules that host*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 30; Met. 25, 15. Sió fierd ðone here gefliémde *the English force put the Danish to flight*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. Swâ oft swâ ða ôðre hergas mid ealle herige ût fôron ðonne fôron hie *as often as the other armies marched out in full force then they marched*, Erl. 90, 5. Tuelf hergas *duodecim legiones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Hergia[s] *agmina*, Rtl. 115, 10. Ðý læs æfre cwedan ôðre þeóda hæðene herigeas *nequando dicant in gentibus*, Ps. Th. 78, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. Herigea mæste *with the greatest of hosts*, 3001; An. 1503. Herega, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699. Heriga, Elen. Kmbl. 295; El. 148. Herga, 230; El. 115. Betwuh ðæm twâm hergum *between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 219; El. 110. Herigum, 811; El. 406. [*Laym. Orm.* here: *Goth.* harjis: *O. Sax.* heri: *O. Frs.* hiri, here: *Icel.* herr: *O. H. Ger.* hari, heri *exercitus, agmen: Ger.* heer.] DER. æsc-, êgor-, flot-, forþ-, gûþ-, inn-, îsern-, sin-, scip-, þeód-, ût-, wæl-here.

hêre, e; *f. Dignity, majesty, greatness:*—Hwæt hiora hêre bûton se hlîsa ân *what is their greatness but report alone*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 107; Met. 10, 54. The prose, Fox 70, 10, has 'Hwæt is heora nû tô lâfe bûtan se lytla hlîsa and se nama mid feáum stafum âwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris.*' [*O. H. Ger.* hêre: *f. dignitas, majestas, magnitudo:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* hêr-tôm *dignitas, auctoritas, principatus*, Grff. iv. 994: *O. Sax.* hêr-dôm.]

here-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A military ensign, standard;* also *a beacon, light-house:*—Herebeácn *farus:* upstandende herebeácn *pira*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 93, 90; Wrt. Voc. 41, 45, 43. Herebeácen and segnas beforan mê lâddon *cum signis et vexillis*, Nar. 7, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* heri-pouhan *vexillum, signum.*]

here-bleáþ; *adj. Fearful in fight, timorous:*—Flugon forhtigende woldon herebleáþe hâmas findan *fearful they fled and shunning the battle would find their homes*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 17; Exod. 453.

here-bróga, an; *m. The terror produced by an army* or *by war*, Beo. Th. 928; B. 462.

here-býme, an; *f. A war-trumpet*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 29; Exod. 99. [Cf. *Icel.* her-horn, her-luðr *a trumpet: O. H. Ger.* heri-, her-horn *classicum, tuba.*]

here-byrne, an; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. [*Laym.* here-burne.]

here-cirm, es; *m. A war-shout, shout raised by a host*, Exon. 45b; Th. 156, 9; Gû. 872.

here-cumbol, -combol, es; *m. A military signal:*—Wordum and bordum hôfon herecombol *with shouts and shields they raised the war-signal*, Elen. Kmbl. 49; El. 25. Cf. [?] Tacitus, Germania c. 3: 'As their line shouts, they inspire or feel alarm. It is not so much an articulate sound, as a general cry of valour. They aim chiefly at a harsh note and a confused roar, putting their shields to their mouths, so that, by reverberation, it may swell into a fuller and deeper sound.' [*Icel.* her-kumi *a war-token, arms on shields* or *helmets.*]

here-cyst, -cist, e; *f. A warlike troop*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 32; Exod. 177: 156; Th. 194, 7; Exod. 257: 158; Th. 197, 3; Exod. 301.

here-draca, an; *A war-drake, an arrow:*—Herdracan, Hickes' Thes. p. 192. [Cf. hilde-nædre.]

here-feld, es; *m. A field, battle-field*, Elen. Kmbl. 537; El. 269: 251; El. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 19; An. 10: 35; An. 18.

here-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Booty:*—Eal ðæt herefeoh forlêton *prædam amiserunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 5.

here-fêða, an; *m. A martial band*, Exon. 22b; Th. 63, 1; Cri. 1013.

here-fléma, an; *m. One who flees from battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23.

here-folc, es; *n. People forming an army*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 234. [*O. Frs.* hiri-folk: *Icel.* her-fôlk *men of war.*]

here-fong, es; *m. An osprey;* ossifragus, Wrt. Voc. 280, 6.

Here-ford, es; *m. Hereford:*—Ða men of Hereforda *the men from Hereford*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 31.

here-fugol, es; *m. A bird which attends an army, eagle, vulture, raven*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 2; Exod. 161. v. earn, hrefn.

here-gang, es; *m. An irruption, attack by an army:*—Tô wiðscûfanne swâ rêþum heregange *ad repellendas tam feras inruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37, MS. B. [*Laym.* hire-ȝeong: *Gen. and Ex.* heregong *military expedition: O. Frs.* hiri-, heri-gong *an attack:* cf. *Icel.* her-ganga; *f. a march.*]

heregeat-land, es; *n. Heriot-land*, Chart. Th. 546, 37.

here-geatu; *gen.* -geatwe; *f.* **I.** *military equipment:*—Hî willaþ eów tô gafole gâras syllan ættrynne ord and ealde swurd ða heregeatu ðe eów æt hilde ne deáh *they will give you as tribute spears, the poisoned point and the swords they inherit, equipment for war that will not profit you in battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 10; By. 48. Heregeatewa, MS. A: heregeatowe, B. wægeþ *it bears arms*, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Ða beóþ mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 17; Met. 25, 9. **II.** as a technical term, *heriot.* The amount of the heriot for various ranks is given L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4–20; further mention is also made in L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 26–414, 2: 74; Th. i. 416, 3–18: 79; Th. i. 420, 13–17. The word also occurs in the following passages in wills, Chart. Th. 499, 29: 512, 16: 540, 5; 550, 28: 573, 3. For the origin and nature of the heriot see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 98. [Cf. Grmm. R. A. 372–3.]

heregend-lîc. v. herigend-lîc.

here-gild, es; *n. A war-tax, the Danegild, tax to support an army:*—Hêr wæs ðet heregeold gelæst ðæt wæron xxi þûsend punda and xcix punda *in this year the Danegild was paid, it was twenty-one thousand and ninety-nine pounds*, Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 23. Swâ fela sýðe swa menn gyldaþ heregyld oððe tô scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 23. Scotfrê fram heregeld *free from payment of the war-tax*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 224, 20.

here-grîma, an; *m. A helmet*, Beo. Th. 797; B. 396: 4104; B. 2049: 5203; B. 2605.

heregung. v. hergung.

here-hand, a; *f. A hostile hand* or *power:*—Swâ ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne ârode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem, aut monasteriis manus parceret hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8.

here-hlôþ, e; *f. A hostile troop*, Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 13; Gû. 1042.

here-hýþ, -hûþe, e; *f. Spoil, booty, plunder:*—Hêr wæs mycel herehûþe [herehýþe, MS. C.] ðær genumen *in this year much spoil was taken at Bamborough*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 2. Hê his ðone feórþan dæl and ðære herehýþe for Gode gesealde *quartam partem ejus et prædæ Domino daret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 10. Hiera heres ðone mæstan dæl hâm sendon mid hiora herehýþe *præcipuam exercitus sui partem onustam præda domum revocant*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 21. Mid ðære herehýþe [herehûþe, MS. E.], Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 30. Ða mycele herehûþe tô scipon brohton *they brought the great booty to the ships*, 1001; Erl. 137, 15. Ða herehýhþ ðe on helle genumen hæfde *the spoil that he had taken in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 33. Genimon myccle herehýþ *to take great spoil*, 95, 2. Ymbe ða herehûþe hlemmeþ tôgædre grimme gômon *on the prey he snaps together his fierce jaws*, Exon. 97b; Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Ðone here gefliémde and ða herehýþ âhreddon *put the Danes to flight and rescued the spoils*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* heri-hunda, -hunta *preda.*]

here-lâf, e; *f. The remnant of an army* or *people, what is left of an army after a battle, what is left after a battle, spoil:*—Se Chaldêa cyning com tô his earde mid ðære hûþe and ðære herelâfe on ðære wæs Daniel se wîtega and ða þrî cnihtas *the king of Chaldea came to his country with the spoil and the remnant of the people, among which was the prophet Daniel and the three children*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 380, 392. Gûþrum se hæðene king twelf dages hêr on lande wunede and syððan gewende mid his herelâfe tô his âgenen earde *Guthrum the heathen king stopped twelve days in this land and afterwards returned with what remained of his army to his own country*, Shrn. 17, 8. Þurh gîtsunge wearþ beswicen Sawl se cyning ða ða him leófran wæron ða forbodenan herelâfa ðonne Godes willa *through avarice was king Saul betrayed when he preferred*

the forbidden spoils of the host [*of the Amalekites*, v. 1 Sam. xv. 9] *to the will of God*, Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 8. Costontinus ne Ânlâf mid heora herelâfum hlehhan ne þorftun *not Constantine nor Anlaf, with the remnants of their forces, had cause for laughing*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Æðelst. 47.

here-líc; *adj. Warlike, military:* — Ða herelîcan *res militares*, Cot. 47, Lye.

here-lof, es; *n. Praise gained in war, fame, glory;* also *a trophy;* rumor, fama, Hpt. Gl. 406, 511, 512; 447.

here-mæcg, es; *m. A man of war, warrior, man* [*used of the men of Sodom when attacking Lot*], Cd. 114; Th. 149, 31; Gen. 2483. [Cf. *Icel.* her-megir *warriors.*]

here-mægen, es; *n. A warlike force, an army, a host, multitude*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dôm. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586: 1456; An. 728: 2597; An. 1300: 3299; An. 1652: Elen. Kmbl. 339; El. 170.

here-man, -mann, es; *m. A soldier:* — Heremenn *milites*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 8. [*Icel.* her-maðr.] v. Grmm. R. A. 292.

hêre-man. v. hîre-man.

here-meðel, es; *n. A warlike assembly;* concio, Elen. Kmbl. 1096; El. 550.

here-nes, -nis, -ness, e; *f. Praise:* — Herenes mîn *laudatio mea*, Ps. Th. 103, 32: 110, 8: 117, 14. Herenis *laus*, Rtl. 30, 23: 174, 31. In herenesse Godes *in laudem Dei*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17: 599, 12; Ps. 55, 10. Hê geearnode ðæt hê ða hâlgan hærenesse gehŷrde *laudes beatas meruit audire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 35. v. here-word.

here-net, -nett, es; *n. A war-net, coat of mail, corslet*, Beo. Th. 3110; B. 1553.

here-nîþ, es; *m. Hostility, enmity which is felt by those at war with one another*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2474.

here-nitig [?] *expeditio*, Cot. 73, Lye.

here-pâd, e; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258.

here-, her-paþ, es; *m. A road for an army, military road, road large enough to march soldiers upon* [occurs not unfrequently in charters]: — Ondlong herpoþes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. Up tô herpaþe and fram ðam herpaþe sûþrihte, 205, 20. On ðone brâdan herpaþ, iii. 23, 35. Wîsde herepoþ tô ðære heán byrig *shewed a road for his army to the lofty city*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 12; Dan. 38. Hî swyrdum herpaþ worhton þurh lâðra gemong *they with their swords wrought a road through the press of their foes*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303. DER. þeód-herpaþ.

here-rêswa, an; *m. A chieftain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1987; El. 995.

here-reáf, es; *n. Spoil, plunder, booty:* — Herereáf *spolia* vel *manubie* vel *prede*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 52; Wrt. Voc. 35, 38: *manubiæ, spolia*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16, 23. Achan behŷdde of ðam herereáfe *Achan concealed some of the spoil*, Jos. 7, 1, 11. Ðû ûs mycel herereáf gehête *thou didst promise us much spoil*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas and genâmon unârîmedlîco herereáf *Hengest and Æsc fought with the Britons and took countless spoils*, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26; 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hê tôdælþ his herereáf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ic geseah betwux ðam herereáfum sumne gildene dalc *I saw among the spoils a wedge of gold*, Jos. 7, 21.

here-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71: [here-ric, MS.] Beo. Th. 2356; B. 1176. [*O. Sax.* heri-rink.]

here-sceaft, es; *m. A war-shaft, spear*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335.

here-sceorp, es; *n. War-dress*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45.

here-serce, -syrce, an; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511.

here-sîþ, es; *m. The journey of an army, a military expedition, march*, Elen. Kmbl. 265; El. 133: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 24; Rä. 30, 4: 84 a; Th. 317, 3; Môd. 60.

here-spêd, e; *f. Success in war*, Beo. Th. 129; B. 64.

here-spel. v. hêr.

here-stræl, es; *m. An arrow*, Beo. Th. 2874; B. 1435.

here-strêt, e; *f. A military road, one allowing the passage of an army, highway, high road:* — Lêton ðone hâlgan be herestrâte swefan on sibbe *they left the saint sleeping in peace by the highway*, Andr. Kmbl. 1662; An. 833. Ðanan on herestrêt *thence to the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 265, 30. [Cf. ôð ða wŷdestræte, 32.] Wegas syndon drŷge herestrâta *the ways* [*through the Red Sea*] *are dry, the roads for the host*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 29; Exod. 284. Ne mê herestrâta ofer cald wæter cûþe sindon *nor are the highways over the cold water known to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 400; An. 200. Gegier ðæt ðîne willas iernan bî herestrêtum *in plateis aquas divide*, Past. 48, 6; Swt. 373, 6. Æfter cyninga herestrêtum *along king's highways*, 373, 18. Ic hî âdilgode swâ swâ wind dêþ dust on herestrêtum *ut lutum platearum delebo eos*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Omnes herestrete omnino regis sunt, L. H. 10, 2; Th. i. 519, 11. [*O. Frs.* hiri-strete: *O. H. Ger.* heri-strâza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ, -weg.

here-swêg, es; *m. A martial sound*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 12; Ruin. 23.

here-teám, es; *m.* I. *plundering, spoiling, devastation, taking part in a* 'here,' i. e. *a predatory band of more than thirty-five members* [v. here]: — Se ðe hereteáme betogen sŷ *he who is accused of taking part in a* 'here,' L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2, MS. H. Heardlîc hereteám *fierce devastation*, Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553. II. *what is got by an army, plunder, booty, spoil:* — Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat *a tithe of all the spoil*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 4; Gen. 2121. Gewât hâm sîþian mid ðŷ hereteáme ðe him se hâlga forgeaf *departed home with the spoil that the holy man gave him*, 98; Th. 130, 19; Gen. 2162.

here-têma, -týma, an; *m. A leader of an army, of a people, a ruler, general:* — Se heretêma cyning selfa *the leader, the king himself* [*Theodoric*], Bt. Met. Fox 1, 62; Met. 1, 31. Se heretŷma, caldêa cyning, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 30; Dan. 603. Ðâ cwæþ hê hwæs sunu is hit ðâ cwæþ se bisceop mînes heretêman *then said he 'whose son is it?' Then said the bishop 'my prince's'* [?], Shrn. 130, 9. Hê wearþ tô heretêman *he became general*, Elen. Kmbl. 20; El. 10.

here-þreát, es; *m. A troop, band of soldiers*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: *cohortes*, Cot. 51, Lye.

here-þrym *a cohort*, Cot. 84, Lye.

here-toga, -toha, an; *m. The leader of an army* or *of a people, a general;* dux, consul: — Heretoga *vel* heorl *dux*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 2; Wrt. Voc. 42, 11. Heretoga *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Of ðê forþgæþ se heretoga seðe recþ mîn folc *ex te exiet dux, qui reget populum meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Consul ðæt wê heretoha hâtaþ *consul which we call 'heretoha,'* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12: 21; Fox 76, 4. Sum biþ heretoga fyrdwîsa from *one is a leader, a good guide of the host*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 31; Crä. 76. Se heretoga Moyses *the leader Moses*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 25. Moises se mæra heretoga *Moses the great leader*, Num. 13, 1: Jud. 1, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 107. Uton ûs gesettan heretogan *let us make a captain*, Num. 14, 4. Heora heretogan twegen gebroðra Hengest and Horsa *duces eorum duo fratres Hengest and Horsa*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 28. Heora heretogena sum ofslægen wearþ *one of their leaders was slain*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 21. Twelf heretogan hê gestrîneþ *twelve princes shall he beget*, Gen. 17, 20. De heretochiis, L. Ed. C; Th. i. 456, note a. [*Laym.* here-toȝe: *O. Sax.* heri-togo: *Icel.* her-togi: *O. H. Ger.* heri-zoho, -zogo *dux, imperator: Ger.* herzog.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v.

here-togen [?]; *pp. Captive:* — Seó herelâf wunode ðæs heretogan [heretogenan ?] folces on Chaldêiscum earde *the remnant of the captive people dwelt in the land of Chaldea*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 393. [Cf. *Icel.* her-numinn, -tekinn *captive.*]

here-wæd, e; *f. War-weed, armour*, Beo. Th. 3798; B. 1897. [*Icel.* her-vâðir *armour.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 566–7.

here-wæpen, es; *n. A weapon of war*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 3.

here-wæsmun: — Nô ic mê an herewæsmun hnâgran talige gûþgeweorca ðonne Grendel hine, Beo. Th. 1358; B. 677. *Thorpe reads* wæstmum [*see the use of* wæstm *in the plural*] *and translates 'in martial vigour.' Grein translates by* vis bellica *and refers the word to a nominative* wæsma, *comparing O. H. Ger.* wahsamo, wasmo, wasma *vigor, fructus, fertilitas*, Grff. i. 689. *Leo and Heyne connect with a root meaning rage, fury*, v. Leo. 494. *Taking either of the first the passage might be translated 'I do not account myself worse in the warlike fruits of martial deeds than Grendel himself;' or* an herewæsmum *and* gûþgeweorca *might be taken as both dependent upon* hnâgran.

here-wêða, an; *m. A war-hunter, a hunter whose game is the enemy*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 126: Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173. v. Grmm. Geschicht. D. S. 12 sqq.

here-weg, es; *m. A highway, high road:* — Ealles hereweg *publica via*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67. 52; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39. [*O. Frs.* heer-wei: cf. *Icel.* her-vegir *war-paths.*] v. here-paþ, -strêt.

here-weorc, es; *n. A warlike deed* or *work*, Elen. Kmbl. 1308; El. 656.

herewian; *p.* ode *To despise:* — Tô swîðe wê herewiaþ ûs selfe *we despise ourselves too much*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 12. Leófsunu herewade dæs arcebiscopes gewitnesse *Leofsunu incepit vituperare archiepiscopum et testimonium ejus irritum facere*, Chart. Th. 273, 2. v. herwan.

here-wîc, es; *n. An encampment, camp, dwelling:* — Mîne welan ðe ic hæfde syndon ealle gewitene and mîne herewîc syndon gebrosnode *my riches that I had are all departed and my dwellings are decayed*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26. Him mon sægde ðæt ðær mon cymen wæs of Alexandres herewîcum *he was told that a man was come from Alexander's camp*, Nar. 18, 9: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 26; Gen. 2051.

here-wîsa, an; *m. The director, guide of an army, a leader, general*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 15; Exod. 323.

here-wôp, es; *m. The shout raised by an army*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 2; Exod. 460. [*Icel.* her-ôp *war-whoop, war-cry.*]

here-word, es; *n. Praise, applause:* — Ða wolde Brihtric geearnian him hereword *tunc cogitavit Brihtricus adquirere sibi laudem*, Chr. 1009; Erl 142, note 8. [*Laym.* hære-, here-word: A. R. 'a windes puf of worldes hereword, of mannes heriunge,' 148, 3.] v. here-nes, herian *to praise.*

here-wôsa, an; *m. One who is fierce in fight, a warrior* [?]: — Here-

wôsan hige *a warrior's soul*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 24; Dan. 629. Siđđan herewôsan heofon ofgæfon *since those who fiercely fought gave up heaven*, 5; Th. 6, 7; Gen. 85. [Cf. ealo-wôsa, wudu-wâsa.]

here-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015.

herfest. v. hærfest.

hergan. v. herian

hergaþ, hergoþ, es; *m. Harrying, plundering, making war*:—Hē wæs đā ûtâfaren on hergaþ *he was then gone out a harrying*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 20: 911; Erl. 100, 25: 918; Erl. 102, 30. Faran on hergoþ *to wage war*, Thw. 162, 37.

heregeond-lîc. v. herigendlîc.

hergere, es; *m. One who praises;* laudator, Rtl. 124, 17.

hergian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harry, pillage, plunder, ravage, waste, devastate, make an incursion* or *a raid, make war*:—Đa Cwênas hergiaþ hwîlum on đa Norþmen ofer đone môr hwîlum đa Norþmen on hỹ *sometimes the Fins made incursions across the mountains on the Norwegians, sometimes the Norwegians on them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3. Se here hergade on Peohtas *the Danes made raids upon the Picts*, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 1. Fôr Willelm cyng into France mid fyrde and hergode uppan his âgenne hlâforde Philippe *king William marched with an army into France and made war upon his own lord Philip*, 1086; Erl. 220, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 58, 5. Wera hof hergode *laid waste the dwellings of men*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 15; Gen. 1380. Đa hæđenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens ravaged in Northumbria*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 20. Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land ôþ hie cômon tô Creccagelâde *they carried on their ravages across Mercia until they came to Cricklade*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Mycel sciphere hider com and hergedon swîđe be Sefærn *a great fleet came to this country and committed great depredations along the Severn*, 910; Erl. 101, 7. Gif ænig sciphere on Engla lande hergie *if any fleet commit ravages in England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15, 18. Sæđon đæt hî woldan him sylfe niman and hergian đær hî hit findan mihton *protestantur se cuncta insulæ loca vastaturos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 38. Hî sceoldan ealle ætgædere faran and hergian *they should go all together and harry*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 3. Hē wæs heriende and feohtende fîftig wintra *arma foras extulit, cruentamque vitam quinquaginta annis bellis egit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 28. [*Laym.* hærȝien: *Chauc.* haried, harwed: *Icel.* herja *to harry;* herjask â *to wage war on one another: O. H. Ger.* harion, herion *populare, vastare:* cf. *Ger.* verheeren.] DER. ge-, ofer-, on-hergian.

hergung, heregung, e; *f. Harrying, harrowing, plundering, devastation, waging war, an irruption, incursion, invasion, a raid, plunder*:—Seó hergung wæs þurh Alaricum Gotena cyning geworden *inruptio quæ per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hēđenra manna hergung âdiligode Godes cyrican in Lindisfarena ee þurh reâflâc and mansleht *the harrying of heathen men destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne by plundering and slaughter*, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 11. Đæt mæste yfel đe æfre ænig here dôn mihte on bærnette and hergunge and on manslihtum *the greatest evil that any army could do in the way of burning and plundering and manslayings*, 994; Erl. 133, 18. On ânre heregunge *in a single invasion*, Jos. 10, 40. Be his æriste and be his hergunga on helle *concerning his resurrection and his harrowing of hell*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 29. Hell oncneów Crist đâ đâ heó forlêt hyre hæftlingas ût þurh đæs Hælendes hergunge *Hell acknowledged Christ when it let out its captives through the harrowing of Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Hî hergodon and brohton tô đam castele đa hergunge *they plundered and brought the plunder to the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 19. Đâ forlêt hē his hergunga *then he left off his harryings*, 1016; Erl. 154, 10.

herian, hærian, hergan; *p.* ode, ede; *imper.* hera *and* here; *pp.* ed *To praise*:—Đē ic herige swâ swâ wîsne man *te laudo ut sapientem*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 64: Ps. Th. 55, 4, 9. Ic herge, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 28; Gû. 583. Đæt đæt mon hereþ *hoc ipsum quod laudatur*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 2. Leofaþ sâwl mîn and đē hereþ *vivet anima mea et laudabit te*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Heraþ, 101, 16. Weleras đē mîne heriaþ *labia mea laudabunt te*, 62, 3. Wē đē hæriaþ *we praise thee*, Hy. 7, 116; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 116. Herigaþ, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 33; Swt. 47. Ic nât for hwỹ gē đa tîda swelcra brôca swâ wel hergeaþ *I know not why ye praise so highly the times of such miseries*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: Blickl. Homl. 89, 31. Hergaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Heó Drihten herede *she praised the Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 4: Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Đæs cininges ealdormenn heredon hig beforan him *the princes of Pharaoh commended her before Pharaoh*, Gen. 12, 15. Hit is âwriten ne hera đû nænne man on his lîfe *it is written 'Praise no man during his life,'* Homl. Th. ii. 560, 13. Đē silfne ne hera *do not praise thyself*, Salm. Kmbl. 262, 21. Here đû, Sion, swylce đînne sôþne God *lauda Deum tuum, Sion*, Ps. Th. 147, 1. Mîn hearpe herige Drihten *let my harp praise the Lord*, 56, 10. Herge, Beo. Th. 6333; B. 3177. Đeáh hira hiéremenn hie mid ryhte heregen *though their subjects with justice praise them*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 22. Herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Hergen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 27: Az. 94. Hie heofona helm herian ne cûđon *they did not know how to praise the heaven's protector*, Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Hergan, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 8; Cri. 49. Herigean, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Heó is ûs tô herianne *she is to be praised by us*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 11. Tô herigenne, 63, 21. Tô hergenne, 223, 27. Se hâlga wer hergende wæs metodes miltse *the holy man was praising the Lord's mercy*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Herigende, Andr. Kmbl. 1314; An. 657. Đû byst hered *perfecisti laudem*, Ps. Th. 8, 2; Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. [*Laym.* herien, hærien: *A. R.* herede; *p: Chauc. Wick.* hęđie: *Spens.* herry, hery: *Goth.* hazjan *to praise.*]

herian [=herewian; cf. gearwian, gerian] *to despise*:—Agar ongan âgendfreán herian *Hagar despised her mistress* [cf. Gen. 16, 4 'her mistress was despised in her eyes'], Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

herigend-, hergend-lîc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable*:—Ne biþ nân anginn herigendlîc bûtan gôdre geendunge *no beginning is praiseworthy without a good ending*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 26; 212, 29. Hergendlîc in worlda world *laudabile in secula seculorum*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 11. Hergiendlîc *laudabilis*, Rtl. 181, 27. Đa giftu beóþ herigendlîce *that marriage is praiseworthy*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 10.

herigend-, hergend-lîce; *adv. Praiseworthily*:—Hē sylf herigendlîce leofode *he himself lived praiseworthily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 14. Hergiendlîce *laudabiliter*, Rtl. 105, 3. Hergeondlîce, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 193.

hêr-inne; *adv. Herein*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 4.

hêr-, hær-lîc; *adj. Noble, excellent*:—Næs đæt hêrlîc dæd *that was no noble deed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18. Hærlîc, 1, 86; Met. 1, 43. [*O. H. Ger.* hêr-lîh *insignis.*] v. hêr; *adj.*

hêr-nis, herstan, hêrsum. v. hŷr-nis, hyrstan, hŷrsum.

hêr-ongemong; *adv. Here-among, amongst the rest, meanwhile*:—Gif wē Æfneres dæda sume hêrongemong secgaþ *si Abner factum ad medium deducamus*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 13. Gif wē Salamones cuida sumne hêrongemong eówiaþ *si Salamonis ad medium verba proferantur*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 33.

herra. v. hearra.

herþan; *pl. Testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 31. Wiđ hærþena sâre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 358, 4: Lchdm. iii. 116, 15; L. Alf. pol. 65; Th. i. 96, 25.

herþ-belig, -bylig, es; *m. Viscus, scrotum*: — Herþbelig, herþbylig *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 35: 65, 13. Wiđ herþbylges sâre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 5, 10; Lchdm. i. 350, 6.

herung, hering, e; *f. Praising, praise*: — Herung *laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 110, 10. For manna herunge *for the praise of men*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33: 38, 10: 180, 20. On dære heringe dæs eádgan weres *in praise of the blessed man*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 18: Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4: 30, 1; Fox 108, 22.

herwan. v. hyrwan.

HETE, es; *m.* HATE, *hatred, enmity, malignity, malice, spite*:—Hete *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 18. Ûs hôl and hete derede swîđe þearle *slander and hate have injured us very sorely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Wæs his hete grim *fierce was its hate*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 1; Rä. 34, 5: Beo. Th. 5101; B. 2554: 286; B. 142. Hē forseah and on hete hæfde *odio habebat et despiciebat*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551; 25. Se wæs on hete heofoncyninges *he was hateful to the king of heaven*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 32; Gen. 648. Đa Iudêiscan bôceras mid hete đæt tældon *the Jewish scribes blamed that with malice*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Đû scealt hine âlŷsan of lâþra hete *thou shalt release him from the hate of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1888; An. 946. Đone mæstan hete hē sent on eów *he shall pour upon you his fiercest hate*, Deut. 28, 59. Hete *malitiam*, Ps. Stev. 35, 5. Ic flŷma wæs đæt ic mē his hete berh and wearnode *qui vagabundus, hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Đa tô Sione hete hæfdon *qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Hete hæfde hē æt his hearran gewunnen *he had gained hate from his lord*, Cd. 16; Th. 19, 34; Gen. 301: 37; Th. 47, 29; Gen. 768: 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode *perfecto odio odiam illos*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 6. Mid inlîce hete *domestico odio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 38. Hetas *malitias*, Ps. Stev. 93, 23. [*Laym.* hete: *Orm.* hête: *Prompt. Parv.* hate: *Goth.* hatis: *O. Sax.* heti: *Icel.* hatr: *O. H. Ger.* haz *odium: Ger.* hass.] DER. bil-, cumbol-, ecg-, leód-, môd-, morþor-, nîþ-, scyld-, teón-, wæpen-, wîg-hete.

hete-grim; *adj. Of malignant cruelty* or *fierceness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2789; An. 1397: 3122; An. 1564. [*O. Sax.* heti-grim.]

hete-lîc; *adj. Inspired by hate, hostile, malicious, evil*:—Heorowearh hetelîc *a wolf hostile and malignant*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267. Mid hetelîcum geþance *with evil intent*, H. R. 99. 4. Atregeas and Thigesþres hû hî heora fæderas ofslôgan and ymb hiora hetelîcan forlignessa ic hit eall forlæte *Atrei et Thyestis odia, stupra et parricidia dissimulo*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 20. [*O. Sax.* heti-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* haz-lîh *invidus: Ger.* hässlich *ugly, wicked.*]

hete-lîce; *adv. Fiercely, violently, vehemently*: — Hetelîce *mordicus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Hine hetelîce swung [cf. Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13 mid grimmum swingum swong] *scourged him vehemently*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 3. Ûs Godes yrre hetelîce on sitt *God's anger presses on us fiercely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 109. Hit sâh hetelîce swîđe *it sank with great violence*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 34. Hē hine hetelîce þîdde *he stabbed him violently*, Jud. 3, 21: Homl. Th. i. 452, 14: H. R 107, 7. Hig

hetelîce slóh and nân þing ne belǽfde lybbende on him *smote them fiercely and left no thing living among them*, Jos. 11, 8. Â hetelîce stýre ðam ðe þwyres willan *ever to punish those severely that desire perverseness*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17.

hetend. v. hettend.

hete-níþ, es; *m. Enmity, hostility, malice, wickedness:* — Hî sprǽcon heteníþ *locuti sunt aequitiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. Geheald ðû mê wið heteníþas and wið firenfulles folman *custodi me de manu peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 139, 4: Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 22; Sch. 101. Grendel heteníþas wæg *Grendel bore enmity*, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152.

hete-rôf; *adj. Active in hate* or *hostility, hostile*, Andr. Kmbl. 2839; An. 1422

hete-rûn, e; *f. A charm causing hate* or *evil*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 6; Rä. 34, 7.

hete-spræc, e; *f. Hostile* or *malicious speech*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 22; Gen. 263.

hete-sweng, es; *m. A hostile blow*, Beo. Th. 4453; B. 2225.

hete-þanc, es; *m. A hostile thought*, Beo. Th. 955; B. 475: Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 14; Jul. 315.

hete-þancol; *adj. Having hostile* or *evil designs*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105.

hetlen; *adj. Bearing hate, hostile, malignant*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364.

hetol, hetel; *adj. Full of hate, hostile, malignant, evil:*—Se heáhengel ðe nu is hetol deófol *the archangel that now is a devil full of malice*, Routr. Scrd. 17, 22. Maxentius ða burh geheóld mid hetelum geþance *Maxentius held the town with hostile intent*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 21. Hî habbaþ nû ðone hetolan deófol him tô hlâforde *they have now the malignant devil as their lord*, 254. 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 327. Hêr sind on earde cyrichatan hetole *here in the land are foes of the church full of malice*, 109, 154. [*A. R.* hetel: *O. H. Ger.* hazzal *malitiosus.*]

hettan; cf. hatian, *and see next word.*

hettend, hetend, es; *m. An enemy:* — Hettend lâddon ût mid ǽhtum abrahames mæg *the enemy led forth Abraham's kinsman with his possessions*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011: 154; Th. 191, 4; Exod. 209: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Æðelst. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31. Heterd, Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119. Hettende, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 21; Ph. 441. Hetende, Beo. Th. 3660; B. 1828. Hettendra, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 13: Gen. 2110: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 14; Jul. 663. Hettendum, Beo. Th. 6000; B. 3004. Hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. [*O. Sax.* hettend, hetteand, hetand.] DER. eald-hettend.

hice-mâse, an; *f. The blue titmouse:*—Hicemâse *vel* wrenna *parrax*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 73, 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 56. [Cornish dialect, hick-mal, hekky-mal *the blue titmouse.*] Cf. col-mâse.

hicgan. v. hycgan.

hid, e; *f. A hide of land.* The form *híged*, which occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 25, seems to shew that the word is connected with *hîwan, hîgan*, and this etymology is supported by the use of *familia* and *hîd* in the Latin and English versions respectively of Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The original meaning of the word would thus be 'as much land as will support one family.' v. Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 19: 2, 9; S. 87, 32 [Latin]: 3, 4; S. 106, 33 [Latin]: 4, 16; S. 584, 14. Further, in the charters, *hîwisc* [q. v.] is used as equivalent to *hîd.* The Latin words used as equivalent are *mansus, mansa, mansio, manens, cassatus, terra tributarii, familia*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxx. See for further discussion of the word Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 4: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Schmid. A. S. Gesetze, p. 610.

hîdan. v. hýdan.

hider; *adv. Hither:*—Hider *huc*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 65. Hideror *citerius*, Som. 41, 3. Sittaþ hêr ôþ ðæt ic gâ hider geond *sedete hic donec vadam illuc*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Hider and geond *huc illucque*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 3. Hider and ðider *huc illucque*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider sîgan ðê swîðor ðe hió symle dyde *it cannot decline to one side or the other more than it ever did*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 328; Met. 20, 164. Sume hyder sume ðyder *some on one side, some on the other*, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hider: *Wick.* hidir: *Goth.* hidre: *Icel.* hêðra.] v. hidres.

hider-cyme, es; *m. A coming hither, to this world, advent:* — Ðîn hidercyme *thy advent*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 12; Cri. 367. Fram Cristes hidercyme *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 4; S. 475, 26. On his hidercyme *in his coming hither* [*to Hell*], Blickl. Homl. 87, 2, 11. Hidercyme ðînne on wrâþra geweald *thy coming hither into the power of enemies*, Andr. Kmbl. 2634; An. 1318: Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142: 62 a; Th. 227, 10; Ph. 421: 16 a; Th. 37, 2; Cri. 587.

hider-weard; *adj. Hitherward, in this direction:* — Hie êr fætte wâron and beóþ hiderwearde *they were before fat and are still disposed this way*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 5.

hider-weard; *adv. Hitherward:* — On ðisum geáre menn sǽdon ðæt Cnut cyng fundade hiderward *in this year men said that king Cnut was making for this country*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 40. [*Laym.* hider-ward, -wardes: *Piers P.* hiderward.]

hîd-gild, es; *n. A land tax, tax paid on every hide:* — Ðis mycel gegolden of ðære cyricean W. cyninge syððan hê ðis land âhte wiðûtan ðam hîdgelde ðe nân man wiðûtan Gode ânum âtellan ne mæg *this much has been paid from the church* [*of Worcester*] *to king William since he owned this country, besides the hide-tax, which no one but God alone can reckon*, Chart. Th. 439, 22. [Cf. Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 33–5, Se cyng lêt beódan mycel gyld and hefelîc ofer eall Engla land ðæt wæs æt ǽlcere hýde twâ and hundseofenti peanega.]

hîd-mælum; *adv. By hides:*—Ðæt lîþ hîdmælum and æcermælum *it lies by hides and by acres*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 98, 4.

hidres; *adv. In the phrase* hidres ðidres *hither and thither.* — Ic ondrǽde ðæt ic ðê lǽde hidres ðidres on ða paþas of ðînum wege ðæt ðû ne mǽge eft dînne weg âredian *verendum est, ne deviis fatigatus, ad emetiendum rectum iter sufficere non possis*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21: Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13.

hie. v. hê.

hiénþo. v. hýnþ.

hiéran, etc. v. hýran, etc.

hierde. v. hirde.

hierstan. v. hyrstan.

hiertan. v. hyrtan.

hiéwe-stân, es; *m. A hewn stone:*—Ælcne hiéwestân tôbeátan *to beat to pieces every hewn stone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100. 10.

hîf. v. hýf.

hig *hay.* v. heg.

hig *they.* v. hê.

hîgan. v. hîwan.

hige. v. hyge.

hî-gedryht, e; *A band of household retainers*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21.

higera, higora, an; *m:* higere an; *f. A magpie* or *a woodpecker;* see Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 14; Rä. 25 where the name of a bird that can imitate various sounds is given by the runes G, A, R, O, H, I. Higera *picus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 34. Higere *picus*, 281, 5: *gaia* vel *catanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 14; Wrt. Voc. 29, 37: *cicuanus*, Cot. 34, Lye. [*O H. Ger.* hehara, hehera *picus, attacus, orin.*] v. Grein, ii. 72.

higian; *p.* ode *To hie, hasten, strive:*—Ðonne hê higaþ tô ðǽm godcundum þingum ânum *cum ad sola, quæ interiora sunt, nititur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 14. Se ðonne se ðe suâ higaþ tô andweardnesse his scippendes *qui igitur sic ad auctoris speciem anhelat*, 14, 6; Swt. 87, 10. Se ðe æfter ðæm higaþ ðæt hê eádig sîe on disse worulde *qui festinat ditari*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 14. Higaþ ealle þægne ðæt hê wolde . . . *strives with all his might to* . . . , Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 130; Met. 13, 65. Gehiéren ða reáferas ða ðe higiaþ wið ðæs ðæt hie willaþ ôðre men bereáfian hwæt be him gecweden is *cum aliena rapere intendunt, audiant, quod scriptum est*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 16. Ðætte suâ hwelc suâ inweard higige tô gangenne on ða duru ðæs êcean lîfes *ut, quisquis intrare æternitatis januam nititur*, 16, 5; Swt. 105, 14: Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18: 37, 2; Fox 118, 16. Ða ðe hê gesyhþ tô Gode higian *those that he sees striving towards God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hê sceal simle higian ðæt hê weorþe geedniwad *he must ever strive to be renewed*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 10. [*Orm.* hiȝhenn: *Laym.* hiȝeden, *p. pl: A. R.* hien: *Piers P.* hyed, hiȝed, *p: Wick.* hiȝed, *pp.*]

higre [cf. higera] *or* hîgre [cf. hîwan] *verna*, Cot. 23, Lye: Gl. Epin. 663.

hig-scipe. v. hîw-scipe.

hiht, hihtan. v. hyht, hyhtan.

hilc. v. hylc.

hild *grace.* v. hyld.

hild, e; *f.* [a poetical word] *War, battle;* pugna, prælium: — In the Scandinavian mythology Hildr is the name of one of the Valkyrias, and Grimm considers that the word occurs, denoting a person, in the Anglo-Saxon poetry, e. g. gif mec hild nime, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452: 2967; B. 1481. v. Grmm. D. M. 392 sqq. Hild sweðrode *war ceased*, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901: 3180; B. 1585: 3698; B. 1847: Andr. Kmbl. 2840; An. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18: 298; El. 149. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon *him the Hetwaras conquered in battle*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916: 4159; B. 2076: 4586; B. 2298: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14: Menol. Fox 493; Gn. C. 17: Apstls. Kmbl. 41; Ap. 21: Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162. Nǽfre hit æt hilde ne swâc manna ǽngum *never had it failed in fight any man*, Beo. Th. 2925; B 1460: 3322; B. 1659: 5143; B. 2575: 5361; B. 2684: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Byrht. Th. 133, 24; By. 55: 135, 24; By. 123: 138, 20; By. 223: 140, 14; By. 324: 131, 15; By. 8: Wald. 6; Vald. 1, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412: Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159: Fins. Th. 75; Fin. 37: Wald. 55; Vald. 1, 30: Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 5; Crä. 63: 104 a; Th. 395, 7; Rä. 15, 4: 120 a; Th. 461, 17; Hö. 37: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061: 155; Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 63; El. 32: 97; El. 49: 103; El. 52: 129; El. 65. Ongenþeów hæfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen *Ongentheow had heard of Higelac's fighting*, Beo. Th. 5897; B. 2952: 1299; B. 647: 3984; B. 1990;

Wald. 87; Vald. 2, 15: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 31; Cri. 566: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 181: 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251. Heardre hilde *with hard fighting*, Elen. Kmbl. 165; El. 83: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Fela ic gebād heardra hilda *many hard battles have I experienced*, Fins. Th. 52; Fin. 26: Andr. Kmbl. 2980; An. 1493. [*O. Sax.* hild: *Icel.* hildr: *O. H. Ger.* hilt.] v. Grff. iv. 912.]

hild-bedd, es; *n. Deathbed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An. 1094.

hilde-bil, -bill, es; *n. Battle-blade, sword*, Beo. Th. 3337; B. 1666: 1118; B. 557: 3044; B. 1520: 5351; B. 2679.

hilde-bord, es; *n. A war-shield*, Beo. Th. 799; B. 397: 6270; B. 3139.

hilde-calla, an; *m. A war-herald*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

hilde-corðor, es; *n. A warlike troop*, Apstls. Kmbl. 82; Ap. 41.

hilde-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in war, valour*:—Hildecystum *valorously*, Beo. Th. 5189; B. 2598.

hilde-deóful, es; *n. A devil, demon*:—Sindon ealle hæðene godu hildedeóful *omnes dei gentium dæmonia*, Ps. Th. 95, 5.

hilde-deór; *adj. Stout in war, brave*, Beo. Th. 629; B. 312: 1672; B. 834: 4220; B. 2107: 4372; B. 2183. Hæle hildedeór *a warrior brave*, 3296; B. 1646: 3636; B. 1816: 6213; B. 3111: Andr. Kmbl. 2003; An. 1004: Elen. Kmbl. 1868; El. 936. Hildedeóre *brave men*, Beo. Th. 6320; B. 3170. [Thorpe and Kemble take *deór* to be a noun.]

hilde-freca. v. hild-freca.

hilde-frōfor, e; *f. War-help, a weapon, sword* [?], *shield* [?]:—Hæfde him on handa hildefrōfre [MS. frore] *had in his hand help for battle*, Vald. 2, 12.

hilde-gæst, -giest, es; *m. An enemy*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 5; Rä. 54, 9.

hilde-geatwe; *pl. f. War equipments*, Beo. Th. 1353; B. 674: 4713; B. 2362.

hild-egesa, an; *m. Terror of battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 226; El. 113.

hilde-gicel, es; *m. A drop of blood*, Beo. Th. 3217; B. 1606.

hilde-grēdig; *adj. Eager for battle*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162.

hilde-grāp, e; *f. Hostile grasp*, Beo. Th. 2896; B. 1446: 5007; B. 2507. In the latter passage Thorpe and Kemble take *grāp* to be a verb.

hilde-hlem, -hlæm, mes; *m. Crash of battle*, Beo. Th. 4691; B. 2351: 5081; B. 2544: 4408; B. 2201.

hilde-leóma, an; *m. A hostile, warlike ray*, Beo. Th. 2291; B. 1143 [*a sword*]: 5159; B. 2583.

hilde-leóþ, es; *n. A battle-song, war-song*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211.

hilde-mæcg, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 1603; B. 799.

hilde-mēce, es; *m. A war-falchion*, Beo. Th. 4411; B. 2202.

hilde-nædre, an; *f. A war-adder, an arrow, dart, warlike missile*, Elen. Kmbl. 238; El. 119: 281; El. 141: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222.

hilde-pīl, es; *m. A dart, bolt, javelin*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 5; Rä. 18, 6: 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 28.

hilde-rēs, es; *m. A warlike onset*, Beo. Th. 605; B. 300.

hilde-rand, es; *m. A shield*, Beo. Th. 2489; B. 1242.

hilde-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 2618; B. 1307: 2994; B. 1495: 3156; B. 1576: 6239; B. 3124: Byrht. Th. 136, 50; By. 169: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Ædelst. 39: Elen. Kmbl. 525; El. 263: Rood Kmbl. 122; Kr. 61: 143; Kr. 72.

hilde-sæd; *adj. Wearied with battle*, Beo. Th. 5439; B. 2723.

hilde-sceorp, es; *n. War-clothing*, Beo. Th. 4316; B. 2155.

hilde-scūr, es; *m. War-shower, flight of missiles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 24; Gū. 1116.

hilde-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, corslet*, Elen. Kmbl. 468; El. 234.

hilde-setl, es; *m. A war-seat, saddle of a war-horse*, Beo. Th. 2082; B. 1039.

hilde-spell, es; *n. A warlike speech*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hilde-strengo; *f. Warlike strength*, Beo. Th. 4232; B. 2113.

hilde-swāt, es; *m. Hostile vapour* or *steam*, Beo. Th. 5109; B. 2558.

hilde-swēg, es; *m. Sound of battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 7; Gen. 1991.

hilde-þremma, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 19; Jul. 64.

hilde-þrym, mes; *m. Warlike prowess*, Andr. Kmbl. 2064; An. 1034.

hilde-þryþ, e; *f. Strength in war*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 6; Rä. 20, 4.

hilde-torht; *adj. Having warlike splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 18; Met. 25, 9.

hilde-tusc, -tux, es; *m. A battle-tusk, a tusk* or *tooth that serves as a weapon*, Beo. Th. 3026; B. 1511. [Cf. *Icel.* hildi-tannr.]

hilde-wēpen, es; *m. A weapon of war*, Beo. Th. 77; B. 39.

hilde-wīsa, an; *m. A military leader, general*, Beo. Th. 2133; B. 1064.

hilde-wōma, an; *m. The crash and rush of battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 436; An. 218: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 15; Jul. 663: 67 b; Th. 250, 32; Jul. 136. v. Grmm. And. u. El. xxx.

hilde-wræsen, e; *f. A chain used to secure those taken in war* [?], Salm. Kmbl. 586; Sal. 292.

hilde-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 25; Gen. 2051.

hild-freca, hilde-, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4721; B. 2366: 4416; B. 2205: Andr. Kmbl. 251; An. 126: 2141; An. 1072. v. freca.

hild-from; *adj. Stout* or *bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2405; An. 1204.

hild-fruma, an; *m. A military chief* or *prince*, Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10: 201; El. 101: Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 7; Jul. 7: Beo. Th. 3360; B. 1678: 5291; B. 2649: 5662; B. 2835.

hild-lata, an; *m. One sluggish in war, slow to fight, a coward*, Andr. Kmbl. 466; An. 233: Beo. Th. 5684; B. 2846.

hild-stapa, an; *m. One who steps to war, a warrior*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260.

hild-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Power, force in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 9; Gen. 2157.

hil-hāma. v. hylle-hāma.

hill. v. hyll.

hilt, es; *m. n. Hilt, handle* [the plural, as in much later times, e. g. Shakspere's, is used of a single weapon]:—Đā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince on hand gyfen *then was the golden hilt given into the old man's hand*, Beo. Th. 3358; B. 1677. Đæs swurdes mid đam sylfrenan hylte *the sword with the silver hilt*, Chart. Th. 558, 11. Ic dæt hilt đanon ætferede *I bore the hilt away from there*, 3341; B. 1668. Hylt, 3379; B. 1687. Blīcaþ đa hiltas *the hilt shines*, Salm. Kmbl. 446; Sal. 223. Đa hilt since fāge *the hilt many-coloured with treasure*, Beo. Th. 3233; B. 1614. Be hiltum *by the hilt*, 3152; B. 1574. [*Icel.* hjalt; *n. the boss* or *knob at the end of a sword's hilt*; also *the guard between the hilt and blade*. For some account of the hilts of old swords see Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49.] DER. fealo-, fetel-, hroðen-, wreoðen-hilt. v. next word.

hilte, an; *f. A hilt, handle*:—Hilte *capulus, capulum* [?], Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 47, 26; Wrt. Voc. 35, 34, 14. Hiltan *capulum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 21. Swā dæt đa hiltan eodon intō đam innoþe *the haft went in after the blade*, Jud. 3, 22. Ōþ đa hiltan *capulotenus*, Mone Gl. 432. [*O. H. Ger.* helza *capulus*.]

hilte-cumbor, es; *n. An ensign having a hilt*, Beo. Th. 2048; B. 1022.

hilted; *part. p. Provided with a hilt*, Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987.

hilt-leás; *adj. Without a hilt*:—Hiltleás sweord *ensis*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 46; Wrt. Voc. 35, 33.

hīna. v. hīne, hīwan.

hinan. v. heonan.

hinca. v. helle-hinca.

hind. v. hynd.

hind, e; *f. A hind, the female of the hart*:—Hind *cerva*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 23; Wrt. Voc. 22, 64. Hynd *cerva*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 27. Đā geseah se godes þeów wilde hinde melce *then the servant of God saw a wild hind in milk*, Shrn. 130, 3. Hē lægde laga dæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oðde hinde dæt hine man sceolde blendian *he made laws that whoever should kill hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27. Sēcan heorotas and hinda *to hunt harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. [*Icel. Dan.* hind: *O. H. Ger.* hinta, hinda *cerva*: *Ger.* hinde, hindinn.]

hindan; *adv. From behind, at the back, in the rear, behind*:—Đā hēt hē gewrīđan đone pāpan and đone ōđerne preóst tō his hricge hindan *then he ordered the pope to be bound, and the other priest behind to his back*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31. Hindan þyrel *pierced from behind*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 24; Rä. 87, 5. Is him dæt heáfod hindan grēne *its head is green at the back*, 60 a; Th. 218, 12; Ph. 293. Hie hindan ofrīdan ne meahte *could not overtake them*, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 21: 894; Erl. 92, 22: Erl. 93, 7: 911; Erl. 100, 26: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Heówan hereflēman hindan þearle *smote sorely the fugitives, pressing on their rear*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ædelst. 23. Se cyng fērde him æt hindan and offērde hī *the king marched in their rear* [*pursued them*] *and overtook them*, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. Pharao fērde him æt hindan *Pharao pursued after them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 226. [*Goth.* hindana *beyond*: *O. Sax.* bi-hindan: *O. H. Ger.* hintana: *Ger.* hinten.]

hindan-weard; *adv. At the further end, hindwards*:—Sindon đa fiđru hwīt hindanweard *the wings are white at the tips*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 21; Ph. 298.

hind-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f. A raspberry*:—Hyndberige *acimus, erimigio*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 59: 67, 62. Genim hindbergean *take raspberries*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Hindberge *ermigio*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. [hind-berry, hine-berry, v. English Plant Names, E. D. S. No. 26: *O. H. Ger.* hind-beri: *Ger.* him-beere.]

hind-brēr, es; *m. A raspberry plant*; rubus idæus, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31.

hind-cealf, es; *m. n. A fawn*:—Hindcealf *hinnulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 26; Wrt. Voc. 22, 67: 78, 29. [*Halliw. Dict.* hind-calf, *a hind of the first year*: *O. H. Ger.* hint-kalb *hinnulus, damma, dammula*.]

hindema; *adj. Last*:—Hindeman síðe *for the last time*, Beo. Th. 4105; B. 2049: 5023; B. 2517. [Cf. *Goth.* hindumists.] Cf. next word.

hinder; *adv. Back, on the further side, behind, down*:—Morðor món sceal under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan *murder must be buried under earth, down under ground*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. Hí mé ásetton on seáð hinder *posuerunt me in lacu inferiori*, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Gengde on hinder *conversus est retrorsum*, 113, 3. On hinder hé eode *he [the devil] went behind*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 35. Hé on hinder gǽþ *he shall go back*, Salm. Kmbl. 254; Sal. 126. On hinder in helle hús *down into hell*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gú. 648. [*Goth.* hindar *beyond: O. H. Ger.* hintar, hindar *retro, post: Ger.* hinter.]

hinder-geap, -gep; *adj. Crafty, cunning, guileful, deceitful*:—Hindergeap *versutus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 104; Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Hindergepe *versuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. [*Orm.* þatt mann iss fox and hinnderrþæp and full off ille wiless, 6646. Cf. *Goth.* hindar-weis *deceitful*: hindar-weisei *guile*. Cf. *also* Carrais hine biðohte of ane hindere cræfte [hiþer crafte, 2nd MS.]: *Laym.* 10489: Þe grune of hindre þat is of bipeching, *O. E. Homl.* ii. 213, 23: hinder-word, 59, 18: hinderfulle rede *consilium impiorum*, 23.] v. geap.

hinder-hôc, es; *m. A stratagem, artifice, snare*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 20; Mód. 34. [Cf. hinder-geap, hinder-scipe.]

hinderling, es; *m. A mean, base, contemptible person*:—Occidentales Saxonici, scilicet execastre, habent in proverbio summi despectus, quod summa ira commotus, unus vocat alterum hinderling, i. ab omni honestate dejectum, L. Ed. C. 35; Th. i. 459, 36. [*Orm.* halde þe forr hinnderrling and forr well swiþe unnwresste, 4860. Halliwell in his Dictionary says under *hilding* 'the word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling* or *hinderling*.']

hinder-scipe, es; *m. Wickedness*; nequitia, Hpt. Gl. 415.

hinder-þeóstru; *pl. Darkness in a remote* or *low place*:—Of helwarena hinderþeóstrum *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12. v. hinder.

hinder-weard; *adj. Backward, slow*:—Nis hé hinderweard swâr ne swongor swâ sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lâcaþ fiþrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 2; Ph. 314.

hinde-weard, -werd; *adj. Hindward*:—Mid hindewerdum ðam sceafte *aversa hasta*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10 13: 295, 17: L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17: Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 29; Rä. 22, 15.

hind-fald, es [*or* -falda, an]; *m. A hind-fold*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 112, 33.

hind-hæleþe, -heolaþ, -heoloþe, -hioloþe, an; *f. Water agrimony*:—Hyndhæleþe *ambrosia*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 60. Hindheolaþ, 79, 51. Genim hindhæleþan, Lchdm. iii. 74, 4. Hindheoloþan, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 7; 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 21. Hindhioloþan, L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 3: 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. Lchdm. iii. 331; col. 2.

hindrian; *p.* ede *To hinder, obstruct, keep back, repress*:—Á hé sceal hǽðendóm hindrian *he must always repress heathenism*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [*Icel.* hindra: *O. H. Ger.* hintarian, Grff. iv. 704: *Ger.* hindern.] v. ge-hindred.

hind-síð. v. hin-síð.

hîne [= (?) hînan *as* gehûse = gehûsan, hiwæ = hîwan *in the same verse*] *domesticos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. Is this the word which gives later English *hine*, Mod. E. *hind*, or are these taken from the gen. pl. of *hîwan, hina*, which occurs most frequently in phrases *hina fæder*, etc., and which may have come to be looked upon as an uninflected word used in such cases as the first part of a compound? In v. 36 *domestici* is glossed *hígu* ł *hine* ł *hîwen*, and 24, 34 *pater-familas* = *hîne-fæder* [but this may be for *hîna-fæder*]. [*Laym.* children and hinen, 368: *O. E. Homl.* ðin owune hine, i. 197, 112: *Chauc. Piers P.* hine.] v. hîwan.

hin-fûs; *adj. Ready to go away* or *depart*, Beo. Th. 1514; B. 755: Andr. Kmbl. 1223; An. 612.

hin-gang, -gong, es; *m. A going hence, departure, death*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413: 30 b; Th. 95, 10; Cri. 1555: 44 b; Th. 150, 24; Gú. 783. [*O. H. Ger.* hina-gang *secessus*.]

hingrian. v. hyngrian.

hin-síð, hinn-, hind-, es; *m. A journey hence, away, from this world, departure, death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 29; Hö. 7: 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 13: 97 b; Th. 364, 9; Wal. 68: 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gú. 1331: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 32; Gen. 718: Th. 45, 3; Gen. 74: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 117. Hindsíð, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hin-fard: *O. H. Ger.* hine-fart *exitus, obitus*.]

hinsíð-gryre, es; *m. Terror connected with death*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 17; Sat. 456.

hió. v. hé.

hiofon. v. heofon.

hioful *the face*:—Ondwlita ł hioful *facies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 11.

hion, e; *f. A bone of the head* [?]:—Gif sió ûterre hion gebrocen weorþeþ, L. Ethb. 36; Th. i. 12, 6, v. note, and cf. L. H. 93, 2; Th. i. 605, 12 si exterius os percussum sit.

hióp. v. heóp.

hior. v. heorr.

hiord. v. heord.

hioro. v. heoru.

hîr. v. hŷr.

hîran. v. hŷran.

hird *retinue, court*:—Hé fêrde tô Wudestoke and his biscopes and his hird eal mid him *he [Henry] went to Woodstock, and his bishops and his court all with him*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Dis geár heáld se kyng Heanri his hird on Windlesoure *this year hing Henry held his court at Windsor*, 1127; Erl. 255, 1. This form as it occurs in late specimens may be merely a contraction of *hîrêd* [q. v.], or it may be a form influenced by the Danish *hird*. In the former case it should be written *hîrd*.

hîrd-clerc. v. hîrd-preóst.

hirde, hierde, heorde, hiorde, hyrde, es; *m. A herd, shepherd, pastor, guardian, guard, keeper*:—Hierde *arimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 52. Crist ðû gôda hyrde *Christ, thou good shepherd*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Ic eom ðære stôwe hyrde *I am the guardian of the place*, 201, 9. Hire âgenes hûses hirde *the keeper of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 61; Met. 13, 31. Ríces hirde *the guardian of a kingdom, a prince, king*, 26, 16; Met. 26, 8. Cilda hyrde *vel* lâreów *pædagogus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's keeper and preserver*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Ne ic hyrde wæs brôðer mînes *I was not my brother's keeper*, 48; Th. 62, 1; Gen. 1007. Heorde, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 33; Gú. 719. Hiorde, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 101. Rihtwîs hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 9. Hie settan him hyrdas tô *they set guards over him*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 26: 237, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 1986; An. 995. Úre ealdan fæderas wǽron ceápes hierdas *antiqui patres nostri pastores*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 5. Hyrdas *pastores ovium*, Gen. 46, 32. Hé hæfþ geset his englas ûs tô hyrdum *he hath appointed his angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 10. [*Goth.* hairdeis: *O. Sax.* hirdi: *Icel.* hirðir: *O. H. Ger.* hirti *pastor, custos*: *Ger.* hirte.] DER. beór-, cû-, feprh-, gât-, grund-, hors-, hriðer-, neát-, sceáp-, swîn-hirde.

hirde-belg, -belig, es; *m. A shepherd's bag*:—Ðâ nam hé fíf stânas on his herdebelig *then he took five stones in his shepherd's bag*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17.

hirde-bôc, hierde-, e; *f. Liber Pastoralis*, Past. Pref. Swt. 7, 19.

hirde-leás; *adj. Without a shepherd*:—Ne beóþ hî hyrdeleáse ðonne hî ðé habbaþ *having thee they will not be without a shepherd*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Scêp heordeleáse *oves non habentes pastorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36.

hirde-lîc; *adj. Pastoral*:—Ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan giémenne *pastoralis curæ pondera*, Past; Swt. 23, 11.

hirde-wyrt, e; *f.* I. the greater, *chlora perfoliata*. II. the lesser, *erythæa centaureum*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1.

hird-ness, hyrd-, e; *f. Guard, keeping, custody*:—Hé betǽhte hig ða þrí dagas tô hirdnysse *tradidit ergo illos custodiæ tribus diebus*, Gen. 42, 17. Gif hwâ befæst his feoh tô hyrdnysse *si quis commendaverit pecuniam in custodiam*, Ex. 22, 7. Swâ hî on niht hyrdnesse begangaþ *sicut custodia in nocte*, Ps. Th. 89, 5. On hyrdnyssa *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. 21, 12.

hîrd [= **hîrêd**] **-preóst**, es; *m. A domestic chaplain*:—Ælfric mîn hîrdprêst, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 8: Chart. Th. 574, 10, 11.

hî-rêd, hîrd, es; *m. A household, house, family, the body of domestic retainers of a great man* or *king, a court, the members of a religious house, a company, band of associates*:—Hîrêd *vel* hîwrǽden *familia*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 28. Se hâlga hŷrêd wæs wunigende ânmôdlîce on gebedum *the holy company continued with one accord in prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 4: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 1; Sat. 592: 221; Th. 288, 5; Sat. 376. Se hîrd on Seynt Eádmundsbiri *the brotherhood at Bury St. Edmunds*, Chart. Th. 574, 28, 33. Mîn ówen hîrd *my own family*, 575, 31. Hîrêdes fæder *paterfamilias*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 25. Hîrêdes ealdor, 20, 1. Hŷrêdes hlâford, Wrt. Voc. 73, 20. Hîrêdes môder *materfamilias*, 73, 21. An gewitnesse ðes hîrêdes æt Cristes cirican *with the witness of the brotherhood at Christchurch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 36. Gif hé stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes gongen hie ealle on þeówot *if he steal with the knowledge of all his household let them all go into slavery*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. Of Davides hûse and hîrêde *de domo et familia David*. Lk. Skt. 2, 4. Tô dæg is ðisum hîrêde hǽl gefremmed *hodie salus domui huic facta est*, Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cwæþ ðæt hé mid ðam Hǽlende on hŷrêde wǽre *said that he was in company with Jesus*, ii. 248, 31. Hit ne biþ nâ hûs bûton hit beó mid hîrêde âfylled *it is no house unless it be filled with a household*, 582, 13. Ic wille ðat alle mîne men bên frê on hîrde and on tûne *I desire that all my men be free both in my household and vill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 12. Ðam hîrêde intô ealdan mynstre *to the brotherhood at the old monastery*, Chart. Th. 499, 14. Lucinius bebeád ðæt nân cristen mon ne côme on his hierêde *Licinius omnes Christianos e palatio suo jussit expelli*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 28. On sumes cyninges hîrêde *in tanti patris familias dispositissima domo*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: 29, 2; Fox 104, 29: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 23: L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 14: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 20. Ðâ oferhogode

herodes hine mid hys hīrēde *sprevit autem illum erodes cum exercitu suo*, Lk. Skt. 23, 11: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 30; Sat. 423. God geswang Farao and ealne his hīrēd *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem et domum ejus*, Gen. 12, 17. Đone geset hys hlāfurd ofer his hīrēd *quem constituit dominus suus supra familiam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 16; Gen. 2310. Gif hē beó tō đam gewelegod đæt hē hȳrēd and ēht āge *if he be so enriched as to have a household and property*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 23 [cf. 13 hīwisc landes]. Frióne hierēd *a free monastery*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 1, v. note. Se cyng heóld đǣr his hīrēd v dagas *the king held his court there five days*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 18, 39. [*O.E.Hom.* hired: *Orm.* hird, hirrd: *Laym.* hiredes, *gen.*; hirde, *dat*: *A.R.* hird: *O.H.Ger.* hī-rāt *connubium*: *Ger.* heirath.] DER. in-hīrēd. v. hīwan.

hīrēd-cniht, es; *m. A man belonging to a 'hīrēd,' a domestic*:—þurh Paules bodunge gelȳfdon đæs cāseres þegnas and hīrēdcnihtas *through Paul's preaching the members of the emperor's household believed*, Homl. Th. i. 374, 34. [*Laym.* hird-cniht.]

hīrēd-līc; *adj. Familiaris*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 504.

hīrēd-mann, hīrd-man, es; *m. A member of a 'hīrēd*:'—Pharaones yldestan hīrēdmen *senes domus Pharaonis*, Gen. 50, 7. His hīrēdmen fērdon ūt mid feáwe mannan of đam castele and geslōgen and gelǣhton fīf hundred manna *the members of his household sallied out with few men from the castle, and slew and captured five hundred men*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 29. Ongunnon đa hīrēdmen heardlīce feohtan *the* [*earl's*] *household retainers began to fight stoutly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 28; By. 261. Hæbbe ǣlc hlāford his hīrēdmen [hīrdmen (MS. A.)] on his āgenum borge *let every lord have the members of his household in his own 'borg*,' L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 27: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9. [*Laym.* hired-, heredman (priveman, 2nd MS.)].

hīrēd-wīfmann, es; *m. A female member of a household*:—Ic geann eallum mīnum hīrēdwīfmannum *I give to all the women of my household*, Chart. Th. 531, 6.

hīrēd-wist, e; *f. Familiaritas*, Lye.

hīre-man. v. hȳre-man.

hirstan. v. hyrstan.

hīrsum. v. hyrsum.

hiscan. v. hyscan.

hise. v. hyse.

hispan. v. hyspan.

hittan; *p.* hitte *To hit upon, meet with*:—Đā com Harold ūre cyng on unwær on đa Normenn and hytte hī begeondan Eoforwīc æt Stemford brygge *then our king Harold came upon the Northmen unexpectedly and met with them beyond York at Stamford bridge*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 26. [Borrowed from [?] *Icel.* hitta *to hit upon, meet with.*]

hiw, hiow, e; *f. Fortune*:—Swā hit oft gesǣleþ on đǣm sēlran þingum and on đǣm gesundrum đæt seó wyrd and sió hiow hie oft oncyrreþ *ut aliquid plerumque in secundis rebus fortuna obstrepit*, Nar. 7, 27.

hiw, heow, hiow, heó, es; *n. Shape, make, form, fashion, species, kind, appearance, symbol, hue, colour, beauty*: — Hiw *species*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 45; Wrt. Voc. 42, 53. Hiw *figura, scema, specimen, forma, species*, Ælfc. Gr. 2: 9: 14; Som. 2, 45, 46: 8, 22: 9, 31: 17, 19, 20. Hiw *figmentum*, Blickl. Gl. Đeós gerȳnu is wedd and hiw *this mystery is a pledge and a symbol*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 60. Sǣde hwylc đæs biscopes hiw wǣre *effigiem ejusdem Paulini referre esset solitus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 1449; An. 725. Heó is on onsȳne ūtan yfeles heowes *outside it is in appearance of a very poor kind*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Seó is brūnes heowes *it is of a brown colour*, 73, 22. Ānes hiwes *uniformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 42. Hwælan hiwes *of a whale's shape*, Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263. Æt ânes heowes cȳ *from a cow all of one colour*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 13. Hiwes binotene *bereft of their* [*angelic*] *form*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gū. 872. On ōđrum hiwe *in alia effigie*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hī ealle wurdon āwende of đam fægeran hiwe đe hī on gesceapene wǣron tō lāđlīcum deóflum *they were all changed from the fair form in which they were created to loathly devils*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 30. On nædđran hiwe *in the form of a serpent*, 16, 32: 104, 23. On fȳres hiwe *like as of fire*, 232, 15. On cuman hiwe *as a guest*, ii. 96, 35. Heowe, Blickl. Homl. 235, 29. Æfter his hiwe *secundum speciem suam*, Gen. 1, 12. Đū eart wlitig on hiwe *pulchra sis mulier*, 12, 11. Siđđan heó wunode mid fæmnum on hira hiwe *afterwards she lived with women as a woman*, Shrn. 31, 16: 52, 24. Se sunu onfēng mennisc hiw *the son took the form of a man*, Nar. 39, 23: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 19; Cri. 721: 46 a; Th. 156, 28; Gū. 881. Heó, Elen. Kmbl. 12; El. 6. Tōcnāwan heofones hiw *faciem cœli dijudicare*, Mt. Kmbl 16, 3. Scīnende hiow and gewǣdu *shining face and garments*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 18. Nū berþ Petrus đæt hiw ođđe getācnunge đære hālgan gelaþunge *Peter is now the figure or symbol of the holy church*, 390, 14: 406, 11. Weorþeþ sunne on blōdes hiw *the sun shall become the colour of blood*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Hiw *decorem*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 13. Gimmas hwīte and reáde and hiwa gehwæs *gems, white and red and of every hue*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 46; Met. 19, 23: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 31; Pa. 20. Behealdaþ eów wið leásum witegum đe tō eów cumaþ on sceāpa hiwum *take heed of false prophets that come to you as sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 4. On mistlīcum and mænigfealdum hiwum *of divers and manifold forms*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 13. [*Goth.* hiwi *form.*] v. feala-, scīn-hiw.

hīwan, hīgan; *pl. Members of a household, of a religious house, a family*: — Heora hīwan *their household*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 10; Gen. 2780. Hine ofslōgon his hīwan [cf. hīrēd] *the members of his household slew him*, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 8. Hīwan *members of a religious house*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 14. Đenewulf bisceop and đa hīwan in Wintanceastre *bishop Denewulf and the brethren at Winchester*, Chart. Th. 151, 5. Hīgen, Chart. Th. 47, 33: 70, 33: 461, 18, 33. Đa hīwan đe on đam mynstre wǣron *qui erant in monasterio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18. Hīgo *familia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4: 12, 42. Hīgo đa đe gihaldaþ *familia quæ abstinet*, Rtl. 16, 11: 14, 30. Hīgu *domestici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. Faderes hīgna *patris familias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27; Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25: Chart. Th. 460, 9. Fæder hīna, Mt. Kmbl Rush. 20, 1: 21, 33. Gehwilcne đe his hīna wæs wǣpned cynnes *every one that of his family was of the male sex*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 34; Gen. 2371. Đā hrȳmde heó tō hire hīwun *vocavit ad se homines domus suæ*, Gen. 39, 14. Mid hira hīwun *cum domibus suis*, Ex. 1, 1. Gā tō đīnum hūse tō đīnum hīwum *vade in domum tuam ad tuos*, Mk. Skt. 5, 19. Būton Noe and his seofan hīwon *except Noah and the seven members of his family*, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 34: i. 20, 34. On middum hire hīwum *in medio eorum* [*the members of the monastery*], Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 20: Cnart. Th. 468, 19: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. Gilēf hīgum đīnum *concede famulis tuis*, Rtl. 30, 17. Ūt of earce hīwan lǣd đū *lead thy family out of the ark*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 3; Gen. 1489. Hīwan [MS. A. munecas], Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 17. Hīwæ *domesticos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. [*Ayenb. Chauc. Piers P.* hewe *a servant*: *Orm.* hiwenn *a family*: cf. *Goth.* heiwa-frauja *οἰκοδεσπότης*: *O.Sax.* hīwa *a wife*: *Icel.* hjú, hjún, hjón *man and wife, family, household*: *O.H.Ger.* hīwo *a married man*; hīwa *a married woman.*] DER. gesam-, gesin-, in-, sam-, sin hīwan.

hiw-beorht, hiow-; *adj. Bright of hue, beautiful in form* or *colour*, Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 27; Gen. 265.

hīw-cūþ, heow-; *adj. Familiar, well known*: — Hiwcūþ *familiaris*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 62; Wrt. Voc. 61, 36. Ic ne eom him suā hīwcūþ *familiaritatis ejus notitiam non habemus*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5: Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 13. Se đe hine selfne hīwcūþne ne ongiet Gode *qui familiarem se ejus gratiæ esse nescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 8. Đa syndon heowcūþe đe wē geseón ne māgon *those things are familiar that we cannot see*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 23. Hīwcūþe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 122; Met. 10, 61.

hīw-cūþlīce, hiew-; *adv. Familiarly*:—Đa đe hine hīwcūþlīce cūþan *qui eum familiariter noverunt*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 27. Hē biþ hiewcūþlīce þeów đæm Godes feónde *hosti Dei familiarius servit*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 361, 1. Hine God hiewcūþlīcor on eallum þingum innan lærde đonne ōđre menn mid his gelōmlīcre tōspræce *quem de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, 45, 5; Swt. 304, 18.

hiwcūþ-rædness, e; *f. Familiarity, intimacy*: familiaritas. Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80. 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 40.

hiwe; *adj. Beautiful in form* or *colour*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291: Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. [Cf. twī-hiwe: *or is* hiwe *dative of* hiw?]

hīwen, es; *n. A family, household*:—Đa þing đe eówre hīwenu beþurfon *cibaria domibus vestris necessaria*, Gen. 42, 33. Tō mete eówrum hīwenum *in cibum familiis*, 47, 24. Hīwen *domestici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. [*Orm.* hiwenn *a family.*] v. hīwan.

hiwene [?] *discoloration*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 8.

hiwere, es; *m. One who pretends, a hypocrite*: — Hiwere *simulator*, Ælfc. Gr. 85; Som. 73, 105; Wrt. Voc. 49, 12. Wā eów hiwerum *woe to you hypocrites*, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17.

hīw-gedāl, es; *n. A separation of man and wife, divorce*: — Hē sylle hyre hyra hīwgedāles bōc *det illi libellum repudii*, Mt. Bos. 5, 31: 19, 7; Mk. Skt. 10, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hjóna-skilnaðr *a divorce.*]

hiwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To form, fashion, shape, colour, feign, pretend*: — Hiwian *colorare*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 112; Wrt. Voc. 54, 54. Ic hiwige *fingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 61. Đū hiwast swilce đū đīnum cildum hit sparige *you make as if you are saving it for your children*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 8. Ealle đe hiwiaþ hī wiđūtan mid eáwfæstum þeáwum and wiđinnan sind geǣttrode mid ārleásnysse *all that fashion themselves outwardly with pious manners, but inwardly are poisoned with impiety*, 404, 13. Sum fæmne hī hiwode sārlīce seóce *some woman feigned herself very ill*, 506, 5. Herodes hiwode hine sylfne unrōtne *Herod pretended to be troubled*, i. 484, 26. Đū hiwodest *formasti*, Blickl. Gl: Ps. Spl. C. 138, 4: 93, 9. Hiwgende lang gebed *simulantes longam orationem*, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. v. ge-hiwian.

hīwian; *p.* ode; *To marry*:—Hie forbiódaþ mannum đæt hie hīwien *prohibentium nubere*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 318, 1.

hiwing. v. hiwung.

hīwisc, hīgwisc, es; *n. A family, household, house*; also *a hide of land* [v. hīd]: — Fæder hiogwuisc, hiowisc, hiuwisc *paterfamilias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 39: 13. 25: 14, 21. Gif hē hæbbe hīwisc landes *if he have a hide of land*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13 [cf. l. 23]. On Cotenes-

felde ân hŷwysce and þôðer dêl of Branok hyalf hîwisce *in Cotensfield one hide, and the other part of Branok half a hide*, Chart. Th. 107, 26–8. Hîwisc, 428, 17. God bebeád Moyse ðæt hê and eall Israhêla folc sceoldon offrian æt ælcum hîwisce Gode ân lamb ânes geáres *God commanded Moses that he and all the people of Israel should offer a lamb of the first year to God from every family* [*a lamb for an house*, Ex. 12, 3], L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5.

hiw-leás; *adj. Wanting in form* or *in colour*: — Hiwleás *deformis*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 16. Hû hiwleáse hie beóþ *how colourless the patients are*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 2.

hiwleás-ness *want of form*; deformitas, Som.

hiw-lîc; *adj. Having good form* or *colour, shapely*; formosus: — Ansîne hiwlîce hine habban fultum getâcnaþ *to see one's self with a handsome face betokens support*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 8. Reáf hiwlîc habban blisse getâcnaþ *to have a handsome robe betokens bliss*, 212, 6. Hiwlîc *figuratus*, Hpt. Gl. 432.

hîw-lîc *matronalis*, Cot. 129, Lye.

hîw-rædden, e; *f. A family, household, house, a religious house*: — Hŷwrædden *domus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 66; Wrt. Voc. 57, 45. Godes wîngeard is Israhêla hîwrædden *God's vineyard is the house of Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 31: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6. Gang in tô ðam arce and eall ðîn hîwrædden *ingredere tu et omnis domus tua in arcam*, Gen. 7, 1: 50, 8. For bênum abbodes and ðære heórædene æt Bercleá *for the prayers of the abbot and of the brethren at Berkeley*, Chart. Th. 129, 30: 168, 24. Sib sî disse hîwrâddenne *pax huic domui*, Lk. Skt. 9, 5: 19, 9: Gen. 28, 2: Ex. 2, 1. Hîwrædene underfêhþ *familiam susceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 2.

hîw-scipe, hîg-, es; *m. A family, household, house*: — Hîwscype *domus*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 17. Wæs sum hîwscipes fæder and hîna ealdor *erat paterfamilias*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 9. Ða onfêng heó ænes hîwscipes stôwe *accepit locum unius familiæ*, 4, 23; S. 593, 18. Ealle hîwscipas þeóda *universæ familiæ gentium*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 28. [*O. E. Hom.* of elchan hiwscipe, i. 87, 8. v. Ex. 12, 3.] DER. sin-hîwscipe.

hiwung, hiwing, e; *f. Forming, shaping, form, figure, pretence, feigning, hypocrisy, dissimulation*: — Hê ne biþ ðonne geleáfa ac biþ hiwung *it is not then belief but hypocrisy*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 21. Hywung, ii. 220, 32. Gê sind wiðinnan âfyllede mid hiwunge and unrihtwîsnysse *within ye are filled with hypocrisy and unrighteousness*, 404, 21. Ða leásan lîcceteras ðe mid hiwunge God sêcaþ *the false hypocrites that seek God with outward show*, i. 120, 2. Hê com mid hiwunge *he came with dissimulation*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 32. Mid ðære hiwunga ðe hió lîcet ðæt hió sîe gôd *mendacium specie bonorum*, Bt. 29; Fox 72, 1. Hî on fruman tô Godes hiwunga gesceapene wæron *in the beginning they were created in the image of God*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 7. þurh hiwwinge *per figuras*, Num. 12, 8. Ðæt hluttre môd ðe Gode gelîcaþ forsihþ ða hiwunga and healt sôðfæstnysse *the pure mind that pleases God despises pretences and holds the truth*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 8. þurh deófles hiwunga *per diaboli figmenta*, L. Ecg. C. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 5. v. hiwian.

hîwung, e; *f. Marriage*: — Mid his hîwunge and his gefêrena *with the marriage of himself and of his companions*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. v. hîwian.

hladan; *p.* hlôd; *pp.* hladen. I. *to heap, pile up, build, place, lade, load, freight*: — Ic mê hrycg hlade ðæt ic habban sceal *I load my back with what I am to have*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 21; Rä. 4, 65. Wyrd wôp wecceþ weán hladeþ *fate awakens grief, heaps up misery*, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Wê gelîce sceolon leánum hleótan swâ wê weorcum hlôdun *we shall obtain rewards according as we built with our deeds* [cf. 1 Cor. 3, 12–14], Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 12; Cri. 784. Hlôdan *they loaded*, 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rä. 23, 10. Ongan ðâ âd hladan *began then to build the pile*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 25; Gen. 2901. Hŷ ne môston on bæl hladan leófne mannan *they might not place the beloved man on the pile*, Beo. Th. 4259; B. 2126. Him on bearm hladan bunan and discas *to heap up in his bosom cups and dishes*, 5543; B. 2775. Naca hladen herewædum *the bark laden with war weeds*, 3798; B. 1897. Wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen *twisted gold was laden on the wain*, 6260; B. 3134. Hærfest wæstmum hladen *autumn laden with fruits*, Menol. Fox 281; Men. 142. II. *to lade, draw* [*water*]; haurire: — Ic hlade *haurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 40. Swâ hwæt swâ ðû hlætst of ðam flôde *quidquid hauseris de fluvio*, Ex 4, 9. Hê hlôd wæter mid ûs *hausit aquam nobiscum*, 2, 19. Ða mid âne helme hlôd hit, Nar. 8, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 118, 21. Ða þênas ðe ðæt wæter hlôdon *ministri qui hauerierant aquam*, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. Hladaþ *haurite*, 8. Hlade ðonne mid ðære ylcan hand ðæs wæteres mûþ fulne *let him then take up with the same hand a mouthful of the water*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15; 74, 16. Wæter tô hladanne *ad hauriendam aquam*, Ex. 2, 16. Ne ðû næfst nân þing mid tô hladenne *neque in quo haurias habes*, Jn. Skt. MS. A. 4, 11. Gemêtte ænne ealdne munuc wæter hladende *found an old monk drawing water*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 7. [*Orm.* lodenn, *p. pl*; lădenn, *pp. to draw* (*water*): *Ayenb.* lhade: *Prompt. Parv.* ladyn i. *onero, sarcino*; ii. *vatilo*: *Goth.* hlaþan *to load*: *O. Sax.* hladan (*like A. Sax.*): *O. Frs.* hlada *to lade*: *Icel.* hlaða *to lade, pile up, build*: *O. H. Ger.* hladan *onerare, ponere*: *Ger.* laden.] DER. â-, ge-, tô-hladan.

hlađung, e; *f. A drawing*, haustus, Som.

hlæd, es; *n. A heap, pile, mound*: — Beraþ hiere hlæd tô *comportabis aggerem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 5: 163, 10, 11. [*Icel.* hlað; *n.* hlaði; *m. a pile, stack*.] v. hladan.

hlædder. v. hlæder.

hlæd-disc, es; *m. A dish on which many things are heaped up* [?]; satura [MS. satira], Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 69; Wrt. Voc. 26, 66. v. hlæd.

hlædel, es; *m. An instrument for drawing water, a ladle*; antlia, Hpt. Gl. 418. [*Chauc. Piers P.* ladel.] v. hladan.

hlæden *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket*; hauritorium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 54; Wrt. Voc. 24, 50.

hlæder, hlædder, e; *f.*: hlæddre, an [?]; *f. A ladder, flight of steps*; scala: — Ða geseah hê on swefne standan âne hlædre and godes englas up stîgende and nyðer stîgende on ðære hlædre *viditque in somnis scalam stantem, angelos quoque dei ascendentes et descendentes per eam*, Gen. 28, 12, 13: Past. pref; Swt. 23, 17: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 11; Rä. 56, 6. On læddran sittan, Lchdm. iii. 210, 23. Tô heofnum up hlædræ rærdon *they raised ladders up to the heavens*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hie æfter hlæddrum âstigon *they mounted by steps*, Blickl. Homl 209, 7. [*Ayenb.* lheddre: *Piers P.* laddre; *O. Frs.* hladder, hleder: *O. H. Ger.* hleitar, leitara: *Ger.* leiter.]

hlæder-wyrt, hlædder-, e; *f. Ladder-wort, ladder to heaven, Jacob's ladder*; polemonium cæruleum *or* polygonatum multiflorum [v. E. D. S. No. 26, 'ladder to heaven'], Lchdm. iii. 8, 25.

hlæd-hweol, -weogl, -wiogl, es; *n. A wheel used in drawing water*; antlia, Cot. 9, 101, Lye.

hlæd-trendel, es; *m. A wheel used in drawing water*; rota hauritoria, Hpt. Gl. 418.

hlæfdige, hlæfdie, an; *f. A lady, mistress of a house*; after Bertric's time it is the title given to the wife of the West-Saxon king. v. William of Malm. bk. ii. c. 2: — Hlæfdige, *domina*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 79. Hîrêdes hlæfdige *materfamilias*, 73, 21. Gif hwylc wîf hire wîfman swingeþ and heó þurh ða swingle wyrþ deád and heó unscyldig biþ fæste seó hlæfdige vii geár *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit et ex illa verberatione moriatur, et innocens sit, domina vii annos jejunet*, L. Pen. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 2. Cristes þegnas cweþaþ ðæt ðû sîe hlæfdige wuldorweorudes *Christ's servants say that thou* [*the Virgin Mary*] *art the queen of the glorious host*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 15; Cri. 284. Hlæfdige mîn *O lady mine!* Elen. Kmbl. 1309; El. 656. Ða com seó hlæfdige hider tô lande *then came the lady* [*Ethelred's wife*] *to this country*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 30: 1013; Erl. 149, 29. Æþelflæd Myrcena hlæfdige, 918; Erl. 103, 1 [cf. Henry of Hunt. 'Hæc igitur domina tantæ potentiæ fertur fuisse, ut a quibusdam, non solum domina vel regina sed etiam rex vocaretur']. On þys ilcan geáre forþfêrde seó ealde hlæfdige Eádwerdes cinges môder *in this same year departed the old lady, the mother of king Edward*, 1051; Erl. 176, 19. Cnut cyncg and Ælfgifu seó hlæfdige, Chart. Th. 328, 20. Swâ eágan gâþ earmre þeówenan ðonne heó on hire hlæfdigean handa lôcaþ *sicut oculi ancillæ, in manibus dominæ suæ*, Ps. Th. 122, 3: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Agar forseah hire hlæfdian *Agar despexit dominam suam*, Gen. 16, 4. Ða forlêt se cyng ða hlæfdian seó wæs gehâlgod him tô cwêne [*of Eward putting away his wife, Godwin's daughter*], Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 20. Him tô wîfum dydon ða ðe ær wæron heora hlæfdian *those who before had been their mistresses, they made their wives*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 80, 6. [*Laym.* lafdi, leafdi: *Orm.* lafdiȝ: *Ayenb.* lhevedi: *Chauc. Piers P.* lady, ladi.] v. hlâford.

hlænan; *p.* de *To cause to lean, to incline*: — Siddan hŷ tôgædere gâras hlændon *after they had inclined their spears together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 18; Jul. 63. DER. â-, bi-hlænan.

hlæne; *adj. Lean, meagre*; macer: — Hlæne *macer*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 102; Wrt. Voc. 51, 15. Oxan fûle and swîðe hlæne *boves fœdæ confectæque macie*, Gen. 41, 3. Nû wê sind hlæne *anima nostra arida est*, Num. 11, 6: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25. [*Laym. Piers P. Chauc.* lene.]

hlænian; *p.* ode *To make lean* or *to become lean*: — Ðæt hê his lîchoman hlænige *ut caro maceretur*, Past. 14, 6; Swt, 87, 17. Ðonne ðæt flæsc hlænaþ *dum carnem macerant*, 43, 6; Swt. 313, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* lenyn *or* make lene *macero*.]

hlænnes, -ness, e; *f. Leanness*: — Hlænnes *macies* vel *tabitudo*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 104; Wrt. Voc. 51, 17. Môdes hlænnys *leanness of the mind*, Homl. Th. i. 522, 31.

hlænsian; *p.* ode *To make lean*; macerare, castigare, Hpt. Gl. 433. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* '*Carnis maceratio* fleises lensing. Mon lenseþ his fleis hwenne he him ȝefeð lutel to etene,' i. 147.]

hlæst, es; *n. Burden, freight, lading*: — Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on geweald geseald *into your power is given the ocean's freight* [*fishes*] *and the fowls of the air and wild beasts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Hwâ ðæm hlæste onfêng *who received that freight*, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52: Cd. 71; Th. 85, 29; Gen. 1422.

Hlæst beran *to bear a burden*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 23; Rä. 2, 15. Ic āstīge mīn scyp mid hlæstum mīnum *ego ascendo navem cum mercibus meis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. [*Chauc.* last: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke *legio*: *O.Frs.* hlest: *Icel.* hlass *a cart-load*: *Ger.* last *onus*.] v. hladan, brim-hlæst.

hlæstan. v. ge-hlæstan.

hlǽw, hlāw, hlāu, hlēw, es; *m.* I. *a low* or *law* [*occurring in names of places*], *a rising ground, an artificial as well as a natural mound, a funeral mound;* tumulus:—Wæs ðǽr on ðam eálande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men for feós wilnunga gedulfon and brǽcon *there was on the island a great mound made upon the earth, which same from the desire of treasure men had dug into and broken up*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 5, 7: Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120. Dā hỹ ofer ðone hlǽw ridan *when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 14. Hātaþ hlǽw gewyrcean se sceal tō gemyndum mīnum leódum heáh hlifian on Hrones næsse, ðæt hit sǽlīðend syððan hātan Biówulfes biorh *bid them make a mound; it shall as a memorial to my people tower high on Hronesness, so that hereafter may seafarers call it Beowulf's mount*, Beo. Th. 5597; B. 2802: 6295; B. 3158: 6319; B. 3170. Geworpene on wīdne hlǽw *projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. On hwelcum hlǽwa hrusan þeccen bān Wēlandes *in what tomb do Weland's bones cover the ground?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 85; Met. 10, 43. Beorgas ðǽr ne muntas steápe ne stondeþ, ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dūnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. The word is found in local names, e.g. Cwicchelmes hlǽw, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 21 [for other examples see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxi], and exists still in the forms *-low*, as Ludlow, Hounslow; and *-law*, frequently applied to hills in Scotland. [Cf. *Icel.* haugr *a mound, funeral mound; how* in local names.] II. *the interior of a mound, a cave*:—Draca sceal on hlǽwe *a serpent shall dwell in a cave*, Menol. Fox 512; Gn. C. 26: Beo. Th. 5539; B. 2773. Eorþsele hlǽw under hrusan *an earth-hall, a cave under ground*, 4813; B. 2411. [*Orm.* illc an lawe & illc an hill: *Havel.* lowe: *Goth.* hlaiw *a grave, tomb;* hlaiwasna *grave, sepulchre*: *O. Sax.* hlēwe (*dat.*) *grave*: *O. H. Ger.* hlaeo *mausoleum;* laeo *acervus;* hlēo *agger;* lēuua *aggeres*.]

HLĀF, es; *m. Bread, food, a loaf*:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentacius panis*: ceorlisc hlāf *cibarius*: geseórid hlāf *acrizimus panis*: hwǽten hlāf *siligeneus* vel *triticeus*: heorþbacen hlāf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*: ofenbacen hlāf *clibanius*: gehyrst hlāf *frixius panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 59–69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15–23. Lítel hlāf *pastillus*: ofenbacen hlāf *fermentum*, 31; Som. 61, 84, 94; Wrt. Voc. 27, 14, 24. Him hylpþ eác ofenbacen hlāf, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 17. Smæl hlāf *artolaganus*, Cot. 21, Lye. Tū hund greátes hlāfes and þridde smales *two hundred* [*loaves?*] *of coarse bread, and a third of fine*, Chart. Th. 158, 25. Hwītes hlāfes cruman *crumbs of white bread*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 21. Ne sỹ neáta cwyld ne ǽdl ne hlāfes hungor *let there not be murrain among cattle, or disease, or lack of food*, Shrn. 104, 27. Sing ðis on ānum berenan hlāfe and syle ðan horse etan *sing this over a barley loaf and give it the horse to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 31: Blickl. Homl. 179, 31: Jn. Skt. 6, 9. Man sceolde dōn dǽdbōte on hlāfe and on wætere *pœnitentia sit agenda in pane et aqua*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 4. Úrne dæghwamlīcan hlāf syle ūs tōdæg *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Mid Grēcum diáconas ne mōton brecan gehālgodne hlāf *apud Græcos diaconis non licet frangere panem sanctum*, L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 9: L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 22: L. Edg. C. 43; Th. ii. 254, 1. For hwon ne rǽcst dū ūs ðone hwītan hlāf ðone dū sealdest Saban *quare non nobis porrigis panem nitidum quem Saba dabas*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Cyse and drygne hlāf *cheese and dry bread*, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 278, 21. Hlāf wexenne *a wax plaster*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1, 2. Gesufelne hlāf, L. Ath. V. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36. Ðeorfe hlāfas *unleavened loaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. cxx. hundtenra hlāfa and xxx. clēnra *one hundred and twenty wheaten loaves and thirty made without bran*, 460, 16. cxx gesufira hlāfa, 32: 469, 3. On xii mōnþum dū scealt sillan ðīnum þeówan men vii hund hlāfa and xx hlāfa būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum *in twelve months thou shalt give thy slave-man seven hundred and twenty loaves, besides meals at morn and noon*, Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18. Cweþ ðæt ða stānas tō hlāfum geweorþan *tell the stones to become loaves*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. [*Orm.* laf: *Laym.* laves, *pl*: *Ayenb.* lhove: *Goth.* hlaibs: *Icel.* hleifr: *O. H. Ger.* hlaiba, leib *panis, tortella*: *Ger.* laib.] DER. heofon-, offrung-hlāf.]

hlāf-ǽta, an; *m. A loaf-eater, domestic, servant*:—Ceorles hlāfǽta *a 'ceorl's' servant*, L. Ethb. 25; Th. i. 8, 10. [Cf. hlāford, *and v.* (?) *under* hlāf *the passage from* Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18.

hlāf-gang, es; *m. The procession with the host*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 34.

hlāf-gebrece, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Swā hlāfgebrece *sicut frustum panis*, Ps. Th. 147, 6.

hlāf-gebroc, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Ðara hlāfgebroca wæs tō lāfe twelf binna fulle *of the fragments there remained twelve baskets full*, Shrn. 48, 31.

hlāf-hwǽte, es; *m. Wheat for making bread*, Chart. Th. 144, 34.

hlāf-leást, e; *f. Lack of bread*:—For ðære hlāfleáste ða eorþan ǽton *for lack of bread they ate the earth*, St. And. 34, 20.

hlāf-mæsse, -messe, an; *f. Lammas, a name for the first of August*:—Ðæt wæs on ðære tīde calendas Agustus and on ðæm dæge ðe wē hātaþ hlāfmæsse *it was on the first of August, on the day that we call Lammas*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 17. On ðære nihte ðe gē hātaþ Hlāfmesse *on the day that you call Lammas*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 11. Bringeþ Agustus Hlāfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas-day*, Menol. Fox 277; Men. 140. Betwix hlāfmæssan and middum sumera *between Lammas and midsummer*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 5. Tōforan Hlāfmæssan, 1101; Erl. 237, 24. Æfter hlāmmessan, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. Tō Lāmmæssan, 1085; Erl. 219, 3. [*Piers P.* lammasse: *Prompt. Parv.* lammasse *festum agnorum* vel *Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri*.] v. next word, and hlāf-sēnung.

hlāfmæsse-dæg, es; *m. Lammas-day, the first of August*: —Of ðam gehālgedan hlāfe ðe man hālige on hlāfmæssedæg *from the hallowed bread which is hallowed on Lammas-day*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 27. Ǽr hlāfmæsse [dæge?], L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 9. Æfter hlāmmæssedæge, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 33.

hlāford, es; *m. A* LORD; dominus, herus:—Hlāford *heros*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 46; Wrt. Voc. 50, 28. Scipes hlāford *nauclerus*, 83; Som. 73, 66; Wrt. Voc. 48, 4. Hie cwǽdon ðæt him nǽnig mǽg leófra nǽre ðonne hiera hlāford *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Cwǽdon ðæt him nān leófre hlāford nǽre ðonne heora gecynde hlāford, 1014; Erl. 150, 6. Hē wæs ǽgðer mīn mǽg and mīn hlāford *he was both my kinsman and my lord*, Byrht. Th. 138, 23; By. 224. Ðæs þegenes lof is ðæs hlāfordes wurþmynt. Sỹ lof ðam Hlāforde ðe leofaþ on ēcnysse *the servant's praise is the Lord's honour. Praise be to the Lord that liveth for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall sit with the harp at the feet of his lord, receive money*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 5; Vy. 80. Hine gecēs tō hlāforde Scotta cyning, *the king of Scots chose him as his lord*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14. Tō hlāforde geceósan *to elect king*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 39. Ōhthere sǽde his hlāforde Ælfrēde cyninge *Ohthere said to his lord, king Alfred*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Ic geann mīnum hlāforde syxti mancusa goldes *I give to my lord sixty mancuses of gold*, Chart. Th. 516, 32. Úrum hlāforde holde *loyal to our lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8. Ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde be swā leófan men licgan þence *beside my lord, by one so loved, I mean to lie*, Byrht. Th. 141, 7; By. 318: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412. Heora hlāford gewrecan *to avenge their lord*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30. Hē bebeád ðone hlāford lufian swā hine selfne *he commanded to love the lord as himself*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 13. Āhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne holdne hlāford *I had for many years a good service, a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39. Ālegdon ðā tōmiddes mǽrne þeóden hlāford leófne *they laid down in their midst the great prince, their beloved lord*, Beo. Th. 6276; B. 3142. Ða menn ða ðǽr hlāfordas wǽron *the men that were lords there*, Chart. Th. 459, 16. Hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 1; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. Heó [*Hagar*] gewāt hire hlāfordum [*Abram and Sara*], Cd. 104; Th. 138, 21; Gen. 2295. [*Laym.* laverd: *Orm.* laferrd: *A. R.* loverd: *Proclam. H. III.* lhoaverd: *Ayenb.* lhord: *Piers P. Chauc.* lord.] DER. cyne-, eald-, hūs-, worold-hlāford.

hlāford-dōm, es; *m. Dominion, lordship*:—For Godes ege under ðæm geoke his hlāforddōmes þurhwunigen and hine for Godes ege weorþigen, suā mon hlāford sceal *divino timore constricti ferre sub eis jugum reverentiæ non recusent*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 8. Se ðe on lāreówes onlīcnesse ða þēnenga ðæs ealdordōmes gecierþ tō hlāforddōme *qui ex simulatione disciplinæ ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 24. [*Orm.* laferrd-dom.]

hlāford-gift *principatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412. [Cf. [?] Hlafordes gifu, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16, and see the Glossary.]

hlāford-hyldo; *f.* -hyld, -held [?] *m; or* -hyldu, e; *f. Fidelity to a lord, loyalty*:—Ac hī gecȳðdon raðe ðæs hwylce hlāford-hyldo hī þohton tō gecȳðanne on heora ealdhlāfordes bearnum *but soon after they shewed what kind of loyalty they intended to shew to the children of their late lord*, Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 23. Eall ðæt wē ǽfre for riht-hlāfordhelde dōþ *all that we ever do from true loyalty*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i 372, 10.

hlāford-leás; *adj. Lordless, not having a lord*:—Ætwītan mē ðæt ic hlāfordleás hām sīðie *to taunt me that I return home without my lord*, Byrht. Th. 139, 8; By. 251: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 35; Rä. 21, 22: Beo. Th. 5863; B. 2935: Andr. Kmbl. 810; An. 405. Be hlāfordleásum mannum *concerning men who have no lord*, L. Ath. I, 2; Th. i. 200, 4.

hlāford-scipe, es; *m. Lordship, rule;* dominatio:—Hlāfordscipe ðīn *dominatio tua*, Ps. Spl. 144, 13. Hwī wæs Adame ān treów forboden ðā ðā hē wæs ealles ōðres hlāford? Tō ðan ðæt hē hine ne onhōfe on swā micclum hlāfordscipe *why was one tree forbidden to Adam, when he was lord of every other? To the end that he might not exalt himself with so great lordship*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 28. Ðū winsþ wið ðam hlāfordscipe ðe ðū self gecure *you strive against the rule you have yourself chosen*, Bt. 7,

2; Fox 18, 30. Ðonne wē âgyltaþ wið ða hlâfordas, ðonne âgylte wē wið ðone God ðe hlâfordscipe gescôp *cum præpositis delinquimus, ejus ordinationi, qui eos nobis prætulit, obviamus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 3: 29; Swt. 201, 22. Dominationes sind hlâfordscypas gecwedene, Homl. Th. i. 342, 32.

hlâford-searu; *f. n. Plotting against the life of a king* or *lord*:— Būton æt hlâfordsearwe ðam hie nâne mildheortnesse ne dorston gecwæðan *except in cases of treason against a lord; to that they dared not assign any mercy*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 9. Be hlâfordsearwe. Gif hwâ ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, sīe hē his feores scyldig and ealles ðæs ðe hē âge *of plotting against a lord. If any one plot against the king's life, let him forfeit his life and all that he owns*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14: 1; Th. 60, 4: L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 1: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 23: L. C..S. 26; Th. i. 392, 1. [Cf. L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 312, 5: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 16: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1.]

hlâford-sōcn, e; *f. The 'seeking' a lord for the purpose of being in his service, and under his protection* [cf. hlâford sēcan, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 3: L. Ath. iv; Th. i. 220, 24]:—Ne dominus libero homini hlafordsoknam interdicat si eum recte custodierit, L. Ath. ii. 4; Th. i. 216, 25: iii. 5; Th. i. 218, 25.

hlâford-swica, an; *m. A betrayer of his lord, a traitor to his lord*:— Se man ðe ðis gefæst ne þearf hē him nā ondrǣdan hellewītan būtan hē beó hlâfordswica *the man that keeps this fast need not fear the pains of hell, unless he be a traitor to his lord*, Lchdm. iii. 228, 24. Hēr sind on earde on mistlīce wīsan hlâfordswican manige *here in the land are in divers manners many traitors*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88: 110, 176. [*Laym.* lauerd-, louerd-swike *traitor*.]

hlâford-swice, es; *m. Treachery to a lord, treason*:—Ealra mǣst hlâfordswice se biþ on worulde ðæt man his hlâfordes sāwle beswīce and full mycel hlâfordswice eác biþ ðæt man his hlâford of līfe forrǣde oððe of lande lifigendne drīfe *the greatest treachery in the world against one's lord is to betray his soul, and very great treachery also is it to deprive him of life, or to drive him from the country alive*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88. v. hlâford-searu.

hlâf-sēnung, e; *f. Blessing of bread, which took place on August first* or *Lammas-day*: — On ðam ylcan dæge [Aug. 1] æt hlâfsēnunga, Shrn. 112, 8. v. hlâf-mæsse.

hlagol; *adj. Apt to laugh*, Lye.

hlâm-mæsse. v. hlâf-mæsse.

hlanc; *adj. Lank, lean, gaunt*:—Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde *at that rejoiced the gaunt wolf in the wood*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 205. Swâ dū on hrīme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83.

hland, hlond, es; *n. Urine*, Lchdm. i. 362, 18: ii. 40, 20: 156, 14. [*Icel.* hland.]

hlâw. v. hlāw.

hleahtor, hlehter, es; *m. Laughter*: — Hleahter *risus*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 35. Ða gesīðas wōp and hleahtor *the comrades weeping and laughter*, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347: Beo. Th. 1226; B. 611. Hie habbaþ sumā micle mēde ōðerra monna gōdra weorca sumā wē habbaþ ðæs hleahtres ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *sic eis virtutum sanctitas, sicut stultis spectatoribus ludicrarum artium vanitas placet*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 6. Ðū ūs gesettest tō hleahtre and tō forsewennesse eallum ðǣm ðe ūs ymbsittaþ *posuisti nos derisu et contemptu his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hē wæs heáfde becorfen for scondfulles gebeórscypes hleahtre *he* [*John the Baptist*] *had his head cut off for the amusement of a shameful feast*, Shrn. 123, 8. Be hleahtre ðe of milte cymþ *of laughter that cometh from the spleen*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 142, 21. Hē ne sceal sprecan ȳdelu word ða ðe unnytte hleahtor up âhebben ne hē eác sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlīcne cancettende hleahtor, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 35. Se herewīsa hleahtor âlegde *the host's leader hath put away laughter* [*is dead*], Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020. Hleahtor âlegdon ðā hī swīðra oferstāg weard *they put away laughter when a stronger guard had overcome them*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200. God mē worhte hlehter *risum fecit mihi deus*, Gen. 21, 6. Hwǣr beóþ ða ungemetlīcan hleahtras *where are the immoderate laughings*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18: 195, 15. [*Laym.* lehtre: *A. R.* leihtres, *pl: Icel.* hlâtr: *O. H. Ger.* hlahter *risus*.]

hleahtor-bǣre; *adj. Given to laughter*, Lye.

hleahtor-full; *adj. Scornful, derisive*:—Geþence ælc ðara tǣlendra and hleahterfulra *let every one that blames and derides reflect*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 14.

hleahtor-līc; *adj. Ridiculous*:—Gif hē hēr hwylc hleahterlīc word onfinde *if he here find any ridiculous word*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 12.

hleahtor-smiþ, es; *m. One who causes laughter, mirth, joy*:—Wōp wæs wīde woruldreáma lyt wǣron hleahtorsmiþum handa belocne *widespread was the wailing and little of this world's joys, the hands of those who wrought laughter were closed*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 10; Exod. 43.

hleápan; *p.* hleóp, *pl.* hleópon *and* hlupon [cf. *Icel.* hlupu]; *pp.* hleápen *To* LEAP, *jump, dance, run*:—Ic hleápe *salio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 45. Ðonne hleápþ se healta swā swā heort *the lame shall leap as a hart*, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 18. Se ðe hleápeþ *he who dances*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 11; Vy. 83. Hē hleóp on ðæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: 3, 9; S. 534, 3. Roger hēt ân of heom se hleóp intō ðam castele æt Norþwīc *Roger was the name of one of them, he threw himself into the castle at Norwich*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 34. Hēr Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislīce fērdon on wuda and feldon *in this year earl Edwin and earl Morcere fled away and went different ways through wood and open country*, 1072; Erl. 210, 26. Ðæt hie ne hliépen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeáwa *per multa, quæ non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 214, 7. Lege on ða wunde gyf heó tōsomne hleápan wolde *lay on the wound if it be ready to close up* [cf. *Icel.* sárið var hlaupit í sundr], Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. i. 198, 2. Hwīlum hleápan lēton on geflit faran fealwe mearas *at times they made their fallow steeds run, contend on the course*, Beo. Th. 1733; B. 864. Hē â wæs gangende and hleápende *ambulans et exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 23. Heó him beforan hleápende wæs *the hind kept running before them*, Lchdm. iii. 426, 32. Herodes swōr ðæt hē wolde ðære hleápendan dēhter forgyfan swā hwæt swā heó bǣde *Herod swore that he would give the dancing daughter whatever she asked*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 34. [*Laym.* lepen; *p. pl.* leopen, lupen: *Orm.* læpen; *subj. p.* lupe: *Ayenb.* lheape; *p.* lhip: *Piers P.* lepen; *p. pl.* lope: *Chauc.* lepe; *p.* lep, leep: *Goth.* us-hlaupan *to leap up*: *O. Sax.* a-hlōpan: *O. Frs.* hlāpa: *Icel.* hlaupa *to leap;* also *to run*: *O. H. Ger.* hlaufan *currere*: *Ger.* laufen.] DER. â-, æt-, be-, ge-, ofer-hleápan.

hleápere, es; *m. A leaper, dancer, runner, courier*:—Hleápere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 70. Tuegen hleáperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* lepare *or* rennare *cursor*: *Scot.* land-louper: *Icel.* hlaupari *a courser, charger*: *O. H. Ger.* loufari *circumcellio, cursor*: *Ger.* laufer.]

hleápestre, an; *f. A dancer;* saltatrix, Wrt. Voc. 73, 71.

hleápe-wince, an; *f. The lap-wing*: — Hleápewince *cucurata*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 22: *cucu*, 280, 27. [*Ayenb.* lhap-wynche: *Gower.* lappe-winke: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe-wynge, lap-wynke *upipa*: *Wick.* lap-, leep-winke.]

hleáppettan; *p.* te *To leap up*:—Hē ongunne hleápettan *exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 22.

hleápung, e; *f. Leaping, dancing*: — Herodias swā mǣres mannes deáþ tō gife hire dēhter hleápunge underfēng *Herodias received as a gift for her daughter's dancing the death of so illustrious a man*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 3: 480, 35.

hlec; *adj. Having cracks* or *rents*:—Hlec, *rimosus, scissurosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529. Swīðe lytlum sīceraþ ðæt wæter and swīðe dēgellīce on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ilcan ðe sió hlūde ȳþ dēþ on ðære hreón sǣ būton hit mon ǣr ūtāweorpe *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella sæviens*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 15.

hlecan; *p.* hlæc [?] *To join, unite, cohere*:—Swā eác his folgeras swā hie unwiðerweardran and gemōdran beóþ swā hie swīður hlecaþ tōsomne and eác fæstor tōsomne beóþ gefēgde tō gōdra manna hiénþe *sequaces quippe illius, quo nulla inter se discordiæ adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 20.

hlēda, hlēde; *m. A seat*: — Ðes hlēda, hlēde *sedile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 26.

hleglende [=hlegiende, cf. (?) hlehhan *or* hlēgiende, cf. (?) hlōwan] *sonans*, Cot. 24, Lye.

hlehhan, hlæhan, hlihhan, hlichan, hlihan, hlihgan; *p.* hlōh; *pl.* hlōgan *To* LAUGH [*with gladness* or *contempt*], *to deride*:—Ic hliche *rideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 53: 47; Som. 47, 15. Hē gedēþ ðæt wē hlihhaþ on morgen *ad matutinum lætitia*, Ps. Th. 29, 5. Eádgo ða ðe nū gie woepeþ forðon gie hlæheþ *beati qui nunc fletis quia ridebitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Wǣ iúh ða ðe hlǣhas forðon gie woepaþ *væ vobis qui ridetis nunc quia lugebitis*, 25. Hlihgaþ, Homl. Th. i. 180, 14. Hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Hliehaþ, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 19. Ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *when we laugh at the useless art of gleemen*, 34, 1; Swt. 231, 7. Ne hlōh ic nā . . . . ac ðū hlōge *non risi . . . . sed risisti*, Gen. 18, 15. Ðū hlōge and ic weóp *thou didst laugh and I wept*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 398, 15. Se eorl wæs ðē blīðra hlōh ðā, Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 23: Cd. 33: Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Hlōgun ȳ tēldon hine *deridebant eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 53. Ða apostoli hlōgon ðæra deófla leásunga and se ealdorman cwæþ mē stent ege ðysse andsware and gē hlihaþ *the apostles laughed at the devils' lying words, and the general said 'Fear comes upon me at this answer, and you laugh,'* Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Ealle geseónde mē hlōgon on bysmor *omnes videntes me deriserunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Exon. 120 a; Th. 160, 22; Hö. 21. Ðeáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge and ðū ðē unscyldigne wite ne rēhst ðū hwæt hȳ rǣdon hȳ teóþ ðē ðæs ðe hȳ sylfe habbaþ *though you are derided* [or *blamed?*] *for anything, and know yourself to be innocent, you shall not care what they say; they accuse you of what they have themselves*, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hē sǣde ðæt hē gesāwe crist selfne and ðæt hē him hlōge tō *he said that he saw Christ himself, and that he smiled upon him*, Shrn. 70, 9. Hlehhan ne þorftun *they had no*

need o laugh, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Æðelst. 47. Ne þorfton hlūde hlihhan, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hwæt sceal ic ðonne būton hliehchan [Cot. MS. hliehhan] ðæs ðonne gē tō lose weorþaþ *what shall I do but laugh at it, when you come to ruin;* ego quoque in interitu vestro ridebo, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Forðon hī hlyhhan mægen *for this reason they can laugh*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 24. Ða deóflu sægdon h de hlihhende *the devils said, laughing loudly*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 3 · · 376, 5: Herb. 9; Lchdm. i. 98, 27. Hlichende, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som 49, 18. Mid hlihendum mūþe *with a smile on his lips*, Homl. Th .. 44 4: Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Ðām hlæhendum *ridentibus*, Lk Sk . p. 5, 7 [*Orm.* lahhjhenn. *Laym.* lehȝen, lihȝen; *p.* loh, *pl.* loȝen: *O. R.* lauhwen: *Ayenb.* lheȝȝe: *Piers P. Chauc.* laughen: *Wick.* l.hen ·ȝe; *p.* leiȝede: *Goth.* hlahjan; *p.* hlōh: *O. Sax.* hlahan; *p.* hlōg. *p.* hlagan *O. Frs* hlēka; *p.* hlackade: *Ice.* hlæja. *p.* hló, *pl.* hlógu; *pp.* hleginn: *O. H. Ger.* hlahan; *p.* hlōc: *Ger.* lachen.] DER. ā- be , bi hlehhan.

hlehter. v. hleahtor.

hlem, mes; *m. A sound, noise, crash* :— Nān monn ne gehíerde ne æxe hlem ne bietles sueg *absque mallei sonitu*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 17. [Cf *Ic l.* hlam; *n. a dull, heavy sound;* hlamman *crash, din.*] DER. hilde-, inwit-, uht-, wæl-hlem.

hlemman; *p.* de *To cause to sound, to clash* :—Hē ymbe ða herehūþe hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman *about the prey he clashes his fierce jaws together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 30; Wal. 61. [*O. Sax.* hlamon: *Icel.* hlamma: *O H. Ger.* hlamon *crepitare.*] v. hlimman.

hlenca *or* hlence, an; *m. or f. A link, a chain of links, a coat of mail formed with links* or *rings* [cf. hringlocen serce *and other compounds of* hring] :—Moyses bebeád frecan ārīsan habban heora hlencan beran beorht searo *Moses bade the warriors arise, take their coats of mail, bear their bright arms*, Cd. 153; Th. 191, 21; Exod. 218. Cf. L. M. 3, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4; gif men sió heáfodpanne beó gehlenced *if a man's skull seem to be iron-bound.* [*Icel.* hlekkr; *m. a link, a chain of links: Dan.* lænke.] v. wæl-hlenca.

hlenor-teár, es; *m. Hyssop* :—Hlenorteáre *hyssopo*, Ps. Lamb. 508.

hleó. v. hleów.

hleomoc, hleomoce, an; *f. Brook-lime*, Lchdm. Gloss. ii. iii,

hleón. v. hleówan.

hleonaþ, hleonian, hleonung. v. hlinaþ, hlinian, hlinung.

hleór, es; *n. A cheek, face* :—Hleór *malæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 79; Wrt. Voc. 43, 12. Hleór *maxilla*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 38: *facies*, 282, 37: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 18; Gn. Ex. 66: 29 a; Th. 88, 5; Cri. 1435. On ðām nōsum oððe on ðam hleóre *on the nose or on the cheek*, Herb. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 86, 2: L. Ethb. 46; Th. i. 14, 11. Dō his hleór xxx sīðum tō eorþan *vultum suum xxx vicibus ad terram inclinet*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 8: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 13; Gū. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 2195; El. 1099: Cd. 107; Th. 140, 33; Gen. 2337. [*Laym.* leores, *pl: A. R.* leor: *Piers P.* lere: *O. Sax.* hlior, hlier, hlear, hleor: *Icel.* hlýr *cheek.*]

-hleór; *suffix in adjectives* blāc-, dreórig-, fæted-, swātig-, teárig-hleór.

hleór-bān, es; *n. Cheek-bone, temple* :—Þurhwængum ī hleórbānum *temporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5.

hleór-beran :—Eofor lic scionon [o]fer hleor beran gehroden golde fat [and] fyr heard ferh wearde heold, Beo. Th. 612–6; B. 303–5. Grein and Heyne take *hleor beran* as a compound, the former explaining '*was auf dem Gesicht getragen wird, Helmvisier?* [oder *faciei munimentum?*]' the latter rendering it *cheek*. Thorpe reads *bæron*, Kemble *beran*, an infinitive after *scionon* = they seemed [?]. But may not the verb on which *beran* depends be *gewiton*, v. 607, vv. 608–11 be parenthetical, and *scionon* an adverb, the passage then being translated thus, *they went bearing above their faces the boar's shape, fairly* [scionon] *adorned with gold?*

hleór-bolster, es; *m. A cushion for the cheek, pillow*, Beo. Th. 1381; B. 688. [Cf. heáfod-bolster.]

hleór-dropa, an; *m. A tear*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 24; Gū. 1315. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýra skúrir *tears.*]

hleór-sceamu, e; *f. Shame* or *confusion of face*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

hleór-slæge, -slege, es; *m. A blow on the cheek* or *face* :—Hleórslægeas hē underfēng *alapas accepit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 6.

hleótan; *p.* hleát, *pl.* hluton. I. *to cast lots* :—Ic hleóte *sortior*, Ælfc. Gr, 31; Som. 35, 55. Ða hluton ða consulas hwelc hiera ærest ðæt gewinn underfēnge. Ða gehleát hit Quintus Flaminius *then the consuls cast lots which of them should first undertake that war. Then the lot fell to Quintus Flaminius*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 33. Ðonne seó tīd gewinnes and gefeohtes com ðonne hluton hī mid tānum tō ðām ealdormannum and swā hwylc heora swā him se tān ætýwde ðonne gecuron hī ðone him tō heretogan *Satrapæ, ingruente belli articulo mittunt æqualiter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 24. Lēton tān wīsian hluton hellcræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104. Uton hleótan *sortiamur*, Jn. Skt 19, 24. II. *to obtain by lot, get a share, share in, participate, obtain* .—Ðæs ðū gife hleótest hāligne hyht gif . . . *for that shalt thou obtain grace and holy hope, if* . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 960; An. 480. Hē ❦ feorhwunde hleát *he got a mortal wound*, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385. Hī dōm hlutan eádigne upwæg *they obtained glory, a blessed ascension*, Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192. Ða Godes þeówas on Israhēla þeóde nāne landāre hleótan ne mōston *to the servants of God among the people of Israel might not be allotted any landed possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 5. Hē sceolde þurh deáþes cyme dōmes hleótan *he was to gain glory through the coming of death*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 18; Gū. 945: 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014: 74 b; Th. 280, 1; Jul. 622: Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 6. Leánum hleótan *to obtain rewards*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 10; Cri. 783. [*O. Sax.* hliotan: *Icel.* hljóta *to get: O. H. Ger.* hliozan *sortiri.*] DER. ge-hleótan.

hleoðo, hleoðu. v. hlið.

hleóðor, es; *n.* I. *hearing* :—Ontýn eárna hleóðor ðæt gehērnes hehtful weorðe on geféan blīðse forþweard tō ðē *auditui meo dabis gaudium et lætitiam*, Ps. C. 50, 77; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóð, *e. g.* gefa hljóð, biðja hljóðs *to give, ask for, a hearing: Goth.* hliuþ.] II. *what is heard, sound, noise, voice, speech, song* : — Ða hleoðor cwom býman stefne ofer burhware *when the sound came of the voice of the trumpet over the city-dwellers*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178: Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 2; Vīd. 105: 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553. Heofonlīce hleóðor gehȳred wæs *a heavenly voice was heard*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 22; Gū. 1297: Cd. 162; Th. 204, 6; Exod. 417: Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740. Hleóðor hāligra *the voice of saints*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 14; Ph. 656: 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rä. 32, 17. Bið ðæs hleóðres swēg eallum songcræftum swētra *the sound of its voice is sweeter than all singing*, 57 b; Th. 206, 24; Ph. 131: 52 a; Th. 181, 15; Gū. 1293. Heriaþ hine on hleóðre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, Ps. Th. 150, 3: 107, 2: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 8; Rä. 15, 4. Him brego sægde æt hleóðre hwæt hē freman wolde *in speech with him the Lord told him what he meant to do*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 8; Gen. 1290. Ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleóðor *I imitate the war bird's* [*eagle's*] *voice*, 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5: 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20: 49 b; Th. 171, 19; Gū. 1129: 42 b; Th. 143, 7; Gū. 657. Hleóðra wyn *the delightful sound of the voices heard in heaven*, 56 a; Th. 198, 18; Ph. 12. Stefnum herigaþ hālgum hleóðrum heofoncyninges þrym *with voices and holy songs they praise the glory of heaven's king*, Andr. Kmbl. 1445; An. 723: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 22; Gū. 878: Cd. 81; Th. 102, 1; Gen. 1693. [*O. H. Ger.* hlioda *sonitus:* cf. *also Icel.* hljóð *sound;* hljóðan *a sound, tune: Dan.* lyd: *Swed.* ljud.] DER. efen-, ofer-, swēg-, word-hleóðor.

hleóðor-cwide, -cwyde, es; *m. A saying, vocal utterance, words, speech, discourse* :—Ic ðæt gehȳre þurh ðīnne hleóðorcwide ðæt . . . *I learn from thy words that* . . . , Exon 72 b; Th. 270, 7; Jul. 461; Beo. Th. 3962; B. 1979. Ēces word hālges hleóðorcwide, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 1; Ph. 399: Andr. Kmbl. 1786; An. 895. Bodan þurh hleóðorcwide hyrdum cȳðdon *messengers made known to the shepherds by speech*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 21; Cri. 450. Hleóðorcwyde, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 16; Dan. 155: 190; Th. 236, 5; Dan. 316: 109; Th. 143, 20; Gen. 2382. þurh hleóðorcwidas, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 18; Az. 32. Hleóðorcwydas, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 1; Gen. 2338. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten hālgan hlióðorcwidum *let us glorify the Lord of hosts with holy songs*, Hy. 8, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 2. Andreas herede hleóðorcwidum hāliges lāre *Andrew praised with his words the doctrine of the holy one*, Andr. Kmbl. 1637; An. 820. Æfter hleóðorcwidum *according to the word*, 3240; An. 1623. [Cf. meðel-cwide.]

hleóðor-cyme, es; *m. A coming that is attended with sound* [*of trumpets;* cf. hleóðor cwom býman stefne, v. hleóðor], *the coming of an army* :—Hie iudéa blǣd forbrǣcon billa ecgum and þurh hleóðorcyme herige genāmon beorhte frætwe ðā hie tempel strudon *they destroyed the glory of the Jews with the edge of the sword, and by their coming took with their host the bright ornaments, when they spoiled the temple*, Cd. 210; Th. 260. 15; Dan. 710. [Cf. þrym-cyme *a glorious coming.*] Thorpe and Bouterwek translate *oraculum, prophetia;* Grein takes *cyme* as a separate word, and as an adjective.]

hleóðor-stede, es; *m. A place where words have been spoken*, Cd. 109; Th, 145, 1; Gen. 2399. [Cf. meðel-stede.]

hleóðrian; *p.* ode *To sound, make a sound* [*with the voice*], *to speak, sing, cry, exclaim, resound* : — Drihten hleóðraþ of heofonum and se hȳhsta syleþ his stefne *intonuit de cælo Dominus et altissimus dedit vocem suam*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 19: Ps. Spl. 17, 15. Ðonne hleóðriaþ hālge gǣstas sāwla sōþfæste song āhebbaþ *when holy spirits shall lift up their voices, just souls raise a song*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 12; Ph. 539. Ða hleóðrade hlūdan stefne *then cried with a loud voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2719; An. 1362: 1073; An. 537. Hleódrode, 921; An. 461. Geornlīce on gebede hleóðrede *obnixius orationi incumberet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Azarias hleóðrade drihten herede and ða word āewæþ *Azarias cried out, praised the Lord, and these words then spake*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 25; Dan. 281: Fins. Th. 2; Fin. 2. Ðæt lond hleóðrade for ðara wyrma hwistlunge *sibilabat tota regio*, Nar. 13, 21. Him þuhte ðæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleóðrode ðām egeslīcum stefnum *it seemed to him that all between heaven and earth it resounded with those awful voices*

Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 4. Ic gehȳrde ðæt hit hleóðrode *I heard that it* [*the cross*] *uttered a sound*, Rood Kmbl. 52: Kr. 26. Hit hleóðrode ðā swīðe tōward Haraldes *the general voice was very much in favour of Harold*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 28. Hyre stefn oncwæþ word hleóðrade *her a voice addressed, a word was heard*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 17; Jul. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2860 An. 1432. Hē wæs ðæra worda wel gemyndig ðe hē hleóðrade tō Abrahame *memor fuit verbi quod locutus est ad Abraham*, Ps. Th. 104. 37. Fȳnd ðīne hleóðrodon *inimici tui sonuerunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 82. 2 Hī ealle samod mid gedrēmum sange Godes wuldor hleóðrodon *they all together with melodious song sounded the glory of God*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. Swā hleóðrodon *so spake*, Andr Kmbl. 1383; An. 691. Eáran habbaþ ne hī āwiht māgon holdes gehȳran ðeah ðe him hleóðrige *aures habent et non audient*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Hē sæde ðæt hē openlīce hī gehȳrde betwyh ōðer leóþ monig hleóðrian and singan *referre erat solitus, quod aperte eos inter alia resonare audiret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 37. Ongan ðā hleóðrian helle deófol hwæt is ðis la manna *then exclaimed the devil of hell: Lo! what man is this*, Elen. Kmbl. 1798; El. 901. Mūþ habbaþ and ne māgon wiht hleóðrian *os habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 113, 13. Hleóðrian *increpare, redarguere*, Cot. 51· 105, Lye. Mid hleóðrigende dreáme *consona vocis harmonia*, Hpt. Gl. 467. Hleóðriyndum *sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. C. 150, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóða *to sound, cry out.*]

hleóðrung, e; *f. Speaking, reproving, reproof:* — Nā hæbbende on mūþe his hleóðrunga *non habens in ore suo redargutiones*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15.

hleów, hleó, es; *n. A shelter, protection, covering, refuge;* often applied to persons:—Dægscealdes hleó *the sun's* [cf. *Icel.* himin-targa = *the sun*] *covering*, i. e. *the pillar of cloud*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79. God hleó þarfendra *deus, refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Constantīnus æðelinga hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 198; El. 99. Beorna hleó ēce ælmihtig, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 28; Jul. 272. Duguþa hleó [*Guthlac*], 48 a; Th. 165, 26; Gū. 1034. Wes earmra hleó *be a refuge for the poor*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 32; Dan. 587. Eorla hleó [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1586; B. 791: *Hrothgar*, 2074; B. 1035: 3736; B. 1866: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 30: Deór. 41. Tō ðam bisceope reordode: Ðū eorla hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 2145; El. 1074. Freónda hleó [*Guthlac*], Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 33; Gū. 985. Sóþne god gǣsta hleó, 66 b; Th. 245, 23; Jul. 49. Hæleþa hleó [*Byrhtnoth*], Byrht. Th. 133, 62; By. 74. Heriga helm wīgena hleó [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 300; El. 150. Wīgendra hleó [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: [*Sigemund*], 1803; B. 899: [*Beowulf*], 3949; B. 1972: Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: [*Andrew*], 1792; An. 898. Ðū eart weoroda god wīgendra hleó, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wīggendra hleó Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18; Edm. 12. Ðonne hī tō his hūse hleówes wilniaþ *when they desire shelter at his house*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Under hleó *under shelter*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691: Exon. 16 b, Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 612; Th. 224, 11; Ph. 374: Andr. Kmbl. 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507. Ðe hē of hleó sende *whom he sent from the shelter* [*of heaven*], Cd. 5; Th 7, 7; Gen. 102. Eallum tō hleó *as a refuge for all*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. Uton gān on ðisne weald innan on ðisses holtes hleó *let us go into this wood, into the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840: Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Hē him beád his recedes hleów *he offered them the shelter of his house*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 18; Gen. 2441. Ðæt hē ðonne stān nime wið hungres hleó hlāfes ne gȳme *that he should take a stone then as a protection against hunger, and care not for the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. [*O. Sax.* hleo *in* waldes hleo: *O. Frs.* hlī: *Icel.* hlē; *n. lee* (*a sea-term*). Cf. also *Icel.* hlý *warmth;* hlýr *warm;* hlýja *to shelter: Goth.* hlija *a tent.*] DER. hūs-, turf-hleów.

hleówan, hleón, hlȳwan; *p.* de. **I.** *to make warm, cherish, protect, shelter*:—Ðære sunnan hǣto ðe ðās eorðan hlȳweþ *the heat of the sun which warms this earth*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21. Wudubearwas eorþwelan hleóþ [cf. holtes hleó; *or is* rēn *the subject of the verb?*] *the groves protect the earth's wealth*, Exon 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. Se king ðǣr sæt hleówwinde hine beo ðan fȳre *the king sat there warming himself by the fire*, Shrn. 16, 16. [*Icel.* hlýja *to cover, shelter, make warm.*] **II.** *to become warm*:—Gif hit wæter sȳ hāte man hit ōþ hit hleówe tō wylme *if it be water let it be heated until it become so warm as to boil*, L. Ath. iv. 7: Th. i. 226, 14. v. hleów, hleówe, gehlȳwan.

hleów-bord, es: *n. A board which serves for covering* or *protection* [*the binding of a book*], Exon 107 a; Th. 408, 14; Rä. 27, 12.

hleów-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A city which affords shelter, protection*, Beo. Th. 1828; B. 912: 3467; B. 1731.

hleów-dryhten, es; *m. A lord who protects, a patron*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 13; Wíd. 94.

hleówe; *adj. Warm, sheltered*:—Gefere ðæne mannan on swīðe fæstne cleofan and wearmne gereste him swīðe wel hleówe ðǣr and wearme glēda bere man gelóme inn *carry the man into a room very fast shut and warm, let him rest himself there quite warm and snug, and let warm coals be often carried in*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hlúa að eitthvað *to make one warm and snug:* hlýr, hlær, *warm, mild: Wick.* lew *lukewarm.*] DER. ge-, un-hleówe.

hleów-fæst; *adj. Sheltering, protecting*:—Heah gæst hleófæst *exalted and sheltering spirit*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 27; Cri. 358.

hleów-feðer, e; *f. A sheltering wing:* — Gefōr hleówfeðrum þeaht *journeyed covered by* [*his creator's*] *sheltering wings*, Cd. 131; Th. 165, 31; Gen. 2740

hleów-hræscnes?:—Miclode ofor mē hleohræscnesse ł forcæncednysse *magnificavit super me supplantationem*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

hleów-leás; *adj. Not having* or *not affording shelter, protection, comfort, cheerless*:—Ða ðe hleóleásan wīc wunedon *those who had occupied a cheerless dwelling*, Andr. Kmbl. 261: An. 131. Ne mōtun hī on eorþan eardes brūcan ac hy hleoleáse hāma þoliaþ *they may not enjoy a home on earth but shelterless lose their dwellings*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 21; Gū. 193.

hleów-lora weorþan *to become unprotected*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 14; Gen. 1953.

hleów-mǣg, es; *m. A near relation, one who is bound to offer shelter* or *help* [?], Cd. 48; Th. 61, 34; Gen. 1007: 75; Th. 94, 3; Gen. 1556: 78; Th. 96, 16; Gen. 1596: 76; Th. 95, 21; Gen. 1582: Exon. 81 b; Th 307, 18; Seef. 25

hleów-sceorp, es; *n. A protecting garment*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 15; Rä. 10 5

hleów-stede, es; *m. A sheltered, warm place:* — Hleówstede *apricus locus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 24.

hleów-stōl, es; *m. A place of protection, one's native city*:—Sīðedon fæmnan and wuduwan freóndum beslægene from hleówstōle *damsels and widows bereft of friends journeyed from their sheltering home* [*of the people of Sodom driven from their city*], Cd. 94; Th. 121, 16; Gen. 2011.

hleówþ, hleóþ, hlīwþ, hlȳwþ, e; *f. Shelter, protection, warmth*:—Hleówþ *apricitas*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 25. Ðonne him cælþ hē cēpþ him hlȳwðe *when he gets cold he looks out for warmth*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Tō neste bǣron heora briddum tō hleówþe *bore it to their nest to shelter their young*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 23. Foresceáwian bigleofan and hleówþe *to provide food and shelter*, 462, 18. Hlȳwþe, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 23. Cold bæþ ongeán ða hlīwþe *a cold bath to atone for the warmth*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Ða hlȳwþe gōdra weorca *the shelter of good works*, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 24. Gē hyra hulpon and him hleóþ gēfon *ye helped them* [*the poor*] *and gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354. [*Laym.* leoð *protection.*]

hleówung, hlȳwing, e; *f. Shelter, refuge*:—Hlȳwing *refugium*, R. Conc. 11, Lye.

hlēt, hliét, es; *m. A lot;* sors:— Missenlīce hlēte *varia sorte*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 10 Be hlēte *sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 426. Hē hī hæfþ oferstigene mid ðam hliéte his anwaldes *quos sorte potestatis excesserit*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 16. [*Goth.* hlauts; *m. a lot: O. Sax.* hlōt; *m: O. H. Ger.* hlōz; *m. n.*] v. hlot, hlyt.

hlichan. v. hlehhan.

hlid, es; *n. A lid, cover, the opening which is closed by the cover*:—Hlidd *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. 101, 28. Ðā lēdon ða þegenas ðone Hǣlend ðǣron and mid hlide belucon ūre ealra Ālȳsend *then the thanes laid Jesus therein, and closed up with a cover the Redeemer of us all*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 4. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid of ðære þryh *the angel rolled away the cover from the tomb*, i. 222, 8. Hē tōāwylte mycelne stān tō hlide ðære byrgene *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. [*Icel.* hlið *gate, gateway: O. H. Ger.* hlit *operculum.*] DER. ge-hlid.

hlīdan. v. be-, of-, on-, to-hlīdan.

hlid-fæst; *adj. Having a lid*:—Hió becwyþ Eádmǣre āne hlidfæsþe cuppan *she bequeaths to Eadmer a cup with a lid*, Chart. Th. 536, 4.

hlid-geat, es; *n. A swing-gate, folding-door*:—On ðonæ stocc ðæ ðæt hlidgeat on hangodæ *to the post that the swing-gate hung on*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176, 13. Of ðam hlidgeate, 236, 25. Hlidgata *valva*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 36; Wrt. Voc. 26, 35

hliépa v. hlýpa.

hliét v. hlēt.

hlifendre *minitum*, Lye.

hlifian; *p.* ode *To stand out prominently, tower up, to be raised high*:—Ic hlīfige under heofenum *I am high raised under the heavens*, Rood Kmbl. 167; Kr. 85. Se beorhta beág eádigra gehwam hlifaþ ofer heáfde *the bright crown rises o'er the head of each blessed one*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 14; Ph. 604. Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ *nec tumulus crescit*, 56 a; Th. 199, 9, 27; Ph. 23, 32. Hlifiaþ eáran ofer eágum *ears stand up above my eyes*, 104 b; Th. 396, 14; Rä. 16, 4. Wudubeám hlifode tō heofontunglum *the tree towered up to the stars of heaven*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 22; Dan. 501. Hlifade, Beo. Th. 163, 3801; B. 81, 1898. Hlifodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. Hlifedon, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 9; Exod. 89. Gesāwon salo hlifian *saw the halls towering up*, 109; Th. 145, 10; Gen. 2403: Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 16; Rä. 54, 1. Heáh hlifian, Beo. Th. 5602; B. 2805. Hlifigan, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 12; Gen. 2877: 205; Th. 253, 29; Dan. 103. Hlifigeaη, 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Mid ðȳ ðe hē wæs

hlifigende ofer sǽs brim *whilst he was standing high up above the sea,* Blickl. Homl. 143, 5. DER. ofer-hlifian.

hlīgan *or* hligan? *To allow one a reputation for anything, to give one glory:*—Ne forlēt ðū ūsic ēce drihten for ðām miltsum ðe ðec men hlīgaþ *forsake us not, eternal Lord, because of those mercies for which men account thee glorious,* Cd. 190; Th. 235, 25; Dan. 311. Willaþ mid ðȳ gedōn ðæt hie mon hlīge wīsdōmes *they desire thereby to make men allow them a reputation for wisdom;* doctrinæ sibi opinionem faciunt, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 19. v. hlīsa.

hligiung, e; *f. Laughing,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

hligsa. v. hlīsa.

hlihan, hlihhan. v. hlehhan.

hlimman; *p.* hlamm; *pl.* hlummon *To sound, roar [as the sea], clang, clash:*—Gārsecg hlymmeþ *the ocean roars,* Andr. Kmbl. 784; An. 392. Hlimmeþ, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5. Ðræd mē ne hlimmeþ *the thread makes no sound to me,* 109 a; Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Scildas hlūde hlummon *loud clanged the shields,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 205. Ic ne gehȳrde būtan sǽ hlimman *I heard nought but the sea roaring,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. v. hlemman.

hlimme, an; *f. A torrent:*—Dō him swā ðū dydest Madiane and Sisare swylce Jabin ealle ða nāmon Ændorwylle and Cisone clǽne hlimme *fac illis sicut Madian et Sisaræ; sicut Jabin in torrente Cisson; disperierunt in Endor,* Ps. Th. 82, 8. Ða ðe on wege weorðaþ wætres æt hlimman deópes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bibet,* 109, 8. Oft ūre sāwl swȳðe frēcne hlimman gedēgde hlūdes wæteres *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra,* 123, 4; 125, 4. v. hlimman; *and* cf. hlyn.

hlin. v. hlyn.

hlinaþ, hleonaþ, es; *m. A place to lie down in:*—Ic getimbre hūs and hleonaþ, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 10; Gū. 222.

hlīn-bedd, es; *n. A couch:*—Fundon on sande sāwulleásne hlin- [MS. hlim-] bed healdan *they found him without life occupying his couch,* Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlīna *recubitus, accubitus, reclinatorium.*]

hlinc, es; *m.* I. *a link, linch, rising ground;* 'agger limitaneus, parœchias, etc. dividens,' Junius. The word occurs in the charters, e. g:—Of ðere dīc on þornhlinch; ðanone on dynes hlinch; of ðam hlince, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 29. Ðanon on ðone miclan hlinc, Chart. Th. 160, 24. Fearnhlinc, landsore hlinc, sweord hlincas, wotan hlinc are other instances of its occurrence. In later times the word is given with a similar sense in provincial glossaries, e. g. in Suffolk some woods are called *links: linchets* grass partitions in arable fields, Lisle: *linch* a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, Pegge's Kenticisms. v. E. D. S. Publications, and Halliwell's Dict. II. *a hill, rising ground:*—Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dūnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit nec cava vallis hiat,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. Heá hlincas, 101 b; Th. 384, 7; Rä. 4, 24.

hlīn-duru, a; *f. A door formed of lattice-work, a grated door:*—Helle hlīnduru [cf. *Icel.* Hel-grindr], Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Geseh hē fore hlīndura hyrdas standan *he saw guards standing before the grated door [of his prison],* Andr. Kmbl. 1985; An. 995. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlīnun, *pl. cancelli,* Grff. iv. 1096.]

hlinian, hleonian; *p.* ode *To lean, bend, lie down, recline, rest:*—Ic hlinige *cubo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. Ne ðǽr hleonaþ unsmēdes wiht *nor does aught unsmooth rest there,* Exod. 56 a; Th. 199, 14; Ph. 25. Þa ðe him godes egsa hleonaþ ofer heáfdum *those on whose heads rests the fear of God,* 33 b; Th. 106, 20; Gū. 44. Monige hleonigaþ mid Abraham *multi recumbent cum Abraham,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Hlionigaþ [hlinigaþ, Lind.] ł restaþ *accumbent,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Hlionede hē in hūse *discumbente eo in domo,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush, 9, 10. Hleonede [hlionade, Lind.], 26, 20. Ān ðæra leorning cnihta hlinode on ðæs hǽlendes bearme *erat recumbens unus ex discipulis ejus in sinu iesu,* Jn. Skt. 13, 23. Æt ðæm uferran ende Drihten hlinode *Domino desuper innitente,* Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 20. Ānra gehwylc hleonade wið handa *each one leaned on his hand,* Cd. 222; Th. 291, 19; Sat. 433. Ne hlina [hliona, Rush.] ðū *non discumbas,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 8. Hī sēcaþ ðæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt ǽfengiefium *primos in cœnis recubitus quærunt,* Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 7. Hē fyrgenbeámas ofer hārne stān hleonian funde *he found the mountain trees resting on the grey rock,* Beo. Th. 2835; B. 1415. Ofer ða se hālga bisceop hlyniende forþfērde *cui incumbens obiit,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 18. Heó wæs hleonigende ofer hire ræste *she was lying on her bed,* Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. Fond hlingendne freán *found his master lying in his bed,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. [*Laym.* leonede, *p: A. R.* leonie, *subj: O. Sax.* hlinon: *O. H. Ger.* hlinen *obcumbere, incumbere, recumbere, inniti.*] DER. ge-, on-hlinian: v. hlǽnan.

hlīn-rǽced, es; *n. A place with grated doors, a prison,* Andr. Kmbl. 2924; An. 1465: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 6; Jul. 243. [Cf. hlīn-duru.]

hlīn-scūa, -scūwa, an; *m. The darkness of a prison,* Andr. Kmbl. 2143; An. 1073: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 2; Jul. 544. v. preceding word.

hlinung, e; *f. Leaning, resting, a couch:*—Hlinunge wiðersæc *unfavourable to leaning,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20. Ða forman hlininga *primos discubitos,* Lk. Skt. 20, 46.

hlīsa, hligsa, hliosa, an; *m. Sound, rumour, report, reputation, renown, fame, glory:*—Hlīsa *fama,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 1. Ðā fērde hys hlīsa intō ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Ðes hlīsa wearþ cūþ ðæra leóda cynegum ðe begeondan Iordane eardiende wǽron *this report became known to the kings of the nations that were dwelling beyond Jordan,* Jos. 9, 1. Hwæt is heora nū tō lāfe būtan se lytla hlīsa and se nama mid feáum stafum āwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris,* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 10: 68, 21, 4. Hī wilnodon ðæs hlīsan æfter heora deáþe, 18, 4; Fox 68, 9. Sume hī gebycgaþ weorþlīcne hlīsan ðisses andweardan līfes mid heora āgnum deáþe forþam hī wēnaþ ðæt hī næbben nān oðer fioh ðæs hlīsan [hliosan, Bod.] wyrðe būtan hiora āgnum fiore *nonnulli venerandum sæculi nomen, gloriosæ pretio mortis, emerunt,* Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 27. Ðeáh ðē monig mon herige ne gelȳf ðū him tō wel: ac ðæs hlīsan þenc ðē silf hwæt ðæs sōþes sȳ *though many men praise thee, do not believe them too much; but thyself consider how much of this reputation is true,* Prov. Kmbl. 69. Gif wē mid hlȳsan gōdra weorca ūrne Drihten sēcaþ *if we come to our Lord with the fame of good works,* Homl. Th. i. 222, 4: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 17; Gū. 128: 33 a; Th. 105, 31; Gū. 31. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his mearce brǽde ðæt mon his hligsan [hlīsan, Hatt MS.] and his noman mǽrsige *terminum vero suum dilatare est opinionis suæ nomen extendere,* Past. 48, 2; Swt. 366, 13. Ðā gehȳrde heó Salomones hlīsan *she heard of Solomon's fame,* Homl. Th. ii. 584, 8: Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 9; Az. 85. Gē gehȳraþ gefeoht and gefeohta hlīsan *audituri estis prælia et opiniones prœliorum,* Mt. Kmbl. 24, 6. v. hlīgan.

hlīs-bǽre; *adj. Famous, glorious,* Som.

hlīs-eádig; *adj. Successful in acquiring fame, famous, renowned:*—Biþ hlīseádigra ðonne ðonne hie mon selþ ðonne hie beón ðonne hī mon gaderaþ: seác ða welan beóþ hlīseádigran ðonne ðonne hie mon selþ ðonne hie beón ðonne hī mon gaderaþ. Seó gītsung gedēþ heore gītseras lāðe and ða cysta gedōþ ða hlīseádige *hæc effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: avaritia odiosos, claros largitas facit,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11–17. Gif hē nǽre hlīseádig *egere claritudine,* 33, 1; Fox 120, 35.

hlīseádig-ness, e; *f. Renown, celebrity;* claritudo, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 3.

hlīs-ful; *adj. Famous, of good repute, renown:*—Hlīsful *famosus* vel *opinosus,* Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 35; Wrt. Voc. 47, 39: *famosus,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 71. Ðȳ læs ðe hē wurde tō hlīsful on wornilde and ðæs heofenlīcan lofes fremde wǽre *lest he should become too famous in this world and be a stranger to the praise of heaven,* Homl. Th. ii. 142, 26. Cumlīðnys is swīðe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a thing of very good repute,* 286, 16. Hlīsfulle weras *men of renown,* Gen. 6, 4.

hlīsful-līce; *adv. Gloriously:*—Ōswold cyning his cynedōm geheóld hlīsfullīce *king Oswald maintained his kingdom gloriously,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 119.

hlip, es; *n. A slope, declivity, hill-side, hill:*—Of hlipes nōsan *from the promontory,* Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892: Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 28; Bo. 22. Beneoþan ðæm hlipe *under the hill,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. Swā tō ðam westhlipe, 123, 5. Hie be hlipe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern on the slope of a lofty hill,* Cd. 122; Th. 156, 25; Gen. 2594. Weallsteápan hleoþu *hills steep as walls,* 86; Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803. Hleoþo, 72; Th. 88, 3; Gen. 1459. Hleoþa, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Hliþo, 130 a; Th. 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3. Beorgas steápe hleoþum hlifedon *steep hills rose high with their slopes,* Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. [*Icel.* hlíð *a slope, mountain side: O. H. Ger.* hlīta *clivus: Ger.* leite in cpds. Grff. iv. 1096.] DER. beorg-, burh-, fen-, heáh-, mist-, næs-, sand-, stān-, wulf-hlip.

hlīwþ. v. hleówþ.

hlodd. v. hlot.

hlond. v. hland.

hlosnere, es; *m. A listener;* auscultator, Hpt. Gl. 461.

hlosnian; *p.* ode *To listen, be silent in expectation of hearing, listen for the coming of a person, watch, await, be on the look out:*—Ða on sumere nihte hlosnode sum ōðer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde *then one night another monk was on the watch for his going, and with stealthy tread followed his footsteps,* Homl. Th. ii. 138, 5. Eoda ða tō mæssan and hlosnode georne be ðære līflican onsægednesse *he went then to mass and waited eagerly for the living sacrifice,* Homl. Swt. 3, 157. Æfter ðissum wordum weorud hlosnode swīgodon ealle *after these words the multitude listened* [*astonished* or *expectant*], *all were silent,* Andr. Kmbl. 1522; An. 762. Ðæt folc hlosnende wæs gehērde hine *populus suspensus erat audiens illum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 48. Hlosniend *attonitus,* Cot. 3, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlosen *audire, attendere, obedire, auscultari:* hlosenti *adtonitus.*]

hlot, es; *n. A lot, portion, share:*—Ðis hlot *hæc sors,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Hig wurpon hlot ðǽr ofer *sortem mittentes,* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hlott, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 24. Hlott ł tān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Æfter gewunan ðæs sacerdhādes hlotes *secundum consuetudinem sacerdoti*

sorte, Lk. Skt. 1, 9. Sel mē dǽl ⁊ hlodd [hlott, Rush.] striónes *da mihi portionem substantiæ*, Lind. 15, 12. Hie sendon hlot him betweónum *they cast lots among them*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Hlotu wurpon *mittentes sortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 24: Lk. Skt. 23, 34. v. hlēt, hlyt.

hlōþ, e; *f.* I. *spoil, booty*:—Hē yteþ hlōþe *comedet ⁊ prædam*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Mycle hlōþe þurh his lāre and fulluhte đam ealdan feónde āfyrde *magnas antiquo hosti prædas docendo et baptizando eripuit*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. II. *a band, troop, company, gang, crew, body of robbers*:—Þeófas wē hātaþ ōþ vii men from vii hlōþ ōþ xxxv siđđan biþ here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. Đȳ geāre gegadrode ōn hlōþ wīcenga *in that year a gang of vikings collected*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Com đā hǽđenra hlōþ hāliges neósan *then came a band of heathens visiting the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2777; An. 1391: 3085; An. 1545. Feónda hlōþ *a fiendish crew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 5; Gū. 887. Gif mon twȳhyndne mon unsynnigne mid hlōþe ofsleá gielde se đæs sleges andetta sīe wer and wīte and æghwelc mon đe on sīþe wǽre geselle xxx scill. tō hlōþbōte *if any one in company with others slay an unoffending 'twyhynde' man let him who acknowledges the blow pay 'wer' and 'wite;' and let every one who was engaged in the matter pay thirty shillings as fine*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6–9. Ne cōman hig nā tō fiohtanne ac đæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman *they did not come to fight, but with the intention of robbing*, Shrn. 38, 10. Geseh hē hǽđenra hlōþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1984; An. 994: 84; An. 42. Heó đæt weorud āgeaf hlōþe of đam hātan hreþre *she gave up that multitude, troops from her hot bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 29; Cr. 1163: 75 b; Th. 283, 6; Jul. 676. Hē đā his here on tū tōdǽlde sum ymb đa burg sætt and hē mid sumum hlōþum fōr and monega byrg bereáfode on Cheranisse *inde propter agendam prædam et curandam obsidionem divisit exercitum. Ipse autem cum fortissimis profectus, multas Cheronesi urbes cepit: profligatisque populis opes abstulit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 17: 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. Fōran hie hlōþum *they went in bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 12: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 1; Gū. 868: 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114. III. *the crime of taking part in the action of a* hlōþ:—Be hlōþe. Seđe hlōþe betygen sīe geswicne se hine be cxx hīda ođđe swā bēte, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 15. DER. here-hlōþ.

hlōþ-bōt, e; *f. Compensation* or *fine to be paid by a member of a 'hlōþ' for the wrong committed by any one of them*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 9. v. hlōþ.

hlōþere, es; *m. A robber, spoiler;* prædator, Cot. 170, Lye.

hlōþ-gecrod, es; *n. A press of troops* or *bands*:—Bierstep hlūde heáh hlōþgecrod *with loud noise breaks the press of* [*cloud-*] *troops on high*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 17; Rä. 4, 63.

hlōþian; *p.* ede *To take booty, rob, spoil*:—Đa đe ǽlce geáre ofer đone sǽ hlōþedon and hergedon *qui anniversarias prædas trans maria cogere solebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Đa đe monige geár ǽr hī onhergedon and hlōþedon *qui per multos annos prædas in terra agebant*, 1, 14; S. 482, 19.

hlōþ-sliht, es; *m. Slaying by a member of a 'hlōþ,'* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5. v. hlōþ.

hlōwan; *p.* hleów *To low, bellow, make a loud noise*:—Oxa hlēwþ *bos mugit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hleówon hornboran *the trumpeters sounded*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54. Hlōwendra fearras flǽsc *the flesh of lowing oxen*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 15. [*Icel.* hlōa *to roar* (*of streams*): *O. H. Ger.* hlōon *mugire, rudere.*]

hlōwung, e; *f. Lowing, noise*:—Hlōweng *bombus*, Cot. 27, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hlōhunga *mugitus.*]

HLŪD; *adj.* LOUD, *sonorous*:—Heora stefn wæs swīđe hlūd *their voice was very loud*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 27: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Hlimman hlūdes wæteres *torrentem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Hlūdre stefne *with a loud voice*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 18. Hlūddre stefne, 15, 19: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 18. Hlūdan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 2720; An. 1362. Hlūde wǽran hȳ đā hȳ ofer đone hlǽw ridan *loud were they when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 13. Francan wǽron hlūde *loud was the sound of the javelins*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982. Hlūddra sang *chorea*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 47; Wrt. Voc. 28, 28. Đæt ār đonne hit mon slihþ hit biþ hlūdre đonne ǽnig ōđer ondweorc *aes dum percutitur amplius metallis ceteris sonitum reddit*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 24. Hlūdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hlūd: *O. H. Ger.* hlūt: *Ger.* laut.]

hlūd-clipol; *adj. Calling aloud*, R. Ben. interl. 7.

hlūde; *adv. Loudly*:—Folc đe hlūde singeþ *a people that sings loudly*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 30: 217, 33. Đæs cocces þeáw is đæt hē micle hlūdor singþ on uhtan đonne on dægrēd *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 2.

hlūd-stefn, -stemn; *adj. Loud-voiced*, Cot. 105, Lye.

hlūd-swēge; *adv. With a loud voice*:—Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *the cock straightway crowed with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33. Marcus swā swā leó hlūdswēge clipode, Ælfc. T. p. 25; Grn. 13, 8.

hlutor, hluttor; *adj. Clear, pure, bright, sincere*:—Hluttor wæter *limpha*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 69; Wrt. Voc. 54, 13. Swīđe wynsum and hluttor wǽta *a very pleasant and pure stream*. Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Hlutor, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Wæs hē hluttor and clǽne on his līfe *he was pure and clean in his life*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 9: Ps. Th. 72, 17. Ōþ đæt byþ āhafen hluttor mōna *donec extollatur luna*, 71, 7: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183. Gif đīn eáge biþ hluttor *si oculus tuus fuerit simplex*, Lk. Skt. 11, 34. xxx ambra hluttres ealoþ, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Hlutres aloþ, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Đæt hig drincon hluttor wīn *'thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape,'* Deut. 32, 14. Genim đa ylcan sealfe hluttre *take the same salve clear*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 340, 2. Ōþ hlutturne dæg *usque ad ortum diei*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13. Þurh hlutterne dæg *during the daylight*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 5; Rä. 21, 7. Hluttor pic *resin*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 25. Dō on hluttor æg *add the white of an egg*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 9. Lǽt standan ōþ hit sȳ hluttor nim đonne đæt hluttre *let it stand till it be clear, then take the clear part*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 3. Weder hluttor gesihþ ceápes ferþrunge hit getācnaþ *if he sees clear weather, it betokens furthering of traffic*, 198, 17. Hluttre mōde and bylehwite *simplici et pura mente*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599. 8: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 34; Cri. 293. Mid hluttrum sāwlum *with pure souls*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 21; Gen. 397. Mid hlutrum eágum *with clear eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 74; Met. 21, 37. Đone hlutrestan streám *the stream most pure*, 23, 5; Met. 23, 3. [*Orm.* lutter: *Goth.* hlutrs *pure: O. Sax.* hluttar: *O. Frs.* hlutter: *O. H. Ger.* hlutar *clarus, lotus, purus, mundus: Ger.* lauter.] DER. glæs-hlutor.

hlutor-, hluttor-līce; *adv. Clearly, plainly*:—Hlutorlīce tōcnāwaþ *clearly distinguish*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Gif hē him đæt hluttorlīce gecȳđan wolde hwæt hē wǽre *si simpliciter sibi quis fuisset proderet*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 37: 5, 13; S. 634, 2.

hlutor-, hluttor-ness, e; *f. Clearness, purity*:—Hū heora gecynd būtan ǽlcre besmitennysse on ēcere hluttornysse þurhwunaþ *how their nature continues without any pollution in eternal purity*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 29. Tō hluttornisse geleáfan *ad simplicitatem fidei*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. On hluttornesse and on clǽnnesse *in sinceritate*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 2, 15; S. 518, 30.

hlutre, hluttre; *adv. Clearly, brightly*:—Heofon hluttre ongeat *heaven clearly perceived*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 3: Cri. 1150. Đonne heofontungol hlutrost scīneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 48; Met. 22, 24. DER. dæg-hluttre.

hluttran [?] *to grow* or *make pure, clean, bright*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. v. next word.

hluttrian; *p.* ode. I. *to become clear*:—Hit wile hluttrian *it will become clear*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 7. II. *to make clear, purify* [v. āhluttrian]:—Morgenrēn hluttraþ [*or is the verb in the plural?*] *the morning rain purifies*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85.

hlȳd, es; *n. A sound*:—Losaþ gemynd heora mid hlȳde [MS. hlydne] *periit memoria eorum cum sonitu*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 7. [*Laym.* mid lude.] v. ge-hlȳd.

hlȳda, an; *m. The month noisy with wind and storm, March*:—Hagolscūrum færþ geond middangeard Martius rēđe Hlȳda *with hail-showers passes through the earth rude March* [*which we call*] *Hlyda*, Menol. Fox 74; Men. 37. Mōnaþ Martius đe menn hātaþ hlȳda, Lchdm. iii. 152, 30. Dæs mōnþes đe wē hātaþ Martius đone gē hātaþ Hlȳda, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On Martio đæt is on hlȳdan mōnþe, Lchdm. iii. 152, 9; 250, 5. Se ǽresta frigedæg đe man sceal fæsten is on hlȳdan *the first Friday to fast on is in March*, 228, 21. [*Lide* as a name for March is given in the E. D. S. East Cornwall Glossary.]

hlȳdan; *p.* de *To sound, make a loud noise, to clamour, vociferate*:—Ic hlȳde *strepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 63. Ic hlȳde *garrulo*. 36; Som. 38, 29. Se tympano biþ geworht of drygum felle and đæt fell hlȳt đonne hit mon sliehþ *in tympano sicca et percussa pellis resonat*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 347, 5. Đīne fȳnd hlȳdaþ *inimici tui sonaverunt*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 1: Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 14; Cri. 883. Se uncer hlāford hlȳdde đǽr ūte *that master of ours was vociferating without*, Shrn. 43, 14. Hlōh and hlȳdde *he laughed and clamoured*, Judth, 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Đā hlȳddon hig and cwǽdon *at illi invaliscebant dicentes*, Lk. Skt. 23, 5. Đā hē geseah hwistleras and hlȳdende menigeo *cum vidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Hlȳdende *clamando*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 22, 23. Hlȳdende swīđust innan *sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19. Se đe wylle drincan and dwæslīce hlȳdan drince him æt hām nā on Drihtnes hūse *he who wants to drink and make a foolish noise let him drink at home, not in the Lord's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 40. Hēt hī mid handum sleán on đæt hleór đæt heó hlȳdan ne sceolde *he bade strike her with their hands on the face that she should not declaim*, Homl. Swt. 8, 70. [*O. Sax.* a-hlūdian: *O. H. Ger.* hlūtian *sonare, clamare, concrepare: Ger.* lauten.]

hlȳden. v. hlȳd.

hlȳdend *garrulus*, Cot. 170, Lye. v. hlȳdan.

hlȳdig *garrulus*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -hlūtig *-sonus*, Grff. iv. 1098.]

hlȳd-mōnaþ. v. hlȳda.

hlyn, hlin, es; *m.* [?] *The name of a tree, maple* [?], Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 17; Rä. 56, 9. [*Icel.* hlynr *maple.*]

hlyn, hlynn, hlin, es; *m. A sound, noise, clamour, din*:—Tō đon

ðonne hit hât wǽre and mon ða earman men oninnan dôn wolde hû se hlynn mǽst wǽre ðonne hie ðæt sûsl ðǽron þrowiende wǽron *ut cum inclusus ibidem subjectis ignibus torreretur, sonum vocis extortæ capacitas concavi aeris augeret*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 25. Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum *a great cry arose in the cities*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hlyn scylda and sceafta *the din of shields and shafts*, 95; Th. 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hlin, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 7; Rä. 2, 7. Hearpan hlyn *the sound of the harp*, 57 b; Th. 207, 1; Ph. 135; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1081: Beo. Th. 1227; B. 6, 11. DER. ge-hlynn.

hlynian; *p.* ode *To make a noise, roar*:—Wælfýra mǽst hlynode *the greatest of funeral fires roared*, Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120.

hlynn, e; *f. A torrent*:—Ofer þah hlynne *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 1. [*Scott.* lin. lyn, lynn *a cataract.*] v. *previous and following words, and* cf. hlimme *and* hlimman.

hlynnan; *p.* ede *To sound, make a noise, shout*:—Gûþwudu hlynneþ scyld scefte oncwyþ *the war-wood resounds, shield replies to shaft*, F ns. Th. 11; Fin. 6. Gârsecg hlynede *the ocean roared*, Andr. Kmbl. 476; An. 238. Hlynede and dynede *raised shout and din*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Stefn in becom hlynnan under hârne stân *the voice got in and sounded under the grey stone*, Beo. Th. 5099; B. 2553. Hlynnende hlûde streámas, *torrentes*, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

hlynsian, hlinsian; *p.* ode *To sound, resound*:—Reced hlynsode *the mansion resounded*, Beo. Th. 1545; B. 770. Hlinsade, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 26; Rä. 34, 3. Hôfan and hlynsadan hlûdan reorde *elevaverunt flumina voces suas*, Ps. Th. 92, 4. Hlynsodon, Andr. Kmbl. 3089; An. 1547.

hlýp, es; *m. A leap, jump*:—Hlýp *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 49; Wrt. Voc. 39, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 14. Se dæg is gehâten saltus lunæ ðæt is ðæs mônan hlýp *the day is called saltus lunæ, that is, the moon's leap*, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16, 29; 46, 1, 13; Cri. 720, 726, 730, 736. Hlýpum *by leaps*, Th. 46, 31; Cri. 747. Heorta hlýpum *leaping like the hart*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 5; Dan. 574. [*Laym.* lupe, leope: *A. R.* lupes, *pl: Icel.* hlaup; *n: O. H. Ger.* louf *cursus: Ger.* lauf.]

hlýp, e; *f.* [?]:—Dis sind ða landgemǽra . . . of ðære ealdan hæcce into Presta hlýpe . . . of ðam æssce tô ðære ealdan hlýpe of ðare hlýpe, Chart. Th. 394, 16: 395, 9, 34, 35.

hlýpa, hliépa, an; *m. That which helps in leaping, in leaping on* or *mounting a horse, a horse-block*:—Siððan hê wæs ðæm cyninge tô ðon geset ôþ his lîfes ende, ðæt hê sceolde swâ oft stûpian swâ hê tô his horse wolde, and hê ðonne se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tô hliépan *hoc infamis officii continua donec vixit damnatione sortitus, ut ipse acclinis humi, regem super adscensurum in equo dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 25. Æt hinde hlýpan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 249, 35. [v. Halliwell's Dict. 'leaping-block *a horse-block*: leaping *the operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over*.']

hlýp-geat, es; *n.* [?]:—Ondlang geardes on ðæt hlýpgeat, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 180, 28.

hlýrian *to puff out the cheeks as in blowing a trumpet, to blow* [*a trumpet*]:—Býmaþ ł hlýriaþ mid býman *buccinate tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. v. hleór.

hlýsa. v. hlîsa.

hlyst, es; *m:* e; *f. The sense of hearing, hearing, listening*:—Hlyst *auditus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða fîf andgitu . . . hlyst . . . *the five senses . . . hearing . . .*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 11: i. 138, 27. Gif se hlyst ôþstande ðæt hê ne mǽge gehiéran *if the hearing be stopped so that he cannot hear*, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. Ðâ wearþ hæleþa hlyst *then was there listening of men*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 28; Dân. 178: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 5; Az. 169. On ðæs folces hlyste *in aures plebis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 1. On hlyste *auditione*, Ps. Th. 111, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Lǽcedômas wið yfelre hlyste *leechdoms against bad hearing*, L. M. 1; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14. Gif[mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe *if a man have bad hearing*, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. [*Laym.* lust: *O. Sax.* hlust *hearing: Icel.* hlust *the ear.*] DER. ge-hlyst.

hlystan; *p.* te *To list, listen to, hear, harken*:—Hî gefeallaþ on ða heortan ðe hiera hlyst *they fall on the heart that listens to them*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 1. Mid ðam ðe hê hlyste ðæs heofonlîcan sanges *whilst he was listening to the heavenly song*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 5. Ne hlyst ðû nâ ungeseáwises monnes worda *do not listen to the words of an indiscreet man*, Prov. Kmbl. 47: Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5. Hlyst hider *hearken*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 14. Sunu mîn hlyste mînre lâre *fili mi acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. Ne hliste ðû his worda *non audies verba illius*, Deut. 13, 3. Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge *hear what I say*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 310, 8. Hlyste hê gôdes rǽdes *let him hearken to good counsel*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 16. Wê biddaþ ðê leóf ðæt ðû hlyste ûre sprǽce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos*, Gen. 43, 20. Man lâreówum hlyste *let teachers be listened to*, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 26. Hig hlyston him *audiant illos*, Lk. Skt. 16, 29. Hê sceal bôclârum hlystan swýðe georne *he must pay diligent attention to the teaching of books*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 8. Hig fundon hine hlystende *they found him listening*, Lk. Skt. 2, 46: Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 23. [*Laym.* lusten: *Orm.* lisstenn: *Ayenb.* lheste: *Icel.* hlusta.]

hlystend, es; *m. A hearer, listener*:—On môde ðære hlystendra *in the mind of the hearers*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 18.

hlystere, es; *m. A hearer, listener*:—Ðæt âþweahþ his hlysteras from synna horewum *that washes its hearers from the foulnesses of sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 7.

hlyt [*or* hlýt?], es; *m. A lot, portion*:—Hlyt *sors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Ðû gedydest ðæt wê mǽtan ûre land mid râpum and mîn hlyt gefeóll ofer ðæt betste *funes ceciderunt mihi in præclaris*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. On handum ðînum hlyt mîn *in manibus tuis sortes meæ*, Ps. Spl. 30, 18. Hlyt wîsode ðǽr hie dryhtnes æ dêman sceoldon *the lot appointed where they should judge the Lord's law*, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. On hlyte *sorti*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Ðû hit tôdælst mid hlyte *tu eam sorte divides*, Deut. 31, 7. Mid hâligra hlyte wunigan *to dwell with the saints*, Elen. Kmbl. 1639; El. 821. Hî sendon hlyt *miserunt sortem*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17. Swâ him dryhten sylf hlyt getǽhte *as God himself assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: 28; An. 14. Ne sêc ðû þurh hlytas hû ðê geweorþan scyle *do not seek by casting of lots what thy fate is to be*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Gif hwâ hlytas begâ *si quis sortilegia exerceat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. [*The Pastoral has the form* hliet (v. hlêt), *which seems to correspond with the Gothic* hlauts *and would suggest ý not y in* hlyt. *But compare Icel.* hlutr, hlaut, Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. hlot.

hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. A diviner, one who divines by casting lots*:—Flaminius forseah ða sægene ðe ða hlyttan him sǽdon ðæt hê æt ðæm gefeohte ne côme wið Gallie *Flaminius contemtis auspiciis quibus pugnare prohibebatur adversum Gallos*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 26. Tânhlyta *sortilegus*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 106; Wrt. Voc. 60, 13. v. efen-hlytta; hlyt.

hlytere. v. tân-hlytere.

hlyþran, Gen. 41, 27. v. lyþer.

hlytm *a parting* or *deciding by lot, an arranging of shares*:—Næs ðâ on hlytme hwâ ðæt hord strude *the part of each in despoiling the hoard was not carefully allotted* [*each took what he could*], Beo. Th. 6243; B. 3126.

hlyttrian *to purify*:—Ic hlyttrige *liquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 41.

hlyttrung, e; *f. A purifying, refining*; defecatio *vel* purgatio, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 23; Wrt. Voc. 55, 27.

hlýwing. v. hleówung.

hlýwþ. v. hleówþ.

hnǽcan. v. nǽcan.

hnǽgan; *p.* de *To neigh*:—Ic hnǽge *hinnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 58. Hors hnǽgþ *equus hinnit*, 22; Som. 24, 9. [*Wick.* neȝen: *Prompt. Parv.* neyyñ *hinnio: Icel.* gneggja, hneggja.]

hnǽgan; *p.* de *To cause to bow, bring low, humble, humiliate*:—Ic bebeóde bearnum mînum ðæt hie ðê hnǽgon æt gûþe *I command my sons to humble thee in battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2660; An. 1331. [*Goth.* hnaiwjan *to abase: Icel.* hneigja *to bow: O. H. Ger.* hneigjan *subjicere, inclinare: Ger.* neigen.] v. ge-hnǽgan, hnâh, hnîgan.

hnǽgan, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1320. v. nǽgan.

hnǽgung, e; *f. Neighing*:—Horsa hnǽgung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

hnæpf, hnæpp, hnæp, es; *m. A cup, bowl*:—Hnæp *ciatus, anthlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 50, 51; Wrt. Voc. 24, 46, 47. Hnæp *anaphus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 43. Hnæpp *patera*, 290, 74. Of ðam hnæpfe *from the bowl*, Chart. Th. 439, 31. ii gebonede hnæppas *two polished bowls*, 429, 30. [*Laym.* nap *a cup: A. R.* nep: *Du.* nap, *a cup, basin: O. H. Ger.* hnapf *cratera, patera*, Grff. iv. 1130: *O. French* hanap: *Low Lat.* hanapus, v. Skt. Dict. *hamper.*]

hnæppan *to strike* [?]:—Swâ swâ sió nafu simle biþ swâ gesund hnæppen ða felga on ðæt ðe hî hnæppen *if the nave is always quite safe the fellies may strike against what they will*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 26. [Cf. (?) nap *to strike*; knap *to strike*; nap *a stroke*, Halliwell Dict.]

hnæppian, hnæppung. v. hnappian, hnappung.

hnæsce. v. hnesce.

hnâh; *adj. Bent down, low, lowly, humble, abject, mean, poor*:—And hê hnâh tô eorþan âleát wið ðæs engles *adoravitque eum pronus in terram*, Num. 22, 31. Næs hió hnâh ne tô gnêþ gifa *she was not mean nor too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3863; B. 1929. Iudas cwæþ ðæt hê wênde him trage [Kmbl. þrage] hnâgre *Judas said that he expected for himself humiliating pain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Wêndon hie wera cwealmes þræge hnâgran *they expected the death of men, a still worse time*, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Nô ic mê hnâgran talige ðonne Grendel hine *I think myself no worse man than does Grendel himself*, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Ful oft ic leán teohhode hnâhran rince sǽmran æt sæcce *full oft have I appointed reward to a warrior inferior and of less worth in battle*, 1909; B. 952. [*Goth.* hnaiws *lowly, humble.*]

hnappian, hnæppian; *p.* ode *To slumber, sleep, doze*:—Ne slǽpþ ne ne hnappaþ se ðe hylt Israhêl *non dormitabit neque dormiet qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 6. Hnæppaþ, Ps. Spl. 120, 4. Se ðe hnæppaþ *qui dormit*, 40, 9. Ða mǽdenu hnappiaþ *the maidens slumber*, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 26. Ne slǽpþ se nô fæsde ac hnappaþ *non autem dormire sed dormitare est*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 8. Ac ðonne hnæppiaþ ûre

brǽwas *palpebræ vero dormitant*, 195, 2. Gif hē hwōn hnappode ðǽr-rihte hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimior *if he dozed a little, straightway nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ic hnæppode *ego dormivi*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. Ðā hnappedon hig ealle and slēpon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. [MS. A.] 25, 5. Ne ne hnæppie se ðe healde ðē *neque dormitet qui custodit te*, Ps. Spl. 120, 3. Ne ne hnappigen dīne brǽwas *ne dormitent palpebræ tuæ*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 24, 19. Hnappiende *dormiens*, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. [*A. R.* nappen: *Chauc. Wick. Piers P.* nappe: *Prompt. Parv.* nappyñ *or* slomeryñ *dormito:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* nafizan, Grff. ii. 1053.]

hnappung, hnæppung, e; *f. Slumbering, dozing, drowsiness:*—Æresð mon hnappaþ gif hē ðonne ðære hnappunge ne swīcþ ðonne hnappaþ hē ōþ ðæt hē o wierþ on fæstum slǽpe *dormitando vero oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 11. Wið hnappunge *against drowsiness*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Hnæppunge *dormitationem*, Ps. Spl. 131, 4: hnappunga, Ps. Th. *and* Lamb. [*Wick.* napping: *Prompt. Parv.* nappynge *or* slomerynge *dormitacio: O. H. Ger.* naffezung *dormitatio.*]

hnātan; *p.* hneót *To strike together, clash*, Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. v. hnītan.

hneáw; *adj. Stingy, near, niggardly:*—Ðȳ læs se hneáwa and se gītsigenda fægnige ðæs ðætte menn wēnen ðæt hē sīe gehealdsum on ðæm ðe hē healdan scyle oððe dǽlan *ne aut cor tenacia occupet, et parcum se videri in dispensationibus exultet*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 17. Ic ðē hneáw ne wæs landes and lissa *I was no niggard to thee of land and favours*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 5; Gen. 2823. [*Icel.* hnöggr *niggardly, stingy: Ger.* ge-nau.] DER. un-hneáw.

hneáw-līce; *adv. Sparingly, stingily:*—Him ðæs leán āgeaf nalles hneáwlīce *to him for that the Lord gave reward with no sparing hand*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809.

hneáw-ness, e; *f. Stinginess, parsimony, niggardliness:*—Monig mon dēþ micel fæsten, and hæfþ ðone hlīsan ðæt hē hit dō for forhæfdnesse and dēþ hit ðeáh for hneáwnesse and for feohgītsunge *many a man fasts much, and has the reputation of doing it for abstinence, and yet does it for stinginess and avarice;* sæpe sub parsimoniæ nomine se tenacia palliat, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 6. Swā ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnessee lǽren, swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis prædicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituraram rerum custodia non augeatur*, 60; Swt. 453, 29.

HNECCA, an; *m. A* NECK, *nape of the neck, back of the head:*—Hnecca *cervix* vel *jugulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 44: Wrt. Voc. 70, 26. Wā ðǽm ðe willaþ lecggean bolster under ǽlcne hneccan menn mid tō gefōnne . . . Ðonne biþ se hnecca underlēd mid bolstre *væ his qui faciunt cervicalia sub capite universæ ætatis ad capiendas animas . . . Quasi cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Gnīd ðone hneccan mid ðȳ *rub the back of the neck with it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 25. Ðæt ðū næbbe nān þing hāles fram ðǽm fōtwolmum ōþ ðone hneccan *sanari non possis a planta pedis usque ad verticem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35. [*Laym.* necke: *Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* nekke *collum: O. Frs.* hnecka: *Icel.* hnakki *the nape of the neck, back of the head: O. H. Ger.* hnach *testa capitis, occiput, cacumen: Ger.* nacken.]

hnesce, hnæsce, hnysce; *adj. Nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate:*—Hnysce hwītel *linna*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 113; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Hnesce on mōde tō flǽsclīcum lustum *yielding easily to the lusts of the flesh*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Gefrēdan hwæt biþ heard hwæt hnesce *to feel what is hard, what soft*, 372, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Heó is hnesce on æthrine *it is soft to the touch*, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 108, 1. Sīe ðǽr eác lufu næs ðeáh tō hnesce *sit itaque amor, sed non emolliens*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 127, 2. Hwæt getācnaþ ðonne ðæt flǽsc būton unfæsð weorc and hnesce *quid enim per carnes nisi infirma quædam ac tenera*, 34, 6; Swt. 235, 15. Ðonne hys twig byþ hnesce *cum ramus ejus tener fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Æghwæt hnesces oððe heardes, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 6: Salm. Kmbl. 574; Sal. 286. Ðonne geþafaþ him mon on ðære hnescean ōlecunge *eique mollities favoris adhibetur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 21. Swā hē ðone hnescan þafettere on rēcelēste ne gebrenge *ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25. Ne gedafenaþ ūs ðæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan *it befits us not to be ever delicate in our belief*, Homl. Th. i. 602, 12. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrȳdne *hominem mollibus vestitum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 8; Lk. Skt. 7, 25. Heó biþ hnesceum leáfum *it is a plant with soft leaves*, Herb. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 14. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 33, 13. Syle him etan hnesce ægere *give him lightly boiled* (?) *eggs to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 22. Ælc wuht biþ innanweard hnescost *every creature is softest inside*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Drihten nǽfre ne forsyhþ ða eáþmōdan heortan ne ða hnescestan *the Lord never despises the humble heart nor the weakest*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 5. [*A. R.* nesche: *Orm.* nesshe: *Chauc.* nesh: *Goth*, hnaskwus *soft.*]

hnescian, hnexian; *p.* ode *To make,* or *to become, soft, to soften:*—Ic hnexiġe *mollio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 53. Lege ðonne on ðǽr hit heardige hnescaþ hyt sōna *apply where it is hard, it will at once soften,* Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðonne hnescaþ se swile sōna *then the swelling will soften at once*, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Se hearda stān aðamans hnescaþ ongeán ðæt līðe buccan blōd *durus adamas leni hircorum sanguine mollescit*, Past. 37, 4; Swt. 271, 4. Hī hnescodon spræca his *molliti sunt sermones ejus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 24. Ongunnon ða godes cempan hnexian *God's warriors began to yield*, Homl. Skt. 5, 48, 51: 8, 29. [*Orm.* nesshenn: *Ayenb.* nhesseþ, *pres: Prompt. Parv.* neschyñ *or* make nesche *mollifico.*] DER. ā-hnescian.

hnesc-līc; *adj. Effeminate:*—Hē wæs swīðe hnesclīc man *he* [*Sardanapalus*] *was a very effeminate man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15. Hī beóþ hnesclīce swā forlegene *hi sunt delicati ita fornicantes*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18.

hnesc-līce; *adv. Gently, softly, tenderly:*—Hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclīce forberan ne sceal *subditorum mala tolerari leniter non debent*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 25. Ðonne hē his wambe suā hnesclīce ōlecþ *dum ventri molliter serviunt*, 43, 5; Swt. 313, 12.

hnesc-ness, e; *f. Softness, delicacy, gentleness, weakness:*—Hnescnyss *mollities*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 56. Ðære hnescnesse ūres flǽsces wē beóþ underþiédde *corruptionis nostræ infirmitatibus subjacemus*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 5. Genim ðyses wæstmes hnescnysse innewearde *take the inward soft part of this fruit*, Herb. 185, 2; Lchdm. i. 324, 9. Gif hwā for his hnescnysse ðæt fæsten āberan ne mæg *si quis præ mollitie sua jejunium perferre nequeat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 24. Gif þurh his hnescnysse seó heord forwurþ *if through his want of vigour the flock perish*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 22.

hnifol, es; *m. The forehead:*—Hnifol *frons*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 46. Smire mid ða þunwangan and ðone hnifol and ufan ðæt hēafod *smear therewith the temples and the forehead and the top of the head*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 6.

hnifol-crumb; *adj. Cernuus*, Cot. 45, 56, Lye.

hnīgan; *p.* hnāh; *pp.* hnigen *To bend, bow down, incline, descend, decline, sink:*—Ðonne hnīge eft under lyfte helm londe neár *then I bend again under the airy cover nearer the land*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 18; Rä. 4, 63. Loth ðām giestum hnāh *Lot bowed to the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440. Hnāg ic ðām secgum tō handa *I bowed down within the reach of the men*, Rood Kmbl. 118; Kr. 59. Hnigon ðā mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes *bent then their heads before heaven's king*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 1; Gen. 237: 218; Th. 279, 18; Sat. 240: 225; Th. 298, 15; Sat. 533. Wit noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum hālgum Drihtne *we would not bend our heads to the holy Lord*, 35; Th. 46, 10; Gen. 742: 217; Th. 277, 22; Sat. 208. Ðā hē tō helle hnīgan sceolde *when he must sink to hell*, 221; Th. 288, 4; Sat. 375. [*Goth.* hneiwan *to bend downwards, decline: O. Sax.* hnīgan: *Icel.* hnīga *to bow down, sink, fall gently: O. H. Ger.* hnīgan *obstipare, adorare.*] DER. ge-, on-, under-hnīgan; *and see* hnǽgan.

hnigian; *p.* ode *To bend down* [*the head*]:—Ðonne uplang āsitte hnigie *let him sit up and bend his head downwards*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 16.

hnipend *humilis*, Hpt. Gl. 436. v. next word.

hnipian; *p.* ode *To bow the head:*—Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrusan hnipaþ of dūne on weoruld wlītaþ wilnaþ tō eorþan [cf. *in the prose version*, Fox 254, 28, ealle bióþ of dūne healde wið ðære eorðan] *prona tamen facies hebetes valet ingravare sensus*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 26; Met. 31, 13. Ðā wearþ Cain suīðe hrædlīce irre and hnipode of dūne *iratusque est Cain vehementer, et concidit vultus ejus*, Past. 34, 5; Swt. 235, 6. [Þa nipeden hyo ealle *dormitaverunt omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5, col. 2: *Laym.* þa sunne gon to nipen: cf. *Icel.* hnípa *to be downcast, droop:* hnipna *to droop, despond: M. H. Ger.* nipfen: *Ger.* nippen *to nod.*]

hnītan; *p.* hnāt, *pl.* hniton; *pp.* hniten *To strike, thrust, push, come against with a shock:*—Ðonne hniton fēðan *in the shock of meeting hosts*, Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327: 5082; B. 2544. Gif oxa hnite wer oððe wīf *si bos percusserit virum aut mulierem*, Ex. 21, 28. Ðonne ic hnītan sceal hearde wið heardum *when I shall batter hard on the hard*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 21; Rä. 87, 4. [*Icel.* hnīta *to strike, clash.*] DER. of-hnītan.

hnitol; *adj. Given to striking, thrusting, pushing, having the head bent* [*as an animal when it butts* (?)]:—Hnitol *vel* eádmōd *cernuus, pronus* vel *inclinatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 116; Wrt. Voc. 19, 1. Gif se oxa hnitol wǽre *si bos cornupeta fuerit*, Ex. 21, 29, 36: L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29.

hnitu, e; *f. A nit:*—Hnitu *lens* vel *lendix*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 8; Wrt. Voc. 24, 12. Hnite and wyrmas on weg tō dōnne ðe on cildum beóþ *to remove nits and worms that are on children*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 15; Lchdm. i. 364, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* nyte, wyrme *lens: Icel.* gnit; *f: O. H. Ger.* niz: *Ger.* niss.]

hnoc *mutinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49. v. [?]hnot.

hnol, hnoll, es; *m. The top, crown of the head:*—Hnol *vertex*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 32; Wrt. Voc. 42, 40: 64, 22. Éastdǽl his hnol heóld *the crown of his head held the east*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 2. Fram ðam hnolle ufan ōþ his fōtwylmas neoðan *from the crown of his head down to the soles of his feet*, 480, 12: 452, 26: 524, 2. On hnol his

in verticem ejus, Ps. Spl. 7, 17: 67, 23. [*Wick.* nol *cervix: O. H. Ger.* hnol *culmen, cacumen, vertex, sinciput.*]

hnoppa, an; *m. Nap of cloth;* villus, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* noppe of a clothe *villus, tomentum*, see note.]

hnossian; *p.* ode *To beat, strike:*—Mec hnossiaþ homera lâfe *swords shall strike me*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 13; Rä. 6, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hnoss *an ornament.*]

hnot; *adj. Bald, shaven, close-cut:* — Calu oððe hnot *glabrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37. Hnot *mutilum, mutilatum*, Cot. 131, Lye. Tô ðon hnottan seale *to the pollard-willow*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 35. On ða hnottan dîc of ðære hnottan dîc *the dike without turf* (?), iii. 211, 24. [*Chauc.* not-heed, Prol. 109: *Dep. Rich.* not of his nolle, 3, 46: *Halliwell Dict.* not *smooth, without horns; to shear, poll:* see *Nares' Gloss.* nott, nott-pated, -headed.]

hnut-beám, es; *m. A nut tree;* corylus avellana: — Hnutbeám *nux* vel *nucarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 38; Wrt. Voc. 33, 35. Hnutbeámes rind, L. M. i. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 42, 3; 52, 1. Hnutbeámes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 6, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* hnuz-boum *amygdalus, nux, nucus, corylus: Ger.* nuss-baum.]

hnut-cyrnel, es; *m. n. A nut kernel:*—Genim hnutcyrnla, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19.

hnutu, e; *f. A nut:* — Hnutu *juglantis* vel *nux*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 97; Wrt. Voc. 32, 32. For æppla and hnuta æte *from eating of apples and nuts*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 21. Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34. Ôðera hnutena cyrnlu *kernels of other nuts*, iii. 134, 23. Of frencissen hnutu[m] *made of French nuts*, 122, 28. Cyrnlu of pîntrŷwenum hnutum *kernels out of pine tree nuts*, Herb. 134, 2; Lchdm. i. 250, 9. Gif heó gelŏme eteþ hnyte *if she is often eating nuts*, iii. 144, 20. Hnyte somnian, gaderian *to gather nuts*, 174, 5: 208, 18. On ðam ôðrum dæge wæs Aarones gyrd gemêtt grôwende and berende hnyte *on the next day Aaron's rod was found growing and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 16, 18. Bringaþ ðam men lâc sumne dæl tyrwan and hunig and hnite *deferte viro munera, modicum resinæ et mellis et amygdalarum*, Gen. 43, 11. [*Ayenb.* nhote: *Prompt. Parv.* note *nux, nucleus: Icel.* hnot; *f. pl.* hnetr: *O. H. Ger.* hnuz, nuz *nux, migdola: Ger.* nuss.] DER. hæsel-, pîn-hnutu.

hnygela [or hnigela ?], hnygele, an; *m. f. A shred, clipping:*—Hnygela *tomentum;* seolce hnygele *platum* [=placium, Som.] Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 3, 4; Wrt. Voc. 40, 37, 38. Hnyglan *putamina*, Cot. 152, Lye. [Cf. (?) nig *the clippings of money*: niggling *clipping:* niggler *a clipper*, Grose's Slang Dict: see also *Halliw. Dict.* niggle, niggling.]

hnŷlung, e; *f. A kneeling, reclining;* accubitus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 52; Wrt. Voc. 41, 9.

hnyte. v. hnutu.

hô. v. hôh.

hô-banca, an; *m. A couch, sofa;* sponda, Wrt. Voc. 290, 13. v. hôh.

hoc; *gen.* hocces *Hock, mallow:*—Hocces leáf, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 3. Hocces moran, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Hoc, Lchdm. iii. 22, 2. [In E. D. S. Plant Names 'hock *althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifloria.*' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. supposes the word was borrowed from Celtic: Welsh *hocys* mallows.]

HÔC, es; *m. A* HOOK: — Hooc *arpago* vel *palum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 71; Wrt. Voc. 16, 43. Ic eom swâ swâ fisc on hôce *I am as the fish on the hook*, Nar. 40, 33. Ðonne biþ hê geteald tô ðære fŷrenan eá and tô ðam îsenan hôce *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river and the iron hook*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 25, 27. Wîngearda hôcas ðe hî mid bindaþ ðæt him nêhst biþ *capreoli* vel *cincinni* vel *uncinuli*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 9; Wrt. Voc. 38, 59. Dâ sôhtan heora gewinnan him sarwe and worhtan him hôcas *at contra non cessant uncinata hostium tela*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Homl. Th. i. 362, 27. v. hinder-hôc.

hôced; *adj. Shaped like a hook, curved:* — Ôþ ðat hit cymþ tô ðan hôkedan gâran *until it comes to the curved strip of land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 434, 10.

hôcer. v. hôcor.

hociht; *adj. Full of mallows:*—Ærest onlong Foss on ða hocihtan dîc of ðere hocihtan dîc on ðone brâdan þorn *to the mallowy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 365, 25. [So Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1, translates the word; or should the word be written *hôciht* = with many bends? Cf. hôced.]

hôciht. v. heoru-hôciht.

hoc-leáf, es; *n. Mallow:*—Hocleáf *malva*, Wrt. Voc 79, 11. Hocleáf. Ðeós wyrt ðe man maluæ erraticæ and ôðrum naman hocleáf nemneþ byþ cenned æghwær on begânum stôwum *this plant, which is called malva erratica, and by another name hockleaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places*, Herb. 41, 1; Lchdm. i. 142, 4: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 17. Hoclæf, Lchdm. iii. 48, 18.

hôcor, es; *m.* [?] *Mockery, scorn, insult, derision:* — Tô oft man mid hôcere gôddæda hyrweþ *too often good deeds are depreciated with derision*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 162. [*O. E. Hom.* to lusten hoker: *Laym.* hoker and scarn: *Chauc.* hoker and bissemare.]

hôcor-wyrde; *adj. Using scornful, mocking language:*—Hêr sind on earde hôcorwyrde æghwær *there are in the land here everywhere men of scornful speech*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 156. [Cf. *Laym.* Sexisce men mine unhæle me atwiten mid heore hokerworden.]

hôd, es; *m. A hood;* cucullus, caputium, Cot. 31, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* hod: *O. H. Ger.* huot, hôt; *m. mitra, tiara, cidaris: Ger.* hut.]

hoeg. v. heg.

hoelan = hêlan *to speak evil of, calumniate:*—Hoelende *calumniantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 44. [*Icel.* hæla *to praise, flatter, boast.*] v. hôl, hôlian.

hof, es; *n. A house, hall, dwelling, building;* ædes, domus: — Lytel hof *ædicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 84; Wrt. Voc. 57, 60. Cinges hof *basilica*, Som. 78, 86; Wrt. Voc. 58, 1. Hof sêleste *dwelling most excellent* [*the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393: 66; Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316: 67; Th. 81, 15; Gen. 1345: 73; Th. 90, 2; Gen. 1489. Gif hwâ hwylce hefige yfelnysse on his hofe geseó genime mandragoran on middan ðam hûse swâ mycel swâ hê ðonne hæbbe ealle yfelu hê ût ânŷdeþ *if any one see some grievous evil in his home, let him take mandragora into the middle of the house, as much as he has at the time, he will drive out all evils*, Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 29; Gen. 1569: 112; Th. 148, 13; Gen. 2456. Hê gewât from his âgenum hofe isaac lædan *he departed from his own house leading Isaac*, 139; Th. 173, 32; Gen. 2870. Him Hrôðgâr gewât tô hofe sînum rîce tô reste *Hrothgar had gone to his sleeping-chamber*, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Tô hofe sînum *to her dwelling*, 3019; B. 1507: 3953; B. 1974. Se hâlga wæs tô hofe læded in ðæt dimme ræced *the saint was led to the building* [*prison*] *into that dark house*, Andr. Kmbl. 2616; An. 1309. Of ðam engan hofe, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 1420; El. 712. Tô hofe *to the* [*queen's*] *house*, 1111; El. 557. In ðam reónian hofe *underground*, 1664; El. 835. Him hof tæhte *pointed out to them the dwelling* [*of Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 630; B. 312. Ðæt rædleáse hof *hell*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44: 217; Th. 276, 23; Sat. 193. Hofa *ædes*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 83; Wrt. Voc. 57, 59. Hê ða hofa gehealdeþ and begŷmeþ *qui illa oppida maritima observat*, Nar. 37, 26. Hofu, Andr. Kmbl. 1676; An. 840: Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30. On Faraones hofun *in domos Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 24. Hofum, Beo. Th. 3677; B. 1836. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hof: *Icel.* hof *a temple: O. H. Ger.* hof *curtis, curta, atrium, aula, domus: Ger.* hof.] DER. ceaster-, gæst-, gnorn-, grorn-, heolstor-, mearc-, morþor-, sand-, stân-, sûsl-, ŷþ-hof.

HÔF, es; *m. A* HOOF :—Hôf *ungula*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 6; Wrt. Voc. 43, 59: Wrt. Voc. 71, 76. Hors hôfum wlanc *the horse proud of hoofs*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rûn. 19. [*Icel.* hôfr: *O. H. Ger.* huof *ungula: Ger.* huf.]

hofding, es; *m. A chief, captain, principal, ringleader:*—Rawulf eorl and Rogcer eorl wæron hofdingas [cf. yldast tô ðam unreode, l. 13] æt ðisan unræde *earl Ralph and earl Roger were ringleaders in this evil counsel*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 31. [Borrowed from *Icel.* hôfðingi *a chief, leader, ringleader.*]

hofe. v. dim-hofe.

hôfe, an; *f. Hove, alehoof* [v. English Plant Names, E. D. S.]; glechoma hederacea:—Hôfe *viola*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 132; Wrt. Voc. 31, 13. Genim hôfan *take hove*, L. M. 1. 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 5. Brûne hôfe, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Genim ða reádan hôfan, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 14. Mersc-hôfe, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 10. Tûnhôfe, 3, 60; Lchdm. iii. 344, 2.

hofer, es; *m.* [?] *A hump, swelling:* — Hofer *gibbus* vel *struma*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* houar, houer *gibbus.*]

hoferede; *adj. Humpbacked:* — Hoferede *gybberosus* vel *strumosus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 70: 49, 7. Ðæt cild biþ hoforode *the child is humpbacked*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. Hoferede *gibbus*, Past. 11, 1, 3; Swt. 65, 4; 66, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* houaradi *gibbus;* hofaroht *gibberosus.*]

hoffing, es; *m. A circle;* orbis: — Hoffingas *orbes*, Lye. [Leo, 40, 20; 197, 12, gives a gloss hôf-ring, hôf-hring *orbis*, explaining the word as a *horse-shoe.*]

hôf-rec, -ræc, es; *n. Hoof-track:*—Sing on ðæt hôfrec *sing over the hoof-track*, Lchdm. i. 392, 9. Dryp on ðæt hôfræc ðæt wex *drop the wax into the hoof-track*, iii. 286, 4.

hof-rede; *adj. Confined to the house;* clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 30; Wrt. Voc. 45, 62.

hof-þela *tesqua*, Lye.

hof-weard, es; *m. An ædile;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54.

hog-. v. hoh-.

hoga; *adj. Careful, thoughtful, prudent:*—Hoga *prudens*, Rtl. 105, 1. Geleáffull þegn and hoga *fidelis servus et prudens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 25. Wosas gê hogo *estote prudentes*, 10, 16. Hogum *prudentibus*, 11, 25. Gearnfulle ł hogo wosa *solliciti esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11.

hoga, an; *m. Care*, R. Ben, 53, Lye. v. ymb-hoga.

hoga-fæst; *adj. Careful, prudent:*—Hogofæste, *prudentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 2, 4. v. hoh-fæst.

hoga-scipe, es; *m. Prudence, carefulness, thoughtfulness, wisdom:*—

Hogascip *prudentia*, Rtl. 81, 14. Hogocip *prudentia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 47. Tō hogascipe *ad prudentiam*, 1, 17.

hogde. v. hycgan.

hogian; *p.* ode *To employ the mind, to think, mind, consider, know, understand, care, be solicitous* or *anxious, to purpose, strive, intend, be intent on, resolve*:—Ymbe mīne māgas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Dū hogast embe dīne neóde *thou art busied about thy needs*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 23. Ne hogaþ hē be ðam heofenlīcan lǽcedōme *he is not anxious about the heavenly medicine*, ii. 470, 16. Hē hogaþ tō ðære betran wynne *he directs his mind to the better joy*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 23; Reim. 81. Hogaþ *satagit*, Mone Gl. 356. Hogiaþ *satagunt*, 435. Hia hogaþ *sapiant*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 5. For ðām mannum ðe mid māran gewilnunge ðæs āteorigendlīcan līfes hogiaþ ðonne ðæs ēcan *for those men whose minds are busied with a greater desire of the life that perishes than of the life eternal*, Homl. Th. ii. 368, 4: 342, 28. Ymbe dīne handgeweorc ic hogode georne *in factis manuum tuarum meditabar*, Ps. Th. 142, 5. Mið ðȳ ic wæs lytel ic hogade swā̆ lytel *cum essem parvulus sapiebam ut parvulus*, Rtl. 6, 17. Ic ðæt hogode ðæt ic eówra leóda willan geworhte *I purposed to work your people's will*, Beo. Th. 1268; B. 632. Hwæt hogodest ðū hidercyme dīnne on wrāðra geweald *why didst thou resolve to come hither into the power of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2633; An. 1318. Ic on dīnre hǽlu hogode *I thought on thy salvation*, Ps. Th. 118, 81. Ðū ne hogodest *thou didst not consider*, Soul Kmbl. 83; Seel. 42. Hē on heortan hogode georne hū hē mid searuwe swylce ācwealde *he diligently considered in his heart how with cunning he might kill such*, Ps. Th. 108, 16: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 92. Hē lythwōn hogode ymbe his sāwle þearfe *he thought little about the needs of his soul*, 101, 201; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15. Se feónd hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe intended to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690. Hē tō friþe hogode *his purpose was to protect*, Andr. Kmbl. 1244; An. 622. Ealle ðe mē yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, Ps. Th. 69, 3: 57, 2. Hī hine lufedan leáse mūþe ne ðæs on heortan hogedan āwiht *dilexerunt eum in ore suo, et lingua sua mentiti sunt ei*, 77, 35. Ðæt hī ðȳ læs ymb fleám hogodan *minus posse fugam meditari*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 26. Hogedon āninga *their only purpose was*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9, 22; Jud. 250, 273. Hogodon georne hwā ðǽr mid orde ǽrost mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan *they eagerly strove who there first with the sword's point might of the fey man win the life*, Byrht. Th. 135, 25; By. 123. Ne hoga ðū embe ðæt *be not anxious about that*, Homl. Swt. 3, 416. Hogiaþ *consider*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 14. Hogiaþ *sapite*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 8. Hogaþ gie *sapite*, Rtl. 13, 21: 25, 5. Hogige se yfela ðæt hē āstande *let the evil man be intent upon standing*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 23. Wē sceolon hogian embe ða bōte *we must busy ourselves about the reparation*, 274, 11. Wē sceolon carfullīce hogian ðæt wē ðone māran gylt forflēon *we ought anxiously to endeavour to flee from the greater guilt*, 484, 5. Wē sceolon hogian hū wē hī begyton *we must consider how we may obtain it*, ii. 316, 25. Ne þurfon gē nō hogian on ðam anwealde ne him æfter þringan *ye need not aim at power nor press after it*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 29. Ne beó gē nā hogiende ymb ða morgenlīcan neóde *nolite esse solliciti in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Hogiende *cogitantes*, Mone Gl. 390. Hogiendum *nitentibus*, 420. [*Laym.* hoȝede, *p*: *Icel.* huga; *pp.* hugat: *O. H. Ger.* hugeta, hogeta, *p.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, wið-, ymb-hogian. v. hycgan.

hogo-. v. hoga-.

hogu, e; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Habbon hī hoge ðæt hī sȳn swilce ðæt hī wurþfullīce herigan māgon *let them have a care that they be such that they may worthily praise*, Homl. Th. i. 446, 32. Hē næfþ nān andgit ne hoga embe Godes beboda *he hath no understanding nor cares about God's commandments*, 132, 13. [*O. and N.* hoȝe: *R. Glouc.* howe.] v. heort-hogu, hoga.

hogung, e; *f. Caring, care*; cura, Lye.

hōh, hō; *gen.* hōs; *m. A heel, hough*:—Hōh nīþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hō *calx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Som. 14, 17, Hwæt is ðæs wīfes hō? ... Ðæs wīfes hō getācnode ... *what is the woman's heel?* ... *The woman's heel signified* ..., Boutr. Scrd. 20, 13, 19. Hōs mīnes *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. 48, 5. Dō on dīnne winstran scō under dīnum hō *put it into thy left shoe under thy heel*, Lchdm. i. 396, 2. Āhefþ hys hō ongeán mē *levabit contra me calcaneum suum*, Jn. Skt. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Him on hōh beleác heofonrīces weard merehūses mūþ *God closed the door of the ark behind him*, Cd. 69; Th. 82, 16; Gen. 1363. Mīnra hōa *calcanei mei*, Ps. Th. 48, 5. Pharao him filigde æt ðām hōn *Pharaoh followed at their heels*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 22. Hōs mīne *calcaneum meum*, Ps. Spl. 55, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* hā-sin.]

hōh, hōgh, hō, hoo a form occurring in local names whose meaning is thus given by Kemble: 'Originally a point of land, formed like a heel, or boot, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea,' Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi, where see the references to the various forms. Kemble's supposition is borne out by the following passage, in which the word occurs independently:—Wē ðā fōron forþ be ðæm sǽ and ðǽr ða heán hōs and dene and gārseg ðone æthiopia wē gesāwon *promuntoria ad oceanum in ethiopia vidimus*, Nar. 24, 9. [Cf. (?) over hil and hogh, Cursor Mundi 15826.]

hoh-, hog-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*: — Hogfæstum *prudentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. v. hoga-fæst.

hōh-fōt, es; *m. The heel*: — Hō ł hōhfōt *calcaneum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 7.

hoh-, hog-ful; *adj. Mindful, careful, anxious, wise, prudent*: — Ic nū on sibbe gesitte on mīnne cynestōl hohful embe ðæt hū ic his lof ārǽre *quiete pace perfruens, studiosus sollicite de laudibus Creatoris omnium occupor addendis*, Chart. Th. 240, 8. Ðā wearþ ðæt mǽden mycclum hohful hū heó ǽfre wæras wissian sceolde *then became the maiden very anxious how she was ever to direct men*, Homl. Skt. 2, 121. Ðām ðe lufiaþ swīðor ða heálīcan clǽnnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnysse *to those that love exalted chastity more than the wantonness which is full of care*, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 5. Hogfullum *prudentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. [*Laym.* hoh-fulle, *pl*: *Orm.* hoȝhe-full.]

hohful-ness, e; *f. Anxiety, care, trouble*: — Sǽde ic mīnum witun mīnes mōdes hohfulnysse *I told the anxiety of my mind to my 'witan,'* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 11.

hōh-hwyrfing, e; *f. A turning on the heel so as to describe a circle* [?]; orbis, Som.

hohinge-rōd, e; *f. A cross, gibbet*, W. Cat. p. 294.

hoh-, hog-līce; *adv. Prudently, thoughtfully*:—Hoglīce, *prudenter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 8.

hoh-mōd; *adj. Having an anxious mind, anxious*, Lye.

hohmōd-ness, e; *f. Anxiety, trouble, care*, Som.

hōh-scanca, an; *m. The shank*; crus:—Sceápes hōhscancan, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm, ii. 38, 8.

hōh-sinu, we; *f. Hough-sinew, ham-string, heel-sinew*:—Gif hōhsino forad sīe *if a heel-sinew be broken*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. Heora horsa hōhsina ðū ofcirfst *equos eorum subnervabis*, Jos. 11, 6. [*Wick.* houȝ-senu: *Icel.* hā-sin: *Dan.* hase: cf. *O. H. Ger.* hahsanon *subnervare*, Grff. iv. 800.]

hōh-spor, es; *n. The heel*; calx, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 97: Wrt. Voc. 45, 5.

HOL, es; *n. A* HOLE, *hollow, cavern, den*:—Tō ðam ealdan hole; of ðam hole, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 22. Swā swā leó dēþ of his hole *quasi leo in cubile suo*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Mec hæleþ ūt tȳhþ of hole hātne *a man draws me out hot from a hole*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 6; Rä. 63, 7. On ðis dimme hol *into this dark den* [*prison*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 21; Met. 2, 11. Ðæt cūðe hol, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 10; Rä. 45, 5. Wild deóra holl and denn *lustra*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59, 10. Hwelpas leóna on heora holum beóþ gelogode *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes foveas habent*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20: Lk. Skt. 9, 58. Hola, Homl. Th. i. 160, 33. [*Laym.* hol: *Chauc.* hole: *Prompt. Parv.* hoole or pyt in an hylle *caverna*: *O. Frs. O. Dut. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hol *concavum, caverna spelunca, antrum*: cf. *Goth.* hulundi *spelunca.*] v. hola.

hol, es; *n. A covering* [?]:—Ān hol stǽfes *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18.

hol; *adj. Hollow*:—On middan hol *hollow in the middle*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 9. Gif se weobud ufan hol nǽre *si in altari fossa non esset*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 21. Hol stān *fornix*, Cot. 93, Lye. Sca maria hine ācende on ðære nihte on ānum holum stānscræfe *St. Mary gave birth to him in a hollow cave*, Shrn. 29, 28. Ðæt wæter dranc of his holre hand *drank the water out of the hollow of his hand*, 50, 11. On ānne ealdne holne weg *to an old hollow way*, Chart. Th. 495, 8. Hole dene *convallem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 6. Hȳ beóþ innan hole *they are hollow within*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 2. Gif heó hæfþ hole eágan *if she be hollow-eyed*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hol *cavus, concavus*: *York-dialect* holl: *O. Frs.* hol: *Icel.* holr: *O. H. Ger.* hol *cavus, concavus*: *Ger.* hohl.] v. holh.

hol; *adj. Having a covering* or *crust* [?]:—Holne hlāf *tortam panis unius crustulam*, Ex. 29, 33. [Cf. hal-, heal-, healh-stān *crusta, crustulum*, Cot. 191, Lye.] v. also heal, healh; hol.

hōl, es; *n. Vain speech, evil speaking without cause, calumny, slander*:—Hōl and hete and rȳþera reáflāc ūs derede *slander and hatred and the rapine of robbers hath harmed us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Hōl *calumnia*, Off. Episc. 8, Lye. Ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hōle [MS. H. hēle] ne for unrihtre feohgyrnesse *I do not accuse N. from hate or with the intention of slandering him or from an unjust desire for money*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 11. Ðæs deópne āþ Drihten āswōr and ðone mid sōðe swylce gefrymede ðæt hē hine for hōle ǽr ne āswōre gehēt Dauide swā hē him dyde syððan *juravit Dominus David veritatem, et non frustrabitur eam*, Ps. Th. 131, 11; cf. Grff. iv. 849, huolian. [*Icel.* hōl *flattery, boasting.*] v. hōlunga, hoelan, hōlian.

hola, an; *m. A hole*: — Of ðam oterholan *from the otter hole*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* hole *foramen*: *Icel.* hola; *f. a hole*: *O. H. Ger.* holi: *Ger.* höhle.]

holc, es; *n.* [?] *A hollow, cavity*: — Weaxcþ ðæt yfele blōd on ðām holcum ðæs līchoman *the evil blood increases in the hollow parts of the*

body, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 7. On ðām holcum ðære lifre *in the hollows of the liver*, Lchdm. ii. 160, 26. [Cf. sniked in ed te breoste holke, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 19: *Halliwell Dict.* holke, holket *hollow:* or is the meaning similar to that of *hylca*, q. v?]

hold, es; *m. A title which seems to have been introduced by the Danes. It occurs several times in the Chronicle*, e. g. Ysopa hold and Oscytel hold, 905; Erl. 98, 34. Þurcytel eorl and ða holdas ealle, 918; Erl. 104, 22. Þurferþ eorl and ða holdas, 921; Erl. 107, 28. *It is the Norse* höldr *which is thus defined* 'sá er höldr er hann hefir öðöl at erfðum tekit bæði eptir föður ok móður, þau er hans forellrar hafa átt áðr fyrir þeim,' see Cl. and Vig. Dict. höldr. *The importance of the hold in England is marked in the following passage:* — Holdes and cyninges heáhgerēfan wergild iiii þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8.

hold, es; *n. A carcase, body*:—Swā hwǽr swā hold byþ *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Dā woldon öðre fugelas fleón tō dam holde *descenderunt volucres super cadavera*, Gen. 15, 11. Swā swā grǽdige ræmmas ðar ðar hī hold geseóþ *like greedy ravens, where they see a carcase*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Tōdǽlon ðæs deádan hold him betwýnan *cadaver mortui inter se dispertient*, Ex. 21, 35. [Þu fule hold *olidum cadaver*, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 15: *Icel.* hold *flesh.*]

hold; *adj. Kind, friendly, pleasant, favourable, gracious* [*of a prince to his subject*], *faithful, loyal, devoted, liege* [*of a subject to his prince*]:— Drihten gedyde ðæt ðæs cwearternes ealdor him wærþ swīðe hold *dominus dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris*, Gen. 39, 21. Hē wearþ cristnum monnum swīðe hold *benignus erga Christianos*, Ors. 6, 12; Swt. 266, 22. Swā hold is God mancynne ðæt hē hæfþ geset his englas ūs tō hyrdum *God is so gracious to mankind that he hath appointed angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 9: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 10; Gen. 1202: 107; Th. 142, 26; Gen. 2367. Ðam byþ God hold ðe biþ his hlāforde rihtlīce hold *God will be gracious to him who is rightly faithful to his lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 12, Hē cwæþ ðæt hē heom hold hlāford beón wolde, Chr. 1014: Erl. 150, 10. Ðonne biþ se holda þeówa geset ofer manegum gōdum *then will the faithful servant be set over many goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 23. Ic wille beón N. hold and getrīwe *I will be faithful and true to N.*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 4: Cd. 196; Th. 244, 4; Dan. 443: Beo. Th. 2463; B. 1229. Ic eom ðīn hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, Ps. Th. 118, 94. Fram sōðum martirdōme ðæs hālgan weres his holdan pāpan *from the true martyrdom of the holy man, his gracious pope*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 29. Hē horn hefeþ holdes folces *exaltavit cornu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 148 14. Heriaþ hine on hleóðre holdre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, 150, 3. Eáran habbaþ ne hī āwiht māgon holdes gehȳran *ears have they but nought pleasing can they hear*, 134, 17. Holdum Gode ic sealmas singe *psallum Deo meo*, 145, 1. Ic gebōcie sumne dǽl landes mīnum holdan and getriówan þegne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 256, 8. Hē hī on hihte holdre lǽdde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Āhte ic holdne hlāford *I had a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39: Ps. Th. 150, 1: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 22; Gen. 2313. Ic geornlīce gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *I diligently served God with loyal mind*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586. Heó dyde hit ðeáh þurh holdne hyge *yet did she it with purpose kind*, 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Āhyld mē ðīn eáre tō holde mōde *graciously incline thine ear to me*, Ps. Th. 70, 2: 85, 6. Nele mē Israhēl behealdan holde mōde *Israel will not regard me with loyalty*, 80, 11; 118, 112. Ealle Rōmāne wurdon cristnum monnum swā holde ðæt hie on monegum templum āwriten ðæt ælc cristen mon hæfde friþ *all the Romans shewed so much favour to the Christians that they wrote up in many temples that every Christian man should have protection*, Ors. 6, 13; 8wt. 268, 19: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 7; Gū. 251. Holde frȳnd mē sǽdon *faithful friends told me*, Homl. Th. 414, 7. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getrȳwe *let us ever be to our lord loyal and true*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 9. Hī woldon him beón holde and gehȳrsume *they* [*the monks*] *would be loyal and obedient to him* [*the abbot*], Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. Alle mīne þegnes and mīne holde freónd on Hertfordesire *all my thanes and faithful friends in Hertfordshire*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 217, 5. Frȳnd synd hie mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum ic mæg hyra hearra wesan, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. Wē witon ðæt ǽghwylcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā *we know that the more faithful friends a man has the better he likes it*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 1: Beo. Th. 979; B. 487. Is sāwl mīn symble on ðīnum holdum handum *anima mea in manibus tuis semper*, Ps. Th. 118, 109. Holdost *most faithful*, Byrht. Th. 132, 31; By. 24. [*Laym.* þin holde mon: *Orm.* þin laferrd birrþ þe beon hold and trigg: *O. E. Homl.* mid holde mode: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hold: *Icel.* hollr *gracious, faithful, wholesome: O. H. Ger.* hold *propitius, fidelis, devotus: Ger.* hold.] v. un-hold.

hold-āþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty:* — Hī wēron his menn and him holdāþas swōron ðæt hī woldon ongeán ealle öðre menn him holde beón *they did homage to him and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be loyal to him against all other men*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 7. Hē dyde ðæt ealle ða heáfodmæn on Normandig dydon manrǽden and holdāþas his sunu Willelme, 1115; Erl. 245, 12. [*R. Glouc. Havel.* holde-, holdoþ.]

holde; *adv. Graciously, with devotion*, Ps. Th. 71, 2: 142, 6. v. hold.

holdigean *eviscerare*, Gl. Prud. 337.

hold-līce; *adv. Graciously, with kindness* or *friendliness, with devotion* or *attachment, faithfully, loyally:* — Holdlīce *affectuose* vel *devote*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 50; Wrt. Woc. 61, 28. Hē cwæþ swīðe holdlīce be ūs 'Fæder mīn ic wille ðæt ða ðe ðū mē forgeáfe beón mid mē ðǽr ic beó' *he said very graciously concerning us 'My Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me be with me where I am,'* Homl. Th. ii. 368, 10: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 54, 1: 58, 3. Holdlīce *kindly*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 18; Cri. 1358. Hē mē holdlīce þegnade *he served me faithfully*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Hwā ðās ælmesse holdlīce healde healde hine God, Chart. Th. 369, 29. Cwǽdon holdlīce hȳran woldon *said they would listen devoutly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3276; An. 1641. Eádwearde hȳrdon holdlīce *loyally obeyed Edward*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 33; Edw. 14: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 14; Gū. 576. Ðæt Drihtne ful holdlīce hȳran *ut serviant Domino*, Ps. Th. 101, 20.

hold-rǽden, e; *f. Faithfulness, loyalty, faithful discharge of duty to a superior:* — Hire hyrdeman þurh holdrǽdene sume āc āstāh *her herdsman in the discharge of his duty had ascended an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 30.

hold-scipe, es; *m. Loyalty, fealty, allegiance:*—Ealra ðæra manna land hī fordydon ðe wǽron innan ðæs cynges holdscipe *they destroyed the lands of all those men that were in allegiance to the king*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 15. Sægdon ðæt hī hit dyden for ðes mynstres holdscipe *said that they did it on account of the loyalty of the monastery*, 1070; Erl. 209, 15.

holen, holegn, es; *m. Holly:* — Holen *acrifolius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 23; Wrt. Voc. 33, 23: *ulcia*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 12: *acrivolus*, 285, 37. Holegn *acrifolius*, Gl. Amplon. 131: Gl. Mett. 34 [Leo]. Holenrinde *holly-bark*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12. Holenleáfa *holly leaves*, 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 11. Holen sceal in æled *holly shall to the fire*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 17; Gn. Ex. 80. Se fealwa holen *the sere holly*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. [*A. R.* holin, holie. For the form *hollen* (*hollin, holyn*) see E. D. S. Plant Names, p. 263.] v. cneówholen.

holenga. v. holunga.

holh, holg, es; *n. A hollow, cavity, hole*:—Hwæt tācnaþ ðæt holh on ðæm weobude būton gōdra monna geþyld? Forðam ðonne mon his mōd geeáðmōdgeþ ðæt hē wiðerweardnesse and scande forbere ðonne geeácnaþ hē sum holh on his mōde swā swā ðæt weobud hæfþ on him uppan. Holh wæs beboden ðæt sceolde beón on ðæm weobude uppan . . . wel hit wæs gecueden ðæt ðæt holh sceolde beón on ðæm weobude āfre elne brād and āfre elne long *quod est altaris fossa, nisi bonorum patientia quæ, dum mentem ad adversa toleranda humiliat, quasi more foveæ hanc in imo positam demonstrat? Fossa ergo in altari fiat . . . Bene autem hæc eadem fossa unius cubiti esse monstratur*, Past. 33, 3; Swt. 219, 1–10. Ðǽr ðǽr se ill hæfde his holh *ibi habuit foveam ericius*, 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. In ðæm wæs ðæt holg ðæs nearwan scræfes, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. [*Laym.* holȝes, *pl. and* holh; *adj: R. Glouc.* holu, *sing. adj;* holwe, *pl: Chauc.* holwe *pl. adj.*]

holian; *p.* ode *To hollow out, make hollow, dig, make a hole;* cavare:— Hī ðā hwæthwega holodon and ðǽrrihte ðæt wæter swā genihtsumlīce ūt fleów ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *they then hollowed out* [*the rock*] *a little, and straightway the water flowed out so abundantly that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 7. [*A. R.* ne holieþ nout aduneward ase doþ þe uoxes: *Prompt. Parv.* holyn *cavo, perforo, terebro: Goth.* us-hulon *to excavate: Icel.* hola *to make hollow: O. H. Ger.* holian, holon *fodere, perforarare, excavare: Ger.* höhlen.] DER. ā-holian.

hôlian *to speak evil of, slander, calumniate*:—Ne sele ðū mē hôliendum mē *non tradas me calumniantibus me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 121. [*Orm.* holen o þe laȝhe leod, 9319, *with which compare Goth.* holon *in* Lk. 3, 14: cf. *O. H. Ger.* huolian, Grff. iv. 849.] v. hôl, hôlunga.

hôlinga. v. hôlunga.

holl. v. hol.

holm, es; *m. A mound, hill, rising ground;* but in this sense, which belongs to the word in the Old Saxon, it is not found in English. **I.** Its most common use in the latter, in the poetry, is in reference to water with the meaning *wave, ocean, water, sea:* — Freá engla hēht wesan wæter gemǽne ðā stōd hraðe holm under heofonum sīd ætsomne *the lord of angels bade the waters be together, then quickly stood ocean under heaven far-stretching continuously*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 23; Gen. 161. Holm *the* [*Red*] *sea*, 157; Th. 195, 30; Exod. 284: 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449. Holm *the water of the deluge*, 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431. Holm storme weól, Beo. Th. 2267; B. 1131. Holm heolfre weóll [*of the lake where Grendel dwelt*], 4282; B. 2137: 3189; B. 1592. Wīde rād ofer holmes hrincg hof sēleste [*of the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on geweald geseald *the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the earth are*

delivered into your hand, 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Wið holme foldan sceldun *guarded land against sea*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 4; Cri. 979. On holme, 97 a; Th. 363, 9; Wal. 51: Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543: 2875; B. 1435. Æt holme *by the sea*, 3832; B. 1914. Sealt wæter hreóh mē holme besencte *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Đā wæs heofonweardes gāst ofer holm boren *the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 121. Lēton holm beran *they let the sea bear him*, Beo. Th. 96; B. 48. Ofer wīdne holm, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 23; Crā. 55. Ofer heánne holm, Elen. Kmbl. 1962; El. 983: Cd. 213; Th. 266, 4; Sat. 17: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 14; Wand. 82. Đā ic on holm gestāh *when I embarked*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Andr. Kmbl. 858; An. 429. Heá holmas *deep waters*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 17; Az. 123. Holmas dǽlde waldend ūre *God divided the waters*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 24; Gen. 146: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 31; Sch. 54. Hider ofer holmas *hither over the waves*, Beo. Th. 485; B. 240. Windge holmas *stormy seas*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Holma begang *the way across the waters*, Ps. Th. 138, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 30. Holma geþring, Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Holma gelagu, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. II. From the Scandinavian *hólmr* an islet especially in a bay, creek, lake, or river, it is used in English with the meaning *land rising from the water, an island in a river, etc., holm* [*in local names*]:—Đỹ ilcan geáre wæs đæt gefeoht æt đam Holme Cantwara and đara Deniscra, Chr. 902; Th. 180, col. 2. Hēr fōr Cnut Cyng tō Denmearcon mid scipon tō đam holme æt eá đære hālgan, 1025; Erl. 163, 7. [*Laym.* holm: *Prompt. Parv.* holm, place besydone a water *hulmus;* of a sonde yn the see *bitalassum* vel *hulmus.* v. p. 243, note 2, and 244, note 2.] DER. sǽ-, wǽg-holm.

holm-ærn, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel, ship*:—Holmærna mǽst earc Noes, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 30; Gen. 1422.

holm-clif, es; *n. A sea-cliff, cliff by the water-side*:—On, fram đam holmclife [*the* holm *is the lake where Grendel dwelt*], Beo. Th. 2846, 3274; B. 1421, 1635. Se đe holmclifu healdan scolde *he who had to guard the sea-cliffs*, 465; B. 230. [*O. Sax.* holm-klif *a hill.*]

holmeg; *adj. Oceanic*:—Holmegum wederum *with storms such as blow at sea*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118.

holm-mægen, es; *n. The might of the ocean, the ocean*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9.

holm-þracu; *g.* -þræce; *f. The violence of the sea, the tossing of the waves, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 467. Đū geworhtest heofon and eorþan and holmþræce *thou didst make heaven and earth and the sea with its tossing waves*, Elen. Kmbl. 1453; El. 728: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678: 57 b; Th. 205, 19; Ph. 115.

holm-weall, es; *m. A wall formed by the sea*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467.

holm-weard, es; *m. One who keeps guard at sea, a sea-warder*, Andr. Kmbl. 718; An. 359.

holm-weg, es; *m. A way over the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 764; An. 382.

holm-wylm, es; *m. The surge of the sea*, Beo. Th. 4814; B. 2411.

holor, hólrian. v. heolora, heoloran.

HOLT, es; *m. n.* I. *a* HOLT, *wood, grove, copse*:—Holt *lucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7. 30: *nemus*, 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 104; Wrt. Voc. 32, 39: *nemus* vel *saltus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 34. Wildeóra holt, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 82. Holtes frætwe *fruit*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Hē lēt him đā of handon fleógan hafoc wið đæs holtes *he let the hawk fly from his hands towards the wood*, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8: Rood Kmbl. 58; Kr. 29. Uton gān innan on đisses holtes hleó *let us go within the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840; Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Wulf holtes gehlēđa, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Sum sceal on holte of heáhbeáme feallan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 21; Vy. 21: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 103, 73; Met. 13, 52, 37. Gewiton āweg tō holte *they went away to the wood*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 12. Holt ofgeáfon *they left the wood*, Beo. Th. 5685; B. 2846: 5190; B. 2598. Abraham đā plantode ǽnne holt *Abraham vero plantavit nemus*, Gen. 21, 33. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeáma helm, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 1; Rä. 85, 7. Đū geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the woods*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. II. *wood;* lignum:—Ic geseah holt hweorfende *I saw wood moving*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 5; Rä. 57, 3. Holte bi[h]lǣnan *to pile wood round*, 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577. [*Laym. Chauc.* holt: *Prompt. Parv.* holt, lytylle wode *lucus, virgultum*, p. 244, v. note: *O. Frs.* holt *wood, stick: Icel.* holt *wood, coppice* (nearly obsolete); *a rough stony hill: O. H. Ger.* holz *nemus, silva, saltus, arbor, lignum: Ger.* holz.] DER. æsc-, firgen-, ofer-, wudu-holt.

holt-hana, an; *m. A wood-cock*; acegia, Gl. Mett. 41: Gl. Amplon. 138.

hōl-tihte, an; *f. Calumny, slander*:—Hōltihte *vel* teóne *calumnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 36; Wrt. Voc. 21, 29.

holt-wudu, a; *m.* I. *a wood;* silva, nemus, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 16; Ph. 171. II. *wood from a holt, forest-wood;* lignum, Beo. Th. 4669; B. 2340: Rood Kmbl. 179; Kr. 91.

hōlunga; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause, without intent*:—Hōlunga *sine causa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 9. Nales hōlunge *not without cause*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nalles hōlinga, Beo. Th. 2156; B. 1076. Wæs his fæder gelǽred in đa gerȳno Cristes geleáfan ac hōlinga *pater ejus sacramentis Christianæ fidei imbutus est, sed frustra*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29. Gif hē hit hōlinga dō fæste i geár *si casu fecerit, i annum jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 27. Đære tíde wæs đæt mǽste wæll geworden on Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican. Ne wæs đæt hōlenga forđon ōđer đæra heretogena wæs hǽđen ōđer wæs đam hǽđenan grimra *quo tempore maxima est facta strages in ecclesia vel gente Nordanhymbrorum, maxime quod unus ex ducibus paganus, alter erat pagano sævior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 19. Mid đỹ wē wið đam winde and wið đam sǽ holonga campodan *cumque cum vento pelagoque frustra certantes*, 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

hom, hōme, homer. v. ham, ōme, hamer.

homela, homola, an; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage:—Gif hē hine on bismor tō homolan bescire mid x scill. gebēte. Gif hē hine tō preóste bescire mid xxx scill. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 5. See the note there; see also on cutting the hair as a mark of disgrace, Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, pp. 702–3. v. hamelian, and cf. [?] *Scot.* hummel, homyll *having no horns.*

hōn; *p.* hēng; *pp.* hangen *To hang, suspend, crucify*:—Gē hig hōþ *crucifigetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 34. Hine man hēng *ille suspensus est in cruce*, Gen. 41, 13. Hig hine hēngon *crucifixerunt eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 33. Đone hēngon on heáne beám fæderas ūsse, Elen. Kmbl. 847; El. 424. Hōh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 13. Hōh hyne hōh hyne; Đā cwæþ pilatus tō him Nime gē hine and hōþ, Jn. Skt. 19, 6. Hōh on earm *hang it on to the arm*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 12; Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Đone ōđerne hē hēt hōn on ġealgan *alterum suspendit in crucem*, Gen. 40, 22. Hēt se wælhreówa hine hōn on heardre hengene, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 29. Đǽr wǽron gelǽdde twegen sceaþan for heora synnum tō hōnne *there were brought two thieves to be crucified for their sins*, 254, 22. Tō hōanne *ad crucifigendum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Ic hæbbe mihte đē tō hōnne, Jn. Skt. 19, 10. Đǽm hōendum *crucifigentibus*, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Frignan ongan on hwylcum đara beáma bearn wealdendes hangen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1701; El. 851. [*Laym.* hon; *p.* heng: *Orm. Chauc. Piers P.* heng, *p: Goth.* hahan; *p.* haihah: *Icel.* hanga; *p.* hēkk *pendere: O. Frs.* hua; *p.* heng; *pp.* huen: *O. H. Ger.* hahan; *p.* hieng *figere, crucifigere, suspendere.*] DER. a-, be-, bi-, ge-hōn.

hōn *tendrils of a vine* [?]:—Đā geseah ic gyldenne wīngeard trumlīcne and fæstlīcne and đa twīgo his hongodon geond đa columnan. đa wundrode ic đæs swīđe. wǽron in đæm wīngearde gyldenu leáf and his hōn and his wæstmas wǽron cristallum and smaragdus eác đæt gimcyn mid đæm cristallum ingemong hongode *vineamque solidam auro argentoque inter columnas pendentem miratus sum. in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini ligis erant interpositi, distinguentibus smaragdis*, Nar. 4, 31.

hona, hon-, hond, hongian. v. hana, heonu, han-, hand, hangian.

hōp. v. fen-, mōr-hōp.

HOPA, an; *m.* HOPE:—Geleáffullum mannum mæg beón micel hopa tō đam menniscum Gode Criste *believing men may have great hope on the human God, Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 24. Ne bepǽce Ezechias eów mid leásum hopan *let not Hezekiah deceive you with false hope*, 568, 8. [*Laym. Orm. A. R.* hope: *Du.* hoop: *Dan.* haab: *M. H. Ger.* hoffe.] DER. tō-hopa.

hōp-gehnāst, es; *n. The dashing together of waves in a bay* [?]:—Bīdaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streámgewinnes hōpgehnāstes đonne heáh geþring on cleofu crȳdeþ *the steep rocks await quietly the strife of the sea, the dash of the waves, when the press of waters towering up crowds on to the cliffs*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 13; Rä. 4, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* hōp *a small landlocked bay* or *inlet: Scot.* hope *a haven.*]

hopian; *p.* ode, ede *To hope, have hope* or *confidence* [*in a person*], *expect, watch for* [*with gen.*]:—Ic hopige tō him swā gōdan and swā mildheortan đæt hē hit nylle sylf dōn *I have confidence in him, so good and merciful, that he himself will not do it*, Chart. Th. 548, 20. Đū dysegost manna đū hopast đæt đū hæbbe þoftrǽdene tō đam āwyrigedan deófle *thou most foolish of men, thou trustest that thou hast fellowship with the accursed devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. Swā eác ūre hiht ne becom nā tō đam đe hē hopaþ *so also our hope has not arrived at that for which it hopes*, i. 250, 25. Đonne hē eall forsihþ eorþlīcu gōd and hopaþ tō đām ēcum, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 87; Met. 7, 44. Se synfulla hopaþ symle dæs rihtwīsan *considerat peccator justum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Đæt đæt Maria dyde tō đam wē hopiaþ *that which Mary did, for that we hope*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 33. Landfranc gewāt of đissum līfe ac wē hopiaþ đæt hē fērde tō đæt heofanlīce rīce, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 15. Ic tō đē hopode *in e speravi*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. Hē hopode đæt hē gesāwe sum tācen *sperabat signum aliquod videre*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Hæbbende đæs đe wē ǽr hopedon, Homl. Th. i. 250, 35. Wē tō đīnum hidercyme hopodan and hyhtan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 11. Hopedon *sperabamus*, Lk. Skt. 24, 21. Đā fīf cyningas hopodon tō līfe *the five kings hoped to save their lives*, Jos.

10, 16. Ne hopige nân man tô ðyssere leásunge, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 21. Hit nys nô unnyt ðæt wê hopien tô Gode forðæm hê ne went swâ swâ wê dôþ *it is not vain for us to have hope in God; for he does not change as we do*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Ðæt hî swâ hopigen tô ðære forgiefnesse *ut sic de spe fiduciam habeant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 19. Bebeódaþ ðæt hî ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan *bid them not to put their trust in their uncertain riches*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Ne þearf hê hopian nô ðæt hê ðonan môte *he has no ground for hoping that he may go thence*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 117. Ða hopiendan on ðê *sperantes in te*, Ps. Spl. 16, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* hoffen.] DER. tô-hopian.

hôpig; *adj. In hills and hollows* [*applied to the sea in reference to the deep depressions between high waves*; cf. *Scot.* hope *a sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that is formed between two ridges on one hill*]:—Com ic on sæs hricg ðær mê sealt wæter hreóh and hôpig holme besencte *veni in altitudinem maris; et tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2.

hoppa. v. gærs-hoppa.

hôp-pâda, an; *m. An upper tunic, cope*:—Hôppâda *ependeton* [= ἐπενδύτης], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

hoppe, an; *f. An ornament suspended from the neck, a bell* [?] *hung from a dog's neck*:—Hryðeres belle and hundes hoppe ælc biþ ânes sciłł. weorþ and ælc is melda geteald *an ox's bell and that on a dog's collar, each is worth a shilling and each is reckoned an informer*, L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 16. Hie eall him gesealdon ðæt hie ðâ hæfdon bûton ðæt ælc wífmon hæfde âne yndsan goldes and ân pund seolfres and ælc wæpnedmon ænne hring and âne hoppan *ita ut nihil præter annulos singulos, bullasque sibi ac filiis, et deinde per filias uxoresque suas singulas tantum auri uncias, et argenti non amplius quam singulas libras relinquerent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21.

hoppere, es; *m. A dancer;* saltator, Som.

hoppestre, an; *f. A female dancer*:—Ðæs mæran wîtegan deáþ ðære lyðran hoppystran tô mêde forgeaf *rewarded that vile dancer with the death of the illustrious prophet*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. [*Chauc.* hoppestre.]

hoppetan; *p.* te *To jump about* [*for joy*], *leap, rejoice, to throb* [*of a wound*]:—Swâ benne ne burnon ne burston ne hoppetan *so that the wounds should neither burn nor burst nor throb*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 1. Ðæne ðe mêder on rife hoppetende beclýsed Johannes undergeat *quem matris alvo gestiens clausus Johannes senserat*, Hymn. Surt. 51, 1. v. next word.

hoppian; *p.* ode *To hop, leap, dance*:—Ðâ blissode mîn cild on mînum innoþe and hoppode ongeán his Drihten *then rejoiced my child in my womb, and leaped towards his Lord*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 18. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hoppe *to dance, jump: Icel.* hoppa *to skip, bound: M. H. Ger.* hoppen: *Ger.* hüpfen.]

hopp-scŷte, an; *f. A coverlet* [?]:—Ic geann âne beddreáfes mid wahhryfte and mid hoppscŷtan, Chart. Th. 529, 12.

hopu *lygustra*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 2.

horas. v. horh.

hora-seáþ, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. v. horu-seáþ.

hôr-cwene, an; *f. An adulteress, whore*:—Hôrcwenan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 21: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. [*Icel.* hôr-kona *an adulteress.*]

HORD, es; *n. m.* HOARD, *treasure*;—Hord *thesaurus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 47. Ðâ wæs ôþboren beága hord *then was borne off the hoard of rings*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284: 6015; B. 3011. Hyrde ðæs hordes *keeper of the hoard*, Exon. 130a; Th. 498, 7; Rä. 87, 9: Beo. Th. 1778; B. 887. Ðæs ðe heáh hlioþo horde onfêngon *after the lofty hills had received the treasure* [*the ark*], Cd. 71; Th. 86, 32; Gen. 1439. Hæðnum horde, Beo. Th. 4438; B. 2216. Hord eald enta geweorc, 5540; B. 2773. Ðæt hord, 6244; B. 3126. Hord under hrusan [*the nails of the cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2181; El. 1092. Hî ealgodon hord and hâmas *they defended treasures and homes*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Æðelst. 10. Hê ðæt fâcen hafaþ in his heortan, hord unclêne *he hath that deceit in his heart, a hoard unclean*, Frag. Recd. 11; Leás 6. Hord, heortan geþohtas, Exon. 23a; Th. 65, 1; Cri. 1048: 23b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056. Breósta hord, Th. 66, 17; Cri. 1074. Breósta hord, gâst *the breast's treasure, the spirit*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 6; Gen. 1608. His synna hord ontênde *he confessed his sins*, Ps. C. 50, 28; Grn. ii. 277, 28: 151, 155; Grn. ii. 280, 151, 155. Sâwle hord, Beo. Th. 4835; B. 2422. Hordas, gerýne *arcana*, Mone B. 4216 (v. gold-hord). [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Chauc.* hord: *Goth.* huzd; *n: O. Sax.* hord; *n: Icel.* hodd; *n.* (*but a late form* hoddar; *pl. occurs*) in poetry only *hoard, treasure: O. H. Ger.* hort; *n. thesaurus.*] DER. beáh-, bôc-, brand-, breóst-, feorh-, flæsc-, gold-, greót-, lîc-, mâðm-, môd-, sâwl-, wamb-, word-, wyrm-hord.

hord-burh, -burg, e; *f. A city containing treasure*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 9; Gen. 2007: Beo. Th. 938; B. 467.

hord-cleófa, -clŷfa, an; *m. A treasure-chamber, treasury, store-room, closet*:—Hî gâþ in tô ðînum hûse and tô ðînum bedde and tô ðînum hordclýfan *ingredientur cubiculum lectuli tui et super stratum tuum*, Exod. 8, 3. Ic hæbbe on mînum hordcleófan ân wundorlîc weorc *I have in my treasury a wondrous work*, Homl. Skt. 5, 260. Hî sôhton ðone behîddan mete on heora hordcleófan *they sought the hidden food in their closets*, Ælfc. T. 42, 14; Grn. 21, 13. v. next word.

hord-côfa, an; *m. A place for treasure, a retired chamber, closet, a place where the thoughts are stored* [v. hord], *the breast, heart*:—Ðâ æfter ðon ðâ cêgde seó hâlige Mariæ tô eallum apostolum on hire hordcôfan *post hec vocavit Sancta Maria omnes apostolos in cubiculo suo*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 34. Ðæt hê his ferþlocan fæste binde healde [MS. healdne] his hordcôfan *that he close fast his mind's coffer and preserve the treasury of his thoughts*, Exon. 76b; Th. 287, 14 [cf. 22]; Wand. 14. Hine mid ealle innancundum heortum hordcôfan helpe biddaþ *in toto corde exquirunt eum*, Ps. Th. 118, 2.

hordere, es; *m. A treasurer, steward, chamberlain* [v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 106]:—Hordere *cellerarius*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 6. Ðâ hêt hê his hordere ðæt glæsene fæt syllan ðam biddendan subdiácone. Se hordere cwæþ him tô andsware gif hê ðam biddendum sealde ðæt hê nân þing næfde his gebrôðrum tô syllenne *then he bade his steward give the glass vessel to the requesting subdeacon. The steward said in answer, that if he gave it he should have nothing to give to his brethren*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 22: Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Ðis forward was makid wid ordríc hordere, Chart. Th. 438, 3, 7. Cynges hordera oððe úra gerêfena swilc, L. Ath. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 23, see note. Nân man ne hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan ðæs gerêfan gewitnesse ... oððe ðæs horderes, 9; Th. i. 204, 19. [*Ayenb.* hordier *treasurer.*]

hord-ern, -ærn, es; *n. A store-house, store-room, treasury*:—Hordern *cellarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 100; Wrt. Voc. 58, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 24. *Cellaria uini id est* hordern *promptuaria*, Blickl. Gl. 259, 5: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. Bûton hit under ðæs wífes cæglocan gebroht wære ðæt is hire hordern and hire cyste *unless it has been put into the places which the wife locks up, that is, her storeroom and her chest*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. Hordærne neáh *near to the treasure-house*, Beo. Th. 5655; B. 2831. Hê is gôd hordern on tô scæwiene *it is a good day for examining a storeroom*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 6. Heora hordernu wæron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde *their storehouses were filled with manifold riches*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 16. Hordærna sum, Beo. Th. 4548; B. 2279.

horder-wice, an; *f. The office of a treasurer* or *steward*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 14.

hord-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding treasure*:—Se Hâlga Gâst wunode on ðam æþelan innoþe and on ðam gecorenan hordfæte [*of the Virgin Mary*], Blickl. Homl. 105, 15: Hy. 11, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 18. Hî geopenodon heora hordfatu [cf. Mt. 2, 11 *apertis thesauris suis*] and him lâc geoffrodon, Homl. Th. i. 78, 27: 116, 3. On heora hordfatum behîddon *absconderunt inter vasa sua*, Jos. 7, 11.

hord-geat, -gat, es; *n. A door through which a treasure is reached*:—Hwylc ðæs hordgates cægan cræfte ða clamme onleác *which, by the key's art, unlocked the fastenings of the door to the treasure*, Exon. 112a; Th. 429, 28; Rä. 43, 11.

hord-gestreón, es; *n. Hoarded, accumulated wealth, that which has been acquired and now forms a 'hord:'*—Sum wæs æhtwelig in commedia heóid hordgestreón *there was one of large possessions, he kept in Nicomedia his stored-up wealth*, Exon. 66a; Th. 244, 3; Jul. 22. Ne môt hê hionane lædan of ðisse worulde wuhte ðon mâre hordgestreóna ðonne hê hider brohte, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 21; Met. 14, 11: Beo. Th. 6175; B. 3092. Mæst hlifade ofer Hroþgâres hordgestreónum *the mast towered above the riches that had come from Hrothgar's hoard*, 3803; B. 1899. Næs him hyht tô hordgestreónum *no hope had they in hoarded wealth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116.

hordian; *p.* ode *To* HOARD, *lay up* [*treasure*], *store*:—Ðæt hê for gŷtsunge uncyste nânum ôðrum syllan ne mæg ðæt hê hordaþ and nât hwam swâ swâ se wîtega cwæþ 'on ídel biþ ælc man gedrêfed se ðe hordaþ and nât hwam hê hit gegaderaþ' *what he from the vice of avarice can give to no other he hoards, and knows not for whom, as the prophet says 'In vain is every man troubled who hoards, and knows not for whom he gathers it,'* Homl. Th. i. 66, 3. Hordiaþ eówerne gol 'hord on heofenum *lay up your treasure in heaven*, ii. 104, 31. DER. gc d-hordian.

hord-loca, an; *m. A treasure-chest, coffer*, metaph. *the mind* [v. hord]:—Ðeáh ðe hê feohgestreón under hordlocæn æhte *though he had wealth in his coffer*, Exon. 66b; Th. 245, 11; Jul. 43. Heald hordlocan hyge fæste bind *keep thy thought's treasury, fast bind thy mind*, 122a; Th. 469, 16; Hy. 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1342; An. 671.

hord-mâdmum, es; *m. A valuable present, jewel*:—Healsbeága mæst, hordmâdmum, Beo. Th. 2400; B. 1198.

hord-mægen, es; *n. Abundance of wealth, riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 13; Dan. 675.

hord-weard, es; *m. A guard of a hoard* or *treasure*:—Hordweard *the dragon which watched over the treasure*, Beo. Th. 4576; B. 2293: 4594; B. 2302: 5102; B. 2554: 5179; B. 2593. Hordweard hæleþa *the Danish king*, 2098; B. 1047: 3708; B. 1852. Hordwearda hryre [*of the death of the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 179, 27: Exod. 35: [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], 169; Th. 210,

6; Exod. 511. Hordwearda gestreón *the wealth of the princes of Israel*, 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65.

hord-wela, an; *m. Hoarded, stored-up wealth*:—Þeáh ðe hordwelan heólde lange, Beo. Th. 4677; B. 2344.

hord-weorþung, e; *f. The honouring a person by bestowal of treasure*, Beo. Th. 1908; B. 952.

hord-wynn, e; *f. The delightful object that consists in hoarded treasure* [*applied to the treasure guarded by the dragon*], Beo. Th. 4533; B. 2270.

hôre, an; *f. A whore, harlot;* meretrix, Hpt. Gl. 475, 484. [*Laym. A. R.* hore: *Icel.* hôra: *O. H. Ger.* huora: *Ger.* hure.]

horeht. v. horheht.

horh, horg, es; *m. n. A clammy humour, phlegm, rheum*:—Hrog [=horg] *phlegma*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 51. Horg *flegma*, 282, 67. Sió gîferness ârîst of ðæs hores wæ̂tan *the voracity arises from the humour of the phlegm*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 3. Wið langum sâre ðara tôþa þurh horh, 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan æ̂nigu ceald wæ̂te ðonne spîwaþ hie ðæt horh . . . ðæt ofstandene þicce horh, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 15–21. Ðonne spîwaþ hie sôna ðone þiccan horh, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 15. Horas *pituita*, i. e. *minuta saliva*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 55; Wrt. Voc. 46, 15. v. horu.

horheht; *adj. Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*:—Mid yfelre wæ̂tan horhehtre, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 9: 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. v. horweht.

horian, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. v. harian.

horig, horhig; *adj. Foul, dirty, defiled*:—Swâ hit gedafenlîc is ðæt his reáf ne beó horig *so is it proper that his vestment be not foul*, L. Ælfc. C. 22: Th. i. 350, 21. Næs his reáf horig, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Mid horium reáfe, 528, 24. Mid horhgum scicelse, Th. Ap. 13, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* þat brinþ hori to clene: *Wick.* hoori *unclean*: *Chauc.* horowe; *pl*: *O. H. Ger.* horig *lutulentus, cenosus*.]

hôring, es; *m. An adulterer, fornicator*:—Hêr sindon miltestran and bearnmyrðran and fûle forlegene hôringas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 181. [Cf. *Goth.* hôrs: *Icel.* hôrr.]

HORN, es; *m. A* HORN, *a drinking-horn, a cupping-horn, a trumpet, the horn-shaped projection on the gable-end of a house* [v. Dasent's translation of Njâla, plate 3, p. cvii], *a pinnacle*:—Oxan horn biþ x pæninga weorþ *an ox's horn shall be worth ten pence*, L. In. 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Se horn mînre hæ̂lo *cornu salutis meæ*, Ps. Th. 17, 3. Horn stundum song *sometimes the horn sounded*, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Hwîlum teóh mid glæse oððe mid horne *draw at times with a cupping-glass or horn*, L. M. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 13. Sete horn on ða openan scearpan *put a cupping-horn on the open scarifications*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 21. Gif feorrancumen man oððe fræmde bûton wege gange and hê ðonne nâwþer ne hrŷme ne hê horn ne blâwe for þeóf hê biþ tô prôfianne *if a man come from a distance, or a stranger, go out of the highway, and he then neither shout nor blow a horn, he is to be tried as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Syððan hie Hygelâces horn and bŷman galan ongeáton, Beo. Th. 5879; B. 2943. ii hnæppas and iiii hornas *two bowls and four drinking-horns*, Chart. Th. 429, 31. Ne bŷman ne hornas, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 30; Ph. 134. Ne hêr ðisse healle hornas [horn næs, Th.] ne byrnaþ *nor here do this hall's gables burn*, Fins. Th. 7; Fin. 4. Ic wiht geseah wundorlîce horna âbitweónum hûþe lâ̂dan *I saw a creature* [*the moon*] *wondrously bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm-antlered*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Ôþ wigbedes hornas *usque ad cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25. [*Goth.* haurn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet, husk*: *O. Sax.* horn-[seli]: *O. Frs.* horn; *n. cornu, tuba*: *Icel.* horn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet; a corner*: *O. H. Ger.* hôrn; *n. cornu, tuba, promontorium*: *Ger.* horn; *n.*] DER. blæ̂d-, drenc-, fyhte-, gûþ-horn. v. ân-horn.

horn [horh?]-âdl, e; *f. A disease of foul humours in the stomach*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 31.

horn-bǽre; *adj. Horned, having horns;* corniger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20.

horn-blâwere, es; *m. A horn-blower, trumpeter*: — Hornblâwere *cornicen*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 63: Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 24. Ðær mihte wel bên âbûton twenti ôðer þritte hornblaweres, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 36. [Cf. *Goth.* haurnja: *O. H. Ger.* horn-blâso *tubicen, cornicen*.]

horn-boga, an; *m. A bow with the ends curved like a horn* or *a bow made of horn* [?], [cf. *Icel.* horn-bogi *a horn-bow*, Cl. and Vig. Dict.]:—Lêton forþ fleógan hildenædran of hornbogan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222: Beo. Th. 4866: B. 2437. Ðær hê hornbogan [horn bogan?] hearde gebendeþ *ibi confregit cornua arcuum*, Ps. Th. 75, 3.

horn-bora, an; *m. A horn-bearer, trumpeter*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54.

horn-fisc, es; *m. A garfish, a kind of pike*: — Hornfisc plegode glâd geond gârsecg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. [*Icel.* horn-fiskr: *Dan.* hornfisk *garfish*, esox belone.]

horn-geáp; *adj. Having a wide extent between the* '*horns*' [v. horn], an epithet of a building:—Tempel dryhtnes heáh and horngeáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1335; An. 668: Beo. Th. 164; B. 82. [Cf. under geápne hrôf, 1677; B. 836.]

horn-gestreón, es; *n. An abundance of pinnacles*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 11; Ruin. 23.

horn-pîc, es; *n.* [?] *A pinnacle*: — Sette hine ofer hornpîc temples *statuit eum supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

horn-reced, es; *n. A house having* '*horns*' [v. horn] or *pinnacles*, Beo. Th. 1412; B. 704.

horn-sæl, es; *n. A hall having* '*horns*' *in its roof*:—Hornsalu, Andr. Kmbl. 2318; An. 1160: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. v. horn-reced, -sele.

horn-sceaða, an; *m. A pinnacle*: — Ofer hornsceaðe temples *supra pinnaculum templi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 5. v. sceaða.

horn-scip, es; *n. A ship having a beak* [rostrum], *a ship with a horn-like projection in the bow*, Andr. Kmbl. 547; An. 274.

horn-sele, es; *m. A building having pinnacles*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 11; Gen. 1821. [*O. Sax.* horn-seli.] v. horn-sæl.

hornung-sunu, a; *m. A bastard*, Cot. 142. [*O. Frs.* horning *spurius, nothus*: *Icel.* hornungr *a bastard son*.] v. Grmm. R. A. 476, note.

horo-. v. horu-.

hor-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A dirt-pit, slough* [?]:—Tô ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 37, 21: 162, 9. v. horu.

HORS, es; *n. A* HORSE:—Geþracan hors *mannus* vel *brunnicus*: hors of stêden *vel* of asrenne *burdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18, 19; Wrt. Voc. 17, 23, 24. Hors hôfum wlanc, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rûn. 19. Ne beó gê nâ swylce hors *nolite fieri sicut equus*, Ps. Th. 31, 10. Ðâ wæs Hrôðgâre hors gebæted wicg wundenfeax *then for Hrothgar was a horse bitted, a steed with plaited mane*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. Ne hê on horses hrycge cuman wolde ac hê his fôtum geeode *non equorum dorso sed pedum incessu vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Nis horses flæ̂sc forboden *caro equina non est prohibita*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 16. Wið horses hreófle . . . dô on ðæt hors swâ hit hâtost mæ̂ge *for a horse's leprosy . . . apply it to the horse as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 152, 10. Gelîcnes horses and monnes, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 26; Rä. 37, 11. Ðî byþ swîðe dysig se ðe getrûwaþ on his horses swiftnesse *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Cwæþ mid hospe horse mete is bere *said contemptuously* '*Barley is food for a horse*,' Homl. Skt. 3, 216. Man his hors under him ofsceát *his horse was shot under him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 42. Ic seah sroh [*the word is written in runes*] hygewloncne, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1. Horsa steal *carceres*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 54; Wrt. Voc. 39, 37. Horsa hnæ̂gung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 2, 38. Hê wæs mid ðæ̂m fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande næfde hê ðeáh mâ ðonne twentig hrŷðera and twentig sceápa and twentig swŷna; ond ðæt lytle ðæt hê erede hê erede mid horsan *he* [*Ohthere*] *was among the first men of the country; and yet he had not more than twenty oxen and twenty sheep and twenty swine; and the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12–15. Ða hors ôþbær *it bore away the horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. [*O. Sax.* hros; *n*: *O. Frs.* hars, hers, hors, ros; *n*: *Icel.* hross; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hros; *n*: *Ger.* ross.] v. cræte-hors.

Horsa, an; *m. Horsa*:—On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa gesôhte Bretene, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. Hêr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wið Wyrtgeorne ðam cyninge in ðære stôwe ðe is gecueden Agælesþrep and his brôður Horsan man ofslôg, 455; Erl. 12, 13.

hors-bǽr, e; *f. A horse-bier*; feretrum caballarium, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 5. [*Laym. R. Glouc.* horse-bere: *Prompt. Parv.* hors-bere *lectica*, p. 247, see the note.]

horsc; *adj. Quick, ready, active, valiant*, applied generally to mental activity [cf. snel *active*: *Icel.* snjallr *eloquent*], *wise, sagacious, sharp, quick-witted*:—Horsc *prudens*, Cot. 191, Lye. Hwylc is hæleþa ðæs horsc and ðæs hygecræftig ðæt ðæt mæ̂ge âsecgan *who amongst men is so quick and cunning of mind as to be able to declare that*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 36; Rä. 2, 1. Nis æ̂nig ðæs horsc ne ðæs hygecræftig ðe ðîn frumcyn mæ̂ge fira bearnum sweotule gesêðan, 11 a; Th. 15, 24; Cri. 241. Horsc and hreðergleáw herges wîsa *a guide of the host, prompt and prudent*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13. On horscum wyllan *by the quick-flowing* [?] *spring*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 456, 15. Þurh horscne hâd *through wisdom*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Môdum horsce *sagacious of mind*, 54 a; Th. 190, 12; Az. 72. Horsce mê heredon hilde generedon feóndon biweredon *the valiant praised me, from battle saved me, from foes defended me*, 94 a; Th. 353, 27; Reim. 19. [*O. Sax.* horsk (hugiskaft): *Icel.* horskr *wise*: *O. H. Ger.* horsc *alacer, celer, præproperus, volucer, promtus, sagax*, v. Grff. iv. 1039–42.]

hors-camb, es; *m. A horse-comb, curry-comb;* strigilis, Wrt. Voc. 83, 34.

horsc-lîce; *adv. Readily, promptly, with activity* [*bodily or mental*], *wisely, prudently*:—Biþ seó tunge tôtogen forðon heó ne mæg horsclîce [MS. horslîce] wordum wrixlan wið ðone wergan gæ̂st *the tongue shall be rent asunder, therefore it will not be able to converse readily with the accursed spirit*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 28; Seel. 116. [Hors[c]lîce *prudenter*, Cot. 138, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* horsc-lîcho *naviter, strenue, agiliter*.]

hors-cræt, es; *n. A chariot;* biga, Lye.

hors-elene, -helene, an; *Elecampane;* inula helenium, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. Horshelene *helena*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 68; Wrt. Voc. 32, 4. Horselene, Wrt. Voc. 79, 42. See horshele, E. D. S. Plant Names.

hors-ern, es; *n. A horse-house, stable:* — Horsern *æquiale*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 33; Wrt. Voc. 16, 7.

hors-gærstūn, es; *m. A meadow for the pasturing of horses:*—Onbūtan ðone horsgærstūn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 414, 25.

hors-here, es; *m. A mounted force;* exercitus equestris, Lye. v. here.

hors-hirde, -hyrde, es; *m. A horse-keeper, groom:*—Horshyrde *pabulator*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 123; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6. Horshyrde *agaso*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 37.

hors-hwæl, es; *m. A walrus:* — Swīðost hē fōr ðider tōeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge for ðǣm horschwælum for ðæm hie habbaþ swīðe æðele bān on heora tōþum *his principal object in going there, in addition to the observation of the country, was to get the walruses, for they have very excellent ivory in their tusks*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 36. [*Icel.* hross-hwalr: *Ger.* wall-ross.]

horsian; *p.* ode *To horse, provide with horses:*—West Seaxe horsodon ðone here *the people of Wessex provided the Danes with horses*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 153, 1. Hē beád ðæt man sceolde his here metian and horsian, 1013; Erl. 148, 3: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. DER. be-, ge-horsian.

hors-minte, an; *f. Wild mint;* menthastrum, Lye. v. E. D. S. Plant Names, horse mint.

hors-syðða, an; *m.* v. hors-bǣr.

hors-þegn, es; *m.* I. *a groom:* — Horsþēn *agaso*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 42; Wrt. Voc. 23, 5: *mulio*, Hpt. Gl. 438: Gl. Mett. 516. II. *the title of an officer of the royal household* [cf. marescalcus *among the Franks*]:—Ecgulf cynges horsþegn, Wulfrīc cynges horsþegn, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 5: 96, 16. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 107–8.

hors-wægn, -wǣn, es; *m. A chariot:*—Horswǣn *carpentum, currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 68; Wrt. Voc. 34, 3.

hors-wealh, es; *m. A servant that attends to horses* [*Thorpe takes* wealh *to mean one of British origin*, v. Glossary]:—Be cyninges horsweale. Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mǣge geǣrendian ðæs wergield biþ cc scill., L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 12.

hors-weard, e; *f. A taking care of horses:*—Horswearde healdan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 17.

hors-weg, es; *m. A horse-road:* — Tō horsweges heale, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 219, 2.

horu; *gen.* -wes; *m. Dirt, filth, foulness:* — Fæormaþ gyf ðǣr hwæt horwes on biþ *cleanse if there be any foulness in it*, Herb. 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 4. Horewes, Mone B. 3561. Gē mid horu speówdon on ðæs andwlitan *ye foully spat on his face*, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Mīn flǣsc is ymscrȳd mid dustes horwum *my flesh is clothed with the filth of dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 10. On his blōde āþwogen fram synna horwum *washed in his blood from the impurities of sins*, Homl. Swt. 11, 297. Horewum, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 8. [*O. E. Homl.* horie, hore (of þe hore þat is cleped hordom): *O. Sax.* horu *dirt: O. Frs.* hore: *O. H. Ger.* horo; *gen.* horawes; *dat.* horowe, horewe, horwe, hore *limus, cenum, lutum, palustre.*] v. horh.

horu-seáþ, es; *m. A foul pit, sink:*—Gesihst ðū nū on hū miclum and on hū diópum and on hū þióstrum horaseáþe [MS. Cott. horoseáþa] ðara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *videsne igitur quanto in cœno probra volvantur*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1.

horu-weg, es; *m. A dirty road, a lane* [?]:—Ðar horoweg ūtt sceát, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 173, 17. Horwegstige *devia semita*, Cot. 61, Lye.

horweht; *adj. Foul, filthy, dirty:*—Hine ðā lǣddon on ðone sweartan fenn and hine ðā on ða horwehtan wæter bewurpon *they led him then to the black fen and flung him into the foul water*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 9. v. horheht.

hōs, e; *f. A bramble, thorn:* — Hōs *butrus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 27: *rhamnus, vimen; butrus*, Cot. 25, 165, Lye. Twīgu ł hōsa *rhamnum*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 9.

hōs, e; *f. A company, band:*—Mid mægþa hōse *with a band of maidens*, Beo. Th. 1853; B. 924. [*Goth.* hansa *multitudo: O. H. Ger.* hansa *cohors:* cf. Hanse *applied to an association of towns.*]

hosa, an; *m.* [or hose; *f.* (?) v. next word, and cf. other dialects]. I. *a covering for the leg,* HOSE:—Hosa *caliga* vel *ocrea*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 48. [*Prompt. Parv.* hose *caliga*, p. 248, see note: *Laym.* hose, v. 15216: *R. Glouc.* (*in the corresponding passage*) hose: *A. R.* hosen; *pl: Chauc.* hosen: *Icel.* hosa; *f. a covering for the leg between the knee and the ankle, serving as a kind of legging or gaiter: O. H. Ger.* hose; *f. caliga: Ger.* hose; *f. breeches, hose.*] II. *a husk, a covering for a grain* or *seed* [or is this a different word?]:—Wilnade gefylle womb his of beánbælgum ł pīsum hōsum *cupiebat implere ventrem suum de siliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. v. Jamieson's Dict. hose *the seed-leaves of grain: vagina, the* hose *of corn.* See also E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, No. 5.

hose-bend, es; *m. A hose-band, garter:* — Hosebendas *periscelides*, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 517. [Cf. *Icel.* hosna-reim.]

hosp, es; *m. Reproach, opprobrium, contempt, contumely, insult, blasphemy:*—Hosp *opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 14, 4: 21, 5. Ða ðe forþgewēteþ of welerum mīnum nā ic dō hosp *quæ procedunt de labiis meis, non faciam irrita*, 88, 34. Hē geseah mīnne hosp āfyrran *respexit auferre opprobrium meum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 25. Nū tō dæg ic ādyde ðæra Egiptiscra hosp fram eówrum cynne *this day have I rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you*, Jos. 5, 9. Hǣðenra hosp, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 16; Cri. 171: 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444. Hī mid hospe his lāre forsāwon *they with contumely despised his teaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 5. Cwæþ mid hospe *said contemptuously*, Homl. Swt. 3, 216. Ða hrȳmde Julianus mid hospe and earmlīce gewāt *then cried out Julian blaspheming and miserably died*, 275. Swā hwilcne swā hī tō hospe habban woldon hī cwǣdon be ðam ðæt hē wǣre Samaritanisc *whomsoever they wished to hold up to contempt, they said of him that he was a Samaritan*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 32. Ðonne wurdon hī tō hospe gedōne *then were they made a reproach*, Ælfc. T. 12; Grn. 6, 22. Unrihtwīse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wīsran *the unrighteous hold in contempt those that are better skilled in right than themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 87; Met. 4, 44. Hospe gereccan *to reproach opprobriously*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 21; Jul. 300: 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Menigfealde earfoþnyssa and hospas wolde gehwā eáðelīce forberan wið ðan ðæt hē mōste sumum rīcan men tō bearne geteald beón *anybody would put up with all kinds of hardships and affronts on condition that he might be accounted the son of some great man*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 11.

hosp-cwide, es; *m. Contemptuous, opprobrious, insulting language*, Elen. Kmbl. 1044; El. 523.

hosp-sprǣc, e; *f. Contemptuous, insulting language:* — Se eádmōda biscop ðe wē ymbe sprecaþ wæs swīðe geþyldig wið þwyrum mannum and him ne eglede heora hospsprǣc ac forbær blīðelīce ðeáh ðe him man bysmor cwǣde *the lowly-minded bishop that we are talking about was very patient with perverse people, and their contemptuous language did not vex him, but he cheerfully bore with it, though he was reviled*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11.

hosp-word, es; *n. A word expressing contempt, contumely, reproach, abuse:*—Ān ðæra hospworda hē forbær suwigende *one of their reproaches he bore with in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 8. Ða hēt martianus mid his hospwordum ðæt hē sǣde his sīþ him eallum *then Martianus bade him with expressions of contempt tell his journey to them all*, Homl. Swt. 4, 283: Exon. 68 b; Th. 253, 33; Jul. 189. Ongan tō ðam hālgan hospword sprecan *began to speak words of contempt to the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317.

hoðma, an; *m. A covering* [?], *cloud* [?], *darkness:*—Ðǣr wīsna fela wearþ inlīhted ðe ǣr under hoðman bīholen lāgon *there many things were illumined that before lay concealed in darkness*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 32; Cri. 45. Rīdend swefaþ hæleþ in hoðman *knights and warriors sleep in the darkness* [*of death*], Beo. Th. 4907; B. 2458. [Cf. heóðu.]

hrā. v. hrǣw.

hrāca, an; *m. Expectoration, spittle, matter brought up when clearing the throat:*—Ðæs seócan mannes hrāca biþ maniges hiwes *the sick man's expectoration is many-coloured*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 13. Hyt gelīðigaþ ðone hrācan, Herb. 55, 2; Lchdm. i. 158, 10. Wið swīðlīcne hrācan, 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Mycelne hrācan, 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 23. [*Icel.* hráki *spittle.*] v. hrǣcan.

hracca [hnacca?] *the back part of the head;* occiput, Som. [Cf. a *rack* of mutton, *dorsum ovile*, E. D. S. vol. 3, B. 18.]

hrace, an; *f:* hraca, an; *m. The throat:*—Hrace *gula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 4: hracu, 64, 64. Ðǣr gȳnude on ðare hracan swylce ðǣr hwylc seáþ wǣre *there yawned in the throat as if there had been a pit*, Lchdm. ii. 364, col. 1. Ne hī on hracan āwiht hlūde ne cleopiaþ *non clamabunt in gutture suo*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Ne him gāst on hracan eardaþ *neque est spiritus in ore eorum*, 113, 16. Swille ða hracan *let him swill the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 27. Stinge him on ða hracan ðæt hē māge spīwan, 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Hire man bestang sweord on ða hracan, Shrn. 56, 14. Fȳrene tungan and gyldenne hracan *a fiery tongue and a golden throat*, Salm. Kmbl. 148, 32. Hracaṅ [bracan, Som.] *fauces*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 109; Wrt. Voc. 43, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* racho *sublinguium: Ger.* rachen *throat, jaws.*]

hracing, e; *f. A holding back, stopping, stay;* detentio, Rtl. 65, 27. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrakning *bad treatment, insult.*]

hracod *laceratus*, Som. [Cf. *Icel.* hrekja *to worry, vex.*]

hradian; *p.* ode *To quicken, hasten, accelerate, forward:*—Hreaða *accelera*, Ps. Stev. 30, 3. Hreaðedon *acceleraverunt*, 15, 4. DER. for-, ge-hradian.

hradung, e; *f. A hastening;* festinatio, acceleratio, Lye.

hrǣc. v. hreác.

hrǣcan; *p.* hrǣhte *To clear the throat, hawk, spit:*—Ic hrǣce oððe ic spǣte *screo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 17. Hrǣce hió him on ðæt nebb foran *huic in faciem mulier expuat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 43, 15. Gif hwā blōd swīðe hrǣce *if any one spit much blood*, Herb. 40, 2; Lchdm. i.

142, 1. Wið ðæt man hefelîce hræce *for difficulty in clearing the throat in cases of cold*, 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12, 15. [*Icel.* hræka *to hawk, spit*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* rachison *screare.*] v. hrâca.

hræces, an; *m. Clearing the throat, hawking*: — þurh spâtl and hræcean *by spittle and clearing the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 8.

hræcetunge, e; *f. Retching, eructation*:—Wið bitere hræcetunge, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26.

hræc-gebræc, es; *n. A cold in the chest, hoarseness*: — Hræc-gebræc *branchos* [= *βράγχος*], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 23; Wrt. Voc. 19, 29. v. bræc, gebræceo.

hræctan; *p.* te *To eructate, retch*:—Biþ sió wamb âþened and hræctaþ gelôme *the stomach is extended and they eructate frequently*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 12.

hræc-tunge, an; *f. The uvula*: — Biþ reád ymb ða hræctunga[n?], L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 10.

hræcung, e; *f. A clearing of the throat, hawking*:—Gelome spætunga oððe hræcunga *frequent spittings or hawkings*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. DER. blod-, wyrs-hræcung.

hræd, hræd, hræd; *adj. Quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active*:—Hræd oððe glæd *agilis*: hræddre *agilior*: ealra hrædost *agillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 6. Hræd oððe glæd *alacer*, 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Tô hræd ierre *præceps ira*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 14, 11. Worda tô hræd, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 13; Vy. 50. Sum biþ hræd tæfle *one is quick at games of chance*, 79 a; Th. 297, 25; Crä. 73. Ðæt wæs hræd ærendraca se tylode tô secganne hys ærndunge ær ðon ðe hê lyfde *that was a quick messenger, who strove to tell his message before he lived*, Shrn. 95, 20. Se gâst is hræd *spiritus promptus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Niþ godes hræd [hræd?] of heofonum *God's anger swift from heaven*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 6; Dan. 620. Hræd and unlæt, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11. Ðû ðe on hrædum færelde ðone heofon ymbhweorfest *qui rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. On hræde spræce *in prosam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 22. Hræde weámetta *sudden sadnesses*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Hrade [MS. T. hræþe; Ps. Th. hraðe] fôt heora tô âgeótenne blôd *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 13, 6. Ða hradan ðonne sint tô manianne *præcipites admonendi sunt*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 281, 20. Mê is fenýce fôre hreðre is ðæs gores sunu gonge hræðra *more swift than I is the fen-frog in its course, the son of dirt* [*beetle*] *is more rapid in its walk*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9–12; Rä. 41, 71–2. [*Icel.* hraðr *swift, fleet*: *O. H. Ger.* hrat, hrad *velox.*]

hræd-, hræd-bîta, an; *m. An insect which eats away clothes*, etc; blata, Wrt. Voc. 281, 44.

hrædding. v. hredding.

hræd-fêrness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity*:—Behealdaþ ða hrædfêrnesse ðisses heofenes *respicite cæli celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 6.

hræd-hýdigness, e; *f. Precipitancy, hastiness*:—Ðý læs hie unnytlîce forweorpen ðæt ðæt hie sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse *ne præcipitatione hoc quod tribuunt inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 18. Ðonne oncann hê hiene selfne for ðære hrædhýdignesse ðe hê ær tô fela sealde *occasionem contra se impatientiæ exquirit*, 4; Swt. 325, 16. For hrædhýdignesse *præcipiti festinatione*, 49, 1; Swt. 375, 16.

hræding, e; *f. Hurry, haste*:—Be ðisum þeófum ðe man on hrædinge fûle geâxian ne mæg and man eft geâxaþ ðe hê fûl biþ *concerning the thieves that are not at once found out to be guilty, and afterwards it is found on enquiry that he is guilty*, L. Æðelst. v. 9; Th. i. 238, 29. Hî burigdon swâ swâ heó lîhtlucost mihten on swylce [h]rædinge *they buried him as best they could in such a hurry*, Th. An. 123, 22.

hræd-lîc; *adj. Quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate*:—Hit wære tô hrædlîc gif hê ða on cildcradole âcweald wurde *it had been precipitate, had he been slain then in the cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 28. Æfter hrædlîce tîde *after a short time*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hê wæs mid hrædlîce deáþe forgripen *morte immatura præreptus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 36. Ðær forþfêrde Sideman bisceop on hrædlîcan deáþe *died suddenly*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 36.

hræd-lîce; *adv. Quickly, hastily, speedily, immediately, at once, forthwith*: — Hrædlîce *actutum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 64. Hrædlîce hê âstâh of ðam wætere *confestim ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: *continuo*, 13, 5, 20. Gif ðû wille mildheortnesse ûs dôn sæge ûs ðæt hrædlîce *if thou wilt do us kindness, tell us so at once*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Him ða âþas swôron ðæt hie hrædlîce of his rîce fôren *they swore oaths to him that they would speedily march out of his kingdom*, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 11. Hê wæs æfter ðam swîðe hrædlîce gehâlgod tô cyninge *very soon after that he was consecrated king*, 979; Erl. 129, 30. Hrædlîcor *ocius*; hrædlîcost *ocissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 9. Se hit mæg hrædlîcor gefêran *he can perform the journey more quickly*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 19.

hræd-lîcness, e; *f. Quickness, suddenness, rapidity, haste*:—Ða micclan welan ðe hig ærhwîlon âhton hê geseh on hrædlîcnysse ealle gewîtan *the great riches that they formerly owned he saw all quickly pass away*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 23.

hræd-ness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity*:—Wundorlîcre hrædnysse *with wonderful quickness*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ond wê ða mid ⁊ wunderlîcre hrednysse porrum ðone cyning ofercwomon *mira celeritate poro rege devicto*, Nar. 4, 4. Se on hrædnesse swâ mycele menigo heora fornom *quæ in brevi tantam ejus multitudinem stravit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30.

hræd-spræce. v. un-hrædspræce.

hræd-wægn, -wæn, es; *m. A swift chariot*:—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwæne eallra gesceafta *volucrem currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 81; Met. 24, 41.

hræd-wilness, e; *f. Precipitancy, haste*: — Sió hâtheortness and sió hrædwilnes ðæt môd gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine ær nân willa tô ne spôn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 9. Ðeáh for hrædwilnesse tô fôþ *tamen præcipitatio impellit*, 23, 2; Swt. 177, 15: 49, 1; Swt. 375, 20. [Cf. hræd-hýdigness.]

hræd-wyrde; *adj. Quick, hasty of speech*:—Ne sceal nô tô hâtheort ne tô hrædwyrde *he must not be too passionate nor too hasty of speech*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 17; Wand. 66.

hræfn, es; *m. A raven*:—Hrefn *corvus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 33. Hræmn, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Blac hræm *niger corvus*, 6; Som. 4, 21; Wrt. Voc. 77, 13. Noe âsende ût ænne hremn se hremn fleáh ðâ ût and nolde eft ongeán cirran *Noe dimisit corvum, qui egrediebatur et non revertebatur*, Gen. 8, 7. Ða wæs sum wild hrem . . . hê ða wearp ðam hremme ðone geættrodan hlâf *there was a wild raven . . . he threw the poisoned bread to the raven*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 21, 23. Se wanna hrefn wælgîfre fugel, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206: Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Hrefn blaca, 3606; B. 1801. Se swearta hrefn, Soul Kmbl. 108; Seel. 54. Ðær him hrefn nimeþ heáfodsýne slîteþ salwigpâd sâweleásne *there shall the raven, dark-coated, pluck from him his eyes, shall tear him lifeless*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 18; Vy. 36. Hræfen wan, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52: Fins. Th. 69; Fins. 34. Ðær wæs se gûðfana genumen ðê hî ræfen hêton *there was the banner taken which they* [*the Danes*] *called the Raven* [see Asser's life of Alfred under the year 878 for an account of this banner; and see further references in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. under *hrafn*], Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Hrefnes briddum *pullis corvorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tô hrôðre *his son hangs a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448. Saluwigpâdan ðone sweartan hræfn hyrnednebban *the black raven, dusky-coated, hard-beaked*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10; Æðelst. 61. Hî læccaþ eallswâ gýfre hremnas of holde dôþ *they seize just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Swâ swâ grædige ræmmas, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas *considerate corvos*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. [*Laym.* rem: *Icel.* hrafn, hramn: *O. H. Ger.* hraban, hram *corvus, corax*: *Ger.* rabe.] DER. niht-hræfn.

hræfn, es; *m. A crab*: — Se hrefn ðe sume menn hâtaþ crabba *the 'hrefn' that some people call a crab*, Shrn. 162, 21. Hrefnes geallan and leaxes *a crab's gall and a salmon's*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6, see note. Hræfnes geallan, Lchdm. iii. 2, 21. Genim cucune hrefn âdô ða eágan of and eft cucune gebring on wætre *take a live crab, put its eyes out, and put it back in the water alive*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20. v. hæfern.

hræfn-cynn, es; *n. The raven-kind*:—Nân þing hrefncynnes, Lev. 11, 17.

hræfnes fôt *ravensfoot*; ranunculus gramineus, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1.

hræfnes leác *orchis*, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. v. Grmm. D. M. 1144.

hrægel, hrægl, es; *n. A garment, dress, robe, rail* [in *night-rail*] *clothing*:—Gerâwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*: þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis*: þenne gewefen hrægel *levidensis*: purpuren hrægel *clavus* vel *purpura*: feala hiwes hrægel *polymita*: wôgum bewerod hrægel *ralla* vel *rasilis*: geedniwod eald hrægel *interpola vestis*: geclûtad hrægel *panucla*: gediht hrægel *acupicta*: þrýlen hrægel *trilicis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 99–109; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10–19. Hrægl and hringas *robe and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Sæt ðær sum þearfa nacod bæd hrægles and ælmessan *a beggar sat there naked asked for a garment and an alms*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33. Hrægles þearfa ic mê leáfum þecce *laçking raiment I cover me with leaves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. Ðisses hrægles neót *use this robe*, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Wîf môton under brûnun hrægle tô hûsle gân *mulieribus licet sub nigro velamine eucharistiam accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 37; Th. ii. 162, 7. Wese hê hrægle gelîc *fiat ei sicut vestimentum*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Mid mete and mid hrægle *with food and clothing*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Se ðe mid ðon ânum hrægle wæs gegyrwed *who was dressed in that one garment*, 169, 1. On medmyclum hrægle gehealdene *moderate in dress*, 185, 17. Man hine forbærneþ mid his wæpnum and hrægle *he is burnt with his arms and clothing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 8. Ðæt hrægl ðe hê ær ðæm þearfan sealde *the cloak that he had given to the beggar*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 18: 223, 8. Ongan his hrægl teran *began to rend his robe*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 283. Ða hwîtan hrægl ðara engla *the white robes of the angels*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 24. Sylle earmum mannum his ealde hrægl *let him give his old clothes to the poor*, 53, 13. Hie hæfdon manige glengas deórwyrþra hrægla *they had many ornaments of costly garments*, 99, 19. Beaduscrûda betst hrægla sêlest, Beo. Th. 912; B. 454. Ân cild hreglum [hræglum, MS. C.] bewunden *infantem pannis involutum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 12. ⁊ Mid godwebbenum hræglum *with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 20.

Hrægl *spolia*, Ps. Spl. 67, 13. [*O. Frs.* hreil, reil: *O. H. Ger.* hregil *indumentum, coturnus; pl. trophæa, spolia.*] DER. beadu-, beód-, brēc-, frum-, fyrd-, hrycg-, mere-, set-, setl-, wīte-hrægel.

hrægel-cist, e; *f. A clothes-chest, trunk*:—Ān hrægicysð *one clothes-chest*, Chart. Th. 538, 20.

hrægel-gefrætwodness, e; *f. Elegance* or *adornment of dress*:—Hwǽr is nū heora gold and heora hrægelgefrætwodnes? L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 27.

hrægel-gewǽde, es; *n. Dress, clothes*, Cot. 118, Lye.

hrægel-hūs, es; *n. A vestry*; vestiarium, C. R. Ben. 67, Lye. [Railhus *vestiarium*, Wrt. Voc. 93, 56.]

hrægel-talu, e; *f. A fund for providing vestments*:—Ic dās land æcelīce sælle into sanctæ trinitatan dām hīwum tō hira beódlandæ and tō hregltalæ *ego has terras dono æternaliter familiæ ecclesiæ sanctæ trinitatis ad refectorium fratribus et ad vestimenta*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 20.

hrægel-þegn, -þēn, es; *m. An officer of the royal household* or *of a monastery*:—Ic Leófrīc hrægelþēn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 16. Ælfrīc wæs dā hrǽlþēn, Chart. Th. 170, 10. Hē scolde setten dǽr prior of Clunni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Hræglþegn *vestiarius*, C. R. Ben. 55, Lye. [See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 106.]

hrægel-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of vestments*:—Hrægelweard *vestiarius*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 69.

hrægl. v. hrægel.

hræglung, e; *f. Clothing*; vestitus, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 85; Wrt. Voc. 39, 68.

hrægn-loca = [?] brægn-loca *that which encloses the brain, the skull*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 1; Rä. 72, 21.

hræm, hræmn. v. hræfn.

hrǽn *capreolus*, Som. v. hrān.

hrǽron. v. hreran.

hrætele, hrætel-wyrt *rattlewort*, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hræð. v. hræd.

hrǽða. v. hrēða.

hræðe. v. hraðe.

hrǽw, hrāw, hreáw, hrā, es; *n. m. The body of a man living or dead, a corpse, carcase, trunk, carrion*:—Līc *vel* hreáw *funus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 1; Wrt. Voc. 45, 25. Dū earma nū dū byst geworden dæt fūleste hreáw and wyrma mete *thou miserable thing, now art thou become a very foul corpse and food for worms*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 16. Hrā wundum wērig *the body weary with wounds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279: 2062; An. 1033: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 14; Gū. 254. Hē dæt hrā gescōp *he created the body*, 8 a; Th. 2, 5; Cri. 14. Hrā bið ācōlad *the corpse is cooled*, 59 a; Th. 213, 22; Ph. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. Hrā wide sprong *far away sprang the trunk* [*as the head was severed from it*], Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ðonne flǽsc onginneþ hrāw cōlian *when the flesh, the body begins to grow cold*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Wealdendes hrǽw *the ruler's* [*Christ*] *body*, Rood Kmbl. 106; Kr. 53: 144; Kr. 72. Dā lōcade hē on his āgenne līchoman swā swā on uncūþne hreáw *he gazed on his own body as on an unknown corpse*, Shrn. 52, 4. Ða sticca Simones hreáwes *the pieces of Simon's carcase*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 34. Sang se wanna fugel hrǽs on wēnan *the dusky fowl sang hoping for carrion*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 25; Gen. 1985. Furseus dā beseah tō his līchaman swilce tō uncūþum hreáwe, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 7. Ða līchoman heáhfædera hrā *the bodies, the patriarchs' corpses*, Andr. Kmbl. 1581; An. 792. Heora fædera hreáw *cadavera patrum*, Num. 14, 33. Hrǽ, hrǽw [other MSS. hrāw, hrā] *corpses*, Chron. 937; Erl. 115, 9; Ædelst. 60. Reócende hrǽw *reeking carcases*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hrǽwas ł ða deáþlīcan dīnra þeówana *morticina servorum tuorum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Deádra hrǽwum *over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41. [*O. Sax.* hrēo: *O. Frs.* hrē: *Icel.* hræ *a corpse, carrion*: *O. H. Ger.* hrēo *cadaver, funus*: cf. *Goth.* hraiwadubo.]

hrǽw *raw*. v. hreáw.

hrā-fyl, -fyll, es; *m. Slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277.

hragan. v. ofer-hragan.

hrā-gīfre; *adj. Greedy for corpses, deadly*:—Hrāgyfra *funestus*, Cot. 90, Lye. [Cf. wæl-gīfre.]

hrāgra, an; *m. A heron*:—Hrāgra *ardea*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 111; Wrt. Voc. 29, 9: 63, 13. Hrāgra *larum*, Shrn. 29, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* raiger, regera *ardea*: *Ger.* reiher *a heron.*]

hrā-līc; *adj. Deadly* [?], *funereal* [?]; funebris, Cot. 88, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* rē-līh *funestus, funebris.*]

hramma, an; *m. Cramp, spasm*:—Hramma *spasmos*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 12; Wrt. Voc. 19, 21. Gif hwylcum men hramma derige *if cramp annoy any man*, Herb. 94, 11; Lchdm. i. 206, 21. Wið hramman, 153, 5; Lchdm. i. 280, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hrammr *that with which one clutches, a bear's paw.*] v. hremman.

hramsan; *pl. Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic*; allium ursinum, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2. [See Skeat, Etymol. Dict.]

hran, hron, es; *m. A whale, a mussel* [?]:—Hran *ballena*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 62. Hron *ballena* vel *pilina*, 281, 55. Hran *musculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 78; Wrt. Voc. 56, 1. On huntunge hranes *in venationem balenæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 25. Hēr beóþ oft fangene seolas and hronas and mereswȳn *capiuntur sæpissime et vituli marini, et delphines necnon et ballenæ*, Bd. 1, 1; L. 473, 16. Hronesnæs, Beo. Th. 5603, 6264; B. 2805, 3136.

hrān, es; *m. A reindeer*:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīf hrānes fell *a man of the highest rank has to pay five reindeer skins*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas; ðara wǽron syx stælhrānas: ða beóþ swȳðe dȳre mid Finnum, forðæm hȳ fōþ ða wildan hrānas mid *those deer they call 'rein;' six of them* [*Ohthere's*] *were decoys: those are very precious among the Fins, for they catch the wild reindeer with them*, 10–12. [*Icel.* hreinn, see Cl. and Vig. Dict.]

hrand-spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow*:—Hrondsparwas ł staras *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29.

hran-fisc, es; *m. A whale*:—Hronfixas, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540.

hran-mere, es; *m. The whale-mere, the sea*:—Hronmere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 19; Met. 5, 10.

hran-rād, e; *f. The whale-road, the sea*:—Ūs bær on hranrāde heáhstefn naca *us the high-stemmed bark bore on the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 531; An. 266: 1267; An. 634. Geond hronrāde *throughout the ocean*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 19; Gen. 205: Beo. Th. 19; B. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1641; An. 822.

hrāðe, hræde, hreðe; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, soon, forthwith, straightway*:—Gā hrāðe on ða strǽta *exi cito in plateas*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21: 16, 6. Cūþ is dætte hrāðe Drihten dæs ðe hē of ðam fulwihtes bæþe eode dā fæstte hē sōna *it is known that the Lord directly after he came from baptism at once fasted*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23. Dā wæs hrāðe geworden dæt hē gelȳfde *then immediately it came to pass that he believed*, 153, 13. Gif heó hrāðe gǽþ *if she walks quickly*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 8. Hrāðe æfter *directly after*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Mē hrāðe syððan gefultuma *ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. Tō hrāðe *too soon*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 23. Hē wæs Godes bearn swā hrāðe swā hē mannes bearn wearþ *he was the Son of God so soon as he became the Son of man*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 1. Swīðe hræde *repente*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 14. Hēton ūt hræde æþeling lǽdan *they bade quickly lead out the noble one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2545; An. 1274: 3039; An. 1522. Ðū ealne hræde hefon ymbhwearfest *rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 6; Met. 4, 3. Dā wæs hāten hrede *then was bidden straightway*, Beo. Th. 1986; B. 991. Hrede siðdan *directly after*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 94; Met. 25, 47. Ne scule gē hit nō ðȳ hrāðor þurhteón *none the sooner shall ye accomplish it*, Ps. Th. 4, 5: Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Nō hē fleótan meahte hrāðor on holme *not more swiftly than I could he float on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543. Hī hogedon hū hī unriht hrāðost ācwǽdon *they considered how soonest they might utter iniquity*, Ps. Th. 72, 6. Swā hwilc swā gearo wearþ hrāðost *whosoever was soonest ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 3. Hē ārās swā hē hrāðost meahte *he arose as quickly as ever he could*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1082. And hrāðost is tō cwedenne *in short*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 60. Dæt is nū hrāðost tō secganne, Bt. 7; Fox 60, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ok er þat skjótast af honum at segja.] [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Piers P. Chauc.* raþe; *compar.* raþer: *Icel.* hratt *quickly*; *superl.* (sem) hraðast: *O. H. Ger.* hrado *celeriter, protinus, continuo*; *compar.* hrador; *superl.* hradost *contissime.*]

hrāðer. v. hreðer.

hrāðian. v. hradian.

hrāw. v. hrǽw.

hrā-wērig; *adj. Wearied in body*, or *grievously wearied, wearied to death* [cf. hrā-līc]:—Ic hæle hrāwērig gewīte on longne sīþ *I, a man sore wearied, shall depart on a long journey*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 8; Ph. 554.

hreác, es; *m. A heap, stack, rick, reek* [in dialects, v. E. D. S. Old Country and Farming Words, ii, iii, and Halliwell's Dict.]:—Hreác *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44. Healfne æcer gauolmǽde on hiora āgienre hwīle and dæt on hreáce gebringan [*to mow*] *half an acre of 'gafol-meadow' in their own time and to bring the hay together in a reek*, Chart. Th. 145, 4. Hreácas *acervi*, Cot. 18, Lye. [*Prompt. Parv.* hreek *acervus*: *Chauc. Wick.* rekes; *pl*: *Icel.* hraukr *in* torf-hraukr *a peat-stack.*] v. hrycce.

hreác-copp, hreác-mete *food given to the labourers on completing a rick*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 28, 27. The Latin version has *macoli summitas, caput macholi* for the former, and *firma ad macholum faciendum* for the latter. Thorpe in explanation of the passage quotes the following from Spelman 'Habetur macholum pro ipsa frugum seu garborum strue, quam hodie dicimus *a reack or stack of corn*. Hujus olim ad constructionem epulari solebant agricolæ et messores.'

hreám, es; *m. A cry, outcry, hue and cry, crying, tumult, uproar*:—Ðæra Sodomitiscra hreám ys gemenigfyld *clamor Sodomorum multiplicatus est*, Gen. 18, 20: Past. 55; Swt. 427, 33: Cd. 229; Th. 309, 28; Sat. 717. Ðam hālgan were wæs geþuht dæt dæs gefeohtes hreám mihte beón gehȳred geond ealle eorþan *it seemed to the holy man that the uproar of the conflict could be heard over all the earth*, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 17: Cd.

166; Th. 206, 10; Exod. 449: Beo. Th. 2608; B. 1302. Hreám and wôp *crying and weeping*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 115, 15. Of đam leahtre cymþ hreám dyslîc dyrstignys and manslliht *from that sin comes uproar, foolhardiness and manslaughter*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 14. Hâs ys for hreáme *raucus est præ clamatione*, Th. An. 19, 31. Julianus mid anþrâcum hreáme forswealt *Julian with a horrible cry died*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Đa heorde mid hreáme bewerian *to defend the flock with outcry*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 10. Gif hwâ þeóf gemête and hine his þances âweg lâte bûton hreáme . . . and gif hwâ hreám gehŷre and hine forsitte *if any one find a thief and voluntarily let him escape without hue and cry . . . and if any one hear hue and cry and disregard it*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14–17: 170, 10 [MS. hearme]. [*Laym.* ræm, ream: *Orm.* ræm: *A. R.* ream; cf. *Icel.* hreimr (=hreymr?) *a scream, cry:* hraumi *a noisy fellow.*] v. hrêman.

hreámig. v. hrêmig.

hreán:—Wiđ hreán *for indigestion* [?], L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 16. Somner gives *phthisis*, but see hreáw, and cf. *Icel.* hrâi *crudeness.*

hreáđe-mûs, e; *f. A mouse ornamented, furnished with wings* [cf. hreódan?], *a bat:*—Tôsnidenre hreáđemûse blôd *the blood of a bat cut up*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Swilce eác cwôman hreáđemŷs . . . hæfdon hie eác đa hreáđemŷs têþ in monna gelîcnesse *sed et vespertilionum vis ingens . . . habentes dentes in morem hominum*, Nar. 15, 5–8. [Cf. hrêre-mûs.]

hreáw *a body.* v. hrâw.

HREÁW, hrâw [*also written* hreów]; *adj.* RAW, *uncooked:*—Ne ne eton gê of đam nân þing hreówes *non comedetis ex eo crudum quid*, Ex. 12, 9. Ne ete gê of đam lambe nân þing hreáw, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 5. Syle etan ođđe gesodene ođđe hrâwe *give* [*the plant*] *to eat either sodden or raw*, Herb. 136, 2; Lchdm. i. 254, 5. Ete đara hundteóntig hreáwra *eat a hundred of them* [*lentils*] *raw*, L. M. 2, 13; Lchdm. ii. 190, 17. Meng wiđ hreáw ægru *mix with raw eggs*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 7. Gif hî mon hreáwe swylgeþ *if they are swallowed raw*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 16. Flæscmettas hreáwe *carnes crudas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*Icel.* hrár *raw: Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå: *Du.* raauw: *O. H. Ger.* rou *crudus: Ger.* roh.]

hreá-wîc, es; *n. A place of the dead, a place where people lie slain*, Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. [Cf. wæl-stôw.]

HREDDAN; *p.* de *To* RID, *take away, save, liberate:*—God hî hredde wiđ heora fŷnd *God rid them of*, or *saved them from, their enemies*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 9. Hrede ŧ nere *eripe*, Blickl. Gl. Ps. 58, 2. Bûtan đû ûsic æt đam leódsceaþan hreddan wille *unless thou wilt save us from the destroyer*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 23; Cri. 274. Hwîlum ic wrâđđum sceal stefne mînre forstolen hreddan *sometimes with my voice I shall save the stolen from enemies*, 104 a; Th. 396, 4; Rä. 15, 18. Ôþ đæt him god wolde þurh hryre hreddan heá rîce *until god would take from him by death his exalted power*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 5; Dan. 671. [*Orm.* redden: *O. Frs.* hredda, reda: *O. H. Ger.* rettan, Grff. 2, 471; *Ger.* retten.] DER. â-hreddan.

hredding, e; *f. Saving, salvation, liberation:*—Ûs becom deáþ and forwyrd þurh wîf and ûs becom lîf and hredding þurh wimman *death and destruction came upon us by a woman, and by a woman came life and salvation*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 33. His âgen lîf syllan for đæs folces hreddinge *to give his own life for the redemption of the people*, 240, 14. Ongunnon for his hreddinge biddan *began to pray for his liberation*, 534, 27. Heó mid hreáme hyre hræddinge ofclypode *the result of her outcry was to save her*, Homl. Swt. 2, 219.

hrêđ-mônaþ. v. hrêđ-mônaþ.

hrêfan; *p.* de *To roof:*—Hê lêt it rêfen *he had it roofed*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 8. v. ge-hrêfan.

hrefl, Wrt. Voc. 66, 12. v. hrisil.

hrefn. v. hræfn.

hrêh. v. hreóh.

hrem. v. hræfn.

hrêman. v. hrŷman. [*From the meaning the word would seem to correspond to O. Sax.* hrômian: *O. H. Ger.* hrômian, hruomian *gloriari, jactare; but the adjective* hreámig, hrêmig, *though especially in the compound* sige-hrêmig *it agrees in meaning with the O. Sax.* hrômag: *O. H. Ger.* hrômag, hruomag *gloriosus:* siguhrômlîh *triumphalis, points to a connection with the noun* hreám: *the verb is therefore given under* hrŷman, *the most usual form under which the verb connected with* hreám *in form and meaning occurs.*]

hrêmig, hreámig; *adj. Clamorous* [*from joy* or *grief*], *exultant, lamenting, boasting, vaunting:*—Blissum hrêmig *exultant*, Andr. Kmbl. 3394; An. 1701: Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gû. 1079: 57 b; Th. 206, 14; Ph. 126: 64 b; Th. 237, 19; Ph. 592. Gehþum hrêmig *lamenting*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9. Hûþe hrêmig *exulting in spoil*, Beo. Th. 248; B. 124: 3768; B. 1882: 4114; B. 2054: Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866. Wuldrum hrêmge *gloriously exulting*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. Wîges hreámige [*the* e *is written above the line*] *boasting of battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8; Æđelst. 59. Hrêmge [*so the* MS.], Beo. Th. 4715; B. 2363. DER. sige-hrêmig. v. hrêman.

hremman; *p.* de *To hinder, obstruct, cumber:*—Forceorf hit tô hwî hremþ hit đisne stede *cut it down; why cumbereth it this place?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ûre unlustas and leahtras đe ûs hremaþ *our evil desires and vices that hinder us*, i. 156, 12. Đî læs đe seó smeáung đæra êhta hî æt đære lâre hremde *lest the contemplation of the possessions should be a hindrance to them in learning*, 60, 30: 394, 14. Ne hremmaþ mînne martyrdôm *hinder not my martyrdom*, 592, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hremma *to clutch.*]

hremming, e; *f. A hindering, hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, impediment:*—Nû is đære eorþan sinewealtnys and đære sunnan ymgang hremming đæt se dæg ne byþ on êlcum earde gelîce lang *now the roundness of the earth and the course of the sun is an obstacle to the day being equally long in every country*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Mycele swŷđor sceal se sôþa Godes cempa bûton êlcere hremminge hræđe gehŷrsumian Cristes sylfes bebodum *much more shall the true soldier of God, without any hindrance, at once obey the commands of Christ himself*, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 23.

hremn. v. hræfn.

hrenian *redolere*, Scint. 28, Lye.

hreoce *rubellio, rutilus*, Lye. v. reohhe.

HREÓD, es; *n.* A REED:—Hwî fêrde gê on wêstene geseón đæt hreód đe byþ mid winde âstyred *quid existis in desertum videre harundinem vento motam*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 11, 7. For cynegyrde him hreód forgeáfon *gave him a reed for a sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 27. Hreódes spîr *a spike of a reed*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. Grôwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Synd đâr manige eáland and hreód *there are there many islands and reeds*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 6. [*O. Dutch* ried: *O. H. Ger.* reod, ried, riet *carectum, carex.*]

hreód-bedd, es; *n. A reed-bed:*—Đâ wæs đâr on middan đam mere sum hreódbed *there was in the middle of the mere a reed-bed*, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 15. Heó âsette hyne on ânum hreódbedde be đæs flôdes ôfre *exposuit eum in carecto ripæ fluminis*, Ex. 2, 3. Đeós wyrt biþ cenned on dîcon and on hreódbeddon *this plant* [*lion-foot*] *is produced in dikes and reed-beds*, Herb. 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13.

hreódeum [=hreódegum? cf. hreódiht] *reedy, covered with rough grass* [?]:—In heágum môrum and in hreódeum [other MS. hrêþum] *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27.

Hreód-ford *Redbridge, Hants*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 29.

hreódiht; *adj. Reedy:*—On đone hreódihtan môr, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 20.

hreód-wæter, es; *n. Fenny land where reeds are growing:*—Đâ wæs đæt land eall swâ wê gefêrdon âdrigad and fien and hreádwæteru *palus erat sicca et ceno habundans*, Nar. 20, 23.

hreód-writ, es; *n. A reed for writing, pen;* calamus scribæ, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

hreóf; *adj. Rough, rugged, scabby, leprous:*—Hreóf *leprosus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 2. Đonne biþ se lîchoma hreóf đonne se bryne đe on đæm innoþe biþ ûtâsliht tô đære hŷde *fervor intimus usque ad cutis scabiem prorumpit*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 5. In hûse simonis đæs hreófan *in domo Simonis leprosi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Symones hreáfes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 3. Lâcedôm wiđ hreófum lîce *a recipe for a scabby body*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1. Is đæs hiw gelîc hreófum stâne *it looks like a rough stone*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 20; Wal. 8. Monige hreófe [hreáfo, Lind.] *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 27: 17, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2428; El. 1215: Blickl. Homl. 177, 15, Hreófum, Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Icel.* hrjúfr *rough, scabby: O. H. Ger.* riob *leprosus.*]

hreófl, hreófol, e; *f. Roughness of the skin, scabbiness, leprosy:*—Đonne bî đam sceabbe suîđe ryhte sió hreófl getâcnaþ đæt wôhhâmed *in scabie fervor viscerum ad cutem trahitur, per quam recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 4. Hreóful [Lind. hriófol] *lepra*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 3. Hriófal [Lind. riófol], Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 42: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13. Wer full hriófle *vir plenus lepra*, 12. Wiđ horses hreófle . . . gif sió hreófol sîe micel, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 10, 13. Wiđ hreóf[l]e, L. Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 18. Sęđe ete his lîchaman hreófel *qui corporis sui scabiem edit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 30.

hreófl; *adj. Leprous:*—Đâ brohte hê hig [his hand] forþ hreófle swâ hwît swâ snâw *quam protulit leprosam instar nivis*, Ex. 4, 6. v. next word.

hreófla, an; *m. A leper:*—Đâ geneálæhte ân hreófla tô him *ecce leprosus veniens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2. On simones hûse ânes hreóflan, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Đæs hreóflan, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 6. Moyses æ forbeád tô hrepenne ænigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. Hreóflan synt gehâlede *leprosi mundantur*, Lk. Skt. 7, 22.

hreófla, an; *m. Leprosy, scabbiness:*—Se hreófla him fram fêrde *lepra discessit ab illo*, Lk. Skt. 5, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 3: Homl. Th. i. 120, 15. Swâ mycel hreófla *tanta scabies*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. Geseah đæt hire

lîchama wæs âfylled mid hreóflan *eam vidisset perfusam lepra*, Num. 12, 10. Wið sceápa hreóflan *against scab in sheep*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 19.

hreóflia. v. hreóf-lig.

hreóf-lîc; *adj. Having elephantiasis;* elephantinus, Hpt. Gl. 519. v. next word.

hreóf-lig; *adj. Leprous:*—Đâ com sum hreóflig *there came a certain leprous man*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 11. Se hreoflia *the leper*, 122, 10. Getâcnode ðes hreóflia man eal mancyn ðe wæs âtelîce hreóflig . . . Lâðlîc biþ ðæs hreóflian lîc *this leper betokened all mankind that was foully leprous . . . Loathsome is the body of the leper*, 16–21 : 33. Wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wædlian hreóflian, Homl. Swt. 3, 486. Reóflium menn gelîc *like a leper*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 13. Martinus getâcnode ænne hreóflinne mannan, 512, 5.

hreóf-ness, e; *f. Leprosy:*—Hreófnis swâ snâw *lepra quasi nix*, Num. 12, 10.

hreóh, hrēh; *n. Roughness of weather, storm, tempest:*—Flôd ł hrēh middȳ âwarþ *inundatione facta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 48. Sumne sceal hungor âhîðan sumne sceal hreóh fordrîfan *famine shall waste one man, a storm drive another to destruction*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Ic bîde ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte eft mindōm and mægenes hreóh *expectabam eum, qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo et tempestate*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. hreóh-full, and next word.

HREÓH; *adj.* ROUGH, *fierce, savage, rough* [*of the weather, the sea,* etc.], *stormy, tempestuous, disturbed* [*of the mind*] : — Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Heom on becom swîðe hreóh weder, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Hit wæs hreóh sǣ *mare exsurgebat*, Jn. Skt. 6, 18. Flôd hreóh under heofonum, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 29; Gen. 1387: Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 466: 3083; An. 1544. Hreóh wæter, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ne wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum *non ibi tempestas nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 18: Ph. 58. Brond hreóh onetteþ *the flame hurries fierce*, 59 a; Th. 212, 19; Ph. 217. Hrióh biþ ðonne seó ðe ǣr gladu onsiéne wæs *rough then is the sea that before was smooth*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 20; Met. 5, 10. Ân wiht is hreóh and rēðe *there is a creature fierce and fell*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 20; Rä. 81, 2. Yrre gebolgen hreóh and hygeblind *angry, cruel and blind of mind*, 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61: 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595. Hreóh and heorogrim, Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564. Wæs him hreóh sefa ege from ðam eorle *troubled was his mind, he was in fear of the man*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 142; Met. 1, 71. Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan ne se hreó hyge helpe gefremman *a weary heart cannot withstand fate nor the troubled mind afford help*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16: 94 b; Th. 354, 9; Reim. 43. Đā wæs beorges weard on hreóum mōde *then became the hill-ward of fierce mood*, Beo. Th. 5156; B. 2581. On ðære hreón sǣ *turbato mari*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. On hreón mōde *troubled*, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. Wē geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *we had sailed over a troubled sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Hreó hæglfare *a hailstorm*, 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105. Hreó wæron ȳða *rough were the billows*, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548: Andr. Kmbl. 1496; An. 749: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Hreóra wǣga, 56 b; Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Ðonne seó sǣ hreóhost byþ ðonne wōt hē gewiss smelte wedere tōwæard *when the sea is roughest then he knows certainly that fair weather is to come*, Shrn. 179, 18. [*Laym.* reh, ræh: *O. Sax.* hrē.] v. hreów.

hreohehe = reohhe, q. v.

hreóh-full; *adj. Stormy:* — Hreóhfull geár *a stormy year*, Lye. v. hreóh.

hreóh-mōd; *adj. Savage, fierce of mind, ferocious, troubled in mind:*—Hât and hreóhmōd *angry and savage*, Beo. Th. 4581; B. 2296. Hreóhmōd wæs se hǣðena þeóden *fierce of heart was the heathen prince*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 4; Dan. 242. Se þeóden hreóhmōd *the prince with troubled heart*, Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. v. hreóh.

hreóhmōd-ness, e; *f. Ferocity*, Som.

hreóh-, hreó-ness, e; *f. Roughness of the weather, of the sea, storm, tempest:*—Ofer eów cymeþ mycel storm and hreóhnes *tempestas vobis superveniet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Hreánis *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. On ymbhwyrfte his hreóhnys strang *in circuitu ejus tempestas valida*, Ps. Spl. 49, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Micel hreóhnys on ðære sǣ, 378, 14. Seó hreóhnys wearþ gestilled *the tempest was stilled*, i. 246, 10, 1. Ic geseó ðæt ðās brōðor synd geswencede of ðisse sǣwe hreónesse *I see that these brethren are wearied from the roughness of the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 26. On ðissere cealdan hreóhnysse *in this cold storm*, Homl. Swt. 11, 187. Gif hwā hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige . . . seó hreóhnys byþ forboden *if any one suffer stormy weather in rowing . . . the rough weather will be stopped*, Herb. 171, 3; Lchdm. i. 302, 5. Wið hagol and hreóhnysse . . . heó âwendeþ hagoles hreóhnysse, 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 10, 14, 16, 23. Hē dyde swîðe hreónesse ðære sǣwe *he made the sea very rough*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 5. On ðissere worulde hreóhnyssum *in the storms of this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 26.

hreól *a reel;* alibrum, Ælfc. Gr. 111; Som. 79, 55; Wrt. Voc. 59, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* reel, womannys instrument *alabrum.*]

Hreopa-, Hreope-, Hrypa-dūn, e; *f. Repton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 1: 874; Erl. 76, 21: 875; Erl. 76, 33. Gūþlâc fērde tō mynstre ðe ys gecweden Hrypadūn and ðǣr ða gerȳnelîcan sceare onfēng Sce Petres *Guthlac went to a monastery that is called Repton and there received the mystical tonsure of St. Peter*, Guthl. 23; Gdwin. 16, 20.

hreórig; *adj. Ruinous:* — Hrôfas sind gehrorene hreórge torras *the roofs are fallen, the towers ruinous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3.

hreósan; *p.* hreás; *pl.* hruron; *pp.* hroren *To fall* [*rapidly, headlong*], *fall down, go to ruin;* ruere, corruere: — Ic hreóse *ruo;* tō hreósenne *ruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 54. His weorc hrȳst tō micclum lyre *his work falls to great perdition*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Đā hrȳsþ se stōl nyðer *then the throne falls down*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 2. On hærfest hrēst and fealuwaþ *in autumn it falls and fades*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. Twegen unþeáwas hreósaþ on ænne man *duorum vitiorum languor irruit*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 9. Wongas hreósaþ *the plains shall sink away*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811. Hreósaþ tōbrocene burgweallas, 22 a; Th. 60, 30; Cri. 977. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044. Ðǣr ne hægl ne hrīm hreósaþ tō foldan, 56 b; Th. 201, 23; Ph. 60. Heofon and eorþe hreósaþ tōgadore *heaven and earth shall rush together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2875: An. 1440. Ne hreósaþ hī tō hrusan hearde gebīged *non est ruina maceriæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 8. Swā dæt hē hreás and feóll on eorþan *ita ut corruens in terram*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 13. Gomela Scylfing hreás blāc *the aged Scylfing fell down pale*, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: 5654; B. 2831. Hie hrūron gāre wunde *they fell wounded by the spear*, 2153; B. 1074. Hruron him teáras *tears fell from him*, 3749; B. 1872. Hie onweg hruron *they plunged away* [*of the creatures on the top of the water which sank to the bottom on the appearance of Beowulf and his companions*], 2865; B. 1430: Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Dæt se swā stronglîce hrure on ða circan *that it* [*the wind*] *beat so strongly on the church*, Shrn. 81, 22. Hreósan under heolstorhofu, Elen. Kmbl. 1525; El. 764: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 25; Cri. 1413. Gesihþ hreósan hrīm and snāw, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Hit hreósan wile sīgan sond æfter rēne, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 44; Met. 7, 22. Hió is mā hreósende for ealddōme ðonne of ænige cyninges cyninge niéde *magis imbecillitate propriæ senectutis quam alienis concussæ viribus contremiscunt*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 2. Ðȳ læs cild sȳ hreósende dæt is fylleseóc *lest a child be falling, that is, be ill of the falling sickness* [*epilepsy*], L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. Hrīð hreósende *the storm rushing*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. Ongeán ðam hreósendum treówe *towards the falling tree*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 35. Synt swîðe hreósende ðās gesǣlþa *these goods are very perishable*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. [*Laym.* reosen; *p.* rees; *pl.* ruren: *Icel.* hrjósa *to shudder.*] DER. â-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-hreósan.

hreóse. v. wind-hreóse.

hreósende. v. hreósan.

hreósend-lîc; *adj. Frail, perishable, ready to fall:*—Gē sēcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesǣlþa and heore weorþscipe tō ðām niðerlîcum and tō ðām hreósendlîcum þingum *ab rebus infimis excellentis naturæ ornamenta captatis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30. Hreósendlîc *cassabundus, corruendus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 459.

hreóða. v. bord-, scild-hreóða.

hreódan. v. hroden.

hreóung, hrīung, e; *f. Shortness of breath, hardness of breathing:*—Hrīung *suspirium*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 28; Wrt. Voc. 19, 34. Hreóung hlȳdende swīðust innan *hard breathing sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19.

hreów *raw.* v. hreáw.

hreów, e; *f. Sorrow, regret, penitence, penance, repentance:* — Būton him seó sōþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence help them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 21; Met. 18, 11. Ân hreów ys wydewan and fæmnan *viduæ et puellæ una est pœnitentia*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 9; Th. ii. 228, 30. Ic ðec lǣdan sceal tō ðam hālgan hām ðǣr nǣfre hreów cymeþ *I shall lead thee to that holy home where sorrow never comes*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 20; Cri. 1675: Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hū langæ dū on hreówe ǣwunian sceole *quamdiu pœnitentiæ insistere*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 11. On gōdre hreówe *in vera pœnitentia*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 24. Mid synna hreówe *with repentance for sins*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18: 5; Th. i. 38, 8. From ðære incundan hreówe *ab intentione pœnitentiæ*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 36. Būtan hreówe *without regret*, 44, 5; Swt. 324, 18. Dōn wē ūrum Drihtne sōþe hreówe and bōte, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. Hreówe and dǣdbōte, 79, 5. Ne hē wihte hafaþ hreówe on mōde dæt him hālig gǣst losige *he hath not regret for the loss of his holy spirit*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 16; Cri. 1558. Hreówa tornost *most grievous of sorrows*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. Hreówum gedreahte *afflicted with regrets*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. [*O. and N.* reowe: *O. H. Ger.* hriuwa, hriuwi *pœnitentia, pœnitudo, dolor: Ger.* reue.]

hreów; *adj.* In Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118 the alliteration seems to require *reów.* In the compounds blōd-, wæl-hreów the second syllable seems to be *hreóh* [or is it *reów*, or may *hreów* be a confusion of the two forms?], as the form *hreóh* does not occur independently in the sense of

fierce. Grein separates *hreóh* [*hreów*] under two heads with the meanings *sævus, mæstus*, but this seems unnecessary, as the idea of mental disturbance may be derived from that of physical disturbance in *hreóh*, q. v. see also *hreówe*. However, as Ettmüller, p. 504, observes, perhaps the three forms *hreóh, hreów, hreáw* are sometimes confounded.

hreówan; *p.* hreáw *To rue, make sorry, grieve;* often *impers*:—Him nân yfel ne hrîwþ *quam mala nulla contristant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 417, 1. Hî hêr syngiaþ and hit him nô ne hreówþ *they sin in this world and are not sorry for it*, 55, 2; Swt. 429, 17. Hreówеþ, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 23; Gû. 783: Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Đonne hreówеþ hire đæt heó hire gehât ne gefylde *pœnitentia mota quod votum suum non impleverit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 7. Hreáw him *pœnituit eum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 42. Hreáw hine, Ps. Th. 105, 34: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 17; Gen. 1276. Gif đû ongite đæt him his synna hreówen *if you see that his sins cause him sorrow*, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 19. Swâ swâ hî læsse ongietad on him selfum đæs đe him hreówan þyrfe *cum minus se respiciunt habere quod defleant*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 5. For đæm đe hie ne mâgon ealneg ealla on âne tîd emnsâre hreówan *neque enim uno eodemque tempore æque mens de omnibus dolet*, 53, 3; Swt. 413, 29. Ne hit him ne læt hreówan *does not let it trouble him*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 2: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 29, 36; Gen. 816, 819: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 28; Cri. 1415: 100 a; Th. 376, 5; Seel. 150. [*Laym.* reouwen: *Orm.* reoweþþ, *prs*; ræw, *p*: *Chauc.* reweþ: *Prompt. Parv.* ruwyñ *peniteo, penitet; compatior*: *O. Sax.* hrewan: *Icel.* hryggja, hryggwa *to distress, grieve*: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwan; *Ger.* reuen.] DER. ge-, of-hreówan.

hreów-cearig; *adj. Troubled, anxious, sorrowful*: — Hređer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *his soul grew dark within, his mind distressed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 9; Gû. 1026: 73 b; Th. 274, 21; Jul. 536: Rood Kmbl. 49; Kr. 25. Hreówcearigum help *help to the troubled*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 11; Cri. 367.

hreówe; *adj. Sad, grieved, sorrowful, penitent*: — Hreówum teárum *lacrymis pœnitentiæ*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwi: *Icel.* hryggr *afflicted, grieved.*] v. hreów, *and for the form of the word* cf. treówe.

hreówian *to repent*: — Hreówigas *pœnitemini*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwôu: *O. H. Ger.* hriuwôn.]

hreówig; *adj. Sad, mournful*:—Nû wit hreówige mâgon sorgian for his sîþe *now may we mournful sorrow for his journey*, Cd. 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799. [*O. Sax.* hriwig: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwag *pœnitens, compunctus corde.*]

hreówig-môd; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Wîf hreówigmôd [*Eve*] Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Hî hreówigmôde wurpon hyra wǽpen of dûne *they disconsolate flung down their weapons*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 290. [*O. Sax.* hriwig-môd.]

hreów-, hríw-líc; *adj. Grievous, miserable, pitiful, sad*:—Hreówlîc *calamitosus*, Hpt. Gl. 518. His wîf wyrþe wydewe hreówlîc *fiat uxor ejus vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Wâlâ đæt wæs hreówlîc sîþ *alas! that was a miserable thing*, 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wê geseóþ đæt wê elles hrŷwlîcum deáþe forwurþan sceolon *we see that otherwise we shall perish by a miserable death*, St. And. 36, 7. [*Laym.* reowlich: *R. Glouc.* rewlich.]

hreów-lice; *adv. Miserably, cruelly, grievously*:—Đa đe swâ hreówlîce âcwealde wǽron *crudeliter interemptos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 35. Blǽdran swîđe hreówlîce berstende *blisters bursting very painfully*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. Mâgon hie swâ hreówlîce wêpan swâ gê mâgon đara ôđra blîþelîce hlihhan, 3, 7; Swt. 120, 6. Earme menn sindon hreówlîce besyrwde *poor men are grievously ensnared*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 47. Hreówlîce gefærþ seđe hine sylfne đus forþ forscyldigaþ and gesælig biþ hê đeáh . . . *miserably does he fare who thus continues to incur guilt; and yet he will be happy* . . . , L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28: Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hreów-ness, e; *f. Penitence, repentance, sorrow, contrition*:—Æfter his dǽdbôte hreównysse *post pœnitentiæ contritionem*, L. Ecg. P. Th. ii. 170, 13. Hreównisse [hrêunisse, Rush.] *pœnitentiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21. Hreónisse, 3, 8. Hreáwnise, 21, 29: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Hreónisse *pœnitentia*, Rtl. 8, 33.

hreów-ness. v. wæl-hreówness, *and* hreów.

hreówsian, hrŷwsian; *p.* ode *To be sorry, grieve, repent, do penance*:—Đæt hê ǽfre ne beþence ymbe đa hreówsunge đe hê ǽr hreówsade *deque pœnitentia qua antea pœnituit nunquam cogitare*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 26. Hire sint forgifena swîđe manega synna forđæmđe hió swîđe hreówsade, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 12. Hrŷwsode *pœnituit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 42. Hreówsiaþ *pœnitemini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 15. Sume wyllaþ đæt hê hreówsige *nonnulli volunt ut pœniteat*, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 9. Đæt se rihtwîsa man hreówsige hine sylfne swylce hê wiđ God forwyrht sig *ut justus homo pœnitentiam agat eorum, quæ erga Deum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 6. Heora synna hreówsian and dǽdbôte dôn, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 13. Đâ ongann hê hreówsian *pœnitentia ductus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. Mînum hreówsiendan gеþohte *to my sorrowing thought*, Bt. 3; Fox 4. 26. For hreówsigendne man *pro pœnitenti*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 20. Fore hreúsendum *pro pœnitentibus*, Rtl. 177, 7. [*Laym.* reousien: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwisôn.] DER. be-hreówsian.

hreówsung, e; *f. Sorrowing, sorrow, penitence, repentance*:—Hreówsung *pœnitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Se apostol bebeád đæt hî þrîtig daga be hreówsunge dǽdbêtende Gode geoffrodon *the apostle ordered that they for thirty days with penitence should offer to God doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Gif hî hwæt gesyngodon hî hit eft mid hreówsunge gebêton *if they sinned in aught they should make amends therein with repentance*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 14. Hig hreówsunge dydon *pœniterent*, Lk. Skt. 10, 13. Đæt hê þurh đa hreówsunga gemête forgiefnesse beforan đære sôþfæstnesse *ut per lamenta veniam in conspectu veritatis obtineat*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 165, 22. Forlætaþ eówre hreówsunga *cease your lamentations*; capita vestra nolite nudare et vestimenta nolite scindere, Lev. 10, 6. Be his sylfes heortan hreówsungum *according to the penitence of his own heart*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 11. [*Orm.* reowwsunnge.] v. be-hreówsung.

hrepian, hreopian; *p.* ode *To touch, treat*:—Se đe eów hrepaþ hit mê biþ swâ egle swylce hê hreppe đa seó mînes eágan *he that touches you, it will be as painful to me as if he touches the apple of my eye*, Homl. Th. i. 392, 15: 516, 22. Seó hrepaþ swŷđost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse *it* [*the gospel of St. John*] *treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Swâ hrađe swâ his sceadu hî hreopode *as soon as his shadow touched them*, 316, 16: 492, 25. Hrepede, 176, 6. Gif ic his reáfes gefnædu hreppe . . . heó hrepode his reáfes fnædu . . . Hwâ hreopode mê . . . đû âxast hwâ dê hreopode . . . đæt wîf hine hrepode, ii. 394, 10–18. Wê ne hrepodon đone traht *we did not treat the exposition*, i. 104, 6. Ne hrepa đû đæs treówes wæstm *touch not the fruit of the tree*, 14, 1: Homl. Swt. 5, 302. Gôd bebeád ûs đæt wê đæt treów ne hrepodon *præcepit nobis deus ne tangeremus illud* [*lignum*], Gen. 3, 3. v. gehrepod, *and next word.*

hreppan *to touch, treat*: — Ic hreppe *tango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 56. Ic hreppe Pharao mid âuum wîte *una plaga tangam Pharaonem*, Ex. 11, 1. Se đe wudu hrepeþ *he who touches the wood*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 7; Rä. 79, 7. Đa wê ne hreppaþ *those* [*nouns*] *we shall not treat of*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 30. Đeáh hî hwâ hreppe heó hit ne gefrêt *though any one touch it* [*the soul*] *it does not feel it*, Homl. Swt. 1, 220. Đa rêđe deór ne dorston hî reppan *the fierce beasts durst not touch them*, 4, 405. Hire on beseón ođđe hî hreppan *to look upon her or touch her*, 7, 151. Hwâ dearr hî hreppan, Homl. Th. i. 458, 17. His eágan hreppan mid đam seáwe *to touch his eyes with the juice*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 12. Moyses ǽ forbeád tô hrepenne ænigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. v. preceding word, and for such pairs of verbs see March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, § 222. [*Icel.* hreppa *to reach, catch, obtain.*]

hrepsung, e; *f. The evening*:—Æfen ođđe hrepsung *vesper*, Som.

hrepung, e; *f. Touch, touching*:—Hrepung *tactus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Đa andgitu sint gehâtene đus . . . tactus hrepung on eallum limum *the senses are named thus* . . . tactus *touch, in all the limbs*, Homl. Swt. 1, 199: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26. Hê mihte mid his worde hine gehǽlan bûton hrepunge ac hê geswutelode đæt his hrepung is swîđe hâlwende geleáfullum *he could have healed him with his word without touching; but he shewed that his touch is very salutary to believers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 9. Drihten gehǽlde đa untruman þurh his reáfes hrepunge *the Lord healed the sick by the touch of his garment*, ii. 394, 5.

hrêr; *adj. Rear* [provincial], *not thoroughly cooked, lightly boiled* [*of eggs*]:—Nim hrêr henne æg *take a hen's egg lightly boiled*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* rere, or nesche, as eggys *mollis*; see the note p. 430.] v. hrêren-brǽden.

hreran [?] *to fall*: — Đæt ic hryre ł gefealle [=? hrure ł gefeólle] *ut caderem*, MS. T: hî hrêron, Ps. Spl. 117, 13.

hrêran; *p.* de *To move, shake, stir*:—Ic wudu hrêre *I move the wood*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 9; Rä. 2, 8. Hrêra, 101 b; Th. 383, 9; Rä. 4, 8. Forhwî drêfe gê eówru môd mid unrihte fiounge swâ swâ ýđa for winde đa sǽ hrêraþ *quid tantos juvat excitare motus*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 5; Met. 27, 3. Hig wegdan hrêrdan heora heáfod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hrêr swîđe *stir thoroughly*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 9, 21. Hrêr mid sticcan, 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 28. Hrêre đonne swîđe *let it be thoroughly shaken*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1: 38; Lchdm. 92, 4: 94, 13. Hê ne lætaþ mîne fêt lâđe hrêran *non dedit commoveri pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 65, 8. Hrêran mid hondum hrîmcalde sǽ *to row on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 21; Wand. 4. Sum mæg fromlîce ofer sealtne sǽ sundwudu drîfan hrêran holmþræce, 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678. [*O. Sax.* hrôrian: *Icel.* hræra *to move, stir*: *O. H. Ger.* hruorian *movere, agitare, tangere*: *Ger.* rühren.] v. on-hrêran. hrôr.

hrêred-ness, e; *f. Agitation, haste, precipitation*:—Ealle word hrŷrednesse *omnia verba præcipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6.

hrêre-mûs, e; *f. A rear-, rere-mouse, bat*: — Hrêre-mûs *vespertilio*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 40. [See Nare's Gloss. *rear-, rere-mouse,* and cf. *Ger.* fieder-maus.] v. hreáđe-mûs: hrôr.

hrêren-brǽden; *adj. Not thoroughly cooked*:—On ân hrêrenbrǽden æg *over an egg lightly cooked*, Lchdm. iii. 294, 8. v. hrêr.

hrêr-ness, e; *f. Motion, disturbance, agitation, commotion, storm*:—Hroernis michelo geworden wæs in sǽ *motus magnus factus est in mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Gâst hrŷrenesse ł stormes *spiritus procellæ*, Ps.

Lamb. 106, 25. Eorþ hroernisse *terræ motu*, 27, 54. Swâ đũ hĩ on yrre ehtest and drêfest đæt hĩ on hrêrnesse hrađe forweorþaþ *ita persequeris illos in tempestate tua; et in ira tua conturbabis eos*, Ps. Th. 82, 11. v. eorþ-hrêrness.

hresigende. v. hrisian.

hrêst = **hrȳst**, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11. 58. v. hreósan.

hrêtan. v. hrȳtan.

hreþ. v. hræd.

hrêđ, es; *m.* [?] *Glory, fame, triumph, honour*:—Siđđan him gesêlde sigorworca hrêđ đæt hê ealdordôm âgan sceolde ofer cynerîcu *afterwards fell to him the glory of victorious deeds, that he should have dominion over kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. Him wyrd ne gescrâf hrêđ æt hilde *fate ordained not for him triumph in battle*, Beo. Th. 5143; B. 2575. [*O. H. Ger.* hruodi (*in proper names*), Grff. iv. 1153: cf. *Icel.* hróđr *praise, fame.*] v. gũþ-, sige-hrêđ; hrêđig, hrôđor.

hrêđa, an; *m. A garment made of goat's skin;* melotes, Cot. 133, Lye. v. bord-, scild-hreóđa [-hrêđa].

hrêđan; *p.* de *To glory, triumph*: — Hrêđdon hildespelle *they triumphed with the song of* [*victorious*] *battle*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hrêđe; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage, rough*:—Wearþ hire wrâþ on môde heard and hrêđe *was wroth with her, harsh and cruel*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Deáþ neálæcte strong and hrêđe, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 18; Gũ. 1113. Hroeđo suđđe *sævi nimis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. In heágum môrum and hrêđum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Đâm hrêđestum feóndum *sævissimis hostibus*, Mone Gl. 346. v. rêđe.

hrêđ-eádig; *adj. Glorious, noble, triumphant*:—Biþ đær his þegna eác hrêđeádig heáp *there too shall be a triumphant band of his servants*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 33; Cri. 945. Sum biþ on huntoþe hrêđeádigra deóra drêfend *one is more famous in hunting, a chaser of wild beasts*, 78 b; Th. 295, 23; Crä. 37. [*Thorpe and Grein take* hrêđeádigra *as gen., but see* Th. 298, 1; Cräi. 78 *for another comparative.*] Hærfest biþ hrêđeádegost hæleþum bringeþ gêres wæstmas đa đe him god sendeþ *autumn is most glorious, it brings to man the fruits of the year which God sends them*, Menol. Fox 475; Gn. C. 8. [Cf. *Icel.* hróđr-auđigr *famous.*]

hrêđe-mônaþ. v. hrêđ-mônaþ.

hređer, hræđer, hrađer, es; *m.* [?] *Breast, bosom*:—Hređor innan wæs wynnum âwelled *the breast within was joyously agitated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2036; An. 1020. Hređer [hreder, MS.] innan weóll beorn breóstsefa, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gũ. 910: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Hređer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *dark within grew his breast, troubled with care his mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 8; Gũ. 1025. Hređer æđme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2593. Is mê ænige gâst innan hređres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. On breóston inne on hrađre. Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Him of hrædre [hwædre, MS.] gewât sâwol *from his bosom departed the soul*, Beo. Th. 5631; B. 2819. Him on hređre heáfodswîma heortan clypte *in his bosom stupor clasped his heart*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 27; Gen. 1568. Đe dryhtnes bebod heóldon on hređre *who kept the lord's command in their breast*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 23; Cri. 1160. Him wæs hreów on hređre hygesorga mæst, Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hê mê in hređre bileác wîsdômes giefe, Exon. 51 a; Th. 176, 33; Gũ. 1219: Andr. Kmbl. 138; An. 69: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 2; Exod. 366: Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151. Ys mê on hređre heorte gedrêfed *cor meum conturbatum est in me*, Ps. Th. 54, 4: 70, 8. Biþ on hređre drepen biteran stræle *is smitten in the breast with the bitter shaft*, Beo. Th. 3494; B. 1745. Æt helle duru dracan eardigaþ hâte on hređre *at hell's door dwell dragons that send fire from within* [*firedrakes*], Cd. 215; Th. 271, 1; Sat. 99. Bađu hât on hređre *hot baths*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 16; Ruin. 42: Beo. Th. 6287; B. 3148. Blôd ût ne com of hređre *blood came not from my breast*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rä. 88, 13. Mê on hređre heáfod sticade *in her bosom she stuck my head*, 124 b; Th. 479, 9; Rä. 62, 5. Hâlig heofonlîce gâst hređer weardode æđelne innoþ *the holy heavenly spirit guarded her breast, her noble womb*, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 20; Gũ. 1102. Him hildegrâp hređre ne mihte aldre gescađđan *the hostile grasp could not harm his breast, his life*, Beo. Th. 2897; B. 1446. Hređra gehygd *counsel*, 4096; B. 2045: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. v. mid-hriđre.

hređer-bealo; *n. Breast-bale, hurt to the mind, care, grief*, Beo. Th. 2690; B. 1343.

hređer-côfa, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 25; Cri. 1329.

hređer-gleáw; *adj. Prudent of mind*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13.

hređer-loca, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 1; Gũ. 1237: 82 a; Th. 309, 17; Seef. 58: 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056: Elen. Kmbl. 172; El. 86.

hrêđig; *adj. Triumphant, exultant.* [*Goth.* hrôþeigs *victorious, triumphant: Icel.* hróđugr *triumphant, glorious;* mod. *boasting.*] DER. eád-, eáđ-, sige-, will-hrêđig.

hrêđ-leás; *adj. Inglorious, joyless, without the joy of victory*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gũ. 878.

hrêđ-, hrêđ-mônaþ, es; *m. March*:—On đæm þriddan mônþe on geáre biþ ân and þrittig daga and se mônþ is nemned on lêden martius and on ûre geþeóde hrêdmônaþ *in the third month in the year are one and thirty days, and the month is called in latin* martius, *and in our language* hrêd-mônaþ, Shrn. 59, 9. Đonne se hrêđmônaþ biþ âgân đonne biþ seó niht twelf tîda lang and se dæg đæt ilce *when March is past then the night is twelve hours long and the day the same*, 69, 7. Bede in his work 'De temporum ratione' c. 13 says 'Rhedmonath a dea illorum Rheda, cui in illo sacrificabant, nominatur.' Grimm quotes similar forms from other German sources, *Retmonat, Redimonet*, as names of March or February; and supposes an *O. H. Ger. Hruod, Hruoda* to correspond to the English *Hrêd, Hrêđe*, which would be connected with *hruod* [v. hrêđ] fame, glory. See D. M. 267.

hrêđ-ness, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness* [*of weather*], *cruelty*:—Hroeđnise *sævitiam*, Rtl. 122, 14. Hroeđnise *tempestatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. [Cf. hreóh-ness.]

hređor. v. hređer.

hrêđ-sigor, es; *m. Glorious victory*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583.

hric, hricg. v. hrycg.

hricsc [= ? hrisc *or* hrics] *a rick, crick, a wrench accompanied with a small sound*:—Of fylle ođđe of slege ođđe of hricsca hwilcum *from a fall or from a blow or from any crick*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 23. [Cf. hriscan.]

hriddel, es; *n.* [?] *A riddle, sieve*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* rydyl *cribrum.*] v. hriđian, hridder.

hridder, es; *n. A sieve, instrument for winnowing corn*:—Hridder *capisterium, taratantara*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 116, 117; Wrt. Voc. 34, 45, 46. Đâ âbæd his fôstormôder ân hridder . . . Benedictus genam đa sticcu đæs tôclofenan hriddores . . . hĩ đæt hridder up âhêngon æt heora cyrcan geate, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16–24. [*O. H. Ger.* ritra *cribrum, cribellum.*] v. hriddel.

hridrian; *p.* ode *To sift, winnow*:—Satanas gyrnde đæt hê eów hridrude swâ swâ hwête *Satanas expetivit vos ut cribraret sicut triticum*, Lk. Skt. 22, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ritaron *cribrare; Ger.* reitern *to sift.*]

hrif, rif, es; *n. The womb, belly;* uterus, venter:—Đîn đæt fæđmlîce hrif *thine enfolding womb*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Hrif *uterus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 8: 19, 12: Rtl. 51, 27. Đæt uferre hrif, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. Rif *vel* seó inre wamb *alvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 55; Wrt. Voc. 44, 38. Wiđ hrifes âþundennesse *for puffing of the visceral cavity*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 24. Of môdur hrife mînre *de utero matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 138, 11: 70, 5. Of hryfe *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. On hrife đære â clænan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15. Bân biþ funden on heortes heortan hwîlum on hrife *a bone is found in a hart's heart, sometimes in its belly*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 17; Lchdm. i. 338, 6. Âcsedon hwider hie fleón woldon đæt hie ôđer gener næfden bûton hie on heóra wîfa hrif gewiton *quærentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 4. Lâcnung on đæt hrif tô sendanne *to send medicine into the belly*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Þurh mînre môdor hrif, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 27; Rä. 41, 44: 14 a; Th. 27, 4; Cri. 425. [*O. Frs.* rif, ref: *O. H. Ger.* href, ref *uterus.*] v. mid-hrif.

hrifþo, hriefþo; *f. Roughness of the skin, scurf*:—Heáfdes hrîfþo, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 20. v. hreóf.

hrif-wirc, -wærc, es; *m. A pain in the belly;* yleos, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrif-wund; *adj. Wounded in the belly*: — Gif [hê] hrifwund [hrif wund, Thorpe] weorþeþ xii scill. gebête. Gif hê þurhþirel weorþeþ xx scill. gebête *if he be wounded in the belly let twelve shillings be paid. If he be run through let twenty shillings be paid* [cf. the passage given in the note from Alamannic Laws, 'si in interiora membra transpunctus fuerit, quod *hrefwunt* dicunt, cum xii sol. componat. Si transpunctus fuerit cum xxiv sol. componat.' See, too, Graff. i. 897-8], L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 6.

hrig. v. hrycg.

hrilæcung [?] *ratiocinatio*, Som.

HRÎM, es; *m.* RIME, *hoar-frost*:—Hrîm *pruina*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 102; Wrt. Voc. 52, 52. Hrîm and forst hâre hildstapan, Andr. Kmbl. 2516; An. 1259. Se hearda forst hrîm heorugrimma, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 12; Rä. 41, 55. Hægel se hearda and hrîm, 127 b; Th. 490, 11; Rä. 79, 9. Đær ne hægl ne hrîm hreósaþ tô foldan *nec gelido terram rore pruina tegit*, 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Hrîm hrusan bond hægl feól on eorþan *frost bound the land, hail fell on earth*, 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ne hægles hryre ne hrîmes dryre, 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Mid herige hrîmes and snâwes *with the legions of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 406; Men. 204. On hrîme *in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Hrîme gehyrsted *adorned with hoar-frost*, Menol. Fox 70; Men. 35: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. Wineleás guma gesihþ him beforan bađian brimfuglas brâđan feđra hreósan hrîm and snâw hagle gemenged *the friendless man sees before him the sea-birds bathe, and spread their wings, sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Nænig môste heora hrôrra hrîm æpla gedîgean *occidit moros*

eorum in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. [*Icel.* hrím; *n.* hrími; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* rime *gelu*, Grff. ii. 506.]

hrîman. v. hrȳman.

hrîm-ceald; *adj. Icy cold:*—Hrîmcalde sæ̂, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 22; Wand. 4. [*Icel.* hrím-kaldr.]

hrîm-gicel, es; *m. An icicle;*—Bihongen hrîmgicelum, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17.

hrîmig; *adj. Rimy, covered with hoar-frost:*—Swîðe hrîmige bearwas *woods thickly covered with hoar-frost*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: 207, 27 [?]. Winter biþ cealdost lencten hrîmigost *black frosts in winter, white frosts in spring*, Menol. Fox 411; Gn. C. 6.

hrîmig-heard; *adj. Hard with frost, hard frozen*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 25; Rä. 88, 7.

hrînan; *p.* hrân; *pp.* hrinen *To touch, reach, strike.* I. *with gen:*—Đû his hrînan meaht *thou mayest touch it*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 34; Gen. 616. II. *with dat:*—Grundum ic hrîne *the depths I touch*, Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 22; Rä. 67, 5: 102 b; Th. 389, 8; Rä. 7, 4: 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rä. 16, 28. Gif ic hrîno wêde his *if I touch his garment*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 21. Se hælend and hrân [*or* andhrân? cf. *O. Sax.* ant-hrînan] ëgum heora *Iesus tetigit oculos eorum*, Rush. 20, 34. Se hælend hrân him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 41; Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 18; Rä. 40, 30. Hrinon hearmtânas drihta bearnum, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992. Đeáh đe him wund hrine *though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5945; B. 2976. Ele synfulra æ̂fre ne môte heáfde mînum hrînan *oleum peccatorum non impinguet caput meum*, Ps. 140, 7. Nænig wæter him hrînan ne mihte *no water might reach him*, Beo. Th. 3035; B. 1515: 1981; B. 988: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. Đæt hý him mid hondum hrînan môsten, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 5; Gû. 381: 73 a; Th. 273, 7; Jul. 512. Đê hondum hrînan, 36 b; Th. 119, 13; Gû. 254. Hrînande him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 41. III. *with acc:*—Ic hrîno đone hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, 14, 27. Gif hê mid his mihte muntas hrîneþ *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 4; Rä. 24, 12. Hrîn đa gômban mid *touch the fauces with it*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 10. Ne sceolon mîne đa hâlgan hrînan *nolite tangere christos meos*, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Wât ic Matheus þurh mæ̂nra hand hrînan heorudolgum, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944. IV. *with object omitted:*—Đæt hê mâ wolde afrum onfengum earme gæ̂stas hrînan lêton *that he would further let the wretched spirits with their dire attacks touch him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 17; Gû. 491. Swâ hit him on innan com hrân æt heortan *so it came within him, touched him at his heart*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 9; Gen. 724. Oþ đæt deáþes folm hrân æt heortan *until the hand of death touched him at his heart*, Beo. Th. 4532; B. 2270. [*A. R.* rineđ, *prs: Orm.* ran, *p: O. Sax.* hrînan: *Icel.* hrína *to cleave, to hurt: O. H. Ger.* hrînan *tangere, obtrectare.*] DER. æt-, and-, ge-, on-hrînan.

hrind. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in the following passage, 'Nis đæt feor heonon đæt se mere standeþ ofer đæm hongiaþ hrinde bearwas wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmaþ,' Beo. Th. 2731; B. 1363. Thorpe translates *barky*, Kemble *rinded*, but in this case there should be no initial *h*. In Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 56, 57 *hrind* translates *caudex* vel *codex*, and *liber* is translated *seó inre hrind*, but perhaps the better reading for the former would be *rind = cortex*. Otherwise *hrinde bearwas* might be [?] 'groves with [large-] stemmed trees.' Grein compares the word with forms given by Halliwell *rind* frozen to death, *rinde* to destroy, and suggests *dead;* Heyne takes *hrinde = hrínende* and compares with *Icel.* hrína *sonare*. Might *hrinde = hringde* in the sense 'placed in a ring or circle,' so that *hrinde bearwas* would be the trees placed round or encircling the mere?

hrindan; *p.* hrand, *pl.* hrundon *To push, thrust:*—Hê hrand [MS. rand], Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4. [*Icel.* hrinda *to thrust.*]

hrine, es; *m. Touch:*—Hrine *tactus*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 32. Drihten đû đe wê ne mâgon ongytan mid hrine *Lord thou whom we cannot perceive with the touch*, Shrn. 166, 21. v. æt-hrine.

hrine-ness, e; *f. Touching, contact:*—Fram werelîce hrinenesse *a viri contactu*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 37. Mid đa ylcan hrinenesse *eodem tactu*, 31; S. 610, 34. v. ge-hrineness.

HRING, hringc, es; *m. A* RING, *circle, circuit, cycle, orb, globe, festoon:*—Âgymmed hringc *ungulus:* geheáfdod hringce *samothracius:* lytel hring *anelus*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30, 31, 49; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59, 60; 41, 6. Hringc *ansa*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 34: 284, 7. Hring *fibula, legula, sertum*, Cot. 85, 186, 190, Lye. Ân fŷren hring *globus ignis*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Mon geseah ymbe đa sunnan swelce ân gylden hring *circulus ad speciem cælestis arcus orbem solis ambiit*, 14; Swt. 248, 9. Đæs seó hringc *circulus* [*pupillæ*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 64; Wrt. Voc. 42, 72. Se hring ealles geáres *totius anni circulus*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 40. Hring ûtan ymbbearh *the ring* [*armour formed of rings*] *protected him without*, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503: 4513; B. 2260. Sunnan hring beága beorhtast *the rainbow* [?], Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 11; Ph. 305. Đone hâlgan hringe beteldaþ flyhte on lyfte *contrahit in cætum sese genus omne volantum*, 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Đonne đæt gecnâwaþ feónd đætte fira gehwylc on his hringe biþ fæste gefêged *when the devil knows that any man is fast fixed in his ring* [*fetters, chain* or *circle over which his power extends?*], 97 a; Th. 362, 22; Wal. 40. Gim sceal on hringe standan *the gem must stand in the ring*, Menol. Fox 594; Gn. C. 22. Syllaþ him hring on his hand *date anulum in manum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 22. Seđe his geleáfan hring mê lêt tô wedde, Homl. Swt. 7, 30. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne *doff'd from his neck a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. Gewyrc ânne hring ymb đone slite *make a ring round the incision*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Đû geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Ær sunne twelf mônþa hringc ûtan ymbgân hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 5. Ofer holmes hringc *over the ocean's circuit*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Hringc đæs heán landes, 137; Th. 172, 34; Gen. 2854. Wîngearda hringa [*s*] *corimbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 11; Wrt. Voc. 38, 60. Hrægl and hringas *raiment and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Hringa hyrde, 4482; B. 2245: 3018; B. 1507: 4680; B. 2345. Heortan unhneáweste hringa gedâles *the heart least niggardly in the giving of rings*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 4; Vïd. 73. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the linked chain*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762: 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377. Hringum gehrodene *adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37: Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Hringum gyrded, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 22; Rä. 87, 4. Hringan, 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Hê wolde đæs beornes beágas gefecgan reáf and hringas, Byrht. Th. 136, 34; By. 161. Hringas dæ̂lan, Beo. Th. 3944; B. 1970: 6061; B. 3034. Đa nigontŷnlîcan hringas rihtra Eástrana and hêt fordilgian đa gedwolan hringas feówer and hundeahtatig geára *circuli Paschæ decennovenales oblitteratis erroneis octoginta et quatuor annorum circulis*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26. [*Icel.* hringr *a ring, ring of a coat of mail, circle: O. H. Ger.* hring *circulus, orbis, spira, sphæra, bulla, corona, sertum, torques, vinculum, laqueus: Ger.* ring.] DER. bân-, bridels-, eág-, eáh-, eár-hring. v. beág.

hring, *in the phrase* wôpes hring *occurs four times, in poems by the same author:*—Đâ cwom wôpes hring þurh đæs beornes breóst blât ût faran weóll waduman streám, Andr. Kmbl. 2558; An. 1281. Đâ wæs wôpes hring hât heáfodwylm ofer hleór goten nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2262; El. 1132. Đær wæs wôpes hring torne bitolden wæs seó treówlufu hât æt heortan hređer innan weóll, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 5; Cri. 537. Him đæs wôpes hring torne gemonade teagor ŷđum weól hâte hleórdropan, 52 a; Th. 182, 21; Gû. 1313. *The meaning given by Grein*, sonus [cf. hringan], *does not seem to suit the context very well, which, as in the second passage, where the phrase appears equivalent to* hât heáfodwylm, *points to shedding tears as the idea to be conveyed. Grimm explains* fletus intensissimus, quasi circulatim erumpens, And. u. El. p. 130, *and this seems to give the meaning though the connection with* hring *is not very evident.*

hringan; *p.* de; v. *trans. and intrans. To ring:*—His searo hringeþ *his armour rings*, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Byrnan hringdon *their byrnies rang*, Beo. Th. 660; B. 327. Hî ringden đa belle *they rang the bells*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 37. Hringe tâcn *sonet signum*, Lye. Yc gef leáua đâm munche tô hringinde hyre tŷde *I give leave to the monks to ring their hours*, Chart. Th. 437, 13. [*Laym.* ringe; *p.* ringeden: 2nd MS. rongen: *R. Glouc. Chauc. Piers P.* ringe; *p.* rong: *Icel.* hringja.]

hring-bân, es; *n. A circular bone, bone in the shape of a ring:*—Hringbân đæs eágan *teuco*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 73; Wrt. Voc. 43, 6.

hring-boga, an; *m. A serpent* [*from its being bent into coils* (hring)], Beo. Th. 5115; B. 2561. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-laginn *coiled up;* hringa sik *to coil* (*of a serpent*).]

hringed; *adj. Furnished with rings, formed of rings;*—Hringedu byrne *lorica*, Cot. 121, Lye: Beo. Th. 2495; B. 1245: 5224; B. 2615. [*Icel.* hringa *to furnish with a ring; and cf.* hringa-brynja *a coat of ring-mail: O. H. Ger.* gi-ringotero *hamata* (*lorica*).]

hringed-stefna, an; *m. A ship having its stern adorned with spiral* or *ring-shaped ornaments* [?], or *furnished with a ring* or *hook;* or *having a curved stern*, Beo. Th. 64; B. 32: 3799; B. 1898: 2266; B. 1132. [Cf. wunden-stefna; hring-naca; *and Icel.* hring-horni *the mythol. ship of the Edda.*]

hring-fâh; *adj. Of many colours, diversified with circular spots of colour* [?]:—Hringfêgh *polimita* vel *oculata*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 29; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. Hêt wircean him hringfâge tunecan *fecit ei tunicam polymitam*, Gen. 37, 3. v. hring-wîse.

hring-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger, the third finger:*—Hringfinger *anularis*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 23. Mid þuman and mid hringfingre, L. Med. ex Quadr. 1, 5; Lchdm. i. 330, 21. v. Halliwell Dict. ring-finger.

hringian *to surround, encircle.* [*Icel.* hringja: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-hringjan *congyrare.*] v. ymb-hringian.

hring-îren, es; *n. The iron rings of a coat of mail:*—Gûþbyrne scân heard hand-locen hringîren scîr song in searwum *the corslet shone, hard, hand-wrought, the bright iron rings rang in their armour*, Beo. Th. 650; B. 222.

hring-loca, an; *m. A coat of mail formed with rings*, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145.

hring-mæ̂l; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings* [*of a sword*], Beo. Th.

3133; B. 1564. [Cf. *Icel.* mál *used of inlaid ornaments*, e. g. mála-sax *an inlaid sword;* and for ring ornaments see Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40.]

hring-mæled; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings:* — Hringmæled sweord, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992. v. preceding word.

hring-mere, es; *n. A round pool, a bath*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 21; Ruin. 45.

hring-naca, an; *m. See* hringed-stefna, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1862.

hring-nett, es; *n. A net-work of rings, a coat of mail formed of rings:*—Hringnet bæron locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3783; B. 1889. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-kofl, -serkr, -skyrta *a coat of mail;* hring-ofinn *woven of rings*, an epithet applied to such a coat.]

hring-sele; *m. A hall in which rings are distributed* or *stored up*, Beo. Th. 4024; B. 2010 [*Hrothgar's palace*]: 6008; B. 3053 [*the cavern where the dragon guarded the treasure*]: 5672; B. 2840. v. beág-sel, -sele.

hring-seta *circenses ludi*, Cot. 43, Lye.

hring-sete *circus*, Cot. 183, Lye.

hring-sittend *circumsedens, spectans*, Hpt. Gl. 407.

hring-stede *circulare stadium*, Lye.

hring-þegu, e; *f. Acceptance of rings, of gifts given by a lord:*—Ne biþ him tó hearpan hyge ne tó hringþege, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 24; Seef. 44. v. beág-þegu.

hring-weorþung, e; *f. Honouring by the gift of a ring:*—Ne mægþ habban on healse hringweorþunge *no maiden's neck shall be graced with a ring*, Beo. Th. 6027; B. 3017. v. hord-weorþung.

hring-windel *sphæra*, Lye.

hring-wise, an; *f. In the phrase* on hringwísan *ring-wise, in rings:* — Hwítes hiowes and eác missenlíces wæs hió on hringwísan fág *candido versicolore in modum ranarum*, Nar. 16, 1. v. hring-fáh.

hrínung, e; *f. Touch;* tactus: — In hríning hláfes *intincti panis*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid ríning ł middỹ gehrán *tactu*, 8, 7.

hrís, es; *n. A twig, branch*, RISE:—Hrís *frondes*, Cot. 93, Lye. [*Laym. O. and N. Chauc.* ris: v. *Halliwell Dict.* rise: *Icel.* hris; *n. shrubs, brushwood: O. H. Ger.* hrís *ramus, frondes, ramusculus: Ger.* reis *a twig, rod.*]

hriscan. v. hryscan.

hríseht; *adj. Bushy, bristly;* setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hrísel, hresl, es; *m.* [?] *A shuttle;* radius:—Hrisl *radiolum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 54; Wrt. Voc. 59, 25: *radium*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 75. Hresl [hrefl, Wrt.] *radius*, 66, 12. Hrisil, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. v. hrisian, *and* cf. scytel.

hrísian; *p.* ede *To shake:*—Syrcan hrysedon *shook their coats of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226. Hrisedon heáfud *moverunt capita*, Ps. Surt. 21, 8: 108, 24. [Cf. Hresigende *febricitans*, Mk. Skt. 1, 30 (later MS.).] Stefn drihtnes hrysiendis wésten *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 7. [*Laym.* rusien: *Ayenb.* resie: *Chauc.* rese: *Goth.* hrisian: *O. Sax.* hrisian *to shake, tremble:* cf. *Icel.* hrista *to shake.*] v. á-hrisian.

hristenda [hriscenda?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hryscan, *or next word* [?].

hristlan *to rustle:*—Hristlend[e] *crepens*, Lye.

hristlung, e; *f. A rustling;* crepitus, strepitus, Lye.

hristung, e; *f. A quivering, spasmodic action:*—Ceolan hristung and hreóung hlýdende swíðust innan [*or should* hristlung (*v. preceding word*) *be read?*], L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. *Cockayne, who explains as above, compares with Icel.* hrista *to shake. See also* hristenda.

hríð, e; *f. A storm, tempest:*—Hríð hreósende *the driving storm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. [*Icel.* hríð; *f. a storm, snow-storm.*]

hríð, es; *m. Fever:*—Fefer dæt is micel hátto and hríð [MS. hruð], L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* rito; *m. febris.*]

hríð-ádl, e; *f. A fever:*—Gif him hríðádl getenge biþ *if fever be upon him*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 16.

hríðer, hrýðer, es; *n. Horned cattle, ox, cow, heifer:* — Jung hrýðer *juniculus* [*anniculus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 86; Wrt. Voc. 23, 45. Geong hrýðer L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Se hlâford geâhsode dæt dæt hrýðer [cf. fear, 7] geond dæt wésten férde *the master learned that the bull was going through the desert*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9, 11, 14, 19, 26. Ðér wæron gecýpe hrýðeru and scêp *there were for sale oxen and sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 18. Hwílum hý him ráredon on swá hrýðro *sometimes they bellowed at him like oxen*, Shrn. 141, 10. Gif hrýðera steorfan *if cattle are dying*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 31. Ðéron næs orfcynnes nán máre bûton vii hruðeru, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 275, 7: Ex. 34, 19. Bige mid ðam ylcan feó swá hwæt swá ðé lícige hrýðera and sceáp *emes ex eadem pecunia quidquid tibi placuerit sive ex armentis sive ex ovibus*, Deut. 14, 26. Hrýðera and scêp, Jos. 6, 21. Næfde hé má ðonne twentig hrýðera and twentig sceápa and twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Hrýðera gehlów *the lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Hine oftorfodon mid bânum and mid hrýðera [hrýðeres, MS. F: neáta, MS. D.] heáfdum *they stoned him to death with bones and heads of cattle*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hrýðra fald *bucetum*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22. Of hríðerum *de armento*, Lev. 1, 3. Of nýtenum ðæt ys of hríðerum and of sceápum *de pecoribus id est de bobus et ovibus*, 2. [*A. R.* reoðer: *Laym.* ruðeren, roðere; *pl: R. Glouc.* roþeren: *O. Frs.* hrither, rither, reder: cf. *O. H. Ger.* hrind *armentum, bos: Ger.* rind.] v. eald-hríðer.

hríðeren; *adj. Of cattle;* bovinus: — Genim hrýðeren flæsc *take ox-flesh*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rinderin *bovinus, bubula (caro).*]

hríðer-freóls *taurilia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hríðer-heáwere, es; *m. A butcher:* — Hrýðerheáwere *bucida, qui boves mactat*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 33; Wrt. Voc. 28, 16.

hríðer-heord, e; *f. A herd of cattle:*—Eówre sceáp and eówer hrýðerheorda *oves tuæ et armenta tua*, Gen. 45, 10.

hríðer-hirde, es; *m. A neat-herd, herdsman:* — Amos hätte sum hrýðerhyrde *Amos was the name of a certain herdsman*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 35. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* Amos het a reoðer heorde.]

hríðian; *p.* ode *To shake, quake, have a fever:*—Sió wamb hryt *the stomach is fevered*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 20. Hie hríðiaþ *they are feverish*, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Hé hríðode *he was sick with a fever*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 7. Hríðgende [cf. Lind. cuacende ł bifigende] *febricitantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Hríðigende, Mk. Skt. 1, 30. Hé biþ hríðende *he is feverish*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ridan *febricitare.*] v. hrisian.

hríðing, e; *f. Fever, feverishness:*—Mid hríðingum swíðe strangum *with very violent fevers*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 2.

hríð-suht [?], e; *f. Fever:*—Hál ðr ridesohte *the fever left her*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. Perhaps the word is borrowed; cf. *Icel.* riðu-sótt *fever, ague.*

HRÔC, es; *m. A* ROOK, *a raven, a jackdaw:* — Hrôc *gracculus* vel *garrulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 27; Wrt. Voc. 29, 47: 77, 44. Hrôc *gralus, grallus*, 62, 31: 281, 1: *garrula*, Shrn. 29, 1. Se selþ nýtenum mete and briddum hrôca cîgendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 10. [*O. and N.* rok: *Prompt. Parv.* rook *frugella, graculus: O. Du.* rouca *garula: Icel.* hrókr: *O. H. Ger.* hruoh *graculus.*]

hroden; *pp. of* hreódan *Laden, laden with ornaments, ornamented, adorned:* — Brýd beága hroden *a bride adorned with rings*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 31; Cri. 292. Ðâ wæs heal hroden feónda feorum *then was the hall burdened with the lives of his foes* [*filled with the slain*], Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. Hroden ealowæge *the ornamented ale-cup*, 995; B. 495: 2048; 1022. [Cf. *Icel.* hroðian *in* hroðit sigli.] v. beág-, ge-, gold-, sinc-hroden; on-hreódan.

HRÔF, es; *m. A* ROOF, *the top, summit, highest part* [cf. Tennyson's 'Why should we only toil the *roof* and crown of things?']:—Gôma *vel* hrôf dæs mûþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 106; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Hrôf *camara*, 290, 2. Se hrôf hæfde mislíce heáhnysse *the roof was not all of one height*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 18. Dæt hêhste gôd is hrôf ealra ôðra gôda *the chief good is the roof and crown of all other goods*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wið dæs heán hrôfes dæs hêhstan andgites *in summæ intelligentiæ cacumen*, 41, 5; Fox 254, 16. Under fæstenne folca hrôfes *under the firmament*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 8; Gen. 153. Mec feredon under hrôfes hleó *bore me under the shelter of the sky*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 22; Rä. 28, 5. Martinus âstâh on ðam sticelan hrôfe, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 7. Ðe ne beóþ tó ðam hrôfe ðonne git cumen fulfremedra mægena *nondum ad extremam manum virtutum perfectione perductas*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 22. From hrôf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 27. On hrôfe gestôd heán landes *he stopped on the summit of the mount*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 20; Gen. 2898. Of hê[um] heofnes hrôfe *ex summa cæli arce*, Rtl. 101, 24. Hé gescôp eorþan bearnum heofon tô [h]rôfe *qui filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti creavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 22. Ðenden hê on ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrôfe, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89: Cd. 158; Th. 196, 28; Exod. 298. Dæt wê tô ðam hýhstan hrôfe gestîgan *that we may mount to heaven*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Ðe dæs hûses hrôf staðeliaþ *qui ædificant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Gif hwylc wîf seteþ hire bearn ofer hrôf *si mulier aliqua infa em suam super tectum posuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 45. Ofer l eánne hrôf, Beo. Th. 1970; B. 983: 1857; B. 926: 1677; B. 836. Under beorges hrôf *in the cave*, 5504; B. 2755. Ðâ gewât se engel up on heánne hrôf heofona ríces, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 2; Dan. 442. Fiðru mid ðæm ic fleógan mæg ofer heáne hrôf heofones ðisses *pennæ quæ celsa conscendant poli*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3: Cd. 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Ofer wealles hrôf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Hylles hrôf, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rä. 16, 27. Helmes hrôf, Beo. Th. 2064; B. 1030. Under wætera hrôfas [*of passing through the Red Sea*], Cd. 170; Th. 214, 18; Exod. 571. Bodiaþ uppan hrôfum *prædicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. [*Laym.* rôf: *Orm.* rhof: *O. Frs.* hrôf: *Icel.* hróf *a shed under which ships are built* or *kept.*] DER. heofon-, inwit-hrôf.

Hrofes-, Hrofe-ceaster, e; *f. Rochester*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 31: 885; Erl. 82, 20. Tô Hrofeceastre *in civitate quam gens Anglorum a pri-*

mario quondam illius qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofæs cæstræ cognominat, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 25.

hrôf-fæst; *adj. Having the roof firmly fixed*:—Healle hrôffæste, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 11; Met. 7, 6.

hrôf-sele, es; *m. A hall having a roof*:—Nænig wæter him for hrôfsele hrînan ne mihte *no water could touch him for the roofed hall*, Beo. Th. 3034; B. 1515.

hrôf-stân, es; *m. A roof-stone, stone forming part of a roof*:—Of ðam hrôfstâne, Homl. Th. i. 508, 33. [Cf. hrôf-tigel: *Mod. E.* roof-tree.]

hrôf-tigel, e; *f. A tile for roofing*:—Hrôftigla *tegulæ, imbrices, lateres* vel *laterculi*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 92; Wrt. Voc. 38, 18.

hrôf-timber, es; *n. Material for roofing*, imbrex, Hpt. Gl. 459.

hrôf-wyrhta, an; *m. A workman who works at roofs, a builder*:—Hrôfwyrhta *sarcitector* vel *tignarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 125; Wrt. Voc. 19, 8.

hromese *acitula*, Cot. 206. v. hramsan.

hron, hrond-. v. hran, hrand-.

hrop. v. rop.

hrôp, es; *m. Crying, clamour, outcry*:—Ðær biþ â wôp and hrôp *there shall be ever weeping and wailing*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 7. [*Laym.* rop: *Scot.* roup *an outcry, a sale by auction*; cf. *Goth.* hrôpei *clamor*; *Icel.* hróp; *n. scurrility, crying*: *O. H. Ger.* hruof; *m. clamor*: *Ger.* ruf.]

hrôpan; *p.* hreóp *To cry out, clamour, make a noise, shout, scream*:—Hreópon friccan *the heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158: Elen. Kmbl. 108: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon mearcweardas *the warders of the border* [*the wolves*] *clamoured*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168. On hwæl hreopon [MS. hwreopon] herefugolas *the birds of war wheeled about screaming*, 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. Wôp âhôfun hreópun hwîlum wêdende swâ wilde deór, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gû. 878. Hrefnes briddum ðonne heó hrôpende him cîgeaþ tô *pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*A. R.* ropeð, *prs*: *Scot.* roup *to cry, shout; to sell by auction*: *Goth.* hrôpjan; *p.* hrôpida *to cry out*; *O. Sax.* hrôpan; *p.* hreóp: *O. Frs.* hrôpa; *p.* rôp *and* rôpte: *Icel.* hrópa; *p.* hrôpaði *to slander; to call aloud*: *O. H. Ger.* hruofan; *p.* hriof: hruofian; *p.* hruofta (Grff. iv. 1135) *clamare*; *Ger.* rufen; *p.* rief.]

hrôr; *adj. Stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong*:—Hrôr hægstealdmon *a stout fellow*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3. Sæde ðæt his byrne âbrocen wære heresceorpum hrôr [heresceorp unhrôr, Th.] *said that his byrnie was broken, strong* [*though it was*] *as armour*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45. Ðâ Israëlas æhte gesætan hrôres folces *et habitavit in tabernaculis eorum tribus Israel*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. Swâ seó stræle byþ strangum and mihtigum hrôrum on handa *sicut sagittæ in manu potentis*, 126, 5. Ðâ wæs of ðæm hrôran [*Beowulf*] helm and byrne lungre âlýsde, Beo. Th. 3262; B. 1629. Drihten his heáhsetl hrôr timbrade *Dominus paravit sedem suam*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 88, 26. Geseoh hrôre meaht hysse ðînum *da potestatem tuam puero tuo*, 85, 15. Hrôre stence *with strong perfume*, 132, 2. Ðæt hê folc gesceóp fægere Drihten heraþ holdlîce hrôre geþance *populus qui creabitur laudabit Dominum*, 101, 16. Nænig môste heora hrôrra hrîm æpla gedîgean *occidit moros eorum in pruina*, 77, 47. Hrôrum neátum oððe unhrôrum *mobilibus belluis aut immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [*O. Sax.* hrôr: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-hrôrig *viridis, floridus, florens*: *Ger.* rührig: cf. *also Prompt. Parv.* rooryn or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys *manumitto; and the epithet* roaring *as applied in the Elizabethan times to bullies*, v. Nares' Gloss. s. v.] v. fela-, un-hrôr; *and* hrêran.

hroren-lîc; *adj. Ready to fall*; ruiturus, Som.

hrôst, es; *m. A wooden framework* [*of a roof*], *a* ROOST:—Hrôst *petaurum*; henna hrôst *gallinarium*, Lÿe. [*Scot.* roost *the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other*: cf. *O. Sax.* he (*Christ*) ina kuman gisah thurh thes huses hrost (*of the man who was let down through the roof*): *O. Du.* roest *craticula, gallinarium*; *Ger.* rost '*craticula focaria, clathrum, fundamentum ædificii in cratis modum positum, clathrum galeæ*,' Grein: v. Grff. ii. 552, rôst; *m. craticula, arula, sartago, catasta.*]

hrôst-beág [?] *the woodwork of a circular roof*:—Tigelum sceádeþ hrôstbeáges hrôf [MS. hrost beages rof] *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles, the tiles fall off leaving the woodwork of the roof bare*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 32.

hrot, es; *n. Thick fluid, scum, mucus*:—Gewyrc ðê lêcedôm ðus of ecede and of hunige, genim ðæt sêleste hunig dô ofer heorþ âseóþ ðæt weax and ðæt hrot of *make yourself a medicine thus of vinegar and honey; take the best honey, put it over the fire, seethe* [*strain?*] *off the wax and the scum*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* hroz, roz *mucca, mucus, vomen, phlegma, reuma*; *Ger.* rotz.]

Hrôð- *in proper names*, e. g. Hrôð-gâr, -mund, -wulf. [Cf. hrêð, hrêðig.]

hroð [or roð?]**-hund**, es; *m. Inutilis canis*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 77; Wrt. Voc. 23, 36. v. roð-hund.

hrôðor, es; *m. Solace, comfort, benefit, pleasure*: — Ic ðê Andreas onsende tô hleó and tô hrôðre *I will send Andrew to you to protect and comfort you*, Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tô hrôðre *his son hangs for a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448: Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Ðû ðe cwôme heánum tô hrôðre *thou* (*Christ*) *who hast come for a comfort to the humble*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 7; Cri. 414. Feóndum tô hrôðor *to the delight of thy foes*, 17 a; Th. 39, 16; Cri. 623. Hungrum tô hrôðor [cf. Soul Kmbl. 224, hungregum tô frôfre], 99 b; Th. 373, 27; Seel. 116: 71 b; Th. 267, 17; Jul. 416. Tô hleó and tô hrôðer, 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Elen. Kmbl. 32; El. 16: 2317; El. 1160. Forðon ðê hrôðra oftîhþ grêne folde *therefore shall the green earth withdraw from thee her delights* [*fruits*], Cd. 48; Th. 62, 21; Gen. 1017. Gehwæðer ôðrum hrôðra gemyndig *each to other was mindful of benefits*, Beo. Th. 4349; B. 2171. Wêrigmôd heán hrôðra leás *wearied, humbled, comfortless*, Andr. Kmbl. 2733; An. 1369. Heánmôd hrôðra bidæled, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 33; Jul. 390. v. hrêð.

hrûm, es; *m. Soot*:—Hrûm *cacobatus*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 24. Micelne sigelhearwan ðæm wæs seó onsŷn sweartre ðonne hrûm *a great Ethiopian with a face blacker than soot*, Shrn. 120, 24. v. cetel-hrûm; hrŷme.

hrûmig; *adj. Sooty*; fuliginosus, Cot. 31, Lye. v. be-hrûmig.

hrung, e; *f. A rung, staff, rod, beam, pole*:—Ongunnon stîgan on wægn weras and hyra wicg somod hlôdan under hrunge ðâ ða hors ôðbær wægn tô lande *the men mounted the wain and their steeds with them, they stowed them under the rung* [*the pole that supported the covering?*]; *then the wain bore the horses to land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rä. 23, 10. [*Chauc. Piers P.* rong (*of a ladder*): *Goth.* hrugga *a staff*: cf. *Icel.* Hrungnir *name of a giant*, v. Grmm. D. M. 494: *Ger.* runge *a pin, bolt.*] v. scil-hrung.

hruse, an; *f. The earth, ground*:—Beofaþ middangeard hruse under hæleþum *the world shall tremble, the earth under men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 13; Cri. 883: Beo. Th. 5110; B. 2558. Ðær mê siteþ hruse on hrycge *there the earth presses on my back*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 5; Rä. 4, 6. Ic goldwine mînne hrusan heolstre biwrâh *I buried my lord*, 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dæl *there remains behind the heavy earthy part*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 107; Met. 29, 53. Ne gelŷfdon ðætte lîffruma in monnes hiw from hrusan âhafen wurde *did not believe that the author of life had been raised from the ground in the form of a man*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 19; Cri. 658. Ne hreósaþ hî tô hrusan *non est ruina maceriæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. Under hrusan *under ground*, Beo. Th. 4813; B. 2411: Elen. Kmbl. 435; El. 218. Wæs hungor ofer hrusan *there was a famine upon the earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 29; Edg. 55. Hreás on hrusan nalles æfter lyfte lâcende hwearf, Beo. Th. 5654; B. 2831. Heofonas ðû wealdest hrûsan swylce *tui sunt cæli et tua est terra*, Ps. Th. 88, 10: 120, 2: 133, 4. Under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. For ansŷne êcean Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ hrusan forhtiaþ *terra mota est; etenim cæli distillaverunt a facie Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 9. Heofenas blissiaþ hrusan swylce gefeóþ *lætentur cæli et exultet terra*, 95, 11. Hyllas and hrusan and heá beorgas ðec wurðiaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. [Grimm D. M. p. 230 says 'mit *crusta* wird das ags. hruse genau verwandt sein.']

hrut *or* hrût *balidus*, Cot. 28, Lye. *Ettmüller suggests* balidus = balans animal, *and compares Icel.* hrútr *a ram*: *Ducange has the following* 'balidus fortasse pro validus, ad coitum aptus.' *See* hryte.

hrûtan; *p.* hreát, *pl.* hruton *To make a noise, to snore*; stridere, stertere:—Ic hrûte *sterto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64. Ne æt mê hrûtende hrisil scrîðeþ *nor does the shuttle come whizzing at me*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 19; Rä. 36, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* rowtyn, yn slepe *sterto*: *Chauc.* route *to snore, roar*, 'the wynde so loude kan to *route*:' *Wick.* routeþ *stertit*: *Piers P.* rutte *snored*: *E. D. S. Reprint. Gloss.* B. 15, rute *to cry fiercely*; rowt, rawt *to low like an ox or cow*: *Icel.* hrjóta (*older* rjóta) *to snore*: *O. H. Ger.* riuzan; *p.* rôz, *pl.* ruzun *flere, plangere, stridere*: cf. *also* ruzian, ruzon *stertere*; ruzonti *stridulus, stridens*, Grff. ii. 562.] v. reótan.

hruð, hruðer. v. hrið, hrîðer.

hruxl *a noise*; strepitus, Som. v. hryscan, ge-hruxl.

hryc. v. hrycg.

hrycce. v. corn-hrycce.

hrycg, es; *m.* I. *a back of a man* or *animal*; dorsum, spina:—Hricg *dorsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 47; Wrt. Voc. 44, 30. Hricc, Blickl. Gl. Bæc ł hricc, Ps. Spl. 17, 42. Swylce mê wære se hrycg forbrocen *dum configitur* [*confringitur*, Ps. Surt.] *spina*, Ps. Th. 31, 4. Hiora hrygc simle gebiéged . . . se hrygc ðæt sint ða hiéremenn . . . se hrycg færþ æfter ælcre wuhte *dorsum illorum semper incurva . . . qui subsequenter inhærent dorsa nominantur*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 9–14. Hêt gewrîdan ðone pâpan and ðone ôðerne preóst tô his hricge hindan, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31: 416, 10. Pricaþ innan ðân sculdru[m] and on ðan hrigge swilce ðâr þornas on sŷ *there are prickings in the shoulders and back as if there were thorns in*, Lchdm. iii. 120, 10. Ne hê on horses hrycge cuman wolde *non equorum dorso vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tô hliépan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem*

super adscensurum in equum dorso ad'olleret, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. Ðonne went hē his hrycg tō him *jam terga in ejus faciem mittit*, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 8: Lchdm. iii. 242, 13. Of hry[g]um *de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. Hrygas *spinæ*, 13, 7. **II.** *a ridge, rigg* [*of barley*, etc; *see* Halliw. Dict. *rig*], *high line of continuous hills, an elevated surface*:—Anlang hrycges tō ðære eorþburh *along the ridge to the earthen fort*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. Eal būtan ânan hrycge, 19, 4. West ðonan on ðone hrycg, 416, 17. Ofer ðæs temples hricg *supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Com ic on sæs hricg *veni in altitudinem maris*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Ofer sæs hrygc, Lchdm. iii. 34, 16. Sende ic ofer wæteres hrycg ealde mādmas *I sent across the water old treasures*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres hricg, Salm. Kmbl. 38; Sal. 19. Ær ðon wē tō londe geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *ere to land we came across the rough sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Rīdan ýða hrycgum *to ride on the crests of the waves*, 101 b; Th. 384, 25; Rä. 4, 33. [*Laym.* rugge: *A. R.* rug: *Ayenb.* reg: *Havel.* rig: *Piers P.* rugge: *Prompt. Parv.* rygge, of a lond *porca*: *Icel.* hryggr *back, spine; a ridge*: *Dan.* rug: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki *dorsum, tergum*: *Ger.* rücken.] v. stān-, sund-hrycg. The word under the forms *rig, ridge* may be found in many compounds among various dialects. See E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, Halliwell's Dictionary, and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.

hrycg-bān, es; *n. Back-bone, spine*:—Hrygcbān *spina*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4. [Rygboon, v. Halliw. Dict. under *rig*: *Prompt. Parv.* ryggebone of bakke (rigbone *or* bakbone) *spina, spondile*: *Dan.* ryg-ben *backbone, spine*: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki-beini *spina.*]

hrycg-brædan [-brǽdan?]; *pl. The parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Smyre ābūtan ðane swyran and ābūtan ða hrigbræde *smear the neck and on either side of the spine*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 24. [Cf. lenden-brædena (*gen. pl.*) *and O. H. Ger.* ruggi-bratun *palæ, sunt dorsi leva dextraque eminentia membra.* v. Grff. iii. 284–5, *where see the remark under* brat *as to the vowel.*]

hrycg-hēr, es; *n. Hair on the back of an animal*:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǽr and tæglhǽr ða ýtemestan on sīðfæte būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīð gefremest ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīð *if you have with you on a journey hairs from a wolf's back and from the tip of its tail, without fear you will perform the journey; but the wolf will have trouble about his journey*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 360, 20.

hrycg-hrægel, es; *n. A dorsal, mantle*:—Ic geann ânes hricghrægles ðæs sēlestan ðe ic hæbbe *I give one dorsal the best that I have*, Chart. Th. 529, 10, where Thorpe appends this note in explanation of the word, '"manteau très riche d'ornemens, qui n'étoit porté que par les gens de haute condition." Roquefort, *voce* Dossal. A dorsal is also a wall-hanging of tapestry, used chiefly in the church at the back of the stalls.' vii setl-hrægel and iii ricghrægel and ii wahrǽft, 429, 28.

hrycg-mearh *the spinal marrow.* [*Dan.* ryg-marv *spinal marrow.*] v. next word.

hrycgmearh-liþ, es; *n. The spine*:—Hrygmergliþ *spina*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 46.

hrycg-ribb, es; *n. A rib*:—Hricgrib *spondilia*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 22. Hrycrib, 283, 49.

hrycg-rible, -riple *the parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Ricgrible *pale*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 20. Hrycriple *palæ*, 283, 45. v. hrycg-brædan.

hrycg-teúng, e; *f. A spasm in the lower part of the back*:—Hrigteúng *vel* hrifwirc *yleos*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrycg-weg, es; *m. A road running along a ridge* or *elevated piece of ground*:—On ðone beorh tō ðem ricgwege ðonne eást andlang hricgweges *on to the hill to the road that runs along it, and then east along the road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 427, 33.

hrycigan *to plough into ridges*; resulcare, Gl. Prud. 716.

hryding, e; *f. A clearing, a patch of cleared land*:—Hryding *subcisiva*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 71; Wrt. Voc. 37, 57. [Cf. *O. E. Homl.* þe schal ruden þine wei *qui præparabit viam tuam*: *E. D. S. Cumberland Gloss.* rid, rud *to uproot trees or hedges.* 'The frequent names of Ridding and Rudding applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this:' *Icel.* [h]ryðja *to clear land, a road*, etc.]

hrȳfing, e; *f. Roughness, scab, crust of a healing wound*:—Smire mid hunige ðæt ðȳ ðē raþor sió hrȳfing of fealle, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 86, 4.

hrygile-būc, es; *m.* [?] Of ðam æscene ðe is ōðre namon hrygilebūc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26. [Cf. ridgil-back *a back having a rise* or *ridge in the middle*, Halliwell's Dict. According to this the word might mean 'having a prominent belly' and refer to the shape of the vessel.]

hrȳman, hrēman; *p.* de *To call, cry out, to cry out* [*with exultation* or *in lamentation, complaint*], *boast, exult, lament, murmur*:—Ne hē ne hrȳmþ *neque clamabit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 19. Wē biddaþ ł wē hrēmaþ *imploramus*, Rtl. 121, 1. Forhuon gie hrēmas *quid ploratis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 39. Ða hrȳmaþ tō hyra efengelīcon *clamantes cœqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16. Hig hrȳmaþ tō mē and ic gehīre hira hreám *vociferabuntur ad me et ego audiam clamorem eorum*, Ex. 22, 23. Ða hrȳmde heó tō hire hīwun ... ða hē gehīrde ðæt ic hrīmde *vocavit mulier ad se homines domus suæ ... cum ego succlamassem et audisset vocem meam*, Gen. 39, 14, 15. Ða hrȳmde sum wōd man and cwæþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2. Se cāsere wēdde and hrȳmde dæges and nihtes *the emperor raved day and night*, Shrn. 139, 6. Ne ðȳ hraðor hrēmde *nor the more vaunted*, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Israhēla bearn hrīmdon and ongeán Moisen micclum ceorodon *the children of Israel murmured against Moses*, Num. 13, 31. Gaas ðætte hrēme *vadit ut ploret*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gif feorrancumen man oððe fræmde būton wege gange and hē ðonne nāwðer ne hrȳme ne hē horn ne blāwe *if a man from a distance or a stranger go off the high road and then neither call out nor blow a horn*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Ða ongunnon ða hrȳman ðe þurh ðæs dracan blǽde ālēfode wǽron, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 30. Wē sceolon hrȳman swīðor and swīðor tō ðam Hǽlende, i. 156, 22. Ða begann hē tō hrȳmenne and cwæþ, 152, 15. Mid fleáme com on his cyþþe Constontinus hrēman ne þorfte *by flight Constantine got home, had little cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Æðelst. 39. Hrēmende *ululatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18: *plorantem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Mid micelre stemne hrȳmende *crying with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. [*Laym. A. R.* remen: *Halliw. Dict.* reem, reme.] v. hreám, hrēmig.

hrȳme *soot*; fuligo, Cot. 83, Lye. v. hrūm.

hrympelle. v. rimpel.

hryre, es; *m. Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, perdition, decay, decline, death*:—Hryre *casus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10: *ruina*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28. His hryre wæs micel *fuit ruina ejus magna*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hægles hryre *fall of hail*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 26; Ph. 16. Ðæt ðæs folces sceolde micel hryre beón *that there should be a great destruction among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 45. Līces hryre *the fall of the body* [*death*], Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 26; Gū. 1066: 65 a; Th. 240, 27; Ph. 645: Andr. Kmbl. 457; An. 229. Ðǽr him næs ne līfes lyre ne līces hryre *there was for him* [*Adam*] *no loss of life, no bodily decay*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 27; Gū. 801. Yfle preóstas bioþ folces hryre *laqueus ruinæ populi mei sacerdotes mali*, Past. 2, 1; Swt. 31, 9. Ðætte hie ðone spild ðæs hryres him ondrǽden *ut præcipitem ruinam metuant*, 52, 5; Swt. 407, 21. Gif wē æfter ðæm hryre ūrre scylda tō him gecierdon *nobis post lapsum redeuntibus*, 52, 3; Swt. 405, 16. Betwux ðæra stāna hryre betǽhte hē his fȳnd Gode *whilst the stones were falling he commended his foes to God*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 23. Ðis cild is gesett manegum mannum tō hryre *positus est in ruinam multorum*, 144, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 8; Met. 9, 4. Ða twā forman gesceapennyssa feóllon on hryre and seó þridde wæs on hryre âcenned, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 31. Ne fægnode ic on mīnes feóndes hryre, 448, 22. On myclum hryre seó heord wearþ on sǽ besceofen *magno impetu grex præcipitatus est in mare*, Mk. Skt. 5, 13. Ðone hryre ðe se feallenda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss which the falling devil had caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23, 28. Hordwearda hryre, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 6; Exod. 511: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7. Ne timbreþ hē nō healle ac hryre *non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 33. Mid gelōmlǽcendum hryrum *by frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34. Hē gefylde hryras *implebit ruinas*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7. Hwilce hryras *quantas ruinas*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1. v. leód-, līc-, wīg-hryre; *and* cf. dryre.

hryre; *adj.* [?] *Falling, decaying, perishing*:—Sōðlīce mid ðisum wordum is geswutelod ðæt ðises middangeardes wæstm is hryre. Tō ðam hē wext ðæt hē fealle *verily by these words is manifested that the fruit of this world is decaying* [or *a ruin* (?) *v. preceding word*]. *It grows that it may fall*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 8. [Cf. *for a similar relation in form between adj. and verb O. Sax.* luggi; *adj.* and liogan.]

hrȳred-ness, hrȳre-mūs, hrȳre-ness. v. hrēred-ness, hrēre-mus, hrēr-ness.

hrysc, hrysca *irruptio*, Som.

hryscan *to make a noise*:—Hriscan *stridere*, Hpt. Gl. 494. Hristenda [hriscende?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hruxl.

hrysian. v. hrisian.

hrystan. v. hyrstan.

hrȳtan; *p.* te *To scatter*:—Se ðe hrēt *qui sternit*, Prov. 10, Lye. [*Icel.* hreyta *to spread, scatter.*]

hryte *or* hrȳte; *adj. Balidinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 41. *The word occurs in a list of names of colours, but the meaning is uncertain. Ducange has 'balidinus* forte legendum *badius* vel *balius* nostris *bay, bayard.*' v. hrut.

hrȳðer. v. hrīðer.

hryðig; *adj. Dismantled?* [cf. *Icel.* hrjóða *to strip, clear*] or *tottering?* [cf. hriðian], Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77.

hryðða. v. ryðða.

hrȳw-līc, hrȳwsian. v. hreów-līc, hreówsian.

HŪ; *adv. How.* **I.** *in direct questions*:—Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis?* Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: 34. Hū ne synt gē sēlran ðonne hig *nonne vos magis plures estis illis?* 6, 26: 25. Hū sculon wit hū libban *how are we to live?* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 7; Gen. 805. **II.** *in exclamations* [*see also* I]:—Hū la! ne gewearþ unc tō ānum peninge *how now! was not our agreement for a penny?* Th. An. 74, 20. Hū gōd is ēce God *quam bonus*

Deus, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Eálâ gǽsta god hû đû mid noman ryhte nemned wǽre emmanuhel *oh! God of spirits, how rightly wast thou named by the name of Emmanuel!* Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 11 a; Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Eálâ on hû grimmum and on hû grundleásum seáđe swinceþ đæt sweorcende môd, Bt. Met. Fox 3, 1, 2; Met. 3, 1. **III.** *in dependent clauses with indic. or subjunct:* — Nû wundraþ gehwâ hû se deófol dorste geneálǽcan tô đam Hǽlende *now every one will wonder how the devil durst come near Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 166, 32. Wê gehîrdon hû gê oftslôgon twegen cynegas Seon and Og *audivimus quod interfecistis Sehon et Og*, Jos. 2, 10. Hî gehŷrdon hû seó hâlige spræc, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 160. Wê gesâwon hû hê wæs on heofenas âstîgende, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 39. Ûs secgaþ bêc hû âstâg in middangeard bearn godes, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. Đâ angan Thomas his spǽce hû hê com tô Cantuuarebyri and hû se arcebiscop âxode hŷrsumnesse at him *then Thomas began his speech, how he had come to Canterbury, and how the archbishop had demanded obedience from him*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 14. Đâ âxode se câsere đone ǽnne preóst hû his nama wǽre ođđe hû gefyrn hê gelŷfde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 15. Đâ wearþ đæt mǽden hohful hû heó ǽfre wæras wissian sceolde, Blickl. Swt. 2, 122. Gefada embe hû đû wylle *dispose of it how thou wilt*, 3, 285. Hycgaþ his ealle hû gê hî beswîcen *consider of it all, how ye may entrap them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Âbîdan sceal miclan dômes hû him metod scrîfan wille *must abide the great doom, how the Lord will adjudge to him*, Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. **IV.** *with a comparative* [cf. þŷ, swâ]: — Lufade hine lenge hû geornor, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 18; Gû. 109. **V.** *qualifying, or in combination with, other words:* — Hû mycel scealt đû *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hû mycel gôd is on gehŷrsumnesse and hû mycel yfel on ungehŷrsumnysse, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26. On đyssere dǽde is geswutelod hû micclum fremige đære sôđan lufe gebed, Homl. Th. i. 50, 35. Hû micele swîđor *how much more?* 68, 24. On hû manegum wîsum is Godes weorc? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 14. Hû fela se hǽlend him dyde *quanta sibi fecisset ihesus*, Mk. Skt. 5, 20. Hû fela sagena hig ongên đê secgeaþ *quanta adversum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 13. Hû lange forbere ic eów *usque quo patiar vos?* 17, 17. Hû long tîd *quantum temporis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Be gebrôđrum hû gesibbe wîf hig habban môton *de fratribus quam prope cognatas uxores habere possint*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 130, 8: 13. Hû hêh and deóp hell seó, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Witan hû đû ǽđele eart, Hy. 3, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 14. Mê com swîđe oft on gemynd hû gesǽliglîce tîda wǽron giond Angelcynn *it has often come into my mind what happy times there were in England*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 4. Đæt se lâreów đe him tela tǽce him sylf elles hû dô *that the teacher who teaches him well, himself act otherwise*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 4. Ne meg nû hû ælles beón *it cannot be otherwise*, Shrn. 195, 7. Hû geáres *according to the time of year*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 22. Swâ hû swâ hit gewurde *however it may have happened*, Homl. Th. i. 588, 29. Hî habbaþ æt Gode swâ hû swâ hî geearniaþ *they will have from God, in accordance with whatever they merit*, ii. 326, 30. [*Laym. Orm.* hu: *A. R.* hwu, hu: *Ayenb.* hou: *Goth.* hwê: *O. Frs.* hu, ho: *O. Sax.* hwô: *O. H. Ger.* hweó, v. Grff. iv. 1193: *Ger.* wie.] v. ge-hû; hû-meta, -hwega.

hu-. v. hw-.

hucs. v. husc.

hûdenian *in the following passage:* — Hûdenige ǽrest hine selfne, ôþ hê wacige and âhrisige siđđan ôđre tô georn fulnesse gôdra weorca *prius se per sublimia facta excutiant, et tunc ad bene vivendum alios sollicitos reddant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 16. [Sweet, in the note on this passage, suggests that the word may be from the same root as *quatio*, adding that Prof. Skeat compares the Scotch *houd* to shake. May not the word however be used from a misconception of the Latin word, by which *excutere* is considered as connected with *cutis* = *hŷd*?]

hûf, es; *m. Part of the mouth* or *upper part of the throat, a tumour affecting that part:* — Hûf *sublinguium*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 98; Wrt. Voc. 43, 28. Ad ufam. Đes lǽcecræft deáh wyđ đone hûf *ad uvam. This medicine is good for tumour on the epiglottis*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 6. Of đan ûve droppaþ uppan đa tunga, 138, 28.

hûf, es; *m. A horned owl;* bubo, Wrt. Voc. 63, 19. [The word occurs both in English and *O. H. Ger.* with and without initial *h*, hûf, ûf; hûvo, ûvo *bubo*.] v. ûf.

hûfe, an; *f. A covering for the head:* — Hûfe *cidaris* vel *mitra*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 11; Wrt. Voc. 40, 45. Biscopes hûf *flammeolum* vel *flammeum*, 112; Som. 79, 88; Wrt. Voc. 59, 55. Hûfan hættes *mitræ*, Lye. [*Chauc. Piers P.* houve: *Prompt. Parv.* howe, heed hyllynge *tena, capedulum, sidaris;* and see the note, p. 249: *Scot.* how *a coif, hood: Icel.* húfa *a hood, cap, bonnet: O. H. Ger.* hûba *mitra, thyara: Ger.* haube.]

hûfian; *p.* ode *To put on a* hufe: — Hê his suna hûfode swâ drihten bebeád *he put bonnets upon them, as the Lord commanded;* imposuit mitras ut jusserat dominus, Lev. 8, 13.

Hugas; *n. pl. The name of a people in the neighbourhood of West Friesland*, Beo. Th. 4998; B. 2502: 5820; B. 2914.

hugu. v. hwega.

hû-hwega, -hugu; *adv. About, somewhere about:* — Hûhugu ymb đa teóþan tîd dæges *hora circiter decima diei*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Hûhugu syx hund hîda *familiarum circiter sexcentarum*, 4, 19; S. 590, 3. Hûhwega ymb iii niht *somewhere about three days*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 16. Hûhwego fîf hund manna, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14.

hû-ilpa, an; *m. The name of a bird so called from its note* [cf. *Ger.* uhu *owl*]? — Dyde ic mê tô gomene ganetes hleóþor and huilpan swêg, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21.

hulc, es; *m.* [?] *A light ship, a hulk* [*but in later times the word is applied to a heavy ship of clumsy make*]; liburna, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 23. Si adveniat ceol *vel* hulcus, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 9. [*Prompt. Parv.* hulke, shyppe *hulcus*, and see the note, p. 252: *O. Du.* hulke *navis oneraria: O. H. Ger.* holcho *actuaria navis*.]

hulc, es; *m. A hut, hovel, cabin:* — Hulc *tugurium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 62: Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 116; Wrt. Voc. 58, 30: 85, 74. Gyf hê his scip uppe getogen hæbbe ođđon hulc geworhtne ođđon geteld geslagen đæt hê đǽr friþ hæbbe and ealle his ǽhta *if he have drawn his ship ashore or have built a hut or pitched a tent, let him and all his property be unmolested*, L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 286, 9. Hê wolde geneálǽcan his hulce *he* [*the leper*] *wanted to reach his hut*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 10. On wâclîcum screafum ođđe hulcum lûtigende *lurking in miserable dens or hovels*, 544, 30. [*Wick.* hulke, Is. 1, 8.]

hulfestre, an; *f. A plover;* pluvialis [the word occurs in a list of names of birds], Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 24; Wrt. Voc. 29, 44.

hulfstan *ciupella*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 24.

hû-lîc; *pron. Of what sort;* qualis: — Hê âhsode hwæt alexander se cyning dyde and hûlîc mon hê wǽre and in hwylcere yldo *he asked what king Alexander was doing, and what sort of man he was, and of what age*, Nar. 18, 12. Nû ic wille secgan hûlucu heó wæs *I will tell you what it* [*Carthage*] *was like*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 57. Hûlîc is đes *qualis est hic?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 27. Hûlîc is se organ tô begonganne, Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. Hûlig, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Gisih hûlîce [hûlco, Lind.] stânas and hûlîc [huulig, Lind.] timber *aspice quales lapides et quales structuræ*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. v. hwilc.

hulu, e; *f. A hull, husk:* — Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34: Gl. Prud. 156: Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoole or huske *siliqua;* hoole of pesyn or benys or ođer coddyd frute *tecta;* see note, p. 242: *Scot.* hule *a husk:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* hulsa *siliqua: Ger.* hülse.]

Humbre, an; or *indecl. f. The Humber:* — Ôþ gemǽro Humbre [streámes] *ad confinium usque Humbræ fluminis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Ôþ Humbre streám *Humbræ fluvio*, 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Behionan Humbre . . . begiondan Humbre, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 14, 16. Be sûþan Humbre, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 33. Ofer Humbre mûþan, 867; Erl. 72, 6. Humbra [MS. B. Humbran] eá, 942; Erl. 116, 10. Tô Humbran mûþan, 993; Erl. 132, 12. Com Tostig eorl intô Humbran mid lx scipum, 1066; Erl. 201, 6.

hû-meta; *adv. How, in what manner;* quomodo: — Hûmeta eodest đû in *quomodo intrasti?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 12, Hûmeta bitst đû æt mê drincan *quomodo bibere a me poscis?* Jn. Skt. 4, 9. Hûmeta bodaþ hê [*Paul*] Cristes geleáfan? Homl. Th. i. 388, 2. Nû is tô besceáwigenne hûmeta se ælmihtiga God geþafaþ đæt . . . *now it is to be considered how it is that the almighty God permits that* . . . , 486, 17. Đû sǽdest đæt đû ne mihte witan hûmeta hê his weólde ođđe hû hê his weólde *you said that you could not see in what manner or by what means he governed it* [*the world*]; quibus gubernaculis mundus regatur, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25.

hun [hûn?], e; *f. Impurity* [?]; tabes, Cot. 192. v. hunel.

Hûnas *and* Hûne; *pl. The Huns:* — Hûne *Hunni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15. Hûnas, Elen. Kmbl. 42; El. 21. Hûna cyning, 64; El. 32: Chr. 443; Erl. 10, 22. Ætla weóld Hûnum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 26; Vid. 18: 85 b; Th. 322, 2; Vîd. 57. [*Icel.* Húnar: *M. H. Ger.* Hiune.] v. Grmm. D. M. 489–91.

HUND, es; *m. A* HOUND, *dog; applied to persons as a term of abuse in English and in other dialects:* — Đâ hê đider com đâ sceolde cuman đære helle hund ongeán hine đæs nama wæs Ceruerus *when he came thither, it is said, that then the dog of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 15. Wiđ hundes slite *for the bite of a dog*, Herb. 177, 2; Lchdm. i. 310, 8. Of đæs hundes handa *de manu canis*, Ps. Th. 21, 18. Đone hæđenan hund *the heathen dog* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 110. Swâ hundas *ut canes*, Ps. Th. 58, 6. Dumbe hundas *canes muti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 89, 17. Hunda gebeorc *barking of dogs*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Nys hit nâ gôd đæt man nime bearna hlâf and hundum worpe *non est bonum sumere panem filiorum et mittere canibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 26. [*Goth.* hunds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hund: *Icel.* hundr: *O. H. Ger.* hunt: *Ger.* hund.] DER. heáh-deór-, helle-, hrođ-, wêde-hund.

hundes beó *a dog-fly*, Cot. 54, Lye.

hundes cwelcan *berries of the wayfaring tree;* baccæ de viburno opulo, colocinthidæ, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hundes fleóge *a dog-fly:* — Hundes fleóge *cinomia*, Ælfc. Gl. 21;

Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc, 23, 37. Hundes fleógan *muscam caninam*, Ps. Th. 77, 45: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [*Wick.* hound-fleȝe: *O. H. Ger.* hunt-, huntes-fliuge *cynomia, musca canina.*]

hundes heáfod *snapdragon*, Lchdm. ii. 395, col. 2.

hundes lūs *a dog-fly;* cinomia, Wrt. Voc. 77, 54. [Cf. *Ger.* hundslaus.]

hundes micge *cynoglossum officinale*, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2.

hundes tunge *hound's tongue;* cynoglossum officinale, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* huntes-zunga *cynoglossa.*] v. E. D. S. Plant Names, hounds-tongue.

hundes wyrm *a dog-worm;* ricinus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 33; Wrt. Voc. 24, 33.

HUND; *n. A* HUNDRED; centum:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa *si fuerint alicui centum oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12. Hund sestra . . . hund mittena hwǽtes, Lk. Skt. 16, 6, 7. Senatum ðæt wæs ān hund manna ðēh heora æfter fyrste wǽre þreó hund, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Mid ān hund scipa, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 30; Met. 26, 15. Sum hund scipa *some hundred ships*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 5. Dæt flōd stōd ðā swā ān hund daga and fīftig daga *obtinuerunt aquæ terram centum quinquaginta diebus*, Gen. 7, 24. Æfter ōðer healf hund daga *post centum quinquaginta dies*, 8, 3. Mid penningum twǽm hundum *denariis ducentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 37. Ðǽr wǽron twā hund and eahta and feówertig wera, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Mid ccl hunde [þridde healf hund, MS. E.] scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Ðā geceás Gedeon þreó hund manna, Jud. 7, 6. Þreó hund manna and eahtatȳne men, Gen. 14, 14. Geseald tō þrīm hunde penega *sold for three hundred pence*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 8: 75, 22. Þriim hundum peninga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Feówer hund geára, Gen. 15, 13. Ðā ðā hē wæs fīf hund geára, 5, 32. Nigon hund wintra and lxxi, Blickl. Homl. 119, 2. Hira monig hund ofslōgon *slew many hundreds of them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 28. Hund sīðon on dæge *a hundred times a day*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. [*Goth.* hund: *O. Sax.* hund: *O. H. Ger.* hunt. This word is the representative of a fuller form which is seen in Gothic as *taihun-tēhund, -taihund* [Lk. 15, 4: 16, 6], and which points to a primitive *dakan-dakanta* = ten-tenth = hundred. The Latin *centum* shews a similar modification.] v. next word.

hund- as a prefix to numerals from 70 to 120 is a shortened form of the word which appears in Gothic as *tēhund, taihund* [v. preceding word], and may be explained *decade*. *O. Sax.* prefixes *ant* [= *hund?*], in *O. Frs.* the prefix is *t*, and a trace of such forms is yet left in the Modern Dutch *t-achtig* = 80. On these numerals March remarks 'Gothic has *sibuntēhund*. The Anglo-Saxon form was once *hund-seofonta* [decade seventh], like *O. Sax. ant-sibunta*. The *-ta* changed to *-tig* through conformation with the smaller numbers, and *hund-*, whose meaning had faded, was retained as a sign of the second half of the great hundred.' Grammar, p. 75. See also Helfenstein's Comparative Grammar, p. 229. For the great hundred [120] cf. *Icel. tólfrætt hundrað* as distinguished from *tírætt hundrað*. See Cl. and Vig. Dict. *hundrað*.

hund-eahtatig; *num. Eighty:* — Hundeahtatig *octoginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Heó wæs wudewe ōþ feówer and hundeahtatig geára *hæc vidua usque annos octoginta quatuor*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Mid hundehtatigum scipum, Chr. Erl. 5, 2. Ǽr ðæm ðe Rōmeburg getimbred wǽre iiii hunde wintrum and hundeahtatigum *anno ante urbem conditam* cccclxxx, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 4.

hundeahtatig-wintre; *adj. Eighty years old:*—Hundeahtatigwintre and sixwintre wæs Abram ðā ðā Ager ācende Ysmael, Gen. 16, 16.

hunden; *adj. Of a dog, canine:* — Hundene *caninam*, Blickl. Gloss. [*O. H. Ger.* huntin *caninus.*]

hund-endlefontig; *num. One hundred and ten:*—Feówer and hundændlæftig ealdra swīna *one hundred and fourteen old swine*, Chart. Th. 163, 3.

hund-endleftigoða; *num. One hundred and tenth:*—On ðæm eahta and hundælleftiogoðan psalme *in the hundred and eighteenth psalm*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 23.

hundes beó, etc. *See above after* hund.

hund-feald; *adj. Hundredfold:*—Hundfeald getel is fulfremed *the number a hundred is perfect*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Swā hwæt swā wē be ānfealdan Godes þearfum syllaþ hē hit ūs forgylt be hundfealdum, ii. 106, 2. Mid hundfealdum, i. 180, 26. Sealdon wæstm sum hundfealdne *dabant fructum aliud centesimum*, Mt. Kmbl. MS. A. 13, 8.

hund-līc; *adj. Doglike, canine:*—Hundlīce [tēþ] *canini*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 74. Nū sende hē hundas tō mē forðan ðe hē næfþ godcundlīce englas, ac hæfþ hundlīce *now has he sent dogs to me, for he has not divine angels, but he has doglike ones*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 3.

hund-nigontig; *num. Ninety:*—Hundnigontig *nonaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Se sumor hafaþ hundnygontig daga . . . Se winter hæfaþ tū and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33; 146, 7. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham and his gebedda hundnigontig *Abraham was a hundred years old and his consort ninety*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 21. Nigon and hundnigontig *nonaginta novem*, Lk. Skt. 15, 4. Mid þrīm and hundnigentigon scipum, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 2. Feówer hund geára and hundnigontig geára, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 71, 459.

hundnigontig-wintre; *adj. Ninety years old*, Gen. 17, 17.

hundred; *pl.* u; *n. A hundred:* — Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Ðeáh ðe heora hundred seó *though there be a hundred of them*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. On lxv and þreó hundræd hī beóþ tōdǽlede *they are divided into three hundred and sixty-five*, Nar. 49, 25. Seox hundred wintra and iii and hundseofenti wintra, Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 34. Hundraðt scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28. On twegera hundred penega wurþe, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Wiðþrīm hundred penegon, 12, 5. Mid twām hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 40. Hī ðā sǽton hundredon and fīftigon *discubuerunt per centenos et per quinquagenos*, 37. [*O. Frs.* hundred, hunderd: *Icel.* hundrað: *O. H. Ger.* hundert: *Ger.* hundert. Two etymologies are suggested for the word; according to one *hunder-* corresponds to *Lat. centur-ia;* according to the other *-red* (*Icel.* rað) is a suffix akin to the *-rædr* which is found in *Icel.* átt-rædr, etc. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 175–6.]

hundred, es; *n. A hundred, a territorial division, the assembly of the men in such a division:*—Hū mon ðæt hundred haldan sceal. Ǽrest ðæt hī heó gegaderian ā ymb feówer wucan and wyrce ǽlc man ōðrum riht *how the* [*assembly of the*] *hundred is to be held. First, they* [*the men of the hundred*] *are to assemble themselves every four weeks; and each man is to do justice to other*, L. Edg. H; Th. i. 258, 2–4, and see the whole section. Fō se hlāford tō healfan and tō healfan ðæt hundred *let the lord take half, and the hundred half*, L. Edg. 2, 7; Th. i. 268, 20. Gewitnys sȳ geset tō ǽlcere byrig and tō ǽlcum hundrode, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 8, 10. Twegen þegenas innan ðam hundrede, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 11: L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 384, 30: 19; Th. i. 386, 12. [Various explanations of the word have been given. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. 1, 97; see also following pages and pp. 71–3: Grmm. R. A. 532 sqq: Kemble's Saxons in England, c. ix: Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 613–4.]

hundredes ealdor, es; *m.* I. *a centurion:* — Ðā geneáhlǽhte hym ān hundredes ealdor *accessit ad eum Centurio*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 5. II. *the presiding officer of the court of the hundred:*—Gif se hundrodes ealdor ðæt geáscoþ, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 8. Cȳðan hit ðæs tūnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, 8; Th. i. 274, 28.

hundredes man *apparently the same as preceding word*, II: — Cȳðe hit man ðam hundredes men, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. v. hundredmann.

hundred-gemōt, hundredes gemōt, es; *n. The assembly of the hundred* [v. hundred]:—Sēce man hundredgemōt swā hit ǽr geset wæs and ðǽr beó on scirebisceop and se ealdorman *let the hundredmoot be attended as was before appointed; and let the bishop of the shire and the alderman be there present*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5. Sēce man hundredes gemōt be wīte *let the hundredmoot be attended under penalty of a fine*, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 386, 1.

hundred-mann, es; *m. The chief of a hundred men, a centurion:*—Ðā clypode hē ðæne hundredman *accersito centurione*, Mk. Skt. 15, 44. Sette hig tō ealdrum and tō hundredmannum and tō fīftigesmannum and tō teóðingmannum *constitui eos principes, tribunos et centuriones et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Þūsendmen and hundrydmen and fīftiesmen and teóðingmen *tribunos et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Ex. 18, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hunteri *centurio.*]

hundred-penig, es; *m. 'A collection made for the support of his office by the sheriff or lord of the hundred:'*—Hundredpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 25: 433, 29. v. Glossary.

hund-seofontig; *num. Seventy:*—Hundseofontig *septuaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 43. Ealles hundseofontig manna *seventy men in all*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 30. His suna gestrīndon twā and hundseofontig suna *his sons begot seventy-two sons*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 61, 154. Ne secge ic ðē ōþ seofon sīðas ac ōþ seofon hundseofontigon sīðon *non dico tibi usque septies, sed usque septuagies septies*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 22.

hundseofontig-feald; *adj. Seventy-fold:* — Septuagesima is hundseofontigfeald getel, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 28: 86, 2.

hundseofontig-wintre; *adj. Seventy years old:*—Ðā hē wæs seofonhundwintre and seofon hundseofontigwintre, Gen. 5, 31.

hund-teóntig; *num. A hundred:* — Hundteóntig *centum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham *Abraham was a hundred years old*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 20. Joseph leofode hundteóntig geára and tīn tō eácan *Joseph lived a hundred and ten years*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 208. Hundteóntig and twentig *a hundred and twenty*, Shr. 85, 12. Hundteóntig and þreó and fīftig, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Fæder Abrahames wintra hæfde twā hundteóntig and fīfe eác *and the days of Terah were two hundred and five years*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 26; Gen. 1741.

hundteóntig-feald; *adj. Hundredfold:*—Tō hundteóntigfealdre mēde, Blickl. Homl. 41, 19.

hundteóntigfeald-līc; *adj. Hundredfold:*—Ðæt hē on ðyssum līfe hundteóntigfealdlīce mēde onfēnge *ut in hac vita centuplum acciperet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 36.

hundteóntig-geáre; *adj. Aged a hundred*:—Adam leofode hundteóntigeáre and þrittegeáre, Gen. 5, 3.

hund-twelftig; *num. A hundred and twenty*:—Hundtwelftig geára wæs Moses đã đã hê gewât *Moyses centum et viginti annorum erat, quando mortuus est*, Deut. 34, 7: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 26; Gen. 1263. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mîla lang oððe lengra *from east to west the wood is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893: Erl. 88, 28.

hund-twentig; *num. A hundred and twenty*:—Mid đam đe hê wæs on ylde hundtwentig wintra *when he was a hundred and twenty years of age*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 1. Hê gean đæra hundtwæntiga hîda æt Wyrđæ *he gives the hundred and twenty hides at Worth*, Chart. Th. 526, 32.

hundtwentig-wintre; *adj. A hundred and twenty years old*:—Ic eom tô-dæg hundtwentigwintre *centum viginti annorum sum hodie*, Deut. 31, 2.

hund-wealh, es; *m. A servant to attend to dogs*:—Hundwælh *canum servitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 110; Wrt. Voc. 18, 58.

hund-wintre; *adj. A hundred years old*:—Hê sylf wæs đã hundwintre *cum centum esset annorum*, Gen. 21, 5. Wênst đû lã đæt sunu beó âcenned of hundwintrum men *putasne centenario nascetur filius?* 17, 17.

hune, an; *f. Horehound*; marrubium vulgare:—Hunan seáw *juice of horehound*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 19. Nim hunan *take horehound*, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 8. Wyll đa hâran hunan *boil the horehound*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 14. v. hâr-hune.

Hûne. v. Hûnas.

hunel; *adj. Foul, wanton, impudent*; procax, protervus, immodestus, impudicus, Lye. v. hun.

HUNGOR, es; *m.* HUNGER, *famine*:—Nis đær hungor ne þurst slæp ne swâr leger ne sunnan bryne *there is there neither hunger nor thirst, sleep nor grievous sickness, nor burning heat of the sun*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beóþ đê hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gû. 246. Hæfde hî hungor and þurst *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4. Hêr wæs se micla hungor on Angelcynne *in this year was the great famine in England*, Chr. 976; Erl. 127, 34. Hêr on đyssum geáre wæs se mycla hungor geond Angelcynn swilce nân man ær ne gemunde swâ grimme, 1005; Erl. 139, 36. Hungor se hâta ne se hearda þurst, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Se grimma hungor ne se hâta þurst, 112 a; Th. 430, 5; Rä. 44, 3. Hunger se hearda hâmsittendum wælgrim werum, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Hungres on wênum blâtes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, pallid guest at the board*, Andr. Kmbl. 2376; An. 1089. Hungre wæron þearle geþreátod swâ se þeódsceaða hreów rîcsode, 2230; An. 1116. Lætaþ cuelan hungre Cristes þearfan *cum fame crucientur Christi pauperes*, Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 6. Ic on hungre forwurde *fame pereo*, Lk. 15, 17. Hungre âcwelan *to die of hunger*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28: 918; Erl. 104, 13. Hungre heófeþ wulf se grâga *the grey wolf howls for hunger*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30; Gu. Ex. 150. Hungur heađugrimne heardne, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Manncwealmas and hungras *pestilentiæ et fames*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. [*Goth.* huhrus: *O. Sax.* hungor: *O. Frs.* hunger, honger: *Icel.* hungr: *O. H. Ger.* hungar *fames*: *Ger.* hunger.]

hungor-biten; *adj. Hunger-bitten, suffering from hunger*:—Ac đes folces đe be Hungire fôr fela þûsenda đær and be wæge earmlîce forfôran and fela hreówlice and hungerbitene ongeán winter hâm tugon *but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands perished miserably there and by the way, and many came home towards winter in pitiful plight and suffering from hunger*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hungor-geár, es; *n. A year of famine*:—Đâ hæfde se hâlga wer gedæled đæs mynstres þing hafenleásum mannum for đam hungergeáre *the saint had distributed the provisions of the monastery to indigent men on account of the year of famine*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 20.

hungor-lêwe; *adj. Hungry, famished*:—Đa hungerlæwan gefylde synt *famelici saturati sunt*, Ps. Lamb. Cantic. Annæ, 5.

hungrig; *adj. Hungry, famished*:—Gewât se wilda fugol hungri, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 10; Gen. 1463. Đæm hungrige *esurienti*, Rtl. 5, 22. Gif đû đissere hungrige ceasterwaran gehelpest *if thou helpest this starving town*, Th. Ap. 9, 18. Hungrig *esuriens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 37. Hŷ him hungrige ymb hond flugon, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 13; Gû. 709. Đa hungrian, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hungrium, 35: 131, 16. Hungregum tô frôfre, Soul Kmbl. 224; Seel. 116. [*Orm.* hunngriȝ: *O. H. Ger.* hungarag *impastus, esuriens, famelicus*: *Ger.* hungerig, hungrig.]

hunig, es; *n. Honey*:—Đær [Estland] biþ swŷđe mycel hunig and fisc[n]aþ and se cyning and đa rîcostan men drincaþ myran meolc and đa unspêdigan and đa þeówan medo *in that country there is very much honey and fishing; and the king and the principal men drink mare's milk, and the poor and the slaves mead*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 15. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* humbel-honag.] Englisces huniges *of English honey*, 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 23: 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 10. Þynceþ þegna gehwelcum huniges bîbreád healfe đŷ swêtre gif hê hwêne ær huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ *dulcior est apium mage labor, si malus ora prius sapor edat*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Swâ þicce swâ huniges teár *as thick as honey that drops from the comb*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 4: 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 4. Tô đam lande đe eall flêwþ on riđum meolce and hunies . . . of đam lande đe weóll meolce and hunie *in terram, quæ fluit rivis lactis et mellis . . . de terra, quæ lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 14, 13. Beón gif hî man âcwellaþ cwelle hig man rađe ær hî tô đam hunige cumon, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. [*Orm.* huniȝ: *A. R.* huni: *Ayenb.* honi: *O. Frs.* hunig: *Icel.* hunang: *O. H. Ger.* honag, honig: *Ger.* honig.] v. wudu-hunig.

hunig-æppel, es; *m. Pastillus*, Cot. 155, Lye.

hunig-bêre; *adj. Mellifluus*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 457.

hunig-camb, e; *f. Honey-comb*:—Hunigcamb teáres *favum nectaris*, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.

hunig-flôwende; *adj. Flowing with honey, dropping honey, mellifluous*:—Wyrta geblôwene hunigflôwende, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 26; Gû. 1250. [Cf. *Icel.* hunangs-fljótandi *flowing with honey*.]

hunig-gafol, es; *n. Rent paid in honey*:—Syllan huniggafol *to pay rent in honey*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 31. [Cf. mid ûs is geræd đæt hê (beó-ceorl) sylle v. sustras huniges tô gafole, 5; Th. i. 436, 1.]

hunig-smæc; *gen.* -smæcces; *m. Taste* or *flavour of honey*:—Hafaþ on gehâtum hunigsmæccas *use honeyed words in their promises*, Frag. Kmbl. 53; Leás. 28.

hunig-sûce, -sûge, an; *f. Privet, a plant from which honey may be sucked*:—Hunisûge *ligustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 31; Wrt. Voc. 33, 30. Hunisûce, Wrt. Voc. 68, 3.

hunig-swêS; *adj. Like honey*; melleus, Hpt. Gl. 481.

hunig-swête; *adj. Sweet as honey, mellifluous*:—Hê hlôd đã mid þurstigum breóste đa flôwendan lâre đe hê eft æfter fyrste mid hunigswêttre þrotan bealcette, Th. An. 45, 4.

hunig-teár, es; *m.* '*Distillation from the comb, without squeezing, virgin honey*; mel purissimum, e favo sponte quod effluxit, mell stillativum,' Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1:—Hunigteár *nectar*, Hpt. Gl. 468. Hunigteáres *nectaris*, Mone Gl. p. 384. Sŷ gemenged tôgædre hunigteár and wîn *let virgin honey and wine be mixed together*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 16. Þesmyra mid hunigteáre, 11. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* swete al swâ ân hunitîar felle upe ȝiure hîerte, i. 217, 27.]

hunig-teáren; *adj. Sweet as honey* or *nectar*:—Hunigteárenne *nectareum*, Gl. Prud. p. 140.

hunigteár-lîc; *adj. Like nectar*; nectareus, Cot. 138, Lye.

hûn-spuran '*dolones*; great spars or staves with small heads of iron, and swords within,' Som. Lye gives *hun-spera, -spura* dolo, Cot. 62. v. hûn-þyrel.

hunt, e; *Hunting*:—Of hunte *de venatione*, Rtl. 117, 4. [*Or is* hunte *for* huntunge?].

hunta, an; *m. A hunter*:—Hunta *venator*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 43; Wrt. Voc. 73, 43. Ænne cræft ic cann. Hunta ic eom *unam artem scio. Venator sum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1–6: 22, 27. Wê læraþ đæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter nor a hawker* [cf. Chaucer's Monk: 'He ȝaf nat of that text a pulled hen, That seith, that hunters been noon holy men'], L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7. Eal wêste bûton đær huntan gewîcodon oðđe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29. Wêste land bûtan fiscerum and fugelerum and huntum, Swt. 17, 26. Bethsaida is gereht *domus venatorum* đæt is huntena hûs, Shrn. 78, 9. [Đâ sôn đæræfter đa sægon and hêrdon fela men feole huntes hunten. Đa huntes wæron swarte and micele and lâdlîce, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 28. *Laym.* hunte; *pl.* hunten: *Orm.* hunnte: *Chauc.* hunte.] v. hwæl-hunta.

hunta, an; *m. A hunting spider*; salticus scenicus *or* aranea tarantula [?]:—Wið đon gif hunta gebîte mannan đæt is swîđra *in case a hunting spider bite a man, that is the stronger*, L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 18 [see the note]: 14, 19. Wið huntan bite, 144, 2, 5.

Huntan-dûn, e; *f. Huntingdon*:—Fôr se here of Huntandûne and of Eástenglum and worhton đæt geweorc æt Tæmese forda and forlêton đæt ôđer æt Huntandûne ... And đâ se firdstemn fôr hâm đâ fôr ôđer ût and gefôr đa burg æt Huntandûne and hie gebêtte and geedneowade đær heó ær tôbrocen wæs be Eádweardes cyninges hæse, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 16: 107, 31. Tôward Huntendûne porte, 656; Erl. 31, 19.

Huntandûn-scir, e; *f. Huntingdonshire*:—Tô Huntandûnscire, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 7.

huntaþ, huntoþ, es; *m. Hunting, game*; venatio:—On feáwum stôwum wîciaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra and on sumera on fiscaþe be đære sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. On huntoþe, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 22; Cri. 37. Tô huntaðe [*a prayer*] *for hunting*, Rtl. 117, 1. On đæt gerâd đet đenne đæs neód biþ his men beón gearuwe tô huntoþe *on the condition that, when there shall be need for it, his men may be ready for hunting*, Chart. Th. 148, 3. Isaac lufode Esau for his huntoþe *Isaac amabat Esau, eo quod de venationibus illius vesceretur*, Gen. 25, 28. Bring mê of đînum huntoþe *affer mihi de venatione tua*, 27, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. Huntaþ dôn gestreón getâcnaþ *to hunt betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Môna se fîf and twentigoþa huntoþas begân nytlîc *the five and twentieth moon is good for all sorts of hunting*, 196, 1. [*R. Glouc.* Edgar an honteþ ywend was.] v. hwæl-huntaþ.

huntaþ-faru, e; *f. A hunting expedition, hunting:* — Cýþinga and folcgemôta and huntaþfara and woroldlîcra weorca on ðam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne *let people diligently abstain from marketings and folk-moots and hunting expeditions and secular employments on the holy day* [*Sunday*], L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 322, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. [Cf. the Icelandic law 'Maþr a at fiskja drottins dag eþa messu dag eþa veiþa annat ef hann vill. Hann scal hafa messu um morgininn aþr oc lata eigi veiþina standa fyrir tiþa socninni.']

hûn-þyrel, es; *n. The hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went:*—Hûnþyrlu *carchesia*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 49. [*Icel.* hûnn *a knob at the end of a staff, at the top of a mast;* hûn-bora *the hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went.*]

huntian; *p.* ode *To hunt:*—Ic âsende mîne fisceras and hî gefixiaþ hî mîne huntan and hî huntiaþ hî of ælcere dûne and of ælcere hylle *I will send for many fishers and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill* [A. V. Jer. 16, 16], Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Gif him þince ðæt hê huntige beorge him georne wiþ his fŷnd *if he fancies that he is hunting, let him guard himself well against his foes*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 19. Ne canst ðû huntian bûton nettum *nescis venari nisi cum retibus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21. Ic fare huntian *venatum pergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 10. Huntigendra *venantium*, Ps. Spl. 90, 3: 123, 6.

huntigestre, an; *f. A huntress:*—Huntigystran *venatrices*, Nar. 38, 3.

huntig-spere, es; *n. A hunting-spear, boar-spear:* — Bârspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 23; Wrt. Voc. 35, 12.

huntnaþ, huntnoþ, es; *m. Hunting:*—Be huntnaþe. Ic wylle ðæt ælc man sŷ his huntnoþes wyrðe on wuda and on felda on his âgenan. And forgâ ælc man mînne huntnoþ hwær ic hit gefriþod wille habban *Of hunting. I will that every man have the right to hunt in wood and in open country on his own property. And let every man leave my hunting alone where I wish to have it preserved*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 23–6. Wære ðû tô-dæg on huntnoþe *fuisti hodie in venatione?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 35. Hê of huntnoþe com *venerat de venatu*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 33. On fiscnoþum and on huntnoþum and on fugelnoþum *piscationibus, venationibus, aucupationibus*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

huntung, e; *f. Hunting:*—Mære on huntunge heorta and rêna *cervorum caprearumque insignis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Gyrstandæg ic wæs on huntunge *heri fui in venatione*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 3. Hwæt dêst ðû be ðînre huntunge? Ic sylle cync swâ hwæt swâ ic gefô *quid facis de tua venatione? Ego do regi quicquid capio*, 25–7. Of huntungum *de venationibus*, Rtl. 118, 39.

hup-bân, -seax. v. hype-bân, -seax.

hûru; *adv. At least, at all events, at any rate, in any case, however, even, yet, only, indeed, certainly, especially:*—Hûru gif ic hæfde ænne penig *saltim si haberem unum denarium*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 35. Hûru nû hæfþ mîn heáfod uppâhafen ofer mîne fŷnd *nunc autem exaltavit caput meum super inimicos meos*, Ps. 26, 7. Ðæt ic hûru underfô sum fôstercild of hyre *si forte saltem ex illa suscipiam filios*, Gen. 16, 2. Beó ðû hûru gehyrt *tu tantum confortare*, Jos. 1, 18, 17. Hûru ðæt hig ofer niht ðêron ne wunigon *ita saltem ut non per noctem ibi restent*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. Ôðre lytle fugelas sind læssan ðonne heó sŷ and hwæðere hî ofsleáþ sum þing hûru ðâs fleógan *other little birds are less than it* [*the dove*] *is, and yet they kill something, at any rate these flies*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 17. Woldon hine habban hûru swâ deádne *they would have him when he was dead at any rate*, 518, 23. Hûru fîftêne mîla brâd *at least fifteen miles broad*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 8. Ðæt hê hûru þreó þing ðananforþ healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 33. Be emnihte oððe hûru be ealra hâlgena mæssan *by the equinox or in any case by Allhallows' mass*, L. Eth. ix. 9; Th. i. 342, 22. Ealłum cristenum gebyreþ ðæt hî riht lufian and hûru [*certainly*] gehâdode men scylon â riht rædan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 34. Hûru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslîc, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Gif hit on ænegum men ænige hwîle fæstlîce wunaþ se deáþ hit hûru âfirreþ, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 4. Ðæt deáh tô ælcum and hûru tô deópun dolgum *it is good for all, and especially for deep wounds*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Ðæt man cristene men and unforworhte of earde ne sylle ne hûru on hæðene leóde *certainly not to a heathen nation*, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Heora eáþmetto ne mihton nâuht forstandan ne hûru heora ofermetta *their humility could not avail aught, and certainly not their pride*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 34. [*A. R.* hure.]

hûru-þinga; *adv. Especially, at least, at any rate:*—Hûruþinga *presertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hû ne scolde hine hûruþinga sceamian seofon dagas *nonne debuerat saltem septem diebus rubore suffundi?* Num. 12, 14. Hyne bædon ðæt hig hûruþinga his reáfes fnæd æthrinon *rogabant eum ut vel fimbriam vestimenti ejus tangerent*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 36. Lætaþ mê fyrst ôþ tômerigen hûruþinga fyrst ôþ tômerigen *allow me respite until to-morrow, only until to-morrow*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 23. Swilce hê swutellîce cwæde 'Gif gê noldon Gode lybban on cildhâde, ne on geógoþe, gecyrraþ nû hûruþinga on ylde to lîfes wege,' ii. 78, 13.

HÛS es; *n.* HOUSE, *a family:—Hic lar* þis fŷr on ânfealdum getele, and hit getâcnaþ hûs on mænigfealdum getele, *hi lares* ðâs hûs; ðanon is gecweden *lardum* spic, forðan hit on hûsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 48. Baðieudra manna hûs ðær hî hî unscrêdaþ inne *apodyterium*, i. e. *domus qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9; Wrt. Voc. 37, 6. Lytle hûs of bredan *tabernæ* vel *gurgustia*, Wrt. Voc. 37, 8. Byþ gelîc ðam wîsan were se hys hûs ofer stân getimbrode *assimilabitur viro sapienti qui ædificavit domum suam supra petram*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Gewât neósian heán hûses *went and visited the lofty house*, Beo. Th. 233; B. 116. Maria hûse gesætt *Maria domi sedebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 11, 20. Lêt fleógan hrefn of hûse ût [*out of the ark*], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hûs getimbreþ, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 24; Ph. 202. Ðæt fæge hûs *the corpse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Israhêla hûs *domus Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 18, 1, 19: 134, 21. Nis nân wîtega bûton wurþscipe bûton on his êðele and on his mægþe and on his hûse *non est propheta sine honore nisi in patria sua et in cognatione sua et in domo sua*, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hûs: *Ger.* haus.] DER. ambiht-, bân-, bed-, dôm-, eorþ-, feld-, feoh-, feorh-, friþ-, gæst-, geofon-, gift-, græf-, helle-, mân-, mere-, morðor-, nicor-, sâwel-, wîg-, wîte-hûs.

hûsa, an; *m. A member of a household:* — Fióndes menn hûsa his *inimici hominis domestici ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 36. v. ge-hûsa.

hûs-bonda, -bunda, an; *m. The master of a house:*—Ân his manna wolde wîcian æt ânes bundan hûse his unþances and gewundode ðone hûsbundon and se hûsbunda ofslôh ðone ôðerne. Ðâ wearþ Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeoran uppon heora and fêrdon tô ðam hûsbundon and ofslôgon hine binnan his âgenan heorþa *one of his men wanted to stop at a man's house against his will, and wounded the man of the house, and the man of the house slew the other. Then Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs, and went to the man of the house and slew him in his own home*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35–40. [*O. E. Homl.* þe husbonde þat is wit warneþ his hus þus, i. 247, 19: *Laym.* of æverelche huse þat husbonde wunede, 31958: *Prompt. Parv.* hose-, hus-bonde *paterfamilias;* also *maritus: Icel.* [*from which the word seems borrowed*] hus-bóndi [=-búandi] *a house-master; a husband. Cf. Chauc. Wick.* husbond-, housbonde-man *a householder.*]

hûs-bonde, an; *f. The mistress of a house:*—Ða Israëliscan wîf biddaþ æt ðâm Egiptiscean wîfon æt hira nêhgebûron and æt hira hûsbondum sylfrene fatu *postulabit mulier a vicina sua et ab hospita sua vasa argentea*, Ex. 3, 22.

hûs-brice, es; *m. Housebreaking, burglary:*—Hûsbrice [-brec, MS. A.] and bærnet æfter woruldlage is bôtleás *housebreaking and arson are according to the secular law inexpiable*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. Cf. quedam non possunt emendari, que sunt husbreche, et bernet, L. H. 12, 1; Th. i. 522, 27: 47; Th. i. 546, 10. [*O. Frs.* hûs-breke: cf. *Icel.* hús-brot *housebreaking, burglary: and O. H. Ger.* hûs-prehho *prædator.*] v. brecan, â-brecan.

hûs-bryne, es; *m. The burning of a house, a fire:*—Æt hûsbryne ælc mon ânne pening *at the burning of a house let every man contribute one penny*, Chart. Th. 614, 13. [*Icel.* hús-bruni: cf. *O. Frs.* hûs-brand.]

husc, hucs, hux, es; *m.* [cf. hosp.] *Insult, scorn, scoffing, mockery:*—Abraham mid hucse bewand ða hleoðorcwidas on hige sînum [cf. *Sarah laughed within herself,* Gen. 18, 12], Cd. 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337: 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Þurh hucx *per ironiam*, Cot. 186, Lye. [*Laym.* hux and hoker: *O. L. Ger.* hosc *subsannatio: O. H. Ger.* hosc *sugillatio.*] v. hux-lîc.

hûs-carl, es; *m.* [*A word apparently taken from the Scandinavians, as the English form would be* hûs-ceorl.] *A member of the king's body-guard:* — Ðurstân mîn hûskarll *præfectus meus palatinus Ðurstanus*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 202, 4. Urk mîn hûskarl, 221, 6. On gewitnesse ealłra ðæs kynges hûscarlan [-carla?], 291, 15. Ða Densca hûscarles, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 25. Man gerædde ðæt Ælfgifu Hardacnutes môdor sæte on Winceastre mid ðæs cynges hûscarlum hyra suna, 1036; Erl. 165, 5. [*O. Frs.* hûs-kerl: *Icel.* hús-karl **I.** *a man-servant*, opposed to hûsbondi *a master;* **II.** *a member of the king's body-guard.* See Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 118 sqq: Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 150.

husc-word, es; *n. An insulting, scornful word* or *speech:*—Huscworde ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan, Andr. Kmbl. 1338; An. 669. [*Laym.* hux-word.]

HÛSEL, hûsul, hûsl, es; *n. The* HOUSEL, *consecrated bread and wine, the Eucharist:*—Ðæs hlâfes wê onbyriaþ ðonne wê mid geleáfan tô hûsle gâþ forðan ðe ðæt hâlige hûsel is gâstlîce Cristes lîchama *that bread we taste when we believingly go to the Lord's supper, for the consecrated bread is spiritually Christ's body*, Homl. Th. i. 34, 18. Hwî is ðæt hâlige hûsel gecweden Cristes lîchama oððe his blôd, gif hit nis sôþlîce ðæt ðæt hit gehâten is? Sôþlîce se hlâf and ðæt wîn ðe beóþ þurh sacerda mæssan gehâlgode oðer þing hî æteówiaþ menniscum andgitum wiðûtan and ôðer þing hî clypiaþ wiðinnan geleáffullum môdum. Wiðûtan hî beóþ gesewene hlâf and wîn æghðer ge on hiwe and on swæcce, ac hî beóþ sôþlîce æfter ðære hâlgunge Cristes lîchama and his blôd þurh gâstlîcere gerŷnu, ii. 268, 21–9. Ðæt hûsel is Cristes lîchama nâ lîchamlîce ac gâstlîce nâ se lîchama ðe hê on þrowode ac se lîchama ðe hê embe spræc ðâ ðâ hê bletsode hlâf

and wīn tō hūsle . . . and cwæþ be ðam gebletsodan hlāfe Ðis is mīn līchama and be ðam gehālgodan wīne Ðis is mīn blōd . . . Understandaþ ðæt se Drihten dæghwamlīce bletsaþ þurh sacerda handa hlāf and wīn tō his gāstlīcan līchama and blōde *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily but spiritually; not the body that he suffered in, but the body that he spoke about when he blessed bread and wine for housel . . . and said of the bread he had blessed: 'This is my body,' and of the hallowed wine: 'This is my blood' . . . Understand that the Lord daily blesses, by the priest's hands, bread and wine so that they become his spiritual body and blood,* L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 15–24. Ðæm folce hūsl syllan *Eucharistiam populo dare,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Hē frægn hwæðer hī ænig hūsel ðærinne hæfdon. Ðā andswaredon hī hwylc þearf is ðē hūsles . . . Cwæþ hē Beraþ mē hwæðere hūsel tō *interrogavit, si Eucharistiam intus haberent. Respondebant,* 'Quid opus est Eucharistia?' 'Et tamen' ait 'afferte mihi Eucharistiam,' 4, 24; S. 598, 35–9: L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16–38, 360, 5–15, 24–29. Tō hūsle gān *to go to the sacrament,* Blickl. Homl. 207, 5: 209, 6. Hūsle gereorded ðȳ æþelan gyfie *having been fed with the Eucharist, that noble meal,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. [*The older meaning of the word is seen from the Gothic* hunsl *sacrifice;* hunslian *to offer;* hunsla-staþs *an altar,* see Grmm. D. M. 35. The word is found in *Icel.* húsl: *Swed.* husl: *Orm. A. R. O. E. Hom.* husel: *R. Glouc.* hosel: *Piers P. Chauc.* housel: and for later use see Nares' Gloss.]

hūsel-bearn, es; *n. A person who may partake of the Eucharist:*—Hālig hūsulbearn [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 28; Gū. 531.

hūsel-disc, es; *m. Housel-dish, the plate for the consecrated bread, the paten:*—Hūseldisc *patena,* Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 91; Wrt. Voc. 25, 31: *patina,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 2. Ðis mon sceal wrītan on hūsldisce and on ðone drenc mid hāligwætere þweán and singan on *this is to be written on a paten and washed into the drink and sung over,* L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 3.

hūsel-fæt, es; *n. A sacrificial vessel,* [*in Christian times*] *a sacramental vessel:*—Hūselfatu *vasa sacra,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9. Subdiaconus is underdiácon se ðe ða fatu byrþ forþ tō ðam diácone and þēnaþ under ðam diácone æt ðam hālgan weófode mid ðām huselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 11. Hūslfatu hālegu *the vessels of the temple,* Cd. 209; Th. 260, 5; Dan. 705: 212; Th. 262, 24; Dan. 749.

hūsel-gang, es; *m. Attendance upon* or *partaking of the sacrament:*—Fulluht and synna forgyfenys hūselgang sind eallum gemǣne earmum and eádigum *baptism and forgiveness of sins, attendance at the sacrament, are common to all, to poor and rich,* Homl. Th. i. 64, 32: ii. 48, 29. Se ðe hit singþ æt his endedæge ðonne forstent hit him hūselgang *he who sings it at his last day, for him it shall stand instead of receiving the Eucharist,* Lchdm. iii. 288, 16. Gearwige tō hūslgange oft and gelōme gehwā hine sylfne, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 7. Gearwige hine tō hūselgange hūru þrīwa on geáre, vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 7: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32. v. next word.

hūsel-genga, gengea, an; *m. One who goes to the Lord's supper, a communicant:*—Gif hē hūslgengea sīe, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 7: L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. Be hūslgengum, 15; Th. i. 112, 4.

hūsel-hālgung, e; *f. The sanctifying that comes from receiving the Eucharist, attendance at the Eucharist:*—Ðreó heálīce þing gesette God mannum tō clǣnsunge ān is fulluht ōðer is hūselhālgung þridde is dǣdbōt . . . Se hūselgang ūs gehālgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27. Ūre gāstlīcan lāc sind ūre gebedu and lofsang and hūselhālgung *our spiritual gifts are our prayers and praise and attendance at the Eucharist,* i. 54, 27.

hūsel-lāf, e; *f. What is left of the housel:*—Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa Frigedæg . . . Gange se preóst tō ðam weofode mid ðære hūsellāfe ðe hē hālgode on Ðunresdæg *housel must not be hallowed on Good Friday . . . Let the priest go to the altar with what remains of the housel that he hallowed on Thursday,* L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 22.

hūsel-portic, es; *m. Sacristy:*—His līchoma wæs bebyriged beforan ðam hūselportice *sepultus est corpore ante secretarium,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 15.

hūsel-þegn, es; *m. An acolyte:*—*Acolitus* ðæt is hūslþēn, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. i. 166, 20.

hūsel-wer, es; *m. One who may take the sacrament, a communicant:*—Hūsulweras, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gū. 768.

hūs-fæst; *adj. Having a house, being a householder:*—Ælc man hūsfæst on his ōwe land *every man having a house on his own land,* Chart. Th. 438, 5.

hūs-heofon, es; *m. A ceiling:*—Hūshefen *lacunar,* Cot. 119, Lye.

hūs-hlāford, es; *m. The master of a house:*—Secgeaþ ðam hūshlāforde *dicetis patrifamilias,* Lk. Skt. 22, 11.

hūs-hleów, es; *n. Shelter afforded by a house:*—Gif [e] his hūshleów and mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe *let him give the shelter of his house and food and protection to him that needs it,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25.

hūsian; *p.* ode *To house, give shelter in a house:*—Fēde þearfan and scrȳde and hūsige *let him feed the needy and clothe and house them,* L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 15. [*Icel.* húsa *to shelter;* hýsa *to house.*]

hūs-incel, es; *n. A small house, a habitation;* domicilium, tabernaculum: — Husincil *tabernaculum,* Rtl. 181, 5, 15. In hūsincle *in domicilio,* Ps. Surt: hūsincyle, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hūsili *domiclium, domuncula.*]

hūsl. v. hūsel.

hūslian; *p.* ode *To housel, to administer the sacrament:*—Hȳ mihton wel habban wīf on ðām dagum forðan ðe hȳ nǣfre ne mæssodon ne menn ne hūslodon *they might well have wives in those days for they never celebrated mass nor administered the Eucharist to men,* L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wē lǣraþ ðæt ælc preósta seóce men hūslige ðonne heom þearf sī, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 10. Diaconus mōt ðæt folc hūsligan, L. Ælfc. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. [Cf. Diaconus mōt hlāf sillan, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12.] Gif man biþ tō hūsligenne, 29; Th. ii. 352, 31. [*Orm.* huslenn: *Prompt. Parv.* howselyñ wythe the sacrament *communico,* see note, p. 250: *Piers P. Chauc.* houseled; *pp:* cf. *Shaks.* un-houseled: *Goth.* hunslian *to offer: Icel.* húsla *to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person.*]

hūslung, e; *f. The administration of the sacrament:*—Æfter ðære hūslunge gewāt tō ðam līfigendan gode, Homl. Swt. 3, 622: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 9.

hūs-rǣden, e; *f. A house, family:*—Hūsrǣden israhēles *domus israel,* Ps. Lamb. 113 [2nd], 9. Hūsrǣdenne hire *domus ejus,* 47, 14.

hūs-stede, es; *m. The site of a building:*—Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on ealdum hūsstedum, Herb. 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 25: 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 12. [*O. Sax.* hūs-stedi: *O. Frs.* hūs-stede: *Icel.* húsa-staðr: *O. H. Ger.* hūs-stat.]

hūs-ting, es; *n. A word taken from the Scandinavians* [*Icel.* hús-þing *a council* or *meeting* to which a king, earl or captain summoned his people or guardsmen], *a meeting, court, tribunal,* apparently so called from its being held within a building when other courts were held in the open air. The word occurs in the following passages [Latin]:—Debet eciam in Londoñ, que caput est regni et legum, semper curia domini regis singulis septimanis die Lune hustingis sedere et teneri, L. Th. i. 457, 36. Ad folkemoth vel ad husteng, 463, 11. Non on hustenge neque in folkesmote, 503, 3. Ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis, Chart. Th. 533, 10. It is found also in English:—Mid hundeahtigum marcan hwītes seolfres be hūstinges gewihte, 329, 22. Hī [the Danes] leaddon ðone biscop tō heora hūstinga, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 17.

hūs-wist, e; *f. A house, household:*—Ic ingange on ðīnum hūswiste ǽ intō ðīnum hūse *introibo in domum tuam,* Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

hūðe [v. herehūðe], e; *f. Prey, spoil, booty:*—Hūðe hrēmig *exulting in spoil,* Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Beo. Th. 248; B. 124. Cōmon tō Moyse mid micelre hūðe *adduxerunt prædam ad Moysen,* Num. 31, 12. Se Chaldēa cining com ðā tō his earde mid ðære hūðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 23: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Habbaþ nū ða hūðe and ðæt orf eów gemǣne *prædam vero et omnia animantia diripiens vobis,* Jos. 8, 2: Cd. 97; Th. 127, 19; Gen. 2113: 98; Th. 129, 24; Gen. 2149. Hūða mǣste *greatest of spoils,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 35; Cri. 568. [Cf. *Goth.* hunths *captivity: O. H. Ger.* heri-hunda *præda.*] v. here-hȳð.

hūðe, tō *in portum,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 30. v. hȳð.

hux-, husc-līc; *adj. Ignominious, involving shame, scorn, insult:*—Huxlīc *dedecor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 34. Ðā þuhte him tō huxlīc ðæt hē hīran sceolde ǽnigum hlāforde *it seemed to him too ignominious to obey any lord,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 36. Ðā þuhte ðam heáhgerēfan huxlīc ðæt heó ōðerne tealde tōforan his gebyrdum, Homl. Swt. 7, 24. v. husc.

hux-līce; *adv. Ignominiously, disgracefully, unbecomingly:* — Ðone seó eorþlīce ārleásnyss huxlīce tealde *whom earthly impiety had disgracefully calumniated,* Homl. Th. i. 48, 23. Ða ðe hī huxlīce hēr on līfe gedrehton *those who shamefully afflicted them in this life,* Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 10. Gelǣdde ðone kining mid him swīðe huxlīce *carried the king with him very ignominiously,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 20.

hwā; *m. f;* hwæt; *n. Who; what.* I. *in direct questions* [*with indic. or subj.*]:—*Quis* hwā is werlīc hād *que* hwilc is wīfīc, *cujus* hwæs, *cui* hwam *a quo* fram hwam . . . Gif ic cweðe *quis hoc fecit* hwā dyde ðis ðonne biþ se *quis interrogativum* ðæt is āxigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–27. Hwā hwylc mann swā Drihten ondrǣt *quis est homo qui timeat Dominum?* Ps. Th. 24, 10. Hwā is monncynnes ðæt ne wundrie *what man is there that does not admire?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 10; Met. 28, 5. Hwā þegna, 86; Met. 28, 43. Hwæt is se gewuldroda cyning *quis est iste rex gloriæ?* Ps. Th. 32, 10. Hwæt hātte Noes wīf *what was Noe's wife called?* Salm. Kmbl. 184, 28. Hwæt wēnst ðū hwæt is ðes *quis putas est iste?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Hwæt ys ðes mannes sunu? Jn. Skt. 12, 34. Hwæt sind ðās būton þrymsetl heora Scyppendes *what are these but thrones of their Creator?* Homl. Th. i. 346, 11. Hwæt sind ða strangan? Ða beóþ strange and trume ðe þurh geleáfan wel þeónde beóþ, ii. 390, 22. Ðā cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt eart ðu? Hē andwirde: Ic eom Esau. Ðā cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt wæs se ðe mē ǽr brohte of huntoþe? Gen. 27, 32–3. Hwæt is se ðe ðē slōh *quis est qui te percussit?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 68. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte god forbeódan *what manner of man am I, that I could forbid God,* Homl. Swt.

10, 191: Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903: Beo. Th. 479; B. 237. Hwæt is þinga ðe bitere sîe *what thing is there that is bitterer?* Past. 21; Swt. 164, 1. Hwæt næddercynna sî on eorþan *how many kinds of snakes are there on the earth?* Salm. Kmbl. 204, 7. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam *what sons had Adam?* 184, 31. Hwæt synt ðinum esne ealra dagena *quot sunt dies servi tui?* Ps. Th. 118, 84. Hwæt gôdes dô ic *quid boni faciam?* Mt. Kmbl. 19. 16. Hwæt þincþ eów be Criste hwæs sunu ys hê *quid vobis videtur de Christo? cujus est filius?* 22, 42. Hunta ic eom. Hwæs? *venator sum. Cujus?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 7. Hwæs wênaþ se ðe nyle gemunan *what does he expect that will not remember?* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Tô hwam gâ wê *ad quem ibimus?* Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Bî hwon scealt ðû lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gû. 244. For hwan nâron eorþwelan gedæled gelîce *why have not earth's treasures been equally divided?* Salm. Kmbl. 685, 693, 703; Sal. 342, 346, 351. For hwan gæst ðû swâ bûton wæstme ðînes gewinnes? St. And. 24, 15: Ps. Th. 73, 11: 113, 5. For hwon sêcest ðû sceade? Cd. 42; Th. 54, 7, 12; Gen. 873, 876. On hwam mæg man geseón mannes deáþ *by what can one foresee a man's death?* Salm. Kmbl. 206, 10. On hwan *in quo?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Tô hwæm willaþ gê þider faran *why will ye go thither?* St. And. 6, 18. Tô hwam, Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. Tô hwan, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 17. Hwæne sêce gê *quem quæritis?* Jn. Skt. 18, 7. For hwî *quare?* Ps. Th. 113, 5: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 19. For hwî swâ *cur sic?* 27. Tô hwî stande gê îdele *why stand ye idle,* Homl. Th. ii. 74, 35. Hwŷ biþ his anwald âuhte ðŷ mâra gif hê nâh his selfes geweald *in what way will his power be at all the greater if he has not command over himself?* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 39; Met. 16, 20. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Gif ic cweþe *nescio quis hoc fecit* nât ic hwâ ðis dyde ðon biþ se *quis infinitivum* ðæt is ungeendigendlîc. Gif ic cweþe *tu scis quis hoc fecit* ðû wâst hwâ ðys dyde ðon biþ se *quis relativum* ðæt is edlesendlîc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27–30. Hogodon georne hwâ ærost mihte on fægean men feorh gewinnan *strove eagerly who might first obtain the life of a 'fey' man,* Byrht. Th. 135, 26; By. 124. Men ne cunnon secgan hwâ ðæm hlæste onfêng, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52: Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. Ic nû scortlîce secgan scyle hwâ ðæs ordfruman wæron *I will now shortly tell who its authors were,* Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Næfdon hwæt hî æton *nec haberent quod manducarent,* Mk. Skt. 8, 1. Ne rædde gê ðæt hwæt dauid dyde ðâ hine hingrede *nec hoc legistis quod fecit dauid cum esurisset,* Lk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðonne sceal gehwâ him æteówian hwæt hê mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. Gehiéren hwæt âwriten is, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 7: 45; Swt. 341, 12: 52; Swt. 405, 29. Gepince gê hwæt gê sîen and hwelce gê sîen *pensa quod es,* Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14: 1, 3; Swt. 27, 23. Hê sæde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her how she was not a man,* Homl. Swt. 2, 78. Seó eorþe is tô wundrienne hwæt heó ærest oððe gôdra þinga cenne *mirandum est terra quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat,* Nar. 2, 12. Mê wæs uncûþ hwæt ðæs ðâm lîcian wolde ðe æfter ûs wæren *I did not know how much of it would please those that should be after us,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Hit næs nâ gesæd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wære, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 30. [Ðæt is ungeliéfedlîc tô gesecganne] hwæt ðæs ealles wæs *what there was of it all,* 5, 12; Swt. 240, 16: Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 3. Hê nyste hwæt ðæs sôðes wæs *he did not know how much truth there was in it,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Hŷ ne âhsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wære, ac hwæt heora ðonne tô lâfe wære *they did not ask how many were dead, but how many of them were then left,* 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. Ðâ befran se sceaða hwæt hê manna wære, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 27: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 6; Gen. 1271. Saga hwæt ic hâtte *say what I am called,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 1; Rä. 4, 72. Ðæt hie geþencen hwæs folgeras hie sindon *ut cujus sint sequaces agnoscant,* Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 16. Wê cwædon hwæs se wyrðe wære ðe ôðrum ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Ic cŷðe hwæs ic gean intô ealdan mynstre, Chart. Th. 333, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 290; An. 145. Swâ wæs gemearcod hwam ðæt sweord geworht ærest wære *so was marked for whom that sword was first wrought,* Beo. Th. 3397; B. 1696. Ic ne can for hwam se streám ne môt stillan nihtes *I know not why the stream cannot rest at night,* Salm. Kmbl. 795; Sal. 397. Lyt ðû gemundest tô hwan ðînre sâwle þing siððan wurde *little didst thou mind to what thy soul's condition would come,* Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20: Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Sió hâlige gesomnung þurh gesceádwîsnesse gesiehþ of huan ælc costung cymeþ *sancta ecclesia, quæ ex causis singulis tentamenta prodeant, per discretionem conspicit,* Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 24. Ac ðû findst wiht hwone ðû meaht flîtan *sed contra quos valeatis vos extendere, semper invenitis,* 44, 8; Swt. 331, 5. Be hwŷ *according to what principle,* Chart. Th. 171, 7. Ic wundrige for hwŷ se gôda God lâte ænig yfel beón *I wonder for what reason the good God allows any evil to exist,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 4. For hwig, St. And. 32, 13. Frægn hî mid hwî hî gescildan heora hûs *he asked them what they protected their house with,* Shrn. 90, 7. **III.** [an indefinite pronoun] *any one, some one; anything, something:*—Gif hwâ on cirican hwæt þeófige *if any one steal anything in a church,* L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Gyf hwâ eów ænig þinge tócwyþ *si quis vobis aliquid dixerit,* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 3. Nellaþ hî gelŷfan ðeáh hwâ of deáþe ârise *they will not believe, though one rose from death,* Homl. Th. i. 334, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 53; Met. 10, 27. Ðeáh ânra hwâ ealles wealde ðæs îglandes *though any one rule all that island,* 16, 31; Met. 16, 16. Hwæt hwâ ôðrum tô wô gedô *what any one does wrongfully to another,* L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 26. Bûton hwâ þurh flânes flyht fyl genâme, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Gif hê næbbe hwæt hê selle *if he have not anything to give,* L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 16. Ne furþum ne giémaþ hwæt hie dôn oððe hwonne hie hwæt dôn *qui nequaquam, quæ quando agant, inspiciunt,* Past. 39, 3; Swt. 287, 7. Ânes hwæt tô singanne *to sing something,* 46, 2; Swt. 347, 6: Beo. Th. 6013; B. 3010. Tô ðæm gleáw ðæt hê swelces hwæt tôcnâwan cunne *so skilled that he can distinguish in a matter of such a kind,* Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 26. Blæc oððe won oððe swilces hwæt *pale or livid or something of that kind,* L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 13: Beo. Th. 1764: B. 880. Gif hwæt yfles on biþ, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 13. Lytles hwæt, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: 3, 9; Swt. 136, 18. Gif friþgeard sî on hwæs lande *if a 'friþgeard' be on any one's land,* L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Gif hwæs brôðor deád biþ *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit,* Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðonne ðæt môd hwæs wilnode tô witanne ðæs ðe hit ær for sweotole ongytan ne meahte, Shr. 164, 19. Ðeáh hwæm swâ ne þince *though to any one it seem not so,* Bt. 20; Fox 70, 32. Rinca hwæm, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 56; Met. 22, 28. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hê hwæt mærlîces and wundorlîces gedêþ, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 6: 40, 5; Swt. 297, 4. Hit biþ on ânes hwæm ðê unfæstre *impar quisque invenitur ad singula,* 4, 1; Swt. 37, 15. Sôna swâ sacerda hwylc hwone on wôh gesyhþ *directly any priest sees any one in error,* L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. Ðeáh mon hwone gôdra mid rihte herige, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 1; Met. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 312; B. 155. **IV.** *in combination with* swâ, *whosoever, whatsoever, whatever:*—Swâ hwâ *quicunque,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 37: swâ hwâ *quisquis,* 34. Swâ hwâ swâ ðê genŷt þûsend stapa *quicunque te angariaberit mille passus,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438: 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. Swâ hwæt swâ hig woldon *quæcumque voluerunt,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. [Hî môsten cêsen of clerchâdes man swâ hwam (*acc.*) swâ hî wolden, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. **V.** *taking the place of the earlier* se:—Hê wið ðone cyng geworhte for hwan hine se cyng ealles benæmde *he acted against the king; on which account the king deprived him of everything,* 1104; Erl. 239, 31: 1110; Erl. 243, 15: 1117; Erl. 246, 21.] [*Laym.* wha; whæt, what, wat: *Orm.* wha; whatt: *A. R.* hwo; hwat: *O. and N.* hwo, wo; hwat, what, wat: *R. Glouc.* wo; wat: *Ayenb.* huo; huet: *Chauc. Piers P.* who; what: *Goth.* hwas, *m:* hwô; *f:* hwa; *n: O. Sax.* hwe; hwat: *O. Frs.* hwa; hwet: *Icel.* hvar; hvat: *O. H. Ger.* hwer; hwaz: *Ger.* wer; was: *Lat.* quis; quid.] v. hwæt, hwŷ; ge-whâ.

hwæcca *a chest, hutch:* — Corn-hwæcca *arca frumentaria,* Lye. [*Piers P.* (A.) Til perneles porfyl be put in heore *whucche,* iv. 102: *Allit. Poems* Alle woned in the *whichche* (*ark*) þe wylde & þe tame, 49, 362: *Jos. of Arith.* Make a luytel *whucche,* 2, 39: *Prompt. Parv.* whyche or hoche, hutche *cista, archa,* pp. 242, 255, see note on latter page.]

hwæder, hweder; *adv. Whither:* — Hwæder gâ ic *ego quo ibo,* Gen. 37, 30. Ic gesette him hwæder hê bûgan sceal *constituam tibi locum, in quem fugere debeat,* Ex. 21, 13. Gif hê eów âxie hweder gê willon *si interrogaverit 'quo vadis?'* Gen. 32, 17. [*Goth.* hwadre *whither.*] v. hwider.

hwæg, hwæig, hweg, es; *n.* [?] *Whey:*—Hwæg *serum,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 36. Ðeówan wîfmen hwæig on sumera *to a servant maid shall be given whey in summer,* L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 32. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hê hæbbe ... blede fulle hweges oððe syringe ealne sumor, 14; Th. i. 438, 25. DER. cŷse-, wring-hwæg.

hwæl, es; *m. A whale:* — Hwæl *balena* vel *cete* vel *cetus* vel *pistrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 54; Wrt. Voc. 55. 57. Hwæl *cætus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 31. Se hwæl biþ micle læssa ðonne ôðre hwalas *the walrus is much less than other whales,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 3. On ðæs hwæles innoþe *in ventre ceti,* Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Hwæles êðel *the sea,* Andr. Kmbl. 548; An. 274: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 20; Seef. 60: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 22; Edg. 48. Bî ðam miclan hwale *concerning the great whale,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 10; Wal. 3. God ðâ gegearcode ænne hwæl and hê forswealh ðone wîtegan, Homl. Th. i. 246, 12. Wilt ðû fôn sumne hwæl? Nic. For hwî? Forðam plyhtlîc þingc hit ys gefôn hwæl *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo. Quare? Quia periculosa res est capere cetum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 15–22. Hê gesceóp ða micclan hwalas, Lchdm. iii. 234, 12. [*Icel.* hvalr: *O. H. Ger.* wal *balæna, cetus,* Grff. i. 839.] v. hors-hwæl.

hwæl:—On hwæl hreópon [hwreopon, MS.] herefugolas *the birds of war screamed as they wheeled round,* Cd. 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. [Cf. *Icel.* hvel.] v. hwêl *in* hweogul.

hwæla, an; *m. A whale:*—Hê is on middon hwælan hiwes *he is of a whale's shape in the middle,* Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263.

hwæl-hunta, an; *m. A whale-hunter, whale-fisher, whaler:*—Hwælhunta *cetarius,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 55; Wrt. Voc. 55, 59. Ða wæs

hē swā feor norþ swā ða hwælhuntan fīrrest faraþ *was as far north as the whalers ever go*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 12.

hwæl-huntaþ, es; *m. Whale-fishing, whaling*:—On his āgnum lande is se betsta hwælhuntaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 5.

hwæl-mere, es; *m. The sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 739; An. 370.

hwæm *a corner*. v. hwem.

hwēne. v. hwēne.

hwænne. v. hwanne.

hwǽr [or hwær?], hwar; *adv. Where.* I. *in direct questions*:—Gyf ic cweþe *ubi posuisti meum librum*, hwǽr lēdest ðū mīne bōc ðonne is se *ubi interrogativum* ðæt is āxigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 60. Hwǽr ys se Judēa cyning ðe ācenned ys *ubi est qui natus est rex Judæorum?* Mt. Kmbl. 2, 2. Hwǽr cwom mearg hwǽr cwom mago hwǽr cwom mādðumgyfa *where is the steed gone, where the rider, where the giver of treasure?* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92: Cd. 213; Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. II. *in dependent clauses*:—Gif ic cweþe *tu scis ubi liber tuus est* ðonne biþ *ubi relativum*. Gif ic cweðe *nescio ubi inveniam meum librum*, nāt ic hwǽr ic finde mīne bōc, ðonne biþ se *ubi infinitivum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 61. Ic næbbe hwǽr ic mǽge ealle mīne wæstmas gegaderian *I have not where I may gather together all my fruits*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20. Hī gesāwon hwǽr hē ða deádan tō līfe ārǽrde, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 8: Cd. 32; Th. 41, 35; Gen. 667. Hwǽr mon unsōfte getilaþ on forewearde ða ādle *where the treatment is severe in the early stage of the disease*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Lōca hwǽr ðæt blōd ūtwealle *see where the blood wells out*, Lchdm. iii. 142, 15: 226, 13. Ðā frægn wuldres aldor cain hwǽr abel eorþan wǽre *the Prince of glory asked Cain where on earth Abel was*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 26; Gen. 1003. Ic sēce mīne gebrōðru hwar hig healdon hyra heorda, Gen. 37, 16. III. *indefinite, anywhere, somewhere*:—Gyf hȳ hwǽr hit tōbræcaþ *if they violate it anywhere*, L. Ælfc. C. 34; Th. ii. 356, 16: Homl. Th. i. 170, 18: 482, 26. Gif se līchoma hwǽr mid hefiglīcre hǽto sȳ gebysgod, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Swā gelǽrede biscepas swā swā nū wel hwǽr [*or* welhwǽr] siendon *bishops so learned as now are nearly everywhere*, Past. pref. Swt. 9, 5: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 19. Elles hwǽr *elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 277; B. 138. Hȳ writon hwǽr ānne dōm hwǽr ōðerne *they wrote at one place one doom, at another another*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 16. IV. *combined with* swā, *wheresoever, wherever*:—Swā hwǽr swā hold biþ *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Swā hwǽr swā hē on wīc oððe on tūnas eode *quocunque introibat in vicos vel in villas*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Swā hwǽr swā *ubicunque*, 14, 9. [*A. R.* hwar; *O. and N.* hwar, war: *Orm.* whær: *Laym.* whær, wher: *Chauc. Wick. Piers P.* wher: *Ayenb.* huer: *Goth.* hwar: *O. Sax.* hwār: *O. Frs.* hwēr: *Icel.* hvar: *O. H. Ger.* hwār.] DER. ā-, ǽ-, ǽg-, ge-, gewel-, nā-, nāt-, ō-, wel-hwǽr.

hwær *a vessel*. v. hwer.

hwæs; *adj. Sharp, keen*:—Hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heáfod heardne gebȳgdon *they encircled my head with a crown sharp and hard* [*the crown of thorns*], Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 23; Cri. 1444. [*Goth.* hwass-aba *sharply*: *Icel.* hvass *sharp.*] Cf. hwæt.

hwǽstrian, hwǽstrung. v. hwāstrian, hwāstrung.

hwæt; *neut.* of hwā, *used as an adv.* or *interj. Why, what! ah!*—Be ðæs folces heringe ic nāt hwæt wē ðæs fægniaþ *as regards popular applause, I know not why we rejoice at it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 22. Hwæt befealdest ðū folmum dīnum brōðor dīnne *why hast thou felled thy brother with thy hands?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010: Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Hwæt ðū leóda feala forleólce and forlǽrdest *how many people hast thou deceived and seduced!* 2726; An. 1365: Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. Hwæt iudas hēt ðā settan ðæt līc *ah! then Judas bade them put down the body*, H. R. 13, 26. Hwæt mē dīn hand ðyder lǽdeþ *etenim illuc manus tua deducet me*, Ps. Th. 138, 8. Hwæt ðā Sem and Jafeth dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *at vero Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Hwæt ðū ēce God *O! thou eternal God*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 7; Met. 20, 4: 20, 92; Met. 20, 46. Hwæt ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ādrife fram dōme *nonne tu Deus qui repulisti nos?* Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hwæt wē nū gehȳraþ *ah! now we learn*, Cd. 45; Th. 57, 36; Gen. 939. Hwæt wē gefrunon twelfe tīreádige hæleþ *lo! we have heard of twelve glorious heroes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Beo. Th. 1; B. 1: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Eá lā hwæt! Bt. Met. 4, 49; Met. 4, 25. [*So O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvat: *O. H. Ger.* waz *cur, quid, quare.*] v. hwā, hū.

hwæt; *adj. Quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave*:—Sum biþ tō horse hwæt *one is a bold rider*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 7; Crä. 81. Nis mon ofer eorþan tō ðæs hwæt ðæt hē ā his sǽfōre sorge næbbe *there is no man on earth so bold as never to have anxiety for his journey on the sea*, 82 a; Th. 308, 16; Seef. 40. Ne scyle se hwata esne ymb ðæt gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule *virum fortem non decet indignari, quoties increpuit bellicus tumultus*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10: Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028. Hwatum Heorowearde, 4328; B. 2161. Hwate Scyldingas, 3206; B. 1601: 4111; B. 2052. Hȳ beóþ heortum þȳ hwætran *they will be the stouter of heart*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 30; Rä. 27, 20. Ðēh ðe Sciþþie hæfdon māran monmenie and self hwætran wǽron *cum Scythæ et numero et virtute præstarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 25. Ðone cræftgestan dǽl and ða hwatestan meu ealles ðises middangeardes *fortissimas mundi partes*, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Of ðǽm hwatestan monnum Germanie *from the bravest men of Germany*, Swt. 48, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* hwat, wat: *Laym.* whæt, wat: *Ayenb.* huet: *O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvatr.] DER. ār-, bearhtm-, blēd-, dǽd-, dōm-, flyht-, fyrd-, gold-, gūþ-, leód-, mōd-, sund-, swīð-hwæt; *and see* hwæs, hwettan.

HWÆTE, es; *m.* WHEAT:—Hwǽte *triticum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 17. Grǽg hwǽte *far*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Þurh ða gemetgunge hwǽtes *per mensuram tritici*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fyrsas ða ðe willaþ derian clǽnum hwǽte, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Hē hī fēdde mid hwǽte, Ps. 80, 15. Tō ðæm ðæt hē him tō tīde gemetlīce gedǽle ðone hwǽte *ut det illis in tempore tritici mensuram*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fullne hwǽte on ðam eare *plenum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hwǽtas *frumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 10. On hwǽtum *frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. [*Orm.* whæte: *Ayenb.* huete: *Piers P.* whete: *Goth.* hwaiteis: *O. L. Ger.* huēte: *Icel.* hveiti; *n: Dan.* hvede: *O. H. Ger.* hwaizi *triticum, frumentum: Ger.* weizen.] DER. hlāf-hwǽte.

hwæt-eádig; *adj. Successful in war* [cf. *other compounds of* eádig]:—Biþ se hwæteádig wīggeworþod se ðe ðæt wicg byrþ *he shall be successful and honoured in war whom that steed bears*, Elen. Kmbl. 2388; El. 1195.

hwǽte-corn, es; *n. A grain of wheat*:—Genim hnutcyrnla and hwǽtecorn *take nut-kernels and grains of wheat*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19. [*O. E. Homl.* hwete-corn: *Icel.* hveiti-korn.]

hwǽte-cynn, es; *n. Wheat-kind*:—Hē ðē gesadade mid ðȳ sēlestan hwǽtecynnes holde lynde *adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3.

hwǽte-god *Ceres*, Lye.

hwǽte-gryttan; *pl. Coarse wheaten meal*:—Hwǽtegryttan *apludes* vel *cantalna* [= *cantabra*], Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53.

hwæte-healm, es; *m. The straw* or *stalk of wheat*:—Genim hwǽtehealm and gebærn tō duste, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 14.

hwǽte-land, es; *m. Wheat-land, land for growing wheat upon*:—Ðæt hæft se arcebisceop genumen tō hwǽtelande, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 159, 23.

hwǽte-melu, wes; *n. Wheaten meal* or *flour*:—Mid hwǽtemelwe, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 12. [*Icel.* hveiti-mjöl.]

hwǽten; *adj. Wheaten*:—Hwǽten hlāf *siligeneus* vel *triticeus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 63; Wrt. Voc. 41, 19. Ic secge eów ðæt hwǽtene corn wunaþ āna būton hyt fealle on eorþan and sȳ deád *dico vobis nisi granum frumenti cadens in terram mortuum fuerit ipsum solum manet*, Jn. Skt. 12, 24. Mid hwǽtenan meluwe, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 13. Of hwǽtenum mealte geworht, iii. 74, 3. Hwǽtenne hlāf, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 25. On hwǽtene wyrte *in wheaten wort*, L. M. 2, 57; Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. Nim hwǽten corn, L. M. 1, 75; Lchdm. ii. 150, 8. cxx hwǽtenra hlāfa, Chart. Th. 460, 15.

hwǽte-smedeme, an; *f. Fine wheaten flour*:—Hunig and hwǽtesmedman, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5.

hwǽte-wæstm, es; *m.* [?] *Corn*; frumentatio, Ps. Vos. 77, 29, Lye.

hwæðer; *pron.* I. *which of two*:—Hwæðer ðara twegra dyde ðæs fæder willan *whether of them twain did the will of his father?* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31. Hwæðer ys mâre ðe ðæt gold ðe ðæt templ ðe ðæt gold gehālgaþ *whether is greater, the gold or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?* 23, 17, 19. Hwæðer wǽre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung? Salm. Kmbl. 853; Sal. 426. Gebīde gē hwæðer sēl mǽge wunde gedȳgan uncer twega, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hwæðres ðonne ðara yfelra is betre ǽr tō tilianne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlīcre is *quæ igitur pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quæ periculosius premit?* Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 21. Hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra? Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. Hwæðerne wylle gē ðæt ic forgyfe eów of ðīsum twām *whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you?* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 21. Ðā befran Pilatus hwæðerne hī gecuron Hǽlend oððe Barraban? Homl. Th. ii. 252, 12. Nāst ðū hwæðer beóþ ðæs rīcan mannes bān hwæðer ðæs þearfan *thou knowest not which are the rich man's bones, which the poor one's*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 16. II. *one or other of two, either*:—Hie hit gesund begen āgifan swā hit hwæðer hiora ǽr onfēnge būton hiora hwæðer þingode ðæt . . . *let them both return it sound as either of them may have before received it, unless either of them made a condition that* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 81; Met. 5, 41. Gif hwā tō hwæðrum ðissa geniéd sīe *if any one be forced to either of these*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3. Tō manigenne sint ða gesomhīwan ðeáh hira hwæðrum hwæthwugu hwīlum mislīcige on ōðrum ðæt hie ðæt geþyldelīce forberen *admonendi sunt conjuges, ut ea, in quibus sibi aliquando displicent, patientes invicem tolerent*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 395, 32. III. *each of two, both*:—Hwæðer hât and ceald hwīlum mencgaþ *both heat and cold at times mingle*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. IV. *in combination with* swā, *whichever of two*:—Heora eáþmetto ne mihton nāuht forstanden ne hūru heora ofermetta dydon swā hwæþer swā hȳ dydon *their humility availed naught nor indeed did their pride, whichever course they followed*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Bī swā hwaðerre efes swā hit ðonne fierdleás

wæs *on whichever border there was then no force*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. On swā hwædere hond *on whichever hand*, Beo. Th. 1376; B. 686. Drihtenes āre oððe deófles þeówet swā hwæðer wē geearniaþ hēr on līfe, Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 99; Hy. 7, 99. [*Laym.* whaðer: *O. and N.* hweþer: *Chauc.* whether: *Goth.* hwaþar: *O. Sax.* hwedar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárr: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] DER. ā-, æg-, nā-, nō-hwæðer; *and see* swæðer.

hwæðer, hweðer; *conj. Whether,* I. *in direct questions:*—Hwæðer ic mōte lybban ōþ ðæt ic hine geseó *may I live till I see him?* Homl. Th. i. 136, 30. Hwæðer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold ðæt reáde? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 9, 29; Met. 19, 5, 15. Hwæðer ðe dīn eáge mānful ys forðam ðe ic gōd eom *an oculus tuus nequam est, quia ego bonus sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 20, 15. Hwæðer cweþe wē ðe ūre ðe ðæra engla *shall we say ours or the angels?* Homl. Th. i. 220, 20. Cwyst ðū hwæðer ic hyt sī *numquid ego sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 25. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Lǽtaþ ðæt wē geseón hwæðer elias cume *sinite videamus si veniat helias*, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Gregorius befran hwæðer ðæs landes folc cristen wǽre ðe hǽðen, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Hī nysten hwæðer hē on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deófles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 17. Swīðe hræðe æfter ðon hē gecȳðde hwæðer hē mǽnde ðe ðæs mōdes fōster ðe ðæs līchoman *qui hoc in loco pastionem cordis an corporis suaderet, aperuit*, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 18. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōþ ðe leás *utrum vera an falsa sint*, Gen. 42, 16. Josep āxode hig hwæðer hira fæder wǽre hāl oððe hwæðer hē lyfode *ille interrogavit eos dicens: Salvusne est pater vester? adhuc vivit?* 43, 27. Sceáwiaþ ðæt land hwæðer hit wæstmbǽre sī . . . and hwæðer ðæt landfolc sī tō gefeohte stranglīc oððe untrumlīc, feáwa on getele hwæðer ðe fela, Num. 13, 19–20. [*O. Sax.* hwedar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárt: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] v. preceding word.

hwæðere, hwæðre, hwæððre, hweðre; *adv. Yet, however, nevertheless:*—Ac nǽnig hwæðere him gelīce dōn ne mihte *but none however could do like him*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 39. Hwæðere ðū meaht mē singan *attamen mihi cantare habes*, 597, 15. Hwæðere for fremsumnysse *tamen pro benignitate*, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Hwæðere *verumtamen*, Ps. Th. 61, 5, 9: 67, 21. Ðeáh ðe . . . hwæðere *although . . . yet*, Beo. Th. 3441; B. 1718. Ne ðū hweðere on mōde milde weorþest eallum *non miseraris omnibus*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Nō hweðere reste fand *did not find rest however*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456. Hwæþre hē getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlīcon weorce ðeáh hie ðæt word ðæs heofonlīcan gerȳnes ne ongeáton, Blickl. Homl. 17, 7. Hwæðre ðeáh *however*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 108; Met. 20, 54. Hwæðre swā ðeáh, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. Hwæððre, Past. 56, 2; Swt. 431, 26. Hweðre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31: 207, 34. v. ðeáh-hwæðere.

hwæðere, hwæðre [=hwæðer]; *conj. Whether,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 15; Gū. 323: Beo. Th. 2632; B. 1314.

hwæt-hwega, -hwigu, -hugu; *pron.* and *adv.* [cf. *use of* something *in Shakspere.*] *Something, somewhat, a little:*—Sing mē hwæthwegu *canta mihi aliquid*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Hwæthugu wundurlīcre hālignesse *aliquid miræ sanctitatis*, 3, 9; S. 534, 1. Hwæthwegu seldcūþes *something strange*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hwæthwygo *aliquid*, Nar. 1, 18. Ic hwæthwugo on bōcum geleornode, 39, 19. Huodhuoegu *aliquid*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. Hwæthwega *paulisper, parumper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hē hwæthwego fram ðam wage ða limu āhōf, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 29. Hwæthwega ufor gān, 32, 22. Hwæthwegu tōdǽled *somewhat separated*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 14. Hwæthwiga *aliquantulum*, Ps. Th. 89, 15. Hwæthwygu, 93, 8. Hwæthwugu, Bt. Met. Fox 221; Met. 20, 111.

hwæt-hweganunges, -hwugununges, -huguningas; *adv. Somewhat:*—Hwæthweganunges [MS. Cot. -hwugununges] *aliquantum*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hwæthwegnunges, 11, tit; Fox xii. 10. Ða niétenu ðonne beóþ hwæthuguningas [MS. Cott. -hwugununges] from eorþan āhæfen *in animalibus vero jam quidem cogitationes aliquantulum a terra suspensæ*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 15.

hwæt-hwoegno; *pron. Anything, something;* aliquid, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. hwæt-hwega.

hwæt-līce; *adv. Quickly, speedily:*—Gehȳr mē hwætlīce *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Hwætlīcor *citius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. [*Icel.* hvat-liga *quickly.*]

hwæt-mōd; *adj. Stout-hearted, bold:*—Hæleþ hwætmōde *men stout of heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 2009; El. 1006: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 3; Az. 184.

hwæt-ness, e; *f. Quickness, agility:*—Seó fægernes and seó hwætnes ðæs līchoman geblissaþ ðone mon *pulcritudo atque velocitas videntur præstare celebritatem*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8.

hwæt-rēd; *adj.* [?] *Strong of purpose* or *counsel:*—Hwætrēd, hygerōf, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 5; Ruin. 20.

hwæt-scipe, es; *m. Quickness, boldness, bravery, valour:*—Oft mon biþ swīðe rempende and rǽsþ suīðe dollīce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlīce and ðeáh wēnaþmen ðæt hit sīe for arodscipe and hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 13. For hiora cræftum and for hiora hwætscipe iówra selfra anwald[es] eówer unþonces habban mehton *by their strength and valour might have had dominion over you against your will;* armis vindicare potuissent, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 21. Sinope tōeácan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum dugunum hiere līf geendade on mægþhāde *Sinope singularem virtutis gloriam perpetua virginitate cumulavit*, Swt. 46, 24.

hwalf. v. hwealf.

hwall; *adj. Procax*, Cot. 171, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hwell *procax;* hwelli *pertinacia.*]

hwalwa [=hwalfa?] *devexus*, Cot. 67, Lye. v. hwealf.

hwamm, hwomm, es; *m. A corner:*—Heáfod hwommys *caput anguli*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 21. Huommes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10: Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 17. Ðā eode ūt of ðæs karcernes hwomme swīðe egeslīc draca *then came a very horrible dragon out of a corner of the prison*, Nar. 43, 13. Hwommona heágost *caput anguli*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. On dīnes hūses hwommum *in lateribus domus tuæ*, 127, 2. In hwommum worþana *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. Ofer ealle heá hwommas *super omnes angulos excelsos*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7. v. hwemm.

hwam-stān, es; *m. A corner-stone:*—In heáfut huomstānes *in caput anguli*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone; *adv. Whence.* I. *in direct questions:—Interrogativa* synd āxigendlīce, *unde* hwanan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 58. Hwanon hæfde hē coccel *unde habet zizania?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Hwanun wāt ic þis *unde hoc sciam?* Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Hwanone sceoldest ðū specan on Hebrēisc *how should you speak in Hebrew?* Nicod. 4; Thw. 2. 27. II. *in dependent clauses:*—Hī spyredan hwæt and hwonan hē wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 12. Ic ne wāt hwonon his cyme sindon *I know not whence is his coming*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196. Hwanan, Beo. Th. 4798; B. 2403. Ðā nǽfde hē hwanon hē his wer āgulde *he had not means to pay his 'wer,'* Chart. Th. 207, 36. [*Laym.* whanene: *O. and N.* wanene, hwenene, hwenne: *Ayenb.* huannes: *Chauc.* whennes: *O. Sax.* hwanan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanan, hwanana: *Ger.* wannen.] DER. æg-, ge-, nā-, ō-hwanon.

hwanne, hwænne, hwonne; *adv. When.* I. *in direct questions:—Quando venisti* hwænne cōm ðū? is *interrogativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 64. Hwonne ǽr beó deád oððe hwænne his nama āspringe *quando morietur, et peribit nomen ejus?* Ps. Th. 40, 5. II. *in dependent clauses:—Quando ero doctus* hwænne beó ic gelǽred, is *infinitivum*, Som. 40, 65. Sege ūs hwænne ðās þing gewurdon *dic nobis quando ista fient*, Mk. Skt. 13, 4: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 7. Þincþ him tō lang hwænne hē beó genumen of ðyses līfes earfoþnyssum *it seems to him too long [to the time] when he shall be taken from the troubles of this life*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 9. Lǽt gebīdan beornas dīne hwænne ðū eft cyme *let thy men await the time of thy return*, Andr. Kmbl. 800; An. 400. Ðā wæs ðæt hē sorgiende bād hwonne seó ādl tō him cōme *qui cum sollicitus horam accessionis exspectaret*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Hit biþ long hwonne se hlāford cume *moram facit Dominus meus venire*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Hit earfoþe is ǽnegum menn tō witanne hwonne hē geclǽnsod sīe *it is difficult for any man to know when he is cleansed*, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 5. Sǽles bīdeþ hwonne ǽr heó cræft hyre cȳðan mōte *it waits for the time for displaying its art* [cf. *O. Sax.* that werod bēd hwan ēr the frōdo man gifrumid habdi waldandes willeon], Exon. 108 b; Th. 413, 29; Rä. 32, 13. III. *indefinite, at some time:*—Se ilca ūs wile nū hwonne eft mid eallum egesan gesēcan *the same will visit us again at some time with all terror*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 32. [*Laym.* whenne, wonne: *Orm.* whanne: *O. and N.* hwanne, wonne: *A. R.* hwonne, hwon: *Wick.* whanne: *Chauc.* whan: *Goth. O. Sax.* hwan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanne, hwenne *quando, aliquando: Ger.* wann.]

hwar. v. hwǽr.

hwarne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 30. v. hwergen.

hwast, es; or [?] hwasta, an; *m. An effeminate person* [?], *a eunuch:*—Hwastas *molles*, Som. Huastana *eunuchorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 9.

hwāstrian, hwæstrian; *p.* ede *To whisper, murmur, mutter:*—Āgēn mē hwæstredun ealle fȳnd mīne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 8. Huæstredon *murmurabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 11: Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 7: Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 61. Huæstria *murmurari*, 6, 43. Huæstrende *murmurantem*, 7, 32. [Cf. hwisprian, hwistlian; and *Icel.* hvískra, hvísla *to whisper.*]

hwāstrung, hwæstrung, e; *f. A whispering, murmuring, muttering:*—Þurh hwāstrunge *per susurrationem*, Confess. Peccat. Huæstrung micel *murmur multus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hvískran *a whispering.*]

hwat, es; *n. Augury, divination:*—Ne gīmon hwata ne swefna *non augurabimini nec observabitis somnia*, Lev. 19, 26. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde hwata and galdra *we enjoin that every priest forbid auguries and incantations*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. v. hwatung.

hwata; *adj.* v. hwæt.

hwata, an; *m. An augur, diviner:*—Warna ðē ðæt ðū ne gīme drȳcræfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniatur in te, qui ariolos sciscitetur et observet somnia et auguria*, Deut. 18, 10. v. fugel-hwata.

hwatend *iris illyrica*, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 1.

hwatung, e; *f. Divination:*—Ālȳfed nys īdele hwatunga tō begānne

permissum non est vanas divinationes exercere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 23, title; Th. ii. 180, 36. Nis nā sōdlīce ālȳfed nānum cristenum men ðæt hē īdele hwatunga begā swā hǣðene men dōþ ðæt is ðæt hig gelȳfon on sunnan and on mōnan and on steorrena ryne and sēcon tīda hwatunga hyra þing tō begynnanne *homini christiano certe non est permissum vana auguria facere, uti gentiles faciunt, id est, quod credant in solem et lunam, et in cursum stellarum; et auguria temporum exquirant, ad negotia sua incipienda*, 23; Th. ii. 190, 30–3. Gif hwā hwatunga begā *si quis divinationes exerceat*, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. v. hwat.

hwealf, e; *f. An arched* or *vaulted covering*:—Under heofenes hwealf *under the vault of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4034; B. 2015. Behealde hē hū wīdgille ðæs heofenes hwealfa bīþ *late patentes ætheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Hū wīdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 13; Met. 10, 7. Hwalf *clima*, Cot. 56, Lye. [*Icel.* hválf; *n. a vault; the concavity of a shield.*] v. heofon-hwealf.

hwealf; *adj. Arched, vaulted, concave* [*of a shield*]:—Hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 214. v. preceding word.

hwealfian *to arch, vault*, Som. [*Icel.* hwelfa *to arch, vault.*]

hwearf, es; *m. A crowd, troop, band of people*:—Hwearfum þringan *to press in crowds*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249: Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 3; Gū. 234. [*O. Sax.* hwarf *a crowd.* Cf. hweorfan; *and* gang *a number of people* (*in its connection with the verb* gangan).]

hwearf, hwerf, es; *m. A turn, space, change, exchange, that which is exchanged*:—Be hwearfe. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . Gif hit hwā dō fō se landhlāford tō ðam hwearfe *Of exchange. Let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve . . . If any one do so let the lord take possession of the property exchanged*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16–21. In huarf *in spatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 13. Huelc seles monn hwerf fore sāuel his *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. Huoerf, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 37. Gif huerf gie sellas *si mutuum dederitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 34. Huoerf, 35. Ðæt wharfe and ðæt foreward *pactionem et commutationem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 241, 37. [Cf. *O. Frs.* hwarf, werf (*with numerals*) achte werf *octies: O. H. Ger.* sibun warb *septies;* hwarba *motus, vicis*, Grff. iv. 1235. Cf. *the use of* sīþ *in A. S. and the corresponding forms in other dialects, and the use of* gang *in Danish and Swedish, with numerals.*] v. ge-hwearf, hwearf-līce.

hwearf, es; *m. A wharf, bank, shore*:—Đā gyrnde ðæt hē mōste macian foran gēn Mildryþe æker ǣnne hwerf wið ðon wōdan tō werianne *then he desired that he might make a bank opposite Mildred's field for protection against floods* [?], Chart. Th. 341, 7. v. mere-hwearf.

hwearf; *adj. Turning about, shifting, veering, changeable*:—Norþan wind heaþogrim and hwearf *a wind from the north deadly fierce and whirling in eddies*, Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548. Thorpe, Kemble, Heyne read *andhwearf* = came against [us]; Grein takes *and hwearf*, and compares *Icel.* hverfr *shifty.* The word may describe a strong wind often shifting its direction and whirling round with violent gusts. Cf. ge-hweorf; hwerf-līc.

hwearfan. v. hwerfan.

hwearflan; *p.* ode *To turn, change, roll about, revolve, wander, move, toss about*:—Ic nū giet hwearfige mē self on ðǣm ȳðum mīnra scylda *adhuc in delictorum fluctibus versor*, Past. 65, 7; Swt. 467, 22. Ælc gesceaft hwearfaþ on hire selfre swā swā hweól and tō ðam heó swā hwearfaþ ðæt heó eft cume ðǣr heó ǣr wæs *every creature turns on itself as a wheel, and it so turns to the end that it may come again where it was before:* repetunt proprios quæque recursus, redituque suo singula gaudent, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 150; Met. 13, 75. Hē bið fremede freán ælmihtigum englum ungelīc āna hwearfaþ *he shall be a stranger to the almighty Lord, unlike angels, alone shall he wander*, Salm. Kmbl. 70; Sal. 35. Drihtnes stīge hwearfaþ aa wīsra gewyrdum *Ascension-day ever changes according to the rules of the learned*, Menol. Fox 131; Men. 65. Wē hwearfiaþ heánlīce *we wander abjectly*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372. Hālige englas ðǣrābūtan hwearfiaþ *holy angels hover round about the place*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 34. Ðū wāst hū ða worldsǣlþa hwearfiaþ . . . hwī ne hwearfost ðū mid him *thou knowest how worldly blessings change . . . why dost thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. Swā swā on wǣnes eaxe hwearfiaþ ða hweól *as the wheels turn on the axle of a waggon*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 32. Gūþ hwearfode *the battle rolled on* [or could *guþ* here be taken as a person, one of the Valkyrias, and *hwearfode* = hover about, as in the passage above, L. C. E. 4 ?], Cd. 149; Th. 187, 29; Exod. 159. Fana hwearfode on sceafte *the banner waved on its staff*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10. Hwæt is ðē ðæt ðū ðǣrmid ne ne hwearfige *why shouldest thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 22. Nis ǣnegu gesceaft ðe ne hwearfige swā swā hweól dēþ, Met. Fox 13, 147; Met. 13, 74. Hwearfode, 20, 411; Met. 20, 206. Hwearfian, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11. Heán hwearfian *to wander abject*, Andr. Kmbl. 1781; An. 893. Fōran hwearfigende [hwearfiende, MS. Cott.] geond ðæt wēsten *they went wandering through the desert;* per vasta deserti evagatur, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 19. [*Goth.* hwarbōn *to go about: O. Sax.* hwarbōn: *Icel.* hvarfa *to wander about: O. H. Ger.* hwarbōn *versari.*]

hwearf-līce; *adv. In turn*:—Huoerflīce *vicissim*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 6.

hwearflung. v. hwerflung.

hwearft, es; *m. A circuit, circle, revolution*:—Hwæt bīðaþ gē on hwearfte *why do ye stand round waiting?* Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 12; Cri. 511. Under heofones hwearfte *under heaven's circuit*, 110 b; Th. 424, 3; Rä. 41, 33. Brādne hwearft *the broad expanse* [*of the sky*], 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ymb wintra hwearft *after years have rolled on*, Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. v. ymb-hwearft, hwyrft.

hwearftlian; *p.* ode *To turn round, roll round, revolve, move about, rove*:—Ic hwearftlige *verso*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Ða eágan ðe nū þurh unālȳfedlīce gewilnunga hwearftliaþ *the eyes that now rove through unallowed desires*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 31. Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnþ singallīce and nǣnne færeld ne þurhtīhþ getācnaþ woruldlufe ðe on gedwyldum hwyrftlaþ and nǣnne stæpe on Godes wege gefæstnaþ *the millstone that is continually turning and makes no progress, betokens worldly love, that goes round and round in errors and takes no firm step in the way of God*, 514, 21. Micel trūwa hwearftlode on Petres heortan *great trust was revolving in Peter's heart*, 392, 34.

hwearfung, e; *f. A turning, revolution, change, exchange, barter*:—Ðē wæs ðeós hwearfung betere forðam ðe ðissa woruldsǣlþa tō wel ne lyste *this change was more tolerable to thee, because thou didst not take too much pleasure in temporal blessings*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. On midre ðisse hwearfunga, Fox 22, 19. Ðæt tācnaþ ceápunge and hwearfunge *that betokens chaffer and barter*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 6. Ne miht ðū ðara woruldsǣlþa hwearfunga onwendan *nor canst thou avert the revolutions of worldly happiness*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. v. hwerfung.

hweg. v. hwæg.

hwega. v. hū-, hwæt-, hwilc-hwega.

hwelan, hwylan; *p.* hwæl *To roar, bellow*:—Streámwelm hwileþ *the surf roars*, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495. [Cf. *Icel.* hvellr *a shrill sound;* hvellr *shrill.*] v. on-hwelan; hwelung.

hwelc. v. hwilc.

hwele *putrefaction*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* whele or whelke [whelle] *pustula.*] v. next word.

hwelian; *p.* ode, ede *To turn to matter;* in pus converti:—Ðanon se andiga hwelaþ *inde invidus contabescit*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. Gif ðæt līc heard sī ūtan lege on ðane lǣcedom ðe ðæt heard fordī hwelige and ðæt yfel ūt teó *if the body be hard on the outside apply such leechdom as the hard part may turn to matter thereby, and may draw out the mischief*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* whelyn, as soorys *pustulo.*] v. ge-hweled; hwele.

HWELP, es; *m. A* WHELP, *a young dog, the young of other animals;* catulus:—Hund *canis*, hwylp *catulus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 53. Hwelp *catulus* [*leonis*], Ps. Th. 16, 11. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumum ðe of hyra hlāforda beódum fealla þ *catelli edunt de micis quæ cadunt de mensa dominorum suorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 27: Mk. Skt. 7, 28. [*Laym.* whelp: *Orm.* (leness) whellp: *A. R.* hweolp: *Prompt. Parv.* whelp, lytyl hownde *catellus, catulus: O. Sax.* hwelp: *Icel.* hvelpr: *Dan.* hvalp: *O. H. Ger.* hwelf *the young of animals* (*lion, tiger, ape*).] DER. león-, wæl-hwelp.

hwelung, e; *f. Sound, noise*:—Hwelung *clangor tubæ*, Cot. 109, Lye. v. hwelan.

hwem, hwemm, es; *m. A corner, angle*:—Hwæt fremaþ ðære burhware ðeáh ðe ðæt port beó trumlīce on ǣlce healfe getimbrod gif ðǣr biþ ān hwem open forlǣten ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam infær hæbbe *what does it avail the citizens, though the town be firmly built on every side, if a corner be left open, so that the assailing host may have entrance through it?* Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Hwæm *angulus*, Ps. Spl. T. 117, 21. Ða feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes *the four corners of the whole world*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 21: ii. 252, 3. v. hwamm.

hwem-dragen; *adj. Sloping, not perpendicular*:—Wæs ðæt ilce hūs hwemdragen nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wagas wǣron rihte ac git swīðor on scræfes onlīcnesse ðæt wæs æteówed *that same house had sloping walls, not at all after the custom of men's work so that the walls should be perpendicular, but it appeared much more like a cave*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. v. next word.

hwemman; *p.* de *To slope, incline*:—Hī hwemdon ðā mid ðām scypon wið ðæs norþlandes *they inclined then with the ships towards the north shore*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 25.

hwēne, hwǣne [=hwoene]; *adv. A little, somewhat*:—Hwēne ǣr *a little before*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 27. Hwēne ǣror, Homl. Th. i. 358, 24. Hwēne wīddre ðonne bydenfæt *somewhat wider than a bushel measure*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. Hwēne rūmedlīcor *paulo latius*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 17. Nioþor hwēne *somewhat lower*, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Hwǣne heardor and strangor *paulo districtius*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. Hwǣne ǣr, Shrn. 50, 13. Hwǣne gangende *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Hwoene læssan *paulo minus*, Ps. Stev. 8, 6. [*In Cumberland Dialect* wheen, whun *a few: Scot.* quheyne *few;* quhene *a small number;* wheen *a number.*] v. hwōn.

hweogul, hweowol, hweohl, hweól, es; *n. A wheel*:—Se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorrum swā swā hweogel [hweogul, MS. L; hweowul,

MSS. R. P.] tyrnþ on eaxe *the firmament turns on those two stars just as a wheel turns on an axle*, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Swā swā hweowol *ut rotam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12. Wǽnes hweowol *a waggon-wheel*, Shrn. 32, 12. Swā swā yrnende hweowol, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 29. Dære sunnan hweogul *solis rota*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 25. Hweól *rota*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 20. Dæt hweól hwerfþ ymbūtan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Dæt unstille hweól ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden ðæt ōþstōd, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ðæs hweohles [hweoles, MS. Cott.] felga, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On hweohle *in rota*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hwēl in hwēlum *rota in rota*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. [*A. R.* hweol: *Ayenb.* hueȝel: *Orm.* wheol, whel: *Icel.* hvel, hjól: *Dan. Swed.* hjul. Zacher in his 'Das Gothische Alphabet,' pp. 114–5, compares the two forms *hweol*, *hweogel* with the Greek *κίρκος*, *κύκλος* (=*κύκνλος*) respectively, and so does not write hweól. See also Grmm. D. M. p. 664, where *hweol* is taken as corresponding to a Gothic *hwil*.]

hweóled; *adj. Provided with wheels*:—Hēhhwiólad wǽn *a waggon having high wheels*, Lye.

hweól-fāg; *adj. Circular and ornamented* [*applied to a dress*]:—Hwiólfāg *cyclas*, Cot. 49, Lye,

hweop *a whip*; flagellum, Som.

hweorf. v. hwearf.

hweorfa, an; *m. Something which turns, a joint, a whorl* [*of a spindle*]:—Hweorfa *vertuba*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 16. Hwerfa *vertigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 49; Wrt. Voc. 44, 32 [*in both cases the words occur among names of parts of the body—the two following are found among words connected with spinning*]. Hweorfa *verticillum*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 16; *vertelum*, 281, 72. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wīf mid spinnaþ bind on his sweoran *take the whorl that women spin with, bind it on his neck*, L. M. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 310, 21. [Halliwell quotes Kennett's description of a *whorle*, 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hwerbo *vortex*, *vorago*.] v. þeóh-hweorfa.

hweorfan, hworfan, hwurfan *To turn, change, go, return, depart, go about, wander, roam, hover about*:—Nǽfre ic from hweorfe ac ic mid wunige āwa tō ealdre *I will never go from you, but I will dwell with you for ever*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476. Ðū hweorfest of hēnþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt pass from humiliations into the favour of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Mīn folc hider hweorfeþ *revertetur huc populus meus*, Ps. Th. 72, 8: Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 27; Jul. 703. Siððan heó ofer brim hweorfeþ *after it* [*the sun*] *goes beyond the ocean*, 93 b; Th. 351, 17; Sch. 81: 110 a; Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. Gē tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ *ye turn to me in thought*, 98 a; Th. 366, 2; Reb. 6. On hinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. On heora āgen dust æfter hweorfaþ *in pulverem suum revertentur*, 103, 27. Hī tōwrecene wīde hweorfaþ *ipsi dispergentur*, 58, 15. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they walk along the floor of the furnace*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. Swā hweorfaþ gleómen *so gleemen roam about*, 87 a; Th. 326, 28; Vīd. 135. Ðā seó scyld ðā tō his heortan hwearf *ad cor suum rediit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 35. Ierre hē hwearf ðonan tō his āgnum, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hē āna hwearf mondreámum from *he went alone from human joys* [i. e. *died*], Beo. Th. 3433; B. 1714. Hwearf geond ðæt healreced Hæreðes dōhtor, 3965; B. 1981. Hē hwearf æfter wegum *he went along the roads*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 13: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832. Hwearf ðǽr Hrōðgār sæt, 717; B. 356. Fæder ellor hwearf, 110; B. 55: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112. Hwærf him ðā tō heofenum hālig drihten *the holy Lord returned to heaven*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 7; Gen. 240. Hwearf eft tō his āgnum biscopdōme, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 22. Hē hwearf be wealle *he went along the wall*, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573: 2380; B. 1188. Hengest hwearf him on lāste *Hengest went after them*, Fins. Th. 35; Fin. 17. Gāstas hwurfon sōhton engla ēþel *spirits went and sought the angels' country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640. Hyssas hāle hwurfon in ðam hātan ofne *the men walked unharmed in that hot furnace*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 5; Dan. 271. Blāce hworfon sceaþan hwearfdon, 214; Th. 269, 11; Sat. 71. Ǽr hī on tū hweorfon *before they separated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. Hweorfon ða hǽðenan hæftas fram ðām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Hweorfaþ eft tō mē *return to me*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 16. Him his gebed hweorfe tō fyrenun *oratio ejus fiat in peccatum*, Ps. 108, 6. Ðȳ læs hē for wlence of gemete hweorfe and forhycge heánspēdigran *lest from pride he depart from moderation and despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crä. 25. Ǽr hē on weg hwurfe gamol of geardum, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hogedon georne ðæt ǽ godes ealle gelǽste and ne āwācodon wereda drihtne ne ðan mā gēn [(?) þan mægen, Th: heánmægen, Grein: mægenhwyrfe, Btwk.] hwyrfe in hǽðendōm *they strove earnestly to perform all God's law, and not to be apostate from the Lord of hosts any more than to turn to heathendom*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 22; Dan. 221. Hwonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceolde ðæs ealles īdel hweorfan *when the day comes that he must depart having nothing of it at all*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 26. Ðæt ic meahte hweorfan ymbe ðīnne ðone hālgan alter *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Th. 25, 6: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Ðam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Hweorfan fram helltrafum tō fægeran gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693. Hē lǽteþ hworfan monnes mōdgeþonc *he lets the mind of man roam*, Beo. Th. 3461; B. 1728. Hweorfan, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 29; Wand. 72. Hāmleás hweorfan *to wander homeless*, 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan giellende faran, 108 b; Th. 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270: 215; Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. On wræc hweorfan, 43; Th. 57, 15; Gen. 928: 48; Th. 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Of gesyhþe ðīnre hweorfan *to go from thy presence*, 50; Th. 63, 21; Gen. 1035. Ðæt hē in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde hweorfan gehȳned, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 20; Gū. 544. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 25; Dan. 110. Hie wǽron eft hām hweorfende *they were returning home*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 10. Ðā wæs Maria eft hweorfende tō hire hūse, 139, 3. Hie ymb ðæt fuhton on hweorfendum sigum *Samniticum bellum ancipiti statu gestum*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 3. In the following passage the verb is transitive:—Fulwiaþ folc hweorfaþ tō heofonum *baptize people and turn them to heaven*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 25; Cri. 485. [*Goth.* hwairban *to walk*: *O. Sax.* hwerban *to go, wander*: *O. Frs.* hwerva: *Icel.* hverfa: *O. H. Ger.* hwerban *redire, reverti, remeare, ambulare*.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-, ymbe-hweorfan; v. hwerfan. [Cf. *Mod. E.* walk, went.]

hweorf-, hwyrf-, hwer-bān, es; *n. A joint* [*of the back*], *vertebra*, [*of the knee*], *the knee-cap*:—Hwyrfbān *vertibulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 43; Wrt. Voc. 19, 46. Hwerbān *vertibulum* vel *vertebra*, 74; Som. 71, 50; Wrt. Voc. 44, 33. Hweorbān *vertibula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 38. Hwiorfbān, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* whyrle-bone, or hole of a joynt *anca*, *vertebrum*, *vertibulum*, and see note, p. 524: *Scot.* whorle-bane *hip-joint*: *Ger.* wirbel-bein *vertebra*.]

hweoða. v. hwiða.

hweoðerian, hwoðerian; *p.* ode *To roar, be tempestuous*:—Se brym hwoðerode under his fōtswaðum *the sea roared under his footsteps*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 19. v. hwiða.

hweoðerung, e; *f. Murmuring*; murmuratio, Lye.

hweowol. v. hweogul.

hwer, es; *m. A kettle, pot, basin, caldron, cooking-vessel*:—Hwer *lebes*; cyperen hwer *cucuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 23. Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Ðā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leád and pic and hē hēt ðone cniht on ðæs hweres welm āsetton *the emperor ordered lead and pitch to be melted in a caldron, and ordered the young man to be put into the boiling of the caldron*, Shrn. 91, 7. Āwyl ða wyrte on hwere *boil the plants in a pot*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 18. Ænne sylfrene hwer on v pundon *a silver basin of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 35. Ðǽr wǽron inne geseted hweras and pannan and hē clypte ða hweras and cyste ða pannan ðæt hē wæs eall sweart and behrūmig *pots and pans had been put in there, and he embraced the pots and kissed the pans, so that he was all black and sooty*, Shrn. 69, 27, 30. [*Icel.* hverr *a caldron, boiler*; hverna *a pan, basin*.]

hwer-bán. v. hweorf-bān.

hwerf, hwerfa. v. hwearf, hweorfa.

hwerfan, hwierfan, hwirfan, hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to turn, revolve, move about, go, return, depart*:—Oþ ðæt ðū eft hwyrfest tō him *until thou shalt return to him*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 29. Mannes sāwl hweóle gelīcost hwærfeþ ymbe hȳ selfe *man's soul, just like a wheel, revolves about itself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 422; Met. 20, 211. Hwærfþ, 434; Met. 20, 217. Hwerfeþ, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Hwyrfeþ, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 3; Rä. 13, 12. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte *hail whirls down from the sky*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 5. Hī hām hwyrfaþ *domum redeunt*, L. Ecg. P. i. 14; Th. ii. 178, 6. Cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ *for every race that living moves*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Hig eft syððan tōgædere hwyrfdon *postea iterum se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 8; Th. ii. 206, 8. Hie eft hwirfdon tō hiora ealdormannum *they returned to their rulers*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref *roamed through that horrid den*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. Gehwā hām hwyrfe *let every one return home*, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 1. On gemynd hwyrfe unrihtwīsnys fædera his *in memoriam redeat iniquitas patrum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 108, 13. Hwyrf eft on ða ceastre *go again to the city*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 8. Wæs eft hwyrfende *was returning*, 199, 6: 207, 30: 249, 12. Ðæt hwerfende hweól *the revolving wheel*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35. II. *to turn, change* [*trans.* and *intrans.*]:—Hē hwierfde his stemne nales his mōd *vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 18. Adame his hyge hwyrfde and his heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan *Adam's mind changed, and his heart began to turn to her desire*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 28; Gen. 716. Ðeáh ðe his leóht gelōmlīce hwyrfe *though its light change frequently*, Lchdm. iii. 242, 16. Hwærfe hia *convertantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hiora heortan hē ongan hwyrfan *convertit cor eorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 21. Hwȳ ðū woldest ðæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde *cur tantas lubricā versat fortuna vices?* Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12. III. *to exchange, barter* [*with gen.*]:—Aðelwold bisceop and Wulfstān Uccea hwyrfdon landa on Eádgāres cyninges gewytnesse *bishop Athelwold and Wulfstan Uccea exchanged lands with the witness of king Edgar*, Chart. Th. 230, 1. Nān man ne

hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17. Nān man ne bycge ne hwyrfe [hwirfe, MS. H.] būton hē gewitnesse hæbbe *let no man either buy or barter unless he have a witness*, L. Eth. 1, 3; Th. i. 282, 26. Huerfa *mutuari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 42. [*Laym.* whærven; *p.* whærfde: *Orm.* wherrfedd *perverse*: *O. Sax.* gi-hwerbian *to turn, change*: *Icel.* hverfa; *p.* hverfði *to turn*: *O. H. Ger.* hwarbian; *p.* hwarpta *versare, rotare, redire, convertere, revertere*, Grff. iv. 1233.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, ymb-hwerfan; *and see* hweorfan, hwearfian.

hwerfel. v. sin-hwerfel. [*O. H. Ger.* sin-hwerbal *rotundus, teres.*]

hwerfere, es; *m. A changer, trader.* [*O. H. Ger.* werbare *negotiator.*] v. pening-hwerfere.

hwerf-līc; *adj. Changeable, shifting, not enduring*:—Hū hwerflīce ðās woruldsælþa sint *quam sit mortalium rerum misera beatitudo*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* hwarb-, hwerb-līh *versatilis, volubilis*: cf. *Icel.* hwerfull *shifty, changeable.*] v. hwearf; *adj.*

hwerfung, e; *f. Wandering, error*:—Hwærflung *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. [Cf *Icel.* hvarfla *to wander.*] v. hwurf.

hwerfung, e; *f. Change, mutation, vicissitude*:—Hwæt singaþ ða leóþwyrhtan ōðres be ðisse woruld būton mislīca hwerfunga ðisse worulde *quid tragœdiarum clamor aliud deflet, nisi indiscreto ictu fortunam felicia regna vertentem?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 21. v. hwearfung.

hwergen; *adj. Somewhere*:—Elles hwergen *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Beo. Th. 5173; B. 2590. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hwergin *usquam, alicubi*: cf. *Icel.* hvargi *wheresoever.*]

hwer-hwette, an; *f. A cucumber*:—Hwerhwette *cucumer*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 99; Wrt. Voc. 30, 47. Hwerwette, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9. Hwerhwettan gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getācnaþ *if a man sees in dreams a cucumber it betokens illness*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 16.

hwerwe *a plant name*, perhaps *colchicum autumnale*:—Ða greátan wyrt hwerwe hātte, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22. [Cf. Ðeós wyrt ðe man hieribulbum and ōðrum naman greáte wyrt nemneþ, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 13. v. Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.]

hwēsan; *p.* hweós *To wheeze, make a noise in breathing, to breathe hard*:—Gif hē mid earfoþnysse hwēst *if he breathes with difficulty*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 3. Hē hwēst swýðe hefelīce, 126, 9. Hē egeslīce hweós *he wheezed terribly*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. [*Icel.* hvæsa *to hiss.*]

hwet-stān, es; *m. A whetstone*:—Hwetstān *cos*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 100; Wrt. Voc. 38, 25: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. Nim ðonne hwetstān brādne *then take a broad whetstone*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* wezi-stein, *cos*: *Ger.* weţ-stein.]

hwettan; *p.* te *To* WHET, *sharpen, instigate, urge, incite, excite*:—Ic hwette *acuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 48: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 3. Se lǣce his seax hwæt *the physician sharpens his knife*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 5. Úsic lust hwætep *desire urges us*, Andr. Kmbl. 571; An. 286. Ðurh ðæt his mōd hweteþ *by that means excites his mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 988; Sal. 495: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63: 83 b; Th. 314, 23; Mōd. 18. Hwettaþ hyra blōdigan tēþ *they whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Ic hig hwette tō fleánne *I instigated her to fly*, Shrn. 41, 25. Swā ðīn sefa hwette, Beo. Th. 985; B. 490. Hwetton higerōfne, 413; B. 204. Hý hwetton *exacuerunt*, Blickl. Gloss. [*Laym.* whætte; *p*: *Icel.* hvetja *to whet, incite*: *O. H. Ger.* wezzen *acuere, exacuere, provocare*: *Ger.* weţen.] DER. ā-, ge-hwettan.

hwī. v. hwý.

Hwiccas, Hwicceas, *and* Hwiccan [?] *or* [?] Hwicce [cf. Seaxe]; *pl. The people of a small state which extended over Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire*:—Ðæt is geseted in Huicca mægþe in ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ Weogernaceaster *it is situated in the province of the Hwiccas, in the place that is called Worcester*, Chart. Th. 28, 31. Fērde ðā in Hwicca mægþe ðǣr wæs ðā Ōsrīc cyning *divertit ad provinciam Huicciorum cui tunc rex Osric præfuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 22. Wilfrid is Hwicna biscop *provinciæ Huicciorum Vilfrid episcopus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Ðý ilcan dæge rād Æþelmund aldorman of Hwiccium [Hwiccum MS. E.] ofer æt Cynemǣres forda. Ðā mētte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsǣtum, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 5. Seó cwēn ðære nama wæs Æbbe on hire mægþe ðæt is on Hwyccum wæs gefullad *regina nomine Eabæ in sua, id est, Huicciorum provincia fuerat baptizata*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 16.

hwider; *adv. Whither* [*in direct interrogation, or in dependent clauses*]:—Hwider wylt ðū *quo vadis?* Gen. 16, 8: Deut. 1, 28. Hwyder gǣst ðū *quo vadis?* Jn. Skt. 13, 36. Ðū nāst hwanon hē cymþ ne hwyder hē gǣþ *non scis unde veniat et quo vadat*, 3, 8: 12, 35. [*O. and N.* hwider, wider: *Ayenb.* huider: *Laym.* whuder, woder: *Gen. and Ex.* quider: *Wick.* whidir.] v. hwæder.

hwig. v. hwý.

HWĪL, e; *f. A* WHILE, *space of time*:—Wæs seó hwīl micel *it was a great while*, Beo. Th. 295; B. 146. Ðā wæs hwīl dæges ǣr hē ðone grundwong ongytan mihte *it was a day's space ere he might feel the bottom*, 2995; B. 1495. Ǣr dæges hwīle *before day-time*, 4630; B. 2320. On dæges hwīle *in the day-time*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 4; Dan. 349. Crist on ðære hwīle tō helle gewende *Christ during that time* [*while in the tomb*] *went to hell*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 35. In hwīle tīde *in momento temporis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 5. Tō hwīle lǣn *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Bētan tō hwīle *to make better for a time*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Tō langre hwīle *for a long while*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tō litelre hwīle, Homl. Th. i. 64, 14. Tō suīðe scortre hwīle, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ða hwīle his līfes *vivendi spatia*, 2; Swt. 249, 25. Ða hwīle ðisses andweardan līfes *the time of this present life*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 4. Ða hwīle ðe his līf [tīma, l. 20] wæs, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 18. Sume hwīle *some time*, 1055; Erl. 190, 12. Gōde hwīle ðone here geflémde *put the Danes to flight for a good while*, 837; Erl. 66, 8. Nū is ðīnes mægnes blǣd āne hwīle *for a while*, Beo. Th. 3528; B. 1762. Ænige hwīle, 5090; B. 2548. Ealle hwīle *all the while*, Byrht. Th. 140, 47; By. 304. Nū hwīle *just now*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Grendel wan hwīle wið Hrōðgār *Grendel strove for a time with Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 306; B. 152: 211; B. 105. Ða ðe on carcerne hwīle wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Man gīslade ða hwīle *hostages were given the while*, Chron. 994; Erl. 133, 29. Ða hwīle ðe ðū eart on wege mid him *dum es in via cum eo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ðā besæt sió fierd hie ðǣr ūtan ða hwīle ðe hie ðǣr lengest mete hæfdon *the English force besieged the Danes there as long as ever they had provisions there*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 29. Hwīle mid weorce hwīle mid worde hwīle mid geþohte *at one time with deed, at another with word, at another with thought*, Hy. 3, 44–5; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 44–5. Ðæs ungeendodan līfes hwīla *æternitatis infinita spatia*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. [*O. and N.* hwile: *A. R.* hwule: *Orm.* while: *Laym.* while, wile: *Goth.* hweila: *O. Sax.* hwīla: *O. Frs.* hwīle: *O. H. Ger.* hwīla *hora, momentum*: *Ger.* weile: cf. *Icel.* hvíla *a bed*; hvíla *rest.*] DER. bearhtm-, dæg-, earfoþ-, gesceap-, gryre-, hand-, langung-, orleg-, rōt-, sige-, þræc-, wræc-hwīl. v. hwīlum.

hwilc, hwylc, hwelc; *pron.* I. *which, who, of what kind,* [*in direct questions*]:—*Quis* hwā is werlīc hād, *que*, hwilc is wīflīc, *quod*, hwilc nis nādres cynnes; *cujus* hwilces; *cui* hwilcum; *quem virum laudas* hwilcne wer herast ðū; *a quo* fram hwilcum. *Pluraliter qui* hwilce; *quorum* hwilcera; *quibus* hwilcum; *quos laudas* hwilce herast ðū; *a quibus* fram hwilcum . . . *Qualis* hwilc getācnaþ þreó þingc *interrogationem* and *infinitionem* and *relationem*. Gif ic cweðe *qualis est rex* hwilc is se cingc, ðon biþ hē *interrogativum* . . . Ðū cwyþst *qualis est ille* hwilc is hē, ic cweðe *talis est* swilc hē is, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–18, 57–63. Hwylc man is of eów *quis est ex vobis homo?* Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Hwylc þearf is ðē hūsles *quid opus est Eucharistia?* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. Hwā is ūre Fæder? Se Ælmihtiga God. And hwilcera manna Fæder is he? Swutelīce hit is gesǣd, yfelra manna. And hwilc is se Fæder? *who is our Father? The Almighty God. And of what sort of men is he Father? It is plainly said, of evil men. And of what kind is the Father?* Homl. Th. i. 254, 5–8. Hwylc is mihtig God būtan ūre se mǣra God *quis Deus magnus sicut Deus noster*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hwylc is wīsra ðe ðās mid gehygde healdan cunne *quis sapiens et custodiet hæc?* 106, 42. Hwylces ðæra sufona byþ ðæt wīf *cujus erit de septem uxor?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Hwylcum bigspelle wiðmete wē hit *cui parabolæ cumparabimus illud?* Mk. 4, 30. II. [*in dependent clauses*]:—Gif ic cweðe *nescio qualis est rex* nāt ic hwilc se cyngc is, ðon is se *qualis infinitivum*. Gif ic cweðe *tu scis bene qualis est* ðū wāst wel hwilc hē is, ðon biþ hit *relativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 59–61. Geseó hē hwylc se man sig oððe ðæt neát *videat qualis homo sit vel pecus*, L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 19. Gē habbaþ gehýred hwilc ðes god is ðe gē wēndon ðæt eów gehǣlde, Homl. Th. i. 464, 10. Hwelc se bión sceal ðe tō reccenddōme cuman sceal *qualis quisque ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 5. Bæd ðæt hē him geswutelode hwylc basilius wǣre on wurðscype mid him *prayed that he would reveal to him what manner of man Basil was in honour as compared with himself*, Homl. Swt. 3, 498. Sege ūs hwilc tācn sī ðīnes tōcymys *dic nobis quod signum adventus tui*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 3. Hēt sēcan hwilc ðære geógoþe gleáwost wǣre *bade seek which of the youth was most skilled*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81: Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Cwēn frignan ongan on hwylcum ðara beáma bearn wealdendes hangen wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 1698; El. 851. Dō mē wegas wíse ðæt ic wite on hwylcne ic gange *notam mihi fac viam, in qua ambulem*, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Geþence gē hwæt gē sīen and hwelce gē sīen *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Ða onfunde se mōdiga, hwilce his mihta wēron *then the proud spirit found out what his powers were*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 47. III. *indef. pron. any one, any, of any kind, some*:—Oððe gif hwylc cyninc wyle faran *aut quis rex iturus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Hwæt wēnstū nū, gif hwelc forworht monn cymþ and bitt ūrne hwelcne ðæt wē hine lǣden tō sumum rīcum menn and him geþingien *si enim fortasse quis veniat, ut pro se ad intercedendum nos apud potentem quempiam virum ducat*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 1. Ne hig ne gelýfaþ ðeáh hwylc of deáþe ārise *neque si quis ex mortuis surrexerit credent*, Lk. Skt. 16, 31. Swelc ic wǣre hwelc folclīc mon and mē wǣre mete and wīnes þearf *ut vini et carnis quidam emptor*, Nar. 18, 4. Wēn is ðæt hwilc wundor ineode on ðæt carcern, St. And. 14, 28. Manslyht oððe elles hwilc ðara heáfodlīcra leahtra *manslaughter or any other of the capital crimes*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 5. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesyhþ *as soon as any priest sees any one in error*, 28; Th. ii.

424, 25. Gif mīnra þegna hwilc, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 7; Gen. 414. Ānra hwilc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 129; Met. 20, 65. Gif him þince ðæt hē on hwylcere fægerre stōwe sī *if it seems to him that he is in some fair place*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 26. Æt mǣstra hwelcre misdǣde *for almost every misdeed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 6. Gyf hwylce ðǣr beóþ ðara ðe hwæt ǣbylhþa wið ōðre habbaþ *if there are any there who have any grudges against others*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 7. Wē gesāwon oft in cyrcean ǣgðer ge corn ge hig ge hwylce woroldlīcu þing beón gehealdene *we have often seen in churches corn and hay, and any kind of secular things kept*, 8; Th. ii. 406, 31. Gif hwā biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod and mid hwelcum deórwyrþum ǣhtum gegyrewod, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 11. IV. *combined with* swā:—*Quisquis* swā hwā, *quæque* swā hwilc, *quodquod* swā hwilc; *quicunque* swā hwā, *quæcunque* swā hwilc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 35, 37. Ðæs cyninges þegnas ðider urnon swā hwelc swā ðonne gearo wearþ *the king's thanes ran thither, whichever of them was ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Swā hwylc swā sylþ ānne drinc *quicumque potum dederit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Swā hwylcum manna swā him gemet þuhte, Beo. Th. 6106; B. 3057: 1890; B. 943. Swā hwylce daga *in quacumque die*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Ðæt git ne lǣstan wel hwilc ǣrende swā hē sendeþ *that ye will not perform what business soever he sends*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. V. *correlative of* swilc [v. I]:—Hit is scondlīc ymb swelc tō sprecanne hwelc hit ðā wæs *it is shameful to talk about such a state of things as it then was*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. [*O. E. Homl.* hwilche: *A. R.* hwuch: *Laym.* whilc, whulc: *Orm.* whillc: *R. Glouc.* wuch: *Piers P. Chauc.* which: *Goth.* hwēleiks, hwileiks: *O. Sax.* hwilīk: *O. Frs.* hwelīk, hwelk, hulk, hwek: *Icel.* hvílíkr: *O. H. Ger.* hwelīh: *Ger.* welcher.] DER. ǣg-, ge-, wel-hwilc.]

hwilc-hwega, -hwugu, -hugu [*in the Northern Gospels the whole form is declined, elsewhere only* hwilc]; *pron. Some, any, some one*:—Gehrān mec huoelchuoege *tetigit me aliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 46. Hwilc-æthwega yfel wǣte *some evil humour*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 27. Brōðer huoelchuoeges *frater alicujus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 28. Swā hē síe mid hwilcre-hwega byrþenne gehefegod *as if he is weighted with some burden*, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 11. Gif man forleóse gehālgodne mete hwylcne-hwugu dǣl *si quis perdiderit cibi consecrati aliquantulum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 23. Hwelcne-hugu dǣl, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 13. Hwelce-hwugu gerisenlīce leáfe dyde *he gave some suitable leave*, Past. 51, 4; Swt. 397, 25. Heó geþingode tō gode sumre hǣðenre fǣmnan gǣste hwylce-hwegu ræste in ðære ēcan worulde, Shrn. 133, 16. Ðe hwilce-hwega gefēlnesse hæbbe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 30. Hafaþ ðæt mōd hwylce-hugu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Hwylce-hugu tīd *aliquanto tempore*, 4, 22; S. 591, 31. Huælchuoego *quid*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15. Huoelchuoegu *aliquid*, Rtl. 146, 23. [Cf. hwæt-, hū-hwega; and next word.]

hwilc-hwēne, -hwōne; *pron. indef. Some, some one*:—Bēcon hwelchuoene *signum aliquid*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 8. Wið huelchuōne *adversus aliquem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 25.

hwilc-ness, e; *f. Quality*:—Sume synd *qualitatis* ðe getācniaþ hwilcnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hweolīhi, hweolīhnissi *qualitas*.] v. ge-hwilcness.

hwīlen; *adj. Lasting only for a time, transitory, brief*:—Uton sibbe tō him on ðās hwīlnan tīd hǣlu sēcan *let us seek in this brief season* [*the present life*] *peace and salvation from him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365. 10; Wal. 87. [*O. H. Ger.* hwīlin *temporalis*.] v. un-hwīlen.

hwīlend-līc; *adj. Lasting only for a time, of time, temporal, temporary, transitory*:—Þrió þing sindon on ðis middanearde. Ān is hwīlendlīc ... Ōðer þing is ēce ... Þridde þing is ēce *three things there are in this world. One is of time ... the second ... and the third are of eternity*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 15. Ðā se cyning wæs ceasterwara gefremed ðæs ēcan rīces and wolde eft ðæt ēþel sēcan his hwīlendlīcan rīces *rex æterni regni jam civis effectus, temporalis sui regni sedem repetiit*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 33. Mid ðȳs hwīlendlīcan onwalde *temporali potentia*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 11. Mid ðissum hwīlendlīcum þingum *temporali sollicitudine*, 18, 7; Swt. 139, 7. Ðū næfst ða hwīlendlīcan ārwyrþnessa ðe ðū ǣr hæfdest *thou hast not those temporary dignities that thou hadst before*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 31. v. hwīlwendlīc.

hwīl-fæc *a space of time*, Lye.

hwīlon. v. hwīlum.

hwīl-stycce, es; *n. A fragment* or *short portion of time*:—Ǣghwæ ðæs ðe hie on ǣnegum hiora hwīlsticcum gearnian mǣgen *all that they can earn in any of their fragments of time*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12.

hwīl-tīdum; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, sometimes*:—Hwīltīdum oððe nū ðā *modo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37: *aliquando*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 3: Lchm. iii. 240, 23: 242, 18. Eác hē sceal hwīltīdum geara beón on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan *also at certain times he must be prepared for many kinds of work at the lord's pleasure*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3. Ðeós woruld ðeáh ðe heó myrige hwīltīdum geþuht sȳ *this world though sometimes it appear joyous*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Seó sǣ is hwīltīdum smylte and myrige on tō rōwene, hwīlon eác swīðe hreóh and egeful on tō beónne, 182, 32. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stunt-hwīla *momentum*, Grff. iv. 1226]

hwīlum, hwīlon; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, for a time, sometimes, whilome*:—Hwīlon ic dyde swā *aliquando feci sic* ... *Dudum* gefyrn, *quandam* hwīlon, and *olim* getācniaþ þreó tīda, forþgewitene and andwerde and tōwerde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 62–4. Ic wiste ðæt ðū hwīlon lufodest God *scivi te aliquando amasse Deum*, 24; Som. 25, 9. Ða ðe on horsum hwīlon wǣron *qui ascenderunt equos*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Hwīlum tō gebede feóllon *sometimes they fell to praying*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: 38; Th. 50, 17; Gen. 810. Hī hwīlum gelȳfaþ *qui ad tempus credunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hwīlon ǣr wē wǣron hēr and bohton ūs hwǣte *jam ante descendimus, ut emeremus escas*, Gen. 43, 20. Ic secge ðæt ic hwīlon ǣr forsūwode *I say what I sometime before passed over in silence*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Hwīlan ǣr, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 106; Met. 29, 53. Hwīlum on āne healfe hwīlum on ǣlce healfe *now on one side, now on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. Ða hālgan lāreówas hwīlon sprecaþ be ðam Ælmihtigan Fæder and his Sunu, hwīlon swutollīce embe ðære Hālgan Ðrynnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 26: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 7–12; Sat. 132–5. [*O. Sax.* hwīlun: *O. H. Ger.* hwīlon *paulatim, nunc*; hwīlom ... hwīlom *modo ... modo*: *M. H. Ger.* wīlont, Grff. iv. 1225: *Ger.* weiland *formerly*.]

hwīl-wende; *adj. Temporary, lasting for a time, not eternal*:—Him fremede tō ēcere hǣlþe seó hwīlwende ehtnys *the persecution that lasted but for a time, helped him to the salvation which lasts for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 7. Hē hī mǣrsaþ on ðære ēcan worulde for heora hwīlwendum geswince ðises sceortan līfes, 562, 5. Ðæt hī gelȳfon tō geāgenne ða ēcan welan, ða ðe for his naman ða hwīlwendan spēda forhogiaþ, i. 64, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* hweila-hwairbs *lasting only for a time*.]

hwīlwend-līc; *adj. Temporary, lasting only for a time, not eternal*:—Hit is hwīlwendlīc *est temporalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Þreó þing synd on middanearde ān is hwīlwendlīc ... ōðer þing is ēce ... þridde þing is ēce, Homl. Swt. 1, 25. Manna freóndscipe biþ swīðe hwīlwendlīc *the friendship of men lasts but a very short time*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Se ælmihtiga se ðe is ēce leóht ǣrest ðæt hwīlwendlīc leóht geworhte, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 5. Hwīlwendlīc līf ... ēce līf *the life of time ... the life of eternity*, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 15–20. Nalæs ðæt ān ðæt hē hī fram yrmþum ēcre niðerunge ac swylce eác fram ðam mānfullan wæle hwīlwendlīcre forwyrde generede *non solum eam ab ærumna perpetuæ damnationis, verum et a clade infanda temporalis interitus eripuit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 27. Hē swanc for heofonan rīce swīðor ðonne hē hogode hū hē geheólde on worulde ða hwīlwendlīcan geþincþu, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93. Ðæt wē ða heofonlīcan þinga mid ðām eorþlīcum and ða ēcelīc mid ðām hwīlwendlīcum geearniaþ, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 27. [*Orm.* hwilwendlic: cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīlwendige *fortuna*, Grff. i. 763.] v. hwīlend-līc.

hwīlwend-līce; *adv. Temporarily, for a time only*:—Beóþ blōwende and welige hwīlwendlīce ðæt gē ēcelīce wædlion *be flourishing and wealthy for time that ye may be beggars for eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15: 162, 15: ii. 384, 26.

hwīnan; *p.* hwān; *pl.* hwinon *To make a whistling, whizzing sound* [*as an arrow, etc. in its flight*]:—Ful oft of ðam heápe hwīnende fleág, giellende gār *full oft from that band flew whistling the shrieking javelin*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Vīd. 127. [*Prompt. Parv.* whynyn̄, as howndys or oþer beestys *ululo, gannio*: *Chauc.* for as an hors I coude bite and whine: *Icel.* hvína; *p.* hvein *to give a whizzing sound* [*as an arrow*], e. g. örvarnar flugu hvínandi yfir höfuð þeim: *Dan.* hvine *to whistle* (*of the wind*); hvin *a piercing shriek*.]

hwióð. v. hweóð.

hwioð. v. hwið.

hwirfan. v. hwerfan.

hwirfel, es; *m. A whirl-pool* [?]:—On ðone hwyrfel, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* hvirfill *a ring; the crown of the head; a top, summit*: *Dan.* hvirvel *a whirl-pool; the top of the head*: *O. H. Ger.* hwirvil *turbo*: *Ger.* wirbel.]

hwirf-pōl, es; *m. A whirl-pool*:—Hwyrfepōle *vorago, syrtis*, Cot. 59, Lye.

hwisprian; *p.* ode, ede *To mutter, murmur*, WHISPER:—Alle hwispredon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 7. Hwispradun, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 41: *murmurarent*, 61. Nallaþ gē hwispriga *nolite murmurari*, 43. [*Prompt. Parv.* whysperyn̄ *mussito*: *O. Du.* wisperen: *O. H. Ger.* hwispalōn *sibilare*: *Ger.* wispern.] v. following words.

hwisprung, e; *f. A muttering, murmuring*, WHISPERING:—Hwisprung *murmur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12.

hwistle, an; *f. A pipe, flute*, WHISTLE;—Hwistle oððe pīpe *musa*; hwistle *fistula*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 60, 65. Mið hwistlum *tibiis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 32. [*Chauc.* so was hire joly whistle wel ywette.]

hwistlere, es; *m. A piper, player on a flute*:—Pīpere oððe hwistlere *tibicen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 25. Ðā hē geseah hwistleras *cum vidisset tibicines*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23.

hwistlian; *p.* ode *To make a hissing sound, to hiss, whistle*:—Hē hwystlode stranglīc[e] stemne *he* [*the devil*] *made a great hissing*, Nar. 43, 17. [*Wick.* whistlen *hiss* (A. V.): *Piers P.* whistlen (*to birds*).]

hwistlung, e; *f. A hissing,* WHISTLING, *piping, music*:—Þeós hwistlung *hic sibilus,* ðās hwystlunga *hæc sibila,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 28. Hwistlung *sibilatio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 67; Wrt. Voc. 46, 24. Huislung *simphonia,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Ic beswīce fugelas mid hwistlunge *decipio aves sibilo,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. Suā suā mid līðre wisðlunga mon hors gestilleþ suā eác mid ðære illcan wistlunga mon mæg hund āstyrigean *lenis sibilus equos mitigat, catulos instigat,* Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21.

HWÎT; *adj.* WHITE, *bright, clear, fair, splendid*:—Hwît *albus; amineus* vel *albus,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 71–2; Wrt. Voc. 46, 28–9. His reáf hwît scīnende *vestitus ejus albus refulgens,* Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Wlitescýne hwît and hiwbeorht hæleþa nāthwylc *some man beauteous, shining and bright of hue,* Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73. Hwît heard stān *creta* vel *cimolia,* Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 40; Wrt. Voc. 37, 29. Se hwīta stān mæg wið stice *the white stone is effective against stitch,* L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 9. Se hwīta helm *the shining helm,* Beo. Th. 2900; B. 1448. Ðū ne miht ænne locc gedōn hwītne oððe blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Hæfde hē hine swā hwītne geworhtne gelīc wæs hē ðām leóhtum steorrum *so splendid had he formed him he was like the bright stars,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 4; Gen. 254. Leóht hwît *clear light,* 29; Th. 38, 33; Gen. 616. Ðone hwītan hlāf *panem nitidum,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Fæst ælce dæge and forgang hwīt *jejuna quotidie et abstine te ab albo,* L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 5. Gedō æges hwīt tō *add white of egg,* L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. Dō æges ðæt hwīte tō, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 6: 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 21: Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. His reáf wǽron swā hwīte swā snāw *vestimenta ejus facta sunt alba sicut nix,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2. Ða scīran dagas hwītan *the clear bright days,* L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Hwīte metas *lacticinia* [cf. *Icel.* hvítr matr *milk, curds, etc. opposed to flesh*], Lye. Wǽron on ðyssum felda unrīme gesomnunge hwīttra manna and fægera *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum albatorum conventicula,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Engla and deófla, beorhtra and blacra, hwītra and sweartra, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Hire þuhte hwītre heofon and eorþe *heaven and earth seemed brighter to her,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603. Engla scýnost and hwīttost *most beautiful and most splendid of angels,* 18; Th. 22, 11; Gen. 339. [*Goth.* hweits: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hwît: *Icel.* hvítr: *O. H. Ger.* hwīz *albus, candidus, lacteus: Ger.* weiss.] v. eall-, geolu-, healf-, snāw-hwît.

hwîta. v. sweord-hwīta.

hwîtan *to make white, to polish,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 48; Reim. 62. v. hwītian.

Hwît-cirice, an; *f. A local name,* WHITCHURCH:—Æt Hwītcirican, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 7.

hwît cwidu, cudu, es; *n.* v. cwudu.

hwîtel, es; *m. A* WHITTLE, *a cloak, mantle, blanket*:—Hwītel *sagum,* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 111; Wrt. Voc. 25, 51. Hnysce hwītel *linna,* 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Seó wimman mid hire hwītle bewreáh hine *she covered him with a mantle;* opertus ab ea pallio, Jud. 4, 18: L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 23. Ðā hēt Benedictus beran ða tōcwysedan lima on ānum hwītle intō his gebedhūse, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 21. Sem and Jafeth dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis,* Gen. 9, 23. Ðā eode ðes brōðor sume dæge ðæt hē wolde his reówan and hwītlas ða ðe hē on cumena būre brūcende wæs on sǽ wacsan and feormian *hic cum quadam die lenas sive saga quibus in hospitale utebatur in mari lavasset,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 10. [*A. R.* (MSS. C. T.) hwitel (other MS. kurtel): *Piers P.* for when he streyneþ hym to strecche þe straw is hus whitel, C-text 17, 76: *Halliwell Dict.* whittle '*a blanket. Kennett says "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about* 1700, *was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors*': *Icel.* hvítill *a white bed cover.*] v. gafol-hwītel.

Hwît-ern, es; *n. Whitherne in Galloway*:—His mynster is æt Hwīterne, Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 7. [Cf. Bd. 3, 4:—Qui locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur *Ad candidam casam,* eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Brittonibus more fecerit. See also 5, 23:—On ðære stōwe ðe is gecīged æt Hwītan earne *quæ candida casa vocatur,* S. 646, 31.]

hwît-fōt; *adj. Having white feet*:—Hwītfōt *albipedius,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 48. Huītfoot, 99, 71.

hwiða, hweoða, an; *m*: hweoðu, e; *f. A breeze*:—Hwiða oððe weder *aura,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 43: Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 109; Wrt. Voc. 52, 59. Hwioðan oððe oreþe *aura,* ii. 6, 56. Ælc hwiða windes *every breath of wind,* Past. 42. 1; Swt. 306, 6. Hē ýste mæg eáðe oncyrran ðæt hī windes hweoðu weorþeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram,* Ps. Th. 106, 29. On lyftu ł tō hwiðan ł tō wedere *in auram,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 28. On lyfte [MS. C. wedyre ł hweoðan], Ps. Spl. 106, 29. [*Icel.* hviða *a squall of wind.*]

hwîtian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become white, to whiten*:—Ic hwītige *albeo, albesco,* Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: *albo, albico,* 36; Som. 38, 29–30. Ðæt ðæt fel hwītige *that the skin may become white,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 6. [*A. R.* hwiteþ *prs. becomes white: Piers P.* whitten *to make white: Prompt. Parv.* whytoñ or make whyte *dealbo, candido: Goth.* ga-hweitjan *to make white: O. H. Ger.* hwīzên *to become white;* ga-hwīzit *albatus: Ger.* weissen *to whiten.*]

hwîting, e; *f. Whiting, chalk and size*:—Of hwītingmelwe, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 20.

hwîting-treów, es; *n. Whitten tree;* pirus aria:—Hwītingtreów *variculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 25; Wrt. Voc. 33, 25. v. Lchdm. iii. 334. col. 1.

hwît-leác, es; *n. Onion;* allium cæpe:—Hwītleác *poletis,* Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 118; Wrt. Voc. 30, 61.

hwît-loc; *adj. Having white* or *bright, shining hair*:—Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rä. 48, 3. v. next word.

hwît-locced; *adj. Fair-haired, having bright hair,* Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 7; Rä. 78, 4.

hwît-ness, e; *f. Whiteness*:—Seó reádnes ðære rōsan and seó hwītnes ðære lilian, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30: Homl. Th. i. 444, 14. His gewǽda scinon on snāwes hwītnysse *his raiment shone with the whiteness of snow,* ii. 242, 7.

Hwît-sand *Wissant near Calais,* Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 5.

hwît-stōw *is the translation of Libanus,* Ps. Spl. 71, 16.

hwom. v. hwamm.

hwōn; *adj. Little, few* [but the word occurs for the most part only in the neuter acc. with a substantive or adverbial force = *a little*]:—Dō huniges hwōn tō *put a little honey to it,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 15. Hwōn buteran, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Hwōn buteran and pipores hwōn and hwōn sealtes, 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 25–6. Swā hwæt swā hē læs and hwōn hæfde geearnunge *si quid minus haberet meriti,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 1. Bealosīþa hwōn, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. Dō hwōn on ðīne tungan *put a little on to your tongue,* L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 18: 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 7. Genim hwōn sealt *take a little salt,* 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 3. Ācrind and hwōn wermōd gecnūa *pound oak rind and a little wormwood,* 52; Lchdm. ii. 124, 22. Huōn aron ða ðe onfindes ða ilco *pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 14. Ofer lytla ł huōn *super pauca,* 25, 21. Huōn ł unmonige *paucos,* p. 15, 7. Būta hwōn untrymigo gehǽlde *nisi paucos infirmos curavit,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 5. Huōnum *paucis,* Lk. Skt. p. 7, 19. Ðanon hwōn āgān *progressus inde pusillum,* Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Uton ūs hwōn restan *requiescite pusillum,* 6, 31. Huōn *paululum,* Lind. 14, 35. Hine hwōn fram ðām cnihtum gewænde, Ap. Th. 21, 27. Gif hē hwōn hnappode *if he dozed a little,* Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ðā hwōn onslēp, Shrn. 60, 17. Hwōnn, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ðām mannum ðe māgon hwōn gehȳran *for those people who can hear but little,* L. Med. ex Quadr; Lchdm. i. 362, 20. Mōt ic nū cunnian hwōn dīnne fæstrǽdnesse *pauculis rogationibus,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Hē wæs hwōn giernende ðissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus,* Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 28. Hē ðǽr bād westanwindes and hwōn norþan *he there waited for a wind rather from the north of west,* 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15. Hwōn lange *rather long,* Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24. Hwōn weredre swæce *of a rather sweet taste,* 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9. Tō hwōn God andrǽdeþ *fear God too little;* minime, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 15: 63, 7; Swt. 417, 35. [*O. E. Hom.* wan: *Laym.* whon.] v. lyt-hwōn; hwōn-līc, -līce; hwēne.

hwonan. v. hwanan.

hwōn-līc; *adj. Little, slight, small*:—Gif wē eów ða gāstlīcan sǽd sāwaþ hwōnlīc biþ ðæt wē eówere flǽslīcan þing rīpon *if we sow the spiritual seeds for you, it is a slight matter that we reap your fleshly goods,* Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. Ic wearþ belocen on ānre lytlan byrig mid hwōnlīcum fultume *I was shut up in a little town with an inconsiderable force,* Homl. Swt. 7, 347.

hwōn-līce; *adv. Little, slightly*:—Ða hwīlwendlīcan geþincþu ðe hē hwōnlīce lufode *the temporal dignities that he loved but little,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 94. Nū gē habbaþ hwōnlīce tō geswincenne, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 14. Hē byþ hwōnlīce biter on byrgincge *it is a little bitter of taste,* Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 9. Hwōnlīce þyrnihte, 161, 1; Lchdm. i. 288, 16. Heó hwōnlīce undergǽþ ðære eorþan geendunge *it goes a little below the horizon,* Lchdm. iii. 260, 6: 134, 3. Him hwōnlīce speów *he had but little success,* Homl. Skt. 7, 94. Mid ðære sceall seó sāwul ealle þing gemǽtegian ðæt hit tō swīðe ne sȳ ne tō hwōnlīce *therewith shall the soul moderate all things, that there be not error by excess or by defect,* 1, 162. Hwōnlīcor *minus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 47. On ðām māran ðe swȳðor syngaþ, on ðām læssan ðe hwōnlīcor syngaþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 27. Hwōnlīcost *minime,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 49.

hwōn-lotum; *adv. A little while*:—Huōnlotum *parumper,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 46.

hwonne, hwonon. v. hwanne, hwanon.

hwōpan; *p.* hweóp *To threaten*:—Ne ondrǽd ðū ðē ðeáh ðe elþeódige egesan hwōpan heardre hilde *fear not though strangers threaten terror and cruel war,* Elen. Kmbl. 164; El. 82. Bǽlegsan [bell egsan, MS.] hweóp hātan līge ðæt hē on wēstenne werod forbærnde nymðe hie moyses hȳrde *with terror of fire, with hot flame it* [*the pillar of fire*] *threatened that it would consume the host in the wilderness, unless they hearkened to Moses,* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. Geofon deáþe hweóp *the ocean threatened death,* 166; Th. 206, 6; Exod. 447: Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477. Ongan ðā þurh swefn sprecan tō ðam æþelinge and him yrre hweóp *then did God speak in a dream to the prince and in anger threatened him,* 125; Th. 159, 18; Gen. 2636. Ðonne hȳ him yrre hweópan frēcne fȳres wylme, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 22; Gū. 161. Ðǽr ænig ne mæg lāþþum hwōpan *there cannot any threaten injuries,* 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [*Goth.* hwōpan *to boast.*]

hworfan. v. hweorfan.

hwôsan. v. hwêsan.

hwôsta, an; *m. A cough:*—Hwôsta *tussis*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 5: Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 33. Hwôsta and nearones breósta, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 26. Hine dreceþ þyrre hwôstan and him on ðam hwôstan hwîlum losaþ sió stemn *he is troubled with a dry cough and at times during the cough he loses his voice*, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Wið hwôstan hû hê missenlîce on mon becume and hû his mon tilian scyle *for cough, in what different ways it comes on a man and how it must be treated*, 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* hosse, host, hoost *tussis: Scott.* host, hoast, hoist *a cough: Icel.* hósti: *O. H. Ger.* huosto *tussis: Ger.* husten.]

hwôstan; *p.* te *To cough:* — Hwôstaþ [hwosaþ, MS.] gelôme *they cough frequently*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hostyn, *or* rowhyn, *or* cowghyn *tussio, tussito: Scott.* host, hoist *to cough: Icel.* hósta: *Dan.* hoste: *O. H. Ger.* huostôn: *Ger.* husten.]

hwoðerian. v. hweoðerian.

hwu. v. hû.

hwugu. v. hwega.

hwurf *a going about, wandering, error:* — Huurf *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 64.

hwurfan. v. hweorfan.

hwurf-bân, Lchdm. iii. 98, 16. v. hweorf-bân.

hwurf-lîc; *adj. Changeable;* mutabilis, Hpt. Gl. 470, 62. v. hwerf-lîc.

hwurfling, es; *m. That which turns:*—Hwurflinces *orbis*, Hpt. Gl. 453.

hwurful; *adj. Changeable, fickle:*—Hwæt getâcniaþ ða truman ceastra bûtan hwurfulu môd *what do the strong cities betoken but fickle minds;* quid per civitates munitas nisi suspectæ mentes, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7.

hwurful-ness, e; *f. Changeableness, mutability:* — Ða twigu ðære hwurfulnesse *genimina mutabilitatis*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 1. Hió hit gecŷþ self mid hire hwurffulnesse ðæt hió biþ swîðe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 34.

HWŶ, hwî; *inst. of* hwæt. WHY. **I.** *in direct questions:*—*Interrogativa* synd âxigendlîce *cur* hwî, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Hwî didest ðû ðæt *quare hoc fecisti?* Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 9, 11. Hwŷ sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeówian? Cd. 15; Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Se wîsa Augustinus smeáde hwî se hâlga cŷðere cwæde . . . *the wise Augustine inquired why the holy martyr said* . . . , Homl. Th. i. 48, 10. Eall ðæra Iudêiscra teóna ârâs þurh ðæt hwî Drihten Crist seðe æfter flæsce sôðlîce is mannes sunu eác swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu *all the quarrel of the Jews had its origin from this, why Christ, who according to the flesh is truly the son of man, should also be called the son of God*, 16. Đâ âscade hê Æðelm hwŷ hit him ryht ne þuhte ðæt wê him gerehte hæfden *then he asked Æthelm why that did not seem right to him which we had arranged for him*, Chart. Th. 171, 12. Ða ôðre ða ðe ðær nâron þurh gewrite atîwdon hwî hî ðær beón ne mihton *the others who were not there shewed by letter why they could not be there*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 6. v. hwâ.

Hwyccas, hwyder, hwylc. v. Hwiccas, hwider, hwilc.

hwylca, an; *m. A swollen vein;* varix, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

hwyrfan, hwyrf-bân, hwyrfel, hwyrfere, hwyrfolung, hwyrf-pôl. v. hwerfan, hweorf-bân, hwerfel, hwerfere, hwerflung, hwirf-pôl.

hwyrf-ness, e; *f. Giddiness:*—Wið brægenes hwyrfnesse, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

hwyrft, es; *m. A turn, revolution, going, course, orbit, circuit, orb, circle:*—Ða ðe ofercumaþ allum hwyrfte *quæ superveniunt universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 26. Hwâ ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban *who does not wonder that some stars have a less orbit than others?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Heofonsteorran belûgaþ brâdne hwyrft *the stars of heaven encompass a spacious circle* [*the earth*], Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. Geþancmeta on hwilce healfe ðû wille hwyrft dôn cyrran mid ceápe *consider on which side thou wilt bend thy course, turn with thy cattle*, 91; Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918. Gif ic on helle gedó hwyrft ænigne *si descendero in infernum*, Ps. Th. 138, 6. Helle hlînduru nâgon hwyrft ne ûtsîþ æfre *never is there return or passage out through the grated doors of hell*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. Nâhton mâran hwyrft *they could go no further*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 6; Exod. 210. Nâh ic hwyrft weges [*Grein reads* hwyrftweges] *I cannot return*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 6; Rä. 4, 6. Sôna æfter ðæm wordum helle hæftas hwyrftum scrîðaþ þûsendmælum *straightway after those words shall the captives of hell by thousands bend thither their steps*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631: Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Đâ wæs âgangen geára hwyrftum *then had passed in course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 2; El. 1. DER. ed-, ymb-hwyrft. v. hwearft.

hwyrftlian. v. hwearftlian.

hŷ. v. hê.

hycgan, hycgean; *p.* hogde. **I.** *to employ the mind, take thought, be mindful, think, consider, meditate:*—Bêc bodiaþ ðam ðe wiht hycgeþ *books tell to him that thinks at all*, Salm. Kmbl. 476; Sal. 238. Hycgeþ ymbe se ðe wile *he shall think about it who will*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 2; Met. 19, 1. Ðâm ðe mid heortan hycgeaþ rihte *his qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Ða inwit and fâcen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2, 8. Gif gê teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3223; An. 1614. Hwæt hê on hyge hogde heortan geþoncum *what he meditated in his mind with the thoughts of his heart*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 14; Gû. 1227. Ðû wið Criste wunne hogdes wið hâlgum *thou didst strive with Christ, didst plot against the saints*, 71 b; Th. 267, 28; Jul. 422. Hycgaþ his ealle hû gê hî beswîcen *all think of this, how ye may deceive them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 8; Gen. 432. Hicgeaþ on ellen *let your thoughts be of valour*, Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11. Ðæt seó forlætene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ *that the forsaken church will take no thought for those that live in her neighbourhood*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. Hû ðû ymb môdlufan mînes freán on hyge hycge *how thou mayest think in thy mind of the love of my lord*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 5; Bo. 10. Hû gôd biþ ðætte brôður on ân hicgen *how good it is that brothers should be unanimous*, Ps. 132, 1. Wærwyrde sceal wîsfæst hæle breóstum hycgan *a man cautious of words and wise must keep his thoughts to himself*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 24; Fä. 58. Uton wê hycgan hwær wê hâm âgen and ðonne geþencan hû wê ðider cumen *let us consider where we may have a home, and then devise how we may come thither*, 83 a; Th. 312, 30; Seef. 117. Â sceal snotor hycgean ymbe disse worulde gewinn *ever must the prudent man meditate about the struggle of this world*, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54. Iç mid heortan ongann hycggean *meditatus sum cum corde meo*, Ps. Th. 76, 6. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. Micel is tô hycganne wîsfæstum menn hwæt seó wiht sŷ *to a sagacious man it is a great subject for thought what the creature may be*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 14; Rä. 29, 13. Hycgenne, 108 b; Th. 414, 21; Rä. 32, 23. Hycgende mon *a man who thinks*, 92 b; Th. 347, 10; Sch. 10. Wê sculon â hycgende hælo râdes gemunan sigora waldend *mindful of saving counsel must we ever remember the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 13; Môd. 82. Gemune ûs on môdsefan forþ hycgende folces dînes *remember us, being continually mindful of thy people;* memento nostri in beneplacito populi tui, Ps. Th. 105, 4. **II.** *to direct the mind* [*to an object*], *to be intent upon, to intend, purpose, determine, endeavour, strive:*—Ic hicge *molior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51: *nitor*, 36; Som. 38, 53. Ic mid ealre mînre heortan hige hycge swîðe ðæt ic ðîn bebod âtredde *ego in toto corde meo scrutabor mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 69. Ic hycge ðæt ic sôðne dôm symble healde *statui custodire judicia justitiæ tuæ*, 106: 146. Hió hogde georne ðæt hire mægþhâd clæne geheólde *she earnestly determined to keep her maidenhood pure*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 18; Jul. 29. Freóndrædenne heó from hogde *her mind revolted from relationship with him* [i.e. *she determined not to marry*], Th. 244, 28; Jul. 34. Hicg þegenlîce *viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18. Hycge swâ hê wille ne mæg wêrigmôd wyrde widstondan *strive as he will the weary-hearted cannot withstand fate*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 15; Wand. 14. Ne hycge tô slæpe se ðe heoldeþ ðê *neque obdormiet qui custodit te*, Ps. 120, 3. Hêt ðâ hyssa hwæne hicgan tô handum *he bade then each of his men look to the arms in their hands*, Byrht. Th. 131, 6; By. 4. Ongunnon ðæt ðæs monnes mâgas hycgan þurh dyrne geþoht ðæt hŷ tôdælden unc *this did the man's kinsmen through dark design endeavour, to part us two*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 12; Kl. 11. Wê ðæs sculon hycgan georne ðæt . . . *we must therefore earnestly endeavour to* . . . , Cd. 19; Th. 25, 22; Gen. 397: 226; Th. 302, 6; Sat. 594. **III.** *to direct the mind with a feeling of confidence, to hope:*—Ic on ðê gêare hycge *sperabo in eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 2. Ic hycge tô ðê *in te speravi*, 142, 8. Hycge him hâlig folc hælu tô Drihtne *sperate in eum, omnis conventus plebis*, 61, 8. Wê cunnon hycgan and hyhtan ðæt . . . *we can hope that* . . . , Frag. Kmbl. 83; Leas. 44. [*Goth.* hugjan: *O. Sax.* huggian: *Icel.* hyggja *to think, intend, purpose: O. H. Ger.* huggen *meditari, sperare*, Grff. iv. 786.] DER. â-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-hycgan; *and see* hogian.

-hycgende. v. bealu-, deóp-, gleáw-, gram-, heard-, morðor-, nîþ-, ræd-, stîð-, swîð-, þanc-, þrîst-, wîs-, wiðer-hycgende.

HŶD, e; *f.* HIDE, *skin:*—Hŷd *cutis* vel *pellis; corium* vel *tergus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 31, 32; Wrt. Voc. 44, 17, 18. Getannede hŷd *subacta coria* vel *medicata* vel *confecta*, 17; Som. 58, 103; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19. Hiora hŷd biþ swîðe gôd tô sciprâpum *their* [*walruses'*] *hide is very good for ship-ropes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 2. Him seó hŷd âheardod wæs on ðæm cneówum swâ olfendan cneó beóþ *the skin on his knees had got as hard as a camel's knees are*, Shrn. 93, 10. Þurh ðære hŷde wunda âdwæscte his môdes wunda *through the wounds of his skin extinguished the wounds of his mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 31. Twegen sciprâpas ôðer of hwæles hŷde geworht ôðer of sioles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 22. Se bât wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hŷde *the boat was made of two hides and a half*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Þincþ him [*cattle*] genôg on ðam ðe hî binnan heora ægenre hŷde habbaþ tôeácan ðam fôdre ðe him gecyndelîc biþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox, 44, 23. Gif mon ôðrum rib forsleá binnan gehâlre hŷde geselle x scill. tô bôte gif sió hŷd sîe tôbrocen . . . *if a man fracture another's rib without breaking the skin let him pay ten shillings in compensation; if the skin be broken* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 70; Th. i. 98, 11–13. Đâ heó [*the snake*] gefylled wæs hê hêt hŷ behyldan and ða hŷde tô

Rôme bringan . . . heó wæs hundtwelftiges fôta lang, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 1. Hê healde iii niht hŷde [*of an ox*] and heáfod and sceápes eallswâ. And gif hê ða hŷde âweg sylle gilde xx ôran, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Hwæt sind gescŷ būton deádra nŷtena hŷda? Homl. Th. ii. 280, 30. Ic bicge hŷda and fell *ego emo cutes et pelles*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 29. Horses hŷda hî habbaþ him tô hrægle *pelliculas equorum ad vestimentum habentes*, Nar. 38, 2. In the Laws the word is used in technical phrases relating to flogging [cf. colloquial 'to give one a *hiding*']:—Wealh gafolgelda cxx scill. . . . . weales hŷd twelfum *the 'wer' of a tenant of British race is one hundred and twenty shillings . . . the 'hide-gild' of a man of British race is twelve shillings* [the 'hide-gild' of a *þeów* (v. infra), whose *wer* was half that of a *wealh*, was six shillings; if the same proportion was kept, the *weales hŷd* would be, as here, twelve shillings], L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Þeówman þolie his hŷde oððe hŷdgyldes *let a slave be flogged or pay the 'hide-gild,'* L. E. G. 7, 8; Th. i. 172, 1, 7: L. C. S. 45: 47; Th. i. 402, 16, 26. Ðara hyrda ælc þolige ðære hŷde, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Gif þeów deóflum geldaþ vi scill. gebête oððe his hŷd *if a slave offer to devils let him pay six shillings or be flogged*, L. Wih. 13: 15: 10; Th. i. 40, 8, 11: 38, 22. Gif hwâ his hŷde forwyrce and cirican geierne sîe him sió swingelle forgifen *if any one be liable to flogging* [lit. *forfeit his hide*] *and escape into a church, let the scourging be forgiven him*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Se ðe ænig dissa dô, gilde wîte, frîman xii ôr, þeówman ða hŷde, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 703. [*Laym. A. R. O. and N.* hude: *O. Frs.* hûd, hêd: *Icel.* hûð *a hide:* also a law term as above, e. g. fyrirgöra húð sinni *to forfeit one's hide;* leysa húð sína *to redeem one's hide;* cf. hýða *to flog: O. H. Ger.* hût *cutis, corium, pellis, tergus, birsa: Ger.* haut.]

-hŷd = -hygd, q. v.

HŸDAN; *p.* de *To* HIDE, *conceal:*—Ic mê wið heora hete hŷde *absconderem me ab eo*, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Se lǽce hŷd his îsern wið ðone moun ðe hê snîðan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man that he means to cut*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Hŷt *abscondit*, Swt. 187, 9. Se ðe his hwæte hŷtt *qui abscondit frumenta*, 49, 1; Swt. 377, 13. Hŷdeþ, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 34; Seef. 102. Hî on holum hŷdaþ hî *in cubilibus suis se collocabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Fleóþ ðonne tô muntum and hié hŷdaþ for ðara engla onsŷne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 26: Past. 15, 1; Swt. 89, 15. Ic on mînre heortan hŷdde *in corde meo abscondi*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 109; Met. 29, 55. Ðe hælend hine hŷdde *Iesus abscondit se*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 59. Hŷddon hié *they hid themselves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Hŷde se ðe wylle *hide who will*, Beo. Th. 5526; B. 2766. Ne sylþ hê hit ûs tô ðon ðæt wê hit hŷdon, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Crist hêt hine hŷdan ðæt hearde îsen [*put up his sword*], Homl. Th. ii. 246, 24. Nô ðû mînne þearft hafelan hŷdan [*bury*], Beo. Th. 896; B. 446. Hwær se wuldres beám under hrusan hŷded wære *where the tree of glory* [*the cross*] *under ground was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 436; El. 218. Ðær ða æðelestan hŷdde wæron, 2214; El. 1108. [*Orm.* hidenn; *Laym. A. R. O. and N.* huden: *Ayenb.* hede: *Chauc.* hide.] DER. â-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-hŷdan.

hŷdd-ern. v. hêdd-ern.

hŷdels, es; *m. A place of concealment, hiding-place, cavern:*—Hŷdels þeáfana *spelunca latronum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 17. Gif hit on hŷdelse funden sŷ *if it be found in a place of concealment*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 4. [*Laym.* an hudlese wuneden *lived in caverns: A. R.* inę hudles *in secret: Trev.* break out of his hydels (hudels, huydels) *de latibulo suo erumpens*): *Wick.* in hidils (hudlis) *in absconditо*,]

hŷd-gild, es; *n. A payment made to escape the punishment of flogging.* v. hŷd.

hŷdig; *adj. Made of hide, leathern:*—Hŷdig fæt *bulga*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 28; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. [Cf. leðer-coddas *bulgæ*, 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.]

hŷdig = hygdig, q. v.

HŸF, e; *f. A* HIVE:—Hŷf *canistrum* vel *alvearium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 60; Wrt. Voc. 25, 2. Hŷf *alvearia*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 40. Hŷfe *alvearii*, ii. 4, 64. Hŷfi *alvearia*, 100, 1. Wið ðæt beón æt ne fleón genim ðâs ylcan wyrte ðe wê veneriam nemdon and gehôh tô ðære hŷfe ðonne beóþ hŷ wungynde *that bees may not fly away, take this same plant that we called veneria and hang it to the hive, then will they be stationary*, Herb. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 1. Mæderecîþ on ðînre hŷfe ðonne ne âsponþ nân man ðîne beón ne hî man ne mæg forstelan ða hwîle ðe se cîþ on ðære hŷfe biþ [*put*] *a plant of madder in your hive; then nobody will lure away your bees, nor can they be stolen while the plant is in the hive*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2–4. [Hê wunede eall riht swâ drâne dôþ on hîue *he lived exactly as drones do in the hive*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20. *Rel. Ant.* huive: *M. L. Ger.* huve.]

-hygd. v. ge-, ofer-, wan-hygd, -hŷd.

hygdig, hŷdig; *adj. Disposed, minded, careful, considerate, chaste, modest:*—Þancolmôd wer þeáwum hŷdig *a man of thoughtful mind, virtuously disposed*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Hygdig *casta*, Rtl. 68, 12. Hygdigo friódôm *casta libertas*, 105, 1. Hygdego, 109, 35. [*O. Sax.* hugdig, hûdig (*in compounds*).] DER. ân-, bealu-, deóp-, fæst-, gleáw-, gram-, læt-, lytel-, nîþ-, ofer-, reðe-, stîð-, þrist-, un-, wan-, wîs-, wiðer-hygdig, -hŷdig.

hygdig-lîce; *adv. Chastely:*—Hia seolfa hia hygdiglige beheóldon *seipsos castraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

hygdig-ness, e; *f. Chastity, modesty:*—Hygdignisse *castitatis*, Rtl. 77, 33: 103, 40. Hygdignisse *pudore*, 110, 5.

hyge *the upper part of the throat, fauces:*—Hyge *faus* [*faux* or *fauces*?] Wrt. Voc. 282, 78: ii. 36, 46.

hyge, es; *m. Mind, heart, soul:*—Cwæþ ðæt hine his hige speóne ðæt hê wyrcean ongunne getimbro *he said that his heart lured him to attempt making buildings*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 17; Gen. 274. Ôþ hine his hyge forspeón and his ofermetta ealra swîðost *until his heart seduced him, and his pride most of all*, 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Hyge Euan wîfes wâc geþoht *the mind of Eve, weak thought of woman*, 30; Th. 40, 34; Gen. 648. Ðam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Næs him blîðe hige *no cheerful mind was his*, 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wearþ him hŷrra hyge ðonne gemet wære *haughtier grew his soul than was meet*, 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Him wæs geómor sefa hyge murnende *mournful was their mind, sorrowing their soul*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Forðon is mîn hyge geómor, 115 a; Th. 442, 24; Kl. 17. Se hreó hyge, 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16. Ys mînre heortan hige hluttor and clǽne *quia delectatum est cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Hyge wearþ mongum blissad *the heart of many was made glad*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 163. Hlihende hyge *a gladsome mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Hyge wæs him hinfûs *he was minded to flee away*, Beo. Th. 1514; B 755. Ne biþ him tô hearpan hyge *no mind hath he for the harp*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *no coward heart had he* [cf. *Icel.* hug-blauðr *timid;* hug-bleyði *cowardice*], Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. Ðâ wæs hyge onhyrded *then was his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841. Se hearda hyge wunade *the stout heart continued*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 31; Gû. 517. Hyge sceal heardum men *a bold man must have courage*, 92 a; Th. 346, 15; Gn. Ex. 205. Hige sceal ðê heardra heorte ðê cênre ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *the firmer must courage be, braver the heart, the more our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hyge weallende *a mind agitated by violent emotions*, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 5; Gen. 354. Mîn hyge dreóseþ bysig æfter bôcum: hwîlum hyge heortan neáh heaide wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 122–6; Sal. 60–2. Ðû wâst ðæt ic eom unwîs hyges *tu scis insipientiam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 6. Ic mîn gehât nid hyge gylde ðæt mîne weleras ær wîse gedǽldan *reddam vota mea, quæ distinxerunt labia mea*, 65, 12: 102, 19. Ic andette ðê mid hyge ealle heortan mînre *confitebor tibi in toto corde meo*, 110, 1: 118, 69: 94, 10. Wesan ðîne eáran gehŷrende mid hige on eall gebedd esnes ðînes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in orationem servi tui*, 129, 2. Mid hyge þencan *to think with the mind*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Wese heorte mîn on hige clǽne *fiat cor meum immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 118, 80. On mînum hyge hreóweþ *I am grieved to think*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ne meahte hê æt his hige findan ðæt hê wolde þeódne þeówian *he could not find it in his heart to serve his prince*, 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266. Hâlig on hige *holy of thought*, 133; Th. 168, 9; Gen. 2780: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 14; Jul. 533. On heardum hyge *in my hard heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Hêt hicgan tô hige gôdum *bade them see to it that they were of good courage*, Byrht. Th. 131, 7; By. 4. Hî on heofon setton hyge hyra mûþes *posuerunt in cœlum os suum*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Hæfde hyge strangne *he had a strong heart*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 9; Gen. 447. Heardrâdne hyge, 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. Ic georniice gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *diligently I served God with loyal heart*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586: Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Þurh yrne hyge *in anger*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 10; Cri. 620: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973. Ðîune hyge gefæstna *strengthen thine heart*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 33; Sch. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. Dôþ eówre heortan hige hâle and clǽne *effundite coram illo corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 61, 8. Nyllan gê eów on heortan ða hige staðelian *nolite cor apponere*, 11. [*Laym.* huȝe: *Orm.* hiȝ: *Goth.* hugs: *O. Sax.* hugi: *O. Frs.* hei: *Icel.* hugi, hugr: *O. H. Ger.* hugu, hugi *animus, sensus, affectus.*] DER. hât-hyge.

hyge-bend, es; *m*: e; *f. A tie* or *bond which is furnished by the mind:*—Hygebendum fæst *fixed firm by the mind's chains*, Beo. Th. 3761; B. 1878.

hyge-blind; *adj. Having the mind blinded*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61.

hyge-blîðe; *adj. Glad at heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 31; Rä. 27, 20.

hyge-clǽne; *adj. Pure in mind*, Ps. Th. 104, 3.

hyge-cræft, es; *m. Mental power, intellect, wisdom:*—Ealle þeóde ęcne Drihten mid hygecræfte herigan *let all nations praise the Lord with the powers of their minds*, Ps. Th. 116, 1: 118, 61, 73. Gif ðû mê ðînne hygecræft hylest and ðîne heortan geþohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy wisdom and thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Wîsdôm higecræft heáne, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 1; Dan. 98. Hygecræftum, Hy. 6. 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3.

hyge-cræftig; *adj. Having mental power, wise, sagacious*, Exon.

11 a; Th. 15, 25; Cri. 241: 92 b; Th. 348, 8; Sch. 25: 101 a; Th. 380, 37; Rä. 2, 1.

hŷ-gedriht. v. hî-gedryht.

hyge-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 33; Rä. 43, 14. [*Icel.* hug-fastr *steadfast.*] Cf. hoga-fæst.

hyge-frōd; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 13; Gen. 1953.

hyge-frōfor, e; *f. Comfort for the mind* or *heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 709; El. 355: Hy. 9, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 13.

hyge-gǽlsa; *adj. Slow, sluggish*:—Nis hē hinderweard ne hygegǽlsa swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 3; Ph. 314. v. gælan.

hyge-gāl; *adj. Light-minded, wanton*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 2; Rä. 13, 12. v. gāl.

hyge-gār, es; *m. A dart of the mind, a wile, device*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 21; Mōd. 34.

hyge-geómor, -giómor; *adj. Sad in mind, mournful, sorrowful*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 18; Gen. 879: Andr. Kmbl. 2175; An. 1089: 3112; An. 1559: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 20; Gū. 1129: Beo. Th. 4807; B. 2408: Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 29; Cri. 891. Hygegeómorne, 115 a; Th. 442, 28; Kl. 19. Hygegeómre, 10 a; Th. 10, 17; Cri. 154: 22 b; Th. 61, 33; Cri. 994: 70 b; Th. 262, 4; Jul. 327: 45 b; Th. 155, 8; Gū. 857: 46 a; Th. 157, 31; Gū. 900: Elen. Kmbl. 2429; El. 1216.

hyge-gleáw; *adj. Wise, prudent, having clear mental vision*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 23; Cri. 1194: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 25; Edg. 51: Elen. Kmbl. 665; El. 333.

hyge-grim; *adj. Cruel of mind, fierce, savage*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595.

hyge-leás; *adj. Thoughtless, careless, foolish*:—Ne gerîseþ biscopum ne æt hām ne on sīðe tō higeleás [iuncg'ic, MS. G.] wîse ac wîsdōm and weorþscipe gedafenaþ heora hāde *a too thoughtless manner is not seemly for bishops, neither at home nor when travelling, but wisdom and dignity are becoming to their rank*, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 41. Higeleás plega *senseless play*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Hygeleáse *lacking wisdom* [*the rebellious angels*], Cd. 3; Th. 4, 10; Gen. 51. Leahtra hegeleásra *of sins committed thoughtlessly*, Ps. C. 50, 144; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 144. [*Icel.* hug-lauss *fainthearted.*]

hyge-leást, e; *f. Thoughtlessness, foolishness, folly, want of wisdom, heedlessness*:—Eálā gē cildra gāþ ūt būtan hygeleáste tō claustre oððe tō leorninge *O vos pueri egredimini sine scurrilitate in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Ne ūs ne gedafenaþ ðæt wē ūrne līchaman ðe Gode is gehālgod mid unþæslîcum plegan and higleáste gescyndan *it doth not beseem us to put our body, that is sanctified to God, to shame with indecent play and folly*, Homl. Th. i. 482, 12. Wē sceolon blissian on ūrum Drihtne nā on higleáste *we ought to rejoice in our Lord, not in folly*, ii. 292, 32. Englas wǽron befeallene on ða hātan hell þurh hygeleáste and þurh ofermētto *angels had fallen into the hot hell through folly and through pride*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 29; Gen. 331. Biscopum gebiraþ wîsdōm . . . ne gerîsaþ heom micele ofermētta nē ǣnige higeliste, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* hug-leysa *timidity.*]

hyge-mēð, e; *f. Honour that is shewn with the heart* or *mind, reverence*; or *fitness that is determined by the mind* [?]:—Wiglāf healdeþ higemēðum [hige mēðum, Th.] heáfodwearde *Wiglaf keeps guard reverently* [or *duly*], Beo. Th. 5810; B. 2909. v. mēð.

hyge-mēðe; *adj. Wearying the heart* or *mind*, Beo. Th. 4875; B. 2442.

hyge-rōf; *adj. Stout, strong of mind* or *heart, magnanimous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 6; Ruin. 20: 46 b; Th. 159, 13; Gū. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: 2009; An. 1007: Beo. Th. 413; B. 204: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 32; Gen. 1709: 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 31; Cri. 534: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303.

hyge-rūn, e; *f. A secret of the mind* or *heart*:—Cyriacus hygerûne ne māþ gāstes mihtum tō Gode cleopode *Cyriacus did not conceal the secret of his heart, but with the powers of the spirit cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. v. Grmm. A. u. E. 139. [*Icel.* hug-rúnar *magical runes with a power of wisdom.*]

hyge-sceaft, e; *f. Mental constitution, mind, disposition, heart*:—Frŷnd synd hié mîne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum *they are my zealous friends, loyal in their hearts*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. [*O. Sax.* hugi-skafti; *pl.*]

hyge-snottor; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent, sagacious*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 23; Gū. 1082: 71 a; Th. 265, 24; Jul. 386: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 14; Met. 10, 7.

hyge-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Mental care, anxiety*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 31; Gen. 2035: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 21; Cri. 174: 47 b; Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 50 a; Th. 174, 15; Gū. 1178: 51 a; Th. 176, 32; Gū. 1219: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 16; Gen. 776: Beo. Th. 4646; B. 2328.

hyge-teóna, an; *m. Deliberate injury* or *offence*:—Ic him hygeteónan hwîtan seolfre bēte *with white silver will I make reparation to him for injury*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 13; Gen. 2731: 69; Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Higeteónan spræc on fǽmnan *from her heart spoke injuriously against the woman*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 21; Gen. 2261.

hyge-þanc, es; *m. Thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1634; An. 818: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 30; Cri. 1331: 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rä. 36, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 311; El. 156: Ps. Th. 74, 5.

hyge-þancol; *adj. Thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 681; An. 341: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 26; Dan. 94: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 131.

hyge-þrymm, es; *m. Strength of heart* or *mind*, Beo. Th. 683; B. 339.

hyge-þrȳþ, e; *f. Pride of heart* or *mind, insolence*:—Higeþrýþe wæg *was insolent*, Cd. 102: Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238.

hyge-þyhtig; *adj. Doughty of heart*, Beo. Th. 1497; B. 746.

hyge-treów, e; *f. Faith deliberately pledged*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 25; Gen. 2367.

hyge-wælm, es; *m. Agitation of the mind, violent emotion*, e. g. *anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980.

hyge-wlanc; *adj. Proud, elated in mind*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 2: 112 b; Th. 431, 21; Rä. 46, 4.

hyht, es; *m.* [*f.* Ps. Th. 77, 53.] *Hope, joyous expectation, joy*:—Hiht on Gode *hope in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 11. Ðære gāstlîcan strenge mycel hyht *the great hope of spiritual strength*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 28. Mē is hālig hyht on hine *spes mea in Deo est*, Ps. Th. 61, 7: 70, 4. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe on ðysse eorþan ūtan syndon *spes omnium finium terræ*, 64, 6. Hwîlum hié gehēton æt heargtrafum wigweorþunga bǽdon ðæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra hǽðenra hyht *sometimes they vowed in their temples idolatrous honours, prayed that the destroyer of souls would afford them help. Such was their custom, such the hope of the heathens*, Beo. Th. 360; B. 179. Ðū eart mîn se sōða hiht *tu es spes mea*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Ælc hyht līfes *omnis spes vitæ*, Rtl. 3, 28. Ðū cēgst his noman Iohannes and ðē bið ðonne hyht and gefeá *vocabis nomen suum Johannem et erit gaudium tibi et exultatio*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Līfes hyht and ealles leóhtes gefeá, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 32; Cri. 585: 42 a; Th. 141, 23; Gū. 631. Ðǽr is hyht and blis *there is joy and bliss*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 46 b; Th. 159, 14; Gū. 926. Ne bið him tō hearpan hyge ne tō wîfe wyn ne tō worulde hyht *he hath no mind for the harp, nor delight in woman, nor joy in life*, 82 a; Th. 308, 26; Seef. 45. Næs him tō māðme wyn hyht tō hordgestreónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116. Sigbēg hyhtes *corona spei*, Rtl. 1, 15. Hygtes, 3, 26. Is mē Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Ðære hǽlo ðe hē ūs tō hyhte forgeaf *for the salvation which he hath given us to hope for*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 28; Cri. 613. Hæbbe ic mē tō hyhte heofonrîces weard *I have the guardian of the kingdom of heaven as my hope*, 68 b; Th. 255, 10; Jul. 212. Hæfdon hym tō hyhte helle flōras beornende bealo *they had the bottom of hell and burning torments to look forward to*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 8; Sat. 70. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe weán and wîtu *we have nothing to expect but woe and punishments*, 220; Th. 285, 9; Sat 335. Se beorn wæs on hyhte *the man was in good hopes* [*of performing his journey*], Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1274; An. 637. Ic eom wunderlîcu wiht wîfum on hyhte *I am a wondrous creature giving joy to women*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 7; Rä. 26, 1: Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 16; Rūn. 16. Hē hî on hihte holdre lǽdde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Ic hāligne gāst hyhte belûce emne swā ēcne *I believe the Holy Ghost to be just as eternal*, Hy. 10, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 41. Hē him forgeaf ēces līfes hyht, Blickl. Homl. 137, 7. Hî on God ænne heora hyht gesetton *they placed their hope on God only*, 185, 15: Ps. Th. 113, 20. Beón ða ófdrǽdde ða ðe sint ofsette mid flǽsclîcum lustum, and nabbaþ nǽnne hiht tō engla werode *let those be afraid that are oppressed with fleshly lusts and have nothing to hope for from the angelic host*, Homl. Th. i. 222, 29. Ðæt hî gleáwne hiht tō Gode hæfdan *ut ponant in Deo spem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 9. Ic hiht on ðon hæbbe georne *exultabo*, 62, 7. Hyhta leáse helle sōhton *hopeless they sought hell*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 18; Jul. 682. Hyhtum tō wuldre *with hopes of glory*, 116 b; Th. 448, 3; Dōm. 48. [*O. E. Homl.* huht, hiht: *Orm.* hihht: *O. and N.* hihte, hiȝte.] DER. tō-, woruld-hyht.

hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust, look forward to with hope* or *joy, rejoice*:—Ic under fiðrum hihte *sub pennis ejus sperabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4. Ic ðē hihte tō *sperantem in te*, 85, 2. Hihte ic tō ðīnra handa hālgum dǽdum *in operibus manuum tuarum exultabo*, 91, 3. Heorte mîn and flǽsc hyhtaþ georne on ðone lifgendan Drihten *cor meum et caro mea exultaverunt in Dominum vivum*, 83, 2. Hē hyhte tō mē *in me speravit*, 91, 14. Ðām [ðe] longe his hyhtan hidercyme *to those who had long hoped for his advent*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142. Sione bearn symble hihtan *filii Sion exultant*, Ps. Th. 149, 2. Se þeóda lāreów lǽrde ða rîcan ðæt hî heora hiht ne besetton on ðām swicelum welum, ac hihton on God ðæra gōda syllend *the teacher of the gentiles taught the rich that they should not set their hope on deceitful riches, but should hope in God, the giver of good things*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Wē cunnon hyhtan ðæt wē heofones leóht āgan mōton *we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven*, Fragm. Kmbl. 84; Leás. 44. Ic ellen wylle habban and hlyhhan and mē hyhtan tō *I will have courage, and laugh and look forward with hope*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 22; Hy. 4, 70: 12 b; Th. 21, 26; Cri. 340. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō hyhtanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 9. [*O. and N.* hihte.] v. ge-hyhtan.

hyht-ful; *adj. Full of hope* or *joy, joyous, exultant, glad, pleasant*:—Ic þurh Judas ǽr hyhtful gewearþ and nū gebȳned eom þurh Judas eft *through Judas formerly I became exultant, and now again through Judas am I humiliated*, Elen. Kmbl. 1842; El. 923. Ontȳn eárna hleódor ðæt mīn gehērnes hehtful weorþe *auditui meo dabis gaudium*, Ps. C. 50, 78; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 78. Him on lāste beleác hihtfulne hām hālig engel *a holy angel closed behind them the pleasant abode* [*paradise*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 14; Gen. 946. Wē hyhtfulle hǽlo gelȳfaþ *we, filled with hope, trust the salvation* [*or* hyhtfulle *may agree with* hǽlo], Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 17; Cri. 119.

hyht-gifa, an; *m. One who gives hope* or *joy* [*an epithet of Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 1700; El. 852.

hyht-gifu, e; *f. A gift which causes hope* or *joy*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 31; Reim. 21.

hyhting, e; *f. Exultation, joy*:—Hihting *exultatio, lætitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 30.

hyht-leás; *adj. Without hope* [*of that which is promised*], *joyless*:—Āhōf brȳd Abrahames hihtleásne hleahtor *Abraham's wife laughed incredulously* [*without hope that the promise of a son would be fulfilled*], Cd. 109; Th. 144, 9; Gen. 2387. v. hyht-ful.

hyht-līc; *adj. Giving*, or *having*, *cause for hope* or *joy, hopeful, pleasant, joyous, exultant*:—Hyhtlīc heorþwerod *a hopeful family*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Beóþ ðonne eádge ðe ðǽr in wuniaþ hyhtlīc is ðæt heorþwerud *happy are they that dwell therein, joyous is that band*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 1; Sch. 91: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076. Hyhtlīc heofontimber *the pleasant frame of heaven*, 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 18; Dōm. 24. Hyhtlīcra hām, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 3; Sat. 216: 216; Th. 273, 17; Sat. 138. Ðonne biþ hyhtlīcre . . . biþ ðæt ǽrende eádiglīcre, Soul Kmbl. 250; Seel. 129. Hāma hyhtlīcost, Andr. Kmbl. 207; An. 104. [*O. E. Hom.* hihtliche bure *a pleasant chamber*: cf. *Laym.* un-huhtlic.]

hyht-plega, an; *m. Joyous play, sport*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 14; Cri. 737: 105 b; Th. 402, 12; Rä. 21, 28.

hyht-willa, an; *m. Desire accompanied by hope* or *joy*:—Hyhtwillan leás *without hope of attaining any good*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 25; Sat. 159.

hyht-wynn, e; *f. Joy of hope*:—Ne þearf hē hopian nō ðæt hē ðonan mōte ac ðǽr wunian sceal hyhtwynna leás *no need has he to hope that he may go thence, but there shall he dwell hopeless and joyless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

hylc, es; *m. A bend, turn, winding*:—Ābrocen land *vel* hilces *anfractus*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 9; Wrt. Voc. 55, 12. Wōge hylcas *anfractus, reflectus*, Hpt. Gl. 448. Hylcas *anfractus*, 486. Hylcum *anfractibus*, 493.

hyld, held, es; *m. Favour, protection, grace* [*of a superior to an inferior*], *loyalty, allegiance* [*of the inferior to the superior*]:—Ic hālsige eów for ðæs cāseres helda ðæt gē mē secgon *I adjure you by your allegiance to the emperor that you tell me*, Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 7. Gecȳþe ðæt on Godes helde and on hlāfordes *let him declare that on his faith towards God and the lord*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 23. On gesyhþe ðara hāligra ðe dīnne held curan *in the sight of the saints that chose thine allegiance* [*chose thee as their lord*]; ante conspectum sanctorum tuorum, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Ðe his hyld curon, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 19; Dan. 481. Gē ðe ūres ðæs hālgan Godes held begangeþ *ye who practise loyalty towards our holy God*, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Ðeáh ðe ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meæ*, 131, 3. Hyld hæfde his ferlorene *he had lost the favour of his chief*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 1; Gen. 301. Hæfde wuldres beám werud geláded on hild godes *the pillar of glory had conducted the host into the favour of God*, 170; Th. 214, 13; Exod. 568. On gāstes hyld, 195; Th. 243, 23; Dan. 440. Hylda leáse *without favours*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 20; Az. 21. Ðē ǽfre on fullum hyldum hold and on fulre lufe *faithful to thee with full faith and with full love*, Chart. Th. 598, 31. For eówrum hyldum ðe gē mē symble cȳddon *for your fidelity that you have ever shewn me*, L. Edg. 5, 12; Th. i. 276, 19. v. helde, hyldu, gehyld, **hold**; Grmm. R. A. 252.

hyldan, heldan; *p.* de; *trans. and intrans. To bend, incline, heel, tilt*:—Ðū gestaþoladest eorþan swīðe fæstlīce ðæt heó ne helt on nāne healfe *thou hast fixed earth very firmly, so that it does not incline to any side*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 36. Heldeþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 327; Met. 20, 164. Hylde hine hleór bolster onfēng *he bent himself* [*to the couch*] *and the pillow received his cheek*, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688. Ðā hig hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldan *cum declinarent vultum in terram*, Lk. Skt. 24, 5. Hié tō gebede hyldon *they bent down to pray*, Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan *ut non declines cor meum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Ic hyldan mē ne dorste *I dare not bow myself* [*the Ruthwell cross has* hælda ik ni darstæ], Rood Kmbl. 90; Kr. 45. Is mīn feorh tō helldore hylded geneahhe *vita mea in infernum appropinquavit*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. [*Laym.* scipen gunnen helden: *A. R.* helden wīn ine wunden: *Prompt. Parv.* heldyn *or* bowyn *inclino, flecto, deflecto*, p. 234, see note: *Wick. Piers P.* helde *fundere: O. Sax.* af-heldian: *Icel.* halla *to lean* or *turn sideways*; hella *to pour out: Dan.* hælde *to incline: Swed.* hälla: *O. H. Ger.* halden *vergere, recubare*; haldian, heldian *inclinare, declinare*.] DER. ā-, on-hyldan.

hyldan; *p.* de *To flay, take off the skin*:—Hyldeþ *discoriat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 78. And hyldon ða offrunge *detractaque pelle hostiæ*, Lev. 1, 6. [*Laym. Wick.* hilde: *Icel.* hylda *to slash*.] v. be-, on-hyldan; hold *and* hyldere.

hyld-āþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty* or *fidelity*:—Ðus man sceal swerigean hyldāþas *in this manner are oaths of fealty to be sworn*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2: see 252, 5. v hold-āþ.

hylde, an; *f. The slope of a hill*:—Ôþ ðæs clifas norþ hyldan *to the north side of the cliff*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 418, 24. [*Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope, hill: O. H. Ger.* halda; *f. clivus*.] v. hyldan, held.

-hylde. v. earfoþ-, on-hylde *and* heald.

hylde-mǽg, es; *m. A near and dear kinsman*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 1; Gen. 1094: 94; Th. 122, 25; Gen. 2032.

hyldere, es; *m. A flayer, butcher*:—Hyldere oððe cwellere oððe flǽsctawere *lanio* vel *lanista* vel *carnifex* vel *macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 121; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27. From hylderum *a lanionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 2. v. hyldan, hold.

hylding, e; *f. A bending, inclination*; curvatura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 66.

hyld-rǽden, e; *f. Fidelity*:—Ælc ōðrum āþ on hāligdōme sealde sōðre heldrǽdenne *each should give to other on the relics an oath of true fidelity*, Chart. Th. 610, 32. v. hold-rǽden.

hyldu, e; hyldo; *indecl. f. Kindness, favour, affection, friendship, grace, fidelity, loyalty* [v. hold.]:—Ys mē heortan gehygd hyldu Drihtnes *Deus cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne ðonne his wiðermēdo *his favour is better for us to gain than his hostility*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 20; Gen. 659. Ðē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo ðonne dīn sylfes bearn *his* [*God's*] *peace and grace were dearer to thee than thine own child*, 141; Th. 176, 33; Gen. 2921. Unc is his hyldo þearf *we need his favour*, 32; Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Hyldo tō wedde *as a pledge of favour*, Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. For ealdre hyldo *from old friendship*; amicitia vetus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 28. Eallum monnum nānuht swā gōd ne þuhte swā hié tō his hyldo becōme *to all men nothing seemed so good as to obtain his favour*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 18. Ācwæþ hine fram his hyldo, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 6; Gen. 304. Hyldo *affectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 12. Swā ic āge Pharaones helde *so may I possess the favour of Pharaoh*; per salutem Pharaonis, Gen. 42, 15. Wē hraðe begytan hyldo dīne *cito anticipet nos misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Wutun ūrum Hǽlende hyldo gebeódan *jubilemus Deo salutari nostro*, 94, 1. Ic hyldo sōhte *I sought grace*, 118, 123. Englas ðe ǽr godes hyldo gelǽston *angels who were loyal to God*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Ps. Th. 55, 10: 84, 8. [*O. Sax.* huldi *grace, favour, devotion: O. Frs.* helde, hulde: *Icel.* hylli *favour, grace: O. H. Ger.* huldi *gratia, favor, devotio, fides: Ger.* huld.] DER. hlāford-, un-hyldu; *and see* helde, hyld.

hyll. v. hel.

hyll, es; *m*: e; *f. A hill*:—Hyll *collis*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 62; Wrt. Voc. 54, 6. Þurþ hylles hrōf *through the top of the hill*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 29; Rä. 16, 27. Stondende on lytlum hylle, Shrn. 70, 14. Hī huntiaþ hī of ælcere hylle *they shall hunt them from every hill*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hyllas *montes*, Ps. Spl. C. 71, 3. Hyllas and heá beorgas, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. Hyllas and cnollas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. Gebīgde synt hylla middaneardes *incurvati sunt colles mundi*, Cant. Abac. 6. Dūna and hylla *montes et colles*, Hymn. T. P. 75. Ðonne hie cweþaþ tō ðǽm dūnum and tō ðǽm hyllum *tunc incipient dicere montibus et collibus*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 33: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 30. [*Laym. A. R.* hul: *Orm.* hill: *Ayenb.* hell: *Prompt. Parv.* hylle.] v. sand-hyll.

hyll-hāma, an; *m. A cricket*:—Hilhāma *cicada*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 7; Wrt. Voc. 29, 29. Hyllehāma oððe gærstapa *cicada*, ii. 21, 54. v. hāma.

hyll-wyrt, e; *f. Hill-wort*:—Hylwurt *samum*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 34. Hylwyrt *pollegia*, 44; Som. 64, 83; Wrt. Voc. 32, 19. v. Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. In E. D. S. Plant Names hill-wort is given as [1] *mentha pulegium*; [2] *thymus serpyllum*.

hyl-song *a timbrel*:—On hylsongæ *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. T. 150, 4.

hylsten. v. hilsten (*Appendix*).

hylte, es; *m. A wood, shrubbery*:—Scoom hylti *frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60.

hymblīcae *cicuta*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 8. v. hemlīc.

Hymbre. v. Norþan-; Norþ-, Sūþ-hymbre.

hymele, an; *f. The hop plant*; humulus lupulus, Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. [*Icel.* humall: *Dan.* humle *hop-plant*.]

hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Be ðam hymene ðe wē be hire gewoihton *of the hymn that we composed about her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 16.

hȳnan, hēnan; *p.* de *To abuse, humiliate, rebuke, correct, treat with insult* or *contumely, despise, oppress, afflict, ill-treat, bring* or *lay low, subject*:—Ðām ilcan monnum ðe hē ðǽr þreáta þ and hēnþ *ipsis fratribus qui corriguntur*, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 117, 16. Ða ðe hē ðǽr hīnþ *those whom he subjects there*, 33, 2; Swt. 218, 19. Hē hermcweðend hȳneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. Seðe iuih gehēneþ mec hēnes seðe wutedlīce mec hēnes gehēneþ ðone seðe mec sende *qui vos spernit me spernit, qui autem me spernit spernit eum qui me misit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. Ðæt se bealofulla hȳneþ heardlīce *the baleful one cruelly afflicts it*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 260. Hī hȳnaþ ða heorde ðe hī scoldan healdan *they ill-treat the flock that they ought to keep*, L. I. P. 12;

Th. ii. 320, 17: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 135. Ic hiora fŷnd fylde and hŷnde *ad nihilum inimicos eorum humiliassem*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Hē Godes hālgan hŷnde mid wītum *he oppressed God's saints with torments*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 25. Hē bebeád ðæt hié mon on ælce healfe hiénde *he ordered that they should be treated with insult on every side*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 6. Se gūþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatode and hŷnde, Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. Hē heów and hŷnde *he smote and felled*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Hī Godes cyrican hŷndan and bærndon *they evilly entreated and burned the churches of God*, Chr. 684; Erl. 41, 22. Hŷ ða slōgon and hŷndon ðe ealle Rōmāne friþian woldon, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 4. Hefe ðū ðīne handa and hŷn hiora oferhygd *raise thine hand and humble their pride;* leva manum tuam in superbiam eorum in finem, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Ne hēn ðū *ne despicias*, Rtl. 43, 13. Hergian and hŷnan *to ravage and ill-use*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Of dæs handum ðe hine hŷnan wolde *from the hands of him that would have laid him low*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Hē sceal rŷperas and reáferas hatian and hŷnan *robbers and plunderers he must hate and humble*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20. Ic wolde helpan dæs ðe unscyldig wǽre and hēnan ðone ðe hine yfelode, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17. Hēnan ða yflan and fyrþrian ða gōdan *to bring the evil low and to promote the good*, 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Ic eom frymdi tō ðē ðæt hī helsceaþan hŷnan ne mōton *I am suppliant to thee that fiends of hell may not evil entreat it* [*the soul*], Byrht. Th. 137, 3; By. 180. [*O. E. Hom.* stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene: *Laym.* hæneu and hatien: *Goth.* haunjan *to humiliate: O. Frs.* hēna: *O. H. Ger.* hônjan *debilitare, illudere: Ger.* höhnen.] DER. â-, for-, ge-hŷnan; *and see* heán.

-hynde. v. six-, twelf-, twŷ-hynde.

hynden, e; *f. A legal association of one hundred men. It will appear from the following passage that the* hynden *was an association of ten tithings:* — Ðæt wē tellan ā x. menn tōgædere and se yldesta bewiste ða nigene tō ælcum ðara gelāste ðara ðe wē ealle gecwǽdon and syððan ða hyndena heora tōgædere and ǽnne hyndenman ðe ða x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemǽne þearfe and hig xi. healdan ðære hyndene feoh [*resolved:*] *that we always count ten men together, and that the chief one should direct the nine in each of those duties that we have all agreed upon; and then groups of ten tithings and* [*in each such group*] *one chief man* [hyndenman] *who may admonish the ten* [*chiefs of tithings*] *to the common benefit of us all; and let these eleven keep the money of the* hynden *to which they belong*, L. Æðelst. v. 3; Th. i. 230, 22–232, 3. On ðære hyndenne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 11. v. next word; and see for a discussion of the term Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 242, sqq.

hynden-mann, es; *m. The head man of a* hynden:—Ðæt wē ūs gegaderian ā emban ǽnne mōnaþ gif wē māgon and æmtan habban ða hyndenmenn and ða ðe ða teóþunge bewitan ... and habban ða xii [xi?] menn heora metscype tōgædere [*resolved:*] *that we gather to us once every month, if we can and have leisure, the* hyndenmen *and those who direct the tithings ... and let these eleven* [*the* hyndenman *and one from each tithing in the* hynden *of which he was the head*] *have their refection together*, L. Æðelst. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 1–6. v. preceding word; and cf. hundred-mann.

hyngrian, hyngran; *p.* ode, ede *To hunger.* I. *with nom. of person:*—Eádige synd gē-ðe hingriaþ nū *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. 6, 21. Eádige ða ðe rihtwīsnesse hingriaþ *beati qui esuriunt justitiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Hingrian is of untrumnysse dæs gecynnes *esurire ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 14. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē hingrigendne *quando te vidimus esurientem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37. Ðane hingriendan *famelicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 27. Gē gēfon hingrendum hlāf, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 12; Cri. 1355. God gefylþ ða hingrigendan mid his gōdum, Homl. Th. i. 202, 35. II. *with dat. or acc. of person:*—Siððan him hingrode *afterwards he hungered*, 166, 12. Him nān þing ne hingrode, 168, 19. Hine hingrede *esuriit*, Lk. Skt. 4, 2. Mē hingrode *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Ðā ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. [*Piers P.* þe hungreþ: *Goth.* huggrjan *impers. with acc.: O. Sax.* gi-hungrian: *O. Frs.* hungera: *Icel.* hungra: *O. H. Ger.* hungarian *pers. and impers. with acc. esurire: Ger.* hungern.] v. ge-hyngran.

hyngrig; *adj. Hungry:*—Ic wæs hingcgrig *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. v. hungrig.

hŷn-ness, e; *f. Humiliation, abasement, proscription:*—Unsceaþþiendra hŷnnysse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25, note. v. heán, hŷnan.

hynni-laec *ascolonium*, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 6. v. enne-leác.

hŷnþ, e; hŷnþu [-o]; *indecl. f. Humiliation, abasement, disgrace, contempt, injury, harm, loss:*—Hŷnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Mycel hŷnþ and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hē ys and ðæt ðe hē wesan sceal *magnum damnum et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod est, et quod esse debet*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Hēnþa *detrimentum, damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Sorh is mē tō secganne hwæt mē Grendel hafaþ hŷnþo gefremed *a grief it is to me to say what harm Grendel hath done me*, Beo. Th. 954; B. 475: 1190; B. 593. Undōm dēman earmum tō hŷnþe *to judge unjust judgment to the injury of the poor*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 24. Hī willaþ geinnian ða æftran hīnþe mid dām uferan gestreónum *they desire to supply the consequent loss with the heavenly gains*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 33. Hŷnþu and hrāfyl *injury and slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277. Wē hēnþo geþoliaþ *we shall suffer humiliation*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399. Helle hiénþu heofones mǽrþu *the disgrace of hell, the glory of heaven*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 10; Cri. 591. Hŷnþu unrim *ills unnumbered*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 15; Gen. 776. Fela heardra hŷnþa *many cruel injuries*, Beo. Th. 334; B. 166. Hēnþa, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 41; Met. 12, 21. Nā beóþ ða eádige ðe for hŷnþum oððe lirum hwīlwendlīcra hyðða héófiaþ *they are not blessed, who mourn for losses of temporal comforts*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. Eall gē ðæt mē dydon tō hŷnþum *ye did all that against me*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 24; Cri. 1514. Hié in hŷnþum sculon wergþu dreógan *in abject state shall they undergo damnation*, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210. Ðū hweorfest of hēnþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt go from humiliations into the grace of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Ðæt wē on ðam tōweardan life hŷnþa forbūgan māgon *that in the life to come we may escape disgrace*, H. R. 17, 29. Hēnþa, Dōm. L. 6, 88. Ic heóld nū nigon geár wið ealle hŷnþa dīnes fæder gestreón *I have kept now nine years thy father's wealth from all losses*, Homl. Skt. 9, 42. [*O. E. Hom.* hend: *O. H. Ger.* hônida *contumelia, ignominia, calumnia, dedecor, crimen, humilitas.*] v. heán, hŷnan.

HYPE, es; *m. The* HIP, *haunch, upper part of the thigh:*—Hype *clunis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 49: *ilia*, ii. 110, 54. Ānra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype for nihtlīcum ege *every man had his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night* [Song of Sol. 3, 8], Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Dō his sweord tō his hype *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 2. Hypas *clunes*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 70; Wrt. Voc. 44, 52. [*A. R. R. Glouc.* hupe: *Wick. Chauc.* hipe, hippe: *Goth.* hups; *m: Icel.* huppr: *m: O. H. Ger.* huf; *f. femur, coxa, clunis: Ger.* hüfte.]

hŷpe, an; *f. A heap:*—Hŷpe *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 70. Hī beóþ gegaderode tō micelre hŷpan gif wē hī weaxan lǽtaþ *they will be gathered together into a great heap, if we let them grow*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. Goldes and seolfres ungerīme hŷpan, i. 450, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hūfo; *m. strues, acervus, tumulus, congeries.*] v. mold-hŷpe, heáp.

hype-bān, es; *n. The hip-bone*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 54; Wrt. Voc. 44, 37. Hupbān *catacrinis*, ii. 22, 63. Hupbānan *lumbi*, 54, 11.

hŷpel, es; *m. A heap:*—On hŷpel *in cumulum, in augmentationem*, Hpt. Gl. 465. Hypplas *congeries*, 499. On reáde hŷplas *in rubicundas congeries*, 449. Cf. scald-hŷflas *vel* sond-hyllas *alga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73. [Hupel *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44: *Wick.* hipil: *Trev.* huples; *pl.* Cf. also *Wick.* hipilmelum *acervatim.*]

hype-, hup-seax, es; *n. A knife hanging at the hip, a dagger, short sword:*—Lytel sweord *vel* hypesex *pugio* vel *clunabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 50; Wrt. Voc. 35. 37. Helm oððe hupseax, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 6; Crä. 64. Helmas and hupseax, Judth. 12; Th. 26, 15; Jud. 328.

hype-werc, es; *m. Pain in the hip, sciatica:*—Hipwerc *sciascis*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 42; Wrt. Voc. 19, 45.

HŶR, e; *f.* HIRE, *payment for service done* or *money lent, interest:*—Ne nim ðū nā māre æt him tō hŷre ðonne ðū sealdest. Ne syle ðū ðīn feoh tō hŷre *computabuntur fructus ex tempore, quo vendidit, et quod reliquum est, reddet emptori. Pecuniam tuam non dabis ad usuram*, Lev. 25, 27, 37. Tō hīre *ad usuram*, Deut. 23, 19. Hwī ne sealdest ðū mīn feoh tō hŷre *quare non dedisti pecuniam meam ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 23. Ðe hyra feoh lǽnaþ tō hŷre *qui pecuniam suam mutuam dant fœnore*, L. Ecg. P. iii. proem; Th. ii. 194, 31. [*Laym.* hure: *A. R.* hure, huire: *Piers P.* hyre: *Wick.* hire: *Du.* huur *wages: Dan.* hyre *hire: O. Frs.* hēre *a lease.*]

hŷra, an; *m. A hired servant, hireling:* — Se hŷra se ðe nis hyrde *mercenarius qui non est pastor*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12, 13; Homl. Th. i. 238, 14: 240, 15. Hŷrena þeáwe gē fleóþ ... swā se hŷra ðonne hē ðone wulf gesyhþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings ... as the hireling does when he sees the wolf*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 38, 14.

hŷra, an; *m. One who is subject to another:*—Æþelbryhtes hŷra *sub potestate positus Ædilberti*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

HŶRAN, hēran, hiéran; *p.* de [*with acc., with infin., and with acc. and infin.*] I. *to* HEAR, *hear of:*—Morgensteorran ðe wē ōðre naman ǽfensteorra nemnan hēraþ *the morning star which we hear called evening star by another name*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 29; Met. 4, 15. Nǽnigne ic sēlran hŷrde hordmādmum *no better treasure did I ever hear of*, Beo. Th. 2399; B. 1197. Ǽfre ic ne hŷrde ðon cymlīcor ceól gehladenne heáhgestreónum *never have I heard of a bark any fairer laden with treasures*, Andr. Kmbl. 720; An. 360. Wundorlīcor ðonne ǽfre byre monnes hŷrde *more wonderfully than ever child of man heard*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 19; Ph. 129. Ic londbūend secgan hŷrde *I have heard the people of the country say*, Beo. Th. 2697; B. 1346. Ne hŷrde ic idese lǽdan mægen fægerre *I have not heard of a queen leading a fairer force*, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Hŷrde ic ðæt hē ðone healsbeáh Hygde gesealde *I have heard that he gave the collar to Hygd*, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. II. *to listen to, follow, serve, obey, be subject to, belong to:*—Ic hēro *servio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 29. Se port hŷrþ in on Dene *the port belongs to the Danes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ic gean ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan and dæs ðe ðǽrtō hŷrþ *I grant the land at*

Hollingbourn and what belongs thereto, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Se haga æt Wiltûne ðe hŷrþ intô Wilig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 415, 4. Hê mînum lǽrum hŷreþ [MS. hyraþ] *he listens to my teachings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 29; Jul. 371. Ða men ðe hîraþ intô heora mynstre *the men that belong to their minster*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða îgland ðe in Denemearce hŷraþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 31. Ðâs land eall hŷraþ tô Denemearcan, 36; 20, 4. Inc hŷraþ eall *all shall be subject to you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 20; Gen. 205. Gif gê hŷraþ mê *if ye obey me*, 106; Th. 139, 26; Gen. 2315. Ðû tunglu genêdest ðæt hie ðê tô hêraþ *legem pati sidera cogis*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 10; Met. 4, 5. Hŷrde on ðam ða bysene ðæs ǽrestan hyrdes Godes cyricean *in quo exemplum sequebatur primi pastoris ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Hié cwǽdan ðæt se ân wǽre sôþ God se ðe Martinus hŷrde *they said that he alone was true God whom Martin followed*, Blickl. Homl. 231. 1. Englas hêrdon him *angeli ministrabant illi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Ðæt Israhêlisce folc hŷrdon gode and Moise his þeówe *populus crediderunt domino et Moysi servo ejus*, Ex. 14, 31. Tô ðǽm landum eallum ðe ðǽrtô hiérdon *to all the lands that thereto belonged*, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 32. Filgan hî ðam lâfordscipe ðe ðæt land tô hŷre *let them follow the lordship that the land belongs to*, Chart. Th. 549, 33. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðê hîran sceal *omnis populus qui subjectus est tibi*, Ex. 11, 8. Ne mæg nân mon twâm hlâfordum hiéran *nemo potest duobus dominis servire*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 24. Hêra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Gif hê Gode wile rihtlîce hŷran, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 36. Him ǽghwilc hŷran scolde gomban gyldan *him each one had to obey, to him pay tribute*, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10. Hêran, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 61; Met. 1, 31. Holdlîce hŷran woldon *were ready loyally to obey*, Andr. Kmbl. 3277; An. 1641. Hǽðengild hŷran wig weorþian *to follow false Gods, to worship idols*, Apstls. Kmbl. 94; Ap. 47. [*Goth.* hausjan: *O. Sax.* hôrian *to hear, obey: O. Frs.* hêra: *Icel.* heyra *to hear, hearken; belong to: Dan.* höre: *O. H. Ger.* hôrian *audire, auscultare, obedire, pertinere: Ger.* hören.] DER. ge-, mis-, ofer-hŷran.

hŷran *to hire.* v. hŷrian.

hyrcnian *to hearken*, Andr. Kmbl. 1307; An. 654: Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 21; Gû. 979. v. heorcnian.

hyrdan, herdan, hierdan; *p.* de *To make hard, strong* or *bold, to embolden, encourage, brace:*—Sôna æfter ðon suîðe lîðelîce hierde [hirde, Cott. MS.] ða ðe hê unfæsdrâde wisse *caute monendo postmodum, quæ infirma sunt, roborat*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 8. Tô ðam wâge gesâg heafelan onhylde hyrde ðâ gêna ellen on innan *to the wall he sank, bowed his head, yet within did he brace up his strength*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 15; Gû. 1244. Hyrde hine georne *diligently encouraged him*, Wald. 1; Vald. 1, 1. Herd hyge ðinne heortan staðola *make thy soul strong, firm fix thine heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. [*Goth.* ga-hardjan *to harden: O. Sax.* gi-herdian *to make strong, firm: O. Frs.* herda: *Icel.* herða *to harden, temper* [*iron*]; *to exhort, cheer: O. H. Ger.* hartian *confortare.*] DER. â-, for-, ge-, on-hyrdan. v. heardian.

hyrde. v. hirde.

hyrdel, es; *m. A hurdle, a frame of intertwined twigs* or *bars:*—Hyrdel *cleta, cratis*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 44; Wrt. Voc. 26, 43: *cratis* i. *flecta*, 49; Som. 65, 88; Wrt. Voc. 34, 20. Ðâ forlêt se câsere ðone hâlgan lîchaman uppon ðam îsenan hyrdle *then the emperor left the holy body* [*of St. Lawrence*] *on the iron hurdle*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Hyrþil *cratem, flecta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 45. Hyrdlas *crates*, 80, 22. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdel *plecta, flecta, cratis: R. Glouc.* an chyrche of herdles and of ȝerden: cf. *Goth.* haurds *a door: Icel.* hurð *a door, a hurdle: O. H. Ger.* hurt *crates, craticula: Ger.* hürde *a hurdle.*]

hyrd-ness. v. hird-ness.

hyrd-rǽden. v. heord-rǽden.

hyrdung, e; *f. Strengthening, restoring:*— Hyrdung *constructio* vel *instructio:* ealdere timbrunga bôte *instructio:* niwe timbrung *constructio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 74–6; Wrt. Voc. 39, 57–9. v. hyrdan, â-hyrding.

hŷre *hire.* v. hŷr.

hŷre-borg, es; *m. Interest, usury:*—Hiéreborg (*or*? hiére, borg) *fenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 18.

hŷ-rêd. v. hî-rêd.

hŷred-ness *fame, report;* fama, Lye.

hŷre-gilda, an; *m. One who receives* (?) *pay for service, a mercenary:*—Hŷregildan *mercedarii*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 96; Wrt. Voc. 18, 46.

hyrel [?]:—Andlang ðære fyrh ðæt hit cymþ tô hyrel; ðonne þwyres ofer hyrel on ða furh ofer clǽnan dûne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 435, 9.

hŷre-, hiére-, hŷr-mann, es; *m. One who obeys,* or *is subject to, another, a subject, follower, servant, subordinate,* [*as an ecclesiastical term*] *a parishioner, a hearer:*—Forðon oft for ðæs lâreówes wînsdôme misfaraþ ða hiéremenn and oft for ðæs lâreówes wîsdôme unwîsum hiéremonnum biþ geborgen *for often from the ignorance of the teacher the followers go astray, and often from the wisdom of the teacher the followers are preserved;* per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 5. Se hrygc ðæt sint ða hiéremenn *hi, qui subsequenter inhærent, dorsa nominantur*, Swt. 29, 12. On ôðre wîsan sint tô monianne ða ealdormen on ôðre wîsan ða hiéremenn *quomodo admonendi subditi et prælati*, 28; Swt. 189, 13. Bist ðû ûre cyning oððe beóþ wê dîne hŷrmen *rex noster eris aut subjiciemur ditioni tuæ?* Gen. 37, 8. Wê beódaþ eác ûrum hîremannum *we also command our subjects*, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 1. Æt his hŷremannum *from his subordinates*, 11; Th. i. 240, 16. Eówrum hŷremonnum cŷðon *to make known to your parishioners*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20. His hiéremonnum *auditores suos*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 17. His hŷrmen, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22. Is gehwylcum mæssepreóst micel þearf ðæt hê his hŷremen georne lǽre, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 6; 28; Th. ii. 424, 33. v. hŷran.

hŷr-geoht, es; *n. A hired yoke of oxen:*—Be hŷrgeohte, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7.

hŷrian; *p.* ode: hŷran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire:*—Ûs nân man ne hŷrode *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 7. Nân man ûs ne hŷrde, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 5. Seðe wolde hŷrian wyrhtan, 72, 19. [*A. R.* huren: *Prompt. Parv.* hyryū *conduco: Laym.* hureden, *p. pl: Piers P.* huyred, *pp: O. Frs.* hêra: *O. Dut.* hueren: *M. L. Ger.* huren.] v. â-hŷrian, ge-hŷran.

hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate:*—Hió hyrigaþ monnum *they imitate men*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. v. æfter-, on-hyrian.

hŷrig-mann, es; *m. A subject, follower, parishioner:*—Hŷrigmonnum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422. 27. Hŷrigmen, 28; Th. ii. 424, 16. v. hŷre-mann.

hŷrig-mann, es; *m. A person hired to work:*—Ða gewearþ ðam hlâforde and ðâm hŷrigmannum wið ânum peninge *an agreement to work for a penny was made between the lord and the workmen he had hired*, Th. An. 73, 30.

hŷrling, es; *m. A hireling, one who works for hire:*—Hî heora fæder on scipe forlêton mid hŷrlingum *relicto patre suo in navi cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 20.

hŷr-mann, es; *m. One who works for hire:*—Hŷrman *mercenarius*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 40. Mid ðǽm hŷremonnum *cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. [Hurmon, Wrt. Voc. 95, 51.]

hŷr-mann. v. hŷre-mann.

hyrnan; *p.* de *To project in the shape of a horn* or *wedge:*—Andlang ðæs streámes on ðone mǽdham ðe hyrnþ into Scylftûne and fram Scylftûne andlang streámes ðæt it cymþ tô ðam mylewere ðe hyrnþ intô duceling dûne *along the stream to the meadow-enclosure that projects wedge-shaped into Scylfton; and from Scylfton along stream until it comes to the mill-weir that juts out into Ducklingdown*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 92, 29. [Cf. '*Herne*, a nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field,' Forby.] v. hyrne.

hyrne, an; *f. A horn, corner, angle:*—Hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ðæt wæter ðe man ða bân mid âþwôh binnan ðære cyrcan wearþ âgoten on ânre hyrnan *the water that the bones were washed with in the church was poured away in a corner*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 162. Tô ðæs hegges hyrnan *to the corner of the hedge*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 18. Tô mórmǽde norþ hyrnan, 449, 19. On strǽta hyrnum *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. On ðæs weofodes hyrnan *super cornua altaris*, Ex. 29, 12: Lev. 4, 18: 8, 15. On ða feówer hyrnan ðære earce *per quatuor arcæ angulos*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 21. [*A. R.* hurne: *R. Glouc.* hurne: *Prompt. Parv.* hyrne *angulus*, see note, p. 241: *Chauc.* herne: *Piers P.* huirne, hirne, hyrne: *O. Frs.* herne: *Icel.* hyrna *one of the horns* or *points of an axe-head; a mountain peak.*] v. horn.

-hyrne. v. ân-, þreó-hyrne.

hyrned; *adj. Provided with a horn* or *beak* [*of a ship*], *having angles* or *corners:*—Ða hyrnedan nǽddran *the horned snakes*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 7. Hyrnde ciólas *ships having horn-shaped prows*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ân-, eahta-, ofer-, six-hyrned.

hyrned-nebba; *adj. Horny-* or *hard-beaked* [*epithet of raven and eagle*], Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 212: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11; Æðelst. 62.

hyrnen; *adj. Made of horn:*—On stefne bêmen hyrnenre [Ps. Spl. bŷman hyrnendre; Ps. Stev. hornes hyrnes; *Wick.* þe hornene trumpe] *voce tubæ corneæ*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* hurnin *corneus.*]

hŷr-ness, e; *f. Obedience, subjection, a district in subjection to secular or ecclesiastical authority:*—His môd biþ âfêdd mid ðære smeáunga ðære wilnunga ôðerra monna hiérnesse *in occulta meditatione cogitationis ceterorum subjectione pascitur*, Past. 8, 2; Swt. 55, 6. Hê underþeódde and him tô hêrenysse geteáh *subjecit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 33. Wæs hê ǽrest arcebiscopa ðæt him eall Angelcynn hŷrnysse geþafode *is primus erat in archiepiscopis, cui omnis Anglorum ecclesia manus dare consentiret*, 4, 2; S. 565, 22. Underþeódde on hêrnysse *subjecti*, 30; S. 561, 36. Ne spane nân mæssepreóst nânne mon of ôðre cyrcean hŷrnysse tô his cyrcan ne of ôðre preóstscyre lǽre ðæt mon his cyrcan gesêce *let no priest entice any man from the parish of another church to his church, nor persuade any one to come from another district to attend his church*, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31. Eall Beorcleá hŷrnesse hî âwǽston, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 21. From hwǽm ondfôaþ gæfle oððe hêrnisse *a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. mis-hŷrness; hŷran, hŷre-mann.

hyrnetu, hyrnet, e; *f. A hornet:*—Hyrnet *crabro*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 107; Wrt. Voc. 23, 63. Hyrnetu *crabro*, ii. 16, 25. Hurnitu, 105, 46. Ic âsende hyrnytta *mittam crabrones*, Ex. 23, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* hornuz *crabro, scabro: Ger.* horniss.]

hyrn-ful; *adj. Full of corners;* angulosus, Hpt. Gl. 409.

hyrn-stân, es; *m. A corner-stone:*—Hê is se hyrnstân ðe gefêgþ ða twegen weallas tôgædere *he is the corner-stone that joins together the two*

walls, Homl. Th. i. 106, 12, 23. [*Orm.* he wass himm sellf þatt hirnestan þatt band ta tweȝȝenn waȝhess.]

hýr-oxa, an; *m. A hired ox*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7, note.

hyrst, e; *f. An ornament, a decoration, jewel, anything of value, trapping, equipment, armour, implement*:—Hyrsta *falerarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 74. Hryste *farelas*, 108, 34. Hyrsta scýne bord and brād swyrd brūne helmas *beautiful equipments, shield and broad sword, brown helms*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317: Fins. Th. 41; Fin. 20. Bēg and siglu eall swylce hyrsta swylce on horde ǣr men genumen hæfdon *ring*[*s*] *and jewels, just such ornaments as before men had taken in the hoard*, Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. Īren byrnan heard swyrd hilted and his helm hāres hyrste *the iron byrnie, the hard and hilted sword, and his helm, the hoary one's equipments*, 5968; B. 2988. Hyrste [hyrsta, Soul Kmbl. 114] ða reādan ne gold ne seolfor [*not*] *the red ornaments, nor gold nor silver*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 15; Seel. 57. Hwīlum mec āhebbaþ hyrste mīne *sometimes my trappings* [*wings*] *raise me up*, 103 a; Th. 390, 1; Rä. 8, 4: 103 b; Th. 392, 16; Rä. 11, 8: Th. 392, 24; Rä. 12, 1. Hyrste gerīm rodores tungel *number* [*heaven's*] *ornaments, the stars of the firmament*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðeāh ðe hyrsta unrīm ǣhte *though he owned jewels unnumbered*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Ne mōt hē ðara hyrsta hionane lǣdan wuhte ðon māre hordgestreóna ðonne hē hiðer brohte *defunctum leves non comitantur opes*, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 17–22; Met. 14, 9–11. Fyrnmanna fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels of men of old, deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762. Hilderincas hyrstum gewerede, Elen. Kmbl. 526; El. 263. Hyrstum frætwed wlītig on wāge, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11: 108 b; Th. 413, 15; Rä. 32, 20: 113 b; Th. 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7: 129 a; Th. 495, 22; Rä. 85, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusti, Grff. ii. 546.] DER. ge-, wīg-hyrst.

hyrst, es; *m. A hurst, copse, wood*. The word occurs most frequently in compounds, e. g. *hnut-hyrst, æsc-hyrst*, etc., and is still found as *hurst* in names of places. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxii, and Leo's Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 107: — In hyrst sciofingden, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 273, 6. Wermōd hēr on hyrstum heasewe standeþ *wormwood stands dusky here in the woods* [Grein takes *hyrstum* under the previous word], Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 24; Rä. 41, 61. v. horst, hurst, Grff. iv. 1042.

hyrstan, hrystan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ornament, decorate, deck*:—Beón hyrst *comi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 43. Hyrsted sweord, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Helm hyrsted golde, 4503; B. 2255. Hyrsted gold *gold fairly wrought*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 5; Gen. 2155. Hyrstedne hrōf hālgum tunglum *the* [*heavenly*] *canopy adorned with holy stars*, 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Beorc byþ on helme hyrsted [hrysted, MS.] fægere *the birch at its top is fairly adorned*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 32; Rūn. 18. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusten *ornare*, Grf. ii. 546.] v. ge-hyrstan; īsen-hyrst.

hyrstan, hierstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fry, roast*:—Ic herste *frigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 64. Hwæt is þinga ðe bietere sīe on dæs lāreówes mōde oððe hit suīður hierste *quid vero acrius doctoris mentem frigit?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2. Nim āne clǣne panne and hyrste hȳ mid ele *take a clean pan and fry them with oil*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 4. Hē hine hēt āþenian on īrenum bedde and hine cwicne hirstan and brǣdan and swā hine mon mā hirste swā wæs hē fægera on ondwlitan *he ordered him to be stretched on an iron bed and roasted alive; and the more he was roasted the fairer was his face*, Shrn. 116, 3–5. v. ge-hyrstan.

hyrste *a little gridiron*; craticula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 53.

hyrste-panne. v. hearste-panne.

hyrst-geard, es; *m. An enclosed wood* [?]:—In ðone hyrstgeard, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 19, 1.

hyrsting, hiersting, e; *f. Frying, burning, a frying-pan* [?]:—Hyrstincg *cremium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 4. Hyrstyngc[-panne?] *frixorium*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 69. Hyrstung *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 65. Hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Mid disse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* harsta *frixura*.]

hyrsting-hlāf, es; *m. Crust*:—Herstinghlāfum *crustis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 51.

hyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan*: — Hyrsting [dyrsting, MS.] panne *sartago* vel *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1.

hyrsudon [?], Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11, note.

hȳr-, heár-sum; *adj. Obedient, compliant*:—Se ðe him hȳrsum beón wolde hē gehēt *qui sibi obtemperantibus promitteret*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Him hȳrsum beón *ei obtemperare*, 2, 12; S. 574, 16. Hit biþ his lāreówum hȳrsum *it is obedient to its teachers*, Salm. Kmbl. 798; Sal. 398. Wē beóþ hīrsume *erimus obedientes*, Ex. 24, 7. Nemne ic gode sylle hȳrsumne hige *unless I give to God an obedient mind*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 13; Gū. 340. Heársume, 42 b; Th. 144, 13; Gū. 677: 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [*O. E. Homl.* her-sum: *Orm.* herr-summ: *Laym.* hær-sum: *O. H. Ger.* hôr-sam.] v. ge-hȳrsum.

hȳrsumian; *p.* ode, ede *To be obedient, obey, serve*:—Windas and sǣ him hȳrsumiaþ *venti et mare obediunt ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 368, 28. Hȳrsumiaþ *ancillantur*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 6; Wrt. Voc. 55, 9. Wē ðē on dissum ne hērsumiaþ *we shall not obey thee in this*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 19. Ða hālgan heofonware him hȳrsumedon, 135, 17. Hē ðǣm bebodum heársumede, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 41. [*O. E. Homl.* hersumian: *O. H. Ger.* hôrsamôn *obedire*.] v. ge-hȳrsumian.

hȳrsum-ness, e; *f. Obedience, subjection*:—Myrcna cyninge on hȳrsumnesse underþeódded syndon *Merciorum regi subjectæ sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Þurh ða hȳrsumnysse ðe wē heom hȳrsomiaþ *through the obedience with which we obey them*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* hersamnisse: *Laym.* hersumnesse.] v. ge-hȳrsumnys.

hyrtan, hiertan; *p.* te *To* HEARTEN, *encourage, animate*:—Tó heora āgenre þearfe hyrteþ *ad propriam eorum necessitatem animat*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 266, 8. Hyrt *cohortat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 5. Mid ōðrum worde hē hierte mid ōðrum hē brēgde *favet ergo ex desiderio, et terret ex præcepto*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 11. Hyrte hyne hordweard *the hoard-ward* [*dragon*] *took courage*, Beo. Th. 5179; B. 2593. [*Laym.* hirten: *Prompt. Parv.* hertyn *animo*.] v. ge-hyrtan.

hyrwan, hyrwian; *p.* de, ede *To speak ill* or *contemptuously of any one, blaspheme, despise, condemn, treat ill, oppress, vex, harass*:—Ōðerne herweþ *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 24. Ða earman ðe nū Godes bebodu hyrwiaþ beóþ cwylmede *the miserable men that now despise God's commandments shall be tormented*, L. E. 1; Th. ii. 396, 36. Ðū heruwdest Godes bebodu, Blickl. Homl. 49, 36. Hē hyrwde godes naman and wirigde hine *cum blasphemasset nomen et maledixisset ei*, Lev. 24, 11. Ðā hyrwdon hī ealle hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Hié hyrwdon ðē *they despised thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 710; El. 355. Gē gewritu herwdon *ye despised the scriptures*, 774: El. 387. Ne hyrw ðū ūre godas *blaspheme not our gods*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 13. Ne hyrwe gē ūtancymenne man *non exprobretis advenæ*, Lev. 19, 33. Sceal wīs cyning cristendōm miclian and mǣrsian and ā hē sceal hǣðendōm hindrian and hyrwan *a wise king must extend and magnify christianity, and ever must he hinder and harass heathendom*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* harwian *exasperare*, Grff. iv. 1043.] v. ge-hyrwan.

hyrwe *name of a tree*; torriculum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 50.

hyrwend, es; *m. A blasphemer*: — Lēd ūt ðone hirwend *educ blasphemum*, Lev. 24, 14.

hyrwend-līc; *adj. Contemptible, despicable*:—Heruuendlīcae *contemptum*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 9. Heuuendlīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 31. Ða hirwendlīcan *contemtibiliora*, 15, 62.

hyrw-ness, e; *f. Contempt, reproach*:—Hirwnessæ *contemptus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 141. Gefylled wē synd hirwnesseum *repleti sumus despectione*, 122, 4.

hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride, taunt, reproach*:—Hē hiscþ geþeahtas ealdra *reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 10. Seðe eardaþ on heofonum hyseþ [hyscþ?] hȳ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. Ðonne hyscte hē on ða godcundan lāreówas, Wulfst. 235, 25. Hyhsan *conviciari*, Gl. Prud. 696. Hihsendes *subsannantis*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. husc, ge-, in-hyscan.

hyse, es; *m. A young man, warrior*: — Hyse cwom gangan *there came a young man*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 14; Rä. 55, 1. Him be healfe stōd hyse unweaxen cniht on gecampe *by his side stood a youth not yet grown up, a boy in battle*, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Hyse [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217: Andr. Kmbl. 1190; An. 595: 1622; An. 812: Elen. Kmbl. 1043; El. 523. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals *he pierced the man's neck with his javelin*, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. Hysse dīnum *puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 85, 15. Tō Abrahame his āgenum hysse *ad Abraham puerum suum*, 104, 37. Ðissum hysse hold *gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550. Hysas, Byrht. Th. 135, 24; By. 123. Beornas feóllon, hyssas lāgon, 135, 2; By. 112. Noldon ða hyssas hȳran lārum hǣðnum *the youths would not listen to heathen lore*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 14; Dan. 217: 184; Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231. Hēt hyssa hwæne *bade each man*, Byrht. Th. 131, 2; By. 2: 135, 34; By. 128: Fins. Th. 96; Fin. 48. v. þegn-hyse.

hyse-beorþor, -berþor, -borþor, es; *n. The bearing of male offspring, the offspring itself, a young man*:—Hyseberþor *puerperium*, Mone B. 3894. Hysebeorþor, 4975. Hysebeorþ[or], Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 42. Woldon on ðam hysebeorþre [cf. 2253, se geonga] heafolan gescēnan *they would hurt the head of the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2285; An. 1144. v. beorþor.

hyse-berpling, es; *m. The bearing of a male child, a male child* [?]; *puerperium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 8; Wrt. Voc. 17, 16.

hyse-cild, es; *n. A male child*: — Ælc hysecild betwux eów beó ymbsniden *circumcidetur ex vobis omne masculinum*, Gen. 17, 10. Gif hit hysecild byþ *si masculus fuerit*, Ex. 1, 16. Hyscild *mas*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 22; Wrt. Voc. 50, 6. Beó hit hysecild beó hit mǣdencild *sit masculus infans, sit femina*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 21: L. M. cont. 2, 60; Lchdm. ii. 172, 17. Ða fēddon hié ða mǣdencild and slōgon ða hysecild *mares enecant, feminas nutriunt*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 11: Homl. Th. i. 30, 15.

hyseþ, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. v. hyscan.

hyse-wīse, an; *f. The manner of young men*:—Hysewīse *hircitallo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 26. This gloss is sufficiently explained by the following quotation from Paulus' epitome of Festus, ed. Müller, p. 101:—*Hirquitalli* pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti. Further, in the notes to this word is added, *hirquitalli βούπαιδες*; *irquitalus νηπιώτατος*.

hyspan; *p.* te *To mock, scorn, taunt, revile, insult, reproach*:—Drihten hispeþ hȳ *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Hū lange hyspeþ feónd *usque quo improperabit inimicus?* 73, 11. Se ðe hespþ *qui calumniatur*, Kent. Gl. 497. Hȳ mē hyspaþ *exprobraverunt me*, Ps. Th. 41, 12. Tōgeánes mē hyspton ealle fȳnd mīne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Hyne hyspdun *improperabant ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 44. Ðone hyspton *quod exprobraverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hié Cristes bebod hyspton and hit forsâwon *they scorned Christ's commandment and despised it*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 25. Hysptun hearmcwidum *mocked opprobriously*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. Dæt nā hyspen *ut non insultent*, Blickl. Gl. Hyspan *exprobrare*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20. Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Fram stemne hyspendes *a voce exprobrantis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. Hyspendra *exprobrantium*, Blickl. Gl. v. hosp, ge-hyspan.

hyspend. v. hyspan.

hysping, e; *f. Reproach, reviling, contumely*:—Siððan hē his hyspinge gehēred hæfde *acceptaque contumelia*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35.

hysp-ness, e; *f. Reproach, opprobrium*:—Ðū settest ūs hyspnesse neáhgebūrum ūrum *posuisti nos opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 15.

HȲÐ, e; *f.* '*A* HITHE, or *place that receives the ship, etc., on its landing; a low shore, fit to be a landing place for boats, etc.,' a port, haven*:—Hȳð *angiportus, i. refrigerium navium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 32; Wrt. Voc. 17, 36: *confugium*, i. *statium, portus*, ii. 131, 51. Hȳð *portus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 8. Seó ān hȳð byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ðām ȳstum ūrra geswinca *hic portus placida manens quiete*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 21, 25; Met. 21, 11, 13. Dæt hie wilnigen dære hȳðe ðæs gesinscipes *ut conjugii portum petant*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 401, 33. Martha swanc ðā swilce on rēwette and Maria sæt stille swilce æt dære hȳðe, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 32. Hera ðone steórman ac nā ǽrðan ðe hē becume gesundful tō dære hȳðe, 560, 22. Cómon ðǽr þrȳ men tō dære hȳðe *three men came to the landing-place*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Ðǽr æt hȳðe stōd æðelinges fær, Beo. Th. 63; B. 32: Elen. Kmbl. 495; El. 248: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Hē hī on hǽlo hȳðe gelǽdde *eduxit eos in portum*, Ps. Th. 106, 29; Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 34; Cri. 860: Salm. Kmbl. 489; Sal. 245. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyþe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde *stacio*. 'Hithe occurs in the names of seaports, and also landing-places on rivers, far from the coast,' p. 242, note 1. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxxii, notes 'Rotherhithe (hrȳðra hȳð) the place where oxen were landed; Clayhithe, near Cambridge; Erith, in Kent and Cambridge, Eárhȳð; Cwēnhȳð, Queenhithe.']

hyð; *gen.* hyðe; *f. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit*:—Hyð *vel* freme *commodum, questus*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ dæt gebyreþ rihtlīce tō þearfena hyðe *if a money-fine arises, it is properly applied for the benefit of the needy*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. Uton dōn þearfum sume hyðe ūre gōda *let us do some good to the needy with our wealth*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 35. Ða ðe for lirum hwilwendlīcra hyðða heófiaþ *those who mourn for losses of temporary advantages*, i. 550, 29. On earmra manna hyððum *for the advantage of poor men*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 11. Se hȳra smeáþ embe ða woruldlīcan hyðða and lǽt tō gȳmeleáste ðæra sceápa lyre *the hireling inquires after worldly advantages, and leaves to neglect the loss of the sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 240, 29.

hȳðan; *p.* de *To despoil, plunder, lay waste, pillage, ravage*:—Hīðeþ and tō hām tȳhþ *it plunders and brings home*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 25; Rä. 35, 4. Hȳðaþ wīde gīfre glēde *widely shall the greedy flames lay waste*, 23 a; Th. 64, 28; Cri. 1044. Hit feor and wīde hȳðde and hergode *longe lateque devastans*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 17. Cwæþ dæt hē mid his gesīðum wolde hȳðan eal heofona rīce *said that with his comrades he would ravage all the kingdom of heaven*, Salm. Kmbl. 909; Sal. 454. Hīðende lēg *the wasting flame*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 23; Cri. 974: 130 b; Th. 499, 28; Rä. 88, 22: 109 a; Th. 416, 5; Rä. 34, 7. Hīðendum *grassantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 49. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* far-hundit *captivus*, Grff. iv. 965.] v. hūð, ā-hȳðan.

hyðegung, e; *f. Profit, advantage;* commodum, Lye. v. ge-hyðegod.

hyðe-līc; *adj. Convenient, advantageous*:—Dæt wæs hyðelīc *that was convenient*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 17; Ruin. 42. v. hyð, ge-hyðelīc, be-hyðelīce.

hȳð-gild, es; *n. A port-due* [?]:—Hȳðgilda *portunalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hȳð-līc; *adj. Relating to a port*:—Ða hȳðlīcan *portunalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 19.

hȳð-scip, es; *n. A pirate-ship*:—Hīðscip *myoparo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 21. Hȳðscip *mioparo*, ii. 59, 26. v. hȳðan.

hȳð-weard, es; *m. One who guards a hithe*, Beo. Th. 3833; B. 1914.

hyw. v. hiw.

hȳwyt *hewn, cut;* dolatum, i. incisum, planum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 63.

I

THE Runic character ᛁ for this vowel was named *ís*:—Īs byþ ofereald ungemetum slidor; glisnaþ glæshluttur ginnum gelīcust, Runic pm. Kmbl. p. 341.

The short *i* generally corresponds to Gothic *i*, e. g. *in*, Goth. *in*, *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan;* the long *i*, which is sometimes written *ii*, e. g. *riiknæ* on the Ruthwell Cross, to Gothic *ei*, e. g. *īsern*, Goth. *eisarn*, *bīdan*, Gothic *beidan*. In early West Saxon MSS., however, *i*, *ī* are found arising from other sources. Thus the mutation of the breaking *ea* is written *i*, e. g. *ildu, irmþu* from *eald, earm;* and the mutations of *eó, eá* are written *ī*, e. g. *onlīhtan, hīran*. In such cases, however, instead of *i* the diphthong *ie* is very often found; and not only in such, but also in those where the root-vowel is *i* or *ī*, e. g. *ongietan, wietan* [=*witan*]; even in the place of *ȳ*, e. g. *ieðegende*. In the later MSS. instead of *i* or *ie*, *y* is found very commonly; indeed even in the earlier MSS. *y* has in some instances already made its way into the place of *i*, thus *ryht* is the form regularly used in Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care. In the case of *niht* in the earliest times, in that of *miht* and its compounds in later, *i* takes the place of original *a*.

Initial *i* before *a, o, u* is found where most generally *ge* is used; for examples see below.

iā; *adv. Yea*:—Æt ðū tōdæg? Iā ic dyde *manducasti hodie? Etiam feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 40, 17. Eart ðū Esau mīn sunu? And hē cwæþ: Iā leóf ic hit eom *tu es filius meus Esau? Respondit: Ego sum*, Gen. 27, 23. Se kyng befealh georne hire brēðer ǫþ dæt hē cwæþ jā wið *the king pressed her brother eagerly until he said yes in reply*, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. v. geá.

iáces sūre, Wrt. Voc. 286, 21. v. geác.

iacinð, es; *m. Jacinth*:—Iacinðe [iacinte, Cot. MS.] *ex hyacintho*, Past. 14, 4; Swt. 87, 3.

Ianuarius; *m. January*:—Forma mōnaþ folc mycel Ianuarius hēton *the Romans called the first month January*, Menol. Fox 19; Men. 10.

IC; *pron. of 1st pers. s. I*:—Ic Æðelstān cyningc cȳðe *I, king Athelstan, proclaim*, L. Ath. I, prm; Th. i. 194, 2. Ic hyt eom *it is I;* ego sum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27. Ic sylf hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Ic eom Gabriel ic ðe stande beforan gode *ego sum gabrihel qui adsto ante deum*, I, 19. For Wulfgāres sâwle ðe ic hit selle *for Wulfgar's soul* [*I*] *who give it*, Chart. Th. 496, 24. [*Laym. O. and N.* ic, ich, ihc: *Orm.* icc, I: *Chauc.* ich, I: *Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax.* ik: *Icel.* ek: *Dan.* jeg: *Swed.* jag: *O. H. Ger.* ih: *Ger.* ich: *Lat.* ego; *Gk.* ἐγώ.] For other forms in the declension of the pronoun of the first person, see the several words.

īcan, iécan, īcean, ȳcan; *p.* īhte, īcte *To* EKE, *increase, add to, augment*:—Ðū ȳcest ðīne yrmþo *thou dost increase thy misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2381; An. 1192. Hwæt is ðis manna ðe īceþ ealdne nīð *what man is this that adds to ancient hate?* Elen. Kmbl. 1806; El. 905. Ýceþ, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Sunne and mōna iécaþ eorþwelan *sun and moon increase the wealth of earth*, 16 b; Th. 38, 23; Cri. 611. Ýcaþ, 119 a; Th. 457, 32; Hy. 4, 93. Ðā īhte hē eft his synna *auxit peccatum*, Ex. 9, 34. Ðǽr eác ýcte tō *also he added thereto*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 15. Iécte, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 25; Gen. 1122; 108; Th. 143, 9; Gen. 2376. Īcte, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Siððan wōcan ða īcton mǽgburh Caines *afterwards were born those who increased the kindred of Cain*, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. In eallum hī ðissum īhtan synne *in omnibus his peccaverunt adhuc*, Ps. Th. 77, 31. Ac ða hwīle ðe hē giernþ dæt hē his welan iéce hē āgiémeleásaþ dæt hē forbūge his synna *profecto enim, qui augere opes ambit, vitare peccatum negligit*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 16. Hwylc eówer mæg þencende īcan āne elne tō his anlīcnesse *quis vestrum cogitando potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Skt. 12, 25. Ðū gehēte dæt ðū hȳra frumcyn īcan wolde *thou didst promise that thou wouldest increase their race*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. Hī sculon ǽlce dæg eácan [Cott. MS. ȳcan] dæt mon ǽlce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Ýcan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 183: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9. Ýcean *augmentare*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Ýced *increased*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 25; Az. 36. [*Laym.* æchen, eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *R. Glouc. Chauc.* eche: *O. Sax.* ōkian: *O. H. Ger.* auhhōn *augere, adjicere.*] v. eác, ēcan, eácan.

ice. v. yce.

īcend, es; *m. One who increases* or *augments*:—Ðon hē cymþ of ðam worde *augeo* ic geīce and hē getācnaþ geeácnunge ðon macaþ hē *hic auctor* ðes īcend and *hæc auctrix* ðeós īcestre *when it comes from the word* augeo *I increase, and indicates augmentation, then it makes* hic auctor *this augmenter, and* hæc auctrix *this augmentress*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 42–4.

īcestre, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

icge gold, Beo. Th. 2219; B. 1107. The translation of this phrase is difficult. Thorpe has 'moreover,' Kemble 'heaped up;' Heyne suggests comparison with *Sskr.* iç *dominare, imperare*, and gives 'Schatzgold, reiches gold;' Grein's note is as follows: 'Sollte vielleicht zu *icg* das Altn. *yggr* [terror] zu halten sein, da das Gold Altn. auch *ógnar ljómi* [splendor terroris] heisst? oder sollte sich etwa der Begriff Sühngold herausbringen lassen?' Grundtvig suggests the reading *ége-gold*, i.e. gold given in addition on the occasion of a solemn reconciliation.

Iclingas; *pl. The name of a Mercian family to which St. Guthlac belonged*:—Hē was ðæs yldestan and ðæs æðelstan cynnes ðe Iclingas wǽron genemnede *he* [*Guthlac's father*] *was of that chiefest and noblest race that were called Iclings*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 4. [Icelingtūn (*Ickleton in Cambridgeshire?*) occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 300, 24; *and there is* Icklingham *in Suffolk.*]

î-dæges; *adv. On the same day*:—Se ðe sleá his âgenne þeówne esne and hē ne sŷ îdæges deád *he who smites his own slave, and he die not on the same day*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 13. Hī ne mōston metes þicgan gif hī igdæges tō mynstre gecyrran mihton *they were not allowed to partake of food if they could return to the monastery on the same day*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 32. Swā hraþe swā hē him tō com ŷdæges swā gewât hē of ðisum andwerdum līfe *as soon as he came to him, on the same day, he departed from this present life*, 176, 3. [Cf. î-sīdes.]

ÎDEL; *adj.* **I.** *empty*:—Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlīce hūs gif hit ŷdel stent? Hit ne biþ nā hūs būton hit beó mid hīrēde âfylled *what purpose can this earthly house serve, if it stand empty? It is not a house unless it be filled with a household*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 12. Is nū forðī gehwilcum men tō hogienne ðæt hē ŷdel ne cume his Drihtne tōgeánes on ðam gemænelīcum æriste *now is it therefore for every man to take care that he come not empty-handed to meet his Lord at the general resurrection*, 558, 18. Ðonne se geohsa of ðære îdlan wambe cymþ *when the hiccup comes from the empty stomach*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 28. Îdelne hine forlēton *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. 20, 10, 11. Sāwle îdle *animam inanem*, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hē forlēt ða rīcan îdele, Homl. Th. i. 204, 6. **II.** *not possessing, destitute, void, devoid* [*with gen.*]:—Londrihtes mōt monna æghwilc îdel hweorfan *every man must wander destitute of land-right*, Beo. Th. 5768; B. 2888. Se deófol on sumum uncystum gebringþ ðone ðe hē gemēt îdelne ælces gōdes weorces *the devil brings into some vices him whom he finds devoid of every good work*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 13. Ða ðe îdle beóþ swelcra giefa *those who are devoid of such gifts*, Past. 9; Swt. 59. 17. **III.** *vain, useless, idle, to no purpose*:—Seó eorþe wæs ŷdel and æmtig *terra erat inanis et vacua*, Gen. 1, 2. Îdel sangere *temelici*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 57; Wrt. Voc. 39, 40. Eall eówer geswinc biþ îdel *consumetur incassum labor vester*, Lev. 26, 20. Ŷdel biþ se lǣcedom ðe ne mæg ðone untruman gehælan; swā biþ eác ŷdel seó lār ðe ne gehælþ ðære sāwle leahtras *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick; so also is the doctrine vain that does not heal the sins of the soul*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Wese wīc heora wēste and îdel *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Unnyt oððe ŷdel *supervacuus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. Oft biþ swīðe îdel and unnyt ðara yfelena manna hreówsung *plerumque mali inutiliter compunguntur*, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 431, 1. Ðes wīda grund stōd îdel and unnyt, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106: Beo. Th. 830; B. 413: 293; B. 145. Man byþ merwe gesceaft mihtum îdel *homo vanitati similis factum est*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Îdel gelp him on ne rīcsode *vanæ gloriæ contemptorem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Îdel gylp *vanitas*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. Îdel searu, 138, 17. Îdel gielp *inanis gloria*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 20. Îdel wuldor *vainglory*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 107, 12; Gū. 57. Hē næfre nōht leásunga ne îdeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 14; S. 596, 42. Ða bodan ðæs îdlan fætes *the messengers of the useless vessel*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 16. Hig ðā æfter ridon îdelum færelde *they rode after, but their journey was to no purpose*, Jos. 2, 7. Guman geþancas îdle synt *cogitationes hominum vanæ sunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Ðǣr ðæt heáfod biþ unhāl eall ða limu bióþ îdelu *languente capite membra incassum vigent*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 8. Ŷdele spellunga *fabulæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Som. 52, 2. Ne hī ðǣr ænig unnit ne geþafian ne îdele spǣce ne îdele dǣde, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 6: Hy. 7, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 108. Îdel word *idle words*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 30; Gū. 279. On îdel *in vain*; nequiquam, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. On îdel gē swincaþ and eówre fŷnd his brūcaþ *frustra seretis sementem, quæ ab hostibus devorabitur*, Lev. 26, 16. Ne nemne gē drihtnes naman on îdel, Deut. 5, 11. Ne sint hig eów on îdel beboden *non incassum præcepta sunt vobis*, 32, 47. On îdel hī mē wurðiaþ *in vanum me colunt*. Mk. Skt. 7, 7: Ps. Th. 62, 8. **IV.** *idle, unemployed*:—Hē geseah ōðre on strǣte îdele standan *vidit alios stantes in foro otiosos*, Mt. Kmbl 20, 3. Hwī stande gē hēr eallne dæg îdele, 6: Exon 92 a; Th. 345, 6; Gn. Ex. 184. [*Orm. Piers P. Chauc.* on idel *in vain*: *O. Sax.* îdal: *O. Frs.* îdel: *O. H. Ger.* îtal *vanus, inanis*: *Ger.* eitel.] v. mân-îdel.

îdel, es; *n. Idleness, vanity, futility, frivolity*:—Ðæt ŷdel fēt unþeáwas *idleness nourishes bad habits*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Ælc ŷdel fēt unhælo, 61. Wē lǣraþ ðæt preóstas ðǣr ne geþafian ne îdele spǣce ne îdele dǣde ne ænig îdel *we enjoin that priests do not permit there* [*in the church*] *idle talk or action or any frivolity*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 27. Gif ðū gesihst manega gēt ŷdel getācnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens frivolity*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Nys eác mid îdele tō forlǣtenne ðæt wundor ðæt þurh wītedōmes cræft hē wiste *nor is the miracle, that he knew things by prophetic power, to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2 [cf. 76, 10]. Ða îdlo *vanitates*, Rtl. 162, 32. v. preceding word.

îdel-georn; *adj. Fond of idleness, lazy, inert*:—Ne beó ðū tō slǣpor ne tō îdelgeorn forðan ðe slēp and ðæt ŷdel fēt unþeáwas and unhælo ðæs līchoman *be not too fond of sleep or idleness, for sleep and idleness nourish bad habits and bad health in the body*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Eálā gē eargan and îdelgeornan *ah! ye sluggish and lazy ones*; inertes, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 30.

îdel-gild, es; *n. False worship, idolatry*:—Hig mē tirigdon mid hira îdelgildum *ipsi me provocaverunt in eo qui non erat deus et irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Deut. 32, 21. v. îdelness.

îdelgild-offrung, e; *f. An offering to an idol*:—Îdelgildoffrung *idolothytum*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 109; Wrt. Voc. 22, 25.

îdel-hende; *adj. Empty-handed, empty*:—Ne cum ðū tō mīnum hūse îdelhende *nec apparebis in conspectu meo vacuus*; none shall appear before me empty, Ex. 34, 20. Gif hē cume îdelhende tō *si vacuus appropinquat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 21. Hē biþ ealra his æhta îdelhende *he shall be destitute of all his possessions*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Nō îdelhende bona of ðam goldsele gongan wolde, Beo. Th. 4169; B. 2081. Ne lǣt ðū hine gān îdelhende fram ðē *nequaquam vacuum abire patieris*, Deut. 15, 13. Forleórton hine îdelhende *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 10, 11. Ðonne gē ūt faraþ ne fare gē îdelhende *cum egrediemini, non exibitis vacui*, Ex. 3, 21. [Cf. *Ayenb.* idel-honded.]

îdel-ness, e; *f. Idleness, vanity, frivolity, uselessness, futility, emptiness, falseness*:—Seó ŷdelnes is ðære sāwle feónd *idleness is an enemy of the soul*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Ælces libbendes mannes mægen and anwald is îdelnes *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 6. Ðonne hī mid fulle gesceáde ongietaþ ðæt ðæt wæs leás and îdelnes ðæt hī ǣr heóldon *cum certo judicio deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 19. Sebastianus cwæþ ðis is swutol gedwyld and leás ŷdelnyss, Homl. Skt. 5, 274. Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðæt sió gītsung wǣre hearga and îdelnesse gefēra *avaritia quæ est idolorum servitus*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6. On îdelnisse gē fæstniaþ eówer mōd on him *incassum cor figitis*, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 29. Ne mīnne noman ne cīg ðū on îdelnesse, L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 7. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwīsnysse and Babilonia winþ ongeán for unrihtwīsnysse seó ōðer for sōðfæstnysse ōðer for ŷdelnysse *Jerusalem fights for righteousness, and Babylon fights in opposition for unrighteousness: the one for truth, the other for falsehood*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 31. Ða gīmeleásan men ðe heora līf ādrugon on ealre îdelnisse *the careless men who passed their lives quite idly*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 13. Nys eác mid îdelnysse tō forelǣtenne ðæt wundor ðe ðes hālga wer foresǣde *nor is the wonder which this holy man foretold to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 77, 10 [cf. 70, 2]. Ne ðū manna bearn tō îdelnesse geworhtest *non vane constituisti filios hominum*, Ps. Th. 88, 40: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Forhwan gē mid îdelnesse ealle ārīseþ ǣrðon leóht cume *in vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Th. 126, 3. Hwī lufige gē îdelnessa and sēcaþ leásuncga *quid diligitis vanitatem, et quæritis mendacium?* 4, 3. Hē forlēt ða îdelnesse deófolgylda *relictis idolorum superstitionibus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Ðis synt ða îdelnyssa ðisse worlde *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. On îdelnyssum heora *with their vanities*, Cant. Moys. ad fil. 21. [*O. Frs.* tō ŷdelnisse *in vain*: *O. H. Ger.* îdalnissa *desolatio*.]

îdel-spræce; *adj. Talking idly, vainly*:—Ða felaîdelspræcan *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25.

ides, e; *f. A woman* [it is a word little used except in poetry, and it is supposed by Grimm to have been applied, in the earliest times, like the Greek *νύμφη*, to superhuman beings, occupying a position between goddesses and mere women, v. D. M. 372]:—Ides *virgo*, Kent. Gl. 1196. Freólecu mæg ides æwiscmōd [*Eve*], Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Freólecu mæg ides eaforan fēdde [*Cain's wife*], 50; Th. 64, 22; Gen. 1054. Wlitebeorht ides [*Sarah*], 82; Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Monig blāchleór ides [*the women of Sodom and Gomorrah*], 92; Th. 118, 24; Gen. 1970. Freólecu mæg ides egyptisc [*Hagar*], 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Ides ælfscīnu [*Judith*], Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14. Ides Helminga beághroden cwēn [*Wealtheow, Hrothgar's queen*], Beo. Th. 1245; B. 620. Ides Scyldinga, 2341; B. 1168. Idese onlīcnes *a woman's form*, 2706; B. 1351. Him brȳda twā idesa eaforan fēddon [*Lamech's wives*], Cd. 52; Th. 65, 34; Gen. 1076. Weras and idesa, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eorlas and hira idesa mid, Andr. Kmbl. 3275; An. 1640. A weak form occurs in Hpt. Gl. 456, 76:—Tō, on ydesan *in juvenculam*. [*O. Sax.* idis: *O. H. Ger.* itis *matrona*; itis-līh *matronalis*, Grff. i. 159. Grimm D. M. 373 takes the Icel. *dís* to be the same word, and compares the phrase from the Edda *dís skjöldunga* with the similar phrase given above from Beowulf.]

idig [?]; *adj. Busy, active*:—Tōþas idge *busy teeth* [*referring to the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve*], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. [Cf. *Icel.* iðja *activity*: iðinn *assiduous, diligent*; iðja *to be active, busy*. The passage is somewhat uncertain, as the MS. has *to þas*, and Thorpe prints as if there were a gap between *þas* and *idge*.]

îdise, ŷddisc, es; *pl.* e; *m. n* [?]. *Property, household stuff*:—Ŷddisc *supellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 80, 98; Wrt. Voc. 25, 38. Ŷddisce *supplex*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 28. Ne forlǣte gē nān þing of eówrum ŷddisce *nec dimittatis quidquam de supellectili vestra*, Gen. 45, 20. Āgif ðises ceorles ŷddysce [cf. æhta l. 18, þing, l. 23] *give up this fellow's property*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 27. DER. in-îdisc. v. eád, ēdisc.

îdlian; *p.* ode *To become vain* or *idle, come to nought, to make vain* or *empty*:—Him hyge brosnaþ îdlaþ þeódscype *their mind corrupts, discipline comes to nought*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 13; Fä 69. Îdlodon on îdelnyssum heora *irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Cant. Moys. ad. fil. 21. Wæs îdlod *cassaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 515. Îdelude *exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-îtallant *adnullabunt*: *Ger.* ver-eiteln.] DER. â-, ge-îdlian.

îdol, es; *n. An idol:*—Hæðenscype biþ ðæt man îdola [idol, MS. 13; deófolgyld, MS. G.] weorðige *it is heathendom, to worship idols*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 18. Îdola wurðing *worship of idols*, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1.

ié *gen. dat.* of eá, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 10, 11, 14.

ie, ié. *For words beginning with these combinations look under* i, î, *and see the preliminary remarks under the letter* I.

IFIG, ifegn, es; *n. Ivy:*—Ifig *eder*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 2. Ifegn *eder*, ii. 106, 78. Yfig. Ðeós wyrt ðe man hederam crysocantes and ôðrum naman ifig nemneþ is gecweden crysocantes forðý ðe heó byrþ corn golde gelîce *Ivy. This plant, which is named hedera crysocantes, and by another name ivy, is called crysocantes, because it bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121; Lchdm. i. 234, 1–4. Nim ðæt ifig ðe on stâne weaxe *take the ivy, which grows on stone*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 3. Ifies seáw *juice of ivy*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. Weal se is mid ifige bewrigen *a wall that is covered with ivy*, Shrn. 139, 27. [*O. and N.* ivi: *Prompt. Parv.* ivy *edera: O.H.Ger.* ebah *hedera*, Grff. i. 91.] DER. eorþ-ifig.

ifig-crop, -cropp, es; *m. A cluster of ivy berries:*—Ifigcrop *corymbus*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 2.

ifig-croppa, an; *m. A cluster of ivy berries:*—Ifigcroppena fîf and xx *five and twenty bunches of ivy berries*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 18.

ifig-leáf, es; *n. An ivy leaf:*—Nim ifigleáf ðe on eorþan wixþ *take leaves of ivy that grows on the ground*, L. M. 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 11.

ifig-tearo; *n:* -tara, an; *m. Ivy tar, gum that comes from ivy when it is cut:*—Nim sciptearo and ifigtearo, L. M. 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 12. Dô clâne ifigtaran ðær on gif ðû hæbbe [cf. dô gôdne sciptaran tô, 326, 14], 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 27.

ifiht; *adj. Covered with ivy:*—On ðonæ ifihtan stoc *to the ivy-covered post*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176, 8. In ða ifihtan âc, 379, 29. On ðone ibihttan alr; of ðam ibihtan alre, v, 124, 27.

-ig *a suffix connoting possession of an object denoted by the stem, used in the formation of adjectives, and represented in modern English by* y. *Early English and cognate forms may be seen in the following examples: Orm.* modiȝ: *Laym.* modi: *A. S.* môdig: *Goth.* môdags: *O. Sax.* môdag, môdig: *Icel.* móðugr, móðigr: *O.H.Ger* .muotig, muotich, muodic: *Ger.* müthig: *Orm.* mahhtiȝ: *Laym.* mæhti: *A. S.* meahtig: *Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax.* mahtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* máttugr, máttigr: *O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *A. S.* hâlig: *Icel.* heilagr: *Goth.* haudugs.

îg, e; *f. An island:*—Wulf is on iége ic on ôðerre fæst is ðæt êglond fenne biworpen sindon wælreówe weras ðær on îge *the wolf is on one island, I on another; closely is that island surrounded with fen, fierce men are there on the island*, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 6–11; Rä. 1, 4–6. *The word occurs in names of places:*—Ân îgland ðæt is Meresîg hâten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Hêr hæðne men on Sceápîge sæ̂tun, 855; Erl. 68, 23. Æt Æðelinga îge, [eigge, MS. A.], 878; Erl. 81, 5. Of Ceortesîge, 964; Erl. 124, 3. On Beardanigge, 716; Erl. 44, 14. [*Icel.* ey *frequent in local names*, e. g. Fær-eyjar *the Faroe islands*, Orkneyjar *the Orkneys: Dan.* öe: *Swed.* ö.]

îg-bûend, es; *m. A dweller in an island, an islander:*—Hî îgbûend ôðre worde Baðan nemnaþ *island-dwellers by another name call it Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðis æ̂rendgewrit Agustinus ofer sealtne sæ̂ sûðan brohte iégbûendum *this letter Augustine brought across the salt sea from the south to the islanders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 9, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* ey-búi *an islander.*] v. êg-bûend *and next word.*

îg-bûende; *part. Dwelling in an island:*—Swâ hine cîgaþ îgbûende Engle and Seaxe weras mid wîfum *so call it the island-dwellers, Angles and Saxons, men and women*, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 185. v. *preceding word.*

îg-dæges. v. î-dæges.

-îge *-eyed.* v. -eáge.

îgeoþ, îgoþ, iggaþ, iggoþ, es; *m. An eyot, ait, islet, small island:*—Ðâ âsende hê hine on wræcsîþ tô ânum îgeoþe ðe is Paðmas gecîged *then he sent him away into exile to an island that is called Patmos*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31. Binnan ânum îgoþe Pathmos gehâten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 23. Binnan iggoþe, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 61, 7. Hié flugon up be Colne on ânne iggaþ *they fled up along the Colne on to an island*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Ðus feale synden ðere ýgetta ðe liggeþ intô Chertesêge *so many are the islets that belong to Chertsey*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 17, 30.

igil, îl, es; *m. A hedgehog, porcupine, an urchin:*—Se mâra igil *istrix* [=ἴστριξ], Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 29; Wrt. Voc. 24, 30. Îl *yricius* vel *equinacius*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 21. Se læssa îl *iricius;* se mâra îl *istrix*, ii. 49, 52, 53. Hê wæs ðara [stræla] swâ full swâ igl biþ byrsta *he* [*St. Sebastian*] *was as full of arrows as a hedgehog is of bristles*, Shrn. 55, 9. Se iil æ̂rðæm hê gefangen weorðe mon mæg gesión æ̂gðer ge his fêt ge his heáfod ac sôna swâ hiene mon gefêhþ swâ gewint hê tô ânum cliewene and tîhþ his fêt swâ hê inmest mæg and gehŷt his heáfod *ericius cum apprehenditur, ejus et caput cernitur, et pedes videntur; sed mox ut apprehensus fuerit, semetipsum in sphæram colligit, pedes introrsus subtrahit, caput abscondit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 9–12. Îl, Swt. 243, 6. Ðonne biþ ðæs îles heáfud gesewen *caput enim ericii cernitur*, 241, 16. Hê [Eádmund] all wæs biset mid heoræ scotungum swylce ŷles burstæ swâ swâ Sebastianus wæs, Th. An. 122, 17. Îles byrsta, Homl. Skt. 5, 428. Stân is gener iglum [Blickl. Gl. îlum] *petra est refugium erinaceis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 18. [*A. R.* ylespilles felles *hedgehogs' skins: Trev.* iles piles *ericii: Icel.* ígull *a sea-urchin;* ígul-köttr *a hedgehog: O. H. Ger.* igil *erinacius: Ger.* igel *hedgehog, urchin.*]

îg-land, es; *n. An island:*—Brittene îgland is ehta hund mîla lang and twâ hund brâd. And hêr sind on dîs îglande fîf geþeóde *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long and two hundred broad. And at present there are five languages in this island*, Chr. pref; Erl. 3, 1. Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt îgland ðe man Ii nemnaþ, 565; Erl. 18, 1. Sió wunode on ðam îglande, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hié cômon on ân îgland ðæt is ûte on ðære sæ̂ ðæt is Meresîg hâten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 184, 11. Ðæt îland ðe wê hâtaþ Thyle, 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. [*Laym.* i-lond: *Icel.* ey-land.] v. eá-, êg-, eig-land.

îgoþ. v. îgeoþ.

-iht *an adjective suffix having much the same meaning as* -ig, *or as the Latin* -osus, e. g. stæ̂niht: *O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht *petrosus. Icel. has a suffix* -óttr.

îht, e; *f. Increase:*—Ic sôhte hwylc wære elnes oððe iéhte eorlscipes se Pater Noster *I sought what in respect of power or increase of valour the Pater Noster might be*, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. v. îcan.

Ii, Hii, *Iona:*—Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt îgland ðe man Ii nemnaþ . . . Nu sceal beón æ̂fre on Ii abbod and nâ biscop and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas forðan ðe Columban was abbod nâ biscop *their king gave him* [*Columba*] *the island that is called Iona . . . Now there must always be in Iona an abbot and not a bishop, and to him all the bishops of the Scots must be subject, for Columba was abbot, not bishop*, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 1–8. Wæs hê sended of ðam eálande and of ðam mynstre ðe Hii is nemned *de insula quæ vocatur Hii*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 11.

iil, îl. v. igil.

ilca; *pron.* [*occurs in the weak declension only*]. *The same:*—Hê sylf oððe se ylca *ipse;* heó sylf oððe seó ylce *ipsa;* hî sylfe oððe ða ylcan *ipsi*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 53–4. Ðû byst se ilca se ðû æ̂r wære *tu idem ipse es*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Se ilca hêt âcwellan ða rîcostan witan *the same man* [*Nero*] *ordered the greatest senators to be killed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 47; Met. 9, 24. Hæ̂þ se ilca god eorþan and wætere mearce gesette *the same God hath appointed a limit to earth and water*, 11, 127; Met. 11, 64. Ðis is se ilca ealwalda god ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cûðon, Andr. Kmbl. 1501; An. 752. Seó ylce bôc *idem libellus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 16. Hê weorþan sceolde eft ðæt ilce ðæt hê æ̂rðon wæs *it should become again the same, that it was before*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 21; Ph. 379. Hié cwædon ðæt tæt ilce hiera gefêrum geboden wære *they said that the same offer had been made to their comrades*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 22. On ðisse ylcan tîde *hac ipsa hora*, Ex. 9, 18. On ðære ylcan tîde *eadem hora;* Wick. *in the same hour*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hî smeágaþ unriht and on ðam ilcan forweorþaþ *scrutati sunt iniquitatem; defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Th. 63, 5. Gelîce ðisse ilcan ðe wê ymb sprecaþ *like the very one we are talking about*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 5; Met. 26, 3. Ðisne ilcan þréat *this same band*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 2; Cri. 570. Ðyssum ylcum tîdum *his temporibus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Swâ ðâm ilcum byþ ðe nellaþ dînre æ̂ bebod healdan *so shall it be with those, who will not keep thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 36. [*Ilk* is used as late as the time of Chaucer, and remains yet in the phrase 'of that ilk,' but its place was gradually occupied by *same* (the Icelandic *sami*) which occurs once in the Ormulum.]

ilce; *adv. In the same way:*—Hû ne eom ic monn suâ ilce suâ ðû *am I not a man the same as you are?* Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 12. Eft swâ ilce *again in the same way*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10. [Cf. swilce.]

ild, e; *f.* **I.** *an age, period of time;* ævum, sæculum:—Yld *ævum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 118; Wrt. Voc. 52, 68. Hêr wæs seó forme yld ðissere worulde and seó ôðer yld wæs ôþ Abrahames tîman . . . Seó þridde yld wæs ðâ wuniende ôþ David *at this time was the first age of this world, and the second age was till Abraham's time . . . The third age was lasting then till David*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 5, 34. Hê com on ðære syxtan ylde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Se eahtoþa dæg getâcnode ða eahtoþan ylde ðyssere worulde, Homl. Th. i. 98, 8. Be ðâm syx yldum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 15. **II.** *age, time of life, years;* ætas:—Eádig is heora yld seó ðe ðâ gyt ne mihte Crist andettan and môste for Criste þrowian *blessed is their* [*the children of Bethlehem*] *age, which as yet could not confess Christ, and might suffer for Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 3. Ealle wê cumaþ tô ânre ylde on ðam gemænelîcum æ̂riste ðeáh ðe wê nû on myslîcere ylde of ðyssere worulde gewîton *we shall all come at one age at the general resurrection, though now we depart from this world at different ages*, 23–5. Deóplîcor mid ûs ðû smeágast ðonne yld ûre anfôn mæge *profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra capere possit*, Th. An. 33, 11. Hê wæs ðâ sixhund geára on ylde *he was six hundred years of age*, Gen. 7, 6. Ðâ was âgân his ielde xxiii wintra *he was then twenty-three years of age*, Chr. prm; Erl. 4, 19. Hê leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21. Æ̂rðæmðe hê self wære fulfremedre ielde *nisi perfecta ætate*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 335, 19. Hundehtatig ylda *octoginta anni*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. **III.** *mature* or *old age, eld;* senectus, vetustas:—Yld *senectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 28. Seó nônîd

biþ ûre yld forðan ðe on nôntíde âsihþ seó sunne and ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen biþ wanigende *the ninth hour is our old age, for at the ninth hour the sun sinks, and the force of the man that grows old is diminishing*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 20. Geswenced yld *wearied age*, Dôm. L. 16, 255. Ðonne mê ylde tîd on gesîge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. On hyre ylde âcende sunu *peperit filium in senectute sua*, Gen. 21, 2. Cild ðæt ðe heó Abrahame on his ylde âcende *filium quem peperit ei [Abraham] jam seni*, 7: Beo. Th. 43; B. 22. Sume beóþ gelædde on cildhâde tô rihtum lîfe, sume on cnihthâde, sume on geþungenum wæstme, sume on ylde, sume on forwerodre ealdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 26. Ðær is geógoþ bûton ylde *there is youth without age*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. Gôd sceal wyð yfele geógoþ sceal wið ylde sacan, Menol. Fox 562; Gn. C. 50. Nâron eówre gescî mid ylde fornumene *nec calceamenta pedum vestrorum vetustate consumpta sunt*, Deut. 29, 5. Gesceádlîce tôsceádan ylde and geógueþe *to distinguish discreetly between age and youth*, L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. **IV.** *age, old people, chief people* [v. eald]:—Seó yld hî gebæd and seó iúguþ wrât *age prayed and youth wrote*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 21. Ðær wærþ Eást-Engla folces seó yld ofslagen *there the principal men of the East Angles were slain*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 33. [*Goth.* alds, alþs *an age, generation: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* eldi [*old*] *age; antiquitas, senectus: O. Frs.* elde: *Icel.* elli *old age: O. H. Ger.* alti, elti *ætas, ævum, senium, senectus, vetustas.*] v. eld, æfter-yld; ildu.

ildæ. v. ildu.

ildan; *p.* de *To delay, tarry, defer, put off, postpone, procrastinate. delay the notice of anything, connive at, dissimulate:*—Tô hwon yldestû middangeard tô onlŷhtenne *why dost thou delay to enlighten the world?* Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. Tô hwon yldest ðû ðæt ðû raðost dô ðæt man ðâs menn wîtnige and cwelle *why dost thou delay at once to cause these men to be punished and killed*, 183, 1. Seó hâlige cyrice sum þing þurh sceáwunge yldeþ and swâ âbireþ and ældeþ ðæt oft ðæt wiðerwearde yfel âberende and yldende bewereþ *sancta ecclesia quædam per considerationem dissimulat, atque ita portat et dissimulat, ut sæpe malum quod adversatur portando et dissimulando compescat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 29–32. Ðâ se brŷdguma ylde *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Hê ilde [Cott. MS. ielde] and þafode ða scylda *dissimulavit culpas*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 22. Hê ða gewilnunge nâht lange ne ylde *he did not long delay that desire*, Th. Ap. 1, 17. Ne ylde hê hit ðâ leng *nec exinde distulit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 34. Hê ylde ðâ gyt *distulit*, Ps. Th. 77, 23. Ne yld ðæt ðû mê ârie *ne tardaveris*, 39, 21. Ðeáh ðe ic hit læng ylde *though I should longer delay to notice the matter*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 11. Ne ðæt se aglæca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch mean to delay that*, Beo. Th. 1483; B. 739: 4471; 2239. Yldan *dissimulare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 37. Yldende tô andettenne *differentes confiteri*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 5. Ðonne se lâreów ieldende sêcþ ðone tîman ðe hê his hiéremenn sidelîce on þreátigean mâge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quæritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* altian *differre;* altôn *dissimulare;* altinôn *differre, dissimulare, elongare.*] v. ældan, ildcian, ildian; for-ildan.

ildcian; *p.* ode *To delay:*—Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hê geypt ac se wîsa hit ieldcaþ and bîtt tîman *totum spiritum suum profert stultus, sapiens autem differt et reservat in posterum*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. v. elcian, eldcung.

ilde; *pl. m. Men* [a poetical term]:—Hâtaþ ylde eorþbûende fison *men, earth-dwellers, call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 19; Gen. 221. Yldo ofer eorþan, 163; Th. 205, 15; Exod. 436. Nædran ða aspide ylde nemnaþ, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Ylda æghwilc *every man*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 4; Gen. 480. Ylda gehwilc, Ps. Th. 77, 4. Earmlîc ylda cwealm *miserable slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182: 3108; An. 1557. Ylda Waldend *God*, Beo. Th. 3327; B. 1661. Ilda cyn *the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1040; El. 521, Ylda bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 6; Gen. 2470: 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106. Sceal mid yldum wesan ismahel hâten *shall be called among men Ishmael*, 104; Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286: Beo. Th. 154; B. 77. Ðæt wæs yldum cûþ, 1415; B. 705: Ps. Th. 144, 9. Niht becwom ôðer tô yldum, Beo. Th. 4240; B. 2117: Menol. Fox 174; Men. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1581; El. 792. [*O. Sax.* eldî; *pl. men;* eldeô barn *children of men: Icel.* öld; aldir; *pl.* [*in poetry*] *men;* alda börn *children of men.*]

ildend, es; *m. One who delays:*—Næs ðâ nænig yldend [ylding?] tô ðam ðæt syððan hî on ðæt hûs cômon hî ðâ sôna ðone hâlgan wer gebundon *there was no one, after they had got into the house, who delayed at once to bind the holy man*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 5. *See note, where the other reading* ylding *is given.*

ildend-lîc; *adj. Tardy, dilatory:*—Eldendlîce *morosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 58.

ildest; *superl. of* eald. **I.** *eldest, oldest:*—Ûre ieldesta mâg *parens primus* [*Adam*], Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Hê sôhte fram ðam yldestan ôþ ðone gingestan *quos scrutatus, incipiens a majore usque ad minimum*, Gen. 44, 12. Ða yldestan *senes*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða yldestan chus and cham hâtene wæron *the eldest were named Cush and Ham*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 22; Gen. 1616. **II.** As the *oldest* might be supposed best fitted to fill the highest positions the word gets the meaning *principal, chief, greatest:*—Se yldesta *cardinarius, i. primarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 66; Wrt. Voc. 34, 1. Yldest byrla *magister calicum*, 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Hê wæs ieldesð [*summus*] ofer ða hâlgan ciricean, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 16. Hwylc hyra yldest wære *quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Skt. 9, 46, 22, 24. Ieldesta bisceop *pontifex maximus*, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 2. Tyrus hêt him tô clypian ðone ðe on ðam scype yldost wære *Tyrus bade call to him the principal man on the ship*, St. And. 28, 6. Hê clipode him tô his yldestan gerêfan *dixit ad servum seniorem*, Gen. 24, 2. Aaron and ða yldestan men *tam Aaron quam principes synagogæ*, Ex. 34, 31. Ða ieldestan men ðe tô Bedanforda hiérdon, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 23. Ða yldestan witan gehâdode and leáwede Angelcynnes, 1012; Erl. 146, 7: 978; Erl. 127, 9. Ða yldestan þægenas, 1015; Erl. 151, 19. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon *all the principal men of Wessex*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1. Ða ðe ieldeste wæron *equites*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 24. Ða yldstan setl on gesamnungum *the highest seats in the synagogues;* primas cathedras in synagogis, Lk. Skt. 20, 46. Ic hit rehte ðâm yldostan Egiptan witun *I told it to the chief wise men of Egypt*, Gen. 41, 24. [*Laym.* ældeste: *Ayenb.* eldeste: *Icel.* ellztr: *O. H. Ger.* altist, altost *primus, primogenitus;* thie altoston thes folkes *seniores.* For the use similar to that given under **II.** of a word denoting in the first instance age, cf. *Goth.* þai sinistans (lit. *eldest*) manageins *by which Ulfilas translates* οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ; *and the passage in Ammianus Marcellinus* 'sacerdos omnium maximus apud Burgundios vocatur *sinistus.*'] v. ildra.

ildian; *p.* ode *To delay, defer, put off:*—Nis forðî nânum synfullum tô yldigenne âgenre gecyrrednysse ðŷlæs ðe hê mid sleacnysse forleóse ða tîd Godes fyrstes *it is not, therefore, for any sinner to delay his own conversion, lest by remissness he lose the time of God's respite*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 14. v. ildan.

ilding, e; *f. Delay, putting off, deferring, prolonging, delaying to notice anything, connivance:*—Ylding *tricatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 19. Ne wæs ðâ ylding tô ðon ðæt hî heápmælum cóman *non mora ergo confluentibus catervis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Ne wæs ðâ ylding ðæt monige gelŷfdon *quid mora? crediderunt nonnulli*, 1, 26; S. 487, 39: 3, 9; S. 533, 38. Ðâ hit mycel ylding wæs *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt is ðæt lîf elles ðysses middangeardes bûton lytelu ylding ðæs deáþes *what else is the life of this world but a little deferring of death?* Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Hit biþ ðeáþes ylding swiðor ðonne lîfes *it is rather the deferring of death, than the prolonging of life*, 32. Beó ðû on tîd gearu ne mæg ðæs ærendes ylding wyrðan *be thou at the time ready, the errand may not brook delay*, Andr. Kmbl. 430; An. 215. Ða bæd hê hine yldinge and fyrstes *petens inducias*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 7. Bûtan ænigre yldinge *sine ulla dilatione*, 1, 27; S. 493, 30. Bûton yldinge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34. Bûton ælcere yldinge, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4. Be ðære ildinge [MS. Cott. ieldinge] suîðe wel Drihten þreáde Iudêas *qua dissimulatione bene Iudæam Dominus corripit*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 19. Ðæt ic yldinge onfô tô lifianne *ut inducias vivendi accipiam*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 34. Ieldinga *morarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 57. v. ildan, eldung.

ildo. v. ildu.

ildra; *m.* ildre; *f. n. comp. of* eald. **I.** *elder, older, grand* [in *grand-father*, cf. eald-fæder, -môder]:—Ældra *senior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 48. Seó yldre hâtte Lia and seó gingre Rachel *nomen majoris Lia, minor vero appellabatur Rachel*, Gen. 29, 16. Hys yldra sunu wæs on æcere *erat filius ejus senior in agro*, Lk. Skt. 15, 25. Mîn yldra mâg *my elder brother*, Beo. Th. 940; B. 468. Yldra brôðor, 2653; B. 1324. Ôþ ðæt hê yldra wearþ *until he got older*, 4746; B. 2378. Ic eom micle yldra *I am much older*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 20; Rä. 41, 42. Ældra fæder *avus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 22. Yldra fæder *avita*, 78, 3. Geornful tô witanne ðætte êr wæs êr ðû âcenned wêre oððe furðum ðîn yldra fæder geboren wêre *desirous to know what was before you were begotten, or even before your grandfather was born*, Shrn. 198, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 872; El. 436. For mîne sâwle and for mînes fæder and for mînes ieldran fæder *for my soul, and for my father's, and for my grandfather's*, Chart. Th. 496, 21: 497, 15. Þurh heora yldran môdor lâre hî gelŷfdon gode *through their grandmother's teaching they believed on God*, Shrn. 53, 10, 16, 21. Ða gingran ârîsaþ wið ðâm yldrum *the younger shall arise against the elder*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 23. Swelce snytro swylce manegum ôðrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *such wisdom as is withheld from many older minds*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. **II.** *greater, superior* [v. yldest **II.**]:—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe þênaþ ðe se ðe sitt *quis major est qui recumbit an qui ministrat?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. Gewurþe hê swâ swâ gingra seðe yldra ys betwux eów *qui major est in vobis fiat sicut junior*, 26. Ða ðe synt yldran habbaþ anweald on him *qui majores sunt, potestatem exercent in eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25. [*Orm.* elldre: *Laym.* ældre, eldere: *O. Sax.* aldiro (*as a noun*): *Icel.* ellri: *O. H. Ger.* altero.] v. next word.

ildra, an [*but the singular rarely occurs*]; *m. A parent, ancestor, father, forefather, predecessor, elder:*—Ða mê yldra mîn âgeaf andsware fæder reordode *then my father answered me and spake* [cf. 872; El. 436: 891; El. 447: 906; El. 454], Elen. Kmbl. 921; El. 462. Hî forgeten hæfdon ðara wundra heora yldran on lôcadan *obliti sunt mirabilium quæ ostendit coram patribus eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 13. Ûre ieldran ða ðe ðâs stôwa êr hióldon hié lufodon wîsdôm *our forefathers, who formerly held these places, loved wisdom*, Past. Pref.; Swt. 5, 14: Exon.

47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946. Ūre yldran swultan and swīðe oft ūs from wendan *our parents have died and very often gone from us*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Wǣron his yldran fæder and mōdor hǣðne *his parents, father and mother, were heathens*, 211, 19: 213, 2. Ūre yldrena lage *traditionem seniorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Twegen gebrōðru ðe hæfdon behwyrfed eall heora yldrena gestreón on deórwyrþum gymstānum *two brothers who had converted all their parents' wealth into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 23. Bebirge mē mid mīnum yldrum *condas me in sepulchro majorum meorum*, Gen. 47, 30. Eafora æfter yldrum *the son after the parents*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 1; Gen. 1129. Suna ic lǣrde ðæt hié hýrdon heora yldrum *I taught sons to obey their parents*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 20. Nolde hē him geceósan welige yldran *he* [*Christ*] *would not choose wealthy parents for himself*, 23, 25. [*Laym.* aldren, ældere, eldre *forefathers: R. Glouc.* eldren: *Piers P. Chauc.* eldres: *O. Sax.* aldiro *a forefather; pl. parents*; eldiron, *pl. parents: O. Frs.* alder, elder, aldera, ieldera *father, parent: O. H. Ger.* altiron, eldiron *parentes: Ger.* ältern, eltern *parents.*] v. eldran.

ildu; *indecl. f.* I. *an age;* ævum:—Nis ðæt tō geortrȳwianne ðæt on ūre yldo ðæt beón mihte ðæt forþgongendre yldo oft geworden getrēowe spell secgaþ *nec diffidendum est nostra etiam ætate fieri potuisse, quod ævo præcedente aliquoties factum fideles historiæ narrant*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32: 3, 27; S. 558, 31. II. *age, time of life;* ætas:—Ōþ nigon and fīftig wintra mīnre yldo *usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 32. On ðære ǣrestan yldo his līfes *in prima ætate*, 5, 13; S. 633, 32. Mid ðī ðe heó bicom tō giftelīcre yldo *when she arrived at a marriageable age*, Th. Ap. 1, 10. Ða ðe nabbaþ nāwþer ne ildo ne wīsdōm *quos vel imperfectio vel ætas prohibet*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 21. III. *age, old age;* senectus:—Seó yldo and se ende ðæs heora līfes *their old age and the end of their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. Heora ylda geliffæsted wæs, 18. Him æfter ðȳ yldo ne derede *after that age should not harm him*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Nis ðǣr on ðam londe yldu ne yrmþu *there is not in that land old age nor misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52. On geógueþe . . . on yldo, 88 a; Th. 330, 32; Vy. 60. Geógoþ būton yldo, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Heó hire on ylda ðā wǣre *she was in her old age*, 163, 10. Nū gyt syndan manige manna swylce ðe hiom yldo gebīdan ǣr tō genihte *adhuc multiplicabuntur in senecta uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 13. Ða yldu wendan tō līfe *to turn old age to life*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 23; Ph. 190. Mīne yldo beóþ ǣghwǣr genihtsum *senectus mea in misericordia uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 9. [*Orm. A. R. R. Glouc. Ayenb. Piers P. Chauc. Wick.* elde *age, old age, eld: Icel.* öld *an age.* v. ild *for other related words.*] v. æfter-, ǣr-, frum-yldo; ældo, eldo, ild.

ile, es; *m.* I. *the sole of the foot:*—Ile [? cf. 283, 75 hela *calx, occurring in a very similar list*] *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 47. Ilas, wearras *calces*, ii. 127, 45. From his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ilas neoþewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Mid īsenum pīlum heora ilas gefæstnode *fastened the soles of their feet with iron nails*, Homl. Skt. 5, 388. II. *hard skin* [*such as comes on the sole of the foot?*], *callosity:*—Ile *callus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 51; Wrt. Voc. 46, 11. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, ii. 103, 16. Him weóxon ylas on olfendes gelīcnysse on his cneówum *callosities grew on his knees, just as on a camel's*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26. [To þe yle of hire helen, Marh. 10, 19: *O. Frs.* ili, ile, il *hard skin: Icel.* il; *gen.* iljar; *f. the sole of the foot.*]

ilf, e; *f. An elf:*—Ðanon untydras ealle onwōcon eotenas and ylfe *thence sprang all monstrous things, giants and elves*, Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. Gif hit wǣre ēsa gescot oððe hit wǣre ylfa gescot oððe hit wǣre hægtessan gescot *if it were Æsir's shot, or elves' shot, or witches' shot*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 10. [Cf. *Scot.* elf-shot; elf-arrow, *Halliw. Dict;* Grmm. D. M. 429: *Prompt. Parv.* elfe *lamia*, 138, see note: *M. H. Ger.* elbe; *f.* see Grmm. D. M. 411.] v. ælf, -elfen.

ilfette, an: ilfetu, e; *f. A swan:*—Aelbitu *olor, cicnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 47: *tantalus*, 98, 30. Ilfatu *alvor*, 6, 55. Ilfetu *olor*, 63, 40. Ylfete *cignus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 105; Wrt. Voc. 29, 3. Elfetu, Wrt. Voc. 62, 5. Ylfette *olor* vel *cingnus*, 77, 25. Ylfete song *the song of the swan*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 6; Seef. 19. Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā ylfettan *some birds are long-necked, such as swans*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 17. [*Icel.* álpt, álft 'the common Icel. word for *swan;* svan is only poët:' *O. H. Ger.* albiz, alpiz, elpiz *olor*, Grff. i. 243.]

ilfig; *adj. Affected by elves* [?], *mad, frantic:—Fanaticus*, i. *minister templi, futura præcinens, vel* ylfig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 40. Ylfie *vel* mōnaþseóce *comitiales*, i. e. *garritores*, 132, 26. *Comitiales, lunaticos* wanseóce i. *garritores*, ylfie, Hpt. Gl. 519, 44.

illeracu, e; *f. A surfeit;* crapula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 62. v. ge-illerocaþ.

ilnetu *ciciris* [? v. DuCange 'cicurris *domesticus sus*'], Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 15.

im-byrdling. v. in-byrdling.

impe [?], an; *f. An imp, scion, graft, shoot:*—Ðæt is sió hālige gesomnung Godes folces ðæt eardaþ on æppeltūnum ðonne hie wel begāþ hira plantan and hiera impan ōþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quæ ad viriditatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [Gunge *impen* me bigurt mid þornes, *A. R.* 378, 24: Yzet mid guode *ympen*. Þe ilke *ympen* byeþ þe virtues, *Ayenb.* 94, 34: I was the coventes gardyner, for to graffe *ympes, Piers P.* 5, 137: *Prompt. Parv.* impe or graffe *surculus:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* impitunga *insertio;* ga-impitōn *inserere*, Grff. i. 262: and see Skeat's Etym. Dict. *imp.*]

IN; *prep. cum dat. inst. acc.* 'In is not found in Alfred's Metres, in the Runic poem, or in Byrhtnoþ; it occurs twice in the metrical Psalms, three times in Cædmon's Genesis; elsewhere in the poetry *in* and *on* freely interchange; but *in* prevails in the North, *on* in the South. The distinctive *on* has a vertical element [*up* or *down*], which easily runs to *against* or *near*,' March, p. 163. I. *with dat. inst. In, on:*—Wē sceolan on ðisse sceortan tīde geearnian ēce ræste ðonne mōtan wē in ðære engellīcan blisse gefeón mid ūrum Drihtne *we must in this short time earn eternal rest, then may we in angelic bliss rejoice with our Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. On sumre stōwe hē wæs ðæt man mid his handa neálīce gerǣcean mihte in sumre eáðelīce mid heáfde gehrīnan *in one place the roof was so that it could hardly be reached with the hand, in another it could easily be touched with the head*, 207, 22. Hē wæs on Pannania ðære mǣgðe ǣrest on woruld cumen, in Arrea ðæm tūne. Wæs hē hweðre in Italia āfēded, in Ticinan ðære byrig, 211, 16–18. Ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wǣron *of the men that were most distinguished in the army*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 21. In woruldhāde *in sæculari habitu*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42: 4, 7; S. 574, 34. In regollīces līfes lāre swȳðe geornful *regularis vitæ institutioni multum intenta*, 4, 23; S. 593, 33. Eall ða hē in gehērnesse geleornian mihte *cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat*, 4, 24; S. 598, 5. Hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Wē sculon ā gemunan in mōde ðone sigora waldend *we must ever keep in mind the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 15; Mōd. 83. Lifgan fracoþ in folcum *to live vile among nations*, 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ðū ðe in dryhtnes noman cwōme *thou who didst come in the name of the Lord*, 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. In hwītum hræglum gewerede *clad in white raiment*, 14 a; Th. 28, 15; Cri. 447: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Wuniaþ in wynnum *they dwell in delights*, 224; Th. 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þafaþ in geþylde *allows in patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crā. 71. Ic on unrihtum eác ðan in synnum geeácnod wæs *I was conceived in iniquity and in sin*, Ps. C. 50, 60; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 60: Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 9. In campe *in battle*, Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505. In Caines cynne ðone cwealm gewræc ēce Drihten *the eternal Lord avenged that death among the race of Cain*, 214; B. 107. Ne mōste Efe ðā gyt wlītan in wuldre *Eve might not as yet look on glory*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 2; Sat. 409. Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwīte loccas *I have not white hairs on my head*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 28; Rā. 41, 98. Ābīdan sceolan in sinnihte *they shall abide in eternal night*, 31 b; Th. 99, 29; Cri. 1632. In grimmum sǣlum *in rough seasons*, 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. In līfdagum *in lifetime*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 22; Exod. 423. In geárdagum *in days of yore*, Beo. Th. 2; B. 1. [Cf. On fyrndagum, Andr. Kmbl. 2; An. 1.] On stōwe seó is gecīged in Hripum, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 38. In ðȳs ginnan grunde *in this wide world*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. II. *with acc. into, in, to:*—Ǣr ðon ðe hē in heofenas āstige *before he ascended into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 16. Genāman his līc and in ða stōwe āsetton ðe Vaticanus hātte *they took his body and put it into the place called the Vatican*, 191, 33. Ðā eode hē in ða cetan *then he went into the cell*, 219, 14. Gūþlāc sette hyht in heofenas, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 18; Gū. 406. Heó hine in ðæt mynster onfēng . . . Hē eall in ðæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *susceptum in monasterium . . . Ipse cuncta in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3–7. Ðā gewāt heó in Eást-Engla mǣgþe *secessit ad provinciam Orientalium Anglorum*, 4, 23; S. 593, 8: Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Ne inlǣd ūsih in [West Sax. on] costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13: Hy. 6, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 28. Beraþ forþ scīre helmas in sceaþena gemong *bear forth your bright helms into the press of the foes*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Hēton æðeling lǣdan in wrāðra geweald, Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. Ðā wæs eft geseted in aldordōm babilone weard *the king of Babylon was restored to sovereignty*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641. Ðā hié ðā in ðone heofon lōcodan æfter him *as they looked after him unto heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 21. Se āgend upārǣrde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised up the waters of the Red Sea as a protection*, Cd. 156; Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296. Gelǣred in ða gerȳno Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 28. In ða tīd bād ðone ēcan sige *ipso tempore coronam exspectabat æternam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14: 2, 3; S. 504, 20. In āne tīd *in one hour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2183; An. 1093. Ðīn dōm wunaþ in ǣlce tīd *thy glory lasteth to all time*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. In ealle tīd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 15; Seef. 124: 95 b; Th. 356, 25; Pa. 17. In woruld weorulda *in sæcula sæculorum*, Elen. Kmbl. 901; El. 452. III. In *sometimes follows its case:*—Ðǣr se eádga mōt eardes neótan, wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, wunian in wonge, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 20; Ph. 362. Blǣd wīde sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. Th. 38; B. 19. [*Goth. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. Ger.* in: *Icel.* í: *Lat.* in: *Grk.* ἐν.]

in [*adv. and noun*]. v. inn.

in-, inn-. In the case of some of the verbs where *in* is given as a prefix perhaps it should be separated; the passages may then be taken as illustrating the adverb *inn.*

in-áberan; *p.* -bær *To bring in*:—Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft innábær *of the dog that brought his hand in again*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 14.

in-ádl, e; *f. An internal disease*:—Sára inádle, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 28. Wið eallum inádlum, 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 6.

in-ælan; *p.* de *To kindle*:—Eów wæs ád inæled *for you a pile was kindled*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 6; Gú. 640. v. on-ælan.

in-ásendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Hí inásendan ðæt bed *summiserunt grabatum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-áwritting, e; *f. An inscription*:—Innáwritting *inscribtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 24.

in-bærniss, e; *f. Incense, frankincense*:—Inbærnis *tus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 54. Inbernisse *incensum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. an-, on-bærniss; and cf. in-récels.

in-belédan; *p.* de *To lead in, introduce*:—Ðú inbeládst hig *introduces eos*, Cantic. Moys, 17.

in-belgan; *p.* -bealg; *pp.* -bolgen *To exasperate*:—Ða inbolgeno *aspirando*, Rtl. 15, 40. v. á-belgan.

in-belúcan; *p.* -leác *To shut*:—Ðá ða duru inbeleác æfter him *then he shut the door after them*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 26.

in-bend; *m. f. An internal bond*:—Wæs se bâncofa ádle onæled inbendum fæst *his body was inflamed with disease, fast with the fetters within*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 18; Gú. 928.

in-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden *To announce, declare, proclaim*:—Inboden fæsten *indicto jejunio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9. 5. v. on-beódan.

in-beornan; *p.* -bearn *To burn, be on fire*:—Inbiorne wé *inardescamus*, Rtl. 95, 27.

in-beran; *p.* -bær *To bring in*, Beo. Th. 4310; B. 2152.

in-berdling. v. in-byrdling.

in-berþ. v. in-byrd.

in-bestingan; *p.* -stang *To pierce, penetrate, make a thrust which enters but does not go quite through*:—Gif hé þurhstinþ .vi. scill. gebéte. Gif man inbestinþ .vi. scill. gebéte, L. Ethb. 64; Th. i. 18, 12.

in-bewindan; *p.* -wand *To wrap up, enwrap*:—Innbewand *involvit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 53. Innbewunden *involutum*, 2, 12.

in-bewreón; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover up*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum *with their faces covered up*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585.

in-bindan; *p.* -band *To unbind*:—Án sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind the fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 8; Gn. Ex. 75. v. an-, on-bindan.

in-birding. v. in-byrding.

in-birigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Inberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. v. on-birian.

in-blâwan; *p.* -bleów *To inspire, breathe upon*:—Inbleów on hine *insuflavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 22. Ðec inblâwende *te inspirante*, Rtl. 103, 32.

in-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A security required in cases where property had been stolen, bail*:—Gif hwá þíþe betogen sý . . . ðonne niman ða ðe hit tógebyreþ on his éhtan inborh *if any one be accused of theft . . . then let those to whom it appertains take security from his property*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 20. Ðonne sette mon inborh *let security be given* [the property in dispute is *þeófstolen*, v. l. 12], L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 10. [Cf. L. H. 1; Th. i. 589, 19, de suo aliquid pro *inborgo* retineatur. Heore godfaderes scullen beo *inborȝes* for hem, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 32. Inboreges, ii. 17, 20.]

in-brengan; *p.* -brohte *To bring in* or *to, present*:—Hú micele hefigra bið se wénenda deáþ ðonne se inbrohta *how much more grievous is death when it is expected than when it is presented to us*, Shrn. 42, 31. v. next word.

in-bringan *to bring in, present*:—Ðá hí ne mihton hine inbringan *cum non possent offerre eum illi*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-bryne, es; *m. A fire, burning*:—Inbyrno *incendia*, Rtl. 64, 12.

in-bryrdan; *p.* de *To stimulate, instigate, incite, animate, inspire*:—Inbryrdendre Godes gefe *God's grace instigating me*, Chart. Th. 129, 25. Breóstum inbryrded *animated in spirit*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 18; Jul. 535. Breóstum inbryrded tó ðam betran hám, 42 a; Th. 141, 12; Gú. 626. Ðá wæs, þurh ðæt hálige treó, imbryrded breóstsefa, Elen. Kmbl. 1680; El. 842. Inbryrded breóstsefa, 2089; El. 1046. v. on-bryrdan.

in-bryrdniss, e; *f. Inspiration, animation, compunction, feeling*:—Mid ða mæstan swétnesse and inbryrdnisse [inbrydnisse, MS.] *maxima suavitate et compunctione*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34: 3, 19; S. 549, 21. Tó inbryrdnesse [inbyrdnesse, MS.] and tó gemynde ðære æfterfyligendra *ad instructionem memoriamque sequentium*, 17; S. 585, 16. note. v. on-bryrdniss.

in-búan *to inhabit*:—Seðe inbýeþ in ðæm *qui inhabitat in ipso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 21.

in-búend, es; *m. An inhabitant, native*:—Inbúend *colonus, incola, inquilinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 25.

in-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A hall, vestibule*:—Inburh *atrium*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 35.

inburh-fæst; *adj. Stationed in a hall*; atriensis; scil. atrii janitor, seneschallus, lictor, Lye.

in-byrde; adj. *Born in a master's house*:—Dunne wæs inbyrde tó Hæðfelda *Dunne belonged by birth to Hatfield*, Chart. Th. 650, 28. Wifús and Dunne and Seoloce syndan inbyrde tó Hæðfelda, 649, 33. Ða inberðan menn tó Eblesburnan, 152, 8. See next two words, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 203 sqq. [Cf. *Icel.* inn-borinn *native*: *O. H. Ger.* in-burto *oriundus*; in-burtig *indigena*: *O. L. Ger.* in-burdig *indigena*.]

in-byrding, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inbirding *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 52. v. next word.

in-byrdling, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inberdling *vel* fóstorling *verna* vel *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. Inbyrdlingc *vernaculus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 82. Sicul inberdli[n]c, sicilisc inhyrdlincg (= -býrdling) *siculus indigena*, Hpt. Gl. 499. Mín inbyrdling bið mín yrfenuma *vernaculus meus heres meus erit*, Gen. 15, 3. Ælc werhádes man on eówrum mægðum and inbyrdlingum and geboht þeówa *omne masculinum in generationibus vestris, tam vernaculus quam emptitius*, 17, 12. Ealle werhádes men his inhírédes ægðer ge imbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitii*, 27.

inc; *dat.*: inc, incit; *ac.*: incer; *gen. of dual of pronoun of 2nd person*:—Inc ágényrnþ sum man *occurrit vobis homo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13. Nys mé inc tó syllanne *non est meum dare vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Hwí gewearþ inc swá ðæt gyt dorston fandian Godes *why have ye* [*Ananias and Sapphira*] *agreed to tempt God?* Homl. Th. i. 316, 33. Bám inc *to you both*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 26; Cri. 357. Inc bám twám, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 30; Gen. 562. Neótaþ inc ðæs ódres ealles wariaþ inc wið ðone wæstm ne wyrþ inc wilna gád, 13; Th. 15, 18–21; Gen. 235–6. Incit, 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732: 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Incer twega *of you two*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Yncer ægðer ofslyhþ óðerne and hundas licciaþ eówre blód and fugelas fretaþ incer flæsc and yncer wíf beóþ on ánum dæge wudewan, Shrn. 148, 1–4. Gehwæðer incer *either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. [*Laym.* 1st MS. inc selven; 2nd MS. ȝou seolve: *Marh.* inc baðen: *Orm.* ȝunnc baþe; gunkerr baþre.] v. git, incer.

inca, an; *m. Doubt, question, cause of complaint, offence, ill-will* or *fear*:—Inca *apporia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 8; *occasio*, R. Ben. 38, Lye. Ðá ongan hé mé ácsian hwæðere ic wiste hwæðer ic on riht bútan incan gefullad wære *cœpit me interrogare, an me esse baptizatum absque scrupulo nossem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 45. Ðá frægn hé hwæðer hí ealle smylte mód and bútan eallum incan blíðe tó him hæfdon. Ðá andswaredon hí ealle ðæt hí nánigne incan tó him wiston *then he asked them, whether they all were peaceably and kindly disposed to him without any cause of complaint. Then they all answered that they knew no cause of complaint against him*; interrogavit, si omnes placidum erga se animum, et sine querela controversiæ ac rancoris haberent. Respondebant omnes, se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere, 4, 24; S. 598, 39–41. Ðú mé scealt edwítt mín of áwyrpan ðæt mé tó incan áhwær gangeþ *thou shalt cast from me my reproach, which everywhere goes as a cause of fear to me*; amputa opprobrium meum, quod suspicatus sum, Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðeáh ðe ic nó [MS. on] ingcan wiste hú ic míne heortan heólde mid sóðe *though I did not know any cause of complaint, as to the manner in which I had kept my heart truly*; ergo sine causa justificavi cor meum, 72, 11. Ne ic culpan in ðé incan ánigne áfre onfunde womma geworhtra *I found not fault in thee, nor cause of complaint for sins committed*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 29; Cri. 178. Incan *scrupulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 7. Incan *causas*, 130, 13.

-incel *a diminutive suffix*, e. g. ráp-incel, scip-incel, hús-incel.

in-cempa, an; *m. A member of a household capable of bearing arms*:—Incempa, gescota *communipularius, collega, miles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 48. v. in-hirdman, in-hírēd, in-cniht.

incer; *adj. pron. 2nd person dual. Of* or *belonging to you two*:—Ic nú ðás þing wríte tó ðé geméneliće and tó mínre méder and mínum geswustrum forðon incer lufu sceal beón somod gemæne *nunc tibi et matri mee sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei commodis scribebam, que tibi et illis communia esse arbitror*, Nar. 3, 6–9. Sý inc æftyr incrun [MS. A. eowrum] geleáfan *secundum fidem vestram fiat vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 29. Ðý læs gyt láð gode incrum [*Adam and Eve*] waldende weorðan þyrfen, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 25; Gen. 577. Tó incre andsware, Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. Biddaþ incerne [*Moses and Aaron*] god, Ex. 10, 17. Dæ̂lan somwist incre [*Hagar and Sarah*], Cd. 104; Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Fyllaþ eorþan incre [*Adam and Eve*] cynne, 10; Th. 13, 4; Gen. 197. [*Laym.* 1st MS. incker moder inc hateþ; 2nd MS. ȝoure moder ȝou hoteþ: *Gen. a. Ex.* gunker: *Goth.* iggkwar.] v. git, inc.

incge, *in the phrase* incge láfe [*a sword*], Beo. Th. 5747; 13, 2577, *appears to be a proper name.* Ing *occurs in stanza 22 of the Runic poem, and* Ing-winas *is a name of the Danes in Beowulf.*

in-cígan; *p.* de *To invoke*:—Ic incégo *invoco*, Rtl. 119, 5.

in-cígung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Innceigungum *invocationibus*, Rtl. 121, 26. Innceiginge *invocationem*, 122, 22. Inceigence, 172, 8.

incit. v. inc.

in-cleofa, an; *m. An inner chamber, closet, bed-chamber, den, cave*:—Incleofa *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 56: *camera*, 127, 79. Incleofe *spelunca*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 10. Forþ of hire inclifan *out of her closet*, Chart. Th. 230, 17. On inclifum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] eówrum *in cubilibus vestris*, Ps. Spl. 4, 5. On incleofum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] his *in cubili suo*, 35, 4. On incleofum [bedclyfum, MS. T.] heora *in cubilibus suis*, 149, 5: Blickl. Gl. Ácende eorþe heora froggan on incl'yfum heora

cyninga *edidit terra eorum ranas in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. Hwelpas leóna on incleofum heora hī gesomniaþ *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 103, 23.

in-cnapa, an; *m. A domestic servant*, Lye. v. next word.

in-cniht, es; *m. A servant in a house, household* or *domestic servant*:—Incniht *cliens* vel *clientulus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 80. Incniht *parasitus, cliens, domesticus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 483, 514. Se hlāford gegaderode micele menigu his incnihta *the master gathered together a great many of his household servants*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* in-kneht *apparitor: O. H. Ger.* in-kneht *vernaculus, servus* vel *domigena, verna, inquilinus, apparitor.*]

in-cofa, an; *m. An inner chamber*, [*metaph.*] *the breast, heart*:—On his incofan ł on his clyfan *in cubili suo*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 5. On dīglum ł on incofan ł on eówrum clyfum *in cubilibus vestris*, 4, 5. Eal ðæt hē hæfde on his incofan *all that he had in his breast*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 35; Met. 22, 18. v. breóst-cofa.

in-coðu, e; *and* an; *f. An internal disease*:—Wið incoðe, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. i. 276, 6. Fela incoða hē gehælde unrtrumra sāwla mislīcra manna *many diseases of sick souls of diverse men he healed*, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 33. Incoða *infirmitates*; incoðe *fibras* [=*febris* ?], Hpt. Gl. 453. Incoðan *melancholias*, 478. [Cf. in-ādl.]

in-cuman; *p.* -com *To come in, enter*:—Ðonne gē incumaþ on ðæt lond ðe ic eów sille *cum ingressi fueritis terram, quam ego dabo vobis*, Lev. 23, 10. On swā hwilcum hūse swā gē incumaþ *whatever house you enter*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 8. Gā hē ūt mid swilcum reáfe swilce hē incom *cum quali veste intraverit, cum tali exeat*, Ex. 21, 3. Ðā hié tōsamne incōman *when they entered together*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 5. Ðǽr nǽfre nǽnig dǽl regnes incuman ne mæg *never can any rain enter there*, 125, 33. Incuma *introire*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45.

in-cund; *adj. Internal, inward, intimate*:—Ða ōðre werod brūcaþ ðære incundan embwlātunge his godcundnysse swā ðæt hī nāteshwōn fram his andweardnysse āsende ne gewītaþ *the other hosts enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity, so that on no account do they depart on any mission from his presence*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. Ðære þeóde sāwla þurh ða ȳttran wundra beóþ getogene tō ðære incundan gife *the souls of that people are drawn by those outward miracles to the inward grace*, ii. 132, 3. Ðonne hē ða ūterran þing dōn sculon, ðæt hié ne sīen ðæm incundum ingeþance āfirrede . . . hié lǽtaþ ācōlian ða incundan lufan *ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 5–9. Wið ǽghwylcum incundum earfoþnyssum *for all internal difficulties*, Herb. 90, 11; Lchdm. i. 196, 21. Tō incundum *ad intima*, Kent. Gl. 999. v. innan-, inne-cund.

in-cūð; *adj. Strange, not friendly, grievous*:—Hē wolde eác swylce þurh ðone regul oncnāwan ða wīslīcan gefadunge ðe snotorlīce geset is be incūðra þinga endebyrdnesse *he wished also to know by means of the Rule* [*of Benedict*] *the wise arrangement, that is prudently appointed concerning the disposition of strange matters*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 26. Hē hālegra cyricena land incūðum reáferum tōdǽlde *he* [*Edwy*] *distributed the lands of holy churches to strangers and robbers*, 436, 1. v. next word.

in-cūðlīce; *adv. Grievously, sorely*:—Ða begann se ealda incūðlīce siccetan and mid wōpe wearþ ofergoten *then the old man began to sigh grievously and became suffused with tears*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1.

in-dǽlan; *p.* de *To impart, infuse*:—Ðæt lēht scīnende indǽl heartum ūsum *illud lumen splendidum infunde cordibus nostris*, Rtl. 2, 13. Indǽlde *infudit*, 47, 1.

Indea, India *India*:—Ðæt sint India gemǽro *in his finibus India est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 15. Hē fōr on Indie *Indiam petit*, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 4. Ða wilnode ic Indeum innweardе tō geseónne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens*, Nar. 5, 17. On Indea *to India*, Chr. 883; Erl. 83, 17.

Indēas; *pl. Indians*:—Ðæm strengstan Indēa cyninge *fortissimo Indorum rege*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 17. Tō Indēum, Apstls. Kmbl. 85; Ap. 43: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22. Ōþ Indēas, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 35; Met. 16, 18.

in-dīpan; *p.* te *To dip in, immerse*:—Ðætte indēpe ūtaweard fingeres in wætre *ut intinguat extremum digiti in aquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* daupjan.]

Indisc; *adj. Indian*:—Ðone gārsecg mon hāt Indisc *e qua oceanus Indicus vocari incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8. On indisc sprecende *indice loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Indisce mýs *mures indici*, 16, 5. Indiscum wordum *indico sermone*, 29, 8.

in-drencan; *p.* te *To soak, saturate, inebriate*:—Hī ða sylfe betweónum indrencton mid ðām cerenum ðære gōdspellīcan swētnysse *they mutually saturated each other with the wines of evangelic sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. [Cf. *Ger.* ein-tränken *to soak, impregnate.*] v. indrincan.

in-drīfan; *p.* -drāf *To impel, send forth, utter*:—Hē in wītum word indrāf *in tormentis he spoke impetuously*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 29; Sat. 80.

in-drincan; *p.* -dranc *To imbibe, drink*:—Indranc *inbibit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 7. Indrungno [*Rush.* indruncne] *inebriati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10.

in-dryhten; *adj. Noble, courtly, befitting one who belongs to a king's body-guard* [cf. *Icel.* inn-drótt *a king's body-guard*]:—Ðæt bīþ in eorle indryhten þeáw ðæt hē his ferþlocan fæste binde *it is a noble habit in a man, to bind fast his mind's casket*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 11; Wand. 12. Ic eom indryhten and eorlum cūð *I am noble and known to men*, 130 b; Th. 500, 3; Rä. 89, 1. Ic wāt indryhtne giest, 112 a; Th. 430, 1; Rä. 44, 1. *Does* indryhten wicg *ippus* (= ? *ἵππος*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 37 *belong here?*

in-dryhto; *f. Nobleness, honour, glory*:—Blǽd is gehnǽged eorþan indryhto ealdaþ and searaþ *glory is laid low, earth's honour grows old and withers*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 8; Seef. 89. Gehwone wyrta wynsumra ðe wuldercyning ofer eorþan gescōp tō indryhtum ælda cynne *every pleasant plant that the king of glory created on earth as honours for the race of men*, 58 b; Th. 211, 15; Ph. 198.

Ine, es; *m. Ine, king of the West Saxons from* A. D. 688 *to* 726:—Hēr Ine fēng tō Wesseaxna rīce and heóld xxxvii wint., Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 4. Hēr Ine fērde tō Rōme and ðǽr his feorh gesealde, 728 [726, MS E]; Erl. 44, 33. Ine wæs Cēnrēding. pref; Erl. 4, 10. The laws of Ine are given in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, vol. i. pp. 102–150.

in-ēddisc. v. in-īdisc.

in-elfe. v. in-ylfe.

in-erfe. v. in-irfe.

in-fær, es; *n. An entrance, ingress*:—Ðā gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrǽdene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24. Mid ðam innfære mid ðam ðe hē inn āfaren wæs *by the entrance at which he had entered*, Homl. Th. i. 178, 2. Hē hæfþ gerȳmed rihtwīsum mannum infær tō his rīce *he hath opened to righteous men an entrance to his kingdom*, 28, 13. Geopenige ūre sārnys ūs infær sōðre gecyrrednysse *let our affliction open to us an entrance to true conversion*, ii. 124, 7. Of inferum *ex aditis*, i. *ex ingressibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 49. v. in-faru.

in-færeld, es; *n. An entrance*:—Ūre gāst forhtode tō eówrum infærelde *elanguit cor nostrum ad introitum vestrum*, Jos. 2, 11. Infæreld *introitus:* infærelda *vestibula, introitus*, Hpt. Gl. 498.

infangeneþeóf '*the right to judge one's own thief when taken within the jurisdiction, and the privilege consequent upon that jurisdiction, viz. the receiving of the mulct, or money-payment for the crime*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xlv. The word, which does not occur in the earlier laws, is thus defined in those of Edward the Confessor:—De infangeneþef. Justicia cognoscentis latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 4. In the preceding chapter, 'descripcio libertatum diversarum,' it is said the lords 'haberent eos [*their men who had committed crime*] ad rectum in curia sua, si haberent sacham et socham, tol et theam, et infangene thef.' Other passages in which the word is found are L. Wil. I. 2; Th. i. 467, 27, Si quis eorum, qui habent soche et sache et tol et them et infangene theof, implacitetur in comitatu; and L. H. xx. c; Th. i. 528, 9, Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites, et alie potestates in terris proprie potestatis sue sacam et socnam habent tol et theam et infongentheaf. The word also occurs in the following charters of Edward the Confessor:—Concedo eis in omnibus terris suis prænominatis, consuetudines hic Anglice scriptas, scilicet, infangene þeóf, etc. Chart. Th. 359, 3. A similar enumeration occurs in 384, 25 and in 411, 32. In 369, 13 the word occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter. See also Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 227, 9, where is the form 'mid infangenum þeófe.'

in-faran; *p.* -fōr *To go into, enter*:—Ic infare on hūse dīnum *introibo in domum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 8. Innfæreþ *ingredietur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Infōr se cingc on ða sǽ *ingressus est pharao in mare*, Cantic. Moys. 19. Ðis synd Israhēla naman ðe infōron on Egipta land *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel, qui ingressi sunt in Ægyptum*, Gen. 46, 8. Infaraþ tō his cafertūnum *introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 8. Ne mæg hē infaran on godes rīce *non potest introire in regnum dei*, Jn. Skt. 3, 5. Ðæt hē ælmessan underfēngce æt ðām infarendum *that he might receive alms from those entering*, Homl. Skt. 10, 27.

in-faru, e; *f. Invasion, march into a country, inroad*:—Se cyng bæd hine faran intō Cent . . . ac se eorl nolde nā geþwǽrian ðære infare *the king bade him* [*Godwin*] *march into Kent . . . but the earl would not assent to the invasion*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11.

in-feccan *to fetch in*:—Ða hēht hē ðone drȳ infeccan beforan hine *he ordered the sorcerer to be fetched into his presence*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1.

in-fēran; *p.* de *To enter*:—Infoerden *ingrediuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 21. Gē in giwinne hiora infoerdun *vos in laborem eorum introistis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 38.

in-fiht, -feoht, es; *n. An attack made upon a person by one inhabiting the same dwelling; it was a breach of the peace for which a fine had to be paid to the head of the house if he were competent to exercise jurisdiction*:—Infiht [infitht, MS.] *vel insocna est quod ab ipsis qui in domo sunt contubernales agitur; hoc eciam wita emendabitur patrifamilias, si questionem habent querentem vel quesitam*, L. H. 80, 12; Th. i. 587, 25.

in-findan; *p.* -fand *To find, discover*:—Soecaþ gē and gē infindes *quærite et invenietis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Infund restende *invenit vacantem*, 12, 44. Ic ne infand in him intinga *ego non invenio in eo causam*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 6. Infunden wæs *inventa est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 18. v. on-findan.

in-flǽscness, e; *f. Incarnation*, Lye.

in-flēde; *adj. Full of water* [*of a stream*]:—Tigris eá inflēde *Tigris, stream of abundant flood*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232. Lǽt nū streámas weallan, eá inflēde, Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. v. flēde.

in-fôster, es; *n. Rearing, breeding*:—Hit mîn âgen æht is and mîn infôster *it is my own property and my rearing*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 7.

in-frôd; *adj. Very old* or *very wise*:—Hê him helpe ne mæg eald and infrôd ænige gefremman *old and stricken in years he can afford him no help*, Beo. Th. 4889; B. 2449. Him wæs wên ealdum infrôdum, 3752; B. 1874.

-ing *a suffix of feminine nouns denoting action.*

-ing. I. *a patronymic suffix*:—Sume naman syndon patronymica, dæt synd fæderlîce naman, æfter Grêciscum þeáwe, ac seó Lêdensprâc næfþ ða naman; hî sind swâ ðeáh on Engliscre sprâce, Penda, and of ðam Pending, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52–4. Ælfrêd Æþelwulfing *Alfred the son of Ethelwulf*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3. The use of this suffix is well shown by the genealogies in the Chronicle, e. g. pref; Erl. pp. 2, 4: 855; Erl. 68, 69, with which may be compared similar lists in Icelandic where *-son* is used. See also Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23–38 where the suffix is used with the foreign names, e. g. *Seth Adaming* Seth son of Adam. In a rather extended sense the suffix is found in the names of families or peoples, who are regarded as descendants of a common ancestor, and traces of this use remain in many place-names in England. 'The Wælsings, in Old Norse Völsungar, reappear at Walsingham in Norfolk, Wolsingham in Northumberland, and Woolsingham in Durham. The Billings at Billing, Billingham, Billinghoe, etc. Such local names are for the most part irregular compositions, of which the former part is the patronymic *-ing*, declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the locality, as -geat, -hyrst, -hâm, -wîc, -tûn, -stede, and the like. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural, as Tôtingas, Tooting, Surrey; Wôcingas, Woking, Surrey; Meallingas, Malling, Kent. . . . In dealing, however, with these names, some amount of caution is necessary: it is by no means enough that a name should end in *-ing*, to convert it into a genuine patronymic. On the contrary it is a power of that termination to denote the genitive or possessive, which is also the generative case: and in some local names we do find it so used: thus Æðelwulfing lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 179, a. 801] is exactly equivalent to Æðelwulfes lond, the estate of a duke Æðelwulf, not of a family called Æðelwulfings. So again, dæt Folcwining lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], dæt Wynhearding lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], imply the land of Folcwine, of Wynheard, not of marks or families called Folcwinings, and Wynheardings. [Cf. Cãsering ł caseres gafel *didrachma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 24.] Woolbedington, Wool Lavington, Barlavington, are respectively Wulfbæding tûn, Wulflâfing tûn, Beórlâfing tûn, the tûn or dwelling of Wulflâf, Wulfbæd, and Beórlâf. Between such words and genuine patronymics the line must be carefully drawn, a task which requires both skill and experience; the best security is, where we find the patronymic in the genitive plural. . . . Changes for the sake of euphony must also be guarded against, as sources of error: thus Abingdon in Berks would impel us strongly to assume a family of Abingas; the Saxon name Æbban dûn convinces us that it was named from an Æbba [*m.*] or Æbbe [*f.*]. Dunnington is not Duning tûn, but Dunnan tûn.' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 59, nn; see also the text in the following pages, and Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 82–3. 89. As was seen above in *Adaming*, the native suffix could be applied in the case of individuals to foreign names: it was so also in the case of peoples. Thus in the Rushworth Gloss, Mt. 8, 28, 'in lond geransinga' translates *in regionem Gerasenorum*; in 10, 15 'eorðe sodominga and gomorringa' is the rendering of *terra Sodomorum et Gomorræorum*, and above in v. 5 of the same chapter we have 'cæstra samaringa' for *civitates samaritanorum*. These may be compared with the forms in the Chronicle, West Kentingas, 999; Erl. 134, 28; Eást Centingas, 1009; Erl. 142, 19; Centingas, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. II. The suffix is also found in nouns formed from adjectives with a force which may be seen in the following examples:—æðeling *a prince*: earming *a wretch*.

ing *the name of the nasal guttural* ᛝ ng, *in the Runic alphabet. In the Gothic the name seems to have been* iggws, see Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 3. *In the Runic poem* 22; Kmbl. 343, 27 *it is taken as the name of a prince of the East Danes*:—Ing wæs ærest mid Eást Denum gesewen secgum; ôþ hê siðdan eft ofer wæg gewât. Ðus heardingas ðone hæle nemdon. This name [cf. Gothic form] may be the same as that found in a genealogy in the Chronicle a. 547:—Esa wæs Inguing Ingui Angenwitting, Erl. 16, 11. As a proper name or as part of a proper name Ingi occurs in Icelandic, e. g. Ingi-björg, Ing-veldr, Ingi-mundr, Ingólfr: 'many more compounds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cf. also Yngvi and Ynglingar.' Cl. and Vig. Ingi. For the Rune see Zacher, pp. 30, 56–7: Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 31, 82: and for the name Grmm. D. M. pp. 320–1.

ing, e; *f. A meadow, an ing* [in dialects of north and east, see E.D.S. Reprinted Glossaries, Nos. 2, 15, 16, 17]. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ing-ham, Ing-thorpe, Ink-set, Ink-pen; see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 306. [*Icel.* eng; *f. a meadow;* engi; *n. meadowland, a meadow: Dan.* eng: *Swed.* äng.]

in-gân; *p.* -eode *To go in, enter*:—On swâ hwylce þurh swâ gê ingâþ... Ðonne gê ingân on ðæt hûs *in quamcumque civitatem intraveritis . . . Intrantes in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11, 12. Ða hê ineode *ingresso*, Gen. 48, 3. Hê on ðæs gesîðes hûs ineode, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Hû mæg man ingân on stranges hûs *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: Lk. Skt. 8, 51. Hê nolde ingân *nolebat introire*, 15, 28.

in-gang, es; *m. Entrance, entry, ingress, entrance-fee*:—Þurh ðê sceal beón se ingang eft geopenod *through thee* [*the Virgin Mary*] *shall the entrance* [*to heaven*] *be again opened*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Hundteóntiga swîna ingang *right of entry into a pasture for a hundred swine*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 283, 12. Ingong and ûtgong *ingress and egress*, Chart. Th. 578, 26. Ðæt beó gelæst binnan twâm dagum be ðæs inganges wîte *let that be done within two days, under penalty of forfeiting the entrance-fee*, 606, 10, 20. Gebête hê be his ingange, 25. Gylde his ingang, 35. Be ûtgonge Israhêla folces of Ægypta lande and be ingonge ðæs gehâtlondes *de egressu Israel ex Ægypto et ingressu in terram repromissionis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Him ôðres lîfes ingang gegearwode *vitæ alterius ingressui paravit*, S. 599, 2. Ingang ðîn and ûtgang ðîn *thy going out and thy coming in*, Ps. Spl. 120, 8. Inngang, Ps. Th. 117, 19. [*O. E. Homl. A. R.* in-ȝong: *Laym.* in-ȝeong: *Piers P.* in-gong, -gang *entrance: O. Frs.* in-gong, -gung: *Icel.* inn-ganga, -gangr *entrance, entering: O. H. Ger.* in-gang *introitus, aditus, vestibulum, janua: Ger.* ein-gang.]

in-gangan; *p.* -gêng *To enter, go in*:—Ic ingange *ingredior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 47. Ic on unscyldignyssa mînre ic ingange *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ingangeþ cyninge wuldres *introibit Rex gloriæ*, 23, 7. Ôþ ðæt ic ingange on hâligra godes *donec intrem sanctuarium Dei*, 72, 17. Gê nû þyder ingongaþ *do ye now enter in*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 2. Cyricean duru ingangan *ecclesiæ januam ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wæs ingangende on ðære hâlgan Marian hûs *entered the house of the Holy Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 1. Ingongende, 4. Ðæt deófol genam mid him ôðre seofon deóflo and ingangende on ðæt carcern, 243, 5. Ðonne is ôðer ingangendum ðam mônþe ðe wê agustus hâtaþ se æresta mônan dæg *the second day is at the beginning of the month that we call August, the first Monday*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 16. Ðæt ða ingangendan leóht geseón *ut intrantes videant lumen*, Lk. Skt. 8, 16.

in-geat [?] *cubiculum*, Lye.

in-gebed, es; *n. Hearty, earnest prayer*:—Gange mîn ingebed [*or* gebed in ?] on ðîn gleáwe gesihþ *intret oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 87, 2. [From the Latin *intret* the *in* might be expected to belong to the verb; if so it should occupy some other place.]

in-gebyrigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Ingeberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 9.

in-gedôn *to put in*:—Hê on ðæt gemynegade mynster ingedôn wæs *monasterio supra memorato inditus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 9.

in-gefeoht, es; *n. Intestine* or *civil war*:—Ðætte Bryttas sume tîd gestildon fram ûtgefeohte and hie sylfe þræston on ingefeohtum *ut Brittones quiescentibus ad tempus exteris, civilibus sese bellis contriverint*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 12. [Cf. in-gewinn.]

in-gefolc, es; *n. A native race*, Cd. 149; Th. 186, 22; Exod. 142. [Cf. in-geþeóde.]

in-gehrif, es; *n. The womb*:—Of ingerife *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 8. v. hrif.

in-gehygd, -hŷd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, mind, intent, sense, knowledge, understanding, conscience, intention, purpose*:—Hwæt fremaþ ðê ðæt ðîn cyst stande ful mid gôdum and ðîn ingehŷd beó æmtig ælces gôdes *what doth it profit thee that thy chest stand full of good things, and thy mind be empty of every good thing?* Homl. Th. ii. 410, 11. Ðæs mannes wîsdôm is ârfæstnys and sôð ingehŷd ðæt heó yfel forbûge *the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding*, Homl. Skt. 1, 237. Æfæstre ingehŷde *religiosæ intentionis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Treów ingehŷdes gôdes and yfeles *lignum scientiæ boni et mali*, Gen. 2, 9. Gê ætbrudun ðæs ingehŷdes cæge *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, Lk. Skt. 11, 52. Cherubin is gecweden gefyllednys ingehŷdes oððe gewittes, Homl. Th. i. 344, 3. Ure wuldor is seó gecŷdnys ûres ingehŷdes *our glory is the testimony of our conscience*, ii. 564, 32. Mid ealle inngehygde heortan mînre *in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 145. Ða onwende heó hine fram ðære yfelan ingehygde his môdes *revocavit eum illa ab intentione*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 37. Wæs se ylca munuc mid hluttre ingehŷde ðæs upplîcan edleánes *erat idem monachus pura intentione supernæ retributionis*, 4, 3; S. 567, 18. Ða andwyrde eugenia and cwæþ mid ðisum ingehŷde ðæt ða gewylnunga ðissere andweardan worulde synt swîðe swicole *then answered Eugenia and spoke to this effect, that the desires of this present world are very deceitful*, Homl. Skt. 2, 163. Mid ingehygde *conscientia*, Ps. Stev. ii. 203, 11. Se Hâlga Gæst him forgeaf ingehŷd ealra gereorda *the Holy Ghost gave them knowledge of all languages*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 13. Sumum men hê forgifþ wîsdom sumum gôd ingehŷd *to one man he gives wisdom, to another good knowledge* [cf. 1 Cor. xii. 8], 322, 26. Wæter getâcnaþ on ðyssere stôwe mennisc ingehŷd, ii. 280, 2. Ða [*the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit*] sind wîsdôm and andgit, rædand strengþ, ingehŷd and ârfæstnys; Godes ege is se seofoða, 292, 23. Hê heóld his þeáwas swâ swâ heálîc biscop and his munelîce ingehŷd swâ þeáh betwux mannum *he behaved as an exalted bishop, and yet to all intents and purposes was a monk among men*, 506, 13. Hî hæfdon ðæt gôde ingehŷd on heora heortan ðæt hî woldon Gode ânum gecwêman and nâ cêpan dysegra manna herunge *they had the good sense in their hearts, to wish to please God only, and not to care for the*

praise of foolish men, 564, 29. Seó geladung geopenaþ Criste hire ingehŷd and ða dīgelan geþohtas on sōdre andetnysse *the church opens her mind and secret thoughts to Christ in true confession*, 586, 20. Ðus āfandaþ God his gecorenan, nā swilce hē nyte heora ingehŷd, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 7. Ðæt gold getācnode ūrne geleáfan and ūre gōde ingehīd ðe wē Gode offrian sceolon, Gen. pref. Thw. 3, 33. On ðam is godcundnesse wēn ðe manna ingehygd wāt and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ða eorþlīcan sorga hie forlēton and ða ingehŷd heora heortan ful fæstlīce on ðone heofonlican hyht gestaþelodon *they dismissed earthly cares, and fixed full firmly the intents of their heart on the heavenly hope*, 135, 29. Ingehŷd *conscientias*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 8. Ic ingehygd eal geondwlīte *I survey all his mind*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 16; Jul. 399. Sió swīðe gedræfþ sefan ingehygd monna gehwelces *sorely does it trouble the thought of every man's mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 84; Met. 25, 42. God ingehŷda drihten is *Deus scientiarum dominus est*, Cantic. An. 3. [Cf. in-geþanc.]

in-gehygdness, e; *f. Intention, purpose:* — Ic ontŷne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa ł foresetnysse *aperiam in psalterio propositionem*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5.

in-gelēdan; *p.* de *To lead* or *bring in, introduce:*—Ingelēdde ofer hie Drihten weter sēwe *the Lord brought upon them the water of the sea*, Cantic. Moys. 23; Thw. notæ, p. 30. Ōþ ðæt ic ðē ingelæde on mīnes Fæder hūs *until I bring thee into my father's house*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 19. Ingelæded *introducta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37.

in-geladian; *p.* ode *To invite:*—Se ðe ðē ingeladode *is qui te vocavit*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9, 10. Ðā sæde hē sum bigspel be ðām ingeladudan *dicebat ad invitatos parabolam*, 7.

in-gemynd, es; *n:* e; *f. Memory, mind, remembrance:* — Ic ðæs wuldres treówes oft hæfde ingemynd *oft had I remembrance of the tree of glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2504; El. 1253. Hūlīc is se organ ingemyndum tō begonganne ðam ðe his gāst wile āsceádan of scyldum *of what nature is the Pater Noster for use by the mind, in the case of him who will separate his spirit from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 108; Sal. 53. v. in-gehygd.

in-gemynde; *adj. Recollected, remembered, in mind, in memory:*—Ða wæs ðam folce on ferhþsefan ingemynde swā him ā scyle wundor ða ðe worhte weoroda dryhten *then did the people remember in mind, as is ever their duty, the miracles which the Lord of Hosts wrought*, Elen. Kmbl. 1788; El. 896.

in-genga, an; *m. An aggressor, invader:* — Seoððan Grendel wearþ ingenga mīn *since Grendel became my aggressor*, Beo. Th. 3557; B. 1776.

in-geótan; *p.* -geát *To pour in:* — Hī on ælce healfe inguton *they poured in on every side*, Guthl, 5; Gdwin. 34, 18.

in-geóting, e; *f. A pouring in, purification:*—Yngeóting *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483.

in-gerec, es; *n. A tumult:* — Hē ðā eác on ðam ingerece ōðerne cyninges þeng mid ðȳ mānfullan wæpne ācwealde *in ipso tumultu etiam alium de militibus sica nefanda peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 26. v. un-gerec, gerec.

in-gerif. v. in-gehrif.

in-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods:* — Tō scypum feredon eal ingesteald swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahton sigla searogimma, Beo. Th. 2314; B. 1155.

in-geswell, es; *n. An internal swelling;* empus [=ἔμπυος], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 30; Wrt. Voc. 19, 36.

in-geþanc, es; *m. n. Thought, thinking, cogitation, intent, mind, heart, conscience:*—Seaxes ord and seó swīðre hond eorles ingeþonc and ord somod *the knife's point and the right hand, the mind of man and the point combined*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 8; Rä. 61, 13. Ðæt ingeþonc ælces monnes ðone līchoman līt [læt?] ðider hit wile *the mind of every man bends [leads?] the body whither it will*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 235; Met. 26, 118. Gif hē his ingeþances anweald næfþ *if he has not power over his mind*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 26. Eft sint tō manigenne ða geþyldegan ðætte ðæt hie mid hiera wordum and dǣdum forgiefaþ ðæt hie ðæt eác on hiera ingeþonce forgifen ðȳ læs hē mid ðȳ nīðe yfles ingeþonces tōweorpe ða mægenu ðæs gōdan weorces ðe hē Gode ūtan anwealglīce forgeaf *contra admonendi sunt patientes, ne in eo, quod exterius portant, interius doleant: ne tantæ virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant, intus malitiæ peste corrumpant*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Mid eáðmōde ingeþonce ðū mē cīddesd *me humili intentione reprehendis*, prm; Swt. 22, 10. Suelcum ingeþonce gerīst *cujus intentioni bene congruens*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 9. Se Dēma se ðe ðæt inngeþonc eall wāt hē eác ðæm inngeþonce dēmþ *intus quippe est qui judicat, intus, quod judicatur*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 11. Geleornigen eác ða bearn ðæt hī suā hiéren hira ieldrum suā suā hie selfe wieten on hira inngeþonce beforan ðæs diéglan Dēman eágum ðæt hī hit for Gode dōn *illi discant, quomodo ante occulti arbitri oculos sua interiora componant*, 28, 1; Swt. 191, 2. Of ūrum āgnum ingeþonce *a nobismet ipsis*, 49, 4; Swt. 385, 9. Mid ealles mōdes geornfullan ingeþance higie *with diligent thought of the whole mind strive*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18. Agustinus worhte twā bēc be his eágnum ingeþance *Augustine composed two books about his own mind*, Shrn. 164, 16. Ðū ongitst ðīn āgen ingeþanc ðæt hit biþ micele beorhtre ðonne seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 28. God besceáwaþ ælces mannes inngeþanc *Deus intuetur cujuslibet hominis cogitationem*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 13. Hyra ingeþanc hig forleósaþ on hyra wege *they lose their conscience on their way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 22. Nū ic wilnige ðæt ðeós spræc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres *ut ad lectoris sui animum gradiatur*, Past. prm; Swt. 23, 16. Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hē geypt *totum spiritum suum profert stultus*, 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. Drync se onwende gewit wera ingeþanc *a drink that perverted the wit, the mind of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 70; An. 35. Næfdon hī māre mounum gelīces ðonne ingeþonc; hæfde ānra gehwylc his āgen mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 188; Met. 26, 94. Hie forgytaþ ðæt hie hwēne ǣr ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehȳrdon reccean *they forget what they a little before with anxious ears and minds have heard related*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. Ða azarias ingeþancum hleóðrade *then did Azariah sing full thoughtfully*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 24; Dan. 280. Ingeþoncum beofiaþ *they tremble at heart*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 4; Cri. 1014. Hiorte geclānsod and geeádmēded ingeþancum, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 128. Ōþ ðæt hē ongeat ðæs mōdes ingeþancas *until he understood the mind's thoughts*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hie behealdaþ ealle ða ingeþoncas hiora mōdes *tota illud mentis intentione custodiunt*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 14. Unclǣne ingeþoncas *impure thoughts*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 34; Cri. 1316. Uton word and weorc rihtlīce fadian and ūre inngeþanc clǣnsian georne *let us order our words and works aright, and purify our thoughts diligently*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 218. Gesamnige swā hē swīðost mǣge ealle tō ðæm ānum his ingeþonc *let him collect, as far as possible, all his thoughts to that one object*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 24; Met. 22, 12.

in-geþeóde; *pl. Peoples, nations:*—Dryhten is ofer ealle ingeþeóde [? MS. inca þeode.] se heáhsta *excelsus super omnes gentes Dominus*, Ps. Th. 112, 4: Cd. 163; Th. 205, 30; Exod. 443.

in-gewinn, es; *n. An intestine struggle:*—Scortlīce ic hæbbe nū gesǣd hiora ingewinn *I have now shortly related their intestine struggles*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. [Cf. in-gefeoht.]

in-gewitness, e; *f. Knowledge, knowing, consciousness, conscience:*—Besmitene syndon ge heora mōd ge heora ingewitnys *coinquinata sunt et mens eorum et conscientia*, Bd. 1, 17; S. 494, 42. Ða wyrstan ingewitnesse mē ic geseó *pessimam mihi scientiam præ oculis habeo*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32.

Ingwine; *pl. A name of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 2092; B. 1044: 2642; B. 1319. v. Grmm. D. M. 320–1; *and see* Ing.

in-heald *interrasilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 24.

in-hebbán *to raise, remove*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 6; Cri. 313.

in-heord, e; *f. A herd belonging to the lord and kept on his estate:*—Æhteswāne ðe inheorde healt gebyreþ . . . *servo porcario, qui dominicum gregem curie custodit, pertinet . . .*, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

in-here, es; *m. A native army, the army of a country, home-force:*—Se here fērde swā hē sylf wolde and se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde ælcne hearm ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūthere *the Danes went as they liked, and the English levy did every kind of harm to the people of the country, so that neither the native nor the foreign army did them any good*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13.

in-hirdmann, es; *m. A member of a retinue* or *body-guard:*—þegnas ł innheardmenn *milites*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 8, 9. v. hird.

in-hīrēd, es; *m. Household, family, house:*—Tirus wæs on Cryst gelȳfende hē sylf and eall hys ynhȳrēd *Tyrus believed on Christ, he himself and all his household*, St. And. 30, 15. Inhȳredes *clientelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523. Ealle werhādes men his inhīrēdes ægðer ge inbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitii*, Gen. 17, 27. Ða wearþ gefullod fæder and sunu mid heora innhȳrēde *then was baptized the father and son with their household*, Homl. Skt. 5, 308. v. in-hīwan.

in-hīrness, e; *f. A belonging to any one:*—Ðe Æðelrēd cyning geūðe God elmihtigum and his hālgan apostolan Petre and Paule on ēce inhȳrnesse *which king Ethelred granted to Almighty God and to his holy apostles Peter and Paul to belong to them for ever*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 136, 14.

in-hīwan, -hīgan; *pl. Members of a household, of a convent, domestics:*—Gif gesīþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhīwum *if a 'gesithcund' man make terms with the king for his household*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 3. Ælce gǣre āne dægfeorme inhiowum *every year one day's provision for the members of the convent*, Chart. Th. 509, 14. Gie aron inhīgo godes *estis domestici Dei*, Rtl. 82, 33. [Cf. Al mi nestfalde cun beoð me meast feondes and mine *inhinen* alre meast hearmen, Jul. 33, 5.] v. hīwan.

in-hoh; *adj. Evidens, manifestus*, Hpt. Gl. 523.

in-hold; *adj. Thoroughly loyal, loyal from the heart:*—Abbodissum wē tǣcaþ ðæt hī inholde sīn and ðæs hālgan regoles gebodum eallum mōde þeówigen *we teach abbesses to be heartily loyal, and to be subservient to the commands of the holy rule with all their mind*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 28.

in-īdisc, es; *m. n.* [?] *Household furniture:*—Inēddisc *vel* inorf *entheca g. suppellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16.

in-ilve. v. in-ylfe.

in-irfe, es; *n. Household stuff* or *goods:*—Se ðe micel inerfa [MS.

Cott. innierfe] and mislîc âgan wile hê beþearf eác micles fultumes *pluribus adminiculis opus est ad tuendam pretiosæ supellectilis varietatem*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. v. in-orf; *and cf. O.Frs.* in-bold, in-gôd *household furniture.*

in-lâd, e; *f. A way in, bringing in, introduction, entrance-fee* [? v. in-gang]:—Æhtu ôra seulfres tô inlâde *eight oras of silver as entrance-fee*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 9. Mid inlâde and ûtlâde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5. v. lâd.

in-lædan; *p.* de *To lead* or *bring in, introduce:*—Ne inlæd ûsih in costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13. Se ðe mâ manna inlæde ðonne hê sceole *he who introduces more men than he ought*, Chart. Th. 606, 32. Miđ ðý inlæddon ðone cnæht aldro his *cum inducerent puerum parentes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 27.

in-lænde, -lændisc. v. in-lende, -lendisc.

in-lagian; *p.* ode *To restore an outlaw to the protection of the law:*—Ærest dæt hê his âgenne wer gesylle ðam cyninge and Criste and mid ðam hine sylfne inlagige *first, that he* [*a man who has committed manslaughter in a church*] *pay his own 'wer' to the king and to Christ, and therewith inlaw himself*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 13. Inlagie, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 3. Cf. Si rex paciatur ut qui in ecclesia fecerit homicidium ad emendacionem veniat, primo episcopo et regi precium nativitatis sue reddat, et ita se *inlegiat*, L. H. 11, 1; Th. i. 520, 11. v. ge-inlagian.

in-land, es; *n.* '*Demesne land, that part of a domain which the lord retained in his own hands, in contradistinction to* ût-land *terra tenementalis, signifying land granted out for services;* terra dominicalis, pars manerii dominica':—Wulfége dæt inland and ælfége dæt ûtland, Chart. Th. 502, 13. Sex æceras innlondes ægđer ge mædlondes ge eyrþlondes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. xxx hîda .ix inlandes and xxi. hîda gesettes landes . . . is sum inland sum hit is tô gafole gesett *thirty hides, nine of 'inland' and twenty-one hides of let land . . . some is 'inland,' some of it is let*, iii. 450, 11–18. Ægđer ge of þegnes inlande ge of geneâtlande, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 8. Þat inlond ðe Leófríc hædde for his eádmôdre hêrsumnesse, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl iii. 256, 11. His hlâfordes inland, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27.

in-laðian; *p.* ode *To invite:*—Đâ cwæþ hê tô ðam ðe hine inlaðode *dicebat ei qui se invitaverat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ic wæs cuma and gê mê inlaðodon *hospes eram, et collegistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35.

in-lenda, an; *m. A native:*—Inlenda *indigena*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 102; Wrt. Voc. 18, 51: ii. 49, 47. Inle[n]da *accola, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 52. Inlendan *accolas*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 10. v. next word.

in-lende; *adj. Native, indigenous:*—Inlænde ic eam on eorþan *incola ego sum in terra*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 19. Đâr on fyrd hyra fârspell becwom ôht inlende *there to their host came tidings sudden and terrible, fear of the men of the land* [*the Israelites hearing of the pursuit by the Egyptians*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 9; Exod. 136. David mænde tô Drihtne be his feóndum ægđer ge inlendum ge ûtlendum *David complained to the Lord about his enemies, both of his own land and of other lands*, Ps. Th. 4, Arg. [*Icel.* inn-lendr *native:* cf. *O. Frs.* in-lendes: *O. H. Ger.* in-lenti *patria*, Grff. ii. 238.]

in-lendisc; *adj. Native, indigenous:*—Inlendisc *indigena* vel *incola*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 63. Sî hê gemang eów swâ inlendisc *sit inter vos quasi indigena*, Lev. 19, 34. Đær ûtlendisc man inlendiscan derie *where a foreigner injures a native*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Se forsæda bisceop angan tô befrînenne sume inlendisce ymbe dæs îglondes gewunan *the aforesaid bishop began to ask some of the natives about the customs of the island*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 28. Hæbben for đî đa ungelæredan inlendisce dæs hâlgan regules cýđđe þurh âgenes gereordes anwrigennesse *the unlearned natives therefore may have knowledge of the holy Rule, through an explanation in their own language*, 442, 8. [*Icel.* inn-lenzkr *indigenous: Ger.* in-ländisch.]

in-lendiscness, e; *f. Incolatus, peregrinatio*, Lye.

in-lîc; *adj. Inner, internal, inward:*—Inlîca *intimus*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 13. Se inlîca dêma *internus arbiter*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19. Mid ðone inlîcan gewitan *apud internum testem*, 5, 6; S. 618, 32. Mid inlîce hete *domestico odio*, 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Fram đâm inlîcum bendum đara synna *internis peccatorum vinculis*, 4, 25; S. 600, 2. [*O. Frs.* in-lêk, -lîk: *O. H. Ger.* in-lîh *internus.*]

in-lîce; *adv. Inwardly, internally, thoroughly, heartily:*—Hê hine bæd and hêt dæt hê inlîce đam biscope freónd wære *amicum episcopo fieri petiit et impetravit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 8. Đû miht openlîce ongiton dæt dæt is for inlîce gôd þing dæt . . . *you can plainly perceive that that is a very thoroughly good thing that* . . ., Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 32. [*Piers P.* in-liche: *O. H. Ger.* in-lîho *medullitus.*]

in-lîchamung, e; *f. Incarnation:*—Inlîchomung *incarnatio*, Rtl. 44, 40: 66, 27.

in-lîhtan; *p.* te *To illumine, enlighten:*—Đû tîda gehwane inlîhtes *thou dost enlighten every season*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 29; Cri. 108. Inlêhteþ đec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 36. Inlîhteþ *inluminat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Hine inlŷhte *he enlightened him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 9; Gû. 70. Dæt đû inleóhte *that thou illumine*, 9 b; Th. 8, 9; Cri, 115. Inlîhte *inluminare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 79. Inlîhted, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 29; Cri. 43. Inlŷhted, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gû. 817. v. on-lîhtan.

in-lîhtend, es; *m. One who enlightens:*—Inlîhtend *inluminator*, Rtl. 2, 11.

in-lîhtian; *p.* ode *To illumine, enlighten:*—Inlêhtaþ đec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 36. Inlîchtade *inluminasset:* inlîchtet *inluminatus*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1, 2.

in-liþewâc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable;* intractabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. v. un-liþewâc.

in-lîxan, -lîxian *to shine, grow light:*—Sunnadæg inlîxade [wæs inlîxende, Rush.] *sabbatum inlucescebat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 54.

in-merca *inscribtio*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16.

INN, es; *n. A dwelling, house, chamber, lodging:*—Næs Beówulf đær ac wæs ôđer in ær geteohhod *Beowulf was not there, but other lodging had before been assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 2604; B. 1300. Đâ eode hê tô his inne đær hê hine restan wolde *intravit cubiculum, quo dormire disponebat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 18: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 25; Gen. 1567: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 70. Hê com tô his inne *venit in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 36. Sôna swâ hî ût of đam inne eodon *directly they went out of the house*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16. Đâ lædde heó hine on đa cyrcan . . . and on đam ylcan inne hê oncneów hwæt đær inne wæs *then she led him into the church . . . and in the same house he recognized what was therein*, 22; Gdwin. 96, 23–98, 5. Đâ hê tô his inne com hê hine ænne đær inne beleác and hine sylfne ofslôh *when he came to his house, he shut himself in alone, and slew himself*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 10. Se steorra him dæs cildes inn gebîcnode *the star pointed out to them* [*the Magi*] *the child's lodging*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 16. Đær Petrus inn hæfde *where Peter lodged*, 372, 34. [*Laym.* he hafde an *in* i3arked to3eines him: *Orm.* þær he wass at *inne*: *A. R.* in: *Piers. P.* where dowel was at *inne*: *Icel.* inni; *n. abode, home.*]

inn-. v. in-.

inn, in; *adv. In, within:*—Ic wæs cuma and gê mê ne in ne gelađodun *I was a stranger, and ye did not invite me in*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 43. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ eów dæt gê in ne gân on costunge *vigilate et orate ut non intretis in temtationem*, 26, 41. Gangaþ inn þurh dæt nearwe geat *intrate per angustam portam*, 7, 13: Ps. Th. 117, 19. Đæne se geatweard læt in *whom the porter lets in*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Hê âwearp đa scyllingas in on dæt templ *he cast the money into the temple*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 5. Æt hâm gebring and næfre in on đone mon *bring it home and never into the man's presence*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 26. Dæt land beág đær sûþryhte ođđe seó sæ in on dæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 18. Hêht ôđre dæge hie ealle þrŷ in beforan hine *next day he ordered them all three in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Đær gedydon twâ weofedu in *they put two altars in there*, 205, 15. Duru dæt mannes heáfod ge đa sculdro mâgan in *a door so that a man's head and shoulders may get in*, 127, 9. Đâ heó đâ in tô dære hâlgan Elizabethe eode *when she went in to the holy Elizabeth*, 165, 28. Đâ eode Simon in tô Nerone, 175, 10. Đâ eodan hî in tô swæsendum, Bd. 3. 14; S. 540, 31. Hreóh wæter tô mînum feore inn flôweþ and gangeþ *introierunt aquæ usque ad animam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Đâ mê gerŷmed wæs sîđ inn under eorþweall *when a road was cleared for me in under the earthwall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. [*Goth.* inn: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* in: *Icel.* inn: *O. H. Ger.* in, Grff. i. 287: *Ger.* ein.]

inna [?], an; *m. The womb:*—In inna *in utero*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15, 31, 41: 2, 21. Inna *vulvam*, 2, 23.

innan; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc. In, into, within, from within.* I.—Gê synt innan fulle reáflâces *intus estis pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Hig synt innan fulle deádra bâna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum*, 23, 27. Heorot innan wæs freóndum âfylled, Beo. Th. 2039; B. 1017. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast was agitated within by dark thoughts*, 4652; B. 2331. Smire mid đa eágan innan *smear the eyes therewith inside*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 5. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ *abintus de corde hominum malæ cogitationes procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Innan and ûtan, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005: 60 a; Th. 219, 2; Ph. 301. II. *with gen:*—Is mê ænige gâst innan hređres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Hie hiora onweald innanbordes [cf. *Icel.* innan-borðs] gehióldon *they maintained their power at home*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7. Innabordes *intus*, Rtl. 2, 21. III. *with dat:*—Đâ hê sæt innan hûse *discumbente eo in domo*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10. Hê âdrâf ût ealle đa đe ceápodun innan đam temple *ejiciebat omnes vendentes et ementes in templo*, 21, 12. Gif hê ær on dæs ofermôdan engles wîsan innan his geþance of Godes gesiehþe ne âfeólle *nisi more superbientis angeli a conspectu conditoris prius intus aversione mentis caderet*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 359, 1. Hê wæs bebyrged innan dære cyrican *he was buried inside the church*, Chr. 789; Erl. 57, 32. Rôdetâcn wearþ æteówed innan dære dagenge *a cross appeared at dawn*, 806; Erl. 60, 24. IV. *with acc:*—Feall innan đa sæ *jacta te in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Ne gâ gê innan samaritana ceastre *in civitates Samaritanorum ne intraveritis*, 10, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 2350; An. 1176. Innan đâs tŷd Gifemund forþfêrde and Brihtwald gehâlgode Tobian on his steall *at this time* [or *meanwhile*] *Gifemund died and Brihtwald consecrated Tobias in his place*, Chr. 693;

Erl. 43, 17. Hēr fōr se here innan Mierce *in this year the Danes marched into Mercia*, 868; Erl. 72, 21. **V.** *in combination with* in, on [cf. *O. Sax.* an innan], geond, be:—Đā hēt ic feá strǽla sendan in đa burh innan *paucas in civitatem dejici sagittas imperavi*, Nar. 10, 22. In đone ofn innan, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 24; Dan. 238; Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. On đæt morþer innan, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Burgum in innan, Beo. Th. 3941; B. 1969. In innan *intrinsecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. Eardode ic in innan, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 31; Seel. 33. Ne wæs mē feorh đā gēn, ealdor in innan, 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3. Innan on đisses holtes hleó, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840. On innan đē *in te*, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Geond woruld innan, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469: 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4. Geond Bryten innan, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855. Be innan đam carcerne, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*Laym.* inne: *A. R.* inne, ine: *Ayenb.* ine: *Goth.* innana; *adv. and prep. with gen: O. Sax.* innan *adv. and prep. with dat. acc: O. Frs.* inna, ina; *id: Icel.* innan; *adv. and prep. with gen: O. H. Ger.* innan, innana; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc.* Grff. i. 296: *Ger.* innen.] v. innane.

innan-bordes. v. innan, II.

innan-burhware; *pl. Those living within a town*—Đa gefērscipas innanburhwara and ūtanburhwara *the fellowships of the in-townsmen and of the out-townsmen*, Chart. Th. 510, 31.

innan-cund; *adj. Inward, internal, not superficial, thorough, earnest, genuine, sincere*:—Đonne deáh hit wið ǽghwylcre innancundre unhǽlo *then it does for every internal complaint*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18: Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. Ic đē mid ealre innancundre heortan sēce *in toto corde meo exquisivi te*, Ps. Th. 118, 10, 2. v. in-, inne-cund.

innane; *adv. Within*:—Hig beoþ innane reáfigende wulfas *intrinsecus sunt lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. v. innan.

innan-onfeall. v. onfeall.

innan-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior*:—Ælc wuht cwices biþ innanweard hnescost *mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Flet innanweard *the interior of the hall*, Beo. Th. 3957; B. 1976: 1987; B. 991. Breóst innanweard *the breast within*, Andr. Kmbl. 1294; An. 647: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 19; Jul. 400. Eal innanweard wæs wynsumra đonne hit in worulde mǽge stefn āreccan *all the interior of the dwelling was more delightful than any voice in the world can declare*, 52 a; Th. 181, 16; Gū. 1294. Mec īsern innanweardne bennade *iron wounded me within*, 130 a; Th. 499, 6; Rä. 88, 11. [*Icel.* innan-verðr.] v. inne-weard.

inne; *adv. In, within, inside, in-doors*:—Đonne đǽr biþ man deád hē līþ inne unforbærned mid his freóndum . . . and ealle đa hwīle đe đæt līc biþ inne đǽr sceal beón gedrync and plega *when there is a man dead, he lies unburnt in the house among his friends . . . and all the while that the body lies inside, there has to be drinking and playing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 20-6: Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Gif man inne feoh genimeþ se man iii gelde gebēte *if a man take property within* [i. e. *in a house*] *let that man pay a threefold compensation*, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1 [cf. *Icel.* brenna inni *to be burnt to death in a house*]. Hwæđer đe ūte đe inne *utrum intus an foris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ne mæg đē deófol sceþþan inne ne ūte *the devil cannot harm thee in-doors nor out*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. 342, 15. Sīe se drenc đǽr inne đǽr se seóca man inne sīe *let the drink be in the same place that the sick man is in*, 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 15. On đām scyran đe ordrīc abbud hæfþ land inne *in those shires that abbot Ordric has land in*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 228, 5. Alle đa đe đǽr inne eardedon *all who dwelt therein*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. Hie sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside* [*York*], 867; Erl. 72, 14. Đone here mētton đǽr on đam geweorce and hine inne besetton *they found the Danes there in the fort, and besieged them inside*, 868; Erl. 73, 25. Đǽr wǽron fīf wucan inne *they were in there five weeks*, 910; Erl. 100, 15. Seó ān inne āwunode, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 16. Bēte swā seó dōmbōc sægce gif hit sȳ hēr inne. Gif hit sȳ éast inne gif hit sȳ norþ inne bēte be đam đe đa friþgewritu sægan *let him make 'bôt' as the law says, if it be in this part of the country. If it be in the east or north let him make 'bôt' according to what the treaties say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 7. Inne on đære þeóde, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64. 31. On breóstum inne *within their breasts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 90; Met. 25, 45. Hēr inne *herein*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 16; Gen. 436. Hié đǽr inne fulgon *they got in*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27: Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. [*Goth*, inna: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* inne: *Icel.* inni *in-doors: O. H. Ger.* inna, inni, inne *adv. and prep. intus, intra.*] v. innor, innemest.

inne-cund; *adj. Internal, inward*:—Is geornlīce tō behealdenne đonne hie đa ūterran þing dōn sculon đæt hie ne sīen đæm innecundan ingeþonce āfierrede . . . hī đonne lǽtaþ ācōlian đa innecundan lufan *est vigilanter intuendum, ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 5–8. v. in-, innan-cund.

inne-fare, an; *f. The intestines*:—Wið wambe cōđe and wið inneforan sāre *for dysentery*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 22. Sió filmen biþ þeccende đa wambe and đa innefaran *the film covers the stomach and the inwards*, 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 17.

innemest; *adv. A superlative form from* inne:—Innemest *intime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13.

innemest; *adj. Inmost*:—Ealle đa innemestan geþohtas *all the inmost thoughts*; omnia cogitationum interiora, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 7.

innera, innra; *adj. Inner, interior*:—Seó inre hrind *liber*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 57. Se innra man đæt is seó sāwl *interior homo, id est anima*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 6. Se inra wind, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Þurh đa twā pund wæs getācnod ǽgđer ge đæt ȳttre andgit ge đæt inre *by the two pounds was signified both the external and the internal sense*, 554, 34. Se leó gewāt on đæt inre wēsten *the lion departed into the interior of the desert*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. Eall mīn inneran *omnia interiora mea*, Ps. Th. 102, 1. Ealle mīne đa inneran, Blickl. Homl. 89, 2. Đeáh hē mē đara ūterrena gewinna gefreóde đeáh winnaþ wið mē đa inran unrihtlustas *though he has freed me from outward struggles, yet the inner lusts strive with me*, Ps. Th. 15, 7. On đām inneran gōdum ge on đām ūttran *interioribus bonis et exterioribus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 39. [*O. Frs.* inra: *Icel.* inri, iðri: *O. H. Ger.* innero, Grff. i. 297.]

inne-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior*; the word may generally be rendered by the phrase *the inner part of* [the noun with which it agrees]. In the neut. sing. and pl. it is used as a noun, *intestines, viscera, the inward part*:—Inneweard þeoh *femen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 78; Wrt. Voc. 44, 60. Đes windiga sele eall inneweard *all the interior of this windy hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 15; Sat. 137. Hū hēh and deóp hell inneweard seó, 228; Th. 309, 10; Sat. 707: Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. Tō inneweardum đam wēstene *ad interiora deserti*, Ex. 3, 1. Đā com of inneweardre đære byrigenne swā mycel swētnysse stencg *tantæ fragrantia suavitatis ab imis ebullivit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 17. Of inneweardre heortan *intimo ex corde*, 2, 1; S. 501, 14: 3, 27; S. 559, 4. Mid inneweardum mōde *with all my mind*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7, 24. Inneweard *intestina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 62; Wrt. Voc. 44, 44. Innoþes inneweardе *viscera*, 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. Đā gewand him ūt eall his inneweardе *all his intestines came out*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Etaþ đæt heáfod and đa fēt and đæt inneweardе, ii. 264, 6: 280, 7. Etaþ his heáfod and his fēt and inneweardе *caput cum pedibus ejus et intestinis vorabitis*, Ex. 12, 9. Inneweardе, 29, 17. v. innan-, in-weard.

innian; *p.* ode *To get within, put in, bring in, put up, lodge*:—Hē werodaþ syđđan hē innaþ *interius recepta dulcescant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Đā hī đider cōmon đā woldon hī innian hī đǽr heom sylfan gelīcode *when they came thither then they wanted to put themselves up, where it pleased themselves*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35. [Me nuste wære hem inny *people did not not know where to lodge them*, R. Glouc. 336, 14. Þe kyng lette lede hem to a feir old court and *innes* hem þere, Jos. 174 Theseus *ynned* hem, everich at his degre, Chauc. Kn. T. 1334. *O. Frs.* innia *to harbour, lodge: O. H. Ger.* innōn *recipere, suscipere, adjungere, afferre*, Grff. i. 298.] v. inne, ge-innian.

innihte; *adv. Within certain limits*:—Innihte beborene *municipales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 16.

in-niwian; *p.* ode *To renew*:—Inniwa *innova*, Rtl. 168, 23.

innon. v. innan.

innor; *adv. cpve of* inne:—Innor *interius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* innor *interius.*]

INNOÞ, innaþ, es; *m. f.* [?] *The inner part of the body, the inside, stomach, womb, bowels, the breast, heart*:—Innoþ *alvus*; wīfes innoþ *uterus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 52, 30: *viscus*, 9; Som. 12, 12, Wīfmannes innoþ *matrix, uterus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 56; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39. Eádig is se innoþ đe đē bær *beatus venter qui te portavit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27. His innoþ tōfleów *his bowels gushed out*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Đætte hira mōdes innaþ yfele and hefiglīce mid gefylled wæs *quæ mentis intima deprimebat*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419, 32. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelīc *intravit sicut aqua in interiora ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Wið innoþes sār *for sore of inwards*, Herb. 11, 2; Lchdm. i. 102, 11. Wið innoþes fæstnysse *for costiveness*, 62; Lchdm. i. 164, 16. Wæstm đe of his innaþe āgenum cwōme *de fructu ventris tui*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Đa litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidebantur in utero ejus parvuli*, Gen. 25, 22. Hē biþ swīđe līþe on đam innoþe *it is very mild in the stomach*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ealle đās yfelu of đam innoþe cumaþ *omnia hæc mala ab intus procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Đē ic andette mid mūþe and mid mīnre heortan and mid eallum innoþe ic đē gewilnige *with my mouth and with my heart I confess thee, and with all that is within me I desire thee*, Homl. Skt. 7, 237. Hālig gāst hređer weardode æđelne innoþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2289; El. 1146. Mæg hē eft cuman on his mōdor innoþ *numquid potest in ventrem matris suæ iterato introire?* Jn. Skt. 3, 4. Inneþas *viscera*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 76. Eádige synt đa innoþas đe ne cendun *beati ventres qui non genuerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. Wið innoþa wræc *for pain of intestines*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 338, 9. Wiþ tōbrocenum innoþum *for ruptured bowels*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 23. On innoþas his *in interiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. M. 108, 17. Đæt sār hwyrfde on hire innoþas *converso ad interanea dolore*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 26. Innaþo *viscera*, Rtl. 13, 33. [*O. E. Homl.* inneþ: *O. L. Ger.* innethron *viscera: O. H. Ger.* innod *uterus, viscera*; innodili *viscera.*]

innoþ-tyderness, e; *f. A weakness of the intestines*:—Wið eallum innoþtydernessum, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 24.

innoþ-wund, e; *f. A wound of the intestines*:—Wið innoþwundum, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 18, 21.

innung, e; *f. A putting* or *getting in, what is put* or *got in*:—Se heofon is betera and fægera ðonne eall his innung būton monnum ānum *the heaven is better and fairer than all it includes, except men only*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10. Ðes tūnes cȳping and seó innung [*the getting in*, or *revenue?*] ðara portgerihta gange intō ðere hālgan stōwe *villæ mercimonium censusque omnis civilis sanctæ æcclesiæ deserviat*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

in-orf, es; *n. Household goods*:—Inēddisc *vel* inorf *entheca, g. suppellex* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16. Gif hit sȳ innorf *if it be goods from a house* [*that are taken*], Lchdm. iii. 286, 5. For hwilcum gylta fērdest ðū ðus æfter mē and tōwurpe eall mīn inorf *quam ob culpam meam sic exarsisti post me et scrutatus es omnem supellectilem meam?* Gen. 31, 36. v. in-irfe.

inra. v. innera.

in-rēsan; *p.* de *To rush upon*:—Inrǣsdon *inruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25. Inrǣsan *inrumpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 84.

in-rēcels, es; *n. Incense*:—Inrēcels, *incensum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 9.

in-sēte; *adj. Belonging to one who is 'settled in' the household of the lord, one who lives close to the lord's mansion* [?]:—Insēte hūs *vel* lytel hūs *casa* vel *casula*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 113; Wrt. Voc. 58, 28. v. -sǣta, -sǣte.

in-sceáwere, es; *m. An inspector*:—Ofer-insceáweras *super-inspectores*, Rtl. 194. 25, 29.

in-sceáwung, e; *f. Inspection*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 6.

in-segel, es; *n. A seal, signet*:—Insegel *sigillum* vel *bulla*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 31; Wrt. Voc. 26, 30. Insegl *sigillum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 4. Geþenc nū gyf dīnes hlāfordes ǣrendgewrit and his insegel tō ðē cymþ hwæðer ðū mǣge cweþan ðæt ðū hys willan ðǣr on gecnāwan ne mǣge *consider now, if your lord's letter and his seal come to you, whether you can say that you cannot recognise his pleasure in them*, Shrn. 176, 10. Insegle *signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 37. Ðā com Sparhafoc tō him mid ðæs cynges gewrite and insegle, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Swā hwæðer swā heó beó fūl swā clǣne binnan ðam insegle *whether it* [*the hand*] *be foul or clean within the seal*, L. Æðelst iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 32. Ðā sende se cyning his insegel tō ðam gemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 22. [Þet inseil þe þe deofel ne mei nefre tobreocan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 33. He haueð his merke on me iseilet wið his inseil, Marh 5, 16. Bisett wiþþ seffne inseȝȝless, Orm. *O. Frs.* in-sigel, -sigil *a seal*: *Icel.* inn-sigli *a seal, a seal-ring*; also *the wax* affixed to a deed: *O. H. Ger.* in-sigili *sigillum, signaculum, lunula, annulus, moneta*: *Ger.* in-siegel.] v. insigle.

in-seglian; *p.* ode *To seal, place a seal upon*:—Hig innseglodon ðone stān *signantes lapidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Inseglige man ða hand *let a seal be put upon the hand*, L. Æðelst. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. [*Icel.* inn-sigla *to seal*: *O. H. Ger.* in-siglian *signare*.] v. ge-inseglian.

in-seglung, e; *f. A sealing, seal*:—Ic bidde ðē for godes lufan ðæt ðū mē unlȳse ða insæglunge *I pray thee for the love of God that thou unloose for me the seal*, Homl. Skt. 3, 537. [*Icel.* inn-siglan *sealing*.]

in-sendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Insendes *inmittit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Insende engel dryhten *inmittit angelum Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 33, 8: 39, 4.

in-setness, e; *f. A rule, regulation, institute*:—Insetnissum *institutis*, Rtl. 34, 14. Insætnissum, 18, 21.

in-settan; *p.* te *To appoint, institute*:—Insette *instituit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 38.

in-sigle, es; *n. A seal, signet*:—Hē brohte insigle tō mē . . . Ðā āgeaf ic ðæt insigle ðē *he brought a signet to me . . . Then I gave the signet to thee*, Chart. Th. 173, 8, 11. Wyrðe arð onfōa bōc and untȳne insigloe his *dignus es accipere librum et aperire signaculum ejus*, Rtl. 29, 19. v. in-segel.

in-siht, e: *f. An account, narrative, argument*:—Onginneþ insiht æfter iohannem *incipit argumentum secundum Johannem*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 1. [*Goth.* in-sahts *narrative*.]

in-sittende; *part. Sitting within*:—Ealra wǣron fīfe eorla and idesa insittendra, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 3; Rä. 47, 7.

in-smoh; *gen.* -smōs [?]; *m. A slough*:—Hē āgeaf ðone clǣnan gāst and ðæs līchaman insmoh [*exuvias*] forlēt monnum tō mundbyrde *he gave up the clean spirit, and left the slough of the body as a protection for men*, Shrn. 126, 2. v. smūgan; and cf. *O. Frs.* in-smuge *a creeping in*.

in-spinn, es; *n. An instrument for spinning, a spindle*:—Inspinn *netorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 46; Wrt. Voc. 59, 17. Inspin, Wrt. Voc. 66, 15. [Netorium *fusus* quo netur: *fusum, fusile*, Du Cange.]

in-stæppan; *p.* te *To step in, enter*:—Ic ne instæppe oððe ingā oððe ic ne fare *non introibo*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 4. Insteppaþ oððe ingāþ on gesihþe his *introite in conspectu ejus*, 99, 2. On unscyldignysse mīnre instæppende ic eom *in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, 25, 11. Hī sume gesāwon englas instæppende *some of them saw angels entering*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 23.

in-stæpe, es; *m. Entrance*:—Hī gemētton ðæt ēce līf on instæpe ðæs andweardan līfes *they found the life eternal at the entrance of the present life*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 7. [*O. Frs.* in-stap, in-steppi *entrance*.] v. next two words.

in-stæpe, -stepe; *adv. At the outset, at once, directly, immediately*:—Instæpe *confestim*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 21: *extemplo*, 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Ārās hē instæpe *surrexit continuo*, 5, 5; S. 618, 14. Hī instæpe fram mīnre gesihþe gewiton *statim disparuerunt*, 5, 13; S. 633, 15. Ðonne wǣre mīn blōd instæpe āgoten *then had my blood been at once shed*, Shrn. 39, 17. Seó strǣl instepe wearþ eft gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. v. next word.

in-stæpes, -stepes; *adv. At once, immediately*:—Se mon se ðe ōðerne ācwelþ and instæpes hine sylfne ongyteþ ðæt hē mycel mān gedōn hæbbe *the man who kills another, and at once perceives himself to have done a great wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 5. Hē ðā sōna instæpes geseh *he then immediately saw*, 15, 27. Ðēh gē sōna instæpes ðǣre mēde ne ne onfōn, 41, 13. Instepes, 33, 19. Ðæt fæsten wæs ongunnen instepes ðæs ðe . . . *the fast was begun directly after . . .*, 35, 5. Hī flugon instæpes *they fled forthwith*, Elen. Kmbl. 254; El. 127.

in-standan; *p.* -stōd *To be near* or *present*; instare:—Ēce instondaþ wuldur *perennis instat gloria*, Rtl. 165, 7. Instond[end]um *instantibus*, 69, 11.

in-standendlīc; *adj. Present, of to-day*:—Hlāf ūre instondenlīce sel ūs tō dæge *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11.

in-stede, -styde [*or* in stede; cf. *Icel.* í-stað *on the spot, at once*]; *adv. On the spot, at once, immediately*:—Instyde *continuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 48. Instyde *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28: 2, 12.

in-stice, es; *m. An inward stitch, a pricking sensation within*:—Wið instice, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27.

in-stihtian; *p.* ode *To arrange, regulate, dispose*:—Instihtade ł dihtade *instigante*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 6. v. stihtian.

in-sting, es; *m. Authority*:—Nān ðere biscope ne habbe nān insting on ðæt mynster *let no bishop have any authority in that monastery*, Chart. Th. 348, 12. v. on-sting.

in-swān, es; *m. The herd who had charge of the lord's swine*:—Ælc gebūr sylle .vi. hlāfas ðam inswāne ðonne hē his heorde tō mæstene drīfe *omnis geburus det vi. panes porcario curie quando gregem suum minabit in pastinagium*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21.

in-swāpen. v. swāpan.

in-swōgenness, e; *f. A rushing in with a loud sound, violent entrance*:—Hē mid ðæs unclǣnan gāstes inswōgennisse þrycced wæs *spiritus inmundi invasione premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. v. swōgan.

inðer; *adv. Apart*; seorsum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 1.

in-picce; *adj. Gross, thick*:—Inþicce is hearta folces ðisses *incrassatum est cor populi hujus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15.

in-þinen, e; *f. A female domestic servant*; incola, Germ. 401, 125.

in-timbrian; *p.* ede, ode *To instruct*:—Hē hī intimbrade and gelǣrde *he instructed and taught them*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 34. Intimbrede, 4, 27; S. 603, 45. In cyriclīcum þeódscipum and in mynsterlīcum heálīce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35: S. 622, 2. v. on-timbrian.

in-tinga, an; *m. A cause, sake, plea, case, occasion, matter, affair, business*:—Intinga *pragma*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 93; Wrt. Voc. 20, 34: *negotium*, 81; Som. 73, 17; Wrt. Voc. 47, 24: *causa* vel *negotium*, 90; Som. 74, 115; Wrt. Voc. 51, 28: *causa*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 62. Ðysse þeóde wæs se āresta intinga tō onfōnne Cristes geleáfan ðæt . . . *huic genti occasio fuit percipiendæ fidei, quod . . .*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 18. His intinga wæs geondsōhte beforan Agaþone *causa ejus ventilata est præsente Agathone*, 5, 19; S. 639, 28. Se forma intinga mennisces forwyrdes wæs ða ða se deófol āsende ōðerne deófol tō Evan *the first cause of man's perdition was when the devil sent another devil to Eve*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 30. Ðæt mīn sāwul lybbe for ðīnum intingan *ut vivat anima mea ob gratiam tui*, Gen. 12, 13. For hwilcum intingan *quam ob causam*, 19. Tō ðisum is genumen se grēcisca y for intingan grēciscra namena *to these* [*the vowels*] *is added the Greek y for the sake of Greek names*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 51. For his intingan hē hit dēþ *sui causa facit*, 17; Som. 20, 50: Homl. Th. i. 84, 2. Ic ongann be ðam intingan hwæthwega geornlīcor smeágan *I began to inquire somewhat more diligently about the matter*, ii. 32, 23. Gif hiú of cealdum intingan cymþ ðonne sceal mon mid hātum lǣcedōmum lācnian *if it* [*the disease*] *comes from a cold cause then it is to be cured with hot medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 5. Būton intingan *sine causa*, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Būtan intingan hig mē wurðiaþ *sine causa colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Ðā hī ðā heora intingan him wēpende sǣdon ðā wæs hē sōna mid mildheortnysse gefylled *when with tears they had told him their business, he was at once filled with pity*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 25. Tō-sceáð intingan mīnne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. Dēm intingan ðīnne *judica causam tuam*, 73, 23. Ne finde ic nānne intingan on ðysum men *nihil invenio causæ in hoc homine*, Lk. Skt. 23, 4, 14. Hē nolde syllan intingan ðām Iudēiscum ðæt hē hī forsāwe ðe Godes æ heóldon and ðæt hǣðene folc him tō getuge *he would not give the Jews cause to complain, that he despised those who kept God's law, and drew to him the heathen people*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 5. Forðon misenlīce intingan gelimpeþ *quia diversæ causæ impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

in-tō; *prep. Into.* I. *with dat*:—Ðū gǣst intō ðam arce . . . and twegen gemacan ðū lǣtst intō ðam arce *ingredieris arcam . . . et bina induces in arcam*, Gen. 6, 18, 19. Noe eode intō ðam arce *ingressus est Noe in arcam*, 7, 7. Ic gange intō ðære byrig *in urbem vado*. Ic

gange intô ðînum huse *introibo in domum tuam.* Intô ðære ceastre rād se kyning *in civitatem equitavit rex,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 15–7. Ðā se hǽlend com intô ðæs ealdres healle *cum venisset Iesus in domum principis,* Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Sume urnon intô cyrcean and belucan ða duran intô heom *some ran into the church and shut the doors upon them,* Chr. 1082; Erl. 217, 13. II. *with acc:*—Fērde his hlīsa intô ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Wiđ feó sealdon wīde intô leódscipas *they sold them far and wide into various nations,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. III. *with inst:*—Ðā ongeáton hie ðæt se eádiga Michael him sylfa ðæt tācn ðæs siges gecȳðde intô ðȳ swīðan slǽpe *then they perceived that the blessed Michael had himself made known that token of victory in the deep sleep,* 205, 4.

in-trahtnung, e; *f. Explanation, interpretation:* — Sôþ intrahtnung *vera interpretatio,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

in-trifelung, e; *f. Intritura,* Cot. 109, Lye.

in-wǽte, an; *f. An inward humour:*—Gif hit biþ cumen of yfelre inwǽtan *if it is come of an evil inward humour,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

in-weard; *adj. Inward, inner, internal:* — Gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ *si toto corde quæsieris,* Deut. 4, 29. Biddaþ mid inweardre heortan ðysne Godes apostol, Homl. Th. i. 68, 8. Ðā wilnode ic indeum innewearde tô geseónne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens,* Nar. 5, 17. v. innan-, inne-weard.

in-weard; *adv. Within:* — Dætte inweard is *quod intus est,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39. Ðā hig inweard fōron ðā gemytton hig twegen ealde weras *when they went in, they met two old men,* Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 3. [Let þene lust gon inward, A. R. 272, 8. Inwardes, 92, 6.]

inweard-līc; *adj. Inward, internal:*—Innweardlīc *interius,* Rtl. 4, 20. On heora inwearðlīcum stōwum *in their inward parts,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 19, MS. H.

inweard-līce; *adv. Inwardly, thoroughly, heartily, earnestly:* — Herodes innweardlīce gelearnade from him *Herodes diligenter didicit ab eis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 7, 8. Innweardlīce cliopaþ hine *invocate eum,* Rtl. 10, 26. Is ðæt for inweardlīce riht racu *that is a very thoroughly right explanation,* Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Se ðe æfter rihte mid gerece wille inweardlīce æfterspyrian swā deóplīce ðæt hit tôdrīfan ne mæg monna ǽnig *quisquis profunda mente vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 3; Met. 22, 2. Wearþ ðā him inweardlīce gelufod *he was heartily loved by him,* Homl. Th. i. 58, 18. Ða ðe tô geleáfan cyrden hē ða inweardlȳcor lufade *credentes arctiori dilectione amplecteretur,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

in-weorud, es; *n. A band of domestics* or *courtiers, a household:*—Dæt wæs innweorud Earmanrīces, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 13; Vid. 111. [Cf. in-hīrēd.]

inwid, inwit, es; *n. Fraud, guile, deceit, evil, wickedness:*—Inwid *dolus,* Ps. Spl. T. 14, 3. Ne beó nǽnig man hēr on worldrīce bregda tô full ne inwit tô leóf *let no man in this world be too full of wiles, nor let guile be too dear to him,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. Ne wæs ǽfre fācen ne inwid on his heortan *nor was ever deceit nor guile in his heart,* 223, 31. Gramlīc inwit *nequitia,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. Mān and inwit, 9. Forðan mē inwit næs on tungan *quia non est dolus in lingua mea,* 138, 2. Mān inwides *dolus,* 54, 10. For inwite *propter dolos,* 72, 14. Miđ inwite [mit fācne, A. S.] *dolo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 4. Gē on heortan hogedon inwit *in corde iniquitates operamini,* Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hió ðā inwit fealа ýwdan on tungan *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa,* 108, 2. His esnum inwit fremedan *dolum facerent in servos ejus,* 104, 21. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde,* 139, 2. Hie sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 31; Gen. 2414. Inwit syredon *they plotted evil,* Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Hwǽr āhangen wæs waldend þurh inwit, Elen. Kmbl. 413; El. 207. [*O. Sax.* inwid: cf. *Goth.* inwindiþa *injustice.*]

inwid-. v. inwit-.

inwidda, inwit; *adj. Guileful, deceitful, evil, wicked, malicious:*—Gelpan ne þorfte ealdinwidda [inwitta, MSS. B. C. inwuda MS. D.], *no cause to boast had he, old and crafty,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Æðelst. 46. Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīne *so the evil one* [*Holofernes*] *all through the day his men drenched with wine,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 28. Ealle weleras inwiddæn *universa labia dolosa,* Ps. Spl. T. 11, 3. Wordum inwitum *with guileful words,* Cd. 229; Th. 310, 22; Sat. 731. [Cf. *Goth.* inwinds *unjust, perverse.*]

in-wise, an; *f. A condiment:*—Dæt hit sīe on ða onlīcnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tô inwisan *that it may be made like mustard when it is mixed for a condiment,* L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 22.

inwit. v. inwid, inwidda.

inwit-feng, es; *m. A wily* or *malicious grasp,* Beo. Th. 2898; B. 1447.

inwit-flān, es; *m. A treacherous shaft,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 27; Mōd. 37.

inwit-full; *adj. Deceitful, guileful, malicious, evil:*—Inwitfull *dolosus, insidiosus, fraudulentus, callidus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 66. Ne mæg ðǽr inwitfull ǽnig gefēran womscyldig mon *there may none guileful come, none guilty of sin,* Cd. 45; Th. 58, 18; Gen. 498. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan *a lingua dolosa,* Ps. Th. 119, 3. Hē āfylleþ ða inwitfullan word of his tungan *he causes deceitful words to fall away from his tongue* [cf. Ps. Th. 14, 3, non egit dolum in lingua sua], Blickl. Homl. 55, 16. Ðā geseah sigora waldend hwæt wæs monna mānes and ðæt hī wǽron inwitfulle *then saw the Lord of victories what the wickedness of men was, and that they were full of deceit,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 10; Gen. 1273. Synfulra and inwitfulra mūþas *os peccatoris et dolosi,* Ps. Th. 108, 1.

inwit-gæst, es; *m. A guileful, evil guest,* Beo. Th. 5333; B. 2670.

inwit-gecynd, es; *n. A malicious, evil nature,* Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329.

inwit-gyren, e; *f. A treacherous snare:*—Forhȳddon mē oferhȳdge inwitgyrene *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi,* Ps. Th. 139, 5.

inwit-hlemm, es; *m. A stroke treacherously* or *maliciously given,* Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47.

inwit-hrōf, es; *m. A deceitful, evil roof* [*the fire-drake's den*], Beo. Th. 6238; B. 3123.

inwit-net, es; *n. A net of treachery* or *malice,* Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167.

inwit-nīþ, es; *m. Malicious, treacherous enmity,* Beo. Th. 3720; B. 1858: 3898; B. 1947: Hy. 3, 46; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 46. [*O. Sax.* inwid-nīđ.]

inwit-rūn, e; *f. Malicious, guileful counsel,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 7; Jul. 610.

inwit-scear, es; *m. Slaughter effected by craft,* Beo. Th. 4949; B. 2478. [Cf. gūþ-scear.]

inwit-searo; *n. Malicious* or *treacherous artifice,* Beo. Th. 2206; B. 1101.

inwit-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Sorrow brought about by malice* or *guile,* Beo. Th. 1666; B. 831: 3477; B. 1736.

inwit-spell, es; *n. A tale of evil,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 9; Gen. 2024.

inwit-stæf, es; *m. Evil, wickedness, malice;* nequitia, Ps. Th. 54, 15: 140, 5.

inwit-þanc, es; *m. Evil, malicious, deceitful thought* or *purpose,* Andr. Kmbl. 1339; An. 670: 1118; An. 559: Elen. Kmbl. 616; El. 308: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 16; Met. 9, 8: 27, 46; Met. 27, 23: Beo. Th. 1502; B. 749.

inwit-wrāsen, e; *f. A chain of guile* or *malice,* Andr. Kmbl. 126; An. 63: 1892; An. 948.

in-wreón; *p.* -wrāh; *pl.* -wrigon *To uncover, reveal:*—Ðū mē inwrige wyrda gerȳno *thou hast revealed to me the mysteries of fate,* Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 813. v. on-wreón.

in-writting, e; *f. An inscription;* inscriptio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 5.

in-wund, e; *f. An inward wound:*—Wiđ inwunde magan *for an inward wound of the stomach,* L. M. 2, 9; Lchdm. ii. 188, 11. [Cf. *O. Frs.* in-werdene *internal injury.*]

in-wuneness, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance;* instantia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 41.

in-wunung, e; *f. Habitation, dwelling,* Lye.

in-ylfe, es; *n. A gut, bowel:* — Inelfe *intestinum,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 55. Inilve, 284, 2. Inelve *interamen,* 286, 60. Ðȳ læs ðæt innelfe ūtsīge *lest the matrix prolapse,* L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 25. Gif men sīe innelfe ūte . . . gedō ðæt innelfe on ðone man *if a man's bowel protrude . . . put the bowel into the man,* 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23–5. Inelfe *viscera,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 32. Inilve, 285, 58. Sume nimaþ hwelpes innylfe *some take a whelp's intestines,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 7. [*Icel.* inn-yfli, -ylfi; *n. pl. entrails, bowels: O. H. Ger.* inn-uveli, -oveli *viscera.*]

Iob, es; *m. Job:*—Sum wer wæs geseten on ðam lande ðe is gehāten Hus, his nama wæs Iob, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 10. Iobes dōhtra, 458, 32. Tō mīnum þeówan Iobe, 456, 30. Be ðan eádigan were Iob, 446, 4.

Iob, es; *m. Jove, Jupiter:*—Job Saturnes sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox, 162, 5. Ercules Iobes sunu, 16, 2; Fox 52, 34. Iobes templ, Nar. 37, 23. v. Iofes.

ioc. v. iuc, geoc.

Iofes, es; *m. Jove:*—Ðanc hafa ðū, Iofes, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 37. Hyra hēhstan godes hūs Iofeses, 4, 2; Bos. 79, 11. v. Iob.

Iól *Yule,* Chart. Th. 423, 5. v. Geól.

iór, es; *m. The name of the rune* ᚼ; also of a fish, perhaps *the eel:*—ᚼ byþ eáfixa [sum] and ðeáh ā brūceþ fōdres on faldan *eel is a river-fish, and yet ever eats food on the ground,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. See Zacher's Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 26; Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 97–8.

Iotas, Iutan; *pl. The Jutes:*—Ðā cōmon ða men of þrīm mēgðum Germanie of Ald-Seaxum of Anglum of Iotum. Of Iotum cōmon Cantwara and Wihtwara ðæt is seó mēgð ðe nū eardaþ on Wiht and ðæt cyn on West Sexum ðe man nū git hāt Iutna cyn *then came the men from three tribes of Germany, from old Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes. From the Jutes came the people of Kent and Wight, that is, the tribe that now lives in Wight and the race among the West Saxons that is to the present time called the Jutes' race,* Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 10–14. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, i. 15, has *Geat* for *Iot,* but in 4, 16 *Iutorum provincia* is rendered *Eota land.* See Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 511 sqq. [*Icel.* Iótas *Jutes.*]

iów, iówian, iówih. v. eów, eówian, eówic.

ir; *adj. Angry*:—Yr on mōde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. v. irre, ir-scipe.

Îra-land, es; *n. Land of the Irish, Ireland*:—Gewitan him đā Norþmenn Dyflen sēcean eft Íraland [Yraland, hira land], Chr. 937; Th. 206, col. 2, l. 15; Æđelst. 56. In Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 15, 16 Íraland *is doubtful*. In the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History *Hibernia* generally is rendered by *Hibernia Scotta eáland*. v. Ír-land.

Îras; *pl. The Irish* [v. Îra-land]:—Fērde twelf geár bodiende betwux Ýrum and Scottum and siđđan ofer eal Angelcyn *he went twelve years preaching among the Irish and Scotch, and afterwards over all England*, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. *But the people of Ireland are often spoken of as* Scottas, e. g:—Pyhtas cōman ǣrost on norþ Ybernian up and đǣr bædon Scottas đæt hī đēr mōston wunian, Chr. Erl. 3, 9. Scotta sum dæl gewāt of Ybernian on Brittene, 18. Þrie Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde of Hibernia, 891; Erl. 88, 5. *So in Alfred's Orosius it is said* Igbernia đæt wē Scotland hātaþ, 1, 1; Swt. 24, 16. [*Icel.* Írar.]

îren, es; *n. Iron, an iron weapon* [cf. use of *steel* in modern English], *a sword, blade*:—Đæt swurd, drihtlic îren, Beo. Th. 1788; B. 892. Gif đæt gegangeþ đæt ādl ođđe îren nimeþ ealdor đīnne *if it come to pass, that disease or sword take off thy prince*, 3700; B. 1848. Mē sceal wǣpen niman, ord and îren, Byrht. Th. 139, 12. Âres and îrenes *æris et ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23, note. Heardes îrenes grindlas *gratings of hard iron*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 25; Gen. 383. Đeáh hē wǣre mid îrne ymbfangen, 224; Th. 297, 15; Sat. 513. Hēht his sweord niman, Ieóflīc îren, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. His sweord, îrena cyst, 1350; B. 673: 1609; B. 802. Bite îrena, 4511; B. 2259. Îren ecgheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183. [*Icel.* járn: *Dan.* jern: *Swed.* järn.] v. hring-îren; îsen, îsern.

îren; *adj. Of iron, iron*:—Ecg wæs îren *the edge was of iron*, Beo. Th. 2922; B. 1459: 5549; B. 2778. Hē hine hēt āþenian on îrenum bedde and hine cwicne hirstan *he bade stretch him on an iron bed, and roast him alive*, Shrn. 116, 2. Mid îrenum gyrdum *with iron rods*, 115, 24: Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28: 942; Sal. 470. Scyttelas ȳrenne hē forbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Spi. 106, 16. v. eal-îren, *the following compounds, and* îsen, îsern.

îren-bend, es; *m. An iron bond* or *band*:—Licgaþ mē ymbe îrenbendas, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 2; Gen. 371. Îrenbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 2001; B. 998. [Cf. *Goth.* eisarna-bandi.]

îren-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie*:—Nāmon îrenbyrnan, heard swyrd hilted, and his helm, Beo. Th. 5965; B. 2986.

îren-gelōma, an; *m. An iron implement*:—Đa îrengelōman *ferramenta*, Nar. 9, 19. v. gelōman.

îren-heard; *adj. Iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1112.

îren-helm, es; *m. An iron helmet*:—Îrenhelm [*or* îren helm; *but cf. preceding compounds*] *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* járn-hattr a kind of *helmet*.]

îren-preát, es; *m. A band having iron armour*, Beo. Th. 666; B. 330.

ire-þweorh; *adj. Having the mind perverted by rage*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 3; Jul. 90.

irfan; *p.* de *To inherit*:—Yrfan hī swā hī wyrđe witan *let the land devolve upon such as they know to be worthy* or *entitled* [v. wyrđe], Chart. Th. 578, 9. v. [?] Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xxxiii–v on the leases of church lands for lives, in which such phrases as the following occur:—His dæg forgeaf, and æfter his dæg twām *yrfewearđum*. Such lives were sometimes named in the instrument setting forth the grant. [*O. Frs.* ervia *to inherit*: *O. L. Ger.* gi-ervan *hereditare*: *Icel.* erfa *to honour with a funeral feast*; mod. *to inherit*: *O. H. Ger.* erbet *hæreditabit*: *Ger.* erben.]

irfe, ierfe, yrfe, es; *n. Inheritance, property*:—Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Som. 57, 101; Wrt. Voc. 20, 41. Yrfe drihtnes *hereditas Domini*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Yrfe sceal gedǣled deádes monnes *a dead man's property must be divided*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 18; Gen. Ex. 80. Ne wilna đū đīnes nēhstan ierfes mid unrihte *covet thou not thy neighbour's goods*, L. Alf. 9; Th. i. 44, 21. Þolige his wǣpna and his ierfes *let him forfeit his weapons and his property*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14. Gif hwā geseohte on cyninges hūse sīe hē scyldig ealles his ierfes, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3. Đonne is riht đæt heó sȳ healfes yrfes wyrđe and ealles gif hȳ cild gemǣne hæbban *then is it right that she be entitled to half the property, and to all if they have children together*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 15. Đū đīnes yrfes æđele gyrde ālȳsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 3. Malalehel wæs æfter iarede yrfes hyrde fæder on lāste *Mahalaleel was after Irad the guardian of the heritage, in succession to his father*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 17; Gen. 1067. Nelle ic from mīnum hlāforde ne from mīnum wīfe ne from mīnum bearne ne from mīnum ierfe *I will not go from my lord, nor from my wife, nor from my child, nor from my goods*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 9. Se sylle gē đæt land on ēce yrfe *terra non vendetur in perpetuum*, Lev. 25, 23. His yrfe forhogode *hæreditatem suam sprevit*, Ps. Th. 77, 62. Gif hē wite hwā đæs deádan ierfe hæbbe tiéme đonne tō đam ierfe and bidde đa hond đe đæt ierfe hafaþ đæt hē him gedō đone ceáp unbeceásne ođđe gecȳđe đæt se deáda nǣfre đæt ierfe āhte *if he know who has the property of the dead, let him then vouch the property to warranty, and demand of the hand which has that property, that he make the chattel uncontestable to him; or prove that the dead man never owned that property*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4–8. Him on lāste heóld land and yrfe malalehel, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 8; Gen. 1167. [Under the single form *yrfe* two words seem to be comprised; the one just given, also written *ærfe, erfe*, and another, which would correspond with a Gothic *aurbi*, connected with *orf*, with the meaning *cattle*. With the former may be compared *Goth.* arbi; *n. heritage, inheritance*: *O. Sax.* erbi; *n*: *O. L. Ger.* ervi; *n. hæreditas*: *O. Frs.* erve; *n*: *O. H. Ger.* arbi, erbi, arpi; *n. possessio*: *Ger.* erbe; *n*: *Icel.* arfr; *m. inheritance*; erfð; *f. inheritance*. *See* yrfe, orf]. v. sundor-irfe; and Grmm. R. A. pp. 466–7; 565.

irfe-bēc; *pl. f. A will, testament*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc *ruptum testamentum*: forswīged yrfebēc *suppressum testamentum*: underne yrfebēc *nuncupatio*: samhīwna yrfebēc *jus liberorum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 102–8; Wrt. Voc. 20, 42–6: ii. 49, 14. Āwǣgune yrfebēc *inritum testamentum*: unārlīce yrfebēc *inofficiosum testamentum*, 49, 15–18.

irfe-first, es; *m. A delay before entering upon an inheritance*; cretio, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 106; Wrt. Voc. 20, 44.

irfe-gedāl, es; *n. A division of an inheritance* or *property*:—Yrfegedāl *familiæ erciscundæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 109; Wrt. Voc. 20, 47. Yrfegedāl *familia erciscundæ, quia ærciscunda enim apud veteres divisio nuncupabatur*, ii. 39, 26.

irfe-geflit, es; *n. A dispute about inheritance*: — Đā gehȳrde wē manegu yrfegeflitu *then did we hear of many disputes about the inheritance*, Chart. Th. 486, 12.

irfe-gewrit, es; *n. Writing concerning an inheritance, a will, testament*:—Ac hit gelamp đæt Æđelrēd cinge gefōr đā ne cȳđde mē nān mann nān yrfegewrit ne nāne gewitnesse đæt hit ænig ōđer wǣre būtan swā wit on gewitnesse ær gecwǣdon *but it happened that king Ethelred died; then no man made known to me any testament or any witness that it was any other than as we two before with witness agreed*, Chart Th. 486, 7. On đam yrfegewrite *in the testament*, 32.

irfe-hand, a; *f. One who manages the estate of a deceased person, an administrator* [?]:—Se mann se tō londe fōe āgefe hire erfehonda xiii pund pendingæ and heó forgifeþ xv pund for đȳ đe mon đās feorme đȳ soel gelǣste *let the man who succeeds to the land give to her administrator thirteen pounds of pennies; and he will give fifteen pounds, in order that this refection may be the better provided*, Chart. Th. 474, 9. v. hand.

irfe-lāf, e; *f. An hereditary relic, heirloom, what is left of an inheritance, inheritance, heir*:—Hē fēdeþ folc Iacobes and Israhēla yrfelāfe *pascere Jacob servum suum, et Israel hæreditatem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 70. Æghwylcum mādđum gesealde yrfelāfe *to each he gave a gift, an heirloom*, Beo. Th. 2110; B. 1053. Hē bātwearde swurd gesealde, đæt hē syđđan wæs mādme đȳ weordra, yrfelāfe, 3810; B. 1903. Wolde līge gesyllan his swǣsne sunu ānga̅n ofer eorþan yrfelāfe *he* [*Abraham*] *was ready to give to the flame his dear son, the only heir that was left him on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 14; Exod. 403.

irfe-land, es; *n. Land that passes as an inheritance, heritable land*:—Ic cȳđo hū mīn willa is đet mīn ærfelond fēre đe ic gebohte on ǣce ærfe *I declare how my will is that my heritable land shall go, that I bought in perpetual inheritance*, Chart. Th. 476, 12. Hie dydon mīn land him selfum tō ierfelonde *dederunt terram meam sibi in hereditatem*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 30. Gebletsa đīn yrfeland *benedic hæreditati tuæ*, Ps. Th. 27, 10. Sealde heora eorþan on yrfeland *dedit terram eorum hæreditatem*, 135, 22.

irfe-numa, an; *m. One who takes an inheritance, an heir*:—Đes and đeós yrfenuma *hic et hæc heres*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 33. Mīn inbyrdling biþ mīn yrfenuma . . . Ne byþ đes đīn yrfenuma ac đone đū hæfst tō yrfenuman đe of đē sylfum cymþ *vernaculus meus heres meus erit . . . Non erit hic heres tuus, sed qui egredietur de utero tuo, ipsum habebis heredem*, Gen. 15, 3–4: 21, 10. Đes ys yrfenuma *hic est heres*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 38: Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Hit wǣre geþuht đæs đē mā̅re gemynd đæs fæder, đā đā se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs gecīged đæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. Fæderas and mōddru bestandaþ heora bearna līc and heora yrfenuman him sylfum tō forwyrde forestæppaþ *fathers and mothers stand about the corpses of their children, and their heirs precede them to destruction*, ii. 124, 18. Se đe sitte uncwydd and uncrafod on his āre on līfe đæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne spece æfter his dæge *he who sits without contest or claim on his property during life, that no one bring an action against his heir after his day*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Gif hwā tō deádan tȳme, būton hē yruenoman hæbbe đe hit clænsie, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. Gif se bōnda ær hē deád wǣre beclypod wǣre đonne andwyrdan đa yrfenuman swā hē sylf sceolde đeáh hē līf hæfde *if the man of the house before his death were cited; then let the heirs answer as he himself would have had to do if he had lived*, L. C. S 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Se man đe on fyrdunge ætforan his hlāforde fealle, beón đa heregeata forgyfene, and fōn đa yrfenuman tō lande and tō ǣhtan, 78; Th. i. 420, 16. [*Goth.* arbi-numja *an heir*: *O. H. Ger.* arpi-, erpi-nomo *hæres*: *Ger.* erb-nehmer: cf. *Icel.* arf-takari, arf-taki, arf-tökumaðr *an heir*.]

irfe-stôl, es; *m. An hereditary seat:*—Se burgstede, eádges yrfestôl, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 14; Gû. 1293. Eafora chuses yrfestôle weóld, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 13; Gen. 1629. Ne þearf ic yrfestôl eaforan bytlian ænegum mînra . . . ne sealdest ðû mê sunu *I need not build an hereditary seat for any descendant of mine . . . thou hast not given me a son*, 99; Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176.

irfe-weard, es; *m. The guardian of an inheritance, an heir, possessor of a property:*—Hêr ys se yrfeweard [erfuard, Lind: erfeword, Rush.] *hic est heres*, Lk. Skt. 20, 14. Ðær mê gifeðe ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde *if any heir to follow me had been granted me*, Beo. Th. 5455; B. 2731: Cd. 83; Th. 103, 33; Gen. 1727. Ôðres ne gŷmeþ tô gebîdanne yrfeweardas *cares not to await another heir*, Beo. Th. 4897; B. 2453. Wæs swâ mycel mancwealm ðæt manige land binnan ðære byrig wæran bûtan ælcum yrfewearde *there was so great a pestilence that many lands within the city were without any to inherit them*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 13. Ûs is swîðe uncûþ hwæt ûre yrfeweardas and lâstweardas dôn willon æfter ûrum life *we are very ignorant of what our heirs and successors will do after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 35. Ða ðe God bletsiaþ beóþ eorþan yrfeweardas *benedicentes eum possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Gerêfa mîn mynteþ ðæt mê æfter sîe eaforan sîne yrfeweardas *my steward supposes that after me his children shall be heirs*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 29; Gen. 2183. Hwæðer freá wille ænigne ðê yrfewearda on woruld lætan, 101; Th. 134, 26; Gen. 2230. Ða sylfan wilniaþ him tô yrfewearum tô habbanne *ipsos habere heredes quærunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Ic landes sumne dæl sumum wîfe hiere dæg forgæaf and æfter hiere dæge twâm yrfeweardum *I granted a certain portion of land to a certain woman for her life, and after her death to be held for two other lives*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 5, 10. See i. xxxiv. Forlêt hê ðæs hwîlenlecan rîces yrfeweardas his suna þrŷ *tres suos filios regni temporalis heredes reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 8. [*Gen. and Ex.* er(f)ward: *O. Sax.* erbi-ward: *Icel.* (poët.) arf-vörðr *an heir.*]

irfe-, irf-weardness, e; *f. An inheritance:*—Yrfeweardnes *hereditas*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 95; Wrt. Voc. 20, 36. Drihtnes dæl wæs his folc and Iacob his yrfeweardnis *pars domini populus ejus, Jacob funiculus hereditatis ejus*, Deut. 32, 9. God cwæþ ðæt hê sylf wære heora yrfweardnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 7. Ðonne biþ ûre seó yrfeweardnes *nostra erit hereditas*, Mk. Skt. 12, 7.

irfe-, irf-weardian; *p.* ode *To inherit, possess an inheritance:*—Ðû yrfweardast on eallum þeódum *tu hæreditabis in omnibus gentibus*, Ps. Spl. 81, 7. Hî yrfweardiaþ eorþan *hæreditabunt terram*, 36, 11. Ðæt ðû yrfweardige eorþan, 36. DER. be-irfeweardian.

irfeweard-wrîtere, es; *m. One who specifies his heir in writing, a testator:*—Yrfeweardwrîtere *legatarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 99; Wrt. Voc. 20, 39.

irfe-wrîtend, es; *m. One who writes concerning the disposition of his property, one who makes a will:*—Yrfewrîtend *testator*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 100; Wrt. Voc. 20, 40.

irf-. v. irfe-.

irgþ, e: irgþu, irgþo; *indecl; f. Sluggishness, cowardice, timorousness, pusillanimity:*—Wê witon georne ðæt hie for iergþe nâðer ne durran ne swâ feor friþ gesêcan ne furþon hie selfe æt hâm hie werian *we know well that they from cowardice dare neither seek peace at such a distance, nor even defend themselves at home*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 28. For eówre forhtnysse and yrhþe ðe eów eglaþ *propter cordis tui formidinem, qua terreberis*, Deut. 28, 67. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hlâforde oððe fram his gefêran for his yrhþe sŷ hit on scipfyrde sŷ hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hê âgê and his âgenes feores *the man that flies from his lord, or from his comrade, from cowardice, be it on an expedition by sea or by land, let him lose all that he owns and his own life*, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 8. Ðâ hêton hî secgan ðysses landes wæstmbærnysse and Brytta yrgþo *nunciatum est simul et insulæ fertilitas, ac segnitia Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15. Þurh lyðre yrhþe Godes bydela ðe clumedon mid ceaflum ðær hî scoldon clipian *through the vile sluggishness of God's messengers, who mumbled with their mouths when they should have cried aloud*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. [*Laym.* Arður, *ærhðe* bideled, 23546: *O. and N.* he for *arehþe* hit ne forlete, 404: *O. H. Ger.* argida *hebitudo, ignavia.*] v. earg.

irhþ. v. irgþ.

Iringes weg *via secta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 50. v. Grmm. D. M. 332.

Îr-land, es; *n. Ireland:*—Ðrie Scottas cuômon tô Ælfrêde cyninge of Ýrlande, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, note. Tô Îrlande, 918; Erl. 104, 15: 1051; Erl. 176, 18. Se preóst cwæþ ðæt ân wer wære on Îrlande gelæred, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200. Hê fêrde geond eal Yrrland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 28. v. Îra-land.

ir-lîc; *adj. Angry:*—Hê swîðe irlîcum andwlitan beseah tô ðam iungan cnyhte *he looked at the young man with a very angry countenance*, Th. Ap. 4, 6: 5, 3.

irman; *p.* de *To make miserable* or *wretched, to afflict, vex:*—Ðâ ongunnan twâ þeóda Pyhtas norþan and Scottas westan hî onwinnan and heora æhta niman and hergian and hî fela geára yrmdon and hŷndon *then began two peoples, the Picts from the north, the Scots from the west, to attack them, and to take their possessions, and to harry, and afflicted and vexed them many years;* Brittania denique subito duabus gentibus transmarinis vehementer sævis, Scottorum a circio, Pictorum ab aquilone, multos stupet gemitque per annos, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 24. Hê hæfde him tô gamene hû hê eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he* [*Nero*] *made it his sport, how he could vex and torment the kings of this earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Ic mæg sleán and ierman mîne heáfodgemæccan *I can beat and vex my companions*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-ermit uuerdemes *aporiamur*, Grff. i. 423.] v. for-, ge-yrman.

irmen, yrmen; *adj.* A word occurring mostly as a prefix with the idea of *greatness, universality.* In the following passages it occurs independently:—Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund *go through the whole earth*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 18; Cri. 481. Ofer ealne yrmenne grund, 66 a; Th. 213, 14; Jul. 10. [*O. Sax.* irmin-: *Icel.* jörmun-, e. g. jörmungrund *the earth.* See Grmm. D. M. 104–7: 325, sqq.] v. eormen-.

irmen-þeóde; *pl. The peoples of the earth:*—Bringeþ Agustus yrmenþeódum hlâfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas day to all the nations of earth*, Menol. Fox 276; Men. 139. [Cf. *O. Sax.* ik allun skal irminthiodun dômôs adêlian *I shall judge all the nations of the world*, Hel. 3316.]

irming, es; *m. A poor, mean, wretched, miserable person, a wretch:*—Ic eom âna forlæten yrming *unicus et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Th. 24, 14. Ic eom yrming and þearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, 39, 20. Ðû eart ðê godes yrming *as to thee, thou art God's pauper*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 22; Gû. 243. Betere is ðê ðæt ðê sceamige nû hêr beforan mê ânum yrmingce ðonne eft beforan Gode on ðam mycelan dôme *melius est tibi nunc hic coram me solo misero pudefieri, quam posthac coram Deo in magno judicio*, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 20. Ðâ ða iermingas ðe ðær tô lâfe wurdon ût of ðæm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *when the wretched people that remained crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 29. Se ðe ænigne þissa ierminga besuîcþ *qui scandalizaverit unum de pusillis istis*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 30, 17. Ðæt is sió friþstôw and sió frôfor ân eallra yrminga æfter þissum weoruldgeswincum *that alone is the asylum and the comfort of all the wretched after these labours in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 33; Met. 21, 17. [Makede him *erming* þer he was er king, O. E. Homl. 2, 62: þu *erming* þu wrecche gost, O. and N. 1111: Agag þe king, þu ært an *ærming*, Laym. 16690: *Icel.* armingi *a poor fellow, a wretch: O. H. Ger.* arming *pauper.*] v. earming, erming.

irmþ, e; irmþu, irmþo; *indecl. f. Poverty, penury, misery, wretchedness, calamity, distress, disorder:* — Yrmþ *miseria*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Nis ðær on ðam londe yldu ne yrmþu *in that land there is not age or misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52: 64 b; Th. 238, 34; Ph. 614. Him gewearþ yrmþu tô ealdre *upon them* [*Adam and Eve*] *came misery for ever*, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504: 119 a; Th. 457, 15; Hy. 4, 84. Ne biþ him hyra yrmþu ân tô wîte ac ðara ôðerra eád tô sorgum *nor alone shall their own misery be torment, but the bliss of the others shall be a grief*, 26 b; Th. 79, 19; Cri. 1293. For yrmþe unspêdig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Þeós of hyre yrmþe eall ðæt heó hæfde sealde *hæc de pœnuria sua omnia quæ habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. 12, 44. Ðonne sende hê him fultum þurh sumne dêman ðe hî âlîsde of heora yrmþe *then he sent them help by some judge, who released them from their misery*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 26. Wið ðæs migðan yrmþe *for disorder of the urine*, Herb. 163, 3; Lchdm. i. 292, 7. Ic âdreáh feala yrmþa ofer eorþan *I suffered many miseries on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1939; An. 972: Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 5; Cri. 1269. Ic eom gefylled mid iermþum *saturatus sum miseria*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 8. Seðe hine fram swâ monigum yrmþum and teónum generede *qui se tot ac tantis calamitatibus ereptum*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Ðæt hî ðâm yrmþum â ne wiðstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Gif hê ðære tîde yrmþo beswicode *si temporis illius ærumnis exemptus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðus hî heora yrmþo ârehton *ita suas calamitates explicant*, 1, 13; S. 481, 43. Þisse worlde yrmþa *the miseries of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 3. Yrmþo, 203, 20. Dreógan yrmþu bûtan ende *to suffer endless misery*, Elen. Kmbl. 1902; El. 953. Ðû scealt êcan dîne yrmþu, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Yrmþo, 2381; An. 1192. Ides yrmþe gemunde *the woman remembered her misery*, Beo. Th. 2523; B. 1259. Hê ða yrmþu oncyrde ðe wê êr drugon *he averted the miseries that before we suffered*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 29; Cri. 614. [*O. E. Homl.* ermðe *poverty: Laym.* ærmðe *misery: O. H. Ger.* armida *paupertas, inopia, penuria.*] v. ermþu, earmþu, eormþu, weoruld-irmþu.

irnan; *p.* arn, *pl.* urnon; *pp.* urnen *To run:* — Ic yrne *cucurri*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 32. Seó eá Danai irnþ ðonan sûþryhte *the river Don runs thence due south*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Æspringe irneþ wiþ his eardes, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 29; Met. 5, 15. Hê arn him sylf tô his hrŷðera falde *ipse ad armentum cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne orn hê eft inn tô ðæm temple *ad templum recurrit*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 103, 4. Ðû urne mid him *simul currebas cum eo*, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Ða urnon him tôgênes twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse *occurrerunt ei duo habentes dæmonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Gangende ðyder urnon, Mk. Skt. 6, 33: Jn. Skt. 20, 4. Tô ðam ylcan ryne ðe hié êr urnon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 12. Ðæt hî mægen iernan and fleón tô ðæs lâreówes móde *ut ad pastoris mentem recurrant*, Past.

16. 4; Swt. 103, 22. Hē sceal yrnan forþ *he must run forth*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 9; Rä. 82, 5. Seó [eá] is irnende of norþdǽle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 15. Ac hī forweorþan wætere gelīcost ðonne hit yrnende eorþe forswelgeþ *ad nihilum devenient, velut aqua decurrens*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Oþ ðæt wintra biþ þūsend urnen *until a thousand years are passed*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. DER. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, þurh-, under-, up-, ymb-irnan. v. rinnan.

irnere. v. fore-irnere.

irre, es; *n. Anger, wrath, ire, rage*:—Ðonne tyht hie ðæt ierre [Cott. MS. irre] ðæt hie wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse . . . Ðonne ðæt ierre æfþ anwald ðæs monnes hē self nāt hwæt hē on ðæt irre dēþ *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur . . . Quos cum furor agit in præceps, ignorant quidquid irati faciunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5–10. Godes yrre ys ofer hig *egressa est ira a domino*, Num. 18, 46. Nū is gefylled ðæt mycelle hâtheort and ðæt mycelle yrre ðyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great rage and anger of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 11. Sīe ælc monn lætt tō iorre iorra forðon weres sōþfæst godes ne giwyrcaþ *sit omnis homo tardus ad iram; ira enim viri justitiam Dei non operatur*, Rtl. 28, 21: 40, 35: 41, 3. Seó gesceádwīsnes sceal wealdan ægðer ge ðære wilnunga ge ðæs yrres *reason must rule both desire and anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9. Hē him weg worhte wrāðan yrres *viam fecit semitæ iræ suæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 50. Ic bidde ðē, hlāford, ðæt ic mōte būtan yrre wið ðē sprecan *oro, domine mi, loquatur servus tuus verbum in auribus tuis et ne irascaris*, Gen. 44, 18. Wurdon mē on yrre yfele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Ðæt gē fleón fram ðam tōwerdan yrre *fugite a ventura ira*, Lk. Skt. 3, 7. Ðā cwæþ se hlāford mid yrre *tunc iratus paterfamilias dixit*, 14, 21. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Ðā wæs hē mid yrre swīdlīce onstyred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *timui indignationem et iram illius*, Deut. 9, 19. Āgeót ofer hī ðīn ðæt grame yrre *effunde super eos iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ða hine on yrre gebringaþ *qui in ira provocant*, 65, 6. Dē læs gē habban godes yrre *ne super omnem coetum oriatur indignatio*. Lev. 10, 6. Hē gearwe wiste ðæt hie godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 24; Gen. 695: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 20; Ph. 408. Godes yrre bær *the wrath of God was upon him*, Beo. Th. 1427; B. 711. [Godess irre iss upponn himm, Orm. 18000: *O. E. Homl. A. R.* eorre: *Reliq. Antiq.* urre.] v. eorre, *and next word.*

irre, yrre; *adj.* I. *Gone astray, wandering, confused, perverse, depraved*:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rēðe *genus pravum et peramarum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10. Oþ ðæt his eáge biþ æfþancum ful yrre geworden *until his eye is filled with evil thoughts and gone astray*, Salm. Kmbl. 994; Sal. 498. Sumum mēces ecg yrrum ealowōsan ealdor ōþþringeþ *the edge of the sword crushes the life out of one, confused* [or *angry?*] *and mad with drink*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49. Ealle synt yrre ða ðe unwīse heora heortan hige healdaþ mid dysige *turbati sunt omnes insipientes corde*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. II. *angry, enraged, wrathful, indignant*:—And ierre hē hwearf ðonan *and he went away in a rage*, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Iorra *iratus*, Rtl. 179, 36. Hwī eart ðū yrre *quare iratus es?* Gen. 4, 6. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē, 41, 10. Hē wæs mē yrre, Deut. 1, 37. Ðā wearþ yrre god and ðam werode wrāþ, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 12; Gen. 34. Ne hine nǣnig man yrne ne grammōdne ne funde *nor did any man find him angry or cruel*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 33. Þurh yrne hyge *with cruel purpose*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 36, 10; Cri. 620. Hē hine on yrre mōd gebrohtan *exacerbaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40. Ða irran [Cott. MS. ierran] nyton hwæt hie on him selfum habbaþ and eác ðætte wierse is ðæt̄te hie ful oft wēnaþ ðætte hiera hierre [Cott. MS. ierre] sīe ryhtwīslīc anda *ignorant quidquid a semetipsis patiuntur irati; nonnunquam vero, quod est gravius, iræ suæ stimulum justitiæ zelum putant*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 10. Hie wǣron tō ðon hâtheortlīce yrre ðæt hie woldan ðone cāsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously enraged, that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 11. Yrre wǣron begen rēðe *angry were both and fierce*, Beo. Th. 1543; B. 769. [Forð wende þe eorl ire [2nd MS. yr] on his mode, Laym. 18597: þe eorre Demare *iratus Judex*, A. R. 304, 24: *Goth.* airzis wisan or wairþan *to go astray, err*; airzei, airziþa *error*; airzjan *to lead astray*: *O. Sax.* irri *angry*; irrian *to disturb, confuse*: *O. L. Ger.* irrôn *errare, commovere*: *O. H. Ger.* irri *vagus, lascivus*; irre sîn *errare*; irra-heit *error*; irrado *impedimentum*: irran *impedire, confundere*; irrôn *errare, apostatare*: *Ger.* irre *confused, wandering*; irren *to err, go astray.* Cf. irsian, *and see* Diefenbach i. 21: Grff. i. 449 sqq.] v. eorre.

irre-mōd; *adj. Of angry mood, angry-minded*:—Eode yrremōd, him of eágum stōd līge gelīcost leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1456; B. 726.

irre-weorc, es; *n. A work undertaken in anger*:—Engla drihten wile uppe heonan sāwla lǣdan and wē seoððan â ðæs yrreweorces hēnþo geþoliaþ *the Lord of angels will up from hence lead souls, and we ever after shall suffer the humiliation of that angry feat* [*the harrowing of Hell*], Cd. 222; Th. 289, 17; Sat. 399.

irringa, irrenga; *adv. Angrily, in anger*:—Be ðæm ilcan hē cwæþ eft ierrenga *hinc iterum iratus dicit*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 11. Ðā tō evan god yrringa spræc, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 27; Gen. 918. Seó beó sceal losian ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ *the bee shall perish when she stings anything in anger*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 13; Met. 18, 7. Yrrenga, 26, 167; Met. 26, 84. Se brǽda sǣ of clomme bræc up yrringa on eorþan fæðm *the broad sea from durance broke up angrily on to earth's bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 31; Cri. 1147. Gē mec yrringa up geláeddon ðæt ic of lyfte londa getimbru geseón meahte, 39 b; Th. 131, 13; Gū. 455. Hē yrringa slōh *he angrily smote*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5921; B. 2964. v. eorringa.

ir-scipe, es; *m. Anger*:—Æfter mycelnes[se] his irscipes *secundum multitudinem iræ suæ*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 4.

irsian; *p.* ode. I. *to be angry, to rage*:—Hū lange yrsast ðū on ðīnes esnes gebed *quousque irasceris in orationem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Synfull yrsaþ *peccator irascetur*, 111, 9. Ðonne ūs ðara manna mōd yrsade and ūs wiðerwearde wǣron *cum irasceretur animus eorum adversum nos*, 123, 3. Swā him yrsade se for ealle spræc feónda mengu *so did he, who spake for all the multitude of fiends, rage against him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 11: Gū. 171. Moises ðā yrsode and āxode *iratusque Moyses ait*, Num. 31, 14. His gebrōðru yrsodon swīðe wið hine *invidebant ei fratres sui*, Gen. 37, 11. Ne yrsa ðū wið mē, Nar. 43, 7. Yrsiaþ *irascimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic bidde ðæt ðū ne yrsie *obsecro ne irascaris*, Gen. 18, 32. Yrre is ðære sāwle forgifen tō ðȳ ðæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtres *anger is given to the soul that it may be angry against vice*, Homl. Skt. 1, 104. Ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall *that with which rightly it must be angry*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 13. Ðǽr ðǽr ðū neóde irsian scyle gemetiga ðæt ðeáh *in case you needs must be angry, still be moderate*, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Ūþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió sāwul hæbbe þrió gecynd ān is ðæt heó biþ wilnigende ōðer ðæt hió biþ irsiende þridde ðæt hió biþ gesceádwīs *philosophers say that the soul hath three natures, one is that it desires, the second that it is angry, the third that it is rational*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Ðæt irsigende mōd hē gegremeþ and wierse ierre [Cott. MS. irre] hē āstyreþ *irati animus ad deteriora provocatur*, Past. 10, 3; Swt. 63, 13. Hwæthwugu biþ betweoh ðǽm irsiendan and ðǽm ungeþyldgan . . . ða iersigendan him tō getiōþ ðæt ðætte hie eáþe būtan bión meahton *in hoc ab impatientibus iracundi differunt . . . isti, quæ tolerentur, important*, 40, 4; Swt. 293, 15. Ða Iudēiscan yrsigende cwǽdon tō Criste *the Jews being angry said to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 4. II. *to make angry, to anger, provoke*:—Hī yrsodon moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16.

irsigend-līc; *adj. Capable of anger*:—Ūþwytan secgaþ ðæt ðære sāwle gecynd is þrȳfeald. Ān dǽl is on hire gewylnigendlīc ōðer yrsigendlīc þrydde gesceádwīslīc *philosophers say that the nature of the soul is threefold. There is one part in her capable of desire, a second capable of anger, a third is rational* [cf. Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4], Homl. Skt. 1, 97.

irsung, e; *f. Anger, readiness to anger, irascibility*:—Twā ðara gecyndu habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men ōðer ðara is wilnung ōðer is irsung *two of those natures beasts have the same as men, one of them is desire, the other is anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 6. Yrsung, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 371; Met. 20, 185. Oft ungemetlīcu irsung biþ gelīcet ðæt menn wēnaþ ðæt hit sīe ryhtwīslīc anda *sæpe effrenata ira spiritalis zeli virtus æstimatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 11. Sió gesceádwīsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan semle irsunge [cf. wealdan ðæs yrres, Fox 132, 10], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 397; Met. 20, 199. Of irsunge wyxt seófung and of ðære geþwǽrnesse lufu *from anger grows sighing, and from gentleness love*, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Gē yldran ne sceolan gē eówru bearn tō yrsunge geciegean *ye parents, ye shall not provoke your children to anger*, L. E. I. 33; Th. ii. 430, 39. Hē hyne sceal forhabban wyð yrsunga *he shall restrain himself from anger*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 27. Ac ða irsunga [Cott. MS. iersunga] sindun swīðe ungelīca ōðer biþ swelce hit sīe irres anlīcnes . . . ōðer biþ ðæt ierre ðæt mon sīe gedrēfed on his mōde būtan ælcre ryhtwīsnesse ōðer ðara irsunga biþ tō ungemetlīce âtyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall ōðer on ðæt hió ne sceal biþ ealneg tō swīðe onbærned *sed longe alia est ira, quæ sub æmuldtionis specie subripit, alia, quæ turbatum cor et sine justitia prætexta confundit. Illa enim in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur; hæc autem semper in his, quæ non debet, inflammatur*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 9–14.

irþ, e; *f.* I. *ploughing, tilling*:—For yrþe *for ploughing*; ad arandum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27. II. *the produce of arable land, a crop*:—Ðæt ðæs wæstmes yrþ ðǽr mā upyrnende wǣre. Ðā him ðā ðæt sǽd broht wæs ofer ealle tīd tō sāwenne and ofer eallne hiht wæstm tō beranne ðe hē on ðam ylcan land seów ðā georn ðǽr sōna upp genihtsumlīc yrþ and wæstm *ut illius frugis ibi potius seges oriretur. Quod dum sibi adlatum, ultra omne tempus serendi, ultra omnem spem fructificandi, eodem in agro sereret; mox copiosa seges exorta est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38–602, 1. Ic sello ðās land mid cwice erfe and mid earþe and mid eallum þingum ðe tō londum belimpaþ *I give these lands with the live stock, and crops and all things that belong to the lands*, Chart. Th. 481, 3. Rīpe yrþe *maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. III. *ploughed land*:—Cf. on ða foryrþe eâstewerde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 449, 32 *where Kemble translates* foryrþ '*the land which is first ploughed*,' xlii. [On erthes *aracionibus*, Pall. 4, 68: *Scott.* earth *the act of earing* or *ploughing*.] v. gærs-, gafol-, lencten-yrþ; *and* erian.

irþ-land, es; *n. Arable land*:—Ierþland *arva*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 6. Yrþland

arva, 289, 77. Ðanon up andlang yrþlandes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 23, 31. Ic âwêste ðinne buruh and gewyrce tô yrþlande *I will lay waste thy city and make it into ploughed land*, Homl. Skt. 3, 224. Ðonne is ðes londes ðe ic hîgum selle xvi gioc ærþelandes and mêdwe *now of the land that I give to the convent there are sixteen acres of arable land and meadow*, Chart. Th. 477, 26.

irþling, es; *m.* I. *a husbandman, farmer, ploughman*:—Yrþlingc *arator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 34: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 8. Noe ðâ yrþling began tô wircenne ðæt land *coepitque Noe vir agricola exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Mônа se twentigoþa cild âcenned yrþlincg *a child born on the twentieth day of the moon will be a husbandman*, Lchdm. iii. 194, 6. Hwæt sægest ðû Yrþlingc *quid dicis tu, Arator?* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Hwilce ðê geþuht betwux woroldcræftas heoldan ealdordôm? Eorþtilþ forðam se yrþling ûs ealle fêtt *qualis tibi videtur inter seculares artes retinere primatum? Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit*, 30, 23–8. Sume synt yrþlincgas sume scêphyrdas sume oxanhyrdas *alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci*, 19, 3. *Laboratores* sind yrþlingas and æhtemen, tô ðanî ânum betæhte, ðe hig ûs bigleofan tiliaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 19. II. *the name of a bird, a cuckoo* [?]:—Irþling *cucuzata*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 14: *birbicariolus*, 281, 22. Ærþling *tanticus*, 29, 63. Geác *cuculus*, eorþling *birbicaliolus*, 63, 3–4. Yrþling *berbigarulus* vel *tanticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 60. Erdling *bitorius*, 102, 1. Erþling *enistrius*, 143, 57. In connection with the cuckoo it may be noticed that *cucusare* is given in DuCange as the verb properly used of the note of the cuckoo; and see Grmm. D. M. 640, sqq. on the cuckoo as associated with a particular season of the year. However, in Wrt. Voc. 62, 22 the *lapwing* is glossed by *cucurata*.

is *is*. v. eom.

ÍS, es; *n.* I. ICE:—Îs *glacies*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 103; Wrt. Voc. 52, 53. Hwî ne wundriaþ hî hwî ðæt îs weorþe *why do not they wonder why ice comes?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ofer eástreámas îs brycgade *the ice formed a bridge over the streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1268: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Îses gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. Hit eal gemealt îse gelîcost *it all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3221; B. 1608. Ðâ eode hê sumre nihte on îse unwærlîce *dum incautius forte noctu in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Styccum healfbrocenra îsa *semifractarum crustis glacierum*, 5. 12; S. 631, 26. II. *the name of the Rune* ᛁ = i:—ᛁ byþ ofercealld ungemetum slidor *ice is exceedingly cold and excessively slippery*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 14. [*O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* îs; *n: Icel.* îss; *m: Ger.* eis; *n.*]

-isc, *modern -ish, a suffix of adjectives, connoting the quality of the object denoted by the stem*, e. g. ceorl-isc *churl-ish*, cild-isc *child-ish; also connotes origin from a place or stock*, e. g. Engl-isc, Grêc-isc, Iudê-isc. The suffix may be seen in the cognate dialects in the following words, *Goth.* þiud-isk-o *after the manner of the Gentiles;* Iudaiw-isk-s: *O. Sax.* menn-isk *human: O. Frs.* mann-isk: *Icel.* bern-sk-r *childish;* En-sk-r *English: Dan.* Engel-sk *English: O. H. Ger.* diut-isc: *Ger.* deut-sch.

îs-ceald; *adj. Ice-cold*:—Îsceald sæ, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 28; Seef. 14: 307, 5; Seef. 19: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 6; Met. 27, 3.

isen, iesen, iesend. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 2; *and* gesen *in the appendix*.

ÍSEN, es; *n. Iron, steel, an implement made of iron*:—Îsen *ferrum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Ðis ŷsen *hic calibs*, 9; Som. 13, 18. Eorþe swilce îsen *terra ferrea*, Deut. 28, 23. Ðâ wæs se ofen onhæted îsen eall þurhglêded *then was the furnace heated, the iron made red hot*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244. Îsenes scearpnyss *acumen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 31. Gemeng tôgædere mid glôwende îsene *mix together with a glowing iron*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 1. Ne delfe nân man ða moran mid îsene *let no man dig up the roots with iron*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. Bûtan ælcan îsene genumen *gathered without using any iron implement*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 29 [cf. Grmm. D. M. 1148, sqq. as to the use of iron in getting plants]. *The two following passages refer to the ordeal* [v. îsen-ordâl] *by hot iron*:—Gif hê hine lâdian wille ðonne gâ hê tô ðam hâtum îsene and lâdige ða hand mid ðe man tŷhþ *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron, and clear the hand therewith that is accused*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. 206, 23. Ælc tiónd âge geweald swâ hwæðer hê wille swâ wæter swâ îsen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. Âcêle ðû wealhât îsen ðonne hit furþum sîe of fŷre âtogen *cool very hot iron when it is just drawn from the fire*, L. M. 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [*Ayenb.* izen (*but the general form in middle English is that with* r): *O. H. Ger.* îsen: *Ger.* eisen.] v. îren, îsern; brand-, delf-, gâd-, ordâl-îsen.

îsen; *adj. Iron, made of iron:* — Îsen *ferreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Seó gyrd wæs eal îsen *the rod was all iron*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Hig hyne on ânum ŷsenum scrŷne gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascus *they brought him in an iron chest to the city of Damascus*, St. And. 38, 8. Drihten sett îsen geoc on eówerne swuran *dominus ponet jugum ferreum super cervicem tuam*, Deut. 28, 48. Îsene bendas *vincula ferrea*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Ádrîfan îsene næglas þurh ða handa, Homl. Th. i. 146, 11. Ðâ wurdon hrædlîce forþ âborene îsene clûtas and îsene clawa and îsen bedd . . . Decius cwæþ 'Lecgaþ ða îsenan clûtas hâte glôwende tô his sîdan,' 424, 18–35. v. îren, îsern.

îsen-grêg; *adj. Iron-grey*:—Îsengrêg *ferrugo*, i. *color purpuræ subnigræ:* îsengrægum blôstme *ferrugineo flore* vel *purpureo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 63–67. Ða îsengrægan *ferrugineas*, 38, 44. [*Icel.* járn-grár: *Ger.* eisen-grau.]

îsen-hearde, an; *f. Ironhard;* centaurea nigra, Lchdm. iii. 4, 28: 22, 31: 334, col. 2. See Plant Names in E. D. S. Pub. iren-harde, iron-heads, iron-weed.

îsen-hyrst; *adj. Fitted with iron*:—Ærest of îsenhyrste gate . . . eft in on îsenhyrsten geat *first, from the gate fitted up with iron . . . back to the same gate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27 . . . 131, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* járn-sleginn *mounted with iron.*]

îsenian; *p.* ode. *To furnish* or *cover with iron* (*armour*): Ða îsnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52.

îsen-ordâl, es; *n. The ordeal by hot iron*, in which the accused who wished to clear himself had to bear, on the naked hand, a piece of red hot iron. The passages from which the following extracts are taken will illustrate this mode of trial:—Gif hit sŷ ŷsenordâl beón þreó niht ær man ða hand undô *if it be the ordeal by hot iron, let it be three days before the hand be undone*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 3. Wê cwædon . . . ðæt man . . . myclade ðæt ordâlŷsen ðæt hit gewege þrŷ pund . . . and hæbbe se teónd cyre swâ wæterordâl swâ ŷsenordâl swâ hwæðer him leófre sŷ *we have ordained that the ordeal-iron be increased so that it weigh three pounds . . . and let the accuser have the choice of ordeal by water or by iron, whichever he prefer*, iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12–16. *See too*, Dôm be hâtan îsene, 7; Th. i. 226, 7, sqq; *and* Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 419. [Cf. *Icel.* bera járn, járn-burðr *in* Cl. and Vig. Dict. *and see* Grmm. R. A. 915, sqq.] v. ordâl.

îsen-panna, -panne, an; *m. f. A frying-pan*:—Îsenpanna *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 68. Îsenpanne, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 94; Wrt. Voc. 25, 34. *See other compounds of* îren, îsen, îsern.

îsen-smiþ, es; *m. An iron-smith, worker in iron, blacksmith*:—Tubalcain wæs êgðer ge goldsmiþ ge îsensmiþ *Tubalcain fuit malleator et faber in cuncta opera æris et ferri*, Gen. 4, 22. Ic hæbbe smiþas îsen[e]smiþas goldsmiþ seolforsmiþ ârsmiþ *habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium, ærarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [Cf. *Wick.* iren-smiþ: *Icel.* járn-smiðr *a blacksmith: O. H. Ger.* îsarn-smid *faber ferrarius: Ger.* eisen-schmied.] v. îsen-, îsern-wyrhta.

îsen-swât, es; *m.* [?]:—Smît on îsenswât, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. *See* iii. 366, col. 1.

îsen-tanga, an; *m. A pair of snuffers*:—Candel *candela;* îsentanga *munctorium*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 34–5. v. tang, tange.

îsen-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, blacksmith*:—Îsenwyrhta *ferrarius*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 28. v. îsen-smiþ, îsern-wyrhta.

îsern, es; *n. Iron, an instrument* or *weapon made of iron*:—Sweord sceal on bearme drihtlîc îsern *the sword shall lie in the lap, the noble steel*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Oft mec îsern scôd sâre on sîdan *oft has iron harmed me sorely in the side*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13: 130 a; Th. 499, 5; Rä. 88, 11. Âres and îsernes *æris, ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 23; Gen. 1088. Îsernes dæl, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 25; Rä. 59, 9. Wið slege îsernes oððe stenges *for a blow from iron* [*sword*] *or stick*, Herb. 32, 8; Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wið wunda som hŷ sŷn of îserne som hŷ sŷn of stenge, 63, 3; Lchdm. i. 166, 9. Achilles mid ðysse sylfan wyrte (*yarrow*) gehælde ða ðe mid îserne geslegene and gewundude wæran, 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 8. Ðû swyltst nalles mid îserne âcweald swâ ðû wênst ac mid âtre *morieris, non ferro quod suspicaris, sed veneno*, Nar. 31, 27. Gebundene on îserne *ligatos in ferro*, Ps. Th. 106, 9. Îserne wund, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Þurh ðæt îsern ðæt mægen ðara þreátunga is getâcnod *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 163, 24. Se læce hŷd his îsern wið ðone mon ðe hê snîðan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man he wants to cut*, 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. [*Goth.* eisarn *iron, an iron fetter: O. Sax.* îsarn: *O. L. Ger.* îsarn *chalybs: O. Frs.* îsern: *Icel.* îsarn (*occurs five times in old poetry; the usual form is* járn): *O. H. Ger.* îsarn.] v. îren, îsen; hôc-, leóht-, mearc-, stemping-îsern.

îsern; *adj. Iron, made of iron*:—Hê him tæhte ðæt hê him genâme âne îserne hearstepannan and sette betweoh hine and ða burg for îserne weall *et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream, et pones eum murum ferreum inter te et inter civitatem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Îserne steng *vectes ferreos*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Hêt gebindan beám ðone miclan ærenum clammum and îsernum *he bade bind that great tree with brazen bands and with iron*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 29; Dan. 520. [*Goth.* eisarneins: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* îsarnin: *Ger.* eisern.] v. îren, îsen.

îsern-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie* or *corslet*:—Hê him of dyde îsern-byrnan, Beo. Th. 1347; B. 671. v. îren-byrne.

îsern-gelôman. v. gelôman.

îsern-here, es; *m. An iron-clad host:* — Îsernhergum ân wîsode, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 33; Exod. 348.

îsern-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, a blacksmith;* ferrarius, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 46; Wrt. Voc. 16, 18. v. îsen-wyrhta.

îs-gebind, es; *n. A bond of ice*:—Winter ŷðe beleác îsgebinde *winter locked up the wave with icy bond*, Beo. Th. 2270; B. 1133.

îs-geblæd, es; *m.* [?] *A blister that is produced by ice*:—Wið ŷsgeblæd Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

ís-gicel. v. gicel.

ísig; *adj. Icy, covered with ice:*—Đǽr stôd hringedstefna ísig and ûtfûs, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33. v. eall-ísig.

ísig-feđera; *adj. Having ice on the wings:*—Stearn ísigfeđera, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 15; Seef. 24.

î-síđes; *adv. At that time, at once, directly:*—Man îsíđes sôna đǽræfter swytelaþ *it is immediately thereafter manifested*, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 11. [Cf. î-dæges.]

Ismahêli; *pl. m. Ishmaelites, Bedouins:*—Đâ þiccodan đider semninga đa ismahêli on horsum and on olfendum *then crowded thither on a sudden the Bedouins, on horses and camels*, Shrn. 38, 4.

Ismahêlitas; *pl. m. Ishmaelites:*—Ismæhélita, *Ismahelitum*, Ps. Th. 82, 6. Ysmahélitum *Ismaelitis*, Gen. 37, 28.

Ismahêlitisc; *adj. Ishmaelite:*—Æt đâm Ismahêlitiscum mannum *de manu Ismaelitarum*, Gen. 39, 1.

ís-mere, es; *m. A mere covered with ice:*—Scîneþ sunne sôna îsmere weorþeþ tô wætre *the sun shines, at once the icy lake turns to water*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 123; Met. 28, 62.

Ispania *Spain;* Hispania, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1, 7, 9.

-isse. *This suffix, Lat.* -issa, *which in later English became the common suffix to mark the feminine gender, is found before the Norman Conquest in the word* abbud-isse *abbess.* [Cf. -estre.]

Istas; *pl. m. The Esthonians:*—Ic wæs mid Îstum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 31; Víd. 87. [*Icel.* Eistir.] v. Êste; *and see* Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 499, sqq.

istoria *history:*—Istoriam Indêa rîces, Salm. Kmbl. 7; Sal. 4.

-istre. v. -estre.

Italie, a; *pl. The Italians* or *Italy:*—Pencentes Italia folc, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 27. Pirrus fôr of Italium (*ab Italia*), 4, 1; Swt. 158, 30: 154, 32.

îđ, iéđ, ŷđ; *adv. compve. More easily:*—Đæt hie hiera godum đê iéđ blôtan mehten *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 29. Hwâ meahte iéđ monnum rǽdan bûtan scylde đonne se đe hî gescôp *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa, quam is, qui hos nimirum regeret, quos ipse creaverat?* Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Đŷ ŷþ, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 6; Hö. 66. v. eáđe, êđ.

îđan; *p.* de *To lay waste, desolate, destroy:*—Ic ŷđde eotena cyn and on ŷđum slôg niceras nihtes, Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. Ŷđde đisne eard-geard ælda scyppend *the creator of men laid waste this world*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85. Ŷđan, 126 a; Th. 484, 13; Rä. 70, 7. Îđende *depopulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 27. [*Icel.* eyđa *to lay waste, destroy, waste desolate: O. H. Ger.* ôdian *desolare*, Grff. i. 150: *Ger.* ver-öden.] v. â-îđan.

îđast, îđost; *adv. superl. Most easily:*—Ŷđast meahtan frôfre findan *might find comfort most easily*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 15; Cri. 800. Ŷđæst, 26 b; Th. 79, 1; Cri. 1284. Ŷđost, Hy. 7, 3; Hy Grn. 287, 3. v. îđ.

îđ-belig; *adj. Easily made angry:*—Ne wê tô ŷđbelige [eádbylige, MS. D.] ne sŷn, ne tô langsum yrre hæbben, Wulfst. 253, 11.

îđ-dǽde; *adj. Easy to do:*—Hit wæs Gode ŷđdǽde, đâ hê hit swâ gedôn habban wolde, Wulfst. 15, 18. v. eád-dǽde.

îđe; *adj. Easy, pleasant:*—Nô đæt ŷđe byþ tô befleónne *that is not easy to flee from*, Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002: 4822; B. 2415. On his heortan hê Gode þancie ealles đæs đe hê him forgeaf ǽgđer ge ŷđran ge unŷđran *in his heart let him thank God for all that he has given him, both pleasant and unpleasant*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Ûs đis se æđeling ŷđre gefremede *this the prince has made easier for us*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 25; Cri. 627. v. eáđe, ēđe, un-îđe.

îđe-lîce; *adv. Easily:*—Iéđelîce and scortlîce ic hæbbe nû gesǽd hiora ingewinn *without making the account difficult or long I have now related their intestine struggle*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 28. Iéđelîce forneáh bûton ǽlcon gewinne *easily, almost without any struggle*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 28. Ŷđelîce, Beo. Th. 3116; B. 1556. Forđæm se lytega feónd swâ micle iéđelîcor đæt môd gewundaþ swâ hê hit ongiet nacodre đare byrnan wærscipes *quia hostis callidus tanto liberius pectus percutit, quanto nudum a providentiæ lorica deprehendit*, Past. 56, 1; Swt. 431, 10. v. eáđe, ēđelîce, un-îđelîce.

îđ-fynde; *adj. Easy to find:*—Ŷđfynde, Andr. Kmbl. 3092; An. 1549. v. eád-, ēđ-fynde.

îđ-gesŷne; *adj. Easy to see:*—Ŷđgesŷne, Beo. Th. 2493; B. 1244. v. ēđ-gesŷne.

îđ-ness, e; *f. Easiness, freedom, ease, satisfaction, delight:*—Hwelce îđnesse hæfþ God æt ûrum wîtum *neque Deus nostris cruciatibus pascitur*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 11. v. un-îđness, ēđness.

iú. v. geó.

iuc, ioc *a yoke;* jugum, Wrt. Voc. 284, 54: ii. 46, 37: *juger*, 38. Ioc *jugum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 58; Wrt. Voc. 16, 30: Ps. Spl. C. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 29, 30: Rtl. 108, 21. [*These examples should be given under* geoc.] v. geoc.

iuc-boga, an; *m. The bow* or *curved part of a yoke:*—Iucboga *jujula* [among things connected with vehicles], Wrt. Voc. 284, 50: *jugula*, ii. 46, 36.

iucian; *p.* ode *To join, yoke:*—Ic iucige *jungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 53. v. ge-iukod.

iuc-sticca, an; *m. The bar of a yoke:*—Ioc-sticca *obicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 61; Wrt. Voc. 16, 33. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* iuh-rota *pertica*, Grff. ii. 491.)

iuc-têma, an; *m. An animal yoked with another:*—Ioctêma *jugalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 59; Wrt. Voc. 16, 31. [cf. ge-tŷme.]

Iudan burh *Jedburgh*, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 26.

iú-dǽd, e; *f. A deed done of old* or *formerly:*—Gû-dǽda, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. Iúdædum, 76 a; Th. 284, 26; Jul. 703: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 10; Sat. 186.

Iudêa *Judea:*—Fram Iudêa *de Judæa*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. On đam wêstene Judêæ *in deserto Judææ*, 3, 1.

Iudêas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Jews;* Judæi, Jn. Skt. 2, 20. Eal Iudêa þeód *omnis Iudæa* Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Betwux đâm Iudêum, Jn. Skt. 10, 19.

Iudêisc; *adj. Jewish:*—Đâ stôd ân Iudêisc wer, đæs nama wæs Nichodemus, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38: Jn. Skt. 18, 35. Crist cwæþ be đâm ungeleáffullum Iudêiscum wâ eów *Christ said of the unbelieving Jews 'Woe to you,'* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 5.

iú-geára; *adv. Formerly:*—Breoton wæs iúgeára Albion hâten *Brittania cui quondam Albion nomen fuit*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. geó-geára.

iugian *to join, yoke:*—Ic iugie hí tô syl *jungo eos ad aratrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15. v. iucian.

iúgoþ *youth, young people*, Jos. 5, 5: Homl. ii. 506, 21: Homl. Skt. 6, 2. v. geógoþ.

Iûla, an; *m. December* or *January:*—Mônaþ Decembris, ǽrra Iûla, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. Geóla.

iú-leán, es; *n. A reward for something done long ago:*—Iúleán đæs đe hine of nearwum Widia ût forlêt *a reward, because in time past Widia released him from straits*, Wald. 2, 7.

iú-mann, es; *m. A man of old, of a former time:*—Iúmonna gold, Beo. Th. 6096; B. 3052. v. gió-mann.

iú-meówle, an; *f. One who was a maiden long ago, an old woman:*—Ió-meówlan, Beo. Th. 5854; B. 2931.

iung; *adj. Young:*—Sum iung man, Th. Ap. 3, 23: 4, 7: Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 106; Wrt. Voc. 32, 41: 64, 93; Wrt. Voc. 32, 28. v. geong.

iung-lîc; *adj. Youthful:*—Iunglîcre ylde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 40. v. geong-lîc.

iung-ling, es; *m. A youth:*—Iunglinge *juvenis*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 19: Gen. 4, 23. Sum iungling him fyligde *adulescens quidam sequebatur eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 312, 16. v. geong-ling.

Iútan, Iútas. v. Iótas.

iú-wine, es; *m. A friend of old* or *former times:*—Wât his iúwine eorþan forgiefene *knows that his friends of old are committed to earth*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 15; Seef. 92.

ÍW, es; *m. Yew:*—Îw *taxus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 131; Wrt. Voc. 32, 65: Wrt. Voc. 79, 74: 285, 49. Se hearda îw, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 18; Rä. 56, 9. On đone ealde îw đonan of đon îwe *to the old yew; thence from the yew*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 218, 35. *In proper names*, vi. 306, col. 2; 307, col. 1. [*Chauc.* ew: *Icel.* ýr *a yew, a bow: O. H. Ger.* îwa *taxus: Ger.* eibe.] v. eow.

îwan; *p.* de *To show, bring before the eyes, display, reveal:*—Ŷweþ and yppeþ *shews and reveals*, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Đâ ŷwde hê đǽr synne wisan *culpam esse demonstravit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. Đâ ŷwde ic him sôna đa ylcan bôc đara reogola *quibus statim protuli eundem librum canonum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 25. Mid his sylfes dǽde ŷwde and cŷdde *propria actione præmonstraret*, 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ŷwaþ mê ânne peninc *ostendite mihi denarium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 24. Wênþ gif hê hit him iéwe đæt hê him nylle geþafigean đæt hê hine snîđe *he expects, if he show it* [*the knife*] *to him, that he will not allow him to cut him*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Đîne miltse ŷwe *show thy mercy*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Đæt land đe ic đê ŷwan wille *the land that I will show thee*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 11; Gen. 1751. Ord and ende đæs đe him ŷwed wæs *the beginning and end of what was revealed to him*, 180; Th. 225, 31; Dan. 162. DER. æt-, ge-, ôþ-îwan [-ŷwan]; *and see* eáwan, eówan.

K.

THE letter *k* appears to have had no distinct duty to perform in the oldest English, but to have been a mere variant of *c*. In the MSS. (more particularly the Cotton) of Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, where in the words *kyning, kynn* &c. it occurs not unfrequently, this writing is not uniform. Thus in Sweet's edition *Angelkynn* is found p. 2, ll. 3, 13, but *Angelcynn* l. 4; whilst in each case the Hatton MS. has *c*. So in the following page in l. 10, *kynn*, in l. 20, *cynn*. On pp. 2, 3, l. 1 *kyning* is the writing of both MSS. while pp. 34, 35, l. 14 it is *cyning*: p. 32, 20–1 we find *kyning, kynehad*, the Hatton MS. in the same passage has *c*: p. 38, ll. 13, 18 *kyning, kynestol*, where the Hatton MS. has *cyning, kynestol*: pp. 6, 7, l. 18 both have *kynerice:* p. 84, ll. 10, 12, 13 *kynelic* occurs four times, in the Hatton MS. it is twice written with *c*, twice with *k*. On p. 212, l. 15 is found *Crist*, while the Hatton writes *Krist*; on p. 152, line 5 the Cotton MS. has *kræft*, the Hatton MS. *cræft*. On p. 459, ll. 29, 31, 32 (Hatton MS.) occur the forms *kokka, kokkum, kok*. So in the Chronicle. Erl. p. 8, l. 15 *kyning*, but

p. 6, l. 23 *cyning*: p. 24, l. 1, *kyning*; 26, 1, *cyning*. The later use with regard to the letter may be, to some extent, illustrated from the concluding years. For many years previous to 1111 the form is *cyng*, in that year we have *Kyng* Henri; again until 1122 the opening line of each annual contains the phrase *Cyng* Henri, then until the end the spelling is *k*.

Words beginning with *k* are to be looked for under *c*.

L.

In the later specimens of the West Saxon dialect those words in which the vowel *a* immediately preceded a combination of consonants beginning with *l* are generally found to have undergone a change which was represented by writing *ea* instead of *a*. This change does not occur to the same extent in the earlier specimens, and seems not to occur at all in the Northumbrian dialect, or in the kindred languages. Thus in the translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care and in the Parker MS. of the Chronicle *alle*, *onwald* are found as well as *ealle*, *onweald*, while in Ælfric's Homilies they are regularly written in the latter form. So the West Saxon forms, *healdan*, *sealt*, *healf*, are found in the Northumbrian Gospels as *halda*, *salt*, *half*, and in Gothic, O. Sax., Icel., O. H. Ger. the vowel also is *a*.

In the Runic alphabet the character, which in name and form agrees with the Scandinavian rune ᛚ, *lögr*, was ᛚ, *lagu*. The same name seems to have been given to the corresponding letter in the Gothic alphabet, though it occurs only in a corrupt form *laar* = *lagus*. The meaning of this word may be seen from the verses in the Runic poem that are devoted to the letter:

Lagu byþ leódum	*water to wanderers*
langsum geþuht	*wearisome seemeth*
gif hī sculun nēþan	*if they must venture*
on nacan tealtum	*on vessel unsteady*
and hī sǽýþa	*and them the sea-waves*
swýðe brēgaþ	*sorely affright*
and se brimhengest	*and the sea-horse*
bridles ne gýmþ	*steering despiseth.*

Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 19–26.

lā. I. *interj. Lo! Oh! Ah!*:—Lā næddrena cyn *Oh! generation of vipers*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Lā ðū līccetere, 7, 5. Lā freónd *amice*, 22, 12. Lā Drihten *Domine*, Ps. Th. 21, 17: 118, 176. Lā hū oft hī gremedon hine *quotiens exacerbaverunt eum!* Ps. Spl. 77, 45. Âfæst lā and hī lā hī and wel lā well and ðyllīce ōðre syndon englisc interjectiones, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28. Weg lā weg lā *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Wā lā se tōwyrpþ ðæt tempel *ua qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. Wā lā āhte ic mīnra handa geweald *alas! had I power over my hands*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wā lā wā *heu, proh dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; 8. 501, 14. Wei lā wei, [cf. Chauc. *weilawey*: Shakspere *welladay*] Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12, Cott. MS. Wel lā men wel *oh! men*, 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel lā, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 1; Met. 21, 1. II. *Enclitic particle used to emphasise interrogation, exclamation, entreaty, affirmation, negation*:—Understenst ðū lā *sentisne*, wylt ðū lā *visne*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Is ðǽr genoh lā *satisne est*, Som. 46, 40. Hū lā ne wurpe wē þrȳ cnihtas intō ðam fȳre *why, did not we cast three youths into the fire?* Homl. Th. ii. 20, 12. Wēnst ðū lā ðæt ðū bēo ālȳsed fram ðisum tintregum *do you suppose then that you will be released from these torments?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 29. Ðā cwæþ ic hwæt is ðæt lā *then said I 'what then is that?'* Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 14, Hwæt is ðæt lā þinga? 38, 3; Fox 200, 2. Hwæt is ðis lā manna? Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903. Hwæt biþ hit lā elles būton flǽsc seoððan se ēcea dǽl of biþ hwæt biþ lā elles seó lāf būton wyrma mete *why, what else is it but flesh when the eternal part is away? what else then is the remnant but worms' food?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 31. Hwǽr biþ lā ðonne se īdla lust? hwǽr beóþ ðonne ða symbelnessa? 58, 16. Is ðis lā wundorlīc and winsum spell *this is indeed a wonderful and delightful speech*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 10. Ðæt lā mæg secgan se ðe sōð and riht fremeþ *that indeed may he say who does truth and right*, Beo. Th. 3404; B. 1700: 5720; B. 2864. Ðæt lā wæs fæger, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 18; Sat. 457. Uton lā geþencan *let us then determine*, 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Ac feor ðæt lā sī ðæt . . . *sed absit ut* . . . Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24. Ic ðæs lā wīsce ðæt wegas mīne on ðīnum willan weorðan gereahte *I do indeed wish that my ways may be directed according to thy will*; utinam dirigantur viæ meæ, Ps. Th. 118, 5. Bidde ic ðē lā gif . . . *precorque si* . . . Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 40: 4, 3; S. 568, 27: Dōm. L. 6, 65. Nese lā nese, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 27. v. eálā.

lāc; *generally neuter, but occasionally feminine* [v. Shrn. pp. 3–4], *or masculine, as in the compound* lyb-lāc q. v. The idea which lies at the root of the various meanings of this and of the next word seems to be that of motion. Thus *lācan* and Icel. *leika* are used to describe the motion of a vessel riding on the waves, the flight of a bird as it rises and falls in the air, the flickering, wavering motion of flame, and the like; while Gothic *laikan* renders σκιρτᾶν in Luke i. 41, 44: vi. 23. From this idea of activity we pass to that of *games, playing, dancing* &c.; and so Gothic *laiks* = χορός in Luke xv. 25; in Icel., where the meaning *play, sport* is the prevailing one (see also compounds in which *leik-* occurs), *leikr* is used of *dancing, athletics, various games, music*, as in *strengleikr, leika* = to play, to *lake* in the dialect of the North of England. In O. H. Ger. the application is generally to music, *leih, leich* = modus, modulus, carmen versus, but in *rang-leih* = wrestling the meaning is similar to the Icelandic (see Grff. ii. 152–3.) And just as *plega* is used, by itself or in its compounds, of war and battle, so in the Icelandic poetry we have *Hildar leikr, sverða leikr* = battle (see Cl. and Vig. Dict. p. 382, col. 2), and in English *lác* could be applied in the same way. But in the latter language the more frequent meanings are those of *offering, gift*, and to connect these with the preceding ones Grimm notes the association of dancing and playing with offerings and sacrifices. From this special meaning of *offering* the more general one of *gift, present* might easily come. To quote his words 'Das wort (*lác*) scheint einer wurzel mit dem goth. *laiks* (saltatio) ahd. *leih* (ludus, modus) altn. *leikr*, ursprünglich also tanz und spiel, die das opfer begleiteten, allmählich die gabe selbst zu bezeichnen,' D. M. 35. The passages which follow will shew the English use of the word. I. *battle, struggle*:—Wīga unlæt lāces *a warrior not slow to fight (referring to death which was approaching Guthlac)*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. II. *an offering, sacrifice, oblation*:—Gode onsægdnesse tō beranne ðæs hālgan lāces *ad offerendas Domino victimas sacræ oblationis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Hī him sculon lāces lof lustum bringan *sacrificent sacrificium laudis*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Ic ðē lāces lof lustum secge *tibi sacrificabo hostiam laudis*, 115, 7. Ic ðē lustum lāce cwēme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, 53, 6. And bærnon uppan ðam weofode drihtne tō lāce *adolebuntque super altare in oblationem domino*, Lev. 3, 5. Offrian tō lāce *to offer as a sacrifice*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 27. Hie drihtne lāc begen brohton *they both brought an offering to the Lord*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 2; Gen. 975. Se rinc Gode lāc onsægde, 85; Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, 142; Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933. Ðū scealt blōtan sunu, and leófes līc forbærnan, and mē lāc bebeōdan, 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. Ðū dīnne lāc offrige, Homl. Skt. 7, 119. Þurh lāc ðære hālwendan onsægdnesse *per oblationem hostiæ salutaris*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Mâra is allum cwicum lācum and sægdnissum *majus est holocaustomatibus et sacrificiis*, Mk. Skt. Rush 12, 33. Ænig ðæra þinga ðe gedwolgodum tō lācum betǽht biþ *any thing that is appointed to false gods for sacrifices*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 30. Nemme hē lufige mid lācum ðone ðe gescōp heofon and eorþan *unless by offerings he shew his love to him that created heaven and earth*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 13; Jul. 111. Mid hāligra lofsanga lācum cōman *with offerings of holy hymns they came*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 9. Gode lāc onsægdon, 201, 13: Guthl. 20; Gdwin 32, 13. On ðām lācum geleáfsumra *fidelium oblationibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Geoffrode lāc *obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20. Genimaþ eów lāc and ingangaþ on his wīcūnas *tollite hostias et introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Seó cwēn Sabæ geseah ða lāc ðe man Gode offrode *the queen of Sheba saw the offerings that were made to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 16. Hē fræt fīftȳne men and ōðer swylc ūt offerede lāðlīcu lāc *he (Grendel) devoured fifteen men and as many bore away, horrid sacrifices*, Beo. Th. 3172; B. 1584. III. *a gift, present, grace, favour, service; a present* or *offering of words, a message*:—Lāc *munus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 12, 14. Lāc *munus* vel *xenia*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 77; Wrt. Voc. 28, 55. Lāc *elogia*, i. e. *munus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 19: 29, 24: *xenium, donum*, Hpt. Gl. 496: *munificentia*, 414. Gūþlāc se nama ys on rōmānisc *belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 10, 23. Leóht wē geseóþ lāce *lumen videmus muneris*, Hymn. Surt. 43, 17. Behātenre fæderes lāce *promisso Patris munere*, 95, 27. Lāce *eulogiæ, benedictionis*, Hpt. Gl. 496. Tōforan ðære cynclīcan lāce ðe hē hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. Sende tō lāce *sent it as a present*, Elen. Kmbl. 2398; El. 1200. Hē ðære mægeþ sceolde lāce (*acc. fem.*?) gelǽdan lāþspel tō sōþ *he to the maiden must bring the message, the grievous tale too true*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 28; Gū. 1317. Tīd is ðæt ðū fēre and ða ǽrendu eal biþence ōfestum lǽde swā ic ðē ǽr bibeád lāc tō leófre *time is that thou go and think about those errands* [cf. Th. 173, 24 sqq. where Guthlac speaks of his burial], *with speed bring, as I before bid thee* [cf. Th. 172, 31 sqq], *the message to my dear sister*, 51 b; Th. 179, 35; Gū. 1272. Heō lāc weorðade ðe hire brungen wæs *she honoured the gift* [*the nails of the cross*] *that was brought her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Cwæþ hē his sylfes suna syllan wolde . . . Hie ða lāc hraðe þēgon tō þance *he said he would give his own son . . . They that gift soon accepted thankfully*, Andr. Kmbl. 2224; An. 1113. Ða hālgan þrȳnesse georne biddan ðæt heō ðæt lāc ðæt hie þurh ðone hālgan heáhengel ǽrest æteówde mannum wundorlīc tācn ðæt hie ðæt mannum tō fylgenne oncȳðde *earnestly to entreat the holy Trinity that the grace of shewing by the holy archangel a wondrous token to men, that that it would make known to men for their guidance*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. Ðonne onfōþ hī from Gode māran mēde ðonne hī from ǽnigum ōðrum lācum dōn *then shall they receive from God greater reward than they do from any other gifts*, 45, 34. Him lācum cwēmaþ *dona adducent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. Lācum, þeódgestreónum, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. Him eorla hleó gesealde māþmas xii.

hêt hine mid ðǽm lâcum leóde sêcean, 3740; B. 1868. Culufre gewât fleógan eft mid lâcum hire (*the olive branch*), Cd. 72; Th. 88, 28; Gen. 1472. Hî geopenodon heora hordfatu and him lâc geoffrodon gold and rêcels and myrram *they opened their treasures, and presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh* [Mt. 2, 11], Homl. Th i. 78, 27. Lâc gifan, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 2; Rä. 1, 1. Bringan lâc and luftâcen *to bring gifts and love-tokens*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863. Lâc *munera*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 6. IV. *medicine*:—Heofendlîcere lâc [= heofenlîcere lâce] *cælestis medicinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 36. Lâc *medicamine*, 507, 77. Lâc *medicamenti*, 527, 18. [*Laym.* 1st MS. lac, 2nd MS. lock *gift: Orm.* lac *a sacrifice, offering: Gen. a. Ex.* loac; *Piers P.* laik *a game.*] v. ag-, æfen-, beadu-, berne-, brŷd-, cwic-, feoht-, freó-, ge-, hǽmed-, headu-, lyb-, mæsse-, reáf-, sâ-, scîn-, wed-, wîf-, wîte-lâc. *It also occurs in proper names*, e. g. Gûþ-lâc, Hyge-lâc.

lâcan; *p.* leólc, lêc; pp. lâcen. I. *to swing, wave about, move as a ship does on the waves, as a bird does in its flight, as flames do*:—Ic lâce mid winde *I wave about with the wind*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 17; Rä. 31, 1. Sum lâceþ on lyfte *one swings in the air* [*of the man who is hung on a tree*], 87 b; Th. 328, 25; Vy. 23. Is ðæt frêcne streám ýða ofermæta ðe wê hêr on lâcaþ *perilous is the stream, huge the waves, on which here we toss*, 20 a; Th. 53, 24; Cri. 855. Hie ofer feorne weg ceólum lâcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 506; An. 253. Fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lâcaþ fiðrum *birds which slowly through the air move with their pinions*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316. Brondas lâcaþ on ðam deópan dæge *fires shall flame up on that solemn day* [cf. *to play* applied to flame, and *Icel.* logi lêk um þâ v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. leika II. 2], 116 b; Th. 448, 23; Dôm. 58. Ða ðe lâcaþ ymb eaxe ende *those stars that revolve about the pole*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22. Leólc on lyfte *he took his flight through the air* [*of the lost angel who was to tempt Adam*], Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448: Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 15; Rä. 57, 8. Hê leólc ofer laguflód *he bounded o'er the water*, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fugel uppe sceal lâcan on lyfte *up in the air must the bird wing its flight*, Menol. Fox 537; Gn. C. 39. Hwylc hyra [*the seraphim*] nêhst mæge nergende flihte lâcan, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. Ðû meahtes ofer rodorum feðerum lâcan, feor up ofer wolcnu windan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 28, 9. Heofonfuglas ða ðe lâcende geond lyft faraþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 24; Az. 144: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832: Elen. Kmbl. 1797; El. 900. Lagu lâcende *the tossing waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lâcende lîg *the leaping flame*, Cd. 197; Th. 246, 8; Dan. 476: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 23; Cri. 1595: Elen. Kmbl. 1156; El. 580: 2219; El. 1111. II. *to play* [as in 2. Sam. 2, 14 'Let the young men play before us . . . And every one thrust his sword in his fellow's side,' cf. æsc-plega], *make use of a weapon, fight*: Ða ne dorston êr dareðum lâcan on hyra mandrŷhtnes miclan þearfe *who before had not dared at their lord's dire need to join in the javelin-play*, Beo. 5689; B. 2848. III. *to play* [*a musical instrument*]:—Hió dumb wunaþ hwædre hyre is on fôte fæger hleóþor; wrætlîc mê þinceþ hû seó wiht mæge wordum lâcan þurh fót neoþan *dumb does it dwell, yet in its foot hath a fair voice; wondrous it seems to me how the wight can play with words by its foot from below*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 13; Rä. 32, 19. [*Orm.* to þeowwtenn Godd and lakenn [*sacrifice*], 973; þa þre kingess lakedenn [*presented*] Crist wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess, 7430: *Havel.* leike; *p.* leikede *to play: Piers P.* laike *to play*: *Goth.* laikan; *p.* lailak: *Icel.* leika; *p.* lêk: *M. H. Ger.* leichen.] DER. be-, for-, geond-lâcan: daroþ-, faroþ-, lyft-lâcende. v. lâccan, ellen-lâca, and preceding word.

lâc-dǽd, e; *f. Munificence*; munificentia, Hpt. Gl. 496.

lâc-gifa, an; *m. One who gives gifts*:—Drihten is lâcgeofa manna bearnum *dominus dedit dona hominibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

lacing (?):—Ðis sint ða landgemæra. ærest of cealcforda on ealdan lacing . . . ðoñ tô smalan wege and on lacing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 317, 22–26. [Cf. (?) lacu.]

lâc-lîc; *adj. Sacrificial, having the nature of a sacrifice* or *offering*:—Swâ oft swâ hî offrodon ða lâclîcan lâc ðe ðâ gewunelîce wǽron *as often as they offered the sacrificial offerings that were then customary*, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 18.

lâcnian; *p.* ode *To heal, cure, tend, take care of, treat, dress (a wound)*:—Ic lâcnige *medeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 47. Se lǽce ðonne hê on untîman lâcnaþ wunde hió wyrmseþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Ðæt lâcnaþ ðone milte *that heals the milt*, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 11. Hê mid ælmessan sâwla lâcnaþ, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 30; Alm. 9. Betwyh ðon ðe hine mon lâcnode *inter medendum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 15. Lâcnode *fomentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 17. Lǽcnode, 91, 39. Hê hine lâcnude *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Lêcnade monigo *curavit multos*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 1, 34. Ne ða wanhâlan gê ne lâcnedon *neque ægras sanavistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðonne ðæt dolh open sŷ genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene . . . lâcna ða wunde ðǽrmid ðonne byþ heó sôna hâl *when the incision (made by a snake) is open, take the same plant unsodden . . . dress the wounds therewith; it will soon be well*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 16. Lâcna mid ðŷ, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 19. Lâ lêce lécna ðec solíne *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 23. Cymeþ and lécnigaþ *venite et curamini*, 13, 14. Ðonne sceal man mid cealdum lǽcedômum lâcnian *it must be cured with cold medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 4. Ðan scealt ðû hine ðus lâcnigean, Lchdm. iii. 126, 12. Freónd ðe his gŷmenne dyde and his wunda lâcnian wolde *amicos qui sui curam agerent*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 2. Ðis is þearf ðæt se se ðe wunde lâcnian (Hatt. MS. lâcnigean) wille géote wîn on *necesse est, ut, quisquis sanandis vulneribus præest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 11. Se lâcnigenda *the physician*, 21, 2; Swt. 153, 4. Lâcnod wæs fram his wundum *curabatur a vulneribus*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 30. [*O. E. Homl.* lechinen: *Laym.* lechinien (2nd MS. lechnie), lacnien (2nd MS. lechni): *A. R.* lecnen: *Piers P.* lechnede (*other* MS. lechede), *p.*: *Goth.* lêkinon, leikinon *to cure, heal*: *O. L. Ger.* lâcnôn *mederi*: *Icel.* lækna: *O. H. Ger.* lâhinon *mederi, fomentare, temperare.*] v. ge-lâcnian, lǽcnan; lǽcce.

lâcnigend-lîc; *adj. Medical, surgical*:—Lâcnigendlîc tôl *a surgical instrument*, Hpt. Gl. 478.

lâcnung, lǽcnung (v. sealf-lǽcnung), e; *f. Healing, cure, remedy, medicine*:—Lâcnung *medicamen*, R. Ben: *medicamentum*, Hpt. Gl. 478. On gôdan lǽce biþ gelang seóces mannes lâcnung *the sick man's cure depends on a good doctor*, L. Pen, 1; Th. ii. 278, 4. Ða hê gehǽlde ðe lâcnunga beþorftun *eos qui cura indigebant sanabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 11. Gebête wið hine ða wunde and begyte him ða lâcnunge *compenset ei vulnus, et sanationem ei comparet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25 [*O. E. Homl.* hit (*Christ's blood*) beo mi *lechnunge*, i. 202, 16: *Jul.* ne mahte he wið ute þe *lechnunge* of hire luue libben, 7, 4: *Icel.* lækning *a cure, medicine; the art of healing: Dan.* lægning *healing: O. H. Ger.* lâchenunga *medicine.*]

lacra, Fins. Th. 68; Fin. 34. v. læc.

lâc-sang, es; *m. A song made when offering* (?):—Lâcsang (MS. lane sang) *offertorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 62; Wrt. Voc. 28, 42.

lactuca, an; *f.* This word seems to retain its Latin form in the nominative, but otherwise conforms to English usage, and is generally treated as a weak noun. The form *lactucas*, however, occurs in the Leechdoms, which, though it looks like a strong plural masc., seems to be singular:—Lactuca hâtte seó wyrt ðe hî etan sceoldon mid ðâm þeorfum hlâfum heó is biter on þigene *lettuce was the name of the herb that they were to eat with the unleavened loaves; it is bitter in the eating*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26. Nim lactucan âne hand fulle *take a hand full of lettuce*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13. Eton þeorfe hlâfas mid ðære lactucan ðe on felda wixþ *edent azymos panes cum lactucis agrestibus*, Ex. 12, 8. Etan þeorfe hlâfas mid feldlîcere lactucan, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. Lâcnian innan mid lactucan *to cure by the internal application of lettuce*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 16. Mid feldlîcum lactucum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 19. Him is tô sellanne lactucas *lettuce is to be given him*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7. Him is nyt ðæt hê hlâf þicge and lactucas ðæt is leahtric *it is beneficial for him to eat bread, and* lactucas, *that is, lettuce*, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ladducha, latoch, lattouch *lactuca*, Grff. ii. 202.]

lacu, e; *f. A pool, pond, piece of water, lake*:—Óþ ðæt seó lacu ût scŷt—ðæt norþ andlang lace *to the point where the water runs out of the lake . . . then along the lake*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 26. Ðonne of exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace of ðære lace eft on exan *then from the Exe to the small pool, from the pool again to the Exe*, ii. 205, 10. Tô æscwylles lace heáfdon, 24. Tô æscwylles lace, 20. On Suttûninga lace, iii. 211, 23. Andlang foslace, 25, 19. On ða ealdan lace; andlang lace on ða norþeá, vi. i. 20. Laca *lacos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 52. [Meres and laces, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 19: *Laym.* ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þe lake) of Siluius and ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þan lake) of Philisteus: *Prompt. Parv.* lake *lacus.* It might be supposed that *lacu* was taken from Latin *lacus*, and the fact that the gender of the Latin is not that of the English word does not disprove the supposition; for feminine *porticus* gives masculine *portic*, and masculine *versus* gives neuter *fers.* And in the specimens of later English just quoted (in *Laym.* it will be observed the gender is no longer feminine) it may have been to Latin that the English word is due; but there may have been at an earlier time a native word: cf. *leccan* to water, and O. H. Ger. *lacha; f.* palus, botinus, Grff. ii. 100.]

lâd, e; *f.* I. *a course, way*:—Micel is lâd ofer lagustreám *great is the way across the water*, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 17; Reim. 14. Brimwudu lâde fûs *the ship swift in its course*, 52 a; Th. 182, 6; Gû. 1306. Ne lǽt ðû ðec sîðes getwǽfan lâde geletan lifgende monn *do not thou let living man divert thee from thy journey, hinder thee from thy way*, 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24: Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Hû lomp eów on lâde ðâ ðû gehogodest sæcce sêcean ofer sealt water, 3978; B. 1987. Ic freónda beþearf on lâde ðonne ic sceal langne hâm âna gesêcan *I need friends on my way, when alone I must seek my long home*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. Noe tealde ðæt hê (*the raven*) hine, gif hê on ðære lâde land ne funde, sêcan wolde, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 5: Gen. 1444. Se ûs ðâs lâde sceóp *who shaped this course for us*, 89: Th. 110, 21; Gen. 1841. II. *a lode, watercourse* (*as a component in local names*):—Mariscem quam circumfluit laegnlaad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 190, 6. Ad aquæ ripam laenlâde, 163, 16. Cappelâd, Wodelâd are other instances occurring in the Charters. III. *carrying, carriage, bringing* (*see* lǽdan):—Sunnandæges cŷpinge wê forbeódaþ and ǽlc weorc and ǽlce lâde ǽgðer ge on wǽne

ge on horse ge on byrdene *we forbid Sunday traffic and all work and all carrying (of goods, &c.) both by waggon and by horse and by the man himself*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. [The word *lád* in this passage can hardly be translated 'journeying;' for, in the first place, such a meaning does not well suit the phrase *on byrdene*, and, next, some journeying was allowed. Thus, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 21–, it is said no secular work was to be done 'bûtan hwam gebyrige dæt hê nŷde faran scyle; ðonne môt hê swâ rîdan swâ rôwan swâ swilce færelde faran swylce tô his wege gebyrige.' The threefold division of the means of carriage seems to be that found in the Icelandic law where, dealing with the observance of Sunday, it is said of the amount that might be carried in journeying on that day 'er rêtt at bera â sjâlfum ser (= on byrdene) eþa fara â skipi eþa bera â hrossi.'] On sumon hê sceal lâde lædan *on some lands the 'genéat' has to furnish means of carriage*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 14. Cf. 436, 5-6:—Hê sceal beón gehorsad dæt hê mæge tó hlâfordes seáme dæt syllan oððe sylf lædan. The word used in both cases in the Latin translation is *summagium*, in reference to which, and to the English words which it translates, may be quoted Thorpe's explanation in his glossary: 'Lâd, seám, summagium. A service, which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burthen, or, as defined by Roquefort (*voce* somey): "Service qu'un vassal devoit à son seigneur, et qui consistoit à faire faire quelques voyages par ses bêtes de somme." *See* Spelman *sub voce, and* Du Cange voce Sagma.' The phrase *láde lædan* occurs in a similar passage, dealing with the duties of the 'geneát,' in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31–:—Se geneát [at *Dyddanham*] sceal wyrcan swâ on lande, swâ of lande, hweðer swâ man bŷt and rîdan, and auerian, and lâde lædan, drâfe drîfan, and fela ôðra þinga dôn. The later English *lode* seems to keep this meaning. Thus *Prompt. Parv.* 310, loode or caryage *vectura*; lodysmanne *vector, lator, vehicularius*: the verb *lead* is found with the sense of *carry*, e. g. p. 62 cartyn or *lede* wythe a carte; and in the note, and again in a note on p. 293, we have the phrases 'to *lede* dong,' 'to *lede* wheet,' &c. See also scip-lâd. **IV.** *Sustenance, provision, means of subsistence*:—Ne sceal se dryhtnes þeów in his môdsefan mâre gelufian eorþan æhtwelan ðonne his ânes gemet dæt hê his lîchoman lâde hæbbe *nor shall the servant of the Lord love more of earth's possessions, than a sufficiency for himself, that he may have sustenance for his body*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 27; Gû. 360. With this use of *lád* may be compared the later English *lif-lode* which, besides the meaning *conduct*, has that of *sustenance*:—Heo tilede here lyflode . . . heo fonden hem sustynance ynow, R. Glouc. 41, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* lyvelode *victus*; lyflode or warysone *donativum*. So *O. H. Ger.* lîb-leita *victus, annona, alimonium*. [In further illustration of *lád* the following native and foreign words are given. *Orm.* þe steoressmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorrne þatt stannt a33 still . . . forr þatt he wile follȝhenn a33 þatt illke steorrness *lade* (*guidance*); o lade *on the way: A. R.* lode *burthen* (v. III): *Mod. E.* lode-star: *Icel.* leið. **I.** *a way, course, road.* **II.** *a levy*: *O. H. Ger.* leita, *funus, ducatus; pl. exequiæ; see also compounds of* leiti, Grff. ii. 187]. DER. brim-, eá-, ge-, in-, lagu-, lîf-, mere-, sæ-, scip-, ût-, ŷð-lâd.

lâd, e; *f.* **I.** *excuse, defence against a charge*:—Nû hî nabbaþ nâne lâde be hyra synne *nunc excusationem non habent de peccato suo*, Jn. Skt. 15, 22. Dætte hê nâne lâde ne mæge findan ac sîe sûa mid his ágnum wordum gebunden *et in nulla sui defensione se exerceat, quam sententia proprii oris ligat*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 16. Ða nânige lâde gedôn ne mâgon on dômes dæge ah sceolon mid deófium in êce wîte gefeallan *those will not be able to make any defence at the day of judgment, but will have to fall with devils into everlasting punishment*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 20. **II.** as a technical term in the laws, *purgation, exculpation, the clearing one's self from a charge or accusation.* The accused might clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of a certain number of compurgators, or he might undergo some form of ordeal. The *lád* varied with the character of the deed with the commission of which the accused was charged. In the *ánfeald lád*, if the purgation were by oath, the oaths of the accused, and two others were necessary, in the *þrŷfeald lád*, the accused was to bring five compurgators; if the ordeal was used, in the former case the iron weighed one pound, in the latter, three. Other passages than those cited below, which may illustrate the terms *ánfeald, þrŷfeald*, are the following:—Wê cwædon be ðâm morþslyhtum dæt man dŷpte ðone âþ be þrŷfealdum and myclade dæt ordâlîsen dæt hit gewege þrŷ pund, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12–14. Gange hê tô ðam þrŷfealdan ordâle; and ofgâ man dæt þrŷfealde ordâl ðus: nime fîfe and beó hine sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 3–5: 44; Th. i. 402, 7. The term 'lâd,' it will be seen from the following passages, does not, as Schmid observes, occur in the laws before Ethelred's time, *canne* and *andsæc* being used previously:—Gyf mon ðone hlâford teó . . . nime him fîf þegnas tô and beó him sylf syxta and lâdie hine dæs. And gif seó lâd forþcume beó hê dæs weres wyrðe *if the lord be accused . . . let him take to himself five thanes, and be himself the sixth, and clear himself of the charge. And if he be successful in clearing himself, let him be entitled to the 'wer,'* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 7: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 22. Gif him seó lâd byrste *if the attempt to clear himself fail*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 14: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 21: 31; Th. i. 396, 5. Gif lâd forberste, 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Ðeáh lâd teorie, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14: 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Ne stent nân ôðer lâd æt tihtlan bûte ordâl betweox Wealan and Englan bûte man þafian wille *no other method of clearing a man upon accusation is valid between Welsh and English but the ordeal, unless it be permitted*, 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Lâde wyrðe beón *to be entitled to clear one's self (by oath or by ordeal)*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Sŷ ælc getrŷwa man ðe tihtbysig nære and nâðor ne burste ne âþ ne ordâl ânfealdre lâde wyrðe *let every true man that has not previously been accused, and in whose case neither oath nor ordeal has failed, be entitled to single purgation*, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Dûnstân gedêmde dæt se mæssepreóst nære, gif hê wîf hæfde, ænigre ôðre lâde wyrðe, bûtan eallswâ lâwede sceolde ðe efenboren wære, gif man mid tihtlan ðæne belêde, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 38. Gebyreþ dæt mon ôðrum riht wyrce ge at lâde ge æt ælcre spræce ðe him betweox biþ *it is proper for men to do right to one another both as regards clearing themselves of charges and as regards any suits that there are between them*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. Gif æt lâde mistîde dême se bisceop *if the attempt to clear himself miscarry, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. Gelâdige hine mid fulre lâde, 42; Th. i. 400, 25. Gelâdige swâ mid þrŷfealdre swâ mid ânfealdre lâde be ðam ðe seó dæd sî, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 15. Lâdige hine mid þrŷfealdre lâde, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 20: 48; Th. i. 404, 3. Ofgâ man ânfealde lâde mid ânfealdan forâþe and þrŷfealde lâde mid þrŷfealdan forâþe [*the Latin version has the following in explanation*:—Qui autem conquirere debet simplicem purgationem, simplici sacramento hoc faciat, hoc est, accipiat duos et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat. Triplex vero juramentum sic conquiratur; accipiat quinque et ipse sit sextus, et sic jurando acquirat triplex judicium aut triplex juramentum'], 22; Th. i. 388, 14. Se gerêfa namige ða lâde *let the reeve name the compurgators*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 1. Se ðe ofer dæt lâde geþafie oððe se ðe hŷ sylle gilde vi healfmarc *he that admits, or he that offers, purgation after that, shall pay six half-marks*, Th. i. 298, 7. Hêr swutelaþ an (ðissum gewrite) dæt Godwine hæfþ gelæd fulle lâde æt ðan unrihtwîfe ðe Leófgâr bisceop hine tihte and dæt wæs lâed æt Licitfelda *in this writing is declared that Godwine has fully cleared himself of the charge in the matter of the woman about whom bishop Leofgar accused him: and he cleared himself at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 31. *See* wer-lâd, cor-snæd, ordâl, lâdian; Stubb's Const. Hist. i. 609–; Grmm. R. A. 856, 859–; Du Cange *sub voce* lada; Richthofen's Altfries. Wört. lêde, lâde.

lâdian, *p.* ode. **I.** *to excuse, clear* [*one's self of a charge*], *exculpate, defend*: — Ðe hit symle lytiglîce lâdaþ *sese callide defendentis*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 244, 9. For ðan ðû tôwyrpest ðîne fŷnd and ealle ða ðe unrihtwîsnesse lâdiaþ and scyldaþ *ut destruas inimicum et defensorem*, Ps. Th. 8, 3. Dære leóhtmôdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lâdode ðâ hê cwæþ . . . *a mentis levitate se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit, cum dicit* . . . Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 7. Ða lâdode hê hine *ille se excusans*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 26. Ða cwæþ Petrus wære ðû mid ðînum fæder ða hê mê swâ lâdode dæt hie mê ne gegripon *then said Peter 'Wast thou with thy father when he made such excuse for me that they did not seize me?'* Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Him Rômâne his forwierndon and hit under dæt lâdedon for ðon ðe hê êr æt dæm ôðrum cirre sige næfde *the Romans refused it [the triumph] to him, and excused [the refusal] under the pretext that before on the other occasion he had not gained the victory*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Ic bidde ðê dæt ðû mê lâdige *I pray thee to excuse me*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 10. Dæt synfulle môd ðe hit simle wile lâdian *peccantem animam excusantemque se*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. Hû mæg ic lâdigan lâðan spræce oððe andsware ænige findan wrâðum tôwiðere *how can I clear myself of the hateful charge, or find any answer in reply to my foes?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 9; Cri. 183. **II.** as a technical legal term [lâd, II.] *to clear from an accusation.* [Amongst instances in which suspicion of crime is removed by the oath of the suspected party and the oaths of compurgators, may be taken that of King Alfonso who, when suspicion rested on him of complicity in the murder of his brother Sancho, cleared himself by the oaths of himself and twelve of his vassals. See the account in the Cronica del Cid. cc. 76-79.]:—Gif se hûshlâford hit nât lâdie hine [*shall clear himself by oath*] *si latet fur, dominus domus . . . jurabit, quod non extenderet manum in rem proximi sui*, Ex. 22, 8. Gif hê hine lâdian wille gâ hê tô ðam hâtum îsene and lâdige ða hand mid ðe man tŷhþ dæt hê dæt fâcen mid worhte *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him undergo the ordeal by hot iron, and therewith clear the hand with which he is accused of committing the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 22–4. Gyf mon ðone hlâford teó, nime him fîf þegnas tô, and beó him sylf syxta, and lâdie hine dæs [*by his own oath and the oaths of five compurgators clear himself of that charge*], L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4–6, 13. Hê hine twelfa sum lâdige dæt hê ða sôcne nyste *let him clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of eleven others, from the charge of having known that the slain man had sought sanctuary*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Gif man hwilcne man teó dæt hê ðone man fêde ðe ûres hlâfordes griþ tôbrocen habbe lâdige hine mid þrinna xii (cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir), L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29. Mæssepreóst lâdige hine on ðam hûsle . . . Diacon nime six his gehâdan and lâdige mid ðâm . . . &c. L.

Eth. ix. 19–27; Th. i. 344, 346: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 364. Būtan hē hine lādian mæge ðæt hē him nān fācn on nyste *unless he can clear himself from the charge of having known of any fraud in the man*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Būtan hē hine lādian durre be ðæs flȳman were [*the degree* of lād *to be determined by the status of the fugitive*) ðæt hē hine flȳman nyste, i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Lādian be ðæs cynges wergilde oððe mid þrȳfealdan ordāle, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6. Lādian be ðam deópestan āþe oððe mid þrīfealdan ordāle, vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 18. Gif mon cyninges þegn beteó manslihtes, gif hē hine lādian dyrre, dó hē ðæt mid xii cyninges þegnum, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 6. Gif se hlāford hine lādian wylle mid twām gódum þegenum, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 12. DER. ā-, be-, ge-lādian; *see previous word.*

lādigend-līc; *adj. Excusable*:—Lādiendlīce *excussabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 19.

lād-mann, es; *m. A leader, guide*:—Đū canst wegas geond ðæt wēsten beó ūre lādmann *thou knowest the ways through the desert; be our guide;* eris ductor noster, Num. 10, 31. Abram fērde of Egipta lande and Farao him funde lādmen *præcepit Pharao super Abram viris et deduxerunt eum*, Gen. 12, 20. [Cf. *Laym.* ȝe scullen habben lædesmen and ford ȝe scullen liden (2nd MS. lodesmen forþ ȝou to lede): *Ayenb.* þe ssipmen yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne: *Prompt. Parv.* p. 311, n. lodesman *pilot.*]

lād-rinc, es; *m. A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage*:—Gif cyninges ambihtsmiþ oððe laadrinc mannan ofslehþ meduman leódgelde forgelde *if the king's smith or 'lādrinc' kill a man, let him pay for it with a half fine* [cf. § 21; Th. i. 8, 3), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8. The word, as Schmid observes, might have the same meaning as *lād-mann* q. v. just as Layamon uses the compound *lod-cniht*, 'biforen rad heore *lod-cniht*' 25730; or taking *lād* in the sense of journey the reference may be to a messenger of the king, cf. L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13 where it speaks of 'Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mæge geærendian.' But there is another use of lād [v. lād, III) which perhaps is that in the passage; then the *lād-rinc* would be the king's carrier, one who did for the king similar service to that which the *geneát* does for his lord. In the Prompt. Parv. *lodysmanne* is rendered by *vector, lator, vehicularius.*

ladsar *laserwort*; laserpitium:—Nim ladsar, Lchdm. iii. 88, 20.

lād-scipe, es; *m. Leadership, command;* ducatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 70.

lād-teáh, lāt-tēh; *gen.* -teáge, -tēge: *f. A leading-rein*:—Lāttēh *ducale*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 64; Wrt. Voc. 23, 24.

lād-teów, es; *m. A leader, guide, conductor, a leader in war, general*:—Ænne of þām þrīm englum ða ðe him on ēghwæðere gesihþe lādteów wæs *unum de tribus angelis, qui sibi in tota utraque visione ductores adfuerunt*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Ðæt hē his lādteów beón sceolde on Breotone *ut ipse eum perduceret Brittaniam*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. Hengest se ðe wæs ǣrest lādteów and heretoga Angelcynnes on Breotene *Hengist qui Brittaniam primus intravit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 34. Hē sende fyrd ðære wæs Beorht lādteów and heretoga *misso cum exercitu duce Bercto*, 4, 26; S. 602, 5. Lādteáw, Bt. tit. 36; Fox xviii. 4. Lāteáu, Kent. Gl. 131. Lādtow *dux*, Ps. Surt. 30, 4: 54, 14. Mīn lādþeów *dux mihi*, Ps. Th. 30, 4: Ps. Spl. C. 54, 14. Đū eart ēgðer ge weg ge lādþeów *tu semita, dux*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Lātteów *dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 49. Heretoga and lātteów *dux*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18. Lāttēow wæs ðara leóda *duces eorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 25. Ic eom ealdor and lātteów drihtnes heres *sum princeps exercitus domini*, Jos. 5. 14. Wilferþ bæd ðæt hē him ðæs siiþfætes lātteów wǣre *Vilfridum ducem sibi itineris fieri rogaret*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35: 2, 20; S. 521, 41. Lātteów ðæs weges, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 11. God, līfes lātteów, Elen. Kmbl. 1037; El. 520: 1794; El. 899. Līfes lāteþeów, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 8; Exod. 104. Wæs ðæt se mīn lāteþeów se ðe mē ǣr lǣdde *ille erat ipse qui me ante ducebat*, Bd. 5, 12: S. 629, 8. Lāteþeów *ductor*, S. 629, 40. Lāteþeów *dux*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14. Līfes lāðteów *the guide of life*, Dóm. L. 52, 9. Ðes and ðeós lāteów oððe heretoga *hic et hæc dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 9: Wrt. Voc. 72, 60. Drihten ðe eówer lāteów ys *dominus qui ductor est vester*, Deut. 31, 8. Ðæt hē ðæs lātteówes lārum hȳre *that he listen to the guide's instructions*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 5; Gū. 335: Elen. Kmbl. 2417; El. 1210. Hē sóhte hine him tó lātðeówe on ðæm wege *ducem requirebat in via*, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 305, 5. Seó leó gif heó blódes onbirigþ ābīt ǣrest hire lādteów *the lioness, if she tastes blood, will first rend her keeper;* primusque lacer dente cruento domitor rabidas imbuit iras, Bt. 25; Fox 38, 14. Þurh sume ða Wyliscean ðe him tó wǣron cumen and his lǣdteówas wǣron *by means of some of the Welsh who had come to him and were his guides*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 233, 39. Hig synt blinde and blindra lātteówas (Lind. lātuas) *cæci sunt, duces cæcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Wǣron heora lātteówas and heretogan twegen gebróðra Hengest and Horsa, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ic mē ðā mid genom .cc. lādþeówa and eác .l. ðe ða gēnran wegas cūðan ðara sīðfato *acceptis .cl. ducibus qui brevitates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. Gē preóstas synd gesette tó lādþeówum and tó lāreówum ofer Godes folc. L. Ælfc. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 4. Him ðā Rómāne æfter ðæm lādteówas gesetton, ðe hie consulas hēton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2. Ealle mīne lādþeówas ðe mec on swelc earfeðo geléddon *locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias deducebant*, Nar. 16, 25. In Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6: Rtl. 38, 15: 193, 15, the form *látwa* with pl. *látuas*, Mt. 15, 14, occurs; also *látwu*, Rtl. 193, 17, 19; and in 2, 5 *látuan* glosses *ducere.* [*O. E. Homl.* latteu *a guide*: *Jul.* lauerd, liues lattow: *cf. Icel.* leið-togi *a guide.*] v. under-lādteów.

lādteów-dōm, es; *m. Leadership, guidance, conduct*:—Mid engla lādþeówdōme *ducentibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 41. Ðȳlæs hī underfō ðone lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lātteówdōm) ðæs forlores *ne ducatum suscipiat perditionis*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 32, 9 Ðone lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lāttiówdōm) ðæs folces *plebium ducatum*, 7, 2; Swt. 50, 18. Lādteówdōm (Hat. MS. lātteówdōm) geearwian *ducatum præbere*, 18, 7; Swt. 138, 16. Lādteówdōm *magisterium, pædagogium*, Hpt. Gl. 477.

lādung, e; *f.* I. *An excusing, a clearing of* or *defending against a charge, an apology, excuse, a defence, exculpation*:—Lādung *apologia*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 64; Wrt. Voc. 57, 43: *excussatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. God lǣt him fyrst ðæt hē his mándǽda geswīce gif hē wile: gif hē nele ðæt hē beó būtan ǽlcere lādunge swíðe rihtlīce tó deófles handa āsceofen *God allows the wicked man time, that he may, if he will, cease from his wicked deeds: that, if he will not, he may, having nothing to plead in his defence, very justly be thrust into the hands of the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 270, 1. Mód ymbtrymedu mid lytelīcre lādunge *mentes fallaci defensione circumdatæ*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8. Hī simle sēceaþ endeleáse lādunga *semper improbas defensiones quærunt*, 35, 2; Swt. 239, 8. II. as a legal term, *purgation, the clearing himself on the part of an accused person, by oath or by some form of ordeal, of the charge made against him*:—And stande betwux burgum ān lagu æt lādunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. Bisceop sceall æt tihtlan lādunge gedihtan ðæt ǽnig man ōðrum ǽnig wōh beódan ne mǽge āðor oððe on āþe oððe on ordāle *when accusation is made, the bishop shall so order the proceedings by which the accused is to clear himself, that no man may be able to offer wrong to another in the matter of taking oath or of undergoing the ordeal*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 15. v. lād, lādian, be-lādung.

lǽ *hair*:—Lǽ wīffex *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 46. [*Icel.* lá *hair*: cf. lō, lōð *shagginess;* also *a flock of wool.*] Perhaps we may compare here *lee* of threde, Prompt. Parv. 291, where the following note is given. 'Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a lea. The "lea" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster, contained 200 threads.' Halliwell gives as a northern word '*lea* the seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted.'

lǽc *a gift.* v. lāc.

læc; *adj.* The word, if this be the true form of it, occurs only once, in the following passage:—Gārulf gecrang ealra ǽrest . . . ymb hyne gódra fela hwearf lacra hrǽr hræfn wandrode sweart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 64–70; Fin. 33–5. All the editors for *hrær*, which Hickes gives, read *hrǽw*, but in the MSS. *r* (ɹ) and *s* (ſ) are so nearly alike that perhaps *hrǽs*, the genitive of *hrá*, was the original word. With regard to *lacra* various explanations have been given. Kemble and Conybeare print *hwearflacra*, Ettmüller reads *hwearflicra*, Thorpe *hwearf láðra*, Grein *hwearf lacra.* Taking the word to be independent, and retaining the reading of Hickes, we may compare it with *Icel. lakr* lacking, defective, and render it by *weak, failing (from wounds), wounded.* Another form that attracts comparison is given by Graff ii. 100, *lah*, which has reference to cutting, and this suggests the rendering *wounded.* With the reading *hrǽs* for *hrær* the passage might be translated '*first of all sank down Garulf . . . around him moved many a stout man weak or wounded in body: the raven wheeled round swart and dusky.*' Ettmüller p. xxiv, giving a meaning to *wandrian* which it will hardly bear, translates the doubtful part of the passage '*volubilium* (=*mortuorum*) *cadavera corvus conculcavit.*' Similarly, as regards the first part, Conybeare has '*circa illum fortes multi caduci moriebantur.*'

lǽca, an; *m. A leech, doctor, physician*:—Se lǽca ðe sceal sāre wunda wel gehǽlan hē mót habban góde sealfe ðǽrtó *the doctor who has to make a good cure of painful wounds, must have good salve for the purpose*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15: 5; Th. ii. 278, 20. v. lǽce.

-lǽca. v. ag-, ellen-, lyb-, scīn- lǽca.

lǽcan; *p.* lǽhte, lǽcte *To move quickly, spring, leap* [*as flame*]:—Hwīlum se wonna lēg lǽhte wið ðes lāþan *at times the lurid flame leaped towards the fiend*, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 25; Sal. 716. DER. Æfen-, dyrst-, ed-, efen-, geān-, gedyrst-, geneā-, geriht-, geþrīst-, lof-, neā-, riht-, sumor-, þrīst-, winter-lǽcan; *and see* lācan.

læccan, læccean; *p.* lǽhte; *pp.* læht *To take, grasp, seize, catch, apprehend, capture*:—Lǽdeþ hine and læceþ and hine geond land spaneþ *leadeth and taketh him, and through the land lures him*, Salm. Kmbl. 989; Sal. 496. Hī læccaþ of manna begeatum hwæt hī gefōn māgon eallswā gȳfre hremnas of holde dōþ *they seize of men's gettings what they can grasp, just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 4. Hī gærs ǽton georne and ǽlc lǽhte of ōðrum gif hē hwæt litles hæfde *they eagerly ate grass, and each seized from the other, if he had any little bit*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 10. Heora ēgðer uppon ōðerne tūnas bærnde and eác menne lǽhte *in their struggle they burned one another's towns and captured one another's men*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 13. Ðætte ðióstro iuih ne læcga *ut non tenebræ vos comprænendant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Allswā tó þeáfe gié foerdon mið suordum and stengum tó læccanne mec *tam-*

quam ad latronem existis cum gladiis et lignis comprehendere me, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 48. Dæt wîf wearþ đã læht and gelæd tô đam cininge *sublata est mulier in domum Pharaonis*, Gen. 12, 15. [*Orm.* to lacchenn þurrh trapp; bikahht and lahht (*pp.*): *A.R.* lecche; *p.* lahte: *O. and N.* grine þe for to lacche: *Piers P.* to lacche foules; *p.* lauȝte: *Gen. and Ex.* lagt *pp.*] v. ge-læccan.

LÆCE, es; *m.* **I.** A LEECH, [Shakspere uses the word once, and even now it has not quite died out, but perhaps, in prose at least, its meaning is usually that given by Bailey in his Dictionary 'a Farrier or Horse-Doctor,' a doctor rather for animals than men], *doctor, physician*:—Læce *medicus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 4. Eálâ læce gehæl đe sylfne [lâ lêce lêcne đec seolfne, Lind.] *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Cyneferþ læce se æt hire wæs đã heó forþfêrde *medicus Cynifrid, qui morienti illi adfuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 41. Hâlig læce [*the Deity*] Hy, 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 62. Hê [*the Pater Noster*] is lamena læce, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Læteþ flint brecan his sconcan ne biþ him læce gôd *he shall cause the stones to break his legs, no doctor shall avail him*, 206; Sal. 102. Nys hâlum læces nân þearf *non est opus valentibus medico*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 12: Lk. 5, 31: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. Hê hine gelædde on his læcehûs and hine lâcnude and brohte ôđrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde đam læce *duxit illum in stabulum et curam ejus egit, et altera die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. Ođđe hî læceas (Ps. Spl. lâcas) weccean *aut medici suscitabunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 10. Đeáh đa woroldlecon læceas [Hat. MS. lâcas] scomaþ dæt hî onginnem đa wunda lâcnian đe hî gesión ne mâgon .... hwîlon ne scomaþ đu đe đæs môdes læceas bión sceoldon đeáh đe hî nâne wuht ongitan ne cunnon đara gæstlecena beboda dæt hî him onteóþ dæt hî sîn heortan læceas *tamen sæpe qui nequaquam spiritalia præcepta cognoverunt, cordis se medicos profiteri non metuunt: dum qui pigmentorum vim nesciunt, videri medici carnis erubescunt*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19–26, 2. Witodlîce ne mâgon læceas [MS. B. lâcas] nâht mycel hælan bûtan đisse wyrte *certainly, doctors cannot heal much without this plant*, Herb. 20, 4; Lchdm. i. 114, 22. Læcas læraþ đisne læcedôm, L. M. 2, cont. 18, 20; Lchdm. ii. 160, 17, 22. Læceas secgaþ, 19; Lchdm. ii. 160, 19. Seó côđu đe læcas hâtaþ paralisin, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 29. Gelâcna đû hŷ forđan đû êđest miht ealra læca, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Fram manegum læcum *a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Is seó geoluwe swâ đeáh swîđost læceon [MS. B. lâcon] gecwême *the yellow is however most suitable for doctors*, Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. Josep beád his þeówan læcon *Joseph præcepit servis suis medicis*, Gen. 50, 1. Seó fordælde on læcas eall đæt heó âhte *in medicos erogaverat omnem substantiam suam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 43. Læceas, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 21. [*O.E. Homl.* lache, leche: *Orm.* læche: *A.R.* leche: *Chauc. Piers P.* leche: *Prompt. Parv.* leche *aliptes, empiricus, medicus, cirurgicus*, a surgion; p. 291 note, q. v.: *Goth.* lêkeis, leikeis: *O. Frs.* leza, letza, leischa: *O.H. Ger.* lâhhi, lâche *medicus*: *Dan.* læge: cf. *Icel.* laknari, læknir.] v. heâh-læce. **II.** *a leech* (species of worm):—Læce *sanguisuga* vel *hirudo*, Ælfc. 23; Som. 60, 5; Wrt. Voc. 24, 9: *sanguisuga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 17. Lŷces *sanguissuge*, Kent. Gl. 1085. [*Prompt. Parv.* leche.]

-læcea. v. ag-læcea.

læce-bôc, e; *f. A book on medicine, book of recipes*:—Đonne sceal him mon blôd lætan on đâs wîsan đe đeós læcebôc segþ *then shall he be let blood in these ways that this book on medicine sayeth*, L. M. cont. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 168, 12. [*Dan.* læge-bog *a medical book.*]

læce-cræft, es; *m. The art of medicine, a particular instance of the application of this art, a remedy, recipe, medicine*:—Swâ gedêþ se læcecræft đæt se mon biþ læce *medicina medicos facit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31. Ic đê wille nû secgan hwelc se læcecræft is mînre lâre hê is swîđe biter on mûþe *I will now tell thee of what kind the medicine of my teaching is. It is very bitter in the mouth*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 28. Đes læcecræft ys âfandud *this remedy is a proved one*, Herb. 183, 1; Lchdm. i. 320, 9. Brûce đysses læcecræft[es] *use this remedy*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 20. Đis sceal đan manna tô læcecræfte *this shall be a remedy for the men*, 22. Wê habbaþ hwæđere đa bysne on hâlgum bôcum đæt môt se đe wile mid sôđum læcecræfte his lîchaman getemprian *we have however the examples in holy books that he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft* [cf. wiccecræft l. 22], Homl. Th. i. 474, 34. Læcecræftas and dolgsealfa and drencas wiđ eallum wundum *medicines and unguents and potions for all wounds*, L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26. Læcecræftas be lifre âdlum *recipes for diseases of the liver*, L. M. cont. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 160, 10. Be wylddeóra læcecræftum *of medicines obtained from wild animals*, Lchdm. i. 326, 9. On đissum êrestan læcecræftum gewritene sint læcedômas wiđ eallum heáfdes untrymnessum *in these first recipes are written remedies for all infirmities of the head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 1. [Ne þurh nenne læchecræft ne mihte he lif habben, Laym. 7616: Þurrh Crisstenndomess læchecrafft, Orm. 1869: he ne secheđ nout leche ne lechecraft, A.R. 178, 13: þe kyng lette do under lechecraft hem þat ywonded were, R. Glouc. 141, 6: lered lechecraft his lyf for to save, Piers P. 16, 104: *Dan.* læge-kraft *healing power.*] cf. læce-dôm.

læce-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in medicine*:—Arestolobius wæs hâten ân cing hê wæs wîs and læcecræftig hê đâ gesette forđon gôdne morgendrænc wiđ eallum untrumnessum đe mannes lîchoman iond styriaþ *there was a king named Arestolobius, he was wise and skilled in medicine, for which reason he composed a good-morning drink for all infirmities that stir throughout man's body*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 16.

læce-cynn, es; *n. The race of physicians* or *surgeons*:—Næfre [ic] læcecynn on folcstede findan meahte đara đe mid wyrtum, wunde gehælde *never could I find on the battlefield the leeches, those who with herbs my wounds would heal*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 20; Rä. 6, 10.

læce-dôm, es; *m. Medicine, a medicine, remedy, cure*:—Læcedôm *medecina*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 5: Lchdm. ii. 16, 9–27. Lêcedom, Kent. Gl. 148. Læcedôm *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 59: *cura*, 92, 61. In untrymnisse wæs đû lêcedôme *in infirmitate sis medecina*, Rtl. 105, 13. On đare smyrunge biþ læcedôm and sinna forgifnes and ne biþ nâ hâdung *unction is medicinal, and in it there is forgiveness of sins, but there is no ordination*, L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 32. Ŷdel biþ se læcedôm đe ne mæg đone untruman gehælan *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 34. Bûton hê đone tîman ârêdige đæs læcedômes đonne biþ hit swutol đæt se lâcnigenda forliésþ đone cræft his læcedômes *nisi cum tempore medicamenta conveniant, constat procul dubio, quod medendi officium amittant*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3–5. Hwî ne bidst đû đê lîfes læcedômes æt lîfes freán, Dôm. L. 6, 81. Mycel wund behôfaþ mycles læcedômes *grande vulnus grandioris curam medelæ desiderat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. Tô læcedôme and tô hælle untrumra manna *ad medelam infirmantium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 24. For hwylcum læcedôme *pro aliquo remedio*, L. Ecg. C. 21; Th. ii. 156, 14. Becuman tô đam sôþan læcedôme *pervenire ad veram medelam*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 4: Blickl. Homl. 107, 15. Ne hogaþ hê be đam heofenlîcan læcedôme, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 16. Wiđ untrumnysse læcedôm sêcan *medicamentum contra ægritudines explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Him læcedom bæron *illis solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 10. Đâ sôhte Colemannus đysse unsibbe læcedôm *quæsivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ic wolde ymbe đone læcedôm đara đînra lâra hwêne mâre gehŷran *remedia audiendi avidus vehementer efflagito*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Ûs is nêdþearf đæt wê sêcan đone læcedôm ûre sâwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Þurh his læcedôm *by means of the remedy he has provided*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 30; Sat. 589. Læcedôm findan, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 13; Cri. 1573. Læcedômas, see Lchdm. ii. pp. 2–16: pp. 158–174. Hî tô đâm dweoligendum læcedômum deófolgylde êfeston *ad erratica idolatriæ medicamina concurrebant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. Tô lêcedômum êcum *ad remedia æterna*, Rtl. 23, 20. Untrymnessa læcedômas onfêngon *languorum remedia conquisiere*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 47. Lege on læcedômas đa đe ût teón đa yfelan wætan *apply remedies that may draw out the evil humour*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 26. [*O.E. Homl.* ȝif he lechedom con, i. 111, 2: *Orm.* Drihhtinness læchedom and sawless eȝhe sallfe, 1851: *O.H. Ger.* lâh-tuom *medicina, medicamentum, fomentum*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-dômr *medicine*: *Dan.* læge-dom *medicine, healing power, cure.*]

læcedôm-ness, e; *f. A plaster*:—Læcedômnessa ođđe sealfe *cataplasma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 30.

læce-feoh; *g.* -feós; *n. A physician's fee, money paid to a doctor*:—Swâ hwylc man swâ ôđrum womwlite ongewyrce forgylde him đone womwlite and his weorc wyrce ôþ đæt seó wund hâl sig and đæt læcefeoh đam læce gylde, *quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur, et mercedem medico solvat*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 19. [Cf. Si vulneravit quis alium, et satisfacere debeat, in primis reddat ei *lich-fe* quantum scilicet in curam vulneris impendit, L. W. I. 1, 10; Th. i. 471, 25. Cf. *Icel.* læknis-fê.]

læce-finger, es; *m. The leech-finger, the fourth finger* [though in one gloss it seems to be the *little-finger*]:—Þuma *pollex*, scytelfinger *index*, middelfinger *medius*, læcefinger *medicus*, eárefinger *auricularius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 30–34. At p. 44, 7–8 the names are different:—Goldfinger *medicus* vel *annularis*, læcefinger *auricularis*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 22. Sing on đîne læce-finger paternoster, Lchdm. i. 394, 2. [In later times it was the fourth finger e. g. Halliwell in his Dictionary quotes from a MS. of the 15th cent.

> Ilke a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle,
> The lest fyngir hat *lityl man*, for hit is lest of alle;
> The next fynger hat *leche man*, for qwen a leche dos oȝt,
> With that fynger he tastes all thyng. howe that hit is wroȝt.

In Prompt. Parv. p. 291 note the reason for the name is given differently. 'The fourth finger was called the leech finger, from the pulsation therein found, and supposed to be in more direct communication with the heart, as in the tract attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ . . . it is said '*Stat medius* [medylle fyngure] *medio, medicus* [leche fyngure] *jam convenit* [accordyt] *egro.*"' See too in the same writer's *Dictionarius*, Wrt. Voc. p. 121, 35 '*medicus* dicitur digitus eo quod illo medici imponunt medicinam.' Cf. *Icel.* læknis-fingr.]

læce-hûs, es; *n. A hospital, a house where the sick are tended by a leech*:—Hê hine gelædde on his læcehûs [Lind. lêcehûs] and hine lâcnude And brohte ôđrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde đam læce and đus cwæþ Begŷm hys *illum duxit in stabulum et curam ejus egit. Et altera*

die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario et ait curam illius habe, Lk. Skt. 10, 34-5. [The translator seems not to have kept close to the text, but to have rendered the passage in accordance with the part played by the Good Samaritan. A more literal translation is given Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125 where *in stabulum* is rendered *tó ðæm giesðhúse*.] [*Prompt. Parv.* a leche house *laniena, quia infirmi ibi laniantur*, p. 291, note 4.]

lǽce-sealf, e; *f. A medicinal salve* or *ointment, a plaster*; malagma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 77.

lǽce-seax, es; *n. A surgeon's knife:*—Se lǽce hȳt ðonne his lǽceseax under his clāðum *medicus abscondit igitur ferrum medicinale sub veste*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 9.

lǽce-wyrt, e; f. I. *a herb having medicinal virtue:*—Se wīsa Augustinus cwæþ ðæt unpleólīc sȳ ðeáh hwā lǽcewyrte þicge ac ðæt hē tælþ tō unālȳfedlīcere wiglunge gif hwā ða wyrta on him becnitte būton hē hī tō ðam dolge gelecge *the learned Augustine said, that it is not dangerous, though any one eat a medicinal herb; but he considers it as unlawful sorcery, if any one bind the herbs on himself, unless he lay them to the wound*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. II. *the name of a particular plant:*—Lǽcewyrt *quinquenerina* [*quinquenervia*], Wrt. Voc. 286, 39. Lēciwyrt *quinquenervia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 57. Lǽcewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man lichanis stefanice and ōðrum naman lǽcewyrt nemneþ *this plant which is named λύχνις στεφανικὴ and by another name leechwort* [Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 2 suggests *campions* or *ragged robin* or one of that kindred as the plant here meant], Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 15-7. Lǽcewyrt *plantago lanceolata*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 14. See Cockayne as above where he gives lākeblad *plantago major*, in West Gothland. [*Dan.* læge-urt *medicinal plant:* cf. *Icel.* læknis-gras *a healing herb.*]

læcing, e; *f. Blame, reproof;* redargutio, Somner. [Cf. *Chauc. Piers P.* to lakke *to blame, dispraise, speak ill of*; *Prompt. Parv.* lakkyn̄ *vitupero, culpo;* lacke or blame *vituperium*, p. 285, note 3, where this line from Lydgate, besides other instances, is given 'with lawde or *lack* liche as they have deserved': *O. Frs.* laking *impugnatio;* lakia *impugnare.*]

lǽcnan *to tend:*—Lǽcnende *procurans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 72. v. lācnian.

lǽcnung. v. lācnung.

lǽcung, e; *f. Healing, remedy.* [*O. E. Homl.* hit beo mi *lechunge* hit beo mi bote, i. 187, 35: *O. H. Ger.* lāhunka *remedium.*] v. sealf-lǽcung, *and* cf. lācnung.

lǽd, Chart. Th. 166, 21. v. lǽwed.

lǽd. v. un-lǽd.

LǼDAN; *p.* de; *pp.* lǽded, lǽd TO LEAD, *conduct, take, carry, bring, bring forth, produce* [the word translates the Latin verbs *ducere, ferre* with many of their compounds]:—Ic naman Drihtnes herige and hine mid lofsange lǽde swylce *laudabo nomen Dei mei cum cantico, et magnificabo eum in laude*, Ps. Th. 68, 31. Twegen gemacan ðū lǽtst in tō ðam arce *bina induces in arcam*, Gen. 6, 19. Se wīsa mon eall his līf lǽt on gefeán [cf. orsorg līf lǽdaþ woruldmen wīse, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 80; Met. 7, 40] *duces serenus ævum*, Bt. 12; Fox. 36, 24. Se blinda gyf hē blindne lǽt *cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Lēt, Dōm. L. 18, 294. Se ðe nimeþ ł lǽdeþ synne middangeardes *qui tollit peccatum mundi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Gē cunnon hwæt se hlāford is se ðisne here lǽdeþ, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 11; Cri. 574. Man ða moldan nimeþ and men wīde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tō reliquium *the earth is taken, and men carry it far and wide over the world as relics*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 16. Hī hergiaþ and tō scipe lǽdaþ *they harry and carry off the plunder to their ships*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Hī Crist heriaþ and him lof lǽdaþ *Crist they laud and to him bring praise*, Hy. 7, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 25. Ic wille ācwellan cynna gehwylc ðara ðe lyft and flód lǽdaþ and fēdaþ *I will destroy every kind that air and water produce and nourish*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Wæstme tydraþ ealle ða on Libanes lǽdaþ [MS. lǽdeþ] on beorge cwice cederbeámas ða ðū sylfa gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ða men mon lǽdde tō Winteceastre tō ðæm cynge *the men were brought to Winchester to the king*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 10. Se deófol hine genam and lǽdde hine on swīðe heáhne munt *assumpsit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8: Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ðā cwæþ hē tō ðam engle ðe hine lǽdde *then said he to the angel that conducted him*, 43, 32. Eal ðæt folc hine lǽdde mid gefeán, 249, 21. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd wið Norþanhymbre *Egbert led a force against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7. Hē wæs ofslegen mid ealle ðȳ weorude ðe hē lǽdde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 34. Hē onbeád ðæt hē of Rōme cōme and ðæt betste ǽrende lǽdde *mandavit se venisse de Roma ac nuncium ferre optimum*, 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hē ancorlīf lǽdde *vitam solitariam duxerat*, 4, 27; S. 603, 28. Hē lǽdde *eduxit*, Blickl. Gl. Hē hine lǽdde forþ tō ðon cafortūne ðæs hūses. Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Lǽde mon hider tō ūs sumne untrumne mon. Ðā lǽdde mon forþ sumne blindne mon of Angelcynne. Wæs hē ǽrest lǽded tō Brytta biscopum *adducatur aliquis æger . . . Allatus est quidam de genere Anglorum, oculorum luce privatus; qui oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 21-5. Ðā Abraham ǽhte lǽdde of Egypta ēðelmearce, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 20; Gen. 1873. Hē hēt smiðian āne lytle rōde ða hē lǽdde on his swīðran *he ordered a little cross to be forged, that he laid upon his right hand*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. His ðegnas lǽddon him tō ðone eosol *his disciples brought the ass to him*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 6. On hæftnēd lǽddon *led into captivity*, 79, 22. Ða fīf cyningas mit hūðe lǽddan (*predati sunt*) Loth gebundenne, Prud. 2 a. Mē lǽddon *me deduxerunt*, Ps. Spl. 42, 3. Ða ilcan ðe ǽr landgemǽre lǽddon *the same that before had marked the boundaries of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 19. Hettend lǽddon ūt mid ǽhtum abrahames mǽg of Sodoma byrig, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011. Ne lǽd ðū ūs in costunge *lead us not into temptation*, Hy. 6. 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 27. Lǽd ūt mid ðē *educ tecum*, Gen. 8, 17. Ðā cwæþ hē tō his gerēfan lǽde in ðās menn and gearwa ūre þēnunga *præcepit dispensatori domus suæ dicens: Introduc viros domum, et instrue convivium*, 43, 16. Ðā cwæþ hē lǽde hig tō mē *adduc, inquit, eos ad me*, 48, 9. Lǽdaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *producite eam ut comburatur*, 38, 24. Fare gē tō eówrum hūse and lǽde eówerne gingstan brōðor tō mē *vos abite in domos vestras et fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite*, 42, 20. Gāþ and lǽdaþ ūt ðæt wīf *producite eam*, Jos. 6, 22. Lǽde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītenu *producat terra animam viventem*, Gen. 1, 24. Lǽdæ þrounc *tollat crucem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Hē his ða menniscan gecynd on heofenas lǽdon wolde *he would take his human nature into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 24. Hē hēt his līchoman up ādōn and lǽdon tō Wintonceastre *translatus in Ventam civitatem*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24: Blickl. Homl. 193, 10. Hē forðon cōme ðæt hē sceolde mete lǽdan *propter victum adferendum*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. Hī hæfdon ǽrend ðe hī him lǽdan sceolden *haberent aliquid legationis quod deberent ad illum perferre*, 5, 10; S. 624, 22. Ne dorste siððan nān Scotta cininga lǽdan here on ðās þeóda, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 16. Sceal ic lǽdan ðīnne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe ðū of fērdest? Beó wær æt ðam ðæt ðū nǽfre mīnne sunu ðyder ne lǽde *numquid reducere debeo filium tuum ad locum, de quo egressus es? Cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 4-5. Wīf lǽdan *to take a wife*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5: 212, 8. Þuhte mē ðæt ic gesāwe treów on lyft lǽdan *methought that I saw a tree borne aloft*, Rood Kmbl. 9; Kr. 5. Wudu mōt him weaxan tānum lǽdan *wood may grow, be productive of twigs*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 105. Ecbyrht munuclīf wæs lǽdende on Hibernia, Bd. 3, 27 tit.; S. 558, 8. Hē wæs eft swā ǽr lof lǽdende *he was again as before bringing forth praise*, Andr. Kmbl. 2952; An. 1479. Se āna ealra beáma up lǽdendra *it alone of all trees that bear on high their branches*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 30; Ph. 178. Sagaþ Matheus ðætte se Hǽlend wǽre lǽded on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 4. Ðā wæs geond ða werþeóde wīde lǽded mǽre morgenspel *then was a mighty report carried far and wide among the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1935; El. 969. Feorran lǽded *brought from far*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 2; Rā 29, 6. Ðæt wæs lǽd æt Licitfelda *that* [*the exculpation from the charge*] *was produced at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 34. Tō ðam ēcan setle ðæs heofonlīcan rīces lǽded wæs *ad æternam regni cælestis sedem translatus est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 11. Forðon of Breotone nædran on scipum lǽdde wǽron *nam de Brittania adlati serpentes*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 34. [*Laym.* læden *to lead, take: Orm.* ledenn ȝuw *to conduct yourselves: A. R.* lede lif: *Gen. and Ex.* leden song *to sing: O. Sax.* lēdian *to lead, bring, bear: O. L. Ger.* lēdian, leidan *ducere, deducere: O. Frs.* lēda *to lead, conduct: Icel.* leiða: *O. H. Ger.* leitan: *Ger.* leiten.] v. lād, III. ā-, an-, for-, ge-, in-. on-, ōþ-, ūt-, wið-lǽdan.

lǽdan, *to excuse.* v. lǽdend.

Lǽden, es; *n.* I. *Latin, the Latin tongue:*—Is ðæt Lēden on smeáunge gewrita eallum ðām ōðrum gemǽne *quæ* [i. e. *lingua Latinorum*] *meditatione scripturarum cæteris omnibus est facta communis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. Swā gelǽred ðæt hē Grēcisc gereord of miclum dǽle cūþe and Lēden him wæs swā cūþ swā swā Englisc *in tantum institutus, ut Græcam linguam non parva ex parte, Latinam non minus quam Anglorum noverit*, 5, 20; S. 641, 34. Wē ne durron nā māre āwrītan on Englisc ðonne ðæt Līden hæfþ, ne ða endebirdnisse āwendan būton ðam ānum ðæt ðæt Lēden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ nā āne wīsan on ðære sprǽce fadunge [fandunge, Thw.]. Ǽfre se ðe āwent of Lēdene on Englisc, ǽfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan, elles hit biþ swīðe gedwolsum tō rǽdenne ðam ðe ðǽs Lēdenes wīsan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 5-11. Hē Grēcisc geleornode mid Lēdene *Græcam cum Latina didicit linguam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 16. Of Lǽdene on Englisc āreccean *to translate from Latin into English*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 15. Of Lǽdene tō Engliscum spelle gewendan, Bt. pref; Fox viii, 9. *Glossa* is ðonne man glēsþ ða earfoþan word mid eáðran lēdene *faustus* is on ōðrum lēdene *beatus* ðæt is eádig *fatuus* is on ōðrum lēdene *stultus* ðæt is stunt *a gloss is when the difficult words are explained with easier Latin; another Latin word for* faustus *is* beatus i. e. *happy; another Latin word for* fatuus *is* stultus i. e. *foolish*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43-4. Ða bōc ðe is genemned on Lǽden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdebōc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hēr is geleáfa lǽwedum mannum ðe ðæt lēden ne cunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 2. Gitrahtad on lǽden [Lind. in Latin] *interprætatum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 41. On lǽden [Lind. lǽddin] *latine*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 20. Didymus, gemi-

nus in lætin, Lind. 20, 24, margin. Hī beóþ oft ôðres cynnes on lêden, and ôðres cynnes on englisc; wē cweþaþ on lêden *hic liber*, and on englisc ðeós bôc, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 37–40. On lêden *latine* and *latialiter*, 38; Som. 41, 32. Gelǽrede on lêden and on grēcisc, Homl. Skt. 2, 44: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Sum mæssepreóst cūðe be dǽle Lȳden understandan *a certain mass-priest could understand Latin partially*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* Lâtīna; *f.*] II. *any tongue, speech, language*:—Spasmus ðæt ys on ūre leódene hneccan sār σπασμός, *that is in our language, a pain at the back of the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 110, 1. Mara ðæt ys on ūre lȳden biternys, Ex. 15, 23. Ealle hig sprecaþ ān lȳden *est unum labium omnibus*, Gen. 11, 6. [*Laym. cerno* an Englisc leoden, ich iseo, 29677: *Mark.* þe moneþ ðat on ure ledene is ald englisch esterlið inempnet, 23, 6: *A.R.* on ebreuwische ledene, 136, 24; on englische leodene, 170, 9: *Piers P.* I leve his ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng, 12, 253: *Chauc.* every thing that any foul may in his ledene seyn, F. 435 [see Skeat's note in the Clarendon Press edition]. For the extended use of forms in Romance from *latinus* cf. the passage, given in that note, of Dante's Canzone beginning 'Fresca rosa novella,' 'Cantino gli augelli ciascuno in suo *latino*;' Parad. iii. 63 si che 'l raffigurar m'è piu latino [*clear*]; Convito bk. 2, c. 3 a piu *latinamente* veder la sentenza. In Old Spanish *ladino* is explained 'el que sabe otra lengua o lenguas ademas de la suya.' Is it possible that in the case of English the forms *geþeóde*, *þeód* may have had some influence in giving currency to *lȳden* in the general sense of *language*, by suggesting a connection of this latter form with *leód*?]

Lêden; *adj. Latin*:—Lêden *latinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. Ealle naman lêdenre spræce [lêdenspræce, MS. O.] ðe on a geendiaþ *all latin nouns that end in a*, 7; Som. 6, 55. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tō lêdenum leóðcræfte *metres belong to latin poetry*, 50; Som. 51, 66. On lêdenum gereorde, Homl. Skt. 6, 367. Lêdene lārеówas maciaþ on sumum namum accusativum on *im*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 32. Stafum crēciscum and lǽdenum [latinum, Lind.] *litteris græcis et latinis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 38. See the compounds of which *Lǽden* forms the first part.

Lǽden-bōc; *f. A Latin book*:—Nān man næfþ lēdenbôca angit be fullon būton hē ðone cræft cunne *no man perfectly understands Latin books, unless he know that art* [*grammar*], Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65. Āwriten on lēdenbôcum *written down in Latin books*, Homl. Skt. p. 4, 48. Ða ealdan lǽces gesetton on lēdonbôcum, Lchdm. iii. 152, 1.

lǽdend, es; *m. One who leads* or *brings*:—Se wæs ǽ bringend, lāra lǽdend, Exon. 10a; Th. 9, 27; Cri. 141.

lǽdend, es; *m. One who excuses*:—Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan ðæt ic lǽdend wese lāðra firena *ut non declines cor meum ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Cf. lādian.

Lǽden-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n. Latin, the Latin language*:—Of lǽdengereorde on englisc, Lchdm. iii. 440, 27.

Lǽden-geþeóde, es; *n. The Latin language*:—Lǽre mon furður on Lǽdengeþióde ða ðe mon furðor læran wille . . . Đā ic đā gemunde hū sió lār Lǽdengeþiódes āfeallen wæs giond Angelcynn *let those to whom it is desired to give further instruction, be instructed in Latin . . . When I remembered how the teaching of Latin was decayed throughout England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 13–17.

Lǽdenisc; *adj. Latin*:—On Lēdenisc gereorde ge on Grēcisc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. On Lēdennisc, 4, 2; S. 565, 28: 5, 8; S. 622, 1. On lǽddin ł lǽdiniscе *latine*, Jn. Skt. Kmbl. 19, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in latinisgon *latine*.]

Lǽden-nama, an; *m. A Latin noun*:—Gif ðū nāst sumne lēdennaman [lǽden- MS. H] hwylces cynnes hē sȳ *if you do not know some Latin noun, of what gender it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 35.

Lǽden-spræc, e; *f. The Latin speech* or *language*:—Ealle naman lēdenspræce [*also* lēdenre spræce] *all Latin nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 55. On lēdenspræce, 2; Som. 2, 47. Hālige lārеówas hit āwriton on lēdenspræce, Homl. Skt. p. 6, 51. Se cræft geopenaþ lēdenspræce [MS. H. lǽden-] Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65.

Lǽden-stæf, es; *m. A Latin letter*:—Hit wæs āwriten grēcisceon and lēdenstafon *erat scribtum græce et latine*, Jn. Skt. 19, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* Lâtînu-stafr.]

Lǽden-ware; *pl. The Latins, the Romans*:—Lǽdenware wendon hié ealla on hiora āgen geþeóde *the Romans turned them all into their own language*, Past. Pref; Swt. 6, 3. On Lēdenwara gereorde *lingua Latinorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. *Sui* næfþ nǽnne nominativum nāðer ne mid Grǽcum ne mid Lēdenwarum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 5. Firgilius wæs mid Lǽdenwarum sēlest *amongst the Romans Virgil was best*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 5.

Lǽden-word, es; *n. A Latin word*:—Đās word ne beóþ nā lēdenword gif se *r* byþ āweg gedōn, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54.

lǽdere, es; *m. A leader, guide*, Cant. Moys. [?], Lye. [Piers P. leder: *O. Frs.* folk-lēdera: *O. H. Ger.* leitari *dux*.]

lǽd-ness, e; *f. A bringing forth, production*:—On ðæs tuddres lǽdnysse *in prolis prolatione*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21 note. v. forþ-lǽdness.

lǽd-teów. v. lād-teów.

lǽf. v. lâf, leáf.

lǽfan; *p.* de. I. *to leave*:—Ic lǽfe eów sibbe *pacem relinquo vobis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 27. Ic lēfe *lego*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 66. Gif hwæs brōðor deád biþ and lǽfþ his wīf *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit et dimiserit uxorem*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Hig ne lǽfaþ on ðē stān ofer stāne *non relinquent in te lapidem super lapidem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. Se forma lǽfde his brōðer his wīf *primus reliquit uxorem suam fratri suo*, Mt Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða men ðe hē beæftan him lǽfde ǽr *those men that before he had left behind him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Hié begeáton welan and ūs lǽfdon *they got wealth and left it us*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15. Swā hit his yldran begeáton and lētan and lǽfdon ðam tō gewealde ðe hȳ wel ūðan, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3. Đīnum māgum lǽf folc and rīce *leave to thy kinsmen people and power*, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. Đonne him forþsīð gebyrige gȳme his hlāford ðæs hē lǽfe *when his death happens, let his lord take charge of what he leaves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 28: 5; Th. i. 436, 9. Ne biþ lǽfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Ān byþ genumen and ôðer byþ lǽfed, 24, 41. Heora landāre ðe him lǽfed wæs *their landed property that was left them*, Homl. Skt. 4, 82. Nā lǽfedum sǽde *non relicto semine*, Mk. Skt. 12, 20. Ðæt ða bān āne beón lǽfed *so that the bones only are left*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 26. II. *to remain, be left remaining*:—Gif hwæt lǽfde *if anything remained*, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 14. Hia lǽfdun *superaverunt*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 12. [*Goth.* bi-laibjan *to remain*: *O Sax.* far-lêbian *to remain*; lêbôn *to be left*: *O. Frs.* lêva *to leave*: *Icel.* leifa *to leave*: *O. H. Ger.* leibjan *relinquere*: leibên *to remain*.] DER. be-, ge-, ofer-lǽfan.

lǽfan *to allow*. v. lîfan.

læfel, es; *m. A cup, vessel, bowl*:—Læfel *sciffus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 66. Lævel, 25, 18. Lævil *manile*, 290, 69. Læuel *aquemanile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 14. Label *aquemale*, 100, 60. Lebil *manile*, 113, 43. Lebl *triplia*, 122, 62. Se læfyl ðe gē forstǽlon wæs mīnum hlāforde swīðe dȳre *scyphus, quem furati estis, ipse est, in quo bibit dominus meus*, Gen. 44, 5. Æren fæt, læfel oððe cēc, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Of ðæm hlæfle, Chart. Th. 439, 30. Đonne gesealde Aðelwold biscop his cynehlāforde ānne sylfrenne lefel on fīf pundum *dedit autem Athelweldus episcopus regi quoddam vas argenteum quinque libras appendens*, 236, 11. Nym mīnne sylfrenan læfyl *scyphum meum argenteum*, Gen. 44, 2. viii læflas *eight cups*, Chart. Th. 429, 36. [*Laym.* water me brohte mid guldene læflen: *O. L. Ger.* lavil *pelvis*: *O. H. Ger.* label, lapel *labium, concha, pelvis*, Grff. ii. 78–9.]

lǽfend, es; *m. One who misleads* [*a traitor*, =lǽwend?]; seductor, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 110; Wrt. Voc. 49, 17.

læfer, e; *f.* I. *a rush*:—Læfer *pirus* [l. *papyrus*], *gladiolus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 15; Wrt. Voc. 33, 15: *scirpio*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 9: *scirpia*, 289, 44. Lebr *scirpea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Eórisc, leber *scirpea*, 120, 17. Genim læfre neoðowearde *take the lower part of a bulrush*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. II. *a thin plate of metal*:—Gylden læfr *bractea*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Xerxes beworhte ða bīgelsas mid gyldenum læfrum *Xerxes wrought over the arches of the roof with golden plates*, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. Mid læfrum *liscis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 9. [See E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. *levers*: Grff. ii. 80 leber *scirpus, herba rotunda*.]

læfer-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes*:—Læferbed *pirorium* [v. læfer], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 14; Wrt. Voc. 33, 14. [Cf. *liver-ground* the place where the plant grows, E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. levers.]

-læg. v. or-læg.

lǽl, lēl, e; *f.* I. *a pliant twig, withe, whip, switch*:—Lǽl *vimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 13; Wrt. Voc. 33, 12: *vibex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 4: 96, 35. Lǽla *mastigias* [mastigia *flagrum, flagellum, virga*, Ducange], 55, 25. Lēlan *vibice*, 123, 68. II. *a weal, mark left on the flesh by a stroke from a rod, stripe, mark, bruise, swelling*:—Sylle wunde wið wunde lǽl wið lǽle *reddat vulnus pro vulnere, livorem pro livore*, Ex. 21, 25: L. Ælfc. 19; Th. i. 48, 22. Ne sȳ him blōdig wund līces lǽla ac gē hine gesundne āsettaþ ðǽr gē hine genōman *let there be no bloody wound on him, no stripes on his body, but do you put him down sound, where you took him*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 34; Gū. 671. Lēla *livor*, Kent. Gl. 763. Lǽla *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50. Wið lāðum lǽlum and wommum *ad perniones*, L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 20; Lchdm. i. 338, 15. Wið ðæt man lǽla and ôðre sār of līchaman gedō *in order that weals and other sores may be removed from the body*, Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 21. Wið yfele lǽla οἰδήματα, 153, 4; Lchdm. i. 280, 1. Đā eode se mæssepreóst tō ðam bysceope and hym eówde ða lǽla ðæra swyngellan ðe hē from dryhtne onfēng *then the priest went to the bishop and shewed him the marks of the scourging that he had received from the Lord*, Shrn. 98, 18. [(?) *Scot.* leill *a single stitch in marking on a sampler*.] v. lǽlan, lǽlian; *and* cf. [*for the double use*] walu.

lǽlan *to become black and blue with blows, to be bruised*:—Geseoh nū seolfes swæðe swā ðīn swāt āgeát blōdige stīge līc lǽlan *see now thy track, where thy blood hath poured forth, a bloody path, see thy body bruised*, Andr. Kmbl. 2884; An. 1445. *Kemble and Grimm read* līclǽlan *spots* [*of blood*] *on the body, but* cf. lǽlian.

lǽlian *to become black and blue*; livescere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 41.

laembis lieg. v. lendis lieg.

lǽmen; *adj. Made of clay, earthen:*—Lǽmen fæt *lagena*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 93; Wrt. Voc. 25, 33. Lēmen fet *vas fictile*, Kent. Gl. 1001. Lǽmen crocca *testa*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. Lǽmen fæt *a vessel of earth*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 2; Jul. 574: L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15. Lǽmene fatu *fictilia* vel *samia*; reádde lǽmene fatu *aretina* [MS. *alsierina*], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 94, 95; Wrt. Voc. 41, 46, 47. Lǽmene fatu beóþ on ofne âfandode, Homl. Th. i. 554, 33. Leomo lǽmena *limbs of clay*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. Lǽmina *fictilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* leimin *fictilis, luteus.*]

lǽn, lân [*v. under* lǽn-land], e; *f.* I. *a loan, grant, gift:*—Lǽn *commodum*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 5; Wrt. Voc. 21, 1. Lǽn *commodum, lucrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 1: *depositum* i. e. *commendatum*, 139, 1. Borg *vel* lǽn *fenus* i. e. *lucrum, usura*, 148, 24. Tô hwîle lǽn *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Ðæt hridder tôbærst on ðære lǽne. Seó fôstormôdor weóp for ðære âwyrdan lǽne *the sieve broke in two during the loan. The foster-mother wept for the injured loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Sum man sceolde âgyldan healf pund and wæs ðearle geswenct for ðære lǽne *a certain man had to pay back half a pound, and was exceedingly harassed on account of the loan*, 176, 35. Hê tô ðære lǽne fâcn ne wiste *he knew of no ill-design in the loan* [*of arms*], L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7. Se ðe æt his nêhstan hwæt tô lǽne âbit *qui a proximo suo quidquid mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ðê biddaþ manega þeóda ðînes þinges tô lǽne and ðû ne bitst nânne *fœnerabis multis gentibus, et ipse a nullo fœnus accipiens*, Deut. 28, 12. Tô lǽne syllan *mutuum dare*, 15, 8. Tô lǽne beón *to be lent*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 7. Lǽne syllaþ *mutuum date*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Ðâ meahte heó wîde geseón þurh ðæs lâðan lǽn *then could she widely see through the fiend's gift*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601. Lǽn Godes, ælmihtiges gife, 32; Th. 43, 18; Gen. 692. Ðeáh hê him nânra ôðerra lǽna [*but* Cott. MS. leana] ne wêne *though he expect no other benefits*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. II. [*in connection with land*] *a grant that may be recalled, lease, fee, fief:*—Landes lǽn *precarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 6; Wrt. Voc. 21, 2. Mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge forðon hê wæs cinges mon and Ordlâf fêng tô his londe forðon hit wæs his lǽn ðæt hê onsǽte hê ne meahte nâ his forwyrcan *the property went to the king because he* [*Helmstan*] *was the king's man; and Ordlaf took the land, for the land that he* [*Helmstan*] *occupied was held in fee from Ordlaf, so he* [*Helmstan*] *could not forfeit it*, Chart. Th. 173, 4. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lix. Ðâ oferbâd Ælfêh his brôðor and fêng tô his lǽne [cf. geûðe hê him &c. 9-12] *then Ælfeh survived his brother, and resumed the lands he had granted to him*; mortuo Ælfrico Ælfegus statim omnia præstita sua, quæ fratri suo viventi præstiterat [resumpsit], 272, 13, 21. Ælcne man lyst siððan hê ǽnig cotlŷf on his hlâfordes lǽne getimbred hæfþ ðæt hê hine môte hwîlum ðar on gerestan and his on gehwilce wîsan tô ðære lǽnan [*is this a form* lǽne, an; *f.* = lǽn, *or can it be the adj.* lǽne *transitory, as the opposite of which* ǽce *occurs afterwards, with the noun that it qualifies omitted?*] tilian ôþ ðone fyrst ðe hê bôcland and ǽce yrfe gearnige *every man, after he has built any cottage on land granted him by his lord, desires that he may rest himself therein at times, and in some fashion provide for himself from the grant* [?], *until the time that he has gained a freehold and a perpetual possession*, Shrn. 164, 2-8. Æþelwald and Alhmund his sunu hit woldon habban on his lǽne and hîna *Ethelwald and his son Alhmund would hold it* [*certain land*] *of him* [*the bishop*] *and of the convent in fee*, Chart. Th. 140, 32. Denewulf bisceop and ða hŷwan on Wintanceastre ænlǽnaþ Ælfrêde his deg xl hîda landes æt Alresforda æfter ðære lǽna ðe Tûnbryht bisceop ǽr âlênde his yldran *bishop Denewulf and the convent at Winchester lease to Alfred for his life xl hides of land at Alresford, according to the lease that Tunbryht granted before to his parents*, 147, 29. [*O. E. Hom.* se riche *lane* as beoð þeos sustren, i. 257, 22: *A. R. Ayenb.* lone *what is lent*: *Piers P.* lone, loone, lene. The double form of the word in later English may be partly owing to Scandinavian influence. Icelandic has both lên; *n. a fief, fee, grant*, and lân; *n.* (though an older feminine is indicated) *a loan, fief. O. Frs.* lên; *n. a grant, fee, fief*: *O. H. Ger.* lêhan; *n. fœnus, beneficium, usura, præstatio*: *Ger.* lehen; *n. fief, fee.*] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 310.

lǽnan; *p.* de *To lend, grant, lease:*—Lǽnþ *commodat*, Ps. Spl. 36, 27: 111, 5: Blickl. Gl. Lênþ *fenerator*, Kent. Gl. 699. Gif gê lǽnaþ ðâm ðe gê eft æt onfôþ hwilc þanc is eów sôþlîce synfulle synfullum lǽnaþ *si mutuum dederitis his a quibus speratis accipere quæ gratia est vobis? nam et peccatores peccatoribus fœnerantur*, Lk. Skt. 6, 34. Hig lǽnaþ eów and gê ne lǽnaþ him *ipse fœnerabit tibi et tu non fœnerabis ei*, Deut. 28, 44. Ðæt hê hæbbe ðæt land æt Ludintûne iii. geár for ðâm þreóm pundum ðe hê lǽnde, Chart. Th. 434, 33. Lǽn mê þrŷ hlâfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Lǽne mê ða bôc tô rǽdenne *commoda mihi librum ad legendum*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 20. Ne lǽne ðînum brêðer nân þing tô hîre *non fœnerabis fratri tuo ad usuram pecuniam*, Deut. 23, 19. Ys forboden ðæt hê his feoh tô nânum unrihtum gafole ne lǽne *prohibitum est, pecuniam suam ullo injusto fœnore mutuam dare*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 30; Th. ii. 194, 16. Ymb ðæt land ðæ ðû mǽ firmdig tô wǽræ ðæt ic dǽ ēndæ *de terra illa, de qua egisti apud me, ut ego eam tibi commodarem*, Chart. Th. 162, 15. Him drihten mihte spêde lǽnan *the Lord could grant him success*, Cd. 95; Th. 124. 8; Gen. 2059. Hlǽnan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. [*Laym.* lenen *to grant*:—þis lond he hire lende, 228: *Orm.* lenen: *Chauc.* lene: *Prompt. Parv.* leendyñ *presto, fenero*: *O. Fris.* lêna *to lend. grant*: *Icel.* lêna *to grant*; lâna *to lend*: *O. H. Ger.* lêhanon *mutuari*: *Ger.* lehnen.] DER. â-, be-, ge-, on-lǽnan.

lǽn-dagas; *pl. m. The days granted to a man in which to live, the time during which a man lives:*—Sceolde lǽndaga [MS. þend daga] æþeling ende gebîdan worulde lîfes *the end of the days that had been granted, of life in this world, was to come upon the prince*, Beo. Th. 4672; B. 2341. Swâ sceal ǽghwylc mon âlǽtan lǽndagas, 5175; B. 2591. Cf. lǽne.

lænding. v. lending.

lǽne, an; *f.* = [?] lǽn, Shrn. 164, 6. v. lǽn II.

lǽne; *adj. Granted as a* lǽn [q. v.], *granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail* [generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next]:—Ac ic wolde witan hweðer ðê þuhte be ðam ðe ðû hæfst hweðer hyt wêre ðe lǽne ðe ǽce *but I would know whether you thought of what you have, that it was temporary or eternal*, Shrn. 176, 29. Hêr biþ feoh lǽne hêr biþ freónd lǽne hêr biþ mon lǽne *in this world shall not wealth endure, or friend, or man*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 32; Wand. 108: Elen. Kmbl. 2539; El. 1271. Ðis lǽne lîf ðe wê lifiaþ on *this transitory life in which we live*, Ps. Th. 62, 3. Ðis deáde lîf, lǽne on londe, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 32; Seef. 66. Ðeós lǽne gesceaft [*the world*], 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843. Ðis is lǽne dreám [*the present life*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Lǽnes landes bryce *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 31. Lǽnan lîfes leahtras, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 16; Ph. 456: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 29; Exod. 268. Ende him on becom ðisses lǽnan lîfes *there came upon him an end of this life which is but for a moment*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 8. Ne biddan wê ûrne Drihten ðyses lǽnan welan, ne ðyssa eorþlîcra geofa ðe hrædlîce from monnum gewîtaþ, 20, 11. Se dæg wæs fruma ðyses lǽnan leóhtes, and hê biþ fruma ðæs êcan æfterfylgendan, 133, 10. Mâ dereþ monna gehwylcum môdes unþeáw ðonne mettrymnes lǽnes lîchoman, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 225; Met. 26, 119. Eádgâr ðis wâce forlêt lîf ðis lǽne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32. Suelce hê cwǽde ic eów onlǽne ðâs gewîtendan and ic eów geselle ða þurwuniendan. Gif ðonne ðæs monnes môd and his lufu biþ behleápen eallunga on ða lǽnan sibbe ðonne ne mæg hê nǽfre becuman tô ðære ðe him geseald is *relinquo scilicet transitoriam, do mansuram. Si ergo in ea cor, quæ relicta est, figitur, nunquam ad illam quæ danda est, pervenitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 350, 12-16. Monnes lîfdagas lǽne syndan, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ǽghwilc þing ðe on ðîs andweardan lîfe lîcaþ lǽnu sindon eorþlîcu þing â fleóndu *everything that pleases in this present life, transient are they, earthly things ever fleeting*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 58; Met. 21, 29. Sceoldon sêcan dreám æfter deáþe, and ðâs lǽnan gestreón, îdle ǽhtwelan forhogodon, Apstls. Kmbl. 166; Ap. 83. Gylt gefremmaþ þurh lîchaman lêne geþohtas, Ps. C. 50, 15; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 15. [*O. E. Homl.* ȝif we forleosað þas lenan worldþing, i. 105, 30: *O. Sax.* lêhni (fehu, werold).] DER. un-lǽne.

lǽne-, lǽn-lic; *adj. Transitory, transient, not enduring:*—Cwæþ se godspellere Martha and Maria getâcniaþ ðis lǽnelîce lîf and ðis gewîtendlîce, Blickl. Homl. 73. 9. Hêr is seó lǽnlîc winsumnes ac ðǽr is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the delight that endures not, but in the next is the anxiety that continues for ever*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 394, 7.

lǽnend, es; *m. A creditor, lender:*—Lǽnend *fenerator* vel *commodator* vel *creditor, redditor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. Twegen gafolgyldon wǽron sumum lǽnende *duo debitores erant cuidam feneratori*, Lk. Skt. 7, 41.

lǽnend-lîc; *adj. Transitory, transient:*—Uton geþencan hû lǽnendlîc ðeós woruld ys, Wulfst. 136, 27. v. lǽne-lîc.

lǽnere, es; *m. A creditor, lender:*—Lǽnere *creditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 124; Wrt. Voc. 60, 29. [*Ayenb.* lenere: *Wick.* leenere: *Prompt. Parv.* lendare *fenerator, creditor*: *O. Frs.* lêner: *O. H. Ger.* int-lêhenari *fœnerator.*]

lǽnian, Gen. 50, 15. v. leánian.

lǽn-land, es; *n. Land let on lease, which was never out of the possession of the lessor:*—Ðonne is ðæs landes iii hîda ðe Ôswald arcebisceop bôcaþ Eádrîce his þegne swâ swâ hê hit ǽr hæfde tô lânlande *there are three hides of land that archbishop Oswald conveys by charter to the possession of Eadric his thane, such as before he held by lease*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 165, 5. Fîf hîda ðe Ôswald bôcaþ Eádrîce swâ swâ hê hit ǽr hæfde tô lǽnlande, 217, 20. Wê wrîtaþ ðæt hê hæbbe hit swâ rûm tô bôclande swâ hê ǽr hæfde tô lǽnlonde, 258, 29. Eall ðæt yrfe ðæ ic hæbbe on lǽnelendum, v. 333, 21. v. lǽn; and see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lxii: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. xi.

lǽnung. v. feoh-lǽnung.

læpeldre *a dish, platter:*—Læpeldre fæt *paropsis* vel *catinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 89; Wrt. Voc. 25, 29. Se ðe bedypþ on disce mid mê his hlâf on læpeldre *qui intingit mecum manum in parapside* [Mt. 26, 23], Homl. Th. ii. 244, 4.

-læpped *having laps* or *lobes:*—Fîf-læppedu, Lchdm. ii. 160, 12.

læppa, an; *m. A skirt* [*of a garment*], *lappet, lobe* [*of the ear* &c.],

lap [in dew-*lap*; cf. also *lop*-eared], *a detached portion, a district*:—Læppa oððe ende *ora*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 30. Hȳ mōstan ðam læppan friþ gebicgean ðe hȳ under cyngces hand oferhæfdon *they might purchase peace for that district which, subject to the king, they ruled over*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. On læppan his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 132, 3. Hē genam his loðan ænne læppan tō tācne ðæt hē his geweald āhte, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 36, 6. Hē forcearf his mentles ænne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21: 199, 11, 17. Læppan *vel* fnado *fimbria*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. Lappan *lacinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 51. Lifre læppan *vel* þearmas *fibræ*, 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Hēr sint tācn āheardodre lifre ge on ðām læppum and filmenum *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and the membranes*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 4. Sió lifer hæfþ fīf læppan, 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [*P. L. S.* þe lappe of oure loverdes cloþ, 21, 29: *Laym.* leyde uppe his lappe [1st MS. bærm], 30261: *Chauc.* lappe: *Piers P.* he shal lese for hir loue a lappe of caritatis, 2, 35: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe, skyrte *gremium*, p. 287 where see note: *O. Frs.* lappa: *Dut.* lap *a remnant, patch*: *Dan.* lap *a patch*: *O. H. Ger.* lappa *lacinia*: *Ger.* lapp.] DER. eár-, fræt-, lifer- læppa.

lǽr. v. lār.

lǽran; *p.* de *To teach, instruct, educate, to give religious teaching, to preach, to teach a particular tenet* or *dogma, to enjoin a rule, to exhort, admonish, advise, persuade, suggest*:—Ic lǽre *instruo*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 32, 4: *erudio*, 30; Som. 34, 60. Ic tȳ oððe lǽre *imbuo*, 28, 3; Som. 32, 46. Ic eów lǽre Godes ege *timorem Domini docebo vos*, Ps. Th. 33, 11. Ānra manna gehwylcne ic myngie and lǽre ðæt ānra gehwylc hine sylfne ongyte *I admonish and exhort every man to understand himself*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Ic lǽre *persuadeo*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 107; Wrt. Voc. 54, 50. For ðon ic lǽre ðæt ðæt tempel wē on fȳre forbærnon *unde suggero ut templa igni contradamus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ne mæg ic ðæt dōn ðæt ðū mē lǽrest *non hoc facere possum quod suggeris*, 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Ðū lǽrst ūs *tu doces nos*, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Paulus ðæt ilce lǽreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Lēr þ *erudit*, Kent. Gl. 470. Wē lǽraþ ðæt . . . *we enjoin that*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 244–258. Gyf se dēma ðiss geāxaþ wē lǽraþ hyne and gedōþ eów sorhleáse *si hoc auditum fuerit a præside, nos suadebimus ei et securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Ic lǽrde sibbe ymb manige þeóda; ǽrest ic lǽrde ðæt men lufodan hié him betweónan . . . Fæderas ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora bearnum ðone þeódscipe lǽrdon Drihtnes egsan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10–20. Se Hālga Gāst hié ǽghwylc gōd lǽrde, 131, 30. Lǽrde Paulinus Godes word *prædicabat Paulinus verbum*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. Ðæt Agustinus Brytta biscopas lǽrde and monade *ut Augustinus Brittonum episcopos monuerit*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Lǽrde hine and manede *ammonens*, 2, 12; S. 514, 37: Blickl. Homl. 19, 36: Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 16. Ðā lǽrde se cāsere hine ðæt hē forlēte Cristes geleáfan *the emperor advised him to leave the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 83, 14. Ðā gewunode se cyning ðæt hē hine trymede and lǽrde *solebat eum hortari*, Bd. 3. 22; S. 552, 10. Hī lǽrde tō healdenne reogollīces līfes þeódscipe *disciplinam vitæ regularis custodire docuit*, S. 553, 10. Hē ful baldlīce beornas lǽrde *full boldly he exhorted the warriors*, Byrht. Th. 140, 61; By. 311. Se wīðermēda wordum lǽrde folc tō gefeohte, Andr. Kmbl. 2392; An. 1198. Leóde lǽrde on līfes weg *he brought people by his teaching into the way of life*, 339; An. 170. Hē lǽrde men geornlīce tō Godes geleáfan *he urged men in his teaching to a belief in God*, Shrn. 125, 8. Se bisceop hié lǽrede ðæt hié sendon tō ðæm pāpan *the bishop advised them to send to the pope*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18. Scottas lǽrdon geonge and ealde on reogollīcne þeódscipe *imbuebantur præceptoribus Scottis parvuli Anglorum, una cum majoribus, studiis et observatione disciplinæ regularis*, Bd, 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hī hī on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte and on gramatisccræfte tȳdan and lǽrdon, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Hī him līfes weg bodedon and lǽrdon *verbum ei vitæ prædicarent*, 1, 25; S. 487, 8. Ða ðe bododan and lǽrdon *qui dogmatizabant*, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. Hī hī trymedon and lǽrdon ðæt hī fæsten worhtan, 1, 12; S. 480, 31. Ðā cleopedon his þegnas him tō and hine bǽdon and geornlīce lǽrdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge *cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 18. Mē bǽdon and lǽrdon Rōmāne ðæt ic gewāt heonon onweg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 13. Hine hys yldran tō woruldfolgaþe tyhton and lǽrdon, 211, 28. Sume lǽrdon ðæt hine mon onweg ācurfe *quidam abscidendum esse dicebant*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. Lǽr ūs *doce nos*, Lk. Skt. 11, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 12. Ðū ðē lǽr be ðon, Beo. Th. 3449; B. 1722. Lǽraþ ðæt hig healdon ealle ða þing ðe ic eów bebeád, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Lǽre Pharao *ut suggeras Pharaoni*, Gen. 40, 14. Ða men ðe bearn habban lǽran hié ðām rihtne þeódscipe, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Heora scriftbēc tǽcan and lǽran, 43, 8. Se mæg hine sylfne be ðare bysene lǽran *he may teach himself by this example*, 101, 6. Hē ongan lǽran tō healdenne ða þing, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 41. Lange sceal leornian se ðe lǽran sceal *long must he learn who is to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 8. Mid brōðorlīce lufan hī manigean and lǽran *eis fraterna admonitione suadere*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Wæs ic seald tō fēdanne and tō lǽranne *datus sum educandus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Cyningas and rīce men sendon heora dōhtor ðider [*France*] tō lǽranne *filias suas erudiendas mittebant*, 3, 8; S. 531, 18. Ðæt willsume weorc ðām þeódum godspell tō lǽranne *desideratum evangelizandi gentibus opus*, 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Godcunde lāre tō lǽranne on Angelþeóde, 2, 2; S. 502, 10. Tō lǽrenne, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Lǽrende and strangende hira heortan, 249, 17. Lǽrendum Athamnano *instante Adamnano*, Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10. Cneohtas and geonge men tȳdde and lǽrde wǽron *pueri erudirentur*, 3, 18; S. 546, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 345: El. 173. [*Orm. Laym.* læren: *A. R.* learen, leren: *Gen. and Ex.* leren *to learn*: *R. Glouc.* lere *to learn*: *Piers P.* lere: *Chauc.* lere *to learn*: *Prompt. Parv.* lerȳn *or* techȳn another *doceo*; lerȳn *or* receyue lore of anothere *addisco*: *Goth.* laisjan *to teach*: *O. Sax.*, *O. L. Ger.* lērian: *O. Frs.* lēra: *Icel.* læra *to teach*; but in modern usage *to learn*: *Dan.* lære *to teach, learn*: *O. H. Ger.* lēran *docere, instruere, monere, redarguere*: *Ger.* lehren.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-lǽran.

-lǽred. v. ge-, sam-, þurh-, un-lǽred.

lærest, *least*:—Æt ðam lærestan wlitewamme iii scillingas and at ðam māran vi scill. *for the smallest disfigurement of the face iii shillings, for the greater vi shillings*, L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. As this seems to be the only instance in which this form occurs, Schmid suggests that *r* is wrongly written for *s*, but the O. Frs. *lerest* may justify the presence of the *r*. v. læssa.

lǽrestre, an; *f. A female teacher, an instructress, preceptress*:—Lǽrestre *doctrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Zup. 71, 8. Siddan clypode heó hire tō ða ylcan lǽrestran, Homl. Th. ii. 543, 8. [Cf. *Wick.* lerere: *Prompt. Parv.* lerare *doctor, instructor*: *Goth.* laisareis: *O. H. Ger.* lērari: *Ger.* lehrer; *but the form to which these point, and which would be a masculine corresponding to* lǽrestre, *seems not to occur, the usual word being* lāreów.]

lǽr-gedēfe:—Leorna lāre lǽr gedēfe wene ðec in wīsdōm. Exon. 806; Th. 303, 31; Fä. 61. *In this passage Ettmüller and Grein take* lǽrgedēfe *as an adj. but* lǽr *may well be, as Thorpe takes it, the imperat. of* lǽran, *which verb naturally accompanies* leornian.

lǽrig. A word of doubtful meaning occurring only twice:—Bærst bordes lǽrig, Byrht, Th. 140, 6; By. 284. Ne him bealubenne gebiden hæfdon ofer linde lǽrig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Grein suggests comparison with λαισήϊον *a buckler, target*, and that the word like *rand* may mean *the rim of the shield* and also *the body of the shield*. Either rendering is admissible so far as the sense is concerned.

lǽring, e; *f. Instruction, teaching* [see next two words and *Icel.* læring *teaching, learning*: *O. H. Ger.* lērunga *institutio, doctrina*.]

lǽring-mǽden, es; *n. A girl who is receiving instruction, a female pupil*:—Nim nū lāreów and bryng ðīnum lǽringmǽdene *take now, master, and bring them to thy pupil*, Th. Ap. 20, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-mær *a female disciple*.]

lǽring-mann, es; *m. A disciple*; discipulus, R. Ben. 5, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-sveinn *a disciple*.]

lǽre; *adj. Empty* [see next word.] [*O. and N.* lere house: *R. Glouc.* was þis lond of Romaynes almest lere, 81, 1: *O. Sax.* lāri: *O. H. Ger.* lāri *inanis*: *Ger.* leer.] v. ge-lǽr.

lǽr-ness, e: *f. Emptiness*:—Se cymþ of tō micelre lǽrnesse *it* [*hiccup*] *comes of too much emptiness*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 20.

lǽs, we, e; *f. A pasture, leasow* [still found in local names]:—Lǽs *pascua*; gemǽne lǽs *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 44, 47; Wrt. Voc. 53, 51, 54. Se wudu and seó lǽs is gemǽne tō ðām ān and twentigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 28. Sceáp lǽswe ðīnre *oves pascuæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 73, 1: 78, 14: 94, 7: 99, 4: 22, 1. Hit is gescræpe on lǽswe sceápa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14. Ic wylle hī healdan on genihtsumere lǽse *I will keep them in an abundant pasture*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 15. On gemǽnre lǽse, L. Edg. 5, 8; Th. i. 274, 26: 9; Th. i. 276, 1: L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 14. Ic drīfe sceáp mīne tō heora leáse *mino oves meas ad pascua* . . . Ic lǽde hig tō lǽse *ego duco eos* [boves] *ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 13, 27. Ne land ne lǽsse [lǽswe? MS. H. lǽse], L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 7. Fint lǽse [lēsua, Lind: lēswe, Rush.] *pascua inveniet*, Jn. Skt. 10, 9. Waldon ða swāngerēfan ða lǽswe forður gedrīfan, Chart. Th. 70, 20. Lǽswe *pascua*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 49. Lǽsa *pascua*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 24. Mid heora fæder heordum on lǽsum *in pascendis gregibus patris*, Gen. 37, 12. [*O. E. Homl.* leswe; *acc*: *Laym.* leswa [2nd MS. lesewes]; *pl*: *A. R.* leswe: *Wick.* leswe, lesewe: *R. Glouc.* lese. Tusser uses *lease* = *pasture*.] v. eten-lǽs.

lǽs, e; *f. A letting* [*of blood*]:—Blōdes lǽs *bloodletting*, L. M. 3, 47, cont; Lchdm. ii. 302, 23. Cf. þurh ða blōdlǽse geclǽnsad, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 18; and v. blōd-læswu, lǽtan: cf. ǽs *and* etan.

LÆS; *adv. also used in conjunctional phrases and as a noun. Less, lest*:—Hió mē lytle læs lāðe woldan ðisses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Nōht ðon læs *nihilominus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 516, 6. Nōhte ðon læs, 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Nōhte ðȳ læs unārǽfnendlīc *non minus intolerabile*, 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Cȳð ðis folc ðæt hig ne gān ofer ða gemǽro ðē læs hig swelton *contestare populum ne forte velit transcendere terminos et pereat*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ðē les *ne*, Kent. Gl. 161. Wē hine mid swā micle māran unryhte oferhycgeaþ swā hē læs forhogaþ ðæt hē ūs tō him spane, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 18. Ðȳ læs ðe, Homl. Th. i. 88, 32: Gen. 32, 11. Ān læs

twentig *undeviginti*, twâm læs twentig *duodeviginti*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 41. Hē rīxode twā læs xxx geára, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Ōðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra, 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ðȳ ilcan sumera forweorþ nō læs ðonne xx scipa *that same summer no less than twenty ships were lost*, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Ðā wæs āgangen fīf þūsend geára and āne geáre læs ðonne twā hund, Shrn. 29, 34. Gif læs manna beó *sin minor est numerus*, Ex. 12, 4. Swā man mâre sprycþ swā him læs manna gelȳfeþ *the more a man speaks, the fewer men believe him*, Prov. Kmbl. 38. Swā mid læs worda swā mid mâ *whether with fewer words or with more*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Forðon hit næs þeáw on ðǽm tīdum ðæt mon ǽnig wæl on ða healfe rīmde ðe ðonne wieldre wæs būton ðǽr ðȳ læs ofslagen wǽre *quia scriptorum veterum mos est, ex ea parte quæ vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum: nisi forte cum adeo pauci cadunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Ðes dæg is geweorþod mid manegum godcundum geofum næs ðara gifena læs ðonne Drihtnes ǽrist and eác ðonne seó gifu ðæs Hālgan Gāstes *this day is distinguished by many divine gifts, no less gifts than the Lord's resurrection, and also than the gift of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 3. Āhte ic holdra ðȳ læs, Beo. Th. 929; B. 487: 3897; B. 1946: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 27; Rä. 10, 11. Ða ðe læs āgun 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50. Læsast brūcan, 37 b; Th. 122, 22; Gū. 309. Licgende beám læsest grōweþ, 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159. Ðonne hī læst wēnaþ *when they least expect*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 10, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 12: Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Hū gē fullecost māgon Gode þiówian ðæt eów læst þing mierþ *quod facultatem præbeat sine impedimento Domino observiendi*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. [*O. Sax.* les.]

læsast, læsest. v. læs, læssa.

læs-boren; *adj. Of inferior birth*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig forþboren preóst ne forseó ðone læsborenan *we enjoin that any highborn priest do not despise the one of inferior birth*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21.

lǽs-hosum = [?] lǽst-hosan; *pl. Some species of covering for the foot, socks without soles*:—Fōt-leáste [=-lǽste], lǽshosum [=lǽsthosan] *cernui* ['*cernui* socci sunt sine solea,' Ducange], Ælfc Gl. 28; Som. 61, 17; Wrt. Voc. 26, 16. v. lǽst, lǽst-wyrhta.

lǽsian. v. lǽswian.

læssa; *adj. cpve. Less*:—Se ðe læssa ys ys on heofena rīce him mâre *qui autem minor est in regno cælorum, major est illo*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Hwæðere hē ðām ðe on sceare mâran wǽron on ðām mægnum eáþmōdnesse and hȳrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa wæs *verum eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus humilitatis et obedientiæ non mediocriter insignitus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Ðæt mâre leóht and ðæt læsse leóht *luminare majus et luminare minus*, Gen. 1, 16. Gaderodon sum mâre sum læsse *collegerunt, alius plus, alius minus*, Ex. 16, 17. Ne eart ðū læst [læsæst, Rush.] *nequaquam minima es*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Nis ðæt læsast, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 7; Gū. 741. Ðara ānum ðeáh hit se læsta wǽre and se heánosta *to one of them, though it were the least and the humblest*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 22. Ðæt læste fæc *parvissimum spatium*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Ðone læstan dǽl þunges *the least bit of aconite*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 31. Ðara læstena worda hreówsian *se de tenuissima verbi laceratione reprehendunt*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 15. Se ðe tōwyrpþ ān of ðysum læstum [leasestum, Lind: læsest, Rush.] bebodum... se biþ læst [leasest, Lind: se læsesta, Rush.] genemned on heofonan rīce *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis minimis, . . . minimus vocabitur in regno cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Æt læstan l scypa *at least* 50 *ships*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 173, 15. [*O. Frs.* lessa.] v. lærest.

læst. v. læssa, læs.

lǽst *a track*. v. lâst.

lǽst, e; *f. A covering for the foot, a boot*:—Lǽste *ocreæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. v. lǽs-hosum, lǽst-wyrhta, lâst, *and Icel.* leistr; *m. a short sock: O. H. Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma: Ger.* leisten.

lǽst *act, performance* (?):—Nalles hige gehyrdon hāliges lāre siððan leófes leóþ lǽste neár swēg swiðrode *they did not neglect the holy one's* [*Moses*] *teaching, after the loved one's lay, when the time drew nearer for action* [*crossing the Red Sea*], *and his voice died away*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 17; Exod. 308. v. Bouterwek's Cædmon i. 321; *and* cf. ful-lǽst, ge-lāst.

lǽstan; *p.* te. I. *to follow, attend, accompany, do suit and service*:—Sōna ða beótunge dǽdum lǽstan *neque segnius minas effectibus prosequuntur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39, MS. C. Allum ðām ðe him lǽstan woldon *with all those who would follow him*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 31. Gif hī leódfruman lǽstan dorsten, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. Him se līchoma lǽstan nolde *the body would not do him service* [*of Grendel powerless in the grasp of Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1629; B. 812. II. *to do, perform, observe, carry out, execute, discharge* [*a debt* or *duty*]:—Ic lufan symle lǽste wið eówic *I will ever love you*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 10; Cri. 471. Gif hē lǽst mīna lāra *if he does my teachings*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 3; Gen. 619. Ðenden ðū mīne lāre lǽstest, 99; Th. 130, 32; Gen. 2169. Lǽstes, 27; Th. 36, 15; Gen. 572. Forðon hē ða godspellīcan bebode heóld and lǽste *quod evangelica præcepta servaret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 23: 4, 25; S. 600, 20. Ðæt hī ða ungewerigadre geornfullnysse fylidon and lǽston *ut instituta indefessa instantia sequerentur*, 4, 3; S. 568, 15. Ðæt mid dǽdum lǽston ða ðe hī ongitan mihton *ut ea quæ intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Wē sōðfæstes swaðe folgodon, lǽston lārcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674. Lǽstun, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 21; Cri. 1225. Bibeád ic eów . . . earge gē ðæt lǽstun *my command was . . . ill have ye performed it*, 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503. Leófa Beówulf lǽst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2662: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Lǽste ðū georne his ambyhto *do diligently his messages*, 25; Th. 33, 9; Gen. 517. Ðū lǽstan scealt ðæt his bodan bringaþ, Th. 32, 26; Gen. 509. Geongordōm lǽstan, 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 663. Gif ðū wilt his wordum hȳran and his bebodu lǽstan *if thou wilt hear his words, and do his commands*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1: Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 28; Gū. 815. [Ic an six marc silures and ðat schal Godrīc mīne brōðer lēsten (*pay*), Chart. Th. 566, 23, 31.] III. *to continue, last*:—Ðonne him dagas lǽstun *in their life-time*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 12; Cri. 1289. [Ðæt fīr læste swa lange þ hit wæs liht ofer eall, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 25. ð lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king, 1137; Erl. 262, 19.] [*Gen. and Ex.* lesten *to perform*: *Orm.* lasstenn *to last*: *Laym.* læsteþ *lasts*: *O.E. Homl.* lasteþ: *A.R.* lesteþ: *Mark.* leasteþ: *Mand.* laste *to perform*: *Goth.* laistjan *to follow*: *O. Sax.* lēstian *to do, perform*: *O. Frs.* lâsta, lēsta, *to do, perform, pay*: *O. H. Ger.* leistan *reddere*: *Ger.* leisten.]

lǽste, es; *m* [?]. *A shoemaker's last*:—Læste *musticula* ['*mustricola* machina ad stringendos pedes, hoc est, ad calceum suendum qui pedes tegit et stringit: forma in qua calceus suitur,' Ducange]. Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. Lǽste *vordalium* [?], Wrt. Voc. 287, 37. [lest *formipedia*, Wrt. Voc. 181, 13: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, sowtarys forme *formula, calopodia*: *Dan.* læst *a last*: *O.H.Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma*: *Ger.* leisten.] v. lǽst.

lǽstend, es; *m. One who performs* or *executes*:—Ðara þinga ðe hē ōðre lǽrde tō dōnne hē sylfa wæs se wylsumesta fyllend and lǽstend *eorum quæ agenda docebat erat executor devotissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4. Fylgend and lǽstend, 4, 3; S. 568, 15, note.

Læsting, Læstinga eá *Lastingham in Yorkshire*:—Fram ðām brōðrum ðæs mynstres ðe Læstinga eá is nemned, Bd. pref: S. 472, 17. Getimbrede ðǽr mynster ðæt is nū gecȳged Læstinga eá, 3, 23; S. 555, 3. Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscire ðæt is on Læstinga eá, 5, 19; S. 639, 14. On Læstinge, 4, 3; S. 566, 28.

lǽst-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker*:—Lǽstweorhta *caligarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 23; Wrt. Voc. 26, 22. Lǽstwyrhta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 66. v. lǽst.

lǽswian, lǽsian: *p.* ode, ede, *trans. and intrans. To pasture, feed, graze*:—Ic lǽswige *pasco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 13. Ic lǽsewige, lǽswige, 28: Som. 30, 33. Ic hī lǽswige on dōme and on rihtwīsnysse *I will feed them in judgement and righteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 18. Hig man lǽswode on mōrium lande *pascebantur in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. Ða lǽswede heó hire fēstermōdor sceápum *then she fed her foster-mother's sheep*, Shrn. 101, 14. Ðā lǽswede hē mid his fæder sceápum, 108, 31. Ða assan wið hī lǽswodon *the asses were grazing by them*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Lǽswa mīne scēp *feed my sheep*, 290, 30. Oxanhyrde mōt lǽswian ii. oxan oððe mā on gemǽnre lǽse *bubulco licet adherbare duos boves, et alicubi plus, in communibus pascuis*, L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 13. Heord lǽswiende *grex pascens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Lǽsgende, Mk. Skt. 5, 11. Hwylc eówer hæfþ þeów scēp lǽsgende [lēsuande, Lind.] *quis vestrum habens servum pascentem*, Lk. Skt. 17, 7. Heord swȳna lǽsiendra [lēsuuandra, Lind.] *grex porcorum pascentium*, 8, 32. On lǽswigendum eówdum *in pascendis gregibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 20. [*O. E. Homl.* leseweþ, *prs.* 3: *A. R.* leswe, *imper*: *Wick.* leseweden, *p.* 3.]

læt, es; *m. One of a class that was inferior to that of the ceorl but above that of the slave.* The word occurs only in the following passage:—Gif[man] læt ofslæhþ ðone sēlestan lxxx scill. forgelde gif ðane ōðerne ofslæhþ lx scillingum forgelde ðane þriddan xl scillingum forgelden *if any one slay a 'læt' of the highest class, let him pay eighty shillings; if he slay one of the second, let him pay sixty shillings; let them pay for one of the third with forty shillings*, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12–14. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Grmm. R. A. 305–309: Grff. ii. 190: Thorpe's Glossary: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8: Lappenberg's Hist. ii. 321.

læt; *adj. Late, slow, sluggish, tardy*:—Wundrodon ðæt hē on ðam temple læt wæs *mirabantur quod tardaret ipse in templo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 21. Hræd tō gehiéranne and læt tō sprecenne *velox ad audiendum, tardus ad loquendum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 6. Hlæt, Rtl. 28, 19. Nalas elnes læt *not slow of courage*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529. Ne sceal se tō sǽne beón, ðissa lārna tō læt, seðe him wile lifgan mid Gode, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dōm. 89: Apstls. Kmbl. 66; Ap. 33. Se mæssepreóst se ðe biþ tō læt ðæt hē ðæt deófol of men ādrīfe *the priest who is too slow in driving the devil from a man*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 22: Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 29; Jul. 573; 76 a; Th. 285, 11; Jul. 712. Heora behreówsung wæs tō lætt *their repentance was too late*, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 15. Nis seó stund latu ðæt . . . *the time does not tarry, when* . . . Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nis seó tīd latu, 51 a; Th. 178, 4; Gū. 1239. Be latre meltunge *of sluggish digestion*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 6. Wið latre meltunge, 2, 34;

Lchdm. i. 238, 27. Late gange *gradu lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 76. Læte *dissides*, i. *tardi*, 141, 6. Ne beoþ æfre tō late *numquam sunt sera*, 62, 18. Swæfna gewisse synt oft late *dreams are certain, but often late of fulfilment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 27. Đæt hī ne beón ne wordes ne weorces, ne ealles tō hræde ne tō swīðe læte, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 36. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend tō đam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. On heortan læte [hlatto, Lind.] tō gelȳfenne *tardi corde ad credendum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 25. Đæt hē đȳ lætra biþ tō uncystum *that it [the body] be the less ready to vices*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 20. And ā swā hit forþwerdre beón sceolde swā wæs hit lætre *and ever as things ought to have been more forward, did they go on more slowly*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 33. Siđđan đū spræce tō đīnum þeówe ic hæfde đē lætran tungan *ex quo locutus es ad servum tuum, impeditioris et tardioris linguæ sum*, Ex. 4, 10. [*Goth.* lats *slothful: O. Sax.* lat: *O. Frs.* let: *Icel.* latr: *O. H. Ger.* laz *piger, segnis, stupidus, tardus: Ger.* lass.] v. unlæt, lata; lætemest, lætest.

-lǽta. v. freó-, frig-, scyld-lǽta.

LǼTAN, *p.* lēt, leórt; *pp.* lǽten. The ellipsis of a verb in the infinitive, the meaning of which may be inferred from the context, not unfrequently takes place after *lætan;* and the connection of many of the meanings which follow with the simple one seems explainable in this way. **I.** *to* LET, *allow, permit, suffer:*—God lǽt him fyrst đæt hē his mándǽda geswīce *God allows him time that he may cease from his crimes*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 32. Đonne ne lǽteþ hē ūs nō costian ofer gemet *then he will not let us be tempted beyond measure*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Gif Drihten đē lǽteþ đone teóþan dǽl ānne habban *if the Lord lets thee have only the tenth part*, 51, 3. God lēt hī habban āgenne cyre, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19. Ne leórt ǽnigne monno tō fylgenne hine *non admisit quemquam sequi se*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Đā onlȳsde hē hine and lēt hine fēran æfter đam biscope *absolvit eum, et post Theodorum ire permisit*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 3. Se dēma lēt đa mōdor tō đam suna on synderlīcre clȳsingce *the judge allowed the mother tc come to the son in a chamber apart*, Homl. Skt. 4, 342. Se ēca Drihten hine sylfne lēt lǽdon on đa heán dūne *the Lord eternal allowed himself to be led on to the high mountain*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 10. Drihten ealle đa gefylde đa đe hié on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his naman *the Lord had filled all those who let themselves*, or *were content to, hunger and thirst for his name's sake* [cf. in Icel. *láta* with a reflex. infin.], 159, 17. Lǽt beón ealne dæg *let it be all day*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 25. Lǽtaþ ǽgđer weaxan *sinite utraque crescere*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Lēte *pateretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 4. Hē lifde būton synnum đeáh đe hē hine lēte costian, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. Lǽtan nānne lybban *to let none live*, Ex. 14. 5. Se đe mȳn blōd nolde lǽtan āgeótan *he that would not suffer my blood to be shed*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 17. Lēton, Exon. 46 b; Th. 152, 3; Gū. 921. Gif đū đē wilt dōn manegra beteran đonne scealt đū đē lǽtan ānes wyrsan *if thou wilt make thyself the superior of many, thou must allow thyself to be the inferior of one*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 14. **II.** *to let [alone], let go, give up, dismiss, leave, forsake, let [blood]:*—Ne recce ic hwæt hī dēman. Ic lǽte tō đīnum dōme mā đonne tō hiora *I care not what judgements they make. I give myself up*, or *trust, to your judgement more than to theirs*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Hwȳ nelt đū gēman đæt mīn sweostor mē lǽt āne þegnian *why dost thou not heed that my sister leaves me to serve alone?* Blickl. Homl. 67, 31. Hē lǽt his hlāfordes gebod tō giémeliéste *he leaves to neglect [neglects] his lord's command*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 14. Lǽtt đonne ān đæt gefeoht sume hwīle *he lets the battle alone then for some time*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 10. Hē cwæþ tō him lǽtaþ đæt nett on đa swīđran healfe đæs rēwettes . . . hig lēton *dixit eis mittite in dexteram navigii rete . . . miserunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Đæt ic sylf ongeat ne lēt ic đæt unwriten *what I myself knew, I did not leave unwritten*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 26. God hine lēt frigne *God left him free*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 29. Ic lēt mīne wylne tō đē *ego dedi ancillam meam in sinum tuum*, Gen. 16, 5. Se arcebiscop lēt hit eall tō heora āgene rǽde *the archbishop left it all to their own discretion*, Chart. Th. 341, 11. God hī hǽđenum leódum lēt tō anwealde *God left them to the power of heathen nations*, Jud. 1, 8. Hē lēt hī tō handa Madian *tradidit illos in manu Madian*, 6, 1. Đā gyrnde se cyng ealra đæra þegna đe đa eorlas ǽr hæfdon, and hī lētan hī ealle him tō handa, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Gē forsāwon eall mīn geþeaht and lēton eów tō giémelēste đonne ic eów cīdde *despexistis omne consilium meum et increpationes meas neglexistis*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 22. Swā swā hit his yldran lētan and lǽfdan đam tō gewealde *as his parents left and bequeathed it to be at his disposal*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3; Lchdm. iii. 286, 15. Hine eft đǽm mannum hālne and gesundne āgeaf đām đe hine ǽr deádne lēton *gave him back safe and sound to the men who before had left him dead*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 22. Lǽt đīne lāc beforan đam altare *relinque munus tuum ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Lǽt đū him blōd on ǽdre *let blood for him from a vein*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Beó đū be đīnum and lǽt mē be mīnum *be thou with thine, and leave me with mine*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. Gif hē tōþ or āsleá lǽt hig frige *dentem si excusserit, dimittet eos liberos*, Ex. 21, 27. Lǽte hig frige, 26. Wē lǽraþ đæt man ǽnig ne lǽte unbiscpod tō lange, Wulfst. 120, 15. Lǽte [đæt feoh] ān and fō se āgend tō *let him give up [the property], and let the owner take it*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9: 12; Th. i. 34, 12. Hwilce hwīle hine wille Drihten hēr on worlde lǽtan *how long the Lord will leave him in this world*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 9. Hē sceal lǽtan his unnyttan geþancas of his mōde *he must dismiss his idle thoughts from his mind*, Wulfst. 234, 26. Đonne hē hī nyle lǽtan tō hiera āgnum wilnungum *quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22. Hē nō be đæm ānum lǽtan wolde ac ofer đone gārsecg đone ylecan leóman đæs fullan geleáfan āspringan lēt *he would not leave off when that [the spreading of the gospel over part of the world] only was done, but caused the same beam of the perfect faith to spring forth across the ocean [to England]*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 16. Wiđ poccum swīđe sceal mon blōd lǽtan, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 3. Nis him blōd tō lǽtanne, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. **III.** *to let, cause, make, get, have, cause to be, place:*—Ic hine symble gehȳre and mīne mildse ofer đone lǽte *I will ever hear him, and my mercy shall be upon that man*, Wulfst. 264, 11. Swā hī hiora lufe neár Gode lǽtaþ swā hī bióþ orsorgru *the nearer to God they place their love, the more free are they from care*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 24: 40, 7; Fox 242, 26–28. Hē lēt betwux him and mīnum feóndum đæt hē nǽfre gesewen [wæs] fram him *posuit tenebras latibulum suum*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Đā fōr hē norþryhte be đæm lande lēt him ealne weg đæt wēste land on đæt steórbord *then he sailed due north along the coast: he had the waste land all the way on his starboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10. Đa hē lēt standan beforan ymbeūtan đa eardungstōwe *quos stare fecit circa tabernaculm*, Num. 11, 24. Hē sette scole and on đære hē lēt cnihtas lǽran *he set up a school, and had boys taught in it*; instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. Se cing lēt gerīdan ealle đa land đe his mōdor āhte him tō handa, Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 19: 1023; Erl. 162, 35: 1035; Erl. 164, 22. Wit đæt đā lētan and unēþelīce þurhtugan đæt hē đæs geþafa wolde beón *with difficulty we got him to assent to it*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hī lēton hig hādian tō bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops*, 1053; Erl. 188, 14. **IV.** *to make a thing appear [so and so], make as if, make out, profess, pretend, estimate, consider, suppose, think:*—Ic lēto *existimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Hē lēttes *arbitretur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Ne lǽtaþ wē *non dissimulamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 22. Ealle wē lǽtaþ efendȳrne Engliscne and Deniscne *we estimate all at the same amount, Englishman and Dane*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 152, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* manngjöld skyldi jöfn lātin ok spora-höggit.] Đonne wē đisses middangeardes welan foresettaþ and ūs leófran lǽtaþ đonne đa lufan đara heofonlīcra eádignessa *cum mundi divitias amori cælestium præponimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 16. Fela is đæra đe embe bletsunga ođđe unbletsunga leóhtlīce lǽtaþ *many are there that esteem lightly of blessings or cursings* [cf. *Piers P.* iv. 160–161 moste peple . . . *leten* mekenesse a maistre and Mede a mansed schrewe. Loue *lete* of hir liȝte and lewte ȝit lasse: *Orm.* 7523– uss birrþ *lætenn* unnorneliȝ and litell off uss sellfenn and *lætenn wel* off oþre menn], L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36. Gē beótlīce lǽtaþ *ye boast*, Wulfst. 46, 15. Hȳ þencaþ and lǽtaþ đæt tō warscype, đæt hȳ ōđre māgan pǽcan, 55, 2. Hē lēt đæt hyt Dryhtnes sylfes andwlyta wǽre *he supposed that it was the face of the Lord himself*, St. Andr. 42, 9. Đā sendun hig mid searwum đa đe rihtwīse lēton *observantes miserunt insidiatores qui se justos simularent*, Lk. Skt. 20, 20. Đā lēton hȳ sume đæt đæt mycel unrǽd wǽre *some of them considered it a very bad plan*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 32. Manige lēton đæt hit cometa wǽre *many supposed that it was a comet*, 1097; Erl. 234, 13. Đæs đe men lēton *as men supposed*, Erl. 234, 17. Hī hī selfe lēton ǽgđer ge for heáne ge for unwrǽste *they considered themselves as abject and undone;* ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt [cf. *Piers P.* xv. 5 somme *leten* me for a lorel], Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Lēton đā gedwealde men, swylce Simon Godes sylfes sunu wǽre, Wulfst. 99, 7. Đæt man þurh đæt lǽte đæt hē sī đæs legeres wyrđe *so that for that reason it be considered that he is worthy of such burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. Đæt hē đa đe him underþiédde sīen lǽte him gelīce *æqualem se subditis deputet*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 15. Đæt cild đe læg on cradele đa gȳtseras lǽton efenscyldig and hit gewittig wǽre, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2. Ic wælle lēte *æstimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 20. Se ealdormonn sceal lǽtan hine selfne gelīcne his hiéremonnum, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 8. **V.** *to behave towards, treat:*—Đam elþeódigan and ūtancumenan ne lǽt đū nō uncūþlīce wiđ hine *as regards the alien and foreigner do not behave unkindly towards him* [cf. *Icel.* björn lætr allblítt við hana], L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. **VI.** *to let [land, &c.]:*—Eádward cyning and đa hīwan in Wintanceastre lǽtaþ tō Dænewulfe bisceope twentig hīda landes, Chart. Th. 158, 7. Đā com sum ōđer and beád māre đonne đe ōđer ǽr sealde and se cyng hit lēt đam menn đe him māre beád *then some other man came and offered more than the other had before given, and the king let it to the man that offered more*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 10. Đā hȳ lētan him tō đæt land æt Eádburge byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 76, 5: Chart. Th. 151, 6. **VII.** *with adverbs:*—Đās ōđre lǽtaþ đone n āweg on sopinum *these others let the n fall away in the supine*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 60. Ælmǽr abbod hī lǽtan āweg *they let abbot Aylmer go away*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 13. Đā cwǽdon đa witan đæt betere wǽre đæt man đene āþ āweg lēte đonne hine man

sealde . . . Đā lēt hē ðone āþ āweg *then the witan said that it would be better that the oath should be dispensed with than that it should be taken . . . Then he omitted the oath*, Chart. Th. 289, 24–30. Æt ealre ðære hergunge and æt eallum ðām hearmum ðe ær ðam gedōn wǣre ær ðæt friþ geset wǣre man eall onweig lǣte and nān man ðæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde *as regards all the harrying and all the injuries that were done before the peace was made, let it all be dismissed, and let no man avenge it or ask for compensation*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. Petrus cnucode ōþ ðæt hī hine inn lēton *Peter knocked until they let him in*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Hē lǣt him eáþelīce ymbe ðæt *he takes it easily*, Wulfst. 298, 30: Homl. Skt. 4, 342. [*Goth.* lētan: *O. Sax.* lātan: *O. Fries.* lēta: *Icel.* láta: *O. H. Ger.* lāzan.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, tō- lǣtan.

læt-byrd, e; *f. A late* or *slow birth*:—Se wīfman se hire cild āfēdan ne mæg gange tō gewitenes mannes birgenne . . . and cweþe ðās word ðis mē tō bōte ðære lāþan lætbyrde *let the woman who cannot nourish her* [*unborn*] *child go to the grave of a dead man . . . and say these words*: '*May this help me with the troublesome late birth*,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 21.

-lǽte. v. ā-lǽte.

lætemest; *a double superlative of* læt. *Last*:—In ðæm lætemestan dæge *in novissimo die*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 44: 39, 40. Stōwe ða lætemestu *novissimum locum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 9, 10. Monige wutudlīce biópun ǣrist ða foerþmestu and ða lætemestu foerþmest *multi autem erunt primi novissimi et novissimi primi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Ða endo ł lætmesta *novissima*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

lætemest; *adv. Lastly, at last, finally*:—Lætemest (lætmest, Lind.) *novissime*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 14.

lǽtere. v. blōd-lǽtere.

lætest; *superl.* of læt. *Last*:—Đe lætest [ða lætmesta, Lind.] *the last*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 27. [*O. Eng. Homl.* latest: *Orm.* latst: *A. R. Laym.* last.]

lǽd, es; *n. Land*:—Dō swā ic lǣre beó ðē [Lchdm. ðū] be dīnum and lǽt mē be mīnum ne gyrne ic dīnes ne lǽdes ne landes ne sace ne sōcne ne ðū mīnes ne þearft *do as I advise; be thou with thine and leave me to mine; I desire nothing of thine, neither lea nor land, neither 'sac' nor 'socn'; nor needest thou mine*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 15; Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. The Icelandic has the same alliterative phrase, e. g. 'deyr fē; deyja frændr; eyðisk land ok lāð.'

lǽd *a lathe* [e. g. Kent is divided into six *lathes*], *a district containing several hundreds*, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 100. The word occurs in the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor:—In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocabatur *lēð*, quod isti dicunt tithinge [*or* trihinge], Th. i. 455, n. 3. In L. Hen. I. viii. 2 occurs amongst the names of other officials *leidegrevei* = *lǽðgerēfan*, Th. i. 514, note 1. Cf. *Icel.* leið, leiðangr *a levy*: *Dan.* leding. Skeat, Etymol. Dict. under *lathe*, suggests that lǽd = lægd, in which case perhaps it may be compared with *Dan.* lægd *a levying district*.

lǽdan; *p.* de *To speak ill of, accuse, abuse, execrate, detest, hate*:—Man eall hyrweþ ðæt man scolde herian and lāðeþ [lǽðeþ?] ðæt man scolde lufian *people scorn what they ought to praise, and hate what they ought to love*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 167. Gif hwelc cymiþ tō mē and ne lǽdes [lǽdues, Lind] fæder his *si quis venit ad me et non odit patrem suum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. Miððý iuih lǽðeþ menn *cum vos oderint homines*, Lind. 6, 22. Ða ðe lǽdes ł lǽðedon *qui oderunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 44. Ða ðe lǽddon, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 71. Hý wǽron ealle ānsprǽce ðonne hý mē leahtrodon and lǽddon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða *to make a person loathe a thing*: *O. Sax.* a-lēðian *to disgust*: *O. H. Ger.* leidan *accusare, detestari*; leidēn *execrari, odiosum facere*.] v. be-lǽdan, lāðian.

lǽdð[u], e; lǽddo; *indecl.*; *f. An injury, offence, hatred, enmity, malice*:—Lǽddе *livoris*, Wt. Voc. ii. 50, 16. Miċ lǽdo hæfe ðū fiónd dīnne *odio habebis inimicum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 43. Lǽddo *odio*, 24, 10. Sēðe unlage rǽre oððe undōm gedēme heononforþ for lǽdde oððe for feohfange *he that from this time forth shall set up unjust law, or judge unjust judgement on account of malice or of bribery*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Þurh Pendan lǽdde hyra cyninges, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 14. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt ǽrest ðæt man tō ōðrum lǽdde hæbbe *now first it is murder, that a man hate another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ne dōm ic ðē laæðo *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kimbl. Lind. 20, 13. Ðæt hié ongieten ðæt ðæt sindon ða forman lǽddo ðe hié Gode gedoon mǽgen *ut noverint, quod hanc primam injuriam faciunt Deo*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 329, 7. Ðara lǽdda ðe gē lange drugon *for the injuries that ye have suffered long*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 36; Jud. 158. Hē mid lǽddum ūs eglan mōste, Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Ðone Jacobum Judǽa leorneras ofslōgan for Cristes lǽddum *that James the disciples of the Jews slew from hatred to Christ*, Shrn. 93, 12. Lǽddum hwōpan *to threaten injuries*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða; *f. irksomeness*: *O. H. Ger.* leida; *f. accusatio*.]

læt-hȳdig; *adj. Slow-minded, slow of thought, dull*:—Nis mon on moldan . . . ðæs læthȳdig ðæt hine se ārgifa ealles biscyrge mōdes crǽfta *no man is there on earth so dull, that the bounteous giver hath quite cut him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 5; Crā. 10.

læt-līce; *adv. Slowly*:—Đā andswarode hē him lætlīce *then he answered him slowly*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin, 80, 12. Lætlīcor *more slowly* Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 16; Hy. 4, 33.

lætmest. v. lætemest.

læt-rǽde; *adj. Slow of counsel, deliberate*:—Oft mon biþ suīðe wandigendre æt ǽlcum weorce and suīðe lætrǽde and wēnaþ menn ðæt hit sīe for suārmōdnesse and for unarodscipe and biþ ðeáh for wisdōme and for wærscipe *often a man will be very hesitating in every action, and very deliberate, and men suppose that it is from stupidity and from cowardice, and yet it is from wisdom and caution*; the Latin however has 'sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur,' Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 14.

lætsum; *adj. Slow, late*:—Wæs swīðe lætsum geár on corne and on ǽlces cynnes wæstmum *it was a very late year for corn and crops of every kind*, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 18.

lætt, e; *f. A lath*:—Lætta *asseres*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 42; Wrt. Voc. 26, 41. Latta *vel* reafteres *asseres*, 108; Som. 78, 123; Wrt. Voc. 58, 35. [*Hic asser* a lath, Wrt. Voc. 235, 37: *Prompt. Parv.* lathe latthe, laththe *tignus, tignum, tigillum*: *O. H. Ger.* latta, lata *tignum, asser, tegula*: *Ger.* latte *a lath*.]

læuw. v. leów.

lǽwa, an; *m. A betrayer, traitor*:—Lǽwa *proditor* vel *traditor*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 43. Judam scarioð se wæs lǽwa [hlēga, Lind] *iudam scarioth qui fuit proditor*, Lk. Skt. 6, 16. His lǽwa him tācen sealde *dederat traditor ejus signum eis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 10. Mid Judan ðe Cristes lēwa wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 21. Hēr is ðæs lǽwan hand *ecce manus tradentis me*, Lk. Skt. 22, 21.

lǽwan; *p.* de *To betray*:—Ðonne lǽweþ brōðer ōðerne hǽðnum on deáþ and sunu se lǽweþ his fæder *then one brother shall betray another to the heathen to death, and a son he shall betray his father*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 21. [*Goth.* lēwjan, *to betray*: *O. H. G.* gi-lâti; *p.* (*he*) *betrayed*.] v. be-lǽwan.

lǽwed, lēud, es; *m. A layman*:—Gif man lēud ofsleá an þeófþe licge būtan wyrgelde *if a layman be slain while thieving, let no wergild be paid for the slaying*. L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. v. next word.

lǽwede; *adj. Lay, laic, not learned, not of the church*; by gradual change of meaning it has become the later *lewd*:—Lǽwede man *laicus*, Wt. Voc. 72, 8. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preóst sum wæs lǽwede sum wæs wīfmon *e quibus hominibus quidam erat adtonsus ut clericus, quidam laicus, quædam femina*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Hī underfēngon ða dīgelnyssa ðære lāre ðe ðæt lǽwede folc undergitan ne mihte *they* [*the apostles*] *received the mysteries of the doctrine that the unlearned people could not understand*, Homl. Th. i. 190, 13. Būton ða lāreówas screádian symle ða leahtras þurh heora lāre āweg ne biþ ðæt lǽwede folc wæstmbǽre on gōdum weorcum, ii. 74, 17. Hē munuclīce leofode betwux ðam lǽwedan folce *he lived as a monk among laymen*, 97, 67. Sum wer wæs on lǽwedum hāde *fuit vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7. Þeáh ðe hē ðā gyt on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde . . . hē munuclīfe gyta swīðor lifde ðonne ðonne lǽwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9–11. Ðæt hit nǽfre on lǽdu hand ne wende *that it should never pass to a lay hand*, Chart. Th. 166, 21. Ealle ge bescorene ge lǽwede, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 36: 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ða ðe mid him wǽron swīðust lǽwde *qui cum ipso erant, maxime laici*, 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Ða witan ealle ge hādode ge lǽwede *all the witan both churchmen and laymen*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4. Ne ūre nǽnig his līf ne fadode swā swā hē scolde, ne gehādode regollīce ne lǽwede lahlīce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Þurh gelǽredra regolbryce and þurh lǽwedra lahbryce *through breach of* [*monastic*] *rule by the learned and breach of law by the unlearned*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. [In the later English the *lewed* are contrasted with the *lered*, e. g. *Orm.* ȝa *læwedd* follc, ȝa *læredd*; and Robert Manning writes 'not for þe *lerid* bot for the *lewed*:' *Prompt. Parv.* lewde *illitteratus, inscius, ignarus, laicus*.]

lǽwend, es; *m. One who betrays, a traitor*:—Lǽwend *proditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 125; Wrt. Voc. 49, 18: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 75. Lēwend, Kent. Gl. 1156.

lǽwerce. v. lāwerce.

Lǽwes, Lǽwe *Lewes in Sussex*:—Tō Lǽwe [other MS. Lǽwes] *at Lewes*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 1. Æt Hamme wiþ Lǽwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 388, 18. Hamme juxta Lǽwes, vi. 46, 11.

lāf, e; *f.* I. *what is left, remnant, remains, relic, remainder, rest, lave* [in northern dialects]:—Lāf *superstes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 7. Healmes lāf *stipulæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 131; Wt. Voc. 38, 51. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslægen and sió lāf wiþ ðone here friþ nam *there was immense slaughter, and those who were left made peace with the Danes*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17: 894; Erl. 93, 1. Seó wǽpna lāf *the weapons' leavings, the survivors of a battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 5; Gen. 2005. Secg gāra lāf se ða gūþe genæs, 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Ða Norþmen dreórig daraþa lāf, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 3; Æðelst. 54. Seoðdan se ēcea dǽl of biþ ðæt is seó sāwl hwæt biþ elles seó lāf būton wyrma mete *when the eternal part, that is the soul, is gone, what else is the rest but food for worms?* Blickl. Homl. iii. 32. Ic beó tō lāfe *resto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62. Ne wearþ ðǽr forþon ān Bret tō lāfe *there* [*at Anderida*] *was not even one Briton left*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 7. Ðæs folces ðe ðǽr tō

lâfe wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 20. Betæcan eów on hæðenra hand heries lâfe *to deliver you into the hands of the heathen, all that is left of* or *by a host*, Wulfst. 295, 20. Sumes þinges lâfe *reliquiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19. Lâfa ârleásra forwurþaþ *reliquiæ impiorum interibunt*, Ps. Spl. 36, 40. Wætra lâfe *the survivors of the flood*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 21; Gen. 1549. Hî nâmon ða lâfa *tulerunt reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 20. **II.** *used in poetry of weapons with the gen. of the implement employed in making them*:—Ic eom wrâðra lâf fýres and feóle *I am the leaving of foes, of fire and of file* [a sword, forged in the fire and sharpened by the file], Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Homera lâfa *swords*, Beo. Th. 5651; B. 2829: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Æðelst. 6. **III.** *what is left as an inheritance, legacy, heirloom* [of armour or weapons: 'das schwert ist des mannes grösztes kleinod, das nur auf seinen nächsten männlichen erben übergeht' Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12]:—Beaduscrûda betst ðæt mîne breóst wereþ; ðæt is Hrædlan lâf, Welandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 913; B. 454. Gomel swyrd Eánmundes lâf *an ancient sword, an heirloom from Eanmund*, 5216; B 2611: 5250; B. 2628. Ðær brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lâfe, 1595; B. 795: 2981; B. 1488. Hêt in gefetian Hrêðles lâfe; næs sincmâðdum sêlra on sweordes hâd, 4389; B. 2191. **IV.** *a relict, widow*:—Lâf *vel* forlâeten wîf *derelicta*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 65; Wrt. Voc. 50, 46. Ne nime ðæs forþfarenan lâf nânne ôðerne man bûton his brôður *uxor defuncti non nubet alteri, sed accipiet eam frater ejus*, Deut. 25, 5. And æfre ne geweorþe ðæt Cristen man gewîfige on ðæs lâfe ðe swâ neáh wære on woroldcundre sibbe *and never let it happen that a Christian man marry the relict of him who was so near* [*within the prohibited degrees*] *in worldly relationship*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Se forlêt his fulluht and lifode on hêðenum þeáwe swâ ðæt hê heafde his feder lâfe tô wîfe, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 40. Paulinus genam Æðelburge Eádwines lâfe and gewât on scipe tô Cent, 633; Erl. 25, 21. Ða gewât Eádrîc . . . Ða hæfde Eádrîc lâfe and nân bearn *then Eadric died . . . Eadric left a widow but no child*, Chart. Th. 272, 22. [*Goth.* laiba *a remnant: O. Frs.* lâva: *O. Sax*, lêba: *Icel.* leif: *O. H. Ger.* leiba.]

DER. ege-, ende-, eormen-, here-, hûsel-, met-, sæ-, un-, weá-, ŷð-, yrfe-lâf.

lafian; *p.* ode *To lave, bathe, pour water on*:—Nim ðone wætan and wyrm and lafa ðîn heáfod mid *take the liquor and warm it and lave thy head with it*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 7. Wyrc ðæt bæþ of ðâm ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre gecnuwa ða wyrta swîðe wel lege on ðæt wæter lafa on ðone swile *make the bath of the same herbs in cold spring-water, pound the herbs very thoroughly, lay on, pour the water on to the swelling*, L. M., I, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 29. Genim beren eár beseng lege on swâ hât and hât wæter lafa on *take a barley ear, singe it, apply it as hot as possible, and pour hot water on*, I, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* labian, labên, labôn *reficere, refocillare: Ger.* laben.] v. ge-lafian.

lafor, es; *m. A leopard* [so Cockayne, but ought not the word in the following passage to be *eoforas*?]:—Swelce eác laforas ðær cwôman unmætlîcre micelnisse and monig ôðer wildeór and eác tigris *nec minus apri ingentis forme mixti maculosis lincibus tygribusque*, Nar. 15, 1.

-lafte. v. twî-lafte.

lag-. v. lah-.

laga, an; *m. Law*:—Stande ân laga, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22, MS. B. Ræde gê forþ lagan fyrþor ic wolde gif mê tô anhagode *proceed further in determining laws; I would, if it were convenient for me*, Wulfst. 275, 11. v. riht-, woruld-laga.

-laga. v. ân-, ût-laga.

lagian; *p.* ode *To make a law, ordain*:—Lagiaþ gôde woruldlagan and lecgaþ dærtôeácan ðæt ûre cristendôm stande *ordain good secular laws, and add thereto the establishment of our christianity*, Wulfst. 274, 7. [*Kath.* lahede *ordained.*] v. ge-in-, in-, ût-lagian.

lago-. v. lagu-.

lagu, e; *f. Law, statute, decree, regulation, rule, fixed custom*:—Lagu *jus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 22. God him sette æ ðæt ys open lagu ðam folce tô steóre *God appointed them law, that is a plain rule, for the guidance of the people*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36. *Deuteronomium* ðæt ys ôðer lagu, 39. Gif hê hine lâdian wille dô ðæt be ðam deópestan âðe on Engla lage and on Dena lage be ðam ðe heora lagu sî *if he will clear himself, let him do it by the most solemn oath in the district under English law; in that under Danish, by what their law may be*, L. Eth. vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 20. Manna gehwilc ôðrum beóde ðæt riht ðæt hê wille ðæt man him beóde and ðæt is swŷðe riht lagu *let every man offer that justice to another that he wishes to be offered to himself, and that is a very just rule*, 49; Th. i. 326, 32. Nû is seó ealde lagu geendod æfter Cristes tôcyme and men ne ceósaþ nû on dissere cristenan lage of nânum biscopcynne ôðerne biscop ac of ælcum cynne *now the old law is ended after Christ's advent, and men do not now under the Christian law choose a bishop from an episcopal race, but from any race*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 24. Hig gesceótaþ tô Aarones dæle and his suna ecre lage *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo*, Ex. 29, 28. Hwî forgŷmaþ ðîne leorningcnihtas ûre yldrena lage? . . . Gê for nâht dydon Godes bebod for eówre lage *quare discipuli tui transgrediuntur traditionem seniorum? . . . Irritum fecistis mandatum Dei propter traditionem vestram*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2, 6. Ðær hæfþ âne lage earm and se welega *there poor and rich shall have one law*, Dôm. L. 12, 163. Godes lage healdan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 36, 23. Hê niwade ðær Cnutes lage, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ðær þegen âge twegen costas lufe oððe lage *where a thane has two alternatives love or law* [i. e. where a case may be arranged amicably or by appeal to law], L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 6. Ðis synd ða bebodu and dômas and laga ðe drihten gesette *hæc sunt judicia atque præcepta et leges quas dedit dominus*, Lev. 26, 46. Ðis ys seó æ ðe Moises foresette and laga and dômas *ista est lex quam proposuit Moyses, et hæc testimonia et ceremoniæ atque judicia*, Deut. 4, 44–45. Ic wille ðæt hig beón swâ gôdera lagana wurðe swâ hig betst wæran on ænige cynges dæge *I will that they be entitled to as good laws as there ever have been in any king's day*, Chart. Th. 416, 24. And ic wille ðæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swâ gôdum lagum swâ hŷ betst geceósen mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 30. Hwilc ôðer þeód is swâ mære ðæt hæbbe laga and rihte dômas and ealle æ *quæ est alia gens sic inclyta, ut habeat ceremonias justaque judicia et universam legem*, Deut. 4, 8. Hê lægde laga ðæt swâ hwâ swâ slôge heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 26. Ic wylle ðæt man rihte laga upp ârære and æghwilce unlage georne âfylle, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7. In the phrases *on Engla, Dena*, &c. *lage*, which may be compared with the *Icel.* *í þrænda lögum, lagu* is nearly equivalent to 'district in which certain [English, Danish, &c.] laws prevail,' and in Cl. & V. Dict. [v. lög ii.] *lög* is rendered 'law community, communion, also a law district.' So in L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 3 it is said:—Gif hlâford his þeówan freólsdæge nŷde tô weorce gylde lahslitte inne on Deone lage and wîte mid Englum. These laws are the first in which *lagu* or *lah-* occurs, afterwards these forms are not unfrequent, and are continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror 'en Dene lahe, en Merchene lahe, en West Sexene lahe,' Th. i. 466, and in L. H. I. 'in Denelaga,' 566. From the time of the appearance of the word it would seem that its use was due to Scandinavian influence. v. Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 15 sqq. In Icelandic the word is used in the sense of law only in *pl.* lög: *Dan.* lov. v. land-, mâg-, riht-, þegen-, un-, woruld- lagu; laga *and* lah.

lagu, lago; *m.* **I.** *sea, water*:—Ðæt gelimpan sceal ðætte lagu flôweþ ofer foldan *it shall come to pass that the sea shall flow over the earth* [*at the last day*], Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dôm. 1. Lagu, wæter under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. Lagu lâcende *the tossing water*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lyft and lagu [cf. *Icel.* lopt ok lögr] land ymbclyppaþ gârsecg embegyrt gumena rîce *air and sea embrace earth, ocean girds round the kingdom of men*, Bt. Mt. Fox 9, 72; Met. 9, 40. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe and lagu swîge, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Lagu land gefeól lyft wæs onhrêred *sea fell to earth, air was stirred* [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 208, 12; Exod. 482. Ða gesundrod wæs lago wið lande, 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Lago yrnende, 12; Th. 13, 32; Gen. 211. Willflôd ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade [*of the subsiding deluge*], 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. Mid lande and mid loge mid wude and mid felde *cum terra et cum aqua, cum sylva et cum agro*, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 1. Under lyft ofer lagu, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Â hafaþ longunge seðe on lagu fundaþ, 82 a; Th. 308, 30; Seef. 47. Ne lagu drêfde ne of [on?] lyfte fleág *it troubled not water, nor flew it in air*, 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Ic ymb sîþ spræce and on lagu þence, 119 a; Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. **II.** *the name of the Rune* ᚹ:—Lagu byþ leódum langsum geþuht gif hî sculun nêðan on nacan tealtum *water to men wearisome seemeth, if they must venture on vessel unsteady*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 19; Rûn. 21. Swâ ᚹ tôglîdæþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. [*Goth.* (see the name of Gothic *l*) lagus: *O. Sax*, lagu (in cpds.): *Icel.* lögr; *m. sea, water, liquid;* also *name of Rune* ᚹ: *O. H. Ger.* lagu *name of Runic letter.*]

lagu-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in matters connected with the sea*:—Lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 423; B. 209.

lagu-fæðm, es; *m. A watery embrace*:—Ŷð sió brûne lagufæðme beleólc *the dark wave played round me with its watery embrace*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

lagu-fæsten, es; *n. A water-fastness, sea, ocean*:—Ofer lagufæsten, Andr. Kmbl. 796; An. 398: 1650; An. 826: Elen. Kmbl. 2031; El. 1017. Lagofæsten, 497; El. 249.

lagu-flôd, es; *m. Sea, ocean, stream, wave, water*:—Laguflôd *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 33. Lyfthelm and laguflôd *air and sea*, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Swâ wê on laguflôde ofer ceald wæter ceólum lîðan geond sîdne sæ, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 16; Cri. 851. Heliseus leólc ofer laguflód on swonrâde, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fereþ oft lagoflôd on lyfte *oft bears water aloft*, 114 b; Th. 440, 3; Rä. 59, 12. Ær gescôp ece dryhten laguflôda bigong *before had the Lord eternal created the course of the waters*, 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173. Twelf sîþum ðæt tîrfæste lond geondlâce laguflôda wynn *fons duodecies undis irrigat omne nemus*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 16; Ph. 70. Lageflôdum þodenum *ceruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 38. ᚹ flôdum bilocen, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 26; Cri. 807. Ofer lagoflôdas, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 244.

lagu-lād, e; *f. A way across water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 19; Wand. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 627; An. 314. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lagu-līđandi *a seafarer.*]

lagu-mearh, -mearg; *m. A sea-steed, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 7; Gū. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* lög-dýr, -fâkr *a ship.*]

lagu-sīþ, es; *m. A sea-journey*:—Đære lāfe lagosīþa *for those who are left after sea-journeyings* [*those who were saved in the ark*], Cd. 67; Th. 81, 11; Gen. 1343. Lagosīþa rest *rest from sea-journeyings* [*on coming out of the ark*], 73; Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486.

lagu-strēt, e; *f. A sea-road, the sea*:—Ofer lagustrēte, Beo. Th. 483; B. 239.

lagu-streám, es; *m. Sea, stream, river, water*:—Folde and lagustreám *earth and sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43. On lagostreáme [*the Danube*], Elen. Kmbl. 273; El. 137. Lyft wiđ lagustreám *air with water*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 22; Sch. 84. Lād ofer lagustreám, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 31; Met. 26, 16. Đǽr lagustreámas wyllan onspringaþ *fons in medio est*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 27; Ph. 62. Lagustreáma full *full of water*, 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. Ālȳs mē and genere wiđ lagustreámum manegum wæterum *eripe me, et libera me de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Ofer lagustreámas [*the waters of the deluge*], 161; Th. 201, 5; Exod. 367. Ofer lagustreámas *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 599; B. 297. [*O. Sax.* lagu-strōm.]

lagu-swimmend, es; *m. A creature that swims, a fish*:—Laguswimmendra, Salm. Kmbl. 580; Sal. 289.

lah; *n.*(?) *Law*:—Ælc mynetere đe betihtlad sī bicge him lah mid xii ōran [cf. bicge him lage, Th. i. 294, 8] *let every minter that is accused buy himself law with xii ores* [v. lah-ceáp], L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 16. [*Icel.* lög, is neuter.] v. lagu; lah-ceáp.

lah-breca, an; *m. A law-breaker*, Scint. 2, Lye.

lah-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the law*:—Đæt wæs geworden đæs đe hē sǽde þurh gelǽredra regolbryce and þurh lǽwedra lahbryce *that happened, according to him* [*Gildas*], *through the violation of their rule by ecclesiastics, and through the breaking of the law by laymen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. Deóflīce dǽda on mistlīcan lahbrycan [MS. D. lagbrycan] on hādbrycan and on ǽwbrycan *devilish deeds in the shape of diverse violations of law, of holy orders and of marriage*, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18. Wearþ đes þeódscipe swīđe forsyngod þurh lahbrycas and þurh ǽswicas þurh hādbrycas and þurh ǽwbrycas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 147.

lah-ceáp, -cōp, es; *m. Payment made for re-entry into legal rights which have been lost*; redemptio privilegiorum quæ per utlagationem fuerint amissa:—Lahceáp, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Lahcōp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. In the note on the latter passage an illustration is quoted from old Danish Law, where 'bylagh' [*town law*] being lost under certain conditions after an absence of a year and a day, a man 'bör at *köbe* sigh thet igen a ny.' The term is found in Old Sleswick Law:—'Rex habet quoddam speciale debitum in Slæswick, quod dicitur *Læghköp*, quo redimitur ibi hereditas [quorundam] morientium.' In the same passage occurs the phrase 'emere lagh.' v. lah.

lah-līc; *adj. Lawful*, Scint. 9, Lye. v. next word.

lah-līce; *adv. Lawfully, according to law*:—Ne ūre nǽnig his līf ne fadode swā swā hē scolde ne gehādode regollīce ne lǽwede lahlīce *nor hath any one of us ordered his life as he should, neither those ordained according to their rules nor the laymen according to the law*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Đæt hī lǽran đæt gehādode menn regollīce libban and lǽwede lahlīce heora līf fadian, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 27.

lah-mann, es; *m. A man acquainted with, and whose duty it was to declare, the law*:—xii lahmenn scylon riht tǽcean Wealan and Æglan vi Englisene and vi Wylisce. Þolien ealles đæs hȳ āgon gif hī wōh tǽcen oþþe gelādian hī đæt hī bet ne cūþon *xii lawmen shall declare the law to Welsh and English, vi English and vi Welsh. Let them forfeit all they own if they declare wrong; or clear themselves* [*on the ground*] *that they knew no better*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. In L. Ed. C. 38; Th. i. 461, 21 the latinized form of the word occurs:—Postea inquirat justicia per *lagemannos*, et per meliores homines de burgo vel hundredo vel villa. See Cl. & Vig. Dict. *sub voce* lögmađr.

lah-riht, es; *n. Legal right*:—Æghwylc lahriht ge burhriht ge landriht *every legal right, both of town and country*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 19. Gif hwā openne wiđercwyde ongeán lahriht Cristes oþþe cyninges gewyrce *if any one act in open contradiction to the legal right of Crist or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 9.

lah-slit; *n*[?]; -sliht, -slite, es; *m*; -slitt, e: *f.* According to its component parts the word means *a breach or violation of the law*; in the Laws however it is applied to *the fine payable for the breach*, and is used only with reference to the Danes, the corresponding term among the English being *wite*:—Beó se wiđ đone cyningc hundtwelftig sciłł. scyldig on Engla lage . . . and on Dena lage lahslites scyldig, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 15. Gebēte đæt be đæm đe seó dǽd sȳ swā be wīte swā be lahslitte [lahslite, MS. B.] *let him make 'bot' for that according to what the deed is, either by 'wite'* [*if English*] *or by 'lahslit'* [*if Danish*], L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Gif preóst fulluhtes forwyrne đam đe đæs þearf sȳ, gylde wīte mid Englum and mid Denum lahslit, đæt is twelf ōran, 10–13. Gylde swā wīte swā lahslitte [lahslite, MS. B], 2; Th. i. 168, 3. Gylde lahslitte inne on Deone lage and wīte mid Englum, 7; Th. i. 172, 3. Lahslite, 8; Th. i. 172, 7. Lahslit, 9; Th. i. 172, 11. Đonne gilde hē lahsliht, L. N. P. L. 51 : 52 : 53; Th. ii. 298, 9 : 12 : 15. The word is continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror:—In Danelahe erit in forisfactura de suo *laslite* [*laxlite* in French], Th. i. 483, 24. In Th. i. 168, note a, a passage is quoted from old Swedish law in which 'lagsliht' occurs. See also Grmm. R. A. 623: Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 264 sqq.

lah-wita, an; *m. One who has a knowledge of law, a lawyer*:—Cyningan and bisceopan eorlan and heretogan gerēfan and dēman lārwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte đæt hī Godes riht lufian *it rightly befits kings and bishops, nobles and generals, sheriffs and judges, those who have learning and those who know law, to love God's justice*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

lām, es; *n. Clay, mud, mire, earth*:—Laam *argilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 35; Wrt. Voc. 37, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 66. Lām a[r]*gella*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 7: *limus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 81. Lāmes gelīcnes *the body* [*after death*], Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 9; Seel. 19. God gesceóp man of đære eorþan lāme *formavit dominus deus hominem de limo terræ*, Gen. 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 12, 29: 236, 15. Āfæstnod ic eom on lāme grundes *I sink in deep mire*; infixus sum in limo profundi, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Genera mē of lāme *deliver me out of the mire*; eripe me de luto, C. 68, 18. Lāme bitolden *covered with earth* [*buried*], Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555 : 50 a; Th. 173, 27; Gū. 1167: 117 b; Th. 451, 5; Dōm. 99. Ic āworpe đa myht fram mē đe mē fram đē gehāten ys swā đæt lām đe ic myd mȳnum fōtum ontrede *I cast away from me the power that is promised me by thee, as the dirt that I tread upon with my feet*, Shrn. 151, 22. [*O. L. Ger.* lēmo, leimo *limus*: *O. H. Ger.* leim *argilla, limus, lutum*: *Ger.* lehm.]

lama, loma, lame; *adj. Lame, disabled in the limbs, maimed, crippled, weak, paralysed, palsied, paralytic*:—On sīdan lama *pleuriticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 25; Wrt. Voc. 19, 31. Lame *debilis* vel *enervatus*, 77; Som. 72, 22; Wrt. Voc. 45, 55. *Conclamatus* i. *commotus, convocatus, desperatus, vel* loma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 28: *conclamatus*, 105, 20. Āune man se wæs lama *hominem qui erat paraliticus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 18. Ic eom lama þearfa *egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 22. Đā læg đǽr sum creópere lama fram cildhāde *then lay there a cripple lame from his childhood*, Homl. Skt. 10, 25. Āune bædrydan for eahte geárum lama *a bedridden man paralysed for eight years*, 42. Man ne mōt nān þing gehǽlan on restedagum þēh hyt lama beó nū hǽlþ hē ǽgđer ge healte ge blynde ge deáfe ge dumbe ge gebȳgede laman and deófolseóce, Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29. Ān mǽden seó wæs lama *puella paralytica*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 5. Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima þēnunge benumen *deficiente penitus omni membrorum officio*, 5, 5; S. 617, 37. Mid langre ādle laman legeres swīđe gehefigod *longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Oft him feorran tō laman liomseóce cwōmon healte hreófe and blinde *oft to him from far came the lame, the crippled, the halt, the leprous, and the blind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214. Lamena [lamana, MS. B.] hē is lǽce *of the lame it is the leech*, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Iii hit oftræd and hié tō loman gerēnode đæt hié mec ǽnigre note nytte beón ne meahton *duos et l. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 26. Laman *paralyticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. [*O. Sax.* lamo: *O. Frs.* lam, lom: *Icel.* lami, lama: *Dan.* lam *lame, palsied, paralytic*: *O. H. Ger.* lam *claudus, mancus, debilis, paralyticus.*] v. ād-, lim- lama.

lamb, es; *and* lamber; *n. A lamb*:—Đæt lamb sceal beón ānwintre *erit agnus anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5. Hēr is Godes lamb *ecce agnus dei*, Jn. Skt. 1, 29. Swā plegende lamp *quasi agnus lasciviens*, Kent. Gl. 214. Hē gefullode đone wulf and geworhte tō lambe *he baptized the wolf and made it a lamb*, Homl. Th. i. 390, 26. Godes lomber folgian, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 22; Gū. 1015. Nyme ælc mann ān lamb *tollat unusquisque agnum*, Ex. 12, 3. Swā swā lamb *sicut agni*, Ps. Spl. 113, 4. Swā sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Lambra, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Mid lamba rysle *cum adipe agnorum*, Deut. 32, 14. Abram gesette seofon lamb on sundron *statuit Abram septem agnas seorsum*, Gen. 21, 28. Ic eów sende swā swā lamb [lombro, Lind: lombor, Rush.] betwux wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 3. Heald mīne lamb [lombor, lomboro, Lind: lombor, Rush.] *pasce agnos meos*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15, 16. [*Orm.* lammbre; *pl*: *Ayenb. Piers P.* lambren: *Goth. O. Sax. Icel. O. H. Ger.* lamb; in *O. H. Ger.* lember, lembir *as well as* lamb *are found in pl.* v. Grff. ii. 214.]

lambes cerse, an; *f. Lamb's cress*; cardamine hirsuta;—Cersan sǽdes sume men hātaþ lambes cersan, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 24, 16. v. E. D. S. Plant names.

Lamb-, Lambe-hȳþ, e; *f. Lambeth in Surrey*:—Hēr forþferde Hardacnut æt Lambhȳþe, Chr. 1041; Erl. 167, 30. Đis synd đa landgemǽre intō Lambehȳþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 158, 4. v. hȳþ.

lam-byrd, e; *f. A lame, weak, imperfect birth*, Lchdm. iii. 66. 22. v. læt-byrd.

lām-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of clay, the body*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 9; Jul. 578: 100 a; Th. 375, 4; Seel. 133.

lamprede, an; *f. A lamprey* [Low Latin *lampreda.*]:—Hwilce fixas

gefêhst đû? Lampredan *quales pisces capis? murænas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* lampreda, lantprida *murenula*, Grff. ii. 241.]

lâm-pytt, es; *m. A clay-pit:*—Swâ andlang mearce on lâmpyttas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 24.

lâm-seâđe [?], an; *f. A clay-* [*or mud-*] *pit:*—Of sceadwellan in lâmseâđan; of lâmseâđan in ledene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 80, 14.

lâm-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in clay, a potter:*—Lâmwyrhte [-wrihta, Lind.] *figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 7. Lâmwyrhtæ [-wrihtæs, Lind.], 10.

LAND, es; *n.* I. LAND as opposed to water or air, *earth:*—Wê đec in lyft geläeddun oftugon đê landes wynna *we led thee aloft, earth's pleasures withdrew from thee*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 15; Gû. 438. Đâ siđđan tôfêrdon đa apostolas wîde landes geond ealle đâs world *then afterwards the apostles separated and went far and wide on earth, throughout all this world*, L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 6: Wulfst. 105, 6. Monigra folca ceápstôw of lande and of sæ cumendra *multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Ûsic æt lande gebrohte, 5, 1; S. 614, 10. Hig tugon hyra scypo tô lande *subductis ad terram navibus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 11. Đâ cômon hié tô londe on Cornwalum, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 11. Wæron đa menn uppe on londe of âgâne, 897; Erl. 95, 24. Ân scip flotigende swâ nêh đan lande swâ hit nŷxt mæge, 1031; Erl. 162, 7. Đâ gesundrod wæs lago wiđ lande. Cd, 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Com đâ tô lande swîđmôd swymman, Beo. Th. 3250; B. 1623. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 15; Rä. 4, 11. Lifigende đa đe land tredaþ *living creatures that walk the earth*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. II. *a land, country, region, district, province:*—Đæs landes gold ys golda sêlost *aurum terræ illius optimum est*, Gen. 2, 12. Is seó cirice on Campania đæs landes gemæro *the church is on the borders of the land of Campania*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 19. Ûres landes mann *nostras:* eówres landes mann *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 8: 102, 21. Ne nim đû nâne sibbe wiđ đæs landes menn *ne ineas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Twegen landes menn and ân æłþeódig, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 20. Twegen sacerdas đe êr on life wæron his landes menn *two priests who before, when living, had been his countrymen*, 342, 3. Đâ cômon đa landes menn [*the Northumbrians*] tôgeánes him and hine ofslôgon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 2. Hî wæron of Galilêam đæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Hê leng on đam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not live longer in that country*, 113, 11. On Lindesse lande *in provincia Lindissi*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 34. Andreas sette his hand ofer đara wera eágan đe đær on lande wæron *Andrew placed his hand upon the eyes of the men who were there in that country*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 3. Ceólwulf and Eádbald of đæm londe âfôron *Ceolwulf and Eadbald left the country*, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 6. Æłþeódige mæn of lande mid heora êhtum and mid synnum gewîten *let foreigners depart from the country with their goods and with their sins*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Þerh ôđer woeg eft gecerrdon in lond hiera *per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam*, Mt. Kmbl, Lind. 2, 12. Mid đŷ hî đider cômon on land *cum illo advenissent*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 1. Đæt wæron đa êrestan scipu Deniscra monna đe Angelcynnes lond gesôhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 16. Ælc đæra landa đe ênigne friþige đæra đe Ængla land hergie *every land that affords protection to any of those that harry England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Đâ lædde hê mê on fyrran lænd *cum me in ulteriora produceret*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 9. In đa nêsta gemæro and londo [lond, Rush.] *in proximas villas et vicos*. Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 36. III. *land, landed property, estate, cultivated land, country* [as opposed to *town*]:—Gesâwen æcer *vel* land *seges*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 48; Wrt. Voc. 53, 55. Land *solum* vel *tellus* vel *terra*, vel *arvum*, 98; Som. 76, 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 42. Þis land *hoc rus*, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 21. Land *agellum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 5. Se ârfæsta bigenga đæs gâstlîcan landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 8. xii hîda gesettes landes *xii hides of cultivated land*, L. In. 64: 65; Th. i. 144, 6: 9. Be gyrde londes *of a yard of land*, 67; Th. i. 146, 1. Þolige landes and lîfes *let him lose land and life*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21. On lande *ruri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Sŷ hit binnan byrig sŷ hit upp on lande, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 5. Ge on lande ge on ôđrum þingum ge on ôđrum gestreónum *consisting of land and of other things and of other acquisitions*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 7. Noe began tô wircenne đæt land *cæpit Noe exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Bûton earmre wudewan đe næfde nân land *except a poor widow that had no land*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Færende on lond *euntes in villam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 12. Heora wlenca wæron swîđe monigfealde on landum and on wîngeardum, Blickl. Homl. 99, 15. Hêr geswutelaþ on đissum gewrite đæt Leófrîc eorl and his gebedda habbaþ geunnen twâ land *hac inscriptione manifestatur Leofricum comitem et Godgivam comitissam duas villas concessisse*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 20. Ælc đe forlæt land [londo, Lind.] *omnis qui reliquit agros*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29: Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 35. Feówer land hê forgeaf æłþeódigum tô andfencge and tô ælmesdædum *he gave four estates for the reception of strangers and for deeds of charity*, Homl. Skt. 7, 386. Byrig and land þurhfêran *oppida et rura peragrare*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 32: 3, 30; S. 562, 13. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic languages.] DER. burg-, eá-, eard-, eást-, ég-, el-, ele-, êđel-, feld-, feor-, folc-, gehlot-, heáfod-, heáh-, îg-, in-, irfe-, irþ-, lîn-, mearc-, môr-, omer-, sand-, sîd-, sundor-, sundorgeref-, tûn-, þeód-, un-, ût-, wea[lh]-, wîd-, wyn-, wyrđe-land.

-landa. v. ge-landa.

land-âđl, e; *f. Nostalgia* [so Cockayne, but cf. lond-iuil *epilepsy*, Prompt. Parv.]:—Wiđ londâdle, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 13.

land-ælf, e; *f. A land-elf:*—Landælfe *ruricolas musas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 83.

land-âgend, es; *m. A land-owner, one of those to whom a country belongs, a native:*—Hî wæron on myclum ege đâm sylfan landâgendum đe hî êr hider laþedon *ipsis qui eos advocaverant indigenis essent terrori*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34 note. [Cf. *Icel.* land-eigandi *a land-owner.*]

land-âgende; *adj. Owning land:*—Gif gesîþcund mon landâgende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scill. and þolie his landes, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Landâgende man, L. N. P. L. 49: 52; Th. ii. 298, 4: 10. Landâgende men ic lærde đæt hié heora gafol mid gehygdum âguldon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. DER. un-landâgende.

land-âr, e; *f. Property in land, landed estate:*—Of Seint Petres landâre *in territorio Sancti Petri*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 242, 16. Hê him đa landâre forgeaf đe hê đæt mynster on getimbrade *quo concedente et possessionem terræ largiente, ipsum monasterium fecerat*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 35. Wilniende đætte heó him funden swylce londâre swylce hê mid ârum on beón mehte *desiring that they should provide him such an estate as he might reside on with dignity*, Chart. Th. 47, 21. Đæt land æt Boccinge intô Cristes cyrcean, and his ôđre landâre intô ôđran hâlgan stôwan, 540, 26. Nimaþ đis gold and bicgaþ eów landâre, Homl. Th. i. 64, 12. Đa đe landâre hæfdon hî hit beceápodon, 316, 10: ii. 224, 5. Ic wille đæt se cyng beó hlâford đæs mynstres đe ic getimbrede, and đære landâra đe ic đyderinn becweden hæbbe, Chart. Th. 547, 31.

land-begenga, an; *m.* I. *a cultivator of land, husbandman, farmer:*—Se mæra landbegenga [londbegengea, MS. Cott.] *magnus colonus*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 2. Gif hit on Wôdnes dæig þunrige đæt tâcnaþ landbigencgena cwealm and cræftigra *if it thunder on Wednesday, that betokens death of husbandmen and craftsmen*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 14. Âgæf đa đâm londbigencgum [-bigengum, Rush.] *locavit eam agricolis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native:*—Đâ sægdon mê đa londbigengan *mihi locorum incole affirmabant*, Nar. 20, 16. Đâm sylfan landbigengum *ipsis indigenis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34. Ealle đa landbigengan ûtamæran *omnes indigenas exterminare*, 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-pikengeo *accola, indigena.*]

land-begang, es; *m. Cultivation of land,* or *habitation in a land:*—Londbigonges mînes *incolatus mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 54. v. preceding word.

land-bôc; *f. A charter in which land is granted:*—Đis is đara xxv hîda landbôc đe Eádgâr cyng gebôcede Gode and Sca. Marian intô Abbandûne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 29, 10. Ic wylle đæt man âgyfe đâm hîwum æt Domrahamme hyra landbêc, ii. 116, 35. Landbêc *donatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 77.

land-brǽce, es; *m. Breaking up* or *ploughing of* [*fallow*] *land:*—Landbræce *proscissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; *Som.* 55, 20; Wrt. Voc. 15, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* brâhha *aratio prima;* brâhhôn *proscindere*, Grff. iii. 268: *Ger.* brachen *to plough a field after it has been lying fallow.*]

land-bûend, es; *m.* I. *a cultivator of the land, husbandman:*—Fæder mîn londbûend [-bŷend, Rush.] is *pater meus agricola est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 1. Đa landbûendo *agricolæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 38. Đâm londbûendum *agricolis*, 33: 40: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 2. Đâm scipmannum is beboden gelîce and đâm landbûendum đæt ealles đæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode đone teóþan dæl âgyfen *it is commanded to those who trade with ships, just as to those who cultivate land, that they give to God the tenth part of all their increase*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 28. Sende đa londbûend *misit agricolas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 34. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native, a dweller on earth:*—Hæleþ wæron irre landbûende *the men were angry, the inhabitants of the land*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 226. Ælda bearn, londbûendra, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 23; Rä. 89, 11. Gesette sunnan and mônan leóman tô leóhte landbûendum, Beo. Th. 191; B. 95. Londbûendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 7; Crä. 29: 87 a; Th. 326, 22; Vïd. 132. Londbûendum [*the Jews*], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 315. Ic đæt londbûend leóde mîne secgan hŷrde *I heard the land's inhabitants, my people, say*, Beo. Th. 2694; B. 1345. v. next two words.

land-bûend, e; *f. A settlement, colony:*—Seó landbûend *colonia*, Nar. 33, 8. v. note p. 78.

land-bûende; *adj. Inhabiting a country, living on the earth:*—Hwâ đæs leóhtes londbûende brûcan môte *who that lives on land may enjoy that light*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 15; Sch. 80.

land-bûness, e; *f. A settlement, colony:*—Seó landbûness is swîdost cŷpemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Londbûnes *colonia*, 35, 18.

land-ceáp-, côp, es; *m. A fine* or *tax paid when land was purchased:*—Landcôp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16. Landceáp, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forđrêde mînum þegne nigen hîgida lond . . . hé salde tó londceápe xxx mancessan and nigen

hund scilt. wið ðæm londe *I, King Berchtwulf, sell my thane Forthred nine hides of land . . . he gave xxx mancusses as fine at the purchase, and nine hundred shillings for the land,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 24–31. [Cf. *Icel.* land-kaup; *n. the purchase of land;* in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king* by one exiled or banished: *O. Frs.* land-kâp.] v. lah-ceáp.

land-cofa, an; *m.* A translation of *Sicima* [Shechem], Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

landes mann. v. land.

land-fæsten, es; *n. A land-fastness, a strong military position on land, a pass:*—Leonida on ânum nearwan londfæstenne him wiðstôd *Leonida in angustiis Thermopylarum obstitit,* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 14.

land-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n.* '*A recognitory rent for land,*' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 328–9.

land-fird, e; *f. An expedition, journey by land, a land-force:*—Ne him tô ne dorste sciphere on sæ ne landfyrd *the fleet durst not approach them at sea nor the land force* [*on land*], Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 18. Man sceolde mid scypfyrde and eác mid landfyrde hym ongeán faran, 999; Erl. 134, 30. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hlâforde sŷ hit on scypfyrde sŷ hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hê âge and his âgenes feores, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 9. Ðæt is fyrdfara sig hit on scipfyrde sig hit on landfyrde *scilicet expeditio, sive sit in navali collectione, sive in pedestri,* Chart. Th. 333, 20. Ðâ gestihtade hê ðæt hê wolde landfyrde ðider gelædan *terrestri itinere illo venire disponebat,* Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 26.

land-folc, es; *n. The people of a land* or *country:*—Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sî tô gefeohte stranglîc oððe untrumlîc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus,* Num. 13, 20. Ðet landfolc hardlîce wiðstôd *the people resisted stoutly,* Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4: 1070; Erl. 207, 22. On sumere tîde com micel hungor on ðam lande and gehwær ðæt landfolc micclum geangsumode *at one time a great famine came on the land and very much afflicted the people everywhere,* Homl. Th. ii. 170, 32: 164, 19.

land-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a country:*—Leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 61; B. 31.

land-gafol, es; *n. Rent for land:*—Hê sceal landgafol syllan *he must pay rent,* L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13. Hê sceal . . . his lâforde wyrcan . . . ne þearf hê landgafol syllan *he must work for his lord, then he need not pay rent,* 3; Th. i. 432, 23. v. gafol-land.

land-gehwearf, es; *n. An exchange of land;* commutatio terræ:—Ðis is seó gerædnes ðe Byrhtelm biscop and Aþelwold abbod hæfdon ymbe hira landgehwerf . . . Se biscop gesealde ða hîda æt Cenintûne and se abbud gesealde ðæt seofontŷne hŷda æt Crydanbricge, Chart. Th. 191, 6.

land-gemaca, an; *m. A neighbour:*—*Vicinum* landgemacena, (*in margin*) *affinium* landgemaca, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18–20.

land-gemære, es; *n. A boundary, confine:*—Ligeþ ðæt londgemære [*of Asia and Africa*] sûþ ðonan ofer Nilus ða eá, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 29. Cirus fôr ofer ðæt londgemære ofer ða eá ðe hâtte Araxis *Cyrus passed the boundary, the river that was called Araxis,* 2, 4; Swt. 76, 6. Ðis syndon ðara twegra hîda landgemæru *these are the boundaries of the two hides,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 25. Landgemæro, 207, 34. The word is of frequent occurrence in the Charters. Sî se man âwirged, ðe forhwyrfe his freóndes landgemæro *maledictus, qui transfert terminos proximi sui,* Deut. 27, 17. Ofer landgemæru *extra terminum,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ða cômon hî mid sciphere on heora landgemæro *advecti navibus inrumpunt terminos,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 34: Ps. Th. 45, 8.

land-gemirce, es; *n. A boundary:*—Se westsûþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westewerdum et ðæm gârsecge *Europæ in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23. Ðær Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tôgædre licgaþ, 10. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria, 28. Landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 424; B. 209.

land-gesceaft, es; *n. The earthly creation, created things on earth:*—Bædon bletsian eall landgesceaft ecne drihten *they called upon all created things on earth to bless the Lord eternal,* Cd. 191; Th. 238, 25; Dan. 360.

land-geweorc, es; *n. The principal stronghold of a country, one which it has been the work of the country to build* [cf. Beo. Th. 135–152; B. 67–76], Beo. Th. 1880; B. 938.

land-gewyrpe, es; *n. A heap of earth thrown up* [?]:—Andlang ðare landgewirpa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 30. On ða landgewyrpu . . . andlang ðara landgewyrpa, 434, 2–4.

land-hæbbende; *adj.* I. *owning land:*—Monnes landhæbbendes, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 10. Cf. landâgende. II. *holding a country as a ruler:*—Landhæbbende ŧ his cynnes lâtwa *tribunus,* Rtl. 193, 15.

land-hæfen, e; *f. Property in land:*—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hîde londes, his wer biþ cxx scill., L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 8.

land-here, es; *m. A military force which acts on land* [opposed to *sciphere*], or *which belongs to the land* [opposed to a foreign force]:—Æfter ðam gegadorode micel here hine of EástEnglum ægðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wîcinga ðe hié him tô fultume âspanen hæfdon *after that a great force collected from East Anglia, both of the native force and of the vikings that they had allured to their assistance,* Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 15. Hêr fôr Æþelstân in on Scotland ægðer ge mid landhere ge mid scyphere, 933; Erl. 110, 27. [*Icel.* land-herr *people of the land.*]

land-hlâford, es; *m.* I. *a land-lord, an owner of land, lord of the manor:*—Tôdæle man ða eahta dælas on twâ and fô se landhlâford tô healfum tô healfum se bisceop sŷ hit cynges man sŷ hit þegnes [cf. H. I. 11; Th. i. 520, 18–20 reliquum in duas partes dividant, dimidium habeat dominus, dimidium habeat episcopus, sit homo regis vel alterius], L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 3: L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 19: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 9. Healde se landhlâford ðæt forstolene orf ôþ ðæt se âgenfrigea ðæt geâcsige *let the lord keep the stolen cattle until the owner get to hear of it,* L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 14: L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 282, 27. And nân man ne hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan ðæs gerêfan gewitnesse oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes oððe ðæs landhlâfordes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. II. *the lord of a country:*—Hû stîde se landhlâford spræc wið hig, and hig cwædon se landhlâford wende ðæt wê wæron sceáweras *locutus est nobis dominus terræ dure et putavit nos exploratores esse,* Gen. 42, 30.

land-lagu, e; *f. Law* or *regulation prevailing in a district:*—Ðeós landlagu stænt on suman lande *hæc consuetudo stat in quibusdam locis,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 29. Landlaga sŷn mistlîce swâ ic êr sæde *leges et consuetudines terrarum sunt multiplices et varie, sicut prelibavimus,* 21; Th. i. 440, 19.

land-leás; *adj. Landless, not having land:*—Be landleásum mannum. Gif hwylc landleás man folgode on ôðre scire, L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 4.

land-leód, es; *pl.* e, an [cf. Seaxe, Seaxan]; *m. An inhabitant of a country:*—Landleód *accola,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 76: [*in*]*digena,* 28, 59. Eft hê frægn hwæðer ða ylcan landleóde Cristene wæron *rursus interrogavit, utrum iidem insulani Christiani essent,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 12: 4, 26; S. 602, 8. Ac hii ða londlêóde tiolode mâ ûssa feónda willan tô gefremmanne ðonne ûrne *sed illi* [*periti regionum*] *majorem hosti quam mihi favorem accommodantes,* Nar. 6, 19. Ðâ wurdon ða landleóde his ware and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Ðæt folc eal ðæt ðær tô lâfe wæs ðara landleóda beág tô Eádwearde cyninge *the people, all that remained of the inhabitants of the district, submitted to king Edward,* 921; Erl. 108, 1. Hê wæs ðæs cynges swica and ealra landleóda, 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Hié from ðâm londleódum þurh seara ofslægene wurdon *conspiratione finitimorum per insidias trucidantur,* Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hê betealde hine wið Eádward cyng his hlâford and wið ealle landleódan *he cleared himself to his lord king Edward and to all the people,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20.

land-leód, es; *m.* [?]: e; *f. The people of a country:*—Se wer gebiraþ mâgum and seó cynebôt ðâm leódum; *other reading:*—Ðam were habbaþ ða mâgas and ðam cynebôt se [seó?] landleód, L. Wg; Th. i. 190, 9, and note 14. Schmid p. 396 gives the further reading:—Ðæt cynebôt tô ðam landleód. [These passages seem corrupt, so that much reliance perhaps cannot be placed upon them for determining the gender, but it may be noticed that *O. H. Ger. lant-liut* is masc. v. Grff. ii. 195.] Se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde ælcne hearm *the levy did the people of the country every kind of harm,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 12. Ealle ðâs landleóda belicgaþ ûs *all these people will surround us,* Jos. 7, 9.

land-lyre, es; *m. Loss of land:*—For his landlyre hêr on lande *on account of his loss of land in this country,* Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11.

land-mann, es; *m. A native of a country:*—Nâh nâðer tô farenne ne Wylisc man on Æenglisc land ne Æenglisc on Wylisc ðê mâ bûtan gesettan landmen se hine sceal æt stæðe underfôn and eft ðær bûtan fâcne gebringan. Gyf se landman æniges fâcnes gewita sŷ ðonne sŷ hê wîtes scyldig, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23–7. Landmanna cyme *the coming of the men of the country,* Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179. v. landes mann *under* land. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-man *patriota.*]

land-mearc, e; *f. Boundary of an estate* or *of a country:*—Seó landmearce lîþ of Terstân upp be Hohtûninga mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 5. Londmearce neáh *near to the land's boundary,* Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 27; Jul. 635. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-marcha *funiculum.*] Cf. landgemære, -gemirce.

land-mearc; *adj. Belonging to the boundaries of a country:*—Mîn is se landmearca and mîn is mannaseisca landsplot *meus est galaad* (= heap of witness) *et meus est mannases,* Ps. Lamb. 59, 9.

land-openung, e; *f. Breaking up of land;* proscissio, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 68; Wrt. Voc. 37, 54.

land-rêden, ne; *f. Institution, disposition, ordinance of a district* or *country:*—Hêde se ðe scîre healde ðæt hê wite â hwæt eald landrâden sŷ and hwæt þeóde þeáw *videat qui scyram tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio, vel populi consuetudo,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33.

land-rest, e; *f. A land-couch, grave:*—Lætan landreste *to leave the grave,* Andr. Kmbl. 1561; An. 782.

land-rîca, an; *m. A powerful man in a district, a landed proprietor, a land-lord;* the term seems equivalent to *land-hláford,* q. v.:—Heáh landrîca *ierarchon,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 29. Fô se landrîca tô healfan, and tô healfan ðæt hundred, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 30. Gif cyninges þegn oððe ænig landrîca hit forhæbbe, gilde x. healf-mearc, healf Criste healf cynge, L. N. P. L. 58, 59; Th. ii. 300, 3: 6, 7. Fare ðæs cinges

gerêfa tô, and ðæs bisceopes, and ðæs landrîcan [cf. landhlâford, 11], L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 8: L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16. Healf landrîcan, healf wǽpentake, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 8, 9. Hê ðeáh gange ðam landrîcan tô ordâle, 4; Th. i. 294, 20. Healf landrîcan, healf cinges gerêfan binnan port, 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Gylde ðam cyninge oððe landrîcan, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 348, 13. Healf Criste and healf landrîcan, L. N. P. L. 49; Th. i. 298, 5. Gif hwâ borhleás orf hæbbe, and landrîcan hit befôn, âgife ðæt orf and gilde xx ôran, L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

land-rîce, es; *n. A territory, region, estate*:—Bôcland *vel* landrîce *fundos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 18. Hê ðâgiet lytel landrîce hæfde bûton ðære byrig ânre *he had as yet little territory except the town only*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 14. Ic hæbbe gesǽd ymb ða þrié dǽlas ealles ðises middangeardes ac ic wille nû ðara þreóra landrîca gemǽre gereccan *tripartiti orbis divisiones dedi, ipsarum quoque partium regiones significare curabo*, 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5.

land-riht, es; *n.* I. *the law of the land, the rights and privileges belonging to the inhabitant of a country* or *to the owner of land* [?]:—Londrihtes môt ðære mǽgburge monna ǽghwilc îdel hweorfan *shall each man of the family wander lacking the rights of those who live in the land*, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Grimm, R. A. 731 q. v. quotes in illustration from Saxo the order of Frotho: 'Si quis in acie primus fugam capesseret, *a communi jure alienus* existeret.' See also pp. 39–42. Mid rihtum landrihte swâ hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the regular law of the land, as it stands in the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Unc môdige ymb mearce sittaþ . . ne willaþ rûmor unc landriht heora *round our border sit bold ones, who will not more largely allow us their landright*, i. e. *will not allow us to possess more land in their country*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 28; Gen. 1911. Hê landriht geþah *he received landright, he was settled in the country with the right of a native*, 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Âhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne holdne hlâford ôððæt Heorrenda nû leódcræftig mon londryht geþah ðæt mê eorla hleó ǽr gesealde *good service had I for many a winter, a kind lord; until now Heorrenda, a man skilled in song, has received land right; the prince had before given me that*, i. e. *H. was now admitted, as Deór had been before, to the rights of a native, and had succeeded in attracting to himself the favour before shown to Deór*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40. II. *that which is due from land or estates*:—Ðegenes lagu is ðæt hê þreó þinc of his lande dô . . . Eác of manegum landum mâre landriht ârîst tô cynges gebanne *the law as regards the thane is that he do three things for his land. Also for many lands* or *estates, more extensive dues arise upon decree of the king*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 6. [*O. Sax.* land-reht *law of the land* e. g. irô aldironô êo, therô liudiô landreht: *O. Frs.* land-riucht: *O. H. Ger.* lant-reht *jus, lex*: *Ger.* land-recht *common law.*]

land-sǽta, an; *m. One settled in a country, a colonist*:—Ôðres eardes landsêta *colonus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 100; Wrt. Voc. 18, 49. [*O. L. Ger.* land-sêtio: *Ger.* land-sass.]

land-sceap, es; *n. A district, tract of country, land*:—Swâ hê on landsceape stille stande ðǽr hine storm ne mæg wind âwecgan *as if it* [*the vessel*] *stand still on land, where storm or wind cannot move it*, Andr. Kmbl. 1002; An. 501. v. land-scipe.

land-scearu, e; *f.* I. *a share, division*, or *portion of land, land, country*: — Sumè hine lǽtaþ ofer landscare rîðum tôrinnan. Nis ðæt rǽdlîc þing gif swâ hlutor wæter tôflôweþ ǽfter feldum ôð hit tô fenne werþ *some let it* [*spring of water*] *run away over their land in rills. It is not a wise thing if water so pure disperses itself along the fields, until it becomes a marsh*, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 5. Hêton lǽdan ofer landsceare . . . drôgon ǽfter dûnscræfum ymb stânhleoðo efne swâ wîde swâ wegas tôlǽgon innan burgum strǽte stânfâge *they bade lead him over the country . . . they dragged him by mountain caves, across rocky slopes, far as the roads stretched, within the towns, the streets with many-coloured stones*, Andr. Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. II. *a boundary of land* [cf. *Icel.* skör *a rim, edge*]. With this meaning the word occurs in charters which Kemble [Cod. Dip. iii. xii.] notices as being of comparatively late date and belonging to the extreme south of England:—Ðis his ðara fîf hîda landscaru tô westtûne [*then follow the boundaries*: cf. landgemǽra *in such phrases*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 338, 4. Of ðam hlince tô ðam beorge tô Ælfrêdes landscare; ðonne is hit ðǽr feówer furlanga brâd bûtan feówer gyrdan; ðonne gǽþ hit ðǽr niðer be ðara wyrhtena landscare, 420, 25–7. Ðonne eást andlang hricgweges tô Brytfordinga landsceare, 302, 16. *The word also occurs in compounds* landscar-hlinc [*also* landscare hlinc], landscar-âc. [Halliwell in his Dictionary gives *land-share* as a Devonshire word, meaning 'headland of a field': he also gives the word *land-score*]

land-scipe, es; *m. A tract of land, region*:—Ic â ne geseah lâðran landscipe *never saw I a more hateful region*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 11; Gen. 376. [*O. Sax.* land-skepi: *Icel.* land-skapr *a region*: *O. H. Ger.* lant-scaf *regio, provincia, patria.*]

land-seten, e; *f.* I. *Land in possession* or *occupation, an estate*:—Ðis his sió landsetenæt Stântûne ðe Cênwold hæfde [then follow the boundaries], Cbd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 403, 24. [cf. ii. 143 where it is said 'Æþelwulf suo fideli ministro nomine Cenwold jure hereditario possidendam condonavit terram in loco ubi a ruricolis Ştantun nominatur.' And 144, 'Territoria istius agelli his terminibus circumdata esse videntur.' II. *occupation of land*:—Gebyreþ ðæt him man tô landsetene sylle ii oxan and i cû and vi sceáp *moris est ut ad terram assidendam dentur ei ii boves, et i vacca, et vi oves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23.

land-setla, an; *m. An occupier of land, a tenant*:—Ic an mîne landsedlen here toftes tô ôwen âchte *I give to my tenants their tofts into their own possession*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* land-sidilo *accola, colonus, indigena*, Grff. vi. 310: also *a tenant.* v. Grmm. R. A. 317: cf. *Icel.* land-seti *a tenant.*]

land-sidu, a; *m. Custom of a country*:—Gemacaþ ðæt his ege wierþ tô gewunan and tô landsida *he causes the fear of him to become a habit and custom of the country*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 25. Be landside *according to the usage of the district*, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Ealle landsida ne sŷn gelîce *omnium terrarum instituta non sunt equalia*, 4; Th. i. 434, 30. [*O. Sax.* land-sidu.]

land-sittende; *adj. Occupying land*:—Hê lêtt gewrîtan hû mycel ælc man hæfde ðe landsittende wæs innan Englalande on lande oððe on orfe and hû mycel feós hit wǽre wurþ *he* [*William I.*] *caused to be written how much every man that was in the occupation of land in England, had in land or in cattle, and how much money it was worth*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 32.

land-sôcn, e; *f. Search for land* or *country*:—Tôfaran on landsôcne *to separate in search of land* [*of the dispersion at the tower of Babel*], Cd. 80; Th. 100, 17; Gen. 1665: 81; Th. 102, 12; Gen. 1699.

land-spêd, e; *f. Property in land*:—Ða munecas tô biscopan gewurdan ðære cyrcean landspêde [*substantiam aecclesiae*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 24.

land-spêdig; *adj. Rich in landed property, having large estates*:—Landspêdig *locuples*, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 72; Wrt. Voc. 50, 52. Ðes and ðeós landspêdiga *hic et hæc locuples*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 22.

land-splott, es; *m. A small portion*, or *plot, of ground*:—Mîn is mannaseisca landsplot *meus est mannases*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9. Ðisne landsplot becwæþ Æþelwine intô Abbendûne [it is spoken of before as *parva ruris particula, ruris particula*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 39, 12.

land-stede, es; *m. Land, country*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 22; Kl. 16.

land-stycce, es; *n. A small portion of land*:—Him gebyreþ sum landstycce for his geswince *convenit, ut aliquam terre portiunculam habeat pro labore suo*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 8. Him man hwilces landsticces geann, 19; Th. i. 440, 14.

land-waru, e; *f. The people of a country, country*, Beo. Th. 4631; B. 2321. [Cf. burh-, ceaster-waru.]

land-weard, es; *m. The guard of a country, prince, ruler*, Beo. Th. 3785; B. 1890.

land-wela, an; *m. The wealth of this earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 11; Ph. 505.

lane, an; *f. A lane, a narrow and bounded path, a street in a town*:—Hit cymeþ on ægles lonan; ondlang ðære lonan ðæt hit cymeþ eft in ða burnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 7. On ða ealdan lanan, 456, 3. Ðînne lîchoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hié tôsteuceaþ *thy body shall they scatter through the streets of this city*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5: 241, 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* lona, lana.] v. norþ-lane.

lane-sang. v. lâc-sang.

lang *length of time.* v. leng.

LANG; *adj.* LONG, *tall*:—Hê sǽde ðæt ðæt land sîe swîðe lang norþ ðonan *he said that the land stretches thence far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mîla lang oððe lengra *the wood, measuring from east to west, is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Ðæt is þrittiges mîla lang eást and west *habet ab oriente in occasum triginta circiter milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Ðæt hê wǽre lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ*, 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Ðæt is nû ðæs lîchoman gôd ðæt mon sîe fæger and lang and brâd, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Eádweard se langa, Byrht, Th. 139, 53; By. 273. Se biþ lang lîfes and welig *he shall be long-lived and wealthy*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 18. Næs lang tô ðý ðæt his brôðor ðyses lǽnan lîfes tîman geendode *it was not long before his brother died*, 434, 24. Nis hit lang tô ðon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Hié tealdon ðætte Israhêla rîce sceolde beón hêr on eorþan mycel and lang *they reckoned that the kingdom of Israel should be great and lasting here on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 18. Tô langum gemynde *as a lasting memorial*, Homl. Skt. pref. 51. Langere tîde *tanto tempore*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 11. Mid langre âdle *longo morbo*, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ofer swâ langne weg sǽs and landes *per tam prolixa terrarum et maris spatia*, 2, 18; S. 520, 36. Ealle ðâs naman habbaþ langne .o. on eallum casum *all these nouns have long* o *in all cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 52. Ðâ andswarode hê ymbe long *then answered he after long*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Lange tîde *multis temporibus*, Lk. Skt. 8, 27, 29. Hiwgende lang gebed *simulantes longam orationem*, 20, 47. Ða beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange and ða mǽstan fiftiges elna lange. Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 6. Ða ðe tô lang tô seggenne syndon *which are too long to narrate*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 12. Wæs se lîchoma sponne lengra ðære þrŷh *corpus mensura palmi longius erat*

sarcofago, 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Ne biþ hē lengra ðonne syfan elna lang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 4. Ðis eálond hafaþ mycele lengran dagas on sumera ðonne ða sūþdǽlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32. Ðā bebeád hē ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwǽde *præcepit eum sententias longiores dicere*, 5, 2; S. 615, 14. Ða onfōþ lengestne dōm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. 12, 40. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic dialects.] DER. and-, dæg-, ealdor-, ge-, morgen-, niht-, sumor- lang; *it also is found in combination with the words denoting the points of the compass*, eást-lang, &c.

Langa-Frige-dæg *Good-Friday*:—Ðes passio gebyreþ on Langa-Frigadæg, Jn. Skt. 18, 1, rubric. Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa-Frigedæg forðan ðe Crist þrowode on ðone dæg for ūs *the eucharist must not be consecrated on Good Friday, for Christ suffered for us on that day*, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16. [On langfridæi him on rode hengen, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 25.] [*Icel.* Langi-frjádagr: *Da.* Lang-fredag. In the E. D. S. Holderness Glossary *Lang-Friday* is given as the first Friday in Lent.]

Langa-land, es; *n. Langeland* an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark:—On bæcbord him wæs Langaland ... and ðās land eall hȳraþ tō Denemearcan, Ors. 1, 1: Swt. 19, 35. [*Icel.* Langa-land.]

langaþ. v. langoþ.

Lang-beardas, -beardan; *m. pl. The Lombards*:—Ða Gallie ðe mon nū hāt Longbeardas, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 25. Tō Longbeardna londe, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 9. Longbeardum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 21; Vīd. 32: 86 a; Th. 323, 18; Vīd. 80. [*Icel.* Lang-barðar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxv; cf. Heaðo-beardan.

lange; *adv. Long, a long time, far*:—Lange *diu*; leng *diutius*; ealra lengst *diutissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 10. Longe *procul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 71: *penitus*, 72. Ðā hē ðā lange and lange hearpode *when then he had harped a long, long time*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Hū longe *how long*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 4. Hū langæ, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 10. Nōht longe æfter ðon *not long after that*, Shrn, 105, 9. Swā lange swā gē dydon ānum of ðysum mīnum læstum gebrōðorum swā lange gē hyt dydon mē *quamdiu fecistis uni de his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 40: Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Genōh lange *long enough*, Deut. 1, 6. Hwæt mæg ic leng dōn *ultra quid faciam?* Gen. 27, 37. Hwider mæg ic nū leng fleón *quo enim nunc fugiam?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. Swaðer uncer leng wǽre [lifede, 38] *which of us two lived the longer*, Chart. Th. 485, 29. Ðænne ðū lengc ne mōst līfes brūcan, Dōm. L. 32, 61. Lencg, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Leng swā swīðor, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 30; Gen. 989. Swā leng swā swīðor, Exod. 19, 19. Nā leng heó ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wās *she waited only till it was day*, Apol. Th. 19, 2. Ðone aldormon ðe him lengest wunode *the alderman that stopped with him longest*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 21.

lang-fǽre; *adj. Lasting, enduring, old*:—Nānwuht nis langfæres on ðis andweardan līfe *there is nothing lasting in this present life*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. On langfǽre ylde bet hē dēþ *at an advanced age he will do better*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. Eác ða treówa ðe beóþ āheáwene on fullum mōnan beóþ heardran wiþ wyrmǽtan and lengfǽrran [langferran, MS. L.], 268, 10. Swā eác treówa gif hī beóþ on fullum mōnan geheáwene hī beóþ heardran and langfǽrran tō getimbrunge *so too trees, if they are cut down at the full moon, are harder and more lasting for building*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* lanc-fāri *longævus*, Grff. 3, 574.]

lang-first, es; *m. A long space of time*:—Nolde fæder engla in ðisse līfe longfyrst ofer ðæt wunian lēton *the father of angels would not let him remain in this life a long space after that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 2; Gū. 920.

langian; *p.* ode *To grow long*:—Ðonne se dæg langaþ ðonne gǽþ seó sunne norþweard ōþ ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten Cancer, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Se langienda dæg, 252, 6, 9. Eft on langiendum dagum hē ofergǽþ ðone sūðran sunnstede, 14.

langian; *p.* ode: *v. impers. with acc. of pers. To cause longing, desire, discontent*, or *pain in a person*:—Langaþ ðē āwuht *dost thou desire aught?* Cd. 25: Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. Hæleþ langode hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten *the men longed for the time when they might step from durance*, 71; Th. 86, 16; Gen. 1431. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hē of ðisse worlde mōste, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1. Mec longade *I was ill at ease*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 18; Kl. 14. Longiga *tædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. Ðæt ūs nū æfter swelcum longian mǽge swelce ðā wǽron *that we should now long for such times as then were*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 27. Ðā ongan hine eft langian on his cȳððe *then he began to long again for his native land*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 15. [*O. Sax.* langōn (*with acc. of pers.*): *Icel.* langa (*pers. and impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* langēn, langōn (mih langet *desidero.*)]

langian; *p.* ode *To summon, call*:—Godes æncgel cwæþ ðæt hē sceolde ðē him tō langian [MS. U. gelangian] *God's angel said that he was to summon thee to him*, Homl. Skt. 10, 122. v. ge-langian.

langian; *p.* ode *To belong, pertain*:—Alle ða land ðe longen intō ðare hālagen stówe *all the lands that belong to the holy place*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-langōn *pertingere.*] v. lengan *to belong*.

lang-līce; *adv. Long, at length, for a long time*:—Langlīce *tractim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 12. Hēt ðone diácon langlīce swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13: ii. 490, 5. Langlīce on gebedum læg, 160, 35: 510, 25. Langlīce bæd, i. 66, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lang-līh *long* (of time): *Icel.* lang-liga *for a long time past.*]

lang-līfe -līf; *adj. Long-lived*:—Langlīfe *longævus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 95; Wrt. Voc. 28, 72. Langlīf [MS. C. langlīfe, Zup. 320, 1] *longævus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 59. Ðæt ðū sī langlīfe *ut longo vivas tempore*, Deut. 5, 16: 4, 1. Longlīfe and gileáffull suǽ Sarra *longeva et fidelis ut Sarra*, Rtl. 109, 39. Langlīfe hē biþ *he shall live long*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 4. [*Icel.* lang-lífr: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-līp *longævus*, Grff. 2, 46.]

lang-mōd; *adj. Patient, long-suffering*:—Longmōd *longanimis*, Ps. Stev. 7, 12. [*Ps.* 102, 8 lang-mode: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-mōt *longanimis*: cf. *Ger.* lang-müthig *patient, long-suffering.*]

lang-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Brādnyss langnyss heáhnyss and deópnyss *breadth, length, height and depth*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 21. Langnysse dagena ic gefylle hine *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 16. Ðonne sceal man ðysne wyrttruman gedrīgean and ða langnysse tōceorfan on pysena gelīcnysse *this plant is to be dried, and its length cut up into pieces about the size of peas*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislīce langnisse *all other days in the twelve months have various lengths*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2.

langoþ, es; *m. Longing, desire, discontent*, or *weariness that arises from unsatisfied desire*:—Æfter men dyrne langaþ born *a secret longing for the man burned within him*, Beo. Th. 3763; B. 1879. Hine ne meahte longaþ gelettan, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gū. 330. Ic ǽfre ne mæg ðære mōdceare mīnre gerestan ne ealles ðæs longaþes ðe mec on ðissum līfe begeat *never can I be at rest from my grief of mind, nor from all the weariness that in this life hath laid hold on me*, 115 b; Th. 444, 2; Kl. 41. Wā biþ ðam ðe sceal of [on?] langoþe leófes ābīdan *woe to him that must wait, with unsatisfied longing, for one that he loves*, Th. 444, 26: Kl. 53. Hæfde him tō gesīþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for company sorrow and discontent*, 100 a; Th. 377, 14; Deór. 3. Forðon mec longeþas lyt gegrētaþ *therefore longings visit me little*, 37 a; Th. 121, 11; Gū. 287. Forlēt longeþas lǽnra dreáma *he gave up desires for transitory delights*, Th. 122, 5; Gū. 301.

lang-sceaft; *adj. Having a long shaft*:—Mid longsceaftum sperum *longas habebamus hastas*, Nar. 13, 24. Mid longsceaftum sperum *venabulis*, 15, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* lang-skeptr.]

lang-scip, es; *n. A long-ship, a large war-ship*:—Ðā hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu [*other* MSS. lange scipu] ongēn ða æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 11. [*Icel.* lang-skip.]

lang-strang *glosses* longanimis *in* Ps. Lamb. 102, 8.

lang-sum; *adj. Long, taking a long time, prolix, lasting a long time, long-enduring, long-suffering*:—Nis mē ðæs þearf tō secgenne forðon hit longsum is and eác monegum cūþ *nec per ordinem nunc retexere nostrum est, quia et operi longum et omnibus notum videtur*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 16. Ða tō talanna longsum is *quos enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2962; An. 1484. Hū langsum wæs him se hlīsa *how lasting was that fame for him?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5: Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Hwæt gif ic bīde merigenes se ebrēisca cwæþ ne biþ hit swā langsum '*What if I last till morning?*' *The Jew said* '*It will not be so long*,' Homl. Skt. 3, 585. Ðonne seó āheardung ðære līfre tō langsum wyrþ *when the hardening of the liver lasts too long*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 210, 4: Beo. Th. 268; B. 134: Homl. Skt. 4, 128. On ðam tīman wæs swīðe langsum līf on mancynne *at that time life lasted long among men*, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 3. Lufu langsumu *lasting love*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 18; Gen. 1906. Langsum *longanimis*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mid heora langsuman gebede *sub obtentu prolixæ orationis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 40: Hpt. Gl. 500, 25. Ðam þeódscype tō langsuman rǽde *to the lasting advantage of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 5: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 4; Sat. 250. Gehǽlede fram heora langsumum brōce *healed from their long sickness*, H. R. 105, 2. Him and his gebeddan tō langsumum gemynde *as a lasting memorial for him and his consort*, Chart. Th. 605, 12. His sāwle tō gescyldnesse on langsuman sȳðe *as a protection to his soul on its long journey*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 7. Ða þrȳ cyningas hæfdon langsume sprǽce wiþ ðone gedrehtan Job, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 24. Langsume *longanimem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 52. Tō langsumum wȳtum, Homl. Skt. 4, 120. Him ēce geceás langsumre līf *he chose for himself a more enduring, an eternal life*, Apstls. Kmbl. 39; Ap. 20. Ūs selfum betst word and longsumast æt ūrum eude gewyrcan *to gain for ourselves the best and most enduring fame at our death*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. [*O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* langsam *longus, diuturnus, prolixus*: *Ger.* langsam *slow.*]

langsum-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Langsumnysse daga *longitudinem dierum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 4. Swā ðæt hī ne beón þurh ða deópnysse ǽmōde ne þurh ða langsumnysse ǽþrytte *so that they be not discouraged by the deepness, nor wearied by the length*, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 8. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislīce langsumnysse, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2 note. Ða brādsumnessa and ða langsumnessa, Wulfst. 244, 27.

lang-sweored, -swyred; *adj. Having a long neck, long-necked*:—Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā swanas *some birds are long-*

necked, such as swans, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 16. Ða beóþ langswyrede ðe lybbaþ be gærse swâ swâ olfend and assa, 9; Norm. 16, 2.

lang-twidig; *adj. Granted for a long time*:—Dû scealt tô frôfre weorþan eal langtwidig leódum dînum *thou, granted for long to them, shalt prove a comfort to thy people*, Beo. Th. 3420; B. 1708.

langung, e; *f. Longing, desire, weariness* or *grief* that comes from unsatisfied desire:—Hié langung beswâc eorþan dreámas ẽces rædes *the longing for the joys of earth cheated them of eternal good*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 28; Dan. 29. Hẽ for ðære langunga and for ðære geómrunga ðæs ôðres ûeáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte . . . him nẽfre seó langung ne geteorode *for grief and sorrow at the other's death he could not live in that land any longer . . . his grief never wore itself out*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10–14. Ða wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan ðâ hié ðæt ongeáton ðæt hẽ leng mid him lîchomlîce wunian nolde, 135, 21. Ða myclan byrþenne âberan ðære mycclan langunga heora ðæs leófes Hlâfordes *to bear the great burden of the great longing after their dear* [*departed*] *Lord*, 135, 8. Tô frôfre for ðære miclan langunga Drihtnes framfundunga *as a comfort for the great grief at the Lord's departure*, 131, 14. For longunge *præ tædio*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 28. Longunge fûs *longingly eager*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 8; Hy. 4, 97. Â hafaþ longunge se ðe on lagu fundaþ *ever hath the weariness whose way is on the water*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 29; Seef. 47. Langunga habban æfter ðâm freóndum *to think with grief of dead friends*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26.

langung, e; *f. Lengthening, prolonging, delay*:—Longunga *prolixæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 40; *prolixa* [in both cases = *prolixe*], Jn. Skt. p. 7, 18. On ælcre longunge gebyldige *patient in every delay*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 16.

langung-hwîl, e; *f. A time of longing* or *weariness*:—Feala[ic] ealra gebâd langunghwîla, Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

lann, loun, e; *f. A bond, fetter*:—Licgeþ lonnum fæst *lies fast in fetters*, Salm. Kmbl. 531; Sal. 265. Fæste gebindan, lonnum belûcan, 557; Sal. 278. [Grein refers to Grff. 2, 217 'Lanna *lamina* (among words referring to weaving.)']

lapian; *p.* ode *To lap, lick*:—Ic lapige *lambo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 25. Gedô ðonne on glæsfæt and ðonne mid hlâfe oððe mid swâ hwilcum mete swâ ðû wille lapa on *then put it into a glass vessel, and then, with bread or with whatever food you will, lap it up*, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 24. Lapien on hunig *let them lap up honey*, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* lepja *to lap* as a dog; *O. H. Ger.* laffan; *p.* luof *lambere*.]

lappa. v. læppa.

LÂR, e; *f.* I. LORE, *teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, cunning, science, preaching, doctrine, dogma, precept*:—Lâr *disciplina: doctrina*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 46, 57, 58. Folclîc lâr *omilia*, 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. Lâr *dogma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 24. On ðam wæs âwriten Lâr and Sôðfæstnys *in quo erat Doctrina et Veritas*, Lev. 8, 8. Seó hâlige lâr *sancta prædicatio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 40. Seó rihtgelŷfde lâr wæs dæghwamlîce weaxende *crescente per dies institutione catholica*, 3, 28; S. 560, 39. Bisceopes dægweorc biþ . . . lâr oððon leornung *a bishop's daily work . . is . . . teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Him tô fultume godcundre lâre *sibi adjutorem evangelizandi*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 14. Mynster tô timbrianne ðâm monnum ða ðe Scotta lâre fyligdon *ad construendum monasterium his qui Scottos sequebantur*, 5, 19; S. 638, 39. Lâre *gravitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 34. Ic mẽ gûþbordes sweng lâre gebearh *I warded off the blow from me by cunning*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 7; Gen. 2693. Hẽ sceal habban lâre ðæt hẽ mâge Godes folc mid wîsdôme læran *he must have learning, that he may be able to instruct God's people with wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 26. Hû giorne ða godcundan hâdas wæron ægðer ge ymbe lâre ge ymbe liornunga . . . and hû man ûtanbordes wîsdôm and lâre hieder on lond sôhte *how diligent the clergy were about teaching and learning . . . and how wisdom and instruction were sought here by foreigners*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 9–12. Ne sceolan ða lâreówas âgîmeleásian ða lâre, Blickl. Homl. 47, 29: 7, 11. Tô bodigenne godcunde lâre *ad prædicandum*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. þurh his lâre *docendo*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. Hẽ godspellîce lâre lærde *opus evangelizandi exsequens*, 3. 19; S. 547, 9. Hâliges lâre [cf. langsum leornung, 2962] *the story of the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2955; An. 1480. Lâre *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 66. Bodigende his lâre *prædicans præceptum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Hâlige lâra *dogmatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 58. Ic wolde ymbe ðone lâcedôm ðara ðînra lâra hwêne mâre gehŷran *I would hear a little more of the medicine of those instructions of thine*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Lârna, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dôm. 89: Andr. Kmbl. 964; An. 482. Gif wẽ ôðre men teala lærað, and hié be ûrum lârum rihtlîce for Gode libbaþ, ðonne bringe wẽ Drihtne swêtne stenc on ûrum dædum and lârum, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Hig lærað manna lâra *docentes doctrinas hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Betwih ôðre lâre tô lifigeanne *inter alia vivendi documenta*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 20. Wið Arium and his lâre *contra Arium et ejusdem dogmata*, 4, 17; S. 585, 44: 586, 1. Wẽ sceolan healdan ða lâra ðara feówer godspellera *we must keep the precepts of the four evangelists*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. II. *exhortation, admonition, counsel, suggestion, instigation, persuasion*:—Mid his getrymnesse and lâre *ejus hortatu*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Mid his dæghwamlîcre lâre *quotidiana exhortatione*, 2 9; S. 510, 37. Lâre *hortamentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 55. Ealle ða men Julius hêt ofsleán ðe æt ðære lâre wæron ðæt mon Pompeius ofslôg *Julius ordered all the men to be killed who advised that Pompey should be slain*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 242, 23. Hẽ wið his hlâford wan for ôðra manna lâre *he fought against his lord at the instigation of other men*, 6, 35; Bos. 131, 11. Hlyste mînre lâre *acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. þurh Wulfheres lâre *suggerente rege Wulfhere*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 7. Wes ðû ûs lârena gôd *be liberal to us of thy counsels*, Beo. Th. 544; B. 269. Lârum *hortamentis*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Hié swŷðor fylgaþ deófles lârum *they rather follow the suggestions of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 10: 61, 13. Ðîn rîce for his lârum gefealleþ *thy kingdom will fall because of his counsels*, 181, 34. [*O. Sax.* lêra: *O. Frs.* lâre: *O. H. Ger.* lêra *doctrina, dogma, sermo, præceptum, exhortatio, consultum: Ger.* lehre.] DER. bôc-, folc-, freónd-, mis-, un- lâr.

lâr-bôc; *f. A book which conveys instruction*: Swâ swâ Beda âwrât, Engla þeóde lâreów, on his lârbôcum, Chart. Th. 241, 20.

lâr-bysn, e; *f. An example, proof, specimen*:—Lârbysn *documentum* vel *specimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 104; Wrt. Voc. 46, 61.

lâr-cræft, es; *m. Knowledge, science*:—Ic îglanda eallra hæbbe lârcræftas onlocen. Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

lâr-cwide, es; *m. Precept, doctrine*:—Wẽ sôðfæstes læston lârcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674.

lâreów, es; *m. A teacher, master, preacher*:—Lâreów *doctor* vel *imbutor*, vel *eruditor: dogmatista*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 73, 98, 102; Wrt. Voc. 46, 55, 59. Cilda lâreów *pædogogus*, Som. 73, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Lâreów *dogmatista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 50. Wẽ cildra biddaþ ðẽ eálâ Lâreów ðæt ðû tæce ûs sprecan *nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 1. Ne gyrne gẽ ðæt eów man Lâreówas nemne ân ys eówer Lâreów *nolite vocari Rabbi: unus enim est Magister vester*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Hẽ is ordfruma and lâreów ealre clænnesse *he is the origin and teacher of all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Heó æfter ðon wæs magister and lâreów ðæs mynstres *deinde magistra exstitit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 5. On ðære heó mihte Gode willsumra wîfmonna lâreów and fêstermôdur gestandan *in quo ipsa Deo devotarum mater ac nutrix possit existere feminarum*, 4, 6; S. 574, 17. Wæs se Columba-se æresta lâreów ðæs cristenan geleáfan *erat Columba primus doctor fidei christianæ*, 5, 9; S. 622, 40. Be ðære lâre mînes lâreówes, Blickl. Homl. 185, 8: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 6; Cri. 458. Hî sendon Aidan ðone biscop Angelþeóde tô lâreówe *ad prædicationem gentis Anglorum Aidanum miserant antistitem*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 25: 3, 5; S. 527, 29. Hẽ ða hâlgan lâreówas hider onsende *filios prædicatores mittens*, 2, 1; S. 501, 36. [*Orm.* lârew: cf. *O. Sax.* lêreo.] DER. heáh-lâreów.

lâreów-dôm, es; *m. The office of a teacher, mastership, governance, teaching*:—Forðonðe nân cræft nis tô læranne ðæm ðe hine ær geornlîce ne leornode forhwon beóþ æfre suæ þrîste ða ungelæredan ðæt hî underfôn ða heorde ðæs lâriówdômes ðonne se cræft ðæs lâreówdômes biþ cræft ealra cræfta *nulla ars doceri præsumitur, nisi intenta prius meditatione discatur. Ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur, quando ars est artium regimen animarum*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 15–19. Ne hî scoldon ne underfôn ða âre ðæs lâreówdômes *ne locum regiminis subeant*, 2, arg; Swt. 29, 19. Ðæt biþ ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hẽ þurh ða stemne his lâriówdômes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplîcan ẽðles *debitum rectoris est supernæ patriæ gloriam per vocem prædicationis ostendere*, 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Tô Criste hẽ Angle gehwyrfde mid ârfæstnysse lâreówdômes *ad Christum Anglos convertit pietate magistra*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 28. Mid ealdorlîcnesse lâreówdômes *auctoritati magistri*, 4, 27; S. 603, 44. Wæs on his lâreówdôme âfêded *erat in magisterio illius educatus*, 4, 3; S. 569, 6: 5, 19; S. 638, 15: L. Ælfc. P. 10; Th. ii. 368, 3. Ðætte unlærde ne dyrren underfôn lâreówdôm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1, arg; Swt. 25, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 320, 12.

lâreów-lîc; *adj. After the manner of a teacher*:—Lêreówlîc *exhortatorium*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 45. Lâreówlîcum cræftum *gymnicis* (gl. *magisterialis*) *artibus*, 405, 8.

lâreów-setl, es; *n. The seat of a teacher* or *doctor*:—Ofer Moyses lâreówsetl *super cathedram Mosi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 2.

lâr-hlystend, es; *m. One who listens to instruction, a catechumen*, Mone B. 2802.

lâr-hûs, es; *n. A house for instruction, a school*; gymnasium, Hpt. Gl. 405, 11.

lâr-leást, -lŷst, e; *f. Lack of learning* or *instruction*:—þurh lârleáste hî ne cunnon ne lædan ne læran hî *through want of knowledge they cannot guide or teach them*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 28. Wẽ sceolon bodigan ðâm læwedum ðŷ læs ðe hŷ for lârlŷste losian sceoldan *we must preach to the laymen, lest for lack of instruction they should perish*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 1: Wulfst. 79, 19.

lâr-lîc; *adj. Instructive*:—Sume Godes þeówan mid lârlîcre sprǽce ôðre getrymmaþ *some servants of God confirm others with instructive discourse*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 22. Hit is swîðe gedafenlîc ðæt gẽ sume lârlîce word æt eówerum lâreówum gehŷron, ii. 282, 31.

lâr-smiþ, es; *m. A wise man, a counsellor*:—Lârsmiþas, Elen. Kmbl. 406; El. 203. Lârsmeoþas, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1221.

lâr-spell, es; *n. A discourse, sermon, homily, treatise*:—God cwæþ be lâreówum on his lârspelle *God said of teachers in his sermon*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 25. Se bisceop ðam folce sæde lârspell, Homl. Skt. 3, 141. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lârspella *I have composed quite forty homilies*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. Swâ swâ wê âwriton æror on ôðrum lârspellum, 4, 15. Ða apostoli gesetton eác swilce lârspell [*the epistles*] tô ðâm leódscipum ðe tô geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. [*Laym. Orm.* lar-spell *a sermon.*]

lâr-swic, es; *m. n.* [?] *Deception, seduction, delusion, treachery*:—Mycel is nŷdþearf manna gehwylcum, ðæt hê wið deófles lârswice warnige symle, Wulfst. 309, 14.

lâr-wita, an; *m. A learned man*:—Lârwitan and lahwitan, L. I. P. 5: Th. ii. 308, 14.

laser, es; *m. n.* [?]. *A tare, cockle*:—Laser, *zizania*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 29; Wrt. Voc. 55, 34. Lasur *lolium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 15. Ætan ł lasor *zizania*, 72, 61.

lâst, læst, leást, es; *m. A step, footstep, sole of the foot, track, trace*:—Læst *solum*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 98; Wrt. Voc. 45, 6. Ðû ðâs werþeóde wræccan lâste feorran gesôhtest *from far with the foot of an exile this people hast thou sought*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 22; Gen. 2478. Sarran brŷde lâste beddreste gestâh, 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Of lâste *e vestigio, statim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 33. On lâste *e vestigio*, 107, 41. Him on lâste setl wîde stôdan *behind them heaven stood spacious*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Malalehel wæs æfter Jarede yrfes hyrde fæder on lâste *Mahalaleel was after Jared the guardian of the heritage in succession to his father*, 52; Th. 65, 18; Gen. 1068. Him on lâste fôr sweót Ebrêa *on their track marched the band of Hebrews*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 298. Yldran ûsse ân forlêton ðone wlitigan wong on lâste *our parents left that beauteous plain behind*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 18; Ph. 440. Frætwe lêton licgan on lâste, 104 a; Th. 394, 30; Rä. 14, 11. Ðâ wearþ forht ferþ manig folces on lâste *then was the mind of many a man of that folk left in fear*, Andr. Kmbl. 3191; An. 1598. Hié ðæs lâðan lâst sceáwedon *they marked the track of the foe*, Beo. Th. 265; B. 132. Lâst weardian [cf. lâst-weard] *to guard the track of one gone before, to remain behind;* also *to follow in the steps of another.* Cyning ûre gewât þurh ðæs temples hrôf ðær hŷ tô sêgun ða ðe leófes lâst weardedun [*of the disciples watching the ascension of Christ*], Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten lîfe bilidene lâst weardian wiste *who knew his lord, of life bereft, remained behind*, 52 a; Th. 182, 19; Gû. 1312. Sceal se lîchoma leást weardigan eft on eorþan *the body shall again be left in the ground*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 482; Met. 241. Hê his folme forlêt lâst weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Hŷrde ic ðæt ðâm frætwum feówer mearas lâst weardode *I heard that four steeds followed those trappings*, 4335; B. 2164. Him arn on lâst þŷstre genip *dark cloud succeeded it*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 8; Gen. 138. Him fleáh on lâst earn æfter georn, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Geseoh nû seolfes swæðe . . . Ðâ on lâst beseah leóflîc cempa '*see now thine own track.*' . . . *Then the good warrior looked behind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2880–90; An. 1443–48. On lâst faran *to return*, Beo. Th. 5883; B. 2945. Wesseaxe on lâst legdun lâþum þeódum *the West Saxons hung on the rear of the foe*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 22; Ædelst. 22. On lâst [cf. *Icel.* â lesti] *at last.* Ðû sârgige on lâsð *gemas in novissimis*, Past. 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Hit on lâst of his tungan ûtâbirst tô openum bismere *ad extremum usque ad apertas lingua contumelias erumpat*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 8. Ðæt môd him æfest nâ ne ondræt ða lytlan scylda, ne ðonne on lâst ða miclan, 57, 2; Swt. 437, 28: Bt. 7, 20; Fox, 16, 11; Fox 72, 7. Lâstas wæron wîde gesŷne, gang ofer grundas, Beo. Th. 2809; B. 1402. Ic sume in bryne sende ðæt him lâsta wearþ sîðast gesŷne *some have I sent into the fire, so that no trace of them was left*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 33; Jul. 474. Blôdgum lâstum, 36 b; Th. 119, 25; Gû. 260. Ðonne is ðær geworht emb ða lâstas . . . ðæt man mæg tô ðâm lâstum onhnîgan and mænige men ða moldan neomaþ on ðâm lâstum *the footsteps are built about, yet so that people can stoop down to the footsteps, and many men take the earth from the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 5–11, 15, 19. Ðæt nænig man ða læstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte ne mid golde ne mid seolfre *so that no man might overlay the footsteps themselves, neither with gold nor with silver*, 125, 35. Sceáwian lâðes lâstas, Beo. Th. 1686; B. 841. Lâstas lecgan [cf. colloquial *to make tracks*] *to journey, travel.* Ic lâstas sceal wîde lecgan *wide must I wander*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Gewît ðû fêran, lâstas lecgan, 137; Th. 172, 26; Gen. 2850: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400. [*Goth.* laists *a footstep.*] DER. æf-, feorh-, fêt-, fêðe-, fôt-, sweart-, ûríg-, wîd-, wræc-lâst. v. læst.

lâst. v. ge-lâst.

lâstian. v. wræc-lâstian.

lâst-weard, es; *m. One who keeps in the steps of another, a successor, pursuer*:—Ðone lâstweard, his swæsne sunu [*Isaac*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 7; Exod. 400. Wræcmon gebâd lâðne lâstweard *the fugitive awaited the foe that followed*, 148; Th. 186, 13; Exod. 138. Ûs is swîðe uncûþ hwæt ûre yrfeweardas and lâstweardas getreówlîces dôn willon efter ûrum lîfe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs and successors will act after our death*, Blickl. Homl 51, 36. Ic ne mîne lâstweardas *neither I nor my successors*, Chart. Th. 29, 12.

lâst-word, es, *n. Report, reputation*:—Eorla gehwam lâstworda betst *the best reputation for every man*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 12; Seef. 73.

lata, an; *m. One who is late or slow*:—Ðeáh heó ðæs bearnes lata wære *though she were late in bearing the child*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. [*Icel.* lati *the lazy one.*] v. hild-lata.

late; *adv. Slowly, late, at length, at last*:—Alexander late unweorðlîcne sige gerâhte [*anceps*] *pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. Hû ne cymþ se deáþ ðeáh ðe hê late cume and âðêþ eów of disse worulde *sera vobis rapiet hoc etiam dies*, Bt. 19; Fox, 70, 16. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon âsmeágan ðonne cume wit late tô ende disse bêc oððe næfre, 42; Fox, 256, 22. Hû late hî on ðysne middangeard âcennede wurdon and hû raþe hî him eft of gewîtan sceolan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 23. Late on geáre *late in the year*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 11. Late mylt gæten flæsc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16. Gif heó gæþ late . . gif heó hraþe gæþ, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7: Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 2; Gû. 1137. Ic ðæt gecneów tô late *too late I perceived it*, 72 a; Th. 269, 2; Jul. 444: Elen. Kmbl. 1412; El. 708. Sîð and late *at last*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Ær oððe lator *prius aut posterius*, Athan. 25. Lator *tardius*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. Ðæt ðæt lator biþ, ðæt hæfþ anginn, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Onbûtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 20. Ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg, and latost wealowigan, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Sŷ âgifen be emnihte oððe latest be ealra hâlgena mæssan *let it be paid by the equinox, or at latest by All-Hallows' Mass*, Wulfst. 208, 5.

lâteów. v. lâd-teów.

lâð, es; *n. What is hateful* or *harmful, harm, evil, injury, hurt, trouble, grief, pain, annoyance, enmity*:—Ðætte monnum hêh is laaþ [*adj.*?] is mið Gode *quod hominibus altum est, abominatio est apud deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15. Hit sôna nænig lâð ne biþ *it* [*the pain*] *will soon be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. Hê mê nôwiht lâðes ætŷwde *ille mihi nil inimicitiarum intulerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. Ðæt hê ðê nânwiht lâðes ne dô *ut nec ipse tibi aliquid mali faciat*, 514, 3. Ðæt him mon nôht lâðes gedôn dorste *ne qui prædicantibus quicquam molestiæ inferret*, 5, 10; S. 624, 6. Ic eom mid ðæs lâðes sâre swîðe ofþrycced *I am sorely oppressed with the pain of this trouble;* insitus animum mœror praegravat, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Ða ungeþyldegan ne mâgon âberan nânwuht ðæs lâðes ðe him mon on legþ oððe mid wordum oððe mid dædum *the impatient cannot bear any annoyance that is put upon them either by word or deed;* impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 16. Ðeáh hié nân mann mid lâðe ne grête hié sêceaþ ða ðe hié fleóþ *though no man attacks them, they seek those that flee from them;* iracundi se declinantes insequuntur, 293, 19. Hié hit tô nânum fâcne ne tô nânum lâðe næfdon ðætte ða earman wîfmen hié swâ tintredon *nec tamen miseriæ hominum pressura temporum deputata est*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Wið ðæm ðe hié of ðæm londe môsten bûton lâðe *ut tutum et incolumem exercitum a locorum periculo liberaret*, 6, 32; Swt. 286, 28. Mid lufe ge mid lâðe *with what is pleasant and what is unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. Nis hit gôd ðæt hié sîen on ðam lâðe *it is not good that they be in that durance* [*the fiery furnace*], Cd. 193; Th. 243, 2; Dan. 430. Ne dô ic him nâ lâð *I will not harm them*, Gen. 18, 30: Nar. 16, 22. Eálâ hwæt ðû mê mycel yfel and lâð dêst mid ðînre ærninge *O quam magnum væ facis mihi sic equitando*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 11; Gen. 392. Wið eal ðæt lâð ðe intô land fare *against all the harm that comes into the land*, Lchdm. i. 388, 14. Ðonne hié lâð gedôþ hié sculon lufe wyrcean *when they do evil, they must act so as to regain love*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 11; Gen. 624. Ðû mîne sâwle of deáþes lâðum wiðlæddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lêd: *O. H. Ger.* leid *dolor, moeror, injuria, malum, execratio: Ger.* leid.]

lâð; *adj.* I. *Causing hate, evil, injury, annoyance; hateful, hated, loathed, loth, displeasing, injurious, grievous*:—Lâth *ingratus*, Ep. Gl. 12 b, 16. Laath *invisus*, 12 f, 5. Ða wæs ic swîðe onscûniende and mê lâð wæs *multum detestatus sum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Ðeáh hit lâð wære, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Him wæs lâð tô âmyrrene his âgenne folgaþ, 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Fram allum mannum hê biþ lâð *he shall be hated of all men*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 19. Se wæs lâð Gode, on hete heofoncyninges, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 31; Gen. 647. Swâ lâð wæs Pêna folc Scipian *so hateful were the Carthaginians to Scipio*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Mânswara lâð leóda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Leófest on lîfe lâð biþ ðænne *what is dearest in this life, shall then be hateful*, Dôm. L. 16, 243. Lâð biþ æghwær wineleás hæle *he is everywhere unloved, a friendless man*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 9; Vy. 31. Wæs ðæt gewinn tô lâð and longsum *that strife was too grievous and long*, Beo. Th. 268; B. 134. Hê mê âlŷsde of lâðum grine huntum unholdum *ipse liberavit me de laqueo venantium*, Ps. 90, 3. Lâðan on lâðne sîþ *to lead to hell*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 20; Hy. 4, 52. Ðec gelegdon on lâðne bend *they put thee into grievous captivity*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Ða fuglas ûs nænige lâðe ne yfle ne

wæron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Ða rihtwîsan sint lâðe and forþrycte *the righteous are hated and oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23. Hē hæfde fela ǽhta ðe him wǽron lâðe tō forlǽtenne *he had many possessions that he was loth to leave*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 56, 7. Gē habbaþ ûs gedōn lâðe Pharaone, Ex. 5, 21. Lâð gewidru *grievous storms*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. Næs ic him lâðra ôwihte ðonne his bearna hwylc *I was not a whit less dear to him than any of his children*, 4856; B. 2432. Ic ā ne geseah lâðran landscipe *never saw I scene more hateful*, Cd. 19; Th. 24. 11; Gen. 376. Sege ðinum leódum miccle lâðre spell *tell to thy people a tale that will please much less*, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Gnorusorga mǽst wyrda lâðost *greatest of griefs, most grievous of fates*, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 978. Ðǽr ðē lâðast biþ, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 17; Gū. 560. Âne ða mǽstan synne and Gode þa lâðustan *one of the greatest sins and most displeasing to God*, Ex. 32, 21.

II. *bearing hate to another, hostile, malign, inimical*:—Ne leóf ne lâð *nor friend nor foe*, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Lâð wið lâðum *foe with foe*, 884; B. 440. Lâðe cyrmdon *the foes shouted*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. Wið lâðra lygesearwum *against false wiles of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 304. Ðæt on land Dena lâðra nǽnig sceððan meahte, Beo. Th. 490; B. 242. Lâðan fingrum *with hostile fingers*, 3015; B. 1505. Lâðum eágan, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 179. Lâðum wordum, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 17; Cri. 1376. Ālȳs mē fram lâðum *libera me a persequentibus me*, Ps. Th. 141, 7. Ðæt hē ðē ne forlǽte lâðum tō handa, Dōm. L. 30, 29. Hē ne lǽteþ mīne fēt lâðe hrēran, Ps. Th. 65, 8. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lêd: *Icel.* leiðr: *O. H. Ger.* leid *exosus, odiosus, invisus, tristis, malignus, ingratus: Ger.* leid.] v. þurh-lâð.

lâð-bite, es; *m. A wound*:—Blōd ætsprang lâðbite līces, Beo. Th. 2248; B. 1122.

lâðe; *adv. With hatred* or *enmity, in detestation*:—Hió mē lytle læs lâðe woldon ðisses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Ðis ungesǽlige geár gyt tō-dæg lâðe wunaþ *this miserable year still continues in detestation to-day*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* leido *invise, odiose.*]

lâðettan; *p.* te *To be odious or hateful, be hated, be hostile, to abominate, hate*:—Lâðetteþ *detestantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 8. Man lâðette tō swȳðe ðæt man scolde lufian *people hated too much what they ought to love*, Wulfst. 168, 13. Uncer lâðette ǽgðer ōðer ðeáh ðe hē hīt ōðrum ne sǽde *each of us hated the other, though he did not say so to the other*, Shrn. 39, 22. Ðās gyltas ne mǽgon ūre sāwla ofsleán ac hī mâgon hī âwlǽtan and Gode lâðettan *these sins cannot destroy our souls, but they can pollute them and be hateful to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 29. Hundas beorcynde gesihþ oðde him lâðhetan *if a man sees dogs barking, or be hostile to him*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 26. Ōlfendas geseón and fram him gesihþ lâðhetan *to see camels and if he sees himself to be hated by them*, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* leidezan, leidezzan *detestari, abominari, aversari, inhorrescere*, Grff. 2, 177.] v. lâðian.

lâð-genīðla, an; *m. A foe, enemy*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 3; Ph. 50: 69 a; Th. 256, 15; Jul. 232.

lâð-geteóna, an; *m. One who does evil, an enemy*, Beo. Th. 1953; B. 974: 1123; B. 559.

lâð-gewinna, an; *m. A hated opponent, an enemy*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 29.

laðian; *p.* ode *To invite, call, call upon*:—Hwīlum ic rincas laðige tō wīne *at times I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 32; Rä. 15, 16. Ðyder ðe unc laðaþ and cēgþ uncer Drihten *whither our Lord invites and calls us*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 26: Cd. 226; Th. 301, 29; Sat. 589 Loth hig laðode geornlīce *Lot compulit illos oppido*, Gen. 19, 3. Hē hī laðede ðæt hī onfēngon ðam gerȳno Cristes geleáfan *ad fidei suscipiendæ sacramentum invitaret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 31. Mē of weorulde cīgde and laðode *me de sæculo evocare dignatus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 18. Heora ða leásan godas hié him laðodan on fultum *they called upon their false gods to help them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 31. Hē hēht hām laðian Mellitum and Iustum *revocavit Mellitum et Justum*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 33. Ðā hēt hē Willfriþ tō ðam sinoþe laðian *vocari jussit Wilfridum*, 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Hē sende his þeówan tō laðigenne mancynn tō ðære ēcan feorme, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. [*Goth.* laþōn: *O. Sax.* lathian: *O. Frs.* lathia: *Icel.* laða: *O. H. Ger.* ladōn: *Ger.* laden.]

lâðian; *p.* ode *To be hateful* or *loathed*:—Heora fela wǽron mid olfendes hǽrum tō līce gescrȳdde and ðǽr lâðode sōftnys *many of them were clad with camel's hair next to the body, and there softness was hateful*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Hió ðæm folce lâðade *she was hateful to the people*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 15. [Þe schal laðin his luue, Jul, 16, 6: þat te schal laði þi lif, H. M. 9, 2: him loðie, A. R. 324, 27: us lotheth þe lyf, Piers P. prol. 155: *O. Sax.* lêðōn: *O. H. Ger.* leidōn.] v. lǽðan, lâðettan.

lâð-leás; *adj. Innocent, harmless, free from harm* or *annoyance*:—Gif hē lâðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó sēce swylcne hlâford swylcne hē wille forðȳ ðe ic an ðæt ǽlc ðara ðe lâðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó folgie swylcum hlâforde swylcum hē wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. 1, 220, 24–222, 1. Lâðleáse *immunes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 68.

lâð-līc; *adj. Hateful, loathsome, disgusting, unpleasant, detestable, abominable, horrible*:—Lâðlīc *detestabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 5. Lâðlīc biþ ðæs hreóflian līc mid menigfealdum springum *the leper's body is loathsome with manifold ulcers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 21. Ðæt is lâðlīc līf ðæt hī swā maciaþ *it is an abominable life that they do so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 26: Exon. 266; Th. 78, 19; Gri. 1276. Þinceþ his neáwist lâðlīco and unfæger *his* [*the dead man's*] *nearness seems disgusting and displeasing*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Nis ðǽr ne se lâðlīca cyle ne lâðlīc storm, Dōm. L. 16, 259, 262: Soul Kmbl. 306; Seel. 157. Hine mon ðǽr lâðlīce deáþe âcwealde *eum detestanda omnibus morte interfecit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46: 541, 10. Lâðlīc wīte, Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Hēr æfter sint lungenâdla lâðlīcu tācn *here follow the unpleasant symptoms of lung disease*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 9. Ða lâðlecan *obscena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* lothli *abominabilis; O. Sax.* lêð-līc: *Icel.* leiði-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* leid-līh *detestabilis, execrabilis, exosus, horrendus.*]

lâð-līce; *adv. Hatefully, detestably, horribly, unpleasantly*:—Ongunnon lâðlīce rȳnan *they began to roar horribly*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 166; Met. 26, 83. Wit gewīdost lifdon lâðlīcost *we should live as far apart as possible, and in most grievous sort*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 17; Kl. 14.

lâð-scipe, es; *m. A painful condition, calamity*:—Abram wolde Loth ālynnan of lâðscipe [*when Lot was carried off captive*], Cd. 95; Th. 123, 20; Gen. 2048.

lâð-searu *a fell device*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 14; Dan. 436.

lâð-sīþ *a painful journey*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 12; Exod. 44.

lâð-spell, es; *n. A painful, grievous story*:—Hié ealle ðǽr ofslōgon būton ānum se ðæt lâðspel æt hām gebodade *omnes ibidem trucidati sunt; uno tantum ad enunciandam cladem reservato*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2160; An. 1080: Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 29; Gū. 1317.

lâð-treów *a fell, harmful tree* [*the tree of knowledge*], Cd. 30; Th. 40, 25; Gen. 644.

laðu. v. freónd-, neód-, word-laðu.

laðung, e; *f. A calling, invitation*; vocatio, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 405, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ladunga *vocatio, evocatio, ecclesia.*] v. ge-laðung.

lâð-wende; *adj. Evilly disposed, evil, hostile, malignant*:—Wæs lâðwendo ongan wið Sarran winnan *Hagar was evilly disposed and began to strive with Sarah*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 7; Gen. 2239. Gyf mon mēte ðæt hē gǽt geseó ðonne mæg hē wēnan ðæs lâðwendan feóndes him on neáwyste *if a man dream that he sees goats then may he expect the devil in his neighbourhood*, Lchdm. iii. 176, 3. Lâðwende here [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 4; Th. 5, 7; Gen. 68. Ludon lâðwende rēðe wæstme *fruits evil and dire sprang forth*, 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. Lâðwende men *evil men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 24; Cri. 1595. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-wentige *calamitas*, Grff. 1, 763.]

lâðwende-mōd; *adj. Evilly* or *hostilely disposed*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 11; Gen. 448.

lâð-weorc, es; *n. An evil work, work that is hateful to another*:—Leornedan lâðweorc Gode, Ps. Th. 105, 26. [*O. Sax.* lêð-werk: and cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-tât *supplicium.*]

latian; *p.* ode *To be slow, to linger, loiter, delay*:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe *moror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Hwī latast ðū swā lange ðæt ðū ðē lǽce ne cȳðst *why dost thou delay so long to show thyself to the leech?* Dōm. L. 6, 66. Lataþ *tardat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 48. Deáþ ne lattaþ *mors non tardat*, Rtl. 11, 7. Eall līchoma hefegaþ and latiaþ ða fēt *all the body grows heavy, and the feet are sluggish*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 23. Ic latode *distuli*, Cant. M. ad f. 27. Þeáh ðe hē ðā get latode on ðissum līchomlīcum gebyrde *though his birth was still deferred*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 7. Hit is swytol ðæt man ðæs latode ealles tō lange, Wulfst. 168, 2. Ne lata ðū *ne cuncteris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 34. Ne yld ðū ȳ ne lata ðū *non tardaveris*, Ps. Spl. 39, 24: Ps. Th. 69, 7: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 23; Cri. 373. Smeáge hūru georne gehwā hine sylfne and ðæs nā ne latige tō lange *at any rate let every one examine himself, and not delay in that too long*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 192. Nō latiendum *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 22. [*Icel.* lata *to be slow: O. H. Ger.* lazōn *tardare.*]

latta. v. lætt.

lât-tēh, -teów. v. lâð-teáh, -teów.

latu. v. word-latu.

lâtwa. v. lâð-teów.

laur, lawer, es; *m. Laurel, bay*:—Laures croppan, seáw, blēda, leáf, Lchdm. ii. 20, 17; 226, 2: 228, 25: 230, 3. Mid lawere gebeágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27.

laur-beám, es; *m. Laurel*:—Laurbeám *daphnis* vel *laurus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 110; Wrt. Voc. 32, 45. Lauwer [lawer] beám *laurus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 78. Laurbeáme gelīce *similes lauro*, Nar. 36, 30.

laur-berige, an; *f. A berry of the laurel*:—Lauberigan, Lchdm. iii. 122, 22: 6, 16. Laurberigie, 106, 1. Lauwinberigean, 136, 28. Lauwerberian, i. 376, 6.

laur-treów, es, *n. Laurel*:—Laurtreówes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 88, 10. Of lawertreówe, i. 174, 11.

lawer, laber *laver* [a plant. v. E. D. S. Plant Names], Lchdm. i. 254, 1, 2.

lâwerce, an; *f. A lark, laverock*:—Lâuerce *alauda*, Ælfc. Gl. 37;

Som. 62, 127; Wrt. Voc. 29, 22. Lāwerce *tilaris*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 42: *laude*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 49. Lǣwerce *caradrion*, 13, 46. Lāuricae *allauda*, 100, 9. Lāurice *laudæ*, 112, 26. Lāfercan beorh *occurs several times in charters*. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 307. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Lērichanvelt. [*Icel.* lævirki: *O. H. Ger.* lērahha *caradrius, caradrion, aloda, laudula: M. H. Ger.* lērche: *Ger.* lerche.]

leác, lǣc, lēc, es; *n.* Generally, *a garden herb* [as in leác-tūn, &c.], *an alliaceous plant* [v. compounds], *a leek*:—Ðis lēc *hoc cepe*: ðis leác *hoc porrum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 32, 35. Leác *ambila*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 24: Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 49. Láec, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 8. Leáces heáfod *cartilago*, 17, 40. Dæt greáta crāuleác; nim ðes leáces heáfda, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. On ðære mycele ðe leáces, Herb. 49; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Leáces sǣd, Lchdm. i. 104, 26. Gebeát ðæt leác [*garlic*], L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 21. Leác, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7: iii. 16, 10. Nim forcorfen leác and cnuca hyt, 102, 13. v. brāde-, crāw-, crop-, enne-[ynne-], gār-, hol-, hwīte-, por-, secg-leác. [*Icel.* laukr; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* louch *cepa, porrum*.]

leác-cærse, an: *f.* '*A cress with an onion-like smell*, alliaria officinalis' E. D. S. Plant Names. Cockayne says 'erysimum alliaria,' Lchdm. ii. 318, 7: 320, 3. In Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 40, leáccærse *id est* tūncærse glosses *nasturcium*.

leác-, leáh- tric, es; *m. A lettuce*:—Leáhtric *lactuca*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 47: ii. 50, 57. *Lactucas* ðæt is leáhtric, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Ðā geseah heó ænne leáhtric ðā lyste hī ðæs and hine genam and forgeat ðæt heó hine mid Cristes rōdetācne gebletsode *then she saw a lettuce and had a longing for it, and took it and forgot to bless it with the sign of the cross*, iii. 336, col. 1. Wudu-lēctric *lactuca silvatica*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 6, 8.

leác-trog, -troc, es; *m. A bunch of berries*: — Leáctrogas *corimbos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 78: 104, 70. Leáctrocas *corimbus*, Ep. Gl. 8 f, 34. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 336, col. 1, puts this with the preceding word.

leác-, leáh-, lēh- tūn, es; *m. A garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden*:—Leáhtūn *ortus olerum*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 76: ii. 64, 9 Ðēr wæs lēhtūn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1: 19, 41. Nān man on ðysne ðæg wyrte in lēhtūne ne fatige, Wulfst. 227, 8: 231, 18. Monn sende in lēhtūne his *homo misit in hortum suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 19. [*Misc.* leyhtun *a garden*.] Cf. wyrt-tūn.

leáctūn-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Lēctūnweard *olitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 82; Wrt. Voc. 27, 12. [*Misc.* leyhtunward *a gardener*.]

leác-weard, es; *m. A gardener*: — Leácweard *holitor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 57. Lēcueard *hortulanus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 15. Lēcword, p. 8, 4. Cf. wyrt-weard.

LEÁD, es; *n. Lead*:—Leád *plumbum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 11. Ðæt leád is hefigre ðonne ǣnig ōðer andweorc *plumbum ceteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Īrenes and leádes ða men on ðǣm londum wædliaþ and goldes genihtsumiaþ *ferro et plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Beworhte mid leáde, Homl. Skt. 3, 532. Ðū herast ðone mancgere ðe begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 26.

leáden; *adj. Leaden*: — Leáden *plumbeus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Sī ðæt ālfæt īsen oððe ǣren leáden oððe lǣmen, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15: Nar. 46, 3. Mid leádenum swipum swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13.

leád-gedelf, es; *n. A lead-mine*:—Eft in leádgedelf; of leádgedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 7.

leád-stæf, es; *m. A scourge* [cf. *last entry under* leáden]:—Leádstafum *mastigiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 75.

LEÁF, es; *n. A* LEAF *of a tree, of a book, a shoot*:—Leáf hys ne fylþ *folium ejus non defluet*, Ps. Spl.; his leáf and his blǣda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seariaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Leáf *antes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 16. Leáf *folia*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 19: 24, 32: Mk. Skt. 13, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. Man scōf ðara bōca leáf ðe of Hibernia cōman and ða sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum qui de Hibernia fuerant, et ipsam rasuram aquæ immissam*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 37. Mid grēnum leáfum *virentibus foliis*, Gen. 8, 11. [*Goth.* laufs; *m.*: *O. Sax.* lōf: *O. Frs.* lāf: *Icel.* lauf: *O. H. Ger.* laub *folium, frons*: *Ger.* laub.] DER gold-leáf.

LEÁF, e; *f.* LEAVE, *permission, license*:—Leáf *licentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 17. Lōciaþ ðæt ðiós eówru leáf ne weorðe ōðrum monnum tō biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Gif him līf seald wǣre, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 8, note. Ða seofan cnihtas ðe be ðīnre leáfa lyfedan būton ehtnisse *the seven youths that by your leave lived without persecution*, Homl. Skt. 4, 255. Se Englisca be fulre leáfe hine werige *Anglicus plena licentia defendat se*, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13. Hē sæt on ðam biscoprīce ðe se cyng him ǣr geunnan hæfde be his fulre leáfe, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 27. Be ðæs cynges lǣfe and rǣda, 1043; Erl. 169, 25. Būtan ðæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Būton ðæs bisceopes leáfe *absque permissu episcopi*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ða ðe willaþ grīpan on swelcne folgaþ for hiera gītsunge hié dōþ him tō leáfe ðone cwide ðe sanctus Paulus cwæþ *qui præsse concupiscunt, ad usum suæ libidinis instrumentum apostolici sermonis arripiunt, quo ait*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 7. Hē begeat ðā leáfe ðæt hē of ðam lande mōste *he got leave to go out of the country*, Homl. Skt. 5, 328. Hī habbaþ leáf [Cott. MS. leáfe) yfel tō dōnne *they have leave to do evil*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204. 13. Hæbbe hē fulle leáfe swā tō dōnne, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 8. Ðā ðā Aulixes leáfe hæfde ðæt hē ðonan mōste, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 42; Met. 26, 21. Mē ða leáfe forgyf tō geopenienne ðone ingang dīnre hālgan cyrcan, Glostr. Frag. 106, 13. Leāfe syllan *to give leave*, Gen. 50, 5: Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Hī bǣdon lǣfa æt mē *they asked leave of me*, Guthl. 14; Gdwin 62, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* leyfi, *leave*: *O. Sax.* or-lōf: *Icel.* or-lof: *O. H. Ger.* urlaup *licentia, permissus*.]

leáfa, an; *m. Belief, faith*:—Hū mæg se leáfa [other MS. geleáfa] beón forþgenge gif seó lār and ða lāreówas āteoriaþ *how can belief be prosperous if teaching and teachers fail*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 37. Leáfa *fides*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 10: 15, 28. Leáfo, 21, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* laubo.] v. ge-leáfa.

leáfa [?], an; *m. Leave*:—Be his leáfan ārǣrde mynster *with his leave raised a monastery*, Homl. Skt. 6, 145.

leáf-full; *adj. Believing, faithful*:—Leāffull *fidelis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21: Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 27. Ic cȳðe on ðissan gewrite eallum leáffullum mannum hwet ic gerēdd habbe wið mīne arcebiscópes, Chart. Th. 347, 26. God cwæþ tō Moysen ðæt hē wolde cuman and hine ætforan ðam folce gesprecan ðæt hī ðȳ leáffulran wǣron *God said to Moses that he would come and talk with him before the people, that they might be the more believing* [v. Exod. 19, 9], Homl. Th. ii. 196, 18.

leáf-helmig; *adj. Having a leafy top;* frondicoma Germ. 390.

leáf-hlystend, es; *m. A catechumen*:—[Ge?] leáfhlestend *catechumenus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 12. v. geleáfhlystend.

leáf-, lēf-, lȳf-ness; e; *f. Leave, permission, licence*:—Gif him lēfnys seald wǣre *if leave had been given him*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 8. Lȳfnes *licentia*, 4, 18; S. 586, 34: 2, 1; S. 501, 32: 5, 19; S. 640, 10. Būtan heora leóda geþafunge and leáfnysse *absque suorum consensu ac licentia*, 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Būtan kyninges lēfnesse [MSS. B. H. leáfe], L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 16. Mid his lēfnysse *accepta ab eo licentia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 11. Mid Ebrinum lȳfnysse, 4, 1; S. 564, 44. Heó his leáfnysse hæfde ðæt . . . *she would have his permission to* . . . 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Nymðe þurh leáfnysse his āgenes abbudes *nisi per demissionem proprii abbatis*, 4, 5; S. 572, 38. Hī māran lēfnysse onfēngon tō lǣranne *majorem prædicandi licentiam acciperent*, 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Lȳfnesse, 5, 11; S. 625, 30. Lȳfnesse sealde ðæt . . . *gave leave to* . . . , 1, 25; S. 487, 20. Him lȳfnesse sealde tō farene, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. Heó freó lēfnesse sealdon, 2, 5; S. 507, 10. Forgeaf him lȳfnesse, 4, 22; S. 592, 9. v. leáf.

leáf-scead, es; *n. A place made shady by leaves* or *foliage*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 4; Ph. 205.

leáf-wyrm, es; *m. A canker, caterpillar*: — Hē sealde leáfwyrme (MS. C. treowyrme) wæstm heora *he gave their increase unto the caterpillar* (A.V.), Ps. Spl. 77, 51.

leágung, e; *f. Lying*:—Ðȳ læs on mē mǣge īdel spellung oððe scondlīc leágung [leásung?] beón gestǣled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21.

leáh; *g.* **leás**; *m. A lea, meadow, open space, untilled land*:—Ðanne is ðēr se leáh ðe man ðæt lond mid friþe haldan scæl an éasthealfe sió ealdæ strǣt &c. *now there is the open space* (?) *by which the land is protected; on the east side the old road &c.*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 20. Ðonne geūðe ic Ælfwine and Beorhtulfe ðæs leás and ðæs hammes be norþan ðære lytlan dīc *I granted Alfwine and Beorhtulf the meadow and the enclosure to the north of the little dike*, 249, 33. Æt ðam leá ufeweardan, 36. Tō ðam leá . . . on éastewearðan ðam leá . . . tō fealuwes leá ðæt on fealuwes leá . . . fram fealuwes leá, 250, 2, 16, 29, 32. Æt Eardulfes leá . . . tō Aþelwoldes leá, Chart. Th. 291, 19, 22. Ðæt intō Eardulfes leá; of ðan leá, ðæt eft tō ðære greátan dīc, 292, 4. Þurh ðone leá tō ðam miclan hæslwride, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. 250, 34. Betweox ða twegen leás, 21. Lytle leás *amarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 14. v. next word.

leáh; *g.* leáge; *f. A lea*, as a termination of local names *-leigh, -ley, -ly*; it occurs frequently in the charters:—Hrīðra leáh *campus armentorum*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 232, 21. Ðis syndon ða landgemǣro tō madanleáge (cf. 120, 28 madan lieg) ǣrest on witena leáge, iii. 121, 13-4. On mapodorleáge; be éaston ðære leáge . . . eft on Heortleáge westeweardre, 407, 7, 8, 13. On hemlēclēge, 437, 4. Ðonne on ðæt (ða?) lēge . . . ðonon on gerihte on riscleáge, 10, 24-5. Of ðam clyfe on heán leage: ðæt on lungan leáge . . . ðonne on Swonleáge, 48, 6, 7. On Wytleáhe; of Wytleáge, 14, 6. Ōð ða lēge, 406, 27. [*Piers P.* bad hym eryen his leyes, 7, 5: *Promp. Parv.* lay, londe not telyd, see note 2, p. 285; cf. *Pol. Songs Wrt.* mi lond leye liþ and leorneþ to slepe, 152, 10: ley lond *tere freche*, Wrt. Voc. 153, 4. *O. H. Ger.* v. Grmm D. M. 1202, *has* lōh; *m. lucus*, which occurs also in local names, e. g. Hohenlohe, Grff. 2, 127-8: the same suffix is found in Water-*loo*.] v. preceding word.

leáh; *g.* leáge; *f. Lye, a mixture of ashes and water*:—Lāeg *lœxiva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 28. Leáh *lexiva* 50, 50: *lixa*, 52, 13. On bitere lēge, L. Med. Ex. Quad. 9, 14; Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Ofergeót ða ascen mide, mac swā tō lēga, 378, 11. Wyrc him leáge of ellenahsan, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. [*Ayenb.* we byeþ alle ywesse of onelepi

leȝe, 145, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* ley for waschynge *lixivium*, 294, see note: *O. H. Ger.* louga *lixivia.*]

leahan. v. leán.

leáh-hrycg, es; *m. The ridge of a lea:*—Tó ðæm ealdan lǽghrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 17.

leáh-mealt-wurt *some kind of wort:* — Lêhmealtwurt *lexinum* (? *lixivum*, cf. *lixivum mustum* the wine that runs out of the grapes before they are pressed), Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 23; Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

leahter, es; *m.* I. *a moral defect, a crime, fault, offence, sin, vice, disgraceful* or *shameful act, reproach, opprobrium, blame, disgrace:*—Leahter *crimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 29. Hosp, lehter *probrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 35. Æghwilc mennisc leahter on ðǽm eádigan Sancte Johanne cennendum gestilled wæs *every human vice was stilled in the blessed St. John's parents*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15, 1. Bûtan leahtre *sine crimine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 3: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 5. Hié eodan on eallum Drihtnes bebodum bûtan leahtre *they walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 31. Bûtan ǽlcon womme and swâ clǽne fram ǽlcon leahtre *stainless and pure from every vice*, Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 31. *Vitia* ðæt synd lehtras on lêdenspræce, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 53. Swâ sceal wîsdômes bodung healdan manna heortan wið brosnunge fûlra leahtra, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 21. Ic mê synnum and leahtrum þeódde *vitiorum implicamentis solebam servire*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 30. Hê unscyldig and bûtan leahtrum wæs clǽne gemêted *absque crimine inventus est*, 5, 19; S. 639, 30. Bysmrian leahtrum belecgan *to revile and load with opprobrium*, Andr. Kmbl. 2591; An. 1297. Hê begann tô lufienne leahtras tô swîðe *he began to love vices too much*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Leahtras *noxas* (cf. gylt *noxam*, 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Ydel byþ seó lâr ðe ne gehælþ ðære sâwle leahtras (v. II.) and unþeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Wið ða heáfodlîcan leahtras *against the deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3. II. *a bodily defect, disease, disorder, hurt, malady:*—Hyt âfeormaþ ðone leahtor ðe grêcas hostopyturas hâtaþ, ðæt ys, scurf ðæs heáfdes, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 15. Hyt ealne ðone leahtor genimeþ *it takes away all the malady*, 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 106, 2. Heó ðone leahtor [*cancer*] gehælan mæg, 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 14. Leahtras *noxas* [cf. dare *noxam*, 64], Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Wið leahtras ðæs mûþes *for blotches of the mouth*, Herb. 145, 3; Lchdm. i. 268, 13. Wið misenlîce leahtras ðæs bæcþearmas, 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 294, 15. DER. syn-leahter.

leahter-cwide, es; *m. Opprobrious, insulting, injurious speech, blasphemy:*—Æfter leahtorcwidum, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 18; Jul. 199.

leahter-full; *adj. Vicious, seductive:*—Leahterfulle þeáwas *vitiosos mores*, Bd. 3, 13: S. 538, 32. Leahte[r]fulle *decipulosa* i. *inlecibrosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 1.

leahter-leás; *adj. Faultless, free from defect, free from sin, innocent:*—Forðon nis nân man leahtorleás *quoniam nemo vitiorum expers est*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 16. Ðonne ðû ôðerne man tǽle, ðonne geþenc ðû ðæt nân man ne byþ leahterleás, Prov. Kmbl. 3. Ic ða meorde wât leahtorleáse *I know the reward to be faultless*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 14; Gû. 1060. Hié freóndrǽdenne fæste gelǽston leahtorleáse *firmly should they friendship maintain, free from offence*, Elen. Kmbl. 2415; El. 1209.

leahter-lîce; *adv. Viciously, noisomely:*— Ðæt deáde flǽsc rotaþ leahtorlîce ðonne se deádlîca lîchama þeówaþ gâlnysse *the dead flesh rots noisomely when the mortal body is a slave to lust*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 13.

leahter-wyrþe. v. un-leahterwyrþe.

leahtrian; *p.* ode. I. *to charge with crime, impeach, accuse, blame, revile, reproach:*—Ic leahtrige *criminor;* ic leahtrode *criminatus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61. Man godfyrhte lehtreþ ealles tô swîðe *godfearing men are reviled far too much*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ða ðe ða tîda ûres cristendômes leahtriaþ *hi qui de temporibus Christianis murmurant*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 33. Ðâ herede hê and nânuht ne leahtrade *laudavit*, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 14. Hý wǽran ealle ânspræce ðonne hý mê leahtrodon and lǽþdon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. Ðæt hié ðâs tîda leahtrien, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 31. Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternes deag ða clênan beóþ leahtrode *if midwinter be on a Saturday the guiltless will be accused*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 12. Leahtrian *insimulare*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 3. II. *to corrupt, vitiate:*—Lehtriende *inficians*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 7. v. ge-leahtrian.

leáh-tric. v. leác-tric.

leahtrung, e; *f. Accusation, blame, detraction:*—Lehtrung *derogatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 44; Wrt. Voc. 39, 28.

leáh-tûn. v. leác-tûn.

leán, es; *n. Reward, recompense, remuneration, requital, retribution:*—Leán *meritum laboris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 40. Se ðe ðæt gelǽsteþ him biþ leán gearo, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 14; Gen. 435. Him ðæs grim leán becom *terrible retribution befel them for that*, 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Gif hê eal wel gefriðaþ [ðe] hê wealdan sceal ðonne biþ hê gôdes leánes ful wel weorðe *if he protects well all that he has to keep, then is he quite entitled to good pay*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 18. Ic ðê tô leánes ðinne noman mǽrsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 28. Hwæt dêst ðû ûs ðæs tô leáne *what recompense will you give us for that?* Homl. Th. i. 392, 33: Cd. 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Sigores tô leáne *as a reward of victory*, Beo. Th. 2047; B. 1021. Behundfealdon hê onfêhþ leán *centuplum accipiet*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29. Wê sceolan habban ânfald leán ðæs ðe wê on life ǽr geworhtan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 21. Gebyreþ ðæt man his geswinces leán gecnâweþ *it is proper that the reward of his labour be acknowledged* [i. e. *he be rewarded for his labour*], L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 12. Ðǽr leán cumaþ werum bî gewyrhtum *there rewards come to men according to their deserts*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 2; Cri. 1367. Sægde leána þanc and ealra ðara ðe him sîð and ǽr gifena drihten forgifen hæfde, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 22; Gen. 2933. Gê eów ondrǽdaþ ðæt gê onfôn tô lytlum leánum *you are afraid of receiving too little reward*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 21. Leánum mîne gife gyldan *to requite my gift*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 4; Gen. 412. Nealles ic ðâm leánum forloren hæfde, mægnes mêde, Beo. Th. 4296; B. 2145. Ðonne forliést gôd man his leánum ðonne hê his gôd forlǽt *tum suo praemio carebit, cum probus esse desierit*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 189, 26. Ðæt edleán is ofer ealle ôðre leán tô lufienne, Fox 190, 1. [*Goth.* laun: *O. Sax.* lôn: *O. Frs.* lân: *Icel.* laun; pl.: *O. H. Ger.* lôn *praemium, merces, stipendium, remuneratio: Ger.* lohn.] DER. æfter-, and-, dǽd-, drinc-, ed-, eft-, ende-, feorh-, fôstor-, hand-, iú-, morþor-, sige-, sigor-, wiðer-, word-, wuldor-leán.

leán; *p.* lôg [*a weak form also occurs* (cf. *Icel.*):—Se ðe wolde leógan oftost on his wordon, ealle hine *leádan*, ða ðe God lufedan, Wulfst. 168, 17.] *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove, scorn:*—Ne leá ic ðê nâ ðæt ðû ǽgðer lufige *I blame thee not for loving either*, Shrn. 197, 2. Hý nǽfre man lyhþ se ðe secgan wile sôð æfter rihte *a man that will rightly tell the truth will never blame them*, Beo. Th. 2101; B. 1048. Ða ðe ðæt unliéfde leáþ and swâ ðeáh dôþ *qui accusant prava, nec tamen devitant*, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 12. Paulus ðæt yfel ðære forlegnesse swâ manegum âwiergdum leahtrum lôh *Paulus fornicationis vitium tot criminibus execrandis inseruit*, 51, 8; Swt. 401, 26. Hê him lôh ðæt hê hæfde his brôðor wîf him tô cifese *he reproached him with having his brother's wife as his concubine*, Shrn. 123, 1. Nales wordum lôg mêces ecge *he brought no word of blame against the blade's edge*, Beo. Th. 3627; B. 1811. Ðara monna ðe mê ðæt lôgon ðæt ic ðǽm wegum fêrde *hominum qui dixerant mihi ne festinarem*, Nar. 6, 27. Ðone sîðfæt him snotere ceorlas lythwôn lôgon *prudent men a little blamed him for that journey*, Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne hié winedrihten wiht ne lôgon, 1729; B. 862. Ne ðê silfne ne hera ne ðê silfne ne leah *neither praise thyself, nor blame thyself*, Prov. Kmbl. 36. Herigaþ oft suâ suîðe suâ hié hit leán scoldon *plerumque laudant etiam, quod reprobare debuerant*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 6. Ða dêman beóþ swîðor tô herigenne ðonne tô leánne, Blickl. 63, 21. Eal swilc is tô leánne nǽfre tô lufianne, L. Eth. vi. 29; Th. i. 322, 22. Bôclâre leánde and unriht lufiende *scorning booklearning and loving wrong*, Wulfst. 82, 2. [*Goth.* laian; *p.* lailô *to revile: O. Sax.* lahan; *p.* lôg: *Icel.* lâ; *p.* lâði *to blame: O. H. Ger.* lahan; *p.* luog *vituperare.*] v. be-leán.

leán-gifa, an; *m. One who gives recompense* or *reward:*—Swylce se rihtwîsa leángyfa nô mid wordum ac mid dǽdum ðus cwǽde *as if the righteous Recompenser had said not with words but with deeds*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23.

leánian; *p.* ode *To reward, recompense, requite, pay:*—Ic ðê ða fǽhþe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with ancient treasures*, Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380. Ðû ûs leánest unfreóndlîce *thou dost requite us unkindly*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 29; Gen. 2688. God mǽrlîce leánaþ ǽghwylcum ðara ðe him gôd behêt and ðæt eft fullîce gelǽst, Lchdm. iii. 436, 16: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 4; Cri. 828: 113 a; Th. 434, 12; Rä. 51, 9. Gûþlâce God leánode ellen mid ârum, 39 a; Th. 129, 13; Gû. 420. Mê ðone wælrǽs wine Scyldinga leánode manegum mâdmum, Beo. Th. 4211; B. 2102. Lofe leánige, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 13; Az. 121. Ðæt hió him leánige ðæt hê ǽr tela dyde *that it may reward him for having done well*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox. 236, 4. Ðâm gôdum leánian hiora gôd *to reward the good for their goodness*, 39, 12; Fox 230, 25. Nû ic wolde ðê ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian *valet manus mea reddere tibi malum*, Gen. 31, 29. Ðâ cwæþ heó ðæt heó ne dorste him swâ leánian swâ hê hire tô geearnud hæfde *then said she, that she dared not requite him as he had deserved of her*, Chart. Th. 202, 21. Æghwylcum ânum men gyldan and leánigean æfter his sylfes weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 123, 34. [*O. Sax.* lônôn: *O. Frs.* lânia: *Icel.* launa: *O. H. Ger.* lônôn *retribuere, munerare, reddere: Ger.* lohnen.] v. ge-leánian.

leánung, e; *f. Reward, recompense:*—Leánung [? leasung. Wrt.] *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20. v. ed-leánung.

leáp, es; *m.* I. *a basket, a basket containing a certain amount,* [two-thirds of a bushel? '*Lepe* quod est tertia pars duorum bussellorum;' in Sussex, time of Ed. I.] *a weel for catching fish:*—Leáp *corbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 6: *calatus*, 127, 73. Leóht leáp *imbilium*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 27: ii. 46, 40. Leáp *vel* wilige *cophinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 32; Wrt. Voc. 55. 37. Leáp *vel* bogenet *nassa*, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Sǽdere gebyreþ ðæt hê hæbbe ǽlces sǽdcynnes ǽnne leáp fulne, L. R. S. 11; Th. 1. 438, 9. Leápas *corbes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 52. Ðâ bær man up of ðan ðe hî lǽfdon twelf leápas fulle, Wulfst. 293, 32. II. *trunk* [*of the body*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. [The word is to be found among English dialects, see the note in Prompt. Parv. p. 296; also the following reference in E. D. S. Publications '*Leap* a

large deep basket; a chaff basket, B. 2. *Leap* or *lib* half a bushel [in Sussex], B. 16, 18. *Lep* a large wicker basket, Gloss. of old farming words, vi. *Leap* a wicker basket for catching eels, Lincoln. *Icel.* laupr *a basket of lattice work.*] v. sǽd-leáp.

leás; *adj.* I. *loose, free from, destitute* or *void of, without*:—Hē wæs ealra fyrena leás *he was free from all sins*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 2: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123. Wer womma leás *a man spotless*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283. Land leóhtes leás and līges full *a land without light and full of flame*, 18; Th. 21, 32; Gen. 333. Rīces leás *powerless*, 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372. Būendra leás *without inhabitants*, 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89. Alles leás ēcan dreámes *void of all eternal joy*, 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182: Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850. Nāge wē nāne þearfe dæt wē ðyses weorþan leáse ac utan dōn swā ūs þearf is gelǽstan hit georne *we have no need to fail in this; but let us do, as there is need for us, diligently perform it*, Wulfst. 38, 13. II. *vain, false, lying, deceitful, deceptive, faulty*:—Leás *pellax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 60. *Solocismus* biþ sum leás word on ðam verse, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 51. Ðonne sægde Petrus dæt hē wǽre leás drȳ *then said Peter that he was a false sorcerer*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Hit is swīðe leás tōhopa *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōð ðe leás ðe gē secgaþ *utrum vera an falsa sint, quæ dixistis*, Gen. 42, 16. Se leása gewita *the false witness*, Deut. 19, 19. Se leása gylp *vainglory*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. Mid leásre gecȳðnesse *with false witness*, 173, 35. Ne beó ðū on liésre gewitnysse ongēn ðīnne nēhstan *non loqueres contra proximum tuum falsum testimonium*, Exod. 20, 16: Wulfst. 40, 11. Leáse mūðe *with lying mouth*, Ps. Th. 77, 35. Sume sǽdon leáse cȳðnesse āgēn hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 57. Leáse sybbe ne sceal mon syllan *feigned friendship must not be formed*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 14. Ðonne cumaþ leáse Cristas and leáse wītegan *surgent enim pseudo-cristi et pseudo-prophetæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 24. Ðās leásan spell *hæc fabula*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Fram leásum wītegum *a falsis prophetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Wiðsacaþ ðām leásum welum *renounce the deceitful riches*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, 201, 30. Fiscere ðone leásostan *a fisherman most false*, 179, 14. [*R. Glouc.* les: *Prompt. Parv. Chauc.* lees: *Goth.* laus *empty, vain: O. Sax.* lōs *free from; false: O. Frs.* lās: *Icel.* lauss *loose, free, void: O. H. Ger.* lōs *levis, turpis: Ger.* los.]

leás es; *n. Falsehood, falseness*:—Hī ongietaþ dæt ðæt wæs leás and īdelness ðæt hī ǽr heóldon *they perceive that that was falsehood and vanity that they formerly held;* deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 18. Ðæt leás, Elen. Kmbl. 1157; El. 580. Gif gē ðisum leáse leng gefylgaþ *if longer ye follow this falsehood*, 1148; El. 576. Būtan leáse *truly*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 30, 36; Met. 30, 18. [*A. R.* leas *falsehood*, 82, 16: *Laym.* buten lese.]

-leás a frequently occurring suffix used to form adjectives, having the force of *without* [v. leas I.], modern *-less*. It is found in the cognate dialects. v. leás.

leás-bregd, -brēd; *adj. False, deceitful, cheating*:—Ðū leásbrēda feónd and fācnes ordfruma, Homl. Skt. 6, 314.

leás-bregd, -brēd, es; *m. Deceit, fraud, a trick, cheat, wile*:—Hē hiwode þurh drȳcræft fela leásbregda *he performed many tricks by magic*, Wulfst. 99, 16. Swicol on dǽdum and on leásbregdum, 107, 2. Þurh his leásbregdas, 252, 19. Mid leásbregdum earmum mannum derian *to harm poor men with tricks*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 25.

leás-bregdende, -brēdende; *adj. Wily, deceitful*:—Hund sīðon līhþ se leásbrēdenda *centies mentitur versipellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 31.

leás-bregdness, -brēdness e; *f. Deception, falsehood*, Leo. 220, 22.

leás-cræft, es; *m. A false art, deception*:—Hē hié getȳhþ tō eallum uncystum and tō ðære lufan ðisse worlde mid his leáscræftum *he draws them to all vices and to the love of this world with his false arts*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 12.

leásere, es; *m.* I. *a false person, hypocrite*:—Leáseras ł lēgeras *falsos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 8. II. *one who feigns* or *acts, a buffoon, jester*:—Se wæs ǽrest sumes kāseres mima, ðæt is leásere and sang beforan him scandlīcu leóþ *first he was some emperor's* mima, *that is, jester, and sang obscene songs before him*, Shrn. 121, 9. Ðā gesealde hē ða fǽmnan his leáserum, 154, 23. Ðā hēt hē his leáseres hine lǽdan tō ðæm wuda, 83, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* lōsare *dolosus.*]

leásettan; *p.* te *To feign, pretend*:—Leásetende ðæt hī woldon hine eft tō līfe ārǽran *pretending that they would raise him to life again*, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 10.

leás-ferhþness, e; *f. Inconstancy, falseness, folly*:—Hū micel leóhtmōdnes and leásferþnes *quanta mentis levitas*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 10. v. leás-līc.

leás-fyrhte (= (?) leás-ferhþ), *false*:—Leásfyrhte is unrihtwīsnys him *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Spl. 26, 18.

leás-gewitness, e; *f. False witness*:—Leásgewitnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5.

leás-gilp, es; *m. Vain-glory*:—Ðæt hié ne wilnigen leásgielpes *ne inanem gloriam quaerant*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 24.

leásian; *p.* ode *To lie*:—Leásiaþ ðē fȳnd ðīne *mentientur tibi inimici tui*, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 2.

leásing, es; *m. A false person* [cf. earming]:—Nǽfre ðū gelǽrest ðæt ic leásingum dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gaful onhāte *never shalt thou persuade me to promise tribute to false creatures, to dumb and deaf idols* [*or is* leásingum = *with lies, falsely.* v. leásung], Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 23; Jul. 149.

leás-līc; *adj. False, vain, frivolous*:—Wēnþ ðæt hit hæbbe sum heálīc gōd gestrȳned . . . ond mē þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swīðe leáslīce mǽrþe *it supposes that it has gained some exalted good . . . and methinks it has purchased a very false greatness*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Leáslīce cristene *false christians*, Wulfst. 93, 8. Leóhtlīcu weorc and leáslīcu *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. Mid leáslīcum wordum hī hine beswīcaþ *with false words they deceive him*; blandientes sermone ut decipiant eos, Nar. 37, 5. Ða leáslīcan ceápas binnan ðam Godes hūse geþafedon *they allowed false bargains within God's house*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 15.

leás-līce; *adv. Falsely, deceptively*:—Leāslīce *falso*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. Leáslīce geclypode oððe āwritene *pronounced or written wrongly*, 50; Som. 51, 52. Hit biþ swīðe leáslīce on siolufres hiewe [*stannum*] *argenti speciem mentitur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 3: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20 note.

leás-līcettan; *p.* te *To dissemble, feign*:—Leáslīccettan *dissimulari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 38.

leás-līcettung, e; *f. Dissimulation, pretence*:—Næs hē begangende leáslīcetunge *he did not practise dissimulation*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 12, 18.

leásmōd-ness, e; *f. Inconstancy, want of stability*:—Ðære leóhtmōdnesse and ðære leásmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādode *a quibus* [*mentis levitas, cogitationum inconstantia*] *se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 6.

leás-ness, e; *f. Levity, fickleness; falseness, lying*:—Þurh leásnesse *per mendacium*, Confess. Peccat. Dæt ic swā wǽre ālȳsed from ðære scylde ðære swȳðe īdlan leásnesse *ut sic absolvar reatu supervacuæ levitatis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

leás-ōlecung, e; *f. Flattery, cajolery*:—Leásōlecung *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leás-sagol; *adj. Saying what is false, mendacious*:—Se ðe wǽre leássagol weorðe se sōðsagol *he that told lies, let him tell the truth*, Wulfst. 72, 16.

leás-spanung, e; *f. Seduction, allurement, enticement*:—Leássponunge *nec lenonum* [*lenocinium?*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 71.

leás-spell, es; *n. A false story, fiction, fable*:—Leásspel *figmenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 43. Be swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ *de qualibus fabulæ ferunt*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 26.

leás-spellung, e; *f. Idle, vain,* or *false talking*:—Leásspellunga *fabulationum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14. Leásspellunga *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 74. Sōna swā hit forlǽt sōðcwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16.

leást. v. lǽst.

-leást, -liést, -lēst, -lȳst *a termination of nouns formed from adjectives in* -leás.

leás-tyhtan; *p.* te *To wheedle, flatter*:—Leástyhtendum *lenocinantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 15.

leás-tyhtung, e; *f. Wheedling, flattery, cajolery*:—Leástihtinge *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leásung, e; *f. Leasing, lying, vain* or *frivolous speech, fiction, false witness, falsehood, falseness, hypocrisy, deception, deceitfulness, artifice*:—Leásung *vel* faam *famfaluca* (*Ital.* fanfaluca, *a whim, trifle*, and see Ducange, s. v.), Ep. Gl. 9 d, 12. Leásung ðissa woruldwelena *fallacia divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Leásung *falsitas*, Rtl. 37, 31. Heóra leásung wæs gecyrred tō heom sylfum *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Th. 26, 14. Ðæs forwyrd and leásung and forleornung swīðe raþe cymþ tō him ðe hē hine sylfne dēþ tō ðon ðe hē nis *for this reason destruction and lying and error come quickly to him, that he makes himself out what he is not*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 34. Sōðfæstnysse feóung and seó lufu līges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. *Nebulonis* heowunga; *fallacis* scūan ł leásunge, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. Hē nǽfre nōht leásunga ne īdeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, 4, 24; S. 596, 52. Fulle mid leásunge *pleni hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 28. Ne beó ðū leás gewita. Ðis bebod wiðcweþ leásunge '*Thou shalt not be a false witness.*' *This commandment forbids leasing-making* [cf. *Scott.* '*leasing-making* the crime of uttering falsehood against the king to the people or *vice versa*], Homl. Th. ii. 208, 27. Ða Judēiscan noldon gehȳran Cristes sōðfæstnysse, forðan ðe hī wǽron āfyllede mid heora fæder leásunge, 226, 24. Ðonne glād ðæt deófol ūt mid his leásunge swā swā smȳc æt his eágdura *then the devil by his artifice stepped out at his eye in the form of smoke*, Shrn. 52, 33. Wrec ðē gemetlice ðȳ læs ðe men [man?] leásunga teó ðæt ðū ðīne cysta cȳðe *revenge thyself in moderation, lest the charge be falsely made, that thou display thy virtues*, Prov. Kmbl. 46. Leásunga *frivola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 55. Leásunga *factiones*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 3. Leásunga *lenonum*, 500, 55. On leásungum *in mendaciis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Se hlīsa ðe hē ǽr mid leásungum wilnode *the reputation* (*of philosopher*)

that he had before desired under false pretences, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5. Nelle wē eác mid leásungum þyllīc līccetan, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Leásingum beswicen ðæt hē wēneþ furþon ðæt hē man ne sȳ [so] *deceived by false notions that he thinks even that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2243; El. 1123. For ðīnum leásungum *on account of thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 28; Sat. 62. Ðū fordēst ða ðe symle leásinga specaþ *thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing* [A. V.], Ps. Th. 5, 5. Onscūna ðū â leásunga, L. Ælf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Fācen and leásunga from ūrum heortum ādoon *to remove deceit and falseness from our hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 27. Þurh āðbrycas and þurh weddbrycas and þurh mistlīce leásunga, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 151. Būton ðū forlǣte ða leásinga, weohweorðinga, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 13; Jul. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 1375; El. 689. Ðyllīce leásunga hī worhton and mihton eáþe secgan sōþsped gif him ða leásunga nǣron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14: 38, 1; Fox 196, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* leesynge *mendacium;* lesynge *nuga: Icel.* lausung *lying, falsehood.*]

leásung-spell, es; *n. A false* or *foolish story, a fable:*—Ðā hæfdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leásungspelle ðæt sió hǣte nǣre for hiora synnum ac sǣdon ðæt hió wǣre for Fetontis forscapunge *ex quo quidam, dum non concedunt Deo potentiam, suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculum Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8.

leáþor, es; *n* [?]. *A kind of nitre used for soap, lather:*—Leáþor *nitrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 3. Of leáþre *nitria*, 61, 27. Gnīd swīðe ðæt heó sȳ eall gelēþred þweah mid ðȳ leáþre ðæt heáfod gelōme *rub strongly so that it may be all lathered, wash the head frequently with the lather*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 4. [*Icel.* lauðr; *n. froth* or *foam* of the sea water; a kind of *nitre* or *soap.*]

leáþor-wyrt, e; *f. Lather-wort, soap-wort;* saponaria officinalis:—Leáþorwyrt, *borith, erba fullonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 47: 38, 43: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 22.

leáw-finger, es; *m. The forefinger:*—Leáwfinger *index*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. [Cf. [?] O. H. Ger. gi-lou *versutus, sollers, gnarus*, Grff. 2, 35.]

leax, læx, lex, es; *m. A salmon, lax* [Scott.]:—Lex *salmo* vel *esocius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 65; Wrt. Voc. 55, 70. Leax *ysox*, 65, 66: *esox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 48. Laex *isic*, 112, 8. Leax sceal on wǣle mid sceóte scrīðan *swiftly shall the salmon in the stream's eddy move*, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Leaxes geallan, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6. Hwȳ gē nū ne settan on sume dūne fiscnet eōwru, ðonne eów fōn lysteþ leax? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sǣ? Hæringas and leaxas *quid capis in mari? Aleces et isicios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðis is seó gerǣdnes . . . gesyllan ælce geare xv. leaxas *this is the agreement . . . that they give xv salmon every year*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 34: L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Icel.* lax *a salmon: O. H. Ger.* lahs *salmo, esox: Ger.* lachs.]

leax-heáfod, es; *n.* ?:—Lex heáfod *capital*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128. 43.

leber, lebr. v. læfer.

lec *rimosus*, Germ. 400. v. hlec.

lec (?), *sweet:*—Lec *dulcia*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 47.

lēc. v. leác.

lēc, es; *m. Look, sight:*—Wē sceolon âwendan ūrne lēc fram yfelre gesihþe, urne hlyst fram yfelre spræce, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. v. on-lēc.

leccan; *p.* lehte, leohte *To moisten, wet:*—Ic lecce *rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Hæglas and snāwas and se oftræda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra *hiemem defluus irrigat imber*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16: Met. Fox 29, 128; Met. 29, 64: Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 4; Ph. 64. Sumu twigu hē lehte mid wætere *some twigs he watered*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 7. His eágospind mid teárum leohte *wetted his cheeks with tears*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin 82, 4. Leohte ðæt līðe land lago yrnende, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210. Seó wæs wætrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht lagostreámum leoht *it was refreshed by the waters, covered with various growths, irrigated by running streams*, 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Leccende *rigans*, Ps. Surt. 103, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* lekjan; *p.* lacta *rigare, irrigare: Ger.* lecken: cf. *Icel.* leka; *p.* lak *to drip.*] DER. ge-, geond-leccan.

leccing, e; *f. Watering, moistening:*—Leccinc *inrigatio*, Kent. Gl. 33.

lēce. v. lǣce.

lecg, e; *f. Some part of a weapon, the cross bar in the hilt* [?]:—Ān handsex and [an?] ðæræ lecge is hundeahtati mancussa goldæs, Chart. Th. 527, 9. Leo takes *lecg* = gift, legacy, and then a dish of three pounds and a cup of equal amount would go to make up the amount of eighty mancusses. As regards the value of a *handseax*, Chart. Th. 501, 5 may be quoted, where one worth eighty mancusses is mentioned. [Cf. *ledge*, a bar E. D. S. Publ. B. 20: *ledge* the horizontal bar of a gate, Lincolnshire. In *Prompt. Parv.* legge, ouer twarte byndynge *ligatorium*, occurs: other words that suggest themselves by their form for comparison are *M. H. Ger.* lecke *leiste, saum: O. H. Ger.* legge *tornaturus, intransversum ligna tornata: Icel.* lögg the *ledge* or *rim at the bottom of a cask.*]

LECGAN; *p.* legde, lægde, lēde *To cause to lie.* I. *to lay, place, put, lay* [*a dead body in the grave.*]:—Syððan hē ðanne grundweall legþ *postea quam posuerit fundamentum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Ða ungeþyldegan ne māgon āberan nānwuht ðæs lāðes ðe him mon on legþ *impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 17. Wā ðǣm ðe willaþ under ælcne elnbogan lecggean pyle . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælces monnes elnbogan seðe . . . *væ his qui consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere, est . . .* 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Cwēn mec hwīlum hond on legeþ, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 8; Rä. 78, 4. Ða land ðe hig ðiderin lecgeaþ beón ða ðām gebrōðran ðe ðær binnan beóþ tō fōdnoþe and tō scrūde *let the lands, that they assign thereto, be for the feeding and clothing of the brethren there*, Chart. Th. 370, 25. Sege mē hwar ðū hine lēdest *dicito mihi ubi posuisti eum*, Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se cyng lægde hī wið Eádward kyng hire hlāforde *the king laid* [*buried*] *her by King Edward her lord*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 12. Lēde him ætforan *posuit coram eis*, Gen. 18, 8. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod, 28, 11. Hine betellan æt ælc ðæra þinga ðe him man on lēde *to clear himself from every thing that was laid to his charge*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Abraham legde hleór on eorþan, Cd. 107; Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Se mec wrǣde on æt frumsceafte legde *who at the beginning binding laid on me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 22; Rä. 4, 14. Wē on bearm lægdon *we put them into our laps*, Salm. Kmbl. 864; Sal. 431. Gē on his wergengan wīte legdon *ye imposed pain upon his pilgrim*, 43 a; Th. 144, 29; Gū. 685. Ðæt folc geald heom swā mycel swā hī heom on legden *the people paid as much as they imposed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Hig lægdon ǣrende on hine tō ðam cynge *they commissioned him to the king*, 1064; Erl. 194, 24. Ða lægdon hī fȳr on *they set fire to it*, 1083; Erl. 209, 1. Lege hit hēr beforan ðīnum freóndum *pone hic coram fratribus tuis*, Gen. 31, 37. Lecgaþ ðǣrtōeácan *add thereto*, Wulfst. 274, 7. Sleá mon hine and on fūl lecge *let him be slain and buried in unconsecrated ground*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. 284, 2: vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. Hwā wolde gelȳfan ðæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild tō hyre breóste tō gesoce *quis crederet, quod Sara lactaret filium*, Gen. 21, 7. Josue hēt lecgan him on uppan ormæte weorcstānas *præcepit, ut ponerent super os ejus saxa ingentia*, Jos. 10, 27. Lecgan ðone mæst *to lower the mast*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 30. Lāstas lecgan *to go, journey*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 14; Seef. 57. II. *to cause to lie* [*dead.* v. licgan], *to slay:*—Hine lecge for þeóf seðe him tō cume *let him that comes at him slay him for a thief*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10. Gif hine hwā lecge, L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 9. Se ðe mid þeófe stande and mid feohte, lecge hine man mid ðam þeófe. v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23. Ðæt hine man lecgan ne mōste, Th. i. 230, 6. [*Goth.* lagjan: *O. Sax.* leggian: *O. Frs.* leia: *Icel.* leggja: *O. H. Ger.* legjan: *Ger.* legen.] DER. a-, be-, ge-, of-, tō-, under-, wið-lecgan.

lecþ, e; *f.* ?:—Lecþ [=? legþ] *peana*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 29. Ducange gives '*peanius* lignum tectis conficiendis aptum;' Spanish has *peana* a pedestal, a frame put at the foot of an altar to tread upon.

lecþa, an; *m. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects:*—*Sentina* lectha *ubi multae aque colliguntur in navem*, Ep. Gl. 23 d, 15. Lectha *sentina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 27. Cf. (?) lec, hlec.

Lēden. v. Lǣden.

lēf [or lef?]; *adj. Weak, injured, infirm:*—Lēf *debilis*, Germ. 389. On fȳre hī ne lyst lōcian gif se æppel lēf biþ *men do not like to look at fire if the apple of the eye be injured*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 29. Lēf mon lǣces behōfaþ *a sick man needs a doctor*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. On fēðe līf seonobennum seóc *weak for walking, sick with sinew-wounds*, 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Oft him feorran tō laman liomseóce lēfe cwōmon *oft from far to him the paralytic, the cripple, the infirm came*, Elen. Kmbl. 2426; El. 1214. See note to Grmm. A. u. E. p. 166. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lēf: *Dut.* loof.] v. â-, ge-lēfan; lēf; *n*; lēfung.

lēf, es; *n. Hurt, damage, injury:*—Ðeore feórþan niht gif wind byþ lēf byþ litel *if there is wind on the fourth night, the damage will be little*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 17.

lēfan *to permit.* v. līfan.

lefel. v. læfel.

lēf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

lēft, e; *f. A vow;* votum, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 1: 65, 12. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* leyfð *praise.*]

lēfung, e; *f. Weakening, laming, lameness, paralysis:*—Ðī læs ðe hī ðās lēfunge on heora limum gebrohton *lest they should bring this paralysis* [*want of power to speak, walk and see*] *upon their limbs*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 18.

lēg. v. līg.

leger, es; *n.* I. *a lying:*—Hys spēda hȳ forspendaþ mid ðan langan legere ðæs deádan mannes inne *they squander his wealth with the long lying of the dead man in the house*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 9. II. *a lying sick* or *dead, sickness, death:*—Nis ðǣr hungor ne þurst ne slǣp ne swār leger *there is neither hunger nor thirst nor sleep nor grievous sickness*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 56 b; Th. 201, 15; Ph. 56. On ðam sixtan dæge his legeres *on the sixth day of his illness*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 28. Mid langre âdle laman legeres swīðe gehefigod *longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Moyses and Aaron geendodon heora līf swāðeáh būton legere *Moses and Aaron ended their lives, yet without sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 13. Se preóst sceal smyrigan ða seócan symble on legere *the priest must always anoint the sick in ill-*

ness, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 14. Tô hæbbenne and tô syllanne for lîfe and for legere *to have and to give during life and at death*, Chart. Th. 208, 3. Đâ cwæþ se cyng đæt mihte beón geboden him wiđ clænum legere *then the king said, the offer might have been made to him, if the death had been by fair means* [it was by drowning], 31. **III.** *a place to lie in, a couch, a lair, a place where the dead lie, a grave:*—Hâlig leger [legerstôw (?)] *cimiterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Þolige hê clænes legeres and Godes mildse *let him forfeit a hallowed grave and God's mercy*, L. N. P. L. 62, 63; Th. ii. 300, 19, 22: Wulfst. 39. 19. Wê lâraþ đæt man innan circan ænigne man ne birige bûton . . . hê sî đæs legeres wyrđe *we enjoin that no man be buried within a church, unless he be worthy of such a place of burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. On gehâlgodan legere licgan *to be buried in consecrated ground*, 22; Th. ii. 248, 20. Ge on life ge on legere *both alive and in the grave*, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 22: vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14: ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 19. Unsac hê wæs on life beó on legere swâ swâ hê môte, i. 184, 13; Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. Lîchoman, se đe on legre sceal weorþan wyrme tô hrôđor, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 15; Jul. 415. Be đære rôde đe ær in legere wæs lange bedyrned [*of the cross that had been buried*], Elen. Kmbl. 1200; El. 602: 1442; El. 723. Lîc legere fæst, 1762; El. 883. Se wæs fîftiges fôtgemearces lang on legere *he was fifty feet long in the place where he lay*, Beo. Th. 6078; B. 3043. Leger đis *lectum istum*, Rtl. 111, 24. On legir *in lectum*, 181, 7. Frŷnd leger weardiaþ đonne ic on ûhtan âna gonge *my friends rest in their couches, when ere the dawn I go solitary*, Exon 115 b; Th. 443, 23; Kl. 34. [*O. E. Homl.* (to) leire *couch*: *O. Sax.* legar: *O. Frs.* legor: *O. H. Ger.* legar *cubile, lustrum, accubitus, concubitus*: *Ger.* lager: *Goth.* ligrs; *m. a couch.*]

leger-bære; *adj. Suffering from sickness:*—Bûtun hê on hlâfordes neóde beó ođđe legerbære *unless he be on his lord's necessary business, or suffering from sickness*, Chart. Th. 611, 20.

leger-bedd, es; *n. A sick-bed, bed of death, grave:*—Sum mæden hê gehælde đæt đe langlîce læg on legerbedde seóc *a maiden he healed that had long been confined to her bed by sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Ârîs nû and ber hâm đîn legerbed, i. 472, 25. Đæt đû đus lâđlîc legerbed cure *that thou shouldst choose so loathly a couch* [*the grave*], Soul Kmbl. 307; Seel. 157: Wulfst. 187, 12. Sceal đis sâwelhûs legerbedde fæst wunian wælræste, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 2; Gû. 1005: Beo. Th. 2019; B. 1007. [*O. Sax.* legar-bed.]

-legere. v. for-legere.

leger-fæst; *adj. Sick, ill*, R. Ben. 39, Lye. [*O. Sax.* legar-fast.]

legerian; *p.* ode *To be ill, afflicted with sickness.* v. ge-legerian.

leger-stów, e; *f. A burial-place, cemetery:*—Hâlig leger [legerstôw?] *cimeterium, poliandrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Cyricean đe legerstôw on sŷ *a church at which there is a burial-place*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 12: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 24: 3; Th. i. 360, 23. Đæt hî þolian woroldæhta and gehâlgodre legerstôwe *that they forfeit worldly possessions and a consecrated burial-place*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 14: 4; Th. i. 246, 6. Ypolitus bebyrigde đone hâlgan lîchaman on đære wudewan legerstôwe *Hippolytus buried the holy body in the burial-place of the widow*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 26. [*Laym.* leir-stow.]

leger-teám, es; *m. Matrimony, sexual intercourse* [*lawful or unlawful*]:—Matheus him sægde đæt hê wære swâ synnig wiđ God gif hê đa gehâlgodan fæmnan tô legerteáme onfênge swâ se þeów wære se đe fênge on kyninges quêne tô unryhtum hæmde *Matthew said to him, that he would be as guilty against God, if he received the consecrated virgin as his wife, as the slave would be who took a king's queen to commit adultery with her*, Shrn. 132, 4. Legerteám *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34.

leger-wîte, es; *n. A fine for lying with a woman*, L. H. 23; Th. i. 529, 23: 81; Th. i. 589, 3. [*Trev.* leir-wite *fine for lying with a bond-woman.*]

lêgetu *lightning.* v. lîgetu.

Legra ceaster. v. Ligora ceaster.

lêh *lye.* v. leáh.

lêhtan *to alleviate.* v. lîhtan.

lehter *disgrace.* v. leahter.

lêh-tric, -tûn. v. leác-tric, -tûn.

lêl. v. læl.

leloþre [*error for* geloþre *according to Cockayne.* v. gelod-wyrt], *A kind of dock*:—Lelodrae *lapatium* (=λάπαθον; cf. uude docce *lapatium*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 2), Ep. Gl. 13 f, 31. Lelothras *radinape*, 22 b, 32. Leloþre *lapadium*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 14: ii. 54, 24. Lelodrae *lapatium*, 112, 35. Lelothrae *rodinope*, 119, 24.

lemian; *p.* ede *To lame, cripple, enfeeble, strike* [?]:—Swâ wildu hors đonne wê hié æresđ gefangnu habbaþ wê hié strâciaþ mid brâdre handa and lemiaþ *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Hine sorhwylmas lemedon [MS. lemede] tô lange *the waves of care had crippled him too long*, Beo. Th. 1814; B. 905. [*Icel.* lemja *to beat so as to lame* or *disable, to suppress*: *O. H. Ger.* lemian *debilitare*: *Ger.* lähmen.]

lempedu, e; *f. A lamprey:*—Lempedu *lemprida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 42.

lemp-healt, laempi-halt; *adj.* The word occurs in Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 20, and in Ep. Gl. 13 f, 4 as the gloss of *lurdus* which Ducange explains as *foul*, cf. Ital. *lordo*, or *stupid*, cf. Fr. *lourde, lourdand.* Lye quotes without reference *lempe* lenitas; *Icel.* has *lempiligr* pliant, could the word mean 'unable to bend, stiff, awkward?'

lenog; *adv. Longer.* v. lange.

lencten, lengten, lenten, es; *m. Spring, Lent:*—Lencten *ver*: foreweard lencten *vel* middewærd lencten *ver novum*: æfterwærd lencten *ver adultum*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 7, 12-14; Wrt. Voc. 53, 21, 26, 27. Swâ nû lencten and hærfest; on lencten hit grêwþ, and on hærfest hit fealwiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 22. Gif middes wintres messedeg biþ on sunnandeg, đonne biþ gôd winter and lengten windi, Lchdm. iii. 162, 26. Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrîmigost, Menol. Fox 471; Gn. C. 6. Wæs đâ lencten âgân bûtan vi. nihtum ær sumeres cyme on Maias Kł., Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Đæs sylfan lentenes hê fôr tô Rôme *in the course of the same spring he went to Rome*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 13. Đâ com Æđelrêd cyning innan đam lenctene hâm tô his âgenre þeóde, 1014; Erl. 150, 17. Sunnan glæm on lenctenne lîfes tâcen weceþ *the sun's gleam in spring wakes signs of life*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 16; Ph. 254. Đê mâ đe man môt on lenctene flæsces brûcan *any more than flesh may be eaten in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 25. Sumor đû and lencten swylce geworhtest *æstatem et ver tu plasmasti ea*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Đone lencten wæron him on Cent *during the spring they were in Kent*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Nis nân blôdlætstîd swâ gôd swâ on foreweardne lencten *there is no time for letting blood so good as in the early spring*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 3: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 8. Gif mon in lencten hâlig ryht in folce bûtan leáfe ælecgge gebête mid cxx. scill' *if any one in Lent suppress holy law among the people without leave, let him make amends with cxx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 13. Đû dydes sumer and lenten, Ps. Surt. 73, 17. [*Piers P.* lenten: *Prompt. Parv.* lente: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lengiz *and* lenzo *ver*: *Ger.* lenz. v. Grmm. D. M. 715.]

lencten-âdl, e; *f. A fever, typhus fever, tertian fever:*—Lengtenâdl *tipus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 24; Wrt. Voc. 19, 30. Lenctenâdl *tertiana*, 289, 58. Lenctinâdl *tertiana*, ii. 122, 20. Ân lytel cniht fram lengtenâdle wæs gelâcnod . . . sum cniht on langre lengtenâdle wæs hefiglîce geswenced *puerulus e febre curatus sit . . . puerulus quidam longo febrium incommodo graviter vexatus fuit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 2-5. Đa đe on lengtenâdle wæron *febricitantes*, 4, 6; S. 574, 6. Wiđ lenctenâdle, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 28: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12.

lencten-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the Lenten fast:*—Gif hwâ openlîce lengctenbryce gewyrce, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 29.

lencten-dæg, es; *m. A day in Lent:*—Lengctendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15.

lencten-eorþe, an; *f. Land ploughed in the spring;* veractum. Ducange gives '*veractum* champ reonné' and refers to *warectum* 'terra novalis, seu requieta, quia alternis requiescit, sic dicta, inquit Edw. Cokus quasi vere novo victum, vel subactum.'], Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 16; Wrt. Voc. 15, 16.

lencten-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of Lent*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25: 40; Th. i. 88, 12: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22: Wulfst. 117, 9.

lencten-lîc; *adj. Vernal, lenten:*—Lengtenlîc dæg *dies vernalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 11; Wrt. Voc. 53, 25. Manegra manna cwyddung is đæt seó lenctenlîce emnihte gebyrige rehtlîce on Marian mæssedæge, Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Đa clænan tîd lenctenlîces fæstenes *the pure time of the Lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Đæs lænctenlîces emnihtes dæg *the day of the vernal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 17. Ebrêi healdaþ heora geáres annginn on lenctenlîcre emnihte, 246, 17. On lenctenlîcre tîde *in spring time*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Nû is ûs âlŷfed đæt wê đæghwomlîce on đyssere lenctenlîcan tîde ûre lîchaman gereordigan mid forhæfednysse and clænnysse. Stuntlîce fæst se lenctenlîc fæsten, se đe on đisum clænum tîman hine sylfne mid gâlnysse befŷlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 13-17.

lencten-sufel, es; *n. Food for the spring* or *for Lent*:—Syster beána tô længtensufle *i. sester fabe ad quadrigesimalem convictum*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31.

lencten-tîd, e; *f. Spring-time, spring, Lent:*—*Ver* is lenctentîd, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Hit wæs lenctentîd *erat vernum tempus*, Gen. 48, 7. On lengtentîde mônþes tîde *mense verni temporis*, Ex. 34, 18. Næfre on lenctentîde *never in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 24. Hê on lenctentîd gesceóp đone forman dæg đyssere worulde đæt is xv cl. Aprilis *he in spring created the first day of this world, that is the 18th of March*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 135; Met. 29, 68.

lencten-tîme; *adj. Vernal:*—Lenctentîme *vernali* (s. *tempore*) Hpt. Gl. 496, 44.

lencten-wicu, an; *f. A week in Lent:*—Đys sceal on þursdæg on đære ôđre lenctenwucan *this shall be read on Thursday in the second week in Lent*, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 5, 30.

-lenda, -lende. v. in-, ut-lenda, -lende.

lendan; *p.* de *To arrive, come to land:*—Man hine lædde tô Eligbyrig . . . sôna swâ hê lende on scype man hine blende *he was brought to Ely . . . as soon as he arrived he was blinded on board ship*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 27; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Icel.* lenda *to come to land, get to*: *O. H. Ger.* lantian *applicare.*] v. ge-lendan.

lenden-bân, es; *n. The loin-bone:*—Lendenbân neoþeweard *sacra spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 52; Wrt. Voc. 44, 35. [Cf. *Misc.* 12, 360, leiged his skinbon on ođres *lendbon.*]

lenden-, lende-brǽd, e, *f:* -brǽda, an; *m. A loin:*—Lendebrǽde *lumbulos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 37. Lendebrǽdé, 113, 35. Wið lendenbrǽdena sâre *against lumbago* [?], Herb. 1, 10; Lchdm. i, 74, 3. Sió helt ða lendenbrǽdan *it* [*the liver*] *has a hold on the false ribs*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lenti-prâto; *m. ren, renunculus, lumbulus, lumbus*, Grff. 3, 285: *Ger.* lenden-braten *loin, sirloin: and see* hrycg-brǽdan.]

lenden-reáf, es; *n. A covering for the loins, an apron:*—Lenden-, sîd-reáf *lumbare* vel *renale*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 22.

lendenu; *pl. The loins, reins:*—Lendenu *renes* vel *lumbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 53; Wrt. Voc. 44, 36. Lændenu *lumbi*, 65, 26. Lendena *renes*, 71, 41. Laendino *rien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 17. Lendene *renes*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7. Beón eówer lendena ymbgyrde . . . On ðâm ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægþhâd tô understandenne *let your loins be girded . . . By the girded loins virginity is to be understood*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. Beóþ eówre lændenæ ymbgirde . . . on ðâm lændenum is getâcnad swâ swâ wê leorniaþ on bôcum seó fûle gâlnes, L. Ælfc. P. 13–14; Th. ii. 368, 32–35. Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 8. Se Johannes hæfde fellennę gyrdel embe hys lendenu *ipse Joannes habebat zonam pelliciam circa lumbos ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* lenda; *f. ren: Icel.* lend; *f: O. H. Ger.* lenti: *f: Ger.* lende; *f.*]

lenden-wærc, es; *m. A disease of the kidneys;* nefresis [nefritis?], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 39; Wrt. Voc. 19, 42.

lending, e; *f. Landing, landing-place:*—Ic ann ealle ða lændinge and ða gerihte of ðam ilkan wætere *concedo omnes exitus ejusdem acquæ*, Chart. Th. 317, 22. [*Icel.* lending *landing, landing-place.*]

lendis lieg *bofor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 12. Laembis lieg, 11, 28.

-lendisc. v. dûn-, eówer-, in-, up-, ûre-, ût-lendisc.

leng; *adv. Longer.* v. lange.

leng, e; *f. Length* [of time or space], *height, stature:*—Mannes leng *statura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Nǽfre ne sŷ se hâlga eástersdæg gemǽrsod ǽr ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge [lencge MS. P; længe, MS. L.] oferstíge ða niht *never let the holy Easter-day be celebrated, before the length of the day exceed the night*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Swâ micel swâ seó sǽ heó mǽst widteóhþ and git ânes mannes lenge ðe healt ânne spreót on his hand and strecþ hine swâ feor swâ hê mæg ârǽcan intô ðere sǽ *quantum mare plus se retraxerit, et adhuc statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreót, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Lenge *proceritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 8. Hû lang wæs Adam on lenge gesceapen *how tall was Adam created?* Salm. Kmbl. 180, 19. Hwilc eówer mæg geîcan âne elne to his lenge? Homl. Th. ii. 464, 2. Forneán on lenge ungeendod *almost infinite in length*, 350, 7. Þreóhund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge, Gen. 6, 15. Far geond ðis land on lenge and on brǽde *perambula terram in longitudine et in latitudine sua*, 13, 17: Nar. 33, 22. Leáf on fingeres længe *leaves of the length of a finger*, Herb. 147, 1; Lchdm. i. 270, 22. On fingres lencge, 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 14. Seó sunne stôd stille ânes dæges lencge [længce, MS. M.] *the sun stood still for the length of one day*, Lchdm. iii. 262, 9. Dô ðus ða lange ðe hit beþurfe *do thus for the length of time that is necessary*, 114, 18. Tele ða lenge ðære hwîle . . . *compare the length of time* . . . Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. On ðînum handum synd ða lenge mînra tîda *in manibus tuis tempora mea*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* lengi: *Ger.* länge.] v. lengu.

lengan; *p.* de. *To make* or *to become long, protract, delay, extend, lengthen:*—Lengeþ, Exon. 107 b: Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8. Ða lengde hit man swâ lange *it was so long delayed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 10. Ne lengde ða leóda aldor wîtegena wordcwyde ac hê wîde beád metodes mihte *the prince was not slow to heed the prophet's words, but widely proclaimed the might of the Lord*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 25; Dan. 646. Hyre lof lengde geond londa fela *her praise extended through many lands*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 23; Vid. 99. Giestas lisse lengdon *the guests prolonged their pleasure*, 94 a; Th. 353, 13; Reim. 12. Hî lengdon (*prolongaverunt*) unrihtwîsnyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 128, 3. [*Havel.* lenge *to prolong: Ayenb.* lenge *to delay: Piers P.* lenge *to delay, tarry: Icel.* lengja *to lengthen, prolong: O. H. Ger.* lengjan *protrahere, differre.*] DER. gelengan.

lengan; *p.* de *To pertain, belong:*—Ðonne heó byþ ii and xx niht eald ðæt ðû gesihst hit lengeþ tô gôde and gefeán *when the moon is twenty-two nights old, what thou seest belongs to good and to joy*, Lchdm. iii. 160, 9. v. lenge, langian, ge-lang.

lenge; *adj. Belonging, related:*—Him biþ lenge hûsel *to them belongs the housel*, Exon. 326; Th. 103, 9; Cri. 1685. Gôd biþ wið God lenge *good hath affinity with God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 5; Gn. Ex. 121. v. *preceding word, and* ge-lenge.

lengian; *p.* ode *v. impers. To long:*—Lengaþ hine hearde *sorely doth he long*, Salm. Kmbl. 542; Sal. 270. [Cf. *Icel.* lengjask mjök *to long exceedingly.*]

lengeo, lengo. v. lengu.

leng-fǽrra. v. lang-fǽre.

lengten. v. lencten.

lengþ, e; *f. Length:*—On lengþe mid him hê begeat ealle ða eástlond *at length with them he gained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 1. [Hit weáx on lengþe *it grew in length*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22.] [*Icel.* lengd *length.*]

lengu; *indecl. f. Length:*—Gerisenlîcre lengo tô gemete ðæs lîchoman *congruæ longitudinis ad mensuram corporis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 14. Seó wæs ungeendodre lengo *infinitæ longitudinis*, 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Hî tôætýcton lengeo ðære þrŷh twegra fingra gemet *addiderunt longitudini sarcofagi quasi duorum mensuram digitorum*, 4, 11; S. 580, 6. Ðæs lengo ne his heánesse ænig ende gesewen wæs *cujus neque longitudini neque altitudini ullus esse terminus videretur*, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Tô lengo his *ad staturam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 6, 27. Lengu dæga *longitudine dierum*, Ps. Surt. 90, 16. Lengu, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Se ðe lîfa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he who determines the length of every life*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 2; Gû. 483. Tele nû ða lengu ðære hwîle, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6 note. v. leng.

lent, e; *f. A lentil:*—Lent *legumen* (cf. lentis, legumen, Ep. Gl. 13 e, f, 8), Germ. 390. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* linsi; *f. lens: M. H. Ger.* linse.]

leó, *g.* león; [*a dat.* leóne *and acc. f.* leó *are found as well as regular forms* león: *the dat. pl.* leónum *is put under* leóna q.v.] *m. f. A lion, lioness:*—Leó *leo*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 78. Leó *leo, leena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 47, 49. Ðæt nǽfre mîne fŷnd ne grîpen mîne sâwle swâ swâ leó *nequando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 2: 21, 11. Ða ongan seó leó fægnian . . . Seó leó mid hire earmum scræf geworhte, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7, 15. Ðonne seó leó bringþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt tô etanne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Seó leó ðeáh hió wel tam sê and hire magister swîðe lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Etan león flǽsc . . . Nim león gelynde *to eat lion's flesh . . . take lion's suet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 12; Lchdm. i. 364, 22, 24. Gefriða mê of ðæs león mûðe *libera me de ore leonis*, Ps. Th. 21, 19. Of león hwelpum, 56, 4: 103, 20. León hwelpas *launculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 42. *Griffus* fiðerfôte fugel, leóne gelîc on wæstme, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. Hió sceolde forsceoppan tô león and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan ðonne rŷnde hió *she turned into a lioness, and when it ought to have spoken, then she roared*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. Nân heort ne onscûnode nǽnne león, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Hê gelǽhte âne león be wege, Jud. 14, 5. Ða wildan leó hê gewylde *the wild lion he subdued*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Ðû miht tredan león and dracan *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13: Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. Ûs symle león and beran ûre ehtan *incursantibus leonibus ursisque*, Nar. 12, 3. Ða ðe león wǽron ongunnon rŷnan, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 165; Met. 26, 68. Tôlŷseþ leóna mægen *molas leonum confringet*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. Hwelpas leóna *catuli leonum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Hŷ mon sende in wildra deóra menigo, in leóna and in þerena, Shrn. 133, 10: Wulfst. 200, 23. Hwænne âhredst [ðû] mîne ângan sâwle æt ðǽm leóum (leóm, Ps. Surt.) *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 17. Hê hêt gelǽdan león and beran, manega and mycele, Homl. Skt. 4, 403. [In *Orm.* and *Laym.* leo *occurs as well as* leon. *Icel.* leó; *m: O. H. Ger.* lîo, leuuo; *g.* leuuen, Grff. 2, 31.]

leód, es; *pl.* [which is more frequent] leóde; *m. A man,* poet. *a prince* [cf. *Icel.* álfa ljóði]; in *pl. men, people, people of a country, country* [cf. *the use of proper names*, e. g. hê gewât intô Galwalum *he departed into Gaul*, Chr. Erl. 5, 14]:—Leód Ebréa [*Abraham*], Cd. 136; Th. 171, 28; Gen. 2835. Ebrêa leód, 98; Th. 130, 21; Gen. 2163. Wedera leód [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 687; B. 341: 702; B. 348: 1254; B. 625. Gif hwâ his âgenne geleód [MS. H. leód] bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Ða hatedon hine his leóde *cives autem ejus oderant eum*, Lk. Skt. 19, 14. Ða leóde ðâ flugon ðâ hié ðone here tôweardne wiston *the people fled when they knew the army was coming*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 12. Ðâ flugon ða hǽðnan leóde, 203, 16. Lifigende leóde, Cd. 205; Th. 255, 3; Dan. 618. Leóde ne cûðan môdblinde men meotud oncnâwan *people, men mind-darkened, could not their maker recognize*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 10; Cri. 1187. Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wê synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *by race are we men of the Gauts*, 526; B. 260. Hê ealle ða landbigengan wolde ûtamǽran and his âgenra leôda mannum gesettan *omnes indigenas exterminare, ac suæ provinciæ homines pro his substituere contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Hit nâ geweorþan sceolde ðæt se wǽre leóda cyning se ðe ǽr wæs folce þeów *it ought not to be, that he that had been a servant to a people, should be a king of men*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 27. Leóda lîfgedâl Lothes gehŷrde brŷd *Lot's wife heard the death of men*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561. Leóda ǽnigum nytte *of use to any man*, Beo. Th. 1591; B. 793. Lâþ leóda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Hæleþa ðêdel, leóda gesetu, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Wê ðissa leóda land gesôhton, 535; An. 268. Ðǽr wæs þreó þûsend ðæra leóda *there was three thousand of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 570; El. 285. Leóda bearn [cf. *O. Sax.* liudi-barn] *the children of men*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 11; Cri. 1119: Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32; Edg. 24. Leóda [MS. leode] þeódum, Ps. Th. 80, 12. Geáta leóda cempan *warriors of the men of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 416; B. 205. Ic eówra leóda willan geworhte, 1273; B. 634. Næs ðǽr mâ sînra leóda nemne elleffne orettmægcgas, Andr. Kmbl. 1326; An. 663. Wæs hê eallum his leôdum leóf *ipse* [*Oswin*] *amabilis omnibus præfuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Bæd hê Theodor ðæt hê him and his leódum bisceop funde [*sibi suisque*], 4, 3; S. 566, 25. Tô nytnysse his leódum *utilitati suæ gentis*, 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Ðæt Sûþseaxna

mǽgþ sceolde habban âgenne bisceop on heora leódum *ut provincia Australium Saxonum ipsa proprium haberet episcopum*, 5, 18; S. 636, 14. Æþelwulf tō his leódum cuom, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31. Ælþeódige men . . . swǽse men in leódum *aliens . . . natives of the country*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3. [Cf. below, Beo. Th. 3741.] Đǽm Cristenum leódum com Godes engel on fultum *God's angel had come to the Christians as a help*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 25, 20: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489: 157; Th. 195, 16; Exod. 277. Hié wīf tō Denum feredon lǽddon tō leódum *they bore her to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2322; B. 1159. Wǽron æþelingas eft tō leódum fūse tō farenne *the nobles were eager to go back to their people*, 3613; B. 1804. Gif cyning his leóde tō him gehāteþ and heom mon đǽr yfel gedō *if a king summon his people to him and evil is done to them there*, L. Ethb. 2; Th. i. 2, 8. Ceadwealla slōh đa Norþhymbran leóde æfter heora hlāfordes fylle, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9. Leóda, 96, 40. Leóde hogode on đæt micle morþ, men forweorþan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690: Andr. Kmbl. 339; An. 170. Leóde, Judēa cyn, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208. Hēt hine leōde swǽse sēcean *bade him seek his own people*, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868: 2677; B. 1336. Land and leōde, Andr. Kmbl. 2643; An. 1323: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 6; Edw. 25. Gif đū đæt gerǽdest đæt đū đīne leóda lȳsan wille *if you decide to save thy men*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56; By. 37. [*O. L. Ger.* liud; *m*; *pl.* liudī: *O. Sax.* liudī: *O. Frs.* liode, liude: *Icel.* lȳðir; *pl.* [e. g. af lȳðum sīnum *by his people*]: *O. H. Ger.* liuti *homines*: *Ger.* leute.] v. burh-, eást-, ge-, land- leód; *and next word.*

leód, e; *f. A people, nation, race, district occupied by a people* [v. *preceding word, and* cf. mǽgþ], *country*:—Hit wæs hwīlum on Engla lagum đæt leód and lagu fōr be geþincþum *at one time it was in the laws of the English, that the people and the law went according to ranks*, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 11. Đæt leód and lagu trumlīce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Feówer folccyningas, leóde rǽswan, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. Đa fǽhþe eówer leóde *the hostility of your people*, Beo. Th. 1197; B. 596. Tō fela Deniga leóde, 1396; B. 696: 1202; B. 599. Se wæs Cantwara leóde *oriundus de gente Cantuariorum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 27. Moyses leóde *from the Israelites*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 16; Exod. 152. Wæs his gewuna đæt hē his âgene leóde Norþanhymbra mǽgþe sōhte *solebat suam, id est, Nordanhymbrorum provinciam revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 6. Hē wæs ealle đa land and leóde þurhfærende *omnia pervagatus*, 3, 30; S. 562, 13. Ūres hlāfordes gerǽdnes is đæt man cristene menn of earde ne sylle ne hūru on hǽđene leóde *our lord's ordinance is, that Christian men be not sold out of the land, certainly not into a heathen country* [or leóde = *men*, preceding word], L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 16: Beo. Th. 387; B. 192. Đone Denisca leóda lufiaþ swȳðost *him* [*Thor*] *the Scandinavian peoples love most*, Wulfst. 106, 23. Beneuentius and Sepontanus hātton đa twā leóde *Benevento and Sepontus were the two places called*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 22. Ealle him leóda lācum cwemaþ *all nations shall make offerings to please him*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. [*O. Sax.* liud-: *O. Frs.* liod: *Icel.* ljóð-; lȳðr; *m. people, common people*: *O. H. Ger.* liut; *m. n.* populus, plebs.] v. land-leód, *and preceding word.*

leód, es; *m. Fine for slaying a man* [cf. leudus, id est weregildus; *and see other passages in* Grmm. R. A. 652]:—In xl nihta ealne leód forgelde *let him pay the whole fine within forty days*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6. Healfne leód, 23; Th. i. 8, 7. v. leód-geld, wer-geld.

leóda, an; *m. A man, one of a people* or *country*:—Gif hwā his âgenne geleód [MS. B. leódan] bebycgge *if any one sell a man of his own people*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Be leódan bygene *concerning the sale of a man of one's own country*, Th. i. 110, 1 note.

leódan; *p.* leád; *pl.* ludon *To spring, grow*:—Swā Libanes beorh līdeþ and grōweþ *sicut cedrus Libani multiplicabitur*, Ps. Th. 91, 11. Of đam twige ludon rēđe wæstme *from that branch sprang dire fruits*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. [*Goth.* liudan: *O. Sax.* liodan: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, fram-liutan.] DER. â-, ge-leódan.

leód-bealu, wes; *n. Harm* or *bale which affects a people*, Beo. Th. 3448; B. 1722: 3896; B. 1946.

leód-biscop, es; *m. A bishop of a district, province*, or *diocese, a bishop subordinate to an archbishop, a suffragan. The* leódbiscop *ranks with the* ealdorman, *the* arcebiscop *with the* æþeling. In Rtl. 194, 34–40 occurs the following 'Chore episcopi; Grece core, Latine vicari, episcopi: hii in vicis et villis constituti habentes licentiam constituere gradum minorem, non presbiterum neque diaconum, propter scientiam episcopi in cujus regione est.' The Greek form is here glossed by *liódbiscop*, the Latin by *scirebiscop*. Ercebisceop *archiepiscopus*; leódbisceop, *episcopus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 70, 71. Se hālga Cūðbertus Lindisfarnensiscere gelaþunge leódbiscop [cf. hē wæs tō biscope gecoren đære cyricean æt Lindisfarena eá, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 7], Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22. Gif hwā arcebisceopes ođđe æþelinges horh abrece . . . Gif hwā leódbisceopes ođđe ealdormannes, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 408, 8–10. Đæt Turonisce folc hine geceás him tō leódbiscope *the people of Tours chose him as their bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 3: Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 34. Būtan hit beforan cyninge ođđe leódbisceope ođđe ealdormen beó, Chart. Th. 612, 13. Sēce man tō đam leódbiscope; and gif man furþor scule tō đam arcebiscope; and syđđan tō đam pāpan, Wulfst. 275, 6. Gif hē sōhte leódbiscop ođđe ealdorman đonne āhte hē vii nihta griþ, L. Eth. vii. 5; Th. i. 330, 14. Đā bǽdon ealle đa leódbisceopas đone hālgan apostol đæt hē đa feórþan bōc gesette *then all the provincial bishops asked the apostle to compose the fourth gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 6. Hē lētt gewrītan hū mycel landes his arcebiscopas hæfdon and his leódbiscopas and his abbodas and his eorlas, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 30. [Mid arcebiscopes and leódbiscopes and abbotes, 1125; Erl. 254, 8. Ealle đa leódbiscopes đa đā wǽron on Englalande, 1129; Erl. 258, 10.] [*Icel. adopts from English* ljóð-, lȳð-biskup *a suffragan bishop.*] Cf. scīr-biscop.

leód-burh; *f. A people's town, a town of a country, town occupied by a people*:—Of đysse leódburyig [*Sodom*], Cd. 116; Th. 150, 33; Gen. 2501. Hē eaferum lǽfde lond and leódburig *he to his children left his land and its towns*, Beo. Th. 4933; Th. 2471.

leód-cyning, es; *m. The king of a people*:—Beówulf Scyldinga leóf leódcyning, Beo. Th. 107; B. 54. [*Laym.* leod-king.]

leóde; *pl. people.* v. leód.

leód-fruma, an; *m. The first in time of a people, the founder of a people, a patriarch; the first in rank among a people, a prince, chieftain, king*:—Him wæs ān fæder leóf leódfruma *one father had they, founder beloved*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 9; Exod. 354. Leódfruma [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 3318; An. 1662: [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 382; El. 191. Mīn leódfruma *my lord*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 5; Kl. 8. Sethes cynn, leófes leódfruman, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 26; Gen. 1246. Of đam leódfruman brād folc cumaþ *from that patriarch* [*Isaac*] *shall come nations wide-spreading*, 106; Th. 140, 24; Gen. 2332. Gif hī leódfruman lǽstan dorsten *if they durst follow their chief*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 53; Met. 1, 27. Cyning, leófne leódfruman, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 7; Ph. 345: [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 4266; B. 2130: [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 1977; An. 991.

leód-geard, es; *m. The dwelling of a people, country*:—Sunu æfter heóld leódgeard, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 20; Gen. 1225. Ethiopia land and leódgeard, 12; Th. 15, 6; Gen. 229: 85; Th. 106, 18; Gen. 1773. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóð-heimar *the people's abode, the world.*]

leód-gebyrga, an; *m. The protector of a people, a prince, chief man*:—Se æþeling, leódgebyrga [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 405; El. 203. Hlāford đīnne, leódgebyrgean [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 543; B. 269. Leódgebyrgean *the chief men of the city* [cf. ceastre weardas *applied to the same persons in* v. 767], Elen. Kmbl. 1108; El. 556.

leód-geld, es; *n. The fine paid for slaying a man*, L. Ethb. 21; Th. i. 8, 4: 7; Th. i. 4, 9. v. Grmm. R. A. 653, *and* leód.

leód-geþyncþ, es; *f. Rank existing amongst a people*:—Be leódgeþincþum, L. R.; Th. i. 190, 10.

leód-gewinn, es; *n. Strife*:—Lǽt sace restan, lāđ leódgewin, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 22; Jul. 20.

leód-gryre, es; *m. Terror affecting a people*, Salm. Kmbl. 558; Sal. 278.

leód-hata, an; *m. A tyrant*:—Nalæs swā swā sigefæst cyning ac swā swā leódhata *non ut rex victor sed quasi tyrannus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Bana, lāđ leódhata [*the angel that destroyed the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 180, 4; Exod. 40. For wēdenheortnesse đæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 2: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 30. Lāđne leódhatan [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 72. Hēr sind on earde leódhatan grimme ealles tō manege *here in the land are fierce tyrants all too many*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 155. Āwyrgede womsceađan, leáse leódhatan, Elen. Kmbl. 2597; El. 1300. Cyningas đa habbaþ under him mænigfealde leódhatan *reges sub se multos habentes tyrannos*, Nar. 38, 19.

leód-hete, es; *m. Hate* or *enmity felt by a people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2278; An. 1140: 224; An. 112: 2300; An. 1151.

leód-hryre, es; *m. Fall* or *destruction of a people*, Beo. Th. 4771; B. 2391: 4064; B. 2030.

leód-hwæt; *adj. Very brave* [cf. leód *a prince*?]:—Se leódhwate lindgeborga, Elen. Kmbl. 21; El. 11. [*Grein suggests* lindhwata leódgeborga; cf. leód-gebyrga.]

leód-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman as being one of the same race, tribe* or *people, a man of the same nation with one's self*:—Hī fundon fīf hund leódmǽga *they found five hundred of their race*, Elen. Kmbl. 759; El. 380. Leódmāgum feor *far from my kinsmen* [*Abraham in Egypt*], Cd. 128; Th. 163, 6; Gen. 2694.

leód-mægen, es; *n. The might of a people, its fighting men*:—Đæt leódmægen, gūþrōfe hæleþ, eorlas æscrōfe, Elen. Kmbl. 544; El. 272. Lofige hine eall his leódmægen *laudate eum omnes virtutes ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 2. Leódmægnes worn *a host of warriors*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195: Th. 188, 13; Exod. 167.

leód-mearc, e; *f. A people's territory, a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 572; An. 286: 1554; An. 778.

leód-riht, es; *n. Public law, common law, the law which affects a whole people, law of the land*; jus publicum:—Mid rihtum landrihte and leódrihte swā hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the common law of the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Būtan leódrihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. v. folc-, land-riht.

leód-rūne, an; *f. A witch, wise woman* [cf. burh-rūne *furia*; helle-

rûne *pythonissa*: Grmm. D. M. 375 *on the forms of feminine names in* -rûn, -rûna]:—Wið ælcre yfelre leódrûnan . . . eft ôðer dust and drenc wið leódrûnan, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23, 26. Cockayne translates the word 'heathen charm.' Cf. *Laym.* 9121 seolcuðe leodronen [tocke, 2nd. MS.]: leoten weorpen & fondien leodrunen [*incantations*], 15499, 15511: leodrunen [deorne rouning, 2nd MS.], 14553.

leód-scearu, e.; *f. A people, nation,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 12; Exod. 337. Cf. folc-scearu.

leód-sceaða, an; *m. A harmer of men, a public enemy*:—Lâð leódsceaða [*the serpent*], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 24; Gen. 917. Æt ðam leódsceaðan hreddan *to save from the devil,* Exon, 11 b; Th. 17, 20; Cri. 273. Ic ðam leódscaðan [*Grendel*] hondleán forgeald, Beo. Th. 4193; B. 2093. Hearmcwide lâðra leódsceaðena [*the Mermedonians who abused St. Matthew*], Andr. Kmbl. 159; An. 80. [*O. Sax.* liud-skaðo (*the devil*).] cf. folc-sceaða.

leód-scipe, es; *m. A people, nation, country occupied by a people*:—Ðe ðes leódscype longe bieode *whom this people have long worshipped,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 2; Jul. 208. Of ðam leódscipe ðe is Siria gehâten *from the country that is called Syria,* Homl. Th. i. 400, 7: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 30; Ph. 582. Eallum his leódscipe tô þearfe *for the behoof of all his people,* L. Edg. pref; Th. i. 262, 4: L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 10. Woruldrihta ic wille ðæt standan on ælcum leódscipe [*English and Danish and British, see the rest of the section*], L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23: Beo. Th. 4400; B. 2197. On ðam leódscipe [*the Greeks*], Bt. Met. Fox 30, 3; Met. 30, 2. Hwæt tô bôte mihte æt ðæm færcwealme ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 10: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 9: Beo. Th. 5495; B. 2751: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 135; Met. 1, 68. Ðrý leódscipas sind gehâtene India, Homl. Th. i. 454, 11. Hî cyning habban woldon swâ swâ ôðre leódscipas hæfdon *they wanted to have a king, as other nations had,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 45. Tô ðâm leódscipum ðe tô geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. Ða cynegas ðe eardodon on ðâm leódscipum *reges Amorrhæorum et Chanaan,* Jos. 5, 1. Bodigende geleáfan ðâm leódscipum ðe sind gecwedene Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithinia, Asia, Italia, Homl. Th. i. 370, 26: L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 28. Hê wið feó sealdon wîde intô leódscipas *sold them into distant countries,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. [*O. Sax.* liud-skepi *a people: O. H. Ger.* liut-scaf.] Cf. þeód-scipe.

leód-stefn, es; *m. A race, family, people,* Ps. Th. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* liut-stam: cf. *O. Sax.* liud-stemni; *adj. belonging to a people.*]

leód-þeáw, es; *m. Custom of a people* or *country*:—Ða hê tô mê cwom ða grêtte hê mê sôna and [h]âlette his leódþeáwe *cum me more rituque salutaret,* Nar. 27, 3. Ne wolde ðâm leódþeáwum Loth onfôn *Lot would not adopt those customs of the country,* Cd. 92; Th. 116, 18; Gen. 1938.

leód-weard, e; *f. The guard* or *government of a people* or *country,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 1; Gen. 1180: 60; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1196: 145; Th. 181, 6; Exod. 57.

leód-wer, es; *m. A man of a nation*:—Leódweras [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 89; Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ofer leódwerum [*the Israelites*], 148; Th. 184, 20; Exod. 110.

leód-werod, es; *n. The host formed by a people*:—Wolcen lâdde leódwerod [*the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 17; Exod. 77.

leód-wita, an; *m. A man of intelligence in a people*:—Ða wæron þeódwitan [leódwitan, MS. H.] weorþscipes wyrþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. v. Grmm. R. A. 267.

leód-wynn, e; *f. Joy that comes from being among one's own people*:—Leódwynna leás, wineleás wræcca, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 25; Hy. 4, 89.

leóf, *used as a form of address to one* or *to many,* cf. *modern 'dear sir'*:—Wê biddaþ ðê leóf ðæt ðû hlyste ûre spræce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos,* Gen. 43, 20: 3, 10: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 5, 14. Ða cwæþ ðæt wîf tô him leóf ðæs mê þingþ ðû eart wîtega *dicit ei mulier domine video quia propheta es tu,* Jn. Skt. 4, 19. Hî cwædon, leóf, wê wyllaþ geseón ðone hælend, 12, 21. Seó gegaderung his leorningcnihta cwæþ Drihten leóf wilt ðû nû gesettan ende ðysre worulde *the assembly of his disciples said, Lord, wilt thou now put an end to this world,* Homl. Th. i. 294, 24. Ic bidde eów leóf ðæt gê gecirron tô mînum hûse *obsecro, domini, declinate in domum pueri vestri,* Gen. 19, 2. Gefyrn ic hine cûðe leóf . . . La leóf nele hê gelýfan mînum wordum *long ago I knew him, Sir . . . Ah! Sir, he will not believe my words,* Glostr. Frag. 2, 10, 19. Lâ leóf *O Lord,* Gen. 18, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31. Hî cwædon tô ðâm apostolon lâ leóf hwæt is ûs tô dônne *they said to the apostles, Sirs, what shall we do?* Homl. Th. i. 314, 33. v. next word.

LEÓF; *adj.* LIEF, *desirable, pleasant, acceptable, loved, beloved, dear;* used substantively, *one who is dear, a friend, loved one*:—Se ðe gôd onginneþ and ðonne âblinneþ ne biþ hê Godes leóf on ðæm nêhstan dæge *he who begins good and then ceases, will not be God's friend at the last day,* Blickl. Homl. 21, 35. Wæs hê eallum his gefêrum leóf *he was dear to all his companions,* 213, 12: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 30; Gen. 79. Hê wæs leóf Gode, 130; Th. 165, 26; Gen. 2737. Ealre his þeóde leóf heora rîce tô habbanne and tô healdenne *totæ suæ genti ad tenenda servandaque regni sceptra exoptatissimus,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 33. Ne ænig mon ne leóf ne lâð *no man, neither friend nor foe,* Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Gode is swîðe leóf ðæt gê earmum mannum syllon *it is very acceptable to God, that you give to poor men,* Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. On ða tîd wæs mannum leóf ofor eorþan and hâlwende *at that time it was pleasant for men upon earth, and healthful,* 115, 8. Ða cwæþ Petrus and Andreas tô Johanne ðû leófa drihten gecýðe ûs hwylce gemete ðû côme tôdæg tô ûs *then said Peter and Andrew to John, 'Dear Sir, tell us how thou camest to us to-day,'* 141, 20. Brûc disses beáges, Beówulf leófa, mid hæle, Beo. Th. 2437; B. 1216. Eálâ leóf hlâford, *O, mi domine,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Hêr is mîn leófa sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Matheus mîn se leófa, beheald on mê, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forþfêrde Gode se leófa fæder Agustinus *defunctus est Deo dilectus pater Augustinus,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30. Se leófa cuma and se lufigendlîca *hospes ille amabilis,* 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Mê sealde sunu on leófes stæl ðæs ðe Cain ofslôh *he gave me a son in place of the loved one, him whom Cain slew,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. Leófes and lâðes *of friend and foe,* Beo. Th. 5813; B. 2910. Fela sceal gebîdan leófes and lâðes *he shall experience much pleasure and pain,* 2126; B. 1061. Ic ðê wolde leófum lofsang cweþan, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Âlêdon leófne þeóden on bearm scipes, Beo. Th. 68; B. 34. Hlâford leófne, 6276; B. 3142. Leófe dîne *dilecti tui,* Ps. Th. 59, 4. Mîne brôðru leófon *my dear brethren,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 43. Ðær ne biþ leófra gedâl ne lâðra gesamnung *there shall not be parting of friends there, or meeting of foes,* Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Ða cwædon hié ðæt him nânig mæg leófra nære ðonne hiera hlâford *then they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 19. Hî cwædon ðæt him nân hlâford leófra nære ðonne hiora gecynda hlâford, 1014; Erl. 150, 25. Leófre mê ys ðæt ic hig sylle ðê ðonne ôðrum men *melius est, ut tibi eam dem, quam alteri viro,* Gen. 29, 19. Ic wylle and mê leófre sig gif ðû mâge *volo et multum delector, si potes,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Æghwilcum men biþ leófre swâ hê hæbbe holdra freónda mâ *the more true friends he has, the better every man likes it,* Blickl. Homl. 121, 36. Ûs biþ ðonne leófre ðonne eal eorþan wela gif hê ûs miltsian wile *if he will shew us mercy, shall we not prefer that to all the wealth of earth?* 51, 29. Ænne tîman ðonne ûs wære leófre ðonne eall ðæt on middanearde is, ðæt wê âworhtan georne Godes willan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18. Ne dêm ðû ôðerne dôm ðam liófran and ôðerne ðam lâðran, L. Alf. 43; Th. 1, 54, 12. Him wæron êr his êhta leófran tô hæbbenne ðonne Godes lufu *he would rather have his possessions than God's love,* Blickl. Homl. 195, 9. Eall forlæteþ ðæt him wæs leófost tô âgenne and tô hæbbenne, 111, 26. For oft hit wyrþ raðost forloren ðonne hit wære leófost gehealden *too often it is most quickly lost, when keeping it would be most pleasant* [or leófost *adv.*?], Wulfst. 109, 4. Ðes is mîn leófesta sunu *hic est filius meus carissimus,* Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðû leófesta [Hat. MS. leófusta] brôður *frater carissime,* Past; Swt. 22, 9. Ic sende grêtan ðone leófastan cyning Ceólwulf, Bd. ded; S. 471, 8. Mîne gebrôðra ða leófostan *my dearest brethren,* Homl. Th. ii. 4, 19. Men ða leófostan, 188, 25: Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Leófestan, 9, 13. Ða word ðe hê wênþ ðæt him leófoste sŷn tô gehŷrenne *the words that he thinks will be most pleasant for him to hear,* 55, 20. [*Goth.* liubs: *O. Sax.* liof: *O. Frs.* liaf, lief: *Icel.* ljúfr: *O. H. Ger.* liub, liob, lieb *gratus, desiderabilis, carus, optatus, amicus: Ger.* lieb.] DER. fela-, môd-, ofer-, un-leóf. The word occurs forming part of proper names, e.g. Leóf-rîc, Leóf-sunu, Leóf-wine; so in other dialects.

leófan; *p.* leáf; *pl.* lufon. Grein suggests that this verb is found in the following passage:—Êðelweardas lufan lîfwelan ðenden hié lêt metod, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56. Is it possible however that a verb such as *hæfdon* should be supplied, and that *lufan* is the accusative after it?

leofen. v. lifen.

leoflan. v. lifian.

leóflan, *p.* ode *To be dear* or *pleasant, to delight*:—Him leófedan londes wynne bold on beorhge *the pleasures of the country were dear to him, the house on the hill,* Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 19; Gû. 110. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-lievan *delectari, delectare: O. H. Ger.* liubjan *diligere, affectare, commendare.*]

leóf-lîc; *adj. Lovely, beautiful, delightful, pleasant, lovable, dear*:—Wiglâf leóflîc lindwîga *Wiglaf, warrior dear,* Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603. Leóflîc cempa, Andr. Kmbl. 2891; An. 1448. Leóflîc wîf, Elen. Kmbl. 572; El. 286. Eafora leóflîc on lîfe, Cd. 82; Th. 103, 4; Gen. 1713. Leóflîc geþwærnes *fair concord,* Dôm. L. 18, 270. Ðone wlitigan wong and wuldres setl leóflîc *the beauteous plain and the pleasant seat of glory,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 228. 18; Ph. 440. Hié Sarran wlite heredon ôð ðæt hê lâdan hêht leóflîc wîf tô his selfes sele, Cd. 89; Th. iii. 16; Gen. 1856. His sweord leóflîc îren *his sword, weapon of price,* Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. Lofiaþ leóflîcne *they laud the beloved* (*God*), Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. [*Goth.* liuba-leikr *lovely* (Phil. 4, 8): *O. Sax.* liof-lîk: *O. Frs.* liaf-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* liub-lîh *amoenus, venustus, pulcher, gratus, elegans, splendidus: Ger.* lieb-lich.]

leóf-líce; *adv. Kindly, graciously, gladly, lovingly*:—Ðeáh ðe ic scyle ealle wucan fæstan ic ðæt leóflîce dô *though I have to fast all the week, I will do it gladly,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 7. Hê leóflîce lîfes ceápode moncynne *graciously he purchased life for mankind,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 67,

29; Cri. 1096. Fore onsȳne ēces dēman lǣddon leóflīce *before the face of the eternal judge they led him lovingly*, 44 a; Th. 149. 3; Gū. 756. [*O.H.Ger.* liub-līho *gratifice, perfloride, evitaliter.*]

leóf-spell, es; *n. A pleasant message*:—Leófspell manig, Elen. Kmbl. 2032; El. 1017.

leóf-tǣle, -tǣl; *adj. Loving, dear, desirable, estimable, grateful, pleasant, gracious*:—Hē biþ freónd and leóftǣl lufsum and līđe *he* (*Christ*) *shall be friendly and gracious, kind and gentle*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 4; Cri. 913. Hē is monþwǣre, lufsum and leóftǣl, 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Pa. 32. Ōđer biþ unlǣde on eorþan ōđer biþ eádig swīđe leóftǣle mid leóda duguþum *one will be miserable on earth, the other fortunate, high in favour with the best of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 733; Sal. 366. Nān cræft nis Gode deórwyrđra đonne sió lufu ne eft đam deófle nān cræft leóftǣlra đonne hié mon slīte *nil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Đa welan beóþ hlīseádigran and leóftǣlran đonne đonne hié mon selþ đonne hié beón đonne hī mon gadraþ. Seó gītsung gedēþ heore gītseras lāđe ǣgđer ge Gode ge monnum and đa cysta gedōþ đa simle leóftǣle and hlīseádige *divitiæ effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: siquidem avaritia semper odiosos, claros largitas facit*, Bt. 13; Fox. 38, 13–17.

leóf-wende; *adj. Pleasing, gracious, acceptable, amiable, estimable*:—Nō liófwende *non gratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 62. Sum biþ leófwende hafaþ mōd and word monnum geþwǣre *one man is amiable, he hath mind and speech in accord with men*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298. 13; Crä. 84. Ne beó đū nō tō tǣlende ac beó leófwende *be not too ready to blame, but be amiable*, 81 a; Th. 305, 22; Fä. 92. Đæt ic meotud đīnum lārum leófwendum lyt geswīce *that I, O Lord, little desert thy pleasant precepts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2581; An. 1292. Wuton wuldrian weorada dryhten lufian liófwendum līfes āgend *let us glorify the Lord of hosts, gratefully love the disposer of life*, Hy. 8, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 3: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 31; Cri. 471. Đeáh hit gōd seó and deóre đeáh biþ hlīseádigra and leófwendra se đe hit selþ đonne se đe hit gaderaþ and on ōđrum reáfaþ *though it* (*gold*) *be good and precious, yet will he be of better repute and esteem who gives it, than he who collects it and robs it from another*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 12.

LEÓGAN; *p.* leáh; *pl.* lugon *To lie, tell a lie, say falsely, break one's word, play false, deceive, feign*:—Ic leóge *mentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 53. Eal hit is swā, ne leóge ic, Blickl. Homl. 179. 3. Đū līhst đæt đū God sȳ *thou sayest falsely that thou art God*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 7. Seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ and līcet *prospera fortuna semper mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 30. Hē līhþ him sylfum, Wulfst 66, 3. Se đe lȳhþ ođđe đæs sōđes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Mā sceamigan đonne fagnian đonne hí geheóraþ đæt him man on līhþ *qui falso prædicantur, suis ipsi necesse est laudibus erubescant*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8. Ic geseó tō sōđe nales mē sefa (MS. selfa) leógeþ *I do indeed see, my mind deceives me not*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Đīne feóndas đē fǣcne leógaþ (lēgaþ, Ps. Surt.) *mentientur tibi inimici tui*, Ps. Th. 65, 2: 80, 14. Nū cwǣdon gedwolmen đæt deófol gesceópe sume gesceafta, ac hī leógaþ, Homl. Th. i. 16, 20. Oft đa unþeáwas leógaþ and līcettaþ đæt hī sién gōde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Đā đā hē leág *fefellisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 26: Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 12; Mōd. 81. Hēr begann se deófol tō reccanne hālige gewrita and hē leáh mid đære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he spake falsely in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. Đā swōran hié swīđe đæt hié sōđ sægdon and nōht lugon đara þinga *quibus jurantibus se nichil falsi commiscere*, Nar. 25, 28. Sǣdon đæt hī wǣran on Criste gelȳfede, ac hī lugon swā đeáh, Homl. Skt. 2, 303. Hig hym fæla ongeán lugon *they brought many false charges against him*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 39. Gē tō dæge wǣron Somnitum þeówe gif gē him ne ālugen (other MS. lugon) iówra wedd *hodie Romani Samnio servirent, si fidem fœderis ipsi Samnitibus servavissent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 13. Ne leóh đū leng *noli ultra fallere*, Ex. 8, 29. Ne leóh đū *non mentiemini*, Lev. 19, 11. Swā wēnaþ manige men, đæt đes diáccon leóge be đam fȳre, Wulfst. 206, 13. Đone ilcan geþang ic đē ǣr sǣde, ǣr hē leóge, đæt hē đē leógan ne durre, Blickl. Homl. 179, 29. Būton Priscianus luge *unless Priscian have made a mistake*, Ælfc. Gr. 17; Som. 20, 49. Se đe wolde leógan on his wordon, Wulfst. 168, 17. Đonne onginþ him leógan se tōhopa đære wræce *then the hope of revenge begins to deceive them*, Bt. 37; Fox 186, 23: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 100: Met. 25, 50: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 27; Gn. Ex. 71. Đæne nǣnig mæg leógan *quem nemo potest fallere*, Hymn. Surt. 33, 15. Đū leógende sagast, Blickl. Homl. 179, 22. Đonne hī secgeaþ ǣlc yfel ongēn eów leógende *cum dixerint omne malum adversum vos mentientes*, Mt. Kembl. 5, 11. Gē sind leógende *mentita es*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 21. [*Goth.* liugan: *O. Sax.* liogan: *O. Frs.* liaga: *Icel.* ljúga: *O. H. Ger.* liugan *mentiri, fallere, fingere*: *Ger.* lügen.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-, of- leógan.

leógere, es; *m. A liar, one who speaks* or *acts falsely, a false witness*:—Up ārīsaþ leáse leógeras, Wulfst. 79, 4. Leógeras, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 380, 5. Đā cōmon twegen đæra leógera *venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 60. [*Icel.* ljúgari *a liar*: *O. H. Ger.* liugari *fictor.*]

LEÓHT, līht, es; *n.* LIGHT, *a light*:—Geweorþe leóht and leóht wearþ geworht *fiat lux, et facta est lux*, Gen. 1, 3. Tweóne leóht *crepusculum*: tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122, 125; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3, 6. Đæt leóht đe wē dægrēd hātaþ *the light that we call dawn*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 28. Ic geseó đis hūs mid swā mycele leóhte gefylled đætte đæt eówer blācern and leóht mē is eallinga þȳstre gesewen *domum hanc tanta luce impletam esse perspicio, ut vestra illa lucerna mihi omnimodis esse videatur obscura*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 3. Đære sunnan beorhtnys and đæs mōnan leóht and ealra tungla, Homl. i. 64, 29: Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Đenden him leóht and gǣst somod fæst seón *whilst he lives*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 27; Cri. 1580. Đū eart dōhtor mīn mīnra eágna leóht *thou art my daughter, the light of mine eyes*, 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. 41, 42. Se blinda bæd his eágena leóhtes *the blind man asked for his eye-sight*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 596; El. 298. Se dæg wæs fruma đyses lǣnan leóhtes *the day was the beginning of this transitory light*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 10. Godes cyrcan mid leóhte and lācum gelōme gegrētan *to visit God's church frequently with candles and offerings*, Wulfst. 308, 28. Of đissum leóhte ālǣded *de hac vita subtractus*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 23. Đa đe hī of đissum leóhte foreode *qui eas ex hac luce præcesserant*, 4, 7; S. 575, 4. Se sacerd forbærnþ đa drihtne tō leóhte and tō wynsumum stence *adolebit ea sacerdos in holocaustum et suavem odorem domino*, Lev. 1, 9. On lifgendra leóhte *in lumine viventium*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Ic tō đē æt leóhte gehwam wacie *ad te de luce vigilo*, 62, 1. Be dæges leóhte *by daylight*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rä. 28, 17. Hē hié lǣdæþ tō līhte đǣr hī līf āgon ā tō aldre, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 2; Sat. 361. Geearnian leóht đæs ēcan līfes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Đæt þridde ne geseah đære sunnan leóht nǣfre, Glostr. Frag. 8, 27. Hē Godes leóht geceás *he died*, Beo. Th. 4930; B. 2469: Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 13; Gū. 1343. Eádgār ceás him ōđer leóht, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22. Drihten nam in ōđer leóht Agustinus, Menol. Fox 191; Men. 97. Beó nū leóht on đære heofenan fæstnysse *fiant luminaria in firmamento cœli*, Gen. 1, 14. Gesceóp God twā miccle leóht *God created two great lights*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 7. Wē sceolon on đisum dæge beran ūre leóht tō cyrcan and lǣtan hī đǣr bletsian *we must on this day carry our lights to church and have them blessed there*, Homl. Th. 1, 150, 27. [*Goth.* liuhaþ: *O. Sax.* lioht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljós: *O. H. Ger.* lioht, lieht *lux, candela, lucerna, lumen*: *Ger.* licht.] DER. ǣfen-, fȳr-, heofon-, morgen-leóht.

leóht, lēht, līht; *adj. Light, bright, cheerful* (perhaps the passages in which the word has the meaning of *cheerful* should be put under the next word v. leóht-mōd), *shining, clear*:—Cwæþ đæt his līc wǣre leóht and scēne *he said that his body was bright and beautiful*, Cd. 14; Th. i. 26; Gen. 265. Lēht (līht, Rush.) biþ all līchoma đīn *lucidum erit totum corpus tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23. Bebod drihtnes leóht *præceptum dominum purum*, Ps. Spl. C. 18, 9. Him wæs leóht sefa ... blīđheort wunode *his soul was unclouded by sorrow ... blithe of heart he continued*, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253. Him wæs leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Swā leóhtes andwlitan men *tam lucidi vultus homines*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Đam đe ic ofonn leóhtes geleáfan *to whom I grudge clear belief*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 8; Jul. 378: Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66. Leóhte gesihþe *lucidus aspectu*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 32. Æt leóhtum fȳre *at a bright fire*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. Se đe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man in daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Đa þióstro đīnre heortan willaþ mīnre leóhtan lāre wiđstondan, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 43; Met. 5, 22. Mid leóhtum andgite *with clear understanding*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31: Wulfst. 252, 5. Gē syttaþ ealle niht and drincaþ ōđ leóhtne dæg, and swā āwendaþ dæg tō nihte and niht tō dæge, 297, 28. Be leóhtne dæg *in matutino*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Dō đīne ansȳne esne đīnum leóhte *faciem tuam illumina super servum tuum*, 118, 135. Đonne wurþaþ đīn eágan swā leóht *then shall thine eyes become so clear*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 34; Gen. 564. Gelīc wæs hē (*Lucifer*) đām leóhtum steorrum, 14; Th. 17, 7; Gen. 256. Đæt wē māgon oft leóhtum dagum geseón *quam sæpe lucidioribus diebus aspicere solemus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15. Leóhte nihte on sumera hafaþ *lucidas æstate noctes habet*, S. 473, 29. Se heofen mōt brengon leóhte dagas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21. Wurde đīn līchoman leóhtra micle, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 13; Gen. 502. Eác wǣre đam earman leóhtre on mōde gif hē đæs rīcan mannes welan ne gesāwe *also the poor man would have been more cheerful, if he had not seen the rich man's wealth*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 11. Benedictus đe ūs bōc āwrāt leóhtre be dǣle đonne Basilius *Benedict who wrote us a book clearer in some respects than Basil did*, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 9. Ingeþonc leóhtre and beorhtre đonne se leóma sunnan on sumera, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22: Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 11. Lēga leóhtost *brightest of flames*, 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. [*O. Sax.* lioht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljóss: *O. H. Ger.* lioht, lieht *lucidus*: *Ger.* licht.]

leóht, lēht, līht [*from comparison with other dialects the proper spelling would seem to be* līht, *but* leóht (*or* leoht?), *in West-Saxon at least, is the regular form*]; *adj. Light, not heavy, inconsiderable; not slow, quick, ready, nimble, fickle, easy*:—Mīn byrđyn ys leóht (Lind. lēht; Rush. līht) *onus meum leve est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Leóht and leoþuwāc *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crä. 84. Hē is snel and swift and leóht *levis et velox est*, 60 b; Th. 220, 9; Ph. 317: 52 a; Th. 182, 6;

Gû. 1306. Mê leóht slǽp oferarn *levis mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33. Leóht drenc *a light drink*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26. Leóht wŷn, Lchdm. iii. 122, 1. Hwîlum ða leóhtan scylda beóþ beteran tô forlǽtenne *aliquando leviora vitia relinquenda sunt*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 7. Hŷ habbaþ swŷðe lytle scypa and swîðe leóhte *they have very little ships and very light ones*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 8. Ðæt sió wamb ðŷ ðê leóhtre sîe *by it the stomach may be relieved*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Wið môdes (? innoþes, MS.) hefignesse . . . sôna biþ ðæt môd leóhtre, Lchdm. iii. 50, 23. Leóhtre ic eom micle ðonne ðes lytla wyrm *I am much lighter than this little worm*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 19; Rä. 41, 76. Lîhtre *tolerabilius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 15. Wê underfôþ scortne ryne ðæs leóhtran gewinnes *we have a short course of the easier conflict*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 10. Mid nânum leóhtran þinge gebête ðonne him mon âceorfe ða tungan of, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 21. Hŷ habbaþ ðæs ðê leóhtran gang *they shall walk the easier for it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 12. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond *he had of all men the readiest hand*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 1; Wîd. 72. [*Goth.* leihts: *O. Sax.* lîht(-lîc): *O. Frs.* lîcht: *Icel.* lêttr: *O. H. Ger.* lîhti *levis, facilis*: *Ger.* leicht.]

leóhtan; *p.* te *To give light, to illumine, make light, cause to shine*:—Ðǽr leóhtes ne leóht lytel sperca earmum ǽnig *there doth not any little spark give light to the miserable ones*, Dôm. L. 14, 218. Hê lofe leóhteþ leófe ða hâlgan *hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Ðîne lîgetta leóhteþ and beorhteþ, 143, 7. Beorhte leóhte ðinne andwlitan *illuminet vultum suum*, 66, 1. v. lîhtan.

leóht-bǽre; *adj. Luminous, brilliant, splendid*:—Hyra leóhtbǽran ryne *their* (*the stars*) *luminous course*, Lchdm. iii. 272, 10. Â ðæs dôm âge leóhtbǽre lof se ûs ðis lîf giefeþ *ever therefore may he have glory, splendid praise, who giveth us this life*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 34; Crä. 112.

leóht-beámed; *adj. Having bright beams* or *rays*:—Sind sume steorran leóhtbeámede, fǽrlîce ârîsende and hrædlîce gewîtende, Homl. Th. i. 610, 2.

leóht-berend, es; *m. Lucifer*:—Leóhtberend *Lucifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19. Ðâ wæs ðæs teóþan werodes ealdor swîðe fæger and wlitig gesceapen swâ ðæt hê wæs gehâten Leóhtberend, Homl. Th. i. 10, 22. Se hâtte Lucifer, ðæt ys Leóhtberend, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 35.

leóht-berende; *adj. Light-bearing, Lucifer, luminous*:—Lucifer hâten, leóht-berende, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 15; Sat. 367. Swylce ân ofen eall smôciende and leóhtberende fŷr fêrde ofer ða lâc *apparuit clibanus fumans et lampas ignis inter divisiones illas*, Gen. 15, 17.

leóht-brǽdness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Leóhtbrǽdnesse *facibus*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 11.

leóhte; *adv. Brightly, clearly*:—Leóhte and beorhte scînaþ *clearly and brightly they shine*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 35: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dôm. 20: 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239: Elen. Kmbl. 2229; El. 1116: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Leóhte oncnâwan *clearly recognise*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119: Elen. Kmbl. 1929; El. 966. Wæs se blâca beám bôcstafum âwriten beorhte and leóhte, 183; El. 92. Wearþ mê on hige leóhte *my mind was enlightened*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Scŷnan leóhtor *to shine more brightly*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902.

leóhte; *adv. Lightly, easily, gently*:—Lîhte *lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 62. Ðâ wæs heó gesewen þurh twegen dagas ðæt hire leóhtor wǽre *videbatur illa per biduum aliquanto levius habere*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3. [*O. Sax.* liohto: *O. H. Ger.* lîhto *leviter, leniter*.]

leohte; *p.* leoht; *pp.* v. leccan.

leóht-fæt, es; *n. A lamp, light, lantern*:—Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 55; Wrt. Voc. 26, 54. Ðînes lîchaman leóhtfæt is ðîn eáge *lucerna corporis est oculus*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 22. Leóhtfatu *lampades*, 25, 1. Judas com mid leóhtfatum *Judas venit cum lanternis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 9. Hê leóhtfatu (lehtfeatu, Ps. Surt.) micel geworhte *fecit luminaria magna*, Ps. Th. 135, 7: Hymn. Surt. 126, 12. [*O. Sax.* lioht-fat: *O. H. Ger.* lioht-faz *lucerna, lampas, luminarium* (cœli), *lanterna*.]

leóht-fruma, an; *m. The author* or *origin of light* (cf. lucis auctor, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 3; Ph. 667):—Lîfes leóhtfruma *God*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 14; Gen. 175: 43; Th. 57, 10; Gen. 926: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 26; Gû. 565: 41 b; Th. 138, 24; Gû. 581: Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 46: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 143; Met. 11, 72.

leóht-gesceot, -gescot, es; *n. Contribution made to furnish the church with lights.* The various regulations respecting it may be seen in the following passages:—Gif hwâ leóhtgesceot ne gelǽste, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wîte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. Gelǽste man leóhtgescot þrîwa on geáre, L. Eth. V. 11; Th. i. 308, 2: vi. 19; Th. i. 320, 3. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man tô Candelmæssan; dô oftor se ðe wile, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Leóhtgesceot þrîwa on geáre: ǽrest on Eásterǽfen, healfpenigwurþ wexes ǽt ǽlcre hîde; and eft on Ealra Hâlgena mæssan eall swâ mycel; and eft tô ðǽm Sanctam Mariam clǽnsunge eal swâ, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 31. Leóhtgescot þreówa on geáre: ǽrest healfpeningwurþ wexes tô Candelmæssan, and eft on Eásterǽfen and þriddan sîþe tô Ealra Hâlgena mæssan, Wulfst. 116, 6. Leóhtgescota, 113, 11. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man be wîte tô Cristes mæssan and tô Candelmæssan and tô Eástron; dô oftor se ðe wylle, 311, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóstollr *fee to a church for lighting*.]

leóhtian; *p.* ode *To give light*:—Leóma leóhtade leóda mǽgþum *a ray gave light to the tribes of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 10; Cri. 234. v. lîhtan.

leóhtian, *p.* ode *To grow light, become less heavy*, or *easy, be relieved*:—Ðonne leóhtaþ him se lîchoma *his body will be relieved of the pain*, Herb. 1, 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 2. v. lîhtan *to ease*.

leóhting, e; *f. Lighting*:—Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. Voc. 41, 42. v. lîhting.

leóht-îsern, es; *n. A candlestick*:—Lêhtîsern *candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 16.

leóht-leás; *adj. Without light*:—Hê sǽde ðæt hê wǽre gelǽd tô leóhtleásre stôwe *he said that he was conducted to a place without light*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 29.

leóht-lîc; *adj. Light, bright, shining*:—Lyftfæt leóhtlîc [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rä. 30, 3.

leóht-lîc; *adj. Light, of little weight* or *value*:—Leóhtlîcu weorc *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. [*O. Sax.* lîht-lîk: *Icel.* lêtt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* lîht-lîh *levis, infimus, humilissimus*.] v. next word.

leóht-lîce; *adv. Lightly, slightly, gently, without trouble* or *effort, easily, quickly*:—Swâ swâ leóhtlîce gebylged *quasi leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. Swâ swâ hê leóhtlîce onslǽpte *quasi leviter obdormiens*, 4, 11; S. 580, 2. Geswêt swîðe leóhtlîce mid hunige *sweeten very slightly with honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 3: 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 20. Hî forlêton ða scipo ðus leóhtlîce . . . and lêton ealles þeódscipes geswincg ðus leóhtlîce forwurþan *they abandoned the ships thus lightly . . . and let all the nation's labour thus lightly come to nought*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10–13. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor lǽran and ða wîf leóhtlecor *illis* [men] *graviora, istis* [women] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16. [Swâ swâ heó lîhtlucost mihten *as quickly as they could*, Th. An. 123, 21.] [*Icel.* lêtt-liga *lightly, easily, readily*: *O. H. Ger.* lîht-lîhho *leniter, levius*: *Ger.* leicht-lich.]

leóht-môd; *adj. Of light* or *cheerful mind, light-hearted, easy-tempered; light-minded* (v. next word), *inconstant, fickle*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 30; Gn. Ex. 86. [Cf. *Icel.* lêtt-lâtr *cheerful*; lêtt-lyndr *easy-tempered*; lêtt-ûð *light-heartedness*; mod. *levity, frivolity*: *O. H. Ger.* lîht-môtig *levis*.]

leóhtmôd-ness, e; *f. Lightness of mind, want of gravity* or *steadiness, levity, frivolity, inconstancy*:—Gif ǽresð se wyrtruma biþ forcorfen ðæt is sió leóhtmôdnes . . . Mon hine bewarige wið ða leóhtmôdnesse . . . Paulus cwæþ 'Wêne gê nû ðæt ic ǽnigre leóhtmôdnesse brûce' . . . hê ðære leóhtmôdnesse unþeáwes nânwuht næfde *cum prius radicem levitatis abscidunt . . . Mentis levitas caveatur . . . Paulus dicit 'Numquid levitate usus sum?' . . . levitatis vitio non succumbo*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 2–11: 32, 2; Swt. 215, 2: 33, 6; Swt. 225, 12. For hira leóhtmôdnesse *levitate cogitationum*, 42, 1; Swt. 305, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lîht-môti *levitas*.]

leóht-sceáwigend *light-seeing*; lucivida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 56.

leóht-sceot. v. leóht-gesceot.

leólc. v. lâcan.

leóma, an; *m. Light, radiance, sheen, splendour, lightning, ray* or *beam of light*:—Ðes leóma *hoc jubar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 43. Candeles leóma *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Leóma *globus*; leómum *globis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 74, 75: 109, 73: *globis, luminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 27. Fŷres leóma *illuminatio ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Sunnan leóma *the light of the sun*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 16; Cri. 901. Swegles leóma *the radiance of the sky*, 57 a; Th. 204, 26; Ph. 103. Berhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera *brighter than sun-light in summer*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 46; Met. 22, 23. Stôd se leóma him of swylce fŷren þecele ongeán norþdǽle middangeardes *the brightness* [*tail of a comet*] *proceeded from them* [*two comets*] *as a fiery torch towards the north*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29: Beo. Th. 5532; B. 2769. God eástan sende leóhtne leóman *God from the east sent bright radiance*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 11; Sat. 469. Ðæt nânes mannes gesihþ ðæs leóhtes leóman sceáwian ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 76, 11. Fŷrleóht geseah blâcne leóman beorhte scînan *he saw the firelight, a pale gleam, shine brightly*, Beo. Th. 3038; B. 1517. Seó sunne byþ swâ feorr sûþ âgân ðæt hyre leóman ne mâgon tô ðam lande gerǽcan *the sun is gone so far south, that its rays cannot reach that land*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 10: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. Leóman *fulgura*, Hymn. T. P. 73: Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Leómena leás *blind*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 13; Vy. 17. Leómum inlŷhted *illumined with his rays*, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gû. 627. Seó sunne behŷdde hire hâtan leóman *the sun hid its hot beams*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 34. [*O. Sax.* liomo: *Icel.* ljómi *radiance, a ray*.] DER. æled-, beadu-, bryne-, fŷr-, ge-, heofon-, hilde-, sweord- leóma.

leomu *limbs*. v. lim.

león. v. leó.

león; *p.* lâh. *To lend, grant for a time*:—Mîn lond ðe ic hæbbe, and mê God lâh, Chart. Th. 469, 25: Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Lîh mê þreó hlâfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 5. [*Goth.*

leihwan : *O.Sax.* far-līhan : *O.L.Ger.* līan : *O.Frs.* līa : *Icel.* ljá : *O.H.Ger.* līhan *commodare, fenerare, mutuare : Ger.* leihen.] v. on-lēon.

león-fót, es ; *m. Lion's foot* [plant name] ; alchemilla vulgaris :—Leónfót *leontopodium*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 50 : Herb. 8, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 98, 12. Liónfót *leontopedium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 48. [*Icel.* ljóns-fótr *alchemilla.*]

leóna, an ; *m. A lion* or *lioness* :—Zosimus tō ðam leónan cwæþ : Eálā ðū mæsta(e) wildeór [cf. l. 15 seó leó mid hire earmum], Glostr. Frag. 110, 9. Oft hālige men wunedon on wēstene betwux wulfum and leónum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 5 : 488, 4 : 572, 13 : ii. 192, 24. Fram leónum *a leonibus*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*Icel.* leóna *a lioness :* león, ljón ; *gen.* ljóns : *m. n. a lion.*] v. leó.

leonian. v. linian.

leópard, es ; *m. A leopard* :—Fore hundum tigros and leópardos hī fēdaþ *pro canibus tigres et leopardos nutriunt*, Nar. 38, 4. [*Icel.* leóparðr, hlébarðr : *O. H. Ger.* lēbarto, lēbard, leóparto.]

leóran ; *p.* de *To go, depart, pass, pass away* :—Ic ne leóru *non emigrabo*, Ps. Surt. 61, 7. Leoreþ *transeat*, 56, 2. Wið ða hwīle lióres [geleóreþ, Rush.] heofon and eorþo *donec transeat cælum et terra*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. Hē leórde ðonan *transiit inde*, 11, 1 : Andr. Kmbl. 247 ; An. 124. Hē tō drihtne mid sibbe leórde *he departed in peace to the Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 30. Hē leórde tō heofonum *migravit ad cælos*, Bd. 2, 7 ; S. 509, 36. Of ðissum leóhte leórde, 3, 20 ; S. 550, 26. Leórde *transivit*, 4, 23 ; S. 592, 39. Ðe of weorulde leórdan *qui de sæculo migraverant*, 4, 22 ; S. 592, 27. Ðā leórdon ða gāstas tō ēcum gefeán, Shrn. 134, 7. Lungre leórdon, nalas leng bidon, Andr. Kmbl. 2085 ; An. 1044. Leór ŧ gewīt heonan *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 20. Ðē gedafenaþ ðæt ðū leóre on ðīne bāre, Blickl. Homl. 149, 11. Leóre from mē ðes calic *transeat calix iste*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Dætte munecas ne leóran of stōwe tō ōðre *ut monachi non migrent de loco ad locum*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 37. Leóran *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 42. Leórendum dagum *in the transitory days* [*of this life*], Exon. 118 a ; Th. 454, 9 ; Hy. 4, 30. DER. ā-, forþ-, be-, fore-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-leóran.

leóred-ness, e ; *f. Migration, departure, extasy, vision* :—Liórednesse *visione spiritali*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 30. v. ge-leóredness.

leornere, es ; *m. A learner, disciple scholar, learned person, reader* :—Be ðam wrāt Beda se leornere *of him the scholar Bede wrote*, Shrn. 155, 25. Gif leornere geþēh þurh lāre ðæt hē hād hæfde and þēnode Criste *if a scholar succeeded by learning so that he had holy orders and served Christ*, L. R. 7 ; Th. i. 192, 12. Brȳde beág bēc leornere *a ring for a bride, books for a scholar*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 341, 25 ; Gn. Ex. 131. Ðone leornere ic nū bidde *lectorem obsecro*, Bd. pref ; S. 472, 31. Swā leorneras secgaþ *as scholars say*, Shrn. 63, 10 : Exon. 62 a ; Th. 227, 17 ; Ph. 424. Se Hǣlend tōbræc ða hlāfas and sealde his leornerum, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 21 : Blickl. Homl. 131, 20. Johannes gesende twægen leorneras his *Joannes mittens duos de discipulis suis.* Mt. Kembl. Rush. 11, 2, 1 : 10, 1. Ealle ða gelǣredestan men and ða leorneras *multis doctioribus viris*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 30. v. stæf-leornere.

leór-ness, e ; *f. Going, departure, withdrawal* :—Dægas leórnisse his *dies assumptionis ejus*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 51. Leornisse *transmigrationis*, Ps. Surt. ii. 191, 3. In leórnisse *in secessu* [cf. gang II.], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 17. v. ge-, ofer-leórness.

leornesse [?] Bd. 6, 5 ; S. 527, 16, *other MSS. have* georne sse.

leornian ; *p.* ode *To learn, study, read* :—Swā swā in ðære bēc his līfes gemēteþ swā hwylc swā hī rǣdeþ and leornaþ *sicut in volumine vitæ ejus quisque legerit inveniet*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 611, 7. Ælc ðe gehȳrde æt fæder and leornode *omnes qui audivit a patre et didicit*, Jn. Skt. 6, 45. Fram ðām hē ðæt gemet leornode regollīces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat*, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 554, 35. Hē hālige gewritu leornade and smeáde *scripturis legendis operam daret*, S. 555, 29. Ða ðe hē on gewritum leornode tō dōnne *ea quæ in scripturis agenda didicerat*, 3, 28 ; S. 560, 16. Gē ne leornodan *non legistis*, 4, 3 ; S. 569, 17. Leorna ðæt ðū ondrǣde drihten *ut discas timere dominum*, Deut. 14, 23. Leorneaþ æt mē *discite a me*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Leornigeaþ bigspell be ðam fictreówe *ab arbore fici discite parabolam*, 24, 32. Syle andgit ðæt ic ðīne gewitnesse wel leornige *da mihi intellectum ut sciam testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 125. Ic hit for ðære hǣlo ðe hit leornige oððe gehȳre āwrāt *ob salutem legentium, sive audientium narrandam esse putavi*, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 634, 2. Lange sceal leornian se ðe lǣran sceal *long must he learn who has to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46 ; Th. ii. 384, 15 : L. I. P. 14 ; Th. ii. 322, 8. Bēc on tō leornianne *libros ad legendum*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 27. Ða hūs ða ðe on tō gebiddenne and tō leornigenne geworhte wǣron *domunculæ quæ ad orandum vel legendum factæ erant*, 4, 25 ; S. 601, 12. Ealswā David dyde leornigendum mōde [*with docile mind*], Wulfst. 172, 22. [*O. Frs.* ge-lerna, -lirna : *O. H. Ger.* lernēn, lirnēn *discere, meditari : Ger.* lernen. *Goth.* has leisan, *and* ga-laisjan sik : *O. Sax.* linōn : *mod. Scandinavian dialects use forms corresponding to* lǣran.] v. ge-leornian.

leornung, e ; *f. Learning, study, meditation, reading* :—Lār oððe leornung *teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8 ; Th. ii. 314, 20 : Past. pref ; Swt. 3, 10. Micel is tō secganne langsum leornung ðæt hē in līfe ādreág *much is it to tell, lengthy the reading, what he in life underwent*, Andr. Kmbl. 2962 ; An. 1484. Geleoso ðære godcundan leornunge *studia divinæ lectionis*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 29. On smeáwunge and on leornunge hāligra gewrita . . . ðonne hī on heora leornunge wǣron and heora bēc rǣddon and beeodan *meditationi scripturarum . . . cum illi intus lectioni vacabant*, 4, 3 ; S. 567, 29–34. On leornunge ūra stafa *nostrarum lectione litterarum*, 5, 14 ; S. 635, 8. On leornunge *in discendo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gāþ ūt tō claustre oððe tō leorninge *egredimini in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, 36, 9. Hī hiene niéddon tō leornunga ðēh hē gewintred wǣre *they compelled him to go to school, though he was an old man*, Ors. 6, 31 ; Swt. 284, 21. Tō liornunga ōðfæste, Past. pref ; Swt. 7, 12. Ðū hatodest leornunga *tu odisti disciplinam*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mid ða leornunga ðissa bōca *hujus* [*libri*] *lectione*, Bd. 5, 18 ; S. 636, 4. Tō begangenne his leornunge *lectioni operam dare*, 5, 2 ; S. 614, 35. Hē micle gȳminge hæfde hāligra leorninga *curam non modicam lectionibus sacris exhibebat*, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 27. On hālgum leornungum, 4, 2 ; S. 565, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* lirnunga, lernunga *disciplina, industria, doctrina, lectio.*]

leornung-cild, es ; *n. A scholar, pupil, disciple* :—Benedictus bemǣnde ðæt his leorningcild Maurus ðæs ōðres deáþes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 10.

leornung-cniht, es ; *m. A youth engaged in study, scholar, disciple* :—Leorningcniht *discipulus* vel *mathites*, Ælfc. Gl. 80 ; Som. 72, 99 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 56. Nys se leorningcniht ofer his lāreów *non est discipulus super magistrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24. Sī ðū his leorningcniht, wē synt Moyses leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 9, 28. [The word occurs frequently in the Gospels, as it regularly translates *discipulus.*] Monige ðeáh ðe hī nǣfre leorningcnihtas nǣren wilniaþ ðeáh lāreówas tō beónne *plerique qui, quæ non didicerint, docere concupiscunt*, Past. proem ; Swt. 25, 8. Ðā undergeat se preóst ðæt hē ne mihte ðone hālgan wer līchamlīce ācwellan, and wolde ðā his leorningcnihta sāwla fordōn, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 30.

leornung-cræft, es ; *m. Learning, erudition* :—Ða ðe leornungcræft hæfdon *scholars*, Elen. Kmbl. 760 ; El. 380.

leornung-hūs, es ; *n. A house for study, a school* :—Leorninghūs *gymnasium*, Ælfc. Gl. 107 ; Som. 78, 76 ; Wrt. Voc. 57, 54 ; Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 56.

leornung-mann, es ; *m. A learner, pupil, scholar, student, disciple* :—Sum leorningman well gelǣred on gewritum *scholasticus quidam doctus studio literarum*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 18. Ærest discipula and leorningmon reogollīces līfes *primo discipula regularis vitæ*, 3, 24 ; S. 557, 4. Ic wylle tō him gecyrran and biddan ðæt ic mōte heononforþ his leorningman beón, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 15. Hī [*Martha and Mary*] wǣron ðæs Hælendes leorningmen, 438, 18. Mæssepreóstas sceolon symble æt heora hūsum leorningmonna sceole habban, and gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tō lāre befæstan, hig sceolon swīðe lustlīce hig onfōn and him ēstlīce tǣcan, L. E. I. 20 ; Th. ii. 414, 7–10.

leórt. v. lǣtan.

leósan. v. be-, for-leósan.

LEÓÞ, es ; *n. A song, poem, ode, lay, verses* :—Ðis leóþ *hoc carmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 9, 28. Leóþ *poema*, Ælfc. Gl. 112 ; Som. 79, 98 ; Wrt. Voc. 60, 6. Sārlīc leóþ *tragœdia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Leóþ wæs āsungen *the song was recited*, Beo. Th. 2323 ; B. 1159. Leóþ Gode ūrum *carmen Deo nostro*, Ps. Spl. 39, 4. Hē for ðon nǣfre nōht leásunga ne īdeles leóþes wyrceanne mihte *unde nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 42. Ðȳ betstan leóþe geglenged *optimo carmine compositum*, S. 597, 37. Ðæt leóþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Ðis leóþ him andswaraþ for gewitnysse and ðæt leóþ ne ādiligaþ nāu man of ðīnes ofspringes mūþe *respondebit ei canticum istud pro testimonio, quod nulla delebit oblivio ex ore seminis tui*, Deut. 31, 21. Ic geworhte hī eft tō leóþe *I made a poetical version of it*, Bt. proem ; Fox viii, 10. Ðā ic ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde *when I had recited these verses*, 3, 1 ; Fox 4, 16. Leóþ *odai*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 63. Leóþa gleáw *skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a ; Th. 296, 16 ; Crä. 52. Omerus wæs mid Crēcum leóþa cræftgast, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4 ; Met. 30, 2. Ic lióþa fela sang, 2, 1 ; Met. 2, 1 : Exon. 91 b ; Th. 344, 8 ; Gn. Ex. 170. Leóþum and spellum leódum reahte *in songs and stories he related to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 15 ; Met. 30, 8. Ða lióþ ðe ic geó lustbǣrlīce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 6. Hē gewunode gerisenlīce leóþ wyrcean ða ðe tō ǣfæstnesse and tō ārfæstnesse belumpon *carmina religioni et pietati apta facere solebat*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 31. Ne wēne ǣnig ælda cynnes ðæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige wrīte wōðcræfte *let none imagine of the race of men that with lying words my lays I compose, writing in verse*, Exon. 63 b ; Th. 234, 29 ; Ph. 547. [*Goth.* awi-liuþ : *Icel.* ljóð : *O. H. Ger.* leod, lied *carmen : Ger.* lied.] DER. ǣfen-, bismer-, brȳd-, byrgen-, byrig-, dæg-, dryht-, fūs-, fyrd-, galdor-, gift-, gryre-, gūþ-, hearm-, hilde-, līc-, sæ-, sige-, sorg-, wīg-, wōp-leóþ.

leóþ-cræft, es ; *m. The art of poetry, poetry, verse, a poem* :—Ðes leóþcræft *hoc poema :* ðās leóþcræftas *hæc poemata* [all the other cases are also given], Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 8, 16–21. Hē biþ swā ðeáh on leóþcræfte ǣgðer ge lang ge sceort *it* [*i of the genitive in certain words*] *is however in poetry both long and short*, 18 ; Som. 21, 51. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tō lēdenum leóþcræfte *metres pertain to Latin poetry*, 50 ; Som. 51, 66. Sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 47. Hē ðone leóþcræft geleornode *canendi artem didicit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 40.

leóþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in poetry*:—Leóþcræftig mon, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 28; Deór. 40.

leóþ-cwide, es; *m. A poem*:—Ic nât for hwî eów sindon ða ǽrran gewin swâ lustsumlîce on leóþcwidum tô gehiéranne *I do not know why the earlier contests are so pleasant for you to hear in poems*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2.

leóþ-gidding, e; *f. A poem, song*, Andr. Kmbl. 2956; An. 1481.

leoþian. v. â-leoþian, liþian.

leóþian; *p.* ode *To sing, sound*:—Wôð ôðer ne lythwôn leóþode ðonne in lyft âstâg ceargesta cirm *a second cry sounded, nor weakly, when to the heavens rose the wail of the troubled spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gû. 363. Folcum ic leóþode *to peoples I sang*, 94 b; Th. 354, 4; Reim. 40. [*Goth.* liuþôn *to sing*: *O. H. Ger.* liudôn *canere, jubilare.*]

leóþ-lîc; *adj. Poetical*:—Beda ðises hâlgan lîf ǽgðer ge ǽfter ânfealdre gereccednysse ge ǽfter leóþlîcere gyddunge âwrât *Bede wrote this saint's life both in prose and in verse*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 1.

leoþa. v. leoþu.

leóþ-sang, es; *m. A song, poem*:—In swinsunge leóþsanges *in modulationem carminis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. For his leóþsongum *cujus carminibus*, S. 596, 36.

leoþu. v. liþ.

leoþu [P]:—Wæs on lagustreáme lâd ðǽr mê leoþu ne biglâd [cf. (?) *Icel.* lið *a host, people*, or lið *a ship*], Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

leoþu-bend; *m. f. A fetter, bond*:—Ic ðê âlŷse of ðyssum leoþubendum *I will release thee from these bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 200; An. 100: 2746; An. 1375: 327; An. 164. Of leoþobendum, 2066; An. 1035: 3127; An. 1566. Lioþobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. [*O. Sax.* liðo-bend.]

leoþu-bîge, -big; *adj. Flexible at the joints, humble, meek*:—Ðâ wearþ ðæt hâlige lîc hâl on eorþan gemêt liþebîge on limum *the holy body was found in the earth sound, and with the limbs not yet stiff*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 33. Ic gesette eów sôðe gebysnunge, ðæt eówer ælc sceole ôðres fêt âþweán, swâ swâ ic lâreów eów liþebîg [*humble*] âþwôh, 242, 28.

leoþu-cǽge, an; *f. A limb-key, key which consists of limbs*:—Ðê [*the Virgin Mary*] ǽfter him engla þeóden eft unmǽle lioþucǽgan þileác, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 13; Cri. 334.

leoþu-cræft, es; *m. Bodily skill, skill in the use of the limbs*:—Se gedǽleþ missenlîce leoþucræftas londbûendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 6; Crä. 29. Segn eallgylden hondwundra mǽst gelocen leoþocræftum [*skilfully; or* leóþocræftum, (cf. leóþcræft *and next word*) *with charms, magically*; cf. the Danish banner, the Raven, supposed to be woven by the daughters of Ragnar, and to which extraordinary qualities were attributed. See also Burnt Njal, c. 156.]

leóþu-cræft, es; *m. Poetic art* or *skill*, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. v. preceding word.

leoþu-cræftig; *adj. Skilful with the limbs*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268.

leoþu-fæst; *adj. Firm of limb, strong, able*:—Sum biþ bôca gleáw, lârum leoþufæst, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 34; Crä. 95.

leoþu-geþynd. v. leoþu-sâr.

leoþu-lîc; *adj. Belonging to the limbs, bodily*:—Leoþolîc and gâstlîc, Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-lîh.]

leóþu-rûn, e; *f. Counsel conveyed in verse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1042; El. 522.

leoþu-sâr, es; *n. A pain of the limbs* or *joints*:—Leoþusâr *vel* geþind *condolomata articula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 67.

leoþu-sirce, an; *f. A coat of mail*:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784; B. 1890.

leoþu-wâc; *adj. With pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple*:—Liþowâc *habile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 67. Leoþuwâc, 110, 25. Leóht and leoþuwâc *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crä. 84. Swilce liðewâcum *velut lentescente*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 36. Liðewâcum tagum [? tânum] *lentis viminibus*, 514, 69. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-weih *flexible*; lentus.] v. un-leoþuwâc.

leoþuwâc-ness. v. un-leoþuwâcness.

leoþu-wâcung, e; *f.* In Ps. Spl. T. 78, 11 *compeditorum* is glossed by *liþewácunga.*

leoþuwǽcan, liþewǽcan; *p.* -wǽhte *To become* or *to make soft*, or *pliant, to grow calm, to assuage, soften*:—Liþewǽcaþ brymmas sǽs *the surges of the sea become still*, Hymn. Lye. Liþewǽhte *lentesceret*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 30. Liþewǽhtan *mollescerent, delenirent*, 481, 13. Leoþewǽce *mitigare, pacificare*, 495, 22. v. ge-liþewǽcan.

leóþ-wyrc, es; *n. Song-making, poetry*; poesis, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 99; Wrt. Voc. 60, 7.

leóþ-wîse, an; *f. A poetical manner, verse*:—Mycel Englisc bôc on leóþwîsan geworht *a large English book composed in poetry*, Chart. Th. 430, 24. Âwend of Lêdene on Englisc on leóþwîson, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 10.

leóþ-word, es; *n. A word in a poem*, Andr. Kmbl. 2975; An. 1490.

leóþ-wyrhta, an; *m. A poet*:—Leóþwyrhta *poeta* vel *vates*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 100; Wrt. Voc. 60, 8: 73, 68. Hleot [=leóþ] wyrhta *melopius*, 291, 26. Leódwyrhta *melopius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 50. Ælfrêd cyning Westsexna leóþwyrhta, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 5; Met. Einl. 3.

leów, es; *pl.* (?) leówer, leówera; *n. A thigh, ham*:—Ân hrîðres læuw *a ham of beef*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 355, 7. Leówer *pernas*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 13. Léwera, lxxiii, 31. [*Or is* leower *a different word.* Cf. *Icel.* lær *thigh*, and see Lchdm. iii. 366, col. 1.]

leówe, an; *f. A league, a mile*:—Leóuue *miliarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 81; Wrt. Voc. 38, 7. ['*Lat.* leuca, leuga *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces*; a word of Celtic origin.' Skt. Etym. Dict. under *league.*]

lepeþ:—Sum sceal wildne fugel âtemian . . . fêdeþ on feterum . . . lepeþ lyftswiftne lytlum gieflum ôþ ðæt se wælisca his ǽtgiefan eáþmôd weorþeþ, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 14–27; Vy. 85–91. Grein compares with *M. H. Ger.* erlaffen *languefacere*, the passage would then mean that the hawk's fierceness and wildness were subdued by giving it little to eat. Might we however for *lepeþ* read *léfeþ* [cf. *léf*] or *lêweþ* [cf. *ge-lêwan*] = weakens, which would give very much the same meaning?

les. v. ge-les.

lesan; *p.* læs; *pl.* lǽson; *pp.* lesen *To lease* [=*glean* dialect.], *gather, collect*: — Se eorþlîca anweald nǽfre ne sǽwþ cræftas ac lisþ and gadraþ unþeáwas *earthly power never sows virtues, but collects and gathers vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Gif gê lesaþ wyrte on Sunnandæg *if ye gather herbs on Sunday*, Wulfst. 231, 18. Ic læs *I collected*, Elen. Kmbl. 2474; El. 1238. Hî lǽson ǽfre forþ mid heom ealle ða butsecarlas ðe heó gemêtton *they kept on all the while collecting and joining to themselves all the sailors they found*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 15. Ne gê ne gaderion ða eár ðe bæftan eów beóþ ac lǽtaþ þearfan and ûtâcymene hig lesan *nec remanentes spicas colligetis, sed pauperibus et peregrinis dimittetis eas*, Lev. 23, 22. [*Piers P. Wick.* lese *to glean*: *Goth.* lisan: *O. Sax.* lesan: *O. L. Ger.* lesan *to read*: *O. Frs.* lesa: *Icel.* lesa: *O. H. Ger.* lesan *legere, colligere*: *Ger.* lesen.] DER. â-lesan.

lêsan *to loose.* v. lîsan.

lesu; *indecl. f. Numen*:—Leso *numine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 19.

lesu; *adj.* v. lysu.

letanîa, an; also with *pl.* -as; *m. A litany*:—Ðæt hê ðysne letanîan sungan *quia hanc litaniam modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24. Mid reliquium and mid letanîan, Wulfst. 170, 18. Cristes folc mǽrsiaþ letanîas, Shrn. 79, 28.

leter. v. eald-leter.

LEÐER, es; *n. Hide, skin, leather.* [The word is found chiefly, if not exclusively, in compounds. So in Icelandic, though frequent in modern usage, it is not found in old writers except in compounds. *O. H. Ger.* leder *corium.*] v. geweald-, heals-, weald-leðer.

leðer-codd, es; *m. A leather bag*: — Leðercoddas *bulgæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.

leðeren, liðeren, leðern, leðren; *adj. Leathern, of leather*: — Leðern *scorteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 126; Wrt. Voc. 54, 66. Leðren fæt *scortia*, 16; Som. 60, 75; Wrt. Voc. 25, 15. Liðerene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. Lidrinae *scorteas*, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* lidirin *pellicea*: *Ger.* ledern.]

leðer-helm, es; *m. A leather helmet*; galea, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3.

leðer-hose [-hosu?]; *f. A leather covering for the leg, gaiter*:— Leðerhosa [-hosan?] *caligas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. [*Icel.* leðr-hosa; *f. a gaiter*: *O. H. Ger.* leder-hosa; *f. ocrea, cenarga.*] v. hosa.

leðer-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier*; byrseus, byrsarius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 49: 102, 38: 127, 31. Lediruuyrcta, Ep. Gl. 6 d, 13.

lêðran. v. lîðran.

letig. v. lytig.

lettan; *p.* te *To cause to be slow* [læt], *to let, hinder, impede, delay*:— Ne leteþ *non tricaverit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 75. Ðæs andwearda wela âmerþ and læt [MS. Cot. let] ða men ðe beóþ âtihte tô ðâm sôþum gesǽlþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Ðæt flǽsc oft lett [MS. Hat. lætt] ða geornfulnesse and ðone willan ðæs þeóndan môdes hêr on worulde. Swâ swâ mon oft lett fundiende monnan and his færelt gǽlþ, swâ gǽlþ se lîchoma ðæt môd, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 4–6. Ôþ oreldo hî hine hwîlum lettaþ *they sometimes defer it* (*death*) *until extreme old age*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10. Ðæt syððan nâ brimlîþende lâde ne letton *so that afterwards they did not hinder seafarers from their course*, Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Ac ic ðê hâlsige ðæt ðû mê nô leng ne lette *tu modo quem excitaveris ne moreris*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 32. Gyf ðonne ðissa þreóra þinga ǽnig hwylcne man lette, ðæt hine tô ðam fæstene ne onhagie *if any of these three things hinder any man, so that the fast be inconvenient to him*, Wulfst. 285, 4. Hwî wille gê lettan ûre sîþfæt *why will ye hinder our journey?* Homl. Th. ii. 336, 11. Wê ðê dæs nû nellaþ lettan ðæs ðû ǽr geþoht hæfdest *we will not hinder thee from that which thou didst before purpose*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 24. [*O. Sax.* lettian: *O. Frs.* letta: *Icel.* letja: *O. H. Ger.* lezjan *retardare.*] v. ge-lettan, latian.

letting, e; *f. Letting, hindering, obstruction, delay, retarding*: —Ðeós yl[d]fulle letting *hæc morosa tricatio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 6. Lettinge *obstaculo*, 523, 16. Lettincge *offendiculo*, 429, 35. On ðære lettinge his færeltes *in ejus itineris retardatione*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 254, 20. [Se cyng scipa ût on sǽ sende his brôðer tô dære and tô lættinge, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 19.] Blindne se ðe hine gesihþ lettincge getâcnaþ *if a man* [in a dream] *sees himself blind, it betokens hindrance*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14: 202, 3: 204, 2.

leu, leuw. v. leów.

lēwsa, an; *m. Weakness, infirmity, misery:*—Eágan mīne sārgodon for lēwsan *oculi mei languerunt præ inopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 9. v. lēf, ge-lēwan.

lib-. v. lyb-.

LIBBAN; *p.* lifde *To* LIVE:—For ðam ic lybbe and gē lybbaþ *quia ego vivo et vos vivetis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Ne lybbe ic, ac Crist leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 165, 23. Wē lybbaþ mislīce on twelf mōnþum; nū sceole wē lybban Gode, wē ðe ōðrum tīman ūs sylfum leofodon, Homl. Th. i. 180, 17. Godes þeówas ðe be gōdra manna ælmessan libbaþ *God's servants who live by the alms of good men*, Wulfst. 120, 4. Hié be ūrum lārum libbaþ *they live according to our instructions*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 15. Eal his līf hē lifde būton synnum, 33, 16. Hē on wynsumnesse lifde, 113, 7: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 27. Hē on ællþeódignesse lifde *exulabat*, S. 559, 30. Hē hēr on eorþan engelīce līfe lifde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 33: 213, 11. Se þeódcyning þeáwum lyfde *the king lived virtuously*, Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Wynnum lifde *lived joyously*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 13; Rä. 41, 107. Wē ealne ðysne geár lifdon mid ūres līchoman willan *we have lived all this year as it was pleasing to our body*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 27. Æfter ðon ðe hī lǽrdon hī sylfe þurh eall lifdon *secundum ea quæ docebant ipsi per omnia vivendo*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 37. Hī dǽgyt on hǽðennysse gedwolum lifdan *paganis adhuc erroribus essent implicati*, 2, 1; S. 501, 13. Đā nāmon hī him wintersetl on Temesan and lifdon [lifedon, MS. E.] him of Eást Seaxum *they took up their winter quarters on the Thames and got their provisions out of Essex*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4 note. Swā đa drihtguman dreámum lifdon, Beo. Th. 199; B. 99. Swā swā diácon ðe regollīf libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 21. Swīnes scearn ðæs ðe on dūnlande and wyrtum libbe, L. M. 1, 20; Lchdm. ii. 62, 28. Ne hié selfe ðȳ beteran ne taligen ðe ða ōðre ðeáh ða ōðre be him libben *ne se meliores æstiment, quia contineri per se ceteros vident*, Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 19. Đa niétenu onlūtaþ tō ðære eorþan forðon hié sculon be ðære libban, 21, 3; Swt. 154, 17. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs ðe eal þeódscipe big sceal lybban, Wulfst. 267, 15. Uton libban ðam līfe ðe scrift ūs wīsige, 112, 18: 150, 13. Līfe swilcum libban *vitam talem vivere*, Hymn. Surt. 90, 13. Hē sǽde ðæt hē wolde ōðer oððe ðǽr libban oððe ðǽr lecgan *he said that he would either live* [*conquer*] *there or die there*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 33: Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 158, 32. Hē hié ealle geniédde ðæt hié āþas swōran, ðæt hié ealle ætgædere wolden oððe on heora earde licgegan, oððe on heora earde libban, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Hē cwæþ 'Đū eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu.' Se is lybbende God ðe hæfþ līf þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. i. 366, 33. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 12. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Hȳ hit be ðām libbendan habban *let them have it during their lifetime*, Chart. Th. 491, 25. [*Goth.* liban: *O. Sax.* libbian: *O. Frs.* libba: *Icel.* lifa: *O. H. Ger.* lebēn.] v. lifian.

libn. v. lifen.

līc, es; *n. A body* [*living or dead*] generally the latter; the word remains in *lich*-gate, *lyke*-wake:—Līc oððe līchama *corpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 16. Līc ǽgðer ge cuces ge deáðes *corpus;* līc oððe hreáw *funus;* līc oððe hold *cadaver*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 51-54: 49, 25. Næs nān hūs on eallum Egipta lande ðe līc inne ne lǽge *neque erat domus, in qua non jaceret mortuus*, Ex. 12, 30. Ealle ða hwīle ðe ðæt līc biþ inne, ðǽr sceal beón gedryne and plega, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25. Ðǽr ðæs hǽlendes līc ālēd wæs *ubi positum fuerat corpus iesu*, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Cwæþ ðæt his līc wǽre leóht and scēne, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 25; Gen. 265. Đendan bu somod līc and sāwle lifgan mōte *whilst both soul and body may live together*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 21; Cri. 1327. Līc and gǽst, 46 b; Th. 160, 8; Gū. 940: 50 a; Th. 172, 25; Gū. 1149. Næs fȳre gemǽled ne līc ne leoþu *neither body nor limbs were marked by the fire*, 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Līc sāre gebrocen, bānhūs blōdfāg, Andr. Kmbl. 2808; An. 1406. Đē is gedāl witod līces and sāwle, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 20; Gen. 931. Sweostor mīn līces mǽge *my sister, kinswoman according to the flesh*, 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833. Līces lustas *lusts of the flesh*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409; 26 b; Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297. Gang tō ciricean tō ðæs hālgan Ōswaldes līce and site ðǽr *ingredere ecclesiam, et accedens ad sepulcrum Osualdi, ibi reside*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Stōd se biscop æt ðam līce, 4, 11; S. 580, 13: L. Edg. c. 65; Th. ii. 258, 13. Bæþ wiđ ðam miclan līce *a bath for elephantiasis*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 18. Mynte ðæt hē gedǽlde ānra gehwylces līf wiđ līce *meant to part the life of each one from the body*, Beo. Th. 1470; B. 733. Hē ðæt andweorc of Adames līce āleoþode, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177. Hē sceáf reāf of līce, 76; Th. 94, 21; Gen. 1565. Forþ gewāt Cham of līce *Ham died*, 79; Th. 97, 35; Gen. 1623. Hī his līc nāmon and hine on byrgene lēdon, Mk. Skt. 6, 29: Beo. Th. 4261; B. 2127: L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5: vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Đæs mynstres brōðra ðydon sċe. Cūþberhtes līc of eorþan, and hī ðæt gemētton swā gesund swā hē dāgyt lifde, Shrn. 82, 14. Se ūs līf forgeaf, leomu, līc and gǽst, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 25; Cri. 777. His [*the Phœnix*] līc, 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268. Hē wearp hine đā on wyrmes līc, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Eowre līc sccolon sweltan on disum wēstene *vestra cadavera jacebunt in solitudine*, Num. 14, 32. Ðǽr ðara arcebisceopa līc bebyrigde syndon *ubi archiepiscopi Cantiæ sepeliri solent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 5. Forleósan līca gehwilc ðara ðe līfes gāst fæðmum þeahte, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. Līcu *cadavera*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 27. [*Goth.* leik: *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* līk: *Icel.* līk: *Dan.* lig: *Swed.* lik: *O.H.Ger.* līh: *Ger.* leiche.] DER. eofor-, wyrm-līc.

-līc. v. ge-līc, *and the numerous adjectives of which* -līc [*modern* -ly] *forms the last part.*

-līca. v. efen-, ge-, man-, swīn-līca.

līcan *to please:*—Ne līcaþ him ðeāh his earfoþu *his troubles do not please him*, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Wel līcaþ Drihtne ða ðe hine him ondrǽdaþ *beneplacitum est Domino super timentes eum*, 146, 12. [*Goth.* leikan: *O. H. Ger.* līchēn.] v. līcend-līc; līcian.

līc-beorg [beorg; *m. a hill, funeral mound; or* beorg; *f. protection; or* beorg *connected with* beorgan *to taste, eat, a literal reproduction of* sarcophagus?] *a sarcophagus:*—Līcbeorg *sarcofago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 50

līc-bysig; *adj. Of active body, active with the body:*—Ic eom līcbysig lāce mid winde *active am I of body, move hither and thither with the wind*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 22; Rä. 31, 1.

līccettan. v. līcettan.

liccian; *p.* ode *To lick:* — Ic liccige *linguo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 57: *lambo*, 32, 25. Seó lyft liccaþ and ātȳhþ ðone wǽtan of ealre eorþan and of ðære sǽ, and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 12. Fȳnd his eorþan licciaþ [liccigeaþ, Th.] *inimici ejus terram lingent*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Đa rēðan deór heora liþa liccodon mid līðran tungan, Homl. Skt. 4, 407: Lk. Skt. 16, 21. Liccedon *linxerunt;* liccigan *linxere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 54, 55. His fētlāstas licciende. Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. [*O. Sax.* likkōn: *O. H. Ger.* lechōn *lambere, lingere: Ger.* lecken.] v. ge-liccian.

liccung, e; *f. Licking:*—Hundes liccung gehǽlþ wunda *a dog's licking heals wounds*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 23.

-līce *a frequent adverbial termination, modern -ly.*

līcend-līc; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant:*—Forðon on his folce is fægere Drihtne wel līcendlīc *quia beneplacitum est Domino in populo suo*, Ps. Th. 149, 4. v. līciend-līc.

līcend-līce; *adv. Pleasingly:* — Forðon mīn gebed nū gyt bēcnum standeþ ðæt him on wīsum is wel lȳcendlīce *quoniam adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8.

Licetfeld, a; *m. Lichfield in Staffordshire:*—Hæfde hē bisceopsetl on ðære stōwe ðe gecȳd is Licitfeld, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 44. Liccetfelda bisceop, 5, 24; S. 646, 14. Æt Licettfelda, Shrn. 59, 20. On Licetfelda, Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 14. Æt Licetfelda, Chart. Th. 373, 34.

līcettan; *p.* te *To feign, pretend, profess falsely, simulate:*—Forðam seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ and līcet ðæt mon scyle wēnan ðæt heó is sió sōþe gesǽlþ *illa* [*prospera fortuna*] *enim specie felicitatis, cum videtur blanda, mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. Oft ða unþeáwas leógaþ and līcettaþ ðæt hī sīen gōde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Hē līcette hine selfne ðæt hē wǽre ungeleáffull *in se personam infidelium transfigurans*, 16, 2; Swt. 101, 8. Job līcette ðæt hē sceolde bión se hēhsta god *Jove feigned to be the supreme god*, Bt. 28, 1; Fox 194, 13. Līcetton *scemmatizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 49. Đā līcettan hī fleám beforan him *simulantibus fugam hostibus*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Đæt is wīsdōm ðæt wīs man līcette dysig *it is wisdom for a wise man to feign folly*, Prov. Kmbl. 37. Đeáh hē līccete untrymnesse, Ps. Th. 40, 9. Nelle wē mid leásungum ðyllīc līccetan *we will not feign such things with falsehoods*, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wærlīce līcettan *nonnulla prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 13. Biþ gōd tō līcettanne suelce hē hit nyte *it is good to make as if he did not know it*, 151, 9. Līccettende *scemmatizans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 70. Đus mid wordum līccetende *offering the following pretext*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* līhizan *simulare, fingere*]. v. ge-, leás-līcettan.

līcettere, es; *m. One who feigns, a hypocrite:* — Līccetere *ypochrita*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 39: *fictor* vel *hipocrita*, 49, 13. Swylce leáse līceteras [līcetteras, Rush.] *sicut hypocritæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. Wā eów līcceteras *væ vobis, hypocritæ*, 23, 13. Līcceteras, 23, 15. Līceteras and leógeras Godes graman habban būton hig geswīcan *may those who are false in deed and in word have the wrath of God, unless they desist*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Wel wītegod Isaias be eów līcceterum *bene prophetavit Esaias de vobis hypocritis*, Mk. Skt. 7, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* līhizari *hypocrita.*] DER. riht-, þeód-līcettere.

līcettung, e; *f. Feigning, pretence, false representation, simulation, hypocrisy:*—Līcetung *hypocrisis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Hwǽr com seó manigfealde līcetung heora freónda *what is become of the manifold flattery of their friends?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Innan gē synt fulle līccettunge [MSS. A. B. līcetunge] *intus pleni estis hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Būtan līcetunge *sine hypocrisi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Đæt his gesacan on miclum dǽle līcettunge and leáse wiđ hine syredon and onsægdon *accusatores ejus nonnulla in parte falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Þurh līcetunge *per simulationem*, Confess. Peccat. [*O. H. Ger.* līhizunga *dissimulatio.*] v. leás-līcettung.

līc-fæt, es; *n. The body*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 20; Gū. 1063.

LICGAN; *p.* læg: *pl.* lǽgon; *pp.* legen. I. *To* LIE, *be at rest,*

be in bed, lie dead, lie low, fail:—Ārīs nū hwī līst ðū neowel on eorþan *surge! cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hwæt ligst ðū on horwe? Dōm. L. 6, 77. Mīn cnapa līþ on mīnum hūse lama *puer meus jacet in domo paralyticus*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6. Gif hine on iii nihte ealdne mōnan gestandeþ se līþ fæste and swylt *if sickness attack him when the moon is three days old he will be confined to his bed and will die*, Lchdm. iii. 182, 8. Ðonne ðīn flǣsc ligeþ *when thou art dead*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Nū se wyrm ligeþ *the serpent is dead*, Beo. Th. 5484; B. 2745. Ðonne wind ligeþ weder biþ fæger *when the wind is at rest the weather is fair*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Swā ðīn blǣd līþ *so shall thy glory lie low*, Cd. 202; Th. 251 13; Dan. 563. Ða creōpendan licgeaþ mid ealle līchoman on eorþan *creeping things lie on the earth with all the body*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 17. Heora līchoman licggaþ on eorþan and beōþ tō duste gewordne, Blickl. Homl. 101, 2. Ā ðǣr hē læg [*in his bed*] hē hæfde his handa upweardes, 227, 16. Hē læig æt forþsīðe *he lay at the point of death*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 7: Homl. Skt. 3, 301. Nǣfre on ōre læg [*failed*] wīdcūþes wīg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1041. Ðǣr se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 14. Hié simle feohtende wǣron ōð hié alle lǣgon *they kept on fighting until they all lay dead*, 50, 7. On carcernum lǣgon *they lay in prison*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 18. Hī eallne ðone geár an monncwealme lǣgan *all that year they suffered from a pestilence*, 3, 5; Swt. 106, 10. Lige on ða sīdan *lie on the side*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 10. Licge būtan wyrgelde *let him lie* [*dead*] *without wergeld*, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Gif hine mon ofsleá licgge hē orgilde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 15. Hine wulfas ābiton ðǣr hē āstifod lǣge, Blickl. Homl. 193, 8. Hié gemētton ða seofon hyrdas deáde licgan, 239, 25. Tō tācne ðæt hié ōðer woldon oððe ealle libban oððe ealle licgan *parato animo, ni vincant, mori*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 32: Chr. 901: Erl. 96, 28. Gif hē nylle hit geþafian lēton hine licgan *if he will not allow it, they shall kill him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 9. Ðǣr ða scipu sceoldan licgan *the ships were to lie there*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 24. Hwæt hē gefēlde cealdes æt his sīdan licgean, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean *magis in officina sua die noctuque residere consuerat*, 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Licggean, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Ðæt mægn ðæs licgendan *the virtue of the dead man*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7. Hana ða licgenda[n] āwecþ *gallus jacentes excitat*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 36. Licgende feoh *dead* [*as opposed to live*] *stock, other property than cattle, ready money:* — Heó beceápode ða scīnendan gymmas and eác hire landāre wið licgendum feó *she sold the shining gems and her landed property too, for ready money*, Homl. Skt. 9, 54. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 13. Ðǣr wæs xx M horsa gefangen ðēh hié ðǣr nān licgende feoh ne mētten *pecorum magna copia abducta, auri atque argenti nihil repertum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 32. And nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. See Grmm. R. A. pp. 491 sqq. **II.** *to lie, be situated* [of a place], *go* or *run* [of a road or stream]: — On ðam wege ðe līþ tō Euphfrate *in via, quæ ducit Euphratam*, Gen. 35, 19. Swā swā se weg līþ, wē faraþ, Num. 21, 22. Tō ðam wege ðǣr eást ligþ . . . on ðone wege ðe līþ tō Stānleáge . . . ðam wege ðe tō Stanleáge ligþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 2–17. Sió stōw ðe se weg tō ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Seó Wisle līþ ūt of Weonodlande and līþ in Estmere . . . and ligeþ of ðæm mere west and norþ on sǣ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 7–12. On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Ceterehttūne *in fluvio Sualua, qui vicum Cataractam præterfluit*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Lindesse ligeþ ūt on sǣ *Lindissi, pertingens usque ad mare*, 2, 16; S. 519, 19: 1, 25; S. 486, 21. On his gehlotland ðe līþ on Ephraim dūne *in finibus possessionis suæ, quæ est sita in monte Ephraim*, Jos. 24, 30. Saulus rīce swā hit sūþ licgeþ ymbe Gealboe, Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Seó forme India līþ tō ðæra Silhearwena rīce seó ōðer līþ tō Medas, seó þridde tō ðam micclum gārsecge *the first India extends to the kingdom of Ethiopia, the second to Media, the third to the great ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12. On ðam wege ðe læg tō Thamnaþa *in bivio itineris, quod ducit in Thamnam*, Gen. 38, 14. Ðā læg ðǣr ān micel eá up in on ðæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 20. Hē wolde fundian hū longe ðæt land norþryhte lǣge *he wanted to try how far the land extended due north*, Swt. 17, 8. **III.** *with prep.* or *adv.*:— Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne and for his yfelan man licge *the lord who refuses justice, and makes his wrong doing man's cause his own*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 15. Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West Seaxon lāgon ongeán swā hī lengost mihton *earl Godwin and all the chief men in Wessex opposed as long as ever they could*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165. 2. xiiii æceras and ða mǣde ðe ðǣr tō līþ *xiiii fields and the meadow belonging thereto*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Mid eallon ðām þingon ðe ðǣr tō læg forðam ðe his witan him sǣdon ðæt hit hwīlon ǣr læg ðiderin *with everything that belonged thereto; for his witan told him that in former times it had belonged to that place*, vi. 190, 20. Ælc ðæra landa ðe on mīnes fæder dæge læg intō Cristes cyrcean, iv. 232, 10. [Ic wille ðæt ðæt ligge intō sainte Petre 219, 26: 220, 19.] [*Goth.* ligan: *O. Sax.* liggian: *O. Frs.* liga: *Icel.* liggja: *O. H. Ger.* ligan, liggan: *Ger.* liegen.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, dyrn-, for-, ge-, tō-licgan.

līc-hama, an; *m. The body* [generally of a living person], *the corporeal, in contrast to the spiritual, part of man:* — Se līchoma biþ līchoma ða hwile ðe hē his lima ealle hæfþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 6. Is ðæs monnes līchoma betera ðonne ealle his ǣhta . . . seó sāwl betere ðonne se līchoma, 32, 2; Fox 116, 11–13: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Hire līchama wæs āfylled mid hreóflan, Num. 12, 10. Ðæt ðīn līchama sī eallum fugelum tō mete *sit cadaver tuum in escam cunctis volatilibus cœli*, Deut. 28, 26. Ðis is mīn līchaman [līchama, MS. A.] *hoc est corpus meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 26. Ān līchama mid his fæder wæs *una caro cum patre fuit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 15. Cēpecnihtas hwītes līchoman and fægeres andwlitan *pueros venales candidi corporis, ac venusti vultus*, 2, 1; S. 501, 7. Ðīnes līchaman leóhtfæt is ðīn eáge, Mt. 6, 22. Hē wearþ ðā mann gesceapen on sāwle and on līchaman *he became then man formed of soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. Ðonne betǣcþ Crist ða mānfullan mid līchaman and mid sāwle intō hellewīte *then will Christ deliver the wicked, body and soul, into hell*, ii. 608, 7. Hī tū beóþ in ānum līchoman *erant duo in carne una*, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 14. Hē wæs ālǣded of līchaman *raptus est e corpore*, 3, 19; S. 547, 33: 4, 3; S. 569, 46. Ne beó gē brēgyde fram ðām ðe ðone līchaman ofsleáþ and nabbaþ syððan hwæt hig mā dōn, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. In ðam ealra ærcebiscopa līchoman syndon bebyrged būtan twegra, heora līchaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 36. Wē nān ðing nabbaþ būton land and līchaman, Gen. 47, 18. Hē healdeþ ða deādan līchoman ungemolsnode *he keeps the dead bodies undecayed*, Shrn. 82, 21. [*O. Sax.* līk-hamo: *O. Frs.* līkkoma, līcma: *Icel.* līkami, līkamr: *O. H. Ger.* līchamo.]

līcham-leās; *adj. Without a body, incorporeal:*—Englas līchamleáse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 25.

līcham-, līcum-līc [cf. *cognates under* līc-hama]; *adj. Bodily, corporeal, material, carnal, not spiritual:* — Seó [heofene] is gehāten firmamentum seó is gesewenlīc and līchamlīc *it* [*heaven*] *is called the firmament; it is visible and material*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 14. Hyre līchomlīce dōhtor *filia ipsius carnalis*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. His līcumlīce untrumness *corporea infirmitas*, 4, 1; S. 564, 5. Oswald hæfde līcumlīcre yldo xxxvii wintra *anno ætatis suæ trigesimo octavo*, 3, 9; S. 533, 13. Hī wilnodon ðæs līchomlīcan deáþes . . . wið ðan ēcan līfe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3; Blickl. Homl. 103, 10. Se hālega gāst āstāh līchamlīcre ansýne *corporali specie*, Lk. Skt. 3, 22. Wæs hē līchomlīcre gebyrdo æþeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Līcumlīcre gegaderunga *copulæ carnalis*, 2, 9; S. 511, 1. Ealle ða līchamlīcan gōd biþ forcūþran ðonne ðære sāwle cræftas, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5. Ne geseó wit unc ofer ðæt līchomlīcum eágum *we shall never see one another after that with our bodily eyes*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21: Blickl. Homl. 21, 20. [*Icel.* līkamligr: *O. H. Ger.* līhham-līh *corporalis, carnalis.*] DER. un-līchamlīc.

līcham-, līcum-līce; *adv. Bodily, in the body:*—Ðeáh ðe hē līchamlīce on heora slege andwerd nǣre *though he was not present in the body at their slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 33. Līchamlīce *corporaliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 6. Seó stōw ðe Drihten līchomlīce nēhst on stōd on middangearde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 15. Hié hine līchomlīce gesāwon *they saw him with their bodily eyes*, 135, 19. Ðeáh ðe hē līcumlīce æfward wære *quamvis corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

līc-hord, es; *n; The inner parts of the body*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 19; Gū. 929: 47 b; Th. 163, 31; Gū. 1002.

līc-hrægel, es; *n. Winding-sheet:* — Hī dydon scē Cūþberhtes līic of eorþan . . . ðā bǣron hī ðæs līchrægles dǣl tō Eádberhte ðæm biscope, Shrn. 82, 16.

līc-hryre, es; *m. Fall of the body, death*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 11; Gen. 1099.

līcian; *p.* ode *To please:*—Ic līcige *placebo*, Ps. Spl. T. 114, 9. Ne mæg nān man hine sylfne tō cynge gedōn ac ðæt folc hæfþ cyre tō ceósenne ðone tō cyninge ðe him sylfum līcaþ *no man can make himself king, but the people have the option of choosing him as king who pleases them*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 8. Hē mē wel līcaþ, ii. 40, 5. Ðē līcaþ se almihtiga God bet ðonne þeodisius, Shrn. 196, 35. Ealle ða þing ðe hēr līciaþ sint eorþlīce, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 35. Hit līcode Herode, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6: Mk. Skt. 6, 22. Swā heó wiste ðæt his fæder līcode, Gen. 27, 14. Ac mē swā ðeáh nō ne līcade on him ðæt hē ða weorþunge Eástrena on riht ne heóld *however I did not like in him his not keeping Easter rightly*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. For ðī sceolde ælc mon beón on ðam wel gehealden ðæt hē on his āgenum earde līcode *erit igitur pervagata inter suos gloria quisque contentus*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Hī cwǣdon ðæt him ealle ða wel līcedon, 4, 5; S. 572, 24. Ðē is sēlost ðæt ðū Gode līcie, Blickl. Homl. 64, 34. Ac līcige swā hit līcige *but please as it may*, Wulfst. 191, 21. Æghwylc man þurh gōde dǣda Gode līcian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 129, 34. Hē ðam cyninge wæs līciende, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 9. Him silfan līcigende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 24. [*O. Sax.* līkōn: *O. Frs.* līkia: *Icel.* līka.] DER. ge-, mis-līcian; v. līcan.

līciend-līc; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant:*—Se is Gode wel līciendlīc *beneplacitum est Deo*, Ps. Th. 67. 16. Teala līciendlīc, 68. 13. v. licend-līc.

līc-lǣlan. v. lǣlan.

līc-leóþ, es; *n. A funeral song, dirge;* epicedion, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 2.

līc-mann, es; *m. A person having to do with a corpse:*—Ealle ða līcmenn wurdon āfyllede mid ðam wynsumum stence, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 8: 334, 31. His līc læg ealle ða niht inne beset, ac hē ārās of deáþe. Ða

līcmenn ðā ealle flugon âweg, 348, 20: 548, 15. Ðā bær sum wuduwe hire suna līc tō bebyrgenne . . . Seó dreórige mōdor mid ðām līcmannum hī āstrehte æt ðæs hālgan apostoles fōtum . . . Johannes ofhreów ðære mēder and ðæra līcmanna dreórignysse, i. 66, 15–21. [*Icel.* līk-maðr.]

līc-ness, e; *f. Likeness, form, image, stature*;—Līcnessa *imaginis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 5. Tō līcnesse *ad staturam*, 6, 27. an-, ge-, un-ge-līcness.

līc-pytt, es; *m. A grave*:—Līcpytt [MS. ic pytt] *scrobs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51; Som. 13, 17.

līc-rest, e; *f. A place of rest for a dead body, tomb, sepulchre*:—Hē hæfde ðæt land syððan him sylfon tō līcreste *he had the land afterwards for his own burial place*, Gen. 23, 20. On līchryste *in cœmeterio*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 67. Man slōh ân geteld ofer ða hālgan bān binnan ðære līcreste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Heó hyre līcreste geceās on ēlīg byrig *she chose her burial place in Ely*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 17. [*Laym.* þu hit scalt leden to ðere *lichraste* . . . þer þine wines liggeþ.]

līcsan. v. līxan.

līc-sang, es; *m. A funeral song, dirge*:—Wōpleóþ ł birisang ł līcsang *tragœdiam, miseriam, luctum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 56. [*Icel.* līksöngr.]

līc-sār, es; *n. A body-wound, a mortal wound* [?], Beo. Th. 1635; B. 815: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430.

līc-sirce, an; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 1105; B. 550.

līc-þegnung, -þēnung, e; *f. Last offices done to the dead, funeral, exequies*:—Ic mæg habban ârwurþfulle līcþēnunge of heófigendre menigu *I may have honourable service done to my corpse by a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Ðā ðā his frȳnd ða līcþēnunge gearcodon *when his friends were performing the last offices for the dead*, ii. 28, 3. Ða fæmnan dedan hire līcþēnunge and lǣddon hī tō byrgenne, Shrn. 87, 27. Līcþēnunga *exsequiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

līc-þeóte, an; *f. A pore*:—Līcþeótan *pori* i. *spiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 41; Wrt. Voc. 44, 25.

līc-þrowere, es; *m. A leper, one suffering from ulcers on the body*:—Līcþrowere *leprosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 32; Wrt. 45, 64. Lazarus wæs līcþrowere [*ulceribus plenus*], Homl. Th. i. 328, 15: Homl. Skt. 3, 480. On Simones hūse ðæs līcþroweres *in the house of Simon the leper*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 2. Manega līcþroweras *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 27: H. R. 105, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* līk-þrá *leprosy*.]

līc-tūn, es; *m. An enclosure in which to bury people, a grave-yard, cemetery*:—Hī woldon ðæt heora līctūn wǣre geseted *cimeterium fieri vellent*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 37: Glostr. Frag. 8, 20. On ðæra brōðra līctune wæs bebyriged *in cœmeterio fratrum sepultum est*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 46: 4, 10; S. 578, 2, 17, 28: Chart. Th. 157, 23. Hē nǣfre binnan nānum gehālgodum līctūne ne licge *let him never lie in a consecrated graveyard*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 20: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 35.

līcum-līc. v. līcham-līc.

līcung, e; *f. Pleasing, pleasure, gratification*:—Ðætte hié for ðære līcunga ðære heringe ðe hié lufigeaþ eác geþafigen ða tælinge *ut dura admittunt favores, quos diligunt, etiam correptiones recipiant*, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 19. Wel gedafonaþ ðætte ða gōdan recceras wilnigen ðæt hié monnum līcigen, forðæm ðætte þurh ða līcunga hī mǣgen gedōn ðætte hiera Dryhten līcige ðæm folce, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 7. Ne sylþ Gode līcungæ his *non dabit Deo placationem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 7. Līcongum *libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 34.

līc-wiglung, e; *f. Necromancy*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

līc-wund, e; *f. A wound*, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. [*O. Sax.* līk-wunda.]

līc-wyrþe; *adj. Fit to please, pleasant, well-pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, estimable, sterling* [*of money*]:—Ne mæg heó nān ðæra þinga gedōn ðe Gode līcwyrþe beó *nequit quidquid eorum facere quæ Deo grata sunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 5: Wulfst. 279, 17. Līcworþe, Shrn. 170, 31. On ðære līcwyrþe is Gode eardian *in quo beneplacitum est Deo habitare*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 17. Suǣ wæs līcewyrþe before ðec *sic fuit placitum ante te*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 26. Ðē micle mā līcwerþe se gehnysta gāst *much more pleasing to thee is the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 126; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 126. Ne lǣt ðū unlofod ðæt ðū swutele ongite ðæt līcwyrþe sȳ *leave not unpraised what you clearly see is estimable*, Prov. Kmbl. 62. Hwæt biþ ðǣr ðonne līcwyrþes būton his gōd and his weorþscipe ðæs gōdan cyninges *quid in eis aliud, quam probitas utentium, placet?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 16. iiii pund līcwyrþes feós *four pounds of sterling money*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 254, 15. For his līcweorþan feó, 255, 11. Ðīnre ðære līcwurþan mundbyrdnesse *to thine acceptable protection*, Glostr. Frag. 108, 16. Him swā gecwēme and līcwyrþe folc, Lchdm. iii. 434, 5. Hié Gode swīðe līcwyrþe forhæfdnesse brengaþ *placentem Deo abstinentiam offerunt*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 314, 21.

līcwyrþ-ness, e; *f. Good pleasure*:—On ðīnre līcwyrþnysse *in beneplacito tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 18.

lid, es; *n. A vessel, ship*:—On lides [*the ark*] bōsme, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332: 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Aðelst. 27. Tō lides stefne, Erl. 112, 34; Aðelst. 34: Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403: 3411; An. 1709. Seó [*the dove*] eft ne com tō lide [*the ark*] fleógan, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 11; Gen. 1479. Lǣt nū geferian flotan ūserne, lid tō lande, Andr. Kmbl. 795; An. 398. [*Icel.* lið; *n. a ship* (almost exclusively in poetry.)] v. liþ.

lida, an; *m. A sailor, traveller*:—Lida biþ longe on sīþe, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. [*Icel.* liði *a sailor, traveller*.] v. sǣ-, sumor-, ȳð-lida; *and* līðan.

līdeþ, Ps. Th. 91, 11. v. leódan.

lid-mann, es; *m. A sailor, seaman*:—Wīcinga werod . . . lidmen, Byrht. Th. 134, 44; By. 99. Lidmanna sum, 136, 41; By. 164. Lidmanna helm (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3251; B. 1623. Lidmonna freá [*Ulysses*], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 126; Met. 26, 63. [Cf. *Icel.* liðs-maðr.]

lid-weard, es; *m. One who guards a ship*:—Lidweardas on merebâte, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 244.

lid-wērig; *adj. Weary of being on shipboard*, Andr. Kmbl. 963; An. 482.

Lid-wiccas, Lid-wīcingas; *pl.* The people of Brittany [or using the name of the people for the country] *Brittany*:—Carl fēng tō eallum ðam westrīce . . . būtan Lidwiccium *Charles took all the western kingdom . . . except Brittany*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 13. Two other MSS. have Lidwīcingum, Th. 154, 155, and this form occurs in the Scop's Tale:—Ic wæs mid Lidwīcingum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 17; Vïd. 80. Micel sciphere com sūþan of Lidwicum, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 32. Lidwiccum, 918; Erl. 102, 22. The word seems to contain the British name for Armorica, *Llydaw*. v. notes to the passages from the Cod. Exon. and from the Chron. 918.

LĪF, es; *n.* LIFE [the opposite of death], *mode of life, period during which a man lives*:—Hwæt is ðæt līf elles ðysses middangeardes būton lytelu ylding deaþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Twā līf sind sōðlīce . . . ðæt ān līf is deádlīc, ðæt ōðer undeádlīc, Homl. Th. i. 224, 14–16. Ðis andwarde līf manna on eorþan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Līfes treów *lignum vitæ*, Gen. 2, 9. Līfes wæter *aqua viva*, Jn. Skt. 4, 10. Līfes weg, Blickl. Homl. 17, 19. Līfes bæþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 19. For heora līfes geearnunge geþungon ðæt hī wǣron abbudissan *on account of the merit of their lives succeeded in becoming abbesses*; præ merito virtutum, 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Seó þearlwīsnes ðæs heardan līfes *districtio vitæ arctioris*, 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Reogollīces līfes þeódscipe, 3, 22; S. 553, 10. On ðære bēc Cūþberhtes līfes, 4, 30; S. 609, 32. Ealle hig wǣron hāliges līfes menn, Wulfst. 270, 15. Hē geendode his dagas æfter mycclum geswince his līfes, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On ðam ȳtemestan dæge his līfes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 19, col. 1. Līfes *alive*:—Ætȳwde ðæt hē līfes wæs *quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Geāxlan hwæðer hē līfes wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 1: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 14: Chart. Th. 471, 34: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 234, 28. 32. Ðǣr belifon swāðeáh līfes on ðam mynstre feówer and twentig muneca, Homl. Skt. 6, 351. Gif hē biþ vi nihta eald and hine ādl gestandeþ se biþ līfes [*he will survive*], Lchdm. iii. 182, 12. [*Icel.* lifes *alive*.] Sume hit ne gedȳgdan mid ðam līfe *some did not get off with their lives*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 13. Heó of deaþe fērde tō līfe *she went from death unto life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. Hē forþfērde of ðyssum līfe and fērde tō ðam sōðan līfe, 2, 1; S. 500, 13. On ðīs līfe, Dōm. L. 32, 80. Hē nǣre nā man geþuht, gif hē mannes līfe ne lyfode, Homl. Th. i. 150, 8: Blickl. 167, 33. Se hālga Augustinus be his hālan līue hine hādode tō biscope [*while alive and in health*], Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 27. Ðearfendum līfe wunedon *pauperem vitam agebant*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Be muneca līfe *de vita monachorum*, 2, 4; S. 505, 33. On munuclīcum līfe geseted, 4, 27; S. 603, 24: 5, 1; S. 613, 6. Seó bōc þe is āwriten be his līfe, 3, 19; S. 547, 32. Seó freólsbōc ealra ðare landa ðe in tō ðæm mynechina līfe [*nunnery*, v. munuc-līf] æt Wiltūne forgifene sint, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. On, tō līfe [*Icel.* á lifi *alive*] *alive, living*:—Ðā hē on līfe wæs *adhuc vivens*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Hē wæs on līfe eorþlīc cing, hē is nū æfter deáþe heofonlīc sanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Ða hwīle ðe hig on līfe beón *quamdiu in vivis erunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 28. Hwī hig heóldon ða wīfmenn tō līfe *why they kept the women alive*, Num. 31, 15. Hē lǣfde uneáðe ǣnne tō līfe, Wulfst. 106, 8. Se deáþ cymeþ ðæt hē ðæt līf āfyrre, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 7. Sylle līf wið līfe *reddat animam pro anima*, Ex. 21, 23. Ðeáh hē līf hæfde *if he had been alive*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Wē ūs nyton witod līf æt ǣfen, Wulfst. 151, 17. Līf and land werian, 274, 17. Preóstas and nunnan heora līf rehtan *let priests and nuns order their lives*, 269, 15. Liif, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 42, col. 2. Nis mē tīd mīn līf tō onwendenne *there is no time for me to change my life*, 5, 14: S. 634, 32: Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 23. Seó Cūþburh ðæt lȳf [*monastery*] æt Winburnan ārǣrde, Chr. 718; Erl. 45, 19. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel.* līf: *O. H. Ger.* līp *vita, conversatio, habitus*. In Icelandic the word has also the meanings *body* [e. g. līf ok sâla] *person*, and the latter use is found in Piers. P. e. g. no *lyf* elles. In *O. H. Ger.*, v. Grff. ii. 44, it is seldom, if ever, used with the meaning of the modern *leib*. DER. ancor-, edwīt-, ende-, feorh-, munuc-, mynster-, regol-, sundor-, woruld-līf.

līf, *permission*. v. leáf.

līf; *adj.* v. lēf.

līfat [?], Lchdm. iii. 82, 13.

līfan, lēfan, lȳfan; *p.* de *To give leave, allow, ↄermit*:—Ða feówer ic eów lȳfe tō sǣde and tō mete *quatuor reliquas permitto vobis in sementem*

et in cibum, Gen. 47, 24. Ic ðē selfes dōm līfe *I allow you to decide*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 7; Gen. 1916. Moyses lȳfde eów eówer wīf tō forlætenne *Moses permisit vobis dimittere uxores vestras*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8. God lȳfde Adame, ðæt hē mōste brūcan ealra wæstma, Wulfst. 9, 6: Blickl. Homl. 189, 22. Ðā bēdon hȳ ðæt hē lȳfde him on ða gān. Þā lȳfde hē him, Lk. Skt. 8, 32. Ðā se cing lȳfde eallon Myrceon hām and hig swā dydon *then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to go home, and they did so*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37. Wē hit ne selfe ne lufedon ne eác ōðrum monnum ne līdon [lēfdon, Hat. MS] *we did not love it ourselves nor allow it to other men*, Past. pref; Swt. 4, 6. Ic bidde ðæt ðū mē lȳfe ofer ðīn land tō fēreunne *obsecro, ut transire mihi liceat per terram tuam*, Num. 21, 22. Tō ðam dyrstig, ðæt hē æfre līfe ænigan men ðis fæsten tō ābrecenne, Wulfst. 174, 60. Gif priōst lǣfe unrihthǣmed, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. Gif eów Crist lȳfan wylle, ðæt . . . Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 27; Gū. 565. [*Icel.* leyfa *to permit*] v. ā-, ge-līfan.

līfan, lēfan, lȳfan; *p.* de *To believe:* — Ðā lȳfde Simplicus and fulwihte onfēng, Shrn. 146, 18. Ða dysegan men ðe ðysum drȳcræftum lȳfdon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 197; Met. 26, 99. Swā is tō lȳfenne ðæt . . . Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. [*Goth.* laubjan.] v. ge-līfan.

līfan *to remain.* v. be-līfan.

līf-brycgung, e; *f. Life, intercourse;* conversatio, Rtl. 7, 29.

līf-bysig; *adj. Busy about saving life, struggling for life, anxious about life;*—Ðæt hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde licgean līfbysig būtan his līce swice *that for my handgrip he should lie struggling for life, unless his body should escape*, Beo. Th. 1936; B. 966.

līf-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *anxiety about life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 17; Gen. 878.

līf-dæg, es; *m. A day of life, any portion of the time that a person lives:*—Ðīn geleáfa in līfdæge ūrum mōde þurhwunige *may belief in thee while we live continue in our hearts*, Hy. 6, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 8. Swā his līfdagas lǣne syndon, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ic on līfdagum healde ðīnra worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, 118, 17: 139, 8: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409: Elen. Kmbl. 880; El. 441. On hyra līfdagum *in the days of their life*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 22; Cri. 1225: 97 b; Th. 364, 23; Wal. 75: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 11; Met. 15, 6. Ic him līfdagas lange sylle *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16: Chart. Th. 372, 18. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeódscaþan līfdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. Sumon dægbōte and sumon mā daga and sumon ealle his līfdagas, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 14: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 10; Gen. 910. Hē him līfdagas leófran ne wisse ðonne hē hȳrde heofoncyninge *no pleasanter time in his life did he know, than when he obeyed heaven's king*, 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409. Ofēt līfdagas *died*, Beo. Th. 3248; B. 1622. [*Icel.* līf-dagar.]

lifen, leofen, e; *f. That by which one lives, support, sustenance:*—Libn *vicatum* [=*victum*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 51; Ep. Gl. 28 b, 17. Līfes tō leofne *for the support of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2247; An. 1125. [Cf. *Goth.* libains *life.*] v. and-lifen.

LIFER, e; *f. The* LIVER:—Lifer *jecur*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 50: 71, 6. Lifre læppan *fibræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Ðære lifre nett *reticulum jecoris*, Ex. 29, 13. Ealle ða þing ðe tō ðære lifre clifiaþ *cuncta, quæ adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Se vultor sceolde forlætan ðæt hē ne slāt ða lifre Tyties ðæs cyninges, Bt. 35, 6; Fox, 170, 3. [*Icel.* lifr: *O. H. Ger.* libara: *Ger.* leber.]

lifer *a level surface* [?]; libramentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 78. v. [?] læfer.

lifer-ādl, e; *f. Disease of the liver*, L. M. Cont. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 162, 2.

lifer-bȳl, e; *f. A prominence on the liver*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20. v. next word.

lifer-hol, es; *n. A hollow in the liver:*—Hwæðer on ðām liferbȳlum ðe on ðām liferholum, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20.

lifer-læppa, an; *m. A lobe of the liver:*—Liferlæppa *fibra* i. *vena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55. Librlæppan *fibræ*, 108, 54.

lifer-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the liver:*—Wiō eallum liferwærcum, L. M. Cont. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 162, 5.

lifesne, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. v. lybesn.

līf-fadung, e; *f. The ordering* or *regulating of one's life:*—Be gehādodra manna līffadunge *of the ordering of the life of men in orders*, L. Wilk. 82, 22.

līf-fæc, es; *n. The time during which life lasts, life:*— On lǣnan līffæce, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. Æfter heora līffæce, Wulfst. 4, 6: 5, 5.

līf-fæst, *adj. Living, having life, quickened:*—Ðæt hē onfōn wolde ðam gerȳne ðære līffæstan rōde Cristes *ad suscipiendum mysterium vivificæ crucis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29: Glostr. Frag. 108, 4. Ic mid ða līffæstan ȳðe þurgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 17. Ða līffæstan leoþu, Exon. 37 a; Th. 327, 19; Vy. 6. v. next word.

līf-fæstan; *p.* te *To give life, quicken, vivify:*—Ðonne hine God līffæsteþ *when God shall quicken him;* Deo vivificante, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. Gāst is se ðe līffæsteþ *spiritus est qui vivificat*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 63. Hē is se līffæstenda God, Homl. Th. i. 280, 23; ii. 598, 7. v. ge-līffæstan.

liffettan. v. lyffettan.

līf-frea, an; *m. The Lord of life* [epithet of God], Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 7, 30; Cri. 15, 27: Beo. Th. 32; B. 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 28; Gen. 868: 1; Th. 2, 9; Gen. 16: 86; Th. 108, 18; Gen. 1808: 156; Th. 195, 3; Exod. 271: 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396.

līf-fruma, an; *m. The author of life,* [*Christ*], Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656: [*God*], 23 a; Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043: Andr. Kmbl. 2570; An. 1286: [*Christ*] 1124; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 670; El. 335: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504: 42 a; Th. 140, 13; Gū. 609: [*God*], Cd. 208; Th. 256, 20; Dan. 643.

līf-gedāl, es; *n. Parting with life, separation from life, death,* Beo. Th. 1687; B. 841: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 2; Vy. 45: 48 a; Th. 164, 29; Gū. 1019: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561.

līf-gescaft, e; *f. A condition of life as ordered by fate,* Beo. Th. 3910; B. 1953: 6120; B. 3064.

līf-getwinnan; *pl. m. Twins*, Salm. Kmbl. 284; Sal. 141.

LIFIAN, leofian; *p.* ode *To* LIVE:—Ne swelte ic ac ic lifige *non moriar, sed vivam*, Ps. Th. 117, 17: 118, 93. Ðū eádig leófast, 127, 2. Ðenden ðū hēr leofast, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 29; Gen. 935. Ðǣr hit lifaþ swā unnyt swā hit wæs *where it continues as useless as it was before*, Beo. Th. 6316; B. 3168. Lyfaþ *vivet*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. Þurh Godes fultum, ðe lyfaþ and rīxaþ ā būtan ende, Blickl. Homl. 131, 6. Leofaþ, 13, 29. Ða gāstlīcan lāre, ðe ūre sāul big leofaþ, 57, 9. On gewinne and on swāte hē leofaþ, 59, 36. Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ *he who lives to himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 4. Be heora āgenum handgewinne lifigeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 605, 16. Be ðæm balzamum ða men in ðæm londe lifgeaþ *opobalsamo vescuntur*, Nar. 31, 6. Godes is ðæt yrfe ðe wē big leofiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 18. Ðǣm mannum ðe be his lārum lifiaþ, 61, 13. On hwylcum geswince hié lifiaþ, 59, 25. Gif wē ða dagas fulfremedlīce for Gode lifgeaþ, 35, 25. Ða hwīle ðe wē lifgaþ hēr on worlde, 35, 35. Se cyning Eglippus leofode his līf on eáwfæstre drohtnunge, 476, 16. Se hālga swā leofode swā hē tǣhte, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 19. Se æþeling lyfode [other MS. leofode] ðā gyt, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 21. Hē ðǣr sum fæc on forhæbbendum līfe lifede *aliquandiu continentissimam gestit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Hī for heofonan rīces lufan on ellþeódignesse lifedon *pro æterna patria exulaverant*, 5, 10; S. 624, 12. Ðū leofa būtan mē gif ðū mǣge *live without me, if you can*, Wulfst. 259, 5. Ic beó lārców georn ðæt hē monþeáwum mīnum lifge *I am diligent in teaching him to live according to my customs*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 5; Jul. 410. Ðone geleáfan ðȳ Cristenan þeáwe lifigean and ðone wel healdan *fidem more christiano servare*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 31. Hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtian and lifigean scylon *qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur*, 1, 27; S. 488, 37. Leofigean, S. 489, 21. Hē wolde his līf on æljeódignysse lyfian *peregrinus vivere vellet*, 3, 27; S. 559, 9. Se līchoma būtan mete and drence leofian ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 57, 10. On forhæfdnesse lifgean, 35, 21. Hē ongan lifgean ongeán Gode ǣrðon ðe hē him sylfum lifgean mihte, 165, 22. Gif seó upplīce ārfæstnys mē ænig fæc tō lifianne forgifan wylle, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538. 31. Ic symle tilode tō lifigenne tō ðīnes mūþes bebode, 4, 29; S. 607, 28. On dwolan lifigende, 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Be Diocletiane lyfgendum *vivente Diocletiano*, 1, 8; S. 479, 28: Chart. Th. 485, 33. Sume forlǣtaþ ða hig ǣr hæfdon and be lifiendre cwenan eft ōðre nimaþ *some leave the wives they had before, and while the wife is still living, take another*, Wulfst. 269, 23. Sum ðēh hē forlǣte ða hē ǣr hæfde, hē be lifiendre ðære eft ōðere nimþ, L. Eth. vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 10. Hine þurh ðone lifigendan Drihten hālsedon, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14. [*O. Frs.* livia.] v. ā-, ge-lifian; cwic-, un-lifigende; libban.

līf-lād, e; *f. Conduct of life, way of life, life,* R. Ben. 1, Lye [cf. hwa so eauer boc writ of mi *liflade*, Marh. 20, 16: heo goð mid gode *liflode* touward þe riche of heouene, A.R. 350, 4. It is also used to mean that by which life is supported, *livelihood:*—Heo tilede here *lyflode*, R. Glouc. 41, 22: lyvelode *or* lyfhode *victus*, Prompt. Parv. 308. So *O. H. Ger.* līb-leita *victus, annona, alimonium, alimentum.*]

līf-leás; *adj. Lifeless, without life:*—Ðū bist deád and ða ðe ðē tō lōciaþ beóþ līfleáse eác *morte morieris tu et omnia quæ tua sunt*, Gen. 20, 7. Fela templa ārǣrdon and mid andgitleásum and līfleásum anlīcnyssum āfyldon *erected many temples, and filled them with images that were without sense and without life*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 28.

līf-leást, -lǣst, e; *f. Loss of life, death:*—On ælcum ðara daga gif man ænige ǣddran geopenaþ on ðara tīde ðæt hit biþ līfleást oððe langsum sār *on each of those days, if a vein be opened at that hour, it is death or long disease*, Lchdm. iii. 152, 5. Bendas oððe dyntas hwīlum līfiǣsta *bonds or blows, at times death*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 27.

līf-līc; *adj. Pertaining to life, living, causing life, vital:*—Līflīc *vitalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Līflīc ys blód lǣtan *to let blood* [*at this time*] *is as much as a man's life is worth*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 28. Is hwæðere swā tō lǣtanne swā ðæt līflīce mægen ne āspringe *blood however is to be let so that vital power be not dissipated*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 12. Wyll līflīc *fons vivus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 15. Ic eom se līflīca hlāf ðe of heofenum āstāh *I am the living bread, that came down from heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 5. Ðæra næddrena geslit wæs deádlīc Cristes deáþ wæs līflīc *the bite of the serpents brought death; Christ's death brought*

life, 238, 31. Líflíc onsægednys *a living sacrifice*, i. 358, 18: 482, 12. Ádylegode of ðære líflícan bēc *blotted from the book of life*, 68, 11. Líflícum blōde *vivido sanguine*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 21. God ābleów on his ansýne líflícne blǽd, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26.

líf-líce; *adv. Vitally, so as to infuse life:*— Hē genam ðā hlāf and hine líflíce hālgode, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 10.

líf-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life:*—Gif líflyre wurþe *if loss of life occur*, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 11.

líf-neru, e; *f. Support of life, food:*—Tō lífnere Andr. Kmbl. 2180; An. 1091. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* líf-nara *sustenance: O. H. Ger.* líb-nara *victus, alimonia.*]

lifnes, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9 note. v. lyfesn.

lífrig; *adj. Connected with the liver:*—Ðæt þiccæ and lífrige blōd, L. M. 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 10.

líft *the air*. v. lyft.

líft, lýft *a grant, allowance:*—Ús bōceras beteran secgaþ lengran lýft wynna *learned men tell us of a better and longer grant of joys*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 24; Exod. 531. Cf. lífan. [*Bouterwek suggests* lyst (= lust) wynna, Grmm. Gr. ii. 466 *would read* lyftwynn *recreatio in aere; Thorpe suggests* líf *for* lyft.]

líf-weard, es; *m. A guardian of life* [*Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 2069; El. 1036.

líf-weg, es; *m. A way which leads to life, way of life, one's path in life:*—Lífweg [*the road followed by the Israelites under the guidance of the pillar of cloud*], Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. Uton nū ealle ūre lífwegas geornlīce rihtan *let us diligently amend our ways*, Wulfst. 75, 22. Líðe lífwegas, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 5; Gū. 740.

líf-wela, an; *m. Riches that confer* or *possess life, heavenly riches, wealth belonging to this*, or *to the next, life:*—Him wæs wuldres dreám, lífwela leófra ðonne ðās leásan godu, Apstls. Kmbl. 97; Ap. 49. Ða lífwelan, swāse swegldreámas, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 33; Cri. 1348. Líf-welan *the wealth of this world*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56.

líf-welle; *adj. From a living spring:*—Lífwelle wæter [wæter cwic-welle, Rush.] *aquam vivam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10.

líf-wraðu, e; *f. A support of life*, Beo. Th. 1946; B. 971: 5746; B. 2877.

líf-wynn, e; *f. A pleasure* or *joy of life:*—Hē lytle hwīle lífwynna breác *a little while he enjoyed the pleasures of life*, Beo. Th. 4201; B. 2097: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 27; Cri. 807: Elen. Kmbl. 2535; El. 1269.

líg, lēg, es; *generally masc. but* ðæt lēg *occurs. Flame, lightning:*—Líg *flamma*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 49: 82, 52. Lēg, 284, 12. Ðæt fȳr and ðæt lēg [se līg MS. C.] swíðe weóx . . . Ðā fōr se wallenda lēg . . . ðǽr se lēg mǽst wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 19–24. Se lēg ongan sleán ongeán ðone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Wonna lēg *the pale flame*, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Hlemmeþ hāta lēg, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 9; Cri. 933. Reáda lēg, 19 b; Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Sweart līg, Cd. 110; Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Ne biþ ðǽr [*heaven*] nānes līges gebrasl, Dōm. L. 16, 259: Beo. Th. 166; B. 83. Wylm ðæs wæfran līges *the heat of the flickering flame*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ligges leóma, 190; Th. 237, 25; Dan. 343. Ðone deópan grund ðæs hātan lēges and ðæs heardan lēges [*hell*], Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. For ðæs lēges [*lightning*] bryne, 203, 11. Lēges blæstas, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554. Biscopas mid folcum mid íserne and līge fornumene wǽron *presules cum populis ferro et flammis absumebantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 2. Fýres līge wæs fornumen, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. On fīres līge *in flamma ignis*, Ex. 3, 2. On brādum ligge, Wulfst. 188, 3. Ligge gelīcost, Beo. Th. 1458; B. 727. For dracan lēge *for the flame that was sent forth by the dragon*, 5092; B. 2549. Blācan lýge, Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Ūre synna līg, Wulfst. 287, 9. Hī wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lēg gesomnade *in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Ðǽr [*hell*] hē hæfþ weallendene lēg, and hwílum cýle ðone grimmestan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. On ðæt līg tō ðē hweorfan, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 33; Gen. 753. Līga *fulminum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 30. On fýrenra lēga onlícnesse *in the form of flames of fire*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 20. Lēgea, 135, 3. Monige heápas sweartra līgea *crebri flammarum tetrarum globi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16, 22. Lēga leóhtost, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. Wununga āfyllede mid brastligendum līgum, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. Brand and brāde līgas, Cd 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325: 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Mellitus ða līgeas his byrnendre ceastre gebiddende ādwæscte *Mellitus flammas ardentes suæ civitatis orando restinxerit*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 2. Līgeas gemonigfealdaþ and hī gedrēfeþ *fulgura multiplicavit et conturbavit eos*, 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Lías *flammas*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 29. [*O. E. Homl.* leies; *pl.: Piers P.* leye: *A. R.* leie: *Jul.* ley: *Icel.* leygr *a flame* [poet.]: *O. H. Ger.* louch, loug *flamma:* cf. *O. Sax.* lōgna: *Icel.* log, logi *a flame, lowe.*]

líg-bǽre; *adj. Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery:*—Lígbǽrum *flammifera*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 71. Ligbǽrum scridum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 13.

líg-berend; *adj. Flame-bearing, fiery:*—Lígberend *flammiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 9. Lēgberend, 36, 52.

líg-bryne, es; *m. Burning of flame, fire:*—Æfter lígbryne, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 20; Ph. 577. Lēgbryne, 22 b; Th. 62, 15; Cri. 1002.

líg-cwalu, e; *f. Torment*, or *death by fire*, Elen. Kmbl. 591; El. 296.

líg-draca, an; *m. A fire-drake, dragon vomiting flames*, Beo. Th. 4655; B. 2333. Lēgdraca, 6073; B. 3040.

Líge *the river Lea*. v. Lyge.

líge, ligen, *a lie*. v. lyge, lygen.

líg-egesa, an; *m. Fear caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5554; B. 2780.

ligen; *adj. Flaming, fiery:*—Ligen *flammaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 5. Ðǽr wæs ligen swurd gelogod æt ðam ingange *there was placed a flaming sword at the entrance*, Hexam. 19; Norm. 28, 1. Lēgene sweorde, Elen. Kmbl. 1511; El. 757. Heofen līgenne gesihþ *if he sees the heavens fiery*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14. Ligen ðære sunnan hweogul *flammeam solis rotam*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 23. Se ealda deófol hine æteówode mid byrnendum mūþe and līgenum eágum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* laugin *flammeus.*]

líget, es; *m. n.*: ligetu, e; *f. Lightning, a flash of lightning:*—Ligit *fulgor* vel *fulmen*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 46. Hys ansýn wæs swylce līgyt, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3: 24, 27. Ðǽr begann tō brastligenne micel þunor and líget sceótan, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and líget, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10. [Swā stor þunring and lēgt wes, swā dæt hit ācwealde manige men, Chr. 1085: Erl. 219, 22.] Æfter ðæm wolcne cymeþ lēgetu and þunor, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33. Lēgitu, Ps. Surt. ii. 196, 19. Lēgite *fulgoris*, 190, 15. Men sweltaþ for ðæs þunres ege ānum and ðære lígette, Wulfst. 207, 26. Ðæt fȳr ābyrst ūt þurh líget [lígette, MS. R. P.], Lchdm. iii. 280, 7. Hē lǽdeþ wind and líget, Ps. Th. 134, 7. Gif lígette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aera terrerent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Líg-ette *coruscationes*, Ps. Th. 76, 15. Ligetta, 143, 7: *fulgura*, Ex. 19, 16: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 15; Az. 102. Ðā flugon ða lēgetu swylce fýrene strǽlas, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Ligetu, Ps. Th. 17, 12: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 2; Dan. 380. Ligetas, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Ligettas *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15. Ligetta [lýgyttu, MS. C.] *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. 134, 7. Hē gemanigfealdode his līgeta *fulgura multiplicavit*, Ps. Th. 17, 14. Lēgite, Ps. Surt. ii. 197, 34. [Cf. *Goth.* lauhatjan *to lighten: O. H. Ger.* laugazan: lōhazan *rutilare, micare, coruscare.*]

líget-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning:* — Ic geseah Satanan swā swā līgetræsct of heofone feallende, Lk. Skt. 10, 18, MS. A. v. líg-ræsc.

líget-slíht, e; *f. A flash of lightning:*—Ðā com þunerrād and lēget-sleht and ofslōh ðone mǽstan dǽl ðæs hǽðnan folces, Shrn. 57, 35. Lēgeð-slæht *fulgor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 18.

líg-fǽmende, -fāmblāwende, -fýrberende [-ferbærnde, MS.] *vomiting flame;* flammivomus [the words are those used by the several MSS. in] Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12.

líg-fýr, es; *n. Flaming fire*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77.

líg-hrægel [?]:—Lígrægel *orbiculata* [*vestis*], Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 30; Wrt. Voc. 26, 29. Cf. Ducange 'duo *orbicularia* de opere ad acum' *under* orbiculare.

líg-locc; *adj. Having flaming locks:* — Ligloccum *flammicomis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 12.

líg-loccod; *adj. Furnished with fiery locks:* — Ligloccode [-liccode, Wrt.] *flammicomos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

lígnian; *p.* ede *To deny:*—Ðū lígnest nū ðæt sīe lífgende se ofer deóflum dugeþum wealdeþ, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 18; Dan. 764. Hū hine [*Christ*] lýgnedon leáse on geþoncum, Exon. 24 a: Th. 69, 13; Cri. 1120. [*Goth.* laugnjan: *O. Sax.* lōgnian *to deny: O. H. Ger.* laugaian *negare, diffiteri, inficiari: Ger.* laugnen.]

líg-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning, a flash of lightning, bright light:*—Líg-ræsc *coruscatio i. fulgor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 2. His ansýn wæs swylce líg-ræsc, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 20. Ic geseah Satanan swā swā līgræsc of heofone feallende *videbam Satanan sicut fulgor de cælo cadentem*, Lk. Skt. 10, 18: 17, 24. Ðæt leóhtfæt ðæs līgræsces *lucerna fulgoris*, 11, 36. For līgræsce *præ fulgore*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14. Līgrascas *coruscationes*, 76, 18. Lígræscas *fulgura*, 96, 4. Lēgræscas, 17, 16: *coruscationes*, Blickl. Gl. Ðæt ðū āwende hagolas and līgræsceas [-ræceas, MS. O.] *that thou avert hail and lightning*, Herb. 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 23. Lígræsceas gesihþ orsorhnesse hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 17. Líghræscas, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7.

líg-ræscetung, e; *f. Lightning:*—Līgrescetunga *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15.

líg-spiwol; *adj. Vomiting flame:*—Ðǽr beóþ ða welras gefylde lígspiwelum bryne, Dōm. L. 14, 209: Wulfst. 139, 9.

líg-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Violence* or *tumultuous movement of flames:*—Æfter lígþræce *after the fire has spent its force*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 15; Ph. 225.

líg-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of flame*, Beo. Th. 5338; B. 2672.

líht. v. leóht.

líhtan; *p.* te *To shine, lighten, give light:*—Hit līht *fulminat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 7. Ðæt leóht lýht on þýstrum *lux in tenebris lucet*, Jn. Skt. 1, 5. Se mōna līht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox. 74, 25. Swā swā ðæt leóhtfæt líeht on nieht ūrum eágum, ðætte ða gewritu on dæg líehten ūrum mōde, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 15. Líhteþ *luceat*, Ps. Surt. ii. 202, 11: Exon. 64 a; Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Wedercondel (*the sun*) wearm weorodum lýhteþ, 58 b; Th. 210, 18; Ph. 187. Ne hēr dæg lýhteþ *day shines not here*,

Cd. 215; Th. 271, 14; Sat. 105. Líhte *aurorescceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 54. Đā dæg lỹhte *at dawn*, 180; Th. 225, 23; Dan. 158: Andr. Kmbl. 2794; An. 1399: Exon. 21b; Th. 58, 21; Cri. 939. Swā se līgræsc lỹhtende scīnþ *sicut fulgor coruscans fulget*, Lk. Skt. 17, 24. Hē wæs byrnende leóhtfæt and lỹhtende *ille erat lucerna ardens et lucens*, Jn. Skt. 5, 35. Sumre niwre gyfe līhtendre *nova quadam relucente gratia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 26. [*Goth.* liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* lióhtian: *Icel.* lỹsa: *O. H. Ger.* liuhtjan: *Ger.* leuchten.] DER. ā-, geond-, in-, on- līhtan; *and see* leóhtan.

līhtan; *p.* te. **I.** *to make light* or *easy, to alleviate, relieve, assuage*:—Līht đæt đone swencendan magan *that relieves the labouring stomach*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 20 & 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 13. Gif đǣr hwylc wīteþeówman sỹ būtan đyson hió gelỹfþ tō hyre bearnon đæt hī hine willon lỹhtan for hyre sāulle *if there be any penal slave besides these, she trusts to her children that they will relieve* (*release*, v. līhting) *him for her soul's sake*, Chart. Th. 535, 38. Đā wolde ic mīnne þurst lēhtan *sitim levare cupiens*, Nar. 8, 28. **II.** *to relieve of a burden, to light, alight*:—Hē lỹhte of his horse *he alighted from his horse*, Bd. 3. 22; S. 553, 32. Đā līhte se eorodman, 3, 9; S. 533, 33: H. R. 103, 17: Byrht. Th. 132, 28; By. 23. [*Icel.* lēhta *to lighten, ease, leave off what is laborious*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-līhtjan *lenire, levare, relevare*.] DER. ā-, ge-līhtan; *and see* leóhtian *to grow light*.

līhte. v. leóhte.

līhting, e; *f. Lighting, shining, illumination, giving light*:—On līhtinge fỹres *in illuminatione ignis*, Ps. Spl. 77, 17. God geworhte đæt māre leóht tō đæs dæges līhtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Đa steorran sint tō nihtlīcere līhtinge gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 110, 15. Mid sōđre sunnan līhtincge ūre heortan ālīhte, Btwk. 196, 17. Nū is ǣlc dæg of đære sunnan lỹhtinge, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18. Hī (*the stars*) nabbaþ nāne lỹhtinge for đære sunnan andwerdnysse, 236, 1. Se mōna næfþ nāne līhtincge *the moon shall not give her light*, Wulfst. 137, 12. Đæt swearte fỹr him nāne līhtinge ne dēþ '*from those flames no light*,' Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Healde man ǣlces sunnandæges freólsunga fram nōntīde đæs Sæternes dæges ōþ đæs mōnandæges līhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20: Wulfst. 117, 4: 207, 12. Đæt đa gesceaftu gesewenlīce wurdon þurh đæs dæges līhtinge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Līhtunge *coruscationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18. DER. ā-, on-līhting. v. leóhting.

līhting, e; *f. Lightening, alleviation, relief, mitigation, release*:—Đis is seó līhtingc đe ic wylle eallon folce gebeorgan đe hig ǣr đyson mid gedrehte wǣron ealles tō swỹđe *this is the relief that I will secure to all folk in regard to matters with which they were ere this all too much harassed*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 18. Đonne biþ him geseald his synna līhtingc *then shall a release from his sins be given him*, L. Pen. 18; Th. ii. 286, 3. Gif đæt riht tō hefig sỹ sēce siđđan đa līhtinge tō đam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 12.

līhting-ness, e; *f. Lightness of taxation*; levitas tributi, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 22.

līht-līce. v. leóht-līce.

līht-ness, e; *f. Lightness, brightness*:—Se sunnandæg is wuldorlīc dæg and līhtnesse dæg, Wulfst. 230, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* liuht-nissa *illuminatio*.] DER. ā-līhtness.

lilie, lilige, an; *f. A lily*:—Lilie *lilium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 60; Wrt. Voc. 30, 10. Liliæ. Đās wyrt man lilie and ōđrum naman *lilium* nemneþ, Herb. 109; Lchdm. i. 222, 5. Lilige, Lchdm. iii. 24, 9. Genim đa twā wyrta, đæt is, lilie and rōse; ber tō bearneácenum wīfe . . . gif heó nimþ lilian, heó cenþ cnyht; gif heó nimþ rōsan, heó cæuþ mǣden, 144, 10–13. Đeáh đe lilie sỹ beorht on blōstman ic eom betre đonne heó, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 24; Rä. 41, 27. Drince hē lilian wyrttruman āwylledne on wīne, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 13. Genim neoþeweard-e lilian, Lchdm. i. 374, 6. Godes gelaþung hæfþ on sibbe lilian, đæt is clǣne drohtnung; on đam gewinne, rōsan, đæt is martyrdōm, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 2. Besceáwiaþ æcyres lilian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. [*O. Sax.* lilli: *Icel.* lilja: *O. H. Ger.* lilia; *f*; lilio; *m*: *Ger.* lilie.]

LIM, es; *n.* (but it also occurs with adj. fem. :). *A limb, joint, member of a body, branch of a tree*:—Ān lim *membrum*; mā lima *membra*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 20, 21. Gif men cīne hwylc lim, genim regen mela, dō on đæt lim, L. M. 1, 73; Lchdm. ii. 148, 22. Be đæs limes (*the finger*) micelnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 6. Limes dǣl *commata* (*commota*, Wrt.) Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 25. On ǣlcre lime, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22. Wiđ foredum lime *for a broken limb*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 22, 26. Ne biþ nān tō đæs lytel liþ on lime āweaxen, Soul Kmbl. 192; Seel. 96. Ic nān lim onstyrian ne mihte *I could not stir a limb*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Hafa đīnne niéxtan swā swā đīn āgen lim, Basil Admn. 5; Norm. 44, 24. Monegu limu beóþ on ānum men, and weorþaþ đeáh ealle tō ānum līchoman, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 25. Gif wē tō lange sittaþ, slapaþ đa lima, Homl. Th. i. 490, 1. Gē sindon Cristes līchama and leomu (cf. *Icel.* Guđs, fjándans limir), ii. 276, 19. Unrihtwīse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Đæs biscopes leoma on đysse byrigenne syndon betỹned, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22. Leomu gnornian *the* (*leafless*) *branches* (*shall*) *mourn*, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 35; Gn. Ex. 26. Ān đūra lima *unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29: Bd. 4. 9; S. 577, 17. Hē biþ Cristes lima ān, Wulfst. 37, 5. Þurh deófles ođđe his lima lāre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 16. Leoma, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Leomena, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. Fram ārleásum deófles limum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 8: Wulfst. 37, 7: Ps. Th. 21, 15. Ic geseó ōđre ǣ on mīnum leomum . . . synne ǣ seó is on mīnum limum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35–37. Leomum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 11: 167, 2. Leomum and leáfum *with branches and leaves*, Beo. Th. 194; B. 97. Hē ongan his limu þrǣstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 15. Hē his lima gesette and hine gerestan wolde, 4, 11; S. 579, 32. Limo 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Leomu, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ādyde đa leomu and đæt heáfod on weg đæs sceápes, Blickl. Homl. 183, 24. Leomo lāmena, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. [*Icel.* limr; *m. a limb, a joint* (*of an animal*): lim; *n. a branch*; limar; *pl. f. branches of a tree*.] DER. gecynd-, sceam- lim.

LĪM, es; *m.* LIME, *material which causes adhesion, cement, mortar, glue, gluten, bird lime, thick substance made of curds, paste*:—Ānes cynnes līm *bitumen*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 43; Wrt. Voc. 37, 31. Līm tō fugele *gluten*; eglīm *glara*, Ælfc. Gl. 80, 81; Som. 72, 118, 119; Wrt. Voc. 47, 1, 2. Gebærnd līm *calcis viva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 49. Līm *cementum*, i. *cesura lapidis*, 130, 62: *bitumen*, 11, 8: *cola*, 20, 24: *gluten*, 40, 25: *glus*, 40, 72. Liim, caluuer *galmilla*, 109, 55. Līm, molecgn *galmilla*, 40, 62. Liim, molegn, Ep. Gl. 10 f, 32. Līm *calmilla*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 35: *gluten*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Swā līm gefæstnaþ fell tō sumum brede *as glue fastens a skin to a board*, 44; Som. 45, 25. Līmes *calcis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 52. Āfæstnod ic eom on līme grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Ic beswīce fugelas mid līme *decipio aves glutino*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. Eorþan līme . . . đæt is syndrig cynn, symle biþ đỹ heardra đē hit swearte sāstreámas swīđor beátaþ, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 2–10; Gen. 1322–1326. Þurh līm *per cola*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 7. [*Icel.* līm; *n. lime, glue, paste*: *O. H. Ger.* līm *bitumen, gluten, viscus*: *Ger.* leim; *m.*] DER. æg-, fugel-, stān-līm; and see ge-līman, -līmian.

limb-stefning, e; *f. An awning, curtain*; peripetasma, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 69; Wrt. Voc. 61, 46.

lim-gelecg, es; *n. The disposition* or *arrangement of the limbs, form, shape*:—Limgelecg *liniamento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 31.

lim-hāl; *adj. Sound of limb*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 14; Gū. 661.

līmian. v. ge-līmian (*Appendix*).

līming, e; *f. Daubing, plastering, cementing*:—Līming *liture*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 43. Līminge *lituræ*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 54. [*A. R.* limung *joining*: *Icel.* līming *glutinatio*.]

lim-lēw, e; *f. Injury to the limbs, mutilation*:—Bendas ođđe dyntas . . . hwīlum lim-lǣwa and hwīlum līflǣsta *bonds and blows . . . at times mutilations of the limbs, and at times deprivation of life*, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 27. v. next word.

lim-lēwed; *adj. Maimed* or *injured in the limbs*:—Gif limlǣweo (other MS. -læpeo) lama đe forworht wǣre weorþe forlǣten and hē æfter đam þreó niht ālibbe siđđan man mōt hylpan *if a criminal that has been mutilated be left, and he live after that three days, then he may be helped*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. v. lēf, ge-lēfan, lēwsa *and preceding word*.

lim-lama; *adj. Lame in the limbs, crippled*:—Manege đǣr wurdan hāle, đe ǣr wǣran limmlaman, Wulfst. 4, 12.

lim-leás; *adj. Without limbs*:—His (*Christ's*) gāstlīca līchama, đe wē hūsel hātaþ, is of manegum cornum gegaderod, būton blōde and bāne, limleás and sāwulleás, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 22.

lim-mǣlum; *adv. Limb-meal* (used by Shakspere in Cymbeline), *limb by limb, a limb at a time*:—Limmælum *membratim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 55: *membratim, particulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 3: *membratim, per singula membra*, 486, 44. [*Laym.* he hine limmele todroh.]

lim-nacod; *adj. With uncovered limbs, naked*:—Se eádega wer [*Noah*] him selfa sceáf reáf of līce; læg đā limnacod, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 23; Gen. 1566.

-limp. v. ge-, mis-limp.

limpan; *p.* lamp, *pl.* lumpon *To befall, happen, fall* (*to one's share*), *pertain, belong, affect, concern*:—Đa yfelan habbaþ gesǣlþa, and him gelimpþ (Cott. MS. limpþ) oft æfter heora āgnum willan, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 5. Đa unrihtwīsan ne beóþ nā swylce ne him eác swā ne limpþ *non sic impii, non sic*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Eádig biþ đæt folc đe him swā on foldan fægre limpeþ *beatum populum, cui hæc sunt*, 143, 19: Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. Hwæt limpeþ đæs tō đē of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ācenned sī *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus?* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 27. Sorgaþ ymb ōđerra monna wīsan đe him nāuht tō ne limpþ *is busied about other men's affairs, that do not all concern it*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 21. Đis sind đa landgemǣra đæs londes đe lympþ tō Stūre *these are the boundaries of the land that belongs to Stour*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 34. Hū lomp eów on lāde *what hap was yours by the way?* Beo. Th. 3978; B. 1987. Twegra sceopa đǣrtō đe limpende beóþ *of two ships that are thereto pertaining*, Chart. Th. 28, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* limphan, limfan *convenire*.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-limpan.

limp-līce; *adv. Fitly, opportunely, conveniently*:—God swīđe limplīce geset đæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21.

lim-rǽden, e; *f. A cloak* (?). In Hpt. Gl. 465, 72 *limrádenne* is given as a marginal reading against *chlamide.*

lim-seóc; *adj. Having diseased limbs,* Andr. Kmbl. 1157; An. 579: Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214.

lim-wǽd, e; *f. A garment:*—Swâ limwǽdum *sicut vestimento,* Ps. Th. 103, 2.

lim-wæstm, es; *m. Limb-growth, stature, size of body:*—Ic eom limwæstmum ðæt ic gelutian ne mæg *so large am I of limb, that lie hid I cannot,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

lim-wérig; *adj. Having the limbs wearied:*—Âlêdon hié ðǽr limwérigne, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63.

lîn, es; *n. Flax, linen, something made of linen:*—Flæx ł lîn *linum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. Lîn *manitergium,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 44. Besweópun hine mid lîne *ligaverunt eum linteis,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 40. Mid ðý onfêng ðæt lîn *cum accepisset linteum,* 13, 4. Bohte lîn and hine biwand in lîne *mercatus sindonem eum involvit sindone,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 46: Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 53. Gisæh ða lîn gisetedo *vidit linteamina posita,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [*Goth.* lein *linen: O. Sax.* lîn: *Icel.* lîn *flax, linen: O. H. Ger.* lîn *linum: Ger.* lein.] DER. biscop-, heáfod-, breóst-, hand-, swât- lîn.

lind, e; *and* linde, an; *f.* I. *the linden* or *lime-tree:*—Lind *seno* vel *tilia,* Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 111; Wrt. Voc. 32, 46. Linde *tilie,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 29. In ða greátan lindan; of ðære lindan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 24. On ða gemearcodan lindan; of ðære gemearcodan lindan, vi. 182, 2. Ðonon in âne linde, iii. 392, 1. II. *what is made of the wood of the tree, a shield* (in poetry):—Wisse hê gearwe, ðæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, lind wið lîge, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341. Ofer linde lǽrig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Under linde *protected by the shield,* Andr. Kmbl. 91; An. 46. Leófsunu his linde âhôf, Byrht. Th. 138, 63; By. 244. Rond, geolwe linde, Beo. Th. 5213; B. 2610. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Under lindum, 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: 155; Th. 193, 23; Exod. 251. Bordum beþeahte, hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 214. Beraþ linde forþ, Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191. Scyldas wêgon, linde bǽron, Byrht. Th. 134, 45; By. 99: Beo. Th. 4719; B. 2365. Hwîte linde, Cd. 158; Th. 107, 4; Exod. 301. [*Icel.* lind *a lime-tree;* poet. *a shield, a spear: O. H. Ger.* linta *tilia: Ger.* linde.] DER. headu-lind; *and see* linden.

lind-croda, an; *m. Shield-press, battle,* Cd. 93; Th. 120, 21; Gen. 1998.

linden; *adj. Made of the lime-tree:*—Scyld, leóht linden bord, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95.

Lindisfaran; *pl. Name of people settled in part of Northumbria* (the word occurs generally with *eá* or *eá-land*):—Ôswald Aidanum on Lindesfarona eálonde biscopsetl forgeaf (*in insula Lindisfarnensi*): on Lindesfearona eá, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 20, 35. Lǽdde mon his líchoman tô Lindisfarena eá, 3, 17; S. 543, 37, col. 2. Mid ðâm brôðrum ðære cyricean æt Lindisfarena *a fratribus ecclesiæ Lindesfarnensis,* pref; S. 472, 29. Is Cynebyrht Lindisfarena biscop *provinciæ Lindisfarorum Cyneberct episcopus præest,* 5, 24; S. 646, 22. Hêr forþferde Higbald Lindisfarna biscop, Chr. 803; Erl. 61, 22. Hê wæs on ðam munuclîfe ðe is Lindisfarneá gehâten, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 6.

Lindisfarnensisc; *adj. Of Lindisfarne:*—Se hâlga Cûþberhtus, Lindisfarnensiscere gelaþunge leódbiscop, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22.

Lindesse, Lindisse, Lindesîge *Lindsey, the northern part of Lincolnshire* [Lat. Lindi colonia]:—Lǽrde Scs. Paulinus Godes word on Lindesse: seó mǽgþ is seó nŷhste on sûþhalfe Humbre streámes, ligeþ ût on sæ, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. On Lindesêge mǽgþe, 519, 16. On Lindese, 3, 11; S. 535, 14. On Lindesse and on Eást-Englum, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13: 873; Erl. 76, 19: 874; Erl. 76, 21. Lindisse, 627; Erl. 25, 5. On Lindesîge ge on Norþhymbran, 993; Erl. 133, 4: 1013; Erl. 147, 20: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. His lýchama resteþ on Lyndesse mǽgþe Shrn. 155, 24.

Lindis-ware; *pl. The people of Lindsey:*—Man gehâlgode Lindiswarum tô biscope Eádhêd; se wæs on Lindissi ǽrost biscopa, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 8.

lind-geborga, an; *m. A protector bearing a shield, a warlike protector* [?]. v. leód-hwæt.

lind-gecrod, es; *n. A shield-bearing crowd,* Andr. Kmbl. 2442; An. 1222.

lind-gelâc, es; *n. A shield-conflict, battle,* Apstls. Kmbl. 151; Ap. 76.

lind-gestealla, an; *m. A companion in arms,* Beo. Th. 3950; B. 1973.

lind-hæbbende; *part. as noun. Shield-bearer, warrior,* Beo. Th. 495; B. 245: 2808; B. 1402.

lind-hôh; *gen.* -hôs; *m. A* hôh [q. v.] *where lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindhôh; of lindhô, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 33.

lind-hrycg, es; *m. A ridge on which lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindrycg; of lindrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 20.

lind-plega, an; *m. Shield-play, battle,* Beo. Th. 4085; B. 2039: [MS. hild-] 2151; B. 1073.

lind-weorud, es; *n. A band armed with shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 283; El. 142.

lind-wîga, an; *m. A warrior armed with a shield,* Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603.

lind-wîgend, -wiggend, es; *m. A warrior armed with a shield,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 25; Met. 1, 13: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 539; El. 270.

line, an; *f.* I. *a line, rope, a coil of rope:*—Langre lînan *with a long line,* Salm. Kmbl. 589; Sal. 294. Lînan *spiræ,* Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 14; Wrt. Voc. 56, 60. II. *a line, row, line for guidance, rule, canon:*—þurh ðæs cantices cwide, Cristes lînan [*the rule laid down by Christ in the Lord's Prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 34; Sal. 17. Ðǽr sceal wesan se torhta æsc ân an lînan âcas twegen hægelas swâ some 'æ' *must occur once,* 'a' *and* 'h' *twice* [*in forming the words* hæn, hana], Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 25; Rä. 43, 10. [*Icel.* lîna *a line* (*cord*), *line* (mathem.): *O. H. Ger.* linna *linea.*] DER. sceát-, steding-, sund-, toh-line.

lînen; *adj. Made of flax, linen:*—Lînen *lineum:* lînen wearp *linostema,* Ælfc. Gl. 62, 63; Som. 68, 97, 98; Wrt. Voc. 40, 6, 8. Lînnin rŷhae *villa,* Ep. Gl. 28 d, 19. Lînen *byssina,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 31. Hig bewûndon hine mid lînenum clâþe [lînninum hræglum, Lind.] *ligaverunt eum linteis,* Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Mid lînenum reáfe *subucula linea,* Lev. 8, 7: Past. 14, 4; Swt. 83, 23. Lînen hrægel *linteum,* Jn. Skt. 13, 4. Hió becwiþ lînnenne cyrtel oððe lînnen web *she bequeathes a linen kirtle or a piece of linen,* Chart. Th. 537, 24. Ne hê wyllenra hrægla breác ac lînenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* lînin *lineus*: *Ger.* leinen.]

lînen-werd; *adj. Dressed in linen:*—Hê wæs lînenwerd and his lændena wǽron ymbgirde *he was clothed in linen, and his loins were girded,* L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 11. [Cf. wolleward *dressed in woollen garments,* Piers P. B. 18, 1.]

lînete, an; *f. A linnet* [*for connection with* lîn cf. *Ger.* hanf *hemp,* hänfling *linnet*]:—Lînete *cardella,* Wrt. Voc. 62, 46.

line-twige, -twigle, an; *f. A linnet:*—Lînetwige *carduelis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 43: 103, 13: *fronulus,* 36, 3. Lînetuigle *fronulus,* 109, 14. Cf. þisteltuige *cardella,* 102, 76. [Cf. *Scot.* lyntquhit *a linnet.*]

-ling. v. deór-, eorþ-, geong-, hæft-, hŷr-, nîd-ling.

-ling, -linga, -lunga. v. bæc-, ears-, hinder-ling; bæc-, grund-, hand-linga.

lîn-hǽwen; *adj. Flax-coloured* [?]:—þurh lînhǽwenne clâþ, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23: 4, 22.

linian, leonian *to leave* [?]:—Ic leonige ôðrum eorþcyningum tô bysne ðæt hié witen ðý gearwor ðæt mîn þrym and mîn weorþmynd mâran wǽron ðonne ealra ôðra kyninga ðe in middangearde ǽfre wǽron *I leave it* [*an account of my exploits*] *as an example to other kings, that they may the better know that my glory and honour were greater than all other kings that ever were in the world,* Nar. 33, 2. v. â-linian.

lîn-land, es; *n. Land where flax grows:*—Ðæt lytle lînland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* lîn-akr.]

linnan; *p.* lann, *pl.* lunnon *To cease, leave off, desist, part from, lose:*—Blǽd his blinniþ blisse linniþ [-aþ MS.] listum [lissum?] linneþ *his glory comes to an end, he ceases from joy, desists from delights,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 30; Reim. 53. Lunnon sâwlum *they parted from their souls* i. e. *they died,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 9; Exod. 496. Ealdre linnan *to die,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 21; Vy. 54: An. 2277; An. 1139: Beo. Th. 2960; B. 1478. Ealdres linnan, 4878; B. 2443. [*Goth.* af-linnan: *Icel.* linna: *O. H. Ger.* bi-linnan.] DER. â-linnan, blinnan [=be-linnan], â-, ge-blinnan.

lîn-sǽd, es; *n. Linseed:*—Lînsǽd *elimos* vel *lini semen,* Wrt. Voc. 69, 32. Mid lînsǽde, Herb. 39, 3; Lchdm. i. 140, 13.

lîn-wǽd, e; *f. A linen garment, linen cloth:*—Hê drîgde hig mid ðære lînwǽde ðe hê wæs mid begyrd *coepit extergere linteo quo erat praecinctus,* Jn. Skt. 13, 5. Hê geseah ða lînwǽda licgan *videt posita linteamina,* 20, 5: Lk. Skt. 24, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* lîn-wât *linteamen.*]

lîn-wyrt, e; *f. Flax,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 10.

lippa, an; *m. A lip:*—Ufeweard lippa *labium:* niðera lippe *labrum:* foreweard feng ðære lippena tôgædere *rostrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 93–95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 24–26. Lippan *labia,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 24. Âwergode beón heora tungan and lippan, Wanl. Catal. 137, 51. Wið lippe sâr. Eft sôna ðes lǽcedôm sceal ðan manne ða hyra lippa beóþ sâre oððe hyra tunga . . . smire mid ða lippa, Lchdm. iii. 100, 15–21. [*O. Frs.* lippa; *m*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* lepor: *O. H. Ger.* leffur *labium:* lefs *labium.*]

lira, an; *m. Fleshy part of the body without fat or bone, brawn:*—Lira *pulpa* vel *viscum,* Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 37; Wrt. Voc. 44, 21. Lira *pulpa,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 12: 290, 48: ii. 76, 10. Sâr þeóh and lira *the thigh and the fleshy parts are sore,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 11. Ða liran ðara lendena sâriaþ *the fleshy parts of the loins get sore,* 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. [Toleac lið ba and lire *broke both joints and flesh,* Jul. 59, 10. Lire *the flesh of an animal* or *rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky,* E. D. S. Whitby Glossary. See also Halliw. Dict. *Scot.* lire *flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones.*] DER. ears-, spear-lira.

lireht; *adj. Brawny, fleshy:*—Hî habbaþ lirehte fêt, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 14.

lîsan, lȳsan; *p.* de *To loosen, release, redeem, deliver:*—Mîn sâwl ða ðū sylf lȳsdest *anima mea, quam redemisti,* Ps. Th. 70, 21. Se sylfa cyning mid sîne lîchoman lȳsde of firenum, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210. Gif hē ða hand lēsan [ālȳsan, MS. H; lȳsan, MS. B.] wille . . . gelde swā tō his were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5: Byrht. Th. 132, 57; By. 37: Elen. Kmbl. 592; El. 296: Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41. [*Goth.* lausjan: *O. Sax.* lōsian: *O. Frs.* lêsa: *Icel.* leysa: *O. H. Ger.* lôsen: *Ger.* lösen.] v. â-, ge-, on-, tō-lîsan; untōlîsende.

lîsian *to release, redeem:*—Gif hē on hand gân wille dō hine man on carcern swā hit æt Greâtanleá gecweden wæs and hine be ðam ylcan lȳsige *if he is ready to submit, let him be put in prison, as it was determined at Greatanlea* [v. Th. i. 198], *and according to the same let him be redeemed,* L. Æthelst. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 33.

lîsing, es; *m. A freedman:*—Lîsingas and þeówe, Chart. Th. 592, 1. Būton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit, and heora [*the Danes*] liésingum [lȳsingum]; ða syndan efendȳre, ægðer tō cc. sciłł., L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3. [*Icel.* leysingi, leysingr *a freedman.*]

lîsing, e; *f. A loosing, releasing, redemption:*—Lēsing *redemtio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 38. v. â-, crism-lîsing.

lisne, Ps. Th. 52, 6. v. [?] lyswen.

lîs-ness, e; *f. Redemption, release, deliverance;* redemtio, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 68: 2, 38. DER. â-, tō-lîsness.

lisnian. v. be-lisnian.

liss, e; *f. Mildness, lenity, mercy, kindness, favour, grace, delight, joy:*—Hē bæd ðæt Lazarus mōste his tungan drȳpan ac him næs getīðod ðære lytlan lisse *he prayed that Lazarus might put a drop of water on his tongue; but that little favour was not granted to him,* Homl. Th. i. 330, 30. Ic ðē biddan wile lîfes and lisse *I will ask thee for life and favour,* Ps. C. 50, 69; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 69. Hē þancode lîfes leóhtfruman lisse and āra, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 19; Gen. 1889. Hē him ðære lisse leán forgildeþ *he will requite him for that grace* [*honouring God*], Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 21; Cri. 434. Ða eádigan ceasterwaran gefeóþ and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on ēcum gefeán, Wulfst. 265, 12. Lifgan in lisse lucis et pacis *to live in the delight of light and peace,* Exon. 656; Th. 242, 12; Ph. 672. Hē onfōn sceal blisse mīnre lufan and lisse *he shall receive my joy, my love and my favour,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 23; Gen. 2332: 190; Th. 237, 19; Dan. 340. Forgif mē tō lisse bitre bealodǣde *in mercy to me forgive my evil deeds,* Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 21; Hy. 4, 18. Lîfes tō lisse *to save life,* Andr. Kmbl. 2223; An. 1113. Lisse ic-gelȳfe leahtra gehwylces *I believe in the forgiveness of sins,* Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 54. Se rinc on lîchoman lisse sōhte *Enoch while yet in the body sought* [*heaven's*] *joy,* Cd. 60; Th. 73, 14; Gen. 1204. Ðē is ēðelstōl gerȳmed, lisse on lande, 73; Th. 89, 25; Gen. 1486. Ic ðē lissa lifigendum giet lǣte brūcan, 126; Th. 161, 10; Gen. 2663: 136; Th. 171, 6; Gen. 2824: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 24; Cri. 373: Beo. Th. 4306; B. 2150. Wilna biscirede, lufena and lissa, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 27; Gū. 1049. Lufum and lissum, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 25; Gen. 2737. Wē ðē getǣhton land tō lissum ðū ūs leánest nū unfrēondlîce *we assigned thee land for thy delight, now dost thou repay us in fashion unfriendly,* 127; Th. 162, 28; Gen. 2688. Lissum *kindly, graciously,* Andr. Kmbl. 1735; An. 870. v. līðs.

lissan *to soften, weaken, tame, subdue:*—Yldo beoþ on eorþan ǣghwæs cræftig . . . lisseþ eal ðæt heó wile beám heó ābreóteþ . . . friteþ wildne fugol . . . heó oferwîgeþ wulf *on earth age has power over everything . . . she subdues all that she will; the tree she destroys . . . the wild bird she devours . . . the wolf she conquers,* Salm. Kmbl. 590; Sal. 294. [Cf. I trowe my peyne shalle never *lisse,* Chauc. R. R. 4128: it shulde *lisse* me, Gow. iii. 82, 19: hire care to *lisse,* Will. 631. Jamieson gives the verb in his Scottish Dict. lis *to ease, assuage;* liss *to cease, stop.*] v. liss.

list, es; *m:* list, e; *f. Art, skill, craft, cunning, artifice:*—Lot sceal mid lyswe list mid gedēfum *cunning goes with evil, skill with things proper,* i. e. lot *and* list *are the names for a corresponding vice and virtue,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 17; Gn. Ex. 189. Ðū miht león and dracan liste gebȳgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem,* Ps. Th. 90. 13. List *art* (*of poetry*), Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 5; Met. Einl. 3: Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50. Þurh ealle list, 27 a; Th. 81, 5; Cri. 1319. Ðæs lîchoman listas and cræftas of ðæm mōde cumaþ *the arts and powers of the body come from the mind;* intus est hominum vigor arce conditus abdita, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 216; Met. 26, 108. Hē fela onginþ leornian lista *many arts doth he learn,* 28, 153; Met. 28, 77: Cd. 13; Th. 16, 5; Gen. 239. Mid listum speón idese on ðæt unriht *with wiles he lured the woman to that wrong,* 28; Th. 37, 12; Gen. 588: 32; Th. 43, 8; Gen. 687. Listum *skilfully, craftily, cunningly:*—Him listum āteáh rib of sīdan *skilfully drew a rib from his side,* 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177: 77; Th. 95; 29; Gen. 1586: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 101: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 84; Met. 13, 42: 1, 118; Met. 1, 59: Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781: Ps. Th. 87, 10. Wyl tōgædere listum *boil them skilfully together,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 11: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 8. Hē ðē hēt listas lǣran *he bade teach thee arts,* Cd. 25; Th. 33, 8; Gen. 517. [*Goth.* lists: *O. Sax.* list: *O. Frs.* lest: *Icel.* list; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* list; *m. f. ars, ingenium, astutia, peritia: Ger.* list; *f.*]

liste, an; *f. A list, hem, border, selvage:*—Līste *lembus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 1: 50, 68. Līstan *lembum,* 112, 54. Līstum, *lembus,* 50, 69. [*Icel.* lista; *f*: listi; *m. list, border: O. H. Ger.* līsta; *f. limbus, fimbria; Ger.* leiste.]

list-hendig; *adj. Having skilful hands:*—Sum biþ listhendig tō āwrītanne wordgerȳnu, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 1; Crä. 95.

listig-, liste-līce; *adv. Skilfully:* Seód æt leóhtum fȳre listelīce, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7.

list-wrenc, es; *m. Wile, artifice,* Lye. v. lot-wrenc.

lîtan [*from* lūtan, *as* bīgan *from* būgan] *to cause to bow, to bend, incline:*—Ðæt ingeþonc ælces monnes ðone lîchoman līt ðider hit wile *the mind of every man inclines the body whither it will,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 237; Met. 26, 119.

lite-līce. v. lytig-līce.

liþ, es; *m. n. A joint, lith* [Scott. e. g. the Laird of Auchinleck to Johnson, Cromwell 'gart kings ken they had a *lith* in their necks'], *member of the body, limb:*—Liþ *artus:* lytel liþ *articulus,* Wrt. Voc. 283, 16, 17: Soul Kmbl. 191; Seel. 96. Ðætte sum man fram deáþes liþe wæs gehǣled *ut sit quidam a mortis articulo revocatus,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 3. Ðæt hē dyppe his fingres liþ on wætere *that he may dip the tip of his finger in water,* Lk. Skt. 16, 24. On ðone liþ ðæra eaxla, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 12. On ðæt liþ, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 6. Liþu *artus,* Wrt. Voc. 64, 77. Ða māran liþa *artus,* Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 4; Wrt. Voc. 43, 58. Gif men his leoþu acen, Herb. 3, 1; Lchdm i. 86, 21. Foxes leoþu, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 20: Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 6: 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Sint mē leoþ tōlocen līc sāre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. Bȳgendlîc on ðām geþeódnessum his liþa *flexilibus artuum compagibus,* Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Betwyh liþum *inter femora,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 24. Hē ðē worhte of liþum mīnum, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 33; Gen. 818. Leoþum onfōn, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 3; Cri. 1032. Liþa *articulos,* Hpt. Gl. 443, 61. Bīgdon heora heáfda tō ðære hālgena fōtum and heora liþa liccodon, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Of lāme ic ðē leoþe gesette, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1382. Leoþo, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Leomena liþ, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. [*Goth.* liþus; *m. a limb, member: O. Sax.* lid; *m: O. Frs.* lith; *n: Icel.* liðr; *m. a joint, limb: O. H. Ger.* lid; *m. n. artus, articulus, membrum: Ger.* g-lied.] v. hrycgmearh-liþ, leoþu-.

lîþ, es; *n. Strong drink:*—Ðā him ðæt lîþ gescired wæs *digesto vino,* Past. 40, 4; Swt. 295, 6. Ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne lîþes *for the man that does not care for his meat or drink,* L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 16. Of mistlîcum dryncum ðæs lîþes *from various strong drinks,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Se ðe ūs oferdrencþ mid ðæs ēcan lîfes lîþe *aeterna nos dulcedine inebrians,* Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 15. Ðā bær unc mon lîþ forþ *oblato poculo,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. [*Goth.* leiþus *οἶκερα: O. Sax.* lid: *O. Frs.* lith: *Icel.* lið *cider: O. H. Ger.* lîd, lith *potus, liquor, poculum, fiala, sicera: it remains in some provincial German words,* e. g. leit-haus *an ale-house;* leit-geber *keeper of an ale-house.*]

liþ, es; *n.* [*The Scandinavian form of* lid q. v.] *a fleet:*—Ðæs sumeres com ðet liþ of Humbran *in the course of the summer the fleet came from the Humber,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 210, 4: 1052; Erl. 183, 12: 1069; Erl. 207, 12. [*Icel.* lið *a host* by land or sea.]

lîð; *adj.* v. līðe.

Līða, an; *m. Name of the months June and July:*—Se mōnaþ is nemned on lǣden Iunius, and on ūre geþeóde se ǣrra Līða, for ðon seó lyft biþ ðonne smylte and ða windas. Ond monnum biþ ðonne gewunelîc ðæt hī līðaþ ðonne on sǣs bryme, Shrn. 87, 34. Se ǣrra Lȳða, 99, 11. Ærra Līða, Junius, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. Mōnaþ ðone wē nemnaþ on lȳden Iulius . . . ðone mōnaþ wē nemnaþ on ūre geþeóde se æftera Lȳða, Shrn. 99, 26: 110, 24. [iþe moneþ Þ on ure ledene is ald englisch efterlið inempnet iulius o latin, Marh. 23, 6.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.

liþ-ādl, e; *f. Gout:*—Liþādl *arteticus* vel *artriticus,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 44; Wrt. Voc. 19, 47. Wiđ liþādle, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. 1, 340, 25.

līðan; *p.* lād *To go* [generally by sea], *sail:*—Ic tōlīðe, ic līðe *applicabo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 54. Monnum biþ gewunelîc ðæt hī līðaþ ðonne [ǣrra Līða, *June*] on sǣs bryme, Shrn. 88. 1. Ða ðe sǣ sēceaþ mid scipe līðaþ *qui descendunt mare in navibus,* Ps. Th. 106, 22. Hē ofer sǣ lād in Gallia rīce *navigavit Galliam,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 1: Shrn. 60, 5. Se cyning sylfa and se hālga bisceop līðan on ðæt ealond *rex ipse cum sanctissimo antistite insulam navigavit,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Nū is ðon gelīcost swā wē on lagufloðe ofer cald wæter ceólum līðan, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. Līðan cymeþ *comes sailing,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 11; Gn. Ex. 109: 108 b; Th. 415, 23; Rä. 34, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 119; Met. 26, 60. Liðendum wuda *a ship,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 9; Rä. 11, 5. Ða līðende land gesāwon *those sailing saw land,* Beo. Th. 447; B. 221. Ðā wæs sund liden *then was the sea passed* [cf. *Icel.* liða *as a transitive verb*], Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. Dōhtor mīn eácen up liden *my daughter, great and grown up* [?], Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Goth.* ga-leiþan: *O. Sax.* līðan: *Icel.* liða: *O. H. Ger.* ga-līdan *peregrinari, cedere, evanescere.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tō-, ymb-līðan; brim-, eá-, heaðu-, mere-, sǣ-, scip-, wǣg-līðende.

líðan *to suffer loss* [?]:—Beám sceal leáfum líðan *a tree must lose its leaves*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 34; Gn. Ex. 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* lîdan *to suffer*.]

líðan *to assuage, mitigate, soften*:—Ðæt se hié líðe and hǽle *foveantur sananda*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 12. v. líðian.

líðe, líð; *adj. Lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet*:—Swâ fæder þenceþ his bearnum milde weorþan swâ ûs God dâm ðe hine lufiaþ líðe weorþeþ *sicut miseretur pater filiis, ita misertus est Dominus timentibus se*, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Leorniaþ æt mê ðæt ic eom líðe and swíðe eádmôd *discite a me, quia mitis sum et humilis corde*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 18. Hê biþ ðâm gôdum lufsum and líðe, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914. Ôðer [wæstm] wæs swâ wynlîc wlitig and scêne líð *the other [fruit] was so delightful, beauteous and fair, delicate*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. Hwæðer him cume ðe rêþu wyrd ðe líðu *whether fortune foul or fair come to him*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 9. Líðe ł smilte *serenum*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 15. Hê forlêt eall ðæt ðǽr líðes wæs and swêtes *vino epulisque deseruit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Cumb fulne líðes aloþ *a coomb full of mid ale*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chart. Th. 105, 12. Dreám líðes lífes *the joy of the serene life [of heaven]*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 7; Cri. 1638. Mid líðre *mulsa*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 14. Mid líðra tungan *with lithe tongue*, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Mid líðran gesceafte [*water*], Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30. Andwlitan mid líðan *vultu sereno*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 11: 143, 2. Mid líðere spræce *with gentle speech*, Ap. Th. 2, 25. Mid líðre wisðlunga mon hors gestilleþ *lenis sibilus equos mitigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21. On líðum wîne, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 1: 80, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 19. Líðne (*lenis*) drenc, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Ðæt líðe land *the pleasant land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 31; Gen. 211. Eádige beóþ ða líðan . . . Ða synd líðe and gedêfe, ða ðe ne wiðstandaþ yfelum, ac oferswýðaþ mid heora goodnesse ðone yfelan, Homl. Th. i. 550, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 5. Líðe æppla *mitia poma*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 26. Nû ic freónda beþearf líðra on lâde *now need I gracious friends on my course*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92. Hearda wunda beóþ mid líðum beðengum gehnescode *dura vulnera per lenia fomenta mollescunt*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 20. Swíðe líðum wordum *with very gentle words;* humanitatis lege eos mulcens, Nar. 25, 10: Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 3; Gû. 334. Mid líðum styrungum *with gentle gestures*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 8. Lagu lâcende sceal líðra wyrðan *the tossing wave shall become calmer*, Andr. Kmbl. 874; An. 437. Oft byþ ðæt brocc líðre *the disease is often less severe*, Wulfst. 12, 5. Ðǽr syndon lýðran wedera ðonne on Brettania *coeli solique temperie magis utilis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ líðran gewederu ðonne se langienda dæg, Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Líðesta *mittissime*, Hymn. Surt. 65, 11: 126, 2. Manna mildust, leódum líðost, Beo. Th. 6346; B. 3183. [*O. Sax.* líði: *Icel.* linr: *O. H. Ger.* linde lind *lenis, mollis: Ger.* ge-lind, -linde.] DER. cum-, gæst-, uncum-, un- líðe; v. líðig.

líþe-bîge. v. leoþu-bîge.

líðeg. v. líðig.

líðe-líc; *adj. Gentle, mild, soft:* — Líðelîce stefne *lena voce*, Nar. 36, 21. Mid líðelícum wordum *with gentle words*, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 8.

líðe-líce; *adv. Gently, mildly, softly, kindly, graciously*:—Líðelîce, fægere *pedetemtim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 49. Hê hié líðelîce hǽlan wolde *graciously he would heal them*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 26. Líðelîce hê âdlaþ *he will have a mild attack of illness*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Hwílum líðelîce tô þreátianne hwílum suíðlîce and stræclîce tô þrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 11. Ðû scealt líðelîce monian *suadendo, blandiendo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 22. Sume þearflîcor sume líðelîcor synd gerihte *quidam districtius, quidam levius corrigantur*, S. 490, 11: L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5.

líðend, es; *m. A traveller, sailor*:—Líðend brohte elebeámes twig ân tô handa *the traveller (the dove) brought home an olive-branch* [Bouterwek takes *líðend* to be a dative; if it is, the word refers to Noah], Cd. 72; Th. 88, 29; Gen. 1472. v. sǽ-líðend, líðan.

líðercian; *p.* ode *To soften, charm, flatter*:—Líðercaþ, ôleccaþ *adulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Líðercade *promulserit*, 117, 72. Líðircadae, Ep. Gl. 17 f, 30.

líðere, an; *f*: líðera, an; *m. A sling*:—Líðere *funda*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 34. Lyðre, 35, 30. Líðre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 41. Leðera *funda*: líðeran *fundibulæ*, 36, 23, 24. Swâ mycelre brǽdo swâ mon mæg mid líðeran geworpan *amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Mid his líðeran ofwearp ðone geleáfleásan ent, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 18. Of blacere líðran, Salm. Kmbl. 54; Sal. 27. v. stæf-líðere.

líðeren. v. leðeren.

líðer-líc; *adj. Of a sling*:—Líðerlîcum swêge *fundali stridore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 16.

líþe-wâc, líþewǽcan. v. leoþu-wâc, leoþuwǽcan.

líþ-geat. v. hlíd-geat.

líðian; *p.* ode *To be, become*, or *make* líðe [q.v.]: — Miltsige man for Godes ege and líðige man georne *let mercy be shewn for fear of God, and let kindness be diligently shewn*, L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Swâ hwæt swâ gê gebindaþ hêr ofer eorþan eall hit wyrþ on heofenan mid Godes yrre gebunden bûtan gê líðian *whatsoever ye bind on earth shall all be bound in heaven with God's anger, unless ye be gracious*, Wulfst. 178, 4. Biþ ðæs innoþes sâr líðigende ðæt hit sôna nǽnig lâð ne biþ *the disease of the stomach will grow easier, so that soon it will be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. [*Icel.* lina *to soften, alleviate, abate: O. H. Ger.* lindian *mollire, blandiri.*] DER. ge-, on-líðian; v. líðigian, líðan.

líðig; *adj. Lithe, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding*:—Heó biþ líðig swâ clâþ ongeán deófles lâre *it [a man's heart] is pliant as cloth to the devil's teaching*, Wulfst. 234, 22. Ða geláehte Petrus hire líðian [líðigan, MSS. U. B.] hand *then Peter took her supple hand*, Homl. Skt. 10, 73. On his líðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 27. His líðegan fingeras, 512, 1.

líðigian, líðegian; *p.* ode *To make*, or *be soft* or *yielding, to assuage, calm*:—Gewylc ýða his ðû líðegast *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. 88, 10. Se ðe on ðam ǽrran tôcyme líðegode se dêmþ stîdne dôm æt ðam æfteran tôcyme *he that was mild at the first advent shall judge stern judgement at the second*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 17. Ðæt ðû líðegie *ut mitiges*, Ps. Spl. 93, 13. Uton líðegian ûre môde *leniamus animum nostrum*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. v. ge-líðian.

líþ-incel, es; *n. A little joint*; articulus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 17: ii. 8, 3.

líþ-líc. v. riht-líþlîc.

líð-mann. v. líd-mann.

líð-ness, e; *f. Softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, kindness*: — Hî sind gesewene mid líðnysse ac heora líðnys is sôðlîce âsolcennys *they appear with gentleness, but their gentleness is really sluggishness*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11. On lígette is ôga and on snâwe líðnyss ðære beorhtnysse *in lightning is the terror of brightness, in snow its mildness*, i. 222, 32. Hê forbær manna yfelnysse þurh his líðnysse *he endured the evil of men by reason of his gentleness*, 320, 16. Swâ is tô mengenne ða líðnesse wið ða rêdnesse *miscenda ergo est lenitas cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 124, 13. DER. cum-, gæst-líðness.

líþrian, *p.* ede *To lather, smear*:—Lêðrede *unxit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Lýþre mid sâpan, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 5. [*Icel.* leyðra *to wash.*]

líðs, e; *f. Gentleness, calm, ease, pleasure*: — Líðsa and wynna hâm *a home of pleasures and of joys* [*Eden*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Líðsum gewunedon *they lived at ease*, 80; Th. 100, 28; Gen. 1671. v. liss.

líþ-seáw, es; *n. The oily matter between the joints, synovia*:—Gif mon biþ on eaxle wund ðæt ðæt líþseáw ût flôwe gebête mid xxx scill., L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. Manegum men líþseáu sýhþ . . . wið líþseáwe, L. M. 1. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 10–13.

líðs-, lits-mann *a sailor*: — Ða líðsmenn [*the Danes*], Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Litsmanna, 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [*Icel.* líðs-maðr.] v. líd-mann.

líþule [=líþ-ele, Cockayne, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1] *synovia*:—Gif líþule ût yrne, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3, 8. v. líþ-seáw.

líðung, e; *f. Relieving, alleviation, relief*: — Hê ongit ðæs innoþes líðunge *he will find relief for the stomach*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 2.

líþ-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the joints*: — Wið líþwærce, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 2, 4.

líþ-wǽge, es; *A drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Beo. Th. 3969; B. 1982.

líð-wyrt, e; *f. Dwarf elder*:—Lýðwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man ostriage and ôðrum naman lýðwyrt nemneþ, Herb. 29, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 13. Líð-wyrt, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 13. Líðwyrt *ostriago*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 26: *eripheon*, 68. 12: *ostriago*, ii. 65, 48. v. Gloss. to Lchdms. ii. iii.

litel, litig. v. lytel, lytig.

líxan, lícsan; *p.* te *To shine, glitter, gleam*:—Seó reádnes ðære rôsan líxeþ on ðê, and seó hwítnes ðære lilian scíneþ on ðê, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30. Môna líxeþ, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 6; Cri. 698. Ðæt nebb líxeþ swâ glæs oððe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Sôðfæste scínes ł líxeþ swǽ sunna *justi fulgebunt sicut sol*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 43. Líxaþ, 64 b; Th. 238, 15; Ph. 604. Líxte *fulminavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 18: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505: Beo. Th. 627; B. 311. Ðonne dæg líxte, 975; B. 485. Sumum scinan ða scilla and líxtan swylce hié wǽron gyldene *auri fulgori similes*, Nar. 13, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 46; El. 23: 180; El. 90: 2229; El. 1116: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 20; Exod. 125. Hié gesâwon eóred líxan *they saw the host glitter*, 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. Ðonne lígette líxan cwôman *illuxerunt coruscationes tuæ*, Ps. Th. 76, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Líxende *fulgens*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 4: *lucens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Líexændum *coruscantibus*, Rtl. 3, 1. Líexende lígetta, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 14; Az. 106. Líxende lof *brilliant praise*, 93 a; Th. 349, 20; Sch. 49. v. in-líxan.

líxende; *adv. Splendidly*: — Fegerlîce ł lícsendo *splendide*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19.

líxung, líesung, e; *f. Splendour, brightness*: — Líxung *splendor*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 11: Rtl. 3, 13. Líesung, 38, 29.

lobbe, an; *f. A spider*: — Úre gǽr swâ swâ lobbe oððe rynge beóþ âsmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur* [cf. Ps. Th. 89, 10, anlicast geongewefran ðonne hió geornast biþ ðæt heó âfǽre fleógan on nette], Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Mistlîce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum bendas oððe dyntas carcernþýstra lobban *various punishments are proper for sins, bonds or blows, prison darkness, spiders*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 26. Cf. (?) *Icel.* lubbi *a shaggy longhaired dog.*]

loc, es; *n.* **I.** *A lock, bolt, bar, that by which anything is closed, an enclosed place, enclosure, fold:*—Loc *clausura*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 17. Locc *mandra* vel *ovile*, 23, 55. Loc *caula*, 85, 73. Gâta loc *titula*, 288, 20. Loce ł fæstene *clustello*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 72. In scîpa locc *in ovile ovium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1: p. 6, 2. Ic scitte sum loc oððe hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21. Uton belûcan ðâs circan and ðæt loc insegllian, Homl. Skt. 3, 329. Sceápa locu *caule*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 21; Wrt. Voc. 16, 6. Ða locu feóllan, clûstor of ðâm ceastrum, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 22; Hö. 39. Ealle ða îsenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tôbroc-ene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. Hwylc manna is ðæt his âgene sâwle fram helle locum generige *quis eruet animam suam de manu inferi*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Tô helle locum gelâded beón sceolde *ad inferni claustra raperetur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 22: 5, 13; S. 633, 20. Mid ðâm trumestum locum getimbrade *seris instructa firmissimis*, 1, 1; S. 473, 27. Ðonne wê sittaþ innan ceastre ðonne wê ûs betŷnaþ binnan ðæm locum ûres môdes *in civitate quippe considemus, si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus*, Past. 49, 4; Swt. 385, 6: L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 13. Heó hêht ða rôde in seolfren fæt locum belûcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2051; El. 1027. Locu *mandras, caulas*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 30. Loca *caulas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 27: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 21; Cri. 321. **II.** *A close, conclusion, settlement:*—Loces *syllogismi, conclusionis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 65. And ðises loces ærendracan wæran . . . Ðonne is hêr seó gewitnes ðe æt ðisum loce wæs *and of this settlement the commissioners were . . . Here are the witnesses that were at this settlement*, Chart. Th. 303, 12–19. Mid ðâm ilcan mannan ðe êr ðæt loc makedon *with the same men that had before made the settlement*, Chr. 1094, Erl. 230, 3. [*Icel.* lok *a conclusion*; loka *a lock, latch.*] DER. âr-, clûster-, word-loc; v. loca.

lôc, lôca *look, see, look you*; the word often occurs in connection with a pronominal form, and seems equivalent to a suffixed *-ever*, loca hû *however*, &c.:—Efne oððe lôca nû hêr hit is *en*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 56: Homl. Th. i. 358, 9. Hig cwædon Lôca nû hû hrædlîce þæt fictreów forscranc *dicentes: quomodo continuo aruit ficulnea*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 20. Lôca nû hû hê hyne lufode *ecce quomodo amabat eum*, Jn. Skt. 11, 36. Þreá hig lôca hû ðû wylle *punish her, look you, as you will*, Gen. 16, 6. Ðû hæfst ðæt feoh mid ðê, gefada embe, lôca, hû ðû wylle, Homl. Skt. 3, 285: 4, 262. Hî fêrdon lôc [MSS. C.D. lôca] hû hî wolden *they went however they liked*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 26. Lôca, hwâ ût gange, licge hê ofslagen, Jos. 2, 19. Lôca, hwâ ðære mihte âge, hê môt gehæftne man âlŷsan [*whoever has the power*], Wulfst. 294, 32. Lôca hwylc cristen man sŷ ungesibsum, 295, 4. Hlystan lôca hwæt ða lâreówas tâcan, 294, 26. Dôn lôc hwæt wê mâgon, 141, 28: 150, 11. Lôc hwæt eald sî *hic et hæc et hoc vetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 9. Lôc hwæt hæbbe tŷn fêt *decempes*, 49; Som. 50. 49. Bide mê lôce hwæs ðû wille *ask me for whatever you will*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 10. Lôc hwâr ic hit gefriþod wille habban *wherever I will have it protected*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 26. Lôca hwonne *whenever*, Wulfst. 199, 16. Swâ ðæt lôc hwenne ðæt flôd byþ ealra hêhst, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Lôc hweðer ðæra gebrôðra oðerne oferbide wære yrfeweard ealles Englalandes *whichever of the two brothers should survive the other, should inherit all England*, 1101; Erl. 237, 31: Chart. Th. 605, 27. v. lôcian.

loca, an; *m. That which closes or shuts, a bar, bolt, lock, an enclosed place, locker:*—Hepse ł loca *clustella, serra*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Âlŷsde leóda bearn of locan deófla [*hell*], Elen. Kmbl. 362; El. 181. Under helle cinn under lîges locan, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 7; Cri. 1621: 72 b; Th. 270, 32; Jul. 19. Se ðe healdeþ locan *who guards the lock*, 8 a; Th. 2, 14; Cri. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 371; Sal. 185. DER. bân-, brægn-, breóst-, burg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, ferþ-, fŷr-, fyrhþ-, gewit-, hearm-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, hring-, nîþ-, þeóster-, word-loca; v. loc.

loca, an; *m. A lock of wool:*—Loca *floccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 71, cf. locc.

loc-bore, an; *f. One wearing long hair, a free woman:*—Frî wîf loc-bore, L. Ethb. 73; Th. 1. 20, 7. See the note there, and Grmm. R. A. 286, 239.

locc, es; *m. The hair of the head, a hair, a lock of hair, a curl, ringlet:* — *Comatus* se ðe hæfþ loccas, *coma* is locc, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 9. Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 45. Locc *uncinus*, 42, 48. Loc *coma*, 70, 33: *cicinnus* i. *vinnus*, ii. 131, 12: *cirrus, crinus*, 24. Ne ân loc of eówrum heáfde forwyrþ *not a hair of your head shall perish*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 2845; An. 1425. Locces *cincinni*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 44. Se deófol kêdde hine ût of ðære cyrican be ðam locce, Wulfst. 236, 10. Ðû ne miht ænne locc gedôn hwîtne oððe blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Se scînenda lig his locc up âteáh *the shining flame drew up his hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 3. Wîfmannes loccas *crines*: loccas *vel* unscoren hâr *comæ*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 49, 64. Loccas *capilli*, 64, 27. Loccas oððe feaxeâcan *antiæ frontis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 66. Winde loccas *cincinni*, 20, 43: 14, 23. Locca *criniculorum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 27. Cyrpsum loccum *crispantibus*, 435, 11. Loccum *cirris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 70. Hî ne scoldon hira loccas lætan weaxan *non comam nutrient*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 13. Teóh him ða loccas and wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Hê hæfde crispe loccas *capillis crispis*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. Fŷrene loccas, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 10; Exod. 120. Wundne loccas *curled locks*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 7; Rä. 41, 98. [*Icel.* lokkr: *O. H. Ger.* loc, locc *cincinnus, capillus, crinis: Ger.* locke.] DER. eár-, hâr-locc.

-locc, -locced, *-locked.* v. hwît-, lîg-, wunden-locc, hwît-, lîg-locced.

loccian. v. ge-loccian.

locen, *an enclosed place* (?), Cd. 220; Th. 283, 6; Sat. 300.

locer *a carpenter's tool, a plane*:—Locor *runcina*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 12. Locer, sceaba, ii. 119, 32. Locaer *vel* scraba, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 23.

loc-feax, es; *n. Hair*:—Dæs wonges locfeax *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 57.

loc-gewind, es; *n. Hair*:—Locgewind *vel* fexnes *capillatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 38.

LÔCIAN; *p.* ode *To* LOOK, *see, gaze, observe, regard, take heed, look (to), belong, pertain*:—Gif ic on ealle ðîne bebodu lôcie *dum respicio in omnia mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Ðû eádmôdra lôcast *humilia respicit Dominus*, 137, 6. Ðâs sælâc ðe ðû tô lôcast *these offerings from the sea that thou dost look at*, Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hê on ðâs eorþan ealle lôcaþ *qui respicit terram*, Ps. Th. 103, 30. Lôcaþ unhióre *looks fiercely*, Salm. Kmbl. 532; Sal. 265. Ealles ðæs ðe mê ðêr tô lôcaþ *all that there belongs to me*, Chart. Th. 542, 11. Ðâs ii bêc lôciaþ intô Ryppel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 22: 256, 31. Bûton Raab âna libbe and ða ðe lôciaþ tô hire *sola Rahab vivat cum universis, qui cum ea in domo sunt*, Jos. 6, 17: 8, 1. Hié simle lôcigeaþ tô ðære eorþan *they (animals) always look to the earth*; ad terram semper inclinentur, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hwæt stondaþ gê hêr and up on ðysne heofon lôciaþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. Ða lôcode Petrus tô Paule, 187, 34. Lôcode ða up wið Simones, 189, 6. Hê forþ lôcade of his ðam heán hâlgan setle *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Th. 101, 17. Hê on heofon lôcode *intuens in cælum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 41. Oþ hê on ðone æþeling lôcude *until his eyes fell on the atheling*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hié lôcodan æfter him, Blickl. Homl. 121, 22. Blinde men gehælde ðæt hié lôcodan *healed blind men so that they saw*, 173, 28: Wulfst. 5, 1. Ðær men tô lôcedon *where men were looking on*, 98, 21. Lôcæ feónd mînne *respice inimicos meos*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 20. Lôca nû *receive thy sight*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. 'Lôca hider;' ða lôcade hê ðider, Wulfst. 236, 20. Lôciaþ brâde and nân þing gecnâwaþ *look far and wide, and understand nothing*, 47, 13. Gâþ and lôciaþ *ite et videte*, Mk. Skt. 6, 38. Lôciaþ nû ðæt ðiós eówru leáf ne weorðe ôðrum monnum tô biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Fore cyningum ðêr hig eágum on lôcian *in conspectu regum*, Ps. Th. 118, 46. Ic ræhte mîne hond tô eów nolde iówer nân tô lôcian *extendi manum meam, et non fuit qui aspiceret*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247. 22. God hêt hyne lôcian tô heofonum *suspice cælum*, Gen. 15, 5. Hié ongeán lôcian ne mihton for ðæs lêges bryne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. Swîðe fæger an tô lôcianne, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Matheus ða lôciende geseah Drihten Crist, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forðam ðe lôciende hig ne geseóþ *quia videntes non vident*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 13. v. lôc.

locor. v. locer.

loddere, es; *m. A beggar, poor person*:—Se rîca besihþ on his pællenum gyrlum and cwyþ 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mîn gelîca *but the rich man looks at his purple robes and says 'the beggar with his rags is not my fellow,'* Homl. Th. i. 256, 8. [*Icel.* loddari *a tramp, juggler*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lotar *cassus, vanus, inanis.*] v. lodrung.

lodrung, e; *f. Nonsense, triviality*:—Lodrung *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 51. [cf. *O. H. Ger.* loter unde unreht *iniquitas*; lotarum sprâcha *nenias*, Grff. ii. 204.] v. loddere.

lof, es; *n. m. Praise, glory, a song of praise, hymn*:—Ðam Dryhtne sŷ lof and wuldor *to the Lord be praise and glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 32. Sŷ ðê þanc and lof ðînre mildse, Hy. 7, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 58. Ðær biþ gehŷred ðîn hâlige lof, 7, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 32. Ðis lof *hic pean*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 11; Som. 9, 21. Be ðam Fortunatus on fæmnena lofe cwæþ *de quo Fortunatus in Laude Virginum ait*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 32. Be ðam is gecweden on ðære brŷde lofe, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 22. Gecwedenum lofe *hymno dicto*, Mk. Skt. 14, 26. Wê cweþaþ lof ymb hié, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Drihtnes lof singende, 231, 9. Lof secgean, Ps. Th. 106, 31. Eall folc Gode lof sealde, Lk. Skt. 18, 43. Wê herigaþ hira cræftas and ðeáh nyllaþ hî habban forðæm wê hiera nabbaþ nân lof *we praise their arts, and yet do not wish to have them, for we get no credit from them*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 8. Ic eów sylle mîne sibbe þurh mîn ðæt hêhste lof (*the Holy Ghost*), Blickl. Homl. 157, 30. Gegân longsumne lof *to earn lasting praise*, Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Lofa ic cwæþe ðê *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 164. Lofu ł herunga *præconia, laudes, favores*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 2: *melos*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 31. [*O. Sax., O. L. Ger., O. Frs., Icel.* lof: *O. H. Ger.* lob *laus, favor, hymnus: Ger.* lob.] DER. here-lof.

lôf, es; *m.*?—Hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede wære betolden leófne leódfruman mid lôfe sînum, Andr. Kmbl. 1978; An. 991. Grimm A. u. E. 989 would translate 'lôf' *hand*, comparing *Goth.* lôfa: *Icel.* lófi (*Scott.* loof) *the palm of the hand.* In Hpt. Gl. 525, 8 *redimicula* is

glossed 'wrǽdas oððe cynewiððan, lofas;' would this be the same word as that in the above passage?

lof-bǽre; *adj. Laudatory, giving praise:* — Lofbǽrum werodum *hymniferis choris*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 12.

lof-dǽd, e; *f. A deed deserving praise*, Beo. Th. 48; B. 24.

lof-georn; *adj. Desirous of praise:*—Se ðe wǽre lofgeorn for ídelan weorþscype weorþe se carfull hũ hē swýðast mǽge gecwēman his drihtne *he that was eager for praise on account of empty honour, let that man be careful how best he may please his Lord*, Wulfst. 72, 10. Manna lofgeornost *of all men most desirous to deserve praise* (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6347; B. 3183. [*Jactancia* þet is idelȝelp on englisc, ðenne mon biþ lofȝeorn and deþ for ȝelpe mare þenne for godes luue, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 29. *Icel.* lof-gjarn: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lob-gerni *jactantia.*]

lof-herung, e; *f. Praising, commendation:*—Ic āgylde lofherunga ðē *reddam laudationes tibi*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 12.

lofiaħ; *p.* ode *To praise, value, put a price upon:*—Mīne weleras gefeóþ wynnum lofiaþ ðonne ic ðē singe *gaudebunt labia mea dum cantavero tibi*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Wē ðē hæriaþ and lofiaþ *we laud and praise thee*, Dōm. L. 48, 116: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396: Elen. Kmbl. 904; El. 453: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. Job herede helm wera, hǽlend lofede, 17 a; Th. 40, 6; Cri. 634. Song āhōfun, lofedun līffruman, 15 a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504. Hē gehȳrde hũ hī God lofodon and heredon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 36. Lofa *lauda*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 1. Ðec mihtig God gāstas lofige, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 21; Dan. 373. Lofigen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 2; Az. 100. Ic gehȳrde hine ðīne dǽd and word lofian, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 24; Gen. 508. [*O. Sax.* lofōn: *Icel.* lofa: *O. H. Ger.* lobōn *hymnizare, glorificare, commendare, magnificare: Ger.* loben.] v. ge-lofian; lofung.

lof-lāc, es; *n. An offering made to do honour:*—Ða hǽðenan him brohton oft mistlīce loflāc *the heathens often brought him offerings of divers kinds to do him honour*, Wulfst. 107, 6.

lof-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To praise:* — Sāwle mīn lōflǽceþ [MS. -aþ] ł heraþ ðē *anima mea laudabit te*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 175.

lof-līc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable, honorable:*—Of lofflīcere *laudabili, honorabili*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 45. [*Icel.* lof-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* lobe-līh *laudabilis: Ger.* löb-lich.]

lof-līce; *adv. Honorably, gloriously:*—Uton wē gehȳran hũ swīðe loflīce Sanctus Johannes wæs mid ðæs Hālgan Gāstes mægenum gefylled, Blickl. Homl. 165, 16. [*Icel.* lof-liga *gloriously.*]

lof-mægen, es; *n. Abundance* or *greatness of praise:*—Hwylc mæg spēdlīce eall Drihtnes lofmægen leóde gehȳran *quis auditas faciet omnes laudes Domini*, Ps. Th. 105, 2.

lof-sang, es; *m. A song of praise, hymn, psalm*, as an ecclesiastical term *lauds:*—Lofsang *ymnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 45; Wrt. Voc. 28, 26. Fram ðære tīde ðæs ūhtlīcan lofsanges *a tempore matutinæ laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23. Ða se sealmsang gefylled wæs ðæs ūhtlīcan lofsanges *expletis matutinæ laudis psalmodiis*, 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Mid lofsange *cum cantico*, Ps. Th. 68, 31: Ex. 15, 21. Mid þysum lofsange *with this psalm* (v. Ps. Th. 53, 1), Homl. Skt. 11, 89. Moises sang Gode lofsang *cecinit Moyses carmen hoc Domino*, Ex. 15, 1. Ða hig hæfdon heora lofsang gesungenne *hymno dicto*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 30. Lofsang cweþan *laudem dicere*, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Æfter ða hālgan lofsangas and mæssan gefyllede wǽron *after the holy psalms and masses were completed*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 29. God heriaþ mid gāstlīcum lofsangum, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 11. Him lofsangum cwēmdan *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' sungon englas ... Nū forlǽte wē ðās lofsangas, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 3. Ic sang ūhtsang æfter ða wē sungon dægrēdlīce lofsangas *cantavi nocturnam, deinde cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 5. [*O. Sax.* lof-sang: *Icel.* lof-söngr: *O. H. Ger.* lob-, lobe-sang *hymnus.*]

lof-singende *hymning, hymn-singing:* — Lofsingende *hymnizantes*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 9.

lof-sum; *adj. Deserving praise, excellent, noble:*—Wæstm wæs lofsum, Cd. 23; Th. 30. 17; Gen. 468. [*O. Sax.* lof-sam; *O. H. Ger.* lob-sam *probabilis, meritus: Ger.* lobe-sam.]

loft *air:*—Heó ne līþ on nānum þinge ac on lofte heó stynt *it* (*the earth*) *does not rest on anything, but stands in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. v. lyft.

lofung, e; *f. Praising, appraising:*—Næfþ Godes rīce nānes wurþes lofunge ac biþ gelofod be ðæs mannes hæfene. Heofenan rīce wæs ālǽten ðisum gebrōðrum for heora nette and scipe and ðam rīcan Zacheo tō healfum dǽle his ǽhta and sumere wudewan tō ānum feorþlinge and sumum menn tō ānum wæteres drenc *God's kingdom hath no fixed price, but a price is put upon it according to a man's property. The kingdom of heaven was allowed to these brothers for their net and ship, and to the rich Zacheus for half his possessions, and to a certain widow for a farthing, and to a certain man for a drink of water*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 21–26. Lofunga ł herunga *laudationes*, Ps. Lamb, 9, 15.

-loga. v. āð-, treów-, wǽr-, wed-, word-loga.

lōgian (v. lōh); *p.* ode *To lodge, place, put in order, arrange, frame:*—Tō þreágenne gē lōgiaþ eówere sprǽce *ye frame your speech to reprove*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 25. Hī on heora scype heora nett lōgodon *in navi componentes retia*, Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man intō circan ǽnig þinga ne lōgige ðæs ðe ðartō ungedafenlīc sī *we enjoin that nothing be lodged in the church that is unsuitable for the place*, L. Edg. c. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. [Ne neuer se stede ne uurþe lōged mid ōðere hōdes manne ðanne mid moneke, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 9.] v. ge-logian.

logðor, logeðer *plotting mischief, wily, crafty*:—Logðor *cacomicanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 77: 127, 35. Logðer, 13, 31. Logeðer *marsius* (cf. (?) '*Marsi* homines, quibus naturalem vim contra serpentes inesse olim creditum, incantatores,' Ducange, v. wyrm-galere), 55, 58.

lōh; *gen.* lōges; *n. A place, stead:*—Gehādode Tobias on his lōh (on his steall, two other MSS.), Chr. 693; Thorpe 67, 9 col. 3. [*O. Frs.* lōch; *dat.* lōge *a place: O. H. Ger.* luog *specus, cubile: M. H. Ger.* luoc *locus.* v. Grmm. R. A. 955.]

lōh-sceaft, es; *m. A bolt, bar* (?):—Gaderode mē kigelas and stuþan sceaftas and lōhsceaftas, Shrn. 163, 6.

Loidis *Leeds:*—Ða æftran cyningas him botl worhton on ðam lande ðe Loidis[is] hāten *reges posteriores fecere sibi villam in regione quæ vocatur Loidis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 21: 3, 24; S. 557, 12.

lōma *a tool.* v. and-, andge-, ge-lōman.

lomb, lond, long. v. lamb, land, lang.

lōm-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To use often, repeat, frequent:*—Lōmlǽhtan *frequentabant*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 44. v. ge-lōmlǽcan.

loppe, an; *f. A flea* (?), *a spider* (?); also *a silk-worm:*—Furþum ðeós lytle loppe hine hwīlum deádne gedēþ *even this little flea sometimes kills him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 13. Seolucwyrm oððe sīdwyrm oððe loppe *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 23 (or is this a different word, corresponding to another meaning of *bombix*, 'silk or fine wool;' cf. *Icel.* lyppa *wool drawn into a long hank before being spun*? In Ps. Lamb. 38, 12 *sicut araneam* is glossed 'swā swā ǽtterloppan'; if this is not a mistake for 'āttercoppan,' by which the word is rendered in Ps. Spl. 38, 15, 'loppe' would be rather a *spider* than a *flea*, and the same word might be used for the silk worm, as both insects are spinners. And in Wrt. Voc. 24, 1 *loppe* (apparently however intended to be a Latin word) is given as the equivalent of 'fleónde nǽddre *vel* āttorcoppe.') [Lop *a flea*, in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Reprinted Gloss. B. 15, 22; C. 1; and gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire and Holderness: *Dan.* loppe.]

lopystre, an; *f. A lobster, a locust:*—Loppestre *polypus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 77; Wrt. Voc. 56, 2: 77, 69. Lopust *locusta*, ii. 113, 11. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sǽ? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Lopestro (loppestra, Rush.) *lucustas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

lor, es; *n.* (v. ðæt forlor, Past. Swt. 403, 13). *Loss, destruction:*—Ðæt tō lore weorþe ān ðīne lioma *ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29: 9, 17: 10, 6. Ðæt nǽniges mannes feorh tō lore wearð for ðam ofslægenan cyninges brēðer *ut nullius anima hominis pro interfecto regis fratre daretur*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23. Ðās heán mihta hēr on worulde āfeallaþ and tō lore wurþaþ *these lofty powers here on earth decay and perish*, Wulfst. 149, 4: 262, 17. Ēdel ðe nǽfre tō lore ne weorþeþ *nunquam amittenda hæreditas*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 4. Þonne hié him ǽr tīde tō tióþ ðæt hī ne māgon, ðonne is him tō ondrǽdenne ðæt him weorþe tō lore ðæt hié tō ryhtre tīde gefolgian meahton, ðæt is se wisdōm, ðe hié ǽr tīde wilniaþ and eówiaþ, ac hē him wyrþ ðonne swīðe ryhtlīce tō lore *admonendi ne, cum arripiunt intempestive, quod non valent, perdant etiam quod implere quandoque tempestive potuissent: atque scientiam, quia incongrue conantur ostendere, juste ostendantur amisisse*, 49, 3; Swt. 383, 25–28. Ðonne ðīn līchoma beó tō lore gedōn and ðīn flǽsc gebrosnod *quando consumseris carnes et corpus tuum*, 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beón tō lore gedōn *why should this ointment be thus wasted?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. DER. for-lor; *and see* los.

lorh, lorg, e; *f. A pole, a weaver's beam:*—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium* [lignum in quo licium involvitur, et laqueus qui de filo solet fieri, Ducange], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 48; Wrt. Voc. 59, 19. Lorg *amitis* [*amis* lignum bifurcatum, per quod venatores expandunt retia, ad capiendas feras, Ducange], 285, 17: ii. 8, 38. Loerge *amites*, Ep. Gl. 1 b, 3.

lorian. v. losian.

los, es; *n. Loss, destruction:*—Ða þing tō lose wurdon ðe on ðam scipe wǽron *perditis his quæ in navi erant rebus*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 20. Ðonne gē tō lose [Cott. MSS. lore] weorþaþ *in interitu vestro*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Weg ðiú lǽdas tō lose *via quæ ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13. Ðæt tō lose weorþe *ut pereat*, Rush. 18, 14: 5, 30. Hũ hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, Lind. 12, 14. [*Icel.* los *looseness, breaking up.*] v. lor.

los-, lose-wist, e; *f*: es, *m.* [?] *Hurt, loss, destruction, waste:*—Tō huon losuist ðiós smirinisse āworden wæs *quid perditio ista ungenti facta est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 4. Loswist [losewest, Rush.] walana *deceptio divitiarum*, 4, 19. Suna losuistes [loswest, Rush.] *filius perditionis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 12. Of losuist *de interitu*, Rtl. 169, 33. Sāules loswist gedōlas *animæ detrimentum patiatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26. Losuist [losewest] gedōe, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 36: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25.

lose [?] *frutectum, locus ubi ponunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 23.

losian; *p.* ode *To perish, be lost, stray, escape*:—'Drihten ic losige.' Cweþ 'ic losige' ðý læs ðe ðū losige *'Lord, I perish.' Say 'I perish,' lest thou perish*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 1–2. Hwīlum losaþ sió stemn *sometimes the voice is lost*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 14. Hwæt losaþ æfre ðam ælmihtigan Gode *what is ever lost to the Almighty God?* Homl. Skt. 11, 278. Gif hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa and him losaþ ān of ðām . . . ða nigon and hundnigontig ðe nā ne losedon *si fuerint alicui centum oves et erraverit una ex eis . . . nonaginta novem, quæ non erraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12, 13: Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Nō hē on helm losaþ *she shall not escape into shelter*, Beo. Th. 2789; B. 1392. Ealra ðæra sāwla ðe þurh ðæt losiaþ *all the souls that perish through that*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 37. Ðæt sǣd ðe feóll be ðam wege mid twýfealdre dare losode [*perished*], Homl. Th. ii. 90, 14. Ðā losade hió him sōna *she was at once lost to him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Hē onweg losade *he escaped*. Beo. Th. 4199; B. 2096. Fīftig þurh fleám onweg losedon *quinquaginta fuga lapsos esse*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 6. Dý læs ðe ðū losige *ne tu pereas*, Gen. 19, 15. Gif hē losige and hine mon eft gefō *if he escape and be caught a second time*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 11: 1; Th. i. 60, 17. Gif hit [feoh] him losige, 20; Th. i. 74, 17. Gaderiaþ ða lāfe and hī ne losion *gather the remnants, and let them not be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 21. Ne sceal hē for ðām læssan losian *he shall not be lost for the lesser sins*, ii. 336, 22. Swā swā seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Ðætte nū foraldod is ðæt is forneáh losad *quod enim antiquatur, prope interitum est*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 9. Ðonne ðē mon ǣrest secge ðæt ðīn ceáp sý losod, Lchdm. iii. 60, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. Mē syndon losode fōta gangas *effusi sunt gressus mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. v. ge-losian.

losigend-līc; *adj. Ready to perish, in danger of destruction*:—Ða tōweardan frecednyssa ðises losigendlīcan middangeardes, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 7. Se ðe ða losigendlīcan buruhware [*people of Jerusalem*] bemǽnde, i. 408, 6.

losing, e; *f. Loss, perdition*: Tō lose ꝺ losing *ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

lot, es; *n. Deceit, guile, fraud, craft, cunning*:—Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas ne ðæt leáse lot ðe beoþ mid ðām wrencum bewrigen *nil perjuria, nil nocet ipsis fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189 [v. list]. Mid his lote bewunden *encompassed with his deceit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 243, 1: 46, 3; Swt. 347, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena lot *daemonum solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14 note. v. lytig.

lotendra? *madendum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 46.

loða, an; *m. A cloak, upper garment*:—Loða *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 58: *lacerna*, 53, 65: *sandalium*, 119, 55: *sagulum*, 119, 58: *colobium, dictum quia longum est, et sine manicis*, 134, 37. Hē genom his loðan ænne læppan *he took a skirt of his robe*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 5. Loðan *clamidem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 31. Hloðan, gegirelan *liniamento*, 50, 4. Heora andwlitan bewrigenum under loðum *their faces wrapped under their cloaks*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. [*Icel.* loði *a fur cloak*; cf. loðinn *shaggy*: *O. H. Ger.* ludo, lodo *birrus, penula, lodix, genus vestimenti*.]

lot-wrenc, es; *m. Deceit, deception, cunning, fraud, device, wile, craft*:—Lotwrænc *deceptio, fraus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 13. Mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dýdon *with what deception devils did it*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 18. Philippus mid his lotwrence āliéfde ðæt heora anwaldas mōston standan swā hié ǣr dydon *Philip, with his craftiness, allowed their powers to stand as they did before*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif hwā mid his lotwrencum ōðres mannes folgere fram him āþǽce *si quis versutiis suis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo allexerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14; Th. ii. 186, 22. Ðā wearþ se mann mid deófles lotwrencum bepǽht, Homl. Th. i. 192, 11: 376, 9: Wulfst. 84, 19. For his lotwrencium, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena mislīce lotwrencas *daemonum varia solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14. Hē heora lotwrencas [-wrencceas, MS. B.] wiste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ða ðe ðisse worulde lotwrenceas cunnon *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 5: Swt. 205, 17.

lotwrenc-ceást, e; *f. Wiliness, cunning*:—Hē heora lotwrencceáste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15.

lox, es; *m. A lynx*:—Lox *linx*, Ælfc. [Gl. 19; Som. 59, 14; Wrt. Voc. 22, 55. Aristoteles sǽde ðæt deór wǽre ðæt mihte ǽlc wuht þurhseón ge treówa ge furþum stānas; ðæt deór wē hātaþ lox, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* luchs, lohs *lynx, pardus, panthera*: *Ger.* luchs.]

loxe *in* loxanwudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. Cf. [?] Grff. ii. 163 luhsa, *Linsa* [*sylvestris, Gottheit*]'; *or* loxan wudu = *lynx-wood*.]

lūcan; *p.* leác, *pl.* lucon; *pp.* locen *To close, conclude, fasten, lock*:—Ðæt hē leác on hāfre tungon *qui statim conclusit et omnino confirmavit totum quod pater suus in vita sua fecerat*, Chart. Th. 272, 5. On ðæt gerād ðe ðæt stande ðe wit beforan ðam ealdormen lucan *on the condition that that arrangement stand which we concluded before the alderman*, 597, 32. Hrīm and forst lucon leóda gesetu *rime and frost shut up men's dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Ðǽr com flōwende flōd ǽfter ebban lucon lagustreámas *there came flowing flood after ebb, the streams intertwined* or *closed up* [*the surface of the water shewing a network of lines from the varying currents, as the tide flowed up the river*], Byrht. Th. 133, 46; By. 66. Siddan ða ýslan eft onginnaþ lūcan tōgædere geclungne tō cleowenne *afterwards the ashes begin to close up again, pressed to a ball*; in massam cineres coactos, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 16; Ph. 225. Lūcan eorþan cīðas (*frost shall*) *lock up the germs of earth*, 90a; Th. 338, 6: Gn. Ex. 74. Lūcan [onlūcan?], Cd. 220; Th. 283, 5; Sat. 300. Sincgim locen *the jewel fastened in its setting*, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264. Locen *is applied to coats of mail, which were formed of* [*interlacing*] *rings fastened on to some material to which they might be sewn, see* hring *with its compounds, and* cf. brogden byrne; *also Icel.* hring-ofin:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784: 1890. Locen beág *a closed ring* [*not a spiral* wunden beág], 5982; B. 2995; Andr. Kmbl. 605; An. 303. [*O. Sax.* ant-, bi-lūkan: *O. Frs. Icel.* lūka: *O. H. Ger.* lūhhan.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-, on-, tō-, un-lūcan.

lūcan; *p.* leác *To pull up*:—Swā swā londes ceorl of his æcere lýcþ yfel weód monig, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 55; Met. 12, 28 [*E. D. S. Mid-York. Gloss.* louk, look *to weed*: *Holderness Gloss.* lookers *weeders in a cornfield*; look *to hoe weeds in a field of young corn*: lowker *runcinator*, Wrt. Voc. 218, col. 2: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, ūz-liuhhan *evellere*, Grff. ii. 138.] v. ā-lūcan.

lud-geat, es; *n. A back door, postern*:—þurh ludget *per seudoterum* [*ψευδοθυρον*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 72. þorh ludgæt, 116, 70: Ep. Gl. 18 b, 16.

lufe. v. lufu.

lufe-līc. v. luf-līc.

lufen, e; *f. Hope* [?]:—Sceal eall ēðelwyn eówrum cynne lufen ālicgean [lufena licgean, MS.] *all delight in their country and hope shall fail your kin*, Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. [Grein who emends thus compares *lufen* with Gothic *lubains*; Grimm takes *lufen* = *leofen* victus, R. A. 731.]

lufestice, es, *also*, an; *m. Lovage*:—Lufestice *lubestica*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 79; Wrt. Voc. 30, 27: 69, 23. Lubestica *conixe*, 67, 40. Lufestice *libestica*, 79, 2. Genim lubastican wyrttruman, Herb. 146, 3; Lchdm. i. 270, 7. Lufestices sǽd, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 20: iii. 128, 22. Genim lufestice, 4, 10.

lufestre, an; *f. A sweetheart*:—Lufestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

lufian; *p.* ode *To love, feel affection for, shew love to*:—Simon lufast ðū mē . . . hē cwæþ tō him ðū wāst ðæt ic ðē lufige *Simon diligis me . . . dicit ei tu scis quia amo te*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15. Se ðe lufaþ his sāwle forspilþ hig *qui amat animam suam perdet eam*. 12, 25. Lufiaþ mid lācum ða ðe læs āgun *shew their love with gifts to those that have less*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 32; Gū. 50. Hē āgsode hý, hwā wolde on ðære gefērrǽdenne beón ðe hē wǽre, and ðæt lufian ðæt hē lufode, L. Edg. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. Hē mē mid syndrige lufan lufode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 33. Hū ūs wuldres weard wordum and dǽdum lufode in līfe, Andr. Kmbl. 1193; An. 597. Ðū mē on ðīnum weorcum lufadest *delectasti me in factura tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 3. Hī hine lufedan leáse mūðe *dilexerunt eum in ore suo*, 77, 35. Lufigean his nēhstan swā hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Ðæt is tō lufigenne on ðysse wyrte ðæt heó hafaþ gehwǽdne wyrttruman *it is an excellent property of this plant, that it has a small root*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 5. Ðes lufigenda wer *hic amans vir*; ðis lufigende wīf *hæc amans fœmina*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 49. Hē wæs fram eallum mannum lufad, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11: 5, 19; S. 637, 19. v. ge-lufian.

lufiend, lufigend, es; *m. A lover*:—*Amans Deum*, lufigende God, is participium, and *amans Dei* is nama, ðæt is, *amator Dei*, Godes lufigend, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 61. Swā swīðe se cyning wæs geworden lufiend ðæs heofonlīcan rīces, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 5 col. 2. Ic hæbbe ōðerne lufiend *I have another lover*, Homl. Skt. 7, 27. Se wīsdōm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Lufigendas, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 27.

lufiend-, lufigend-līc; *adj. Lovely, lovable, amiable*:—Lufigendlīc *amabilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 40. Lufigendlīc miht *amanda virtus*, 26; Som. 28, 19. Luffendlīc stede *amenus locus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 63; Wrt. Voc. 33, 59. Swīðe lufigendlīc and leóf ǽghwæðere þeóde *utrique provinciæ multum amabilis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 16: 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Swīðe lufiendlīce sind geteld ðīn *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Surt. 83, 2.

luf-līc; *adj. Lovely, lovable, worthy of love, amiable, dear*:—Lufīc *amabilis*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 5. Cild ācenned gōd lufīc *a child born at this time will be good and amiable*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5. Hū lufīce geteld ðīn *how amiable are thy tabernacles*; quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Ps. Spl. 83, 1.

luf-līce; *adv. Amiably, kindly, dearly, with good will* or *love, willingly*:—Lufīce *affabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 11. Hē lufīce him hýrde *libenter eum audiebat*, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hē lufīce swā gedyde *libentissime se facturum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 31: Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ælfrēd cyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep his wordum lufīce and freóndlīce *with love and friendship*, Past. Swt. 3, 1: Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. Hū lufīce hē ūs gesōhte hider on middangeard *with how great love he visited us here on earth*, 129, 11: Wulfst. 204, 16. Ic wylle cýpan lufīcor ðonne ic gebicge *volo vendere carius quam emi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19.

luf-rǽdenn, e; *f. Love*:—Hig gesetton hatunge for lufrǽddenne mīnre *posuerunt odium pro dilectione mea*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 5.

luf-sum; *adj. Amiable, pleasant, lovable:*—Lufsum swā Rahel *amabilis ut Rachel*, Rtl. 109, 37. Lufsum and līðe leófsum monnum *amiable and kind to the men that are dear to him*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914: 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Pa. 32.

lufsum-līce; *adv. Kindly, graciously:*—Đā sende Vitalianus se pāpa cyninge lufsumlīce ǽrendgewrit, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 18.

lufsum-ness, e; *f. Amiability, pleasantness, love, kindness:*—Lufsumness *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Lufsumnisse *dilectionis*, Rtl. 3, 24: 13, 21. Lufsumnisse *jocunditatem*, 45, 33.

luf-tācen, es; *n. A token of love*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863.

luf-tīme; *adj. Giving rise to love, pleasant, grateful:*—Gregorius đæt luftýme weorc gefremode *Gregory performed that grateful work* [*the conversion of the English*], Homl. Th. ii. 126, 26.

LUFU, e *and* an [v. Anglia vi. 176]; *f.* LOVE:—*Te amo* đē ic lufige, đon befylþ mīn lufu on đē and đū miht cweþan *amor a te* ic eom gelufod fram đē, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 36. Gif đonne đæs monnes mōd and his lufu biþ behleápen on đa lǽnan sibbe *si ergo in ea* [*pace*] *cor quæ relicta est figitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 14. Swā mycel lufu tō godcundre lāre *tantus amor persuadendi*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 20. Sǽde hire đā his lust and his willan đæt his lufu wǽre đæt hē đa stōwe neósode đara eádigra apostola *indicavit ei desiderium sibi inesse beatorum apostolorum limina visitandi* 5, 19; S. 637, 30. On đæm welme dære sōþan lufan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 7; Rä. 27, 25. Mid brōđorlice lufan hī lǽran đæt hī rihte sibbe and lufan betwih him hæfdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. For Godes lufon *pro Domino*, 3, 19; S. 547, 16. For ūre lufan *for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Mid lufe ge mid lāđe, 45, 8. For hylde and lufe *affectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 65. Gif hē secge đæt hē hæbbe hire freóndscipe đæt ys be lufe *si dicat se amicitiam ejus habere, id est, amatorie*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 17; Th. ii. 230, 17. Hié sceolan lǽran Godes lufan and manna, Blickl. Homl. 77, 20. Godes ege and his lufe fæstlice on ūrum heortum healdan, 131, 3. And đar þegen āge twegen costas lufe ođđe lage and hē đonne lufe geceóse *and where a thane has a choice of two courses, love or law* [*an amicable settlement or appeal to law*] *and he choose the former*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 5. Đeós woruld nǽre wyrđe đæt man tō hire lufe hæfde ealles tō swīđe *this world does not deserve to be loved too much*, Wulfst. 273, 14. For Godes ege and for his lufu, 302, 27. Đǽr wē sib and lufu samod gemētaþ, Hy. 7, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 30. Lufena tō leáne, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 11; Hy. 4, 115. Đeáh monn good onginne for sumes wītes ege, hit mon sceal đeáh geendigean for sumes gōdes lufum, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 265, 7. For đǽm lufum đe hī tō him habbaþ *per caritatem*, 52, 7; Swt. 409, 13. Đone mon lufaþ for lufum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. For đīnum lufum, 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. Hē onfēng đa ilcan gecynde for ūrum lufon *he received the same nature for our sakes*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 24. For mīnum lufan, Wulfst. 231, 17. Lufum *voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. DER. bearn-, brýd-, eád-, eard-, feoh-, freónd-, fyrhþ-, gāst-, heáh-, heort-, mǽg-, man-, mōd-, ofer-, sib-, sorg-, treów-, wīf-lufu.

luf-wende; *adj. Beloved, amiable, pleasant:*—Cild ācenned lufwende *a child born* [*at that time will be*] *amiable*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. Mid lufwendum mōdes willan *cum benevolo animi affectu*, Lye. Đa lufwende eardas *dilecta rura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 42.

lufwend-līc; *adj. Amiable;* amabilis, Lye.

luh (a borrowed word apparently, Welsh *llwch*; cf. *pól* and Welsh *pwll*]; *n. A loch, lough:*—Ofer đæt luh *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 22. Ofer luh ł lytel sǽ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1.

Lunden *London:*—Hē bebohte hine on Lundenne *he sold him in London*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3: Chr. 839; Erl. 66. 16: 898; Erl. 96, 20. Of Eástenglum and of Lunden, 992; Erl. 131, 33.

Lunden-burh; *f. London:*—Đes geáres forbarn Lundenburh, Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 12. Đa Bryttas forlēton Kentland and mycclum ege flugon tō Lundenbyrig, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 872; Erl. 76, 15. Đý ilcan geáre gesette Ælfrēd cyning Lundenburg, 886; Erl. 84, 26.

Lunden-ceaster, e; *f. London:*—Is heora [*East Saxons*] ealdorburh nemmed Lunden-ceaster on ofre geseted đæs foresprecenan streámes [*the Thames*] . . . Đā hēt Æþelbyrht on Lundenceastre cyricean getimbrian and đa gehālgian Sce. Paule, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17–23. Se wæs Lundenceastre biscop, 2, 7; S. 509, 8. Eác swylce Eást-Seaxum hē gesette Ercenwold biscop in Lundenceastre, 4, 6; S. 573, 43.

Lundeniscо; *adj. Belonging to London:*—Lundenisc *Lundoniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 28.

Lunden-wāran, -ware; *pl. The people of London*:—Mellitum đone biscop Lundenwaran onfōn ne woldon *Mellitum Lundonienses episcopum recipere noluerunt*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 37. Đā wurdon Lundenware hēđene, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 10.

Lunden-wīc, es; *n. London:*—Æþelbyrht gesealde Mellite biscopsetle on Lundenwīc, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 22.

lund-laga, an; *m. Rein, kidney:*—Đes lundlaga *hic rigen* ođđe *ren*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Lundlaga *lien*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 14: *renunculus*, ii. 118, 72. Lundlagan *renunculi*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 67: *renunculæ*, 65, 58. Đū nymst twegen lundlagan *sumes duos renes*, Ex. 29, 13: Lev. 8, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* lundir; *pl. f. the flesh along the back: O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina*; *and see* gelynd, gelyndu.]

lungen, e; *f. A lung:*—Lungen *pulmo*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 11: *pulmon*, 65, 51. Lungena *pulmones*, 71, 5. Đone man đe biþ lungenne wund, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. [*Icel.* lungu; *pl. n. the lungs; O. H. Ger.* lunga, lungina; *f. pulmo: Ger.* lunge.]

lungen-ādl, e; *f. Disease of the lungs*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 24: 22, 8.

lungen-sealf, e, *f. A salve for the lungs:*—Đās wyrte sculon tō lungensealfe, Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

lungen-wyrt, e; *f. Lung-wort*, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1: iii. 337, col. 1.

lungre; *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, straightway, speedily:*—Loth eode lungre ūt *Lot went out straightway*, Cd. 113; Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461: Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Cyning ālýsde hine lungre, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Wēn is đæt hī ūs lifigende lungre wyllen, snióme forsweolgan, 123, 2. Đǽr him lifgedāl lungre weorþeþ *there the parting with life shall happen to him suddenly*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 3; Vy. 45: 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167. Hié lungre ǽr feorh ālēton *just before they had lost their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3255; An. 1630. Næs him gewemmed wlite ne wlōh of hrægle lungre ālýsed *his beauty was not spoiled nor a fringe of his garment even loosened* [Grimm would translate *lungre* here *acriter, fortiter*], 2942; An. 1474. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lungar *strong: O. H. Ger.* lungar *strenuus*.]

lūs; *f. A louse:*—Lūs *pediculus* vel *sexpes*, Wrt. Voc. 24, 11. Swīnes lūs *usia*, 24, 34. Luus *peducla*, ii. 117, 8. Hine byton lýs, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Hē āfylde eal heora land mid froggon, and siđđan mid gnættum, eft mid hundes lūsum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 21. [*Icel.* lūs: *f*; *pl.* lýss: *O. H. Ger.* lūs *pediculus: Ger.* laus.]

LUST, es; *m.* LUST, *desire, pleasure, voluptuousness:*—Epicurus sǽde đæt se lust wǽre đæt hēhste gōd *Epicurus summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23. Swā mycel hǽto and lust Cristes geleáfan *tantus fervor fidei et desiderium*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Him wæs metes micel lust *he had a craving for food*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 6. Lust ođđe gǽlsa *luxus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Hwǽr beóþ đonne se īdla lust and seó swētnes dæs hǽmedþinges đe hē ǽr hātheortlice lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Lustes *veneris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 79. Luste *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68. Mid ungeswencedlīce luste heofonlīcra gōda *infatigabili cœlestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35. Nū is đīn folc on luste *now is thy people desirous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2046; An. 1025: Elen. Kmbl. 276; El. 138. Wedres on luste *glad on account of fair weather* or [?] *desirous of fair weather*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 28; Wal. 26. Of luste flǽsces *ex voluntate carnis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. In lust *in luxum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 3: Hpt. Gl. 514, 5. Him sǽde his willan and his lust *ei indicasset desiderium suum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 7. Ofer lust mīnne *a desiderio meo*, Ps. Th. 139, 8. Đonne hafaþ hē micelne lust *ita ingentem libidinem haberet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 20. Plegan, lustas *ludrica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 64. Him swedraden synna lustas *sinful lusts were stilled in him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 3; Gū. 84. Se man hine forhabban sceal on manegum þingum his līfes lusta *homini a multis vitæ suæ libidinibus abstinendum sit*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 5, arg; Th. ii. 170, 10. Hē hine ætbrǽd đām flǽsclīcum lustum, Homl. Th. i. 58, 19. Hē fulgǽþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his desires and his pleasure*, 66, 12. Tō đām upplīcan lustum *ad superna desideria*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Of lustum điss līfes *voluptatibus vitæ*, Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Lustum *joyfully, gladly, voluntarily*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 8; Gen. 16. Ic đē lustum lāce cwēme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 53, 6. Nēde ođđe lustum, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 88; Met. 9, 44. Mid lustum, Dōm. L. 6, 70. Wesan on lustum *to live joyously*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 26; Gen. 473. Here wæs on lustum *joyous were the people*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162. Ne heora lustas ne heora willan gefyllan *nec desideria vel vota complere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 38. Līces lustas, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409. [*Goth.* lustus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* lust *luxus, appetitus, venus, delectatio, concupiscentia: Ger.* lust.] DER. firen-, syn-, un-lust.

lust; *adj.* (?) *Pleased, glad, desirous:*—Đæt đū ne þehýre lustum mōde đæra twýsprǽcena word *that thou be not glad* or *desirous to hear the words of the double-tongued* [or does *lustum* belong to the preceding word?], Wulfst. 246, 10.

lust-bǽre; *adj. Producing* or *having desire* or *pleasure, desirous, desirable, pleasant, agreeable:*—Lustbǽre *libens*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18: 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustbǽre on gesihþe *aspectu delectabile*, Gen. 3, 6. Ic wæs swīđe lustbǽre hine tō gehýranne *me audiendi avidum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. Sió hǽlu hine gedēþ lustbǽrne *salubritas videtur præstare voluptatem*, 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Wǽron lustbǽre for đone leófan drihten wīta tō þrowienne, Homl. Skt. 4, 116. Đās word sind lustbǽre tō gehýrenne *these words are pleasant to hear*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 16.

lustbǽr-līc; *adj. Desirable, pleasant:*—Ēálā hū lustbǽrlīce tīda on đam dagum wǽron *O tempora desiderio dignissima!* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 25.

lustbǽr-līce; *adv. With delight, pleasure, eagerness, pleasantly:*—Đa leóþ đe ic geó lustbǽrlīce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Đā se wīsdóm đis leóþ lustbǽrlīce âsungen hæfde *hæc cum philosophia leniter suaviterque cecinisset*, 36, 1; Fox 170, 25.

lustbǽr-ness, e; *f. Desire, pleasure, pleasantness*:—Lustbǽrnes *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Ða bereáfodon ǽlcere lustbǽrnesse *they robbed me of every pleasure*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11. Wē ðonne ne beóþ onǽlde mid ðære lustbǽrnesse ūres mōdes ðonne bistilþ sió slǽwþ on ūs ōþ ðæt heó ūs ǽwyrtwalaþ from ǽlcere lustbǽrnesse gōdra weorca *ipsa quippe mentis desidia, dum congruo fervore non accenditur, a bonorum desiderio funditus convalescente furtim torpore mactatur*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 3. Hit biþ onstyred mid ðære lustbǽrnesse *ex delectatione pulsatur*, 53, 6; Swt. 417, 13. Þurh Evan lustbǽrnesse oferswīðed *delectatione superatus*, 53, 7; Swt. 417, 28. Hī nāne lustbǽrnisse nabbaþ hī tō sēcanne *they have no desire to seek them*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. Lustbǽrnesse nimþ *cupidinem contrahat*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 72.

lust-full; *adj. Desirous*:—Gif his hwā sīe lustfull māre tō witanne sēce him ðonne self ðæt *if any one be desirous to know more of it, let him seek it himself*, Ors, 3, 2; Swt. 100, 27.

lustfullian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, be glad, take pleasure* [*in*]: — Swā ic lustfullige on ðisum lāðum wītum, swā swā se ðe gesihþ ðone ðe hē gewilnode, Homl. Skt. 8, 116. Heó lustfullode-on hire fōstormōder hūse, Nar. 40, 12. Se cyning ongan lustfullian ðæt clǽneste līf hāligra and heora ðām swētestan gehātum [*rex*] *ipse delectatus vita mundissima sanctorum, et promissis eorum suavissimis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 8. Mid ðȳ se līchoma ongynneþ lustfullian *cum caro delectari cœperit*, 1, 27; S. 497, 22. Wē witan ðæt se līchoma ne mæg lustfullian būtan ðam mōde *cum caro delectare sine animo nequeat*, 497, 28. Ðā ongan hē lustfullian ðæs biscopes wordum, 2, 9; S. 511, 34. Ðā ongan se biscop lustfullian his wīslīcra worda, 5, 19; S. 637, 46. Evan swā swā līchoma wæs lustfulliende *Eva velut caro delectata est*, 1, 27; S. 497, 15; 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Lustfulligende, 4, 25; S. 600, 22. DER. ge-lustfullian.

lustful-līce; *adv. With joy* or *pleasure, joyfully, gladly*:—Lustfullīce *libenter*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 30. Se mildheorta Drihten onfēhþ swīðe lustfullīce eallum ðǽm gōdum ðe ǽnig man gedēþ his ðæm nēhstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25.

lustful-ness, e; *f. Pleasure, delight, desire*:—Lustfulnes *oblectamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 49. Seó lustfulnys biþ þurh līchoman *delectatio fit per carnem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13, 10, 18, 12, 30: Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 7, 8, 21, 24, 25. Drihten eallum geleáffullum monnum heora gong gestaþelade tō līfes wege ðæt hió māgon þurh ða lustfulnesse heora mōdes mid gōdum dǽdum geearnian leóht ðæs ēcan līfes *the Lord established for all believers their passage to the way of life, that they may through the ardent desire of their mind earn with good deeds the light of everlasting life*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 20.

lustfullung, e; *f. Pleasure, delight*:—Of ȳdelum gylpe biþ ācenned lustfullung leásre herunge *from vainglory is born a delight in false praise*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 33. Lustfullunge *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68.

lustgeorn-ness, e; *f. Desire, concupiscence*:—Lustgeornnisse *fornicationis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 16. Lustgiornisses *concupiscentiæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19.

lust-grin, e; *f. Snare set by pleasure*, Soul Kmbl. 46; Seel. 23. [The MS. has *lustgryrum* for which Grein proposes to read *lustgrynum*.]

lūs-þorn, es; *m. The spindle tree*; euonymus Europæus:—On lūsþorn; of lūsþorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 19. [v. *E. D. S. Plant Names* louse-berry tree: *Dutch* luizen-boom.]

lust-līce; *adv. With pleasure, gladly, willingly*: — Lustlīce *libenter*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustlīce onfōn *libenter excipere*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18: 3, 3; S. 525, 30. For ðē wē wolden lustlīce sweltan *for thee we would gladly die*, Ap. Th. 26, 6. Ðe nū lustlīce sibbsumes friþes æt eów biddende sindon *who now are willing to ask a friendly peace from you*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 48, 22. Ða godcundan lāre lustlīce gehȳran, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: 49, 32. v. for-lustlīce.

lustmoce, an; *f. Lady's smock*; Cardamine pratensis:—Lustmoce croppan, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23. Lustmocan crop, Lchdm. ii. 92, 8. Genime lustmocan, 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 17.

lustsum-līc; *adj. Pleasant, delectable*:—Ic nāt for hwī eów sindon ða ǽrran gewin swā lustsumlīce on leóþcwidum tō gehiéranne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lustsam *amoenus, dulcis, delectabilis*.]

LŪTAN; *p.* leát; *pl.* luton; *pp.* loten *To lout, bow, bend forward, stoop, fall down before one*:—Hē lūteþ æfter *he boweth after it*, Salm. Kmbl. 806; Sal. 402. Leótt [hleát, Lind.] tō fōtum his *procidit ad pedes ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush, 5, 22. Hē ārās and ðā tō eorþan leát *he rose up, and then bowed to the ground*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 74, 7. Hē leát tō ðæs cāseres eáre *he bent down to the emperor's ear*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Ðæt heofonlīce wolcn leát wið his and hine genam *the cloud from heaven stooped towards him, and received him*, 296, 2. Hē forþ leát on his andwlitan *procideret in faciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Hē leát forþ ðæt him man āslōh ðæt heáfod of *he bent forward so that his head was struck off*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 16. Hē leát forþ tō ðæm men ðe hine sleán mynte, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7. Gāsta uncléánra lutun tō him *spiritus inmundi procidebant ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 11. Lod and Josue luton wið heora (*the angels they saw*), Homl. Th. i. 38. 21. Ðeáh heó onsīge and lūte tō ðære eorþan *though she* [*the sun*] *sink and stoop to the earth*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Forþ lūten wē *procidamus*, Ps. Surt. 94, 6. [*R. Glouc. Chauc.* Piers P. loute: *Icel.* lūta *to bow down.*] DER. ā-, ge-, on-, under-lūtan.

luðer-. v. lyðer-.

lutian; p. ode *To lie hid, be concealed, lurk, skulk, be latent*:—Sum gedwyld lutaþ ðǽr *aliquis latet error*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 46. Of ðam fȳre ðe him on lutaþ *from the fire that is latent in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Hū moniga dīgla costunga ðæs ealdan feóndes lutigeaþ on ðȳs andweardan līfe *quanta in hujus vitae itinere tentamenta antiqui hostis lateant*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 24. Ðū lutodest ōþ ðis on ðam lāðum cristendōme *thou hast skulked until now in that detestable Christianity*, Homl. Skt. 5, 413. Ða iermingas ūt of ðæm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *the wretched creatures crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 30. Ða ōðre ðe lutedon on ðære dīgelnisse *insidiæ, quæ latebant*, Jos. 8, 19. Lutiaþ ðǽr þrȳ dagas *ibi latitate tribus diebus*, 2, 16. Eal ðæt gehȳddes lutige *omne, quod clausum latet*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 15. Nys hyt swā stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hām for ege hlāfordes mīnes *non est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi prae timore domini mei*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Fērde ðā lutigende geond heges and weges geond wudes and feldes swā ðæt hē [*king Alfred*] gesund becom tō Æþelingēge, Shrn. 16, 11. Dīgelne leahter on menniscre heortan lutigende *secret sin lurking in the human heart*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 18. Cwæþ ðæt hē god wǽre on mannes hiwe lutiende *said that he was a god concealed in the form of a man*, ii. 474, 22. [*Laym. Trev. Piers P. Chauc.* lotie *to lie hid: O. H. Ger.* luzēn *latere*, Grff. ii. 322.] Cf. lot, lytig.

lybb, es; *n. Medicine, drug, simple*, in a bad sense *poison*; the word often implies the use of witchcraft, see the compounds; as Grimm says 'aus der bedeutung des erlaubten *φάρμακον* gieng hernach die des schädlichen, zauberhaften hervor,' D. M. 1103:—Lyb *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 31. Lybb, Ep. Gl. 17 b, 13. Ðæt biþ lyb wið eágena dimnesse *that is a medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14. Oxna lyb *green or black hellebore*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 28. Ðis ðē lib be cyrneles *this may be a medicine for thee for churnel*, iii. 62, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* lubbe; *dat. suco*: cf. lubbian *medicare*: *Icel.* lyf; *f.* also *n. a herb, simple*, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft, or supernatural power; cf. ū-lyfjan *poison*; lyfja *to heal*: *O. H. Ger.* luppi; *n. maleficium, succus lethiferus*; luppōn *medicare*: cf. *Goth.* lubja-leisei *φαρμακεία*.] v. cȳs-lybb, un-lybbe, lybesn.

lybbestre, an; *f. A witch, sorcerer*:—Lybbestran *carios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 12. v. lybb, lyb-lǽca; *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* luppari *veneficus, maleficus*.

lyb-corn, es; *n.* '*A grain of purgative effect*, especially the seeds of various *euforbias*, probably also of some of the gourds, as *momordica elaterium, cucumis colocynthis*,' Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 397, col 2:—Libbcorn *catharticum*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 8. Libcorn *lacyride*, 67, 73: *tytymalosca*, 68, 55. Lybcorn *cartomo*, ii. 14, 14; *lattyride*, 54, 23: *cartam*, 103, 53; *chartamo*, 76: *catarticum, potus*, 129, 43. Wyrc ūtyrnendne drænc genim fīf and hundeahtatig lybcorna *make a purgative drink thus*; *take eighty-five purgative seeds*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 12: 20, 1. Wyrc ōðerne [spīwdrænc] of beóre and of feówertig lybcorna, 20, 10.

lyb-cræft, es; *m. Magic, witchcraft, skill in the use of* lybb:—Hió him sealdon āttor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12.

lybesn, lyfesn, lybsen, e; *f. A charm, an amulet*:—Lyb, lybsn *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 23. Lyb, lyfesn, 63, 23. Lybsin *lustramenta*, 82, 10. Lyfesna *filacteria*, 36, 72: 73, 16. Lybesne *strenas*, 121, 36. Swā swā hī ðæt sende wīte fram Gode scyppende þurh heora galdor oððe lifesne oððe ōðre dīgolnesse deófolcræftes bewerian mihte *quasi missam a Deo conditore plagam per incantationes, vel fylacteria, vel alia dæmonicæ artus arcana cohibere valerent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9.

lyb-lāc, es; *n. m. Sorcery, witchcraft, the art of using drugs* or *potions for the purpose of poisoning*, or *for magical purposes*:—Ðis synt ða īdelnyssa ðisse worulde . . . lyblāc . . . scīncræft *hæc sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . maleficium . . . ars magica* [cf. Gal. 5, 20 *where Gothic has* lubjaleisei = *φαρμακεία*, A. V. witchcraft], L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht dīne æceras bētan gif ðǽr hwilc ungedēfe þing on gedōn biþ on drȳ oððe on lyblāce, Lchdm. 1, 398, 3. Gif hī hwilc man niman wile oððe hyra æthrīneþ ðonne forbærnaþ hī sona eall his līc ðæt syndon ungefrægelīcu lyblāc *if any man wants to catch them* [*certain fowls*] *or touches them, then at once they consume all his body: those are most extraordinary cases of witchcraft*, Nar. 34, 3. Wið ealra bealwa gehwylc ðara lyblāca *against every harm from sorceries*, Lchdm. i. 402, 11. Wē cwǽdon be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be liblācum gif ðǽr man ācweald wǽre . . . *we have ordained concerning witchcrafts and sorceries, if in such cases any one were killed* . . ., L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 10. Be liblācum. Ða ðe lyblāc wyrcaþ sȳn hī ā fram ǽlcum Godes dǽle āworpene, būton hī tō rihtre dǽdbōte gecyrran, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 13–16. Bebeorh ðē wið lyblācas and āttorcræftas *cave tibi a maleficiis et veneficiis* [cf. ne unrihtlyblācas ne ongynne wē, Wulfst. 253, 11, MS. D.], L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132 9. DER. unriht-lyblāc. v. next word.

lyb-lǽca, an; *m. A sorcerer:*—Lyblǽcan *caragios* [*caragius* sortilegus, præstigiator qui characteribus magicis utitur, Ducange], Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 53. v. fugel-hwata.

lyb-wyrhta. v. unlyb-wyrhta.

lȳcþ, Bt. Met. 12, 55; Met. 12, 28. v. lūcan.

lȳden. v. lǽden.

lȳfan. v. līfan.

lyfesn. v. lybesn.

lyffetere, es; *m. A flatterer:*—Lyffetere *adulator,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 40. Liffetere, 49, 14. Ðonne âdumbiaþ ða ȳdelan lyffeteras *then shall the vain flatterers be dumb,* Homl. Th. ii. 570, 35. Faraþ tō ðām lyffeterum ðe eów ǽr leáslīce ôlæhton *go to the flatterers that before fawned on you falsely,* 570, 23: i. 494, 10.

lyffettan; *p.* te *To flatter, pay court to:*—Ic lyffytte *adulor,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Ða byrþeras ðe hine tō byrgenne feredon synd ôlæcunga lyffetyndra gefērena *the bearers who carried him to the grave are the blandishments of flattering companions,* Homl. Th. i. 492, 28. Lyffetyndra tungan gewrīðaþ manna sāwla on synnum *the tongues of flatterers bind the souls of men in sins,* 494, 6.

lyffetung, e; *f. Flattery, adulation, paying court to:*—Lyffetung *adulatio,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 41. Liffetung, 49, 15. Herige hine nā on ðisum līfe, ac æfter his geendunge, ðonne ne deraþ nān lyffetung ðām herigendum, and nān upāhefednys ne costnaþ ðone geheredan, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 19. Ne hlyste gē heora geswǽsan lyffetunge, 404, 29. Heora nān ne gedyrstlǽce ðæt heó Godes landāre woroldrīcum sellen for lyffetunge *let none of them dare to give God's lands to the powerful of the earth as a means of paying court to them,* Lchdm. iii. 442, 32. Ðæt mǽden ne mihte beón bepǽht þurh ǽnige lyffetunge fram hire leófan drihtne, Homl. Skt. 7, 86. Hwǽr beóþ ða līðan lyffetunga ðe hine forlǽddon ǽror *where are the fair flatteries that formerly seduced him?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 27. Ða smēðan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Lyffetungum befangen, i. 492, 32.

lȳf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

lyft, es, e; *m. f. n. Air, atmosphere, breeze, sky, heavens, cloud:*—Lyft *aer,* Wrt. Voc. 52, 55. Lybt *sudum,* ii. 121, 66. Stemn is geslagen lyft . . . ælc stemn biþ geworden of ðæs mūþes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se mūþ drȳfþ ūt ða clypunge and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31–35. Ān ðæra [*the elements*] is eorþe, ōðer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fȳr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. Ðeós lyft ðe wē on libbaþ is ān ðæra feówer gesceafta . . . Lyft is swȳðe þynne, seó ofergǽþ ealne middangeard, and up āstīhþ forneáu ōþ ðone mōnan, on ðam fleóþ fugelas . . . Ne mihte heora nān fleón nǽre seó [ðæt MS. R.] lyft ðe hī byrþ. Ne nān man næfþ nāne orþunge būton þurh ða lyfte [ðæt lyft MS. M.], Lchdm. iii. 272, 12–22. Seó lyft ðonne heó āstyred is byþ wind, 274, 10. Se storm and seó stronge lyft *the storm and the strong blast,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 28; Cri. 991. Seó hǽwene lyft *the azure air,* Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Ðeós lyft scīnþ unwederlīce *rutilat triste cælum,* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Lyft *nubes, aer,* Hpt. Gl. 493, 52. Seó lyft hī ofersceadewude and stefn com of ðære lyfte *facta est nubis obumbrans eos et venit vox de nube,* Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðære lyfte fugelas, Gen. 1, 28. Laguflōda gelāc lyfte and tungla *the movement of waters, of air and of stars,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 346; Met. 20, 173. Under lyfte helm, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rä. 4, 64. Līxeþ lyftes mægen, 116 b; Th. 448, 16; Dōm. 55. On genipum lyftes *in nubibus aeris,* Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Se giem jacintus, se is lyfte onlīcusd on hiwe, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 5. Beorc byþ lyfte getenge *the birch towers to the sky,* Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rūn. 18. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, 341, 5; Rūn. 9: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dōm. 20. Nān wolcn næs on ðære lyfte gesewen *no cloud was seen in the sky,* Homl. Th. ii. 182, 35. Leólc on lyfte *sported in air,* Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448. On lyfte cumende *venientem in nube,* Lk. Skt. 21, 27. On lofte heó stynt *it* [*the earth*] *rests in the air,* Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. Under lyfte *sub divo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 839; An. 420. Nalles æfter lyfte lācende hwearf *he went not sporting through the air,* Beo. Th. 5656; B. 2832. Hē gesette storm his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram,* Ps. Spl. 106, 29. Hē gesceóp ðæt upplīce lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ðæt lyft hē gesceóp, Norm. 8, 17. Sōna swā hī [*snakes*] ðæs landes [*Ireland*] lyft gestuncan, swā swulton hī, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Ðonne līgette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon, 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Swā oft swā hē lyft onstyrige, 569, 29. Hī fleóþ geond ðās lyft, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1464; El. 734. On lyft āstāh *rose into the air,* 1796; El. 900. Ðū þurh lyft lǽtest leódum tō freme mildne morgenrēn *for the benefit of men thou dost let the gentle morning rain fall through the air,* Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 30; Az. 81. Fugel under lyft ofer lagu lōcaþ georne, 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Āhafen on ða heán lyft *raised aloft,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 22; Gen. 1401. Hātwendne lyft *the torrid air,* 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74. Ðonne gē geseóþ ða lyfte cumende on westdǽle *cum videritis nubem orientem ab occasu,* Lk. Skt. 12, 54. Hibernia on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land *Hibernia serenitate aerum multum Brittaniæ præstat,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. Geleht lyftum *moistened by the clouds,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 195; Met. 20, 98. Lyftu *æthera, aera,* Hpt. Gl. 457, 48. Geond lyftu *per aera,* Hymn. Surt. 66, 5. Ðās lyfta and windas hē āstyraþ, Wulfst. 196, 6. [*Goth.* luftus; *m: O. Sax.* luft; *m. f: Icel.* lopt; *n; O. H. Ger.* luft; *f. n.: Ger.* luft; *f.*]

lȳft. v. līft.

lyft-âdl, e; *f. Palsy, paralysis:*—Mid ða âdle ðe Grēcas nemnaþ *paralysis,* wē cweþaþ lyftādl, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. Fram lyftādle gehǽled *a paralysi sanatus,* 610, 2. Wið lyftādle, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 1.

lyft-edor, es; *m. An enclosure formed by clouds* [? v. lyft]:—Sīðboda lyftedoras bræc *the pillar of fire broke through the clouds,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251.

lyften; *adj. Aërial, airy:*—Hwī is ðæt tācn on ðære lyftenan heofonan gesewen *why is that sign* [*the rainbow*] *seen in the aërial heaven?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 23. Hī sind genumene tō lyftenre heofenan nā tō rodorlīcre *they* [*Enoch and Elijah*] *are taken to the aërial heaven, not to the etherial heaven,* Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Lyftene gnættas *the gnats of the air,* Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* luftin *aëreus.*]

lyft-fæt, es; *n. An aërial vessel* [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rä. 30, 3.

lyft-fleógend, es; *m. That which flies in the air, a bird:*—Lyftfleógendra, Salm. Kmbl. 579; Sal. 289.

lyft-floga, an; *m. A flier in the air* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 4619; B. 2315.

lyft-gelāc, es; *n. Motion in* or *of the air:*—þurh lyftgelāc on land becwom [*he was borne through the air*], Andr. Kmbl. 1653; An. 828. þurh lyftgelāc lēges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon [*the winds blew the flames*], 3102; An. 1554.

lyft-geswenced; *adj. Weather-beaten:*—Ceól lyftgeswenced on lande stōd, Beo. Th. 3830; B. 1913.

lyft-helm, es; *m. The air, atmosphere, cloud:*—Lyfthelm and laguflōd *air* [or *cloud?*] *and water,* Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Wǽron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht *their lands were covered with cloud,* Cd. 145; Th. 181, 13; Exod. 60.

lyft-lācende *sporting* or *playing in the air, moving hither and thither in the air:*—Ic bidde ðæt ðū mē gecȳðe hwæt ðes þegu sȳ lyftlācende, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 12; Jul. 281. Forlǽt rēc āstīgan lyftlācende, Elen. Kmbl. 1588; El. 796. Sīð tugon lyftlācende *took their way in flight through the air* [*of evil spirits*], Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 31; Gū. 117. Hefonfugelas lyftlācende, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 17; Dan. 388.

lyft-sceaþa, an; *m. The robber of the air* [*the raven*], Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 24; Vy. 39.

lyft-wundor, es; *n. A wonder of the air* [*the pillar that conducted the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 183, 11; Exod. 90.

lyft-wynn, e; *f. The pleasantness of the air:*—Lyftwynne heóld *enjoyed himself* [*the dragon*] *by flying through the air,* Beo. Th. 6079; B. 3043.

Lyge, an; *f. The river Lea:*—Ūre landgemǽra up on Temese and ðonne up on Ligan [Ligean, 2nd text] and andlang Ligan [Ligean] ōþ hire ǽwylm *our* [*English and Danes*] *boundaries: up on the Thames, then up on the Lea, up to its source,* L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ða Deniscan tugon hira scipu up on Temese, and ðā up on Lygan, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 32. Se foresprecena here worhte geweorc be Lygan, 896; Erl. 93, 35. Lygean, 913; Erl. 102, 2.

lyge, es; *m. A lie, lig* [provincial], *falsehood:*—Ic eów tō sōþe secgan wille and ðæs in līfe lyge ne wyrþeþ *in truth I will tell you, and never shall it prove false,* Elen. Kmbl. 1147; El. 575. Sōþfæstnysse feóung and seó lufu liges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii,* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. Liges fȳr *mendacii ignis,* 3, 19; S. 548, 13. Būta lyg *verumtamen,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 24. Hī on lige lange feredon *de mendacio compellantur,* Ps. Th. 58, 12. Mengan lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Ðū ǽr sægdest sōþlīce and nū on lyge cyrrest, 1329; El. 666. Ðū ūs gelǽrdæst þurh dīnne lyge *thou didst persuade us through thy falsehood,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 11; Sat. 53. Hwæðer him mon sōþ ðe lyge sagaþ, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307. Ic ðē tō sōþe secgan wille, nelle ic lyge fremman, 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Mān on mōde, in mūþe lyge, 80 b; Th. 302, 13; Fä. 35. [*Icel.* lygi; *f. a lie: O. H. Ger.* lugi; *f. mendum, falsum, figmentum, fabula: Ger.* lüge.]

lyge, lycce; *adj. Lying, mendacious, false:*—Sōhtun lyge gewitnisse wið ðone hǽlend . . . ðonne monige lyge [leáse ł lycce, Lind.] gewitu cwōmun ætnǽhste ðā cwōman twægen lyge [leáso ł liycce, Lind.] gewitu *quærebant falsum testimonium contra Jesum . . . cum multi falsi testes accessissent novissime autem venerunt duo falsi testes,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 59–60. Monige lyge ł leáse wītga *multi pseudoprophetæ,* 24, 11: 24, 44. Behaldeþ eów wið lyge ł leáse wītgu *attendite a falsis prophetis,* 7, 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* luggi: *O. H. Ger.* luggi, lucki *mendax, falsus.*] *See also the compounds of which* lyge *is the first part.*

lyge *a plant name,* sicalia, Wrt. Voc. 68, 72.

Lygean-burh, *Lenborough, near Buckingham:*—Hēr Cūþwulf genom Lygeanburg, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. See Green's Making of England, pp. 118 sqq.

Lyge-tūn, Lyg-tūn *Leighton, in Bedfordshire:*—Ðæt rād ūt wið Lygtūnes, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Æt Lygetūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 3.

lygen, e; *f. A lie, falsehood:*—Đǽr lyt gehâta biþ đǽr biþ lyt lygena *where there are few promises, there are few lies,* Prov. Kmbl. 7. Mid ligenum *with lies,* Cd. 25; Th. 31, 36; Gen. 496: 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531: 28; Th. 37, 11; Gen. 588. Lygenum, Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. [*O. Sax.* lugina: *O. H. Ger.* lugina *mendacium.*]

lygen-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood:*—Mid ligenwordum, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 32; Gen. 699. Cf. lyge-word.

lyge-searu, wes; *n. A false trick, artifice, wile, snare, lying art:*—Hý ligesearwum âhôfun hearmstafas *with lying arts they stirred up mischiefs,* Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 34; Gû. 199: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Lygesearwum, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776.

lyge-spell, es; *n. A false speech:*—Mid ligespelle *me[n]dosa mandata,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* lygi-saga *a lying story, false report.*]

lyge-synnig; *adj. Guilty of lying, false:*—Lygesynnig feónd, Elen. Kmbl. 1795; El. 899.

lyge-torn, es; *n. Feigned anger* or *grief* [?]:—Ne biþ cwênlîc þeáw đætte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce æfter ligetorne leófne mannan *it is no womanly fashion that a peaceweaver* [*woman*] *attack a loved man's life, having only a pretended cause for anger against him* [? *Thorpe reads* lîgtorn *burning anger*], Beo. Th. 3890; B. 1943.

lyge-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood:*—Lygeword spǽcon *locuti sunt falsa,* Ps. Th. 57, 3: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 3; Dan. 720. Ne wêne ǽnig đæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 28; Ph. 547. [*Icel.* lygi-orđ.]

lyge-wyrhta, an; *m. A liar, a forger of lies:*—Mid đâm ligewyrhtum *with the forgers of lies,* Fragm. Kmbl. 19; Leás. 11.

lyg-ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, falseness:*—Lygnisse weolan *fallacia divitiarum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22.

lỹgnian. v. lîgnian.

lỹhtan. v. lîhtan.

lynd, e; *f. Grease, fat, fatness:*—Lind *arvina,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 14. Lynde [*a*]*rvina,* 284, 6. Hê hî fêdde mid fætre lynde hwæte *cibavit eos ex adipe frumenti,* Ps. Th. 80, 15: 147, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina.*]

lyni-bôr [v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 7 boor *dasile*] *a gimlet, auger:*—Lynibôr *terebellus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 287, 14. v. next word.

lynis, es; *m. An axletree:*—Spâcan *radii:* felg *canti:* lynis *axedo:* eax *axis,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 47-51. Lynis *axsedo:* lynisas *axsedones,* ii. 7, 52, 51. [*Wm. of Shoreham* linses *axles:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* lun *obex: Du.* luns: *Ger.* lünse *a linch-pin: Dan.* lun-stikke *a linch-pin.* Linch-, lin-pin *is earlier spelt* lins-pin.]

lypen-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier:*—Lypenwyrhta *byrseus,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 14. Leđerwyrhta ođđe lypenwyrhta *byrseus,* ii. 11, 49.

lyre, es; *m. Loss, damage, destruction, detriment:*—Lyre *jactura,* Wrt. Voc. 74, 51. Hýnþ *vel* lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum,* 47, 29. Hire lima lyre [*of a person paralysed*], Homl. Th. ii. 546, 31. 'Ic wille ofgân æt đê his blôd' đæt is his lyre '*I will require at thy hands his blood,*' *that is, his destruction,* i. 6, 27. Lîfes lyre *death,* Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 26; Gû. 801. Ne se enga deáþ, ne lîfes lyre, 56 b; Th. 201, 8; Ph. 53. Ne biþ đǽr wædl ne lyre ne deáþes gryre, Dôm. L. 16, 265; Wulfst. 139, 32. Hê macode heora lîf tô lyre *he destroyed them,* 106, 6. Hwîlum forlidenesse ic þolie mid lyre ealra þinga mînra *aliquando naufragium patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. On lyre *in perditione,* Ps. Lamb. 87, 12. Lyre *jacturam, damnum,* Hpt. Gl. 480, 43. Nâ beóþ đa eádige đe for hýnþum ođđe lirum hwîlwendlîcra hyđđa heófiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. DER. feorh-, land-, lîf-lyre; *and see* lor.

lỹsan, lỹsing. v. lîsan, lîsing.

lyssen. v. lyswen.

LYSTAN; *p.* te *To* LIST, *cause pleasure* or *desire* [with dat. or acc. of person in whom the feeling is caused, and gen. of the thing, or infin.]:—Mê ne lyst *piget,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 23. Mê lyst rǽdan *lecturio,* 34; Som. 37, 56. Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 51, 16. Hû ne biþ ǽlc mon genôg earm đæs đe hê næfþ đonne hit hine lyst habban *is not every man poor enough as regards that which he has not, when he desires to have it?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 2. Ne him nǽfre genôg ne þincþ ǽr hê hæbbe eall đæt hine lyst, 33, 2; Fox 124, 7. Wel mê lîcode đæt đû ǽr sǽdest and đises mê lyst nû get bet *I liked well what you said before, and am still better pleased with this,* 35, 4; Fox 162, 3; 34, 6; Fox 142, 12. Đam men đe hine ne lyst his metes *for the man who has no appetite for his food,* L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 15. Đonne hine ǽtes lysteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 12; Wal. 52: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 27; Met. 10, 14. Se leahtor dêþ đæt đam men ne lyst nân þing tô gôde gedôn *that sin causes a man to have no desire to do anything to good purpose,* Homl. Th. ii. 220, 22. Him lyste đǽr on dîgolnysse his gebedu begangan, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 33. Hine lyste mid him etan and drincan *ipse delectaretur manducare et bibere cum eis,* 5, 5; S. 618, 16: Beo. Th. 3591; B. 1793. Hine nânes þinges ne lyste on đisse worulde *he cared for nothing in this world,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 142; Met. 26, 71. Se gesceádwîslîca willa đæt hine đara twega lyste *the rational will which delights in them both,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 2; Met. 10, 1. Hê sceal syllan his gôd on đa tîd đe hine sylfne sêlest lyste his brûcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* lustôn (*with gen.*) *to desire: O. Sax.* lustean (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing*): *Icel.* lysta (*acc. of pers.*): *O. H. Ger.* lustjan (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing,* or *infin.*); cf. *also* lustôn *to desire: Ger.* lüsten (*impers.*)] DER. ge-, of-lystan.

lystere (=? hlystere):—Lysteres *fautoris,* Hpt. Gl. 5714, 40.

lysu; *adj. Depraved, corrupt, evil, dishonourable, shameful, profligate:*—Lyswe lârsmeoþas *corrupt counsellors,* Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1222. Cf. lyswen.

lysu, wes; *n. What is depraved* [v. preceding word]:—Gif cyning æt mannes hâm drincæþ and đǽr man lyswæs hwæt gedô ii bôte gebête *if the king be entertained at a man's house, and any evil be done there, let a double fine be paid,* L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2. Gif frî wîf leswæs hwæt gedêþ xxx scill. gebête, 73; Th. i. 20, 7. Lot sceal mid lyswe, list mid gedêfum [v. list], Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189.

lyswen, lyssen; *adj. Full of matter, corrupt, purulent; depraved* [?]:—Đonne se swile tôbyrst đonne biþ seó micge lyswen swilce worms, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 26. [In Ps. Th. 52, 6 the word *lisne* occurs; can this be the adverb from this adjective, taken in the sense given to *lysu*:—Manna bân mihtig Drihten lisne tôsceáđeþ *scatters with shame* or *dishonour?*] v. lysu *and next word.*

lyswen, lyssen *matter, purulence:*—On đære þrotan biþ swyle and lyssen, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 14.

lyt; *indecl. used as subst. adj. and adv. Few, little:*—Đæra is nû tô lyt đe wile wel tǽcan *there are now too few of those that will teach well,* Homl. Th. i. 6, 22. Đæra biþ ealles tô lyt, đe hê ne beswîce, Wulfst. 97, 7. Is swîđe lyt monna đæt ne sŷ mid đǽm sumum besmiten *there are very few men that are not defiled with some of them,* L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 4. Wôp wæs wîde, woruldđreáma lyt, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 9; Exod. 42. Đê eádes tô lyt þuhte, Exon. 28 a; Th. 86, 1; Cri. 1401. Wergendra tô lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2882. Đæt lyt manna þâh *it succeeded with few,* 5665; B. 2836. Hê on folce lyt freónda hæfde, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 32; Gen. 2626. Cyning hæfde wîgena tô lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 126; El. 63. Hê mid lyt wordum ac geleáffullum his hǽle begeat *he obtained his salvation with words few but full of faith,* Dôm. L. 6, 61. Ne sceal hê tô lyt þancian heora ælmessan *he shall not be too sparing of thanks for their alms,* Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. Forđon hê lyt genihtsumede on smeáwunge and on leornunge hâligra gewrita hê đŷ mâ mid his handum wonn and worhte *nam quo minus sufficiebat meditationi scripturarum, eo amplius operi manuum studium impendebat,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Hê lyt ongeat đæt him swâ earme gelamp. Cd. 76; Th. 94, 24; Gen. 1566. Đæt eów swâ lyt gespeów, Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. [*O. Sax.* lut (werodes).]

lyteg. v. lytig.

LYTEL; *adj.* LITTLE:—Nû gyt is ân lytel fyrst *adhuc modicum,* Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Hwæt is đæt lîf elles bûton lytelu ylding đæs deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Lytulu sprǽc, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 16; Dôm. 8. Se lytla finger, L. Alf. pol. 60; Th. i. 96, 7. Lâ lytle heord *pusillus grex,* Lk. Skt. 12, 32. On swâ lytlum fæce *in such a little space,* Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ælfrêd cyning gefeaht wiđ alne đone here lytle werede, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Lytle læs *paulo minus,* Ps. Th. 118, 87. Lytle ǽr, Elen. 1325; El. 664. Lytle lengre đonne seofon fôta, Lchdm. iii. 220, 4. Lytle mâre đonne feówer, 220, 12. Đæt lytle đæt hê erede, hê erede mid horsan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 15. Lytle hwîle sceolde hê his lîfes niótan, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 16; Gen. 486. Se lîcette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. On ǽlcum þingum đe đǽr unbecweden biþ, on bôcum and on swylcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 536. 26. On swîđe lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genôg *paucis minimisque natura contenta est,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Đa lytlan *parvulos,* Ps. Th. 114, 6. Lytlum *by little, by degrees, in little pieces, a little at a time:*—Lytlum *paulatim,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. Tôlrec hig lytlum *divides eos minutatim,* Lev. 2, 6. Sele đæt lytlum sûpan, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 1. Hê gewŷt swâ lytlum and lytlum fram Gode *so little by little he departs from God,* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 35: Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 9. Ic geseah weaxende blôsman litlum and litlum *videbam crescere paulatim in gemmas,* Gen. 40, 10. [*Goth.* leitils; *O. Sax.* luttil: *Icel.* lîtill: *O. H. Ger.* luzil, luzzil.]

lytel; *neut. of adj. used as subst. or adv. A little:*—Dô lytel sealtes tô *put a small quantity of salt to it,* Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 7. Hwerhwette niþewearde ân lytel *the lower part of cucumber, a little,* L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4. Mycel *multum,* lytel *parum,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34. Ymbe lytel *post pusillum,* Mk. Skt. 14, 70. Ymbe ân lytel gê mê ne geseóþ and eft ymbe lytel gê mê geseóþ *modicum non videbitis me et iterum modicum et videbitis me,* Jn. Skt. 16, 16.

lytel-fôta; *adj. Having small feet:*—Litelfôta *petilus,* Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 132; Wrt. Voc. 45, 35.

lytel-hygdig-, hỹdig; *adj. Small-minded, pusillanimous:*—Mon đæs lytelhỹdig ne đæs læthỹdig *no man of mind so small and so sluggish,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 4; Crä. 10.

lyte-lîc. v. lytig-lîc.

lytel-môd; *adj. Of little courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous:*—Se

mec hâlne dyde from lytelmôdum *qui me salvum faceret a pusillanimo*, Ps. Surt. 54, 9. Ða lytelmôdan and ða unþrîstan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte hié weorþaþ oft ormôde *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suæ sunt conscii, plerumque in desperationem cadunt*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 7.

lytel-ne; *adv. All but, almost, nearly:* — Hê lytelne [lytesne?] Breotona rîce forlêt *Brittaniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 22.

lytel-ness, e; *f. Littleness:*—Sume [*adverbs*] syndon *quantitatis;* ða getâcniaþ myceluysse oððe lytelnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34.

lytes-nâ, lytes-ne, lytest-ne; *adv. Almost, nearly, within a little:*— Lytesnâ *concedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 49. Lytisnâ, 14, 65: Ep. Gl. 7 d, 31. Wæs his rîce brâd wîd ofer werþeóde lytesnâ ofer ealne yrmenne grund *his realm was broad, wide over mankind, almost over all the world*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 13; Jul. 10. Lytestne eall his weorod ofslegen wæs *omnis pene ejus est cæsus exercitus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32: 3, 24; S. 556, 30. Lytesne [*pene*] of ealre Lindesse stôwum, 3, 11; S. 535, 25. Lytesne of eallum *de cunctis prope*, 3, 14; S. 540, 11. Bôc lytestne unâberendlîcre byrþenne *codicem ponderis pene importabilis*, 5, 13; S. 633, 6.

lyðer-, luðer- full; *adj. Base, vile, dissolute, depraved:* — Leófan men ne beón gê nâðor ne leáse ne luðer- [lyðer- MS. B] fulle, ne fûle ne fracode, ne on ænige wîsan tô lehterfulle, Wulfst. 40, 5.

lyðer-lîc; *adj. Sordid, mean, vile:* — Se cyning self mid swîðe lyðerlîcum gegierelan *ipse imperator sordida servilique tunica discinctus*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 16. [The word comes to mean *lazy* in later times. Cf. Tusser 'some *litherly* lubber leaveth undone that another will do.']

lyðer-lîce; *adv. Wickedly, vilely:*—Luðerlîce *pessime*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 101; Wrt. Voc. 54, 45. [Leiden swa *luðerliche* on hire lichdæt hit brec oueral, Marh. 5, 21: A. R. 290, 8. A clerk hath *litherly* byset his while Bot if he cowde a carpenter bygyle, Chauc. Miller's Tale, 113.]

lyðre; *adj. Evil, wicked, base, mean, poor, sordid, vile, lewd, depraved:* — Dæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge and hê beó lyðre þeówa gehâten *that God's money be not idle, and he be called a wicked servant*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. Lytel is se fyrst ðyses lîfes and lyðre is *few and evil are the days of this life*, Wulfst. 109, 2. Hû lâne and hû lyðre ðis lîf is on tô getrûwianne, 189, 3. Eálâ ðû lyðra þeówa *serve nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 32: Lk. Skt. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 552, 6. Ic eom se lytla for ðê and se lyðra man, se syngige swîðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 41. Eówre lyðre môd *incircumcisa mens*, Lev. 26, 41. Gif hwylc wîf for hwylcum lyðrum andan hire wîfman swingþ *si mulier aliqua, ex prava aliqua invidia, ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11. Se ðe Crist belæwde for lyðrum sceatte *who betrayed Christ for filthy lucre*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 26; Wulfst. 297, 26. Dæs mæran wîtegan deáþ dære lyðran hoppestran [*the daughter of Herodias*] tô mêde forgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. Lyðerne earhscype *base cowardice*, Wulfst. 53, 12. Þurh lyðre ymhþe, 166, 26. Ða seofon hlyðran ear *septem spicæ tenues*, Gen. 41, 27. Ôðre lyðre cynn *cetera adulterina genera*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 31; Wrt. Voc. 55, 36. Lyðra bearn *filii excussorum*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Se Hælend geþafode lyðrum mannum ðæt hî hine ofslôgon, Homl. Th. i. 168, 6. Se ealdorman hî betæhte liðrum mannum tô behealdenne *the aldorman entrusted it to base* [cf. ða wæron yfele and earge l. 27] *men to hold*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 23. Eár lyðre and forscruncene *spicæ tenues et percussæ uredine*, Gen. 41, 6. Þurh lîchaman leðre geþohtas *through the wicked thoughts of the body*, Ps. C. 50, 41; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 41. [*A. R. Laym.* luðer: *Piers P.* luþer, liþer: *Prompt. Parv.* lyder or wyly *cautus* [see note for *lither* = lazy in later English]: cf. *Ger.* lüder-, lieder-lich.]

lyðre; *adv. Badly, vilely:*—Habbaþ wê alle for ðînum leásungum lyðre gefêred *we have all fared miserably for thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62.

lyt-hwôn; *subst.* and *adv. A little* [*space, time, quantity*]: — Meng lythwôn wið hunig *mix a little with honey*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 20. Lythwôn becom cwicera tô cýððe *few living reached their country*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 311: Elen. Kmbl. 284; El. 142. Ða hê wæs lythwôn ðanon âgân *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39: Mk. Skt. 14, 35. Hê his eágan lythwôn fram dære eorþan up âhôf, Glostr. Frag. 104, 13. Þara ðe lythwôn rêccaþ embe bôca beboda, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 34: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200: Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne lythwôn *not a little*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gû. 363. Ða geswîgode heó lythwôn *parumper reticuit*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. v. lyt.

lytig, lyteg; *adj. Cunning, astute, sly, artful, crafty, wily:*—Litig *procax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 48. Se lytega sæðere *seductor callidus*, Past. 65, 2; Swt. 463, 11. Hû manega costunga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quanta hostis callidi tentamenta*, 21, 5; Swt. 161, 18. Forðæm him [*a simple person*] is micle iéðre tô gestîganne on ðone ryhtan wîsdôm, ðonne ðæm lytegan sîe tô anbûganne, for ðæm ðe hê biþ êr upâhæfen for his lotwrencium, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 18. Marius ðone consul â swâ lytigne swâ hê wæs *Marii consulis, qui non minore pene quam ipse præditus erat astutia*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 32. Ðone leásan lytegan ðû scealt hâtan fox *insidiator occultis surripuisse fraudibus gaudet? vulpeculis exaequetur*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 17. On leásungum lytige *in mendaciis vafri*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Ða lytegan *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 24: 205, 3.

lytigian; *p.* ode *To act cunningly:*—Ongunnon lytegian ðâ lâðe gystas *began then to act guilefully the hateful guests*, Byrht. Th. 134, 18; By. 86. v. be-lytigian.

lytig-, lyte-lîc; *adj. Deceitful, false:*—Ymbtrymedu mid lytelîcre lâdunge *fallaci defensione circumdatæ*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8.

lytig-, lyte-lîce; *adv. Cunningly, artfully, craftily:*—Ðe hit symle lytiglîce lâðaþ *sese callide defendentis*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 8. Litelîce *callide*, Ex. 32, 12. Ða woruldsælþa mid swîðe manigre swêtnesse swîðe lytelîce ôleccaþ ðæm môdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Hû lytelîce hŷ ðonne deófol bepæhte, Wulfst. 11, 9, 16. Ne weorþeþ on worulde lytelîce swicolra ðonne hê wyrþeþ *none in the world is more craftily deceitful than he*, 54, 22. Se ðe litelîcost cûðe leáslîce hiwian unsôþ tô sôþe *he that most cunningly could make untruth appear truth*, 128, 9.

lytig-ness, e; *f. Cunningness, craftiness, astuteness:* — Dære nædran lytignes *astutia serpentis*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22.

lytlian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become little, to lessen, diminish:*—Gidæfnaþ dæt ih lytlige *oportet me minui*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 30. Ðonne lytlaþ him se tôhopa ðe hê hæfde ða hê synful wæs *spem, quæ esse potuit de peccatore, subtraxit*, Past. 58, 10; Swt. 447, 14. Heorte sceal ðê cênre môd ðê mâre ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the hardier be, courage the more, the fewer our forces*, Byrht. Th. 140, 65. Lytlaþ dæt his anweald and êcþ his ermþa *it lessens his power, and increases his miseries*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Drenc ðe lytlaþ ða yfelan wætan, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 10. Ðonne lyttlaþ hê dæt fæsten *tunc breviabit jejunium*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 19; Th. ii. 234, 18. Cristes lage wanedon and cyninges lage lytledon *Christ's laws waned, and the king's laws were weakened*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 19. Lytligen ða grambæran hiera gedrêfednesse *damnent iracundi perturbationem*, Past. 40, 2; Swt. 291, 2. Willflôd ongan lytligan, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 11; Gen. 1413. Hŷ mon sceal lytlian *they shall be lessened*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12. Se ðe hit þence tô litlianne, gelitlige hine God elmihtig hêr on worulde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 171, 21. Biþ se ece litliende [litligende, MS. B], Herb. 3, 3, 4; Lchdm. i. 88, 2, 7.

lytling, es; *m. A little one, a young person, child:*—Se ðe underfêhþ ænne lytling on mînum naman *he that receives one little one in my name*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 30. Lyttlingas, i. 512, 21. Furþon litlingcas nellaþ forbîgean mê *nec parvuli nolunt præterire me* [*the baker*], Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe, Gen. 25, 22. Ænne of ðyssum lytlingum *unum de pusillis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6: Homl. Th. i. 84, 11. His efenealdan lytlingas [*the children killed in Bethlehem*], 88, 12. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 34, 13: 50, 21. Gif hwylc gôdra wile his lytlingas hiom [*priests*] tô lâre befæstan, hig sceolon swîðe lustlîce hig onfôn, and him tæcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 8.

lytluc[o], es; *m. A bittock, small piece:*—Lytluccas (MS. lyttuccas) *segmenta, particulas*, Germ. 400, 531.

lytlum. v lytel.

M

Original *m*, generally speaking, is preserved in Anglo-Saxon, and is found corresponding to *m* in the Gothic and other cognate dialects, e. g. *mê, manna, dôm*; Goth. *mik, manna, dôms*. When, however, *m* is not initial, the correspondence is not always maintained; thus, A.S. *fîf*, but Goth. *fimf;* A.S. *sôfte*, O.H.Ger. *samfto*. Also for earlier *fn* is found *mn*, as in *emn* along with *efn*, Goth. *ibn*; *stemn* and *stefn*, Goth. *stibna*. In some inflexions *m* is no longer found; so in the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. *eom* is the only instance in which the old person-ending has maintained itself; though *beón, dôn*, and *gân* offer occasional instances of its retention in the Northern Gospels; while the *m* which is found in the plural of the Gothic and O. H. Ger. conjugations has left no trace. In declensions *n* in the later times began to take the place of *m* in the dative, so *ðan* for *ðam*.

The form of the Runic letter, whose name was *man*, was ᛗ, but from the similarity to the *d*-rune (*dæg*) ᛞ, the two seem to be sometimes confounded. In each case the symbol was sometimes employed, after the runes had been generally supplanted by the Latin letters, to express the word which was its name; thus in the Durham Ritual *quis* is glossed *ænig* ᛗ, *nemo, ne ænig* ᛗ: the same symbol being also used to gloss *dies*. The form of the rune accompanying the Runic poem is ᛗ, Kmbl. plate 16, fig. 11, and the verse attached to it the following:—

Man byþ on myrgþe	Men will be cheerful,
his mâgan leóf	dear to their friends,
sceal ðeáh ânra gehwylc	shall yet each one
ôðrum swîcan	depart from other,
forðam dryhten wile	for the Lord will
dôme sînum	by his doom
ðæt earme flæsc	the 'vile body'
eorþan betæcan.	commit to earth.

Kmbl. 343, 11–18.

mâ; *indecl. cpve. used as subst. and adj. More.* I. *as subst.:*—Sume naman sind *omonima;* ða getâcniaþ mâ þinga mid ânre clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 13. Seó þridde declinatio hefþ ealhta and hundseofontig geendunga oððe mâ, 9; Som. 8, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1264; El. 634. Hê hæfþ weâna mâ ðonne æniges mannes gemet sŷ ðæt hié ârîman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 213, 28. Æghwylcum men biþ leófre swâ hê hæbbe holdra freónda mâ, 123, 1. Mid ðŷ eówer mâ is *cum sitis numero plures*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Ne gehêrde ða ondsware mâ manna ðonne ða mîne getreówestan freónd, Nar. 32, 15. Mâ ðæra Iudêiscra ealdra embe Cristes cwale smeádon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 28. Næfde hê mâ ðonne twentig swŷna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Nô ðê lâðes mâ gedôn môton *no worse may they do thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 2885; An. 1446. Ða habbaþ twegen mislîce casus and nâ mâ on gewunan . . . nis ðâr nâ mâ mislîcra casa *they have two different cases, and no more generally . . . there are no more different cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3–7: 15; Som. 17, 38: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Donatus têþ gyt mâ tô ðysum . . Gyt synd mâ ðyssera æfter Priscianus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 6–10. Gyt mâ wæs ðe ðæt dôn ne wolde *there were yet more who would not do that*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 17. Swâ ðâr mâ beáh tô ðam sôðan geleáfan, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 27. Ðâ geneálæhton mâ hine meldigende, 248, 32. Nabbaþ syððan hwæt hig mâ dôn *non habent amplius quod faciant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. Hwæt sceal ic ðonne mâ secgean fram Sancte Johanne, Blickl. Homl. 169, 24: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 22: Ps. Th. 125, 2. Gif hê mâ wille, drince hê hât wæter, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Be ðam man mæg gecnâwan and be mâ þinga, Wulfst. 5, 4. Swâ mid læs worda, swâ mid mâ, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Hê ne ûðe ðæt ænig ôðer man æfre mærða ðon mâ gehêdde ðonne hê sylfa *he would not allow that any other man should have any more distinctions than he himself had*, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. Wât ic sorga ðŷ mâ, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. Mâ wundra *plura signa*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7. 31. II. *as adj.:*—Seó sâwul ys mâ ðonne se lîchama and se lîchama mâ ðonne ðæt reâf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 23. Mâ wên is ðæt ðû onsende ðînne engel *there is more hope if you send your angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Mâ wæter of ðînum mûþ ðû ne send, 247, 7. Ic nelle nân word mâ of ðînum mûþe gehŷran, Nar. 45, 23. Ic wæs sixtŷne sîðum on sæbâte . . . is þys âne mâ *I have been sixteen times in a sea boat...this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ðæt wæs mâ cræft ðonne hit eorþbûend ealle cûþan [cf. use of *mikil* in *O. Sax.* kûðean kraft mikil], Exon. 13b; Th. 26, 24; Cri. 421. Ne synd nâ mâ namanspeligende bûtan ðâs fîftêne *there are no more pronouns than these fifteen*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 46. v. *next word, and* mæst.

mâ, mê; *adv. More, rather, further:*—Mâ *amplius*, Ps. Surt. 50, 4. Gâþ mâ tô ðâm sceápum *potius ite ad oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6: 28. Ælces monnes æþelo bióþ mâ on ðam môde ðonne on ðam flæsce, Bt. 30, 1; Fox, 110, 2: Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 22. Nis him blôd tô lætanne ac mâ hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum *he is not to be let blood, but rather the symptoms are to be treated with drinks made from herbs*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. Hê ðone nâ eft ne wyrge, ac hine mâ bletsige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 12. Forðon ðe Godes willa is ðæt tô Columban mynstre hê mâ fære and lære *Dei enim voluntatis est ut ad Columbæ monasteria magis pergat docenda*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 39. Hê mâ geceás ðæt hê wæs eft hâm hweorfende *he preferred to return home*, 5, 2; S. 615, 33. Him wîslîcre and gehyldre wære ðæt hî mâ hâm cyrdan ðonne hî ða eallreordan þeóde gesêcan sceoldan, 1, 23; S. 485, 32. Ðæt hié mâ mehten heora weras wrecan *that they might better avenge their husbands*; Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 4. Gyt mâ oððe gyt swîðor *immo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 18: Bt. 32, 1; Fox, 114, 17. Ne ðonne mâ *nor further*, 16, 3; Fox, 54, 29. Ongunnon hî Moyses mâ bysmrian, Ps. Th. 105, 14. Se mâ eallum Angelcyningum Brytta þeóde fornom *qui plus omnibus Anglorum primatibus gentem vastavit Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19. Wênestû recce hê hire æfre mâ *numquid revertetur ad eam ultra*, Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 21; Sat. 140. Ne synga ðû næfre mâ, Jn. Skt. 8, 11. Ðæt ðû mâ ne sîe mînra gylta gemyndig, Elen. Kmbl. 1630; El. 817. Mâ of heora mûþe hit ne eode *it (water) no longer came out of its mouth*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 9. Sægdon ðæt hî nô mâ ne mihton swencte beón *they said that they could not be troubled any more*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Ðam mycle mâ hê scrŷt eów *quanto magis vos vestit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Mycle mâ, 7, 11. Swâ mycele mâ, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hwæt is ðæt ðê mâ ðæt ænig man mæge ôðrum dôn ðæt hê ne mæge him dôn ðæt ilce *quid autem est, quod in alium facere quisquam potest, quod sustinere ab alio ipse non potest*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Ða clypodon hig ðæs ðê mâ [so *much the more*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* des diu mêr: *Ger.* desto mehr], Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 6, 51: 10, 48. Hit ðâr ne weaxt ðê mâ ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wîngeardum *it does not grow there any more than jewels grow in vineyards*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10: 34, 1: Fox 134, 15. Ðæra mâðma ne rôhte ðê mâ ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. 7, 20: L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6. Gelpan ne þorfte Costontinus ne Anlâf ðŷ mâ *no need had Constantine to boast, no more had Anlaf*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Æðelst. 46. Næs him se swêg tô sorge ðon mâ ðe sunnan scîma *the noise (of the flames) was not troublesome to them any more than sunshine*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Hié ðæs ne onmunden ðon mâ ðe eówre gefêran, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Ða ne wolde se pâpa ðæt geþafigean ne ða burhware ðon mâ *then the pope would not permit it, no more would the citizens;* et si pontifex concedere illi quod petierat voluit, non tamen cives potuere permittere, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33: Ps. Th. 93, 13: Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Mâ and mâ *magis magisque*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Weaxan â mâ and mâ, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 263, 18. Se wela ðe [hî] him dæghwamlîce gesamnodan mâ and mâ, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. [*Mo, moe* remains down to Shakspere's time. *O. Frs.* mâ; *adv. and subst.;* other dialects have forms which contain the comparative suffix: *Goth.* mais: *adv.;* ni þana mais *no more; O. Sax.* mêr; *subst. and adv.;* þan mêr *any more: Icel.* meir: *adv.; O. H. Ger.* mêr; *adv.*]

maca, an; *m. A make, mate, match:*—Fadores æc gimaca ðæm maca *patrisque compar unice* (the glosser seems to have misunderstood *unice*), Rtl. 165, 11. [*Make* is used by Ben Jonson. *Icel.* maki *a match, mate: Dan.* mage.] v. ge-maca, ge-mæc.

maca-, macca-lîc; *adj. Fit, suitable, convenient:*—Mið ðŷ dæg maccalîc [macalîc, Rush.] gecuom *cum dies opportunus accidisset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21 [*Scot.* makly *seemly: Icel.* mak-ligr *meet, becoming, fitting.*] v. ge-mæc, *and preceding word.*

MACIAN; *p.* ode *To* MAKE, *do, act:*—Ic macige ðê mycelre mæġþe *faciam te in gentem magnam*, Gen. 12, 2. Seó forme declinatio macaþ hire genitivum on *ae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 4: 24; Som. 24, 24. Ðæt is ðæt hêhste gôd ðæt hit eall swâ mehtiglîce macaþ *that is the highest good, which does everything so mightily*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Ne swincaþ â ymbe ænige þearfe ac maciaþ eall be luste and be êþnesse . . . Ðæt is lâþlîc lîf ðæt hî swâ maciaþ *they never labour at any necessary matter, but do all for pleasure and ease . . It is a detestable life, that they act so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 23–26. Sweriaþ mê ðæt gê dôn wið mê swilce mildheortnisse, swâ ic macode wið eów, Jos. 2, 12. Ða befrân heó ðæt cild hû hit macode on eallum ðam fyrste *then she asked the child what it had been doing in all the time*, Homl. Th. i. 566, 20. Swâ hê hit macode on his lîfe *such was his practice in his life*, ii. 354, 24. Jubal wæs fæder ðæra ðe organan macodun, Gen. 4, 21. Forðan hî macodon mæst ðet unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. Ðæt ic macige mete ðînum fæder ðâr of, Gen. 27, 9. Ðæt ða cristenan hine tô martyre ne macion *that the Christians may not make a martyr of him*, Homl. Skt. 5, 460. Hê (*Lucifer*) wolde hine macian tô gode, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 43. Bâdon sume ðæt Samson môste him macian sum gamen *some asked, that Samson should make sport for them*, Jud. 16, 25. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlîce macian *it is right that nuns that should practise the rules of their monasteries*, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 32. Gestihtode hû men sceoldon ðâ rinne hit macian *qualiter debeant conversari dispensat*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 98, 11. Se wîsdôm sæde him hû hê hit macian sceolde gif hê heora þegen beón sceolde, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x, 16. [*O. Sax.* makôn: *O. Frs.* makia: *O. H. Ger.* machôn: *Ger.* machen.] v. ge-macian.

mâ-cræftig; *adj. Very* (?) *skilled* or *powerful:*—Hwanon cômen gê ceólum lîðan mâcræftige menn, Andr. Kmbl. 513; An. 257. Næfre ic sælidan sêlran mêtte, mâcræftigran, 943; An. 472. [Grimm in a note on the former passage suggests that *mâ* in this compound may be a substantive from the same root and with the same meaning as *mere.*]

macung, e; *f. Making, doing, action:*—Þurh ðes macunge mæst se eorl Rotbert ðises geáres ðis land mid unfriþe gesôhte *it was mostly his doing that Earl Robert attacked this country in the course of this year*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1.

mâd (v. ge-maad *vecors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 36); *adj. Unreasoning, foolish, mad:*—Þrinteþ him on innan ungemêde mâd môd *within him (one guilty of* oferhygd) *swells a mind displeasing by its folly*, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 2; Môd. 25. v. ge-mâd.

mâdm. v. mâðm.

mê, *more.* v. mâ.

mæc; *adj. Well-matched, equal, agreeable* (?):—Hâr hildering hrêman ne þorfte mæcan (*other MSS.* mecca, meca, mecga) gemænan *the grey-haired warrior had no need to boast of well-matched intercourse*, i. e. *would not boast of being a match for those against whom he fought, and by whom he had been defeated*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Ædelst. 40. [*Prompt. Parv.* make *or* fyte *and* mete; mak, fyt, esy *aptus, conveniens: Icel.* makr *suitable, easy to deal with.*] v. ge-mæc.

mæced [= mâ-éced? cf. mâ-geéct] *glosses* mactus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 53.

Mæcedonie; *pl. The Macedonians:*—Philippus Mæcedonia cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 5. Gewin wið Mæcedonie, Swt. 202, 33.

Mæcedonisc; *adj. Macedonian:*—Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewin, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 5.

mêce-fisc. v. mêce-fisc.

mæcg, mecg, es; *m. A man:*—Ic meþelcwide mægces (*the angel that visited Guthlac*) ongeat, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 9; Gû. 1192. Mægþ and mægcas, 45a; Th. 153, 29; Gû. 833: 113a; Th. 434, 7; Rä. 51, 7. Frêfra ðîne mægcas (*the disciples of St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 843; An. 422. Mægca misgehŷd *men's evil intent*, 1543; An. 773. Mægcea (mecga, MS. C.) mundbora (*Edmund*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 8.

Mecga (*those in hell*) gnornunge, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334. Mæcgum (*the children in the fiery furnace*), 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. Aðam iécte siððan mægþum and mæcgum mægburg sîne *Adam afterwards increased his family with daughters and sons*, 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. DER. ambeht-, earfoþ-, eóred-, Geát-, gigant-, here-, hilde-, oret-, wræc-mæcg.

mæcga, an; *m. A man*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. v. gûþ-, ofer-, wræc-nîæcga.

mæcige, Lchdm. iii. 126, 19. v. mecgan.

mæctor. v. mǽte.

MÆD, e *and* we; mǽdwe, an; *f. also* (?) mǽdwa, an; *m. A* MEAD, *meadow*:—Mǽd *pratum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 75; Wrt. Voc. 38, 1: 96; Som. 76, 45; Wrt. Voc. 53, 52. XII æcras an westhealfe ðære strǽte and ân mǽdwa beneoþan ðæm hliþe *xii acres on the west side of the road, and one meadow beneath the hill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. VI æcras mǽde on ða gerêfmǽde, 53, 2. XVI gioc ærþelandes and mêdwe, i. 316, 26. On Wîferþes mǽduan hege *to the hedge of Wiferth's meadow*, iii. 78, 21. Andlang heges on Eomeres mǽduan (cf. on Eomeres mêdwa, 405, 24); of ðam mǽduan . . . andlang burnan on Hereferþes mǽduan, 78, 6–9. Tô wudumǽdwan; of ðæm mǽdwan, 246, 22. (In the last two passages perhaps the forms are plural as in) Tô ðǽm mǽdwum wið sûðan ða mǽdwa, 169, 2–3. [Mid lǽswe and mid mǽdwe, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12.] Gelîce and mon mǽd mâwe *just as one mows a meadow*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15. XIII æceras and ða mǽde ðe ðâr tô lîþ Ðûnstân gebohte æt Uhtlufe *xiiii acres and the meadow pertaining thereto Dunstan bought of Uhtlufu*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Norþrihte on mǽre mǽde westewearde, iii. 416, 18. Of ðere ealdan dîc ðæt on wylihte mǽdwan; of wylihte mǽdwan, 235, 16. On rŷdmǽdwan ufewarde, 378, 14. Eahta æceras mǽdwa . . . xii æceras mǽdwa, 4, 12–13. Mǽda *prata*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on mǽdum *this plant is produced in meadows*, Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 2. [Cf. *Ger.* mähde *a meadow.*] v. gafol-, gerêf-, môr-mǽd; mǽþ.

mǽd, mǽdan. v. ge-mǽd, ge-mǽdan.

mǽden. v. mægden.

mæder (?), *a measure*:—Ofgeót mid. iii. mædrum ealoþ, Lchdm. iii. 28, 16.

mædere, an; *f. Madder*:—Mæddre *vermiculi, rubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 13, 19; Wrt. Voc. 31, 24, 29. Mædere *anchorum*, 67, 38: *veneria*, 68, 38: *sandix* (*herba*), Hpt. Gl. 524, 41. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *gryas* and ôðrum naman mædere nemneþ, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 12: L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 15. [*Icel.* maðra.] v. feld-mædere.

mædere-cîþ, es; *m. A sprig of madder*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2.

mǽd-land, es; *m. Meadow-land, grass-land which is mown*:—Ægðer ge mǽdlondes ge eyrþlondes *both of land for mowing and of arable land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. Mêdlandes, vi. 219, 4. v. mǽdwe-land.

mǽd-mǽwect, *the mowing of a meadow*:—Eác hê sceal hwîltîdum geara beón on manegum weorcum tô hlâfordes willan tôeácan . . . mǽdmǽwecte *also he shall at times be ready for labour of many kinds at his lord's pleasure, besides . . . mowing his meadows*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

mǽd-rǽdenn, e; *f. A mowing, grass mown on a piece of land*:—Seó mǽdrǽden beniþan dîc betweónan cealdan lace and cullig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 153, 10. Cf. wudu-rǽdenn.

mǽd-splott, es; *m. A plot of meadow-land*:—Ænne mǽdsplot, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 7.

mǽdwa. v. mǽd.

mǽdwe-land, es; *n. Meadow-land, land where grass that is to be mown grows*:—Hió sellaþ him ðæt mêdweland bî westan Sæferne . . Êc twelf æceras gôdes mǽdwelandes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–18: vi. 219, 3. v. mǽd-land.

MÆG, es; *m. A relative, kinsman*:—Mæg *propinquus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 45: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 51. Hwylc þyncþ ðê ðæt sŷ ðæs mæg ðe on ða sceaðan befeóll *quis videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi qui incidet in latrones?* Lk. Skt. 10, 36. Meig *contribulius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 26. Meeg, Ep. Gl. 6 f, 17. Se wæs his mæg and his freónd and hæfde his sweoster tô wîfe *qui erat cognatus et amicus ejus, habens sororem ipsius conjugem*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 6: Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. Him cŷþdon ðæt hiera mægas him mid wǽron . . And ða cuǽdon hié ðæt him nǽnig mæg leófra nǽre ðonne hiera hlâford . . and ða budon hié hiera mægum ðæt hié gesunde from eodon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17–21. Hêr Æþelherd cining forþfêrde and fæ̂ng Cûðrêd his mæg tô West-Seaxna rîce, 740; Erl. 47, 33: 754; Erl. 49, 18: 962; Erl. 120, 2. Abrahames mæg (*Lot*), Cd. 94; Th. 121, 19; Gen. 2012. Higelâces mæg (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 820; B. 408. Ûre ieldesta mæg *our first parent*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Ne hæ̂me nân man wið his mæges (*fratris*) wîf, Lev. 18, 16. Mæges *filii*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 5; Gen. 2907. Moises heóld his mæges (*soceri*) sceáp, Ex. 3, 1. Moises gecirde tô his mæge, 4, 18. Abrahame, mæge Lothes, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 2; Gen. 2923. Cênwalh gesalde Cûþrêde his mæge (*fratrueli*), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 15. Ne bysmra ðû ðînne mæg *non facies calumniam proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 13. Gif man gehâdodne man oððe ælþeódigne forræ̂de ðonne sceal him cyningc beón for mæ̂g and for mundboran, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. Ne his mâgas (*fratres*) ne gelŷfdon on hyne, Jn. Skt. 7, 5. His eorþlîcan mâgas *his kinsmen according to the flesh*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. His mâgas and his frŷnd *cognati atque amici*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 22. Gif bana of lande gewîteþ his mâgas healfne leód forgelden, L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7. Bôcland him his mæ̂gas (MS. B. his yldran) leáfden, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16. Hine môton his mæ̂gas (MS. B. mâgas) unsyngian *his kindred may exculpate him*, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8. Sunu oððe mæ̂gas (MS. B. mâgas), 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Mâga *affinium*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18. Ænig ðînra mâga oððe yldrena *aliquis de tuis parentibus aut cognatis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 15. Mid gŷmenne mînra mâga *cura propinquorum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Se wæs æðelboren of æ̂wfæstum mâgum *he was nobly born of pious parents*, Homl. Skt. 4, 3. Suna ic lærde ðæt hié hŷrdon heora yldrum and heora mâgum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. Sûþ-Seaxe and Eást-Seaxe from his mæ̂gum (*ancestors*) êr mid unryhte ânîdde wǽrun, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Gê beóþ gesealde fram mâgum and gebrôðrum and cûðum and freóndum *trademini a parentibus et fratribus et cognatis et amicis*, Lk. Skt. 21, 16. Lærað eówre suna and eówre mâgas *docebis filios ac nepotes tuos*, Deut. 4, 9. Mâgos *propinquos*, Kent. Gl. 368. Bearn ârîsaþ ongên mâgas *insurgent filii in parentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 21. Ymbe mîne mâgas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ðîne leófostan frŷnd fæder and môdor and ðîne mâgas *patrem tuum et matrem et omnem cognationem tuam*, Jos. 2, 18: Ps. Th. 73, 8. Ealle wyrd forsweóp mîne mâgas, Beo. Th. 5622; B. 2815: Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. [*Laym.* mæi *a cousin*: *Goth.* mêgs *a son-in-law*: *O. Sax.* mâg *a relation*: *O. Frs* mêch: *Icel.* mâgr *a father-in-law*: *O. H. Ger.* mâg *cognatus, affinis.*] v. cneó-, fæderen-, freó-, friðe-, heáfod-, hleó-, hylde-, leód-, mêdren-, neáh-, wine-, worold-mæ̂g; un-mæ̂g; ge-mâgas.

mæ̂g, e; *f. A woman, kinswoman*:—Freólecu mæ̂g (*Eve*), Cd. 42; Th. 55, 17; Gen. 895: (*Cain's wife*), 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: (*Hagar*), 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Drihtlîcu mæ̂g (*Sara*), 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1850: 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Mæ̂g ælfscîene (*Sara*), 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730. Seó eádge mæ̂g, sancta Maria, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 21; Cri. 87. Seó æþele mæ̂g (*Juliana*), 68 a; Th. 253, 4; Jul. 175. Seó wuldres mæ̂g, 74 b; Th. 278, 20; Jul. 600. Câseres mæ̂g (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 660; El. 330: 1335; El. 669. [*Laym.* may: *Orm.* ma33: *Chauc.* mai.] v. eád-, wyn-mæ̂g.

mæg *may*. v. magan.

mæ̂g-bana, an; *m. A destroyer of one's kinsmen*:—Hit (*surfeiting*) biþ mæ̂gbana, and hit ne murneþ for nânum men, ne for fæder ne for mêder ne for brôðer ne for swuster ne for nânum gesibban men, Wulfst. 242, 5.

mæ̂g-bôt, e; *f. The 'bôt' paid to the kinsman of a slain man for the slaying of the latter.* It seems to be used only in the case of the spiritual relationship of godfather and godchild:—Gif hwâ ôðres godsunu sleá oððe his godfæder sîe sió mæ̂gbôt and sió manbôt gelîc. Weaxe sió bôt be ðam were swâ ilce swâ sió manbôt dêþ ðe ðam hlâforde sceal . . . Gif hê on ðone geonbyrde ðe hine slôg ðonne ætfealle sió bôt ðæm godfæder swâ ilce swâ ðæt wîte ðam hlâforde dêþ *if any one slay another's godson or his godfather, let the compensation to the godfather or godson and that to the lord of the dead man be alike. Let them both increase in proportion to the 'wer' . . . If he (the slain man) strove against him that slew him, then let there be no 'bôt' to the godfather just as there is no 'wîte' to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13–20. Ægðer ge mæ̂gbôte ge manbôte fullîce gebête, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7.

mæ̂g-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Kindred, family, relatives, tribe*:—Mæ̂gburg *cognatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 70. Weóx under wolcnum mæ̂gburh Semes, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 20; Gen. 1703: 100; Th. 132, 14; Gen. 2193: 81; Th. 102, 4; Gen. 1695. Ne weorþeþ sió mæ̂gburg gemicledu eaforan mînum, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Heó ongan his mæ̂gburge men geîcean sunum and dôhtrum, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 7; Gen. 1132: 101; Th. 134, 5; Gen. 2220: Beo. Th. 5766; B. 2887. Hê hit ne môste sellan of his mæ̂gburge *he might not sell it* (bôcland) *out of the family*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 18. Wes mæ̂gburge mînre ârfæst *be kind to my kindred*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 8; Gen. 2825: Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 3; Vy. 62. Gielden siððan his mæ̂gas ðone wer gif hê mæ̂gburg (-borh, MS. B.: -burh, MS. H.) hæbbe freó *let his kinsmen afterwards pay the wergild, if he have free kindred*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Mæ̂gburge mîne *my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 15; Rä. 16, 20. Iécte mæ̂gburg sîne, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 27; Gen. 1123. Mæ̂gburh, 52; Th. 65, 14; Gen. 1066. Cûðe æghwilc mæ̂gburga riht *each one knew the rights of the tribes*, 161; Th. 200, 5; Exod. 352. Ða ðe mæ̂gburge mæst gefrunon frumcyn feora fæderæþelo gehwæs *those who were best informed as to families, as to the origin of men, and the ancestry of each*, Th. 200, 21; Exod. 360.

mæ̂g-cild, es; *n. A young kinsman*:—Hine âhsode hwæ̂r hê his mæ̂gcildum cumen hæfde ðe hê him forstolen hæfde *asked him what he had done with his young kinsmen* (*cousins*) *whom he had stolen away from him*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 37. Ðŷ læs ænig man cweðe ðæt ic mîne mæ̂gcild mid wô fordêmde *lest any man say that I wrongfully decided against my kinsmen* (*nephews*), Chart. Th. 486, 27.

mæ̂g-cûð; *adj. Related*:—Mæ̂gcûðre sibbe *cognate propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 34.

mæ̂g-cwealm, es; *m. Murder of a father* or *kinsman*:—Mêgcualm *parricidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 53.

mǽg-cynren, es; *n. Race, family*:—Macynnere [=(?) mægcynrene] *prosapia,* Hpt. Gl. 437, 11.

mægden, mǽden, es; *n. A maiden, girl, virgin*:—Mǽden oððe geong wîfman *puella,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Nis ðis mǽden nâ deád ac heó slǽpþ... Hê nam ðæs mǽdenes môdor, Mk. Skt. 5, 39–40. Ðû nû sceáwa ðînes mæg(d)enes (*the Virgin Mary*) eáþmôdnesse, Blickl. Homl. 159, 4. Ðâ wearþ ðæs mægdnes môd miclum geblissad, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 3; Jul. 608. Hit sealde ðam mǽdene (*the daughter of Herodias*), and ðæt mǽden hit sealde hire mêder, Mk. Skt. 6, 28. Gif hwâ mǽden nýdnǽme *si quis violenter virginem opprimat,* L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 3. Ne nýde man nâðer ne wîf ne mǽden tô ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislîcige *let no woman, whether she have been married before or not, be forced to a marriage which she dislikes,* 75; Th. i. 416, 20: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Mǽdenu *virgines,* Ps. Th. 44, 15. Tô abbudissan gehâdod ofer mâ ðonne twâm hund mǽdenum, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 20. Mǽdenu niman on þeáwe gôdne tîman getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* magatîn: *M. H. Ger.* magetîn.]

mægden-ǽw, e; *f. Marriage with a virgin*:—Ðæt biþ rihtlîc lîf ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthâde ôþ ðæt hê on rihtre mǽdenǽwe gewîfige and hæbbe ða syððan and nǽnige ôðre ða hwîle ðe seó libbe *that is right life, that a young man remain a bachelor until in lawful matrimony he take a maiden to wife, and let him have her afterwards and no other while she lives,* L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 29.

mægden-cild, es; *n. A female child, girl*:—Gif hit hysecild byþ ofsleáþ ðæt gif hit sî mǽdencild healdaþ ðæt *si masculus fuerit, interficite eum, si femina reservate,* Ex. 1, 16. Ðonne ða wîf heora bearn cendon, ðonne fêddon hié ða mǽdencild and slôgon ða hysecild, and ðǽm mǽdencildum hié fortendun ðæt swîðre breóst foran, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10–12. Tǽcende ðâm mǽdencildum *docendo puellas,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 16.

mægden-hâd, es; *m. Maidenhood, virginity*:—Ðeáh wæs hyre (*the Virgin Mary*) mægdenhâd ǽghwæs onwalg, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 5; Cri. 1420. Gif ǽnig wer oððe wîf gehâte ðæt hê wylle mǽdenhâd gehealdan *si quis vir aut mulier voverit virginitatem servare,* L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 1. v. mægþ-hâd.

mægden-, mǽden-heáp, es; *m. A virgin band, troop of maidens,* Dôm. L. 18, 288.

mægden-lîc; *adj. Maidenly, girlish, virgin, virginal*:—Mǽdenlîc *puellaris, virginalis,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23. Seó mǽdenlîce clǽnnys *virginalis castitas,* Hymn. Surt. 118, 21. Mǽdenlîcere *virginalis,* Hpt. Gl. 506, 38. Godes sunu þurh mǽdenlîcne innoþ âcenned wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 33.

mægden-mann, es; *m. A maid, virgin*:—Mǽdenman *virgo,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 6. Gâ ân mǽdenman tô, and hô hit on his sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. Gif hwylc mǽdenman on geférrǽdene mid gehâdodum wunaþ *si puella aliqua in societate cum ordinatis habitet,* L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 9. Gif man wið cyninges mægdenman geligeþ, L. Ethb. 10; Th. i. 6, 4. For ðon Mesiane noldon ðæt Lǽcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden *propter spretas virgines suas in solemni Messeniorum sacrificio,* Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. [*Örm.* Sannte Marȝe wass æfre *maȝȝdennmann.*] v. mægþ-mann.

mǽge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeth ðîn mǽge (MSS. A. B. mage.) *Elisabeth cognata tua,* Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Hêr sit Leóflǽd mîn mǽge, Ðurcilles wîf, Chart. Th. 337, 30. Cwæð ðæt heó wǽre gramena mǽge, Deáðes dôhtor, Homl. Skt. 2. 173. Saga ðæt ðû sîe sweostor mîn, lîces mǽge, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833: 127; Th. 162, 18; Gen. 2683. In Dauides dýrre mǽgan (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96. v. mâge, mǽg.

Mægelan, Mægelang, *Milan*:—Tô Mægelan [Mægolange, MS. C.] *apud Mediolanum,* Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 30.

MÆGEN, es; *n.* I. MAIN, *might, strength, force, power, vigour, efficacy, virtue, faculty, ability*:—Ûrum lîchoman cymþ eall his mægen of ðam mete ðe wê þicgaþ *all its strength comes to our body from the food that we take,* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 34. Ðæt mycle mægen mînra handa *the mighty power of my hands,* Ps. Th. 80, 13. Micel drihten ûre and micel mægen his *Magnus Dominus noster, et magna virtus ejus,* Ps. Spl. 146, 5. Ðǽm monnum ðe him mægen and cræft wiexþ eác hwîlum eákiaþ æfter ðæm mægenum ða costunga *crescente virtute plerumque bella tentationis augentur,* Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 8. Se wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest *he was mightiest among men,* Beo. Th. 395; B. 196. Nânne man ðæs ne tweóþ ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglîc weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem, cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit,* Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ǽr hî geseón Godes rîce on mægne cuman *donec videant regnum dei veniens in virtute,* Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Hê sealde ǽghwylcum be hys âgenum mægene *dedit unicuique secundum propriam virtutem,* Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Lufa ðînne drihten mid eallum mægne *diliges dominum tuum ex tota fortitudine tua,* Deut. 6, 5. Of eallum ðînum mihtum and of eallum ðînum mægene *ex omnibus viribus tuis et ex omni mente tua,* Lk. Skt. 10, 27. Eallon mægene tilian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Wiðstandan ealle mægene, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 5328; B. 2667. Ðû ne wênst ðæt heó mǽge swâ mycel mægen habban *you will not expect that the plant can have so great efficacy,* Herb. 12, 4; Lchdm. i. 104, 12. Hê moncynnes mǽste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Ða ðe snyttro mægn and môdcræft mǽste hæbben *those who in the greatest degree have wisdom, ability and mental power,* Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Ðonne hî ðæt mægen ðære unmǽtan hǽto ârǽfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Mægyn and mihta (*angeli*) *potentes virtute,* Ps. Th. 102, 19. Eall his bearna mægen *omnes virtutes ejus,* 20. Seó sýfernes and ôðre mægnu *sobrietas et alie virtutes,* Prud. 54 a: 64 a. Ða sôðan welan ðæt sind hâlige mægnu *the true riches, they are holy virtues,* Homl. Th. ii. 88, 310. Mægenu, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 9. Mægno and cræftas, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 1. Wîsdôm môdur ealra mægena *virtutum omnium nutrix,* 10; Fox 26, 24. Mycelre mægna fǽmne *magnarum virgo virtutum,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12. Geleáfa is ealra mægena fyrmest, Homl. Th. 1. 134, 2. Geþyld is wyrtruma ealra hâligra mægna, and ungeþyld is ealra mægna tôstencednys, ii. 544, 6. Þurh ðînra mægna spêd *through the abundance of thy powers,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 516; Met. 20, 258: Cd. 1; Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Ða ðe faraþ fram leahtrum tô mægnum *those who pass from vices to virtues,* Homl. Th. ii. 54, 26. Mægnum, Prud. 28 a. Ða ongunnon hî môd and mægen niman . . . Môd and mægen Bryttas onfêngon *ceperunt illi vires animosque resumere . . . vires capessunt Brittones,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15–19. Ðeáh ðe ic nû gyt ða ǽrran mægen ne hæbbe *etsi necdum vires pristinas recepi,* 5, 3; S. 616, 34: 5, 4; S. 617, 25. Heó hæfþ ðâs mægnu *it* (*henbane*) *has these virtues,* Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 10. Megene *vires,* Kent. Gl. 930. II. *an exercise of power, effort, a mighty work, miracle*:—Mægene *conamine,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 57. Hê ne mihte ǽnig mægen wyrcan *non poterat virtutem ullam facere,* Mk. Skt. 6, 5. Ân mægen and ân wundor of monegum âsecgan *unum e pluribus virtutis miraculum enarrare,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. Monige mægen and hǽlotâcen gefremede wǽron *innumeræ virtutes sanitatum noscuntur esse patratæ,* S. 524, 28. On him synd mægenu geworht, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Ða burga on ðâm wǽrun gedône manega hys mægena, Mt. Kembl. 11, 20. III. *a force, military force*:—Gif ðet full mægen ðǽre wǽre ne eodan hî nǽfre eft tô scipon *if the full force had been there, they would never have got back to the ships,* Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 34. Ûre mægen lytlaþ *our force lessens.* Byrht. Th. 140, 65; By. 313. Mægen, folc Ebrêa, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15, 10; Jud. 261, 253. Werod, môdigra mægen, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 2; Exod. 101: 158; Th. 197, 1; Exod. 300. Mægen forþ gewât, 160; Th. 199, 30; Exod. 346. Mægen (*the Egyptian army*) wæs âdrenced, 166; Th. 206, 28; Exod. 458. Seó sibgedriht bâd mâran mægenes *the Israelites awaited the greater force of the Egyptians,* 154; Th. 191, 15; Exod. 215. Mægenes wîsa (*Belshazzar*), 209; Th. 260, 2; Dan. 703. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra ðonne hê mæ[ge]nes hæfde *he was quicker in his actions than in proportion to the force he had;* celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Hê self fôr ðǽrtô mid eallum ðæm mægene ðe hê ðǽrtô geláedan mehte *he himself marched thither with all the troops that he could lead there,* Swt. 80, 24. Martyra mægen unlytel *no small host of martyrs,* Andr. Kmbl. 1752; An. 878: Beo. Th. 894; B. 445. Mægen unrîme *hosts innumerable,* Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. [*O. Sax.* megin: *Icel.* magn *and* megin: *O. H. Ger.* magan, megin, *robur, vigor, vis, virtus, fortitudo.*] DER. beadu-, deáþ-, eal-(æl-), eorþ-, eorl-, folc-, gæst-, gesîþ-, hand-, here-, heáh-, heofon-, holm-, hord-, leód-, lof-, ofer-, rǽd-, tôþ-, þeód-mægen.

mægen-âgende; *adj. Possessing strength, mighty,* Beo. Th. 5666; B. 2837.

mægen-byrðenn, e; *f. A mighty burden,* Beo. Th. 3254; B. 1625: 6174; B. 3091.

mægen-corþer, es; *n. A powerful band,* Cd. 93; Th. 119, 27; Gen. 1986.

mægen-cræft, es; *m. Main force, great power* or *might, mighty power*:—Mægencræft ðe him meotud engla forgiefen hæfde *the power which the Lord of angels had given him,* Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 1; Gû. 1105. Is ðæt mægencræft micel môda gehwylces ofer lîchoman (cf. hit is micel cræft ðæs môdes for ðone lîchoman, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 10), Bt. Met. Fox 26, 209; Met. 26, 105. Ðæt hê þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 765; B. 380. Mircne mægencræft, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri. 1280. [*O. Sax.* megin-kraft: *O. L. Ger.* megin-craft *majestas*: *O. H. Ger.* magan-kraft *majestas.*]

mægen-cyning, es; *m. A chief, mighty* or *powerful king*:—Mægencyning (*God*), Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 21; Dôm. 57: (*Christ*), 21 a; Th. 57, 11; Cri. 917. Mægencyninga meotod *the Lord of mighty kings,* 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943: 116 a; Th. 445, 12; Dôm. 6. [Cf. *Icel.* megin-drôttning (*the Virgin Mary*): megin-skjöldungr (*Christ*).]

mægen-dǽd, e; *f. A mighty deed, an action requiring strength,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 9; Crä. 12.

mægen-eáca, an; *m. An increase of strength, succour*:—Monnum tô mægeneácan *a succour for men,* Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 14; Az. 138.

mægen-eúcen; *adj. Endowed with strength, powerful*:—Môde mægen-

eácen, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 7; Crä. 98. Mægeneácen folc (*the victorious Hebrews*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 35; Jud. 293.

mægen-earfeþe, es; *n. A great labour* or *hardship*:—Nales fore lytlum geómre, ac fore ðám mǽstum mægenearfeþum, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 4; Cri. 964. Mægenearfeþu, sâr and swâr gewin and sweartne deáþ, 28 b; Th. 86, 20; Cri. 1411.

mægen-ellen, es; *n. Mighty valour*, Beo. Th. 1323; B. 659.

mægen-fæst; *adj. Strong, vigorous, firm*:—Sealde him snyttru mægenfæste gemynd *he gave him wisdom, vigorous thought*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 28; Gū. 445. Ælc líchamlíce gesceaft ðe eorþe ácenþ is fulre and mægenfæstre on fullum mónan ðonne on gewanedum *every bodily creature that earth produces is more complete and more vigorous at the full moon than when the moon has waned*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 21. [Cf. mægen-leás.]

mægen-folc, es; *n. A mighty people*:—Mægenfolc micel (cf. *O. Sax.* meginfolk mikil *the multitude that flocked about Christ*) *a people mighty and vast* (*the good at the day of judgment*), Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 1; Cri. 877.

mægen-fultum, es; *m. A powerful help*:—Næs ðæt mǽtost mægenfultuma (*the sword lent to Beowulf by Hunferth*), Beo. Th. 2915; B. 1455.

mægen-heáp, es; *m. A powerful band*:—Mægenheápum, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 11; Exod. 197.

mægen-heard; *adj. Very strong, powerful*:—Ðam ðe sitteþ on ufan meare mægenheardum, Runic pm. 5; Kmbl. 340, 5.

mægenian, mægnian; *p.* ode *To gain strength*:—Mód mægnode *mind gained might*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 55; Reim. 33. v. ge-mægened.

mægen-leás; *adj. Without strength, powerless, weak, feeble*:—Mægenleás *enervis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 6: *elumbis*, Germ. 396, 216. Seó sâwul, gif heó næfþ ða hâlgan lâre, heó biþ ðonne weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. [*Icel.* megin-lauss.]

mægenleas-líce; *adv. Feebly, impotently*:—Mægenleaslíce *eviscerando*, Germ. 398, 122.

mægen-leást, e; *f. Weakness, feebleness, impotence*:—Ðâ ofhreów ðam munece ðæs hreóflian mægenleást (*inability to walk*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 11. Módes mægenleást *weakness of mind*, ii. 220, 5. Hî ne mihtou for heora mægenleáste ða meniu bewerian (*of the Jews reduced by famine during the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 8.

mægen-rǽs, es; *m. A mighty* or *violent attack*:—Mægenrǽs forgeaf hilde bille (*Beowulf attacking Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3043; B. 1519.

mægen-rôf; *adj. Of great power*:—Módig and mægenrôf mid ðære miclan hand (*applied to God*), Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275. Þegn, mægenrôfa man, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 9; Rä. 38, 3.

mægen-scipe, es; *m. Power, might*:—Metodes mægenscipe, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 9; Dan. 20.

mægen-spêd, e; *f. Abundance of strength, strength* (cf. on ðîne mægenes miclum spêdum *in virtute tua*, Ps. Th. 73, 13), *power, virtue*:—Ic ðé sceal meotudes mægenspêd gesecgan *to thee am I to tell the Maker's abundant might*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 6; Sch. 24. Hê mec for miltsum and mægenspêdum nǽfre wille ân forlǽtan *on account of his mercy and his might he will never forsake me*, 42 a; Th. 140, 17; Gū. 611: Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. Mîn mûþ sægeþ ðîne mægenspêde *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 14.

mægen-stân, es; *m. A mighty stone* or *rock*:—Him on innan felþ muntes mægenstân (cf. þǽr micel stân wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte on innan fealþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28), Bt. Met. Fox 5, 31; Met. 5, 16. Ðis synd ðæra xx hîda gemǽro . . andlang wægæs ôþ ðonæ mægenstân, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 18.

mægen-strang; *adj. Strong in power*:—Hû ðû mǽre eart mihtig and mægenstrang *how great thou* (*Christ*) *art, how mighty and strong in power*, Hy. 3, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 21. Ðû eart se miccla and se mægenstranga, 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Mægenstrong, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

mægen-strengo; *indecl. f. Main strength, great force*:—Gûþcyning (*Beowulf*) mægenstrengo slôh hilde bille *with mighty force the warrior-king smote with his battle-blade*, Beo. Th. 5350; B. 2678. Sum biþ gleáw módes crǽfta sum mægenstrengo onfêhþ *one is skilled in the arts of the mind, another receives great bodily strength*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 15; Crä. 33.

mægen-strengþu; *indecl.*: **-strengþ**, e; *f. Great strength, power*:—Hî ðîne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wîde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ic siges mihte and mægenstrengþe swâ micele eów sille ðæt gê eów tô gamene feónda áfillaþ swâ fela swâ gê reccaþ *I will give you so great victorious might and power, that it shall be sport to you to slay as many foes as you can count*, Wulfst. 132, 19.

mægen-þegen, es; *m. A mighty minister* (an angel), Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 23; Gū. 1099.

mægen-þreát, es; *m. A mighty band*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 26; Dan. 45: 169; Th. 210, 8; Exod. 512.

mægen-þrymm, es; *m.* (The word is used almost exclusively in reference to the Deity). I. *Majesty, greatness, glory*:—Se myccla mægenþrym *the great majesty* (*of Christ*), Blickl. Homl. 179, 8. Mægenþrymmes God *Deus majestatis*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Mægenþrymmes ðînes *majestatis tuæ*, 144, 5. His mægenþrymmes *magnitudinis ejus*, 150, 2. His rîces ongin, ne his mihte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǽfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Hê (*Christ*) hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, and gegyrede hine þeówlíce, 105, 3. Ðonne se heofenlíca dêma cymþ on egeslîcum mægenþrymme, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 9: Lk. Skt. 9, 26, 31, 32. Mid ðý mǽstan mægenþrymme, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 30: Cri. 1009. Johannes on Godes mægenþrymme hî gebletsode, Homl. Th. i. 64, 4. Wê gesâwon Godes mægenþrim and his micelnisse (*majestatem et magnitudinem suam*), Deut. 5, 24. II. (*using the attribute for the person*), *Christ*:—Mægenþrym ârâs, sigefæst and snottor, Exon. 120 a; Th. 420, 25; Hö. 22. III. *great power, might*:—Gê geseóþ mannes Bearn sittende on ða swýðran healfe Godes mægenþrymmes *videbitis filium hominis sedentem a dextris virtutis Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Ic sôhte hwylc wǽre mægenþrymmes oððe elnes se Pater Noster, Salm. Kmbl. 20; Sal. 10. In ðam mægenþrymme mid ðam sý âhefed heofon and eorþe *in that mighty power with which is uplifted heaven and earth*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 31; Sch. 88. Hê hine of sâwle deáþe âwehte þurh ðone mægenþrym *he raised him from the death of the soul through divine power*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 10. Mægenþrymmum mǽst *mightiest*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 35; Exod. 349. IV. *an instance in which the divine glory or power is displayed*:—Eftwyrd cymþ, mægenþrymma mǽst, dæg dǽdum fâh (*doom's day*), Cd. 169; Th. 212, 16; Exod. 540. V. *the glory of heaven, heaven, the angels who inhabit heaven*:—Wuldres ealdor middangeardes and mægenþrymmes *the prince of glory, of earth and of heaven*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 33; Jul. 154. Hê is cyning middangeardes and mægenþrymmes, wuldre biwunden, 65 b; Th. 241, 33; Ph. 665: 16 a; Th. 35, 13; Cri. 557. Ufan of roderum, of his mægenþrymme, 98 a; Th. 368, 24; Seel. 29. Hêht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider (*to earth*) gefeógan of his mægenþrymme, 12 a; Th. 19, 5; Cri. 296. Næs ænig ðâ giet engel geworden ne ðæs miclan mægenþrymmes nân *was not any angel then created, nor any of that great and glorious band*, 12 b; Th. 22, 16; Cri. 352.

mægenþrym-ness, e; *f. Majesty, magnificence, glory*:—His mægenþrymnes (-þrymmes, MS.) micellîc standeþ *magnificentia opus ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Mæg[en]þrymnysse *majestatis*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 18. Ælmihtig God, ânes gecyndes, and ânre mægenþrymnisse on ânre godcundnysse, Hexam. 2; Nprm. 4, 23. Ðonne sit hê on dômsetle his mægenþrymnysse, Wulfst. 287, 31. Mæg[n]þrumnysse *majestati*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 52. God sylf se ðe ǽfre þurhwunode on his miclan wuldre and on his mægenþrimnisse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Ða ðe gesâwon mîne mægenþrimnisse *qui viderunt majestatem meam*, Num. 14, 22.

mægen-þyse, an; *f. Violence, force*:—Sôna ðæt onfindeþ se ðe mec fêhþ ongeán and wið mægenþisan mînre genǽsteþ ðæt hê hrycge sceal hrusan sêcan *soon doth he find that fights against me, and with my force comes into conflict, that with his back he must visit the earth*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 2; Rä. 28, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush*.]

mægen-weorc, es; *n. A mighty work*:—Hû micle synt ðîne mægenweorc *quam magnificata sunt opera tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. [*Icel.* megin-verk; *pl. mighty works*.]

mægen-wîsa, an; *m. The leader of a force* or *army*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 17; Exod. 553.

mægen-wudu, a; *m. A mighty spear-shaft*:—þegn Hrôðgâres cwehte mægenwudu mundum *Hrothgar's thane shook his mighty shaft with his hands*, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236.

mægen-wundor, es; *n. A very great wonder* (of the circumstances attending the day of judgement), Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 31; Cri. 927.

mæger; *adj. Meagre, lean*:—Ða men beóþ mægre and blâce on onsýne ðeáh ðe hié ǽr fætte wǽron *the men will be lean and pale of aspect, though before they were fat*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. [*Icel.* magr: *Dan., Swed., Du.* mager: *O. H. Ger.* magar *macilentus*: *Ger.* mager.]

mægerian; *p.* ode *To macerate, emaciate, make lean*:—Mægeregan *macerare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 16: 96, 34. [*Icel.* megra *to emaciate*: *O. H. Ger.* magarian *macerare, macrescere*; cf. magar fleiski *pulpa*: *Ger.* magern.]

mægeþ, mǽgeþ. v. mægþ, mǽgþ.

mægeþe *name of a plant*. v. mageþe.

mǽg-gemôt, es; *n. A meeting of kinsmen*:—Hê bebeád ofer ealne middangeard ðæt ǽlc mǽgþ tôgædere cóme, ðæt ǽlc man ðý gearor wiste hwǽr hê gesibbe hæfde. Ðæt tâcnode ðæt on his dagum sceolde beón geboren se se ðe ûs ealle tô ânum mǽggemôte gelaþaþ, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 18.

mǽg-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a list of kinsmen, a genealogical table, pedigree*, Cot. 213, Lye.

mǽg-gildan (?) *to pay part of the wergild for a homicide committed by a kinsman*:—Ne þearf se frigea mid ðam þeówan mǽggieldan (*or should this be* mǽge gieldan? cf. *MS. B. which has* mid ðam þeówan men gyldan. But the word is supported by L. H. i. 70, 5:—Non cogitur liber cum servo *meggildare*), L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 1.

mǽg-hǽmed, es; *n. Incest*:—Nǽnig mǽghǽmed ne unclǽne fremme *nullus incestum faciat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 15.

mǽg-hand, a; *f. A relation, kinsman*:—Nis Eðelmôde ênig mêghond

neór ðes cynnes ðanne Eádwald *there is no nearer relative to Ethelmod in the family than Eadwald*, Chart. Th. 466, 1. Wes hit becueden his bróðar suna and siððan nēniggra mēihanda mā ðes cynnes, 465, 20. Cf. ða nýhstan hand mē, 491, 13.

mægister. v. magister.

mǽg-lagu, e; *f. Law regulating the duties and responsibilities of kinsmen* (mǽgas), e. g. in the matter of paying or receiving certain parts of the wergild if one of their number slew or was slain:—Hē (mynstermunuc) gǽþ of his mǽglage ðonne hē gebýhþ tō regollage, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2. v. mǽgþ-lagu *and* lagu.

mǽg-leás; *adj. Without kinsmen:*—Gif hē sī mǽgleás *if he have no kinsmen*, L. Eth. ix. 24; Th. i. 344, 28: L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 24. Fædrenmǽga mǽgleás mon *a man having no kinsmen on the father's side*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20.

mǽg-līc; *adj. Belonging to kinsmen:*—Hē hine lufode nā swā micclum for ðære mǽglīcan sibbe *he loved him, not so much because they were relations*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Nǽfde hē ðæt andgit þurh mǽglīce lāre *he did not have that intelligence through the teaching of his parents*, 368, 10.

mǽg-lufu, an; *f. Love:*—Heó sagaþ ðæt heó mǽglufan mīnre ne gýme *she (Juliana) says that she cares not for my (Heliseus', who wished to marry Juliana) love*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 31; Jul. 70.

mǽg-morðor, es; *n. Murder of a kinsman:*—Mǽgmorðor *parricidium*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 74. Mǽgmorðres wītnung *parricidii actio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 15; Wrt. Voc. 21, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* māg-mord *parricidium.*]

mǽg-myrðra, an; *m. One who murders a kinsman, a parricide:*—Mǽgmyrðra *parricida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 15: Hpt. Gl. 509, 72.

mægn. v. mægen.

mǽg-racu, e; *f. The account of a family, a genealogy:*—Ðis is seó bōc Adames mǽgrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1. Gif ðū telst ða mǽgrace fram Judan ðonne findst ðū fīf mǽgþa *if you reckon the genealogy from Judah, then you will find five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19.

mǽg-rǽdenn, e; *f. Kinship, relationship:*—Gesibbere mǽgrǽdene *consanguinitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 20. Hē (*Julius Cæsar*) hiene (*Octavianus*) for mǽgrǽdenne gelǽrde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 24. Nǽfre ic ðæs þeódnes þafian wille mǽgrǽdenne *I will never consent to marry the prince*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 9; Jul. 109.

mǽg-rǽs, es; *m. An attack by men upon their kinsmen:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscype swýðe forsyngod þurh morðdǽda and þurh mándǽda . . þurh mǽgrǽsas and þurh manslihtas *this nation is sunk in sin through deeds fell and foul . . through attacks of kinsmen upon kinsmen and through manslaughters*, Wulfst. 164, 4.

mǽg-scīr, e; *f. A division of a people, containing the kinsmen of a particular family:*—Teá monna lātwu ofer tēno oððe of mēgscīre is *decanus super x. vel decurio* (the glosser seems to have taken *de* as a separate word) *est*, Rtl. 193, 19.

mǽg-sibb, e; *f.* I. *kinship, relationship:*—Eva hine hālsode for scā Marian mǽgsibbe ðæt hē hire miltsade. Heó cwæþ tō him gemyne mīn drihten ðæt heó wæs bān of mīnum bānum and flǽsc of mīnum flǽsce *Eve conjured him (Christ) on account of her kinship to St. Mary to pity her. She said to him 'Remember, my Lord, that she was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh,'* Shrn. 68, 15. Hē (*Christ*) hym (*men*) his mildse onwreáh and his mǽgsibbe gecýdde. Ǽr ðam wē wǽron steópcild gewordene, Wulfst. 252, 9: Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Wel is tō warnianne ðæt man wite ðæt hý (*the man and woman about to be married*) þurh mǽgsibbe tō gelænge ne beón (i. e. *are not within the prohibited (seven) degrees*), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. Seó hālige ǽ forbeódeþ ða sceondlicnysse onwreón mǽgsibba (ðære mǽgsibbea, MS. B.) *sacra lex prohibet cognationis turpitudinem revelare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 7. II. *Love between kinsmen, affection:*—Mēgsibbe *affectui* vel *dilectione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 52. Mēgsibbi, Ep. Gl. 3 b, 9.

mǽgsib-līc; *adj. Of kin, related:*—Mǽgsiblīcum *contribulibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 18.

mǽg-slaga, an; *m. The slayer of a kinsman:*—Mǽgslaga *parricida*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 114; Wrt. Voc. 49, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 46. Se mǽgslaga Cain *the fratricide Cain*, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 28. Hēr syndan mannslagan and mǽgslagan, Wulfst. 165, 27: 266, 26.

mǽg-sliht, es; *m. The slaughter of a kinsman:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscipe swíðe forsingod þurh manslihtas and þurh mǽgslihtas, Wulfst. 130, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* māg-slaht; *f. parricidium.*]

mægþ, mǽgeþ; *without inflection in the sing. and in the n. ac. pl., f. A maid, virgin, girl, maiden, woman* (almost confined to poetry):—Gif man mægþ gebigeþ ceápe geceápod sý gif hit unfācne is *if a man make terms for his marriage with* (lit. *buys with a price*, cf. *Icel.* kona mundi keypt) *a woman, let the bargain stand, if it be without fraud*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Wæs seó fǽmne geong, mægþ mānes leás (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 14; Cri. 36. On fǽmnan, mǽgeþ unmǽle, 18 b; Th. 45, 18; Cri. 721: 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Þa torhtan mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 35. Mægþ scýne *maiden fair*, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Ofer mægþ giunge, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 134; Met. 26, 67. Þurh Judithe lāre, mægþ mōdigre, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 335. Mǽgeþ, brýde dīnre (*Sarah*), Cd. 134; Th. 169, 10; Gen. 2797. Hē ðære mǽgeþ (*Guthlac's sister*) sceolde lāce gelǽdan lāð spel, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 27; Gū. 1316. Mægþ and mǽcgas, 45 a; Th. 153, 29; Gū. 833. Mǽgeþ and mǽcgas, 113 a; Th. 434, 7; Rä. 51, 7. Him tō nimaþ mǽgeþ tō gemǽccum *take to themselves maidens as mates*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 18; Gen. 1259. Mǽgþa sīð *the maidens' coming*, 123; Th. 157, 11; Gen. 2604: Beo. 1853; B. 924. Swā hwylc mægþa swā ðone magan cende, 1890; B. 943. Mǽgþa cynnes *of womankind*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 16; Jul. 551. Mægþum and mǽcgum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. [*Goth.* magaþs *a maid, virgin: O. Sax.* magað: *O. Frs.* megith: *O. H. Ger.* magad *virgo: M. H. Ger.* maget: *Ger.* magd.] v. heals-mægeþ.

mǽgþ, e; *f. Importunate desire, ambition:*—Ðæt mōd sǽde ðæt him nǽfre seó mǽgþ and seó gītsung forwel ne līcode, Bt. tit. 17; Fox xii, 24. Cf. Ðū wāst ðæt mē nǽfre seó gītsung and seō gemǽgþ ðisses eorþlīcan anwealdes forwel ne līcode *scis ipsa minimum nobis ambitionem mortalium rerum fuisse dominatum*, 17; Fox 58, 23. v. māh, ge-mǽhþ (*with which* ge-mǽgþ *in the above passage should be put*).

mǽgþ, mǽgeþ, e; *f. A collection of* mǽgas. I. with a more limited extent, *a family, stock, race:*—Mǽgþ oððe styb *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 17. Mǽgþ *progenies*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: *cognatio*, Ps. Spl. 73, 9. Mýgþ *propinquus*, Kent. Gl. 876. Ða wæs ân mǽgþ ðe nǽfre ne ābeáh tō nānum deófolgylde . . Seó mǽgþ āsprang of Noes eltstan suna . . And ðyssere mǽgþe God sealde ǽ . . forðan ðe hē wolde of ðyssere mǽgþe him mōdor geceósan, Homl. Th. i. 24, 5–20. Woldon ofsleán Claudius for Gaiuses þingum ðæs ǽrran cēsares and ealle ða de ðære mǽgþe wǽron *evertenda penitus Caesarum universa familia decrevissent*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 258, 25. Rīm miclade monna mǽgþe, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 22; Gen. 1244. Mǽgþe dīnre (*Abraham's*), 84; Th. 105, 34; Gen. 1763. Nis nān wītega būton wurþscipe būton on his ēðele and on his mǽgþe (*cognatione*) and on his hūse, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Ða hwīle ðe ǽnig man wǽre on hira mǽgþe ðe godcundes hādes beón walde *as long as there was any man of their stock that was willing to take orders*, Chart. Th. 166, 16. II. as a technical term in the laws, *relatives, kindred, the* mǽgas *who were living at the same time, and to whom the* mǽg-lagu *applied:*—Gā seó mǽgþ him on borh *let the family go bail for him (the thief)*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Gif ðonne ðæt gebyrige ðæt ǽnig mǽgþ tō ðan strang sý . . ðæt ðonne þeóf foran forstande, V. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 9: 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 3: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 5. Bēte ðam cyninge swā ilce swā ðære mǽgþe *let amends be made to the king in the same way as to the kindred*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 17: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7. Ealle of ǽgðere mǽgþe, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgþe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. Gebēte wið ða mǽgþe, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 27: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. III. in a wider sense, *descendants of a common ancestor living at the same time, a generation:*—Ðē ic geseah sōðlīce rihtwīsne ætforan mē on ðissere mǽgþe *te enim vidi justum coram me in generatione hac*, Gen. 7, 1. On ealræ mǽgþe *in omni generatione*, Ps. Spl. 44, 19. Hwī is āwriten on ðære bēc Genesis ðæt Abrahames cynn sceolde gecyrran ongeán fram Aegypta lande on ðære feórþan mǽgþe and seó ōðer bōc Exodus sægþ ðæt hī fērdon of Aegyptan lande on ðære fīftan mǽgþe? . . Gif ðū telst ða mǽgrace fram Iudan ðonne findst ðū ðǽr fīf mǽgþa, and gif ðū telst fram Leui ðonne findst ðū ðǽr feówer mægþa, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 16–20: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 34. Noe wæs rihtwīs wer on his mǽgþum *Noe vir justus fuit in generationibus suis*, Gen. 6, 9: 9, 12. IV. with wider limits than those implied by *family*, (*a*) *a tribe, subdivision of a people:*—Mǽgþ *tribus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 23. Gegaderiaþ eów tō mǽgþum [and gange] ðæt gehlot fram mǽgþe tō mǽgþe and be manna hīwrǽdenum *accedetis singuli per tribus vestras, et quamcumque tribum sors invenerit, accedit per cognationes suas*, Jos. 7, 14. Of Asseres mǽgþe *de tribu Asser*, Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Leóda mǽgþe *the tribes of men*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 16; Gen. 1665. Ðæra mǽgþa ealdras *principes tribuum*, Num. 1, 4. Of ðām twelf mǽgþum, 13, 3: Blickl. Homl. 155, 30. (*b*) *a people, nation:*—Ðære mǽgþe monwīsan *the manners of the people (of Sodom)*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 20; Gen. 1939. Nā dyde hē swylc ǽlcre mǽgþe *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Spl. 147, 9: 49, 7. Gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond ðisne middangeard, Beo. Th. 150; B. 75. Ðonne hē ys tōweard on micelre mǽgþe and ða strengstan mǽgþe nū ealra eorþan mǽgþ beóþ on him gebletsode *cum futurus sit in gentem magnam ac robustissimam et benedicendæ sint in illo omnes nationes terræ*, Gen. 18, 18. Fremde þeóde, ōðre mǽgþe, Ps. Th. 88, 43. Hæfdon ða mǽgþa ǽlcne for ēcne god *the nations held each to be god eternal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 98; Met. 26, 49. Mǽgþa tīda *tempora nationum*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24: Cd. 124; Th. 158, 12; Gen. 2616: Beo. Th. 49; B. 25: 9; B. 5. (*c*) as in the case of proper names the word for the people is used for their country, so *province, country:*—Seó mǽgþ West-Seaxna *provincia occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 3. 7; S. 529, 2. Seó ylce mǽgeþ ǽrest ðysne biscop āgenne onfēng *hunc primum eadem provincia proprium accepit praesulem*, 4. 12; S. 581,

24. Willferþ bisceop Sūþ-Seaxna mǽgþe (*provinciæ*), 4, 13; S. 581, 37. From Armoricano ðære mǽgeþe, 1, 1; S. 474, 7. Mid his mǽgþe Eást-Englum, 2, 15; S. 518, 27. On Beornicia mǽgþe, 2, 14; S. 518, 14. Hē fērde geond ealle Angelcynnes mǽgþe *perlustrans universa*, 4, 2; S. 566, 1. Him twā mǽgþe (*duas provincias*) forgeaf, 4, 13; S. 582, 10. Ða mǽgþe ðe mon hāteþ Gallia Belgica, 1, 1; S. 473, 12. On Palestina ðære mǽgþe, Shrn. 100, 26. On Tiro ðære mǽgþe, Th. Ap. 3, 24: Blickl. Homl. 211, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 528; An. 264. [*Orm.* off Asæress ma33þe.] v. fæderen-, folc-, ge-, mēdren-, sūþ-, wer-mǽgþ.

mǽgþa, an; *m. Maithen, may-weed;* anthemis cotula: — Mǽgþa *herba putida*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 11; Wrt. Voc. 31, 22: *caluna* (= *calmia*, v. Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2), 39; Som. 63, 71; Wrt. Voc. 30, 19. Him mon mægþan tō mete gegyrede, Lchdm. iii. 34, 11. v. mageþe.

Mǽgþa land *the Polish province of Mazovia* (?): — Be norþan Horiti is Mǽgþa land; and be norþan Mǽgþa londe Sermende ōþ ða beorgas Riffen, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 21.

mǽgþ-, mǽgeþ-blǽd, es; *n. Pudendum muliebre:*—Mǽgeþblǽdd *virginal*, Germ. 400, 8. Leo 508, 9 says on this word 'Dieselbe Bedeutung hat Blatt noch in der deutschen Jägersprache: das Blatt einer Ricke, einer Hinde.'

mǽgþ-bōt, e; *f. The fine to be paid by an unmarried woman:*—Mǽgþbōt sī swā friges mannes *let the fine to be paid by an unmarried woman be the same as that by a free man* (*for the same offence*), L. Ethb. 74; Th. i. 20, 9. This regulation follows one that settles the fine to be paid by 'frī wīf locbore.'

mǽgþ-, mǽgeþ-hād, es; *m.* **I.** *maidenhood, virginity, celibacy, chastity:*—Ðū cennest cyning ealra clǽnnessa and dīnne mægþhād nō ne gewemmest, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 25; Cri. 289: 9 a; Th. 6, 16; Cri. 85: Homl. Th. i. 460, 4. Mægþhād is ǽgðer ge on wǽpmannum ge on wīfmannum. Ða habbaþ rihtne mægþhād ða ðe fram cildhāde wuniaþ on clǽnnesse, 148, 13. Mæigþhād, 7. Ðæt sindan ða ða ðe mid wīfum ne beóþ besmitene, and hira mægeþhād habbaþ gehealdenne, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 7. Mæ[g]þhādes *virginitatis, puritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 32: *castitatis*, 441, 69: *celibatus, pubertatis*, 453, 56. Hē sceal foresceáwian ðam mǽdene hire mægþhādes wurþ (*pretium pudicitiæ*), Ex. 21, 10: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Ān man ðe sȳ mægþhādes man, cnapa oððe mægden, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 21. Hire meiþhādes *pupertatis sue*, Kent. Gl. 26. Ic bidde ðē for Scam. Marian mægþhāde, Bt. Fox 260, 3. **II.** *a body of young persons:*—Mægeþhāde *pedagogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 30. [*Mark.* meiðhad: *Orm.* ma33þhadd: *O. H. Ger.* magad-heit *virginitas, pubertas, coelibatus.*] v. mægden-hād.

mǽgþ-hād, es; *m. Kinship, relationship:*—'Se ðe his brōðor ne lufaþ hē wunaþ on deáþe.' Ealle wē sind gebrōðra ðe on God gelȳfaþ and wē ealle cweþaþ 'Ūre Fæder ðe eart on heofonum.' Ne gedyrstlǽce nān man be mǽgþhāde būtan sōðre lufe '*he who loveth not his brother continueth in death*' . . . *All we are brethren that believe on God, and we all say 'our Father that art in heaven.' Let no man presume on kinship without true love*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 6–11.

mǽgþhād-līc; *adj. Virgin, virginal:*—Mæg[þ]hādlīcre sidefulnysse *pudicitiæ virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 65.

mǽgþ-lagu = **mǽg-lagu** q.v., L. C. E. V; Th. i. 362, 28.

mǽgþ-leás; *adj. Belonging to no family, not of distinguished family;* ignobilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 73.

mǽgþ-mann, es; *m. A maiden, virgin:*—Gif man mægþman nēde genimeþ *if a maiden be carried off by force* (*to be married*), L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 3. v. mægden-mann.

mǽgþ-sibb, e; *f. Kindred:*—Mǽgþsybbe *parentelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 10. v. mǽg-sibb.

mǽg-tudor, es; *n. That which is produced from the same stock:*—Mǽgtuðre *cognatæ*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 52. Cf. magu-tudor.

mǽg-wine, es; *m. A kinsman and friend:*—Mon mænig be his mǽgwine *many a man standing by his kinsman* (of the people at the tower of Babel), Cd. 80; Th. 100, 9; Gen. 1661. Mǽgwinas mīne, Beo. Th. 4951; B. 2479. Mǽgwinum, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 4; Exod. 146: 158; Th. 197, 28; Exod. 314: Salm. Kmbl. 719; Sal. 359. [*O. Sax.* māg-wini.]

mǽg-, mǽg-wlite, es; *m. Appearance, form, species;* species, forma, aspectus:—Mǽgwlit *aspectus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 3. Mǽgwlit (mǽgwlitt, Rush) onsióne his *species vultus ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Tō mǽgwlite andgytes *ad formam sensus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 34. Ðæt ðū meahte mīnum weorþan mǽgwlite gelīc, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 30; Cri. 1433. Gedyde ic ðæt ðū onsȳn hæfdest, mǽgwlite mē gelīcne, 28 a; Th. 84, 35; Cri. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 1711; An. 858. Ne mēgulit (mēgwlit, Rush.) his gesēgon *neque speciem ejus vidistis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Mēgwlite, Rtl. 2, 7. Mēgewlit Godes *majestatem Dei*, 1, 19. Mon ne mǽge ða lāstas on ōðerne mǽgwlite oncyrran; ah hié ā beóþ on ðære ilcan onsȳne *the footsteps cannot be changed into another form; but they always appear the same*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. Ælc hafaþ māgwlite metodes and engla, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 17; Gen. 1530. Monge mǽgwlitas *many species*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 7; Gū. 706: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 9; Met. 31, 5. Woroldgīfe monige on misenlīcum mǽgwlitan *dona in diversis speciebus perplura*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 21.

mǽgwlitian *to form, shape:*—Oferhiuad ī [ofer] mēgwlitgad *transfiguratus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 2.

mǽgwlit-līce; *adv. Figuratively:*—Mēgwlitlīce *figuraliter*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 10.

mæhe (*for* mæhte?) *dicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 75.

mæht, mæhtig. v. meaht, meahtig.

mǽl, māl, mēl, es; *n. m.* (?) **I.** *a measure:*—Dō wīnes þrié mēl on *pour three measures of wine on*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 26. v. cucler-mǽl, dæg-mǽl, fot-mǽl, mǽl-tange; *and* cf. *Icel.* mál *a measure: Dan.* maal. **II.** *a mark, sign, cross, crucifix:*—Hēr ōþiéwde reád Cristes mǽl on hefenum *in this year a red cross appeared in the sky*, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 23. Mid ðām wæs sum mycel gylden Cristes mǽl *in quibus crucem magnam auream*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9. Hē ðæt Cristes mǽl hræde weorce geworhte . . and ðæt Cristes mǽl genam and on ðone seáþ sette, 3, 2; S. 524, 16–18. Bǽron Cristes rōde tācen sylfrene Cristes mǽl *crucem pro vexillo ferentes argenteam*, 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Ænne sylfrene māle on V. pundon *a silver crucifix of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ðon on ealdan Cristes mǽle; of ðam Cristes mǽle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 66, 34. Ealle hit writen mid Cristes mǽl *all signed it with a cross*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 25. v. fȳr-mǽl, ge-mǽl, grǽg-mǽl: *O. Sax.* hobid-mǽl *head on a coin* and cf. *Icel.* mál *applied to the inlaid ornamenting of weapons: and English* hring-, wunden-mǽl. *The word is also used for the sword itself* brogden mǽl, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667: Elen. Kmbl. 1574; El. 759. v. mǽl-sweord. **III.** *fixed, suitable, appointed time, season, occasion:*—Mǽl is mē tō fēran *it is time for me to go*, Beo. Th. 637; 316. Ðā wæs sǽl and mǽl ðæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 2021; B. 1008. Ðā ðæs mǽles wæs mearc agongen *then was the appointed time past*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 16; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 12; Sat. 501. Ic ðæt mǽl geman ðonne wē gehēton ūssum hlāforde *I remember the time when we promised our lord*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633. Ælce mǽle *on each occasion*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 30; Hy. 4, 92. Se geweald hafaþ sǽla and mǽla *he hath power over times and seasons*, Beo. Th. 3226; 1611. Efne swylce mǽla swylce . . . *just at such times as . . .*, 2502; B. 1249. Mǽla gehwylce *on every occasion*, 4121; B. 2057: Ps. Th. 118, 62. Ðū him mete sylest mǽla gehwylce and ðæs tīdlīce tīd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, 144, 16: 21. Ðæt ǽr feala mǽla behȳded wæs *which long before was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 1971; El. 987. Ǽrran mǽlum *on former occasions*, Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907: 4466; B. 2237: 6062; B. 3035. **IV.** *the time for eating, a meal:*—Ðās hālgan lenctenlīce tīde gehealdan mid clǽnum fæstene ælce dæge tō ānes mǽles (*having only one meal a-day*, cf. *Icel.* fasta einmælt), Wulfst. 285, 2. Hē gereordade æt ānum mǽle fīf þūsend manna *he fed at one* (*meal*) *time five thousand men*, 293, 27. Yfel biþ ðæt man rihtfæstentīde ǽr mǽle ete, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Gīfernys biþ ðæt se man ǽr tīman hine gereordige oððe æt his mǽle tō micel þicge *it is greediness when a man eats before the time or takes too much at his meal*, 218, 30. Ne fæsþ se nō Gode ac him selfum se ðe ðæt nyle þearfum sellan ðæt hē ðonne on mǽle lǽfþ ac wile hit healdan eft tō ōðrum mǽle *non Deo, sed sibi quisque jejunat, si ea quæ ventri ad tempus subtrahit, non egenis tribuit sed . . custodit*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 317, 4. Mūþa gehwylc mete þearf mǽl sceolon tīdum gongan *every mouth needs meat; meals must there be at times*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 13; Gu. Ex. 125. [Laym. Orm. mæl: *O. E. Homl. A. R.* mel: *Chauc.* mel, meel *a meal: Prompt. Parv.* meel *pastus: Goth.* mēl *a time: Icel.* mál *time, meal-time, season: O. H. Ger.* māl *time, occasion: M. H. Ger.* māl: *Ger.* ein-mal, etc.: *M. H. Ger.* māl *time for eating, meal: Ger.* mahl.] v. -mǽlum.

mǽl, e; *f. A speech, talk, conversation:*—Gemuna ða mǽla ðe wē oft æt meodo sprǽcon *think of the talks that we oft had at table*, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. [*Icel.* mál; *n. speech, colloquy, talk.*] v. mǽlan.

mǽl, es; *n. A cause, suit, action* (?):—Ðū symle furðor feohtan sōhtest mǽl ofer mearce *thou didst ever press on to fight, didst pursue thy cause* (i. e. *carry on war*) *over the border*, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Cf. *Icel.* mál *a suit, cause;* sækja mál *to prosecute* (as a law term). Stephens takes *mǽl* here = *mark, goal:* Rieger (quoted by Grein) takes it = *gemōt, concio*, so figuratively battle. v. mǽl.

mǽlan; *p.* de *To speak:*—Se stān mǽlde for mannum *the stone spake before men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1533; An. 768. Wīcinga ār wordum mǽlde, Byrht. Th. 132, 35; By. 26: 133, 1; By. 43: 137, 63; By. 210. Hyre se feónd oncwæþ, wordum mǽlde, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 18; Jul. 351. Be eów Essaias for weorodum wordum mǽlde, Elen. Kmbl. 702; El. 351. Him ðā tō wuldorgāst wordum mǽlde, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 16; Gen. 2913. Him Andreas wið, wine þearfende, wordum mǽlde, Andr. Kmbl. 600; An. 300. Him ðā tōgēnes ða gleáwestan wordum mǽldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1072; El. 537. Hwæt mē God on mīnum mōdsefan mǽlan wille *quid loquatur in me dominus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. [*Orm.* mælenn: *Havel.* mele: *Icel.* mæla *to speak.*] v. ge-, on-mǽlan.

mǽlan *to mark.* [*Goth.* mēljan *to write: O. Sax.* mālon *to mark* (of

a wound made by a sword): *O. H. Ger.* mālôn, mālēn *pingere: Ger.* malen *to paint.*] v. hring-, scīr-mæled; mæl II.

mǽlan *to spot, blemish.* v. ge-mǽlan, māl, un-mǽle.

mǽl-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *trouble belonging to a particular time:*—Swā ða mǽlceare maga Healfdenes singala seáþ *so did Healfdene's son ever brood over the trouble of that time,* Beo. Th. 380; B. 189.

mǽl-dæg, es; *m. A day, season, an appointed time:*—Hē dæs mǽldæges self ne wēnde ðæt him Sarra bringan meahte on woruld sunu *he himself never hoped for the day when Sarah could bring him a son into the world,* Cd. 107; Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2339. Hē moncynnes mǽste hæfde on ðǽm mǽldagum mægen and strengo, 79; Th. 98, 18; Gen. 1632.

mǽl-dropa, an; *m. Phlegm:*—Mældropa *flegma.* i. *saliva,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 39.

mǽl-dropiende *phlegmatic;* flegmaticus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 13; Wrt. 45. 47.

Mældūn Maldon *in Essex,* Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 5: 920; Erl. 104, 32: 993; Erl. 132, 5.

mǽle *spotted.* v. un-mǽle.

mǽl-gesceaft, e; *f. That which happens at its appointed time in accordance with the decrees of fate:*—Ic bād mǽlgesceafta *I waited for that which in due time fate would assign me,* Beo. Th. 5467; B. 2737.

mǽl-mete, es; *m. Food to eat:*—Ne bið ðec mǽlmete nymþe mōres græs *no food shall there be for thee but the grass of the moor,* Cd. 203; Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. [*Grein, quoting Dietrich, would read* mǽl mēte (= *obvius*), v. Hpt. Zeitsch. x. 358.]

mǽl-sceafa, an; *m. A canker:*—Mælscæafa *eruca,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 3; Wrt. 24, 7. Mælsceafa *caniglata,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 19. Mælsceafa *eruca,* Wrt. Voc. 78, 66; Zup. 310, 5. In the last reference one MS. (v. Wrt. Voc. 91, 23) has *mæslesceafe;* in Wrt. Voc. 161, 23 *maseles* translates *rugeroles* (see also Skeat's Dict. s.v. *measles*), so *mǽl,* in this word, would mean a *spot.*

mǽl-tange, an; *f.* -tang, es; *m.* (?) *A pair of compasses:*—Mæltange *circinum,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 70; Wrt. Voc. 34, 5: 62; Som. 68, 78; Wrt. Voc. 39, 61. Mæltanges prica *centrum,* 39, 62.

-mǽlum *-meal* (in piece-*meal*). v. æcer-, bit-, dǽl-, drop-, flocc-, folc-, fōt-, heáp-, hīd-, lim-, nam-, sceáf-, stæp-, stund-, stycce-, þrag-, þreát-, þūsend-, worn (wearn)-, wræd-mǽlum.

mǽnan; *p.* de *To mean.* I. of persons (*a*) *to intend to convey a certain sense:*—Gif hē of wege ǽnigne gebrohte . . ðæt is ðæt ic mǽne gif hē ǽnigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have brought any man out of the way . . ., what I mean, is, if he have lured any man to sin,* L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 12. Hwet mǽnde Crist ðā cwæþ: 'Ða unrihtwīsan faraþ on ǽce wītu,' Shrn. 197, 18. God ðā geopenude Abrahame hwæt hē mid ðære spræce mǽnde, Gen. 18, 20. (*b*) *to intend to indicate a certain person* or *thing without direct statement:*—Cweþan swā hē tō ānum sprece and hwædre ealle mǽneþ *to say, as if he speaks to one and yet means all,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 24; Cri. 1378. Hē gecȳðde ðæt hē ne mǽnde (*indicaret*) ðis andwearde līf, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 22. Hwylc beren mǽnde hē ðonne elles būton heofona rīce, Blickl. Homl. 39, 27. Crist mǽnde ðone ēcan deáþ . . . ða Iudēiscan mǽndon ðisne andweardan deáþ, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 20. Ne mǽnde ūre Drihten mid ðisum wordum ða treówa ðe on appeltūne wexaþ, 406, 9. (*c*) *to mean, purpose, have as an object to which the mind is directed, intend:*—Gif hē ðara nān ne dēþ ðonne nāt hē hwæt hē mēnþ (Cott. MS. mænþ) *if he does none of these, then he does not know what he means,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 28. Ðā ongon hē sprecan swīðe feorran ymbūtan swilce hē nā ða spræce ne mǽnde, 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. Hwæt dū ðonne mǽne mid ðære gītsunge ðæs feós *what do you mean by the greed of money?* 32, 1; Fox 114, 7. II. (of things) *to signify, have a certain signification* or *purpose:*—Saga hwæt ic mǽne, Salm. Kmbl. 472; Sal. 236: Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 18; Rä. 62, 9. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas and nāt hwæt hī mǽnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Hwæt mǽnde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 234, 31. Faraþ and leorniaþ hwæt ðæt mǽne: 'Ic wylle mildheortnysse, and nā offrunge,' 470, 18. Geleornian hwæt fulluht mǽne, Wulfst. 123, 4. Understandan hwæt ða twā word mǽnan, *abrenuntio* and *credo,* 38, 8. [*O. Sax.* mēnian: *O. Frs.* mēna: *O. H. Ger.* meinian: *Ger.* meinen.] v. ge-mǽnan.

mǽnan; *p.* de *To tell of, relate, declare:*—Ne wyrneþ word lofes, wīsan mǽneþ mīne for mengo (cf. *O. Sax.* thū fora thesaro thiod telis, mahtig mēnis), Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11. Hæleþ hȳ hospe mǽnaþ *men speak of her contemptuously,* 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Secgas nemnaþ, mǽnaþ mid mūþe meodugāles gedrinc, 88 a; Th. 330, 26; Vy. 57. Ðȳ læs ðæt weras gieddum mǽndan be mē lifgendum *lest men should tell of it in songs during my lifetime,* 50 b; Th. 176, 9; Gū. 1206. Ic mæg singan and secgan, spell mǽnan, hū mē cynegōde cystum dohten, 85 b; Th. 321, 32; Wīd. 55: Beo. Th. 2139; B. 1067. Ðǽr wæs Beówulfes mǽrþo mǽned *there was told Beowulf's greatness,* 1718; B. 857. [*O. Sax.* mēnian, gi-mēnian *to make known: O. H. Ger.* meinian *dicere:* ga-meinian *dicere, dicare,* Grff. ii. 785, 788.]

mǽnan; *p.* de *To lament, mourn, complain.* I. *intrans.:*—Ðū simle mid wōpe and mid unrōtnesse mǽnst gif ðē ǽnies willan wana bið (*tu*) *qui abesse aliquid tuae beatitudini tam luctuosus atque anxius conqueraris,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 22. Ðā hē gehiérde ðæt folc mǽnde tō him Arone ymb hiera earfeðo *Moyses cum contra se et Aaron conqueri populum cognovisset,* Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4. Ealle wordum mǽndon, Cd. 222: Th. 288, 24; Sat. 386. II. *followed by a clause:*—Ða welan ðe dū mǽndest ðæt ðū forlure *the wealth which you complain of having lost,* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18. Bonan mǽndon ðæt hȳ monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gū. 401. III. *with acc.:*—Hū Boetius his earfoðu tō Gode mǽnde, Bt. tit. cap. 4. His tungan hē mǽnde swīðost *he complained most of his tongue,* Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Basilius mēnde ðæt unriht, Homl. Skt. 3, 322. Hē misbeád his munecan and ða munecas hit mǽndon lufelīce, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 4. Hī mǽndon mondryhtnes cwealm *they mourned their lord's death,* Beo. Th. 6289; B. 3149. Ic wundrige hwæt ðē seó oððe hwæt ðū mǽne *admiror cur aegrotes,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Hū miht ðū mǽnan ðæt wyrse nū ðū ðæt leófre hæfst gehealden *poterisne, meliora quæque retinens, de infortunio jure caussari?* 10; Fox 28, 10. Cyning mǽnan *to mourn their king,* Beo. Th. 6324; B. 3172. Ic gehēre gnorniende cynn grundas mǽnan (*the devils in hell*), Cd. 216; Th. 273, 10; Sat. 134. Ðæt ic sceal teárum mǽnan *that I must mourn with tears,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 10; Jul. 712. v. bemǽnan.

mǽne; *adj.* I. *mean, wicked, false, evil:*—Synna lustas mǽne mōdlufan *the pleasures of sin, vicious love,* Exon. 71 a; Th. 364, 26; Jul. 370. Hygeleáse mǽne *mad and false* (*the rebel angels*), Cd. 4; Th. 4, 11; Gen. 52. Þurh mǽnra hand searonettum beseted, Andr. Kmbl. 1882; An. 943. II. the word however occurs most often in reference to oaths:—Se ðe his þances mǽnne āþ swerige and hē wite ðæt hē mǽne bið æfter ðam *qui sua sponte perjuraverit et postea scit quod perjurus est,* L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 20, 14, 16. Gif hwā swereþ and se āþ beó mǽne . . se ðe mǽne āþas begā *si quis juraverit et perjurium sit . . . Qui perjuria commiserit,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 68; Th. ii. 228, 7–9: L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leásre gewitnesse oððe on mǽnan āþe *if a masspriest be concerned in false witness or perjury,* L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 30. Se ðe mānāþ (*other MS.* mǽnne āþ) swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Be mǽnan āþe. Gif hwā mǽne āþ swerige, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 3–4. Gebēte ðone mǽnan āþ, L. In 35; Th. i. 124, 13. Swerian mǽnne āþ þurh swā miclan mægenþrymme, Wulfst. 214, 15. Eall yfel forlǽtan ge on manslihte ge on mǽnum āþum, 228, 21. v. un-mǽne; mān.

mǽne; *adj. Common:*—Mǽna lǽse *common pasturage,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. v. ge-mǽne.

mænge, Mæn-īg, mænig, mænigeo, mænnisc. v. mengan, mon-īg, manig, menigu, mennisc.

maenoe. v. mene.

mǽnsumian; *p.* ode. I. *to have the companionship of a person, to marry:*—Ne hiá mǽnsumiaþ (mǽnsumigaþ, Rush.) ne hiá biþon gemǽnsumad (*i.* ne ceorl hæfis wīfes gemāna ne wīf hæfis ceorles) *neque nubent neque nubentur,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. II. *to share with another, to communicate:*—Mēnsumede *participavit, communicavit,* Hpt. Gl. 467, 2.

mǽnsumung, e; *f.* I. *communion, admission to fellowship with others* (opp. of excommunication):—Benedictus cwæþ ðæt hī unāmānsumode wǽron . . . Hī underfēngon ða hālgan mǽnsumunge æt Gode þurh his þeówan Benedicte, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 31. II. *participation:*—Hē ūs forgeáfe dǽl on his rīce, and mǽnsumunge on his godcundnysse, i. 140, 11.

mæntel. v. mentel.

mær. v. wudu-mær.

mæra, mera, an; *m. An incubus:*—Mera ł satyrus *incuba,* Ep. Gl. 12 f, 14. v. mære.

mǽr-āc, e; *f. An oak which serves as part of a boundary* (?):—Of ðære āc in ða mǽrāc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 31. v. mǽr-brōc, mearc-bēce.

mǽran, māran; *p.* de *To make known, celebrate, declare, proclaim:*—Mīn mūþ sægeþ ðīne mægenspēde and ðīn sōþfæst weorc mǽreþ *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam,* Ps. Th. 70, 14. Songe lofiaþ mǽraþ mōdigne meaglum reordum *they praise with song and with powerful voices celebrate the noble bird,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 21; Ph. 338. For cyning mǽraþ leófne leódfruman *they proclaim the loved chief as king,* Th. 222, 6; Ph. 344. Swylce mīn tunge tīdum mǽrde ðīn sōþfæst weorc *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam,* Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ðæt hī heora bearnum budun and sægdun and cinn ōðrum cȳðdeu and mǽrden *ut notam faceret eam filiis suis; ut cognoscat generatio altera,* 77, 7. Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ, sōþfæstra nō mōd and monþeáw mǽran willaþ, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 26; Gū. 478. Hit nǽnig mon ūt cȳðan ne mōste, ðȳ læs ða elreordigan kyningas on ðæt fægon, ðæt ic swā lytle hwīle lifgean mōste. Ne hit ǽnig mon ðære ferde ðe a mā ūt māran mōste, ðȳ læs hié for ðon ormōde wǽron, Nar. 32, 22. [*Goth.* mērjan *to proclaim, announce: O. Sax.* mārian; *Icel.* mæra *to praise: O. H. Ger.* mārian *diffamare, declarare, clarificare, praedicare.*] v. ge-mǽran.

mǽr-apeldre, an; *f. An apple-tree which serves as a boundary:*—Hit cymeþ tō mǽrapeldran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 5.

mǽr-brôc, es; *m. A brook which forms a boundary,* cf. mearc-brôc:—Tô mǽrbrôce; of mǽrbrôce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 5: 438, 27: v. 284, 29 (*where* mǽr-brôc *is the same as* merc-brôc *of* l. 13). v. mere *and* mǽre *a boundary.*

mærc. v. mearc, mearh.

mǽr-dîc, e; *f. A boundary dike*:—On ða mǽrdîc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 24. On ða ealdan mǽrdîc, 449, 10.

mære *a mere.* v. mere.

mære, mare, mere, an; *f. A night-mare, a monster oppressing men during sleep* (cf. passage quoted in Cl. and Vig. under *mara:* 'En er hann hafði lîtt sofnat, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann. Menn hans fôru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum; en er þeir tôku uppi til höfuðsins, þá trað hön fôtleggina swâ at nær brotnuðu. Þá tôku þeir til fôtanna, þá kafði hön höfuðit, svâ at þar dô hann'):—Mære *faecce,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 44: *incuba,* 111, 46. Mere *fecce,* 35, 26. Gif mon mare rîde, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 9. Hî beoþ gôde wið nihtgengan and maran, 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* mare or nyȝhte mare *epialtes;* mare or wyche *magus, maga, sagana,* and see note, p. 326: *Icel.* mara: *M.H.Ger.* mare: *Ger.* mahr: cf. *French* cauchemar.] v. mær, mæra.

mǽre, es; *n. A boundary, limit, confine, border*:—Ondlong ðæs mǽres (meres?) heges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 30: ii. 250, 7 (?). In mǽre Judêana *in fines Judæa,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 1. In mǽrum *in villas,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In mǽrum (mǽro, Rush.) *in vicos,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* mærr *a border-land.*] v. ge-mǽre; mǽr-âc, -apeldre, -brôc, -dîc, -heg, -stân, -þorn, -weg.

mǽre; *adj. Great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known* (of persons or things):—Mǽre *clarus, insignis, nobilis, perspicuus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 66: *inclytus,* 46, 10, 11. Mêre weard *percrebuit,* Ep. Gl. 18 b, 10. Mǽre *celeber,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 10. Mǽrne *celebre,* Hpt. Gl. 525, 45. Beorht ł mǽre *præclara, splendida,* 436, 43. Mær[re] *illustrius,* 460, 25. I. (*of persons and* (a) *in a good sense*):—Dryhten ys mǽre God and mihtig *Dominus est deus magnus et potens,* Deut. 10, 17. Ðû eart mǽre God, and Jacobes God se mǽra, Ps. Th. 83, 8: 103, 23. God mǽre (*excelsus*) âlȳsend heora is, Ps. Spl. 77, 39. Freá ælmihtig, mǽre þeóden, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 34; Gen. 853. Se mǽra Fæder (*God*), L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 4. Hê byþ mǽre beforan Drihtne *erit magnus coram domino,* Lk. Skt. 1, 15: 32. Ðeáh hê on ðam lande seó mǽre ðonne biþ hê on ôðrum unmǽre *though he be famous in one country, he is not in another,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15. Wæs hê (*St. Martin*) swîðe mǽre geond middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 221, 1. Mǽru cwên *the illustrious queen* (*Wealhtheow*), Beo. Th. 4037; B. 2016. Sunu se ðe biþ gôde mǽre *a son* (*Isaac*) *who shall be great in goodness,* Cd. 100; Th. 132, 24; Gen. 2198: Beo. Th. 3909; B. 1952. Mihtum mǽre *great in power,* Elen. Kmbl. 679; El. 340. Marian mǽrre meówlan *of Mary, maiden illustrious,* Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. Smeágende cwidas and dǽda ðara mǽrena (*illustrium*) wera ûre þeóde, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 13. Ðes ys mǽrra (*major*) ðonne ðæt templ, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 6. Nis betwux wîfa bearnum nân mǽrra wîtega ðonne Johannes, Lk. Skt. 7, 28. Nân man ne biþ for ôðres gôde nô ðý mǽrra ne nô ðý geheredra *splendidum te aliena claritudo non efficit,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 27. David wæs hearpera mǽrost, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 4. Ðâs mânfullan men wǽron getealde for ða mǽrostan godas, Wulfst. 106, 17. (*b*) in a bad sense, *notorious, distinguished by evil deeds;* insignis:—Hæfdum ênne gebundenne mǽrne (mêrne, Lind.) monn se wæs hâten Barrabas (cf. *O. Sax.* mâri meginthiof) *habebat vinctum insignem qui dicebatur Barabbas,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 16. Grendel, mǽre mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103: 1528; B. 762 (?). II. (*of things*):—Sum deófolgild ðe mid ðǽm hǽðenum mannum swîðe weorþ and mǽre wæs *a certain idol that was held in high honour and esteem among the heathens,* Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Swîðe mǽre burh se is hâten Sepontus *a very famous town which is called Sepontus,* 197, 20. On ðam mǽran (*inlustri*) tûne, se is nemned æt Walle, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 11: Cd. 205; Th. 254, 10; Dan. 609. Tô ðære mǽran byrig (*the heavenly Jerusalem*), 227; Th. 304, 4; Sat. 624. Tempel heáhst and hâligost, hæleþum gefrǽgost, mǽst and mǽrost (*Solomon's temple*), 162; Th. 202, 28; Exod. 395. Ðæt wæs ðæt mǽreste hûs ðe on eorþan geworht wurde *that* (*the temple*) *was the most splendid house that was built in the world,* Wulfst. 278, 1. Mǽre wurdon his wundra geweorc wîde and sîde *far and wide spread the fame of the wonders he wrought,* Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 1; Gû. 853. Eall ðeós mǽre gesceaft *the universe,* Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12. Mǽre wundur *mirabilia,* Ps. Th. 106, 30: 110, 3. Sunne mǽre tungol *the sun, resplendent star,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14; Æðelst. 14. Mǽrost tungla, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 28; Ph. 119. In dege mêrum *in die insigni,* Ps. Surt. 80, 4. Ðone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstige, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155. Seó mǽre tîd (*Easter*), Menol. Fox 114; Men. 57. Se mǽra dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord,* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 16; Cri. 1055. Ðæt is mǽre spell *no common tale is that,* Cd. 119; Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566: Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970. Æfter ðisse dǽde his noma wæs weorþ and mǽre geworden *after this deed his name became honoured and famous,* Blickl. Homl. 219, 4: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 11; Rä. 27, 27. Is wuldur ðîn wîde and sîde ofer ðâs eorþan ealle mǽre *in omnem terram gloria tua,* Ps. Th. 56, 6. Se mǽresta hlîsa *fama celeberrima,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 37. Ðæt is mǽro wyrd *that is a tremendous event* (*the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399. Ðîn mægen is swâ mǽre, swâ ðæt ǽnig ne wât eorþbûende ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 31. (*In a bad sense*) Caudenes Furcules seó stôw gewearþ swîðe mǽre for Rômâna bismere *Caudinas furculas satis celebres et famosas Romanorum fecit infamia,* Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* waila-mêrs *of good report;* wailamêreins *good report: O. Sax.* mâri: *Icel.* mærr: *O. H. Ger.* mâri *memorabilis, famosus, illustris, insignis, clarus.*] v. efen-, folc-, fore-, forþ-, freá-, frêe-, heaðo-, un-, wîd-mǽre.

mǽre *pure, in the phrase* mǽre peningas = *Lat. meri denarii* i.e. coins made of pure silver, v. Ducange s.v. *merus,* quoted by Schmid. The passage in which the word is found occurs in L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10:—Mid V. pundum mǽrra pæninga. With this may be compared the following passage:—For his lîcweorðan feó, ðæt is ii pund mêrehwîtes seolfres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 255, 12.

mǽrels, mârels, es; *m. and* **mǽrels-rǽp,** es; *m. A rope for mooring a ship;* pronesium [v. Ducange: '*pronexium* funis quo navis religatur ad palum']:—Mǽrelsrâp *pronesium,* Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 21; Wrt. Voc. 57, 3. Mârels *prosnesium,* 63, 62. [Both words occur in lists giving the names of ships, and their various parts. Cf. *Du.* marlijn, *also* marl-reep = mar-reep *a marline, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them: O. Du.* maren *to tie knots,* which occurs in English in the phrase to *moor* a ship. *Also* cf. marlyñ *illaqueo,* marlyd *illaqueatus,* Prompt. Parv. 327, and note.] v. scip-mǽrels.

mǽre-torht. v. mere-torht.

mærh. v. mearh.

mǽr-heg, es; *m. A boundary* (?) *hedge*:—Ondlong ðære burnan oþ hit cymeþ tô ðæm mǽrhege; ondlong ðæs mǽres heges ðæt hit cymeþ up on ða dûne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 29. Cf. gemǽr-haga.

mǽr-hlîsa, an; *m. Great fame, celebrity*:—Mid mǽrhlîsan *cœlebri,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 74.

mǽrian; *p.* ode *To become great, be distinguished*:—Swâ mǽregend[iend]um cŷðere *tanto prestanti martiri,* Hymn. Surt. 46, 3.

mæring *a plant name*:—Hwît mæringc (Cockayne suggests *sweet basil*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 21.

mǽr-lîc; *adj. Great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious* (of persons or things):—Mǽrlîce *magnificas,* Gl. Wülck. 254, 11. I. (*of persons*):—Mǽrlîc (*God*) on hâlignysse *magnificus in sanctitate,* Cant. Moys. 11. Ðæt wæter feóll ofer Pharaones mǽrlîcum riddum *the water fell upon Pharaoh's splendid knights,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 31. II. (*of things*):—Mŷrlîc cynehelm *corona inclita,* Kent. Gl. 67. Gabrihel bodade Zacharian his mǽrlîcan drohtnunge *Gabriel announced to Zacharias his* (*John's*) *glorious life,* Homl. Th. i. 352, 26. Ða hæfde ðæt cild swîðe mǽrlîce stemne *the boy had a magnificent voice,* Wulfst. 152, 11. Hwæðer mâ mǽrlecra dǽda gefremed hæfde ðe Philipus ðe Alexander *which had performed more splendid deeds, Philip or Alexander,* Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 27. Hwæðer ðê ðonne þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlîc seó gegaderung ðara þreóra þinga . . oððe hwæðer hit ðê þince eallra þinga weorþlîcost and mǽrlîcost *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse, an omni celebritate clarissimum?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* mâri-lîh.] v. fore-, un-mǽrlîc.

mǽrlîce; *adv. Magnificently, excellently, nobly, splendidly, with distinction*:—Mǽrlîce *insigniter,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 81: Hpt. Gl. 512, 47. Ðam sŷ mǽrlîce mægen and wurðment bûtan ænde *cui sit magnifice virtus et honor sine fine,* Hymn. Surt. 47, 32: Hy. 7, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19. Hê mǽrlîce weorhte *magnifice fecit* (he hath done excellent things, A. V.), Cant. Es. 5. Sum welig man . . dæghwamlîce mǽrlîce (*splendide*) leofode, Homl. Th. i. 328, 13. Joseph leofode on ðam lande (*Egypt*) mǽrlîce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 8. Hwæt is ðes mihtiga ðe ðus mǽrlîce fêreþ (*Christ entering Jerusalem*), Blickl. Homl. 71, 14. Mǽrlîce ðæt lîc behwurfon mid miclum wôpe *celebrantes exequias planctu magno,* Gen. 50, 10. Healdaþ ðisne dæg on eówerum gemynde and freólsiaþ hine mǽrlîce, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 15. Swâ hê ûs mǽrlîcor gifeþ swâ wê him mǽrlîcor þancian scylon *the more excellent his gifts are, the more excellent ought our thanks to be,* Wulfst. 261, 20. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîko.]

mǽr-ness, e; *f. Greatness, distinction, celebrity*:—Mycelnesse ł mǽrnesse *magnitudinis,* Ps. Lamb. 144, 3. Mǽrnesse *insignia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 12. Mǽrnessa *preconia,* 66, 39. v. fore-mǽrness.

mǽr-pytt, es; *m. A pit that forms part of a boundary* (?):—On ðone mǽrpyt; of ðam pytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 439, 1. Éast tô mǽrpytte, ii. 250, 5.

mǽrsere, es; *m. One who proclaims* or *makes widely known, a herald*:—Mǽrseris *preconis,* Rtl. 56, 35.

mǽrsian; *p.* ode. I. *to make great, extend*:—Hig tôbrǽdaþ hyra heálsbêge and mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *dilatant philacteria sua, et magnificant fimbrias,* Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. II. *to make known, spread the knowledge of anything, declare, proclaim, announce, celebrate*:—Ic mǽrsige *insignio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. Mǽrsaþ

tunge mîn spǽce ðîne *pronuntiabit lingua mea eloquium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Wé mǽrsiaþ *prædicamus*, Rtl. 71, 25: 6, 11. Ðîne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wîde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ðǽr gǽsta gedryht Hǽlend hergaþ, and heofoncyninges meahte mǽrsiaþ, singaþ Metude lof, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 6; Ph. 617. Sceal manna gehwylc weorc Godes wîde mǽrsian (*annuntiaverunt*), Ps. Th. 63, 8. Wuldur ðîn wîde mǽrsian (*cantare*), 70, 7. Mǽrsiga ðæt word *diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45. Ðætte hiá ne mǽrsades hine *ne manifestarent eum*, 3, 12. Ðæt is ðæt mon his mearce brǽde ðæt mon his hlîsan and his naman mǽrsige *terminum suum dilatare, est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Mǽrsedon *celebrabant*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 21. Mǽrsud [wearþ] *crebruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 71. Ðǽr hǽlo untrumra manna and neáta mǽrsode syndon *sanitates infirmorum et hominum et pecorum celebrari non desinunt*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 19. **III.** *to celebrate* (*a particular event, season, &c.*):—His symbeldæg wé mǽrsiaþ *ejus natalitia celebramus*, Rtl. 44, 30. Be ðisse hálgan tíde (*birthday of John the Baptist*) weorþunga ðe wé nû tôdæg mǽrsian sceolan . . . swîðe ûs is ðes dæg tô mǽrsienne . . nǽniges Godes hâligra gebyrd ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and ðyses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 4–11: Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 19: Homl. Th. i. 324, 8. Wé ðe his ǽriste mǽrsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Swég mǽrsiendes *the voice of one celebrating a festival*; sonus epulantis, Ps. Lamb. 41, 5. **IV.** *to celebrate, perform a rite, ceremony, &c. with due solemnity*:—Ða hálgan gerýne mǽrsian *sacra mysteria celebrare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23. Ða symbelnysse tô mǽrsianne massesanges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, S. 497, 1: 2, 5; S. 507, 12. **V.** *to magnify, exalt, praise, glorify*:—Clypa mé on dæge ðînre gedrêfednysse and ic ðé áhredde and ðû mǽrsast mé *invoca me in die tribulationis; eripiam te, et magnificabis me*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 8. Mǽrsa ðînne Sunu ðæt ðîn Sunu ðé mǽrsige *clarifica filium tuum ut filius tuus clarificet te*, 360, 8. Mîn sâwl mǽrsaþ Drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 46. Ic onginne ðé tô mǽrsigenne *incipiam exaltare te*, Jos. 3, 7. Ðǽr Sicilia sǽstreámum in ẽþel mǽrsaþ *where Sicily, the sea streams among, her land makes illustrious*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 32; Met. 1, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* ge-mârsôn *mirificare*.] v. ge-, wîd-mǽrsian; mǽran.

mǽr-stân, es; *m. A boundary-stone*:—Ðis syndon ða landgemǽro . . . On mǽrstân; of mǽrstâne on ðone ealdan gâran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 28.

mǽrsung, e; *f.* **I.** *a making known, report, rumour*:—Spranc mǽrsung ðiús (*fama hæc*) in alle eorþo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 26. Gefehto and mǽrsungo (*opiniones*) ðara gefehto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. **II.** *fame, renown, celebrity*:—Gesprang mǽrsung his in alle Syria *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24. Herodes gehêrde mǽrsung (*famam*) Hǽlendes, 14, 1. Gesprang mǽrsung (*rumor*) his in all lond, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. **III.** *celebration* (*of a rite, festival, &c.*):—Gibedes ðisses gêrlîcre mǽrsunge *observationis hujus annua celebritate*, Rtl. 9, 21. Mǽrsung his gebyrdtîde *the celebration of his birthday*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. Ðâs fíftig daga sind ealle gehálgode tô ânre mǽrsunge, 312, 23. On ðære Eástrena mǽrsunge *in celebratione Paschæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 21. Mid ða mǽrsunga ðara heofonlîcra gerýna, 2, 9; S. 510, 37; 4, 22; S. 591, 21. **IV.** *a making great, magnifying, glorification*:—Se Fæder hine sette tô his swîðran on heofenan rîce . . Ðeós is Cristes mǽrsung æfter ðære menniscnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 28. Mid ealre þoncunga and mǽrsunga hine herian *to praise him with giving thanks and glory to him*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. **V.** *Greatness, magnificence, excellency, honour, favour*:—Syllaþ mǽrsunge Gode ûrum *date magnificentiam deo nostro*; ascribe ye greatness to our God (A. V.), Cant. M. ad f. 4. Mêrsunge *favore*, Rtl. 8, 40. Ofer gesamnunge is his mǽrsung *his excellency* (magnificentia) *is over Israel*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 35: Ps. Spl. 110, 3: 70, 23. Ðæt ic synge ealne dæg mǽrsunga (*magnitudinem*) ðîne, 70, 9. Stefn Drihtnes on mǽrsungum *the voice of the Lord is full of majesty*, 28, 4. v. cyric-, ge-mǽrsung.

mǽrsung-tîma, an; *m. A time of celebration* or *glorification*:—Ða wæs his mǽrsungtîma, ðæt se Fæder hine mǽrsode swá ðæt hê hine sette tô his swîðran on heofenan rîce, and him forgeaf andweald on heofenan and on eorþan, and eác ofer hellwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 25.

mærþ *a weasel*. v. mearþ.

mǽr-þorn, es; *m. A hawthorn tree which serves as a boundary*:—Of ðæm pytte on ðone dîc, ðæt on mǽrþorne; of ðæm þorne norþ on ðone hwîtan stân, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 168, 33.

mǽrþu, mǽrþo; *indecl.*: mǽrþ, e; *f.* **I.** *greatness, honour, glory, fame*:—Gesprang mêrþu his in all lond Galileæ *prooessit rumor ejus in omnem regionem Galilaeae*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. Lof wîde sprang, miht and mǽrþo, ofer middangeard, þeodnes þegna, Apstls. Kmbl. 13; Ap. 7. Ðǽr wæs Beówulfes mǽrþo mǽned *there was celebrated Beowulf's glory*, Beo. Th. 1718; B. 857: 1322; B. 659. Mǽrþo fremman *to achieve glory*, 4274; B. 2134. Ðæt hié him tô mǽrþe burh geworhte *that they should build a city in their own honour*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 12; Gen. 1663. Ðû ongunne ætýwan ðîne mǽrþe (*magnitudinem*), Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Lamb. 150, 2. Sillaþ mǽrþe (*magnificentiam*) ûrum Gode, Deut. 32, 3. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf mǽrþe *to the Lord that gave her honour and glory*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 344. Geceósan swá helle hiénþu swá heofones mǽrþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 11; Cri. 591. Mé þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swîðe leáslîce mǽrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ic ongite ðæt . . ða mǽstan mǽrþa ne sint on ðysse woruldgylpe *video . . nec celebritatem gloria posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 4. Mǽrþa gesǽligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Mǽrþa ðîne hig tellaþ *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Eálá mîn drihten . . mǽrþum gefrǽge, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 4; Met. 20, 2. Hine God trymede mǽrþum and mihtum *him God confirmed with glory and with might*, Elen. Kmbl. 29; El. 15. **II.** *a great, honourable, glorious action, a wonderful thing, mighty work*:—Hê hêt ða hŷde tô Rôme bringan and hié ðǽr tô mǽrþe âþenian for ðon heó wæs hundtwelftiges fôta lang *corium* (*serpentis*) *Romam devectum* (*quod fuisse centum viginti pedum spatio ferunt*) *cunctis miraculo fuit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 16. Sceoldon hiera senatus ða menn beforan him drîfan gebundene ðe ðǽr gefongene wǽron, ðæt heora mǽrþa sceoldon ðý þrymlîcran beón, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30. Ðǽr syndon ða micclan mǽrþa ðæt syndon ða geweorc ðe Alexander hêt gewyrcean *ibi sunt illa magna insignia que Alexander operari jusserat*, Nar. 33, 20. Mǽrþa georne *eager to do great things*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Hæbbe ic mǽrþa fela ongunnen, Beo. Th. 821; B. 408: 5284; B. 2645: Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 34; Seef. 84. Ðû hit worhtes eall . . ðeáh ðé nǽnegu nêdþearf wǽre ealra ðara mǽrþa *thou didst make it all . . though thou didst not need all those mighty works*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 51; Met. 20, 26. Mǽrþa fruma *God*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 15; Edg. 41. Standaþ and geseóþ Drihtnes mǽrþa (*magnalia*), Ex. 14, 13: Hy. Surt. 96, 36. Mârþa, Ps. Spl. 105, 21. Ic wylle fǽhþe sêcan, mǽrþum (*gloriously, nobly*) fremman, Beo. Th. 5021; B. 2514. Hǽfdon neowne gefeán mǽrþum (*wondrously, miraculously*) gemêted, Elen. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871. [*Goth.* mêriþa *fame, report: O. Sax.* mâriða: *O. H. Ger.* mârida *fama, opinio, rumor, praeconium, claritudo*.] v. ellen-mǽrþu.

mǽr-weg, es; *m. A boundary* (?) *road*:—On ðone mǽrweg; ondlong ðæs mǽrweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 33. Ondlong ðæs lytlan weges ðæt hit cymeþ on ðone norþran mǽrweg; ondlong ðæs mǽrweges, 33, 5: 77, 26. [Cf. mearc-weg, 202, 5; *but also* on piddes meres weg, 77, 14.]

mǽr-weorc, es; *n. A great, splendid work*, Ps. Th. 110, 4.

Mǽs, e; *f. The Maes* or *Meuse*; Mosa:—Hêr fôr se here up onlong Mǽse feor on Fronclond, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* Masa: *Ger.* Maas.]

mæscre, an; *f. A mesh of a net*:—Mæscre *macula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 5. v. masc.

mæsen [*for* (?) mæseren]; *adj. Of maple*:—Vi mæse[r]ne sceala *vi vessels of maple*, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [Cf. *Icel.* mösur-skâl *a vessel of maple*; 'such bowls are frequently mentioned in inventories of churches; cp. mid. H. G., where *maser* is even used of *a chalice, a maple-wood cup*.' Cl. and Vig. Dict. See also *Prompt. Parv.* masere *murrus*, p. 328 and note there. The noun perhaps occurs in Maser-feld, Chron. 641; Erl. 27, 8.]

mæslen, mæsling v. mæstling.

mæsle-sceafe. v. mâl-sceafa.

mæsse, messe, an; *f.* **I.** *a service of the church, mass*:—Mæsse *missa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 8. Æne þrowade Crist, ac swâðeáh dæghwomlîce bið his þrowung geednîwod þurh gerýnu ðæs hálgan hûsles æt ðære hálgan mæssan; forðî fremaþ seó hâlige mæsse miclum ge ðâm lybbendum ge ðâm forþfarenum, Homl. Th. ii. 376, 10–13. Nû is seó mæsse gemynd Drihtnes þrowunge, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. 6, 13. Mæssan singan *to celebrate mass*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23: 4, 22; S. 592. 8. Mæssan dôn, 4, 22; S. 591, 29 note. Se biscop and se mæssepreóst sceolan hûru embe seofon niht mæssan gesingan for eal cristen folc ðe ǽfre ácenned wæs, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Æfter ðon ðe ðǽr wǽron ða hálgan lofsangas and mæssan gefyllede, 207, 59. **II.** *a festival day when a solemn mass was celebrated, -mas* in *Christmas, Michaelmas, &c.*:—Temples mæssa *scenopegia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 2. Æfter Andrêas mæssan, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Tô sanctae Martines mæssan, 211, 11. Ær ealra hâligra mæssan, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 22. Tô Cristes mæssan, 1104; Erl. 239, 13. Wé Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 40; Men. 20: L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. [From Low Latin *missa* v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *mass*, for the meaning. *Icel.* messa: *O. H. Ger.* messa, missa: *M. H. Ger.* messe: *Ger.* messe.] v. candel-, capitol-, hlâf-mæsse; mæsse-dæg.

mæsse-ǽfen, es; *m. The eve of a festival*, e.g. *Christmas Eve*:—On sće Michaeles mæsseǽfan, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 13. Fæstaþ ðæra hâligra martyra mæsseǽfenas, Wulfst. 136, 19.

mæsse-bóc; *gen.* -bêc; *f. A mass-book, missal*:—Saltere and pistolbôc, godspellbôc and mæssebôc, sangbôc and handbôc, gerîm and pastoralem, penitentialem and rǽdingbôc, ðâs bêc sceal mæssepreóst nêde habban, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13: Chart. Th. 430, 7. On ðǽm ealdan sacramentorium, ðæt is on ðǽm ealdan mæssebôcum, Shrn. 88, 5. [*Orm.* Havel. messe-bok: *O. H. Ger.* missi-puoh *missalis*: *Icel.* messu-bôk.]

mæsse-créda, an; *m. The creed used in the service of the mass, the Nicene creed*:—On ðam sinoþe (on ðære ceastre Nicêa) wǽron gesette

ða hâlgan cyricþênunga, and se mæssecrêda, L. Ælfc. C. 4; Th. ii. 344, 9. *The* mæssecrêda *is given in* Homl. Th. ii. 596, 24–598, 14.

mæsse-dæg, es; *m. A festival* (v. mæsse, II.):—Uton sêcan ûre cyrcean Sunnandagum and mæssedagum *frequentemus ecclesias nostras diebus Dominicis, et diebus festis*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 29: Blickl. Homl. 47, 27. Be mæssedaga freólse, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. November onginþ on ealra hâlgena mæssedæg, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Uppon sêe Laurent mæssedæg, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 5. [*Orm.* messedaȝȝ to freollsenn: *Ayenb.* messedaȝes *holidays*.]

mæsse-gierela, an; *m. Vestment used at the celebration of the mass*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 19.

mæsse-hacele, an; *f. A cope*:—Mæssehacele *casula*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 42. [Ic ân þeódrêd mîn wîte massehakele ðe ic on Pauie bouhte, Chart. Th. 515, 16: 512, 30. Messehacel, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 16. Mæssehakeles, 1070; Erl. 207, 35: 1122; Erl. 249, 8.] [*Icel.* messu-hökul *a cope: O. H. Ger.* missa-hachul *casula*.]

mæsse-hrægel, es; *n. A surplice*:—Se sacerd scolde beón fæste bewæfed on bâm sculdrum mid ðæm mæssehrægle *in utroque humero sacerdos velamine superhumeralis adstringitur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9. Ðes pâpa gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas ne sceoldon brûcan gehâlgodra mæssehrægla bûton on cyrcean ânre, Shrn. 112, 19.

mæssian; *p.* ode *To say mass*:—Be ðam sacerde ðonne hê mæssaþ hwæt hê on him hæbbe *de iis quibus indutus esse debet sacerdos, cum missam celebrat*, L. Edg. C. tit. ix.; Th. ii. 128, 19. Mæssode se apostol ðam folce, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 14. For mê gelômlîce mæssaþ *pro me missas crebras facit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. For hreówsigendne man man môt mæssian ymb. xxx nihta, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 21. Hŷ mihton wel habban wîf on ðâm dagum forðan ðe hŷ nâfre ne mæssodon, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wê lâraþ ðæt preóst on ænigum hûse ne mæssige, bûton on gehâlgodre cirican, L. E. B. 30; Th. ii. 250, 18. (*For other regulations see* §§ 31–33, 35, 37; and L. N. P. L. 13, 14, 16, 18; Th. ii. 292, 16–24.) Benedictus âsende âne ofeletan, and hêt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 27. Ymbe underntîd ðâ ðâ se brôðor wæs gewunod tô mæssigenne, 358, 21. [*Icel.* messa.]

mæsse-lâc, es; *n. The mass-offering, the host*:—Mæsselâc *fertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 41: 147, 76. Messelâc, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 61; Wrt. Voc. 28, 41. [v. Ducange: '*fertum* genus panis, in Glossis MSS. Isidoro et Papiæ dicitur oblatio, quæ ad altare fertur et sacrificatur a Pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur. In Festus; *fertum* genus libi dictum, quod crebrius ad sacra ferebatur altero genere libi.']

mæsse-niht, e; *f. The night which precedes a festival* (mæsse-dæg):—Ðis sceal on mydde-wyntres mæssenyht (i.e. *on Christmas morning*) tô ðære forman mæssan, Lk. 2, 1 (rubric). Nâgan lêwede men wîfes gemânan mæssenihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

mæsse-preóst, es; *m.* **I.** *A priest not of the Christian church*:—Melchisedec wæs cyningc and mæssepreóst, Prud. 5 a. Ðâ cwædon ða ealdras and ða mæssepreóstas tô Pilate, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22: 11; Thw. 6, 2. **II.** *a priest of the Christian church, who had attained the last of the seven appointed orders, and might celebrate the mass. His orders were the same as those of the bishop, but the latter alone could ordain priests, confirm children, and consecrate churches. He might be a regular or not. There is the* mæssepreóst ðe regollîce libbe *or the* folcisc mæssepreóst ðe regollîf næbbe, L. Eth. ix. 19, 21; Th. i. 344, 11, 21; *but he was forbidden to marry. As compared with the laity his oath was equal to that of a thane, and he was worthy of thane-right.* [v. mæsse-þegen.] *His presence was necessary at a wedding, and he was one of those who were proper witnesses when property was exchanged. For manslaughter and other crimes he might be deprived of his orders.* See the passages below taken from the Laws. Mæssepreóst *presbiter*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 21: 71, 75. Swâ hwæðer ðû sŷ swâ mæssepreóst swâ munuc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ælc mæssepreóst sceal beón swâ hê gehâten is *sacerdos*, ðæt is on Lêden *sacrum dans* . . Hê sceal syllan hâlignysse ðam folce ðe hê tô lâreówe biþ geset, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 16. *Presbiter* is mæssepreóst oððe ealdwita; nâ ðæt ælc eald sŷ, ac ðæt hê eald sŷ on wîsdôm. Se hâlgaþ Godes hûsel, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20. Beggen sind on ânum hâde, se biscop and se mæssepreóst, ðæt is on ðam seofoþan cirichâde, L. Ælfc. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 14. Nis nâ mâre betwyx mæssepreóste and bisceop bûton se bisceop biþ gesett tô hâdigenne preóstas, and tô bisceopgenne cild, and tô hâlgyenne cyrcan, and tô gŷmenne Godes gerihta, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 25. Mæssepreóstes âþ and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendŷre; and for ðâm seofon cirichâdan ðe se mæssepreóst geþeáh ðæt hê hæfde, hê biþ þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14. *For the books necessary for the* mæssepreóst *and for rules to be observed by him in celebrating mass see passages given under* mæsse-bôc, mæssian *respectively.* Æt ðâm giftan sceal mæssepreóst beón mid rihte, L. Edm. B. 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Nân man ne hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan ðæs gerêfan gewitnesse, oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes, oððe ðæs landhlâfordes oððe ðæs horderes, oððe ôðres ungelygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. Gif hwâ ðonne ða teóþunge geléstan nelle, fare ðæs cynges gerêfa and ðæs bisceopes, and ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst, L. Edg. i. 3 Th. i. 262, 25. Mæssepreóstum and diáconum is eallunge forboden ælc hæmed. Þreó hund biscopa and eahtatŷne gesetton canon, ðæt nân mæssepreóst oððe diácon on his wununge wîfhâdes mann næbbe, bûton hit sŷ his môder, oððe sweoster, oððe faðu, oððe môdrie; and gif hê dearnunge oððe eáwunge wîfes brûce, ðæt hê his hâdes þolige, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 27–33: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 12: iii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 7. *But the rule is still stricter in* L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 7. Nis hyt ryht ðæt ænig wîfmon mid mæssepreóste on hûsum wunige. *Other regulations which concern the* mæssepreóst *follow q.v.* Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurðe oððe elles mânweorc tô swîðe gewurce, ðonne þolige hê ægðres ge hâdes ge eardes, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. Ecg. P. iii. 3; Th. ii. 196, 23: iv. 2; Th. ii. 204, 10. For other crimes and their punishment see L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8–16: L. Ecg. P. iv. 7; Th. ii. 206, 1. Ic Ælfrîc munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Arrius se mæssepreóst *Arius presbyter*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 33. Mammêa sende æfter Origenise ðæm gelæredestan mæssepreóste, 6, 18; Swt. 270, 27. [*Icel.* messu-prestr.] v. efen-mæssepreóst.

mæssepreóst-hâd, es; *m. The orders of a mass-priest*:—Of ðære tîde ðæs ðe ic mæssepreósthâde onfeng *ex quo tempore accepti presbyteratus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 32: 5, 1; S. 613, 12.

mæssepreóst-scîr, e; *f. The district attached to the church at which a masspriest officiated*:—Gif man hwylc metrum cild tô mæssepreóste bringe, sŷ of swylcre mæssepreóstscŷre swylce hyt sŷ, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 21. Cf. Ne spane nân mæssepreóst nânne mon of ôðre cyrcean hŷrnysse tô his cyrcan, ne of ôðre preóstscŷre lâre ðæt mon his cyrcan gesêce, and him heora teóþinge syllan, and ða geryhtu ðe hig ðam ôðrum syllan sceoldan, 14; Th. ii. 410, 30–33.

mæsser-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Mæsserbanan (MS. C. sacerdbanan), Wulfst. 165, 28.

mæssere, es; *m. One who says mass, a mass-priest*:—Mæssere *presbyter*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 34; Az. 149.

mæsse-reáf, es; *n. Vestment used when celebrating mass*:—Wê lâraþ ðæt ælc preóst hæbbe corporalem ðonne hê mæssige, and subuculam under his alban and eal mæssereáf wurðlîce behworfen, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28: L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 19. Ic geann ânes mæssereáfes mid eallum ðam ðe ðærtô gebyreþ, Chart. Th. 529, 8.

mæsse-sang, es; *m. The service of the mass*:—Ða symbelnysse tô mærsianne mæssæsanges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Mæssesong dôn *missas facere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 4. Gewuna mæssesonga *consuetudo missarum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 33. On mæssesangum and on sealmsangum, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 17.

mæsse-þegen, es; *m. A mass-priest*:—Mæssebegnes and woruldþegnes wergild ii þûsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. mæsse-preóst.

mæsse-tîd, e; *f. A time at which mass was said*:—Æt mæssetîdum *tempore missæ*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 20.

mæsse-wîn, es; *n. Wine used in the service of the mass*:—Messewîn *infertum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 126; Wrt. Voc. 27, 52. [*Icel.* messu-vîn.]

mæst, es; *m. A pole to support a sail, a mast*:—Mæst *malus* vel *artemo: artemon* vel *malus*, Ælfc. Gl. 83, 104; Som. 73, 81: 77, 126; Wrt. Voc. 48, 19: 56, 43. Mest *malus*, 63, 47. Mæstum *malis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 15. Mæst (?) *columbarium*, 134, 61 (cf. âr-locu *columbaria*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 41). Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 20: Menol. Fox 508; Gn. C. 24: Beo. Th. 71; B. 36: 3801; B. 1898: 3814; B. 1905: Andr. Kmbl. 929; An. 465. Hê hæt fealdan ðæt segl, and eác hwîlum lecgan ðone mæst, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *malus*.]

mæst, es; *m. Mast, fruit of forest trees* e.g. *oak, beech, used for feeding swine*:—Ðrîm hunde swîna mæst, ond se biscop and ða hîgen âhten twâde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 279, 3. Mid wude and mid felde mid mæste *cum sylva et cum agro, cum porcorum esca*, iv. 202, 2. Micle beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *sagina*.] v. mæsten, mæstan.

mæst. v. micel.

mæst; *adv.* **I.** *most, chiefly, especially*:—Se westsûþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westewearddum and mæst (*maixme*) æt ðæm îglande ðætte Gaðes hâtte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ðara nŷtena meolc ðe hŷ mæst bî libbaþ, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10. Geond ealle world, and ðeáh mæst in Thasalia, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 8. Swâ hié mæst mehten *as much as ever they could*, 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32: Past. 28; Swt. 190, 9. Ealles mæst *maxime*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. Preóst oftor ne mæssige ðonne þrîwa mæst ðara þinga (*at the utmost*), L. Edg. C. 37; Th. ii. 252, 4. **II.** *with the adj.* eall, *almost, nearly*:—Hit is eal mæst mid hâligra manna naman geset *it is almost all occupied with holy men's names*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22. Ðæt him sealde mæst eal his sunu *almost all of which his son gave him*, Chart. Th. 271, 33. Wigheard and mæst ealle (*omnes pene*) his gefêran, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 25. Hié mæst ealle ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 22. Swâ swâ ealle mæst ðyssere declinunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 7; Som. 9, 9. Ða ôðre ealle mæst *almost all the others*, 9, 4; Som. 10, 24. Ealle mæst ðâs word, 30; Som. 38, 35. v. mâ, *and* micel.

mæstan; *p.* mæste; *pp.* mæsted, mæst *To fatten*:—Maestun *saginabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 61: Ep. Gl. 24 b, 27. Ic wylle ðæt man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, Chart. Th. 596, 21. Is mæst *saginatur, nutritur*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 43. Weorþaþ mæsted *pinguescent*, Ps. Th. 64, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* Mastyñ beestys *sagino, impinguo*; mast-hog, mastid swyne *maialis: O. H. Ger.* mastian *to feed*; ge-mestet, ge-mast *fattened*, v. Grff. ii. 882: *Ger.* mästen.] v. â-, ge-mæstan.

mæst-oist, e; *f. The hole in which the mast is fixed*:—Mest *malus*: mastcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 48, 49. Mæstcyst *modius*, ii. 59, 27. ['dicitur *modius* cavum illud in navi cui arbor institit', Forcellini.]

mæstel-bearh; *gen.* -bearges; *m. A fattened barrow pig*:—*Ante porcos*, before bergum; ðæt sindon ða mæstelbergas; ðæt aron ða gehâdade menn, and ða gôde menn, and ða wlonce menn forhogas Godes bebod and godspelles, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6 note.

mæsten [n], es; *m. Mast-pasture, pasture for swine, consisting of the fruit of forest trees*:—Man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, ðænne ðær mæsten sŷ, Chart. Th. 596, 23: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. Be unâliefedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unâliefed swîn gemête, L. M. 49; Th. i. 132, 11. Ðonne hê [se inswân] his heorde tô mæstene drîfe, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. [Ðis geár wæs gæsne on mæstene, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 36.] v. mæsten-rǽden.

mæsten-treów, es; *n. A tree producing mast*:—Mæstentriów *suberies* (*suberes* ?) Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 102; Wrt. Voc. 32, 37.

mæsten-rǽden [n], e; *f. The right to feed swine in places where there was mast*:—[Hæbbe] mæstenrǽdene ðonne mæsten beó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 10. v. mæst-rǽden.

mæst-land, es; *n. Land on which mast is produced*:—Eall ðæt wudulond ðæt Æþelbald gesealde tô mæstlonde, Chart. Th. 140, 2.

mæstling, mæsling, mæslen [n], es; *n.* I. *A kind of brass.* The word is used to gloss *aes, aurichalcum*, and *electrum*:—Mæstlingc ǽr and tin *aurichalcum, aes et stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Mæstlinc, grêne âr *auricalcos*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 66. Cwicseolfer *vel* mæstling *electrum* i. *sucus arboris*, ii. 142, 78. Mæslen *aes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 8. Ðæt mæslenn (mæslen, Rush.), 12, 41. Mæslen, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. II. *a vessel made of the metal* (? v. *Halliw. Dict.* 'Plater, disse, cop and *maseline*):—Calicea frymþa and ceáca and ârfata and mæstlinga *baptismata calicum et urceorum et eramentorum et lectorum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 4. Gedôn on cyperen fæt oððe mæstling [-fæt?] oððe bræsen, Lchdm. iii. 292, 17. [*A. R.* copper, *mestling*, breas: al is icleopet or: *Halliw. Dict.* bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel; where also *mastelyn* panne: *R. Glouc.* mastling: cf. also *Icel.* mersing, messing *brass: M. H. Ger.* messinc: *Ger.* messing.] v. gold-mæstling.

mæstling-, mæsling-smiþ, es; *m. A worker in brass*:—Mæstlincsmiþ *aerarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 7; Wrt. Voc. 47, 14. Mæslingcsmiþ, 73, 32.

mæst-lôn (?) *pulleys at the top of the mast over which the ropes are drawn*:—*Carceria*, mæstlôn, *sunt in cacumine arboris trocliae, quasi flicteria, per quas funes trahuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 59.

mæst-rǽden [n], e; *f. The right of feeding swine in places where mast is produced*:—Hê næfre hine bereáfian wolde ðære mæstrǽddene ðe hê him âlêfed hæfde on Longan hrycge, Chart. Th. 140, 35. v. mæsten-rǽden.

mæst-râp, es; *m. A rope fastening a sail to a mast*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 27; Exod. 82.

mæst-twist, es; *m. A rope to support a mast, a stay*:—Mæsttwist *parastates*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 127; Wrt. Voc. 56, 44. Mæstwist, 63, 48.

mæt = mete, q.v.

mǽtan; *p.* te *To dream* (with dat. or acc. of person; cf. *Icel. dreyma* which takes acc. of dreamer and of dream):—On ânre nihte ealdne mônan, swâ hwæt swâ ðê mǽteþ ðæt cymþ tô gefeán, Lchdm. iii. 154, 15. Gyf mon (*acc.* cf. l. 27) mêteþ ðæt hê geseó . . . , 168, 8. Gyf man mǽte ðæt hê hæbbe . . , 176, 2. Ongitan swelce eów mǽte, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4: tit. 26; Fox xiv, 16. Hit gelamp ðæt hine mǽtte, Gen. 37, 5. Mîn swefen ðe mê mǽtte, 37, 6. Ôðer swefen hine mǽtte, 37, 9: 41, 5, 11: 42, 9. Gif hê secge ðæt him mǽtte swefen, Deut. 13, 1. Ðære Perpetuan mǽtte ðæt heó wǽre on weres hiwe, Shrn. 60, 28. [*Chauc.* meten.] v. ge-mǽtan.

mǽte; *adj. Moderate, mean* (*between two extremes*), *small, poor, bad*; in the cpve. *inferior*, applied to persons, *of a middle* or *lower class*:—Reste hê ðǽr mǽte weorode (*alone*), Rood. Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. *So again* Ic *âna* wæs mǽte werede, 245; Kr. 124. Unrîm ealra cwycra, mycelra and mǽtra (*pusilla et magna*), Ps. Th. 103, 24: 113, 21: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 16; Gû. 24. Ic ðê feáwe dagas mînra mǽttra môde secge *I will tell thee the fewness of my days poor and evil*; paucitatem dierum meorum enuntia mihi, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Ðe mǽtu sprecaþ ofer mê *qui maligna loquuntur super me*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 30. Biþ seó sîþre tîd sæda gehwylces mǽtræ in mægne (*inferior in virtue*), Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 2; Gû. 17. Gif hió biþ gôd drenc, biþ on peninge; gif mǽtra, biþ on ôðrum healfum oððe on twâm; and gif ifel þrîm, ac ne mæ, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 24. Hors tô healfan punde gif hit swâ gôd sŷ; and gif hit mǽtre sŷ, gilde be his wlites wyrþe, L. Ath. V. 6; Th. i. 232, 25. Nalæs ðæt ân ðætte ða mǽttran (mǽteran, MS. B.) . . ac eúc swylce cyningas and ealdormen *non solum mediocres . . sed etiam reges et principes*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43 note. Eall ðâs getimbro ge ða mâran ge ða mǽttran *cuncta hæc ædificia publica vel privata*, 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Micle and mǽttran (MS. and micle mǽttan), Chart. Th. 510, 32. Mǽtran, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 11 note. Næs ðæt mǽtost mægenfultuma *not poorest of aids was that*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Mêtestum *pessimi*[*s* ?], Kent. Gl. 711. v. ge-, ofer-, or-, un-, unge-mǽte.

mǽþ, e; *f.* (*but* ofer dînne mǽd, Prov. Kmbl. 27.) I. *measure, degree, proportion*:—Gilde be ðære giftan mǽþe *reddet pecuniam juxta modum dotis*, Ex. 22, 17: L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176, 28. Be ðære synne mǽþe *secundum peccati gradum*, tit. i; Th. ii. 170, 5: Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 56, 4. Be dǽde mǽþe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 1. Beó seó ǽht gescyft swîðe rihte wîfe and cildan and nêhmâgon ǽlcum be ðære mǽþe ðe him tô gebyrige *let the property be shared among the wife and children and near relatives with strict justice, to each according to the proportion that is proper for him*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 2. II. *the measure* or *extent of power, ability, capacity, efficacy*:—Nis nâ eówer mǽþ tô witenne ðone tîman *it is not for you to know the time* (Acts 1, 7), Homl. Th. i. 298, 12. Ûre mǽþ nis ðæt wê ealle Godes gecorenan eów gereccan, ii. 72, 1: 188, 28. Nis ǽfre ǽniges mannes mǽþ ðæt hê cunne God swâ forþ geherian swâ hê wyrþe is *it is never within any man's power to praise God to the extent he deserves*, Btwk. 194, 15. Ðeáh hit ûre mǽþ ne sîe ðæt wê witan hwæt hê sîe, wê sculon ðeáh be ðæs andgites mǽþe ðe hê ûs gifþ fundigan, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ælc winþ be his andgites mǽþe *each strives according to the measure of his understanding*, 41, 4; Fox 250, 26: Homl. Th. i. 344, 22. Crist dǽlþ his gyfe his limum be gehwylces mannes mǽþe *according to each man's ability*, ii. 526, 8. Gif ðû oncnǽwst ðinne Drihten mid ðînum ǽhtum be ðînre mǽþe, i. 140, 30. Gôdne dǽl ǽlces be ðære mǽþe (*efficacy* of the ingredient), Lchdm. iii. 12, 20. Dô ðǽrtô be ðæs huniges mǽþe, 76, 9. Gôde sind ðâs þing (*bread, fish, &c.*) be heora mǽþe *these things are good as far as they go*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 26. Ofer mǽþe ûre ðû forþtŷhst sprǽce *ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðeáh wê nû ofer ûre mǽþ þencen *sive mente excedimus*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 11. Ðæt môd ðe ofer his mǽþ biþ upâhæfen *animus qui extra se in elationem ducitur*, 36, 7; Swt. 255, 18. Ðû scealt gelŷfan on ðone lifigendan God and nâ ofer ðîne mǽþe môtian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. Ðû bǽde ofer mîne mǽþe *thou hast asked beyond my power*, Homl. Skt. 3, 515. Ne wilna ðû ofer ðînne mǽd tô witanne ymbe ða heofonlîcan þing, Prov. Kmbl. 27. Manna gehwylc mæg be his mǽþe, mid ðâm lâcum ðe hê hæfþ, Gode eáðe gecwêman, forðam ne gewilnaþ hê nâ mâran ðonne ðæs mannes mǽþa beóþ, Wulfst. 280, 27. III. *degree, rank, status, condition*:—'Ne onwréah ðê flǽsc ne blôd ðisne geleáfan.' Flǽsc and blôd is gecweden his flǽsclîce mǽiþ '*flesh and blood did not reveal this belief to thee.*' *His fleshly condition is called flesh and blood*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 9. Ða wǽron þeódwitan weorþscipes wyrþe, ǽlc be his mǽþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. Eallum cristenum mannum gebyraþ ðæt hî hâda gehwylcne weorþian be mǽþe, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 28: L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 8. IV. *due measure, right*:—Hê þeáh swâ hit mǽþ wæs fægere forþwerd *he made good progress, as was right and fit*, Wulfst. 17, 8. Manna gehwilc ôðrum beóde ðæt riht ðæt hê wille ðæt man him beóde, be ðam ðe hit mǽþ sî, L. Eth. vi. 49; Th. i. 326, 31. Manna mâ ðonne hit ǽnig mǽþ wǽre *more men than was at all right*, Byrht. Th. 137, 33. Ofer mǽþe *justo amplius*, Ger. 395, 58. V. *due measure in regard to others, honour, respect* (v. mǽþ-full):—Hwîlum wǽron heáfodstedas and heálîce hâdas micelre mǽþe and munde wyrþe, and griþian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþorftan and ðǽrtô sôhtan aa be ðære mǽþe ðe ðǽrtô gebyrede *formerly chief places and high orders were entitled to much respect, and to the right of giving protection, and they could afford sanctuary to those that needed it, and repaired thereto, ever according to the dignity that thereto belonged*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Se wæs ðonne mǽþe and munde swâ micelre wurþe, swâ ðonne ðam hâde gebirede, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 13. Ðæt Godes circan beón beteran mǽþe and munde wyrþe, Wulfst. 266, 9. Godes þeówas syndan mǽþe and munde gewelhwar bedǽlde, 157, 19. Man sceal mǽþe on hâde gecnâwan *people must feel respect for the clergy*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 26. Ælc cristen man âh mycele þearfe ðæt hê on ðam griþe mycle mǽþe wite (*shew great respect to*), 25; Th. ii. 338, 38: Wulfst. 161, 2. Se hæfþ ârfæstnysse ðe mǽþe cann on ôðrum mannum . . and ńele forseón ôðerne, 51, 30. Deófol sendeþ ârleásnesse ðæt ungesǽlig man mǽðe ne geseó on his underþeóddum ne on his efenlîcan *shews no respect for his subordinates or equals*, 53, 24. [*Orm.* mett and mæþ i claþess: *Allit. Pms.* in mesure and meþe.]

mǽþ, es; *n.* (?) *Math* in after-*math, mowing, hay-harvest*:—Freóh ǽlces weoruldcundes þeówetes bûton þreom þingum ân is circsceat and ðæt hê mid eallum crǽfte twuga on geáre [wyrce ?] ǽne tô mǽþe and ôðre sîþe tô rîpe *free from every secular service except three things; one is church scot, and (the other two) that he* [*work*] *with all his might twice a-year, once at hay-harvest, the other time at corn-harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* mâd: *M. H. Ger.* mât; *gen.* mâdes; *n*: also *f*: *Ger.* mahd; *f.*] v. mǽðere.

Mǽðas, Mǽðe, Mēdas, Mēdas *the Medes*:—Siððan hæfdon Mǽðe onwald: ofer Mēdas ðæt lond: Asiria anwald gehwearf on Mēdas: Mǽðа rîce, onwald: on ðara Mēða anwalde: Mēða ealdorman: þetuh Mǽðum: Mǽðum gafol guldon: cyning in Mēden, Ors. 1, 12; 2, 1; Swt. pp. 52, 54, 60. Mēda mǽðumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688. Mēdum, Th. 258, 26; Dan. 681. v. Mǽðisc.

mæðel, meðel, medel, es; *n.* I. *an assembly, a deliberative* or *judicial meeting, council*:—In mæðle *in curia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 45: Ep. Gl. 12 d, 35. An medle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Sum in mæðle mæg mōdsnottera folcrǽdenne forþ gehycgan, ðær witena biþ worn ætsomne, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 30; Crä. 41: 128 b; Th. 494, 16; Rä. 83, 2. On meðle, Elen. Kmbl. 1088; El. 546: 1182; El. 593. Se þeóden ongan geþinges wyrcan . . and ðā on ðam meðle bebeád, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 28; Dan. 470. Upp âstōdon manige on meðle *many stood up in the assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3250; An. 1628. Æt meðle on ðam miclan dæge *at the assembly on that great day* (*of judgment*), 2870; An. 1438: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 10; Ph. 538. Mæðel hēgan *to hold a meeting, take counsel, consult, address* (cf. *Icel.* heyja þing):—Ðā mōdigan mid him mæðel gehēdon (*took counsel together*), Andr. Kmbl. 2100; An. 1051. Hē wið ǽnne ðæra (*pillars*) mæðel gehēde (*addressed*), 2991; An. 1498. II. *speech, address, harangue, conversation*:—Ðū gehȳrdest ðone hâlgan wer Moyses on meðle (cf. *Icel.* vera â mâli *to converse*) *thou didst hear the holy man Moses when conversing with him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1568; El. 78 b. Mōdiges meðel monige gehȳrdon *many heard the proud one's harangue* (*of Moses addressing the Israelites when pursued by Pharaoh*), Cd. 156; Th. 194, 3; Exod. 255. [*Goth.* maþl ἀγορά: *O. H. Ger.* madal *in cpds.* v. Grff. ii. 706: cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio.*] v. mæðlan, maðelian, here-meðel.

mæðel-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A house of meeting for speaking or for consulting*:—In mæðelern *in preterium* (l. *pretorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 52: 74, 23.

mæðel-cwide, es; *m. Discourse, converse*:—Ic ðæs þeódnes word meðelcwide ongeat gæstes spræce *I the words of the prince, his discourse, have heard, the guest's speech*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 9; Gū. 1192. Hyrcnigan hālges lāra mildes meðelcwida *to listen to the instructions of the holy man, the discourses of the kind one*, 47 b; Th. 162, 23; Gū. 980. Meaht ðū meðelcwidum worda gewealdan *are words at thy command for discourse*, Th. 163, 4; Gū. 988. Ðonne wē on geflitum sǽton meðelcwidas mengdon *when we sat in discussion, and now one, now another spoke*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432.

mæðel-hēgende; *part. pres. Attending, holding* or *addressing an assembly* or *council, consulting, conversing* (cf. Icel. *þing-heyjandi* 'the law term for any person who visits a *þing*, on a summons to perform any public duty,' Cl. and Vig.):—Biscopas and bōceras and ealdormen mæðelhēgende (*in council*), Andr. Kmbl. 1217; An. 609. Beornas cōmon mæðelhēgende . . Ðā wæs tō ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod *men came who had to attend the meeting . . Then was the people collected at the meeting-place*, 2194; An. 1098. Hwæt se manna wæs meðelhēgendra *who of men that speak was he*, 524; An. 262. Hēht gebeódan meðelhēgende on gemōt cuman, ða ðe deóplîcost Dryhtnes gerȳno reccan cūðon, Elen. Kmbl. 557; El. 279. v. mæðel.

mæðel-hergende; *past. pres. Speech-praising, esteeming conversation highly*: — Monige beóþ mæðelhergendra, sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 13; Mōd. 13.

Mæð-hild, e; *f. A woman's name, Matilda*:—Wē ðæt Mæðhilde gefrugnon, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14. *Grein would read* mǽð hilde, *comparing* mǽð *with Icel.* meiða *to injure, spoil.*

mæðel-stede, es; *m.* I. *A place of assembly, place where a meeting is held* (cf. þing-stede):—Tō ðam meðelstede manige cōmon snottere seler-ǽdend, Andr. Kmbl. 1315; An. 658: 1393; An. 697. Swā him Offa ǽr âsǽde on ðam meðelstede ðā hē gemōt hæfde, Byrht. Th. 137, 40; By. 199. Is eów rǽdes þearf on meðelstede (*in the queen's palace*), mōdes snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1104; El. 554: Cd. 179; Th. 224, 33; Dan. 145. Tō ðam meðelstede (*Mount Moriah*), 162; Th. 203, 1; Exod. 397. On ðam meðelstede (*the place of the last judgment*), 169; Th. 212, 20; Exod. 542. II. *a place of hostile meeting, a battle-place*:—Hē ne meahte on ðæm meðelstede wið Hengeste wiht gefeohtan, Beo. Th. 2169; B. 1082. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mahal-stat *curia.*]

mæðel-word, es; *n. A word used in a formal address*:—Þegn Hrōðgāres meðelwordum frægn (*of the question put by the coast-guard to Beowulf on his landing*), Beo. Th. 478; B. 236.

mǽðere, es; *m. A mower*:—Siþberend *vel* mǽðre *falcarius*, i. *falciferens* vel *falcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80. Mǽðeras *fenisece*, 148, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* mādari *feniseca, messor.*]

mǽþ-full; *adj, Shewing respect to others, courteous, humane* (v. mǽþ, V.):—Mǽðfull *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 42. v. mǽþ-lîc, mǽþian.

mǽþian; *p.* ode *To regard, respect*:—Hē sylþ ârleásnysse ðæt hē ne ârige ne eác ne mǽþige his underþeóddum ne his gelîcum *the devil gives pitilessness, so that the man neither spares nor regards his subordinates or his equals*, Wulfst. 59, 17. v. mǽþ, V; ge-mǽðian.

Mēdisc, Mēdisc; *adj. Of the Medes*:—Mycel fyrd Mēdiscra monna, Nar. 17, 8. v. Mǽðas.

mæðlan, meðlan, a word occurring only in poetry, *to speak*:—Ðǽr (*at the day of judgment*) hē (*Christ*) tō ðām eádgestum ǽrest mæðleþ, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 14; Cri. 1338. Gehȳreþ cyning mæðlan, sprecan rēðe word, 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ic God mæðlan gehȳrde, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ongan wordum mæðlan, 101; Th. 134, 2; Gen. 2218: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 30; Cri. 1364: 50 a; Th. 174, 10; Gū. 1175. Meðlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2879; An. 1442. v. maðelian.

mǽþ-leás; *adj. Without moderation, greedy*:—'Ðâs fugelas habbaþ feónda gelîcnysse, ðe menn grǽdelîce grîpaþ tō grimre helle.' Ðā hēt Martinus ða mǽþleásan fugelas ðæs fixnoþes geswîcan, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11.

mǽþ-lîc; *adj. Moderate, in accordance with due measure, proper to a person's degree, having regard to others* (v. mǽþ-lîce):—Beón ða heregeata swā hit mǽþlîc sȳ *let the heriots be as is proper to the several degrees* (*earl's, king's thane, &c.*), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4. Gif hwilc forwyrht man hiówan gesǽce, bió se þingad swā hit mēdlîc sió be ðæs geltes mēðe *if any criminal betake himself to the convent, let terms be made for him, as may be fit and proper according to the measure of the crime*, Chart. Th. 509, 23. v. mǽþ, un-mǽþlîc.

mǽþ-lîce; *adv. With due regard to others, courteously*:—Mǽþlîce *humaniter*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mǽþrian; *p.* ode *To shew respect to, honour*:—Būton hē hwæne furþor gemǽþrian (mǽðrian, MS. A. gemǽðian, MS. B.), and hē him ðæs weorþscipes geunne, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15.

mǽting, e; *f. A dream*:—On xxii nihta seó mǽtinga biþ eall costunge full; ne biþ ðæt nā gōd swefen, Lchdm. iii. 156, 7. Gē mǽtinge mīne ne cunnon, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 24; Dan. 141.

mǽt-lîc. v. ofer-, un-ge-mǽtlîc.

mǽt-ness. v. or-, un-mǽtness.

mǽw, meáu, mēu, es; *m. A sea-mew, gull*:—Mǽw *alcedo* vel *alcion*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 1; Wrt. Voc. 29, 24: 62, 13: *alacid*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 62: *alcido*, 10, 31. Meáu *alcido*, 100, 2: *gabea*, 109, 56: *larus*, 112, 35. Mēu *larus*, 50, 59. Mēu *vel* mēg *larum*, Shrn. 29, 2. Se grǽga mǽw, Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Mǽw singende, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. Mǽwes song, 106 b; Th. 404, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Mere, mǽwes ēðel, 123 b; Th. 474, 6; Bo. 25. [*Icel.* mâr: *Dan.* maage: *Du.* meeuw: *O. H. Ger.* mēh: *Ger.* möwe.]

maffa, an; *m. A caul;* omentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 43: Ep. Gl. 17 d, 23.

maga, an; *m. The* MAW, *stomach*:—Maga *stomachus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 114; Wrt. Voc. 45, 19: 65, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 40. *Fleumon*, magan untrymness, 39, 12. Magan *masdi*, 56, 9. Gif se maga âþened sîe, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Be geswelle ðæs magan, 158, 6. Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelîclîce mettas lyste, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Hit ðone magan ealne âfeormaþ, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Lege ofer ðone magan, L. M. 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 20. [*H. M.* mahe: *A. R. Chauc. Piers. P.* mawe: *Icel.* magi: *Dan.* mave: *O. H. Ger.* mago: *Ger.* magen.] v. mage.

maga; *adj. used as subst. Powerful, strong, a powerful person*:—Ic lǽre ǽlcne ðara ðe maga sî *I advise every one that is powerful*, Shrn. 163, 12. Ne derige se maga ðam unmagan *let not the strong injure the weak*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Se maga and se unmaga ne māgon nā gelîce byrdene âhebban, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 2: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 160. Ne mæg se unmaga ðam magan gelîce byrðene âhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 7. v. dirn-, un-maga.

māga, an; *m.* (cf. nið *for similar division of meanings*) I. *a relative*, v. heáfod-, nīð-māga; mâge. II. *a son*:—Māga Healfdenes (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 381; B. 189: 2953; B. 1474: 4293; B. 2143. Māga Ecgþeówes (*Beowulf*), 5168; B. 2587. Ic (*Christ*) sylf gestāg māga in mōdor, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 4; Cri. 1420. Fæder eft lǽrde māgan, 80 a; Th. 301, 32; Fä. 28. Ðonne mōdor māgan cenneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 742; Sal. 370. On māgan, ðīn āgen bearn, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Māgan (*Isaac*) gelǽdde Abraham, 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sînne, māgan, Th. 204, 2; Exod. 413. III. *a man*:—Se māga geonga (*Wiglaf*), Beo. Th. 5343; B. 2675. On ðære mǽgþe māga wæs hāten Tubal Cain, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 11; Gen. 1082. Māga cystum eald *a man old in virtues*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Se māga (*Christ*), Andr. Kmbl. 1278; An. 639: 1630; An. 816: (*St. Andrew*), 1967; An. 986: 1249; An. 625. Māga mâne fāh (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. v. gūþ-, wuldor-māga.

MAGAN (*the infin. does not occur in* W. S. *but* mæge *glosses* posse, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 1; *and* **magende** (cf. *Icel.* megandi) = *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Megende *valens*, Kent. Gl. 189: *the later English forms seem to point to* mugan, *Gen. and Ex.* mugen: *Orm.* mughenn: *Chauc.* mowen: *Wick.* mowe: *Prompt. Parv.* mown. *Icel. has* mega: *O. H. Ger.* magan *and* mugan: *M. H. Ger.* mugen, mügen: *Ger.* mögen); *prs.* ic, hē mæg, ðū meaht, mæht, meht, miht; *pl.* māgon, māhan, mǽgon (*or* magon?): *Goth.* keeps *a*

throughout: *Icel.* megum: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* mugan: *O. H. Ger.* (sie) magun, mugun (*later* mugen); *p.* meahte, mæhte, mehte, mihte (*Goth.* mahta: *O. Sax.* mahta, mohta; *O. Frs.* machte: *Icel.* mâtti: *O. H. Ger.* mahta, mohta: *M. H. Ger.* mohte: *Ger.* mochte); *subj. prs.* mæge, mâge, mêge, meige (*or* mæge? *Icel.* megi: *O. Sax.* mugi: *O. H. Ger.* megi, mugi) **I.** *to be strong, efficacious, to avail, prevail, be sufficient*:—Gif ðû meht *si vales*, Kent. Gl. 52. Wel mæg ðæm dæg wêrignise his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 41. Ne meg mon *non praevaleat homo*, Ps. Surt. 9, 20. Ne mâgon ûre woruldfrŷnd ûs ðonne ænigum gôde *our friends will avail us nothing then*, Wulfst. 151, 12. Helle gatu ne mâgon ongên ða *portæ inferi non prævalebunt adversum eam*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Magan tô *to serve a purpose, be good for, have an effect, be the cause of*:—Ne mæg tô nâhte *ad nihilum valet*, 5, 13. Biþ men ful lytle ðŷ bet ðeáh ðe hê gôdne fæder hæbbe, gif hê self tô nâuhte ne mæg, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 30. Tô hwan mæg ðis eorþlîce hûs, gif hit ŷdel stent, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 12: 432, 15: Past. Swt. 7, 12. Him mæg tô sorge ðæt hê nât hwæt him tôweard biþ *it causes him anxiety that he knows not what will happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Wæs geworden ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte tô hæle *factum est ut ipsa terra gratiæ salutaris haberet effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922: 100 a; Th. 374, 17; Seel. 127: 82 b; Th. 311, 30; Seef. 100. Magan wiđ (cf. *Icel.* mega viđ) *to prevail with* or *against, to be efficacious against* (of a medicine) *to be good for* (*a disease*):—Gif ic swâ wel wiđ ðê mæg *if I am so influential with thee*, Homl. Skt. 3, 176. Wiđ ælcum âttre mâgon *contra venenum valent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36. Ðeós wyrt mæg wiđ manega untrumnyssa, Herb. 171, 1; Lchdm. i. 300, 24: L. Med. ex Quad. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 9: L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 10. Ðis mæg horse wiđ ðon ðe him biþ corn on ða fêt, Lchdm. iii. 62, 24. Migtigra wîte wealdeþ ðonne hê him wiđ mæge *one too mighty for him to withstand is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. 200; Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. **II.** *to be strong, be in good health* (*so Icel.* mega vel, &c.):—'Hû mæg hê?' Hig cwædon ðæt hê wel mihte '*sanusne est?*' '*Valet*,' *inquiunt*, Gen. 29, 6. Đâ sæde se cnapa ðæt hê swîðe wel mihte, Homl. Skt. 3, 435. Ðonne ðû mê getrymedest, ðæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. **III.** *to be able, may* (because a thing is possible):—Ic mæg *queo*; magende *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Ic mæg *queo*, ðû miht *quis*, hê mæg *quit*; ic mihte *quivi*, 30; Som. 35, 5. (1) *With infin.*:—Ic mid handum ne mæg heofon gerâecan, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 9; Sat. 169. Hêr ys seó bôt hû ðû meaht ðîne æceras bêtan, Lchdm. i. 398, 1: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565. Ðû .. ðe æghwylc miht wundor gewyrcean, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hû mæg ðæt yfel beón ðætte ælces monnes ingeþanc wênaþ ðætte gôd sîe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 12. Ðæt mæg engel dîn eáþ gefêran, 387; An. 194. Eall ðis mâgon him sylfe geseón . . . mâgun leóda bearn oncnâwan, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 5–12; Cri. 1115. Hî ne mâgon ðone earman gefyllan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 1. Him ða stormas derian ne mâhan (mægon, Cott. MS.), 7, 3; Fox 22, 6. Wê ðæt sôþ mægon secgan, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 21; Gen. 2013. [Beo ðan wê mugen understanden, Shrn. 17, 26.] Ðæt hê âna mæge gerîman, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 21; Exod. 439. Ic mæge, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 61. Ic mêge *possim*, Ps. Surt. 70, 8. Ðû meige *possis*, Kent. Gl. 958. Ðæt ic mâge geseón, Homl. Th. i. 152, 22. Cunnige mâge man of eágum teáras gerâecan *try whether tears can be drawn from their eyes*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 4. Gif wê hit mægen âþencan, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Uê mægi, Rtl. 45, 3. Mægi hiá, 95, 16. Wîðdra ðonne befæðman mæge foldan sceattas, 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. [Ðæt heó þurh ða mugen tô lîfes wege becumen . . ðæt ða ðe ðâr ingâþ mugen ðone leóme geseón, Shrn. 12, 10–13.] Ne meahte hê æt his hige findan, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266: Beo. Th. 3322; B. 1659. Mehte, 2168; B. 1082. Eáþe heó mehte beón geseald, Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. Swâ swâ mihte beón fîf þûsend wera, Homl. Th. i. 182, 16. Ðû meahtes geseón ægðer ge fêt ge heáfod, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 14: St. And. 10, 22: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 19; Gû. 440. Mihtest, Blickl. Homl. 175, 28. Ða ne meahton âsecgan, 145, 13: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. Wê ðæt deór gewundigan ne meahte, Nar. 21, 4. Maehtun, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. Mehton, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Mihton, 79, 16. Ðæt lâðra nænig sceððan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Oþ ðæt ðû meahte .. forsión, meahtes .. lâcan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 11–17; Met. 24, 6–9. Mihte, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Swâ hit men fægrost geþencean meahton, 125, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. Meahten, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Meahte, 39 a; Th. 128, 14; Gû. 404. Mehten, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 3. Mihtan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 14: 137, 1. Mihten, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 11; Sat. 500. Mihton, Blickl. Homl. 49, 10. Mihte, Ps. Th. 77, 1. (2) *followed, by a clause*:—Hwâ mæg ðæt hê ne wundrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. (3) *with ellipsis of the infin.* (*a*) *of a verb which occurs elsewhere in the sentence*:—Gelâcna ðû hŷ forðan ðû êðest miht (gelâcnian), Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Nelle ic aldre beneótan, ðeáh ic eáðe mæge, Beo. Th. 1365; B. 680. Ðæs ofereode, ðisses swâ mæg, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 22; Deór. 7. Telle ðâs steorran, gif ðû mâge, Gen. 15, 5: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Forlæte swâ hê oftost mæge, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 18; Met. 22, 9: 27, 58, 66; Met. 27, 29, 33. Âræs swâ hê hraðost meahte, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gû. 1080. Wolde ic freóndscipe dînne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 958; An. 479. (*b*) *of a verb whose place is taken by* swâ:—Wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, ðær hié meahton swâ, Beo. Th. 1599; B. 797. Cwædon ðæt heó rîce âgan woldon, and swâ eáðe meahtan, Cd. 3; Th. 4, 4; Gen. 48. Wyllen forsweolgan, gif hî swâ mâgon, Ps. Th. 123, 2. (*c*) *of a verb to be inferred from the context* (i) *verbs of motion*:—Nô ðŷ ær fram meahte (*might escape*), Beo. Th. 1513; B. 754. Ic ne mæg of ðissum lioþobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Ne mæg hê on ðæt *non intrabit in illud*, Mk. Skt. 10, 15. On ðone forecwedenan portic mâ ne mihte *prædicta porticus plura capere nequivit*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 38. Ðæt ic up heonon mæge, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 3; Sat. 425. (ii) *other verbs* (see also **I**):—Wel ðæt swâ mæg *that may well be so*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. Þuhte heom ðæt hit mihte swâ, ðæt hié wêron seolfe swegles brytan, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 15; Sat. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2786; An. 1395. Wolde hyre bûr âtimbrian, gif hit swâ meahte, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 28; Rä. 30, 6. Wîsdôm sæde ðæt men mihton (*could understand*) be Gode swelce hî mæte, Bt. tit. 26; Fox xiv. 16. Ne mâgon ðam breahtme bŷman ne hornas (*cannot equal*), Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. **IV.** *may* (*because a thing is permissible or lawful, because there is sufficient cause*):—Ðû miht ðæs habban þanc, ðæt ðû mînra gifa wel bruce. Ne miht ðû nô gereccan ðæt dû ðînes âuht forlure, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12. Hû miht (mæht, Lind.) ðû secgan ðînum brêðer, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Ðû meaht ðê forþ faran, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 25; Gen. 543. Hié leng ne mâgon healdan heofonríce, 35; Th. 45, 24; Gen. 731. Nû wit mâgon sorgian for his sîðe *we have good cause to rue his journey*, 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799; Exon. 9 b: Th. 8, 34; Cri. 127. Hwæðer sêl mæge wunde gedŷgan, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hit ne meahte swâ *that was not allowed*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 29; Gû. 548. **V.** *in the Northumbrian Gospels the verb is used as an auxiliary in the translation of the Latin subjunctive, or fut. indic.*:—Synngiga mæge *peccabit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wê habbas ŧ mâgon habba *habebimus*, 21, 38. (*Also the W. S. version in* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 54, *has* hû mâgon beón gefyllede *quomodo implebuntur*.) Hû hine mæhtes tô lose gedôa *quomodo eum perderent*, 12, 14. Ðatte hiá êton ŧ mæhton eata *quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 1. Huu hine hiá âcuoella mæhton (mæhtun, Rush.) *perderent*, 11, 18. Mæghton (mæhtun, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 2.

magdala-treów, es; *n. An almond-tree*; amigdala *vel* nutida, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 36; Wrt. Voc. 33, 34.

mage, an; *f. The belly*; ventriculus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 43; Wrt. Voc. 44, 26. v. maga.

mâge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeþ dîn mâge (mâge, MSS. A. B.) *cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Seó cwên his mâge *regina propinqua illius*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 24. Ða landes ðe hire mâge hire geûþe, Chart. Th. 338, 14: 337, 27. From bearme ânre mâgan, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 25; Rä. 44, 14. Grendles mâgan (*mother*) gang, Beo. Th. 2786; B. 1391. Be hire mâgan (*propinqua*), Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 3. Ne hæme nân man wiđ his mâgan ne wiđ his mæges wîf, Lev. 18, 16. Se wolde niman his mâgan (*cousin*) tô wîfe, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 19. Menn hæfdon on frymþe heora mâgan tô wîfe, Homl. Skt. 10, 215. v. mâge, mâga.

mâ-geêot (mâ = *magis*, ge-êcan = *augere*), *mactus* (= *magis auctus*):—Ða mâgeêctan *macta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 3. Cf. 54, 71. Mâgeêcte *morota* (*macta?*), 57, 24.

Mage-sæte, -sætan; *pl. The people of Herefordshire*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 4.

mageþe, an; *f.* A plant-name, *maythe, chamomile, ox-eye*:—Mageþe *beneolentem* [*camemelon*], Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 27: *obtalmon*, 68, 50. Magoþe *optalmon*, ii. 65, 52. Ðâs wyrte ðe man *camemelon*, and ôðrum naman mageþe nemneþ, Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 14. Wildre magþan wyrttruman (*matricaria chamomilla*) L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 15. Magoðe, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 7. Ða reádan magoþan (*anthemis tinctoria*), 140, 4. [Maiþe *camomilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 27. Mathen (maythe) *ameroke*, 162, 20. Maythe *embroca*, 190, 51. See Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2, iii. 337, col. 1, and E. D. S. Plant-names under *mathes* and *May-weed*.] v. mægþa.

magister, mægister, es; *m. A master*:—Se magister, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 20. Byrla magister (cf. byrla ealdor, v. 20), Gen. 40, 21. Mægister, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 6. Mîn mægister Euripides, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20. For his magistre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10. Ðeáh hió hire magister lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 10. His âgenne mægistre, 29, 2; Fox 104, 19. Magistra betst, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 8; Met. 30, 4. Hî hæfdan magistras, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34. Mægestras, Ex. 1, 11.

magu, a; *m.* **I.** *A child, son*:—Đâ wearþ eafora fêded, mago Caines, Malalahel, Cd. 58; Th. 70, 28; Gen. 1160. Mago Ecglâfes (cf. Ecglâfes bearn, 1003), Beo. Th. 2935; B. 1465. Mago Healfdenes (cf. sunu Healfdenes, 541), 3738; B. 1867: 4027; B. 2011. Eald fæder ongon his mago monian, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fä. 60. Dînum magum (mâgum?) lâf folc and rîce, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. **II.** *a young person, a servant* (cf. cniht, cnapa, geongra):—Ongan his

magu frignan (cf. ombehtþegn, l. 9), Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 30; Gū. 983. **III.** *a young, strong man, a man* (cf. cniht):—Hwǽr cwom mearg hwǽr cwom mago *where is the steed gone? where his rider?* 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Mago Ebrēa (*Abraham*), Cd. 100; Th. 132, 34; Gen. 2203: 109; Th. 145, 25; Gen. 2411: 127; Th. 161, 32; Gen. 2674. Maga gemēdu, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*Goth.* magus *παῖς* (*puer, servus*): *O. Sax.* magu *child*: *Icel.* mögr *a son, a man.*]

magu-dryht, e; *f. A band of young men*:—Ōþ dæt seó geógup geweóx, magodriht micel, Beo. Th. 134; B. 67.

magu-geógup, e; *f. Youth*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 23; Cri. 1429. [Cf. *O. Sax.* magu-jung *young*].

magu-rēdend, es; *m. One who advises men*:—Woldon cræfta gehygd magorēdendes (*St. Andrew*) mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2920; An. 1463.

magu-rēswa, an; *m. A leader of men, a chief*:—Se magorēswa mǽgþe sīnre dōmas sægde, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 2; Gen. 1624. Se ðe lǽdde, mōdig magorēswa (MS. -ræwa), 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55: 143; Th. 178, 25; Exod. 17.

magu-rinc, es; *m. A child, young man, a man, warrior*:—Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285; (*Isaac*), 106; Th. 140, 15; Gen. 2328. Ða magorincas (*youths*), Abraham and Loth, 82; Th. 103, 6; Gen. 1714: (*Cato and Brutus*), Bt. Met. Fox 10, 111; Met. 10, 56. Cwom LX monna . . ne meahton magorincas ofer mere feolan, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 9; Rä. 23, 5. Magorinca heáp (*the men in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1464; B. 730. Magorinca mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 51; Met. 1, 26.

magu-þegn, *m. A thane, vassal, follower, retainer, warrior, servant*:—Ic eom Higelāces mǽg and magoþegn, Beo. Th. 820; B. 408: (*Beowulf's follower, Wiglaf*), 5507; B. 2757. Mǽrum maguþegne (*a retainer of Hrothgar*), 4164; B. 2079: (*God's servant, Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 188; An. 94: (*St. Andrew*), 2416; An. 1209. His engel, mǽrne maguþegn, 731; An. 366. Ic maguþegnas (*servants*) mīne hāte flotan eówerne healdan, Beo. Th. 591; B. 293. Mōdige maguþegnas (*the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2281; An. 1142: 3028; An. 1517: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Magoþegna ðone sēlestan (*Æschere* s. vv. 2654 sqq.), Beo. Th. 2815; B. 1405.

magu-timber, es; *n.* **I.** *A child*:—Ðā heó wæs magotimbre eácen worden *when she was with child*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 36; Gen. 2235. Mē sealde sunu sigora waldend, and mē cearsorge mid ðȳs magotimbre of mōde āsceáf, 55; Th. 68, 10; Gen. 1115. [Cf. *Icel.* manns-efni (efni *material, stuff*) *a promising young man.*] **II.** *progeny, all those who are born*:—Ne sȳ ðæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan gif hī ne wanige se ðās worulde teóde *there would be no bounds upon earth to those who are born, if they waned not through him that created the world*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 13; Gn. Ex. 33.

magu-tudor, es; *n. Offspring*:—Ær ðȳ magotudre mōdor wǽre eácen be eorle, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 13; Gen. 2765. Ūs ðis se æþeling gefremede . . monnes magutudre *for us, the human race, the prince* (*Christ*) *did this*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 28; Cri. 629. Cf. magu-timber.

māh; *adj. Wicked, wanton*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. v. ge-māh.

māl, es; *n. A mole, spot, mark*:—Fūll maal on [h]rægel *stigmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 13; Wrt. Voc. 26, 12. Māl *maculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 9: 92, 19. [*Goth.* mail *spot, blemish*: *O. H. Ger.* meil.]

māl, es; *n.* **I.** *an action, suit, cause*:—Māl *clasma* (cf. *clasma* clam oððe wed oððe wæra. 'This barbarous word meant in medieval Latin, an action at law, for a bond or other obligation,' 21, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 42: Hpt. Gl. 496, 4. [*Icel.* māl *an action*: *O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio, pactio, fœdus.*] **II.** occurring late in the chronicle and borrowed from Icelandic (?):—Ðǽr bær Godwine up his māl (*case*) (cf. *Icel.* bera upp māl), Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Eádweard scylode ix scypa of māle (=*Icel.* skilja af māli) *put an end to the agreement with, paid off, nine ships*, 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Hē sette ealle ða litsmen of māle, 1050; Erl. 176, 13. Se cyng sealde his lande swā deóre tō māle swā heó deórost mihte *made as hard terms as ever he could*, 1086; Erl. 220, 8. [*Icel.* māl *a case; terms, agreement.*] v. mǽl *and next word.*

māl-dæg, es; *m. An agreement, covenant, settlement* (?) (*Icel.* māldagi) or *a day on which terms are fixed* (?) (*O. H. Ger.* mahal-tag *dies sponsionis*) *a day when the dowry was settled*:—Ic an mīne wīfe al þe þing þe ic haue on Norfolke so ic hire gaf tō mund and to māldage, Chart. Th. 574, 1. v. mǽl-dæg.

māletung, e; *f. Verbosity*:—Hlȳdig gewyrd, malelung (maletung?) *garrula verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 60.

malscra. v. next word.

malscrung, e; *f. Bewitching, fascination*:—Malscrung *fascinatus, i. laudatis stultæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 7: *fescinatio*, 108, 23. Wiđ malscrunge, Lchdm. iii. 36, 13. Wiđ feónides costunga and nihtgengan and maran and malscra (malscrunga?), L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* mascrunc *fascinatio, laus stulta*: cf. *Goth.* untila-malsks *προπετής*: *O. Sax.* malsk *proud*: *Allit. pms.* Þe mon malskred (*fascinated, spell-bound*) in drede; þat malscrande mere: *Will.* hou he hade . . malskrid (*wandered as under the influence of a charm, mazed*) aboute.]

māl-sweord, es; *n. A sword with inlaid ornament*:—Ic geann ðæs mālswurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* māla-sax *an inlaid sword.*]

malt, malu. v. mealt, mealu.

Mame-ceaster, e; *f. Manchester*:—Mameceaster on Norþhymbrum, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 4.

mamme, an; *f. A teat, breast* (*Lat.* mamma):—An mamman *in papillas*, Germ. 401, 77.

mamor, es; *m. Deep sleep, unconsciousness*:—Mamor *soporem*, Kent. Gl. 695. Momna (=mamor?) *sopor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. next word.

mamorian, mamrian *to be deep in thought about anything* (?):—Hī mamriaþ mān and unriht *they are plunged in thought of crime and wrong*; scrutantes scrutinio, Ps. Th. 63, 5. [*Somner gives* mamerung *dormitio, dormitatio*: cf. *later English* mammering:—He sits now in a *mammering*, As one that minds it not. Halliw. Dict. q. v. See also Nare's Glossary.]

man, mon; *indef. pron.* (*originally nom. of noun* mann q. v.; cf. *French* on *from* homo). *One, anyone, they, people*; it is often used with the active voice where modern English would take the passive:—Man brohte his heáfod on ānum disce and sealde ðam mǽdene *allatum est caput ejus in disco, et datum est puellæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 11. Tō middyre nihte man hrȳmde *media nocte clamor factus est*, 25, 6. His brōþur Horsa man ofslōg, Chr. 455; Erl. 12, 15. Man gehālgode ii. biscopas on his stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7. Hyne man hēng . . Hyne man dyde up and hine man efosode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *ille suspensus est in cruce. Eductum de carcere Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata obtulerunt regi*, Gen. 41, 13, 14. Ne ete man his flǽsc *non comedentur carnes ejus*, Ex. 21, 28. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē wiđ ðære stale sylle sylle man hine wiđ feó. Gif man cucu finde ðæt hē stæl *si non habuerit, quod pro furto reddat, ipse venundabitur. Si inventum fuerit apud eum, quod furatus est, vivens*, 22, 3, 4. Hū mæg man (*quisquam*) ingān on stranges hūs, būton hē gebinde ǽrest ðone strangan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Worhte man hit him tō wīte, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. Hit gedēfe biþ ðæt mon his winedryhten herge, Beo. Th. 6332; B. 3176. [*Later English* me: *Du.* men: *Ger.* man.]

mān, es; *n. A bad, shameful action, a crime, crime, guilt, wickedness*:—Maan *facinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 5. Mān, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 54: *piaculum*, 68, 68. Mān and inwit *guilt and guile*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Mān and unriht *iniquitas*, 118, 69. Mān, yfel endeleás, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694. Mān and morðor (cf. *O. Sax.* mēn endi morđwerk), misdǽda worn (v. Fox 58, 2, hwilc mān hē weorhte), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Mānes *fraudis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 44. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Māne *piaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50: Lev. 19, 29. Mid manegum māne *with many a crime* (cf. eác ðam wæs unrīm ōðres mānes, Met. 1, 44), Bt. Fox 1, 10. Gē mid māne men ongunnon *irruitis in homines*, Ps. Th. 61, 3: Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. For þȳ māne (*the murder of Abel*), Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Māne fāh *stained with crime*, 1960; B. 978. Mān *nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. 72, 8: Ps. Th. 140, 4. Tō ðam ilcan men (*Achan*) ðe dæt mān (*taking of the forbidden spoil*) gefremode, Jos. 7, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 22; Gen. 189. Ne swera ðū mān (cf. *O. Sax.* ni thū mēnes ni sweri) *non perjurabis*, Lev. 19, 12. Se man ðe swereþ mān, 5, 4. For ǽghwæðerum ðyssa māna *utroque scelere*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 40. Hī geclǽnsian ðæra ǽrrena māna *a pristina flagitiorum sorde purgare*, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On manegum mānum (*flagitias*) hī sylfe besencton, 1, 22; S. 485, 12. Ealle ða mān (*scelera*) ðe ic ǽfre gefremede, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. [*Orm.* man inn aþess and i wittness: *O. Sax.* mēn: *O. H. Ger.* mein *nefas, inlicitum*: *Icel.* mein *hurt, harm.*] v. next word.

mān; *adj. Wicked, false, base*:—Mān inwitstæf *nequitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 15. Heora mænige māne swultan *many a wicked one of them died*, 77, 30. Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas *nil perjuria nocet ipsis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. Mānum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhleán, fācne gyldan, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. [*Icel.* meinn *mean, base*: *O. Frs.* mēn *false* (*oath*): *O. H. Ger.* mein.] v. mǽne *and preceding word.*

man-. v. mann-.

mān-āþ, es; *m. A false oath, perjury*:—Se ðe mānāþ [*other reading* mǽnne āþ] swerige *he who commits perjury*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. 212, 18. [*Orm.* þatt tu ne swere nan manaþ: *O. E. Homl.* man-ađ: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mēn-ēđ: *Icel.* mein-eiđr: *Da.* meen-ed: *O. M. Mod. H. Ger.* mein-eid.] v. mān; *adj.*, mǽne.

mān-bealu, wes; *n. Wicked injury*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 27; Dan. 45.

mān-bryne. v. mann-bryne.

mancus, es; *m. A mancus, the eighth of a pound, the sum of thirty pence*:—Fīf penegas gemaciga þ ǽnne scillinge and xxx penega ǽnne mancus (*other* MSS. manccus, mancs), Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. *In Cnut's laws the heriot of an earl included* twā hund mancus goldes (*which is rendered in a Latin version by* quinquaginta marcas auri, v. Schmid. p. 309, *so that the* mancus *is the fourth of a* marc), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 8. Cf. *for an instance of the manner in which this might be*

paid the will of an ealdorman *where the heriot included* feówer beágas twegen on hundtwelftigum mancosum and twegen on hundeahtatigum, Chart. Th. 500, 3. *The value of the* mancus *is also seen from* L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1:—Oxan tō mancuse *compared with* Th. i. 232, 7 *where an ox is rated at thirty pence*, be xxx pænega oððe be ânum hrýðere. The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters. Gedæle hē ælcum mæssepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Chart. Th. 471, 19. Âgyfe man mīnra (*king Alfred*) ealdormanna ælcum ân hund mangcusa . . . and Æðerēde ealdormenn ân sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum, 489, 29–33. Ic geann ælcum bisceope v. mancessa goldes, 544, 8. Ân hund mancosa, 596, 9. Mancussa, 530, 13. Ænne beáh on þrittigan mancysan, 501, 9. Ânes beáges on sextigum mancussum goldes, 529, 4: 531, 4. Mid xvi. mancussum reádes goldes, 536, 21. Týn mancusas goldes, v. mancusas goldes, 544, 11–14. [*O. H. Ger.* mancusa, manchusa, manchussa (*nummos*) *aureos, philippos, solidos*, Grff. ii. 808: *O. L. Ger.* mancusi *aureos.*]

mand, mond, e; *f. A basket, mand, maund* (archaic or dialectic v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 1: 15: 16: Mid-Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Gloss. *Prompt. Parv.* mawnd, skype *sportula*, p. 300, see the note for other examples):—Mand *corvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 20: *cophinus*, ii. 74, 47: 104, 62: *qualus*, 118, 47: *corben*, 104, 42. Manda *coffinos*, 17, 47: 72, 68. Twælf monde fulle *duodecim cophinos plenos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 16, 9. Hū monig monda *quot sportas*, Lind. 16, 10. Mondo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. Huu monig mondo (monde, Rush.) *quot cophinos*, 19.

mān-dǽd, e; *f. An evil deed, crime, sin*:—Mándæd *crimen, peccatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 3. Mándæda *scelera*, 149, 29. Hē sume mándæde (*aliquid sceleris*) gefremede, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Mándæda forlætan *intermissis facinoribus*, S. 601, 27. His synne and mándæde *scelera sua*, 5, 13; S. 632, 12: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mándæda *facinorum, peccatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 14: 469, 9: *flagitiorum*, 529, 73: Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 17. Đā đā hē ða módigan preóstas for heora mándædon ðanan ūt ádrēfde and ðērinne munecas gelógode, Chart. Th. 227, 21. Wolde mid mándædum menn beswīcan, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 16; Gen. 451. [*O. E. Homl.* man-dede: *O. Sax.* mēn-dād: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tāt *scelus, flagitium, facinus, piaculum*: cf. *Icel.* mein-görð *offence.*]

mān-dǽde; *adj. Doing evil, wicked, flagitious*:—Hē sceal mándæde men þreágean þearle *he must sharply rebuke evil-doers*, Wulfst. 266, 24: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18. Ealles tō ídele ælcere gōddæde and tō mándæde *far too deficient in every good deed and too ready to do evil*, 14; Th. ii. 322, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* mēn-dādig: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tātig *flagitiosus, sacrilegus.*]

mān-deorf; *adj. Labouring to do evil, wicked*:—Ne mæg se yfela preóst mid his yfelnysse, ðeáh hē mándeorf sȳ and mánful on dǽdum, ne mæg hē nǽfre Godes þēnunge gefýlan, nāðer ne ðæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 12. v. deorfan.

mān-drinc, es; *m. An evil, poisonous drink*:—Ðone mándrinc (*the poison from an arrow*, cf. ættren l. 7), Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 6; Rä. 24, 13.

manetian (?), *to admonish, reprove*:—Gē monetigaþ Godes ēce bearn (cf. vv. 1331 sqq. *for the speech of the* ealdorsacerd), Andr. Kmbl. 1492; An. 747. Cf. manian.

mān-fǽhþu; *f. Guilt, wickedness* (cf. mâne fâ, morþorscyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601: *also* Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978):—Mánfǽhþu bearn (*those who were drowned by the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 11; Gen. 1378.

mān-feld, es; *m. The field of crime*:—Mon hǽtt ðæt lond Mánfeld ðǽr hié mon byrgde *obruta est in campo, qui nunc Sceleratus vocatur*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 20.

mān-folm, e; *f. A hand that does evil*:—Alýs mē and genere wið mánfolmum fremdra beorna, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

mān-fordǽdla, an; *m. One who wickedly destroys*:—Mánfordǽdlan (*the sea monsters that attacked Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1130; B. 563.

mān-forwyrht, es; *n. Sin, crime*:—Fore moncynnes mánforwyrhtum, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 28; Cri. 1095.

mān-freá, an; *m. The prince of evil, the devil*:—Morðres mánfreá, Andr. Kmbl. 2627; An. 1315: Elen. Kmbl. 1880; El. 942: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 6; Jul. 546.

mān-fremmende; *part. Doing evil, working wickedness*:—Mid mannum mánfremmendum *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 6: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 34; Jul. 137: 29 a; Th. 88, 9; Cri. 1437: Elen. Kmbl. 1810; El. 907.

mān-full; *adj. Evil, wicked, flagitious, producing an evil effect, dire*:—Mánful *profanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 8: *infandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 2: *flagitiosus, criminosus*, 149, 27. Mánfull *nequam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Mánful, 20, 15. Ân sundorhálga oðer mánfull (*publicanus*), Lk. Skt. 18, 10, 11, 13. Ðæt mánfulle wuht *the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 7. Mánfulles *fanaticae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 61. Mánfulles scínlâces *fanaticæ superstitionis, nefandæ vanitatis*, 488, 40: 509, 38. Becom ðæt tō eáran ðæs mánfullan (*nefandi*) ealdormannes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. Ðone mánfullan *flagitiosum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 52. Mánfulle and synfulle *publicani et peccatores*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10, 11: Mk. Skt. 2, 15, 16. Ðonne ūs mánfulle menn onginnaþ *cum insurgerent homines in nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 359; An. 180. Mánfulre wurte *dirorum* (*nefandorum*) *graminum*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 9. Sodoman and Gomorran dæra mánfulra þeóda, Gen. 14, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 84; An. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 298; Sal. 148. Ða mánfullan *infandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 69. Eác mycle mánnfullran (*sceleratiora*) fremedon, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. [*O. Sax.* mēn-ful: *O. H. Ger.* mein-fol *profanus, flagitiosus, nefarius, funestus.*]

mānful-līc; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Hē sǽwþ mánfullīce geþohtas intō ðæs mannes heortan, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17.

mānful-līce; *adv. Wickedly*, Scint. 4.

mānful-ness, e; *f. Wickedness*:—Git Martianus for his mánfulnysse nolde on God gelýfan, Homl. Skt. 4, 389. Hē leornode ǽfre māran and māran on his mánfulnysse and ne lēt nânne his gelīcan on yfele, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 28.

mān-genga, an; *m. One conversant with* or *practising evil, a sacrilegious person*:—Ðone mángengan and ðone wiðfeohtend *rebellem ac sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18.

mān-genīþla, an; *m. A wicked, evil persecutor*:—Ðæt ne mōton mángenīþlan, grame grynsmiþas, gāste gescedðan, Andr. Kmbl. 1832; An. 918.

mangere, es; *m. A monger* (in iron-*monger*, cheese-*monger*, &c.), *merchant, trader, dealer*:—Mangere *mercator* vel *negotiator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 72. Hwæt sægst ðu, mancgere (*mercator*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 23. Ne preóst ne beó mangere *a priest shall not be a merchant* (cf. *Icel.* prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi nē okri), L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlīce and ne beó ǽnig mangere mid unrihte, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24. Heofena rīce is gelīc ðam mangere (*negotiatori*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45. Ðū herast ðone mancgere ðe begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 25. [*Icel.* mangari: *O. H. Ger.* mangari, mengari; *Graff quotes an O. L. Ger.* fleisc-mengere.] v. flǽsc-mangere.

mān-gewyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness*, Ps. Th. 77, 38.

mangian; *p.* ode *To trade, traffic, act as a monger*:—Ic mangige *mercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Mid sceápum hē mangaþ *he traffics with sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 6. Gif man mid cirican mangie, bēte be lahslite, L. N. P. L. 20; Th. ii. 292, 28. Hwæt forstent ǽnigum menn ðæt ðeáh hē mangige ðæt hē ealne ðisne middangeard âge gif hē his sâule forspildt *what does it benefit any man, though he come to own all this world by his trading, if he destroys his soul*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 9. [*A. R.* mangen: *O. Sax.* mangôn: *Icel.* manga *to trade*: cf. *Du.* mangelen *to barter.*] v. ge-mangian.

mangung, e; *f. Trade, traffic, business, commerce, dealing*; also *merchandise*:—Mangung *mercimonium*, gestreón i. *commercium*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 44. Mid mangunge ł gestreóne *commercio*, 478, 31. Fram mangunge *a negotio*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Hig fērdun, sum tō his tūne, sum tō his manggunge (*negotiationem*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Se fær þ embe his mangunge (cf. sume tō heora ceápe, l. 9), Homl. Th. i. 524, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mang *traffic.*]

mangung-hūs, es; *n. A house for traffic*:—Ne wyrce gē mīnes feder hūs tō mangunghūse (*domum negotiationis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 16.

mān-hūs, es; *n. A house of wickedness, hell*:—Mánhūs fæst under foldan, ðǽr biþ fýr and wyrm, open scræf yfela gehwylces, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 7; Exod. 535.

manian, manigean, monian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring to mind what ought to be done, to urge upon one what ought to be done, to admonish, exhort, instigate*:—Ðonne manige ic ðæt gē eów ālēsan of eówrum synnum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 32. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne ðæt hē his âgene dǽda georne smeáge, 109, 11. Manaþ *cohortatur, ammonet*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 52. Uton forhradian Godes ansýne on andetnysse, swā swā se wītega ūs manaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 24. Monaþ módes lust tō fēran, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 7; Seef. 36. Ealle ða gemoniaþ módes fúsne fēran tō sīþe . . . swylce geác monaþ, Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Menede *instigavit, monuit*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 30. Hē manode hig georne ðæt hig Moyses ǽ heóldon, Jos. 23, 6. Manade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11. Agustinus Brytta biscopas for rihtgeleáffulra sibbe lǽrde and monade (*monuerit*), 2, 2; S. 502, 3. Hine mid ðisum wordum manode, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 33. Hī hī manedon and lǽrdon ðæt hī him wǽpno worhton, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. Ongan hī manigean and lǽran ðæt hī sibbe hæfdon, 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Manian, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. Maniende *instigantes, incitantes, cohortantes*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 23. II. *to bring to mind what should not be forgotten, to admonish, remind, suggest, prompt*:—Forþon ic eów manige ealle ðæt *therefore I remind you all of it*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7. Hēr ūs manaþ and mynegaþ be (*we are here reminded of*) ðisse hálgan tīde weorþunga, 161, 3. Manaþ swā and myndgaþ sārum wordum Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Mec ðæs þearf monaþ, micel módes sorg, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. III. *to tell what ought to be done, to teach, instruct, advise*:—Hē hié mid ðissum wordum lǽrde and manode *he taught them what they should do in these words*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 12. Hē ūs lǽrde and monade, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, 19, 36. Hē dyde swā swā hē manede, Homl. Th. i, 238, 23. God bebeád Moyse ðæt hē

manode ðæt folc, ðæt swâ hwâ swâ âbiten wǽre, besâwe up tô ðære ǽrenan næddran, ii. 238, 17. Heó lǽrde hine and manede, ðæt ðæt ne gedafenade, ðæt hē sceolde his freónd on gold bebycgean, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 37. Fæder ongon his mago monian (cf. l. 13 lǽrde), Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fä. 60. **IV.** *to claim of a person* (acc.) *what is due* (gen); in jus vocare (cf. *the Frankish* ad mallum mannire, *and the use of* monere *in the laws*. v. Grmm. R. A. 842; *Mod. Ger.* mahnen *to ask payment of a debt: Icel.* mana *to provoke, challenge*):—Hwane manaþ God mâran gafoles ðonne ðone biscop *of whom will God demand more tribute, than of the bishop?* Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. Drihten manaþ ǽghwylcne man ðæs ðe hē him hēr syleþ, 49, 31. Ðam ðe Drihten micel syleþ, mycles hē hine eft manaþ, Wulfst. 261, 22: 148, 18. Forgield mē ðīn līf...ðæs līfes ic manige, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 24; Cri. 1479. Lâþ se ðe londes monaþ, leóf se ðe mâre beódeþ, 89 b; Th. 337, 5; Gn. Ex. 60. Đâ cwæþ se ðe ðæs feós manode, Shrn. 127, 30. Mana ðone ðæs ângyldes, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. [*O. Sax.* manôn: *O. Frs.* monia *to admonish; to claim* (with gen.): *O. H. Ger.* manôn, manēn *monere, suggerere* with acc. of person (and gen. of thing)]. v. â-, fore-, ge-manian; maniend, manung.

mān-îdel; *adj. Wicked and vain*:—Ðara mūþas sprecaþ mānîdel word *quorum os locutum est vanitatem*, Ps. Th. 143, 9, 13.

maniend, es; *m. One who claims* (*debts* &c.):—Se wæs ǽrest theloniarius ðæt is gafoles moniend *he* (*St. Matthew*) *was first theloniarius, that is a tax-gatherer*, Shrn. 131, 24.

MANIG, maneg, monig, mænig; *adj.* I. with a noun or adjective, MANY, (with sing. noun) *many a*:—Ðǽr biþ swȳðe manig burh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 14. Đâ wæs ymb ða gifhealle gūþrinc monig, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838. Manig man cwyþ *multi dicunt*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Geong manig, Beo. Th. 1712; B. 857. Monig, 345; B. 171. With a plural verb:—Wlanc manig on stæþe stōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Maniges þinges hē wilniaþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 32. Ðises hī wundriaþ and manies þyllīces, 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Mid manegum mâne, 1; Fox 2, 10. Manegum men þuhte, 11, 1; Fox 32, 24. Swîðe manigne hlâford and swîðe manigne mundboran, Shrn. 35, 32. Mid monige wīte, 101, 23. Ðē biddaþ manega þeóda, Deut. 28, 12. Hū ða monegan yflan wundor wurdon on Rōme, Ors. 4, 2, tit; Swt. 3, 25. Ic sceal ðara monegena gewinna geswīgian, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Đū bist manegra þeóda fæder, Gen. 17, 4. Hē sende Agustinum and ōðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. **II.** used absolutely:—On manig dǽlan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 11. Đū tōsyndrodest hig on manega, Hy. 7, 65; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 65. Mænego, 9, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 21. Ðyllīcu þing and ōðre manega, Shrn. 35, 28. Mænige gefōþ hwælas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Hwī ârīsaþ swâ mænige wið mē, Ps. Th. 3, 1. Ðǽr mōdlīce manega sprǽcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 43; By. 200. Hié witon ðæt ðæt ilce yfel ofereode, swâ ða monegan ǽr dydan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Manigra sumne *one of many*, Beo. Th. 4188; B. 2091. **III.** with a genitive:—Moniges breác wintra, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 31; Gen. 1230. Heáfod hē gebreceþ hæleþa mæniges, Ps. Th. 109, 7. Heora manigne ofslōg, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, 41, 5; Fox 252, 20. Monige ðara brōðra sǽdon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 4. Geseah hē rinca manige, Beo. Th. 1461; B. 728. [*Goth.* managS: *O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* manag: *O. Frs.* monich: *Ger.* manch.] v. un-manig.

manig-brǽde (Þ); *adj. Consisting of many things*:—Mænibrǽde dōm *satura lex* (*lanx*?), Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 111; Wrt. Voc. 20, 49. Cf. (?) brǽdan *to roast*.

manig-feald; *adj.* **I.** *Manifold, multifarious, of many kinds, various, consisting of many parts, complex*:—Mænigfeald *multiplex*, Ps. Th. 67, 17. Ys mænigfeald *multiplicata est*, 118, 69. Ðes pistol is swîðe menigfeald ūs tō gereccenne *this epistle is very complex for us to expound*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 7. Ūs þincþ tō manigfeald ðæt wē swîðor ymbe ðis sprecon, Lchdm. iii, 276, 8. Manigfealde *multifariam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 51. Manigfealdne *multimodam*, 58, 20: Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 27; Cri. 662. On swâ manigfeald gedǽled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Wē swâ monigfeald witon, alra tācna gehwylc, Elen. Kmbl. 1284; El. 644. Ða manigfealdan mīne geþohtas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4. 8. Þurh monigfealdra mǽgna gerȳno, 16 b; Th. 38, 7; Cri. 603: 42 a; Th. 140, 26; Gū. 616. For ðǽm mistlīcum and manigfealdum weoruldbisgum, Bt. prooem; Fox viii, 5. Hit sceal heonanforþ mænigfealdre weorþan, Wulfst. 83, 19. Monigfealdran, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 2; Gū. 1221. Wæs ðǽr seó monigfealdeste wōl, mid moncwealme, ge eác dætte ne wīf ne niéten ne mehton nānuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. **II.** *Manifold, numerous, abundant*; as a grammatical term, *plural*:—Menifeld *augmentatus*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 51. *Numerus* is getel, *singularis* anfeald, and *pluralis* menigfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 59. Sume naman maciaþ heora mænigfealdan dativum on *-bus*, 7; Som. 6, 64. On hyra menigfealdan spǽce *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. 6, 7. Manifealde *copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 5. Mid mænifealdre *crebra*, 512, 34. Heora ǽhta wǽron menifælde, Gen. 13, 6. Hī cōmon swâ mænigfealde swâ swâ sandceosol, Jos. 11, 4. Mænigfealdum þēnungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 78. [*Goth.* manag-falþs: *O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* manag-fald *multiplex, frequens, varius*.]

manigfeald-līc; *adj. Manifold, having many parts, of many kinds, various*:—Ðeáh hit ūs manigfealdlīc þince, sum gōd, sum yfel, hit is ðeáh him ânfeald gōd, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 8. Forðon wǽron swâ manigfealdlīce sorga Cristes þegnum *therefore Christ's servants had such manifold sorrows*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 18. Sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce ciricean þegnas *Church ministers of many kinds*, 207, 32.

manigfeald-līce; *adv. Manifoldly, in many ways*; as a grammatical term, *in the plural*:—Monīgfaldlīce *multipliciter*, Ps. Surt. 62, 2. Wē mihton be eallum ðām ōðrum stafum mænigfealdlīce sprecan *we might speak of all the other letters under various heads*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 10. Mænigfealdlīce *pluraliter*, 5; Som. 3, 42: 13; Som. 16, 9, 12. Se ealda mænegfealdlīce bæd *the old man made many prayers*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 18. Mænifealdlīce, Menol. Fox 185; Men. 94. [*O. H. Ger.* managfalt-līho *multifariam*.]

manigfeald-ness, e; *f. Multiplicity, complexity; abundance, great number*:—Manifealdnes *perplexitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 20. Of monigfaldnise *ex habundantia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. On mænigfealdnysse *in multitudine*, Ps. Spl. 65, 2: 68, 20: Cant. Moys. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltī *multitudo, affluentia*.]

manigfildan; *p.* de *To multiply*:—Ic mænigfylde *multiplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltôn *multiplicare*.] v. ge-mænigfyldan.

manig-sīðes; *adv. Many times, often*:—Manisīðes swutelaþ ðæt man wile on ǽnne God gelȳfan, Wulfst. 144, 11.

manig-teáw, -tīwe; *adj. Skilful, dexterous*:—Mænigtīwe *sollers*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 49. [Menituwe, 88, 48.] Mænigtȳwe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 12, 67. Mænigteáwum *sollerti*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 29. Ðære mæniteáwestan *sollertissimæ*, 407, 65. v. æl-teáw.

manigteáw-ness, e; *f. Skill, dexterity*:—Mæniteáwnys *sollertia*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 3. Meniteáwnysse *sollertiam*, 407, 7.

MANN, man, monn, es; *m.* **I.** MAN, *a human being of either sex*:—*Hic et hæc homo* ǽgþer is mann ge wer ge wīf, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 54. Ðes mann *iste homo*, ðises mannes *istius hominis, dat.* ðisum menn, *acc.* ðysne mann, *abl.* fram ðisum menn; *pl. n. acc.* ðās menn, *gen.* ðyssera manna, *dat.* ðisum mannum, 15; Som. 18, 25–28. Uton wircean man (*hominem*) tō ūre andlicnisse . . God gesceóp man tō his andlicnisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. Se man (*homo*) wæs geworht on libbendre sâwle, 2, 7. Wâst ðū hwæt mon sīe. Đâ cwæþ ic: Ic wât ðæt hit is sâwl and līchoma. Đâ cwæþ hē: Hwæt ðū wâst ðæt hit biþ mon ða hwīle ðe seó sâwl and se līchoma undǽlde beóþ; ne biþ hit nân mon siððan hī tōdǽlde bióþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 3–6. Hū Hanna ân mon wæs onwaldes giernende, Ors. 4, 5 tit; Swt. 3, 32. Hiene ofslōg Othon ân mon, 6, 6; Swt. 262, 9. Hē geceás him tō fultume Traianus ðone mon, 6, 10; Swt. 264, 18. Hē ofslōg Albīnus ðone mon, 6, 15; Swt. 270, 10: 6, 26; Swt. 276, 23: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 20. Gif hund mon tōslīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Gif mon swâ gerâdne mon ofsleá, 28; Th. i. 80, 2. Syxhynde mon, 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif mon cierliscne mon gebinde, 35; Th. i. 84, 2. Hwæne secgeaþ menn ðæt sȳ mannes sunu *quem dicunt homines esse filium hominis?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 13. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte God forbeódan '*what was I, that I could withstand God?*' Homl. Skt. 10, 191. Đâ ðū ǽrest tō monnum becōme *cum te matris ex utero natura produxit*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Englas hē worhte, ða sind gāstas, and nabbaþ nǽnne līchaman. Menn hē gesceóp mid gāste and mid līchaman. Nȳtenu hē gesceóp on flǽsce būtan sâwle. Mannum hē gesealde uprihtne gang, ða nȳtenu hē lēt gān âlotene, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1–5. *Used of a male*:—Ðeós biþ gecīged fæmne, for ðam ðe heó ys of were genumen. For ðam forlǽt se man fæder and mōdor and geþeót hine tō his wīfe, Gen. 2, 23–24. Gelīc ðam dysigan men (*viro*, cf. wîsan were, 24), Mt. Bos. 7, 26. Hē sǽde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her that she* (*Eugenia*) *was no man* (cf. vv. 48–53 from which it is seen that Eugenia was dressed as a man), Homl. Skt. 2, 78. *Used of a female*, cf. wīf-man:—Ðæt se mon (*woman*) swǽte swîðe, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 332, 1. Ercongota hāli fēmne and wundorlīc man, Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 5. Agathes clypode: 'Mīn drihten ðe mē tō menn gesceópe,' Homl. Skt. 8, 185. His mōdor wæs cristen, swîðe gelȳfed mann, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. *Used of both*:—Twegen men, wer and wīf (*Adam and Eve*), 206, 21: Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 24: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. **II.** *a man who is under the authority of another* (cf. mann-rǽden), *a servant, vassal, liege-man*; as an ecclesiastical term, *a parishioner*:—Se cyng Melcolm griðede wið ðone cyng Willelm and his man wæs, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 6. Sȳ hit cynges man, sȳ hit þegnes, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 4. Sȳ ðæs mannes man ðe hē sȳ, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Nān man his men fram him ne tǽce, ǽr hē clǽne sȳ ǽlcere sprǽce, 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Ne underfō nān man ōðres mannes man būtan ðæs leáfe ðe hē ǽr fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20. Ealle ða landsittende men ofer eall Englaland, wǽron ðæs mannes men ðe hī wǽron. And ealle hī bugon tō him and wǽron his menn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 4–6. Se ðe hȳ feormige oððe hyra manna ǽnigne, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 220, 12. Eác is mæssepreóstum micel þearf ðæt hig hyra mannum cýðen, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 34. **III.** *the name of the Rune*

for M, which is sometimes used instead of writing the word *man*, e. g. ǽnig ᛗ *quis*, Rtl. 11, 41. Ne ǽnig ᛗ *nemo*, 13, 25, 29. ᛗ byþ on myrgþe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rûn. 20. *So the compound* mann-dreám *is written with the rune in*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. The word forms the second part of very many compounds. [Cognate forms are found in all the Teutonic dialects, but in Gothic a nominative occurs only in the weak form, and in *Icel.* the nom. takes the form *maðr*.] v. man, manna.

manna, monna, an; *m. Man, a man*:—Hwæt is se manna *quid est homo?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. On mannan môd, 117, 8. For ðissum earfoþnessum ðe wê ðissum mannan dydon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 18. Ic âdilige ðone mannan *delebo hominem*, Gen. 6, 7. God geworhte ǽnne mannan of lâme, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Đâ wolde God wyrcan mannan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 9. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleahþ, L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Eorlcundne mannan, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8. Gif frigman mannan forstele, 5; Th. i. 28, 10. Abraham, leófne mannan, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 11; Gen. 2587. Geongne monnan, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 9; Gn. Ex. 45. Fremde monnan, 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. [*Goth.* manna: *Icel.* manni.] v. mann.

manna, monna; *indecl. Manna*:—Nemdon ðone mete manna, Ex. 16, 31: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 28: Num. 11, 9. Monna, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 19.

mann-bǽre; *adj. Productive of men*:—Ic tôwurpe ðâs burh and tô yrþlande âwende, swâ ðæt heó biþ cornbǽre swîðor ðonne mannbǽre, Homl. Th. i. 450, 12.

mann-bôt, e; *f. A fine to be paid to the lord of a man slain.* Its amount was regulated by that of the 'wer':—Sîe sió mǽgbôt and sió manbôt gelîc. Weaxe sió [mǽg]bôt be ðam were swâ ilce swâ sió manbôt dêþ ðe ðam hlâforde sceal, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14–16. Æt twŷhyndum were mon sceal sellan tô monbôte xxx. sciłł, æt vi. hyndum lxxx. sciłł, æt twelfhyndum cxx., 70; Th. i. 146, 13–15: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7; L. W. I. 7; Th. i. 471, 11: L. H. I. 43; Th. i. 543, 27. [*Icel.* mannbætr; *pl.*]

mann-bryne, es; *m. A fire in which men lose their lives* (?):—Đâ wæs swîðe micel mancwealm, and se micela manbryne wæs on Lundene, and Paules mynster forbarn, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 6. [Thorpe with previous translators renders the word by *fever;* Earle would read *mânbryne* = destructive fire. If *mânbryne* be taken perhaps an *incendiary fire* is meant.]

mann-cwealm, es; *m. Death of men, pestilence, mortality, slaughter*:—Mancwealm *pestilentia*, Bd. 1, 14, tit; S. 482, 14. On ðǽm dagum wæs se mǽsta mancwealm (*pestes plurimas dirosque morbos*), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 15. Se micla moncwealm *ingens pestilentia*, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 4. Đŷ ilcan geâre wæs micel mancwealm, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 21. Wæs swîðe micel mancwealm (cf. se fǽrcwealm ðe his (*Edgar*) leódscipe swŷðe drehte and wanode, L. Edg. 5; Th. i. 270. 9), 962; Erl. 120, 5. On ða tîd ðæs mancwealmes *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 30, tit; S. 561, 31. Mec ongan hreówan ðæt moncynnes tuddor sceolde mancwealm seón, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Hû monege missenlîce moncwealmas gewurdon *quantae clades gentium fuere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 11. Manncwealmas (*pestilentiæ*) beóþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7.

mann-cwealmness, e; *f. Man-slaying, homicide*:—Monncualmniss *homicidium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. (moncwælmnisse, Rush.) 15, 7.

mann-cwild, e; *f. Mortality, pestilence*:—On ða tîd ðæs miclan wôles and moncwylde *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15.

mann-cynn, es; *n.* I. *mankind, men, the human race*:—Engla hlâf ǽton mancynn *panem angelorum manducavit homo*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. Sende se Fæder his âncennedan sunu tô cwale for mancynnes âlŷsednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. For ealles mancynnes hǽle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 14. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. 55; Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Drihten of deáþe ârâs mancynne tô bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 21. Hié sceoldan geond ðysne middangeard mancynne bodian, 121, 4. Hine on woruld tô moncynne môdor brohte, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 23; Gen. 2770. Hine feor forwræc Metod mancynne fram *the Lord drove him away far from men*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. Hê wolde mancyn lŷsan, Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41: Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Hê ealle eáðmôdnysse wið mancynn gecŷðde, 123, 31. II. *a race of men, a people, men* (a limited number):—Ðonne is sum eáland on ðære Reádan Sǽ ðǽr is moncynn (*hominum genus*) ðæt is mid ûs Donestre genemned, Nar. 37, 1. Æfter ðam ðe Iosue ðæt mankyn (*the Israelites*) gebrohte tô ðam behâtenan earde, Jud. pref. 3. Hê ða burg gewann and eall ðæt moncynn âcwealde *he took the town and slew all the inhabitants*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 16. Micel ðæs moncynnes sum âcwealde sum on Mæcedonie lâdde *magnam Romanorum praesidiorum multitudinem partim occidit, partim in Macedoniam duxit*, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 15. [*Laym.* mon-kun: *Orm.* mann-kinn: *Ayenb.* man-kende: *O. Sax.* man-kunni: *Icel.* mann-kyn: *O. H. Ger.* man-chunni *humanum genus, generatio.*]

mann-dreám, es; *m. Human joy, joyous life among men, joyous noise*:—Đû ne gemyndgast æfter mandreáme, ne wâst bûtan wildeóra þeáw *thy mind shall not be according to human life, nor shalt thou* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *know aught but the habit of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37. Cain fâg gewât mandreám fleón, Beo. Th. 2533; B. 1264. Lifde and lissa breác Malalehel mondreáma hêr, Cd. 59; Th. 71, 26; Gen. 1176. Meodo heall moni g ᛗ dreáma full, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. Hê âna hwearf mondreámum from, Beo. Th. 3435; B. 1715. [*Laym.* þa aras þe *mondrem* þat þe uolde dunede aȝen.]

mann-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men, liege lord* (cf. mann, II.):—Mandryhten, Beo. Th. 3961; B. 1978. Ûre mandryhten (*Beowulf*), 5287; B. 2647. Mondryhten, 5722; B. 2865. Mondrihten, 876; B. 436. Æfter mandrihtne, æfter ðam æðelinge (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 207; Th. 256, 8; Dan. 637. Đâ ic ðæt wîf (*Sarah*) gefrægn wordum cŷðan hire mandrihtne (*Abraham*), 102; Th. 135, 15; Gen. 2243. Hê fore his mondryhtne môdsorge wæg (*of Guthlac and his disciple*), Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gû. 1024: (cf. onbehtþegn, Th. 170, 29) 49 b; Th. 171, 10; Gû. 1124. [*O. Sax.* Mattheus warð im ûses drohtines man, kôs .. milderan medgeƀon than êr is mandrohtin wâri an thesero weroldi, 1200.]

mann-eáca, an; *m. An increase of human beings*:—Ðæt hié wǽron ortriéwe hwæðer him ǽnig moneáca cuman sceolde *ut defectura successio crederetur* (*on account of pestilence no children were born alive*), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 20.

mann-faru, e; *f. A going of men* or *a moving band of men*, v. faru:—Wê ðâs wîc mâgun fôtum âfyllan, meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 20; Gû. 257. [Cf. *Laym.* al mi mon-uerde (2nd MS. alle mine cnihtes), 16453: he sende after man-ferde (1st MS. monweored), 10747.]

mann-fultum, es; *m. Military force, troops*:—Hié ǽr tweóde hwæðer hiene mon mid ǽnige monfultume gefliéman mehte *they before doubted whether he* (*Hannibal*) *could be routed by any troops*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 16: 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Hié gegaderodon mâran monfultum ðonne Philippus hæfde *they got together a greater force than Philip had*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 16.

mannian; *p.* ode *To supply with men, to garrison*:—Heora ælc fêrde tô his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swâ hig betst mihton *every one of them went to his castle and garrisoned and provisioned it as well as ever they could*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. v. ge-mannian, full-mannod.

mann-leás; *adj. Without men, uninhabited, deserted*:—Rôfleáse and monleáse ealde weallas *parietinæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 35; Wrt. Voc. 59, 8. [*Icel.* mann-lauss.]

mann-lîca, an; *m. A human form, image of a man, statue*:—Æfre siððan se monlîca (*the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*) stille wunode, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 1; Gen. 2566. Eall Adames cynn ðe môdor gebær tô manlîcan *all the race of Adam that mother gave the form of man to at birth*, Wulfst. 137, 26: Dôm. L. 131. Ænne manlîcan (*the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar set up*), gyld of golde ârǽrde, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 20; Dan. 174. Hê þurh dreócræft worhte stǽnene manlîcan and ǽrene, and hié hié styredan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 23. Twegen manlîcan (*images in the sick man's eyes of the observer*) beóþ on mannes eágum; gif ðû ða ne gesihst, ðonne swilt se man, and biþ gewiten ǽr þrîm dagum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 11. v. Grmm. D. M. 1133. [*Goth.* man-leika *imago: O. H. Ger.* man-lîha *statua, imago, figura, effigies: Icel.* mann-líkan *a human image, idol, being in human shape.*]

mann-lîce; *adv. Manfully, in a manner becoming to a man, nobly*:—Swâ manlîce mâre þeóden heaðorǽsas geald mearum and mâðmum, Beo. Th. 2096; B. 1046. [*Icel.* mann-liga: cf. *O. H. Ger.* man-lîh *virilis.*]

mann-lufu, an; *f. Love of men*:—Woldun ðæt him tô môde fore monlufan sorg gesôhte, ðæt hê sîþ tuge eft tô ęþle *they desired that for love of men care would visit his mind, that he might take his journey back to his country* (*and not remain as a hermit*), Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 18; Gû. 324.

mann-mægen, es; *n. A force of men, a troop of men, cohort*:—Ðæt monnmægen ł þegna uorud *cohortem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* man-kraft *a host of people.*]

mann-menigu; *f. A multitude of people*;—Manmenio (*the tribe of Reuben*), Cd. 160; Th. 199, 5; Exod. 334. [*Grein reads* mân menio *but there seems no reason to apply such an epithet to the* menio *in question.*] Đêh ðe Sciþþie hæfdon mâran monmenie *cum Scythae numero praestarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 24.

mann-mirring, es; *f. Destruction of men*:—Ac man þǽr ne gespǽdde bûtan manmyrringe *they did not succeed without loss of men*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 29.

mann-rǽdenn, -rǽden, e; *f.* I. *homage, the condition of being another's man* (v. mann, II.):—Đâ cwǽdon ûre frînd ðæt wê cômon tô eówre manrǽdene *then our friends said that we should come and make submission to you*, Jos. 9, 11. Ealle hig bugon tô Israêla manrǽdene, 13, l. 5: Th. An. 120, 27. Sum man deófle mannrǽdene befæste *a certain man sold himself to the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 15. [Hê dyde ðæt

ealle ða heáfodmæn on Normandig dydon manrǽden his sunu Willelme, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 12. Cf. Hī hadden him manrēd maked, 1137; Erl. 261, 32. *Laym.* he heora monredne onfeng.] **II.** *service* or *dues paid by the tenant to the owner*:—Ðæt is ǽrest of ðam lande æt Nigon hīdon seó mannrēdden intō Tantūn, cirhsceattas..., Chart. Th. 432, 22.

mann-rím, es; *n. A number of men*:—Ðīnre mǽgþe monrīm, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 35; Gen. 1763. Monrīm mægeþ (mægþa?) *a number of women* (*the Egyptian women spoken of before as* freó and þeówe), 131; Th. 166, 15; Gen. 2748. Hwæt ðǽr ealra wæs on manrīme... deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1296; El. 650.

mann-scipe, es; *m. Humanity, kindness, civility*:—Manscipes weldǽdum underþeódde *humanitatis offitiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 38. Manscipe gyfan beþearfendum and ælþeódigum *humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere*, 155, 5.

mann-silen, e; *f. The wrongful selling of men into slavery*:—Þurh mannsylena, Wulfst. 164, 1. Mansilena, 130, 1. Leódhatan ðe þurh mansylene bariaþ ðās þeóde, 310, 5. Cf. earme men wǽron ūt of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tō gewealde, 158, 13. *And see* L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 14.

mann-slaga, an; *m. A homicide, man-slayer*:—Manslaga *homicida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 44: L. Edm. E. 4; Th. i. 246, 7. Ne beó ðū manslaga *non occides*, Deut. 5, 17: L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gē sind manslagan *ye are murderers*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. Ðyder sculan mannslagan, Wulfst. 26, 14. [*O.H.Ger.* man-slago.]

mann-slege, es; *m. Man-slaying, homicide*:—Gif þeóf brece mannes hūs nihtes and hē weorðe ðǽr ofslegen, ne sīe hē (*the slayer*) nā mansleges scyldig. Gif hē æfter sunnan upgonge ðis dēþ, hē biþ mansleges scyldig, and hē ðonne self swelte, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Be manslege. Gif Æenglisc man Deniscne ofsleá gylde hine mid xxx pundum, oððon mon ðone handdǽdan āgyfe, L. Eth. i. 5; Th. i. 286, 20.

mann-sliht, -slieht, -slæht, sleht, es; *m. Manslaughter, homicide, murder*:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind, mansliht..., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. Ðonne mæg hē beón orsorg ðæs monnslihtes (monnsliehtes, Hatt. MS.) *reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 20. Manslehtes beteón, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5. Be monslihte (monnslyhte, MS. H.), L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 1: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 1. Be ðām monnum ðe heora wǽpna tō monslyhte lǽnaþ. Gif hwā his wǽpnes ōðrum onlǽne ðæt hē mon mid ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Manslyht gewyrcan *to commit murder*, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Hēðenra manna hergung ādiligode Godes cyrican þurh reáflāc and mansleht, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 12. Manslæht, Confess. Peccat. Ðis synt ða īdelnyssa disse worlde.. manslehtas (*homicidia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34: Wulfst. 164, 4. Ðǽr wǽron swā micle monslihtas on ǽgðere healfe ðæt hié mon bebyrgan ne mehte *inhumatas strages reliquit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 30. Ungetīma ǽgder ge on monslehtum ge on hungre, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19: Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 18. [*Laym.* monslæht: *A. R.* mon-sleiht: *Gen. and Ex.* man-slagt: *O. Sax.* man-slahta: *O. Frs.* mon-slachta: *O. H. Ger.* man-slaht.]

mann- (mān-?) **swica,** an; *m. A traitor*:—Ðyder (*to hell*) sculan mannslagan and ðider sculan manswican, Wulfst. 26, 15.

mann-þeáw, es; *m. A manner, custom, practice*:—Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ sōþfæstra nō monþeáw mǽran willaþ *ye rehearse the sin of the guilty, the practice of the just ye will not celebrate*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 25; Gū. 478. Ðæt hē monþeáwum mīnum lifge *that he live according to my customs*, 71 b; Th. 267, 4; Jul. 410. Hē forlǽteþ lāre ðīne, and manþeáwum mīnum folgaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1856; El. 930. In monþeáwas, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 15; Az. 190. [Cf. þe hwile hit (*a child*) is lutel ler him *monþewes*, Morris Spec. i. 152, 432.] Cf. mann-wīse.

mann-þeóf, es; *m. A man-stealer*:—Manigu wītu [wǽron] māran ðonne ōðru; nū sint ealle gelīce būtan manþeófe, cxx sciff, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7. Cf. Gif mon *forstolenne* man befō æt ōðrum, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 16. Gif þeówne man man *forstǽle*, L. Æðelst. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 4. Man-stealing is dealt with in Theodore's Liber Penitentialis: 'si quis servum alterius, vel quemcunque hominem, furtu quolibet in captivitatem duxerit aut transmiserit, vii annos pæniteat, ii in pane et aqua,' xxiii. 13. See also xlii. 5.

mann-þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, mild, meek, not harsh, courteous*:—Manþwǽre *cicur*, i. *mansuetus, placidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 131, 35; *cicur*, 17, 12: i. 288, 46. Cyningc ðīn cymeþ ðē monnþwǽre (*mansuetus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. Milde and monþwǽre, Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Earmum mannum mīlde and manþwǽre *pauperibus benignus et mitis*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 14. Manþwǽre (*propitius*) heora fyrendǽdum, Ps. Th. 77, 37. Mildheort and manþwǽre *misericors et miserator*, 144, 8: Bt. 42; Fox 258, 9. On þeáwum monþwǽre *moribus civilis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. On ōðre wīsan sint tō manienne ða monþwǽran on ōðre ða grambǽran *quomodo admonendi mansueti et iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 287, 20: Ps. Th. 33, 2: 149, 4. God geriht ða manþwǽran (*mites*) on dōmum, 24, 7. Manna mildust and monþwǽrost *most gentle and courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6345; B. 3182.

mann-þwǽrness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, courtesy*:—Forðam oft gebyreþ ðæm monþwǽran ðonne hē wierþ riéce ofer ōðre menn ðæt hē for his monnþwǽrnesse āslāwaþ and wierþ tō unbeald forðæm sió unbieldo and sió monnþwǽrnes bióþ swīðe anlīce *nonnunquam enim mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 24. Manþwǽrnes *mansuetudo*, Ps. Th. 89, 12: 131, 1. Mycelre monþwǽrnysse (*mansuetudinis*) mon, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. On his hātheortnesse (*fervor*) and on his monþwǽrnesse (*mansuetudo*), Past. 21, tit; Swt. 151, 6. Scearpnyssa beóþ āwende tō smēðum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd, and unlīþe gecyrraþ tō manþwǽrnysse, Homl. Th, i. 362, 30: ii. 226, 9: Blickl. Homl. 33, 29.

mann-werod, es; *m. A band of people, an assembly*:—Ðā Philippuse gebyrede ðæt hē for ðæm plegan ūt of ðæm monweorode ārād, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 33. Gemun ðīn mannweorod *memento congregationis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. [*Laym.* mon-weored: *O. Sax.* man-werod.]

mann-weorþ, es; *n. The value* or *price of a man*;—Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ.. se āgend āgefe ðone banan, and dō ðǽr þrió manwyrþ tō. Gif se bana ōþbyrste feórþe manwyrþ hē tō gedō, L. H. E. 1–2; Th. i. 26, 8–28, 1: 3–4; Th. i. 28, 4–8.

mann-weorþung, e; *f. The worshipping human beings*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde wilweorþunga.. and manweorþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

mān-wīse, an; *f. Custom, fashion, usage, manner of men*:—Æfter monwīsan *after the manner of men*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 30; Cri. 77. Hē ðære mǽgþe monwīsan fleáh *he shunned the customs of that country*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 21; Gen. 1939.

mān-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m.* **I.** *A wicked and harmful person*:—Se mānsceaða (*the fire drake*), Beo. Th. 5022; B. 2514. Se mānscaða (*Grendel*), 1428; B. 712: 1479; B. 737: (*Grendel's mother*), 2682; B. 1339. Mīne myrðran and mānsceaðan (*evil spirits*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 5; Gū. 622: 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881: (*the giants before the flood*), Cd. 64; Th. 77, 2; Gen. 1269: (*the Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites*), 144; Th. 179, 31; Exod. 37. **II.** *a sinner, one who wickedly does wrong*:—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude forht on ðam dōme standeþ, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 20; Cri. 1560. Ðǽr fȳr maansceaðan ða synfullan forbærnde *flamma combussit peccatores*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. [*O. Sax.* mēn-skaðo *applied to the devil and to the Jews.*]

mān-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, unjust gain*:—Of mānsceatte and of māne *ex usuris et iniquitate*, Ps. Th. 71, 14.

mān-scyld, e; *f. Guilt, sin*:—Ðū eart ðæt hālige lamb ðe mānscilde middangeardes tōwurpe, Hy. 8, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 23. [*O Sax.* alāt ūs managorō mēnskuldio *forgive us our trespasses.*]

mān-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of crime*:—Mē mānscyldigne (*Cain*), Cd. 49; Th. 63, 7; Gen. 1028: 50; Th. 64, 11; Gen. 1048.

mān-slagu, e; *f. A wicked blow*:—Ne mōton hié dīnne līchoman lehtrum scyldige deáþe gedǽlan, ðeáh ðū drype þolige, myrce mānslaga (*or* manslagan *in apposition to* scyldige?), Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220.

mānsumian. v. ā-mānsumian.

mānsumung, e; *f. Anathema*:—Nellaþ ða apostoli nǽnne rihtwīsne mid heora mānsumunge [āmānsumunge?] gebindan, Homl. Th. i. 370, 10. v. ā-mānsumung.

mān-swara, -swora, an; *m. A perjurer, one who swears falsely*:—Gif man mannan mānswara hāteþ, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 4: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 30; Cri. 193. Mānswaran, Blickl. Homl. 61, 13: 63, 13. Mānsworan, Wulfst. 26, 16: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 23; Cri. 1612: L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18, 19: L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 19, 20. [*Icel.* mein-svari: *O. H. Ger.* mein-swero *perjurus.*]

mān-swaru, e; *f. Perjury*:—Mānswara *perjuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 70: L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. [*Laym.* mon-sware: cf. *Icel.* mein-særi; *n.*]

mān-swerian; *p.* swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To swear falsely, commit perjury, forswear*:—Gif man wāt ðæt ōðer mānsweraþ (*or* mān sweraþ, cf. se man ðe swereþ mān, v. 2), Lev. 5, 1. Be mānsworum. Ða ðe mānsweriaþ, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 246, 14. Ne swerige hē ðȳlæs hē mānswerige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 8. Ða mānsweriendan *perjurantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 8. [*Laym.* þ he weore touward his lauerd manswore: *Scott.* to mansweir *to perjure*; manswearing *perjury*: Mid. York. Gl. main-swear *to forswear.*]

manung, e; *f.* **I.** *monition, admonition, advice*:—Seó monung ðære godcundan ārfæstnesse *admonitio divinæ pietatis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Ða sealdon hī strange manunge *dant fortia monita*, 1, 12; S. 481, 13. Tō onfōnne and tō ongitanne ða monunge ðære hālwendan lāre *ad suscipienda et intelligenda doctrinæ monita salutaris*, 2, 12; S. 512, 26. **II.** *a claiming* or *exaction of debt, tribute, &c.*:—Gafules manung *exactio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 10. Ic beóde ðæt hȳ nān man ne brocie mid feós manunge, Chart. Th. 472, 10. **III.** *the place where toll is demanded, the district in which a power of summoning or exacting is exercised*:—Monno sittende æt gæflæs monunge *hominem sedentem in teloneo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. Nemne man on ǽlces gerēfan manunge swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungelygne sȳn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Ðæt wē rīdan be eallum tō mid ðam gerēfan ðe hit on his

monunge sȳ, v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 13. **IV.** *the people residing in such a district, and bound to answer his summons*:—Fō se gerēfa tō mid his monunge, and ādrīfe dæt spor ût of his scīre, v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 22. v. manian.

mân-wamm, es; *m. A blot caused by sin*:—Mânwomma gehwone geseón on đâm sâwlum *to see every guilty stain in the souls*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 27; Cri. 1280.

mân-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime*:—Gif mæssepreóst mânweorc tō swīđe gewurce, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Đæt hȳ môstun mânweorca tôme lifgan, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 25; Cri. 1211: 72 b; Th. 270, 2; Jul. 459. Đæt ic in mânweorcum môd oncyrre, 72 a; Th. 268, 28; Jul. 439. Ær man âweódige đa unriht and đa mânweorc đe man wīde sæwþ, Wulfst. 243, 19. [*O. Sax.* mên-werk.] Cf. mân-dæd.

mân-weorc; *adj. Doing evil, wicked*:—Đæt đū mē swā mânweorcum inwrige wyrda gerȳno, Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 812. v. mân-wyrhta.

mân-word, es; *n. A wicked word*:—Ys hyra mūđes scyld mânworda feala đa hī mid welerum âsprǽcan *delicta ores eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 58, 12.

mân-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness, a sinner*:—Mânwyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 93, 3: *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 118, 3.

mapulder (-dur, -dor): *m.* (?) *f.* (?) *A maple tree*:—Mapuldur *acerabulus*, Ep. Gl. 26, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 1. Mapuldor, 4, 26: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Mapulder *acer*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. Mabuldor *acerabulos*, 285, 35. On đære (đæne?) ealdan mapolder, Chart. Th. 146, 26. Tō đon reádleáfan mapuldre; of đam mapuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 298, 16. The word is found in several place-names in the Charters v. Cod. Dip. vi. 313, and still occurs, e. g. Mappledurwell in Hampshire, Mappleđerham in Oxfordshire. v. mapultreów, *and* cf. apulder.

mapulderen; *adj. Made of maple*:—Mapuldern *acernum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. On mapoldren geat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 18.

mapul-treów (*it is made masc. in the following*):—In đonne mapultrē . . from đam mapoltrē, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 1–2. v. mapulder.

mâra, *more.* v. micel.

mâran. v. mǽran.

marc, es; *n. A mark, half a pound* (in the laws only the half-mark occurs):—Swīđe strang gyld, đæt wæs viii. marc, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Six marc silures . . âne marc goldes, Chart. Th. 566, 21–29. ii marc gold, 567, 33. Tō marc goldes tō đe kynges heregete and half-marc goldes đe erl Harold and half-marc goldes Stīgand bisscop, 573, 10–14. Wiđ x marcun goldes, Wanl. Cat. 150, 11. Gilde x healfmarc, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 2. (See also several of the following paragraphs.) Tō viii. healfmarcum âsodenes goldes, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 1. [*O. Frs.* merk, mark; *f*: *Icel.* mörk; *f*: *M. Lat.* marca.]

mare, mārels. v. mære, mǽrels.

mare, an; *f. Silverweed*, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. [*Icel.* mara. v. Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i.]

margen. v. morgen.

marian. v. â-marian *and* mirran.

market, es; *n. Market*:—Đat market æt Dūnhâm *mercatum de Dunham*, Chart. Th. 422, 20 (a charter of Edward the Confessor). [Market and toll. Ic wille đat markete beó in þe selue tūn, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 5–18.] [*O. Frs.* merked, market: *Icel.* markađr: *O. H. Ger.* markat *mercatus, forum;* all from Latin *mercatus.*] v. geár-market.

marma, an; *m. Marble*:—Heó hæfþ hwītes marman (marbran, MS. H.) bleoh *it has the colour of white marble*, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* marmari: *O. H. Ger.* marmul.] v. marman-stân.

marman-stân, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Gehēr đū marmanstân, Andr, Kmbl. 2994; An. 1500. Þrūh of marmanstâne, Homl. Th. i. 564, 20. On đam marmanstâne, 506, 11: Blickl. Homl. 203, 35: 207, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* marmara-steinar *slabs of marble.*]

marm-stân, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Đes marmstân *hoc marmor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 31: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 19. Of marmstâne geworht, Chart. Th. 241, 12. On mearmstâne, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 12; Ph. 333. Of fiđerscitum marmstânum geworht *made of squared blocks of marble*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. [*Laym.* mearm-stân, marbre-ston: *R. Glouc.* marbre-ston: *O. E. Homl.* marbel-ston; cf. *O. H. Ger.* marmulstein *marmor.*]

marmstân-gedelf, es; *n. Marble-quarrying*:—Mâ đonne twā þūsend cristenra manna đe tō marmstângedelfe gesette wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 560, 32.

Maroara; *The people of Moravia*:—Hié Maroara habbaþ bewestan him þyringas . . . Be eástan Maroara londe is Wisle lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 10–17.

martyr, martyre, es: *m. A martyr*:—Se strengesta martyr *martyr fortissimus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. Wæs se martyre from moncynnes synnum' âsundrad, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 5; Gū. 485. Hē wilnade đæt hē mid đone martyr þrowian môste, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 18. Hī cōman tō đæs martyres hūse, S. 477, 9. Đār martiras meotode cwēmaþ, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 30; Sat. 655. Hē gemynegode đara eádigra martyra, Bd. 1. 7; S. 476, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1751; An. 878. Martira gemynd, Menol. Fox 137; Men. 69. Æfter gerisenre âre martyrum, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 17. [*O. L. Ger.* martir: *O. Frs.* martir, martil: *O. H. Ger.* martyr.]

martyr-dōm, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Mid sige martyrdômes, Homl. Th. i. 374, 24. Hē (*Stephen*) is fyrmest on martyrdôme, ii. 34, 22. His martyrdôme wyrþe *ejus martyrio condigna*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 7. Hē gearcodon heora môd tō đam martyrdôme, Homl. Skt. 5, 150. Martyrdōm (*martirium*) þrowiende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 36: Menol. Fox 249; Men. 126: 287; Men. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* martar-toam *martyrium.*]

martyr-hād, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Se đe rǽdeþ bōc mînes martirhādes, Nar. 47, 11. Hē martyrhād gelufade, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 24; Gū. 443. Ne heora martyrhāda wona wǽron heofonlîcu wundru *nec martyrio eorum cælestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4.

martyrian. v. ge-martyrian.

martyrung, e; *f. Suffering as a martyr*:—Ymbe his martyrunga *de passione Christi*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 254, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* martirunga *passio.*]

masc, max, es; *n. A mesh, a net, toil*:—Ic wyrpe max mīne on eá *pono retia mea in amne*, Coll. Monast, Th. 23, 9: 21, 13. On đām maxum *in retibus*, 21, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* maske of a nette *macula: Scott.* mask *a crib for catching fish;* to mask *to catch in a net:* cf. *Icel.* möskvi *a mesh: O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* masca *a mesh*; mascun; *pl. retia, plagæ, maculæ.*] v. mæscre.

mēsc-, mâx-wyrt, e; *f.* '*Mash-wort, the wort in the mash-tub.* On the malt boiling water is poured and allowed to stand three quarters of an hour; the liquid is wort, or mash-wort,' Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i:—Mâxwyrte amber fulne, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 16. Wylle swīđe on mâxwyrte, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 14. Dō picce mâxwyrt on gemang, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 18. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* maschyn yn brewynge *misceo*, maschynge *mixtura: Scott.* to mask *to infuse;* mask-fat *a vat for brewing: Dan.* mask *grains: Swed.* mäsk: *Ger.* meisch *mash;* meisch-fass *mash-tub.*]

mâse, an; *f.* (*Mouse* in) *tit-mouse*:—Mâsae *parrula*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 13. Mâse *parula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: 116, 36. [*O. and N.* mose: *O. H. Ger.* meisa *parus, parix: Ger.* meise: *Du.* mees: *Icel.* meisingr.] v. col-, cum-, fræc-, hice-, spic-mâse.

masian. v. â-masian.

massere, es; *m. A merchant*:—Gif massere geþeáh đæt hē fērde þrige ofer wīdsæ be his âgenum cræfte, se wæs đonne syđđan þegenrihtes weorþe, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Ne beó ænig mangere mid unrihte, ne gîtsigende massere, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24: L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1.

mađa, an; *m. A grub, worm, maggot*:—Maþa *tomus* (=*tarmus*), Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 12; Wrt. Voc. 24, 16. Mađa (mađu?) *cimex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 44. His gesceapu mađan weóllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Cf. Eorþ-mata (-mađa?) *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 44. [York. Gl. mad *an earthworm: Prompt. Parv.* make, maþe, wyrm yn þe fleshe *tarmus: O. E. Homl.* meaðen i forrotet flesch, i. 251, 19: *Goth.* maþa *a worm: O. L. Ger.* matho *lignorum et lardi vermis: O. H. Ger.* mado *tarmus, tarmes: Ger.* made: cf. *Icel.* maðkr *grub, worm.*] v. maðu.

mađelian; *p.* ode *To speak, harangue, make a speech, declaim*:—Mađelaþ *concionatur*, i. *conclamat, loquitur, contestatur in populo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 34. Mađalade *contionatur, declamat*, Wülck. Gl. 15, 36. Satan mađelode, sorgiende spræc, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 27; Gen. 347. Abraham mađelode . . ongan his brȳd wordum lǽran, 86; Th. 109, 9; Gen. 1820: Beo. Th. 701; B. 348: 747; B. 371. Byrhtnoþ mađelode, wordum mǽlde, Byrht. Th. 132, 66; By. 42. Byrhtwold mađelode, hē ful baldlîce beornas lǽrde, 140, 60. Elene mađelade, and fore eorlum spræc, Elen. Kmbl. 807; El. 404. Wīdsīþ mađolade, wordhord onleác, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 19: Vīđ. 1. Mađeliendra *concionatorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 76. v. mædlan.

mađelere, es; *m. One who speaks* or *harangues*:—Mađelere *contionator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 72. Môtere *vel* mađelere *concionator*, i. *locutor*, 135, 32.

mađelig; *adj. Tumultuous, inciting to tumult* as in the case of one who harangues people (?):—Mađeli *tumultuosa*, Kent. Gl. 725.

mađelung, e; *f. Loquacity, garrulity*:—Mađelunge *garrulitatis, verbositatis, loquacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 42.

mâđm. v. mâđum.

mađu, e; *f. A bug, maggot* (?):—Mađu *cimex*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 9; Wrt. Voc. 24, 13: 78, 69. [*Prompt. Parv.* mathe *cimex, tarmus.*] v. flǽsc-mađu, maða.

mâđum, mâđm, mâdm, mâđđum, es; *m. A precious* or *valuable thing* (often refers to gifts), *a treasure, jewel, ornament*:—Gylden mâdm, sylofren sincstān, searogimma nān, middangeardes wela môdes eágan ne onlȳhtaþ, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 40; Met. 21, 20. Mâđđum ōđres weorþ gold mon sceal gifan *treasure shall change hands, gold must be given*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Næs him tō mâđme wynn, hyht tō hordgestreónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115. Deórum mâdme (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. Æghwylcum eorla drihten mâđ-

ðum gesealde *to each the lord of earls* (*Hrothgar*) *gave a rich present*, 2109; B. 1052. Hē ðone māððum byreþ ðone ðe ðū mid rihte rǣdan sceoldest *he the jewel bears, that of right should be thine*, 4117; B. 2055. Māðm, goldhilted sweord, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 26; Rä. 56, 13. Ðis synd ða mādmas ðe Æðelwold sealde intō ðam mynstre . . ōn Cristes bōc mid sylure berēnod, and iii. rōde eác mid sylure berēnode, ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 21-26. Fato ł māðmas *vasa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29. Hió hyre ða betstan mādmas tō Cantwaran cyricean brohte, Lchdm. iii. 422, 14. Heora dȳre gold ne biþ nāhte wurþ wið ða foresǣdan mādmas (*St. Swiðhun's bones*), Glostr. Frag. 2, 30. Hī be hyra gate tō sǣ eodon, and mādmas ofer L mīla fram sǣ fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 27. Ic (*Hrothgar*) ðæm gōdan (*Beowulf*) sceal mādmas beódan, Beo. Th. 776; B. 385. Māðmas, 3739; B. 1867. Ealde mādmas (*the spoil of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea*), Cd. 171; Th. 215, 19; Exod. 585. Welan þicgan, māð-mas and meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 62. Gehēt uurīm māðma and cynelīcra gyfena *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta regia vel donaria largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon māðma and bōca gefyldæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Unc sceal worn fela māðma gemǣnra *many a precious thing will we share*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784: 5590; B. 2799. Ðǣr wæs māðma fela, frætwa gelǣded, 72; B. 36. Mādma, 81; B. 41. Dȳrwurþre eallum māðmum *omnibus ornamentis pretiosior*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 41. Ðæt se fēnge ǣgðer ge tō lande ge tō mādmum and tō eallum his ǣhtum *that he should succeed to the land and to the valuables and to all his possessions*, Chart. Th. 486, 1. On circlīcum mādmum (*then follows a list of crucifixes, chalices and other valuables connected with a church*), 429, 11. [Se cyng sende his dōhter mid mænigfealdan mādman ofer sǣ, Chr. 1110; Erl. 242, 33.] Rūmheort beón mearum and māðmum, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 2; Gn. Ex. 88: Beo. Th. 3800; B. 1898: 2100; B. 1048. Wine Scyldinga fættan golde fela leánode, manegum māðmum, 4212; B. 2103. [*Laym.* maðmes; *pl.* (2nd MS. godes): *Orm.* madd-mess; *pl.* (*the gifts brought by the Magi*): *Goth.* maiþms δῶρον: *O. Sax.* mēðmōs; *pl. gifts, precious things: Icel.* meiðmar; *pl. gifts, presents.*] v. dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, þeóden, wundor-māðum.

māðum-ǣht, e; *f. A costly possession, valuable, treasure*:—Ne nom hē māðmǣhta mā, ðeáh hē monige geseah, būton ðone hafelan and ða hilt somod since fāge *more things of price he took not, though many he saw, than the head and the hilt gay with gold*, Beo. Th. 3230; B. 1613. Draca māðmǣhta wlonc *the dragon proud of his treasures*, 5659; B. 2833.

māðum-cist, e; *f. A treasure-chest, treasury*:—Nys hyt nā ālȳfeð ðæt wē āsendon hyt on ūre māðmcyste (*in corbanan*, cf. *Goth.* kaurban, þatei ist maiþms, Mk. 7, 11), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6.

māðum-fæt, es; *n. A costly vessel*:—Māððumfæt mǣre, Beo. Th. 4801; B. 2405. Ðā genam hē ða māðmfatu, gyldene and sylfrene, binnon Godes temple, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 25. Ða mādmfatu ðæs temples ungerīme, gyldene and sylfrene, mid ōðrum goldhordum, 66, 7. [Ðā Ælfrēd king forlēt his mādmes and mādmfaten, Shrn, 16, 10.]

māðum-gesteald, es; *n. Treasure, riches*:—Eall ðæt māððumgesteald ðe in ðæs æðelinges ǣhtum wunade, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 32; Jul. 36.

māðum-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Næs heó tō gneáð gifa Geáta leódum, māðmgestreóna, Beo. Th. 3866; B. 1931.

māðum-gifa, an; *m. A giver of costly gifts, a liberal prince*:—Hwǣr cwom māððumgyfa? Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 1; Wand. 92. [*O. Sax.* mēðom-gibo (*Christ*).]

māðum-gifu, e; *f. A costly gift*:—Æfter māððumgife, Beo. Th. 2606; B. 1301.

māðum-hirde, es; *m. A treasurer*:—Ða māðmhyrdas ðe ðæt feoh heóldon ðe mon ðām ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13.

māðum-hord, es; *n. Treasure*:—Māðmhorda mǣst (*the Ark with its contents*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 6; Exod. 368. [*O. Sax.* mēðom-hord.]

māðum-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house, treasury*:—Mādmhūs *gazophilacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 11; Wrt. Voc. 47, 18. Māðmhūs, 86, 48: *erarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 42. On ðæs cynges māðmhūse *in ærarium regis*, Gen. 47, 14: Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 13. Gesæt se Hǣlend binnan ðam temple ætforan ðam māðmhūse, Homl. Th. i. 582, 12. Hē lǣdde ða ællþeódgan ǣrendracan on his māðmhūs and him geiéwde his goldhord, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 3. Ðā fōr Julius and ābræc hiera māðm-hūs (*ærarium*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 15.

māðum-sele, es; *m. A hall in which a prince gives costly gifts*, or *a hall containing costly things* (cf. gold-sele) :—Mēda māððumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189.

māðum-sigle, es; *n. A costly jewel*:—Geseah māððumsigla fela, Beo. Th. 5508; B. 2757.

māðum-sweord, es; *n. A costly sword*:—Mǣre māððumsweord, Beo. Th. 2050; B. 1023.

māðum-wela, an; *m. Wealth consisting of costly things*:—Æfter māððumwelan (*the contents of the fire-drake's cave*), Beo. Th. 5493; B. 2750.

matt, meatt, e; meatte, an; *f. A mat*:—Matte *spiato* (=*psiato*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 7. Meatte *matta*, i. 82, 20. Meatta *storia* vel *psiata*, i. 41, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* matte *matta, storium*: *O. H. Ger.* matta, madda *psiatum, matta.*]

mattuc, mattoc, mettoc, meottic, es; *m. A mattock, kind of pickaxe*:—Mattuc *ligonem*; mattucas *lagones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 35, 36. Mettac *tridens*, i. 289, 59. Mettocas *ligones, rastros*, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 29: *lagones*, 13 b, 20: *ligones*, 13 f, 1: Wrt. Voc. ii, 50, 77: *rastros*, 118, 68. Meottoc *tridens*, 122, 64. Meotticas *ligones*, 112, 66. Ðonne hēt hē hiene (*the rock*) mid fȳre onhǣtan and siððan mid mat-tucun heáwan *rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. [Mattok *bidens*, Wrt. Voc. 234, 10: *Prompt. Parv.* mattok, pykeye or twybyl *ligo, marra.* Welsh matog, *a hoe.*]

māwan; *p.* meów [cf. *Laym.* medewen heo *meowen* (2nd MS. *mewen*)]; *pp.* māwen *to mow*:—Ðǣr nǣnig mann heg ne māweþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Gelīce ond mon mǣd māwe, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Rīpan and māwan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. Māwenum hege, Ps. Th. 102, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* mājan: *Ger.* mähen.]

max, māx-wyrt. v. masc, māsc-wyrt.

mē; *dat.*: mē, mec, meh, mech; *acc. of pronoun of first person. Me*:—Ealle þing mē synt gesealde *omnia mihi tradita sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Ǣlcne ðe mē (Lind. meh; Rush. mec) cȳð *omnis qui confitetur me*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 32. Ða ðe swencaþ mec *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Surt. 3, 2, 5, 6. Hālne mē dōa *salvum me fac*, 3, 7; 4, 2. Se ðe gelēfes on mech (mec, Rush.) *qui credit in me*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Ne hæfes ðū dǣl mech (mec, Rush.) mið *non habes partem mecum*, 13, 8. Hē mē habban wile dreóres fāhne, gif mec deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 897, 899; B. 446, 447. [*Goth.* mis; *dat.*; mik; *acc.*; *O. Sax.* mi; mi, mik: *O. Frs.* me; mi: *Icel.* mēr; mik: *O. H. Ger.* mir; mih.]

meagol, megol; *adj. Earnest, strenuous, firm*:—Ðæt ic Gode and Sancta Marian meaglum mōde on ēce yrfe geseald hæbbe *what I, with mind immovable, have given as a perpetual inheritance to God and St. Mary* (cf. the form 'Ego donationem *indeclinabiliter* consensi,' 322, 6), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 5. Mandryhten holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *the lord* (*Hygelac*) *greeted his liege* (*Beowulf, on his return*) *with earnest words, gave him a hearty greeting*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 8; Gū. 706. Fugla cyn hine weorþedon meaglum stefnum, 46 a; Th. 157, 13; Gū. 891: 60 b; Th. 221, 22; Ph. 338. v. un-meagol *and following words.*

meagol-līce; *adv. Earnestly, strenuously*:—Hié ðone lifgendan God and ðone hālgan heáhengel Michael meagollīce (cf. Homl. Th. i. 504, 7 *where in the same narrative* geornlīce bǣdon *occurs*) gebǣdon *they earnestly prayed to the living God and the holy archangel Michael*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 13. Hē hafaþ wīslīcu word, wile meagollīce mōdum tǣcan, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 16; Exod. 527.

meagol-mōd; *adj. Of earnest mind, earnest, strenuous*:—Ic synful bydde ðæt ðū onsende in mē (mē in?) heortan meagolmōd gemynd and gedēfe hreówe and sōðe ondetnesse ealra mīnna synna *I, sinful, pray that thou send into my heart an earnest mind, and suitable penitence, and the true confession of all my sins*, Wanley Cat. 246, 9.

meagolmōd-ness, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence*:—Hē sang ǣghwylce dæge mæssan Gode tō lofe myd swȳðe mycelre meagolmōdnysse and myd wēpendum teárum *every day he sang mass to the praise of God with very great earnestness, and with tears*, Shrn. 98, 3. Ðæs wē sceolan mid ealre heortan meagolmōdnesse ūrum Drihtne þanc secgan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. v. next word.

meagol-ness, e; *f. Earnestness*:—Lufian wē hine mid eallre ūre heor-tan megolnesse *let us love him in all earnestness of heart*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 23. v. preceding word.

meaht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht, e; *f.* (*but* mihtes, Ps. Th. 70, 18). **I.** *Might, power, virtue, ability*:—Meaht eorþlīces rīces *potestas terreni imperii*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Seó godcunde meht, Blickl. Homl. 19, 20. Gif hǣto oððe meht ne wyrne lǣt him blōd *if heat, or his ability to bear it do not forbid, let him blood*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. Miht is Drihtnes *potestas Dei est*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Meahte *opis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 26: *potentatus*, 77, 78. Mihte lufigend *amans virtutis*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 255, 10. His rīces ongin, ne his mehte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǣfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Ðīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18. Meahte *nutu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 78: 91, 31. Ungelǣredne fiscere, nāwðer ne on worde ne on gebyrdum mid nǣnigre mihte (*ability*) gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Hē on mihte (mæhte, Lind.) and on mægene unclǣnum gāstum bebȳt (*in potestate et virtute*), Lk. Skt. 4, 36. Būtan ðīnre miht *abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 10. Maht *potentiam*, Ps. Surt. 144, 4. Meahte *numen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 25. Ðīn wuldor ūs gecȳð, cræft and meaht, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 11; Az. 44. Swā swā mæht hæbbende *sicut potestatem habens*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 29. Ða mæhte (ðæt mæht, Lind.) seðe eode from him *virtutem quæ exierat de eo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29. Hē nǣnige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Þurh his godcunde meht, 121, 15. Ðīn mægen is āterod and ða mihte ðū næfst, Homl. Skt. 3, 611. Se weard hafaþ miht and strengþo, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. *Virtutes* sind

gecwedene mihta, þurh ða wyrcþ God fela wundra, Homl. Th. i. 342, 27. His meahte synt *powers are his*, Ps. Th. 98, 10. Þurh ðînra mehta spēd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 64; Met. 4, 32. His mihta name *nomen majestatis ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 19. Ðū sǣs wealdest mihtum *tu dominaris potestati maris*, 88, 8. Gāstes miehtum, Hy. 8, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 12. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum *with all her might and main*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Eallum mihtum, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9. Mid eallum mægene and eallum mihtum *ex omni virtute, et omnibus viribus*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 13. On hyre yldrena mihtum *in potestate parentum suorum*, 27; Th. ii. 152, 15. Dæt geþyld oferswīðdum leahtrum sprecþ tō ðām mihton (mægnum, 28 a) *patientia devictis vitiis ad virtutes loquitur*, Prūd. 28 b. On ðîne ða myclan mihte *in potentias Domini*, Ps. Th. 70, 15. Mihta strange, 102, 6. **II.** *an exercise of power, mighty work*:—Swilce mihta (mæhto, Lind.: mæhte, Rush.) ðe þurh his handa gewordene synd *virtutes tales quæ per manus ejus efficiuntur*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ne dyde mæhto ł mægno monigo *non fecit virtutes multas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58: 14, 2. [*O. E. Homl.* maht: *Laym.* mæht, miht: *Orm.* mahht, mihht: *Ayenb.* mi3t: *Goth.* mahts: *O. Sax.* maht: *O. Frs.* macht, meht: *Icel.* māttr: *O. M. H. Ger.* maht: *Ger.* macht: *Du.* magt.] v. eall-, heáh-, un-meaht.

meaht; *adj.* **I.** *mighty, powerful*:—Se meahta moncynnes fruma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 17; Ph. 377. Se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes, 20 b; Th. 54, 16; Cri. 869. Ealle ðînes mūðes meahte dōmas, Ps. Th. 118, 13. **II.** *possible*:—Alle mæhte sindun miđ God *omnia possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 27. [*Goth.* mahts *possible*.] v. æl-miht.

meahte-, meaht-līc; *adj. Possible*:—Gode synt mihtelīce ða ðing ðe mannum synt unmihtelīce *quæ impossibilia sunt apud homines possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 27. Ealle þing synd gelȳfedum mihtlīce (MS. A. myhtelīce), Mk. Skt. 9, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* māttu-ligr *mighty; possible*: *O. H. Ger.* maht-līh *possibilis*.] v. un-mihtelīc.

meahte-, meaht-līce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with power, in power*:—Mihtelīce *potenter*, Hy. Surt. 26, 4. Myhtylīce *potentialiter*, 29, 11. Mihtlȳce *potenter*, 49, 19. Sǣ oncneów đā Cristofer hyre ȳđa mihtelīce eode *the sea acknowledged him, when Christ in his might walked over the waves*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 17. Mid ðām hē đȳ mihtlīcor wiđscūfan mihte *quibus potentius confutare posset*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Meahtelīcor, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 27; Rä. 41, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* māttu-liga *mightily*.] v. meahtig-līce.

meahtig, mæhtig, mehtig, mihtig; *adj.* **I.** *mighty, powerful, able*:—Meahtig God, Ps. Th. 98, 9: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 12; Gū. 760: Hy. 4, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 108. Dryhten strong and maehtig (*potens*), Ps. Surt. 23, 8: 71, 12: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Mæhtih, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 19. Meahtig God, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89. Cyning rīce and mihtig *rex potentissimus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 16. Wyrta mōdor, innan mihtigu, Lchdm. iii. 32, 8. Heó was swā mihtegu wiđ God dæt heó sealde blindum gesihþe, Shrn. 31, 12. Meotud biþ meahtigra ðonne ǣnges monnes gehygd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 28; Seef. 116. Migtigra, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 33; Dan. 522. Allra mæhtigust is snytro *omnium potentior est sapientia*, Rtl. 81, 9. On ðysum eahta dǣlum (*parts of speech*) synd ða mǣstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen* and *verbum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 5. **II.** *possible*:—Mæhtiga *possibilia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. Cf. meaht; *adj.* and meahte-līc, meahtelīce. [*Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* māttigr.] v. eal-, efen-, fela-, fore-, ofer-, swiđ-, tīr-, un-meahtig.

meahtig-līce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with might*:—Dæt is dæt hēhste gōd dæt hit eall swā mihtiglīce macaþ, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 32. Mihtiglīce hē mihte mid his worde hine gehǣlan būton hrepunge *by an exercise of power he could have healed him with his word, without touching*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 8. Ðās seofonfealdan gifa wunodon on Criste æfter ðære menniscnysse swīđe mihtiglīce, Wulfst. 57, 9. [*O. Sax.* mahtiglīk *mighty*.] v. meahte-līce.

meaht-leás; *adj. Powerless*:—Ðonne (*at the day of judgement*) stent ealra hergea mǣst heortleás and earh, mihtleás and āfǣred, Wulfst. 137, 23. [*Icel.* mātt-lauss *weak*.]

meaht-mōd, es; *n. Strong feeling, passion*:—Wǣron heađowylmas heortan getenge mihtmōd wera *fierce rage pressed on the heart, and the mighty passions of men*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 10; Exod. 149.

meala. v. melu.

Mealdumes burh *Malmsbury*:—Aldhelme abbode æt Mealdumesbyrig, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 6. Æt Meldum, dæt is ōđrum naman Maldumes buruh geclypud, 24, Binnon Mealdelmes byrig, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 312, col. 2.

meale-hūs. v. melu-hūs.

mealm, es; *m. Sand, chalk*(?) (see next two words). [*Goth.* malma; *m. ἄμμος*: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* melm; *m. pulvis*: *Icel.* mālmr; *m. sand* (in names of places).]

mealmiht; *adj. Sandy, chalky*(?):—Tō mealmehtan leáhe (*the land lay in Surrey*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 394, 13. [E. D. S. Ellis' Farming Words, 'The chalk and mould were so mixed together, that in Hertfordshire we call it a *maumy* (*malmey*) earth.' 'A chalk or a *maume*.' 'Chalk, *maume*, or loam.']

mealm-stān, es; *m. Maum-stone*. 'In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem, quem *maum* vocant indigenæ.' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. A correspondent of Dr. Bosworth's writes: 'The *Maumstone* is to be found, more or less, all over Wiltshire, especially towards Stonehenge. It is used for the foundation of walls, and the poor people use it for whitening, in keeping their hearth-stones clean. It is not so white as chalk, and is much more brittle.'—Mon heardlīce gnīđe ðone hnescestan mealmstān, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 28.

mealt; *adj. Cooked, boiled*(?):—On gewylledre mealtre meolce (mealtre = gewylledre? Cockayne says the word should be struck out), Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. v. miltan.

mealt, malt, es; *n. Malt*:—Malt *bratium*, Ep. Gl. 6 b, 2: Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 18. Mealt, 11, 44: 127, 15: *macetum*, 58, 13. [*Icel.* malt; *n. O. H. Ger.* malz *brasium*.] v. alo-malt.

mealt-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of malt*:—Sceóte man swā hwæt swā witan gerǣdan, hwīlum weaxgescot, hwīlum mealtgescot, Wulfst. 171, 2.

mealt-hūs, es; *n. A malt-house*; brationarium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 127; Wrt. Voc. 58, 38. [Cf. *Icel.* malt-hlađa.]

mealt-wyrt, -wurt, e; *f. Malt-wort*:—Maltwyrt *acinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 37, 54. Mealtwurt, i. 28, 7. v. leáh-mealtwurt.

mealwe, an; *f. Mallow*:—Malwe *malva*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 31; Wrt. Voc. 31, 41. Mealewe, 67, 56. Wildre mealwan seáw, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 14. Hē hlāf þicge and mealwan, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6: 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 14. [From *Lat.* malva.] v. mersc-mealwe.

mearc, e; *f.* **I.** *a mark, sign* made upon a thing:—Tācon ł merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. Cf. onmerca *inscribtio*, 12, 16. Merce ł stæfes heafud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Mearce *caracteres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 81. **II.** *a mark, ensign*:—Hē nam ðone stān and ārǣrde hine tō mearce (*in titulum*; for a pillar, A. V.), Gen. 28, 18. Moyses getimbrode twelf mearca (*titulos*; pillars, A.V.), Ex. 24, 4. Nimaþ ða sigefæstan mearca *victricia tollite signa*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 66. [*O. Frs.* merke; *f. a mark*; macula: *Icel.* mark; *n. a mark, sign*; merki; *n. a mark, landmark; standard*: *O. H. Ger.* marcha, marca *titulus*: *M. H. Ger.* marc; *n. a sign*.]

mearc, e; *f.* **I.** *a limit, bound, term* (of time):—Đā dæs mǣles wæs mearc āgongen *then was the limit of the time passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 13; Sat. 501. Him dæt tō mearce wearþ hē ðǣr feorhwunde hleát *that proved his life's limit; there his death-wound he got*, Beo. Th. 4758; B. 2384. **II.** *a limit, boundary* (of place), (a):—Beó ðǣr gemeten nygon fēt of ðam stacan tō ðære mearce (*the limit up to which the hot iron had to be carried*; cf. Grmm. R. A. 918), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 13. Hē hæfþ heora mearce swā gesette dæt hié ne mōt heore mearce gebrǣdan ofer ða stillan eorþan *ut fluctus avidum mare certo fine coerceat, ne terris liceat vagis latos tendere terminos*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 129, 139, 146; Met. 11, 65, 70, 73: 20, 177; Met. 20, 89. Swā dæt heora nān ōđres mearce ne ofereode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 32. (b) *a boundary* (= gemǣre) *of a particular estate*:—Đis is eástmærc tō stānmere . . . swā tō Rithmærce, Cod. Dip. B. 280, 18, 12. Swā be mearce . . . ðonon sūđ andlang mearce, 148, 31–37. His metis rus hoc gyratur . . . forþ on ða mearce . . . andlang mearce . . . ðonon tō Æđelbirhtes mearce . . . ðonan forþ on ða mearce tō Beonetlēgæ gæmǣre . . . ðonan west on ða mearce ðǣr Ælfstān līþ on hǣđenan byrgels . . . ðonan Wulfstanes mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 26–131, 13. Be rihtre mearce (cf. be gerihtum gemǣre, l. 22) tō ðǣm gemǣrþornan; dæt tō ðære reádan rōde; swā forþ be ealdormonnes mearce; ā be mearce ðæt hit cymþ on Icenan, 404, 31–405, 2. Heallingwara mearc, 400, 24. (c) *a boundary, confine of a district, border*:—Sī swā hwǣr swā hit sȳ, swā be norþan mearce, swā be sūþan, ā of scīre on ōđre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 26: 4; Th. i. 232, 19. Cēpeman ođđe ōđerne đe sió ofer mearce cuman, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 17. (Thorpe in the last two examples would take mearc to be the limit of an estate.) Ðū symle furđor feohtan sōhtest mǣl ofer mearce, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Dæt is ðonne dæt mon his mearce brǣde . . . hira mearce mid tō rȳmanne *terminum suum dilatare est . . . ad dilatandum terminum suum* (cf. getryman hira landgemǣru, 4), Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 13–15: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ (*sit on our borders*), 91; Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Merce gemǣrde wiđ Myrgingum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42. Hē sume on wræcsīđ forsende sume on ōđra mearca gesette *alios avulsos a sedibus suis, alios in extremis regni terminis statuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 34. **III.** *the territory within the boundaries*; fines:—Hit wæs geond ealle Rōmāna mearce dæt *it was the custom throughout all the Roman territories* (cf. *O. Sax.* thero marka giwald ēgan *to succeed to the throne*), Bt. 37, 4; Fox 100, 13. Hwīlum wycg byreþ mec ofer mearce, hwīlum merehengest fereþ ofer flōdas, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 11; Rä. 15, 6. Mearce healdan (*or* **II.** c), Cd. 98; Th. 128, 32; Gen. 2135. Nǣfre on his weorþige weá āspringe mearce mā scȳte mān

inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura, et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Goth.* markôs; *pl. borders* (of a country): *O. Sax.* marka *border, district: O. L. Ger.* marka *district: O. Frs.* merke *limit, district: Icel.* mörk *a forest;* in compounds, *a border-land, district: O. H. Ger.* marcha, marka *limes, confinium, terminus, fines: Lat.* margo.] v. êðel-, first-, land-, leód-, tæl-, þeód-, Weder-mearc; ge-mearc, ge-mirce, *and the following compounds with* mearc-; *and cf. these with compounds of* mǽr-. On the *mark* see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 49–52, and Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i.

mearc-bêce, an; *f. A beech-tree which forms part of a boundary:*—Ðis synd ðæra viii. hîda landgemêra . . . tô ðære mearcbêcean; of ðære bêcean, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 9. On ða ealdan mearce bêcan, 296, 26.

mearc-beorh; *gen.* -beorges; *m. A hill which forms part of a boundary:*—Predicta tellus his terminis circumcincta. Ærest on æscwoldes hlâw: ðonne on gemôtbiorh . . . ðonne on mearcbiorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 14. Æt ðæne mearcbeorh, iii. 175, 35. Cf. gemǽr-beorh, iii. 403, 27. [Kemble says 'the *mearcbeorh* appears to denote the hill or mound which was the site of the *marc-môt*.' Saxons in England, i. 56.]

mearc-brôc, es; *m. A brook which serves as a boundary:*—Andlang Ecclesburnon tô ðam mearcbrôce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 193, 31. Ðis synd ða landgemǽra. Ærest ðǽr mercbrôc scýt on Seolesburnan; of mearcbrôce . . . swâ andlang burnan eft on mêrbrôce, 284, 12–30.

mearc-denu, e; *f. A valley which serves as a boundary:*—Tô mearcdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 23.

mearc-dîc, e; *f. A ditch which serves as a boundary:*—On ða ealdan mercdîc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 7.

mearcere, es; *m. A notary, writer:*—Mærcerum, wrî[terum] *notariis*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 67.

mearc-hof, es; *n. A dwelling in a mark* or *country*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a mark*). I. *to make a mark on anything:*—Hê byreþ blôdig wæl . . . mearcaþ *(marks with blood)* môrhopu, Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Mearciaþ on marmstâne hwonne se dæg and seó tîd geeáwe *in marmore signant titulo remque diemque*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 11; Ph. 333. Mearcode *sulcaret* ł *scriberet* ł *labararet*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 6. Hê mearcode ða stôwe, Homl. ii. 160, 35. Mearca ðê sylfne mid tâcne ðære hâlgan rôde, i. 534, 22. Mearcie (*brand*) man hine (þeówman) æt ðam forman cyrre, L. C. S. 32; Th. i. 396, 9. Mercande *signantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. II. *to mark out, design:*—Ælc cræftega þencþ and mearcaþ his weorc on his môde ǽr hê it wyrce *every artificer considers and marks out his work in his mind before he does it*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Him tô gingran metot mearcode *the Lord marked them out for his servants*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 33; Gen. 459. [*O. Sax.* markôn *to mark out: O. Frs.* merkia: *Icel.* marka *to mark; mark out, design;* merkja *to mark: O. H. Ger.* marchôn *significare, notare;* markjan, markên *notare, designare.*] v. ge-, tô-mearcian; fore-mearcod.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a limit*) *To fix the bounds* or *limits of a place:*—Se mearcode ða stôwa ðe gê eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon *metatus est locum, in quo tentoria figere deberetis*, Deut. 1, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* marchôn *definire, collimitare.*]

mearc-îsen, es; *n. A branding-iron:*—Mearcîsen *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 18. Mearcîsene *cauterio*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 22. Hê sǽde ðæt hê gesêge ðæt ic wǽre gemearcod mid deófles mearcîsene, Shrn. 37, 13. v. next word.

mearc-îsern, es; *n. A branding-iron:*—Mearcîsern *cauterium*, Ep. Gl. 8 d, 35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76: *ferrum quo note pecudibus inuruntur*, 3. Mercîseren, 102, 58.

mearc-land, es; *n.* I. *a border-land, waste land lying outside the cultivated:*—Se mylenhâm and se myln and ðæs mearclandes swâ mycel swâ tô þrîm hîdon gebyraþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 11. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 50. Mearclonde (*the sea coast*) neáh, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 6; Rä. 4, 23. Him ðe feára sum mearclond gesæt (*of Guthlac when he retired to his hermitage. Cf. what is said before of his dwelling place:*—Wæs seó londes stôw bimiðen fore monnum, ôððæt meotud onwrâh beorg on bearwe, 34 b; Th. 110, 32–35), Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 17; Gü. 145. Hêht ymbwîcigean Æthanes byrig mearclandum on *bade them encamp about Etham's town, in its borders*, Cd. 146; Th. 181, 27; Exod. 67. II. *a district, country, territory:*—Ðæt mearcland, folcstede gumena, hæleþa êðel, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Geweoton ða wîtigan mearcland tredan, 1603; An. 803. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 46 sqq. [*Icel.* mark-land *forest-, border-land.*]

mearc-môt, es; *n. The place where the assembly* (môt) *of a district* (mearc) *was held:*—Ðis syndon ða landgemǽra . . . tô mercemôt; fram mercemôte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 71, 31. v. Saxons in England, i. 55.

mearc-pæð, es; *m. n.*(?) *A path leading through a country:*—Be mearcpaðe, strǽte neáh, Andr. Kmbl. 2124; An. 1063. Ic sîðade wîddor mearcpaðas (*paths across the marches?*) træd, môras pæðde, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. Gewât hê ðâ fêran ofer mearcpaðu (-paðum? -waðu, Grimm, Kemble), ðæt hê on Membre becom, Andr. Kmbl. 1575; An. 789. v. mearc-wæd.

mearc-stapa, an; *m. One who wanders about the desolate mark* or *border-land:*—Grendel, mǽre mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103. Hió gesâwon swylce twegen micle mearcstapan môras healdan; ôðer wæs idese onlîcnes ôðer on weres wæstmum wræclâstas træd . . . Hié dỳgel lond warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, windige næssas, frêcne fengelâd, 2698–2722; B. 1347–1359. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 48.

mearc-stede, es; *m. Desolate, border-land:*—Saga mê from ðam lande ðǽr nǽnig fira ne mæg fôtum gestæppan . . . Hê on ðam felde geslôg xxv dracena, . . forðan ðâs foldan ne mæg fira ǽnig, ðone mearcstede, mon gesêcan, fugol gefleógan, ne ðon mâ foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 418–436; Sal. 209–218. v. preceding word.

mearc-þreát, es; *m. A band of men occupying the frontier of a country:*—Manna þengel mearcþreáte râd (cf. Th. 187, 33: 188, 14), Cd. 151; Th. 188, 25; Exod. 173.

mearc-treów, es; *n. A tree serving as a boundary:*—Ðonne tô mearctreówe, Cod. Dip. Kembl. iii. 434, 18. Cf. gemǽr-treów.

mearcung, e; *f.* I. *a marking, mark:*—*Nota* ðæt is mearcung Ðæra mearcunga sind manega, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 19. Mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. II. *a marking out, description, arrangement, disposition:*—Mercung *descriptio*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 2. Mearcung *capitulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 40. Mearcunge *constellationem, constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 1, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* marchunga *propositum, institutio.*] v. fore-, ge-, on-mearcung.

mearc-wæd, es; *n. Boundary-water, the water by the shore:*—Wlanc monig on stæþe stôdon stundum wrǽcon ofer mearcwaðu and ðâ gehlôdon hildesercum wǽghengestas *many a proud one stood on the shore; now and again they pressed over the border-floods, and then laded the wave-steeds with their war-shirts* (but cf. mearc-pæð), Elen. Kmbl. 465; El. 233.

mearc-weard, es; *m. A mark-warden, a wolf*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168.

mearc-weg, es; *m. A road that forms part of a boundary:*—Andlang mearcweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 40, 3. On mearcwei, iii. 202, 5. Cf. mǽr-, gemǽr-weg.

meard. v. meord.

mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian:*—Mergelle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 1. Wyl mergeallan on meolcum, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. v. mersc-meargealla.

mearh, mærh, es; *n. m. Marrow, pith;* also *a sausage.* Cf. mearh-gehæcc:—Mearh *medulla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 23. Mearg, 283, 48. Mærh, 70, 47. Merg, ii. 114, 3. Mearh *lucanica* (*lucanica* genus farciminis ex porcinis carnibus concisis a Lucanis populis, a quibus Romani milites primum didicerunt, Forcellini), 51, 55: *amilarius*(?), 6, 59: 100, 19. Mærh, 113, 22. Meargh, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 53 (given amongst words *de suibus*). Mearh *medulla* vel *lucanica*, 44, 42. Mid mearche *cum medulla*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Wuduþistles ðone grênan mearh ðe biþ on ðam heáfde, L. M. 3, 70; Lchdm. ii. 358, 1. Gedô ðæt mearh on ða eágan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Heortes smeoruw oððe ðæt mearh, Herb. 96, 3; Lchdm. i. 208, 22. Nim foxes smero and râhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25. Wulfes mearh, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 6; Lchdm. i. 362, 9. Heortes mearg, 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Nim mærc, sâpan (MS. mærcsâpan) and hinde meolc, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1. Mearga *medullas*, Germ. 397, 493. [*O. L. Ger.* marg: *O. Frs.* merg: *Icel.* mergr; *m.: O. H. Ger.* marag, marg, mark: *Ger.* mark; *n.*]

mearh; *g.* meares; *m. A horse, steed:*—Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Cyninges mearh, 2383; El. 1193. Se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Hwǽr cwom mearg, hwǽr cwom mago, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Sum biþ meares gleáw *one is skilful in the management of a steed*, 79 a; Th. 297, 17; Crä. 69. Tomes meares, 91 a; Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Ðâ hê on meare râd, on wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176. Ðe him mænigne mear gesealde, Byrht. Th. 137, 19; By. 188. Fahta mearas, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. Fealwe mearas, 1735; B. 865. Mearas æppelfealuwe, 4333. Meara and mâðma, 4338; B. 2166. Mearum and mâðmum, 3800; B. 1898. Beornas cômon wiggum gengan on mearum môdige, Andr. Kmbl. 2193; An. 1098. [*Icel.* marr *a steed* (in poetry; used in compounds, e.g. vâg-marr *wave-steed*, of ships: *O. H. Ger.* marah, march *equus.*] v. lagu-, sǽ-, ýð-mearh.

mearh-cofa, an; *m. A marrow-chamber, a bone:*—Mearhcofan *ossa*, Ps. Th. 101, 3.

mearh-gehæcc, es; *n. A kind of pudding, a sausage:*—Mearhgehæc *isica* (*insicia* genus farciminis, seu obsonii ex carne concisa, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 35. Mærhgehæc (-hæt, Wrt.) *isicia*, i. 27, 22. [Halliwell gives '*hack* the lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine: *hackin* a pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog: *hack-pudding* a mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits: *katcher* a dish of minced meat.] v. *next word and* haccian.

mearh-hæccelf es; *n. A sausage, hog's-pudding:*—Gehæcca oððe mearhæccel *farcimen* (*farcimen* intestinum varie ac minutim concisa carne refertum, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 77. v. preceding word.

mearh-, mearg-lîc; *adj. Marrowy, fat:*—Onsegdnisse merglîce ic

offriu *holocausta medullata offeram*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marag-haft (*in same passage*).]

mearrian; *p.* ode *To err, go astray*:—Ne þyncþ ðeáh ðām monnum ðæt hī āuht mearrigen ðe dæs wilniaþ tō begitanne ðæt hī māran ne þu.fon tilian *num enim videntur errare hi, qui nihilo indigere nituntur?*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 1. v. ge-mearr, mirran.

mearþ, es; *m. A marten, a kind of weasel*:—Mearth *furuncus*, Ep. Gl. 9 d, 11. Mearþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 21: *furo, idem deminutive furunculus*, 39, 58: *ferunca* vel *ferunculus*, i. 22, 51. Mærþ *feruncus*, 78, 17: *rumusculus*, ii. 76, 36. Merþ *ferunca*, 40, 12. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan xv mearþes fell (cf. *Icel.* marð-skinn.), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ofer mearþes hrycg (*in an enumeration of boundaries*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 20. [*Icel.* mörðr.]

mearu, mæru, meru, myru; *adj. Tender, soft, delicate*:—Ðonne his twig biþ mearu (*tener*), Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Merwe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Mearuwe *delicatus i. tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 40. Gyf se līchoma mearu (MS. B. mearuw) sȳ *if the body be tender* (*with sores*), Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 24. Hwæðer sió gecynd ðæs līchoman sīe heard ðe hnesce and mearwe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Man byþ merwe gesceaft, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Myra *tenellus*, Kent. Gl. 62. Se myrwa *mactus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 71. Ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *tenellis ecclesiæ crementis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Blōd fleów of hire ðæm merwan līchoman, Shrn. 101, 22. Genim ðās wyrte swā mearwe *take this plant as young and tender as possible*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 8, 12. Mearawa *tenera, gracilia*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 42. Ne gedafenaþ ūs ðæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan swā swā ðās merwan cild, Homl. Th. i. 602, 13. Þurh ða myrwan *per tenera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 23. Hī (*the leaves*) beóþ mearwran (MS. H. mearuwran), Herb. 153, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 15. Ða hwītan līchoman beóþ mearuwran and tedran ðonne ða blacan, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. Mærwost, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 21. On mearwis[tum?] *in tenerrima, gracillima*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 69. Merewistan *gracillima*, 521, 29. [*A. R.* meruwe (*of young trees*): *O. H. Ger.* marawi, maro *tener, delicatus; there is besides* muruwi, murwi *with same meaning*: *M. H. Ger.* mürwe: *Ger.* mürbe.]

mearuw-ness, e; *f. Tenderness, delicacy*:—Hira mōdes mearuwnesse (Cott. MSS. meruwenesse) *eorum teneritudinem*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 18. Marenysse *teneritudine*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 35.

meatt. v. matt.

meáu. v. mǣw.

mec. v. mē.

mēce, es; *m. A sword, falchion, blade*:—Mēce *machera*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 44: 424, 30: Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 47: *mucro*, 114, 35. Mēcha *aciem gladii, vim gladii*, 98, 36. Mēche *frameam*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 14. Mēces ecge, Beo. Th. 3628; B. 1812. Mid āwendenlīcum mēce *romphæa versatili vel volubili ancipiti, utraque parte acutus*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 70. Slōh fāgum mēce, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Scīrne mēce *a bright blade*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 8; Crä. 65. Heardne mēce, Byrht. Th. 136, 47; By. 167. Mēcea gemānan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Æðelst. 40. Mēcum mylenscearpan, Erl. 112, 24; Æðelst. 24. [*Laym.* mæche: *Goth.* mēki (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* māki: *Icel.* mækir.]

mēce-fisc, es; *m. A mullet*:—Mēce-(mǣce-)fisc *mugil*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup, 308, 5. Cf. gār-fisc.

mecg. v. mæcg.

mecgan; *p.* mægde (?) *To stir, mix*:—Cnuca eall ðās tōgadere and magce tōgadere *pound all these together, and stir together*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 8. Nime ðat dust and mæcige mid ðan æge *take the dust and stir it up with the egg*, 126, 19. Stream sceal mecgan mereflōde *the river shall stir up* (*as it pours in*) or *mix with, the ocean*, Menol. Fox 507; Gn. C. 24.

mechanisc; *adj. Mechanical*:—Án wurþlīc weorc on mechanisc geweorc, Homl. Skt. 5, 251.

mēd, e; *f. Meed, reward*:—Mēd *merces*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 45: *merx*, ii. 58, 41. Ðīn mēd byþ swīðe micel, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt byþ ūs tō mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 335. Elles næbbe gē mēde mid eówrum fæder ðe on heofenum ys, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Mēde onfōn, 6, 5. Hē mē mēde gehēt, Beo. Th. 4275; B. 2134. Ðē sind gehealdene dīne mēda gewisse, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 24: Cd. 19; Th. 130, 29; Gen. 2167. Ðū mēdum scealt onfōn, 141; Th. 176, 24; Gen. 2916: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 34. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mēda, miéda: *O. Frs.* mēde, meide, mīde: *O. H. Ger.* mieta, miata: *Ger.* miete.] v. meord.

mēdan. v. on-mēdan.

Mēdas, Mēdisc. v. Mǣdas, Mǣdisc.

mēdder, mēddern. v. mōdor, mēdren.

med-drosna; *pl. f. Dregs of mead*, L. M. 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15.

-mēde; *subst.* and *adj.* v. eáþ-, ge-, ofer-, unblīðe-, unge-, widermēde (-mēdu).

medel. v. mæðel.

medeme. v. medume.

mēderce. v. mȳdrece.

mēderen. v. mēdren.

meder-wyrhta. v. meter-wyrhta.

Medeshāmstede, es; *m. Peterborough*:—Abbud ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwan lande, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 41. Nama hit gāuen Medeshāmstede, forðan ðet ðǣr is ān wæl ðe is gehāten Medeswæl, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 9. Hē geaf hit ðā tō nama Burch ðe ǣr hēt Medeshāmstede, 963; Erl. 123, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kembl. vi. 312.

mēd-gilda, an; *m. One who receives pay, a needy person*:—Wædla ł mēdgylda *mendicus*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Se hȳra oððe se mēdgylda *the hireling or the mercenary*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 5. Swā swā mēdgildan (*hireling's*) dagas, ii. 454, 27. Nafa ðū dīnne nēhstan for weal and for mēdgildan *non fratrem tuum opprimes servitute famulorum*, Lev. 25, 39.

-medla. v. an-, on-, ofer-medla.

medlen. v. midlen.

mēd-līc. v. mǣþ-lic.

med-micel; *adj.* **I.** *not great, moderate, small* (of time, space, quantity):—Se medmicla fyrst *modica illa intercapedo*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 14: Blickl. Homl. 111, 24. Is on westan medmycel duru, 127, 8. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum feó, 61, 30. Ðā fēng hē tō medmycclan bigleofan, ðæt wæs tō ðam berenan hlāfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 5. Hæfde hē medmycel (*permodicum*) mynster, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 21. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne, and ecedes medmicelne, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 20. Midmycle (*other MS.* medmycle), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34, Medmiclu and miclu *pusilla et magna*, Blickl. Gl. *Used as a noun*:—Dō medmicel on ða eágan *put a little into the eyes*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. Medmicel pipores, 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. Medmicel hlāfes, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Dæs medmāsta (*or* medmasta? *from* medume. v. *also under* **II, III**) geleáfe *minime fidei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 30. **II.** *not great, trifling, venial, not important*:—Gif man medmycles (*exigui*) hwæthwega deófium onsægþ, fæste i. geár; gif hē mycles hwæt onsecge, fæste x winter, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Medmycel ǣrende wē ðyder habbaþ, Blickl. Homl. 233, 11. Ða gōd ðe ic ǣfre dyde wǣron swīðe feáwe and medmicle (*nimium pauca et modica*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 38. Ne māgon wē būton ðǣm medmyclum synnum beón, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. On mycclum gyltum oððe on medmycclum, 107, 14. Micclum þingum and medmiclum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 12. Ðæt ic on ðam medemǣstan (medemæstan?) geþohte gesyngode *quæ tenuissima cogitatione peccavi*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 10. **III.** *not great, lowly, mean, poor*:—On medmyclum hrægle gehealdene *content with mean apparel*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. On ðone medmycclan innoþ ðære ā clǣnan fæmnan *into the lowly womb of the ever clean virgin*, 5, 18, 33: 23, 23. Æt ānum of ðissum medmǣstan *unum de pusillis istis*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 23; Th. ii. 236, 10.

medmicel-ness, e; *f. Smallness*:—Medmicelnysse gāstæs *pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 8.

medmicle; *adv. Humbly, meanly*:—Oft wīc beóþ on manegum stōwum medmyccle gesette; seó ceaster ðonne wæs hēh and aldorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 77, 24.

medo. v. medu.

mēdren, mēdern, mēddern; *adj. Maternal*, (of lineage) *on the mother's side*:—Eádweard his brōðor on mēdren (cf. *Icel.* móðerni *the mother's side*), Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 28. Þurh mēdderne *per maternam*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 70. Of mēdernum hrife *de vulva*; mēdernum *maternis*, 441, 41, 25. Of mēddernum geeácnungum *partubus*, 480, 9. v. *following words and* ge-mēdred.

mēdren-cynn, es; *n. Maternal kin, kin by the mother's side*:—Ælfrēdes reht meódrencynn *Alfred's direct maternal kin*, Chart. Th. 483, 5. Ðæt wē ðīn mēdrencynn mōtan cunnan, nū wē āreccan ne māgon ðæt fædrencynn, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 34; Cri. 246.

mēdren-gecynd, es; *n. Nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōð man þurh his mēdrengecynd (mēddrengecynd) *he was very man in the nature derived from his mother*, Wulfst. 17, 7.

mēdren-mǣg, es; *m. A kinsman by the mother's side, maternal kinsman*:—Mēddernmāgas *cognati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 80. Ðara mēdrenmǣga (mēddrenmāga, MS. H.) dǣl, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 21. Gif hē mēdrenmǣgas nāge, 27; Th. i. 78, 21.

mēdren-mǣgþ, e; *f. Kindred by the mother's side*:—Gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, viii fæderenmǣgþe, and iii. mēdrenmǣgþe, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

med-rīce; *adj. Of little power, not powerful, of the lower as opposed to the higher classes*:—Medrīca gesetnyssa *plebisscita*; rīccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 65–66.

med-sǣlþ, e; *f. Bad fortune, ill success*:—Ðæt hié mōsten gefandian hweðer hié heora medsēlþa oferswīðan mehte, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 28.

mēd-sceatt, es; *m.* **I.** *payment in reward of service done, a reward, wages, fee*:—Ne onfēng hē ðæt tō mēdsceatte *he did not accept it as a fee*, Shrn. 135, 24. Hē ne sealde Gode nānne mētsceat for his sāule . . . Ðæt is ðonne se mēdsceat wið his sāule ðæt hē him gielde gōd weorc *non dabit Deo pretium redemtionis animæ suæ . . . Pretium namque redemtionis dare, est opus bonum reddere*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 9–11. Swelce hié ða mētsceattas rīmen ðe hié Gode sellen . . . Ac hié sceoldon

gehiéran ðone cwide ðe âwriten is: 'Se ðe mêdsceattas gaderaþ hê legeþ hié on þyrelne pohchan.' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ ðæt hê tô mêtsceatte sellan þencþ *quasi mercedem numerant . . . Audiant, quod scriptum es: 'Qui mercedes congregavit, misit eas in sacculum pertusum.' In sacculo pertuso videtur, quando pecunia mittitur*, 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16–21. **II.** *payment for service or favour expected* (generally in a bad sense), *a gift, present, a bribe*:—Sî se âwirged ðe unscildigne man belæ̂we wiþ mêdscette *maledictus, qui accepit munera, ut percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Ælc wôh for lyðran mêdsceatte gelætaþ tô rihte, Wulfst. 297, 26. Se man ðe bringþ mêdsceat ðam gerêfan, se geârendaþ bet ðonne se ðe nænne ne bringþ, 238, 8. Gif hwâ æt þeófe mêdsceatt nime, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 14. Swylc gerêfa swylc mêdsceat nime, and ôðres ryht þurh ðæt ælecge, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 5: L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 12. Mêdsceattas *munera propriæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 9. Mêdsceattas âblendaþ wîsra manna geþancas, Deut. 16, 19. Swýðre heora gefylled is of mêdsceattum (*muneribus*), Ps. Spl. 25, 10: L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 17: L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25.

med-spédig; *adj. Unprosperous, poorly provided*:—Ne biþ ænig ðæs earfoþsælig mon on moldan, ne ðæs medspêdig ðæt hine se ârgifa ealles biscyrge môdes cræfta *no man upon earth is there of such hard fortune or so meanly endowed, that the gracious giver quite cuts him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 3; Crä. 9.

med-strang; *adj. Of moderate means, of middle rank*:—Ic lærde wlance men and heáhgeþungene . . . Ic lærde eác ða medstrangan men (cf. Homl. Th. i. 370, 20, *see under* medume) . . . and þearfum ic lærde, Blickl. Homl. 187, 13–17.

med-, met-trum; *adj.* **I.** *not strong in health, infirm, weak, ill*:—Hwâ biþ medtrum ðæt ic ne sîe for his þingum seóc *quis infirmatur, et ego non infirmor?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 4. Se mettruma lîchoma *debile corpus*, 61, 2; Swt. 455, 27. Sint tô manianne ða mettruman (*ægri*), 36, 4; Swt. 251, 20. Manega wurdon mettrume gehælede, Homl. Th. ii. 512, 7. Mettrumra *ægrotorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 20. **II.** *of inferior position* (?):—Nalæs ðæt ân ðætte ða metruman (MSS. O. T. mættran: MS. B. mæteran) men ymb heora nêdþearfnesse wæron ac eác cyningas and ealdormen from hire geþeaht sôhton *non solum mediocres in necessitatibus suis, sed etiam reges ac principes ab ea quærerent consilium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43. Cf. med-strang.

med-, met-trum-, -trym-ness, e; *f. Infirmity, ill-health, sickness, illness*:—Seó lange mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, ðonne hine God forlætan nele êþelîce lîfian, ne hê swyltan ne môte, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Hwîlum ofþryceþ ðone lîchoman ungemetlîcu mettrymnes (*languor*). Ongeán swelce metrymnesse mon beþorfte stronges læcedômes . . . swâ hê mæge ða mettrymnesse (*morbum*) mid gefliéman, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–30. Se ðe biscephâd underfêhþ hê underfêhþ ðæs folces mettrymnesse *quasi ad ægrum medicus accedit*, 9; Swt. 59, 23. Hê gefôr on ðære mettrymnesse, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 21. Ða gehældon hié sum wîf of micelre medtrumnesse, Shrn. 135, 16. Mettrumnesse, Ps. Th. 5, arg: 6, arg: 15, arg: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 13. Ða læcas cunnon heora medtrumnesse ongitan, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 16. Mettrymnysse *infirmitates*, Ps. Spl. C. 15, 3. Metrymnisse *ægrotationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 17. Wîf sceolon gemunan hyra mettrumnessa and hyra hâdes tyddernessa *women must remember their infirmities and the weaknesses of their sex*, L. E. I. 6; Th. ii. 406, 12.

medu, meodu, a; *m.*: wes; *n. Mead, a drink made from honey*:—Medu *medo* vel *medus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 41. Meodu *medo*, 82, 30. Medo *mulsum*, 290, 60. Medo, geswêt *vel* weall *defrutum*, i. *vinum*, ii. 138, 24. Meodu, Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. Medewes *defruti*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 74. Ða mæla ðe wê oft æt meodo spræcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. Tô medo, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604. Ða wê medu þêgon, 5260; B. 2633. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Wylle swâ swýðre medo, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 7. Gedô on ðone drenc swîðe gôd medo, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 15. Hwîtne medu, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. Ðær hý meodu drincaþ, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 16; Rä. 21, 12. Medewa, wîn *defruta, decocta vina*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 38. [*Icel.* mjöðr; *m: O. H. Ger.* meto, mito *mulsum, medum: Ger.* meth: *Lithuan.* middus: *Gk. μέθυ.*]

medu-ærn, es; *n. A house in which mead is drunk, a banqueting-house*:—Medoærn micel, Beo. Th. 138; B. 69.

medu-benc, e; *f. A bench in a banqueting-hall*:—Medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1556; B. 776. On ðære medubence, 2108; B. 1052. Medobence, 4376; B. 2185. Meodobence, 3808; B. 1902. Meodubence, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 9; Vy. 48.

medu-burh; *f. A city in which mead is drunk, one in which mead-drinking warriors live*:—On ðære medobyrig, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. On meoduburgum, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 18; Bo. 16.

medu-dreám, es; *m. Joy attending mead-drinking, festivity*:—Ne seah ic medudreám máran, Beo. Th. 4036; B. 2016. Meododreáma, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 8; Bo. 44.

medu-drenc, es; *m. Mead*:—Ðonne biþ heom heora meodudrenc wîn and beór eall tô ëcum þurste âwend *then shall their mead and wine and beer all be turned for them to eternal thirst*, Wulfst. 245, 4.

medu-drinc, es; *m. Mead-drinking*:—Fore medodrince *instead of mead-drinking*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 12; Seef. 22.

medu-full, es; *n. A mead-cup*:—Meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 66. Medoful, Beo. 1253; B. 624: 2034; B. 1015.

medu-gâl; *adj.* '*Flown with wine,*' *excited with mead*:—Holofernus môdig and medugâl, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26: Cd. 209; Th. 260, 1; Dan. 703. Meodugâl, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. Meodugâles gedrinc, 330, 27; Vy. 57.

medu-heall, e; *f. A mead-hall, banqueting-hall*:—Ðeós (*Hrothgar's*) medoheal, Beo. Th. 972; B. 484. Meodoheall, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 13; Ruin. 24. In meoduhealle, 76 b; Th. 288, 6; Wand. 27: 79 a; Th. 297, 16; Crä. 69: 85 b; Th. 321, 33; Víd. 55. In medohealle, Elen. Kmbl. 2515; El. 1259.

meduma, meoduma, an; *m. A weaver's beam*:—Meoduma *insubula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 33: 282, 18. (Cf. Webbeámas *insubulæ*, 59, 43.) Meodoma, ii. 46, 33.

medume, medeme, meodume; *adj.* **I.** *middling, moderate, common*:—Medeme *mediocer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 67. Gif hwylc man forstele deórwurþe þing . . . Gif hwylc man medeme þing (*rem mediocrem*) stele, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 17–20. **II.** *occupying the middle or mean position as regards* (*a*) *size, amount*, etc.:—Medume leódgeld *a half fine* (cf. *medietas leudis*, and other examples, Grmm. R. A. 653), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Hê hæfþ medemne wæstm *he is of middle height*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. Heáfdu medumra manna *heads of average, ordinary men*, Salm. Kmbl. 525; Sal. 262. Gehwar gebûrrihta sŷn hefige, gehwar medeme (*moderate*), L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5. Se mæsta segl *acateon;* se medemesta segl *epidromas;* se lesta *dalum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 51–53. (*b*) *place, rank, means*:—Medemra þegna heregeata *the medial thanes' heriots*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. Ic tæhte ðâm rîcan . . . ic tæhte ðâm medeman mannum . . Ic bebeád þearfum, Homl. Th. i. 378, 20. Heáfodmynstres griþbryce . . . medemran mynstres . . and ðonne git læssan, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Ðæs medemestan lîfes (*the life mid-way between the best and worst*, cf. mon forlæt ðæt wyrreste lîf and ne mæg git cuman tô ðæm betstan, 10), Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 15. (*c*) *age*:—Mînre yldstan dêhter . . . ðære medemestan . . . ðære gingstan, Chart. Th. 488, 28–32: 489, 23–25. **III.** *observing the just mean, perfect, meet, fit, worthy*:—Hê wæs þurh eall meodum (MS. B. medeme: MS. O. medum) *erat dignus per omnia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 19. Meoduma, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 37. Hwelc se beón scolde ðe medome (*dignus*) hierde bión sceolde, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 20. Medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 35. Hê wyrþ ælces cræftes medeme (*fit for, capable of*) . . . ælces þinges swâ medeme swâ hê æfre medemast (medomist, MS. Cott.), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25–29. Hwylc ðæt medeme gôd wæs hwylc ðæt unmedeme *quæ sit imperfecti, quæ perfecti boni forma*, 35, 1; Fox 134, 4. Medeme fæsten *a proper fast*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35. Medeme lâc, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Ful medomne wæstm, 55, 5. Drihtne tô geearnienne medome folc ('*a prepared people*,' Lk. 1, 17), 165, 15. Ne gedêþ se anweald gôdne ne meodumne (MS. Cott. medomne) *power makes him neither good nor worthy*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20. Gôde and medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 23, 32. Mid medemum wæstmum hreówe *dignis pœnitentia fructibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 8. Medeme þinc *res dignas*, Kent. Gl. 396. Drihten ðû ðe eall medema geworhtest and nâht unmedemes, Shrn. 165, 31. Ne mâgon wê nânwuht findan betere (MS. Cott. medemre) ðonne God, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 26. Nis meodumre ne mâra ðonne *it is not too good nor too great for*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 16; Gü. 355. Ðæt medemæste *the best*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Ða medumestan ealdras *exspectabiles senatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* metam, metem.] v. un-medume.

medumian, medemian, medmian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to fix the measure of anything*:—Dôm æfter dæde medemige man be mæðe *according to the deed let the measure of doom be fixed in proportion*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 6: vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 17. Man sceal medmian and gescâdlîce tôscâdan ylde and geógoþe *youth and age must have their proper place assigned them, and be discreetly distinguished*, vii. 52; Th. i. 328, 18. Medmian (medemian), L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. **II.** *to deem worthy* (v. medume, **III.**), *respect, esteem*:—Ic gemedemige (*other* MSS. medemige) ðê tô ðam þinge *dignor te illa re*, and medemigende ðê tô ðam þinge *dignans te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 250, 9–10. Weofodþêna mæðe medemige man, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* metamên *temperare, moderare, dimidiare.*] v. ge-medemian.

medum-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *middling, moderate, small*:—Gehwædum ł medemlîcum *mediocri*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Hê hæfþ medemlîce nosu (cf. medmicle neosu þynne *naso pertenui*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34) *he has a slender nose*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. **II.** *worthy, honourable*:—Medomlîcan *dignitosam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 64. Medomlîce *dignitosa*, 106, 55: 140, 27.

medum-lîce; *adv.* **I.** *moderately, in a small degree, imperfectly*:—Medomlîce *mediocriter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 27. Wê cunnon ðære leóde gereord, nâ medemlîce ac fulfremedlîce, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 3. **II.** *worthily, fitly, kindly* (cf. mæþ-lîce, medum-ness):—Hî ne

mâgon medomlîce (Cott. MSS. medumlîce) þénian *ministrare digne nequeunt*, Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 10. Suíðe medomlîce Iacobus his stîrde *hinc pie Iacobus prohibet*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 9. Medomlîce *benigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 3. Meodomlîce *digne*, Rtl. 2, 41.

medumlîc-ness, e; *f. Smallness*:—Gehwædnys ł medemidlîcnys (medemlîcnys?) *mediocritas, parvitas*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 14.

medum-ness, e: *f.* I. *worth, dignity*:—Medumnes (Cott. MSS. medomnes) *dignitas*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Nân man for his rîce ne cymþ tô cræftum and tô medemnesse ac for his cræftum and for his medumnesse hê cymþ tô rice *non virtutibus ex dignitate, sed ex virtute dignitatibus honor accedat*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Gê underþiódaþ eówre héhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyðemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quæque detruditis*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. Ðæt gê nâfre swâ heálîce medumnesse (*the priestly office*) ne forwyrcen, L. E. I. 1; Th. i. 402, 27. Ealdordômes medomnysse, Shrn. 151, 19. II. *kindness, condescension, appreciation of worth in others* (cf. mâþ, V):—Medemnysse ðînre *benignitatis tuæ*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Medumnysse *benignitatem*, 51, 3: Blickl. Homl. 145, 33. Cf. medumlîce, II.

medumung, e; *f.* I. *the fixing of the measure of anything*:—Â sceal dôm æfter dæde and medemung be mâde *ever shall doom be according to deed, and fine be fixed with fair measure*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 5: L. E. B. 10; Th. ii. 242, 11. II.?:—Ðonon â be ecge on ða medemuncga (medemunga); of ðære medemuncge (mædemunge) on ðone ealdan widig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 25, 21–23: v. 286, 31–33. [*O. H. Ger.* metemunga *temperies, temperamentum.*] v. medumian.

medu-rêden[n], e; *f. Strong drinks, cellar* (in the sense of the liquors contained in it):—Rûmheort beón meodorædenne *liberal with liquors*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 3; Gn. Ex. 88.

medu-scenc, es; *m. A draught* or *cup of mead*:—Meoduscencum hwearf geond ðæt healreced (cf. Ymbeode ides Helminga ôðdæt heó Beówulfe medoful æt bær, 1244–), Beo. Th. 3965; B. 1980.

medu-seld, es; *n. Mead-house, house in which feasting takes place*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065.

medu-setl, es; *n. A mead-seat, a seat in a banqueting-hall*, Beo. Th. 10; B. 5.

medu-stîg, e; *f. Path to the mead-hall*:—Cyning of brŷdbûre treddode ... and his cwên mid him medostîg gemæt ... Hrôðgâr tô healle geóng, Beo. Th. 1845–1855; B. 920–925.

medu-wæge, an: -wæg, e; *f. The Medway*:—Sint dæs londes gemæra: an westhealfæ Scipfliót, an norþhalfe Meodowæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 25. Miodowæge, iii. 400, 26. Partem fluminis Meduwaeian, i. 135, 34. Andlang Medwæge, 283, 4. Andlang Medwægan, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 24. In tô Medewæge, 1016; Erl. 157, 4. Ôþ mediwægan sindan ða gemæra. Fram Miadawegan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 24. Ôþ Miodowegan, 17. In flumen Medewiæge, iii. 386, 26. Ôþ ða eá Medewegan, 400, 31.

medu-wang, es; *m. A mead-plain, the ground surrounding the house where mead is drunk*:—Tô sele comon feówertŷne Geáta gongan, módig (*Beowulf*) on gemonge meodowongas træd. Ðâ com ingân ealdor þegna, Beo. Th. 3291; B. 1643.

medu-wêrig; *adj. Sated with feasting*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229: 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245.

medu-wyrt, e; *f. Meadow-sweet*, also *mead-sweet*:—Meodowyrt *melleuna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 43: L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 14. Medowyrt, Lchdm. ii. 96, 17: 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 11. Medewyrt *malletina* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 1: Lchdm. iii. 6, 12: 16, 9. Meodeuyrt *mellauna, papamo*, 304, 1, 35, [*Scott.* med-uart: *Dan.* mjöd-urt.]

med-wîs; *adj. Not wise, dull, foolish*:—Ða medwîsan *hebetes*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 15, 21; 205, 2, 4, 17. Sume wîsran sume medwîsran *quosdam sapientes, quosdam tardiores*, 30, 2; Swt. 205, 7. Medwisum men, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 24; Rä. 5, 10.

mêg, megen, megende. v. mâg, mâw, mægen, magan.

meh, meht. v. mê, meaht.

mêi, meig. v. mâg.

mela. v. melu.

melc, meolc; *adj. Giving milk, milch*:—Melc *foetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 57: *fetus*, ii. 36, 33. Melce and tydrende *foetus*, 36, 32. Hê geseah wilde hinde melce and se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde, Shrn. 130, 3. Wið tittia sâr wîfa ðe beóþ melce, Herb. 19, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Meolce breóst *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 14. [*Icel.* mjólkr *giving milk*: *O. H. Ger.* melch *foetus*: *Ger.* melk.]

melcan; *p.* mealc, *pl.* mulcon; *pp.* molcen *To milk*:—Ic melce *mulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. Melke, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Se ðe melcþ *qui emulget*, Kent. Gl. 1121. Milciþ *morgit* (?), Ep. Gl. 14 f, 16. Milcet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 73. Milcit, 114, 17: *mulgit*, Wülck. 33, 26. Hê êwa mealc, Shrn. 61, 19. Ðæt fæt ðe ðû wille on melcan, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 9. Níge molcen, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 13: 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* melchan.] v. meolcian.

melcing-fæt, es; *n. A milk-pail*:—Melcingfata *mulctra*, Germ. 390, 66. v. meolc-fæt.

meld, e; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* melda; *f. delatura, delatio, proditio*] *Declaration, proclamation*:—Hê wîde beád Metodes mihte ðær hê meld âhte *he declared the Lord's power widely, where he could proclaim it*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 30; Dan. 648.

melda, an; *m.* I. *a narrator, an informer, announcer*:—Dæs ðe ic æfre on ealdre ængum ne wolde monna ofer moldan melda weorþan *what I would never relate to any man upon earth*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 3; Gû. 1203: 73 b; Th. 275, 28; Jul. 557. Sió æsc biþ melda, nalles þeóf *the axe is an informer, not a thief* (i. e. the noise made by hewing with an axe would attract the attention, which a thief would certainly shun, v. Grmm. R. A. 47), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23: L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 17. Þurh ðæs meldan hond; se sceolde wong wîsian, Beo. Th. 4802; B. 2405. Ic tô meldan wearþ *I turned informer* (cf. Th. 259, 28 sqq., 270, 10 for the narrative forced from the devil by Juliana: cf. also Jul. pp. 39 sqq.), Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Ðæt wê ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen *that we be not informers of the crime*, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. II. *a betrayer*:—Gê sind meldan and manslagan (*betrayers and murderers*, Acts vii. 52), Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* meldari *sponsor*: *O. H. Ger.* meldari *delator, proditor.*]

meldan; *p.* ede *To announce, declare*:—Ûs frunon fæcnum wordum meldedan *they questioned us, with crafty words declared*, Ps. Th. 136, 3. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, mældan for monnum, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 18; Rä. 19, 2. Meldan, 109 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. v. tô-meldan, meldian.

melde, an; *f. Orach*, a plant-name:—Melde, Lchdm. iii. 6, 11. Nim meldon ða wyrt, 54, 23. [*Dan.* meld: *O. H. Ger.* malta *beta*; melda *atriplex*: *Ger.* melde.] v. tûn-melde.

meld-feoh, *gen.* -feós; *n. Fee paid for giving information*:—Se ðe hit (forstolen flæsc) ofspyraþ, hê âh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. v. Grmm. R. A. 656.

meldian; *p.* ode, ede. I. *to declare, announce, tell*:—Mûþ habbaþ and ne meldiaþ wiht *os habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 134, 16. Hî sprecaþ unnyt sægeaþ and wôh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt et loquentur iniquitatem*, 93, 4. Ælfrêd cræft meldode *Alfred displayed his art*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 4; Met. Einl. 2. Ic sceal môd meldian swâ ðû mê beódest *I must tell all my mind, as thou dost bid me*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 10; Jul. 463. Ongan meldigan ðone hâlgan wer *the devil began to tell who the holy man was*,. Andr. Kmbl. 2341; An. 1172. Ðâ geneálæhton mâ hine meldigende (*declaring that Peter was with Jesus*), Homl. Th. ii. 248, 32. II. *to inform against, accuse*:—Oft mec îsern scôd sâre on sîdan, ic swîgade, nâfre meldade monna ængum (*never accused any man* (?) or *told no man*), Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 17; Rä. 71, 15. Meldadun *vel* wroegdun *defferuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 17. Meldedun, 25, 26. *Desequunt vel* meldadan i. *accusabant*, 139, 15. Hê nolde meldian on his gefêran ðe mid him sieredon *he would not inform against his companions who had plotted with him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* meldôn *to declare, betray, proclaim*: *O. H. Ger.* meldên, meldôn *prodere, deferre, producere*: *Ger.* melden.] v. ge-meldian, meldan.

meldung, e; *f. Information* (against a person), *betrayal*:—Hê swŷðe mânfullîce âcweald wæs þurh meldunga his âgenes wîfes *multum nefarie peremptus est proditione conjugis suæ*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* meldunga *proditio, delatura*: *Ger.* meldung.]

mêle, mæle, es; *m. A cup, bowl, basin*:—Meeli *aluium*, Ep. Gl. 26, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 72. Mêli *avum* (= *alvium*?), 101, 31. Mêle *albium*, 8, 27: i. 285, 9: *patera*, 24, 39. Mêlas *karchesia*, 24, 42: *ciatos*, ii. 22, 44. Dô mêle fulne buteran on, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17. [Halliw. Dict. meles and payles.] v. wæter-mêle (-mæle).

mele-, mil-deáw, es; *n. m. Honey-dew, nectar*:—Hunig[deáw] oððe mildeáw *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 38. Nô hê fôddor þigeþ mete on moldan nemne meledeáwes dæl gebyrge se dreóreþ oft æt middre nihte *non illi cibus est nostro concessus in orbe, ambrosios libat cœlesti nectare rores, stellifero teneri qui cecidere polo*, Exon. 59 b; Th 215, 29; Ph. 260. [Swetter is munegunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe, O. E. Homl. i. 269, 5. In *Prompt. Parv.* and *Wick.* the word has the modern sense *blight, uredo, aurugo*; so *O. H. Ger.* mili-tou: *M. H. Ger.* mili-tou: *Ger.* mehl-thau. The first part of the word seems to mean *honey*, cf. milisc and *Goth.* miliþ *honey*. Grmm. D. M. p. 607, gives another etymology, connecting it with *Icel.* mél *bit* (*of a bridle*), the dew being the foam which fell from the bit of the horse Hrîmfaxi.]

melsc. v. milisc.

meltan; *p.* mealt, *pl.* multon; *pp.* molten. I. *to melt, become liquid, be consumed, dissolved*:—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. Mylt *dissolvitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 25. Swâ weax melteþ, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Mylteþ, 67, 2. His sylfes hâm brynewylmum mealt (*was consumed*), Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326. Multon meretorras (*when the waters of the Red Sea fell upon the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484. Ðonne mê mægen mylte *dum defecerit virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ne sceal ânes hwæt meltan (*be consumed on the pile*), Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3011. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Mylt-ende *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. II. of food, *to digest*:—Late mylt gæten flæsc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16, 25. Ða scearpan þing unŷþelîce meltaþ, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii.

212, 2. Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte, 2, 29; Lchm. ii. 226, 5. Ða ðe on ðære uferan wambe gewuniaþ and ne mâgon meltan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 17. Myltan, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 18. Wel meltende mettas, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 21. v. for-, ge-meltan; miltan.

meltung, e; *f. Melting* (of food), *digestion:*—Ðara metta meltung, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. Hió næfþ gôde meltunge *it* (*the stomach of a watery nature*) *hath not good digestion*, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 27. v. un-meltung.

melu, melo, mela, meolu, mealu, wes; *n. Meal, flour:*—Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32: *farina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 17: ii. 38, 70. Swâ swâ mon melo (Cott. MS. meolo) sift, ðæt melo (meolo) þurhcrýpþ ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Ðæt mela biþ gôd, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 2. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. Melwes (Lind. mælo) *farinæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 33. Melues *similæ*, Lev. 6, 20. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Melewes *polline*, mealewes *farinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 36, 37. Ðrittig mittan clænes melowes (*fine flour*) and sixtig mittan ôðres melowes, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 32. Meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 10. *Pollis* smedma, *pollinis* of melowe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 48. Windlas mid meluwe *canistra farinæ*, Gen. 40, 16. Of rigenum melwe, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Genim beren mela gôd, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 50, 3. Beren meala, Lchdm. iii. 8, 15. [*Icel.* mjöl: *O. H. Ger.* melo *farina, polenta, pulvis: Ger.* mehl.] v. ed-melu.

melu-gescot, es; *n. A contribution* or *payment made in meal:*—Hwîlum weaxgescot, hwîlum mealtgescot, hwîlum melagescot, Wulfst. 171, 2 note. [Cf. *Icel.* mjöl-skuld *rent to be paid in meal.*]

melu-hûs, es; *n. A house in which to keep meal:*—Mealehûs *farinale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 41.

men *in* nim sealtes, þrý men *take of salt three parts*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*Cockayne compares the word with Swedish* mån *apart.*]

mend-lîc (?); *adj. Moderate, small:*—Tô medmyclum (MS. C. mendlîcum) fæce *ad modicum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

mene, myne, es; *m. A necklace, an ornament:*—Maenoe *crepundia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 44. Mene *lunules*, 71, 1. Myne *crepundium* i. *monile gutturis*, 136, 68. Myne *vel* sweorbêh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, i. 40, 50: 74, 58. Ðes myne *hoc monile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28. Brôsinga mene, Beo. Th. 2403; B. 1199. (v. Grmm. D. M. 283.) Menas *monilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 60: *crepundia, ornamenta, monilia*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 30: 517, 29. Mynas, 481, 43: *lunulas*, 458, 30. Menum *monilibus*, 434, 71. Mynum *lunulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 71. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni: *Icel.* men; *n. a necklace: O. H. Ger.* menni; *pl. monilia.*] v. heals-mene.

menen, mennen, minnen, es; *n. A female servant, bondwoman, handmaid:*—Ân menen ł þeówæ *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69: *vernacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 37. Mennen *ancilla*, 2, 39. Sunu menenes dînes *filius ancillæ tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 115, 16: 122, 2. Minenes, p. 200, 6. Be ceorles mennenes niédhæmede. Gif mon ceorles mennen tô nëdhæmde geþreáteþ, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78. 11–12: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258: 97; Th. 128, 13; Gen. 2126. Ðeáh hwâ bebycgge his dôhtor on þeówenne ne sîe hió ealles swâ þeówu swâ ôðru mennen is, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. CCL ðara monna, esna and mennena (*servos et ancillas*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* man; *n. a bondman* or *bondwoman: O. H. Ger.* mana-houpit = *a servant;* v. Grmm. R. A. 301.] v. drunc-, mere-, þeów-menen (-mennen).

menen-lîc (=?), myniend-lîc *hortandus, ammonendus*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 64.

mene-scilling, es; *m. A coin worn as an ornament:*—Menescillingas *lunules*, Ep. Gl. 13 b, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 15. Mynescillingas, 49, 72.

mengan, mængan, mencgan; *p.* de. **I.** *to mix, mingle, combine:*—Ic menge *mango* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 42. Mengio, 113, 59: Epl. Gl. 156, 36. Mænge *margo* (*mango?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 48. Menget *confundit*, 105, 11. Ic mînne drinc mengde wið teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Ðû wið fŷre foldan mengdest, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 223; Met. 20, 112. Ðara blôd Pilatus mengde (*miscuit*) mid hyra offrungum, Lk. Skt. 13, 1. Ðonne wê medelcwidas mengdon *when we conversed*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432. Hî hî wið mânfullum megndan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Hî mînne mete mengde wið geallan, 68, 22. Meng ða blisse wið ða unrôtnesse, Prov. Kmbl. 71. Fifleáfon seáw mencg (mængc, MS. B) tô wîne, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 12. Menge mon wið âseowen hunig, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 10. Nânne wætan hî ne cûþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Mængan, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 48; Met. 8, 22. Mengan lyge wið sôðe, Elen. Kmbl. 612; El. 306. *Of sexual intercourse:*—Is eác bewered ðæt mon hine menge wið his brôðor wîfe *cum cognata misceat prohibitum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 16, 10. **II.** *intrans:*—Hât and ceald hwîlum mencgaþ, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 6; Sat. 132. **III.** *to mingle together, stir up, disturb:*—Mengan merestreámas, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 3; Bo. 42. Meregrundas mengan, Beo. Th. 2903; B. 1449. [Cf. his mod him gon mengen, Laym. 3407: wraþþe meinþ þe heorte blod, O. and N. 945. *Prompt. Parv.* mengyn *misceo: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mengian: *O. Frs.* mengia: *O. H. Ger.* chi-menghid; *pp.: Ger.* mengen.] v. ge-, geond-mengan.

mengung, mencgung, e; *f. Mixture, preparation, composition:*—Mencingc *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 250, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* mengynge *mixtura, commixtio.*] v. ge-mengung.

menian, menig. v. mynian, manig.

menigdu; *f. A multitude, a body of people:*—Menigdu *manum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* managoti; *f. manus.*]

menigu, mengu, menigeo; *indecl.:* also *gen.* e; *f. A many, multitude, crowd, great number:*—Seó menigu ðara freónda, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 6. Menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 898; An. 449. Menego, Cd. 214; Th. 270, 1; Sat. 83. Menigeo (MS. A. mænigeo) *turba*, Mk. Skt. 2, 13. Mænigeo (MS. A. mænio), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 8. Mænegeo, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588. Mengu, Elen. Kmbl. 450; El. 225. Mengeo, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 13; Gen. 1663. Mengio, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 20. Menio, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 25; Sat. 476. Mænieo, 173; Th. 216, 12; Dan. 5. Ðære menigo þeáw, Andr. Kmbl. 354; An. 177. Menego, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 14; Sat. 321. On menigeo *in multitudine*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Mænigeo, 68, 13. Mid manigeo, Rood Kmbl. 300; Kr. 151. From mengu *a multitudine*, Ps. Surt. 63, 3: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 16; Jul. 45. Mid mengo, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. For ðære meniu, Gen. 16, 10. For ðære miclan menige, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 36. Of menge wetra *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 17. For ðære mænige, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61. Ic ælýse ealle ða menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 201; An. 101. Menigeo (MS. A. mænio) *turbam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 25. Mænegu (Rush. mengu), 15, 33. Mænego, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 7; Gen. 1932. Manegu, Hy. 10, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 8. Mengu *multitudinem*, Ps. Surt. 9, 25. Mengo, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 12; Rä. 81, 29. Mengeo, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 30; Gen. 1726. Meniu *exercitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 46. God ða miclan Pharones menge gelytlode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27: Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Cômon menigu (MS. A. mænigu: Lind. menigo) *conveniunt turbæ*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Ða menigeo (MS. A. mænio: B. mænigeo: Rush. menigu: Lind. menigo) *turbæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 23. Forlæt ðâs mænegeo (MS. A. mænygeo: B. mænegu: Rush. mengu) *demitte turbas*, 14, 15. Ða eargan mengo *fugaces turmas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 48. [*Goth.* managei: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* menegî, menigî: *O. Frs.* menî: *O. H. Ger.* managî, manegî, menigî *multitudo, turba, legio, caterva: Ger.* menge.] v. mann-menigu.

menisc, men-lufigende, mennen. v. mennisc, menn-lufigende, menen.

mennisc; *adj. Human:*—Nân mennisc man *no human being*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 15. Ne gegrîpe eów næfre nân costung bûton menniscu *tentatio vos non apprehendat, nisi humana*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 12. Ðus mærsode se mennisca Crist his heofenlîcan Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 11. Ða getreówde hê in godcundre fultom ðær se mennesca wan wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Anginn menniscre ælýsednysse . . . intinga mennisces forwyrdes, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27–30. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton tôwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Hæleþa forlor, menniscra morþ, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. [*Goth.* mannisks: *O. Sax.* mennisk, mannisk: *O. Frs.* mannisk: *Icel.* mennskr: *O. H. Ger.* mennisc.]

mennisc, es; *n. Men, people:*—Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mîne dæda mid heora wordum onwendan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 24. Ðonne eówre wærgaþ mennisc *when men curse you*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 11. Gif ðær ôðer mennisc borh sîe *if other people be surety*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19. Ða wearþ micel mennisc geweaxen *then men began to multiply*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 21. Ðær wæs mycel mennisc tôweard *there was a great multitude of people coming*, 182, 5. Ðeáh eal mennisc wære gegaderod *though all men were gathered together*, 26, 26. Ðære þeóde mennisc swâ wlitig wære *the men of that nation were so beautiful*, ii. 120, 22. Ðæt ðû ne nyme wîf mînum suna of ðisum menisce (*de filiabus Chananæorum*), Gen. 24, 3. Josue ofslôh eall ðæt mennisc ðe on muntum wunode (*omnem terram montanam*), Jos. 10, 40: Thw. 161, 37. Âcwealde ðæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mannisco, mennisco *homo: Ger.* mensch.]

mennisc-lîc; *adj. Human:*—Mennisclîc *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Mennisclîc (*humanum*) is ðæt mon on his môde costunga þrowige, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* manisc-, menisc-, mennisc-lîh *humanus: Ger.* mensch-lich.]

mennisc-lîce; *adv. Humanly, after the manner of men;* humaniter, humanitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mennisc-ness, e; *f.* **I.** *humanity, human nature* (generally in reference to Christ), *incarnation:*—Crist becom on hire innoþ and þurh hî on mennisenysse wearþ âcenned (*was born a man*), Homl. Th. i. 194, 8. Ne wearþ se Fæder mid mennisenysse befangen, 284, 23. Wê wurþiaþ ûres Hælendes âcennednysse æfter ðære mennisenysse. Hê wæs âcenned mid lîchaman and mid sâwle, se ðe wæs æfre mid ðam Fæder wunigende on ðære godcundnysse, ii. 4, 20. Ûre Hælend Crist underfêng mennisenysse, 600, 6. Fram Drihtnes mennisenysse *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. Æfter ðære drihtenlîcan mennisenysse, 1, 6; S. 476, 16. **II.** *humaneness, humane behaviour:*—Hî syndon fremfulle (*benigni*) menn, and gyf hwylc mann tô him cymeþ ðonne gyfaþ hî him wîf ær hî hine on weg lætan. Se Macedonisca Alexander ða ða hê him tô com ða wæs hê wundriende hyra mennisenysse (*miratus*

est eorum humanitatem), Nar. 38, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* mannisc-nissa; *and* cf. mennisg-heit *humanitas, incarnatio.*]

menniscu, e; *f. Humanity, state of man:*—Hē forleás his mennisce *ut homo esse perderet*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 39, 24. [*Mid. E.* menske *honour: O. Sax.* menniskî *humanitas: Icel.* menska: *O. H. Ger.* mennisgî.]

mentel, es; *m. A mantle, cloak:*—Mentel *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 38. Hē forcearf his mentles ænne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21. Mid twyfealdum mentle *diploide*, Ps. Spl. 108, 28. Hyre beteran mentel, Chart. Th. 537, 32. [*Lat.* mantellum: *Icel.* möttull: *O. H. Ger.* mantel, mandal *chlamys, pallium.*]

mentel-preón, es; *m. A mantle-pin, brooch:*—Hió becwiþ hyre mentelpreón, Charl. Th. 533, 33.

meó; *gen.* meón *A shoe* or *sock covering the foot:*—Meó *pedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 2. Meón *pedulos* (cf. Wülck. 601, 19–21 '*pedules*, pars caligarum que pedem capit, *a vampey: pedulus* a pynson, or a sok'), 82, 1: *calsus* (cf. *Fr.* chausser: *Span.* calzar *to put on shoes*), ii. 127, 71.

meodu-, meocs, meohs, meolc; *adj.* v. medu-, meox, melc.

meolc, meoluc, milc, e; *f. Milk:*—Ðeós meolc *hoc lac*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 76; Som. 14, 21: Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 31. Sūr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac:* þicce meolc *colustrum*, 28, 2–3. Āwilled meolc *juta*, 290, 45. Hē (*the Pater Noster*) biþ sāwle hunig and mōdes meolc, Salm. Kmbl. 135; Sal. 67. Meoluc, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 9: Ps. Th. 118, 70. Of ðam lande ðe weóll meolce and hunie . . . ðe flēwþ on riðum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 13–14. Mid þynre meolce *with skim milk*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Mid lytle meolc (MS. B. meoloce) wætere gemengedre *cum parvo lacte aqua mixto*, 3, 23; S. 554, 33. Ðe flēwþ meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Abraham nam meoloc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc, Deut. 32, 14. Dō on þeorfe meoluc *put into skim milk*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 1. Ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Is ðæt eálond welig on meolcum *dives lactis insula* (*Hibernia*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 40. Wyl on meolcum *boil in milk*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 19. Mid cū meolcum, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. From milcum ādōen *ablactatus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Goth.* miluks: *O. Frs.* melok: *Icel.* mjólkr: *O. H. Ger.* miluh.] v. frum-meolc.

meolc-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding milk, a milk-pail:*—Meolcfæt *mulctrale* vel *sinum* vel *mulctrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* melich-faz *multra.*] v. melcing-fæt.

meolc-hwīt; *adj. Milk-white:*—Of meolchwȳttre *lacteo*, Germ. 389, 70. Meolchwītum *lacteis*, 397, 32.

meolcian; *p.* ode. I. *to milk, take milk from an animal:*—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde and dranc ða meolc, Shrn. 130, 4. Nān wīf hire yrfe ne meolcige, būtan heó ða meolc for Godes lufan syllan, Wulfst. 227, 10. Hyt biþ gōd ceáp tō milcian, Lchdm. iii. 178, 30. II. *to give milk, to suckle* (v. ge-milcian):—Ða breóst ða ðe nǣfre meolcgende nǣron, Blickl. Homl. 93, 32. [*Icel.* mjólka *to milk;* also *to give milk.*] v. melcan.

meolc-sūcend, es; *m. A suckling:*—Meolocsūcendra *lactantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 71. Meolcsucgendra, 73, 9.

meolc-teónd, es; *m. A suckling:*—Of mūðe cilda and milcdeóndra *ex ore infantium et lactentium*, Ps. Surt. 8, 3.

meolu, meoluc. v. melu, meolc..

meord, meorð, meard, e; *f. Reward, pay:*—Byþ ðē meorð wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Meard *premium*, Rtl. 165, 5. Leán ł meard (mearða, *pl.* Lind.) *merces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 12. Leán ł mearde *mercedem*, 6, 2; (meard, Lind.), 10, 41. Geld him meard *redde illis mercedem*, Lind. 20, 8. Meorde (mearda, Lind.) onfōeþ *mercedem accipit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 36: Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 13; Gū. 1059: 62 b; Th. 230, 15; Ph. 472: 76 a; Th. 286, 9; Jul. 729. Meorda hleótan, gingra geafena, 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014. Ðē sīe þonc meorda and miltsa *to thee be thanks for rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 15; Hy. 4, 67. Morða, 95 a; Th. 355, 24; Reim. 82. [*Goth.* mizdo: *Gk.* μισθός.]

meoring, e; *f. Obstacle, impediment, hindrance:*—Moyses ofer ða fela meoringa fyrde gelǣdde *Moses with many hindrances led the army across them*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] v. mirran.

meornan; *p.* mearn, *pl.* murnon; *pp.* mornen *To care, feel anxiety, trouble one's self about anything, reck:*—Nalles for ealdre mearn *he recked not of life*, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. Nalas for fǣhþe mearn *for fear of the feud was not troubled*, 3079; B. 1537. Nō mearn fore fyrene *he cared not for the crime he committed*, 273; B. 136. Lyt ænig mearn ðæt hié ūt geferedon dȳre mādmas *little anxiety did any feel about bringing out the precious treasures*, 6250; B. 3129. Wōdon wælwulfas for wætere ne murnon (*cared nought for water*), Byrht. Th. 134, 39; By. 96. v. be-meornan *and* murnan.

meós, es; *m. n.* (?) *Moss:*—Treówes meós *muscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 72. Ragu and meós fornymþ eówres landes wæstmas *omnes fruges terræ tuæ rubigo consumet*, Deut. 28, 42. Sumne dǣl ealdes meóses ðe on ðam hālgan treówe geweaxen wæs (*aliquid de veteri musco*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 10: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 30. Meóse *muscum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 38. Cf. meós mōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* mios: *M. H. Ger.* mies; *m. n.*] v. mos *and next word.*

meós; *adj. Mossy:*—Innon meóson mōre; of meóson mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 23.

meóse, meotud, meottuc. v. mēse, metod, mattuc.

meoto *thought* (?) *in:*—Site nū tō symle and onsǣl meoto secgum swā ðīn sefa hwette *sit now at the feast, let loose thy thoughts to men, as thy mind prompts thee*, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489.

meówle, an; *f. A maid, damsel, virgin, woman:*—Ænlicoste meówle *juvencula pulcherrima*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 39. Seó hālige meówle (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 56. Him brȳd sunu, meówle (*Mahalaleel's wife*) tō monnum brohte, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 17; Gen. 1172. Afrisc meówle, 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579. Meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, 102 b; Th. 387, 15; Rä. 5, 5. Ceorles dōhtor, mōdwlonc meówle, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7. Freólicu meówle *a damsel fair*, 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Marian, mǣrre meówlan, 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. In wīfes lufan, fremdre meówlan, 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39. Wið ða hālgan mægþ, Metodes meówlan (*Judith*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 261. [*Goth.* mawilo *a damsel, girl.*] v. īū-meówle.

meox, mix, myx, es; *n. Muck, dung, ordure, dirt:*—Meox *stercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *coenum*, 13; Som. 16, 6: *rudera* vel *ruina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 12. Fugeles meox *avium stercus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 10; Th. ii. 232, 32. Ðæt treów biþ bedolfen and mid meoxe beworpen . . . ðæt meox is ðæt gemynd his fūlan dǣda . . . Hwæt is fūlre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 29–33: Lk. Skt. 13, 8. Licgaþ forsewene swā swā meox (Cott. MS. miox) under feltūne, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11: Homl. Skt. 2, 241. Heó eall forseah on meoxes gelicnysse, 8, 38. Ða nȳtenu forrotedon on heora meoxe, Homl. Th. i. 118, 15. Būton hē ǣrest ārise of ðam reócendum meoxe, ii. 320, 23. Ðone hlāf ðe biþ tō meoxe āwend, i. 258, 2. Tō meohxe, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Meoxe (meoxene?) *sterquilinio*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 21. Mixe, horwe *ceno*, i. *luto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 70. Of myxe dustes *de fece pulveris*, Hy. Surt. 136, 1. Meoxa *stercorum*, 484, 22. [*Mid. E.* mix, mex: *Frs.* miux: cf. *Goth.* maihstus: *O. H. Ger.* mist.]

meox-bearwe, an; *f. A dung-barrow, basket for carrying dung:*—Wylige oððe meoxbearwe *corbis* vel *cofinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2. v. meox-wilige.

meoxen. v. mixen.

meox-force, an; *f. A fork used for removing dirt:*—Myxforce *rotabulum* (*rotabulum* furca vel illud lignum cum quo ignis movetur in fornace causa coquendi: et dicitur sic, quia rotat et proruit ignem furni gratia coquendi vel *stercora* purgandi), Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34.

meox-wilige, an; *f. A basket for carrying dung:*—On meocswilian *in cophino*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 7. v. meox-bearwe.

merc, Merce, Mercisc, merce, mercels. v. mearc, Mirce, Mircisc, merece, mircels.

mere, mære, es; *m. f* (?). I. *the sea* (*mer* in *mer*-maid):—Mere swīðe grāp on fǣge folc (*of the waters of the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 138. Mere (*the Red Sea*) stille bād, 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300: 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. Mere sweoðerade, ȳða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Æt meres ende *on the shore*, 442; An. 221. Ofer wīdne mere, 566; An. 283. Ofer sealtne mere, Menol. Fox 203; Men. 103. Mere sēcan, mǣwes ēþel, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. II. *a mere, lake:*—Meri *stagnum*, Ep. Gl. 25 b, 16. Mere *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 15: ii. 121, 28. Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. In eálonde ðæs myclan meres (*stagni*), Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Seó menigeo ðe stōd begeondan ðam mere, Jn. Skt. 6, 22. On culfran mere; of ðæm mere . . . On weorces mere; of ðære mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 37–77, 3. Wið ðone mere *secus stagnum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 1, 2: 8, 22. Ðæt wē fundon sumne swīðe micelne mere in ðæm wǣre fersc wæter, Nar. 11, 26. On mære *in stagnum*, Blickl. Gl. Be norþan hodes mære . . . ðonon up on ðone mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 19–26. Ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super rivos ac paludes et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. III. *an artificial pool, cistern:*—On Syloes mere *in natatoria Siloae*, Jn. 9, 7, 11. Drinc ðæt wæter of ðīnum āgenum mere *bibe aquam de cisterna tua*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 4, 8. [*Goth.* marei; *f.: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* meri; *f.: Icel.* marr; *m.: O. H. Ger.* mari, meri; *m. n.: Ger.* meer; *n.: Lat.* mare.] v. fisc-, hran-, hring-, hwæl-, īs-, sund-, wīn-, ȳð-mere.

mere, myre, an; *f. A mare:*—Mere *equa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 7. Mire, 287, 78. Myre, ii. 30, 42: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 7, 2. Myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 16. Ðære myran sunu, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. On myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7. [*Icel.* merr: *O. H. Ger.* meriha, marha: *Ger.* mähre.] v. ass-, stōd-mere.

mēre. v. mǣre.

mere-bāt, es; *m. A sea-boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 492; An. 246.

mere-candel, e; *f. The sea-candle, the sun which rises from,* or *sets in the sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 114; Met. 13, 57. Cf. heáðu-sigel.

merece, merce, es; *m. Marche* (a plant), *smallage*; apium graveolens:—Merici *apio*, Ep. Gl. 1 f, 4. Merice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 46. Merce, 8, 44:

i. 286, 5: *apium*, 30, 37: 66, 69. Swînes mearce *apiaster*, ii. 7, 7. Merce *merculiaris*, 59, 45: *apiaster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 16. Merces sæd, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8. Grênes merces leáf, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 23. Genim merce niodowearde, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3. Merece (meric, Lind.) *mentam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. [*Dan.* mærke *smallage, water-parsley.*] v. stân-, wudu-merece (-merce).

mere-cist, e; *f. A sea-chest:*—Noe ongan wyrcan micle merecieste (*the ark*), Cd. 66; Th. 79, 26; Gen. 1317.

mere-deáþ, es; *m. Death in the sea, death by drowning*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512. Meredeáþa mæst (*the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), 166; Th. 207, 9; Exod. 464.

mere-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*, Beo. Th. 1120; B. 558. [*O. L. Ger.* meri-dier *a water-fowl: O. H. Ger.* meri-tier.]

mere-fara, an; *m. A sea-farer*, Beo. Th. 1008; B. 502.

mere-faroþ, es; *m. Sea-waves:*—On merefaroþe *on the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 577; An. 289: 701; An. 351: Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 16; Rä. 61, 2.

mere-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish:*—Wæs merefixa mõd onhrêred, Beo. Th. 1102; B. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* mere-uisc *piscis maris.*]

mere-flõd, es; *m.* I. *a flood of water, deluge:*—Mereflõd *diluvium*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. Streám fleów ofer foldan . . . miclade mereflõd, Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. II. *a body of water, flood, ocean:*—Mereflõdes ýþa, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 4; Met. 27, 2: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 23; Exod. 503. On mereflõde middum *in the midst of the waters*, 8; Th. 9, 21; Gen. 145. Bisencte on mereflõde *drowned in ocean*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 10; Jul. 480: 82 a; Th. 309, 19; Seef. 59.

mere-grot, es; *n. A pebble* or *stone of the sea, a pearl:*—Ne forlæte ic đê næfre, mîn meregrot! Blickl. Homl. 149, 2. Is heofena rîce gelîc đam mangere đe sõhte đæt gõde meregrot. Đá hê funde đæt ân deórwyrđe meregrot đã bohte hê đæt meregrot, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45–46. Bergean swylce meregrota (*margaritæ*), Nar. 37, 29. Gefrætwod swâ swâ mid meregrotum, Homl. Th. i. 596, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meri-grioz *margarita, unio.*] v. next word.

mere-grota, an; *m. A pearl:*—Meregrota *margarita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 24. On đãm beóþ oft gemêtte đa betstan meregrotan *quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam optimam inveniunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meri-grita, -griota.]

mere-grund, es; *m. The bottom of a sea* or *lake*, Beo. Th. 2902; B. 1449: 4207; B. 2100.

mere-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 12; Rä. 15, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 49; Met. 26, 25.

mere-hrægel, es; *n. A sea-garment, a sail:*—Merehrægla sum, segl sâle fæst, Beo. Th. 3815; B. 1905.

mere-hûs, es; *n. A sea-house* (*Noah's ark*), Cd. 65; Th. 78, 34; Gen. 1303: 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364.

mere-hwearf, es; *m. A sea-wharf, sea-shore*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 16; Exod. 516.

mêre-hwît. v. mære *pure.*

mere-lâd, e; *f. A sea-way, the road which the sea furnishes*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 9; Bo. 27.

mere-lîđende *sea-faring, a sea-faring person*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 34; Gen. 1407: Beo. Th. 515; B. 255: Andr. Kmbl. 705; An. 353. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-lîđendr; *pl. sea-farers.*]

mere-men[n], e; *f. A siren:*—Meremen *sirena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 6. Merememna *sirenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 65. [Brutus iherde siggen þurh his sæmonnen of þan ufele ginnen þe cuđen þa *mereminnen*, Laym. 1337: *O. H. Ger.* mer-min *siren;* meri-meni, -menni *scylla.*] v. next word and Grmm. D. M. 404–407.

mere-menen, -mennen, e; *f. A siren:*—Meremenin *sirina*, Wülck. 47, 7. Meremennena *sirenarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-mennill; *m. a sea-goblin.*] Cf. mere-wîf.

mere-næddra, an; *m.* -nædre, an; *f. A sea-adder, a lamprey:*—Merenæddra *murena* vel *murina* vel *lampreda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 65. Myrenæddra, 77, 72. Merenædre, ii. 59, 23.

mere-smylte; *adj. Having the sea calm:*—Meresmylta wîc, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 24; Met. 21, 12.

mere-strêt, e; *f. The road which the sea furnishes*, Elen. Kmbl. 483; El. 242: Beo. Th. 1032; B. 514.

mere-streám, es; *m. A sea-stream, the sea, water of the sea*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 27; Gen. 833: 154; Th. 191, 5; Exod. 210: 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrædan (cf. sæ, Bt. Fox 74, 26), Bt. Met. Fox 11, 130; Met. 11, 65: 20, 228; Met. 20, 114. Oþ merestreámas *unto the waters of the sea*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 27; Dan. 503: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 65; Met. 28, 33. Manegum merestreámum *de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 12. [*O. Sax.* meri-strôm.]

mere-strengu; *f. Strength in the sea, strength for swimming:*—Ic merestrengo mâran âhte, earfeþo on ýđum, đonne ænig õđer man, Beo. Th. 1070; B. 533.

mere-swîn, es; *n. A sea-pig, porpoise, dolphin:*—Đes mereswîn *hic delfin*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 14; Som. 9, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 15: i. 281, 56. Mereswîn *bacharus*, 281, 57: 65, 61: *delphin* vel *bocharius* vel *simones*, 55, 60. Mereswýn *bacharus*, 21, 46. Meresuîn *bacarius*, ii. 102, 11. Ælc seldfynde fisc đe weorđlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 28. Nim mereswînes fel, L. M. 3, 40; Lchdm. ii. 334, 1. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. [*Icel.* mar-swîn: *O. H. Ger.* meri-suîn; *Ger.* meerschwein *dolphin, porpoise.*]

mere-þyssa, an; *m. A sea-rusher, a ship:*—On mereþyssan, Andr. Kmbl. 892; An. 446. On mereþissan, 514; An. 257. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush;* þyss *uproar.*]

mere-torht; *adj. Bright from bathing in the sea* (epithet of morning):—Sió sunne brencþ eorþwarum morgen meretorhtne *the sun rising from the sea brings bright morn to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 121; Met. 13, 61. Becwom ofer gârsecges [begong] morgen mæretorht [*or* mæretorht *splendidly bright*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* mâri-mihil], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29; Exod. 346. Cf. mere-candel.

mere-torr, es; *m. A tower formed by the sea* (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484.

mere-weard, es; *m. A sea-ward, one who keeps guard in the sea:*—Se mereweard (*the whale*), Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 13; Wal. 53.

mere-wêrig; *adj. Weary of journeying on the sea:*—Merewêrges mõd *the mind of the sea-weary man*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 23; Seef. 12.

mere-wîf, es; *n. A water-witch, woman living in a lake* (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3042; B. 1519. [*O. H. Ger.* meri-wîb *sirena.*]

mergen. v. merigen.

merian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, refine:*—Đam đe his gâst wile mergan (MS. B. merian) of sorge âsceádan of scyldum *for him who will purify his spirit from the dross of care, separate it from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 112; Sal. 55. v. â-merian.

merig. v. mirig.

merigen, merien, mergen, es; *m.* I. *morning:*—Ûres andgites merigen is ûre cildhâd, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 14. Đâ se mergen geworden wæs *when it was morning*, St. And. 10, 3. Mergen þridda, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155: Beo. Th. 4213; B. 2103: 4255; B. 2124. Merien *mane*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 53. On mergenne *mane*, Ps. Spl. 91, 2: Ps. Th. 54, 17: 89, 16: Beo. Th. 1134; B. 565. In merne *mane*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1: 21, 18. Tõ merne, 16, 3. On đam dæge worhte God merigen and æfen, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On mergen *mane*, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow:*—Đũ đe nâst hwæđer đũ merigenes gebîde *thou that knowest not whether thou wilt live to see the morrow*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 26. Hwæt gif ic bîde merigenes, Homl. Skt. 3, 585. In merne *in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. On merne, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43: 12, 12. Tõ merne *cras*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 32. On mergen *in crastinum*, Jn. Skt. 1, 43: 12, 12. On merien, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16. Wé nyton hwæt tõ merigen biþ tõweard, 82, 17: i. 374, 21: 462, 3. Tõ merigen *cras*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. v. æfr-, æfne-mergen, *and* morgen.

merigen-, mergen-dæg, es; *m. Morrow:*—Hê dæs mergendæges gebîdan mõste, Blickl. Homl. 213, 25. v. morgen-dæg.

merigen-, mergen-lîc; *adj.* I. *belonging to the morning:*—Se merigenlîca tilia *the labourer who came to work in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 29. Se mergenlîca steorra *the morning star*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 32. II. *belonging to the morrow:*—Đam ne fyligþ merigenlîc dæg, forđan đe him ne forstõp se gysternlîca, Homl. Th. i. 490, 19. Đýs mergenlican dæge, Blickl. Homl. 143, 21: 147, 29. v. morgen-lîc.

merigen-, mergen-tîd, e; *f. Morning-time, morning:*—Fram đære mæran mergentîde oþ đæt æfen cume *a custodia matutina usque ad noctem*, Ps. Th. 129, 6. v. morgen-tîd.

merisc. v. mersc.

merne. v. merigen.

merra, merran, merring. v. mirra, mirran, mirring.

mersc, es; *m. A marsh:*—Mersc *calmetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 42: 103, 10: 127, 55. Tõ mærsce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 32. Đat lond at Đorpe mid mêdwe and mid merisce, iv. 295, 7. On sealtum mersce, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Hê đa weaxendan wende eorþan on sealtne mersc (*in salsuginem*), Ps. Th. 106, 33: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 4; Exod. 333. Ne fersc ne mersc, Lchdm. iii, 286, 21. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on merscum *alias herbas ferunt paludes*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 23. On feldum and on mædum and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 8. Mersc *Romney Marsh*, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 11.

mersc-land, es; *n. Marsh-land:*—Forneáh ælc tilþ on mersclande forfêrde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12.

mersc-mealwe, an; *f. Marsh-mallow:*—Merscmealewe *althea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 20. Merscmealwe *hibiscum*, ii. 43, 3. Merscmealuwe. Đeós wyrt đe man *hibiscum* and õđrum naman merscmealwe (-mealuwe, MS. B.) nemnaþ, Herb. 39; Lchdm. i. 140, 3–5. Merscmealwan crop, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. Nim merscmealwan, 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 12.

mersc-mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian;* gentiana pneumonanthe:—Nim merscmeargeallan, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 1.

Mersc-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of marshy land:*—Myrcena cining oferhergode Cantware and Merscware (*men of Romney Marsh*), Chr. 796;

Erl. 59, 40. Monige on Merscwarum *many of the men of the fens*, 838; Erl. 66, 12.

mertze (?):—Mertze *merx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 82. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* merzi *merx*, Grff. ii. 861.]

mes (?) *dung*:—Gesomna cũe mesa *collect cow-dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. ['Mes *stercus, fimus* (Kilian),' Cockayne.]

mẽsan *to feed, eat*:—Ic mẽsan mæg meahtelícor ealdum þyrse *I can eat mightier meals than an old giant*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 26; Rä. 41, 62. v. mõs.

mẽse, meóse, mîse, mŷse, an; *f. A table*; also *what is on a table*:—Mîse (MS. T. mẽse) *mensa*, Ps. Spl. 68, 27. Meóse *mensorium* (*mensorium* quod est in mensa, ut mantile, et vas escarium), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 61. Mŷse ł beód *mensa*, 82, 21. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðãm crumon ðe feallaþ of heora hlãfordes mŷsan . . . Seó mŷse is bóclíce lãr . . . Be ðære mŷsan cwæþ se wîtega: Drihten ðũ gegearcodest mŷsan on mînre gesihþe, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 24–28: i. 330, 31, 34: Ps. Spl. 127, 4: Mk. Skt. 7, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 21, 30. [*Goth.* mês: *O. H. Ger.* mias, meas *mensa*.]

met. v. ge-, tæl-met.

metan; *p.* mæt, *pl.* mæ̃ton; *pp.* meten. **I.** *to mete, measure*:—Ic mete *metior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 32. Ic meotu *metibor*, Ps. Surt. 59, 8: 107, 8. Ælc dæra þinga ðe man met on fate *everything that is measured in a vessel*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 8. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gẽ metaþ eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 2. Hwílum mid folmum [hẽ] mæt weáu and wîtu, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 22; Sat. 714. **II.** *to measure out, mark off, assign the bounds of a place*:—Se geleáfa and seó lufu mæ̃ton ðone stede hwær hió drihtnes tempel rã̃ran woldan, Prud. 80. Ðũ gedydest ðæt wẽ mæ̃tan ũre land mid rã̃pum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Wîcsteal metan *castra metari*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92. **III.** *to measure by paces, to traverse, pass over*:—Him coh fore mîlpaðas mæt, Elen. Kmbl. 2523; El. 1263. Fẽrdon forþ ðanon, fẽðelãstum foldweg mæ̃ton, Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633: 1032; B. 514: 1838; B. 917. Forþ gesãwon lífes lãtþeów lífweg (liftweg?) metan, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. **IV.** *to measure one thing by* or *with another, to compare*:—Se swẽg wæs be winde meten *the sound was compared to the wind*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 31. Hẽ mæt ðone welan tõ ðære winestran handa *he compared wealth to the left hand*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 18. Ne sint hî nõ wiþ eów tõ metanne *they are not to be compared with you*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 83; Met. 21, 42. Tõ metenne wið ðæt mõd, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 6: 32, 2; Fox 116, 7. Tó mettanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. [*Goth.* mitan: *O. L. Ger.* metan: *O. Frs. Icel.* meta: *O. H. Ger.* mezan: *Ger.* messen.] v. ã-, be-, ge-, wið-, wiðer-metan.

mẽtan; *p.* te *To paint*:—Ic mẽte *pingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 60. Swã mẽteras mẽtaþ on anlícnyssan *as painters paint in likenesses*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5. Seó ðe mẽtan sceall *pictura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 3. Mẽtton ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. [Þe33 haffdenn licness metedd, Orm. 1047. Cf. *Goth.* maitan *to cut*: *Icel.* meita *to cut*; meitill *a chisel*: *O. H. Ger.* meizan *to cut*; meizil *a chisel*.] v. ã-, ge-mẽtan, *and* mẽting.

mẽtan; *p.* te *To meet with, come upon, come across, find*:—Ealle ðe hẽ mildheorte mẽteþ and findeþ, Ps. Th. 75, 6. For ðý hî hit ne gemẽtaþ (MS. Cott. mẽtaþ) ðe hî hit on riht ne sẽcaþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Gẽ unæþelne ænigne [ne] mẽtaþ (gẽ nãnne ne mãgon mẽtan unæþelne, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16), Bt. Met. Fox 17, 34; Met. 17, 17. Moette *offendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 41. Mẽtte, 63, 35. Ðã eode hẽ furþor õþ hẽ gemẽtte (MS. Cott. mẽtte) ða Parcas *then he went on until he came upon the Fates*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðã mẽtte hẽ ðane man forþfẽredne *he found the man departed*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 17. Hẽ ne mẽtte mundgripe mãran, Beo. Th. 1506; B. 751: Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471: 1106; An. 553. Hẽ þreó mẽtte rõda ætsomne *he came upon three crosses together*, Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833. Hî mẽtton *invenerunt*, Ps. Spl. 106, 4. Nime se ðe hit on his ærcere mẽte, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Swã ær swã hẽ hãdes wyrþne mon mẽtan mihte *as soon as he could meet with a man worthy of the (episcopal) rank*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 26. Ðær byþ sõþ symble mẽted *truth is ever found there*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt sigorbeácen mẽted wære, funden in foldan, Elen. Kmbl. 1969; El. 986. [*Goth.* ga-mõtjan: *O. Sax.* mõtian: *O. Frs.* mẽta: *Icel.* mœta.] v. ge-mẽtan.

met-cund (? meter-cund, q. v.); *adj. Metrical*:—Ðý metcundan (dy-metcunda, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 30. v. next word.

metcund-líc; *adj. Metrical*:—Metcundlícere getincnesse *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 17. v. preceding word.

METE, mæte, es; *m.* MEAT, *food*:—Mete *cibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 80. Mín mete (mett, Lind. Rush.) is ðæt ic wyrce ðæs willan ðe mẽ sende, Jn. Skt. 4. 34. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cibus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 17. Swẽte mete *dapis*, ii. 28, 29. Ðũ scealt mid earfoþnyssum ðẽ metes tilian *thou shalt with hardships get thyself food*, Homl. i. 18, 15. Ðæt hig beón eów tõ mete *ut sint vobis in escam*, Gen. 1, 29: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Gã hyt eft in tõ ðam hãlegan mynstre mid mete and mid mannum *let it revert to the holy monastery with meat and with men*, Chart. Th. 379, 21. Wyt æ̃ton swẽtne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Ðæt ic macige mete ðînum fæder *ut faciam escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9. Gif hý him syððan ne dõþ mete ne munde *if they afterwards give him neither food nor favour*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. Ðær mæte þygde, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Mettas *cibaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 71: *dapes*, 28, 1: *fercula*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 75. Ða mettas (*cibos*) ðe God self gesceóp, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 1. Mînum þeówum ic sylle mettas, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 65. Se ðe mettas (*escas*) hæfþ, Lk. Skt. 3, 11. Earmra hungur hẽ oferswýþde mid mettum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 24. Mid cynelícum mettum (*regalibus epulis*) gefylled, 2, 6; S. 528, 14. Fram swẽttrum mettum *a cibis luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. [*Goth.* mats: *O. Sax.* meti: *O. Frs.* mete: *Icel.* matr: *O. H. Ger.* maz; *n. esca*.] v. æ̃fen-, cõcor-, dæg-, ést-, flæ̃sc-, hreác-, mæl-, morgen-, nõn-, pan-, undern-, wyrt-mete.

mete-ærn, es; *n. A room for taking meals in*:—Gemæ̃ne metern *cænaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 50.

mete-ãfliúng, e; *f. Atrophy*; atrophia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 44.

mete-bælg, es; *m. A bag for food, wallet*:—Bũta metbælge (metbælig, Lind.) *sine pera*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 35.

mete-corn, es; *n. Corn for food*:—Ílk habbe his metecũ and his metecorn, Chart. Th. 580, 7. v. next word.

mete-cũ, e; *f. A cow that is to furnish food*:—Ânan esne gebyreþ tõ metsunge xii pund gõdes cornes and i gõd metecũ, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. v. preceding word.

mete-fæt, es; *n. A dish*:—Micel and rũm metfæt *graves et ampla parabsis*, Germ. 403, 18.

mete-fætels, es; *m. A wallet*:—Metefætels *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39.

mete-fisc, es; *m. An edible fish*:—Ðes metefisc *hic mugil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 10.

mete-gafol, es; *n. Tax* or *rent paid in food*:—On sumen lande gebũr sceal syllan huniggafol, on suman metegafol, on suman ealugafol, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

mete-gearwa; *pl. f. Preparations of food*:—Ôðre hwæ̃tene (MS. wætan) metegearwa sint tõ forbeódanne *other preparations of wheaten food are to be forbidden*, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26.

mete-gird. v. met-gird.

metegian, metegung. v. metgian, metgung.

mete-lãf, e; *f. A remnant of food*:—Dælon ealle ða metelãfe *let them distribute all the remnants of food*, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 7. On ðîne metelãfa *in reliquias ciborum tuorum*, Ex. 8, 3. Ða metlãfo *reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20.

mete-leás; *adj. Without food, lacking food*:—On sumere tíde wæs micel menigu mid ðam Hælende on ânum wẽstene meteleás (*nec haberent, quod manducarent*), Homl. Th. ii. 396, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698. Heó wunode seofon niht meteleás *she remained seven days without food*, Homl. Skt. 10, 283. [*Icel.* mat-lauss.]

mete-leást, -liést, -læ̃st, -lẽst, -líst, e; *f. Want of food*:—Him ofhreów ðæs folces meteleást, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 19. Ðã wæ̃ron hié mid meteliéste gewæ̃gde *they were reduced by want of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. For meteliéste heora líf ãlæ̃tan, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 30. Meteliæ̃ste *inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 34. Meteliẽste, 497, 31. Meteleáste *cibi inopia*, 517, 66. Murnende mõd nales meteliste, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 29; Rä. 1, 15. For meteleáste mẽde, Andr. Kmbl. 77; An. 39: 2315; An. 1159. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meti-lôsi: *Icel.* mat-leysa *lack of food*.]

metend, es; *m. One who measures* or *metes*:—Him leán ãgeaf metend (*God*), Cd. 86; Th. 108, 21; Gen. 1809. Middangeardes metend *ex Ormista* (the A. S. gloss seems to be intended as a translation of the title commonly given to Orosius' History, [H]Ormesta Mundi, and is *the measurer* or *describer of the world*, i. e. a general history of the world), Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 18. Cf. metod, metten.

metend-líce, meten-ness. v. ã-metendlîce, wið-metenness.

meter, es; *n. Metre*:—Missenlíce metre *diverso metro*: eroico metre *heroico metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* meter; *n.*]

meter-cræft, es; *m. The art of versification*; ars metrica, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25.

meter-cund; *adj. Relating to metre*:—Metercund *catalecticus, ubi in pede versus una sillaba deest*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 41. Ðý metercundum *catalectico*, 17, 67.

mẽtere, es; *m. A painter*:—Mẽtere *pictor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 72: 75, 18. Síd reáf swylce mẽtere[s] wyrceþ on anlícnysse *toga*; scrũd swã mẽteras mẽtaþ on anlícnyssan *cinctus gabinus*, 41, 3, 5. Ælfnõþ ðe mẽtere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 261, 20. v. mẽtan, mẽting.

meter-fers, es; *n. Hexameter verse*:—Be his lífe wẽ ãwriton ge meterfers ge gerædre spræce *de vita illius et versibus heroicis et simplici oratione conscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13. Meterfersum *versibus hexametris*, 5, 18; S. 636, 6.

meter-geweorc, es; *n. Verse*:—Paulinus bẽc of metergeweorce on gerãde spræce ic gehwyrfde *I turned Paulinus' books from verse into prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 21.

meter-líc; *adj. Metrical, poetical*:—Mid meterlícum fõtum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* meter-líh.]

met-ern. v. mete-ærn.

meter-wyrhta, an; *m. A verse-maker, poet:*—Mederwyrhta *metricus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 7. Meterwyrhta, 55, 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meter-wurcha *poetica musa.*]

mete-, met-[?]sacca, an; *m. A kind of measure:*—Metesacca *legula* (*ligula* mensuræ genus quod alio nomine cochlea dicitur et est octava pars cyathi) vel *coclea,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 62.

mete-seax, es; *n. A meat-knife, knife used in cutting food, dagger:*—Hiene mid heora metseacsum ofsticedon, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* maz-sahs *cultellum.*]

mete-sôcn, e; *f. Desire for food, appetite:*—Of ðæs magan âdle cumaþ ungemetlîca metesôcna, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 27.

mete-swamm, es; *m. An edible mushroom:*—Metteswam *fungus* vel *tuber,* Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 52.

mete-þearfende; *part. Wanting food:*—Hié ǽghwylcne ellþeódigra dydon him tô môse meteþearfendum *they made every foreigner food for themselves in want of meat,* Andr. Kmbl. 54; An. 27: 272; An. 136.

mete-þegn, es; *m. An officer whose duty it is to see after food, a sewer,* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 31; Exod. 131. [Cf. disc-þegn.]

mete-ûtsiht, e; *f. A disease which causes food to pass the bowels without digestion:*—Meteûtsiht *lienteria* (λειεντερία), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 54. Meteûtsihþ, ii. 53, 75.

met-fæt. v. mete-fæt *and* gemet-fæt.

metgian, metegian, metian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to assign due measure* (with dat.):—Ðonan metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *thence assigns to each due measure according to his deserts;* quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accomodat, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 23. **II.** *to moderate, regulate* (with acc.):—Se ilca God se ðæt eall metgaþ *the same God who regulates all that,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 188; Met. 11, 88. **III.** *to measure in the mind, consider, meditate upon* (cf. *Goth.* mitôn *to consider*):—Ic ðîne gewitnysse on môde metegie georne *testimonia tua meditatio mea est,* Ps. Th. 118, 24. Ðæt ic ǽ ðîne metige *lex tua meditatio mea est,* 118, 174. Ic ǽ ðîne on môde metegade, 118, 97, 143: 142, 5. Ic on ðînre sôdfæstnesse symble meteode (*meditabor*), 118, 16. Ic metegian ongan mænigra weorca *meditatus sum in omnibus operibus tuis,* 76, 10. v. ge-metgian.

met-gird, -geard, -gyrd, e; *f. A rod for measuring, a rod, perch:*—Metgeard *pertica,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 5. Riht is ðæt ne beó ǽnig metegyrd lengre ðonne ôðer, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 6. Ðonne is ðæs imbganges ealles þrió furlanges and þreó metgeurda, Chart. Th. 157, 27. Twegræ metgyrda brâd, 232, 17.

metgung, metegung, e; *f.* **I.** *moderation, temperance:*—Wîsdôm is se hêhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer ôðre cræftas, ðara is ân wærscipe, ôðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwîsnes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34. **II.** *meditation:*—Mê is metegung hû ic ǽ ðîne efnast healde *lex tua meditatio mea est,* Ps. Th. 118, 77. v. ge-metgung.

Mêdas, meðel. v. Mâdas, mædel.

mêde; *adj.* **I.** *weary, exhausted* (with labour, hunger, disease, etc.):—Hê hine ðâr hwîle reste, mêde æfter ðam miclan gewinne, Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Mêde and meteleás, Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 15; Gn. Ex. 111. Mêde for ðâm miclan bysgum *exhausted by disease,* 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gû. 1083. Mê swâ mêdum (*exhausted from want of food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1620; El. 812. Mêdne *fessum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 26: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 3; Gû. 988: 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gû. 1131. Mêde stôdon, hungre gehæfte, Andr. Kmbl. 2316; An. 1159: 78; An. 39. Hié slǽp ofereode mêde be mæste, 929; An. 465. **II.** *weary in mind, troubled, sad:*—Ðê unrôtne, mêdne, môdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30; Gû. 1235. Hyge geómurne, mêdne môdsefan, 52 a; Th. 182, 16; Gû. 1311. Ongunnon sorhleoþ galan, ðâ hié woldon sîðian mêde fram ðam mæran þeódne, Rood Kmbl. 137; Kr. 69. Mêdra frêfrend *comforter of the weary-hearted,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. **III.** *troublesome, causing weariness:*—Nelle ðû mê moede ł hefig wosa *noli mihi molestus esse,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 7. [*O. Sax.* môði: *Icel.* môðr *weary, exhausted: O. H. Ger.* muodi *fessus, fatigatus, lassus: Ger.* müde.]

mêdema = (?) meduma:—Mêdema persa (wersa, Wrt.) *tramarium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 27.

mêdian *to grow weary:*—Wið miclum gonge ofer land . . . mucgwyrt nime him on hand oððe dô on his scô ðý læs hê mêdige *for much walking over the country . . . let him take mugwort into his hand, or put it into his shoe, lest he grow weary,* L. M. 1, 86; Lchdm. ii. 154, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* muodên *fatiscere, lassari:* cf. *Icel.* mœða *to weary, trouble.*] Cf. ge-mêdgian.

mêdig; *adj. Weary, exhausted:*—Hié hiene mêdigne on cneówum sittende mêtten, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 31. Ða ðe tô lâfe beón môston wâron tô ðæm mêdie ðæt hié ne mehton ða gefarenan tô eorþan bringan *the survivors* (*of the pestilence*) *were exhausted to such a degree, that they could not inter the dead,* 2, 6; Swt. 86, 28. v. mêde.

metian *to supply with food:*—Ða beád hê ðæt man sceolde his here metian (MS. C. mettian) and horsian *he ordered that his army should be supplied with food and with horses,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 3. v. metsian.

mêting, e; *f. A painting, picture:*—Mêtincg *pictura,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. Mêtingc, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 73: 75, 19. Swâ swâ on mêtinge biþ forsewen seó blace anlîcnys, ðæt seó hwîte sý beorhtre gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 334, 12. On ôðre wîsan wê sceáwiaþ mêtinge, and on ôðre wîsan stafas. Ne gǽþ nâ mâre tô mêtinge bûton ðæt ðû hit geseó and herige, 186, 5–7. v. mêtan.

met-lîc. v. un-metlîc.

metod, metud, meotud, meotod, es; *m.* A word found only in poetry (the phrase *se metoda drihten* occurs twice in Ælfric's Homilies, but in alliterative passages). The earlier meaning of the word in heathen times may have been *fate, destiny, death* (cf. metan), by which Grein would translate *metod* in Wald. 1, 34; Val. 1, 19:—Ðý ic ðê metod ondrêd ðæt ðû tô fyrenlîce feohtan sôhtest (Stephens here takes *metod* as vocative with the meaning of prince); in this sense it seems to be used in its compounds, and in the Icelandic *mjötuðr* weird, bane, death (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, **II**). Could this be the meaning in the phrase *se metoda drihten* used of Christ in the following passages?—Ne dorston ða deóflu, ðâ ðâ hî ârdrǽfde wǽron, intô ðâm swýnum, gif hê him ne sealde leáfe, ne intô nânum men forðan se metoda drihten ûre gecynd hæfde on him sylfum genumen, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 4–7. Gemyndig on môde hû se metoda drihten cwæþ on his godspelle be his godcundan tôcyme, 512, 27. But the word, which occurs frequently, is generally an epithet of the Deity as the O. Sax. *metod;* so too Icel. *mjötuðr* (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, **I**) is applied to heathen gods:—Metod engla, lîfes brytta, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 9; Gen. 136. Blîðheort cyning, metod alwihta monna cynnes, 10; Th. 12, 29; Gen. 193. Hine forwræc metod mancynne fram, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Metud *O Lord!* Elen. Kmbl. 1634; El. 819. Middangeardes meotud, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 2; Dôm. 65. Cyninga wuldor, meotud mancynnes, Andr. Kmbl. 343; An. 172. Sôdfæst meotud, 772; An. 386. Meotod hæfde miht ðâ hê gefestnade foldan sceátas, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 3; Sat. 2. Meotod mancynnes, 223; Th. 293, 22; Sat. 459. Meotod alwihta, 228; Th. 308, 24; Sat. 697. Mægen-cyninga meotod, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943. Cf. metend, metten.

metod-gesceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, death:*—Sum sceal seonobennum seóc sâr cwânian, murnan meotudgesceaft (*approaching death*), Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20. [*O. Sax.* hie iro mundoda widar metodi-giskeftie (*the death of her son*).] v. next word.

metod-sceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, doom, fate after death:*—Ealle Wyrd forsweóp mîne mâgas tô metodsceafte (*to their doom*), Beo. Th. 5623; B. 2815. Gâst onsende Matheus his tô metodsceafte (*to the fate appointed to it*), in ęcne gefeán, Menol. Fox 342; Men. 172. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn tô meotudsceafte *the children of men shall awake from death to doom,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 24; Cri. 888. Hê forþ gewât metodsceaft seón *he died,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: Beo. Th. 2364; B. 1180. Heó metodsceaft (*the death of her kinsmen*) bemearn, 2158; B. 1077.

metod-wang, es; *m. The plain where the decrees of fate are executed, a battlefield:*—Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, on meotudwange, Andr. Kmbl. 21; An. 11.

met-râp, es; *m. A line for sounding the depth of water:*—Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrâp *bolidis* (βολὶς), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 46: 11, 17.

met-seax. v. mete-seax.

met-scipe, es; *m. Food, refection:*—Habban ða xii heora metscype tôgædere, and fêdan hig swâ swâ hig sylfe wyrde munon, and dælon ealle ða meteláfe, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 6. [*Icel.* mat-skapr *victuals, food.*]

metsian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to feed:*—Ðû metsast ûs *cibabis nos,* Ps. Spl. 79, 6. Hê metsode hî *cibavit illos,* 80, 15: *nutriebat,* Hpt. Gl. 466, 28: *saginaverit,* 493, 9. Ðû ûs geþafodest him tô metsianne swâ swâ sceáp, Ps. Th. 43, 13. **II.** *to furnish with provisions:*—Heora ælc fêrde tô his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swâ hig betst mihton *each of them went to his castle and manned and provisioned it as well as ever they could,* Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. Him man metsod *they were furnished with provisions,* 1006; Erl. 141, 11. v. ge-metsian.

metsung, e; *f. Provision, food:*—Be manna metsunge. Ânan esne gebyreþ tô metsunge xii pund gôdes cornes, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 25. Hí tô metsunge fêngon and tô gafle *they accepted provisions and tribute,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 26. Ða gerǽdde se cyng ðæt man him gafol behête and metsunge, 994; Erl. 133, 23: 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Beád ða Swegen full gild and metsunga tô his here, 1013; Erl. 149, 3. Heom man geaf gîslas and metsunga, 1052; Erl. 184, 6.

mettoc. v. mattoc.

metten, e; *f. One of the Fates:*—Ða graman gydena (MS. Cott. mettena) ðe folcisce men hâtaþ Parcas, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Cf. metend, metod.

mêtto, met-trum, metud, mêu. v. eáþ-, ofer-mêtto, med-trum, metod, mǽw.

micel; *adj. Mickle, great.* **I.** of size; magnus:—Mycel *magnus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 54, 67. Mycel belle *campana,* 81, 39. Þurhslegene mid ðare âdle ðæs myclan lîces (*elephantiasis*), Lchdm. ii. 399, col. 2. Micel *grandem,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 70. Ða miclan tân *alloces,* 5, 18.

God geworhte twā micele leóht, ðæt mâre leóht tô ðæs dæges lîhtinge, and ðæt læsse leóht tô ðære nihte lîhtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Se læssa îl *iricius;* se mâra îl *istrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 52, 53. Ic tôwurpe mîne bernu and ic wyrce mâran (*majora*), Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Hit is ealra wyrta mæst *majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Feldhûsa mæst, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Of mæstan dæle *maxima ex parte*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 2. Ðā geseah ic beforan unc ðone mæstan weal, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Ða tēþ of âdô ða ðe hē mæste hæbbe *remove the biggest teeth it has*, L. Med. ex. Quad. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 13. **II.** of quantity, *much, many;* multus:—Mycel *multum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 67. Ðā com micel wynsum stenc, Shrn. 91, 28. Gē sāwaþ micel sæd and rīpaþ litel *sementem multam jacies in terram et modicum congregabis*, Deut. 28, 38. Him fyligdon mycele menigu (*turbæ multæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. Eálā sāwel ðū hæfst mycele gōd (*multa bona*), Lk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðes man wyrcþ mycele tâcna (*multa signa*), Jn. Skt. 11, 47. Him mon sôhte mæstra daga ælce *they were attacked most days*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 15. His fultum mihte mæstra (MS. C. mæstne) ælcne heora flāna on heora feóndum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 10. **III.** *great* in a metaphorical sense:—God, ðū eart se miccla kyning, Hy. 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Ic ne eom swā micel swelgere *I am not so great a glutton;* non sum tam vorax, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. Ðā wæs geworden mycel (*loud*) stefn of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. Micel sido mid Rômwarum wæs ðæt ðǣr nāne ôðre on ne sǣton būton ða weorþestan (*a custom carefully observed*), Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Micel is ðæt and wundorlîc ðæt ðū gehǣtst *magna promittis*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 30. Micel ôga him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Biþ ðǣr seó miccle milts āfyrred, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 9; Cri. 1371. On ðam miclan dæge (*the day of judgment*), 23 a; Th. 65, 7; Cri. 1051. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, Beo. Th. 5691; B. 2849. Mære ł miclu weorc drihtnes *magna opera domini*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 2. Se lîcette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. Ne ārās betwyx wîfa bearnum mâra Johanne Fulwihtere, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Ðes is mâra ðonne Saolmon, 12, 42. Nys ôðer mâre bebod, Mk. Skt. 12, 31. Ne þorfte hē nā mâran fultumes ðonne his selfes, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 23: 33, 1; Fox 120, 13. Se hæfþ mâran synne se ðe mē sealde, Jn. Skt. 19, 11. Ægðer ge on ðǣm mâran (*main*) landum ge on ðǣm īglandum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25. Ðonne ðæt gefeoht mæst wǣre *when the fight was hottest*, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 18. Se mæsta *precipuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 66. Drihten is on Sion dēma se mæsta, Ps. Th. 98, 2. Manege tellaþ ðæt tô mæstum gôde and tô mæstere gesælþe ðæt mon sîe simle blîðe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 12. On ðæm mæstan dæge (*the day of judgment*), Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 11; Dôm. 6. Pirrusan ðone mæstan feónd Rômānum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 4. On ðâm wǣron ða ǣrestan and ða mæstan (*primi et præcipui*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 7. **IV.** *neuter used substantively* (a) *with gen.:*—Ic nât nâht gewislîce hwæðer ðæs feós swā micel is, ne ic nât ðeáh his mâre sỹ, Chart. Th. 490, 15. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslægen, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 35. Hē wæs wilniende ðæt hē ðæs gewinnes mehte mâre gefremman *he was desirous to carry on the struggle*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 8. Hit mâre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit æfre ǣr dyde, 5, 2; Swt. 220, 16. Ðæt hī þurh ðæt mǣge mæst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Ðǣr manna wese mæst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Se ðissum herige mæst hearma gefremede, Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. (b) *without gen.:*—On swā miclum heó hæfþ genōg swā wē ǣr sprǣcon. Gif ðū heore mâre selest . . ., Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 11. Ðæt hē mid swā lytle weorode swā micel anginnan dorste, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 16. Hū mycel scealt ðū *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hū mycel hē dyde mînre sāwle, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ðæt hē genōg hæbbe and nō māran ne þurfe, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 10. Ðǣm ðe ǣnigre wuhte mâre habbaþ . . . swā hē mâre hæfþ swā hē mâ monna ôleccan sceal, 26, 2; Fox 92, 29–33: 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe mâre . . . Hwæt mâre dêst ðū? Gewyslîce mâre ic dô, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 23–35. Ðonne hī mæst tô yfele gedôn hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and frið wið hī, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. **V.** *oblique cases used adverbially:*—Se læce biþ micles tô beald (*much too bold*), Past. 9; Swt. 61, 2. Ðara micles tô feala winþ wiþ gecynde, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 32; Met. 13, 16. Micles on æþelum wîde is geweorðod hāligra tîd, Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. Hié God wolde onmunan swā micles, Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897. Micclum *nimium*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Ne cweþe ic nā ðæt ðeós bôc mâge micclum tô lâre fremian, pref.; Som. 1, 43: Herb. 17, 2; Lchdm. i. 110, 10. Ealle micclum ðæs wundrodon, Homl. Th. i. 42, 16, 21: Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne him mycelum ondrǣdeþ, 111, 6. Swā man æt mēder biþ miclum fēded, 130, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 244; An. 122: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 40; Met. 13, 20. Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Oftor micle *much oftener*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 37; Met. 19, 19. Hē wæs micle ðē blîðra, 9, 63; Met. 9, 32. Swîðe micle scyrtran ymbhwearft, 28, 14; Met. 28, 7. Nôht micle ǣr, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Ðam mycle mā (*quanto magis*) hē scrŷt eów, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Ic þegnum dînum dyrnde and sylfum ðē swîðost micle *I concealed it from thy servants, and from thee much the most*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 12; Gen. 2713. [*Laym. O. E. Homl. A. R. Chauc. Ayenb.* muchel, mochel: *Orm. Havel.* mikel; *Gen. a. Ex.* mikel, michel: *Goth.* mikils: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mikil: *Icel.* mikill: *O. H. Ger.* michil.] v. efen-, frǣ-, mis-, ofer-, wuldor-micel, *and* mā.

micel-ǽte; *adj. Eating much, gluttonous:*—Ic geseó dæighwamlîce ðæt ðū myceláte eart, Shrn. 16, 20. Cf. ofer-æte.

micel-dōend; *adj. Doing great things;* magnificus, Rtl. 45, 14.

micel-heáfded; *adj. Having a great head:*—Mycelheáfdode *capitosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34. Micelheáfdede, ii. 22, 69.

micelian, miclian, micclian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to become great, to increase in size* or *in quantity:*—Micelaþ *grandescit, crescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 42. Rîm miclade, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243: Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. Wæter micladon *the waters waxed*, 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt folc ongan weaxan and myclian (*grandescere*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 33. On ðǣm dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste (rîce) micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. **II.** *to make great, to increase the size* or *quantity* of a thing:—Man myclade ðæt ordâlŷsen *the ordeal-iron should be increased in weight*, L. Æðelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. Ðæt ic mǣgburge mōste dînre rîm miclian, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 7; Gen. 2221. **III.** metaphorically, *to extol, magnify:*—Miclaþ sāwel mîn drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 46. Mycclaþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 2. Ic micliu *magnificabo*, Ps. Surt. 68, 31. Wē micliaþ *magnificabimus*, 11, 5. Eal ðæt folc his noman myccledon, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Myclian wē his noman, 13, 7. [*Jul.* muchelin, mucli: *A. R.* muchelen: *Ps.* mikel: *Goth.* mikiljan: *Icel.* mikla: *O. H. Ger.* michilēn.] v. ge-miclian.

micel-līc; *adj. Great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious:*—Micellîc *magnificum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 64. Wæs se wer for Gode and for mannum micellîc (*magnificus*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 38. Hū his mægenþrymnes mycellîc standeþ, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Hwæt ðæt sîe mǣrlîces and micellîces ðæt git mec gehâtaþ *quid sit illud quod mihi tam illustre et tam magnificum pollicemini*, Nar. 25, 12: Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Hū micellîce (*magnificata*) sind werc dîn, Ps. Surt. 91, 6. [*Icel.* mikilligr: *O. H. Ger.* michil-lîh *illustris, magnificus.*]

micel-līce; *adv.* **I.** *greatly, grandly, splendidly:*—Singaþ dryhtne forðon micellîce (*magnifice*) dyde, Ps. Surt. p. 184, 15. **II.** *greatly, exceedingly:*—Micellîce intimbred *multipliciter instructus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Micellîce gelǣred *doctissimus*, 5, 23; S. 645, 13. [*Icel.* mikilliga: *O. H. Ger.* michil-lîho *magnifice, magnopere, exaggerative.*]

micel-mōd; *adj. Having a great mind, magnanimous:*—Nis his micelmōdes mægenes ende *magnitudinis ejus non est finis*, Ps. Th. 144, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* michil-muot *magnanimus, animosus.*]

micel-ness, e; *f.* **I.** *greatness, bigness, size:*—Stânas on pysna mycelnysse *stones the size of peas*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 314, 22: Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Se clāð wæs swîðe gemâte hire micelnysse *the garment was exactly adapted to her size*, Homl. Skt. 7, 157. His micelnesse ne mæg nān man āmetan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 12. **II.** *greatness* (of quantity), *multitude, abundance:*—Ðā wæs geworden mid ðam engle mycelnes (*multitudo*) heofonlîces werydes, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Ne meahton âsecgan for ðæs leóhtes mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14. Æfter micelnisse dînre mildheortnisse, Num. 14, 19. **III.** *greatness, magnificence:*—Micylnys *magnificentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 8, 2. In micelnisse *in magnificentia;* in mikelnes, Ps. Surt. 28, 4. On mycelnysse earmes dînes *in magnitudine brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. 16: Ps. Spl. 78, 12. Ûs weorþ þuruh dîne mycelnesse milde and blîðe, Ps. Th. 66, 1. Sancte Johannes mycelnesse se Hǣlend sylfa tâcn sægde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 17. [*Wick.* michelnes: *O. H. Ger.* michil-nessi *majestas.*]

micel-sprecende; *adj. Talking big, boasting:*—Tungan micelsprecende *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

micelu, e; *f. Size:*—On ðære mycele ðe leáces *of the size of a leek*, Herb. 49, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. [*Goth.* mikilei *greatness: O. H. Ger.* michilî *magnitudo, quantitas.*]

micelung, miclung, e; *f. A doing of great things;* magnificentia:—Miclung ł mǣrsung weorc his *magnificentia opus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 3. v. ge-miclung.

micga, an; *m. Urine:*—Hlond *vel* micga *lotium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 63: *urina*, 46, 8. Drince buccan micgan . . . sēlost ys se micga ðæt hē sỹ oftost mid fēded, L. Med. ex Quad. 6, 16; Lchdm. i. 354, 12, 15. Fūles hlondes, miggan *foetentis lotii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 19. Stingendum miggan *putenti lotio* (*urina*), 487, 65. [*A. R.* migge.] v. micge.

micge, an; *f. Urine:*—Gesceáwa ælce dæge ðæt ðîn ûtgong and micge sîe gesundlîc. Gif sió micge sîe lytelu . . ., L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 20. Ðonne onginþ ðære hæto welm wanian þurh ða micgean, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7: 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 88, 20.

micgern. v. mycgern.

micgþa. v. migþa.

micgung, e; *f. Making water:*—Miggung *minctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 9.

micle, micles, miclum; miclung. v. micel; micelung.

MID, (in Gloss. Ep. and Lindisfarne Gospels) mið; *prep. with dat. acc. inst. With;* at the root of the various meanings lies the idea of association, of being together. **I.** having very nearly the same force as *and*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.:*—Hig lǣddon hī of ðære byrig mid eallum

hire māgum (*Rahab et cunctum cognationem illius*), Jos. 6, 23. Wē sungon seofon seolmas mid letanian, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. Se feónd mid his gefērum eallum feóllon of heofnum, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306. Đū scealt friþ habban mid sunum dīnum *thou and thy sons shall be protected*, 65; Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Æðelinga bearn, weras mid wīfum, 83; Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. (b) *with acc.*:—Wes đū hāl mid đās willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916. **II.** with the idea of joint action or companionship, *in conjunction with, in company with, along with*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*:—Ic sang ūhtsang mid gebrōđrum *cantavi nocturnam cum fratribus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25. Mittan wītegan clypige, R. Ben. 29, 6. Mit đam wītegan cweđan, 31, 16. Đā fērde se Hālend mid him, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Mycel menegu wæs mid hyre, 7, 12. Đā bebeád se fæder đæm consule đæt hē mid his fierde angeán fōre, and hē beæftan gebād mid sumum đæm fultume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 19. Gefeaht Æþelhelm wiđ Deniscne here mid Dornsǽtum, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 8. Se winterlíca wind wan mid (*in league with*) đam forste, Homl. Skt. 11, 144. Ic fleáh mid fuglum, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3. Hē fulluhtes gerȳno onfēng mid his þegnum đe mid hine wǽron, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 27. Đa eágan ... ætgædere mid đæs martyres heáfde on eorþan feóllan, 1, 7; S. 478, 38. (b) *with acc.*:—Đē dǽlnimende gedēþ mid hine, 2, 12; S. 515, 29. Hē bæd đæt hē mid đone martyr þrowian mōste, 1, 7; S. 478, 18: 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Nemþe hē Cristes geleáfan onfēnge mid đa þeóde đe hē ofer cyning wæs, 3, 21; S. 551, 1. Hē gewāt mid cyning engla, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 26; Gen. 1210: Beo. Th. 1329; B. 662. Đæt mīnne līchaman mid mīnne goldgyfan glēd fæđmie, 5297; B. 2652. Ic mid mec gelǽdde mīne frȳnd, Nar. 29, 26. Mid dryhten rūne besǽton, Andr. Kmbl. 1252; An. 626. (c) *with. inst.*:—Eode hē in mid āne his preósta, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 4. His hand mid đȳ earme đe of his līchoman āslegen wæs hē hēt tō āhōn, 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Mid medmycele werede hē fērde, 3, 24; S. 556, 20. **III.** with the idea of reciprocal action:—Hē wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþæht habban, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 36. **IV.** expressing the relation between animate and inanimate things, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*:—Đā đa wīfmen urnon mid stānum wiđ đara wealla *cum matronae currerent, et convehere in muros saxa gestirent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 11. Twelf stānas hī hæfdon forþ mid him, Jos. 4, 8. Faran tō eá mid scype mīnum, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 23. Ic āstīge mīn scyp mid hlæstum mīnum, 26, 31: Beo. Th. 250; B. 125. Hǽlend cymeþ mid wolcnum, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Hī fērdon mid đȳ hālgan Cristes mǽle, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 22. (b) *with acc.*:—Đa (*these things*) mid hine brohte, 2, 4; S. 505, 38. Mid đa nōþe niđer gewīteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 31; Wal. 28. **V.** with the idea of an association which affords protection or help:—For đan đe ic beó mid đē on eallum đām đe đū tō færst, Jos. 1, 9; Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Theodosius hæfde đone wind mid him, đæt his fultum mehte mǽstra ǽlcne heora flāna on hiora feóndum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. **VI.** with the idea of permanent association, (residing) *with, at*, (when the relation expressed is that of one to many) *among;* apud, penes, (a) *with dat.*:—Elles næbbe gē mēde mid eówrum Fæder (*apud patrem vestrum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Bæd æt Gode đæt hē him geswutelode hwylc Basilius wǽre on wurðscype mid him (*in what estimation he was with God*), Homl. Skt. 3, 498. Eallum ūs leófre ys wīkian mid (*apud*) đam yrþlinge đonne mid (*apud*) đē, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ys seó mildheortnes mid (*apud*) đē, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Albanus hæfde đone andettere mid (*penes*) him, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Mid mannum ic eom *apud homines sum*, mid đam biscope hē wunaþ *apud episcopum manet*.. mid eów hē is *penes vos est*, mid dēmum *penes judices*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 23–47. Ic wæs mid Englum, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 10; Víd. 61 (and often). Ic hæfde đē mid đām fyrmestan đe mīnum hȳrēde folgodon *I held thee among the first who followed my court*, Homl. Skt. 5, 412: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 13. Gefrugnen mid folcum *known among nations*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 26; Cri. 225. (b) *with acc.*:—Is mīn hyht mid God, 37 a; Th. 121, 16; Gū. 289: 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410. Sibb sȳ mid eówic, 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. Wuna mid ūsic, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 29; Gen. 2722. **VI a.** *between*:—Dēma mid unc twih *a judge between us two*, 102; Th. 136, 5; Gen. 2253. **VII.** expressing an accompanying circumstance, the phrase being often equivalent to an adverb of manner, (a) *with dat.*:—Mid gōdum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 35, 27. Mid his sylfes willan, willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22, 15. Mid mycelre willsumnysse bodian *magna devotione predicare*, 3, 3; S. 526, 4. Hē hæfde hī mid mycelre āre mid him, 4, 1; S. 564, 33. Wæs sió fæmne mid hyre fæder willan beweddad, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32. Brūc đisses beáges mid hǽle, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Ic eów mid gefeán ferian wille, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 347. Winnan mid mānе (*criminally*), Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. Mid swāte and mid sorgum libban, 24; Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Wīf đonne heó mid cylde biþ *mulier gravida*, L. Ecg. C. 28, tit; Th. ii. 130, 14. Heó wæs mid bearne (cf. *Icel.* ganga með barni), Shrn. 60, 33. Đā heó mid đam bearne wæs, 149, 1. Swā mid đam cilde wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 7. (b) *with acc.*:—Đæt hē mid đa mǽstan swētnesse (*maxima suavitate*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34. (c) *with inst.*:—Đā ongan hē mid gleáwe mōde þencean, 3, 10; S. 534, 20: Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 20. **VIII.** expressing the idea of instrumentality, *by, through*, (a) *with inst.* or *dat.*:—Hié wǽron gebrocede ... mid đæm đæt manige đara sēlestena cynges þēna forþfērdon *they suffered from the death of many of the best king's thanes*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ne canst đū huntian būton mid nettum? ... Mid swiftum hundum ic betǽce wildeór, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21–27. Đū đæt land tōdǽlst mid hlyte (*sorte*), Deut. 31, 7. Mid đissum woruldgesǽlþum and mid đīs andweardan welan mon wyrcþ oftor feónd đonne freónd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2–4. Mid his handum gesceóp, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 30; Gen. 251. Hié heora līchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid đȳ wealde, 40; Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Stōd bewrigen folde mid flōde, 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Ofgeót mid scīre wīne ealde, L. M. 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 20. Mid monige wīte þreágan, Shrn. 101, 23. Mid đȳ blōde gewurþad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 24. Mid deáþe fornumen, forgripen, 1, 27; S. 492, 30: 3, 8; S. 532, 27. Mid his lāre *by means of his teaching*, 3, 28; S. 560, 38. Mid gȳmenne mīnra māga *by the care of my kinsmen*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Dǽle hē swā mycel feoh for hyne swā hē ǽr mid him nam (*as much as he got with him*, i. e. *by selling him*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 26; Th. ii. 212, 12. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan and mid lufan gefylled, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 9; Gū. 624. Hē frægn hī mid hwī hī gesceldan heora hūs wiđ đæs fȳres frēcennysse, Shrn. 90, 7. Gewiton mid đȳ wǽge in forwyrd sceacan *carried by the wave they hurried to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. (b) *with acc.* (*and inst.*):—Hē mid hī fēran sceolde tō đon đæt hē đa fǽmnan ǽghwæđer ge mid đa (đære, MS. B.) mǽrsunge heofonlīcra gerȳna ge mid his dæghwamlīcre lāre trymede, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 37. Hē monige ... mid đa leornunga đissa bōca gelǽdde, 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 9; Gen. 2208. Se mihtiga slōh mid hālige hand, 167; Th. 208, 18; Exod. 485. **IX.** having reference to time, *with, at*:—On ūhtan mid ǽrdæge, Beo. Th. 253; B. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 2776; An. 1390: 3048; An. 1527: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. **X.** *giving direction*:—Onlong brōces mid streáme *along the brook in the direction in which it runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 226, 20. **XI.** in adverbial or conjunctional phrases, (a) *with* eallum, ealle:—Hyne myd scrȳne myd eallum on feastum cwearterne beclȳsdon *they shut him up cage and all in prison*, St. And. 38, 9. Mid ealle *penitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus;* mid wyrttruman mid ealle *radicitus*, Som. 42, 3–4. Hié āsettan hī on ǽnne sīþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 24 (cf. *Icel.* með öllu). (b) *with dat. or inst. case of the demonstrative*, denoting that the two actions expressed by the verbs in the connected clauses are in close association, being either simultaneous, or the one following upon, and being regarded, more or less, as the result of the other, *when, since, seeing that;* cum:—Mid đam đe se apostol stōp intō đære byrig, đā bær man him tōgeánes ānre wydewan līc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Mid đam đe hē hīg geseah đā ēfste hē *quos cum vidisset, cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 2. Hū yfele mē dōþ manege woruldmenn, mid đam đæt ic ne mōt wealdan mīnra āgenra þeówa *how ill do many men act towards me, when I may not rule my own servants*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19. Mid đȳ đe heó gehȳrde ... đā cwæþ heó, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19: 15, 6. Mid đī đe hié cōmon ... hié gemētton seofon hyrdas standan, 237, 17. Mid đȳ đe (*dum*) hē hine geseah on singalum gebedum ... đā wæs hē semninga mid đam godcundan gyfe gemildsad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37. Mittē *dum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 8. Mid đȳ (*cum*) Peohtas wīf næfdon, bǽdon him fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. Gif hē eów ne wyllan ārīsan tōgeánes, mid đȳ eówer mā is (*cum sitis numero plures*), 2, 2; S. 503, 13: 1, 27; S. 493, 42. Mid đī hē đis cwæþ, hē āstāh on heofenas, Blickl. Homl. 237, 15. **XII.** *used after its case* or *as an adverb*:—On đam clifian đe him gōd mid worhte *cleave to him who did good with them*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 10, 12. Đa him mid scoldon *which were to go with him*, Beo. Th. 82; B. 41. Đara đe hē him mid hæfde, 3255; B. 1625: 1783; B. 889: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 24. Manega ōđre đe him mid (*simul cum eo*) fērdon, Mk. Skt. 15, 41. Mid fērdan *comeant, simul pergebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 132, 45. Hē his heres þriddan dǽl gehȳdde and him self mid wæs, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 27. Hine mid wunode ān ombehtþegn, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 8; Gū. 972. Biddan đone ele đæt đū Adam myd smyrian mōte *to ask for the oil, to anoint Adam with*, Nicod. Thw. 13, 23. Smyre đone man mid, Herb. 54, 3; Lchdm. i. 158, 2. Đā sceolde hē sendan lȳgetu and windas, and tōwyrpan eall hira geweorc mid, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14. Ic wilnode andweorces đone anweald mid tō gereccenne, 17; Fox 60, 8: 20; Fox 72, 24. Se forma hād and se ōđer hād beóþ ǽfre ætgedere ... se þridda hād is hwīlon mid, hwīlon on ōđre stōwe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 39. Đonne se mon nō his āgenne gielp mid ne sēcþ, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 15. Gif hē nōht geseón ne mæge mid, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Hē hæfde mildheortnysse đa þearfan mid tō frēfrigenne, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Geond đone ofen eodon and se engel mid, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 14; Dan. 354. Đæt wæs Satane and his gesīđum mid, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522. Ælc đara đe mid stande *every one that stands by* (*assists*) *him*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 200, 3. [*Mid* occurs in Piers P., and still remains in *mid*-wife: *Goth.* miþ, mid;

O. Sax. midi, mid: *O. Frs.* mith, mit, mei: *O. L. Ger.* mid, mit, met: *Icel.* með: *Swed. Dan.* med: *O. H. Ger.* miti, mit: *Ger.* mit: *Du.* met.]

midd; *adj. with superl.* midemest, midmest *Mid, middle.* **I.** of place:—Seó burh wæs on midre ðære eá (*in medio amne*), Nar. 10, 11. Ðā wē wǽron on middre ðære sǽ (*in medio mari*), Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 23. Is on middre ðære cyricean, 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Hire (*the axis*) midore ymbe (cf. ymb ða eaxe middewearde, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23), Bt. Met. Fox. 28, 46; Met. 28, 23. On middum ðīnum temple *in medio templi tui*, Ps. Th. 47, 8. On mereflōde middum, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. Gāþ from geate tō geate þurh midde ða ceastre (*per medium castrorum*), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 3: St. And. 14, 17. On middum ðǽm ūrum wīcum *in media castrorum parte*, Nar. 12, 24. Ða gesettan scēp in middum wulfum (*in medio luporum*), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 16. Hē mē lǽdde betweoh midde ða þreátas *inter choros medios*, 5, 12; S. 629, 26. Hālettend midemesta finger *salutarius*; fēwiscberend midmesta finger *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 21–22. Gif hī ðone midmestan weg āredian willaþ, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 23. Ða sēlestan men . . . ða midmestan . . . swā bioþ ða midmestan men, 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–10, 15. **II.** of time:—Tō middes dæges Crist wæs on rōde āþened, Btwk. 216, 14. On middes wintres mæsseniht, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 30. Swā hē in swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortum solis solstitialem*, 5, 12; S. 627, 35. Fæste ān lengten foran tō middan wintra (*ante Natale Christi*) . . . fæste ii lengtenu, ān tōforan middan sumera (*ante mediam æstatem*), ōðer foran tō middan wintra, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22, 23; Th. ii. 210, 25–28. Tō middan (middum, MS. B.) wintre, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 226, 5. Tō middyre (MS. A. myddre) nihte *media nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Æt midre niht, Ps. Th. 118, 62. Æt middre nihte, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 2; Ph. 262. Æt middere niht, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 32; Exod. 37. Hē leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21: Ps. Th. 54, 24. On midne dæg *meridie*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 47. Seó seofoþe tīd dæges, ðæt is ān tīd ofer midne dæg, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 27. On midne winter, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 28. Ofer ðone midne sumor *after midsummer*, 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11. On midde niht, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. [*Goth.* midjis: *O. Sax.* middi: *O. Frs.* midde: *Icel.* miðr: *O. H. Ger.* mitti.] v. on-middan, tō-middes.

mid-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12: Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 33: Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Middæg *meridies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 46: Hymn. Surt. 16, 29. Ðæs middæges gereord, R. Ben. 65, 20 Tō middæges, 65, 18. Tō middæge *at midday*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 6, 9, etc. On ðæm sumerlīcan sunnstede on middæge (MS. R. middan dæge), 258, 15. [*O. Frs.* mid-dei: *Icel.* mið-dagr: *O. H. Ger.* mittitag: *Ger.* mit-tag.] v. middel-, midne-dæg.

middæg-līc; *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Ðære middæglīcan sunnan scīman beorhtre *solis meridiani radiis præclarior*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 23. Fram deōfle middæglīcum *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* mittitaga-līh.]

middæg-sang, es; *m. The midday service*:—Úhtsang and prīmsang, undernsang and middægsang, nōnsang and ǽfensang, and nihtsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio sextae horae.* Middægsang. On midne dæg wē sculon God herian, Btwk. 216, 13: R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7.

middæg-tīd, e; *f. The midday hour, noon;* meridies, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 66.

middandæg-līc, *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Fram middendægīscum deōfle *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6.

middan-eard, es; *m. The middle dwelling, the abode of men, the earth, the world* (in a physical sense):—*De mundo.* Middaneard is gehāten eall ðæt binnan ðam firmamentum is . . . Seó heofen and sǽ and eorþe synd gehātene middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 254, 6–9. Hē sǽde, ðæt eal ðes middaneard nǽre ðē māre drīges landes ofer ðone mycelan gārsecg, ðonne man ǽnne prican āpricie on ānum brādum brede. And nys ðes middaneard būton swylce se seofoþa dǽl ofer ðone mycelan gārsecg, se ðe mid his ormǽtnysse ealle ðās eorþan ūtan emblīþ, Wulfst. 146, 19–24. Middaneardes gewissast ðū ðe getimbrunge *mundi regis qui fabricum*, Hymn. Surt. 91, 21. Ðone eard Asiam, se ðe is geteald tō healfan dǽle middaneardes, Homl. Th. i. 68, 35. Eálā middaneard! eálā dæg leóhta! eálā upheofon! Cd. 216; Th. 275, 2; Sat. 165. Sume sceolon hweorfan geond hæleþa land . . . geond middaneard, 219; Th. 281, 16; Sat. 272. Geond eorþan . . . ofer middaneard, Ps. Th. 137, 6: 144, 12. Ðū miht on ānre hand befealdan ealne middaneard, Hy. 7, 120; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 120. **II.** *the world, mankind*:—Ealle ðē heriaþ . . . eall middaneard, 9, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 38. Middaneardes Hǽlynd *salvator mundi*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Ic eom middaneardes leóht ða hwīle ðe ic on middanearde eom, 9, 5: 8, 12. [*Laym.* midden-erd; cf. *Laym. Orm. Gen. and Ex. Havel.* middel-erd, -ærd.] v. middan-geard *and next word.*

middaneard-līc; *adj. Earthly.* **I.** in a physical sense:—Ðæt heó mid hyre hǽtan middaneardes (other MSS. middaneardlīce) wæstmas ne forbærne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. **II.** as distinguished from spiritual or heavenly, *worldly, mundane, earthly*:—Godes sunu becom tō ðissum middanearde tō dī ðæt hē mid his hālgan lāre middaneardlīc gedwyld (*human error*) ādwǽscte, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: 366, 9. On middaneardlīcum lustum *in worldly pleasures*, 368, 3. Ealle middaneardlīce þing forhogiende *despising all the things of this world*, 130, 1. Middaneardlīce genipu *mundana nubila*, Hymn. Surt. 74, 3: 91, 23: Homl. Skt. 2, 241.

middan-geard, es; *m.* **I.** *the middle dwelling* (*between heaven and hell*), *the earth, world*:—Middangeard *chosmos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 36. Se læssa middangeard *microchosmos*, 56, 22. On Godes onwealde is eal ðes middangeard, and ðās windas and ðās regnas syndon ealle his, and ealle gesceafta syndon his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19. Ðes middangeard wæs tō ðon fæger, ðæt hē teáh men tō him þurh his wlite, 115, 10. Ðes middangeard daga gehwylce fealleþ and tō ende ēfsteþ, 59, 26: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290; Wand. 62. Cwealmdreóre swealh middangeard *earth drank gore*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 23; Gen. 986. Gefylled wearþ eall ðes middangeard monna bearnum, 75; Th. 93, 30; Gen. 1554. Beofaþ middangeard, hrūse under hæleþum, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Middangeardes, eorþan sceátta, Beo. Th. 1507; B. 751. Rīce middangeardes ðǽr nō men būgaþ *hunc orbem, mors ubi regna tenet*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 17; Ph. 157. Rīcsian on ðiosan middangearde, Ors. 1, 2, tit.; Swt. 1, 4. Seó rōd biþ ārǽred on ðæt gewrixle ðara tungla, seó nū on middangearde āwergede gāstas flēmeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. Ðæt nǽre nǽfre nǽnig tō ðæs hālig mon on ðissum middangearde, ne furþum nǽnig on heofenum, 117, 26. Swā hwǽr swā ðys godspel byþ gebodud on eallum myddangearde (*in toto mundo*), Mt. Kmbl. A. 26, 13. Geond ealne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 69, 19. Ðā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond ðisne middangeard, Beo. Th. 151; B. 75: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 1; Gū. 1: 95 b; Th. 355, 37; Pa. 1. God ðysne middangeard tōcleófeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 322; An. 161. **II.** *the world and they that dwell therein, mankind*:—Se middangeard ūs wæs lange underþeóded, and ūs deáþ mycel gafol geald, Blickl. Homl. 85, 11. Him æteówde eal eorþan rīce and īdel wuldor ðisses middangeardes, 27, 17: 65, 15. Līf ðysses middangeardes *this present life*, 59, 27. Gē synt middaneardes (-geardes, MS. A.) leóht *vos estis lux mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 14. Ða hwatestan men ealles ðises middangeardes, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Hū gesǽlig seó forme eld wæs ðises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3. Heofones waldend, ealles waldend middangeardes, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 12; Cri. 557: 65 b; Th. 241, 32; Ph. 665: Andr. Kmbl. 453; An. 227. Middangeardes weard (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 205; Th. 253, 17; Dan. 597. Gecȳþ nū middangearde blisse, Blickl. Homl. 87, 24. Hē getācnaþ ðysne middangeard, se wæs synna and māna full, 75, 5. Hē com on ðære syxtan ylde on ðysne middangeard mancyn tō ālȳsenne, 71, 26: Homl. Th. i. 62, 11. [*Goth.* midjun-gards *οἰκουμένη*: *O. H. Ger.* mittan-, mittin-gart: cf. myddellyard *the world*, Chest. Plays 1, 67: *O. Sax.* middel-gard: *O. H. Ger.* mittil-gart *orbis: Icel.* mið-garðr. 'The Icel. Edda has preserved the true mythical bearing of the word.—The earth (miðgarð), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (ūthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð, the abode of giants; the Miðgarð is defended by the Ás-garð (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within.'—Cl. and Vig. Dict. s.v. See also Grmm. D. M. 754.] v. middan-eard.

middangeard-līc; *adj. Terrestrial, physical as opposed to spiritual*:—Forðon hē oft stormas ðara werigra gāsta fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his gefērena mid bedum wiðsceáf, wæs ðæt ðæs wyrþe ðæt hē wið ðam middangeardlīcum windum and līgum swīðian mihte (*ventus flammisque mundialibus*), Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. v. middaneard-līc.

middan-sumor, -winter. v. *under* midd, **II**, *where perhaps in the instances in which* middan *occurs that word is to be taken as the first part of a compound.* Cf. midde-sumor, -winter, and middandæg-līc.

midde, an; *f. The middle* (*only in the phrase* on middan):—Se fugel hafaþ iiii heáfdu . . . and hē is on middan hwælan hiwes *the bird hath four heads . . . and in the middle it is of a whale's shape*, Salm. Kmbl. 526; Sal. 262. Forwrāt hē wyrm on middan, Beo. Th. 5404; B. 2705. Mūð wæs on middan, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rä. 33, 9. On æge biþ gioleca on middan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. [*O. Sax.* middea (an middean): *Icel.* miðja (ī miðju): cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittī (in mittī): *Ger.* mitte.] v. on-middan.

middel, es; middela (?), an; *m. The middle, centre*:—In midle *in centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 13. On middele (Ps. Lamb. midle) innoþes mīn *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13, 21. Hē ānne cnapan gesette on hyra middele (*in medio eorum*), Mk. 9, 36. Se ðe ālǽdde Israhel of middele heora . . . þurh middele his, Ps. Spl. 135, 11, 14. Of midle *ex centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 47. Of ðæs wuda midle, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202,

6; Ph. 65. Hió is gesceapen on ðam midle, betwux ðære drŷgan and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hâtan fŷre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Hió is on midle fŷres and eorþan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 163; Met. 20, 82. On midle mînra dagena, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Is ðis eálond geseted ongeán midle Sûþ-Seaxna (*contra medium Australium Saxonum*), Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 1. Intô ðam middelan (intô middan, other MS.) ðere strête, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 9. On middel ðæs unmætan cyles, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 42: 628, 1. On ðone middel ðære mæran byrig, Elen. Kmbl. 1724; El. 864. Hié gegripan on hire middel *laid hold of her waist* (cf. Laym. 28069, þa leo iueng me bi þan midle: Piers. P. 5, 358, B. text), Blickl. Homl. 141, 29. [Cf. *Icel.* â, î meðal *among;* â, î milli (*from* miðli) *between: M. H. Ger.* mittel.] v. next word.

middel; *superl.* midlest; *adj. Middle*:—Be midelen streáme *in mid stream*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 15. Se midlesta finger *the middle finger*, L. Alf. pol. 58; Th. i. 96, 3. Be ðam midlæstan (*the third in a list of five names*) is nû tô secgenne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 15. Swâ biþ ðâm midlestan monnum *so it is with men of an intermediate class* (*between the best and the great majority of mankind*), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 4 (v. midd). [*O. Sax.* middil-gard: *O. Frs.* middel; *superl.* midlest, -ost, -ast: *Icel.* meðal-, *in cpds.: O. H. Ger.* mittil: *Laym. Gen. and Ex. A. R. Ayenb. have superl.* midlest.] *Middel* is found as the first part of many names of places, e. g. *Middel-tûn* Middleton, *Middel-hâm* Middleham, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 315; see also following words.

middel-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Syle drincan middeldagum, Lchdm. iii. 74, 6: L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Hê ðonne on middeldagum inne gewunode, 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittila-tagun *meridianus* (*ventus*).] Cf. middel-niht.

middel-dæl, es; *m. The middle*:—Ongên ðæm middeldæle (other MS. middele) on ðæm eástende *ad mediam frontem orientis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6.

Middel-Engle, a; *pl. The Middle Angles, the Angles of Leicestershire* (v. Green's Making of England, pp. 74–80):—Of Engle côman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce and eall Norþhembra cynn *de Anglis Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies . . sunt orti*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Midel-Angle, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 12. Middel-Engla mægþ . . . wæs cristen geworden. Ðissum tîdum Middel-Engle Cristes geleáfan onfêngon, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 36–39. Ðâ wæs Dêma biscop geworden Middel-Engla and eác Myrcna samod . . . hê forþfêrde on Middel-Englum on ðam þeódlande ðe is nemned on Feppingum, S. 551, 32–36: 3, 24; S. 557, 17. [When the Middle Angles had a bishop of their own the see was at Leicester.] Færpinga þreó hund hŷda is in Middel-Englum, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 27. Ðone Ceaddan se ercebiscop ásænde Myrceon tô biscope and Middel-Englum and Lindesfarum, Shrn. 59, 14.

middel-finger, es; *m. The middle finger*:—Middelfinger *medius* vel *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 6: 71, 32: ii. 58, 5. Gif man middelfinger of âslæhþ iv. scill. gebête, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 11.

middel-flêra, an; *m.* -flêre, an; *f. A partition* (?; it occurs as an alternative with words meaning) *the gristle of the nose, bridge of the nose*:—Middelflêra *interpinnium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 48. Nose grystle *vel* middelflêre *internasus* vel *interfinium* vel *interpinium*, i. 43, 20. [v. interfinium *the grystell of the nose*, Wülck. 590, 15: *bryg of the nese*, 634, 9: 675, 25.]

middel-fôt, es; *m. The middle of the foot, the instep*:—Middelfôt *subtel*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 3.

middel-gemêru; *pl. n. A middle* or *central district*:—On Filistina middelgemærum *in the centre of the land of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 509; Sal. 255.

middel-gesculdru, -gescyldru; *pl. n. The part between the shoulders*:—Middelgesculdru *interscapilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 29. Middelgescyldru *interscapulum*, ii. 49, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-herðar *mid-shoulders.*]

middel-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Nalles æfter lyfte lâcende hwearf middelnihtum, Beo. Th. 5658; B. 2833: 5557; B. 2782: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 93; Met. 28, 47: Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 4; Rä. 87, 7. Cf. middel-dæg *and* mid-niht.

Middel-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The Middle-Saxons*, Saxons who settled in the district west of London, and whose name is preserved in the present Middlesex: they appear to have been an offshoot of the East Saxons. v. Green's Making of England, p. 111, note:—Hêr Middel-Seaxe (*but* MS. E. Middal-Engla, *v. under* Middel-Engle) onfêngon ryhtne geleáfan, Chr. 653; Erl. 26, 24. Hî hæfdon ðâ ofergân i. Eást-Engle, and ii. Eást-Sexe, and iii. Middel-Sexe, 1011; Erl. 144, 33. In provincia quæ nuncupatur Middel-Seaxan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 59, 20 (the charter is of a king of Essex). In Middil-Saexum, 142, 7.

middes. v. tô-middes.

midde-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ðis godspel gebyraþ on middesumeres mæsseæfen, Lk. Skt. 1, 1, rubric. On middesumeres dæg, Herb. 4, 5; Lchdm. i. 90, 17. [*Icel.* mið-sumar.] v. midde-winter, mid-sumor.

midde-weard; *adj. Mid-ward, middle of* (the noun with which the word agrees):—Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 54. Middewærd lencten *vel* foreweard lencten *ver novum*, 53, 26. Middeweard hit mæg bión þrîtig mîla brâd oððe brâdre *Norway may be thirty miles or more across the middle*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Andlangæs bröces middesweardes *along the middle of the brook*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 31. On middewearðum (-an, MSS. R. L.) hyre ryne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 26. On middewearðre sæ *in medio mari*, Cant. Moys. 8. Ymb ða eaxe middewearde hwearfaþ *they revolve about the middle of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. Seó eá is irnende þurh middewearde Babylonia burg *mediam Babyloniam interfluentem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 3: 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. *As a noun*:—On middewearðan innoþes mînes *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 15.

midde-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Ðis sceal on Sunnandæg betweox myddewintres mæssedæge and twelftan dæge, Lk. Skt. 2, 33, rubric. Ne miht ðû wîn wringan on midne winter (meddewinter, MS. Bod.), Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. v. midde-sumor, mid-winter.

mid-eard, es; *m. The world*:—Mideardes ordfruman *mundi originem*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 30. Seó sunne ðe onlîht ealne mideard, Homl. Skt. 1, 72. v. middan-eard.

mid-fæsten, es; *n. Mid-Lent*:—Wæs mycel gemôt tô midfestene, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-fasta *mid-Lent.*]

mid-feorh, *gen.* -feores; *m. n. The period of middle age*:—Midferh *juventus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 17. Oft biþ on hâlgum gewrietum genemned midfeorh (MS. mid feorwe) tô giúguþhâde *aliquando adolescentia juventus vocatur*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 31. [Cf. Ps. Th. 54, 24 on middum feore: *O. Sax.* (man) mid-firi: *O. H. Ger.* mitti-uerha *dimidio* (*dierum meorum*).] v. next two words.

mid-ferhþ, es; *m. n. Middle life* or *age*:—On cnihthâde . . . swâ forþ ealne giógoþhâd . . . and ðonne lytle êr his midferhþe, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25.

mid-ferhtness, e; *f. Middle age*:—Seó heora iúgoþ and seó midfyrhtnes bûtan ágwylcum leahtre gestanden, hwylc talge wê ðæt seó yldo and se ende ðæs heora lîfes wære? Blickl. Homl. 163, 3–6.

mid-hielp, es; *m:* e; *f. Help, assistance*:—Tô miðhelpe *adjuvando*, Rtl. 29, 36.

mid-hrif, es; *n. m.* [mid *middle*, hrif *ventus*] *The mid-riff, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach, etc.*; also *the entrails*:—Midrif *disseptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 51: *exta*, 44, 49. Wið ðæt mannes midrif ace, Herb. cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6, 21. Midrife, Lchdm. i. 88, 11. On ðam uferan hrife oððe on ðam midhrife, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 20. Of ðam midhrife, se is betweox ðære wambe and ðære lifre, 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 278, 10. [*O. Frs.* mid-ref.] v. *next word, and see* hrif.

mid-hriðere, -hridir, es; *n. The membrane enclosing the entrails*:—Midhridir, nioþanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54. Midhriðre *omentum*, i. 65, 56. Midhryðre, 284, 3. Midhryðere, ii. 64, 4. [*O. Frs.* midrithere *membrana qua jecor et splen pendent*; cf. *also* mid-rede, -rith *the mid-riff:* mydrede *diafragma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 208, 31.]

midl, es; *n.* **I.** *a bit, curb* (*of a bridle*):—Midl *frenum* vel *lupatum:* brîdles midl *chamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 21, 22. Midlum *lupatis* (*repagulis*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 27. Of îsenum midlum ł brîdlum *ferratis salivaribus* (*repagulis*), 458, 3: Homl. Th. i. 360, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176: 2384; El. 1193. Miðlum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 49. **II.** *the thong which bound the oar to the pin*:—Midla *strupiar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 6. Midlu, 63, 65. [Cf. *in the same list of words connected with ships* âr-wiððe *struppus*, 56, 37.]

midlen, es; *n. The middle, midst, centre*:—Of midlene *ex centro* i. *ex medio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 66. On medlene *in meditullio* i. *in medio*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 37. Ic eom on eówrum midlene, Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On fŷres midlene *de medio ignis*, Deut. 4, 15: 5, 24. Hê eardode in hæðenra midlene . . . on þorna midlynæ, Shrn. 125, 7–8. Ða englas âsyndriaþ ða yfelan of ðæra gôdra midlene, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 49. Ic eom on hyra midlene, 18, 20. On midline *in dimidio*, Blick. Gl. Se Hælend gesette ænne lytling on hyra midlen, 18, 2. Ðâ fêrde hê þurh hyra midlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30.

mid-lencten, es; *n. m. Mid-Lent*:—On mydlenctenes Sunnandæg, Jn. Skt. 6, 1, rubric. Tô midlængtene, Chart. Th. 349, 28.

midlest. v. middel.

midl-hring, es; *m. The ring of a bit*:—Midlhringas *armillae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 18.

midlian; *p.* ode *To bridle, curb, restrain*:—Forðæm is sió tunge gemetlîce tô midliganne (midlianne, Cot. MSS.) *lingua itaque discrete frenanda est*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 11. v. ge-midlian; â-, un-, unge-midled.

midlian; *p.* ode *To mediate.* [*Icel.* miðla *to mediate.*] v. midligend *and* ge-midlian.

mid-lifiend, es; *m. One co-existent with another*:—Uppstige ðæs midlifiendes [ðæs lifigendan, MS. Ca.], Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note. v. next word.

midligend, es; *m. A mediator*:—Uppstige ðæs midligendes Godes *ascensionem mediatoris, Dei*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note.

midlung, e; *f. The middle, midst*:—Of midlunge hwelpa *de medio catulorum*, Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Of midlunge ðînum bósme *de medio sinu*

tuo, 73, 11. On midlunge sceaduwe dæþes *in medio umbrae mortis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 4: Cant. Moys. 19: Cant. Abac. 2: Ps. Lamb. 73, 12. On midlunga, 81, 1. v. next word.

midlunga; *adv. To a moderate* or *middling degree, intermediate between much and little*:—Sam hē hine miclum lufige, sam hē hine lytlum lufige, sam hē hine mydlinga lufige, Shrn. 194, 14. v. preceding word.

midmest. v. midd.

midne-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Se rehta geleáfa swē swē midnedæg *fides velut meridies*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 25. Cf. ǽrne-mergen *in another version of the same hymn*:—Clǽnnyss sỹ swā swā ǽrnemergen, geleáfa swā swā middæg, Hymn. Surt. 16, 27.

mid-ness, e; *f. Middle, midst*:—In midnesse ðæs mynstres . . . wit wǽron on midnesse miccles eges; ðā genâmon wit ón midnysse ðæs eówdes twegen buccan, Shrn. 41, 20–27.

mid-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas . . . feórþa is *intempestum*, ðæt is midniht, Lchdm. iii. 244, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 32. Midniht *intempestum* vel *intempesta nox*, i. 53, 5. On middre nihte wearþ clypung gehỹred . . . Hwæt getācnaþ seó midniht būton seó deópe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* miđ-nætti: *O. H. Ger.* mittinaht: *Ger.* mitter-nacht.] v. middel-niht; midd, II.

mid-rād, e; *f. A riding with another*:—Ðæt ælc man wǽre ôðrum gelāstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrāde (*in accompanying the other in following the trace of the lost property*), L. Æđelst. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 12. [*Icel.* međ-reiđ.]

mīdrece. v. mỹdrece.

mid-rif. v. mid-hrif.

mid-singend, es; *m. One who sings with another*; concentor, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 23.

mid-sīđian; *p.* ode *To accompany*:—Hū ne midsīđgadest đū *comitarisne tū?* Midsīđige *comitatur, sequitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 34–38. Midsīđudu *comitata*, 23, 39. v. ge-midsīđian.

mid-spreca, an; *m. One who speaks on behalf of another*:—Paulus wæs midspreca and bewerigend ðære ealdan ǽ *Paul was an advocate and defender of the old law*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* međ-mæli *the speaking a good word for one.*]

mid-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ǽr midsumeres mæsseǽfen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 5. v. midde-sumor.

[**midsumor-dæg**, es; *m. Midsummer-day*:—Tō midsumer dæi, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 34.]

mid-weg, es; *m. Mid-way*:—Segor stōd on midwege betweox ðǽm muntum and ðǽm merscum, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 399, 13.

mid-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Gif se (seo, MS.) midwinter biþ on Wōdnesdæg, ðonne biþ heard winter and grim . . . Gif heó byoþ on Ðunresdæg, ðonne byoþ gōd winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Frigendæge, ðonne byþ onwendædlīc winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdæg, ðonne byþ winter gedrēfedlīc, Lchdm. iii. 164, 1–10. On ðære hālgan midwintres tīde, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 7. [*O. Frs.* mid-winter.] v. mid-sumor, midde-winter.

mid-wist, e; *f. The being with others, presence, society*:—Þurh fonthālgunge gewyrþ sōna Godes midwist *by the hallowing of the font God becomes at once present*, Wulfst. 36, 2. Ælc đe gewita ođđe gewyrhta sī ðǽr ūtlendisc man inlendiscan derie gelādie ðære midwiste *let every one that is cognisant or co-operating, where a stranger injures a native, clear himself of the participation*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Snottre men lufiaþ midwist mīne, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 17; Rä. 89, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* mite-wist *consortium, participatio.*]

mid-wunung, e; *f. Dwelling with others*:—Þūsend þūsenda þēnodon wealdende, and tēn þūsend sīđan hundfealde þūsenda him mid wunodon. Ôđer is þēnung, ôđer is midwunung, Homl. Th. i. 348, 5. Ēce līf and midwununcg mid Gode, R. Ben. 133, 18. Ðæt wē on ðam tōweardan līfe diófia midwununga forbūgan māgon, H. R. 17, 29.

mid-wyrhta, an; *m. One who works with others, a co-operator*:—On ðæt gerād ðæt hē wǽre his midwyrhta ǽgđer ge on sǽ ge on lande *on the condition that he would co-operate with him by sea and by land*, Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 31: Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 25. Hyt āwriten hys, ðæt ælcum welwyrcendum God myd beó mydwyrhta, Shrn. 179, 29.

mīgan; *p.* māh, *pl.* migon *To make water*:—Ic mīge *mingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 63. Ic mīge *meio;* mīge gē *meite;* mīgan *meire*, 33; Som. 37, 44–45. Ðæt hē mỹhþ (*mingit*), byþ sweart, Lchdm. iii. 140, 22. Ðām đe under hỹ mīgaþ, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. [*Laym.* mæh, meh; *p.: Icel.* mīga: *M. L. Ger.* mīgen.] v. ge-mīgan.

miggung. v. micgung.

mīging, e; *f. A making water*: minctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 10.

migol; *adj. Diuretic*:—Ðām monnum synd tō sellanne migole drincan, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 27: 208, 7. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum ođđe migolum, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 206, 17.

migoþa, migþa, micgþa, an; *m. Urine*:—Gif se micgþa ætstanden sỹ, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Heó earfoþlīcnysse ðæs migþan āstyreþ, 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Mid his selfes migoþan, ii. 42, 1. Swā hwæt swā ðæne migþan gelet, 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 90, 26: 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8: 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 4. v. micga, micgung, cū-migoþa.

miht. v. meaht.

mīl, es; *n. Millet*:—Miil *milium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 9. Mīl, 55, 68.

mīl, e; mīle (?), an; *f. A mile*:—Ālecgaþ hit on ānre mīle ðone mǽstan dǽl fram ðæm tūne, ðonne ôðerne . . . ôđ đe hyt eall ālēd biþ on ðære ānre mīle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 4. Leóuue, mīle *milliarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 7. Twelf mīla, Blickl. Homl. 197, 23. Of ðære burnan tō mīla stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 22. Hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. 229; Th, 310, 9; Sat. 724. Ehta hund mīla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. On nygan mīlum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30. [*Icel.* mīla: *O. H. Ger.* mīla, mīlla.]

milc. v. meolc.

milcen; *adj. Of milk*:—Mylcen mete *food made of milk*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

milcian. v. meolcian, melcan.

mild-beorht; *adj. Mildly bright, serene*:—Miltbeorhtum leóhte *luce serena*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 29.

MILDE; *adj.* I. MILD, *gentle, meek, benign, liberal* (?):—Se wæs milde wer and monþwǽre *vir omnium mansuetissimus ac simplicissimus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Heora cining cymeþ milde and monþwǽre (*mansuetus*, cf. Mt. 21, 5), Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Ic eom milde and eáþmōdre heortan *mitis sum et humilis corde*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 4. Ðæt milde mōd (*Guthlac*), Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gū. 711. Of ārfæstre heortan and mildre, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27. Milde *mitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 43. Spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2348; B. 1172. Mildre *indulgentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 49. Manna mildost (*Moses*), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 8; Exod. 549. Cwǽdon ðæt hē wǽre manna mildust and monþwǽrost *they said that he was kindest and most courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6344; B. 3182. Se leó gewāt swā swā ðæt mildoste lamb, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. II. of the more towards the less powerful, *merciful, clement, propitious*:—Biddende ðæt Drihten him ārfæst and milde wǽre *Dominum sibi propitium fieri precabatur*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31. God beó đū milde (*propitius*) mē synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13: Ps. Lamb. 98, 8: Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. Mē milde weorþ *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. His milde gehigd *misericordia sua*, 56, 4. Cyning cystum gōd, clǽne and milde (*clement*), Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6. Ðam mildestan cyninge Wihtrǽde rīxigendum *in the reign of the most clement king Wihtræd*, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 4. [*Goth.* milds: *O. Sax.* mildi; *O. Frs.* milde: *Icel.* mildr *mild;* also *munificent: O. H. Ger.* milti *mansuetus, largus, munificus.*] v. un-milde.

milde; *adv. Mercifully, graciously*:—Ūs milde æteów dīnne andwlitan, Ps. Grn. 79, 18: Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Hy. 6, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 35: Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. [*O. Sax.* mildo.]

mil-deáw. v. mele-deáw.

milde-līc; *adj. Merciful, clement, propitious*:—Mildelīc *propitius*, Rtl. 37, 19. [*Icel.* mild-ligr *gentle.*]

milde-līce; *adv. Graciously, kindly, mercifully*:—His se cyning mildelīce onfēng *the king received him kindly*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 18. Swā mildelīce wæs Rōmeburg on fruman gehālgod mid brōđor blōde, 2, 2; Swt. 66, 4. Hāwa mildelīce on đās earman eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Mildelīce *propitiatus*, Rtl. 120, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-līhho *largiter: Icel.* mild-liga *gently.*]

mild-heort; *adj.* I. *kind-hearted, of gentle disposition, meek*:—Leorniaþ æt mē forđon đe ic eom mildheort and eáþmōd (*mitis et humilis corde*, Mt. 11, 29), Blickl. Homl. 13, 19. Uton beón eáþmōde and mildheorte and ælmesgeorne, 95, 26. Đā weóp hē eác sylf . . . swā hē wæs manna mildheortost, 225, 23. II. *merciful, compassionate, gracious, clement*:—Đū God mildheort (*misericors*), Ps. Spl. 85, 14: *miserator*, 102, 8. Beóþ mildheorte swā eówer fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36: Blickl. Homl. 97, 32. Dīn mildheort mōd *misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Mid mildheortum weorcum *with works of mercy*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19. Cyng đū mildheortesta *rex clementissime* (*Christ*), Hymn. Surt. 86, 29: Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39 note. Hē wæs eallra monna mildheortast *he was most compassionate of all men*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-herzi *misericors.*]

mildheort-līce; *adv. Kindly, compassionately, mercifully*:—Mildheortlīce *misericorditer*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 15: ii. 2; Th. ii. 182, 27: Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 12, 14: Blickl. Homl. 101, 36. Mildheortlīcor *clementius*, Hymn. Surt. 138, 1.

mildheort-ness, e; *f. Mercy, compassion, pity, clemency*:—Hys mildheortnes *misericordia ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 50. Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. Ūre sāula smerian mid mildheortnesse ele, 73, 24. Þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Mid ānre mildheortnyssa *sola clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 27: Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Mildheort God . . . đū đe gehilst mildheortnysse *Deus misericors . . . qui custodis misericordiam*, Ex. 34, 6. Hī nāne mildheortnesse ne geearnodon, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 28. Godes mōdor hire mildheortnisse ðære burhware gecỹđde, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 15. Ðǽr beóþ gegearwode Godes mildheortnessa,

Blickl. Homl. 193, 20: 103, 18. Hē him lytle mildheortnesse gedyde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 15.

mild-hleahtor, es; *m. Gentle laughter*:—Bysmrodon mē mildleahtre (*or* mid hleahtre?) *subsannaverunt me subsannatione*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19.

mildian; *p.* ode *To become mild*:—Mildode *mansuescit*, Germ. 399, 435. v. ge-mildian.

milds, mildsian, mildsiend, mildsung. v. milts, miltsian, miltsiend, miltsung.

milescian. v. miliscian.

mīl-gemearc, es; *n. Space of a mile* or *distance measured by miles*:—Nis ðæt feor heonon mīlgemearces ðæt se mere standeþ *it is not far hence, measuring by miles, that the mere lies*, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1362. Cf. fōt-, geár-gemearc, *and* mīl-getæl.

mīl-gemet, es; *n. A mile-measure, a mile-stone*:—On ðæt mīlgemæt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 21.

mīl-getæl, es; *n. The number of paces in a mile, a mile*:—On rīme ðæs læssan mīlgetæles ðe *stadia* hātte fīf hund and ðæs miclan mīlgetæles ðe *leuua* hātte þreó hund and eahta and syxtig *reckoning according to the smaller mile, which is called* stadia, *it is five hundred miles, and according to the great mile, which is called* leuua (*league*), *it is* 368, Nar. 33, 9–11.

milisc; *adj. Honeyed, sweet, mellow*, (of drink) *mulled*:—Milisc apuldor *melarium*: milisc æppel *metianum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 54, 55. (Melarium, *pomarium melis* (μῆλοις), *hoc est malis, consitum*, Du Cange: the Anglo-Saxon glosser seems to connect the word with *mel*?.) Milisc æppel *nicalalbum*, 289, 74: ii. 60, 42. Ðære miliscan *mulsæ*, 32, 66: 54, 35. Myliscre, Hpt. Gl. 520, 39. Drince mylsce drincan, sió gebēt ða biternesse ðæs geallan, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. Milscra (milscre, Wrt.) treówa blōsman *qui[n]tinas, g. caducas* (Du Cange quotes Isidore: 'Flores malorum (*punicorum*) a Græcis appellati sunt quintinæ. Latini caducum vocant'), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 16. Melsc appla *nicolaos* (cf. *nicolaus* = *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 79; *nicolatis* palmæpla, 60, 67), Hpt. Gl. 496, 65. Genim milsce æppla (*dates*?), L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 19. Mylsce æppla, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* milska *a honeyed beverage*; milska *to mix* (a beverage): *Goth.* miliþ *honey*.] v. next word.

miliscian *to become sweet* or *mellow*:—Milescian *mitescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 8.

mīl-pæþ, es; *m. A road along which miles are reckoned*:—Wlance þegnas mæton mīlpaþas meara bōgum *proud thanes traversed the roads on their steeds*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 20; Exod. 171: Elen. Kmbl. 2523; El. 1263: Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 16; Rūn. 5.

miltan, mieltan, meltan; *p.* te. **I.** *trans.* (a) *To melt*:—Nim heortes mearg mylt *take heart's marrow, melt it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Mylt buteran, Lchdm. iii. 6, 22. Beó ælc calic geworht of myldendum antimbre (*of fusible material*), gilden oððe seolfren, glæsen oððe tinen; ne beó nā hyrnen, ne hūru treówen, L. Ælfc. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 6. (b) *to digest*:—Sió wamb seó ðe biþ hātre gecyndo melt mete wel . . . Seó ðe biþ wæterigre gecyndo næfþ gōde meltunge, swīðost on ðām mettum ðe uneáþe melte beóþ, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 22–28. (c) *to refine by melting*:—Ðæm ðe his gāst wile meltan (MS. B. miltan) wið mordre āsceádan of scyldum *by him who will refine his spirit from the dross of crime, separate it from sins*, Salm. Kmbl. 111; Sal. 55. **II.** *intrans.* (=meltan) *To melt, become liquid*:—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Ðonne mē mægen and mōd mylte *dum defeceret virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Myltende *madens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 56. Myltende[s] *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. [*Icel.* melta *to digest*.] v. ge-miltan, meltan.

milt-coðu, e *and* an; *f. Disease of the spleen*; lienosis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 74.

MILTE, es; *m.*: an; *f. The* MILT, *spleen*:—Milti, Ep. Gl. 256, 24. Milte *lien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 67: 112, 71: *splen*, i. 45, 12: *splena*, 65, 52. Se milte biþ emlang ðære wambe, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15, 22, 28. Þeós milte *hic splen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Hyt gelamp hwīlon ðæt man þearmas mid ðære miltan uppan ðās wyrte gescearp, ðā geclyfude seó milte tō ðysse wyrte and heó hrædlīce ða miltan fornam . . hȳ beón būtan miltan gemētte, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 3–10. Wið miltan sāre . . . heó ðæt sār fornimþ ðære miltan, 32, 6; Lchdm. i. 130, 22: L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 8; Lchdm. i. 334, 23. Wið ðam wætan yfle ðæs miltes . . . ðæt lācnaþ ðone milte, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 9–11, 18. Of milte, Lchdm. ii. 248, 1. Wið āswollenum milte, 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 16. [*O. Frs.* milte; *f.*: *Icel.* milti; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* milzi; *n.*: *Ger.* milz; *f.*]

milte-seóc; *adj. Splenetic*:—Milteseóc *lienosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 41. Wið milteseócum men, him mon sceal sellan eced, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm ii. 248, 9: 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 5.

milte-wærc, milt-wræc, es; *m. Pain in the spleen*:—Be miltewærce, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 1: 3, 16; Lchdm. ii. 318. 9. Wið miltwræce, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 363, 5.

miltestre, an; *f. A harlot*:—Myltestre *meretrix* vel *scorta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 72: Gen. 38, 15. Ne lǽt ðū ðīne dohtor beón myltestre *ne prostituas filiam tuam*, Lev. 19, 29. Beclypte seó myltestre ðæt clǽne mǽden, Homl. Skt. 2, 169: 7, 178. Cōmon tō ānre miltistran hūse *ingressi sunt domum mulieris meretricis*, Jos. 2, 1. Melt[r]estran hūs *lupanar*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 61. Myltistryna hūs, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Som. 9, 45: Homl. Skt. 7, 148. Oððe ðū mid mǽdenum ðīnne lāc geoffrige, oððe ðū lāðum myltestrum scealt beón geférlǽht, 7, 119. Mānfulle and myltystran *publicani et meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31, 32.

miltestre-hūs, es; *n. A brothel*:—Myltestrehūs *lupanar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 53.

milts, milds, e; *f.* **I.** *mildness, kindness, favour, mercy* (most commonly with reference to the Deity):—Mid ðec milds is *apud te propitiatio est*, Ps. Surt. 129, 4. Ðonne wurþe ūs eallum Godes milts ðē gearuwre, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 5: L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 23: Past. 44; Swt. 325, 13. Biþ ðǽr seó miccle milts āfyrred . . . ðæs Ælmihtigan, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 10; Cri. 1371. Ūs wæs â syððan Merewioingas milts ungyfeþe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2919. Þolige hē clǽnes legeres and Godes mildse, L. N. P. L. 62; Th. ii. 300, 19, Ðū mid mildse mīnre fēREST *thou shalt depart with my favour*, Andr. Kmbl. 3344; An. 1676. Hē Drihtnes mildheortnysse gecȳgde and ða mildse bæd monna cynne *misericordiam Domini invocaret, et eam generi humano propitiari rogaret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 9. Miltse gecýðan, onwreón, Blickl. Homl. 39, 23: 107, 2. Hæbbe hē Godes miltse (mildse), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20: L. N. P. L. 64; Th. ii. 300, 24. Gemyne mildsa ðīnra *reminiscere miserationum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 24, 6: 68, 17. Secggan wē him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 26: 109, 10. Āsecggan ða miltsa ðe hē wið ðis mennisce cynn gecýðde, 103, 19. For his miltsum *by his mercies*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 6; Vy. 98: 42 a; Th. 140, 16; Gū. 611. **II.** *meekness, humility* (?), *joy* (?), (cf. *O. H. Ger.* milti *hilaritas*):—Ðec Anananias and Azarias and Misahel miltsum [*humbly* (?), *joyously* (?)] hergaþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 11; Az. 154: Th. 194, 29; Az. 146: 54 b; Th. 193, 8; Az. 118.

miltsian, mildsian; *p.* ode *To have* or *take pity upon a person, shew mercy, be merciful, pity*. **I.** *not followed by an object*:—Ic miltsige *indulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 54: *ignosco*, 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. Miltsige (mildsige, MS. B.) man for Godes ege *for fear of God let mercy be shewn*, L. C. S. 68; Th. i. 410, 22: L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Cum and mildsa, Hy. 7, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 27. **II.** *with dative*:—Ic miltsige ðē *misereor tui* . . . miltsa ūs Drihten *miserere nostri Domine*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63–64. Ðū eallum miltsast ðām ðe on ðē gelýfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 145, 19. Hē bæd ðæt Hǽlend him miltsade, 19, 13. Hē ðīnum mándǽdum miltsade eallum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Mon mildsige ðām yfelum, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 7: 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Gebrōðru, miltsige eów God, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 24. Eálā! ðū man, miltsa ðē, L. E. I. pref.; Th. ii. 394, 30. Miltsa mē *miserere mei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 48. Miltsa eallum ðīnum wiðerwinnum, and āgyld gōd for yfele, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 2. Mildsa monna cynne, Hy. 8, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 32. Him wile git God miltsian, Blickl. Homl. 47, 7. Gif hē ūs ârian and miltsian wile, 51, 30. Biþ hē sōna ūs efenþrowiende and hraðe miltsiende, 19, 30. Hǽlend wæs miltsigende Adame, 87, 35. **III.** *with genitive*:—Hē þearfendra miltsude, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Miltsa mīn *miserere mei*, 56, 1. Tīd tō mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. Miltsigende ðīn *miserens tui*, miltsigende his *miserens illius*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63. **IV.** *with a preposition*, v. miltsiend. v. ge-miltsian.

miltsiend, mildsiend, es; *m. One who takes pity*:—Ðū nǽre miltsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Mildheort and mildsiend *miserator et misericors*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mildsiend *miserator*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 15. Milsend, Rtl. 69, 7: 170, 9. v. ge-mildsiend.

miltsigend-līc; *adj. To be pardoned, venial*:—Miltsigendlīc *propitiabilis*, Germ. 401, 130. Hwī wæs ðæs heáhengles syn unmiltsigendlīc and ðæs mannes miltsigendlīc? Boutr. Scrd. 17, 21.

miltsung, mildsung, e; *f. Mercy, pity, compassion, a shewing mercy, pardon, indulgence*:—Hit is rihtre ðæt him mon mildsige ðæt is ðonne hiora mildsung ðæt mon wrece hiora unþeáwas *it is more fitting that mercy be shewn them. Now this it is to shew them mercy, to punish their vices*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Ealle for miltsunge stefne uton sellan *omnes pro indulgentia vocem demus*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 22. Swā micclum swā ðæs mannes gecynd unmihtigre wæs swā hit wæs leóhtre tō miltsunge *the weaker was man's nature, the easier was it to pardon*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 24. Būtan forgifenysse ł miltsunge (milsunge) *sine respectu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 53. Hē ūs mid his miltsunge (*sua miseratione*) gescylde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Petrus tīhþ ða geleáffullan þurh þingrǽdene þurh miltsung him forgyfenre mihte *Peter draws the faithful by intercession, by the merciful exercise of the power given to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 2. Crist mæg ðīne nytennysse þurh his miltsunge onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gemune miltsunga ðīnra (*miserationum tuarum*), Ps. Spl. 24, 8: 50, 2. v. un-miltsung.

milt-wræc. v. milte-wærc.

mimor. v. ge-mimor *and next word.*

mimorian; *p.* ode *To keep in the memory, remember*:—Pater noster and crēdan mymerian (mynegian, MS. C.) ða yldran and tǣcan heora gingran, Wulfst. 74, 15.

mīn; *adj.* I. *small*:—Ne ðē sunne on dæge ne gebærne ne ðē mōna on niht min ne geweorþe *may the sun not burn thee by day, nor the moon withhold her light from thee by night*, Ps. Th. 120, 6. II. *mean, vile*:—Hwīlum cyrdon eft minne mānsceaþan on mennisc hiw *at times the vile criminals turned into human form*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881. [The positive does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, but comparative and superlative forms are found in Gothic, O. Frs., O. Sax., Icel. and O. H. Ger. Cf. also Lat. *minor, minimus*.] v. minsian, min-dōm.

mīn; *pron. gen.* of ic *Of me*:—Beó ðū mīn gemyndig, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Miltsa mīn, 56, 1. Ne æthrīn ðū mīn, Jn. Skt. 20, 17. Ic sprece *ego loquor*, mīn spræc *mei locutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 56. Ær ðū ða miclan meaht mīn oferswīðdest, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 25; Jul. 521. Ne wāt ic hygeþoncum mīn, 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rä. 36, 4. Hē wæs mīn on ða swīðran, Elen. Kmbl. 694; El. 347. Mīn sylfes gāst wæs ōrmod worden, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Mīn sylfes weorc hī gesāwon, 94, 9. (Cf. next word, V.) [*Goth.* meina: *O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* mīn.]

mīn; *adj. pron. Mine, my.* I. *with a noun*:—Mīn cnapa līþ on mīnum hūse lama . . . Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ðū ingange under mīne þecene . . . Ic cweþe tō mīnum þeówe, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6-9. Hwylc is mīn mōdor and hwylce synt mīne gebrōðra, 12, 48. Fæder mīn! 26, 39. Ðis is mīnes fæder willa, Jn. Skt. 6, 40. Mīnre faðan yldre mōder, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 19. On mīnre gesihþe, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Ne cunne gē mē ne mīnne fæder, Jn. Skt. 8, 19. Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Mīne fearras and mīne fuglas synt ofslegene, and ealle mīne þing synt gearwe, 22, 4. Mid lyre ealra þinga mīnra, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Hū gelȳfe gē mīnum wordum, Jn. Skt. 5, 47. II. *as predicate*:—Eall eorþe ys mīn, Ex. 19, 5. Ealle ða þing synd mīne, Gen. 31, 43. Ðīne twegen suna beóþ mīne, 48, 5. III. *used substantively*:—Wlwine habbe ðat lond ðe hē mīnes hafde, Chart. Th. 580, 24. Ic heóld mīn tela, Beo. Th. 5468; B. 2737. Gif ic mōt mīne wealdan, Cd. 102; Th. 136, 1; Gen. 2251. Ealle mīne synt ðīne, and ðīne synt mīne, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. Ðū mundbora wǣre mīnum, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 25; Hö. 75. Ða mīnan, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 19; Sat. 504. IV. *with a pronoun*: — Hēr is mīn se gecorena sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Ðes mīn sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 24. Se mīn wine, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 21; Kl. 50. Mīn se ēca dǣl in gefeán fareþ, 38 a; Th. 125, 11; Gū. 352. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, 68 a; Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Bi ðam bitran deáþe mīnum, 29 b; Th. 90, 18; Cri. 1476. Ic mid mec gelǣdde mīne þrié ða getreówestan frȳnd, Nar. 29, 27. Mīne ða hālgan, Ps. Th. 104, 13: 121, 8. Ða manigfealdan mīne geþohtas, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4, 8. V. *with* self (a) *agreeing with the noun* (see also preceding word):—On mīnne sylfes dōm, Beo. Th. 4301; B. 2147. (b) *agreeing with* self:—Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Mīnes sylfes gebed *oratio mea*, 140, 2. Mīnre sylfre sīþ, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 20; Kl. 2. VI. *with* āgen:—Ic ne mōt wealdan mīnra āgenra þeówa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 20. [*Goth.* meins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* mīn: *Icel.* mīnn.]

mīn-dōm, es; *m. Smallness, abjectness, pusillanimity*:—Ic bīde ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte (? bēte) eft mindōm *expectabam eum qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. mīn, minsian.

mīne, es; *m. A minnow*:—Myne *vel* ælepūte *capito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 75. Mynas and ælepūtan *menas et capitones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

mīn-līce; *adv. In my way, in my manner*:—Mīnlīce *meatim* (=*meo more*, Wülck. 32, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 46.

minna (?) *a sheaf*:—Ða minnan gaderaþ *qui manipulos colliget*, Ps. Spl. T. 128, 6.

minsian; *p.* ode *To lessen, diminish, become small*:—Wlite minsode, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Minsade, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 48; Reim. 29. Cf. Ne mæg ænig man Godes mihta ne his mærþa geminsian, Wulfst. 35, 3. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* minsōn *to make less*: cf. *Icel.* minnka *to make less*.] v. next word.

minsung, e; *f. Parsimony*:—Forhæuednys *parsimonia*; minsong *abstinentia*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 41.

minte, an; *f. Mint*:—Minte *menta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 11: ii. 98, 18: *mentha*, i. 67, 65. Eal mintan cyn *mentastrum*, ii. 56, 34. Gē ðe teóðiaþ mintan, Lk. Skt. 11, 42: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. v. brōc-, feld-, fen-, hors-, sǣ-, tūn-minte.

mirc-apuldor *a dark apple-tree*:—Mircapuldur *melarium* (as if from *μέλας*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 78. v. milisc.

Mircan. v. next word.

Mirce, Mierce, Myrce; *pl. The Mercians*, (and as the name of the people is used where modern English uses the name of their country) *Mercia* [see Green's The Making of England, p. 85]:—Hēr Mierce wurdon Cristne, Chron. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ðā nāmon Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) friþ wið ðone here, 872; Erl. 76, 16. Of Engle cōman Ēast-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce (*Merci*) and eall Norþhembra cynn, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Miercna cyning, land, rīce, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 7: 877; Erl. 78, 26: 794; Erl. 58, 7. Mircena cining, 704; Erl. 43, 30. Mercna land, rīce, cyningcynn, 905; Erl. 98, 14: 655; Erl. 28, 4: Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Myrcna cynn, mǣgþ, þeód, 3, 21; S. 551, 23: 4, 3; S. 566, 24: 2, 12; S, 515, 7. Myrcna landes is þrittig þūsend hȳda ǣfter mon ǣrest Myrcna hǣt, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 15. Myrcena cining, land, Chr. 792; Erl. 59, 1: 796; Erl. 59, 39: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: L. Eth. i. pref.; Th. i. 280, 4. Ðā fēng Æðelbald tō rīce on Mercium (Myrcum, MS. E.), Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 14. In Mercum preóst, 731; Erl. 47, 10. On Myrcean, L. C. S. 14; Th. i. 384, 1. On West-Sexan and on Myrcan and on Eást-Englan, 72; Th. i. 414, 14: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 146. Hine on Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) lǣddon, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12. Hē fōr ofer Mierce on Norþ-Walas, 853; Erl. 68, 10. Innan Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) tō Snotengahām, 868; Erl. 72, 21. Of Wesseaxum on Merce, 853; Erl. 68, 22. v. Norþ-, Sūþ-Mirce; *and* mearc.

mirce; *adj.* I. *dark, murky*:—Ða mircan gesceaft (*Hell*), Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 23; Dōm. 26. Gang ofer myrcan mōr *her course o'er the dark moor*, Beo. Th. 2814; B. 1405. II. in a metaphorical sense (of sin, crime, etc.) *dark, black, evil*:—Mircne mægencræft mānwomma gehwone *dark power, each sinful stain*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri, 1280. Þeáh ðū drype þolige, myrce mānslaga, Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220. Leahtras mirce mānfæde *crimes, black deeds of wickedness*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mircast mānweorca *blackest of crimes*, 73 a; Th. 272, 26; Jul. 505. [*Havel.* mirke: *Chauc. Piers P.* merke: *Prompt. Parv.* myrke *obscurus, tenebrosus*: *O. Sax.* mirki: *Icel.* myrkr: *Dan. Swed.* mörk.] v. mirc-apuldor, æl-myrca, Gūþ-myrce.

mirce, es; *n. Darkness*:—Se ðe hié of ðam mirce (*the fiery furnace*) generede, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 15; Dan. 448. Myrce (*or adv.?*) gescȳrded *shrouded with darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315. [*Piers P.* men þat in *merke* sitten: *Scot.* mirk: *Icel.* myrkr; *n. darkness*; mjörkvi *darkness, thick fog*: *Dan.* mörke.]

mircels, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a sign, mark, token*:—Ðū āsettest ðīnes wuldres myrecels on worlde, sete nū ðīn wuldres tācn in helle, Blickl. Homl. 87, 16. II. *a mark to aim at*:—Hē miste mercelses, and his mǣg ofscēt, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. Hī setton hine tō myrcelse, and heora flān him on āfæstnodon, Homl. Skt. 5, 426. III. *a signet, seal*:—Gehealdenre mercelse *salvo signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 27. Insegle, mercelse *signaculo*, 504, 37. IV. *an ensign, a trophy*:—Ðā hēt se hǣðena cyning his heáfod of āsleán and his swīðran earme, and settan hī tō myrcelse, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 135. Ðā ðū gehēte ðæt ðec hālig gāst wið earfeþum eáðe gescilde for ðam myrcelse ðe (ðec?) monnes hond from ðīnre onsȳne āhwyrfde *when thou didst promise, that the Holy Spirit would easily shield you from troubles, on account of the ensign (the cross?) that would turn man's hand from thy face*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 30; Gū. 429. V. *a marked spot*:—Hē hēt ða gebrōðru ādelfan ǣnne pytt, ðǣr ðǣr hē ǣr gemearcode . . . Ða gebrōðru ða eodon tō ðam mercelse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 1–6.

Mircisc; *adj. Mercian*:—Be Merciscan āðe, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 18.

mire *a mare*. v. mere.

mirgan; *p.* de *To be merry, to rejoice, be glad*:—Fægniaþ and myrgaþ Gode mid wynsumre stemne *jubilate Deo in voce exultationis*, Ps. Th. 46, 1.

mirgen *that which causes delight, poetry* (?):—Him wæs lust micel ðæt hē ðiossum leódum leóþ spellode, monnum myrgen *great his* (*Alfred*) *delight was lays to relate, matter of mirth for men*, Bt. Met. Fox introd. 9; Met. Einl. 5. Cf. miriginess.

mirhþ. v. mirigþ.

mirige; *adj. Pleasant, delightful, sweet*:—Myrige leóþ *dulce carmen*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 17. Ðeós woruld deáh ðe heó myrige hwīltīdum geþuht sȳ *this world, though it seem at times pleasant*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Ðeós woruld is hwīltīdum myrige on tō wunigenne, 182, 24. Gærs myrige on tō sittenne, 182, 15. Wǣre hit ðonne murge mid monnum, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 203; Met. 11, 102. Eall se eard wæs mirige (*or adv.?*) mid wætere gemenged, Gen. 13, 10. Dōmes dæg, ðæt is se myriga dæg, Wulfst. 244, 15. Hwæt ða woruldlustas myreges (myrges, MS. Cott.) brengaþ *quid habeat jucunditatis*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 4. Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges ða hwīle ðe mon deáþ ondrǣt *one gets no pleasure from life, while one fears death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Mid merigum lofsange *dulci ymno*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 38. Him ða twigu þincaþ swā merge *the boughs seem so pleasant to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 89; Met. 13, 45. Ða mergen *amoena*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 36. [*Laym. A. R.* murie: *Gen. and Ex.* mirie: *Prompt. Parv.* myry yn chere *letus, jocundus*; myry, mery weder *malacia*: *Chauc. Piers P.* murie, merie.] v. next word.

mirige; *adv. Pleasantly, sweetly, gladly*:—His mōdor gehȳrde hū myrge hē sang mid ðām munecum and hyre wæs myrge on hyre mōde *his mother heard how sweetly he sang with the monks, and she was glad at heart*, Wulfst. 152, 11–13.

mirig-ness, e; *f. Pleasantness, sweetness* (of sound), *music*:—Myrgnis *musica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 45. v. mirgen, mirige.

mirigþ, mirgþ, mirhþ, myrþ, e; *f. Pleasure, joy, delight, sweetness* (of

sound):—Dæg byþ myrgþ eádgum and earmum *day is a delight to rich and to poor*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 12; Rūn. 24. Wā him ðære mirigþe būte hē ðæs yfeles ǽr geswîce *alas for his delight, unless first he leave evil*, Hy. 2, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 6. Hē ādræfed wæs of neorxena wanges myrþe (*paradisum voluptatis*), Gen. 3, 24. For ðære mirhte (mergþe, MS. Cott.) ðæs sônes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11. On heofonan rîces mirhþe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. Myrhþe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Ða heorde tô heofonlîcre myrhþe (myrþe, MS. B.) lǽdan, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 11. Man byþ on myrgþe (*joyous*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rūn. 20. Ðū ðǽr nâne myrhþe on næfdest ðā ðā ðū hié hæfdest *thou hadst no pleasure in them, when thou hadst them;* nec habuisse te in ea pulcrum aliquid, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Ðîn rîce ðǽr wē gemētaþ ealle mirhþe, Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31. Ðǽr (*heaven*) syndan mihta, mǽrþa and myrhþa, Wulfst. 5, 5: 167, 9: 28, 7. Adam wearþ of myclum myrhþum bescofen tô hefigum geswincum, 104, 1. v. myrige, un-mirigþ.

mirra, merra, an; *m. One who leads astray, a deceiver*:—Merra *seductor*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63.

mirran, mierran, merran; *p.* de. I. *to be a stumbling-block to, to hinder, obstruct*:—Ðe ðone ungesceádwîsan mirþ (*scandali occasionem praebere*), Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 4. Sió ofersmeáung mirþ (*is a hindrance to*) ða unwîsan, 15, 5; Swt. 97, 17. Ðæt eów læst þinga mierþ *sine impedimento*, 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. Ðæs andwearda wela âmerþ and læt (MS. Cott. myrþ and let) ða men ðe beóþ âtihte tô ðām sōþum gesǽlþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Merþ, tit. 32; Fox xvi, 12. Seó ungesceádwîsnes heora eágena hī myrþ (âmerraþ, Cott. MS.), 32, 2; Fox 116, 26. Gyf hī ðē myrraþ and lettaþ, Shrn. 185, 5. Hwī mirraþ git ðis folc fram heora weorcum *quare sollicitatis populum ab operibus suis?* Ex. 5, 4. God nolde ðæt hié ðone Cristendōm mierde leng *God would not that they should longer obstruct Christianity*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 21. Gif hwā Godes lage wyrde oððe folclage myrre, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 12. II. *to waste, squander*:—Ðȳ læs mon unnytlîce mierre ðæt ðæt hē hæbbe *ne, quae possident, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 3. Ne myr ðū eal ðæt ðū hæbbe, ðȳ læs ðe geþearfe tô ōðres mannes ǽhtum, Prov. Kmbl. 73. Gif ðū ðîn âgen myrre, ne wît ðū hit nā Gode, 51. Se hordere nā mynstres ǽhta ne ȳte, ne nā myrre, R. Ben. 55, 4. III. *intrans. To err*:—Gié merras ł geduellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. [*Goth.* marzjan σκανδαλίζειν: *O. Sax.* merrian (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. Frs.* meria: *O. H. Ger.* marrian *impedire, scandalizare.*] v. ā-, ge-myrran.

mirrelse, an; *f. A hindrance, stumbling-block*:—Gif sōþfæstra þurh myrrelsan mōd ne ōðcyrreþ *if the mind of the righteous, through rock of offence, turn not aside*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 25; Jul. 338.

mirring, e; *f.* I. *hindering, leading astray*:—Merrunga *seductiones*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 8. Cf. mirra. [*O. Frs.* meringa *hindrance*: *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] II. *waste, squandering* (v. mirran, II):—Oððe se gielpna for his gōda mierringe (mirringe, Cott. MSS.) gielpe and wēne ðæt hē sīe kystig and mildheort *aut cum effuse quid perditur, largum se glorietur*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 20. Ða uncystgan cysta lǽre hē, swā hē ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur*, 60; Swt. 453, 27. v. mann-mirring.

mirt, myrt *a mart, market*:—Cēping *mercatum*: scipmanne myrt þe (Wrt. se) cēping *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 9–10.

mis-, miss-, mist-, misse- a prefix denoting *defect, imperfection, Goth.* missa- (*for* miþto- *a participial form connected with root meaning* to lose): *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mis-: *Icel. Da. Swed.* mis-: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, missi-: *M. H. Ger.* misse-: *Ger.* mis-, miss-.

mis-begān *to cultivate badly, waste, disfigure*:—Misbegâas onsióne hiora *exterminant facies suas* (cf. unrôtlîce dōþ *exterminant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 64), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 16.

mis-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To do wrong to, to offend, abuse, ill-use*:—Hē misbeád his munecan on fela þingan *he ill-used his monks in many things*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Ðē læs ǽnig man ōðrum misbeóde *lest any do wrong to other*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 22: Chart. Th. 320, 13: 416, 13. Ne misbeóde ǽnig ōðrum, forðam eal ðæt ǽnig man ōðrum on unriht tô hearme gedēþ, eal hit sceal eft mænigfealdlîce derian him sylfum, Wulfst. 112, 7–11. Misbeódan, 157, 20. Gif him ǽnig man heálîce misboden hæbbe (cf. Who hath yow misboden, or offended, Chauc. Kn. T. 51), L. Edg. C. 5; Th. ii. 244, 18. [*Piers P. mysbede* nouȝte þi bondemen: *Icel.* mis-bjóða *to ill-use, offend.*]

mis-boren; *pp.* I. *mis-born, mis-shapen at birth, abortive*:—Gif cild misboren sȳ, Herb. 115, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 10. (Cf. H. M. 33, 34: ȝif hit (the child) is mis-born, as hit ilome limpeð.) II. *degenerate*:—Misboren *degener*, Germ. 393, 130. v. mis-byrd, -byrdo.

mis-bregdan *to remove, draw aside* (?):—Misbroden [ic eom?] *disto* i. *differo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 50. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-brigði *deviation.*]

mis-byrd, e; *f. A mis-birth, abortion*:—Misbyrd *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 13: 98, 17: Ep. Gl. 2 f, 4. [*Da.* mis-byrd *miscarriage, abortion.*]

mis-byrdo; *f. indecl. Imperfect nature* or *quality*:—Be wambe missenlîcre gecyndo oððe ðære misbyrdo, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 14. Sió wamb sió ðe biþ cealdre gecyndo oððe misbyrdo, 222, 3. [Cf. *Da.* mis-byrd *mean birth.*]

mis-bysnian; *p.* ode *To set a bad example*:—Gif ða lâreówas wel tǽcaþ and wel bysniaþ ðonne beóþ hī gehealdene; gif hī mistǽcaþ, oððe misbysniaþ, hī forþǽraþ hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3–5.

miscan, miscean *to injure, afflict*:—Hwī lǽtst ðū mē gān unrôtne ðonne mē mysceaþ mîne fȳnd *quare tristatus incedo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Th. 44, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* miski *a misdeed, offence.*]

mis-cealfian; *p.* ode *To cast a calf*:—Miscalfaþ *abortabit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 1.

miscian; *p.* ode *To mix, to mix in due proportion*:—Hē of ðæm heán hrôfe hit eall gesihþ and ðonan miscaþ and metgaþ ǽlcum be his gewyrhtum *qui, cum ex alta providentiae specula respicit, quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accommodat*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 22. Gehwæderes sceal mon nyttian and miscian ðæt ðone lîchoman hǽle *each method* (*treatment by hot or by cold remedies*) *shall be used and applied in due proportion, that the body may be cured*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* misken *mis ere: M. H. Ger. Ger.* mischen.]

mis-cirran *to pervert*:—Oft ic miscyrre cûðe spræce, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 15; Met. 2, 8. v. mis-fōn.

mis-crocettan *to make a horrible noise*:—Hī (*evil spirits*) miscrocetton on hāsrūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. v. cræcetung.

mis-cweðan. I. *to speak amiss* or *incorrectly*:—Miscweden word *barbarismus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46: Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 49. *Solocismus*, ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse ðære rǽdinge of ðam rihtan cræfte, 50, 22; Som. 51, 49. II. *to curse;* maledicere:—Se ðe miscweðes feder ł moeder *qui maledixerit patri aut matri*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Misċuēðoþ him *maledixerunt ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 28. [Cf. *Goth.* missa-kwiss *dissension: Icel.* mis-kviðr *a slip in pleading.*]

mis-dǽd, e; *f. A mis-deed, evil action, transgression, offence, injury*:—Mîne misdǽda bióþ simle beforan mē *delictum meum coram me est semper*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 18. God him geunne ðæt his gōde dǽda swȳðran wearþan ðonne misdǽda, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 6. Gif hund mon tōslîte æt forman misdǽde geselle vi sciłł . . . Gif æt dissa misdǽda hwelcere se hund losige . . . Gif se hund mā misdǽda gewyrce, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 3–6. Menn scamaþ for gōddǽdan swȳðor ðonne for misdǽdan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Forsyngod þurh mænigfealde synna and þurh fela misdǽda, 163, 20: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 15: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 16. Gif hwā lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ǽnige heálîce misdǽda, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*Goth.* missa-dēds: *O. L. Ger.* mis-dāt *delictum: O. Frs.* mis-dēd: *Da.* mis-daad: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tât *offensio, delictum, culpa, injuria: Ger.* misse-that.]

mis-dōn *to act wrongly, offend, transgress*:—Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man unwilles ǽnig þing misdēþ, nā biþ ðæt nā gelîc ðam ðe sylfwilles misdēþ, and eác se ðe nȳdwyrhta biþ ðæs ðe hē misdēþ, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21: L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 6. Se ðe misdōeþ *qui male agit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 20. Se ðe misdyde, hē hit gebēte, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 15. Tō fela is ðæra ðe misdydan, Wulfst. 270, 30. [Durste nân man misdōn wið ōðer on his tîme, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 7.] [*O. Frs.* mis-dūa: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tuon *delinquere, offendere, culpare.*]

mis-efesian *to cut the hair improperly* (of the tonsure):—Wē lǽraþ, ðæt ǽnig gehādod man his sceare ne helige, ne hine misefesian ne lǽte, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13.

mis-endebyrdan *to arrange improperly, put in wrong order*:—Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclîce geárþēnunga, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

misen-lîc. v. missen-lîc.

mis-fadian *to misconduct, order wrongly*:—Gif hē his lîf misfadige *if he do not order his life aright*, L. Eth. ix. 29; Th. i. 346, 20. Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, L. N. P. L. 39; Th. ii. 296, 9.

mis-fadung, e; *f. Misconduct, irregularity*:—For oft hit getîmaþ ðæt sacu and ungeþwǽrnessa on mynstre âspringaþ þurh ðæs profostes misfadunge, R. Ben. 124, 5. Þurh ðis beóþ âwecte saca and tala, ungeþwǽrnessa and misfadunga, 124, 18. Misfadunga *exordinationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 78.

mis-faran. I. *to go astray, to err, transgress*:—Oft for ðæs lâreówes unwîsdōm misfaraþ ða hiéremenn *per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 4. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 5. [Cf. If Joseph sag hise breðere misfaren His fader he it gan unhillen and baren, *Gen. and Ex.* 1911.] II. *to fare badly, have ill success*:—Sume secgaþ ðæt hī (*certain animals*) þurh bletsunge misfaraþ, and þurh wyrigunge, geþeóþ, Homl. Th. i. 100, 31. Þurh deófol fela þinga misfōr *by the devil's agency many things have gone on badly*, Wulfst. 104, 22. Se ðe Gode nele hȳran, witod hē sceal misfaran, 178, 21. [*O. Frs.* mis-fara *to act falsely: Icel.* mis-fara *to go astray, to transgress;* mis-farask einum *to go badly with one: Da.* mis-fare *to miscarry: O. H. Ger.* missa-faran *to transgress.*] v. mis-fēran.

mis-fēdan *to feed improperly*:—Misfēdeþ *glosses* de-pascet *in* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14.

mis-fēran *to go astray, transgress*:—Hē (*Saul*) ðæt folc bewerode

wið ða hæðena leóda, ðeáh hē misfērde on manegum ōðrum þingum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 4. [*Laym.* mis-ferde; *p. wandered: Havel.* mis-ferde; *p. acted ill.*] v. mis-faran.

mis-fōn *to fail to take, to mistake:*—Ic hwīlum gecoplīce funde ac ic nū gerādra worda misfō *once I readily invented, but now I fail to get appropriate words*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Be ðām ðe on cyricean misfōn. Gif hwylc brōðor wǣgþ and misfēhþ (*makes a mistake*) on boduncge sealma, R. Ben. 71, 4–5. Wīn gedēþ, ðæt furþon witan oft misfōþ and fram rihtum geleáfan būgan, 65, 5. Ðȳ læs ǣnig ðære tale brūce ðæt hē ðȳ dæge misfēnge (*mistook the day*), Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. [Mine songe þah he beó god me hine mai misfonge (*mis-apply, take wrongly*), O. and N. 1374: cf. *Icel.* mis-fangi *a taking one thing for another.*]

mis-gedwild, es; *n. Error:*—Ðæt wē sōðfæstra, þurh misgedwield, mōd oncyrren, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 1; Jul. 326.

mis-gehygd, es; *n. Evil mind* or *thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1543; An. 773. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-huga *to think evil.*]

mis-gelimp, es; *n. Mishap, misadventure:*—Hē sende misgelimpu on manna bearn, Wulfst. 211, 30.

mis-gemynd, e; *f. Evil memory* or *memorial:*—Ýweþ him earmra manna misgemynda *shews him the evil memories of wretched men*, Salm. Kmbl. 987; Sal. 495.

mis-gewider, es; *n. Bad weather:*—Hwanan sió ādl cume be misgewiderum, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 11. v. mis-wider.

mis-gīman *to fail to take care, to neglect:*—Gif preóst sceare misgȳme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27.

mis-grētan *to affront, insult:*—Se gylda ðe ōðerne misgrēt . . . gebēte hē ðæt wið ðone man ðe hē mysgrētte, Chart. Th. 606, 22–27. Gif hwilc gegilda ōðerne misgrēte, 612, 18. Cf. mis-beódan.

mis-hæbbende *being ill:*—Alle mishæbbende *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16. Cf. yfel-hæbbende.

mis-healdsumness, e; *f. Want of observance, negligence:*—Be muneces mishealdsumnysse *de monachi inobservantia*, L. Ecg. P. iii. tit. 11; Th. ii. 196, 3.

mis-hīran *to pay no attention to a person speaking, to disobey:*—Se ðe eów gehȳrþ, hē gehȳrþ mē, and se ðe eów mishȳrþ, hē mishȳrþ mē, R. Ben. 19, 23. Mid ðām murcnerum ðe Gode mishȳrdon, 21, 5. Mancynn Gode mishȳrde, Wulfst. 104, 23. Mishȳrdan, 13, 13. Ūre bisceopas ðe wē nǣfre mishȳran ne scylon on nān ðara þinga ðe hī ūs tǣcaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 19.

mis-hīrness, e; *f. Disobedience, act of disobedience:*—Forlǣt mē hȳ on wīta lǣdan, and ða mishērnessa gewrecan, ðe hȳ wið ðē forworhtan, Wulfst. 256, 4.

mis-hwirfed; *pp. Perverted:*—Swā hit is mishweorfed *sic rerum versa conditio est*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18. Mishwyrfedre *praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 41: 518, 19. v. next word.

mis-hworfen; *pp. Perverted, inverted:*—Tō mishworfenum *depravandam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 73: 85, 61. Mishworvenre tīde *tempore praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* missa-huarpida *eversio;* missa-huarpari *eversor*, Grff. iv. 1236, 1237.]

mis-lǣdan *to mislead, lead astray:*—Gif hē lāre ne can, ne hē leornian nele, ac mislǣt his hȳrmen and hine silfne forþ mid, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22.

mis-lǣran *to teach wrongly, to persuade a person to do what is wrong:*—Ðā ongunnon heora māgas behreówsian ðæt hī ǣfre ða martyras mislǣran woldon, Homl. Skt. 5, 119. [Luþer men ðat hine mislerede, Laym. 4311.]

mis-lār, e; *f. Bad teaching* or *doctrine*, Scint. 21: 78.

mis-lifian *to lead a bad life:*—Biþ mannum sceamu ðæt hī mislybban sceolon, and ða nȳtenu healdaþ heora gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 18.

mis-, mist-, misse-līc; *adj.* I. *wanting in likeness* or *unity, unlike, diverse, various:*—Sorh manig and mislīc, Frag. Kmbl. 2; Leás. 2. Hū ne sǣdon wē ðæt ðis andwearde līf nǣre nō ðæt hēhste gōd, forðam hit wǣre mistlīc (MS. Cott. mislīc), Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Mistlīc *promiscuum, mixtum*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 5. Mistlīc bleó *discolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 35. Mistlīces bleós *discolor*, 77, 5. Gescȳ mistlīces cynnes *calceamenta diversi generis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Se hrōf wæs on mislīcre heánesse *the roof was of varying height*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 21. Se ðe micel inerfe and mislīc āgan wile, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. Synna beóþ mislīce, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Mistlīcra (*variarum*) cræfta biggenceras, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. Misselīcum sweccum *variis odoribus*, Kent. Gl. 1016. Mistlīcum *diversis*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 73. Ðæt geár wæs hefigtȳme on manegum þingum and mislīcum . . . þurh mistlīce coða, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5–9. Mistlīce *varios, multimodos*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 33. II. *diverging from the usual course* (?), *erratic* (v. mis-līce, II):—Mistlīcum *errabundis, vagabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 20. [*Goth.* missa-leiks *various: O. Sax.* mis-līc: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-līh *varius, diversus, dispar, multiplex, multifarius.*]

mis-, mist-līce; *adv.* I. *diversely, variously, in different ways:*—Godwine his gefēran mislīce ofslōh *Godwine killed his companions in different ways*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 33; Ælf. Tod. 2: Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. Hī his mistlīce (Cott. MS. mislīce) willnigen, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 26. II. *in an irregular manner* (v. mis-līc, II):—Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislīce fērdon (*went wandering about*) on wuda and on feldon ōþ ðæt Eádwine wearþ ofslægen fram his āgenum mannum, Chr. 1072; Erl. 210, 26. [Cf. Laym. 6270: fulle seouen ȝere heo misliche foren (*wandered about*).]

mis-līcian *to displease:*—Gif heó mislīcaþ (*displicuerit*) ðam hlāforde, Ex. 21, 8. Se ðe him sylfum mislīcaþ tō ðī ðæt hē Gode gelīcige, Homl. Th. i. 512, 35. Ðonne eów mislīciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ōðrum monnum geseóþ, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 13. Hē him sylfum mislīcade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 10. Ðeós ūre mynegung wile mislīcian eów wel manegum, L. Ælfc. P. 2; Th. ii. 364, 14. [*Icel.* mis-līka: *O. H. Ger.* misse-līchēn *displicere.*]

mis-, mist-līcness, e; *f. Diversity, variety:*—Be swefena mistlīcnysse *de somniorum diversitate*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 4. Mislīcnysse *varietate*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Mistlīcnesse *varietates, diversitates*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 75. Ðās ylcan mislīcnyssa ðæra foresǣdra tīda, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 12.

mis-limp, es; *n. A mishap:*—Mislimp *excessus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 67. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5.

mis-limpan *to turn out unfortunately:*—Æfter ðæm ðe him swā oftrǣdlīce mislamp hié angunnan hit wītan heora lāteówum *iterum infelicius victi sunt; propter quod ducem suum exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 24. Nis nān wundor ðeáh ūs mislimpe *it is no wonder, though we have ill success*, Wulfst. 163, 16. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh here oððon hunger, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 28. [*O. E. Homl.* him mai sone mislimpe.]

mis-micel; *adj. Wanting in greatness* or *quantity* (?), *few:*—On feorhgebeorh hæfde eallum eorþcynne ēce lāfe frumcneów gehwæs fæder and mōder tuddorteóndra geteled rīme mismicelra (misselīcra *or* missenlīcra?) ðonne men cunnon *to preserve the life of all that lives on earth Noah had an everlasting remnant* (*one from which an endless line of descendants would come*), *an original pair, father and mother, of every one of the offspring-producers, few in number,* (*fewer indeed*) *than men know*, (or ? *of many kinds when reckoned up, more so than men know*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 16; Exod. 373.

mis-rǣcan *to reach* or *touch wrongly*, metaph. *to apply abusive language to a person:*—Ðæt man biddendne þearfan mistrǣce *to abuse a needy person who begs* (*is one of the lighter offences*), Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. v. ge-rǣcan (*the last example there given*).

mis-rǣd, es; *m.* I. *evil advice* or *direction, mis-guidance:*—Hī beóþ geyrmede þurh unwīsne cyning on manegum ungelimpum for his misrǣde *they* (*a people*) *are made miserable through an unwise king, by many mischances, on account of his misguidance*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 3. II. *evil conduct:*—God hī (*the Israelites*) betǣhte ðam hǣðenan folce feówertig geára for heora misrǣde, Jud. 13, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-ræði *an ill-advised deed.*]

mis-rǣdan *to counsel amiss, give bad advice:*—Gif gefērrǣden ðæne rǣd on gemǣnum geþeahte misrēdaþ (-rǣdaþ) and feáwa witena ðæs gefēres ða þearfe wīslīcor tōcnāwaþ stande ðara rǣd ðe mid Godes ege and wīsdōme ða þearfe geceósaþ *if the society in a general council act ill-advisedly* (*in the choice of an abbot*), *and a few wise men of the society with greater wisdom recognize what is necessary, let their counsel prevail, who with the fear and wisdom of God choose what is necessary*, R. Ben. 117, 19. [Cf. *Laym.* 'we adredeð ðat heo him mis-ræden.' Þa answerede þe abbed: 'Næi ac heo him radeþ god,' 13130: *Ayenb.* me him gyleþ and misret, 184, 31: *Icel.* mis-ræðit *ill-advised.*]

missan; *p.* miste. I. *to miss, fail to hit* (with gen. of object):—Hē miste mercelses, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. II. *to escape the notice of a person* (with dat.): Beó se canon him ætforan eágum, beseó tō gif hē wille, ðȳ læs ðe him misse (*lest any part be omitted by him*), L. Edg. C. 32; Th. ii. 250, 25. [*Laym.* missen *to notice the absence of a person: Gen. and Ex.* missen *to lose, fail: Prompt. Parv.* missyñ *careo: O. Frs.* missa *to be without: Icel.* missa *to fail to hit, to lack, to omit, to lose: O. H. Ger.* missan *carere.* The verb governs the gen. in the cognate dialects.]

mis-scrence; *adj. Shrivelled up, distorted:*—Hī (*demons*) hæfdon wōge sceancan and misscrence tān, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. Cf. ge-screngce.

mis-scrȳdan *to clothe improperly:*—Bindaþ ðone misscrȳddan (*the man who had not on the wedding garment*), Homl. Th. i. 530, 13.

missen-, misen-, missend-līc; *adj. Dissimilar, different, diverse, various, divers:*—Hwītes hiowes and eác missenlīces *candido versicolore*, Nar. 16, 1. Draca missenlīces hiwes, 43, 13. For missenlīce heora feaxes hiwe ōðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heáwold ōðer se hwīta (*pro diversa capillorum specie*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. Misenlīco wilddeór him cōmon tō, Shrn. 88, 16. Wið misenlīce (misendlīce, MS. B.) leahtras, Herb. tit. 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 62, 8. Missendlīce cynno *diversitatem gentium*, Rtl. 32, 1. Hē gedǣleþ missenlīce (*or adv.?*) leoþocræftas londbūendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 4; Crä. 28. Hē ūs syleþ missenlīcu mōd. 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlīcum ādlum (*variis languoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Mid eallum missenlīcum āfēddum blōstmum *with all the various flowers that are brought forth*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 31. For missenlīcum intingan *diversis ex causis*, Bd.

4, 1; S. 564, 17. Mid missendlīcum blōstmum *variis floribus*, 1, 7; S. 478, 22. v. mis-līc.

missen-līce; *adv. Variously, diversely, differently:*—Ðeáh hē hié mannum missenlīce dǽle, Blickl. Homl. 39, 18; Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 6; Vy. 64: 79 b; Th. 299, 18; Crā. 104.

missenlīc-ness, e; *f. Variety, diversity:*—Ðanon him wæs eágena missenlīcnes geseald *thence was given him variety of eyes*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 14. Ðeós wyrt is gecweden *iris illyrica* of ðære missenlīcnysse (*variegated character*) hyre blōstmena, for ðỹ ðe is geþuht ðæt heó ðone heofonlīcan bogan mid hyre bleó geefenlǽce, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 14. Missenlīcnesse *varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 16.

missere, missare, es; *n. A period of half a year* [cf. *Icel.* ār heitir tvau misseri, *but the word also means* a year: *as in the following examples the Icelandic word* (*also written* missari) *occurs generally in the plural.* v. Grmm. D. M. 716]:—Swā ic Hring-Dena hund missera (*fifty years*) weóld, Beo. Th. 3543; B. 1769: 3001; B. 1498. Fela missera *many a year*, 309; B. 153: 5234; B. 2620: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 23; Exod. 49. Hē forþ gewāt misserum frōd (*well stricken in years*), 83; Th. 104, 30; Gen. 1743. Missarum frōd, 107; Th. 141, 16; Gen. 2345.

mis-spōwan *to succeed badly:*—Hē sǽde ðæt hit ðæm cyninge læsse edwit wǽre, gif ðæm folce būton him misspeówe *if it went ill with the people when he was not with them*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 34.

mis-sprecan *to murmur:*—Misspreca *murmurari;* misprēcon *murmurabant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 43, 41.

mist, es; *m. Mist, dimness:*—Mist *vel* genip *nebula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 61. Dymnys oððe myst *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðā slōh ðǽr micel mist *facta est caligo tenebrosa*, Gen. 15, 17. Ǽr se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 11; Met. 5, 6. Woruld miste oferteáh *covered the world with mist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Tōdrīf ðone mist ðe nū hangaþ beforan ūres mōdes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32. Ðone sweartan mist, mōdes þióstro, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 9; Met. 23, 5. Ða mistas ðe ðæt mōd gedrēfaþ, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17. On ðās sweartan mistas (*hell*), Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. *Dimness* (*of sight*):—Lǽcedōmas wið eágna miste, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 6. Of wlǽtan cymþ eágna mist, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðeós eáhsealf mæg wið ǽlces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wið mist, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* mistr *mist.*] v. eáh-, gedwol-, wæl-mist; mistian, mistrian.

mis-tǽcan *to teach wrongly:*—Gif ða lāreówas wel tǽcaþ, ðonne beóþ hī gehealdene; gif hī mistǽcaþ, hī forpǽraþ hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 4. [*Gen. and Ex.* mis-tagte *mis-directed.*]

mistel, es; *m* (?). I. *basil:*—Mistel *ocimum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 37: ii. 65, 51. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *ocimum*, and ōðrum naman mistel nemneþ, Herb. 119, 1; Lchdm. i. 232, 11. Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, 137, 1; Lchdm. i. 254, 12. v. eorþ-mistel. II. *mistletoe:*—Mistil *viscus*, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 21. Mistel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 59. v. āc-mistel. [*Da.* mistel: *O. H. Ger.* mistil; *m. viscus.*] v. next two words.

mistel-lām, es; *n. Bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe:*—Mistellām *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 65.

mistel-tān, es; *m. Mistletoe:*—Mistiltān *viscarago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 66. [*Icel.* mistil-teinn: *Da.* mistel-ten.] v. tān *a twig.*

mist-glōm *darkness caused by mist:*—Helle sēceþ grundleásne wylm under mistglōme *seeks hell, bottomless burning, amid the misty gloom*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 1; Wal. 47.

mist-helm, es; *m. A veil* or *covering of mist:*—Oft ic misthelme forbrægd eágna leóman *oft have I drawn a misty veil before the light of their eyes*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

mis-þeón; *p.* -þāh *To succeed badly, to fail to improve, to degenerate:*—Ic misþeó *degenero*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 29. Misþíhþ *degenerat*, ii. 138, 36. Misthāgch *degeneraverat*, 106, 30. Misþāh, 25, 36: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 39; Reim. 58. [*O. H. Ger.* missi-dīhan *deprimi.*] v. geþeón.

mist-hlið, es; *n. A mist-covered hill-side:*—Ðā com of mōre under misthleoþum Grendel gongan *then came from the moor, under the misty slopes, Grendel walking*, Beo. Th. 1425; B. 710. Ðis leóhte beorht (*the sun*) cymeþ morgna gehwam ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 8; Sch. 60.

mistian; *p.* ode *To grow dim:*—Mē mistiaþ mīne eágan *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 48. v. mistrian.

mis-tīdan; *p.* de (*used impersonally*) *To turn out badly:*—Gif æt lāde mistīde *if the attempt at exculpation prove a failure*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. [Cf. *O. and N.* þu miht wene þat þe mistide, 1501.] Cf. mis-tīmian.

mistig; *adj. Misty, covered with mist:*—Ofer mōr mistig *super montem caliginosum*, Rtl. 18, 38. Hē heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162.

mis-tīmian; *p.* ode *To happen amiss, to do amiss* (with dat. of person):—Gif ðū hwene gesihst geþeón on gōde blissa on his dǽdum and gif him hwæt mistīmaþ besārga his unrōtnysse *if you see any one flourish in goodness, rejoice at his deeds, and if any mischance befall him* (or *if he do anything amiss?*) *sorrow for his disquietude*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 44, 30. [Gyf ǽnie prusten mistīmide on āþaran mynstre ne fōre hē nāwider ac gesōhte hē his nāgabūras and him þingadan *if there were misconduct on the part of any priest in either monastery, he would go no whither, but would seek his neighbours, and they would mediate for him*, Chart. Th. 324, 8. *A. R.* þe ueorðe is Gledschipe of his vuel, lauhwen oðer gabben, gif him misbiueolle (mistimes, MS. T.; mistimeð, MS. C.), 200, 21.]

mist-līc. v. mis-līc.

mistran; *p.* ede *To grow dim:*—His eágan ne mistredon *non caligavit oculus ejus*, Deut. 34, 7. v. mistian.

mis-trīwan *to mistrust, be diffident:*—Wē mistrīwaþ *difidimus*, Rtl. 39, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-trūa *to mistrust: O. H. Ger.* missa-trūēn *diffidere: Ger.* miss-trauen.]

mis-tucian *to maltreat:*—Ðe abbot wolde hī (*the monks*) mistukian, and sende æfter lǽwede mannum, and hī cōmon intō capitulan fullgewēpnede, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 9.

mis-tyhtan *to incite* or *persuade to what is wrong, dissuade:*—Hig ðæt folc mistihton *murmurare fecerant multitudinem*, Num. 14, 36. Hē cwæþ tō ðām māgum ðe ða martyras mistihton (*urged them to renounce Christianity*), Homl. Skt. 5, 69. v. next word.

mistyhtend-līc; *adj. Dissuasive:*—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *deortativa*, ðæt synd forbeódendlīce oððe mistihtendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

mis-weaxan *to grow in an improper way:*—Ðæt hī symle ða mis-weaxendan bōgas of āscreádian, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 12.

mis-wendan; *p.* de. I. *trans. To pervert, apply to a wrong use, abuse:*—Ðā miswendon sume ða englas heora āgenne cyre, and hỹ sylfe tō deóflum geworhton *then some of the angels made an ill-use of the choice that was theirs, and made themselves devils*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 7. Hē begann tō þreágenne ða gebrōðru ðe miswende wǽron *he began to rebuke the two brothers who were perverted*, 66, 34. Mid þweorum ðū bist miswend *cum perverso perverteris*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 27. II. *intrans. To turn in a wrong direction, be perverted:*—Gif seó gewylnung miswent, ðonne ācenþ he[ó] gỹfernesse and forlygr and gītsunge, Homl. Skt. 1, 102. [*Ayenb.* hwanne he miswent and went to þe worse half al þet he yherþ, 62, 15: *O. H. Ger.* missa-wenten *evertere;* missa-wentit *transversus, obliquus.*]

mis-weorc, es; *n. An evil deed:*—Miswerc *mala opera*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 19. [*Icel.* mis-verk.]

mis-weorþan *to turn out badly* (for a person, dat.):—Gif ða penegas teóþ swīðor ðonne ðæt gold ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe *if the pennies weigh more than the gold, then will it soon prove a bad thing for the man*, Wulfst. 240, 4.

mis-weorðian, -wurðian *to dishonour, treat disrespectfully:*—Gif preóst circan miswurðige, ðe eal his wurðscipe of sceal ārīsan, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 25; Th. ii. 294, 10.

mis-wider, es; *n. Bad weather, storm:*—Gif hwæt fǽrlīces on þeóde becymþ, beón hit hererǽsas, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, Wulfst. 271, 2. v. mis-gewider.

mis-wissian *to mis-direct:*—Gif mæssepreóst folc miswissige æt freólse and æt fæstene, gylde xxx scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8.

mis-wrītan *to write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing:*—*Barbarismus*, ðæt is ānes wordes gewæmmednyss, gif hit biþ miswriten, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 48. On manegum wīsum miswritene, 50, 23; Som. 51, 54.

mīte, an; *f. A small insect, a mite:*—Mīte *tamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 16. [*Chauc.* These wormes, ne these mothes, ne these mites Upon my paraille fret hem never a del: *O. Du.* mijte *acarus: O. H. Ger.* mīza *culex.*]

mīð. v. mid.

mīðan; *p.* māð, *pl.* miðon; *pp.* miðen. I. *to conceal, dissemble* (a) *with gen.:*—Ðū mē tǽldesð forðon ic mīn māð and wolde fleón ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan giémenne *pastoralis curae me pondera fugere delitescendo voluisse reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 11. Mē nǽfre næs ealles swā ic wolde ðeáh ic his miðe *it was never with me just as I would, though I dissembled the fact*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 28. (b) *with acc.:*—Ic on mōde māð, monna gehwylcne, þeódnes þrymcyme, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 18; Gū. 1229. Hē ða wyrd ne māð, fǽges (*Guthlac*) forðsīð, 52 b; Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Ðā hié ūs gesāwon hié selfe sōna in heora hūsum deágollīce hié miðan *visis nobis continuo inter tectorum suorum culmina delituerunt*, Nar. 10, 18. Ne sceal ic mīne onsỹn for eówere mengu mīðan, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 18; Gū. 680. Ic mīðan sceal monna gehwylcum sīðfæt mīnne, 127 b; Th. 491, 12; Rä. 80, 13. Ic monnan funde heardsǽligne mōd mīðendne *I found a man of hard fortunes, his thoughts concealing*, 115 a; Th. 442, 29; Kl. 20. (c) *case undetermined:*—Miðiþ *dissimulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 42. Miðeþ, 25, 51. Fela gē fore monnum mīðaþ, ðæs ðe gē in mōde gehycgaþ, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Cyriacus hygerūne ne

mâđ tô Gode cleopode *Cyriacus concealed not the secret of his mind, but cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. Hwîlum biþ gôd tô mîđanne his hiéremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 8. Miđene *concealed*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24. **II.** *intrans. To be concealed, lie hid*:—Đonne biþ sôna sweotol æteówod on him đæt ær deágol mâđ *then at once will be made manifest in him what before lay hid*, L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8. Monig þing ge egeslîce ge willsumlîce đe ôđre men miđon *multa, quae alios laterent, vel horrenda, vel desideranda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30. Mîđende *dilitiscendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 39. **III.** *to avoid, refrain from, forbear* (*with inst.* (?) *dat.* (?) or *intrans.*):—Ic þurh mûþ sprece . . . hleođre ne mîđe *I speak with my mouth . . . refrain not from sound*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 20; Rä. 9, 4. Wulf on walde wælrûne ne mâđ, Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28. Ne mîđ đû for menigo *forbear not on account of the multitude*, Andr. Kmbl. 2419; An. 1211. Ne mæg ic đŷ mîđan, Exon. 125 a; Th. 481, 1; Rä. 64, 10. [*Havel.* his sorwe he couþe ful wel miþe (*conceal*), 948: *Gen. and Ex.* đog ðis folc miđe (*forbore*) a stund, 3807: *O. Sax.* mîđan (*with gen. acc.* and *intrans.*) *to avoid, forbear: O. H. Ger.* mîdan *vitare, cavere, latere, latitare, occultare, erubescere: Ger.* meiden: *O. Frs.* for-mîtha.] v. be-mîđan.

mitinc. v. mitting.

mitta, an; *m. A measure, both dry and liquid, as for corn, meal, ale, honey;* according to one passage it seems equal to two 'ambers':—Under mittan *sub modio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 9: Hpt. Gl. 505, 4. Under mitte (mytte, Rush), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Mitta, Mk. Skt. 4, 21: mitto, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Selle mon xxx ombra gôdes Welesces aloþ, đet limpaþ tô xv mittan, and mittan fulne huniges, ođđe twegen wînes, Chart. Th. 460, 22–28. Mittan *bata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 52: *chori*, 15, 82. His bigleofa wæs ælce dæg þrittig mittan clænes melowes and sixtig mittan ôđres melowes '*Solomon's provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal*' (1 Kings 4, 22), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 31–32. Hund mittena *centum choros*, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. Wîf gehŷdeþ in meolo mitto þrió *mulier abscondit in farinae sata tria*, Lind. 13, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* mitaþs, mitaþjô *a measure: O. H. Ger.* mezzo: *Ger.* metze.] v. an- (on-), cyric-, hand-mitta.

mittan; *p.* te *To meet with, find*:—Ne meahton ceastre weg cûđne mittan *viam civitatis non invenerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. v. ge-mittan.

mitting, e; *f. A meeting*:—Đonne habbaþ wê gecweden đæt ûre mytting sîe þrîwa on xii mônþum *we have agreed that our meeting be thrice a year*, Chart. Th. 613, 25. Se mæssepreóst â singe twâ mæssan æt ælcere mittinge, 614, 5. v. gâr-, ge-, word-mitting.

mix. v. meox.

mixen, [n]e; *f. A mixen, dung-heap;* also *dung*:—On đære nyđemestan flêringe (*of the ark*) wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. Meoxine *sterculii*, Germ. 397, 449. Job sæt on his mixene, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. Nis hyt nyt ne on eorþan ne on myxene (mixen, Lind.: mixenne, Rush.) *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est*, Lk. Skt. 14, 35. Đeós wyrt biþ cenned on ealdum myxenum (myxennum, MS. H.), Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 12. Meoxena *sterquilinia*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 2. Ic sendo micxseno (mixenne, Rush.), *mittam stercora*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8.

mixen-plante, an; *f. The mixen-plant;* '*solanum nigrum*, which is morella minor, and is often found on mixens. Otherwise *night-shade*,' Lchdm. iii. 338, col. 2:—Of đære wyrte đe man hâteþ myxenplante, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 23.

môd, es; *n.* **I.** *the inner man, the spiritual as opposed to the bodily part of man*, e. g. đa ryhtæþelo bîþ on đam môde, næs on đam flæsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Đone blindan đe on lîchoman wæs gehæled ge eác on môde, Blickl. Homl. 21, 10. Like the English *spirit, soul* it can be used to denote a person, e. g. đæt æđele môd (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2486; An. 1244: (*St. Juliana*), Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 4; Jul. 209. Đæt milde môd (*St. Guthlac*), 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gû. 711; and throughout Alfred's translation *đæt mód* represents Boethius, e. g. đâ đæt môd đillîc sâr cweþende wæs se wîsdôm him blîþum eágum on lôcude and hê for đæs môdes geómerunge næs nâuht gedrêfed *haec ubi continuato dolore delatravi, illa vultu placido, nihilque meis questibus mota*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 23–26. (a) with more especial reference to intellectual or mental qualities, *mind*:—Gesceád *ratio*, môd *mens*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 48. Môd *vel* geþanc *animus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 33. Seó sâwul is *animus*, đæt is môd, đonne heó wât; heó is *mens*, đæt is môd, đonne heó understent, Homl. Skt. 1, 184: Blickl. Homl. 229, 14, 18. Nû ic wât tela and ic onfêng gewit mînes môdes, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 34. Hit is ælces môdes wîse đæt sôna swâ hit forlæt sôþcwidas swâ folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Hê ongeat đæs môdes ingeþancas, 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hâles môdes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 15. Hê đâ cwices môdes (*animi vivacis*) geornlîce leornade, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. Môdes snyttru, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 28; Cri. 662: 78 b; Th. 295, 14; Crä. 33: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085. Heó cwæþ on hyre môde *dicebat intra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 21. Nis mê on geþance *vel* on môde *non mihi est cordi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 47. Ic hæfde mê êce geár ealle on môde *annos aeternos in mente habui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5. Gleáw on môde, Cd. 107; Th. 143, 2; Gen. 2373: 213; Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Môde gegrîpan *to comprehend*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26. Môd *mentes*, Wülck. 253, 30. (b) with reference to the passions, emotions, etc., *soul, heart, spirit, mind, disposition, mood*:—God biþ đonne þearlwîsra đonne æfre ænig môd gewurde *God shall then be more severe than ever any soul might be*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31. Đâ weóp hê sylf, and his môd wæs onstyred, 225, 22: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 10; Gen. 758. Him wæs murnende môd *sad hearts had they*, Beo. Th. 99; B. 50. Hî lærdon đæt hî him wæpno worhton and môdes strengþo nâman *they* (*the Romans*) *urged them* (*the Britons*) *to make themselves weapons and to take courage*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. In môdes heánnesse *in extasi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 20. On gnornunga môdes *in merore animi*, Kent. Gl. 517. Môdes heánes *loftiness of soul*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 20: 31, 34. Đæt is đînes môdes willa *the desire of thy heart*, 225, 19. Đa đe betran môdes wæron *those who were better disposed*, 215, 11. His þegnas wæron flæsclices môdes (*carnally minded*), 17, 5: Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25: 5, 3; Swt. 222, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 60: 144, 5. Lufa đînne drihten mid ealre đînre heortan and mid eallum môde (*ex tota anima tua*), Deut. 6, 5: 13, 3. Forseó đisse worulde wlenco gif đû wille beón welig on đînum môde; forđam đa đe đâs welan gîtsiaþ, hî bîþ wædlan on hyra môde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Hê wæs â on ânum môde and heofonlîce blisse mon mihte â on his môde ongytan *he was always the same, and heavenly joy might ever be seen in him*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 34. Đâ wæron hié swîđe erre on heora môde *then were they very angry in their hearts*, 149, 28: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63: 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. God onsende on đara brôđra môd đæt hî woldan his bân geniman *God put it into the hearts* (in animo) *of the brethren to take his* (*Cuthbert's*) *bones*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. Bêgan wê ûre môd from đære lufan đisse worulde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 22. Is mê nû swîđe earfeþe hiera môd tô âhwettane, nû hit nâwþer nyle beón, ne scearp ne heard, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 30. Hî hine on yrre môd gebrohtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60: 21; Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403. Hŷ se sylfa cyning lŷsde þurh milde môd, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 23; Cri. 1211. Đa tydran môd, 43 b; Th. 147, 19; Gû. 729. Drihtnes weg gegearwian tô heora môdum, Blickl. Homl. 81, 8. Hê ûs syleþ missenlîcu môd (*different dispositions*), Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Môde, *inst. with much the same force as the Romance suffix* -mente, -ment:—Unforhte môde *fearlessly*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Untweógende môde *undoubtingly*, 171, 13. Erre môde, 189, 25. Sorgiende môde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Mid freó môde, 2, 5; S. 507, 32. **II.** a special quality of the soul, (a) in a good sense, *Courage, high spirit*:—Æfter đam đe his môd wæs mid đam bismre âhwæt hê for eft on Perse and hî geflŷmde *after his courage had been sharpened by this disgrace, he again marched against the Persians, and put them to flight*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Heorte sceal đê cênre môd sceal đê mâre đê ûre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the braver be, courage the higher, as our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 64; By. 313. Đâ ongunnon hî môd niman *then they began to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. Hê hæfde môd micel, Beo. Th. 2338; B. 1167. Woldon ellenrôfes môd gemiltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. (b) in a bad sense, *Pride, arrogance*:—Đæs engles môd, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 2; Gen. 29. Hyre môd âstâh *her* (*Hagar's*) *pride mounted up*, 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 27; Gû. 633. Cf. Hê wæs on swâ micle ofermêtto âstigen *efferatus superbia*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 8. Næs mê for môde *it was not from pride in me*, 28 b; Th. 87, 22; Cri. 1429. Him se mæra môd getwæfde, bælc forbîgde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53. Þurh đîn (*Lucifer's*) micle môd, 35; Th. 46, 2; Gen. 738. **III.** applied to inanimate things, *Greatness, magnificence, pride*:—Heriaþ hine æfter môde his mægenþrymmes *laudate eum secundum multitudinem magnitudinis ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2. Mycel môd and strang đînes mægenþrymmes *magnificentiam majestatis tuae*, 144, 5. Ne mihton forhabban werestreámes môd *they could not restrain the pride of the flood* (*of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea*), Cd. 167: Th. 208, 24; Exod. 448. [*Goth.* môds *anger: Icel.* môðr *wrath, grief: O. Sax. O. Frs.* môd *mind, heart, courage: O. H. Ger.* muot *mens, animus, anima, cor: Ger.* muth.] v. ofer-môd.

-môd *in composition of adjectives.* v. âcol-, an-, ân-, ættren-, æwisc-, blîđe-, deór-, dreórig-, eád-, eáđ-, forht-, freórig-, gâl-, gealg-, geómor-, gewealden-, glæd-, gleáw-, gûþ-, heáh-, heán-, heard-, hreóh-, hreówig-, hwæt-, irre-, lâđwende-, leóht-, meagol-, meaht-, micel-, ofer-, or-, reomig-, reónig-, rêđe-, rêđig-, rûm-, sârig-, sceóh-, stîđ-, styrn-, swîđ-, þancol-, þearl-, til-, torht-, torn-, wêrig-, wrâđ-môd.

môd-blind; *adj. Having the mind's eye darkened, undiscerning*:—Leóde ne cûđan, môdblinde men, Meotud oncnâwan, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 11; Cri. 1188: Andr. Kmbl. 1627; An. 815: Elen. Kmbl. 611; El. 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* muot-plinti *coecitas animi.*]

môd-blissiende *rejoicing at heart*:—Môdblissiendra *laetantium*, Ps. Th. 67, 17.

mód-bysgung, e; *f. Anxiety of mind:*—Đam đe his synna sâre geþenceþ módbysgunge micle dreógeþ *to him who his sins with sorrow remembers, much anxiety suffers of mind*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 7; Dóm. 84.

mód-cearig; *adj. Anxious at heart*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 18; Wand. 2. [*O. Sax.* mód-karag.]

mód-cearu, e; *f. Sorrow of heart, grief:*—Đæt gelumpe módcearu mægum, Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 1; Gû. 166. Ic æfre ne mæg đære módceare mînre gerestan, 115 b; Th. 443, 34; Kl. 40. Dreógeþ mîn wine micle módceare, Th. 444, 22; Kl. 51. Hygesorge wæg, micle módceare, 47 b; Th. 162, 29; Gû. 983: 52 a; Th. 182, 26; Gû. 1316: Beo. Th. 3560; B. 1778: 3989; B. 1992. Higum unrôte módceare mændon mondryhtnes cwealm *troubled in mind they mourned with sorrow of soul their lord's decease*, 6289; B. 3149. [*Laym.* heo þolede modkare, 3115: *O. Sax.* mód-kara.]

mód-creeft, es; *m. Mental power* or *skill:*—Đa đe snyttro mid eów and módcræft habben, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Módcræfte séc þurh sefan snyttro đæt đû wite, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 4; Cri. 441.

mód-creeftig; *adj. Possessing mental power, intelligent, skilled:*—Módcræftig smiþ, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 2; Crä. 62.

mód-cwânig; *adj. Sad at heart:*—Mengo módcwânige, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. v. cwânian.

móddor, móddrige. v. módor, módrige.

mód-earfoþ, es; *n. Travail of soul, distress of mind:*—Ic wonn (MS. þonc) módearfoþa mâ, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86.

móde-líc, -wæg, móder. v. módig-líc, -wæg, módor.

mód-full; *adj. Proud, arrogant:*—Cild âcenned [biþ] weallende módful *a child born* (*on the eleventh day of the moon*) *will be turbulent and arrogant*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. [Oswi hæfde emes sunen þe weoren swiđe þrute gumen, and ma of his cunne þe weoren modfulle, Laym. 31464.]

mód-gehygd, es; *n. Thought:*—Ic tô đê mid módgehygde clypade *I cried to thee in thought*, Ps. Th. 87, 13. Hine fyrwyt bræc módgehygdum *his thoughts were distracted by curiosity*, Beo. Th. 471; B. 233.

mód-gemynd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Mind, thought, intelligence:*—Đâ wæs módgemynd miclum geblissod hyge onhyrded *then was his mind much rejoiced, his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1676; El. 840. Đa đe leornungcræft þurh módgemynd hæfdon *those who had knowledge through intelligence*, 761; El. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 1375; An. 688: Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 9; Wal. 3.

mód-geómor; *adj. Sad at heart, of mournful mind:*—Đæt eorlwerod módgiómor sæt, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2894. Þeód wæs módgeómre, Andr. Kmbl. 2227; An. 1115: 3412; An. 1710.

mód-geþanc, es; *m. n. Mind, thoughts, thought:*—Hê mid his eágum up tô heofenum lôcade đyder his módgeþanc â geseted wæs *with his eyes he looked up to heaven, whither his thoughts were ever directed*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 17: Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 33; Gû. 1170. Módgeþonc, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 37; Met. 31, 19. Nâron gê swâ eácne ofer ealle men módgeþances *ye were not so gifted above all men with understanding*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 16; Dan. 137. Mâtra on módgeþanc *more humble in mind*, 207; Th. 256, 3; Dan. 635. Nû gê fyrhþsefan and módgeþanc mînne cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 1067; El. 535. Nû wê sceolan herigean metodes módgeþanc (-gidanc) *nunc laudare debemus creatoris consilium*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Monnes módgeþonc, Beo. Th. 3462; B. 1729: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 45; Met. 5, 23. Ne þearf hê gefeón módgeþance *he need not rejoice in his heart*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 5; Gen. 1524. On hige sînum, módgeþance, 107; Th. 141, 3; Gen. 2339. Đâ þeahtode þeóden ûre módgeþonce, 5; Th. 6, 23; Gen. 93. Swâ monig beóþ men ofer eorþan swâ beóþ módgeþancas *quot homines, tot sententiae*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 4; Gn. Ex. 168: 91 a; Th. 341, 11; Gn. Ex. 124.

mód-geþoht, es; *m. Mind, thought:*—Mihtigne on his módgeþohte *mighty of mind*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 1; Gen. 253. [*O. Sax.* módgiþaht.]

mód-geþyldig; *adj. Patient of soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1962; An. 983.

mód-gewinna, an; *m. A foe of the mind, care, anxiety:*—Læt đê âslûpan sorge of breóstum, módgewinnan, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 9; Gen. 2797.

mód-glæd; *adj. Of gladsome mind*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gû. 1131.

mód-gleáw; *adj. Wise of mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 361; Sal. 180.

mód-hete, es; *m. Hate:*—Ic hine wergþo on mîne sette, and módhete, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 21; Gen. 1756.

mód-hord, es; *n. m. The mind:*—Módhord onleác weoruda dryhten and đus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172.

mód-hwæt; *adj. Strong of soul, courageous, brave:*—Mægeþ módhwatu *a maiden strong of soul*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Nymðe hié módhwate Moyses hýrde *unless they with courage good obeyed Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 17; Exod. 124. Đa módhwatan *the courageous ones*, 191; Th. 238, 20; Dan. 357.

módig; *adj.* I. *of high* or *noble spirit, high-spirited, noble-minded:*—Đis is se êcea God módig and mægenrôf *this is the eternal God, noble and mighty*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 32; Cri. 746: Rood Kmbl. 81; Kr. 41. Đæt wæs módig cyn *that was a high-spirited race*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 7. Se fugel engla eard gesôhte, módig, meahtum strang, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Is se wyrhta módig meahtum spêdig *of noble mind is the maker, abundant in might*, 56 a; Th. 198, 14; Ph. 10: 42 b; Th. 143, 26; Gû. 667. Đæt is módig wuht *it* (*the bull*) *is a high-spirited creature*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rûn. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Hlôh đâ módi man (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147. Se módiga (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 52. Se módega mæg Higelâces (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1630; B. 813. Se módiga (*the Phenix*), Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 3; Ph. 262. Geáta leód trûwode módgan (*Beowulf's*) mægnes, Metodes hylde, Beo. Th. 1344; B. 670. Unc módige ymb mearce sittaþ, þeóda þrymfæste, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 20; Gen. 1907. Módge maguþegnas, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62. II. *bold, brave, courageous* (physically or morally):—Wæs from se đe lædde, módig magorâswa, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55. Gâþ se đe môt tô medo módig *he that may shall go bold to the mead*, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604: Andr. Kmbl. 481; An. 241. Đæt wæs módig secg *a brave man was he*, Beo. Th. 3629; B. 1812: 3021; B. 1508. Næs ænig đæs módig mon ofer eorþan . . . đæt mec đus bealdlîce bendum bilegde, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 8; Jul. 513. Sió hand gebarn módiges mannes, Beo. Th. 5329; B. 2698. Beówulfes sîþ, módges merefaran, 1008; B. 502. Hægsteald módige, wîgend unforhte, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. III. *proud, arrogant:*—Módig *superbus* . . . eádmód *humilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 25, 27. Ne beó nænig man hêr on worldrîce tô módig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. Módig and medugâl '*flown with insolence and wine*,' Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26. Mære and módig (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 177; Th. 222, 15; Dan. 105. Æfter đæra módigra gâsta hryre, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 11. Hê tôstæncte đa módigan *dispersit superbos*, Cant. Mar. 51. IV. *hearty, earnest, impetuous;* in a bad sense, *bold, headstrong, stubborn, wilful:*—Bidde ic monna gehwone . . . đæt hê mec neódful . . . gemyne módig *I pray every man that diligently and heartily he bear me in mind*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 28; Jul. 721. Merestreám módig *the impetuous flood* (v. mód, III; *and* módigian), Cd. 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Módig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42. Gif ænig man hæbbe módigne sunu and rancne *si genuerit homo filium contumacem et protervum*, Deut. 21, 18. On ôđre wîsan sint tô manianne đa módgan (*protervi*), on ôđre đa unmôdgan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 4. [*Goth.* módags *angry: Icel.* móðugr: *O. Sax.* módag: *M. H. Ger.* muotec: *Ger.* muthig.] v. fela-, ofer-, til-, un-módig.

módigian, módigan; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *become proud, to glory, exult:*—Se unwæra oft módegaþ on gôdum weorcum *the heedless is often proud of good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Se rîca módegode on his welum *the rich man gloried in his wealth*, i. 328, 19. Se deófol đe módegode *the devil who grew proud*, 138, 11. Swâ módgade wuldres cempa *thus exulted the soldier of glory* (*Guthlac*), Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 25; Gû. 294. Bebeódaþ đâm rîcum đæt hî ne módigan on heora ungewissum welan, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Đâ begann hê (*Lucifer*) tô módigenne for đære fægernesse đe hê hæfde, 10, 22. Wâ lâ wâ đæt ænig man sceolde módigan swâ, hine sylf upp âhebban, and ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 36. II. *to take offence through pride:*—Sum æþelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his mŷsan, and ongann módigian đæt hit on swâ wâclîcum þingum him wîcnian sceolde. Se hâlga undergeat his módignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. III. *to bear one's self proudly, impetuously:*—Flota módgade (*moved proudly*), Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Đær êr wegas lâgon mere módgode (v. módig, IV) *where before ran the roads, now raged the sea*, 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. v. ofer-módigian.

módig-líc; *adj.* I. of persons, *Noble-mind, high-souled, courageous, brave:*—Eálâ mîn drihten! đæt đû eart ælmihtig, micel, módilîc, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 3; Met. 20, 2. Módiglîce menn sîđfrome *brave men, bold in travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 491; An. 246. Ne seah ic elþeódige men módiglîcran *no braver men from foreign lands have I seen*, Beo. Th. 680; B. 337. II. of things (v. mód, III), *Superb, magnificent:*—Nænig man nafaþ tô đon módelîco gestreón hêr on worlde, Blickl. Homl. 111, 24: 113, 6.

módiglîce; *adv. Boldly, bravely:*—Modelîce manega sprâcon đe eft æt þearfe (MS. þære) þolian noldon *many used brave words, who would fail at need*, Byrht. Th. 137, 42; By. 200. [þho mihhte modiglike onnþæn Anndswerenn þuss, Orm. 2035.]

módig-ness, e; *f.* I. in a bad sense, *Pride:*—Módignys *superbia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 26. Se eahteoða heáfodleahter is módignyss (þe ehtuðe sunne is ihatan *superbia*, þet is on englisc modinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 22. Flæsces tôbryte módignesse *carnis terat superbiam*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Đa heofenlîcan myrhþe đe đa englas þurh módignysse forluron, Homl. Th. i. 360, 28. II. in a good sense, *Highmindedness, magnanimity, greatness of mind which does not resent injury:*—Eahta sweras syndon đe rihtlîcne cynedôm up wegaþ:

sôþfæstnys, môdignes (*patientia*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 28. [Þatt wǽre modiġnesse ȝ idell ȝellp, Orm. 12040: stiȝþ on heh þurh modinesse, O. and N. 1405.]

môdig-wǽg, es; *m. An impetuous wave:*—Môdewǽga mǽst (*the water that overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 209, 14; Exod. 499. v. môdig, IV.

môd-leás; *adj. Spiritless, dull;* excors, Kent. Gl. 400.

môd-leást, e; *f. Want of courage, pusillanimity:*—Đâ wearþ se wælhreówa wôdlîce geancsumod, đæt his mâgas ne mihton his môdleáste âcuman, ac hêton âcwellan đæt mæden, Homl. Skt. 9, 125. [Þe sixte unþeau is þet þe ðe to lauerd bið iset þet he for modleste ne mei his monnan don stere, O. E. Homl. i. 111, 24.]

môd-leóf; *adj. Dear to the heart, beloved:*—Fæder lǽrde môdleófne mâgan, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 32: Fä. 28.

môd-lufu, an; *f. Heart's love, affection,* Beo. Th. 3650; B. 1823: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 25; Cri. 1262: 71 a; Th. 264, 26; Jul. 370: 76 a; Th. 284, 18; Jul. 699: 123 a; Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9. [*O. H. Ger.* môt-luba *affectu.*]

môdor; *gen.* môdor, mêder; *dat.* mêder; *f. A mother* (of human beings or of animals):—Heó is ealra libbendra môdor, Gen. 3, 20. Hêr is đîn môdor, Mk. Skt. 3, 32. Ânes cildes môdor *mater;* manigra cilda môdur *materfamilias,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 20, 21. Fædet and môdor, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 8; Rä. 10, 2. Môdur, Gen. 37. 10: Ps. Th. 108, 14. Đæt is môddor monigra cynna, Exon. 112 a; Th. 428, 16; Rä. 41, 2: 128 a; Th. 492, 13; Rä. 81, 15. Þridde môder *proavia:* feówerþe môder *abavia:* fîfte môder *tritavia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 56, 58, 60. Wynburge þridde môdor, Chart. Th. 650, 23. Of his môdor (môderes, Lind.: moeder, Rush.) innoþe, Lk. Skt. 1, 15. Of môdur hrife, Ps. Th. 70, 5. From bearme môddor, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 27; Rä. 44, 15. Þurh geleáfan đæs fæder and đære mêder, Homl. Th. ii. 52, 2: 50, 35: 116, 13: i. 66, 21. Hê mîn ne rǽcþ ne đære mêder, Homl. Skt. 4, 313. Þurh þingunge his đære eádigan mêder, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Segþ his fæder and mêder, Mk. Skt. 7, 11: Ps. 130, 4: Wulfst. 119, 3: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 10; Gen. 1048: Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36. Riht is đæt đæt bearn mêdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4: 99 a; Th. 370, 7; Seel. Ex. 53. Nim đæt cild and his môdor, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 13. Gif mon cŭ oðđe stôdmyran forstele, and folan oðđe cealf of âdrîfe forgelde . . . and đa môder be hiora weorđe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Ealle fæderas and môddru, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 32: 124, 17. Heáp môddra *caterva matrum,* Hymn. Surt. 52, 5. Đê læs hê ofsleá đâs môdra, Gen. 32, 11. [*The Gothic uses* aiþei, *the other dialects use a form corresponding to the English. O. Sax.* môdar: *O. Frs.* môder: *Icel.* môðir: *O. H. Ger.* muotar: *Lat.* mater: *Grk.* μήτηρ.] v. beó-, eald-, fôstor-, steóp-môdor.

môdor-cynd, e; *f. The nature derived from the mother:*—Hê wæs sôþ man þurh his mêdrengecynd (môdercynde, MS. H.), Wulfst. 17, 7.

môdor-leás; *adj. Motherless:*—Fylstan fæderleásum and môderleásum cildum, Wulfst. 228, 22.

môdor-lîc; *adj. Maternal:*—Môderlîc *maternus,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57. Môderlîcere stæđđinysse *materna gravitate,* Hpt. Gl. 469, 37.

môdor-slaga, an; *m. A matricide;* matricida, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 46.

môdren, môddren; *adj. Maternal:*—Môddrenum flǽsce ic brûce *materna carne vescor,* Ap. Th. 4, 12. v. mêdren.

môdrige, môderge, môddrige, an; *f.* I. *an aunt:*—Mîn môdrige *matertera mea,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 25: 51, 53: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 21. Môdriæ, Kent. Gl. 1190. Bisceop næbbe on his hûse nǽnne wîfman bûton hit sŷ his môdor . . . oðđe môdrige, L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 14. Môddrie, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Môdrigan sunu *fratrueles,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 53: 55, 31. Môdrian sunu *consobrinus,* Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 21: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 9. Môdergan sunu, Shrn. 93, 3. Môddrian sunu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 5: Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 2, 27, 28. II. *a cousin:*—Môderge *consobrinus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 31. Mînre môdrigan môder *matertera mea materna,* 55, 33. Tô đære hire (*the Virgin Mary*) môddrian đære hâlgan Elizabethe, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. [His moddrie sune, Laym. 30644.]

môd-sefa, an; *m.* [*a poetical word with much the same meaning as* môd, e. g. Swâ bioþ ânra gehwæs monna môdsefan âwegede of hiora stede, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 47; Met. 7, 24 = swâ đæt mennisce môd bið âweged of his stede, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17: *and* Gif heora môdsefa meahte weorþan staþolfæst gereaht, 11, 195; Met. 11, 98 = gif heora môd wǽre gestaþelod, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40.] *The inner man, mind, spirit, soul, heart:*—Đæt đîn môdsefa mâra wurde and đîn lîchoma leóhtra micle *that thy mind would be mightier and far fairer thy body,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 10; Gen. 501. Đâ wæs môdsefa miclum geblissod *greatly then was his heart gladdened,* Andr. Kmbl. 1783; An. 894: Elen. Kmbl. 1748; El. 876. Wæs môdsefa âfŷsed on forþwege *my soul longed to be gone,* Rood Kmbl. 246; Kr. 124. Mê đîn môdsefa lîcaþ *you please me,* Beo. Th. 3711; B. 1853. Ne gemealt him se môdsefa *his heart did not fail,* 5249; B. 2628. Helle gemundon in môdsefan *hell had they in mind,* 362; B. 182. Ic ne mêtte on môdsefan mâran snyttro, Andr. Kmbl. 1107; An. 554. Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his môdsefan (*in his heart*) mâre gelufian eorþan ǽhtwelan, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 22; Gû. 358: 66 b; Th. 247, 1; Jul. 72. Man cweþeþ on his môdsefan *dicet homo,* Ps. Th. 57, 10. On môdseofan, 115, 2. Môdsefan âsecgan *to open one's heart to another,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 6; Wand. 10. Hê his môdsefan fæste trymede *he his soul surely stablished,* 46 b; Th. 159, 26; Gû. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211. Syđđan hê môdsefan mînne cûđe *after he knew my heart,* Beo. Th. 4028; B. 2012: Exon. 54 a; Th. 188, 24; Az. 50. Beóþ môdsefan dâlum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelîce, 83 b; Th. 314, 29; Môd. 21. [*O. Sax.* môdsebo: *Icel.* môð-sefi.]

môd-seóc; *adj. Sick at heart, with mind diseased, distressed:*—Unrôtne, môdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30: Gû. 1235. [*O. H. Ger.* muot-siuh: cf. *Icel.* hug-sjukr *distressed.*]

môd-seócness, e; *f. Disease of the stomach:*—Môdseócnes *vel* [môd-] unmiht *morbus cordis* (*cardiacus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 66.

môd-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Prudent of mind, wise, sagacious:*—Frôd fæder freóbearn lǽrde, môdsnottor, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 6; Fä. 2. In mæđle môdsnottera, 79 a; Th. 295, 31; Crä. 41: 100 a; Th. 374, 19; Seel. Ex. 128. Môdsnotra, Soul Kmbl. 249; Seel. Verc. 128.

môd-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Care* or *sorrow of mind, sorrow of soul:*—Eác is hearm Gode, môdsorg gemacod, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755. Hê môdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *sorrow of soul bore he heavy at heart,* Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 6; Gû. 1024: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61. [Mid muchele modsorȝe (sorewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8692.]

môd-staþol, es; *m. The foundation on which the mind rests:*—Steđefæst môdstaþol biþ witena gehwilcum weorþlîcre micle đonne hê his wîsan fâgige tô swîđe *a firm foundation for the mind is much more honourable for every man of counsel, than an excessive variation of manners,* L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38.

môd-staþolfæstness, -staþolness, e; *f. Stability of mind:*—Ongeán môdstaþolnysse (-staþolfæstnesse, MS. C.) and môdes strencþe se mânfulla deófol sendeþ wâcmodnysse and lyđerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 10.

môd-swîđ; *adj. Strong of mind* or *soul:*—Wec đû in mê môdswîđne geþanc *crea in me spiritum rectum,* Ps. C. 50, 89; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89.

môd-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Impetuosity of mind, impetuous* or *daring courage:*—Ic đæm gôdan (*Beowulf*) sceal for his môdþræce mâdmas beódan, Beo. Th. 775; B. 385. [*O. Sax.* môd-thraka *conflict of mind, grief:*—Sind that môdthraka manno gehwilikumu, that hê farlâtan skal liobana herron, Hel. 4775.]

môd-preá; *gen.* -þreán; *m. f. Pain* or *torment of mind:*—Egsa micel môdþrea *terror, great torment of mind,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 25; Rä. 4, 50.

môd-pryđu (o); *indecl. f. Violence of mind:*—Môdþryđo wæg folces cwên *a violent heart bore the queen of the people,* Beo. Th. 3867; B. 1931.

môd-þwêre; *adj. Gentle, meek, mild:*—Hê gerehþ môdþwære on dôme *diriget mansuetos in judicio,* Ps. Lamb. 24, 9.

môd-þwêrness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, patience:*—Môdþwærnes (*patientia vel* geþyld, MS. E.), Wulfst. 69, 1.

môd-unmeaht, -miht. v. môd-seócness.

môd-welig; *adj. Rich in spiritual* or *mental gifts:*—Gregorius, Rômwara betest, monna môdwelegost, Past. Swt. 9, 12.

môd-wên, e; *f. Hope entertained by the mind:*—Forþ âscûfan đæt mînes freán môdwên (Ƿ, MS.) freoþaþ middelnihtum *to push on what my lord's hopes favour at midnight* (*to carry out the plans which are thought on at night, and in which he hopes to succeed?*), Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7.

môd-wlanc; *adj. Proud, haughty, of high courage:*—Nis đæs môdwlonc mon ofer eorþan đæt hê â his sæfôre sorge næbbe *no man upon earth is of courage so high, as on his sea-journey ne'er to feel fear,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 13; Seef. 39. Môdwlonc meówle *haughty maiden,* 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7.

mohþe. v. mođđe.

molcen, es; *n. Curdled milk:*—Molcen *lac coagolatum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 29: ii. 52, 7. Swâ þicce swâ molcen, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 18. Nim sûr molcen, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25.

mold-ærn, es; *n. An earth-house, a grave:*—Þeáh mîn lîc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 28; Ph. 564: Rood Kmbl. 130; Kr. 65: Andr. Kmbl. 1604; An. 803.

molda *or* molde, an; *m. or f. The top of the head:*—Đæt galdor man sceal singan ǽrest on đæt wynstre eáre đænne on đæt swîđre eáre đænne ufan đæs mannes moldan *the charm must first be sung into the left ear, then into the right ear, then on the top of the man's head,* Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. [Cf. Trev. v. 369, 7: Þe Longobardes used to schere of þe heere of hir heed from þe *molde* to þe nolle (from the toppe un to the hynder parte, MS. Harl.) *comam capitis a cervice usque ad occipitium tondebant.* Halliwell gives *mold* the suture of the skull.]

molde, an; *f.* I. *mould, dust, sand, earth:*—Molde *sabulum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 24: *sablo,* ii. 119, 39: 89, 36. Of đære moldan (*pulvere*) đæs flôres monige untrume men gehǽlede wǽron. Ond heó

bæd ðæt hyre man sumne dæl ðære hálwendan moldan (*pulveris*) sealde, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 5–8: 3, 10; S. 534, 23, 29. Ða ðe for hund wintrum mid eorþan moldan (*pulvere terrae*) bewrogene wǽron, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Ðonne hit (*cadaver*) biþ on ða byrgenne set, ðonne wyrpeþ man moldan ofer hit, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 3. His þegnas mid moldan hit (*a cross*) gefæstnedon *adgesto a militibus pulvere, terrae figeretur*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 19. Be moldan ða ðe on ðære stówe genumene wǽron, 3, 9; S. 533, 27. **II.** *ground, earth, land*:—Molde *vel* land *humus, rus, arvum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 61: *humus*, 70, 12: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 53. Of ðære moldan tyrf *from the grass of the ground*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. God forþ ǽteáh of ðære moldan (*de humo*) ǽlces cynnes treów, Gen. 2, 9. Þeóda wealdend ǽrás of moldan (*rose from the grave*), Hy. 10, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 34: Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 24; Hö. 22. Ðonne of ðisse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste árísaþ, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 22; Sat. 604. Ða moldan ðe meolce and hunige flǽwþ *humum lacte et melle fluentem*, Num. 14, 8. Mearh moldan træd *the steed trod the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. **III.** *earth* (the dwelling place of men):—Ne mihte ða on moldan man gerímán *no man on earth might number them*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 127, 5: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 21; Dan. 567: Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 13; Seel. 75. Of moldan on ða máran gesceaft *from earth to heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 561; Met. 20, 281. Men ofer moldan *men upon earth*, Rood Kmbl. 23; Kr. 12: Hy. 3, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 12: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 2; Gú. 1203. Meotud ða moldan gesette, 56 a; Th. 198, 15; Ph. 10. [*Goth.* mulda *dust: Icel.* mold *mould, earth: O. H. Ger.* molta *pulvis, humus, solum, terra.*] v. græs-molde.

mold-corn, es; *n.* '*The granular tuber of saxifraga granulata, and the plant itself*,' Cockayne:—Moldcorn *vulnetrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 8: Lchdm. iii. 18, 8.

mold-græf, es; *n. A grave*:—Wæs lǽded líc tó moldgræfe, Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 1; Jul. 690. Ǽnra gehwylc from moldgrafum sécep Meotudes dóm, 63 b; Th. 233, 13; Ph. 524.

mold-hrérende *moving upon earth*:—Nis ðæt monnes gemet moldhrérendra *it is not within the compass of man, of those who move upon earth*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 13; Sch. 27.

mold-hýþe, an; *f. A heap of earth* or *dust*:—Ðonne biþ hit swylce hé sý mid sumere moldhýþan ofhroren *it is as though he be overwhelmed by a heap of dust*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33.

mold-stów, e; *f. A place on the earth, a site*, or *a place in the earth, a grave*:—Moldstówe, stówlícere moldan *situ* i. *sepulcro*, Germ. 391, 195.

mold-weg, es; *m. A way upon earth, earth*:—Gif wé on moldwege fundne weorþen *if we are found on earth*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 18; Jul. 334: 48 a; Th. 164, 15; Gú. 1012: Elen. Kmbl. 931; El. 467.

mold-wyrm, es; *m. An earth-worm, a worm in the grave*:—Ðec (*the body*) sculon moldwyrmas monige ceówan, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 7; Seel. 72. [*O. H. Ger.* molt-wurm *stellio.*]

molegn, es; *n.* (?) *A thick substance made of curds*:—Molegn *calmum* (occurs under the heading *de mensa*), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 34: ii. 17, 20: *galmum*, 40, 63: Ep. Gl. 10 f, 15: *galmilla*, 10 f, 32. Molegen *galmilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 64. Moling *galmum*, Wülck. 24, 4.

molegn-stycce, es; *n. A portion of* molegn (?):—Molegnstycce *galmulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 54.

molsnian; *p.* ode *To moulder, become corrupt, decay*:—Sóna hé molsnaþ and wyrþ tó ðære ilcan eorþan ðe hé ǽr of gesceapen wæs *soon it* (*the body*) *suffers corruption, and turns to the same earth from which before it was made*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 28. Ðonne hit (húsl) molsnaþ tó þicgenne *cum prae mucore percipi non potest*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 48; Th. ii. 218, 8. Ðeáh mín líc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 29; Ph. 564. v. á-, for-, ge-molsnian.

momna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. mamor.

mon. v. man.

món *in the phrase* full món *plenilunium*:—Fullum móne *plenilunio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -máni *in* niu-máni *neomenia*; uol-máni *plenilunium*; unter-máni *interlunium*, Grff. 2, 795.]

móna, an; *m.: but also* móne, an; *f.* **I.** *the moon*:—Se móna and ealle steorran underfóþ leóht of ðære miclan sunnan, Lchdm. iii. 236, 19. Se móna wæs æt fruman on ǽfen gesceapen, 264, 26. Sunna and móne (*but* næs se móna ðágyt uppe, 29, 22), Nar. 28, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 73; Met. 29, 37. Ðæs sunnan ásprungnis oððe ðære mónan, Nar. 28, 10. Ðæs mónan trendel *the moon's disc*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 4. **II.** *moon* as in new, full *moon*, the reference being to the stage reached in a lunar month:—Níwe móna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa móna, Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Móna se forma, se óðer, se þridda, etc., pp. 184–196. [Ful]les mónan *plene lunae*, Kent. Gl. 210. Nǽfre búton on níwum mónan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. On ánre nihte ealdne mónan . . . on tweigra nihta mónan, etc., 154, 15–28, 156, 1–16. Hé gesette ðone mónan fulne, 238, 27. Ðæt geár hæfþ twelf níwe mónan, 248, 25–26. [*Goth.* mêna; *m.: Icel.* máni; *m.: O. Sax.* máno; *m.: O. Frs.* móna; *m.: Du.* maan; *f.: O. H. Ger.* máno; *m.: M. H. Ger.* máne; *m. also f.*; mánt, mánde: *Ger.* mond; *m.*]

Mónan-æfen, es; *m. Monday-eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnanǽfen efter hire setlgange ób Mónanǽfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. v. Mónanniht.

Mónan-dæg, es; *m. Monday*:—Útgangendum ðam mónþe ðe we Aprelis hátaþ, se nýhsta Mónandæg & ingangendum ðam mónþe ðe we Agustus hátaþ se æresta Mónandæg . . . se æresta Monandæg æfter útgange ðæs mónþes Decembris *the last Monday in April . . . the first Monday in August . . . the first Monday after the end of December*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14–18. On Mónandæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 2, 12: 7, 32. [*O. Frs.* móna-, mónan-dei: *O. H. Ger.* máno-tag: *Ger.* mon-tag: *Icel.* mána-dagr: *Dan.* man-dag.] v. Món-dæg.

Mónan-niht, e; *f. Monday eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Hé ús ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces and ðæs Sæternesdæges ofer nón and ðære Mónannihte, Wulfst. 210, 10. v. Mónan-æfen.

mónaþ, mónþ, es; *pl.* mónaþ, mónþas; *m. A month, lunar* or *calendar*:—Ælce mónþe seó sunne ymb under án ðæra tácna . . . Ælc ðæra twelf tácna hylt his mónaþ, and ðonne seó sunne hí hæfþ ealle underurnen, ðonne byþ án geár ágán. On ðam geáre synd getealde twelf mónþas . . . Ðæs mónan mónaþ is ðonne hé gecyrþ níwe fram ðære sunnan óð ðæt hé eft cume hyre forne ágeán, eald and áteorod, and eft þurh hí beó ontend. On ðam mónþe synd getealde nigon and twentig daga and twelf tída, ðis is se mónelíca mónaþ . . . Se mónelica mónaþ hæfþ ǽfre on ánum mónþe xxx nihta, and on óðrum nigon and xx. On swá hwilcum sunlícum mónþe swá se móna geendaþ, se byþ his mónaþ. Ic cweðe nú gewislícor; gyf se ealda móna geendaþ twám dagum binnan Hlýdan mónþe, ðonne byþ hé geteald tó ðam mónþe, Lchdm. iii. 244–250. Ðá án mónuþ ágan wæs, Gen. 29, 14. Fulne mónoþ, Num. 11, 20. Se teóþa mónþ, October, Menol. Fox 360; Men. 181. On ðone seofenteóþan dæg ðæs mónþes, Gen. 7, 11: Lev. 23, 5. Healfum mónþe se móna biþ weaxende, healfum hé biþ wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðý syxtan mónþe dæs ðe Sanctus Johannes on his módor bósm onfangen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 24. Æfter nigan mónþa fæce, 9, 29. Feola mónþa, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 19. On xii mónþum, Chart. Th. 433, 10. Fif, syx mónþas, Lk. Skt. 1, 24: 4, 25. Feówer, eahta, seofon, nigon, twelf, feówertýne mónaþ, Ors. 6, 28; Swt. 278, 8: 6, 31; Swt. 286, 2: Blickl. Homl. 193, 13: 89, 19: 39, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 25. The names of the months are as follows: Se æftera Geóla *January*, Sol-mónaþ *February*, Hréd- *or* Hlýd-mónaþ *March*, Eáster-mónaþ *April*, þrímilci *May*, se ǽrra Líða *or* Sear-mónaþ *June*, se æftera Líða *or* Mǽd-mónaþ *July*, Weód-mónaþ *August*, Hálig- *or* Hærfest-mónaþ *September*, Winterfylliþ *October*, Blót-mónaþ *November*, se ǽrra Geóla *December*. See the several words for references, and Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi for the month-names in Anglo-Saxon and related dialects. [*Goth.* mênoþs: *Icel.* mánuðr: *Dan.* maaned: *Swed.* monad: *O. L. Ger.* mánuth: *O. Frs.* mónath: *O. H. Ger.* mánod: *Ger.* monat.]

mónaþ-ádl, e; *f. A disease that occurs at intervals of a month*:—Ða ðe ðonne on gewunon mónaþádle numene beóþ . . . Ðæt wíf mid ðý heó ðone gewunan þrowaþ mónaþádle *cum in suetis menstruis detinentur . . . Mulier dum consuetudinem menstruam patitur*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 40–43.

mónaþádlig; *adj. Suffering from* mónaþádl:—Gif hwylc man gangeþ tó mónaþádligum wífe *si quis vir ad menstruatam mulierem accedat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 42.

mónaþ-blód, es; *n. Menstruum*:—Mónaþblód *menstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 22: *menstrua*, i. 46, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mánod-blóti *menstruus.*]

mónaþ-bót, e; *f. Penance extending over a month*:—Sumon geárbóte, sumon má geára . . .; sumon mónþbóte, sumon má mónþa; sumon wucubóte, sumon má wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 12.

mónaþ-fyllen, e; *f. The time of full moon*:—Mónaþfylene *plenilunio*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 63.

mónaþ-gecynd, e; *f. Menstruum*:—Gif wífe tó swíðe of flówe sió mónaþgecynd, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 26, 13.

mónaþ-líc; *adj.* **I.** *monthly*:—Ða mónaþlecan *menstrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 34. **II.** *lunar*:—Mónoþlíces clywnes *lunaris luminis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* mónoþ-líc: *O. H. Ger.* mánod-líh *menstruus.*] v. symbel-mónaþlíc.

mónaþ-seóc; *adj.* **I.** *lunatic, epileptic*:—Mónaþseóc *lunaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 65. *Comitiales* i. *garritores* ylfie *vel* mónaþseóce, ii. 132, 26 (v. ilfig). Mónaþseóce *lunaticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24: Herb. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 18. **II.** *suffering from* mónaþádl:—Bearneácnigende wíf and mónaþseóc, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* mánodsiuh *lunaticus: and* cf. mánod-suhtig *menstruata.*] v. món-seóc.

mónaþseóc-ness, e; *f. Lunacy*:—Wið mónoþseócnysse, gyf man ðás wyrte ðam mónoþseócan ligcgendon ofer álegþ, sóna hé hyne sylfne hálne up áhefþ, Herb. 66, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 4.

mond = (?) mód, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 26; Gú. 514.

Môn-dæg, es; *m. Monday:*—Ælce Môndæge, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 21. v. Mônan-dæg.

mône-, môn-lîc; *adj. Lunar:*—Ðis is se mônelîca [mônlîca, MS. P.] mônaþ, Lchdm. iii. 248, 20: 250, 1. Seó sunne biþ hwîltîdum þurh ðæs mônelîcan trendles underscyte âþýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

Mon-îg, e; *f. The Isle of Man* or *Anglesey;* Mona:—Ðâ gehergodon hî Monîge [Mænîge] *then they harried the Isle of Man,* Chr. 1000 (ed. Thorpe). Monîge Brytta eáland Angelcynnes rîce hê underþeódde *Mevanias insulas imperio subjugavit Anglorum,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. [*Icel.* Mön; gen. Manar *Isle of Man.*]

môn-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, epileptic:*—Mônsêk (fylleseóc, W. Sax.) hê is *lunaticus est,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15. Mônsêkæ *lunaticos,* 4, 24. v. mônaþ-seóc.

môr, es; *m.* I. *a moor, waste and damp land:*—Moor *uligo,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 23. Môres græs *the grass of the field (which Nebuchadnezzar was to eat),* Cd. 203; Th. 252, 8; Dan. 575. On ðone hreódihtan môr; of ðon môre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: Beo. Th. 1424; B. 710. Ofer myrcan môr, 2814; B. 1405. Ys on Breotoneland sum fenn unmæte mycelnysse . . . Ðær synd unmæte môras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1–4. Fennas and môras *paludes,* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on dûnum sumra on merscum sumra on môrum *aliae herbae montibus oriuntur, alias ferunt paludes,* 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Ofer burna and ofer môras *super rivos et paludes,* Ex. 8, 5. Mistige môras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162: 207; B. 103. II. *high waste ground, a mountain:*—Licgaþ wilde môras wiđ eástan . . . on ðæm môrum eardiaþ Finnas . . . Ðær hit (*Norway*) smalost wære, hit mihte beón þreora mîla brâd tô ðæm môre; and se môr syđđan, on sumum stôwum, swâ brâd swâ man mæg on twâm wucum oferfêran . . . Ðonne is tôemnes ðæm lande sûđeweardum, on ôđre healfe ðæs môres, Sweóland (*Ohthere's description of Norway*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27–34, 19, 1–2. Ne munt ne môr, Salm. Kmbl. 845; Sal. 422: 681; Sal. 340. In môr hêh *in montem excelsum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 8: 5, 1. Swâ unefne is eorþe þicce, syndon ðâs môras myclum âsprotene, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ungefêredra môra *inaccessorum montium,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. In heágum môrum and in hrêđum *in arduis asperisque montibus,* 4, 27; S. 604, 27: 3, 23; S. 554, 20. Of ðissum wêstum wîdum môrum *a desertis montibus,* Ps. Th. 74, 6. Waldend scôp wudige môras, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 12; Az. 120. [*O. H. Ger. M. H. Ger.* muor; *n. a marsh, bog.*]

môraþ, môrod, es; *n. A drink formed by boiling down and sweetening wine (with mulberries), a decoction of wine and herbs:*—Môraþ *carenum* (cf. *carenum* æþele alu, ii. 23, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 64. Ne ete fersce gôs . . . ne fersc swîn ne nâht ðæs ðe of môrode cume. Gif hê hwilc ðissa ete sîe ðæt sealt *do not let him eat fresh goose or fresh pork or aught of that which comes out of a decoction of wine and herbs (has been cooked with wine and herbs?). If he eat any of these, let it be salted,* Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. Âwylle on ealdum môrode, 88, 14: 122, 16. Nim eald môrod, iii. 14, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* môraz *mulberry wine.* v. Du Cange, moratum.]

môr-beám, es; *m. A mulberry tree* or *blackberry bush:*—Môrbeám *morus* vel *rubus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 60: *murus,* 80, 26. Mârbeámas *moros,* Ps. Surt. 77, 47. [Cf. Wick. môr-tree.]

môr-denu, e; *f. A swampy* or *fenny valley:*—Of ðam stocce inn on môrdene; of môrdene inn on ðere saltstrêt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 30. Cf. môr-fæsten.

more, moru, an; *f.* (*also* mora *in cpds.* q. v.) *An* (*edible*) *root, a carrot, parsnip:*—Bêtan more *a root of beet,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 19. Wylisc moru *carrot* . . . Englisc moru *parsnip,* L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16, 21. Eolonan moran dust, doccan moran dust, 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Mintan broþ ođđe moran (*carrot*), 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6: 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 25. Nim celeþonian moran and glædenan moran and hocces moran, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Ete wælwyrte moran, Lchdm. i. 354, 13. Nim Englisce moran, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 15. Moran *pastinace,* Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 13. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* moraha, morach *pastinaca, cariota: Ger.* möhre.] v. feld-, weal-, weald-more; æg-moran.

môr-fæsten, es; *n. A place secure from attack from the swampy character of the country:*—Hê (*Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelîce æfter wudum fôr, and on môrfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 34.

morgen, es; *m.* I. *morning, morn:*—Ðâ hyt morgen wæs *mane facto,* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 1: Blickl. Homl. 235, 18. Syđđan morgen com, Beo. Th. 2159; B. 1077: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29: Exod. 346. On morgene *mane,* Ps. Th. 91, 2. On morgenne *in matutino,* 100, 8. Æt ðære þriddan tîde on morgenne, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35: 203, 2. On morgne *at morn,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 10; Gû. 1192: Th. 176, 29; Gû. 1217. On marne *mane,* Ps. Surt. 5, 4; 5: 54, 18: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Bringþ morgen tô mannum Decembris, Menol. Fox 435; Men. 219. On morgen *mane,* Gen. 28, 18: Blickl. Homl. 69, 28: 231, 36. Swîđe êr on morgen, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Morgena gehwilce *every morning,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 23; Gen. 848: Ps. Th. 58, 16. Morgna gehwam, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 7; Sch. 60. Morna, Beo. Th. 4892; B. 2450. Drince þrý morgenas *let him drink three mornings,* Lchdm. i. 88, 13. Nigon morgenas, ii. 118, 5. viiii morgnas . . . viii morgnas, 294, 1. Morghenas, iii. 6, 17. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow:*—Gâ and cum tô morgenne *go, and come to-morrow,* Past. Swt. 325, 1. On morgne *on the morrow,* Beo. Th. 4961; B. 2484. On morne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Tô morgen *cras,* Ex. 8, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30: Kent. Gl. 54: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. Tô morhgen (morgen, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen, morwen: *A. R.* morwen: *Ayenb.* morȝen: *Chauc. Piers P.* morwe: *Laym.* morȝeu, marȝen, morwe: *Goth.* maurgins: *Icel.* morginn: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* morgan: *O. Frs.* morn: *Dan. Du. Ger.* morgen: *Swed.* morgon.] v. êr-morgen, ærne, *and* mergen.

morgen-ceald; *adj. Chilled with the cold of early morning:*—Sceal gâr wesan monig morgenceald, Beo. Th. 6036; B. 3022.

morgen-colla, an; *m. Dread* (?) or *rage* (?), *furious attack* (?) *which comes in the morning:*—Him færspel bodedon, morgencollan, atolne ecgplegan, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245. v. collen-ferhþ.

morgen-dæg, es; *m.* I. *morning, day-light:*—Ðâ hit wæs tôforan dæges ðâ cwôman fugelas . . . hî eft gewiton. Ðâ hit on morgendæg wæs ðâ . . ., Nar. 16, 24. II. *the morrow:*—Be ðan morgendæge þencean, Blickl. Homl. 213, 22. v. mergen-dæg.

morgen-drenc, es; *m. A drink* or *potion to be taken in the morning:*—Hê gesette gôdne morgendrænc wiđ eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. iii. 70, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* morgin-drykkja.]

morgen-gifu, e; *f. The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage:*—Morgengifu *dos,* Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 53. Hit (*five hides of land*) wæs hire morgengifu ðâ heó êrest tô Aðulfe com, Chart. Th. 170, 24. Gif heó (*a widow*) binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, ðonne þolige heó ðære morgengyfe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8 (cf. 522, 3: 576, 2). Ic cýðe hwæt ic mînum wîfe tô morgengife sealde, ðæt is Beadewan and Burgestede and Strâtford and ða þreó hýda æt Heánhealan, Chart. Th. 596, 31. Hig ðone cincg bædon ðæt heó môste gesyllan hire morgengife intô Cristes cyrcean, 540, 18. Gif hió bearn ne gebyreþ fæderingmâgas âgan morgengyfe, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 2. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-giwe: *A. R.* marhen-, marech-, morh-giue: *Laym.* mor-, mær-ȝeue *douaire: Prompt. Parv.* mor-yve *dos: Icel.* morgun-gjöf: *Dan.* morgen-gave: *O. H. Ger.* morgangeba: *Ger.* morgen-gabe.] v. Grmm. R. A. 441.

morgen-lang; *adj. Having a long morning:*—Eorlwerod morgenlongne dæg môdgiómor sæt *sad at heart sat the warriors through a day whose evening seemed as if would never come,* Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2894.

morgen-leóht, es; *n. The morning light, morning,* Beo. Th. 1213; B. 604: 1839; B. 917. [*Laym.* morȝen-, more-liht: *O. H. Ger.* morganlioht *mane.*]

morgen-lîc; *adj.* I. *morning:*—Morgenlîc *matutinus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 67. From gehæld morgenlîcum *a custodia matutina,* Rtl. 181, 1. Tô morgenlîcum tîdum *ad matutinas horas,* 36, 35. Ic beó ðýs morgenlîcan dæge (*on the morning of this day:* St. Mary's death seems to have taken place on the day when she says this) gongende of lîchoman, Blickl. Homl. 143, 2: 139, 18. II. *of to-morrow:*—Se morgenlîca dæg *crastinus dies,* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. [*Icel.* morgun-ligr *matutinus: O. H. Ger.* morgan-lîh *matutinus.*] v. mergen-, myrgenlîc.

morgen-mete, es; *m. A morning meal, breakfast:*—On xii mônþum ðû scealt sillan ðînum þeówan men vii hund hlâfa and xx hlâfa, bûton morgenmetum and nônmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 129, 19. [ȝief he frend were me sceolde ȝief him his morȝemete (cf. 231, 19 where it is called *forme mete*) þat he þe bet mihte abide þane more mete, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 33.]

morgen-regn, es; *m. Rain that falls in the morning:*—Ðû þurh lyft lætest, leódum tô freme, mildne morgenrên, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 2; Az. 82.

morgen-seóc; *adj. Sick in the morning:*—Him biþ â sefa geómor, môd morgenseóc, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 4; Hy. 4, 95.

morgen-spell, es; *n. A story* or *narrative told in the morning:*—Ðâ wæs wîde læded mære morgenspel . . . ðæt Cristes rôd funden wære, Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970.

morgen-sprǽc, e; *f. The periodical assembly of a guild held in the morning,* or *on the morrow after the guild-feast:*—Se gegilda ðe ne gesêce his morgenspæce gilde his syster huniges *the member of a guild, who does not attend the assembly of the guild, shall pay a sester of honey,* Chart. Th. 613, 7. [Cf. And if any broþer be somound to any *morwespeche* . . . and wil nouht come, he scal paye a pound of wax, English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. See also the Glossary for other references to the word, and Introduction, pp. xxxii–xxxiii, for remarks upon it. In the Promptorium morow-, morwe-, mor-speche = *crastinum colloquium;* cf. English Guilds, p. 30, where a meeting is held 'on morwe aftyr þe gylde day.']

morgen-steorra, an; *m. The morning star:*—Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wê hâtaþ morgensteorra *Lucifer,* Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3: 39, 13; Fox 234, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 26; Met. 4, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* morow-,

morwyn-sterre *Lucifer:* cf. *Icel.* morgun-stjarna: *Ger.* morgen-stern.] v. æfen-steorra.

morgen-swēg, es; *m. A sound made in the morning:*—Đā wæs on ūhtan Grendles gūþcræft gumum undyrne. Đā wæs æfter wiste wōp up āhafen, micel morgenswēg, Beo. Th. 258; B. 129.

morgen-tīd, e; *f. Morning-tide, morning:*—In morgentīd *in matutinis*, Ps. Surt. 100, 8. On morgentīd, Beo. Th. 973; B. 484: 1041; B. 518: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. On ða morgentīd, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Útgong margentíde *exitus matutini*, Ps. Surt. 64, 9. Tō margentīde *ad matutinum*, 29, 6. In margentīd *in matutino*, 72, 14. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-tid: *O.Sax.* morgan-tīd: *Icel.* morgun-tīðir *matins.*] v. mergen-tīd.

morgen-torht; *adj. Bright with the brightness of morning* (applied to the sun), Andr. Kmbl. 482; An. 241.

morgen-wacian; *p.* ode *To get up early in the morning:*—Morgen-wacode *manicabat* (v. Lk. 21, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 72: 56, 58.

mōr-hēþ, e; *f. A mountain-heath:*—Swā līg freteþ mōrhēþ *velut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

mōr-heald (?):—Wǣron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht mearchofu mōrheald, Cd. 145: Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61. *Grein takes the word to be an adjective = placed on a mountain slope*, cf. heald; *adj. But the word might be a noun*, cf. *O.H.Ger.* halda; *f. clivus: Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope, 'their march-dwellings were the mountain-slope.' Or perhaps* heald, ge-heald *in the sense of* keeping *might be compared, as also* hald *fermum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 71, *so* mōr-heald = *mountain-hold* or *fastness. Yet again,* heald *may be* [*a northern form* (?) *of*] *the verb* = heóld, *'the mountain guarded their march-dwellings.' Bouterwek and Thorpe read thus.*

mōr-hop, es; *n. A pool in a marsh:*—Hē byreþ blōdig wæl . . . mearcaþ mōrhopu *he* (*Grendel*) *will bear the bloody corse . . . will mark the marshy pools* (*with the blood*), Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Cf. fen-hop.

mōrig; *adj. Marshy, fenny:*—On mōrium lande *in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. v. mōr-mǣd.

mōr-land, es; *n. Moor-land, wild hilly country:*—Se ðe on wēstenne, mēðe and meteleás, mōrland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Hē wunede on ðām mōrlandum (*in montanis*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 33. Se æresta lāreów on ðām mōrlandum ða ðe syndon tō norþdǣle Pehta rīces *primus doctor transmontanis Pictis ad aquilonem*, 5, 9; B. 622, 40. Ofer alle mōrlonda *super omnia montana*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. i. 65.

mōr-mēd, e; *f. A marshy meadow:*—Tō mōrmǣde norþhyrnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 19. v. mōrig.

morne, mōrod. v. morgen, mōraþ.

mōr-pytt, es; *m. A marshy pool:*—On mōrpyt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 9.

mōr-sceaþa, an; *m. A bandit, a robber who takes refuge in the moors* (v. mōr):—Ðone mōrsceaþo (*Barabbas*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 15, 11. Wæs Barabbas mōrsceaþe (sceaþa, Rush.) *erat Barabbas latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 40. Swā tō mōrsceaþe (scaþe, Rush.) gié cwōmun (*ad latronem*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 55. Tuoge mōrsceaþo *duo latrones*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 27: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 33.

mōr-seáþ, es; *m. A boggy, marshy pit*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 13.

mōr-secg, es; *m. n. Sedge:*—Bedde hys bed myd mōrsecge, Lchdm. iii. 140, 25.

mōr-stapa, an; *m. A moor-stepper, traverser of the moors:*—Mǣre mōrstapa (*the bull*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 11; Rūn. 2.

mortere, es; *m. A mortar:*—Mortere *mortariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 28. Se ealra mǣsta mortere *girba*, 42, 22: i. 20, 25. Gepuna eall tōsomne on ānum mortere, Lchdm. i. 216, 13: 142, 18.

morþ, es; *n. m.* I. *death, destruction, perdition:*—Hit wæs hæleþa forlor menniscra morþ ðæt hié tō mete dǣdon ofet unfǣle *it was men's ruin, our race's destruction, that for their food they took that evil fruit*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. Mid morþes cwealme *with death's pang*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Ðæt micle morþ (*death which followed the eating of the forbidden fruit*), 30; Th. 40, 16; Gen. 640. Nys ūs nā tō secgenne ðone sceamlīcan morþ ðe ðǣr gedōn wæs (*the mortality, attended with so many horrible circumstances, that happened at the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. II. *that which causes death:*—Ðū (*the evil soul*) wǣre ðǣr (*in this world*) morþ and myrþra, ac ðū ne miht hēr (*in the next world*) swā beón, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ic bidde ðæt man ðæs morþes (*deadly sin, marriage by men in orders*) heononforþ geswīce, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 23. Hē (*the devil*) hogode on ðæt micle morþ (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*) men forweorpan, forlǣran and forlǣdan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Man tēh ðæt morþ (*apparently an image of the intended victim whose destruction was being attempted through witchcraft by a widow and her son*, v. III *and* morþ-dǣd) forþ of hire inclifan. Đā nam man ðæt wīf and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebricge, Chart. Th. 230, 17. III. *murder;* (a) as a technical term, *slaying with an attempt at concealment of the deed.* Cf. the distinction in Icelandic law between *morþ* murder and *víg* manslaughter, 'þat er morþ ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í gegn,' but if declaration (*lýsing*) were made it was *víg.* v. Cl. & Vig. Dict. and Grmm. R. A. 625. Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. p. 633, suggests that *morþ* has particular reference to death caused by witchcraft or by poison, and refers to the connection in which the compounds *morþ-dǣd-, weorc, -wyrhta* occur: see the passages given under those words. See also the last passage under II:—Gif open morþ weorþe ðæt man sȳ āmyrdred āgife man māgum ðone banan and gif hit tihtle sȳ and æt lāde mistīde dēme se bisceop *if there be a death and it afterwards appear that the man was murdered, the* (*supposed*) *murderer being discovered, let the latter be given up to the kinsmen* (*of the slain man*), *and if the accusation be brought, and the attempt of the accused to clear himself fail, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æbere morþ æfter woruldlage is bōtleás *slaying, which is proved to be murder, according to the secular law, cannot be compounded for*, 65; Th. i. 410, 5. (b) as a general term, *murder, homicide:*—Hī swylc geblōt and swylc morþ dōnde wǣron (*of Busiris sacrificing strangers to the gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 26. Ðæs ðe hē blōdgyte, wælfyll weres wǣpnum gespēdeþ, morþ mid mundum, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 13; Gen. 1528. [*Laym.* morþ *destruction: O. Sax.* morð: *O. Frs.* morth: *Icel.* morð: *O.H. Ger.* mord: *Lat.* mort-.] v. morþor.

morþ-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly harm, murder*, Beo. Th. 272; B. 136. v. morþor-bealu.

morþ-crundel. v. crundel.

morþ-dǣd, e; *f. A deed which causes destruction,* (a) *of the body:*—Be ðǣm wiccecræftum and be liblācum and be morþdǣdum, gif man ðǣr ācweald wǣre (v. *last passage under* morþ, II, *and* morþ-weorc), L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 11. (b) *of the soul, deadly sin, evil deed:*—Hē gewenede swā hine sylfne tō heora synlīcum þeáwum and tō mārum morþdǣdum mid ðam mānfullum flocce . . . Swā fērde se cniht on his fraceþum dǣdum and on morþdǣdum micclum gestrangod on orwēnnysse his āgenre hǣle, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 18–24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swȳðe forsyngod . . . þurh morþdǣda and þurh māndǣda, Wulfst. 163, 21. [Þonne scalt þu (*the body*), erming, up arisen imete þine morþdeden, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 37.]

morþor, es; *n. m.* I. *murder:*—Manige men wēnaþ ðæt morþor sȳ seó mǣste synne; ac ūs is tō witenne ðæt þreora cynna syndon morþras. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt æreste, ðæt man tō ōðrum lǣþþe hæbbe, and hine hatige . . . Ða æfstigan men, ðēh hī sȳn ðæs morþres scyldige, hī hit him tō nānre synne ne gelȳfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 34–65, 11. Ðara banena byre morþres gylpeþ, Beo. Th. 4116; B. 2055. Ðeáh hié (*cannibals*) morþres feala gefremed habben, Andr. Kmbl. 1950; An. 977. Morþres on luste, 2282; An. 1142. Draca morþre swealt *the dragon perished by the sword*, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892. Ic on morþor ofslōh minra sumne hyldemāga, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 32; Gen. 1093. Morþor sceal mon under eorþan befeolan, ðe hit forhelan þenceþ, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115. Morþer *homicidium* . . . fore morþre *propter homicidium*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25. Ne ðū morþur ne fremme *non homicidium facies*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 18: Lind. 27, 16. Morþur *homicidia*, 15, 19. II. *mortal sin, great wickedness:*—Wælhreówes ārleásta fela, mān and morþor, misdǣda worn (cf. hwilc mān and hwilce ārleásnesse Neron weorhte, Fox 58, 2), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Morþres brytta (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1142. Ðæt wē ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen, hwǣr ðæt hālige treó beheled wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 855; El. 428: 1248; El. 626. Ðære synwræce sceoldon, morþres ongyldan, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 30; Gū. 833. Hū lange mānwyrhtan morþre gylpaþ *usque quo peccatores gloriabuntur*, Ps. Th. 93, 3. Seó sāwl sceal mid deóflum drohtnoþ habban in morþre and on māne, Wulfst. 187, 18. Morþor (*adultery*), Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 29; Cri. 193. Ic andette mīnes mōdes morþor, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 82; Sal. 41. III. *torment, deadly injury, great misery:*—Swā hwæt swā wit morþres þoliaþ, hit is Adame forgolden, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. Se hié of ðam morþre ālȳsde (*from the fiery furnace*), 196; Th. 244, 23; Dan. 452. God wearp hine on ðæt morþer innan (*into hell*), 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Heó his mǣg-winum morþor fremedon (*greatly afflicted*), 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Sceolde his wīte habban, ealra morþra mǣst, 16; Th. 19, 26; Gen. 297. Ðe ūs monna mǣst morþra gefremede, sārra sorga, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 181. [*Goth.* maurþr *φόνος.*] v. morþ.

morþor-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly hurt, murder:*—Geseón morþorbealo māga, Beo. Th. 2162; B. 1079: 5477; B. 2742. v. morþ-bealu.

morþor-bedd, es; *n. The bed of death, the bed where a murdered man lies:*—Wæs ðam yldestan mǣges dǣdum morþorbed strēd (*of a man shot by his brother*), Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436.

morþor-cofa, an; *m. A prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2008; An. 1006.

morþor-cræft, es; *m. Deadly* or *murderous art* or *power:*—Ðǣr sylfǣtan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*) ēdel healdaþ morþorcræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 353; An. 177.

morþor-cwealm, es; *m. Murder, slaughter*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 4; Gn. Ex. 152.

morþor-hete, es; *m. Murderous, deadly hate*, Beo. Th. 2214; B. 1105.

morþor-hof, es; *n. A place of torment* or *extreme misery* (*hell*), Elen. Kmbl. 2603; El. 1303.

morþor-hûs, es; *n. A house of torment* (*hell*), Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 15; Cri. 1625.

morþor-leán, es; *n. Recompense of sin* or *a terrible recompense*:—Ðǽr (*in hell*) sceolan þeófas and þeódsceaþan, leáse and forlegene, lífes ne wênan, and mânsworan morþorleán seón, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 24; Cri. 1612.

morþor-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of murder* or *of grievous sin*, Andr. Kmbl. 3197; An. 1601.

morþor-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Morþorslago *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. v. morþ-slaga.

morþor-slagu (?), e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Morþurslaga *homicidium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 13. Morþorslago (morþurslagu, Rush.) *homicidia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

morþor-slege, es; *m. Murder, homicide*:—Swâ hwylc swâ morþorslege þafaþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14.

morþor-sliht, es; *m. Slaughter, the slain*:—Hwæt wæs on manrîme morþorslehtes, deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1297; El. 650. v. morþ-sliht.

morþor-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of iniquity* or *of murder*:—Hêr syndan mânsworan and morþorwyrhtan, Wulfst. 165, 30. v. morþ-wyrhta.

morþ-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, an assassin*:—Sŷ ælc morþslaga âwirged *maledictus, qui clam percusserit proximum suum*, Deut. 27, 24. Oferfyll biþ mægbana and morþslaga, Wulfst. 242, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* morð-slaga: *pl.*] v. morþor-slaga.

morþ-sliht, es; *m. Murder, assassination*:—Be morþslihtum, L. Æðelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11, 12. v. morþor-sliht.

morþ-weorc, es; *n. An act which causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Hæðenscipe biþ ðæt man . . . wiccecræft lufige oððe morþweorc gefremme (*causes death by witchcraft or poison*, v. morþ, III), L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. Deóflice dǽda on morþweorcum and on manslihtan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. [*O. Sax.* mord-werk.] Cf. morþ-dæd *and next word.*

morþ-wyrhta, an; *m. One who causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Wiccan oððe wigleras, mânsworan oððe morþwyrhtan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20 (see note): L. Eth. vi. 7, 36; Th. i. 316, 21, 324, 11: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7: Wulfst. 266, 25. v. morþ, III.

moru. v. more.

môr-wyrt, e; *f. Moor-wort*:—Wyrc hió (*a salve*) of ðære smalan môrwyrte (*drosera rotundifolia*, Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 128, 8.

mos, es; *n. A moss, a marshy place*:—In ðæt micle mos; of ðæm mose, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 19. Cf. Tô mossetena gemǽre, and swâ big mossetena gemǽre . . . Ðis syndon ðæs landes gemǽre æt mosleáge, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 56, 22, 28. [*N. of England and Scott.* moss (*as in* moss-trooper): *O. H. Ger.* mos *palus*: cf. *Icel.* mosi *a moss*: *Dan.* mose *a bog, moor.*]

môs, es; *n. Food, nourishment*:—Gê oftugon hrægles nacedum, môses meteleásum, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 11; Cri. 1507. Tô môse ł æte *ad edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 66. Ðû his heáfod sealdest tô môse (*in escam*), Ps. Th. 73, 14. Tô môse *manducare*, 77, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27: 271; An. 136: Salm. Kmbl. 576; Sal. 287. Môse fêdan, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gû. 245. Wista ł môsa *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* muos, môs *esca, cibus*: *O. H. Ger.* muos, môs *cibus, esca, edulium, coena, alimonia*: *Ger.* mus: cf. ge-müse.]

mot, es; *n. A mote, an atom*:—Mot *attomos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 37: ii. 8, 10. Mote *atomo*, 9, 62. Tô hwî gesihst ðû ðæt mot (*festucam*) on ðînes brôðor êgan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 3, 5. Ðû gesâwe gehwǽde mot on ðînes brôðor eáge, R. Ben. 12, 3. Ðæt lytle mot . . . ðone mot, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 42.

môt *a meeting, court.* v. folc-, ge-môt, *and compounds in which* môt *forms the first part.*

môt, e; *f.* (?) *Toll, tax*:—Môt ðæs cyninge[s] *nomisma census*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 19. [*Goth.* môta *toll, custom*: cf. *Icel.* mûta *a fee*: *O. H. Ger.* mûta *toll*: *Ger.* mauth.]

mótan = (?) mêtan:—Gif man ôðerne sace tihte and hê ðane mannan môte (*meet with*; Price translates *cite*, see his note) an medle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11.

[**môtan**;] ic, hê môt, ðû môst; wê môton; *p.* môste (*from* môt-te). I. *to be allowed, may, mote*, (a) *with an infinitive*:—Môt ic drincan *licet mihi bibere*, ic môste *mihi licuit*, gif wê môstan *si nobis liceret*, beón âlŷfed *licere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 15. Wê môton *nobis licet*, ðû môstest *tibi licuit*, 44; Som. 46, 29. Ðû môst heonon hûðe lǽdan, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2148: Beo. Th. 3347; B. 1671. Monna gehwylc geceósan môt swâ helle hiénþu swâ heofones mǽrþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. Gif hê ûs geunnan wile ðæt wê hine grêtan môton, Beo. Th. 700; B. 347. Ne mâgon hié and ne môton (*are not able and are not permitted*) ðînne líchoman deáþe gedǽlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2431; An. 1217. Ðæt hié on ðæt fǽgon, ðæt ic swâ lytle hwîle lifgean môste, Nar. 32, 21. Ðæt ðû wilwega wealdan môstest, Ps. Th. 90, 11. Môstes, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 10; Cri. 1389. Hê him âlŷfde ðæt hî ærnan môstan, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Ðæt ic gâst mînne âgifan môte, Andr. Kmbl. 2832; An. 1418. Ðæt ðû môte îrætwa dǽlan, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 15; Gen. 2828. Ðæt hê ða yldu môte wendan tô lífe, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 24; Ph. 190. Ðǽr wê môtun sêcan, 65 b; Th. 242, 8; Ph. 670. Môtan, 11 b; Th. 16, 1; Cri. 246. Môten, 13 a; Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. (b) *with ellipsis of infinitive*, (1) *to be supplied from preceding clause*:—Ða ic for God wille gemundbyrdan gif ic môt, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 12; Gen. 2473. Blǽd biþ ǽghwæm ðæm ðe Hǽlende hêran þenceþ, and wel is þam ðe ðæt môt, 221; Th. 287, 11; Sat. 365. Uton fleón ða hwîle ðe wê môton, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 20. Nû cweþaþ oft preóstas ðæt Petrus hæfde wîf: fulsôþ hŷ secgaþ, forðam ðe hê swâ môste dâ, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 23. (2) *to be inferred otherwise*:—Ic him yfle ne môt *I may not be harmful to him*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 5; Rä. 80, 9. Ðû of nêde môst (*mayst go*), Andr. Kmbl. 230; An. 115. Nǽfre hió tô helle môt, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 19; Rä. 40, 20. Hê begeat leáfe ðæt hê of ðam lande môste, Homl. Skt. 3, 328. Ðæt Metellus tô Rôme môste, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 25. Ðæt hê môste mid ðæm sunu wið Somnitum, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 17. II. *to be obliged, must*:—Man môt on eornost môtian wið his drihten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Londrîhtes môt monna ǽghwylc îdel hweorfan, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Ðæt hit sceaðen mǽl scŷran môste, 3883; B. 1939. [This verb is one of the small class of verbs called preterite-present. The infin. does not occur in any of the dialects, but in the forms which are found the conjugation is the same as that of the A. S. verb. *Goth.* ga-môt; *p.* -môsta: *O. Sax.* môt; *p.* môsta: *O. Frs.* môt; *p.* môste: *O. H. Ger.* muoz, môz; *p.* muosi, muoste.]

môt-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A court-house*:—Môtern *praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28. v. gemôt-ærn.

môt-bell, e; *f. A bell rung to call an assembly together*:—Debent statim pulsatis campanis, quod Anglice vocant *mótbel*, convocare omnes et universos, quod Anglice dicunt *folcmôte*, L. Edw. Conf. Schmid, p. 509, § 4.

môtere, es; *m. One who addresses a meeting*:—Môtere *vel* maþelere *concionator*, i. *locutor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 31. On môtera ford; of môtera forde andlang môtera lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* motare *or* pletare *disceptor*, p. 345, *and see note.*] v. môtian, II, III.

môt-gerêfa, an; *m. The* gerêfa *who presides at a court* or môt:—Swâ ðæt nân scŷrgerêfe oððe môtgerêfe dâr habban ǽne sôcne oððe gemôt bûton ðæs abbudes âgen hǽse (*nullus vicecomes vel praepositus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 9. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 181, 155, note 2.

moðða, an; *f. A moth*:—Moðða *tinea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 15: 78, 70. Ðǽr moðða (mohða, Lind. Rush.: mouȝþe, mouȝte, Wick.) hit fornimþ *ubi tinea demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20: Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Moðða word fræt, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. Ðǽr moððan hit âwêstaþ, Wulfst. 286, 32. [*H. M.* mohðe: *Prompt. Parv.* mouȝte: *Chauc.* mouhtes; *pl.*: *Icel.* motti; *Ger.* motte.]

môt-hûs, es; *n. A house where a court* or *assembly is held*:—Dômhûs *vel* môthûs *epicausterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 52. Môthûses *prod*[*r*]*omi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 61.

môtian; *p.* ode. I. *to address one's self, speak* (*to a person*), *converse* (v. môtung):—Man môt on eornost môtian wið his Drihten se ðewyle ðæt wê sprecon mid weorcum wið hine *the Lord, who will have us speak to him by our deeds, must be addressed in all seriousness*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Ne hiwa ðû swilce ðû mid bilewitnysse mǽge ðê gân orsorh tô mǽdena hûsum and wið hî môtian ðæt ðîn môd ne beó yfele besmiten þurh ða ŷdelan spellunga *do not pretend, as if in innocency you can go secure to maidens' houses and converse with them, and your heart not be defiled through the idle conversations*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 11. Gif se munuc wyle gân tô wîfmanna hûsum and wið hŷ môtian, and gif ðǽm mǽdenum líkiaþ hyra luftŷman spræce, 48, 15. [Cf. Stille beo þu, ne schaltu motin wið me na mare, Marh. 17, 26.] II. *to address an assembly* (cf. môtere):—Herôdes hæfde gemôt . . . Mid ðam ðe hê swîdost môtode, on his dômsetle sittende (cf. Acts 12, 21: *Herod sat upon his throne, and made an oration*), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 30. III. *to discuss, dispute, moot a question* (cf. a *moot* point):—Ðû scealt gelŷfan on ðone lifigendan God, and nâ ofer ðîne mǽðe môtian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. [Cf. ge-môtod, *and Prompt. Parv.* mootyn *discepto, placito*; môtynge *disceptacio.*]

môt-lǽdu *in* Chart. Th. 433, 22. *The word occurs in a list of services due from the tenant of certain land, and seems to mean 'courts, assemblies'*:—Þreó môtlǽdu ungeboden on xii mônþum *the tenant must attend three courts a year without summons. In the same charter, in similar lists, occur two phrases which seem identical in meaning with that just given*, þrîwa sêcan gemôt on xii mônþum, 433, 9, *and* iii gemôt on geáre, 433, 32. The charter is later than 1066, perhaps the *Icel.* leið *an assembly*, may be compared. Cf. also kynnis-leið *a visit to relations.*

môt-stôw, e; *f. A place of assembly, forum*:—Môtstôw on burge *forus* (*forum*?) vel *prorostra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 43: 47, 22. v. gemôt-stôw.

môtung, e; *f. Conversation, discourse*:—Of môtunge *colloquio, sermocinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 26. v. môtian, I.

môt-weorþ; *adj. Entitled to attend a* môt:—Ealle ða men ða beón môtwurðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 32.

mucg-, mug-wyrt, e; *f.* A plant name *mug-wort*, (Scott.) *muggart, muggon*, also called *mother-wort*. In the Herbarium, Lchdm. i, three kinds of *mug-wort* are mentioned:—Mugcwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *artemisiam* and ôðrum naman mucgwyrt nemneþ (*Artemisia vulgaris*), 102, 1–3. *Herba artemisia tragonthes* ðæt is mugcwyrt (*Artemisia dracunculus tarragon*), 102, 18. Mucgwyrt. Ðeós wyrt þridde ðe wê *artemisiam leptefilos*, and ôðrum naman mucgwyrt nemdon (*Artemisia Pontica*), 104, 15–18. Mugwort was supposed to prevent weariness on a journey, v. Lchdm. i. 102, 3–7: ii. 154, 8–12. Mugwyrt *artemisia* vel *matrum herba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 51: 66, 61. Mucgwyrt, ii. 8, 36. Mugwyrt *gagantes* (see above, Lchdm. i. 102, 18), i. 68, 78. Mucgwyrt, ii. 42, 40. See Lchdm. iii. 339 for other references, and Grmm. D. M. 1152.

mucxle, mûdrica. v. muscle, mŷdrece.

mûga, mûha, mûwa, an; *m. A mow* (as in barley-*mow*), *a heap* (of hay, corn):—Mûha *aceruus*, Wülck. 3, 10. Mûwan *acervum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 10. Mûwan, hreácas *acervos*, 9, 55. Gif fŷr bærne mûgan oððe standende æceras *si ignis comprehenderit acervos frugum sive stantes segetes in agris*, Ex. 22, 6. [Cf. Wrt. Voc. i. 154, 23 a mowe (reke, MS. Camb.) *une moye:* Sparewen grupen in þen *muȝen*, Laym. 29280: *Icel.* mûgi *a swathe*.]

mûl, es; *m. A mule*:—Mûl *mulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 25: 78, 10: 287, 49: ii. 56, 40. Ne beó gê nâ swylce hors and mûlas, Ps. Th. 31, 10. [*From Lat.* mulus. *Icel.* mûll: *O. H. Ger.* mûl: *Ger.* maul (-thier, -esel).]

mûl-hirde, es; *m. A mule-keeper*:—Mûlhyrde *mulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37.

munan (a pret. pres. verb); ic, hê man, ðû manst, wê munon; *p.* munde. I. *to remember, be mindful of, to be careful of*:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a good man thinks of, is careful of, a good and quiet horse*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. [Cf. *Icel.* muna *to remember with feelings of gratitude, hate*, etc.] II. *to consider, think*:—Fêdan hig swâ swâ hig sylfe wyrþe munon *let their meal be such as they consider suitable*, L. Ath. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 7. Ðæt hine God ðæs cynedômes weorþne munde, Ps. C. 50, 150; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 150. [*Goth.* ga-munan; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munum; *p.* -munda *to remember*: *O. Sax.* far-munan; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munun; *p.* -munsta *to despise*: *Icel.* muna; *prs.* man, *pl.* munum; *p.* mundi *to remember*.] v. â-, ge-, of-, on-munan.

mund, e; *f.* I. *a hand*:—Hê cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236: 6037; B. 3022. Merestrâta mundum brugdon (*swam*), 1033; B. 514. Mundum brugdon scealcas of sceáðum scîrmâled swyrd, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Gif monna hwelc mundum sînum aldre beneóteþ, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 31; Gen. 1040. Ic gefêng mid mundum mægenbyrðenne, Beo. Th. 6173; B. 3091. II. *a hand* (as a measure):—Stænen bedd þrŷm mundum hiérra ðonne ðæs hûses flôr, Shrn. 69, 4. III. (a) *protection* (cf. *to be in a person's hands, and* v. hand):—Wê woldon gesettan ðâs bôc mannum tô getrymminge and tô munde ûs sylfum *we wished to compose this book to encourage other men, and to secure ourselves*, Homl. Skt. pref. 71. Gê orsorge wuniaþ on lande under mŷnre munde, Wulfst. 132, 16. Ða hæðenan mid lâcum heora leásra goda munde and gescyldnysse bædon, Homl. Th. i. 504, 19. Munde *patrocinium*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 19. Gif hŷ him syððan ne dôþ mete ne munde *if afterwards they do not feed or shelter him*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. Gif mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25: Hy. 7, 48; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 48. Hwî wênst ðû ðæt hŷ habban nânege munde heora freónda on ðisse weorulde *why do you think that they* (*the good who are dead*) *afford no protection to their friends in this world*, Shrn. 202, 25. (b) in a technical sense, *Guardianship*:—Ða betâhte Ecgferþ land and bôc on cynges gewitnesse Dûnstâne arcebiscepe tô mundgenne his lâfe and his bearna. Ða hê geendod wæs ðâ râd se bisceop tô ðam cynge myngude ðære munde and his gewitnesse *then Ecgferth delivered land and charter, with the witness of the king, to archbishop Dunstan, that he might act as guardian in respect to them, on behalf of his widow and children. When he died, the bishop rode to the king, and reminded him of the guardianship and his witness*, Chart. Th. 208, 10–18. (c) in a personal sense, *A protector, guardian* (cf. mund-bora, mundbyrdness, II):—Ðæt hê beó ðærtô geheald and mund under mê, Chart. Th. 391, 17. Ic wile ðæt Æthelm sŷ hire mund and ðæs landes, 545, 23. Ic wille ðæt Ælfrîc and Ælfhelm bên mund and freónd intô ðære stôwe, 547, 37. Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Bê Alfrîc and Tosî and Ðrunni ðese quides mundes, Chart. Th. 567, 1.] IV. as a technical term in the laws, (a) *protection, guardianship* extended by the king to the subject, *the king's peace*, by the head of a family to its members:—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe freólsgefa âge munde ðare hîna *if a man give his slave freedom, let him who gives the freedom be the guardian of the freedman's family*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. Ðonne ðæt gedôn sŷ ðonne rære man cyninges munde ðæt is ðæt hŷ ealle gemænum handum of ægðere mægþe on ânum wæpne ðam sêmende syllan ðæt cyninges mund stande *when that is done, then let the king's peace be declared, that is, that they all of either kindred, with their hands in common upon one weapon, engage to the mediator that the king's peace shall not be broken*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 20–22: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 19. Be munde. Hwîlum wæron heáfodstedas and heálîce hâdas micelre mæþe and munde wyrþe and griðian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþorf[ton] (*they were entitled to afford protection, and might give 'grið' to those that needed it*), L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7: Wulfst. 157, 19. Se ærcebiscop spæc tô mê ymbe Xpes circean freóls, ðæt heó hæfþ nû læsse munde ðonne hió hwîlan êr hæfde, Chart. Th. 308, 20. [Ich wille ðat hié habben alsuâ hiere rigte ðane tûn mid alsuâ muchele munde alsuâ on mêseluen stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 7.] (b) *the fine paid for violation of* mund, cf. mund-bryce, mund-byrd:—Mund ðare betstan widuwan eorlcundre, L. scillinga gebête, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Gif man widuwan unâgne genimeþ, ii gelde seó mund sŷ, 76; Th. i. 20, 14. Heáfodmynstres griðbryce bête man be cyninges munde, ðæt is mid .v. pundum (*let the fine be as in the case of breach of the king's* mund, cf. gif hwâ cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebête ðæt mid .v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29), L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 19. Gif hwâ folces fyrdscip âwyrde, gebête ðæt georne, and cyninge ða munde, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 6. [*O. Sax.* mund *hand*: *Icel.* mund; *f. hand* (mostly poetry); also *hand* (a measure): *O. Frs.* mund *guardianship*; also *a guardian*: *O. H. Ger.* munt *palmus, cubitus; protectio; protector*, Grff. ii. 815: 813. v. Grmm. R. A. 447.] v. fêðe-mund. The word also is found in proper names, e. g. Eád-mund.

mund (?):—Hû ic fæmnanhâd mund inne geheóld and eác môdor gewearþ Meotodes suna, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 32: Cri. 93.

mund-beorh, -beorges; *m. A sheltering hill*:—Hî (*Jerusalem*) synd mundbeorgas micle ymbûtan, Ps. Th. 124, 2.

mund-bora, an; *m.* I. *one who can give protection* (mund), *a protector, patron, guardian, advocate*:—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advocatus, patronus* vel *interpellator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 42. Mundbora *patronus*, ii. 67, 24: *subfragator*, 121, 55; Ep. Gl. 24 b, 31: *advocatus*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 73. (a) applied to the Deity:—Se ðe (*Christ*) is ûre mundbora, Homl. Th. i. 350, 25: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 24; Hö. 75: 68 a; Th. 251, 36; Jul. 156. Drihten ðîn mundbora *Dominus protectio tua*, Ps. Th. 120, 5. Ûres mundboran (*Christ*) lâre folgian, Blickl. Homl. 169, 17: (*God*), Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 25; Gû. 514: 8 a; Th. 2, 33; Cri. 28. (b) to angels or saints:—Tô ðæm heáhengle Michaele, swâ tô ðæm getreówestan mundboran, Blickl. Homl. 201, 27. Hê (*Dives*) ðone wolde habban him tô mundboran, ðam ðe hê nolde êr his cruman syllan, Homl. Th. i. 330, 27. (c) to earthly kings:—Wes ðû (*Hrothgar*) mundbora mînum magoþegnum, Beo. Th. 2964; B. 1480. Eádmund cyning, mâga mundbora, Chr. 942; Edm. 2. Eádgâr, West-Seaxena wine, Myrcene mundbora, 975; Erl. 125, 17. Éast-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesôhte Ecgbryht him tô mundboran, 823; Erl. 62, 25: 921; Erl. 108, 14. Sceal him (*an ecclesiastic or a foreigner who was wronged*) cyng beón oððon eorl and bisceop for mæg and for mundboran, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 8: L. Eth. ix. 33: Th. i. 348, 6: L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. II. *a guardian* (of things):—Ðara mâdma mundbora wæs, Beo. Th. 5552; B. 2779. [*O. Sax.* mund-boro: *O. L. Ger.* mund-boro *municeps*: *O. H. Ger.* munt-poro *patronus, protector*.]

mund-bryce, es; *m.* I. *a breach of* mund (v. mund, IV):—Wê cwædon be mundbrice, se ðe hit dô, ðæt hê þolige ealles ðæs ðe hê âge, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hwâ cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebête ðæt mid v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29. On Centlande æt ðam mundbryce (*for the offence*), v. pund ðam cingce, and þreó ðam arcebiscope, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 20. II. *the fine paid for the offence to the authority whose* mund *was violated*:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning âh ofer ealle men on Wessexan, ðæt is, mundbryce . . . , L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13. Gif hwâ folces fyrdscip âmyrre ðæt hit ænote weorþe forgilde hit fullîce and cyninge ðone mundbrice (*pay the fine to the king for the offence*), L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7. Bête cyningce be fullan mundbryce, 42; Th. i. 400, 24: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 5. On Cantwara lage cyning and arcebiscop âgan gelîcne and efendŷrne mundbryce, L. Eth. vii. 6; Th. i. 330, 18. Myndbræcas and ælces wŷtes, Chart. Th. 333, 33.

mund-byrd, e; *f.* (v. mund, mund-bora). I. *protection, patronage, aid*:—Mundbyrd *suffragium*, Ep. Gl. 24 b, 32: *patrocinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 59: ii. 66, 53: 116, 3: Hpt. Gl. 497, 59. Hê þancaþ Gode his mundbyrde, ðonne hê hine of hwylcum earfoþum âlysed hæfþ, Ps. Th. 17, arg. Se ðe him ecean Godes tô mundbyrde miht gestreóneþ *qui sperat in Domino*, 83, 13: Cd. 83; Th. 105, 14; Gen. 1753. Mundbyrde and fultome *presidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 41. Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, 79, 84: 84, 15. Ic mundbyrd on ðê hæfde *tu es meus protector*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Heó funde mundbyrd æt ðam mæran þeódne, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 2; Jud. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1447; An. 724: Exon.

35 a; Th. 113, 11; Gū. 113. Gif ðū ðē tō swā mildum (*heathen gods*) mundbyrd sēcest, 68 a; Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Ða mundbyrde (*patrocinium*) ðæs fēredan fæder tō Drihtne, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 41. Geornlīce mundbyrde gelȳſaþ tō ðære stōwe (*a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. Ðæt folc beág tō Eádwearde cyninge and sōhton his friþ and his mundbyrde, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 2. Ūs gehǣl mid mundbyrdum *nos salva patrociniis*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 44. II. *the fine paid for a violation of* mund (v. mund, IV a, b; mund-bryce, II):—Cyninges mundbyrd .L. scillinga, L. Ethb. 8; Th. i. 6, 1: 15; Th. i. 6, 12. Ciricean mundbyrd .L. scill. swā cinges, L. Wih. 2; Th. i. 36, 17. Scyldig (*liable to pay*) cyninges mundbyrde, L. Alf. pol. 5 Th. i. 64, 11. Forgylde ðem mæn his mundbyrd (*the fine for violating the man's* mund *by fighting in his house*), L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 15: L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 1. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mund-burd: *O. H. Ger.* mundi-burd.]

mundbyrdan. v. ge-mundbyrdan.

mundbyrdness, e; *f.* I. *protection*:—Ic fare swā hwyder swā ðū mē tō mundbyrdnysse gerecst *I will go whithersoever thou dost direct for my protection*, Glostr. Frag. 106, 24. II. in a personal sense (v. mund, III b), *A protector, patron, advocate*:—Ic ðē mē tō mundbyrdnysse geceóse wið ðīn āgen bearn *I choose thee for my advocate with thy own child*, 106, 19. Swā swā ic ǣr cwæþ ðīnre ðære līcwurþan mundbyrdnysse, 108, 16. III. *a protection of rights granted by charter*:—Ic wille ðæt ðeós mundbyrdnesse beó strang *volo ut haec confirmatio vim obtineat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 20: 205, 7. Icc nelle ðat any man ðās mundbyrdnesse tōbreke, 213, 19.

mund-cræft, es; *m. Power of hand* or *power to protect*:—Cunne ic his mihta, his mægen, and his mihta, and his mundcræftas, Lchdm. i. 384, 13.

mund-gripe, es; *m. Hand-gripe, grasp*:—Ðæt hē þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 766; B. 380. Strenge getrūwode, mundgripe mægenes, 3072; B. 1534. Æfter mundgripe, 3880; B. 1938. Ðæt hē ne mētte middangeardes on elran men mundgripe māran, 1510; B. 753.

mund-heáls, -hāls, e; *f.* (?) *Safety which comes from the protection* (mund) *afforded by another* (?):—Ðā se ælmihtiga âcenned wearþ siððan hē Marian mundheáls geceás *when Christ was born, after he had chosen a safe retreat in Mary's protecting womb*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 14; Cri. 446.

mundian; *p.* ode. I. *to protect, shelter, guard*:—Se ðe ðē mundaþ swā swā fæder, Homl. Th. i. 274, 6: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 28; Gū. 231. Baldwine geaf Ælfgife wununge on Bricge and hē hī mundode and heóld ða hwīle ðe heó ðǣr wæs, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 4. Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ ðæt hē Godes āre mundie, Wulfst. 266, 17. II. in a technical sense, *To act as guardian*. v. mund, III b. [*O. Sax.* mundôn: *O. H. Ger.* muntôn *defendere*.] v. â-, ge-mundian.

mundiend, es; *m. A protector, guardian*:—Ic hine bidde ðæt hē mīn fulla freónd and mundiend beó on mīnum dege, Chart. Th. 525, 8.

mund-leów, (-leáw?), -laú, -leú, e; *f. A basin for washing the hands*:—Mundlaú *vescada* (among things belonging to the table), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 68. Mundleú, ii. 123, 22: *conca* (cf. *Ital.* conca *a laver*: *Span.* cuenca *a wooden bowl*), 105, 7. Mundleów *conca, coclea*, 136, 15. [*Icel.* mund-laug *a basin for washing the hands, especially before and after a meal.*]

mund-rōf; *adj. Ready* or *active with the hands*:—þegn mægenstrong and mundrōf, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

munec, munecian, munecenu. v. munuc, munucian, mynecenu.

munt, es; *m.* [*from Lat.* mons] *A mount, hill, mountain*:—Munt *mons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 4. Wæs se munt Garganus bifigende, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Tō Oliuetes muntes nyðerstige, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. Ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp, 4, 29: Ex. 19, 20. Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelǣstan, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 36; Met. 7, 18. Munte *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 6. Munt *Scyllam*, 529, 20. Ābūtan ðone munt, Ex. 19, 12. Ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Tō ðām muntum, 14, 10. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. On heálīcum muntum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Ðā ðā hē cōm tō muntum, ðā gemētten hine sceaþan, 502, 24. Tō Alpes ðǣm muntum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 16. Ofer ða muntas ðe Caucaseas wē hātaþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10: Gen. 8, 4. v. fore-munt.

munt-ælfen, e; *f. A mountain-nymph*:—Muntælfen *oreades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 14.

munt-geōf, -iōf, -giōp, es; *m. The Alps*:—Muntiōfes clifu *Alpes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 41. From muntgiōp ōð ðone mǣran wearoþ (cf. betwux ðām muntum and Sicilia, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4), Bt. Met. Fox 1, 27; Met. 1, 14. Ðā wæs ofer muntgiōp monig ātyhted, 1, 15; Met. 1, 8. Hē com tō Alpis ðǣm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt Iōf, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. Muntgeōfa *Alpium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 27.

munt-land, es; *n. A hilly country*:—Fērde on muntland *abiit in montana*, Lk. Skt. 1, 39.

munuc, munec, es; *m.* [*Lat.* monachus] *A monk*:—Munuc *monachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 19. Ic Ælfrīc munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12: Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41. Be ðām ðe munecum heora feoh būtan leáfe befǣstaþ. Gif mon ōðres monnes munuce feoh ōðfæste, būtan ðæs munuces hlāfordes lēfnesse, L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 13–16. Swā swā dafnaþ munuce, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Ic eom geanwyrde monuc *professus sum monachum*, 18, 28. Godes þeówas, biscopas, abbudas, munecas, preóstas, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Wē willaþ ðæt munecas regollīcor libban ðonne hī nū ǣr ðisan on gewunan hæfdon, ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27. Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sȳ of mynstre and regoles ne gȳme . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1. Be munuca cynne. Feówer synt muneca cyn, R. Ben. 9, 2–3. Syx synt muneca cynerena, 134, 3. Hē beád, ðæt nān his bearna ðæt menster leng mid preóstan gesette, ac ðæt hit ēfre mid munecan stōde, Chart. Th. 227, 17. Hē sende Godes þeów Agustinum and ōðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. [*Icel.* mūnkr: *O. H. Ger.* munich.] v. mynster-munuc.

munuc-cild, es; *n. A boy that is being brought up to be a monk*:—Sum munuccild drohtnode on his mynstre, and hæfde micele lufe tō his fæder and tō his mēder. Swīðor for ðære sibbe ðonne for Godes dǣle wearþ ðā oflangod, and arn of mynstre tō his māgum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 33. Ān munuccild wunode on Mauricius mynstre . . . hæfde ðæt munuccild swīðe mǣrlīce stemne, Wulfst. 152, 7–11: 22.

munuc-gegerela, an; *m. A monastic dress*:—Gegyrede hine mid his munucgegyrelan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10.

munuc-hād, es; *m. Monk-hood, the monastic state* (of women as well as of men):—Munuchād and abbudhād syndon on ōðre wīsan (*different from the seven orders previously mentioned*), L. Ælfc. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31. Ægðer ge preósthādes ge munuchādes menn *both the secular and regular clergy*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 16. Wæs sum mæssepreóst munuchādes *quidam monachus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41, MS. B. Hē weoruldhad forlǣte and munuchāde (*habitum monachicum*) onfēnge, 4, 24; S. 598, 2. Of munuchāde on bisceophāde gecorene *de monachorum collegio in episcopatus gradum adsciti*, 4, 12; S. 581, 21: Blickl. Homl. 219, 32. Seó ǣrest wīfa is sǣd in Norþanhymbra mǣgþe ðæt heó munuchāde and hāligrifte onfēnge *quae prima feminarum fertur in provincia Nordanhymbrorum propositum vestemque sanctimonialis habitus suscepisse*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 23.

munuc-heáp, es; *m. A band of monks, the monks of a monastery*:—Ān abbod . . . mid eallum his munucheápe, Anglia viii. 325, 43.

munucian; *p.* ode *To make a person a monk*:—Hē hine mōt munecian *se monachum potest facere*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 13.

munuc-līc; *adj. Monastic*:—On munuclīcre drohtnunge *in monachica conversatione*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 46: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 2: 4, 27; S. 603, 24. Hē wolde ārǣran on his biscoprīce munuclīcne regol, Homl. Skt. 6, 59. Healdan his munuclīce scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Hē heóld his munelīce ingehȳd swā ðeáh betwux mannum *he preserved the habit of mind which he had when a monk though mixing with men*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 13. On munuclīcum hādum *in monachico habitu*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 21.

munuc-līce; *adv. Monastically, after the manner of a monk*:—Hē munuclīce leofode betwux ðām lǣwedan folce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 67.

munuc-līf, es; *n.* I. *the monastic life*:—Monige of Breotone for intingan munuclīfes (*monachicae conversationis gratia*) gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Hē in heardnesse munuclīfes lifde *in monachica districtione vitam duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 40. Man on munuclīfe gelǣred *viro monachica vita instituto*, 3, 21; S. 551, 40: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 1. Hē munuclīfe swīðor lifde ðonne lǣwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 10. Hē ārǣrde mynster and munuclīf *he established a monastery and monastic discipline*, Homl. Skt. 6, 146. Munuclīf lǣdan, dōn *monachicam vitam ducere, agere*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 7: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 19. Hē sundorlīf and munuclīf wæs foreberende *vitam privatam et monachicam praeferens*, 4, 11; S. 579, 8. II. *the place in which the monastic life is lived, a monastery*:—Hē ārǣrde him munuclīf . . . Ðæt mynster hē gelōgode mid wellybbendum mannum, ðæt wǣron hundeahtatig muneca, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 14. Hē ārǣrde six munuclīf on Sicilia lande, and ðæt seofoþe binnan Rōmāna burh getimbrode, on ðam hē sylf regollīce under abbodes hǣsum drohtnode, 118, 27: Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 4. Munuclīfa *coenobiorum, monasteriorum*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 22. Aþelwold biscop æft ða lāre (*Latin*) on munuclīfum ārǣrde, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* mūnk-līfi *a monastery.*]

munuc-regol, es; *m.* I. *the rule of a monastic order*:—Basilius āwrāt munucregol, Homl. Skt. 3, 145. II. *the monastic order which observes a certain rule*:—Ic geann intō ǣlcum munucregole .i. pund, Chart. Th. 544, 12.

munuc-stōw, e; *f. A place for monks;* locus monachorum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 42.

munuc-wīse, an; *f. The manner of monks*:—On munucwīsan gescrȳd, Homl. Skt. 6, 247.

mūr, es; *m. A wall*:—Burstan mūras and stānas, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 23; Cri. 1143. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mūra; *f.*: *O. Frs.* mūre; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* mūra, murī; *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* mūre, mūr; *f.*; *Ger.* mauer; *f.*: *Icel.* mūrr; *m.* all from Latin *murus.*]

murcen (?); *adj. Sad, complaining*:—Ða ðe murcne ǣr hungur heardne geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. [v. murcian, murcnian, *and* cf. *for*

similar relation murnan *and* un-murne, Ps. Th. 75, 4; *also* weoren Bruttes bliðe an mode þæ ær weoren *murne*, Laym. 16159.]

murcian; *p.* ode *To grieve, complain, repine:*—Hwī murcnast (MS. Bod. murcas) ðū wið mīn *quid tu reum me quotidianis agis querelis?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Murcaþ forðȳ dæt hē Gode nolde þeówian *gemunt homines quod Deo servire noluerunt*, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 250, 16. Dæt hī him ondræden and murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 13. Sōna swā ic ðē on disse unrōtnesse geseah ðus murciende (Cott. MS. murcniende) *cum te moestum lacrymantemque vidissem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27. v. murcung, murcnian.

murcnere, es; *m. One who murmurs:*—On ēcum wīte mid ðām murcnerum, R. Ben. 21, 5.

murcnian; *p.* ode *To murmur, complain, repine, grieve:*—Hwæt murcnast ðū æfter dæm ðe ðū forlure oððe tō hwon fagnast ðū dæs ðe ðū ær hæfdest *quid est, quod vel amissis doleas, vel laeteris retentis?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 31: 7, 3; Fox 20, 3 (v. murcian). Hī murcniaþ ł geómriaþ *murmurabunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Gē murcnodon *murmurastis*, Deut. 1, 27. Ne murcniaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 43. Ðā ongunnon hig murcnian ongēn ðone hīrēdes ealdor, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 11. Ðonne onginþ hē tō murcnienne, and þincþ him tō lang hwænne hē beó genumen of ðyses līfes earfoþnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 140, 19. Ða Pharisēi gehȳrdon ða menigeo ðus murcnigende be him, Jn. Skt. 7, 32: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27 (v. murcian). v. be-murcnian.

murcnung, e; *f. Complaint, murmuring:*—Ðā gehȳrde Drihten folces murcnunge (*murmurationes*), Ex. 16, 11. Ic syngede þurh tale and þurh murcnunge (*per detractionem et per murmurationem*), Confess. Pecc. Wōflīcum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 26. Hiófum, murcnungum *questibus*, 472, 64.

mureung, e; *f. Complaint, grief, murmuring:*—Hwæt is eówer murcung (*murmur*) wið unc? Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 5. Mid suā micelre murcunga his āgen mōd gedrēfþ *tanto mentem moerore conturbat*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Ðæt hié weorþen on murcunga and on ungeþylde *ad impatientiae murmurationem proruunt*, 45, 3; Swt. 341, 3. Hȳ ðē willaþ on murcunga gebringan ðonne hié ðē fram hweorfaþ *fortuna cum discesserit allatura moerorem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19 note.

murge. v. mirige.

murnan; *p.* de. I. *intrans. To mourn, be sad, be anxious:*—Gif ðū ðonne heora þegen beón wilt and ðē heora þeáwas līciaþ tō hwon myrnst ðū swā swīðe *si probas, utere moribus, ne queraris*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 7. Sēlre biþ æghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðæt mīn murnende mōd, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 18: Beo. Th. 99; B. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3332; An. 1669: Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 28; Rä. 1, 15. Geómor sefa, hyge murnende, 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Cwom seó murnende Maria, 119 b; Th. 459, 33; Hö. 9: 121 a; Th. 464, 22; Hö. 91. Bonan gnornedon, mændon murnende, 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gū. 401. Murnan on mōde *to be sad at heart*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 31; Gen. 735: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 154. Hī murnaþ on mōde, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 6; Exod. 535. Ne beó ðū on sefan tō forht, ne on mōde ne murn *be not fearful of mind, nor anxious of heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 197; An. 99. II. *with prepositions* for, æfter:—Ne mæg nā for feore murnan se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán *not for life must he care that his lord will avenge*, Byrht. Th. 139, 25; By. 259. Ne murn ðū for dī mēce ðe wearþ mādma cyst, Wald. 1, 44; Vald. 1, 24. Hyge wæs oncyrred ðæt hié ne murndon æfter mandreáme *the mind was o'erthrown, so that after the glad life of men they longed not*, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. III. *trans.* (a) *To mourn, lament:*—Sum sceal murnan meotudgesceaft mōde gebysgad *the Maker's decree shall one mourn, troubled in mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20: Salm. Kmbl. 971; Sal. 485. (b) *to care about, regard:*—Se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuþer ne friénd ne fiénd ðē mā ðe wēdende hund *he that rules them regards neither friend nor foe any more than he would a mad dog* (cf. se hlāford ne scrīfþ freónde ne feónde, Met. 25, 15), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. [*A.R.* murnen; *p.* murnede: *Laym.* murnede; *p.: Piers P.* mornede; *p.: Goth.* maurnan *μεριμνᾶν*: *O. Sax.* mornôn: *Icel.* morna: *O. H. Ger.* mornēn *moereo*; *part.* mornēnti *moestus*.] v. be-murnan, meornan.

murnung, e; *f. Grief, anxiety*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19. v. murcung (last passage).

murra, myrra, an; *m. Cicely:*—Murra hātte wyrt, Lchdm. ii. 18, 3. Nim murran ða wyrt, iii. 8, 1. Myrran, 14, 20.

murre *myrrh*. v. myrre.

mūs, e; *f.* I. *a mouse:*—Muus *mus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 41. Mūs *sorex*, i. 23, 31: *mus* vel *sorex*, 78, 23. Ðeós mūs *hic mus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wǣre hlāford ofer ōðre mȳs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Mȳs *sorices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 73. [Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen mūsen tō gnagene, Chart. Th. 318, 28.] II. *a muscle:*—Mūs ðæs earmes *torus* vel *musculus* vel *lacertus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 48. [*Icel.* mūs, *pl.* mȳss *a mouse*; also *a muscle: O. H. Ger.* mūs *mouse; muscle: Ger.* maus *mouse; muscle: Gk. μῦς mouse; muscle.*] v. hreáðe-, hrēre-, scirfe-, sise-mūs; mūse-pise.

muscelle, muscle, muxle, musle, an; *f.* [from Latin] *A muscle* or *mussel, a shell-fish:*—Muscle *muscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 76. Muxle, i. 77, 71: *geniscula*, 281, 62. Mucxle, 65, 68: ii. 41, 19. Musclan scil *conca*, 15, 35. Of muscellan *de conca*, 26, 39: 75, 71: 89, 35. Musclan, Hpt. Gl. 417, 9. Hēr beóþ oft numene missenlīcra cynna muscule (muslena, note), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. Muslan *musculos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* muscula; *f.*]

musc-fleotan. v. must-fleóge.

mūse-pise, an; *f. Mouse-pea, a vetch:*—Mūsepise *vicia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 55.

mūs-fealle, an; *f. A mouse-trap:*—Muusfalle *muscipula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 34. Mūsfealle *pelx*, 71, 28. [*Prompt. Parv.* mows-falle: *O. H. Ger.* mūs-falla; *f. muscipula: Ger.* mäuse-falle.]

mūs-fealu; *adj. Mouse-coloured:*—Mūsfealu, bleóreád *myrteus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 8. [*Ger.* mäuse-fahl.]

mūs-hafoc, es; *n. A mouse-hawk:*—Mūshafoc *siricarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 17: *suricarius*, 280, 21. Mūshabuc *soricarius*, ii. 120, 81.

must, es; *m.* (?) *Must, new wine:*—Must *mustum* (cf. nīwe wīn *mustum*, 27, 47), Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 36. Must mid hunig gemenged *inomellum*, 27, 45. Heortan manna must and windrinc myclum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne miht ðū wīn wringan on midne winter, ðeáh ðē wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðās men sindon mid muste fordrencte ('*these men are full of new wine*,' Acts 2, 13), Homl. Th. i. 314, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* most; *m.: Ger.* most; *m.* From Latin.]

must-fleóge, an; *f. A small fly found in wine;* bibio, parva musca quae in vino nascitur:—Mustfleógan (muscfleotan, Wrt.) *bibiones, mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74. Cf. bibulus musti bibiones (Anglice *myntys*) arcet amurca, 176, 24.

mūþ, es; *m.* I. of persons, (a) *The mouth:*—Mūþ *os*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 52. Mūþes hrōf *palatum*, 64, 58. Gān[i]gende mūþe *hiulco rostro*, ii. 79, 34. Hē for ðȳ sāre ne mihte his hand tō mūþe gedōn *could not put his hand to his mouth*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 4. Eall ðæt on ðone mūþ gǣþ, gǣþ on ða wambe, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17. Mūþum *buccis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 16. (b) *the mouth* as an instrument of speech:—Be ælcon worde ðe of Godes mūþe gǣþ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 4. Hē æt his sylfes mūþe gehȳrde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Mūþas ealle ða unriht sprecaþ *os loquentium iniqua*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. (c) *the face:*—Ic sprece tō him mūþe tō mūþe, Num. 12, 8. II. of things, *A mouth, opening, orifice:*—Ælces kynnes mūþ *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rä. 33, 9. Duru sceal on healle, rūm recedes mūþ, Menol. Fox 533; Gn. C. 37. Gif mon biþ on hrif wund . . . gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehweðerum mūþe twentig scill., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96. 12. Beleác heofonrīces weard merehūses mūþ (*the door of the ark*), Cd. 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364. [*Goth.* munþs: *Icel.* munnr, mūðr: *O. Sax.* mūd: *O. Frs.* muth, mund: *O. H. Ger.* mund.]

mūþa, an; *m.* I. *the mouth of a river:*—Ðǣr ligeþ se mūþa ūt on ðone gārsecg ðære ié ðe mon hāteþ Gandis (*ostia fluminis Gangis*) . . . Be sūþan dæm mūþan is se port Caligardamana . . . be norþan dæm Gandes mūþan is se port Samera. Be norþan dæm porte is se mūþa ðære ié . . . Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6-13. On Limene mūþan . . . Se mūþa is on eástweardre Cent . . . On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ōþ ðone weald, iiii mīla fram dæm mūþan ūtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25-32. Ælc ceápscip friþ hæbbe ðe binnan mūþan cuman, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 20: ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 6. Ofer Humbre mūþan, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 7. On sūþhealfe Sæfern mūþan . . . ōþ Afene mūþan, 918; Erl. 104, 4-5: Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20. Ofer ðone mūþan *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18, 28. On hwelcum wæterum and on æghwelcra eá mūþum hī sculun sēcan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. II. *an opening, door:*—Recedes mūþan, Beo. Th. 1452; B. 724. [*Icel.* munni *mouth* (of a cave, etc.).] v. ge-mȳþe.

mūþ-ādl, e; *f. A mouth-disease:*—Mūþādl on gōman *mentedra* vel *oscedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 64: ii. 58, 7. v. mūþ-coþu.

mūþ-bana, an; *m. One who destroys with the mouth:*—Him Grendel wearþ tō mūþbonan, leófes mannes līc eall forswealg, Beo. Th. 4165; *B.* 2079.

mūþ-bersting, e; *f. A breaking out about the mouth:*—Mūþberstinge (*in a list of diseases*) *frenus* (cf. *frenusculi*, ulcera circa rictum oris, similia his quae fiunt jumentis asperitate frenorum, Isid. 4, orig. 8), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 14. Mūþbersting, ii. 39, 17. Mūþberstung, 150, 56.

mūþ-coþu, e; *f. A mouth-disease*; oscedo (= oris ulcus), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 13: ii. 64, 2.

mūþ-freó; *adj. At liberty to speak:*—Hwī ne synt wē mūþfreó? hū ne mōton wē sprecan dæt wē willaþ, Ps. Th. 11, 4.

mūþ-hǽl, es; *n. Salutary words pronounced by the mouth:*—Mōdiges (*Moses*) mūþhǽl (cf. ēce rǽdas Moyses sægde, Th. 210, 15-17), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 14; Exod. 552.

mūþ-hrōf, es; *m. The roof of the mouth, palate:*—Mūþhrōfe *palato*, Hpt. 414, 22.

mūþ-leás, *adj. Without a mouth:*—Ic sccolde mūþleás sprecan, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 1; Rä. 61, 9.

mūtian. v. bi-mūtian.

mūtung, e; *f. A loan* (?):—Mūtung *vel* wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc.

ii. 58, 60. Cf. lǽn *commodum;* wrixlung *mutuum*, i. 21, 1–3: *and* tō borge *mutuum*, Kent. Gl. 817.

mūwa, muxle. v. mūga, muscelle.

mycel. v. micel.

mycg, mygg, es; *m.:* mycge (?), an; *f. A midge:*—Mygg *culix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 60: *sciniphes*, 120, 9. Mycg *culix*, 15, 55. Mygc, i. 281, 36. Micge (micgc?) *culex*, 24, 17. Mycgæs *cynomya*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 29. Wiđ gnættas and micgeas, Lchdm. i. 54, 14. Heó gnættas and micgeas (micgas, MS. B.) ācwelleþ, 266, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* muggia; *f. culex: O. H. Ger.* mucca, mugga; *f. culex, conopis, scinifes: Ger.* mücke: *Icel.* mý; *n.: Dan.* myg: *Swed.* mygg.]

mycgern *fat about the kidneys:*—Micgern *exugium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 10: *exugia*, ii. 30, 13. Micgerne *exugia* i. *minctura*, 146, 31. Rysele, mycgern *axungia;* micgern *arvina*, i. *adeps* ł *pinguedo*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 4–7. [*Leo suggests borrowing from Welsh* mychiryn *lard.*]

mycg-nett, es; *n. A mosquito-net:*—Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *conopeum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 24.

mydd, es; *n. A bushel;* modius:—Hannibal sende tō Cartaina þrió mydd gyldenra hringa his sige tō tācne *Annibal in testimonium victoriae suae tres modios annulorum aureorum Carthaginem misit*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* muddi: *O. H. Ger.* mutti *modius.*]

mȳdrece, an; *f. A chest:*—Mȳderce (mēderce, MS. J.) ođđe cyst *loculus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 313, 15. Đǽs synt twā micle mȳdercan, and ān hrægelcysđ, and ān lytulu towmȳderce, and eác twā ealde mȳdercan, Chart. Th. 538, 19–22. Heó becwiþ him twā mȳdrecan, and đǽr aninnan ān bedreáf, eal đæt tō ānum bedde gebyreþ, 536, 24: 537, 26. vi. mīdreca, 430, 2. Mūdrica *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

mȳgþ. v. mægþ.

myl *dust:*—Đæt đære ylcan stōwe myl wiđ fȳre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis loci illius contra ignem voluerit*, Bd. 3, 10, tit.; S. 534, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* mul *pulvis*, p. 348, and note. Cf. *Icel.* mylja *to crush.*]

myldan, myldende. v. be-myldan, miltan I (a).

mylen, es; *m. A mill:*—Myln *molendenum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 7. Mylen *mula*, ii. 58, 16: R. Ben. 127, 6. Se mylenham and se myln đǽrtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10. Of Eádweardes mylne, 438, 26: 439, 2. Ne mylnum nis ālȳfed tō eornenne (*on Sunday*), Wulfst. 227, 11. [Myln *molendinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 60: *A. R.* mulne: *Wick.* milne: *Icel.* mylna: *O. H. Ger.* mulīn; *f.: Du.* molen.]

mylen-brōc, es; *m. A mill-brook:*—On mylenbrōc; đonne andlang streámes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 30.

mylen-ham[m], es; *m. An enclosure in which a mill stands:*—Hit (*the boundary*) cymþ nyđer tō đam mylenhammæ and se mylenham and se myln đǽrtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10.

mylen-hweogul, es; *n. A mill-wheel:*—Seó heofon ǽfre tyrnþ onbūtan ūs swiftre đonne ǽnig mylenhweól (-hweowul, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 232, 19.

mylen-pūl, -pōl, es; *m. A mill-pool:*—On mylepūl; of mylenpūlle in Afene streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 8. In đone mylenpōl; of đam pōle tō đære portstrǽte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 418, 1.

mylen-scearp; *adj. Ground sharp:*—Heówan mēcum mylenscearpum, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24; Æđelst. 24. v. next word.

mylen-stān, es; *m. A stone for grinding:*—Feól ođđe mylenstān *lima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 75: i. 287, 2.

mylen-steall, es; *m. A mill:*—Tō myllnstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 4, 14. Mylenstall, 169, 9. v. next word.

mylen-stede, es; *m. A mill-stead, mill:*—Đysne mylenstede đe đǽrtō gebyreþ æt Leóferes hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 10.

mylen-stīg, e; *f. A path to a mill:*—Æfter đam grēnan wege in tō đære mylnstīge; of đære mylenstīge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 9.

mylen-troh, -trog, es; *n. A mill-trough, the channel in which water comes to a mill-wheel:*—Mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16.

mylen-waru, e; *f. A mill-dam* (? cf. *Icel.* vörr; *f. a fenced-in landing place*):—Andlang streámes on đa mylenware; of đare mylenware tō đare swēte apuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 7. Cf. mylen-wer.

mylen-weard, es; *m. A miller:*—Mylenwyrd *molendinarius* vel *molinarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 35. Myleweard *molendarus*, ii. 58, 17.

mylen-wer, es; *m. A mill-weir, mill-dam:*—Andlang streámes đæt it cymþ tō đam mylewere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 92, 30.

mylma, an; *m. A retreat* (?); recessus, Germ. 398, 150.

myltan, mylte, myltestre. v. miltan, milte, miltestre.

-mynd. v. freónd-, ge-, weorþ-mynd.

myndgian; *p.* ode. I. *to bear in mind, recollect:*—Gē sweltaþ deáþe nympe ic dōm wite sōđan swefnes đæs mīn sefa myndgaþ *ye shall die unless I know the import of the true dream, of which my mind is still conscious*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 31; Dan. 144. Wē đæs hereweorces myndgiaþ (*recollect*), and đa wiggþræce on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. II. *to bring to the mind of another, recall, remind:*—Manaþ swā and myndgaþ mǽla gehwylce sārum wordum, Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Ic wolde đē nū myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) đære manigfealdan lāre đe đū mē ǽr gehēte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. v. ge-myndigian, mynegian *and next two words.*

myndgiend, es; *m. One who reminds:*—Gyf Frysna hwylc đæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǽre, Beo. Th. 2215; B. 1105.

myndgung, e; *f. A reminding one of anything, admonition:*—Sió myndgung đara hāligra gewrita *divinae admonitiones verba*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 8.

myndig; *adj. Mindful:*—Myndig wæs Petrus wordes đætte cweden wæs him, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 72. v. ge-myndig.

mynd-leás; *adj. Senseless, foolish:*—Se wīsdōm hine sylfne ætbret fram myndleásum geþohtum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 4. v. ge-myndleás.

myne, es; *m.* I. *the mind:*—Mōd mægnade, mine fægnade, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 56; Reim. 33. II. *mind* (as in to have a *mind* for anything), *purpose, desire:*—Læssan hwīle đonne his myne sōhte *for a less time than he would have desired*, Beo. Th. 5138; B. 2572. Wæs him ūt myne fleón fealone streám *they had a mind to escape, to flee the yellow stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3073; An. 1539. Gē holdlīce hyge staþeladon mid mōdes myne (*with full purpose of heart*), Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 20; Cri. 1359. Hē lārum wile, þurh mōdes myne, mīnum hȳran, 71 a; Th. 265, 10; Jul. 379: 74 a; Th. 282, 2; Jul. 657. Nō hē đone gifstōl grētan mōste for Metode ne his myne wisse *he might not approach the throne because of the Lord, and knew not his purpose*, Beo. Th. 341; B. 169. III. *love:*—Hwǽr ic feor ođđe neáh findan meahte đone đe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*would feel love, would love*), ođđe mec frēfran wolde, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 7; Wand. 27. [Do þu þis mid gode mune (*intent*), þenne eart þu godes sune, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 53. *Goth.* muns *purpose, device, readiness: Icel.* munr *the mind; mind, longing; love.*] v. wīf-myne.

myne. v. mene, mine.

mynecenu, e; *f. The feminine form corresponding to masc.* munuc:—Mynecenu *monacha* vel *monialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Munuc and mynecenu đe Gode sylfum beóþ gehālgode, and hyra gehāt Gode gehāten habbaþ, L. Ecg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 198, 32. Seó mynecynu *monacha*, iv. 9; Th. ii. 206, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 184, 1. Bysn be sumere mynecyne, 546, 26. Gif hwā mynecene, đe Godes brȳd biþ gehāten, him tō wīfe nimþ, beó heó āmānsumad, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 21. Godes þeówas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Be mynecenan. Riht is đæt mynecena mynsterlīce macian, efne swā wē cwǽdon ǽror be munecan (*v. next paragraph where* preóstas and nunnan *are taken together*), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 31–33. Eugenia hæfde āstealed mynecena mynster, Homl. Skt. 2, 311. Munecena mynstru, R. Ben. 136, 4. Đa forlǽtenan mynstru mid munecum gesettan and eác mid mynecenum, Chart. Th. 240, 17. Basilisca wearþ mōdor ofer manega mynecena, Homl. Skt. 4, 85. Mynecæna, Lchdm. iii. 440, 15. [Ealra đare landa đe intō đæ mynechina līfe æt Wiltūne forgifene synt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. *Laym.* munechene: *Piers P.* monchen: *Trev.* minchin.]

mynegian, myngian; *p.* ode (*with acc. of person and gen. of thing, or with a clause*). I. *to bring to one's own mind, recall:*—Dauid myngode đæra gyfa đe God his fædrum and his foregengum sealde, Ps. Th. 43, arg. II. *to bring to another's mind,* (a) *to remind:*—Drihten ūs đonne myngaþ đæs Sunnandæges weorces *the Lord will remind us then of the work done on Sunday*, Wulfst. 210, 9. Mec đæra nægla fyrwet myngaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2156; El. 1079. Ic đē ǽr mynegode (Cott. MS. myndgode) đære ilcan spræce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 7. Hū ne mynegodest (Cott. MS. myndgodest) đū mē đære ilcan spræce, 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Ic wolde đē myngian (Gott. MS. myndgian) đære manigfealdan lāre đe đū mē ǽr gehēte, 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. Wē willaþ eów myngian, đæt hit ne gange eów of gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 220, 3. (b) *to bring a duty to the mind, to admonish, exhort:*—Eów ic mynegie *vos moneo*, Ælfc, Gr. 15; Som. 18, 3. Mīne wylna ic mynegige *meas ancillas moneo*, 19, 6. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 11. Ic myngie and lǽre, 107, 10. Manaþ ūs and myngaþ seó ār and seó eádignes, 197, 3. Mynegaþ, 161, 3. Menegaþ *instigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 63. Eádweard cyning myngode his wytan đæt hȳ smeádon hū heora friþ betere beón mæhte, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 160, 23. Minga hine *hunc exhortare*, Deut. 1, 38. Ælc biscop đone cyning myngige (MS. B. myndgige) đæt ealle Godes cyrcan sȳn wel behworfene, L. Edm. E; Th. i. 246, 11. Ænne hyndenman, đe đa .x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemǽne þearfe, L. Æđelst. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 2. Wē willaþ myngian freónda gehwilcne, đæt gehwā hine sylfne beþence, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 6. (c) *to remind of a debt, to ask for payment.* v. manian:—Myngaþ *exigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 81. Sǽde on heortan hys ne myngeþ (*requiret*), Ps. Spl. T. 9, 15. Gif hē gelōmlīce þurh his bydelas his gafoles myngaþ *if he by his messengers often asks for his tribute*, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 20. Heáhberht oft đæs myngode, ođđe đæs landes bæd, Chart. Th. 167, 6. Se đe nimþ đa þing đe dīne synt ne mynega đū hyra (*ne repetas*), Lk. Skt. 6, 30. III. *to have in the mind, to purpose, intend, determine:*—Menegiaþ, hogiaþ *conati sumus, decrevimus*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 66. [*A. R.* munegen: *Marh.* munegin;

Laym. munegie: *Piers P.* munge, menewe: *O. H. Ger.* bi-munigôn.] v. ge-mynegian.

mynegung, e; *f.* I. *admonition, exhortation* (v. mynegian, II b):—Mynegung *monitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Mynigung, 43; Som. 44, 53. Mynegunge *monitionem*, 15; Som. 18, 4. Þurh Albinus myngunge (*hortatu*), Bed. pref.; S. 472, 8. 'Ne ondrǽde gē eów' hē cwæþ . . . þurh ðās minegunge . . ., L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 364, 26. Þurh ðæs apostoles mungunge (myngunge, MSS. O. F.; minegunge, MS. T.), R. Ben. 53, 1. Heó wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mōd getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10. Æfter mynegungum Ædeluuoldes ðe mē oft manode, Chart. Th. 240, 30. Menegungum *hortamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 52. II. *a demand for payment of what is due, a claim* (v. myngian, II c):—Þurh ða gedurstegnysse ðe folces men wiðhæfton ðære gelōmlīcan mynegunge (myngunge, MS. F.) . . . ðe ūre lāreówas dydon ymbe ðæt neádgafol ūres Drihtnes, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 25. Ne forlǽte hē ða mynegunge *let him not relinquish the claim*, L. Æðelst. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 26.

mynele, an; *f. Desire, longing*:—Ðæt hē tō his earde ǽnige nyste mōdes mynlan *so that he* (*Ulysses*) *felt no heart's desire for his native land*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 133; Met. 26, 67. v. myne.

myne-līc; *adj. Pleasant, desirable*:—Oft hē geþah mynelīcne māþþum, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 25; Vīd. 4. [*O. Sax.* muni-līh; *Icel.* mun-ligr *pleasant.*] v. myne.

mynet, es; *n.* I. *a coin*:—Mynet *nummisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 48. Mynit *nomisma*, ii. 114, 75. Mynete *nummismate*, 61, 14: 96, 80. Genim pipores swilce ān mynet gewege, diles sǽdes swilce iiii mynet gewegen, Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Ætgȳwaþ mē ðæs gafoles mynyt, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Ðæt hī sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet (*aureum illud numisma*) mid him geniman, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 1. Hē hēt ðæm cwelre syllan .xxv. gyldenra myneta, Shrn. 129, 12. II. *coinage, money*:—Ðæt ān mynet sȳ ofer eall ðæs cynges onweald, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 18: L. Edg. i. 8; Th. i. 268, 27. Ān mynet gange ofer ealle ðās þeóde būtan ælcon false, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 28: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 15: Wulfst. 272, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* munita; *f. nomisma, moneta: O. H. Ger.* muniza, munizza; *f.: Ger.* münze. *From Latin* moneta.]

mynet-cīpa, an; *m. A money-dealer*:—Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ on Godes gelaþunge, and ne caraþ ymbe Cristes teolunge, se biþ mynetcȳpa getalod, Homl. Th. i. 412, 16.

mynetere, es; *m.* I. *a moneyer, a money-changer, money-dealer*:—Mynetere *nummularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 15: *trapezita*, 57, 33: *trapezeta* vel *nummularius*, 73, 47. Miyniteri *numularius, nummorum praerogator*, ii. 115, 2. Mynetere *trapezita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 43. Munetera *nummulariorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 51. Munetera, 73, 8, 41. Ða setl ðara mynetera *the seats of the money-changers*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest mīn feoh mynyterum, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 554, 8. Hē gemētte sittende myneteras, Jn. 2, 14. II. *a minter, one who coins*:—Mynetere *monetarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 33. Be myneterum . . . Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte. And gif se mynetere fūl wurþe, sleá man of ða hand ðe hē ðæt fūl mid worhte, and sette upp on ða mynetsmiððan . . . On Cantwara byrig .vii. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–26. Ælc mynetere ðe man tīhþ ðæt fals feoh slōge . . . gif hē fūl beó, sleá hine man, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–15. Ða myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcaþ oððe elles hwǽr; ðæt ða bión heora feores scyldige, iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. Godes feoh biþ befæst myneterum tō sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. Ic habbe geunnen Baldewyne abbode ōnne meonetere wiðinne Sæint Eádmundes byrg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 223, 6. [*O. Sax.* muniteri *a money-changer: Icel.* myntari *a minter: O. H. Ger.* munizari, munizzari *numularius, monetarius, trapezita: Ger.* münzer.]

mynetian; *p.* ode *To mint, coin*:—Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. [*O. Sax.* gi-munitōd: *O. H. Ger.* munizōn *cudere.*]

mynet-smiðð, an; *f. A mint, place for coining.* v. mynetere, II.

myngian. v. mynegian.

mynian; *p.* ede (cf. myne, II) *To have as the object of desire* or *purpose, to intend, direct one's course to an object*:—Ðǽr mīn hyht myneþ tō gesēcenne *my heart's desire is to visit there*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 17; Gū. 1601: Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 294. Ic lǽre ælcne ðara ðe maga sī and manigne wǽn hæbbe ðæt hē menige tō ðam ilcan wuda *I advise every one that is able and has many a waggon, to direct his steps to that same wood*, Shrn. 163, 13.

mynster, es; *n.* I. *a monastery, a place where a body of monks* or *of nuns resided*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swā sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neádbehēfe þing ðǽr binnan wunian, ðæt is wæterscype, mylen, wyrtūn and gehwylce misenlīce cræftas ðe synd gōde tō begānne, R. Ben. 127, 4–7. Wæs se ǽrest abbod ðæs ylcan mynstres Petrus hāten, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 5: 2, 2; S. 502, 40. Mynstres aldor, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse sīe hē scyldig ealles his ierfes . . . Gif hwā on mynstre gefeohte, hundtwelftig scill. gebēte, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 4. Gif hwā gefeohteþ on mynstre būtan circean gebēte . . . be mynstres mǽðe, L. Eth. vii. 10; Th. i. 330, 26. Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sȳ of mynstre . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1–3. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt ālǽde, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 15. Wæs heó . . . on ðam mynstre ðe on Franclande wæs getimbrad fram ðære abbadissan ðe Fara hātte . . . forðon on ða tīd ne wǽron monige mynstra getimbrade on Angelþeóde; forðon monige of Breotone gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12–17. Mid ðȳ ðe wǽn dā com, ðe ða bān on lǽded wæron, in ðæt foresprecene mynster, dā ne woldan ða hīwan ðe on ðam mynstre wǽron him lustlīce onfōn, 3, 11; S. 535, 17. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 6. On mynstrum fæste gewunian and regollīce libban (*said of abbots*), ix. 32; Th. i. 348, 1. In mynsterum, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 16; Gū. 387. Coloman twā mynstro geworhte, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 30. Twā æðele mynstere, 4, 6; S. 574, 12. Mynstru, R. Ben. 139, 4. II. *a church, minster* (v. mynster-clǽnsung):—Ne sīn ealle circan nā gelīcre mǽðe worldlīce wyrðe . . . Heáfodmynstres griþbryce . . . bēte man be cyninges munde . . . and medemran mynstres mid hundtwelftigan scill., L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Man āgife ælce teóþunge tō ðam ealdan mynstre (*ad matrem ecclesiam*) ðe seó hȳrnes tō hȳrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 7. Ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst, i. 3; Th. i. 262, 25. (See also sections 2 and 5.) Ōswold fullworhte on Eferwīc ðæt ǽnlīce mynster ðe his mǽg Eádwine ǽr begunnen hæfde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 90. [*Laym.* munster *a monastery: Orm.* i þe33re minnstre (*the temple*, cf. i þe kirrke, 1099), 1017: *O. H. Ger.* munustiri *monasterium.* From the Latin.] v. heáfod-, nunn-mynster.

mynster-clǽnsung, e; *f. Purification of a minster* (*within whose walls a man has been slain*):—Ðonne bēte man ðæt ciricgriþ intō ðære circan . . . and ða mynsterclǽnsunge begite (cf. gif ǽnig man Godes ciricgriþ swā ābrece ðæt hē binnon ciricwāgum manslaga weorþe, ll. 6–8), L. Eth. ix. 3; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 6.

mynster-gang, es; *m. Going into a monastery, entering on a monastic life*:—Heó ðonne mōt gif heó wile ðæt forlǽtan and hyre mynstergang geceósan *tunc, si velit, licebit ei id derelinquere, et vitam monasticam sibi eligere*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 23.

mynster-hām, es; *m. A monastic house, monastery*:—Gif hwā ðara mynsterhāma hwelcne, for hwelcre scylde gesēce, ðe cyninges feorm tō belimpe, oððe ōðerne freóne hiérēd, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 23. Ðone oferēcan mon gedǽle gind mynsterhāmas tō Godes ciricum in Sūðregum and in Cent, Chart. Th. 482, 18.

mynster-hata, an; *m. A hater* or *enemy of monasteries*:—Hēr syndan sacerdbanan and mynsterhatan, Wulfst. 165, 28.

mynster-līc; *adj. Monastic*:—Man ārǽrde cyrcan on his rīce geond eall and mynsterlīce gesetnyssa (*monastic institutions*), Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* munistri-līh *monasterialis.*]

mynster-līce; *adv. Monastically, in a manner suitable to a monastery*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlīce macian (*act in accordance with monastic rules*), L. I. P. 15; Th. i. 322, 32. Hē æþele mynster getimbrede. Dā hē dā ðæt hæfde mynsterlīce ge þeáwlīce gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

mynster-līf; es; *n.* I. *monastic life*:—Gif hlāford nylle hire mynsterlīfes geunnan, oðða hiá siolf nylle, Chart. Th. 471, 2. Hē mynsterlīf ðam weoruldlīfe forbær *monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 7. Hē him seudan sceolde sume eáwfæste munecas ðe him mynsterlīf āstealdon, Homl. Skt. 6, 57. II. *a place in which the monastic life is lived*:—Mynsterlīf *coenobium* (cf. *hec cenobium* an abbay, i. 230, 8), Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 47: 93, 32: *gurgustia*, 93, 33. Ic wille ðæt ðǽr ǽfre beó mynstrelīf and samnung (*a monastery and brotherhood*), Chart. Th. 391, 29. Cf. munuc-līf.

mynster-mann, es; *m. A man who lives in a monastery, a monk*:—Gif hit mynsterman sig *si monasticus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 10. Ðās bōc be ðæra hālgena līfe ðe mynstermenn mid heora þēnungum wurðiaþ, Homl. Skt. pref. 44: Swt. Rdr. 100, 148. Ðæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermanna, ðe gemǽnan līfe drohtniaþ on mynstre, R. Ben. 134, 5: 9, 3. Mynstermannum gedafenaþ ðæt hī on stilnysse heora līf ādreógan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 29: Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 38.

mynster-munuc, es; *m. A monk who lives in a monastery*:—Ne þearf ǽnig mynstermunuc mid rihte fǽhþbōte biddan, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 1. Ða mynstermunecas urnon tō, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 23. Benedictus mid his mynstermunecum, 178, 33: i. 532, 33.

mynster-prafost, es; *m. The provost of a monastery*:—Ælfnōð mynsterprauost, Chart. Th. 434, 4.

mynster-preóst, es; *m. A priest who conducts service in a minster*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt mæssepreósta oððe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan circan dyre, ne binnan weohstealle būtan his oferslipe, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 8.

mynster-scīr, e; *f. The management of a monastery*:—Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscīre *ad monasterii sui curam secessit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13.

mynster-stōw, e; *f. A place where there is a minster, a town*:—Hē fērde geond ealle ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe *per cuncta et urbana et rustica loca*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

mynster-þeáw, es; *m. A monastic custom*:—Cyriclīce þeáwas oððe

mynsterþeáwas *ritus ecclesiastici sive monasteriales*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 24.

mynster-þegnung, e; *f. Service done in a monastery*:—Ðeós foresceáwung sý gehealden ... on eallum mynstres þēnungum (mynsterþēnungum, Wells Frag.), R. Ben. 85, 17.

mynster-wīse, an; *f. A custom* or *manner followed in a monastery*:—Se abbod ongeat sume ða mynsterwīsan tō gerihtanne *the abbot managed to correct some of the abuses practised in the monastery*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 27.

myntan; *p.* te. I. *to mean, intend, purpose, determine*, (a) *with infin.*:—Se ðe Gode mynteþ bringan beorhtne wlite, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 22; Cri. 1058. Mynte ic hié hāton yflian *I had a mind to order them to be punished*, Nar. 25, 27. Heó hī mynte for hȳ tō abbudissan gesettan *abbatissam eam pro se facere disposuerat*, Bd. 5, 3; 616, 19. Hē mynte hine sleán, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7, 9, 11, 16. Hē mynte mid his discipulum tō his mynstre fēran, 225, 11: Beo. Th. 1428; B. 712. Ðā mynton wē ūs gerestan, Nar. 14, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 143; Met. 26, 72. (b) *with infin. to be supplied*:—Gif ðū seó riht cyning swā ðū ǣr myntest, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 8; Sat. 688. Mynte se mǣra hwǣr hē meahte ðanon fleón *the mighty one designed* (*to get*) *where he could flee thence*, Beo. Th. 1528; B. 762. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* myntyn or amyn towarde *attempto*.] (c) *with a clause introduced by* ðæt:—Gerēfa mīn mynteþ ðæt mē æfter sīe eaforan sīne yrfeweardas *my steward means his children to be heirs after me*, 100; Th. 131, 27; Gen. 2182. Hē mynte ðæt hē gedǣlde līf wið līce, Beo. Th. 1466; B. 731. (d) *with a case*:—Wit sculon sēcan ðæt ðæt wit ǣr mynton *sed quae proposuimus intueamur*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 11. Hī him sylfum rīce mynton, Wulfst. 145, 26. II. *to think, suppose*:—Mynton ealle, ðæt se brego and seó mægþ wǣron ætsomne, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 253. v. ge-myntan.

mynung (?) *admonition*:—Ūre hālige fæderes mid gelōmrǣdre menunge ūs gemenegiþ, Chart. Th. 316, 27. v. mynegung, manung.

Myrce, myrce, myrcels, myre, myrhþ, myrgan, myrige. v. Mirce, mirce, mircels, mere, mirigþ, mirgan, mirige.

myrgen-lic; *adj. Morning*:—Ðȳs myrgenlīcan dæge heó biþ gongende of līchoman *she will depart before evening*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 33. v. morgen-līc.

myrran, myrrelse, myrring. v. mirran, mirrelse, mirring.

myrre, myrra, an; *f. Myrrh*:—Hī him lāc brohton; ðæt wæs gold and rēcels and myrre, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Seó myrre getācnode ðæt hē wæs deádlīc, Homl. Th. i. 116, 10. Myrra dēþ ðæt ðæt deáde flǣsc ne rotaþ, 118, 11. Murre *myrra*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Wīn gemenged mid myrran *myrratum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 59. Uton him bringan myrran, Homl. Th. i. 116, 25: 118, 17. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* myrra.]

myrt. v. mirt.

myrten, es; *n. Flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Ne ǣnig man myrtenes ǣfre ne āhīte, Wulfst. 71, 1. Gif hē myrten ete *si morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 26. v. next word.

myrten; *adj. That has died by disease*:—Gif swȳn etaþ myrten flǣsc *si porci carnem morticinam ederint*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 18. Grēcas myrten flǣsc nǣnigum men ne lȳfaþ ac ða hȳda ðæra myrtenra neáta hȳ heom dōþ tō scōn *Graeci carnem morticinam nulli permittunt, de pellibus tamen morticinorum animalium calceamenta sibi faciunt*, Th. ii. 166, 29–31.

myrþ. v. mirigþ.

myrþra, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Se man biþ myrþra (*homicida*), se ðe his brōþor hataþ, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 10. Gif hwylc man for his mǣges wræce man ofsleá, dō (*do penance*) hē swā myrþra .vii. geár oððe .x., L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18; Th. ii. 230, 19, 21: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 37. Ðū (*the soul*) wǣre ðǣr (*in the world*) morþ and myrþra, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ðonne biþ hē ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig and myrþra beforan ðæs ēcan Dēman heáhsetle, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. Myrþran and mānswaran, 61, 13. Mīne myrþran and mānsceaþan (*the devils*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 4; Gū. 622. Myrþra *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 7. [*Goth.* maurþrja: *O. H. Ger.* murdreo *latro*.] v. bearn-, mǣg-, self-myrþra.

myrþrian *to murder*. [*Goth.* maurþrjan: *O. H. Ger.* murdrian *jugulare*.] v. for-, of-myrþrian.

myrþrung, e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Myrþrunge *parricidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 30.

myrwa. v. mearu.

mysci; *pl. Flies*:—Sōna cwōman mysci manige *venit cynomyia*, Ps. Th. 104, 27. [From *Lat.* musca.]

mȳse *a table*. v. mēse.

mȳðe (?); *pl. The mouth of a stream*:—Andlang brōces on ða mȳðy; of ðes gemȳðon on Ceahhanmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 25. v. gemȳðe.

mȳðe (?), an; *f. The mouth of a stream*:—Ærest fram mȳðan in cyrstilmǣl ǣc ... eft in ða mȳðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 20–380, 7. v. mūða.

myxen. v. mixen.

N.

N, like *m* (q. v.), in Anglo-Saxon generally corresponds to *n* in Gothic and in other cognate dialects, e. g. *net, hand, ān*; Goth. *nati, handus, ains*; O. H. Ger. *nezzi, hant, ein*; O. Sax. *net, hand, ēn*; but, like *m*, it falls away before *ð* and *s*, and the vowel which preceded the *n* is lengthened, e. g. *cūð, tōð, ōðer, mūð, hūsel, est*; Goth. *kunþs, tunþus, anþar, munþs, hunsl, ansts*; O. H. Ger. *chund, zand, andar, mund, anst*; O. Sax. *kūð, tand, ōðar, mūð, anst*. If, however, *n* and *s* come together by the loss of an intervening vowel the *n* remains, e. g. *winstre*; O. H. Ger. O. Sax. *winistar*. The character which appears in the Runic poem is ᚾ, and the verse, in which the name (cf. Icel. *nauð*) is given, is the following:—

Nȳd byþ nearu on breóste oft tō helpe
niða bearnum, and tō hǣle gehwǣdre
weorðeþ heó ðeáh gif hī his hlystaþ ǣror.
Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8–13.

nā, nō; *adv. No, not*; non. I. *qualifying a verb expressed or implied*, (a) *without any other negative particle*:—Nā cunne *nesciat*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 28. Fela gōdra hāma ðe wē genemnan nā cunnan, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 29. Fremde nā heom God setton on gesyhþe, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Nā ðū andwlitan ðīnne āwend fram mē, 101, 2. Swā sceal man dōn, ðonne hē gegān þenceþ longsumne lof, nā ymb his līf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ealle hī scīnaþ, nā hwǣðre ðeáh ealle efenbeorhte, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 460; Met. 20, 230. Gewīte ðes calic fram mē, ðeáhhwǣðere nā swā swā ic wylle, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39. Ða habbaþ twegen casus and nā mā on gewunan, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3. Ðæt is se ēþel ðe nō geendad weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640. Ic gelȳfe nō ðæt him eorþwelan ēce stondeþ, 309, 33; Seef. 66. Nō ðæt ðīn aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, ne ðȳ hraðor hrēmde ... ac ðæt oftor gecwæþ ... ðæt hē wǣre āna Drihten, Cd. Th. 263, 34; Dan. 754. Nō seoððan ðæt hī mōsten in ðone ēcan andwlītan, 288, 8; Sat. 377: 304, 23; Sat. 634. (b) *with other negatives*:—Hyt nā ne feóll *non cecidit*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Ne eom ic nā Crist, Jn. Skt. 1, 20. Rāde ðe mon nā ne rīmde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Næs ðæt nā ðæt hē nyste, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ne hē hine nā ne onstyreþ, 21, 27. Ðæt ðās lāreówas ne sceolan Godes dōmas nāwðer ne nā wanian, ne ne ēcan, 81, 4. Ne wandige nā se mæssepreóst nō for rīces mannes ege, 43, 9. Nǣron gē nō mīn gemunende, ne gē nō geþohton, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 21. Swā nān ōðer nā dēþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nabbaþ ðās naman nā ōðre gebīgednysse, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 24. Nis nā mā casa on gewunan ... nis nā mā mislīcra casa, 14; Som. 17, 4–7. Ne behōfaþ nāðor ðyssera pronomina nā mā stemna būton twegra, 15; Som. 17, 38. Ne synd nā mā namanspeligende būtan ðās fīftēne, Som. 17, 46: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Nō mā, Exon. Th. 441, 25; Kl. 4. Telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs nā ðē, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Næs nā for ðam ðe ðæs landes swā fela wǣre, ac for ðam ðe se Wendelsǣ hit hæfþ swā tōdǣled, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 25. Lufian wē hine ... næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7. II. *qualifying* (a) *an adjective*:—Mid langum scipum nā manegum, Chr. Erl. 3, 7. Ðȳ ilcan sumera forwearþ nō læs (=*not a smaller number*) ðonne xx scipa, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Wīse sweltende samod nā wīs *sapientes morientes, simul insipiens*, Ps. Spl. 48, 9. (b) *an adverb or adverbial phrase*:—Nis nō ðæt ān ... ac eác *not only ... but also*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 15. Næs hit nā ðæt ān ðæt ðū on ungemetlīcum ungesǣlþum wǣre, ac eác ðæt ðū fulneáh mid ealle forwurde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 6. Ðe nā ðæt ān mē, ac eác swylce mīne gefēran, mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 31: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 13. Nā ðā git *non dum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 55. Nā swā *numquam ita*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 9. Nā lange *non diu*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Nā elles *haud secus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3. Ðū hit nā hū elles begitan ne miht, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 8. Ne mæg hē nō ðē raþor, Bt. tit. 32; Fox xvi, 15. Næs him nō ðȳ læs underþeóded eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðā nā ðē læs beseah Lothes wīf underbæc, Scrd. 22, 42. Nō ðȳ fægra wæs, Cd. Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. Nō ðȳ sēl dyde, 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne sȳ nā tō ðæs hwōn (*on no account*) geendod nāðer ne dægrēdsang ne ǣfensang būtan ðam drihtlīcan gebede, R. Ben. 38, 14: 87, 1, 10: 95, 7. Nā tō hwōn (nā tō ðæs hwōn, MS. T.), 111, 10. v. lytes-nā.

nabban (=ne habban, *the verb is conjugated throughout*) *not to have, to be without*:—Næbbe ic synne gefremed, Cd. Th. 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Næbbe ic welan, Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301. Nafast hlāfes wiste, 621; An. 311. Ðū næfst nān þing, Jn. Skt. 4, 11. Næft ðū, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 71; Met. 20, 36. Hē nǣnige mehte nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Hē wilnaþ ... ðæs ðe hē næft, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 2. Næfþ, Ps. Th. 71, 12. Wē nabbaþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 13. Earmra manna gehelpan ðe sylfe nabbaþ and ðæra myhta nabbaþ ðæt hié wyrcen māgon, L. E. I. 3, Th. ii. 404, 22. Hī heora nabbaþ mā ðonne hī heora habban, Bt. 26, 1;

Fox 90, 19. Ðonne ðū hæfdest ðæt ðū noldest oððe næfdest ðæt ðū woldest, Fox 90, 31. Næfde heó nôht on hire, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Næfde gē, Jn. Skt. 9, 41. Nafa ðū fremde godas, Deut. 5, 7. Ðonne gē faran næbbe gē mid eów hlâf, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Gif hē wīf næbbe, Ex. 21, 4. Ne mæg ðæt nā beón ðæt ða bearn langunga nabban, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26. Næbben, Beo. Th. 3705; B. 1850. Hēt mē fremdne god hergan, oððe hī nabban, Exon. Th. 247, 12; Jul. 77. Sint hī ðē plíolícran hæfd ðonne næfd, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, note 10. [*O. Frs.* combines the negative with the verb in the same way.] v. ge-næfd.

nabo-gâr, nabula. v. nafo-gâr, nafola.

naca, an; *m. A boat, bark, ship, vessel:*—Ne hié scip fereþ, naca, Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896. Heáhstefn naca, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Of nacan stefne, 582; An. 291: Exon. Th. 306, 14; Seef. 7. On bearm nacan, Beo. Th. 433; B. 214. Nēðan on nacan tealtum, Runic pm. 343, 22; Rûn. 21. Flotan nīwtyrwydne, nacan, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. [*O. Sax.* nako: *O. H. Ger.* nacho: *Icel.* nökkvi.] v. hring-, sǽ-, ýð-naca.

nacian; *p.* ode *To strip (the clothes off a person):*—Ðā hē ðæt nolde hē wæs nacod and on carcern onsænded *when he would not do that (deny Christ), he was stripped and sent to prison,* Shrn. 51, 12. [The shenship of his flesh he shal *nakyn,* Wick. Lev. xx, 19; he *nakide* (later version, *made nakid*) the hous of the pore man, Job xx, 19: O nice men, whi *nake* ye youre bakkes, Chauc. Boeth. l. 4288: *Prompt. Parv.* nakyñ *nudo, denudo,* v. p. 351, note 1. The verb *to nake* occurs as late as Tourneur who has '*nake* your swords;' v. Skeat Dict. s. v. naked.] v. be-nacian, nacod.

nacod, næcad; *adj.* I. *naked, bare:* nudus:—Nacod *exertum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 70. Næcad *exerta,* 107, 78. (a) of persons, *without clothing:*—Nacod and ceald *nuda,* 61, 65. Nacod plegere *gymnosophista,* i. 17, 10. Ic eom nacod (*nudus*), Gen. 3, 10, 11. Ðā sæt ðǽr sum þearfa nacod, bæd him hrægles, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33: Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrýddon, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36: Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474. Gif ðū earm gewurðe, geþenc ðū ðæt ðīn môder ðē nacodne gebær, Prov. Kmbl. 15. Nacode wē wǽron ácennede, and nacode wē gewîtaþ, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Gē gēfon hrægl nacedum, Exon. Th. 83, 13; Cri. 1355. Nacode scrýdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. Se feónd swā micle iédlícor ðæt môd gewundaþ swā hē hit ongiet nacodre ðære byrnan wærscipes, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 10. (b) of an animal, *unsaddled, bare-backed:*—Hē nolde on nacedum assan rîdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 27. (c) of a sword, *naked, unsheathed:*—Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 27: Beo. Th. 1082; B. 539. II. *bare* in a metaph. sense, (a) of persons, *destitute, stripped of property:*—Se nacoda wegfērend *vacuus viator,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Ðū (*Adam*) scealt on wræc hweorfan, nacod niéd-wædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929. Ðū (*Laban*) mē (*Jacob*) woldest forlǽtan nacodne, Gen. 31, 42. (b) of words, *not accompanied by deeds:*—God nele ðæt ðū hine lufie mid nacodum wordum ac mid rihtwīsum dǽdum, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 18. [*Goth.* nakwaþs: *Icel.* nökviðr: *O. Frs.* nakad: *O. H. Ger.* nachot, nahhut: *Ger.* nackt.] v. eall-, lim-nacod; nacian.

nacodian. v. ge-nacodian. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-, ant-nachatôn.]

nâcan *to kill:*—Ic nâce (other MSS. knâce, nâte) oððe ic âcwelle *neco,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 56. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* neihan *immolare,* Grff. 2, 1015.]

næced, e; *f. Nakedness:*—Gif hwylc man stele mete oððe clāðas and hine hungor oððe næced ðǽrtō drife (*fames vel nuditas eum coegerit*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 4. Drihten âsent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede, Deut. 28, 48. [*Goth.* nakwadei: *Icel.* nekt *nakedness.*]

nǽcednes, e; *f. Nakedness:*—Swā ðæt hig ne gesâwon heora fæder nǽcednesse, Gen. 9, 23. Ðē ne sceamaþ ðīnre nǽcednysse, Homl. Th. i. 432, 5.

næct, nædder-, næddre, nǽdel. v. niht, næder-, nædre, nǽdl.

næder-bîta, an; *m. An ichneumon:*—Næderbîta *hinc neomon* (=*ich-neumon*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 49. Nædderbîta *cicidemon,* 131, 40.

næder-winde, an; *f.* The name of a plant, *adder-wort:*—Næddre-winde *viperina,* Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 26. v. next word.

næder-, nædre-wyrt, e; *f. Adder-wort;* polygonum bistorta:—Nædder-wyrt *uiperina,* Wülck. Gl. 300, 23. Nædrewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *uiperinam* and ôðrum naman nædderwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 96, 11. Nædderwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *basilisca* and ôðrum naman nædder-(næddre-, MS. O) wyrt nemneþ, 242, 7: iii. 8, 24. Genim næderwyrte, ii. 110, 25. [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, *adderwort,* and Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

nǽdl, e; *f. A needle:*—Nǽdl *acus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. Hwanon seámere nǽdl *unde sartori acus,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33. Þurh nǽdle (nēdle, Rush.) eáge *per foramen acus,* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 24: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Þurh nǽdle þyrel, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Nǽdle sceorpran, Soul Kmbl. 230; Seel. 116. Mid nēdle *acu,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 37. Mid naeðlae, Ep. Gl. 19 f, 30. [*Goth.* nēþla: *O. Sax.* nādla: *O. Frs.* nēdle: *O. H. Ger.* nādala: *Icel.* nāl.] v. feax-, hǽr-nǽdl.

nædre, næddre, an; *f. Any kind of serpent, adder, viper:*—Nædre *gipsa,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 55: *natrix,* 97, 36: 60, 77. Snaca oððe nædre *coluber,* 16, 75. Gerumpenu, gehyrnedu nædre *coluber cerastis,* 15, 68: 16, 2. Mē nædre beswâc, Cd. Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897. Næddre *vipera* vel *serpens* vel *anguis,* Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 55. Fleónde næddre, 24, 1. Ðære nædran *basilisci,* ii. 12, 2: 86, 58. Efter gelícnisse nedran (*serpentes*), Ps. Surt. 57, 5: Cd. Th. 271, 8; Sat. 102. Ðære scortan næddran *spalangii,* Hpt. Gl. 450, 25. Nedran *colubri,* Kent. Gl. 1095. God cwæþ tō ðære næddran (*ad serpentem*), Gen. 3, 14. Nædran *celidrum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 21. Nædran *hilidros,* i. *celidros,* 43, 38. Swā swā Moyses âhōf ða næddran ... Ðā sende God fýrene næddran ... God bebeád Moyse ðæt hē geworhte âne ǽrene næddran, and sette up tō tācne, and ðæt hē manode ðæt folc ðæt swā hwā swā fram ðām næddrum âbiten wǽre, besâwe up tō ðære ǽrenan næddran, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 4–19. Nædran *serpentes,* Ps. Th. 139, 3. Gif mon hine (gagates) on fýr dēþ, ðonne fleóþ ðǽr neddran onweg, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Nædrena *draconum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 71. Næddrena âttor *venenum aspidum,* Deut. 32, 33. Lā næddrena (ætterna, Lind.; nedrana, Rush.) cyn *progenies viperarum,* Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Hig wurpon ealle hira gyrda nyðer and hī wurdon tō næddrum (*versae sunt in dracones*), Ex. 7, 12. [*Goth.* nadrs: *Icel.* naðr (*in poetry*); *m.;* naðra; *f.*: *O. Sax.* nadra: *O. H. Ger.* natra, natara; *f.*: *Ger.* natter.] v. hilde-, mere-, wæter-nædre.

næfde = ne hæfde. v. nabban.

nǽfig; *adj. Not having means, poor:*—Þarfa ł nǽfga (næfge, Lind.) *mendicus,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 8. Nǽfgum (næfigum, Lind.) *egenis,* 13, 29. Næfigum, Lind. 12. 5.

nǽfre (=ne ǽfre); *adv. Never.* I. alone:—Nǽfre ætýwde swylc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Nǽfre ic māran geseah eorl ofer eorþan, Beo. Th. 500; B. 247. Nǽfre gē mid blôde beódgereordu eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 26; Gen. 1518. Eádig biþ se ðe in his ēþle geþîhþ; earm se him his frýnd geswîcaþ; nēfre (?) sceal se him his nest áspringeþ (*never shall he thrive whose provision fails him* (?). Grein takes *nefre* = infirmus), Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. II. with another negative:—Ne hit nǽfre ne gewurðe *nec unquam fiat,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 14. Ðæt hī nǽfre ne gedôþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 15. Nǽfre siðan Rômâne ne rîcsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7. Hié nǽfre his banan folgian noldon, 755; Erl. 50, 20. Nān man ne dorste sleán ôðerne man, nǽfde hē nǽfre swā mycel gedôn wið ðone ôðerne, 1086; Erl. 222, 6.

nēgan, nēgan; *p.* de *To address, accost, speak to:*—Nigeþan sîþe nǽgde se gomola, sǽgde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. *But generally the verb is accompanied by* wordum:—Ðū mē wordum nǽgest, fûsne frignest, 175, 26; Gū. 1200. Hine weroda God wordum nǽgde, Cd. Th. 179, 4; Exod. 23. Hē ðone wîsan wordum nǽgde (hnǽgde, MS.) freán Ingwina, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1318. Ongan ðā wīf weras wordum nēgan, Elen. Kmbl. 574; El. 287: 1115; El. 559. v. ge-nǽgan.

nægel, nægl, es; *m.* I. *the nail of a finger* or *toe:*—Nægel *unguis;* næglas *ungues,* Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 60. Fingras *digiti* ... nægel *ungula,* 65, 4. Nægl, 283, 25. Nægl *unguana,* ii. 124, 10. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off a hand,* Lchdm. iii. 58, 7: ii. 80, 20. Gif þuman nægl of weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebête ... Æt ðām neglum gehwylcum scilling *if a thumb-nail come off (from a blow) the* bôt *shall be* iii *shillings ... For each finger-nail a shilling* (cf. L. Alf. pol. 56–60; Th. i. 94, 96 *where the* bôt *for the thumb-nail is* 5 *shillings, for the nail of the fore-finger and for that of the ring-finger* 4 *shillings each, for that of the middle finger* 2 *shillings, and for that of the little finger one shilling*), L. Ethb. 54, 55; Th. i. 16, 9–14. Wið scurfedum nægle; nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4: i. 370, 9: iii. 114, 21. Deóplīc dǽdbôt biþ ..., ðæt īren ne cume on hǽre ne on nægle, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 21. God of ðam lāme flǽsc worhte and blôd, bān and fell, fex and næglas, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16. II. *a nail, peg:*—Nægl *clavus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. Nægl *paxillum, palum,* 116, 27. Nægles *epigri* vel *clavi,* i. 39, 63. Nægle *cuspide,* ii. 21, 24. Ðǽr hýdde wǽron næglas (*the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross*) on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 2216; El. 1109: 2227; El. 1115: 2344; El. 1173. Ne gelýfe ic būton ic geseó ðæra nægela (*clavorum*) fæstnunge on his handa, and ic dō mīnne finger on ðære nægela stede, Jn. Skt. 20, 25. Ðæt fýr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu mid gefæstnad wæs tō ðam wāge, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31, col. 1. Mid næglum þurh-drîfan ða hwîtan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110: Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hié nāmon treówu, and slōgon on ôðerne ende monige scearpe îsene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 5. Heó lǽdde tō hire suna ða îsenan næglas ðe wǽron ádrifene þurh Cristes folman, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 15. Nægelas geseón anxsumnysse getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 24. III. *an instrument for striking the strings of a harp,* v. hearpe-nægel, Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [*O. Sax.* nagal (*in both senses*): *O. Frs.* neil (*in both senses*): *O. H. Ger.* nagal *unguis, clavus, paxillus: Icel.* nagl *unguis*; nagli *clavus:* cf. *Goth.* ga-nagljan.] v. hearpe-, scōh-, steór-nægel.

nægel-seax, es; *n. A knife for cutting the nails*:—Nægelsex *novaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 22: *novacula*, 86, 22. [*Laym.* nail-sax (-sex).]

nǽgen = ne mǽgen:—Gedó ðæt hý nǽgen dôn ðæt yfel ðæt hý þencaþ *make them unable to do the evil that they devise;* decidant a cogitationibus suis, Ps. Th. 5, 11.

nægled-bord. v. nægllan.

nægled-cnearr, es; *m. A vessel the planks of whose sides are nailed together*:—Gewitan him ðâ Norþmen nægledcnearrum, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 2; Æðelst. 53.

nægllan; *p.* ode, ede *To nail, fasten with nails*:—Hî dulfon ⁊ nægledun handa mîne and fêt mîne *foderunt manus meas, et pedes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17. Sîæ nægled on rôde *crucifigatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 23. Ne hié scip fereþ naca nægled bord (*or* nægled-bord; adj.?) *nor does ship carry her, vessel, nailed plank* (or *with nail-fastened sides*), Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Siððan nægled bord, fær sêleste, flôd up âhôf, Cd. Th. 85, 22. Hwonne hié of nearwe ofer nægled bord stæppan môsten *when from durance over the vessel's (the ark) nail-fastened side they might step*, 86, 20; Gen. 1433. Hió [næ]gled sinc hæleþum sealde (*bracelets fastened with rivets* or *studs*), Beo. Th. 4051; B. 2023. Nægledе (ætledе, Th.) beágas, Exon. Th. 474, 22; Bo. 34. Nægledne, 400, 7; Rä. 20, 5. [*Goth.* ga-nagljan: *Icel.* negla: *O. Sax.* neglian; negilid sper, neglit skip: *O. H. Ger.* nagalian.] v. ge-nægled.

Nægling *the name of Beowulf's sword*:—Nægling forbærst, sweord Beówulfes, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680.

nǽh, næht, nǽht, nǽm, nǽman, nǽmne. v. neáh, niht, nâht, nîd-nǽm, be-, mîd-nǽman, nemne.

nǽming, e; *f. Acceptance, agreement, bargain*:—Ceáp *distractio;* sala *venditio;* nǽmingce *contractio* vel *contractus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 54–56.

nǽnig (=ne ǽnig). I. used as an adjective, *not any, none, no*, (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig ôðer hý ǽfre mâ eft onlûceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 27; Cri. 324. Þeáh ðe nǽnegu nêdþearf wǽre, Met. 20, 25. Ðǽr nǽngu biþ niht on sumera, 16, 13. Naenge earbeðe *nullo negotio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Nǽnigne ic sêlran hŷrde hordmâdmum, Beo. Th. 2398; B. 1197. Hafaþ tôþ nǽnigne, Exon. Th. 439, 24; Rä. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 272, 20; Sat. 122. Him ðæs nǽnige bôt dydon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23. (b) with other negatives:—Nǽnig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gêman his gesibbes, 23, 16. Ðæt wîte ðe nǽfre nǽnig ende ne becymeþ, 51, 31. Ne hê nǽnigne man unrihtlîce fordêmde, ne hine nǽnig man yrne ne funde, 223, 32. Ðǽr him nǽnig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3032; B. 1514. Ôðer nǽnig sêlra nǽre, 1723; B. 859. Nis nǽnigu gecynd, Salm. Kmbl. 839; Sal. 419. Ne sŷ eów nǽnigu cearo, Blickl. Homl. 145, 8. Ne hié nǽnigo firen ne gewundode, 161, 33. Næs nǽnig ylding, 87, 17. Nis nǽnig mâre mægen, 31, 30. Eów nǽnig wuht ne deraþ, And. 14, 8. God ðonne ne gŷmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 95, 29. Nǽnges þinges mâre þearf nǽre, 175, 8. Hê nǽfre nǽnigum woruldrîcum men onbûgan nolde, 223, 27. Warna ðê ðæt ðû hyt nǽnegum men ne secge, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Ðæt hê nǽnigum ôðrum meu ne sǽde, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 3: Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Hié eów tô nǽnigre âre ne belimpeþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 23: 179, 15. Hî ne mihtan ðære heorde nǽnige gôde beón, 45, 16. Hê nǽnige mehte wið ûs nafaþ, 31, 33: 79, 7. Ne bideþ hê æt ûs nǽnig ôðor edleán, 103, 21. Ne ðǽr nǽnige þingunga ne beóþ, 95, 30: 157, 13: 185, 9. Hê nǽfre nǽnige godcunde englas nǽfde, 181, 28. II. as a substantive, *no one, not any one*, (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig bihelan mæg wom unbêted, Exon. Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311: 294, 20; Crä. 18: Beo. Th. 3870; B. 1933. Nǽnig ôðerne freóþ, Frag. Kmbl. 69; Leás. 36: Exon. Th. 491, 29; Rä. 81, 6. Nǽnegum þuhte dæg on þonce, Met. 12, 15. Se ðe nǽngum scôd, Exon. Th. 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Nǽnige *neminem*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 57. Ðǽr hê nǽnige forlêt bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 2074; An. 1039. (b) with other negatives:—Nis nǽnig swâ snotor nymþe God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 8; Sat. 349. Ðone nǽnig heonon ne sceáwaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 9. Nǽnigne tweógean ne þearf, 83, 9. III. with partitive gen. (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig fira ðæs frôd leofaþ, Exon. Th. 351, 6; Sch. 76. Nǽnig wera gewiste, 412, 13; Rä. 30, 13. Nǽnig manna is, Andr. Kmbl. 1088; An. 544: Salm. Kmbl. 120; Sal. 59. Him nǽnig wæs ælǽrendra ôðer betera, Elen. Kmbl. 1008; El. 505. Nǽnig heora þohte, Beo. Th. 1385; B. 691. Nǽnegum âraþ leóde Deniga, 1201; B. 598. Ic nǽngum sceððe burgsittendra, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Mid ðŷ se cyning nǽnige þinga (*nulla tenus*) his bênum geþafian wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11. (b) with other negatives:—Ne ðǽr nǽnig wihte wênan þorfte, Beo. Th. 316; B. 157: 490; B. 242. Nǽnig gumena ongitan ne mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1971; An. 988: Salm. Kmbl. 867; Sal. 433. Nǽniges Godes hâligra gebyrd, ne his heáhfædera . . . ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ nemþe . . . , Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Nis ðæt mîn miht ne nǽniges ûres (=ûre nǽniges), 151, 29. Be ðare nǽnigum gecweden beón ne mihte, 161, 22. Ne eart ðû ðon leófre nǽngum lifgendra, Exon. Th. 370, 5; Seel. Ex. 54. Ðeós dǽd nǽnige þinga forholen ne wurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 24: Met. 10, 16: 19, 37. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas nâteshwôn nǽnig þinga bûtan ôðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21.

nǽnig-wiht; *adv. Nothing, not, not at all*:—Andreas nǽnigwuht ðû gefirnodest *Andrew, thou hast nothing sinned*, And. 10, 20. v. nân-wiht.

nǽniht. v. nân-wiht.

nǽp, es; *m. Turnip, rape*:—Nǽp *napus, rapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 44, 51: *napis*, 68, 18: 286, 26: ii. 114, 56. Wilde nǽp *nap silvatica*, i. 31, 27: *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, 32, 5. Nim Ænglisene nǽp, Lchdm. iii. 12, 14. Nim smælne nǽp, 40, 5. Healde hine wið nǽpas, and wið ða þing ðe windigne æþm on men wyrcen, ii. 214, 3. [Nepe *bacar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 191, 39: nepe *coloquintida, cucurbita*, Prompt. Parv. 353. See also E. D. S. Plant Names, *nape, nep*: *Icel.* næpa; *f. a turnip.*]

nǽp-sǽd, es; *n. Seed of turnip* or *of rape*:—Genim senepes sǽdes dæl and nǽpsǽdes, Lchdm. ii. 24, 15. Nim senepsǽd and nǽpsǽd, iii. 88, 15.

nǽpte, nǽre, nǽron. v. nepte, næs.

næs = ne wæs *was not*:—Wǽre ðû tôdæg on huntnoþe? Ic næs, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1: 34, 9. Ðû nǽre mildsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Man næs, ðe ða eorþan worhte, Gen. 2, 5. Nǽron ðâ welige hâmas, ne diórwyrþra hrægla hî ne girndan, forðam hî ðâ git nǽran, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4–6. Ða cyningas Rômeburg begeáton ðǽr Mutius nǽre (*if it had not been for Mucius*), Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 20. Gif hê nǽre yfeldǽde, ne sealde wê hine ðê, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Hié wŷscaþ ðæt hié nǽfre nǽron âcennede Blickl. Homl. 93, 28. [*O. Frs.* nas = ne was; nêre = ne wêre.]

næs; *adv. Not.* I. alone:—Bûton hit riht sprǽc sŷ and behêfe næs îdel *nisi recta locutio sit et utilis, non anilis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 16. Ic wylle mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Gif hit fæger is, ðæt is of heora âgnum gecynde, næs of ðînum; heora fæger hit is, næs ðîn, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 33. Heó wæs ful cweden, næs ætmetugu, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Ic cŷðe mid dǽdum, næs mid wordum ânum, 181, 25: Ps. Th. 48, 12. Næs hié ðære fylle gefeán hæfdon, Beo. Th. 1128; B. 562: 6140; B. 3074. II. with another negative:—Âbrêd of ða fiðeru, næs ne cerfe, Lev. 1, 17. Ic ondrǽde ðæt hê wirige mê, and næs nâ bletsige, Gen. 27, 12. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs nâ ðê, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Gif ðû gesâwe þeóf, ðû urne mid him, næs nâ ongeán hine, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Gesceapene tô ðon êcan lîfe, næs nâ tô ðon êcan deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 61, 8. Næs nâ mid golde, ac mid gôdum dǽdum, 95, 19. Lufian wê hine næs nô on gesundum þingum ânum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, 13, 7. [*O. Frs.* nas.]

næsc *fawn-skin*:—Fel *pellis*, hŷd *cutis* vel *corium;* næsc *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 37–39. Gefôh fox, âsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lǽt hleápan âweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðê on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 13: 140, 10. Dô on næsc, 36, 8. Naescum *tractibus* (cf. tracta; *pl. in mulomedicina emplastrum ex variis medicamentis compositum, et in tela linea distentum*, Forcellini.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 77.

næse. v. nese.

næs-gristle *the gristle* or *cartilage of the nose*: — Naesgristlae *cartilago*, Ep. Gl. 7 b, 5. Naesgristle, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 45. Næsgristle, 13, 10. [Þe laðe helle wurmes þe freoteð ham ut te ehnen ant te nease gristles, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16.] v. nos-gristle.

næss, ness, es; *m.* I. *a ness, land running out into water, headland, promontory.* [The word *ness* found in English local names is mostly of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* nes; but, in a charter of 778, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 28, Tucingnæs occurs, and in another of 801 is the passage, 'adjecto uno piscatorio on Taemise fluuio ubi dicitur Fiscnaes,' i. 216, 25. Other instances in the charters are, Herces næs, iii. 437, 1: on scearpan næsse, 438, 22. Earna næs *Eagles-ness*, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031, Hrones næs *Whales-ness*, 5603; B. 2805, are examples of the word in foreign local names]:—Æt brimes næsse *at the sea-headland*, Andr. Kmbl. 3417; An. 1712. Beorh wæterýðum neáh, be næsse, Beo. Th. 4478; B. 2243. Gesæt on næsse cyning, 4825; B. 2417. Wearþ on næs (*of a lake*) togen wundorlîc wǽgbora, 2883; B. 1439: 3205; B. 1600. Se ðe næs (*by the sea*) gerâd, 5789; B. 2898. Windige næssas *wind-swept headlands*, 2721; B. 1358. Neowle næssas *headlands that plunge into the water*, 2826; B. 1411. Hié Geáta clifu ongitan meahton, cûþe næssas, 3828; B. 1912. II. in connection with *under, niðer*, and often in pl. *ground* (as in under-*ground*):—Ongan ðâ eorþan delfan, ðæt hê on twentigum fôtmǽlum feor funde behelede under neólum niðer næsse gehŷdde in þeóstorcofan (*he found the cross hidden twenty feet underground*), Elen. Kmbl. 1661; El. 832. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs (*underground*, i. e. *to hell*), Judth. Thw. 239; Jud. 113. Sunne gewât tô sete glîdan under niflań næs (*sink beneath the horizon*), Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Fyrgenstreám under næssa genipu niðer gewîteþ (*the stream disappears in a dark chasm*), flôd under foldan, Beo. Th. 2724; B. 1360. Hî (*the fallen angels*) gedûfan sceolun niðær undær nessas (*to hell*) in ðone neowlan grund, Cd. Th. 266, 32; Sat. 31: 270, 15; Sat. 91. Ingong in ðæt atule hûs (*hell*) niðer under næssas, neóle grundas, Exon. Th. 136, 2; Gü. 535. v. sǽ-næss *and next word.*

næsse, an; *f. A headland, promontory, cape*:—Óþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorþan *to the most northerly cape on earth*, Met. 9, 43. Næssun (-an?) *litora*, Germ. 400, 488. v. næss.

næss-hliþ, es; *n. The slope of a headland*:—Gesâwon on næshleoþum nicras licgean, Beo. Th. 2858; B. 1427.

nǽstan. v. ge-nǽstan.

næster *cancale* (=? *καυκαλὶς wild carrot*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 74.

næs-þyrel, -þyrl, es; *n. A nostril*:—Næsþyrel *pennula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 66: *nares*, ii. 62, 5. Dô on ðæt næsþyrl, Lchdm. i. 352, 4. On næsþyrl bestungen, 348, 4. His (*the dead man*) næsþyrlo beóþ belocene, Blickl. Homl. 59, 14. Wið næsþyrla (næsþurla, 14, 11) sâre, Lchdm. i. 114, 19. Blôdryne of næsþyrlon, 282, 12. Mid hundes lûsum, ða flugon intô heora mûðe and heora næsþyrlum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 22. Hit gǽþ þurh eówre næsþyrlu *exeat per nares vestras*, Num. 11, 20: Ps. Spl. 113, 14. Dô on ða næsþyrlu, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Wick.: Prompt. Parv.* nese-þirl.] v. nos-þyrel.

nêtan; *p.* te *To trample upon, crush, subdue*:—Oft ic cwice bærne nǽte mid nîþe *oft the living I burn, painfully oppress them*, Exon. Th. 389, 7; Rä. 7, 4. Hê sceal weorðan his lîfe tô nytte mid ðỹ ðæt hê nǽte his unþeáwas *mores pravorum premere, vitae prodesse*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 10. Nǽtendne *proterentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 3: Ep. Gl. 18 b, 27. v. ge-nêtan *and next word*.

nêting, e; *f. Blaming, upbraiding*:—Ac hû wêne wê hû micel scyld ðæt sie ðæt monn âþreóte ðære nêtinge yfelra monna and nime sume sibbe wið ða wierrestan *pensandum ergo est, quando ab increpatione quiescitur, quanta culpa cum pessimis pax tenetur*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 353, 11. [Cf. *Goth.* naiteins *blasphemy*.]

nafa *a nave*. v. nafu: nafa = ne hafa. v. nabban.

nafela, an; *m. The navel*:—Nabula *umbilicus*, Wülck. Gl. 54, 13. Navela, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 50. Dînum nafelan, Kent. Gl. 32. Hê (*Minutius*) hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. [*O. Frs.* navla: *Icel.* nafli: *O. H. Ger.* nabalo.]

nafel-sceaft, e; *f. The navel*:—Ðisne lǽcedôm man sceal dô ðan manne se his nafuisceaft in tỹhþ, Lchdm. iii. 124, 22.

nafeþa, an; *m. A nave*:—Naveþa *modiolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 22.

nafu, e; *f.*: nafa (?), an; *m. A nave*:—Nafu *modialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 55. Sió nafa (nafu, Cott.) nêhst ðære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Sió nafu, Fox 222, 1. Se nafa, 222, 12. Fæst on ðære nafe, 222, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12. [*Icel.* nöf: *O. H. Ger.* naba *modiolus*.]

nafu-gâr, es; *m. An auger*:—Nabogaar *terebellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 21. Nabogâr *rotrum*, 119, 31. Nafogâr *foratorium*, 149, 74: *foratorium* vel *terebellum*, 38, 50. Navegâr *terebrum*, i. 16, 12; 84, 63. [Wymble, nauger *terere*, 170, 17: *O. H. Ger.* naba-gêr *terebellus, terebellum, terebrum*: *Icel.* nafarr: *Du.* ave-gaar.]

-nâg. v. ge-nâg.

nâgan = ne âgan. I. *not to have*, (a) with acc.:—Nâh se sacerd nâne þearfe (*sacerdoti non opus est*), ðæt hê forwyrne ðam men rihtre andetnysse, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 11. Gif hê nâh his selfes geweald, Met. 16, 21. Helle hlinduru nâgon hwyrft, Exon. Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Ðeáh ðû hî nǽfre nâhtest, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 1. Hê nâhte his lîchoman geweald, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11. Nâhton hié nâðer ne mete ne freónd, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. Sî on cynges dôme hwæðer hê lîf âge ðe nâge, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 25. (b) with gen.:—Nâgan wê ðæs heolstres, ðæt wê ûs gehỹdan mâgon, Cd. Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. II. *not to be allowed, ought not*:—Nâh nâðer tô farenne ne Wylisc man on Æneglisc land, ne Æneglisc man on Wylisc, L. O. P. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Nâge hê hié ût on elþeódig folc tô bebycgganne *it shall not be allowable for him to sell her abroad into a foreign people*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. On ða gerâd ðæt hine nâge nân man of tô âceápienne, Chart. Th. 151, 13. Ðæt hit nâge nân man fram ðære stôwe tô dǽlanne, 157, 6.

náht. v. nâ-wiht.

nâ-hwǽr, -hwâr, -wêr; *adv.* I. *no-where, in no place*:—Nâhwǽr *nusquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. Ðû ne ætstande nâhwâr on ðisum earde *nec stes in omni circa regione*, Gen. 19, 17. Hê sôhte his wǽpnu, ac hê ne geseah hî nâhwǽr, Homl. Skt. 3, 257: Blickl. Homl. 59, 20: 181, 23. Ðeáh hê hire nâwêr ne geneálǽce on ǽlcere stôwe hê is hire emnneáh *though the sky nowhere approach the earth, it is everywhere equally near to it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. II. *in no case, never*:—Ðâs *prepositiones* ne beóþ nâhwâr âna, ac beóþ ǽfre tô sumum ôðrum worde gefêgede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 50. Ne heard sweopu hûse dînum nâhwǽr sceþþan [mâgon], Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ðû mê nâhwâr forlête *thou didst never forsake me*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 32. III. *in no respect, not at all*:—Eall moncynn and ealle nêtenu ne notigaþ nâwêr neáh feórþan dǽles ðisse eorþan *men and animals do not use anywhere near a fourth part of this earth*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8: 18, 2; Fox 64, 6. Nese lâ nese ne nâwêr neáh, Shrn. 196, 28. Ne trûige ûs swâ wel, ne nâwêr neáh swâ ðâm, 197, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* hvergi nær.]

nâ-hwêrn (?), -wêrn; *adv. No-where*: — Nâwern *non usquam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 9: 95, 8. Cf. ǽgwêrn, Ors. Swt. 154, 22.

nâ-hwæðer, nâwðer, nâðer, nôðer; *pron. Neither*:—Nâðor *neuter, neutra, neutrum*; nâdres *neutri*; nâðrum *neutro*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 49. Getâcnigende oððe sum þyngc tô dône, oððe sum þingc tô þrowigenne, oððe nâðor, 19; Som. 22, 23, 25. Nâuðær næ sîe tô ðon gedurstig ne cyning næ bisceop ne nânes hâdes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens, sit tam audax*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 26. Ne fornime nôðer ôðer ofer will *let neither of you deprive the other against his or her will*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hî gecŷðaþ ðonne hié endiaþ ðæt hié nâwðer ne bióþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 27. Ða þing ða ðe nâuðer ne sint, ne getrêwe tô habbenne ne eác ðe tô forlætanne, 7, 2; Fox 18, 15. Dydon swâ hwæðer swâ hỹ dydon ne dohte him nâwðer *whichever of the two they did, neither did them any good*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2: Exon. Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189. His rihtwîsnys nolde hî neádian tô nâðrum Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. Godes gelaþung nis bûton nâðrum ðæra (*the strong and the weak*), ii. 390, 29. Swâ mîn sâwl bâd ðæt ðû swylce heó for nâhwæðer nôwiht hǽle *sicut expectavit anima mea, pro nihilo salvos facies eos*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Ðæt se yfela mæge dôn yfel ðeáh hê gôd ne mǽge, and se deáda ne mæge nâuðer dôn, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 25. Hié nâðer (nâwðer, Cott. MS.) ne mâgon, ne ðîn helpan ne heora selfra, 14, 1; Fox 42, 9. Hié nâðer næfdon siddan, ne heora namon ne heora anweald, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 7. Se ðe nâðor nele, ne leornian ne tæcan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 34. v. next word.

nâ-hwæðer, nâwðer, nâðor; *conj. Neither*: — Ða ða wê hit nôhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon ne eác ôðrum monnum ne lêfdon *when we neither loved it ourselves nor allowed it to other men*, Past. Swt. 5, 6. Wê nôhwæðer ne hit witan nyllaþ ne hit bêtan nyllaþ, ne furðum ne rêcaþ hwæðer wê hit ongieten, 28; Swt. 195, 5. Nâwðer ne ða wôhhæmendan, ne ða ðe diófulgieldum þiówiaþ, ne ða unfæsdrâdan, ne ða þiófas, ne ða giétseras, ne ða reáferas Godes rîce ne gesittaþ, 51; Swt. 401, 26. Nǽron nâwðer ne on Fresisc gescæpene, ne on Denisc, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15: Blickl. Homl. 45, 14. Lâreówas ne sceolan Godes dômas nâwðer ne nâ wanian, ne ne ëcan, 81, 4. Hié nâwðer ne him sylfum helpan ne mihton, ne nânum ðara ðe tô him âre wilnodan, 223, 2: Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 5. Ða nolde hê âsendan nâðor ne engel, ne heáhengel, ne witegan, ne apostolas, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 15. v. preceding word.

nâ-hwanon; *adv. From nowhere*: — Sió his gesǽlþ him nâhwonan ûtane ne com, ac wæs simle on him selfum, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 20.

nâ-hwider; *adv. No-whither, to no place*:—Hỹ nâhwider faraþ bûtan ðæs abbodes rǽde, R. Ben. 137, 10.

nalas (-læs, -les), nalles. v. nealles.

nâm, e; *f. Seizure of property belonging to one which is in the hands of another*:—Be naame. Ne nime nân man nâne nâme, ne innan scîre ne ût of scîre, ǽr man hæbbe þrîwa on hundrede his rihtes gebeden; (*but on the failure of legal means*) nime ðonne leáfe ðæt hê môte hentan æfter his âgenan, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 9–17. Cf. Nullus *namium* capiat... accipiat licenciam *namium* capiendi, L. W. I. 45; Th. i. 485, 13–17: L. H. I. 29, 2; Th. i. 533, 7. Nulli sine judicio vel licencia *namiare* liceat alium in suo vel alterius, 51, 3; Th. i. 550, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* land-nâm in Norse law *an unlawful holding of another man's land*, and hence a *fine* for trespassing on another man's land; in Icel. *the taking possession of land as a settler*: nes-nâm *in phrase* nema nesnâm *to land on a ness and seize cattle*: nâm *a seizing by the mind, learning*: *O. H. Ger.* nâma; nôt-nâma *rapina*.]

nama, an; *m.* I. *a name*:—Sumum men, ðam is Æþelm nama, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 24. Wæs ðæm hæftnêce Hrunting nama, Beo. Th. 2919; B. 1457. Ðære (eá) is Geon noma, Cd. Th. 15, 9; Gen. 230. *Ego hoc feci*, ic dyde ðis, ðon stent se ic on dînes naman stede, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 33. Naman *titulo*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 4: *vocabulo*, 517, 61. Hê nemþ his âgene sceáp be naman *propias oves vocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Be naman cîgean, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ðone ilcan wê hâtaþ ôðre naman æfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3: 33, 4; Fox 128, 27. Ðû nemdest eall mid âne noman, Met. 20, 56. Him se pâpa Petrus tô noman scôp, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. God him sette naman Adam, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hî him naman gesceópon, 92, 27. Hit ofetes noman âgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. II. *a noun*:—*Nomen* is nama, mid ðam wê nemnaþ ealle þing... *Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend... *Amans* lufigend cymþ of ðam worde *amo*, ic lufige; ðon nymþ hê of ðam naman him ealle ða six casus, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 26–46. Sume synd âgene naman, swâ swâ is Eádgâr, Dûnstân. Sume gemǽnelice, kyninc, biscop, Som. 4, 10–11. [*Goth.* namô: *Icel.* nafn: *O. Sax.* namo: *O. Frs.* noma: *O. H. Ger.* namo.] v. freó-, heáh-nama.

nam-bôc; *f. A book in which names are written, a register*:—Nombêc *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 1.

nam-bred, es; *n. A tablet on which names are written, a register*:—Nombred *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 35.

nam-cûþ; *adj. Having the name well-known, celebrated, famous, of note, of renown*:—Nabochodonossor se namcûþa cining, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 15. Ælcre namcûþre wyrte dǽl *a bit of every well-known plant*, Lchdm. i. 398, 9. Twegen sacerdas ðe ǽr on lîfe wǽron swîðe namcûþe, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 3. Heáhfæderas namcûþe weras (*the twelve patriarchs*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 2: R. Ben. 33, 20. On ðâm gemôtan ðeáh rædlîce wurðan on namcûðan stôwan *in those assemblies, though advisedly they were made in places of note*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 18. Se rîca biþ namcûðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa *the name of the rich man is better known in his country than that of the poor man*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 5. [Sodome and Gomorre, and alle þe nomecuðe buruhwes (*famous cities*), A. R. 334, 25. Cf. *Icel* nafn-kunnigr *famous*.]

namcûþlîce; *adv. By name:* — Ûre mæþ nis ðæt wē ealle Godes gecorenan eów namcûðlîce gereccan *it is not within our power to recount to you by name all God's elect*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 2. Hē gehwilce eardas namcûðlîce on gemynde hæfde, i. 558, 25. [Þurh him and ðurh ealle his freónd namcûðlîce, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 12.]

namian; *p.* ode. I. *to name, mention the name of, mention:*— Git ðū namast Crist *dost thou still name the name of Christ?* Homl. Skt. 8, 165. Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā bebodu ðe ic nū namode, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 21. On ðære ylcan byrig ðe wē ær namodon, 296, 32. Namedon, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 7. Ðæt ðū nānne brȳdgumman nǽfre mē ne namige *that you never mention the name of any bridegroom to me*, Homl. Skt. 9, 37. Ðeáh ðe wē ðās sinderlîce namian *though we mention the names of these in particular*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 23. II. *to name, appoint by name to a particular duty, nominate:*—Gif hē ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. Beforan his witum ðe se cyng silf namode, L. Æðelst. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 6. III. *to name, give a name to:*— Hwī namode Crist Abel rihtwīsne? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 6. [*O. Frs.* nomia: *O. H. Ger.* namôn.] v. ge-namian.

nam-mǽlum; *adv. Name by name:*—Nammǽlum *nominatim, per singula nomina*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 28.

namnian; *p.* ode *To name, call by name:* — Se namnode ðone Hǽlend be his naman, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 16. [*O. Frs.* namna, nanna.] v. nemnan.

nām-rǽden[n], e; *f. Learning, erudition:*—Nāmrǽdenne *litterature*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* nām *learning, study.*]

nān [=ne ān]; *pron.* I. as adjective, *not one, none, no,* (a) without other negatives:—Nān mǽrra man wurde ācenned, Menol. Fox 319; Men. 161. Hit is nānum men getiohhod ac is eallum monnum *it is not intended for one man, but for all men*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 15. (b) with other negatives:—Ne nān heora ān nis nā læsse ðonne eall seó þrynnys *and no one of them is less than all the Trinity*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 1. Nān heort ne onscunode nǽnne león, ne nān hara nǽnne hund, ne nān neát nyste nǽnne andan ne nǽnne ege tō ōðrum, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9-11. Nān swylc ne cwom . . . brȳd, Exon. Th. 18, 28; Cri. 290. Swā nān ōðer nā dēþ mōnaþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nān þing ðæs folces belyfen næs *there was nothing left of the people*, St. And. 34, 13. Næs ðæt nān þing wundor ðæt . . . *it was no wonder that*, Deut. i. 37. Ða cild ðe niton nānes þinges nān gesceád ne gōdes ne yfeles, 1, 39. Seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men dōn nǽnne dem, forðam heó nis nānes lofes wyrðe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 22–24. Ne cyning næ bisceop ne nānes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Hié nǽfre tō nānum men ne becumaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hē on nāne wīsan ne mæg forbūgan *he can in no wise avoid*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Ðā ne mihton hig him nān word andswarian ne nān ne dorste hyne nān þing māre āxigean, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 46. Ne sǽdon hyt mē nāne swā sōðfeste men, Shrn. 204, 22. II. as predicate:— Forhwī ðē hātan dysige men wuldor nū ðū nāne eart (nān neart, MS. Cott.) *why do foolish men call thee glory, when thou art none*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 3. III. as substantive, (a) absolutely, *none, no man, nothing:*—Nān mihtigra ðē nis, ne nān ðīn gelīca, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. Nān in nearowe nēþan mōste, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rä. 54, 13. Ðam wæs nān tō gedāle, Cd. Th. 84, 20; Gen. 1400. Hē nolde nǽnne forlǽtan ðe him fylgian wolde, Hy. Grn. 10. 38. Deáþ nāne forlēt, Met. 10, 66. (b) with partitive genitive:— Næs ǽnig engel geworden, ne ðæs miclan mægen-þrymmes nān, Exon. Th. 22, 17; Cri. 352. Him ne mæg ealdfeónda nān ātre sceþþan, 229, 2; Ph. 449. Gūþbilla nān, Beo. Th. 1610; B. 803: 1980; B. 988. Næs heora neáta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan, Met. 7, 6. Hwæt wille gē cueðan hwæs oððe hwæs gē sīen? gē habbaþ gecȳðed ðæt gē ūres nānes (=ūre nānes) ne siendon *quid vos hujus vel illius dicitis, qui nullius vos esse monstratis?* Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 14. Nānne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Nāne þinga beór ne drince *on no account let him drink beer*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 10. [*Icel.* neinn: cf. *O. Sax.* nēn: *O. H. Ger.* nein (*particle of negation*).] v. nǽnig.

nān-wiht, nān-uht. I. as subst. *nothing:*—Nānwiht *nihil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 32. Heó hire self gecȳþ ðæt heó nānwuht ne biþ *she herself shews that she is nothing*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðē nānwuht unrihtlīces on becuman ne mihte, 7, 3; Fox 22, 15: 16, 3; Fox 56, 31: 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. Ðæt gecynd nyle nǽfre nānwuht wiðerweardes lǽtan gemengan, 16, 3; Fox 54, 36. Hió nānwuht elles ne lufaþ būtan ðē, 10; Fox 28, 24. Hē nānwuht ealles (*nothing at all*) næbbe ymbe tō sorgienne, 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Hié hiora nānwuht ongiotan ne meahton, Past. Swt. 5, 12. Ðone ðe ðū nānwiht yfles on nystest, Blickl. Homl. 85, 36. Nānuht berendes, ne wīf ne niéten, ne mehton nānuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 18. Nānuht āgiefan nolde ðæs ðe hié bēna wǽron, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 35. Gē nānuht nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. *The Northern gospels have* nǽniht (*from* nǽnig?):—Nǽniht unmæht biþ *nihil impossibile erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. Tō nōwihte ł nǽnihte *ad nihilum*, 5, 13. Bibeód him ðæt nǽniht (ne ǽniht, Lind.) hiǽ gilǽdde on woeg *praecepit ne quid tollerent in via*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Nǽneht ł ne ōht (nǽniht ł nōht, Rush.) *nullam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 22. II. as an adverb, *nothing, not at all, no whit:*—Hē his godcundnesse nānwiht ne gewanode *he no whit diminished his divinity*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Ne gefyrenodest ðū nānwuht *thou hast done no sin*, 235, 34. v. nā-wiht.

nāpan. v. ge-nāpan *and* nīpan.

nard, es; *m. Spikenard;* nardus:—Sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes *alabastrum ungenti nardi spicati praetiosi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Nardys, Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Ete nardes eár, 354, 12. Ele ðe sȳ of nardo, 246, 20. Nardes stenc, Exon. Th. 423, 28; Rä. 41, 29. [*Goth.* nardus: *O. H. Ger.* narda. *From Latin.*]

naru. v. ealdor-, feorh-, līf-naru.

nāst. v. nytan.

nasu; *f. The nose:*—Nasu *naris;* eall seó nasu *columpna;* forewerd nasu *pirula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 63–65. Gif nasu þyrel weorþ, L. Ethb. 45; Th. i. 14, 10: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. Gif man ōðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, 57; Th. i. 16, 17. [*Icel.* nös: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nosu.

nāt. v. nytan.

nātes-hwōn; *adv. Not at all, by no means:—Haud, adverbium,* ðæt is on Englisc nātes-hwōn, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 25. Nāteshwōn *haud, minime, nullatenus*, 38; Som. 40, 13–15: *nequaquam*, Som. 41, 55: *nequaquam, nullo modo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 60: *haud*, 466, 70: *minime*, 470, 24. Ne eart ðū nāteshwōn wacost burga *thou art by no means least of towns*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. Ne mæg ic nāteshwōn būton mynstre nihtes wunian, ii. 182, 33: 80, 16. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoþlîce mæg oððe nāteshwōn (*hardly or not at all*) būton synnum begān, 288, 22: Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hē ne āwyrpþ nāteshwōn his wǽpna him fram, ǽr ðam ðe ðæt gewinn wurðe geendod, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 9. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas nāteshwōn būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21. v. nā-wiht.

nāðor. v. nā-hwæðer.

nāt-hwǽr; *adv. In some place unknown,* Exon. Th. 480, 8; Rä. 63, 8: 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5.

nāt-hwæt; *pron. indef. Something unknown:*—Rūwes nāthwæt *something rough, but what I know not*, Exon. Th. 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9: 436, 23; Rä. 55, 5: 499, 25; Rä. 88, 21.

nāt-hwilc; *pron. indef. Some one, I know not who:*—Hæleþa nāthwylc *some man, I know not who*, Elen. Kmbl. 146; El. 73. Hē, gumena nāthwylc, Beo. Th. 4459; B. 2233. Ðara banena byre nāthwylces *the child of one of those murderers, but I know not of which*, 4113; B. 2053: 4451; B. 2224. Þurh nāthwylces . . . , Exon. Th. 12, 21; Cri. 189. Hē in nīþsele nāthwylcum wæs *in some unknown hall was he*, Beo. Th. 3031; B. 1513. (Cf. sceaða ic nāt hwylc, 554; B. 274.)

nāuht. v. nā-wiht.

nāwa [=ne āwa]; *adv. Never:*—Ðæt is swīðe strang ðam ðe ðæt nāwa ǽr þigde *it is very strong for him who never before tasted it*, Lchdm. ii. 252, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nēo: *Goth.* ni aiw.] v. āwa.

nā-wǽrn. v. nā-hwǽrn.

nā-wiht, nō-wiht, nā-uht, nāwht, nāht, nōht. I. as subst. *with gen.* es; *n.* (a) *nothing, naught, a thing of no value, an evil thing:*—Is tō cȳðanne hwelc nāwuht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) ðes woruldgielp is *intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 6. Nāwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwīsnesse *care for nothing besides righteousness*, Swt. 302, 9. Ðū hī miht tō nāwihte (*ad nihilum*) forniman, Ps. Th. 72, 16, 17: 107, 12. Spoede mīne swē swē nōwiht beforan ðē biþ *substantia mea tanquam nihil ante te est*, Ps. Surt. 38, 6. Tō nōwihte, 14, 4: 80, 15. Fore nōwihte *pro nihilo*, 55, 8. Hē nōwiht ne fremede *nec ipse aliquid profecisset*, Bd. 5, 9 tit.; S. 622, 6. Hē nōwiht elles ne dyde, 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Yfel is nāuht. Ðǽr yfel āuht wǽre, ðonne mihte hit God wyrcan. For ðȳ hit is nāuht, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 10–11. Heore þinceþ eall nāuht (nōht, Cott. MS.) ðæt heó hæfþ, 10; Fox 28, 28. Hū ne is se anweald ðǽr nāuht? 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt hit nis nāuht gecynde ne nāuht gewunelîc ðæt ǽnig wiðerweard þing bión gemenged wið ōðrum wiðerweardum *do you not know that it is not a natural or usual thing, for contraries to be mingled with other contraries*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 11. Ne eart ðū nō eallunga tō nāuhte gedōn *thou art not altogether brought to naught*, 10; Fox 30, 4. Weorðan tō nāuhte *to come to naught*, Met. 11, 87. For nāuht tō habbene *to be considered worthless*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 17. Mon ongiet mid hwelcum stæpum ðæt nāwht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) wæs þurhtogen *quibus vestigiis nequitia sit perpetrata*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 18. Nāht *nichil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 68: *nihili*, 47, 33; *nihil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 13. Nāht mē wuna biþ *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nāht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 23. Heora dȳre gold ne biþ nāhte wurð wið ða foresǽdan mādmas *their precious gold will be worth nothing in comparison with the aforesaid treasures*, Glostr. Frg. 2, 29. Tō nāhte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Spl. 14, 5: Ps. Th. 59, 11. Ne ðæt tō nāhte nyt ne biþ *it is to no purpose*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hig tellaþ mīn wedd for nāht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. For nāhtum *pro nihilo*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 15. Ungeleáfsumum nōht biþ clǽne *infidelibus*

nihil est mundum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 40. Mon nôhtes wyrþe his sâule ne dêþ ne his goldes ne his seolfres *a man does not make his soul worthy of anything, of his gold or of his silver*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 5. Næfdon heó nôht on hire, bûton dæt ân dæt heó hæfde mennisce onlîcnesse, 147, 15. Ne forstent hit him nôht, ne him nôhte ðon mâ ne beóþ forlætna his âgna synna, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 19. ¶ genitive used as predicate:—Ða sælþa ðe hê êr wênde dæt gesælþa beón sceoldan, nâuhtas nâran (*were worthless*), Bt. 10. tit.; Fox xii. 6. Eówer godas ne synd nâhtes, Homl. Skt. 7, 205. (b) with a genitive:—Eallinga nâwiht mægenes hæfeþ seó êfæstnys *nihil omnino virtutis habet religio illa*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Ic ðæs nôwiht wât, Exon. Th. 393, 5; Rä, 12, 5. Ealles nâuht *nothing at all*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 8. Nâuht elles *nothing else*, 3, 2; Fox 6, 11. Hê ne mæg ûtane nâuht âgnes habban, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8. Ðes nâht yfeles ne dyde *hic nihil mali gessit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 41. Nâht elles bûton *nothing but*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 3. Nôht elles ne wunaþ, bûton dæt ân, 101, 4. Gif wê yfles nôht gedôn habbaþ, Exon. Th. 262, 8; Jul. 329. II. as an adverb, *not*:—Hit gelamp nâwiht micelre tîde æfter his slæge (*non multo exacto tempore*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Nâht feor eást, 2, 13; S. 517, 15: Blickl. Homl. 43, 26. Mannum ðe nâht swîðe God ne lufiaþ, 53, 18: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 27. Ic wât dæt ðû nâht (âuht, Cott. MSS.) ne forslâwodest, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15. Heó nôht lata ne wæs, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. Ne þurfan gê nôht besorgian hwæt gê sprecan, 171, 18. Ne wæs hê nôht feor on oferhygd âhafen, 215, 32. Nôht longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gû. 1144. Æfter nôht langre tîde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 10. Ic nôht ðon êr ðære ærninge blon, 5, 6; S. 619, 15. [*O. Frs.* nâ-wet: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* neô-wiht.] v. nâtes-hwôn *and following words.*

nâwiht-, nâht-fremmend, es; *m. One who does evil*:—Genere mê fram nîðe nâht-fremmendra *eripe me de operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 2.

nâwiht-, nâwht-, nâuht-gîtsung, e; *f. Wicked avarice*:—Ðonne hié wilniaþ þurh ða nâwhtgîtsunga (nâuhtgîdsunga, Cott. MSS.) dæt hié hira woruldspêda îcean *dum per avaritiae nequitiam multiplicari appetunt*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 5.

nâwiht-, nâht-lîc; *adj. Good for nothing, worthless, naughty*:—Seó hæfde nigon dohtra, nâhtlîce and fracode, Homl. Skt. 8, 11. Manna râdas syndon nâhtlîce ongeán Godes geþeaht *men's plans are of no avail against God's counsel*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 27. Ða hê geceás ðe dyselîce and nahtlîce geþuhte synt *he chose those that seemed foolish and of no account*, R. Ben. 138, 30. v. next word.

nâwiht-, nôht-lîce; *adv. Worthlessly, evilly*:—Dætte nôhtlîce ðû dôe *ut nequiter facias*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8, 9.

nâwiht-, nâht-ness, e; *f. Worthlessness, cowardice*:—Heom seggan Brytwalana nâhtnesse (MS. E. nâhtscipe. Cf. secgan Brytta yrgþo (*segnitia*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6.

nâwiht-, nâuht-wela, an; *m. False wealth, wealth that is not really wealth*:—Gê wênaþ dæt eówre nâuhtwelan (nôht-, Cott. MS.) sîen eówra gesælþa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 37.

nâwðer. v. nâ-hwæðer.

Nazareniso, Nazaresc; *adj. Of Nazareth*:—Se Nazareniscea (Nazaresca, Lind.) Hælend, Mk. Skt. 10, 47: 14, 67. Ðone Nazareniscean (Natzarenisca, Lind.) Hælend, Jn. Skt. 18, 5.

ne. I. *adv.* (a) *Not;* non, ne:—Ic ne dyde *non feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Nis hit swâ hit nys *non, non*, 40, 23. Warna dæt ðû ðæt ne dô *cave ne hoc facias*, 40, 9. Hwî forbeád God eów, dæt gê ne êton of êlcum treówe? Gen. 3, 1. Hî nyllaþ geswîcan dæt hî ôðre men ne reáfigen, Past. 45, tit; Swt. 335, 4. Ne gæst ðû ðanone *non exies inde*, Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ne sleh ðu. Ne synga ðû. Ne stel ðû, Ex. 20, 13–15. (b) *no, nay*:—Ne secge ic eów *I tell you, Nay*, Lk. Skt. 12, 51: 13, 5. Ne secge ic nâ, 13, 3. II. *conj. Nor, neither;* ne, neque, nec:—Ne tunge ne handa oððe eágan syngion *ne lingua nec manus oculive peccent*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Ne ic ne herige ne ic ne tæle *nec laudo, nec vitupero*, 45, 49. Ne ic ne dyde ne ic ne dô *neque feci, neque faciam*, 38; Som. 40, 9. Ne fare gê ne ne fyliaþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 23. Ne hig ne cweðaþ *neque dicent*, 17, 21. Ne him eác næfre genôg ne þincþ êr hê hæbbe eall dæt hine lyst, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 6. Suelcum ingeþonce gerîst dæt hê for lîcuman tiedernesse ne for woroldbismere ânum wið ða scîre ne winne, ne hê ne sîe giétsiende ôðerra monna êhta, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 9–11. Ða ðe nôhwæðer ne ôðerra monna ne wilniaþ, ne hiora âgen nyllaþ sellan, Past. 45, tit.; Swt. 335, 1. *The word often occurs with other negatives.* v. nâ, nâ-wiht, nâ-hwæðer; *it also coalesces with many words beginning with a vowel, with* w *or with* h. v. nabban, nâgan, næs, neom, nic, nyllan, nytan; nân, nâ-, nât-, næfre, nænig. [*Goth.* ni: *O. Sax.* ne, ni: *O. Frs.* ne: *O. H. Ger.* ni.]

nê-, neá-, neád. v. neó-, neáh-, nîd.

neádian; *p.* ode (v. nîd, VI) *To force, compel, constrain*:—Neádaþ forlætan *cogit intermittere*, Hymn. Surt. 56, 13: 84, 17. Útlagan ûs wêpan neádiaþ *exules nos flere cogunt*, 56, 3. Se ðe ôðerne neádaþ ofer his mihte tô drincenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 31. God hine ne neádode on nâðre healfe, ac lêt hine habban his âgene cyre, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 30. Ne neádige hine man tô fæstene *ne cogatur ad jejunium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 5: L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 29. Neádede *cogeret*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 19. Neádiendum *cogente*, 503, 39. His deópe rihtwîsnys nolde hî neádian tô nâðrum, Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. v. ge-, of-neádian, nîdan.

neádian, neódian; *p.* ode (v. nîd, IV) *To be necessary*:—On cealdum eardum neódaþ (is neód, W. F.), dæt ðæs reáfes mâre sŷ, on hleówfæstum læs. Ðæs abbodes forsceáwung sceal beón be ðysum, hû ðæs neódige, R. Ben. 89, 6, 8.

neádigness, e; *f. Obligation*:—Neádinysse ł neóde *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 14.

neádlunga; *adv. Forcibly, against one's will*:—Manega gewilniaþ ôðres mannes wôlîce and hî beóþ benæmede neádlunga hyra âgenes *many covet another man's goods, and they shall be forcibly deprived of their own*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. v. nîdlinga *and next two words.*

neádung, e; *f. Force* or *violence used against any one, compulsion, necessity*:—Ðeós neádung *haec vis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Of ðisum leahtre (gîtsung) beóþ âcennede reáflâc, stala, unmæþlic neádung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 12. Hê nolde geniman ûs neádunge of deófles anwealde, i. 26, 30. Hine betellan swilce hê neádunge gefremode dæt fâcn *to excuse himself, as if he committed that crime of necessity*, H. R. 105, 26. Neádunge *vim*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 70. [*Icel.* nauðung *compulsion.*] v. next word.

neádunga(-inga); *adv. Forcibly, not willingly, under compulsion, of necessity*:—Hê nolde niman mancyn neádunga of ðam deófle bûton hê hit forwyrhte *he would not have taken mankind by force from the devil, unless he had forfeited it*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 5. Ðone cniht ðe hê neádinga genam (*rapuisset*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 10. Hî hine neádunga mid him lædon *invitum duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif læweda man neádinga (*invite*) man ofsleá, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 16. Neádunga, L. M. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 266, 27. Gif hê (*man*) wære neádunga (*without power of choice, necessarily*) Gode underþeód, ðonne næfde hê nân wuldor for gôdum weorcum, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 26. Sió leáse gesælþ tîhþ on lâst neádinga (*inevitably*) ða ðe hiere tô geþeódaþ from ðæm sôðum gesælþum; seó wiðerweardnes full oft ealle ða ðe hiere underþeódde bioþ, neádinga getîhþ tô ðâm sôðum gesælþum, swâ swâ mid angle fisc gefangen biþ, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7–11. v. nîdinga *and preceding word.*

neáh; *adj.* I. *nigh, near*:—On ðam neáhgum mynstre [neáhnunnan-mynstre] *de vicino virginum monasterio*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4 note. Neágum *proximis* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* nâan *proximum*), Germ. 399, 409. Seó ûs neárre Ægyptus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 3. Seó ûs neárre Ispania, Swt. 22, 31: 24, 9. Sîe se lâreów eallum mounum se niéhsta and eallum monnum ænþrowiende on hira gesuincum *sit rector singulis compassione proximus*, Past. 16; Swt. 97, 22. Seó mægþ is seó nŷhste on sûþhalfe Humbre streámes *provincia* (*Lindissi*) *quae est prima ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Nîhsta *proxima*, Ps. Spl. 21, 10. Sió nêste hond *the nearest relative*, Chart. Th. 481, 21. Gif hwylc man wîfige on his nêhstan mâgan (*proximam cognatam*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 18; Th. ii. 188, 16. Hiera niéhstan friénd, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 1. Heora nŷhstan mâgas, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. II. in cpve. *later, latter;* superl. *last, latest.* v. ende-nêhst:—Se æftera ł nærra *novissimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 31. His ða nerran tîde wæron wyrsan ðâm ærran *habuit posteriora pejora prioribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 31. Cedd and Adda and Bete and Dema, se nŷhsta wæs Scyttysces cynnes, 3, 21; S. 551, 15. Ðis is Byrhtrîces nîhsta cwide (*last will*), Chart. Th. 500, 24. Ôðer is se æresta apostol, ôðer se nêhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 9. On ðæm nêhstan dæge *on the last day*, 21, 35. On ða nêhstan tîd ðisse worlde, on dômes dæge, 123, 32. Ôþ ða nŷhstan orþancge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælfc. E.; Th. ii. 392, 9. From Ninuse hiora ærestan cyninge ôþ Sardanapolim heora nîhstan, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 8. Be ðâm neáhstan twâm is æfter tô cweþanne *de ultimis infra dicendum est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Monige beóþan ða ærestu næhstu and ða næhstu ærestu, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 30. From ðæm næhstum ôþ ðe ærestum, 20, 8. Æt neáhstan *postremo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 19. Æt nêhstan (Rush. nîhsto) *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 11: Blickl. Homl. 85, 1. Æt nêxtan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 23. Æt niéhstan, Cd. Th. 84, 19; Gen. 1400. Æt nîhstan, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Æt nŷhstan, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 4. Æt nŷxtan, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 20: 1010; Erl. 144, 9. v. nîhsta *and next word.*

neáh, nêh *nigh, near.* I. *as adv.* (1) of place:—Ealle hire mâgas ða ðe ðær neáh wæron, Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. Ic wât heáhburh hêr âne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 9; Gen. 2517. Feor oððe neáh, 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ge neáh ge feor, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 7. Ge nêh ge feor, Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Gâ hider neár *accede huc*, Gen. 27, 21. Mid ðŷ ic ðâ wolde neár geseón *quos cum adire vellemus vicinius*, Nar. 22, 11. Swa fyr swâ nŷr, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 16. Ðær ðær hê niéhst rŷmet hæfde, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. (2) of time:—Ðisses middangeardes ende (*or dat.?*) swîðe neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 23. Eall ðâs getimbro neáh is dæt hî eall fŷr fornimeþ and on axsan gehwyrfeþ *cuncta haec aedificia, in proximo est ut ignis absumens in cinerem convertat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Nemnan dæt ûs neáh (*lately*) gewearð gecŷþed, Exon. Th. 107, 26; Gû. 64. Ðâ ic hine nêhst geseáh *when I last saw him*, Cd.

Th. 34, 12; Gen. 536. Đonan hỹ God nỹhst eágum sẽgun, Exon. Th. 34. 1; Cri. 535. (3) of degree, *near, nearly, about*:—Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, Lchdm. i. 254, 12. Đa Finnas and đa Beormas sprǽcon neáh ân geþeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 34. Hié æt nîhstan hæfdon ealra đara anwald đe ǽr nẽh heora hæfdon *in the end they had dominion over all those who before nearly had dominion over them*, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Swâ neáh wæs þûsend âurnen *so nearly had a thousand years passed* (*all but twenty-seven*), Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23. Swîđe neáh đû ongeáte đæt riht, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 10. Nihtscûwan neáh ne mihton (*could not nearly*) heolstor âhỹdan, Col. Th. 184, 29; Exod. 114. Hî ne notigaþ nâwẽr neáh feórþan dǽles đisse eorþan *they do not use anywhere near a fourth part of the earth*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 9. Đæt gẽ dôn ne mâgon, ne furþum nâwẽr neáh, 18, 2; Fox 64, 6: Shrn. 196, 28: 197, 13. Ne mæg hió đeáh gescînan âhwǽrgen neáh ealla gesceafta *the sun cannot reach with its rays anywhere near all creatures*, Met. 30, 10. Ûs is þearf đæt wẽ geþencen hwæt Dauid cwæþ and eác đon dôn swâ wẽ nỹhst mǽgan *we must consider what David said, and besides that act as nearly as we can accordingly*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 38. **II.** *as prep. with dat.* (1) of place:—Neáh helle *secus infernum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 9. Neáh [Lind. Rush. nẽh] đam tûne *juxta praedium*, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Seó flôwe þ neáh đære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 5. Him wæs engel neáh, Exon. Th. 112, 14; Gû. 143. Đæt nân ne sǽte hiere x mîlum neáh *that no one should settle within ten miles of it* (*Carthage*), Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 22. Tô đæm tûne nẽh Oliuetes dûne, Blickl. Homl. 69, 33. Gang mẽ neár hider *come hither nearer to me*, 179, 30. Seó Ægyptus đe ûs neár is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Swâ hẽ biþ đære sunnan neár swâ biþ hire fyrr *whether it* (*the moon*) *is nearer to the sun or farther from it*, Shrn. 64, 32. Swâ neár ende đyssere worulde swâ mâre ehtnys đæs deófles *the nearer to the end of the world, the greater the devil's persecution*, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 15. Ne biþ hió merestreáme đẽ neár đe on midne dæg, Met. 28, 37. Đâ se swẽg mẽ nỹr wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31. Swâ swâ sió nafu fẽrþ nẽhst (Cott. MS. neáhst) đære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1. Sceall beón se læsta dǽl nỹhst đæm tûne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33. (2) of time:—Ne đînre forþfôre swâ neáh is *neque mori adhuc habes*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37, 32: 3, 8; S. 531, 36. Đære tỹde is neáh, đæt Godes cyrce hafaþ sybbe on eorþan, Shrn. 154, 33. Biþ nẽh đæm seofoþan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. Hié wẽndon đæt hit neár worulde endunge wǽre đonne hit wǽre, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 6. (3) of manner:—Ic dô neáh đam đe đû cwǽde *juxta verbum tuum faciam*, Ex. 8, 10. Neáh (*juxta*) eallon đâm þingum, đe Drihten bebeád, Num. 1, 54: 8, 20. Neáh andefene *prope modum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 73. Âgnung biþ nẽr đam đe hæfþ đonne đam đe æfter sprecþ *possession is nine points of the law*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ûs sylfe gerihtlǽcan swâ neáh swâ wẽ nỹhst mâgon đam rihte *to direct ourselves as much according to right as we possibly can*, Chart. Th. 615, 24. [*Goth.* nêhw; *adv.; cpve.* nêhwis: *Icel.* nâ- (*in cpds.*); nær; *adv.* (*pos. and cpve.*): *O. Sax.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.; cpve.* nâhor: *O. Frs.* nî, nei; *adv.: O. H. Ger.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.;* nâh; *adj. contiguus, vicinus.*] v. efen- (emn-), un-neáh, *the preceding word, the cpds. with* neáh-, *and* neáwung.

-neah. v. be-, ge-neah.

neáh-bûend, es; *m. A near-dweller, a neighbour*: — Ic eom neáhbûendum nyt, Exon. Th. 407, 8; Rä. 26, 2.

neáh-bûr. v. neáh-gebûr.

neáh-dûn, e; *f. A neighbouring hill*: — Of đǽm neáhdûnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6.

neáh-eá; *f. A neighbouring river*: — Hié of đǽm neáhêum and merum đa hronfiscas up tugon and đa ǽton, Nar. 22, 9.

neáh-eáland, es; *n. A neighbouring island*: — On đysum neáheálande đæt is nemned Ulcani, Shrn. 86, 1.

neáh-freónd, es; *m. A near friend* or *relation*:—Đǽr wæs mycel menigo manna gegaderod his mâga and eác ôđra his nẽhfreónda, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 22. [*Icel.* nâ-frændi *a near kinsman.*]

neáh-, nẽh-gebûr, nẽhche-, nẽhhe-, nêche-, nẽhe-bûr, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgebûr *adfinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 68: *convical*, 135, 56. Mîne frỹnd and mîne mâgas and mîne neáhgebûras *amici mei, et proximi mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. His neáhgebûras (nẽhebûras, Lind.: nẽhgibûras, Rush.) *vicini*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Hyre nẽhchebûras (nẽhhebûras, MS. A.: nẽhebûras, Lind.: nẽhgibûras, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 58, 65. Nẽhhebûras, 14, 12: 15, 6. Neapolite đa heora nẽhgebûras, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19. Nẽchebûrena gefeoht *intestinum bellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 16. V. men his neáhgebûra (nẽhbûra), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. On his nẽhebûra gewitnesse, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Se đe æfter ǽnegum ceápe rîde, cỹþe his neáhgebûrum ymbe hwæt hẽ rîde, L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20: Ps. Th. 30, 13. Ne lađa đû đîne welegan neáhgebûras, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* nâ-bûi *a neighbour.*] v. next two words.

neáh-gebỹrild, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhebỹrildas *vicinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 9. v. next word.

neáh-gebỹren, e; *f. A neighbour*:—Heó clypaþ hyre frỹnd and nẽhhebỹryna (-byrna, MS. A.) *convocans amicas et vicinas*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. v. neáh-gebûr.

neáh-gehûsa, an; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgehûsum mînum *vicinis meis*, Ps. Surt. 30, 12: 78, 4, 12: 79, 7.

neahhige; *adv. Abundantly, frequently*, Ps. Th. 138, 9. v. geneahhie.

neáh-, neá-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lǽcte *To draw nigh, approach*:—Đis fỹr mẽ swîđe neálǽceþ *ignis mihi adpropinquat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 24: Exon. Th. 164, 4; Gû. 1006. Deáþ neálǽcte, 170, 16; Gû. 1112. Hẽ neálǽhte *accessit*, Gen. 27, 27. On đære tîde đe neálǽhte niđđa bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 32; Gen. 1284: Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hî neáhlǽhton tô đære ceastre *adpropinquantes civitati*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 21. Hî đam mynstre neálǽctan, 4, 25; S. 600, 28. Tô him neálǽcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. v. ge-, tô-neáhlǽcan.

neáh-, neá-lǽcung, e; *f. A drawing nigh, approach*:—Đâ đâ hẽ gefrẽdde his deáþes neálǽcunge *when he was sensible of the approach of his death*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8. Hỹ sylfe fram manna gesyhþe âscyriende đara manna neálǽcynge nâ underfôþ *cutting themselves off from the sight of men they do not admit the approach of men*, R. Ben. 135, 1. v. ge-neálǽcing.

neáh-lîc; *adj. Near*:—Unrôtnysse neáhlîce *tribulatio proxima*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 12. [*Icel.* nâ-ligr *near, close at hand.*] v. next word.

neáh-, neá-lîce; *adv. Nearly, about*:—Hié neálîce swâ ẽla (*tot pene*) þearfena ofsleáþ swâ hié îđelîce mid hiera ælmessan gehelpan meahton, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 335, 15. Hỹ blôwaþ đonne neálîce (*just about when*) ôđre wyrta scrincaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. [*Icel.* nâ-liga *nearly, almost*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh-lîcho *ferme.*] v. ge-nẽhlîce.

neáh-, neá-, nẽh-mâg, es; *m. A near kinsman*:—His gebrôđru and his neámâgas *fratres ejus omnisque cognatio illa*, Ex. 1, 6. Neáhmâga *adfinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 8. His nẽhmâga sum and his worldfreónda, Blickl. Homl. 113, 9. Se man leóf his nẽhmâgum and his worldfreóndum, 111, 27. Wîfe and cildan and nẽhmâgon (MS. B. neáhmâgum), L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. [*Icel.* nâ-mâgr *a near kinsman by marriage.*]

neáh-mǽgþ, e; *f. A neighbouring province* (v. mǽgþ, **IV.** c):—On đa neáhmǽgþe *in proximam provinciam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 23. Đæra neáhmǽgþa *finitimarum provinciarum*, 3, 24; S. 557, 15.

neáh-, nẽh-mann, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Him se gesîþ eác fultumade and ealle đa neáhmenn *juvante etiam comite ac vicinis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Đa nẽhmen *vicini*, 1, 33; S. 499, 10. Ûrum neáhmannum *vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6: Shrn. 73, 35.

neáh-munt, es; *m. A neighbouring mountain*:—Of đæm neáhmunte (*ex vicino monte*) wealleþ wæter, Nar. 31, 7.

neáhness, e; *f. Nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hwylc tôweard yfel đû đẽ on neáhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. On nẽhnesse his cytan *in vicinia cellae illius*, 5, 12; S. 630, 42.

neáh-nunnan-mynster. v. neáh, **I.**

-neáhsen. v. ge-neáhsen.

neáh-sibb, e; *f. Relationship*: — Nẽhsibbe *propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 36.

neáh-sibb; *adj. Related*:—Wẽ lǽraþ đæt ǽnig cristen man ǽfre ne gewîfie on his mǽges lâfe đe swâ neáhsib (neáh sib, Th.) wǽre, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Nân man ne wîfige on neáhsibban (neáh sibban, Th.) nẽr (m', Th.) đonne wiđûtan đam .iiii. cneówe *let no one take a wife among his relations nearer of kin than beyond the fourth degree*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 14.

neáhsta *a neighbour.* v. nîhsta.

neáh-stôw, e; *f.* **I.** *a neighbouring place*:—Ealle đa neáhstôwa đǽr ymbûtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22. **II.** *neighbourhood*:—On đære circean ođđe on hire neáhstôwe, Shrn. 81, 24.

neaht. v. niht.

neáh-þeód, e; *f. A neighbouring people*:—Europe ne Asia ne ealle đa neáhþeóda, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 28. Ægđer ge hié self wẽndon ge ealle đa neáhþeóda đæt hié ofer hié ealle mehte anwald habban, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 6.

neáh-tîd, e; *f. A time close at hand*:—Đæt heó tô đon đider com đæt heó hire sâde đa neáhtîde hire geleórnesse *quod ipsa ei tempus suae transmigrationis in proximum nunciare venisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 33.

neáh-tûn, es; *m. A neighbouring town*:—Sum eald man wæs in đam nẽhtûne đǽr ic wæs đæs nama wæs Malchus *there was an old man in the town near where I was, whose name was Malchus*, Shrn. 36, 6.

neáh-wæter, es; *n. A piece of water that is near*:—Wẽ gewîcodon be đǽm neáhwætrum, Nar. 22, 24.

neáh-west, -wist, e; *f.*: es; *m.* **I.** *nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hẽ ne dorste his neáwiste geneálǽcan *he dare not come into his neighbourhood*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 21. Ungewuniendlîc for đære sunnan neáweste *uninhabitable on account of the nearness of the sun*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. On đære neáwiste næs nân wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 18. In đara neáwiste *in quorum vicinia*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 28. Hig on neáwiste (*in vicino*) eardodon, Jos. 9, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 133; El. 67. Wæs đǽr on neáweste (*in proximo*) hûs, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27: Blickl. Homl. 197, 20: Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 13. Đâ wîcode se cyng on neáweste đare byrig, 896; Erl. 94, 5. Swâ feala earmra manna swâ on đæs rîcan

neáweste sweltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ, 43, 2. Ne [mágon] hûse ðínum on neáweste náhwǽr sceþþan *flagella non appropiabunt tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ealle ða wǽpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ealle ða rîcu ðe him under beóþ oððe on neáweste, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Tô ðæs rîces neáwiste belimpeþ seó stôw *ad cujus vicina pertinet locus ille*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 22. **II.** *the being with another, presence, society, fellowship*:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cyninges folgaþ and his neáwest (cf. ðæs cyninges gefêrrǽden, l. 2) *what is better than to serve and be with the king?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 7. Hwelc is ǽngum men mâre daru ðonne hê hæbbe on his gefêrrǽdenne and on his nêweste feónd on freóndes anlîcnesse, 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Þinceþ his neáwist (*the presence of the dead body*) lâþlîco and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ne cume hê nâ on ðæs cyninges neáwiste (ansŷne, MS. H.), L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Se sacerd dêmde ðæt hê sceolde beón âscyred fram manna neáwiste *the priest judged that he* (*the leper*) *should be separated from the society of men*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 25. Hê fêrde tô folces neáwiste and bodade, 352, 11. From alre nêweste geleáfulra sŷn heó âsceádene, Chart. Th. 29, 19. Mid ðŷ ic wæs him on neáwiste, hê ðus wæs sprecende, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23. Forlǽt mec englas geniman on ðînne neáwest (*into thy presence*), Exon. Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ic forboden ælcon bisceope and mæssepreóste ðæt hig nânes wîfmannes neáweste mid him næbbon (*ne mulieris alicujus societatem secum habeant*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 8. Wê lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig preóst ne lufige wîfmanna neáwiste, L. Edg. c. 60; Th. ii. 256, 21. Hî wîfes neáwiste forlêton, L. Ælfc. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 14: Homl. Skt. 10, 204. Libia and Agrippina wurdon swâ gelŷfede ðæt hî forbugon heora wera neáwiste, Homl. Th. i. 374, 33. Ne can ðara idesa ôwðer þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwist, Cd. Th. 148, 36; Gen. 2467. [*Laym.* ne-, neo-weste (-uste): *Icel.* nâ-vist *presence*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh-wist *praesentia*.]

nealles, nalles, nallæs, nallas, nales, nalæs, nalas; *adv. Not, not at all*:—(a) in the second clause of a sentence. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, nealles ðê *I ascribe the honour to the maker, not to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19 note. Swâ sceal mǽg dôn, nealles inwitnet ôðrum bregdan, Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167: 4365; B. 2179. Hê spræc þurh feóndscipe, nalles hê hié freme lǽrde, Cd. Th. 38, 22; Gen. 610: 14, 2; Gen. 212. Hêt hine ðære sweartan helle grundes gŷman, nalles wið God winnan, 22, 26; Gen. 346. Nallæs, Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. Verc. 104. Hwæðere him on ferhþe greów breósthord blôdreów, nallas beágas geaf, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719: 3503; B. 1749. Ic feówer men geseó tô sôðe, nales mê selfa [sefa?] leógeþ, Cd. Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Ðǽr heó brynewelme bîdan sceolden, nales swegles leóht habban, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Waraþ hine wræclâst, nales wunden gold; ferþloca freórig, nalæs foldan blǽd, Exon. Th. 288, 16–19. Ðis ic cweþe ǽfter forgifenysse nalæs ǽfter bebode *hoc autem dico secundum indulgentiam, non secundum imperium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. Hî âwendan âweg, nalæs wel dydan, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. Ðû eart geong, nalas wintrum frôd, 1012; An. 506: Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. (b) in the first clause:—Nealles him handgesteallan ymbe gestôdon, ac hŷ on holt bugon, Beo. Th. 5185; B. 2596: 4296; B. 2145: 4446; B. 2222. Nealles ... hwæðre, 5738; B. 2873. Heó nalles on goldes wlite ne scîneþ, ac on sundorweorþunge heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 8: Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863: 249, 14; Dan. 530. Nales, Exon. Th. 60, 1; Cri. 963: 111, 3; Gû. 121. Nalæs ... ðâgyt, Beo. Th. 85; B. 43. Nalas ... ah, Blickl. Homl. 121, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 3180; An. 1593. Nales ðæt ân ðæt ... ac eác swelce *not only ... but also*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27: 1, 7; Swt. 40, 4. Nalæs ðæt ân ðæt ... ac swylce eác, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 4: 1, 14; S. 482, 24: 4, 29; S. 608, 17. Nalæs ðæt ân ... ac eác, 2, 12; S. 514, 8. Ecan gesǽlþa sôhtan nallas þurh ðæt ân ðæt hî wilnodon ðæs lîchomlîcan deáþes, ac eác manegra sârlîcra wîta hié gewilnodon, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. (c) with an adjective or adverb:—Nealles swǽslîce, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Nalles hôlinga, 2156; B. 1076. Nalles hneáwlîce, Cd. Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809. Nales feám sîðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818. Nales hôlunge, Cd. Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nales swâ wîde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 55. Nales [nalles, 60, 69] ungerâde *non dissona*, 86, 12. Monge, nales feá, Exon. Th. 72, 11; Cri. 1171. Nalæs ǽfter myclum fæce *non multo post*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 33. Nalæs ǽfter mycelre tîde, 4, 23; S. 593, 24. Oft, nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4.

neán; *adv.* **I.** *from near*:—Neán and feorran *from near and far*, Cd. Th. 14, 28; Gen. 225. Feorran oððe neán, 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Somnaþ sûþan and norþan, eástan and westan, faraþ feorran and neán, Exon. Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839. Ic eów wîsige ðæt gê genôge neón sceáwiaþ beágas *I will guide you so that from near ye may gaze on rings in abundance*, Beo. Th. 6200; B. 3104. **II.** *near, close at hand*:—Gif ðû Grendles dearst neán bîdan *if thou durst here await Grendel*, 1061; B. 528. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wîg wîde gesŷne, neán and feorran, 4624; B 2317. Hî ðære eaxe ûtan ymbhwerfaþ, ðone norþende neán ymbcerraþ (cf. hî sint swâ neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, Fox 214, 20), Met. 28, 14. **III.** *nearly, about*:—Neán twelfwintre *fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Ða wæs geworden ǽfter ðam wordum neán (MS. A. neáh) eahta dagas, 9, 28. Ða wæs neán seó syxte tîd *erat autem fere hora sexta*, 23, 44. Wê ðæs hereweorces neán myndgiaþ *we bear that warlike deed in mind nearly as it happened, have an accurate remembrance of it*, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. v. for-neán.

neap *a cup*, Lchdm. i. 374, 23. v. hnæpf.

Neapolite; *pl. The Neapolitans*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19.

neár; neara, nearo. v. neáh; nearu.

nearu; *adj.* **I.** *narrow, strait, confined, not spacious*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 29. Neare pyt *puteus angustus*, Kent. Gl. 901. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe (MS. B. nearuwe: Lind. nearuo: Rush. naarwe) geat ... Eálâ hû neara (MS. A. nearu: Lind. naruu: Rush. naru) is ðæt geat *intrate per angustam portam ... Quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13–14: Lk. Skt. 13, 24. Se sǽ ðe ǽgðer is ge nearo ge hreóh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. Alexander him ðæt ondrêd for ðære nearwan stôwe ðæt hê ðâ on wæs *timens angustias quibus inerat locorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 25. In ân nearo fæsten ungefêredra môra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. Nearo wîc *mansionem angustam*, 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Tôbrǽdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan (cf. ofer ðâs nearowan eorþan sceátas, Met. 10, 16), Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25. Binnon nearwum gemǽrum *intra fines angustiores*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 9. Nearewum *artis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 67. Mid ða nearwan *arta*, 5, 57. Ofereode stîge nearwe, enge ânpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. **II.** *narrow, limited, poor, restricted*:—Hû ne ongite gê hû neara (Cott. MS. nearo) se eówer hlîsa beón wile, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Swîðe nearewe (Cott. MS. nearwa) sent and swîðe heánlîce ða menniscan gesǽlþa, 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hêt hié from hweorfan neorxna wange on nearore lîf, Cd. Th. 58, 11; Gen. 944. **III.** *strait, oppressive, causing anxiety* (of that which restricts free action of body or mind):—Nŷd byþ nearu on breóste niða bearnum *need straitens the breast of man*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rûn. 10. Nearo nihtwaco *the anxious night watch*, Exon. Th. 306, 13. In hæft under nearone clom (*under confining fetter*), Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gû. 570. Ðone nearwan nîþ onfôn, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 304, 22; Sat. 634. Of ðǽm nearwum bendum, Homl. Skt. 3, 197: Exon. Th. 435, 6; Rä. 53, 3. Under nearwum clommum, 134, 22; Gû. 511. Hié wilnodan ðæt hê hié of ðǽm nearwan þeóstrum âlêsde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. **IV.** *oppressed, not having free action*:—Wið nearwre sworetunge *for difficult breathing*, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hym beóþ on hyra brôsten nearuwe (*people with asthma*), iii. 116, 23. **V.** *strict, severe*:—Ðæt hié ne þyrfen bión gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dôme *ut a districta judice videri non debeant*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 16. [*O. Sax.* naru.]

nearu, we; nearu (o); *indecl. f.* **I.** *confinement, durance, prison*:—Hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan môsten, of enge ût ǽhta lǽdan (*when they might come out of the ark*), Cd. Th. 86; Gen. 1433. Hió bebeád ðæt hine man of nearwe and of nŷdcleofan, fram ðam engan hofe forlête, Elen. Kmbl. 1418; El. 711. Næglas of nearwe scînende *the nails shining from the hole where they had been hidden*, 2227; El. 1115. Neb wæs mîn on nearwe *my face was in confinement*, Exon. Th. 392, 1; Rä. 11, 1. Siððan mê nioþan upweardne on nearo fêgde *afterwards fixed me upside down in durance*, 479, 12; Rä. 62, 6: 480, 8; Rä. 63, 8. **II.** *a strait, difficulty*:—On nearwe *in a strait*, Elen. Kmbl. 2203; El. 1103. Nearwe genŷddon on norþwegas wiston him be sûþan Sigelwara land *the difficulties of the situation forced them to the north for they knew that to the south of them lay the land of the Ethiopians*, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exon. 68. Nearu, nearo þrowian *to be in straits*, Andr. Kmbl. 828; An. 414: Beo. Th. 5182; B. 2594. Hê ǽr fela nearo nêþende nîða gedîgde *from many straits and strifes had he come safely*, 4689; B. 2350. Hine of nearwum ût forlêt, Vald. 2, 8. In nearowe nêþan *to venture into difficulties*, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rä. 54, 13.

nearu-bregd, es; *n. A wile* or *trick that brings others into straits* (v. *preceding word and* nearu, **III**):—Nêþde ic nearobregdum, ðǽr ic Neron biswâc, ðæt hê ǽcwellan hêt Cristes þegnas, Exon. Th. 260, 24; Jul. 302.

nearu-cræft, es; *m. An art that confines* or *imprisons* (?):—Beorh wunode on wonge nearocræftum fæst ðǽr on innan bær eorl gestreóna ... feá worda cwæþ: Hold ðû nû hrûse eorla ǽhte *the mound stood on the plain firm in its prisoning powers* (*able to keep in durance the treasure entrusted to it*); *therein bore the earl treasures ... few words he spake: Hold thou now, earth, the possessions of earls*, Beo. Th. 4475–4488; B. 2241–2248. v. nearu; *f.* **I.**

nearu-fâh; *adj. Disastrously hostile, bearing enmity the result of which is to reduce others to straits*:—Wæs ðæs wyrmes wîg wîde gesŷne, nearofâges nîð, hû se gûþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatode and hŷnde, Beo. Th. 4623; B. 2317.

nearu-grâp, e; *f. A close grasp*:—Ân wiht is ... hreóh and rêþe hafaþ ryne strongne ... and be grunde faraþ ... neól is nearogrâp, Exon. Th. 491, 28; Rä. 81, 6. v. grâp.

nearu-lîc; *adj. Oppressive, distressing, grievous*:—Feala mê se Hǽlend hearma gefremede, nîða nearolîcra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. v. next word.

nearulîce; *adv.* **I.** *narrowly, within narrow limits, briefly*:—

Nearolîce *strictim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 60. Ys seó foresæde bôc (*Genesis*) on manegum stôwum swîðe nærolîce gesett (*is a mere narrative of events*), and ðeáh swîðe deóplîce on ðam gâstlîcum andgite, Ælfc. Gen. Thor. 4, 3. **II.** *oppressively, grievously*:—Ða ðe nearwlîcast cûðan swician *those who knew how to cheat in most oppressive manner*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. **III.** *narrowly, exactly, strictly*:—Manegu dîglu þing sindon nearolîce (*subtiliter*) tô smeáganne *many secret things are to be narrowly examined*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 13. Swâ swýðe nearwelîce hê hit lêtt ût âspyrian (*of the enquiry which was made when Doomsday Book was compiled*), Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 34. [He nule nout so neruhliche demen ase ȝe siggeð, A. R. 334, 14.]

nearuness, e; *f.* **I.** *a strait*:—Mid longre nearonesse be eástan Constantinopolim ligeþ *juxta Constantinopolim longae mittuntur angustiae*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 21. **II.** *oppression, distress* (of body):—Nearones breósta *oppression of the chest*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 27. Ðæt (*asthma*) ys nearunyss ... and breóst byþ innen mid micle nearnysse, iii. 116, 23–26. **III.** *distress* (of mind), *anxiety, tribulation, trouble, grief*:—Hêr is seó lâculîce winsumnes ac ðâr is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the transient delight, in the next is the perpetual distress*, L. E. I. introd.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Hû ne witon wê ðæt nân nearewnes ne nân unrôtnes nis nân gesælþ *nam non esse anxiam, tristemque beatitudinem quid attinet dicere?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 20. Hê on swâ micelre nearanesse becom *he fell into so great trouble* (*was imprisoned*), 1; Fox 2, 27. Swâ hwâ swâ ða flæsclîcan unþeáwas forlætan wile hê sceal geþolian micele nearanesse *corporis voluptatum appetentia plena est anxietatis*, 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ nâ bûtan sorge and bûton nearonesse, Fox 110, 29. On swâ micelre môdes unrêto and nearonisse *anxietate*, Nar. 30, 24. Nearonessa *angustia*, Ps. Th. 118, 143. On mînum earfoþum and nearonessum *in tribulatione*, 4, 1. Of nearonessum heora *de necessitatibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 6. Nearonessum môdes *mentis angoribus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 33 note.

nearu-nîd, -nêd, e; *f. Sore need, grievous trouble*:—Ða menigo ðe ðê mid wuniaþ on nearonêdum [*or* (?) on nearo nêdum *in confinement by force*], Andr. Kmbl. 203; An. 102. From naronêðe *de angusta* (as if *angustia?*), Lk. Skt. p. 8, 6.

nearu-searu, we; *f. A wile that causes restraint* or *confinement* (?):—Hýdde wæron þurh nearusearwe næglas on eorþan (*of the nails in the cross that had been buried*), Elen. Kembl. 2215; El. 1109.

nearu-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Oppressive care, grievous trouble*:—Nearusorge dreáh, Elen. Kmbl. 2520; El. 1261.

nearu-þanc, es; *m. Illiberal thought, wickedness*:—Feóndlîcra nearaþanca *spiritalium nequitiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 61. Syle heom æfter nearuþancum (nearoþancnysse, Ps. Lamb. 27, 4), widmêtednyssa heora *da illis secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5.

nearu-þancness. v. preceding word.

nearu-þearf, e; *f. Pressing need*:—Ic on ýðum slôg niceras nihtes, nearoþearfe dreáh, Beo. Th. 849; B. 422: Exon. Th. 5, 14; Cri. 69.

nearu-wrenc, es; *m. A trick* or *wile that causes anxiety* or *trouble*, Exon. Th. 316, 5; Môd. 44.

nearwe; *adv.* **I.** *straitly, strictly, closely*:—Nearwe gebunden *straitly bound*, Exon. Th. 463, 2; Hö. 64. Hyne sâr hafaþ nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1957; B. 976: Elen. Kembl. 2550; El. 1276: Met. 21, 5. **II.** *narrowly, strictly, exactly* (of enquiry):—Þeódcwên ongan geornе sêcan nearwe, tô hwan hió ða næglas gedôn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: 2476; El. 1240. **III.** *oppressively, forcibly*:—Ðonne hiue æt niéhstan nearwe stilleþ G, Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Nearwe gebêged, Cd. Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. **IV.** *anxiously, in a manner causing trouble*:—Hyge gnornende nihtes nearwe *the mind mourning in anguish at night*, Exon. Th. 174, 25; Gû. 1183. Ferþ gebysgad, nearwe genæged, 162, 35; Gû. 986. Ða heó nearwe beswâc yldran ûsse *when the serpent deceived our first parents to their hurt*, 226, 30; Ph. 413: Frag. Kmbl. 51; Leás. 27.

nearwe-lîce. v. nearu-lîce.

nearwian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make narrow, straiten, compress*:—Se ðe mec nearwaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 25; Rä. 26, 10. **II.** *to become narrow, contracted*:—Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Sinc searwade, sib nearwade, Exon. Th. 353, 63; Reim. 37. v. ge-nearwian, nirwan.

neát, es; *n. A neat, an ox* or *a cow, cattle, beast, animal*:—Gif neát mon gewundige, weorpe ðæt neát tô honda oððe foreþingie, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Nân neát nyste nænne andan tô ôðrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Ne ligeþ hê eallinga on ðære eorþan suâ ða creópendan wuhta, ac biþ hwæthwugu upâhæfen suâ ðæt neát from eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 1. Fugel oððe fisc on sæ oððe eorþan neát, feldgongende feoh bûtan snyttro, Exon. Th. 371, 23; Seel. 80. Foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Ic eom anlîc ânum neáte *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Sealde heora neát (*jumenta*) hæglum, 77, 48. Deór and neát *bestiae et universa pecora*, 148, 10. Ða dumban neát, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Tô neáta scypene *ad stabula jumentorum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nænig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Ðâm monnum ðe beóþ neátum gelîce, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3 note: 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. [*O. Frs.* nât: *Icel.* naut *cattle, oxen: O. H. Ger.* nôz *jumentum.*] v. sleg-neát.

Neátan-leáh (?) *Netley*, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 18.

neáten, neá-west. v. nîten, neáh-west.

neáwung, e; *f. Nearness, coming near*:—In neáwung sîe sumer *in proximo sit aestas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

nebb, es; *n.* **I.** *a neb* (dialect.), *nib, a beak, a beak-shaped thing*:—Neb *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 25. Ðæt nebb (*of the Phœnix*) lîxeþ swâ glæs oððe gim, Exon. Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Neb (*of a ship*), 392, 1; Rä. 11, 1. Neb (*of a plough*), 403, 1; Rä. 22, 1. Nebb (*of a rake*), 416, 23; Rä. 35, 3. Neb (*of a musical instrument*), 413, 16; Rä. 32, 6. Ic (*a key*) bregde nebbe, 498, 6; Rä. 87, 8. Ic (*a helm*) hæbbe heard nebb, 489, 29; Rä. 79, 1. **II.** *a nose, the gristle of the nose*:—Neb *internasum* (cf. nose gristle *internasus*, 43, 20), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 50. Gif mon ôðrum ðæt neb (nebb, MSS. B. H.: næb, MS. G.) of âsleá, gebête him mid. lx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 48; Th. i. 94, 8. **III.** *the face, countenance*:—Neb *facies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 51: *vultus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 6. Hys nebb (*facies*) wæs mid swâtlîne gebunden, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Neb, Met. 31, 23. Be blâdrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittaþ ... smyre ðæt neb mid, Lchdm. i. 86, 5–8. Mid ðam wlitegostan nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðonne wê wendaþ ûre neb tô eástdæle, 262, 10: ii. 102, 16. Heó helode hire nebb (*vultum*), Gen. 38, 15: Ex. 3, 6. Spæte ðæt wîf on his nebb (*faciem*), Deut. 25, 9: Num. 12, 14. Ða forceáw hê his âgene tungan and wearp hine on ðæt neb foran (*in os tyranni abjecit*), Bt. 16, 2; Bt. 52, 25. Hý habbaþ twâ neb on ânum heáfde *duas in uno habentes capite facies*, Nar. 35, 24. [*Icel.* nef (*gen. pl.* nefja) *the nose*; *the beak of a bird.*]

nebbian; *p.* ode *To turn the face towards anyone* (?), *to retort upon anyone* (?):—Se rîca besihþ on his pællenum gyrlum, and cwyþ: 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mîn gelica.' Ac se apostol Paulus hine nebbaþ mid ðisum wordum (*retorts upon him, meets him, with these words*): 'Ne brohte wê nân þing tô ðisum middangearde, ne wê nân þing heonon mid ûs lædan ne magon, Homl. Th. i. 256, 7–12.

neb-corn, es; *n. A pimple on the face*:—Gif nebcorn on wîfmannes nebbe weaxan ... hit âfeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn, Lchdm. i. 118, 22–25.

neb-gebræc, es; *n. A defluxion from the head, mucus of the nose*:—Nebgebræc *coriza* (=κορυζα), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 28: ii. 135, 77.

Nebrond, es; *m. Nimrod*:—Freónd Nebrondes, Salm. Kmbl. 426; Sal. 213. v. Nefrod.

nebwlât-ful; *adj. Bold, impudent, shameless*:—Nebwlâtful, scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 78. v. *next word and* wlâtian.

neb-wlátung, e; *f. Boldness, impudence*; frontositas, Lye (from a vocabulary in the Cotton library). v. preceding word.

neb-wlatung, e; *f. Dejection*; vultus demissio, Lye.

neb-wlitu, e; *f. The form of the face, the face, countenance*:—Heora nebwlitu sceán swâ swâ sunne, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 10. Ic ne mæg on his nebwlite beseón, Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hî gesâwon his nebwlite swylce sumes engles ansýne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. Sege ûs his nebwlite *describe his face to us*, 456, 15. Ne behealde gê heora nebwlite, ii. 404, 28.

nêchebûr, necte-gale, nêd-. v. neáh-gebûr, nihte-gale, nîd-.

nediende (?) *abominandum, execrandum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 40.

nefa, an; *m.* **I.** *a nephew*; nepos:—Bróðer sune *vel* suster suhe ðæt is nefa, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 71. Neva *nepos*, 72, 35. Hlôþhere Ægelbrhytes nefa (cf. hê him onsende Leutherium his nefan (*nepotem*), Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 29), Chr. 670; Erl. 34, 29: 789; Erl. 57, 34: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 11, 69. Eám and nefa, Exon. Th. 431, 35; Rä. 47, 6. Heó wæs Êdwines nefan (*nepotis*) dohtor, Bd. 4. 23; S. 593, 2. Hê swylces hwæt secgan wolde eám his nefan, Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881. **II.** *a grandson*:—Nefena bearnum *pronepotibus, filiis nepotum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 50. Ealdra nefena *pronepotum*, 445, 56. **III.** *a step-son*:—Nefa *prifignus*, Wülck. Gl. 41, 28. [*Icel.* nefi *a cognate kinsman, a nephew: O. Frs.* neva: *O. H. Ger.* nefo *nepos, sobrinus: Ger.* neffe.] v. for-, ge-nefa.

nefene, an; *f. A niece* or *grand-daughter*:—Bróðer dochter *vel* suster dohter, nefene *neptis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 72. Nefenu[m] *nepotibus* (*neptibus?*), Hpt. Gl. 485, 42.

nefne, nemne. **I.** *conj.* connecting clauses, *Unless, except*:—Hê hyra mâ âcwellan wolde, nefne him witig God forstôde, Beo. Th. 2116; B. 1056: 6101; B. 3054: Exon. Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106: 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186. Hî sædon, nemne (*nisi*) hî him mâran andlyfne sealdon, ðæt hî woldan him sylfe niman, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Hê læg swâ swâ deád mon nemne ðynre ðunge ânre ætýwde ðæt hê lîfes wære *quasi mortuus jacebat, halitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Nymne, 1, 27; S. 493, 38. Nô hê fôddor þigeþ, nemne meledeáwes dæl gebyrge, Exon. Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260: 124, 12; Gû. 338: 249, 10; Jul. 109: Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552: 5302; B. 2654. Næfne, 506; B. 250. On weres wæstmum, næfne (*except that*) hê wæs mâra ðon ænig man ôðer, 2710; B. 1353. Hwæt hæfde seó godcunde þurh ða menniscan nemne bûton ðæt heó mihte beón âcenned, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. **II.** connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause

being the same as that in the first, and not expressed:—Ne gehȳrde nǽnig man on his mûþe ôht elles nefne Cristes lof and nytte spræce, 223, 36: Exon. Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46. Nǽneg dorste nefne sinfreá, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Ic lyt hafo heáfodmâga nefne ðec, 4309; B. 2151. Ðæt unc ne gedǽlde nemne deáþ ânа ôwiht elles, Exon. Th. 442, 34; Kl. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 1327; An. 664. **III.** *prep. Except*:—Nemne feáum ânum, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081.

nefre. v. nǽfre.

Nefrod, es; *m. Nimrod*:—Nefrod se gigant; se Nefrod wæs Chuses sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 17. v. Nebrond.

nefte. v. nepte.

nē-fugol, nēgan, nēh, nēhsta, neht, nele, nellan. v. neó-fugol, nǽgan, neáh, nîhsta, neht, nyllan.

nemnan, nemnian; *p.* nemde. **I.** *to name, give a name to a person* or *thing*:—Ðū cennest sunu ðone ðū nemnest Hǽlend, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19, Ðū nemdest mid âne noman ealle tōgædere worulд, Met. 20, 55. Ða hē nemde (*nominavit*) apostolas; Simonem ðæne hē nemde (*cognominavit*) Petrus, Lk. Skt. 6, 13–14. Hē ðone yldestan Noæ nemde, Cd. Th. 75, 4; Gen. 1235. Hig nemdon (*vocant*) hyne hys fæder naman Zachariam, Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Ðysne dæg hié nemdon siges dæg, Blickl. Homl. 67, 13. **II.** *to use such and such a name* or *title in speaking of a person* or *thing*:—Ðone wē wifel wordum nemnaþ *which we call beetle, when we speak of it*, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Hine tō sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ *men speak of him as a suicide*, 330, 25; Vy. 56. Éác hī ōðre worde beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men also use the name Bath in speaking of it*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 13: 975; Erl. 124, 32. David sylf nemde hine drihten *ipse David dicit eum dominum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 37. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Drihten ða cynelîcan burh forhogodlîce naman nemde *the Lord used a contemptuous name* (wîc) *in speaking of the royal city*, 77, 23, 26. Ðis andwerde lîf hē nemde for weg *this present life he spoke of as a way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 23. Ðone hwîtan hlâf (*the eucharistic bread*) ðone ðū sealdest Saban ûssum fæder nemdon heó hine swâ (*sic eum appellare consuerant*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 15. Ne gyrne gē ðæt eów man Lâreówas nemne *nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8; Ps. Th. 82, 4. Ðēh ðe gewrito oft nemnen eal ða lond Mēðia, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 24. Ðeáh mon anweald and genyht tō twǽm þingum nemne ðeáh hit is ân *though power and abundance be spoken of as two things, yet are they one*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21. Hī gewunedon hī môder cȳgean and nemnian (tō hâteune and tō nemnenne, MS. B.) *quam matrem vocare consueverant*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Ðæs fæder wæs Wōden nemned, 1, 15; S. 483, 30: Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. On ðǽm bōcum ðe nemned is *Actus Apostolorum*, 133, 11: 137, 31. Ðæt wæs swîðe heálîc nama ðæt Sanctus Johannes engel wæs nemned, 167, 32. Ðam is tō naman nemned Drihten *Dominus nomen est ei*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. **III.** *to call upon the name of, address by name, to invoke*:—Ne nemn ðū Drihtnes naman on ȳdel ne byþ unscyldig se ðe his noman on ȳdel nemþ *non assumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum! nec enim habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra*, Ex. 20, 7. Ic naman dînne nemde, Dryhten, Ps. Th. 118, 55. Hē nemde mē mînne noman *vocavit me nomine meo*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 37. Hine se ǽr be naman nemde, Elen. Kmbl. 155; El. 78. Se nemde God niþþa bearna ǽrest ealra, Cd. Th. 69, 13; Gen. 1135. God nemdon and hine bǽdon, 48, 22; Gen. 779. Ongan swegles weard be naman nemnan, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 81. **IV.** *to mention by name, to mention, relate*:—For mîne brōðru ic bidde, and mîne ða neáhstan nemne swylce, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðǽm unþeáwum ðe ic ǽr nemde, Met. 25, 62. Ealle ða ōðru gōd ðe wē ǽr nemdon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 24: Cd. Th. 288, 20; Sat. 383. Sege hwæt ic þence, nemn gif ðū hit gereccean mǽge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Mâgun wē nemnan *we can tell*, Exon. Th. 107, 25; Gū. 64. Ðeáh ðe ic hȳ nîhst nemnan sceolde *though I should mention their names last*, 326, 10; Vîd. 126. *Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman ðæt ðū ne þurfe tuwa hine nemnan *the pronoun represents the noun so that you need not mention it* (*the noun*) *twice*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 30. Swâ on ðære ilcan lâre nemned (*mentioned*) is, Blickl. Homl. 133, 34. **V.** *to name, nominate*:—Gif landâgende man ætsace, ðonne nemne man him his gelîcan ealswâ micel Wente swâ cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 10. [*Goth.* namnjan: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nemnian; *Icel.* nefna.] v. ge-nemnan, namnian, namian.

nemne. v. nefne.

nemnigend-lîc; *adj. Nominative*:—*Nominativus* is nemnigendlîc, mid ðam casu wē nemnaþ ealle þing, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

nempe. v. nimþe.

Nen *the river Nen in Northamptonshire*:—Ðæt water, ðæt man cleopeþ Nen, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17.

neó *a corpse.* v. dryht-nē, neó-bedd, -fugol, -sîð. [*Goth.* naus: *Icel.* nâr.]

neó-bedd, es; *n. A bed for a corpse*:—Ic in mînum neste neóbed ceóse '*I shall die in my nest*' (A. V.), Exon. Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. God wearp hine niðer on ðæt neóbedd (*that couch of corpses, Hell;* cf. Milton '*that fiery couch*'; *and Icel.* nâ-strönd *the place where the dead came, who had not fallen in battle*), Cd. Th. 22, 19; Gen. 343.

neód, nēd, niéd, nȳd, e; *f. Desire, eagerness, diligence, earnest endeavour*:—Wæs him neód micel ðæt hié tōbrugdon fira flǽschoman him to fōdderþege *great was their desire to rend the bodies of men for their repast*, Andr. Kmbl. 316; An. 158. Biþ him neód micel ðæt hē ða yldu mōte wendan tō lîfe feorg geong onfōn *it is most eager to turn old age to life, to receive youth*, Exon. Th. 210, 22; Ph. 189: 228, 3; Ph. 432. (Cf. *O. Sax.* was im niud mikil that sie selbon Krist gisehan mōstin *they desired eagerly to see Christ.*) Ûs is eallum neód ðæt wē ðîn mēdrencynn mōtan cunnan *we all desire to know thy descent on the mother's side*, 15, 33; Cri. 245. Wundorlîc is geworden ðîn wîsdōm ne mæg ic him on neóde â neáh cuman (*I cannot with all my endeavours come near it*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Noe tealde ðæt hē on neód hine gif hē land ne funde sēcan wolde *Noah reckoned that if the raven did not find land it would eagerly seek him*, Cd. Th. 87, 4; Gen. 1443. Hié God herigaþ, and him be namon gehwam on neód (*earnestly*) sprecaþ, 242, 25; Dan. 424. Ic ðînne naman on neód secge *confitebor nomini tuo*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Sōðfæste ðînne naman willaþ þuruh neód herigean *justi confitebuntur nomini tuo*, 139, 13. Se ðe naman ðînne þurh neód forhtaþ *he that is earnest in reverencing thy name*, 60, 4. ¶ *The instrumental with adverbial force occurs very frequently in the Psalms.* Neóde, nēde, niéde, nȳde *earnestly, diligently, eagerly*:—Weoroda mǽst fore Waldende gǽþ neóde and nȳde (*the good will go eagerly, the wicked only on compulsion*), Exon. Th. 66, 15; Cri. 1072. Oft hē hæþengield gesōhte neóde geneahhe (*very diligently*), 244, 7; Jul. 24: Ps. Th. 82, 12, 13. His naman neóde heriaþ, 67, 4. His naman neóde lufiaþ, 68, 37. Hī hyrdnesse neóde begangaþ *they diligently keep watch*, 89, 5: 112, 2: 121, 6. Nēde, 105, 36: 118, 55. Nȳde, 118, 132: 114, 4. Niéde, Ps. Ben. 43, 27. Þurh ðînra neóda (niéda, MS. Verc.), lust *by the pleasure of thy passions*, Exon. Th. 369, 29; Seel. Ex. 48. Hē ûs on hæft nimeþ ofer ûsse neóde lust (*contrary to our desires*), 16, 30; Cri. 261. Wē ðǽrinne andlangne dæg nióde nâmon *in the hall the live long day we took our pleasure*, Beo. Th. 4238; B. 2116. [*O. Sax.* niud: *O. Frs.* niod: *O. H. Ger.* niot; *m. desiderium, cupido.*] v. next word.

neód (= neád) *necessity. The distinction in form between the word* = *Goth.* nauþs, *and the preceding word seems not to have been observed in A. S. MSS. See the passages under* nîd.

neód-fracu, e; *f. Desire, appetite, the object of desire* or *of appetite*:—Wuhta gehwilc hnipaþ of dûne, wilnaþ tō eorþan, sume nēdþearfe, sume neódfræce (cf. ealle beóþ of dûne healde wið ðære eorþan and ðider wilniaþ oððe ðæs ðe hī lyst oððe ðæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 28), Met. 31, 15.

neód-freónd. v. nîd-fréond.

neód-ful; *adj. Earnest, zealous*:—Bidde ic monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wræce, ðæt hē mec neódful gemyne, Exon. Th. 285, 26; Jul. 720.

neódian *to be necessary.* v. neádian.

neód-laðu; *f. Earnest, hospitable invitation*:—Hē frægn gif him wǽre æfter neódlaðu niht getǽse *Beowulf asked if to Hrothgar the night had been pleasant after the hospitality of the preceding evening* (?) (cf. him wæs ful boren and freóndlaðu wordum bewægned, 2389; B. 1192), Beo. Th. 2644; B. 1320.

neód-lîce; *adv. Diligently, sedulously, zealously, eagerly, earnestly*:—Smire ða sîdan mid ðȳ neódlîce *smear the sides with it diligently*, Lchdm. ii. 262, 11. Ða ēfste se abbud wið ðæs muneces, and neódlîce (*eagerly, anxiously*) cwæþ: 'Hwǽr is se ðe ðū feredest?' Homl. Th. i. 336, 22: ii. 26, 5. Lustlîce gehyrdon ða ðe him gelǽrde wǽron and eác swylce neódlîce mid dǽdum lǽston ða ðe hī ongitan mihton *libenter ea quae dicerentur, audirent; libentius ea quae intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Gōd is ðæt man neódlîce Drihtnes naman âsinge, Ps. Th. 91, 1: 128, 6: 133, 3: 148, 12. Neódlîce on naman ðînum ealle eorþbūend egsan habbaþ *greatly do all dwellers on earth stand in awe of thy name*, 101, 13. Mē neódlîce tō forsceape scȳhte, Cd. Th. 53, 21; Gen. 897. Nǽnig ðînra þegna neódlucor ne gelustfullîcor hine sylfne underþeódde tō ûra goda bigange ðonne ic *nullus tuorum studiosius quam ego culturae deorum nostrorum se subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5. Nȳdlîcor *libentius*, 4, 13; S. 583, 4. [*O. Sax.* niud-lîko.]

neód-lof, es; *n. Diligent praise*:—Herian naman Drihtnes mid neódlofe (cf. hebbaþ neódlîce eówre handa on hâlig lof, 133, 3), Ps. Th. 148, 12.

neód-spearuwa, an; *m. An active, restless sparrow* (cf. (?) sparuwe is a cheateriṅde brid; cheatereð euer ant chirmeð, A. R. 152), Ps. Th. 123, 6.

neód-weorþung, e; *f. Great honouring*:—For naman ðînes neód-weorþunge *propter nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 142, 11.

neó-, nē-fugol, es; *m. A bird that feeds on carrion, a vulture* or *crow*:—Nēfuglas sittaþ þeódherga wæl þicce gefylled *carrion-birds sit gorged with the slain*, Cd. Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158.

neól. v. neowol.

neom, neam, nam = ne eom *am not*, nis = ne is *is not*:—Ðæs gescȳ neom (nam, Lind.: næm, Rush.) ic wyrðe tō berenne, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Neam ic *non sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 30. Sī eówer spræc: Hyt ys, hyt ys;

nyt nys, hyt nys, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 37. Nis ālȳfed *it is not allowed*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 29.

neómian (?) *to produce harmonious sounds*:—Nægl (*plectrum*) neómigende (MS. neome cende), Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* niumôn *jubilare, psallere*; there is also the noun niumo *modulatio, sonus, canticum.*]

neón. v. neán.

neorxna wang, es; *m. Paradise*:—*Paradisum* ðæt wē hâtaþ on Englisc neorxna wang, Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 5: Cd. Th. 13, 26; Gen. 208: Blickl. 17, 15: Homl. Th. i. 12, 32. Gif hē beget and yt rinde sió ðe cymþ of neorxna wonge, ne dereþ hīm nān âtter. Ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bōc wrât hió wǣre torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 4. Neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 8. Neorxnewong, Hpt. Gl. 447, 2. Nearxnewang, Hy. Surt. 64, 25. Nerxnewang, 47, 12. Nercsna ([n]erexna, Rush.) wong, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 43. Neirxna wong, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5: Rtl. 124, 7. Nerxna wong, 124, 3.

neósan; *p.* de (?) *with gen. acc. or clause.* **I.** *to search out, find out by enquiry*:—Wolde ic ânes tō ðē cræftes neósan ðæt ðū mē getǣhte hū ðū sǣhengeste sund wīsige *one art would I find out by enquiry of thee; that thou wouldest teach me how for the sea-horse thou guidest its swimming*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. Hȳ neósan cwōman, hwæðere him ðæs wonges wyn sweðrade, Exon. Th. 123, 12; Gū. 321. **II.** *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Gewât his beddes neósan *Holofernes sought his couch*, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63: Beo. Th. 3587; B. 1791. Setles neósan, 3576; B. 1786. Ceóles neósan, 3617; B. 1806: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. Ēðles neósan, 1660; An. 832: 2050; An. 1027. Burga neósan, Elen. Kmbl. 304; El. 152. Wīca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: Exon. Th. 184, 5; Gū. 1339. Þȳstra, wīta neósan *to seek hell*, 275, 23; Jul. 554: 280, 18; Jul. 631. Hâmes niósan, Beo. Th. 4722; B. 2366: 4765; B. 2381. Ēce staðulas neósan, Cd. Th. 207, 30; Exod. 474. (b) a person:—Ūser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Com ðā hæðenra hlōþ hâliges neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 2778; An. 1391: Exon. Th. 170, 30; Gū. 1119. Ic his neósan wille, 145, 8; Gū. 691. Word āres oft neósendes (ðīn), 175, 6; Gū. 1190. **III.** *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan):—Wyrm yrre cwom fiónda niósan, lāðra manna, Beo. Th. 5336; B. 2671. [*Goth.* bi-niuhsjan *to spy out*: *Icel.* nȳsa *to pry, enquire*: *O. Sax.* niusian: *O. H. Ger.* niusian *niti, conari.*] v. next word.

neósian; *p.* ode *with gen. acc.* or *clause.* **I.** *to search out, find out by enquiry* or *inspection, to inspect*:—Wolde neósian Nergend, hwæt his bearn dyde, Cd. Th. 53, 2; Gen. 855. Gewât neósian heán hūses hū hit Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *he came and inspected the lofty house, how the Hring-Danes had ordered it*, Beo. Th. 230; B. 115. **II.** *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Wæs his gewuna ðæt Norþanhymbra mǣgþe sōhte and neósode *solebat Nordanhymbrorum provincian revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 7. Gewiton him wīgend wīca neósian, Frysland geseón, Beo. Th. 2255; B. 1125. (b) a person:—Mannes sunu ðe ðū neósast (*visitas*), Ps. Th. 8, 5. Neósode hē mīn eft *me revisens*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 43. Se hine ǣghwylce daga neósade, Exon. Th. 162, 11: Gū. 974. Hwīlum mennisce āras neósedon (hine *or* his), 157, 16; Gū. 892. Ic wæs on ðæm carcerne and gē mīn neósodon, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 29. Se leófa cuma se ðe gewunade ūre brōðer neósian (*visitare*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Ðone ðe hī untrumne neósian cōman, 4, 11; S. 579, 40: R. Ben. 17, 2. Ðonne Drihten ūre hwylces neósian wille, Blickl. Homl. 125, 13. **III.** *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan), *to visit with calamity, disease*, etc.:—Leomu hefegedon, hē gecneów ðæt hine ælmihtig ufan neósade (cf. the phrase *the visitation of God*), Exon. Th. 159, 24; Gū. 931. Ðǣr Ongenþeów Eofores niósade (MS. niosað), Beo. Th. 4966; B. 2486. [*O Sax.* niusōn.] v. ge-neósian *and preceding word.*

neó-sīþ, es; *m. Death*:—Se sceal æfter neósīþum wunian wītum fæst Exon. Th. 316, 27; Mōd. 55.

neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*:—Synna forgyfenys, hūselgang and Godes neósung sind eallum gemǣne, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32. Johannes wearþ on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rīces myrhþe þurh Godes neósunge genumen, 58, 4. Mid ðȳ ðā æfter langre tīde com tō him for neósunge intingan (*gratia visitationis*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41. Būton niósunga *absque visitatione*, Kent. Gl. 710. v. ge-neósung.

neótan, niótan; *p.* neát, *pl.* nuton *To enjoy, have the benefit of, make use of*, (a) with gen.:—Brūc ðisses beāges and ðisses hrægles neót, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Niótaþ inc ðæs ōðres ealles *all other take for your use*, Cd. Th. 15, 18; Gen. 235. Līfes, feores neótan *to live*. Hwylc is manna ðæt feores neóte *quis est homo, qui vivet*, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Exon. Th. 328, 14; Vy. 17. Niótan, Cd. Th. 31, 17; Gen. 486: 26, 4; Gen. 401. Mīnes ēðelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 25; Cri. 1462: 223, 18; Ph. 361: 356, 14; Pa. 11. Geofona neótan, 225, 5; Ph. 384: 152, 6; Gū. 804. Willum neótan blǣdes and blissa, 184, 21; Gū. 1347: 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Ðæt hē ðǣr brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, and welan neótan līfes and lissa, 208, 2; Ph. 149. Sēcan swegles dreámas and (ðara dreáma) willum neótan, Andr. Kmbl. 1620; An. 811. Wǣpna neótan *to make good use of his weapons*, Byrht. Th. 140, 55; By. 308. (b) with acc.:—Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette tō neótenne neorxna wonges beorhtne blǣdwelan, Exon. Th. 85, 14; Cri. 1391. [*Goth.* niutan: *O. Sax.* niotan: *O. Frs.* niata: *Icel.* njóta: *O. H. Ger.* niuzan (*with gen. and acc.*) *uti, frui.*] v. be-, (bi-)neótan.

neóten. v. nīten.

neoþan; *adv. Down, beneath, from beneath*:—Nyþan (niþan, neoþan) *dedeorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 10. On heofenum and on eorþan neoþan *in coelo sursum et in terra deorsum*, Jos. 2, 11. Ealle stōwa hē neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Ðæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoþan, 211, 2: Cd. Th. 20, 18; Gen. 311. Wrætlīc is seó womb neoþan, Exon Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307: 392, 2; Rä. 11, 1: 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5: 414, 14; Rä. 32, 20. Ðū mē of neowelnesse neoþan ālȳsdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19: 103, 7: Elen. Kmbl. 2228; El. 1115. Neoþan, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rä. 62, 6. v. be-, wiðneoþan, *and next word.*

neoðane; *adv. Beneath, below*:—Hēr is fȳr micel ufan and neoþone, Cd. Th. 24, 8; Gen. 375. Ufane and neoþane, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* niðana: *O. H. Ger.* nidana *subtus, subtu.*]

neoþan-weard; *adj. Low in position*:—Nioþanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54.

neoþemest. v. *next word and* neoþor.

neoþera, niþera; *adj.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower*:—Neoþera welor *albrum* (=*labrum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 79: i. 282, 71. Niþera lippe *labrum*, 43, 25. Ðū generedest mīne sāule of ðære neoþeran helle, Blickl. Homl. 89, 28. Neoþran, Ps. Spl. 85, 12. On seáðe ðam neoþeran *in lacu inferiori*, 87, 6. Cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyþeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. On nyþerum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Spl. 138, 14. On ða neoþran eorþan, 62, 9. On ðās niþeran dǣlas ðisse ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 239, 6. Yfemest is eallra gesceafta fȳr ofer eorþan, folde neoþemest, Met. 20. 85. On ðære nyþemystan (*lowest*) bytminge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 10. Ða niþemestan ic gebrenge æt ðām hēhstan, and ða hēhstan æt ðām niþemestan, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35. Gē underþiódaþ eówre hēhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyþemestan gesceafta, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. On ða neoþemestan helle wītu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 6.

neoþe-, nioþo-, niþe-weard; *adj. Low, situated beneath, bottom of* (the noun with which the adjective agrees):—Niþeweard fōt *planta*; hōh niþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 73, 75. Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. On nyþewerdum ðam munte *ad radices montis*, Ex. 19, 17. Hē (*Noah's ark*) wæs on nyþeweardan wīd, and on ufeweardan nearo, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Wyrc hié of nioþoweardre netlan, Lchdm. ii. 128, 6. Wyl neoþewearde netelan, 312, 5. Lege on ðone pyt neoþeweardne *lay it at the bottom of the pit*, i. 398, 22. Neoþouard *crepidinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 5. Tōsliten of ufewerdum ōþ neoþewerd (nioðuord, Lind.: nioþawordum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Nyþeweard (nioþaweard, Lind.: neoþewearde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Of neoþewerdum *imis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 57. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ilas neoþewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27.

neoþor, nioþor, niþor; *adv.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower, in an inferior position*:—Niþor *inferius*, nyþemyst *infime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 14. Se ðe wæs neoþor on endebyrdnysse wearþ fyrmest on þrowunge *he* (*Stephen*) *that was lower in order, was first in suffering*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 4. Ðā heó ðā hié in ðæm gefeohte neoþor gesēgon *qui dum se inferiores in bello conspicerent*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 16. Ðē læs ðe ðæt mōd sȳ neoþer ðonne se līchoma, Homl. Skt. 1, 58. Nioþoror, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. Sió eorþe is nioþor ðonne ǣnig ōðru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20. Nioþor hwēne, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Ðæt mōd glīt nioþor and nioþor (niþor and niþor, Hatt. MS.) stæpmǣlum, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 278, 2. Hine nyþor āsette Metod *the Lord humbled him* (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 247, 7; Dan. 493.

neówan, neówe, neowel, neówian, neówinga, neówness. v. nīwan, nīwe, neowol, nīwian, nīwinga, nīwness.

neowol, nifol, nihol, nihold, neól, niwol; *adj.* **I.** *prone, prostrate*:—Nihol *pronus*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 2. Nihold, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 20. Hwī līst ðū neowel on eorþan *cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hē feóll niwel on ða eorþan, Gen. 33, 3. Niwol, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Neowol, Met. 1, 80. Ðǣrrihte fērde eall seó heord myclum onrǣse niwel on sǣ *ecce impetu abiit totus grex per praeceps in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 32. Neól ic fēre, Exon. Th. 403, 2; Rä. 22, 1. Hīt swā niowul (*prostrate*) up ārǣrde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 26. Neowle nihtscūwan *the shades of night that had settled down upon earth*, Cd. Th. 184, 28; Exod. 114. Ða neowelan *cernua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 14: 78, 59. Neóle *cernuas*, 83, 3. Nióle, 18, 42. Nifle nædran cynn *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. **II.** *deep down, low, profound* (v. neowolness):—Niól *infima*, 110, 73. Under neólum niþer næsse *deep underground*, Elen. Kmbl. 1660; El. 832. In ðam neólan scræfe *in that deepest den* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 283, 23; Jul. 684. In ðissum neowlan genipe (*hell*), Cd. Th. 271, 7; Sat. 102. In ðone neowlan grund *to that profound abyss*, 267, 1; Sat. 31: 270, 16; Sat. 91. In ðis neowle genip, 275, 31; Sat. 180: 292, 25; Sat. 446. Drihten for ðē of ðæm heán heofone on ðās neowlan gesceaft niðer āstāh *for thee the Lord descended from the high heaven to this lower world*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 2. Gē beóþ forǣltene on ðone neowlan helle seáð *ye shall be dismissed to the bottomless*

pit, 396, 18. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs, Judth. Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Sunne gewât tô sete glîdan under niflan næs, Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Nyþer gefeallaþ under neowulne grund *descendunt usque ad abyssos*, Ps. Th. 106, 25. Neowle næssas *low-lying headlands*, Beo. Th. 2826; B. 1411; Niþer under næssas, neóle grundas (*hell*), Exon. Th. 136, 3; Gû. 535.

neowol-líc; *adj. Profound:* — Hê siccetunga teáh of niwellîcum breóste *he heaved sighs from the depths of his breast*, Homl. Skt. 7, 66.

neowolness, e; *f. A deep place, an abyss:*—Neowelnys *abyssus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6. Seó neólnes cliopaþ tô ðære neólnesse *abyssus abyssum invocat*, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Ealle wyllspringas ðære micelan niwelnesse, Gen. 7, 11: 1, 2. Of neowelnesse *de abyssis terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. In neólnesse, in sûsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1882; El. 943. Ealle neowelnessa *omnes abyssi*, Ps. Th. 148, 7. Neowelnyssa, Cant. Moys. 5. Neólnessa, Blickl. Homl. 93, 12. On þa neowolnesse ðæs seáþes *in profunda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Neólnisse *abyssos*, Ps. Surt. 32, 7, Nywolnessa, Ps. Th. 103, 7.

nêp; *adj. Lacking, scanty* (?):—Mægen wæs on cwealme fæste gefeterod forþganges nêp *the force of the Egyptians was fast fettered in death, they could make no advance* (*when they were overwhelmed in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 207, 20; Exod. 469. v. next word.

nêp-flôd, es; *m. A neap-tide, a very low tide:*—Nêpflôd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11: *ledo*, 63, 74: ii. 98, 22. On ælcum ânum geáre weaxeþ ðæt flôd ðæs sæs feówer and twentigum sîða, and swâ oft wanaþ; fylleþflôd biþ nêmned on læden *malina*, and se nêpflôd *ledo*, Shrn. 63, 31. [Cf. Eng. Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425, 30, where '*neep* sesons' are mentioned, the times of neap-tides.]

nepte, nefte, an; *f. Nep* or *nip* (v. E. D. S. Plant-Names), *cat's mint*:—Nepte *nepita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 40. Næpte, i. 30, 21. Nepte. Ðâs wyrte man *nepitamon*, and ôðrum naman nepte nemneþ, and eác Grêcas hŷ *mente orinon* hâtaþ, Lchdm. i. 208, 7–9. Nefte, ii. 122, 13: 316, 5: 318, 12. Neptan sæd, iii. 72, 11. Wyl neftan, ii. 62, 25: 76, 19: 142, 3: 266, 11. [*Prompt. Parv.* nepte *nepta*.]

ner, es; *n. A refuge:*—Geworden is [Dryhten] ner oððe rôtnes ðam þearfan *factus est Dominus refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. v. ge-ner.

nergend, nerigend, neriend, es; *m. A saviour, preserver:* — Ðec, mihtig God, nergend, Cd. Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Crist nergend, Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. Dryhten God, nerigend fira, Andr. Kmbl. 2573; An. 1288. Neregend, 581; An. 291. Se Godes cwide is folces nerigend (MS. B. neriend), Salm. Kmbl. 162; Sal. 80. Nergendes hâs *God's command*, Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863. Nergende leóf, 77, 35; Gen. 1285. Ealra fæmnena cwên cende done sôþan Scyppend and ealles folces Fêrfrend, and ealles middangeardes Hælend, and ealra gâsta Nergend, and ealrasâula Helpend, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*O. Sax.* neriand (*Christ*).]

nerian; *p.* ede *To save:*—Wyrd oft nereþ unfægne eorl *if a man's death be not doomed, oft destiny saves him*, Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572. Of neádum heora hê nerode (*eripuit*) hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 6. Hié hâlig God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 13; Gen. 1397: 90, 6; Gen. 1491. Hî freá nerede fram hellcwale, Exon. Th. 73, 14; Cri. 1189. Ðîn ealdor nere, Cd. Th. 151, 2; Gen. 2502. Ðæt ðû nerige (*eruas*) mê, Ps. Spl. 39, 18. Se ðe wyle oððe sceall nerian *eruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 26. Hyne God wolde nergan wiþ nîþum, Exon. Th. 135, 16; Gû. 525. Gewiton feorh heora fleáme nergan, Cd. Th. 120, 126; Gen. 2000. Nergean, 151, 16; Gen. 2509. Tô nergenne, 234, 1; Dan. 285. Tô nerganne, Exon. Th. 185, 11; Az. 6. Neriende Crist (cf. *O. Sax.* neriendi Krist), Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 4, 28. Nerigende, Cd. Th. 238, 15; Dan. 355. Nergende Crist, 300, 25; Sat. 570. [*Goth.* nasjan: *O. Sax.* nerian: *O. Frs.* nera: *O. H. Ger.* nerian *alere, pascere, sustentare, salvare*: *Ger.* nähren: cf. *Icel.* næra *to nourish*.] v. ge-nerian.

nering, e; *f. Protection, defence:*—Nerin[ge] *presidio, protectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68.

Neron, es; *m. Nero:*—Neron cwæþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 33. Nerones wîf Libia, 173, 13. Tô Nerone, 173, 10.

nerwet. v. nirwett.

nesan; *p.* næs; *pl.* næson; *pp.* nesen *To be saved from, to escape from:*—Ðam ðe mid sceolon mereflôd nesan *those who are to be saved with you from the flood* (*the living creatures in the ark with Noah*), Cd. Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. v. ge-nesan.

nese (=ne sî); *adv. No* (*the opposite of* gese):—Wylt ðû ðis? Nese *vis hoc? Non*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Wylt ðû wê gadriaþ hig? Ðâ cwæþ hê, Nese (*non*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 29. Syllaþ ûs of eówrum ele ... Ðâ andswarudun ða gleáwan, Nese, 25, 9. Ðâ cwæþ hê: Nese (Lind. næsæ) fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 16, 30. Sume cwædon, he is gôd; ôðre cwædon, nese (Lind. næse), ac hê beswîcþ ðis folc, Jn. Skt. 7, 12. Næsi, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 5. Hwæðer ðû swelces âuht geworhtes habbe. Nese, nese, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 26, 33.

-nes[s], -nes[s], -nys[s], a frequently occurring suffix of feminine abstract nouns, cf. *Goth.* -assus, e. g. ufar-assus: *O. H. Ger.* -nessî; *f.* nessi; *n.*; -nissa, -nissi; *f.* -nissi; *n.* v. Grimm. Gram. ii. 321 sqq.

ness. v. næss.

nest, es; *n. A nest;* also *the young birds in the nest;* nidus:—Nest *nidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 39: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7. 30. Ic in mînum neste neóbed ceóse, '*I shall die in my nest*,' Exon. Th. 235, 6; Ph. 553: 212, 25; Ph. 215. Nest timbran, gearwian, getimbran, wyrcan *to build a nest*, 210, 20, 21; Ph. 189: 228, 2; Ph. 432: 229, 6; Ph. 229. Ðîne bearn gegaderian swâ se fugel dêþ his nest (*nidum*) under his fiðerum, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Heofones fuglas habbaþ nestþ (MS. A. nest: Lind. nesto) *volucres coeli habent nidos*, 9, 58. Nest (Lind. nestas ł nesto), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20: Homl. Th. i. 160, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* nest *nidus*.] v. nistian, nestlian.

nest, es; *n.* I. *provisions, victuals:*—Se him his nest âspringeþ *he whose provisions fail him*, Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. Sum sceal on feorwegas gongan, and his nest beran, 329, 3; Vy. 28. On ðæm fætelse ðe hyre foregenga hyra begea nest þyder lædde, Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128. II. *provisions served out at fixed times, rations:*—Nest *epimenia* (ἐπιμήνια, cf. fôstraþas *epimoenia*, 32, 41. *Epimenia* expensae vel exennia vel tributa quae dantur per singulos menses, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 32. Ða cempan cwædon: Hwæt dô wê? Ða sæde hê him: Beóþ êðhylde on eówrum andlyfenum (Lind. Rush. nestum=*stipendiis*), Lk. Skt. 3, 14. [*Icel.* nest; *n. provisions: O. H. Ger.* wega-, fart-nest *viaticum*.] v. weg-nest, nest-pohha.

nêst, nêsta. v. neáh, nîhsta.

nestan; *p.* te *To spin:*—Ne wynnes and ne nestas *non laborant neque nent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 28. Nestaþ, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* nist *a pin*; nista *to pin*: *O. H. Ger.* nestilo, nestila *vitta, funiculus, redimiculum, vitta, fibula, ansa*: *Ger.* nestel.]

nestlian; *p.* ede *To make a nest:*—Ðâr spearwan nestliaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. [Þar nestleþ (1st MS. næstieþ) hearnes, Laym. 21753. Nestlyñ *nidifico*; nestlyd *nidificatus*; nestelynge *nidificatio*, Prompt. Parv. 354.] v. nistian, nistlan.

nest-pohha, an; *m. A bag for food, wallet:*—Nestpoha *pera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* nest-baggi *a wallet*.]

neta, an; *m. A caul:*—Inilve *intestinum*; midhryþre *onentem*; neta *disceptum*; blind þearm *cecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 2–5. v. nette.

netele, netle, netel, an; *f. A nettle:*—Netele *urtica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 43: ii. 65, 49. Netle, i. 31, 60: 68, 25. Netel (netele, netle) *urtica*; blind netel (netele, netle) *archangelica*, 79, 30, 31. Netle, blinde netle, Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Netele. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *urticam*, and ôðrum naman netele nemneþ, i. 310, 14–16. Seó reáde netele *lamium purpureum*, iii. 52, 11: ii. 58, 10: 92, 10. Netelan sæd, i. 228, 24: ii. 94, 12. Of nioþoweardre netlan, 128, 7. Nim netelan, 152, 10: 312, 5. Ða greátan netlan (*urtica dioica*), 86, 12. Smale netelan (*urtica urens*), 68, 4. Netlan *verticeta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* nezila] v. worþig-netele.

nêten, neteness. v. nîten, nytenness.

nêðan; *p.* de *To have courage to do, to dare to do, to venture:*—Nêþeþ hwîlum meówle ðæt heó on mec grîpeþ *the maiden has at times the courage to lay hold on me*, Exon. Th. 407, 15; Rä. 26, 5. Nêðde ðær ic Neron beswâc *I dared to go where I deceived Nero*, 260, 24; Jul. 302. Hê in ðæt bûrgeteld nêðde *he ventured into the pavilion*, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Git on deóp wæter aldrum nêðdon *ye ventured into deep water at the risk of your lives*, Beo. Th. 1024; B. 510: 1080; B. 538. Ic nêðan gefrægn hæleþ tô hilde *I have heard that warriors dared to do battle*, Cd. Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060. Nêðan on nacan tealtum *to venture upon the unsteady vessel*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rûn. 21. In nearowe nêðan, Exon. Th. 436, 13; Rä. 54, 13. [*Goth.* ana-nanþjan *to be bold*: *Icel.* nenna *to strive, have a mind to*: *O. H. Ger.* nendjan *insurgere*; gi-nendjan *audere*.] v. ge-nêðan.

nêðing, e; *f. Daring, audacity:*—Ðæt hê þurh nêðinge wunne, Exon. Th. 109, 33; Gû. 99. Ða swâ swîðe hiene ondrêdan ðe on westeweardum ðisses middangeardes wæron ðæt hié on swâ micle nêðinge ... hiene æfter friþe sôhton on eástweardum ðeosan middangeardе *those who were in the west of this earth feared him* (*Alexander*) *so much, that they had the courage to visit him in search of peace in the east of this earth*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. [*Icel.* nenning *activity, energy*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* nendigî *audacia*.]

net-gearn, es; *n. Net-yarn, string for making nets:* — Ân cliwen gôdes nettgernes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 7.

net-râp, es; *m. A toil:*—Netrâpas *plagas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 26: 57, 21.

nett, es; *n.* I. *a net* (for fowling, fishing, or hunting):—Net *rete*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 16. Nyt, 73, 41. Ned *cassis*, ii. 14, 3. Hyra net wæs tôbrocen, Lk. Skt. 5, 6. Ures fisceres nett *nostri piscatoris rete*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 57. Feallaþ on nette his *cadent in retiaculo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 140, 11. Ic mîn nett ût lâte *laxabo rete*, Lk. Skt. 5, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Lâtaþ ðæt nett on ða swîðran healfe, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ic brêde nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 8. Ôþ ðæt ðe hig (wildeór) cuman tô ðâm nettan ... Ne canst ðû huntian bûton mid nettum? Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15–21: 22, 11. On feala wîsan ic beswîce fugelas, hwîlon mid nettum, 25, 11. Hî forlêton hyra nett (netta, Lind.) *relictis retibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22: Homl. Th. i. 578, 21. II. *a mosquito-net*:— Nette, fleógrŷfte *conopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 18. III. *net-*

work, web:—Swâ tedre swâ swâ gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Đonne hió (*the spider*) geornast bið đæt heó âfǽre fleógan on nette, 89, 10. Folc gescylde hâlgan nette (*with a net-work of clouds*), Cd. Th. 182, 11; Exod. 74. [*Goth.* nati: *O. Sax.* netti, (fisk-)net: *O. Frs.* nette: *Icel.* net; *gen. pl.* netja: *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *rete.*] v. ǽl-, boge-, breóst-, deór-, dræg-, feng-, fisc-, fleóh-, here-, hring-, inwit-, mycg-, searo-, wæl-nett, *and next word.*

nette, an; *f. The net-like caul:*—Nette (*under the heading* de membris hominum) *disceptum* i. *reticulum* (cf. hoc reticulum, pinguedo circa jecur, 704, 7), Wülck. Gl. 293, 6. Nettae *oligia*, 35, 34. Nytte *obligia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 18. Nette, ii. 63, 39: *disceptum*, 26, 19. [*Icel.* netja *the caul:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *adeps intestini; pl. intestina.*] v. neta.

neurisn, e; *f. A kind of paralysis:*—Wiđ paralisin and wiđ neurisne, Lchdm. i. 12, 21: 130, 11.

newe-, niwe-, nu-seóđa, an; *m. The pit of the belly:*—Be đam nafolan and bæcþearme and neweseódan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 1. Niweseódan, 164, 8. Sió bið on đa swíđran sídan âþened óþ đone neweseódan, 198, 1: 242, 19: 258, 6. Nuseódan, 160, 12. Cf. (?) seód.

nê-west, nĕxt, nĕxta. v. neáh-west, neáh, níhsta.

nî-. v. níw-.

nic = ne ic *not I:*—Wilt đú fón sumne hwæl? Nic *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 17. Eart đú wîtega? Hê cwæþ nic, Jn. Skt. 1, 21. Eart đú of đysses leorningcnihtum? Đâ cwæþ hê: Ƞicc, ne eom ic, 18, 17.

nî-cend, -cumen. v. níw-cenned, -cumen.

nicor, es; *m.* I. *a hippopotamus:*—Him wǽron đa breóst gelîce niecres breóstum *hypopotami pectore*, Nar. 20, 29. Nicoras *hypopotami*, 11, 11. II. *a water-monster:*—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne đisne middangeard, đǽr ealle wætero niþer gewîtaþ, and hê đǽr geseah ofer đæm wætere sumne hârne stân . . . and under đæm stâne wæs niccra eardung and wearga. And hê geseah . . . manige swearte sâula . . . and đa fỳnd on nicra onlícnesse heora grîpende wǽron . . . gewitan đa sâula niþer and him onfêngon đa nicras, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29–211, 5. On nicera mere, Beo. Th. 1695; B. 845. Ic on ýđum slóg niceras nihtes, 848; B. 422: 1154; B. 575. Nicras, 2859; B. 1427. [*Icel.* nykr *a sea-goblin; a hippopotamus: O. H. Ger.* nichus *a crocodile.* v. Grmm. D. M. 135, 146.]

nicor-hûs, es; *n. The abode of a 'nicor,'* Beo. Th. 2827; B. 1411.

nîd, neád, nĕd, neód, niéd, nýd, es; *n.:* e; *f.* I. *necessity, inevitableness:*—Neód (nĕd, Lind. Rush.) ys đæt swycdômas cumon *necesse est ut veniant scandala*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7: Homl. Th. i. 514, 33. Gif đæt nýd âbǽdeþ *cum ipsa necessitas compellit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Nemne hwylc nýd mâre âbǽdde, 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Swâ hyne nýd fordrâf, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Nýd bið wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Eádfriþ for neóde (neáde, MS. T.: nýde, MS. B.) tô Pendan gebeáh *Eadfrid necessitate cogente ad Pendam transfugit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15: Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Mid nýde gebǽded *necessitate cogente*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 7. Nýde genýdde *forced by necessity*, Beo. Th. 2014; B. 1005. II. *necessity, need, urgent requirement:*—Ne nĕd is đê đætte hwelc đec gifregne *non opus est tibi ut quis te interroget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 30. Mê is neód *necesse habeo*, ic habbe neóde *necesse habeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 38. Nis Gode nân neód ûre ǽhta, Homl. Th. i. 140, 24. Nis Gode nân neód đæt wê gôd wyrcan, ne hê nân þing ne hǽt for his âgenre neóde, Homl. Skt. 11, 299. Seó þearlwîsnes đæs heardan lífes him ǽrest of nýde becom for bôte his synna ac forþgangendre tíde đæt hê đæt nýd on gewunon gecyrde . . . *ex necessitate obvenerat, sed . . . necessitatem in consuetudinem verterat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Nabbaþ hî neóde tô farenne, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 16: Lk. Skt. 14, 18. III. *a necessary business, duty:*—Neád *debita*, Wrt. ii. 139, 68. Ús is neód (*it is our bounden duty*) đæt wê đa hâlgan eástertíde be đam sôđan regole healdon, Lchdm. iii. 256, 17. Ús is twýfeald neód on bôclícum gewritum. Ânfeald neód ûs is, đæt wê đa bôclícan lâre mid carfullum môde smeágan; ôđer đæt wê hî tô weorcum âwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 23. Hê fêrde embe sumere neóde *he was going about some necessary business*, 508, 15. Nolde Maurus of đam mynstre faran for nânre neóde, bûtan hê nýde sceolde, Homl. Skt. 6, 290. Eádsige hine wel lǽrde and tô his âgenre neóde and ealles folces manude (*exhorted him with regard to his duty as king*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 5. Hê wolde gân embe his neóde forþ, Homl. Th. i. 290, 18. Gafele ł nĕdde (neáde?) *debito, necessitate*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 29. Neóde *debitum*, 456, 14. On đam tôweardan life ne beóþ đâs neóda (*the duties of feeding the hungry, etc.*), ne đâs þênunga Homl. Th. ii. 442, 18. Neódum *causis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 57. IV. *need, what one wants:*—Đæt man underfô mâre đonne his líchaman neód sỹ, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 21. Mid đỹ hî đâ đæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon mid đâm þingum đe swâ mycles síþfætes nýd âbǽdde *cum navi imposuissent quae tanti itineris necessitas poscebat*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 18. Ne lufode hê woruldlíce ǽhta for his neóde âna (*to supply his own needs only*), ac tô dǽlenne eallum wædliendum, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 21. Gylde se tûnscipe tô dære muneca neóde (*ad usus*), Chart. Th. 307, 26. Tô đæs minstres neóde, 362, 7. Đû hogast embe đîne neóde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Đâm mannum đe heora neóde habbaþ *who have what they want*, ii. 106, 18. Hê sylþ him his neóde *he gives him what he wants*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. God dæghwamlîce ûs dêþ ûre neóde *God daily supplies our needs*, Basil Admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29: Homl. Th. i. 516, 9. Ealle ûre neóda ǽgđer ge gâstlîce ge lîchamlîce, 272, 16. V. *necessity, need, difficulty, hardship, distress:*—Lust hæfþ wîte and neád wuldorbeáh gegearwaþ *pleasure hath punishment and hardship is a preparation for a crown*, R. Ben. 26, 9. Đâ cwǽdon hié đæt him leófre wǽre đæt hié an swelcan niéde deáþ fornôme đonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 25–27. Sume men đa wǽtan for đæm nýde þigdon *suam urinam vexatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes*, Nar. 9, 22. Moises sǽde Drihtne đæs folces neóde, Ex. 15, 25. Of neádum mînum genera mê *de necessitatibus meis erue me*, Ps. Spl. 24, 18: 106, 6. Nĕdum, 30, 9. Niédum, Andr. Kmbl. 2754; An. 1379. VI. *force, compulsion:*—Rîccra manna need *vis potestatis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 28. Ne eom ic nânre neáde gecnêwe, Chart. Th. 296, 1. Him beóþ ealle mid nêde (*by force*) on genumene, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Mid nǽnigum nêde gebǽded, 83, 32. Đa kyningas đe ic mid nêde tô hýrsumnesse gedyde, Nar. 32, 19. Mâ hreósende for ealddôme đonne of ǽniges cyninges niéde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 3. Heofena rîce þolaþ neád (*vim*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Nĕd, Ps. Surt. 37, 13. Nýd, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. VII. *the name of the rune,* ᚾ, N; hence the symbol is sometimes put instead of writing the word, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rûn. 10: Exon. Th. 429, 22; Rä. 43, 8: 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Eleu. Kmbl. 2519; El. 1261. [*Goth.* nauþs: *Icel.* nauð, neyð: *O. Sax.* nôd: *O. Frs.* nĕd: *O. H. Ger.* nôt *vis, violentia, exactio, necessitas, tribulatio, angor.*] v. hæft-, nearo-, ôht-, þeów-, þreá-nîd; nêde, nêdes, *and* neód.

nîdan; *p.* de *To force, compel, urge:*—Ic nýde *cogo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 14. Hê ûs ne nêt (Cott. MS. nĕd) tô đam đæt wê nêde scylen gôd dôn, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Hê nýt (*compellet*) eów đæt gê faron ût, Ex. 11, 1. Hié hié selfe nîdaþ (Cott. MSS. niédaþ) tô healdonne swîgean, Past. 38, 1; Swt. 271, 16. Se pâpa nêdde Adrianus đæt hê biscopháde onfênge, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 6. Gif gê gesâwen hwelce mûs đæt wǽre hlâford ofer ôđre mýs and nîdde (Cott. MS. nêdde) hié æfter gafole (*exacted tribute from them*), Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 3. Hê nýdde his leorningcnihtas on scyp stîgan, Mk. Skt. 6, 45. Ne nýdde hê nâ đæt folc tô his cwale *he did not force the people to kill him*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 1. Đâ nýdde hê đone unclǽnan gâst ût, Lk. Skt. 9, 42. Hê hié nýdde in fæđm fỳres, Cd. Th. 230, 14; Dan. 233. Đa Egiptiscan nýddon (*urgebant*) đæt folc ût of hira lande, Ex. 12, 33. Đâ nýddon hine his yldran tô đæm đæt hê sceolde woroldlícum wǽpnum onfôn, Blickl. Homl. 213, 1. Đone hig nýddon đæt hê bǽre hys rôde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Nýd *compelle*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 376, 14. Ne niéde (MS. H. nýde) đû hine *you shall not press him* (*the debtor*), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hwæđer seó godcunde foretiohhung ođđe sió wyrd ûs nêde tô đam đe hî willeu, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 15. Nêdendum dôme *urgente decreto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 68. Ic eom nýded, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. [*Goth.* nauþjan: *Icel.* neyða: *O. Sax.* nôdian: *O. Frs.* nêda: *O. H. Ger.* nôtian.] v. ge-nýdan, neádian.

nîd-bâd, e; *f. An exaction, a due, toll:*—Ic Æđelbald Myrcna cincg wæs beden from bisceope Milrêde đæt ic him âlêfde alle nêdbâde tuegra sceopa, Chart. Th. 28, 25: 29, 8. Hê nymeþ nýdbâde *he* (*Grendel*) *takes toll*, Beo. Th. 1200; B. 598. v. bâdian, bǽdan, nîd *debitum*, nîdgafol, *and next word.*

nîd-bâdere, es; *m. One who exacts toll:*—Ic him âlýfde alle nêdbâde tuegra sceopa, đa đe đǽr âbǽdde beóþ from đǽm nêdbâderum in Lundentûnes hýđe, ond nǽfre ic ne mîne lâstweardas ne đa nêdbâderas geþrîstlǽcen đæt heó hit onwenden, Chart. Th. 29, 7–14. v. preceding word.

nîd-bebod, es; *n. An urgent command, mandate:*—Healdeþ nýdbibod hâlgan Dryhtnes, Exon. Th. 350, 32; Sch. 72.

nîd-behêfe; *adj. Necessary, needful:*—Neádbehêfe *necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 65. Ân þing is niédbehêfe, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. Is đeáh niédbehêfe ungelǽredum woroldmonnum, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Se man wæs đam dêman þearle nýdbehêfe, Homl. Skt. 4, 144. On eallum đissum þingum is geþyld nýdbehêfe, Homl. Th. i. 470, 31. Seó hand getâcnaþ ûrne nýdbehêfan freónd, đe ûs ûre neóde dêþ, 516, 8. Synd gesealde from đam abbode ealle neádbehêfe þing, R. Ben. 92, 2: 127, 5. In Godes lofe and in nýdbehêfum weorcum wê sceolon gewunigan, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 31. Wê habbaþ đa nýdbehêfestan ânunga âwritene, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 12. v. nîd-behôf *and next word.*

nîd-behêfe (?) *necessity:*—Đâ hnêdbihoefe (Lind. nĕd) hæfde *quando necessitatem habuit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 25.

nîd-behôf; *adj. Necessary, needful:*—Ân þing is nýdbehôf, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 9. v. nîd-behêfe.

nîd-behôflîc; *adj. Necessary:*—Hê sǽde đæt him wǽre his líf nýdbehôflîc *quia multum necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 3.

nîd-beþearf; *adj. Necessary:*—Sumæ bêc đa đe niédbeþearfosta (nîdbeþyrfesta, Cott. MSS.) sîen, Past. præf.; Swt. 7, 7.

nîd-boda, an; *m. One who announces violence* or *distress* (v. nîd, V,

VI):—Sincalda sǣ, nȳdboda (*the Red Sea which overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474.

nīd-brȳce, es; *m. Necessary use, requirement, need*:—Đā wolde se hālga sum hūs timbrian tō his nēdbrīcum, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31.

nīd-bysig; *adj. Troubled by distresses*:—Đǽr (*in hell*) dū (*the devil*) nȳdbysig fore oferhygdum eard gesōhtes, Exon. Th. 267, 31; Jul. 423.

nīd-bysigu, -bysgu; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Nȳdbysgum neáh, Exon. Th. 354, 11; Reim. 44.

nīd-clamm, -clomm, es; *m. Necessity, need, distress*:—Of neád-clammum heora hē ālǽdde *de necessitatibus eorum eduxit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28.

nīd-cleofa, -clafa (?), an; *m. A prison*:—Đæt hine man of nearwe and of nȳdcleofan fram đam engan hofe up forlēte, Elen. Kmbl. 1419; El. 711. In nēdcleofan nearwe geheaðrod, 2249; El. 1276. Đā wæs carcernes duru behliden . . . symle heó wuldorcyning herede in đam nȳdclafan, Exon. Th. 256, 31; Jul. 240. v. next word.

nīd-cofa, an; *m. A prison*:—Se hālga wæs lǽded in đæt dimme ræced, sceal đonne in neádcofan nihtlange fyrst wunian, Andr. Kmbl. 2619; An. 1311.

nīd-costing, e; *f. A distressing trial, affliction*:—Nearwum genǽged nȳdcostingum, Exon. Th. 171, 14; Gū. 1126.

nīd-dǽda, an; *m. One who does something under compulsion*:—Gif hē æfter sunnan upgonge đis dēþ (*kills the housebreaker*), hē bið mansleges scyldig, and hē đonne self swelte, būton hē nīeddǽda (nȳd-, MS. H.) wǽre (*unless he were forced to do it in self-defence*), L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 21. Cf. Se đe hine nēdes ofslōge oðđe unwillum oðđe ungewealdes, 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nīd-wyrhta.

nīde, neáde, neóde, nīde, nīéde, nȳde; *adv.* (*a case of* nīd, q. v.). **I.** *of necessity, as a natural, inevitable consequence, from force of circumstances*:—Gif gē neáde swā dōn sceolon (*si sic necesse est*), dōþ swā gē wyllon, Gen. 43, 11. Wegfērende mōton for neóde mete neáde ferian and for unfriþe man mōt freólsfenan nȳde fulfaran betweonan Eferwīc, and six mīla gemete *travellers may, when compelled by circumstances, carry food to supply their needs; and on account of war, a man may, on the eve of a festival, when compelled by circumstances, travel between York and a distance of six miles*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25–27. Forđamđe wē witon đæt ān wealdend is eallra þinga wē sceolon beón nēde geþafan (*we must inevitably assent to the conclusion*) đæt hē sīe se hēhsta hrōf eallra gōda, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Đes middangeard nēde (*as the result of natural, inevitable laws*) on đās eldo endian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 117, 35. Wæs his fæder cininges þegna aldorman. Đā sceolde Sanctus Martinus nēde (*as an inevitable result*) beón on his geógoþhāde on đære gefērǽdenne cininges þegna, 211, 22. Niéde sceal bión gebrocen đæt mōd đara hiéremonna, gif se lāreów āgiémleásaþ đæt hē hiera ūtan ne helpe, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 13; Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Đǽr đǽr dū neóde irsian scyle, gemetiga đæt đeáh, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Hit is on worulde swā leng swā wyrse, and swā hit sceal nȳde ǽr Antecristes tōcyme yfelian swīðe, Wulfst. 156, 4: 157, 8. **II.** *of necessity, because a law, natural, moral or human, is to be satisfied*:—Đis sceal se mæssepreóst nēde bebeódan *the priest is bound by his duty to proclaim this*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 6. Đone andleofan đe hē nēde big lifgean sceolde (*the provision that nature required*), 213, 20. Đās bēc sceal mæssepreóst nēde habban (*these books are indispensable*), and hē ne mæg būtan beón, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 15. Niéde hē sceolde him forgyfan ānne (*custom required it*), Lk. 23, 17. **III.** *from force, under compulsion, without free-will*:—Nān nyle onginnan đæt đæt hē nele, būton hē nēde scyle (*unless he is forced*), Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 9: 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Sceal nēde riht wyrcean se đe ǽr nolde, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. Nēde oðđe lustum hēran, Met. 9, 44. Niéde sceoldon gombon gieldan, Cd. Th. 119, 10; Gen. 1977. v. next word.

nīdes; *adv. Of necessity, not willingly*:—Se đe hine nēdes (nȳdes, MS. G.) ofslōge, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nīd-dǽda *and preceding word*.

nīd-, nȳd-fara, an; *m. One who journeys under compulsion, who is forced to march*, Cd. Th. 191, 1; Exod. 208. v. *next word and* nīd-genga, -dǽda.

nīd-faru, e; *f. A journey one is forced to take, death*:—Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuirthit thoncsnotturra than him tharf sīe, Archaeologia, vol. xxviii. p. 357. v. nīd-gedāl.

nīd-freónd, es; *m. One closely connected by relationship* or *friendship*:—Hē wæs þāpan ǽhte bifealden Enagrius his neódfreóndes, Shrn. 36, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* nôt-friunt; *pl. necessarii.*] v. nīd-gestealla, -mǽg.

nīd-gafol, es; *n. A tax that must be paid, tribute*:—Nēdgaefel đæm cāsere *tributum Caesari*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 2. Ymbe đæt neádgafol ūres Drihtnes, đæt sȳn ūre teóþunga and cyricsceattas, L. Edg. S.; Th. i. 270, 26, 13. v. nīd-gild.

nīd-gedāl, es; *n. An inevitable parting, the parting of body and soul*:—Nis nū swīðe feor đam ȳtemestan endedōgor nȳdgedāles, Exon. Th. 172, 9; Gū. 1141. Se Dryhtnes dōm wīsade tō đam nȳhstan nȳdgedāle, 129, 5; Gū. 416. Þurh nȳdgedāl, 158, 9; Gū. 906.

nīd-genga, an; *m. One who is forced to go* or *one who goes in misery*:—Nacod nīdgenga (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. v. nīd-fara.

nīd-gestealla, an; *m. One who is closely bound to another by the ties of comradeship*:—Hié ā wǽron æt nīđa gehwam nȳdgesteallan, Beo. Th. 1769; B. 882. v. nīd-freónd.

nīd-geweald, es; *n. Power that is forcibly exercised* or *that causes distress, tyranny*:—Of deófles nȳdgewalde genered, Exon. Th. 89, 2; Cri. 1451.

nīd-gewuna, an; *m. A necessary, suitable custom* (ȳ. nēd, **IV**):—Neádgewuna *debitus usus*, i. *congruus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 72.

nīd-gild, es; *n. Enforced payment, tribute, exaction*:—Scandlīce nȳdgild ūs sind gemǽne, Wulfst. 162, 11. [*Icel.* nauð-gjald.] v. nīd-gafol.

nīd-gilda, an; *m. One who is forced to pay*:—Neádgilda *debitor* i. *obnoxius, reus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 74.

nīd-gripe (?) *a violent grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafaþ in nīd-gripe (MS. mid gripe; Th. nīþgripe) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

nīd-hād, es; *m. Force, compulsion*:—Neádhāde *vim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 54.

nīd-, nēd-, niéd-, nȳd-hǽmed, es; *n. Rape*, L. Alf. pol. 25, 26; Th. i. 78, 11–18.

nīd-hǽmestre, an; *f. A woman who has been violated, a mistress*:—Nēdhǽmestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

nīd-hǽs, e; *f. A command which is attended by compulsion*:—Man for cyning gebidde and hine būton neádhǽse heora willum weorđigen *let people pray for the king, and honour him without injunction, of their own accord*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 16.

nīd-help; *m. f. Help in need, needful help*:—On wīsum scrifte bið swīðe forþ gelang forsyngodes mannes nȳdhelp, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 3.

nīd-hīrness, e; *f. Enforced obedience, servitude*:—In nēdhērnesse ic bēgo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9.

nīding. v. neádung *and next word*.

nīdinga (-unga); *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Nēdunga *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Đȳ læs nēdunga genom Crist menn *ne raperet Christus homines*, Rtl. 197, 35. Woldon hine dōn niédenga (nīdenga, Cott. MSS.) tō cyninge, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 14. Đā tugon heó hine nȳdinga of đam mynstre *illum invitum monasterio duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif hwā mæden nȳdinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 130; Th. ii. 186, 20. v. neádunga, nīdlinga.

-nīdla, -nȳdlīc. v. þreá-nīdla, -nīdlīc.

nȳd-līce. v. neód-līce.

nīdling, es; *m.* **I.** *one who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman*:—Gif đū fioh tō borge selle đīnum gefēran đe mid đē eardian wille, ne niéde đū hine swā niédling (MS. H. nȳdling), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hié on cnihthāde wǽron ōđerra manna niédlingas *in youth they had been the bondmen of others*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 17. Se æđeling bebeád đæt hié đa consulas and witan him beforan drīfen swā swā niédlingas, đæt heora bismer đȳ māre wǽre, 3, 8; Swt. 122, 7. Hȳ ealle tō nȳdlingum him gedydon, 1, 5; Swt. 34, 34. Wæterberere oðđe nēdlungum *lixarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 73. **II.** *one who has to serve on board ship, a sailor*:—Nēdling *nauta;* nēdlingas *nauticos*, 60, 30, 29. Đā ongunnon đa nȳdlingas and đa scypmen đa ancras on đone sǽ sendan woldon đæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant navitae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40.

nīdlinga; *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Gif hwā mæden nȳdlinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20 note. v. neádlunga.

nīd-mǽg, es; *m. A near kinsman, a cousin*:—Iohannes ūres Drihtenes nȳdmǽg, L. Ælfc. P. 9; Th. ii. 366, 37. v. nīd-māge, -freónd, -sibb; *and* cf. *Icel.* nauð-maðr *a near kinsman*.

nīd-mægen, es; *n. Force, violence*:—Nēdmægn *vim*, Rtl. 117, 25.

nīd-māge, an; *f. A near kinswoman, a cousin*:—Æfre ne geweorđe đæt cristen man gewīfige on đæs wīfes nȳdmāgan đe hē ǽr hæfde, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. Nēdmāgan, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. v. nīd-mǽg.

nīd-micel; *adj. Very important, urgent*:—Nēdmycel (medmycel, MS. B.) ǽrende wē đider habbaþ, and ūs is þearf đæt wē hit gefyllon, St. Andr. 6, 20.

nīd-nǽm, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Nǽnigum biscope ālȳfed sī ōwiht of heora ǽhtum þurh nȳdnǽme him on geniman (*violenter abstrahere*), Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 36. Gif hwā binnan đām gemǽrum ūres ríces reáflāc and niédnǽme dō, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nôt-numft *violentia, rapina.*] v. next word.

nīd-nǽman; *p.* de *To take by force, to force a woman, to ravish*:—Gif hwā nunnan gewemme oðđe wydewan nȳdnǽme, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25; L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 2, 3. v. nīd-niman.

nīdness, e; *f. Necessity*:—Đeáhhwæđere mid nȳdnysse hire man mōt lȳfan đæt heó mid đam sig *tametsi si necesse est, licet viro ejus ei permittere secum esse*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 10.

nîd-nima, an; *m. One who takes by force*:—Nēdniomu *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 12. Nēdnioma (-niomo, Lind.) *raptores*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nôt-nemo *rapidus*; nôt-numeo *raptor*.]

nîd-niman; *pp.* -numen *To take by force, ravish*:—Đeáh heó nȳdnumen (neád-, MS. B.) weorđe, þolige đæra æhta, būton heó fram đam ceorle wille eft hām ongeán and næfre eft his ne weorđe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 13. v. nîd-nimung, -næman.

nîd-nimu (?), e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Fulle sint nēdnima (-nimende, Rush.) *pleni sunt rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23. 25. Full is mid nēdnime, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Nēdnioma *rapinam*, Rtl. 21, 18. v. nîd-næm.

nîd-nimung, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Wîfa nȳdnimung *stuprum, raptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 32. Full is mid nēdnimincg *plenum est rapina*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39.

nîd-riht, es; *n.* (v. nîd, **III**). **I.** *a duty that must be performed, service, office*; officium, debitum:—Nēdreht *debitum*, Rtl. 89, 26. Godcund þeówdōm is gesett on cyriclîcum þēnungum æfter canoneclîcan gewunan tō niédrihte eallum gehādedum mannum. On ælcne tīman man sceal God herian . . . Ac đeáhhwæđere sindon gesette tīman synderlîce tō đam ânum, đæt gif hwâ for bisgan oftor ne mæge, đæt hē hūru đæt niédriht dæghwamlîce gefylle, Btwk. 194, 3–8. **II.** *a due, what must be paid*:—Eallum æhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Eástorfeorm . . . tōeácan heora nȳdrihte, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 2. v. next word.

nîd-scyld, e; *f. Bounden duty*:—Sōna swâ hē tō đære âre cymþ, swâ þyncþ him đæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde se se hié him sealde *as soon as he comes to the honour, it seems to him that he who gave it him was bound to grant it as a matter of right*; repente perveniens jure sibi hoc debitum, ad quod pervenerit, putat, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. v. preceding word.

nîd-sibb, e; *f. Relationship*:—Neádsibba *necessitudinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 15. v. nîd-mæg.

nîd-syn[n] (?), e; *f. A sin of violence*:—Hū ic becwom in đis neowle genip nīdsynnum (MS. mid synnum: Grein, nīþsynnum) fāh, Cd. Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180.

nîd-syndrig; *adj. Quite apart* (?):—Hī sylfe đa munecas nædsyndrige (*monachos*) *seipsos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 12.

nîd-þearf, e; *f.* **I.** *necessity, inevitableness*:—Sum hit sceal geweorþan unâwendendlîce, đæt biþ đætte ūre nȳdþearf (nēd-, Cott. MS.) biþ, and his willa biþ. Ac hit is sum swâ gerād đæt his nis nān neódþearf (nēd-, Cott. MS.), and đeáh ne deraþ nō đeáh hit geweorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 1–4. **II.** *necessity, constraint*:—Đē nān neódþearf ne lǽrde tō wyrcanne đæt đæt đū worhtest, ac mid dīnum āgenum willan đū ealle þing geworhtest, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. **III.** *need (for something)*:—Nis him nānes þinges nēdþearf, 42; Fox 258, 8. Him biþ nīdþearf (niéd-, Cott. MSS.) đæt hē fleó, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 16. Is suīđe micel niédþearf đæt . . ., Swt. 159, 2. Đē heora nān nȳdþerf nis eft on mē tō nimene *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Th. 15, 1. Nēdþearf, Met. 20, 20. Mycel is nȳdþearf manna gehwylcum đæt . . ., Wulfst. 157, 10. Hē wæs fram him eallum ārǽfned fore nȳdþearfe his ūttran weorca (*ob necessitatem operum ipsius exteriorum*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13. Him nānes ne biþ wana, ne hē nānes neódþearfe næfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 22. Wē habbaþ nēdþearfe đæt wē ongyton, Blickl. Homl. 23, 1: 81, 36. **IV.** *a necessary thing, what a person needs*:—Wuhta gehwylc wilnaþ tō eorþan, sume nēdþearfe (cf. ealle đider (*earthwards*) willniaþ . . . đæs đe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29) sume neódfræce, Met. 31, 15. Hē wirþ swâ earm đæt hē næfþ furþum đa neódþearfe âne (*fit ut necessariis egeat*), đæt is wist and wǽda; wilnaþ đonne đære neádþearfe, næs đæs anwealdes, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 15–18. Seó gītsung ne cann gemet, ne nǽfre ne biþ gehealden on đære nīdþearfe, ac wilnaþ simle māran đonne hē þurfe, 26, 2; Fox 94, 6. Se cyning his lāreówum sealde heora nȳdþearfe on missenlîcum æhtum (*necessarias in diversis speciebus possessiones*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. **V.** *need, distress, trouble*:—Hwī noldest đū cuman tō ūs tō đære tīde đe ūs nȳdþearf wæs *quid recessisti longe in tribulatione?* Ps. Th. 9, 20. Đæt gē mē ne forseón on đisse mycclan nēdþearfe tīde, Blickl. Homl. 151, 23. Gedō đæt đū mē gefriđie æt mīnre nȳdþearfe *de necessitatibus meis eripe me*, Ps. Th. 24, 15. Fylston eów æt nȳdþearfe *in necessitate vos protegant*, Deut. 32, 38. Seldon būtan māran nȳdþearfe (*praeter arctiorem necessitatem*) mā đonne æne sīþe on dæge đæt heó wolde mete þicgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 11. **VI.** *a necessary business*:—Đā cwǽdon hī đæt hī wǽron on heora nȳdþearfum swȳđe geswencte, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64. 3. [*O. H. Ger.* nôt-duruft *necessitas, necessarium: Ger.* noth-durft.] v. nîd *and next word.*

nîd-þearf; *adj. Necessary, needful*:—Ys cræft mîn behēfe þearle eów and neódþearf *est ars mea utilis valde vobis et necessaria*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 29, 17. Is eallum mannum nēdþearf and nytlîc đæt hié heora fulwihtħādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. Behōflîc ł nēdþarf *necessarius*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 3. Ân is nēdþarf ł behōflîc *unum est necessarium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 42. Nēdþærfo tīdo ymbhuoerfnise undercymende *necessaria temporum vicissitudine succedente*, Rtl. 37, 35. Habban gōde gefēran and þearle neódþearfe (*necessarios*), Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 31. v. *preceding word and* nîdþearfness.

nîdþearf-lîc; *adj. Necessary, needful, useful*:—Neádþearflîc *operae pretium*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 25: 506, 29: *operae pretium, necessarium, utile, justum*, 499, 78: *debitum, necessarium*, 424, 51. Is swȳđe nȳdþearflîc (*necessaria*) gesceád, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gif ic sīe dīnum folce nēdþearflîc tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 225, 26. Būtan tō his neódþearflîcre þēnunge *nisi ad usum necessarium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. Be monigum sōcnum đa đe him nȳdþearflîce (*necessariae*) gesewen wǽron, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. Đa þing đe heora andlyfene nēdþearflîco gesawen wǽron, 1, 26; S. 487, 35. Nȳdþearflîcu, 5, 9; S. 622, 26: 4, 3; S. 567, 31. Be đām nȳdþearflîcan þingum, intingum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 24: 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Neádþearflîcum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 69. Đa nēdþearflîcan hūs, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 25.

nîdþearflice; *adv. Necessarily*:—Nēdþearflîce (nîd-, nȳd-, neád-) *necessario*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37.

nîdþearfness, e; *f.* **I.** *necessity, compulsion*:—Mid rihtre nȳdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessitate compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. **II.** *necessity, need (for something)*:—Mycel nȳdþearfnys is đæt đæt gesceád . . . *necessaria est magna discretio*, 1, 27; S. 497, 17. **III.** *need, trouble, distress*:—Wæs biddende đætte hē on swâ mycelre neódþearfnysse his bigengum gehulpe *deprecatus est ut in tanta rerum necessitate suis cultoribus succurreret*, 3, 2; S. 524, 15: Cant. M. ad fil. 38. Of nēdþearfnessum *de necessitatibus*, Ps. Surt. 30, 8: 24, 17. On neádþearfnessum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1. Nȳdþearfnyssum, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 6. Ymb heora nēdþearfnesse *in necessitatibus suis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 1.

nîd-þeów, es; *m. A slave, thrall*:—Wē đē, Hǽlend, biddaþ, đæt đū gehȳre hæfta stefne dīnra niédþiówa, Exon. Th. 22, 33; Cri. 361. Ne derige se hlāford his mannum, ne forđan his nȳdþeówan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 3. v. next word.

nîd-þeówetling, es; *m. One who is forced into slavery (for an unsatisfied claim)*:—Hēr kȳđ on đissere bēc đæt Ælfric wolde þeówian Putraele him tō nȳdþeówetlinge (*the enslavement was abandoned at the intercession of Bora, Ælfric's brother, on payment to Ælfric of eight oxen; Bora received sixty pence for his mediation*), Chart. Th. 628, 11–26.

nîd-þeówian; *p.* ode *To reduce to servitude, to compel service from*:—Gif man cirican nȳdþeówige (cf. ænig man heonan forþ cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26), L. N. P. L. 21; Th. ii. 294, 1.

nîd-þing, es; *n. A necessary thing*:—Ealra neádþinga hē (*the monk*) sceal hihtan and wilnigan fram his mynstres fæder (*the abbot*), R. Ben. 57, 3.

nîd-wædla, an; *m. A needy person*:—Đū scealt on wræc hweorfan nacod niédwædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929.

nîd-wîs; *adj. Necessary, due*:—Lof neádwîs *laus debita*, Hy. Surt. 49. 29. Neádþearflîc ł neádwîs *debitum, necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 52. Swâ swâ se lîchama biþ ontend þurh unālȳfede lustas, swâ eác byrnþ seó sāwul þurh neádwîs wîte, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 19. Neádwîsum ł neádþearflîcum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 68. Þances hit āgylde neadwîse *grates rependat debitas*, Hy. Surt. 27, 21. Lofu neádwîse *laudes debitas*, 86, 33. v. nîd, **III.**

nîdwîslice; *adv. Of necessity*:—Hē sylf wæs đære hālgan æ underþeód, đæt hē đa ālȳsde đe neádwîslîce đære æ underþeódde wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 94, 16.

nîdwîsness, e; *f. Necessity*:—Neádwîsnysse *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 69.

nîd-wraca, an; *m. One who is forced to be an avenger, who avenges an affront*:—Gif ænig gilda hwilcne man ofstleá, and hē neádwraca sī, and his bismer bēte, fylste ælc gegylda, Chart. Th. 611, 29. v. nîd-dǽda, -fara.

nîd-wracu, e; *f. Violence, misery caused by violence*:—Wæs đæt gewin lāđ and longsum, đe on đa leóde becom, nȳdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mǽst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Hyne God wolde nergan wiđ nīþum, and hyra nȳdwræce deópe dēman, Exon. Th. 135, 17; Gū. 525.

nîd-wyrhta, an; *m. One who acts from necessity, an involuntary agent*:—Se đe nȳdwyrhta biþ đæs đe hē misdēþ, se biþ đȳ beteran dōmes symle wyrđe, đe hē nȳdwyrhta wæs đæs đe hē worhte, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 23–25. On mænigre dǽde đonne man biþ nȳdwyrhta, đonne biþ se gebeorges đē bet wyrđe đe hē for neóde dyde đæt đæt hē dyde, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 12–14. v. nîd-dǽda.

niéd, niéten. v. nîd, nîten.

nifol. v. neowol.

nift, e; *f. A niece, grand-daughter*, or *a step-daughter*:—Nift *privigna, filia sororis*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 6. Nift *privigna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 80. Seó wæs nift đæs hīna ealdres (*neptem patris familias*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ic an mīne lāuedy half marc goldes an mīne nifte ānn ōre wichte goldes, Chart. Th. 556, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* nypte, nifte *neptis*;

nypt, broderys douter *lectis:* Rebecca was forð nefte (*great niece*) of Abraham, Gen. a. Ex. 1386: *O. Frs.* nift *niece: Icel.* nipt *a female relative, sister, daughter, niece: O. H. Ger.* nift *neptis, privigna.*] Cf. nefa.

nīg-. v. nīw-.

nīgan (?):—Ðonne ic būgendre stefne styrme, stille on wīcum siteþ nīgende (*one who listens* [?]), Exon. Th. 390, 27; Rä. 9, 8.

nigon *nine.* I. *as subst.:*—Hwǽr synt ða nigone (nygene, MS. A: nigona, Lind.: nióne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 17, 17. Đā hēt se cyng faran mid nigonum ðara nīwena scipa, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20. II. *as adj.:*—Harold wes gewend mid nigon scipon, 1052; Erl. 183, 18. Nigon nihtum ǽr middum sumere, 898; Erl. 96, 19. Ic ofslōh niceras nigene, Beo. Th. 1154; B. 575. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* niun: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* nigun: *Icel.* níu.]

nigon-feald; *adj. Nine-fold:*—Nigonfeald *novenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 17.

nigonteóþa *nineteenth:*—Se niganteóþa getælcircul *circulus decennovenalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 33. Nigonteóþe healf geár, Chr. Erl. 4, 7: 855; Erl. 68, 33. Ðý nigonteóþan geáre mīnes līfes, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 28.

nigontig *ninety:*—Ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwīsra, Lk. Skt. 15, 7. v. hund-nigontig.

nigontīne *nineteen:*—Embe nigontýne niht, Menol. Fox 141; Men. 71.

nigontīn-līc; *adj. Containing the number nineteen:*—Ða nigontýnlīcan hringas rihtra Éastrana *circuli Paschas decennovenales*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26.

nigon-wintre; *adj. Nine years old:*—Đā hē nigonwintre cniht wæs *cum esset novem annos natus*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 10.

nigoþa *ninth:*—Embe ða nigoþan tīde, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 5. Fram ðære sixtan tīde oþ ða nigoþan tīde. Ymbe ða nigoþan tīd clypode se Hǽlend, 27, 45, 46. Ðý nigeþan dæge, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 9. Nigend half *eight and a half*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 194, 11. Nigende, vi. 203, 15. Nióþa, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 16: 11, 8.

nihol, nihold. v. neowol.

nīhsta, an; *m. A neighbour;* proximus:—Se ðe his neáhstan yfeles nān þing ne dyde, and se ðe hosp on his neáhstan ne sette, R. Ben. 3, 20–22. Ne gim ðū dīnes neáhstan wīfes (*uxorem proximi tui*), Deut. 5, 21. Gif ðū wed nime æt dīnum nēhstan, Ex. 22, 26. Gif hwā ofsliheþ his nēhstan, 21, 14. Lufa dīnne nēhstan (Lind. nēsta), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. Hwylc is mīn nēhsta (neestæ, Lind.)? Lk. Skt. 10, 29. Lufa dīnne nēxtan (nēste, Lind: nēxstan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 43. Hwā is ūre nēxta? Homl. Th. ii. 318, 1. Hwelc ðara niéhstena (nīhstena, Cott. MSS.) ðæs ofslægenan, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Tō nýhstan his, Ps. Spl. 11, 2: Ps. Th. 11, 2. v. neáh.

nihstig, nistig, nestig; *adj. Fasting:*—Gedrinc his on niht nistig, Lchdm. i. 74, 1, 6: 76, 7, 13. Nyhstig, iii. 48, 2. Nihstig, 48, 15: 50, 21: i. 82, 14: 84, 16. v. niht-nihstig.

nihstnig *fasting* (?):—Eft hý (*monks*) gaderiaþ hý on nixtnig, ðæt hý raca gehýren æt heora fæder . . . Hý siððan heora līchoman gereordaþ, R. Ben. 138, 2–8.

niht, næht, næct, neaht, neht, nyht, e; *f.; but also with gen.* es. I. *night* (as opposed to day):—Niht is gesett mannum tō reste on ðysum middanearde . . . Ūre eorþlīce niht (nyht, MS. M.) cymþ þurh ðære eorþan sceade . . . Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas fram ðære sunnan settlunge oþ hire upgang. Ān ðæra dǽla is *crepusculum*, oðer is *vesperum*, þridde is *conticinium*, feórþa is *intempestum*, ðæt is midniht, fīfta is *gallicinium*, syxta is *matutinum vel aurora*, seofoþa is *diluculum*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 10–244, 5. Hē hine micelre tīde ðære deáhlan neahte swong, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Scīnaþ þurh ða scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Niht (næht, Lind. Rush.) cymþ ðonne nān man wyrcan ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4: 13, 30. Fira bearnum neálǽhte niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hē com tō him ānes nihtes, Shrn. 16, 27. Næs nǽnig man ðe ǽfre nihtes tīdum dorste on ðære ciricean cuman, Blickl. Homl. 207, 34. Wacana nǽhtes *vigilia noctis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 8: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 14, 25. Swā swā se beorhta dæg tōdrǽfþ ða dimlīcan þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte, Homl. Th. i. 604, 2. On dæge and nā on nihte, 36, 28. Hē fealh ðære ilcan niht of ðǽm bendum, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 12: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 9: Blickl. Homl. 215, 15. Tō niht *hac nocte*, Num. 22, 19. On næht *nocte*, Ps. Surt. 16, 3. On niht ǽr hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Feówurtig daga and feówurtig nihta (Lind. nǽhta), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Þreó niht and dagas, Cd. Th. 20, 12; Gen. 307. Dagum and nihtum, Met. 20, 213. II. *night, darkness* (as opposed to light):—Seó swearte niht ðære ēcan geniþerunge, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Dryhten ðe ūs of duste geworhte, nergend of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. III. *night* (as in se'n-*night*, fort-*night*; cf. Tacitus' Germania, c. xi: 'Instead of reckoning by days as we do, they reckon by nights'):—Be ānre nihtes (MS. B. nihte) þiéfþe, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11. Hē fōr ymb āne niht tō Ígleá, and ðæs ymb āne tō Éþandūne . . . and ðǽr sæt xiiii niht . . . and hē was xii niht mid ðam cyninge, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12–24. Embe seofon niht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Emb tēn niht, 117, 16. On twām nihtum biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand, 73, 1. For tēn nihtum *ten days ago*, 131, 10. Mid ðon dæge wæs gefylled se dæg ðe is nemned Pentecosten ymb fīftig nihta æfter ðære gecýþdan ǽriste, 133, 14. [*Goth.* nahts: *O. Sax.* naht: *O. Frs.* nacht: *Icel.* nátt, nótt: *O. H. Ger.* naht.] v. Éaster-, efen- (emn-, em-), Frige-, mæsse-, mid-, middel-, mónan-, sæter-, sin-, sunnan-, þunres-, Tīwes-, Wódnes-niht; nihtes.

niht-bealu, wes; *n. Bale* or *hurt that comes at night*, Beo. 389; B. 193.

niht-buttorfleóge, an; *f. An insect that flies at night;* blatta, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 65.

niht-eáge, -ēge; *adj. Able to see at night:*—Nihteáge *nyctalmus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 23. Nihtēge *nictalmus*, i. 20, 8.

niht-eald; *adj. A day old:*—Gif hit biþ niht eald þiéfþ *if it is a theft a day old*, i. e. *if a day passes between the commission of the crime and the capture of the thief*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10.

niht-egesa, an; *m. Terror by night:*—Ne ðū ðē nihtegsan ondrǽdest *non timebis a timore nocturno*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* naht-forhta *timor nocturnus.*]

nihte-gala, an; *m. A nightingale:*—Nihtegala *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 25. v. next word.

nihte-gale, an; *f. A bird whose note* (v. galan) *is heard at night.* I. *the night-raven:*—Naechthraebn, *ali dicunt* nectigalae *noctua*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15; *but more generally* II. *the nightingale:*—Naectegale *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 30: *roscinia*, 119, 23. Nectægalae *roscinia*, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 27. Nictigalae *achalantis*, 1 f, 6. Nehtegale *achalantis* vel *luscinia* vel *roscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 3. Nihtegale, 4, 24: *luscinia*, 51, 27: *philomela*, 1. 63, 23. Nightegale *lucinia* vel *philomela*, 29, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, acredula: O. H. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, filomela;* also *corax, nocticorax, noctua.*]

nihte-līc. v. niht-līc.

nihterne, neahterne; *adj. Nocturnal:*—Þurh nihterne besmitenesse *per nocturnam pollutionem*, Confess. Peccat. v. next word.

nihterne, neahterne, nihternum; *adv. For a night:*—Ðæs gāst wæs neahterne of līchoman ālǽded *his* (*Fursey*) *spirit was for a night taken from his body*, Shrn. 51, 30. Lǽt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 25. Lǽt licgean neahterne, 66, 12. Bind on ða eágan nihterne, 34, 23. Lǽt beón nihterne, 74, 14: 270, 8. Lǽt standan nyhternum, iii. 16, 17. v. *preceding and following words, and* dægþerne.

nihternness, e; *f. Night-time:*—Ðonne gescylt ðē God wið unswefnum ðe nihternnessum on menn becumaþ *then will God protect thee against evil dreams that come to men at nights*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22. v. preceding word.

nihtes (*gen.* of niht, q. v.); *adv. At night, night:*—Ne mæg ic būton mynstre nihtes wunian *I cannot stop out of the monastery at night*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 34. Đā gestōd hē æt ānum ēhþyrle ōþ forþ nihtes (*far on into the night*), 184, 27. Hys leorningcnihtas cōmon nihtes (*nocte*), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 13. Ðæra eágan scīnaþ nihtes, Nar. 34, 14. Se biþ dæges hāt and nihtes ceald, 36, 27. Dæges and nihtes *die et nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Mk. Skt. 4, 27: Blickl. Homl. 47, 11: 127, 30: 137, 22. Deges and naehtes, Ps. Surt. 31, 4. [*O. Sax.* nahtes: *O. Frs.* nachtes: *O. H. Ger.* nahtes: *Ger.* nachts.]

niht-feormung, e; *f. Entertainment for the night:*—Hē (*Lot*) dām rincum (*the angels*) beád nihtfeormunge, Cd. Th. 147, 2; Gen. 2433.

niht-genga, an; *m. A creature that goes at night, a goblin, evil spirit:*—Wið feóndes costunga and nihtgengan and maran, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Wyrc sealf wið nihtgengan, 342, 1. Wið ælfcynne and nihtgengan and ðām mannum ðe deófol mid hǽmþ, 344, 7. Gif men hwylc yfel costung weorþe oððe ælf oððe nihtgengan, 344, 16. Hió (*betony*) hyne scyldeþ wið unhýrum nihtgengum and wið egeslīcum gesihþum and swefnum, i. 70, 5.

niht-genge, an; *f. A night-goer, an animal that prowls at night, a hyena:*—Naectgenge *hyna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 41. Nihtgenge *hyna*, 43, 6.

niht-gerīm, es; *n. Reckoning by days* (v. niht, III), *number of days:*—Æfter seofontýnum nihtgerīmes *after seventeen days*, Menol. Fox 52; Men. 26: 110; Men. 55: Andr. Kmbl. 229; An. 115: 315; An. 158. Ealra hæfde v. and syxtig ðā hē forþ gewāt and nigon hund eác nihtgerīmes *in all the number of his days when he died was nine hundred and sixty-five years*, Cd. Th. 72, 28; Gen. 1193. [Cf. dōgorgerīm, *and Icel.* náttar-tal: *Chauc.* nighter-tale.]

niht-gild, es; *n. A service, sacrifice celebrated at night:*—Nihtgild *nyctilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 18. Blōstmfreólsas and nihtgilda *floralia nictelia* (cf. blōstmgeld *floralia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 52), Hpt. Gl. 515, 18.

niht-glōm, es; *m.* (?) *The darkness of night:*—Wæs ðam bāncofan æfter nihtglōme (*when the shades of night prevailed*) neáh geþrungen, Exon. Th. 158, 27; Gū. 916. v. ǽfen-glōma.

niht-helm, es; *m. The covering of night, night's curtain:*—Nihthelm geswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum *night's curtain dark was drawn over men*, Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789.

niht-hræfn, es; *m. The night-raven, night-jar, night-owl:* — Naechthraebn *noctua, nocticorax*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15, 18. Naehthraefn *noctua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 76. Nihthræfn *nycticorax*, i. 63, 12. Niht-hrefn, 281, 42. Nihthremn, ii. 60, 36. Nihtremn, i. 29, 35. Niht-hrefne (nihtrefen, Ps. Spl.; næhthrefn, Ps. Surt.; nihthræm, Ps. Lamb.) gelíc, Ps. Th. 101, 5. [*Icel.* nátt-hrafn: *O. H. Ger.* naht-hraban *nocticorax, noctua, bubo.*]

niht-hrôc, es; *m. The night-rook, raven:*—Nihtrôc *nycticorax*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

niht-lang; *adj. Night-long, a night in length:* — Nafa đû nânes þearfan wedd mid đê nihtlangne fyrst *si pauper est proximus tuus, non pernoctabit apud te pignus*, Deut. 24, 12: Cd. Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311: Elen. Kmbl. 134; El. 67. Nihtlongne fyrst, Beo. Th. 1060; B. 528. [*Icel.* nátt-langt *for a night.*] v. next word.

niht-langes; *adv. For the night:*—Ic bidde eów đæt gê gecirron tô mînum hûse and đær wunion nihtlanges, Gen. 19, 2. [Ne moste nihtlonges istonden, Laym. 15504.] v. preceding word.

niht-lîc; *adj. Nightly, of the night, nocturnal:*—Fram ege nihtlîcum *a timore nocturno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 5. For n'htlecum ege, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11. Hî swuncon on nihtlîcum rêwette, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 24. Đa steorran sint mannum tô nihtlîcere lîhtinge gesceapene, i. 110, 15. On nihtlîcre tîde *at night*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 21: 270, 26. On nihtlîcre gesyhþe *in a vision of the night*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 12. Hine drehton nihtlîce gedwimor, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Đæs synfullan lîf is wiđmeten nihtlîcum þeóstrum, ii. 200, 33. Nihtlîcum tîdum *in the night seasons*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. Þerh næhtlîco mysto *per nocturnas caligines*, Rtl. 171, 39. [*Icel.* nátt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* naht-lîh *nocturnus.*]

niht-nihstig, -nestig; *adj. Fasting for a night:* — Sele nihtnestig drincan, Lchdm. ii. 64, 18. Gedrinc ælce dæge neahtnestig, 30, 26. Drince iii morgenas neahtnestig, 296, 12. Mid his selfes nihtnestiges migoþan, 42, 1. Sele nihtnestigum drincan, 64, 9, 19: 186, 5. Syle on morgenne đam seócum men neahtnestigum, 286, 11.

niht-rest, e; *f. The couch on which one rests at night:*—Abram sîne nihtreste ofgeaf, Cd. Th. 173, 18; Gen. 2863.

niht-rîm, es; *n. A number of days:* — Nihtrîm scridon, Exon. Th. 167, 35; Gû. 1070.

niht-sang, es; *m.* I. *the service at the seventh of the canonical hours, compline:*—Nû gebyraþ mæssepreóstum đæt hî đa seofon tîdsangas gesyngon . . . nihtsang seofoþan, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3–7: R. Ben. 40, 7. Hwænne wylle gê singan nihtsangc (*completorium*), Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 3. II. *a copy of the service:*—Sind .ii. fulle sangbêc and .i. nihtsang . . . Hê ne funde nâ mâ bûton âne capitulare and .i. forealdodne nihtsang . . ., Chart. Th. 430, 8, 28. [*Icel.* nátt-söngr.]

niht-scada (-sceadu?) *night-shade* (plant name):—Nihtscada *strumus* vel *uva lupina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 18.

niht-scûa, -scûwa, an; *m. The darkness, shades of night:*—Đonne nîpeþ nihtscûa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104: 307, 29; Seef. 31. Æfter nihtscûan, 162, 5; Gû. 971. Under nihtscûwan, Cd. Th. 124, 10; Gen. 2060. Neowle nihtscûwan, 184, 28; Exod. 114.

niht-slæp, es; *m. Sleep during the night:*—Đæt ilce geþanc đe heom amang đam nihtslæpe wæs on heora heortan, eall đâ hî âwac. Odon hî đæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. 23, 442.

niht-wacu (o); *f. A night-watch:* — Mec oft bigeat nearo nihtwaco æt nacan stefnan, Exon. Th. 306, 13; Seef. 7. v. next word.

niht-wæcce, an; *f. A night-watch, vigil:* — Nihtwæccan *vigiliae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 22. Hyrdas wæron waciende and nihtwæccan (-wæcan, MS. C.) healdende *pastores erant vigilantes et custodientes vigilias noctis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. [*Icel.* nátt-vaka: *O. H. Ger.* naht-wacha *vigilia.*]

niht-waru, e; *f. Night-wear:* — Genôh byþ đam munuce đæt hê hæbbe twâ cûlan and twegen syricas for đære nihtware and for đæs reáfes þweále, R. Ben. 90, 4.

niht-weard, es; *m. A guard who keeps watch at night:*—Heofoncandel (*the fiery pillar*) barn, nîwe nihtweard, Cd. Th. 185, 1; Exod. 116.

niht-weorc, es; *n. A work done at night:*—Nihtweorce (*the defeat of Grendel*) gefeh, Beo. Th. 1659; B. 827.

nillan. v. nyllan.

nima. v. nîd-nima.

niman; *p.* nam, *pl.* nâmon; *pp.* numen (*kept in the slang word* nim = *steal.* Cf. Shakspere's Corporal Nym). I. *to take, receive, get;* sumere, accipere:—Nimþ *sumpserint*, Kent. Gl. 1056. Hwâr nime wê (hwonon ûs tô niomane, Rush.) swâ fela hlâf? Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Cristes onsægdnesse đe wê æt đæm weofode nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 5. Đæt (*food*) hê ær tô blisse nam, 57, 7. Đâ nam Petrus and đa ôđre apostolas hié (*Mary*), and hié âsetton ofer hire bære, 149, 5. Hié nâman blôwende palmtwigu and bæron him tôgeánes, 69, 30. Nim and telle Israhêla folc, Num. 1, 2. Nim ænne ođđe twegen tô đê *adhibe tecum unum vel duos*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Nim đê đis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Đæt đû næfre ne nyme wîf mînum suna of đisum mennisce, Gen. 24, 3. Nân man ne sceal sceattas niman for Godes cyrcan, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 21. Hê lærde tô healdenne reogollîces lîfes þeódscipe swâ swîđe swâ đa nîwan Cristenan hit niman (*capere*) mihton, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 11. Hêht his sweord niman, Beo. Th. 3621; B. 1808. II. *to take, keep, hold;* tenere: — Nimþ mê seó swýđre đîn *tenebit me dextera tua*, Ps. Spl. 138, 9. Đû nâme (*tenuisti*) hand đa swýđran, 72, 23. Hê đæt wolcn him beforan nam *he had the cloud before him*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 14. Hî oferhygd nam (*tenuit*), Ps. Th. 72, 5. Hî hî be handum nômon *junctis manibus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. III. *to take, catch:*—Hêr beóþ oft numene missenlîcra cynna weolcsclle, i, 1; S. 473, 17. IV. *to contain:*—Nô swâ đæt heó (*the coffin*) đone lîchoman neoman mihte, 4, 11; S. 580, 7. V. *to take* (*with one*), *carry, bring:*—Đâ nam hê fîf stânas on his herdebelig, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17. Nâmon wê hlâfas mid ûs, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 7. VI. *to take* (*to one*), *give:* — Hât đê niman Pilatus ærendgewrit, Blickl. Homl. 177, 2. VII. *to take forcibly, seize, take away, carry off;* tollere, capessere, auferre, rapere:—Ic nyme *tollo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 53. Đam đe đîn reáf nymþ *qui auferet tibi vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Se đe hine deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 887; B. 441. Gûþ nimeþ freán eówerne, 5066; B. 2536. Þeófas đe on mannum heora âhta on wôh nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 22. Manige men đa moldan neomaþ on đâm lâstum, 127, 11. Nimaþ *capessunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 33. Nam *capessit*, 20, 8. Hê nam *tulit*, Kent. Gl. 209. Nam mid handa rinc on ræste, Beo. Th. 1496; B. 746. Đæt hê môste niman đæs Hælendes lîchaman . . . Đâ com hê and nam đæs Hælendes lîchaman *ut tolleret corpus Jesu . . . venit ergo et tulit corpus Jesu*, Jn. Skt. 19, 38. Đæt flôd com and nam (*tulit*) hig ealle, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Nimaþ đæt pund fram him *auferte ab illo mnam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 24. Nis nânum men âlŷfed đæt hê nime on his þeówe ænig feoh *nemini licet servo suo pecuniam aliquam auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35 note; Th. ii. 238, 11. Gif mec hild nime, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452. Mê sceal wæpen niman, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Ne biþ âlŷfed æt đam þeówan his feoh tô nimanne *non licet pecuniam suam servo auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6. VIII. in phrases in a metaphorical sense:—Andan niman *to take umbrage, offence.* Đâ nam đæt folc micelne andan ongeán his lâre, Homl. Th. i. 26, 21. Tô đon ealdfeóndas ondan nômon, Exon. Th. 115, 14; Gû. 189. Bysne niman be, æt *to take example by, from.* Nime heó bysne be đisre wudewan, Homl. Th. i. 148, 5. Hî nâmon đa bysne đæs fæstenys æt đam Niniveiscan folce, 244, 23. Casum niman *to take a case* (of the government of verbs), Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 57. Eard niman *to take up one's abode.* Đâr ic eard nime *hic habitabo*, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Heofones cyning sylf cymeþ, nimeþ eard in đê, Exon. Th. 5, 1; Cri. 63. Freóndræđene niman *amicitias jungere*, Ex. 34, 12. Friþ niman wiđ *to make peace with*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17: 868; Erl. 72, 29 (often in the Chronicle). Geleáfan niman *to believe*, Cd. Th. 41, 2; Gen. 650. Geþeódræđene niman wiđ *to associate with.* Gif hwylc brôđor gedyrstlæcþ đæt hê on ænige wîsan geþeódræđene nime wiđ đoné âmânsumedan, R. Ben. 50, 11. Graman niman *to take offence, feel angry.* Đâ nam hê micelne graman and andan tô đâm mannum, Homl. Th. i. 16, 30. Lâre niman *to accept teaching.* Hŷ leng mid him lâre ne nâmon, Salm. Kmbl. 926; Sal. 462. Lufe niman tô *to take an affection for.* Mâran lufe nimþ se heretoga tô đam cempan, đe æfter fleáme his wiđerwinnan þegenlîce oferwinþ, Homl. Th. i. 342, 2. Môd niman *to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. On niman *to take effect on*, Lchdm. ii. 84, 6: 234, 5: 282, 22. On gemynd niman *to bear in remembrance*, Elen. Kmbl. 2464; El. 1233. On hæft niman *to take captive*, Exon. Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260. Sibbe niman wiđ *to make terms with.* Ne nim đû nâne sibbe wiđ đæs landes menn *ne ineas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Sige niman *to gain the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8 (and often). Tô gemæccan niman *to take to wife*, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Tô suna niman *to adopt as a son*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 16. Wæpna niman *to take up arms*, I, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Ware niman *to take care.* Hê ne nom nâne ware hûlîce hié wæron, 5, 4; Swt. 224, 21. Weg niman *to take, go one's way*, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wîcstôwa niman *to pitch a camp*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 8. [*Goth.* niman: *O. Sax.* niman: *O. Frs.* nima, nema: *Icel.* nema: *O. H. Ger.* neman *tollere, carpere, vellere, rapere, capere.*] v. â-, æt-, be- (bi-), dæl-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, under-niman.

nimþe, nemþe, nymþe; *conj. Unless, except:*—Nimþe *nisi*, Wülck. Gl. 249, 9. Nimþe wên wære *ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 4: 93, 3. I. connecting clauses:—Ne hine mon on ôđre wîsan his bêne tŷþigean wolde, nemþe hê Cristes geleáfan onfênge, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. Ne sceal næfre his torn tô rycene beorn âcýđan, nemþe hê ær đa bôte cunne, Exon. Th. 293, 9; Wand. 113. Nymþe mê Drihten gefultumede, wênincga mîn sâwl sôhte helle, Ps. Th. 93, 16: Beo. Th. 3321; B. 1657. II. connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause being the same as that in the first, and not expressed):—Nænig ôđerne freóþ in fyrhþe, nimþe feára hwylc (freóþ), Fragm. Kmbl. 71; Leas. 37. Næs monna gemet, ne mægen engla đæt eów mihte helpan, nimþe Hælend God, Cd. Th. 295, 27; Sat. 403. Nâniges Godes hâligra gebyrd ciricean ne mærsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and đyses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. Ne wê ûs nâht elles ne

wēnden nemþe deáþes sylfes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Unc gemǣne ne sceal elles āwiht nymþe lufu langsumu, Cd. Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905: 252, 8; Dan. 575. Nis ðē wiðerbreca man on moldan, nymþe Metod āna, 251, 22; Dan. 567. Hwā is ðæt ðē cunne, nymþe ēce God, 266, 7; Sat. 18. Nis nǣnig swā snotor, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 11; Sat. 350. Ic nǣngum sceþþe nymþe bonan ānum, Exon. Th. 407, 11; Rä. 26, 3. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe cyle and fȳr, Cd. Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Eaforan syndon deáde nymþe feá āne, 128, 30; Gen. 2134. Cf. nefne.

nimung, e; *f. A taking, plucking:*—Niming hēra *vulsio spicarum*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 3. v. nīd-nimung.

nió-bedd, niód, niól, niowol, niótan, nioþan, -nip. v. neó-bedd, neód, nīd, neowol, neótan, neoþan, ge-nip.

nip (?):—Nipum *rudente*, Germ. 399, 451.

nīpan; *p.* nāp, *pl.* nipon; *pp.* nipen *To grow dark:*—Ðonne won cymeþ, nīpeþ nihtscūa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104. Nāp nihtscūa, 307, 29; Seef. 31. Nīpende niht, Beo. Th. 1098; B. 547: 1302; B. 649. v. ge-nīpan, ge-nip.

nirwan, nirwian; *p.* de, ode *To constrain, repress, blame, threaten:*—Moyses onfēng scīnendum wulderhelme forðon hē symle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan *Moses received a shining crown, because he ever repressed those that despised God*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12. Hī fȳrene tangan him on handa hæfdon and mē nyrwdon and mē tōbeótodan ðæt hī mē mid ðām gegrīpon woldon *forcipibus igneis quos tenebant in manibus, minitabantur me comprehendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Ne ne on ðīnum yrre ne nyrwa ðū mē *neque in ira tua corripias me*, Ps. Spl. 37, 1. v. ge-nyrwian, nearwian.

nirwett, es; *m.* I. *narrowness:*—Ic hit geféran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette (*propter angustas semitas*), Nar. 25, 5. II. *a narrow place, pass:*—Se engel eode intō ānum nyrwette *angelus ad locum angustum transiens*, Num. 22, 26. III. *oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing:*—Hit fremaþ myclum gedruncen wið nyrwyt, Lchdm. i. 140, 1: 144, 17. v. nearuness *and next word*.

nirwþ, e; *f. Confinement, a prison:*—Nirwþa *ergastula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 24.

nis. v. neom.

nistan, nistian *to build a nest:*—Ðǣr sperwan nistiaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Spl. 103, 18. Nistaþ (MS. nistaðað), Ps. Surt. 103, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* nistian, nistōn *nidificare.*] v. nistlan.

nistig. v. nihstig.

nistlan *to make a nest:*—On ðam spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Nistlaþ, 83, 3. v. nestlian, nistan.

nitan, nitenness. v. nytan, nytenness.

nīten, niéten, neáten, nȳten, es; *n. An animal, beast, cattle:*—Ælc cuce þing *vel* nȳten *animal:* ælces kynnes nȳten *pecus, jumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 37, 38: 78, 49. Rēðe nȳten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 54. Ðis nȳten *haec pecus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 10. Ðis nȳten *istud animal;* ðyses nȳtenes *istius animalis;* ðās nīhtenu *ista animalia*, 15; Som. 18, 34–36. Swā nȳten geworden eom *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 22. Sum nȳten is ðe wē nemnaþ broc, Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Nēten, Met. 20, 191. Niéten, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. Hē hine on his nȳten (nētne, Lind.) sette, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Nȳtenu and deór fixas and fugelas God gesceóp on flǣsce būtan sāwle. Ða nȳtenu hē lēt gān ālotene, and hē forgeaf ðām nȳtenum gærs, Homl. Th. i. 276, 3–6. Men and nȳtenu sweltaþ *homines et jumenta morientur*, Ex. 9, 19. Swā stunte nȳtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Ða ungeseádwīsan neótena, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21. Nētenu, 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelīce, 14, 1; Fox 42, 3. Lǣde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītenu, Gen. 1, 24. v. neát.

nīten-līc; *adj. Animal, after the manner of a brute:*—Gē nētelīcan (nētenlīcan, Cott. MS.) men *O! terrena animalia*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 35.

niþ[þ] *a man.* v. niþþas.

niþ, es; *n. A place low down, an abyss:*—Lǣdaþ in ðæt sceaðena scræf, scūfaþ tō grunde in ðæt nearwe niþ, Cd. Th. 304, 22; Sat. 634. v. nīþ-sele, -wundor.

nīþ, es; *m.* I. *envy, hatred, enmity, rancor, spite, ill-will, jealousy:*—Ðis synt ða īdelnyssa disse worlde . . . nīþ and æfēsta and hātheortnys *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . odium et invidiae et furor*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne mehte se nīþ betux him twǣm gelicgean *the enmity between the two could not die out*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 14. Gif him þince ðæt hē nǣddran geseó ðæt biþ yfeles wīfes nīþ *if he fancies he sees a snake, that means a bad woman's spite*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 17. Blātende nīþ *livid envy*, Cd. Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981: Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Nīþ wið God *enmity with God*, Exon. Th. 302. 23; Fä. 40. Āhredeþ mē hefiges nīþes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Genere mē fram nīþe nāhtfremmendra, 58, 2. Paulus ehte cristenra manna, nā mid nīþe (*rancorously*), swā swā ða Iudēiscan dydon, ac hē wæs bewerigend ðære ealdan ǣ, Homl. Th. i. 388, 31. Hió mid wīflīce nīþe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc *she* (*Semiramis*) *with a woman's rancor was carrying on war against that harmless people*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19. Ðæt gē eówer mōd gemetgien on ðæm nīþe *ut in increpationis zelo se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 15. Ðǣr is friþ būtan æfēstum, sib būtan nīþe, Exon. Th. 101, 18; Cri. 1660. Hē slōh hildebille ðæt hit on healsolan stōd nīþe genȳded *he smote with his battle-blade, that, forced on by hate, it stuck in the* (*dragon's*) *head*, Beo. Th. 5353; B. 2680. Ða hwīle ðe hē nȳþ oððe andan hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone nēhstan *quamdiu invidiam vel malitiam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 27. Siððan genam Saul micelne nīþ tō Davide, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 16. Hannibal gecȳþde ðone nīþ and ðone hete (*odium*) ðe hē beforan his fæder swōr, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 9. Hē him forgeaf ðone nīþ ðe hē tō him wiste *he* (*Augustus*) *forgave them* (*the Germans who had slain Varus*) *the ill-will he felt towards them*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē ne rōhte heora eallra nīþ, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 32. Ic hine on sette mōdhete, longsumne nīþ, Cd. Th. 105, 22; Gen. 1757: 47, 30; Gen. 768. Nīþa gebǣded *forced by feelings of hatred*, Exon. Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203: 270, 9; Jul. 462. II. *action which arises from hatred, strife, war, hostility:*—Hē cwæþ nīþes ofþyrsted ðæt hē on norþdǣle heáhsetl heofena rīces āgan wolde *all too eager for strife he said that in the north of heaven a throne he would own*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32: 120, 15; Gen. 1995. Gūþbill nacod æt nīþe *the blade bared in battle*, Beo. Th. 5163; B. 2585. Nīþe rōf *bold in battle*, Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 53. Nīþ āhebban wið *to strive against*, Elen. Kmbl. 1672; El. 838. Nīþa ofercumen, fǣge and geflȳmed, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Æt nīþa gehwam nȳdgesteallan, 1768; B. 882. Nīþa cræftig, 3929; B. 1962: 4346; B. 2170. Hē nīþa gedīgde, hildehlemma, 4690; B. 2350: 4785; B. 2397. III. *the effect of hatred, persecution, trouble, vexation, annoyance, affliction, tribulation, grief:*—Ðā wæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesȳne nearofāges nīþ (*the disastrous effects of the dragon's malice*), 4623; B. 2317: Cd. Th. 83, 22; Gen. 1383. Oft ðǣr brōga cwom ealdfeónda nīþ *oft came terror there, trouble from the hate of ancient foes*, Exon. Th. 110, 24; Gū. 112: 125, 29; Gū. 361: 345, 25, 30; Gn. Ex. 195, 197: 346, 4; Gn. Ex. 200. Him leófre wǣre ðæt hié an swelcan niéde (MS. C. nēðe) deáþ fornōme ðonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent, tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 26. Hæfde hē sele Hrōðgāres genered wið nīþe, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 2073; An. 1039. Hié habban sceoldon hellgeþwin, ðone nearwan nīþ, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 48, 13; Gen. 775. Ic wræc Wedera nīþ, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423. Scyld ðū ðē nū ðū ðysne nīþ genesan mōte, Lchdm. iii. 52, 17. Ðæt ðū mē generige nīþa gehwylces *eripe me*, Ps. Th. 118, 170; Exon. 230, 8; Ph. 469. Fela mē se Hǣlend hearma gefremede, nīþa nearolīcra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. Nīþa georn, bealwes beald, Blickl. Homl. 109, 28. Hǣle wið deófla nīþum, 171, 30. Hē mec wile wið ðām nīþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212: 140, 34; Gū. 620. Ofer ða nīþas ðe wē nū dreógaþ, 105, 8; Gū. 20. Ic mē forhtige fyrenfulra fǣcne nīþas *conturbatus sum a tribulatione peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 54, 2. Helle heáfas, hearde nīþas, Cd. Th. 3, 20; Gen. 38. IV. *evil, wickedness, malice:*—Nīþ synfulra *nequitia peccatorum*, Ps. Surt. 7, 10. On ðara ācorenra monna heortan sceal ðære nædran lytignes and hire nīþ ðære culfran biliwitnesse gescirpan *in electorum cordibus debet simplicitatem columbae astutia serpentis acuere*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22. Mid ðȳ nīþe yfles ingeþonces *malitiae peste*, 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Nīþe *nequitiae*, Ps. Spl. 54, 17. Þurh nǣddran nīþ *through the serpent's malice*, Cd. Th. 290, 8; Sat. 412: Exon. Th. 226, 29; Ph. 413. Nīþa geblonden (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Nīþa efter nīþum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. Æfter nīþas, Ps. Spl. C. 27, 5. [*A. R. Orm. Laym.* niþ: *Gen. and Ex.* nið and strif: *Goth.* neiþ *φθόνος*: *O. Sax.* nīð: *O. Frs.* nīth: *Icel.* nīð *a libel, lampoon: O. H. Ger.* nīd *invidia, rancor, discidium, invidentia, iniquitas.*] v. bealu-, fǣr-, gār-, helle-, here-, hete-, inwit-, orleg-, searo-, sin-, spere-, wæl-nīþ.

nīþ; *adj.* (?) *Vexatious, rancorous:*—Æfæstum onæled, nīþum nearowrencum (*or* nīþum *from preceding word?*), Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mōd. 44. [Cf. he fell off heffne dun Inntill niþ hellepine, Orm. 13677.]

nīþ-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction:*—Hē hȳ generede from nīþcwale, and eác forgeaf ēce dreámas, Exon. Th. 77, 18; Cri. 1258.

nīþ-cwealm, es; *m. Violent death, destruction:*—Heora neát niþcwealm forswealh *jumenta eorum in morte conclusit*, Ps. Th. 77, 50.

nīþ-draca, an; *m. A hostile, malicious dragon*, Beo. Th. 4538; B. 2273.

niþemest. v. neoþera.

niþer; *adv. Down, beneath, below:*—Niþer *deorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 6. Ðē wearþ helle seáþ niþer gedolfen *beneath was the pit of hell dug for thee*, Exon. Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423. Ðā hē nyþer ābeáh *cum se inclinasset*, Jn. Skt. 20, 5. Ic nyþer ālǣte *submitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 41. Hē nyþer ālēde *deposuit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 53. Nyþer āsceótan *to cast down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 23. Hē niþer āsette ða mihtigan *deposuit potentes*, Cant. Mar. 52. Ðonne heó nyðer byþ āstīgen, Anglia viii. 319, 19. Ðæt hī hine nyþer bescufon *ut praecipitarint eum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Se ðe nyþer com of heofonum *qui descendit de caelo*, Jn. Skt. 3, 13. Ðū niþer færst (*descendes*) ōþ helle, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Niþer feallaþ *procident*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 9: 94, 6. Niþer fylþ *decidat*, 89,

6. Gâ nyþer *descende*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Hê nyþer ne eode, Ex. 32, 1. Gang niþer, Deut. 9, 12. Niþer gewîtan *descendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Hwearf him eft niþer (*to hell*) boda bitresta, Cd. Th. 47, 18; Gen. 762. Niþer stîgan *descendere*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1: Lchdm. iii. 210, 17. Hê sceal mâ þencan up ðonne nyþer *he must direct his thought upwards rather than downwards*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. [*Laym.* niðer: *O. E. Homl. Marh.* neoþer: *Gen. and Ex.* neðer: *O. Sax.* niðar: *O. Frs.* nither: *Icel.* niðr: *O. H. Ger.* nidar *deorsum: Gen.* nieder.] v. niþere.

niþera. v. neoþera.

niþer-bogen *down-bent:*—Tô ðære niþerbogenan âc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-bjúgr.]

niþer-dæl, es; *m. A lower part:*—On niþerdælum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Th. 138, 13.

niþere, niþre; *adv. Down, beneath, below:*—Læg mîn flæschoma in foldan bigrafen, niþre gehŷded in byrgenne, ðæt ðû meahte beorhte uppe on roderum wesan, Exon. Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467. Uppe ge niþre, 360, 3; Pa. 74. [*O. H. Ger.* nidare, nidere: *Icel.* niðri.]

niþer-gang, es; *m. Descent:*—Mid hyra upgange oððe nyþergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. [*Icel.* niðr-gangr, -ganga.]

niþer-heald; *adj. Bent downwards:*—Nis ðæt gedafenlîc, ðæt se môdsefa monna æniges niþerheald wese, and ðæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. [Cf. Hie mugen lihtliche cumen mid þare niðerhelde (*the downward slope*), O. E. Homl. ii. 230, 347: *O. H. Ger.* nidar-haldig *reclinus.*]

niþerian, niþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring low, humiliate:*—Se ðe hine nyþeraþ *qui se humiliat*, Lk. 14, 11. Hî nyþerodon *humiliaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5. II. *to accuse, condemn:*—Ne ænig mon ðec niþraþ (*condemnavit*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 10. Hî niþeriaþ *condemnabunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 21. Niþrigaþ *condemnabunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 41. Ðæt hiæ niþradun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Niþrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 3. Wæs neþored *damnatur*, Hpt. 495, 2. [*Orm.* niþþrenn: *Laym.* neoþered: *Icel.* niðra *to put down, lower: O. H. Ger.* niderren *humiliare, accusare, condemnare.*] v. ge-niþerian.

niþerigend-lîc; *adj. Deserving condemnation:*—Þurh gôdne willan herigendlîc oððe of yflum willan nyþergendlîc, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 1.

niþer-lîc; *adj.* I. *low* (of position):—Ân þeósterful dene swîðe niþerlîc, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 5. Heortan niþerlîcan *cordis ima*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. On nyþerlîcum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 10. Tô nyþerlîcum *ad inferos*, Cant. An. 6. Hê his eágan bîgde on ðâs nyþerlîcan þing *oculos in inferiora deflectens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8. II. *low, humble, inferior:*—In ðisse nyþerlîcan worulde *in this lower world*, Shrn. 123, 10. Ða nyþerlîcan *humilia*, Blickl. Gl. Gê sêcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesælþa tô ðâm niþerlîcum and tô ðâm hreósendlîcum þingum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 522, 30.

niþerness, e; *f. Lowness, a low position, the bottom:*—Ðâ geseah hê swâ þŷstre dene under him in nyþernesse gesette *vidit quasi vallem tenebrosam subtus se in imo positam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 9.

niþer-scyfe, es; *m. A pushing down, falling down, hasty downward movement:*—Niþerscyfe *per praeceps*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 74. v. scyfe.

niþer-sige, es; *m. A going down, setting:*—Sunne oncneów niþersige (*occasum*) hire, Ps. Lamb. 103, 19: 113, 3. Ofer niþersi[g]e *super occasum*, 67, 5.

niþer-stige, es; *m. A descent:*—Se upstige and se niþerstige *the ascent and descent* (*of the angels seen by Jacob in his dream*), R. Ben. 23, 7. Tô Olivetes muntes nyþerstige *ad descensum montis Oliveti*, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-stiga *a descent: O. H. Ger.* nidar-stiga.]

niþerung, e; *f.* I. *a bringing low, humiliation, overthrow:*—Ic salde..iów mæhte hênnisse ł niþrunge ofer nedre *dedi vobis potestatem calcandi supra serpentes*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 19. Ættrige niþerunge *venenata detrimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 39. II. *damnation, condemnation:*—Niþrung *damnatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 40: 24, 20. Hê hî fram yrmþum êcre niþerunge generede, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 26: 5, 13; S. 633, 14. In niþrunge *in condemnatione*, Rtl. 24, 19. For ðæs dæges nyþerunge *ad damnationem diei*, L. Ecg. P. add. 22; Th. ii. 236, 4: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* nidarunga *damnatio:* cf. *Icel.* niðran *degradation.*]

niþer-weard; *adj. Downward, turned downwards:*—Neb is mîn niþerweard, Exon. Th. 403, 1; Rä. 22, 1: 416, 24; Rä. 35, 3. Niþerwearþ, 413, 15; Rä. 32, 6.

niþer-weardes, -weard; *adv. Downwards, in a downward direction:*—Niþerweardes *per praeceps*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Nyþerwerd *deorsum versum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 63. Niþerwurd *in praeceps, deorsum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 66.

niþe-weard. v. neoþe-weard.

niþ-full; *adj. Envious, malicious:*—Æfre biþ se niþfulla (*envious*) man on gedrêfednysse, forðan ðe se anda his môd ælcere gâstlîcere blisse benæmþ, Homl. Th. i. 606, 2. Se niþfulla wer... se gesibsuma wer *the malicious man... the man that loves peace*, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 20, 22, 30. Feóndes niþfulles fâcne *hostis invidi dolum*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 21. Ðeós costung is of ðam niþfullan deófle, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10. Niþfullum *rancida, amara*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 73. Ðâ geseah se hâlga wer ðæs ârleásan preóstes niþfullan ehtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 34. Niþfulra *lividorum*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 69.

niþful-lîce; *adv. Maliciously, enviously:*—Gê ðone rihtwîsan Crist niþfullîce âcwealdon, Homl. Th. i. 46, 25.

níþ-gæst, es; *m. A malicious, malignant guest:*—Hê ðone níþgæst (*the dragon*) slôh, Beo. Th. 5391; B. 2699. Under níþgysta (*the devils who persecuted Guthlac*) nearwum clommum, Exon. Th. 134, 21; Gû. 511.

níþ-geteón, es; *n. Injurious malice:*—Sigor âhwearf of norþmanna níþgeteóne (*when Abraham defeated those who carried away Lot*), Cd. Th. 124, 26; Gen. 2068.

níþ-geweorc, es; *n. Malicious, evil work:*—Ðeáh hê (*Grendel*) rôf sîe níþgeweorca, Beo. Th. 1370; B. 683.

níþ-grim[m]; *adj. Savage, cruel:*—Nŷdwracu níþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Mê beþeahton þeóstru níþgrim, Ps. Th. 54, 5. Cf. hete-grim.

níþ-gripe (þ), es; *m. A hostile grasp:*—Hyne (*Grendel*) sâr hafaþ in níþgripe (MS. mid gripe, nîdgripe [?]) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

níþ-heard; *adj. Bold in battle, audacious:*—Níþheard cyning (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 389; El. 195; (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4826; B. 2417. Ðâ wearþ sum tô ðæs ârod ðara beadorinca, ðæt hê in ðæt bûrgeteld níþheard nêðde, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Nîdhart (*proper name*).]

níþ-hete, es; *m.* I. *rancorous hate, enmity:*—Âwehte ðone wælníþ Nabochodonossor þurh níþhete, Cd. Th. 219, 2; Dan. 48. II. *affliction, grievous trouble:*—Ðe hié generede wið ðam níþhete (*the fiery furnace*), 233, 22; Dan. 279. III. *malice, wickedness:*—Æfter níþhete wiðmêtednyssa heora *secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. T. 27, 5. Cf. hete-níþ.

níþ-hete, es; *m. A malignant foe:*—Lêton ðone hâlgan bîdan burhwealle nêh, his níþhetum, nihtlangne fyrst, Andr. Kmbl. 1667; An. 836. Cf. scyld-hete.

níþ-hycgende *having hatred* or *malice in the heart:*—Slôgon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas níþhycgende nânne ne sparedon *with hate in their hearts Assyria's warriors they* (*the Hebrews*) *hewed, not one did they spare*, Judth. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Him (*Christ*) mid næglum þurhdrifan níþhycgende ða hwîtan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 28; Cri. 1110.

níþ-hygdig; *adj. Having the mind disposed to strife, bold:*—Hyrsta swylce on horde êr níþhŷdige men genumen hæfdon, Beo. Th. 6311; B. 3166. [*O. Sax.* nîð-hugdig *maliciously disposed* (*applied to Herod and to the devil*).] Cf. níþ-heard.

níþing, es; *m. A villain, one who commits a vile action:*—Walreáf is níþinges dæde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Se cing and eall here cwædon Swegen for níþing (*Swegen had treacherously put Beorn to death*), Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 31. [*Icel.* níðingr *a villain.* v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. un-níþing.

níþ-lîce; *adv. Cowardly, meanly:*—Earhlîce ł níþlîce *muliebriter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 1.

níþ-loca, an; *m. A place where one is shut up in misery:*—Under níþloc[an] gebunden, under bealuclommum, Exon. Th. 463, 3; Hö. 64.

niþor. v. neoþor.

níþ-plega, an; *m. Battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 827; An. 414.

niþre. v. niþere.

níþ-sceaða, an; *m. A malignant foe*, Exon. Th. 397, 23; Rä. 16, 24.

níþ-sele, es; *m. A hall where one is exposed to the hatred of a foe:*—[*Grein reads* níþ-sele *a hall low down, beneath the water.*] Hê [in] níþsele nâthwylcum wæs, ðær him nænig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3030; B. 1513.

níþ-syn. v. níð-syn.

niþþas, niþas; *pl. m.* (a poetical word used only in the plural) *Men:*—Niþþas findaþ gold, gumþeóda bearn, Cd. Th. 14, 27; Gen. 225. Niþþa bearna ærest ealra, 69, 14; Gen. 1135: 77, 33; Gen. 1284: Beo. Th. 2015; B. 1005: Exon. Th. 167, 34; Gû. 1070. Niþþa nergend, 140, 18; Gû. 612. Niþþa gehwylcum, 360, 15; Wal. 6. Geneósian niþa bearna ealra þeóda *ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5: 65, 3: 71, 17. Niþa nâthwilc, Beo. Th. 4436; B. 2215. Niþa gehwam unâsecgendlîc, Elen. Kmbl. 928; El. 465. Hê from sceolde niþþum hweorfan *he must die*, Cd. Th. 74, 16; Gen. 1223: 75, 5; Gen. 1235. Hê is niþum swæs, is ðîn milde môd ofer manna bearn, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Neáh is Drihten niþum eallum ðe hine mid sôþe hige sêceaþ *prope est Dominus omnibus invocantibus eum in veritate*, 144, 19. Ðû eart mihtum swîð niþas tô nergenne, Cd. Th. 234, 1; Dan. 285. [*Goth.* nithjis *a kinsman: Icel.* niðr; *pl.* niðjar *a son, kinsman.*]

níþ-weorc, es; *n. Battle, conflict:*—Níþweorca heard *brave in battle*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 26.

níþ-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Severe punishment:*—Ða fæmnan hêt þurh níþwræce nacoðe þennan, and mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 28; Jul. 187. Cwom Nabochodonossor of níþwracum (*his exile among the beasts of the field*), Cd. Th. 257, 28; Dan. 664.

níþ-wundor, es; *n. A wonder that bodes evil, a portent:*—Ðær mæg nihta gehwæm níþwundor (níþ-, Grein) seón, fŷr on flôde, Beo. Th. 2735; B. 1365.

nīwan, neówan, neón; *adv. Recently, lately, newly:*—Nīwan, neówan, *nuper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 58. Secgeaþ hī ðæt sume dæge ðider nīwan (*nuper*) cōme cȳpemen, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Ða þing ðe ūs nīwan bodade syndon *ea quae nunc nobis nova praedicantur*, 2, 13; S. 516, 11. Ðonne man nīwan wīf nymþ *cum acceperit homo nuper uxorem*, Deut. 24, 5. Ðone consul ðe hié ðā nīwan geset hæfdon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 32. Gif hwelc man biþ wīteþeów nīwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. Ic eom se ðe nū nīwan com. Swilce hē swā cwæde: Ic wæs geswutelod nū nīwan, Glostr. Fragm. 10, 2–4. For ðære swīðlīcan ehtnysse ðe ðā nīwan āsprang æfter Carines slege *on account of the fierce persecution that just then had sprung up after the murder of Carinus*, Homl. Skt. 5, 326. Gif hwā nīwan tō mynstres drohtnunge gecyrran wyle *if a man's wish to turn to a monastic life is but newly formed*, R. Ben. 96, 3. Gelamp nȳwan *it happened lately*, Nicod. Thw. 8, 27: 19, 37. Seó nūgyt neówan is becumen and gelǣded tō Godes geleáfan *quae (ecclesia Anglorum) nuper adhuc ad fidem adducta est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 12. Hē eów neón gesceód *lately he harmed you*, Andr. Kmbl. 2354; An. 1178. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nīwanes *nuper*.] v. .nīwane.

nīwan-ācenned *new-born:*—Ðā wæs broht tō fulwihte nīwanācenned cild, Shrn. 130, 7. Cf. nīw-cenned.

nīwan-cumen *recently come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:*—Nīwancumen *neofitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 68. Cf. nīw-cumen.

nīwane; *adv. Lately, recently:*—Wēnaþ ðæt ðæt ne sīe eald gesceaft, ac sīe geworden nīwane, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4. v. nīwan.

nīw-bacen; *adj. New-baked:*—Wē mid ūs nāmon nīgbacene hlāfas *panes calidos sumpsimus*, Jos. 9, 12.

nīw-cealct, -cilct *newly white-washed:*—On ānum nīcealtan (nīwcilctan, MS. C.) hūse *in cubiculo nuper calce illito*, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 30.

nīw-cenned, -cend *new-born:*—Mid hyre nīcendum cilde *cum recens nato parvulo*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 1.

nīw-cumen *newly come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:*—Nīcumen *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 12. Se sylfa nīgecumena (nīcumena, nīgcumene) brōðor, R. Ben. 101, 15. Be nīgcumenra (nīcumenra, Wells, Frag.) gebrōðra andfenge, 97, 2. Tǣce him mon siððan tō nīgcumenra manna hūse, 97, 11. v. nīwan-cumen.

nīwe, neówe; *adj.* I. *new, not yet used:*—Ne āsend nān scyp of nīwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt nīwe slīt, and se nīwa scyp ne hylp ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36. Smyre mid nīre (MS. B. ānre) fepere, Lchdm. i. 234, 13. Hē lēde hyne on hys nīwan byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. Gē ðēr gemētaþ nīwe byrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 147, 30. II. *new, recent, not of long standing, not long made:*—Nān man ne sent niwe wīn on ealde bytta; elles ðæt nīwe wīn brycþ ða bytta . . . Ac nīwe wīn is tō sendenne on nīwe bytta . . . And ne drincþ nān man eald wīn and wylle sōna ðæt nīwe, Lk. Skt. 5, 37–39. Ðā hē (*the Roman name*) com ǣrest tō Parþum, and wæs ðēr swīðe nīwe, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. Nīwe mōna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se nīwa *neophytus*, ii. 60, 64. Seó (*the English Church*) nūgyt is nīwe on geleáfan, Bd. 489, 41. Ðȳ læs se steall swā nīwre cyricean tealtrian ongunne, 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Ðis gelimpþ seldon, and nǣfre būton on nīwum mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. Nō on nīwan wylme, ac on lancsumere mynsteres drohtnunge, R. Ben. 9, 6. Hē ðone winter mid ðȳ nīwan folce (*the newly converted Frisians*) wunode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 26. Nīwan stefne *anew*, Cd. Th. 94, 1; Gen. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 245; An. 123. Niówan, Beo. Th. 3582; B. 1789. On swā niówan gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3336; An. 1672. Ðā sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlite, nīwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 25; Gen. 208: 55, 4; Gen. 889. On ðisum nīwum dagum *in these modern times*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 23: Homl. Skt. 13, 177. Brembel ðe sīen begen endas on eorþan; genim ðone neówran wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 292, 1. III. *new (to anything), inexperienced:*—Swā swīðe swā ða nīwan Cristenan hit niman mihte *in quantum rudes capere poterant*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 10. Ðǣm nīwum *neotericis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 58. Ðæt is ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðǣm saglum ðætte ða gōdan lāreówas ða hālgan gesomnunge lǣrende ða nīwan (niéwan, Cott. MSS.) and ða angeleáffullan mōd mid hira lāre gelǣde tō ryhtum geleáfan *vectibus arcam portare est bonis doctoribus sanctam ecclesiam ad rudes infidelium mentes praedicando deducere*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 171, 13. Nīwa lāre *rudimenta*, Rtl. 80, 3. IV. *new, novel, different from what has gone before:*—Ārās nīwe cing ðe nyste hwæt Iosep wæs, Ex. 1, 8. Hasterbal se nīwa cyning *Asdrubal novus imperator*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 33. Hwæt is ðeós nīwe lār, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Nīwe circhālgung (v. cyric-hālgung) *encenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 52. Calic nīwre ǣ (*novi testamenti*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 28. Nemde nīwan stefne; nama wæs gecyrred, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Him ne wæs nǣnig earfoþe ðæt lichomlīce gedāl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Ic eów sylle nīwe bebod, Jn. Skt. 13, 34. Singaþ Drihtne neówne sang, Ps. Th. 149, 1: Ps. Surt. 32, 3. Hī hæfdon neówne gefeán gemēted, Elen. Kmbl. 1737; El. 870. Fægere word ðis synd . . . ac forðon hī nīwe syndon and uncūþe, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 9. Lyt swīgode nīwra spella, se ðe næs gerād, Beo. Th. 5788; B. 2898. Hī sprecaþ nīwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. Gelǣrdan biscepas swelce nīwe rǣdas swelce hié fol oft ǣr ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Singaþ sangas neówe, Ps. Th. 95, 1. [*Goth.* niujis: *O. Sax.* nīwi: *O. Frs.* nīe: *O. H. Ger.* niuwi, nīwi *novus, recens, rudis, modernus.*] v. ed-nīwe.

nīwe, nīge; *adv. Newly, recently:*—Wē nīwe syndon tō ðissum geleáfan gedōn *we are newly turned to this faith*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 34. Syððan heó nīge cealfod hæfþ *after it (a cow) has recently calved*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19. Sceal mon lācnian swilce ādle mid cū meolcum oððe gāte swā nīge molcene drince (*or let him drink goat's milk as newly milked as possible*), Lchdm. ii. 218, 22: 222, 13. v. nīwan.

niwel. v. neowol.

nīw-fara, an; *m. A new-comer, a stranger:*—Ic eom nīfara hider on eorþan beforan ðē and ælþeódig *incola ego sum apud te in terra, et peregrinus*, Ps. Th. 38, 15.

nīw-gecirred *newly converted:*—Nīgecerred *neophytus, novellus*, Hpt. 488, 4.

nīw-gehālgod *newly consecrated:*—Hieu se nīgehālgode (nīghālgoda) cyningc, Homl. Skt. 18, 326.

nīw-gehwirfed *newly converted:*—Ðæt hē ða nīgehwyrfedan (nīghwurfedan, MS. C.; nīghwerfdan, MS. V.) mid fulluhte āþwōge, Homl. Skt. 5, 126.

nīw-hwirfed *newly converted:*—Nīhwurfed ł nīlǣred *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 13. v. preceding word.

nīw-hworfen *newly converted:*—Betwux ðam nīghworfenum folce (*the recently converted people of Kent*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 27.

nīwian; *p.* ode *To renew, renovate, restore:*—Nū mē Sethes bearn torn nīwiaþ, Cd. Th. 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Hē nīwade Cnutes lage (v. Freeman's Old English History, p. 241), Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ne wrec ðū ða ǣrran yflu, būton hī mon eft nīwige, Prov. Kmbl. 35. Swā ðæt ðū ǣghwylce dæg ðone drenc nīwie (nīwige, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 192, 15. Burh rǣran, and sele settan, salo nīwian, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Sār nīwigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1878; El. 941. Eft nīwige *emendare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. Wǣren ǣrendracen gesend tō Ængla lande tō nīwianne ðone geleáfan, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 17. Eorþan neówiende anseón *terrae novas faciem*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 34. [*Chauc.* newe: *Goth.* ana-niujan: *O. Sax.* nīwian: *O. H. Ger.* niuwôn, nīwôn *novare.*] v. ed-, ge-nīwian.

ni-wiht *nothing:*—Tō niwihte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Surt. 59, 14. v. nā-wiht.

nīwinga, nīw-lǣred. v. nīwunga, nīw-hwyrfed.

nīw-līc; *adj. New, fresh:*—Bearn ðīne swā swā nȳwlīcra elebergena *filii tui sicut nouellae oliuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

nīwlīce; *adv. Newly, recently:*—Nīwan *nuper*, nīwlīcor *nuperius*, nīwlīcost *nuperime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 11. Hēr cumaþ tō eów nīwlīce twegen men, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 7. Hī hæfdon nīwlīce gesett *they had recently decreed*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Hió ðā wæs nīwlīce cristen, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 12.

nīwness, e; *f. Newness, novelty:*—Ne sceal him mon ānne mete gebeódan, ac missenlīce, ðæt seó niównes ðara metta mæge him gōde beón, Lchdm. ii. 240, 15. Ðæs mōnan nīwnys, Anglia viii. 310, 38. Ðā wæs se dēma mid ða neównysse (*novitate*) swā monigra heofonlīcra wundra swȳðe gedrēfed, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Mīne nīwnysse *juventutem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 4.

niwol. v. neowol.

nīw-tirwed *new-tarred:*—Flotan nīwtyrwdne, Beo. Th. 595; B. 295.

nīwung, e; *f. A beginning, rudiment:*—Nīwunge *rudimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 18. v. nīwe, III.

nīwunga; *adv. Anew:*—Nīwunga (niówunga, Rush.) *denuo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 40. Niúnge (niówunga, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 3, 3. Neówinga, Andr. Kmbl. 2787; An. 1396. v. ed-nīwinga.

nīwerne; *adj. Young, tender:*—Sum wīf mid hire nȳwerenan (MS. Bodl. niwernan, *glossed by* tenero) cilde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 5.

nixtnig. v. nihstnig.

nō, nōh, nōht, nolde, nom-, noma. v. nā, ge-nōh, nā-wiht, nyllan, nam-, nama.

nōn, es; *n.* I. *the ninth hour;* hora nona:—Prīm *prima;* undern *tertia;* middæg *sexta;* nōn *nona;* ǣfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–15; R. Ben. 40, 13. Ða nigoþan tīde ðe wē nōn hātaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 35. Ðā com nōn dæges, Beo. Th. 3204; B. 1600. Hī him tō gewunon nāman ðæt hī fæston tō nōnes (*ad horam nonam*), Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Tō huīl nōnes *ad horam nonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 45, 46. On tīde nōnes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 33, 34. Tō underne and tō nōne . . . and tō middæge, Lchdm. iii. 218–222, often. Fram middæge ōþ nōn, H. R. 107, 9. Sele drincan on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 2. II. *the service held at the ninth hour, nones:*—Wē sungon nōn *cantavimus nonam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 35. [*O. Sax.* nōn, nuon: *Icel.* nōn; *n. nones, about three o'clock.*] v. ofer-nōn.

non, es; *m. The title given to the older by the younger monks:*—Ða yldran hyra gingran brōðor nemnen, and ða gingran hyra yldran nonnos (nonas, Wells, Frag.) nemnen, R. Ben. 115, 19. v. nunne.

nōn-gereord, es; *n. A repast after the service of nones:*—Siððan hȳ

ðone forman cnyl tô nône gehŷren, gangen hŷ ealle from hyra weorce and dôn hŷ gearuwe, ðæt hŷ mâgon tô ciricean gân, ðonne mon eft cnylle. Ðonne eft æfter heora nôngereorde rædan hŷ eft heora bêc, R. Ben. 74, 8.

nôn-mete, es; *m. An afternoon meal:*—Nônmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 14: *annona*, 291, 2: ii. 8, 67. On xii mônþum ðû scealt sillan ðînum þeówan men vii hund hlâfa and xx hlâfa, bûton morgenmetum and nônmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* nunmete *merenda*, p. 360. v. note there.]

nôn-sang, es; *m. The service held at the ninth hour, nones:*—Ða seofon tîdsangas . . . nônsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio nonae horae* (nônsang), Btwk. 216, 31: R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7. Nônsang wê singaþ *nonam psallimus*, Hymn. Surt. 60, 35.

nôn-tîd, e; *f. The ninth hour:*—On undern, on midne dæg, on nôntîde, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 9.

nôn-tîma, an; *m. The ninth hour:*—On nôntîman wê sculon God herian, forðam on ðone tîman Crist gebæd for ðâm ðe him deredon, and siððan his gâst âsende, Btwk. 216, 31.

Normandîg, e; *f. Normandy:*—Willelm cyng fôr ofer sæ tô Normandîg, and Eádgâr cild com of Scotland tô Normandîge, Chr. 1074; Erl. 212, 3–4.

Nor-men. v. Norþ-mann.

Norren, Noren; *adj. Norse, Norwegian:*—Se Norrena cyng, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Ôlaf ðæs Norna cynges sunu, 201, 34. [*Icel.* Norrœnn, Norœnn.]

[norþ]; *adj. In a northerly position:*—Ðæt folc ðe tô ðære norþerran byrig hiérde, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 19. Hêt Eádweard cyning âtymbran ða norþran burg, 913; Erl. 100, 34. On ðæm dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste [rîce] micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. Sciþþie ða norþmestan 1, 7; Swt. 40, 6. Ôþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorþan, Met. 9, 43. [*Icel.* nyrðri, norðari; nyrðstr, norðastr.] *See the compounds of which* norþ *forms the first part.*

norþ; *adv. In a northerly direction* or *position:*—Ðæt is norþ ehta hund mîla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. Hié Baldred norþ ofer Temese ádrifon, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 20. Hié fôron norþ ymbûtan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Symle swâ norþor swâ smælre *ever the further north, the narrower*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Hê ealra Norþmonna norþmest bûde, 17, 2. [*O. Sax.* nord: *O. Frs.* north: *Icel.* norðarr; *cpve.*; norðast; *super.*]

norþan; *adv. From the north:*—Se wind se ðe âr sûþan bleów, hine norþan âwearp, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Gif hêr wind cymþ westan oððe eástan, sûþan oððe norþan, Cd. Th. 50, 11; Gen. 807. See following words.

norþan-eástan; *adv. From the north-east:*—Ðonne se stearca wind cymþ norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19.

norþan-eástan *in* be norþan-eástan *to the north-east*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10: 16, 18.

norþan-eástan-wind *a north-east wind;* eurus, euroauster, circius, Wrt. Voc. i, 36, 13, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nordôstir-wint *aquilo.*]

Norþan-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber:*—Hêr Ida fêng tô rîce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwôc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7. Ðær wæs ungemetlîc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, 867; Erl. 72, 15. Norþanhymbra mægþ ðe Ceólwulf ofer is, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 28. Hêr fôr se here of Eást-Englum on Norþanhymbre, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 7. v. Norþ-hymbre.

norþan-weard; *adj. Northward:*—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne ðisne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 209, 30. Ða Pyhtas gefêrdon ðis land norþanweard *the Picts occupied the north of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13.

norþan-westan; *adv. From the north-west;* a circio, Hpt. Gl. 512, 11: Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 44: 98, 40.

norþan-westan *in* be norþan-westan *to the north-west*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 5.

norþan-westan-wind *a wind from the north-west;* corus, aquilo *vel* boreas, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 16, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nortwesterwint *circius.*]

norþan-wind *a wind from the north:*—Norþanwind *septentrio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 11. Ðæs norþanwindes ŷst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20. Stearc stormas and norþanwindas, 23; Fox 78, 27. v. norþ-wind.

norþ-dæl, es; *m.* I. *a northern part:*—Middaneardes norþdæl *Europa*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 20. Sió hæte hæfþ genumen ðæs sûþdæles mâre ðonne se cyle ðæs norþdæles hæbbe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 29. Nû hæbbe wê âwriten ðære Asian sûþdæl; nû wille wê fôn tô hire norþdæle, Swt. 14, 6. Sittan on ðam norþdæle heofenan rîces, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Cd. Th. 3, 8; Gen. 32. Norþdæl *aquilonem*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. Hê wæs mid firde farende on Sciþþie on ða norþdælas, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7. Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþdælas ðysses eálondes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. II. *the north:*—Breoton is geseted betwyh norþdæle and westdæle *Britannia inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est*, S. 473, 9. Ðonne âstîgeþ blôdig wolcen from norþdæle, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32.

Norþ-Dene; *pl. The North-Danes*, Beo. Th. 1571; B. 783: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25, 27.

norþ-duru *a door on the north side of a building:*—Beforan ðære norþdura, Blickl. Homl. 203, 34. [*Icel.* norðr-dyrr; *n. pl.*]

norþ-eást; *adv. North-east.* v. following words.

norþeást-ende *the north-east end:*—Ôþ ðone norþeástende ðisses middangeardes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 14.

norþeást-lang; *adj. Long in a north-easterly direction:*—Brittania is norþeástlang *Britannia per longum in boream extenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 12.

norþ-ende *the north end* or *part:*—Ðŷ þriddan dæge seó eorþe on ðæm norþende and on ðam eástende sprecaþ him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 11. Ðone norþende ðære eaxe (*the north-pole*), Met. 28, 14.

Norþ-Engle; *pl. The inhabitants of the north of England:*—On Norþ-Engla lage stent . . . be Norþ-Engla lage, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 7–10.

norþerne; *adj.* I. *northern:*—Norþerne ŷst, Met. 6, 14. Norþerne wind *africum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsæ . . . Europa on norþdæle [is gedæled] Japhetes ofspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 37. Hine gelæhton sume ðæs norþernan folces *some of the Northumbrians seized him* (*after a battle between Northumbrians and Mercians*), Homl. Th. ii. 356, 29. Ða norþerne men *the men from the north of England*, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. II. applied to the Scandinavians:—Guma norþerna (guman norþerne, other MSS.), 937; Erl. 112, 18. Godrum se norþerna cyning, 890; Erl. 86, 27.

norþe-weard; *adj. Northward, north:*—Norþeweard, ðær hit smalost wære, hit mihte beón þreora mîla brâd tô ðæm môre *the northern part of Norway, where it was narrowest, might be three miles broad to the mountains*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Ðonne is tôemnes ðæm lande sûþeweardum Sweóland, ôþ ðæt land norþeweard; and tôemnes ðæm lande norþeweardum Cwêna land *alongside the south of the country* (*Norway*), *up to its northern part, lies Sweden; and alongside its northern part the country of the Fins*, Swt. 19, 1–3. Ðæt Babylonicum wæs ðæt forme, and on eástewearum; ðæt æfterre wæs ðæt Crêcisce, and on norþeweardum, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 3. Æt Baddanbyrg westeweardre and norþeweardre . . . of foxhylle norþeweardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 249, 26, 34. From eastewearda ðisses middangeardes ôþ westeweardne, and fram sûþeweardum ôþ norþeweardne, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 2. v. norþ-weard.

norþ-folc, es; *n. The northern division of a people;* (a) *the people of the north of England:*—Humbre tôsceádeþ sûþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 18. (b) *the people of Norfolk, Norfolk:*—Hê wæs geboren on Norþfolce. Ðâ geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorldôm on Norþfolc and Sûþfolc, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 4–5: 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

norþ-gemære *a boundary to the north:*—Ðara landa norþgemæro sindon æt ðæm beorgum Caucasus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26, 33.

Norþ-Gyrwas; *pl. The northern division of the Gyrwas:*—Norþ-Gyrwa syxhund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19.

Norþhâmtûn *Northampton:*—Ne innan Lægreceastre scîre, ne innan Norþhâmtûne, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 36.

norþ-healf, e; *f. The north-side, the north:*—Æt ðæs weofudes sîdan ðe ys on norþhealfe *ad latus altaris, quod respicit ad aquilonem*, Lev. 1, 11: Blickl. Homl. 209, 1: Ps. 47, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: Swt. 22, 13. [*Icel.* norðr-hâlfa *northern region: O. H. Ger.* nord-halba *the north side.*]

norþ-here, es; *m. An army belonging to the north:*—Heó (*the English force*) gehergade swîðe micel on ðæm norþhere, ægðer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, and manega men ofslôgon ðara Deniscena, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 13.

Norþ-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber:*—Norþhymera cyning, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 23. Norþhymbra cining, Chr. 761; Erl. 53, 15. Hêr bræc se here on Norþhymbrum ðone friþ, 911; Erl. 100, 16. Hêr fôr se here on Norþhymbre, 867; Erl. 72, 7: 873; Erl. 76, 18. v. Norþan-hymbre.

Norþ-hymbre; *adj. Northumbrian:*—Ða Norþhymbran leóde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9.

Norþ-hymbrisc; *adj. Northumbrian:*—Tô Norþhymbriscum gereorde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 58.

norþ-land *a northern land:*—Hê fôr on Sciððie ða norþland, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3.

norþ-lane *a north lane:*—Ôþ norþlanan tô stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 1, 15.

norþ-leóde; *pl. The north-folk of England, Angles:*—Norþleóda cynges gild (ðæs cyninges wergyld mid Engla cynne), L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 2.

norþ-lîc; *adj. Northern:*—Ðære norþlîcan *boreali*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46.

Norþ-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a northern country.* I. *a Norseman, Norwegian* or *Dane:*—Ealle ða ðe on Norþhymbrum bûgeaþ, ægþer ge Englisce ge Denisce ge Norþmen, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 17. Gewitan him ða Norþmen nægledcnearrum, 937; Erl. 115, 2. Ða Cwênas hergiaþ hwîlum on ða Norþmen (*Norwegians*) ofer ðone môr, hwîlum

da Norþmen on hý, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3–5: 16, 36. Þa Normen āhton sige, Chr. 1066; Erl. 199, 40: 200, 26. Hē sæde þæt Norþmanna land (*Norway*) wære swýðe lang and swýðe smæl, Swt. 18, 24. Hē (*Ohthere from Halgoland*) ealra Norþmonna norþmest būde, 17, 2. On his dagum cōmon ærest iii scipu Norþmanna . . . Þæt wæron ða ērestan scipu Deniscra manna ðe Angelcynnes land gesōhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 57, 21–25. Ðǽr geflēmed wearþ Norþmanna bregu, 937; Erl. 112, 33. Wǽran ǽr under Norþmannum, 942; Erl. 116, 15. *The word occurs as a proper name:*—Norþman Leófwines sunu, 1017; Erl. 161, 6. **II.** referring to other countries:—Norþmen (*those who attacked Sodom*), Cd. Th. 120, 16; Gen. 1995. Norþmonna, 124, 25; Gen. 2068. Norþmonnum, 119, 9; Gen. 1977. [*Icel.* norð-maðr *a Norwegian: O. H. Ger.* nord-man.]

norþmest. v. norþ; *adj. adv.*

Norþ-Mirce; *pl. The North-Mercians:*—Wið Norþ-Myrcum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37.

norþ-portic *a north-porch:*—On ðære cyricean norþportice *in porticu aquilonali*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 557, 37.

Norþriga, an; *m. A Norwegian:*—Cnut cyningc ealles Engla landes cyningc, and Dena cyningc, and Norþrigena cyningc, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 4.

norþ-rihte; *adv. Due north:*—Ðā fōr hē norþryhte be ðæm lande *he sailed due north along the coast*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 9, 12.

norþ-rodor *the north part of the sky*, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gū. 1253.

norþ-sǽ *a northern sea:*—Norþsǽ *mare arctoum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 66. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsǽ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 38. Ān geweorc on Defnascīre be ðære norþsǽ, Chr, 894; Erl. 91, 8. [*Icel.* norðr-sjór.]

norþ-sceáta *a northern promontory*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 3.

Norþ-Scottas *the Northern Scots*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 12.

norþ-þeód *a northern people:*—Hergung ðara norþþeóda (*the peoples who harried Britain after the Romans went*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 38.

Norþ-Walas, -wealas; *pl. The Welsh, Wales:*—Ða cyningas on Norþ-Wealum, Howel and Cledanc, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 27. Se here . . . hergodon ǽgðer ge on Cornwealum and on Norþ-Wealum, 997; Erl. 134, 9. Ælfgār eorl gesōhte Griffines geheald on Norþ-Wealan, 1055; Erl. 190, 3. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd on Norþ-Walas, 828; Erl. 64, 12: 853; Erl. 68, 10. Hī hergodon on Norþ-Wealas, 918; Erl. 102, 25.

Norþ-Wealh-cynn, es; *n. The Welsh*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 28. Sum dǽl ðæs Norþ-Wealcynnes, 894; Erl. 92, 21.

norþ-weard; *adj. North:*—Hē būde on ðæm lande norþweardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. v. norþe-weard.

norþ-weard; *adv. Northward:*—Hē ēfste norþweard, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 28.

norþweardes; *adv. Northwards:*—Hié ða herehýþ woldon ferian norþweardes ofer Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 23.

norþ-weg *a way going to the north:*—Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be sūþan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exod. 68. [*Icel.* norðr-vegar; *pl.*]

norþ-west; *adv. North-west:*—Se þridda [gāra līþ] norþwest, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 5.

norþwest-ende *the north-west end:*—Thyle is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middaneardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 24: Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23.

norþwest-gemǽre *a north-west boundary:*—Ðære Affrica norþwestgemǽre is æt ðæm ilcan Wendelsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 31.

Norþ-wīc *Norwich:*—Hēr com Swegen tō Norþwīc . . . Ðā gerǽdde Ulfkytel wið ða witan on Eást-Englum, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 17. Ðā geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorldōm on Norþfolc and Sūþfolc; ðā lǽdde hē ðæt wīf tō Norþwīc, 1075; Erl. 213, 6.

norþ-wind *a north wind:*—Twegen norþwindas *circius et boreus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* nord-wind *aquilo, boreas.*] v. norþan-wind.

Norweg, es; *m.* [*The plural seems the more usual form.*] *Norway:*—Sume fērdon tō Norwæge, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 30. Hēr fōr Cnut cyng tō Norwegum (Norwegon, Erl. 162, 37), 1028; Erl. 163, 13. Hēr com Ōlaf cyng eft intō Norwegum, 1030; Erl. 163, 16. Harold cyng of Norwegon, 1066; Erl. 199, 37. Com Harold of Norwegan, Erl. 200, 12. Harold cyng on Norwegan, 200, 18, 27, 34, 40. [*Icel.* Noregr, *occasionally* Norvegr (vegr = *way*).]

nose. v. nosu.

nos-, nosu-gristle *the gristle* or *cartilage of the nose:*—Nosgrisele *internasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 31. Nosugrisle *cartilago*, i. 64, 49. v. *under* nosu.

nosle. v. nostle.

nos-þyrel, -þyrl, -terl, es; *n. A nostril:*—Dō on ðæt næsþyrl (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. Nosþyrla *nares*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 19. Ūteweard nosterle *pinnulae*, 43, 22. Nosterla hǽr *vibrissae*, 21, 52. Se brǽþ on heora nosþyrlum, Homl. ii. 98, 9. Dō on ða næsþyrlu (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Chauc.* nose-thirl, -þril: *Wick.* nose-, nese-þirl, -þril: *Prompt. Parv.* nese-thyrlys, *naris: O. Frs.* nosterle.] v. næs-þyrel.

nostle, nosle, an; *f. A fillet, band:*—Nostle *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 8: *ansa*, ii. 6, 34. Nosle *vel* sārclāþ *fasciola*, i. 40, 62. Nostlena *vittarum*, ii. 87, 65. Mid nostlum (noslum, Hatt. MS.) gebunden, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 86, 10.

nosu, neosu; *gen.* a *and* e; *also* an; *f.* **I.** *the nose:*—Nosu *nasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 4: i. 43, 17: 64, 48: *naris*, ii. 60, 37: *nasus* vel *naris*, i. 70, 29. Eal ufweard nosu *columna;* foreweard nosu *pirula*, 43, 18, 21. Eal nosu *columna*, ii. 16, 49. Nose grystle *internasus* vel *interfinium*, i. 43, 20. *Odoratus* stænc on ðæra nosa, Homl. Skt. 1, 198. Wið ðæt hwam on nosa (nosan, MS. B.) wexe, Lchdm. i. 116, 11. Se ðe hæfþ miccle nosu *nasatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 10: Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 3–4. Hē hæfþ medemlīce nosu, Homl. i. 456, 18: 568, 33. Hē hæfde midmycle nosu þynne, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Wið blōdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 72, 17: 352, 3. Gif hwylcum weargbrǽde weaxe on ðām nosum, 86, 1. Wē gestincaþ mid ūrum nosum, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 20: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. Ða telgran habbaþ ǽgðer ge eágon ge nosa (nosan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 318, 11. Nose hī habbaþ *nares habent*, Ps. Th. 134, 17: 113, 14. **II.** *a ness, a piece of land projecting into water:*—Of hliþes nosan, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892. Æt brimes nosan, 5599; B. 2803. Cf. næss, næssa. [*Laym.* neose, nose: *O. E. Homl.* nease: *A. R.* neose: *Havel.* nese: *Prompt. Parv.* nese, nose: *Chauc.* nose: *O. Frs.* nose: *Icel.* nös: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nasu.

not, es; *m. A mark, sign:*—Mē þingþ wynsumlīc ðæt ic ðæra preósta notas ðām bōcerum gekýðe ðē læs ðe hig witan ðæt ða rīmcræftige weras sýn būtan cræftigum getācnungum, Anglia viii. 333, 17–19. v. wæl-not. -note. v. ǽ-note.

notere, es; *m. One who makes notes:*—Notera ł wrītera *notariorum*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. v. not-writere.

nōþ, e; *f.* **I.** *temerity, presumption, boldness, daring:*—Ðū sylfa meaht gecnāwan ðæt ic ðisse nōþe wæs nýde gebǽded ðæt ic ðē sōhte *thyself may'st know, that I was by need compelled to the presumption of visiting thee*, Exon. Th. 263, 1; Jul. 343. **II.** *an adventurous band* (?):—Semninga on sealtne wǽg mid ða nōþe (*the sailors who have landed on the whale thinking it an island*) niþer gewīteþ gārsecges gæst (*the whale*), 361, 31; Wal. 28. [*O. H. Ger.* nand *temeritas, praesumtio.*] v. nēþan.

nōþ *occurs often as a component of proper names.* v. Txts. 642.

nōðer. v. nā-hwæðer.

notian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make use of, employ, enjoy;* (a) *with gen.:*—Gif ðū his wel notast hwæt biþ wæstmbǽrre *if you make good use of it* (*dung*), *what is more productive?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. Ða ðe ðisses middangeardes notigaþ swelce hī his nō ne notigen *qui utuntur hoc mundo, tanquam non utantur*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 1–2. Eall moncyn and ealle nētenu ne notigaþ nāwēr neáh feórþan dǽles ðisse eorþan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8. Ðæt hý (*garments*) synd gemǽte ðām ðe hyra notiaþ, R. Ben. 89, 19. Nota ðæs wīsdōmes ðe ðū habbæ, Shrn. 189, 18. Gif hē þurh ða gebedu gehǽled ne biþ, notige ðonne se abbod cyrfes, R. Ben. 52, 19. Notian ðara (*the garments*), ðe for hwylcere neóde on ýtinge faraþ, 91, 12. Betǽce ðǽm ðe heora (*tools*) notian sceolan, 56, 6. Ic wille mid ðære gefērrǽdene libban and ðære āre mid him notian (*enjoy with them the property given to them*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 344, 26. (b) *with dat.:*—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ crǽfte mīnon *quis vestrum non utitur arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9. Hý scylun lǽca þeáwe notian, R. Ben. 51, 2. (c) *with acc.:*—Gold and seolfor sind gōde, gif ðū hī wel notast: gif ðū sylf yfel bist, ne miht ðū hī wel notian, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 8–9. (d) case undetermined:—Man ða reáf nime, ðe hē ǽr notode, R. Ben. 101, 24. Nota ðenna neód sig *use the medicine when need be*, Lchdm. i. 378, 18. **II.** *to discharge an office:*—Būton hē forworhte, ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mōste, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16. [*A. R.* notien: *O. and N.* ich notie: *Orm.* þu notesst: *Ayenb.* noteþ: *Icel.* nota *to make use of.*] v. be-, ge-notian; nyttian.

notu, e; *f.* **I.** *use, profit, advantage:*—Nittung *vel* notu *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39. Hæbbe se abbod ā mid him gewrit ealra ðæra ǽhta; ðonne seó notu (*the use of tools, etc.*) on gebrōðra gewrixle biþ, sý ðæt gewis ā mid ðam abbode, ðæt hē wite, hwæt betǽht sý and hwæt underfangen, R. Ben. 56, 8. Hī tō dīnre note gelǽnde wǽron, Bt. 14, 2; Fox. 44, 2. Ðæt se man tō note (*to profit*) wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hit læg wēste and gē his nāne note ne hæfdon *it lay waste and you got no good from it*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Gif Drihten tō lytele note and nytwyrðnesse on his heorde angyt, R. Ben. 11, 2. [Se ðe ðaren brōðren note gewanie, God gewani his dages hēr on werlde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 21.] **II.** *an office, employment:*—Ne nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreówum betǽht sý, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 30. Hē geset ðē tō ðære ylcan note (*to the office of butler*), Gen. 40, 13. Ða hwīle ðe hié tō nānre ōðerre note ne mǽgen *while they are fit for no other employment*, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Ne ræden gebrōðru, ne ne singen be nānre endebyrdnesse, ac ða sýn gecorene tō ðære note, ðe hit dōn cunnon, R. Ben. 63, 6: 49, 18. Cristes gespelia hē is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt, 10, 12. Ealne dæg hī fleardiaþ and nǽnige note dreógaþ *they trifle all day, and exercise no useful employ-*

ment, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. On eallum betǽhtum notum, R. Ben. 29, 5. **III.** *the discharge of an office, conduct of business:*—Gif hit beón mæg swylc notu þurh decanonas on mynstre sỹ gefadod . . . ðæt nā nān ǽnlīpig ne mōdige ðonne mynstres notu manegum biþ betǽht *if possible, let such a conducting of its business by deans be arranged in the monastery, that no single person grow proud, when the conduct of business is committed to many,* 125, 8–11. [*O. E. Homl.* note *profit, use: O. and N.* note *office: Chauc.* note *business: Prompt. Parv.* note *opus, occupacio: O. Frs.* note *usus:* cf. *Icel.* not; *pl. use, utility.*] v. nytt.

not-wrîtere, es; *m. One who writes notes:*—Notwrîtera *notariorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 66. v. notere.

nō-wiht. v. nā-wiht.

nū. **I.** *adv. Now, at this time:*—Nū *nunc* vel *modo,* Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 70. Ǽr oððe nū *dudum,* ii. 27, 56. Nū *nunc,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan, ðe nū (*modo*) hās ys for hreáme, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Hū him ðā speów mid wīsdōme . . . and hū man ūtanbordes wīsdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte, and hū wē hié nū sceoldon ūte begietan gif wē hié habban sceoldon, Past. Pref.; Swt. 3, 8–13. Understandaþ, ðæt deófol ðās þeóde nū fela geára dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 8. Babylonia, seó ðe mǽst wæs and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. Nǽron nāðer gōde ne ðā, ne nū, 2, 5; Swt. 86, 12. Wā eów ðe nū hlihaþ, forðon gē eft wēpaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Ðū meaht geseón nū gēn (*still*) swātge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458: Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2859. Micel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustreám, Andr. Kmbl. 844; An. 422: 950; An. 475. Nū gyt (*adhuc*) lytel fæc and nā biþ synfull, Ps. Spl. 36, 10. Nū giet, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 1. Ne þearft ðū ðē ondrǽdan feorhcwealm nū giet (*as yet*), Cd. Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Ic wāt manig nū gyt micel mǽre spell, Andr. Kmbl. 1628; An. 815. Ðās tācno ðe ic nū hwīle big sægde *the signs that I have just now spoken of,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Hē nū hwonne (*quandoque*) biþ on wuldre ārīsende, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 16. Swā swā wē nū rihte (*straightway, directly*) secgaþ, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 53. *Futurum tempus* is tōwerd tīd, *stabo* ic stande nū rihte, 20; Som. 23, 9. *Modo* nū ðā oððe hwīltīdum, 38; Som. 41, 37. Nū ðā *nunc,* Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðǽr sitt nū ðā mid his hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 182, 30: Beo. Th. 857; B. 426: Cd. Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. **II.** *conj. Now, since, when:*—Nū ðonne nū ælc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt ðæt hire wiðerweard biþ *since, then, every creature shuns that which is contrary to it,* Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 26. Ðeáh hī nū eall hiora līf āwriten hæfdon . . . hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu ðeáh *now though they had written all their life, yet would not the writings wax old?* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 36. Forhwī ðē hātan dysige men wuldor, nū ðū nāne eart, 30, 1; Fox 108, 2. Ond nū (*since*) ðeós hālige tīd englum tō blisse wearþ, ðonne . . ., Blickl. Homl. 123, 1. Wē māgon geþencean, nū (*since*) ða sint Godes bearn genemned ðe sibbe wyrcaþ, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 12. Hū mæg hē hira bión orsorg, nū (*when*) se hierde cwæþ, 54; Swt. 427, 5. Nū . . . nū (*in principal and dependent clauses*):—Wē wyllaþ nū eów gereccan ōðres mannes gesihþe nū se apostol Paulus his gesihþe mannum āmeldian ne mōste, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 26: Cd. Th. 26, 8–9; Gen. 403–404: Beo. Th. 857–865; B. 426–430. Ðonne is nū tō geþencenne on ðās hālgan tīd, nū wē ūrne līchoman clǽnsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 39, 1. Nū ic sceal geendian earmlīcum deáþe, nū wolde ic gebētan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Nū ðonne nū ða līchomlīcan lǽcas ðus scyldige gerehte sint, nū is tō ongietanne . . ., Past. 49; Swt. 377, 21. **III.** *interj.:*—Nū is seóc se ðe ðū lufast *ecce quem amas infirmatur,* Jn. Skt. 11, 3. Sume syndon *ortativa . . . heia* nū lā, *age* nū lā; ðis is eác menigfealdlīce, *agite* nū gē lā, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 27–28. Nū lā *age jam,* Wülck. Gl. 252, 43. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* nu, nū.]

-nugan. v. be-, ge-nugan.

-numa. v. irfe-numa.

Numantie, Numentie, Numentīne, Numentīnas; *pl. The Numantians:*—Se consul fōr on Numentīne, Ispania folc, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 29. Numentie āhnescaden, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 15. On Numantie, 220, 22. Numantia duguþ, 222, 8. Numentia fæsten, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 32. On Numantium, 5, 3; Swt. 220, 19. On Numentīnas, Ispania þeóde, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 13.

Numentisc; *adj. Of Numantia:*—Se wæs Numentisc, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 14.

nume-stān, es; *m. A pebble:*—Cealc, numestān *calculus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 6.

Numeðe; *pl. The Numidians:*—Numeðe, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 9. Numeðia cyning *Numidarum rex,* 5, 7; Swt. 228, 6.

numol; *adj. Able to take* or *contain much:*—Numol *capax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Numul, gripul *capax, qui multum capit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 29. v. scearp-, teart-numol.

nūna; *adv. Now:*—Nūna *nunc,* Wülck. Gl. 254, 24. [*Icel.* nūna.]

nunne, an; *f. A nun, a vestal:*—Ārwurðe wudewe *vel* nunne *nonna,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 30. Nunna, 72, 3. Nunne *sanctimonialis,* 284, 68. Wæs on ðam sylfan mynstre sum hālig nunne *erat in ipso monasterio quaedam sanctimonialis femina,* Bd, 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Caperronis wæs hātenu heora goda nunne (*virgo vestalis*), Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 31. Se ðe mid nunnan hǽme, gehālgodre legerstōwe ne sỹ hē wyrðe, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 6. Ǽfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewīfige on gehālgodre ǽnigre nunnan, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. 318, 17. Gif hwā wið nunnan forlicge, sī ǽgðer his weres scildig, ge hē ge heó, L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Be nunnan hǽmede. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt ālǽde būtan kyninges lēfnesse geselle hundtwelftig sciłł. . . . Gif heó leng libbe ðonne se ðe hié ūt ālǽdde, nāge hió his ierfes ōwiht. Gif hió bearn gestriéne, næbbe ðæt ðæs ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 14–20. Be nunnena onfenge. Gif hwā nunnan mid hǽmedþinge, oððe on hire hrægl, oððe on hire breóst būtan hire leáfe gefō sỹ hit twýbēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 7–10. Nunnan regollīce libban *let nuns live according to their rule,* L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sum fǽmne of ðæra nunnena rīme *quaedam de numero virginum,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. Nunnena pōl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26. [*Icel.* nunna: *O. H. Ger.* nunna, *from Lat.* nonna.]

nunn-hîrêd, es; *m. A nunnery:*—Ðe ǽr ðes nunhīrēdes wes, Chart. Th. 232, 6.

nunn-, nunnan-mynster, es; *n. A nunnery:*—Ðæt nunmynster (*monasterium virginum*) ðæt mon nemneþ Coludesburhg, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19: 5, 3; S. 615, 41. In tō nunnanmynstre, Chart. Th. 231, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* nunnu-klaustr *a nunnery.*] v. neáh-nunnan-mynster.

nunn-scrûd, es; *n. The habit of a nun:*—Finde Æþelflæd ān hyre nunscrūde, lōce hwæt hió betsð mǽge, Chart. Th. 538, 12.

nỹd, nýhst. v. nīd, nīhst.

nyhtness, e; *f. Abundance:*—Of nyhtnisse *ex abundantia,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 34. v. ge-nyhtsum.

nyllan = ne willan:—Nylle ic ūt wītan, Met. 24, 52. Ic nelle *nolo,* ðū nelt *non vis,* hē nele *non vult,* wē nellaþ *nolumus* . . . nelle ðu *noli,* nelle gē *nolite,* . . . nellan *nolle,* Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 16–19. Ðū nelt, Exon. Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126. Nyle hē, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Nān eówer nele *nemo vestrum vult,* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. Nellaþ *nolunt,* 29, 3. Nyllaþ, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Nolde, Jn. Skt. 7, 1. Nalde, Ps. Surt. 35, 4. Noldon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3. Gif ðæt wīf nele *si noluerit mulier,* Gen. 24, 5. Sam wē willan, sam wē nyllan, Bt. 35, 12; Fox 154, 7. Nyllan gē *nolite,* Ps. Th. 61, 11. Nellaþ, 61, 10. Būtan nellendes andsware, R. Ben. 20, 19.

nymne, nymþe, nýr, nyrwan, nyrwian, nyrwet, nyt. v. nefne, nimþe, neáh (*adv.*), nirwan, nirwet, nett, nytt.

nytan = ne witan:—Ic nāt *nescio,* Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Nāt ic hwilc wundorlīc þing, Shrn. 36, 18. Gif ðū nāst *if you do not know,* Ælfc. Gr. 50, 17; Som. 51, 34. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ, Mk. Skt. 10, 38. Wē witon ðæt God spæc wið Moyses; nyte wē hwanon ðes is, Jn. Skt. 9, 29. Wē nyton (nutu wē, Lind.: niton wē, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 27. Gē neton, Exon. Th. 282, 9; Jul. 660. Ic wiste ðæt ðū ūt āfaren wǽre, ac ic nyste hū feor, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. Ðæt ðæt ic ǽr sǽde ðæt ic nyste (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . Ðū sǽdest ðæt ðū nystest (Cott. MS. nesse), 34, 12; Fox 154, 12–13. Ðū nysstest (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . ic nyste (Cott. MS. nysse), 35, 2; Fox 156, 33–34. Ðū nestest, 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Hē nyste, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 13. Hī nysdon (nyston, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Wē neston, Blickl. Homl. 17, 12. Wēnst ðū ðæt ic nyte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ðæt hē nān ryht andwyrde nyte, 35, 1; Fox 156, 8. Nyte ðīn wynstre hwæt dō ðīn swýðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Nytende, Lchdm. i. 164, 5. Him nytendum, 228, 1. Nytendum weardmannum *clam custodibus,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 58. v. nāt-.

nyten; *adj. Ignorant:*—Ðæt ðās nytenan menn ðīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. v. nytenness.

nỹten. v. nīten.

nytenness, e; *f.* **I.** *ignorance:*—Hwæt getācnaþ seó midniht būtan seó deópe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 5. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, 314. 5. Ðū cniht ne cūðest manna Hǽlend . . . Nū ic for ðīnre nytennysse geornlīce bæd, i. 66, 30. Se ðe tōdrǽfde ealle nytennysse ðære ealdan nihte, 36, 29. Crist mæg ðīne nytennysse (MSS. C. V. nyte-) onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytenysse *per ignorantiam,* Lev. 4, 27. Ðæt hyra nān þurh nytennesse hine belādian ne mǽge, R. Ben. 127, 10. **II.** *laziness, disgrace, ignominy:*—Netenes ðam se ðe forlēt *ignominia ei qui deserit,* Kent. Gl. 454. On his netenesse *in ignominia sua,* 615. For mōdes mīnes nytenysse *propter mentis meae ignaviam,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 7.

nyt-līc; *adj. Useful, profitable, beneficial:*—Ælghwæðer (*the male and female pennyroyal*) ys nytlīc (MS. H. netlīc) . . . and hī on him habbaþ wundorlīce mihte, Lchdm. i. 204, 11. Mōna se feórþæ wercu onginnan nytlīc ys *the fourth day of the moon is advantageous for beginning works,* iii. 184, 28. Mæden (*a girl born on the eighth day of the moon*) is nytlīce, 188, 6. Is eallum mannum nytlīc, ðæt hié heora fulwihthādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Ic ne gȳmde ðara nytlīcra geþeahta mīnra freónda *utilia consilia spreveram amicorum,* Nar. 6, 26. Monig nytlīco þing *multa utilia,* Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* nuz-līh *utilis.*] v. un-nytlīc.

nytlîcness, e; *f. Usefulness, utility, useful property:*—Ic bidde ðē

vica pervica manegum nytlîcnyssum tô hæbenne *te precor vica pervica multis utilitatibus habenda*, Lchdm. i. 314, 8.

nytness, e; *f. Use, utility, advantage, profit:*—Hwylc nytnys on blôde mînum *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Spl. 29, ⁊. Nâwiht nytnesse (*nihil utilitatis*) hafeþ seó æfæstnys ðe wê ôþ dis hæfdon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Mid micelre nytnysse (*magna utilitate*) æghwæðeres folces, 3, 24; S. 557, 13: 5, 10; S. 623, 38. Tô lîchoman nyttnesse *for the advantage of the body*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 8. Mid allum ðæm nytnessum ge on fixnoþum ge on mêdwum ðe ðærtô belympaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 5, 9.

nyt[t], e; *f.* I. *use, advantage, profit:*—Nyt *commodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 63. Hundteóntig hî him sylfum tô nytte dydon *centum in suos usus habebant*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 3: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 6. Niþum tô nytte, Exon. Th. 409, 10; Rä. 27, 27. Nebb biþ hyre æt nytte *it has a face for use*, 416, 23; Rä. 35, 3. Tô nyttum *ad pensas*, Wrt. ii. 4, 40: *ad expensas*, 7, 30: *ad penses*, 99, 23. II. *office, duty:*—Ðegn nytte beheóld, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowæge, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494: 6228; B. 3118. [Bruttes neoren noht to nuttes, Laym. 13428: *Icel.* nyt; *gen.* nytjar; *f. use, enjoyment: O. H. Ger.* nuzzi.] v. cyric-, sund-, sundor-nytt.

nyt[t]; *adj. Useful, profitable, advantageous, beneficial:*—Hê monegum nyt wæs *multis utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. Ic nât, hû nyt ic ða hwîle beó, ðe ic ðâs word sprece, bûtan ðæt ic mîn geswinc âmirre, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25. Wê næfdon ða gesêlþa, ðæt seó scipfyrd nytt wære ðisum earde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Tô nâhte nyt, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hû nyt biþ ðæm men, ðêh hê geornlîce gehŷre ða word ðæs hâlgan godspelles, gif hê ða nel on his heortan habban, 55, 6: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 10 note. Nyttre fôre, Exon. Th. 393, 4; Rä. 12, 5. Ðæt hî hæfdon nyt ærend and nytne intingan sumne (*aliquid legationis et causae utilis*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 21. Ðysne nyttan cræft ðêh hê ârlîc nære *hanc utilem magis quam nobilem victoriam*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 2. Ne gehŷrde nænig man on his mûþe ôht elles nefne nytte spræce, Blickl. Homl. 225, 1. Hê ðone gôdan cræft dô nytne ôðrum mannum, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 29. Ðæt land hyre nytt gedôe, Chart. Th. 470, 8: 472, 10. Næron Metode wîd lond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794. Nis nænig mære mægen, ðisse menniscan tydernesse nyttre, Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Hê cwæþ, ðæt nyttre wære ðæt hié man gesealde, 75, 22. Wê mâgon beón nyttran æt him, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 21. Ræd biþ nyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 1; Gn. Ex. 119. [Is þe man nut þe sæhtnesse wurcheþ, Laym. 9470: *Goth.* [un-]nutis: *Icel.* nytr: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzi *utilis*.] v. un-nytt.

nytte. v. nette.

nyttian; *p.* ode; *with gen. To make use of, enjoy:*—Ic nyttige *fungor, utor, perago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 22. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gn. Ex. 110. Sume ðæs seáwes ânlîpiges nyttiaþ *some make of the juice only*, Lchdm. ii. 30, 16. Nyttade Noe sîdan rîces, Cd. Th. 96, 21; Gen. 1598. Ðises dû nytta ge on æfenne ge on underne, Lchdm. ii. 184, 25: 28, 16: 32, 25. Nyttigen baþes, 240, 24. Gehwæðeres (*both methods of cure*) sceal mon nyttian, 22, 7. [*A. R. O. E. Homl. Marh.* nutten: *Orm. Havel.* nitten: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzan.]

nyttol; *adj. Useful, advantageous, beneficial:*—Ðæt ilce (*the same treatment*) biþ nyttol wið hundes slite, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2.

nyttung, e; *f. Profit, advantage:*—Nittung *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39.

nyt-weorð, -wirðe; *adj. Useful, advantageous, profitable:*—Eálâ dû mîn wyln beó nytwyrðe *O mea ancilla, esto utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 4. Hû se lâreów sceal beón nytwierðe (MS. Hatt. -wyrðe) on his wordum *ut sit rector utilis in verbo*, Past. 15; Swt. 88, 3. Ða stôd ðær sum nytwyrðe hûs, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Se biþ on eallum þingum nytwurðe, Lchdm. iii. 158, 6. Nytwyrðe, 188, 14. Se nytwyrða bróðor, R. Ben. 24, 18. Fleóþ ðonne ða nytwierðan (nyttwyrðan, Hatt. MS.) hiérsumnesse ðære lâre, and nyllaþ ðæs þencean hû hié mægen nytwierðuste (nyttweorðuste, Hatt. MS.) bión hiera nîhstum, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 44, 17–19. Ic gehŷrde fela nytwurðe (-wyrðe, -werðe, -wyrða) þing (*multa utilia*), Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 18. Seó wiðerwearde wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge *plus hominibus reor adversam, quam prosperam prodesse fortunam*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 29. Ða scipu nâron on Fresisc gescæpene, bûte swâ him selfum þûhte ðæt hié nytwyrðoste beón meahten, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 16.

nytweorð(-wirð) -lîc; *adj. Useful:*—Nytwurðlîc (-wyrð-, -weorð-) *utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 5. Tô ðæs munstres nitwurðlîcre þearfe *for the useful requirements of the monastery*, Chart. Th. 369, 28.

nytweorð(-wirð) -lîce; *adv. Usefully:*—Nytwurðlîce (-wyrð-,-wirð-) *utiliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 15. Ða ðonne sint tô manianne ðe nytwyrðlîce (nyttweorðlîce, Hatt. MS.) lâran meahton (*qui praedicare utiliter possent*), Past. 49, 1; Swt. 374, 21. Nytwierðlecust (nyttwyrðlîcost, Hatt. MS.), 15; Swt. 94, 22.

nytweorþ (-wirð) -ness, e; *f. Usefulness, utility:*—Nytweorðnes *commoditas* i. *utilitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 5. Hwæt wyrcst dû ûs nytwyrðnesse *quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 25.

nywol, nŷxt. v. neowol, neûh.

O

Ô *ever.* v. â.

ôb. v. ô-web.

ob, ober, obet. v. of, ofer, ofet.

oc, ôcusta. v. ac, ôhsta.

oden, e; *f. A threshing-floor:*—Frymþa odene ðinre *primitias areae tuae*, Scint. 29. Beóþ sume on bûre, sume on healle, sume on ódene, sume on carcerne, and lybbaþ ðeáh æalle be ânes hlâfordes âre, Shrn. 187, 23. On odene cylne macian, Som.

of; *prep. with dat.*, or *adv. Of, from, out of, off.* I. with the idea of motion, (*a*) as the opposite of *in, into*:—Se wyll âstâh upp of ðære eorþan *fons ascendebat e terra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 61. Hê âstâh of ðam wætere *ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. 'Drihten âsette on sunnan his hûs, and of ðæm ût eode swâ swâ brŷdguma of his brŷdbûre.' Ðæt wæs ðonne ðæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom forþ of ðæm innoþe ðære â clænan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 30–33. Faran of stôwe tô ôðerre, 19, 23: Gen. 12, 4. (*β*) as the opposite of *on*:—Moises eode nyðer of ðam munte tô ðam folce, Ex. 19, 14. Crist of heofona heánessum on ðinne innoþ âstîgeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 13. II. with the idea of direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds:—Drihten lôcaþ of heofenum *Dominus de caelo prospexit*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229. Of ðam leóma stôd *from it stretched a ray*, 5532; B. 2769. Ic geseah Drihten of ansîne tô ansîne, Gen. 32, 30. On ðæm dæge plegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29: 3, 9; Swt. 132, 19. III. with the idea of origin or source:—Ða nîtenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fugelcynne, Gen. 7, 8. Dâ feóllon ða ciningas ofslagene of Sodoman and Gomorran *rex Sodomorum et Gomorrhae ceciderunt ibi*, 14, 10. Sum wer of Sceotta þeóde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 27. Ða ôðre seofan syndon *derivativa*, ðæt is ðæt hî cumaþ of ðâm ôðrum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 44. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware ... Of Seaxum côman Eást-Seaxan and Sûþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 21–24. Ða men of Lundenbyrig, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Ðâs woruldgesêlþa of heora ágnum gecynde and heora ágnes gewealdes nâuht gôde ne sient, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 17. Wæs sió bysen of him (*the example that had its origin with them*) ofer ealle world, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 31. Hié woldon of ælcerre byrig him self anwald habban (*imperare singulae cupiunt*) ... Ða bædan hié Philippus ærest of ánre byrig, ðonne of ôðerre, ðæt hê him on fultume wære, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 19–23. Mê of brŷde bearn ne wôcon, Cd. Th. 131, 30; Gen. 2184: Exon. Th. 433, 26; Rä. 51, 2. Him stent ege of ðê *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Wendan on Englisc, hwîlum word be worde, hwîlum andgit of andgite, Past. Swt. 7, 20. Hwæðer ænig man wære ðe ænige mærþa of ðam Hælende hælde, St. And. 36, 31. Sôðfæstnesse, ða ðe ic gehŷrde of Gode, Jn. Skt. 8, 40. IV. denoting the agent from whom an action proceeds, *by*:—Æþelstân wæs gecoren tô cynge of Myrcum, Chr. 924; Erl. 111, 34. Hêr wearþ Eádward cing gecoren tô hlâfuorde of Scotta cinge and of Scotton and of eallum Norðhumbrum, Erl. 111, 11. Hê wæs of cilda mûþe gecnâwen and weorþad, Blickl. Homl. 71, 33. V. denoting the instrument:—Weorþian wê ða clâþas his hâdes, of ðæm wæs ûre gecynd geedneówod, 11, 9. Hê of .v. hlâfon and of twâm fixum fîf þûsend manna gefylde, St. And. 28, 32. VI. denoting material or substance:—Reáf of olfenda hærum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Gyld of golde *an idol of gold*, Cd. Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175. Adam ðe wæs of eorþan geworht, 23, 26; Gen. 365. Hæfdon of ðæm hreóde on scipwîsan geworht *factis ex harundine naviculis*, Nar. 11, 18. Offrunga of nŷtenum, Lev. 1, 2. Ne biþ on hlâfe ânum mannes lîf, ac of eallum ðæm worde ðe gâþ of Godes mûþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. VII. denoting removal, separation, or privation:—Of slæpe âwreht, Homl. Th. i. 60, 19. Ðæt dû of deáþe ârîse, 66, 30. Âlŷs ûs of yfele, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 13. Beó of ðysum hâl, Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hê gehælde manega of âdlum ge of wîtum and of yfelum gâstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sumdor of ðæm weorode *apart from the multitude*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Âsceofene of gefeán neorxna wanges, 17, 15. Wæs âdæled wæter of wætrum, Cd. Th. 10, 5; Gen. 152. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Done cynelîcan naman of Rôme byrig âdydon, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9. Ne þincþ mê nâuht ôðres of (*nothing different from*) ðînum spellum, 36, 4; Fox 178, 24. Fixas cwelaþ gyf hî of wætere beóþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 25. VIII. *as regards, about*:—Fela spella him sædon ða Beormas æghwer ge of hiera ágnum lande ge of ðæm landum ðe ymb hié ûtan wæron, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31. IX. partitive:—Ic nyme of ðînum gâste, Num. 11, 17. Heó genam of ðæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6: Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Syllaþ ûs of eówrum ele, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 8. Ic ne drince of ðysum eorþlîcan wîne, 26, 29. Se Peohta þeóde of myclum dæle (*in great part*) geeode, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Swâ ân of ðyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ân eá of ðâm hâtte Fison, Gen. 2, 11. Dû ne gesihst ænigne of Godes ðâm hâlgum, St. And. 16, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gû. 838. X. marking time:—Of ðam dæge; Jn. Skt. 11, 53. Of sunnan upgange,

Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 96. Of ðyssan forþ âwa tô worulde, Ps. Th. 112, 2. Of cildhâde, Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915. **XI.** adverbially (a) denoting separation, removal, privation:—Ic ðē ðīne tēþ of âbeáte *I knock out your teeth for you*, Lchdm. i. 326, 15. Bûton hē him wille fæhþe of âceápian *unless he will buy off the feud from himself*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. Petrus âcearf him of ðæt swýðre eáre, Jn. Skt. 18, 10. Ðonne ân tweó of âdôn biþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. Gif man cealf of ādrîfe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Hē âslôh of ânys ðæra sacerda ealdres þeówan eáre, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51. Âtió of ða þornas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22. Gif ðara lima hwilc of biþ, 37, 3; Fox 190, 27. Ceorf of ðæt lim, Homl. Th. i. 516, 4. Ealles ðæs ðe ðenne on biþ, bûtan ðæt man scel for hyre sâulle of dôn, Chart. Th. 534, 7. Ða reáf ðe hē him of dyde, R. Ben. 103, 1. Seó eádmôdnys heáwþ of ðære môdinysse heáfod *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 b. Him mon slōg ða handa of, ðā ðæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 5. Wring of ða wyrta, Lchdm, iii. 58, 30. (b) denoting motion:—Man sceolde mid sâre on ðās world cuman, and mid sâre of gewîtan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Ðonne hwā on ða leásunga befēhþ, ðonne ne mæg hē of, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 17. (c) denoting direction:—Stôd se leóma him of swylce fýren þecelle, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. (d) denoting origin or source:—Ðære þeóde ðe hē of com, 5, 19; S. 639, 37. On ðære bēc ðe wē ðās of ālesan, 4, 10; S. 578, 15. Hē ænne calic sealde his gingrum of tô sûpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 13. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax.* af: *O. Frs.* of: *O. H. Ger.* ab.]

of- *as a prefix modifies the words to which it is attached in many ways. Amongst these may be noticed* (1) its intensive force *in such words as* of-georn, of-langod, of-lysted, of-calen, of-hyngrod, of-þyrsted. (2) its unfavourable force *in* of-lîcian, of-unnan, of-þyncan. (3) the idea of attainment *which it gives to* (a) *verbs of motion as* of-faran, of-fēran, of-irnan, of-rîdan: (b) *verbs of inquiring, calling, etc., as* of-âxian, of-clypian, of-spyrian. (4) the force of (a) killing *which it gives to verbs of striking, throwing, falling, etc., as* of-feallan, of-hnîtan, of-hreósan, of-sceótan, of-stician, of-stingan: (b) injury *which it gives to verbs denoting rest as* of-licgan, of-sittan, *or those denoting action as* of-settan, of-tredan.

ofæt. v. ofet.

of-âxian, -âcsian; *p.* ode *To find out by asking, to learn:*—Ðâ hē ofâxode (*didicisset*) hwæt his suna him dydon, Gen. 9, 24: Chart. Th. 340, 27. Hē his brôðor slege ofâxode, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Hē ofâxode æt ðām lāreówum, ðæt Cristes þeówdôm ne sceal beón geneádod, 130, 14. Hē ofâcsode (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ǣrendo, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48 note. Hit wearþ gecweden, ðæt man ofâxode on eallum his rîce, gif ænig mæden mihte beón âfunden swā wlitiges hiwes, Anglia ix. 29, 71. Ic ðē bidde ðæt ðū ofâxie ða næglas, H. R. 15, 23. Ðâ sænde hē his môder tô Hierusalem, tô ðam ðæt hió ðǣr ofâxian scolde ða hâlgan rôde, 7, 4. Cf. of-spyrian.

of-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To kill by beating, to beat to death, to beat to pieces:*—Wē hit uneáþe mid îsernum hamerum ofbeóton *quam ferreis vix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 6. Claudium mid saglum ofbeótan *they beat Claudius to death with clubs*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Ðæt hī ofbeátun *ut trucident*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 15. Hēt se câsere ðone cempan mid saglum ofbeátan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 455. Mid billum ofbeátan, Met. 9, 30. Sume wǣron mid wǣpnum ofslagene ôðre mid swipum ofbeátene *some were slain with weapons, others scourged to death*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 27.

of-blindian *to make blind:*—Of blindade ēgo hiora *excaecavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

of-brǽdels. v. ofer-brǽdels.

of-brytsig (?); *adj. Very broken:* — Ofbyrtstigum (? ofbrytsigum) *praeruptis, fractis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 44.

of-calen *very cold:*—Petrus stôd ofcalen on ðam cauertûne, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 27. v. calan.

of-clipian; *p.* ode *To obtain by calling:*—Ðâ wolde se hâlga habban gewitan ðære wunderlîcan gesihþe and ofclypode his diácon him hrædlîce tô (*the deacon was called and came*), Homl. Th. ii. 184, 33. Heó mid hreáme hyre hræddinge ofclypode *she had obtained help by her cries*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 219.

of-cumende *derivative:*—Eahta synd frumcennede, and seofan ofcumende, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 34.

of-cyrf, es; *m.* **I.** *a cutting off, amputation:*—Hwæt getâcnaþ ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf, Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. **II.** *that which is cut off:*—Hē tôcearf his basing on emtwā, and sealde ôðerne dǽl ðam earman wædlan, and mid ðam ofcyrfe hine eft bewǣfde (*wrapped himself in the remaining portion of the cloak*), Homl. Th. ii. 500, 27. Heó (*the cross*) is wîde tôdǽled mid gelōmlîcum ofcyrfum (*by the bits often cut off it*), H. R. 105, 14.

of-dæl; *adj. Tending downwards, inclined to anything inferior:*—Hit biþ âmerred mid ðām lǽnum gôdum forðam hit biþ ofdælre ðǽrtô *it is led astray by the transitory goods, because it is more inclined to them;* ad falsa devius error abducit, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 2. v. next word.

of-dæle, an (?); *n. A downward slope, descent, incline:*—Hié nyllaþ gepyndan hiera môd swelce mon deópne pōl gewerige ac hē lǽt his môd tôflōwan on ðæt ofdæle (ofdele, Hatt. MS.) giémeliéste and ungesceádwîsnesse *they will not dam up their minds, as one banks up a deep pool, but he lets his mind flow away to the downward slope of carelessness and folly;* quia (anima) se ad superiora stringendo non dirigit, neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 282, 15. Hī sîen on ðæt ofdæle âsigen tô yfele and ðider healde, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28. Sió sunne scȳft on ofdæle *the sun descends*, Met. 13, 58. [Cf. *Goth.* at ibdaljin this fairgunjis *ad descensum montis*, Lk. 19, 37: *O. Sax.* te dale: *O. H. Ger.* ze tale *downwards.*] v. preceding word.

of-drǽd[d] *terrified, afraid:*—Ic fērde ofdrǽd *timens abii*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 25. Befrân se sceaþa hwæt hē manna wǣre, oððe wǣre ofdrǽd, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 28. Hē ofdrǽdd wæs for his morþdǽdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 38. Hié beóþ mid ðæm ymbeþonce ofdrǽdde, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 238, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 300. [*Laym. A. R.* (swiþe, sore) of-dred: *Orm.* off-dredd: *O. and N.* of-drad.]

of-dûne; *adv. Down:*—Ofdûne stîgan, gestîgan *to descend*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 16: 11, 23: Rtl. 28, 9. Hē gefeóll ofdûne on ða flōr, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Nis hire ēþre tô feallanne ofdûne ðonne up, 33, 4; Fox 130, 38. Ðeáh ðū teó hwelcne bōh ofdûne tô ðære eorþan, 25; Fox 88, 22. Hié lēton hiera hrægl ofdûne tô fôtum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 19. 'Wendaþ mîn heáfod ofdûne, forðon ðe mîn Drihten of heofenum âdûne tô eorþan âstâg.' Ðâ fæstnedan hié ða fēt up and ðæt heáfod ofdûne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2–9.

of-earmian; *p.* ode *To have pity* or *compassion:*—Rihtwîsa ofearmaþ *justus miseretur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. Ofearmian *misereri*, 76, 9.

of-earmung, e; *f. Pity, compassion:*—On ofearmunga *in miseratione*, Blickl. Gl.

ofen, ofn, es; *m. An oven, a furnace:*—Ofen *fornax* vel *clibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 14. Ofn, 34, 40. Se ofn (*caminus*) ðære singalan costnunge, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 29. Ða fûlnessa ðæs þýstran ofnes (*fornacis*), 5, 12; S. 629, 21: Cd. Th. 245, 13; Dan. 462. Axan of ðam ofene (*camino*), Ex. 9, 8. Ðās þrī cnihtas hēt se cyning âwurpan intô byrnendum ofne (*the fiery furnace*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 26. Geond ðone ofen, Cd. Th. 238, 13; Dan. 354. On fýres ofen (ofn, Lind.) *in caminum ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 42. Gif hwylc wîf seteþ hire bearn on ofen (*in fornacem*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 35. On ofon (*clibanum*) gisended, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 28. Hī gāþ on ðīne ofnas (*furnos*), Ex. 8, 3. Ðæt man ða ofnas ontende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. [*Goth.* auhns: *Icel.* ofn *and* ogn: *Dan.* ovn: *Swed.* ugn: *O. Frs.* oven: *O. H. Ger.* ovan.] v. hlâf-ofen (-ofn).

ofen-bacen; *adj. Baked in an oven:*—Ofenbacen hlâf *formentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 60: *fermentum*, i. 27, 24: *clibanius panis*, 41, 21. Genim ðone cruman of ofenbacenum hlâfe, Lchdm. i. 132, 19. Bring clǽne ofenbacene hlâfas *sacrificium coctum in clibano, panes*, Lev. 2, 4.

ofen-raca, an; *m. An oven-rake, an instrument for clearing out an oven* or *furnace:*—Ofenraca *rotabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34: 27, 10.

of-eode. v. of-gân.

ofer, ofor; *prep. adv.* **I.** *with dat.* generally with the idea of rest; (1) *above, over:*—Wæs hâlig leóht ofer wēstenne, Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. Beheóld ofer leódwerum byrnende beám, 184, 20; Exod. 110. Mæst hlifade ofer Hrōþgāres hordgestreónum, Beo. Th. 3802; B. 1899. Wîglâf siteþ ofer Biówulfe, 5806; B. 2907. (2) denoting contact with anything, *upon, on:*—Hē gesette ofer stâne fēt mîne, Ps. Lamb. 39, 3. Hwonne hié ofer streámstaðe stæppan môsten (*might set foot on shore*), Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434. Wind ofer ȳðum *the wind on the waves*, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Ânra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype, Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Sittende ofor eoselan folan, 71, 5. Ûre Dryhten sæt ofer winda fiðerum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 16. (3) denoting extension over, *throughout, in, on:*—Hē wolde ǣgðær ge ofer heofenum ge ofer eorþan ûs his miltse gecȳðon, Blickl. Homl. 39, 22: Gen. 4, 11. (4) denoting a higher degree, *beyond, more than:*—Ofer snāwe scînende, Ps. C. 50, 75; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 75. (5) denoting the cause of an emotion, *over* (as in to rejoice *over*, etc.):—Byþ on heofone blis be ânum synfullum ðe dǽdbōte dēþ, mā ðonne ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwîsra, Lk. 15, 7. Ic blissige ofer ðīnre spræce, Ps. Th. 118, 162. (6) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—Ðæt môd ðe ofer ðæm flǽsce sitt and his wealdan sceolde *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 3. Ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 20; Dan. 765. (7) with the idea of movement, where the accusative might be expected:—Hleó wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Up gewât lîg ofer leófum, 231, 18; Dan. 249. Ofer ðære Reádan Sǣ eode Israela folc, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 20. (8) marking time, *after, beyond:*—Ða undergeat heó ðæt se brôðer ne môste his lîfes brūcan ofer ðam ânum geáre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 17. Se dæg biþ ofer eástrum, H. R. 99, 15. **II.** *with acc.* generally with the idea of movement. (1) denoting motion in a definite direction across, to the other side of an object:—Ofer sǣ *citra pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 68. Ofer landgemǽru *extra terminum . . .* ofer ðone ford *trans vadum*, ofer sǣ *trans mare*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29, 38. Ða cômon hī ofer ðære sǣs mūþan, Mk. Skt. 5, 1. Hié ofer sǣ gewiton, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 25. Hié eodon ofer land *they went across the country*, 896; Erl. 94, 14: Andr.

Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. Ofer eástreámas ís brycgade *the ice threw a bridge across the rivers*, 2523; An. 1263. Hí wurpon heora waru ofor bord *they cast their wares overboard*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 2, 9. Ofer clif *per praeceps* (v. Mt. 8, 32, where the swine go over the cliff's edge), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 35. Ic ût gange ofer mînre burge weall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Th. 17, 28: Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494. Ic cume ofer langne weg, 35, 13; Gen. 554. Se eádega bewlât ofer exle, 177, 7; Gen. 2926. (2) denoting motion which is diffused over a surface:—Streám ût âweóll, fleów ofer foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 3046; An. 1526. Wîde ofer worold ealle geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565: 42, 17; Gen. 675. Hê ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlîteþ, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Âlæd upp ða froxas ofer eall Egipta land, Ex. 8, 5. Wæron gewurden þýstru ofer ealle eorþan, Mt. 27, 45: Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Bufan ðæm mâran wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hê is mid stænenum wîghûsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 20. Mann ûs ofer eall (cf. *Ger.* überall) sôhte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 450. Ða weorcstânas lâgon ofer eall *lay scattered in all directions*, 23, 490. (3) denoting extension through a space, *throughout, among*:—Se wæs mærost ofer werþeóde, Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899. Heó wæs seó eádgeste ofer eall wîfa cynn *she was most blessed among all the race of women*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 15. Se sceal beón gehered ofor ealle þeóda, 71, 16. Hêt hê beódan ofer ealle ða fird ðæt hié fôron ealle ût ætsomne, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 22. Wilnung leáses gilpes ofer eall folc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. (4) denoting motion from below, *over, above*:—Hefe upp ðîne hand ofer eall ðæt flôd, and ofer burna and ofer môras, Ex. 8, 5. Mîn unriht mê hlýþþ ofer heáfod, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Hié him âsetton segen gyldenne ofer heáfod, Beo. Th. 95; B. 48. Man slôh ân geteld ofer ða hâlgan bân, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Iudas up âhôf ðara rôda twâ ofer ðæt fæge hûs, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Se ðe âstâh ofer heofenas *qui ascendit super caelos*, ofer heálîce dûne âstîh ðû *super montem excelsum ascende tu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 23. (5) denoting motion from above, *upon, on*:—Se hys hûs ofer stân getimbrode, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Hê hine âsette ofer ðæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Fealleþ ofor ûs, 93, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. (6) denoting the object upon which an action or feeling takes effect:—Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eágan ... And eft hê sette his hand ofer hiora heortan, St. And. 12, 34–35. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mûþ (*smite him over the mouth*), Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302. Sý hys blôd ofer ûs and ofer ûre bearn *his blood be upon us, and upon our children*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 25. Mîn hand byþ ofer ðîne æceras and ofsliheþ ðîne hors mid hefegum cwealme, Ex. 9, 3. Ða tâcna ðe hê worhte ofer ða untruman men *the miracles he wrought upon the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 1. Eft-wyrd cymþ ofer middangeard, Cd. Th. 212, 17; Exod. 540. Se tân gehwearf ofer (*the lot fell upon*) ænne ealdgesîþa, Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. Gê onfôþ ðæm mægene Hâlges Gâstes, se cymeþ ofor eów, Blickl. Homl. 119, 12. Ðîn mildheortnes is mycel ofor mê, 89, 27. (7) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Forðam ðe ðû wære getrŷwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðê ofer mycle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 21. Ðû byst andweald hæbbende ofer tŷn ceastra ... Beó ðû ofer fîf ceastra, Lk. Skt. 19, 17–19. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 15. Rîce ofer heofenstôlas, Cd. Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8. Cræft môda gehwylces ofer lîchoman, Met. 26, 106. Deáþ rîcsade ofer foldbûend, Exon. Th. 154, 17; Gû. 843. (8) denoting degree (*α*) *above, more than*; supra, super:—Ioseph wæs gleáwra ofer hî ealle, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1. Hê lufode Iosep ofer his suna *he loved Joseph more than all his children*, Gen. 37, 3: 44, 20. Ne lufige ic nânwiht ðisses andweardan lŷfes ofer ðæt (êce lîf), ne furðum ðam gelîce, Shrn. 177, 14. Ða stôwe ofer ealle ôðre ic geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 7. Nys se leorningcniht ofer his lâreów, ne þeów ofer hys hlâford, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24: Exon. Th. 105, 35; Gû. 33. Hit is âwriten, ðæt seó gôde antswaru sý ouer ða sêlestan selene, R. Ben. 55, 8. Ðæs biscepes weorc sceolon bión ofer ôðra monna weorc *debet actionem populi actio transcendere praesulis*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 3. Is ân steorra ofer ôðre beorht, Met. 29, 19. Moises wæs se bilewitusta mann ofer ealle men, Num. 12, 3. Fram twentig wintrum and ofer ðæt *a vigesimo anno et supra*, 1, 3. (*β*) *beyond, besides*; ultra:—Ofer ðæt (*ultro*) gê ne lâtaþ hine ænig þing dôn, Mk. Skt. 7, 12. Ne ofer ðæt (*ultra*) sweltan ne mâgon, Lk. Skt. 20, 36. Ne lâteþ hê ûs nô costian ofer gemet, Blickl. Homl. 13, 9. Ðû spryest ofer mæþe ûre *ultra etatem nostram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðæt hêhste gôd [is] ðætte man ne þurfe nânes ôðres gôdes ne eác ne rêcce ofer ðæt siððan hê ðæt hæbbe *id est bonum, quo quis adepto, nihil ulterius desiderare queat*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 13. Siððan ðû hî gecnâwan miht ðonne wât ic ðæt ðû ne wilnast nânes ôðres þinges ofer ða (*you will desire nothing further*), 23; Fox 80, 3. Hié lîcettaþ ðæt him ne sîe nâwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwîsnesse, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Se ðe godgeldum onsæcge ofer (*besides*) God ânne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. (9) denoting the passing over moral bounds, *in violation of, in opposition to, contrary to, against*:—Ofer Godes æ hê dêþ *extra legem Domini facit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Se wæs ofslagen ofer âþas and treówa *contra fidem jusjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ætsæton ða Centiscan beæftan ofer his bebod, 905; Erl. 98, 24: Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: Exon. Th. 244, 5; Jul. 23. Wite hê ðæt hê hit ðê ofer Godes êst, and ofer ealra his hâligra, and eác ofer monna godcundra hâda and woruldcundra, Chart. Th. 131, 36: Exon. Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403: Cd. Th. 76, 2; Gen. 1251. Hié êr ofer hiera willan him tô gecierdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 10. Gecuron Brettanie Maximianus him tô câsere ofer his willan, 6, 35; Swt. 292, 15. (10) with words implying rest:—Standende ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 4, 39. Ne biþ forlâten stân ofer stân, Blickl. Homl. 79, 1. Hê fyrgenbeámas ofer hârne stân hleonian funde, Beo. Th. 2834; B. 1415. Æþelingas ofer heánne hrôf hand sceáwedon, 1970; B. 983, (11) denoting the subject of discourse (cf. to talk *over*):—Hê ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, 5442; B. 2724. Ofer Ysmahel ic gehîrde ðê, Gen. 17, 20. (12) denoting the cause of an emotion (cf. I. 5):—Heó hæfþ genôh on ðis andweardan lîfe, ac heó hit hæfþ eall forsewen ofer ðê ânne (*simply on your account* [?]), Bt. 10; Fox 28, 26. (13) *without*:—Gif hê gesêcean dear wîg ofer wæpen, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. (14) with words expressing time, (*α*) *after*:—Ofer middæg *post meridiem*, Gen. 3, 8. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ofer ealle tîd tô sâwenne *ultra omne tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 39, 8. Ofer hyre deg ... ofer mînnæ dæg (cf. æfter hæora dæge, 12), Chart. Th. 520, 7–34. Ne onbirigdon ðæs bigleofan ofer ðæt (*ultra*), Jos. 5, 12. Hê ne oncnâweþ ofer ðæt stôwe *non cognoscet amplius locum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 16. Hê ofer ðæt (*ultra*) deófulgyldum ne þeówde, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 7: Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 7: R. Ben. 53, 16. Longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gû. 1144. Ofer ða niht, Beo. Th. 1476; B. 736. (*β*) expressing duration, *through, during*:—Ofer ealle ða niht ðe wê fêrdon *during the whole night that we marched*, Nar. 12, 2. Hê hié slôg ofer ealne ðone dæg, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 21. Ða steorran ðe ofer ealne winter scînaþ ... Ofer ealne sumor hî gâþ on nihtlîcre tîde under ðissere eorþan, Lchdm. iii. 270, 24–26. Hî wunodon mid ðæm biscope ofer geár, and siðan gewendon tô Antiochia, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 81. Ða sylfan sealmas sŷn dæghwamlîce geedlæhte ofer ealle wucan, R. Ben. 43, 1. **III.** adverbially, or not followed by a case:—Ðæt ðû ne mihtst nænne weg findan ofer, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hê eode tô ðære burge wealle, and fleáh ût ofer, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Ðonne cêpþ hê hwær se weall unhêhst sý, and ðær ofer scŷt (ofersc*ŷ*t?) *he observes where the wall is lowest, and over there he rushes*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Ân fiscere uneáþe hiene ænne ofer brohte, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 10. Mid Angelþeóde ðe hê ofer cyning wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 3. Sió giémen ðære ciricean sîe ðæm beboden ðe hié wel ofer mæge, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 1. Wese ûs beorhtnes ofer Drihtnes ûres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Se cwellere him ofer stôd *illi instante carnifice*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 494, 27. Eall ðæt ofer biþ tô lâfe is tô syllanne, swâ swâ Crist lærde: '*Quod superest date eleemosynam*:' ðæt ofer sî and tô lâfe sellaþ ælmessan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26–30. Wê nû gehŷrdon ðis hâlige godspel beforan ûs rædan, and ðêh wê hit sceolan eft ofer cweþan (*we must say it over again*), ðæt wê ðê geornor witon ðæt hit ûs tô bysene belimpeþ êces lîfes, Blickl. Homl. 15, 31. Ealle ðe ðær ofer beóþ getealde wintra, ða beóþ gewinn and sâr, 89, 11. Hû þicke se hefon wære oððe hwæt ðær ofer wære, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 23. Ofer usa *desuper*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 7. Ofer uppan *up above*, Met. 24, 27. [*Goth.* ufar: *O. Sax.* ôbar: *O. Frs.* over: *Icel.* ofr-; *and* cf. yfir: *O. H. Ger.* ubar.]

ôfer, ôfor, es; *m.* **I.** *an edge, border, margin*:—Ôbr *margo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 45. Ôfor, 55, 6. Ofer, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 51. On ðære lifre ôfrum, Lchdm. ii. 204, 24. Smire ða ôfras (*the borders of a cancer*) ðær hit reádige, 108, 20. **II.** *the land bordering on water, a river-bank, sea-shore, over* in local names, e. g. Over in Cambridgeshire, Wendover:—Strand *litus*, brerd *vel* ôfer *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24–25. On ðone ôfer; ondlong ôfres ðæt on Stânford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 20. Ondlong stræte, ðæt on reádan ôfer, iii. 52, 17. On ðære eá ôfre, Nar. 10, 14: Byrht. Th. 132, 39; By. 28. On ôfre ðæs foresprecenan streámes, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 18. Of sæs ôfre, 4, 13; S. 582, 32. On ðam sealtum ôfre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 6. On (meres) ôfre, Beo. Th. 2746; B. 1371. Ôfras heá, streámas stronge, Exon. Th. 404, 14; Rä. 23, 7. On wætum stôwum and on ôfrum, Lchdm. i. 222, 19: Hpt. Gl. 516, 70. Ôbras, ôfras *oras, sæ marmora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 72: 64, 42. [*Laym. Havel.* over: *M. H. Ger.* uover: *Ger.* ufer: *O. Du.* oever.] v. eá-ôfer.

ofer-æt, es; *m.* **I.** *over-eating, gluttony, excess in eating*:—Oferæt *ingluvies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Se oferæt wierþ gehwierfed tô fierenluste *edacitas usque ad luxuriam pertrahit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 14. Behealdaþ eów ðæt gê ne gehefegien eówer heortan mid oferæte (*in crapula*), 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Ða têþ ðe nû on oferæte blissiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 530, 32. Hine wið oferæt beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 3. Þurh oferæt *per commessationem*, Confess. Peccat. **II.** *rioting, feasting, an entertainment where excessive eating takes place*:—Ða hûs ða ðe on tô gebiddenne geworhte wæron ða syndon nû on hûs gehwyrfed oferæta (*commessationum*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Oferêtum *comessationibus*, Kent. Gl. 888. [Cf. ofer-etes = *comessationes* (in Rom. 13, 13), Rel. Ant. i. 131, 32: *O. L. Ger.* ovar-ât: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-âzi, -âzzi; *f. crapula, commessatio.*]

ofer-ǽte; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ne sceal mon beón druncengeorn, ne oferǽte, R. Ben. 17, 15.

ofer-bæc *the upper part of the back.* v. next word.

oferbæc-getéung, e; *f. Contraction of the muscles at the back of the neck, tetanus* (cf. Lchdm. iii. 110, 16 sqq.:—Ðisne lǽcecræft man sceal dón mannum ðe hyra swyran mid ðám sinum fortogen beóþ, ðæt hē hys nǽn geweald nāh, ðæt Grēccas hātaþ *tetanicus*):—Oferbæcgetéung *titanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 22.

ofer-bebeódan *to command, rule*:—Ic wealdige *vel* oferbebeóde *imperito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52.

ofer-becuman *to supervene*:—For ðī ðe oferbecymþ gedēfnes *quoniam supervenit mansuetudo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ofer-bīdan *to outlast, outlive, survive*:—Gif hwylces weres forme wīf biþ deád, ðæt hē be leáfe ōðer wīf niman mōte; and gif hē ða oferbýt (*si supersit ei*) wunige hē ā syððan wīfleás, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. Yldo oferbīdeþ stānas, Salm. Kmbl. 599; Sal. 299. Ðā oferbād (*survived*) Ælfēh his brōðor, Chart. Th. 272, 12. Gif ic hire ouerbīde . . . gif heó mē ouerbīde, 583, 5–10. Hē ða bysgu oferbiden hæfde, Exon. Th. 135, 3; Gū. 518.

ofer-biterness, e; *f. Excessive bitterness*; amaritudo, Ps. Spl. 13, 6.

ofer-blice (?), an; *f. A superficies, surface*:—Oferbliocan *superficiem*, Txts. 181, 44.

ofer-blīðe; *adj. Over-cheerful*:—Ðǽm oferblīðum (*laetis*) is tō cýðanne ða unrōtnessa ðe ðǽræfter cumaþ, and ðám unblīðum sint tō cýðanne ða gefeán ðe him gehātene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15: 189, 4: 61; Swt. 455, 22.

ofer-bord. v. ofer, II. 1.

ofer-brǽdan. I. *to overspread, overshadow, act as a covering over*:—Ðæt land biþ eal unnyt swā se fiicbeám hit oferbrǽt, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 13–15. Oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 13. Heofonlīc leóht com ofer hī ealle and hī swā swā mycel scýte hī ealle oferbrǽdde, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Wolcen oferbrǽdde hiǽ *nubis obumbrans eos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 34. Sticmǽlum mid wuda oferwexen, sticmǽlum mid grēnum felda oferbrǽded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 24. Mid ðý feó oferbrǽded and beþeaht, Blickl. Homl. 199, 3. Bewrigen and oferbrǽded mid baswe godwebbe, 207, 16. Apollonius mid rōsan rude wæs eal oferbrǽded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. II. *to overspread, put a covering over*:—God oferbrǽdde byrnendne heofon nette, Cd. Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*Laym.* mid palle overbræd.]

ofer-brǽdels, es; *m. A covering, veil, garment*:—Cyrtel *vel* oferbrǽdels *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 56. Oferbrēdels *operimentum*, Kent. Gl. 853. Swā swā oferbrǽdels (*opertorium*) ðū āwenst hyg, Ps. Lamb. 102, 27. On oferbrǽdelse (*velamento*) fyðera dīnra, Ps. Spl. 62, 8. Hē þencþ on ðam oferbrǽdelse (*surface*) his mōdes ðæt hē sciele monig gōd weorc wyrcan, and hē þencþ mid innewearde mōde ðæt hē gierneþ for gilpe . . . on hiera mōdes rinde . . . ac on ðam piðan . . . , Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 18–23. Oferbrǽdels *superhumeralis*, 14, 3; Swt. 83, 21. Hī āhōfen ðonē oferbrǽdels (*the veil*) of ðære byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 227. vii. of[er]-brǽdelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 26. [*Icel.* yfir-breizl *a coverlet.*]

ofer-brǽw, -brāw, es; *m. An eye-brow*:—Hæfþ mǽden tācn on oferbrāwe, Lchdm. iii. 188, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* uber-brāwa *supercilium.*] v. ofer-brū.

ofer-brecan *to infringe, violate* (*an agreement*):—Hē oferbræc heora gecwedrǽdenne, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 8: 5, 12; Swt. 242, 8.

ofer-bregdan, -brēdan. I. *v. trans. To overspread, cover, draw a covering over*:—Se ða burh oferbrægd blācan līge, Andr. Kmbl. 3080; An. 1543. Niht oferbrǽd beorgas steápe, 2613; An. 1308. II. *intrans. To break out over a surface*:—Scamoniam geceós ðus brec on tū dō hwōn on ðine tungan gif hió hwīte oferbregdeþ swā meluc ðonne hió biþ gōd *choose scammony thus; break it in two, put a bit on your tongue, if it breaks out all over white as milk, it is good*, Lchdm. ii. 272, 18.

ofer-brū; *gen.* -brūwe; *f. An eye-brow*:—Mǽden (hæfþ) tācn on oferbrūwe swīðran, Lchdm. iii. 186, 25: 192, 28. Oferbrūa *supercilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 69. Oferbrūwa *supercilium*, 64, 33: 70, 40: 282, 47. Betwux oferbrūan and brǽwum *intercilium*, 43, 4. Oferbrūum *supercili*[*i*]*s*, Txts. 172, 33. v. ofer-brǽw.

ofer-brycgian *to overbridge, make a bridge over*:—Ðā hēt Maxentius oferbrycgian ða eá mid scipum, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22.

ofer-būgan (?) *to avoid, shun*:—Hié sindon suā micle wærlīcor tō oferbūganne [ferbūgonne, Cott. MSS.] suā mon ongiet ðæt hié on māran ungewitte beóþ *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 21. [*Ofer* is probably a mistake for *fer*. v. note on this passage, and *for-būgan.*]

ofer-cæfed *covered with ornamental work*:—Ofercæfedu *innexa*, Germ. 394, 353. Cf. be-cæfed *falerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 67; cæfing *discriminale* (ornamentum capitis mulieris, Wülck. Gl. 656, 13), 141, 1: *and see* ymb-cæfed.

ofer-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 14; Rūn. 11. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-kuldi *excessive cold.*]

ofer-cīdan *to censure, reprove*:—Ða ðe wyrceaþ Sunnandæge æt ðam forman cyrre Grēcas hȳ ofercīdaþ (*arguunt*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 31. Ðū ofercīddest *increpasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 21.

ofer-cirr, es; *m. A passing over*:—Ofercerr *transmigratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11.

ofer-climban, -climman *to ascend, climb upon*:—Alexander ðone weall oferclom *cum murum escendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 13.

ofer-cræft, es; *m. Craft, fraud*:—Gif hwā mid his ofercræfte (*per fraudem*) wīf nýdinga nimþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20.

ofer-cuman. I. *to overcome, vanquish, subdue*:—Ofercymeþ hē ælle his feónd, Lchdm. iii. 170, 19. Ofercymþ *deicit, confudit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 68. Ofercom *obpressit*, 65, 35. Æþelfriþ Scotta þeóde mid gefeohte ofercom (*praelio conterens*), Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 17: Cd. Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. Hē ðone feónd ofercwom, Beo. Th. 2551; B. 1273. Hié feónd heora þurh ānes cræft ofercōmon, 1403; B. 699. Ðæm wergan gāste wiðstondan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11: 119, 21. Beswicen and ofercumen, 179, 5. Ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 23. Nīða ofercumen, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Ofercumen *obpressus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 34. Ofercymen wæs *obstipuit*, 63, 9. Ðū mē hæfst ofercumenne mid ðīnre gesceádwīsnesse, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12. Hē ongitt hine selfne ofercumenne (-cymenne, Hatt. MS.), Past. 34, 1; Swt. 228, 20. Ðās men geseóþ ðæt hié synt ofercumene, Blickl. Homl. 189, 5. Ofercymene *consternati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 10. Ofercumenum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 a. II. *to come upon, reach, obtain*:—Ofercuom *obtinuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 29. Ofercom, 63, 26. Nānne ne sparedon cwicera manna ðe hié ofercuman mihton (*spared none that they could come up with*), Judth. Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235. His gefēran ðý ofercumendan wōle (*pestilentia superveniente*) fordilgode wǽron, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 26.

ofer-cyme, es; *m. A coming upon, arrival*:—Ær ðon ðe hē mid ofercyme semninga deáþes ealle tíd hreówe forlure *priusquam subito mortis superventu tempus omne poenitendi perderet*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 12.

ofer-cýðan *to bring stronger testimony than another*:—Wē cwǽdon be mannum . . . gif āþ burste oððe ofercýðed wǽre (*if the oath were not supported by a sufficient number of compurgators, or were disproved by testimony more strongly supported by oath.* Cf. mid āþe cýðan, gecýðan), ðæt hȳ siððan āþwyrðe nǽron, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20.

ofer-dōn *to overdo, do to excess*:—Ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, nā mid wælhreáwnysse oferdōn, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Ealle oferdōne þing dæriaþ *omnia nimia nocent*, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 163.

ofer-drenc, es; *m. Excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . singal oferdrenc . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ðū woldest mē laðian, ðā ðā ic wæs mid ðē, ðæt ic swīðor drunce swilce for blisse ofer mīne gewunan . . . Úre Hǽlend on his hālgan godspelle forbeád ðone oferdrenc eallum gelýfendum mannum . . . and ða hālgan lārеówas æfter ðam Hǽlende ālēdon ðone unþeáw . . . for ðan ðe se oferdrenc fordēþ ðæs mannes sāwle and his gesundfulnysse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 29–37. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drencan *to overdrench, give a person too much to drink, to inebriate, intoxicate*:—Se ðe þurh fācn ōðerne oferdrencþ (*inebriaverit*), fæste .xl. daga, L. Ecg. P. iv. 37; Th. ii. 214, 20: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Ðū oferdrenctest hig *inebriasti eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Hié hié selfe mid ealoþ oferdrencton, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 6. Se ðe ne wirnþ ðæs wīnes his lāre ða mōd mid tō oferdrencanne . . . hē biþ oferdrenced mid ðæm drence mislīcra giefa, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 5–6: Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 33. Hȳ beóþ oferdrencte (*inebriabuntur*) on ðære genihte ðīnes hūses, Ps. Th. 35, 8: Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trenkjan *inebriare.*]

ofer-drettan (?) *to take with violence*:—Wē oferdryttan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. v. ge-drettan, -dreccan.

ofer-drīfan. I. *to cover by drifting*:—Ðeáh hit wind oððe sǽs flōd mid sonde oferdrīfen *though the wind or sea cover it by driving the sand over it*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 1. II. *to overcome, refute, repel, defeat*:—Ðū ðe þióstro giduoles oferdrīfest (*depellis*), Rtl. 38, 17. Se Hǽlend ne geswutulode nā him his mihte ac oferdrāf hine geþyldelīce mid hālgum gewritum *the Saviour did not display his power to him* (*the devil*) *but overcame him patiently by the holy scriptures*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 11. Marcellus folgode ðam sceandlīcan drȳ ðāðæt Petrus ðone ārleásan oferdrāf, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 197. Onsage oferdrīfan *to refute an accusation*, 2, 206. Wē syndon fram ðē oferswýðde, ac wē ācsiaþ: Hwæt eart ðū swā wunderlīc on ānes mannes hiwe ūs tō oferdrȳfenne, Nicod. Thw. 16, 20. Gif hig sacan stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ and ða ðe ðǽr oferdrīfene beóþ gilde heora ǽlc .vi. healfmarc *if they* (*the twelve*) *disagree, that which eight of them say shall stand: and those that in such case are out-voted shall each pay six half-marks*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 4.

ofer-drinc. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drincan *to overdrink* (*one's self*):—Ne oferdrincaþ gē eów wīnes, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 19. Gif hwylc bisceop hine oferdrince (*se inebriet*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Beón oferdruncen *inebriari*, Lk. 12, 45. Ðæt mōd, ða hwīle ðe hit biþ oferdruncen ðæs ierres, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 3. Swā hwā swā ōðerne drencþ, hē wirþ self oferdruncen, 49; Swt. 381, 4. Swā swā mihti oferdruncon (*crapulatus*) fram wīne, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. Swā swā oferdruncen man wāt ðæt hē sceolde tō his hūse, and ne mæg ðeáh ðider āredian, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trinkan.]

ofer-druncen, es; *n. Drunkenness, inebriety:*—Ne gerîseþ ænig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, ne tô oferdruncen, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 31. Dæt preóstas beorgan wiđ oferdruncen, and hit beleán ôđrum mannum, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. Gif preóst lufige oferdruncen, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunkani *ebrietas, crapula.*]

ofer-druncenness, e; *f. Drunkenness, intoxication, rioting:*—Oferdruncennys *ebrietas*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 30. Gif munuc for oferdruncennysse (*ex ebrietate*) spîwe, iv. 34–36; Th. ii. 214, 14–19. Ne gewunigen gê tô oferdruncennisse (*non in ebrietatibus*), Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18. Đa ofordruncennessa đe hê lufode, Blickl. Homl. 195, 15.

ofer-dryne, es; *m.* I. *excessive drinking, drunkenness:*—Behealdaþ eów dæt gê ne gehefgien eówre heortan mid oferdrynce (*ebrietate*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Hî fêrdon tô sumre wydewan hâm and đær wæron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. II. *an entertainment where excessive drinking takes place* (cf. ge-drinc):—Hê begæþ unæ̂tas and oferdrincas *comessationibus vacat atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunk *ebrietas:* cf. *O. L. Ger.* obardrank.]

ofer-dyre *a lintel;* superliminare, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-turi *superliminare.*] Cf. ofer-gedyre.

ofere; *adv. From above;* desuper, Ps. Spl. 77, 27.

ofer-eáca, an; *m.* I. *an over-plus, a surplus, what remains over when a part has been taken:*—Đone mæstan dæl đæs folces hî ofslôgon, and đone ofereácan âweg geläddon, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 4. Đa seofon mynstru hê gegôdode, đone ofereácan his æhta hê âspende on Godes þearfum, 1118, 31. Oferêcan, Chart. Th. 482, 17. Ofæreácan, 554, 32. Wê niman eall đæt hê âge, and niman ærest đæt ceápgyld of đam yrfe, and dæle man syđđan đone ofereácan on .ii., L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 16; v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 28: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 6. Đæs geáres ofereácan fæste hê *reliquum anni jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 13. II. *an addition, augmentation:*—Oferêce *augmentum*, Rtl. 85, 33.

ofer-eald; *adj. Exceedingly old:*—Đeáh hit gecyndelîc sŷ on menniscum gewunan, đæt man mildheortnesse cŷđe đâm oferealdum and đâm cildgeongum, R. Ben. 61, 12.

ofer-ealdormann, es; *m. A chief officer:*—Hê wæs hyre þêna hire hûses and hire gefêrscipes oferealdormann *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 22.

ofer-eode. v. ofer-gân.

ofer-etol, -ettol; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous:*—Ofereotol *edax* vel *glutto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 49. Se mynstres hordere sî . . . wîs, sŷfre and nâ oferettol (-etol, MS. T.), R. Ben. 54, 8. Đes oferetola man *hic comedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 47. Gehiéren đa oferetolan đa word đe Krist cuæþ: Behealdaþ eów dæt eówre heortan ne sîn gehefegode mid oferæ̂te, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 8, 16.

ofer-etolness, e; *f. Excess in eating, gluttony:*—Ne gewunigen gê tô oferetolnisse *non in comessationibus*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18.

ofer-fær *a passing over;* transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13: Lind. 1, 17.

ofer-færeld, es; *m. n. A going across, passage, transit:*—Galilea is gecweden oferfæreld, Homl. Th. i. 224, 10. Pasca getâcnaþ oferfæreld, Anglia viii. 322, 2. Crist gewât þurh oferfæreld of deáþe tô life, 330, 9. Heore is đæt scip and se ouerfæreld đare hæuene *eorum* (the monks of Christchurch) *est navicula et transfretatio portus*, Chart. Th. 317, 38. Æfter oferfærelde sæ̂ reádre *post transitum maris rubri*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 7.

ofer-fæđman; *p.* de *To cover in an embrace, to overspread, to envelope:*—Swilce hê oferfæđmed ealne middangeard *as if it (the tree of Nebuchadnezzar's vision) would cover with embracing boughs all the world*, Cd. Th. 247, 24; Dan. 502. Þŷstre oferfæđmed *enveloped in darkness*, Exon. Th. 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14.

ofer-fætt; *adj. Too fat, obese:*—Oferfæt *obesus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 10.

ofer-faran. I. *intrans. To pass, go off:*—Æl þeódiglîce ic oferfare *peregre transeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28. Oferfare on munt swâ swâ spearwa *transmigra in montem sicut passer*, Ps. Spl. 10. 1. II. *trans.* (α) *to pass, cross (a river, boundary,* etc.):—Ic Iordane eft ongeán oferfare mid twâm floccon, Gen. 32, 10. Gyf đû Iordanem oferfærst, Glostr. Frag. 108, 19. Moyses oferfôr đa Reádan Sæ̂, Wulfst. 210, 12. Oferfôren *egrederentur*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 64. Đâ gebeótode ân his þegna đæt hê mid sunde đa eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 9. Ne đa ebban foldes mearce oferfaran môton, Met. 11, 70. (β) *to pass through, traverse:*—Hî forþ oferfôran folcmæro land, Cd. Th. 108, 4; Gen. 1801. Siđđan đû đone up âhafast forþ oferfarenne, Met. 24, 26. (γ) *to pass through (a danger):*—Đa hyssas fæ̂rgryre sŷres oferfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 245, 15; Dan. 463. (δ) *to pass through, penetrate:*—Oferfarende *penetrans*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 30. (ε) *to come upon, come across, meet with:*—Se here . . . slôgon and bærndon swâ hwæt swâ hî oferfôron *the Danes slew and burnt whatever they came across*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 2.

ofer-feallan *to fall upon, to attack:*—Hié oferfeóllan đa đe đa yrmþo genæ̂son, Blickl. Homl. 203, 19. [*Ger.* über-fallen.]

ofer-feng, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, latchet of a shoe:*—Oferfeng *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Oferfengc, 74, 60: *ligulam, fibulam*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 2. v. ofer-fôn.

ofer-feohtan *to conquer, vanquish:*—Oferfehtaþ *debellant*, Ps. Surt. 55, 4. Hî feónd oferfeohtaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 7; Gû. 775. Oft hî ofyrfuhtun (*expugnaverunt*) mê, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 2. Hæfde Drihten feónd oferfohten, Cd. Th. 289, 29; Sat. 405. Sió burg biþ micle đê iédre tô oferfeohtanne đe hió self fieht wiđ hié selfe *tanto ille sine labore superat, quanto et ipsa, quae vincitur, contra semetipsam pugnat*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fehtan *expugnare, devincere.*]

ofer-fêran. I. *to pass over* or *through, to cross, traverse:*—Ic oferfêrde (*transivi*) Iordane, Gen. 32, 10. Seó sæ̂ đe se Hæ̂lend oferfêrde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 25. Oberfoerde *emenso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 22. Oferfêrde, 29, 33. Mid đŷ wit oferfêrdon (*transissemus*) đâs wununesse đara eádigra gâsta, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 31. Đet hî ne oferfêrdan *ne transirent*, Kent. Gl. 275. Se môr swâ brâd swâ man mæg on twâm wucum oferfêran, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 34. II. *to come upon* or *across, meet with:*—Se here fêrde intô Myrcean and fordydon eall đæt hê oferfêrde, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. v. ofer-faran.

ofer-fêre. v. un-oferfêre *and next word.*

ofer-fêrness, e; *f. Possibility of being crossed:*—On twâm stôwum is oferfêrnes *duobus tantum in locis est transmeabilis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 21.

ofer-firr, e; *f. Too great distance:*—Hit is feáwum mannum cûđ for đære oferfyrre *insula Thule, quae per infinitum a ceteris separata, vix paucis nota habetur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 21.

ofer-flêdan *to overflood, overflow, inundate, cover with water:*—Seó eá Nilus oferflêtt (-flêd, MS. M.: -flêt, MSS. P. L.) eall đæt Egiptisce land, and stent oferflêde hwîlon mônaþ hwîlon leng *the river Nile floods all the land of Egypt, and continues in a state of overflow sometimes a month, sometimes longer*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 23. [*Ger.* über-fluthen.]

ofer-flêde; *adj. Overflowing its banks.* v. preceding word. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-fluatida *superfluitas: Ger.* über-fluth *overflowing* (*of a river*).]

ofer-fleón *to fly over:*—Ic oferfleó *supervolo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. [*In* Beo. Th. 5043; B. 2525 *it might be better to take* ofer *separate from* fleón:—Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleón fôtes trem *I mean not to flee the dragon* [*by retiring*] *over even part of a foot's space.*]

ofer-flîtan *to overcome in a contest, to confute:*—Hê đê æt sunde oferflât, hæfde mâre mægen, Beo. Th. 1039; B. 517. Ymb done tîman wæs gegaderad iii. hund biscepa and eahtatiéne hiene tô oferflîtanne (*to confute Arius*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 1.

ofer-flôwan. I. *to overflow, cover with water:*—Seó eá đæt land middeweard oferfleów mid fôtes þicce flôde, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. II. *to overflow, pass beyond bounds:*—Gôd gemet, geheápod and oferflôwende hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm, Lk. Skt. 6, 38.

ofer-flôwend; *adj. Superfluous:*—Îdel and oferflôwend byþ eal đæt tôforan đysum is, R. Ben. 91, 4.

ofer-flôwendlice; *adv. Superfluously:*—Oferflôwenlîce *superflue*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 57.

ofer-flôwend-, flôwed-, flôwen-ness, e; *f. Superfluity, exuberance:*—Oferflôwenes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 9. Oferflôwendnys *affluentia*, 41, 10. Eall hit byþ oferflôwendnyss and îdel tôforan đisum, R. Ben. 90, 5. Mid heora ouerflôwednesse ne gedrîfen đa gebrôđru, 60, 17: 108, 5. Gif hit gelimpþ for oferflôwennysse metes (*ex superfluitate cibi*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 30. Hê ne dranc mid oferflôwendnysse, Homl. Th. i. 168, 12: ii. 218, 30. Wê nellaþ habban ûs tô lifes bricum, ac tô oferflôwednyssum, 540, 11.

ofer-flôwness, e; *f. Superfluity, overflowing:*—Oferflôwnes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 69. Oferflôuwnys (*superfluitas*) đæs gecyndes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 1. Of oferflôwnysse, S. 496, 37. His lichoma mid oforflôwnessum gefrætwod wæs, Blickl. Homl. 195, 12.

ofer-fôn *to seize:*—Oferfêng *obuncabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 69. Þeódric đone þegn oferfêng, hêht healdan đone hererinc, Met. 1, 69. Đâ genâman him æfëst tô đa ealdormen đara sacerda, and hine sylfne oferfêngon, Blickl. Homl. 177, 21. Hê hiene oferfôn hêt, and âhôn, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 32. Oferfangen *comprehensus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fâhan *rapere.*] v. ofer-feng.

ofer-froren *frozen over:*—Đâ wæs Donua seó eá swîđe oferfroren, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 1: 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17.

ofer-full; *adj. Over-full:*—Oferfull *crapulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. [*Goth.* ufar-fulls: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-foll *crapulatus.*]

ofer-fylgan, -fylgean; *p.* de *To pursue, persecute, attack:*—Gif đæm môde mon tô ungemetlîce mid đære þreápunga oferfylgþ *si mentem immoderata increpatio affligit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 15. Đonne đa iersigendan menn ôđrum monnum oferfylgeaþ tô đon suîđe đæt hit mon forberan ne mæg *cum ita iracundi alios impetunt, ut declinari non possint*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 10. Assael hine unwærlîce mid anwealde þreátode and him oferfylgde *hunc* (*Abner*) *cum Asael vi incautae praecipitationis impeteret*, Swt. 295, 14.

ofer-fyll, e; -fyllu (o); *indecl. f. Overfulness, repletion, surfeit, excess in eating* or *in drinking:*—Gŷfernys vel oferfil *gastrimargia*, Wrt. Voc.

i. 27, 21. Oferfyl *aplestia*, ii. 10, 12. Ælc oferfyl fēt unhælo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Nǽfre oferfyl ne filige, forðī nis cristenum monnum nān þing swā wiðerweardlīc swā swā oferfyl, R. Ben. 63, 19-21. Seó oferfyll simle fēt unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27: Blickl. Homl. 37, 14. Wið manegum ādlum ða ðe cumaþ of oferfyllo, Lchdm. ii. 178, 10: 244, 4. Hit gelimpeþ of oferfylle ... for oferfyllo (*ex crapula*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 36-42. On oferfylle (oferfyllo, Lind. Rush.) *in crapula*, Lk. Skt. 21, 34: Blickl. Homl. 159, 18. Ðū scealt druncen fleón, and ða oferfylle ealle forlǽtan, Dōm. L. 32, 75. Nīwes wīnes oferfelle *musti crapulam*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 18. Þurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hȳ forworhton, Wulfst. 166, 29. [*Goth.* ufar-fullei: *O. H. Ger.* ubarfullī *crapula*.]

ofer-fyllan *to fill to overflowing*, (of eating) *to feed to excess*:—Oferfylled *crapulatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 56. Hȳ beoþ oferfyllede ōþ spīweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. [*Goth.* ufar-fulljan.]

ofer-gǽgan *to transgress*:—Hwī ofergǽge gē Godes word *cur transgredimini verbum Domini?* Num. 14, 41. v. for-gǽgan *and next word.*

ofer-gǽgedness, e; *f. Transgression*:—Wē sceolon mid geswince ūs metes tilian for Adames ofergǽgednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12: 486, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13. v. for-gǽgedness *and preceding word.*

ofer-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān. I. *to overspread*:—Seó lyft ofergǽþ ealne middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 272, 17. II. *to overrun* (*a country, as a victorious army does*), *to conquer*:—Se here fōr tō Sandwīc, and swā ðanon tō Gipeswīc, and ðæt eall ofereode, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4. Wǽndon ðæt hē sceolde ðet land ofergān, 1070; Erl. 207, 24. Hī hæfdon ðā ofergān .i. Eást-Engle, and .ii. Eást-Sexe ..., 1011; Erl. 144, 33. III. *to pass a point* or *limit*:—Ic ofergaa wall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 30. Hē ofergǽþ ðone sūðran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 14. Gemǽre ðū settest ðæt nā hī ofergāþ (*transgredientur*), Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ofereode *excederit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 41. III a. *to pass a moral limit, to transgress*:—Forhwon leorneras ðīne ofergǽþ gesetnisse ðara ældra, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 2. IV. *to pass across, traverse, cross*:—Hē ofereode steáp stānhliþo, Beo. Th. 2820; B. 1408. Hī ða Reádan Sǽ ofereodon, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 27: Beo. Th. 5911; B. 2959. V. *to pass, pass off* or *away, be over, come to an end*:—Hū hrædlīce se eorþlīca hlīsa ofergǽþ, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 30. Ðæt ilce yfel ofereode būtan geblōte *pestilentia sine ullis sacrificiorum satisfactionibus sedata est*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Ða geswinc ðe ofergān sculon *quod transeundo laboratur*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 31. V a. *impers. with gen. To be over* (*with anything*):—Ðæs ofereode ðisses swā mæg *it is all over with that, so may it be with this, that trouble is over, so may this be*, Exon. Th. pp. 377–379; Deór. 7, etc. VI. *to come upon, attack* (of disease, sleep, etc.):—Wæterseócnyss hine ofereode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Hine slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. v. ofer-gangan.

ofer-gangan. I. *to cross* (*a boundary*):—Ic ofergange (*transgrediar*) weall, Ps. Spl. 17, 31. Heora ǽnig ōðres ne dorste mearc ofergangan, Met. 20, 71. II. *to conquer*:—Gē feónda gehwone ofergangaþ, Cd. Th. 213, 33; Exod. 561 [cf. Orm. 10228: To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod þatt wollde hemm oferrganngenn]. III. *to pass, pass off, be over*:—Hié gebidon ðæt se ege ofergongen wæs, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31. IV. *to come upon* (of sleep):—Mec slǽp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rä. 41, 10. [*Goth.* ufar-gaggan.] v. ofer-gān.

ofer-gapian *to neglect, disregard*:—Ne hē þurh ðone trūwan his sacerdhādes ofergapige (ofergumige, other MS.) his gehȳrsumnysse *let not the priest through trust in his priesthood be careless of his obedience*, R. Ben. 112, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* geffida *consideratio.*]

ofer-geáre; *adj. Old, superannuated*:—Gif wyrm ete ða tēþ genim ofergeáre holenrinde, Lchdm. ii. 50, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* über-jährig *superannuated.*] Cf. þrī-geáre.

ofer-geatu, e; *f. Oblivion*:—Ða his cwide weoldan on ofergeate hæbben (*would have it buried in oblivion*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* habe in āgezze *obliviscere*, Grff. iv. 279), Ps. Th. 128, 6. Cf. be-geatu.

ofer-gedrync, es: *n. Excessive drinking* or *feasting*:—Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-gedyre, es; *n. A lintel*:—Smīton on ǽgðer gedyre and on ða ofergedyru *ponent super utrumque postem et in superliminaribus domorum*, Ex. 12, 7. v. ofer-dyre.

ofer-gemet, es; *n. Excess*:—Suā oft suā wē ūre hand dōþ tō ūrum mūþe for giéfernesse ofergemet (*per immoderatum usum*), Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-gamez; *adj. supervacuus.*]

ofer-genga, an; *m. One who goes over* or *beyond*:—Gif hē biþ on .xi. nihta ealdne mōnan se biþ landes ofergenga *if he is born on the eleventh of the month, he will be a traveller about the land*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 1: 160, 30.

ofer-geong, es; *m. A going across*; transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Cf. forþ-geong.

ofer-geótan *to cover by pouring, to suffuse*:—Ðara deófla þeóstro hē oforgeát mid his ðæm scīnendan leóhte *he overcame the darkness of the devils by pouring upon it his shining light*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8. Dreórige hleór sealtum dropum ofergeótaþ *suffuse the mournful face with tears*, Dōm. L. 4, 36. Ðæt scyp wearþ ofergoten (*operiretur*) mid ȳðum, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Mid swāte ofergoten, Glostr. Frag. 104, 17. Mid wōpe ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 2.

ofer-geotol, -geotolian. v. ofer-gitol, -gitolian.

ofer-gesett *placed above* (*others*):—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða underþióddan on ōðre ða ofergesettan *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 15, 23.

ofer-getimbran *to raise a building*:—On ðæm stāne hī ciricean ofergetimbredon *they raised a church on that rock*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 5.

ofer-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *a superstructure*:—Ðæs heáhaltares ofergeweorc *cibborium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 15. II. *a tomb, mausoleum*:—Mētton ofergeworke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. Gē sind gelīce gemēttum ofergeweorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. ofer-weorc.

ofer-gewrit, es; *n. A superscription, an inscription*:—Hwæs anlīcnys, ys ðis and ofergewrit (*suprascribtio*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 475. Ofergewritum *epigrammatibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 23.

ofer-gīfre; *adj. Over-greedy, gluttonous*; gulae deditus, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 4: 43; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-gīman *to neglect, disregard*:—Gif hwā ðis ofergȳme, R. Ben. 129, 9. Gif hē āðor dyde, oððe ofergīmde, oððe forgeat, 71, 15. Ðæs git ofergȳmdon Hǽlendes word, Cd. Th. 295, 14; Sat. 486. Cf. ofergumian.

ofer-gimness, e; *f. Watching over, observation*:—Mið ofergēmnise *cum observatione*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 20.

ofer-gitan *to forget, neglect*:—Ealle þeóda ða ðe ofergitaþ (*oblivisciuntur*) God, Ps. Spl. 9, 18. Ic ofergeat (*oblitus sum*) etan, 101, 5. Sum wȳf ofergeat hyre cyld slǽpende, Shrn. 150, 30. Hī ofergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*obliti sunt*) ðæt hī hlāfas ne nāmon, Mk. Skt. 8, 14. Hié ofergeáton Godes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. Spec ... ðæt hié ofergieton (sȳn ofeſgytende, MS. B.) ðisse sǽwe ege, St. And. 8. 15. Ne ofergit ðū þearfan, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 14. Ofergyt, 73, 24. Oferget, Ps. Surt. 73, 23. Nylle ðū ofergiten *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Spl. 102, 2. Ofergeotan, Nar. 45, 7. Wǽre ðū ofergeotende mīnre bysne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 17. Ān nis of ðām ofergyten, Lk. Skt. 12, 6.

ofer-gitness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—On ðam lande ðe ofergytnes on eardige (this seems to correspond to *in terra oblivionis*, v. 12), Ps. Th. 87, 11. On ofergetnisse *in oblivione*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 6.

ofer-gitol, -geotol; *adj. Forgetful, oblivious*:—Ne eom ic ofergitol (-gittul, Ps. Th.) *non sum oblitus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 61: 9, 19: 9 second, 13. Ofergittol, Ps. Th. 118, 41. Worda ðīnra ofergittul, 118, 15. Ofergyttol, 118, 43. Ne sȳ ofergyttol ac gemyndig, R. Ben. 24, 1. Nā ofergeotol ðara gebeda his þearfena, Ps. Th. 9, 12. Ofergeottul, 102, 2. Ofergeatul *obliviosus*, Rtl. 29, 7. Ofergeotele wē ne sind *obliti non sumus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 18. Ofergeotulæ (-geotole, Ps. Th.), 43, 21. Ofergeotole, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 5.

ofer-gitolian; *p.* ode *To forget, be forgetful of*:—Nō ofergeoteliu word ðīn *non obliviscar sermones tuos*, Ps. Surt. 118, 16. Ofergeotulas ðū *oblivisceris*, 12, 1. Ofergeoteliaþ *obliviscimini*, 49, 22. Alle þeóde ða ðe ofergeoteliaþ Dryhten, 9, 18. Ne ofergeotela ðū, 9, 33. Ofergeotelien *obliviscantur*, 58, 12.

ofer-gitolness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—Ofergitolnys (-geotulnis, Ps. Surt.) *oblivio*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 9, 19. Wið ða ādle ðe man litargum hāteþ, ðæt ys on ūre geþeóde ofergytulnys (-gittolnes, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 200, 8. In eorþan ofergytolnysse *in terra oblivionis*, Ps. Spl. 87, 13. Ða unþeáwas oft ābisegien ðæt mōd mid ofergiotulnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Ic eom myd earmlīcre ofergiotolnesse ofseten, Shrn. 198, 21. On ofergeotolnisse, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Ofergeottolnisse *oblivionem*, Rtl. 61, 14. Ofergiottulnisso *ignorantias*, 167, 31.

ofer-glenged; *part. Over-ornamented, too much adorned*:—Ne mōt nān preóst beón on his girlum tō ranc, ne mid golde oferglæncged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 10.

ofer-grǽdig; *adj. Over-greedy, too covetous*:—Menn beóþ ofergrǽdige woruldgestreóna, Wulfst. 81, 13.

ofer-gumian; *p.* ode *To neglect, be careless about*:—Ne hē ofergumige ða hȳrsumnesse ðæs hālgan regoles, R. Ben. 113, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* guma at einu *to take heed to a thing*: *O. Sax.* far-gumôn *to neglect.*] v. ofer-gīman.

ofer-gyldan *to cover* or *ornament with gold*:—Ic ofergylde *auro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39. Ealle ða græftas gē ofergyldaþ mid cræfte, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 61. On ofergildum hrægle *in vestitu deaurato*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 16. ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 26. Ða ofergyldan saglas sceolden stician on ðǽm gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 22.

ofer-gylden; *adj. Gilded, covered with gold*:—Gif hē begytaþ ðæt hē hæbbe byrne and helm and ofergyldene (cf. golde fæted, ll. 8–9) sweord, L. Wg. 10; Th. i. 188, 21.

ofer-gyrd *overgirt*:—Ofergyrdum *recincta*, Germ. 394, 236.

ofer-habban (?) *to command, govern*:—Hȳ mōstan ðām læppan friþ gebicgean ðe hȳ under cyngces hand oferhæfdon [geweald ofer hæfdon (?)], L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 14.

ofer-hacele, an; *f. A cope, hood;* cappa, L. Ecg. C. 10, note; Th. ii. 140, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hökull *a surplice.*]

ofer-heáfod; *adv. Generally, in every case:*—Ælc man oferheáfod sceolde cennan his gebyrde and his âre on ðære byrig ðe hē tō gehȳrde, Homl. Th. i. 30, 4. [*Ger.* über-haupt.]

ofer-heáh; *adj. Excessively high:*—Æsc byþ oferheáh, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 23; Rūn. 26.

ofer-healdan *to hold over, delay to do, neglect:*—Gif se gereáfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx. scill., L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 11. Cf. ofer-hebban.

ofer-healfheáfod *the upper half of the head:*—Forheáfod *anciput*, æfteweard heáfod *occiput*, oferhealfheáfod *sinciput*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 42–44.

ofer-hebban *to pass by, neglect, omit:*—Gif hit (*the holding a gemōt*) hwā oferhebbe (-habbe, MS. B.) bēte swā wē ǣr cwǣdon, L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 23. Gif hē āht ðæs oferhæbbe ðe on ūrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 33. Ic wāt ðæt ic his sceal fela oferhebban *ego cogor fateri me praeterire plurima*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 1. Hit þencþ fela gōdra weorca tō wyrcanne, gif hē worldāre hæbbe, and wile hit oferhebban, siððan hē hié hæfþ, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 16. [For ever hem (*the poor*) thou overhaf, Mapes 341, 1: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-hevan *praeterire, transire.*] Cf. ofer-healdan.

ofer-helian *to cover over, conceal:*—Neahte þeóstru ðū oferhelast (*detegis*), Hymn. Surt. 12, 12. Oferhelaþ *contegit*, 23, 11. Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 4. Gif hwā pytt ādelfe and hine ne oferhelie (*operuerit*), Ex. 21, 33. Tō oferhelianne, Glostr. Frag. 102, 2. Beón oferheled *obtegi*, Germ. 389, 22. Nis nān þing oferheled (*opertum*) ðe ne beó unheled, Lk. Skt. 12, 2.

ofer-helmian *to overshadow:*—Wudu wæter oferhelmaþ, Beo. Th. 2733; B. 1364.

ofer-heortness, e; *f. Excessive feeling:*—Mid oferheortnesse hē him wæs wānigende ǣgðer ge his āgene heardsǣlþa ge ealles ðæs folces *with bursting heart he was bewailing both his own and the people's hard fortune*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20.

ofer-hergian *to ravage:*—Ceólwulf oferhergeade (-ode, MS. E.) Cantware, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 10: 865; Erl. 70, 34. Eádweard oferhergade eall hira land, 905; Erl. 98, 20: 933; Erl. 110, 28. Hæþne men oferhergeadon (-odon, MS. E.) Sceápīge, 832; Erl. 64, 18. Ða Gotan eów hwōn oferhergedon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 20. Heora land tō bismere oferhergodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23.

ofer-hīdig, -higd, -hige. v. ofer-hygdig, -hygd, -hyge.

ofer-higian *to overreach* (?):—Sinc eáþe mæg gold on grunde gumcynnes gehwone oferhigian hȳde se ðe wylle *easily may treasure, gold in the ground, overreach every man* (i. e. *make the effort at concealment vain*), *hide it who will*, Beo. Th. 5525; B. 2766.

ofer-hīran. I. *not to listen to, to disregard, disobey:*—Ðē ealle gesceafta heórsumiaþ . . . būtan men ānum, se ðē oferheórþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10. Swā weorþlīcne sige hæfde swā hē ǣr unweorþlīce ðara goda biscepum oferhīrde (*he disregarded the prohibition of the augurs*), Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 4. Hié þurh his lāre oferhiérdon ðǣm godum, 4, 12; Swt. 210, 2. II. *to overhear, hear:*—Swā ic mid mīnum eárum oferhȳrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Se opeling (*Phalaris*) ǣgðer hæfde, ge his plegan ge his gewill, ðonne hē ðara manna (*those shut up in the brazen bull*) tintrego oferhiérde, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28. Gē sylfe swutele gesāwon, and eác oferhȳrdan ða bletsunge, Wulfst. 176, 4.

ofer-hīre; *adj. Disobedient, regardless:*—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ǣnigne man wite Gode oferhȳre, oððe on heáfodleahtrum yfele befealene, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22.

ofer-hīrness, e; *f. Disobedience, disregard, neglect, contempt:*—Ungelimp mid oferhȳrnysse Godes beboda geearnod, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 12. But it occurs chiefly as a legal term *the disregard of an authoritative enactment* or *the fine for such disregard*, amounting to 120 shillings. Some of the offences to which it applies may be seen from the following passages:—Gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sȳ hē cyninges oferhȳrnesse scyldig, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 14. Ðæt se wǣre, ðe rihtes wyrnde, scyldig æt þriddan cyrre cyninges oferhȳrnesse ðæt is .cxx. scill., 2; Th. i. 160, 16. Ne underfō nān man ōðres mannes man būtan ðæs lēafe ðe hē ǣr fyligde. Gif hit hwā dō, bēte mīne oferhȳrnesse, 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Gif hwā gemōt forsitte þrīwa, gilde ðæs cynges oferhȳrnesse . . . Gif hē nylle ða oferhȳrnesse syllan, ðonne rīdan ða yldestan men . . . Gif hwā nylle rīdan mid his gefēran, gilde cynges oferhȳrnesse, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 26–210, 1. Gif hwā hreám gehȳre and hine forsitte, gylde ðæs cynges oferhȳrnysse, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 18. Ne quis pecuniam puram et recte appendentem sonet, monetetur in quocunque portu monetetur, in regno meo, super overhyrnessam meam, L. Eth. iv. 6; Th. i. 302, 15. Gē (gerēfan) hīraþ, cwæþ se cyngc, hwæt gē gelǣstan sculan be (*on pain of incurring*) mīnre oferhȳrnysse, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 15. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. s. v. [Cf. *Goth.* ufar-hauseins *disregard, disobedience.*]

ofer-hlæstan *to overload:*—Mid ðære herehȳþe Rōmāne oferhlæstan heora scipa, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 18, 27. Hió (*the ships*) mon ne mehte mid monnum oferhlæstan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11.

ofer-hleápan *to overleap, pass by jumping:*—Ic oferhleápe *transitio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 40. *Saltus lunae*, ðæt is, ðæs mōnan hlȳp, for ðan ðe hē oferhlȳpþ ǣnne dæg, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24. Ðæt hors slōg on ðam wege oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. All eorþlīc þing wæs oferhleápende (*transiliens*), 2, 7; S. 509, 14. v. next word.

ofer-hleápend, es; *m. One who overleaps;* transilitor, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 41.

ofer-hleóðor; *adj. Not hearing, inattentive to sound:*—Se ðe ǣrest eáran worhte hū se oferhleódur ǣfre wurde *qui plantavit aurem, non audiet?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ofer-hleóðrian. I. *to outsound, exceed in sound:*—Ðeáh ānra gehwylc hæbbe gyldene bȳman, and ealra bȳmena gehwylc hæbbe .xii. hleóðor, and hleóðra gehwylc sȳ heofone heárre and helle deópre, ðonne ðæs hālgan cantices se gyldena organ hē hȳ ealle oferhleóðraþ, and ealle ða ōðre hē ādȳfeþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 12. II. *to exceed* (?):—Ne frign ðū unc nōhtes mā for ðon wit habbaþ oferhleóðred [-leóred (?)] ðæt gemǣre uncres leóhtes *cave ne nos ulterius scisciteris jam excede terminos luci nostri*, Nar. 32, 7.

ofer-hlifian. I. *to tower above, rise high above:*—Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlifaþ, Exon. Th. 206, 3; Ph. 121. II. *to exceed, surpass, excel:*—Ofer[h]lyfaþ *praecellat, superemineat*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 48. Hē ōðre oferhlifaþ *ceteris praeeminet*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 1. Iohannes ealle heáhfæderas and Godes wītgan oferhlifaþ, Shrn. 95, 10. III. *to tower over in a threatening manner:*—Oferhlifode ege heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 36. Ofer[h]lifiende *minaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 47.

ofer-hlifung, e; *f. Eminence, sublimity, excellence:*—Oferhlifung *eminentia, sublimitas, celsitudo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 37. Oferhlifinge *excellentiae*, Germ. 393, 52.

ofer-hlūd; *adj. Over-loud, noisy, clamorous:*—Oferhlūd *clamosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 61. v. next word.

ofer-hlȳde; *adj. Over-loud, noisy:*—Hē ne sȳ oferhlȳde on stefne, R. Ben. 30, 14. v. preceding word.

ofer-hlȳp, es; *m. A leap across* or *over, a bound:*—Ðes *saltus*, ðæt is ðes mōnan oferhlȳp, Anglia viii. 308, 24. For ðæs mōnan oferhlȳpe *id est, propter saltum*, 316, 43. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hlaup.]

ofer-hlȳttrian *to clarify, strain:*—Ic oferhlȳttrige *eliquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

ofer-hoga, an; *m. One who despises, a contemptuous, proud person:*—Se biþ Godes oferhoga ðe Godes bodan oferhogiaþ, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 31. Hēr sȳn on earde oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Oferhogan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 122: 139, 6. Oferhogum *superbis*, 122, 4. Oferhogan *superbos*, ii. p. 200, 16.

ofer-hogian *to despise, contemn, scorn, disdain:*—Moyses symle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan. Se ðe Godes bebod oferhogaþ, hē biþ on hǣðenra onlīcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12–13. Sum fearhrȳðer ðæs ōðres ceápes gefērscipe oferhogode, 199, 4. Hē ælce unsīuernysse oferhogode Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 36. Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē āðer dyde, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 21: Beo. Th. 4679; B. 2345. Hié ealle worlde weán oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16, 20. Oferhoga hī, and ādrīf hī fram ðē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Warniaþ ðæt gē ne oferhogian ǣnne of ðysum lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 10. Ða gȳmeleásan and ða oferhogiendan hē sceal mid wordum þreágan, R. Ben. 13. 15. v. *preceding and next words and* ofer-hycgan.

ofer-hogiend, es; *m. A despiser, contemner:*—Gyf hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ his yldrena geboda oferhogiend, R. Ben. 48, 6.

ofer-holt *a forest of spears which rise over the heads of those who bear them* (?):—Hié gesāwon fyrd Faraonis forþ ongangan oferholt wegan eóred līxan *they* (*the Israelites*) *saw Pharaoh's host advance, saw a forest of spears move* (or *saw them bearing a forest of spears*), *saw the band glitter*, Cd. Th. 187, 27; Exod. 157.

ofer-hragan *to come in storms* (?):—Wǣtum hē oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga geatu *it* (*snow*) *comes in damp storms on cities' gates, and breaks them*, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305. [Cf. *Icel.* hragla *to sleet;* hregg *a storm.*]

ofer-hrēfan *to roof over, cover with a roof, cover:*—Ðē oferhrēf ufan mid hwītle *cover yourself over from above with a cloak*, Lchdm. ii. 76, 22. Porticas ealle swīðe fægere oferhrȳfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 25.

ofer-hrēran *to overthrow:*—Oferhrȳred *dirute*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 13. Oferhrērede *obrutos*, 62, 71.

ofer-hrops *voracity:*—Ic brūce ðisum mettum mid sȳfernysse swā swā dafnaþ munuce næs mid oferhropse *vescor his cibis cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5.

ofer-hrȳfan, -hrȳred. v. ofer-hrēfan, -hrēran.

ofer-hycgan *to despise, contemn, disdain, scorn:*—Gif hē ðis (*lying at the feet of his superior*) oferhigþ and hit dōn nelle, R. Ben. 131, 7. Ðonne se mon oferhygþ (Hatt. MS. oferhȳþ) ðæt hē bió gelīc ōðrum monnum *dum homo hominibus esse similis dedignatur*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 112, 3. Wē hine mid swā micle māran unryhte oferhycgeaþ swā hē læs forhogaþ ðæt hē ūs ðonne giet tō him spane, siððan wē hiene oferhycggeaþ *tanto graviori improbitate contemnitur, quanto contemtus adhuc vocare non dedignatur*, 52, 4; Swt. 407, 17–19. Ðeáh hī hine oferhogden, ne for-

hogde hē hī nō, Swt. 405, 31. Đa lytegan sint tō manianne đæt hī oferhycggen (-hycgen, Cott. MSS.) đæt hié wieton, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. Oferhige hī and ādrīf hī fram đē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8 note. Utan oferhycgan helm đone miclan, Cd. Th. 280, 7; Sat. 252: 283, 15; Sat. 305. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-hugjan *contemnere, aspernere:* cf. *Goth.* ufar-hugjan *to be puffed up.*] v. ofer-hogian.

ofer-hȳd, -hȳdig. v. ofer-hygd, -hygdig.

ofer-hygd, -hȳd, e; *f.:* es; *n.:* -hygdu, -hȳdu (o); *indecl. f.* [the plural is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-mēde, -mēttu]. **I.** in a bad sense, *pride, arrogance:*—Hæfde hig ofyrhigd (-hȳd, MS. T.) *tenuit eos superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6. Oferhigd *supercilio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 20. Oferhygd, Cd. Th. 21, 22; Gen. 328. Wlenco, oferhȳd, 258, 21; Dan. 679. Đæs oferhȳdes ord, 272, 3; Sat. 114. Se is kyning ofer eall đa bearn oferhygde (-hȳde, Cott. MSS.) *ipse est rex super universos filios superbiae*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 22. In oferhygde *in superbia*, Ps. Surt. 16, 10: 58, 13. Hū mycel yfel đē gelamp for dīnre gītsunga and oforhȳdo and for dīnum īdlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. Hī druncennesse and oferhȳdo wǣron heora swiran underþeóddende *ebrietati, animositati, sua colla subdentes*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. Sum on oferhygdo þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 314, 33; Mōd. 23. Nō wē oferhygdu (*or pl.?*) ānes monnes māran fundon, 118, 15; Gū. 240. Đæt heofenlīce rīce đæt đa ǣrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gīfernesse and oferhygde, 25, 1. Se dōeþ oferhygde *qui facit superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 100, 7. Đa dōeþ oferhygd, 30, 24. Đās þing wē sculon forgān oferhȳd gȳtsunge . . . *ab his debemus nos abstinere, a superbia, et avaritia* . . . , L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 28. Næfde hē on him nāđer ne yrre ne oferhȳd, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 8. Him oninnan oferhygda dǣl weaxeþ, Beo. Th. 3485; B. 1740. Oferhȳda, 3525; B. 1760. Đa setl đe deófol for his oforhygdum of āworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 121, 35. For oferhygdum, 156, 13: Cd. Th. 268, 4; Sat. 50: 269, 6; Sat. 69. Ne gedafenaþ đē đæt đū andsware mid oferhygdum sēce, Andr. Kmbl. 638; An. 319. Hwæt is wuldor đīn đe đū oferhygdum upp ārǣrdest, 2637; An. 1320. Þurh oferhygda, Exon. Th. 316, 23; Mōd. 53. Hē oferhȳda āgan wolde *he would give way to pride*, Cd. Th. 287, 20; Sat. 370. **II.** in a good sense, *honourable pride* (?), *high spirit:*—Gif đū gesāwe sumne swīđe wīsne man đe hæfde swīđe gōda oferhȳda and wǣre đeáh swīđe earm hwæđer đū woldest cweþan đæt hē wǣre unwyrþe anwealdes and weorþscipes *si quem sapientia praeditum videres, num posses eum vel reverentia, vel ea, qua praeditus est, sapientia, non dignum putare?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huht, -hucti *superbia.*]

ofer-hygd; *adj. Proud:*—Oferhygdum ēgan *superbo oculo*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Oferhygde (sic MS.) *superbi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Đa oferhygdan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 78: 118, 21. Āgyld edleán oferhygdum *redde retributionem superbis*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 2. Tōstrægd oferhygd *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 51.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig, es; *n. Pride:*—Đonne hī oferhȳdig up āhōfan and him wōhgodu worhtan and grōfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 58.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, haughty:*—Hē eode tō reordum mid tōcumendum mannum. Đā tǣlde hine ān oferhȳdig bisceop for đon, Shrn. 129, 28. Đone oferhygdgan *superbum*, Ps. Surt. 88, 11. Đā wǣron hī æfter æþelborennysse oferhȳdige, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8. Đa oferhȳdegan, Ps. Th. 118, 78. Ēgan oferhygdigra *oculos superborum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 28: 118, 69. Ofyrhȳdigra, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Đū eallum oferhȳdigum eáþmōdnesse forgifest, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Oferhȳdegum eágum *superbo oculo*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Fyll đa oferhȳdigan, 73, 22. Đa oferhygdego *superbos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huctig *superbus.*]

ofer-hygdigian *to be proud:*—Đonne oferhygdgaþ se ārleása *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Surt. 9, 23.

ofer-hyge (?), es; *m. Pride, arrogance:*—Đū mē oferhige (*or* ofer hige? mē ofer corresponding to *super me* in the Latin) on ealle gelǣddest *omnes elationes tuas super me induxisti*, Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ofer-hylmend, es; *m. One who conceals, who does not act openly:*—Ic oferhylmend ealle getealde đa on eorþan yfele wǣron *praevaricantes reputavi omnes peccatores terrae*, Ps. Th. 118, 119. [Cf. *Icel.* hylma yfir *to hide, conceal* (as a law phrase); yfir-hylma *to hide, cloak;* yfir-hylming *a hiding, cloaking.*]

ofer-hȳran, -hȳre, -hȳrness. v. ofer-hīran, -hīre, -hīrness.

ofer-hyrned; *adj. Having horns above:*—Úr bȳþ oferhyrned, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 8; Rūn. 2.

oferian; *p.* ode *To exalt:*—Geoferode *sublimati, exaltati*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 47.

ofer-ild, e; *f. Very great age:*—Him se deáþ geneálǣcþ for đære oferylde, Wulfst. 147, 27.

ofering, e; *f. Superfluity:*—Gif đū ofer gemet itst ođđe drincst ođđe clāþa đē mā on hæfst đonne đū þurfe seó ofering đē wurþ tō sāre *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, quod infuderes fiet noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hē wilnigen mid oferinge hiora gītsunga gefyllan *qui abundantiam suam ambitus superfluitate metiantur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 14.

ofer-irnan.. **I.** *to pass by running, cross:*—Đa hwīle đe se mōna đære sceade ord oferyrnþ *while the moon is crossing the point of the shadow*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. **II.** *to run over, go over a subject:*—Nū wille wē eft oferyrnan đa ylcan godspellīcan endebyrdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 104, 7. Wē wyllaþ scortlīce oferyrnan đa dīgelystan word, 202, 29. **III.** *to come upon with violence, overwhelm, to come upon with surprise:*—Seó sǣ oferarn Pharao and ealle his crætu, ii. 194, 27. Mē slǣp oferarn *cum mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33.

ofer-lād, e; *f. A carrying across, translation:*—Oferlād *translationem*, Rtl. 62, 19. v. lād, **III.**

ofer-lǣdan *to oppress:*—Đā wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan eall oferlǣded; and unhiérlīc storm of đæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. [Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire ouerlede þe comune, Piers. P. 3, 314: *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrledyñ *opprimo;* ovyrledare *oppressor;* ovyrledynge *oppressio.*]

ofer-læg, es; *n. A cloak:*—Oberlagu *amfibula* (amfibulum *birrum villosum*, Isidore), Txts. 111, 1.

ofer-leóf; *adj. Exceedingly dear:*—Ēđel byþ oferleóf ǽghwylcum men, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 3; Rūn. 23.

ofer-leóran. **I.** *to pass, pass away, pass by:*—Hē oferlióræs (-lióraþ, Rush.) from deáþe in līfe *transiet a morte in vitam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. Oferleóraþ *transeant*, p. 4, 10. Oferhlióras *transibunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 31. Đætte oferleórade (*transiret*) đió tīd, 14, 35. Tíd đætte hē oferlióde of đissum middengeorde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. Oferleórdun *transierunt*, Ps. Surt. 118, 136. Oferleór *transfer*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 42. Oferlióra *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 42. **II.** *to pass moral bounds, deviate from right, transgress:*—Hæftas heársume đæs hālgan word lyt oferleórdun, Exon. Th. 145, 21; Gū. 698. Oferlióende *praevaricantes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 119. Ofyrleórynde, -lióende, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 119. v. next word.

ofer-leórness, e; *f. Deviation from right, transgression:*—Dōnde oferleórnisse *facientes praevaricationes*, Ps. Surt. 100, 3.

ofer-libban *to outlive, survive:*—Wes đet lond becueden his brōđar, gif hē Cyneþrýđe oferlifde, Chart. Th. 465, 19. Lāf ođđe oferlibbende *superstes*, Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-lebēn.]

oferlīce; *adj. Excessively:*—Hī mid heora synnum swā oferlīce swýđe God gegræmedon, đæt hē lēt Engla here heora eard gewinnan, Wulfst. 166, 18: 83, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-ligr *excessive.*]

ofer-līhtan *to outshine:*—Seó sunne oferlīht ealle ōđre steorran and geþióstraþ mid hire leóhte, Bt. 9, tit.; Fox xii. 2.

ofer-līđan *to cross* (*water*), *sail across:*—Āstīgende on scipe oferlād (*transfretavit*) đone sǣe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 1: Shrn. 88, 28: Cd. Th. 200, 26; Exod. 362. Oferlīđan *transire, transfretare*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 50. [*Goth.* ufar-leiþan.]

ofer-lufu, e, an; *f. Excessive love:*—Seó oferlufu eorþan gestreóna, Wulfst. 149, 4: 263, 24.

ofer-mæcga, an; *m. A man superior to others, an illustrious person:*—Ofermæcga spræc dýre Dryhtnes þegn (*the angel sent to save Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 21; Gu. 664. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-menni *a mighty champion.*]

ofer-mægen, es; *n. Superior* or *overwhelming force:*—Wið ofermægenes egsan, Cd. Th. 127, 27; Gen. 2117. Hē hæfde wīgena tō lyt wið ofermægene, Elen. Kmbl. 128; El. 64. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnǽgdon mid ofermægene, Beo. Th. 5827; B. 2917. Forst and snāw mid ofermægene eorþan þeccaþ, Exon. Th. 215, 6; Ph. 249. Him on swađe fylgeþ Á ofermægene, Salm. Kmbl. 187; Sal. 93. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-meginōn *praevalere: Ger.* über-macht: *Icel.* ofr-efli *overwhelming force.*]

ofer-mēned (?) *made too common* (?), *trite:*—Ofermēned *contrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 43: 92, 37.

ofer-mæstan *to over-fatten:*—Swā đæt ūre līchama ne wurþe ofermæst tō īdelum lustum, Bd. Whelc. 228, 25.

ofer-mǽte; *adj. Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate, immense:*—Ofermǽte *insolens*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 10. Moyses behelede đa ofermǽtan bierhto his ondwlitan, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 19. God hyra ofermǽtan ofermētto genyđerode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27. Hē hēt đa ofermǽtan brycge mid stāne ofer gewyrcan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Æt đām ofermǽtum wæterum *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Th. 17, 17. Ýđa ofermǽta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-māta *excessively: Ger.* über-mässig.]

ofermǽt-lic; *adj. Immense:*—Đonne swā ofermǽtlīcu rīcu onstyrede wǣron *ubi tot et talia regna mutata sunt*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 10.

ofer-mǽtu (o); *indecl. f. Excess, presumption:*—Ādrīf fram mē dysig and ofermǽto and sile mē wīsdōm, Shrn. 169, 16.

ofer-māđum, es; *m. A very valuable treasure, a treasure of surpassing worth*, Beo. Th. 5979; B. 2993.

ofer-mēde, es; *n.:* -mēdu; *f.* [the plural form is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-hygd, -mēttu] *Pride:*—His ofermēdu is fruma ūres forlores, Past. 41; Swt. 301, 8. Ofermēdes *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 31. His engyl ongan ofermēde micel āhebban, Cd. Th. 19, 19; Gen. 293. Đæt hié ne āstigan on ofermēdu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Se đe on ofermēdum leofaþ, Exon. Th. 317, 33; Mōd. 75. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbia, elatio, animositas.*] v. ofer-mōd, -mēttu.

ofer-mēde; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous:*—Cyning gefeaht wið đone ofermēdan (-mōdigan, MS. E.) aldorman, Chr. 750; Erl. 48, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbus.*]

ofer-mêdla, an; *m. Pride:*—Eahta syndan heáfodlîce synna ... eahtoþa is ofermêdla, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 8. Sôna swâ ic mînes ofermêdlan geswîce, 36; Th. ii. 436, 1. Gif hê on ofermêdlan and on ôðrum unþeáwum his lîf lyfaþ, 32; Th. ii. 428, 33: Cd. Th. 257, 14; Dan. 657.

ofer-mêdu. v. ofer-mêde.

ofer-mete, es; *m. Food in excess, a feast where food is in excess:*—Se ofermete ne befæst ûs nǽfre Gode *esca nos non commendat Deo*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 316, 19. Ofermettas *commessationes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13 note.

ofer-mêttu (o); *indecl. in sing.; but declined in pl., where it is used with singular meaning*, cf. ofer-hygd, -mêde: *perhaps all the instances which follow may belong to the plural, since* eáþmêtto *takes a verb in the plural; f. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness:*—Hine his hyge gespeón and his ofermêtto ealra swîðost, Cd. Th. 22, 35; Gen. 351. Þurh heora miclan môd, and þurh ofermêtto, 22, 7; Gen. 337: 21, 30; Gen. 332. Hê biþ on ofermêttu (-mêtto, Cott. MSS.) âwended ... hê âstâg on ofermêtto *in elationem permutatur ... intumuit*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 13–16. On ofermêtto *in superbiam*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. God hyra ofermætan ofermêtto genyðerode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 28. God ða mǽstan ofermêtto gewræc on ðam folce, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 5. Ðe ofermêtto dôþ *qui faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Ofermêtto *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 62. Ðis synt ða îdelnyssa disse worulde: ǽrest is ofermêtta (*arrogantia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne gerîsaþ heom prîta, ne micele ofermêtta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Heora eáþmêtto ne mihton nâuht forstandan, ne hûru heora ofermêtta, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermêtta (cf. ðonan mǽst cymeþ yfla ofermêta, Met. 25, 44), 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Mid his âgnum wordum ðone swiran gebiége his âgenra ofermêtta *suo judicio superbiae cervicem calcat*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 15. On heora ofermêttum *in superbia*, Ps. Th. 30, 20. On ofermêttum âþunden, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 6. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlîce wîsan bûton ofermêttum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 31. Lêt befeallan on ðæt êce fŷr ðe him gegearcod wæs for heora ofermêttum, Homl. Th. i. 12, 4: Met. 5, 32: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9–11. Mid ofermêtum *superbia*, Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 7. Ne mæg hê wið ofermêtta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 10. Mûþ heora spræc ofermêtta (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10: Met. 7, 8.

ofer-micel; *adj. Over-much, excessive:*—On ðære tîde wæs sió ofermycelo hǽlo on ealre worulde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. Bûtan hŷ ouermicel geswinc habben, R. Ben. 65, 17. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovir-mikel *nimius: Icel.* ofr-mikill.]

ofer-micelness, e; *f. Over-greatness, excess:*—Nâht framaþ eallum dæge lang âdreógan fæsten gif æfter ðam metta oferfylle oððe ofermicelnysse (*nimietate*) sâwl byþ ofersŷmed, Scint. 13.

ofer-môd, es; *n.* I. *pride, arrogance, over-confidence:*—Feala worda gespæc se engel ofermôdes, Cd. Th. 18, 12; Gen. 272. Ðâ se eorl ongan for his ofermôde âlŷfan landes tô fela lâðere þeóde, Byrht. Th. 134, 25; By. 89. [Gif hwa nulle for his ouermoð, oðer for his prude ... his scrift ihalden, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 30.] II. *a high style* (?):—Ofermôd *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muot *superbia: Ger.* über-muth.] v. ofer-mêde, -mêtto.

ofer-môd; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous:*—Ne sceal mon beón ofermôd, R. Ben. 17, 15. Cild âcenned ofermôd him sylfum gelîcigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. Se ofermôda cyning (*Lucifer*), Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. On Torcwines dagum ðæs ofermôdan cyninges *in the days of Tarquinius Superbus*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 8. Ðû ne scealt nǽfre gelîce dêman ðam eádmôdan and ðam ofermôdan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Hig wǽron ofermôde ongên hig *superbe egerint contra illos*, Ex. 18, 11. Ða ðe wǽron ofermôde on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 159, 10. On ôðre wîsan ða ofermôdan on ôðre ða wâcmôdan *aliter protervi, aliter pusillanimes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 18: 32; Swt. 209, 1. Ða eágan ðara ofermôdena (*superborum*) ðû geeádmêtst, Ps. Th. 17, 26. Spell be ðâm ofermôdum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1. Ofermôdum *superbis*, Ps. Spl. 93, 2. Se Scyppend oft ða ofermôdan geeádmêtte, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 20. [*O. Sax.* obar-môd.] v. ofer-mêde.

ofer-môdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, saucy, wanton:*—Mǽden biþ ofermôdig *a girl (born on the thirteenth day of the moon) will be saucy*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. Ofermôdige *superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 51. Ofermôdigra *superborum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ofermôdigum *superbis*, 122, 5. Ða ofermôdegan *superbos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 12. Tarcuinius ðe hira eallra wæs ofermôdgast *Tarquinius Superbus*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [*O. Sax.* obar-môdig: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotig *contumax: Ger.* über-müthig.]

ofer-môdigian, -môdgian, -môdigan *to be proud* or *haughty, to be puffed up with pride:*—Ðonne se unrihtwîsa ofermôdegaþ (-môdgaþ, Ps. Spl.) *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Th. 9, 21. Hwî ofermôdige gê ofer ôðre men for eówrum gebyrdum, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 15: 42; Fox 258, 15. Hî ofermôdigaþ for ðæm welan, 39, 11; Fox 230, 23. Ne ofermôdgiaþ (*superbiunt*) ða scîrmenn nâ for ðŷ, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 17. Hié wiðGode ofermôdgiaþ *contra Deum superbiunt*, 29; Swt. 201, 16. Ðê læs ðe hira fŷnd ofermôdegodun *ne forte superbirent hostes eorum*, Deut. 32, 27. Hwŷ gê ofer ôðre men ofermôdigen, Met. 17, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotôn *superbire*.]

ofer-môdigness, e; *f. Pride, arrogance:*—Ofermôdignis *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6: 30, 22: 16, 11: 100, 8. Seó eádmôdnes of âcearf heáfod ðære ofermôdignesse *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 a: 37 a: 38 a. Ofermôdinysse *arrogantiae, inflationis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 52. Ofermôdignysse *insolentiam*, 526, 8. Ofermôdignessa *superbia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

ofer-môdigung, -môdgung, e; *f. The being proud, pride:*—Hit is ungecyndlîcu ofermôdgung *contra naturam superbire est*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 11.

ofermôd-lîc; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous:*—Mid ofermôdlîcum gilpe, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 31. Hê sceal ða ofermôdlîcan word mid eádmôdlîcum wordum gemetgian *ut verba praemissae superbiae verbis subjectae humilitatis impugnet*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 423, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarmuot-lîh *sublimis*.]

ofermôdlîce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, insolently:*—Hî sprecaþ swîðe ofermôdlîce *os eorum locutum est superbiam*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Hit ofermôdlîce fêrde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17: 201, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarmuotlîho *superbe, proterve, elate, hyperbolice*.]

ofer-môdness, e; *f. Pride:*—Ofermôdnys *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 73, 24, 4. Ofermôdnes eádmôdnes *superbia ... humilitas*, Gl. Prud. 31 a: 29 a: 30 a: 32 a: 33 a. Bebeorh ðê wið ofermôdnysse *cave te a superbia*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10.

ofer-nîd, -neód, e; *f. Extreme need:*—Gif hit oferneód beó *si valde necesse sit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 33.

ofer-niman. I. *to take by violence, to violate:*—Be ðam men ðe wîf oððe mǽden ofernimþ mid unrihtum þingum *de homine qui mulierem vel puellam per fraudem constuprat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 22. [*The section to which the title refers is as follows:*—Gif hwâ mid his ofercræfte wîf oððe mǽden nŷdinga nimþ tô unrihthǽmede, Th. ii. 186, 20.] Gif ǽnig man ofernyme unbeweddod mǽden *si invenerit vir puellam virginem, et apprehendens concuberit cum illa*, Deut. 22, 28. Hê eode in tô mê ðæt hê mê ofernâme *ingressus est ad me, ut coiret mecum*, Gen. 39, 14. II. *to take away, carry off:*—Sôna wæs ðæt ǽtter ofernumen *vidimus rasuram totam vim veneni absumisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-neman *to take away*.]

ofer-nôn *the latter part of the day, afternoon:*—Middæg *sexta:* nôn *nona:* ofernôn oððe geloten dæg *suprema:* ǽfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12–15.

ofer-rǽdan. I. *to read over* or *through:*—Ic oferrǽde *perlego*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 15. Oferrædan *perlegere*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4: Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ða heó ða gewrita oferrǽd hæfde, Ap. Th. 20, 20: 21, 12. II. *to consider:*—Oferrædan ŧ hycgean *coniici*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4.

ofer-ranc; *adj. Over-luxuriant, extravagant, sumptuous:*—God lǽteþ reáfian eówere dohtra heora gyrla and tô oferrancra heáfodgewǽda, Wulfst. 46, 1.

ofer-reccan *to convince, confute, convict:*—Gif hine mon oferricte ðæt hê ne môste londes wyrþe beón *if it should be proved against him that he was disqualified for holding land*, Chart. Th. 141, 11. Forðon hê ðus cwæþ ðæt hê ða lotwrencas oferwunne and oferreahte *quatenus et illos victrix ratio frangeret*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 17. Ðû hæfst mê swîðe rihte oferreahte (-rehtne, MS. Bod.) *thou hast completely convinced me*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 11. Ðonne is betere ðæt hié mid ryhtre race weorðen oferreahte and mid ðære race gebundene and ofersuîðde *prodest, ut in suis allegationibus victi jaceant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 3. Ðŷ læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ ðæt hié sîen oferreahte ûtane mid ôðerra manna ryhtum lârum hié ðonne sîen innan gehæfte mid ofermêtum *ne dum rectis aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, 42, 2; Swt. 307, 6. Cf. ofer-stǽlan.

ofer-renc[u], e; *f. Over-luxuriance, extravagance:*—Manege ðe mid oferrence glengdan hŷ sylfe, Wulfst. 46, 2.

ofer-rîcsian *to dominate, rule over:*—Hê him geþafode ðæt hit mid anwalde him môste oferrîcsian, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 19.

ofer-rîdan *to cross on horseback:*—Sealde hê ðæt betste hors Aidane, ðæt hê on ðam mihte fordas oferrîdan, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 18.

ofer-rôwan *to cross by rowing:*—Ða hêt hê his leorningcnihtas faran tô scipe, and oferrôwan ðone brym, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 19.

ofersǽ-lîc; *adj. Transmarine:*—On ðâm ofersǽlîcum dǽlum *in transmarinis partibus*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 13. Cf. ofersǽwisc.

ofer-sǽlig; *adj. Exceedingly fortunate, more than happy:*—Se biþ gesǽlig and ofersǽlig ðe swylce cwyldas mæg forbûgon, Dôm. L. 16, 246.

ofer-sǽlþ, e; *f. Pleasure* or *happiness that exceeds due bounds:*—Gif ðû wilnast ðæt ðû wel mǽge ðæt sôðe leóht sweotole oncnâwan ðû forlǽtan scealt îdle ofersǽlþa unnytne gefeán (cf. gif ðû wilnige ðæt sôðe leóht oncnâwan âfyr fram ðê ða yfelan sǽlþa and ða unnettan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32) *tu si vis cernere verum, gaudia pelle*, Met. 5, 27.

ofersǽwisc; *adj. From beyond the sea, transmarine:*—Ofersǽwisc rind *bark from beyond the sea (cinnamon)*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Landferþ se ofersǽwisca hit gesette on Lêden, Glostr. Frag. 10, 21. Hê (*Benedict of Wearmouth*) ða ciricean gefretwade mid godcunde wîsdôme and mid woroldlîcum frætwum ofersǽwiscum, Shrn. 50, 32.

ofer-sâwan *to oversow:*—Ða com his feónda sum and oferseów (*superseminavit*) hit mid coccele, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sâan.]

ofer-sceadwian *to cover with a shadow, overshadow*:—Ic ofersceade-wige *obumbro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 59. Dæs Heáhstan miht ðē ofersceadaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 35. Genip ofersceadude hig, 9, 34. Seó lyft hī ofersceade-wude, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðū ofersceadudest (-sceaduwedest, Ps. Lamb.) *obumbrasti*, Ps. Spl. 139, 8. Ofersceadwa *obumbra*, Ps. Surt. 139, 8. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan.]

ofer-sceatt, es; *m. Money in excess (of a loan), interest*:—Ic onfēnge ðæt ðe mīn is mid ofersceatta (*cum usura*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 27.

ofer-sceáwian *to overlook, superintend*:—Preóstum gedafenaþ, ðæt hī heora biscope beón eádmōdlīce underþeódde, and hē hī ofersceáwige, and heora wīsan begīme, swā swā his nama swēgeþ: his nama is gecweden *episcopus*, and ofersceáwigend on Englisc, ðæt hē ofersceáwige symle his underþeóddan, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 25–30. [*Episcopus* . . . is on Englisc scawere, for he is iset to þon þet he scal ouerscawian mid his ȝeme þa lewedan, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 7.]

ofer-sceáwigend *a superintendent*; episcopus. v. preceding word.

ofer-sceótan. v. ofer, III.

ofer-scīnan *to cover with light, illumine*:—Næs nā ðæt ān ðæt ðæt leóht ða dūne āne ofersclīneþ, ac eác swylce ða burh, Blickl. Homl. 129, 2. Beorht wolcn hig ofersceán *nubes lucida obumbravit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Ðonne his (*the moon's*) leóma ealne middaneard ofersclīne, Anglia viii. 323, 7.

ofer-scūwan, -scūan *to overshadow*:—Wolken ofersclūade (-scȳade, Lind.) hiæ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 5. [*Icel.* yfir-skyggja.]

ofer-seám, es; *m. A bag*:—Ofersēamas *sacculos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33.

ofer-sēcan *to make too great demands upon, put to too severe a trial, press too hard*:—Wæs sió hond tō strong seó (MS. se) ðe mēca gehwane swenge ofersōhte *the hand was too strong, which with its stroke put every blade to too severe a trial*, i. e. Beowulf struck so hard that any sword would be broken, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 2686. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-suochian, Grff. vi. 84.]

ofer-segl, es; *m. A top-sail*:—Oversegl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 76.

ofer-seglian *to cross by sailing*:—Ðā āstāh hē on scyp and ofersegelode (*transfretavit*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 1.

ofer-sendan *to transmit*:—Ic ofersende *transmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 40.

ofer-seócness, e; *f. Extreme sickness*:—Unfæstende man hūsles ne ābirige, būton hit for ofersēocnesse sī, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 2: 30; Th. ii. 250, 20.

ofer-seolfrian *to cover with silver*:—Hié eall heora wǣpn ofersylefredan *deargentatis armis*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 31. Eall heora wǣpn wǣron ofersylefreda, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 23. Ofersylfrede (-seolfrade, Ps. Lamb.) *deargentatae*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14.

ofer-seón. I. *to observe, survey, see*:—Ðū ðe ealle gesceafta ofersihst *thou that dost survey all creatures*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Æfter dære wīsan ðe ic hit ofersēah *quemadmodum inspexi*, Nar. 2, 9. Swā ic mid mīnum ēgum ofersēah, and mīnum eárum oferhȳrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Ðū ealle mīne fȳnd eágum ofersāwe *super inimicos meos respexit oculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 53, 7. Ðæt hié heora sylfra eágon oforsēgon and heora eáron gehȳrdon *what they had seen with their own eyes and heard with their ears*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 1. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóda þeáwas, Exon. Th. 118, 9; Gū. 237. Selfe ofersāwon ðā ic cwom, Beo. Th. 842; B. 419. Ofersewen *respectus*, Ps. Spl. 72, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sehan *respicere, superspicere*.] II. *to overlook, neglect, despise*:—Ða ðe tō ðam þrīste sȳn, ðæt hig God oferseóþ and swā mæniges hāliges mannes dōm, Wulfst. 270, 23.

ofer-sīman *to overload, oppress*:—Gif metta oferfylle sāwl byþ ofersȳmed *si ciborum satietate anima obruatur*, Scint. 13. Warniaþ ðæt eówere heortan ne sȳn ofersȳmede mid oferfylle, R. Ben. 64, 1: 138, 11. Ðæt ða unstrangan ofersȳmede heora þeówdōm ne forfleón, 121, 23. [Þe burden ðe hē haddeus mide ouersemd, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 4.]

ofer-sittan. I. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of*:—Ofersēton *obsederunt*, Ps. Surt. 21, 13. Ofersētun sāwle mīne *occupaverunt animam meam*, 58, 4. Ðone mǣstan dǣl his hæfþ sǣ ofersēten *the greatest part of it the sea has occupied*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 11. [We maȝen ouersitten þis lond, Laym. 8035.] II. *to desist from, abstain from*:—Ic ofersitte *supersideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 45. Ic gylp ofersitte *I abstain from boasting*, Beo. Th. 5050; B. 2528. Wit sculon secge ofersittan *we shall abstain from the sword, not make use of swords*, 1372; B. 684. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrsyttynge of dede or time *omissio*.]

ofer-slǽp, es; *m. Excessive sleep*:—Wið oversláepe, Lchdm. i. 342, 14.

ofer-sleán *to reduce, subdue*:—Ðæt ða munecas furþor restan ðonne healfe niht ðæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sȳ on dære nihtlīcam reste and seó hǣte dære þigene ofersliegen *that the monks may rest more than half the night, so that the food of the day may be distributed through the body in the nightly rest and the heat of the food subdued*, R. Ben. 32, 15.

ofer-slege, es; *n. A lintel*:—Ofersleege oððe þrexwold *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 28. Ofersleege, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Sprengaþ on ðæt ofersleege (*superliminare*) . . . ðonne hē gesihþ ðæt blōd on ðam ofer-slege, Ex. 12, 22–23. On hyra gedyrum and ofersleegum, Homl. Th. i. 310, 29: ii. 40, 12: 264, 1: 266, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovyrslay of a doore *superliminare*.] v. ofer-dyre, -gedyre.

ofer-slop, es; *n. An over-garment, surplice*:—Oferslop hwīt habban, blisse getācnaþ. Oferslop bleófāh habban ærende fullīc getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5–7. On oferslopum *in stolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 46. [His (the canon's) oversloppe nis nat worth a myte, Chauc. Group G. 633: *Icel.* yfir-sloppr.] v. next word.

ofer-slype, es; *m. An over-garment, surplice*:—Ðæt mæssepreósta ænig ne cume binnan circan dyre būton his oferslipe (-slope), L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 10. Hē is ymbscrȳd mid hwītum oferslype *he is clad in a white upper garment*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 19.

ofer-smeáung, e; *f. Excessive consideration of a subject*:—Sió ofer-smeáung mirþ ða unwīsan, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 17.

ofer-spræc, e; *f. Excessive speaking, loquacity*:—Nē biþ nǣfre sió ofersprǽc būtan synne *in multiloquio non deerit peccatum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 23. Āīdlode on ofersprǽce *multiloquio vacantes*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 10. On īdle ofersprǽce *supervacuis verbis*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 11. Ðonne mon mid ungedafenlīcre and unwærlīcre ofersprǽce ða heortan gedweleþ ðara ðe ðǽrtō hlystaþ and eác se lārēow biþ gescinded mid dære ofersprǽce *cum apud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur, et auctorem suum haec eadem loquacitas inquinat*, 15, 5; Swt. 95, 19–21. Gelimpeþ ðæt his word beóþ gehwyrfedo tō unnyttre ofersprǽce *contingit, ut magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprâhhi.]

ofer-sprǽce; *adj.* I. *speaking too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se ðe ofersprǽce biþ *multiloquio subditus*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 6. Se ofer-sprǽcea wer *vir linguosus*, 38, 8; Swt. 279, 21. Ne beó ðū tō ofer-sprēce ac hlyst ǽlces monnes worda swīðe georne '*give every man thy ear, but few thy voice*,' Prov. Kmbl. 58. Salamon cwæþ, ðæt sēlre wǽre tō wunigenne mid león and dracan ðonne mid yfelan wīfe and ofersprǽcum, Homl. Th. i. 486, 33. Ða . . . ofersprǽcean *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 3: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprâcha zungun *linguam magniloquum*.] II. *saying more than is just* or *true* (v. ofer-sprecan):—Ða fācnes fullan weoloras and ða ofer-sprǽcan *labia dolosa*, Ps. Th. 11, 3. Ða ofersprēcan ðe mē yfel cweðaþ *qui maligne loquuntur adversum me*, 34, 24.

ofer-sprǽdan *to overspread, cover*:—Beón ðǽr (*in the house for strangers*) symble bedd genihtsumlīce ofersprǽdde, R. Ben. 84, 23.

ofer-sprecan. I. *to say too much, use too many words*:—Ne flȳt ðū wið ānwilne man ne wið ofersprecenne *don't dispute with an obstinate man, or with one using too many words*, Prov. Kmbl. 5. II. *to say too much, more than is just*:—Ofersprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprehhan *blasphemare*.]

ofer-sprecol; *adj.* I. *given to talk too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se ðe ofersprecol biþ *multiloquio serviens*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 20. Se ofersprecola wer *vir linguosus*, R. Ben. 30, 5. II. *given to extravagant, inconsiderate speech*:—Ofersprecelum *procacibus, imprudentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 14: 507, 24.

ofer-sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity*; superfluitas locutionis, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-stǽlan *to confute, convince, convict*:—Ic oferstǽle *confuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 15. Oberstaelid *confutat*, ii. 105, 32. Oferstǽleþ, 15, 31. Ic eom geþafa ðæt ic eom swīðe rihte oferstēled, and ic beó ealne weig micle gefegenra ðonne ðū mē myd þillīcum ofærstǽlest, ðonne ic ǽfre wēræ ðonne ic ōðerne man oferstǽlde *I allow that I am very properly confuted, and I am always much more pleased when you confute me with such arguments, than I ever should be when I confuted another man*, Shrn. 197, 32–35. Ne beó ðū tō ānwille; forðam ðe is gerisenlīcre ðæt ðū sī mid rihte oferstēled, ðonne ðū oferstēle ōðerne man mid wōge, Prov. Kmbl. 8. Ðæt hī ðæs deófles leásunge mid Godes sōðfæstnysse oferstǽlan, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 9. Oberstaelende *convincens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 37. Oferstǽlende, 14, 60: *confutans*, 23, 45: Hpt. Gl. 436, 37. Oberstaeled *convicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 45. Ðonne hē oferstǽled biþ *when he is convinced*, Past. 6; Swt. 46, 16. Hē biþ ðonne oferstǽled ðæt hē Godes feónd is *he will then be convicted of being God's foe*, Homl. Th. i. 612, 24. Gif hwā mǽne āþ on hāligdōme swerige, and hē oferstǽled weorðe *if a man commit perjury on a relic, and he be convicted*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 5: 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Oferstǽlede *confutati, superati, convicti, redarguti*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 19.

ofer-steall, es; *m. Opposition*:—Gif ic dīsum dracan tō forswelgenne gesealde eom hwī sceal ic elcunge þrowian for eówerum oferstealle (*the opposition which was offered by the prayers said at the speaker's bedside*), Homl. Th. i. 534, 20. Cf. wiðer-steall.

ofer-stealla, an; *m. A survivor*:—Heó wȳscte ðæt heó nānne æfter hyre ne forlēte, ðē læs gif hyra hwylc wǽre hyre oferstealla, ðæt se ne myhte on heofenum beón hyre efngemæcca, Shrn. 151, 13.

ofer-stellan *to cross*:—Hit sum slōg oferhleóp and oferstælde (*transiliret*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17.

ofer-stęppan *to over-step, to cross, exceed*:—Ic ofersteppe weall *trǻnsgrediar murum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 30. Ðū oferstōpe *tu supergressa es*, Kent. Gl. 1151. Ne oferstepe ðū ealde gemēro *ne transgrediaris terminos antiquos*, 854. Seó sǽ ne mōt ðone þeorscwold oferstæppan (-steppan, Met. 11, 69) dære eorþan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-stephen *transgredi, excedere*.]

ofer-stígan. I. *to mount, scale, surmount, rise above:*—Ic heofonas oferstíge, Exon. Th. 482, 24; Rä. 67, 6. Sume ða ýða hē becerþ mid ðý scipe sume hit oferstígþ *some of the waves the steersman avoids with the ship, some it surmounts*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 3. Heó ða þýstre ðysses andweardan middangeardes oferstāh *praesentis mundi tenebras transiens*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 3. Hē on ānre diégelre stōwe ðone munt oferstāg, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 21. Breóst oferstâg brim weallende eorlum ōþ exle *the boiling sea rose above the breast up to men's shoulders*, Andr. Kmbl. 3146; An. 1576. Eles gecynd is ðæt hē wile oferstígan ælcne wǽtan, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 12. II. *to transcend, surpass, excel, overcome, exceed:*—Ic oferstíge *excelleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 45. Ðū ealle ðine yldran on rîce feor oferstîgest (*transcendas*), Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Hē ealra ōðerra heáhfædera mægen oferstígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 167, 23. Yldo oferbîdeþ stānas, heó oferstígeþ stýle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. Oferstîhþ *excedit*, i. *superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 71. Ðæs gebodes micelnes his mihta oferstîhþ, R. Ben. 128, 14. Hē ongeat ðæt hē oferstāg hine selfne *semetipsum noverat transcendere*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 13. Oforstâg, Blickl. Homl. 163, 28. Oferstāh, Homl. Th. i. 70, 11. Hî swîðra oferstâg weard *a stronger guard overcame them*, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gū. 201. Oferstíge *excedat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 72. Ǽr ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge oferstíge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Oferstigan *percellerent, supereminerent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 27. Ða yldo mid þeáwum oferstîgende *aetatem moribus transiens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4. Ða oferstîgendan lufe *the surpassing love*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 22. [*Goth.* ufar-steigan: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-stîgan *transcendere, transire, exsuperare: Icel.* yfir-stiginn *overcome.*]

ofer-stige, es; *m. Astonishment, extasy:*—Hē cwæþ tō him sylfum: 'Nū ic wæs of ðam rihtan wege mînes ingeþances, ac betere hit biþ ðæt ic eft fare ūt of ðysum porte, ðý læs ðe ic tō swîðe dwelige . . . gewislîce ic hēr ongyten hæbbe ðæt mē hæfþ gelǽht fæste mînes mōdes oferstige, ðæt ic nāt nā forgeare hū ic hit ðus macige,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 551–556. v. ofer-stigenness.

oferstîgend-lîc; *adj. Superlative:*—Sume synd *superlativa*, ðæt is oferstîgendlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 63.

ofer-stigenness, e; *f. A passing over:*—Geleórednysse ł oferstigenysse *extaseos, transgressionis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 9. v. ofer-stige.

ofer-swimman *to cross by swimming:*—Oferswam ða sioleþa bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-swimman *tranare.*]

ofer-swîðan; *p.* -swîðde, *but also* -swād *To prove stronger than* or *superior to another, to overcome, overpower, conquer, surpass:*—Obersuīðo *vinco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 69. Ic oferswîðe *vinco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswîðe mid mînre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 29; Rä. 41, 29. Ðū ðe ūre wiðerwinnan oferswîdst, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 233. Ðū oferswîdest deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 13. Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswîð ealra ōðerra Godes martira wuldor, 167, 25. Gyf strengra hine oferswýð (-swîð, MSS. B. C.) *si fortior vicerit eum*, Lk. Skt. MS. A. 11, 22. Oferswýðeþ, Beo. Th. 564; B. 279. Ðū oferswîddest ðone deófol, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 436: Blickl. Homl. 157, 4. Hē ðone ealdan gedwolan oforswîdde, 7, 13. Gaius Julius se cāsere Brettas oferswîdde, Chr. Erl. 4, 24: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Hē þurh Godes mihte ðone cwelmbǽran drenc oferswîðde, Homl. Th. i. 72, 12. Heó þurh martyrdōm ðisne middaneard oferswād, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 4. Hē ðone feónd oferswād, Shrn. 13, 30. Ða ðe mid sygefæstum deáþe middangeard oferswîddon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 31. Oferswîd ðās cristenan þurh tearte wîta, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 137. Ðonne hē ðone āwyrgdan gāst oferswîde, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Deófol oferswîðan, 29, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 2354; El. 1178. Mid swinglan oferswîðan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 1, 25; S. 487, 1. Mid gedwylde lāre oferswîðan, Homl. Th. i. 44, 26. Ðæt geþyld oferswîðende *patientia victrix*, Prud. 25 a. Hī habbaþ deófol oferswîded, Blickl. Homl. 35, 4. Oferswîdod, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 8: 4, 57. Is betre ðæt hié weorðen gebundene and oferswîdde, Past. 30; Swt. 204, 4; Blickl. Homl. 145, 13. Wit sýn oferswîdede, 181, 30. Oferswîddum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 b. v. un-oferswîdende.

ofer-swîðe; *adv. Over-much, too much:*—Sý hē snotor and nā oferswîðe ne þreáge, R. Ben. 121, 3. Ða heáfodmen lufedon swîðe and oferswîðe gitsunge on golde and on seolfre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 5. [Ouermuchel and ouerswude ivonded, A. R. 178, 9.]

ofer-swîdestre, an; *f. A conqueror;* victrix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 68.

ofer-swîdness, e; *f. Oppression, distress:*—Oferswîdnisse *pressura*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25: Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 33.

ofer-swîðrian *to prevail, conquer:*—Ic oforswîdrode ongēn hine *praevalui adversum eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. Wē oferswîdredon (-swîddon MS. F.) on ðysum eallum þurh ðone ðe ūs lufode '*in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us*' (Rom. 8, 37), R. Ben. 27, 12.

ofer-swîðung, e; *f. Oppression, distress;* pressura, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 21, 33: p. 7, 17.

ofer-swōgan *to cover thickly:*—Mid þýstro genipum ðæs muntes cnoll eall oferswōgen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. v. ā-swōgan, ge-swōgen.

ofer-tæl, es; *n. An odd number:*—Ðæra pipercorna sý ofertæl, ðæt ys ðý forman dæge ān and þrittig, and ðý ōðrum dæge seofontýne, and ðý þriddan dæge þreótýne, Lchdm. i. 288, 8.

ofer-teldan *to cover with an awning:*—Segle ofertolden, Cd. Th. 182, 26; Exod. 81. [Al þe cure ouertild, Jul. 9, 8.]

ofer-teón. I. *to draw one thing over another, to cover by drawing one thing over another:*—Ðonne ic oferteó heofenan mid wolcnum *cum obduxero nubibus coelum*, Gen. 9, 14: Homl. Th. i. 22, 11. Woruld miste oferteáh, þýstrum biþeahte, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Hē nǽfre eft nolde ealne middaneard mid nānum flōde oferteón, Scrd. 21, 21. Ðonne se fulla mōna wyrð ofertogen mid þýstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29: Met. 9, 16. II. *to bring to an end, finish:*—Ofertogen *finitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 4.

ofer-þearf, e; *f. Extreme need:*—Gif ðæs oferþearf sîe ǽr mete, ðæt hē spîwan mǽge, Lchdm. ii. 226, 9: Wulfst. 134, 21. Āgan ða yldran ðæs oferþearfe, ðæt hī heora gingran Gode gestrýnan, 38, 23. For oferþearfe ilda cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 1039; El. 521. Ða unþeáwas habbaþ oferþearfe hreówsunga, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27.

ofer-þearfa, an; *m. One in extreme need:*—Is seó bōt gelong æt ðē ānum oferþearfum *on thee alone depends the remedy for those in dire need*, Exon. Th. 10, 17; Cri. 153.

ofer-þeccan *to cover:*—Blōdig wolcen oforþecþ ealne ðysne heofon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33: 93, 2. Eall eorþe biþ mid þeóstrum oforþeaht, 93, 6. Mid forste oferþeaht *covered with ice*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 143. Þicce *vel* oferþeaht *condensa*, i. *spissa, secreta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 65. Hē onwreáh ða eorþan ðe ǽr wæs oferþeaht mid feóndum *revelabit condensa*, Ps. 28, 7. Mid þeóstrum oferþeht, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 17. Scip mid ýðum oferþeht, 378, 15: Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 18: Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10. [*Ger.* über-decken.]

ofer-þeón; *p.* -þāh, -þeáh; *pl.* -þugon, -þungon; *pp.* -þogen, -þungen *To thrive beyond others, to excel, surpass:*—Ic oferþeó *excello*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 28. Oft on lǽwedum hāde mid gōdum weorcum man oferþīhþ ðone munuchād, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 36. Oferþýhþ, R. Ben. 12, 16. Hē oferþeáh biscopes, Shrn. 17, 11. Būtan hwylc ōðerne mid geearnunge oferþeó, R. Ben. 12, 21. Bonan mǽndon ðæt hý monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gū. 402. Oferþuge *praestaret, superaret, superexcelleret*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 1. Oferþeón *praestare, antecellere*, 417, 62: *melior esse*, 418, 67. Ic hæbbe ðē oferþogen, Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 209. Seó hæfþ ealle ōðru wīf oferþungen mid clǽnnesse, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 21: 33, 4; Fox 132, 7: Met. 20, 194: Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 11. Hē wēnþ ðæt hē hæbbe hié oferþungne on his līfes geearnunge *transcendisse se vitae meritis credit*, 17, 3; Swt. 111, 15. [*Goth.* ufar-þeihan.]

ofer-þrymm, es; *m. Exceeding power:*—Ǽr ðon se wlonca dæg bodige þurh býman brynehātne lēg egsan oferþryim *ere that august day* (*doom's day*) *announce by the trumpet fire burning-hot, over-powering terror*, Exon. Th. 448, 10; Dōm. 52.

ofer-þungen. v. ofer-þeón.

ofer-þungenness, e; *f. The condition of being covered:*—Wiđ eágena ofertogennysse *ad albuginem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 176, 16. v. ofer-teón.

ofer-trahtnian *to comment upon, expound:*—Langsum hit biþ ðæt wē ealne ðisne lofsang ofertrahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 202, 28.

ofer-tredan *to trample upon, tread under foot:*—Se geleáfa ofertret ðæt deófolgyld *fides conculcat idolatriam*, Prud. 9 a. Seó gýtsung manega ofertret *avaritia multos sternit*, 58 a. Seó rūmgyfolnes ða gýtsunge mid cneówum and mid fōtum ofertræd *largitas avaritiam genibus et calcibus perfodit*, 68 a. [Þe Laferrd oferrcomm ȝ oferrtradd te deofell, Orm. 12493.]

ofer-trūwa, an; *m. Over-confidence:*—For ðam ofertrūwan on ðam friþe *from over-confidence in the truce*, L. Ath. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 5.

ofer-trūwod *possessed by over-confidence, over-confident:*—Ðæm lâreówe is swîðe smeálîce tō undersēceanne be ðǽm weorcum ðara ofertrūwudena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 208, 13.

ofer-wacian *to keep watch over, act as a guard:*—Julianus wýcode wið ða eá Eufraten, and him oferwacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

ofer-wadan *to cross by wading:*—Ðā gebeótode Cirus ðæt hē his þegn on hire swā gewrecan wolde ðæt hié mehte wîfmon be hiere cneówe oferwadan *rex iratus ulcisci in amnem statuit, contestans eum feminis vix genua tingentibus permeabilem relinquendum*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-watan *pertransire.*]

ofer-wealdend, es; *m. One who rules over others, ruler, governor:*—Ealles oferwealdend, Elen. Kmbl. 2469; El. 1236.

ofer-weaxan *to cover by growing, over-grow:*—Hǽlend wæs sprecende tō Abrahame and wæs cweðende ðæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle ðās woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Mid wuda oferwexen, 207, 27: Homl. Th. i. 508, 23.

ofer-weder, es; *n. Storm, tempest:*—Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tōbrocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22.

ofer-wenian *to become insolent:*—Oberwenide *insolesceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 34. Oberwaenidae, Ep. Gl. 12 d, 20.

ofer-weorc, es; *n. A superstructure, a tomb:*—Oferwurces *sarcophagi, tumba*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 51. [Oferr þatt arrke wuss An oferwerrc wel timmbredd (*the mercy-seat*), Orm. 1035.] v. ofer-geweorc.

ofer-weorpan. I. *to overthrow, throw down*:—Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid ðínre swíðran handa under ðínum swíðran fét, Lchdm. i. 384, 19. Gif hē hié oferweorpe, mid x scill. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 15. Ðý gewunelícan þeáwe horsa æfter wērinysse hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehweðære síðan hit oferweorpan *consueto equorum more, quasi post lassitudinem in diversum latus vicissim sere volvere coepit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Mid ðý storme onwend and oferworpen *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. II. *to throw* (*water*, etc.) *upon, to sprinkle*:—Oferwurpe ðū mid ðý wætere ealle burgwaran, Exon. Th. 467, 3; Hö. 133. Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, Menol. Fox 315; Men. 159. III. *intrans. To fall down*:—Oferwearp ðā wērigmōd, wígena strengest, ðæt hē on fylle wearð, Beo. Th. 3090; B. 1543. [Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. He oferrwarp þe33re bordess, Orm. 15567 note.]

ofer-wígan *to overcome in fight, conquer*:—Yldo oferwígeþ wulf, heó oferbídeþ stānas, Salm. Kmbl. 598; Sal. 299.

ofer-willan. I. *to boil so that a liquid is reduced in quantity*:—Oferwylle ōþ ðone þriddan dǽle, Lchdm. ii. 216, 3, 4: 228, 18: 238, 10. II. *to overboil, boil too much*:—Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wǽran on gesodene oferwilleda, 286, 29.

ofer-winnan *to overcome, conquer, vanquish, subdue*:—Se ðe his mōd gewylt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwinþ, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 10. Oferwinnaþ *debellant*, Blickl. Gl. Gif ūre fýnd ūs oferwinnaþ *expugnatis nobis*, Ex. 1, 10. Hē Soroastrem oferwann and ofslōh *Zoroastrem pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 11. Oferwan, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 17. Iudith seó wuduwe ðe oferwann Holofernem, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 15, 44. Hī oferwunnon mē *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 128, 1. Oferwin onwinnende *expugna inpugnantes*, Blickl. Gl. Hē ðus cwæð ðæt hē ða lotwrenceas oferwunne, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 17. Gif ðū wille ǽnige buruh oferwinnan (*expugnare*), Deut. 20, 10: Jos. 10, 4. Ðæt hī mihton heora fýnd oferwinnan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 28. Seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, 5, 11; S. 626, 10. On ðǽm xxv. wintrum ðe hē winnende wæs hē nā oferwunnen ne wearð, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 6. Se mon hafaþ weán oferwunnen, Exon. Th. 475, 5; Bo. 43. Synd ða fýnd oferwunnene, Gen. 14, 20. Oferwunnenum feóndum *devictis hostibus*, Prud. 4 a. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-winnan *expugnare, superare, devincere*: *Icel.* yfir-vinna.]

ofer-wintran *to winter, pass the winter*:—Nān eówer nele oferwintran (*hiemare*) būton mīnum (*the shoemaker*) crǽfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*Ger.* über-wintern.]

ofer-wist, e; *f. Excess in eating*:—Sint tō manianne ða ofergīfran ðeáh hié ne mǽgen ðone unþeáw forlǽtan ðære gīfernesse and ðære oferwiste ðæt hē hūru hine selfne ne þurhstinge mid ðý sweorde unryhthǽmedes, ac ongiete hū micel ofersprǽc cymeþ of ðære oferwiste *admonendi sunt gulae dediti, ne in eo, quod escarum delectationi incubant, luxuriae se mucrone transfigant, et quanta sibi per esum loquacitas insidietur, aspiciant*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 6–10. Hī lufiaþ oferwiste and ídele bliese, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24.

ofer-wistlíc glosses *supersubstantialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 11.

ofer-wlenced *possessed of superabundant means, very opulent*:—Hié andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālíc wǽre ðæt swā oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc swā hié wǽron *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 12.

ofer-wlencu (o); *f. Ostentation, superabundant means*:—Ða ðe hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan ídelum ǽhtum and oferwlencum, gierelum gielplícum, Exon. Th. 127, 21; Gū. 389. v. preceding word.

ofer-wrecan *to overwhelm*:—Oberurecan *obruere*, Wülck. Gl. 35, 14.

ofer-wreón; *p.* -wráh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To cover, cover over, veil, hide, conceal, overspread*:—Ic oferwreó *nubo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 19: *cooperio*, 30; Som. 34, 43. Ðū ðe oferwríhst mid wæterum ða uferan hire *qui tegis aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Geswinc welera heora oferwríhþ (-wríð, Ps. Surt.: -wrýhþ, Ps. Spl.) hī *labor labiorum ipsorum operiet eos*, 139, 10. Oferwríhþ (-wríð, Ps. Surt.: -wrýcþ, Ps. Spl.) *operit*, 146, 8. Oferwríhþ *operit*, Kent. Gl. 323. Seó sōðe lufu Godes and manna oferwrýhþ ða mengo synna *charity covereth a multitude of sins*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 39, 37. Mycel mægen ðone heofon oforþecþ and oferwrýhþ, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3. God ǽlce stōwe gefylþ and ufan oforwrýhþ, 19, 27. Seó sunne scīnþ geond ealle eorþan gelíce, and ealre eorþan brādnysse endemes oferwrýhþ, Lchdm. iii. 236, 13. Unrehtwīsnesse mīne ic ne oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl. C. T.), Ps. Surt. 31, 5. Ðū oferwrige *operuisti*, 84, 3. Oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl.) *operuit*, 43, 17: 68, 8. Seó sǽ ealle his crætu and riddan mid ýðan oferwreáh, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 28. Þicce genip oferwrēh ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Oferwreogan (*contexerunt*) mē þýstru, Ps. Lamb. 54, 6. Ne ne beóþ gecyrred oferwreón (tō oferwreónne, Ps. Lamb.: oferwreán, Ps. Surt.) eorþan *neque convertentur operire terram*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Sume āgunnon oferwreón (*velare*) his ansýne, Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Nacode wē sceolan oferwreón, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 25. Næs Salomon oferwrigen (*coopertus*) swā swā ān of ðyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ðæt dysig ðæt hit ǽr mid oferwrigen wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 6. Sýn oferwrigene *operiantur*, Ps. Lamb. 70, 13. Synna beóþ oferwrigenne for dǽdbōte, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 22. Ðǽr stōd ān æmtig cýf oferwrogen, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Se ðe wæs hwīlon gescrīd mid golde, hē læg ðā oferwrogen mid moldan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3. Hwītum gegyrlan oferwrohne (-wrogenne, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 16, 5. Mid hwam beó wē oferwrogene? Mt. Kmbl. 6, 31. Oferwrogne *contecta*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 48.

ofer-wrīgels, es; *n. A covering*:—Ofyrwrīgyls *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 28. Oferwrīgelsum *operculis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 55.

ofer-writ *a writing upon a subject, a letter*:—In oferwurit his *in epistola sua*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 20.

ofer-wundenness, e; *f. Experiment, proof*:—Oferwundennyssum *experimentis*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 38.

ofer-wyrcan *to cover by working, to work a covering over something, to overlay*:—Hē hit him eft hām bebeád on ānum brede āwriten and siððan hit āwriten wæs hē hit oferworhte mid weaxe *qui omnia civibus suis per tabellas scriptas, et post cera superlitas, enunciabat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 14. Nǽfre nǽnig man ða lǽstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hūs (*the temple*) oferworht mid golde and mid hwītan seolfre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 35: Blickl. Homl. 125, 25. Hē wæs bebyrged and oferworht syððan (*a tomb was erected*), Homl. Skt. i. 21, 19.

ofer-ýð, e; *f. An excessive wave, wave of a tempestuous sea*:—Nā selleþ on ēcnysse oferýðe rihtwīse *non dabit in aeternum fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Spl. 54, 25.

ofesc, e; *f. A border* (?):—Ðis syndon ðæs landes gemǽru . . . Ǽrest of Seferne be hīgna gemǽre . . . and swā be ðære alra ofesce (*along the border of elders?*) on ða neówan dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 11. v. owisc.

ōfest. v. ōfost.

ofet, es; *n. Fruit, pulse*:—Obet *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 20. Ofet *fraga* (cf. streówberge *fraga*, 59), 36, 9: 150, 28. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, 151, 31. Ofet *legumen*, i. 38, 54. Ðis ofet *the fruit of the tree of knowledge*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 655. Ofæt, 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ofett, Exon. Th. 202, 29; Ph. 77. Ofetes wōs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. Ofætes, 30, 4; Gen. 461. Bergena oððe ofeta *bacciniorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 29. Ofætum ł wurtum *leguminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 71: *holusculis, leguminibus*, 494, 47. [*Ayenb.* þet ovet of þine wombe: *O. H. Ger.* obaz, obez *pomum, grosa*: *Ger.* obst.]

of-faran *to come up with those who are pursued, to overtake, to get near enough to attack, to reach and attack*:—Ðā Philippus wæs cirrende ðā offōr hiene ōðere Sciððie Triballe wǽron hātene *revertenti Philippo Triballi bello obviunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 1. Ðā cōmon Tarentīne tō heora āgnum scipum, and ðā ōðre hindan offōran, and hié ealle him tō gewildum gedydan būton v *Tarentini Romanam classem praetereuntem hostiliter invaserunt, quinque tantum navibus per fugam elapsis*, 4, 1; Swt. 154, 6. Ðā offōron hié ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne and hine ðǽr besǽton *they pursued and came up with the Danes at Buttington, and there besieged them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Hié offōron ðone here hindan, ðā hē hāmweard wæs, and him ðā wið gefuhton, 911; Erl. 100, 26. Ðā ne mehte seó fird hié nā hindan offaran, ǽr hié wǽron inne on ðan geweorce, 894; Erl. 93, 7. Se cyng ofslōh heora swā feala swā hē offaran mihte, 1016; Erl. 157, 8. Ic tō fare *adeo*, ic eom offaren *adeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 1. v. of-fēran, -fylgan, -irnan, -rīdan.

of-feallan *to fall upon, kill by falling, destroy*:—Hit hreás underbæc and forneán offeóll ða ðe hit ǽr forcurfan *the tree fell backwards, and by its fall very nearly killed those who before were cutting it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 2. Sigferþ cyning hine offeóll and his līc ligþ æt Wimburnan *King Sigferth laid violent hands on himself, and his body lies buried at Wimborne*, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 4. Hē geslōg xxv dracena and hine ðā [of] deáþ offeóll *he slew 25 dragons and then death fell upon him*, Salm. Kmbl. 430; Sal. 216. Seó mōdinys wyle offeallan ða eádmōdnysse *superbia inruere vult super humilitatem*, Prud. 32 b. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara cāsera mǽgþ offeallen *caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 6. v. of-fillan.

of-fellan. v. of-fillan.

of-fēran *to overtake* (*an enemy*):—Pharao tengde æfter mid eallum his here and offērde hī æt ðære Reádan Sǽ *Pharaoh pressed after with all his host, and overtook the Israelites at the Red Sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 16: Chr. 948; Erl. 118, 19. Se cyng fērde him (*the Danes*) æt hindan, and offērde hī innan Eást-Seaxan, and ðǽr tōgædere heardlíce fēngon, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. v. of-faran.

of-ferian *to bear off*:—Hē fræt fīftýne men, and ōðer swylc ūt offerede lāðlícu lāc, Beo. Th. 3171; B. 1583.

of-fillan *to kill by felling, to kill by causing to fall, to destroy*:—Gif mon ōðerne æt gemǽnum weorce offelle (-fealle, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Hī woldon heó sylfe offyllan oððe ādrencan *ruina perituri aut fluctibus absorbendi*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 33. Ðā hēt se dēma ðæt wīf weorpan on seáþ and ðǽr mid stānum offellan, Shrn. 89, 29. Cf. of-feallan.

offrian; *p.* ode, ede *To offer, bring a sacrifice* or *gift in honour of another*:—Ic offrige onsægednyssa *immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 10.

Onsegdnisse ic offriu ðē *holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. Ðū offrast ān celf, Ex. 29, 10, 18, 20. Offrede *litarat, sacrificabat*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 13. Hió offrede hiore ansegednesse *immolavit victimas suas*, Kent. Gl. 285. Hē offrude lāc Gode his fæder *mactatis victimis Deo patris sui*, Gen. 46, 1. Offrode, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 34. [Hē offrede hit (*the body of St. Florentine*) Crist and sċe Peter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 21.] Hī offrodon (*immolaverunt*) twelf cealfas, Ex. 24, 5. Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Ðē ofreden (*offerent*) cyningas gefe, Ps. Surt. 67, 30. Tō offrienne *lituturus*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 25. [*O. Frs.* offria: *O. L. Ger.* offrôn: *Icel.* offra: *O. H. Ger.* opfarôn: *from Lat.* offerre.] v. ge-offrian.

offrung, ofrung, e; *f.* I. *the offering of a sacrifice* or *gift*:—Hit wæs gewunelīc on ealdum dagum, ðæt man Gode ðyllīce lāc offrode on cucan orfe; ac seó offrung is nū unālȳfedlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. II. *an offering, sacrifice*:—Ic āxige hwæðer seó offrung (*victima*) sig . . . God foresceáwaþ ða offrunge, Gen. 22, 7–8. Hwæðer is māre, ðe offrung (ofrung, MS. A.), ðe ðæt weofud ðe gehālgaþ ða offrunge (ofrunge, MS. A.)? Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32. Offrung *sacrificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 49. Ofrung *oblatio*, 28, 43. Wylt ðū ūs syllan offrunge *hostias quoque et holocausta da nobis*, Ex. 10, 25. Ofrunga *libamina, sacrificia*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 72. Offrunga *holocausta*, 509, 61: *holocaustomata*, 521, 71. [*O. L. Ger.* offrenga: *O. H. Ger.* opfarunga.]

offrung-disc, es; *m. A paten* [? v. hūsel-disc]:—Ānnæ offringdisc intō Nunnamynstær (*she gives*) *one paten to the Nuns' monastery*, Chart. Th. 553, 17.

offrung-hlāf, es; *m. Sacrificial bread, the shew-bread*:—Hē æt ða offringhlāfas *panes propositionis comedit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 4.

offrung-sang, es; *m. A hymn sung when an offering is made*:—Nū sceole wē healdan ūrne palm, ōþ ðæt se sangere onginne ðone offringsang, and geoffrian ðonne Gode ðone palm, Homl. Th. i. 218, 9.

of-fylgan, -fyligan *to come up with, overtake by pursuit*; assequi, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 3.

of-fyllan. v. of-fillan.

of-gān. I. *to demand what is due, seek satisfaction for, require, exact*:—Ic ofgā his blōdes gyte æt dīnum handum *I will require the shedding of his blood at thy hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 24. God ofgǽþ his feoh æt eów, 554, 19. Ic wille ofgān æt ðē his blōd, i. 6, 27. Ic wille ofgān ða scēp æt eówrum handum, 242, 11. Ic wolde mīn āgen ofgān mid ðam gafole, ii. 554, 9. Ofgān *exigere*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 29. II. *to require what is not due, to exact with violence, extort*:—Ic wille mid tintregum æt ðē ofgān dises þinges insiht *I will extort from thee with torments an account of this thing*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 22. Mid ðām tintregum hē wolde his ǽhta æt him ofgān, ii. 180, 18. III. *to require what is not one's due but is granted as a favour or for a fair equivalent, to obtain, hold by allowance of another*:—His brōðer wearþ his yrfenuma swā swā hē hit æt ðam cynge ofeode *his brother was his heir, according to the concession he had obtained of the king*, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 8. Gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres mynstres rȳmette lēge ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor ðe tō ðam rȳmette fēnge ofeode ðǽs ōðres mynstres āre mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrēde ðæ ða āre āhte gecwēme wǽre *if one monastery's property lay in the space allotted to another, that the chief of the monastery that accepted the space should hold the other monastery's property on such conditions as should be agreeable to the society that owned that property*, Chart. Th. 231, 10–18. Hē beád ælcon his þegna ðe ēnig land on ðan lande hafde ðæt hī hit ofeodon be ðes biscopes gemēdon oððe hit āgēfon *that they should hold it in accordance with the bishop's pleasure, or give it up*, 295, 11. [Ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongeæn, oðer ðæt man hit ofgō on hise gemōd, 387, 22.] Eádmund æþeling bæd ðone hīrēd ðæt hē mōste ofgān (*have, hold*) ðæt land . . . Ða cwæþ se cing ðæt hē nolde ðæt ðæt land mid ealle ūt āseald wǽre, ac ðæt ðæt land eft intō ðære hālgan stōwe āgifen wǽre, 300, 13–33. Ofgān tō rihtan gafole *to hold at a fair rent*, 355, 23: 478, 21. Ofgān land wiċ gersumen, 587, 7. God wile ðæt wē mid gemāglīcum bēnum his mildheortnesse ofgān *God wishes us to seek for his mercy by importunate prayers*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 5. Wē sceolon mid hālgum mægnum ðone eard ofgān ðe wē þurh leahtras forluron *with holy virtues must we obtain the country, that we lost through vices*, i. 118, 33. [Ich hit wulle uorto ofgon (*gain*) þine heorte, A. R. 390, 13. To ofgon her lyflode, Piers P. 9, 106.] IV. *to start off, make a beginning of anything*:—Se ðe hine belecge ofgā his sprǽce mid forāðe *let him start his suit with a preliminary oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4: L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 14, 17: 30; Th. i. 394, 4. v. next word.

of-gangan. I. *to require*:—Ic ofgange *exigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 13. Eówer blōd ic ofgange (*requiram*) æt eallum wilddeórum and eác æt ðam men; of ðæs weres handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes līf, Gen. 9, 5. II. *to extort, exact what is not due*:—Ofgang ða mādmas *extort* (from St. Lawrence) *the treasures* (of the church, about which he would say nothing), Homl. i. 420, 26. III. *to acquire, obtain*:—Syle mē ðīnne wīneard . . . ic ðē (*Naboth*) ōðerne finde oððe mid feó ofgange *give me thy vineyard . . . I will find thee another or will acquire it by purchase*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 175. Ne sȳ nān man ðe ðyses landes ǽniges dǽles brūke, būtan hē hit ofgange æt ðām hīwum mid rihtum landrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 34. v. preceding word.

of-gangende *derivative*:—*Dirivativum*, ðæt is ofgangende, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 58. Sume (*pronouns*) synd *derivativa*, ðæt synd ofgangende, 15; Som. 17, 33. Hwæt sī betwux ðām genitvum ðæra frumcennedra pronomina and ðæra ofgangendra, Som. 19, 41.

ofgangend-līc *derivative*:—*Dirivativa*, ðæt is ofgangendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 4: 17; Som. 20, 35.

of-georn; *adj. Too eager, elated*:—Ofgeorn[um] *subnixis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 45.

of-geótan. I. *to moisten by pouring, souse, soak*:—Ofgeót mid ealaþ *moisten the plants by pouring ale on them*, Lchdm. ii. 140, 15: iii. 28, 16. Ofgeót mid wætere, 48, 5. Ofgeót hȳ āne niht mid wȳne ðanne on morgen nim ða leáf cnuca hȳ . . . and ofgeót hȳ mid ðan ylcan wīne ðe hȳ ǽr ofgotene wǽron *soak them a night with wine, then in the morning take the leaves, pound them . . . and soak them with the same wine that they were soaked with before*, 130, 30–132, 2. Sele wermōd on wearmum wætere ofgotenne, ii. 182, 6. II. *to put out a fire by pouring water on it*:—Hit biþ gelīc, ðæt man mid wætere ðone weallendan welm (līg, MS. D.) ofgeóte, ðæt hē leng ne mōt rīxian, swā man mid ælmessan synna ealle ālȳseþ, Wulfst. 257, 21. Hī woldon ðæt fȳr mid wætere ofgeótan, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 7.

of-gerād; *adj. Appropriate*:—Ðeáh ic hwīlum gecoplīce funde, ic nū wēpende ofgerādra worda misfō, Bt. 2; Fox 2, 9.

of-gesleán *to slay*:—Hī ðǽr ofgeslōgan (ofslōgon, MS. E.) micel wæl, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 35. v. of-sleán.

of-gestīgness, e; *f. Descent*:—Ofgestīgnisse *descensionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 4.

of-gifan *to give up, leave, abandon*:—Obgibeht (=ofgifeþ) *destituit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 77. Hē Dena land ofgeaf *he left the Danes' land*, Beo. Th. 3813; B. 1904. Hē ðās woruld ofgeaf *he died*, Cd. Th. 72, 30; Gen. 1194. Hē ðone beám ofgeaf *he* (*Christ*) *left the cross* (*when he was taken to be buried*), Exon. Th. 45, 35; Cri. 729. Hī flet ofgeáfon *they gave up their halls* (*when they died*), 290, 7; Wand. 61. Mec deádne ofgeáfun fæder and mōder, ne wæs mē feorh ðāgēn in innan, 391, 7; Rä. 10, 1. Hī heora land ofgeáfan *patria profugi*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 20. Ofgǽfon, Cd. Th. 6, 8; Gen. 85. Ne ofgif ðū mē *ne elonges a me*, Ps. Th. 70, 11. Hē ða goldburg ofgifan (*leave*) wolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3309; An. 1657. Ofgefen *distitutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 58. Ofgifene, 25, 59: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* aba-geban *destituere*: *O. Sax.* af-geban.]

of-habban *to keep from, hold back, restrain*:—Gif ðū ðæt (*letting the people go*) git dōn nelt and ðæt folc ofhæfst (*retines*), Ex. 9, 2. [*Goth.* af-haban.] Cf. of-healdan.

of-hagian *to be inconvenient*:—Gif his scrifte ofhagie, sēce man tō ðam leódbiscope, Wulfst. 275, 5. Cf. on-hagian.

of-healdan *to withhold, keep back, retain*:—Hē lēt niman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma ðe heó ofhealdan ne mihte *he had all the best valuables, that she could not keep back, taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23. Mī gauil hē hauiþ ofhealden *my rent he has withheld*, Chart. Th. 427, 30. [*Ayenb.* to ofhealde *to retain.*] v. of-habban.

of-hearmian; *v. impers. To cause grief*:—Ðā ofhearmode (ofearmode? v. of-earmian) Gode heora yrmða *God was grieved at their miseries*, Jud. 11, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow*; harmar einum *it vexes one.*]

of-hende; *adj. Out of one's hand, taken away, lost to one*:—Gif him ǽnig ðara of hende wyrþ *if any one of them is lost to him*, Met. 25, 34. [*Icel.* af-hendr.] v. on-hende.

of-hnītan *to kill by butting, to gore to death*:—Gif se oxa wer oððe wīf ofhnīt *if an ox gore a man or woman, that they die*, Ex. 21, 29: L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27.

of-hreósan. I. *to overwhelm, cover, bury*; obruere:—Oft eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás, Homl. Th. i. 608, 26. Ðæt ne ða sleacgiendan hē (*somnolentia*) ofhreóse (*obruat*), Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. Swylce hē sȳ mid moldhȳpan ofhroren, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33. Sume (*martyrs*) mid stānum ofhrorene, 542, 30. Mid sande ofhrorene *operti humo* Num. 16, 33. Ofhrorenne *obrutum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 25. Ofrorene *obruti*, 506, 7: *obrutos*, 478, 77. II. *to fall down*:—Heofonas berstaþ, tungol of hreósaþ, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934.

of-hreówan. I. *to cause grief* or *pity* (a) *impers. with dat. of pers. and gen. of the cause*:—Mē ofhrīwþ *me miseret*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Ðæs sceápes untrumnesse him ofhreáw (-hreów, MS. F.), R. Ben. 51, 20. Him ofhreów ðæs mannes *he was sorry for man*, Homl. Th. i. 192, 16. (b) *with dat. of pers. and nom. of cause, or a clause introduced by* ðæt:—Ðā ofhreów ðam munece ðæs hreóflian mægenleást *the powerlessness of the leper excited the pity of the monk*, 336, 11. Mē ofhreów ðæt hī nē cūðon ða godspellīcan lāre, 2, 22. II. *to feel pity*:—Se mæssepreóst ðæs mannes ofhreów, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Iohannes ofhreów ðære mēder dreórignysse, Homl. Th. i. 66, 21.

of-hyngrod *very hungry*:—Eádige beóþ ða ðe sind ofhingrode rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204. Ofhingrod æfter rihtwīsnysse, 550, 34–

35. [Gif þu ert ofhungred efter þe swete, A. R. 376, 18: *Laym.* of-fingred: *Piers P.* afingred.]

of-irnan. I. *to overtake (by running)*:—Færþ hē (*the evening star*) æfter ðære sunnan, ôþ hē ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. Ðæs wītegan cnapa, Gyezi, ofarn Naaman, Homl. Th. i. 400, 17. [Þe abbed æfter Uortiger rad & sone gon ofærne Uortigerne, Laym. 13149.] II. *to tire with running*:—Hē wæs swīðe ofurnen *he was very tired with running*, Jud. 4. 19.

of-lētan. I. *to give up, relinquish*:—Gif ðū ær ðonne hē worold oflætest *if you die before him*, Beo. Th. 2371; B. 1183. Ðā se ellorgāst oflēt līfdagas and ðās lænan gesceaft, 3248; B. 1622. Līf oflætan, Cd. Th. 65, 28; Gen. 1073. [*Goth.* af-lētan ahman *to give up the ghost.*] II. *to let off, cause (blood) to flow*:—Ðæt him (hine, Cott. MS.) mon oflēte blōdes on ðam earme, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 23. [*Goth.* af-lētan *to let off, forgive, dismiss: Ger.* ab-lassen.]

oflēte, -lāte, -lēte, an; *f.* I. *an oblation, offering*:—Oflætan *oblationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 9. Oflātan *oblationes*, Ps. Surt. 50, 21. II. *a sacramental wafer*:—Eal ðæt tō hūsle gebirige, ðæt is, clæne oflēte, clæne wīn, and clæne wæter, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Behealde hē ðæt his oflētan ne beón ealdbacene, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 26. Benedictus āsende āne oflētan, and hēt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 26. III. *a wafer like the sacramental wafer*:—Man sceal niman .vii. lytle oflætan swylce man mid ofraþ, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3. [Erest þat husel beð ouelete and win, O. E. Homl. ii. 97, 33. *Icel.* oblāta, oblāt *a sacramental wafer: O. H. Ger.* oblāta *oblatio: Ger.* oblate *wafer. From Mid. Lat.* oblāta.]

of-langod; *part. Seized with an excessive longing* or *desire*:—For ðære sibbe hē wearþ oflangod ungemetlīce *he was seized with an immense longing on account of the love he bore his father and mother*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 1. Oflongad, Exon. Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. [*Laym.: O. and N.* of-longed.]

oflāte. v. oflæte.

of-lecgan *to lay down*:—Eom ic on lāme oflegd *infixus sum in limo*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. [*Goth.* af-lagjan *to lay down, put away.*]

of-leógan *to lie, be false*:—Ða ælþeódgan bearn mē oflugon *filii alieni mentiti sunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 17, 43.

of-licgan *to oppress, to hurt by lying upon*:—Gif hwā on slæpe his bearn oflicge ðæt hit deád wurðe *si quis in somno infantem suum oppresserit, et mortuus sit*, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 10.

of-līcian *to displease, be displeasing*:—Gode swýðe oflīcaþ heora ceorung, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 240. Swā hwæt swā him oflīcaþ ðeáh hit hālig sý hié hit lætaþ unālýfed *whatever they do not like, though it be holy, they profess that it is not permitted*, R. Ben. 9, 19. Ðā oflīcode mē þearle ðæt ic eft tō ðam līchaman sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 10. Gif hwam seó lār oflīcige, 216, 23.

of-linnan *to cease, leave off*:—Ðæt wæter oflan and mā of heora mūþe hit ne eode *the water stopped, and it no longer came out of the mouth of the image*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 8. [*Goth.* af-linnan *discedere.*]

of-lysted, -lyst; *part. Possessed with a very strong desire, very desirous for* (with gen. of object):—Eubolus wearð swā myeclum oflyst Basilies lāre, ðæt him ne lyste nānes metes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 42: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Ðā wæs ðes man swīðe oflyst ðæs Hælendes tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 6. Þeód wæs oflysted metes, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1114: 2454; An. 1228. Ðā wæs hē swýðe oflysted ðæt hē ðæs eádigan weres blōd āgute *he was possessed with a very strong desire to shed the holy man's blood*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 22. Ða ðe sind oflyste rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204, 1: Exon. Th. 464, 3; Hö. 81. [Oflust æfter deores flæsce, Laym. 30554.]

of-manian *to exact a fine* or *due*:—Ofmanige se bisceop ða bōte tō ðæs cynges handa, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19, note.

of-munan *to recall to mind, recollect*:—Ðonne hē hit eft ofman æfter lytlum fæce *cum post paululum haec ipsa ad memoriam revocant*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 225, 19. Ne ofman hē nǽfre nānwuht forðæm nǽfre nāuht hē ne forgeat *he never recalls anything, for he never forgot anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 356, 30. Ic wāt ǽac ðæt ic hyt hæfde swā clēne forgeten ðæt ic hyt nǽfre eft ne ofmunde *I know too that I should have so clean forgotten it, that I should have never again recalled it*, Shrn. 198, 4.

of-myrðrian *to murder*:—Men hine ofmyrðrodon, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 7.

ofn. v. ofen.

of-neádian *to obtain by force, extort*:—Nū cýdde man mē ðet Æþelwold and ic sceoldon ofneádian ða bōc æt Leófrīce *I have been informed that Athelwold and I must have obtained the charter from Leofric by force*, Chart. Th. 295, 32. [*O. Frs.* of-nēda: cf. *Ger.* ab-nöthigen.]

ofnet *a closed vessel*:—Geseóþ ofnete *seethe in a closed vessel* (*vasculo clauso vel operto*), Lchdm. ii. 30, 24.

of-niman *to fail*:—Be ðam ðe him his sprǽc ofnimþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. [*Ger.* ab-nehmen *to decrease, wane.*]

ôfost, ôfest, ôfst, e; *f. Haste, speed*:—Ôfost is sēlost tō gecýðanne hwanon eówer cyme sý *the quicker you make known where you come from the better*, Beo. Th. 518; B. 256: 6007; B. 3007. Ôfest, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293. Ôfst and hradung, R. Ben. 3, 11. Swā hwylc preóst swā wyrne (*refuses to baptize a man*) for ôfste his fōre *quicunque presbyter festinandi itineris sui causa deneget*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 21. Se cnapa hit mid ôfste gegearcode *puer festinavit et coxit illum*, Gen. 18, 7. Mid ôfste (oefeste, Lind.) *cum festinatione*, Mk. Skt. 6, 15: Lk. Skt. 1, 39: Jn. Skt. 11, 31. Wē secgaþ nū mid ôfste ðās endebirdnisse, for ðan ðe wē oft habbaþ ymbe ðis āwriten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 30. Ðeós worald is on ôfste *this world is hurrying on* (*to its end*), Wulfst. 156, 5: Cd. Th. 191, 32; Exod. 223. Beó ðū on ôfeste *hasten*, Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. On ôfoste, 5487; B. 2747. Þorh ôfst *per anticipationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 77. Ôfestum *hastily*, Cd. Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Ôfestum miclum, 177, 15; Gen. 2930. Ôfstum, 153, 8; Gen. 2535: 161, 29; Gen. 2672. [*Laym.* ovest.]

ôfostlīce; *adv. Hastily, speedily, in haste*:—Hē stōp ôfostlīce tōforan ðam biscope and feól tō his fōtum *festinus accedens ante pedes episcopi conruit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Ongan ôfostlīce ðæt hof wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 24; Gen. 1316. Gewīt ðū ôfestlīce fēran, 172, 24; Gen. 2849. Mē ôfestlīce gehýr *velociter exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Ôfstlīce *cursim, velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 48. Ēfstende wē sceolon etan ūre eásterlīcan blisse, and ôfstlīce wē sceolon Godes bebodu healdan, Anglia viii. 323, 36: Cd. Th. 150, 6; Gen. 2487. Ôfostlīcor, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. [*O. Sax.* ôbast-, ôfst-līko.]

of-rīdan *to overtake by riding, overtake*:—Ēfstaþ ardlīce and gē hig ofrīdaþ *persequimini cito, et comprehenditis eos*, Jos. 2, 5. Abram ēfste wið ðæs heres ôþ ðæt hē hig ofrād, Gen. 14, 14. Se cyng hēt rīdan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofrīdan, Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 1: 877; Erl. 78, 21. v. of-faran.

of-sacan *to deny a charge*:—Gif hwā ofsacan wille, dō ðæt mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. [I ne mai hit noȝt ofsake, P. L. S. 15, 60. Cf. *Icel.* af-saka *to exculpate.*]

of-sceacan *to shudder, shake with fear*:—Ofscôc *exhorruit*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 10.

of-sceamian *to put to shame*:—Gif ðū ðē ofsceamian (onsceamian, MS. Cott.) wilt ðīnes gedwolan, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 16. Hē wearþ ofsceamod, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 214. Se drȳ stōd eádmōd and ofsceamod *the sorcerer stood humble and ashamed*, Homl. ii. 416, 30. Hī gecyrdon him hām hearde ofsceamode, 518, 31. [*O. and N.* of-schomed: *R. Glouc.* of-ssamed.]

of-sceótan. I. *to wound* or *kill by shooting an arrow* or *by hurling a weapon*:—Wulfstān ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát, Byrht. Th. 134, 1; By. 77. Hæþcyn his mǽg ofscēt blōdigan gāre, Beo. Th. 4870; B. 2439. Hē hiene ne meahte ofsceótan mid ðæm bismere *quem commovere in ipsa contumeliarum jaculatione non potuit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 9. Hē mid geǽttrode flāne hine ofsceótan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 502, 18. Hē wearð ofscoten mid ānre flāne *sagitta ictus interiit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 13. Ðǽr wearð Leostenas mid ānre flān ofscoten *ibi Leosthenes telo e muris jacto perfossus occiditur*, 3, 11; Swt. 144, 27. Mid fýrenum flānum ofscotene (ofsceotene, 7), Homl. Th. i. 506, 1. II. Ofscoten *elf-shot, diseased from an elf's shot*, Lchdm. ii. 156, 25: 290, 21. The disease consists in an over-distension of an animal's stomach from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it. See the Glossary and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary *elf-shot.* v. next word.

of-scotian *to shoot, wound* or *kill with an arrow, spear*, etc.:—Hē hēt hine mid strǽlum ofscotian, ðæt hē wæs ðara swā full swā igl biþ byrsta, Shrn. 55, 8. Ne ofsleá hine nān man mid his handa ac sī hē mid stānum oftirfod oððe mid flānum ofscotod *manus non tanget eum, sed lapidibus opprimetur aut confodietur jaculis*, Ex. 19, 13. Mid flānum ofscotod and mid stānum oftorfod *sagittis, saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 14. v. preceding word.

of-sendan *to reach by sending, send for, summon*:—Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl *the king sent for earl Godwin*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 7. Ðā sende se cyng æfter ðām scypon ðe hē ofsendan mihte *the king sent after the ships that his summons could reach*, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. [Heo him radden ðat he ofsende magan, Laym. 15748. Þis kyng ys knyȝtes let ofsende, R. Glouc. 122, 21.] v. of-faran.

of-seón *to see, observe*:—Ðā ofseah hig Godes engel *cum invenisset eam angelus Domini*, Gen. 16, 7. Ðā ofseah hē ǽnne geongne man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Se hālga wer oferseah ealne middaneard, and ofseah lǽdan ānes biscopes sāwle tō heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 30. Se apostol ofseah hwǽr sum ūþwita lǽdde twegen gebrōðru, i. 60, 22. Ofsión, Met. 21, 38.

of-setenness, e; *f. Siege*:—Ofsetenesse *obsidione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 13. v. of-sittan.

of-settan *to beset, press hard, oppress*:—Hē hig ofsette and geswenct *he oppressed and afflicted them;* servierunt ei, Jud. 3, 8. Fearras fǽtt ofsetton ł ymbsǽton (*obsederunt*) mē, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Feónd ūrne ofsete (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Mid untrumnesse oððe bysegum ofset, R. Ben. 58, 15: 59, 3. Mid weorces geswince ofsette, 63, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8. Se ðe on wræcsīt gesihþ mid micelum gyltum

heom ofsett getâcnaþ *if a man dreams of being in exile, it betokens that he will be weighed down with great crimes*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 23. Swēte etan on manegum leahtrum biþ ofsett hit getâcnaþ *to dream of eating sweets betokens a man will be sunk in many faults*, 202, 25. Ofsettum *obsessis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 5. v. next word.

of-sittan. I. *to sit upon, press down by sitting*:—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst *she* (*Grendel's mother*) *pressed down the hall-guest* (*Beowulf, who had fallen*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545. Nū sceal se ðe wile sittan æt Godes gereorde ðæt gærs ofsittan, ðæt is, ðæt hē sceal ða flæsclīcan lustas gewyldan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 26. II. *to sit upon, oppress*:—Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47: Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Swongornes hī ofsit, and hī mid slǣwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Godes fȳnd ðe ða earman ofsittaþ, Jud. Thw. 156, 5. Ðū wilt cweþan ðæt ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2. Ete ælþeódig folc dīne tilinga and ðē mid bismore ofsittan *sis calumnian sustinens*, Deut. 28, 33. Ofseten mid ðǣm dīstrum ðisses andweardan līfes *praesentis vitae tenebris pressus*, Past. 11, 1; 65, 7. Ic eom mid earmlīcre ofergiotolnesse ofseten, Shrn. 198, 21. Ðæt mōd sǣde ðæt hit wǣre ofseten (cf. ofþrycced, Fox 24, 14) mid ðæs lāðes sāre, Bt. 8, tit.; Fox x. 19. III. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of* (with idea of force or wrong):—Ðæt sió oferflōwnes ðæra geþohta ne meahte ofsittan ðæs sacerdes heortan *quatenus sacerdotale cor nequaquam cogitationes fluxae possideant*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 11. Eall ðæt seó sāwl his ofseten hæfþ *quantum maria premunt*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 12. IV. *to sit about, besiege*:—Fēaras mē ofsǣton (*obsederunt*), Ps. Th. 21, 10, 14. V. *to repress, check, prevent motion*; cf. of-standan:—Ðus ðū scealt ða yfelan ofsetenan wǣtan ūt ādōn *thus shalt thou remove the evil, repressed humours*, Lchdm. ii. 24, 7. v. preceding word.

of-sleán *to kill* or *wound by a blow, to kill, slay*:—Ic ofsleah wildeór *ego jugulo feras*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 19. Ic on morgenne ofsleá mānes wyrhtan *in matutino interficiebam omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Gif man mannan ofslæhþ, L. Eth. 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Ofsleahþ, 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Ofslehþ, 7; Th. i. 4, 9. Gif hwā his cild ofslihþ tō deaþe, L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1. Se gerēfa nyste hwæt hié wǣron, and hiene mon ofslōg, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 15. Hē (*the elephant*) ofslōg micel ðæs folces, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 12. Ofslōh, Cd. Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Ðū ofslōge (*percussisti*) ealle ða ðe mē wiðerwearde wǣron, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Hī willaþ mē ofsleán *interficient me*, Gen. 20, 11. Eall his weorod ofslegen wæs, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Wurdon begen ofslægene ða aldormen, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 8. Fela þūsenda ofslægenra, 871; Erl. 74, 24. [*Goth.* af-slahan *to slay*.]

of-slegenness, e; *f. Killing, destruction*:—Sceáp ofslegennysse *oves occisionis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 25.

of-slītan *to wound by the bite* (of a snake, dog, etc.):—Ða ðe ofslitene wǣron (*the Israelites who were bitten by the serpents*), Num. 21, 9.

of-smorian *to choke, strangle, suffocate*:—Hiene ofsmorode his ealdormon *dolo comitis sui strangulatus*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 9. Mid ðæm brǣþe ofsmorod (*suffocatus*), 6, 32; Swt. 288, 2.

of-snīðan *to kill by cutting, to slaughter* (an animal):—Ðæt lamb ðe se ealda Israhel ofsnāð, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 28: Gen. 22, 13. Ða nāmon hig ān biccen and ofsnidon hit, 37, 31. Swilce se sunu wǣre geoffrod and se ramm ofsniden, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 27.

of-sprǽc, e; *f. An outspeaking, utterance*:—Gydde ł ofsprǽce *elogio, textu, locutione*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 65.

of-spring, es; *m. Offspring, progeny, posterity, descendants*:—Ofspring *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 58; Som. 13, 36. Ofsprincg *progenies*, 12; Som. 15, 53. Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 11. Eall heora ofsprinc boren and unboren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 29. Gif his sunu and sunu-sunu swā micel landes habban, siððan biþ se ofsprinc (cf. hiora æftergengas, 24) gesīðcundes cynnes, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 11. Ic sette feóndrǽdene betweox dīnum ofspringe and hire ofspringe, Gen. 3, 15. Dīnum ofspringe (*semini tuo*) ic forgife ðis land, 12, 7: 13, 15. Ic dō dīnne ofspring swā menigfealdne swā ðære eorþan dust, 13, 16. Hī gesworen habbaþ ge for hȳ sylfe ge for heora ofspryng (gingran, MS. B.), L. A. G. tit.; Th. i. 152, 17. Ðis sȳ gedōn for Sīferþ and for his ofsprincg tō hyra sāwle þearfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 15. [*Icel.* af-springr.]

of-spyrian *to find out by inquiry* or *search*:—Se ðe hit ofspyraþ, hē āh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. Cf. of-āxian.

ōfst. v. ōfost.

of-standan *to remain standing, keep* (*trans.* or *intrans.*) *in the same place* or *condition, stop in a place*:—Swā rade swā ðæt scrīn in biþ geboren, swā ofstint (oft stint, Thw.) se streám *aquae in una mole consistent*, Jos. 3, 13. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ǣnigu ceald wǣte *if any cold humour stops in them*, Lchdm. ii. 194, 15. Sele him on hātum wætre gewlecedum ða wyrta drincan ðȳ læs ðæt pic ofstande mid ðȳ ōðre duste *give him the herbs to drink in hot water made lukewarm, lest the pitch be left sticking with the other dust*, 252, 4. Ðæt ofstandene þicce horh *the thick foulness that has refused to move*, 194, 21. Wāg ofstonden unde stormum *a wall unmoved amid storms*, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Ofstondene beóþ *sive* ofstonden feoh *integri restitutione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 34–35. [Cf. *O. Sax.* is (*of the temple*) afstandan ni skal stēn oðar ōðrumu.]

of-steppan *to trample upon*:—Ofstæppaþ heora swuran swīðe mid fōtum. Ða dydon ða ealdormen swā, swā him dihte Josue, and ðæra cynega swuran forcūðlīce trǽdon, Jos. 10, 24. v. of-tredan.

of-stician *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce, transfix*:—Ofsticoþ *configet*, Kent. Gl. 844. Ic ofstikode hyne *jugulavi aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17. Antonius hiene selfne ofsticade *Antonius sese ferro transverberavit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 30. Se kāsere ālȳfde ðām cnihtum ðæt hī hyne (*St. Casianus*) ofslōgen mid heora writbredum, and hine ofsticodon mid hira writȳrenum, Shrn. 117, 29. Ða hēt hē ðone pāpan (*Alexander*) ofstician, 79, 8. Ofstikian bār *jugulare aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13. Hē swealt ofsticod fram him sylfum, Chr. 2; Erl. 5, 19. [*Ger.* ab-stechen.] v. of-stingan.

ōfstig; *adj. Hasty, swift*:—Ōfstige *percita, velocissima*, Germ. 392, 73.

of-stingan *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce*:—His ealdgefāna sum hiene ofstang *a Pausania occisus est*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 34. Hē hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. Hē (*Pilate*) hiene selfne ofstong *sua se transverberans manu*, 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10: Shrn. 33, 5. Hē wolde ofstingan Eádwine, ac hē ofstang Lillan his þegn, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 29: 755; Erl. 48, 23. Ne ofstong Æfner hiene nō mid ðȳ speres orde ac mid hindewerdum ðam sceafte *Abner non eum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 10. Sunu gif hē (*an ox*) ofstinge (*gorē*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 2. Hēt Fabianus ðæt hī man begen ofstunge, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 405. Ðæt ic ðē ne dyrre ofstingan *ne compellar confodere te in terram*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 16. Hēr Ædmund cyning wearð ofstungen, Chr. 948; Erl. 117, 8. v. of-stician.

ōfstlīce. v. ōfostlīce.

of-swelgan *to swallow up, devour*:—Deáþ forsiehþ ða æþelo, and ðone īscan gelīce and ðone heánan ofswelgþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 33. Cf. for-swelgan.

of-swingan *to scourge to death*:—Sume hié ofslōgon sume ofswungon sume wið feó geseældon *omnes bello utiles caesi, reliqui pretio venditi sunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

oft; *adv. Oft, often*:—Oft (*saepe*) hē fylþ on fȳr, and gelōmlīce (*crebro*) on wæter, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 15. Oft (oftust, Lind. Rush.) *sepe*, Mk. Skt. 5, 4: *interdum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 38. Hū oft *quotiens*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Swā oft swā ða ōðre hergas ūt fōron, ðonne fōron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Hī beóþ ðæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbþeahtiaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2. Hwīlum hē wæs on horse sittende, ac oftor on his fōtum gongende, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 12. Hē oftust on gebedum āwunode, 3, 12; S. 537, 22. Oftost, Met. 4, 28. [*Goth.* ufta: *O. Sax.* oft, ofto: *O. Frs.* ofta: *Icel.* oft, opt: *O. H. Ger.* oft, ofto.] v. for-oft.

of-talu, e; *f. The successful defence made against a claim*:—Seó sprǽc wearð ðam cynge cūð. Ða ða him seó talu cūð wæs, ða sende hē gewrit tō ðam arcebisceope, and beád him ðæt hē and hys þegenas hȳ on riht gesēmdon be ontale and be oftale *the suit became known to the king. When the claim was known to him, he sent a writ to the archbishop, and commanded him that he and his thanes should settle it rightfully according as the claim was to be allowed or rejected, according as the verdict was for or against the claim* (cf. *Icel.* bera kvið á einn, af einum *to give a verdict for, against a person*), Chart. Th. 302, 14–22.

of-teón; *pp.* -togen *and* -tigen. I. *to withdraw*:—Hē hine ofteáh ðære fōre *subtraxit se illi profectioni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23. II. *to take away what a person has, deprive a person of anything* (with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of thing, or dat. of person and acc. of thing):—Ic ofteó *derogo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 27. Gif mon him oftīhþ ðara þēnunga and ðæs anwealdes *detrahat si quis superbis vani tegmina cultus*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. Oft ic sȳne ofteáh, āblende beorna unrīm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Wē oftugon ðē londes wynna, 130, 15; Gū. 438. Būton seó *syncopa* ðone *i* (*of the gen. pl.*) ofteó, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 55. Nō Ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Eve ārna ofteón, Cd. Th. 58, 29; Gen. 953. Gif him gebyreþ ðæt him wyrþ ðara þēnunga oftohen (oftogen, Met. 25, 31), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 14. Ðē biþ seó bodung oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 30. Oftigen biþ him torhtre gesihþe *he shall be deprived of clear sight*, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 41. III. *to withhold, keep back, deny a person anything*:—Ic ðē ofteó mīnne fultum . . . Ic ofteó mīne rēnscūras *I will withhold from thee my help . . . I will withhold my rain-showers*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 32–33. Gehelp ðū earmra manna mid ðam ðǽle ðe ðū ðē sylfum oftīhst, i. 180, 12. For synnum oftīhþ se Ælmihtiga Wealdend hwīlon mannum bigleofan, ii. 462, 21. Gif wē Godes lāre eów ofteóþ, 554, 18. Hond feorhsweng ne ofteáh *the hand refused not to strike a fatal stroke*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489: 3045; B. 1520. Gē him ǣghwæs oftugon hrægles nacedum mōses meteleásum *ye withheld from them everything, raiment from the naked, food from the hungry*, Exon. Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. [And wō sō mīne cwyde oftē God him oftē heuenrīches *and whoso refuses to carry out my testament, may God refuse him the kingdom of heaven*, Chart. Th. 515, 30.]

Hē hēt hire ofteón ǽtes and wǽtes, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 129: Blickl. Homl. 37, 28. Đæt đām gōdum, đe hit (*doctrine*) gehealdan willaþ, ne sȳ oftogen seó gāstlīce deópnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 4: i. 370, 8. Swelce snytro swylce ōđrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *negatas senibus dignitates*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. [*Goth.* af-tiuhan: *O. H. Ger.* aba-ziohan *abstrahere.*]

of-þænnan *to moisten*:—Gegnīd on wīn, ofþæne wel, Lchdm. ii. 90, 7. Ofþæne mid ecede, 184, 15. Obđaenit *madidum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 72. Ofđæned *madefactus*, 80, 48. Ofþænda and gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Mid hlāfes cruman ofþendum mid cealdwætre, 82, 7.

of-þecgan *to consume, destroy*:—Æþelinga bearn ecgum ofþegde *consumed by the sword*, Cd. Th. 120, 30; Gen. 2002.

of-þencan *to remember*:—Gif đū ofþence hwæthwugu đæs đe đīn niéhsta đē wiđerweardes gedōn hæbbe *si recordatus fueris, quia frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 10.

of-þinen *too moist* (?):—Hig wǽron gemyndige đæs tōweardan hungres đȳ læs đa ofþinenan corn in brord gehwyrfden and hig forcurfon đa sǽd *they* (*the ants*) *were mindful of future hunger, and lest the grains that were too moist should sprout, they bit them*, Shrn. 41, 5. Cf. of-þænnan.

of-þistrian *to darken, obscure*:—Đa đe ofþȳstrode synd *qui obscurati sunt*, Ps. Spl. 73, 21.

of-þringan *to throng, crowd, press upon*:—Đeós menigu đe ofþrinċþ '*the multitude throng thee and press thee*' (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 394, 15. Đæt hī hine ne ofþrungon '*lest they should throng him*' (A. V.), Mk. Skt. 3, 9.

of-þriton, Jud. 4, 24. v. next word.

of-þryccan *to press, oppress, repress, cumber, occupy forcibly*:—Ic ofþricce *premo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 14. Hwī ofþriċþ hē đæt land *quid terram occupat ficulnea*, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Ofþrect *comprimit*, Kent. Gl. 654. Ofþreċþ *expremit*, 1120. Se draca mē þearle ofþryhþ, Homl. Th. i. 534, 25. Ymbhīdignyssa ofþriccaþ đæt mōd, ii. 92, 15. Ofþrihte *compressit*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 21. Mīne sāwle feóndas mīne ofþryhtum (*occupaverunt*), Ps. Th. 58, 3. Ofþrihton, Blickl. Gl. Hig hine ofþriton (-þrihton?) *opprimebant eum*, Jud. 4, 24. Ofþriccetan mē grynu deáþes *praeoccupaverunt me laquei mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 6. Feónd ūrne ofþrece (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Ofþrice *reprime*, 13, 7. Ofþreccan *comprimant*, 17, 32. Wē ofþriccan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. M. 94, 4. Ofþriccende *deprimentes*, 88, 41. Mid unrōtnessum ofþrycced, Ps. Th. 38, arg.: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Biþ ofþreced *opprimitur*, Kent. Gl. 974. Beón ofþryht *deprimi*, Rtl. 66, 25. Ofþrihte *compressa*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 13.

of-þryccedness, e; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Biþ mycel ofþriccednys (*pressura*) ofer eorþan, Lk. Skt. 21, 23: Homl. Th. i. 608, 24. Fram ofþriccednysse (*a refuge*) *from trouble*, Blickl. Gl.

of-þryccness, e; *f. Oppression, repression*:—Swā þrycce se magister đa belde on đæm oferblīđum đæt đǽr ne weaxe on him sió ofþrycnes đæs eges đe cymþ of đæs yflan blōdes flōwnesse *sic in illo reprimatur repente oborta praecipitatio, ut non convalescat impressa ex conspersione formido*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 22. Seó Sūþ-Seaxna mǽgþ for đære grimman feónda ofþrycnesse āgenne biscop habban ne mihte *the people of Sussex on account of the cruel oppression of their foes could not have a bishop of their own*, Bd. 4, 13 tit.; S. 581, 38.

of-þryscan *to beat down, repress, suppress*:—*Concutit* i. *turbat, terreat* tōscæcþ, ofþrysceþ *percutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 48. Đa đe ofþryscaþ đa styringe đæs flǽsclīcan lustes *qui compressis motibus carnis*, Past. 52, 6; Swt. 409, 1. Đa hié suīđe stīdlīce ārāsigeaþ and mid ealle ofþrysceaþ *hos asperitate rigidos semper invectionis premunt*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 1. Đæt hē on him selfum ofþrysce đa lustas his unþeáwa *in semetipso suggestiones vitiorum reprimat*, 14, 5; Swt. 85, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druski *excute*, Grff. 5, 265.] v. ge-þryscan.

of-þrysman, -þrysmian *to destroy by choking*:—Gewilnunga đæt word ofþrysmaþ (-þrysmiaþ, MS. A.) *concupiscentiae verbum suffocant*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19.

of-þyncan *with dat. of pers. and* (a) *gen. of cause*, (b) *nom. of cause*, (c) *cause given by a clause.* I. *to cause regret or sorrow*:—Mē ofþinċþ *penetet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Mē ofþinċþ đæt ic hig worhte *poenitet me fecisse eos*, Gen. 6, 7. Hit mē ofþinċþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 4. Ofþinceþ đē ealles đe đū tō yfele hæfst geworht? L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 130, 43. Đā ofþūhte Pharao đæt hē đæt folc swā freólīce forlēt, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 15. II. *to cause displeasure or offence*:—Đonne him hira scylda nā ne ofþynċþ *si minus contra culpas accenditur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 2. Hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimer swā đæt him đæs slǽpes ofþūhte *so that sleep was displeasing to him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. Đā ofþūhte heora ceorlum đæt mon đa þeówas freóde, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 15. Đā ofþūhte đæt ānum đæs cyninges gefēran, Lchdm. iii. 424, 16. Đā đæs ofþūhte, đæt se þeóden wæs strang, Cd. Th. 279, 32; Swt. 247. Đā sceolde đām gigantum ofþincan þæt hē hæfde hiera rīce *it is said that the giants were displeased at his having their kingdom*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 11. Mæg đæs ofþyncan þegna gehwam, Beo. Th. 4070; B. 2032. Hit wæs swīđe ofþyncende đām ōđrum consulum *it gave great offence to the other consuls*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 21. Mid đon đe hē geweóx, him đā ofþyncendum and đǽm Perseum đæt hié on his eámes anwalde wǽron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 18. Him đa ofþyncendum đæt his folc swā forslagen wæs, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 23.

of-þyrsted, -þyrst; *part. Possessed with exceeding thirst, very thirsty, athirst*:—Hē wearþ swīđe ofþyrst *sitiens valde*, Jud. 15, 18. Eádige beóþ đa đe sind ofhingrode and ofþyrste æfter rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 550, 34. Nīþes ofþyrsted *thirsting for strife*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32. Ofþyrsted gāstes drynces, Soul Kmbl. 80; Seel. 40. [Cf. *Goth.* af-þaursiþs *thirsty.*]

of-tige. v. of-tyge.

of-torflan *to stone, to kill by casting stones* or *similar missiles*:—Hī ūs oftorfiaþ mid stānum *lapidibus nos obruent*, Ex. 8, 26. Hī hine oftorfodon mid bānum and mid hrȳdera heáfdum, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hig wyllaþ mē oftorfian *populus lapidabit me*, Ex. 17, 4. Mid stānum oftorfian *lapidibus opprimere*, Num. 14, 10: *lapidare*, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Homl. Th. i. 48, 2: 196, 12. Fela mid stānum oftorfod *saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 15. Hēr wæs sċs Stephanus oftorfod, Chr. 34; Erl. 6, 15: Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 31. v. of-tyrfan.

oft-rǽde; *adj.* I. *frequent*:—Hæglas and snāwas and se oftrǽda rēn leccaþ đa eorþan on wintra, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. II. *ready at many times*:—Gafolswān sceal beón swā ic ǽr be beócere cwæþ (cf. l. 3, beóceorl sceal *hwīltīdum geara* beón on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan) oftrǽde tō gehwilcon weorce *the swain must be, as I said before of the beekeeper, generally ready for any work*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 18. Bydele gebyraþ đæt hē sȳ weorces frigra đonne ōđer man forđan hē sceal beón oftrǽde *he must be always ready*, 18; Th. i. 440, 7.

oftrǽd-līc; *adj. Frequent*:—Đis syndon đa wǽpena đe deófol mid oferswīđed biþ, ofthrǽdlīce rǽdinga hāligra bōca and gelōmlīce gebedu, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Hié Alexander uneáđe oferwonn ǽgđer ge for đære sumorhǽte ge eac for đǽm oftrǽdlīcan gefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 32. Oftrǽdlīca gefeoht *crebra bella*, 6, 30; Swt. 282, 31.

oftrǽdlīce; *adv. Frequently, often, habitually*:—Oftrǽdlīce *crebro, frequenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 81. Se Hǽlend oftrǽdlīce (*frequenter*) com đyder, Jn. Skt. 18, 2. Gif man hine oftrǽdlīce (*ex consuetudine*) ofer drince, L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Æghwæđer ōđerne oftrǽdlīce ūt drǽfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 12. Hē oftrǽdlīce fōr mid miclum gefeohtum on Sciđđie, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 2: 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33.

of-tredan *to tread down, trample upon, injure* or *destroy by treading*:—Đa ȳđa ārison ac Drihten hī oftræd . . . Đeáh đe ārleáse woruldmenn ārīson ongeán ūs swā đeáh Crist oftret heora heáfod, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 18–22. Iii hit oftræd and hié tō loman gerēnode *duos et .I. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 25. Đa hors hī (*Jezabel*) oftrǽdan huxlīce under fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 347. Oftredan đæt gærs and ofsittan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 25. Swā hwæt swā đæs gōdan sǽdes on swylcum wege befylþ, biþ mid yfelum geþohtum oftreden, ii. 90, 19. Đǽr wǽron xxx M ofslagen and æt đǽm geate oftreden *triginta millia caede prostrata et compressione suffocata*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 18. [*Orm.* off-tredenn (gluterr-nesse).]

oft-sīþ, es; *m. A time that often occurs*:—Hwæt hē hæfde Godes þeówum on oftsīþas tō lāđe gedōn *what he had ofttimes done to hurt God's servants*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 29. [*A. R.* ofte-siđen: *Chauc.* ofte-siþes: *Ayenb.* ofte-ziþes: *Icel.* opt-sinnis, -sinnum *ofttimes.*]

of-tyge, es; *m. A holding back, withholding* (v. of-teón, III):—Ungelimp mid synnum geearnod, swīđost mid đam oftige đæs neádgafoles đe Cristene men Gode gelǽstan sceoldon on heora teóþingsceattum *misfortune merited through sins, especially through the keeping back of the tax that Christian men ought to pay to God in their tithes*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 13. Mid ǽnigum oftige Godes gerihta, 270, 30.

of-tyrfan *to stone*:—Hiene oftyrfdon his āgene gefēran *ab exercitu suo lapidibus coopertus interiit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 28. v. of-torflan.

of-unnan. I. in a bad sense, *to begrudge a person* (dat.) *anything* (gen.), *wish to deprive a person of anything*:—Se biþ đæm īsene gelīc se đe ofan his nīhstan his līfes *ferro utitur, qui vitae proximi insidiatur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Se đe (*the devil*) him (*hermits*) līfes ofonn, Exon. Th. 107, 10; Gū. 56: 265, 7; Jul. 377. II. *to refuse to grant*:—Đām đe gē forgifenysse ofunnon him biþ oftogen seó forgyfenys *to whom ye refuse forgiveness, from them shall forgiveness be withheld*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 8. [*O. Sax.* af-unnan: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ab-unst *invidia, livor*: *Ger.* ab-gunst: *Icel.* af-und (öfund).]

of-weorpan *to kill by casting* (*a stone*, etc.), *to knock down and kill by a missile*:—David nam fīf stānas and đeáhhwedere mid ānum hē đone gigant ofwearp, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. David mid his liđeran ofwearp đone geleáfleásan ent, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 18, 18, 23. Hē wearđ mid āne stāne ofworpen *saxo ictus occubuit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 32. Gif oxa wer ofslōge, sīe hē mid stānum ofworpen, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 32 note: 50, 5 note. [*Goth.* af-wairpan stainam *lapidare*: *Ger.* ab-werfen.]

of-worpian *to kill by casting* (*stones*, etc.):—Mid stānum ofworpod, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 28, 32: 50, 5. v. preceding word.

of-wundrian *to be astonished*:—Đætte ofwundradun alle *ut ammirarentur omnes*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 2, 12. v. next word.

of-wundrod *astonished*:—Sarra cwæþ ðā ofwundrod, Gen. 21, 6. Ic eom swīðe ungemetlīce ofwundrod hwī eów þince ... *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 5. Seó cwēn wæs tō ðan swīðe ofwundrod, ðæt heó næfde furþor nǣnne gāst, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 18. Maria and Ioseph wǣron ofwundrode ðæra worda, i. 144, 15. [Wurþen men swīðe ofwundred and ofdrēd, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 1.]

ōga, an; *m.* I. the feeling which is excited in a person, *terror, dread, horror, great fear*:—Ōga *horror*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26: *metus*, 11; Som. 15, 12: *pavor*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 23. Micel ōga (*horror*) him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Būtan ōgan (*absque terrore*) hē hine gerest, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 4. Ðā clypode hē mid micclum ōgan, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 3. II. the exciting cause of such a feeling:—Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nītenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia*, Gen. 9, 2. On līgette is ōga, Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. For hellewītes ōgan (*on account of the terror which hell-torment causes*), oððe for ðæs ēcan līfes wuldre, R. Ben. 19, 17. III. *an object which excites fear, a terrible, horrible thing*:—Hē hēt Ðeódolum standan æt ðam mūþe (*of the fiery furnace*) ðæt hē for ðam ōgan (*on account of the terrible spectacle*) him ābūgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 33. Ōgan (egsan, Lk. Skt. 21, 11) of heofenum and micele tācna *terrores de caelo et signa magna*, 538, 32. Ōgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Gl. God him sende swīðlīce ōgan (*the ten plagues*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. [Cf. *Goth.* ōgan *to fear*; ōgian *to terrify*: *Icel.* ōgn *dread, terror*; ægja *to frighten*; ægi-ligr *terrible*.] Cf. ege.

ō-gengel *a bar, bolt*; obex, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 28: 115, 32. [Ō = on? v. next word.]

ō-heald, -hilde; *adj. Sloping, inclined*:—Ōhældi (ōhaelði, Ep. Gl. 21 d, 16) *pendulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 19. Ōhylde, 68, 10. Clifig ł ōhyld (*not* tōhyld) *clivosus*, i. 19, 4. Ōheal[d?] *clivosa, tortuosa*, Germ. 392, 53. Hōhyldo *prona*, 400, 118. [*O. H. Ger.* uo-hald, -haldi *proclivus. For the prefix* ō-, cf. on-, ā-hildan.]

ōhsta, an; *m. The arm-pit, oxter* (in northern dialects, e. g. Yorkshire, Cumberland, Scotland):—Ōhsta *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 5. Ōcusta, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 19. Ōxtan *ascilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 9. Cf. ōxn.

ōht. v. āht.

ōht, e; *f. Fear, terror* (? cf. ōga and *Icel.* ōtti *fear*), or *hostile pursuit, persecution, active enmity* (? cf. ēhtan and *O. H. Ger.* āhta *persecutio*, āhtunga *persecutio*):—Wǣron ðā gesōme ða ðe swegl būan wrōht wæs āsprungen ōht mid englum and orlegnīð *then were at peace the dwellers in heaven, discord was at an end among angels, and enmity* (or *fear?*) *and war*, Cd. Th. 6, 5; Gen. 84. Ðǣr on fyrd hyra fǣrspell becwom, ōht inlende (*the pursuit by the Egyptians*, or *the terror which their coming caused*); egsan stōdan wælgryre weroda, 186, 9; Exod. 136.

oht-rīp (?) *harvest*; messis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 9, 38: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2.

ō-hwēr, -hwanon, -hylde. v. ā-hwǣr, -hwanon, ō-heald.

ō-leccan, -liccan, -læcan; *p.* -lecte, -lehte, -læhte. I. *to treat gently, to soothe, caress*:—Ic ōlæce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51. Ōlecceþ *favet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 19. Ōlehte *delinuit*, 138, 50. Hē him ōlecte ðā hē cuæþ *cui blandiens dicit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 181, 10. God hwīlon geōlæhþ, and hwīlon beswingþ. Nāre nān tihting, gif hē ūs ne ōlæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 3. Ōlecce *demulceat, blanditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. Ōleccende *blandiens*, 127, 8. Ōleccendra *palpantum*, 116, 51. II. *to be obsequious, pay court to, fawn upon, flatter, to try to gain a person's good will by unworthy means*:—Ōleccaþ *adolatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Þeófum ðū ne ōlæce, ne yfeldǣdum ne geþwǣrlǣce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 361. Hē nolde ōlæcan ǣnigum rīcan mid geswǣsum wordum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 13. Gif ðū wille ðæt ðē monige ōlæcan ðonne ōlæce ðū ānum swīðe georne *if you wish many to pay court to you, do you sedulously pay court to one*, Prov. Kmbl. 79: 80. Mē riht ne þinceþ ðæt ic ōleccan þurfe Gode æfter gōde ǣnegum, Cd. Th. 19, 12; Gen. 290. III. *to gain good will by worthy means, to propitiate, be submissive*:—Ðæm (*God*) ōleccaþ ealle gesceafte ðe ðæs ambehtes āwuht cunnon (cf. ðam þeówiaþ ealle ... ða ðe cunnon, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30), Met. 11, 8. Ōlæce Gode ānum *try to please God only*, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē wolde onginnan him ōleccan mid his hearepan *he* (*Orpheus*) *would attempt to propitiate them* (*the gods of Hell*) *with his harp*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 14: Cd. Th. 118, 3; Gen. 1959. Uton wē Gode ōliccan, Exon. Th. 366, 15; Reb. 12. IV. of things *to gratify, charm, give pleasure*:—Ealle ða ōðru gōd ōleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rēt se lust āna ōlecþ ðam līchoman ānum swīðost *cetera omnia jucunditatem animo videantur afferre*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23–25. Swilce hȳ wǣron rihte ðā hī ðē mǣst geōleccan swilce hī nū sindon ðeáh ðe hȳ ðē ōleccan on ða leásan sǣlþa *talis erat, cum blandiebatur, cum tibi falsae illecebris felicitatis alluderet*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2.

ōleccere, es; *m. A flatterer*:—Leás ōlecere *parasitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 36. Hē geliéfþ ðæt hē suelc sīe suelce hē gehiérþ ðæt his ōlicceras secgaþ ðæt hē sīe, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 11.

ōleccung, e; *f.* I. *soothing, caressing, gentleness of treatment*:—Ōlæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69. Ōlæcunge *blandimentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 48. Hū gesceádwīs se reecere sceal bion on his þreáunga and on his ōleccunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis et dissimulationis*, Past. 21, tit.; Swt. 151, 6. Ðā āhsode heó hine georne mid hire ōlæcunge, on hwam his miht wǣre, Jud. 16, 6. Ōlæcunga *blanditiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. II. *flattery, fawning, adulation*:—Ōlæcung *adulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 40. Wyrð ðæt mōd besnicen mid ðæra ōlicunga (ōliccunga, Cott. MSS.) ðe him underþiédde beóþ, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 7. Ne wilna nānes monnes ōlæcunga, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē nǣfre nǣnigum woruldrīcum men þurh leáse ōlecunga onbūgan nolde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Ðonne hit hæfþ gewunnen ðæs folces ōlecunga (*favor popularis*), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 23. III. of things, *charm, allurement*:—Ōliccung *jocunda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 2. Ne hine ne geloccige nān ōliccung (ōlicung, Cott. MSS.) tō hiere willan *non blanda usque ad voluptatem demulceant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18. Forsió hē ælce ōlicunge (ōliccunge, Cott. MSS.) ðisses middangeardes *blandimenta mundi despiciat*, 14, 2; Swt. 83, 6. Hit gewarenaþ ǣgðer ge wið heora þreáunga ge wið ōlecunga *nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse blanditias*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. leás-ōlecung.

ōleht-word, es; *n. A flattering speech*:—Hwǣr syndon ða ðe hié heredan, and him ōlyhtword sprēcan ?, Blickl. Homl. 99, 26.

ōl-fæt (= āl-fæt. v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 39), es; *n. A cooking vessel*; coculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 41.

olfend, es: olfenda, an; *m. A camel*:—Olfend *camelus* vel *dromeda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 58: *camelus*, 78, 8. Áfȳred olbenda *dromidus*, ii. 106, 66. Ōfȳrit olfenda, 25, 68. Under ānes olfendes (*cameli*) seáme, Gen. 31, 34. Gescrȳd mid oluendes hǣrum, Mk. Skt. 1, 6. Gē drincaþ ðone olfend (olbendu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 24. Of olfenda hǣrum āwunden, Blickl. Homl. 169, 2. Hē nam tȳn olfendas (*camelos*), Gen. 24, 10. [*Orm.* olfent *a camel*: *Goth.* ulbandus; *m.*: *O. Sax.* olbundeo; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* olpenta; *f.*: *Icel.* úlfaldi; *m.*]

olfend-mere, an; *f. A she-camel*:—Þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum *camelos foetas cum pullis suis triginta*, Gen. 32, 15.

ōliccan. v. ōleccan.

oll *contempt, insult, contumely* (in the phrase mid olle):—Se deófol cwæþ mid olle ðæt hē wolde æt ðam weorce gecuman, Homl. Th. i. 166, 15. Hē āxode ðā mid olle (*contemptuously*): Eart ðū lā God? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 72. Man tǣleþ and mid olle gegrēteþ (*insults*) ealles tō gelōme ða ðe riht lufiaþ, Wulfst. 164, 19.

ōl-þwang (*better?* āl-, cf. ōl-fæt), es; *m. A strap*:—Ōlþwongas *corrigie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 47. [*Icel.* āl (mod. ól) *a strap*.]

ōm *rust*:—Oom *rubigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 34. Ōm *erugo, vitium ferri*, 144, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðǣr ōm (*aerugo*) hit fornimþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20. Ōmm, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 29. Yldo ābīteþ īren mid ōme, Salm. Kmbl. 601; Sal. 300. v. brand-(brond-)ōm.

om-. v. am-.

ōman; *pl. f. Erysipelas, erysipelatous inflammations*:—Ōman *ignisacrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 34: 110, 52. Lǣcedōmas wið ælces cynnes ōmum, Lchdm. ii. 98, 21. *In the section of which this is the heading the word frequently occurs.* Of hōmena stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Wið hōmum, nim gāte horn ... dō on ða hōman, i. 350, 17–20. Wið hōmum (ōman, MS. O.), bāres scearn ... ða hōman hyt bēteþ, 360, 10–11. [*Icel.* âma; *f. and* āmu-sótt *erysipelas*.] v. next word.

ōm-cynn, es; *n. Corrupt humour*:—Ðū meaht clǣnsian ðæt ōmcyn, Lchdm. ii. 82, 18. v. ōmig.

omer *a bird's name, hammer* (in yellow-*hammer*):—Omer (emer, Ep. Gl. 23 e, 31) *scorelus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 6. Amore *scorellus*, i. 281, 18. In Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118 *omer*lond occurs. [*O. H. Ger.* amero: *Ger.* ammer.] v. clod-hamer.

ō-middan. v. on-middan.

ōmig; *adj.* I. *rusty* (v. ōm), *rust-coloured*:—Ðǣr wæs helm monig eald and ōmig, Beo. Th. 5519; B. 2763. Dȳre swyrd ōmige þurhetene, 6090; B. 3049. Ðȳ læs ðæt ōmige fæt mid ealle tōberste, gif hē mid ungemete scæfþ, R. Ben. 121, 3. Anfiltes hōmiges *incudis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 64. Ōmigum *vel* īsengrǣgum *ferrugineo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 66. II. *inflammatory* (v. ōman):—Wyrð gegaderodu ōmig wǣte on ðære wambe, Lchdm. ii. 218, 16. On ðam magan ōmigre wǣtan gefylled, 178, 9. v. next word.

ōmiht; *adj. Full of inflammation*:—Þis sint tācn ðæs hātan magan ōmihtan ... Ðæs hātan magan tācn sindon ðonne hē biþ mid ōmum geswenced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. Ða ōmihtan þing *the inflammatory symptoms*, 82, 21.

on, an; *prep. adv.* A. *with dat. or inst.* I. expressing local relations, (1) rest upon and contact with an object, *on*:—Hig stōdon on nyðewerdum ðam munte, Ex. 19, 17. Hē on dōmsetle sittende wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 43. Him on bearme læg mādma mænigo, Beo. Th. 80; B. 40. On him byrne scān, 815; B. 405. Se on foldan læg, Byrht. Th. 138, 29; By. 227. Hē on meare rād, 138, 53; By. 239. *And metaphorically*:—On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. (2) dependence upon an object:—Hié hine on rōde āhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 7, 11. Ðæs on ðam beáme geweóx, Cd. Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. Th. 202, 27; Ph. 76. (3) extension over a surface:—Deófles rīce on ðyssum middangearde, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Ðæt mycel hāto wǣre Cristes

geleáfan on Norþanhymbra þeóde, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 5: Exon. Th. 201, 2; Ph. 50. (4) nearness:—Hī nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4. (5) *in* or *at* a place, or *with* a person, cf. æt:—Ða ðe wǽron on ðam mynstre Æbbercurnig, ðæt is geseted on Engla-lande, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Hē on sinoþe sittende wæs, 5, 19; Bd. 639, 43. Gewundad on gefeohte, 4, 26; S. 603, 14. Hī ðone lichoman on cneówum bēgde, 4, 11; S. 580, 10. On ðam dōme standeþ, Exon. Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561. On beóre *at a feast*, 330, 14; Vy. 51. Hē ānne cnapan gesette on hyra middele, Mk. Skt. 9, 36: Lk. Skt. 21, 21. Ða clǽnan heortan God geseóþ. On ðære gesihþe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 27. Ða sǽton on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Ic mundbyrd on ðē hæfde, 70, 5. Is mildheortnisse miht on (*apud*) Drihtne, 129, 7. ¶ *Like Icelandic* á *it occurs in names of places*:—On his mynstre ðe is cweden on Hripum, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 45. (6) with verbs of motion:—Se ðe on heofenum cuman ne mōt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 4. (7) rest where one object is contained in another, or is surrounded by others, *within, among;* and metaphorically *in* (the power of, etc.):—Drihten wæs uppan him on fȳre, Ex. 19, 18. Drihten is on ðīnre heortan, and on ðīnum innoþe, Blickl. Homl. 5, 11. Sum mon scīnende on hwītum gegyrelan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 39. Twegen weras on hwītum reáfe, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ic wāt ðæt ic (ðæt Mōd) on libbendum men eom, and ðeáh on deádlīcum, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 27. Gif hit on heora anwealde wǽre, 11, 1; Fox 32, 2. Ic hī on lufan mīnre hæfde *quae dilexi*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. On þeóstre, Exon. 94, 27; Cri. 1546. On Juda ealdrum *among the princes of Judah*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Ðū eart gebletsud on wīfum, Lk. Skt. 1, 28. (8) marking the seat of feeling, thought, etc., *in, within, at*:—Ðā ongan hē smeágan on him selfum, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 18. Ða fōre ðe hē on his mōde gelufad hæfde, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Yr on mōde, Cd. Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. Murnan on mōde, 45, 31; Gen. 735. Se unrihtwīsa cwyþ on his mōde, Ps. Th. 13, 1: 54, 6. II. expressing temporal relations, (1) marking a point of time, *on, at, in*:—On ðære tīde Drihten cwæþ tō mē, Deut. 10, 1. Ðonne cymþ ðæs weles hlāford on ðam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnþ, and on ðære tīde ðe hē nāt, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Swā byþ on worulde endunge, 13, 40. On anginne *in principio*, Gen. 1, 1. On mergen, St. And. 18, 28. On æfenne, 20, 14. (2) marking a period, past or future, *within, in the course of, in, during*:—Ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrīm dagum (*in triduo*) hyt eft getimbraþ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40: Cd. Th. 266, 1; Sat. 15: Lchdm. iii. 262, 23. Gē sweltaþ on litelre hwīle, Deut. 30, 18. Hē nōwiht elles dyde on eallum ðām dagum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. On ðæs biscopes tīde, 4, 12; S. 580, 34. On ðissum geáre, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 22. On ðȳ ylcan gēre, 896; Erl. 93, 34. On geóguþe, Exon. Th. 288, 22; Wand. 35. On ðissum līfe, 448, 12; Dōm. 53. On ðīs andweardan līfe, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 25: 11; Fox 30, 23. On sumera sunne scīneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 15; Dan. 276. On geárdagum, 287, 16; Sat. 368. On fyrndagum, Exon. Th. 313, 17; Mōd. 1. Ðæt feoh ðe mon ðām ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Þriwa on gēre *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14. Ic fæste tuwa on wucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ðæt hridder tōbærst on ðære lǽne *the sieve broke during the loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Heó cwæþ ðæt heó wǽre wydewe on ðam geáre *she said that she had been a widow during the last year*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 154. On ðam ðe Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl lāgon on Pevenseá, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 14. III. expressing other relations, (1) *on, a-* (as in *a*-foot):—Heó on hire fōtum gesund hām hwearf, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 14. Sceal on ānum fēt fēran, Exon. Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. Ðū gǽst on ðīnum breóste, Gen. 3, 14. (2) with verbs of taking, depriving, etc., *from* (cf. æt):—Ðone mǽstan dǽl ðæra ǽhta ða ðe on ðē genumene wǽron, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 46 note: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 29. Se ðe gold on ōðrum reáfaþ, 13; Fox 38, 13. Ðæt (*what*) hē on him gereáfade (bereáfode, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 30. Ða ǽrestan cyningas ðe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum geeodon, Chr. Erl. 2, 10: Exon. Th. 118, 20; Gū. 242. Nāðer ne mehte on ōðrum sige gerǽcan, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33. Hwæðer heora sceolde on ōðrum sige habban, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 1. (3) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc., *on, in, at*:—Manege wundrodon on his lāre (*or acc.?*), Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ic on ðīnum bebodum mōte gemetegian, Ps. Th. 118, 47. (4) marking the means or instrument, *by, with*:—Ic hæfde gemynt ðē tō ārwurðienne on ǽhtum and on feó, Num. 24, 11. On tympanis, Ps. Th. 67, 24. Ic on mīnum mūþe mihta Drihtnes andette, 108, 29. Hē nōwiht fremian mihte on his lāre ðære þeóde, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 24. Heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse, 3, 8; S. 531, 35. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehȳred ðæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wīfa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 22. On ðæm upstige ðære rōde eall ūre līf Drihten getremede, 9, 35. Hī wurdon on fleáme generede, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 33. Se deófol wæs oferswīðde on ðām ylcum gemetum ðe hē ǽr Adam oferswīðde, Homl. Th. i. 178, 1. (5) marking the material or components of which a thing is made, *of, consisting of* or *in*:—Mycelne aad on beámum and on ræftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on þacum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Lāc on mæssereáfum and on bōcum, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7: Gen. 21, 27. Ðæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feðerum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 17. Unrīm getæl on horsum and on mūlum and on olfendum and on elpendum. Nar. 9, 14. Swā micel ungewiss, ǽgðer ge on sǽs fyrhto, ge on wēstennum wildeóra, ge on þeóda gereordum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. (6) marking that *in* which a quality or property resides, *in respect to, in the matter of, in*:—Se wæs in bōccræftum and on woruldþeáwum se rihtwīsesta, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 13. Hē āxode gif hē cūðe āht on lǽcecræfte. Apollinaris him cwæþ tō: 'Ne cann ic nāht on lācnunge,' Homl. Skt. i. 22, 40–41. Æþele on geþyrdum, 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. On dǽde unæþele, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. On rīce gestrangod, 4, 26; S. 603, 19. On wīsdōme þeónde, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 11. Foremihtig on fēþe, Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Spēdig on ðām ǽhtum ðe heora spēda on beóþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Wæstmberende on ǽlces cynnes blǽdum, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Beorht on blǽdum, Cd. Th. 247, 20; Dan. 500. (7) marking state, condition, occupation, *in, of*:—Heora līc biþ on marmorstānes hwītnysse, Nar. 38, 9. Ðū forþfærst on sybbe, ðonne se tīma cymþ, on gōdre ylde, Gen. 15, 15: Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 14: 5, 19; S. 641, 14. Ða welegan hē forlǽteþ on īdelnesse... Drihten is on ðīnum fultume, Blickl. Homl. 5, 9–12. Þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan and on fulfremedlīcum weorcum, 77, 19. On sorhgum beón, 5, 29. On stilnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 11. Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde, 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Ðā wæs cyning on hreón mōde, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. On ungearwe *at unawares*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Eal ðæt folc wæs on blǽdran, 1, 7; Swt. 38, 6. Job sæt on ānre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Ðā wearþ hē on slǽpe, Glostr. Frag. 6, 26. Hī wǽron on ðan mǽstan hungre, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26. Hē wēnde ðæt hié wolden Hannibale on fultume beón, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7. On feáwum stōwum wīciaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Sum man wæs betogen ðæt hē wǽre on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. (8) marking measure, *at* (*a distance*), *of* (*the weight of*), etc.:—Weðeras on oxna micelnesse, Nar. 33, 16: Lchdm. i. 314, 21. Six wæterfatu... ǽlc wæs on twegra sestra gemete (*capientes singuli metretas binas*), Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fīftigum entsum, Jos. 7, 21. Ān æstel on fīftegum mancessa, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Hī ðæt feoh gesetton on þrittig scillingum *they fixed the money at thirty shillings*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 18. Se gewāt on wēsten ðā hē wæs on twentigum geára, and on ðæm hē wunode ōþ ðæt hē wæs on fīf and hundteóntig geára, Shrn. 52, 16–18. Hig flugon on twegra elna heáhnisse bufan eorþan, Num. 11, 31. Wæs seó stōw hwæthwugu on healfre mīle fram ðære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 31. Is ðæt eálond fram ðære ylcan cyricean feor ūt on gārsecge seted hūhugu on nygan mīlum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30: 2, 3; S. 504, 26: Shrn. 29, 31. Ālecgaþ hit on ānre mīle ðone mǽstan dǽl fram ðæm tūne, ðonne ōðerne, ðonne ðæne þriddan, ōþ ðe hyt eall ālēd biþ on ðære ānre mīle (*within the one mile*); and sceall beón se lǽsta dǽl nȳhst ðæm tūne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–33. Hī hine bebyrgdon on ðære æfteran mīle fram ðære ceastre, Shrn. 115, 16: Blickl. Homl. 193, 19. (9) marking degree:—On swīðe lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genōg, on swā myclum heó hæfþ genōg swā wē ǽr sprǽcon, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10–11. (10) marking manner, *with, in*:—Hlāfas on lilian beorhtnysse scīnende, and on hrōsan brǽðe stȳmende, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 28. His gewǽda scinon on snāwes hwītnysse, 242, 7. Hī cōmon on þrīm floccum, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 13. Se on hrædnesse mycele menigo fornom, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30. (11) denoting end, purpose:—Āsceacaþ ðæt dust of eówrum fōtum him on gewitnysse, Mk. Skt. 6, 11. 'Mīn blōd, ðæt ðe biþ āgoten on synna forgifennysse'... Hī hālgodon hlāf and wīn on his gemynde, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 1–3. (12) *in accordance with*:—Ðæt hē irne on his willan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. (13) *of* (*such and such a name*):—Wæs sum man on naman Zacheus, Lk. Skt. 19, 2: 23, 50. Castel on naman Emaus, 24, 13. (14) *in* (*the name of*):—Hē him geswōr on his goda noman, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 11. (15) without a case following:—Deófol ðē sticaþ on, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. Seó wyrd (hit) ðē on genimian ne mihte, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 14. Swelce him næfre gelīc yfel an ne becōme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10. For ðæm ungemetlīcan feóndscipe ðe ūre ēhtende on sindon, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 36. Ðæt him mon sceolde an mā healfa on feohtan ðonne on āne, Swt. 80, 27. Him man on līhþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Prov. 70. On secgan *to bring a charge against*, Deut. 19, 16: Mt. 26, 62. B. with acc. I. expressing local relations. (1) motion, actual or figurative, which is external to the object expressed by the word which *on* governs, *upon, on, on to, to*:—Hē āstāh on ðone munt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 1. Se deófol lǽdde hine on swīðe heáhne munt, 4, 8: Cd. Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69. Speón hine on ða dimman dǽd, 43, 3; Gen. 685. Gewāt Abraham on ða wīgrōde, 125, 24; Gen. 2084. Se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Āhōn on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309. Com hungur on Bryttas, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 15. Hē wæs ādrifen ðæt hē com up on Frysena land *pulsus est Fresiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Hē his āgene tungan wearp hine on ðæt neb foran *linguam in os tyranni abjecit*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25. Hī spǽtton on hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. On ðone andwlitan men slōgun, Exon. Th. 69, 19; Cri. 1123. Wē wyllaþ fōn on ðone traht ðissere rǽdinge, Homl. Th. i. 206, 21. (2) marking motion from without to the inside, *into, among*:—Sume feóllon on þornas, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Sume feóllon on gōde eorþan, 13, 8. Ðā cōmon hig on ða stōwe ðe ys genemned Golgotha, 27, 33. Crist of

heofona heánessum on ðínne innoþ ástígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 14. On ðás world cuman, 5, 28. Gelǽded on his ðæt ǽrre mynster, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 17. Hē on scip eode, S. 639, 19. Gōd geár com on Breotone land, 1, 14; S. 482, 21. Gǽstas hweorfaþ on ēcne eard, Exon. Th. 64, 31; Cri. 1046. On ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan, Cd. Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Sum man becom on ða sceaþan, Lk. Skt. 10, 30, 36. On ealle þeóda *among all nations*, 24, 47. Hē on ða duru eode, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 32. (3) marking position or direction:—Ic stande on ðás healfe *ego in hac parte sto*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. On ða swýðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Ân on ða swýðran healfe, and ōðer on ða wynstran, 27, 38. On healfa gehwone, Beo. Th. 1604; B. 800. On ðæt steórbord ... on ðæt bæcbord *on the starboard ... on the larboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10–11. (4) denoting conjunction (*in the phrase* on ân), *continuously, together, anon, at once*:—Feówertig daga and feówertig nihta on ân, Gen. 7, 12: Homl. Th. i. 178, 5. On ân geswórene *conjurati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 22. Ealle deáde men sculon ðone myclan dóme gesēcan, and ða synfullan sculon ðanon on ân tō helle faran, Wulfst. 126, 20. In ðone ealdan secgmōr; of ðam on ân betwēnan âcwudu and wulleleáh; and swā ǽfre betwyx ðām twām wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 23. (5) with verbs denoting division or separation:—Úre ieldran ealne dísne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes on þreó tōdǽldon; and hié ða þrié dǽlas on þreó tōnemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1–4. Tōsliten on twegen dǽlas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 16. Hit tōbærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. **II.** expressing temporal relations. (1) marking a point of time, *on, in, at*:—On ðone dæg (*in die*) ðe God gesceóp man, Gen. 5, 1. On midne dæg *in meridie*, Deut. 28, 29. On ǽlcne tīman *omni tempore*, 11, 1: 14, 23. On ealle tīd, Ex. 18, 22, 26. On dægrēd *diluculo*, 8, 20. On ða tíd *tunc*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3: *eo tempore*, 2, 16; S. 519, 38. On ðone forman Ásterdæg, 5, 23, tit.; S. 645, 3. Ðā hit ðā on morgendæg wæs, Nar. 16, 21: 22, 1. Heora wíse on nǽnne sǽl (*on no occasion*) wel ne gefōr, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Eten ða gebrōðru on twā mǽl, R. Ben. 65, 14. (2) marking a period of time:—On ēcnesse *for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 30. On ðás lǽnan tīd *in this life*, Exon. Th. 364, 1; Wal. 64. On sumeres tíd, 212, 12; Ph. 209. On nānes cynges dæg, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 22. **III.** in metaphorical expressions. (1) *into* (one's power, etc.):—Gif hig on hand gāþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11: Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Hine sylfne on þeówdōm gesealde ðara muneca, 5, 19; S. 637, 12. Hē ealle Assirie on Persa anwald gedyde, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 3. (2) expressing hostile action, *against*:—Hē wonn on Sciddie, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Ðā gelǽdde hē here on Peohtas, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ne dō ūs swā swā wē dydon on ðisne ælþeódigan, St. And. 22, 21. Óðer biþ tō ungemetlíce âtyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceal, ōðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal biþ tō swíðe onbærned, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 12–14. Hié ealle on ðone cyning wǽrun feohtende, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 35. (3) expressing agreement, *in accordance with*:—Hē hēt sumne biscep secgan on his gewill hwā his fæder wǽre, Ors. 3, 9, tit.; Swt. 3, 13. Heó on his willan spræc, Cd. Th. 44, 1; Gen. 701. On riht *a-right*:—Ðæt hié healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 9: 47, 35. (4) denoting change from one state to another:—Ðā wendon hié hié on hiora âgen geþíóde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 2. Wendan on Englisc, Swt. 7, 18. Wēsten hē geworhte on wídne mere, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Hē wendeþ stān on wídne mere, 113, 8. Hī on heora âgen dust hweorfaþ, 103, 27. (5) marking the object of thought, emotion, speech, trust, sight:—Ne gladige on ðæt nōðer ne cyning ne woruldrīca, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Hē getrūwode on ídel gylp, 51, 6. Ða ðe on Drihten getreówaþ, 124, 1: 70, 13. On hine gelýfende, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 18. Gōd ys on Drihten tō þenceanne, Ps. Th. 117, 8. Sete on Drihten ðīn gehygd, 54, 22. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. On ðæt wundor seón, 261, 25; Dan. 731. On ðæt bearn starian, Exon. Th. 21, 27; Cri. 341. Hē on ðone æþeling lōcude, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. Se deófol ðe andode on ðæs munuces sōðan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 8. Hwæt gōdes māgan wē secgan on ða flǽsclícan unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Higeteónan spræc on fǽmnan, Cd. Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262. Ne sceal nān mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hē wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177, 195. (6) marking the object in relation to which an action takes place:—Ðæt ða woruldsǽlþa on ðē (*erga te*) onwenda sint, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 29. (7) marking end or purpose:—Ic wylle gān on fiscaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 3. Hī him on fultum cýgdon ða godcundan ârfæstnesse, Ed. 4, 26; S. 602, 9. (8) marking price:—On gold bebycgean, 2, 12; Bd. 514, 39. Hē bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Cd. Th. 301, 7; Sat. 578. (9) marking manner:—Nemned on Lǽden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc Hierdebōc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hēr sýn on earde on mistlíce wísan hlâfordswican manege, Wulfst. 160, 7. On ýdel *necquicquam*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 14. (10) *in* (*the name of*), *by* (in adjuration):—Ic eów hālsige on ðone Drihten, ðe gescōp heofenas and eorþan, and on ða Hālgan þrynnesse and on ða twelf apostolas and on ealle Godes hālgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe gē tō gelýfaþ, and on ðæt hālige fulluht, Wulfst. 232, 12–16. (11) not followed by a case, or as adverb:—Hī gegearwodon wægen and on āsetton ða fǽmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Fæht hine on Penda, 3, 14; S. 539, 18. On ðæm dǽle ðe Decius on ofslagen wæs, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 15. Hē on ða sunnan mæg on lōcian, Met. 22, 20. Ðā fērde hē tō heofonum, him on lōcigendum *while they looked on*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 1. Dēþ hē wyrplas on, Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87. Hine on cymeþ wracu, Cd. Th. 63, 33; Gen. 1041. Hine Abraham on his âgene hand sette, 167, 17; Gen. 2767. Rǽsdon on sōna, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. *The word is often used in translating Latin words with the prefix* in-, thus on belǽdan *inferre*, on gebringan, on heápian *ingerere*, on gehreósan *ingruere*. (12) with other adverbs:—Ðǽr stōd disc on, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 14. Ne ic ðǽr nān þing on ne cann, St. And. 28, 24: 40, 3. Ðǽr wæs on Leo (*at the synod*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 12. Ealles ðæs ðe ðǽr ðenne on biþ, Chart. Th. 534, 5. Swā swā Drihten cwæþ on ǽr, Jos. 11, 23: Gen. 6, 6. Hē cýðde his forþsíþ on ǽr *he foretold his death*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 23. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel (*for ever*) mannes blōdes, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Hē nyste būtan hī sungon ðone lofsang forþ on, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 236. [*Goth.* ana: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* an: *Icel.* á.]

on-. The prefix, when used with verbs, for the most part corresponds with the *O. H. Ger.* int-, *Ger.* ent-, e. g. on-līsan, -lūcan, -týnan, -wreón.

on-ǽht, e; *f. Possession*:—Ic sellu ðē þeóde erfeweardnisse ðíne and onǽhte ðíne gemǽru eorþan *dabo tibi gentes hereditatem tuam et possessionem tuam terminos terrae*, Ps. Surt. 2, 8.

on-ǽlan; *p.* de. **I.** *to set fire to, to ignite, kindle* (lit. and figurative):—Hū ne onǽlþ (*accendit*) heó hyre leóhtfæt? Lk. Skt. 15, 8. Hē hiene onǽlþ mid ðam tapure ðæs godcundan liéges, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 12. Ne byrnþ on ðē ðæt ðæt ðū on līfe ne onǽldest þurh leahtras, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 16: 344, 26. Ne onǽl ðū ðē sylfum ðæt ēce fýr, i. 594, 27. Ne onǽle gē nān fýr on ðam dæge *non succendetis ignem per diem sabbati*, Ex. 35, 3. Ðā hēt se ealdorman onǽlan ormǽte âd, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 7: Exon. Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Drihtenes fýr wearþ onǽled (*accensus*), Num. 11, 1, 3. Cola onǽlde synd *carbones succensi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 17, 10. **II.** *to burn* (cf. *anneal*), *consume by burning*:—Ðás fýr onǽlaþ manna sāwla ... Ðis fýr onǽlþ ǽlcne be his gewyrhtum, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 6–17. Ða nāmon Nadab and Abiud hīra stōrcillan and onǽldon ðǽron ungehālgod fýr, Lev. 10, 1. Nim fela tunnan and dō hī ðǽr on innan, onǽl hī siðdan ealle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 260. **III.** *to make hot with fire*:—Hē hēt onǽlan ðone ofen swíðe þearle, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 1. **IV.** *to make hot* (in a metaphorical sense), *to inflame, to excite intense feeling, to kindle passions*:—Ic (*the devil*) hine ðæs swíðe synnum onǽle, ðæt hē byrnende from gebede swíceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 31; Jul. 372. Onǽled *incensum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 18. Mid ðære lufe onǽled ðara worda, Ap. Th. 18, 27. Onǽled mid ðæm andan his hiéremonna unþeáwa, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 8. v. in-ǽlan.

on-ǽlet, es; *n. Lightning*:—Onǽletu ł lígetu *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 6.

on-æðele; *adj. Natural, in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Eallum treówum ðe him onæðele biþ, ðæt hit on holte hýhst geweaxe (cf. ðām treówum ðe him gecynde biþ up heáh tō standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21), Met. 13, 51.

on-ǽl, es; *n. A burning, kindling*; also *what is burnt*:—Hē nemde ðære stōwe naman 'onál' (*incensio*), for ðam ðe Drihtenes fýr wæs ðǽr onǽled, Num. 11, 3. Mid onále ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 15. Onál *incensum*, 140, 2. Onál *incensa*, 79, 17: *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 18. Cf. âl- (aal-) geweorc *ignarium, and see* on-ǽlan.

on-âscunung, e; *f. Abomination, detestation*:—Fram onâscununga *abominationem*, Ps. Spl. 87, 8.

on-âsendedness *glosses* immisio, Ps. Lamb. 77, 49.

on-bæc; *adv. A-back, backward, behind*:—Gang ðū sceocca onbæc, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Nā gewât onbæc heorte ūre *non recessit retro cor nostrum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 21. v. next word.

on-bæcling; *adv. Back, backward, behind*; retrorsum:—Gān onbæcling *to go back, retire*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20: 31, 12: Ps. Th. 43, 19. Cer ðē onbæcling *get thee behind*, Cd. Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Forhwī gengdest ðū onbæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum?* Ps. Th. 113, 5. Ðū hæfst ūs gehwyrfde onbæclincg *avertisti nos retrorsum*, 43, 12. Ðā feól hē fǽringa onbæcling, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11.

on-bærnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to set fire to, to light* (a fire), *to kindle* (a) literal:—Hié hié mid flexe bewundon and onbærndon hit *they wrapped them round with flax, and set fire to it*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 6. Ðā hēton ða dēman micel fýr onbærnan, Shrn. 53, 15: Exon. Th. 277, 11; Jul. 579. Lyft biþ onbærned, 64, 26; Cri. 1043. (b) figurative:—Hē on monigra geleáfsumra heortan ðæs gāstlícan leóhtes gyfe onbærnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 30. Ðæt fýr ðæt ðū sylfa on ðē onbærndest, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 18. Is onbærned ðín yrre, Ps. Th. 78, 5. **II.** *to burn, consume by burning*:—Fýr onbærneþ, 79, 15. **III.** *to heat, inflame*:—Mid ðisse paunan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. Óðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal irsian biþ tō swíðe onbærned (*inflammatur*), 40, 4; Swt. 293, 14. Mid hātheortnesse onbærnedne, 40, 6; Swt. 295, 25. Hié beóþ onbærnde mid æfeste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 7. **IV.** *to kindle desire for anything, to incite*:—Monigra monna mōd tō worulde forhogenesse onbærnde (*accensi*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 37.

on-bærnness, e; *f. Incense:*—Mid onbærnysse ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 14. v. an-, in-bærness.

on-bǽru; *f.* [on = un?] *Wrong behaviour, vexation, anger:*—Hē ðæs onbǽru habban ne meahte ac hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he could not be vexed at it* (*Guthlac's death*), *but he shed hot tears*, Exon. Th. 165, 12; Gū. 1827. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* un-gipārida *fastidium, ira, rabies.*]

on-bāsnung, e; *f. Awaiting, expectation;* expectatio, Rtl. 4, 34.

on-bēgness. v. on-bīgness.

on-bēn, e; *f. A prayer asking for something (evil) to come upon a person, an imprecation:*—Hī ūs mid heora wiðerwordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtaþ *qui adversis nos imprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4.

on-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden. **I.** *to bid, order:*—Ðū onbude hǣlu *qui mandas salutem*, Ps. Surt. 43, 5: 118, 138. Hē onbeád *ipse mandavit*, 148, 5. Ðā onbeád Basilla and cwæþ, Shrn. 86, 17. Ðā onbeád heó him ðæt hē hire tō onsænde all ða gesīdwīf, 87, 20. Hē onbeád ðæt hē of Rōme cōme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. **II.** *to announce, tell, proclaim, send word:*—Hē hit him hām bebeád (onbeád, MS. C.) *he sent them home word of it*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Him Pilatus onbeád ymbe Cristes tācnunga *Pilatus ad Tiberium repulit de Christi virtutibus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 23. Word unreht onbudun (*mandaverunt*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 40, 9. Eác beámas onbudon, hwā hȳ sceóp, Exon. Th. 72, 9. Agustinus hēt him onbeódan ðæt hēr wǣre mycel riip, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. [*Goth.* ana-biudan: *O. Sax.* an-beodan: cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-piotan.]

on-beornan, -brinnan; *pp.* -būrnen. **I.** *to set fire to, to kindle:*—Abraham ādfȳr onbran, Cd. Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398. **II.** *to inflame:*—Se innoþ wyrþ onburnen, Lchdm. ii. 278, 9. Wǣte onburnenu, 218, 14.

on-beran; *pp.* -boren *To diminish, enfeeble, impair, destroy:*—Onboren *inminutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 60. Wæs ðam bāncofan neáh geþrungen breósthord onboren wæs se blīða gǣst fūs on forþweg *disease pressed the body hard, the mind was enfeebled, the glad spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. Th. 158, 29; Gū. 917. Ðā wæs hord rāsod onboren beága hord *the hoard was explored, the treasure of rings rifled*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284. Æghwylc gecwæþ ðæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde īren ǣrgōd ðæt ðæs aglǣcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde *everyone agreed that no weapon would wound Grendel's claws, no sword would destroy* (or *harm*) *the monster's hand*, Beo. Th. 1985; B. 990.

on-bīd (-bid?), es; *n. Awaiting, expectation:*—Næs ðæt onbīd long ðæt... *it was not long to wait, before...*, Exon. Th. 156, 18; Gū. 876. Long is ðis onbīd worulde līfes *long in this life is this waiting for the next*, 164, 30; Gū. 1019. Hē on tweógendlīcan onbīde wæs hwæðer hē wið Rōmānum winnan dorste *he was waiting in doubt* (cunctans) *whether he durst fight with the Romans*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 29. v. an-bīd, onbīd-stōw.

on-bīdan; *p.* -bād; *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden. **I.** *to abide, wait, remain:*—Onbād ōþ ðæt ǣfen cwom, Beo. Th. 4594; B. 2302. Hē onbād ðæt feówertig wintra hweðer hié gecyrran woldan *he waited the forty years to see whether they would change*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 4. Onbīd hēr seofon and twentig nihta, 231, 5: 237, 33. Hēr sceolon hī onbīdan, Soul Kmbl. 121; Seel. 61. **II.** *to wait for, expect*, with gen.:—Ic uncres gedāles onbād, 75; Seel. 37. Ic ðīn onbād, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Gif wīfes wer sig on hæftnȳde gelǣded, onbȳde (*expectet*) heo his .vi. winter, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. Wē sculon ōðres onbīdan, Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Willaþ gē mīn onbīdan? Blickl. Homl. 233, 30, 27. **III.** *to wait on, attend upon:*—Onbīdendum *prestulanti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 58.

on-bidian *to wait:*—Onbidedon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140 note 8. v. an-bidian.

onbīd-stōw, e; *f. A place in which to wait:*—On hwylcere anbīdstōwe ðīn sāwl bīdan mōte dōmes dæges *in quo commorationis loco animae tuae expectare liceat diem judicii*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 8.

on-bīdung. v. an-bīdung.

on-bīgan; *p.* de *To cause to bend, to subdue:*—Heó mīne sāwle onbīgdon *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 56, 7. Heora mōdes heánesse ealle eorþcyningas onbēgan mihton *their loftiness of soul could make all the kings of the earth to bend*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 21. v. onbūgan.

on-bīgness, e; *f. Bending, curvature:*—Onbēgnes *curvatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 25: 79, 2.

on-bindan; *p.* -band; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, set free, disclose:*—Seó wiðerwearde wyrd onbint and gefreóþ... mid ðam hió geopenaþ hū tiedre ðās andweardan gesǣlþa sint, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. Hē onband beadurūne, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501. Æfter ðon onbind, Lchdm. ii. 250, 20. Wæs onbunden *enodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 73. Onbund[en?]um *exertis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 50. v. un-bindan.

on-birgan; *p.* de (*with gen. and acc.*) *To taste of, taste, take (food):*—Gif hē bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 11: 13, 23. Onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26: 25; Fox 88, 11. Sume ðe deáþ ne onbyrigeaþ (-byrgeaþ, MS. A.: -byrigaþ, MS. B.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28. Onbyrigeaþ (-byrgaþ MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Nān ðara manna ne onbyrigeaþ (-byriaþ, MS. A.) mīnre feorme, Lk. Skt. 14, 24. Hē his (*the water*) onbergde, Shrn. 64, 9. Onbyrigde (-byrgde, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 34: Jn. Skt. 2, 9: Homl. Th. i. 136, 8. Onberede, Bt. 23, tit.; Fox xiv, 9. Ne hī siððan ne onbirigdon ðæs bigleofan, Jos. 5, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 168, 2–3. Onbyrigdon, i. 18, 1: Blickl. Homl. 209, 8. Onbyrgaþ *gustate*, Ps. Spl. 33, 8. Ic hæbbe bōca onbyrged, Salm. Kmbl. 3; Sal. 2.

on-birging, e; *f. Tasting, taking (food):*—Wið āttres onbyrgingce, Lchdm. i. 136, 12.

on-birgness, e; *f. Taste, tasting:*—Seó wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyrignesse... Manige men þurh ðyses wǣtan onbyrignesse wurdan gehǣlde, Blickl. Homl. 209, 9–12.

on-birhtan *to illumine:*—God hié onbyrhte mid andgite, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31.

on-bītan; *p.* -bāt; *pp.* -biten (*with gen.*) *To taste of, partake of:*—Se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 42, 22; Gen. 677. Gif wulf ǣniges cynnes orf tōslīte, and hit forðon deád beó, ne onbīte (*gustet*) his nān Cristen man, L. Ecg. P. iv. 29; Th. ii. 212, 26. Anbīte, iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 23. Gecȳðan ðæt heó ðæs forstolenan ne onbite, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 10. Ne sceal hē huniges onbītan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 20. Ne hit se mon drincan meahte, ne his ǣnig neát onbītan ne meahte, Nar. 8, 32. Nǣnigre wǣtan onbītan, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 24. [*O. Sax.* an-bītan: *O. H. Ger.* en-bīzan.]

on-blǽstan *glosses* inrumpere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 49.

on-blandan *to intermingle, to infect (with moral evil):*—Hē lungre āhōf wōde wiðerhȳd g weán onblonden *he raised at once his voice, hostile and harmful* (cf. *the use of* geblanden *in similar phrases*), Andr. Kmbl. 1350; An. 675.

on-blāwan *to breathe into, inspire, inflate:*—Onblǽwþ *litrat* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 60. Onblā[wende] *inspirans, inflans*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 29. Mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *barbara inflati stultitia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13.

on-blāwness, e; *f. Inspiration:*—Seó onblāwnes ðære heofonlīcan onfæþmnesse, Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-blōtan *to offer, sacrifice:*—Abraham onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, Cd. Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933.

on-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* brugdon, -brudon. **I.** *with dat. acc.* (?), *To move quickly:*—Heáfde onbrygdeþ þriwa āscæceþ *the Phenix thrice moves its head* (*bowing to the sun;* igniferum caput ter venerata), Exon. Th. 207, 18; Ph. 143. Onbrǽd recedes mūþan raþe æfter ðon on flōr treddode *Grendel opened the door violently and stepped on to the floor of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723. **II.** *intrans. To move (oneself) quickly, to start (from sleep):*—Ðā on morgne mid ðȳ hit dagode ðā onbrǽd ic *postero die matutino expergefactus diluculo*, Nar. 30, 30: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 16. Ðā onbrǽd Gūþlāc of ðam slǽpe, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. Hē of slǽpe onbrægd, Elen. Kmbl. 150; El. 75. Swā hē of hefigum slǽpe onbrude, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 27.

on-bring, es; *m. Instigation:*—Se man ðe hine sylfne ofslihþ mid wǽpne oððe mid (for, MS. X.) hwylcum mislīcum deófles onbringe (*instigatione*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 5.

on-brinnan. v. on-beornan.

on-brucol; *adj. Rugged:*—Anbrucolne *preruptam*, Germ. 402, 85.

on-bryce, es; *m. An irruption, attack:*—Onrǽs, onbryce *irruptionem, ingressionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66.

on-bryrdan; *p.* de. **I.** *to instigate, stimulate, incite, inspire, animate:*—Onbryrde *instigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 82. Hē hī tō geleáfan onbryrde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Hī se hēhsta Dēma mid elne onbryrde *inspired her with courage*, Judth. Thw. 22, 37; Jud. 95. Git mid fullwihte onbryrdon ealne ðisne middangeard, Exon. Th. 467, 10; Hö. 136. Onbryrdan beorman mīne *to leaven with my leaven*, 266, 10; Jul. 396. Hit nis git se tīma ðæt ic þē heálīcor mǣge onbryrdan *firmioribus remediis nondum tempus est*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 14. Onbryrdendum (*instigante*) feónde ealra gōda, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. Onbryrd (*compunctus*) mid lufan ðæs upplīcan rīces, 4, 12; S. 580, 36. Wearþ Johannes swā onbryrd þurh ðæt tācen, ðæt hē his brȳde on mægþhāde forlēt, Homl. Th. i. 58, 16. Him wearþ onbryrded breóstsefa, Exon. Th. 122, 15; Gū. 306. Æfter heora lāre ða ðe wǣron godcundlīce onbryrde *juxta divinitus inspiratam doctrinam*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 34. Sceolan wē beón āwehte and onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23. **II.** *to excite to a feeling of compunction:*—Hē wæs onbryrded (*compunctus*) mid gemynde his synna and weóp, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Ðǽr mon ðæt godspel sægþ maniges mannes heorte biþ onbryrded, Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. v. in-brȳrdan.

on-bryrding, e; *f. An exciting, a stimulus:*—Onbryrdinge *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 34.

on-bryrdness, e; *f. Instigation, stimulus, inspiration, compunction:*—Mid wīne onbryrdnysse *vino compunctionis*, Ps. Spl. 59, 3. Mid onbryrdnysse ðæs upplīcan ēðles *with the stimulus that is given by the land on high*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 19. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse monad *divino admonitus instinctu*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24: 4, 32; S. 611, 39. Mid ða godcundan onbryrdnesse monad, 5, 6; S. 620, 1. Þurh ðæs

sōþan Godes onbryrdnysse *inspirante Deo vero*, 2, 13; S. 517, 17: Blickl. Homl. 119, 18. v. in-bryrdness.

on-būgan; *p.* -beáh. I. *to bend*:—Ðonne ic onbūge *when I (a bow) bend*, Exon. Th. 405, 16; Rä. 24, 3. II. *to bend in reverence* or *submission, to bow*:—Heó tō hyre mōdor cneówum onbeáh, Lchdm. iii. 428, 13. Hīs gebrōðru onbugon tō him (*proni adorantes*), Gen. 50, 18. Ða ðe nolden tō his libbendum līchaman onbūgan, ða nū eádmōdlīce on cneówum ābūgaþ tō his deádum bānum, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 20: Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 9. III. *to submit, yield*:—Ðū eart rihtwīs and nānum ne onbīhst, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 33. Hē nǽnigum woruldrīcum men þurh leáse ōlecunga swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Beó ðū onbūgende dīnum wiðerwinnan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. IV. *to bend aside, deviate*:—Ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde ðe mē wegas tǽcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 24; Rä. 4, 15. v. an-būgan, on-bīgan.

on-būtan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *with dat. acc. About.* I. of place:—Gewrīðe onbūtan (MS. H. ābūtan) ðæs mannes swyran, Lchdm. i. 160, 23. Feówer circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 18. Se here sceolde bión getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 25. Seó eá gǽþ onbūtan ðæt land, Gen. 2, 11. Ðæt folc him sāh eall onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 651. II. of time:—Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. III. *with* ðǽr:—Æt Hocneratūne and ðǽr onbūtan, 917; Erl. 102, 14. Ofer eall ðǽr onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 490, 660.

on-bȳgan, -byrgan. v. on-bīgan, -birgan.

on-cennan; *p.* de *To bear* (*a child*), *bring forth*:—Mǽden sceal on-cennan sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 11. Sī oncenned *nascatur*, Kent. Gl. 984. v. ā-cennan.

on-cīgung, e; *f. Invocation, invoking*:—Ðerh onceigunge *per invocationem*, Rtl. 114, 3: 122, 3. Onceigince, 147, 27.

on-cirran, -cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de. A. in a physical sense. I. (a) *to turn* (*trans.*) *make a change in position* or *direction*:—Hē oncyrde hine tō Paule *he turned to Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 30: 185, 36. Ðæt hié hine mōston on ōðre sīdan oncyrran, 227, 19. Andwlitan ūt oncyrran *faciem avertere*, Ps. Th. 131, 10. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hweól ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ mǽge oncyrran *tu vero volventis rotae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Oncerran, Met. 10, 39. Oncirredre *prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 23. (b) *to turn* (*into another form*):—Ða lāstas on ōðerne mǽgwlite oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. II. *to turn* (*intrans.*) *to go*:—Ðā oncerde se wind from ðære byrig, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7. Hē þyder oncirde, Beo. Th. 5933; B. 2970: 5895; B. 2951. Ýða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 932; An. 466. B. in a metaphorical sense. I. (a) *to turn, make a person adopt a line of conduct*, etc.:—Se nȳdde Clementem ðæt hē Cryste wiðsōce, ðā ne mihte hē hyne oncyrran *he could not turn him*, Shrn. 150, 18. Angan þencean hū hē þider meahte Crēcas oncerran, Met. 1, 61. (b) *to turn, change*:—Ðū ða wyrde oncyrrest *fata mutabis*, Nar. 31, 24. Hī mē ðæt on edwīt eft oncyrdan *factum est mihi in opprobrium*, Ps. Th. 68, 10. Nergend him naman oncyrde, Elen. Kmbl. 1004; El. 503. Ne meahte hē ðæs wealdendes willan oncirran, Beo. Th. 5707; B. 2857. Hī woldon his mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2921; An. 1463. Hē ne meahte hire mōd oncyrran *he could not make her change her mind*, Exon. Th. 256, 4; Jul. 226. (c) *to turn from good to bad, to pervert*:—Ðus ic sōðfæstum mōd oncyrre, 264, 13; Jul. 363. Ðæt wē þurh misgedwield mōd oncyrren, 262, 2; Jul. 268. Hyge wæs oncyrred (*by a magical drink*), Andr. Kmbl. 72; An. 36. Ðū miht ongiton hū se mīn weorþscipe for worulde is oncerred *quantum decus ornamentis nostris decesserit, vides*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 15. (d) *to turn aside, avert*:—Ðīn yrre fram ūs oncyrre, Ps. Th. 84, 4. Oncyrran, 78, 5. Oncyrran mōd from his Meotude, Exon. Th. 124, 8; Gū. 336. (e) *to turn back, reverse* (*a sentence*), *revoke*:—Ðū yrre ðīn eft oncyrdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Hē ða yrmðu eft oncyrde æt his upstige, Exon. Th. 38, 30; Cri. 614. Ða word oncyr *retract the words*, 251, 13; Jul. 144. Wæs se dōm oncyrred Euan ungesǽlignesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Wearþ se sārlīca cwide eft oncerred, 123, 7. II. *to turn* (*intrans.*):—Hié fram heora unrihtum oncyrron, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

on-clifiende; *adj. Sticking to, persistent*:—On forhæfednysse and on clǽnnysse fæsthafule and onclyfiende *in abstinence and purity constant and persistent*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 37. v. clifian.

on-clipian *to invoke*:—Enos ongan ǽrest onclypian (*invocare*) Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26.

on-cnāwe; *adj. Known, recognised*:—Oncnāwe *cognitum*, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 5. Cf. ge-cnāwe.

on-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know*; noscere, cognoscere, agnoscere:—Ic oncnāwe *nosco, cognosco*, ic ancnāwe *agnosco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31–32. Tō angitanne and tō oncnāwenne *animadverti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 44. Beón oncnāwen *conici* (cf. 23, 50), 23, 78. I. *to know, recognise*, (1) *to identify an object through being acquainted with its characteristics, to distinguish*, (a) of persons:—Se oxa oncneów his hlāford, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Hī hine (*Jesus*) on ðam gereorde oncneówon, ðone ðe hī ne mihton on onwrigennysse hāliges gewrites oncnāwan, 284, 33–34. Ðæt is ēce līf, ðæt hī ðē oncnāwon sōðne God, and ðone ðe ðū āsendest, 42, 14: ii. 362, 22. Frān hwæðer hit oncneówe his fōstermōdor, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 28. Ðeáh ðe hē wundra fela gecȳðde, synnige ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Hē is ancnāwen *dinoscitur, agnoscitur*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 32. Ðū wǽre ǽfre fǽmne oncnāwen, Glostr. Frag. 106, 8. Biþ oncnāwen Drihten dōmas wyrcende *cognoscetur Dominus judicia faciens*, Ps. Spl. 9, 17. (b) of things:—Heáh feorran hē oncnāwaþ *alta a longe cognoscit*, 137, 7. Nā ic hit swā oncneów swā hit ðīn ǽ hafaþ *I did not recognise it* (*what was said*) *as what is in thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ic his word oncneów, ðēh hē his mǽgwlite bemiðen hæfde, Andr. Kmbl. 1710; An. 857: Beo. Th. 5102; B. 2554. Se assa oncneów his hlāfordes binne, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Ðæt ðū oncnāwe (*cognoscas*) ðara worda sōðfæstnesse, Lk. Skt. 1, 4. Ðæt ðās nytenan menn ðīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. Hié ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hié gehȳrdon, ne ðæt oncnāwan ne mihton ðæt hié gesāwon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 29: 95, 10. Ðū meaht sōða gesǽlþa sōna oncnāwan, Met. 12, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Oncnāwan hwǽr wē sǽlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 1; Cri. 862. Ðīne fōtswaða nǽron oncnāwene, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20. (2) *to recognise a fact* (which is generally stated in a clause beginning with *ðæt*:—Wundra weorc ðīne and sāwle mīn oncnāweþ (*knows that thy works are wonderful*), Ps. Spl. 138, 13. Be ðam oncnāwaþ ealle men, ðæt gē synt mīne leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 13, 35. Ic oncneów (*cognovi*) ðæt ðū ondrǽtst swȳðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ðā se dēma ðæt oncneów and ongæt (*persensit*), ðæt hē hine oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 5, 9; S. 623, 21. Ðā cwæþ eal folc ðæt hē Godes sunu wǽre, and ðæt fulfremedlīce oncneówan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 20. Hig oncneówon, ðæt hig nacode wǽron, Gen. 3, 7: Mk. Skt. 12, 12. Oncnāw ðæt mīne welan syndon gewitene, Blickl. Homl. 113, 24. Tō ðam earde ðe flēwþ meolce and hunige, swā swā gē of ðissum wæstmum oncnāwan māgon, Num. 13, 28. Geseón and oncnāwan and swīðe gearelīce ongeotan ðæt ðisses middangeardes ende neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 22: 115, 5. Be ðam man mihte oncnāwan ðæt se cniht nolde wācian æt ðam wīge, Byrht. Th. 131, 16; By. 9. II. *to know, understand, attain to a knowledge of*:—Gyt gē ne oncnāwaþ ne ne ongitaþ, Mk. Skt. 8, 17. Ðū mīne geþohtas oncneówe *intellexisti cogitationes meas*, Ps. Th. 138, 2, 3. Ðā oncneówon hig be ðam worde *cognoverunt de verbo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 17: Homl. Th. i. 30, 32. Hē ða yldestan lǽrde, ðæt heó wīsdōmes word oncneówan, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða mægnu tweónedon be ðære gȳtsunge, ðæt hió fullīce hió ne oncnēwon, Gl. Prud. 64 a. Oncnāwaþ ða ðing ðe eówre bearn nyton, Deut. 11, 2. Dysige ðæt oncnāwan *stulti sapite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ic ðīnra worda ne mæg wuht oncnāwan, Cd. Th. 34, 8; Gen. 534. Oncnāwan, hū hine lȳgnedon leáse, Exon. Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119. III. *to know, learn by observation, observe, perceive*:—Gif ic mē unrihtes oncneów āwiht on heortan *iniquitatem si conspexi in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Oncnāw onsȳne Cristes ðīnes *respice in faciem christi tui*, 83, 9. Oncnāw paþas mīne *cognoscite semitas meas*, Ps. Spl. 138, 22. Ða deóflu æteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǽda, ðæt heó oncnāwe mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset biþ, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. IV. *to acknowledge*, (1) *make acknowledgment of a fault*:—Wē oncnāwaþ eal ðæt wē geworhton on worldrīce, ne māgon we hit dyrnan, Hy. Grn. 7, 90. Ðæt hē mihte oncnāwan his mānfullan dǽda on ðam hæftnēde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 21. (2) *to acknowledge a greeting*:—Iosep hig oncneów ārfullīce *clementer resalutatis eis*, Gen. 43, 27. (3) *to acknowledge the power of another* (?):—Elias eorl ðe ða Mannie of ðam cynge geheóld and oncneów (-cweow, MS.), Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 11.

on-cnāwenness, e; *f.* I. *recognition, knowledge* (*that an object is what it really is*):—Wē habbaþ ðæt ēce līf þurh geleáfan, and on-cnāwennysse ðære Hālgan þrynnesse, gif wē ða oncnāwennysse mid ārwurþnysse healdaþ. Witodlīce gif Godes oncnāwennys ūs gearcaþ ðæt ēce līf, swā miccle swīðor wē ēfstaþ tō lybbenne swā micclum swā wē swīðor on ðissere oncnāwennysse þeónde beóþ. Sōðlīce ne swelte wē on ðam ēcan līfe; ðonne biþ ūs Godes oncnāwennys fulfremed.... Ac wē sceolon on andwerdum līfe leornian Godes oncnāwennysse... ðæt wē mōton becuman tō his fulfremedan oncnāwennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32–364, 9. Hē nolde him æteówian his oncnāwennysse *he would not let them recognise him* (cf. l. 16, hē him ne geswutelode hwæt hē wæs), 284, 12. Ða deóflu æteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǽda... Tō eorþan heó biþ āstreht þurh hire scylda oncnāwennysse (*on recognising her guilt*), i. 410, 12. II. *acknowledgment, recognition of a claim*:—Ðonne ys ðis seó oncnāwennis ðe hē hæfþ God mid gecnāwen... on circlīcum mādmum, Chart. Th. 429, 7.

on-cnāwness, e; *f. Knowledge, conception*:—Hē hiene bedǽlþ ðære oncnāwnesse ðæs uplecan leóhtes *a luce se supernae cognitionis excludit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 24.

on-cnyssan *to cast down*:—Ðū mē yfela fela oft oncnyssedest *thou didst strike me down with many evils*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Oncnyssyde *depulsae*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 3.

on-cunnan; *p.* -cūðe; *pp.* -cunnen *To accuse a person* (acc.) *of something* (gen., clause beginning with *ðæt*, or with prep. *be, for*), *to blame, charge, lay to a person's charge*:—Ðonne oncann hē hiene selfne for ðære hrædhȳdignesse ðe hē ǽr tō fela sealde *occasionem contra se im-*

patientiae enquirit, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 16. Ic him mīn wedd beád, ðæt ic hyra nǽfre nǽnne ne oncūðe, for ðon ðe hȳ on riht sprǽcon, Chart. Th. 486, 21. Mē mīne âgen word sōcon swȳðe oncūðan *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Ðonne oncūðon (*impugnabant*) hié mē būtan cȳðe, Past. 46, 7; Swt. 355, 15. Hié sylfe be ðon oncūðon, ðæt hié swā ne dydon, Blickl. Homl. 215, 12. Gif hwā ōðerne godborges oncunne, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. Ðȳ læs ðec Meotud oncunne, ðæt ðū sȳ wommes gewita, Exon. Th. 301, 13; Fä. 18. Ðæt ūs God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ waniungæ *nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem*, Chart. Th. 163, 25. Oncunnen *notatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 81. Hē wæs oncunnen (*accusatus*) fram ðam ylcan cyninge, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 9. Tō oncunnyne oncunnysse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 140, 4. v. next word.

on-cunness, e; *f. An accusation* (?), *excuse* (?):—Tō âcunnenne oncunnisse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Surt. 140, 4. v. on-cunnan.

on-cunning, e; *f. An accusation*:—Mid gelōmlīcum oncunningum *crebris accusationibus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 3.

on-cweðan. I. of animate beings, *to reply, respond*:—Oft mec slǽpwērigne secg grētan eode, ic him oncweðe, Exon. Th. 387, 18. Him Andreas oncwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 540; An. 470: 1109; An. 555. Him Babilone weard andswarode and oncwæð, Cd. Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211: 53, 23; Gen. 865. Judas cwæð . . . him oncwæð cāseres mǽg, Elen. Kmbl. 1334; El. 669. Stormas stānclifu beótan, him stearn oncwæð, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23. Swilce ealle ða anlīcnyssa ðe on ðære byrig tō godon gesette wǽron, ðæt hī ealle ætgædere oncwǽdon and ānre stemne clypedon, ðæt hī āweg ðanon woldon . . . and swilce ða strǽta ealle eác oncwǽdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 93–98. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, ðæt hē wite hwone hē grēte, and hwā him oncwæðe, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwēne oncweðan meahton . . . swā hió him tō sōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. II. of inanimate things, *to echo back, give back a sound, reply*:—Oncwyð *remugiet*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 12. Scyld scefte oncwyð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Ðæt him se weald oncwyð . . . wudu eallum oncwyð, Met. 13, 46–50: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Oft oncwæð ȳð ōðerre, Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442.

on-cȳð[ð], e; *f. Grief, distress*:—Denum eallum wæs weorce on mōde, oncȳð eorla gehwæm, syððan Æscheres hafelan mētton, Beo. Th. 2844; B. 1420. Hæfde Eást-Denum gilp gelǽsted, swylce oncȳððe ealle gebētte, 1664; B. 830.

on-cȳðan *to make known, announce*:—Ðā ðā ic on eard com ic oncȳðde ealle folce hwæt ic on Rōme gedōn hæfde, Chart. Th. 117, 1.

oncȳð-dǽd, e; *f. A deed causing distress, an injury*:—Oncȳðdǽda wrecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2360; An. 1181.

on-cȳðig; *adj. Suffering from the want of something* (?), *not acquainted with, a stranger to anything* (?); cf. un-cȳðig:—Elnes oncȳðig *suffering from weakness* (?) or *a stranger to strength* (?), Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725. *The term is used of Judas, to whom the previous lines* 1392–3 *refer*:—Mēde and meteleás, mægen wæs geswiðrod.

ond, ond-. v. and, and-.

on-dǽlan *to impart, infuse*; infundere, Rtl. 17, 11: 85, 39: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 34.

on-dǽlend, es; *m. One who imparts*:—Mægna sellend and bloedsunga ondǽlend *virtutum dator et benedictionum infusor*, Rtl. 103, 38.

ond-efen, on-derslīc, -deslīc, -desn. v. and-efn, on-dryslīc, -drysnu.

on-dōn *to undo, open*:—Ondēst *solvat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 79. Ðonne andydan hié ða duru, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14. Siont ondōne *aperientur*, Kent. Gl. 232.

on-dōung, e; *f. A putting in, injection*:—Mid ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn sió wamb biþ tō clǽnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

on-drǽdan; *p.* -drēd, -drǽd, -dreard, -dreord; *pp.* -drǽd *to dread, fear*; timeo. I. with construction undetermined:—Ondrēt *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Ondreard *timuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 22. Ic ondreord *timui*, Ps. Surt. 118, 120. Ondreord *timuit*, 63, 10. Ondreordun, 63, 6. Ondreardon *timuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Ondreardon (-dreordun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 10, 32: 11, 18. II. with acc. or gen. of object, and (a) with a reflexive dative:—Ic ondrǽde mē God *Deum timeo*, Gen. 42, 18. Ic mē ondrǽde *timeo, metuo*. Se ðe him ondrǽt, sumes þinges hē him ondrēt, *timeo Deum* ic mē ondrǽde God; *timeor* ic eom ondrǽd, ðæt is, ðæt sumum menn stent ege fram mē, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 62–64. Ne ðū ðē nihtegsan ondrǽdest, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Se ðe him ǽlc wolcn ondrǽdt, ne rīþ se nǽfre, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18. Hē him ondrēt his deáþes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 87. Hwā him ne ondrēde ðæs cyninges irre? Ap. Th. 2, 18. (b) without the reflexive dative:—Ic hine swīðe ondrǽde, Gen. 32, 11. Ðū ondrētst swȳðe God, 22, 12. Se ðe ǽgðer ondrēt, ge ðone ðe hine ondrēt, ge ðone ðe hine nā ne ondrēt, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 5–6. Herodes ondrēd (-dreard, Lind.: -dreord, Rush.) Johannem, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hig hine ondrēdon, swā swā hig ondrēdon Moysen, Jos. 4, 14. III. with the prep. *from*:—Swā egefull wæs Alexander ðā ðā hē wæs on eástweardum ðissum middangearde, ðætte ða from him ondrēdan ðe wǽron on westeweardum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 7. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, ðæt hī hié mid gefeohten, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 16. IV. without an object, and with reflexive dative, *to be afraid*:—Hié word Drihtnes gehȳrdon and ondrēdon him, Cd. Th. 53, 15; Gen. 861. Ða weras ðā ðæt gesāwon hié him swīðe ondrǽdon, and cwǽdon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 16. Ne ondrǽd ðū ðē, Elen. Kmbl. 162; El. 81. Ne wilt ðū ðē ondrǽdan Zacharias, Blickl. Homl. 165, 7. Him ðā ondrǽdendum ðǽm gebrōðrum, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1.

on-drǽdendlīc; *adj. To be feared, terrible*:—Hē wǽs swīðe strang and swīðe ondrǽdendlīc *he* (*William Rufus*) *was very severe, and very terrible*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 39. Gif ðes bealdwyrda biscop ācweald ne biþ, siððan ne biþ ūre ege ondrǽdendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 420, 3. Ðises godspelles geendung is swīðe ondrǽdendlīc: 'Fela sind geladode, and feáwa gecorene,' ii. 82, 3.

on-drǽding, e; *f. Dread, terror*:—Hié selfe wǽron on ðære ondrǽdinge hwonne hié on ða eorþan besuncene wurden, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 14. Hē sume hwīle wēnde ðæt hine mon gefōn sceolde, and hē for ðære ondrǽdinge ðæs ðe swīðor on ðæt weorod þrong, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12.

on-drencan *to inebriate*:—Hī wǽron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. v. in-drencan.

on-drincan *to drink of* (with gen.):—Ða ðe on wege weorðaþ wætres æt hlimman deópes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bebet*, Ps. Th. 109, 8. Ðā ondranc se ðæs wætres, and sealde hit ðæm brēðer . . . and se ondranc eác ðæs wætres, Shrn. 64, 11–12. Bæd ðæt hē him onsende wīnes ondrincan, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 11. Siodðan hié hæfdon ondruncen ðæs wætres *potata aqua*, Nar. 13, 28.

on-drislīc. v. on-dryslīc.

on-druncnian *to get drunk*:—Beóþ ondruncniende *inebriabuntur*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 9.

on-dryslīc, -drystlīc, -ðyrstlīc, -deslīc; *adj. Terrible, dreadful*:—Ūs is tō geþencanne hū onþrislīc (-dryslīc: egeslīc, other MS.) hit on bōcum gecweden is, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 4. Cwæð ðæt se mon wǽre ondrysenlīc (onderslīc, MS. T.; ondrislīc, MS. B.) on tō seónne (*terribilis aspectu*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ondeslīc *terribilis*, Rtl. 69, 4: *orror* (?), 162, 28. Ācwellan ondryslīcum wītum, Shrn. 111, 10. Þreágan mid ondrystlīcum wītum, 104, 16. Gif hwilc mon sīe on ondyrstlecum wīsum (*in dreadful straits*), and hē sȳ mīnes naman gemyndig, Drihten, gefriða ðū hine from ðæm brōgan, 101, 30. Sum sume swīðe ondryslīcu (*tremenda*) secgende wæs, Bd. 5, 12 tit.; S. 627, 3. v. following words.

on-drysne; *adj.* I. applied to that which is evil, *terrible, dreadful, awful*:—Firen ondrysne *terrible crime*, Beo. Th. 3869; B. 1932. II. applied to that which is good, *awful, exciting awe* or *reverence, venerable*:—Him wæs freán engla word ondrysne, Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Wæs hē for his ārfæstum dǽdum eallum his gefērum leóf and weorð and ondrysne *he was beloved, honoured and reverenced by all his companions for his pious deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Ðæt hȳ messan singan and ða andrysnan þēnunge mid ārwyrþnesse gefyllen, R. Ben. 140, 5. *See other examples under* an-drysne.

on-drysness, -desness, e; *f. Fear*:—Ondesnisse *timoris*, Rtl. 3, 24.

on-drysnlīc, -drysenlīc; *adj. Terrible*:—Mē ætȳwde ondrysnlīco gesihþ *visio mihi tremenda apparuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 36. Ondrysenlīc *terribilis*, 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ðā ætȳwde hire micel mon and ondrysnlīc, Shrn. 106, 9. Hē wæs of līchoman ālǽded, and hē geseah mā ondrysnlīces and eác wundorlīces ðonne hē mihte āsecgan, 51, 31. v. on-dryslīc, *and see other examples under* an-drysenlīc.

on-drysnu, -desnu; *f.* I. *fear*:—Fore ondesne (ondesnum, Rush.) *propter metum*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 19, 38: 20, 19. Ðætte sió forsewennes him ege and ondrysnu on gebringe *ut ostensa desperatio formidinem incutiat*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 19. Hē wolde ðǽm fortrūwodum monnum andrysno hālwendes eges on gebrengean *ut praecipitatis vim saluberrimi timoris infunderet*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 16. Ðonne esne ondrysnum his hlāforde cwemeþ, Ps. Th. 122, 2. II. *reverence*:—Hié hæfdan miccle lufan and geleáfan tō ðære ciricean, ond eác heálīco ondrysnu (*profound reverence for the church*), Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. v. an-drysno.

on-drystlīc, -ðyrstlīc. v. on-dryslīc.

on-dwæscan *to extinguish*:—Se mōna ðe byþ andwæsced oððe āteorod, Anglia viii. 316, 38. v. ā-dwæscan.

on-ealdian *to grow old*:—Onealdodon bān mīne *inveteraverunt ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 6.

on-eardian *to inhabit*:—Oneardiaþ on ðam *inhabitabunt in ea*, Blickl. Gl. Rihtwīse oneardiaþ (*inhabitabunt*), Ps. Spl. 36, 31. Onearda *inhabita*, 36, 28. Ealle oneardigende ymbhwyrft *omnes inhabitantes orbem*, 32, 8.

on-eardiend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Ne on heora ēðele ne sy þinc oneardiendes *et in tabernaculis eorum non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 68, 26.

on-efn, -emn, -em *by, near*:—Hī gemētton fȳr, and hlāf onem *they found a fire, and bread close by*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 5. Onefen ðone hagan . . . norþ onefen ðæt gelād, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–13.

Onemn ðæm *at the same time*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 33. *See* efn, emn *for other examples.*

on-égan; *p.* de *To fear*:—Sǽton him at wîne, wealle belocene, ne onégdon nâ orlegra nîð, Cd. Th. 259, 25; Dan. 697. Ic mé onégan (onagen, MS.) mæg, ðæt mé wrâðra sum wǽpnes ecge feore beneóte, 109, 28; Gen. 1829. Ni anoegun (anoegu nâ?) ic mé aerigfaerae egsan brógum, Txts. 151, 13. Cf. óga.

on-erian *to plough up*:—Wé mâ lufiaþ ðone æcer ðe ær wæs mid þornum âswógen and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beóþ âheáwene and se æker biþ onered bringþ gódne wæstm *plus terram diligimus, quae post spinas exarata fructus uberes producit*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 18.

on-éðung, e; *f. In-breathing, inspiration*:—From onoeðunge gâstes, Ps. Surt, 17, 16.

onettan; *p.* te. I. *to hasten, move rapidly*:—Élc wlite tó ende éfsteþ and onetteþ, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28. Tó ðam onet Egeas unforwandodlîce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17. Deáþ eów ælce dæg tóweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28. Eall moncynn irnaþ and onettaþ, 37, 2; Fox 188, 14. Hé onette on ðære byrig him tó fultume, Jos. 10, 33. Hé wið mîn onette, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 162. Ða onette Abrahames mǽg tó ðam fæstenne, Cd. Th. 153, 3; Gen. 2533. Éfste ða swíðe and onette forþ foldwege, 174, 3; Gen. 2872. Hié swíðe on ða úre wîc onetton and in ða feóllon *ad castra confluxere*, Nar. 13, 14. Onettad *agitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 56. Onettendum (*festinantibus*) cretum, 147, 80. II. *to make a quick movement, to anticipate*:—Onette *occupavit*, 63, 30. Hé gebrægd his swurd and wolde mé ofsleán ðǽr ic him ne onette and ic ðæt wîf gegripe be hire earme and mé tóforan âbrǽd and ðǽr ðis nǽre ðonne wǽre mîn blód instæpe ágoten *he drew his sword and would have slain me, if I had not anticipated him, and had seized the woman by her arm, and drew her before me; and if it had not been for this, my blood would have been straightway shed*, Shrn. 39, 16. III. *to be quick in one's movements* or *actions, be active, quick* or *busy*:—Byrig fægriaþ wongas wlitigaþ worold onetteþ *fair grow the towns, beauteous the plains, the world is quickened* (*in the spring*), Exon. Th. 308, 34; Seef. 49. Lêg onetteþ *busy shall the flame be* (*at the day of judgment*), 448, 17; Dóm. 55: 212, 29; Ph. 217. Sceal onettan se ðe ágan wile lîf æt Meotude ðenden him leóht and gǽst somod fæst seón *diligent must he be, while light and spirit hold fast together, who life will receive at the hands of the Lord*, 96, 24; Cri. 1529. Rǽd sceal mon secgan, dæges onettan (cf. *the night cometh, when no man can work*), 342, 11; Gn. Ex. 141. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* anazzan *sollicitare, excitare, inflammare, hortari, instigare.*]

onettung, e; *f. Hastening, haste, precipitation*:—Oft ða oferblîdan weorðaþ gedréfde for ungemetlîcre onettunga *gravatur usu immoderatae praecipitationis*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 15.

on-fægnian *to shew gladness*:—Ðære helle hund ongan onfægnian mid his steorte *Cerberus shewed his gladness by wagging his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17 note.

on-færeld, es; *n. An in-going, entrance*:—Gesâwon onfæreldu *viderunt ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26. v. an-, in-færeld.

on-fæstnian *to transfix, pierce*:—Hig geseóþ on hwæne hig onfæstnodon *videbunt in quem transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. 19, 37. Onfæstna (*confige*) ege ðînum flǽsc mîne, Ps. Spl. 118, 120.

on-fæðmness, e; *f. Embrace*:—Seó onblâwnes ðære heofonlîcan onfæðmnesse sŷ gewindwod on ðé (*the Virgin Mary*), Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-fangenness, e; *f. Receiving, reception, acceptance*:—Mid Gode nis anfangenness (onfangenes, MS. T.) nânra hâda bûtan geearnunge âre (cf. *God is no respecter of persons, but he that worketh righteousness is accepted with him*, Acts 10, 34–35), R. Ben. 13, 4. Seó onfangenes ðæs rices is of Godes gódnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 23. Nân âsolcen man nis orsorh be onfangennysse Godes feós, 556, 24, 33. Mid onfangennesse (*perceptione*) ðæs Drihtenlîcan lîchoman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 39. For onfangenysse (*susceptionem*) gesta, 1, 27; S. 489, 8. v. on-fengness.

on-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unwrap*:—Hé onfeóld hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. v. un-fealdan.

on-feall *a swelling, fellon*:—Wið onfealle, gefóh fox, âsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lǽt hleápan âweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðé on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Drenc wið onfealle, 102, 27: 104, 1, 3, 4, 6. Lǽcedomas wið ælces cynnes ómum ond onfeallum and bâncoþum, 98, 21: 102, 20. Wið innanonfealle, 106, 9. Onfelle, 106, 10.

on-feallende; *part. On-rushing*:—From ðære onfeallendan *ab ingruenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 34. Ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo *tumultus irruentium turbarum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32.

on-feng, es; *m.* [v. fón (on)]. I. *laying hold of, seizing*:—Be cirliscre fǽmnan onfenge. Gif mon on cirliscre fǽmnan breóst gefó, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 13. Be nunnena onfenge (andfencgum, MS. B.: anfenge, MS. H.), 18; Th. i. 72, 7. Be þeófes onfenge æt þiéfþe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4. Secg wundaþ beorna gehwylcne ðe him ænigne onfeng gedéþ *sedge cuts every one that lays hold of it*, Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 14. II. *taking*, with the idea of wrongful taking:—Be wuda onfenge (andfenge, MS. H.: anfenge, MS. B.) bûtan leáfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Be unâliéfedes mæstennes onfenge, 49; Th. i. 132, 11. III. *defence, protection* (cf. and-fenga):—Wǽron ða hâlgan on onfenge manna sâulum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29. IV. *attack, onset, assault*:—Wurdon hié on ðam onfenge forhte, and on fleám numen, Andr. Kmbl. 2679; An. 1341. Hé hine scilde wið onfengum earmra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 126, 24; Gû. 376; 133, 15; Gû. 490. v. an-feng.

on-fenge, es; *m. A receptacle*:—Anfengce *receptaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 32. Anfencgas *receptacula*, 408, 51.

on-fenge; *adj. Taken, accepted*:—Onfenge *adsumtus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19. Mið ðý onfenge woeron *assumtis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 10: *acceptis*, 9, 16. Ân geonfenge (onfenge, Rush.) biþ *una assumetur*, 17, 35. Onfengo *suscepta*, Rtl. 9, 7. v. and-fenge.

on-fengness, e; *f. Reception, acceptance*:—Seó onfengnes Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12. Be ðære onfengnysse Cristes geleáfan *de percipienda fide Cristi*, 2, 13 tit; S. 515, 33. Ymb xl nihta ðæs sǽdes onfengnesse *xl dies post semen receptum*, L. Ecg. C. 30, note; Th. ii. 154, 36. Þurh ða onfengnesse ðæs Hâlgan Gâstes, Blickl. Homl. 135, 35. v. and-fengness.

on-findan; *p.* -fand, -funde. I. *to find out, discover, detect*:—Ic anfinde *deprehendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 32. Gif mec onfindeþ wîga, ðǽr ic bûge, Exon. Th. 396, 20; Rä. 16, 7. Ic mé sylf onfand ðæt . . . *I discovered that* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 177, 6. Ic hine onfand, and hine onbændan hêt, Salm. Kmbl. 550; Sal. 274. Ne ic culpan in ðé æfre onfunde, Exon. Th. 11, 30; Cri. 178. Hû Boetius hî wolde berǽdan, and þeódríc ðæt anfunde, Bt. 1, tit.; Fox x. 2. Onfundan *deprenderint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 33. Gif hé wæccende weard onfunde bûan on beorge, Beo. Th. 5675; B. 2841. Gif hwylc bróðor on lytlum gyltum byþ onfunden, R. Ben. 49, 2. II. *to find out from experience, become aware of, perceive, be sensible of*:—Ic onfinde *experiar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 7. Hé ðæt ðonne onfindeþ, ðonne se fǽr cymeþ *he will find it out, when the peril comes*, Exon. Th. 449, 18; Dóm. 73. Ða se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleóma bîtan nolde, Beo. Th. 3049; B. 1522. Landweard onfand (*became aware of*) eftsíð eorla, 3785; B. 1890. Onfunde, 1504; B. 750: 1622; B. 809. Ða hé ða onfunde, ðæt hé deád beón sceolde, Bt. 29, 2: Fox 104, 20. Onfunde *comperit*, i. *intellexit, cognovit, invenit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 63. Ær hine ða men onfunden ðe mid ðam cyninge wǽrun, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 31. On ðæs wîfes gebǽrum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstilnesse, Erl. 50, 2. Hû fela onfundun (*were sensible of*), ða gefélan ne mágun, Dryhtnes þrowinga, Exon. Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Onfinden *sapiant*, Germ. 389, 16. Onfinden *experiamur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 42. Onfindende *expertur*, 31, 62. Onfunden, ongeten *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. Heó onfunden wæs *men were aware of her presence*, Beo. Th. 2591; B. 1293. III. *to meet with, experience, suffer*:—Hé weán oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 16; Deor. 4.

on-findend, es; *m. One who finds out*; inventor, Germ. 391, 1.

on-flǽscness, e; *f. Incarnation*:—On ðære sóþan onflǽscnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 29.

on-flígen, es; *n. Infectious disease*:—Nû mágon ðâs .viiii. wyrta wið .viiii. âttrum and wið nygon onflýgnum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 16. v. next word.

on-flyge, es; *m. Infectious disease, disease which, as it were, flies at people*:—Ðû miht wið âttre and wið onflyge, Lchdm. iii. 32, 2, 16, 30. v. *preceding word and* ongeflogen; *and* cf. *Icel.* â-flog, *flying at a person, fighting.*

on-fón; *p.* -fêng; *pp.* -fangen (*with gen. dat. acc.*). I. *to take*:—Calic hælu ic onfóu, Ps. Surt. 115, 13. Hé mycelne dǽl ðæs landes on anweald onfêng, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Mód Bryttas onfêngon *they took courage*, 1, 16; S. 484, 19. Se Ælmihtiga onfêng ðæt hiw úre tyddran gecynde. Geþencean wé, gif ôðer nýten wǽre tó hâligienne, ðonne onfênge hé heora hiwe, ac hé wolde úrum hiwe onfón, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2–6. Ða nýddon hine hys yldran tó ðæm ðæt hé sceolde woroldlîcum wǽpnum onfón, 213, 2. Se hâlga hêht his heorþwerod wǽpna onfón, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Wîfe onfón *uxorem ducere*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. II. *to take what another appoints* or *grants, to receive, have given* (a) of material things:—Seó sâul onfêhþ hire lîchoman, Blickl. Homl. 57, 16. Adames cynn onfêhþ flǽsce, Exon. Th. 63, 33; Cri. 1029. Ða onfêngon hig syndrige þenegas, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. (b) of non-material things:—Ic ne onfó gewitnesse fram menn, Jn. Skt. 5, 34. Se ðe Godes word mid blisse onfêhþ, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. Gé onfóþ ðæm mægene Hâlges Gâstes, Blickl. Homl. 119, 11. Hé onfêng for worlde mycelne noman, 43, 34. Hî lêfnysse onfêngon, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Hé ðonne mid læwedum mannum onfó ðæs heardestan þeówdómes *let the hardest service be assigned to him among laymen*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Onfón synna forgifnesse, 45, 7. Mêde onfón 83, 15. Freódóm onfón, Ap. Th. 5, 19. Hé ðam upplícan rîce gehyhte tó anfónne, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 5. III. *to take what another offers, receive favourably, accept*:—Gif ðú on God gelýfan wilt, ic ðæs drences onfó, Homl.

Th. i. 72, 17. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ feó, Blickl. Homl. 61, 30. Dryhten onfēhþ eallum ðǣm gōdum ðe ǣnig man gedēþ his ðæm nēhstan of ārfæstre heortan, 37, 25. Onfōh ðissum fulle, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū onfō ðissa lāca, Gen. 33, 10. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan, ðæt hī wǣron unsibbe fram heora feóndum onfōnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. **IV.** *to receive a person* (a) *for entertainment, assistance* or *protection;* v. on-fōnd:—Swā hwylc swā ānne lytling onfēhþ, se onfēhþ mē, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Israhel onfēhþ eallum his cnihtum *suscepit Israhel*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 20. Martha onfēng Crist on hire hūs, 73, 9. Onfōh ūs on ðæt scip, 233, 7. Onfōþ mīnre mēder on neorxna wonge, 157, 32. Onfōh ðū dīnum esne, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Ðæt hē onfēnge ðære eádigan Marian sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 155, 12. His ðā ða onfōn noldon, ðe hiene mon tō brohte, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 34. Conon mid micle gefeán onfangen wæs, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 25. (b) in a special sense of receiving at the baptismal font, or at confirmation, *to stand sponsor to a person:*—His (*Godrum*) se cyning onfēng æt fulwihte, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Æt ðam fulwihte hyre onfēng sum Godes þeów, Shrn. 140, 22. Hine onfēng æt fulluhtbæþe him tō godsuna Æþelwald, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 44. Ne hē nāh mid rihte ōðres mannes tō onfōnne æt fulluhte ne æt bisceopes handa, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 2. Ic his hæfde ǣr onfongen æt biscopes handa, Ch. Th. 169, 27. **V.** *to undergo a rite, undertake a duty:*—Hié fulwihte onfēngon, Blickl. Homl. 203, 24. Ðonne wile hē onfōn rihtre ondetnesse, 155, 1. **VI.** *to conceive:*—Gif heó bearn onfēhþ *si infantem conceperit*, L. Ecg. 6, 19; Th. ii. 146, 29. Seó unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleáh, and seó clǣnnes onfēng, Blickl. Homl. 163, 19. Ic wæs mid unrihtwīsnesse onfangen *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Ps. Th. 50, 6. **VII.** *to take to, to begin;* incipere [cf. *O. H. Ger.* ana-fāhan: *Ger.* an-fangen]:—Ðonne ðæt vers geendaþ on ðam naman ðe hit eft onfēhþ, Anglia viii. 331, 24. Ærest on cattes stān . . . eft on cates stān ðǣr hit (*the boundary*) ǣr onfēng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 33. v. ā-fōn.

on-fōnd, es; *m. One who undertakes* or *supports:*—Onfōnd mīnre hǣle *susceptor salutis meae*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 27. v. on-fōn, IV.

on-foran. I. *prep. Before, afore:*—Onforan winter, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 30. II. *adv. Before, in front:*—Beóþ onforan eágan, Ps. Th. 113, 13.

on-fordōn; *part. Destroyed:*—Bearn onfordōnra *filios interemptorum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21. Cf. on-forwyrd.

on-foreweardan; *prep. adv. In front, in the front of, in the earlier part of:*—Onforeweardan ðysre race *in the earlier part of this narrative*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 790. Malchus eode onforeweardan (*led the way*) in tō his ðām hālgan gefēran, 23, 752.

on-forht. v. an-forht.

on-forhtian *to fear, be afraid:*—Ne ondrǣdaþ gē eów ne gē ne onforhtion *nolite timere ne paveātis*, Deut. 31, 6. Onforgtigan *timere*, Germ. 388, 40. v. ā-forhtian.

on-forwyrd, es; *n. Destruction:*—Fornam hine eofor (onforwyrd, MS. T.) of wuda *exterminavit eam aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14. God gelǣdeþ hī on pitt onforwyrdes *in puteum interitus*, 54, 26.

on-fundelness, e; *f. Experience, proof:*—Ðysse wyrte onfundelnysse manega ealdras gesēðaþ *many authorities testify to the efficacy of this plant from experience*, Lchdm. i. 140, 9. Hyt dēþ onfundelnysse ðæs sylfan þinges *it will give proof of the same thing, the second method will prove as efficacious as the first*, 162, 1.

on-fundenness, e; *f.* I. *experience, experiment:*—Onfundenness *experimentum*, i. *testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 49: *experientia*, 145, 52. II. *finding out, discovery:*—Ðū āsettest rǣdels gehȳr ðū ða onfundennesse ymbe ðæt ðū cwǣde *you have set a riddle, hear the meaning discovered of what you have said*, Ap. Th. 4, 22.

onga [*should have been given under* anga], an; *m. A sting:*—Onga *aquilium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 59: 7, 12. Mē of bōsme fareþ ǣttren onga (*an arrow*), Exon. Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ango *aculeus: Icel.* angi *a spine, prickle.*]

on-gægum (?) *towards:*—Ongægum west *towards the west*, Ch. Th. 70, 18.

on-galan *to charm:*—Stefne ongalendra *vocem incantantium*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5: Blickl. Gl.

on-gang, es; *m.* I. *an entrance:*—Ongongas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 26. II. *an irruption, attack, a going with violence:*—Ongong *incursus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 44: *irruptio*, 111, 47. Ongeong (-gong, Rush.), *impetus*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 5, 13.

on-geador; *adv. Together:*—Ongeador sprǣcon, Beo. Th. 3195; B. 1595.

on-geagn, -gegen, -gægn, -gegn, -geán, -gān, -geæn, -gēn. **A.** *prep. often following a case.* I. *with dat.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against, against:*—Breoton . . . ðām mǣstum dǣlum Europe myccle fæce ongegen (-gēn, MS. C.: -geán, MS. B.) *Britannia . . . maximis Europae partibus multo intervallo adversa*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Nebo on ðam lande Moab ongeán (*over against*) Iericho, Deut. 32, 49. Gangaþ on ðās ceasterwīe ðe inc ongeán standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 35. Ðā arn hē and gestōd ongeán (*opposite*) ðam lēge, 221, 11. Wæs ongeán ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt *a glass vessel was placed so that the water ran into it*, 209, 4. Mīn syn biþ symble ongeán mē *my sin is ever before me*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 40. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet, in the way of:*—Hēht his þegnas hine beran ongeán ðæm fȳre *jussit se obviam ignium globis efferi*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24. Bæd ðæt him mon brohte ðone triumphan ongeán, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 240, 2: Shrn. 129, 21. Him com seó menio ongeán (-gægn, Lind. Rush.), Jn. Skt. 12, 18. Fērdon ongeán ðǣm hēðnum *they marched against the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 2. (3) marking opposition, hostility in action or feeling, *against:*—Swā se wind swīðor slōg on ðone lēg, swā bræc hē swīðor ongeán ðæm winde, 221, 13. Hē hié lǣrde, ðæt hié hié forþ trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, 201, 36. Ic niste ðæt ðū stōde ongeán mē *I knew not that you opposed me*, Num. 22, 34. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hātan lēges ðe him wæs ongeán, Nar. 15, 21. Ðonne storm cyme mīnum gǣste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 33; Hy. 4, 59. (4) denoting waiting for what is coming, *against, for the reception of, to receive:*—Ongeán gramum gearowe stōdon *stood ready for the attack of the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 46; By. 100. Biþ sūsla hūs open ongeán āðlogum *open against the coming of the perjurers*, Exon. Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605. Him biþ fȳr ongeán *fire awaits them*, 446, 7; Dōm. 18. (5) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Seó eádge biseah ongeán gramum, 280, 12; Jul. 628. (6) *in reply to:*—Hig cwǣdon mē ongeán, St. And. 40, 14. (7) denoting contrast:—Ongeán ðam *e contra* . . . Ongeán ðyssum spelle, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 2–4. Swā wē oftor hig (*our sins*) gemunaþ, swā forgyt God hyra hraðor . . . Ðonne ongeán ðon (*on the contrary*) swā wē oftor misdǣda forgytaþ, swā gemon hig God geornor, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 36. (8) *in return for, as an equivalent for:*—Hē hine on eorþan streccan ongan, ongeán ðam heó eác hī āstrehte, Glostr. Frag. 102, 6. Ongeán ðam andgyte se deófol forgifþ stuntnysse, Wulfst. 59, 6–19. Cf. II. 7. II. *with the acc.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against* (v. foran):—Ān ðæra gārena līþ ongeán ðæt īgland ðe Gades hātte, ōðer ongeán ðæt land Narbonense, se þridda . . . ongeán ðæne mūðan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3–6. Hē sæt ðǣr ihm getǣht wæs ongeán ðone cyngc, Ap. Th. 14, 13. Ðā sæt se Hǣlend ongēn (-geán, MS. A.: -gægn, Lind.: -gegn (*with dat.*), Rush.) ðone tollsceamol, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (1a) *to meet* that which is moving:—Gif ðū dīnes scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrǣdst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet:*—Se man ðe ongeán ūs (*dat.?*) gǣþ, Gen. 24, 65. Seó eá gǣþ ongeán ða Assiriscan, 2, 14. Moises hig ūt ālǣdde ongēn Drihten, Ex. 19, 17. Ðā gegaderode ðæt folc tōgædere ongēn Moises, 16, 2. Hī fērdon ongēn (-geaen, Lind.: -gægn, Rush.) ðone brȳdguman, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 1, 6. Woldon ferian ða herehȳð ongeán ða scipu, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 24. Ðā flugon ða lēgetu ongeán ða hǣðnan leóde, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. (2a) *against, in a direction opposite to:*—Ongeán streám *in a direction opposite to that in which the stream flows*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 502, 3: ii. 374, 10. (3) denoting hostility, resistance, or opposition in action or feeling, *against, with, contrary to, in opposition to:*—Se lēg ongan sleán and brecan ongeán ðone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Æfter hǣðenum gewunan, ongeán heora cristendōm, Homl. Th. i. 100, 20. Ongǣn þūsendfealde deriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 29. Ongién allo ūs wiðerwordnisse swīðre girǣc *contra cuncta nobis adversaria dexteram extende*, Rtl. 14, 38. Him lāð wǣre ðæt hī ongeán heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Wearþ swīðe gestired se here ongeán ðone biscop, 1012; Erl. 146, 13. Ðæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtras (-es, MS.), Homl. Skt. i. 1, 104. Hē gewāt yrre ongēn hig, Num. 12, 9. Ðæt folc . . . ceorodon ongeán God . . . Wē sprǣcon ongeán God, 21, 5–7. Hwylce wrōhte bringe gē ongeán ðysne man, Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Næfst ðū nāne mihte ongeán (*adversum*) mē, 19, 11. Ic ne mǣg nō wiðcweþan ne furþum ongeán ðæt geþencan *I cannot contradict, I cannot even have a conception contrary to it*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. (4) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Hī elciaþ ongeán ðone deáþ, and mid ealle ne forfleóþ . . . Ūre Ālȳsend ne elcode nā ongeán ðone deáþ ac hē hine oferswīðde *Enoch and Elias delay to meet death, and do not at all avoid it . . . Our Redeemer did not delay to meet death, but he overcame it*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 2–8. Hē ne dorste beseón ongēn God, Ex. 3, 6. Hē fægnaþ ongeagn (-geán, Cott. MSS.) ðara ōðerra word *he rejoices at the words of the others*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 10. Ðæt cild ongeán his Hlāford hyhte and hine hālette *the hope of the child went out to meet his Lord, and he hailed him*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. (5) *in reply to:*—Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða ðe ðiss ðē onsecgeaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. (6) denoting contrast or comparison:—Seó næddre is geset on ðam godspelle ongeán ðone fisc *in the gospel the serpent is put in contrast to the fish*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 1. Feáwa ongeán getel ðæra wiðercorena *few in comparison with the number of the reprobate*, 536, 32. (7) *against* as in to set one thing *against* another, *as an equivalent for, in return for, in exchange for:*—þolige cyle ongeán (*in atonement for*) ða hlīwþe, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Hē gesealde twā gegrynd ongēn ðes mynstres mylne, Ch. Th. 231, 24: 232, 3. Ælfrīc sealde ðæt land æt Hacceburnan ongeán ðæt land æt Deccet, 288, 12. Hig of ðām Iūdeum for

ānum penige xxx gesealdon, ongeán ðæt ðæt ða Iūdeas ūrne Hǽlend mid xxx penegum gebohton, St. Aud. 36, 26. (8) marking readiness for a coming event, *against, ready for*:—Hīg lēdon forþ hira lāc ongeán ðætte Iosep in eode *they made ready their presents against Joseph came*, Gen. 43, 25. Ðonne sceolde fyrd ūt ongeán ðæt hī up woldon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 4. (9) marking time, *towards*:—Fela ongeán winter hām tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22. **B.** *as an adverb.* (1) marking position, *opposite*:—Ic stande on ðās healfe and ðū ongeán *ego in hac parte sto, tu contra*, hēr is se *contra* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. Is Gotland on ōðre healfe ongeán, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20. Sē hundredman ðe ðār stōd āgēn (ongeán, MS. A.: ongægn, Lind. Rush.) *ex adverso stabat*, Mk. Skt. 15, 39. (2) marking motion:—Ðā com mycel windes blǽd foran ongeán (*in the opposite direction*), Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. Ætstōd se streám and ongan tō þindenne ongeán (*in the direction opposite to that in which had come*), Jos. 3, 16. (3) denoting return, reversal of a previous action, *again, back; Lat.* re-:—Ða bodan ongeán cōmon tō Jacobe, Gen. 32, 6. Ic fare eft ongeán, Num. 22, 34. Hē gewende ongeán tō ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Ongeán cirran *reverti*, Gen. 8, 7. Ongeán fleón *refugere*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. Ongēn sceát, ongeán hwyrfde *retrorsit*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 59. (4) with verbs of speaking, *in reply*:—Sōhte gylpword ongeán, Cd. Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264. Ða wergendan ne sceal mou nā ongeán werian, R. Ben. 17, 13. Brimmanna boda, āheód ongeán, Byrht. Th. 133, 13; By. 49. (5) marking direction without actual motion, *towards*:—Ðonne hē sīþ ongān *cum viderit*, Ps. Th. 57, 9. Hié ongeán lōcian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. (6) denoting opposition or resistance:—Ðā stōd Grantabrycgscīr fæstlīce ongeán, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 20. Nolde seó burhwaru āhūgan, ac heóldan mid fullan wīge ongeán, 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lāgon ongeán swā hī lengost mihton ac hī ne mihton nān þing ongeán wealcan *all the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could not offer any effectual opposition*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1–3. Ongēn sette *objecte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 25. (7) marking contrast, *on the other hand*:—God sette beforan eów līf and gōd, and dǽr ongēn deáþ and yfel, Deut. 30, 15. (8) marking repetition, *again*:—Drihten cwæþ: Dō ðīne hand on ðīnne bōsum . . . Ðā cwæþ hē: Teóh eft ðīne hand on ðinne bōsum. Ðā teáh hē hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 6–7. [*O. Sax.* an-gegin: *O. H. Ger.* in-gagan *and* in-gegin, -gegini: *Ger.* ent-gegen: *Icel.* i-gegn *and* cf. gagn-.]

ongeán-cirrendlīc; *adj. Relative*:—*Relativum* ðæt is ongeáncyrrendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 62.

ongeán-cyme, es; *m. A return*:—Útfæreld his fram fæder, ongeáncyme (*regressus*) his tō fæder, and utrene tō helle, ongeáncyme (*recursus*) tō setle Godes, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17, 23.

ongeán-flōwende *refluent*:—Ongēntflōwende ÿða *reciproca*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 41. Ongēndflōwendum wæterum *reciprocis fluentis*, 462, 1.

ongeán-weard; *adj. Going against* or *towards*:—Hē him ongeánweard wæs *he was on his way to meet him*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 32. Ongeánwurde *obvia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 65.

ongeánweard-līc; *adj. Adversative*:—*At* (*the conjunction*) is ongeánweardlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 40.

ongeánweardlīce; *adv. Adversatively*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 50.

on-geboren; *adj. In-born*:—Ongeborene *ingenitam*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 2.

on-gebroht; *adj. Imposed*:—Be ongeb[r]ohtum *de inrogata*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 62.

on-gecīgung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Þerh ongiceiging *per invocationem*, Rtl. 99, 28.

on-gefeoht, es; *n. Attack, assault*:—From ælcum ongifeht *ab omni impugnatione*, Rtl. 98, 26: 122, 5.

on-geflogen; *part. Attacked with disease*:—Gif men his leoþu acen oððe [hē] ongeflogen sÿ, Lchdm. i. 86, 21. Cf. on-flyge.

on-gefremming, e; *f. Imperfection*:—Ongefremminge mīne (*imperfectum meum*) gesāwon ēagan ðīne, Ps. Spl. 138, 15.

on-gegen, -gegn. v. on-geagn.

Ongel. v. Angel.

on-gemang. **I.** *prep. with dat. Among*:—Ongemong ōðrum mannum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Ðā ongan ic ongemang ōðrum mislīcum and manigfealdum bisgum ða bōc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Eác ðæm golde and ðæm līne wæs ongemang *purpura*, 14; Swt. 85, 9. Ongemang ðæm ðe *whilst*, 45; Swt. 339, 24. Ongemang ðam *meanwhile*, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. **II.** *adv.*:—Gif wē Sanctus Paulus lāre sume ongemong secgaþ *if we introduce some of St. Paul's teaching*, 40; Swt. 291, 13. Gif wē Æfneres dǽda sume hēr ongemong secgaþ, Swt. 295, 13. [*O. Sax.* an-gemong (*as adv.*).] v. gemang.

on-gemet; *adj. Immense*:—Ongemetum *immensis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 23. v. un-gemet.

ongemet-hāt; *adj. Exceedingly hot*:—Wyl on wætere, beþe hine mid ongemethātum *boil in water, foment him with it exceedingly hot*, Lchdm. ii. 338, 22.

ongend=(?) ongēn (cf. *the form of the word under* ongeán-flōwende), Exon. Th. 323, 28; Vid. 85.

on-geótung, e; *f. Pouring in*:—Clǽnsa ǽrest ða wambe mid drences ānfealddre ongeótunge, Lchdm. ii. 234, 26.

on-geþwǽre. v. un-geþwǽre.

on-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain*:—Ongewissu *incerta*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. un-gewiss.

on-gifan. **I.** *to give back*:—Nime man ðīnne assan and hine nā ne ongife *asinus tuus rapiatur, et non reddatur tibi*, Deut. 28, 31. **II.** *to forgive, pardon*:—Ðū ðe ongæfest *qui ignoscis*, Rtl. 40, 33. v. ā-gifan.

on-gildan. **I.** *to pay* (*a penalty for*), *to be punished for* (with gen. acc. of crime *or* clause):—Banan heardlīce grimme ongildaþ, ðæs hié oft gilp brecaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 265; Sal. 132. Hē ðæs wrǽce ongeald, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861: 253, 20; Dan. 598. Hū eall moncyn angeald ðæs ǽrestan monnes synna mid miclum teónum and wītum *ab initio et peccare homines et puniri propter peccata*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 27. Hū swīðe hī his anguldon from heora āgnum cāsere *ut Caesare punirentur*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 6. Weorces onguldon deópra firena þurh deáþes cwealm, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gū. 829: 226, 23; Ph. 410. Ðæs ða byre siððan grimme onguldon gafulrǽdenne, 161, 15; Gū. 959. Sceal wearh ongildan, ðæt hē ǽr fācen dyde *he shall pay the penalty for previous wrong-doing*, Menol. Fox 573; Gn. C. 56. Sceolde hē ða dǽd ongyldan, Cd. Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295. Monig sceal ongieldan sāwel sūsles *shall be tormented*, Exon. Th. 304, 17; Fä. 71. **II.** *to pay*:—Hwylc hira ōðrum sceolde tō fōddurþege feores ongildan *which should pay for the others' food with his life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. **III.** *to give an offering, to offer*:—Ðǽr hǽfdene men deófium onguldon, Blickl. Homl. 221, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* a-, ant-(an-)geldan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-(en-, in-)geltan: *Ger.* ent-gelten.] v. ā-, an-gildan.

on-gin[n], es; *n.* **I.** *a beginning*:—Ðæs weges ongin, ðe tō Criste lǽt, ne meg beón begunnen on fruman būtan sumre ancsumnysse, R. Ben. 5, 16. Næs his frymþ ǽfre, eádes ongyn, Exon. Th. 240, 13; Ph. 638. His rīces ongin (*original condition*) nǽfre gewonaþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 16. **II.** *an attempt, undertaking, enterprise*:—Micel is ðæt ongin ðīnre gelīcan ðæt ðū forhycge hlāford ūrne *it is a great undertaking for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 15; Jul. 127. Gif ðū gewītest āna from ēþele, nis ðæt onginn wiht, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Ongin, 123, 22; Gū. 326. Be ðam onginne ðe hē ongan, ðæt wēsten swā āna eardigan, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 7. Ðū miht æt Gode ābiddan ðæt ðū wilt wið ðæs drȳg onginne, Blickl. Homl. 187, 19. Onginnum *incoeptis*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 15. **III.** *action, proceeding*:—*Gesticulatio* angin *jocus* ł *actus*, 473, 61. Wrætlīc þūhte stānes ongin (*the stone spoke*), Andr. Kmbl. 1482; An. 742. Ÿða ongin *the violent action of the waves*, 931; An. 466. **IV.** *action, activity, active life, actions, endeavours*:—Ðǽr wæs wuldres wynn, wīgendra þrym, æðelīc onginn, næs ðǽr ǽnigum gewinn, 1775; An. 890. Ðæt se ǽresta dǽl his onginnes and līfes wǽre tō geleáfan gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 211, 30. Drihtne ūres anginnes nān þing dīgle ne biþ . . . 'Beforan ðē is eall mīn gewilnung,' R. Ben. 25, 9. [*O. Sax.* ana-, an-gin: *O. H. Ger.* ana-gin, -ginni.] v. an-gin.

on-ginnan; *p.* -gan[n]; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen. **I.** *to begin, set about, set to work*:—Ic onginne *inchoo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39: *incipio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 42: *ineo*, 37; Som. 39, 1. Wæs ongunnen *ordiretur*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 11. (a) where the action begun is given by the verb in the infin. or in the gerund.:—Ic onginne tō wearmigenne *calesco*, 35; Som. 38, 4. Hē onginþ (*incipiet*) tō ālÿsenne his folc of þeówte, Jud. 13, 5. Ðā ongan ic ða bōc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Ðū ðe ongunne (*coepisti*) ætÿwan ðīne mǽrþe, Deut. 3, 24. Se ongan ǽrest onclypian Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26. Ongan se Hǽlend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ðā ongan hine langian on his cÿþþe, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Ongan se Hǽlend him andswarigende tō cweþan, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hī ongunnon ða eár pluccigean, 2, 23. (b) where a case follows:—Se mon ðe gōd onginneþ and ðonne āblinneþ . . . Se ðe gōd onginneþ and on ðon þurhwunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 34–36. Freme ðæt ðū ongunne, 189, 3. Rǽde ðæs hié ōðer ongunnon wið Macedonie *cui Macedonicum bellum continuo successit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 32. Ongin ðæt ðū onginnest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 22. Ðæt fæsten ongunnen wæs instepes ðæs ðe hē of ðæm fulwihte āstāg, 35, 5. (c) where the verb is used intransitively:—Ða six onginnaþ of ðam stæfe e, and geendiaþ on him sylfum; x āna onginþ on ðam stæfe i, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 57–58. **II.** *to attempt, endeavour* (with infin.):—Ic onginne *conabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 77: *nitar*, 60, 3. Ðæt ic geseó ða mē onginnaþ dōn ða werrestan tintrega *that I may see those who are trying to inflict on me the worst tortures*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 24. Hiene Hannibal āspōn ðæt hē ðæt gewin leng [ne] ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the struggle longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 31. Se nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20. Ðā ongunnon (*tentabant*) ða scypmenn ða ancras upp teón, 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Ōþ hē ongite ðæt hē mǽge ābiddan æt Gode ðæt hē ongiene (-ginne, MSS. Cot.) *until he finds that he can obtain by prayer from God what he endeavours to get*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 22. Ðæt ic dorste ðis

weorc ongynnan *ut hoc opus adgredi auderem*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 12. Hē wolde onginnan him ōleccan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. **III.** *to act strenuously*:—Hī on ðam gewinne werlīce ongunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 5. Onginnaþ werlīce, i. 188, 31. Onginnaþ esnlīce *viriliter agite*, Deut. 31, 6. **IV.** *to make an attempt upon, to attack*:—Gramhȳdige mē mid unrihte oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 85, 13. Ðonne ūs mānfulle menn onginnaþ (*insurgerent*), 123, 2. Ðonne yfle unmǣgas onginnaþ, mēcum gemētaþ, swā gē mē dydon, Vald. 2, 23. Mē strange ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3: 61, 3. Gif hī sceoldon eofor onginnan, Exon. Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. [*O. H. Ger.* in-ginnan *inchoare, incipere, conari, moliri, niti.*]

on-ginnendlīc; *adj. Inchoative*:—Ōðer hiw is gehāten *inchoativa*, ðæt is onginnendlīc, forðan ðe hit getācnaþ weorces anginn, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 2.

on-ginness, e; *f. A beginning, undertaking*:—Onginnissum *inceptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 26. Hine hēt ðæt hē ðām hālwendan ongynnessum georne befulge *eum coeptis insistere salutaribus jussit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11.

on-girwan; *p.* -girede *To divest, strip*:—Hē hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade *se mundi rebus exuit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. Ongyrede hine ða geong hæleþ... gestāh hē on gealgan heánne, Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Hē wæs līchoman ongyrwed *corpore exutus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 34: 5, 12; S. 631, 5. Ongered *exuta*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 17. Ongirede *exutas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 18.

on-git, es; *n. Understanding*:—Ongit (ondgit, Cott. MSS.) wīsdōmes, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 3. Ongyt *intellectum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. v. and-git.

on-gitan, -gietan, -giotan, -geotan; *p.* -geat, -get; *pl.* -geáton, -gēton; *pp.* -giten, -gieten *To perceive*:—Ic ongite *comperio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 46. Ongiotaþ *animadvertite*, Kent. Gl. 230. Ðā hē ongitende wæs *animadverterit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 9. Ongeten, onfunden *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. **I.** *to perceive, see*:—Gif ðū gesihst hwylcne ungesǣligne mon and ongitst hwæthwegu gōdes on him, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 15. Hī ðǣr hwīlum synne ongytaþ ðǣr ðe syn ne biþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 26. Gif hī hwilcne mon on ðām landum ongytaþ oððe geseóþ ðonne feorriaþ hī and fleóþ *sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt*, Nar. 36, 21. Ðīn wuldor ongitaþ woruldcyningas, Ps. Th. 101, 13. Siððan hē beácen (*the miracle of the fiery furnace*) onget, Cd. Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Ðæt ic ǣrwelan ongite, gearo sceáwige, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748. Ðæt hié Geáta clīfu ongitan meahton, 3827; B. 1911. Gefeán mon mihte on his andwleotan ongytan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 35. **II.** *to perceive by hearing*:—Ic ðæs þeódnes word ongeat, Exon. Th. 175, 11; Gū. 1193. Gif ðū sanges stæfne gehȳrdest and ðū heofonlīc weorud ongeáte ofer ūs cuman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 31. Hié horn galan ongeáton, Beo. Th. 5880; B. 2944. **III.** *to perceive, feel* (*pain*, etc.):—Ðonne ne ongitest ðū ǣnig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26. Ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswynce ðæs sīðes, 102, 6. Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wīteswingum, Cd. Th. 111, 29; Gen. 1863. Swā ðæt se seóca ðone stenc ne ongite, Lchdm. i. 304, 23. **IV.** *to feel, be of opinion, judge*:—Ðeáh ðe be ðyssum willan misenlīce cynn monna missenlīce ongite *quamvis de hac re diversae hominum nationes diversa sentiant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 14. **V.** *to know, hear of, find out*:—Wē witon manige foremǣre weras forþgewitene ðe swīðe feáwa manna ā ongit *that very few men ever hear of*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ārīseþ þeód wið þeóde *we often hear of nation rising against nation*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 27. Eall ðæt hē oððe on gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum ongeat (*cognoverat*), Bd. prep.; S. 471, 27. Sumu ða ðe ic sylf ongitan (*cognoscere*) mihte þurh gesægene, S. 472, 30. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan... ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *si animalia considerem... nihil invenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, ad interitum sponte festinet*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13. Miht ðū ongitan hwæðer ðū āuht ðē deórwyrþre habbe ðonne ðē sylfne *do you know whether you have anything more precious to you than yourself?* 11, 2; Fox 34, 9. **VI.** *to perceive, understand*:—Ælc ðæra ðe Godes word gehȳrþ and ne ongitt (*intelligit*), Mt. Kmbl. (MS. A.) 13, 19. Ongyte (ongete, Lind.) gē ealle ðās þing? Ðā cwǣdon hig: Wē hit ongytaþ, 13, 51. Ne ongyte gē gyt *nondum intellegitis?* Mk. Skt. 8, 21. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ðȳ læs hig mid heortan ongyton (ongeton, Rush.) *ne corde intelligant*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. Hié hiora (*books*) nānwuht ongiotan (ongietan, Cott. MSS.) ne meahton, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 12. Ðæt wē ðȳ geornor ongietan meahton tācen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, Exon. Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Ongeotan, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13: 131, 23: 105, 28. **VII.** *to recognise, know*, (a) *to take a person* or *thing to be what it really is*:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and ongietest gǣsta hleó, 245, 23; Jul. 49. Wið ðæs ðū wilt higian ðon ǣr ðe ðū hine ongitest *towards that thou wilt strive as soon as thou dost recognise it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. Se man ðe swereþ mān and eft his gilt onget, Lev. 5, 4: Met. 22, 16. Ða neát ongitaþ hira gōddēnd *the brutes know their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359. Hē Godes good on ðære his dǣde ongeat *he recognised the goodness of God in that deed of his*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 33. Witon wē ðæt ūre Drihten mid ūs wæs on ðæm scipe, and wē hine ne ongeáton, 235, 22. Ongytaþ Godes mildheortnesse seó is nū mid ūs geworden *recognise in this the mercy of God that has been now shewn to us*, 235, 20. Ne mē ǣnig ongitan wolde *non erat qui agnosceret me*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Ðēh ic engla þeóden ongitan ne cūðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1802; An. 903. Nū wē māgon ongytan hwæt ðæt gerȳne getācnaþ *now we know what the mystery means*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 13. Wē māgon ongytan on ðæm ūre tydran gecynd *we may see in that* (the temptation of Christ by the devil) *our weak nature*, 33, 35: 95, 11. Ne mæg ic fullīce ongitan æfter hwæm ðū spyrast *I don't quite know what you are asking for*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 1. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ða wanclan treówa ðæs blindan lustes, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2. Heó (*a woman dressed in man's clothes*) wæs fram hire fæder ongitenu *she was recognised by her father*, Shrn. 31, 15. (b) *to recognise a fact* or *circumstance*, (1) the fact stated in a clause:—Ðū ongitst ðætte ðū git hæfst ðone mǣstan dǣl dīnra gesǣlþa, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 6. Ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 12, 1; Fox 60, 28. Ðā se dēma oncneów and ongæt, ðæt hē hine mid swinglan oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1. Oferswīðan ða men ðe hié ongeáton ðæt wiðerwearde wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Leóde ongēton, ðæt ðǣr Drihten cwom, Cd. Th. 183, 12; Exod. 90. Hē wolde ðæt hē on ðon ongeáte, ðæt ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætȳwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ic wundrige hwī ðū ne mǣge ongitan, ðæt ðū eart nū git swīðe gesēlig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 34. Ðæt is tō ongytanne ðæt ācennede wǣron wæstmas gōdra dǣda, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ðū hæfdest ongiten, ðæt mē selfum þūhte, ðæt ic hæfde forloren ðæt gecyndelīce gōd, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. Heó ongieten hæfde, ðæt heó eácen wæs, Exon. Th. 378, 3; Deór. 10. (2) the fact referred to by the pronoun *ðæt*:—Fȳren wolc[en] āstāh of heofonum, and hit ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre. Mid ðȳ ðæt (*the circumstance just related*) ongeat Andreas, Blickl. Homl. 245, 32. Hié ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hē leng mid him wunian nolde, 135, 22. (3) the fact given by accus., (a) with infin.:—Ðæt hié ongieton mīn mægen on ðē wesan, 241, 14. (b) without infin.:—Hē ongeat Titum hwēne monþwǣrran ðonne hē sceolde, and Timotheus hē ongeat hātheortran ðonne hē sceolde, Past. 40; Swt. 291, 21–23: Blickl. Homl. 219, 5. Hit ongeat his lāre swīðe tōtorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31. Ðæt Mōd sǣde ðæt hit hit ǣghwonan ongeáte scyldig (cf. Ic mē ongite ǣghwonan scyldigne, 8; Fox 24, 13), tit.; Fox 10, 19. (4) with the passive:—Hē wæs tō cinge ongyten *he was recognised as king*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 32. Ðonne hē biþ ongieten æfstig, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 12. **VIII.** *to know* (of sexual intercourse):—Ic nǣnigne wer ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 22. v. an-gitan.

on-gitenness, e; *f.* **I.** *understanding, knowledge*:—Hē wæs gefeónde ðære ongytenesse (*agnitione*) ðæs sōðan Godes biganges, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 13. Tō ongytenysse (*ad agnitionem*) ðæs sōðan Godes, 2, 9; S. 511, 3. **II.** *meaning, purport* (cf. and-git, **III**):—Ðeós ongitenys (þes ongitenysse, MS.) mīnre untrumnysse ys ðæt of ðisum līchaman sceal beún se gāst ālǣded *the meaning of my illness is, that the spirit shall be taken away from the body*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 22.

on-gitness, e; *f. The understanding, intellect*:—Of alre ongetnisse *ex toto intellectu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33.

ongnere, es; ongnora (?), an; *m. The corner of the eye* (?):—Eághyll from ðam ongnoran *glebenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 7. Ongneras *irqui*, 46, 30.

on-gripe, es; *m. Attack, assault*:—Ðæra wyrma ongrype and ðæra sorhwīta mǣst, Wulfst. 187, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-griffe (*dat.*) *tactu*, Grff. iv. 318: *and* cf. *Icel.* â-grip *in the phrase* lītill âgripum].

on-grisla, an; *m. Dread, horror*:—Wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan and mid ongryslan eall oferlǣded, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7.

on-grislīc; *adj. Horrible, dreadful*:—Ðā becwom sum ongrislīc wīse (*horrenda res*) on hié, Nar. 10, 32. Ðæt ongrislīce gemōt *the last day*, Wulfst. 186, 15. Angryslīc, Dōm. L. 14, 225. Ongrislīces andwlitan *horrido vultu* . . . ongrislīcre ansīne *horrendae visionis*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 1–5. On ðære angrislīcan gesihþe *horridae visionis*, 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Ongrislīco hǣr *horridi crines*, 5, 2; S. 615, 1. Ongristlīce on stefne, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 26.

on-gryrelīc; *adj. Horrible*:—Hī hine lǣddon on ðām ongryrlīcan (-gryslīcan?) fiðerum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 24.

on-gunnenness, e; *f. An undertaking*:—Hē bæd ðæt hē ða ārfæstan ongunnennysse gefylde *patiit eum pia coepta complere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 40.

on-gyldan, -gynness, -gyrede, -gytan. v. on-gildan, -ginness, -girwan, -gitan.

on-hādian *to degrade from holy orders*:—Gif preóst oðerne man ofsleá . . . hine biscep onhādige, L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1.

on-hēle; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Gemengde beóþ onhælo gelāc engla and deófla *the entire hosts of angels and devils shall be joined together*, Exon. Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896.

on-hēle; *adj. Secret, hidden*:—Ne lǣt ðū ðīnne ferþ onhælne, dēgol ðæt ðū deópost cunne, nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne gesecgan, gif ðū mē ðīnne hygecræft hylest, Exon. Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Gif mec onhǣle ān onfindeþ, ðǣr ic wīc būge (cf. gif ic mǣgburge mōt mīne gelǣdan on dēgolne weg, 397, 15–17), 396, 19; Rä. 16, 7. Wīd is ðes wēsten, wrǽcsetla fela, eardas onhǣle earmra gǣsta, 121, 7; Gū. 268: 123, 13;

Gū. 322. Wið onhælum ealdorgewinnum *against secret and deadly foes*, 134, 9; Gū. 505.

on-hǽled *infirm, ill*:—Ða ðe on unhǽle (onhǽlede, MS. C.) wǽron, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 40.

on-hǽtan. I. *to heat*:—Hēt hē ðone stān onhǽtan, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. Blōd onhǽtan, Salm. Kmbl. 88; Sal. 43. Ofn onhǽtan, Cd. Th. 229, 31; Dan. 225. Onhǽted, 231, 7; Dan. 243. Ðā ðæt (*the brazen bull*) onhǽt wæs, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28. II. of violent emotion, *to inflame*:—Hira mōd ne beōþ onhǽt mid nānre manunge, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 7. Heorte is onhǽted, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 87.

on-hagian; *p.* ode; *v. impers. with dat. or acc. of pers. To be within a person's power* or *means, to be in accordance with a person's will* or *convenience*:—Eádig byþ se ðe ðam þearfan gefultumaþ, gif hine tō onhagaþ (*if it be in his power*); gif hine ne onhagaþ, ðonne ne līcaþ him his earfoþu, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Mē ne onhagaþ nū ða bōc ealle tō asmæ-ágenne, Shrn. 200, 22. Ðonne hit (*the mind*) onhagaþ tō ðǽm ūteran *si facultas exterior suppetat*, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 17, 13. Ne anhagode heora cyninge ðæt hē wið hié mehte būton fæstenne gefeohtan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 21. Hié hergodon ǽghwǽr be ðam sǽ ðǽr hié onhagode (*wherever it suited them*), Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 25. Ðā seó fyrd gesomnod wæs ðā ne onhagode heom ðǽrtō būton ðæt wǽre ðæt se cyng ðǽr mid wǽre *they would not be satisfied unless the king were there too*, 1016; Erl. 153, 27. Ðæra hālgena þrowunga ðe mē tō onhagode on Englisc tō āwendene *that I have had the opportunity of translating into English*, Homl. Skt. i. pref. 37. Gelǽste binnan twelf mōnþum būton hire ǽr tō onhagige *unless it be convenient to pay earlier*, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 17. Gif hine tō swā mycelum ne onhagige *si tantum facultatis ei non suppetat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 3. Gif hine onhagige (*si facultatem habeat*), gefreóge ǽnne man, ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 12: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9–12: Homl. Th. i. 180, 12. Ðone dǽl ðe him tō onhagige, 398, 17. Gif ðē onhagige, ðæt ðū hit (*the law*) healdan mǽge, far ðū in; gif ðē ne onhagige, far ðē freoh ðider ðū wille, R. Ben. 97, 23. Ða hȳrsumnesse beginne ðeáh hine hwōn onhagige *though he have little power* (or *inclination*), 128, 19. Gif mon tō gōdum weorcum ne onhagie habban gōdne willan *if people have not the means for good works, let them have good will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10.

on-hātan *to promise*:—Hyre nales frætwe onhēht, Exon. Th. 249, 28; Jul. 118. Ðæt ic deófolgieldum gafol onhāte, 251, 27; Jul. 151. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *vovere, spondere, polliceri*: *O. Sax.* ant-hētan.]

on-hātian *to grow hot*:—Onhātode *incanduisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 4.

on-heáw, es; *m. A block to hew on*:—Onheáwas *codices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 38: 135, 60: 14, 62. [*M. H. Ger.* ane-hou *incus*.]

on-hebban; *p.* -hōf (*the weak form* -hefde *also occurs*); *pp.* -haf-en. I. *to lift up, raise* (the eyes, voice):—Ðonne ic mec onhæbbe, and hī onhnīgaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 28; Rä. 31. 7. Ðā onhōf Laurentius his ēgan up, Shrn. 116, 4. Petrus onhōf his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 149, 21. II. *to raise* (as barm does), *to leaven*:—Ne ete gē nān þing onhafenes, Ex. 12, 19. III. *to take up, begin* (cf. *Icel.* hefja *to begin*):—Ic ðās unhȳrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange, Dōm. L. 2, 11. IV. *to take away*:—Ōþ ðæt onhafen biþ (*auferatur*) se mōna, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. V. metaph. *to lift up, exalt* (generally in a bad sense):—Ælc ðæra ðe hine onhefþ, hē sceal beón geeádmēt, Homl. Th. i. 202, 33. Ælc ðe hine anhefþ, hē biþ geneoþerad, and ælc ðe hine geneoþeraþ, hē biþ mid weorþmynte onhafen. . . . Ac hwæt gif ic mīn mōd on mōdignesse anhōfe? R. Ben. 22, 11–19. Ða de God ondrǽdaþ, and hȳ þurh heora gōdan dǽda ne anhebbaþ, 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym on-hōf, rȳmde and rǽrde, Cd. Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634. Ic tǽhte ðām rīcan, ðæt hī ne onhōfon hī, Homl. Th. i. 378, 18. Ne onhebbe hine nān man on his weorcum, ii. 80, 29. v. an-, ā-hebban, -hefan, *and next word.*

on-hefedness, e; *f. Exaltation*:—Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heálīcan eáðmōdnesse getellan willaþ and tō ðære heofonlīcan anhefednesse cuman þencaþ, R. Ben. 23, 2.

on-heldan, -heldedness. v. on-hildan, -hildedness.

on-hende; *adj. On hand, demanding attention*:—Hié forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta ðe him anhende wǽron, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* á-hendr *within reach.*] v. of-hende.

on-herian, -hering. v. on-hyrian, -hyring.

on-hetting, e; *f. Persecution*:—Onhettincga *persecutiones*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 17. v. hettend.

on-hildan, -hieldan, -heldan, -hyldan. I. *trans.* (1) of actual motion, *to lean, incline, recline, bend down*:—Onheldeþ hine and falleþ *inclinabit se et cadet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 31. Se biscop hine onhylde tō ānre ðære studa, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 37: 4, 9; S. 577, 7. Hē his heáfod onhylde swā swā hē slāpan wolde, 3, 11; S. 536, 30: 4, 24; S. 599, 6: Exon. Th. 178, 14; Gū. 1244. Walle onhældum *parieti inclinato*, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. Onhylded *reclinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 80. (2) metaphorically (a) with the idea of favourable disposition towards a person or thing, *to incline*:—Tō mē ðīn eáre onhyld, Ps. Th. 101, 2. His breóstðanc onhielde tō forgiefnesse, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 12. Onhelded wið ðæs gecyndes, Met. 13, 11. (b) with the idea of subjection, *to bow, bend*:—Mid hwelcum monnum māgon gē onheldon eówra feónda swyrbān, Shrn. 86, 22. (c) *to turn from the right course*:—Hié onhældon in ðē yfel *declinaverunt in te mala*, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. (d) *to cause to sink*:—Onhælde sind rīce *inclinata sunt regna*, 45, 7. II. *intrans. To decline, deviate, incline, sink*:—Heofones gym west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. Onhylde (onhældeþ, Ps. Surt.) of ðysum on ðys (*inclinavit*), Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Alle onhældon *omnes declinaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Onheldan *declinare*, 16, 11. Onhældende *declinantes*, 100, 4.

on-hildedness, e; *f. Declining*:—Onheldednis *declinatio*, Ps. Surt. 72, 4.

on-hindan; *adv. Behind*:—Womb wæs onhindan āþrunten, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Ætterne tægel hafaþ onhindan, Fragm. Kmbl. 38; Leas. 21.

on-hinder. v. hinder.

on-hinderling; *adv. Back*:—Onhinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. v. on-bæcling.

on-hirdan *to comfort, strengthen, encourage*:—Manegum wearþ hige onhyrded þurh his hālig word, Apstls. Kmbl. 105; Ap. 53: Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841.

on-hiscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād. I. *trans. To open, unclose*:—Onhlīdest (*aperis*) ðū ðīne handa, Ps. Th. 144, 17. Undōþ eówre geatu, and on-hlīdaþ ða ēcan geata, 23, 7, 9. Deáþræced heolstorcofan onhliden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 201, 1; Ph. 49. Ðǽr biþ open eádgum tōgeánes, onhliden hleóðra wyn, heofonrīces dura, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Carcernes duru opene fundon, onhliden hamera geweorc, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. II. *intrans. To be disclosed, to appear*:—Ōþ ðæt wuldres gim onhlād *until the sun shewed itself*, 2539; An. 1271.

on-hnīgan. I. *trans. To bend down, bow, press down*:—On-hnīgaþ *incumbunt*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 11. Onhnīgendre *grassante*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 19. Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrūsan, Met. 31, 13. On-hnigenum heáfde simle his gesyhþa ādūna on eorþan besette, R. Ben. 31, 8. II. *intrans. To bend down, bow*:—Hī onhnīgaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 29; Rä. 31, 7. Ealle eáðmōdlīce tō Criste sylfum onhnigan, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Man mæg tō ðǽm lāstum onhnīgan, and ða cyssan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 10.

on-hnyscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hohsnian (?) *to abominate, detest*:—Ðæt onhohsnode (MS. on-hohsnod, *the* s *has been afterwards inserted between the* h *and* n) Hem-ninges mǽg, Beo. Th. 3892; B. 1944. Cf. on-hyscan.

on-hrægel, es; *n. A covering, sheet*:—Wælfelsum, onhræglum *sabanis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 43.

on-hrǽs. v. on-rǽs.

on-hreódan *to adorn* (?). v. on-reódan.

on-hrēran. I. of actual movement, *to stir, agitate, move violently*:—Ðonne hī (*the waves*) wind onhrēreþ, Ps. Th. 88, 3: Met. 7, 27. Ðonne micla ȳsta onhrēraþ hronmere, 5, 10. Fiscas ðe onhrēraþ hreó wǽgas, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Eorþan ðū onhrērdest *commovisti terram*, Ps. Th. 59, 2. Onhrērdan, 76, 15. Ðonne hine mon drincan welle, onhrēre eft, Lchdm. ii. 270, 13. Ne mæg him se flǽschoma hond onhrēran, Exon. Th. 311, 22; Seef. 96. Eorþe biþ onhrēred of hire stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36. Lyft wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 208, 13; Exod. 482. Grund is onhrēred, deópe gedrēfed, Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393. II. metaph. *to move, disturb, agitate*:—Ðone ungeþyldegan swīðe lytel scūr ðære costunga mæg onhrēran (-hrǽran, Hatt. MS.), Past. 33; Swt. 224, 5. Ne mǽg hine ǽnig on-hrēran (*non commovebitur*), ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 124, 1. Eall heofena mægen biþ onwended and onhrēred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 28. III. of emotions, *to stir up, arouse, excite*:—Mægen wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 192, 4; Exod. 226. Wæs merefixa mōd onhrēred, Beo. Th. 1103; B. 549. Hete wæs onhrēred, 5101; B. 2554: Andr. Kmbl. 2606; An. 1304: 2788; An. 1396.

on-hrīnan; *with gen. dat. To touch*:—Sió sunne ne onhrīnþ nō ðæs dǽles ðæs heofenes ðe se mōna on irnþ, ne se mōna nō ne onhrīnþ ðæs dǽles ðe sió sunne on irnþ, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27–29. Ða hundas . . . his nāne onhrinon, Shrn. 145, 5. Ðā ne onhrān ðæt fȳr him, 53, 24. Onhrīn ðissum muntum *tange montes*, Ps. Th. 143, 6.

on-hrine (?), es; *m. Touch*:—Ne ðe ǽniges yfeles onhrine (onryne, MS. B.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1. Cf. æt-hrine.

on-hrōp, es; *m.* I. *importunate clamour, importunity*:—For his onhrōpe hē ārīst and sylþ him his neóde *propter inprobitatem surget, et dabit illi quod habet necessarios*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8: Homl. Th. i. 248, 32. Se brōðor ðe hine synderlīce gebiddan wile, ne sȳ gelet mid (þurh, W.F.) æniges ōðres onhrōpe, R. Ben. 81, 9. II. *abusive language, reproach*:—Hosp ł onhrōp *improperium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ana-ruof *appetitio.*] v. hrōp.

on-hupian *to draw back, recoil*:—Ðonne ðæt mōd ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlǽd ðonne wiðtremþ hē and onhupaþ and ondrǽt

him ðæt ðæt hē ǽr lufode *dum mens sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit, gressum post terga revocet, pertimescens quae amaverat*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* hopa aptr, â hæl, undan *to draw back.*]

on-hwelan *to resound:*—Onhwileþ *reboat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 74. v. hwelan.

on-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. I. *trans. To change, reverse:*—Metod onhweorfeþ heortan ðīne (*of Nebuchadnezzar's transformation*), Cd. Th. 251, 27; Dan. 570. Hē cwide (*the curse pronounced against Adam*) eft onhwearf, Exon. Th. 39, 7; Cri. 618. Eft is ðæt onhworfen, is nū swā hit nō wǽre freóndscipe uncer, 443, 2; Kl. 23. Hwȳ is ðis gold âdeorcad and ðæt æðeleste hiew hwȳ wearþ hit onhworfen *quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 11. II. *intrans. To change, turn, revert:*—Manegum cyninge onhwearf se anweald and se wela ǒþ ðæt hē eft wearþ wædla *qui reges felicitatem calamitate mutaverint*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 13. Hē (*Nebuchadnezzar*) eft onhwearf wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 21; Dan. 627. v. next word.

on-hwirfan; *p.* de. I. *to turn* (of actual motion), (a) *trans.:*—Ic mē wille nū onhwyrfan tō ðisse bǽre, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. (b) *intrans.:*—Swā swā hweól onhwerfþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. II. *to invert, transpose:*—Agof (boga) is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed, Exon. Th. 405, 13; Rä. 24, 1. III. *to change, turn:*—Mē onhwyrfdon ða mē grome wurdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ǽr cwic beheóld, 485, 24; Rä. 72, 2. Ðū geómrast forðam ðe seó woruldsǽlþ onhwyrfed is, Bt. 7, 1: Fox 16, 9. v. preceding word.

on-hwirfedness, e; *f. Change, mutation:*—Sōð God būton ǽlcere onhwerfednesse, Shrn. 167, 34.

on-hyldan. v. on-hildan.

on-hyreness, e; *f. Imitation:*—Ðone weg ðære onhyrenesse *viam imitationis*, Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 14. Tō onhyrenesse (*ad imitationem*) ðæra eádigra apostola, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26: 1, 27; S. 492, 23.

on-hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate, emulate* (with dat. acc.):—Hwīlum ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleóþor, Exon. Th. 406, 20; Rä. 25, 4: 391, 2; Rä. 9, 10. Mon onhyreþ dysegum neátum *homo comparatus est jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Th. 48, 11. Se ðe hit gehȳreþ hē onhyreþ ðam *ad imitandum bonum auditor sollicitus instigatur*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 15: Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. Ða cild onhyriaþ ealdum monnum, 36, 5; Fox 180, 10. Ðonne wē onhyrigaþ Criste, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 1. Ðæt hȳ ne onhyredon ðǽm yfelwillendum, Ps. Th. 36, arg. Ne onhyre (*emulatus fueris*) ðam ðe byþ orsorh, 36, 7. Onhyriaþ, 36, 1. Ne ðū ne onhere *ne emuleris*, Kent. Gl. 58. Ne onherie *ne emuletur*, 885. Ðæt wē onhyrigen ðǽm þeáwum, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 3: Swt. 229, 15. Onhyrgean wē ðone blindan, Blickl. Homl. 21, 9. Wē sceolan onherian Marian ðære ðe smerede Hǽlendes fēt, 75, 11. Onhyrian (-hirian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 2. Ðæt onhyrian woldan, 4, 3; S. 569, 43. Heora līf onhyrian wolde, 4, 13; S. 582, 24: 5, 9; S. 622, 12. Onhyrigean, 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Onhyrgan, 3, 18; S. 545, 43. Hē ðære frymþelīcan cyrican līf wæs onhyrigende, 1, 26; S. 487, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Onhyrgende, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 8; Th. ii. 228, 29.

on-hyriend, es; *m. One who imitates* or *emulates:*—Onhyrgend *emulatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 28. Onhyrgend[r]as, 85, 25.

on-hyring, e; *f. Imitation, emulation:*—Anhering *emulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Gōd anda and anhering āscyreþ fram synna leahtrum, and lǽt tō Gode, R. Ben. 131, 13. Ðonne wē onhyrigaþ Criste and eác ða onhyringe gefyllaþ *tunc legem Christi imitando complemus*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 397, 2.

on-hyscan; *p.* te. I. *to mock, make a jest of:*—Drihten onhnyscþ (? -hyscþ, MS. T.) hine *Dominus irridebit eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 13. Ic wēnde ðæt hī mec onhyscte *illudi me a senibus existimavi*, Nar. 25, 22. II. *to reproach, abuse, speak ill of:*—Ðonne men eów onhiscaþ (*exprobaverint*), Lk. Skt. 6, 22. Gebiddaþ for ða ðe eów onhyscaþ (-hisceaþ) *pro calumniantibus vos*, 6, 28. Ðæt man ða onhisce swȳðe for worulde and hȳ unweordige, Wulfst. 168, 6: 70, 12. III. *to detest:*—Ic unrihta gehwylc onhyscte *iniquitatem abominatus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hī onhysctan ǽghwylcne mete *omnem escam abominata est anima eorum*, 106, 17.

on-in *within:*—Onin mē *intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

on-innan. v. innan, V.

on-irnan *to yield, give way:*—Duru sōna onarn fȳrbendum fæst, syððan hē hire folmum [hrān], Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Duru sōna onarn þurh handhrine hāliges gāstes, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1000. [*O. H. Ger.* int-rinnan *evadere, abire, profugere.*]

on-irning, e; *f. Attack, assault:*—Diówlīca onerninge tōsliteno beón *diabolica incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1.

on-īwan *to shew:*—Drihten ūs līfes wegas anȳweþ, R. Ben. 3, 5. Ic ðē bidde ðæt ðū mē ðē onȳwe, St. And. 10, 14. Seó hlǽdder ðe Jacobe on swefne wearþ anȳwed, R. Ben. 23, 5.

on-lēnan; *p.* de; *with gen.* or *acc. of the loan.* I. *to lend, grant:*—Ic eów onlǽne ðās gewītendan, and ic eów geselle ða þurhwuniendan, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 13. Se cræft ðe him Crist onlǽnþ, Met. 10, 37. Hē ūre ðē onlǽnde ǽfter his bebodum tō brūcanne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 9. Gif hwā his wǽpnes ōðrum onlǽne, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 3: L. In. 29; Th. i. 120, 10, 12, 14. Hī ðē onlǽnde wǽron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. II. *to lease, let:*—Denewulf and ða hȳwan on Wintanceastre ænlǽnaþ Ælfrēde his deg XL. hīda landes, Chart. Th. 147, 27. Cf. on-león.

on-lǽtan. I. *to release, relax:*—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, Beo. Th. 3223; B. 1609. Ðonne him sigera weard his gewealdleðer wille onlǽtan, Met. 11, 28, 75. II. *to let a thing go on, to continue:*—Tō anlǽtenne *continuanda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 19. Fæstan twegen dagas on ðære wucan, būtan hȳ ouermicel geswinc habben. Gif hȳ ūt an æcere wurc habben, ðæs middæges gereord is singallīce tō anlǽtenne (on-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 66, 1.

on-lang; *prep. Along:*—Onlong Mǽse, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. v. and-lang.

on-lēc, es; *m. On-look, regard:*—Onlēce *respectu, intuitu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 50. v. lēc.

on-leccan (?) *to reproach, blame:*—Onlehton (bysmrydon, MS. C.) *irritaverunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 8. Cf. hosp (on leccungæ, MS. T.: tō bysmre, MS. C.) *irrita*, 88, 34, *and see* læcing.

on-lecgende *on-lying:*—Wyrc him onlecgende sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 200, 8.

on-legen, e; *f. An on-laying, (medicinal) application:*—Onlegen (*ἐπίθεμα*) tō trymmanne ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. Mid onlegene swā swā mon of swelcum þingum wyrcþ . . . Lācna mid onlegena beres, 82, 14–24. Gesodene wuduæpla and hlafes cruman and swilce onlegena, 190, 15.

on-leóhtan. v. on-līhtan.

on-leóhtness, e; *f. Illumination;* illuminatio, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. v. on-līhtness.

on-león; *p.* -lāh, -leáh; *pl.* -ligon; *pp.* -ligen. I. *to grant the loan of something* (gen. of loan):—Gielde se ðæs wǽpnes onlāh, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 6: Beo. Th. 2939; B. 1467. Onligenre *inpactae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 31. II. *to grant, bestow:*—Sum ǽhta onlīhþ, sum biþ wonspēdig, Exon. Th. 295, 9; Crä. 30. Metod onlāh Mēdum aldordōmes, Cd. Th. 258, 25; Dan. 681. Ungelīc ðam ōðrum stede ðe mē mīn hearra onlāg, 23, 12; Gen. 358. Hē mē lāre onlāg, Elen. Kmbl. 2489; El. 1246. God hyre sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124.

on-lēsan, -lēsness. v. on-līsan, -līsness.

on-līc; *adj. Like, similar:*—Heáp synnigra hīge onlīc, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Gelamp ǒðer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 7: 223, 14. Eal hē ǽr on onlīc weorc âteáh, 215, 5. Manigfeald onlīc wundor ðysum ðǽr wǽrom æteówed, 209, 14. Monige sindon mē suīðe onlīce on ungelǽrednesse, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Se is lyfte onlīcusð on hiwe, 14; Swt. 85, 5. Se fugel is onlīcost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. Onlīcust, 189, 20; Az. 62. v. an-līc.

on-līce; *adv. Like, in like manner:*—Ealle ða rīca forheregian . . . swīðe onlīce ðam micelan flōde, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 6: Met. 8, 47: Elen. Kmbl. 197; El. 99. Onlīcost dydon swelce him nǽfre ǽr ðæm gelīc yfel an ne becōme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10: Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. v. an-līce.

on-līcness, e; *f. Likeness, image:*—Idese onlīcnes *the form of a woman*, Beo. Th. 2706; B. 1351: Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. Hē hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396: Exon. Th. 424, 10; Rä. 41, 37. v. an-līcness.

on-liésan. v. on-līsan.

on-līhtan, -leóhtan. I. of places or things, *to illumine, make bright, cause to shine*, (a) literally:—Mycel leóht onleóhte ðæt carcern, St. And. 4, 4. Ǒþ ðæt ðære sunnan leóman hine (*the moon*) eft onlīhton, Lchdm. iii. 240, 27. Onleóhtende *inluminans*, Hymn. Surt. 15, 22. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlīhte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. (b) metaph.:—God onlȳhteþ (*illuminet*) andwlitan his ofer ūs, Ps. Spl. 66, 1. Onlȳht (*inlustra*) ansīne dīn ofer þeów dīnne, 30, 20. Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō onlȳhtenne, Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. II. of persons, (a) *to give sight to, make the sight clear:*—Drihten blinde on heora eágum onleóhteþ *Dominus illuminat caecos.* Ps. Th. 145, 7. Heó gegōdaþ and onlīht ðæra eágena scearpnysse, Lchdm. i. 72, 15. Ðæt se ylca ða dohter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte, Bd. 1, 18; S. 484, 30. Ðæt wundor worhte, ðæt hē ðone blindan onlȳhte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 19. Mon geseah hine blinde onlȳhtende, 177, 15. Ða geseah hē sōna gesundfullum eágum, þurh ðone ylcan onlīht ðe hine ǽr āblende, H. R. 107, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 275. (b) *to clear the mental vision, to enlighten:*—Sōð leóht ðæt onlȳht ǽlcne man, Jn. Skt. 1, 9. Se hālga Gāst ealle ða englas onlīht, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 14. Worda mē ðīnra wīse onleóhteþ, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ne onlīhtaþ hī nāuht ðæs mōdes eágan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32. Ðū simle mīne sāwle onlīhtest, Homl. Th. i. 74, 31. Hē hié onlȳhte mid ðæs Hālgan Gāstes gife, Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. Onlīht ða eágan ūres mōdes mid dīnum leóhte, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 33: Ps. Th. 12, 4. Onleóht heorte manna, Hymn. Surt. 23, 1. Crist mæg ðīne nytennysse onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 200. Manegum wearþ mōd onlīhted, Apstls. Kmbl. 104; Ap. 52. Wē wurdon onlīhte þurh geleáfan, Homl. Th. i. 154, 21. Onlȳhte, Blickl.

Homl. 161, 14. **III.** *to give light* (with dat.):—Đæt hit onlíhte eallum đe on đam hûse synt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Onlíhtan đām đe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. **IV.** *intrans. To shine*:—Ic onlíhte ođđe scýne *luceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Sæterdæg onlýhte (*inluescebat*), Lk. Skt. 23, 54. Onlíhton (*illuxerunt*) lígrascas đíne, Ps. Spl. 76, 18: 96, 4. Heora wegas onlíhton, Blickl. Homl. 137, 2. Swā onlíhte (*luceat*) eówer leóht, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 16. Onlióhte *inlucescat*, Kent. Gl. 206.

on-líhting, e; *f. Illumination, enlightening*:—Onlýhtinga *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 43, 5. Onlíhtinge, Ps. Lamb. 26, 1. Onlíhting, 138, 11. On onlíhtinge fýres, 77, 14.

on-líhtness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Onlýhtnes (-líhtnes, Ps. Lamb.) *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 26, 1: 43, 5. Seó onlýhtnes Cristes godspelles, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 10: 2, 2; S. 502, 29. v. on-leóhtness.

on-lísan. **I.** *to unloose* (real or metaphorical bonds):—Đæt bearn benda onlýseþ, Exon. Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. Hē đa tungan onlýsde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 10. Hire bendas wæron onlýsede, 89, 25. Onlýsde, 87, 36. **II.** *to release, deliver, liberate*:—Mīn líf of đære ēcean forwyrđe đū onlýsdest, 89, 4. Cyning onlēsde (*solvit*) hine, Ps. Surt. 104, 20. Tō onliésanne đa gehæftan on helle, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 10. Siđđan seó sāwl of đam carcerne đæs líchoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 15. Onlēsed, unsæled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29: 138, 50. Swā hwylcne swā hē on eorþan ālýsde, đæt se wære on heofonum onlýsed, Blickl. Homl. 49, 18. Fram swā myclum cwylmnessum onlýsed beón, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10: 5, 19; S. 639, 42. Onlýsed đý líchaman *solutus corpore*, 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

on-lísness, e; *f. Deliverance, redemption*:—Đa đe on helle synt biddaþ đínre onlēsnesse *ask for deliverance by thee*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 23: 67, 3. Onlēsnisse *redemtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 28.

on-líđian *to become pliant, to yield*:—Sceal hira ānra gehwylc onlūtan and onlíđigan đe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356.

on-lōciend, es; *m. An on-looker, spectator*:—Heó wæs swíđe lufigendlíc eallum onlōciendum, Anglia ix. 30, 97.

on-lūcan. **I.** literally, *to unlock, open*:—Đæs ceasterhlides onlūcan . . . đa fæstan locu nānig ōđer eft onlūceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 7–20. Onlaec *reserat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 2. Suelce ic gesāwe sume duru onlocene, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 6. **II.** metaph. *to open, disclose, reveal*:—Đæt word đære þreáunge is cæg forđam hit oft onlýcþ (anlýcþ, Hatt. MS.) and geopenaþ đa scylde *clavis est sermo correptionis; quia culpam detegit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 90, 11. Hié ne ongietaþ nā hū suíđe hié onlūcaþ hiera mōd mid đæm unþeáwe ofermētta *quantum se vitiis superbiendo aperiat, non agnoscit*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 22. Mōdhord onleác and đus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172. Leópucræft onleác, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. Wordhord onleác, Beo. Th. 524; B. 259. Engla helm tuddorspēd onleác (*revoked the sentence of barrenness*), Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752. Hwylc đæs hordgates, cæg cræfte, đa clamme onleác, Exon. Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Wærc in gewōd līchord onleác *pain hath invaded me, hath opened to itself a way within my body*, 163, 31; Gū. 1002: 170, 26; Gū. 1117. Đæt mon onlūce đa heardan heortan *duritiam cordis aperire*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 2. Onlūcan gāstes cægon, Cd. Th. 211, 6; Exod. 522. Ic hæbbe lārcræftas onlocen, Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

on-lūtan *to lout, bend down, bow*:—Hē onlýtt tō đissum eorþlícum, suā đæt neát for gīfernesse onlýt tō đære eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 2–4. Ælc gesceaft ealle mægene symle onlýt wiđ his gecyndes, Met. 13, 66. Hié him tō onluton and hine weorþodan swā cinige gerīseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31: 87, 7. Anlūte him eáđmōdlīce tō mid đam heáfde, R. Ben. 83, 11. Hira sceal ānra gehwylc onlūtan, đe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356. Ælc gesceaft biþ heald onloten (-locen, Fox) wiđ hire gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7.

on-lýhtan, -lýhting, -lýhtness, -lýsan. v. on-líhtan, -líhting, -líhtness, -lísan.

on-mēdla. v. on-mēdla.

on-mēlan *to address*:—Him Babilone weard yrre andswarode, eorlum onmælde, grimme đām gingum oncwæþ, Cd. Th. 229, 1; Dan. 210.

on-mang; *prep. with dat. Among*:—Onmang folce, Lev. 24, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 92. Onmang ōđrum mannum, 23, 478. Onmang đam đe hī on wōpe wæron *whilst they were weeping*, 23, 246.

on-mearc. v. mearc.

on-mearcung, e; *f. An inscription*:—Onmercunge *inscribtionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 24.

on-mēdan (?) *to take upon one's self, to presume* (*the following passage should be given under* mēdan):—Ondsware ýwe se hine on mēde wordum secgan hū se wudu hātte *let him give answer, who will take upon himself to say in words, what the name of that wood is*, Exon. Th. 437, 30; Rä. 56, 15. v. next word.

on-mēdla (-medla, Grimm, Grein), an; *m.* **I.** *pride, glory, magnificence*:—Ald onmēdla is gecyrred *the glory of earlier times is changed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2529; El. 1266. Đæt geó guman heóldan, đenden him on eorþan onmēdla wæs, Exon. Th. 51, 13; Cri. 815. Dagas sind gewitene, ealle onmēdlan eorþan rīces, 310, 27; Seef. 81. **II.** *pride, arrogance, presumption*:—For onmēdlan, Beo. Th. 5844; B. 2926. Him for onmēdlan eorre geworden, Cd. Th. 291, 11; Sat. 429. **III.** *courage, boldness*:—For hwam ne mōton wē ealle mid onmēdlan (*boldly*) gangan in Godes rīce, Salm. Kmbl. 704; Sal. 351. v. an-medla.

on-mētan *to paint, cover as with colour*:—Đū mid sārlīcre sceame onmēttest (-meltest, Th.) *perfudisti eum confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. v. ā-mētan.

on-middan; *prep. Amid, in the middle of*:—Onmiddan đæm hwæte *in medio tritici*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Onmiddan đām þýstrum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Onmiddan đære byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. Ōmiddan eówrum sceáfum, Gen. 37, 7. v. ā-middan, midde.

on-mirran *to hinder, obstruct, disturb*:—Ic bebeóde đæt đisne freódōm nænig mīnra æfterfylgendra eft ne onwende, ne on nænigum dǽlum hyne ne onmyrdon, Chart. Th. 390, 31. v. ā-myrran.

on-mitta, an; *m. A measure*; exagium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 49: 144, 45. v. an-mitta.

on-mōd; *adj. Bold, courageous*, Exon. Th. 146, 29; Gū. 717. v. an-mōd.

on-munan *to esteem, consider* (*worthy*), *think* (*highly of*). (a) with acc. of person and adj. denoting worth:—Būton ic openlīce gecýþe đæt ic God sylfa sý, ne onmun đū mē nānre āre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 36. Ælc đara đe sīe under đæm gioke hlāfordscipes hē sceal his hlāford ǽghwelcre āre wierþne onmunan *quicumque sunt sub jugo servi, dominos suos omni honore dignos arbitrentur*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 23. (b) with acc. of person alone:—Hē ūsic on herge geceás tō dyssum siđfæte, onmunde ūsic mǽrþa *he thought us fit for great deeds*, Beo. Th. 5273. Đā cuædon hié đæt hié hié đæs ne onmunden đon mā đe eówre gefēran *then they said, that they did not consider themselves entitled to accept the offer, 'any more than your comrades did,'* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 24. Miclum geblissod đæt hié God wolde onmunan swā micles ofer menn ealle *Andrew was greatly rejoiced that God deemed his disciples worthy of such high regard beyond all men* (*in granting them the vision they had seen*), Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897.

on-nytt *useless*:—Onnitte *inutiles*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. v. un-nytt.

ono *if*:—Ono nū đæt wīf wel gedyrstgade *si igitur bene praesumsit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 19. Ono hē wiste hine on wōnyssum geeácnodne, hē đā geómrade hine fram scylde ācennedne *qui enim in iniquitatibus conceptum se noverat, a delicto se natum gemebat*, S. 495, 24. Ono (ond?) gif (*si autem*) hē gehæfted wæs, hwæt hē đonne ne feaht, S. 497, 37: 3, 24; S. 557, 29. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* an: *O. H. Ger.* inu, enu.]

on-orettan *to perform with effort, to accomplish* (*a difficult undertaking*):—Nō hē ofer Offan eorlscype fremede (*he did not excel Offa*), ac Offa geslōg cynerīca mǽst; nǽnig efeneald him eorlscipe māran onorette āne sweorde *no one of equal age had done such heroic deeds*, Exon. Th. 321, 4; Víd. 41. Iudiscfēđa ān onorette uncūđ gelād *the tribe of Judah by itself performed the difficult and unknown course* (*the passage of the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 25; Exod. 313.

on-orþung, e; *f. A breathing in* or *on*:—Fram onorþunge (*inspiratione*) gāstes yrres đínes, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16.

onoþa, an; *f. Fear*:—Onoþa *formido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 75. Anoþa, 109, 3. [Cf. anathe *sollicitudine, cura* in Papias, quoted by Graff. i. 267.]

on-pennian *to unpen, open*:—Đæt wæter, đonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierþ onpennad, đonne tōflēwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

on-rād, e; *f. Riding on horseback*:—Sēcen hié him broc on onrāde and on wæne *let them seek for themselves fatigue in riding on horseback and in a carriage*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 13.

on-ræfniendlīc; *adj. Intolerable*; intolerabilis, Ps. Spl. 123, 4.

on-rǽs, es; *m. On-rush, attack, assault, violent motion*:—Onrǽs *impetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 12. Flōdes onrǽs *fluminis impetus*, Ps. Spl. 45, 4: Ps. Surt. ii. 189, 40. Hyne þurhþýdde mid egeslīcum onhrǽse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 274. Onrǽs *irruptionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66. Đone onrǽs his hātheortnesse *fervoris sui impetu*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 20.

on-rǽsa (?), an; *m. Attack, irruption*:—Onrǽsan *inruptiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 1.

on-rǽsan. v. rǽsan.

on-reádan; *p.* -reód *To redden, stain*:—Onreód *inbuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 65. v. on-reódan.

onred, es; *m.* (?) *The name of some plant*:—Onred, hāmwyrt . . . onredes ernfela, Lchdm. ii. 104, 14–15. Genim onred, 270, 26.

on-reódan; *p.* -reád *To redden*:—Brynegield onreád (-hread, MS.) rommes blōde, Cd. Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931. v. reódan.

onrettan. v. orrettan.

on-riht; *adj. Right, proper*:—Se wuldorcyning gesette ýđum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 35; Gen. 167. v. on-rihtlíce *and next word.*

on-riht, es; *n. A right* (?):—Hālige þeóde, Israēla cyn, onriht Godes *God's peculiar people*, Cd. Th. 200, 18; Exod. 358. [Cf. *Icel.* eiga rētt ā einum *to have rights over a person.*]

on-rihtlíce; *adv. Rightly, duly*:—Đa lāreówas sceolan synfullum mannum tǽcan, đæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlíce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 16.

on-rihtwîsness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—Onrihtwîsnyssum *iniquitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 52, 2.

on-rîsan *to arise*:—Mîn yrre onrîst ongēn hig *iraseetur furor meus contra eum*, Deut. 31, 17.

on-ryne, es; *m.* I. *a running on, course*:—Onryne tîde *cursu temporis*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 8. II. *a running on* or *against, an attack*:—Ne dē æniges yfeles onryne (anryne, MS. H.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1, MS. B.

on-sacan. I. *to attack, strive against*:—Ne biþ cwēnlîc þeáw dætte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan (*to strive with a man for his life*), Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. II. *to resist, refuse to comply with a demand*:—Đeáh đū onsōce dæt đū sōþ godu lufian wolde *though you have refused to love the true gods*, Exon. Th. 254, 8; Jul. 194. Hē ne trūwode dæt hē sǣmannum onsacan mihte, hord forstandan bearn and brýde, Beo. Th. 5901; B. 2954. III. *to deny*, (a) of persons, *to declare that one has no knowledge of a person*:—Ne dē onsæco (-sæcco, Lind.) ic *non te negabo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Đū mē onsæces *me negabis*, 14, 72. Se đe mē onsaekeþ (-sæccas, Lind.) beforan monnum, onsaece ic đone beforan fæder mīnum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. (b) *to refuse a person what he wants*:—Gif huā wil æfter meh gecyme onsæcæ (andsæce, Rush.) hine seolfne *abneget semetipsum*, 16, 24. (c) *to refuse to acknowledge a claim, not to allow the truth of a statement*, in a legal sense *to deny a charge*:—Ne onsace ic nāuht, dæt seó eádignes sīe dæt hēhste gōd dises andweardan lífes, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 14. Đā onsōc se ōđer, and cwæþ hē him nān feoh ne sealde, Shrn. 127, 26. Hē onsōc (andsōc, Rush.) mid aað, dæt ic ne conn đone monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 72, 70. Forđam hié his cræftas onsōcon (*they would not acknowledge his powers, would not bow down to the golden image*), Cd. Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226. Se đæs onsōce, đætte sōþ wǣre Waldend, se hié ālýsde, 244, 20; Dan. 451. Đonne sceal hē be .lx. hýda onsacan đære þiéfþe gif hē āđwyrđe biþ. Gif Englisc onstal gā forþ, onsace be twýfealdum, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13–15: Th. i. 132, 1: 28; Th. i. 120, 8. IV. *to make excuse*:—Ongunnun alle onsaca (-sacca, Lind.) *coeperunt omnes excusare*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 18. Cf. of-sacan. V. *to sacrifice* (v. on-secgan):—Onsacende *litaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 57.

on-sæc; *adj.* I. *freed from a charge, excused* (cf. *Icel.* sekr):—Hæfe mec onsæcne *habe me excusatum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 18. II. *denying*:—Mec đū bist onsæcc (-sæcen, Rush.) *me es negaturus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 30. Mec đū bist onsæc *me negabis*, 14, 72.

on-sǽgan *to cause to sink down, to prostrate*:—Ærđon hine deáþ onsǽgde, Exon. Th. 171, 32; Gū. 1135. Hū hī (*hell*) būtan ende ēce stondeþ, đæm đe đǽr for his synnum onsǽgd weorþeþ, 446, 27; Dōm. 28. Selegesceotu synd onsǽgd (?), Ps. Th. 82, 6.

on-sǽge; *adj. Falling upon, assailing, attacking*:—Wē ǽr dysan oftor brǽcan, đonne wē bēttan, and đý is đisse þeóde fela onsǽge. Ne dohte hit nū lange inne ne ūte, ac wæs here and hunger, bryne and blōdgyte on gewelhwylcon ende, Wulfst. 159, 7: 128, 14: 243, 2. Hǽđcynne wearþ gūþ onsǽge *war had come upon Hæthcyn*, Beo. Th. 4960; B. 2483: 4159; B. 2076. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-seigi *infestus*.]

on-sægedness, e; *f.* I. *the rite, act of sacrifice* or *offering*:—Onsægednys lofes ārwurþaþ mē *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Đonne sceal hē hine āhabban fram onsægdnysse (*immolatione*) đæs hālgan gerýnes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 4. Hē rīcels bærnde in Godes ansægdnesse, Shrn. 133, 29. Ic wille mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse (-sægednesse, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Aarone tō fylste tō đām ǽlīcum onsægednyssum, Num. 18, 2. Onsægdnyssum and offrungum, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Onsægdnessa *cerimonias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 81. II. *what is offered at the rite, a sacrifice, oblation*:—Nis nā tō onfōnne seó hālige onsægdnes (*eucharistiam accipere*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 37. Gif seó onsægednys on eorþan fealle, L. Ecg. P. iv. 15; Th. ii. 216, 15. Ne offra đū đīnre onsægdnysse (*victimae*) blōd uppan beorman, Ex. 23, 18. Þurh lāc đære hālwendan onsægdnesse (*hostiae*), Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Gode onsægdnesse beran, S. 592, 25: 5, 10; S. 624, 32. Đa onsægdnysse đa đe fram eów deóflum wǽron āgoldene, 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Onsægdnisse onsægcan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ic dē onsegednesse brohte, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 120. Onsegednesse *victimas*, Wülck. Gl. 61, 8: 71, 40.

on-sægness, e; *f. A sacrifice*:—Onsægnessa *holocausta*, Blickl. Gl.

on-sægung, e; *f. An offering in sacrifice*; immolatio:—Onsægung, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48. Onsægcgiung, ii. 49, 45.

on-sǽlan *to untie, unfasten*:—Onsǽl meoto sigehrēđ secgum, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489. Đonne gemēte gyt eoselan gesǽlede and hire folan; onsǽlaþ hié, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36. Onsaelid *desolutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 80. Hæft wæs onsǽled, Cd. Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583.

on-sagu, e; *f. A charge brought against a person, accusation*:—Ā biþ andsæc swīđere đonne onsagu, i. e. *in a case where a charge is brought against a person, and it is met with a denial attested by the proper legal formalities, the case against him fails*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 17. [Cf. the somewhat similar principle which follows:—Āgnung biþ nēr đam đe hæfþ đonne đam đe æfter spreco. See also Grmm. R. A. 856.] Đā cwæþ Eugenia dæt heó eáþe mihte Melantian onsage oferdrīfan (*refute the charge*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 206. Manega mid leásum onsagum geneálǽhton *multi falsi testes accessissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 60. v. onsecgan.

on-sand, e; *f. A sending to another*:—Onsande *immissiones*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Onsanda, Blickl. Gl.

on-sǽwen *sown*:—Sǽd onsāwen, Exon. Th. 215, 14; Ph. 253.

on-scǽgan (?) *to mock, deride, reproach*:—Hī tǽldon ł onscǽgdon (onsægdon?) ł hig hyspton mē *subsannaverunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 16.

on-sceacan. I. *to shake*:—Heó feđera onsceóe, Cd. Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Onscacene *concusa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 80. II. *to shake off, remove*:—Onscacan (-seacan, Wrt.) *detestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 28. Onsceæcannæ onsceacnessum (ob-, MS.) *excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 140, 4. Cf. ā-sceacan.

on-sceacness. v. preceding word.

on-sceamian, -sceoniendlīc, -sceonung. v. of-sceamian, on-scuniendlīc, -scunung.

on-sceortian *to grow short*:—Swā đa dagas forþ onsceortiaþ *as the days go on shortening*, Shrn. 96, 3. Cf. ā-sceortian.

on-scunian, -scynian, -sceonian. I. *to regard with loathing, to abhor, detest, execrate*:—Ic onscunige (-sceonige) *abhominor, detestor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Drihten onscunaþ (*abominatur*) ealle đās þing, Deut. 18, 12. Ealle Egiptisce onscuniaþ (*detestantur*) scēphyrdas, Gen. 46, 34. Onscuniaþ *abhominentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 59. Ic hit swīđe onscunode *multum detestans*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 3. Word mīn onscunedon (*execrabantur*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 55, 6. Đā anscunedon hiene his āgene leóde, and monige from him cirdon, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 12. Đonne hē biþ æfstig wið ōđra manna yfelu anscunige eác his āgenu *cum contra aliena vitia aemulatur ostenditur, quae sua sunt, exequatur*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 12. Đā wæs ic dæt swīđe onscuniende, and mē lāþ wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Onscunigende gefeoht *exosus bella*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12. Onscunede *exosam*, Wülck. Gl. 55, 18. II. *to regard with disfavour, to refuse, reject, shun*:—Ælc gesceaft onscunaþ dæt dæt hire wiđerweard biþ *quae sunt adversa, depellit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4. Se đe đis gewrit gehýreþ hē flýhþ dæt yfel and onscunaþ *devitando quod noxium est*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 16. Đā onscunode hē dæt and cwæþ *qui renuens ait*, Gen. 48, 19. Hē onscunede unrihthǽmed *ille recusabat stuprum*, 39, 10. Gē onscunedon (*rejected*) đone Scippend, and gedwolan fylgdon, Elen. Kmbl. 739; El. 370. Onscuna đū leásunga (cf. fleóh leasunga, Ex. 23, 7), L. Alf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14. Godes willan onscunian *Dei voluntate resistere*, Gen. 50, 19. Heora ealde þeáwas onscunian and forlǽtan *priscis abdicare moribus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Nis nā tō onsceonienne seó sōđe gecyrrednys *non est rejicienda vera conversio*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 10. III. *to regard with fear*:—Ondrēdeþ ł onscynaþ *formidet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 27: *metuit*, Rtl. 125, 25. Onscyniaþ *opriant* (= *aporiant*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 16. Onscunode *exorruit*, 33, 14. Đeáh hī men ođđe hundas wið eodan, hī hī nā ne onscunedon . . . and nān heort ne onscunode nǽnne león *though men or dogs went against them (wild beasts), they were not afraid of them . . . and the hart was not afraid of the lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2–9. Gif đū heora untreówa onscunige *si perfidam perhorrescis*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Onscunien (*revereantur*) feónd mīne, Ps. Surt. 34, 4, 26. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 43. Onscuniende *aporians*, 2, 23: 4, 74. Onscungende, 78, 30. Anscungendi *aporiens*, 100, 41. IV. *to irritate*:—Ābealg *vel* onscunede *exacerbavit*, i. *provocavit, adflixit*, 144, 56. Onscynedun *exacervaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 106, 11.

on-scuniend, -scunigend (?), es; *m. One who detests* or *shuns*:—Nān (*no friend of the dead man*) hine tō dæs swīđe ne lufaþ, dæt hē sōna syđđan ne sý onscungend, seođđan se līchoma and se gāst gedǽlde beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 111, 29.

on-scuniendlīc, -scunigendlīc, -sceoniendlīc; *adj. Abominable, detestable, execrable*:—Onscungendlīc *perosus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 62: *detestabilis*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Cristendōm wæs đǽr onscunigendlīc, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 330. Onscuniendlīc *execrandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 20. Đa onscuniendlecan *execranda*, 33, 5. Onscuniendlīcan *probrosas*, 66, 31. Onscuniendlīce (*abominabiles*) gewordene synd, Ps. Spl. 13, 2: Ps. Surt. 52, 2. Onsceoniendlīce, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Đa anlīcnessa ealra onscuniendlīcra nīetena *omnis animalium abominatio*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 14. Anscunigendlīcra (anscunigendra, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 153, 22.

on-scunung, -sceonung, e; *f.* I. *abomination, execration*:—Of onscununge *execratione*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 14. Hī setton mē on onscununge (*abominationem*) him, 87, 8. Đonne gē geseóþ đa onsceonunge (*abominationem*) đære tōworpennysse, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. II. *irritation, exasperation*:—In onscununge *in exacervatione*, Ps. Surt. 94, 9.

on-scynian. v. on-scunian.

on-scyte, es; *m.* I. *an attack, assault*:—Salomon dæt mǽre hūs Gode betǽhte, him and his folce tō gescýldnysse wið ǽlces yfeles onscyte *as a protection against the assault of every evil*, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 23. II. *an attack in words, a calumny, backbiting*:—Mǽst ǽlc ōđrum derede wordes and dǽde; and hūru unrihtlīce mǽst ǽlc ōđerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlīcan onscytan [and mid wrōhtlācan, MS. E.], Wulfst. 160, 5. For ídelan onscytan hý scamaþ, dæt hý bētan heora misdǽda, 165, 7.

on-sêcan *to require something* (gen.) *of a person* (acc.):—Ne onsēcþ *non quaeret*, Ps. Spl. T. 9 second, 4. Ðǽr .xxx. wæs and feówere eác feores onsóhte þurh wǽges wylm *then was life required of thirty-four by the rage of the wave* (cf. *under* â-sêcan, Ps. 118, 95), Exon. Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679.

on-secgan. I. *to sacrifice, offer*:—Ic onsecge *sacrificabo*, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. Ic ðē tifer onsecge, Ps. Th. 65, 12. Gif man medmycles hwæthwega deóflum onsægþ (*immolaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Hē lâc onsægde, Cd. Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Hē gild onsægde, 172, 11; Gen. 2842. Hē lâc onsægde (*of Christian service*), Exon. Th. 168, 28; Gū. 1084. Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Hié Gode eáðmódlîce lâc onsægdon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14. Onsecggaþ gē him mid sóðfæstnesse wæstmum, 41, 10. Ne yld ðū ðæt ðū ðām myclan godum mid ūs onsecge *diis magnis sacrificare ne differas*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Se ðe godgeldum onsæcge ofer God ânne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Gif ðū onsecgan nelt sóðum godum, Exon. Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. Ðu sceait Isaac mē onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 30; Gen. 2852. Ðām godum onsægdnisse onsægcan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ongunnan heora bearn blôtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægcean *immolaverunt filios suos, et filias suas daemoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Onsægd sīe *turificatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 51. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* insaket *litat;* insaket *delibatus;* insaget pim *delibor, sacrificio.*] II. *to deny, renounce, abjure* (*O. H. Ger.* ant-sagēn *renunciare, abjurare, excusare: Ger.* ent-sagen):—Gif mon sīe dumb oððe deáf geboren ðæt hē ne mǽge his synna onsecggan (-sægcan, MS. H.; ætsacan, MS. B.) ne andettan, bēte se fæder his misdǽda, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15.

on-segedness. v. on-sægedness.

on-sendan. I. *to send off, despatch* (*an emissary*):—Onsende *direxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 19. Him his sunu hām onsende *filium remisit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 2. Hine God ūs onsende, Beo. Th. 770; B. 382. Se ðisne âr hider onsende, Andr. Kmbl. 3207; An. 1606. Ðâ onbeád heó him ðæt hē hire tō onsænde all ða gesīðwīf, Shrn. 87, 21. Ðæt hē Angelþeóde onsende lâreówas, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 29. Hwylcne Arcebiscop hē onsendan mihte on Angolþeódes cyricum, 4, 1; S. 563, 29. Tō ælcum biscepstōle on mīnum rīce ic wille âne (*a copy of the translation*) onsendan, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Onsended *distinatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 64; 28, 15. Ic wæs hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Hē wæs of heofenum onsended, 131, 13: Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 18. Onsendum gewritum *missis literis*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 17. II. *to send forth* or *out*, (a) literal:—Ðǽr wǽron on carcerne ccxlviii wera and xlix wīfa, ða Andreas ðanon onsende, Blickl. Homl. 239, 15. (b) metaph. *to emit* (*an odour*, etc.):—Of ðære stōwe mycel swētnes onsended wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 35. Seó beorhtnes ðæs onsendan leóhtes, 4, 7; S. 575, 9. (c) *to send forth* (*the spirit*), *to give up* (*the ghost*):—Sōna swā hē ðās word gecwæþ, hē his gāst onsende, Blickl. Homl. 191, 29. Heó hire gāst onsænde, and hire līchoma resteþ on Ðæssalonica ðære ceastre, Shrn. 70, 28. Heó onsænde hire gāst tō Gode, 107, 31. Hē sceal þurh gāres gripe gāst onsendan, Andr. Kmbl. 374; An. 187.

on-seón. v. an-sȳn.

on-seón *to regard, look on*:—Wliteseón wrætlīc weras onsâwon, Beo. Th. 3305; B. 1650. Freónd onsigon (feónd onsēgon?) lāðum eágan landmanna cyme, Cd. Th. 189, 2; Exod. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-sehan *intueri: Ger.* ansehen.]

on-setenness, e; *f. Laying on, imposition*:—Ðæm gāste ǽghwelc gefullwad man onfēhþ þurh biscopa handa onsetenesse, Shrn. 85, 19.

on-setness, e; *f.* I. (cf. settan) *constitution, appointment*:—From onsetnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 50. II. (cf. sittan) *ambush, artifice, plot*:—Allo onsetnisse fióndes *omnes insidias inimici*, Rtl. 121, 40. v. next word.

on-setnung, e; *f. Plot, wile*:—Onsettnungo diúbles *insidias diaboli*, Rtl. 147, 13.

on-settan *to oppress, bear down*:—Hē hig yfele onsette *vehementer oppresserat eos*, Jud. 4, 3. Ða Cristenan him mid heora wǽpnum hȳndon and onsetton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 17. v. settan, on-sittan.

on-sīcan; *p.* -sāc *To sigh, groan*:—Ðā onsāc se wīsdōm and cwæð; Eálā, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7.

on-sién. v. an-sȳn.

on-sīgan. I. of gentle, gradual movement, *to sink, decline, descend*:—Ðonne se dæg gewīt, and seó niht onsīhþ tō wērium mankynne, Anglia viii, 320, 2. Simbel onsāh dæg *sollempnis urgebat* (*vergebat?*) *dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Ðeáh seó sunne ofer midne dæg onsīge and lūte tō ðære eorþan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Wǽre onsigen *vergeretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 27. Onsīgendum (*vergente*) ǽfene, Hymn. Surt. 34, 28. Fornumen mid onsīgendre ylde *with declining years*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. II. of violent movement:—Gif hī oncneówon ða geniðerunge ðe him onsīhþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 8. Swearte gāstas mid micclum þreáte him onsigon, ðæt hī his sâwle gegripon, 414, 10. Hē bodode ðæt him wæs Godes grama onsīgende, 246, 17. Mē wæs onsīgende se stranga wynd, St. And. 28, 13. Onsīgendum *ingruenti*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 32.

on-sīn, -sién, -sȳn, e; *f. Lack, want*:—Ðæt eów nǽfre ne biþ þurh gife mīne gōdes onsién, Exon. Th. 30, 16; Cri. 480. Him nǽnges wæs willan onsȳn, ne welan brosnung, 151, 24; Gū. 800. Nis on ðæm londe ne sār wracu ne wædle gewin ne welan onsȳn *luctus acerbus abest, et egestas obsita pannis*, 201, 13; Ph. 55. Ðǽr him nǽnges wæs eádes onsȳn, 225, 32; Ph. 398.

on-sīne, -sȳne; *adj. Visible*:—Hē mē fore eágum onsȳne wearþ, Exon. Th. 177, 17; Gū. 1228: Andr. Kmbl. 1820; An. 912. Cf. gesȳne.

on-sinscipe (?), es; *m. Wedlock*:—Ðyssum mānfullum onsinscype (gesinscipum, MS. T.) wǽron sǽde gemengde *huic nefando conjugio dicuntur admixti*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22. [*Perhaps* on *should be written before* ðyssum *instead of being a prefix.* v. sinscipe.]

on-sittan. I. *to occupy*:—Ic onsitte *insideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 6. Ðō þrē acres ðe hē onsit, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 259, 20. Ðone hagan ðe hē sylf onsæt, 39, 13. Hit wæs his lǽn ðæt hē onsǽte, Chart. Th. 173, 5. Onsite sǽnacan, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26. II. *to oppress* (cf. colloquial *to sit on a person*):—For ðām heardum weorcum ðe him onsæt, Ex. 6, 9. Gehreás ł onsæt egsa heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38. Hē ālȳseþ þearfan ðæt him se welega ne mæg wiht onsittan *liberavit pauperem a potente*, Ps. Th. 71, 12. III. (with a different prefix, cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-sizzen *metuere: Goth.* and-sitan *to regard*) *to fear* (*taking like* ondrǽdan *a reflexive dative*):—Nō ic mē onsitte *non vereor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 46. Ne ic mē herehlōþe helle þegna swīðe onsitte, Exon. Th. 166, 15; Gū. 1043. Ðæt is ðæt ân ðæs ic ealles dæg mē onsitte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 730. Hī onsǽton and ondrēdon ðæt wē heom grame beón woldon, 23, 273. Godes him ondrēdon hete, heofoncyninges nīþ swīðe onsǽton, Cd. Th. 48, 1; Gen. 769. Ðonne ðū ðē selfum swīðost onsitte, Met. 5, 38. Ðū ðē lāðra ne þearft hæleþa hildþræce onsittan, Cd. Th. 130, 10; Gen. 2157: Beo. Th. 1198; B. 597: Exon. Th. 397, 22; Rä. 16, 23. Hē wæs him onsittende ðæt hine sum man gecneówe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 494.

on-slæge. v. on-slege.

on-slǽpan, -slēpan; *p.* te *To sleep, fall asleep;* obdormire:—Wērig gesette his leomu tō restenne and hwæthwugo onslēpte (slēp, MS. B.), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Onslǽpte (slēp, MS. B.), 4, 11; S. 579, 33: S. 580, 2: 4, 24; S. 597, 11: S. 599, 7: 4, 31; S. 610, 31. v. next word.

on-slāpan; *p.* -slēp *To sleep, fall asleep*:—Heó hwōn onslēp, forðon ðe heó wæs on ðære sǽ swīðe geswenced, Shrn. 60, 17. Andreas āsette his heáfod ofer ǽnne his discipula and hē onslēp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. [*Goth.* ana-slēpan: *O. H. Ger.* int-slāfan: *Ger.* ent-schlafen.] v. â-slāpan *and preceding word.*

on-slege, es; *m. A blow struck on something*:—Onslægiun *inflictis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 53. Onslægum, 47, 27.

on-spannan. I. literally, *to unfasten, unclasp*:—Þegn winedryhten his wætere gelafede, and his helm onspeón, Beo. Th. 5440; B. 2723. II. metaph. *to open the mind, to speak, disclose the thoughts*:—Ongan reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 471. Onspeón, 1342; An. 671: Elen. 172; El. 86: Exon. Th. 247, 16; Jul. 79.

on-sprǽc, e; *f. A suit involving a claim* or *accusation, claim, charge*:—Se mōste his hlāford âspelian, and his onspǽce gerǽcan, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3. Bǽdon ðæt heó mōsten gesyllan hire morgengyfe wið ðan ðe se cing ða egeslîcan onspǽce ālēte (*the charge is previously stated:* ðæt hē wǽre on ðam unrǽde, ðæt man sceolde on Éast-Sexon Swegen underfōn), Chart. Th. 540, 21.

on-spreca, an; *m. One who brings a claim* or *charge*:—Ðone âþ funde ðe se onspeca (*claimant*) on gehealden wǽre, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. v. sprecan.

on-sprecan *to enliven, to make sprack* (?) [Sprack *lively, active*, Halliw. Dict.: *Icel.* sprækr *active.*]:—Ðā wæs wæstnum âweaht world onspreaht (-spreht, MS.), Exon. Th. 353, 8; Reim. 9. [Cf. (?) ich sprechi in ham sprekes of lustes swa luðere ðæt ha forberneþ, Marh. 15, 21.]

on-sprecend, es; *m. An accuser, plaintiff*:—Ðā ongon Higa him specan on mid ōðran onspecendan, Chart. Th. 169, 22.

on-springan. I. *to burst asunder*:—Seonowe onsprungon, burston bānlocan, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. II. *to spring* or *burst forth*, (of streams), *to rise*:—Ðǽr lagustreámas, wyllan onspringaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 2; Ph. 63. Ðǽr se flōd onsprang, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Ealle eorþan ǽddre onsprungon ongeán ðam heofonlîcan flōde, Wulfst. 206, 18. [*Ger.* ent-springen.]

on-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect, want*:—Onsprungennes *eclipsis*, i. *solis vel lunae defectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 22. v. â-sprungenness.

on-stæl, es; *m. Arrangement, disposition*:—Ðā (*at the creation of man*) wæs fruma nīwe ælda tudres, onstæl wynlîc, fæger and gefeálîc fæder wæs âcenned Adam ǽrest, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gū. 796. v. on-steall.

on-stæpe, es; *m. Entrance, ingress*:—Onstæpas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26.

on-stâl, es; *m.* (?) *A charge, accusation*:—Gif Englisc onstâl gâ forþ . . . Gif hit biþ Wilisc onstâl, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 15–16. Onstâles *invectionis, illationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 53. v. stælan.

on-steall, es; *m. Institution, provision*:—Gode ælmiehtigum sî þonc ðætte wê nû ænigne onstal habbaþ lâreówa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. v. on-stæl *and* on-stellan.

on-stedfullness, e; *f. Instability*:—Onstydfullnisse *instabilitas*, Rtl. 192, 19.

on-stellan *to institute, give rise to, set on foot, bring in, be the author of, set* (*an example*):—Đû scealt greót etan swâ đû wrôhte onstealdest *thou* (*the serpent*) *hast brought sin into the world*, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hê in wuldre wrôhte onstalde, 287, 19; Sat. 369. Đâ onstealdon ða heretogan ærest ðone fleám *the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15. Swâ hit (*persecution*) Nero onstealde, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 12. Crêca gewinn ðe of Lacedemonia ærest onsteled (stæled, MS. C.) wæs *dominandi Lacedaemoniorum cupiditas, quantas causas certaminum suscitavit*, 3, 1; Swt. 100, 11. Hê wuldres gehwæs ord onstealde *omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407. Đe ðæs oferhýdes ord onstaldon, Cd. Th. 272, 4; Sat. 114. Abraham bysene onstealde geleáffullum *Abram exemplum credentium fuit*, Gl. Prud. 1: Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: 23, 16. Ða lâreówas sceolan gôdes lîfes bysene onstellan ðâm ðe him æfter fylgeon, 81, 6. Wolde ic eów on ðon bysne onstellan, Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973. Ða godcundan leán mînre sâule mid gerêce, swâ hit mîne ærfenuman onstellen (*appoint*), Chart. Th. 477, 12. Onstaelde (ox-, Wrt.) *idoneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 51.

on-stêpan *to raise*:—Onstêp mînne hige in gearone râd, Exon. Th. 454, 25; Hy. 4, 38.

on-steppan *to walk, go*:—Đû onstæpst *gradieris*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. Lege on lange hwîle ôþ ðæt hê onstæppe, Lchdm. ii. 126, 17. v. steppan.

on-stîgend, es; *m. One who ascends* or *mounts*:—Hors and onstîgend âwearp in sæ *equum et ascensorem projecit in mare*, Ps. Surt. ii. 187, 4.

on-sting, es; *m. Authority*:—Icc nelle geþafian ðæt ænig mann ænigne onstingc habbe on ænigum þingum oððe on ænigum tîman bûtan se abbod, Chart. Th. 362, 3. Ænige onsting, 369, 24. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt æni man ænine onstyngc hæbbe *nolo permittere ut quis jus habeat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 17. Ðæt gê nân onsting ne hauuen of ðat mynstre bûton swâ micel swâ ðone abbot wille *ut nec tu nec quisquam successorum episcoporum quicquam hujus aecclesiae usurpet praeter abbatis uoluntatem*, v. 29, 20.

on-stîran *to govern*:—Rîcsiendum on ecnysse and onstýrendum his cyricean ðam ilcan Drihtne *regnante in perpetuum et gubernante suam ecclesiam eodem Domino*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 4.

on-stîðian *to make hard*:—Onstîðade (*induravit*) hiora hearta, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

on-stregdan *to sprinkle*:—Đû onstrigdes (*asparges*) mec mid ysopan, Ps. Surt. 50, 9.

on-styreness, e; *f. Movement*:—Nalæs ðæt ân ôðra lima ac swylce eác ðære tungan onstyrenesse *non solum caeterorum membrorum, sed et linguae motu*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

on-styrian. I. *to move, stir* (of physical motion):—Se lîchoma nâ ne onstyreþ siððan seó sâwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Onstyredan, drifan *agitabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 39. Heó nænig lim onstyrian mihte, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 4. Onstyrgan (*commoveri*) foet mîne, Ps. Surt. 65, 9. II. *to move, stir up, excite*:—Hî mycle fyrhto onstyredon ðâm monnum ðe hî sceáwodon, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. Unsibbe onstyrian, Cd. Th. 281, 14; Sat. 271. III. *to move, disturb, agitate* (a person):—Seó gedrêfednes mæg ðæt môd onstyrian, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 24. Se ðe mæg eorþware onstyrian, Ps. Th. 98, 1. Hý fægniaþ gif ic onstyred beó *exultabunt si motus fuero*, 12, 5: 32, 7. Hwæt arun gê onstyred *quid turbamini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 39. Onstyred and onælod mid andan, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 7: Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Onstyred mid heora wordum, 225, 23. Eal seó burh wæs onstyred, 71, 13. Hié beóþ on heora môde mid mislîcum geþohtum onstyrede, 19, 9.

on-sund; *adj.* I. of persons, *sound, whole, uninjured*:—Sum cild wearþ tô deáþe tôcwýsed. Seó môder bær ðæs cildes lîc tô ðam gemynde ðæs hâlgan Stephanes, and hit sôna geedcucode and ansund æteówode, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Onsund, Exon. Th. 278, 5; Jul. 593. Heó ârâs andsund of ðam bedde, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 52. Âbeád ðæt hié hine ealles onsundne eft gebrohten of ðære folcsceare *the king ordered that Abraham should be brought again out of Egypt safe and sound*, Cd. Th. 112, 15; Gen. 1871. Hê âlêde his tunecan uppon ðâm deádum, and hî ansunde ârison, Homl. Th. i. 74, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2023; An. 1014: 3244; An. 1625. II. of things, *sound, entire, perfect, without flaw* or *injury*:—Ne wearm weder ne winterscûr wihte gewyrdan, ac se wong seómaþ onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 3; Ph. 20: 200, 21; Ph. 44. Nân cynerîce ne stent nâne, hwîle ansund, gif hî gesôme ne beóþ, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 238. For ðære clænnysse his ansundan mægþhâdes. Hê on ecnysse on ungewemmedum mægþhâde þurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 7. Hine getâcnode God tô ansundre hæle, ii. 512, 13. Ansundre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. God hine (*Enoch*) genam mid ansundum lîchaman of ðissum lîfe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 42. Ðenden gæst and lîc geador sîþedan onsund on earde, Exon. Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. Đâ wurdon ða gymstânas swâ ansunde, ðæt nân tâcen ðære ærran tôcwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. v. an-sund.

on-sundness, e; *f. Soundness, freedom from physical* or *moral flaw*:—Andsumnysse (ansundnysse?) *integritatis, virginitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 53. Gefêg ðâs bricas tô ansundnysse *join these broken gems together so that they may again be whole*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 8. v. an-sundness.

on-sundrian *to separate, take apart*:—Nænig heora, of ðâm ðe hî âhton, ôwiht his beón onsundrad cwæþ *none of them said that anything they owned was his separate property*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15 note. v. â-sundrian.

on-sundrum, -sundran, -sundron; *adv.* I. *separately, severally, separated one from the other, apart*:—Onsundron *separatim*, onsundron hê sit *singillatim sedet*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 39. Onsundran *altrinsecus, hinc et inde*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 2. Uton biddan onsundron æt Gode, ic æt mînum Gode . . . and gê eác swâ dôn *let each pray severally to his own God*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 107. Đâ nâ gestôd hê nâ ælcne onsundran (*each separately*), 23, 177. Hié sæton onsundran *they* (*Adam and Eve*) *did not sit together*, Cd. Th. 52, 11; Gen. 842. Stande hê ealra ýtemest, oððe on ðam stede, ðe se abbod swâ gemeleásum monnum tô stealle onsundrum betæht hæfþ . . . Wê fordî tæhton ðæt hý on ûteweardan oððe onsundrum standen, ðæt . . ., R. Ben. 68, 10–17. Nænig heora, of ðâm ðe hî âhton, ôwiht his beón onsundran cwæþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15. Ðeáh bûtû on ânum men sîen, ðeáh biþ ægðer him onsundron, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35. Ælc ðæra gesceafta hæfþ his âgenne eard onsundron, 33, 4; Fox 130, 24. For æghwylc onsundran riht âgieldan, Exon. Th. 372, 24; Seel. 97. II. *in retirement from others, apart*:—Đâ fêrde hê onsundron *secessit*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 13. Hê lædde hig onsundron (*seorsum*), 17, 1. Hê nam his leorningcnihtas onsundron *assumsit discipulos secreto*, 20, 17. Uton gân onsundron (*seorsum*) . . . Hî fôron onsundran, Mk. Skt. 6, 31–32. III. making distinction from others, *especially*:—Ic onsundrum ða stôwe lufige, and ofer ealle ôðre ic hié geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 6.

on-swætende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 31. v. sprecan.

on-swâpan. v. swâpan.

on-swebban *to put to sleep* (but generally of the sleep of death), *lay to rest* (*in the grave*):—Onsuebbaþ *sepeliant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 44. Onsuebdum *sopitis*, 120, 73. [*O. Sax.* an-swebian: *O. H. Ger.* in-, int-sueppen *sopire.*] v. â-swebban.

on-swêgan. v. swêgan.

on-swîfan. I. *to swing, turn*:—Bordrand onswâf wið ðam gryregieste Geáta dryhten *Beowulf turned his shield against the approaching fire-drake*, Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559. II. *to turn aside, divert*:—Ne mæg mon æfre ðý êð ænne his cræftes beniman, ðe mon oncerran mæg sunnan onswîfan and ðisne swiftne rodor of his rihtryne, Met. 10, 40.

on-swôgan. v. swôgan.

on-symbelness, e; *f. A solemn festival*:—Mid ðý heó gesêgon ðone biscop mæssan (mæssena, MS. B.) onsymbelnesse mærsian (*celebratis missarum sollemniis*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 12.

on-sýn. v. on-sîn.

on-talu, e; *f. A successful claim, a charge that is established.* v. of-talu.

on-tênan. v. on-týnan.

on-tendan; *p.* -tende; *pp.* -tended, -tend. I. *to kindle, set fire to, to fire*:—Gif fýr sîe ontended . . . gebête ðone æfwerdelsan se ðæt fýr ontent, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 50, 27–28. Ontend þreó candela, Lchdm. iii. 286, 6. Đe ðæt fýr ontende *qui ignem succenderit*, Ex. 22, 6. Ða hâlgan tihton ðæt man ða ofnas ontende (-tænde, MSS. C. V.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. Hî on ða burh feohtende wæron, and eác hî mid fýre ontendan woldon, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 12. Ðoane hê (*the moon*) of hyre (*the sun*) ontend byþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 12. Ontend *succensus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 17. Antend, 471, 22. Antendne *succensam, ardentem*, 464, 36. II. *to kindle emotion* or *passion, to excite, inflame*:—Sume se deófol ontent tô gýtsunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 25. Þîne gebedu geancsumiaþ mê and ontendaþ, 458, 4. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Jul. Mark.* ontenden: *Goth.* tandjan *to kindle, light*; in-tandjan *to consume with fire.*]

on-tendness, e; *f.* I. *a burning, fire*:—Hê hêt gearcian ða tunnan tô heora bærnette . . . Hî wurdon gebrohte tô ðâm tunnum and tô ðære ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 307. Ontendnyssa *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 42. Antendnyssum *globis*, 489, 68. Ontyndnissum *incendiis*, 440, 4. II. metaph. *fire, that which kindles passion*:—Eugenia cwæþ ðæt heó wære gâlnysse ontendnyss, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. III. *passion, vehement desire*:—Ðære forligerlîcere ontendnysse *adulterinae titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 68. Ontyndnysse, 520, 33. Hê uneáðe ðære lîchamlîcan ontendnysse wiðstandan mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26.

Geangsumod mid ðæra ormétan ontendnysse and hrýmende . . . 'Forgif mé ðam men ðe mín mód mé tó spenþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 387: 3, 397. Ic on ðé ádwesce ealle ontendnysse, 4, 171. IV. *burning sensation, inflammation*:—Hé unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðám þiccum bremlum and þornum and netelum . . . and swá þurh ðære hýðe wunda ádwæscte his módes wunda; for ðan ðe hé áwende ðone unlust tó sárnysse, and þurh ða ýttran ontendnysse ácwencte ða inran, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 27–33.

on-þanc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 40. v. or-þanc.

on-þenian *to extend, stretch, bend (a bow)*:—Hí onþeneden (*intenderunt*) boga, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 3. v. á-þenian.

on-þeón. I. *to prosper*:—Se wæs wreccena wíde mǽrost ofer werþeóde wígendra hleó ellendǽdum; hé ðæs ǽr onþáh (*so at first he prospered*), Beo. Th. 1805; B. 900. II. *to be successful in one's efforts, to prove serviceable*:—Gamele ne móston hilde onþeón *the aged might not be of service in battle* (in the preceding lines it is mentioned that the very young were excluded from the army), Cd. Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241. Oft ic secga seledreáme sceal fægre onþeón ðǽr guman drincaþ *oft must I prove of excellent service to festivity in hall, where men drink*, Exon. Th. 480, 14; Rä. 64, 2.

on-þracian (-þrácian?); *p.* ode *To fear, dread*:—Ic anþracige (and-, MS. F.: á-, MS. O.) *vereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 1. Ic andþracige (onþracie, MS. T.) *horreo*, ic onginne tó onþracigenne (and-) *horresco*, 35; Zup. 212, 3–4. Sum déma wæs se God ne ondréd ne nánne man ne onþracude (*reverebatur*) . . . Ðá cwæþ hé: Ðeáh ic God ne ondræde ne ic man ne onþracige (*revereor*), Lk. Skt. 18, 2–4. Ðú ne onþracedest (*horruisti*) médenes innoþ, Hymn. L. 16. Ða ðe middaneard anþracode (*inhorruit*) Hymn. Surt. 132, 10. Ðá wearþ hé mycclum áfyrht and anþracode ðæt his ríce feallan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 82, 5. Anþracian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. 69, 2.

on-þræc (-þrǽce?); *adj. Horrible, dreadful*:—Iulianus mid anþrécum hreáme forswealt, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Mid unásecgendlícum wítum áfyllede and mid anþrécum stencum, 68, 6. Ðá cwæþ ðæt wíf betwux ðám anþrécum wítum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 191.

on-þringan (?):—Beofode ðæt eálond foldweng onþrong [onsprong *the earth cracked with the shaking* (?)], Exon. Th. 181, 28; Gú. 1300.

on-þunian (?) *to swell out, exceed due bounds*:—Ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta ðara ðe worhte Waldend úser; se mec ána mæg geþeón þrymme, ðæt ic onrinnan (onþunian *is suggested by Grein*) ne sceal, Exon. Th. 427, 15; Rä. 41, 91.

on-þwéan *to wash, cleanse by washing*:—Wé nǽron mid fulwihte hér on eorþan onþwægen, Shrn. 53, 21. Gif gé willaþ onþwegene beón *si vultis ablui*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 16.

on-þyncan *to seem, appear*:—Ðý læs ðæt eów seó sægen monigfealdlícor biþ onþúhte tó wrítanne *ne sim scribendi multiplex*, Nar. 3, 29.

on-tígan *to untie, set free*:—Seó sáwl færþ swíðe freólíce tó heofonum siððan heó ontíged biþ and of ðam carcerne ðæs líchoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14.

on-tige. v. on-tyge.

on-timber, es; *n.* I. *material*:—Ðæt óðer antimber *materia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 42. Ðæt antimber ðe hé of gesceóp gesceafta, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 22. Nis hit nán wúndor ðeáh mon swilc ontimber gewirce, Shrn. 164, 1. II. metaph. *reason, occasion*; materia:—Swilce him gerýmed sý and antimber geseald, ðæt hé God bereáfige, Lchdm. iii. 444, 1. For ðisum antimbre ic gedyrstlǽhte ðæt ic ðás gesetnysse undergann, Homl. Th. i. 2, 26. v. and-timber.

on-timberness, e; *f. Instruction*:—Tó ontimbernesse ðæra æfterfyligendra *ad instructionem sequentium*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 16. v. next word.

on-timbran *to instruct, edify*:—Hé monig þúsendo heora mid sóðfæstnesse worde wæs ontimbrende (*instituens*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 23. Æþellíce ontimbred and gelǽred *nobiliter instructus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 19: 5, 19; S. 637, 36: 5, 22; S. 644, 18. Hé wolde mid his láre and mid his lífes bysene beón ontimbred, Blickl. Homl. 217, 14.

on-tíned (-tímed?) *well-supplied*:—Gif .vii. dæge sunne scíneþ, mycele wæstmas on treówum beóþ . . . Gif ðí .x. dæge sunne scýneþ, ðonne byþ sé and ealle æá mid fixum ontíned, Lchdm. iii. 166, 13.

ontre, an; *f. Radish*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 26: 76, 5. v. antre.

on-tydran *to nourish, support*:—Hú þyncþ eów hú seó síbb gefæstnad wǽre, hwæðer hió síe ðæm gelícost ðe mon nime ǽnne eles dropan, and drýpe on án micel fýr, and þence hit mid ðæm ádwæscan? ðonne is wén, swá micle swíðor swá hé þencþ ðæt hé hit ádwæsce, ðæt hé hit swá micle swíðor ontydre *pax ista an incentivum malorum fuit? stillicidium illud olei, in medium magnae flammae cadens exstinxit fomitem tanti ignis, an aluit?* Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 22–26.

on-tydre; *adj. Weakened, debilitated, effete*:—Ontudri *effetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 82. Ontydre *effeto*, i. *sine foetu, ebetato, debilitato, evacuato, exinanito*, 142, 46.

on-tyge, es; *m. What one takes upon one's self, an undertaking*:—Gif hwylc abbod geþafaþ ðæt mæssepreóst oððe diácon in tó mynstre gange tó ðý ðæt hý messan singan . . . hý nán þing gedyrstlǽcen ne nǽnne ontige on ðam mynstre bútan ðære mæssan ánre *if any abbot permit a mass-priest or deacon to enter a monastery for the purpose of celebrating mass . . . they shall not presume to do anything or take anything upon themselves except only the mass*, R. Ben. 140, 3–10. v. teón (on), tyge.

on-tyhtan *to incite, instigate, impel*:—Wæs ðæt gifeðe tó swíð ðe ðone ðyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086.

on-týnan *to open.* I. of places or things, (a) *to make an opening in*:—Seó eorþe hié ontýnde and hió forswealh ðæt wæter, Blickl. Homl. 247, 15. (b) *to open, allow to burst forth*:—Hé ús ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, 39, 31. (c) *to open* so as to admit of ingress or egress:—Him se áwyrgda ongeán helle ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 364, 10; Wal. 68. Ðæt hí Godes cyricean ontýndon (*aperirent*), Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Ðé is neorxna wang ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. (d) *to open* (*a door*):—Geatu ontýnaþ, Exon. Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Gif sió duru ontýned biþ . . . búton ðú ða duru ontýne, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 15–19. Síe manna gehwam behliden helle duru, heofones ontýned, ece geopenad engla ríce, Elen. Kmbl. 2458; El. 1230. Heofonríces duru sceal þurh ðé onténed beón, Blickl. Homl. 9, 3. (e) *to open* the mouth, lips, *to speak*:—Ic antýne (ontýne, MS. C. T.) on bigspellum múþ mínne, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. Ðá ontýnde Hǽlend his múþ, and wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 159, 25. Ontýn weoloras míne, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 116. (f) *to open* the eyes (one's own), *to look*, (another's), *to give sight to*:—Ðá ontýnde ic míne eágan, lócade on hine, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 39. Hé his eágan ontýnde, biseah tó heofones ríce, Exon. Th. 180, 6; Gú. 1275. Þweah ða eágan and ontýne, Lchdm. ii. 26, 25. Blindra manna eágan ontýnan, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Hyra eágan wǽrun ontýnede, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30. (g) *to open* the ears, *to listen to a person*:—Hé him mildheortnesse eáron ontýnde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 1. Ontýn eárna hleóþor, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. II. *to disclose, reveal, display*:—Se ðe líf ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 2, 15; Cri. 19. Forðæm wæs gecweden tó ðæm lytegan feónde ðe ðæs ǽrestan monnes mód ontýnde on ðæs æples gewilnunge *unde hosti callido, qui primi hominis sensum in concupiscentiæ pomi aperuit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 17. Þín tunge ontýnde fácn, Ps. Th. 49, 20. Ðú mé ðínre snetera hord selfa onténdes, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 71. David his synna hord selfa onténde, 277, 28. Hwonne ús líffreá leóht ontýne, Exon. Th. 2, 31; Cri. 27. Ðæt ic móte ðis gealdor tóþum ontýnan *that I may utter this incantation*, Lchdm. i. 400, 5. Ús is wuldres leóht ontýned, Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 102, 17; Cri. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614. Ðǽr is wuldres bléd ontýned, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594.

on-týnan (?) *to cover*:—Ða stówe wæs ontýnende *ea loca operiens* (did the translator read *aperiens*?), Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 12.

on-tyndness. v. ontendness.

on-týnness, e; *f.* I. *an opening, aperture*:—Se heofon tóbyrst and eall engla cynn lócaþ þurh þa ontýnnesse on manna cynn, Blickl. Homl. 93, 24. II. *discovery*:—Be cierlisces monnes ontýnesse (betogenesse, MSS. B. H. Schmid takes *ontýnesse = ontigenesse*, and Thorpe translates 'of accusing a "ceorlish" man;' but the section deals with the discovery of the theft. Cf. too, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5, which is a section to the same effect as the present one: Be cirliscum þeófe gefongenum) æt þiéfþe. Se cierlisca mon se ðe oft betygen wǽre þiéfþe, and ðonne æt síðestan synnigne man gefó, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20.

on-ufan; *prep. with dat. adv.* I. of place, *upon, on*:—Ðæt preóst ne mæssige bútan onufan gehálgodon weofode, L. Edg. C. 31; Th. ii. 250, 22. Ða forwurdon ðe him (*the elephant*) onufan wǽron, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Ða men ðe him onufan gáþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 44. Hí ðone Hǽlend onufan setton, 19, 35. II. of time, *beyond, after*:—Fór Eádweard cyning onufan hærfest, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 1. v. ufan.

on-unspéd (?), e; *f. Indigence, poverty*:—For hwý ofergytest onunspéde (*inopiae*) úre, Ps. Spl. 43, 27.

on-unwís (?); *adj. Foolish, ignorant*:—Wiðmeten is nítenu[m] onunwísum (*insipientibus*), Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. next word.

on-unwísdóm, es; *m. Folly, ignorance*:—Ic wæs unwísum nétenum gelíc geworden. Ac ðú Drihten onunwísdómes ne wes ðú gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 89, 10. v. preceding word.

on-uppan; *prep. with dat. adv.* I. *upon, on*:—Se Hǽlend rád onuppan ðam assan, Jn. Skt. 12, 14. Stód ǽren ceác onuppan twelf ǽrenum oxum, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 2. Hé wearþ bebyrged, and him læg onuppan fela byrðena eorþan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 56: 14, 114. Hé sæt ðǽr onuppan, 13, 25. Ðonne man bringe offrunge nime smedeman and geóte ele onuppan, Lev. 2, 1. Hí lédon hyra reáf uppan hig, and setton hyne onuppan, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 7. Hí gemétton fýr and fisc onwóc *ubi vigilavit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11: 4, 31; S. 610, 37. Ðá of slǽpe onwóc, swefn wæs æt ende, eorþlíc æðeling, Cd. Th. 249, 2; Dan.

on-wacan. I. *to awake, cease to sleep*:—Sóna ðæs ðe heó onwóc *ubi vigilavit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11: 4, 31; S. 610, 37. Ðá of slǽpe onwóc, swefn wæs æt ende, eorþlíc æðeling, Cd. Th. 249, 2; Dan.

524. Se wyrm onwôc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Ða men onwôcan, and ût urnon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 22. II. *to arise, spring, be derived, be born*:—Ðû wâst ðæt ðû of mînre (*the speaker is Eve*) dehter, Drihten, onwôce, Blickl. Homl. 89, 20: Cd. Th. 292, 12; Sat. 439. Hêr Ida fêng tô rîce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwôc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 8. Him onwôc heáh Healfdene, Beo. Th. 112; B. 56. Beornas onwôcan, cynn æfter cynne cende wâron, Ps. Th. 104, 11. Hwær ûs hearmstafas onwôcan, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Hié begeton feówertig bearna ðæt ðonon menio onweócon, 294, 25; Sat. 476.

on-wacan, -waccan, e; *f. An awakening, arousing, incentive*:—Onwaccano mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 74, 24. v. wacan.

on-wacnian; *p.* ode *To wake up, rouse one's self*:—Onwacnigeaþ nû, wîgend mîne, Fins. Th. 28; Fin. 10. v. on-wæcnan.

on-wadan. I. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*:—Oft hira môd onwôd under dimscûan deófles lârum, Andr. Kmbl. 280; An. 140. II. *to enter with irresistible force, to make one's self master of, take possession of*:—Wîfa wlite onwôd folcdriht wera *the beauty of the women made its way to the hearts of the men*, Cd. Th. 76, 20; Gen. 1260. Hié wlenco onwôd, 155, 27; Gen. 2579. v. an-wadan.

on-wêcan *to soften, mollify, cause relaxation of severity*:—Ðæt wê mihtiges Godes môd onwâcen, Cd. Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403.

on-wæcnan; *p.* ede. I. *to awake*:—Hit ne onwæcneþ tô ðon ðæt hit eft on ierne mid hreówsunga. Ac hit wilnaþ ðæt hit tô ðon onwæcne, ðæt hit mâge eft weorþan oferdruncen, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 22–25. Ðonne onwæcneþ eft winleás guma, Exon. Th. 289, 8; Wand. 45. Ðâ hî onwæcnedun *vigilantes*, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. 'Nû us is tîma ðæt wê onwæcnen of slâepe.' Ond eft hê cwiþ; 'Onwæcnaþ, gê ryhtwîsan,' Past. 63; Swt. 459, 33–461, 1. Fordytte ðæt eáre mid ðære wulle ðonne ðû slâpan wille, and dô eft of ðonne ðû onwæcne, Lchdm. ii. 42, 26. II. *to rise, spring, be derived*:—Ðonne hê (*the Phenix*) of ascan onwæcneþ, Exon. Th. 240, 34; Ph. 648. Monig sceal siððan wyrt onwæcnan, 191, 4; Az. 83. Ðanon ætorcyn ærest gewurdon onwæcned, Salm. Kmbl. 439; Sal. 220. v. next word.

on-wæcnian, -wecnian; *p.* ode *To awake, arise, be roused, be raised*:—Of mistlîcum dryncum onwæcnaþ sió wôde þrâg ðære wrâennysse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Ðonne (*at the sound of the archangel's trumpet*) of ðisse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste ârîsaþ, Cd. Th. 302, 23; Sat. 604. v. on-wacnian, -wæcnan.

on-wæmme. v. un-wemme.

on-wêre (?) *unripe*:—Genim onwâre slâh ðæt seáw, and wring þurh clâþ on ðæt eáge, sôna gæþ of (*the white spot will go off*) gif sió slâh biþ grêne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18.

on-wæstm *increase, increment*:—Onwæstem *incrementum*, Rtl. 69, 19.

on-wæterig. v. un-wæterig.

on-wald, -walh. v. on-weald, -wealh.

on-wealcan; *v. trans. To roll*:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflôda gehwylc georne behealdeþ ðonne merestreámas wæter onwealcaþ *each ocean flood carefully observes the Lord's command, when the sea-streams make the water roll*, Exon. Th. 193, 25; Az. 127. Cf. Sôna swâ ðû geseó ðæt ðû hyre (*the mandrake*) geweald hæbbe, genim hŷ sôna on hand, swâ andwealc hî, and gewring ðæt wôs of hyre leáfon, Th. An. 116, 22.

on-weald, es; *m. Power*:—Sŷ him âr and onwald *to him be honour and power*, Exon. Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Hié hiere onwaldes hié (*Rome*) beniman woldon; and heó hwæðere onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 22–24. Se geeode ðæt eálond and Rómâna onwealde underþeódde, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 18. Ne lât âwyrgde ofer ûs onwald âgan, Exon. Th. 10, 28; Cri. 159. Ða kyningas ðe ðone onwald hæfdon ðæs folces . . . hié heora onweald gehióldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 5–7. Ðû âhtest alra onwald (*power over all*), Cd. Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. Ðæt gê mîn onweald âgan môsten, Exon. Th. 131, 9; Gû. 453. Ûs ælêfan ecne onwald, Cd. Th. 272, 11; Sat. 118. Wê hine oferswýðdon and ûs in onweald geslôgon eal his londrîce *regi superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione*, Nar. 3, 22. Wê ealle his þeóde on onwald onfêngon, 4, 6. v. an-, and-weald, on-wealda.

on-weald (?); *adj. Powerful*:—Ðâ Dryhten of deáþe ârâs onweald (-wealh?) of eorþan, Exon. Th. 168, 9; Gû. 1075.

on-wealda, an; *m. One who has power, a ruler*:—Ic gelŷfe in ecne onwealdan ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 140, 14; Gû. 610. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-walto: *Ger.* an-walt. In *O. H. Ger.* ana-walton (*gen. dat. pl.*) also translates *potestatum, potestatibus*, v. Grff. i. 813. Cf. on-weald.] v. an-wealda.

on-wealg. v. next word.

on-wealh, -walh; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Onwalh *integer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 25. Of anwealhre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. I. literal, *sound, uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Ealne his lîchoman gemêtton onwealhne and gesundne (*integrum*), Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. Ealle ða scŷtan ðe se lîchoma mid bewunden wæs onwealge ætŷwdon *linteamina omnia quibus involutum erat corpus integra apparuerunt*, 4, 19; S. 589, 21. Ða lâstas â onwalge beóþ and on ðære ilcan onsŷne ðe hié on forman on ða eorþan bestapene wâron, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. II. metaph.:—Heó onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 23. Wæs hyre mægdenhâd onwalg, Exon. Th. 87, 6; Cri. 1421. Ðæt gecyndelîce gewitt biþ anwalg untôsliten, Past. 52, 2; Swt. 405, 5. Ða ôðre stondaþ on anwalgre hælo, Swt. 403, 23. Andswarede ðæt hê on ðyssum hæfde fæstne geleáfan and onwalhne *integram se in hoc habere fidem respondebat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 4. Geleáfan onwealhne and unwemmedne heóldan, 1, 4; S. 475, 33: 4, 10; S. 578, 27. III. of time, *whole, entire*:—Onwalhge wican *ebdomade integra*, 4, 27; S. 604, 31. Geár onwealh *anno integro*, 3, 1; S. 523, 28. Onwalhge niht *noctes integras*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* anawalg *absolutus*.]

on-wealhlîce; *adv. Entirely*:—Ða mægenu ðæs gôdes weorces ðe hê Gode ûtan anwealglîce forgeaf *tantae virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 22.

on-wealhness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, integrity.* I. literal:—Þurh ða heora onwalhnesse gecŷðed is *it is made evident by the unchanged condition of the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 27. II. metaph. *purity, chastity, integrity*:—Andwealhnys *integritas, religio sanctitas*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 50. Andhwælhnysse *integritatis*, 414, 74. Andwealcnysse, 432, 47. Andwealhnysse, 452, 32. Anhwealhnysse, 461, 46. Andwealhnysse *integritatis, castitatis*, 465, 71. Onwealhnesse *integritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 24. Mid ecre onwalhnesse (*integritate*) mægþâdes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 25. Anwalhnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 6. Andwælhnysse *integritatem, pudicitiam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 57.

on-weard; *adj. Proceeding against, taking action against*:—Warnige se abbod ðæt hê þurh andan ne sŷ onweard ðam profaste *let the abbot take heed that he be not acting against the provost from hatred*, R. Ben. 126, 11.

on-wecnian. v. on-wæcnian.

on-weg; *adv. Away, off.* I. with verbs of motion:—Ôðer þing wiston ða wîfmenn ðâ hŷ onweg cyrdon *when they went away* (*from the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 13; Hö. 16. Gif ðû onweg cymest *if you come away* (*alive from the fight*), Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382. Fêran onweg, Exon. Th. 373, 4; Seel. 103. Onweg (âweg) fleón, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 15: Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11. Onweg gewîtan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. Onweg hweorfan, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hê onweg ðanon feorhlâstas bær, 1693; B. 844. II. with verbs of taking, removing, separating, etc.:—Onweg âceorfan *amputare*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 39. Onweg âdôn *to put away*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524,3. Onweg âdrîfan *to drive away, expel*, 2, 5; S. 507, 28. Onweg âhebban *to remove*, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Onweg âlædan, 5, 3; S. 616, 36. Onweg âniman, Blickl. Homl. 55, 9. Onweg âteón *to withdraw, subtract*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 9. v. â-weg.

onweg-âcirredness, e; *f. A turning away* (*from right belief*), *apostasy*:—Seó onwegâcerrednes fram Cristes geleáfan Angelcyninga *apostasia regum Anglorum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 8.

onweg-âlædness, e; *f. A taking away, removal*:—Ond for ðære gelômlîcum onwegâlædnesse (*frequenti ablatione*) ðære hâlgan moldan wæs mycel seáþ geworden, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 31.

onweg-gewite, es; *m. A going forth*:—In onweggewite *in excessu*, Ps. Surt. 115, 11.

onweg-gewitenness, e; *f. Going forth, departure*:—Æfter his onweggewitenesse (*abscessum*) of Breotene, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 12. v. âweg-gewitenness.

on-wendan. I. *to turn, change*:—Ðû hî onwendest *mutabis ea*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Hê onwendeþ his hîw, Lchdm. ii. 204, 9. Werþióde his (*the morning-star*) noman onwendaþ, hâtaþ hine æfenstiorra, Met. 29, 29. Mê onhwyrfdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ær beheóld, onwendan mîne wîsan, Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rä. 72, 5. Onwend ðec in gewitte *think differently*, 251, 12; Jul. 144. On ðæs bisceopes anwealde ðæt biþ hwæðer hê hit onwende ðe nâ *utrum mutet an non*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 13. Ða menn ðeáh wisston ðæt hió mid ðam drŷcræfte ne mihte ðara manna môd onwendan ðeáh hió ða lîchoman onwende *nec potentia gramina, membra quae valeant licet, corda vertere non valent*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8–10: Met. 26, 101–104. Ðû ne meaht hiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan, 7, 2; Fox 18, 31. Nis mê tîd mîn lîf tô onwendenne *non est mihi tempus vitam mutandi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 32. Onwended ne biþ æfre tô ealdre, Exon. Th. 203, 11; Ph. 82. Nân gewuna ne mæg nânum men beón onwended, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 23. Gif ðû wênst ðæt hit on ðê gelong sê ðæt ða woruldsælþa on ðê swâ onwenda sint ðonne eart ðû on gedwolan *tu, fortunam putas erga te esse mutatam? erras*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 30. II. *to change one thing for another, to exchange*:—Heó wæs genumen of middanearde and eall ðæt sâr and ðone deáþ mid ecre hælo and lîfe onwende, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 7. III. *to turn, change a direction, to avert, divert, turn aside*:—Næfre gê mec of ðissum wordum onwendaþ ðendan mec mîn gewit gelæsteþ, Exon. Th. 124, 33; Gû. 347. 'Onwend ðê tô ðê sylfum' . . . Hê hine ðâ onwende from ðisse worlde begangum, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26–30. Onwende hê his neb âweg, Lchdm. ii. 284, 15. Næfre ðû ðæs swîdlîc sâr gegearwast ðæt ðû mec onwende ðissa worda, Exon. Th. 246, 5; Jul. 57. Wênst ðû ðæt ðû ðæt hwerfende hweól, ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ, mâge oncyrran? Ne miht ðû ðon mâ ðara woruldsælþa hwearfunga onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. Ne mihte

hæleþ weán onwendan, Beo. Th. 384; B. 191: Exon. Th. 130, 19; Gū. 440. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nō weorþan onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Brōc biþ onwended of his rihtryne, Met. 5, 19. Biþ him se wela onwended, and wyrþ him wīte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431: Blickl. Homl. 195, 28. Sȳn hié from heora wōnessum onwende, 109, 20. **IV.** *to change the position of a thing, to invert, turn upside down,* (a) literal:—Sceal mīn rōd onwended beón; mīn heáfod sceal beón on eorþan gecyrred, and mīne fēt tō heofenum gereahte, Blickl. Homl. 191, 5. Onwendedre endebyrdnysse *ordine prepostero,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 33. (b) figurative, *to subvert, disturb, upset:*—Hond synfulra ne onwendeþ (*moveat*) mec, Ps. Surt. 35, 12. Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mīne dǣda mid heora wordum (*destroyed by their words the effect that my actions should produce*), ðæt hié mē ne gelȳfdon, Blickl. Homl. 175, 25. Næ sīe tō ðon gedurstig, ne cyning, næ bisceop, ðæt ðǣs mīnæ gife onwændæ (*commoveat*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Nǣfre ic ne mīne lāstweardas geþrīstlǣcen ðæt heó hit (*the grant of certain dues*) onwenden, Ch. Th. 29, 14: Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Hwæt miht ðū his onwendan? Nū hē hafaþ ealle ðīne þeóstro geflēmed, Blickl. Homl. 85, 21. Sibb ǣfre ne mæg wiht onwendan ðam ðe wel þenceþ *nothing can destroy the ties of kindred in the case of a right-minded man,* Beo. Th. 5195; B. 2601. Hē (*Julian*) wolde ðone Cristendōm onwendan, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 3. Hié ealle ða worold on hiora āgen gewill onwendende (*evertendo*) wǣron, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Eall heofona mægen biþ onwended and onhrēred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 27: 93, 13. Biþ se maga onwent and tōbrocen, Lchdm. ii. 218, 18. **V.** *to cause to change for the worse, to give a wrong direction, pervert:*—Se yfela dēma onwendeþ ðone rihtan dōm for ðæs feós lufon, Blickl. Homl. 61, 31. Hié (*bribes*) wīsra monna word onwendaþ, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Beorht wǣron burg-ræced . . . meodoheall monig mandreáma full ōþ ðæt ðæt onwende wyrd seó swīðe *until fate wrought disastrous change,* Exon. Th. 477, 15; Ruin. 25. Drync unheórne, se onwende gewit wera, Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35. Mid ðȳ ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora mōd wæs onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 14. Is mīn flǣsc frēcne onwended *caro mea immutata est,* Ps. Th. 108, 24. **VI.** *intrans. To return:*—Heora gāst gangeþ onwendeþ on ða eorþan ðe hī of cōmon *exiet spiritus ejus, et revertetur in terram suam,* 145, 3. v. ā-wendan.

on-wendedlīc; *adj. Changeable:*—Gyf se midwinter byþ on Frigendæge, ðonne byþ onwendedlīc winter, Lchdm. iii. 164, 8. v. ā-wendedlīc.

on-wendedness, e; *f. Change, alteration:*—Nis him onwendednes *non est illis commutatio,* Ps. Th. 54, 20. Onwendednis *inmutatio,* Ps. Surt. 76, 11. In onwendeduissum *in commutationibus,* 43, 13. v. next word.

on-wendness, e; *f.* I. *change:*—Ðære godcundnesse nǣnig onwendnesse on carcerne wæs of ðære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 24. II. *turning, movement* (v. onwendan, **IV**):—Onwendnisse heáfdes *commotionem capitis,* Ps. Surt. 43, 15. v. preceding word.

on-weorpan *to throw aside, turn aside:*—Hine se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig *mutati ab urbe venti,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-werfan *dissociare.*]

on-weorpness, e; *f. A throwing on:*—Ðæt lēg swīðe weóx and him nǣnig mon mid wætra onweorpnesse (*injectu*) widstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20.

on-wēstan *to lay waste, desolate:*—Sȳ wunung heora onwēst (*deserta*), Ps. Spl. 68, 30. v. ā-westan.

on-wīcan *to yield, retreat:*—Onwican *cessere,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-wīchan *cedere, recedere: Ger.* ent-weichen.]

on-willan *to cause to boil;* fig. *to cause passion* or *emotion to be violent:*—Ðā wæs eft swā ǣr ealdfeónda nīþ onwylled *then again as before hot waxed the hate of former foes,* Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gū. 362. v. ā-wellan, -wyllan.

on-wille; *adj. Desired:*—'Ac gē hine gesundne āsettaþ ðǣr gē hine sylfne genōman' . . . Ongon ðā leófne sīð dragan Dryhtnes cempa tō ðam onwillan eorþan dǣle *to the hermitage to which he* (*Guthlac*) *desired to go, and from which the fiends had removed him,* Exon. Th. 145, 25; Gū. 700.

on-windan. I. *to unwind, unfasten, loosen:*—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǣteþ, onwindeþ wælrāpas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. Bāncofan onband, breóstlocan onwand, Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250. II. *to retire, retreat:*—Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531.

on-winnende *assailing, attacking:*—Se onwinnenda here *the attacking army,* Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Mīne gefēran mē betǣhton ðām onwinnendum feóndum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 351. v. winnan.

on-wist, e; *f. The being in a place, dwelling, habitation:*—Gesealde sigora waldend onwist ēdles Abrahames sunum *God granted to Abraham's descendants to live in a country,* Cd. Th. 178, 27; Exod. 18. Cf. on-wunung.

on-wlāt (?) *form, appearance:*—Anwlāten (-es?) *formae,* Hpt. Gl. 523, 61.

on-wlite, es; *m. Face:*—Onwlite *patham,* Txts. 172, 17. v. and-wlite.

on-wōh. v. wōh.

on-worpenness, e; *f. An injection;* fig. of a feeling which has been inspired:—Ðā ic getihtode bi ðære gītsunge onworpennesse and ðā wæs ic gesprecende ðone man and sēcende wæs ðæs þinges cūðnesse æt him, Shrn. 36, 19.

on-wrecan *to avenge:*—Ðȳ læs on him gesewen sī ðās þing onwrecen beón *ne in eis illa ulcisci videantur,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 28. v. ā-wrecan.

on-wreón *to uncover, disclose:*—Ne onwrīh ðū *ne reveles,* Kent. Gl. 960. Onwreónde *discooperiens,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 73. I. literal, *to uncover, open, remove a covering:*—Hē his hrægl onwrāg *retecto vestimento,* Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Ðā onwrigon hī hire ondwliton *discooperto vultus indumento,* 4, 19; S. 589, 16. Onwreóh (-wrīh, Ps. Surt.) eágan mīne, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 18. Onwreón ða duru ðæs geteldes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 14. II. figurative, *to make known, shew forth, reveal, discover:*—Heó onwrīhþ hire ǣwelm, donne heó geopenaþ hiore þeáwas, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 25. Hē his miltse onwreáh, Blickl. Homl. 107, 20. Ðā com yrnan sum olbenda, and se cwæþ . . . 'Ne tōdǣlaþ gē ðara hāligra līchoman' . . . ðā dydon hȳ swā him ðæt dumbe neát onwreáh, Shrn. 136, 2. Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum, onwreóh wordum ðæt hit is wuldres beám, Rood Kmbl. 191; Kr. 97. Bæd ðæt hē him on spellum gecȳðde, onwrige worda gongum, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gū. 1134. Iudas ðē mæg sōð gecȳðan, onwreón wyrda gerȳno, Elen. Kmbl. 1174; El. 589. Ðū scealt biddan ðæt mōte beón open and onwrigen hwæt hē sȳ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 32. Is onwrigen wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. III. *to shew the* (*hidden*) *meaning of anything, to explain:*—Ic wēne ðæt ðās word ne sind eów fullcūðe, gif wē hī openlīcor eów ne onwreóþ, Homl. Th. i. 580, 27. Augustinus ūs onwreáh ðissere rǣdinge andgit, ii. 384, 21. Ðās word sind sceortlīce gesǣde, and eów is neód ðæt wē hī swutelīcor eów onwreón, i. 278, 14. Onwrión *explicare,* Kent. Gl. 1152. IV. *to shew, display* so as to avoid concealment:—Ðā seó fǣmne onwrāh ryhtgerȳno, Exon. Th. 12, 34; Cri. 195. Onwreóh (-wrīh, Ps. Surt.) Gode ðīne wegas, Ps. Th. 36, 5. Gif his sāule gyltas ōðerum monnum dīgle beóþ and him sylfum cūðe, mid his andetnesse onwreó ða his abbode, R. Ben. 72, 5. V. *to display what is bad, to expose:*—God hine (*the sorcerer*) onwrȳhþ gyt, ðeáh ðe wit hine ne geopenian, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Seó hālige ǣ forbeódeþ ða sceondlīcnysse onwreón mǣgsibba . . . Ne onwreóh ðū sceondlīcnysse ðīnes fæder . . . se ðe gedyrstigaþ onwreón ða sceondlīcnysse his steópmēder . . . se onwrīhþ his fæder sceondlīcnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6–16. Womdǣda onwreón, Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. VI. of the operations of the Deity, *to reveal:*—Dryhten ðū ðe ðās þing onwrige lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 25. Hit ðē ne onwreáh flǣsc ne blōd, ac mīn Fæder, 16, 17: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 24. Āne bōc on his wītegunge, ðe him God sylf onwreáh, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 44. Ðeáh ðe him God onwrīge wīsdōmes gǣst, Exon. Th. 273, 14; Jul. 516. Ðam ðe se sunu wyle ðone Fæder onwreón, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Drihten hire forþfōre wæs geeáþmōdad tō onwreónne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Sum gesihþ ðe God ðysan menn onwreogan hæfþ, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 747. [*O. H. Ger.* int-rīhan *revelare.*]

on-wrigenness, e; *f. An uncovering, discovery:*—Onwrigenys *apocalypsis,* Hpt. Gl. 435, 43. I. *a removal of that which obscures* or *conceals:*—Leóht tō onwrigennysse þeóda *lumen ad revelationem gentium;* a light to lighten the Gentiles, Homl. Th. i. 136, 22. II. *an explanation, exposition* (v. on-wreón, **III**):—Circlīcere anwrigenisse *ecclesiasticae traditionis, expositionis,* Hpt. Gl. 410, 36. Hæbben ða ungelǣredan inlendisce ðæs hālgan regules cȳðde þurh āgenes gereordes anwrigennesse *by means of an explanation* (*translation*) *in their own tongue,* Lchdm. iii. 442, 9. III. *an exposure* of a person's real character (v. on-wreón, **V**):—Nū neálǣceþ ǣgðer ge ðīn onwrigennes ge uncer gecȳdnes *the vanity of your pretensions will be exposed, and the reality of our claims will be made manifest,* Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. IV. *a revelation, manifestation made to the eye* or *to the ear by divine power* (v. on-wreón, **VI**):—Heó sægde ðæt heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse (MS. T. onwrignesse) ðæt hire forþfōre wǣre swīðe neáh. Sǣde heó him ðæt seó onwrihgnes dyslīc wǣre. Cwæþ ðæt heó gesāwe micelne þreát, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 35–38. Se Hǣlend geswutelode him ða tōweardan onwrigenysse (*a revelation of the future*), be ðære hē āwrāt ða bōc ðe is gehāten Apocalipsis, Homl. Th. i. 60, 1. Helena hī (*the cross*) āfunde þurh Cristes onwrigennesse *through a revelation made by Christ,* H. R. 99, 8. Him ða upplīcan onwrigenesse widstōdon *superna illi oracula restiterunt,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21.

on-wrigness, -wrihness, e; *f. Revelation:*—Of onwrihnesse geendad *revelatione saturatus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 6. v. on-wrigenness, **IV.**

on-wrīðan *to unwrap, to release from a covering:*—Seó hēt heáfod onwrīðan *she bade take the head* (*of Holofernes*) *from the bag in which it had been put,* Judth. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173.

on-wrīðung, e; *f. A band:*—Onwrīðung (-wrītung, Wrt.) *ligamentum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 76.

on-wrīting, e; *f. An inscription;* inscriptio Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 24.

on-wunian *to dwell, inhabit:*—Ic onwunige (*inhabitabo*) on ðīnum geteldе, Ps. Lamb. 60, 5. Ðæt ic onwunige (*inhabitem*) on hūse Drihtnes

Ps. Spl. 26, 7. Ðū onwunast (*habitabis*) on heom, 5, 13. Hī onwuniaþ *inhabitabunt*, 55, 6. Hig onwuniaþ on worlde *inhabitabunt in saeculum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 29. Onwuna on gelaðunge *inhabita terram*, 36, 3.

on-wununge, e; *f.* I. *a habitation, dwelling*:—Gewurðe him wēste eall his onwununge *fiat habitatio ejus deserta*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Gewȳt fram mē, and far ūt of mȳnre onwununge, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 11. Ðonne forlǣt se hālga gāst ða onwununge, and ðǣr sōna wyrþ deófol inne, Wulfst. 280, 9. II. *persistence, perseverance*:—Mid singalre ānrǣdnesse ł onwununge *assidua* (*perpetua*) *instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 66.

on-wyllan, -ȳwan. v. on-willan, -īwan.

on-ȳðan *to pour in*:—Tunge witan swylce lagoflōd onȳðaþ *lingua sapientis quasi diluvium inabundabit*, Scint. 65.

oo-. v. ō-.

open; *adj. Open.* I. *not shut*, (a) *allowing ingress* or *egress*:—Heofen biþ open on sumum ende ... and mycel mægen forþ cymeþ þurh ðone openan dǣl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 1. Open scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Open wæs ðæt eorþærn (*the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19. Ðīn carcern open wē gemētton, Blickl. Homl. 239, 27. Gē geseóþ opene heofenas (*caelum apertum*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (b) of a door:—Ðonne andydan hié ða duru ðe on ða healfe open wæs (*the door that opened on that side*) ... and miđ ðæm ðe hié ðara dura hwelce opene gesāwon, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14–16. Biþ oft open eádgum tōgeánes onhliden heofonrīces duru, Exon. Th. 198, 16; Ph. 11. Hié gemētton ðæs carcernes duru opene, Blickl. Homl. 239, 24. (c) of the eyes:—Mid openum eágum gesión, Met. 20, 257. (d) of wounds, *not closed up*:—Ða openan dolg, Exon. Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108: Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47. II. *not covered, not protected*:—Seó cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 30. Open burh *urbs patens*, Kent. Gl. 975. III. *declared, public*:—Ða bēc (*of the Old Testament*) synd gehātene seó ealde gecȳðnyss and seó ealde ǽ, ðæt is, open lagu ðe God gesette Israhēla folce, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 19. IV. *not secret, not concealed, discovered, brought to light* (in reference to things where concealment is desired):—Hwanon ys ðis word open geworden (*palam factum*), Ex. 2, 14. Ne dēþ nān man nān þing on dīglum ac sēcþ ðæt hit open sȳ (*in palam esse*), Jn. Skt. 7, 4. Ðæt mōte beón open and onwrigen hwæt hē sȳ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4. Se ðe mānāþ swerige and hit him on open wurðe *he that commits perjury, and the crime is clearly proved against him*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Gif open morþ weorðe āgife man māgum ðone banan *if in a case of murder the murderer be discovered, let him be given up to the kinsmen of the murdered man*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æt openre þȳfþe *in case of discovered theft*, 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Opene weorðaþ monna dǣde *the deeds of men shall be brought to light* (*at the last day*), Exon. Th. 64, 32; Cri. 1046. V. *without attempt at concealment*:—Antonius him (*Octavianus*) onbeád gewin and openne feóndscipe, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 1. Blisse on openum, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. On ða openan tīd *the last day when nothing is concealed*, Exon. Th. 96, 9; Cri. 1571. VI. *manifest, clear, plain, evident*:—Ða cwæþ hē: 'Genōg sweotol ðæt is ðætte for ðȳ sint gōde men gōde ðe hī gōd gemētaþ.' Ða cwæþ ic: 'Genōg open hit is' *certum est, adeptione boni, bonos fieri. Certum*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 29. Se ðe unwīslīce leofaþ biþ open sott, ðeáh him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. Is seó wyrd miđ eów open orgete, Andr. Kmbl. 1517; An. 760. Ða āgann Landfranc atȳwian mid openum gesceáde (*with manifest reason*), ðæt hē mid rihte crafede dās ða hē crafede, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. [*O. Sax.* opan: *O. Frs.* epen: *Icel.* opinn: *O. H. Ger.* offan.]

open-ears, -ærs, es; *m. A medlar;* mespila, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 50. (v. *Halliw. Dict.* openers.)

openere, es; *m. One who opens*:—Aprilis quasi aperilis ... swylce hē sȳ openere. On his tīman beóþ geopenade trȳw tō blōwanne, Anglia viii. 326, 5.

openian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans.* (a) *to open, to become open*:—Openaþ *patebit*, Kent. Gl. 401. Byrgenu openodon, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 5. Openige nū ðīn fæðm, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Byrgen opnigende (*patens*) is race heora, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Openiendum heofonum *caelis patentibus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37. Opniendum, Hpt. Gl. 514, 55. (b) *to become manifest*:—Ðæs līf mid heálīcum tācnum heofonlīcra wundra openode *cujus vita sublimis crebris miraculorum patebat indiciis*, 4, 30; S. 608, 26. II. *trans.* (a) *to open, unclose*:—Openast (*aperis*) ðū hand ðīne, Ps. Spl. 144, 17. Seáþ hē openode *lacum aperuit*, 7, 16. Opnyaþ mē gatu rihtwīsnysse, 117, 19. (b) *to disclose, manifest*:—Gefeohtu gesihþ blisse hit openaþ *if he sees fights, it is a sure sign of joy*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. Hē cȳðde and openade ðæt hē Cristen wǣre *se Christianum esse prodiderat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Ðæt hē nǽnigum mā openade ne cȳðde (*patefaceret*), 5, 9; S. 623, 15. Hord openian *to discover the treasure*, Beo. Th. 6105; B. 3056. Openiende *propalat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 17. [*O. Sax.* oponōn: *O. H. Ger.* offanōn: *O. Frs.* epenia: *Icel.* opna.] v. ge-openian.

open-līc; *adj. Open, public*:—Openlīc *publicum*, Germ. 398, 45. Openlecre *puplica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 55. Openlecum (opauletet, Wrt. ii. 3, 61) *a puplicis*, Wülck. Gl. 343, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* offan-līh *publicus*.]

open-līce; *adv. Openly.* I. *publicly, in a way by which not a few only are affected*:—Eft cymþ God swīðe openlīce (*in a way to be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 49, 3. Hié openlīce ðæt gesętton (*they publicly decreed*) ðæt hē swungen wǣre ōþ ðæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǽrest ðe ðes eádiga wer openlīce beforan ōðrum mannum geworhte, 219, 3: Homl. Th. i. 58, 15. Hē funde āne tabulan eall āwritene and hī openlīce rǽdde (*read it out to the bystanders*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 767. II. *without concealment, without reserve, freely*:—Hē spræc openlīce (*palam*), Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Nān man spæc openlīce be him for ðæra ludēa ege, Jn. Skt. 7, 13. Ðā fōr hē næs nā openlīce ac dȳgollīce, 7, 10. Monige scylda openlīce wietena (*aperte cognita*), Past. 21, 2; Swt. 152, 1. Ða dīglan gyltas man sceal dīgelīce bētan, and ða openan openlīce, Homl. Th. i. 498, 10. III. *plainly, evidently, clearly, manifestly*:—Swelce hē open, līce cuǽde *si aperte dicat*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 11: Blickl. Homl. 81; 19. Būton ic openlīce gecȳþe ðæt ic God sylfa sȳ *unless I make it evidently appear that I am God himself*, 181, 36. Se wæs openlīce ūþwita, Bt. 19: Fox 70, 8: Met. 13, 72. Hū ne is ðē genōg openlīce geeówad, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19: 32, 2; Fox 116, 33. Ic ongite openlīce ... Ic wolde ðeáh hit fullīcor and openlīcor of ðē ongitan *video ... sed ex te cognoscere malim apertius*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 2–9: 39, 2-Fox 212, 11. Openlīce *manifeste*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 59. Sume sindon openlīce forgitene *some plainly are forgotten*, Met. 10, 60. IV. *without obstruction, at large*:—Wolde openlīcor (*latius*) ætȳwan seó godcunde ārfæstnyss on hū myclum wuldre Cūþbyrht æfter his deáþe lifede, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 24. Ic wēne ðæt ðū nyte hwæt ðis gemāne, būton wē of ōðrum bōcum ðis openlīcor secgan (*give a fuller account*), Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Ðās þing wē willaþ openlīcor gecȳðan ðonne ðæt lȳden dō, Anglia viii. 298, 25: Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 35. [*O. Sax.* opanlīko: *O. H. Ger.* offanlīhho *palam, publice, evidenter*.]

openness, e; *f. Openness, publicity*:—Gend openysse *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* offannussi *apocalypsis*.]

openung, e; *f. Manifestation, revelation*:—Seó openung ðæs dæges (*the day of judgment*) is swīðe egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Blickl. Homl. 91, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* offenunga *manifestatio, declaratio*.]

ōr. I. *beginning, origin*:—Ōr ł fruma *initium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. Dæges ōr onwōc geleáfan *the day-spring of belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 130; Ap. 65. Næs him fruma ǽfre ōr geworden, Cd. Th. 1, 11; Gen. 6. Ðǣr wæs yfles ōr, Andr. Kmbl. 2763; An. 1384. On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. Ōr and ende, Exon. Th. 492, 6; Rä. 81, 10. Cwealmes on ōre *at the beginning of the destruction*, Cd. Th. 153, 32; Gen. 2547. Gif ðū his ne meaht ōr āreccan *if you cannot tell even the beginning of your dream*, 224, 9; Dan. 133. Secgan ōr and ende *to tell from first to last*, Andr. Kmbl. 1297; An. 649. Ic ðē yfla gehwylces ōr gecȳðe ōþ ende forþ, Exon. Th. 263, 21; Jul. 353. Suē hē wundra gihuaes ōr āstelidæ (cf. ord onstealde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21) *quomodo ille omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Txts. 149, 4. Orleges ōr onstellan, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407: Exon. Th. 386, 10; Rä. 4, 59. Ne can ic Abeles ōr ne fōre hleómǽges sīð *I know not Abel's life from its beginning or its later course*, Cd. Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. II. *front, van*:—Wæs on ōre heard handplega, 198, 22; Exod. 326: Beo. Th. 2087; B. 1041. Heriges on ōre, Andr. Kmbl. 2213; An. 1108. Cf. ord.

or. This form occurs in A. Sax. only as a prefix, but in Goth. *us*, in Icel. *or, ur*, in O. H. Ger. *ur* it is found also as a preposition. It has the meaning *without*, e. g. or-mōd; also that of *original, early*, e. g. or-eald.

ōra, an; *m. A border, edge, margin, bank* (mostly in place names, *-or* in Windsor, Bognor. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv: Leo, A. S. Names, p. 92):—In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, Chr. 495; Erl. 14, 10: 514; Erl. 14, 21. Æt Cerdices ōran, Erl. 2, 3. Ðonan on ðone ōran foran wiđ-eástan Ecgulfes setl west be ðam ōran eft tōweard setle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 2–3. Siððan ðū gehȳrde on hliþes ōran galan geác on bearwe, Exon. Th. 473, 28; Bo. 21. On ōra[n] his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. 132, 3.

ōra, an; *m. Ore, metal in an unreduced state*:—Ælces kynnes wecg vel ōra *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Seolfor ðe byþ seofon sīðon āmered syððan se ōra ādolfen byþ, Ps. Th. 11, 7. Gedolfene ōran *effossa rudera*, Germ. 396, 190. Hit is eác berende on wecga ōrum āres and īsernes leádes and seolfres *quae etiam venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seó eorþe is cennende wecga ōran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. Goldōrum ł-wecgum *auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. [Cf. golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling breas: al is icleopet or, A. R. 284, note b.] v. ōre.

ōra, an; *m. A species of money introduced by the Danes* (cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark):—Þolie twelf ōrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16. Bēte man ðæt æt deádum menn mid .vi. healfmarce, and æt cwicon mid .xii. ōran, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 11. Ita quod xv. (xvi?) ore libram faciant, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 9. In the Law of the Northumbrian Priests, Th. ii. 290 sqq., this money is often mentioned. Ōro *mnas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 13: Rush. 19, 16.

oraþ. v. oroþ.

or-blêde; *adj. Bloodless*:—Orblēde *exsangues*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 39.

orc, es; *m. A cup, can, tankard, flagon*:—Orc *orca* (cf. orca *a tankard*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 16: *a cane*, 771, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 4. Blōt-(blōd-)orc *uas in quo sacrificabant res impias*, Germ. 307, 514. Orce *calice*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 39. Bollan steâpe, swylce eác orcas, Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 6087; B. 3047. Hē geseah orcas standan, fyrnmanna fatu, 5514; B. 2760. Orcas *crateras*, Ex. 24, 6. [*Goth.* aurkeis *a cup*: *O. Sax.* ork.]

orc, es; *m. The infernal regions* (orcus):—Orc *orcus*, Ep. Gl. 16 f, 36: Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 61. Orcþyrs oðde heldeófol *Orcus* (*the god of the infernal regions*), 63, 49.

or-ceâpe, -ceápes, -ceápunga, -ceápungum; *adv. Without payment, without cause, for nothing, gratis, gratuitously*:—Ne þurfon gē wēnan dæt gē dæt orceápe sellon, dæt gē under Drihtnes borh syllaþ, þēh gē sōna dære mēde ne ne onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 41, 12. Orceápes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 42. Beó hē frióh orceápunga, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Hī onwunnon mē orceápunga (*gratis*), Ps. Spl. M. 119, 6. Orceápungum, Ps. Lamb. 108, 3.

orc-eard, -geard. v. ort-geard.

or-ceás; *adj. Free from complaint, not chargeable (with a fault)*:—Orceás *inmunis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 50; *inmunes*, 111, 14. Orcæsne *immunem, immaculatum, castum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 72. Orceáse ł unwemme *immunes, incontaminati, inviolatas*, 447, 43. v. ceás, ceást, *and next word.*

or-ceásness, e; *f. Immunity, freedom from fault*:—Orceásnes *immunitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 59: 77, 34. Seó orceásnys, Hpt. Gl. 433, 57. Orceásnysse ł uniwemnysse *immunitatis*, 434, 27. Orceásnysse *immunitatem, castitatem*, 461, 41.

orcen (?) *a sea-monster*:—Đanon untydras ealle onwōcon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas [orcenas (?). *Grein reads* orc-nēas, *with which compare* orc-þyrs *under* orc] swylce gigantas, Beo. Th. 225; B. 112. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* orkn (örkn) *a kind of seal.*]

or-cnâwe, -cnáwe; *adj. Recognisable, evident*:—Đær orcnâwe (wearþ) þurh teóncwide tweógende mōd, Andr. Kmbl. 1540; An. 771. Đā wæs orcnáwe (on-, Kmbl.) idese sīdfæt, Elen. Kmbl. 457; El. 229. v. ge-, on-cnáwe.

orc-þyrs. v. orc.

ord, es; *m.* I. *a point*, (a) of a weapon:—Ælces wǽpnes ord *mucro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Se ord (dæs speres), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rä. 61, 12. Wordes ord breóstbord þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5576; B. 2791. Ne ofstong hē hiene mid đỹ speres orde. Dæt is đonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge... suā suā Assael wæs deád būtan orde *non cum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit... quasi sine ferro moriuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10–23. Mid gāres orde, Cd. Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Hē sette his swurdes ord tōgeánes his innoþe, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 14. Dæt gebearh feore wið ord and wið ecge (cf. *Icel.* með oddi ok eggju) *it protected life from thrust and cut*, Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. (b) putting a part for the whole, *a spear, pointed weapon*:—Mē sceal wǽpen niman, ord and īren (*spear and sword*), Byrht. Th. 139, 12; By. 253. Hwā đær mid orde mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan, wīgan mid wǽpnum, 135, 31; By. 124. Hit is mycel nēdþearf dæt hié man forspille, and mid īrenum þislum and ordum hié man sleá, Blickl. Homl. 189, 30. Hildesercum, bordum and ordum, Elen. Kmbl. 469; El. 235. (c) of other point-shaped, conical things:—Ord *apicem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 64. Đa hwīle đe se mōna đære sceade ord (*the shadow of the earth*) ofer yrnþ, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. Hafaþ tungena gehwylc xx orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 461–464; Sal. 231–232. (d) of persons, (1) *one who is at the topmost point, a head, chief, prince*:—Æþelinga ord *Christ*, Exon. Th. 32, 19; Cri. 515: 46, 22; Cri. 741: 53, 5; Cri. 846: Elen. Kmbl. 785; El. 393. Burgwarena ord, 462, 22; Hö. 56. (2) of position, *head, front*:—Se đe on orde geóng *he who went at the head of the band*, Beo. Th. 6242; B. 3125. II. *line of battle, forefront*:—Se ord on here *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Hī Pantan streám bestōdon, Eást-Seaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 52; By. 69. Elamitarna ordes wīsa, Cd. Th. 121, 3; Gen. 2004. On orde stōd Eádweard *Edward stood in the forefront of the battle*, Byrht. Th. 139, 52; By. 273. III. *the beginning, origin, source* (applied to persons and things):—Se đe (*the devil*) is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelnysse, Homl. Th. i. 4, 29. Se leahter (*pride*) is ord and ende ælces yfeles, ii. 220, 34. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Dæges ord *day-break*, 174, 10; Gen. 2876. Sume ūre þēningbec onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini; nis đeáh đær forđỹ dæs geáres ord, Homl. Th. i. 98, 27. From orde ōþ ende forþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1176; El. 590. Hē folc-mǽgþa fruman āweahte, æþelinga ord, đā hē Adam sceóp, 77, 20; Gen. 1278. Sōna ongeat cyning ord and ende dæs đe him ỹwed wæs, 225, 30; Dan. 162. Ord onstellan *to make a beginning, be the source of*, 272, 4; Sat. 114: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Đæt đīn spræc hæbbe ǣgđer ge ord ge ende, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 13. [*Laym., A. R., O. and N.* ord: *Orm.* ord and ende; *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* ord: *O. H. Ger.* ort *angulus, aculeus, acies, initium*: *Icel.* oddr *the point of a weapon, head of a troop, leader.*]

or-dǽle; *adj. Not having* or *taking part* in a thing, *not participating*:—Ordǽle *expers*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 48: 90, 67. Ordǽla *expers*, i. *ignarus, alienus, sine parte, imperitus, inscius, privatus*, Wülck. Gl. 232, 23.

or-dâl, -dēl; *generally neuter, but an apparently fem. acc. pl.* ordēla *occurs*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* which has fem. and neut. forms.) In the sense of *judicial decision, judgment* the word is used by *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* (v. Richthofen, the Heliand and Graff), but in *A. Sax.* it is found only in the special sense, which belongs also to the *O. Frs.*, of a decision which follows an appeal to the Deity. The ordeal was thus connected with religion, and attended by religious ceremonies. In L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 26, it is said with respect to the person who is to undergo the ordeal 'fēde hine sylfne mid hlāfe and mid wætere and sealte and wyrtum ǽr hē tō gān scyle, and gestande him mæssan dæra þreora daga (*the three days preceding the ordeal*) ǽlcne, and geoffrige tō, and gā tō hūsle đỹ dæge đe hē tō đam ordāle gān scyle, and swerige đonne đane āþ, dæt hē sỹ unscyldig đære tihtlan ǽr hē tō đam ordāle gā.' Before taking the Eucharist and going to the ordeal a solemn form of adjuration was addressed to the person concerned, that unless he was conscious of innocence he should desist. v. Rtl. 114, 13–23. The further proceedings in connection with the ordeal by hot water or by hot iron are detailed in L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 8. After the fire to be used in heating was carried into the church, none were to enter but the priest and the accused. When the iron was hot or the water boiled, two men for the accused, two for the accuser, were admitted, to see that the proceedings were fairly conducted. When hot water was employed, if it were a case of *ânfeald tihtle*, the hand was plunged in up to the wrist, if of threefold, up to the elbow. When the hot iron was used, a weight of one pound or of three pounds, according to the case, had to be carried nine feet. The hand was then sealed up, and its condition, when unwrapped at the end of three days, determined the guilt or innocence of the accused. See also L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 2–10. Further reference to the difference in degree is made in Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13: L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 18. Among those who were to be subjected to this form of trial are mentioned convicted perjurors, who after conviction are not 'āþwyrđe ac ordāles wyrđe,' L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18–21: the man who was charged with plotting against his lord, or with being guilty of 'cyricbryce,' or with practising witchcraft and similar illicit arts underwent the threefold ordeal, L. Ath. i. 4–6; Th. i. 202, 1–17; and the same trial was appointed in the case of incendiaries, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11–19, and of coiners, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–25: L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–16. The ordeal is also mentioned as being the only method of meeting an accusation in a case between English and Welsh, 'ne stent nān ōđer lād æt tihtlan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan,' L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1–2. The ordeal must take place in a king's burgh, 'Ælc ordāl beó on đæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4, and upon fastdays and festivals could not be used, 'ordēl and āþas syndan tōcwedene freólsdagum and rihtfæstendagum,' L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24–27: vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24–27: L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 27. Wē forbeódaþ ordāl and āþas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum and lenctendagum and rihtfæstendagum and fram *aduentum domini* ōþ *octabas epiphanie* and fram *septuagesima* ōþ fiftēne niht ofer eástran, Wulfst. 117, 14. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz., Grmm. R. A. pp. 863 sqq., 908 sqq., and cf. cor-snǽd. As an instance of the occurrence of the word elsewhere than in the Laws, see Chart. Th. 432, where the phrase *āþ and ordēl* occurs several times. [*O. Frs.* or-, ur-dēl: *O. Sax.* ur-deili: *O. H. Ger.* ur-teil, -teila, -teili *judicium, sententia.*] v. īsen-, wæter-ordāl.

ordâl-īsen, es; *n. The iron used in the ordeal*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14.

ord-bana, an; *m. One who slays with* (*the point of*) *a weapon* (ord, cf. ecg-bana), *a murderer*:—Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 67, 7; Gen. 1097.

ord-ceard. v. ort-geard.

ord-fruma, an; *m.* I. of things, *source, origin*:—Ordfruma *origo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ōs byþ ordfruma ælcere spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5; Rūn. 4. II. of persons, (1) *author, source*, (a) applied to the Deity:—Crist, ordfruma ælcere gife, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 7. Ordfruma ealre clǽnnesse, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Drihten is ordfruma (*auctor*) ealra eádignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 16. God, līfes ordfruma, Exon. Th. 14, 30; Cri. 227. Ordfruma ealra gescafta, Cd. Th. 292, 17; Sat. 442. (b) applied to others:—Se wæs ordfruma (*auctor*) dæs gefeohtes, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 32. Danaus đæs yfeles ordfruma *scelerum fabricator Danaus*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 16: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 14: 29; Thw. 17, 4. (2) *chief, head, prince*:—Wæs mīn fæder æþele ordfruma, Beo. Th. 531; B. 263. Daniel wæs ordfruma earmre lāfe, Cd. Th. 225, 10; Dan. 152. Đonne beóþ đa synfullan genyđerade mid heora ordfruman, swā hē genyđerad wearþ, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1. [*O. Sax.* ord-frumo: *O. H. Ger.* ort-frumo *auctor.*]

ord-stapu; *gen.* -stæpe; *f. A step of a pointed instrument, the prick* or *wound made by a sharp point*:—Oft mec īsern scōd sāre on sīdan; ic nǽfre meldade monna ǽngum, gif mē ordstæpe egle wǽron, Exon. Th. 485, 19; Rä. 71, 16.

ord-wîga, an; *m. A warrior who fights with a pointed weapon* (? cf. gâr-wîga), or *one who fights in the van* (? v. ord, II):—Ordwýga! ne lǽt ðîn ellen gedreósan tô dæge, Wald. 9; Vald. I, 6.

ôre, an; *f. A mine, place in which ore is dug*:—Îsern ôre *ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum foditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 11. v. ôra *ore.*

or-eald; *adj. Of great age*:—Caron wæs swîðe oreald, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-alt *valde senex, grandaevus, veteranus, decrepitus.*]

or-eldo. v. or-ildu.

orel, es; *n.*: orl, es; *m. A garment, veil, mantle*:—Orel, ryft *cycla*[*s*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 38. Orelu *oraria*, 65, 5. Winpel *vel* orl *ricinum;* orl *orarium* vel *ciclas*, i. 17, 1–3: *stola* vel *ricinum*, 40, 34. Orlas *ciclas* vel *oraria*, 59, 40. Hê geglængde mê mid orle (*the monastic veil?*), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 36. Wimplum ł orlum *cycladibus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 47: *velaminibus*, 526, 54. [*Goth.* aurali *a napkin: O. H. Ger.* oral *strophium, peplum, flammeolum.* From *Lat. orale.*]

orenum, Nar. 24, 2. v. or-wêne.

oreþ, oreþian. v. oroþ, orþian.

oret, es; *n.* (?) *Struggle, labour*:—Ðonne ðû ðînes gewinnes wæstme byrgest etest oretes *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. v. following words.

oreta. v. oretta.

oret-mæcg, es; *m. A combatant, warrior, champion*:—Hî (*the Jews*) slôgon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas (*the army of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 232. Oretmecgas (*Beowulf and his band*), Beo. Th. 669; B. 332; 732; B. 363: (*Hrothgar's men*), 967; B. 481. Orettmæcgas (*the disciples*), Andr. Kmbl. 1328; An. 664. Weóld Walum and Scottum and Bryttum eác byre Æðelrêdes, Englum and Sexum, oretmæcgum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 30. v. next word.

oret-mæcga, an; *m. A combatant, athlete*:—Oretmæcga *agonista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 2. Oretmæcgan *anthletae*, 3, 3.

oret-stôw, e; *f. A place where a struggle is carried on, a place for wrestling*:—Oretstôwe ł winstôwe ł plegstôwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 39. Oredstôwe *in scammate*, 478, 48.

oretta, an; *m. One who strives, a combatant, warrior, champion*:—Wearp ðâ wunden mǽl yrre oretta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3068; B. 1532: 5070; B. 2538. David, eádig oretta, Andr. Kmbl. 1757; An. 881. Beorn beaduwe heard... ânræd oretta... Cristes cempa (*St. Andrew*), 1965; An. 985. Þegnas lǽrde eádig oreta (*St. Andrew*), eorlas trymede, 925; An. 463. Eádig oretta andwîges heard (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 112, 21; Gû. 147. Swâ sceal oretta compian, 122, 33; Gû. 315. Godes orettan swencan, 136, 15; Gû. 541.

orettan. v. on-orettan.

orf, es; *n. Cattle, live stock*:—Ælce geáre byþ orf âcenned, and mennisce menn tô mannum âcennede, ða ðe God gewyrcþ swâ swâ he geworhte ða ǽrran, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 20. Cuce orf, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 25. Swâ mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren, swâ nân man ǽr ne gemunde, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 7. Hê nam him on orfe and on mannum and on æhtum swâ him gewearþ, 1052; Erl. 183, 22. Hê hæfde on orfe micele æhte *fuerunt ei oves et boves*, Gen. 12, 16. Ælces cynnes orf *animantia diversi generis*, Ex. 12, 38. Habbaþ ðæt orf eów gemæne *omnia animantia diripiens vobis*, Jos. 8, 2. Hî nâmon eall ðet orf ðe hî mihton tô cuman, ðæt wæs fela þûsend, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 5. Drîfaþ hider eówre orf *adducite pecora vestra*, Gen. 47, 16.

orf-cỹnn, es; *n. Cattle*:—Næs orfcynnes nân mâre bûton vii. hrûðeru, Chart. Th. 429, 5. Of eallum orfcinne *de jumentis in genere suo*, Gen. 6, 20.

orf-cwealm, es; *m. Pestilence among cattle, murrain*:—On ðisum geáre wæs swâ mycel orfcwealm swâ man ne gemunde fela wintrum ǽr, Chr. 1054; Erl. 188, 5. Ûs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoþu... derede swýðe þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10.

or-feorm; *adj. Unprovided, destitute, worthless*:—Ðæt biþ feóndes bearn, hafaþ grundfûsne gæst Gode orfeormne (of feormne, MS.) wuldor-cyninge (*a godless spirit*), Exon. Th. 316, 16; Môd. 49. Ða (*the heathen gods*) sind geásne gôda gehwylces, idle, orfeorme, unbiþyrfe, 255, 20; Jul. 217. Hwider hweorfaþ wê hlâfordleáse, gôde orfeorme, synnum wunde (cf. gif wê gewîtaþ fram ðê, ðonne beó wê fremde from eallum ðǽm gôdum ðe ðû ûs gegearwodest, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31–33), Andr. Kmbl. 812; An. 406. Gâstæs gôde orfeorme, wuldre bescyrede, 3233; An. 1619: Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.

or-feormness, e; *f. Want of cleanliness* (v. feormian *to cleanse*), *squalor*:—Orfeormnisse *squalores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 8. v. or-firme.

orf-gebitt, es; *n. Grazing;* herbitum, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 24.

or-firme; *adj. Uncleanly, squalid*:—Hî wǽron fûlice and orfyrme on heora beardum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 22. v. or-feormness *and next word.*

or-firm[u]; *f. Squalor*:—Orfiermae, orfermae *squalores*, Txts. 96, 933. v. preceding word.

or-gâlscipe (?), es; *m. Wantonness*:—Orgâlscype (on gâlscype (?), orgelscipe (?)), wrênscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 74.

organ, es; *m. A song*:—Se organ *the Pater Noster* (cf. v. 47, where it is called *cantic*), Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. Gif hê ðæs organes ôwiht cûðe, 65; Sal. 33. Organa swêg ðe from englum biþ sungen, L. E. I. pref.; Th. ii. 400, 11. v. organian.

organe (organa (?); cf. *O. H. Ger.* organa; *f.*), an; *f.*: organon; *pl.* organa; *n. A musical instrument*:—Organon, Exon. Th. 207, 4; Ph. 136. Ða organa wǽron getogene, and ða bîman geblâwene, Th. Ap. 25, 15. Organan *organo*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. On salig wê ûre organan up âhengan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. (Spl. T., Surt.), 136, 2. Iubal wæs fæder herpera and ðæra ðe organan macodun *Iuba, fuit pater canentium cithara et organo*, Gen. 4, 21. [*Icel.* organ; *n.*]

organe, an; *f. Marjoram;* origanum vulgare:—Organe. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *origanum* and ôðrum naman ðam gelîce organan nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 9–11: 282, 23.

organian, orgnian *to sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument*:—Ic orgnige (organige, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 62.

orgel *pride*:—Hwǽr is heora prass and orgol bûton on moldan beþeaht and on wîtum gecyrred? Wulfst. 148, 32. [Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 17. *The form* orguil *occurs*, p. 63. Heó leapeð into horel (orhel, MS. T.: orȝel, MS. C.), A. R. 224, 2. Cf. *French* orgeuil (*to which Brachet assigns a German origin*): *Ital.* orgoglio.] v. orgel-lîc.

orgel-dreám, es; *m. The sound of a musical instrument*:—Orgeldreáme *organo*, Blickl. Gl.

orgele (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* orgela: *Ger.* orgel; *f.*: orgles, Alis. 191) *an organ, a musical instrument.* v. preceding word.

orgel-lîc; *adj.* I. *proud, arrogant, disdainful* (v. next word). II. *deserving scorn* or *disdain*:—Hwý sceal ǽnigum menn þyncean tô orgellîc ðæt hê onbûge tô ôðres monnes willan *qua conscientia dedignatur homo alienae voluntati acquiescere?* Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 15.

orgel-lîce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, insolently*:—Hê hine swâ orgellîce up âhôf and bodode ðæs ðæt hê ûþwita wǽre ne cýðde hê hit mid nânum cræftum ac mid leásum and ofermôdlîcum gilpe *hominem, qui non ad verae virtutis usum, sed ad superbam gloriam falsum sibi philosophi nomen induerat*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 29. Ðâ âxode Pilatus hine orgellîce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 29. Orgellîce, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 76. Hê cwæþ orgællîce, 5, 449. Hê forþ stæpþ wel orglîce swylce hwylc cyng of his giftbûre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34.

orgelness, e; *f. Pride, elation*:—Orgelnysse *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 54.

orgel-word, es; *n. An arrogant, insolent speech*:—Ðâ cwæþ se ealdorbiscop mid orgelworde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 21.

or-gete, -gyte, -geate; *adj. To be perceived, manifest*:—Ðæt tâcn nûgyt is orgyte (*pervidetur*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 34. Orgeate, Exon. Th. 76, 12; Cri. 1238: 347, 6; Sch. 8. Tâcen orgeatu, 75, 3; Cri. 1216. Is gesýne sôþ orgete cûð oncnâwen, ðæt ðû cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1052; An. 526. Is seó wyrd mid eów open orgete, 1517; An. 760. Andrea orgete wearþ folces gebǽro, 3137; An. 1571. Ic eów secgan mæg sôþ orgete, 1702; An. 853. Ðû meaht geseón orgete on mînre sîdan swâtge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458.

or-gilde; *adj. Unpaid for*, applied to one for whom the wergild is not paid:—Gif hine (*the man who has broken his pledge, and will not submit to the penalty*) mon ofsleá, licgge hê orgilde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 15. v. ǽ-gilde.

orglîce, or-gyte. v. orgellîce, or-gete.

orgol. v. orgel.

or-hlyte; *adj. Having no share of, not participating in, free from, without*:—Orhlyte oððe bedǽled *expers*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 13, 1: 47; Som. 48, 44. Orhlita *exsors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 48. Wâ ðære sâwle ðe orhlyte hyre lîf âdrîhþ ðæra hâligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 25. Orhlyte ýdeles gylpes, ii. 286, 28. Ne bist ðû orhlyte eallunge ðæra wîtena *you shall not altogether escape those torments*, 310, 27. Ðæt gê eallunge ðæs andgites orhlyte ne sýn, 188, 28. Eádiges orhlytte, Andr. Kmbl. 1359; An. 680. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-hlozi, -hlozzo *exsors.*] Cf. wan-hlyte.

orige (?) *in the following passage*:—Se ðe þeóf gefêhþ hê âh .x. sciłł.... Gif hê ðonne ôþierne and orige (orrige, MS. H.) weorðe ðonne biþ hê wîtes scyldig *he who catches a thief shall have ten shillings... If he* (*the thief*) *run away, and gets clear off* (?), *then shall he* (*the captor.* For the responsibility of one who lets a thief escape, see L. In. §§ 36, 72) *be liable to fine*, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7.

or-ildu (o); *f. Extreme old age*:—Hine (*death*) geletta ðæt hê ðý lator cymþ, ge furþum ôþ oreldo hî hine hwîlum lettaþ (*put off death until extreme old age*), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Â ic wundor ðîn weorðlîc sægde and ic ðæt wið oryldu âwa fremme *usque nunc pronuntiabo mirabilia tua, et usque in senectam et senium*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. v. or-eald.

orl. v. orel.

or-læg, -leg, es; *n.* (?) *Fate*:—Nô ic (*Daniel*) wið feohsceattum ofer folc here Drihtnes dômas, ac ðê (*Belshazzar*) unceápunga orlæg secge, worda gerýnu *I will tell thee thy fate* (*by explaining the writing on the wall*), Cd. Th. 262, 19; Dan. 746. Hê ðonne â tô ealdre orleg dreógeþ *he then for ever and ever undergoes his fate in hell* (cf. *Icel.* drýgja örlög, to 'dree' one's 'weird'), Exon. Th. 446, 29; Dôm. 29. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-lag; *m. fatum: Icel.* ör-lög; *n. pl. fate;* also *war.*] v. or-lege.

orlæg-gîfre; *adj. Eager to cause death* (?):—Ismahel biþ unhýre orlæggîfre wiðerbreca wera cneórissum, Cd. Th. 138, 6; Gen. 2287.

or-leahter = *dis-crimen*:—Orleahter *discrimen*, i. *periculum, damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 82. Orhlættras *discrimina*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 43.

or-leahtre; *adj. Blameless, faultless*:—Đæt wæs ân cyning ǽghwæs orleahtre, Beo. Th. 3776; B. 1886. Ǽghwylc mennisc leahter on đǽm eádigan Sancte Iohanne cennendum gestilled wæs, and hié on eallum heora lífe orleahtre gestôdan, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

orleg-ceáp, es; *m. Battle-bargain, fighting* (?):—Đǽr wæs eádfynde eorle orlegceáp se đe ǽr ne wæs nîđes genihtsum *there might fighting be easily found for the man that before had not had enough of war*, Cd. Th. 120, 13; Gen. 1994.

or-lege, es; *n.* I. *war, strife, hostility*:—Đâ wæs orlege eft onhrêred, nîđ upp ârâs, Andr. Kmbl. 2605; An. 1304. Ic đæs orleges or anstelle (*speaking of the strife of the elements*), Exon. Th. 386, 9; Rä. 4, 59. Se đæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4805; B. 2407. Đonne wê on orlege hafelan weredon, đonne hniton fêþan, 2657; B. 1326. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend tô đam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 94; An. 47: 2411; An. 1207. Hêt wǽpen on đam orlege formeltan, 2293; An. 1148. Hý hine brêgdon, budon orlege, egsan and ondan, Exon. Th. 136, 5; Gû. 536. Đû hafast þurh đîn orlegu ofer witena dôm wîsan gefongen, widsæcest tô swíđe dînum brýdguman *thou hast by thy hostile proceedings acted contrary to the judgement of wise men, dost reject too violently thy suitor*, 248, 17; Jul. 97. II. *a place where hostility is shewn*:—Cwǽdon đæt hê on đam beorge byrnan sceolde . . . gif hê monna dreám of đam orlege eft ne wolde sylfa gesêcan, 114, 3; Gû. 167. Đâ đû heán and earm on đis orlege ǽrest cwôme, 129, 24; Gû. 426. (In both passages the word seems to mean the place which Guthlac had selected for his dwelling, and from which the evil spirits, that before occupied it, wished to drive him.) Hafaþ nû se hâlga helle bireáfod ealles đæs gafoles đe hî geárdagum in đæt orlege swealg, 35, 18; Cri. 560. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlegas (-lages, -lagies) word *battle-cry*: *O. Frs.* or-loch *war*: *O. H. Ger.* or-loge, -liugi *bellum*, Grff. ii. 137: *Icel.* or-lygi *fate, battle*: *Dan.* or-log *warfare at sea*: *Du.* or-log *war*. v. Grmm. D. M. 381, 817.] v. or-læg *and next word.*

or-lege; *adj. Hostile*:—Wêpaþ and heówaþ eall orlegu folc, for đam ûre God eów hæfþ ofercumen . . . orlega þeóda hê âlêde under ûre fêt, Ps. Th. 46, 1–3. Ne onêgdon nâ orlegra nîđ, đeáh đe feónda folc fêran cwôme, Cd. Th. 259, 26; Dan. 697.

orleg-from; *adj. Stout in battle*:—Oft ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum; cyning mec . . . hwílum lǽteþ sceacan orlegfromne, Exon. Th. 401, 21; Rä. 21, 15.

orleg-hwîl, e; *f. Battle-time, time of war*:—Nû is leódum wên orleghwíle, Beo. Th. 5814; B. 2911. Fela ic gûþrǽsa genæs, orleghwîla, 4845; B. 2427. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlag-hwîla *the hour of death.*]

orleg-nîđ, es; *m. Hostility, strife*, Cd. Th. 6, 6; Gen. 84: 56, 20; Gen. 915.

orleg-stund, e; *f. A time of trouble, time when the unfavourable decree of fate is carried out*:—Dreógeþ earfoþu orlegstunde, Salm. Kmbl. 750; Sal. 374.

orleg-weorc, es; *n. War-work, action*:—Se đæt orlegweorc (*the defeat of the people of Sodom*) gecýđde, Cd. Th. 122, 2; Gen. 2020.

or-mǽte; *adj. Immense, excessive*:—Ormǽte *gigas*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 13. Ormǽde, 112, 23. Đǽr læg sum ormǽta stân, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 29. Duru ormǽte, Exon. Th. 19, 32; Cri. 309. Þreát ormǽte, 270, 14; Jul. 465. Þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2333; An. 1168. Hê mid ormǽtre angsumnysse wæs gecwylmed, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Bifigende mid ormǽtre cwacunge, 504, 28. For đære ormǽtan êhtnysse, ii. 542, 20. Hié woldon ormǽte feoh gegaderian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 17. Đâ gesomnode man ormǽte fyrde, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 10. Đa ormǽtan *minacem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 1. Ormǽte buccan *magnicaper*, i. 23, 58. Lecgan him onuppan ormǽte (*ingentia*) weorcstânas, Jos. 10, 27. Ic dreág yfel ormǽtu, Exon. Th. 280, 10; Jul. 627. Þurh đa ormâtan êhtnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 6, 2. [*Orm.* orr-mete.]

or-mǽte; *adv. Excessively, exceedingly, without measure*:—Mê đînes hûses heard ellenwôd æt ormǽte (*or adj.?*), Ps. 68, 9.

[**ormǽt-lîc**; *adj. Excessive*:—Đises geáres wurdon ormǽtlîca wædera, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 14.]

ormǽtness, e; *f. Excess, immensity*:—Hâtheorte lâreówas þurh wôdnysse hâtheortnysse lâre gemet tô ormǽtnysse wælhreównysse gecyrraþ *iracundi doctores per rabiam furoris disciplinae modum ad inmanitatem crudelitatis convertunt*, Scint. 32. Þurh ormǽtnysse đæs godcundlîcan leóhtes, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 15. Micelre ormǽt[nysse] *mirae magnitudinis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 77. Nâht elles gestincan bûton unstenca ormǽtnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

or-met (?) *a very great mass, something immense*:—Ormetum *molibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 75: 114, 20. Cf. ge-met.

or-met[t], -mete; *adj. Excessive, without measure*:—Ymbhogena ormete rên (cf. se rên ungemetlîces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 36. Hê mid ormettum mynum mê gefretewode *he decked me with priceless jewels*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 37.

or-môd; *adj. Without courage, hopeless, despairing*:—Đis folc is geirged and ormôd ongên eów *elanguerunt omnes habitatores terrae*, Jos. 2, 9. Se đe hine forþencþ, se biþ ormôd, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 18. Wæs đâ ormôd eorl, âre ne wende, ne on đam fæstene frôfre gemunde, Met. 1, 78: 5, 30. Mîn sylfes gâst wæs ormôd worden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Đý læs hê ormôd sŷ ealra þinga, Exon. Th. 294, 12; Crä. 14. Ne beó đû tô ormôd đeáh đê sî on unriht gedêmed *be not too much discouraged, though judgement be given wrongfully against thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Đa lytelmôdan đonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo, hié weorđaþ oft ormôde (*in desperationem cadunt*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 8: Homl. Th. i. 536, 6: Nar. 32, 23. Hig ormôde (orwêne, MS. D.) ne gedô, L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-môt *disperatus.*]

or-môdness, e; *f. Desperation, despair*:—Ormôdnes *disperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 72. Mid đý hê ûs geseah on ormôdnesse (*in desperatione*) gesette, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 5. Đâ se earma man đus mid ormôdnesse sprecende wæs *sic loquebatur miser desperans*, 5, 13; S. 633, 21. Tô ormôdnesse *ad desperationem*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 19: 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19. Hæfde hine seó deófollîce strâl mid ormôdnysse gewundodne: wæs se eádiga wer Gûđlâc mid đære ormôdnysse þrî dagas gewundod, đæt hê sylfa nyste hwider hê wolde mid his môde gecyrran, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 13–17. Ic habbe ongiten đîne ormôdnesse . . . đû sǽdest đæt đû wǽre bereáfod ælces gôdes, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 31. Ic eom geunrôtsod fulneáh ôþ ormôdnesse, 41, 2; Fox 246, 14.

orne; *adj. Unhealthy, harmful*:—Mid Godes fultume ne wyrđ him nân orne *with God's help no harm will be done him*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 5. Wiđ ornum ûtgange, 70, 25. v. un-orne.

ornest, es; *n. Trial by battle*:—Gif Englisc man beclypaþ ǽnigne Frænciscne mann tô orneste for þeófte . . . ođđe for ǽnigan þingan đe gebyrige ornest for tô beónne . . . hæbbe hê fulle leáfe swâ tô dônne. And gif se Englisca forsæcþ đæt ornest, W. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 5–9: ii. 2–3; Th. i. 489, 11–25. v. eornost, orrest.

oroþ, orþ, es; *n. Breath, breathing*:—Oroþ ođđe gâst *flamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 11: *flatus, spiritus*, 149, 32: *anhela*, Rtl. 192, 21. Hê oroþ stundum teáh . . . swâ wæs ôþ ǽfen oroþ up hlæden, Exon. Th. 178, 17–30; Gû. 1245–1252. Heora oruþ biþ swylce lîg *ignem et flammam flantes*, Nar. 34, 32: Beo. Th. 5107; B. 2557. Orþ *spiraculum* (cf. lífes orþung *spiraculum vitae*, Gen. 2, 7), Kent. Gl. 757. Orþas ł hfæstes (=orþes ł fnæstes) *spiritus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 24: 454, 66. Oreþe *aura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 56: *flatu*, 38, 9. Wiđ âttorsceaþan (*dragon*) oreþe, Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Eallinga gewǽced and đam orþe belocen, Glostr. Frag. 102, 13. Hê mid langre swôretunge đæt orþ of đam breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 20. Þurh âttres oraþ, Salm. Kmbl. 441; Sal. 221. Đû him on [illegible]dest oruþ and sâwul, Hy. Grn. 9, 55. Oroþo *anhelae*, Rtl. 192, 25.

orped; *adj. Grown up, of full strength, stout, active, bold*:—Lâ orpeda cleric, gif đû wylle witan đa terminos đe wê ymbe sprǽcon, wite hwylc gêr hyt sŷ đæs mônan đæt man hǽt *lunaris*, Anglia viii. 325, 5. Swâ gedafenaþ esnum đam orpedan, đonne hê gôd weorc ongynþ, đæt hê đæt geornlîce beswynce, 324, 17. Orped[n]e, snellne *adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. [Orpud *audax, bellipotens*, Promp. Parv. 371, v. *note for other examples of the word.* Þe guode knizt and orped, þet heþ guod herte and hardi, Ayenb. 183, 6. *Jamieson gives* orpit *proud.*] v. next word.

orpedlîce; *adv. Boldly, in full force*:—Wê willaþ âmearkian đâs epactas and eác đa regulares lunares, đæt hig openlîc[r]e and orpedlîce standun beforan đæs preóstes gesyhþe *that they may stand out clearly and boldly in sight of the priest*, Anglia viii. 301, 31. [Cf. But for þe emperour hadde out of his companye þe orped man (*virum strenuum*) Bonefacius, þe emperour dede noþing orpedliche (*nihil strenue egit*), Trev. v. 231, 13–15. He orpedly strydeȝ, Bremly broþe, Gaw. 2232. Þenne orppedly in to his hous he hyȝed to Sare, Allit. Pms. 56, 623.]

orrest *battle*:—Hê hine on orreste ofercom, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 4. [A Danish form, *Icel.* orrosta *battle. Orm.* he wass Inn orresst ȝæn þe deofell.]

orretscipe, es; *m. Infamy, disgrace*:—Đæs unhlîseádgan orretscipe *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49. Orretscipe *infamis*, 85, 11.

orrettan *to disgrace, put to shame, cover with confusion*:—Orretteþ *turpabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 18: *subfundit*, 78, 19. Onretteþ (or-?) *deturpans*, 26, 56: 82, 56. Cf. georrettan *infamare*, 47, 26: 92, 33. v. ge-orettan.

or-sâwle; *adj. Without soul, lifeless*:—Orsâule *exsangue*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 28. Næs đâ deád đâ gyt, ealles orsâwle, Judth. Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 108. Saga đæt heó lâme bilûce lîc orsâwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 28; Gû. 1167.

or-sceattinga; *adv. Gratuitously, free of charge*:—Hî lâreówas orsceattinga sealdon *magisterium gratuitum praebere curabant*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 27. Cf. or-ceápe, -ceápunga.

or-sorg, -sorh; *adj. with gen.* I. *free from care, without anxiety, secure, prosperous*:—Orsorh *securus*, Kent. Gl. 365: Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 59. Orsorg *lentus*, ii. 96, 62: *consors*, 15, 23: 105, 18. Orsorh wǽpna *securus armorum*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 9. Se tô ânra đara burga (*the cities of refuge*) gefliéhþ đonne mæg hê beón orsorg đæs monnsliehtes *he may be without anxiety as to the manslaughter he has committed*; reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20. Ne þorftest đû đê nânwuht ondrǽdan . . . Đonne đû đonne orsorg wǽre, Bt. 14, 3;

Fox 46, 30. Næs ic nǽfre swā emnes mōdes ðæt ic eallunga wǽre orsorg, ðæt ic swā orsorg wǽre ðæt ic nāne gedrēfednesse næfde, 26, 1; Fox 90, 26. Seó wiðerwearde wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge (*prospera*), 20; Fox 70, 30. Orsorg līf lǽdaþ woruldmen wīse, ðonne hē forsihþ eorþlīcu gōd and ðara yfela orsorh wunaþ, Met. 7, 43. Hē furþon orsorh ne brīcþ his genihtsumnysse *he does not enjoy even his abundance without anxiety*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Uton lǽtan bión ðās sprǽce and bión unc ðæs orsorge *secure concludere licet*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 18. Tō upāhafen for orsorgum woruldgesǽlþum (cf. on ðīnre orsorgnesse, Fox 14, 35) *too much uplifted on account of untroubled earthly felicity*, Met. 5, 33. II. *secure from danger, safe*:—Orsorg *tuta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 2. Samson eode him swā orsorh of heora gesihþum, Jud. 16, 3. Hē ūs sealde orsorh wuldor (*glory secure from the assaults of men*), Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ða hālgan martyras orsorge becōmon tō wulderbeáge ðæs ēcan līfes, Homl. Th. i. 416, 9. Wit begra ǽr wǽron orsorge *we before were safe from both* (*hunger and thirst*), Cd. Th. 50, 5; Gen. 804. Wē beóþ for eów and eów orsorge gedōþ (cf. wē gedōþ eów sorhleáse *securos vos faciemus*; we will secure you, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14), Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-sorg *securus*.]

orsorg-líc; *adj. with gen. Secure*:—Ðæt līf ðara gesinhīwena mæg bión orsorglīc ǽlcra wīta *conjugalis vita a suppliciis secura est*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 22.

orsorglīce; *adv.* I. *without anxiety*:—Geoffra Gode ðone ðe ðū getuge, ðæt ðū ðȳ orsorglīcor becume tō ðam æðelan wulderbeáge *offer to God him whom thou hast brought up, that with the less anxiety thou mayest come to the noble crown of glory*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 5. II. *carelessly, rashly*:—Ðæt hiera nān ne durre grīpan suā orsorglīce on ðæt rīce, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 5. III. *securely, safely*:—Forðam ðe hit swā earfoðe is ænegum menn tō witanne hwonne hē geclǽnsod sīe, hē mæg ðȳ orsorglīcor (*tutius*) forbūgan ða þegnunga, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 6. Hī woldon ðȳ māran anweald habban, ðæt hȳ mihton ðȳ orsorglīcor ðissa woruldlusta brūcan, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 15. Sió nafu færþ micle fæstlīcor and orsorglīcor ðonne ða felgan, 39, 7; Fox 220, 30.

orsorgness, e; *f.* I. *freedom from care* or *anxiety, tranquillity*:—Caru *cura*, orsorhnys *securitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 60–61. Sibb and orsorhnes *pax et securitas*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. II. *prosperity*:—Dysigra monna orsorgness (*prosperitas*) hī fordēþ, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 34. Ða mīne sǽlþa and seó orsorgnes *prosperitas mea*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 26. Seó orsorhnes... seó wiðerweardnes *prospera fortuna... adversa*, 20; Fox 72, 4. Ðæt ðū ðē ne anhebbe on ðīnre gesundfulnesse and on ðīnre orsorgnesse, 6; Fox 14, 35. Cuman tō ræste and tō orsorgnesse, 25; Fox 88, 31. Hū forht hē sceal beón for ǽlcre orsorgnesse *prospera formidanda*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 5: Swt. 35, 1, 2, 8. Ðe ðisses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gīmþ, ne him nāne wiðerweardnesse ne andrǽt *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 8. Orsorgnesse *prosperitatem*, 50, 1; Swt. 387, 22.

ort-geard, es; *m. An orchard, garden*:—Orcyrd *hortus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 51. Orceard, orcird, orcyrd, orcgyrd, ordceard, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 11. Se ordceard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 5. Of ǽlcum treówe ðisses orcerdes, Gen. 2, 16. Ðū ðe eardast on frīondes ortgearde (orcgearde, MS. Hat.), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 380, 14. Suā se ceorl dēþ his ortgeard, 40, 3; Swt. 293, 4. God āplantode wynsumnisse orcerd (*the garden of Eden*), Gen. 2, 8. Beóþ hyra orcerdas mid æpplum āfyllede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 22. Seó eorþe stōd mid holtum āgrōwen... mid æppelbǽrum treówum and mid orcgeardum, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 6. [*Goth.* aurti-gards.]

ortgeard-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Orcerdweard *ortulanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 52.

orþ. v. oroþ.

or-þanc, es; *m. n. Original, inborn thought.* I. *mind, genius, wit, understanding*; ingenium:—Orþanc *ingenium*, cræftica *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 8–9. Līflīces orþa[nces] *vivacis ingenii*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 40–43. Hē genam þurh heora lāre on his orþance ða egeslīcan dǽda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 21. Nū wolde ic ðæt ða æðela[n] clericas āsceócon fram heora andgites orþance ǽlce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. Gif ðonne [man] mid orþonce (*skilfully*) ðisses þinges fundian wille, Lchdm. i. 100, 6. Yfele orþance *malo ingenio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 8. Orþancas *ingenia*, Germ. 397, 423. Orþancum *ingeniis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 5. II. *a skilful contrivance* or *work, artifice, device, design*:—Orþanc *molimen* (cf. searo *molimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 29), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. His ofermēdu is fruma ūres forlores and se orþonc (*argumentum*, cf. searwe *argumenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 69) ðe wē mid āliésde siendon is Godes eáðmōdnes, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 9. Mid orþance *argumento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 12. Orþonce, gleáwnysse *argumento*, 2, 11. Hwā is ðæt ðe cunne orþonc clǽne (*the creation*) nymðe ēce God? Cd. Th. 266, 6; Sat. 18. Orþancas *argumenta, commenta*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 68. Orþanc *commenta*, i. *machinamenta, excogitata, astutia, argumenta, machinationes, ficta, fraudes*, sarwa *dicta, mendacia*, Wülck. Gl. 206, 42–46. Orþonc *machinamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 74. Orþoncum, searwum *commentis*, 14, 82. Orþancum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 9: *argumentis*, 486, 19. Stān in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted, Exon. Th. 219, 8; Ph. 304: Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Ealle ða orþancas tōslīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 145; Sal. 72. ¶ Orþoncum *skilfully, cunningly, ingeniously, with art*:—Orþanc[um?] *subtiliter, sagaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 21. Is se sweora orþancum geworht (*cunningly wrought*), Exon. Th. 483, 15; Rä. 69, 3: Beo. Th. 4180; B. 2087. Ðæt orþancum ealde reccaþ, Cd. Th. 200, 19; Exod. 359. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-dank *argumentum, commentum*.]

or-þanc, es; *m.* [or *without*] *Thoughtlessness, want of thought*:—Nǽnig man scile oft orþances (*heedlessly*) ūt ābrēdan wǽpnes ecgge, Salm. Kmbl. 329; Sal. 164.

or-þanc; *adj. Cunning, skilful*:—Ceastra beóþ feorran gesȳne, orþanc enta geweorc, wrǽtlīc weallstāna geweorc, Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. Orþonc ǽrsceaft, Exon. Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16. Mē þurh hrycg wrecen hongaþ under ān orþonc pīl, ōðer on heáfde, Exon. Th. 403, 23; Rä. 22, 12. Hwǽr com heora snyttro and seó orþonce glāunes, and se ðe gebregdnan dōmas dēmde? Blickl. Homl. 99, 31.

orþanc-bend; *m. f. A skilfully contrived band*:—Bewrigene orþoncbendum, Exon. Th. 429, 35; Rä. 43, 15.

orþancscipe, es; *m. Art, mechanical art, mechanics*:—Orþancscipe *mechanica* (*the word occurs at the end of a list of the arts*. Cf. *in a similar list* searocræft *mechanica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 61), Hpt. Gl. 479, 61. Orþancscipe *mechanicam*, i. *peritiam ł fabricam rerum*, 528, 65. Searwa, orþanscipes (-as?) *molimina, ingenia*, 502, 54.

orþian; *p.* ode *To breathe, pant*:—Ic orþige *spiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 42. Ic on orþige *inspiro*, 47; Som. 48, 44. *Animal* is ǽlc þing ðæt orþaþ, 5; Som. 4, 41. Ðonne se sacerd cristnaþ, ðonne orþaþ hē on ðone man, Wulfst. 33, 18. Gāst oreþaþ *spiritus spirat*, Jn. Skt. 3, 8. Þurh ðæt lyft wē orþiaþ and eác ða nȳtenu, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Ælc þing ðe orþode *omne quod spirare poterat*, Jos. 10, 40. Orþode *palpitavit* (*palpavit*, MS.), Germ. 402, 73. Orþige *palpitet*, 398, 116. Hē ne gedyrstlǽceþ ðæt hē furþon orþige *he dare not even breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 10. Hē earfoþlīce orþian mihte, 86, 8. Ða ongann hē tō ēðele ðæs upplīcan līfes mid eallum gewilnungum orþian *then began he to pant for the country of the life above with all his desires*, ii. 118, 26. Orþiende swētnyssa *spirans balsama*, Hymn. Surt. 98, 19.

orþung, e; *f.* I. *breathing, breath*:—Ðæra dracena orþung ācwealde ðæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 6. *Syllaba* is stæfgefēg on ānre orþunge geendod, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 13. Of orþunga gāstes graman ðīnes *ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18. Nān mann ne nȳten næfþ nāne orþunge būton þurh ða lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 272, 22. Ōþ ða nȳhstan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælf. E. 4; Th. ii. 392, 10. God on āhleów on hys ansīne līfes orþunge (*spiraculum vitae*), Gen. 2, 7. II. *a breathing-hole* (? cf. preceding passage), *a pore*:—Orþung *spiramentum* vel *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 67. v. on-orþung.

or-treówe, -triéwe, -trȳwe; *adj.* I. *despairing, hopeless*:—Ðā him eorla mōd ortrȳwe wearþ, Cd. Th. 187, 21; Exod. 154. Wē tō wāce hȳraþ ūrum Drihtne, and wē tō ortreówe (-trȳwe, MS. A.: -trūwe, MS. C.) syndan Godes mihta and his mildheortnesse, Wulfst. 91, 14. Hió æt nīhstan wǽron ortriéwe (-treówe, MS. C.) hwæðer him ǽnig moneáca cuman sceolde, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 19. II. *faithless, perfidious*:—Ortrūes cyuesdōmes *perfidi pellicatus*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 33. Ortreówra cempena *perfidorum militum*, 415, 48.

or-treówness, e; *f. Want of faith* or *confidence, mistrust*:—Ortreównes *diffidentia, desperantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 18. Hē æteówde ða wunda ðæm ungeleáffullum mannum, forðon ðe hē nolde ðæt ǽnig ortrȳwnes wǽre embe his ǽriste, Blickl. Homl. 91, 3.

or-trūwian; *p.* ode *To be without hope of, to despair of*:—Hē ortrūwode his Drihtnys mildheortnysse *he despaired of his Lord's mercy*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 25. Tō ortrūwienne *desperandum*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 36. v. *next two words and* ge-ortrūwian.

or-trūwung, e; *f. Despair*:—Se ðe forgyfenysse be synne ortrūwaþ swȳðor be ortrūwunge ðænne be synne āfealþ. Ortrūwung geȳcþ synne *qui veniam de peccato desperat plus de desperatione quam de peccato cadit. Desperatio auget peccatum*, Scint. 34.

or-trȳwan *to despair of*:—Ne ortrȳwan hig Godes mildheortnysse *ne desperent illi de misericordia Dei*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 7.

or-trȳwe. v. or-treówe.

or-tydre; *adj. Without offspring, barren*:—Ontydre (*Wülcker reads* ortydre) *effeto, sine foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 46. v. on-tydre.

oruþ. v. oroþ.

or-wearde; *adv. Without guard, in an unprotected condition*:—Syððan orwearde ǽnigne dǽl secgas gesēgon on sele wunian, lǽne licgan *after men saw any part* (*of the dragon's hoard*) *lying there without its warder*, Beo. Th. 6245; B. 3127.

or-wegness, e; *f. Inaccessibility, remoteness*:—Orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta et abdita, quasi extra via, vel invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 55.

orweg-stīg, e; *f. A path difficult of access*:—Orwegstīg *devia callis* (*-us*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horwegstīg (*but* cf. horu-weg), 25, 25.

or-wēna; *adj. with gen. Hopeless, despairing*:—Ðā wearþ his āgen sunu yfele geuntrumed, and orwēna līfes læg æt forþsīðe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 301: Beo. Th. 2008; B. 1002: 3134; B. 1565: Exon. Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40. Friþes orwēna, 261, 25; Jul. 320. Ic eom orwēna, ðæt...,

Cd. Th. 134, 10; Gen. 2222. Wǽron orwénan édelrihtes, 191, 7; Exod. 211. Sindon gé firenum bifongne, feores orwénan, Exon. Th. 139, 27; Gú. 599. v. next word.

or-wéne; *adj. with gen.* I. *not having ground for hope, without hope, despairing*:—Biþ orwéne dæt hé ne mæge ða bóte áberan *desperet posse se emendationem perferre*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 23. Hé wearþ his lífes orwéne, Homl. Th. i. 86, 28. Hé læg his lífes orwéne, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 301: Glostr. Frag. 6, 18: Chart. Th. 339, 22. Hié dæs écan lífes orwéne wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. Hié wǽron orwéne hwæðer . . . , Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 4. II. *not giving ground for hope, desperate, despaired of*:—Wénstú dæt ic sceole sprecan tó ðissum treówleásan men and tó ðissum orwénan dry̆ (*this desperate sorcerer*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Æt orwénum lífe *when life is despaired of*; in extremitate vitae, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. x; Th. ii. 170, 18. Wé ðá bútan orenum (orwénum ?) þingum mete þigdon *ab securis nobis epule capiuntur*, Nar. 24, 2. See preceding word.

or-wénness, e; *f. Despair, hopelessness*:—Ðonne biþ him seó orwénnys (*desperatio illa*) tó máran synne geteald, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Hwí sprecst ðú mid swá micelre orwénnysse? Homl. Th. i. 534, 22. On orwénnysse his ágenre hǽle *in despair of his own salvation*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 24. Woldon hý geteón in orwénnysse Meotudes cempan, Exon. Th. 136, 27; Gú. 547.

or-weorð, -wurð, es; *n. Ignominy, shame*:—Gefyl ansýne heora of orwurðe (*ignominia*), Ps. Spl. C. 82, 15. v. or-wirðu.

or-wige; *adj.* I. *defenceless, without power of fighting*:—Orwige *inbellem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 69: 111, 81. Ofsleán mé míne fýnd orwígne *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis*, Ps. Th. 7, 4. Saga hú ðú wurde ðus wígþríst dæt ðú mec ðus fæste gebunde ǽghwæs orwígne (*without any power of resisting*), Exon. Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434. II. *not liable to a charge of homicide*, said of one who, under the circumstances mentioned in the following passages, caused a person's death, but was not exposed on that account to the consequences which usually followed homicide (cf. *Icel.* víg *homicide*):—Wé cweþaþ dæt mon móte mid his hláforde feohtan orwíge (onwíge, MS. H.), gif mon on ðone hláford fiohte; swá mót se hláford mid dý men feohtan (cf. Unicuique licet domino suo sine wita subvenire, L. H. I. 82, 3; Th. i. 590, 2). Æfter ðære ilcan wísan mon mót feohtan mid his geborene mǽge, gif him mon on wóh on feohteþ. And mon mót feohtan orwíge, gif hé geméteþ óðerne æt his ǽwum wífe, betýnedum durum oððe under ánre reón, oððe æt his dehter ǽwum-borenre, oððe æt his swister, oððe æt his médder ðe wǽre tó ǽwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20–30. (Cf. L. H. I. 82, 4–8; Th. i. 590, 5–22.)

or-wirðed *disgraced*, cf. ge-oruuierdid *traductus*, Txts. 100, 990. Georuuyrde, 103, 2042. Georwyrðed *traducta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 14.

or-wirðlíc; *adj. Iguominious, shameful*:—God hine forlét in dísse nyþerlícan worulde swá orwyrþlícne déþ þrowian, dæt hé hine wolde in ðære heán worulde gelǽdan, Shrn. 123, 10.

or-wirðu, *indecl.*; -wirð, e; *f. Ignominy, shame, dishonour*:—Gefyl onsiéne heara mid orwyrðe *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Surt. 82, 17. Mé ðín dohtor hafaþ geýwed orwyrðu *thy daughter hath shewn me dishonour*, Exon. Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69.

or-yldu. v. or-ildu.

ós *a divinity, god*, the Anglo-Saxon form of a word whose existence in Gothic is inferred from a passage in Jornandes, 'Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est, *Anses* vocavere.' The Icelandic, which throws out *n* before *s*, as the Anglo-Saxon does (cf. *Icel.* gás: *A. S.* gós), has *áss; pl. æsir*, a term which has an application in the opening chapters of the Yngling Saga very similar to that attributed to *anses* among the Goths: Odin, Thor, and other personages of the Scandinavian mythology are the Æsir. Particularly apparently did the term refer to Thor, so that the proper name Ás-björn is used as the equivalent of Þor-björn. As the first part of Scandinavian proper names it occurs frequently, and it is in the same dependent character that it mostly, if not exclusively, is found in Anglo-Saxon and O. H. German. Thus Ós-beorn, Ós-lác, Ós-wine, Ós-weald preserve the word which is found in Ás-björn, Ás-lákr, Ás-mundr, and this is certainly the independent *áss*. The *O. H. Ger.* Ans-gár shews the same word. Whether *ós* in the sense of *god* occurs as an independent word is doubtful. It is the name of the Rune ᚨ, which in the Runic poem is accompanied by the following verse:—

'Ós byþ ordfruma ǽlcre spráce
Wísdómes wraðu and witena frófur
And eorla gehwam eádnis and tóhyht.'
Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5–10; Rún. 4.

Kemble translates ós by mouth (as if the Latin word had been taken?), but if the verse is old, the reference might be to Woden. Cf. the account of Óðinn in the Ynglinga Saga: þar þóttust Óðins menn eiga alt traust, er hann var, c. 2. Óðinn var góðgastr af öllum, ok af honum námu þeir allir íþróttirnar: því at hann kunni fyrst allar ok þó fiestar. . . . Hann ok hofgoðar hans heita ljóðasmiðir, því at sú íþrótt hófst af þeim í norðrlöndum, c. 6. See also c. 7, and Salm. Kmbl. p. 192: Saga mé hwá ǽrost bócstafas sette? Ic ðé secge Mercurius (= *Woden*) se gygand. Further in Lchdm. iii. 54, in a charm, occurs a genitive pl. *ésa*:—Gif hit wǽre ésa gescot, oððe hit wǽre ylfa gescot, oððe hit wǽre hægtessan gescot, nú ic wille ðín helpan. Ðis ðé tó bóte ésa gescotes, &c. . . . But though on the comparison of other forms, a nom. pl. és might be inferred for *ós*, the change of vowel would not occur in the genitive, which should be *ósa*. *Ésa* would point to a singular és (cf. ést; *Goth.* ansts). The meaning however of the word is that given to *ós*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 22.

ósle, an; *f. An ousel, blackbird*:—Óslae *merula*, Txts. 78, 665: Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 1. Ósle, i. 281, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* amsala, amisala: *Ger.* amsel.]

osogen = á-sogen (?):—Osogen wǽre *sugillaretur* [cf. wǽre forsocen (*in margin* forgnegen), *sugillaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 68], Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 23.

óst, es; *m.* (?) *A knot, knob*:—Óst *nodus*, Txts. 80, 688; Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 66. Copses, óstes *cippi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 61. Yfele treówes on óste yfel nægel oððe wecg on tó fæstnigenne ys *male arboris nodo malus clavus aut cuneus infingendus est*, Scint. 27. Of ðǽm óstum dæs treówes flóweþ út swétes stences wǽte, Shrn. 67, 29.

oster-hláf, es; *m. An oyster-patty*:—Osterhláfas sint tó forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 28. See Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

oster-scill, e; *f. An oyster-shell*:—Mid ostorscyllum gecnucud and gemenged, Lchdm. i. 338, 16.

Óst-Gotan; *pl. The Ostrogoths*:—Þeódoríc Óstgotona cyning, Shrn. 85, 26.

óstig; *adj. Knotty, rough, scaly*:—Óstig gyrd *scorpio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 17. Óstig *nodosus*, óstigre *nodosa*, óstigum *nodosis*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 66, 65, 57. Ósties, rúches *nodosi*, 482, 60. Óstie *squamigeros, scabrosos*, 464, 45. Þý óstihan *nodosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 37.

óstiht; *adj. Knotty, rough*:—Óstihtum *nodosi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 2: 60, 65.

ostre, an; *f. An oyster*:—Ostre *ostrea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 71: i. 65, 67: *ostrea* vel *ostreum*, 77, 70. Ðonne cumaþ ða oftost of mettum and of cealdum drincan swá swá sindon cealde ostran and æpla, Lchdm. ii. 244, 2: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [From Latin.]

Óst-sǽ *the Baltic with the Cattegat*, the water east of Denmark and of the Scandinavian peninsula as that on the western coast is called Westsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3:—Be norþan Súþdenum is dæs gársecges earm ðe mon hát Óstsǽ . . . Norþdene habbaþ be norþan him ðone ilcan sǽs earm ðe mon hát Óstsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 23–28. [*Ger.* Ost-see *the Baltic*: cf. *Icel.* fara á Austrveg, a phrase used of trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic.]

ót-. v. óþ.

oter, otr, es; *m. An otter*:—Otr *lutrus*, Txts. 74, 585. Otor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 18: *lutria*, i. 22, 49. Ottor *sullus*. 121, 51. Oter *lutrius*, i. 78, 15. Of oteres hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 17. [*Icel.* otr: *O. H. Ger.* ottar, oter.]

oter-hola, an; *m. An otter's hole*:—Of ðam oterholan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30.

óþ; *prep.* I. *with dat.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, unto, as far as*:—Fram éastdǽle óþ westdǽle, and fram súþdǽle óþ norþdǽle, Gen. 28, 14. (2) referring to time, *until*:—Fram Davide óþ Daniele ðam wítegan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 13. (3) marking extent, degree, *so much as*:—Nis se ðe dó gód, nis óþ ánum (*usque ad unum*), Ps. Spl. 13, 2: 52, 4. II. *with acc.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, up to, as far as*:—Óþ eorþan endas, Deut. 28, 64: Ps. Th. 71, 8. Ðú nyðer færst óþ helle, Mt. 11, 23. Hé him æfter rád óþ dæt geweorc, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. Hé him æfterfylgende wæs óþ v míla tó ðære byrig Cartanense *ad quintum lapidem a Carthagine statuit*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 32: 3, 4; Swt. 104, 2: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Óþ Eufraten, Cd. Th. 133, 6; Gen. 2206. (1 a) in phrases marking extent, degree or measure:—Óþ dæt *eatenus* vel *eotenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 30. Óþ hielt *capulo tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 7. Óþ ða hylta, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 7. Hí druncan óþ ða drosna *usque ad feces biberunt*, Som. 47, 45. Óþ mannes breóst heáh *as high as a man's breast*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6: 245, 33. Hié dæt gild gefyldan eal óþ grund, 221, 33. Dæt hí óþ forwyrd fordiligade ne wǽron, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Se Ægipta slóh frumbearn ǽghwylc ealra óþ ða nýtenu (*down to the very beasts*), Ps. Th. 134, 8. Seóð ðonne óþ huniges þicnesse, Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. (2) temporal, *until, to, unto*:—Óþ ðisne dæg *usque in praesentem diem*, Gen. 32, 4. Óþ ðás dagas, Ex. 9, 18. Nú óþ ðis *hactenus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 12. Ón ðære hwíle óþ dæt *up to the present time*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 265. Óþ æfen *usque ad vesperum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 46. Óþ ende his lífes, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Óþ ðone deáþ, 59, 30. Óþ dæt *until*:—Óþ dæt (*donec*) hé forgite ða þing ðe ðú him dydest, Gen. 27, 45: Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039: Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Óþ dæt hiene án swán ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 22. Ót ðet *donec*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Óþ ðe *until*:—Fóron forþ óþ ðe hié cómon tó Lundenbyrig, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 13. Óþ ðe hé eall forweorðeþ, Ps. Th. 139, 11: Beo. Th. 1302; B. 649. (2 a) with other prepositions:—Óþ in ældu *usque in senecta*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Ðá gestód hé æt ánum éhþyrle óþ forþ nihtes, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 27. Óþ tó dæge *usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Óþ gyt tó

dæge, 4, 4; S. 571, 16. [Cf. *Goth.* und; *prep.*; unte *conj.*: *O. Sax.* unt; *prep.*; und; *conj.*: *Icel.* unz *conj.*: *O. H. Ger.* unz, v. Grff. i. 363–366.] v. next word.

óþ; *conj. Until*:—Wuna mid him, óþ ðínes bróður yrre geswíce, Gen. 27, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Hē hæfde ða, óþ hē ofslóg ðone aldorman, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 20. Ðæt mód glít niðor and niðor, óþ hit mid ealle áfielþ, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3: Cd. Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. v. preceding word.

óþ- as a prefix of verbs, *from, away*. Cf. *æt* for similar meaning. [Cf. *Goth. untha*-thliuhan to *escape*.]

óþ-beran *to bear forth, bear away* (cf. æt-beran):—Nó ic eów sweord ongeán óþberan þence, Exon. Th. 120, 20; Gū. 274. Mec sǽ óþbær on Finna land *the sea bore me forth to the land of the Fins*, Beo. Th. 1163; B. 579: Exon. Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. Sumne fugel óþbær (*bore off*) ofer heánne holm, 291, 13; Wand. 81.

óþ-berstan *to break away, escape*:—Hē óþbærst tó wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 291, 17. [Rannulf ūt of ðam tūre on Lunden nihtes óþbærst, ðǽr hē on hæftneþe wæs, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 40.] Gif se bana óþbyrste, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 1. Cf. æt-berstan.

óþ-bregdan, -brēdan *to take away, carry off*:—Ða burgleóde óþbrūdon ða snore mid hiere suna, and hī sendon on óðer fæstre fæsten, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 21. Hæbbe hē Godes unmiltse, se ðe ðis áwende and ðere stówe óþbrēde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 3. Hē (*Nero when Rome was burning*) bebeád his ágnum monnum ðæt hié gegripen ðæs licgendan feós swá hié mǽst mehten, and tó him brohten, ðonne hit mon ūt óþbrūde, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32. Siððan wearþ Adame eardríca cyst óþbrōden, Exon. Th. 153, 15; Gū. 826. Óþbrog[d]en *ademptam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 18. Óþbrōdenum hwelpum *raptis fetibus*, Kent. Gl. 607. v. æt-brēdan.

óþ-cirran *to turn away, be perverted*:—Gif sóðfæstra þurh myrrelsan mód ne óþcyrreþ (neod cyrreþ, MS.) *if by seduction the mind of the righteous is not perverted*, Exon. Th. 262, 26; Jul. 338. Cf. on-cirran; *intrans.*

óþ-clífan *to cleave to, adhere*:—Him sár óþclífeþ, Exon. Th. 78, 1; Cri. 1267.

óþ-cwelan *to die*:—Gif sió hond sié óþcwolen *if the person be dead*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17.

óþ-dōn *to put out*:—Gif hwá óðrum his eáge óþdō (of dō, MS. H.), L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 20. Cf. æt-dōn.

óþ-eáwan. v. óþ-íwan.

óþ-éhtian *to drive away*:—Se ðe ðis feoh óþfergean þence, oððe ðis orf óþéhtian þence *he that thinks of carrying off this cattle, or of driving it away*, Lchdm. i. 384, 15.

óðel, es; *m. Home, native country*:—Abraham ferede æðelinga bearn óðle niór, mægeþ heora mágum, Cd. Th. 126, 7; Gen. 2091. v. ēðel.

Óðen, es; *m. Odin* (the Scandinavian form of the word which appears in Anglo-Saxon as *Wóden*):—Ðes gedwolgod (*Mercurius*) wæs árwurðe betwux eallum hǽðenum on ðām dagum, and hē is Óðon gehāten ðrum naman on Denisce wīsan. Nū secgaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, ðæt se Iouis wǽre, ðe hý Þór hātaþ, Mercuries sunu, ðe hī Óðon namiaþ, Wulfst. 107, 6–11. Þór and Ówðen (Open, MS. F.), 197, 19.

óþ-eode, -eówan. v. óþ-gān, -íwan.

óðer; *indef. prn. and ordinal, used as adj. and as subst., always of strong declension*. I. when two definite objects are referred to, (1) *one of two*:—Him wearþ óðer eáge mid ánre flān ūt áscoten *ictu sagittae oculum perdidit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 15. Hē hyne onsende myd twām mæssepreóstum . . . ðā forþfērde ðæra mæssepreósta óðer, Shrn. 98, 28. Him bærst micel wund on óðrum þeó *in one of his thighs*, 109, 14. Ðā gewearþ him ðæt hī twegen tó ánwīge eodon . . . ealle gecwǽdon, ðæt gif ǽnig man wolde heora óðrum (*either of them*) fylstan, ðæt man hine sóna gefénge, H. R. 101, 21. Ðǽr wearþ Pirrus wund on óðran earme (*transfixo brachio*) . . . Hī nāmon treówu, and slógon on óðerne ende ísene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2–5. Þurhscoten underneoðan óðer breóst, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Wund þurh ðæt óðer cneów, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. Án strǽl hyne gewundode on hys óðer gewenge, Shrn. 97, 14. Se ðe hæbbe twā tunecan, selle óðre ðam ðe nāne næbbe, Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. Óðer twega, ðara, *or without these forms, one of two alternatives*:—For ðam óðer twega, oððe hié nǽfre tó nānum men ne becumaþ, oððe hié nǽfre fæstlīce ne þurhwuniaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26. Ða wilniaþ óðer twega, oððe . . . , oððe, 24, 2; Fox 82, 8. Wite hē ðæt óðer ðara, oððe hē sceal ðæs hádes þolian, oððe hit gebētan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 1: 9; Th. ii. 408, 11. Ðæt hió óðer ðara dydon, oððe . . . oððe . . . , Chart. Th. 167, 22: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 23. Him sǽdon ðæt hié óðer dyden, oððe hām cómen oððe hié him woldon óðerra wera ceósan, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 21. (2) *the second of two, other*:—Se óðer consul Duilius *Duilius, alter consul*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 8. Hē for ðære geómrunga ðæs óðres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11. Án mann hæfde twegen suna. Ða cwæþ hē tó ðam yldran . . . Ða cwæþ hē ealswá to ðam óðrum, Mt. 21, 30. Ðæt mon ierne from geate tó óðrum, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 8. Fram ende óþ óðerne *from one end of the church to the other*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17. Hafa ðās (*Leah*) tó gemæccan, and ic gife ðē ða óðre (*Rachel*), Gen. 29, 27. Hē sette his ǽnne sunu tó ealdormen, and óðerne tó cyninge, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 21. (3) when *óðer* is applied to each of two:—Ðara óðer bewiste his byrlas, óðer his bæcestran, Gen. 40, 2. Óðer is se ǽresta apostol, óðer se nēhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 8. Ðæt se óðer beó ārǽred from ðæm óðrum *ut alter regatur ab altero*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 23. On twǽm gefylcum, on óðrum wǽron ða hǽðnan cyningas, on óðrum ða eorlas, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16–18. Ǽgðer óðerne ofslóg, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 18. Uncer lāþette ǽgðer óðer ðeáh ðe hē hit óðrum ne sǽde, Shrn. 39, 22. II. when the reference is not limited to two objects. (1) marking a sequence, *other, second in a series, next, following* an object already mentioned:—Se forma . . . se óðer, and se þrydda óþ ðone seofoþan, Mt. 22, 25, 26: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 55. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǽrest . . . Eft gelamp óðer wundor, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6: 221, 18: 223, 13. Ðære óðre eá naman *nomen fluvii secundi*, Gen. 2, 13. Fram dæge tó óðrum *from day to day*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25. Faran of stówe tó óðerre, 19, 23. Ān æfter óðrum, Cd. Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Hē sette hine on his óðer cræt (*currum suum secundum*), Gen. 41, 43. Ǽrest . . . óðre síþe . . . þriddan síþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 16. Óþre dæge *next day*, 175, 18. Ðā fór hē swá feor swá hē meahte on ðǽm óðrum þrīm dagum (*in the next three days*) gesiglan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 13. Wearþ syfan geár se ungemetlíca eorþwela, and hī æfter ðǽm wǽron on ðan mǽstan hungre óðre syfan geár, 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26: Gen. 29, 27. (1 a) *with* swilc, *another such*, a repetition of what has preceded:—Ðā com ungemetlíc rēn . . . eft wearþ óðer swelc rēn, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 20. Medmicel pipores, óðer swilc cymenes, Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. His māgas hine wiđ óðær swilc (*contra simile quid*) gescyldan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. (2) marking difference from the subject, or from something already referred to, *other, different, somebody else, something else*:—Dū nimst wīf and óðer man līþ mid hire, Deut. 28, 30. Ne þearf nān mon wēnan ðæt hine óðer mon mǽge álēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13. Gif útancymene oxa óðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. Eart dū ðe tó cumenne eart, oððe wē óðres sceolon ābīdan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Gif wē willaþ on óðres gōde beón gefeónde, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Leófre mē ys, ðæt ic hig sylle ðē ðonne óðrum men, Gen. 29, 19. Ðæt man tó óðrum lǽðde hæbbe, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ðæt ǽlc stān ne sý fram óðrum ádōn, 79, 1. Heora ongon ǽlc cweðan tó óðrum, 149, 29. Ða lǽstas on óðerne mǽgwlite oncyrran, 127, 19. On óðre wisan, 205, 21. Nū hæbbe wē broht óðer sylfor (*aliud argentum*), Gen. 43, 22. Seó wyrd oft oncyrreþ and on óðer hworfeþ, Nar. 7, 28. Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and óðre, Blickl. Homl. 143, 10. Petrus and óðre Cristes þegnas, 145, 27. Ða ðe wōhhǽmed begangaþ mid óðerra ceorla wífum, 61, 14. Sceattas ge on lande, ge on óðrum þingum, 51, 7. Hē gesett hys wíngerd myd óðrum tilion, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 41. Hē him tó genymþ seofun óðre gāstas, 12, 45. (2 a) óðer . . . óðer *other* . . . *than, different from*:—Nū is *participium* of worde and of worde cymþ, biþ swá ðeáh óðer dǽl and óðer þing óðer his ealdor biþ, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 14. Ðonne gā heó in óðer hūs óðer heo ūt ofeode, Lchdm. iii. 68, 21. Gif ðū wilnast ðæt heó óðre þeáwas nimen óðre (óðer, Cott. MSS.) heora willa and heora gewuna is, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. (2 b) with the indefinites *sum, ǽnig*, etc.:—Helias oððe sum óðer wítega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Wæs his nēhmāga sum ðæt hine swýðor lufode ðonne ǽnig óðor man, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10. Māran wræce ðonne ǽfre ǽr ǽnigu óðru gelumpe, 79, 10. Wæs ðæt wæter biterre ðonne ic ǽfre ǽnig óðer bergde, Nar. 8, 30. Hē nǽnigum óðrum ærne sceþþan ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Ne bideþ hē æt ūs nǽnig óðor edleán būton . . . , 103, 21. Nǽnige óðre būton ða ǽne, 185, 9. Ðara óðerra manna nān ārian wolde, 215, 1. Mid manegum óðrum gāstlícum mægenum, 73, 28. Ðæt geleáfulle folc Iudēa, and eác óðor manig ða ðe beóþ Gode underþeódde, 79, 31. Ðās wundor and manig óðer, 219, 22. Óðre wundro manega, 177, 18. Augustinum and óðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Lufian wē ūrne Drihten ofer ealle óðru þing, Blickl. Homl. 11, 33. Sanctus Iohannes gǽþ beforan eallum óðrum witgan and ealra óðerra heáhfæderа mægen hē oferstígeþ, 167, 22. (3) denoting that part of a whole which is not yet mentioned, *other, the rest, remaining*:—Micel ðæs folces hié ofer sǽ ādrǽfdon, and ðæs óðres ðone mǽstan dǽl hié geridon, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 31. Sum fearhrýðer ðæs óðræs ceápes gefērscipe oferhogode, Blickl. Homl. 199, 4. Seó hand wæs gelíc ðam óðrum flǽsce *erat similis carni reliquae*, Ex. 4, 7. Ða óðre nigon *consonantes* synd gecwedene *mutae*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1. Ða óðre (*ceteri*) cwǽdon, Mt. 27, 49. Petrus and ða óðre apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 149, 5. Wæs heora sum rēðra ðonne ða óðre, 223, 7. Wyrtruma ealra óðerra synna, 65, 3. Ðæt deófol cwæþ tó ðām óðrum deóflum, 243, 10. Hig cýddon eall ðis ðām endlufenum and eallum óðrum (*ceteris omnibus*), Lk. Skt. 24, 9. [*Goth.* anþar: *O. Sax.* óðar: *O. Frs.* óther: *O. H. Ger.* andar: *Icel.* annarr.]

óðerlíce; *adv. Otherwise, differently*:—Se ðe óðerlícor gedyrstlǽce underhnīge ðære regullícan þreále *que autem aliter presumpserit, discipline regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 87, 19. [*Goth.* anþarleiko *otherwise*: cf. *O. Sax.* óðar-lík: *O. H. Ger.* andar-līh: *Icel.* annar-ligr.]

óþ-éwan. v. óþ-íwan.

óþ-fæstan. I. *to entrust, commit to the charge of another*:—Óþ ðæt ic mē gebidde tó him and mín gāst óþfæste *I commit my spirit*

into his hands, Nar. 46, 34. Heó hyre mægþhâd Gode ôþfæste, 40, 16. Gif hwâ ôþfæste his friénd feoh, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 50, 29: L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 15. Gif hwâ ôðrum his unmagan ôþfæste, and hê hine on ðære fæstinge forferie, 17; Th. i. 72, 4. Se ðe wile hwilc sæd ôþfæstan ðâm drîum furum, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Þæt hié sîen tô liornunga ôþfæste, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. II. *to inflict, impose* (pain, punishment. Cf. æt-fæstan):—Ne meahton hié deáþ (*Kemble has* deáþe, *in which case the verb belongs to* I) ôþfæstan *they could not inflict death* (*on Christ*), Elen. Kmbl. 952; El. 477. Drihten hæfde wîtes clomma[s] feóndum ôþfæsted *the Lord had imposed penal chains on the fiends*, Cd. Th. 292, 23; Sat. 445.

ôþ-faran *to escape*:—Siððan hié feóndum ôþfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 181, 21; Exod. 64.

ôþ-feallan. I. *to fall away, cease to have connection with*:—Ôþfealle se wer (*in the case of a man who, upon a charge of theft, being forsaken by his kinsmen, forfeits his freedom*) ðâm mâgum *the kinsmen shall have no further concern in the 'wer,'* L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 13. Cf. æt-feallan. II. *to fall away, fail, decay*:—Gif hwam seó sprǽc ôþfylþ *if speech fail a man*, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara câsera mǽgþ offeallen (ôþ-, MS. C.) *Caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 6. Swâ clǽne hió (*learning*) wæs ôþfeallenu on Angelcyn *so utterly was learning decayed in England*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 13.

ôþ-feolan *to cleave, stick*:—Ôþfealh *heresceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 46. Cf. æt-feolan, -felgan.

ôþ-ferian *to bear off*:—Ic unsôfte ðonan feorh ôþferede næs ic fǽge ðâgyt *not easily thence* (*the conflict with Grendel's mother*) *did I bring away life, but not then had my hour come* (cf. *last passage under* ôþ-lǽdan), Beo. Th. 4288; B. 2141. Ðæt hê nǽfre nabbe foldan ðæt hit ôþferie . . . Se ðe ðis feoh ôþfergean (*carry off, steal*) þence, Lchdm. i. 384, 9–15. Hî willaþ ôþfergan, ðæt ic friþian sceal; ic him ðæt forstonde, Exon. Th. 398, 13; Rä. 17, 7. Cf. æt-ferian.

ôþ-fleógan *to fly away*:—Se ânhoga ôþfleógeþ feðerum snel, Exon. 222, 11; Ph. 347.

ôþ-fleón *to flee away, escape*:—Favius heánlîce hâmweard ôþfleáh, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14. Ða ðe tô him mid scypum ôþflugon tô ðǽm beorgum *ad se ratibus confugientes*, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 11: 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8. Sume binnan ðæt fæsten ôþflugon, Swt. 92, 23. Ða ðe him (*Joshua*) ôþflugon, ðâm feóllon stânas on uppan, and hî fordydon, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 2. Ðâm monnum ðe ôþflugon ofer ðone weall, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 12. Uneáðe mehte ǽnig ðǽm Gallium ôþfleón, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11. Wilniende ðæt hî ǽlcum gewinne ôþflogen hæfdon, 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21.

ôþ-flîtan *to get from another by litigation*:—Ðâ ongon Higa him specan sôna on, and wolde him ôþflîtan ðæt lond *then Higa at once began the case against him, and wanted to get the land from him by the litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 23.

ôþ-gân *to go away, escape*:—Ôþeodon, Beo. Th. 5860; B. 2934.

ôþ-glîdan *to glide away*, Salm. Kmbl. 804; Sal. 401.

ôþ-grîpan *to snatch away*:—Gif wên wǽre ðæt hê ðǽr hwylce mihte deófle ôþgrîpan and tô Criste gecyrran *si quos forte ex illis ereptos Satanae ad Christum transferre valeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 19.

ôþ-healdan *to withhold, keep back*:—Gif hwelc folc biþ mid hungre geswenced, and hwâ his hwǽte gehŷt and ôþhielt hû ne wilt hê ðonne hiera deáþes *si populos fames attereret, et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores proculdubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49, 1; Swt. 377, 9. Ðæt hê nǽfre nabbe hûsa ðæt hê hit (*stolen property*) ôþhealde, Lch. i. 384, 10.

ôþ-hebban *to elevate, exalt, lift up*:—Ða welan ðe ǽlcne ofermôdne ôþhebbaþ *abundantia, quae sublevat*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 18. Hê hine ôþhôf (ot-, Cott. MSS.) innan his geþohte eallum ôðrum monnum *cunctis in cogitatione se praetulit*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 15. Ða ofersettan mon sceal swâ manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hî ne ôþhebbe *admonendi sunt praelati, ne eos locus superior extollat*, 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17.

ôþ-hilde; *adj. Content*:—Ânum were ôþhylde heó ne biþ *she will not be content with one man*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Ôþhelde (cf. ēþhylde, l. 1), 194, 14. v. eáþ-, ēþ-hylde.

ôþ-hleápan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hê ût ôþhleápe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 11. Cf. æt-hleápan.

ôþ-hŷdan *to hide away*:—Uneáðe mehte ǽnig ðâm Gallium ôþfleón oððe ôþhŷdan *hardly could any one escape or hide from the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11.

ôþ-îcan *to add to*:—Ôtêctun *addiderunt*, Ps. Surt. 68, 27. Cf. æt-ŷcan.

ôþ-irnan *to run away, escape*:—Hê ðære eorþan ǽfre ne ôþrineþ, Met. 20, 138. Gif hê ôþierne, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7. v. æt-irnan.

ôþ-îwan, -ēwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan, -ŷwan. I. *to shew*:—Ic ôþeówe *ostendam*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ne ðû mê ôþiéwest ǽnig tâcen, Cd. Th. 34, 19; Gen. 540. Ôteáweþ *ostendit*, Ps. Surt. 4, 6. Hê ôþēwde openlîce ðæt hê ǽr gehŷd hæfde, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 288, 32. Ôþíwde, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. Ôþíéwde, Cd. Th. 44, 24; Gen. 714. Hêr cometa hiene ôþíéwde, Chr. 729; Erl. 46, 5. Ðæt ðû mê ôþēwe, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11. Wearþ ôþíéwed ân ígland, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 14. Ôþēwed, Met. 29, 34. Open and ôþeáwed, Exon. Th. 98, 9; Cri. 1605. Ôþŷwed, 52, 25; Cri. 839. II. *to shew one's self, to appear*:—Ic ôteáwu *apparebo*, Ps. Surt. 16, 15. Sió sunne eldum ôþēweþ, Met. 13, 60. Ôþŷweþ, Exon. Th. 56, 24; Cri. 905. Ic ôþeówde *apparui*, Ps. Spl. 62, 3 Met. 28, 74. Hêr ôþíéwde cometa se steorra, Chr. 678; Erl. 40, 5: 773; Erl. 52, 23. Ôþŷwde, Elen. Kmbl. 325; El. 163. Ôteáwdon *apparuerunt*, Ps. Surt. 17, 16. Ôþeówdun, Exon. Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. In bôcum ne cwiþ ðæt hŷ in hwîtum hræglum ôþŷwden, 28, 30; Cri. 454. Cf. æt-ŷwan.

ôþ-lǽdan *to lead away, carry off*:—Hê Israhêlas ealle ôþlǽdde *eduxit Israel*, Ps. Th. 135, 11. Âlŷs mê and ôþlǽd lâðum wætrum *eripe me et libera me de aquis*, 143, 12. Ic þence ðis feóh tô lufianne, næs tô ôþlǽdanne . . . hê nǽfre nabbe landes ðæt hê hit ôþlǽde, Lchdm. i. 384, 4–9. Ic eom ôþlǽded gôdum *excussus sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. Hié ôþlǽded hæfdon feorh of feónda dôme *life had they withdrawn from the foes' power* (cf. Beo. Th. 4288 *under* ôþ-ferian), Cd. Th. 214, 15; Exod. 569. Cf. æt-lǽdan.

Ôðon. v. Ôðen.

ôþ-rîdan *to ride away*:—Cyning in ôþrâd forþ onette *the king* (*Christ after the doors of Hell had opened*) *rode away into Hell, hastened on*, Exon. Th. 461, 24; Hö. 40.

ôþ-rôwan *to row off*:—Hié ût ôþreówon *they rowed out and away*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7.

ôþ-sacan (*with gen.*). I. *to deny* (a statement):—Hwâ ôþsæcþ ðæs? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 21. Ne mæg ic ðæs ôþsacan, forðam ðe ic his wæs ǽr geþafa, 34, 3; Fox 138, 15: 33, 1; Fox 122, 2: 34, 9; Fox 146, 34. Nân mon ne mæg ôþsacan ðæt sum gôd ne sîe ðæt hêhste, 34, 1; Fox 134, 9. II. *to deny* (an obligation, a charge, etc.):—Gange feówra sum tô and ôþsace (*deny a charge of robbing*), L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Borges mon môt ôþsacan gif hê wât ðæt hê ryht dêþ, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 2. Cf. æt-sacan.

ôþ-sceacan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hê ôþsceóce (-seoce, MS.), L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 11.

ôþ-sceótan *to shoot away, escape, turn aside, hurry off*:—Swâ hwâ swâ ôþscŷt fram ânnysse ðæs geleáfan *whoever turns aside from the unity of the faith*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 17. Man gehylt ðæt hê hæfþ gif hê him ondrǽt ðæt hit him ôþsceóte *a man guards what he has, if he is afraid that it will escape from him*, Prov. Kmbl. 18.

ôþ-scûfan *to push* (intrans.) *away, move away*:—Hê gesêceþ (-aþ, MS.) Syrwara lond cordra mǽste. Him se clǽna ðǽr ôþscûfeþ scearplîce (*the Phenix moves off quickly from the attendant birds*) ðæt hê in scade wearðaþ on wudubearwe wêste stôwe biholene and bihŷdde hæleþa monegum *dirigit in Syriam celeres longaeva volatus, secretosque petit deserta per avia lucos, hic ubi per saltus silva remota latet*, Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168.

ôþ-seóce. v. ôþ-sceacan.

ôþ-spurnan, -spornan *to strike against, stumble*:—Hió ôþsper[n]þ *impingetur*, Kent. Gl. 769. Ðê læs ðîn fôt ôþsporne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 14. Næs gecweden ðæt his fôt æt stâne ôþspurne, 29, 31. Cf. æt-spurnan.

ôþ-spyrning, e; *f. An offence, a stumbling-block*:—Bûto ôtspernince *absque offendiculo*, Kent. Gl. 528. Cf. æt-spyrning.

ôþ-standan. I. *to stop in one's course, to come to a standstill*:—Ðonne ôþstandeþ se blôdgyte sôna, Lchdm. i. 88, 10. Sôna ðæt blôd ôþstænt, 180, 3. Ðæt unstille hweól ôþstôd, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 32. I a. metaphorically, *to cease to act*:—Gif se hlyst ôþstande, ðæt hê ne mǽge gehiéran, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. II. *to remain standing, remain*:—Uneáþe ǽnig grot staþoles ôþstôd, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. Ðæt is lang tô sæcganne, hû ða wurdon generede in ðære Noes earce, ða ðe ðǽr tô lâfe ôþstôdon, Wulfst. 206, 30. III. *to remain standing and so prove an obstacle*:—Ðæt swefn swîðe ôþstôd manegum mînra leóda (*the dream interpreted by Daniel*), Cd. Th. 246, 23; Dan. 483. Cf. æt-standan.

ôþ-stillan *to put a stop to, to stop*:—Ðonne biþ hit (*hæmorrhage*) sôna ôþstilled, Lchdm. i. 82, 5. Cf. æt-stillan.

ôþ-swerian *to abjure, deny on oath*:—Ða ôþswôran hié mid ðam bismerlîcestan âðe ðæt hié him nǽfre on fultume nǽre ðêh ðe ða âðas wǽren neár mâne ðonne sôðe *turpissimam rupti foederis labem adcumulavere perjurio*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 10. Gif hlôþ ðis gedô and eft ôþswerian (æt-, MS. B.) wille, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif mon tô ðam men feoh getême ðe his ǽr ôþswaren (ætsworen, MS. B.) hæfde, and æft ôþswerian wille, ôþswerige (æt-, MS. B.) be ðam wîte . . . Gif hê ôþswerian nylle . . . , L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10–12.

ôþ-swîgan *to stop speaking, become silent*:—Hê spræc tô his liornæra sumum, and ðâ fǽringa ôþswîgde hê suǽ hê hwæshwegu hercnade, Shrn. 72, 24.

ôþ-swimman *to swim off*:—Ða âne ðe ût ôþswymman mihton (ætswummon, MS. A.) tô ðâm scipum, Chr. 915; Erl. 105, 11.

ôþ-teón *to take away*:—Him biþ slǽp ôþtogen *sleep deserts them*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 14.

oððe; *conj.* I. *or*:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gâtum, Lev. 1, 10. Geeácnode ic hig ealle oððe âcende ic hig, Num. 11, 12. Hwâ geworhte mannes mûþ oððe hwâ geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne? Ex. 4, 11. I a. *in conjunction with*

ôðer :—Hí woldon ôðer twega, líf forlætan oððe leófne gewrecan, Byrht. Th. 137, 59; By. 207: Wald. I, 16. II. oððe . . . oððe . . . *either . . . or* (a) :—Oððа (oððe, MS. B.) mid freóndscipe oððа mid gefeohte *vel amicitia vel ferro*, Bd. I, I; S. 474, 26. Ðonne fôron hié oððe mid oððe on heora healfe, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 6. Ða scipu eall oððe tôbræcon oððe forbærndon oððe tô Lundenbyrig brohton oððe to Hrôfesceastre, Erl. 91, 25. (b) *with* ôðer, âðer :—Hē sæde ðæt hē wolde ôðer, oððe ðær libban oððe ðær licgan, 901; Erl. 96, 32. Hēt ðæt hié ôðer sceolden, oððe ðæt lond æt him âlēsan, oððe hē hié wolde fordôn, Ors. I, 10; Swt. 44, 9: 44, 21. Hié ôðer forleósan woldon, oððe hira âgen líf oððe Porsennes, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 28. Nû ðonne ôðer twega, oððe ðara nân nis, oððe hī nânne weorþscipe nabbaþ, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 16. Gif onfunden biþ ðæt hē âðer oððe . . . oððe . . . , L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 11.

ôþ-þeódan *to disjoin, dismember* :—Ðū ðæt gehēte ðæt ūs heterôfra hild ne gesceóde, ne līces dǽl ôþþeóded, ne sinu ne bān on swaðe lāgon, ne loc of heáfde tô forlore wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2842; An. 1423.

ôþ-þicgan *to take from* :—Him frumbearnes riht freóbrôðor ôþþah, Cd. Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

ôþ-þingian *to get from another on unfair conditions* :—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst onfunden biþ ðæt hē . . . ǽnige mēdsceat selþ oððe sealde, for ðī ðe hē wilnige ôðres preóstes cyrcean ôþþingian, L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 13.

oððon ; *conj. Or* :—On cyriclīcum þingum oððon on earmra manna hyðdum oððon on hernumena bygenum oððon on sumum þingum, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 10–12. Swā oft swā man fullaþ oððon hūsel hālgaþ, 328, 21.

ôþ-þringan *to force away from one* (*oftenest in phrases* līf, feorh, etc., ôþþringan *to take a person's life*) :—Ðā geleornedon his byrelas hū hié him mehten ðæt līf ôþþringan, and him gesealdon âtor drincan, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 15. Se ðe mid gāres orde ôðrum aldor ôþþringeþ, Cd. Th. 92, 3; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 330, 11; Vy. 49. Ecghete fǽgum feorh ôþþringeþ, 310, 8; Seef. 71. Ðām ic ealdor ôþþrong, 272, 17; Jul. 500: Judth. Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Hū hē Israēlum eáþost meahte guman ôþþringan *how he might most easily force away men from Israel* (*carry the Israelites captive*), Cd. Th. 219, 8; Dan. 51. Unc māgas uncre sculon eard ôþþringan *our kinsmen shall take our home from us*, Exon. Th. 496, 9; Rä. 85, 11. Cf. æt-þringan.

ôþ-wendan *to turn away, divert* :—Uton ôþwendan hit (*the kingdom of heaven*) monna bearnum, Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403.

ôþ-windan *to get away, escape* :—Ân scip ôþwand, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 27. Cf. æt-windan.

ôþ-wītan *to reproach with a fault, lay to a person's charge, to taunt* :—Ôþwīteþ *improperabit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 11. Hwȳ ôðwīte gē wyrde eówre, ðæt hió geweald nafaþ? Met. 27, 4. Wē sindon cumen tô ðǽm gôdan tīdun ðe ūs Rômāne ôþwītaþ *we are come to the good times that the Romans taunt us with*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 15. Ôþwāt *improperavit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 19. Ôþwiton *exprobaverunt*, 88, 11. Dryhten him swelc ôþwāt *the Lord charged them with such a fault*, Past. I, 2; Swt. 27, 13: 15, 1; Swt. 89, 16. Ðæt wē him sume opene scylde ôþwiéten, 32, 1; Swt. 209, 22. Ðæt hē mē ðæt ne ôtwīte *ut non hoc nobis imputet*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 32. Uton gangan ðæt wē bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ôþwīton him his wræcsīð *let us go and insult the captive, taunt him with his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. Ne meaht ðū ðīnre wyrde nāuht ôþwītan ne ðīn līf nō getǽlan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3: Beo. Th. 5983; B. 2995. Cf. æt-wītan.

ôþ-wyrcan *to do harm to* (?) :—Ic þence ðis feoh tô witanne næs tô ôþwyrceanne *I intend to keep this cattle not to harm it* (?), Lchdm. i. 384, 5.

ôþ-yrnan, -ȳwan, otor. v. ôþ-irnan, -īwan, oter.

otor *for* ôfer (?), Cl. Th. 220, 19; Dan. 73.

ô-wæstm, es; *m. A shoot, sprout, branch* :—Ôwestem *propago*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 13. Ôwæstm *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 48. Ôwæstmas *antes*, 9, 21. Ôwæstmum *stirpidum*, 75, 70. Ôwæsmum *stirpis*, 89, 20. Ða ôwæstmas beóþ swā mycle, and swā fægere swā swā ðæs deóres bearn ðe unicornus hātte, Ps. Th. 28, 5. v. on-wæstm.

ô-web, -wef, es; *n. Woof* :—Ôweb *vel* âb (ôb, Wülck. Gl. 188, 12) *trama* vel *subtemen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 50: *cladicla*, ii. 139, 59. Ôwef *cladica*, 104, 13: 14, 43. [Cf. trama . . . est filum inter stamen discurrens, *abbe*, Wülck. 617, 13.]

ô-wēr = ô-hwǽr.

ô-wērn ; *adv. Anywhere*, Th. An. 101, 16. (*Smith's Bede*, 595, 3, *has* ôwhwǽr.)

ô-wiht. v. â-wiht.

owisc, e; *f. A margin* (?) :—Ðanon tô grâfes owisce, andlang owisce tô wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 25.

Ôwðen. v. Ôðen.

oxa, an ; *m. An ox* :—Oxa *bos* . . . oxa on ðam forman teáme *unus*, on ðam æfteran teáme *binus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 39, 47–48: ii. 48, 36. Oxa *bova*, i. 287, 54. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, 22, 46. Oexen *boves*, Ps. Surt. 49, 10: ii. p. 191, 11. Ân getȳme oxena, Lk. Skt. 14, 19. Oxna hyrde *aubobulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 63. iiii oxnum gers mid cyninges oxnum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Ðā genam Abimelech oxan and scēp, Gen. 20, 14. ¶ The value of an ox as given in the Laws was 30 pence :—Oxan mon sceal gyldan mid ,xxx. p̄., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Oxan tô mancuse, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. ,xxx. pæñ scyldig oððe ânes oxan, v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31. [*Goth.* auhsa : *Icel.* uxi : *O. H. Ger.* ohso.] v. feld-, steór-oxa. The word is found in many place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 320.

oxan-slyppe, an ; *f. Oxlip* ; primula veris elatior, Lchdm. ii. 32, 26: iii. 30, 8.

ôxn, e ; *f. The arm-pit* :—Ôxn *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 65: 64, 70. Under his ôxne *sub ascella sua*, Kent. Gl. 992. Heó ðone fūlan stenc ðæra ôxna âfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 284, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* uohsana *ascella*.] Cf. ôhsta.

Oxna-ford *Oxford* :—Tô Oxnaforda, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 31. On Oxonaforda, 1015; Erl. 151, 17.

oxna-lyb *ox-heal* ; helleborus foetidus and h. viridis, Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

ôxta. v. ôhsta.

P.

For the Runic ᚹ, see *peorð*.

pād, e ; *f. An outer garment, coat, cloak* :—Paad *pretersorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 34, 15: 68, 40–41. [*Goth.* paida : *O. Sax.* pēda : *O. H. Ger.* pheit *camisa, indusium*.] v. here-pād, hôp-pāda; hasu-, salu-, salowig-pād, -pāda.

pǽca, an ; *m. A deceiver* :—Se ðe sægþ ðæt hē lufie God, and his beboda ne healdeþ, hē biþ ðonne him sylf leás, and biþ his âgen pǽca, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 21.

pǽcan ; *p.* pǽhte ; *pp.* pǽht *To deceive* :—Swylce hié mid sceare and munuces hiwe God pǽcen (pǽcean, MS. T.) *as if deceiving God with the tonsure and the appearance of a monk*, R. Ben. 9, 15. Hȳ ôðer specaþ, ôðer hȳ þencaþ, and lǽtaþ ðæt tô wærscype, ðæt hȳ ôðre mâgan swā swicollīce pǽcan, Wulfst. 55, 3. Pǽcht *decepta, seducta*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 42. v. â-, be-pǽcan.

pægel *a wine-vessel, a pail* :—Pægel (Wright gives *wægel*, but see Anglia viii. 450) *gillo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 26. [Cf. *Dan.* pægel *half a pint*.]

pæll, pell, es ; *m.* I. *a pall, covering, cloak, costly robe* :—Pæl (pell) *pallium*, mid pælle (pelle) gescrȳd *palliatus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 257, 3–4. Pæl *pallium*, Blickl. Gl. Weofod mid reádum pælle gescrȳd (*the altar was in the church dedicated to St. Michael*. v. next passage), Homl. Th. i. 508, 16. Mid hāligdôme of ðæs Hǽlendes rôde and of Marian reáfe and of Michaheles pelle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 73. Volosianus ðone pæll âstrehte ðe Dryhtnes andwlytan on wæs befealden, St. And. 46, 13. iiii. pellas, and iiii. cuppan, Chart. Th. 519, 23. Mycel ðǽr wæs gegaderod on golde and on seolfre and on faton and on pællan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 30. II. *purple, a purple garment* :—Of ðam biþ geweorht se weolocreáda pæl *quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur*, Bd. I, I; S. 473, 20 note. Pællas *purpuram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*Icel.* peli *costly stuff*. *From Lat.* pallium.] v. next word.

pællen, pellen ; *adj. Purple, rich* or *costly* (of garments) :—Hē hyne on pællenre scȳtan befeóld, St. And. 42, 13. V. pællene weofodsceátas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Bicgaþ eów pællene cyrtlas, ðæt gē tô lytelre hwīle scīnon swā swā rôse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Se cyning gesȳmde gold and seolfor and deórwurðe gymmas and pællene gyrlan uppon olfendas, 458, 24. Se rīca on his pællenum gyrlum cwyþ : 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelīca,' 256, 8. Se cāsere dyde of his purpuran and his pellenan gyrlan, H. R. 103, 18. [*Laym.* pallen (curtel).]

pælme, pǽran. v. palm, â-, for-pǽran.

pærl (?) The word, which occurs in a list of terms connected with writing, is glossed by *enula*, which elsewhere glosses *horselene* :—Pærl *enula*, bôcfel *pergamentum*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 304, 7.

pæþ, paþ, es; *m.* : e; *f.* (?) *A path, track* :—Pæþ, paþ *semita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 3. Manna paþ *semita*, deóra paþ *callis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 41–42. Pæþ *semita*, 80, 37. Wegleás pæþ *invium*, 53, 61. Pæþ *callis, iter pecudum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 58. Paþ *callis*, 14, 10. Paat, 103, 48. Andlang oxna pæþes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 10. Ðone kyng gerihtan of ðam dweliandan pæþe (*from the path of error*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 30. Ne mihton forhabban helpendra paþ merestreámes mōd (*they could not stop the course of the rushing water*), Cd. Th. 208, 23; Exod. 487. Gerece mē on rihtne pæþ (*semitam*), Ps. Th. 26, 13. Lǽr mē ðīne paþas (*semitas*), 24, 3: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 32: 362, 16. Ðeáh willniaþ ealle þurh mistlīce paþas cuman tô anum ende, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Ic ondrǽde ðæt ic ðē lǽde hidres ðidres on ða paþas of ðīnum wege, 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. On paþum (*semita*) beboda ðīnra, Ps. Spl. 118, 35. *The word seems feminine in the following* :—Andlang paþæ . . . ǽc ðæ standaþ in on ðær paþæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 36–176, 6. *In the Northern Gospels* pæþ *is an alternative gloss with* dene :—Pæþ ł dene *uallis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5 : *chaos*, 16, 26. [*O. Frs.* path, paed : *O. H. Ger.* pfad *callis, semita*.] v. ân-, flet-, gegn-, here-, mearc-, mīl-pæþ.

pæþþan; *p.* de *To tread* (*a path*), *to traverse*:—Tungol gârsecges grundas pæþeþ *the sun* (*after it has set*) *treads ocean's depths as its path*, Exon. 350, 29; Sch. 71. Eorþgræf pæþeþ *it makes its way along a trench*, 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9. Sume fôtum twâm foldan peþþaþ, sume fiérféte, Met. 31, 10. Ic mearcpaþas træd, môras pæþde, Exon. 485, 8; Rä. 71, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pfadôn *to go along a path*, Grff. 3, 326.]

pætig. v. prættig.

pâl, es; *m.* I. *a pale, pole, stake*:—Pâl *palus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 69. II. *a kind of hoe* or *spade*:—Delfîsen *vel* spadu *vel* pâl *fossorium*, 16, 14. [*Icel.* pâll *a kind of hoe* or *spade*; *a pale*: *O. H. Ger.* pfâl *palus*. From Latin.]

palent, es; *m.*: palente, palendse, an; *f. A palace*:—On đam mæran palente đær đær se cyning wæs oftost wunigende, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Đæt seó cwên ne cume næfre heononforþ intô đinum pallente, 29, 64. On strête ođđe on palentan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 6. Æt đæs câseres palendsan (palentsan, Bos.), Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Hê bræc đæne palant (đa palentan, MS. D.), Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 21. [*O. Frs.* palense: *O. Sax.* palencea: *O. H. Ger.* pfalanza, pfalinza *basilica, praetorium, aula, palatium*. From a Mid. Lat. form *palantium*. v. Kluge Dict. s. v. pfalz.]

palent-lîc; *adj. Relating to a palace*:—Tô đæm palentlîcum *ad palatinas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 67. [*O. H. Ger.* pfalenz-lîh *palatinus*.]

palm, es; palma, an (?); *m.*: pælme, an; *f. A palm*:—Palm *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61. Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: i. 218, 10. Swê swê palma *ut palma*, Ps. Surt. 91, 13. Swælce pælme *quasi palma*, Rtl. 65, 33. Pælmana *palmarum*, 95, 8. Palmana, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* palma: *Icel.* pâlmr *a palm-tree*.]

palm-æppel *the fruit of the palm, a date*:—Palmæppel *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 63: 89, 33. Palmæppla *nicolaos*, 83, 55. Palmæpla, 60, 67.

palm-bearu *a palm-grove*:—Palmbearwes *palmeti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77.

Palm-sunnandæg *Palm Sunday*:—Gyf se terminus becymþ on đone Sunnandæg đonne byþ se dæg Palmsunnandæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 16. On Palmsunnandæg, Rub. Lk. Skt. 19, 29. [*Icel.* pâlmsunnudagr.]

palm-treów *a palm-tree*:—Palmtreów *palma*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Palmtreó *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 4. Đær wæron hundseofontig palmtreówa (*palmae*), Ex. 15, 27. Palmtreówa (-trŷwa) twigu *ramos palmarum*, Jn. Skt. 12, 13.

palm-twig *a palm-branch*:—Palmtwig *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61: Blickl. Gl. Onfôh đissum palmtwige, Blickl. Homl. 137, 25. Heó âlegde đæt palmtwig đe heó ær onfêng, 139, 4. Se gewuna stent đæt gehwær on Godes gelaþunge se sacerd bletsian sceole palmtwigu on đisum dæge (*Palm Sunday*), Homl. Th. i. 218, 3.

palmung *glosses* palmes, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 2.

palm-wicu *the week which begins with Palm Sunday*:—On đære palmwucan, Rub. Lk. Skt. 22, 1: Rub. Jn. Skt. 12, 1, 24.

palstr *a spike* or *something with a point*:—Palester, plaster, palstr *cospis*, Txts. 50, 225. Palstre *cuspite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 58.

pan-mete *cooked food*:—Ælces cynnes panmete *ferculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 59. Ponmete *vivertitum*, i. 290, 42.

pang, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 52, *an error for* þung (?).

panic, es; *n.* (?) *A sort of millet*; panicum:—Panecis fîf scillinga gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 124, 8. Nym panic, 118, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* penik: *M. H. Ger.* pfenich.]

panne, an; *f. A pan*:—Panne *patella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 51. Mid đisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 3. Of brâdre pannan *de sartagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 11. Wyl on pannan, Lchdm. ii. 308, 28. Đær wæron inne geseted hweras and pannan, and hê clypte đa hweras and cyste đa pannan, đæt hê wæs eall sweart, Shrn. 69, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* pfanna: *O. Frs.* panne: *Icel.* panna.] v. brâd-, brǽde-, brǽding-, bræg-, côcer-, fŷr-, heáfod-, hearste-, holo-, hyrsting-, îsen-panne.

Pante, an; *f. The river Blackwater in Essex*:—Hî Pantan streám bestôdon, Eástseaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 50; By. 68. Wôdon wælwulfas ofer Pantan, 134, 41; By. 97. Seó ærreste stôw is on Pante staþe đære eá *prior locus est in ripa Pentae amnis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 8.

pâpa, an; *m. A pope*:—Đâ wæs on đa tîd Vitalianus pâpa đæs apostolican setles ealdorbiscop *sede apostolicae tempore illo Vitalianus praeerat*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Gregorius se hâlga pâpa, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24. Æfter đæs pâpan geendunge, 122, 18. Tô pâpan gecoren, 122, 31. Tô pâpan gehâlgod, 124, 1. [*Icel.* pâfi. *From Latin* papa.]

pâpan-hâd, es; *m. The papal dignity*:—Gregorius pâpanhâd onfêng, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 24.

pâp-dôm, es; *m. The papacy*:—Gregorius fêng tô pâpdôme, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 33. [*Icel.* pâfa-dômr.]

paper, es; *m.* (?) *Papyrus*:—Paper *papirus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 12.

papig. v. popig.

papol-stân, es; *m. A pebble-stone, pebble*:—Gæþ tô đære sæstrande and feccaþ mê papolstânas, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Popelstânas *lapillulos*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 18. [*Wick.* pibbil-ston.]

pâp-seld, es; *n. The papal see*:—Hê hié lærede đæt hié rađost tô Rôme sendon tô đæm pâpan, and đone pâpan and đæt pâpseld đæt hié beâhsodan hwæt him đæs tô ræde þûhte, Blickl. Homl. 205, 20.

pâp-setl, es; *n. The papal throne*:—Hê sæt on đam pâpsetle ændlefen geár, Shrn. 49, 17.

part, es; *m. A part*:—Đes part ođđe đes dæl, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 2. Đisses partes, 16; Som. 20, 11. On đisum parte, 17; Som. 20, 32.

Parthe; *pl. The Parthians*:—Parthe forhergodon Mesopotamian, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 6. Partha cyning, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 3. Partha gewin, Swt. 236, 26. Hié hæfdon gewin wiđ Parthe, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 6, 8. Hê com ærest tô Parþum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 12.

paþ. v. pæþ.

pâwa, peá, an; *m.*: pâwe, an; *f. Peacock, peahen*:—Pâwa *pavo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Pauua, Txts. 90, 826. Pawa, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 24. Pâwe, *pavo, pavus*, 29, 4. Fuglas đa đe heard flæsc habbaþ, pâwa, swan, æned, Lchdm. ii. 196, 19. On đære ylcan stôwe byþ ôđer fugelcynn fenix hâtte đa habbaþ cambas on heáfde swâ pâwan *in eo monte est avis fenix que habet cristas quasi orbes pavonis*, Nar. 39, 4. Se fugel (*the phenix*) is onlîcost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. [A pruest proud as a *po*, Pol. Songs, 159, 15: *Wick.* poos; *pl.*: *O. H. Ger.* pfâwo: *Icel.* pâ or pâi (*as a nickname*). From Latin.]

Peác-land *the Peak of Derbyshire*:—Eádweard cyning fôr đonan (*from Nottingham*) on Peácland tô Badecan wiellon (*Bakewell*), Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 11. v. next word.

Peác-, Pêc-sætan; *pl. The occupiers of the Peak*:—Pêcsætna [land is] twelf hund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 17.

pearroc, es; *m. An enclosure*:—Pearroc, pearuc *clatrum*, Txts. 50, 224. Pearruc, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 7. Pearruc *cauea*, Germ. 400, 62. On đisum lytlum pearroce bûgiaþ swîđe manega þeóda *hoc ipsum brevis habitaculi septum plures incolunt nationes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 27. Đis sindon đa landgemæro. Ærest ... on Bogeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 11. Hié (*the English*) bedrifon hié (*the Danes*) on ânne pearruc, and besæton hié đær ûtan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 35. Pearruca *clatrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 75. Pearroca, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 63. Of pearrocum *de clatris*, 26, 52: 18, 62. Of pearrucum, Hpt. Gl. 484, 44: 508, 29. Đæs gemæres is on eásthealfe spachrycg, on sûđan plumwearding pearrocas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* pferrih, pfarrih. From Celtic: *Welsh* parwg.]

Pedrida, Pedreda (e?) *the river Parret*:—Æt Pedridan (Pedredan, MS. E.) mûþan, Chr. 845; Erl. 66, 23: 658; Erl. 34, 2.

pell, pellen. v. pæll, pællen.

pellican, es; *m. A pelican*:—Ic geworden eom pellicane gelîc se on wêstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5.

pending. v. pening.

Pêne; *pl. The Carthaginians*; Poeni:—Đæt hié wiđ Pêna folce mehte ... Đâ flugon Pêne ... Hanna, Pêna cyning, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 21–25.

pening, penning, pending, penig, pennig, es; *m. A penny* (1) referring to other than English coinage:—Đes peningc (pening, penig) *hic as*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 14. Fals pening *paracaraximus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 34. Penninge *hymenis* (?), ii. 96, 71. Peninge, 43, 27. Bringaþ mê đone pening (*denarium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Đâ brohton hî him ænne peninc (penig, MS. A.: penning, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Hê sealde ælcon ænne penig (penning, Lind.) ... Đâ onfêngon hig ælc his pening (suindrigo penningas, Lind.) ... syndrige penegas *singulos denarios*, 20, 2–10. Pening, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 27. Mê sind wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 37. Wê eác wiernaþ ûrum cildum ûrra peninga mid tô plegianne *pueris nummos subtrahimus*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 27. Hig sealdon hine wiđ þrîtigum penegum, Gen. 37, 28. (2) of English coinage, a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound:—Fîf penegas gemaciaþ ænne scillinge, and xxx. penega ænne mancs, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. Gâ seó wæge wulle tô .cxx. þ. (tô healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Tên hund (pund?) peñd ... Gedæle hê ælcum Godes þiówe peñd ... þreótêne hund (pund?) pending, Chart. Th. 471, 5–26. xiii. pund pendingæ, 474, 9. Mid .v. pundum mærra pæninga (*denarii meri*), L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10. Gif mon men eáge of âsleá, geselle him mon .lx. sciłł. and .vi. sciłł. and .vi. pæningas and þriddan đæl pæningas (peniges, MS. H.) tô bôte, 47; Th. i. 94, 3–5. Hire mægþhâdes wurđ, đæt synd twelf scillingas be twelf penigon (cf. Se rihtscylling byþ â be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est .xii. denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7), Ex. 21, 10. (3) as a weight, *penny-weight*:—Ân *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum. Twelf sîđon twelf penegas beóþ on ânum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 17. Pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum mâre đonne pund wætres, and .i. pund wînes gewihþ .xv. penegum mâre đonne .i. pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. Gegnîd on mortere đættle pening gewege, 18, 3: 134, 25. Swylce swâ .iii. penegas gewegen, 52, 13: 110, 17. Wiđ lûsum; cwic seolfor, ân pening seolfres, 124, 24. Drenc biþ on peninge *the dose will be a pennyweight*, 272, 24. Ceorf nygan penegas *cut up nine pennyweights*, iii. 8, 2. Man đysses wyrttruman genime tŷn penega gewihte, i. 260, 17. Hŷ man wegeþ, swâ man dêþ gold wiđ penegas, and gif đa penegas teóþ swîđor đonne đæt gold, đonne miswyrþ đam men hrađe,

Wulfst. 240, 2-4. [*O. L. Ger.* penning: *O. Frs.* panning: *O. H. Ger.* pfenning, pfenting: *Icel.* penningr.] v. ælmes-, healf-, heorþ-, hundred-, Rôm-, seám-pening.

pening-hwirfere, es; *m. A money-changer:* — Pennighwyrfere *mensularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 31.

pening-mangere, es; *m. A money-dealer:*—Pennigmangere *collybista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 32. Peningmongere, ii. 22, 36.

pening-sliht, es; *m. The striking of money:*—Gæfil ł penningslæht *tributum vel censum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25.

pening-wǽg, e; *f. A penny-weight:*—Wiđ lûsum; cwic seolfor and eald butere; ân pening seolfres, and tû peningwǽge buteran, Lchdm. ii. 124, 24.

pening-weorþ, -wurþ, es; *n. A penny-worth:*—Hafa ân penigweorþ swefles, Lchdm. iii. 38, 28. Æt ælcon gegyldan ænne peningc ođđe ân peningcwurþ weaxes, Chart. Th. 605, 26. Twâ hund peningweorþ hlâfes, Homl. Th. i. 182, 9.

penn, es; *m. A pen, fold:*—On penn; of đam penne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 3-4: 25, 21. On hacapenn forewearđne, 412, 13.

penn *a disease of the eye, pin, a kind of cataract:*—Đis is seó sẽleste eáhsalf wiđ ẽhwærce and wiđ miste and wiđ penne, Lchdm. i. 374, 2.

pennian. v. on-pennad. [Cf. þe pit tineþ his muđ ouer þe man þe liđ on fule synnen . . . gif ure ani is þus penned, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 27.]

Pentecosten, es; *m.* (?) *Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the resurrection, Whitsuntide:*—On Pentecostenes dæg com se Hâlga Gâst ofer đa apostolas, Btwk. 214, 29. On đære Pentecostenes wucan, Rubc. Lk. Skt. 5, 17: 8, 40. On ôđerne Pentecostenes mæssedæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 3, 16. On Pentecostenes mæsseáfen, 14, 15.

Penwiht-steort, es; *m. The Land's End in Cornwall:*—Se here . . . wendon eft âbûtan Penwiht-steort (Penwiđ-, MS. C.: Penwæd-, MS. D.) on đa sûþhealfe, and wendon in tô Tamermûþan, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [The Welsh form is *Pengwayd*, v. Earle's note.]

Peohtas; *pl. The Picts:*—Đâ fêrdon Peohtas in Breotone . . . Mid đỹ Peohtas wíf næfdon . . . đæt is mid Peohtum healden . . . Đridde cynn Breotone onfêng on Pehta dæle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17-25. On Peohta gereorde, S. 474, 4. Pehta cynn, 5, 24; S. 646, 33. Hî sceoldon feohton wiđ Pyhtas (Pihtas, MS. A.). Heó đâ fuhton wiđ Pyhtas, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 6.

peonia, an; *m.* (?) *Peony:*—Peonia *peonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 22. Đeós wyrt đe man peonian nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 168, 14. [The Latin form of the accusative, *peoniam*, occurs, 170, 4.]

peorđ *the name of the Runic p.* Its meaning is doubtful. Grimm notices the name for *f* in the old Sclavonic alphabet, *fert*, and the Persian name for one of the figures on the chess-board, *ferz*. Kemble seems to take the latter, translating the word by *chess-man;* but it is doubtful whether the knowledge of chess was early enough among the Teutons to allow of this interpretation. v. Zacher Das Runenalphabet, pp. 7-9. The verse which accompanies the Rune in the Runic poem is the following:—Peorđ byþ symble plega and hlehter wlancum đǽr wîgan sittaþ on beórsele blíđe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 1-6; Rûn. 14.

pere(u), an; *f. A pear:*—Seó peru *hoc pirum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59. Pere, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 59. Healfreáde peran *crustumie* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, 39, 25. (Cf. *hec volemus* a° permayn-tre, 191, col. 2: *hoc volemum* a° permayne, 192, col. 2.) Peran, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18. [*Icel.* pera: *O. H. Ger.* bira.]

pere-wôs, es; *n. Perry, a drink made from pears:*—Perewôs *sapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 50. (The word occurs in a list of drinks.)

persa. v. međema.

Persc-ware; *pl. The Persians:*—Of Perscwara mǽgþe, Shrn. 55, 32.

Perse, Persêas; *pl. The Persians:*—Đâ wǽron đa Perse geegsade, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 13: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 30. Persa cyning, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 29. Persa ríce . . . Persêa ríce, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2, 31. Wiđ Persum, Swt. 82, 23. On Persêum, 78, 30. Hié sendon on Perse, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19.

Persida *Persia:*—Tô đam earde đe is gehâten Persida, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 2.

Persisc; *adj. Persian:*—Seó reáfung đæs Persiscan feós, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21: Jud. Thw. 162, 23.

persoc, es; *m. A peach;* malum persicum:—Genim persoces leáf, Lchdm. iii. 58, 27. Æppla and peran and persucas, ii. 176, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* pfersich.]

persoc-treów, es; *n. A peach-tree:*—Persoctreów *persicarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 52.

peru. v. pere.

pervince, an; *f. Periwinkle* (plant):—Pervincæ *vinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 65. Pervince, 79, 34.

petersilige, an; *f. Parsley:*—Petersilie. Đâs wyrte man *petroselinum* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 240, 6. Petresilige, iii. 24, 9. Petorsilian sǽd, ii. 314, 29: 228, 26. Đa wyrt petersilian, 206, 27: 234, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* petarsile: *Ger.* petersilie.]

peþþan, petig. v. pæþþan, prættig.

Petrus; *gen.* Petres; *m. The apostle Peter:*—Đâ genam Petrus hyne . . . Đâ beseah hê hyne and cwæþ tô Petre, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 22-23. Se Hælend com on Petres hûse, 8, 14. Hê sceare (Petres mearce, MS. B.) onfêng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10. Be Peteres mæssan, Wulfst. 272, 9.

philosoph, es; *m. A philosopher:*—Paminunde đæm strongan cyninge and đæm gelǽredestan philosophe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 22. Hié sealdon Demostanase đæm philosophe licgende feoh, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 1.

pic, es; *n. Pitch:*—Đis pic *haec pix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Som. 13, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 39. Hlûttor pic *resin*, Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 72, 25. Genim pices lytel, 96, 12. Weallendes pices, 252, 1: Dôm. L. 14, 199. Heó smirode hine mid tyrwan and mid pice, Ex. 2, 3. Đâ hêt se câsere meltan on hwere leád and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7: Lchdm. ii. 318, 4. [*O. L. Ger.* pik: *O. H. Ger.* peh: *Icel.* bik.]

pîc, es; *m. A point, pointed instrument, pike:*—Piic *acisculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 39. Pîc, 4, 23: i. 17, 31. [Cf. his pic he nom on honden & helede hine under capen . . . þene pic he bilæfde, Laym. 30849. A Celtic word.] v. horn-pîc.

pîcan *to use a* pîc, *to remove by means of a* pîc, *to pick:*—Lêt him pỹcan ût his eágan, and ceorfan of his handa, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 33. [Pykyn *purgo*, Prompt. Parv. 397: to piken and to weden, Piers P. 16, 17.]

pic-bred (?) *glosses* glans, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 58 (at the end of a list of names of trees).

picen; *adj. Pitchy, of pitch:*—Picen hell *piceus Tartarus*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 30. On đære picenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 28.

pician; *p.* ode *To pitch, cover with pitch:*—Crocca gepicod ûtan, Lchdm. ii. 26, 23.

pîcung, e; *f. A pricking:*—Pîcung *stigmata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 39. v. pîc.

pîe; *f. An insect:*—Hundes pîe (pêo, Ps. Spl. C.) *cynomia*, Ps. Surt. 104, 31. Lûs *peducla*, hnitu *ascarida*, pîe *ladasca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 45-47. *Ladasca* pîae, *briensis* hondwyrm, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 48.

pihment *a pigment, drug:*—Of ôþþrum pyhmentum, Lchdm. iii. 136, 29. Cf. next word.

pihten *part of a loom:*—Pihten, Anglia ix. 263, 12. Pihtine *pectine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 26.

pîl, es; *m. A stick with a point, something pointed:*—Dægmǽles pîl *gnomon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 42. Đa Walas âdrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pîlum (stængum, MS. D.) greátum innan đam wetere (cf. Cassobellannus ripam fluminis ac pene totum sub aqua vadum acutissimis sudibus praestruxerat, Bd. 1, 2), Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Heó (*sea-holly*) hafaþ stelan hwítne, on đæs heáhnysse ufeweardre beóþ ácennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pîlas (*sharp and thorny prickles*), Lchdm. i. 304, 1. Hê gehæfte hî on ânum micclum stocce, and mid ísenum pîlum heora îlas gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 388. [*O. H. Ger.* pfîl *pilum, arundo.* From Lat. *pilum.*] v. hilde-, orþanc-, searo-, wæl-pîl; and dægmǽls-pîlu.

pîle, an; *f. A stake.* v. temes-pîle.

pîle, an; *f. A mortar:*—Đeáh đû portige đone dysegan on pîlan swâ mon corn dêþ mid piilstæfe ne meaht đû his dysig him from âdrîfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 267, 1. Swilce hit on pîlan gepîlod wǽre *quasi pilo tusum*, Ex. 16, 14. [From Latin *pila.*]

pile *a pillow.* v. pyle.

pilece, an; *f. A robe of skin, pelisse:*—Pylece *pellicie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 68. Hwî worhte God pylcan Adame and Eve æfter đam gylte? Đæt hê geswutelode mid đâm deádum fellum đæt hî wǽron đâ deádlîce, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28. [He to-rendeđ þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle, A. R. 362, 29. Pylche *pellicium, pellicia*, Prompt. Parv. 397; see the note, where many instances of the word are given. *O. H. Ger.* pelliz: *Icel.* piliza, pilla *a fur coat.* From Latin.]

pîlere, es; *m. One who pounds in a mortar:*—Pîlere *pilurius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 52. v. next word.

pîlian; *p.* ode *To pound in a mortar:*—Se đe pîlaþ *vel* tribulaþ *pilurus* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. v. *preceding word and* pîle, pîl-stampe, -stoc.

pillan (?) *to peel* (of skin):—Đis lâcecræft sceal tô đan handan đe đæt fell of pyleþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13.

pill-sâpe, an; *f. Silotrum* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 32.

pîl-stæf. v. pîle.

pîl-stampe, an; *f. A pestle;* pilum, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 51.

pîl-stoce, es; *m. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 6.

pîlstre, an; *f. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 50.

pîn-beám, es; *m. A pine-tree:*—Se hâlga wolde âheáwan ænne pîn-beám, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 24.

pinca. v. pynca.

pînere, es; *m. One who torments:*—Hlâferd his gesalde hine đǽm pînerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34: Germ. 399, 265.

pinewincle. v. winewincle.

pîn-hnutu; *gen. dat.* -hnyte; *pl.* -hnyte; *f. A pine-nut, fir-cone:*—Seó eorþe stent on gelícnesse ânre pînnhnyte, Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Genim of pîn-hnyte .xx. geclǽnsodra cyrnela, ii. 180, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* pynote *pinum.*]

pînian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture:*—Đâ pîneden hié hiene mid đæm đæt hié his hand forbærndon, ânne finger and ânne, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 22. Pînedon *excruciabant*, 6, 11; Swt. 266, 15. Đæt hê his heortan and his môd mid hreówsunga suîđe pînige *ut per afflictionem poenitentiae cor prematur*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 25. Đâ hêt hê hî pînian (pînigan, MS. C.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 371. Đonne onginþ hê hỹ tô pînianne on

mistlîcre wîsan, Wulfst. 195, 1. Gnættas ǽgðer ge ða men ge ða nŷtenu pîniende wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31. Pîniendum *cruciante*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* pînôn: *Icel.* pîna. From Latin.]

pinn. I. *a pin, peg*:—Ne sceolde hē nān þing forgŷman ðe ǽfre tô note mehte; ne mûsfellan, ne ðæt git læsse is, tô hæpsan pinn, Anglia ix. 265, 10. [From Latin *pinna*.] II. *an instrument for writing, a pen*:—Mið pinn ł urittsæx *calami*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. [From *penna*? or *pinna*?]

pinne (?), an; *f. A flask, bottle*:—Ic (*sutor*) wyrce of him (*cutes et pelles*) flaxan (pinnan) *facio ex iis flascones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

pînness, e; *f. Torment, pain*:—Tô ðare helware stîðe pînnesse, Chart. Th. 369, 34.

pinsian; *p.* ode *To weigh, judge, estimate, consider, examine*:—Geþænce ælc man hû swîðe man pinsaþ ða sâwle on dômes dæg, ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sâwle on ða wǽge and hŷ man wegaþ, swâ man dēþ gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 239, 26. Hē holrede ł pinsode *pensavit, cogitavit*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 76. Hē sceáwode hine selfne and pinsode *he observed and weighed himself*, Past. 7, 2; Swt. 51, 15. Pinsige ælc mon hiene selfne georne, 10, 2; Swt. 63, 18. Pinsiende *inquirendo, scrutando*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 26. [*Lat.* pensare.] v. â-pinsian.

pinsung. v. â-pinsung, Hpt. Gl. 447, 73.

pintel *virilitas, membrum virile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 29. [Pyntyl *veratrum, tentigo, priapus*, 184, 11. Pyntylle *veretrum*, 186, col. 2. Pyntyle, 208, col. 1. Also see Cath. Angl. p. 281. s. v. *pyntelle*, and the note. Leo 200, 41 gives a Platt-deutsch *pint* with the same meaning.]

pîn-treów, es; *n. A pine-tree*:—Pîntreów *pinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 54: 79, 80: 285, 60. Þûfbæres pîntreówes *frondentis pini*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 68: Lchdm. ii. 216, 5. Ðæt man pîntreów bærne tô glēdum and ðonne ða glēda sette tôforan ðam seócum men, 284, 12.

pîn-treówen, -trîwen; *adj. Belonging to a pine-tree*:—Cyrnlu of pîntrŷwenum (-treów-, MS. O.) hnutum, Lchdm. i. 250, 9.

pînung, e; *f. Torment, torture, pain*:—Rōd[e] pînung *crucis tormentum*, Rtl. 24, 11. Tô pînunge *ad poenam*, 103, 17. For his gylta pînunga *in criminum suorum cruciatum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 8. Pînunge, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 268, 19. Mid ungemetlîcre pînunge hē (*Phalaris*) wæs ðæt folc cwielmende, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 18. Pînunge *tormento*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 20. Pînungum *cruciatibus*, 502, 70.

pînung-tôl, es; *n. An instrument of torture*:—Decius hēt gearcian eall ðæt pînungtôl, Homl. Th. i. 428, 18. Mid eallum ðisum pînungtôlum getintregod, 424, 22.

pipat (?) *glosses* accipiter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 36.

pîp-dreám, es; *m. The sound of the pipe*:—Pîpdrâm singan gehŷreþ gehende blisse *to hear (in a dream) the sound of the pipe shews joy at hand*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 22.

pîpe, an; *f. A pipe.* (1) as a musical instrument:—Pîpe oððe hwistle *musa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 60. Hearpe and pîpe drēmaþ eów on beorsele, Wulfst. 46, 16. i. silfren pîpe, Chart. Th. 429, 20. (2) of other tubes:—In pîpan; of pîpan in wiði brôc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. Dô mid pîpan on, Lchdm. ii. 126, 3. Mid ondôunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pîpan, 260, 11: 224, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* pîpa: *Icel.* pîpa: *O. H. Ger.* pîfa *fistula, calamus, camena*.] v. sang-pîpe.

pîpere, es; *m. A piper, player on the flute*:—Pîpere *tibicen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 59: 289, 55. Reódpîpere *auledus*, 60, 46. Se Hǽlend geseah hwistleras (pîperas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. [*Icel.* pîpari: *O. H. Ger.* pîfari *tibicen*.]

pîpfan; *p.* te *To breathe, blow*:—Pîpfendes *spirantis, sufflantis*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 76. Út â-pŷfhte (-pîpfte?) *exhalavit, exspiravit*, 472, 42.

piplian *to grow pimply*:—Wið teter and pypylgende (pipligende, MS. B.) lîc, Lchdm. i. 234, 10. Wið pypelgende (pipligende, MS. B.) lîc ðæt Grēcas erpinam (ἔρπης) nemnaþ, 266, 20. [*Lat.* papula a *pimple*.]

pipor, es; *m. Pepper*:—Piper (*other MSS.* pipor) *piper*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. On ðâm londum biþ pipores genihtsumnys . . . Ðone pipor mon swâ nimeþ, Nar. 34, 21–23. Genim langes pipores .x. corn, Lchdm. ii. 186, 8. Of blacum pipore, 234, 2. Genim gebeátenne pipor, 186, 4. [*Icel.* pipar: *O. H. Ger.* pfeffar. From Latin.]

pipor-corn, es; *n. A pepper-corn*:—Genim .xvii. piporcorn, Lchdm. i. 74, 4. Ðæra pipercorna sŷ ofertæl, 288, 8.

pipor-horn, es; *m. A horn for holding pepper*:—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt . . . piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

piporian; *p.* ode *To pepper*:—Pipra hit syððan swâ swâ man wille, Lchdm. iii. 76, 9. Cf. Gepipera mid .xx. corna, ii. 182, 21. Gepiporod wyrtdrenc, 182, 7. [*Icel.* pipra.]

pir-grâf, es; *m. An orchard of pear-trees*:—On pirgrâf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 284, 23.

pirige, an; *f. A pear-tree*:—Ðeós pirige *haec pirus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 51: 80, 9. Pirge, ii. 117, 35. On gerihte tô ðære pirigan, Chart. Th. 145, 28. Ðis sindon ða londgemǽra . . . ǽrest of Piriforda on ða dîc; andlang dîc on ða pyrigan; of ðære pyrigan . . ., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 27–30. Æt ðære pirian, 52, 18. On ða pyrian, ii. 205, 15. *The word, as in* Piriford, *is found in local names*, e. g. Pirigfliát, Pyrihom, Pirigtûn, vi. 322, col. 2. [*Chauc. Piers P.* pirie.]

pîs; *adj. Heavy, weighty*:—Byrðenna hefiga ł pîsa *onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [From Latin *pensus*.] v. pinsian, pís-lîc, pîsian.

pise, an; *f. A pea*:—Pise *lenticula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 75. Piose, 112, 63. Pysan *lentis*, 51, 50. Pisan hosa *siliqua*, 120, 58: Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. Heó hafaþ sǽd on ðære mycele ðe pysan, Lchdm. i. 316, 10. Beán, pisan *cicer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 37. Pisan gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Geseáwe pysan *juicy peas*, 254, 15. Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wǽran on gesodene, 286, 29. Ðonne sceal man ða langnysse (*of the root*) tôceorfan on pysena gelîcnysse, i. 260, 15. On pysena wôse, 260, 25. Pysena seáw, ii. 220, 10. Pysena broþ, 278, 18. Healde hî hine wið pisan and wið ða þing ðe windigne ǽþm on men wyrcen, 214, 2. v. mûse-pise.

pise-cynn, es; *n. A kind of pea*:—Sum pysecynn hâtte lenticulas, Lchdm. ii. 190, 16.

pîsian (?) *to weigh*:—Geþænce ælc man hû swîðe man pinsaþ (pysæþ, MS. H.) ða sâwle, Wulfst. 239, 26. v. pîs.

pisle, an; *f.* (?) *A warm* (?) *chamber*:—*Scriptorium* pisle, fer-(fŷr-?) hûs (or? *pis(a)le fŷrhûs*), Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 58. [Cf. *O. Frs.* pisel *a chamber*: '*pisel, pesel* ist in Niedersachsen, Dietmarschen, Nordfriesland und Süddänemark, *phiesel* in Baiern für verschiedene arten von gemächern noch gangbar,' Richthofen. *O. H. Ger.* pfisel *pisalis, pisale, pirale*, Grff. 3, 352. '*Pisalis* videtur fuisse vestiarium seu vestiaria theca,' Du Cange.]

pîs-lîc; *adj. Heavy*:—Woeron ēgo hiora pîslîco ł hefigo (*ingravati*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 40. v. *next word and* pîs.

pîslîce; *adv. Heavily*:—Pîslîce ł hefiglîce, *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 53. v. preceding word.

pistol, es; *m. An epistle, letter*:—Be ðam spræc se pistol æt ðyssere mæssan, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 13. Ðone pistol ðe Hieronimus sette be forþsîðe Marian, 438, 3. Se apostol Iacob âwrît on his pistole, Boutr. Serd. 22, 47. Iacob se rihtwîsa âwrât ânne pistol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 9, 13. Petrus âwrât twegen pistolas, 14, 7, 12, 16, 19. [*Icel.* pistil. From Latin.]

pistol-bôc; *f. A book containing the Epistles*:—Hē (*the priest*) sceal habban ða wǽpna tô ðam gâstlîcum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hâlgan bēc, saltere and pistolbôc, godspellbôc and mæssebôc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 11–13. Hē (*bishop Leofric*) hæfþ ðiderynn (*St. Peter's minster at Exeter*) gedôn . . . ii. pistelbēc . . . Hē ne funde on ðam mynstre ðâ hē tô fēng bôca nā mâ būton . . . .i. pistelbôc . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8–29. [Cf. *Icel.* pistla-bók.]

pistol-rǽdere, es; *m. He who reads the epistle in church*, R. Conc. 5.

pistol-rǽding, e; *f. A lesson in the church-service*:—Lucas ûs manode on ðisre pistol-rǽdinge, Homl. Th. i. 294, 13: ii. 380, 23. (Both passages refer to the Acts of the Apostles.)

pistol-rocc, es; *m. The vestment worn when reading the epistle*:—v. fulle mæssereáf, ii. dalmatica, iii. pistolroccas, Chart. Th. 429, 22.

piþa, an; *m. Pith, the soft inner part of the stem of a plant*:—Eall se dǽl se ðe ðæs treówes on twelf mônþum geweaxeþ, hē onginþ of ðâm wyrtrumum, and swâ upweardes grēwþ ôþ ðone stemn, and siddan andlang ðæs piþan and andlang ðære rinde ôþ ðone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Þeahtigaþ on hiera môdes rinde monig gōd weorc tô wyrcanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ ôðer gehŷded, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 23. Nim ellenes piþan, Lchdm. iii. 90, 2.

plæce, plæse, an: plæts, e; *f. A place, an open space, a street*:—In huommum ðara plæcena *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. On plæcum (on plætsa, Rush.) *in plateas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 10: 14, 21. In plaecum *in plateis*, 13, 26. In plæcum (plæsum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In plægiword ł on plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. In plæcum, 65, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* plecke *or* plotte *porciuncula*. 'Pleck is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place;' note, p. 405. *Icel.* plâz; *n.: M. H. Ger.* platz, *m.: (both introductions of the end of thirteenth century)*. From Latin.]

plægan, plægi-word (plæce-worþ), plæts. v. plegan, plæce.

plætt *a sounding blow, a smack*: in the compound *eár-plætt*:—Drihten ûs sealde hǽlu þurh ðâm eárplættum, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. [Plat *a blow with the fist*, Jamieson's Dict.] v. next word.

plættan; *p.* te *To give a sounding blow, to smack*:—Hî plætton hyne mid hyra handum *dabunt ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. 19, 3. [He come plattinde (*tramping, making a noise with the feet*), Havel. 2282. Plette; *pl. hurried*, 2613. His heued of he plette (*struck*), 2626. Plat, 2755. Platch *to make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps*, Jamieson's Dict. *O. Du.* platten, pletten: *M. H. Ger.* blatren, platren *to strike noisily: Ger.* platzen. Of onomatopoetic origin; cf. *smack*.] v. eár-plættan *and preceding word.*

plagian. v. plegan.

plante, an; *f. A plant, shoot*:—Swē swē niówe plant[e] *sicut novella*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Gesâwena plantan *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 13. Ðæt is sió hâlige gesomnung ðæt eardaþ in æppeltûnum ðonne hié wel begâþ hira plantan and hiera impan ôþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quae ad viridatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanza. From Latin.] v. mixen-plante.

plantian; *p.* ode *To plant*:—Dû plantast (*plantes*) wîneard and ne brîcst his, Deut. 28, 30. Gē plantiaþ, 28, 39. Gē plantigeaþ, Lev. 19, 23. Hî heora heortan wyrtruman on ðisum andwerdum lîfe plantiaþ,

Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7. Abraham plantode ænne holt, Gen. 21, 33: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Hwæðer se anweald hæbbe ðone þeáw ðæt hē unþeáwas âwyrtwalige of rīcra manna môde, and plantige ðǽr cræftas on? Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 24. Sanctus Paulus underfēng ða hâlgan gesomnunga tō plantianne, suâ se ceorl dēþ his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanzōn.] v. â-, ge-plantian.

plant-sticca, an; *m. A gardening-tool, a dibble* (?):—Plantsticca *pastinatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 13. [Cf. *Ital.* pastinare *to dig.*]

plantung, e; *f.* I. *planting*:—Wīntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 5. II. *what is planted, a plant*:—Ælc plantung (*plantatio*) ðé mīn heofenlīca fæder ne plantode byþ âwurtwalod, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Plontung rōsæs *plantatio rosae*, Rtl. 65, 35. Ðara bearn swâ swâ æðele plantunga, Ps. Spl. 143, 14: Blickl. Gl. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 76. [*O. H. Ger.* pflanzunga *propagatio, plantarium, plantatio.*]

plaster, es; *n.* (?) *A plaster*:—Tō plastre gewyrc, Lchdm. i. 272, 23: 304, 20. Hwī ne bidst ðū ðē beþunga and plaster līfes lǽcedōmes æt līfes freán *cur tibi non oras placidae fomenta medelae?* Dōm. L. 6, 80. [*O.H. Ger.* pflastar; *n. cataplasma, cementum.* From Latin [*em*]*plastrum.*]

platian; *p.* ode *To cover with plates*: in the compound â-platian:—Âplatad *obryzum, nitidum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 18. Âplatedum *obryzo*, 456, 47. v. next word.

platung, e; *f. A plate, thin piece of metal*:—Platung (? platum, Btwk.), smǽte gold *obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 34. Platungum *brateolis, laminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 17. v. preceding word.

plega, an; *m.* I. *play, quick movement*:—Plega *gesticulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 36. Plegan *gestum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 10. II. *play, (athletic) sport, game*; often in poetry applied to fighting, see the compounds:—Plega *ludus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ðes plega *hic jocus*, 13; Som. 16, 27: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 30. Plaega *palestra*, ii. 116, 5. Mid ðâm þiówum wæs on symbel mīn plega *hunc continuum ludum ludimus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 34: Exon. Th. 46, 27; Cri. 743. Ealle ða hwīle ðe ðæt līc bīþ inne, ðǽr sceal beón gedrync and plega, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 26. Ðǽr wæs heard plega wælgāra wrixl (*the battle between the four kings and the five*), Cd. Th. 120, 4; Gen. 1989. Plæges *saltationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 11. Ic mē tō ðam plegan gemengde *ludentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Bebudon Rōmāna godas ðæm senatum ðæt mon theatrum worhte him tō plegan, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33. Ða hió æt hiora theatrum wǽron mid heora plegan . . . heora plegan begān, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 10–14. Ða cild rīdaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealde plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Wē forbeódaþ ǽgðer ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwylce unnyttnesse in ðâm hâlgan stōwum tō dōnne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 22. Hié wǽron welige . . . and heora plegan wǽron genihtsume . . . Hió hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 17–21. Plegan *allusiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 44: *colludia*, 20, 71. Plegena *ludorum*, 50, 25. III. *clapping with the hands, applause* (v. plegan, IV):—Ðæm plegan *plausu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 26. v. æsc-, ecg-, gilp-, gūþ-, hand-, hearm-, hyht-, lind-, nīþ-, secg-, stæf-, sund-, sweord-, wīg-plega, *next word, and the compounds with* pleg-.

plegan, plægan, plegian, plagian, plægian; *p.* de, ede, ode *To play*; ludere:—Ic plege *ludo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23: Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 29. Plegade *lusit*, 53, 28. Plegende *ludens*, Kent. Gl. 279: 995. I. *to play, move about sportively, frolic, dance*:—Hornfisc plegode, glād geond gârsecg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. Hlōh ðā and plegode boda bitre gehugaþ, Cd. Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Plægede *saltasset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 22. Pleagade *saltavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Ne plægde gē, Lind., gē ne plagadun, Rush. *non saltastis*, 11, 17. Ðæt folc sæt and æt and dranc, and ārison and plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Ðæt folc . . . eodon him plegean, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 14. Men willaþ binnan Godes hūse bysmorlīce plegian, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 2 note. Gesiōn sǽmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Ðæt wīf geseah Ismael plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 6; Gen. 2778. Ða geseah hē plegan micel cnihta weorod be ðæs sǽs waroþe, Shrn. 78, 27. Ân plegende cild arn under wǽnes hweowol, 32, 11. Swâ plegende lamp *quasi agnus lasciviens*, Kent. Gl. 214. Seofon nacode wīmmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 32. II. *to play, to divert* or *amuse one's self*:—Ða ðe dwollīce plegaþ æt deúdra manna līce, and ælce fūlnysse ðǽr forþteóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 308. Tarentīne ðæt folc plegedon binnan heora byrg æt heora þeatra *the Tarentines were taking their amusement at the theatre*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bōcum *we enjoin that a priest be neither a hunter nor a hawker nor a gamester, but let him find his amusement in his books*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. II a. *to play* (*a game*), *exercise one's self in any way for the sake of amusement*:—Ða cild rīdaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Samson plegode him ætforan *ludens Samson*, Jud. 16, 27. On ðæm dæge plegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29. II b. *to play* (*with anything*):—Hē mid bǽm handum upweard plegade *he waved both hands aloft*, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 805. Ða pleogede hē mid his wordum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 25. Wē wiernaþ ūrum cildum ūrra peninga mid tō plegianne, Past. 50; S. 361, 27. II c. *to play with a person, toy*; in a bad sense, *to make sport of*:—Sarra beheóld, hū Agares sunu wið Isaac plegode, Gen. 21, 9. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his steorte and plegian wið hine (*Orpheus*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rä. 43, 2. II d. *to play* (*for something*), *strive after*:—Ðis is se ilca ðe ðū longe for his deáþe plegodest *this is the same for whose death thou hast long played*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. III. *to play on an instrument*:—Plægiendra (plegiyndra, Ps. Spl. C.) timpanan *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 26. IV. *to clap the hands in applause* (v. plega, III):—Flōdas plægiaþ (plegiaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *flumina plaudent*, Ps. Surt. 97, 8. Plagiaþ (plegaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *plaudite*, 46, 2. v. plega.

plegere, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Nacod plegere *gimnosophista* (*the glosser seems to have misunderstood the word, which is rendered by* heáhlāreów, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 40, *and by* weoroldsnottor, 81, 52), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 10. v. pleg-mann.

pleg-hūs, es; *n. A play-house, theatre*:—Ðæs heofenlīcan pleghūses *coelestis theatri*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 62.

plegian. v. plegan.

pleg-līc; *adj. Relating to play of any kind*:—Ðæs pleglīcan *olimpiaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 20. Pleglīcum *scenico*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 6: *palaestrico*, 489, 60. Ðý pleglīcan plegan *scenica ludicra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 54. Ða pleglīcan *theatrales*, 75, 17. Pleglīcum *palaestricis, gymnicis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6, 9.

pleg-mann, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Plegmanna *gymnicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 39. þurh plegemen ł gligmen ł gleáwe *per gymnosophistas*, 406, 72. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras ł plegmen *velut sagaces gymnosophistas*, 404, 78. Plegmen *gimnosophistas*, ðǽm wærstlīcum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 53–54. v. plegere.

plegol; *adj. Playful, sportive, jocose*:—Hwīlon wacodon menn ofer ân deád līc, and ðǽr wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlīce, and tō ðâm mannum cwæþ swylce for plegan, ðæt hē Swýðun wǽre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 292.

pleg-scild, es; *m. A small shield*:—Plegscylde *pelta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 69. [Cf. lytel scyld *pelta*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae*, i. 35, 28, 59.] Trumian pleigscelde *tuta pelta*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 38.

pleg-scip, es; *n. A small ship, a yacht* (?); parunculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 35. v. next word.

pleg-stōw, e; *f. A place for play, a gymnasium, wrestling-place, amphitheatre*:—Oretstōwe ł winstōwe ł plegstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 41. Plegstōwe *amphitheatri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 13. On plegstōwe (bleg-, MS.) oððe on wafungstōwe andbidian hine gesihþ styrunge sume getâcnaþ *if a man in a dream sees himself waiting in an amphitheatre or theatre it betokens some disturbance*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 15. Plegstōw[a] ł winstōwe *palaestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 50. Plegstōwa *palestrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 50. On plegestōwum *in gymnasio*, 40, 20.

pleoh; *gen.* pleós; *n. Danger, hurt, peril, risk*:—Nys ðæt nǽnig pleoh *nullum ei est periculum*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Swylce hit nān pleoh ne sỹ, ðæt se preóst libbe swâ swâ ceorl, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 18: Wulfst. 269, 28. Læsse pleoh byþ ðam men, ðæt hē flǽsces brūce on Lenctenfæstene, ðonne hē wīfes brūce, 286, 3: Homl. Th. i. 178, 34. Ðæt wæs swīðe micel pleoh ðæt ðū swâ wēnan sceoldest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 5. Hit bið his pleoh nā mīn, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 2, 2. Wēnaþ sume menn ðæt nān pleoh ne sỹ on deórwurðum gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 25. Hē būton pleó tō his fixnoþe gecyrde, ii. 288, 26. Pleó *periculo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 40. Gif hié sīen gelīc ord and hindeweard sceaft ðæt sīe būtan pleó (cf. si cuspis et acies lancee pari sustentacione respondeant, sine culpa sit, L. H. I. 88, 3; Th. i. 595, 12–14), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 19. Philippus Mæcedonia rīce ealle hwīle on mician pleó and on miclan earfeþan hæfde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. Gif ðū ofer gemet itst . . . seó ofering ðē wurþ oððe tō sāre . . . oððe tō plió *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, aut injucundum, quod infuderis, fiet, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 17. Hwâ mæg ǽhta wilnian būtan plió nū se swelc plioh ðǽron gefōr se ðe his nō ne wilnode *quis opes quaerat innoxie, si et illi extiterunt noxia, qui haec habuit non quaesita*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 9. Hwelc māgon beón māran gehât ðonne mon gehâte for his freónd ðæt hē underfoo his sâule on his pleoh *spondere pro amico est alienam animam in periculo suae conversationis accipere*, 28, 3; Swt. 193, 7. [*O. Frs.* plē, plī *danger.*] v. pliht.

pleó-līc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, hazardous*:—Hit swýðe pleólīc is, ðæt man on ðâm hâlgum stōwum âðer oððe ðæt dō oððe ðæt sprece ðæt ðǽm stōwum ne gedafenaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 27. Mē þincþ ðæt ðæt weorc (*translating Genesis*) is swīðe pleólīc (*dangerous, because a foolish person might misapply what he read*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 22, 8. Ne becymst ðū nǽfre tō ðam pleólīcum leahtre, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 31. Gif hié (seó menigo ðīnra monna) yfele sint ðonne sint hié ðē pleólīcran and geswincfulran gehæfd ðonne genæfd *si vitiosi moribus sunt, perniciosa domus sarcina*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22. Hiora ingewinn him wǽron forneáh ða mǽstan and ða pleólecestan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. v. un-pleólīc.

pleón; *p.* pleah; *with gen. To risk, expose to danger*:—Se ilca David miclum his ágenes herges pleah (pleh, Cott. MSS.) *the same David exposed his host to great danger*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 7. Se ðe on ðæm gefeohte ðisses andweardan lífes níle suincan ne his selfes plión, 34, 1; Swt. 229, 20. v. pleoh, pliht.

plett, e; *f.* (?) *A fold*:—Óðre scíp ic hafo ða ðe ne sindun of ðisse pletta (from ðissum plette, Lind.) . . . bið ánn pletta (án plette, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 16. In scípa plett ł locc *in ouile ouium*, Lind. 10, 1. [From Latin *plecta* a hurdle. Cf. hyrdle ł bige *plecta*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 71.]

plicettan (?) *to expose to danger*:—Plicet *adludit* (*adlidit*?), Germ. 397, 20. Cf. pliht.

pliegan *to scrape, scratch*:—Pliceð (pliceð?) *scalpit*, Germ. 396, 255. [Cf. (?) *Chauc. p.* plighte; *pp.* plight *plucked.*]

pliht, es; *m.*: e; *f. Danger, damage*:—Mid micclan plihte *cum magno periculo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 37. Ne bið ænig gewemmed líchama tó plihte (*dangerously, harmfully*), gif hit ne líca þ ðam móde, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 85. Gyf hit (*stolen property*) on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón, forðam [hit] bið on læsse plihte (*with less danger than when taken from the thief*) begytan, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 6. Plihtas *pericula*, Ps. Surt. 114, 3. [*Laym.* pliht *harm, danger*; e. g. him muchel plihte ilomp (*he was murdered*), 4003: *O. Frs.* plicht *periculum*: *O. H. Ger.* pfligida *periculum.*] v. next word.

plihtan; *p.* te *To bring danger upon* an object (*dat.*), *to compromise* [*To plight* has later the meaning of to promise under peril of forfeiture, to make a solemn engagement for which one has to answer]:—Gif hwá bútan leáfe of fyrde gewende ðe se cyng sylf on sý plihte him sylfum and ealre his áre *it shall be at the peril of life and property*, L. Eth. v. 28; Th. i. 310, 29: vi. 35; Th. i. 324, 10. Gif ænig ámánsumad man . . . on ðæs cynges neáweste gewunige, ær ðam ðe hé hæbbe godcunde bóte georne gebogene, ðonne plihte him sylfum and eallan his æhtan, v. 29; Th. i. 312, 3. Plihte hí heora áre and eallon heora æhton, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 14. Gif hwá útlahne hæbbe and healde plihte him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Plihte tó him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 2.

plihtere (?) *one that watches in the prow of a ship*:—Pliclitere (plihtere?) ł ancremen *proreta*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pflíht *prora*, Grff. 3, 360.]

plíht-líc; *adj. Dangerous*:—Plyhtlíc þingc hit ys gefón hwæl *periculosa res est capere cetum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Ðrý dagas syndon on geáre ðe wé *egiptiaci* hátaþ, ðæt is on úre geþeóde plihtlíce dagas; on ðám ná tó ðæs hwón for nánre neóde ne mannes ne neátes blód sý tó wanienne, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–14.

plóg, es; *m. A plough*; with this meaning the word occurs in *Icel.* and *O. H. Ger.*, but in *A. S.* it seems to mean *land, a plough of land* (cf. Cath. Angl. p. 284:—a ploghe of land *carrucata*. In the *Tale of Gamelyn*, the knight, bequeathing his estate says:—

'Johan myn eldeste sone shall have *plowes* fyve,
And my myddeleste sone fyf *plowes of lond*.'

Plowlond *carrucata*, þat a plow may tylle on a day, Prompt. Parv. 405. In Ælfric's Colloquy the ploughman says: Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre. *Pleuch* a quantity of land for caring for which one plough suffices, Jamieson's Dict.), the word *sulh* being used to denote the implement:—Ic hit (*property*) ágnian wille tó ágenre æhte, ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe, and néfre ðé myntan ne plot ne plóh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fótmæl, L. O.; Th. i. 184, 6. [*Icel.* plógr; *m. a plough*; plógs-land *an acre*: *O. H. Ger.* pfluoc *aratrum.*]

plot *a plot of ground.* v. preceding word. [*Prompt. Parv.* plotte *porciuncula.*]

pluccian, ploccan; *p.* ode *To pluck, pull away, tear*:—Ic tótere oððe pluccige oððe tæse *carpo*, ic of ápluccige *excerpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 21. Pluccia þ *carpunt, vellint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 77. Ploccaþ *disceptant, lacerant*, 140, 59. Pluc[ciaþ] *decerpint*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 37. Ða ðe ðæra treówa bógas heówon . . . sind ða láreówas on Godes cyrcan, ðe plucciaþ ða cwydas ðæra apostola, Homl. Th. i. 212, 35. His leorningcnihtas ða eár pluccedon (*uellebant*), Lk. Skt. 6, 1. Pluccian *plumemus* (cf. scecele scecen wé *plectro plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79–80: 83, 77–78), Hpt. Gl. 497, 73. Pluccian (*later MS.* plockien) *vellere*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 1. Pluccigean, Mk. Skt. 2, 23. Ic wolde gadrian (pluccian, MS. M.) sum gehwæde andgyt of ðære bóc ðe Beda se snotera láreów gesette, Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. [*Icel.* plokka, plukka: *M. H. Ger.* pflücken: *Du.* plukken.]

plúm-blæd, e; *f. Fruit of the plum-tree*:—Plúmblæda ete neahtnestig *let him eat plums after his night's fasting*, Lchdm. ii. 230, 13.

plúme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Seó plúme *hoc prunum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60. Plumae *prunus*, Txts. 88, 822: *plumum*, 87, 1600. [*Prompt. Parv.* plowme *prunum*: *Icel.* plóma: *M. H. Ger.* pflúme. From Latin.] v. plýme, plúm-treów.

plúm-feðer, e; *f. Down*:—Plúmfeðera hnescnyss geonglíce lima ná gehlýwe *plumarum mollities iuuenilia membra non foveat*, Scint. 43.

plúm-seáw, es; *n. Plum-juice*:—Nim plúmsáwes ánes scyllinges gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 114, 21.

plúm-slá *a sloe, wild-plum*; pruniculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 28.

plúm-treów, es; *n. A plum-tree*:—Ðis plúmtreów *haec prunus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 55: 33, 33: 80, 10: *plummus*, 285, 56. Plúmtréu *plunas*, ii. 117, 44. Nim plúmtreówes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

plýme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Plýme *prunum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 57: *prunus*, ii. 68, 45. v. plúme.

poc-ádl. v. next word.

pocc, es; *m. A pock, pustule, ulcer*:—Poccas *ulcera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 73. Gif poc sý on eágan, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1: 14, 31. Wið ómena geberste . . . sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas útan, and læt yrnan ða hwíle ðe hé wille, 44, 1: ii. 100, 4. Wið pocádle . . . Mid hunige smire ðær hit út sleá on ðone poc . . . Sealf wið pocádl . . . Drenc wið poccum . . . Wið poccum swíðe sceal mon blód lætan . . . gif hié út sleán ælcne man sceall áweg ádelfan mid þorne, and ðonne wín oððe alordrenc drýpe on innan, ðonne ne beóþ hý gesýne, 104, 14–106, 6. See the note on this section. [*Prompt. Parv.* pokke, sekenesse *porrigo, variolus*: *Piers P.* 20, 97: Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilence.]

pohha, poha, pohcha, pocca, an; *m. A poke, pouch, bag*; as a medical term *sinus*:—Pohha (poha, Lind.) *pera*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Pohha (pocca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 9, 3. Ðý læs ðider in yfel pohha (*sinus*) gesíge, Lchdm. ii. 208, 18. Sift ðonne, dó on pohhan (*bag*), lege under weofod, 138, 27. Dó on ænne pohchan, iii. 48, 5. 'Se ðe médsceattas gaderaþ, hé legeþ hié on þyrelne pohchan (*sacculum*).' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ . . . , Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* pooke *sacculus*: *Chauc. Piers P.* poke: *Icel.* poki: *O. Du.* poke. *A Celtic word, Irish* poc, *Gaelic* poca *a bag.*] v. nest-pohha *and next word.*

pohhed; *adj. Baggy, loose*:—Hý gelyst ælces (ealces, MS.) ýdeles habbaþ síde earmellan and pohhede hosa stíþe reáf hý anscuniaþ *they take pleasure in every vanity, they have wide sleeves and loose hose, close-fitting garments they avoid*, R. Ben. 136, 23.

pól, es; *m. A pool*:—Salamon sæde ðætte swíðe deóp pól wære gewered on ðæs wísan monnes mód *aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 15. Hié nellaþ gepyndan hiora mód, swelce mon deópne pool gewerige, 39, 1; Swt. 283, 14. Maurus þurh Godes mihte eode uppon yrnendum wætere, on ánum widgyllan póle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 12. Tó ðæm póle *ad natatoriam*, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. In tó póle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 17. On pól; of póle út on Auene, 456, 1–2. In póll, 399, 14. Út on hreódpól, ii. 29, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuol *palus.*] v. fisc-, hwirf-, mylen-pól, *and* pull.

polente (?), an; *f. Parched corn*:—Hig æton polentan (*polentam*), Jos. 5, 11.

pollegie, polleie, an; *f. Pennyroyal*; mentha pulegium:—Polleie, Lchdm. ii. 296, 23: 350, 26. Pollege, ðæt on englis dwyrcge dwosle, i. 380, 10. Genim polleian, 118, 4: ii. 318, 7. Genim pollegian, 138, 26: iii. 4, 9: 16, 10. Pollegan, 28, 26: 48, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* polei, pulei: *Ger.* polei. From Latin.]

pollup, es; *m. A scourge* (?):—Mistlíce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas oððe pollupas oððe carcernþýstra, lobban oððe bælcan, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 26.

popig *poppy*:—Papig *papaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 62. Popig, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 7: 68, 56. Popei, ii. 116, 48. Baso popig *astula regia*, i. 66, 65. Popaeg, Txts. 90, 824. Popeg *cucumis*, 52, 253. Popig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 54. Popi *cucumus*, 17, 27. Wilde popig *saliunca*, i. 31, 8. Popig . . . ðe Grécas *moecorias* and Rómáne *papauer album* nemnaþ and Engle hwít popig hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 156, 17–20. Him is tó sellanne lactucas and súþerne popig inneweard, ii. 212, 12.

popul *a poplar* (?; but cf. popylle *lolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 2), *in* popul-finig:—Of ðam ellene tó populfinige; of populfinige tó Lambhyrste, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 8. The second part of the compound occurs again v. 194, 2–3: 195, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* popul-tre.]

por-leác, es; *n. A leek*:—Porleác *porrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 2. Wé hæfdon cucumeres and pepones and porleác *in mentem nobis veniunt cucumeres et pepones porrique*, Num. 11, 5. v. next word.

porr, es; *n.* (?) *A leek*:—Por *porrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 12. Nim merwes porres leáf, Lchdm. ii. 84, 31. Heáfdehtes porres, 230, 10. Dó sealt and merce tó, and porr, 284, 2. Por, 186, 19: 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* pforro: *Icel.* pors.]

port, es; *m. n.* I. *a port, haven*:—Wið ðone gársecg is se port ðe mon hæt Caligardamana, and be súþaneástan ðæm porte is ðæt ígland Deprobane, and be norþan ðæm Gandes múþan . . . is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se múþa ðære ié Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8–13. Ðonne is án port on súþeweardum ðæm lande, ðone man hæt Sciringes heal . . . Of Sciringes healе hé seglode on fíf dagan tó ðæm porte ðe mon hæt æt Hæþum, Swt. 19, 10–23. Hé hine geládde tó ðam porte (*ad portum*) ðe is nemned Cwentowíc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 44. II. *a town*:—Port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 28. Wíc oððe lytel port *castellum*, 84, 42. Hwæt fremaþ ðære burhware ðeáh ðe ðæt port (*the town*) beó trumlíce on ælce healfe getimbrod, gif ðær bið án hwem open forlæten, ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam infær hæbbe? Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. On ælche healfe ðæs portes, Chart. Th. 226, 25. Hwá rít intó

ðam port *quis equitat in civitatem?* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. In burug ł in port *in civitate*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 19. Gif ðū hēr on porte (*Ephesus*) geboren wǽre, hwǽr synt ðīne māgas ðe ðē āfēddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 679. Ic wille ðæt nān man ne ceápige būtan porte, ac hæbbe ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oððe ōðera manna ðe man gelȳfan mǽge. And gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sȳ hē cyninges oferhȳrnesse scyldig, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 10–14. Wē cwǽdon ðæt man nǽnne ceáp ne ceápige būtan porte ofer .xx. penega, ac ceápige ðǽr binnan on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 8–10. Ælc ceáping sȳ binnan porte, i. 13; Th. i. 206, 16. Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte, i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. Lecge ān .c. tō wedde, healf landrīcan and healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Ðā com se here tō Hamtūne (*Northampton*) and ðone port forbærndon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 14. Burgas ł portas *civitates*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 10. Portas *castella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 6. [Latin *portus*. '*Portus* est conclusus locus quo importantur merces et inde exportantur. Est et statio conclusa et munita,' Du Cange. Cf. Port- *in place-names*, e. g. Port-strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 323.]

port, es; *m. A gate, entrance*:—Port ł dure ł gæt *portam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Eode ðe Hǽlend in tempel in ðone port (*in porticu*) Salamonnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 23. Fīf portas *quinque porticos*, Lind. Rush. 5, 2. Ða him sǽton sundor on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. [*O. Frs.* porte: *O. Sax.* porta: *O. H. Ger.* pforta; *f.*: *Icel.* port; *n.* From Latin *porta.*]

Port, es; *m. The name attributed to one of the Saxon invaders of Britain, apparently an inference from a place-name*:—Hēr cuom Port on Bretene ... on ðære stōwe ðe is gecueden Portesmūþa, Chr. 501; Erl. 14, 12.

port-cwēn, e; *f. A harlot, woman of the town*:—Portcuoene ł synnful *peccatrix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 37, 39. Mid portcuoenum *meretricibus*, 15, 30. Portcuoenes *meretricis*, Rtl. 106, 28. Portcuoene *meretrici*, 106, 30. Portcuoeno *meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 31, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* port-kona *a harlot*; port-hūs *a brothel*; port-līfi *prostitution.*]

Portes-mūþa. v. Port.

port-geat, es; *n. The gate of a town*:—Portgeat *porta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 37: 84, 38. Fare ðæt wīf tō ðam portgate *perget mulier ad portam civitatis*, Deut. 25, 7. Ðā ðā hē geneálǽhte ðam portgeate (cf. ðære ceastre gate, Lk. Skt. 7, 12), Homl. Th. i. 490, 30. Ðæt portgeat getācnaþ sum līchamlīc andgit ðe menn þurh syngiaþ, 492, 13. Hē ða portgeatu ealle beeode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 507.

port-gerēfa, an; *m. A port-reeve* (v. port, II):—Portgerēfa oððe burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 41. Ðes portgerēfa *hic prefectus urbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 56. Man cȳðde ðam portgerēfan (*the case is one of buying in the market at Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 643. Portreeves of London, Canterbury, Bodmin, and Bath are mentioned in the charters, and from the Laws (v. under *port*, II) it is seen that one of the duties of such officials was to witness all transactions by bargain and sale effected within the *port*. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5. [Robert of Gloucester mentions two portreeves of Oxford, 'William the Spicer and Geffray of Hencsei that tho were Portreven,' p. 540.] [*Icel.* port-greifi.]

port-geriht, es; *n. A town-due, due paid by a town*:—Ðæs tūnes cȳping and seó innung ðara portgerihta *uillae mercimonium censusque omnis civilis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

portian; *p.* ode *To pound, bray in a mortar*:—Ðeáh ðū portige ðone dysegan on pīlan swā mon corn dēþ mid piilstæfe ne meaht ðū his dysi him from ādrīfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 25. v. pyrtan.

portic, es; *m.* I. *a porch, covered entrance, portico*:—Portic *porticus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 22: Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 2. Se mere hæfþ fīf porticas. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādludra, Jn. Skt. 5, 2–3. II. *an enclosed place, a place roofed in*:—Sinewealt cleofa *vel* portic *absida*, lytle porticas *cancelli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34, 37. Ic Eádwine munek læi innan mīnan portice (*cell*) anbūtan nōntīde, Chart. Th. 321, 31. Portic *absidam* (*absidam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 45. III. *part of a church, porch, vestibule*; also *an arched recess*. '*Porticus* aedis sacrae propylaeum in porticus formam exstructum, in quo consistebant Catechumeni et Poenitentes: improprie pro sanctuarium, seu orientalis ecclesiae pars in qua majus altare erigi solet,' Du Cange:—Hālig portic *sanctuarium*, Ps. Surt. 72, 17: 73, 7: 82, 13. Of ðæs portices dura þærscwolde wæs gesȳne ðæt ða swaðo wǽron ǽrest ūtwearde ongunnen ... Ðeós circe mid ðȳs portice mihte hūhwego fīf hund manna befōn, Blickl. Homl. 207, 10–14. His līchaman Eorcenwald on portice (*in porticu*) his cyrcan sumre geheóld ... Ðā dydon hī his līchaman up of ðam portice and on cyrcan neáh weofode byrgan wolde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 5–10. Wæs hē bebyriged on Sče Paules portice (*porticu*), se is on Sče Andreas cyricean, 5, 23; S. 645, 18. His līchoma on ðære cyricean norþportice (*porticu aquilonali*) wæs bebyriged; in ðam eác swylce ealra ðæra æfterfylgendra ærcebiscopa līchoman syndon bebyrged būtan twegra; heora līchaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, forðan ðe on ðone forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte, 2, 3; S. 504, 34–38. Ðæt hē wībedas sette and porticas worhte and tōdǽlde binnan ðære cyricean weallum *ut poneret altaria, distinctis porticibus intra muros ecclesiae*, 5, 20; S. 641, 42. Synd þrȳ porticas emb ða ciricean ūtan geworhte, and ða ealle fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrȳfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* pforzih *porticus, vestibulum, peribolus, atrium.*] v. hūsel-, norþ-, sūþportic.

port-mann, es; *m. A towns-man, citizen*:—Portman *civis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 39. Eádgār æþeling com mid eallum Norþhymbram tō Eoferwīc, and ða portmenn wið hine griðedon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Se portgerēfa and ða yldostan portmenn (*of Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 749.

port-strǽt, e; *f. A town-road, public way*:—In ðære portstrǽt; and swā æfter ðære strǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 36, 22. Of ðære portstrǽte, 52, 20. Portstreet occurs as a proper name, vi. 323, col. 2.

port-wara, an; *m. A citizen*:—Lulla gebohte ðis lond miþ ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11.

port-weall, es; *m. A town-wall*:—Man gengde ābūtan ðone portweall, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 267. Ða heáfodleásan man hēngc on ða portweallas, and man sette heora heáfda būton ðām portweallon on ðām heáfodstoccum, and ðǽr flugon hrócas and hremmas intō ðære byrig geond ða portweallas, and tōsliton ða hālgan Godes dyrlingas, 23, 73–80.

port-wer, es; *m. A citizen*; civis, Rtl. 187, 23.

posa. v. pusa.

posel *a small lump, a pill*:—Gǽten smeoro geþȳd tō poslum swelge *let him swallow goat's grease squeezed to pills*, Lchdm. i. 354, 9. v. next word.

posling, es; *m. A pill*:—Wyrc lytle poslingas feówer *make four little pills*, Lchdm. i. 76, 23. v. preceding word.

post, es; *m. A post, pedestal*:—Post *basis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 20: *postis*, 86, 29: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. Under ðām sylfum postum *sub ipsos postes*, 47; Som. 48, 17. Hē āhēng ðæt dust on ǽnne heáhne post ... Ðæt hūs wearð ðā forburnen būton ðam ānum poste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 186–191. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosto. From Latin.]

postol, es; *m. An apostle*:—Ðara postolra *apostolorum*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 2. Ða ðe cwēdun ðās tō ðǽm postolum *quae dicebant apostolas haec*, Rush. 24, 10. [*Icel.* postuli: *O. H. Ger.* postul.] v. apostol.

potian *to push, thrust, strike, butt*:—Hwæt wǽron hī, būton fearra gelīcan, ða ðā hī, mid leáfe ðære ealdan ǽ, heora fȳnd mid horne līchamlīcere mihte potedon? Homl. Th. i. 522, 25. Ða deóflu hȳ potedon and þoddetton ða earman sāwle and hēton hȳ ūt faran rače of ðam līchaman swīðe heardlīce, Wulfst. 235, 15. [From Celtic, *Gael.* put *to push, thrust*: *Welsh* pwtio *to push, poke.*]

pott, es; *m. A pot*:—Dō on ǽnne neówna pott, Lchdm. i. 378, 21. [From Celtic, Welsh *pot.*]

prætt, es; *m. Craft, art, wile, trick*:—Præt, prætt *astu*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 257, 8. Wō dōmas and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40: Wulfst. 245, 2. Prættum *artibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 23. Ongeán þūsendfealde derigende prattas *contra mille nocendi artes*, 424, 46. [Prat, pratt *a trick, wicked action*, Jamieson's Dict.: cf. *Laym.* mid pretwrenche, 81: mid prætwrenchen (2nd MS. felle wrenches), 5302: *Icel.* prettr *a trick.*] v. next word.

prættig, pætig; *adj. Wily, crafty, astute*:—Præt *astu*, pætig *astutus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 257, 8. Ic beó pætig *callidus fio*, 26, 2; Zup. 154, 11. Pætig *callida*, Germ. 389, 21: *astutus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 14. Petig *sagax* vel *gnarus* vel *astutus* vel *callidus*, 47, 36. Nǽddre seó pætige *serpens ille callidus*, Hymn. Surt. 61, 32. Wille gē wesan prættige (*versipelles*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Prættigustan deóre *callidissime bestiole*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 50. [*Scot.* pratty *and* ill-pretty *tricky*: cf. *Orm.* nis he nohht hinnderrȝæp ne pratt. In *Prompt. Parv.* praty *elegans, formosus. Icel.* prettugr, prettōttr *deceitful, tricky*; pretta *to deceive.* Perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Cornish *prat* an act or deed, a cunning trick.] v. preceding word.

prâfost, prōfost, es; *m.* I. *an officer*:—Gerēfa oððe prâfost *prepositus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 67. Valerianus Decies prâfest ðæs cāseres *Valerian, officer of the emperor Decius*, Shrn. 117, 12. Valerianus se prâuost, 117, 16. Pharaones þēnas swungon ða ðe bewiston Israēla folces ... Ðā cōmon Israēla folces prâfostas (*praepositi*) *the officers of the children of Israel* (A. V.), Ex. 5, 14–15. II. *an officer of a monastery*; praepositus: v. Smith's Dict. of Christian Antiquities, '*praepositus* the second in command under the abbot in a monastery, the *prior claustralis*;' also 'that member of a chapter who takes charge of the administration of the capitular estates:'—Be mynstres prâfaste. For oft hit getīmaþ, ðæt swȳðe hefigtȳme ungeþwǽrnessa on mynstre ǽspringaþ þurh ðæs geendebyrdan prōfostes misfadunge ... him þinceþ, ðæt hē sȳ ōðer abbod ... ðis gelimpþ swīðust on ðām stōwum, ðǽr se prōfost on gȳmenne biþ geset fram ðām ylcan biscopum oððe abbodum, ðe ðone abbod ... on ðam weorðmente settan ... Him þinceþ, ðæt hē ðam abbode ne þyrfe hȳran ... Wē forðī foresceáwiaþ ... ðæt eal mynstres fadung on ðæs abbodes dōme and tǽcinge simle stande ... Gif ... hit ðam abbode rǽd þince, swā hwilcne swā se abbod geceóse mid geþeahte ðara brōðra ðe God ondrǽdaþ, sette ðæne him tō prâuoste. Se sylfa prâuost dō mid ārweorðnesse eal ðæt him fram ðam abbode getǽht biþ

. . . forðî swâ miclan swâ hē furður on weorðmynte forlæten biþ, swâ miclan hē sceal geornlîcor healdan regules beboda, R. Ben. pp. 124–125: 46, 21. Đâ æteówde Benedictus on swefne hine sylfne ðam munece ðe hē tô ealdre geset hæfde ofer ðam mynstre, and his prôfoste samod, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 15. Đâ hē ðâ monig geár biscophâd þegnode and swylce eác ðysses mynstres gēmyne dyde, and ðǽr prâuast and ealdormen gesette *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret, et hujus quoque monasterii statutis propostis curam gereret*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. [*Icel.* prôfastr: *O. H. Ger.* prôbist *praepositus, economus.* From Latin forms *praepostus, propostus.*] v. mynster-prâfost.

prâfost-folgoþ, es; *m. The office of provost:*—Gif se prâfast þurh þreále nele gerihtan, hē sŷ âworpen of ðam prâfastfolgoþe (*de ordine prepositure*), R. Ben. 126, 5.

prâfost-scîr, e; *f. Provostship:*—Đa sylfan him (*the provost*) prâfost-scîre (prôfost-, MSS. O. F.) betǽhtan, ðe ðæne abbod tô abbodhâde gecuran, R. Ben. 124, 16.

pranga, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50, *read* wranga.

prass *pomp, array, parade:*—Hwǽr syndon dēmra dômstôwa? hwǽr ys heora rîcetere and heora prass and orgol, bûton on moldan beþeaht and on wîtum gecyrred? Wulfst. 148, 32. Se câsere fôr intô Efese mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26. Hî Pantan streám mid prasse bestôdon, Eást-Seaxena ord and se æschere *they stood by Panta's stream in proud array, the East-Saxon line and the host of the ashen boats*, Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68.

predicere, es; *m. One who announces, a preacher:*—*Praedico* ic bodige oððe foresecge, *praedicator* prydecere (predicere, MSS. C. U.), Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* predigari: *Icel.* prēdikari.]

predician; *p.* ode *To preach:*—Hē fērde Godes rîce prediciende (*euangelizans*), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* predikôn: *O. H. Ger.* predigôn: *Icel.* prēdika. From Latin *praedicare.*]

prēnan. v. be-prēnan.

preón, es; *m. A pin, brooch, fastening:*—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Dolc oððe preón *spinther*, 74, 59. Hió becwiþ hyre ealdan gewîredan preón is an .vi. mancussum, Chart. Th. 537, 35. Ic geann mînre yldran dehter . . . ânes bendes and twegea preóna[s] and ânes wîfscrûdes ealles, 530, 21. Menum ŧ preónum *monilibus*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 71. Mynas, preánas *lunulas*, 458, 30. [Þe vikelare ablent þene mon and put him preon in eien, A. R. 84, 2. Gol prenes and ringes, Gen. and Ex. 1872. *Scot.* preyne, prene, prin *a pin made of wire: Icel.* prjónn (Vigfusson compares with Gael. prine) *a pin, knitting-pin: M. H. Ger.* pfrieme: *Ger.* pfriem: *Du.* priem. Cf. also *M. English* prene *to stick with a pin: Yorkshire Dialect* prin-cod *a pin-cushion: Scot.* prein *to pin*; prein-cod, -head *pin-cushion, -head: Icel.* prjóna *to knit.*] v. eár-, feax-, mentel-preón.

preóst, es; *m. A priest:*—Preóst *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24: 71, 77. Hē wæs tô preóste besceoren fram him *attonsus est ab eo*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 21. (v. be-sceran.) Riht is ðæt preóstas regollîce libban, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 2. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preóstas geóguþe geornlîce lǽran, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 25. Wē lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc, tôeácan lâre, leornige handcræft georne, 11; Th. ii. 246, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* prēstar: *O. Frs.* prēstere: *O. H. Ger.* priestar, prēstar: *Icel.* prestr. From Latin *presbyter.*] v. hand-, hîrēd-, mæsse-, mynster-preóst.

preóst-hâd, es; *m. Priest-hood:*—Sumne Godes mann preósthâdes *clericum quendam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. Gē sint ácoren kynn Gode and kynelîces preósthâdes *vos autem genus electum regale sacerdotium*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 19. Iulianus nolde gehealdan his preósthâd on riht, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 290.

preóst-heáp, es; *m. A band of priests, the clergy:*—On preóstheápe *in clero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 22.

preóst-lagu, e; *f. Law affecting priests:*—Norþhymbra preósta lagu . . . Ælc preóst finde him .xii. festermen ðæt hē preóstlage wille healdan mid rihte, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 1–16.

preóst-scîr, e; *f. The district in which a priest exercises his duties, a parish:*—Ne spane nân mæssepreóst nânne mon of ôðre cyrcean hŷrnysse tô his cyrcan, ne of ôðre preóstscŷre lǽre, ðæt mon hys cyrcan gesêce, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31.

preówt-hwîl, e; *f. The time taken to close and open the eye, the twinkling of an eye:*—Preówthwîle, beorht (bearhtme?) *atomo* (*ἐν ἀτόμῳ in an instant. See also* Anglia viii. 318, 43:—564 *atomi* wyrcaþ ân *momentum*, 4 *momenta* gefyllaþ *minutum*, 2½ *minuta*, gewyrcaþ ânne prican, 4 prica gewyrceaþ âne tîd), Hpt. Gl. 462, 9. On ânre preówthwîle on ðære endenêxtan býman *in ictu oculi, in nouissima tuba*, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 23. Cf. be-príwan *to wink with the eye*, Wulfst. 148, 13.

press, e; *f. A press* (in a list of requisites for spinning), Anglia ix. 263, 12. Cf. *Pannicipium* a presse, Wülck. 600, 14: *vestiplicium*, 619, 10.

prica, an; *m.* pricu (e), an, e (?); *f.* **I.** *a point, spot, dot:*—Prica *punctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehâten *media distinctio*, ðæt is, onmiddan tôdâl, 50; Som. 51, 15. Mǽltanges prica *centrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 62. Ân i oððe ân prica ne gewît fram ðære ē *iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Đonne miht ðû ongitan ðæt eorþan ymbhwyrft is eall wið ðone heofon tô mettanne swylce ân lytel pricu (lytlu price, Cott. MS.) on brâdan brede *omnem terrae ambitum ad coeli spatium puncti constat obtinere rationem*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Swilce ân prica (price, Cott. MS.), Fox 62, 20. Hē sǽde ðæt eal ðes middaneard nǽre ðē māre drîges landes ofer ðone mycelan gârsecg, ðonne man ǽnne prican âpricce on ânum brâdum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21. Heó hæfþ on ēghwylcum leáfe twâ endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena, and ða scînaþ swâ gold, Lchdm. i. 188, 14. **II.** *a very small portion* (cf. *Fr.* ne point) (a) of space:—Ne gǽþ heora nǽðer ǽnne prican ofer ðam ðe him gesette is, Lchdm. iii. 252, 17. (b) of time, *the fourth or fifth part of an hour:*—Feówer *puncti*, ðæt synt prican, wyrcaþ âne tîd on ðære sunnan ryne, and forðan ys se prica gecweden forðan seó sunne ástîhþ pricmǽlum on ðam dægmǽle . . . Syx and hundnigontig prican beóþ on ðam dæge, and ða prican habbaþ *minuta* twâ hund and feówertig, Anglia viii. 317, 16–24. Se ân dæg hæfþ syx and hundnigontig prica (?) . . . feówer prica (?) gewyrceaþ âne tîd, 318, 10, 46: 320, 12 (cf. prican, l. 20). In Lchdm. iii. 222 the *prica* is a fifth of an hour:—On ânre nihta eald mônа, and on .xxix. scinþ .iiii. pricena lengce. On twegra nihta eald mônа, and on .xxviii. scînþ âne tîd and iii pricena, etc.: cf. with the calculations on this page the statement at 242, 7:—Dæghwamlîce ðæs mônan leóht byþ weaxende oððe waniende feówer prican. See also Homl. Th. i. 102, 30.

pricel, es; *n.* (?) *A prickle, sharp point:*—Seó rǽding pingþ ðæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele, Anglia viii. 308, 1. Wið priclom *contra stimulos*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* prykyl *stimulus, aculeus: Du.* prikkel.] v. pricels.

pricele (a?), an; *f. m.* (?) *A point, very small thing:*—Forunord ŧ pricle *iota*, pricle ŧ stæfes heáfod *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Đone hlætmesto pricclu (pricla, Rush.) *nouissimum minutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 59.

pricels, es; *m.* (?) *A sharp point:*—Bricelsum *stimulis*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 13. v. pricel.

prician, priccan *to prick:*—Ic pricige *pungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59: 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. *Punctus a pungendo dicitur*, forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hē pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Đornas priciaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20. Hē hēt ðæs pâpan lima gelôme prician, 312, 11. Đonne man ǽnne prican âpricce on ânum brâdum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21.

pric-mǽlum; *adv. By points.* v. prica, **II b.**

pricung, e; *f. Pricking:*—Đornas priciaþ and ða welan gelustfulliaþ. Hî sind þornas ðonne hî ða sâwla tôteraþ mid pricungum mislîcra geþohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22.

prîm *prime, the first hour, six o'clock;* also *the service held at that hour*, v. prîm-sang:—Prîm *prima*, undern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–12. Onginnaþ heáfudcwido tô prîm (*ad primam*), Rtl. 166, 17. Gibedd tô prîm, 171, 27. On ðysum tîdum wē herien ûrne scyppend . . . on dægrēd, on prîm, on undern, on middæg, on nôn, on ǽfen, on nihtsange, R. Ben. 40, 13. Ic sang prîm and seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27. [*Icel.* prîmi; *m.:* prîma; *f.:* prîm; *n.*]

prîm-sang, es; *m. Prime-song, the service at the first hour:*—Đa seofon tîdsangas . . . prîmsang . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6: R. Ben. 40, 6. Ælce Sunnanniht bûtan Lenctene . . . dægrēdsang, prîmsang . . . mid alleluian sŷn gesungene, 39, 18.

princ (?) *a prick:*—On prince *in ictu, in puncto*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 8. [Jamieson gives prink *to prick.*]

prior, es; *m. A prior:*—Hine God geuferade ðæt hē weard prior, Chart. Th. 445, 34.

prît. v. prŷt.

príwan. v. be-príwan, preówt-hwîl.

prod-bor (?):—On prodbore *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. On protbore, 20, 3. [Cf. (?) bor *and* prod a *pointed instrument;* to prod *to prick*, Jamieson, and common in many parts of England, as if *foro* were connected with *forare.*]

prôfast. v. prâfost.

prôfian; *p.* ode *To esteem* or *regard as:*—Gif feorrancumen man bûton wege gange, and hē ðonne nâwðer ne hrŷme ne hē horn ne blâwe, for þeóf hē is tô prôfianne *he is to be regarded as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25: L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* prôfaðr *convicted of:* nema þeir fengi af sēr prôfat *unless they can clear themselves of it.*]

prût; *adj. Proud, arrogant:*—Mægen prûtes unnytt Gode *virtus superbi inutilis Deo*, Scint. 17. Sâwl prûtes (*superbi*) byþ forlæten fram Gode, 17. Wiðerwyrdnyss prûte (*sublimes*) geniþerude, 46. Ðǽr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne (prûtne, MS. F., v. note, p. 336) here and unearhne, ðæt hî be hyra gate tô sǽ eodon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. [Þa iwarð þe king on mode prut, Laym. 8828. Prud (*the opposite of* edmod), A. R. 176, 17. *Icel.* prûðr *gallant, brave, magnificent.*] v. prût-lîce, -scipe, prûtung, prŷt.

prutene, an; *f.* A plant-name, *artemisia abrotanon:*—Đone sûþernan wermôd, ðæt is prutene, Lchdm. ii. 236, 20.

prûtlîce; *adv. Proudly, in a stately manner, magnificently:*—Wel gelôme hig âspyriaþ ðæs solecismus unþeáwas . . . and eác hig prûtlîce gŷmaþ ðæs miotacismus gefleard, Anglia viii. 313, 25. Wē prûtlîce (*in splendid fashion*) gecŷðaþ uplendiscum preóstum ðæt wē be ðissum circul

gerædd habbaþ, 325, 40. [*Icel.* prūðliga *stately, magnificently.* Cf. prūð-leikr *show, ornament.*]

prūt-scipe, es; *m. Pride, arrogance:*—Prūtscipes *arrogantiae, superbiae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50. Mūþ heora spræc prūtscipe (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10.

prūtung, e; *f. Pride, haughtiness:*—Prūtunge *fastu, elatione, superbio*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 13.

prȳd, prȳde, prydecere. v. prȳt, prȳte, predicere.

prȳt, e; *f. Pride, pomp:*—Mōd ofermōdignysse mid prȳte byþ gewemmed *animus superbiae tumore corrumpitur*, Scint. 13. Mid nānre prȳte dū ofermōdiga *nulla elatione superbias*, 46. Ne gerīsaþ heom prīta ne īdele rænca ne micele ofermētta, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 31. Riht is ðæt abbodas nǣfre ymbe woruldcara ne īdele prȳda ne carian tō swȳðe, 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. woruld-prȳt *and next word.*

prȳte, an; *f. Pride, haughtiness:*—Of ȳdelum gylpe biþ ācenned prȳte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Prȳte heáge ūt āwyr[þ]þ *elatio excelsos deiecit*, Scint. 46. Gelīce ðām dwæsan ðe for heora prȳtan lēwe (sāre, MS. C.), (*on account of the infirmity of pride in them*) nellaþ beorgan, Wulfst. 165, 9. Se ðe for his prȳdan Gode nele hȳran . . . hē sceal misfaran, 178, 19. Sume men for heora prȳtan forhogiaþ ðæt hī hȳran godcundan ealdran, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 332, 33. [Þat ece fer þe ham ȝearcod was for hare prede, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 1. *Laym.* prude, prute: *R. Glouc.* prute: *Ayenb.* prede: *Icel.* prȳði; *f. an ornament;* also *pride, pomp, bravery.*] v. preceding word.

prȳtian *to be* or *make proud, shew pride:*—Prītigeaþ *pipant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 80. [Þe luttele mon . . . bute he mote himseluen *pruden*, he wole maken fule luden, Salm. Kmbl. p. 247, 25. Ofte onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and mameliche ine þan þet ham *predeþ*. Yef þe pokoc him *prette* uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe hit ne is no wonder. . . . Ac man . . . ne ssel him naȝt *prede*, Ayenb. 258, 20–27. Prydyū or wax prowde *superbio*, Prompt. Parv. 413.]

psalm, psealm. v. sealm.

pūcel, es; *m. A goblin, demon:*—Wudewāsan *faunos*, pūcelas *priapos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Halliwell gives *puckle* a spirit or ghost. Cf. He wurþ bitauht þe *puke*, Misc. 76, 120. He shulde putten of so þe pouke (*the devil*), Piers P. 14, 190. *Icel.* pūki *a devil, imp: Dan.* pokker *devil, deuce: Welsh* pwca: *Irish* pūca *sprite, hobgoblin*, hence Puck in Shakspere.]

pucian *to poke* (?), *strike:*—Pucigende *repens*, Germ. 397, 493.

pudd, es; *m. A ditch, furrow:*—Puddas *sulcos*, Germ. 399, 338 [cf. puddle].

puduc, es; *m. A wen:*—Puducas *strumas*, Germ. 396, 258.

pueriso; *adj. Boyish:*—Ðȳ pueriscan *puerio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 48.

Pulgare; *pl. The Bulgarians:*—Hiliricos ðe wē Pulgare hātaþ, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33.

pull, es; *m.:* e; *f. A pool, creek:*—Ondlong ðære strǣt tō mǣwpul; andlang pulles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30–31. Of seges mere in ðæs pulles heáfod . . . of þornbrycge in ðone pull, and æfter ðam pulle in baka brycge . . . in dodhǣma pull, of ðam pulle in streám, 386, 12–19. Tō crampulle, 79, 12. Andlang Osrīces pulle, 18, 18: 19, 3. On æstege pul, 444, 7. [*Icel.* pollr. A Celtic word: *Welsh* pwll: *Irish* poll, pull.] v. pyll.

pullian; *p.* ode *To pull, pluck:*—Ða hreáþemȳs on ūre ondwlitan sper[n]don and ūs pulledon *vespertiliones in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur*, Nar. 15, 7. Gif him þince ðæt hē sceáp pullige, ne biþ ðæt gōd, Lchdm. iii. 176, 7. v. ā-pullian.

pull-spere, es; *n. A pool-spear, a reed* (*such as grows by pools*, cf. hreód-pōl *under* pōl):—Pulsper *harundinem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

pumic, es; *m.* (?) *Pumice:*—Of felle āscafen mid pumice, Lchdm. ii. 100, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* pumiz *pumex.*] v. next word.

pumic-stān, es; *m. Pumice-stone;* pumex, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 26.

pund, es; *n. A pound.* I. as a weight without reference to money:—Ān *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum; twelf sīðon twelf penegas beóþ on ānum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 18. *Libra* is pund on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 30; Som. 52, 8. Pund *praesorium* (*pressorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 25. Maria nam ān pund (*libram*) deórwyrðre sealfe, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Ðæt īsen ðe biþ tō þrīmfealdum ordāle, ðæt wege .iii. pund, and tō ānfaldum ān pund, L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 13. II. as a money-denomination, (a) of English money; *a pound*, 240 *pence:*—.xx. scillingas beóþ on ānum punde, and twelf sīðon twentig penega byþ ān pund, Anglia viii. 306, 35. Gā seó wǣge wulle tō .cxx. þ. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. (b) of other money:—Ānum hē sealde fīf pund (*talenta*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15, 16, 20, 22. Hē sealde tȳn pund (*mnas*), Lk. 19, 13. Tȳn þūsend punda *decem millia talenta*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Pundes *libelli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 53: 91, 44. III. as a measure (cf. wæter-pund *norma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 60) *a pint*, 'that is, a pound of water is a pint of water, and a pint of water is a pint for all liquids,' Lchdm. ii. 402:—Pund eles gewihþ .xii. penegum læsse ðonne pund wætres, and pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum māre ðonne pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. [*O. L. Ger.* punt: *O. Frs.* pund: *O. H. Ger.* pfunt: *Goth. Icel.* pund. From Latin *pondo.*]

pund *a pound, an enclosure.* Cf. Si pundbreche, i. infractura parci, fiat, L. H. I. 40; Th. i. 540, 5. See also pyndan.

pundar, pundur *a plumb-line:*—Pundar *perpendiculum, modica petra de plumbo, quam ligant in filo quando aedificant parietes*, Txts. 112, 36. [Cf. punder *librilla*, 'librilla est baculus cum corrigia plumbata, ad librandum carnes,' Prompt. Parv. 416. Halliwell gives *punder*, to balance evenly, as an East-country word. *Icel.* pundari *a steel-yard.*]

pundere, es; *m. One who weighs:*—From boecerum ł punderum *a librariis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2.

pundern. v. wǣg-pundern.

pundern-georn (?); *adj. Desirous of weighing* or *considering* (?):—Punderngeō *ponderator*, Kent. Gl. 545.

pund-mēte; *adj. Weighing a pound:*—Gif hȳ on twā mǣl etaþ, sȳ gehealden ðæs pundmētan hlāfes se þridda dǣl tō ðam æfengifle, R. Ben. 63, 16.

pund-wēg, e; *f. A pound-weight, a pound:*—Mon sceal simle tō beregafole āgifan æt ānum wyrhtan six pundwēga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 6. .xx. pundwēga (-wēga, MS. B.) fōðres, 70; Th. i. 146, 19.

pung, es; *m. A small bag, purse:*—Pung *cassidele*, Txts. 54, 297: Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 19: ii. 13, 39. [*Goth.* puggs *a purse: Icel.* pungr: *O. H. Ger.* scaz-pfung *marsupium.*]

pungetung, e; *f. A pricking:*—Sió wamb geſēlþ sār ðonne se mon mete þigeþ and pungetunga and unlust metes, Lchdm. ii. 216, 21. v. pyngan.

punian; *p.* ode *To pound, beat, bray:*—Puna *pound* (*the roots*), Lchdm. iii. 292, 19. [Cf. Wicklif, Mt. 21, 44: it shal to gidre poune (*conteret*) hym. Halliwell gives *pun* as a West-country word, and quotes Florio: 'to stampe or punne in a morter.'] v. ge-punian.

Pūnice; *pl. The Carthaginians:*—Him cōmon ongeán Pūnice mid swā fela scipa *eo Carthaginienses cum pari classe venerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11: 172, 25: 180, 5. Wæs geendad Pūnica ðæt æfterre gewinn *bellum Punicum secundum finitum est*, 4, 11; Swt. 202, 31. Ðiss gewearþ Pūnicum on ðæm teóþan geáre heora gewinnes, 4, 6; Swt. 176, 5. Claudius fōr eft an Pūnice, Swt. 178, 31.

punt *a punt, flat-bottomed boat:*—Punt *pontonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 63: *caudex*, 56, 26: *trabaria* vel *caudex*, 63, 36. [From Latin *ponto.*]

pur *a bittern* (?):—Hæferblǣte *vel* pur *bicoca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 42. Rāradumbla, ðæt is pur *onocrotalus*, 62, 21. [*Purre* two sea-birds, the tern and the black-headed gull; pirre-, pyr-maw *a sea-bird*, E. D. S. Publ. Antrim and Down Glossary.]

pur-lamb, es; *n. A pur-lamb* (pur-lamb *a wether-lamb*, West of England, E. D. S. Publ. Old Farming Words, No. 6):—Ðæt lamb sceal beón ānwintre purlamb clǣne and unwemme *erit agnus absque macula, masculus, anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

purpure, an; *f. A purple garment:*—Constantinus hiene benǣmde ægðer ge ðæs onwaldes ge ðære purpuran ðe hē werede, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Hī scrȳddon hine mid purpuran *induunt eum purpura*, Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Hē gemētte his āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegieredne (*purpuratus*) . . . hit næs þeáw ðæt ænig ōðer purpuran werede būton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 30–35. Hiene hēt iernan on his āgenum purpurum, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Hié woldon ða onwaldas forlǣtan, and ða purpuran ālecgan ða hié weredon *purpuram imperiumque deponerent*, Swt. 280, 21. [*Goth.* paurpaura: *Icel.* purpuri. From Latin.]

purpuren; *adj. Purple:*—Purpuren hrægl *clavus* vel *purpura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 13.

pusa, posa, an; *m. A bag, scrip:*—'Nolite portare sacculum ne peram:' 'Ne bere gē mid eów pusan oððe codd' . . . Hwæt mǣnþ se pusa būton woruldlīce byrþene, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 19–24. Se rīca berþ māre ðonne hē behōfige tō his fōrmettum, se þearfa berþ æmtigne pusan, i. 254, 31. Āwurp stānas in tō ðām pusum, and besenc hȳ on sǣlīcum ȳþum, ii. 418, 6. Posa *peram*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3: 10, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosa *marsupium, bursa: Icel.* posi *a bag;* cf. pūss.]

puslian *to pick out the best bits:*—Wyl on meolcum ōþ ðæt hié sȳn wel mearuwe, pusla snǣdmǣlum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13. 'Peuselen *summis digitis varia cibarria carpere*,' Kilian.

pȳcan, Pyhtas, pylece. v. pīcan, Peohtas, pilece.

pyle, es; *m.* (?) *A pillow:*—Pyle *cervical*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2: *pulvillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 60: *pulvinar*, 81, 60. Lytel pile *pulvillus*, 25, 48. Wā ðǣm ðe willaþ under ælcne elnbogan lecggean pyle and bolster under ælcne hnecean. . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælces monnes elnbogan . . . *vae his qui consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus, et faciunt cervicalia sub capite universae aetatis. . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere est . . .*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 13–15. Hit wæs þeáw mid him ðæt mon ymbe .xii. mōnaþ dyde ælces consules seti āne pyle hiérre ðonne hit ǣr wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* pyliwe: *O. H. Ger.* pfuliwi; *n.* From Latin *pulvinus.*]

pyll, es; *m. A pool, pill* ('*Pill*, a small creek, *Hereford.* The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*,' Halliwell. *Pill*, a pool, a creek, E. D. S. Publ. Cornish Gloss. See also Seebohm's English Village Community, pp. 149–150):—

Andlang dice west on pull; of pylle on ford . . . eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; of mycela pylle on smala pyll; andlang pylles . . . on ða dīc innan holapyll; andlang holapylles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 11–22. v. pōl, pull.

pynca, an; *m. A point:*—On pincan *in puncto,* Hpt. Gl. 492, 77. Cf. pyngan.

pyndan *to shut up, dam.* [Moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deþ water and ter mulne cluse, A. R. 72, 10. To pynde *includere,* Cath. Angl. 280.] v. for-, ge-pyndan; pynding.

pynding, e; *f. A dam:*—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, ðonne tōflēwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

pyngan; *p.* de *To prick:—Punctus a pungendo dicitur;* forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hē pingþ oððe pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Seó rǣding pingþ ðæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele, 308, 1. Hē wærlīce hine pynge mid sumum wordum *animum pungant,* Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 8. [Arthur up mid his spere . . . and pungde uppen Frolle þar he was on grunde, Laym. 23933. From Latin *pungere.*]

pyretre, an; *f. Bertram;* pyrethrum parthenium, Lchdm. iii. 12, 19.

pyrige. v. pirige.

pyrtan; *p.* te *To strike, beat:*—Wæs sceacen *vibratur,* pyrte *ferit,* Germ. 401, 47. v. portian.

pyse. v. pise.

pytt, es; *m.* I. *a pit, hole in the ground, a grave:*—Pyt *puteus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 58. *Scrobs* ys pytt oððe dīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51; Zup. 66, 10. Heora mōd ys swā deóp swā grundleás pytt *sepulcrum patens est guttur eorum,* Ps. Th. 5, 10. Gif hwā pytt (*cisternam*) ādelfe and hine ne oferhelie and ðǣr fealle on oxa oððe assa, gilde ðæs pyttes hlāford ðæra nỹtena wurð, Ex. 21, 33–34. Pytte *baratrum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 68. On fūlan pyt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 20. On wulfputt; of ðam pytte on ða wōgan ēc, 449, 31–32. Tō wulfpytte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 280, 20. Gelǣste man ā ðone sāwelsceat æt openum pytte (cf. æt openum græfe, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5), Wulfst. 118, 7. Uton dōn hine on ðone ealdan pytt (*cisternam*), Gen. 37, 20. Ic wæs on pytt beworpen *in lacum missus sum,* 40, 15. Hē ādylfþ ðone pytt *lacum aperuit,* Ps. Th. 7, 15. Hwylces eówres assa befealþ on ānne pytt (*puteum*), Lk. Skt. 14, 5. Hē hēt ādelfan ǣnne gehwǣdne pytt, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 2. On hiere bryne gemulton ealle ða onlīcnessa tōgædere and on pyttas besuncan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 3. II. *a pit* (as in *pitted* with small-pox):—Pyt ful wyrmses *serpedo* (cf. *serpedo* a mesylle, 224, 9: a tetere, 267, 48), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuzzi, pfuzza *puteus, cisterna: Ger.* pfütze: *Icel.* pyttr. From Latin *puteus.*] v. gang-, hor-, lām-, mōr-, rysc-, wæter-pytt, *and next word.*

pytted *pitted* (v. pytt, II), *marked with hollows:*—Ic gean mīnon brēðer ðæs swurdes mid ðām pyttedan hiltan, Chart. Th. 559, 23.

Q

This letter occurs but seldom in Anglo-Saxon; in those native words where *qu* is now found, e. g. *quick, quoth, cw* or *cu* was written, *cwic, cuic, cwæþ, cuæþ.* In the glossary (belonging to the eighth century) given in Wrt. Voc. ii. 98 sqq. are six instances of words beginning with *qu,* and four others occur in the same volume; in the Blickling Gloss the form *quēmde* glosses *complacebam,* and the foreign word *reliquias* retained its original form.

R

rā, rāha; *gen.* rān; *m. A roebuck, a roe:*—Rāha *capria,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 19. Raa *capriolus,* 129, 58: *capia* (=*caprea*), 128, 47. Rā *caprea,* 16, 79: i. 288, 15. Gyf man on huntuþe rān oððe rǣgean mid flāne gewǣceþ, Lchdm. i. 166, 24. Mǣre on huntunge heorta and rāna *cervorum caprearumque venatu insignis,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Ic gefeó heortas and rānn *capio cervos et damas,* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Rā ł gāt *capras,* Rtl. 119, 16. *The word is found in names of localities,* e. g. On rāhweg: ðæt ondlong rāhweges on rāhdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 22. Ðonan wið heortsolwe; ðonne wið rāhgelega, 391, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* roo *capreus, capreolus: O. H. Ger.* rēho *capreolus: Icel.* rā *a roe.*] v. rāh-deór, rǣge.

rabbian; *p.* ode *To rage:*—God lǣt ðone deófol Antecrist rabbian and wēdan sume hwīle, Wulfst. 84, 11. [From Latin.]

raca, an; *m. A rake:*—Raca *rastrum* vel *rastellum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* rehho *rastellum.*] v. ofen-raca, racu, ræce.

-raca. v. ǣrend-raca.

racca, an; *m. A cord, which forms part of the rigging of a ship;* cf. *Icel.* rakki *the ring by which the sailyard moves round the mast:*—Racca *anguina* (cf. cops *anguina,* 56, 56: bogen streng *anguina,* 35, 26. The word occurs among a list of names for ropes under the heading *de nave et partibus ejus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 63.

racente, an; *f. A chain, fetter:*—Licgaþ mē ymbe īrenbendas, rīdeþ acerntan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Gebunden mid gyldenre racentan *vinctum compedibus aureis,* Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 12. Geræped mid his racentan, Met. 13, 8: 25, 37: 26, 78. Racentan slītan, 13, 29. Sleán on ða raccentan and on copsas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. Geseah hē his sylfes ungesǣlige stōwe and carcern (racetan, MS. B.) *videt suum infelix carcerem,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3. Hié hine hæfdon gepreátodne mid fỹrenum racentum, Blickl. Homl. 43, 31. Ðonne hié mon on racentum beforan hiera triumphan drifon *regibus catenatis ante currum actis,* Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 16. Restan on racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. [*O. H. Ger.* rahhinza *baga: Icel.* rekendr; *pl. f. a chain.*] v. next two words.

racent-teáge, an; *f. A chain:*—Se ðe tōbræc ða raceteágan ymbūtan eówrum swuran *qui confregi catenas cervicum vestrarum,* Lev. 26, 13. v. next word.

racent-teáh; *gen.* -teáge; *f. A chain, fetter:*—Racenteáh *catena,* Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 30. Glæsen fæt on seolfenre racenteáge āhangen, Blickl. Homl. 209, 5. Unforedlīcre racentāgæ *inextricabili collario,* Hpt. Gl. 455, 10. Mid rūmre racenteáge, Salm. Kmbl. 587; Sal. 293. Fæste mid īsenum racenteágum gewriðen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9. Hē wæs mid racenteágum (raccentēgum, Lind.) gebunden *vinciebatur catenis,* Lk. Skt. 8, 29. Hine nān man mid racenteágum (raceteágum, MS. A.: racantēgum, Rush.) ne mihte gebindan. For ðanı hē oft mid racenteágum (racontēgum, Rush.) gebunden tōslāt ða raceteága (racontēge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 5, 3–4. Gebundenne on heardum raceteágum *vinctum catenis,* Jud. 16, 21. [*Laym.* raketeje: *O. E. Homl.* raketehe.] v. sweor-racentteáh *and preceding words.*

racete, raceteáh. v. racente, racent-teáh.

racian; *p.* ode. I. *to direct, rule* (cf. reccan):—Ðæt is ðæt hēhste gōd ðæt eallum swā gerecīce racaþ and swā eáðelīce hit eall set *est summum bonum, quod regit cuncta fortiter, suaviterque disponit,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Gif hī næfdon ænne God ðe him eallum stiórde and racode and rǣdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 5. Hē sceal rǣdan and racian (reccean, MS. T.) ōðra manna sāulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hē þeódum sceal racian (rǣdan, Kmbl.) mid rihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1041; An. 521. II. *to take a course* or *direction, to run* (cf. racu *a 'rake'*):—Hē his tungan gehealde ðæt hió ne racige on unnytte sprǣca *ne lingua per verba inutiliter defluat,* Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 19. Ne biþ nā gebeorhlīc, ðam ðe wið God hæfþ forworht hine sylfne, ðæt hē tō hrædlīce intō Godes hūse æfter ðam racige, ac stande ðǣr ūte, Wulfst. 155, 21. [Cf. (?) *Scott.* raik *to move expeditiously;* rack *a swift pace: Chauc.* rakel *hasty: Icel.* rakr *straight;* rak-leið, -leiðis *straightway: Swedish* raka *to run hastily.*]

racsan, raxan *to stretch one's self after sleep:*—Swā hē of hefegum slǣpe raxende āwōce, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 6. [Cf. Après dormer il ço espreche *raskyt hym,* Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 25. He (*sloth*) his brest knocked and roxed (raxed, MS. W.: roskid, MS. B.) and rored, Piers P. 5, 398. *Scott.* rax *to stretch the limbs.*]

racsian (?):—Racsode *libet,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 62.

racu, e; *f.* I. *an exposition, explanation, orderly account, narrative:*—Racu *historia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 56. Geþeahtung, gesceád *vel* racu *conlatio,* i. *conductio, comparatio, conciliatio,* i. *datio, contentio,* 134, 44. Gesytnys ł racu *textus,* Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Ūs ne segþ nā seó racu (*the narrative*), tō hwam hē hine sette, Ælfc. T. Grn. 19, 3: Jud. Thw. 156, 10. Ðætte on Arones breóstum sceolde beón āwriten sió racu ðæs dōmes *ut in Aaron pectore rationale judicii imprimatur,* Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 9. Ðære bỹcnendlīcan race *allegoricae expositionis,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 42. Race *historiae,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 68: *prosae,* 528, 1. Of racu *relatione,* 480, 24. Ic eom geþafa ðæs ðe ðū segst forþam ðe ðū hit hæfst gesēþed mid gesceádwīslīcre race *assentior, cuncta enim firmissimis nexa rationibus constant,* Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 8. Ðū gesegst mē on ða mǣstan sprǣce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne. Ða race (*the explanation*) sōhton ealle ūþwitan, 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. Ic wolde reccan sume race, 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Race *narrationem,* Hpt. Gl. 522, 54: Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Raca *conlationes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 47. Racum *relatibus,* Hpt. Gl. 529, 39. Hit is gerǣd on gewyrdelīcum racum *in historical narratives,* Homl. Th. i. 58, 10. Rǣde him mon ða raca oððe līf ðæra heáhfædera, R. Ben. 66, 17. II. *comedy:*—Racu, tūnlīc spǣc *comedia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13: 82, 63. III. *the art of exposition, rhetoric:*—Swā gedēþ se dreámcræft ðæt se mon biþ dreámere and seó racu dēþ ðæt hē biþ reccere *sic musica musicos, rhetorica rhetores facit,* Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 32. IV. *an account, reckoning:*—Ðǣr wæs uneten racu unc gemǣne; ic onfēng ðīn sār ðæt ðū mōste gesǣlig mīnes ēðelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. [*O. H. Ger.* rahha *res, causa, ratio, fabula, circumlocutio.*] v. martyr-, riht-, swefn-racu; reccan.

racu, e; *f. A rake:*—Hē sceal habban race (cf. man sceal habban ofnrace, 265, 2), Anglia ix. 263, 7. v. raca, ræce.

racu, e; *f. A 'rake'* (*rake* a mountain track across a steep, Cumberland Gloss. e. g. the Lord's rake on Sca-fell), *a hollow path, bed of a stream:*—Cf. Andlang brōces; ðanon . . . on ða ealdan eárace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 122, 15; *and see* streám-racu. [Ryde doun þis ilk *rake,* bi 3on rokke syde, Gaw. 2144. Out of the *rake* of riȝtwisnes renne suld he nevire, Alex. 3384.]

racu, e; *f. Rack* (?), *cloud, storm*:—Ic wille ǽhta and ágend eall ácwellan ða beútan beóþ earce bordum ðonne sweart racu (*the black clouds that overspread the sky at the Deluge*) stígan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 81, 34; Gen. 1355. [Cf. (?) In rede rudede upon *rak* rises þe sunne, Gaw. 1695. A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor saile, A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se, Destr. Tr. 1984. *Or* cf. (?) *Icel.* raki *wet*, rakr; *adj. wet.*]

Raculf, Ræculf, Reaculf, Reculf, Raculf-ceaster *Reculver* in Kent; Regulbium:—In ðam mynstre ðe is Reaculf nemned, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Abbot on Raculfe, Chr. 692; Erl. 43, 13. Reculf, 669; Erl. 34, 26. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 324.

rád, e; *f.* I. *riding, going on horseback* or *in a carriage.* v. rǽd-wægen:—Þeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope ðæt hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles má þurh fóta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rádе *moris erat eidem antistiti opus evangelii magis ambulando per loca quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Nán mon for ðý ne rít ðe hine rídan lyste, ac rít for ðý ðe hē mid ðære rádе earnaþ sume earnunga. Sume mid ðære rádе earniaþ ðæt hié síen ðý hálran, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–8. Ðá wearð his hors gesíclod, and feóll wealwigende geond ða eorþan . . . Hē begann ðá tó gereccenne hú him on rádе getímode, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 178. Gif mon on mycelre rádе oððe on miclum gangum weorðe geteorad, Lchdm. i. 76, 4. Ðæt man funde ǽnne man tó rádе oððe tó gange, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 15. Rynestrong on rádе, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rä. 20, 7. I a. *going in a ship*:—Sió cwēn bebeád áras fýsan tó rádе, sceoldon Rómwarena ofer heánne holm hláford sécean, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982. II. *an expedition on horseback;* in a hostile sense *a raid*:—Ðonne rídan ða yldestan men tó . . . and nimon eall ðæt hē áge, and fó se cyning tó healfum, tó healfum ða men ðe on ðære rádе beón, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 7. Gif áðor oððe mǽg oððe fremde ða rádе forsace, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24. Cyninges þegnas oft rádе onridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. III. *a road; in the compounds* brim-, hran-, hweogol-, segl-, streám-, swan-, wíg-rád. IV. *the name of the Runic R.* v. Exon. Th. 440, 10; Rä. 59, 15. *See also next word.* [*Icel.* reið *riding; a raid.*] v. mid-, on-, setl-, swegl-, þunor-rád.

rád, e; *f. Furniture* (*of a house*), *harness* (*of a horse*):—Rád byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte and swíðhwæt ðam ðe sitteþ onufan meare mægenheardum ofer mílpaþas *in the house is for each man furniture soft, and* (*the furniture for the horse, the harness*) *very strong for him that sits on the stout steed, traversing the roads*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rún. 5. [Cf. *Icel.* reiða *implements, outfit;* reiði; *n. harness;* reiði; *m. tackle, harness.*] v. brand-rád, ge-rádе, rádе-sceamol.

rád, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 21. v. rǽd.

-rád. v. ge-, sam-rád.

rád-cniht, es; *m. A title equivalent to that of* sixhynde man:—Si autem talis occiditur qualem supra nominavimus rádcniht, et quidam Angli vocant sixhændeman, Text. Roff. p. 38. In domo hominis, quem Angli vocant rádcniht, alii vero sexhendeman, Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. 93, note 6.

rád-here, es. v. rádе-here.

rád-hors, es; *n. A horse for riding, a saddle-horse*:—Man sceal látan hine rídan on ðæs cyninges rádhorse, Anglia ix. 35, 235. [*Wick.* rood-hors *a horse for a chariot: O. H. Ger.* reit-hros *currilis equus.*]

-rádian, rador, v. ge-rádian, rodor.

radre *glosses* bovistra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 26: 102, 10.

rád-stefn, e; *f. A term of service performed by a mounted person* (?):—Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt hē þēnode cyning, and his rádstefne rád on his hírēde, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 19. v. stefn.

rád-wægen. v. rǽd-wægen.

rád-wérig; *adj. Weary with riding* or *journeying*, Exon. Th. 401, 19; Rä. 21, 14.

ræcan; *p.* rǽhte. I. *intrans. To reach, extend, stretch forth*:—Ic wíde rǽce ofer engla eard, Exon. Th. 482, 26; Rä. 67, 7. Yldo ræceþ wíde, Salm. Kmbl. 588; Sal. 294. Heó rǽhte mid handum tó heofoncyninge, Cd. Th. 292, 7; Sat. 437: Beo. Th. 1499; B. 747. Rǽhton wíde geond werþeóda wróhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 1; Gen. 990. Ne hē sóðfæste láteþ ðæt hī tó unrihte willen handum rǽcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. II. *trans. To reach, hold forth, offer, present*:—Ic rǽce *porrigo* vel *porgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 46. Hē ys se ðe ic rǽce (*porrexero*) hlāf, Jn. Skt. 13, 26. For hwon ne rǽcst (*porrigis*) ðū ūs ðone hwītan hlāf? Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Rǽcþ (*porrigit*) hē him scorpionem? Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Ðǽr (*in hell*) hý leomu rǽcaþ (*stretch forth*) tó bindenne, Exon. Th. 99, 8; Cri. 1621. Eall ða weoruldgód hē gefeónde þearfum rǽhte and sealde *cuncta pauperibus erogare gaudebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 26. Hē hlāf bræc and him rǽhte, Lk. Skt. 24, 30. Se óðer rǽhte forþ (*protulit*) his hand, Gen. 38, 28. Heó rǽhte hire handa him tó, Th. Ap. 27, 1: Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 21. Ðara ánra ðe for neóde him þēnunge æt ðæs mynstres ingange rǽcan scylon, R. Ben. 139, 11. Se gebúr sceal erian healfne æcer and rǽcan (cf. on bærene gebringan, Chart. Th. 145, 1) ðæt sǽd on hlāfordes berne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. [*O. Frs.* rēka: *O. H. Ger.* reihhen.] v. á-, ge-, mis-rǽcan.

ræcc, es; *m. A dog that hunts by scent*:—Ræcc *bruccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 29. [*Rache* a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent, Jamieson. Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der wiþþ hise jæpe racchess, Orm. 13505. See other passages in Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* rakki *a dog.*]

ræce, an; *f. A rake*:—Raece *rastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 28. v. raca.

ræced, reced, es; *m. n. A house, hall, palace*:—Reced sélesta (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 828; B. 412: 1545; B. 770. Ræced, 3603; B. 1799. Wið ðæs recedes weal, 658; B. 326: 1452; B. 724. His (*Lot*) recedes hleów, Cd. Th. 147, 18; Gen. 1441. Se beorn (*Noah*) reste on recede, 95, 25; Gen. 1584. In ræcede, Exon. Th. 314, 21; Mód. 17: 413, 11; Rä. 32, 3. Recyde, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rún. 5. Ic seah rǽplingas in ræced fergan, Exon. Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. Con hē síðne ræced fæste gefégan, 296, 7; Crä. 47. In ðæt dimme ræced (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Reced, Beo. Th. 2479; B. 1237. Hwearf geond ðæt síde reced, 3966; B. 1981. Ðæt (*Hrothgar's hall*) wæs foremǽrost receda, 625; B. 310. Receda wuldor, Salomones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. Hié on Sodoman wlítan meahton, gesáwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Ræced, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* rakud *used of the Temple.*] v. burg-, deáþ-, eorþ-, gim-, heáh-, heal-, hlín-, horn-, sund-, wín-ræced, *and next word.*

ræced-líc; *adj. Pertaining to a palace, palatine*:—Rædedlíce *palatina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 7.

rǽcing, e; *f. Reaching, holding out, offering, presenting, extending*:—Hlāfes mid rǽcing *panis porrectione*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid rácing honda *extensione manuum*, 8, 11.

rǽd, es; *m.* I. *counsel, advice*:—Rǽd *consilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 23. Ðæt hit nǽfre næs nāðer ne his gewile, ne his geweald, ne his rǽd, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Is micel þearf ðisse þeóde helpes and rǽdes, Wulfst. 243, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1103; El. 553. Sum woruldwita wæs swýðe wís on rǽde Acitofel gehāten . . . Ðá wæs se Acitofel mid Absalone on rǽde and rǽdde him hú hē mihte beswícan his fæder, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 196–203. Díne heortan tó rǽde gecyr *turn thine heart to listen to good advice*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27. On ðone Drihten næs ic æt rǽde ne æt dǽde, ðǽr man mid unrihte N. orf ætferede, L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 17. Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó ðæt hē (*the accused person*) be his rǽde ūt hleópe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 5, 12. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rǽde *if a slave eat flesh during a fast of his own accord* (i. e. *when his master does not give the meat.* v. the paragraph which precedes), L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Rádе, 10; Th. i. 38, 21. Ic ðá fēng on mínne ágenne rǽd, Chart. Th. 322, 10. Gehýr míne word and mínne rǽd, Ex. 18, 19. Ðæt hí ðæs cynges rǽd hæfdon and his fultum and ealra witena, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 22. Rǽd gelǽran *to give good advice* (cf. sellan hálwende geþeahte, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14), pref.; Erl. 3, 10. Rǽd sóhtan *consulunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 3. II. *counsel, prudence, intelligence*:—Nis nán wísdóm ne nán rǽd náht ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 82, 14. Ongeán ðam wíslícan rǽde ðe of Godes ágenre gyfe cymþ, se wiðerrǽda deófol sǽwþ rēceleásnesse, Wulfst. 53, 6. Se man ána hæfþ gesceád and rǽd and andgit, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 99. III. *counsel, course of action that results from deliberation, plan, a resolution taken after deliberation, ordinance, decree*:—Sý ðes rǽd gemǽne eallum leódscipe, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 33. Se rǽd wæs ǽfre on his rǽdfæstum geþance, ðæt hē wircan wolde ða wunderlícan gesceafta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Hē him tó rǽde genom ðæt . . . *cui rei consilium utile ratus est, ut* . . . Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 27. Hē Rómánum tó rǽde gelǽrde, ðæt hié fóren on Hannibales land, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 1. On ðisum rǽde (*the conspiracy against William Rufus*) wæs Oda, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 5. Ðæne rǽd (*paying the Danes*) gerǽdde Sírīc, 991; Erl. 131, 19. Rǽd geþencean, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: 35, 28; Gen. 561. Rǽd áhicgan, 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 131, 24; Gen. 2181. Rǽdas *consulta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 54: *consulta, consilia*, 133, 80: Hpt. Gl. 504, 75: *decreta, judicia, edicta*, 433, 19. Gelǽrdan biscepas swelce nīwe rǽdas swelce hié fol oft ǽr ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Manna wísdóm and heore rǽdas syndon náhtlíce ongeán Godes geþeaht, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 26. IV. *what is advisable, benefit, advantage*:—Rǽd *opere pretium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 31. Rǽd bið gif hē nimþ mealwan *it will be worth his while to take mallow*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 13. Bið nú micel rǽd, ðæt hē him gebycge ðæt ēce líf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122. Ðonne bið hire rǽd ðæt frýnd ða forword habban, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðæt heó ús sý þingere ondweardes rǽdes and ēces wuldres *that she be for us an advocate for present profit and eternal glory*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 34. Hī him tó rǽde and tó frófre fundon *aliquid commodi adlaturum putabant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 7: 2, 5; S. 507, 31. Ðis him tó rǽde gecuron *hoc esse tutius decernebant*, 1, 23; S. 485, 34. Tó rǽde Angelcynne *to the advantage of the English*, 2, 1; S. 501, 39: Blickl. Homl. 199, 30: 205, 12. Tó hǽle and tó rǽde, 227, 4. Ðam þeódscype tó langsuman rǽde *to the lasting benefit of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 6. Eów sylfum tó rǽde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 2. Rǽd árediаn *to determine what is advisable*, L. Eth. xi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28. Ða ðe heora sylfra rǽd forlǽtaþ *those who forsake their own advantage*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Rǽda fyrmest ðæt manna gehwylc ofer ealle óðre þinc ǽnne God lufige, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii.

338, 1. **V.** *a council:*—Hē eode tō ðæra Judēiscra rǽde and befrán, hwæt hī him feós geūðon, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 16. Se cyng bǣd heom ðæt hī cōmon mid xii. mannum intō ðæs cynges rǽde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11. **VI.** *as a part of proper names, generally under the form* rēd (red ?). For a list of such names v. Txts, 603 sqq., and for similar *O. H. Ger.* names v. Grff. ii. 463. [*O. Sax.* rād: *O. Frs.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rāt: *Icel.* rāð.] v. feorh-, folc-, mis-, un-rǽd.

rǽd[e] *in composition of adjectives*, v. ān-, fæst-, heard-, hwæt-, læt-, wiðer-rǽd[e].

rǽdan. *Two verbs originally distinct seem to coalesce under this form, the strong* rǽdan; *p.* reórd, rēd; *pp.* rǽden: *Goth.* ga-rēdan: *O. Sax.* rādan; *p.* rēd, ried: *O. Frs.* rēda; *p.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rātan; *p.* riet, riat: *Icel.* ráða; *p.* rēð, *and the weak* rǽdan; *p.* rǽdde: *Goth.* ga-raidjan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-reitjan *ordinare: Icel.* g-reiða. *The strong forms are rare.* **I.** *to counsel, give advice:*—Ic rǽde ðē *consulo tibi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 37. Girwan Godes tempel, swā hire gāsta weard reórd, Elen. Kmbl. 2043; El. 1023. Hē rād and rǽdde, rincum tæhte hū hī sceoldon standan, Byrht. Th. 132, 18; By. 18. Ðæt folc eall hrȳmde, swā swā Josue him rǽdde, Jos. 6, 5 (20, Grn.). Rǽdende *consulentes, consilium dantes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. **II.** *to ask advice, consult a person:*—Ic fríne *vel* ic rǽde *consulo*, i. *inquiro* (cf. ic fríne ðē *consulo te*, i. 49, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 79. **II a.** *to consult, deliberate, take counsel upon a matter* (acc.) *with* (wið) *a person:*—Justinus rǽdde wið ða cristenan, hwæne hī tō bisceope ceósan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 434, 28. Wið ðone rǽdde Chromatius, and be his rǽde underfēng ealle ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. Him þūhte and ðǽm ðe hē hit wið rǽdde, L. Ath. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 27. Hī gamenlīce rǽddon *callide cogitantes*, Jos. 9, 4. Ða gesomnedon hī gemōt and þeahtedon and rǽddon hwæt him tō dōnne wǽre *initum est consilium quid agendum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 36. Ða rēdon (rǽddan, MSS. C.) hī him betweónum *consultatione habita*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 20. Ða ongunnon ða Pharisēi rǽdan *consilium inierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 15. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, ðæt hī wið rǽdan māgan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. Man rǽdan sceolde hū man ðisne eard werian sceolde, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 7. **II b.** *to debate, speak in council* (or (?) *to read.* v. **VI b**):—Rādaþ (rǽdaþ) ł maðeliaþ *concionantur, sermocinantur, loquuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 1. Rǽdende ł wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 35. **II c.** *to deliberate for the good of any one, look to, provide for:*—Mīnre sāwle rǽd on ēcnysse *animae meae in aeternum consules*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Rǽdende *consulens*, i. *consilium tenens, providens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 77. Rǽdende *consulentes, succurrentes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. **III.** *to resolve after deliberation, to determine, decide:*—Ðæt folc rǽdde be him ðæt hī woldon hine āhebban tō cyninge ... Ða ða Crist ongeat ðæs folces willan, Homl. Th. i. 162, 3–6. Ac ðeáh man hwæt rǽdde, ðæt ne stōd furðon ǣnne mōnaþ, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 9. Hī rǽddon ðæt hī woldon ðone cyng gesettan ūt of Englalandes cynedōme, 1075; Erl. 213, 10. Hī ealle ānmōdlīce rǽddon ðæt ealle his gesetnyssa āȳdlode wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Rǽdan *decernere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 67. **III a.** rǽdan on (cf. *Icel.* ráða á einn *to attack one*) *to proceed against, take action against a person:*—Wæs ðam eorle Godwine and his sunan gecȳdd, ðæt se cyng and ða menn ðe mid him wǽron woldon rǽdon on hī, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 30. **IV.** *to rule, govern, direct* (with dat. or inst.):—Ðū ðe Israēla ǽðelum cynne reccest and rǽdest *qui regis Israel*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē rǽt ūs and recþ *ipse reget nos*, 47, 12. Drihten mē rǽt (*regit*), 22, 1. God ðe rǽt and gewissaþ eallum gesceaftum, Chart. Th. 239, 34. Hē reht and rǽt eallum gesceaftum, swā swā gōd steóra ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God ðe him stíðrde and racode and rǽdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 6. Ðætte God rǽdde and weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 31. Ðæt hē (*the abbot*) sceal rǽdan and racian ōðra manna sāulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hwā meahte iéð monnum rǽdan būtan scylde *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa potuisset?* Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðam ðe hié (*the Church*) wel ofer mǽge and hiere wel rǽdan cunne *ei qui hanc bene regere praevalet*, 5, 2; Swt. 45, 1. Ic mæg rǽdan on ðís rīce, Cd. Th. 19, 10; Gen. 289. Ða ðe ðȳ rīce rǽdan sceoldon, 259, 4; Dan. 686. Wolde dōm Godes dǽdum rǽdan gumena gehwylcum *the decree of God would govern the deeds of every man*, Beo. Th. 5709; B. 2858. **V.** *to have the disposal of, have possession of:*—Done mǽðdum ðe ðū mid rihte rǽdan sceoldest, 4119; B. 2056. Ðenden hié ðȳ rīce rǽdan mōston, Cd. Th. 216, 18; Dan. 8. Būtan hȳ ðȳ reáfe rǽdan mōtan, Exon. Th. 110, 6; Gū. 103. **VI.** *to read* (a) as in *to read a riddle, to explain;* conjicere:—Ic rǽde swefn *conicio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 40. Mōdor ne rǽdoþ (-aþ, MS.) ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hū him weorðe geond woruld sceapen *a mother cannot read a boy's fate at his birth*, Salm. Kmbl. 741; Sal. 370. Rǽde se ðe wille hū wunda cwǽden, Exon. Th. 441, 11; Rä. 60, 16. Rǽd hwæt ic mǽne, 479, 18; Rä. 62, 9. Ða ongan hē mid gleáwe mōde rǽdan *coepit sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21, MS. B. (b) *to read a book;* legere:—Ic rǽde *lego*, ðū rǽtst *legis*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 1. Rǽtt *legit*, 44; Som. 45, 49. On hwylcum dæge man rǽt .ix. kl'. apr. swā fela beóþ *concurrentes* ... gif man rǽt ðæne datum on Sunnandæg ðænne byþ ān, Anglia viii. 302, 19–20. Se ðe rǽt (rǽdæ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Hē rǽdde his bōc ðam folce, Ex. 24, 7. Hē him gebæd and his bēc rǽdde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 4. Ne rǽdde gē (gē hreórdeþ, Rush.) hwæt Dauid dyde, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 3. Ne rǽdde gē (gē ne reórdade, Rush.), 19, 4. Rǽddon (reórdadun, Rush.), 21, 16. Rǽdde (reórdun, Rush.), 21, 42. Mē lyst rǽdan *lecturio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Som. 37, 56. Rēða *to read*, Mt. Kmbl. p. l, 8. Hē ārās tō rēdanne, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 16: Rtl. 195, 16. Hē mē sealde bōc tō rǽdanne, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 37. Ðæt gewrit wæs rǽded beforan ðam cyninge, 5, 21; S. 643, 11. Ða ðæt godspel rǽdd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Wē gehȳrdon ða ða Esaias se wītga rǽden wæs, 167, 28. **VII.** *to prepare* (?):—Hē sceal ǽlcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rǽdan sylf ðæt sǽd on hlafordes berne, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 15. (Cf. *last passage under* rǽcan.) v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-rǽdan.

rǽd-bana, an; *m. One who contrives a person's death, but is not the actual perpetrator:*—Gif man secge ðæt hē wǽre dǽdbana oððe rǽdbana *if he be said to be the actual perpetrator of homicide, or the deviser of it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26. Cf. Qui ad occidendum aliquem innoxium redbana vel dedbana fuerit, L. H. I. 85, 3; Th. i. 592, 13. [*Icel.* ráð-bani: *see also* bana-rāð *the planning a person's death;* rāða einum bana *to plot a person's death.* v. Grmm. R. A. 626.]

rǽd-bora, an; *m. A counsellor;* also translates *consul:*—Rǽdbora *consiliarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 22. Hē (*the Messiah*) bið gehāten wundorlīc, rǽdbora, strang God, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 7: Dōm. L. 42, 38. Aðelwold ðe is mīn rǽdbora *a secretis noster Athelwoldus*, Chart. Th. 241, 27: Beo. Th. 2655; B. 1325. God næfþ nǽnne rǽdboran, Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 24. Hī hæfdon him Consulas ðæt wē cweðaþ Rǽdboran, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 22. Seó gerǽdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran gesetton, L. O. D. tit.; Th. i. 352, 2. Rǽdboran *jurisperiti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 41. Rēdboran, 112, 13. Rǽdborena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 68. Cf. rǽd-gifa.

rǽde (ᵽ), an; *f. A reading, lesson:*—Ðiós rēdo *haec lectio*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 16. Ðió rēdo *quae lectio*, 11, 5. Rēdes *lectionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 16. Ðara rēda *lectionum*, 13, 13. Tō rēde *ad lectionem*, Rtl. 126, 1. Hālige rǽdan (rǽdincge, MS. T.) hē sceal lustlīce gehȳran, R. Ben. 18, 9.

-rǽde. v. ge-rǽde; *n.*

rǽde; *adj. Ready, prompt:*—On hwan mæg se iunga on gōdne weg riht[r]an ne (ðe ?) rǽdran rǽd gemittan ðonne hē dīne wīsan word gehealde *in quo corrigit junior viam suam? in custodiendo sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 9. Rǽdan (?) biionges *exercitationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 59. v. ge-rǽde, rǽde-gafol, rǽde-sceamol, rǽdness.

rǽde; *adj. Mounted:*—Rǽdum here *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. v. rǽde-cempa, -here, -mann.

rǽde-cempa, an; *m. A mounted soldier:*—Rǽdewīga *vel* [rǽde]-cempa *equester, qui equitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 66. v. rǽde-here.

rǽde-gafol, es; *n. Rent that can be paid all at once, as opposed to rent that is discharged by service rendered, and consequently takes time for its payment:*—Gif mon geþingaþ gyrde landes oððe māre tō rǽdegafole and geereþ gif se hlāford him wile ðæt land ārǽran tō weorce and tō gafole ne þearf hē him onfōn gif hē him nān botl ne selþ *if a man takes a yard of land or more at a fixed rent and ploughs it, if the lord wants to get service as well as rent, the tenant need not take the land, if the lord does not give him a dwelling*, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* reiðupenningar *ready money.*]

rǽde-here, es; *m. A mounted force, cavalry:*—Rǽdehere *cerethi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 76: *cerethei*, 130, 15. Of rādehere *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. Alexandres næs nā mā geslægen ðonne hundtwelftig on ðæm rǽdehere *in exercitu Alexandri centum et viginti equites defuere*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 21. Ægðer ge an gangehere ge on rǽdehere (rād-, MS. C.), 4, 1; Swt. 154, 24. Earnulf gefeaht wið ðæm rǽdehere (rāde-, MS. B.: rād-, MS. D.), Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 2.

rǽdelle. v. next word.

rǽdels, es; *m.:* e; *f.:* rǽdelse, rǽdelle (?), an; *f.* **I.** *counsel, consideration:*—Seó rēdelse and ðæt geþeaht ūrra feónda geteorode, Ps. Th. 9, 6. **II.** *debate, speech in council* (v. rǽdan, **II b**):—Rǽdelse *concionis, locutionis*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 4. **III.** *conjecture, imagination, interpretation* (v. rǽdan, **VI a**):—Rǽswung *vel* rǽdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Ðeáh se leása wēna and sió rǽdelse ðara dysigena monna tiohhie ðæt se anweald sīe ðæt hēhste gōd (*hominum fallax opinio*), Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. Eall ðis ðū gerehtest tō sōðe swīðe gesceádwīslīce būton ǽlcre leásre rǽdelsan *haec nullis extrinsecus sumtis, sed altero ex altero fidem trahente, insitis domesticisque probationibus explicabas*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 31. Hrǽdelse *conjectura, argumentatione*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 19. Of rǽdelse *conjectura*, 460, 11. **III a.** *the imaginative faculty:*—Hē (*man*) hine ongit þurh his rǽdelsan (*imaginatio*) synderlīce, þurh his gesceádwīsnesse (*ratio*) synderlīce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 19. **IV.** *a dark saying, enigma, riddle:*—Rǽdels *aenigma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. Hē āsette rǽdels ðus cweðende: Swā hwilc man swā mīnne rǽdels riht ārǽde onfō se mȳnre dohtor tō wīfe, and se ðe hine misrǽde, sȳ hē beheáfdod, Ap. Th. 3, 8–11. *The riddle is given on* p. 4. Ða clamme ðe ða rǽdellan

(rædelsan?) wiđ rýnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 423, 31; Rä. 43, 13. Ic sprece tō him openlīce næs þurh rēdelsas (*per aenigmata;* dark speeches, A. V.), Num. 12, 8. [*Wick.* redels: *Piers P.* redel, ridel: *Prompt. Parv.* rydyl or probleme *enigma; M.H. Ger.* rātsal; *M.L. Ger.* rēdelse.] v. rǽsele.

rǽdelse. v. preceding word.

rǽde-mann, es; *m. A horseman:*—Nāwđer ne đam horse ne đæm rǽdemen ne wyrđ geborgen of his āgnum cræfte, Ps. Th. 32, 15. [*Icel.* reiđ-maðr.]

rǽden[n], e; *f.* I. *a condition, stipulation:*—Rǽden *conditio*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 1. Rēdin *condicio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 44: ii. 17, 10. Ælc gebūr sylle .vi. hlāfas đam inswāne đonne hē his heorde tō mæstene drīfe, on đam sylfum lande đe đeós rǽden on stænt, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 22. Rǽdenne *condicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 59. Đan (on đa?) rǽddenne *ea conditione*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 8. On đa rǽddenne đe hē him gā tō honda, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 3. Đū bist Godes bearn þurh đa rǽdenne đæt đū dīnne feónd lufige, Homl. Th. i. 56, 7. Raedinnae *conditiones*, Ep. Gl. 7 f, 13. II. *rule, direction* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid āþum gefæstnod đæt hié on hire rǽdenne (rǽdinge, 193, col. 2) beón woldan *would be under her rule*, Chr. 918; Th. i. 192, 12. III. *a reckoning, estimating:*—Raedinne *taxatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 1. The word occurs as the second part of many nouns, when its force is much the same as that of the suffixes *-ship, -hood, -red*, denoting *a state, condition*. v. bed-, brōđor-, burh-, camp-, feónd-, folc-, freónd-, gafol-, gebed-, gecwid-, gefēr-, heord-, hīw-, hūs-, land-, mǽg-, mann-, meodo-, nām-, teón-, þing-, treów-, un-, weorc-, wīg-, woruld-rǽden[n].

rǽdend, es; *m. A ruler, one who possesses control over anything* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Rodera rǽdend *the Deity*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 17: Beo. Th. 3114; B. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Dreáma rǽdend, Exon. Th. 358, 34; Pa. 55. [*O. Sax.* rādand (*Christ*).] v. mago-, sele-rǽdend.

rǽdend-lic; *adj. Pertaining to a decree* or *statute* (v. rǽdan, III):—Đǽm rǽdendlīcum *decretalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 45.

rǽden-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a condition* or *stipulation, a written agreement, a note of hand:*—Ic him sealde ūre āgen rǽden-gewrit, đæt wǽre him tō đam gerāde đæt land tō lǽten, đe mon ælce gēre gesylle fīftēne scillingas clǽnes feós đam bisceope, Chart. Th. 168, 12. Rǽdinggewrit (rǽden-?) *cirographum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 51.

rǽdere, es; *m.* I. *a reader, one who reads:*—Rǽdere *lector*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Be đære wucan rǽdere (rēdere, 7, 23). Gebrōđra gereorde ne sceal beón būtan hāligre rǽdinge. Ne nān ne gedyrstlǽce, đæt hē fǽrlīce bōc gelæcce and đǽr būtan foresceáwunge onginne tō rǽdenne, ac đære wucan rǽdere on đone Sunnandæg mid bletsunge hit beginne . . . Nānes mannes stefn gehýred ne sý būtan đæs rǽderes ānes, R. Ben. 62, 2–15. II. *a reader, scholar:*—Swā swā đa geleáfullan rǽderas hit gesetton, Lchdm. iii. 256, 21. III. *a reader, lector, the second of the seven orders:*—Seofon hādas syndon gesette on cyrcan . . . ōđer is lector . . . . *Lector* is rǽdere, đe rǽd on Godes cyrcan, and bið đǽrtō gehādod đæt hē bodige Godes word, L. Ælfc. C. 10–12; Th. ii. 346, 25–32. Rēdere rēderes forlonge foreboderes ł ceigeras fruma from wītgum đǽm is gecuoedin ceig *lector; lectores dudum praecones vel clamatores, initium a prophetis, quibus dicitur, Clama*, Rtl. 194, 1–4. IV. *a reader of riddles, a diviner* (v. rǽdan, VI a):—Wiccum, fram rǽderum *pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 67. v. bōc-rǽdere.

rǽde-sceamol, es; *m. A reading-bench* (?); *a 'ready,' prepared bench, bench with furniture, a couch*, cf. *Icel.* reiđu-stôll, *and see* rād:—On rǽdescamole *in pulpito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 3. Rǽdescamelas *fulchra* (cf. *fulcra* eal bedreáf, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 33: *fulcris, thoris, lectis*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28), 36, 36.

rǽdes-mann, es; *m.* I. *a counsellor, adviser, councillor:*—Ealle đæs cynges rǽdesmen, Chart. Th. 330, 8: Chr, 1039; Erl. 167, 19. II. *a steward, manager:*—Æt Steorran đe đā wæs đæs kinges rǽdesman, Chart. Th. 339, 12. [*Icel.* rāđs-maðr *a manager, counsellor, steward.*]

rǽdesn (?), e; *f. A cluster of grapes;* bacido [cf. clyster *bacido, botrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 31]:—Rēdisn *vacedo* (in a list *de lignis*), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 43. Rēdisnae *bacidones* (cf. raedinne *bacidones*, 43, 260: rǽdenne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 59), Txts. 44, 1.

rǽdestre, an; *f. A female reader:*—Rēdestre, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Rǽdystre, 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Rǽdistre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 7.

rǽde-wīga. v. rǽde-cempa.

rǽd-fæst; *adj. Wise, prudent:*—Se deófol gemacaþ đæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge dēþ swylce hē rǽdfæst sý đe rǽdes ne gýmeþ *the devil causes the man by a false show to act as if he were wise, who cares not for wisdom*, Wulfst. 53, 9. Đæt ic on đīnum rihte rǽdfæst lifige, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Đīnes rīces rǽdfæst wulder *gloriam magnificentiae regni tui*, 144, 12. Him in gāst becwom rǽdfæst sefa, Cd. Th. 257, 3; Dan. 652: Exon. 468, 23; Hy. 5, 4. Se đe symle byþ rǽdfest, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26: Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. Ārīs and gereorda đē mid rǽdfæstum mōde, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 185. Se rǽd wæs ǽfre on his rǽd-fæstum geþance, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 5. Đæt hig māgon ārīsan, gif hig rǽdfæste beóþ, 19, 5. Rincas rǽdfæste, Exon. Th. 347, 15; Sch. 13. Cf. rǽd-leás.

rǽdfæstlīce. v. un-rǽdfæstlīce.

rǽdfæstness, e; *f. Readiness to follow good counsel, adherence to right courses:*—Eahta sweras syndon đe rihtlīcne cynedōm up wegaþ . . . rǽdfæstnes (*persuabilitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20.

rǽd-findende *furnishing counsel, advising:*—Rǽdfindende *consulentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 29. Cf. rǽd-hycgende.

raedgasram *glosses* hyadas, Txts. 69, 1035.

rǽd-geþeaht, es; *n. Counsel:*—*Consilium*, đæt is rǽdgeþeht on Englisc, Wulfst. 51, 6. Elene hēht Eusebium on rǽdgeþeaht gefetian, Elen. Kmbl. 2101; El. 1052. Hēht gefetigean tō rūne đone đe rǽd-geþeaht þurh gleáwe miht georne cūđe, 2322; El. 1162.

rǽd-gifa, an; *m. One who gives counsel, a counsellor, councillor, adviser;* mostly of the king's advisers; it also translates *consul:*—Rǽdgifa *consiliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 1. Stīgand đe wæs đæs cinges rǽdgifa and his handprēst, Chr. 1051; Th. i. 317, col. 2. Rǽdgifan *consulem*, Germ. 397, 560. Đis sindon đa gerǽdnessa đe Engla rǽd-gifan gecuran and gecwǽdan, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3. Ealle đæs kyninges rǽdgyfan (*conciliarii*), Chart. Th. 326, 7. Đone rǽd đe ic mid mīnum rǽdgyfum gerǽdd hæbbe, 307, 10. Rǽdgifena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 69. [Cleope nu to ræde þine rædȝiuen gode, Laym. 11615. *O. Sax.* rād-gebo: *O. Frs.* rēd-jeva: *O. H. Ger.* rāt-gebo: *Icel.* rāð-gjafi.] Cf. rǽd-bora *and next word.*

rǽd-gift *glosses* consulatus, senatus *in the following instances:*—Rǽd-giftes *consulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 64. Rǽdgyft *senatu*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 34. Rǽdgifte *senatum*, Germ. 398, 108.

rǽd-hycgende; *part. Having wise counsel in the mind, prudent, sagacious:*—Đū đē ānne genim tō gesprecan symle rǽdhycgende, Exon. Th. 301, 28; Fä. 26.

rǽdic (rædic?), es; *m. A radish:*—Rǽdic *raphanum* vel *radix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 37: *vermenaca*, 68, 65: *hierobotanim*, ii. 43, 52. Rēdic, Lchdm. ii. 276, 10. Syle đane rǽdic tō þicganne . . . se rǽdic, 286, 10–14. Hrǽdic, iii. 20, 26. Genim hrǽdic nyđeweardne, 46, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* rātih, retih: *M. H. Ger.* retich: *Ger.* rettich. *From Lat.* radic-em.]

rǽding, e; *f.* I. *reading:*—Bisceopes dægweorc. Đæt bið mid rihte his gebedu ǽrest, and đonne his bōcweorc, rǽding, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Æmtigaþ eów tō rǽdinge *vacate lectioni*, hē begǽþ his rǽdinge *vacuus est lectionibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. Đæs đe ic on rǽdinge ne mihte fullīce āsmeágan, Wulfst. 65, 22. Beó đū ābisgad ymbe rǽdinge *attende lectioni*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 17. I a. *a reading, a single act of reading:*—Ofthrædlīce rǽdinga hāligra bōca, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Capitula rǽdinga, R. Ben. 43, 2. II. *what is read, reading, a passage in a book, a lesson:*—Đis Englisc ǽtýwþ hwæt seó foresette rǽding (*passage*) mǽnþ, Anglia viii. 298, 9. Seó rǽding cwyþ đæt đǽr ys gyt on ælcum tācne healftīd, 298, 31: 300, 32: 309, 1. Sý ān rǽdincg gerǽd of đære ealdan cýđnesse *let one lesson from the Old Testament be read*, R. Ben. 34, 12. Agustinus ūs onwreáh đissere rǽdinge (*the lesson for the day*) andgit, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 21. Swā swā gē gehýrdon on đissere rǽdinge (*the homily which precedes*), Homl. Skt. i. 11, 284. Hē lufode hālige rǽdinge . . . ealle his gefēran sceolde sealmas leornian ođđe sume rǽdinge, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 62–65. Gē sculon singan sunnanūhtan ǽfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rǽdingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5. Man þreó rǽdinga rǽde, R. Ben. 33, 14. Wē willaþ on đisre stōwe đa seofon rǽdinga (*passages*) āwrītan đe ymbe đa seofon geár synd gedihte . . . Đās rǽdinga syndon wīde cūđe, Anglia viii. 314, 18–22. III. *rule, government* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid āþum gefæstnod đæt hī on hire rǽdinge (rǽdenne, other MSS.) beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 30. v. bēc-, bōc-, pistol-rǽding.

rǽding-bōc; *f. A book containing the lessons, a lectionary:*—Se mæssepreóst sceal habban đa wǽpna tō đam gāstlīcum weorce . . . đæt synd đa hālgan bēc . . . rǽdingbōc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii, 350, 14. ii. forealdode rǽdingbēc swīđe wāke (cf. ii. sumerrǽdingbēc and i. winter-rǽdingbōc, 16), Chart. Th. 430, 30. v. Maskell's Monumenta, vol. i. c. 3.

rǽding-gewrit, rǽdistre. v. rǽden-gewrit, rǽdestre.

rǽd-leás; *adj.* I. *without counsel, unwise, inconsiderate, rash, ill-advised:*—Rēdeleás *preceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Som. 13, 27. Gleáw ne wæs gumrīces weard, rēđe and rǽdleás, Cd. Th. 226, 26; Dan. 177. II. *without wise direction, in confusion:*—Đā đis (*the destruction of certain ships*) cūđ wæs tō đām ōđrum scipon . . . wæs đā swilc hit eall rǽdleás wǽre *it was as if there were no counsel anywhere, as if everything was in confusion*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 9. III. *lacking what is advantageous* or *beneficial, miserable, desolate* (v. rǽd, IV):—Gē Godes cræfta nān þing ne gýmaþ, đý is folces forfaren māre đonne scolde ođđe þearf wǽre, and for đam hit wearđ swā rǽdleás đe hit Godes beboda forgýmde *the people is become so miserable, because it neglected God's commandments*, Wulfst. 46, 20. Đæt rǽdleáse hof (*hell*), Cd. Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44. [Nabbich in me wisdom . . . and am redleas . . . Drihten ase þu ert redlease (*gen. pl.*) red, red me þet am redles

O. E. Homl. i. 211, 32–213, 1. Nis nevre mon redles Ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 691.] [*O. H. Ger.* râti-lô *sabsque consilio: Ger.* rat-los: *Icel.* râð-lauss *shiftless, confused, foolish.*]

ræd-líc; *adj. Advisable:*—Him ðâ rædlecre geþûhte ðæt hê wið ôderne here friþ genâme ðæt hê ðone ôderne ðê iéð ofercuman mehte *proviso ad tempus consilio, unum denuntiato bello adpetit, alterum pacta pace suspendit,* Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 15: 4, 13; Swt. 212, 16. Tô smeágenne wið his witan hwet heom eallum rædlîcost þûhte, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 4. [*Icel.* râð-ligr.]

ræd-líce; *adv.* I. *wisely, skilfully, cleverly:*—Hê rædlîce slôh swâ hê hine (*the ball*) næfre feallan ne lêt, Ap. Th. 13, 5. Ðæt hê meahte ðæt folc ðý wîslîcor and ðý rædlîcor læran, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 18. II. *advisedly, deliberately, designedly, on purpose:*—Rædlîce *consulto,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. On ðâm gemôtan ðeáh rædlîce wurðan on namcûðan stôwan, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. [*Icel.* râðliga *cleverly.*] v. ân-, fæst-, un-rædlîce.

ræd-mægen, es; *n. Beneficial force* (?), *force that is productive of good* or *abundant good* (?), cf. lof-mægen (v. ræd, IV):—Ðâ wæs wæstmum âweaht world onspreht ... rædmægne oferþeaht *the world was aroused to fruitful life, and overspread by productive force,* Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10.

rædness, es; *f.* I. *readiness, promptness:*—Rædnis (hrædnis?) *pernicitas,* Txts. 182, 75. On rædnysse *in maturitate,* Blickl. Gl. Ðone þôþor mid swiftre rædnesse geslegene ongeán gesænde tô ðam plegendan cynge, Ap. Th. 13, 4. Rædnisse (hrædnisse?) *concursionibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 24. Rædnessum, 15, 26. II. *an arrangement, agreement, condition:*—Ðæt ðeós gerædnis stondon môte in ecnesse, and ðis syndon ðara manna naman ðe æt ðære rednisse wæron, Chart. Th. 168, 30. v. ge-rædness, ræde.

ræd-rîpe (hræd-?); *adj. Soon ripe, premature:*—Rædrîpe wæstm *praecoquus fructus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 22. Rædrîpe wînberige *praecoquae,* 38, 61.

ræd-snotor; *adj. Wise in counsel, prudent, sagacious:*—Næfre ic sælidan sêlran mêtte rædsnotteran, Andr. Kmbl. 946; An. 473. [*Icel.* râð-snotr *sagacious.*]

ræd-þeahtende; *part. Consulting, deliberating:*—Gesæton sigerôfe rædþeahtende ymb ða rôda þreó, Elen. Kmbl. 1734; El. 869: 895; El. 449. Cf. ræd-hycgende *and next word.*

ræd-þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor, adviser:*—Ða (*the senators*) wæron simbel binnan Rômebyrg wuniende, tô ðon ðæt hié heora rædþeahteras wæron, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 3. Ðara twentigra monna ðe hê him tô fultume hæfde âcoren, ðæt his rædþeahteras wæron *viginti viros sibi consilii causa legerat,* 6, 2; Swt. 256, 3.

ræd-þeahtung, e; *f. Counsel:*—Hê wæs gemærsad ofer ealle ôðere cyningas ægðer ge mid his miclan fultume ge mid his rædþeahtunge ge mid his wîgcræfte *ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque summam belli nomenque traduxit,* Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27.

ræd-wægn, es; *m. A vehicle, chariot:*—Hê hiene hêt iernan beforan his rædwæne *ante vehiculum ejus,* Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 13. Cf. *Icel.* reið-skjótr, *but see also* hræd-wægn.

ræd-wita, an; *m. A counsellor, one wise in counsel:*—Rîce rædwitan, Dom. L. 18, 298.

ræfan (?); *p.* te *To involve, wrap:*—Hî weorþaþ geræfte (gerâpte (?) cf. gereâpeð (-ræped?) Met. 25, 48) mid ðære unrôtnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. [*Icel.* reifa *to swaddle.*] v. râfian.

ræfnan; *p.* de. I. *to endure, suffer, undergo:*—Ræfnde *perpetitur,* Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Ðeáh hê deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 24; Ph. 643. II. *to do, perform, accomplish, carry out:*—Ða ðe ræfnaþ hêr wordum and weorcum wuldorcyninges lâre, 149, 20; Gû. 764: 139, 17; Gû. 594. Neáh is Drihten eallum ðe his willan hêr wyrceaþ georne and his hyge swylce elne ræfnaþ, Ps. Th. 144, 19. Hié ðæt ôfstum miclum ræfndon, Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11. Ræfn elne ðis, ðæt ðû næfre fæcne weorð freónde dînum, Exon. Th. 302, 3; Fä. 30. v. â-ræfnan *and* cf. dreógan *for the same two meanings.*

ræfnendlîc, ræfnian, ræfniendlîc, ræfsan. v. un-ârædfnendlîc, â-ræfnian, on-ræfniendlîc, ræpsan.

ræfter, es; *m. A rafter, beam:*—Ræfter *tignum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 40: 82, 14: 290, 5. Reftras *amites,* Txts. 36, 11. Ræftras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 58: *anses,* 10, 56. Reafteres *vel* latta *asseres,* i. 58, 35. Mycelne aad on beámum and on ræftrum and on wâgum and on watelum and on þacum *congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum & tecti fenei,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Ærest man âsmeáþ ðæs hûses stede, and eác man ðæt timber beheáwþ, and ða syllan man fægere gefêgþ, and ða beámas gelegþ, and ða ræftras tô ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 7-9.

ræge, an; *f. A roe, a wild she-goat:*—Ræge *caprea,* Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 31: *capriole,* ii. 129, 59. Hræge *damula* vel *caprea,* i. 22, 65. Rage, ii. 16, 80. Mynster ðe is nemned æt Hrege heáfde (*ad Caprae caput*), Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 18. Ic gefeó ræ̂gan *capio capreas,* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Ræ̂gean (ræ̂gan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 166, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* reia *caprea.*] v. râ.

ræge-reósa, an; *m.*: -reóse (?); *f. A ridge of muscles at the side of the spine running up the back:*—Læcedômas wiđ rægereósan sâre, Lchdm. ii. 14, 26. Wiđ rægereósan, rûdan swâ grêne, seóþ on ele and on weaxe, smire mid ðone rægereósan. Eft nim gâte hêr, smêc under ða brêc wiđ ðâs rægereósan, 146, 1–3. Be ðam nafolan and ðam rægereósan and bæcþearme, 230, 26. Biþ ðæt sâr fram ðam nafolan ôþ ðone milte and on ða winestran rægereósan, and gecymþ æt ðam bæcþearme, 232, 3–6. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

ræg-hâr; *adj. Grey like the goat* (v. ræge):—Oft ðæs wâg gebâd ræghâr and reádfâh rîce æfter ôðrum *oft did its wall, grey and redstained, see change of rule,* Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

rægiming (?):—*A clapping of the wings* (?):—*Pullorum* cocca, *plausu* blisse *laetitiae* fiđerslehte (*in margin*) rægiminge, Hpt. Gl. 518, 51–54.

rægu. v. ragu.

ræman. v. â-ræman.

ræming (?):—Heofenlîcre ræminge *celibea Tempe,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 54.

rænc. v. renc.

ræpan; *p.* te *To bind* (*with a rope*), *make captive:*—Hî fêrdon ægwiđer and ûre earme folc ræpton (rýpton, MS. C.) and slôgan (cf. ræpling), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 6. Cyspan and mid racentan ræpan, Met. 26, 78. [*Icel.* reipa *to fasten with a rope.*] v. ge-ræpan.

ræping. v. next two words.

ræpling, ræping, es; *m. One bound, a captive, prisoner, criminal:*—Wæs ðâ ræpling se ðe ær wæs Angelcynnes heáfod (*of archbishop Ælfheah taken captive by the Danes*), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 19. Hê (*St. Paul*) wæs ðyder (*to Rome*) ræpling gelæded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Ræplinga *damnatorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 54. Se wæs gebunden mid ðâm ræplingum *qui cum seditiosis erat vinctus,* Mk. Skt. 15, 7. On cweartern ðær man ðæs cyninges ræplingas heóld, Gen. 39, 20. Ræplingas his *vinctos suos,* Ps. Spl. 68, 32. Ræplingas unbindan, Dôm. L. 4, 48. Ic geseah ræpingas in ræced fergan ... ða wæron genamne nearwum bendum, gefeterade fæste tôgædre (*two buckets of a draw-well*), Exon. Th. 435, 1; Rä. 53, 1.

ræpling-weard, es; *m. A keeper of prisoners:*—Rêplingcweardes *collegiati,* Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 45. Ræpingweardas *collegiati,* ii. 134, 52.

ræps, reps, es; *m. A response* (*in the service of the church*):—Æfengebed *vespertinum officium,* reps *responsorium,* ræding *lectio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 32. Sŷ ân ræding geræd, and ân swŷðe scort ræps æfterfylige, R. Ben. 34, 13. Ân ræding, æfter ðam reps (ræps, MSS. O. F.: ryps, MS. T.), ymen, fers and lofsang, 36, 21. Æfter ðæm glorian ðæs feórþan repses (ræpses, MS. O.), 35, 18. Man þreó rædinga ræde and þrŷ ræpsas. Æt ðam þriddan repse singe se sangere 'Gloria Patri,' 33, 14–16: 35, 8–10. On ðisum dagum wê forlætaþ on ûrum repsum 'Gloria Patri,' Homl. Th. ii. 224, 26. Gê sculon singan sunnanûhtan æfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rædingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5.

ræpsan; *p.* te *To seize* (?), *to reprove* (?):—Raebsid uuaes, repset uaes, ræpsit wæs *interceptum est* (cf. â-raepsid, -repsit *interceptum,* 511), Txts, 68, 523. Raefsed, refset, raefsit *interpellari,* 70, 526. Refsede *intercepit,* 69, 1082. Cf. Fornoom *intercepit,* 71, 1083. Arâsed *interceptum,* 69, 1067. Ârâsed wæs *interceptus est,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* refsan; *p.* rafsta *corripere, increpare, arguere, reprehendere.*]

ræpsung, e; *f.* I. *seizing* (?), *reproving* (?):—Raepsung *interceptio* (v. *preceding word, and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* rafsunga *correptio, invectio, increpatio*), Txts. 69, 1068. II. *an interval:*—Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas ... Ôðer is *uesperum,* ðæt is æfen, ðonne se æfensteorra betwux ðære repsunge æteówaþ, Lchdm. iii. 244, 1. *Vesperum* ðæt ys æfen oððe hrepsung, Anglia viii. 319, 28.

ræran; *p.* de *To cause to rise, to rear, raise.* I. *to lift up, move from a lower to a higher position:*—Hê ûs tô roderum up hlædre rærde, Exon. Th. 437, 11; Rä. 56, 6. Hî tô heofenum up hlædre rærdon, Cd. Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hié tô gûþe gârwudu rærdon, 198, 20; Exod. 325. Rære up ðîn heáfod and geseoh ðis ðæt Simon dêþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 35. II. *to raise* (*a building*):—Ðû rærst hûs *domum aedifices,* Deut. 28, 30. Hî wîbed setton neáh ðam ðe Abraham æror rærde, Cd. Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Ðæt beácen (*the tower of Babel*) ðe ræran ongunnon Adames eaforan, 101, 13; Gen. 1681. Ongunnon him bytlian and heora burh ræran, 113, 1; Gen. 1880. III. *to set up, establish* (*a law, institution, etc.*):—God sibbe ræreþ êce tô ealdre engla and monna, Exon. Th. 43, 16; Cri. 689. Hê Cristes cyricean on his rîce geornlîce timbrede and rærde *ecclesiam Christi in regno suo multum diligenter aedificare ac dilatare curavit,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 37. Man unriht rærde and unlaga manege, Wulfst. 156, 13. Ðonne rære man cyninges munde, ðæt is ðæt hŷ ealle ðam sêmende syllan ðæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 20. Se ðe unlage rære oððe undôm gedême, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Ys his handgeweorc ryhte dômas ða hê ræran wyle *opera manuum ejus judicium,* Ps. Th. 110, 5. IV. *to raise, offer* (*a prayer*):—Hyra þeódnes dôm ðæt hié to ðam beácne (*the golden image*) gebedu rærde, Cd. Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. V. *to raise, begin, give rise to, excite* (*ill-feeling*):—Rærde *exagitabat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 22. Oft hî þræce rærdon ... feóndscype rærdon *oft were their violence and enmity roused,* Exon. Th. 243, 18–22; Jul. 12–14. Hâteþ þræce ræran ... ðæt hî fisic binden and in bælwylme

swingen, 262, 16; Jul. 333. Fæhþe ræran, 113, 14; Gū. 157. Ne cūðon firena fremman . . . elles ne ongunnon ræran on roderum nymþe riht and sōð, Cd. Th. 2, 18; Gen. 21. Geflitu ræran, Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443. Sæce ræran, 1879; El. 941. VI. *to rouse, excite*:—Saga hwā mec rære ðonne ic restan ne mōt, oððe hwā mec stæððe ðonne ic stille beom, Exon. Th. 387, 2; Rä. 4, 73. VII. *to raise, elevate, exalt, promote*:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and his lof rǣrest, 245, 22; Jul. 48: 103, 17; Cri. 1681: 111, 23; Gū. 131. Se ǣrest æðelinga ēðelþrym rȳmde and rǣrde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde, and ǣfre eallum mihtum his wurdscipe ræran, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9: Wulfst. 119, 14. Hū neáh ðære tīde wǣre ðætte ða brōðru ārīsan sceolden and Godes lof rǣran and heora ūhtsang singan *quam prope esset hora qua fratres ad dicendas Domino laudes nocturnas excitari deberent*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. [*Goth.* raisjan: *Icel.* reisa.] v. ā-rǣran.

rǣrend, rǣrness. v. ā-rǣrend, -rǣrness.

rǣs, es; *m.* I. *a race, swift* or *violent running, rush*:—Wæs se þridda hlȳp, rodorcyninges rǣs ðā hē on rōde āstāg, Exon. Th. 45, 30; Cri. 727. Micle rǣse (*magno impetu*) worn tōdrifen wæs on sǣ, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 13. Mycelum rǣse, Lk. Skt. 8, 33. Ðæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege mid swīðran rǣse (*valentiore impetu*) oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ongeán ðam rǣse dæs forþgotenan streámes *contra impetum fluvii decurrentis*, 5, 10; S. 625, 7. Hē hēt hwīlon ða hundas ætstandan ðe urnon on ðam rǣse deórum getenge *he sometimes ordered the dogs to stop that were running at full speed close upon the game*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25. II. *an onset, attack*:—Beadumægnes rǣs, Cd. Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329. Hit ofslōh mīnra þegna xxvi. āne rǣse (*in one onslaught*), Nar. 15, 25. Ða wearð līg tōlȳsed, leád wīde sprong, hæleþ wurdon acle for ðȳ rǣse, Exon. Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Hē gūðe rǣs mid his freádryhtne fremman sceolde, Beo. Th. 5246; B. 2626. Gūðe rǣsum, 4702; B. 2356. [*Laym.* ræs, res, reas *an attack, onslaught*: *Allit. Pms.* to run in on a res *to rush in*: *Icel.* rás; *f. a race, running.*] v. beadu-, deáþ-, feónd-, gār-, gūþ-, hand-, heaðo-, hilde-, mǣg-, mægen-, on-, scyte-, sweord-, syn-, wæl-rǣs.

rǣs (?), -we; *f. Counsel, deliberation*:—Ðonne merestreámas meotudes rǣswum (*or from* rǣswa?) onwealcaþ, Exon. Th. 193, 24; Az. 126. *And see* rǣs-bora, rǣswian.

rǣsan; *p.* de *To rush, move violently* or *impetuously*; inruere:—Rǣsde *inruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 56. I. of actual movement:—Seó hǣtu rǣsde on ða ðe ðæt fȳr ǣlde, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 9. Hē, getogene ðȳ wǣpne, rǣsde on ðone cyning, 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Hē ūt rǣsde on ðone æþeling, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Se stranga wind ðǣr on rǣsde, Shrn. 81, 32. Hit on ūs and on ūre wīcstōwe rǣsde, Nar. 15, 20: Beo. Th. 5373; B. 2690. Hiá rǣsdon (*inruerent*) on hine, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 10. Hundas rǣsdon on ðone apostol, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Hié rǣsdon on gīfrum grāpum, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. Wǣron hȳ reówe tō rǣsanne gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 126, 27; Gū. 377. Rǣsed eode *impetu abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. II. of violent action, *to proceed against with violence, to assault, attack*:—Se hlāford ne scrīfþ freónde ne feónde, ac hē rēðigmōd rǣst on gehwilcne wēdehunde gelīcost (cf. se ne murnþ nāuþer ne friénd ne fiénd ðe mā ðe wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7–8), Met. 25, 17. Hine (deáþ) rǣscþ on gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 161, 34; Gū. 968. Hū longe on rǣsaþ (*inruitis*) gē on men, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. On rǣsdun (*inruerunt*) in mē stronge, 58, 4. Ðæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde rǣsan on hī on ðæm scandhūse and hī bysmrian, Shrn. 56, 11. III. of precipitate action, *to rush* (*into anything*):—Oft mon biþ suīðe rempende, and rǣsd suīðe dollīce on ǣlc weorc and hrædlīce, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 12. Geþence se lāriów ðæt hē unwærlīce forþ ne rǣse on ða sprǣce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. v. be-, ge-, in-, þurh-rǣsan; fǣr-rǣsende.

rǣs-bora, an; *m. A counsellor, one who takes thought for the public good, a leader, chief*:—Rǣsbora (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 108, 24; Gen. 1811. Andreas þanc gesægde rīcum rǣsboran (*the Deity who in disguise had guided Andrew's ship*), Andr. Kmbl. 769; An. 385. Rēðe rǣsboran (*the chiefs of the Mermedonians*), 277; An. 139. Rǣfborena [rǣs- (?), rǣd- (?)] *jurisperitorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 38. v. rǣs, *and* cf. rǣd-bora.

ræsc. v. līg-ræsc.

ræscan; *p.* te *To move quickly* (cf. *rash*), *to quiver* (*of light*), *to glitter*:—Fēr ræscendum leóhte *ignis vibrante lumine*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 1. v. ræsc, ræscettan.

ræscettan; *p.* te *To crackle, make a crackling noise as fire does, to sparkle*:—Fȳren līg braslaþ, ræsct and ēfesteþ, Dōm. L. 10, 152. Ðæt rēðe flōd ræscet fȳre, 12, 165. Ræscetteþ *crepitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 66. Ræscetteþ, cyrmþ, scylþ *crepitat*, i. *resonat*, 136, 73. Ræscettan *crepitarent*, ræscettende *crepitantes*, 18, 9–10. Ræscetende *crepitantes*, 78, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* raskezzan *scintillare, singultare.*] v. preceding word.

ræscet[t]ung, e; *f. Sparkling, gleaming, coruscation*:—Hræscetunga *coruscationes*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 31. v. līg-ræscetung *and preceding word.*

rǣsele, an; *f. A conjecture, solution of a riddle*:—Gif ðū mǣge rēselan gesecgan, Saga hwæt hió hātte, Exon. Th. 421, 34; Rä. 40, 28. v. rǣswan, *and* cf. rǣdels, III.

ræsn, es; *n. A plank, a ceiling*:—Ræsn *asser*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. Ræfter *tignus*, beám *trabs*, wāh *paries*, ræsn *laquear*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 5–8: ii. 52, 4. [*Goth.* razn *a house*: *Icel.* rann.]

ræst, ræstan. v. rest, restan.

rǣswa, an; *m.* (a word used only in poetry). I. *a counsellor*:—Cwæð ðā se ðe wæs cyninges rǣswa (cf. 'the king spake unto his counsellors . . . They answered and said unto the king,' Dan. 3, 14), wīs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 11; Dan. 417. II. *one who takes thought* (*for the public good*), (a) *a prince, king*:—Se rǣswa (*Nebuchadnezzar*), 256, 14; Dan. 640. Werodes rǣswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Folca rǣswa, Caldea cyning, 257, 34; Dan. 667. Ealwealdan Gode, þeóda rǣswan, Andr. Kmbl. 3243; An. 1624, Folccyningas, leóde rǣswan, Cd. Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. (b) *a leading man, chief person, leader*:—Ða wearð forht manig folces rǣswa *many a chief man among the Mermedonians*, Andr. Kmbl. 2174; An. 1088. Gesetton Sennar leóda rǣswan leófum mannum heora, 99, 34; Gen. 1656: 100, 25; Gen. 1669. Folces rǣswan (*the chief men with Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Leóda rǣswan (*the chief men of Bethulia*), 24, 8; Jud. 178. Hæleþa rǣswan, dugoþ dōmgeorne (*the high priest and his fellows*), Andr. Kmbl. 1384; An. 692. Mōdgleáwe men, middangeardes rǣswan, Salm. Kmbl. 362; Sal. 180. Rǣswan herges, *the leaders of the host*, Cd. Th. 192, 20; Exod. 234. Hē beforan fremede folces rǣswum (*the chief men among the Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1238; An. 619. [*Icel.* ræsir *chief, captain, king.*] v. ge-, here-rǣswa, rǣs-bora, *and next word.*

rǣswan, rǣswian, rǣsian, rēsian; *p.* ede, ode *To think, suppose, suspect, consider, conjecture*:—Tō ðǣm sōðum gesǣlþum ðe ðīn mōd oft ymbe rǣsweþ *ad veram felicitatem, quam tuus somniat animus*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Rēsiaþ *comminiscimus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Rēsiat, 77, 24. Hié ealneg rǣswaþ and ondrǣdaþ ðæt hī mon tǣlan wille *they are always suspecting and dreading that people want to blame them*, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 239, 6. Ðū rǣswedest (*existimasti*) swīðe unryhte ðæt ic wǣre ðīn gelīca, Ps. Th. 49, 22. Hē rēsade (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ðæs Cāseres ǣrendo sum tō Breotone cyningum . . . Ða hē ongeat ðæt hit swā ne wæs swā hē rēsade, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48–565, 3. Rǣswodan, spǣcan, wǣron gemunende *comminiscuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 1. Ne rēccaþ hwæt him mon ymbe rǣswe *mala de se opinari permittunt*, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 28. Ða ongan hē mid gleáwe mōde þencan and rǣsian (rēsian, MS. C.) *coepit sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21 note. Rēsigan *opinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 55. Rǣswian *conici, conari*, 131, 79. Rēsende ic eom *suspicatus sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 39. v. next word.

rǣswung, rēsung, e; *f. Supposition, conjecture*:—Rǣswung *vel* rǣdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Rēsung *conjectura*, 104, 35. Rēsong, 77, 72. Rēsunge *ratiunculus*, 119, 14.

ræt *a rat*:—Ræt *raturus* (in a list of animals), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 48. [*O. Du.* ratta: *O. H. Ger.* rato; *m.* ratta; *f.*: *Icel.* rotta; *f.*]

rǣw, rāw, e; *f. A row, line*:—Ðonon on ða rāwe (*hedge-row*); of ðære reáwe on Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 275, 20. Sele ðonne drincan sume on (on sume, MS.) rāwe nigon dagon *nine days in succession*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 10. Cf. He sende hem so muche honger and luþer geres a-rewe, R. Glouc. 252, 2. Is seid of euerich on a-rewe, A. R. 90, 10. For þre niȝtes a-rowe he seiȝ þat same siȝt, Chron. Vilod. 68 (in Stratmann). *The word also occurs in* hæsel-, hege-, hlinc-, stān-, wiðig-rāw, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv. Cf. *also* gerāwud fēða *acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 26. Standaþ on gerēwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 8. Hī on gerēwe sæton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 779.

rafan. v. be-rafan.

rāflan *to involve, wrap up* (?) cf. *Icel.* reifa *to swaddle*; or *to unloose, disclose*, cf. *Icel.* reifa *to rip up, disclose.* v. ā-rāflan, rǣfan.

rāge. v. rāge.

raggig; *adj. Shaggy, bristly, ragged* as applied to the rough coat of a horse:—Raggie *setosa*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 16. [*Icel.* rögg *shagginess*; *a tuft* (cf. *rug-headed kernes* in Macbeth); raggaðr *tufted*: *Swed. Dan. dial.* ragg *rough hair*: *Swed. dial.* raggig *shaggy*: *Dan. dial.* raggad *shaggy.*]

ragu, e; *f. Lichen*:—Ragu *mosilicum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 63: *mosiclum*, 287, 33: ii. 114, 18: *mossiclum*, 55, 74: *mosicum*, 114, 26. Rægu *sedulium*, 120, 46. Hæseles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 2. Cristes-mǣl-ragu *lichen off a crucifix*, 346, 23. Ragu and meós (*rubigo*) fornymþ ealle eówre landes wæstmas, Deut. 28, 42. v. berc-, slāhþorn-ragu.

ragu-finc, es; *m. The name of some bird*:—Ragofinc *scutatis, scutatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 44: 281, 15: *barrulus*, ii. 10, 79. Reagufinc *bariulus*, 101, 62.

rāha. v. rā *and next word.*

rāh-deór, es; *n. A roe-buck*:—Rāhdeór *capreus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 66: *capreolus*, 78, 30. Rāhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25.

ram. v. ramm.

ram-gealla, an; *m. Ram-gall* (a plant name); menyanthes trifoliata:—Rāmgeallan ðone sēagan, Lchdm. ii. 124, 13. Hramgeallo, 140, 13.

ram-hund (?):—De canibus quos ramhundt vocant, L. C. F. 32; Th. i. 430, 7.

ramm, es (*a wk. gen. pl. occurs*); *m.* I. *a ram*:—Ramm *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 52. Ram, 78, 46. Rom *berbex*, ii. 12, 71: 126, 3. Rommes blôd, Cd. Th. 177, 20; Gen. 2932. Geoffra mê ænne þrîwintre ramm, Gen. 15, 9: 22, 13. Beorgas wǽron blîðe swâ rammas, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Bringaþ him eówra ramma bearn, 28, 1: Ps. Spl. 65, 14. Twentig rammena *arietes viginti*, Gen. 32, 14. Rammum gelîce, Ps. Th. 113, 4. II. *an instrument for pounding* or *battering*:—*Aries* biþ ram betwux sceápum and ram tô wealgeweorce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 15. Ram tô wurce *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 57. Ram *aries*, andweorc tô wealle *cimentum*, wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, 85, 26–28. Þerscaþ ðone weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. 'Gâþ tô mid rammum'... Hê bierþ rammas ymbûtan ðæt môd his hiéremonna, ðonne hê him gecŷð mid hû scearplîcum costungum wê sint æghwonon ûtan behringde, and se weall ûres mægenes þurhþyrelað mid ðan scearpan ramman (ðǽm scearpan rammum, Cott. MSS.) ðara costunga, Swt. 163, 10–18. [*O. H. Ger.* ramm *aries*, *vervex*.]

rân, es; *n. Unlawful seizure of property, robbing*:—*Rân* quod dicunt apertam rapinam, L. W. iii. 12; Th. i. 493, 6. [*Icel.* rân.]

rân *rained*. v. rînan.

ranc; *adj.* I. *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*; the word remains with a somewhat different meaning in *rank*, used of coarse but fertile growth:—Gif ænig man hæbbe môdigne sunu and rancne (*protervum*) ðe nelle hîran his fæder and his mêder, Deut. 21, 18. Ne beón gê tô rance ne tô gylpgeorne, Wulfst. 40, 19: 81, 15. Sume munecas synd tô wlance and ealles tô rance, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Hî taliaþ ðê wyrsan for heáhan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance ne on lǽnan lîffæce rance ne rîce *they account the worse for humble birth, those whose forefathers were not of great wealth or of high estate in the world, nor in this poor life-space proud or rich*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. [Forr þatt te33 sholdden Crist forseon þurrh þe33re modigenesse, þatt follc, þatt haffde beon til þa heh follc and rannc on eorþe, Orm. 9622. So were theih daungerouse for wlaunke; And siththen bicom ful reulich, that thanne weren so ranke, Pol. Songs 341, 390.] II. applied to dress, *showy* (cf. *brave* in Shakspere):—Witaþ ðæt ne môt mid rihte nân preóst beón ne on his girlum tô ranc ne mid golde ofergléncged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. i. 386, 10. Ne gê ne sceolon beón rance mid hringgum geglengede, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 5. v. ofer-ranc. III. *bold, valiant* (*Icel.* rakkr *courageous, bold*):—Ðǽr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne *a host bold and fearless*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26.

ranclîce; *adv.* I. *showily* (v. ranc, II):—Ne eówer reáf ne beó tô ranclîce gemacod, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 6. II. *boldly* (v. ranc, III):—Ymbe ða feówer tîman wê wyllaþ cŷðan iungum preóstum mâ þinga ðæt hig mâgon ðê ranclîcor ðâs þing heora clericum geswutelian, Anglia viii. 312, 18. [*Icel.* rakk-liga *boldly, valiantly*.]

ranc-strǽt, e; *f. A road in which bravery is displayed* (?):—God ðê wǽpnum lǽt rancstrǽte forþ rûme wyrcan *God let thee with weapons work an ample road where thy bravery was shewn* (*of Abraham's rescuing Lot*), Cd. Th. 127, 17; Gen. 2112. v. ranc.

rand, es; *m.* I. *a brink, edge, margin, shore*:—Ârâs ða bî ronde rôf oretta (cf. gesæt ða on næsse nîðheard cyning, Beo. Th. 4825: hlǽw holmwylme neáh, 4814), Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. Of ðam tûlan brôce wið westan randes æsc *to the west of the ash tree on the bank* (?), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 8. [Cf. *later English* rand *border, strip, slice*:—Rawe3 and rande3, Allit. Pms. 4, 105. Randes of bakun, Piers P. Crede 763. Rand *a narrow stripe*, Jameson. Rand *the edge of the upper leather, a seam of a shoe*, Bailey. *Icel.* rönd *a stripe*: *Ger.* rand *border, edge, margin*.] II. the word however is used generally of a shield, denoting the whole or part of it. (1) Denoting a part, *the boss of a round shield*, cf. rand-beáh *and O. H. Ger.* rant *umbo*. The word seems to have a different meaning in Icelandic: 'á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir.' v. Cl. and Vig. s.v. baugr. Grein gives *margo clypei* as the meaning in the following passages, but *umbo* suits the sense: see too Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities of Denmark, pp. 31–2: 51–3, where instances of early shields are given:—Rand sceal on scylde fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss must be on a shield, a sure protection for fingers* (*which grasped the shield just behind the boss*), Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Lîgŷðum forborn bord wið rond *the buckler against the boss burned with the flames*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (2) Denoting the whole, *a shield, buckler* [*Icel.* rönd *a shield*]:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede, Elen. Kmbl. 100; El. 50. Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9: 824; An. 412. Hê under rande gecranc *slain he sank under his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209. Ðæt hê mê ongeán sleá, rand geheáwe, 1368; B. 682. Siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could bear arms*, 1316; B. 656. Hond rond gefêng geolwe linde, 5212; B. 2609. Scyldes rond fæste gefêgan wið flyge gâres *to join together firmly the shield's disk against the flight of javelin*, Exon. Th. 297, 11; Crä. 65. Beorhte randas, Beo. Th. 468; B. 231. Rondas regnhearde, 657; B. 326. Ðâ hî on ðone Reádan Sǽ randas bǽron, Ps. Th. 105, 8; Cd. Th. 199, 2; Exod. 332. Rincas randas wǽgon, 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Bæd ðæt hyra randan (randas?) rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 22; By. 20. v. bord-, calc-, gafol-, geolo-, hilde-, sîd-rand.

rand-beáh, -beág, es; *m. The boss of a shield* or *the shield itself*; buculus, bucula (cf. bucula *the boss of a shield*, Isidore), bucularis, umbo, testudo (cf. scyld *testudo*, *clipeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 57):—Randbeáh *umò*[*r*]*o*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Îsen randbeág *ferreus umbo*, ii. 147, 79. *Umbo* randbêh *vel bucula*, i. 35, 29. Randbeáh *buculus*, 288, 13. Rondbeág, ii. 11, 37. Rondbaeg, 102, 29. Randbeág *buculus* vel *bucularis*, 126, 65. Randbeáh *testudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 60. Swilce lytel pricu on brâdan brede oððe rondbeáh on scilde, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 5. Randbeáges *umbonis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 83: Hpt. Gl. 521, 8. Hrandbeága *testudine*, 495, 47. Under þiccum randbeáge *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Randbeág *testudinem*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 58. Randbeágum *umbonibus*, 424, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* rant-pouc.] v. rand.

rand-burh *a town that acts as a shield* (?), *a fortified town, a frontier town* (?):—Rîce gerêfa rondburgum weóld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 32; Jul. 19. Randbyrig (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea when the Israelites passed through it*) wǽron rofene *were riven* (*when the Egyptians attempted to cross*), Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. Or are the walls formed by the water compared to the arrangement of the line of battle when the shields overlapped, called *scild-burh* q. v.? v. next word.

rand-gebeorh *a protection such as that afforded by a shield*:—Se âgend up ârærde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised the Red Sea's waters as a protecting shield* (cf. the waters were a wall unto them, Ex. 14, 29), Cd. Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296.

rand-hæbbend, es; *m. One who has a shield, a warrior*:—Ôðer nǽnig sêlra nǽre rondhæbbendra, Beo. Th. 1726; B. 861.

rand-wîga, an; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rîce randwîga (*Æschere*), Beo. Th. 2600; B. 1298. Rôfne randwîgan, 3590; B. 1793. Randwîgena ræst (*the camping of the Israelites on their march*), Cd. Th. 186, 5; Exod. 134. Randwîgum frætwa dǽlan, 171, 14; Gen. 2828.

rand-wîgend, -wîggend (-wiggend?), es; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rondwîggende (*the men of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11: 21, 15; Jud. 20. Nû ic gumena gehwæne ðyssa burhleóda biddan wylle randwîggendra (*the people of Bethulia*), 24, 14; Jud. 188: (*the descendants of Abraham*), Cd. Th. 205, 13; Exod. 435.

râp, es; *m. A rope, cord, cable*:—Râp *funiculus* vel *funis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 19: 75, 4. Râp *vel* strenc *funiculus*, *modicus funis*, ii. 151, 66. Râp *rudens*, i. 285, 18. Heó lêt hig ût mid ânum langum râpe (*per funem*), Jos. 2, 15. Râpas *funes* vel *restes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 58: *lora*, ii. 51, 40: *restes*, 93, 4: *funes*, Ps. Th. 118, 61. Hig hine gebundon mid twâm bæstenum râpum (*novis funibus*)... Ða râpas tôburston, Jud. 15, 13–14: 16, 9. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fæges râpas? Gewurdene wyrda, ða beóþ ða feówere fæges râpas, Salm. Kmbl. 661–668; Sal. 331–333. Râpa *nodorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 68. Râpum *rudentibus*, *funibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 27. Ðû gedydest ðæt wê mæ̂tan ûre land mid râpum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Swâ swâ hê mid gildenum râpum âhafen wǽre, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 36. Ânra gehwilc manna is gewriðen mid râpum his synna, Homl. Th. i. 208, 4. Hê worhte âne swipe of râpum (of strengum *of small cords*, Jn. Skt. 2, 15), 406, 7. [*Goth.* raip; *n.*: *Icel.* reip; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* reif; *m.*] v. ancor-, bealu-, helpend-, mǽrels-, mæst-, met-, net-, scip-, stig-, sund-, wæl-râp.

râp-gang (?), es; *m. Rope-dancing*:—Râpgong (MS. -gon. Cf. l. 33, *where* gegon *is written for* gegong [v. p. 33, 65]) *funambulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 36. *The meaning seems to require* rap-gonga (-genga?).

râp-gewealc (?), es; *n. A coil of rope* (?), *a cord*:—Râpe gewælc *funiculum*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 10.

râpincel, es; *n. A cord, string, rope*:—Râpincel *funiculus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 9. On râpincle tôdâles *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 77, 60. Râpincel *funiculum*, 104, 10. Mîn râpincel ðû âsmeádest *funiculum meum investigastis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2.

râp-lîc; *adj. Of rope*:—Râplîc *funale*. Germ. 399, 469.

râre-dumla, -dumle, an; *m. f. A bittern*:—Râredumlæ *onocrotalum*, *avis quae sonitum facit in aqua*, Shrn. 29, 6. Râradumbla *onocrotalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 21. Râredumle, 280, 26: 63, 70: *buban*, 126, 61. [*M. H. Ger.* rôr-tumel *a bittern*: *Ger.* rohr-dommel: *M. Du.* roes-domel. *O. H. Ger. has* horo-tûbil, -tumil.] [Cf. for the second part of the word, *dumble-dore*, the name given in some places to the bee.]

râran; *p.* ode. I. of human beings, *to wail, lament loudly*:—Seó dreórige môdor samod mid ðâm lîcmannum râringende hî âstrehte æt ðæs apostoles fôtum, Homl. Th. i. 66, 18. II. of other than human beings, *to roar, bellow*:—Hwîlum dióflu him râredon on swâ hrŷðro, Shrn. 141, 10. Rârende ł bellende *rugiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 14. Ðære râringendan *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 8.

rârung, e; *f. Roaring, loud cry;* barritus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 68: 79, 29: 125, 18.

râsettan; *p.* te *To move impetuously, to rage* (of fire):—Hê (*Nero*) wolde fandian, gif đæt fŷr (*at the burning of Rome*) meahte swâ longe reád râsettan, swâ hê secgan gehêrde, đæt Troia burg ofertogen hæfde lêga leóhtost, Met. 9, 14. Blâc râsetteþ reáda lîg, rêđe scrîþeþ, Exon. Th. 51, 1; Cri. 809. Cf. rês.

râsian; *p.* ode *To explore:*—Đâ wæs hord râsod, onboren beága hord, Beo. Th. 4556; B. 2283. v. â-râsian.

rađe (*aspirated and unaspirated forms occur, and each can alliterate; the two forms are given separately.* v. hrađe); *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, directly, without hesitation:*—Rađe *ilico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 68: *ocius*, 64, 47. Ræđe *ultro*, 90, 8. Heó nam rađe (*cito*) hyre wæfels, Gen. 24, 65. Cwelle hig man rađe (*statim*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 1. Đæt hine mon slôge swâ rađe swâ mon hiora fiénd wolde *that they should kill him as soon (with as little compunction) as they would their enemies*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 35. Đa men wæron swâ rađe deáde swâ đæt yfel him an becom, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 7. Rađe đæs *directly afterwards*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 33. Hêht lîfes brytta leóht forþcuman ofer rûmne grund; rađe wæs gefylled heáhcininges hâs, Cd. Th. 8, 13; Gen. 123: 95, 26; Gen. 1584: Exon. Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Beo. Th. 1453; B. 724. Đæs cymþ rađor *iste egredietur prius*, Gen. 38, 28. Ne þincþ eów nô đŷ rađor (*none the sooner*) heora genôh, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 31: 30, 1; Fox 108, 9. Nân man hit nâh tô geâhnianne rađost þinga (*at the earliest*) ær syx mônþum æfter đam đe hit forstolen wæs, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Swâ đæt cild rađost ænig þing specan mæge *as soon as ever the child can speak*, Wulfst. 39, 8. Đonne mâgon wê hî swâ rađosđ (*in the quickest manner possible*) tô ryhte gecierran, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 21.

râw. v. râw.

râwan (?) *to cut in strips* (?) (v. râw.) Cf. Gerâwende *infindens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 24. Gerâwende slîtende and ceorfende *infindens*, 47, 22. Gerâwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, i. 40, 10.

rawe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 39. v. rupe.

reád; *adj. Red:*—Reád deáh *coccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 40. Reád teafor *minium*, 46, 74. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Reád *ruber*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 35: *flavum, fulvum*, 108, 70: *roseus*, vel *rubeus*, vel *pheniceus*, i. 46, 50: *croceus*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 37. Reádde lâmene fatu *alsierina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 47. (a) Of plants or fruit:—Reádę wînberige *ceraunis*, 38, 62. Reáde clefre *calta*, 67, 72. Ræđe clæfer, 288, 49. Reád clæfre, Lchdm. ii. 312, 19. Rôsena reáde heápas, Dôm. L. 18, 286. Mid reádum rôsum *cum purpureis rosis*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 4. (b) of gold:—Reád gold *aurum obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 33: Met. 19, 6: Cd. Th. 219, 24; Dan. 59. (c) of fire, sky:—Reád lîg, Dôm. L. 10, 149, 152: Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Đes heofon ys reád (*rubicundum*), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. (d) of blood:—Sió reáde rôd *the bloodstained cross*, Exon. 68, 11; Cri. 1102. [*Goth.* rauds: *O. Sax.* rôd: *O. Frs.* râd: *O. H. Ger.* rôt: *Icel.* raudr.] v. bleó-, geolu-, weolc-reád; reód.

reáda glosses *tolia* vel *porunula:*—Smæle þearmas *ilia*, reáda *tolia* vel *porunula*, bæcþearm *entales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46–48.

reádan. v. on-reádan.

reád-basu; *adj. Reddish purple:*—Đâr synt đa reádbeswean blôstman grôwende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 5.

reádda, an; *m. The robin redbreast:*—Raedda *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119. 38. Cf. rudduc.

reáde; *adv. Redly, in red:*—Hire andwlita biþ reáde wan *livid with a red tinge*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 19. Đâ wearþ beám monig blôdigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. Ic eom reáde bewæfed *I am clothed in red*, 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1.

reád-fâh; *adj. Red-stained, having patches of red colour:*—Wâg reádfâh, Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

reádian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red:*—Ic reádige *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Reádaþ þe heofun *rutilat coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Reádode *purpurescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 8. Reádede, Hpt. Gl. 503, 51. Reádodon *rubescunt*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 31. Æppel đe đonne gyt ne reádige, Lchdm. i. 330, 22. Smire đa ôfras đær hit reádige, ii. 108, 20. Reádian *rubescere*, Hymn. Surt. 49, 17. Reádiendum *rubente*, 91, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* rôten *rutilare, rubere, erubescere.*] v. reódian.

reád-leáf (?); *adj. Having red leaves:*—On đa hreádleáfan æc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 26.

reádness, e; *f. Redness:*—Reádnyss *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 28. Seó reádnes đære rôsan, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Seó reádnes đæs swyles *rubor tumoris*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Reádnysse *ostro, purpura, vermiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 49: 522, 6.

reád-staled; *adj. Having a red stale* or *stalk:*—Reádstalede hârhuna, Lchdm. i. 378, 19.

reád-stân (?), es; *m. Ruddle, red ochre:*—Rêdestân *sinopide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* rôt-stein *sinopis*, Grff. 6, 688.]

reáf, es; *n.* I. *spoil, booty:*—Reáf *exuviae, spolia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 33: *exuvias*, 31, 56: 93, 1. Weorđlîc reáf *spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se đe beorna reáf manige (*spolia multa*) mêteþ, 118, 162. Seó gŷtsung hyre reáf (*spolia*) on đære wynstran sîdan scylt, Gl. Prud. 56 a. Hŷ đŷ reáfe rêdan môtan, Exon. Th. 110, 5; Gû. 103. II. *raiment, a garment, robe, vestment:*—Reáf *vestis* vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 40: *cultus*, 39, 70. Heó æthrân his reáfes (*vestimenti*) fnæd. Heó cwæþ sôđlîce: Ic beó hâl gyf ic hys reáfes æthrîne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20–21. Tô hwî sint gê ymbhŷdige be reáfe? 6, 28. Twegen weras on hwîtum reáfe *in veste fulgenti*, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ne scrîde nân wîf hig mid wæpmannes reáfe ne wæpman mid wîfmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Hê scrŷdde hine mid lînenum reáfe *cum stola byssina*, Gen. 41, 42. Hlâf tô etenne and reáf tô werigenne, 28, 20. Đæt hâlie reáf đæt Aaron wereþ, Ex. 29, 29. Johannes hæfde reáf of olfenda hârum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. His reáf (*vestimenta*) wæron swâ hwîte swâ snâw, 17, 2. Hî sæton on blacum reáfum weán on wênum, Cd. Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Đâ dyde heó of hire wydewan reáf *depositis viduitatis vestibus*, Gen. 38, 14. [*Laym.* reaf, ræf *a robe: O. Sax.* nôd-rôf *rapine: O. Frs.* râf *robbery, booty;* also *a pledge: O. Du.* roof: *O. H. Ger.* roub *spolia, praeda: Icel.* val-rauf *spoils* taken from the slain.] v. bed-, bûr-, deáþ-, gûþ-, headо-, here-, lenden-, sîđ-, wæl-reáf.

reáfere, es; *m. A reaver, robber, spoiler:*—Reáfere *raptor* vel *praedo*, vel *spoliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 49: *raptor*, 76, 8: *agressor*, 19, 7. Hreáfere *praedo, raptor*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 34. Gif hwilc þeóf ođđe reáfere gesôhte đone cyning, đæt hê hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 26. Ueriatus wæs micel þeófmon and on đære stalunge hê weard reáfere *Viriathus latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. Git đû on hwilcum men ongitst đæt hê byþ gîtsere and reáfere, ne scealt đû hine nâ hâtan man, ac wulf, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 15. Ne sæde đæt godspel đæt se rîca (*Dives in the parable*) reáfere wære, ac wæs uncystig, Homl. Th. i. 328, 18. Scyld sceal cempan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Ic ne eom swylce ôđre men, reáferas (*raptores*), Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Rŷperas and reáferas and đâs woruldstrûderas, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Wulfst. 165, 35: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* reaferes, reveres; *pl.: A. R.* reavares: *Laym.* ræveres: *Piers P.* reveres: *O. H. Ger.* roubari *raptor, predo: Ger.* räuber: *Icel.* raufari, reyfari.]

reáfian; *p.* ode. I. *to plunder, rifle, spoil, waste, rob* (1) a person:—Ûte hî reáfaþ (*vastabit*) swurd, Deut. 32, 25. Se đe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man by daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Æghwâ mec reáfaþ, Exon. Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Gê reáfiaþ (*spoliabitis*) Egipte, Ex. 3, 22. Đenden reáfode rinc ôđerne, Beo. Th. 5962; B. 2985. Wîgfrecan wæl reáfedon, 2429; B. 1212. Reáfodon (*diripuerunt*) hine ealle oferfarende wæg, Ps. Spl. 88, 40. Reáfa *vastes*, Kent. Gl. 936. Gif hwylc man reáfige (*spoliaverit*) ôđerne æt his dehter, L. Ecg. P. iv. 13; Th. ii. 208, 7. Swîđor đonne hié reáfian earme and unscyldige, Blickl. Homl. 63, 17. (2) a place:—Ic folcsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. Ic lond reáfige, 394, 7; Rä. 13, 14. Se snâw gebryceþ burga geatu, reáfaþ swîđor mycle đonne se swîđra nîđ, Salm. Kmbl. 65; Sal. 307. Reáfiaþ hine (*the vineyard*) ealle đa farende, Ps. Spl. 79, 13: Blickl. Gl. Hŷ hergiaþ and heáwaþ, rŷpaþ and reáfiaþ and tô scipe lædaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Rib reáfiaþ rêđe wyrmas, Soul. Kmbl. 220; Seel. 113. Ic reáfode beám and đa blæda æt, Cd. Th. 55, 28; Gen. 901. Đonne man his hûs reáfige (*diripiet*), Mk. Skt. 3, 27. Hord reáfian, Beo. Th. 5540; B. 2773. Helle weallas forbrecan, đære burge þrym reáfian, Exon. Th. 461, 15; Hö. 36. II. *to seize, take as a robber takes:*—Reáfiaþ *rapiunt*, Kent. Gl. 4. Ic forþ âgef đa đe ic ne reáfude ær *quae non rapui tunc exolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*Goth.* bi-raubon: *Icel.* raufa: *O. Frs.* râvia: *O. Du.* rôven: *O. H. Ger.* roubôn.] v. â-, be-, ge-reáfian.

reáfigend, es; *m. A spoiler, a plunderer:*—Ic bidde mîne æftergengan, ciningas and þeóde wealdendras, đæt gê ne sŷn cyrcean reáfgendras, ac đæt gê sŷn geornfulle bewerigendras Cristes âgenre landâre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 26.

reáfigende; *adj. Ravening, rapacious;* rapax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

reáf-lâc, es; *n. m.* I. *rapine, robbery, spoliation, plundering:*—Đis synt đa îdelnyssa đysse worlde . . . gŷtsung and reáflâc (*rapina*) and manslihtas, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Heáfodleahtras sind . . . reáflâc, gîtsung . . ., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ûs rŷpera reáflâc derede swîđe, Wulfst. 159, 11. Gê synt innan fulle reáfläces *pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Full reáflace and unrihtwîsnesse, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. Nellaþ gê tô reáfläce ræda þencean *in rapinis nolite concupiscere*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Hê weard reáfere, and on đæm reáfläce (*in the course of his plundering*) hê him geteáh tô micelne monfultum, and monege tûnas oferhergeade, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. On reáflâc *in rapinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 20. Be reáfläce. Gif hwâ binnan đâm gemærum ûres rîces reáflâc dô, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 8 (*where see note*). Gif ciricgriđ âbrocen beó, sî hit þurh feohtlâc, sî hit þurh reáflâc, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 22: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Gif hwâ reáflâc gewyrce, âgife and forgylde, 64; Th. i. 410, 2. Đæt hê begange nân reáflâc, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 4. Þurh rîcra reáflâc, Wulfst. 166, 23. [Unwrenches, stele ođer refloc ođer drunkenesse, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 29. Þe vox of giscunge

hauеd þeos hweolpes . . . þeofþe, reflac . . . , A. R. 202, 19. Þe king his ræflac makede (his lond al forverde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9939. Þeft and reflac ðhugte him no same, Gen. and Ex. 436.] II. what is taken, *spoil, booty, plunder*:—Reáflâc *preda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 39: ii. 146, 33. Ælc bit ðæs reáfláces ðe him on genumen biþ, oððe eft ôðres gîtsaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Man wolde biddan ðæs reáfláces ðæt hē hit sciolde ágyfan and forgyldan, Chart. Th. 289, 27. Ágife hē ðone reáflâc *he shall restore what has been seized*, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. Tôdælan reáflac *dividere spolia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 13.

reáfol; *adj. Rapacious*:—Reáfol *captator*, Germ. 397, 19. Cild ácenned þrîste reáful ofermôd him sylfum gelîcigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be bold, rapacious, arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. v. next word.

reáfolness, e; *f. Rapacity*:—Reáfulnesse *rapacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 44.

reáfung, e; *f. Plundering, spoiling*:—Atheniensum se sige and seó reáfung ðæs Persiscan feós tô mâran sconde wurde forðon siððan hié welcgran wæron hié eác bleáðran gewurdon *castra regiis opibus referta ceperunt, non parvo quidem antiquae industriae damno. Nam post hujus praedae divisionem, aurum Persicum prima Graeciae corruptio fuit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21.

reám, es; *m. Cream*:—Wið ðon ðe mon blôde hrâce and spîwe; genim god beren mela and hwît sealt, dô on reám oððe gôde flête, Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. [Cristened we weore In red rem Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem, H. R. 146, 144. Ream (*subst. and verb*) *cream*, Jamieson. *See also Halliwell's Dict. where instances of* milkes rem *are given under* ream. *Du.* room: *M. H. Ger.* roum: *Icel.* rjómi.]

reáma. v. reóma.

rêc, es; *m. Reek, smoke*:—Rêc *fumus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 18: 66, 45: ii. 36, 54. Of ðære stôwe steám up âras swylce rêc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Rêce hî gelîcast geteoriaþ *sicut deficit fumus, deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Geondfolen fŷre, rêce and reáde lêge, Cd. Th. 3, 31; Gen. 44. In onlîcnesse uppâstîgendra yselena mid rêce *instar favillarum cum fumo ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Hē geseah ðone lîg ðæs fŷres and ðone rêc ofer ðære burge wallas âhefenne, 3, 16; S. 543, 2: Cd. Th. 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Brâde lîgas, swilce eác ða biteran rêcas, 21, 17; Gen. 325. Ic folcsalo bærne, rêcas stîgaþ haswe ofer hrôfum, Exon. Th. 381, 5; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Frs.* rêk: *O. Sax.* wîh-rôk: *O. Du.* rook: *O. H. Ger.* rouh: *Icel.* reykr.] v. swefel-, wæl-, wudu-rêc.

rêcan; *p.* rêhte *To smoke* (trans.), *steam*:—Rêhte (Wrt. reþte: Wülck. reohte) *fumarat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 55. Ðâm mannum ðe fram ðære teóþan tîde ne geseóþ, ðæs ylcan drinces smŷc heora eágan onfôn and mid ðam broþe rêcen, and ða lifre wæten, and gnîden and mid smyrgen, Lchdm. i. 346, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* rouhan; *p.* ta *thurificare, sufire, vaporare: Icel.* reykja; *p.* ta *to smoke* (trans.).] v. reócan.

rêcan, rêccan (reccan?); *p.* rôhte *To care, reck*, (1) with gen.:—Ne can ic eów ne ic eówer rêcce *I know you not and I care not for you*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 3. Ðû æfre ne rêcst æniges þinges (cf. ðû ne wilnast nânes ôðres þinges, Bt. 23; Fox 80, 2) ofer ða âne, Met. 12, 31. Biþ micel ræd ðam ðe his sylfes rêcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122, 132. Se deáþ swelces ne rêcþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32. Hē wæpna ne rêcceþ, Beo. Th. 873; B. 434. Ne rêccaþ hî ðara metta, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Hî habbaþ cornes swâ fela swâ hî mæst rêcceaþ (rêccaþ, MSS. P. S.) *they have as much corn as ever they care for*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 5: Wulfst. 132, 21. Wē willaþ nû on Engliscum gereorde secgean ðâm ðe his (*the book*) rêcceaþ, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 14. Hwæt rôhte ic hwæðer ic wære gyf ic ne lyfde, oððe hwæt rôhte ic ðæs lŷfes gyf ic nâwiht nyste, Shrn. 194, 2. Hē lærde ðæt ða þearfan ne wenden ðæt God heora ne rôhte, Ps. Th. arg. 48. Ðær læig ðæt reáf beæftan, forðon ðe hē ne rôhte ðæs eorþlîcan reáfes, syððan hē of deáþe ârâs, Homl. Th. i. 224, 4. Feores hî ne rôhton, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. Hié ðæs ne rôhton, Cd. Th. 79, 31; Gen. 1319: 228, 13; Dan. 201: Exon. Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. Gif ðû ðînes feores rêcce, 119, 30; Gû. 262. Gif ðû aldres rêcce, Cd. Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656. Gif hwelc wîf forlæt hiere ceorl and nimþ hire ôðerne wênestû rêcce hē hire æfre mâ (*numquid revertetur ad eam ultra?*) Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 15: L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 6. (1a) used impersonally with acc. of person:—Hî ðæs metes ne rêcþ (cf. above, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19), Met. 13, 45. [Cf. me ne reccheð (naut I ne recche, MS. C.) *non requiro*, A. R. 104, 21.] (2) with a preposition:—Ðû eart sôðfæst and ðû ne rêcst be ænegum menn (*non curas quemquam*), Mk. Skt. 12, 14. (3) with a clause:—Ne rêcþ God, ðeáh ic ðus dô *non requiret Deus*, Ps. Th. 9, 33. Hwæt rêce wē hwæt wē sprecan *quid curamus quid loquamur?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Gē ne rêccaþ hweðer gē âuht tô gôde dôn, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 20. Hié ne rêcceaþ hwæðer, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 21. Se cyng ne rôhte nâ hû swîðe synlîce ða gerêfan hit begeátan, ne hû manige unlaga hî dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 12. Hî woldon on elþeódignesse beón, hî ne rôhton hwær, 891; Erl. 88, 8. Men ne rôhton hwæt hŷ worhtan, Wulfst. 163, 16. [*Laym.* rehchen, recchen (*with gen.*): *O. and N.* recche; recþ (*3rd pers.*): *Piers P. Chauc.* recche, rekke: *Havel.* recke: *O. Sax.* rôkian: *O. H. Ger.* ruohian: *Icel.* rækja.]

reccan; *p.* reahte, rehte. I. *to stretch, extend*:—Wið hærscearde . . . onsnîð mid seaxse, seówa mid seolce fæste . . . gif tôsomne teó rece mid handa *for harelip . . . cut with a knife, sew fast with silk . . . if there be contraction (where the stitches are) smooth out with the hand*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. II. *to hold out to another, to give*; porrigere:—Hærfest tô honda hêrbûendum rîpa receþ (cf. hærfest bryngþ rîpa blêda, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15), Met. 29, 63. Eall ðæt ofer biþ tô lâfe on heora weoruldspêdum ârfæstum and gôdum is tô recceanne and tô syllanne *omne quod superest, in causis piis ac religiosis erogandum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27. III. *to stretch one's steps, to tend, to go, stray*:—Hē nât hwider hē recþ mid ðâm stæpum his weorca *quo gressus operis porrigat, nescit*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 9. Gif hē (*a close*) biþ untŷned, and recþ (receþ, MS. H.) his neáhgebûres ceáp in on his âgen geat, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14. [Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten, Laym. 25646.] IV. *to unfold a tale, to narrate, recite, tell, say*:—Recceo *alligeo* (*allego*), Txts. 39, 139. Ic recce (*narrabo*) ealle wundra ðîne, Ps. Spl. 9, 1. Ic ðē mâ be Gode recce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 9. Ðonne hē eall ðis recþ and sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 14. Hwæt synt ða spæca ðe gyt recceaþ (*confertis*) inc betwŷnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 17. Hē rehte him ôðer bigspel *aliam parabolam proposuit illis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24, 31. Ða reahte heora ægðer his spell *each of them told his tale*, Chart. Th. 170, 14. Hē him his earfoþa rehte, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 19. Ymb ðæt reahte Paulus swîðe wel *quod bene Paulus exprimit*, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 395, 11. Rehte, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 26. Hē him rehte hû myccle scipbrocu hē gebâd, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6. Spell ðæt ûs reahte Platon, Met. 22, 53. Rehte, Beo. Th. 4226; B. 2110. Hē Dryhtnes lof reahte, Exon. Th. 111, 23; Gû. 131. Ðam wit rehton (*narravimus*) uncer swefen, Gen. 41, 12. Ne nân ne dyrstlæce ðæt hē ôðrum recce, oððe mid wordum gecŷðe, hwæt hē bûtan mynstre geseah, R. Ben. 128, 4. Reccan *expedire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 26. Ic ðē mæg reccan sum spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 1. Reccan race, 38, 6; Fox 208, 4. Bigspell reccan *in parabolis loqui*, Mk. Skt. 12, 1. Reccean and secggan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 28. Godes bêc reccean and rædan, and godspell secggean, 111, 17. Reccean ymbe Dauides dæda sume, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 10. Sint tô recceanne ða godcundan cwidas *divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, 37, 2; Swt. 265, 22. Tô lang ys tô reccenne *too long to tell*, Beo. Th. 4192; B. 2093. Hē his intingan wæs reccende *causam dicturus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 19. Reccendes *loquentis, narrantis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 68. [Ic þe wulle ræcchen (telle of, 2nd MS.) deorne runen, Laym. 14679. V. *to unfold the meaning of anything, to explain, interpret, expound*:—Eall hē his leorningcnihtum âsundron rehte (*disserebat*), Mk. Skt. 4, 34. Rehte *interpraetabatur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 27. Ða wæs ic ungleáw ðæs geþeódes . . . ða rehte hit mē se bisceop and sægde, Nar. 29, 16. Hû gleáwlîce hē ðæt swefen rehte *quod prudenter somnium dissolvisset*, Gen. 40, 16. Rece, wîsworda gleáw, hwæt sió wiht sîe, Exon. Th. 415, 19; Rä. 33, 13. Hêr begann se deófol tô reccanne hâlige gewritu and hē leáh mid ðære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he was false in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. [Ðe king him bad ben harde and bold, If he can rechen ðis dremes wold; He told him quat him drempte o niht, And Josep rechede his drem wel rigt, Gen. and Ex. 2121–4.] VI. *to unravel a difficult case, give a solution of a difficult question*:—Wē sædan hû wē hit reahtan and be hwŷ wē hit reahtan *we said what decision we had come to in the case, and on what grounds we had come to it*, Chart. Th. 171, 5–7. VII. *to rule, direct, guide*:—Eal ic under heofones hwearíte recce, Exon. Th. 424, 3; Rä. 41, 33. Ðû recest (*reges*) hî, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Ðû ðe reccest and rædest *qui regis*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē rætt ûs and recþ *reget nos*, 47, 12: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Receþ *regit*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 34. Ðes câsere framlîce rehte ða cynewîsan *fortissime rempublicam rexit*, 1, 5; S. 476, 7. Hē Ispania heóld and rehte *Hispaniam regebat*, 1, 8; S. 479, 29: 2, 2; S. 500, 10: 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge æt Hrofes ceastre, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Sealde hē ðæt mynster tô reccanne his brêðer, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 15. Tô healdanne and tô reccanne micelne dæl rîces, 5, 19; S. 638, 3. Hē ða cyricean wæs reccende and stŷrende, S. 639, 12. VII a. *to correct*:—Seó cyrice sum þing þurh wælm receþ (*corrigit*), 1, 27; S. 491, 30. [*Goth.* uf-rakjan *to stretch out: O. Sax.* rekkian: *O. H. Ger.* reckian *tendere, extendere, expandere, porrigere, narrare, explicare, disserere: Icel.* rekja *to unwind, spread out, unfold.*] v. â-, and-, be-, ge-, ofer-reccan.

-recce. v. earfoþ-recce.

rêcce-leás. v. rêce-leás.

reccend, es; *m. A ruler, governor*. (1) applied to the Deity:—God ealâ ðû micele reccend (*rector*), Hymn. Surt. 72, 1: Exon. Th. 2, 12; Cri. 18. Þeóda reccend, Ps. Th. 101, 1. God is ealra þinga reccend, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Dryhten ûre reccend is hē ðara læssena rîca reccend is, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 22–25. God is scyppend and reccend ealra his gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 185, 27: Met. 4, 30. Ealra gesceafta reccend and stŷrend, Wulfst. 255, 17. Án metod, reccend and rîce, Cd. Th. 252, 17; Dan. 580: Exon. Th. 422, 8; Rä. 41, 3. (2) used of earthly rulers:—Ðæt folc biþ gesælig þurh snoterne cyning, sigefæst and

gesundful þurh gesceádwísne reccend, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 2. Nis ðeós þeód wyrðe ðæt hí swylcne reccend and cyning (*as Oswine*) habban, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 8.

reccend-dôm, es; *m. Ruling, directing, governance:*—Reccendôm (recen-, other MSS.) *regimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Ûs (*priests*) befæst is seó gýming Godes folces and se recenddôm heora sâwla, L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 10. Be ðære byrðenne ðæs recceneddômes (reccen-, Cott. MSS.) *de pondere regiminis*, Past. 3, tit.; Swt. 33, 4. Recendômes, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 4. Se underfêng sâula recendômes *animas suscepit regendas*, R. Ben. 14, 11. *Rex* kyning is gecweden *a regendo*, ðæt is, fram reccendôme, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 40. Cyninge is nama gesett of sôðum reccendôme, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 33. v. recedôm.

recceness, e; *f. An interpretation, explanation:*—Sôð reccenise *vera interpretatio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

reccere, es; *m.* I. *speaker, rhetorician.* v. racu, III. II. *an interpreter.* v. swefn-reccere. III. *a ruler, director:*—Hû se lâreów (*rector*) sceal bión clæne on his môde. Se reccere (*rector*) sceal bión simle clæne on his geþohte, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 75, 18–19. Se reccere, se ealdormonn, 17, 1; 107, 5, 8. Ðone ealdordôm ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underfêhþ, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 6. Offa Mercene reccere, Cod. Dip. B. i. 340, 10. Recceras *presbiteri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rechari *executor, doctor, assertor.*] v. freá-reccere.

reced. v. ræced.

rece-dôm, es; *m. Ruling, governance, guiding:*—Recedôm (recendôm ?) *regimen, dominium*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69.

rêce-leás; *adj. Careless, reckless:*—Rêccileás *prefaricator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 8. Ymb ða gýmene his êcre hælo hê wæs tô sæne and tô rêceleás *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii & industriae gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Tô hwam wurde ðû swâ rêceleás ðæra gyfena ðe ic ðê geaf? Wulfst. 258, 13 note. Hié ne wêndon ðætt æfre menn sceolden swæ rêceleáse (rêcce-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 23. Ðû wêndest ðæt steórleáse men and rêceleáse wæron gesælige *nequam homines atque nefarios felices arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 1. Se dêmþ stîðne dôm ðâm rêceleásum æt ðam æfterran tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gif hê hwîltîdum ðâm rêceleásum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, ii. 532, 12. [Siff þatt he wære reckeleæs to ringenn hise belles, Orm. 932. Ðe unwreste herde (*iners pastor*) synegeþ on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles, O. E. Homl. ii. 39, 19. Alle beoð untohene and rechelese hinen, bute þef he ham rihte, i. 245, 27. *O. H. Ger.* ruahha-lôs *negligens: Ger.* ruch-los.]

rêceleásian; *p.* ode *To be negligent* or *careless:*—Tô hwon rêceleásedest ðû ðære gife ðe ic ðe geaf? Wulfst. 258, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* ruahhalôsôn *negligere.*]

rêceleáslîce; *adv. Negligently, carelessly, without attention:*—Nis ûs nâwht rêcceleáslîce tô gehîranne *neque negligenter audiendum est*, Past. 57, 4; Swt. 439, 31.

rêceleásness, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence:—Improvidentia*, ðæt is rêceleásnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Ongeán ðam wîslîcan ræde se widerræda deófol sæwþ rêceleásnesse, and eác gemacaþ ðæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge dêþ swylce hê rædfæst sý, 53, 7. Ic andette mînes môdes rêceleásnessa Godes beboda, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32.

rêceleást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness:*—Swâ hwæs swâ his irsung willaþ, ðonne gehêt him ðæs his rêccelêst, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 24. Rêcelêst, Met. 25, 53. Hî for heora slæwþe and for gîmelêste and for rêccelêste forlêton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas ðe on heora dagum foremærosta wæron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. Ðæt hê swâ stiére ðæm ungeþyldegum irsunga swâ hê ðone hnescan þafettere on rêccelêste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 25. [Þurh mannes gêmelêste and þurh mannes recheleste, O. E. Homl. ii. 45, 4.]

rêcels, es; *n. Incense:*—Him lâc brohton ðæt wæs gold rêcels (rêcils, Rush.) and myrre (rêcels, Lind.) *obtulerunt ei munera, aurum, tus, et murram*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11: Homl. Th. i. 78, 28. Rêcels *thymiama, odoramentum incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 1: *incensum*, Rtl. 88, 30: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 32. Roecels, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rîcels, Exon. Th. 423, 19; Rä. 41, 24. Rîcels *incensum*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Rêcilc *balsamum, myrra*, Rtl. 65, 39, 41: 68, 30. Rêcelc (?) *thuribulum*, 70, 27. Rêcelces *myrrae*, 4, 13. Rêceles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. Genim ðâs ylcan wyrte for rýcels (rêcels, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 302, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* recheles: *A. R.* rechles: *Orm.* recless: *Prompt. Parv.* rychellys, richelle *thus, incensum: Icel.* reykels.]

rêcels-bûc, es; *m. A vessel for holding incense:*—Rýcelsbûce *acerrâ* (cf. fæte oððe glêdfæte *accerrâ*, 5, 66: *hec acerra* a schyp for censse, i. 230, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 36. [*Perhaps the following should be put here:*—Of ðam æscene ðe is ôðre namon hrýgilebûc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26.]

rêcels-fæt, es; *n. A censer:*—þriéfête rîcelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. Nim ðîn rêcelsfæt *tolle thuribulum*, Num. 16, 46. Fýr ofslôh ða ôðre ðe offrodon ðone stôr ðær hig heóldon ða rêcelsfatu, 16, 35. [*O. E. Homl.* rechel-fat: *Orm.* recle-fatt: *Gen. and Ex.* recle-fat.]

rêcelsian; *p.* ode *To cense with incense:*—Rêcelsa hine and sêna gelôme, Lchdm. ii. 344, 18. [Cf. Zacharie gede in þe temple mid his rechelfat to rechelende þe alter, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 36.]

rêcels-reóce (?), ap; *f. Burning incense:*—On ðone tîman man offrode on ðære ealdan æ, and mid rêcelsreócan on ðam temple ðæt weofod georne weorðode, Btwk. 218, 8.

recen; *adj.* I. *ready, prompt.* v. recenian:—Mæg sige syllan se ðe symle byþ recon and rædfæst, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26. [Cumeð her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken, Gen. and Ex. 3485. Louerd, ic (*Moses*) am unreken of wurdes, 2817. My rankor refrayne for þy reken (*apt*) wordes, Allit. Pms. 60, 756. (*See the glossary for other instances. See also* rekenli *in the same work, and in Sir Gawayne.*) *O. Frs.* rekon (*of a road which is clear*): *L. Ger.* reken. v. Richthofen. Cf. *O. Sax.* rekôn *to make ready, set in order.*] II. *swift, quick* (cf. recene):—Blâc râsetteþ recen reáda lîg rêðe scrîþeþ geond woruld *bright and swift rushes the red flame, fierce strides through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. v. full-recen. III. *coming swiftly and so causing terror* (? cf. fær *and its compounds*):—God ðe on Ægyptum æðele wundur worhte and recene wundar on ðam Reádan Sæ *Deus qui fecit magnalia in Ægypto, terribilia in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 105, 18.

recendôm. v. recend-dôm.

recene; *adv. Quickly, straightway, at once:*—Recene (recone, Lind.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 29. Hêt him recene tô his sunu gangan, Cd. Th. 53, 20; Gen. 864: 134, 41; Gen. 2228. Ðû nû recene beheald *intende*, Ps. Th. 29, 1. Recone ŧ sôna *confestim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29: *cito*, 9, 39: *statim*, Lind. 14, 45. Recune (recone, Rush.) *continuo*, Jn. Skt. 4, 27. Yrn ricene forðan ðe se streám berþ âweg Placidum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 7: Cd. Th. 309, 12; Sat. 708. Saga ricene mê hwær seó rôd wunige, Elen. Kembl. 1243; El. 623: 1211; El. 607. Ic ðonne ricene reste syððan, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Ricone, Beo. Th. 5958; B. 2983. Rycene, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne sceal næfre his torn tô rycene beorn of his breóstum âcýðan, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Ðæt hê recenust tô þrowunge becôme *ad martyrium ocius pervenire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. v. recen, recenlîce.

recenian; *p.* ode *To arrange, dispose, reckon.* [Cristess kinn o modere hallfe be weppmann shollde reccnedd ben, Orm. 2055. Alle sunnen sunderliche ne muhte no mon rikenen, A. R. 210, 7. Him ne poruayþ of his receninge, and wel wot þet rekeni him behoueþ, Ayenb. 19, 6. Reknyñ or cowntyn, rekkyn, rekene, *computo*, Prompt. Parv. 428. *O. Frs.* rekenia *to reckon: O. H. Ger.* rehhanôn *parare, rationem ponere, disponere:* cf. *Goth.* rahnjan.] v. ge-recenian, recen.

recenlîce; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, straightway:*—Eodun hreconlîce (*cito*) from byrgenne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 8. Hreconlîce (ricenlîce, Rush.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 18. Reconlîce (ricenlîce, Rush.) *continuo*, 1, 31. Reconlîce (recunlîce, Rush.) *protinus*, 6, 25. v. recen.

recenness, e; *f. A narrative, history:*—Recennysse *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 30. v. ge-recedness.

recettung, e; *f. Eructation:*—Recetunge *eructantia*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. v. rocettan.

recu, e; *f. Guidance, direction, correction* (v. reccan, VII, VII a):—Seó (*Hilda*) gôdre rece and hælo intingan þegnade *occasionem salutis et correctionis ministravit*, Bd. 4, 23: S. 594, 42.

(-)rêd(-), rede, rêde-stân. v. (-)ræd(-), reðe, reád-stân.

rêdian (?) *to furnish, provide:*—Noe ongan Nergende lâc rædfæst rêdian (MS. reðran. *Bouterwek suggests* rênian. v. regnian), Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. v. â-rêdian.

rêfa, an; *m. A prefect:*—Ðâ hêt Ualerianus se rêfa hí âcwellan, Shrn. 121, 26. v. ge-rêfa.

rêf-land. v. sundor-gerêfland.

regen-. v. regn-.

regn, rên, es; *m. Rain:*—Blôdig regn and fýren fundiaþ ðâs eorþan tô forswylgenne and tô forbærnenne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3: 91, 34. Nænig reng on ðâm stôwum ne com, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 28. Rên *pluvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 43. Færlîc rên *imber*, 52, 63. Se rên wearð forboden, Gen. 8, 2. Ða com rên (regn, Lind.: rægn, Rush.) *descendit pluvia*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Nænig dæl regnes ne ungewidres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 33. Hê ârîman mæg rægnas scûran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rênes, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Lîget hê tô regne wyrceþ *fulgura in pluviam fecit*, 134, 7. Mid heofonlîcon rêne, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13: Met. 7, 23. Wilsumne regn wolcen brinegeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10: 146, 8: Cd. Th. 82, 34; Gen. 1372. Rên, Gen. 7, 4: Met. 7, 14, 21. Ðâs windas and ðâs regnas syndon ealle his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 20. Regna scûr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Nalles wolcnu regnas bæron, 14, 4; Gen. 213. Regnas (rênas, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 104, 28. Ða âbæd se wîtega æt Gode ðæt hê sceolde him rênas forgyfan, Lchdm. iii. 276, 21. [*Goth.* rign; *n.: Icel.* regn; *n.: O. Sax.* regin, regan: *O. Frs.* rein: *O. H. Ger.* regan.] v. morgen-, wæl-regn.

regn-, *in the compounds* regn-heard, -meld, -þeóf, -weard *has an*

intensive force, implies greatness, might. The word occurs as part of many proper names, e. g. Rǽdwoldes sunu wæs Regenhere gehâten, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 10. Some of these e. g. *Reginald* are still used. [Cf. *Goth.* raginôn *to rule;* ragineis *a ruler, counsellor;* ragin *ordinance, counsel:* *Icel.* regin; *pl. n.* (in ancient poems) *the gods, the rulers* of the universe; forming part of compounds, *mighty, great;* ragn-, rögn- *in proper names:* so *O. Sax.* regin-: *O. H. Ger.* ragin-, regin- *in proper names,* v. Grff. ii. 384.]

regnan. v. rignan.

regn-boga, an; *m. A rainbow:*—Rênboga *iris,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 42: *yris* vel *arcus,* 76, 33. Hwî wæs se rênboga tô wedde gesette mancynne? God gesette ðone rênbogan tô wedde tô ðam behâte ðæt hê nǽfre eft nolde ealne middanearde mid nânum flôde oferteón . . . Se rênboga cymþ of ðam sunbeáme and of wǽtum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 19–26. Ic sette mînne rênbogan (*arcum*) on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-bogo: *Icel.* regn-bogi.]

regn-dropa, an; *m. A raindrop:*—Hagol cymþ of ðâm rêndropum ðonne hî beóþ gefrorene up on ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-tropfo.]

regn-heard; *adj. Exceedingly hard, wondrous hard:*—Rondas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 657; B. 326. [Cf. *Icel.* regin-djúpr *very deep;* regindjúp *the mighty deep:* *O. H. Ger.* Regin-hart.] v. regn-.

regnian; *p.* ode *To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate:*—Tungelcræftum *Chaldaeorum,* scincræfta *hierophantorum,* ða ðæt womfreht rêniaþ *ariolorum,* wyrmgalera *marsorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 6–9. Gemyne ðû, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðû âmeldodest, hwæt ðû rênadest, Lchdm. iii. 30, 29. Hû geworhte ic ðæt ðæt ðû mê ðus swîðe searo rênodest *how have I deserved that you should lay such a snare for me?* Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Inwitnet ôðrum bregdan, dyrnum cræfte deáþ rê[nian], Beo. Th. 4343; B. 2168. Sum biþ searocræftig goldes and gimma ðonne him gumena weard hâteþ mâððum rênian *one is a cunning workman in gold and gems, when a prince of men bids him set a jewel,* Exon. Th. 296, 33; Crâ. 60. Wrôhtas tô webgenne, ne searo tô rênigenne *to set a trap,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 30. Hê geseh twegen ôðre gebrôðru remigende (rênigende (?): *the later MSS. have* reniende, renigende; *the Lindisfarne MS. glosses* reficientes *by* geboeton ł gestricedon) hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. [*Goth.* raginôn *to rule.*] v. be-, ge-regnian (-rênian).

regniend, es; *m. One who arranges:*—Rihtes rêniend, Elen. Kmbl. 1756; El. 880. v. preceding word.

regnig; *adj. Rainy:*—Hit wæs rênig weder, Exon. Th. 380, 18; Rä. 1, 10. Rênig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 33.

regn-lîc; *adj. Rainy:*—Rênlîc *pluvialis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Rînlîcum (rên-) *pluvio, pluviali,* Germ. 401, 14. Ða regenlîcan weter *pluviales aquas,* Ps. Surt. 77, 44. [*Icel.* regn-ligr.]

regn-meld, e; *f. A mighty, solemn announcement:*—Gemyne ðû, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðû âmeldodest æt regenmelde, Lchdm. iii. 30, 30. v. regn-.

regn-scûr, es; *m. A shower of rain, a shower:*—God sende byrnende rênscûr, Gen. 19, 24. On Ægipta lande ne cymþ nǽfre nân winter ne rênscûras, Lchdm. iii. 252, 20: Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Ic ofteó mîne rênscûras, ii. 102, 33. God sylþ rênscûras ðâm rihtwîsum and ðâm unrihtwîsum, 216, 19. Rênscûras *imbres,* Ps. Spl. 77, 49. [*Icel.* regnskûr; *f.*]

regn-þeóf, es; *m. An arch-thief:*—Regnþeóf ne lǽt [mê] on sceade sceððan, Exon. Th. 453, 14; Hy. 4, 14. Swâ nû regnþeófas rîce dǽlaþ (cf. regintheoþos farstelad (Mat. vi. 19). Hel. 1646), Cd. Th. 212, 12; Exod. 538. [Cf. *also O. Sax.* regin-skaðo.] v. regn-.

regn-wæter, es; *n. Rain-water:*—Gefulle mid rênwætere, Lchdm. ii. 26, 24. Baþu of rênwætere, 222, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wazar: *Icel.* regn-vatn.]

regn-weard, es; *m. A mighty guard:*—Yrre wǽron begen rêðe rênweardas (*Beowulf and Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1544; B. 770. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Ragin-wart.] v. regn-.

regn-wyrm, es; *m. An earth-worm:*—Regnwyrm *lumbricus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 26: 71, 13. Rênwyrm, 51, 23. Rênwyrm *vel* angeltwicce, i. 24, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wurm *lumbricus: Ger.* regenwurm.

regol, es; *m.* I. *a rule:*—Se gewuna is strængra on ǽlcum worde ðon his regol sŷ, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 67. Sume gâþ of ðam regole, forðan ðe se gewuna is strengra, *eruo* ic nerige, *erutus* generod. Nû wolde se regol ðæs cræftes habban of ðam *eruturus,* ac se gewuna hylt *eruiturus,* 41; Som. 44, 24–26. Ðis is lǽwedra regol ǽfter bôclîcere gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 8. Se Hǽlend him tǽhte ðone regol, ðæt hî sceoldon yfel mid gôde forgyldan, i. 372, 31. Ðone eástcrlîcan regol *the rule for determining Easter,* Lchdm. iii. 264, 16. Ðonne byþ hê geteald tô ðam mônþe and bê his regolum âcunnod, 250, 6. On mynsteres reogolum gelǽred *monasterii regulis erudita,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10. Hê symle rihte regolas Godes cyricean (*catholicas ecclesiae regulas*) lufode, 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Rûme regulas geongra monna *the lax rules of young men,* Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gû. 460. II. *a rule, pattern, standard, norm:*—Ða leásan wîtegan wǽron gedwolmen, and woldon âwendan ðone sôðan geleáfan of ðam rihtan regole tô heora gedwyldum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 9. Regol *normam vite,* regol *normam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 53–54. III. as an ecclesiastical term, (a) *a single rule* or *prescript, a canon:*—Ðæs regles *canonis,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Reglas *canones,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. Bôc ðara reogola *librum canonum,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 25. (b) *the body of rules which guide a particular order of ecclesiastics, a rule,* e. g. the Benedictine *rule:*—Hêr biginþ seó foresprǽc muneca regules, R. Ben. 1, 1. Wite se abbod, eal ðæt hê dô, ðæt hê hit dô mid gehealdsumnesse ðæs regoles, 16, 6. Munecas de under regole (*sub regula*) lifigeaþ, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 21. Intô Sanctus Benedictus regole, Chart. Th. 548, 4. Ðæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermonna, ðæt is ðara ðe under regule and abbodes tǽcinge wuniaþ, R. Ben. 9, 4. On ǽlcum þingum hié sceolon habban ðone regol tô lârcówe, 15, 20. Benedictus nam ðone hâlgan regol ðe hê mid his handum âwrât, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* regula *regula, canon: Icel.* regla. From *Lat.* regula.] v. munuc-, riht-regol.

regol-bryce, es; *m. A breach of rule,* v. regol, III: — þurh gelǽredra regolbryce and þurh lǽwedra lahbryce *through the breach of their rule by clerks and the breach of the law by laymen,* Wulfst. 166, 22.

regol-fæst; *adj. Observing a rule, regular* (of ecclesiastics):—Rincas rægolfæste, Menol. Fox 88; Men. 44.

regol-lagu, e; *f. Monastic law, the law to which the member of a monastic body is subject:*—Mynstermunuc gǽþ of his mǽgþlage ðonne hê gebŷhþ tô regollage, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 28.

regol-lîc; *adj.* As an ecclesiastical term (v. regol, III). I. *regular, in accordance with monastic rules;* regularis: — Regollîces *regularis,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 17. Fram ðâm hê ðæt gemet leornode regollîces þeódscipes *a quibus norman disciplinae regularis didicerat,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. On rihtum lîfe and on reogollîcum *recte vivendo et regulariter,* 4, 6; S. 574, 19. Libbaþ regollîcan lîfe, sêcaþ eówre cyrican, and gefyllaþ eówre tîde aa on gesetne tîman, L. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 330, 19. On reogollîcne þeódscipe, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. II. *in accordance with the canons of the church, canonical:*—Bûtan sealmsange reogollîcre tîde *praeter canonici temporis psalmodiam,* 3, 27; S. 559, 10. Tô reogollîcum þeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum,* 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Æfter regollîcre wîsan, Lchdm. iii. 428, 15. Regulîcra *canonicorum,* Hpt. Gl. 512, 36. Ðǽm regolecum *canonicis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 19. Ða reogollîcan gesettnysse hâligra fædera *canonica patrum statuta,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. [*Icel.* reglu-ligr.]

regollîce; *adv. Regularly, in accordance with rule* (v. preceding word):—Ða þing ðe regollîce gedêmed wǽron *quaeque erant regulariter decreta,* Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 36. Ðæt biscopas and abbudas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan tô rihte gebûgan and regollîce libban, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sacerd ðe regollîce libbe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlîce macian . . . and â regollîce libban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 35. Ðæt gehâdode menn regollîce libban, and lǽwede lahlîce heora lîf fadian, 18; Th. ii. 324, 26: Wulfst. 160, 1. Ðæt abbodas and munecas regollîcor libban, L. Eth. ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27.

regol-lîf, es; *m. A life according to ecclesiastical rules:* — Ðâ gestaþelode hê ðǽr mynster and ðæt tô reogollîfe gesette *fundavit ibi monasterium, ac regulari vita instituit,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 12. Gif man folciscne mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge ðe regollîf næbbe, lâdige hine swâ swâ diácon ðe regollîfe libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 20: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 17. [*Icel.* reglu-lîf.]

regol-sticca, an; *m. A ruler:*—Reogolsticca *regola,* Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 29. Þwyrnyssa beóþ gerihte ðonne þwyrlîcra manna heortan þurh regolsticcan ðære sôðan rihtwîsnysse beóþ geemnode, Homl. Th. i. 362, 28. [*Icel.* reglu-stika.]

regol-weard, es; *m. The guardian of a rule,* (1) *an authority in the matter of the observance of a rule* (v. regol, I):—Se circul ðe ys gecîged *none aprilis,* hê sceal mid his ealdorscipe ealle ða ôðre gerihtan and gereccan, ðæs ðe ða regolweardas (*those who state with authority what the rule or rules on the point may be*) ûs hêton secgan, Anglia viii. 329, 8. (2) *One who sees that a rule* (v. regol, III) *is observed, a provost,* v. prâfost:—Ðæs mynstres prâfost and reogolweard wæs in ða tîd Boisel . . . Æfter ðon . . . wæs Cûþberht ðæs ylcan mynstres regolweard geworden *cui tempore illo praepositus Boisil fuit . . . Postquam Cudberct eidem monasterio factus praepositus,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 37–43. Se ylca Bosel wæs reogolweard ðæs mynstres on Mailros under Éatan ðam Abbude *idem Boisil praepositus monasterii Mailrosensis sub Abbate Eata,* 5, 9; S. 622, 29. Ond ðâs forecuædenan suǽsenda all âgefe mon ðæm reogolwarde, and hê brytniæ swâ hîgum mǽst rêd sîe, Chart. Th. 460, 37. Se reogolweord, 460, 16. (3) *a ruler:*—Sum reiglword (regoloword, Rush.) *quidam regulus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46. Se reglword *regulus,* 4, 49.

regul, reht. v. regol, riht.

relic-gang, es; *m. A going to visit relics:*—Seó tîd is nemned *laetania majora* . . . on ðæm dæge eall Godes folc mid eáðmôdlîce

relicgonge sceal God biddan ðæt hē him forgefe siblīce tīd, Shrn. 74, 10. Letanias, ðæt is ðonne bēne and relicgongas, 79, 29.

reliquias; *pl. m. Relics of saints*:—Ðisra reliquia dǽl hæfde sum mæssepreóst . . . Hē ða cyste ontȳnde ðara reliquia, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 30–34. Æt his reliquium wæs sum man gehǽled, S. 611, 9. Mon byrþ his heáfod tō reliquium, Shrn. 57, 26: Blickl. Homl. 127, 12, 16. Mid hāligdōme of ðæs Hǽlendes rōde . . . and of Martines reliquium, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 74. Ofer his reliquias ðæt heofonleóht wæs scīneude and deófolseóce æt his reliquium wǽron gelācnode, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 6–8. Ðæt þurh his reliquias geworden wæs, 4, 32; S. 611, 12. Hē sette ða reliquias on heora cyste, S. 612, 1. Swā hwylc mann swā hrīneþ dīne reliquias oððe dīne bān, Nar. 49, 4.

remigende, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. v. regnian.

rempan *to go headlong* (like an animal butting with its horns (?), cf. gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68), *be precipitate*:—Oft mon biþ suīðe rempende and rǽsþ suīðe dollīce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlīce and ðeáh wēnaþ men ðæt hit sīe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *saepe praecipitata actio velocitatis efficacia creditur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 12. v. note. [Cf. þei rempede þem to reste, Mand. (quoted by Stratmann).]

rēn. v. regn.

renc, e; *f. Pride, pomp, vanity, bravery, display*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī ne hēdan ne woruldwlence ne īdelre rence, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Ǽgwhylce wlence and īdele rence forhogian swā gebyreþ munecum, 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ne gerīsaþ biscopum prīta ne īdele rænca ne micele ofermētta, 11; Th. ii. 318, 32. Be īdelum rencum. *Pro eo, quod eleuate sunt filie Sion, etc.* For ofermēttau, hē cwæð, and īdelan rencan eówra leóda, Wulfst. 45, 21–23. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. ofer-renc, ranc.

renge, rynge, ringe (?), an; *f. A spider* or *a spider's web*:—Renge *aranea*, Blickl. Gl. Ūre gǽr swā swā lobbe ł rynge beóþ āsmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Āȳdlian ðū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan ł ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, 38, 13.

reng-wyrm, es; *m. A maw-worm, a worm in the intestines*:—Wið ðæt rængcwyrmas (rengc-, MS. B.; rȳnwyrmas with a gloss *lumbrici*, MS. H.) dergen ymb nafolan, Lchdm. i. 168, 9. Wið ðæt reng-wyrmas ymb ðone nafolan wexen, 218, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pouh-wurm *lumbricus*.]

rendan; *p.* de *To rend, tear, cut*:—Ōðre ða twigu gibēgdun ł rendun (rindon, Lind.) ða telge of ðǽm trēum *alii frondes caedebant ab arboribus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ceorfas ł rendas (hrendas, Lind.) *succidite*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 7. [Scipen gunnen helden bosmes þer rendden, Laym. 7849. Heo haueð bipiled mine figer, irend of al þe rinde *decorticauit ficum meam*, A. R. 148, 23. Þe reue rende his cladeș, Jul. 70, 7. *O. Frs.* renda *to tear*; rend *a rent*.] v. tō-rendan.

rendrian. v. Lchdm. ii. Gloss.

rēnian, rēnig, rēn-līc. v. regnian, regnig, regn-līc.

reó. v. reōwe.

reóc; *adj. Fierce, savage*:—[Grendel] grim and grǽdig, reóc and rēðe, Beo. Th. 244; B. 122.

reócan; *p.* reác *To reek, send forth smoke* or *steam*:—Ðonne hē (*helleborus albus*) tōbrocen byþ, hē rȳcþ eal swylce hē smīc of him āsænde, Lchdm. i. 260, 8. Muntas reócaþ *montes fumigant*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: 143, 6. Reác *exalabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 46: *fumarat*, 151, 55. Wel on wætere, lǽt reócan on ða eágan ðonne hit hāt sīe, Lchdm. ii. 18, 24: 32, 7. Reócan *fumare*, Germ. 395, 70. Reócende *anhelans*, 400, 92. Rēcende *fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Heó ðæra mādma ne rōhte ðe mā ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Būtan rēnscūrum and reócendum deáwe, 18, 57. Ðæs hreóflian līc mid reócendum stence, Homl. Th. i. 336, 33. Æt hreócendum heorðe, Wulfst. 170, 21. Reócendne (reccendne, MS.) weg, Cd. Th. 177, 19; Gen. 2932. Reócende hrǽw, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hreócendum *fumigabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* riuhhan *fumigare*: *Icel.* rjúka.] v. rēcan.

reóce. v. rēcels-reóce.

reód; *adj. Red*:—Se ðe ǽror com, se wæs reód (*rufus*) and eall rūh, Gen. 25, 25. Ðonne ðū (*the body*) wǽre glæd and reód and gōdes hiwes, ðonne wæs ic (*the soul*) blāc and swȳðe unrōt, Wulfst. 140, 27: L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Ðā Moises hæfde gefaren ofer ða Reódan Sǽ, Ex. 15, 1. Hié wǽron sume reóde sume blace sume hwīte *quaedam rubentibus scamis erant quaedam nigri et candidi coloris*, Nar. 13, 17. [*Icel.* rjóðr.] v. bleó-reód, reád.

reód, es; *n. Red, red colouring*:—Reóde gnīdan *fucare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 49.

reódan; *p.* reád. I. *to redden, stain with blood*:—Deáþwang rudon, Andr. Kmbl. 2006; An. 1005. II. *to redden a person by causing blood to flow from a wound, to wound, kill*:—Næs ðeós eorþe besmiten beornes blōde ðe hine bil rude (cf. ne seó eorþe besmiten mid ofslegenes monnes blōde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15), Met. 8, 34. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sīnne, ecgum (MS. eagum) reódan magan mid mēce, Cd. Th. 204, 2; Exod. 412. [*Icel.* rjóða *to redden (with blood)*; rjóða kiðr eins *to slay a person*.] v. on-reódan.

reodian (?):—Ic þragum þreodude and geþanc reodode, Elen. Kmbl. 2476; El. 1239.

reódian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red*:—Ic reádige (reódige, MS. O.) *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 154, 7. v. ā-reódian.

reód-mūþa, an; *m. The name of a bird*:—Reódmūþa *faseacus, nomen avis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 56.

reód-naesc glosses *partica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 61.

reófan; *p.* reáf, *pl.* rufon; *pp.* rofen. *To break, rend, rive*:—Randbyrig wǽron rofene, Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* rjúfa *to break, rip up*.] v. be-reófan.

reohhe, an; *f. The name of a fish*:—Reohhe *fannus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 5. Reohche, 77, 66. [*Laym.* rehȝe (rohȝe, 2nd MS.): *Du.* rog *a ray*: *Dan.* rokke *a ray*.]

reóma, an; *m. A membrane, ligament*:—Se reóma ðæs brægenes *cartilago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 58. Biþ ðæt brægen ūtan mid reáman bewefen on ðære syxtan wucan, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4. [A rym (*other* MS. reme) þat es ful wlatsome Es his (a man's) garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn þat he byfor was lapped in, Pricke of Conscience, 520. See Nares' Glossary, s.v. *rim*. *O. Sax.* reomo *the latchet of a shoe*: *O. H. Ger.* riumo *corrigia, lorea, balteus, habena*: *Ger.* riemen.]

reomig-mōd. v. reónig-mōd.

reón *mourning, lament*:—Woldan wērigu wīf wōpe bimǽnan æþelinges deáþ, reóne bereótan, Exon. Th. 459, 27; Hö. 6. Cf. rȳn.

reónian; *p.* ode *To whisper, mutter*:—Reónigende *mussitantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 5. v. ge-reónian, rūnian.

reónig; *adj. Mournful, sad, gloomy, weary*:—Ā mīn hige sorgaþ reónig reóteþ and geresteþ nō *ever hath my heart care, mournful laments and hath not rest*, Elen. Kmbl. 2163; El. 1083. Hē ðǽr þreó mētte in ðam reónian hofe (*in the hole in which they were buried*) rōda ætsomne greóte begrauene, 1664; El. 834. In ðam reóngan hām *in that gloomy dwelling* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 274, 8; Jul. 530. v. preceding word.

reónig-mōd; *adj. Sad at heart, weary*:—Wæs him ræste neód reónig-mōdum *need of rest was there for him weary-hearted*, Exon. Th. 167, 32; Gū. 1069. Ðonne gewīciaþ wērigferðe . . . hæleþ beóþ on wynnum reónigmōde ræste geliste *the weary seafarers are eager for rest*, 361, 21; Wal. 23. Fēðan sǽton reónigmōde (reomigmōde, MS. *Grimm suggests a comparison with Gothic* rimis *quiet*) reste gefēgon wērige æfter wæðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1183; An. 592.

reónung, e; *f. Whispering, muttering*:—Nānes mannes stefn oððe reónung gehȳred ne sȳ, būtan ðæs rǽderes ānes *nullius musitatio uel vox audiatur nisi solius legentis*, R. Ben. 62, 14. v. ge-reónung.

reopa, reopan. v. ripa, repan.

reord, e: *f.*: es; *n. Speech, tongue, language, voice*:—Reord ðīn ðæc gecȳðeþ *loquela tua manifestum te facit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 73. Reord wæs eorþbūendum ān gemǽne *'and the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech,'* Cd. Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Reord up āstāg *voices rose high*, Exon. Th. 246, 16; Jul. 62. Æt ealra manna gehwæs mūþes reorde *from the voice of each man's mouth*, Soul Kmbl. 186; Seel. Verc. 93. Herian God hāligum reorde, Hy. 3, 58. Heofonrīces weard spræc hālgan reorde, Cd. Th. 89, 22; Gen. 1484: 248, 10; Dan. 511. Wit scīran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Víd. 103. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, 309, 7; Seef. 53. Ðæt him ða swā cūþe wǽron swā his āgene reorde ðe hē on ācenned wæs *ut tam notas ac familiares sibi eas* (Latin and Greek), *quam nativitatis suae loquelam haberet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 17. Stefn in becom under hārne stān . . . hordweard oncneów mannes reorde, Beo. Th. 5103; B. 2555. Hī gehȳrdon hlūde reorde, ðīnes mūþes ða mǽran word, Ps. Th. 137, 5. Hē reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 19; Gen. 1684. Se hālga wer hergende wæs Meotudes miltse, and his mōdsefan rehte þurh reorde, Exon. Th. 188, 25; Az. 51: 111, 24; Gū. 131. Ic glidan reorde mūþe gemǽne, 406, 23; Rä. 25, 5. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ ðara ðe noman Scyppendes hergan willaþ, 4, 3; Cri. 47. Reordana *locutionem*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 10. Hȳ mislīce mongum reordum wōde hōfun, Exon. Th. 156, 6; Gū. 870. Fugla cynn songe lofiaþ, mǽraþ mōdigne meaglum reordum, 221, 22; Ph. 338. Hē ūs syleþ missenlīcu mōd, monge reorde, 334, 9; Gn. Ex. 13. [*Orm.* reord, rerd *sound, voice*: *Ps.* rorde *sonus*: *Ayenb.* ecko, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heze helles comþ azen. and acordeþ to al þet me him zayþ: *Goth.* razda *speech, tongue*: *O. H. Ger.* rarta *modulatio*: *Icel.* röddd *voice*.] v. ge-reord.

reord, e; *f. A meal, refection, food*:—Reorde mīn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 14. Fēd feora wōcre ōð ic ðære lāfe lagosīða eft reorde rȳman wille, Cd. Th. 81, 12; Gen. 1344. Hē wæs swā gistlīþe, ðæt hē for Godes lufon eode tō reordum mid ðām tōcumendum mannum, Shrn. 129, 27. v. ge-reord.

-reord. v. el-reord.

reordan; *p.* de *To take food, eat*:—Reordendum *cenantibus* i. *vescentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 72. v. ge-reordan.

reord-berend, es; *m. One gifted with speech, a man*:—Tō midre

nihte syððan reordberend reste wunedon, Rood Kmbl. 5; Kr. 3: Cd. Th. 223, 21; Dan. 123. Ealle reordberend, hæleþ geond foldan, Exon. Th. 18, 4; Cri. 278. Reordberende, earme eorþware, 24, 8; Cri. 381: 63, 26; Cri. 1025. Sceall ǽghwylc reordberendra rihte gehýran, Elen. Kmbl. 2561; El. 1282. Ðǽr leán cumaþ reordberendum, Exon. Th. 84, 5; Cri. 1369. Hē reordberend lǽrde under lyfte, Andr. Kmbl. 838; An. 419.

reord-hûs, es; *n. A house* or *room where meals are taken*:—Reordhûs *cenaculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15.

reordian; *p.* ode. I. *to speak, say, talk*:—Sleáþ synnigne ofer mûþ, tô feala reordaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2604; An. 1303. Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 1; Ph. 632. Ðâ reordade Waldend and worde cwæþ, Cd. Th. 76, 6; Gen. 1253. Reordode, 161, 30; Gen. 2673. Heáhcyning him tô reordode, 130, 28; Gen. 2166. Sceal se wonna hrefn fela reordian, earne secgan hû him æt ǽte speów, Beo. Th. 6043; B. 3025. Ongan reordigan rǽdum snottor, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 637; An. 469. Wolde reordigean rîces hyrde hâlgan stefne, Cd. Th. 194, 5; Exod. 256. Him biþ reordiende ēce Drihten, ofer ealle gecwyþ, 304, 7; Sat. 626. Se Hǽlend his gingrum tô spræc ymbe Godes rîce, samod mid him reordigende, Homl. Th. i. 294, 18. II. *to read*:—Ne reordaþ *non legistis*? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 5. Gē ne reordade *non legistis*, 19, 4. Reordadun, 21, 16. Seó bysen ðæs rihtan geleáfan fram eallum ðe hine gehýrdon oððe reordedon þancwurþlîces wæs onfangen *exemplum catholicae fidei ab omnibus qui audiere vel legere gratantissime susceptum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 13. [He reordien gan, and þas word sæide, Laym. 22174.]

-reordig. v. el-reordig.

reordung, e; *f. Taking food, refection*:—Riordung mîn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 14. v. ge-reordung.

reosan glosses *pissli* (in a list of plant names), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 44.

reóst *a rest* (rest *the wood on which the coulter of a plough is fixed*, Halliw. Dict.):—Sules reóst *dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua vomer inducitur quasi dens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72: *dentalia*, 106, 20: 25, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* riostar *stiva, dentile*.]

reót (?) (*joyous*) *sound* (?), *gladness* (?):—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna bûre wînsele wēstne, reóte berofene . . . nis ðǽr hearpan swēg, gomen in geardum, Beo. Th. 4905; B. 2457. v. (?) reótan.

reótan; *p.* reát. I. *to make a noise*:—Reótaþ (wreotaþ, MS.) *crepita*[*n*]*t*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 44. Reát (hreát?) *desteruit* (*stertuit?*), *somniavit*, 139, 17. II. *to make a noise in grief, to lament, wail*:—Reóteþ meówle, seó ðe hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Cerge reótaþ fore onsýne ēces dēman, 52, 20; Cri. 836. Hý (*sinners*) reótaþ and beofiaþ fore freán forhte, 75, 32; Cri. 1230. III. *to weep, shed tears*:—Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. [*O. H. Ger.* riuzan; *p.* rôz *flere, plangere, stridere: Icel.* rjóta *to roar, rattle*.] v. be-, wið-reótan.

reótig; *adj. Sad, mournful, tearful*:—Ðonne hit wæs rēnig weder, and ic reótugu sæt, Exon. Th. 380, 19; Rä. 1, 10.

reów; *adj. Fierce, cruel*:—Sume wurdon bisencte under reóne streám, sume ic rôde bifealh, Exon. Th. 271, 12; Jul. 481. Wǽron hý reówe tô rǽsanne gîfrum grāpum, 126, 26; Gû. 377: Andr. Kmbl. 2669; An. 1336. v. blôd-, deáþ-, flyge-, gûþ-, wæl-reów.

reówe, an; *f. A rug, mantle, covering*:—Reówu *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 50. Reówe *lena*, lînen reówe *lena linea*, ii. 53, 71–72. Mon môt feohtan orwîge gif hē gemēteþ ôðerne æt his ǽwum wîfe betýnedum durum oððe under ânre reón, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 27. Reówan and hwîtlas wacsan *lenas sive saga lavare*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. v. rûwa, rýhe.

repan (?); *p.* ræp, *pl.* rǽpon *To reap*:—Hié reopaþ *metent*, Ps. Surt. 125, 5. Manig men rǽpon heora corn onbûtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. [I gaf hem red þat ropen To seise to me with her sykel þat I ne sewe neure, Piers P. 13, 374.] v. wîn-repan, rîpan.

reps, repsan, repsung, rēsele, rēsian. v. ræps, ræpsan, ræpsung, rǽsele, rǽswan.

rest, e; *f.* I. *rest, quiet, freedom from toil*:—Sæterndæges rest (*requies sabbati*) ys Drihtne gehālgod, Ex. 16, 23. Nis nān gesceaft gesceapen ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit ðider cuman mǽge ðonan ðe hit ǽr com, ðæt is tô ræste and tô orsorgnesse. Seó ræst is mid Gode, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 29–32: Met. 13, 71. Ne ðǽr biþ hungor ne þurst . . . ac ðǽr biþ seó ēce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Heó reste stôwe funde, Cd. Th. 88, 17; Gen. 1466. Wæs him ræste neód, Exon. Th. 167, 31; Gû. 1068. Ic sylle ðē reste *requiem dabo tibi*, Ex. 33, 14: Ps. Th. 114, 7. Hē gǽþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Wē ræste habbaþ, forðon ðe ðû sylest ûrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 10–11: 41, 33. Mid gôdum dǽdum man geearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Hwonne him Freá reste āgeáfe, Cd. Th. 86, 9; Gen. 1428. II. *rest, repose, sleep*:—Rest *dormitatio*, Kent. Gl. 894. Hē his limo on reste gesette and onslǽpte *membra dedisset sopori*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Ðâ hē ðâ tô reste eode *dum iret cubitum*, 3, 2; S. 525, 12. Be muneca reste. Ænlýpige munecas geond ǽnlýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 2. III. *a place of rest, resting-place*:—Ðû eart seó sēfte ræst sôðfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. Ðæt is sió ān ræst eallra ûrra geswinca, sió ān hýþ byþ simle smyltu, 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Ðis is mîn rest ðe ic on worulda woruld wunian þence, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Ðē is ēðelstôl gerýmed, rest fæger on foldan, Cd. Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486. Wîc, randwîgena ræst, 186, 5; Exod. 134. IV. *a bed, couch*:—Ðǽr biþ rest of elpenda bāne geworht *lectus eburneus*, Nar. 38, 32. Wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 10. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted.—Hwæt wæs seó Salomones ræste . . .? Ac hwæt mǽnde ðæt syxtig wera stondende wǽron ymb ða reste? 11, 16–23. Ræst *a sepulchre*, Exon. Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. On mînre reste *per stratum meum*, Ps. Th. 62, 6. Mîne cnihtas synt on reste (*in cubili*) mid mē, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Wæs ân gesittende beforan his reste (*ante lectulum ejus*), Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 38. Swā swā oferdruncen man wāt ðæt hē sceolde tô his hûse and tô his ræste, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Heó âsette ða hand æt hire heáfdum on hire ræste, Shrn. 60, 1. Hē on his reste gestāhg *lectulum conscendens*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15: Cd. Th. 134, 22; Gen. 2228. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Ræsto *recubitos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 6. [*O. Sax.* resta, rasta *a couch: O. H. Ger.* resti *requies, quies, dormitio, pulpitum*; rasta *a stage in a journey: Goth.* rasta *a mile: Icel.* röst *a stage*.] v. ǽfen-, bed-, flet-, fold-, land-, niht-, sele-, wæl-rest.

restan; *p. te To rest.* I. *intrans.* (a) of persons (1) *to cease from toil, be at rest*:—Ic ðonne reste *requiescam*, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Eádige beóþ þearfena gāstas, and hié restaþ on heofena rîce, Blickl. Homl. 159, 29. Hý bîdinge môstun æfter tintergum tîdum brūcan, restan ryneprāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gû. 184. Ða restendan *pausantis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 21. Restendum *fereatis*, i. *quietis, securis*, 147, 59. (2) *to rest on a couch, to sleep*:—Ðonne hié restaþ ðonne restaþ hié būton bedde and bolstre ac on wildeóra fellum heora bedding biþ *homines accubantes et quiescentes sine ullis cervicalibus stratisque, tantum pellibus ferarum*, Nar. 31, 10. On ðære tîde ðe ôðre men slēpon and reston *caeteris quiescentibus et alto sopore pressis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37. On niht ǽr hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Ænlýpige munecas geond ǽnlýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 3. Ðâ bæd hē his þeng on ǽfenne . . . ðæt hē him stôwe gegearwode, ðæt hē restan mihte, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 31. Ðâ hē gesette his leomu tô restenne *cum ad quiescendum membra sua posuisset*, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ðâ wæs heo restende on sweostra slǽperne, 4, 23; S. 595, 39. (3) *to rest in death, lie dead, lie in the grave*:—Augustinus on Brytene rest on Cantwarum, Menol. Fox 206; Men. 104. Gerusalem is gereht 'sibbe gesyhþ,' forðon ðe hâlige sâula ðǽr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 2. Reste hē ðǽr *Christ lay in the sepulchre*, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. Hæfdon ēðelweardas ealdhettende swyrdum âswefede, hié on swaðe reston (*of the Assyrians slain in battle*), Judth. Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 322. (b) of things, *to remain unmoved* or *undisturbed, be still*:—Flǽsc mîn resteþ (*requiescet*) on hyhte, Ps. Spl. 15, 9. Reste ðâr eówer sib, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Ðām folcum sceal sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Se æðeling hēt streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3151; An. 1578. Ðîn rîce restende biþ ôþ ðæt ðû eft cymst, Cd. Th. 252, 26; Dan. 584. II. *trans. with reflex. acc. To rest one's self* (1) of cessation from toil:—Ðû rest ðē nū on eorþan, and ic mid sâre tô helle sceal beón lǽded, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 16. Ðǽr hî æðelingas inne restaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 22; Rûn. 6. Reste ðæt folc hit *sabbatizavit populus*, Ex. 16, 30. On six dagon God geworhte heofon and eorþan and on ðam seofoþan hē hine reste (*ab opere cessavit*), 31, 17. Ic mē mæg restan on ðissum racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. (2) of rest on a couch or in sleep:—Ðâ reste hine se bisceop ðâgiet and mid wildeóra fellum wæs bewrigen . . . Ðâ âwehte ic ðone bisceop, Nar. 31, 1. On ðæt hûs ðe heó hié inne reste, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Ðonne hē reste hine, ðonne wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, 227, 10. Hû se beorn (*Noah in his drunken sleep*) hine reste on recede, Cd. Th. 95, 25; Gen. 1584. [*O. Sax.* restian: *O. Frs.* resta: *O. H. Ger.* restan *requiescere, dormire, cubare*.] v. ge-restan.

rēstan (?) *to exult*:—Hæfdon beorgas blîðe sǽle and rammum ða rēstan gelîce *montes exultaverunt ut arietes*, Ps. Th. 113, 4. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* hlût-reisti, -reisig *clamosus, canorus*.]

rest-bedd, es; *n. A bed, couch*:—Ðeáh ic on mîn restbedd gestîge *si ascendero in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Th. 131, 3.

reste-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, a day when no work is to be done, a Sabbath*:—Restedæg *feriatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 20. Restedagas *feriati dies*, ii. 148, 6. Gehālga ðone restedæg . . . Se seofoþa dæg ys Drihtnes restedæg: ne wirc ðû nān weorc on ðam dæge, Ex. 20, 8–10. Mannes sunu ys restedæges hlāfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 8. On ānum ðara restedaga se nū Sunnandæg is nemned, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30.

resten-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, Sabbath*:—Ðæt þridde bebod is 'Beó ðû gemyndig ðæt ðû ðone restendæg gehālgige' . . . Se Sæternesdæg wæs gehāten restendæg . . . on ðam dæge læg Cristes lîc on byrigene, and hē ārās of deáþe on ðam Sunnandæge, and se dæg is cristenra manna restendæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 3–33. Se seofoþa dæg is mîn se hālga

restendæg . . . healdaþ gē mînne restendæg, Wulfst. 210, 17–21. Gedafenaþ ælcum men tō habbenne restendæg, 227, 22.

resten-geár, es ; *n. A year in which work is not done* :—Ne sāw ðū ðonne (*in the seventh year*) ne rîp ne dînne wîneard ne wirce, forðam ðe hit biþ restengēr, Lev. 25, 4–5.

rest-gemāna, an; *m. Conjugal intercourse ;* concubitus :—Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Restgemanan, Lchdm. i. 350, 10.

rest-hûs, es ; *n. A sleeping-chamber* :—Hē ðǽr hæfde ân resthûs (*cubiculum*), Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 23.

rest-leás ; *adj. Restless, disturbed* :—Â biþ ungestillod and restleás ðe mid ðām unþeáwum belēd biþ, R. Ben. 121, 14.

rēsung. v. rǽswung.

rētan ; *p.* te *To cheer, gladden, comfort* :—Geseóþ hū blîþe ða earman beóþ, ðonne hî mon mid mete and mid hrægle rētaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Ealle ða ōðru gōd ôleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rētaþ, Bt. 24, 3 ; Fox 84, 24 note. Hū se wîsdōm hine eft rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, tit. 5 ; Fox x, 10. Þæt dolh-rēt mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Wudewan and steópcild hȳ (eorlas and heretogan) sculon rētan and þearfena helpan, L. I. P. 11 ; Th. ii. 318, 26. Se hālga ongann wîgendra þreát wordum rētan, Andr. Kmbl. 3215 ; An. 1610. Ða wædlan sint tō frēfranne and tō rētanne (*offerre consolationis solatium*), Past. 26, 1 ; Swt. 181, 6. v. â-, un-rētan ; rōt.

rētend, es ; *m. One who cheers* or *comforts* :—Wǽron wē oft gemyngode ðæt wē sceoldan beón wudewena helpend and steópcilda ārigend and earmra rētend and wēpendra frēfriend, Wulfst. 257, 4.

rēðe ; *adj. Right, just* :—Ðū (*God*) eart hālig lāce, rede and rihtwîs, rūmheort hlāford, Hy. Grn. 7, 63. Mē dīn se gōda gāst lǽdde ðæt ic on rihtne weg rēðne fērde *spiritus tuus bonus deducet me in viam rectam*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ic on wîsne weg worda dīnra, rēðne rinne, 118, 32. Hî cȳðan dînes mægenþrymmes mǽre wuldur, riht and rēðe, rîces dînes, 144, 11. Ic ðæt ongeat dōmas dîne rēðe rihtwîse *cognovi quia aequitas judicia tua*, 118, 75. Synd his dōmas rēðe mid rǽde rihte gecȳðde *rectum judicium tuum*, 118, 137.

rēðe ; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage.* It glosses the following Latin words, *efferus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14 ; Som. 16, 57 : *ferus*, 38 ; Som. 41, 45 : *trux*, 9, 67 ; Som. 14, 10 : *ferox*, 9, 66 ; Som. 14, 6 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 37 : *funestus*, 34, 12 : *infestus*, 45, 26 : *durus, crudelis, asper*, 142, 19 : *severus, immansuetus*, 142, 44 : *austerus*, 1, 20 : *furibundus, valde iracundus*, Hpt. 450, 1 : *truculentus*, 518, 34. Roeðe *asper*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. I. applied to persons (a) in a bad sense :—Ðes (*Ishmael*) byþ rēðe (*ferus*) man and winþ wið ealle and ealle wið hyne, Gen. 16, 12. Ealle his ǽhta rîce rēðe mann gedǽle *may a rich and cruel man divide all his possessions ;* scrutetur foenerator omnem substantiam ejus (*Grein takes* reðemann *and compares Gothic* raþjo), Ps. Th. 108, 11. Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, ðæt is rēðe, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20 ; Som. 51, 47. Grim and grǽdig, reúc and rēðe (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 244 ; B. 122. Ðā wæs ellenwōd, yrre and rēðe, frēcne and ferþgrim fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 5 ; Jul. 140. Sum ārleás hine wolde sleán on his heáfde, ac ðæt wǽpen wand āweg of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Burhrūnan, rēðe *furie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77. Twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse wǽron swîðe rēðe (*saevi nimis*), Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Ealle swîðe erre-wǽron. Ðā wæs heora sum rēðra and hâtheortra ðonne ðā ōðre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6. (b) of justifiable severity, *severe, stern, austere, zealous :* — Strang wæs and rēðe se ðe wætrum weóld (*the Deity at the time of the flood*), Cd. Th. 83, 8 ; Gen. 1376. Biþ ðonne (*at the day of judgment*) rîces weard rēðe and meahtig, yrre and egesful, Exon. Th. 93, 19 ; 1528. Rēðe biþ Dryhten æt ðam dōme, Soul Kmbl. 196 ; Seel. Verc. 98. Ōðer biscop, rēðes mōdes mon *austerioris animi vir*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 20. Rēðe and stræce for ryhtwîsnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1 ; Swt. 41, 19. Ðā wæs se bysceop mycle ðig rēðra on gōdum weorcum ðe hē ymbe ða cūðlîcan mēde gehȳrde, Shrn. 98, 19. God sylfa ðonne ne gȳmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe . . . ac biþ ðonne rēðra and þearlwîsra ðonne ǽnig wilde deór, oððe ǽfre ǽnig mōd gewurde, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan . . . rēðust ealra cyninga (*Christ at the harrowing of hell*), Exon. Th. 461, 16 ; Hö. 36. II. applied to animals, *wild, savage, fierce* :—Rēðe deór *bellua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 40. Rēðe nȳten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 53. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, Soul Kmbl. 221 ; Seel. 113. III. applied to things (punishment, calamity, etc.), *severe, cruel, fierce, dire* :—Rēðe wyrd *fortuna aspera*, Bt. 40, 1 ; Fox 236, 6–7. Wæs þreálîc þing þeódum tōweard, rēðe wîte, Cd. Th. 79, 30 ; Gen. 1319. Wearð him on slǽpe gecȳðed ðætte rîces gehwæs rēðe sceolde gelimpan eorðan dreámas ende wurðan *on sleep was made known to him that of every kingdom a terrible end should befall, an end be of the joy of earth*, 223, 4 ; Dan. 114. Līg reád and reáðe, Dōm. L. 152. Rēðe, Exon. Th. 51, 3 ; Cri. 810. Sprecan rēðe word (*of the judgment passed on the wicked*), 50, 11 ; Cri. 798. Hē him sylfum rēðne dōm and heardne geearnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 34. Regnas rēðe, hāte of heofenum, Ps. Th. 104, 28 : Met. 7, 27. Rēðum wîtum *ferocibus cruciatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 10. Mid ðȳ hî cwǽdon ðæt ðæt is wundor ðæt ðū swā rēðe forhæfednesse and swā hearde habban wylt andswarede hē : 'Heardran and rēðran ic geseah' *cum dicerent : 'Mirum quod tam austeram tenere continentiam velis,' respondebat : 'Austeriora ego vidi,'* Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 631, 34. v. un-rēðe.

rēðe-hygdig ; *adj. Right-minded* :—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ reðehygdig wer rūme heortan *well will it be for that man who, being a mortal right-minded, hath a liberal heart within him*, Exon. Th. 467, 15. v. reðe.

rēðe-mōd ; *adj.* I. in a bad sense, *of fierce* or *savage mind* :—Cwǽdon ðæt heó (*the rebellious angels*) rîce rēðemōde āgan wolde, Cd. Th. 4, 2 ; Gen. 47. Ābrecan ne meahton rēðemōde (*the people of Sodom who were trying to break into Lot's house*) reced æfter gistum, 150, 15 ; Gen. 2492. II. of justifiable severity or anger, *of stern* or *severe mind, wroth* :—God rēðemōd reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelîce, 101, 18 ; Gen. 1684 : 218, 2 ; Dan. 33.

rēðen (?) ; *adj. Wild* :—Ðæt hē hine gereordode mid ðām rēðenum (MS. U. reðum) nȳtenum, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 102.

rēðig ; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel* :—Rēðig *ferox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 17.

rēðigian ; *p.* ode *To rage, be furious* :—Godes yrre ys ofer hig and his wîte rēðegaþ *egressa est ira a Domino, et plaga desaevit*, Num. 16, 46. Rēðegadon *furuerunt, insanierunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 71.

rēðig-mōd ; *adj. Of fierce* or *savage mind* :—Hē rēðigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde (reðe, MS., *but* cf. wēdende hund, Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelîcost, Met. 25, 17.

rēð-lîc ; *adj. Cruel, deadly* :—Rēðlîc scinhiw *ferale monstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 53. Deriendlîcan, rēðlîcan *feralia*, i. *lugubria, tristia, noxia, luctuosa, mortifera, mortalia*, 147, 50. Mid rēðlîcum *feralibus*, 34, 20.

rēðlîce ; *adv. Fiercely, furiously* :—Roeðlîce *violenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 47.

rēðness, e ; *f. Fierceness, rage, cruelty, severity.* It glosses the following Latin words, *ferocitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25 ; Som. 10, 65 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 11 : *austeritas*, 1, 19 : *feritas*, i. *crudelitas, inclementia, duritia*, 148, 2 : *furor*, 151, 69 : *furia, insania*, 151, 73. Rēðnyssa *efferata*, Germ. 399, 380. I. applied to persons, (a) in a bad sense :—Ðone lǽddon feówer āwyrgde englas mid mycelre rēðnesse and hine besencton on ða fȳrenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 29. (b) of justifiable severity :—Ðæt hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclîce forberan ne sceal ac mid miclum andan and rēðnesse him stiére *subditorum mala, quae tolerare leniter non debent, cum magna zeli asperitate corrigere*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 16, 1, 1. II. applied to animals, *savageness, fierceness, ferocity* :—Hē ealle mid wildeórlîcre rēðnysse (*ferocitate ferina*) deáþe gesealde, Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 521, 26. Wið hunda rēðnysse and wiðerrǽdnysse : se ðe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beóþ ongeán hine hundas cēne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. III. applied to things (reproof, calamity, etc.), *harshness, severity* :—Seó rēðnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1 ; S. 614, 9. Rēðnes cyles *frigoris asperitas*, 5, 12 ; S. 631, 30. Se ðe wunde lācnigean wille gióte wîn on ðæt sió rēðnes ðæs wînes ða wunde clǽnsige . . . Swā eác ðam lāreówe is tō monianne ða liéðnesse wið ða rēðnesse *quisquis sanandis vulneribus praeest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat . . . Miscenda ergo est lenitas, cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11 ; Swt. 125, 10–13. Sîe ðǽr eác rēðnes næs ðeáh tō stīþ *sit vigor, sed non exasperans*, Swt. 127, 2. Ðonne sió lār wint on rēðnesse suīður ðonne mon niéde scyle *cum sese increpatio, plus quam necesse est in asperitatem pertrahit*, 21, 7 ; Swt. 167, 8.

rēðra, an ; *m. An oarsman, sailor, rower* :—Rēðra *nauta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7 ; Som. 6, 43. Rēðra *remex*, 9, 61 ; Som. 13, 47 : Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 9 : 63, 77. Roeðra, ii. 119, 3. Roedra, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 25. v. ge-rēðra, rōðer.

reðran, -rēðre, -rēðru. v. rēdian, þrī-rēðre, ge-rēðru.

rēðscipe, es ; *m. Rage, fierceness, fury* :—Rēðscipas *vel* hâtheortnessa *furias, iras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77.

rēwet[t], es ; *m. n.* (?) I. *rowing* :—Forhwî ne fixast ðu on sǽ ? Hwîlon ic dō, ac seldon, forðan micel rēwyt mē ys tō sǽ *quia magnum navigium mihi est ad mare*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. On rēwette swincende *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hî wǽron on rēwute, Homl. Th. i. 162, 10. On ðǽre sǽ swuncon on nihtlîcum rēwette, ii. 384, 25. Gif hwā hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige, Lchdm. i. 302, 5. II. *a ship ;* navigium :—Lǽtaþ ðæt nett on ða swīðran healfe ðæs rēwettes (*nauigii*), Jn. Skt. 21, 6 : Homl. Th. ii. 290, 11.

ribb, es ; *n. A rib* :—Ribb *costa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 17. Rib, ii. 105, 29. Ðā genam hē ân ribb of his sīdan and gefilde mid flǽsce ðǽr ðæt ribb wæs. And geworhte ðæt ribb tō ânum wîfmen, Gen. 2, 21–22. Hæfde fela ribba, Exon. Th. 415, 9 ; Rä. 33, 8. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, 373, 21 ; Seel. 113. Hwîlum cnysseþ ðæt sār on ða rib, Lchdm. ii. 258, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* rippa ; *f.* rippi ; *n. : Icel.* rif ; *n.*] v. hrycg-ribb.

ribbe, an ; *f. The herb hounds-tongue ;* cynoglossum officinale :—Ribbe *cinoglosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 23 : ii. 104, 2 : *canes linga*, 102, 51 : *quinquenerbia*, i. 68, 33. Ribbe. Ðās wyrte ðe man cynoglossam and

ôðrum naman ribbe nemneþ, and hŷ eác sume men *linguam canis* hâteþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 16–19. Ribban seáw, ii. 40, 29. Genim ribban, 36, 23.

ribb-spâcan; *pl. n.* '*Rib-spokes*,' *the brisket* (?) [cf. *Icel.* bring-spelir '*breast-rails*,' *the brisket* or *part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis*] :—Ribbspâcan *radiolus*, Wrt. i. 283, 47.

Rîc-, -rîc = rîce, q. v. are found in English, as in other dialects, helping to form proper names. For a list of such names see Txts. pp. 629–630, and for *O. H. Ger.* Graff ii. 389.

rîca, an ; *m. A powerful person, ruler* :—Feórðan dæles rîca *tetrarcha*, Lk. Skt. 3, 1 : 9, 7. Nân ðara cyninga ðe cumaþ æfter mê, oððe ealdorman oððe ôðer rîca, Chart. Th. 243, 13. Wulf biþ se unrihtwîsa rîca ðe bereáfaþ ða eádmôdan, Homl. Th. i. 242, 3. Hê nolde ôlæcan ænigum rîcan mid geswæsum wordum, ii. 514, 13. Ðonne gesihst ðû ða unrihtwîsan cyningas and ða ofermôdan rîcan bión swîðe unmihtige, Bt. 36, 2 ; Fox 174, 27. v. fyðer-, land-rîca, rîce.

rîcceter. v. rîceter.

rîce; *adj.* I. of persons, (a) *powerful, mighty, great, possessed of power* :—Oft gebyreþ ðæm monþwæran ðonne hê wierð riéce (rîce, Cott. MSS.) ofer ôðre menn *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt*, Past. 40, 1 ; Swt. 287, 23. Freá ælmihtig biþ â rîce ofer heofonstôlas heágum þrymmum, Cd. Th. 1, 14 ; Gen. 7. Rîce þeóden (*God*), 53, 21 ; Gen. 864 : (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 2422 ; B. 1209. Rîce randwîga (*Æschere*), 2600 ; B. 1298. Rîce Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Wite se rîca man (*vir potens*) ðe him God hæfþ micelne welan and æhta ðyses lîfes tô forlæten, L. Ecg. C. 2 ; Th. ii. 136, 3. Hû mæg ðær ânes rîces monnes naman cuman ðonne ðær mon furþum ðære burge naman ne geheórþ ðe hê on hâmfæst biþ, Bt. 18, 2 ; Fox 64, 2. Rîccræ wîfe hrægl *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *amiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Hê nænigum rîcum men æfre ænig feoh syllan wolde *nullam potentibus saeculi pecuniam umquam dare solebat*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 12. Drihten ne wandaþ for rîcum ne for heánum *Dominus personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne dêm nân unriht ne ârwurða ðone rîcan *non injuste judicabis nec honores vultum potentis*, Lev. 19, 15. Âhôf ic rîcne (riicnæ, Ruth. Cross) cyning (*Christ*), Rood Kmbl. 88 ; Kr. 44. Se cyning and se bisceop and monige ôðre æfæste weras and rîce *rex cum antistite et aliis religiosis ac potentibus viris*, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 606, 12. Guman rîce and heáne *men, great and small*, Exon. Th. 415, 18 ; Rä. 33, 13. Rîcera *potentum*, Wülck. 253, 29. Rîccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 66. Rîccra manna need *vis potestatis*, 21, 28. Him mon þyngode tô ðâm rîcum (*the judges*), Bt. 38, 7 ; Fox 208, 29. Hê âwearp ða rîcan (*potentes*) of setle, Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Hê (*God*) hæfþ nænne rîcran, ne furþum nænne gelîcan, Bt. 42 ; Fox 258, 5. Gyf ðû ðæt gerædest ðe hêr rîcost eart *if you decide on this who are here in command*, Byrht. Th. 132, 55 ; By. 36. Wæs Alexandreas ealra rîcost monna cynnes, Exon. Th. 319, 21 ; Vïd. 15. Monege ôðre ðe of Macedonian rîcoste wæron *multi Macedoniae principes*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 130, 24. Hê hêt âcwellan ða rîcostan witan and ða æðelestan, Met. 9, 25. (b) *rich, possessed of wealth* :—Eáðere ys olfende tô farenne þurh nædle þyrel ðonne se rîca and se welega on Godes rîce gâ *facilius est camelum per foramen acus transire quam divitem intrare regnum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25. Ða ða se Hælend spræc be ðam rîcan, ða cwæþ hê : 'Sum rîce man wæs' ... Cûð is eów ðæt se rîca biþ namcûðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa, Homl. Th. i. 330, 3–6. 'Hê forlêt ða rîcan îdele.' Ðæt sind ða rîcan ða ðe mid môdignysse ða eorþlîcan welan lufiaþ swîðor ðonne ða heofonlîcan. Fela rîccra manna geþeóþ Gode, ðæra ðe swâ dôþ. Swâ swâ hit âwriten is : 'Ðæs rîcan mannes welan sind his sâwle âlŷsednyss,' 204, 3–7. Be rîccera (rîcra manna, W. F.) and þeárfena (bearna) andfenge. Gif hwylc rîce mon and æþelboren his bearn Gode on mynstre geoffrian wile, R. Ben. 103, 9–11. Rîcra grundleás gîtsung æhta, Met. 7, 14. Rîcum mannum *divitibus*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 9. II. of things, *strong, powerful, mighty, potent* :—Wæron hyra rædas rîce, siððan hié rodera waldend wið ðone hearm gescylde, Cd. Th. 245, 3 ; Dan. 457. God rîcum mihtum wolde ðæt him eorþe geseted wurde, 6, 34 ; Gen. 98. Gegnîd swefl tô duste ... meng wið ealde sâpan, and sie swefl rîcra *let the sulphur be the stronger ingredient*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 16. Sió (*jaundice*) biþ ealra ádla rîcust, 106, 20. [*Goth.* reiks *mighty, powerful, having authority, great : O. Sax.* rîki : *O. Frs.* rîke : *O. H. Ger.* rîhhe *magnus, potens, magnificus, dives : Icel.* ríkr. The word passed into the Romance tongues. *Fr.* riche : *Ital.* ricco : *Span.* rico ; ricos omes *the grandees*.] v. med-, sige-, worold-rîce.

rîce, es ; *n.* I. *power, authority, dominion, rule, empire, reign*, (a) referring to sovereigns or nations :—Tô becume ðîn rîce *adveniat regnum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Biornwulfes rîce Mercna cyninges *the reign of Biornwulf king of Mercia*, Chart. Th. 70, 8. Ealle stærwrîteras secgaþ ðæt Asiria rîce æt Ninuse begunne ... From ðæm ærestan geáre Ninuses rîces ôþðæt Babylonia burg getimbred wæs wæron lxiiii wintra ... ðŷ ilcan geáre gefeóll Babylonia and eall Asiria rîce and hiora anwald, Ors. 2, 1 ; Swt. 60, 25–32. Wæs Maximianes rîce brâd, Exon. Th. 243, 10 ; Jul. 8. Rîces *imperii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 42. Wihtræde rîxigendum ðê fîftan wintra his rîces, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 5. Under fîftiga cyninga rîce, Ors. 1, 8 ; Swt. 42, 4. Tô rîce fôn *to become king, assume the royal authority*, 4, 6 ; Swt. 178, 19 : Chr. 675 ; Erl. 36, 10 : 754 ; Erl. 48, 17. Hêr Certic and Kynrîc onfêngon West-Seaxna rîce ... and siððan rîxadon West-Seaxna cynebarn of ðam dæge, 519 ; Erl. 15, 24. Hêr Ceadwalla ongan æfter rîce winnan, 685 ; Erl. 40, 16. On ðæs cyninges rîce foreweardum *cujus regni principio*, Bd. 5, 2 ; S. 614, 24. Dû ealle cyningas ða ðe on Breotene wæron ær ðê in mihte and on rîce (*potestate*) oferstîgest, 2, 12 ; S. 514, 9. Ymb xxxi wintra ðæs ðe hê rîce hæfde *after he had reigned thirty-one years*, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 48, 26. Wê witon ðæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon wê witon eác ðæt ealle rîca sint from him forðon ealle onwealdas of rîce sindon. Nû hê ðara læssena rîca reccend is hû micle swîðor wêne wê ðæt hê ofer ða mâran sîe *omnem potestatem a Deo esse* (*omnes*) *recognoscunt. Quod si potestates a Deo sunt, quanto magis regna, a quibus reliquae potestates progrediuntur? Si autem regna diversa, quanto aequius regnum aliquod maximum*, Ors. 2, 1 ; Swt. 58, 23–26. (b) referring to others in authority (bishops, consuls, etc.) :—Biscepes burgbryce mon sceal bêtan, ðær his rîce biþ *where he has jurisdiction*, L. In. 45 ; Th. i. 130, 8. Brihtwold biscop fêng tô ðam rîce (biscopstôle, MS. F.) on Wiltûnscîre *Brihtwold became bishop of Wiltshire*, Chr. 1006 ; Erl. 140, 2. Ðæt is ðæt hî (*men*) swîðost wilniaþ tô begitanne, wela and weordscipe and rîce, Bt. 24, 4 ; Fox 86, 28. Nân man for his rîce ne cymþ tô cræftum ac for his cræftum hê cymþ tô rîce and tô anwealde, 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 20–22. Hwî ðû (*Boethius*) swâ manigfeald yfel hæfdest on ðam rîce ðe hwîle ðe ðû hit hæfdest, 27, 2 ; Fox 96, 13. Ne forsâwe hê (*Catullus*) nô ðone ôðerne (*Nonium in curuli sedentem*) swâ swîðe, gif hê nân rîce ne nænne anweald næfde, 27, 1 ; Fox 96, 7. Biþ ælc dysig mon ðŷ unweorðra ðe hê mâre rîce hæfþ, 27, 2 ; Fox 98, 11. II. *the district in which power is exercised, a kingdom, realm, a diocese* : — Biscop *episcopus* ; bisceopscîr *vel* biscoprîc *dioecesis* ; cyncg *rex* ; rîce *regnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 2–6. Eal ðæt rîce widgeondan Jordanem *omnis regio circum Jordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Gif him ðæt rîce losaþ *if heaven be lost to them*, Cd. Th. 28, 12 ; Gen. 434. Hû mihtest ðû sittan onmiddum gemænum rîce (*intra commune omnibus regnum*) ðæt ðû ne sceoldest ðæt ilce geþolian ðæt ôðre men, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 22, 17. Danaus, of his rîce ádræfed *regno pulsus*, Ors. 1, 8 ; Swt. 40, 17. Eall Italia rîce ðæt is betwux ðâm muntum and Sicilia ðam ealonde, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 4. Ða fêrde ðeós spæc embe eall ðæt rîce (*regionem*), Lk. Skt. 7, 17. Hê wealdeþ sîdum rîcum, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Of rîcum (*regionibus*) hê gaderode hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 2. Se deófol æteówde him ealle middangeardes rîcu, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Ða heofonlîcan rîco, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 641, 15. Ða ecan rîceo, 2, 5 ; S. 507, 7. II a. *the people inhabiting a district, a nation* :—Cumaþ folc feorran tôgædere and rîcu eác, Ps. Th. 101, 20. [*Goth.* reiki *power, authority : O. Sax.* rîki : *O. Frs.* rîke : *O. H. Ger.* rîhhi *regnum, imperium, regio : Icel.* ríki.] v. abbod-, bisceop-, brego-, bryten-, cyne-, eard-, eást-, eorþ-, êðel-, fæder-, gum-, heofon-, þrym-, west-, worold-rîce.

rîce-dôm, es ; *n. Power, rule, dominion* :—Ðîn rîcedôm ofer ûs rîxie '*thy kingdom come*,' Wulfst. 125, 9. [*O. Sax.* rîki-dôm *power : O. Frs.* rîke-dôm : *O. H. Ger.* rîhhi-tuom *imperium ; divitiae : Icel.* rík-dómr *power ; wealth*.]

rîcels, ricene, ricenlîce. v. rêcels, recene, recenlîce.

rîcen[n], e ; *f. A female endowed with power, a goddess* :—Rîcenne *Diane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 76 : 86, 63.

rîceter[e], es ; *n.* I. *power, dominion, rule, greatness, glory* :—Rîcceter *gloria*, Germ. 389, 41. Wê ne sceolon ða rîcan for heora rîccetere wurðian *we are not to honour the great ones for their greatness*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 22. Ðam lâreówe gedafenaþ ðæt hê hogie hû manegra manna sâwle hê mæge Gode gestŷnan ... nâ hû micel hê mæge mid his rîcetere him tô geteón *it behoves the teacher to strive how many men's souls he can gain for God, not how much he can draw to himself by his power*, ii. 532, 30. Gyf kyng mid his rîccetere his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hê *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20 ; Som. 51, 47 : Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Wite se abbod, ðæt hê ða gŷmenne ðara untrumra sâula tô rihtre lâcnunge underfêng, and nâ for rîcetere ðe hê ofer ða hæbbe ðe hâle syndon, R. Ben. 51, 12. Ne ongyte wê ðæt ðær ænigra hâda andfencg wære, ðæt is ðæt ænig be lîues rîcetere, ac ælc be his neôde and untrumnesse ancnâwen wære *we do not understand that in this case there was any acceptance of persons, that is that recognition was made of any one in proportion to the greatness of his position in life, but of each according to his need and weakness*, 57, 21. Smeáge se abbod hû hê swîðor ðâm sâwlum fremian mæge, ðonne hê hogige embe rîcitere his andwealdes, 118, 21. Hrîceter *monarchium, principatum, regnum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 17. Rîciter, 422, 26 : 511, 11. Rîcetere ŧ ealdordôm, 453, 41 : 465, 26. Rîceter *potentiam*, Blickl. Gl. Ðone ealdordôm and ðæt rîceter ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underfêhþ hê hine sceal eówian ûtan, Past. 17, 7 ; Swt. 119, 61. Hê dyde him ðæt rîceter tô sida and tô gewunan *ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9 ; Swt. 121, 19. II. *power improperly used, violence, force* :—Hê (*Lucifer*) wolde mid rîccetere him rîce gewinnan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 42. Ðæt nân ðara cyninga ðe cumaþ æfter mê oððe ealdorman oððe ôðer rîca mid ænigum rîccetere oððe unrihte ðiss ne âwende, Chart. Th. 243, 13 :

Homl. Th. i. 82, 21. Hū mæg, oððe hū dear ænig lǣwede man him tō geteón þurh ríccetere Cristes wican? ii. 592, 27.

rícettan (?) *to rule*:—Rirciten (riccetan?) *gubernare*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 20.

rìc-lìc; *adj. Great, splendid, magnificent*:—Ungemetlíce ríclíc lýf *excessively splendid mode of life*, Shrn. 184, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ríh-líh *splendidus*: *Icel.* ríku-ligr.] v. next word.

ríclíce; *adv.* I. *powerfully, with power, as one possessing power*:—Gē budon swíðe ríclíce and swíðe ágendlíce *vos cum austeritate imperabatis eis et cum potentia*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 5. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht on Cantwarebyrig ríclíce, and his rīce wæs āstreht fram ðære micclan eá Humbre ōð sūðsǣ, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 18. Ríclíce ⁊ stranglíce ⁊ ríclícost *potentissime*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 4. II. *splendidly, sumptuously*:—Sum welig man dæghwamlíce ríclíce (*splendide*) gewistfullude, Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* ríhlīho *splendide, festive, mirifice*: *Icel.* ríkuliga *magnificently; strictly* (of observance).]

rics. v. rysc.

rícsere, es; *m. A ruler*:—Rícsares aldormen *dominationes principatum*, Rtl. 113, 12.

rícsian; *p.* ode. I. *to exercise* or *have power, to rule, govern, reign*:—Eálā ðū scippend heofones and eorþan! ðū ðe on ðam ēcan setle rícsast! Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Hē rícsaþ (*regnabit*) on ēcnesse, and hys rīces ende ne byþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 33. Rīxaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 36. Rīhcsaþ, Ps. Spl. 95, 9. 'Hī rícsodon (-edon, Hatt. MS.) næs ðeáh mīnes þonces'... Ða ðe swā rícsiaþ (-ieaþ, Hatt. MS.) hī rícsiaþ of hira āgnum dōme *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me'... Ex se regnant, qui ...*, Past. 1, 2; Swt. 26, 14–16. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 17. Circe rícsode on ðam íglonde, Met. 26, 57. Rīhcsode *regnavit*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1: 96, 1. Gif ðīn willa sīe ðæt rícsie se ðe on rōde wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1544; El. 774. Se mǣra wyrhta ðe rīhsigende wylt eal ðæt hē geworhte, Lchdm. iii. 432, 15. Wihträde rīxigendum, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 4. II. with the idea of supremacy secured by, or exercised with, force or violence, *to domineer, dominate, tyrannize, exercise violence*:—Swā nū rīxiaþ gromhýdge guman, Exon. Th. 445, 26; Dōm. 13. Deáþ rícsade ofer foldbūend, 154, 16; Gū. 843. Rīxade, 154, 2; Gū. 836. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*) rícsode, Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118. Swā rīxode and wið rihte wan āna wið eallum (*of Grendel's successful raids on Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 290; B. 144. Ān ongan deorcum nihtum draca rícsian, 4429; B. 2211. Gif wē āslaciaþ ðæs weddes ðe wē seald habbaþ, ðonne māge wē wēnan ðæt ðās þeófas willaþ rīxian gyta swíðor ðonne hig ǣr dydon *these thieves will get the upper hand yet more than they did before*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 23. Ðæt hē mǣge rīxian and wealdan ealra his feónda and dōn him tō yfele ðæt ðæt hē wylle *omnium inimicorum suorum dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 9, 25. Deáþ him furðor ne biþ rícsend *mors illi ultra non dominabitur*, Rtl. 26, 33. Drihten rícsandra *Dominus dominantium*, 101, 10. II a. of things, *to prevail*:—Ða yfelan wǣtan weorþaþ gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðǣr rīxiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. On disse þeóde rīxode unrihta fela *in this nation many a wrong has prevailed*, Wulfst. 128, 3. Gif preóst forhele hwæt on his scriftscīre betweox mannum tō unrihte rīxigen (rīxige? rīxigende?) gebēte hē *if a priest conceal anything in his district between men that may have force to cause injustice, let him make amends*, L. N. P. L. 42; Th. ii. 296, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rīhhison *regnare*.] v. ofer-rícsian.

rícsiend, es; *m. A ruler*:—Rícsand *rector*, Rtl. 102, 15.

rícsung, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—Rícsunges *dominationis*, Rtl. 174, 19.

rìd *a swinging, swaying*; *in* sand-rid *a quicksand*. v. rídan. [*Icel.* rið *sway, swing*.]

rídan; *p.* rād, *pl.* ridon. I. *to ride on horseback*; equitare:—Hwílum ic on wloncum wicge rīde, Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. Hwā rīt intō ðam porte *quis equitat in civitatem?* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. Ðīn cyning rīt uppan tamre assene, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt nān mon for ðȳ ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste, ac rīt for ðȳ ðe hē mid ðǣre rāde earnaþ sume earnunga, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–7. Ðonne rīdeþ ǣlc hys weges, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 4. Sum mon rād be ðære stōwe, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Him (*the Danes*) Ælfrēd and cyninges þegnas oft rāde on ridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. Ofer ðȳ cræte curran, ofer ðȳ cwēne reodan, Lchdm. iii. 32, 10. Ymbe hlāw riodan hildedeóre, Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Rīdan ða yldestan men tō ðære byrig, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 29. Ðeáh ðe hē gewuna wǣre ðæt hē mā eode ðonne ride, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. Ne wæs ālȳfed ðæt hē mōste būtan on myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7: 4, 3; S. 566, 33. Nalæs rīdende on horse, ac on his fōtum gangende, 3, 28; S. 560, 33. Ðes rīdenda here *hic equester exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 2. Hē āsent rīdendne here, Wulfst. 200, 21. Rīdende men *equites*, Gen. 50, 9. II. *to ride* (of other modes of transport as a vessel *rides* on the waves):—Wīde rād ðæt scip ofer holmes hringc, Cd. Th. 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Fana up rād *the ensign* (*the fiery pillar*) *moved aloft*, 193, 18; Exod. 248. Ðæt hē (*a vessel*) scyle fǣmig rīdan ýða hrycgum, Exon. Th. 384, 24; Rä. 4, 32. III. without the idea of progress, *to ride* (as in *to ride at anchor*), *to swing, rock*:—Licgaþ mē ymbe īrenbendas rīdeþ racentan sāl *the chain swings* (or *presses?*) *on me*, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Swā biþ geómorlíc gomelum eorle tō gebīdanne ðæt his byre rīde giong on galgan *that his son swing on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4882; B. 2445. Sum sceal on galgan rīdan, seomian æt swylte, ōþðæt bāncofa blōdig ābrocen weorðeþ, Exon. 329, 13; Vy. 33. [*O. Frs.* rīda: *O. H. Ger.* rītan *to ride* (*on horseback* or *in a carriage*): *Icel.* rīða *to ride, to swing, sway*.] v. ā-, æfter-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, ōþ-rídan.

ridda, an; *m.* I. *a horseman, rider*:—Ridda oððe rīdende *eques*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 8. Ridda *homo equo portatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 65. Se ridda (cf. sum wegfarende mann, l. 168) fērde forþ on his weg, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 175. II. *a mounted soldier*:—Hors and ðone riddan hē āwearp on sǣ, Cant. Moys. Feówer hund and þūsend cræta hē hæfde and twelf þūsend riddena, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 3. Pharao him filigde mid his crætum and gilplīcum riddum.... Seó sǣ ealle his crætu and riddan oferwreáh, 194, 22–27. Ða gemētte Martinus ānne nacodne þearfan, and his nān ne gȳmde, ðeáh ðe hē ða riddan ðæs bǣde... Ða hlógon ða cempan sume, 500, 19–28.

rídel. v. for-rídel.

rídend, es; *m. A horseman, knight*:—Rīdend swefaþ, hæleþ *knights and warriors sleep the sleep of death*, Beo. Th. 4906; B. 2457.

[**rídere**, es; *m. A knight*:—Hē begeat ðone castel æt Albemare and ðārinne hē sette his cnihtas... Æfter ðisum hē begeat mā castelas and ðārinne his rīderas gelōgode, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 30. [*M. H. Ger.* rītare: *Icel.* rīðari.]]

ride-soht. v. hrið-suht.

rídusende (?) *swaying, swinging* (?):—Rīdusende (-aendi, -endi) *pendulus*, Txts. 87, 1562. Cf. rídan (?).

rìd-wìga, an; *m. A mounted soldier*:—þrittig rīdwīgena *turma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 24.

rif (?); *adj. Fierce*:—Ic wiste ðæt ūre fōr wæs þurh ða lond and stōwe ðe missenlícra cynna eardung in wæs rifra wildeóra *ego sciebam per bestiosa loca nobis iter esse*, Nar. 10, 5. Ða rifista *ferociora*, Rtl. 125, 31.

rífe; *adj. Rife, abundant*:—Ðere .vii. niht gyf wind byoþ, fīr byþ swíðe rýfe ðý geáre, Lchdm. iii. 164, 21. [Baluwe þer wes riue, Laym. 631: 4544: 20079: 20672. Þenne scullen blissen wurðen riue, 32107. Þa hæðene weoren swa riue & auere heo comen, 14542. Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue, H. M. 29, 22. Lauerd, mi hele so rife, Ps. 26, 1 note. Of him cam kinde mikil and rif, Gen. and Ex. 1252. *Icel.* rífr *munificent, abundant*; rífligr *large, munificent*.]

rifeling, es; *m. A kind of shoe* or *sandal*:—Rifelingas *obstrigilli* (obstrigilli *calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur*, Isidore), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 25. [Rewelyns, rivlins *shoes* or *sandals of raw hide*, Jamieson's Dict. *See also* riveling in Halliwell's Dict.]

Riffeng *Riphaei montes*:—Of Riffeng ðām beorgum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 15.

rift, rifte, es; *n. A veil, curtain, cloak*:—Rift *laena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 42: *palla*, 116, 35: *biuligo, niger velamen*, 126, 38: *cicla*, 131, 28. Hwítel ⁊ ryft *sagum*, i. 284, 62: *pallium*, Ps. Surt. 103, 6. Ðȳ āwundenan ryfte *plumario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 15. Hē nywolnessa swā swā ryfte (*pallium*) him tō gewǣde woruhte, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Sprenge se sacerd seofon sīðon on ðæt ryft (*velum*), Lev. 4, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* pein-refta *tibarii*: *Icel.* ript; *f.*; ripti; *n. a kind of cloth* or *linen jerkin*.] v. bān-, cneó-, fleóg-, hālig-, wāh-rift.

rifter, riftr, es; *m. An instrument for reaping, a sickle, scythe*:—Riftr *falx*, Txts. 62, 430. Rifter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1. Wingeardseax, rifte[r] *vel* sicul *falx*, 146, 76. Riftre *falce*, 79, 69. Riftras *falcis*, 108, 19.

riftere, es; *m. A reaper*:—Riftre *messor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 55: 71, 30. Riptere, i. 74, 68. Ðæt gerīp is micel and ða rifteras feáwa, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. Riftra[s] *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 39. Ic cweþe tō riftrum mīnum *dicam messoribus*, 13, 30. Se bær his ryfterum mete tō æcere, Homl. i. 570, 33.

rige, rigen. v. ryge, rygen.

rignan, rīnan; *p.* rīnde. [*A strong preterite occurs in the Blickling Gloss*, rān *pluit*. Cf. In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone (roon, MS. W.: roen, MS. R.: ron, MS. B.: raynade, MS. C.), Piers P. 14, 62.] I. *to rain, to cause rain to fall*, (a) with the agent expressed:—Ic rīne *pluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 53. Hē rýnde ofer synfullan grin, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Hit āgan rīnan xl. daga and xl. nihta tōsomne ðæm mǣstan rēne, and seō eorþe rīnde ealswā swíðe of hire eāsprencgum angēn ðam heofenlican flōde, Wulfst. 217, 1. Hēt hē ða wīdan duru wolcen ontýnan heá of heofenum and hider rignan manna *mandavit nubibus desuper, et januas coeli aperuit; et pluit illis manna manducare*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. (b) with the agent not expressed:—Rīnþ *pluit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 6. Hit rīnde feówertig daga, Gen. 7, 12: Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hyt rīnde fýr and swefl of heofone *pluit ignem et sulphur de coelo*, Lk. Skt. 17, 29. Swā gelīc swā... sȳ fýr onǣled and ðīn heall gewyrmed and hit rīne and snīwe and styrme ūte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Drihten lēt rīnan hagol *pluit Dominus grandinem*, Ex. 9, 24. Hē lǣt rīnan (regneþ),

and ða unrihtwîsan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 45. II. *to rain, to fall* (of rain):—Rîneþ blôdig regn æt æfen *a bloody rain shall fall at even*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Mon geseah weallan blôd of eorþan and rînan meolc of heofonum *sanguine e terra, lac visum est manare de coelo*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 7. [*Goth.* rignjan: *Icel.* rigna, regna: *O. H. Ger.* reganôn.]

riht, es; *n.* I. *that which is straight* or *erect, a plumb line*:—Reht *perpendiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 26. II. that which is straight in a metaphorical sense, *right, law, canon, rule*:—Mennisc riht *jus*; gecynde riht *jus naturale*; ânre burge riht *jus civile*; ealra þeóda riht *jus gentium*; cempena riht *jus militare*; ealdormanna riht *jus publicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 5–10. Riht ł Godes riht *fas*, 38, 71. Scipmanna riht *rodia lex*, i. 20, 50. Reht Rômwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ryhtes wyrðe *entitled to call in the aid of the law*, Chart. Th. 170, 3. Godes rihtes wiðerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Wiþerwearde Godes beboda and ðæs gâstlîcan rihtes *opponents of God's commands and of the spiritual law*, 135, 13. Lufige man Godes riht georne, L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Æfter þeáwe ârwurðra rihta *juxta morem canonum venerabilium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 5. III. *what is in accordance with law, human or divine, what is just or proper, right, justice, equity*:—Ða cwædon ealle ða weotan ðæt mon ûðe dære cyrcan rihtes swâ swel swâ ôðerre . . . And Eþelwald cwæð ðæt hê ælcre circan aa his dæla rihtes ûðe, Chart. Th. 140, 7–16. Hî rihtes ne gŷmdon, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139. Gif mon ne mihte hî tô rihte gecyrron, ðæt hî heora wôhdæda geswîcan woldan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Godes lof mid rihte begân, 43, 4. Mid rihte Gode þeówian, 45, 29. Hî mê habbaþ benumen mînes naman ðe ic mid rihte habban sceolde, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 28. On ðînum rihte *in aequitate tua*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Filige rihtlîce ðam rihte *juste quod justum est persequeris*, Deut. 16, 20. Dêmaþ ælcon men riht *quod justum est judicate*, 1, 16. Gif wê sôþ and riht on ûrum life dôn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Hê â tô æghwylcum sôþ and riht sprecende wæs and dônde, 223, 30. On riht *a-right, by rights, according to what is just* or *proper*:—Healdan Godes æwe on riht, 45, 9, 22. Dære cyrican on riht þeówian, 49, 4. Nis eów forboden ðætte æhta habban, gif gê ða on riht strênaþ, 53, 28. Hê fêrde mid ðâm þingum ðe his on riht wâron *quae juris sui erant*, Gen. 31, 21. III a. *what is just in the case of a criminal, just punishment, justice*:—Dô ðam þeófe his riht, swâ hit âr Eádmundes cwide wæs, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. IV. *what properly belongs to a person, what may justly be claimed, a right, due*:—Ða sôna wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hê nô ðes rihtes (*the right to certain woodland*) widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 12. Nelle ic ða rincas rihte benæman *I will not deprive the men of what rightly belongs to them*, Cd. Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Hê hafaþ mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces, feohgestreóna, Elen. Kmbl. 1817; El. 910. V. *what is due from a person, duty*:—Ðæt biþ ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hê þurh ða stemne his lâriówdômes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplîcan êðles *debitum rectoris est supernae patriae gloriam per vocem predicationis ostendere*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Ûs is riht micel ðæt wê rodera weard wordum herigen (cf. nû wê sceolan (*debemus*) herigean heofonrîces weard, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20), Cd. Th. 1, 1; Gen. 1. VI. *what agrees with a proper standard, what is correct or exact, the rights of a case, the truth*:—*h* and *k* geendiaþ on *a* æfter rihte, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 4. Hê ne mæg beón æfter rihte gecweden, bûton ðæt andgit beó âr foresæd, 15; Som. 18, 43. Se ðe secgan wile sôþ æfter rihte, Beo. Th. 2103; B. 1049. Ðæt wîf sæde him eall ðæt riht *dixit ei omnem veritatem*, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Ðæt hê be ðære rôde riht getæhte, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601. Hê fram Sće Pauline ðæt riht (*rationem*) leornade ðæs hâlgan geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 9. On riht *a-right, correctly, properly*:—Ne eart ðû fullfremedlîce ne on riht gefullad *non es perfecte baptizatus*, 5, 6; S. 620, 6. Gif ic ðîne unrôtnesse on riht ongiten hæbbe, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. VII. *an account, a reckoning*; ratio, *mostly in such phrases as* riht âgildan *to render an account*:—Hié âgeofaþ be ðæm reht *reddent rationem de eo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 36: Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Hê sceal ealra his dôma riht âgyldan beforan ðæm rihtwîsan dêman on dômesdæge, R. Ben. 16, 7. Hê sceal mid his sâwle ânre Gode riht âgyldan ealles ðæs ðe hê on worlde tô wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 3. Wê sceolan riht âgyldan for ealles ûres lîfes dædum, 63, 31. Reht setta *rationem ponere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 23. Hyra lîfes riht, Exon. Th. 84, 18; Cri. 1375. Ænige rihte âræfnan *ulla ratione tolerare*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30. [*O. Sax.* reht: *O. Frs.* riucht: *O. H. Ger.* reht *jus, justitia, judicium, aequitas, rectitudo, ratio*: *Icel.* rêttr; *m. right, law; due, claim.*] v. æ-, eald-, êðel-, folc-, ge-, land-, leód-, nîð-, on-, sundor-, swæn-, un-, word-, woruld-riht; *and* â-riht.

riht; *adj.* I. of direction, (a) literally, *straight, erect, direct*:—Seó heá rôd ryht ârâred *raised erect*, Exon. Th. 66, 3; Cri. 1066. Rihtes sîþfætes *directi callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 55. Rihtre *directo*, 27, 69. Rihtre stîge *recto tramite*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Faran be rihtum wege (*via publica*), Num. 20, 17. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ rihte stelan, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wæs ðæt ilce hûs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wægas wæron rihte, ac git swîðor on scræfes onlîcnesse ðæt wæs æteówed, and gelômlîce ða stânas swâ of ôðrum clife ût sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17–20. Ðâ âxode ic hwylc se weg tô ðære eá ealra rihtost wære, Glostr. Frg. 108, 28. Hê ðan rihtestan wege ðyder tô gefêrde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 12. (b) metaphorically, *right, straight*:—Ða men ðe bearn habban, tæcean him lîfes weg and rihtne gang tô heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ic him lîfes weg rihtne gerŷmde, Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89. Hî ða gelædde lîfes ealdor ðâr hî on rihtne weg (*in viam rectam*) eodan, Ps. Th. 106, 6. Wârun Godes mînes gangas rihte, 67, 23. Dôþ hys sîðas rihte (ræhta, Lind.) *rectas facite semitas ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. I a. *right*; dexter. v. riht-hand. II. *agreeable to the spirit of law, human or divine, just, equitable*:—Hwî ne dême gê ðæt riht (*justum*) is? Lk. Skt. 12, 57. Dêmað rihtne dôm *justum judicium judicate*, Jn. Skt. 7, 24. Rihte syndon ðîne dômas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Beóþ rûmmôde ryhtra gestreóna *liberal of gains justly acquired*, Exon. Th. 106, 31; Gû. 49. III. *satisfying the requirements of a law* or *regulation, legitimate, lawful, regular*:—Riht canonicus *a regular canon*, L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 12. Heora riht cyning *legitimus rex*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 18. On rihtre æwe *in lawful marriage*, Wulfst. 304, 21. Ða ðe on rihtum hâmede beóþ *qui in legitimo matrimonio sunt*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 22. Ða men ðe bearn habban, lâran hié ðâm rihtne þeódscipe (*regular discipline*), Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. On rihtne tîman (cf. on gesetne tîman, Th. ii. 296, 3) tîda ringan, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. IV. *satisfying the demands of conduct, right, proper, fitting*:—Ys hit riht ðæt man ðam câsere gafol sylle *licet nobis dare tributum caesari*, Lk. Skt. 20, 22. Riht ðæt is ðæt ealle geleáffulle men ðis feówertig daga on forhæfdnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. Hê nâfre nânigum woruldrîcum men swîðor onbûgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wære, 223, 29. Mê ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ôleccan âwiht þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289. Reáfode, swâ hit riht ne wæs, beám on bearwe, 55, 29; Gen. 901: Byrht. Th. 137, 23; By. 190. Gif hire forþsîð getîmige êr him, ðonne is hit rihtast ðæt hê ðanon forþ bûton ælcum wîfe wunige, Wulfst. 304, 23. Sâulscat is rihtast ðæt man gelæste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. V. *satisfying the requirements of a standard, right, correct, true, orthodox*:—Riht gewrit *orthography*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 22. Hwæt rêce wê hwæt wê sprecan bûton hit riht spræc (*recta locutio*) sŷ, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Eálâ ðætte ðis moncyn wære gesælig gif heora môd wære swâ riht and swâ geendebyrd swâ swâ ða ôðre gesceafta sindon *O felix hominum genus, si vestros animos amor, quo coelum regitur, regat*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1. Hit is swîðe ryht spell ðæt Plato sæde . . . Ða cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt wæs sôþ spell ðæt Plato sæde,' 35, 1–2; Fox 156, 8–14. Hê wæs riht cyning *he* (*Constantine*) *was a true king*, Elen. Kmbl. 26; El. 13. Ðæt is se rihta geleáfa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17: Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 9. Ðonne wile hê onfôn rihtre ondetnesse (*true confession*), Blickl. Homl. 155, 1. Mid rihtum ondgite, 63, 29. Hê ongon hî lâran ðæt hî rihte sibbe betwih him hæfdon . . . Hî ne woldan rihte Eástran healdan on heora tîd *coepit eis suadere ut pace Catholica secum habita . . . Non Paschae Dominicum diem suo tempore observabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8–11: 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Sum mæg godcunde reccan ryhte æ *one can expound the law divine and true*, Exon. Th. 42, 11; Cri. 671. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne anmittan and rihte wægan and rihte gemetu ðæt hig nâðer ne sîn ne læssan ne mâran ðonne hit riht sig *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. [*Goth.* raihts: *O. Sax.* reht: *O. Frs.* riucht: *O. H. Ger.* reht *rectus, justus, aequus*: *Icel.* rêttr.] v. forþ-, ge-, on-, un-riht, *and the compounds of which* riht *is the first part.*

rihtæþel-cwên, e; *f. A legitimate wife*:—Ðæt syndon Godes widersacan . . . unrihthæmeras . . . and ða ðe habbaþ mâ ðonne heora rihtæþelcwêne, Wulfst. 298, 18.

riht-êw, e; *f.* I. *legitimate matrimony*:—Gehâdedum mannum is beboden, ðæt hî cŷþan sceolan folce hwæt on hâlgum bôcum âwriten is, and hî wîsian, hû hî rihtæwe healdan sceolan, Wulfst. 304, 18. II. *a legitimate wife*:—Be ðam men ðe hæfþ his rihtæwe (*legitimam suam uxorem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. tit. x; Th. ii. 180, 16. Se man ðe his rihtæwe forlæt and ôðer wîf nimþ, ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Ðonne hê his rihtæwe ærest hâm bringþ, ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 11. Gif hwylc man wið ôðres rihtæwe hæmþ, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6.

rihtan; *p.* te. I. *to right, to restore to a proper position that which is displaced, erect, direct*:—Hê mid handum eft on heofonrîce rihte rodorstôlas *he* (*God*) *with his hands again in the heavenly kingdom restored the celestial seats* (*after the expulsion of the rebellious angels*), Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749. Tô rehtanne foet ûsra in woege sibbe *ad dirigendos pedes nostros in uia pacis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 79. II. *to right* a person, *to replace a person in the rights of which he is wrongfully deprived*:—Heó smeádan hû heó mehton monige men ryhtan, ge godcundra hâda ge weoldcundra, ge on londum ge on mâ ðara þinga ðe heó on forhaldne wêran, Chart. Th. 139, 25. III. *to make right that which is faulty, set right, rectify, correct, amend*:—Ne sêce ic nô ða bêc, ac ðæt ðæt ða bêc forstent, ðæt ic ðîn gewit swîðe rihte *that I may set thy mind thoroughly right*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 20. Sume dêman myccle swîðor rihtaþ Godes folc ðonne hié reáfian earme. Ða dêman beóþ æghwær ge ðæt hié him selfum heora synna bebeorgaþ ge eác ôðre syngiende

rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 16–25. Wē boetas ł wē hrihð *corrigimus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2. Se wīsdōm hine rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, Bt. tit. 5; Fox x, 9. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let weights and measures be made correct with all diligence*, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Ælþeódige mæn, gif hió hiora hǣmed rihtan (*amend*) nyllaþ, of lande gewīten, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 1. Tō rihtanne ł tō boetanne *emendasse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. IV. *to keep right, direct, rule:* —Angelþeóde ðe hē rihte *gens Anglorum quam regebat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. Hē ða circan heóld and rihte *rexit ecclesiam*, 3, 20; S. 550, 32: 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ða sylfan stōwe ðe Eata mid abbudes onwalde heóld and rihte (*regebat*), 4, 27; S. 604, 41. Þys eówde stȳran and rihtan, Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. [*Goth.* ga-raihtjan: *O. Sax.* rihtian *to erect, to rule: O. Frs.* riuchta: *O. H. Ger.* rihtan *erigere, corrigere, dirigere, ordinare, regere: Icel.* rētta *to right.*] v. ge-rihtan.

riht-andswaru, e; *f. An answer that corrects, a reproof, rebuke:*— Se mann ðe on his mūþe næfþ nāne rihtandsware *homo non habens in ore suo increpationes*, Ps. Th. 37, 14.

riht-æþelu(o); *pl. True nobility:*—Ealle sint emnæþele, gif wē willaþ ðone fruman sceaft geþencan . . . and siððan eówer ǣlces ācennednesse. Ac ða ryhtæþelo bīþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flǣsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19: Met. 17, 20.

riht-cynn, es; *n. A genuine stock, a race really derived from a particular source:*—Moyses wæs ðæs rihtcynnes *Moses was of the true stock of Abraham*, Wulfst. 13, 6.

riht-cynecynn, es; *n. A legitimate royal family:*—Antigones him ondrēd Ercoles ðæt ðæt folc hiene wolde tō hlāforde geceósan for ðon ðe hē ryhtcynecynnes wæs *timens ne Herculem Macedones quasi legitimum regem praeoptarent*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 10. Dauides cynnes, ðæs rihtcynecynnes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 29. [Cf. Se cyng (*Henry*) genam Mahalde him tō wīfe . . . of ðan rihtan Ænglalandes kynekynne, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 36–39.]

riht-dōnde *right-doing:*—Gif wē beóþ rihtdōnde, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Seó duru ðæs heofonlīcan rīces biþ ontȳned ðǣm rihtgelȳfendum monnum and ðǣm rihtdōndum, 61, 10.

rihte; *adv.* I. of direction, *right, due, directly, straight:*—Swā ǫft æspringe ūt āwelleþ of clife hārum, and gereclīce, rihte flōweþ, irneþ wiþ his eardes (*runs straight on in its course*), Met. 5, 14. Ryhte beeástan him *due east of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 3. [v. eást-, norþ-rihte.] II. of time, *directly, straightway:*—Send nū rihte *mitte jam nunc*, Ex. 9, 19. Nū rihte ðū gesihst *jam nunc videbis*, Num. 11, 23. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǣnigne, ðū mē æt byst efne rihte, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [v. ðǣr-rihte.] III. *in accordance with justice or equity, justly:*— Hē ymbhwyrft eorþan dēmeþ sōðe and rihte *judicabit orbem terræ in justitia*, Ps. Th. 97, 9: *in aequitate*, 95, 13. IV. *rightly, well, in a manner suited to the circumstances of a case, fittingly, properly, duly:*—Rihte ys hē genemned Jacob; nu hē beswāc mē, Gen. 27, 36: Exon. Th. 9, 7; Cri. 139. Wæs swīðe ryhte (*recte*) tō dæm wītgan gecweden, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 16. Ne ǣnig wiþ ōðerne getrȳwlīce ne þohte swā rihte swā hē scolde, Wulfst. 160, 2: Cd. Th. 127, 32; Gen. 2119. Hū gōd is God ðām ðe mid heortan rihte hycgeaþ *quam bonus Deus his, qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1: 62, 6. Scylan eard niman on ðīnre ansȳne ða mid rǣde hēr rihte lifigeaþ *habitabunt recti cum vultu tuo*, 139, 13. V. *correctly, in the proper manner, exactly, accurately, truly:*—Wē biddaþ ðē, Lāreów, ðæt ðū tǣce ūs sprecan rihte (*to speak Latin correctly*), Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Bæd ðæt hē hyra randan rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 23; By. 20. Swā wæs on ðǣm scennum þūrh rūnstafas rihte (*correctly*) gemearcod, hwam ðæt sweord geworht ǣrest wǣre, Beo. Th. 3395; B. 1695. Swylce hȳ wǣron rihte . . . swilce hī nū sindon *they were exactly such then as they are now*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1. Heó is swīðe ryhte feówerscȳte *it* (*Babylon*) *is very accurately quadrangular*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Ryhtor cweþan *to say with greater accuracy*, 5, 1; Swt. 214, 9.

rihte-bred, es; *n. An instrument for measuring, a square:*—Rihtebred *norma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 20: 114, 83: *linea*, 54, 16.

rihtend, es; *m. A ruler:*—Eálā ðū ælmihtiga scippend and rihtend (*rector*) eallra gesceafta, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10. Hē gehȳreþ cyning mæðlan, rodera ryhtend sprecan, Exon. Th. 50, 10; Cri. 798.

rihtere, es; *m. A ruler, director:*—Ic wāt ðætte God rihtere is his āgnes weorces . . . Gesege mē nū ðū cwist ðæt ðū nāht ne tweóge ðætte God ðisse worulde rihtere sīe . . . *operi suo conditorem praesidere Deum scio . . . Dic mihi, quoniam a Deo mundum regi non ambigis . . .*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 5–14. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtari *rector, regulus, rex, judex: Icel.* rēttari *a justiciary.*]

rihtes; *adv. Right, straight:*—Foran rehtes in ða rōde *straight on to the cross*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 392, 6.

riht-fæderencynn, es; *n. Lineal descent* or *descendants on the father's side:*—Hiera ryhtfæderencyn gǣþ tō Cerdice *they are lineally descended on the father's side from Cerdic*, Chr. 755: Erl. 50, 33: 784; Erl. 56, 5. Gif héó bearn næbbe, feó ðonne an hire rehtfæderen[cynnes] sió nēste hond, Chart. Th. 481, 21. v. riht-mēdrencynn.

riht-fæstendæg, es; *m. A regularly appointed fastday:*—Ælc ðara manna ðe yt oððe drincþ on ðam hālgan lenctene oððe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Wulfst. 117, 15.

riht-fremmend, es; *m. One acting rightly:*—Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 2; Ph. 632. Geát hǣðen hildfruma hāligra blōd, ryhtfremmendra, 243, 9; Jul. 8. Hǣlu būtan sāre ryhtfremmendum, 101, 9; Cri. 1656.

riht-gefremed; *adj. Rightly constituted, orthodox:*—Forðon ðe hē Wilfriþ rihtgefremedne gemētte *quia catholicum Vilfridum comperit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 34.

riht-gegilda, an; *m. One who is legally a member of a guild:*—Æt ǣlcon rihtgegyldan, Chart. Th. 606, 14.

riht-geleáffull; *adj. Holding a true belief, orthodox:*—Fram ðam rihtgeleáffullum bisceope *ab episcopo orthodoxo*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 19. Mid ðære hālgan and mid ðære rihtgeleáffullan gesomnunge *cum sancta ecclesia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 31. For rihtgeleáffulra sibbe *pro pace Catholica*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Ðæt rīce ðam unrihtwīsan cyninge āferran and on ryhtgeleáffulra and on rihtwīsra anwald gebringan, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 19. Rihtgeleáffulum *orthodoxis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 66.

riht-gelīfed; *adj. Possessed of a true belief, orthodox, catholic:*—Eal rihtgelȳfed folc sceal gefeón on ðone his tōcyme, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Ðæs rihtgelȳfdan geleáfan *orthodoxiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 13. Ða hālgan gelaþunge rihtgelȳfdan *sanctam aecclesiam catholicam*, Apstls. Crd. Rihtgelēfedan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 9. Of rihtgelēfedum lārum *orthodoxis dogmatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 12. Drihten, ðū ðe cwǣde on ðīnum godspelle tō eallum rihtgelȳfedum mannum *omnibus fidelibus hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 226, 39. Rihtgelȳfdum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. [cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūaðr *orthodox.*]

riht-gelīfende *having a true belief, faithful:*—Seó duru ðæs heofonlīcan rīces biþ ontȳned ðǣm rihtgelȳfendum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 9. Ic beó līfes gāst on eallum rihtgelȳfendum on mē, 185, 34. [Cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūandi *orthodox.*]

riht-geþancod; *adj. Right-minded, having right thoughts:*—Ða rihtgeþancodon *rectos corde*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 10. Rihtgeþancedon, 10, 3.

riht-gewitt, es; *n. Right mind:*—Ðā wæs heó of hyre ryhtgewitte *she was out of her mind*, Shrn. 141, 18.

riht-hǣmed, es; *n. Legitimate matrimony:*—Cirraþ tō eówrum ryhthǣmede, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 17. Æfter ðon wǣre on rihthǣmed (riht hǣmed?) geþeóded *postea in matrimonio jungatur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 2. v. unriht-hǣmed.

riht-hand, a; *f. The right hand:*—Se Hǣlend be ðære ryhthanda mē genam, Nicod. 21; Thw. 11, 5. Se Hǣlend Adam be ðære rihthand genam, 30; Thw. 17, 24.

riht-handdǣda, an; *m. The actual perpetrator of a crime:*—Gif hwā wrace dō on ǣnigum ōðrum būtan on ðam rihthanddǣdan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 12.

riht-heort; *adj. Upright in heart:*—Mid rihtheortum *qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Ðǣm rehtheortum *rectis corde*, Ps. Surt. 111, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-herzi.]

riht-hīwa, an; *m. A legitimate consort:*—Monige beóþ ðara ðe hié gehealdaþ wiþ unryhthǣmed and swāðeáh his āgenra ryhthīwena ne brȳcþ swā swā hē mid ryhte sceolde *multi sunt, qui scelera quidem carnis deserunt, nec tamen in conjugio positi usus solummodo debiti jura conservant*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 8.

riht-hlāford, es; *m. A rightful lord:*—Gif wīf ofer hire rihthlāford ōðerne man hæbbe *si mulier, praeter dominum suum legitimum, alium habet virum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 7; Th. ii. 184, 19.

riht-hlāfordhyldu; *indecl.*: -hyld, e; *f. Fidelity justly due to a lord:*—Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getreówe . . . forðam eall ðæt wē ǣfre for rihthlāfordhelde dōþ, eal wē hit dōþ ūs sylfum tō mycelre þearfe, Wulfst. 119, 15: 299, 27. v. hlāford-hyldo.

rihting. v. rihtung.

rihtlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte *To make right, rectify, correct, amend:*—Gif hē ðonne (*after punishment*) swā ne bēte and riihtlǣce, hē sȳ of ðam ealdorscype āworpen, R. Ben. 46, 19. Se ðe ǣr ðysum misdyde, ðæt hē hit georne gebēte and rihtlǣce hine sylfne, Wulfst. 277, 2. Uton wē nū ǣlces yfeles geswīcan and rihtlǣcan ūs sylfe on eallan þingan, 174, 30. Æfter ðam ðe hē sylf geriht wearþ hē began georne mynstera wīde geond his cynerīce tō rihtlǣcynne *after his own life was ordered aright, he began to set the monasteries in order*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 2. v. ge-rihtlǣcan.

riht-lǣce, es; *m. A genuine physician, one who is really a doctor:*— Se ðe his broces bōte sēcþ būton tō Gode sylfum and tō his hālgum and tō rihtlǣcum hē drȳhþ deófles wyllan *he that seeks a remedy for his malady except from God and from his saints and from regular doctors, he does the devil's will*, Wulfst. 12, 12.

rihtlǣcung, e; *f. Correction, making right:*—Ða underþiódan sint tō maniane ðæt hié ðara unþeáwas ðe him ofergesette bióþ tō swīðe and tō þrisðlīce ne eahtigen . . . ðȳ læs hié for ðære ryhtlǣcinge weorþen upāhæfene, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 2. Tō ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō rihtlǣcunge ealra forgǣgednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 20. Hrihtlǣcinge *ratiocinationis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 78.

riht-laga, an; *m. Right* or *just law, equity*:—Rihtlaga is, ðæt man ôðran gebeóde, ðæt hē wylle ðæt man him gebeóde, Wulfst. 274, 11. v. next word.

riht-lagu, e; *f. Right* or *just law*:—Oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Ða ðe godcunde lāre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan on ænige wīsan, 168, 8.

riht-līc; *adj.* I. *right, just*:—Rihtlīc *fas, justum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 16. Ic tōcwȳse eówer deófolgyld, and biþ ðonne rihtlīc geþūht ðæt gē geswȳcon eówres gedwyldes, Homl. Th. i. 70, 33. Gif hiora hwilc swā heardheort wǣre, ðæt hē nāne hreówsunge ne dyde, ðæt hē ðonne hæfde rihtlīc wīte, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 16. II. *right, fitting, adapted to due requirements*:—Hū wolde ðē līcian gif hwylc swīðe rīce cyning wǣre and næfde nǣnne frȳne mon on eallon his rīce, ac wǣron ealle þeówe. Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Ne þūhte hit mē nāuht rihtlīc, ne eác gerisenlīc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnigan,' 41, 2; Fox 244, 26. Rihtlīc ðæt wæs ðæt se blinda be ðæm wege sǣte wædliende; forðon ðe Drihten sylfa cwæþ: 'Ic eom weg sōðfæstnesse,' Blickl. Homl. 17, 30: 29, 17. II a. *adapted, fitted, entitled*:—Ðeáh beóþ ða foremǣrran and rihtlīcran tō herigenne ða ðe beóþ mid cræftum gewyrðode, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 24. III. *right, in accordance with reason*:—Ðæt wǣre rihtlīc tō ongytenne (*merito intelligendum*) ðæt ealle ða ðe Godes willan worhton, fram ðam ðe hī gesceapene wǣron, ðæt hī ðonne wǣron fram him ēce mēde tō onfōnne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 21. IV. *right* as regards conduct, *righteous*:—Ðæt biþ rihtlīc līf, ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthāde, ōþ ðæt hē on rihte mǣdenǣwe gewīfige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 28. Ðonne mon hwæt ryhtlīces and gerisenlīces geþencþ *quando et si qua jam justa, si qua honesta cogitantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 24. Ðonne hē ðæm ryhtlīcum inngeþonce his hiéremonna foresægþ ða diéglan sǣtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando rectae intentioni audientium hostis callidi circumspectas insidias praedicit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 13. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlīce up wegaþ *there are eight pillars that firmly sustain a rightly conducted royal authority*, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-līh *fas, jus, justus, regularis, canonicus: O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-līk: *O. Frs.* riucht-lik: *Icel.* rētt-legr *just, due, meet.*]

rihtlīce; *adv.* I. *rightly, justly, with justice* or *equity*:—Rihtlīce *juste*, rihtlīcor *justius*, rihtlīcost *justissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 50. Him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce ðæt hī mid hiora ārleásan hlāforde ealle forwurdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 30. Dū rihtlīce dǣlest mete dīnum mannum, Hy. 7, 70. II. *rightly, in a manner which suits the circumstances of a case*:—Swīðe ryhtlīce hit wæs āwriten æfter ðǣm nītenum ðæt ða heargas wǣron ātiéfrede *recte post animalia idola describuntur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6: 21, 5; Swt. 163, 21. Æfter ðon wē singaþ rihtlīce on his lof: 'Hǣl ūs on ðǣm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam ðe hine geweorþaþ? ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlīcor, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13. III. *rightly, in accordance with rules* or *regulations, regularly*:—Gewunelīce ȳ rihtlīce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Rihtlīce gehālgad *canonice ordinatus*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 28. Ða þēnunge hē rihtlīce gefyllan ne mihte *ministerium regulariter implere nequibat*, 5, 6; S. 620, 9. Gif hē rihtlīce (*in such a way as to observe the rules imposed by Christianity*) Cristen beón wille, 4, 5; S. 573, 18. Ða munecas beádon hine (*the abbot*) ðæt hē sceolde healdan hī rihtlīce, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ða witan cwǣdon ðæt him nān leófre hlāford nǣre ðonne heora gecynde hlāford gif hē hī rihtlīcor healdan wolde (*if he would rule with better observance of the laws*) ðonne hē ǣr dyde, 1014; Erl. 150, 7. IV. *rightly* as regards conduct:—Wē sceolan gōd weorc wyrecan and rihtlīce libban, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13; 109, 13. Riht is ðæt gehādode men ðām lǣwedum wīsian hū hī heora ǣwe rihtlīcost sculon healdan, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 28. v. on-rihtlīce.

riht-līcettere, es; *m. A thorough hypocrite*:—Fela manna wyrð þurh deófol forlǣred swā ðæt hȳ eal ōðer specaþ and ōðer hiwiaþ, ōðer hȳ þencaþ; and ða beóþ rihtlīceteras, Wulfst. 54, 14.

riht-līf, es; *n. A right life*:—Wȳf tō onfōnne tō rihtlīfe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 22.

riht-liþlīc; *adj. Articulate*:—Rihtliþlīcu *articulata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 46.

riht-mēdrencynn. v. mēdren-cynn, *and* cf. riht-fæderencynn.

riht-meterfers, es; *n. Correct hexameter verse*:—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twentig tīman, Anglia viii. 314, 10.

riht-munuc, es; *m. A true monk*:—Beóþ rihtmunecas, gif hȳ libbaþ be ðam geswince heora āgenra handa, R. Ben. 73, 19.

rihtness, e; *f.* I. *rightness, straightness, perpendicularity*:—*Perpendicula* walþrǣd, ðæt is rihtnesse [þrǣd], Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 67. Cf. rihtung-þrǣd. II. *rightness, justice, equity*:—On rihtnesse *in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 97, 9: 110, 5. Rehtnise, Rtl. 102, 17. III. *in the following passage* rehtnis *glosses* ratio, Rtl. 113, 32: 32, 32: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 36: 18, 24: 25, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-nussi *justitia: O. H. Ger.* rehtnissa *justitia, aequitas.*]

riht-norþanwind, es; *m. A due north wind*:—Ðā sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17.

riht-racu, e; *f. A correct account*:—Ðā lȳfde hē ðæt hē mōste beón ryhtes wyrðe for mī[n]re forspǣce and ryhtrace, Chart. Th. 170, 4.

riht-regol, es; *m. A correct rule, a canon*:—Rihtregula *canonum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 16.

riht-ryne, es; *m. A right course*:—Se brōc ðeáh hē swīðe of his rihtryne ðonne ðǣr micel stān of ðam heáhan munte oninnan fealþ and hine tōdǣlþ and him his rihtrynes widstent, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27-30: Met. 5, 20. Oncerran ðisne swiftan rodor of his rihtryne, 10, 41.

riht-scilling, es; *m. A lawful shilling*:—Se rihtscylling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est* .xii. *denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7.

riht-scrīfend, es; *m. One who declares the sentence of the law, a lawyer*:—Rihtscrīfend ȳ dōmsettend *jurisconsultus, jurisperitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17: i. 20, 69.

riht-scytte; *adj. Sure of aim*:—Sum biþ ryhtscytte, sum leóþa gleáw, sum on londe snel, Exon. Th. 296, 15; Crā. 51.

riht-smeáung, e; *f. Right reasoning, argument*:—Rehtsmeáwung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 10.

riht-tīd, e; *f. A proper time*:—Hē ða Eástran on heora rihttīde ne heóld *Pascha suo tempore non observabat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 18. v. next word.

riht-tīma, an; *m. A right, proper time*:—Ælc wuht from Gode wiste his rihttīman, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 8.

rihtung, e; *f.* I. *direction, guidance*:—Bisceope gebyreþ ælc rihting . . . Hē sceall gehādode men gewissian, ðæt heora ælc wite hwæt him gebyrige tō dōnne, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Gyrd rihtingce *virga directionis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 8. Him God hālige æ sette tō heora līfes rihtinge, Homl. Th. i. 558, 21. Ðonne mann wīsdōm sprecþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 28. Rihtinga *directiones*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 4. II. *correction, setting right*:—Rihtingc *correctio*, 96, 2. Bisceopes dægweorc . . . his gebedu ǣrest, and ðonne his bōcweorc, rǣding oððon rihting (*correcting manuscripts?*), L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. On ða gerād ðæt seó bōc heam sȳ geara, gyf hȳ hyre beþurfan tō ænire rihtinge *on the condition that the charter be ready for them, if they need it for any correction*, Chart. Th. 588, 17. III. *correction, reproof*:—For ðære geornfulnesse ðære ryhtinge ne sīe hē tō stīð tō ðære wrace *ne correptionis studia privatus dolor exasperet*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 11. IV. *a direction, rule*:—Ne scylen hȳ beón būtan regole, ðæt is līfes rihtinge, R. Ben. 61, 14. Ðisne regul, ðæt is līfes rihtunge, wē āwriton tō ðȳ ðæt wē hine on mynstre healden, 132, 14. V. a translation of the technical term *regularis* [*Regulares* apud compotistas, seu computi ecclesiastici conditores, alii sunt *solares*, alii *lunares*. *Regularis solis* est numerus invariabilis datus mensi, qui, adjunctus *concurrenti*, declarat qua feria septimanae quilibet mensis iniret, cujus fuerit regularis. Dicitur regularis a regula quia invariabilis est. *Regularis lunaris* est numerus invariabilis, datus mensi ad inveniendum lunam in kalendis mensium singulorum, Ducange]:—De regularibus feriarum dicamus . . . Januarius and October habbaþ twā rihtinga, and Februarius and Martius and November gladiaþ on fīfum, and Aprilis and Julius habbaþ āne rihtinge, and Maius hæfþ þrȳ, and Agustus mid feówrum glitnaþ, Junius āna hæfþ syx rihtinga, and September and December mid heora seofon gefērum gladiaþ, Anglia viii. 302, 1–4. Cf. Aprilis hæfþ ānne regularem, 303, 40. De regularibus lunae. Gyf ðū wille witan ðæra rihtinga gesceád ðe geþungene preóstas cweþaþ *lunares*, 305, 8. The word occurs often in the treatise from which these passages are taken. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtunga *regimen, reformatio, emendatio, dispositio.*]

rihtung-þrǣd, es; *m. A directing thread, a plumb-line*:—Wealles rihtungþrēd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64.

riht-weg, es; *m. A right way*:—Se ðe secge ðæt hē on Crist gelȳfe fare se ðæs riht-weges ðe Crist sylf fērde *qui se dicit in Cristum credere debet ambulare sicut et ipse ambulavit*, Wulfst. 65, 25. Gebringan on rihtwege ða ðe ǣr dweledan, 75, 2: 49, 19.

riht-wer, es; *m. A legitimate husband*:—Gif wīf hire rihtwer (*virum suum legitimum*) forlǣt, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 25.

riht-westende, es; *m. The extreme western limit*:—Hire ryhtwestende *ultimus finis ad occidentem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 32.

riht-willend, es; *m. One whose desires are right*:—Dū eart ān ðara rihtwillendra, Bt. 15, 1; Fox 10, 6.

riht-wīs; *adj. Righteous, just*:—Rihtwīs *justus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 69. Rihtwīs *justus*, rihtwīsre *justior*, ealra rihtwīsost *justissimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 65: 9, 21; Som. 10, 20. Rihtwīs dēma, Hy. 6, 7. Se ðe underfēhþ rihtwīsne on rihtwīses naman, hē onfēhþ rihtwīses mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 41. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwīsan blōde (*a sanguine justi hujus*), 27, 24. Ðē ic geseah rihtwīsne ætforan mē, Gen. 7, 1. Dōmas ðīne rihtwīse *aequitas judicia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 75, 172. Rihtwīse *non errantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 52. Fīftig rihtwīsra manna *quinquaginta justi*, Gen. 18, 24. Heó is rihtwīsre (*justior*) ðonne ic, 38, 26. Boetius wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwīsesta, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-wīs: *Icel.* rētt-vīss.] v. un-rihtwīs.

riht-wīs (?), e; **-wīse** (?), an; *f. Righteousness, justice*:—Rihtwīse and sybbe hȳ cyston *justitia et pax osculatae sunt*, Ps. Spl. 84, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* rētt-vīsa, -vīsi.]

riht-wîsend, es; *m. A Sadducee:*—Đâ hē geseh manega đæra sunderhālgena and đæra rihtwîsendra tō his fulluhte cumende, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7.

rihtwîsian; *p.* ode *To justify:*—Gē rihtwîsiaþ eów ætforan mannum and God cann eówere heortan *vos justificatis vos coram hominibus, Deus autem novit corda vestra* (Lk. 16, 15), Homl. Th. ii. 404, 15. v. ge-rihtwîsian, riht-wîs.

riht-wîsian; *p.* ode *To direct aright, rule:*—Đū cwist đæt đū nāht ne tweóge đætte God đisse worulde rihtere sīe (rihtwîsige, Cott. MS.) *a Deo mundum regi non ambigis,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 14. v. wîsian.

rihtwîs-lîc; *adj. Righteous, just, rational:*—For ryhtwîslîcum andan *per zelum justitiae,* Past. 17, tit.; Swt. 107, 7: 21, 6; Swt. 163, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* rehtwîs-lîh *rationabilis.*] v. next word.

rihtwîslîce; *adv. Rationally, justly:*—Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwîslîce and gesceádwîslîce âcsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwîsnesse on him næfþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5: Met. 22, 45. v. preceding word.

rihtwîsness, e; *f.* I. *righteousness, justice:*—Ōđer mægen (đære sâwle) is *justitia,* đæt is rihtwîsnys; þurh đa heó sceal God wurđigan and rihtlîce libban, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 159. On rihtwîsnesse wege *in via justitiae,* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 32. Abram gelîfde Gode and hit wæs him geteald tō rihtwîsnisse (*ad justitiam*), Gen. 15, 6. Ealle rihtwîsnesse gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15. Rihtwîsnysse sprecan, Ps. Spl. 57, 1. Gelǽd mē on rightwîsnysse đīne, 5, 9. Rechtwîsnisse, Ps. Surt. 44, 5. Gif hī mīne rihtwîsnessa (*justificationes*) gewemmaþ, Ps. Th. 88, 28. II. *rightness, reasonableness, reason:*—Đa sceare onfōn sculon đe wē gehýraþ fulle beón ealre rihtwîsnesse *hanc accipere tonsuram quam plenam esse rationis audimus,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 23. Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwîslîce and gesceádwîslîce âcsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwîsnesse on him næfþ? Nis nān swā swīđe bedǽled ryhtwîsnesse, đæt hē nān ryht andwyrde nyte, gif men âcsaþ. Plato cwæþ: 'Swā hwā swā ungemyndig sīe rihtwîsnesse, gecerre hine tō his gemynde, đonne fint hē đǽr đa ryhtwîsnesse gehýdde mid đæs lîchoman hæfignesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5–12: Met. 22, 43–60. v. on-rihtwîsness.

riht-wrîtere, es; *m. One who writes correctly:*—Rihtwrîtera *orthographorum, rectorum scriptorum,* Hpt. Gl. 410, 72. Rihtwrîterum *ortagraphorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 22: 75, 41.

riht-wuldriende *orthodox:*—Wē wǽron smeágende rihtne geleáfan and rihtwuldriende. Đās wē syndon ārfæstlîce fyligende and rihtwuldriende *tractantes fidem, rectam et orthodoxam . . . Hos sequentes nos pie atque orthodoxe,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 28–34.

rîm, es; *n. Number:*—Rîm miclade monna mǽgþe geond middangeard, Cd. Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243. His dōgora wæs rîm āurnen, 98, 6; Gen. 1626. Seofon geteled rîmes, 80, 30; Gen. 1336. Ic feówertig folce đyssum wintra rîmes wunade neáh *forty years in number I dwelt near this folk,* Ps. Th. 94, 10. Æfter rîme fîf Moyses bôca *juxta numerum librorum,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 1. Weaxendum đam rîme geleáfsumra *crescente numero fidelium,* 4, 5; S. 573, 12. Gecuron hī of heora rîme gemetfæstne man *elegerunt ex suo numero virum modestum,* 5, 11; S. 625, 43. On rîme *in catalogo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 31. Hundtwelftig geteled rîme wintra, Cd. Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263. On wera rîme gewurđod, 127, 8; Gen. 2107. Rîm dæga mīnra *numerum dierum meorum,* Ps. Surt. 38, 5. Is nū worn wintra sceacen twā hund ođđe mā geteled rîme, ic ne mæg āreccan nū ic đæt rîm ne can, Elen. Kmbl. 1267; El. 635. Meotod wolde manna rîm, fela þūsenda, forþ gelǽdan, Cd. Th. 289, 22; Sat. 401. [*O. Sax.* un-rîm: *O. Frs.* rîm: *O. H. Ger.* rîm *numerus: Icel.* rîm.] v. cneó-, dæg-, dōgor-, ende-, fæđm-, ge-, geár-, getæl-, mann-, niht-, scilling-, un-, winter-rîm.

rima, an; *m. A rim, border, bank, coast:*—Rima *crepido,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 45. Rimo, Txts. 55, 601. [Cf. *Icel.* rim *a rail;* rimi *a strip of land.*] v. bord-, dæg-, sǽ-, sūþ-, tōþ-rima.

rîman; *p.* de. I. *to count, number:*—*Ducentesimus* se đe biþ on đām twām hundredum æftemyst, đon hī man rîmþ, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 5. Næs þeáw đæt mon ænig wæl on đa healfe rîmde đe đonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae viceret occisorum non commemorare numerum,* Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Cyninges þegnas oft rāde on ridon đe mon nā ne rîmde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Gif ic hī rîman onginne *dinumerabo eos,* Ps. Th. 138, 16. Hē mæg rîman steorran *qui numerat multitudinem stellarum,* 146, 4. II. *to enumerate, recount, describe in succession:*—On đam is godcundnesse wēn đe manna ingehygd wāt and can and heora heortena deágol ealle smeáþ and rîmeþ *divinity is to be looked for in him that knows the minds of men, and scrutinizes and tells one by one the secrets of their hearts,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 27. Hū nytt rehton wē and rîmdon đa cǽga būton wē eác feáwum wordum ætiéwen hwæt hié healden *quid utilitatis est, quod cuncta haec collecta numeratione transcurrimus, si non etiam admonitionis modos per singula pandamus?* Past. 23; Swt. 179, 11. Hwæt sceal ic mā rîman yfel endeleás? Exon. Th. 272, 27; Jul. 505. Hāligra manna naman rîmende and gebedo singende *laetanias canentes,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. III. *to calculate, compute, count up:*—Đa reáferas geþenceaþ swīđe oft hū micel hié sellaþ swelce hié đa mētsceattas rîmen (*quasi mercedem numerant*), Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16. For ege đînum graman đînne tō rîmanne (*dinumerare*), Ps. Spl. 89, 13. [Beón] rîmed *computari, numerari,* Hpt. Gl. 482, 24. IV. *to account, esteem as:*—Gē beóþ mē talade and rîmde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-rîman.] v. â-, ge-rîman.

rîm-âþ, es; *m. An oath taken by a person and by the number of persons he brings with him as compurgators* (cf. the expressions in Norse law *tylptar-, sættar-eiđr,* oaths in which twelve, six persons respectively took part), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. cyre-âþ.

rîm-cræft, es; *m. The science of numbers, arithmetic:*—Đa seofon crǽftas on đam beóþ gemēted ealle weoruldwýsdōmas, đæt ys ǽrest *arythmetica,* đæt ys rýmcræft, Shrn. 152, 13. Rîmcræft *arithmetica,* Hpt. Gl. 479, 56: Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 58: 3, 7. Uton witan hwæt *saltus lunae* sý tō sōđe . . . ođđe hwā hine đæs wurđscipes cūđe đæt hē sceolde gestandan on đam rîmcræfte *that he should have a place in the science of computation,* Anglia viii. 308, 22. Đa đe ǽr wǽran on rîmcræfte rihte getogene *those who were correctly instructed in the art of computing,* Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 1. Hæfdon hié on rîmcræfte âwriten wera endestæf hwænne hié tō mōse meteþearfendum weorđan sceoldon *they (the cannibal Mermedonians) had numbered the days of their captives who were to be food to satisfy their hunger,* Andr. Kmbl. 268; An. 134. v. gerîm-cræft.

rîm-cræftig; *adj. Skilful in computation:*—Tō þām rihtungum đe rîmcræftige preóstas cweþaþ *lunares,* Anglia viii. 300, 27. On đām eahta geárum đe rîmcræftige weras on Grēcisc hātaþ *octoade,* 315, 23: 327, 34–36. Rýmcræftige, Menol. Fox 89; Men. 44. v. next word.

rîm-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilful in computation:*—Bēda se ârwurđa rîmcræftiga, Anglia viii. 301, 33.

-rîme. v. earfoþ-rîme.

rîmere, es; *m. A computer, reckoner, calculator:*—Betwux đisre spræce sceal se rîmre geþencean, đæt hē gedō đæt Februarius mōnþ đý geáre hæbbe þrittig nihta ealdne mōnan, Anglia viii. 307, 34.

rîm-getæl, es; *n. A number:*—Rîmgetæl daga *the appointed number of days,* Cd. Th. 85, 25; Gen. 1420. Drihten lēt weaxan eft heora rîmgetel, 166, 29; Gen. 2755.

rîmian. v. ge-rîmian.

rimpan (hrimpan?) *to wrinkle, rumple.* [Gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68. Đære gehrumpnan *rugosa,* 91, 15. Cf. also hry[m]pellum *rugis,* 95, 73. *O. H. Ger.* [h]rimpfan (hrimfit *terit*): rampf *caperrabat;* girumpfan *rugosus, contractus.* v. Grff. ii. 512: cf. *Ger.* rümpfen.]

rimpel (? hrympel. v. preceding word). [*Prompt. Parv.* rympyl *ruga;* rymplyd *rugatus: M. H. Ger. O. Du.* rimpel.]

rîm-talu, e; *f. A number, tale:*—Lǽt mec, mihta God, on rîmtale rîces đînes wunigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1636; El. 820.

Rîn; *m.; f. The Rhine:*—Sió eá đe man hǽt Rîn, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 23. Neáh Rînes ôfre đære ié, Swt. 14, 32. Beeástan Rîne, Swt. 14, 36. On đæm londe beeástan Rîn, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 7. On cyrican Colonie đære ceastre bî Rîne, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 22. Đā wurpon hī heora lîchoman ût on Rîne đa eá, S. 624, 42. [*O. H. Ger.* Rîn; *m.: Icel.* Rîn; *f.*]

rînan. v. rignan.

rinc, es; *m. A man* (a poetical term):—Se rinc (*Enoch*) on lîchoman lisse sōhte, Cd. Th. 73, 12; Gen. 1203: (*Abraham*), 107, 17; Gen. 1790. Com đā tō recede rinc (*Grendel*) sīđian, Beo. Th. 1445; B. 720. Ārās đā se rīca (*Hrothgar*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna heáp, 804; B. 399. Đā wæs rinc manig, gūđfrec guma, ymb đæs geongan feorh breóstum onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2234; An. 1118. Đæt wæs rihtwîs rinc (*Boethius*), Met. 1, 49. Đæs rinces (*Abraham*) se rīca ongan cyning (*God*) costigan, Cd. Th. 172, 16; Gen. 2845. Junge rince ł hysse *ephebo robusto,* Hpt. Gl. 488, 1. Rōfe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: (*those who occupied Shinar*), 99, 24; Gen. 1651. [Heo smiten togædere, helmes þere gullen . . . , rinkas feollen (mani m[en] þer fulle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5188. *Piers P.* renke: *O. Sax.* rink: *Icel.* rekkr (frequent in poetry, but in prose it occurs only in old law phrases).] v. beadu-, fyrd-, gum-, gūþ-, heađo-, here-, hilde-, magu-, sǽ-rinc.

rinc-getæl, es; *n. A number of men, a host:*—Đæt wæs wīglîc werod; wāc ne grētton in đæt rincgetæl rǽswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 19; Exod. 234.

rind, e; **rinde,** an; *f. Rind.* I. of a tree, *the bark:*—Rind *cortix,* Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 78. Rinde *cortex,* 79, 68. Sūđerne rind *cinnamonum, resina,* ii. 131, 9. Ofersǽwisc rind, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Rōmānisc rind, i. 376, 5. Andlang đæs piþan and andlang đære rinde ōþ đone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 3. Of corntreówes rinde *de cortice corni,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 6. Gif hē beget and yt rinde sió đe cymþ of neorxna wonge ne dereþ him nān âtter; đonne cwæþ se đe đās bōc wrāt đæt hió wǽre torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3: 92, 29. Wē ne māgon geseón on đam cyrnele nāđor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne leáf, Homl. Th. i. 236, 18. Rinda *cortices* (*codices,* MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 60. Rinda *librorum,* Hpt. Gl. 417, 46. Of corntreówes rindum *de cortice corni,*

Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 7. Rindum *corticibus* (*codicibus*, MS.), 75, 46. Rinde *libros*, 53, 18. Dō of ða rinda, Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. I a. metaphorically:—þeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ ōðer gehȳded, Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 22. *The word occurs in combination with names of trees*, e. g. apuldor-, æsc-, âc-, elm-, holen-, sealh-, slāhþorn-, wiþi-grind. II. of other things, *crust, rind*:—Rinde *crustula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 22. Rindan *crustulae*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 77. Wē hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes, and ða Judēiscan gnagaþ ða rinde, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 34. Rinda *crusta* (this is omitted from) Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 23. Rindum *crustulis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 23: 497, 15. [*O. Du.* rinde: *O. H. Ger.* rinta *cortex, liber*.]

-rindan, rinde. v. be-rindan, rind.

rinde-clifer (?) *a wood-pecker* (?), *a bird that sticks to*, or *scratches the bark of trees* (?) [cf. clifer, clifrian, clifian]:—Rindeclifre *ibin*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 34.

rinden; *adj. Of bark*:—Of rindenum *corticeo*, Germ. 390, 43.

rind-leás; *adj. Without bark*; decorticatus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 14.

rine, rinel, ring, ringan. v. ryne, rynel, hring, hringan. [*Add under the last*:—Ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5: L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3.]

rinnan; *p.* rann, *pl.* runnon; *pp.* runnen *To run*:—Ic on wīsne weg worda ðīnra rinne *viam mandatorum tuorum cucurri*, Ps. Th. 118, 32. Satan seolua ran and on susle feóll, Cd. Th. 309, 20; Sat. 712. Wæn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Gif lioþole ūt rynne, Lchdm. ii. 12, 24. Blōd and wæter ūt bicwōman rinnan fore rincum, Exon. Th. 69, 3; Cri. 1115. [*Goth.* rinnan: *O. Frs.* rinna: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* rinnan: *Icel.* renna, rinna.] v. â-, bi-, ge-, ōþ-rinnan, *and* irnan.

rinelle, an; *f. A brook, stream*:—Rinnellan *rivos*, Ps. Surt. 64, 11. Cf. rynel.

rio-. v. reo-.

rīp, es; *n.* I. *reaping, harvest*:—Ðæt rīp (*messis*) is worulde endung, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. Micel rīp (*messis*) ys, and feáwa wyrhtyna. Biddaþ ðæs rȳpes Hlāford ðæt hē sende wyrhtan tō his rīpe, 9, 37–38: Lk. Skt. 10, 2. Ðæt rīp (rīpes tīd, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Ðæt hēr wǣre mycel riip, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. On hærfeste wīcode se cyng on neáweste ðare byrig, ða hwīle ðe hié hira corn gerypon, ðæt ða Denisc-an him ne mehton ðæs rīpes forwiernan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Ǽr wintres cyme on rȳpes tīman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Twuga on geáre ǽne tō mǽþe and ōðre tō rīpe *twice a-year, once at hay-time and the other at harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. His men beón gearuwe ge tō rīpe ge tō huntoþe, v. 162, 28. Huīto sint tō hrippe (*ad messem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. II. *what is reaped* or *gathered in, a sheaf of corn* (cf. Whan thou repist corn in the feeld, and forȝetist and leeuest a repe, Wickl. Deut. 24, 19. See also Halliw. Dict. *reepe* a sheaf):—Rīpu gaderian blisse getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 15. II a. of other products [cf. wīn-reopad *vendemiant*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13]:—Wīngeardas (-es, MS.) rīpe fulle gesihþ blisse getācnaþ *if he sees vineyards full of fruit ready to gather, it betokens joy*, 210, 32. v. ge-, oht-rīp, *and next word.*

ripa (?), an; *m. A sheaf*:—Berende rypan (Ps. Surt. reopan) heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Spl. 125, 8: 128, 5. v. rīp, II.

rīpan; *p.* rāp, *pl.* ripon *To reap, cut corn*; metaph. *to derive advantage*:—Ic rīpe *meto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63. Ðū rīpst ðīne æceras *tui agros metis*, 15; Som. 19, 46. Hlāford ðū rīpst ðǽr ðū ne seówe. . . . Ðū wistest ðæt ic rīpe (hrippo, Lind.) ðǽr ic ne sāwe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24-26. Hrippes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21. Hū ne secge gē ðæt nū gyt synt feówur mōnþas ǽr man rīpan mǽge . . . geseóþ ðās eardas ðæt hig synt scīre tō rīpene (rȳpanne, MS. A). And se ðe rīpþ (hrioppaþ, Lind.) nimþ mēde, Jn. Skt. 4, 35-36. Heofonan fuglas ne sāwaþ ne hig ne rīpaþ (rioppas, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26. Eal manna bearn sorgum sāwaþ, swā eft rīpaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 19; Cri. 86. Ða hié heora corn ripon, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 27. Gif wē eów ða gāstlīcan sǽd sāwaþ, hwōnlīc biþ ðæt wē eówere flǽslīcan þing rīpon, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 27. On ðām man ne mæg nāðer ne erian ne rīpan, Gen. 45, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* repen; *p. pl.* repen: *Jul.* reopen: *Laym.* repen; *p. pl.: Ayenb.* ripe: *Wick.* repe: *Piers P.* ropen, repen; *p. pl.: Chauc.* ropen; *p. part.*] v. ge-rīpan, repan.

rīpan, rȳpan; *p.* te *To spoil, plunder*:—Ða syndon rȳperas ðe scoldan beón hyrdas folces. Hȳ rȳpaþ ða earman būtan ǽlcere scylde, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 16. Hȳ hergiaþ and heáwaþ, rȳpaþ and reáfiaþ and tō scipe lǽdaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Ðēr þeáfas ofdelfes ł hrȳpes *ubi fures effodiunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Hī fērdon ǽghweder flocmǽlum and heregodon ūre earme folc, and hī rȳpton (rǽpton, MS. E.) and slōgon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 26. Fram rȳpendum ł bereáfiendum *a diripientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 10. v. be-rȳpan, *and* cf. reáfian.

rīpe; *adj. Ripe, mature*:—Rīpe deáþ *matura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 19. Swīðe rīpe *matura satis*, ii. 58, 36. Swā swā rīpe yrþ *quasi maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35. Se westmbǽra hærfest bringþ rīpa blēda, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15: Met. 29, 63. [*O. Sax.* rīpi: *O. H. Ger.* rīfi.] v. sǽd-, un-rīpe.

rīpe (?) es; *n. or* (?) rīpu; *indcl.*: rīp, e; *f.* (cf. *O.H.G.* rīfi; *f. maturitas: Ger.* reife) *Ripeness, maturity*:—On rīpe *in maturitate*, Ps. Th. 118, 147.

rīpere, es; *m. A reaper*:—Ða rīperas (hrīpemenn, Lind.) *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. On ðam rīptīman ic secge ðām rīperum (hrippemornum, Lind.), 13, 30. Cf. riftere.

rīpere, es; *m. A robber, plunderer, spoiler*:—Rȳperas and reáferas Godes graman habban, būton hig geswīcan, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Mā is ðæra rȳpera ðonne rihtwīsra, and is earmlīc þing, ðæt ða syndon rȳperas ðe scoldan beón hyrdas folces, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 14–16. Cyning sceal rȳperas and reáferas and ðās woruldstrūderas hatian and hȳnan, 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Wulfst. 266, 28: 165, 35. Ūs stalu and cwalu . . . and rȳpera reáflāc derede swīðe þearle, 159, 11. Cf. reáfere.

rīpian; *p.* ode *To grow ripe, to mature*:—On hærfest wæstmas rīpiaþ, Anglia viii. 312, 23. Dō ðæt sunne scīne ðæt ðīne æceras rīpion *cause the sun to shine, that thy fields may ripen*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 3. Rīpian *maturescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 27: Hpt. Gl. 419, 64. [*O. Sax.* rīpōn: *O. H. Ger.* rīfōn.] v. ge-rīpian, ful-rīpod, un-gerīpod.

rīp-îsern, es; *n. A sickle, an instrument for reaping*:—Rīpîsern *falcem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 29.

rīp-mann. v. rīpere.

rīpness, e; *f. Ripeness, maturity, season of ripeness, harvest*:—Hrīpnes *messis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. On rīpnysse *in maturitate*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Cf. rīpung.

riptere. v. riftere.

rīp-tīma, an; *m. Harvest-time*:—Lǽtaþ ǽgðer weaxan ōþ rīptīman, and on ðam rīptīman ic secge ðām rīperum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

rīpu. v. rīpe; *n.*

rīpung, e; *f.* I. *ripening*:—Seó sunne tempraþ ða eorþlīcan wæstmas ǽgðer ge on wæstme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 19. II. *ripeness, maturity*:—Tō ðæs mynstres geate sȳ geatweard geset, eald and wīs . . . seó rīpung his gestæþþiguesse sȳ swylc, ðæt hine ne worian ne scrīðan ne lyste *ad portam monasterii ponatur senex sapiens . . . cujus maturitas non sinat eum vagari*, R. Ben. 126, 17. On rīpunga *in maturitate*, Ps. Spl. 118, 147. Se þridda tīma ys *autumnus*. . . . Bōceras getrahtniaþ ðæne naman for ðære rīpunge oððe for ðære gaderunge. Hig cweþaþ *autumnus propter autumationem vel propter maturitatem*, Anglia viii. 312, 27.

rīpung, e; *f. Spoliation, plundering*:—Fordēminge and rȳpincge *proscriptionem, fraudationem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 38.

-rīs. v. ge-rīs *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 67. Cf. rīsan *to seize*.

rīsan; *p.* rās, *pl.* rison; *pp.* risen. I. *to rise*:—Ālȳs mē from lāðum ðe mē lungre on rīsan (onrīsan?) willaþ *ab insurgentibus in me libera me*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. II. *to be fitting, becoming* (*the most usual form is* ge-rīsan, q. v. cf. come *and* become, venire *and* convenire, *Ger.* fallen *and* ge-fallen *for similar development of meaning*):—Ne rīseþ *non decent*, Kent. Gl. 681. Ðēr ne rīseþ *ubi non debet*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. [*Goth.* ur-reisan: *O. Sax.* rīsan: *O. Frs. Icel.* rīsa: *O. H. Ger.* rīsan *cadere* (cf. stīgan *which can be used of upward or downward motion*).] v. â-, on-rīsan, *and next word.*

rīsan; *p.* rās; *pp.* risen (*different word from preceding?*) *To seize, snatch away, carry off*:—Benjamin is rīsende wulf *lupus rapax*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Se rīsenda *rabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 68. Ðære rīsendan *rapaci*, 79, 83. Wulfas rīsænde ł woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. v. ge-rīsan, -rīs, rǽs (?).

risc, risel, rīsende. v. rysc, rysel, rīsan.

risn (?) *a pair of compasses*:—Risn *cercinum* [? risl (hrisel q.v.) κερκις], Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 30.

risne; *adj. Fitting, becoming, suitable*:—Hē sōna ðām risne andsware (*congrua responsa*) onsende, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 35, MS. B. v. ge-risene *and next word.*

risne (?), es; *n. What is fit* or *suitable*; congruum:—Habbaþ eów swylc massereáf and swylce bēc and swylce hūselfata swylce gē mid risnum (*decently*) eów ða befæstan þēnunga þēnian māgon, L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. v. ge-risene; *n. and preceding word.*

risoda (?) *rheum*:—Ða yfelan wǽtan on ðam seócum men ðe biþ swā swā horh oððe risoda oððe gillistre, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11.

rīþ, es; *m.* (v. eá-rīþ): e; *f.*: rīþe, an; *f. A rithe* (v. Halliw. Dict. and Leo A. S. Names of Places, p. 86: the word is still to be found in North Frisian in the form *ride, rie*, to denote the bed of running water), *a small stream*:—Rīþ *rivus*. . . lytel rīþ *rivulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 20–27: *rivus*, 80, 62. Burne ł rīþe *latex*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 4. Norþ tō blacan rīþe, andlang rīþe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 33. On fūlan rīþe, andlang rīþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 257, 32. On āne rīþe, andlang rīþes (cf. of ðære rīþe, 24), iii. 385, 28–29: 386, 5. Hinc ad ælrithe, ab ipso rivo ad fraxinum unum, 373, 19. Ðǽr fleów of ðam flinte wæter . . . ðæt hī druncon of ðære āure rīþe, Num. 20, 11. Rīþe *rivo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 30. On ða rīþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 25. Ōþ ða litlan rīþe, andlang rīþe . . . tō ða rīþe, ðon andlang rīþe, 12, 15–21. Swā swā sum mical æwelm, and irnon manige brōcas and rīþan (rīþa, Cott. MS.) of, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Rīþa *torrentum, rivulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 54. Rīþum *rivulis*, 448, 61. Hrīþum, 477, 37. Eorþan rīþum *terrae rivulis*, Hymn. Surt. 17, 12. Ic geseah ða wlitegan swilce culfran āstīgende ofer streámlicum rīþum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10. Swelce hit eall

lytlum rîþum tôrinne, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 12: 65; Swt. 469, 5: Met. 5, 20. Tô ðam lande ðe flêwþ on rîþum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 14. v. wæter-rîþe *and next word.*

rîþig, es; *n.:* e; *f.* (?) *A stream:*—Hit cymeþ on ðæt lytle rîþig, of ðæm rîþige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 1. On ðæt rîþig, ondlong rîþiges, 378, 15. Swâ on ða ealdan dîc, andlang dîces on âne rîþige, of ðære rîþe on âne ealde dîc, 385, 24. On hweólrîþig, 381, 8.

riðða, rixe, rîxian. ryðða, rysc, rîcsian.

rocc, es; *m. An upper garment:*—Rocc *callicula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 11. Deórfellen roc *mastruga*, roc *toral*, 82, 3–4. Rooc (rocc?) *toral*, 25, 64. Gâten vel broccen rooc (rocc?) *melotes* vel *pera*, 40, 27. Mid rocce beón gescrîd, orsorhnysse getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 12. [*O. Frs.* rok: *O. H. Ger.* rocch *tunica, melotes: Ger.* rock: *Du.* rok: *Icel.* rokkr.] v. biscop-, breóst-, pistol-rocc.

rocc *what is chewed* (?), *a cud* (?):—Edreced roc *rumen* (cf. edreceþ, ceóweþ *ruminet*, l. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 18. v. ed-roc.

rocc *a rock.* v. stân-rocc.

rocettan, roccettan; *p.* te *To eructate, utter;* eructare:—Roketto ⁊ bilketto forþ ða ðe âhŷded wêrun *eructabo abscondita*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 35. Roccetteþ *eructuat*, Ps. Surt. 18, 3: *eructuavit*, 44, 2. Rocetaþ *eructabunt*, 118, 171. Bylcetteþ, roccetteþ *eructuat*, i. *a corde emittit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 13. Bleów ⁊ roccette *ructabat*, 96, 1.

rôd, e; *f.* I. *a rod, pole.* v. segl-rôd. II. *a measure of land:*—Se haga is fram ðære eá eástwardes .xxviii. rôda lang and sûþwardes .xxiiii. rôda brâd and eft ðanon westwardes on sæferne .xix. rôda long, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 6–9. III. *a cross, rood* (as in Holy-rood):—Ðeós rôd *haec crux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 67; Som. 14, 8. Rôd *crux* vel *staurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 52. Wîtestengces, rôde *eculei*, rôde *gabuli*, Hpt. 478, 70–74. Ic bidde ðê for ðære hâlegan rôde tâcne, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 3. Hê hine gesênade mid Cristes rôde tâcne *signans se signo sanctae crucis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 6. Hî mearcodon mid blôde Tau, ðæt is rôde tâcen, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8. Se Hælend rôde tâcen ofer Adam geworhte, Nicod. 32; Thw. 17, 29. Ðæt gê sceolan þurh ðæt treów mŷnre rôde oferswŷðan ðone deáþ, Thw. 17, 21. Sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig þurh his rôde treó, Elen. Kmbl. 294; El. 147. Ðâ gefæstnodon Judêi hine rôde gealgan . . . Mancynna ealdor ðære rôde gealgan underfêng, Homl. Th. i. 588, 16–19. Hêt Pharao ðê âhôn on rôde (*in cruce*), Gen. 40, 19. Gâ nyþer of ðære rôde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðone hig nŷddon ðæt hê bæ̂re hys rôde, 27, 32: Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Hê ðâr þreó mêtte rôde ætsomne, Elen. Kmbl. 1665; El. 834. III. *a crucifix.* v. sweor-rôd. [*O. Sax.* rôda *a cross: O. Frs.* rôde *patibulum: O. L. Ger.* ruoda *virga; rood (a measure)*: *Icel.* rôða *a rood, crucifix: O. H. Ger.* ruota *virga.*] v. wearh-, wyn-rôd.

rôd-begenga, an; *m. One who worships a cross:*—Rôdbigenga *crucicola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 23. v. rôd-weorðiend.

rôd-bora, an; *m. One who bears a cross:*—Rôdbora *crucifer*, Germ. 389, 1.

rôde-hengen[n], e; *f. A cross, crucifixion:*—Hwæt hæfþ ðes man gefremod, ðæt hê rôdehengene wyrðe sŷ, Homl. Th. i. 596, 2. Hêt hine âhôn on rôdehencgene, 594, 29. Ðâ ðâ hê on rôdehengene mancynn âlŷsde, 58, 20. On rôdehengene genæglod, 82, 25. Hê (*the penitent thief*) geandette his synna on ðære rôdehengene, ii. 78, 22. Úre Hælend rôdehengene underbeáh, 600, 6.

rôde-wirðe; *adj. Deserving crucifixion:*—Gangaþ ût git godwrecan and gongaþ ût git rôdewyrðan, Shrn. 43, 8.

rôd-fæstnian; *p.* ode *To crucify:*—Gerôdfæstnad *crucifixus*, Apstls. Crd.

rodor, rador, es; *m.* I. as a technical term, *the firmament, the heaven of the fixed stars:*—Sunne *sol*, môna *luna*, roder *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 55–57: 70, 8. Lyft *aer*, hroder *aether*, 52, 56. Se rodor ymbfêhþ ûtan eall ðâs niþerlîcan gescæfte, Shrn. 63, 9. Sió eorþe is nioþor ðonne ænig ôðru gesceaft bûton ðam rodore, forðam se rodor hine hæfþ ælce dæg ûtane . . . on ælcere stôwe hê is hire emnneáh, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20, 23. Siddan wæs rodor âræred and ryne tungla, folde gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 12; Jul. 498. Radores *aethrae* (MS. *uetre*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 43. Hwâ unlæredra ne wundraþ þæs roderes færeldes, hû hê ælce dæge ûton ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15. Rodres, Met. 28, 3. Ðû mihtest ðê fleógan ofer ðam fŷre ðe is betwux ðam rodore and ðære lyfte, and mihtest ðê féran mid ðære sunnan betwyx ðâm tunglum and ðonne weorþan on þam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9–12: 33, 4; Fox 130, 15. Ofer rodere ryneswiftum, Met. 24, 28. Micel swêg gæþ of ðam scînendan rodore, ðeáh wê for ðam mycclan fyrlene hit gefrêdan ne mâgon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Se godcunda foreþonc stŷreþ ðone rodor and ða tunglu, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 7. Ðâs twelf tâcna (*the signs of the Zodiac*) synd swâ gehiwode on ðâm heofenlîcum roderum (rodere, MSS. R. L. P.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 6. II. mostly as a poetical term, *the heavens, sky, upper regions:*—Rodores candel *the sun*, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Hroderes *aetherea*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 23. Roderes *Olimpi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 61. Ðæs heálîcan roderes *celsi Olymphi*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 3. Under radores ryne, Elen. Kmbl. 1586; El. 795. Fram rodere Crist scînþ *ab ethere Christus promicat*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 8. Wunigende on rodore *manens Olimpho*, 91, 19. Sende him of heán rodore God gâst ðone hâlgan, Cd. Th. 230, 21; Dan. 236. Roderas *aethera*, Kent. Gl. 273. Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. Dryhten, rodera rædend, Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Rodra weard, Exon. Th. 394, 23; Rä. 14, 7. Rodera weard *God*, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Rodora rîce *heaven*, 308, 5; Sat. 688. Under roderum, 7, 21; Gen. 109. Steám up âræs swylce rêc under radorum, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Alwalda worhte rûme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 30; Gen. Ex. 134. [*O. Sax.* radur.] v. beorht-, eást-, gim-, heáh-, norþ-, sûþ-, up-, west-rodor.

rodor-beorht; *adj. Heavenly bright:*—Rodorbeorhtan tunglu, Cd. Th. 239, 12; Dan. 369.

rodor-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven, Christ:*—Þurh ðæs hŷhstan meaht, rodorcyninges giefe, se ðe on rôde treó geþrowade, Exon. Th. 269, 8; Jul. 447: 45, 30; Cri. 727: Elen. Kmbl. 1771; El. 887. Radorcyninges rôd, 1245; El. 624.

rodor-lîc; *adj.* I. *of the firmament* (v. rodor, I):—Se roderlîca *ethereus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 25. *Firmamentum* is ðeós roderlîce heofen mid manegum steorrum âmêtt, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8. Hî (*Enoch and Elias*) sind genumene tô lyftenre heofenan, nâ tô rodorlîcere, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Godes rîce on rodorlîcere heofonan, ii. 330, 27. II. *celestial, heavenly* (v. rodor, II):—Cæ̂gbora se roderlîca (*aethereus*) mid ôðrum apostolum, Hymn. Surt. 118, 11. Cæstergewaran rodorlîce *cives aetherei*, 57, 4. Hî faraþ tô heofonum and rodorlîce wununga underfôþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 83.

rodor-lîhtung, e; *f. The illumination of the heavens, the dawn:*—Roderlîhtinge *auroram*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 16.

rodor-stôl, es; *m. A celestial throne:*—Hê mid handum his on heofonrîce rihte rodorstôlas, Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749.

rodor-torht; *adj. Heavenly bright:*—(Rodor)torht ryne regen gestilled, Cd. Th. 85, 17; Gen. 1416.

rodor-tungol, es; *n. A star of heaven:*—Torr ârærde tô rodortunglum, Cd. Th. 100, 21; Gen. 1667.

rôd-weorðiend, es; *m. A worshipper of the cross:*—Rôdwurþiend *crucicola, crucis adorator*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 30. v. rôd-begenga.

rôf; *adj. Valiant, stout, strong* (used only in poetry):—Rôf oretta, heard under helme (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5070; B. 2538. Rôf rûnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30; Gû. 1068. Wîs hæleþ, maga môde rôf, Andr. Kmbl. 1249; An. 625. Ânræd oretta, maga môde rôf, 1967; An. 986. Ârâs ðâ mægene rôf, 2936; An. 1471: 3348; An. 1678. Dædum rôf, æþeling ânhŷdig, Beo. Th. 5326; B. 2666. Ðeáh hê (*Grendel*) rôf sîe nîþgeweorca, 1369; B. 682. Rôfne randwîgan restan lyste, 3590; B. 1793. Fŷrdraca ræsde on ðone rôfan, 5373; B. 2690. Hæleþas heardmôde, rôfe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. Ðæt wæ̂ron mæ̂re men (*the apostles*), frome folctogan and fyrdhwate, rôfe rincas, Andr. Kmbl. 17; An. 9. Rincas wæ̂ron rôfe, randas wæ̂gon forþ fromlîce, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 2049. Ic on morgen gefrægn môdes rôfan hebban herebŷman, 183, 28; Exod. 98. [*O. Sax.* rôf (ruob).] v. æsc-, beadu-, cwyld-, cyne-, dæd-, ellen-, gûþ-, hand-, heaþo-, hete-, hyge-, mægen-, môd-, mund-, sæ̂-, sige-, un-camp-, þræc-rôf. -rôf. v. secg-rôf.

rogian (?):—Heán sceal gehnîgan, âdl gesîgan, ryht rogian, Exon. Th. 340, 30; Gn. Ex. 119.

Rôm, e; *f. Rome:*—Ðâ wæs âbrocen burga cyst, beadurincum wæs Rôm gerŷmed, Met. 1, 19. Hêr onfêng Ecgbriht pallium æt Rôme, Chr. 735; Erl. 47, 19. Petrus gesæt biscepsetl on Rôme, 45; Erl. 6, 20. Hêr sendon Brytwalas tô Rôme, 443; Erl. 10, 21: 721; Erl. 44, 25. Ðæt hê of Rôme côme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. Hê mid ealre his fîrde wið Rôme weard farende wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9. ¶ *The combination* Rôme-, Rôma-burh *is also frequent:*—Wearþ Rômeburg getimbred fram twâm gebrôðrum, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 21. Swâ mildelîce wæs Rômeburg on fruman gehâlgod, Swt. 66, 4. Twâm geárum ær Rômaburh âbrocen wæ̂re . . . wæs Rômaburh âbrocen fram Gotum, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10–12. On Rômebyrig, Apstls. Kmbl. 22; Ap. 11. Hêr Gotan âbræcon Rômeburg, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7.

Rômâne (Rômane?), Rômânan; *pl. The Romans:*—Næfre siþan Rômâne ne rîcsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 9: 418; Erl. 10, 13. Rômânan gesâwon fîren cleáwen feallan of heofenum, Shrn. 30, 5. Claudius ôðer Rômâna cyninga, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 23. Hê onfêng pallium from Rômâna biscope, 736; Erl. 46, 21. Rômâna burh, 409; Erl. 11, 10. Rômâna rîce, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 7. Ealra ðara Rômâna wîf, Swt. 66, 29. Wæ̂ron ealle Italie Rômânum on fultume, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 7.

Rômânisc; *adj. Roman:*—Se Rômânisca cæ̂sere Octavianus, Homl. Th. i. 30, 1. Se Rômânisca here, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 33. Man Rômânisces cynnes, 1, 16; S. 484, 18. On ðære hâlgan Rômânisce cyricean, 1, 27; S. 489, 33. Fram ðam Rômânisean Pâpan, 2, 20; S. 522, 19. Ealde Rômânisce weorce geworhte, 1, 33; S. 498, 31. Gûþlâc ys on Rômânisc *belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 24. Ða yfel ðe þeódrîc wið ðam Rômâniscum witum dyde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Him leófre wæs ðæt hié Rômânisce cyningas hæfden ðonne of heora âgnum cynne, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 25. Ealle ða Rômâniscan men þe Hannibal gesealdhæfde, 4, 11; Swt. 204, 7.

Rôme-burh, -scot. v. Rôm, Rôm-gesceot.

Rôm-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Peter's pence.* [William of Malmesbury attributes to Ethelwulf the institution of this tax: 'Ethelwulf went to Rome (v. Chron. 855) and there offered to St. Peter that tribute which England pays to this day,' bk. 2, c. 2; but in the earlier and similar payment by Offa, established in 787, may probably be seen the origin of the *Rômfeoh* in England, v. Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 230. The Chronicle several times during Alfred's reign contains the notice that 'Wesseaxna ælmessan' were sent to Rome, but the first notice in the laws of Rômfeoh occurs in the agreement between English and Danes, to which his son Edward was a party: 'Gif hwâ Rômfeoh forhealde gylde lahslit mid Denum, wîte mid Englum,' Th. i. 170, 2. The penalty, which is not here stated, was a heavy one, as will be seen from the passages given below. There is no mention in these of any being exempted from the contribution on the score of insufficient means, but in the laws of Edward the Confessor, in that which treats 'de denario Sancti Petri qui Anglice dicitur Rômescot,' it is said: 'Omnis qui habuerit .xxx. denariatas vive pecunie de suo proprio in domo suo, lege Anglorum dabit denarium Sancti Petri.' Further with regard to the time of payment it is enacted: 'Iste (denarius) summoniri debet in festivitate sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et ultra festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula non detineatur,' Th. i. 446. So too in the laws of William I: 'Cil ki ad aueir champestre xxx. deñ vaillant deit duner le deñ sein Piere,' Th. i. 474. And see note on p. 170. See too the laws of Henry I: 'Romfech in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula debet reddi,' Th. i. 520. v. Ducange s.v. Denarius S. Petri.]:—Wê bebeódaþ ælcum cristenum men . . . Rômfeoh . . . Gif hit hwâ dôn nelle, sŷ hê âmânsumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwilce geáre be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt nelle gelæstan, sylle ðærtôeácan .xxx. peninga, and gilde ðam cyninge .cxx. scill., L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 24. Rômfeoh gelæste man be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde, âgyfe ðam bisceope ðæne penig, and ðærtô .xxx. penega and ðam cingce .cxx. scill., L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 15. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwilce geáre be Peteres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt ne gelæste, sylle ðærtôeácan .xxx. peninga tô Rôme and gylde ðam cynge on Engla lage .cxx. scillinga, Wulfst. 272, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* Rôma-skattr.] v. Rômpening *and next word.*

Rôm-gescot, es; *n. Peter's pence*:—Man syðdan ðæt Rômgesceot be him sende, swâ man manegan geáran æror ne dyde, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 33. [Hê com æfter þe Rômescot, 1123; Erl. 250, 39.] v. preceding word.

rômian; *p.* ode; *with gen. To strive after*:—Is ðes ænga stede (*hell*) ungelîc swîðe ðam ôðrum ðe wê ær cûðon on heofonrîce . . . ðeáh wê hine for ðam Alwealdan âgan ne môston rômigan ûres rîces *though we are prevented by the Almighty from possessing our former place and from striving after our former power* (cf. Ic eom rîces leás *as marking the inability for further striving on the part of Lucifer*, 24, 3; Gen. 372), Cd. Th. 23, 15; Gen. 350. [*The word seems to be the O. Sax.* rômôn, *to aim at, strive after*; cf. rômôd gî rehtoro things, Hel. 1690. *O. H. Ger.* râmen (*with gen.*) *intendere.*]

rômig (?); *adj. Blackened, sooty*:—Rômei *catabatus* (cf. hrûmig *caccabatus*, 13, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 56. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* raamac, hrâmac *furva.*] v. hrûmig.

Rôm-pening, es; *m. A penny paid to Rome.* v. Rôm-feoh:—Sig ælc Rômpenig âgifen be Petres mæssedæge æfter ge uppon lande ge on ælcan porte, Shrm. 208, 32. Rômpenegas (cf. seó ælc heorþpenig âgifen be Petres mæssedæg, 116, 4), Wulfst. 113, 11. Wê willaþ ðæt ælc Rômpænig beó gelæst be Petres mæssan tô ðam bisceopstôle, and wê willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wæpengetæce .ii. trŷwe þegnas and æfne mæssepreóst, ðæt hî hit gegaderian. Gif cyninges þegn oððe æfnig landrîca hit forhæbbe, gilde .x. healfmearc, healf Criste, healf cynge. Gif hwilc tûnes-man æfnigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrîca ðone pænig, and nime æfnne oxan (cf. *the fine of 30 pence in the passages given under* Rôm-feoh, *and the value of an ox*, v. oxa) æt ðam men, L. N. P. L. 57–59; Th. ii. 298, 29–300, 7.

Rôm-waran, -ware; *pl. The people of Rome, the Romans*:—Hû ungemetlîce gê Rômware bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Rômwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Se ærra Rômwara câsere Julius, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2. Rômwara rîce, 1, 3; S. 475, 13. Rômwarena hlâford, Elen. Kmbl. 1961; El. 982. Micel sido mid Rômwarum, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. [*Icel.* Rôm-, Rûm-verjar.]

Rôm-, Rûm-wealh; *gen.* weales; *m. A Roman* (cf. Bret-walas *the Britons*):—Reht Rômwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ic wæs mid Rûmwalum, Exon. Th. 322, 27; Vïd. 69. v. wealh.

rop *the colon.* v. ropp.

rop (?) *broth*:—Rop (broþ?) *jus (in a list* de suibus), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 55.

rôp; *adj. Liberal, bountiful*:—Ðeós lyft byreþ lytle wihte, ða sind sanges rôpe *they (the birds) are bountiful of song*, Exon. Th. 439, 2; Rä. 58, 3. v. next word.

rôpness, e; *f. Liberality*:—Roopnis *liberalitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 2. Rôpnes, 51, 10.

ropp, es; *m. An intestine, the colon*:—Rop *colum* vel *intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 60: *extale*, 145, 29. Roop *colus* (in a list of parts of the body), i. 45, 20. Hrop *colum*, 19, 55. Be wambe coþum and tâcnum on roppe and on smælþearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16–18. Tîhþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15. Roppum *extalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 11. [He naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, Ayenb. 62, 32. v. *Halliw. Dict.* ropes: *O. Du.* rop.]

rop-wærc, es; *m. Colic*:—Ropwærc *colica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 68. Hropwyrc, i. 19, 56.

rôrend. v. rôwend.

rôscian *to dry by fire.* v. ge-rôscian, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 60: ii. 116, 31. v. rôstian.

rôse, an; *f. A rose*:—Rôse *rosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 13: 79, 60. Rôsa, 69, 24. Ðære rôsan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox, 26, 20. Ðæra rôsena blôstman getâcniaþ mid heora reádnysse martyrdôm, Homl. Th. i. 444, 13. [*Icel.* rós: *O. H. Ger.* rôsa. From Latin.]

rôsen; *adj. Of roses*; roseus, rosatus:—Mid wlite rôsenum *decore roseo*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 20. Mid rôsenan ele gemencged, Lchdm. i. 302, 3. On rôsenne *in rosatum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 25.

rôsig; *adj. Rosy*:—Mid rôseum hiwe ofergoten, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 30.

rôstian; *p.* ode *To roast, dry by a fire*:—Gerôstode *passos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* rôsten *torreri, frigere.*] v. rôscian.

rot *scum*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 1: 286, 4. v. hrot.

rôt; *adj.* I. *glad, cheerful*:—Ðær moncyn môt for Meotude rôt sôðne God geseón and aa in sibbe gefeón, Exon. 355, 33; Reim. 86. v. un-rôt, rêtan, rôt-hwîl, rôtlîce, rôtness. II. *noble, excellent*:—Se gôda man swâ hê swîðor âfandod biþ, swâ hê rôtra biþ, and neár Gode, ôþ ðæt hê mid fulre geþincþe færþ of ðisum lîfe tô ðam ecan lîfe. Se yfela swâ hê oftor on ðære fandunge âbrŷd, swâ hê forcûðra biþ, and deófle neár, ôþ ðæt hê færþ of ðisum lîfe tô ðam ecan wîte, Homl. Th. i. 268, 26–31. Drihten cwæþ, ðæt wê sind miccle rôttran ðonne ða fugelas (cf. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas . . . gê synt hyra sêlran, Lk. Skt. 12, 24); forðan ðe se man is ðe Gode geþîhþ ealra gesceafta rôtost, and Gode leófost, buton ðâm heofenlîcum englum ðe næfre ne syngodon, ii. 462, 31–34. On ðam ilcan geáre forbarn ðæt hâlige mynster on Lundene . . . and ðæt mæste dæl and ðæt rôtteste ealle ðære burh, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 20.

rôðer, es; rôðra, an; *m. A rower, sailor*:—Rôðer *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 8. Rôðra, 63, 28. v. rêðra.

rôðer, es; *n. An oar, a rudder* (i. e. an oar for steering):—Rôðr *tonsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 48. Rôthor, Ep. Gl. 26 d, 29. Rôðer *remus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 77. Rôðres blæd *palmula*, 48, 15. Ne mæg scip nô stille gestondan, bûton hit ankor gehæbbe, oððe mon mid rôðrum ongeán tió (*pull against the stream with oars*), Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ruodar *remus, palmula, clavus, gubernaculum.*] v. scip-, steór-rôðer, ge-rêðru.

roð-hund, es; *m. A large dog*; molossus. [In later English vocabularies *molossus* is translated by *blood-hound* and *band-dog*. v. Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 15: 187, col. 2.]:—Roðhund *molosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 24: 56, 41: i. 288, 27. Rothundas *molosos*, ii. 91, 9. Hroðhund *inutilis canis*, i. 23, 36. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rudo *molossus* (v. Grff. ii. 490): *Ger.* rüde.] v. ryðða.

rôðra. v. rôðer.

rôt-hwîl, e; *f. A time of refreshing*:—Ælc rihtwîs man, ðonne hê ðysne sealm singþ, wilnaþ him sumere rôthwîle on ðissere worulde, and êc reste æfter ðisum, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Forlæt mê nû tô sumre rôthwîle on ðisse weorulde ær ic hire of gewîte *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam eam*, 38, 16.

rotian; *p.* ode *To rot, get corrupt, ulcerate, putrify*:—Ðonne se læce on untîman lâcnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Hit ne rotode *non computruit*, Ex. 16, 24. Mîne wunda rotedan and fûledon *computruerunt et deterioraverunt cicatrices meae*, Ps. Th. 37, 5. Gif sió wund swîðe rotige ôþ ðæt hê ðæt wursm of mûþe hræce, Lchdm. ii. 202, 25. Ær se seoloc (*silk thread*) rotige, 56, 8. Mid ðam (*myrrh*) man smyraþ rîcra manna lîc ðæt hig rotian ne magon, Anglia viii. 299, 48. [Cf. *Icel.* rotinn *rotten*: rotna *to putrefy, rot.*] v. for-rotian, rotung.

rôt-lîc. v. un-rôtlîc.

rôt-lîce; *adv. Cheerfully*:—Nû ðû ðus rôtlîce and ðus glædlîce tô us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum velut sospes loqueris*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. v. un-rôtlîce.

rôtness, e; *f.* I. *gladness, cheerfulness*:—Of rôtnise (un-r.?) *de merore*, Rtl. 41, 5. From rôtnise *a tristitia*, 69, 34. v. un-rôtness. II. *comfort, protection*:—Rôtnys (gebeorh, Ps. Th.: frôfr, Ps. Spl. T.) *refugium*, Blickl. Gl. Rôtnes ł ner (rôtsung, Ps. Spl. T.) ðam þearfan *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. On hûse rôtnysse *in domum refugii*, Ps. Spl. 30, 3.

-rotigendlîc, -rotodness. v. un-forrotigendlîc, for-rotodness.

rôtsian. v. ge-, un-rôtsian, *and next word.*

rôtsung, e; *f. Comfort, protection, cheering*:—Rôtsung *refugium*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

rotung, e; *f.* I. *corruption, putrefaction*:—Mîn rotung on byrgenne *dum descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. II. *a sore accompanied with putrefaction, an ulcer*:—Rotung *ulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 15.

rōw; *adj. Quiet, calm, mild*:—Se cleweþa (*itch*) biþ suīðe rōw, and ðeáhhwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, hē wundaþ and sió wund sāraþ, Past. 11, 6; Swt. 71, 19. [*Icel.* rór, *quiet, calm.*] v. next word.

rōw, e; *f. Quiet, rest*:—Ðǽr hȳ bīdinge mōstun æfter tintergum tīdum brūcan, ðonne hȳ of waþum wērge cwōman restan ryneþrāgum, rōwe gefēgon, Exon. Th. 115, 4; Gū. 184. [Biteache mi gast and mi bodi baðen to ro and to reste, Marh. 20, 5. Cristess resste and Cristess ro, Orm. 7042. *O. H. Ger.* ruowa *quies, requies*: *Icel.*ró.]

rōwan; *p.* reów *To go by water, to row* or *sail*:—Ic rōwe *navigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 40. Ic āstīge mīn scyp and rōwe (*navigo*) ofer sǽlīce dǽlas, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. Wērig sceal se wið winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Drihten tō ðam lande reów, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 31. 'Utun seglian ofer ðisne mere.' And hig seglydan ðā. Ðā hig reówun ðā slēp hē (*navigantibus illis obdormivit*), Lk. Skt. 8, 23, 26. Ða ōðre leorningcnihtas reówon *navigio venerunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Hī gefēngon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bāt and reówan tō scipe, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 18. Ðā git on sund reón, ðǽr git eagorstreám earmum þehton, mǽton merestrǽta, mundum brugdon, Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðā wit on sund reón, 1083; B. 539. Ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. Seó sǽ is hwīltīdum smylte and myrige on tō rōwenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 32. [*Icel.* róa *to row.*] v. be-, ofer-, ōþ-rōwan.

rōwan (?):—On hliór rōuuit *adplaudat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 37.

rōwend, es; *m. A rower, sailor*:—Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sēlran mētte ... rōwend (rōrend, MS.) rōfran, Andr. Kmbl. 945; An. 473. Ðæt scip wile hwīlum stīgan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, būton ða rōwend hit teón, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 11. v. scip-rōwend.

rōwet[t] *glosses* remigium:—Rōwette *remigio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 14. v. rēwet[t].

rōwness, e; *f. Rowing*:—Wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse (*neque velo neque remigio*) ōwiht fremian mihte, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25.

rōwung, e; *f. Rowing*:—Winnende in rōwinge *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On scip ł on rōuing *nauigio*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 8.

rudduc *a ruddock* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *a robin red-breast*:—Rudduc *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 20: 62, 36.

rūde (?) *roughness of the skin, scab*:—Seó rūde *or* se rūda (se rude, MS.) on ðam men *scamma in homine*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 30. [*O. L. Ger.* rūtha *scabies*: *O. H. Ger.* rūda, rūdo *scabies, impetigo*: *Ger.* räude. Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrúðr *crust* or *scab on a sore.* This form seems to point to *hrúde* as the earlier form in English.]

rūde, an; *f. Rue*:—Rūde *ruta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 40: 69, 1: 79, 18. Wildre rūdan seáw, Lchdm. ii. 26, 10. Mintan and rūdan *mentam et rutam*, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Rūtan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* rūta: *Ger.* raute. From Latin?]

rudig; *adj. Ruddy*:—Rudi *purpureus, rubicundus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 8. [Rudi scheome, A. R. 330, 20. Þi rudi neb schal as gres grenen, H. M. 35, 22.]

rud-molin (?) *redshanks* or *water pepper*; polygonum hydropiper, Lchdm. ii. 342, 12. v. note and glossary.

rudu, e; *f. Red, redness, redness of the cheeks, the countenance* (?):—Anwlita *vel* rudu *vultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 52. Mid rude *rubore*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Ðā geseah se cyngc ðæt Apollonius mid rōsan rude wæs eal oferbrǽded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. Gezabel gehiwode hire eágan and hire neb mid rude, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 342. [The rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen, A. R. 330, 29. Þe rose mid hire rude, O. and N. 443. Cf. *Icel.* roði *redness.*]

rūg. v. rūh.

Rug-ern *rye-harvest, the name of a month*:—Sextan dæge Rugernes, L. Wih. proem.; Th. i. 36, 6. [Cf. *O. Frs.* arn: *O. H. Ger.* aran, arn *messis*, and see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 58.]

rūh; *adj.* I. *rough, hairy, shaggy*:—Rūh *hispidus, hirsutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 15–16: 90, 17: i. 51, 20. Rūh hrægel *amphibalum*, 25, 65. Ōxn *vel* rūh ōxn *ascella* vel *subhircos*, 43, 65. Rūh scō *pero*, ii. 68, 6. Se wæs reód and eall rūh *totus in morem pellis hirsutus*, Gen. 25, 25. Mīn brōðer ys rūh and ic eom smēðe, 27, 11. Gif him þince ðæt hē habbe rūh līc, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24: Exon. Th. 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5. Rūwes nāt hwæt, 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9. Rūhne wæfels *yrcum tegimen*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 31. Rūhne (rihne, MS.) hine gesihþ gewordenne, Lchdm. iii. 208, 29. Leáf beóþ rūge and brāde, i. 254, 13. Ðā gesāwe wē rūge (*pilosos*) wīfmen and wæpnedmen, wǽron hié swā rūwe and swā gehǽre swā wildeór, Nar. 20, 3–5. Ða rūwan (*pilosae*) handa wǽron swilce ðæs yldran brōður, Gen. 27, 23. Seó clǽne beó blōsman gegrēt swā lange ðæt hyre ða rūwan þeóh wurþaþ swȳðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Rūwe *hirta*, Germ. 398, 258. Hrūhe wulla *hirsutas lanas*, Hpt. 524, 13. II. *rough, untrimmed, uncultivated*:—Rūg *frondosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 16. Ne turf ne toft, ne land ne lǽse, ne fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. Tō ðære rūwan hecgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 32. On ðone rūwan hlync; andlang ðæs rōwan linces, v. 297, 22. On rūwan beorg; of rūwan beorge, 277, 18. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, iii. 419, 12. Ðā fērdon begen þurh ða rūgan fennas, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 25. III. *rough, knotty*:—Rūches *nodosi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 60. IV. *rough, undressed*:—.xxx. ombra rūes cornes, iv. ambru meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 9. [Þet ruwe vel, A. R. 120, 23. Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðed þe swarture and þe ruhure so hit is ofture iviled? 284, 17. Margareet sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke, Marh. 12, 12. Sharrp and ruhh and gatelæs þurrh þorrness and þurh breress, Orm. 9211. Mid ruȝe felle, O. and N. 1013. Sridde ȝhe Jacob and made him ru, Gen. and Ex. 1539. *O. H. Ger.* rūh *hirtus, hirsutus, hispidus, villosus, scaber, asper*: *O. Du.* rouw, rūgh, rū.]

rūm, es; *m.* I. local, *room, space*:—Under rodera rūm, Cd. Th. 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Hig næfdon rūm on cumena hūse *non erat eis locus in diversorio*, Lk. Skt. 2, 7. II. temporal, *space of time*:—Nǽhtes rūme *noctis spatio*, Rtl. 36, 35. Þerh alle tīdo rūmo *per omnium horarum spatia*, 171, 41. III. *time which allows unhindered* or *unhurried action, opportunity*:—Rūm wæs tō nimanne londbūendum on hyra ealdfeóndum herereáf *the men of the land had ample opportunity of taking the spoil from their ancient foes*, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hig ne mōston rūm habban ðæt hig hit on riht gebōcon (*Aegyptiis nullam facere sinentibus moram*), Ex. 12, 39. Fȳrdraca rǽsde on ðone rōfan ða him rūm āgeald (*when the opportunity was given him*), Beo. Th. 5374; B. 2690. Deáþ ðæs ne scrīfeþ ðonne him rūm forlǽt rodora Waldend, Met. 10, 30. [*Goth.* rūms: *O. Sax.* rūm: *O. H. Ger.* rūm: *Icel.* rúm; *n.*] v. ge-rūm.

rūm; *adj.* I. local, *roomy, spacious, ample, extensive*:—Se weg is swīðe rūm (cf. *Goth.* rūms wigs) ðe tō forspillednesse gelǽt *spatiosa via quae ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Deós sǽ micel and rūm (*spatiosum*), Ps. Spl. 103, 26. Behealde hē hū wīdgille ðæs heofones hwealfa biþ, and hū neara ðære eorþan stede is, ðeáh heó ūs rūm þince, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Rūma rodor *the spacious firmament on high*, Met. 28, 16. Ðære sunnan ryne is swīðe rūm, and ðæs mōnan ryne is swīðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7. Rūme rīce *a realm far-reaching*, Cd. Th. 254, 13; Dan. 611. Rūmes *spatiosae, ampli*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 45: 493, 29. Ðū gesettes in stōwe rūmre (*loco spacioso*; in roume stede, E. E. Psalt.) foet mīne, Ps. Surt. 30, 9. On sumne smēðne feld and rūmne (*amplam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðis rūme land *the earth*, Cd. Th. 7, 31; Gen. 114. Ða rūman *patula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 61. Hié ūte wilniaþ ðara rūmena wega ðisse worulde *causarum secularium foras lata itinera expetunt*, Past. 18, 4; Swt. 135, 6. Sōhton rūmre land, Cd. Th. 99, 25; Gen. 1651. Geseah ic ðone rūmestan (*latissimus*) feld, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 19. Ia. *roomy, open, unencumbered*. v. rūmian:—Ne fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm *neither uncleared nor cleared* (?) *land*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. þurh ða rūman *per patentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 7. II. temporal, *long, extended*:—Būtan him se cyng rūmran fyrstes geunnan wolde, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 12. III. of mental qualities, *ample, great, liberal*:—Ic mæg þurh rūmne sefan rǽd gelǽran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Rūmran geþeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2480; El. 1241. IV. *unrestricted, clear, free from conditions*:—Ðæt hē hit hæbbe swā rūm tō bōclonde swā hē ǽr hæfde tō lǽnlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 258, 29. Ðē weorð on ðīnum breóstum rūm *your mind will be freed from the trammels hitherto restricting it*, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. V. *not restrained within due limits, lax*:—Rūme regulas, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gū. 460. VI. *ample, far-reaching*:—Ðīne dōmas synd rihte and rūme, Hy. 7, 15. VII. *liberal*. v. rūm-gifa, -gifol, -mōd:—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hæfþ rūme heortan (*liberal in giving alms*), Exon. Th. 467, 16. v. rūm-heort. VIII. *great, noble, august*:—Ðæie rūman *a*[*u*]*guste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 22. Rūmum *augusto, regali*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 29. þurh ðæt rūme *per augustam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 59. Ðæs æþelan oððe rūme *fausta*, 33, 76. [He wollde ȝifenn uss heoffness rume riche, Orm. 3689. Mi nest is holȝ and rum, O. and N. 643. He made ys wey roume ynou, R. Glouc. 303, 28. Make this place rom, Chauc. Reeves T. 206. *Goth.* rūms *spatiosus*: *O. Frs.* rūm *spacious, open*: *O. H. Ger.* rūmi *spatiosus, amplus*: *Icel.* rúmr.] v. ge-rūme.

rūma, an; *m. Separation*:—Rūma *discidium*, i. *separatio, divisio*, Wülck. 223, 25. [Cf. He gede on rum *he went apart*, Gen. and Ex. 400. On, a roume *at a distance*, Strat. Dict.]

rūmaþ. v. rȳman.

rūme; *adv.* I. local, *widely, far and wide, so as to extend over a wide space*:—Cyning rūme rīcsaþ *a king* (*the Deity*) *rules far and wide*, Met. 24, 32. Rūme geondwlītan ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte and rūme fleáh, Cd. Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456: 86, 10; Gen. 1428. Gehȳran mæg ic rūme and swā wīde geseón, 42, 14; Gen. 673: 132, 9; Gen. 2190. Hié ne meahton leng somed blǽdes brūcan ... ac sceoldon ða rincas rūmor sēcan, ellor ēðelseld, 113, 31; Gen. 1895: 115, 1; Gen. 1913. II. *liberally, extensively, amply, abundantly, in a high degree*:—Hyt rūme ða wyrmas forþ gelǽdeþ *it plentifully brings out the worms*, Lchdm. i. 282, 23.

Drihten rūme lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372: 75, 20; Gen. 1243. Đū meaht his rūme rǣd geþencan *for this in ample measure may'st thou devise means*, 35, 27; Gen. 561. Ne willaþ rūmor unc landriht heora, 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Wes ðissum leódum ārfæst gif ðē Alwalda scirian wille ðæt đū rūmor (*more liberally than now is in your power* (?)) mōte on ðisse folcsceare frætwa dǣlan, 171, 15; Gen. 2828. **III.** *without restriction* or *encumbrance, without the pressure of care.* v. rūm-heort, **II**:—Đā (*after Judith's prayer was answered*) wearþ hyre rūme (cf. *Ger.* aufgeräumt *of good cheer*) on mōde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. **IV.** *without obstruction, plainly, clearly*:—Emmanuhel, ðæt is gereht rūme: Nū is God sylfa mid ūs, Exon. Th. 9, 13; Cri. 134. **V.** *without contraction, in full*:—Đē ic āsecgan ne mæg rūme āreccan (*relate at length*), ne gerīm witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 12; Jul. 314. [*O. Sax.* rūmur; *cpve. further: O. H. Ger.* rūmo *procul, longe.*]

rūmed (rūm-mēd ?)-līc; *adj. Ample, large, liberal*:—Hwæt rūmedlīces oððe micellīces oððe weorðfullīces hæfþ se eówer gilp? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Mid rūmedlīcum ælmessum, Shrn. 80, 10. v. *next word and* rūmmōd-līc.

rūmedlīce; *adv.* **I.** *liberally*:—Hē swā gifol is and swā rūmedlīce gifþ, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14. Ða ic rūmodlīce (rūmmōdlīce?) gescarode, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 2. Ne ōðerra monna ne reáfiaþ, ne hiera rūmedlīce dǣlaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 7. Đonne hwā ǣgðer ge mete ge hrægl þearfendum rūmedlīce (rūmodlīce, Hatt. MS.) selþ, 44; Swt. 326, 20. **II.** *at large, fully*:—Đis ðæt wē nū feám wordum ārīmdon wē willaþ hwēne rūmedlīcor (*paulo latius*) āreccean, 12; Swt. 75, 17. Rūmerlīcor [rūmed-?] *latius, multiplicius*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 30. v. preceding word.

rūm-gāl; *adj. Rejoicing in ample space in which to move* (applied to the dove when sent from the ark):—Seó culufre wīde fleáh ōþ ðæt heó rūmgāl reste stōwe funde *far the dove flew, in flight unconfined rejoicing, until a place of rest she found* (cf. heó rūme fleáh, 87, 29; Gen. 1456), Cd. Th. 88, 16; Gen. 1466.

rūm-gifa, an; *m. A liberal giver*:—Hē wæs eallum rūmgifa *manu omnibus largus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. v. next word.

rūm-gifol; *adj. Liberal, bountiful, munificent*:—Rūmgifol, cystig *prodiga, larga*, Germ. 395, 18. Monig biþ āgiéta his gōda and wilnaþ mid ðỹ geearnigan ðone hlīsan ðæt hē sīe rūmgiful *se effusio sub apellatione largitatis occultat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 7. Ic Oswald þurh ða rūmgiflan Godes cyste tō biscope gehādod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 25. Hē gewende of Rōme mid ðam rūmgyfolan (-geofolan, MS. V.) þegne, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 330.

rūmgifolness, e; *f. Liberality, bounty, munificence*:—Seó rūmgifolnes (*largitas*) winþ ongeán ða gȳtsunge, Gl. Prud. 65. Rūmgyfolnes, 67: 68–70. Hwā āwent gītsunge mid rūmgifulnysse būtan strece? Homl. Th. i. 360, 6.

rūm-heort; *adj.* **I.** *of liberal heart, liberal, munificent*:—Rūmheort *dapsilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 31. Rūmheort hlāford (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 63. Mē wine Scyldinga fela leánode . . . rūmheort cyning, Beo. Th. 4227; B. 2110: 3602; B. 1799. Rūmheort beón mearum and mādmum *to be liberal of gifts*, Exon. Th. 3391; Gn. Ex. 87. **II.** *with mind free from oppression, untroubled.* v. rūme, **III**:—Se weg ðe tō līfe lǣt is ūs tō gefarenne mid rūmheortum mōde and mid gōdum and glædum geþance *dilatato corde curritur via mandatorum Dei*, R. Ben. 5, 22.

rūmheortness, e; *f. Liberality, munificence*:—Syndon eahta heálīce mægenu . . . ðæt is rūmheortnys (*largitas*) . . . , Wulfst. 68, 19. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlīce up wegaþ . . . rūmheortnes (*largitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. Rūmheortnesse *liberalitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 32; 79, 52. Rūmheortnesse *liberalitatem*, 86, 52.

rūmian; *p.* ode *To get free from encumbrance*:—Đonne rūmaþ him sōna se innaþ, Lchdm. i. 76, 13. v. rūm, **I a.**

rūm-līc; *adj.* **I.** *gracious, liberal, benign*:—Rūmlīc *benignus* (*Deus*), Rtl. 104, 32. Rūmlīcum helpe *benigno favore*, 17, 35. **II.** *liberal, abundant, plentiful*:—Nū wille wē ðis āgunnene weorc mid rūmlīcum wæstme begān, Anglia viii. 300, 6. Se ðe mid fōdan dære upplīcan lufe biþ gefylled, hē biþ swilce hē sỹ mid rūmlīcum mettum gemæst, Homl. Th. i. 522, 32. v. next word.

rūmlīce; *adv.* **I.** *largely, fully, at large, at length*:—Đæt hī rūmlīce roccettaþ swīðe, Ps. Th. 143, 16. Đās þing rūmlīce gecȳðan, Anglia viii. 303, 48. Ymbe ðās þing rūmlīcor sprecan, 321, 36. Tōdǣledlīcor *vel* rūm[līcor?] *differentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 15. **II.** *liberally*:—Gif wē lustlīce and rūmlīce ða welan dǣlaþ earmum monnum ðe God ūs ǣr sealde, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. **III.** *graciously, kindly, benignly*:—Rūmlīce *clementer*, Rtl. 89, 38: Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 7. [Heó rumliche hit (*silver and gold*) ȝef þon kempan, Laym. 2452. *O. H. Ger.* rūmlīho *large.*]

rūm-mōd; *adj.* **I.** *of liberal mind, liberal in giving*:—Hē þearfum rūmmōd (*largus*) wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11. Sỹn wē rūmmōde þearfendum mannum and earmum ælmesgeorne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 14. Sellaþ ælmessan, beóþ rūmmōde ryhtra gestreóna, Exon. Th. 106, 30; Gū. 49. **I a.** *too liberal, profuse*:—Swā ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnesse lǣren swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituraram rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 28. **II.** *benignant, gracious, kind*:—Rūmmōd and mildheart is God *benignus et misericors est Deus*, Rtl. 5, 8; Bt. 42; Fox 258, 22: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Rūmmōd *clemens*, Rtl. 74, 10. *The word translates* paracletus, Rtl. 120, 1: Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 16, 26: 15, 26.

rūmmōdlīc. v. next word.

rūmmōdlīce; *adv.* **I.** *liberally*:—Gif wē blīþe and rūmmōdlīce hī (*the tenth part of our goods*) dǣlan willaþ earmum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. **II.** *graciously, favourably*:—Rūmmōdlīce *propitius*, Rtl. 2, 5: 22, 38: *clementer*, 14, 36: *clementissime*, 98, 16.

rūmmōdness, e; *f.* **I.** *liberality*:—Đỹlæs ða rūmmōdnessa sió unrōtnes gewemme *ne largitatem tristitia corrumpat*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 10. **II.** *favour, grace, kindness*:—Snotor rūmmōdnise *sapiens benignitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. Rūmmōdnise *clementiam*, 41, 5: *propitiationem*, 17, 25.

rūmness, e; *f.* **I.** *breadth, a broad space*:—Ða rūmnisse Jericho feldes *latitudinem campi Jericho*, Deut. 34, 3. **II.** *breadth, amplitude, abundance*:—Wæs swā mycel rūmnes on him ðæs hālgan geleáfan and swā mycele hē tō ðære Godes lufan hæfde *there was in him so great abundance of the holy belief, and he had besides so great love for God*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 8.

rūm-well (= -full?) *spacious*:—Rūmwelle weg *spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

rūn, e; *f.* **I.** *a whisper* (v. rūnian), hence *speech not intended to be overheard, confidence, counsel, consultation* [cf. *Goth.* rūna niman *to take counsel*]:—On hyne nǣnig monna cynnes mihte wlītan nymþe se mōdiga hwæne neár hēte rinca tō rūne gegangan (cf. gangan te rūnu, an rūna, Hel. 1273, 5064), Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 54. Gesittan tō rūne *to sit in consultation*, Beo. Th. 346; B. 172. Gesittan sundor tō rūne, Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Swā cwæþ snottor on mōde gesæt him sundor æt rūne *sat apart communing with himself* (cf. nim ðū ina sundar te thī an rūna, Hel. 3227), Exon. Th. 293, 5; Wand. 111. Gefetigan tō rūne (cf. *Icel.* heita einn at rūnum *to consult*), 246, 15; Jul. 61: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1162. Eodon fram rūne, 821; El. 412. Rūne besittan, Andr. Kmbl. 1254; An. 627. Ic Sīward cinges þegen æt rǣde and æt rūnan (cf. þegno betst (*Peter*) te is herron sprak an rūnun, Hel. 3096), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 17. Hē (*Christ*) feówertig daga folgeras sīne rūnum (cf. Jesus . . . being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, Acts 1, 3) ārētte, Hy. 10, 36. **II.** *a mystery*, cf. gerỹne:—Rūn biþ gerecenod, Cd. Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525. Bæd him āreccan hwæt seó rūn (*the dream*) bude, 250, 6; Dan. 542. Healdaþ æt heortan hālge rūne, Exon. Th. 282, 1; Jul. 656: Elen. Kmbl. 666; El. 333. Dryhtnes word, hālige rūne, 2336; El. 1169. Dēglum rūnum *mystice*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 4. **III.** *a secret*:—Rūne healdan *to keep one's counsel*, Exon. Th. 338, 31; Gn. Ex. 87. **IV.** of that which is written, with the idea of mystery or magic:—Đæt hē him bōcstafas ārǣdde and ārehte hwæt seó rūn (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*) bude, Cd. Th. 262, 9; Dan. 741. Hæfdon hié on rūne and on rīmcræfte āwriten wera endestæf, Andr. Kmbl. 267; An. 134. **V.** *a rune, a letter.* v. rūn-stæf:—Enge rūne (*referring to* ᚴ = nīd), Elen. Kmbl. 2521; El. 1262. Rǣd sceal mon secgan, rūne wrītan, leóþ gesingan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hē hine ācsade hwæðer hē ða ālȳsendlīcan rūne cūþe and ða stafas mid hine āwritene hæfde be swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ ðæt hine mon forðon gebindan ne mihte *interrogare coepit, an forte literas solutorias de qualibus fabulae ferunt, apud se haberet, propter quas ligari non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25. [Ofte heo eoden to ræde ofte heo heolden rune (ȝeode to roune, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25332. Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen (writes makede, 2nd MS.), 25340. Godess dærne rædd and run, Orm. 18719. Godes derne runes and his derne domes, A. R. 96, 4. [*Goth.* rūna *counsel, a mystery: O. Sax.* rūna *counsel, conference: O. H. Ger.* rūna *susurrio, mysterium, litera*, v. Grff. ii. 523: *Icel.* rūn *counsel, mystery, a letter.*] v. beadu-, hete-, hyge-, inwit-, leóþu-, searo-, wæl-rūn.

-rūn *in* burh-rūn:—Burgrūne *Parcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 10. [Cf. -rūn *in proper names in Icel.* e. g. Sig-, Öl-rūn: and see Grmm. D. M. 376.] v. -rūne.

-rūna. v. ge-rūna, hell-rūna (-rune?). [Cf. *Icel.* rúni *a counsellor.*] v. -rūne.

rūn-cofa, an; *m. The chamber of secret counsel, the mind, breast*:—Hē mæg on his rūncofan rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhþe fæste gehȳdde (cf. ðonne finț hē ðǣr (on his gemynde) ða ryhtwīsnesse gehȳdde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11), Met. 22, 59.

rūn-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ne mihton ārǣdan rūncræftige men (cf. *the astrologers, Chaldeans, and the soothsayers*, Dan. 5, 7) engles ǣrendbēc (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*), Cd. Th. 261, 31; Dan. 734.

-rūne. v. helle-, leód-rūne, burh-rūnan, *and* -rūn. [Cf. *Icel.* rúna *a counsellor.*]

rūnere, es ; *m. A whisperer* :—Ðes rūnere *hic susurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* rūnari *susurro, musitator.*] v. next word.

rūnian ; *p.* ode *To talk low, whisper, mutter* :—Ic rūnige *susuro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 53. Tōgeánes mē rūnedon (*susurrabant*) ealle fȳnd mīne, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Ðeáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge, and ðū ðē unscyldigne wite, ne rēhst ðū hwæt hȳ rǣdon oððe rūnion, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Ða rūniendan *musitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 72. Rūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 36, 1 note. [His egen to sen, his muð to runien, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 19. Ræden and runan (rouni, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2331. *Chauc. Piers P.* roune *to whisper : Prompt. Parv.* rounin *susurrare : O. L. Ger.* rūnan *susurrare : O. H. Ger.* rūnēn *susurrare, musare, musitare : O. Du.* rūnen.] v. reónian, rȳnan.

rūn-līc ; *adj. Mystical* :—Færme his rūnlīce ł deóplīce *cenae ejus misticae*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. Cf. rȳne-līc.

runol (*for* hrunol, cf. *Icel.* hrunull *foul-smelling*) ; *adj. Foul, stinking* (?) :—Wið ðȳ (ða, MS.) runlan āttre, Lchdm. iii. 36, 17.

rūn-stæf, es ; *m. A* (*runic*) *letter, a rune.* Cf. rūn, V :—Ðrȳ sind in naman rūnstafas, Exon. Th. 440, 9 ; Rä. 59, 15. Ic mæg þurh rūnstafas rincum secgan, ðam ðe bēc witan, 429, 17 ; Rä. 43, 6. Wæs on ðǣm scennum þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam ðæt sweord geworht wǣre, Beo. Th. 3394 ; B. 1695. Ðā āxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling hwæðer hē þurh drȳcræft oððe þurh rūnstafas his bendas tōbrǣce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 11. On the subject of Runes see Kemble's paper in Archaeologia, vol. xxviii ; the Preface to Dr. George Stephens' Handbook of Runic Monuments ; Dr. Isaac Taylor's Greeks and Goths, and the same writer's work 'The Alphabet.'

rūnung, e ; *f. Whispering, soft speech* :—Seó sōðfæste fǣmne hyre lāca ne rōhte ne hyre rūnunga, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 149.

rūn-wita, an ; *m.* I. *a privy councillor, one acquainted with a person's secrets* :—Deád is Æschere mīn rūnwita and mīn rǣdbora, Beo. Th. 2654 ; B. 1325. II. *one acquainted with mysteries, a sage* :—Rōf rūnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30 ; Gū. 1068.

rupe (?) :—Rupe (rūwe (?), cf. rūh) oððe drisne *capillamenta* (cf. rawe, drisne *capillamenta*, ii. 128, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 73.

rusce, an ; *f. Rushy ground* (?) :—Tō ðære wulfruscan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 131, 7. v. rysc.

rust, es ; *m. n.* (?) *Rust* :—Rust *erugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 37 : 29, 46. *Erugo* rust, ōm, *vel tinea .i. vitium frumenti* vel *ferri*, 144, 3 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Rost, Txts. 60, 397. Of ruste vel ōme *erugine .i. rubigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 5. Ðǣr wæs suīðe suīðlīc gesuinc and ðeáh ne meahte monn him of ānīman ðone miclan rust. . . Hē wolde from ūs ādōn ðone rust ūrra unþeáwa, Past. 37 ; Swt. 269, 11–15. Ærest ic wille beón gefremed in litlum weorce, ðæt ic mǣge sum rust (sinnrust (?) v. syn-rust) on weg ādrīfan of mīnre tungan, Shrn. 35, 20. [*O. Sax.* rost : *O. H. Ger.* rost.] v. syn-rust.

rustig ; *adj. Rusty* :—Ðā wurdon Janes dura fæste betȳned and his loca rustega *Jani portas ipse clausit. Quas obseratas otio ipsa etiam rubigo signavit*, Ors. 5, 15 ; Swt. 251, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* rostag *scabrosus.*]

rūte *rue.* v. rūde.

rūwa, an ; *m. A rug, covering, tapestry* :—Hió becwiþ Eádgyfe līnnenne rūwan, Chart. Th. 537, 27. Ðeáh ðe ða rīcestan hātan him reste gewyrcan of marmanstāne and mid goldfrætwum and mid gimcynnum eal āstǣned and mid seolfrenum rūwum and godwebbe eall oferwrigen, Wulfst. 263, 4. v. reówe, rȳhe.

ruxlan = hruxlan *to make a noise* :—Ruxlende *tumultuantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 23. v. ge-hruxl.

rȳan (?), rȳn (cf. *for similar form of infinitive* þȳn) ; *p.* rȳde *To roar, rage* :—Hwȳ rȳð (rȳnþ? v. rȳnan) ǣlc folc *quare fremuerunt gentes?* Ps. Th. 2, 1. Seó leó gif heó blōdes onbirigþ heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana onginþ ðonne rȳn and hire racentan slītan (cf. *the corresponding passage in the Metres :* Onginþ racentan slītan, rȳn, grymetigan, Met. 13, 29) *si cruor horrida tinxerit ora, resides olim redeunt animi, fremituque gravi meminere sui, laxant nodis colla solutis*, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rohōn *rugire*, Grff. ii. 431.] v. rȳung.

rȳcels. v. rēcels.

ryddan (hryddan? v. hryding) *to strip* :—Ārydid *expilatam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 4.

ryden, es ; *n. The name of some plant* :—Wirc beþinge, nim ðæt reáde ryden, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5.

rȳe, rȳfe, ryft. v. rȳhe, rīfe, rift.

ryge, es ; *m. Rye* :—Ryge *sicalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 53 : *singula*, i. 287, 18. Riges seofoþa, Lchdm. ii. 48, 20. [*Icel.* rugr ; *m.* : cf. *O. L. Ger.* roggo : *O. H. Ger.* rokko.]

rygen ; *adj. Rye, of rye* :—Of rigenum melwe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Of sūrre rigenre grūt, 342, 17. Genim rigen healm and beren, 148, 11. Genim rigen mela, 148, 22.

rȳhe, rȳe, an ; *f. A rug, rough covering, blanket* :—Rȳhae, rȳe *villosa*, Txts. 106, 1080. Hrȳhae, rȳae, rȳe *tapeta*, 102, 1020. Līnin rȳhae, rȳee *villa*, 106, 1081. Rīhum *tapetibus*, 114, 120. v. reówe, rūwa.

ryht. v. riht.

rȳman ; *p.* de. I. *to make roomy, extend, spread, enlarge, amplify* :—Ðū rȳmdest *dilatasti*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym rȳmde and rǣrde, Cd. Th. 98, 24 ; Gen. 1635. Sōð metod rȳmde, wīde wǣðde *spread and drove the waters widely*, 208, 7 ; Exod. 479. Ðæt se gītsere his land mid unryhte rȳme, Past. 44, 8 ; Swt. 329, 21. Hū feor wolde gē rȳman eówer land *quousque vos extenditis?* Swt. 331, 1. Ic eft reorde under roderum rȳman wille *I will multiply food again under heaven* (*after the deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 13 ; Gen. 1344. Hira mearce tō rȳmanne *ad dilatandum terminum suum*, Past. 48, 2 ; Swt. 367, 15. Heora hūs tō rȳmende, Chart. Th. 436, 18. II. *to make clear by removing obstructions, to clear a way* (lit. and metaph.) :—Hē sāwlum rȳmeþ līfwegas, Exon. Th. 148, 4 ; Gū. 739 : 436, 6 ; Rä. 54, 10. Ðonne rȳmeþ hē ðam deádan tō ðam āþe ðæt hine mōton his mǣgas unsyngian *by such conduct he clears the way for an oath on behalf of the dead man, so that his* (*the dead man's*) *kinsmen may exculpate him*, L. In. 21 ; Th. i. 116, 7. Gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rȳmþ *make the way to possession clear for him*, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 20. Ðæt syndan Antecristes þrǣlas ðe his weg rȳmaþ, Wulfst. 55, 9. Ða ðe ingang rȳmaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 442 ; Sal. 221. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid ; nā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rȳmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Se engel rȳmde him weg þurh ðæt fȳr, ii. 344, 13. Ic wille rȳman mīnne bertūn and mīne beornu geeácnian (*I will pull down my barns and build greater*, Lk. 12, 18), 104, 1 : Wulfst. 286, 19. Seó sealf wile ǣrest ða dolh rȳman, and ðæt deáde flǣsc of etan, Lchdm. ii. 332, 24. III. *to make room by removing one's self, yield, give place* :—Ic fare āweg oððe ic rȳme (rume, MS. W. : hryme, hrime, other MSS.) *caedo* (cf. Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen, O. E. Misc. 113, 170), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4 ; Zup. 171, 9. Se ōðer rȳmþ him setl, Homl. Th. i. 248, 17. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19 : 87, 64. Rȳmde *cessit*, 81, 75. Ā man rȳmde (*retreated*) fram ðære sǣ, and hī fērdon ǣfre forþ æfter, Chr. 999 ; Erl. 135, 35. Hī rīmdon heora feóndum *they left the field clear for their foes*, 1015 ; Erl. 152, 16. Rȳm ðysum men setl *da huic locum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Rȳmaþ him (*cease to oppose him*) ðæt hē mē leng ne swence, Homl. Th. i. 534, 17. [*Laym.* rumen *to clear* (*a way*), *to yield, give place : R. Glouc.* rume *to clear* (*a way*) : *Piers P.* roume *to keep clear of : O. Sax.* rūmian *to clear : O. Frs.* rēma : *O. H. Ger.* rūmman *cedere, abire, laxare : Icel.* rýma *to make room, clear, to quit, leave.*] v. ge-rȳman.

rȳmet[t], es ; *n.* I. *space, extent* :—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fīf hund manna eáðelīce befōn on hire rȳmette, Homl. Th. i. 508, 14. Nā swylce on eástdǣle synderlīce sȳ his (*God's*) wununge . . . se ðe ǣghwār is andweard nā þurh rȳmyt ðære stōwe ac þurh his mægenþrymmes andweardnysse *he who is everywhere present, not through the extent of the place in which he dwells, but through the presence of his glory*, 262, 9. Eall ðæt rȳmet ðe eówer fōtswaþu on bestæpþ ic eów forgīfe *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri, vobis tradam*, Jos. 1, 3. II. *clear space, room* (v. rȳmetleást) :—Ðǣr næs nān rȳmet on ðam gesthūse, Homl. Th. i. 30, 14. Hit is gedōn swā ðū hēte, and hēr gyt is rȳmet ǣmtig, ii. 376, 9. III. *extension, clearance* :—Eádgār mid rȳmette (*by extending the limits of their property and so removing the claims which interfered with the monasteries standing within a ring fence*) gedīhligean hēt ða mynstra on Wintanceastre . . . and ðet āsmeágan hēt, ðæt nān ðera mynstera ðǣr binnan þurh þet rȳmet wið ōðrum sace nǣfde, ac gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres rȳmette lēge (*if the property of one monastery should lie within the part given by the extension to another*) ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor, ðe tō ðam rȳmette fēnge, ofeode ðæs ōðres mynstres āre mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrēde, ðæ ða āre āhte, gecwēme wǣre, Chart. Th. 231, 2–18. v. Lchdm. iii. 417 on this charter. IV. *extension of a person's well-being* :—Ða (*certain property*) ic gescarode mē sylfum and mīnum foregengum and eftyrgengum tō ēcum rȳmete *to the furtherance of the eternal well-being of myself and of my predecessors and successors*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 3.

rȳmetleást, e ; *f. Want of room* :—Maria hire sunu for rȳmetleáste (v. rȳmet, II) on ānre binne gelēde, Homl. Th. i. 34, 22.

rymg. v. rȳung.

rȳmþ, e ; *f. Amplitude ;* amplitudo (cited by Lye). [Heo bigunnen arumde (*in large numbers*) ræsen to somne, Laym. 27492. *Prompt. Parv.* rymthe *spacium ; oportunitas* vel *spacium temporis.*]

rȳn. v. rȳan.

rȳnan ; *p.* de *To roar* :—Sume hī sǣdon ðæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tō león, and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan, ðonne rȳnde hió, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 34. Ða ðe león wǣron ongunnon lāðlīce yrrenga rȳna (rȳnan (?), rȳan (?)), Met. 26, 84. v. rȳan.

ryne, es ; *m. A course, run, running*, both in the sense of *motion* and in that of *the path in which motion takes place.* I. of a ship :—Ānes ceóles ryne on London *free entrance of one ship into the port of London* (cf. ego indico me dedisse unius navis incessum in portu Lundoniae, 220, 18–22), Cod. Dip. B. i. 221, 21. II. of other things, of the heavenly bodies, *an orbit* :—Nǣron nō swā gewīslīce ne

swā endebyrdlīce hiora (*the various members of the created world*) stede and hiora ryne funden on hiora stōwum and on hiora tīdum gif ān unāwendendlīc God nǣre *non tam certus naturae ordo procederet, nec tam dispositos motus, locis, temporibus explicaret, nisi unus esset qui has mutationum varietates manens ipse disponeret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 3. Roder *firmamentum*, ryne *cursus*, middaneard *mundus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 57–59. Ðære sunnan ryne is swīðe rūm, and ðæs mōnan ryne is swīðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7–8. Siððan wæs rodor ārǣred and ryne tungla gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 13; Jul. 198. Ryne *curriculo, cursu*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 18. Ealle gesceafta symle sculon ðone ilcan ryne eft gecyrran, Met. 11, 37. Ða mǣran tungl āwðer ōðres rene ā ne gehrīneþ, 29, 10. Tunglu ða ðe ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 239, 13; Dan. 369. **II a.** metaph. *course, uninterrupted progress* (cf. that the word of the Lord may have free course, 2 Thes. 3, 1):—Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ, ðara ðe noman Scyppendes þurh horscne hād hergan willaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. **III.** of fluids, *a course, water-course, a flow, flux* of blood:—Ðā ætstōd ðæs blōdes ryne *fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 44: Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne, Jos. 3, 13. Hī nāmon twelf stānas on ðæs streámes ryne *de medio Iordanis alveo*, 4, 8. Plantud nēh ryne (rynum, Ps. Th.) wetæra *secus decursus aquarum*, Ps. Spl. 1, 3. Wæter ða nū under roderum heora ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 10, 20; Gen. 159. Wið rynas wætera, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. **IV.** of time, *course, cycle, lustre*:—Geár *annus*, tīd *tempus*, ryne *cursus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 38–40. Ryne *cyclus*, rynum *cyclis*, ii. 20, 64–65: 137, 73. Ðā se ryne ðissa geára gefylled wæs *quo completo annorum curriculo*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Ryne *lustro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 42. **V.** *course* of life:—Honorius æfter ðon ðe hē ða gemǣro his rynes gefyllde of ðissum leóhte leórde (*postquam metas sui cursus implevit*), Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Gif ðū hine lufast on ðīnes līfes ryne, ðe ðē is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. **VI.** *currus* is translated by *ryne* in Ps. Spl. T. 67, 18 *and* Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 10. [Bi his blodi rune þet ron inne monie studen, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 10. Þe stronge rune of þat blodi stream, Marh. 7, 12. Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, A. R. 74, 21. *Goth.* runs: *O. Frs.* blōd-rene: *O. H. Ger.* run *meatus*: cf. *Icel.* runi *a flux, stream*.] v. blōd-, eft-, forþ-, gegn-, on-, riht-, streám-, up-, ūt-ryne.

-ryne; *adj.* v. dæg-, hider-, hwider-ryne.

rȳne, es; *n. A mystery, mysterious saying*:—In rȳne *in misterio*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3. Tō wuttanne clǣne rȳne ł āsægdnise (*mysterium*) rīces Godes, Lind. 8, 10. Rȳne ongietan reádan goldes guman galdorcwide gleáwe beþuncan *let men understand the mysterious speech of the red gold (a ring which is represented as speaking), wisely consider its charm*, Exon. Th. 432, 26; Rä. 49, 6. Clǣno rȳno ł gesægdnise ł diópnise *mysteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11. v. ge-rȳne.

ryne-gæst, es; *m. A guest* or *foe that comes swiftly* (?), a term used for lightning:—Feá ðæt gedȳgaþ ðara ðe geræcaþ rynegiestes wǣpen *few escape whom the lightning strikes*, Exon. Th. 386, 8; Rä. 4, 58.

rȳnegu *in* hel-rȳnegu *pythonissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 20.

rynel, es; *m. A runner, messenger, courier*:—Rynel *cursor*, Wrt. Voc, i. 76, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Renel, Kent. Gl. 949. Pilatus hēt geclypian his ǣnne rynel and hym tō cwæþ: Yrn and clypa tō mē ðone ðe ys Jesus genemned. Se rynel swā dyde and myd mycelum ōfste wæs forþyrnende . . . Hī clypodon tō Pilate: Hēte ðū ðȳnne bydel and ðȳnne rynel hym swā ongeán cuman? Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5–16: 4; Thw. 2, 19–36. Renula *cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Rynela *concurrentium*, Anglia viii. 302, 33 (v. samod-rynel). v. for-rynel.

rynel, es; *m. A stream*:—Rynelas *rivos*, Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Blickl. Gl. cf. rinnelle.

rȳne-līc; *adj. Mystical*; mysticus, Hymn. Surt. 48, 25: 87, 15. v. ge-rȳnelīc, rūn-līc.

rȳnelīce; *adv. Mystically*; mystice, Hymn. Surt. 68, 13. v. ge-rȳnelīce.

rȳne-mann, es; *m. One skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ða clamme ðe ða rǣdellan wið rȳnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 429, 32; Rä. 43, 13.

ryne-strang; *adj. Strong for the course*, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rä. 20, 7.

ryne-swift; *adj. Swift in its course*:—Ofer uppan rodere ryne-swiftum, Met. 24, 28.

ryne-þrāg, e; *f. A space of time*:—Hȳ bīdinge mōstun tīdum brūcan . . . restan ryneþrāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184.

ryne-wægn, -wǣn, es; *m. A swift vehicle, a chariot*:—On ryne-wǣnum *in curribus*, Ps. Th. 19, 7.

rynge. v. renge.

rynig; *adj. Good at running*:—Sum biþ rynig, sum ryhtscytte, Exon. Th. 296, 14; Crä. 51. [Cf. (?) He gon to rusien swa þe runie (wode, 2nd MS.) wulf þenne he cumeð of holte, Laym. 20123.] v. wīd-rynig.

ryniga (?), an; *m. Liquid that runs off* (?):—Wel mintan on sealtes rynian, Lchdm. ii. 76, 2. Genim rynian sealt[es], gehæt, þweah mid ðȳ, 156, 16.

rynning, e; *f. Rennet*; coagulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 70. [*Gloucestershire* running *rennet*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4. '*Earning, yearning*, cheese-rennet, or that which curdles milk,' Brockett. '*Runnet*, called in Derbyshire *erning*; it runs the milk together,' Pegge. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.] v. ge-runnen.

rȳpe, rȳpan, rȳpere. v. rīpe, rīpan, rīpere.

ryplen (?); *adj. Made of broom*:—Ryplen (þȳfflen? v. þȳfel) *sparteus*, Germ. 399, 457.

rysc; *m. f.* (?): rysce, an; *f. A rush*:—Risc *juncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 30: ii. 112, 18. Risce, i. 68, 35. Resce *juncus* vel *scyrpus*, 79, 66. Spyrte biþ of rixum gebrōden. Rixe weaxst gewunelīce on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8–10. Risce *papyro, junco*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 69. Grōwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ricsa wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 234, 8. Rixum *juncis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 21. Ðā heó geseah ðone windel on ðām rixum (*in papyrione*), Ex. 2, 5. [*Ayenb.* resse: *Piers P.* rische, reshe, rusche: *Chauc.* rishe: *Prompt. Parv.* rische, rusche: *M. H. Ger.* rusch; *f. a rush*: *Du.* rusch; *n.* From Latin *ruscus*.] v. eá-(æ-, eó-)risc, -rixe.

rysc-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes*:—On ðæt riscbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 428, 31.

rysce. v. rysc.

ryscen; *adj. Of rushes, rush*:—Riscene weocan *fila scirpea* (*juncea*), Germ. 391, 15.

rysc-leác, es; *n, Rush leek, rush garlick*; allium scharnoprassum:—Riscleác *allans* (*allium*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 40.

rysc-pytt, es; *m. A pit* or *pool in which rushes grow*:—In hriscpyt; of hriscpytte intō ðere dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 2–3.

rysc-steort, es; *m. A promontory where rushes grow*:—Æt riscsteorte; of ðam hriscsteorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 217, 12–13.

rysc-þȳfel, es; *m. A rush-bed, bed of rushes*:—Riscþȳfel *juncetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 73: *juvencibus*, 287, 261. Risc *juncus*; riscþȳfel *jungetum*; riscþȳfel *juvencibus*, ii. 45, 75–77. Risc-, ry[s]c-thȳfel *jungetum*, Txts. 68, 517. Andlang ðære dīc on riscþȳfel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 4.

rysel, rysele, es; *m. Fat*:—Rysel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 10: *axungia*, ii. 101, 37. Rysle *arvina*, 2, 61: 92, 15. Rysele, 80, 44. Rysle *ilium*, 48, 33. Genim hænne rysele . . . gōse rysele, Lchdm. ii. 40, 10–12. Swīnes rysl, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. Ðū nimst ðone rysel, Ex. 29, 13. Ðū nymst ðone rysle of ðam ramme, 29, 22. Ðone risel, Lev. 3, 9. Ryslas ealra eáfisca, Lchdm. ii. 30, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* rusli, hrusli *arvina*.]

ryðða, an; *m. A large dog, mastiff, blood-hound*:—Ryðða *molossus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 35: 78, 52. Riðða, ii. 56, 41. Hē getīgde ǣnne ormǣtne ryððan innan ðam geate ðǣr Petrus inn hæfde, ðæt hē hine ābītan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 372, 34. v. rod-hund.

rytran. v. a-ritrid *expilatam*, Txts. 58, 372.

rȳung (?), e; *f. Roaring, groaning, grunting*:—Ic wiste ðæt swīn wǣron ðǣm elpendum lāðe and hiora rymg (rȳung? v. rȳan) hié meahte āfyrhton *quorum grunnitas timere bestias noveram*, Nar. 21, 26. Hrīung (?) *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc, i. 19, 34.

S

For the Runic S see Sigel.

sā; *gen.* sān; *m. A tub, pail, vessel*:—Saa *libitorium*, Txts. 35, 17. [*Prompt. Parv.* soo *or* cowl, vessel *tina*. He kam to þe welle, water updrow, And filde þer a michel *so*, Havel. 933. *So, soa* a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang, Ray's North-country words. *Soa, soe* a tub; commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing, E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire. 'In Bedfordshire, what we call a *coal* and a *coal-staff*, they call a *sow* and a *sow-staff*,' Kennett. *Icel.* sār *a cask*: *Dan.* saa: *Swed.* så.]

saban, es; *m.* (?) *A sheet*:—On sabanum, *id est* scēte *in sabanis* (cf. on scētum *in sabanis*, 48, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 57. [In Mt. 27, 59 the Gothic version translates *σινδόνι* by *sabana*. *O. H. Ger.* saban, sapon; *m. sabanum, sindon, teristrum, linteum*: Gk. *σάβανον*: *Mid. Lat.* sabanum: *Span.* sabana *a sheet*. Diefenbach ii. 770 cites an Arabic word *sabaniyat* fine stuff for girdles, veils, etc., with the derivation of it from the name of the town Sabano near Bagdad.]

Sabat, es; *m.* (?) *The Sabbath*:—Sabates *sabbati*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* Sabbato, Sabbatus.]

Sabīne, a; *pl. The Sabines*:—Hū Rōmāne and Sabīne him betweōnum wunnon, Ors. 2, 4 tit.; Swt. 2, 19. Tō ānwīge gangan wið swā fela Sabīna, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 16.

Sabīnisc; *adj. Sabine*:—Ðæt Sabīnisce gewinn, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 68, 32; Swt. 72, 8.

sac. v. sacu.

sac (sæc?); *adj. Accused, charged, guilty*:—Swerian ðæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean ne nǣnne sacne forhelan *let them swear that they will not bring a charge against an innocent man, nor conceal one who is justly charged*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. v. un-sac, sæc.

-saca. v. and-, ge-, wiðer-saca. [*O. Sax.* -sako: *O. Frs.* -seka: *O. H. Ger.* -sahho. Cf. *Goth.* ni sakjis ἄμαχος.]

sacan; *p.* sôc, *pl.* sôcon; *pp.* sacen. **I.** *to fight, strive, contend*:—Þeódscypas winnaþ and sacaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 8. Hē geseh twegen Ebrēisce him betwȳnan sacan *conspexit duos Hebraeos rixantes*, Ex. 2, 13. Ic (*Beowulf*) sceal fōn wiđ feónde and ymb feorh sacan, Beo. Th. 883; B. 439. Gōd sceal wiđ yfele, līf sceal wiđ deaþe, leóht sceal wiđ þȳstrum, fyrd wiđ fyrde, feónd wiđ ōđrum, lāđ wiđ lāđe ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53. Sceal fǣge sweltan and dōgra gehwam ymb gedāl sacan middangeardes, Exon. Th. 335, 4; Gn. Ex. 28. Đū tælnissum wiđ đa sēlestan sacan ongunne *thou didst attempt to strive with the best (the gods) with insults*, 254, 23; Jul. 206. Wǣran sacende *emulabantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 10. **II.** *to disagree, act in opposition, not to be*, or *not to act, in unison, to wrangle*:—Đonne se abbod and se prāfost ungerāde beóþ and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contraria sibi inuicem sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124, 19. Ne đa ōđre ongeán đæt ne sacan (wiđcweđon, Wells Frag.) *the others shall offer no opposition to the decision*, 119, 2. Dōm stande đār þegenas sammǣle beón; gif hig sacan (*disagree*), stande đæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 289, 3. Đæt hē sōce *altercaretur, sermocinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 67. **III.** of litigation, *to bring a suit*:—Đā sōc Wulfstān on sum đæt land *Wulfstan brought a suit laying claim to some of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 7. **IV.** *to bring a charge against one, to accuse, blame*:—Hū micla wiđ đec sacas cȳđnessa *quanta adversum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 13. Mē mīne āgen word sylfne sōcon *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Monige cȳđnisse leóse hiǣ gicwēdun tō sacanne wiđ him *multi testimonium falsum dicebant aduersus eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 56. Swā hwæt þwyr and gebolgen mōd . . . sacendes hātheortnys hit is nā lufu þreáginge *quicquid protervus et indignus animus protulerit, objurgantis furor est, non dilectio correctionis*, Scint. 36. **V.** *to refuse, deny*. v. on-sacan:—Sæccendum sedlum *negatis sedibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 14. [*Goth.* sakan *to strive, rebuke*: *O. Sax.* sakan *to rebuke, blame*: *O. H. Ger.* sahhan *litigare, increpare, objurgare*: *Icel.* saka; *wk. to fight, blame, accuse.*] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, on-, ōþ-, wiđ-, wiđer-sacan; sacian.

sacc, es; *m. A sack, bag*:—Ne bere gē sacc ne codd *sacculum neque peram*, Lk. Skt. 10, 4. Sæc *sacculum*, Kent. Gl. 208. Hig fyldon hira saccas (*saccos*) and lēdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc . . . Đā undyde hira ān his sacc . . . hē đæt feoh geseah on his sacces (*saculi*) mūþe, Gen. 42, 25, 28. Đā guton hig hira hwǣte of hira saccon, 42, 35. Fylle hira saccas and lege hira ælces feoh on his āgenne sacc, 44, 1. [*Goth.* sakkus: *O. H. Ger.* sac: *Icel.* sekkr.] Cf. bī-sæc, sæcc.

sacerd, es; *m. A priest* (the term is not confined to the Christian priesthood):—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 23: Rtl. 125, 1. Hæfde se sacerd (*sacerdos*) on Madian seofon dohtra, Ex. 2, 16. Moises heóld his mǣges sceáp đæs sæcerdes on Madian, 3, 1. Putifares dohtor đæs sacerdes of đære byryg, Gen. 41, 45. Hē slōh đæs sacerdes (hēhsacerdas, Lind. Rush.) þeów, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. Đa word đæs sacerdes *vox praedicatoris*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 1. Đone clǣnan sacerd (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Suīđe ryhte đa sacerdas (*sacerdotes*) sint gehātene sacerdas, đæt is on Englisc clǣnseras, forđæm hié sculon lātteówdōm gearwian đām geleáffullum, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Đa sacerdas of Leuies cynne, Deut. 27, 1, 14: Ps. Th. 77, 64. Moyses and Aaron sōđe sacerdas, 98, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Đa mæssepreóstas wǣron đus gehātene . . . Đā đa gemynegodan sacerdos (-as?) cōman *erant presbyteri . . . Venientes memorati sacerdotes*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 19. Đæra sacerda ealdor *princeps sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51: Blickl. Homl. 77, 8: 239, 28. Hȳrde wē đæt Jacob fore sacerdum swilt þrowode, Apstls. Kmbl. 141; Ap. 71. [From Latin. Anglo-Saxon alone seems to have borrowed this word.] v. ealdor-, heáh-sacerd.

sacerd-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Hēr syndan sacerdbanan, Wulfst. 163, 27: 266, 27.

sacerd-gerisne; *adj. Befitting a priest*:—Hē hæfde sacerdgerisene ealdorlīcnysse *auctoritatem sacerdote dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11.

sacerd-hād, es; *m. Priest-hood*:—Đā Zacharias his sacerdes hādes (sacerdhādes, MSS. A. B. C.) breác *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. 1, 8. Æfter gewunan đæs sacerdhādes hlotes, 1, 9. Đæt hē gesette on sacerdhād Judas đam folce tō bisceope *that he might ordain Judas bishop of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 2108; El. 1055. Bisceophādas *vel* sacerd-[hādas] *flaminea, i. episcopali gradu*, Wülck. 239, 23.

sacerd-land, es; *n. Land assigned to priests*:—Būtan đam sacerdlande *absque terra sacerdotali*, Gen. 47, 26.

sacerd-līc; *adj. Priestly, sacerdotal*:—Sacerdlīc *sacerdotium*, Rtl. 25, 31: *sacerdotalis*, 195, 4. Sacerdlīce þēnunge dōn *officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Be sacerdlīcum hrǣglum *de vestibus sacerdotum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 38.

sac-full; *adj.* **I.** *contentious, quarrelsome*:—Hē biþ swīđe sacful and micele ungeþwǣrnesse and mænigfealde saca on đære gefērādenne wyrcþ *scandala nutriunt et dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 8. Ne ǣnig man ne sȳ tō sacfull ne ealles tō geflitgeorn, Wulfst. 70, 19: Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Sacful wīf *litigosa mulier*, Kent. Gl. 690. Mid secfullan (*rixosa*) wīfe, 790. [Ȝif þe cristene mon biđ sacful, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 1.] **II.** *given to accusation* (v. sacan, IV):—Ne beó đū sacfull *non eris criminator*, Lev. 19, 16.

sacian; *p.* ode *To strive, brawl*:—Gif men saciaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 22. Fela sind đe wyllaþ fracodlīce him betwȳnan sacian *many there are that will shamefully brawl among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 1. v. and-sacian; sacan.

sac-leás; *adj.* **I.** *free from charge* or *accusation, innocent*:—Swerian hig đæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean ne nǣnne sacne forhelan, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. Fiónge mec habbaþ sacleósne (sacleás, Lind., cf. *Icel.* saklaust *without cause*) *odio me habuerunt gratis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 25. **II.** *free from charge* or *contention, unmolested, secure*:—On đæt gerād đæt đes cynges men sacleás beón mōston on đām castelan đe hī ǣr þes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9. Eádgār æþeling wæs gefangen; đone lēt se cyng syđđan sacleás faran, 1106; Erl. 241, 20. Sacleáso iwih wē gedōeþ *securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14. [Đo þe hadden on þesse liue alle here sunnes forleten and bet . . . alle he quað hem *saclese*, O. E. Homl. ii. 171, 35. Wass Crist sacclæs o rode nazzledd, Orm. 1900. Sacles (*without strife, freely*) he let hin welden it so, Gen. and Ex. 916. *Icel.* sak-lauss *innocent, not guilty*. *Sackless* still remains in Northern dialects, but seems to have got a meaning, with which *innocent* also is used, that of *silly, simple*. v. Jamieson, Halliwell, and E. D. S. Publications.]

sacu, e; *f.* **I.** *strife, contention, dissension, sedition, dispute*:—Sacu *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 30. Seó sacu (*seditio*) ārās, Num. 16, 42. Wearđ sacu (*rixa*) betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes . . . Abram cwæđ tō Lothe: 'Ic bidde đæt nān sacu (*jurgium*) ne sig betwux mē and đē,' Gen. 13, 7, 8. Đanun mæg āspringan seó mǣste sacu and se mǣsta swice ealra ungeþwǣrnessa *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 129, 8. Drihten cwæđ: 'Đonne gē gehȳraþ on middangearde gefeoht and sace ne beó gē āfyrhte.' Gefeoht belimpþ tō feóndum and sacu tō ceastergewarum. Mid đām wordum hē gebīcnode đæt wē sceolon þolian wiđūtan gewinn fram ūrum feóndum and eác wiđinnan fram ūrum nēhgebūrum lādlīce ungeþwǣrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12–17. Hē (*Caligula*) mǣnde đæt đǣr đā næs swelc sacu swelc đǣr oft ǣr wæs, and hē self fōr oft on ōđra lond, and wolde gewin findan, ac hē ne mehte būton sibbe, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Sceal Geáta leódum and Gār-Denum sib gemǣnum, and sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Đæne đe wæs for sumere sace (*propter seditionem*) on cwerterne, Lk. Skt. 23, 25. Moises genemde đa stōwe Costung for Israhēla bearna sace *propter jurgium filiorum Israel*, Ex. 17, 7. Đæt hié under đære sibbe tō đære mǣstan sace becōme, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28. Sace *militiam*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 70. Grendel wan wiđ Hrōđgār, wæg singale sæce, sibbe ne wolde, Beo. Th. 310; B. 154. Lǣt sace restan, lād leódgewin, Exon. Th. 254, 21; Jul. 200. Saca *lites*, Kent. Gl. 575. Of sacum *rixis*, 635. Ne mæg ic āna ācuman eówre saca (*jurgia*), Deut. 1, 12. Mænigfealde saca on đære gefērādenne wyrcþ *dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 9. **II.** *distress, trouble, affliction, persecution*:—Đǣr eów is sacu būtan ende grim gæstcwalu *in hell is trouble without end for you devils, fierce torment of spirit*, Exon. Th. 142, 27; Gū. 650. Đǣr biþ ā gearu wrađu wannhālum wīta gehwylces sæce and sorge *there shall be ever ready for the wretched support against every infliction, against distress and care*, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Ne þearft đū sār nīwigan and sæce rǣran (cf. Gi werđat ōk sō sālige thes iu saka biodat liudī *blessed are ye when men shall persecute you*, Hel. 1336), 1879; El. 941. Đǣr hē hæfþ eal sār and sace, hungor and þurst, wōp and hreám, and weána mā đonne ǣniges mannes gemet sȳ đæt hié ārīman mǣge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Seó sunsciéne slege þrowade, sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230. **III.** *crime, guilt*:—Nis đǣr on đam londe synn ne sacu *non huc adit scelus infandum* (cf. O þatt an bukk he leȝȝde All þeȝȝre sake and sinne, Orm. 1335. He alātan mag saka endi sundea *he can forgive sins*, Hel. 1009), 201, 10; Ph. 54. Đā wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta, wrōht gemǣne, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. **IV.** *a contention at law, a suit, cause, action*:—Nān sacu đe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō world-manna sōme *no suit that there may be between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 3. Gif man ōđerne sace tihte *if one man bring a suit against another* (cf. ef man hwemu saka sōkea, Hel. 1522), L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11. Hit betere wǣre đæt heora seht tōgædere wurde đonne hȳ ǣnige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better that they should come to an agreement than that they should carry on any suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 3. **V.** *jurisdiction in litigious suits*. For the first time apparently in charters of Edward the Confessor the phrase *sac and sōc* or *sōcn* occurs, and in them it is frequent. It is thus explained in the Latin version of an Anglo-Saxon charter where it is found:—Ic an heom ealswā đæt hȳ habben đǣrofer saca and sōcna *iis* (*sanctus Petrus et fratres Westmonasterienses*) *etiam concedens ut insuper habeant priuilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas*

lites inter uasallos et colonos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumniae reos mulctis efficiendi easque leuandi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7, v. Stubbs, Const. H. i. 184, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xliii sqq., Grmm. R. A. 854 sq. [*Laym,* sake *strife: O. and N.* cheste and sake; *Goth.* sakjô *strife: O. Sax.* saka: *O. L. Ger.* saca *res, causa: O. Frs.* sake, seke *causa, res: O. H. Ger.* sahha *lis, causa, occasio, negotium, res: Icel.* sök *a charge, a crime, a suit, cause, sake.*] v. sæcc.

-sacung. v. wið-, wiðer-, yfel-sacung.

sâda, an; *m. A cord, halter, snare:*—Swelce sâdo (sâde, Rush.) *tamquam laqueus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 35. Grin bið on sâdan tôrænded *laqueus contritus est,* Ps. Th. 123, 7. Mid sâde (*laqueo*) hine âwrigde, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* seito *laqueus, pedica, tendicula.*] v. wealh-sâda.

Sadducêas; *pl. The Sadducees:*—Eodun tô him Farisêas and Sadducêas, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 1. Sadducêa *Sadducaeorum,* 16, 6.

Sadducêisc; *adj. Sadducean:*—Hê hêt ða Saducêiscan stylle beón, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34.

sadian; *p.* ode. I. *to satisfy, satiate.* [*O. H. Ger.* satôn *saturare.* Cf. *Icel.* seðja *to satisfy.*] v. ge-sadian. II. *to become satisfied, to get satiated* or *tired:*—Mê þincþ ðæt ðû sadige hwæt hwegnunges and ðê þincen tô ælenge ðâs langan spell *methinks thou art getting somewhat wearied and these long discourses seem to thee too protracted,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 5.

sadol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A saddle:*—Sadol *sella,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 33: i. 83, 70. Sadul, 23, 19. Hê hêht eahta mearas on flet teón, ðara ânum stôd sadol, ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges, Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. [*O. H. Ger.* satal, satul; *m.: Icel.* söðull; *m.*] v. seám-sadol.

sadol-beorht; *adj. Having a splendid saddle:*—Þrió wicg sadolbeorhte (cf. sadol searwum fâh, since gewurðad, 2080: B. 1038), Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175.

sadol-boga, an; *m. A saddle-bow:*—Sadolboga *carpella,* Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 16: ii. 128, 71. Sadulboga, 103, 4. Sadelboga, 17, 34: *corbus,* 22, 46. Sadulboga, i. 23, 18. [*Icel.* söðul-bogi: *O. H. Ger.* satalbogo.]

sadol-felg, e; -felge, an; *f. The pommel of a saddle;* pella (cf. Spanish *pella* a ball, anything made in a round form):—Sadulfelgae, -felge *pella,* Txts. 88, 818. Sadolfelg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 9. Sadolfelg (? Wrt. radolfelt), i. 291, 15.

sadolian; *p.* ode *To saddle:*—Ic sadelige hors *sterno,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. [*Icel.* söðla: *O. H. Ger.* satalôn.] v. ge-sadelod.

sæ; *m. f.; gen.* sæs, sæes, sæ, sæwe, seó; *nom. pl.* sæs, sæ; *dat.* sæm, sæum, sæwum. *Sea.* The word is found in the following glosses:—*Sæ mare* vel *aequor,* Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 62: 70, 13. Brym, sæ *aequor,* 53, 50. Sæ *lutex* (*latex?*), ii. 53, 17. Ðæs ýþiendan sæs *fluctivagi ponti,* 149, 61. And sæ *et salis,* 32, 28. Mid sæ *cum pelago,* 21, 27. Ofer sæ *citra pontum,* 18, 68. Ða hæwnan sæs *marmora glauca,* 57, 7. Sæ *marmora,* 91, 73. I. *sea* (water as opposed to air and earth):—On ðæm dæge gewîteþ heofon and eorþe and sæ, and ealle ða þing ðe on ðæm syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. God gescôp ðone rodor betweoh heofone and eorþan and betweoh ðæm twæm sæum, ðæm uplîcan and ðæm niðerlîcan. Se uplîca sæ . . . cêleþ ðære tungla hæto, and se rodor ymbfêhþ ûtan eall ðâs niðerlîcan gesceafte, sæ and eorþan, Shrn. 63, 5–10. On syx dagum Crist geworhte heofenas and eorþan, sæs and ealle gesceafta, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 13. II. *sea* (as opposed to land):—Ðonne ðû wyte ðæt sæ sî ful *at high water,* Lchdm. iii. 176, 18. Ûs drîfaþ ða ællreordan tô sæ, widscûfeþ ûs seó sæ ðâm ællreordum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. Ðæs sæes flôdes weaxnes, 5, 3; S. 616, 16. On sæs (sæes, Lind.: sêæs, Rush.) grund *in profundum maris,* Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. For gedrêfednesse sæs swêges, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Sæs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 6, 14. Gang tô ðæs sæs waroþe . . . Hê eode tô ðære sæ, Blickl. Homl. 231, 29–36. Gân ofer sæs ýþa, 177, 18. Geswencede of ðisse sæwe hreónesse, 233, 26: 235, 1. Hreónesse ðære sæwe, 235, 5. Monigra ceápstôw of lande and of sæ cumendra, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Bât on sæwe, Exon. Th. 458, 12; Hy. 4, 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1029; An. 515. Æt fulre seó, Lchdm. iii. 178, 18. On siewe (?sæwe), Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 4. Ða mêtte hié micel ýst on sæ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Hié micel ðæs folces ofer sæ ádrêfdon, 878; Erl. 78, 30: Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Ofer ðone sæ, 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Gif hwâ his âgenne geleód bebycgge ofer sæ, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4. God gecîgde ða drîgnesse eorþan and ðæra wætera gegaderunga hê hêt sæs, Gen. 1, 10. Sæs up stigon, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ðæt ðâs deópan sæ drî geweorðaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 5. Beûtan eallum sæwum, 138, 7. III. *sea* (as opposed to water inland):—For hwî ne fixast ðû on sæ? (cf. ic wyrpe max mîne on eá, 23, 9). Hwîlon ic dô, ac seldon, for ðam micel rêwyt mê ys tô sæ, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1–5. Sæs tôslûpan, eal sealt wæter, Lchdm. iii. 36, 27. IV. *a sea:*—Him is be-eástan se sæ ðe man Arfatium hæt, and westan and be-norþan Creticum se sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 32: 28, 1. Nêh ðæm clife ðære Reádan sæs, Swt. 12, 20. Be ðære reódan sæ, Ex. 14, 9. Betwih ðære sæ seó is nemned Adriaticus, Blickl. Homl. 197, 21. V. of inland water, *a sea, lake:*—Sume men secgaþ seó eá ðær wyrcþ micelne sæ *aliqui auctores ferunt fluvium vastissimo lacu exundare,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ðære sæ *in the sea* (*of Galilee*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. [*Goth.* saiws: *O. Sax.* sêo, sêu: *O. Frs.* sê: *O. H. Ger.* sêo: *Icel.* sær, sjór, sjár; *gen.* sævar; *dat.* sævi, sæ.] v. eást-, heáh-, norþ-, Öst-, Wendel-, west-, wîd-sæ.

sæ-æbbung. v. æbbung.

sæ-æl, es; *m. A sea-eel:*—Sæ̂l *murenula* (cf. *hec murenula* a lamprun, i. 222, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 74.

sæ-ælfen[n], e; *f. A sea-elf, sea-nymph:*—Sæælfenne *Naiades,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 32: 59, 12. Sæelfen, i. 60, 18.

sæ-bât, e; *f. A sea-boat:*—On sæbâte, Andr. Kmbl. 876; An. 438: 980; An. 490. Ic on holm gestâh, sæbât gesæt, Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633: 1795; B. 895.

sæ-beorh *a sea-hill, a hill* or *cliff against the sea:*—Ealle gerîman stânas on eorþan, steorran on heofonum, sæbeorga sand (MS. sund; but cf. Ic ðînne ofspring gemenigfylde swâ swâ steorran on heofenum and swâ swâ sandceosol on sæ, Gen. 22, 17), Cd. Th. 205, 25; Exod. 441. Hû gewearð ðê ðæt ðû sæbeorgas sêcan woldes, merestreáma gemet, ofer cald cleofu ceóles neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308.

sæ-burh *a maritime town:*—Hê gewunade in *Capharnaum ðæt is sæburug (-caestrae, Rush.) *habitavit in Capharnaum maritima* (*note on Capharnaum: In ðær byrig Capharnaum is genemned and maritimam cuoeð, forðon ðyú burg is on sæ), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 13. [*Icel.* sæborg *a sea-side town.*]

sæc; *adj.* I. *hostile, offensive, hateful:*—Tô âscamelîcum *ad detestabilem, ad odiosum,* sæcum *invisum, exosum,* meltestran hûse *lupanar,* Hpt. Gl. 500, 58–62. v. next word. II. *guilty, charged with guilt.* v. on-sæc, sac; *and* cf. *Icel.* sekr *guilty, convicted.*

-sæc. v. and-, eofol-, wiðer-sæc.

sæcc, es; *m. Sacking, sack-cloth:*—Hê âræs of ðam wâcan sæcce ðe hê lange onuppan dreórig wæs sittende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 802. Ðû slite hæran (sæcc, MS. C.) mîne *conscidisti saccum meum,* Ps. Spl. 29, 13. v. sacc, sæccing.

sæcc[a], e; *f. Strife, contest, conflict:*—Â wæs sæc, Elen. Kmbl. 2512; El. 1257. Ðær bið ceóle wên slîdre sæcce *there* (*at the rocky shore*) *the vessel may expect fierce conflict,* Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. Hê sæcce ne wêneþ tô Gâr-Denum, Beo. Th. 1205; B. 600. Se æt sæcce gebâd wîghryre wrâðra, 3241; B. 1618: 1910; B. 953. Ðam æt sæcce wearð Weohstân bana mêces ecgum *Weohstan felled him in fight with the edge of the falchion,* 5218; B. 2612. Nægling geswâc æt sæcce (*in fight with the fire-drake*), 5355; B. 2681. Tîr geslôgon æt sæcce *gained glory in battle,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4: Erl. 114, 8. Æt sæcce forweorþan *to perish in battle,* Judth. Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 289. Æt wîgge spêd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; El. 1183. Hê feorg gesealde æt sæcce, Apstls. Kmbl. 117; Ap. 59. Ic ofslôh æt ðære sæcce (*the battle with Grendel's mother*) hûses hyrdas, Beo. Th. 3334; B. 1665. Hê tô sæcce bær wæpen wundrum heard *he to battle bore a weapon wondrous hard,* 5366; B. 2686. Se ðe sæcce genæs *he who came safe from conflict* (*Beowulf*), 3959; 1977. Sæcce sêcean, 3982; B. 1989. Nô hê him ðam sæcce ondrêd, ne him ðæs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, 4684; B. 2347. Sæcce fremman *to fight,* 4991; B. 2499: Exon. Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Hî hæfdon sæcce gesôhte, sceolde sweordes ecg feorh âcsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Hê wælfæhþa dæl sæcca gesette *he composed many a deadly feud and quarrel,* Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Cf. sacu.

sæccan (?) *to fight, contend:*—Oft ic sceal wið wæge winnan and wið winde feohtan, somod wið ðâm sæcce (? sæcce fremman *or* sêcan, v. *preceding word; but* cf. *also* sacian, sacan), Exon. 398, 3; Rä. 17, 2.

sæccing, es; *m. Sacking, a bed made of sacking:*—Hî on sæccingum (*in grabatis*) bæron ða untruman, Mk. Skt. 6, 55. v. sæcc.

sæc-dôm, sæ-ceaster. v. sceac-dôm, sæ-burh.

sæ-ceosol *sand* or *gravel on the sea-shore:*—Sæceosol *arena maris,* Gen. 32, 12. Sæcysul *calculus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 23.

sæcg, sæcgan, sæcgen. v. secg, secgan, sægen.

sæ-cir[r] *the retreat of the sea* (*when the waves drew back and left a passage for the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291.

sæclian. v. sîclian.

sæ-clif *a cliff by the sea:*—Swâ fela welena swâ ðara sondcorna beóþ be ðisum sæclifum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27.

sæ-cocc, es; *m. A cockle:*—Hwæt fêhst ðû on sæ? Crabban muslan sæcoccas *cancros, musculos, neptigallos,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [Cf. a farthing-worth of muscles were a feste for suche folke, oþer so fele Cockes (cokkys, MS. G.: cokeles, MS. I.), Piers P. C text x. 95. *Welsh* cocs *cockles.*]

sæ-col, es; *n. Jet;* gagates, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 25.

sæ-cyning, es; *m. A sea-king, a king who was powerful on the sea:*—Helm Scylfinga, ðone sêlestan sæcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórîce sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4754; B. 2382. [*Icel.* sæ-konungr.]

sæd; *adj. with gen. Sated, weary, filled, having had one's fill* (the word is not used in the sense of modern *sad*):—Sæd *effetus,* i. *plenus,* Germ. 396, 215. Ðær læg secg mænig . . . wêrig wîges sæd *many a warrior lay dead there . . .: of war had had his fill,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112,

20. Beadoweorca sæd, Exon. Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2. Wiste wlonc and wînes sæd, 369, 11; Seel. 39. Swîðe ætan and sade wurdan *manducaverunt et saturati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Hî sæde wæron *saturavit eos*, 80, 15. [*Goth.* saþs: *O. Sax.* sad: *O. L. Ger.* sad: *O. H. Ger.* sat *satur: Icel.* saðr (saddr).] v. hilde-, un-, wîn-sæd; sadian.

sǽd, es; *n.* I. *seed, what is sown, that part of a plant which propagates:*—Senepes sǽd *granum sinapis*, Mk. Skt. 4, 31. Đæt treów sceolde sǽde eft onfôn *the tree should again bear seed*, Cd. Th. 251, 12; Dan. 562: 252, 24; Dan. 583. Ealle treówu đe habbaþ sǽd on him silfon heora âgenes cynnes *universa ligna quae habent in semetipsis sementem generis sui*, Gen. 1, 29. Đam men đe seów gôd sǽd on his æcyre, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Ût eode se sǽdere his sǽd tô sâwenne, Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Swylce man wurpe gôd sǽd (*sementem*) on his land, 4, 26. I a. fig. *seed, that from which anything springs:*—Đæt hâlige sǽd gewât, đæt him ǽr of đæs lâreówes mûþe bodad wæs, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. Đeáh biþ sum corn sǽdes gehealden symle on đære sâwle sôdfæstnesse: đæs sǽdes corn biþ simle âweaht mid âscunga, Met. 22, 37–41. Gif wê eów đa gâstlîcan sǽd sâwaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. II. *the ripe fruit, that from which the seed is taken:*—Hî heora sylfra sǽd snîþaþ *they shall reap their crops*, Ps. Th. 125, 5. Se hâta sumor giereþ and drîgeþ sǽd and blêda, Met. 29, 61. III. *fruit, growth:*—Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, biþ seó sîðre tîd sǽda gehwylces mǽtræ in mægne, Exon. Th. 105, 1; Gû. 16. IV. *sowing*, v. sǽd-tima:—Sǽd and gerîp sumor and winter ne geswîcaþ *sementis et messis, aestas et hiems non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. V. applied to animals, *seed, progeny, posterity:*—Sǽd *crementum* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 26: ii. 16, 39. Weres sǽd, 44, 55. Mîn sǽd him þeówaþ, Ps. Th. 21, 29. Đæt sǽd đara unrihtwîsra forwyrđ, 36, 28. Tô Abrahame wæs cweþende đæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle đâs woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Swâ hê spræc tô Abrahame and hys sǽde, Lk. Skt. 1, 55. Đæt his brôđor nime his wîf and his brôđor sǽd wecce, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. [*Goth.* mana-sêþs: *O. H. Ger.* sât: *Icel.* sâð *seed, crop.*] v. god-, lîn-, un-, wâd-sǽd.

sǽd-berende *seed-bearing:*—Eorþe swealh sǽdberendes (v. sǽd, V) Sethes lîce, Cd. Th. 69, 33; Gen. 1145. Grôwende wirte and sǽdberende *herbam viventem et facientem semen*, Gen. 1, 29.

sǽd-cynn, es; *n. A kind of seed:*—Æghwilc sǽdcyn *omne genus seminarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 30. Sǽdere gebyreþ đæt hê hæbbe ǽlces sǽdcynnes ǽnne leáp fulne, đonne hê ǽlc sǽd wel gesâwen hæbbe ofer geáres fyrst, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9.

Sǽ-Dene; *pl. The sea-Danes, Danes of the islands* (?), or *Danes skilled in sea-faring* (?):—Sigehere lengest Sǽ-Denum weóld, Exon. Th. 320, 13; Vîd. 31. Cf. Sǽ-Geátas.

sǽ-deór, es; *m. A sea-beast* (cf. Milton's 'that sea-beast Leviathan'):—Hine swencte on sunde sǽdeór monig, Beo. Th. 3025; B. 1510. Hê hêt his âgene men hine sændan on đone sǽ, and đa sǽdeór hine sôna forswulgon, Shrn. 54, 27. Hŷ mon wearp in sǽdeóra seáþ, 133, 11. Gif hit on Frigedæig þunrige, đæt tâcnaþ sǽdeóra cwealm, Lchdm. iii. 180, 17. [*Icel.* sjó-dýr.]

sǽdere, es; *m. A sower:*—Sǽdere *sator, seminator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 73. Sum sǽdere fêrde tô sâwenne his sǽd, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 12: Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Be sǽdere, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 8. v. next word.

sǽdian; *p.* ode *To sow, provide seed for land:*—Folgere gebyreþ đæt hê on twelf mônþum .ii. æceras geearnige, ôđerne gesâwene and ôđerne unsâwene; sǽdige sylf đæne *he must provide the seed for the latter himself*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

sǽd-leáp, es; *m. A basket* or *other vessel of wood carried on one arm of the husbandman, to bear the seed which he sows with the other, a seed-leap* (Essex), *seed-lip* (Oxford). v. E. D. S. Pub. B. 18; also *seed-lop*, v. Old Country and Farming words, iii. Hopur or a seed lepe *satorium, saticulum*, Prompt. Parv. 246. A sedlepe *saticulum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 28: *semilio*, 611, 11:—Sǽdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [Đæt acersǽd hwǽte, đæt is twegen sêdlǽpes, and đæt bærlîc, đæt is þrê sêdlǽpas, and đæt acersǽd âten, đæt is feówer sêdlǽpas, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 34–36. In the note on this passage *seed-lip* is said to be still used in Somersetshire.] v. leáp.

sǽd-lîc; *adj. Seminal:*—Sêd sǽdlîc *semen seminalem*, Rtl. 146, 17.

sǽdnaþ, es; *m. Sowing:*—Sǽdnaþ *satio, seminatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 50.

sædness, e; *f. Satiety, repletion:*—Ôþ sædnesse *ad congeriem, congestionem, nauseam, satietatem*, Germ. 391, 30.

sǽ-draca, an; *m. A sea-dragon, sea-serpent:*—Sǽdracan *leviathan* .i. *serpens aquaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 55. Gesâwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellîce sǽdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426.

sǽd-tîma, an; *m. Seed-time, time for sowing:*—Sǽdtîma and hærfest, sumor and winter ne geswîcaþ nǽfre, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 28. [*Icel.* sâð-tîmi *the sowing season.*] v. sǽd, IV.

sǽ-earm, es; *m. An arm of the sea:*—Scŷt se sǽearm up of đæm sǽ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4.

sǽ-ebbung, -elfen. v. sǽ-æbbung, -ælfenn.

sǽ-færeld *a sea-passage*, used in reference to the attempt made by the Egyptians to pass the Red Sea:—Đâ hî (*the Egyptians*) oninnan đæm sǽfærelde wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 33.

sǽ-fæsten *the fastness* or *stronghold which the sea constitutes:*—Ôþ đæt sǽfæsten landes æt ende leódmægne forstôd *the sea was a stronghold which blocked the further passage of the Israelites*, Cd. Th. 185, 24; Exod. 127.

sǽ-faroþ *the sea-shore:*—Ceólas lêton æt sǽfearoþe sande bewrecene, Elen. Kmbl. 501; El. 251. Sæfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. v. sǽ-waroþ.

Sæfern, e; *also indecl. f. The river Severn:*—Hié gedydon innan Sæferne mûþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. On Sæferne staþe, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hié gedydon æt Sæferne, đâ fôron be Sæferne . . . be westan Sæfern, 92, 14–20. Be Sæfern, 896; Erl. 94, 15. Be westan Sæferne, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Of Seferne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 10. Of Sæfern, 405, 29. Westweardes on Sæferne, ii, 150, 9, 14. *Latin forms in the charters are* Saberna, i. 64, 11: Sabrina, 84, 2: Saebrina, ii. 59, 18.

Sæfern-mûþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Severn:*—On sûþhealfe Sæfernmûþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4: 997; Erl. 134, 8.

sǽ-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish, fish that lives in the sea:*—Fleógende fuglas and sǽfiscas *volucres coeli et pisces maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. Swelaþ sǽfiscas, wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. Ôđre sǽfisca cynn, 363, 19; Wal. 56. [Ifulled mid gode sæfisce, Laym. 22550. *Icel.* sæ-fiskr.]

sǽ-flôd, es; *m. n.* I. *an incoming tide, flood* (as opposed to *ebb*):—Grêcas hâtaþ *malina* sǽflôd đonne hyt wixst, and *ledon* đonne hyt wanaþ (cf. *ledona* nêpflôd *vel* ebba, *malina* heáhflôd, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11–12), Anglia viii. 327, 29. Wæs ân burg sió wæs nêh đæm sǽ ôþ ân sǽflôd com and hié âwêste *civitas repentino maris impetu abscissa, atque desolata est*, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 20. On đissum geáre com đæt mycele sǽflôd, and ærn swâ feor up swâ nǽfre ǽr ne dyde, and âdrencte fcala tûna, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 14. Đises geáres âsprang up tô đan swîðe sǽflôd, and swâ mycel tô hearme dyde swâ nân man ne gemunet đæt hit ǽfre ǽror dyde, 1099; Erl. 235, 24. Sǽflôde *indruto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 27. II. *the sea, the water of the sea:*—Đâ fandode forþweard scipes (*Noah*) hwæđer sincende sǽflôd wære, Cd. Th. 86, 28; Gen. 1437. Heofen and eorþe síde sǽflôdas *coeli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. [He lætte bi sǽflode ȝearkien scipen gode, Laym. 2630.]

sǽ-flota, an; *m. A ship:*—Næs him cûđ hwâ đam sǽflotan sund wîsode, Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. [Cf. He makede muchul sæflot, Laym. 4530.]

sǽ-fôr, e; *f. A journey by sea, a voyage:*—Nis đæs môdwlonc mon ofer eorþan . . . đæt hê â his sǽfôre sorge næbbe, Exon. Th. 308, 19; Seef. 42.

sǽ-fugol *a sea-fowl.* Sǽfugl, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria, Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 29. [*Icel.* sjó-fugl.]

sǽgan; *p.* de *To cause to sink:*—Ôþ đæt seó sunne on sûþrodor sǽged weorđeþ (cf. Sô gisêgid wurđ sedle nâhor hêdra sunna, Hel. 5715), Exon. 207, 15; Ph. 142. v. on-sǽgan; sîgan.

-sǽge. v. on-sǽge.

sǽ-geáp; *adj. Roomy enough for sea voyages* (of a ship):—Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896.

Sǽ-Geátas; *pl. The seafaring* (?) *Geats:*—Đa Sǽ-Geátas sêlran næbben tô geceósenne cyning ænigne, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1850. Sǽ-Geáta (*Beowulf and his companions*) sîđas, 3976; B. 1986. Cf. Sǽ-Dene.

sægedness *a sacrifice*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33. v. on-sægedness.

sǽ-gemǽre, es; *n. A sea-border, coast:*—Sǽgemǽro *maritima*, Lk. Skt. 6, 17. On đâm sǽgemǽrum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 13.

sægen, sægcgen, segen, e; *f.* I. *a saying, statement, assertion:*—Đâ sægde se Clitus đæt Philippus mâre hæfde gedôn đonne hê. Hê đâ Alexander âhleóp, and hiene for đære sægene ofslôg, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. Heora biscopas from hiora godum sǽden đæt hié đæt gefeoht forbuden. Ac Papirius đa biscepas for đære sægene swîðe bismrade, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 2. Se Hǽlend cwæđ: 'Ic sittende beó æt mînes Fæder swîdran.' Đâ cwæđ se ealdorbiscop: 'Hwæt þincþ eów be đissere segene, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 22: 320, 31: 484, 1. Gyf hê đê segþ đæt hê hwethwugu gesâwe . . . hwæđer đê âwuht æt his segene tweóge, Shrn. 196, 17. Đû ne tweódast ymbe Honorius segene, hwî tweóst đû ymbe hera þegena sægena, 197, 21–23. Hié sǽdon đæt sió sibb of his mihte wære ac hê fleáh đa sægene *he would not admit what they said*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 33. Sægenum *assertionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 62. Hié wiston be đæs engles sægenum, ge be heora sige ge be đara hǽđenra manna fleáme, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Sægenum, Ps. Th. 144, 7. II. *what is said generally, tradition, report, story:*—Đæt is fyrn sægen (fyrn-sægen? cf. fyrn-gewrit, -gid) *it is an old story*, Andr. Kmbl. 2977; An. 1491. Ic wolde gewitan hwæđer sió segen sôđ wære đe mê mon be đon sægde *I wanted to know whether the story I had been told about it was true*, Nar. 24, 15. Of ealdra manna gewritum ođđe sægene *ex scriptis vel traditione priorum*, Bed. pref.; S. 472, 19. Se hlîsa đe þurh yldra manna segene tô ûs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, 2,

1; S. 501, 2. On gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum *munimentis literarum vel seniorum traditione*, pref.; S. 471, 27. Sægenum *scriptis*, 472, 5. III. *a narration, relation* (whether spoken or written):—Ðý læs ðæt eów seó sægen monigfealdlícor bið onþúhte tó wrítanne ic ða wille láton ðe ðǽr gewurdon *ne sim scribendi multiplex, priora facta praecognita praetereo*, Nar. 3, 29. [*Icel.* sögn *a tale, report.*] v. ge-, sóþ-sægn, eald-gesegen.

sǽ-genga, an; *m.* I. *a sea-goer, a mariner*:—Ða gleáwe sǽgenga (gleáwan sǽgengan ?) wel hig understandaþ ðæt eorþlíce líchamlíce beóþ fulran on weaxendum mónan ðonne on wanigendum *the skilful mariners well understand that earthly, corporeal things are fuller with a waxing than with a waning moon*, Anglia viii. 327, 21. II. *a vessel, ship*:—Sǽgenga fór, fleát fámigheals forþ ofer ýðe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas, Beo. Th. 3821; B. 1908: 3769; B. 1882.

sǽ-geset, es; *n. A maritime district*:—Saegesetu (-seotu) *promaritima*, Txts. 82, 728. Sǽgesetu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 33.

sægl, -sægness, sægnian. v. sigel, on-sægness, segnian.

sǽ-grund (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) grund), es; *m. The depth of the sea, the bottom of the sea*:—Ne mé forswelge sǽgrundes deóp *neque obsorbeat me profundum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Paulus áwrât be him sylfum, ðæt hé ǽnne dæg and ǽne niht on sǽgrunde ádruge, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 14. Sǽgrunde neáh (cf. ðis fis (*the whale*) wuneð wið ðe se grund, Misc. 16, 517), Beo. Th. 1133; B. 564. Þurh ðone sǽgrund (*profundum maris*, cf. tó sǽs grunde, l. 18, *and* on sǽs grund, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6) is getácnod hira ende, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 20. Fán Gode besenctun on sǽgrund sigefæstne wer, Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ic styrge wíde sǽgrundas, Exon. Th. 382, 12; Rä. 3, 10: Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289.

-sægung. v. on-sægung.

sǽ-hengest, es; *m.* I. *a sea-horse, hippopotamus*:—Sǽhengest *ipotamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 30. II. *a sea-steed, ship*:—Hú ðú wǽgflotan, sǽhengeste, sund wísige, Andr. Kmbl. 975; An. 488. Cf. sǽ-mearh.

sǽ-hete (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) hete), es; *m. Raging of the sea*:—Mid ðý wé wið ðam winde and wið ðam sǽ (sǽhete, MS. Ca.) campodan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

sǽ-holm, es; *m. Sea*:—Sǽholm oncneów, gârsecges begang, ðæt ðú gife hæfdes, Andr. Kmbl. 1058; An. 529.

sæht, sæhtlian. v. seht, sahtlian.

sæl, sel, es; *n. A hall*:—Ic seah rǽplingas in ræced fergan under hrôf sales, Exon. Th. 435, 3; Rä. 53, 2. Gæst yrre cwom, ðǽr wé sæl weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Ne gód hafoc geond sæl swingeþ, 4520; B. 2264. Hý sæl timbred (æltimbred, MS., the alliteration requires *s*) ongytan mihton; ðæt wæs foremǽrost receda, 620; B. 307. Heorot (*Hrothgar's hall*), sincfâge sel, 336; B. 167. Geond ðæt síde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Wuna salu sinchroden *halls splendidly decorated*, 3342; An. 1675. Salo, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Gesâwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 10; Gen. 2403. [Wyn for to schenche, after mete in sale, Horn. 1107. Þyse renkeȝ schal neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Allit. Pms. 41, 107. Such a freke waȝ neuer in þat sale er þat tyme, Gaw. 197. *O. H. Ger.* sal *exsolium, coenaculum;* daz sal *templum: Icel.* salr *a hall.*] v. beág-sel, burg-, folc-, horn-sæl; sele, salor.

sǽl, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *time, occasion*:—Ða becom se apostol æt sumum sǽle (*on one occasion*) tó ðære byrig Pergamum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 24: 70, 23. On sumne sǽl *quandoque*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 66. Heora wíse on nǽnne sǽl wel ne gefór, Ors, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Ðás wyrte man mæg niman on ǽlcne sǽl *this plant may be gathered at any time*, Lchdm. i. 112, 3. II. *a fit time, season, opportunity, the definite time at which an event should take place*:—Ðéh ðe seel sîe *etiamsi oportuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 35. Ða Godan sǽl þúhte ða gesóhte hé ðone kyninc *when it appeared to Goda a favourable opportunity, he visited the king*, Chart. Th. 202, 30. Hî wundiaþ, ðonne se sǽl cymeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 43; Leás. 23. Ða wæs sǽl and mǽl, ðæt tó healle gang Healfdenes sunu *it was the proper time for Hrothgar to go to the banquet-hall*, Beo. Th. 2021; B. 1008. Óþ ðæt sǽl álamp (cf. Ða seó tíd gelamp, ðæt . . . , Met. 26, 17) ðæt hió Beówulfe medoful ætbær *till the proper time arrived for her to present the mead cup to Beowulf*, 1249; B. 622: 4123; B. 2058. Ic ofslóh æt ðære sæcce ða mé sǽl ágeald (*when opportunity was offered me:* cf. ða him rûm ágeald 5374; B. 2690) hûses hyrdas, 3335; B. 1665: Cd. Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Seó sǽl gewearð (cf. seó tíd gewearð, ðæt se eorl ongan æðele cennan, 74, 25; Gen. 1227), ðæt his wíf sunu on woruld brohte, 72, 14: Gen. 1186. Se sǽl cymeþ, ðæt heó dômes dæges dyn gehýre, Salm. Kmbl. 648; Sal. 323. Ne mihte nâ lengc manna ǽnig hine sylfne bedyrnan ac gehwâ tó sǽles (*at once*) môste clipian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 115. Wit þencaþ sǽles bîdan siððan sunne Metod up forlæt *we intend to wait till after sunrise*, Cd. Th. 147, 10; Gen. 2437. Sǽles bîdeþ hwonne heó cræft hyre cýþan môte, Exon. Th. 413, 28; Rä. 32, 12. Hé sóhte ða seel (sél, Rush.) ðætte hine salde *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 16. III. *time* as in *bad* or *good times, circumstance, condition.* v. IV:—Nú ís sǽl (*a time of misery*) cumen, þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2332: An. 1167. Storm oft holm gebringeþ in grimmum sǽlum *storm oft brings ocean into a furious condition*, Exon. Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Jacob byþ on glædum sǽlum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Hæfdan beorgas blíðe sǽle *montes exultaverunt*, 113, 14. Sael gewynsumie roeðe *casus secundet asperos*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 11. IV. *happiness, good fortune, good time, prosperity* (often in pl.):—On ðære stôwe wé gesunde mâgon sǽles bîdan, Cd. Th. 152, 21; Gen. 2523. Mæg snottor guma sǽle brûcan, gôdra tîda, Exon. Th. 104, 12; Gû. 6. Sǽlum geblissad *gladdened with all joys*, 207, 12; Ph. 140. Siteþ sorgcearig, sǽlum bidǽled, 379, 5; Deór. 28. Syngum tó sǽlum (cf. After liked him ful wele for al was turned him to sele, C. M. 4432) *for the happiness of sinners*, 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ne trîn ðú ǽfter sǽlum, sorh is genîwod, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. ¶ On sǽlum, sâlum *in a state of happiness, happy* [cf. þu ware a sele gief ich was wroð, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 17. Heora færð wes on sæle *was prosperous*, Laym. 1310. Selden sal he ben on sele (selde wurþ he blyþe and gled, Jes. MS.), Misc. 121, 301]:—Þâ wæs þeód on sǽlum (*joyous*), Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. On sâlum, 1218; B. 607. Ðú on sǽlum wes *be fortunate*, 2345; B. 1170. On sǽlum *in times of prosperity*, Met. 2, 2, 7. Folc wæs on sâlum, Cd. Th. 184, 13; Exod. 106: 214, 5; Exod. 564: Elen. Kmbl. 387; El. 194. [All middellærdess sceþe and sel, Orm. 14304. For quoso suffer cowþe syt (*trouble*), sele wolde folȝe, Allit. Pms. 92, 5. *Goth.* sêlei *goodness: Icel.* sæla *bliss, joy, happiness.*] v. gyte-, heáh-sǽl; sǽlþ.

sǽ-lâc *a gift* or *present* or *offering that comes from the sea* or *from a lake*:—Beówulf maþelode: Hwæt wé ðé ðás sǽlâc (*what* B. *had brought to Hrothgar from Grendel's lake-dwelling*) brohton tîres tó tâcne, Beo. Th. 3308; B. 1652: 3253; B. 1624.

sǽ-lâd *a course* or *way on the sea*:—Wé on sǽlâde (*in our course*) brecaþ ofer bæðweg, Andr. Kmbl. 1022; An. 511. Hie on sǽlâde wîf tó Denum feredon *they on the watery way took the woman to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2319; B. 1157. Hé tó gyrnwræce swíðor þohte ðonne tó sǽlâde *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance effected by wiles than to taking his way over the sea*, 2283; B. 1139. [Cf. *Icel.* sjó-leiði *a sea-way;* sjó-leiðis *by sea.*]

sǽ-lâf *what is left by the sea*, applied to the spoils of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea:—Ongunnon sǽlâfe dǽlan, ealde mâdmas, reáf and randas, Cd. Th. 215, 16; Exod. 584.

sǽlan; *p.* de *To happen, betide, fortune* (e. g. in Spenser):—Gif hié ærfeweard ne gestriónen, oðða him sylfum ælles hwæt sǽle . . . Gif him elles hwæt sǽleþ, Chart. Th. 471, 30–472, 1. Sǽlde unc on þâm brocum swâ unc gesǽlde (sǽlde, Kmbl.) *happen what might to us in those troubles*, 485, 23. Hû ðé sǽle *how it may happen to thee, what your success may be*, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1357. v. ge-, tó-sǽlan.

sǽlan; *p.* de. I. *to fasten with a cord*:—Hé sǽlde tó sande sîdfæðmed scip oncerbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Wedera leóde sǽwudu sǽldon, 457; B. 226. Hwǽr wé sǽlan sceolon sǽhengestas ancrum fæste, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ymb geofenes stæþ gearwe stôdon sǽlde sǽmearas, Elen. Kmbl. 455; El. 228. II. fig. *to restrain, repress, confine*:—Dômgeorne dreórigne hyge oft in heora breóstcofan bindaþ fæste. Swâ ic môdsefan mînne sceolde oft feterum sǽlan, Exon. Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21. Sǽlde sǽgrundas *the bound sea-depths* (in contrast with the relaxing of the bonds which held the sea, when a passage was made through it for the Israelites), Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289. [*Goth.* in-sailjan.] v. â-, ge-, on-, un-sǽlan; sâl.

sǽ-land *a maritime district*:—Mîn gafolfisc ðe mé árîst be sǽlande *maritimos pisces qui mihi contingere debent annualiter per thelonei lucrum*, Chart. Th. 308, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* Sjó-land (*a local name*).]

sæld. v. seld.

sælen; *adj. Of sallow*:—Sælenum *salignis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* salahin *salignus.*] v. sealh.

sǽ-leoda. v. sǽ-lida.

sǽ-leóþ *a sea-song, song sung by the sailors in rowing, to keep stroke*:—Sǽleóþes *celeumatis* (*κέλευμα*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 24.

sǽ-líc; *adj. Of the sea*:—On sǽlícum strande *on the sea-shore*, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 10. Of sǽlícum grunde, 138, 11. On sǽlícere ýðe *in the water of the sea*, 138, 8. Hî fixodon on sǽlícum ýðum, i. 576, 21. Gedréfed on ðâm sǽlícum ýðum dyssere worulde, ii. 388, 7. On sǽlícum *in glarigeris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 3: *in marinis*, 473, 71. Ðæt hî Seaxna þeóde ofer ðâm sǽlícum (? of ðâm ofersǽlícum) dǽlum him on fultum gecýgdon *ut Saxonum gentem de transmarinis partibus in auxilium vocarent*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 39. Ic rówe ofer sǽlíce dǽlas *navigo ultra marinas partes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 33. Drihten gegaderode ða sǽlícan ýða fram ðære eorþan brádnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 16. Ða sǽlícan nýtenu (*two seals*), Homl. Th. ii. 138, 15. v. ofersǽ-líc.

sǽ-lida, -leoda, an; *m. A sea-goer, sailor*:—Snottor sǽleoda (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 201, 18; Exod. 374. Gehýrst ðú, sǽlida! . . . brimmanna boda! Byrht. Th. 133, 4; By. 45. Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann ðé gelícne steóran ofer stæfnan . . Ic georne wât ðæt ic ǽfre ne geseah on sǽleodan syllícran cræft *I have never seen in a seaman more wondrous skill*, Andr. Kmbl. 999; An. 500. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sélran mêtte, 941;

An. 471. Offa ðone sælidan slóh, Byrht. Th. 140, 10; By. 286. Cf. sæ-líðend.

sælig *blessed, fortunate.* [*O. Sax.* sâlig: *O. L. Ger.* sâlig, sêlig: *O. H. Ger.* sâlig *beatus, felix.*] v. earfoþ-, ge-, gewif-, heard-, ofer-, un-, wansælig, *and next word.*

sæliglíce; *adv. Happily*:—Sæliglîce *feliciter*, Rtl. 79, 30. [*O. Sax.* sâliglîko: *O. H. Ger.* sâliglîhho *feliciter.*] v. ge-sæliglíce.

sæligness. v. ge-sæligness.

sæ-líðend, es; *m. A seaman, sailor, seafarer;* also *a ship*, cf. sægenga:—Secgaþ sælîðend, Beo. Th. 826; B. 411: 3640; B. 1818: 5604; B. 2806. Sægdon sælîðende, 760; B. 377. Se ðe bisenceþ sælîðende, eorlas and ýðmearas, Exon. 363, 4; Wal. 48. [*O. Sax.* sê-lîðandi.]

sæ-líðende; *adj. Seafaring*:—Se mæra wæs hâten sælîðende wealende Wulf, Salm. Kmbl. 422; Sal. 211. [Sæ-liðende men, Laym. 7821.]

sælmerige, an; *f. Brine*:—Sælmerige (sæll-, sel-; -mærige) *salsamentum*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 18. [Cf. *Span.* salmuera *brine: Ital.* salamoja: *Fr.* saumure: *Lat.* sal-muria; cf. *Gk.* ἅλμυρος *briny.*]

sælþ, e; *f. A dwelling, abode*:—Bare hié gesâwon heora lîchaman næfdon on ðam lande ðâ giet sælþa gesetena *bare they* (*Adam and Eve after the fall*) *saw their bodies, they had not yet in the land dwellings appointed*, Cd. Th. 48, 33; Gen. 785. [*O. Sax.* seliða; *f. a dwelling: O. L. Ger.* salitha, selitha *tabernaculum, habitaculum: Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, lodging, guest-chamber: O. H. Ger.* salida, selida; *f. mansio, domicilium, habitaculum.*]

sælþ, e; *f. Happiness, joy, felicity, good fortune, prosperity* (the word is generally in the plural):—Ic nû hæbbe ongiten ðæt ða mîne sælþa and seó orsorgnes ðe ic ær wênde ðæt gesælþa beón sceoldan nâne sælþa ne sint *I have now seen that my prosperity and security, that I supposed were certainly happiness, are none;* non infitiari possum prosperitatis meae velocissimum cursum, Bt, 10; Fox 26, 25–27. Hâtan ðæt sælþa ðe nâne ne beóþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Áfyr fram ðê ða yfelan sælþa and unnettan *gaudia pelle*, 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðæm men þincþ ðeáh hê sê godcundlîce gesceádwîs ðæt hê on him selfum næbbe sælþa genôge bûton hê mâre gegaderige ðara ungesceádwîsena gescefta ðonne hê beþurfe *divinum merito rationis animal, non aliter sibi splendere, nisi inanimatae supellectilis possessione videatur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 19. Ys micel niéðearf ðæt mon hiene wið ða ungemetlîcan sælþa warenige, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 6. Hý weorðgeornra sælþa tôslîtaþ *they destroy the fortunes of the ambitious*, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Heofenas blissiaþ sealte sæstreámas sælþe habbaþ, Ps. Th. 95, 11. [*O. Sax.* sâlða: *O. L. Ger.* sâlda *salus, salutare: O. H. Ger.* sâlida *felicitas, beatitas, bona fortuna;* v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 822 sqq. on Sælde=*Fortuna: Icel.* sæld *bliss.*] v. ge-, ofer-, un-, worold-sælþ.

sæltna (?) *a bird's name*:—Saeltna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 37: seltra, i. 281, 8: salthaga, 62, 36 gloss *rubisca* which is in the last case also glossed by *rudduc* the robin redbreast. v. rudduc.

sæl-wang, es; *m. A fertile plain, plain*:—Hê be wealle geseah wundrum fæste under sælwange sweras unlytle *by the wall he saw huge pillars with their bases wondrous fast underground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2984: An. 1495. Hwîlum mec mîn freá fæste geneарwaþ, sendeþ ðonne under sælwonge (MS. sal-), Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rä. 4, 2. Ic geseah hors ofer sælwong þrægan, 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3. Hê geseah sîde sælwongas synnum gehladene, Cd. Th. 78, 14; Gen. 1293.

sæ-mann, es; *m.* I. *a seaman, one who journeys by sea*:—Sæmen æfter fôron flôdwege, Cd. Th. 184, 11; Exod. 105. Sæmanna sîð, 208, 4; Exod. 478. Gâras, sæmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Hê sæmannum onsacan mihte, 5900; B. 2954. Sigel sæmannum symble byþ on hihte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rûn. 16. II. when English affairs are referred to the word is used of the Scandinavians;—Wâlâ ðære woruldscame ðe nû habbaþ Engle. Oft twegen sæmen oððe þrý drîfaþ ða drâfe cristenra manna fram sæ tô sæ, Wulfst. 163, 5. Mê sendon tô ðê sæmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29. Gif ðû wille syllan sæmannum feoh, 132, 58; By. 38. Hê his sincgyfan on ðâm sæmannum wrec, 139, 63; By. 278. [*Icel.* sjó-maðr *a seaman, mariner.*]

sæ-mearh *a sea-horse, a ship*:—Ûs bær heáhstefn naca, snellîc sæmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. Meahte gesión brimwudu myrgan, sæmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Fearoþhengestas, sæmearas, 455; El. 228. Heáhstefn scipu, sæmearas, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. [For similar terms in Icelandic v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. ii. p. 458.] Cf. sæ-hengest.

sæmend, sæmest, sæmestre. v. sêmend, sæmra, seámestre.

sæ-mêðe; *adj. Weary with being on the sea*:—Sæmêðe (*Beowulf and his companions on their arrival at Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 655; B. 325.

sæ-minte, an; *f. Sea-mint*:—Sæminte *nereta* (cf. sea-minte *nereta*, Lchdm. iii. 304, col, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 39: *althea*, 68, 79.

sæmninga. v. semninga.

sæmotu (?) glosses *fustrum* (*frustum?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 10.

sæmra; *adj.* (without positive) *Inferior, worse*:—Symle wæs ðý sæmra ðonne ic sweorde drep ferhþgenîðlan *ever was the deadly foe the worse when I struck him with the sword*, Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880. Hit is sæmre nû *it is worse now* (*than in the golden age*), Met. 8, 42. Ic lâre ðæt hê gýme ægðer ge ðæs sêlran ge ðæs sæmran *I advise him to take care both of the more and of the less important matters*, Anglia ix. 260, 10. Hnâhran rince, sæmran æt sæcce, Beo. Th. 1910; B. 953. Gif ðû sôðne God lufast. . . Gif ðû tô sæmran gode hæftst hæfden feoh, Exon. Th. 245, 28; Jul. 51: 264, 9; Jul. 361. Ða sæmran *deteriora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 38. Ðû byst se ilca se ðû ær wære, ne beóþ ðîn winter wiht ðê sæmran (*anni tui non deficient*), Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hî dweligende sêcaþ ðæt hêhste gôd on ða sâmran (sæmran, Cott. MS.) gesceafta *id* (good) *error humanus a vero atque perfecto ad falsum imperfectumque traducit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Sæmust *vel* wyrst *pessima*, Blickl. Gl. Ne wæron ðæt gesîþa ða sæmestan, Exon. Th. 326, 8; Wîd. 1: Cf. sâm-.

sæm-tinges. v. sam-tinges.

sæ-naca, an; *m. A sea-going vessel*, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26.

sæne; *adj. Slow, dull, sluggish, inactive*:—Ymb ða gýmene his êcre hælo hê wæs tô sæne *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Ne sceal se tô sæne beón, ne ðissa lârna tô læt, Exon. Th. 450, 16; Dôm. 88. Sæne môd *a sluggish mind*, 122, 32; Gû, 314. Næs ðæt sæne cyning, 322, 23; Wíd. 67. Eálâ ðæt ðû woldest ðæs sîðfætes sæne weorðan (*slow to undertake the journey*), Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204: 422; An. 211: Elm. Kmbl. 440; El. 220. Næs his brôðor læt, sîðes sæne, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Næron ða twegen tohtan sæne, lindgelâces, 150; Ap. 75. Ðone sænan ðe biþ tô slâw ðû scealt hâtan assa mâ ðonne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 19. Mægencræft môda gehwilces ofer lîchoman lænne and sænne *might of the mind over the body weak and dull*, Met. 26, 106. Hê (*a sea serpent*) on holme wæs sundes ðê sænra (*the slower in swimming*), ðâ hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Ic sceal sêcan ôðerne ellenleásran cempan sænran *I must seek another warrior less courageous and active*, Exon. Th. 266, 9; Jul. 395. [*O. H. Ger.* seine: *Icel.* seinn; *Dan.* seen; *Swed.* sen. Cf. *Goth.* sainjan *to be slow, to tarry.*] v. â-sânian.

sæ-næss, es; *m. A ness* or *promontory stretching into the sea, a cape*:—Sænesse *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 7. Ða lîðende land gesâwon brimclifu blîcan, beorgas steápe, síde sænæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Sænæssas geseón, windige weallas, 1146; B. 571.

sæ-nett *a net for fishing in the sea*:—Sænet *sagene*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 14.

sæp, es; *n. Sap*:—Sæp *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 12. Cederbeám *cedrus*, his sæp *cedria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 39. Ðâ weard beám monig blôdigum teárum birunnen, sæp weard tô swâte, Exon. Th. 72, 23; Cri. 1177. Ðæs swêtestan sæpes *suavissime succi*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 58. Seó drîge gyrd ðe næs mid sæpe âcucod, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 17. Sep *sucum*, Germ. 391, 18. [*Ayenb.* þet zep; *O. H. Ger.* saf: *Icel.* safi; *m.*] v. stôr-sæp.

sæpig; *adj. Full of sap, succulent*:—Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. [*Prompt. Parv.* sapy or fulle of sap *cariosus.*] v. unsæpig.

sæppe, an; *f. The spruce fir*:—Sæppe *abies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 40. [Cf. *Lat.* sappinus *from which Fr.* sapin.]

sæp-spôn *a chip* or *shaving with sap in it*:—Genim geongre âcrinde hand fulle . . . sceafe ðæt grêne, wylle ða sæpspône on cümeolce, Lchdm. ii. 292, 27.

sæ̂r (=rær?), Ps. Th. 7, 6.

sæ-rima, an; *m. The sea-shore, coast*:—Hî mycel yfel gedydon ægðer ge on Defenum ge wel hwær be ðæm sæ̂riman, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20: 994; Erl. 133, 19. [Bî ða sæ̂rime âhwær in Engelande *in littore marino alicubi in Anglia*, Chart. Th. 422, 2.] [Bi þisse særime, Laym. 6216.]

sæ-rinc, es; *m. A sea-man, one who journeys by sea* (used of the Scandinavians, cf. sæ-mann):—Hine ymb monig snellîc sæ̂rinc (*of Beowulf and his companions*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. Sende se sæ̂rinc (*one of the Danes attacking Byrhtnoth*) sûþerne gâr, Byrht. Th. 135, 46; By. 134.

sæ-rîric *a reed-bed in the sea* (?), *an ait*:—Swylce wôrie bî ôfre sondbeorgum ymbseald sæ̂rýrica mæst, swâ ðæt wênaþ wæglîþende ðæt hý on eálond sum eágum wlîten (*the reference is to the whale, which mariners mistake for an island*), Exon. Th. 360, 24; Wal. 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rôrahi *arundinetum.*]

sæ-rôf; *adj. Active on the sea, strong in rowing*:—Ðonne sæ̂rôfe snelle mægne árum bregdaþ, Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crä. 56.

sæs *a seat.* v. sess.

sæ-sceaþa, an; *m. A sea-robber, pirate*:—Sæsceaþan *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 12.

sæ-síð *a sea-journey, voyage*, Beo. Th. 2302; B. 1149.

sæ-snægl, es; *m. A sea-snail*:—Sæsnæl *chelio, testudo* vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Sæsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, 56, 7: ii. 136, 14.

sǽ-strand, es; *m. Sea-shore*:—Sǽstrand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 59. Swâ mænigfealde swâ swâ sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4: Wulfst. 198, 22. Beraþ ða stânas tô sǽstrande, Homl. Th. i. 68, 29. [Heo stepen up a sæstrond, Laym. 9235. *Icel.* sævar-strönd.]

sǽ-streám, es; *m. Sea-stream, water of the sea*:—Ðonne sǽstreámas flôwaþ *elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Sǽstreámas sealte, 79, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 391; An. 196: 1497; An. 750. Swearte sǽstreámas, Cd. Th. 80, 9; Gen. 1326. Sǽstreámum neáh, 193, 22; Exod. 250. Ic his swíðran hand settan þence ðæt hê sǽstreámum syððan wealde *ponam in mari manum ejus, et in fluminibus dexteram ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22. Sicilia sǽstreámum in, Met. 1, 15. [He iwende ouer-sea-streames, Laym. 326. Þu steorest te sea stream ꝥ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *O. Sax.* sêo-strôm.]

sǽt, e; *f. An ambush, a place where one lies in wait*:—Hý sǽtiaþ mîn and sittaþ swâ gearwe swâ seó leó dêþ tô ðam ðe hê gefôn wyle and swâ swâ his hwelp byþ gehýd æt ðære sǽte *susceperunt me sicut leo paratus ad praedam, et sicut catulus leonis habitans in abditis*, Ps. Th. 16, 11. Deórhege heáwan and sǽte haldan *to maintain the places from which the deer might be shot* (?), L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. The Latin version has *stabilitatem observare;* Leo takes *sǽte* = hedges, and Schmid translates 'in ordnung erhalten.' [*Icel.* sât; *f. ambush.*] v. sǽtian.

sǽta *a resident, inhabitant.* The form occurs only in compounds, and these are for the most part in the plural. There is also beside the weak *-sǽtan* a strong *-sǽte.* v. Dorn- (Dor-), Dûn-, Peác-, Sumor-, Wil-sǽte (-sǽtan). Other instances of the suffix are given in Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 34, where *Hrypensis ecclesia* is translated *Hrypsǽttna cyrice:* Hiisêtena munecas *Hiienses monachi*, 5, 22; S. 644, 24: and in Cod. Dip. B. i. 414. It also forms part of common nouns, v. burh-, ende-, land-sǽta: with which may be compared *O. L. Ger.* land-sêtio: *O. H. Ger.* himil-sâzo: *Ger.* land-safs. See too the compounds of sittend[e].

sǽtan, -sǽte; *subst.*, -sǽte; *adj.*, sæten, Sæter-dæg. v. sǽtian, sǽta, and-sǽte, seten, Sætern-dæg.

sǽtere, es; *m. One that lies in wait, one that waylays.* I. *a robber;* latro:—Þeáf and sêttere *fur et latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Þeáfas and sêtteras *fures et latrones*, 10, 8. II. fig. *one who acts insidiously;* insidiator, seductor:—Se sǽtere (*insidiator*), ðæt is se dióful, hê hine spænþ on wôh, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 23. Ðonne cymþ se lytega sǽtere (*seductor*) tô ðæm slâwan môde, and âteleþ him eall ðæt hê ǽr tô gôde gedyde, 65, 2; Swt. 463, 12. Hî sendon sêteras (*insidiatores*) ðætte genômo hine on word, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 20. v. sǽt, sǽtian.

Sætern-dæg, Sæternes-, Sæter-, Sæteres-dæg, es; *m. Saturday;* dies Saturni:—Sæterndæges rest *requies sabbati*, Ex. 16, 23. On Sæterndæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 2, Rbc. Sæterndæg (sæter-, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 23, 56. Sæterdæg (sæternes-, MS. A.), 23, 54. Sæternesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28, Rbc.: 20, 29, Rbc. On ðone Sæternesdæg, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12: Shrn. 70, 7. Sæternesdæg of Saturno Iovis fæder, Anglia viii. 321, 17. Se seofoþa dæg is se Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 6. Ǽghwylce Sæternesdæge *per omne sabbatum*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 40. Seternesdæg *Sabbatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 8. Sætresdæg (Sæternes-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 37, 23: 38, 8. On ðæm Sæteresdæge, Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. [Saturnus heo (*the forefathers of the English*) ȝiven Sætterdæi (Sateresdai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13933. *Orm.* Saterrdaȝȝ. High German and Scandinavian take a different form, but Frisian and Dutch agree with English. v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 114–5; 226–7.]

Sætern-, Sæter-niht, e; *f. Friday night, the night between Friday and Saturday*:—His (*Christ*) lîc læg on byrgene ða Sæterniht and Sunnanniht *his body lay in the sepulchre on the nights of Friday and Saturday*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27. [*R. Glouc.* Sater-niȝt.]

sǽ-þeóf, es; *m. A sea-thief, a pirate*:—Heáh-sǽþeóf *archipiratta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 28.

sæþerige, an; *f. Savory;* satureia hortensis:—Sæþerian sǽd, Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 8. v. saturege.

sǽtian, sǽtan; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for, waylay* (with gen.):—Forðam hê hine ne meahte mid openlîcum gefeohte ofersuíðan sǽtaþ ðonne diógollîce and sêcþ hû hê hine mǽge gefôn *quia enim publico bello perdidit, ad exercendas occulte insidias exardescit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 13. Hê sǽtaþ (*insidiatur*) ðæt hê bereáfige ðone earman, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Se synfulla sǽtaþ ðæs rihtwîsan *observabit peccator justum*, 36, 12. Hý sǽtiaþ mîn *susceperunt me*, 16, 11. Ðû scealt fiersna sǽtan, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 913. Hû ǽghwelc syn biþ sǽtigende ðæs þióndan monnes *quomodo unumquodque peccatum proficientibus insidietur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 24. Feóndas and sǽtendan sâwle mînre *inimici et qui custodiebant animam meam*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. Sêtendum *insidiantibus*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 5. [*Icel.* sæta *to lie in wait for* (with dat.): *M. H. Ger.* sâzen.] v. sǽtnian, sǽt, sǽtere.

sætilcas:—Ne ymbe sciphergas sætilcas ne hêrdon ne furþum fira nân ymb gefeoht sprecan, Met. 8, 31. *Grein suggests* scealcas, cf. næs scealca nân *in* v. 21; *the corresponding prose is*:—Ne gehêrde nôn mon ðâ get nânne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nân gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14–16.

sǽtnere, es; *m. One who lies in wait.* v. sǽtnian, sǽtere; but used in the following case to gloss *seditiosus*:—Mid sêtnerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. v. sǽtnung.

sǽtnian; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for* (with gen.):—Ðâ wǽron ðǽr Sarocine gesamnode, ðæt hig sǽtnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. v. sǽtian.

sǽtnung, e; *f.* I. *a lying in wait, plot, snare.* v. sǽtung:—Hê hine bæd ðæt hê his lîf gescylde wið swâ mycles êhteres sǽtningum *obsecrans ut vitam suam a tanti persecutoris insidiis tutando servaret*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5. Hê him ða sǽtnunge (*insidias*) gewearnode ðæs unholdan cyninges, S. 515, 11: 5, 23; S. 646, 37 note. Sêtnungum *insidiantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 54. II. in the following passages the word glosses *seditio.* v. sǽtnere:—On sêtnuncge (sètnong, Lind.) *in seditione*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 7. Fore sêtnunge *propter seditionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25.

sǽtung, e; *f. A lying in wait, plot, snare*:—Sǽtunge *aucupatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 43. Sêtunge, 101, 25. Gif him þince ðæt hê feala earna ætsomne geseó, ðæt biþ yfel níð and manna sǽtunga and seara, Lchdm. iii. 168, 11. Ðonne hê foresægþ ða diéglan sǽtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando hostis callidi circumspectas et quasi incomprehensibiles insidias praedicit*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 14. Scottas ne sǽtincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *Scotti nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37.

sǽ-upwearp *what is thrown up on land by the sea, jetsum*:—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod . . . ða sǽupwearp on eallen þingen æt Bramcæstre, Chart. Th. 421, 33.

sǽ-wǽg *a wave of the sea*:—Sealte sǽwǽgas, Cd. Th. 240, 9; Dan. 384.

sǽ-wæter, es; *n. Sea-water*:—Genim celeþonian seáw and sǽwæter, Lchdm. ii. 28, 12.

sǽ-wang, es; *m. The plain by the sea, the shore*:—Gewât se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, wíde waroþas, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964.

sǽ-wâr *sea-weed*:—Sǽwaar *alga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 35. Cf. waar *alga*, ii. 99, 29. See E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. *waur.*

sǽ-waroþ *the sea-shore*:—Be sǽwaroþe and be æáôfrum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 17: Met. 19, 21.

sǽ-weall, es; *m.* I. *a sea-wall, a cliff by the sea*:—Higelâc wunode sǽwealle neáh, Beo. Th. 3853; B. 1924: Exon. Th. 471, 15; Rä. 61, 1. II. *a wall formed by the sea*:—Sǽweall âstâh (cf. Ðæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) stôd swilce twegen hêge weallas, Ex. 14, 22), Cd. Th. 197, 6; Exod. 302.

sǽ-weard *sea-ward, keeping watch and ward on the sea-coast;* it was a duty that might be required in some cases of the thane and of the 'cotsetla':—Of manegum landum mâre landriht ârîst tô cyniges gebanne . . . sǽweard (*the section refers to the* 'thegen'), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. Werige his (*the* '*cotsetla*') hlâfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sǽwearde, 3; Th. i. 432, 28. Cf. the description of Beowulf's landing:—Ðâ of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, etc., Beo. Th. 463 sqq.

sǽ-weg *a sea-way, a path through the sea*:—Sǽfiscas ða faraþ geond ða sǽwegas *pisces maris qui perambulant semitas maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. [*Icel.* sjó-vegr.]

sǽ-wêrig; *adj. Weary with being on the sea*:—Sǽwêrige slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1651; An. 817: 1723; An. 864. [We beoþ sæwerie men, Laym. 4619.]

sǽwet, es; *n. Sowing*:—Ofer ða tîd ðæs sǽwetes *ultra tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28, tit.; S. 605, 8.

sǽ-wîcing, es; *m. A viking*:—Randas bǽron sǽwîcingas (*the tribe of Reuben*) ofer sealtne mersc, Cd. Th. 199, 3; Exod. 333.

sǽ-wiht, e; *f. A sea-animal*:—Ðeós eorþe is berende missenlîcra fugela and sǽwihta *this land is productive of divers fowls and sea-animals* (*the Latin has* insula . . . avium ferax terra marique diversi generis), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15.

sǽ-wilm, es; *m. A billow*:—Gê him syndon ofer sǽwylmas hider wilcuman, Beo. Th. 792; B. 393.

-sǽwisc. v. ofer-sǽwisc.

sǽ-wudu *a ship*:—Hî sǽwudu sǽldon *they fastened their ship to the shore*, Beo. Th. 457; B. 228.

sæx. v. seax.

sǽ-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of the sea*:—Sǽýþa *vel* holmas *equomaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 74. Hî sǽýþa swíðe brêgaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 23; Rûn. 21. [*O. Sax.* sêo-ûðia.]

safine, an; *f. Savine;* juniperus savina:—Sauine. Genim ðâs wyrte, ðe man *sabinam*, and ôðrum naman wel ðam gelîc, *sauinam* hâteþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 13: iii. 16, 8: 58, 20. Safine, 22, 31. Lytel sauinan, 30, 15. Safinan dust, ii. 250, 27. Genim safinan, 100, 10: 294, 24: iii. 44, 5. Safenan, 46, 3: ii. 312, 11. Sauinan, iii. 38, 26.

saftriende *rheumatic*:—Saftriende *reumaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 48. Cf. sæp.

sâg (?):—Ic heáfod hæbbe and heáne steort, eágan and eáran and ænne foot, hrycg and heard nebb, hneccan steápne and sîdan twâ, sâg on middum, eard ofer ældum, Exon. Th. 490, 3; Rä. 79, 5.

saga, an; *m. A saw:*—Saga *serula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17: *serra*, 39, 67. v. sagu.

saga, an; *m. A saying, story, statement:*—Đín saga bið geswutelod, gif đû đone sylfan encgel bitst, đæt hê mînne sunu ansundne ârære, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 193. v. sagu.

sagian. v. secgan.

-sagol. v. leás-, sôþ-, unsôþ-, wær-sagol.

sâgol (v. sowel *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 22, soþsawel *veridicus*, 90, 19), es; *m. A staff, cudgel, club:*—Sâgol ođđe stæf *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 28. Đa sâglas (*vectes*) sticiaþ inn on đâm hringum đa earce mid tô beranne . . . Đæt is đonne đæt mon đa earce bere on đâm sâglum, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 171, 5–12. Hié Claudium mid sâglum ofbeótan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Hêt đa cwelleras mid stearcum sâglum hine beóton, Homl. Th. i. 424, 32. Mid stîđum sâglum beátaþ, 432, 12: 468, 33. Hêt his cwelleras đone hâlgan beátan mid heardum sâglum. Đâ bærst sum sâgol intô ânes beáteres eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 142. Mid swurdum and sâhlum *cum gladiis et fustibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 47, 55. Hê stafas ł sâhlas îsenne tôbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. [Ælc bær an honde ænne saȝel (staf, 2nd MS.) stronge, Laym. 12280.]

sagu, e; *f. A saw:*—Sage *serram*, Germ. 400, 531. Hê sceal habban æcse, adsan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* saga, sega; *f. serra, lima: Icel.* sög; *f. a saw.*] v. saga.

sagu, e; *and indecl.? f.* I. *a saw, say* (to say one's *say*), *saying, statement, story, tale:*—Racu, sagu *sermo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 12. Nis đis nân gedwimor ne nân dwollîc sagu, Jud. Thw. p. 159, 27. Ic hâte healdan hî ôþ đæt heora sagu âfandod sŷ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 3. Teónan đû wyrcst ûs mid đisse sage *haec dicens nobis contumeliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Sagu *dictu* (cf. gesægene *dictu*, 28, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 7. Hî sædon đam kinge đæt hê hæfde swŷđe âgylt wiđ Crist. . . . Đâ læg se king and âsweartode eall mid đare sage, Chart. Th. 340, 1. Gehŷr đû đâs race nâ swilce leáse sagu ac geworden þing *audi fabulam, non fabulam sed rem gestam*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 12. Geendebrednege đa sago þinga *ordinare narrationem rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2, 9. *Fabulae* synd đa saga đe menn secgaþ ongeán gecynde, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga, sagena *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Ic đînra bysna ne mæg, worda ne wîsna wuht oncnâwan, sîđes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Sagum *fabulis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 10, 11. II. *saying, narration, telling, report:*—Se hlîsa đe þurh yldra manna segene (sage, MS. B.) tô ûs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 2. III. *statement of a witness, testimony:*—Tô hwî wilnige wê ænigre ôđre sage *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne gehŷrst đû hû fela sagena (*quanta testimonia*) hig ongên đe secgeaþ, 27, 13. Hî sôhton leáse saga (*falsum testimonium*) ongên đone Hælend, 26, 59. IV. *a saying beforehand, foretelling:*—Of sage *fatidicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 22. Saga *presagia*, 67, 46. Sagum *praesagminibus, vaticinationibus, divinationibus*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Ælc his saȝe sæide, Laym. 26345. Heo wenden þat his sawen (2nd MS. sawes) sođe weren, 749. *A. R.* saȝe, sawe, sahe: *Chauc. Piers P.* sawe: *O. H. Ger.* saga *assertio, narratio, sermo, enuntiatio: Icel.* saga *story, tale.*] v. on-, sôþ-sagu; saga.

saht, sales. v. seht, sæl.

sâl, es; *m.:* e; *f.* (?) I. *a rope, cord, line, bond:*—Licgaþ mê ymbe îrenbendas, rîdeþ racentan sâl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 378. Đâ wæs be mæste segl sâle (cf. *O. H. Ger.* segil-seil *rudens*) fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Sâlum *nexibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 74. II. *a rein:* — Sâlas [*h*]*abenas*, 4, 58: 6, 22. Sâlum ł gewealdleþerum *habenis*, 42, 60. III. *the loop which forms the handle of a vessel* (?):—Sâl *ansa* (cf. hringe *ansa*, 284, 7, *and see* nostle. *The word occurs under the heading* nomina vasorum), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 11. IV. *the fastening of a door:—Repagulum* sâl[-panra ?], Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 3. Sâle *repagula*, ii. 119, 4. V. *a necklace, collar:*—Sweorclâþ *vel* [sweor]têg *vel* [sweor ?]sâl *collarium*, 134, 49. Sâle *collario*, 18, 17. Saule *callario* (saale *collario*), 78, 71. [Soole, beestys teyynge *ligaculum; restis* a sole to tie beasts, Prompt. Parv. 463. Hi drayeþ myd such sol, Misc. 51, 162. *O. H. Ger.* seil; *n. funis, rudens, lorum, habena, restis: Icel.* seil; *f. a line.*]

sala, an; *m. A sale:*—Ceáp *distractio*, sala *venditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* sala; *f. traditio: Icel.* sala; *f. a sale.*]

salf. v. sealf.

salfige, an; *f. Sage:*—Saluige *salvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 49. Salfige, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. Saluie. Genim đâs wyrte đe man saluian nemneþ. . . . Genim đâs ylcan wyrte salfian, i. 218, 6–11. Saluian sæd, iii. 72, 7: ii. 358, 18. Nim salfian, iii. 48, 3. Wyl sealuian, 44, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* salbeia, salveia: *Ger.* salbei. *From Latin.*]

salh *a sallow.* v. sealh.

sallettan *to play on the harp, sing to the harp, sing psalms:*—Singaþ him and salletaþ *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Th. 104, 2.

salm. v. sealm.

salness, e; *f. Darkness, duskiness:—Conticinium*, đæt ys swîtîma ođđe salnyssa tîma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. salu.

salor *a hall, palace:*—Eów đeós cwên lađaþ tô salore (cf. tô hofe, 1111; El. 557), Elen. Kmbl. 1100; El. 552: 764; El. 382. v. sæl, sele.

salo, salowig, salpanra, salt, salt-haga. v. salu, saluwig, sâl IV, sealt, sæltna.

saltere, es; *m.* I. *a stringed musical instrument, a psaltery:*—Saltere *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 26: *psalterium*, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 107, 2. On saltere syngaþ him *in psalterio psallite illi*, 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11: 150, 3. Cimbalan ođđe psalteras ođđe strengas ætrînan, Lchdm. iii. 202, 14. II a. *the book of Psalms:*—Se saltere ys ân bôc, đe hê (*David*) gesette þurh God betwux ôđrum bôcum on đære bibliothecan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 26. II b. *a psalter, a service-book containing the book of Psalms divided into certain portions for Matins, and the Hours, so as to be gone through in the course of the week:*—Hê (*the mass-priest*) sceal habban đa wæpna tô đam gâstlîcum weorce . . . đæt synd đa hâlgan bêc, saltere and pistolbôc, godspellbôc and mæssebôc, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 12: L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. ii. salteras and se þridda[n] saltere swâ man singþ on Rôme, Chart. Th. 430, 11. ¶ Saltere singan *to sing psalms taken from the psalter:*—Hê gehât gehêt . . . đæt hê ælghwylce dæge ealne saltere âsunge *vovit votum quia quotidie psalterium totum decantaret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 599, 11. Hê âsong ælce dæge tuwa his saltere and his mæssan, Shrn. 134, 17. Singe eal geferræden ætgædere heora saltere đa þrŷ dagas, Wulfst. 181, 21. Ælc brôđur singe twegen salteras sealma . . . vi. mæssan ođđe .vi. salteras sealma *each brother shall sing two portions of psalms from the psalter*, Chart. Th. 614, 7, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* saltarí, psaltari *psalterium;* salzara *sambucus: Icel.* saltari *a psalm-book.*]

saltian; *p.* ode *To dance:*—Gê ne saltudun (sealtedon, MS. A.) *non saltastis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* salzôn. *From Latin.*]

salu; *adj. Dusky, dark:*—Ic sylfa [eom] salo, Exon. Th. 489, 21; Rä. 48, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* salo *fuscus, furvus, ater, niger: Icel.* sölr *yellow.*] v. following words.

salu-brûn; *adj. Dark-brown:*—Hrefn sweart and sealobrûn, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35.

salu-neb; *adj. Dark-faced:*—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneb, Exon. Th. 433, 9; Rä. 50, 9.

salu-pâd; *adj. Dark-coated:*—Đa sind blace swîđe, swearte, salopâde, Exon. Th. 439, 1; Rä. 58, 3. Cf. saluwig-pâd.

saluwig-feđera; *adj. Of dusky plumage:*—[Hrefn] salwigfeđera, Cd. Th. 87, 13; Gen. 1448.

saluwig-pâd; *adj. Dark-coated, having dark plumage:*—Hrefn salwigpâd, Exon. Th. 329, 20; Vy. 37. Earn salowigpâda, Judth. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Lêtan hræ bryttian saluwigpâdan đone sweartan hræfn, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10.

sâl-wang, sal-warp. v. sæl-wang, sealt-wearp.

salwian *to make dark, to blacken:*—Heó (*the dove*) nolde æfre under salwed bord (*in the ark, which was dark-coloured from the pitch that had been smeared over it*) syđđan ætŷwan, Cd. Th. 89, 15; Gen. 1481. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-salwian *decolorare;* salwet *obscuratum;* salawi *fuscatio.* v. Grff. vi. 183.] v. salu.

sam; *conj. Whether, or* (cf. swâ . . . swâ = *whether . . . or*):—Sam hî þyrfon, sam hî ne þurfon, hî willaþ đeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 29. Sam wê willan, sam wê nyllan, 34, 12; Fox 154, 7: 40, 1; Fox 234, 34. Hŷ gedôþ đæt æghwæđer fætels biþ oferfroren sam hit sŷ sumor, sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Sam hŷ fæsten sam hŷ ne fæsten *omni tempore siue jejunii siue prandii*, R. Ben. 66, 14. Sam hê hine miclum lufige, sam hê hine lytlum lufige, sam hê hine mydlinga lufige, Shrn. 194, 13. Wiđ wunda som hŷ sŷn of îserne, som hŷ sŷn of stence, ođđe fram nædran, Lchdm. i. 166, 9. [Sam . . . sam *whether . . . or*, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 8.]

sam- as a prefix denotes *agreement, combination.* v. sam-mæle, -râd, -winnende, -wist. [*Icel.* sam-.]

sâm- *half-;* the prefix denotes *imperfection.* Cf. sæmra. [*O. Sax.* sâm-: *O. H. Ger.* sâmi-: *Lat.* semi-: *Gk.* ἡμι-.]

Samaringas, Samaritane, Samaritanisce; *pl. The Samaritans:*—Ianan Samaritana ceastre (in burgum đæra Samaritanesca, Lind.; in cæstra Samaringa, Rush.) *in civitates Samaritanorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. Tô Samaritaniscum, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 9. v. next word.

Samaritanisc; *adj. Samaritan, of Samaria:* — Đâ fêrde sum Samaritanisc man wiđ hine, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Đes wæs Samaritanisc, 17, 16: Jn. Skt. 8, 48. Đâ cwæþ đæt Samaritanisce wîf. . . . 'Ic eom Samaritanisc wîf; ne brûcaþ Judêas and Samaritanisce metes ætgædere,' Jn. Skt. 4, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Samaritanisc.]

sâm-bærned; *adj. Half-burnt:*—Sâmbærnd *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 56.

sâm-boren; *adj. Born out of due time:*—Sâmboren *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 6. Cf. ful-boren.

sâm-bryce *a violation only partially effected:*—Tô hâdbôte, đâr

sâmbryce wurðe, bête man georne be ðam ðe seó dǽd sý, L. E. B. 9; Th. ii. 242, 9. *The term is in contrast with* ful-bryce *in the preceding sections.* v. sâm-wyrcan.

sâm-cwic, -cucu; *adj. Half-dead:*—Sum mǽden hē gehǽlde, ðæt ðe læg on legerbedde seóc, sâmcucu geþûht, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Hē sâmcucu læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 164: L. Ælfc. C. 31; Th. ii. 354, 10. Hē (*Anthony*) bebeád ðæt hiene mon on ða ilcan byrgenne tô hiere (*Cleopatra*) swâ sômcucre âlegde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 31. Hī forlêton hine sâmcucene *semiuiuo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Sum môder bær hire sâmcuce cild, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 16. [*O. Sax.* sâm-quik: *O. H. Ger.* sâmi-quek.]

same (*always in combination with* swâ); *adv. Similarly, in the same way.* (1) Swâ same:—And eft Lædenware swâ same wendon ealla on hiora âgen geþeóde *and again the Romans in the same way translated all into their own language*, Past. pref.; Swt. 6, 3. Þeós wyrt is swýðe scearpnumul wunda tô gehǽlenne, swâ ðæt ða wunda hrædlîce tôgædere gâþ; and eác swâ some hió gedêþ ðæt flǽsc tôgædere clifaþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2553; El. 1278. Ðæt hié lufan Dryhtnes and sybbe swâ same sylfra betweónum gelǽston, 2411; El. 1207: 2565; El. 1284. On Adame and on his eafrum swâ some, Cd. Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. Is ðæt fŷr swâ same on ðam wætre and on stânum eác, Met. 20, 150: 24, 33. Deór efne swâ some faraþ, Exon. Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. (2) Swâ same swâ:—Hû ne forealldodon ða gewritu swâ some swâ ða wrîteras dydon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Twâ ðara gecyndu habbaþ nêtenu swâ same swâ men, 33, 4; Fox 132, 5. Ðær wîfmenn feohtaþ swâ same swâ wǽpnedmen, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. [*O. Sax.* sô sama, sô sama sô: *O. H. Ger.* sama, sô sama, sô sama sô.]

samen; *adv. Together:*—Giurnan tuoege somen (*simul*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 4. Wêrun somen Simon Petrus and Didimus, 21, 2. [Baþe samenn, Orm. 377. Sitte samen, R. Brun. *Goth.* samana: *O. Sax.* saman: *O. Frs.* samin, semin: *O. L. Ger.* samen, samon: *O. H. Ger.* saman *simul: Icel.* saman.]

sâm-grêne; *adj. Half-green, backward* (of a plant):—Spelt sâmgrêne *far serotina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 41.

sâm-hâl; *adj. Not in perfect health, weak:*—Nû ne beóþ nâht fela manna ætsamne, ðæt heora sum ne sî seóc and sâmhâl, Wulfst. 273, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* sâmi-hail *debilis.*]

sam-heort; *adj. Of one heart, of the same disposition;* concors:—Singaþ samheorte sangas Dryhtne, Ps. Th. 149, 1.

sam-hîwan; *pl. Members of the same household* or *family:*—Samhîwna yrfebêc *jus liberorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 46. Somhîwena yrfebêc, ii. 49, 14.

sam-hwilc; *pron. Some:*—Þeówne .lx. Somhwelcne fîftegum (mid fîftig, MSS. B. H.) *the 'wer' for the 'peów' is* 60 *shillings. For one kind it is* 50 (?), L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Swâ hwæt swâ ûs God sylle mâre ðonne wê nêde brûcan sceolan . . . , ne sylþ hē hit ûs tô ðon ðæt wê hit hŷdon, oððe tô gylpe syllan samhwylcum mannum ðe nâht swîðe God ne lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Cf. swâ hwilc.

sâm-lǽred; *adj. Imperfectly taught:*—Wê lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig gelǽred preóst ne scænde ðone sâmlǽredan, ac gebête hine gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 19. Hieronimus âdwæscte ða dwollîcan gesetnysse ðe sâmlǽrede men sǽdon be hire forþsîðe, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 6. *Barbarismus* and *solocismus* bêcumaþ of ðam sâmlǽredum leáslîce geclypode oððe âwritene, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 22; Som. 51, 52.

sam-mǽle; *adj. Agreed, come to an agreement:*—Gif hŷ ðonne ǽlces þinges sammæle beón *if they then be agreed in everything*, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 19. Ðæt dôm stande ðâr þegenas sammǽle beón, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 3. Hêr swutelaþ on ðisum gewrite hû Wulfrîc and Ealdrêd wǽron sammæle æt Oxnaforda, Chr. 1018; Erl. 161, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-mæli *an agreement;* sam-mælask â eitt *to agree in a thing.*] Cf. mælan, mæl.

sâm-milt, -melt; *adj. Half-digested:*—Se geþigeda mete hefegaþ ðone magan, and hē ðone sâmmeltan (*the half-digested food*) þurh ða wambe ût sent, Lchdm. ii. 186, 22. v. miltan.

-samne. v. æt-, tô-samne.

samnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *v. trans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, bring together, gather:*—Ða swêtestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudublêda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, Exon. Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. Somnas his huǽte *congregabit triticum suum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. Nât hwam hit gaderaþ ł somnaþ ða, Ps. Spl. 38, 10. Hē ðyder folc samnode, Cd. Th. 230, 5; Dan. 228. Hié here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2250; An. 1126. Wê somnadon ł geadredon ða *colligimus ea*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 28. Sommas (somnigas, Rush.) ða ðe hiá gelǽfdon, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Swylce man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Fyrde somnian, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 2. Folc somnigean, Cd. Th. 191, 19; Exod. 217. (2) *to draw together, join, unite:*—Ðonne samnaþ hió ða wunde and hælþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 11. (3) *to get materials together for a poem to compose:*—Ic ðysne sang fand samnode wîde *I was author of this poem, gathered its matter far and wide*, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ne wêne ðæs ǽnig ælda cynnes, ðæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige (*that I compose my lay of lying words*), wrîte wôðcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 29; Ph. 547. **II.** *intrans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, come together:*—Sellendum ðê him hî somniaþ *dante te illis, colligent*, Ps. Spl. 103, 29. Somnode *conglobatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 34: 91, 20. Duguþ samnade, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125. Mægen samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 110; El. 55: 120; El. 60. Hî gederedon ł somnodon tôgeánes mê *convenirent adversum me*, Ps. Spl. 30, 17. (2) *to draw together, join, unite:*—Ða weóxon ða fŷr swýðe and hî tôgædere þeóddon and samnedon ôþ ðæt ðe hî wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lêge geânede and gesomnade *crescentes vero ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in inmensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. (3) *to glean:*—Hē mid his sceáfe ne mæg sceát âfyllan ðeáh ðe hē samnige swîðe georne *non implevit sinum suum qui manipulos colligit*, Ps. Th. 128, 5. [*Laym.* somnien, sumnien: *Orm.* sammnenn: *O. Sax.* samnôn: *O. Frs.* samena, somnia: *O. H. Ger.* samanôn: *Icel.* samna.] v. ge-samnian.

samnung, e; *f. An assembly, council:*—Somnung *synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 15, 16: *concilium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 55: Lind. 15, 1: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 59: *congregatio*, Rtl. 173, 3. v. ge-samnung.

samnunga, sæmninga, semninga; *adv. All at once, on a sudden, suddenly, forthwith, immediately;* continuo, subito, repente:—And ðâ hig ðæt spræcon samninga (samnunga, MSS. A. B.) se hana creów *et continuo athuc illo loquente cantauit gallus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 60. Hî hine samnuncga (*subito*) scearpum strêlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Ðâ âsceán samninga mycel leóht, Blickl. Homl. 145, 12. Somnunga, 239, 31. Hié sume somnunga sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9. Sæmninga, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Ðis is feáwra manna dǽd, ðæt hî ealle eorþlîce þing sæmninga forlætan mâgon, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 33. Hî semninga sneóme forwurdon *subito defecerunt et perierunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 1. Ðâ âstôd hē semninga *exsurrexit repente*, 2, 9; S. 511, 20. Ðâ geseah hē semninga (*subito*) mon wið his gangan, 2, 12; S. 513, 34. Hit semninga (*subito*) on ûs rǽsde, Nar. 15, 19, 11. Ðâ cômon semninga twegen englas, Blickl. Homl. 221, 27: Exon. Th. 257, 5; Jul. 242: Beo. Th. 3284; B. 1640. Ôþ ðæt semninga sunu Healfdenes sêcean wolde ǽfenreste, 1293; B. 644. Hē (*the whale*) semninga on sealtne wæg niþer gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 361, 29; Wal. 27. Ðâ wæs semninga geworden mycel þunorrâd, Blickl. Homl. 145, 28: Exon. Th. 31, 5; Cri. 491. Mec semninga slǽp ofergongeþ, 422, 22; Rä. 41, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 464: 1639; An. 821.

samnung-cwide, es; *m. A collect:*—Somnungcwido *collecta*, Rtl. 2, 1.

samod; *adv. Together.* **I.** marking association in joint action:—Ealle hî âhyldon samod onnitte gewordene sint *omnes declinaverunt, simul inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. Ða unrihtwîsan forweorðaþ samod (*simul*), 36, 40. Cumaþ ût samod Ilfing and Wisle (*the two rivers have a common channel*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 10. Stôd his handgeweorc (*Adam and Eve*) somod on sande, nyston sorga wiht tô begnornianne, Cd. Th. 16, 12; Gen. 242. Ne beóþ wê leng somed, 168, 20; Gen. 2785. Somod eardedon Meotudes bearn and se monnes sunu, Exon. Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. Tô gebede feóllon sinhîwan somed, Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778. Samed sîþian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. **I a.** of mutual or reciprocal action:—Hié fela spræcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789. Cf. samod-geflit. **I b.** marking union or junction. v. samod-cumende. **II.** with numerals or with *eall:*—Him wæs bâm samod lond gecynde, Beo. Th. 4399; B. 2196. Ðendan bû somod, lîc and sâwle, lifgan môte, Exon. Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Þreó tâcen somod, 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Seofon winter samod *seven years in unbroken succession*, Cd. Th. 256, 11; Dan. 639. Ic eów bidde ðæt gê mê secgan hwylce gemete gê côman ealle samod tô mê, Blickl. Homl. 143, 20. Hē eal innan samod forswǽled wæs *within he was one mass of inflammation*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. **III.** marking association of similar objects or circumstances, with nearly the force of *and, both . . . and, also, too:*—Somod *jamque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 31. Weras wîf samod *men and women*, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras, heora wîf somed, Cd. Th. 146, 7; Gen. 2418. Hē ðone healsbeáh gesealde, þrió wicg somod, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. Ðû geworhtest heofon and eorþan, sǽs sîdne fæðm, samod ealle gesceaft, Elen. Kmbl. 1455; El. 729. Ongan his feax teran and his hrægl somod, Judth. Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 282. Somod for his hǽlo ðæs cyninges and ðære þeóde ðe hē fore wæs *pro salute illius, simul et gentis cui praeerat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29. Niht somod and dæg, Cd. Th. 239, 25; Dan. 375. Swylce ic his willan wylle sêcean, samed (*also, likewise, at the same time*) andettan . . . , Ps. Th. 110, 2. Ðû ðinra bearna bearn sceáwige; geseó samed gangan sibb ofer Israhêl, 127, 7: Exon. Th. 69, 16; Cri. 1122. **IV.** in combination with *ætgædere, mid:*—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd and his sôðfæst môd samod ætgædere, Ps. Th. 56, 4: 88, 21. Ðær wæs sang and swêg samod ætgedere, Beo. Th. 2131; B. 1063. Gâras stôdon samod ætgædere, 662; B. 329. Ðû ðe samod mid mê swête gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos,*

Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Graton samod mid ðām cnihtum feóll tō Johannes fōtum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 17. Cwom samod mid ðām swylce Assur *etenim Assur simul venit cum illis*, Ps. Th. 82, 7. Ða ðe someð miðhine āstigun *quae simul cum eo ascenderant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 41. Hē gesette ðone mōnan fulne on eástdǽle mid scīnendum steorrum samod, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28. **IV** a. with *anlice*:—Hī me ymbsealdon samod anlīce swā beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Th. 117, 12: 142, 4: 147, 5. Samod anlīce . . . swā swā *sicut*, 123, 6. Samod anlīcast swā *velut*, 78, 2: *ut*, 91, 11: *sicut*, 127, 4. **V.** translating the prefix *con-* in Latin words:—Ic samod awende *converto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 14. Ic samod cume *convenio*, Som. 39, 5. Ic samod fealde *complico*, 24; Som. 25, 52. Ic samod fealle *concido*, 28; Som. 32, 62. Ic samod fleó *confugio*, Som. 32, 49. Ic samod wurpe *conicio*, Som. 32, 40. Somud mengaþ wē *comminiscimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Somod geþwǽrende *concordantes*, 24, 8. [*Laym. A. R.* somed: *Goth.* samath: *O. Sax.* samad, samod.] v. next word.

samod; *prep. with dat. With, at*:—Samod ǽrdæge (*with the coming of the dawn*) eode æþele cempa self mid gesīðum, Beo. Th. 2627; B. 1311. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum somod ǽrdæge *with day came comfort to the sadhearted*, 5877; B. 2942. Cf. mid ǽrdæge.

samod-cumende *flocking together*: — Samadcumendum folcum *populis confluentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 71: 518, 45.

samode (?):—Tala . . . swylce ic nǽfre on eallum ðām fyrngewritum findan ne mihte sōðe samode [samnode (?) *collected* or (?) *composed*, v. samnian, I. 3. Or cf. (?) *Icel.* semja (kvæði, bōk) *to compose* (*a poem, book*)], Salm. Kmbl. 17; Sal. 9.

samod-eard, es; *m. A common country*:—Git (*Guthlac and his sister*) ā mōsten in ðam ēcan gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somudeard niman, Exon. Th. 184, 19; Gū. 1346.

samod-fēst; *adj. Fast joined together*:—Sceal onettan, se ðe āgan wile līf æt Meotude, ðenden him leóht and gǽst somodfæst seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581.

samod-geflit, es; *n. Strife, conflict*:—Somodgeflit *concertatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 18.

samod-gesīþ, es; *m. A companion, comrade*:—Samodgesīþ *coheres*, Germ. 400, 575.

samod-herung, e; *f. A praising*: — Samodhering *conlaudatio*, Blickl. Gl.

[**samodlīce**; *adv. Together, unitedly in a body*:—Iedon ealle samodlīce tō ðone kyng, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 10.]

samod-rynelas; *pl. translates the technical term* concurrentes:—Ða *concurrentes* synt samodrynelas genemned, Anglia viii. 302, 10.

samod-swēgende *translates the Latin* consonantes:—Ða ōðre stafas syndon gehātene *consonantes*, ðæt is, samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swēgaþ mid ðām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 49.

samod-þyrlīc; *adj. Concordant*:—Somodðyrlīce *concordi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 13. Cf. (?) ge-þweran.

samod-willung, e; *f. A boiling together, condensing*:—Somodwellunge *concretione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 19.

samod-wunung, e, *f. A living together*:—Him is tō forbeódenne ǽghwilc gemāna . . ge ǽt, ge drinc, ge samodwunung on hūsum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 31.

samod-wyrcende *co-operating*:—Somodwyrcendum *cooperante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 76.

sam-rād; *adj. Harmonious, united*:—Se cræftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ ðæt hī hiora freóndscipe forþ on symbel untweófealde treówa gehealdaþ sibbe samrāde *the mighty one unites societies firmly, so that for ever they continue to maintain their friendship, faith sincere, peace unbroken*, Met. 11, 96. Cf. ge-rād.

sāmran, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. v. sǽmra.

sām-soden; *adj. Half-cooked*:—Gif man āwiht blōdiges þicge on healfsodenum (sāmsodenum, MSS. X. Y.) mete *si quis cruentum quid comederit in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2.

sām-swǽled; *adj. Half-burnt*:—Sāmswǽlede *semiustos*, sāmswǽled *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 55–57.

sam-tinges (sæm-, sem-); *adv. In close connection* (as regards time), *immediately, forthwith*, continuo:—Meahtest ðē full recen on ðæm rodere upan siððan weorþan, and ðonne samtenges æt ðæm ælcealdan steorran, Met. 24, 18. Swā hraðe swā ðæt wolcn styrode, swā sīðode samtinges eal seó fyrd after ðam wolcne, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 11. Ða nolde hē hī sæmtinges ācwellan ac lēt him fyrst *he would not kill them immediately, but allowed them time*, 424, 14. Ða āwurpon ða hǽðenan sōna heora gedwyld, and tō heora Scyppende sæmtinges gebugon, 510, 3: 230, 18. Ðæt man hī ofslōge sæmtinges ealle, Anglia ix. 32, 165. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan ðe byþ gefroren ǽr ðan hē tō dropum geurnen sȳ, and swā semtinges (sæm-, MS. P.) fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-tengja *to join, consent*; sam-tenging *a connection*.] v. tengan, ge-tenge.

sam-winnende *struggling together*:—Ða samwinnendan *conluctantia, depugnantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-vinnandi *working together*.]

sām-wīs; *adj. Dull, foolish*:—Wēnaþ sāmwīse (cf. ða dysegan men, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 22) ðæt hī on ðīs lǽnan mǽgen līfe findan sōþa gesǽlþa, Met. 19, 34. Ða sāmwīsan (*hebetes*) sint tō manianne ðæt hié wilnien tō wiotonne ðæt ðæt hié nyton, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 201, 7. Cf. med-wīs.

sam-wist, e; *f. A living together, cohabitation, matrimony*:—Samwist *jugalitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 63. Samwiste *matrimonii*, 481, 36: *copulae, connubii*, 485, 57: *copulae*, 508, 75. Samwiste *contubernium*, 511, 76. Ne ceara ðū (*Hagar*) fleáme dǽlan somwist incre, Cd. Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Þeáh his līc and gǽst hyra somwiste, sinhīwan tū, gedǽled (-de?), Exon. Th. 160, 9; Gū. 941. Somwist, 172, 28; Gū. 1150. Samwista *contubernia*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 27: 520, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* samwist: *Icel.* sam-vist.]

sām-worht. v. sām-wyrcan.

sam-wrǽdness, e; *f. Combination, union*:—Eall ðæt ðætte ānnesse hæfþ þæt wē secgaþ ðætte sīe ða hwīle ðe hit ætsomne biþ and ða samwrǽdnesse wē hātaþ gōd *everything that has unity, that, we say, exists, while it maintains its unity, and the union of its parts we call good*; omne, quod est, unum esse, ipsumque unum bonum esse didicisti, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 23. Cf. wrǽd, wrǽd-mǽlum.

sām-wyrcan *to do a thing incompletely*:—Gif hwā on fyrde griðbryce fulwyrce . . . Gif hē sāmwyrce . . . , L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 23. [Cf. sām-bryce.] Fæsten wæs sāmworht *the fort was not finished*, Chr. 892; Erl. 88, 34. Stāntorr (*the tower of Babel*) sāmworht stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 16; Gen. 1701.

sanct, es; *m. A saint*:—Hē wæs on līfe eorþlīc cing, hē is nū æfter deáþe heofonlīc sanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10. Ða mynstermenn noldon ðone sanct underfōn, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 149. Hē gesōhte ðone sanct, Glostr. Frag. 6, 8: 8, 10. Ðǽr habbaþ englas eádigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355: 279, 18; Sat. 240. Ðȳ ylcan dæge ealra wē healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 200. *The Latin forms* sanctus, sancta (*also* sancte) *are used before proper names*:—Sanctus Johannes, se mon Sancte Johannes, Sanctus Johannes līf, Blickl. Homl. 163. Sancta Maria, 5, 30. Sancta Marian (*gen.*), 165, 27.

sand, es; *m.* [*? or should the passages that follow be put under* sand; *f.? cf. the later application of* witness *to a person*] *A messenger, envoy*:—Ða wæs Lȳfing b. mid ðam kincge . . . Ða com Xpes cyrc sand tō ðam b. and hē forð (fōr?) ðā tō ðam kincge *bishop Lyfing was then with the king . . . Then came a messenger* (or *message?*) *from Christchurch to the bishop, and he* (*the bishop*) *went then to the king*, Chart. Th. 339, 26. Dæg byþ Drihtnes sond deóre mannum mǽre Metodes leóht *day is the Lord's messenger* (or *message?*) *dear to men, God's glorious light*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 9; Rūn. 24. On ðīs ylcan geáre com ðæs Pāpan sande (sand?) hider tō lande; ðæt wæs Waltear bisceop *in the same year came the Pope's legate to this country; that was bishop Walter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 28. [Here sandes feórden betwyx heom and hī togædere cōmen and wurðe sæhte *their envoys went between them, and they came together and were reconciled*, 1135; Erl. 261, 20. Sonden commen betwenen ðe soðe word me seiden, Laym. 4651. Euerich wo is Godes sonde. Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, A. R. 190, 15. In alle our neoden sendeð þeos sonden (*prayers*) touward heouene, 246, 22.]

sand, e; *f.* **I.** *a sending, mission, message*:—Paulus cwæð: 'Ða ða ðæra tīda gefyllednys com, ða sende God Fæder his sunu tō mancynnes ālȳsednysse.' Seó wurðfulle sand wearð on ðisum dæge gefylled, Homl. Th. i. 194, 17. Gregorius is rihtlīce Engliscre þeóde apostol, forðan ðe hē þurh his rǽd and sande ūs fram deófles biggengum ætbrǽd, ii. 116, 28. Nū com ic tō eów þurh ðæs Almihtigan sande, 296, 20. Ðes ylca apostol becom þurh Godes sande tō Ethiopian, 472, 11. [*Laym.* sande, sonde *a message*; sondes mon *a messenger*: Orm. sanderr-man: sandermen, Chr. 1135; Erl. 249, 28: *C. M.* sandir-men: sander-bodes, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* sond or sendynge *missio*: sond or ȝyfte sent *eccenium*: *O. H. Ger.* -santa, santi- *missio*, Grff. vi. 239.] v. onsand. **II.** *a mess* (from Latin *mitto*), *a dish of food, victuals*:—Wista *vel* sand *dapes* vel *fercula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Sand *daps*, 82, 64: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Godes engel cwæð: 'Abacuc, bær ðone mete tō Babilone' . . . Ða clypode se Abacuc: 'Ðū Godes þeówa, nim ðās lāc ðe ðē God sende' . . . And hē ða ðære sande breác, Homl. Th. i. 572, 8. Ða genemnode se hālga wer ðæt wīf ðe hī gelaðode, and ða sanda tealde ðe heó him gebær, ii. 168, 5. Sanda *obsonia*, Germ. 394, 297. Sandae, sondae *commeatos*, Txts. 46, 188. Sanda *ferculorum, epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 57. [Of everilc sonde . . . most and best he gaf Benjamin, Gen. and Ex. 2295.] v. preceding word.

sand, es; *n.* **I.** *sand, gravel*:—Sand *glarea, glitis*, vel *samia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 8: *arena*, 37, 32. Sande *sablo*, ii. 89, 36. Hē behīdde hyne on ðam sande (*sabulo*), Ex. 2, 12. Sume men secgen ðæt seó eá sīe eást irnende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, and ðǽr nēh sīe eft flōwende up of ðam sande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 20–23. Ða tōdǽlaþ ðæt wæsmbǽre land and ðæt deádwylle sand ðe syððan hȳþ

sūþ on ðone gārsecg *qui dividit inter vivam terram et arenas jacentes usque ad oceanum*, Swt. 26, 19. II. *sand by the sea, sands, sea-shore*:—Sand sǽ *arena maris*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. Sǽfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. On sande *on the shore of the Red Sea*, 315, 5; Exod. 302. Nacan on sande, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: 3796; B. 1896. Gewât him se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, 3932; B. 1964. Ic wæs be sande sǽwealle neáh, Exon. Th. 471, 14; Rä. 61, 1. Swâ swâ hradu ỹst windes scip tōbrycþ on ðâm sandum neáh ðære byrig ðe Tarsit hâtte, Ps. Th. 47, 6. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sand: *O. H. Ger.* sant *arena, sabulum: Icel.* sandr.] v. eolh-sand.

sand-beorh *a sand-hill, sand-bank*:—Ondlong weges tō sondbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 402, 11. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on ðone hēhstan cnol and eft se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas *quisquis volet perennem cautus ponere sedem, montis cacumen alti, bibulas vitet arenas*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. Sondbeorgas, Met. 7, 10.

sand-ceosol, es; *m. Sand, gravel*:—Sandceosel *arena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 64. Sandcesel, 54, 32. Sandceosol on sǽ *arenam in litore maris*, Gen. 22, 17. Sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4. Sandceosol on sælīcum strande, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 9. Sandcysel, Wulfst. 198, 22. Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer sandceosel *supra arenam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 26. Hī beóþ gemenigfylde ofer ðære sǽ sandceosol *they shall be multiplied above the sand of the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* kiesel-sand *gravel*.]

sand-corn *a grain of sand*:—Gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wǽron ǣwegene on ānre wǽgan, ðonne wǽron hī swǽrran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. Swâ fela welena swâ ðara sondcorna beóþ be ðisum sǽclīfum *quantas pontus versat arenas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27. Hī beóþ ofer sandcorn manige *super arenam multiplicabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. [*Icel.* sand-korn.]

sand-geweorp, es; *n. A sand-bank, quicksand*:—Sandgewurp *syrtis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 72. On sandgeweorp *in sirtim*, ii. 45, 66. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sant-wurfi *syrtis*.] v. *next word and* sand-hrycg.

sand-gewyrpe, es; *n. A sand-heap*:—Tō sandgewyrpe, of sandgewyrpe ūt an Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 228, 25.

sand-grot *a grain of sand*:—Gerīman sǽs ṡondgrotu, Exon. Th. 466, 6; Hö. 117.

sand-hliþ *a sand-hill by the sea*:—Gewât him ofer sandhleoþu tō sǽs faruþe, Andr. Kmbl. 471; An. 236.

sand-hof *a house in the sand, the grave*:—Līc orsāwle sceal in sondhofe wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 31; Gū. 1169.

sand-hrycg *a sand-bank*:—Ðes sandhrycg *haec syrtis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 34.

sand-hyll *a sand-hill*:—Sondhyllas *alga* (cf. waar *alga*, 99, 69, wâra *sablonum*, strand *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73.

sandig; *adj. Sandy*:—Sandig *arenosa*, sandegum *arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 73, 75. Sandigum, 449, 25. Ðeós wyrt wihst on sandigum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 7; 100, 16.

sandiht; *adj. Sandy, dusty*:—Hiora gemitting wæs on sondihtre dūne, ðæt hié for duste ne mehton geseón, hū hī hī behealdan sceolden, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 15. Of ðam stāne on ðone sandihtan hærepoþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 22.

sand-land *the sea-shore*:—Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan ṡondlond gespearn, grond wiþ greóte, Exon. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

sand-rid *a quick-sand*:—Sandrid *syrtes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 19. v. rid, *and* cf. sand-geweorp.

sand-seáþ *a sand-pit*:—Ofer ðene hǽþ inn on ðam sandseáþe; of ðam sandseáþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 26. Of ðære æc on ða sandseáþas, 80, 2: 169, 4.

sang, es; *m.* I. *song, singing*, (*a*) of human or angelic beings:—Sārlīc sang *trenos* (θρῆνος), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Twegra sang *bicinium*, 25. Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, 34. Geþwære sang *armonia*, 39. Āsweġe sang *simphonia*, 40. Wuldres weard wordum herigaþ þegnas . . . þǽr is sang æt selde, Cd. Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere . . . gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2130; B. 1063: 180; B. 90. Ðǽr wæs singal sang and swegles gong, wlitig weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1737; An. 871. Ðǽr is engla song, eádigra blis, Exon. Th. 100, 31; Cri. 1650. Magister cyriclīces sanges *magister ecclesiasticae cantionis*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Songes magister *cantandi magister*, 4, 2; S. 565, 38. Đā hē đā ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde, đā forlēt hē ðone sang, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Ðǽr (*in heaven*) wē hālgan Gode sang ymb seld secgan sceoldon, Cd. Th. 279, 9; Sat. 235. Gesǽton sigerōfe sang āhōfon *lifted up their voices in song*, Elen. Kmbl. 1733; El. 868. (*b*) of birds or animals:—Winsum sanc (*of birds*), Met. 13, 50. Fugla cynn songe lofiaþ mōdigne, Exon. Th. 221, 20; Ph. 337. Mǽwes song, 406, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Earn sang āhōf, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29. Wulf sang āhōf, 224; El. 112. (*c*) of sound caused by inanimate things; v. bỹme-sangere, sang-cræft, singan:—Ealle hearpan strengas se hearpere grēt mid ānre honda, đỹ hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *idcirco chordae consonam modulationem reddunt; quia uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. II. *a singing, chanting*:—Se biscop and se mæssepreóst sceolan mæssan gesingan . . . and ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hī þingiaþ for ða ðe ðyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. III. *song, poetry*. v. sang-cræft. IV. *a song, a poem to be sung* or *recited*:—Se hālga song gehỹred wæs, Exon. Th. 181, 23; Gū. 1297. Đā hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynnsumnesse his sanges *me carminis mulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 6. Mē Gūðhere forgeaf māþþum songes tō leáne, Exon. Th. 322, 22; Vid. 67. Galan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, 4885; B. 2447. Ic ðysne sang (*the poem which follows*) fand, Apstls. Kmbl. 1; Ap. 1. Word sanga *verba cantionum*, Ps. Spl. 136, 3. Singaþ ūs ymnum ealdra sanga ðe gē on Sione sungan *hymnum cantate nobis de canticis Sion*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Sangum *carminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 50. Singaþ sangas Drihtne and him neówne sang singaþ *cantate Domino canticum novum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1: 95, 1. [*Goth.* saggws: *O. Sax.* sang: *O. Frs.* song: *O. H. Ger.* sang: *Icel.* söngr. v. æfen-, brỹd-, byrig-, cyric-, dæg-, dægrēd-, foranniht-, galdor-, heáf-, hearp-, līc-, lof-, mæsse-, middæg-, niht-, nōn-, offrung-, prīm-, sealm-, tíd-, ūht-, undern-, wōþ-, yfel-sang.

sang, song *a bed*:—Song ỉ bedd *stratum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 12. [*Icel.* sæing, sæng: *Dan.* sæng: *Swed.* säng *a bed*.]

sang-bōc; *f.* I. *a music-book, a book with the notes marked for singing*:—*Nota* ðæt is mearcung. Ðæra mearcunga sind manega and mislīce gesceapene, ǽgðer ge on sangbōcum ge on leóþcræfte, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 15; Som. 51, 20. II. *one of the service books, containing 'besides the canticles, the hymns which were used in the Anglo-Saxon churches.'* v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia, i. cii:—Ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc . . . sangbōc . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. Mæssepreóst sceal habban . . . sang-bēc . . . , L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. Nū sindon ðǽr (*in the church at Exeter*) ii. fulle sangbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 8. [*Icel.* söng-bók.]

sang-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of singing, music* (*vocal or instrumental*):—Sangcræft *musica* (in a list of the arts), Hpt. Gl. 479, 46. Wæs hē swỹðest on cyricean sangcræft getỹd Rōmānisce þeáwe *maxime modulandi in ecclesia more Romanorum peritum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 19. On sangcræft gelǽred *cantandi sonos edoctus*, 5, 20; S. 646, 6. I a. *an art of singing*:—Bið ðæs hleóþres swēg (*the voice of the Phenix when singing*) eallum songcræftum swētra and wlitigra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 25; Ph. 132. II. *the art of composing poetry*:—Hē (*Cædmon*) þurh Godes gife ðone sangcræft onfēng *gratis canendi donum accepit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

sangere, es; *m.* I. *a singer*:—Sangere *cantor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 17: 72, 6. Īdel sangere *temelici* (θυμελῑκὸς *a musician, singer*), 39, 40. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe ceorl wearþ tō eorle, sangere tō sacerde, and bōcere tō biscope, L. Eth. vii. 11: Th. i. 334, 8. Būtan Jacobe ðam sangere, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 37. Se biscop ðǽr gesette gōde sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce circicean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 31. II. *a poet*:—David wæs sangere sōðfæstest, swīðe geþancol tō þingienne þeódum sīnum wiþ ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 50, 6. [Alse þe holi songere seiđ on his loft songe, O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 22. *O. H. Ger.* sangari *cantor, psalmista: Icel.* söngvari.] v. bỹme-, cyric-sangere.

sangestre, an; *f. A female singer, songstress*:—Sangestre (-ystre) *cantrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Sangystre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 5.

sang-pīpe, an; *f. A musical pipe*:—Sangpīpe *camena*, Germ. 389, 26. -sānian. v. ā-sānian, sǽne.

sāp, e; *f.* (?) *Amber, resin, pomade*:—Sāp, smelting (cf. smulting *electrum*, 94, 61) *succinum* vel *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Reádre deáge (*in margin*, sāpe) *rubro stibio* (*the word occurs in a passage treating of dressing the hair*, cf. *the passage in Pliny describing the use and invention of* 'sapo:' Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere optimus fagino et caprino, duobus modis, spissus ac liquidus: uterque apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis), Hpt. Gl. 435, 17. v. sāpe *and next word*.

sāp-box *a box for resin*:—Man sceal habban leóhtfæt, blācern, cyllan, sāpbox, Anglia ix. 264, 22.

sāpe, an; *f. Soap, salve* (? v. sāp):—Sāpe *sapo* (*sopo*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 12: *lumentum*, ii. 54, 4. Hē biþ ðonne āþwogen fram his synnum þurh ða untrumnysse, swâ swâ horig hrægl þurh sāpan, Homl. Th. i. 472, 6. [Monie of þas wimmen smuriеđ heom mid blanchet, þet is þes deofles sāpe (*unguent?*), O. E. Homl. i. 53, 24. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeđ to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurđe ware, A. R. 66, 18. *O. H. Ger.* seifa *sabona, smigma*; also *resina*.] v. ār-, pill-sāpe.

sār, es; *n.* I. referring to the body, (1) *pain, suffering, soreness*:—Mē sār gehrān, wærc in gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Sār gewōd ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1245. Mid sāre geswenced, mid mislīcum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 7. On sāre his līchoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1. Hǽlu būtan sāre,

Exon. Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Ða ðe on sâre seóce lâgun, 83, 14; Cri. 1356. Hê sâr ne wiste *he did not feel pain*, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. (2) *a pain, pang, sore, wound*:—Nis ðær ænig sâr gemêted, ne âdl, ne ece, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30. Hê byð dæs sâres hâl, Lchdm. i. 352, 2. Wið eágena, eárena, sîdan, wambe, &c. sâre, i. 2, sqq. On his môdor sâre hê bið âcenned, Blickl. Homl. 57, 35. Ðýlæs hwelc ðara niéhstena dæs ofslægenan for ðæm sâre (*the mortal wound caused by the slipping of an axe*) hine ofsleá, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Mugcwyrt dæt sâr ðara fôta of genimþ, Lchdm. i. 102, 16. Gif sió wamb bið windes full, ðonne cymþ ðæt of wlacre wætan; sió cealde wæte wyrcþ sâr an . . . ðonne dêþ ðæt dæt sâr âweg, Lchdm. ii. 224, 24. Næfre ðû dæs suîðlîc sâr gegearwast heardra wîta, ðæt ðû mec onwende worda ðissa, Exon. Th. 246, 2; Jul. 55. Ðû ðæt sâr (*stripes and blows*) âber, Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958. Ðæt gê him sâra gehwylc gehælde *that you should heal every wound for him*, Exon. Th. 144, 11; Gû. 676. Leomu hefegodon sârum gesôhte *his limbs waxed heavy, visited by pains*, 159, 21; Gû. 930. Âdle gebysgad, sârum geswenced, 170, 11; Gû. 1110. Ða wæs heó eft hefigod mid ðæm ærran sârum *prioribus adgravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Se Hælend his þegnum sæde ða sâr ðe hê âdreógan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Hié ealle lîchomlîcu sâr oforhogodan, 119, 20. **II.** of the mind, (1) *grief, pain, trouble, sorrow*:—Ne bið ðær sâr ne gewinn, ne nænig unêþnes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Wêpende sâr, Exon. Th. 79, 14; Cri. 1290. Is sâwl mîn sâres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Tô tâcnunge sorges and ânfealdes sâres, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Hî hî forlætaþ on ðam mæstan sâre, 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Hê heora helpend wæs on heora sâre, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 26. (2) *a grief, sorrow, pain, wound*:—Hit wæs swâ gewunelîc on ealdum dagum, ðæt gif hwam sum færlîc sâr (*affliction*) becôme, ðæt hê his reáf tôtære, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 14. Ðeáh him mon hwæt widerweardes doo, oððe hê hwelce scande gehiére be him selfum, hê æt ðæm cierre ne bið onstyred . . . ac æfter lytlum fæce hê bið onæled mid ðý fŷre ðæs sâres, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 20. Ða ðæt môd ðillîc sâr cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Lufu him sâra gehwylc symle forswîðede, Exon. Th. 160, 4; Gû. 938: 176, 31; Gû. 1218. Æfter ðære menigeo mînra sâra ðe mê on ferhþe gestôdan *secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ða angunnenan sâr *conceptos dolores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 12. [*Goth.* sair: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sêr *dolor, supplicium, amaritudo, ulcus: Icel.* sâr *a sore; a wound.*] v. lîc-sâr, *and next word.*

sâr; *adj. Sore, painful, grievous, distressing,* (1) of physical pain:—Se læca ðe sceal sâre (yfela, MS. Y.) wunda wel gehælan, hê môt habban gôde sealfe ðærtô, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15. Ne wæs hyra ænigum sîde ðý sârra, ðeáh hý swâ sceoldan reáfe birofene slîtan haswe blêde, Exon. Th. 394, 20; Rä. 14, 6. Wê wieton ðæt sió diégle wund bið sârre ðonne sió opene, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 22. (2) of mental pain:—Ða hê ðæs manndes deáþ swâ earmlîcne gehŷrde ðâ wæs him ðæt swîðe sâr *when he heard the man's death was so miserable, it was very grievous to him*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 14. Ne wæs hyre bröðra deáþ on sefan swâ sâr, Exon. 377, 25; Deór. 9. Ðæt ðam hâlgan wæs sâr on môde, Cd. Th. 96, 11; Gen. 1593: 27, 30; Gen. 425. Ðæt wæs Satane sâr tô geþolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. Ðonne hî sâres hwæt siófian scioldon (cf. ðonne hî sceoldan heora sâr siófian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35), Met. 26, 82. Bîdan sâran sorge, Cd. Th. 266, 26; Sat. 28. Forlæt sâre sorgceare, Exon. Th. 13, 27; Cri. 209. Hearm, sâre swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 2735; An. 1370. Morþra, sârra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 182: Rood Kmbl. 157; Kr. 80. Manaþ sârum wordum *prompts with words that wound*, Beo. Th. 4122; B. 2058. Ealle ða sâran edwîta ðe hê âdreág, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Uncûðne eard cunnian, sâre sîþas *to make trial of a land unknown, of travails sore*, Exon. Th. 87, 2; Cri. 1419. Cwæð ðæt him wære weorce on môde, sorga sârost, Cd. Th. 122, 19; Gen. 2029. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sêr *tristis: Icel.* sârr *sore; wounded.*] v. un-sâr.

Saracene, Sarocine, Sarcine; *pl. Saracens*:—Sarracene *Sarasene*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 5. Wæron ðær Sarocine gesamnode ðæt hig sætnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. Wit urnon for Sarcina hergunge, 42, 9. Se hefegosta wôl Sarcina þeóde Gallia rîce forhergedon *gravissima Sarracenorum lues Gallias vastabat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31. On India Saraccna *in India Saracenorum*, Rtl. 196, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkir: *O. H. Ger.* Sarci, Serzi *Arabes.*]

Saracenisc; *adj. Saracen*:—Hê gegaderode of ðâm Saraceniscum swîðe micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkneskr: *O. H. Ger.* Sarcisc, Sarzisc *Arabicus.*]

Saracen-, Sarcin-ware; *pl. The Saracens*:—Ða hergodon ða hæþnan Sarcinware on þa stôwe (*Sardinia*), Shrn. 122, 25.

sâr-benn, e; *f. A painful wound*:—Wæs ðæs hâlgan lîc sârbennum soden, swâte bestêmed, bânhûs âbrocen, blôd ýþum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. Sârbennum gesôht, Exon. Th. 163, 11; Gû. 992.

sâr-bôt, e; *f. Compensation paid for inflicting a wound*, L. W. I.; Th. i. 470, 21. [*Icel.* sâr-bætr; *pl.*]

Sarcine, Sarcin-ware. v. Saracene, Saracen-ware.

sâr-clâþ, es; *m. A bandage for a wound*:—Sárclâþ *ligatura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 18: ii. 53, 77: *fasciola*, i. 40, 62: ii. 39, 75.

sârcren (?) *disposed to soreness*:—On ðâm monnum ðe habbaþ swîðe gefêlne and sârcrenne magan *a very sensitive stomach and one easily made sore*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9.

sâr-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a speech that is intended to give pain, injurious* or *affronting speech, reproach, bitter words*:—Ne gedafenaþ ðê ðæt ðû andsware mid oferhygdum sêce sârcwide *it befits thee not to seek an answer with arrogance and bitter words*, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 320. Synnige ne mihton þurh sârcwide sôð gecŷðan, 1929; An. 967. Ðû ûs âsettest on sârcwide ûrum neáhmannum *posuisti nos in contradictionem vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Hê ðæt eal þolaþ, sârcwide secga, Exon. Th. 458, 2; Hy. 4, 94. Ic worn for ðê hæbbe sîdra sorga and sârcwida, hearmes gehŷred, and mê hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, 11, 14; Cri. 170. **II.** *a speech in which grief is expressed, a lament*:—Ic nyste ær ðû ðê self hit mê gerehtest mid dînum sârcwidum *I did not know until you yourself told it me with your lamentations*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 34. Nû sceal ic siófigende wreccea giómor singan sârcwidas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 4.

Sardinie; *pl. The Sardinians, the people* or *the island of Sardinia*:—Hû Sardinie wunnon on Rômâne, Ors. 4, 7, tit.; Swt. 4, 16. On Sicilium and on Sardinium ðæm îg'ondum, 4, 7; Swt. 164, 23.

sâre; *adv. Sorely, grievously, bitterly*:—Wæron earme men sâre beswicene (*sorely deceived*) and hreówlîce besyrwde, Wulfst. 158, 11 note. Hrinon hearmtânas hearde and sâre drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 5; Gen. 992. Mê ðæt cynn hafaþ sâre âbolgen *that race hath angered me sore*, 76, 14; Gen. 1257. Forgrîpan gumcynne grimme and sâre heardum mihtum, 77, 15; Gen. 1275. Sum sâre angeald æfenreste *one paid a heavy price for his night's rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Hê cenþ unriht and hit cymþ him sâre *it shall trouble him sorely*, Ps. Th. 7, 14. Hî sâre sprecaþ *they speak bitterly*, 63, 4. Wê sittaþ and sâre wêpaþ (cf. *Icel.* grâta sâran: *Scot.* to greet sair), 136, 1. Wæs se hâlga wer sâre geswungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. [*O. Frs.* sêre: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sêro *dolenter: Ger.* sehr.] v. emn-sâre.

sârettan; *p.* te *To lament, complain*:—Hê sârette ðætte ða synfullan sceoldan bytlan onuppan his hrycge *supra dorsum suum fabricasse peccatores queritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 9. Ðæt ilce sârette se wîtga *contra hos prophèta conqueritur*, 37, 2; Swt. 267, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* sêrazzan *dolere.*]

sâr-ferhþ; *adj. Sore at heart, wounded in spirit*:—Ðæt wîf (*Sarah complaining to Abraham about Hagar*) môdes sorge, sârferhþ sægde: 'Ne fremest ðû riht wið mê,' Cd. Th. 135, 17; Gen. 2244. Cf. sârig-ferhþ.

sârga, an; *m. Some kind of trumpet*:—Trûðhorn oððe sârga *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Sârgana *salpicum, tubarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 11.

sârgian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make sad* (sârig), *to grieve* (trans.), *afflict, wound*:—Hî sârgiaþ fremdne flæschoman, Salm. Kmbl. 220; Sal. 109. **II.** *to be* or *become sad, to grieve* (intrans.), *languish*:—Hê sârgaþ ðæs *he is grieved at it*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 21. Se bisceop hefiglîce sârgode be ðam fylle and mînre forwyrde *episcopus gravissime de casu et interitu meo dolebat*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Eágan mîne sârgodon *oculi mei languerunt*, Ps. Spl. 87, 9. Ða ongan hê forhtian and sârgian *et coepit pauere et taedere*, Mk. Skt. 14, 33. Sârgiende ł sorhful *dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sârgiendne frêfrian *dolentem consolari*, R. Ben. 17, 3 MS. O. [*O. H. Ger.* séragôn *to sadden, pain, wound.*] v. be-, ge-sârgian.

sârgung, e; *f. Lamentation, grief*:—Ðær is sorgung and sârgung and â singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5. Beó ðû forþloten tô sârgungum *esto pronus ad lamenta*, Scint. 6. v. be-sârgung.

sârian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to feel pain for, feel sorry for*:—Heó is mâ tô sârianne *magis dolendum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 40. **II.** *to be sore* (v. sâr; *adj.*), (1) of physical pain:—Hê (*the disease*) wundaþ and sió wund sâraþ *the wound gets painful*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Ða liran ðara lendena sâriaþ, Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. (2) of mental pain, *to grieve, be sad*:—Ic sârige on mînum wîtum *I grow sad in my punishments*, Nar. 43, 7. Wê sâriaþ ealle, forðon þe wê seóþ dînne lîchaman beón cwylmed, 42, 2. Ðîn fæder and ic sârigende (*dolentes*) ðê sôhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Sâriendne (sâriende, MS. T.) frêfrian, R. Ben. 17, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-sêrid *afflicted: O. Frs.* sêrd: *O. H. Ger.* sêren, sêrôn *vulnerare, dolere.*]

sârig; *adj.* **I.** *feeling grief, sorry, sorrowful, sad*:—Ða wæs Petrus sârig *contristatus est Petrus*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 248, 11. Ic mê sylfa eam sârig þearfa *pauper et dolens ego sum*, Ps. Th. 68, 30. Ða sceolde se hearpere weorþan swâ sârig ðæt hê ne mihte on gemong ôðrum monnum beón *the harper* (*Orpheus*) *is said to have become so afflicted with grief, that he could not live among other men*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Se is swîðe sârig for dînum earfoþum and for dînum wræcsîþe, 10; Fox 28, 18. Dæs ðe hê swâ geómor wearð, sârig for his synnum, Exon. Th. 450, 15; Dôm. 88. Hê wearð swîðe sâri *graviter accepit*, Gen. 48, 17. Ne forseoh sâriges bêne, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Ón salig wê sârige ûre organan âhêngan, 136, 2. Ða wurdon hiora wîf swâ

sârige on hiora môde, and swâ swîdlîce gedrêfed, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 29. Hig wæron sârie (*dolentes*) for hira geswince, Num. 11, 1. Monge ðe hine sârge gesôhtun, freórigmôde, Exon. Th. 155, 12; Gû. 859. Sôhton sârigu tû (*the two women at the sepulchre*) sigebearn Godes, 460, 2; Hö. 11. Sârge gê ne sôhton, ne him swæslîc word frôfre gespræcon, 92, 19; Cri. 1511. **II.** *expressing grief, mournful, sad, bitter*:—Hê ðâ wêpende wêregum teárum his sigedryhten sârgan reorde grêtte, Andr. Kmbl. 120; An. 60. Ðonne hê wrece sârigne sang, Beo. Th. 4885; B. 2447. Sârige teáras, Ps. Th. 55, 7. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sêrag *dolens, amarus.*] v. efen- (em-) sârig.

sârig-ferhþ; *adj. Sad in soul*:—Geseóþ sorga mæste synfâ men sârigferþe, Exon. Th. 67, 4; Cri. 1083. Cf. sâr-ferhþ.

sârig-môd; *adj. Sad-hearted, of mournful mood*:—Ðonne fêhþ seó weálâf sorhful and sârigmôd geómrigendum môde synne bemænan, Wulfst. 133, 13. Geneósige ða ðe beóþ sârigmôde and seóce, L. Pen: 16; Th. ii. 282, 28. Frôfor eft gelamp sârigmôdum, Beo. Th. 5876; B. 2942. [Þa wes he sarimod and sorhful an heorten, Laym. 29791. Sorimod and wroþ, O. and N. 1218. Forfrigted folc and sorimod, Gen. and Ex. 3520. *O. Sax.* sêrag-môd.]

sârigness, e; *f. Sadness*:—Hwæt mæg beón wôp oððe sârignys, gyf ðæt næs se mæsta ægdres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 102. [Hê hig funde slæpende for unrôtnesse (*later MS.* sârignesse) *dormientes prae tristitiam*, Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Tristicia þet is þissere worlde sarinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 22. Þer wes sarinesse (wowe, 2nd MS.), sorreȝen inoȝe, Laym. 27560. In eche sorinesse, O. E. Misc. 76, 125. Wiþ muchel sorinesse, Horn. 922.]

sâr-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *giving occasion for sorrow, sad, mournful, lamentable, grievous*:—Wâ lâ wâ! ðæt is sârlîc ðæt swâ leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan âgan þŷstra ealdor *heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Sârlîc tô cweðene *dolendum dictu*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 25. Nô his lîfgedâl sârlîc þûhte secga ænigum *to no man did his death seem occasion for sorrow*, Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842. Sârlîc symbel (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*), Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Sârlîc sîþfæt (*the journey to hell*), 446, 20; Dôm. 25. Se sârlîca cwide: 'Terra es et in terram ibis' *that sad sentence*, '*Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return*,' Blickl. Homl. 123, 7. Mid sârlîcre sceame *confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. **Ia.** *causing pain, grievous*:—Êþung biþ sârlîc *the breathing is painful*, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Wê witon unrîm ðara monna ðe ða ecan gesælþa sôhtan nallas þurh ðæt ân ðæt hî wilnodon ðæs lîchomlîcan deáþes ac eác manegra sârlîcra wîta hié gewilnodon *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 4. **II.** *expressing sorrow* or *grief, sad, mournful*:—Sârlîc sang *trenos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Sârlîc blis *cantilena*, ii. 128, 13. Hê sit mid sârlîcum andwlitan, nât ic hwæt hê besorgaþ, Ap. Th. 15, 10. Hê cwæð mid sârlîcre stemne, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Sârlîc leóþ *tragoediam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Hwîlum gyd âwræc sârlîc, Beo. Th. 4224; B. 2109. [Næs heo næuere swa sarlic, þ wes Wenhauer þa quene, sarȝest wimmone, Laym. 28457. *O. H. Ger.* sêr-lîh *grievous.*]

sârlîce; *adv.* **I.** *in a manner that causes* or *is attended by physical pain, sorely, painfully*:—Job sæt sârlîce eal on ânre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Blôd ðæt wæs sârlîce âgoten, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ðê sculon slîtan sârlîce swearte wihta, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hê sôhte hû hê sârlîcast, þurh ða wyrrestan wîtu, meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571. **II.** *in a manner that causes mental pain, sorely, grievously, lamentably*:—Ðæt mîn fôt ful sârlîce âsliden wære, Ps. Th. 93, 17. Hî mê on dîgle deorce stôwe settan sârlîce, 142, 4. Hit oft swîðe sârlîce gebyrede ðæt wrîteras forlêton unwritene ðara monna dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron *it has often happened most lamentably, that writers have left unwritten those men's deeds that in their days were most distinguished*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 32. **III.** *in a manner that expresses sorrow* or *grief, sorely, bitterly, heavily*:—Apollonius sârlîce sæt, Ap. Th. 14, 21. Sârlîce wêpende *weeping bitterly*, Gen. 21, 16. Ða onsâc se Wîsdôm *then Wisdom sighed heavily*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7: Wulfst. 133, 14. Ða wæron hié ealle sôna unrôte, and sârlîce gebærdon, Blickl. Homl. 225, 14. [*O. Frs.* sêrlîke.]

Sarmondisc; *adj. Sarmatian*:—Nêh ðæm gârsecge ðe mon hâteþ Sarmondisc *Sarmatico aversi oceano*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 16.

sârness, e; *f.* **I.** *bodily pain*:—On sârnysse ðû âcenst cild *in dolore paries filios*, Gen. 3, 16. Freoh fram deáþes sârnysse, Homl. Th. i. 76, 14. **II.** *mental pain, affliction, grief*:—Geopenige ûre sârnys (*the trouble arising from a pestilence*) ûs infær sôðre gecyrrednysse, ii. 124, 7. Gehrepod mid heortan sârnisse *tactus dolore cordis*, Gen. 6, 6. Hê ðis eal mid sârnesse beheóld, Ap. Th. 14, 19. Âfirsa fram him his sârnesse, 16, 14. *Heu* geswutelaþ môdes sârnesse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 1. Helle sârnyssa mê beeodon, and ic on mînre gedrêfednysse Drihten clypode, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 17. Ðæt beóþ ða angin, hê cwæð, ðara sârnessa . . . ða sorga and ða sârnessa de on woruld becumaþ, Wulfst. 89, 11–14.

Sarocine, Sarracene. v. Saracene.

sâr-seófung, e; *f. Complaint*:—Sârseófunge *querulosis* quiðungum *questibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 18–19.

sâr-slege, es; *m. A painful blow, a blow that wounds* or *pains*:—Wê ða heardestan wîtu geþoliaþ þurh sârslege, Exon. Th. 262, 31; Jul. 341: 275, 8; Jul. 547. Ne môstun hŷ Gûþlâces gæste sceþþan, ne þurh sârslege sâwle gedælan wið lîchoman, 115, 31; Gû. 198. Ða wæs hê swungen sârslegum, swât ŷðum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 2551; Ann. 1277.

sâr-spell, es; *n. A sorrowful speech, a lament*:—Ic secge ðis sârspell and ymb sîþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 6; Hy. 4, 96.

sâr-stæf, es; *m. A term intended to pain, an insult, a reproach*:—Godes andsacan sægdon sârstafum swîðe gehêton ðæt hê deáþa gedâl dreógan sceolde *God's adversaries said with bitter words, vehemently vowed, that he should suffer death*, Exon. Th. 116, 10; Gû. 205.

sârung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation*:—Ðær is sorgung and sârgung (sâruncg, MS. K.) and â singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5.

sâr-wilm, es; *m. A painful burning, a feverish heat*:—Soden sârwylmum (cf. âdle gebysgad, sârum geswenced, 170, 10-11), Exon. Th. 171, 7; Gû. 1123.

sâr-wîs (?) *dull*:—Ða sârwîsan (Cott. MS. sâmwîsan), Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. v. sâm-wîs.

sâr-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Sore tribulation*:—Nis ðær synn ne sacu ne sârwracu (sâr wracu ?), Exon. Th. 201, 11; Ph. 54. Swâ ðæt êce lîf eádigra gehwylc æfter sârwiæce sylf geceóseþ, 224, 27; Ph. 382: 274, 2; Jul. 527.

Satan, es; *m. Satan*:—God cwæð ðæt se hêhsta hâtan sceolde Satan, Cd. Th. 22, 23; Gen. 345: 22, 27; Gen. 347. Hê wæs fram Satane gecostnod, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Exon. Th. 93, 6; Cri. 1522: Andr. Kmbl. 3374; An. 1691. *The Greek form* Satanas *with acc.* Satanan *also occurs*, Mk. Skt. 3, 23: Lk. Skt. 10, 18; *and* Satanus, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371: 292, 27; Sat. 447.

saturege, an; *f. Savory*; satureia hortensis, Lchdm. iii. 24, 4. [*M. H. Ger.* satereie: *Ger.* saturei.] v. sæþerige.

Saturnus; *gen.* Saturnes; *m.* **I.** *Saturn the god*:—Ðæs (*Jove's father*) nama wæs Saturnus, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 17: Met. 26, 48. Tô ðam cealdan stiorran ðe wê hâtaþ Saturnes steorra (cf. Met. 24, 31, *where the star is called Saturn*: ðone steorran Saturnus londbûende hâtaþ), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13. **II.** the name occurs often in the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn.

sauine. v. safine.

sâwan; *p.* seów, sêw; *pp.* sâwen. **I.** lit. (a) *to sow* (seed in a field):—Tûncersan ðe mon ne sâwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 13. Weard sâweþ on swæd mîn, Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Hig ne sâwaþ *non seminant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Hlâford hû ne seów (seówe, MS. A.) ðû gôd sæd on dînum æcere *Domine, nonne bonum semen seminasti in agro tuo?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Ût eode se sâdere hys sæd tô sâwenne [sêde ŧ sêdege, Lind.]. And ða ða hê seów, 13, 3–4. Ða hê sêw (seów, MS. A.) Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hê wîngeard sette, seów sæda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 9; Gen. 1559. Be ðæm âworpnan engle is âwriten ðæt hê sêwe ðæt weód on ða gôdan æceras *cum bonae messi inserta fuissent zizania*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 17. Gehŷre gê ðæs sâwendan (*seminantis*) bigspell, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 18. Sâwondum *seminanti*, Kent. Gl. 370. (b) *to sow* (a field with seed):—Hî seówon æceras *seminaverunt agros*, Ps. Spl. 106, 37. Ne sâw ðû dînne æcyr mid gemengedum sâde *agrum tuum non seres diverso semine*, Lev. 19, 19. Six geár ðû scealt sâwan *sex annis seres agrum tuum*, 25, 3. **II.** fig. *to sow the seeds of anything, to originate, do an action which produces a result, implant*:—Se eorþlîca anweald ne sâweþ (*inserit*) ða cræftas ac lisþ unþeáwas, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Âworpen man on ælce tîd sâweþ wrôhte *homo apostata omni tempore jurgia seminat*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 22. Se ealda inwit sâweþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 67; Leás. 35. Ða hêr on teárum sâwaþ hî eft fægerum gefeán snîdaþ *qui seminant in lacrymis, in gaudio metent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5: Exon. Th. 6, 18; Cri. 86. Hê monigfealde môdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, 41, 29; Cri. 663. Sibbe sâwaþ on sefan manna, 30, 31; Cri. 487. [*Goth.* saian; *p.* saisô: *O. Sax.* sâian; *p.* sâida, sêu: *O. Frs.* sêa: *O. H. Ger.* sâjan; *p.* sâta: *Icel.* sâ; *p.* seri, *later* sâði.] v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, tô-sâwan.

sâwel (ol, ul), sâwl, sâul, sôwhul, e; *f. The soul*:—Sâwul *anima*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 30. Sâwl, 42, 32. Sâul, 282, 23: ii. 7, 75. **I.** *the soul, the animal life*:—Ic secge mînre sâwle: 'Êálâ sâwel, ðû hæfst mycele gôd . . . gerest ðê, et, drinc, and gewista.' Ða cwæð God tô him: 'Lâ dysega, on ðisse nihte hig feccaþ ðîne sâwle fram ðê' . . . Ic eów secge: 'Ne beó gê ymbehŷdige eówre sâwle, hwæt gê etan . . . Seó sâwul ys mâ ðonne se lîchama, Lk. Skt. 12, 16–23. Mannes Sunu com ðæt hê sealde his sâwle lîf (ferh, Rush.) tô âlŷsednesse for manegum, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 28. Gif hwâ eácniend wîf gewerde . . . gif hió deád sîe, selle sâwle wið sâwle, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 19. Se ðe gemêt hys sâwle (sâule ŧ ferh, Rush.), se forspilþ hig; and se ðe forspilþ his sâwle for mê, hê gemêt hî, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 39: 16, 25: Jn. Skt. 12, 25. Genera sâwle mîne fram ârleásum, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Sâwle sêcan *to try to kill*, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Ðæt hê gefriðie heora sâwla fram deáþe, and hî fêde on hungres tîde, Ps. Th. 32, 16. **II.** *the soul, the intellectual and immortal principle in man*:—Hwæt gelŷfeþ se lîchoma bûtan þurh ða sâwle? Geþencean ða men ðæt hié heora sylfra sâwla geseón ne mâgon; ac eal

swâ hwæt swâ se gesẽnelîca lîchama dẽþ, eal ðæt dẽþ seó ungesŷnelîce sâwl þurh ðone lîchoman; and ðonne seó sâwl hié gedælеþ wið ðone lîchoman, hwylc bið hẽ ðonne bûton swylce stân, oððe treów? Ne hẽ hine nâ né onstyreþ, siððan seó ungesŷnelîce sâwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21–28. Se ẽcea dæl, ðæt is seó sâwl, 111, 32. Seó sâul mid gâstlîcum þingum on ẽcnesse leofaþ, 57, 15. Ealle men·lîchomlîce sweltaþ, and ðeáh seó sâwl biþ libbende. Ac seó sâwl færþ swîðe freólîce tô heofonum, siððan heó of ðam carcerne ðæs lîchoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Sâwl and lîcchoma wyrcaþ ânne mon . . tô ðære sâwle and tô ðam lîchoman belimpaþ ealle ðâs ðæs monnes good, ge gâstlîce ge lîchomlîce . . . Ðonne is ðære sâwle gôd wærscipe and gemetgung and geþyld and rihtwîsnes and wîsdôm and manege swelce cræftas, 34, 6; Fox 140, 28–35: 34, 10; Fox 148, 3–4. Nû tô ðam sôþan gefeán sâwel fundaþ, Exon. Th. 178, 3; (Gû. 1238: 233, 12; Ph. 523. Gewât sâwol sẽcean sôðfæstra dôm, Beo. Th. 5633; B. 2820. Sâwul, Byrht. Th. 136, 64; By. 177. Seó ŷdelnes is ðære sâwle feónd, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sŷ mâre þearf tô þencenne ðonne embe his sâuwle þearfe? Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Nŷtenu and deór, fixas and fugelas hẽ gesceóp on flæsce bûtan sâwle, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. On hwilcum dæle hætþ se mân Godes anlîcnysse on him? on ðære sâwle . . . Ðæs mannes sâwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, ðæt is, gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Ân sâwul is, and ân lîf and ân edwist seó ðe hæfþ ðâs þreó þing . . . Ðeáhhwæðere nis nân ðæra þreora seó sâwul, ac seó sâwul þurh ðæt gemynd gemanþ, þurh ðæt andgit heó understent, þurh ðone willan heó wile swâ hwæt swâ hire lîcaþ, 288, 15–30. Se man is ẽce on ânum dæle, ðæt is, on ðære sâwle; heó ne geendaþ nâfre, 16, 16. Ne mâgon hig ða sâwle ofsleán, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 28. Sâuwle, Blickl. Homl. 43, 23. Monna sâwla sint undeáþlîce and ẽce, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. Gebid heó sînna sôwhula, Txts. 124, 5. Gemyndige ûre sâula þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 16. Ðæt hẽ ûre sâula gelæde on gefeán, 211, 8. **III.** *a soul, a human creature (after death)*:—Ða hâlgan sâwla cleopodan tô Drihtne: 'Âstíg nû ðû hafast helle bereáfod,' 87, 20. Hâlige sâula ðær (*in Jerusalem*) restaþ, 81, 2. Hẽ geseah ðæt on ðæm clife hangodan manige swearta sâula be heora handum gebundne . . . Ðis wæron ða sâula ða ðe hẽr on worlde mid unrihte gefyrenode wæron, and ðæs noldan geswîcan ær heora lîfes ende, 209, 34–211, 7. Seó menigo hâligra sâula ðe ær gehæftnede wæron (*those who were released when Christ descended to Hell*), 87, 7. Heora (*the angels'*) ẽþel sceolde geseted weorþan mid hâlgum sâwlum . . . mid ðære menniscan gecynde, 121, 34. Mid eallum ðæm sâulum ðe hẽr on worlde mid rihte tô Gode gecyrraþ, 57, 25: 89, 29: 95, 22. Drihten ða hâlgan sâuwla ðonon (*from Hell*) âlædde, 67, 19. [*Goth.* saiwala: *O. Sax.* sêola: *O. Frs.* sêle: *O. L. Ger.* sêla, sîla: *O. H. Ger.* sêla, sêula: *Icel.* sâla.] v. or-sâwle.

sâwel-berend *a being with a soul*:—Sâwlberendra, niðða bearna, grundbûendra, Beo. Th. 2013; B. 1004.

sâwel-cund; *adj. Spiritual*:—Sâwelcund hyrde, Exon. Th. 121, 14; Gû. 288.

sâwel-dreór *life-blood*:—Hẽ geblôdegod wearð sâwuldrióre, Beo. Th. 5379; B. 2693. Besmiten mid sâwldreóre, Cd. Th. 91, 31; Gen. 1520.

sâwel-gedâl *the parting of soul and body, death*:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sâwelgedâles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces, ðæt mîn feorh heonan on ðisse eahteþan ende gesẽceþ, Exon. Th. 164, 7; Gû. 1008. Cf. lîf-gedâl.

sâwel-gescot *soul-scot*: — Ðat sâwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, Chart. Th. 609, 14, 29. v. sâwel-sceatt.

sâwel-hord *the treasure of life, life guarded as a treasure in the body, the body full of life*:—Ôþ ðæt sâwlhord, bâncofa blôdig, âbrocen weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 329, 15; Vy. 34. Ôþ sâwlhord *to the very soul*, Ps. Th. 77, 49.

sâwel-hûs *the body*:—Ðis sâwelhûs, fæge flæschoma, Exon. Th. 163, 34; Gû. 1003. Deáþ sôhte sâwelhûs, 170, 19; Gû. 1114.

sâwel-leás; *adj.* **I.** *without life* (v. sâwel, I):—Sâwulleás (sâwl-, MS. F.) *exanimis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 16. Hẽ feóll geswôgen swylce hẽ sâwlleás wære, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 299. Hî þwôgon ðone sâwlleásan lîchaman, 20, 97. Magoþegna bær ðone sêlestan sâwolleásne, Beo. Th. 2817; B. 1406. Sâwulleásne, 6059; B. 3033. Sâwelleásne, Exon. Th. 329, 21; Vy. 37. Hêht ðâ âsettan sâwlleásne, lîfe belidenes lîc on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 1751; El. 877. **II.** *without soul* (v. sâwel, II):—Ón ðæs mannes sâwle is Godes anlîcnyss, for ðam is se mann sêlra ðonne ða sâwulleásan nŷtenu, ðe nân andgit nabbaþ embe heora âgenne Scyppend, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 22.

sâwel-sceatt, es; *m. An ecclesiastical due, to be paid for every deceased person to the clergy of the church to which he belonged, in consideration of the services performed by them in his behalf.* It was to be paid before the funeral rites were completed, though the regulation would hardly be carried out in cases where grants of land were made. It appears to have been one of the objects of the early gilds, to provide for the payment of this fee:—Sâwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lâc *dano* (*dona*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. The passages dealing with the subject in the Laws are the following:—Ic wille ðæt mîne gerẽfan gedôn ðæt man âgife ða ciricsceattas and ða sâwlsceattas tô ðâm stôwum ðe hit mid rihte tô gebirige, L. Ath. 1. prm.; Th. i. 196, 9. Gelæste man sâwlsceat (sâul-, MS. A.) æt ælcan cristenan men tô ðam mynstre ðe hit tô gebyrige, L. Edg. 1, 5; Th. i. 264, 24. And sâulsceat is rihtast ðæt man symle gelæste æt openum græfe; and gif man ænig lîc of rihtscriftscîre elles hwâr lecge, gelæste man sâulsceat swâ ðẽh intô ðam mynstre ðe hit tô hŷrde, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 4–7: vi. 20–21; Th. i. 320, 4–8: ix. 13; Th. i. 342, 33: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 5–8. To the same effect it is said in Wulfstan's Homilies:—Eác wẽ lǽraþ ðæt cristenra manna gehwylc understande, ðæt hẽ æfter forþsîðe bûtan sâwulsceatte ne licge on mynstre, ac gelæste man â ðone sâwelsceat æt openum pytte, 118, 4–7. Sâulscat is rihtast ðæt man gelæste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. The *sâwelsceat* is sometimes determined in amount by the will of the deceased:—Ic gean intô Ĕlig . . . ðẽr mînes hlâfordes lîchoma rest, ðara þreó landa ðe wit geheótan Gode . . . and ðes beáhges gemacan, ðe man sæalde mînum hlâforde, tô sâwlescætte, Chart. Th. 524, 14–30. See too Shrn. 159, and Turner's Anglo-Saxons, bk. vii. c. xiv. Kemble, Cod. Dip. i. lxii, remarks that in lands leased by the Church, and exclusively in such, there is frequently a stipulation for the payment of sâwelsceat. For the practice in the case of gilds, see Chart. Th. 609, 10–18:—Æt ælcum forðfarenum gildan æt ælcum heorþe ænne penig tô sâwulsceote, sẽ hit bonda, sẽ hit wîf, ðe on ðam gildscipe sindon; and ðat sâwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þênisce dôn for hig swilce hig âgon tô dône.

sâwel-scot. v. preceding word (the last passage).

sâwel-þearf, e; *f. What is necessary* or *beneficial for the soul*:—Ic wes smeágende ymb mîne sâulþearfe, Chart. Th. 474, 18.

sâwend, es; *m. A sower*:—Ðe sẽdere ł sâwend *seminans*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 3. Se sâwena (sâwend?) *qui seminat*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 3. Gehẽraþ gelîcnisse ðæs sâwendes *audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Cf. leóhtsâwend *lucisator*, Germ. 389, 2.

sâwere, es; *m. A sower*:—Út eode se sâwere his sæd tô sâwenne, Mt. Kmbl. A. 13, 3. v. word-, wrôht-sâwere.

sâwlian; *p.* ode *To give up the ghost, expire*:—Hẽ ne geswâc his gebeda ôþ ðæt hẽ sâwlode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 1. Flaccus hẽt ðone preóst beswingan ôþ ðæt hẽ sâwlode, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 291. Sôna swâ hẽ ðyder com swâ sâwlode ðæt mæden, 22, 101: Homl. As. 59, 202. v. next word.

sâwlung, e; *f. The giving up the ghost, expiring*:—Cwæð sum hâlig biscop ðâ hẽ wæs on sâwlenga be ðeossum fæder: Arsenius ðû wære eádig forðon ðû hæfdest â ðâs tîd beforan dînum eágum *a certain holy bishop, when he was expiring, said of this father*: '*Arsenius, blessed wert thou, for ever hadst thou this hour* (*the hour of death*) *before thine eyes*,' Shrn. 106, 26.

sca-; scâ-, scæ̂-; scæ-. v. scea-; sceá-; scea-, sce-.

scaed, Wrt. ii. 120, 8. v. sceabb.

scæ̂nan; *p.* de *To break*:—Ðâ cômon ða cempan, and sôna ðæra sceaðena sceancan tôbræcon. Hî gemêtton Crist deádne, and his hâlgan sceancan scæ̂nan ne dorston, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 10. Ða gemettan ne môston ðæs lambes bân scæ̂nan, ne ða cempan ne môston tôbrecan his (*Christ's*) hâlgan sceancan, 282, 7. [Helmes gullen . . . sceldes gunnen scenen, Laym. 31234. Breken brade sperren, bordes scænden, 5186. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeina *to scratch, wound slightly*.] v. ge-, tô-scæ̂nan.

-scæ̂re. v. æ-scæ̂re.

Scald *the Schelde*:—Hẽr fôr se here up on Scald, Chr. 883; Erl. 82, 15.

Scariothisc; *adj. Of Scariot*:—Judas se Scariothisca; forðon hẽ com of ðæm tûne ðe Scariot hâtte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 5: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 43.

scaþel, Dôm. L. 30, 58. v. staþel.

sceáb, sceaba. v. sceáf, sceafa.

sceabb, scæb, sceb, es; *m. Scab, a scab*:—Scaed (scaeb?) *scara* (*scara* vulneris crusta, Du Cange. Cf. *Span.* escara *the scurf* or *scar of a sore*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 8. Ðone leahtor ðe Grẽcas achoras (ἀχῶρας) nemnaþ, ðæt ys sceb (scæb, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 322, 17. Wið sceb (scæb, MSS. H. B.), 150, 5: 316, 22. Wið sceab, 66, 21. Se hæfþ singalne sceabb se ðe nâfre ne blinþ ungestæðdignesse. Ðonne bî ðæm sceabbe swîðe ryhte sió hreófl getâcnaþ ðæt wôhhæmed *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur. Per scabiem recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 70, 3–4. Gif hẽ hæfde singale sceabbas *si jugem scabiem habens fuerit*, 11, 1; Swt. 65, 6. [*Ger.* schabe *scab, itch*: *Dan.* skab: *Swed.* skabb.]

sceabbed; *adj. Having scabs* or *sores*:—Sceabbede, ættren *purulentus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 32.

sceacan, scacan; *p.* sceóc, scôc; *pp.* sceacen, scacen, scæcen. **I.** *to shake* (intrans.), *quiver*:—Gerd from uinde styrende ł sceæcende, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7. **II.** but generally used of rapid movement, (1) of living creatures, *to flee, hurry off, go forth* (cf. (?) colloquial *shack* to rove about):—Ða sceóc hẽ on niht fram ðære fyrde him sylfum tô myclum bysmore *he fled at night from the English army to his great disgrace*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hẽ sceóc dîgellîce of ðære byrig *he hurried off secretly from the town*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 12. Sceócon môdige maguþegnas morþres on luste *they hurried on lusting for murder*, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. Hẽ behẽt ðæt hẽ nâfre siððan of ðam

mynstre sceacan nolde *he promised that he would not leave the monastery in a hurry again*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 28. Hwī woldest đū sceacan būtan mīnre gewitnisse *cur ignorante me fugere voluisti?* Gen. 31, 27. Deófol ongon on fleám sceacan, Exon. Th. 280, 17; Jul. 630: Judth. Thw. 25, 34; Jud. 292. Hī gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *they hurried to perdition*, Andr. Kmbl. 3187; An. 1596. On gerūm sceacan, Exon. Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14. On lyft scacan, fleógan ofer foldan, Cd. Th. 280, 32; Sat. 263: Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. [Nes þer nan biscōp-þ ford on his wæi ne scoc, na munec ne nan abbed þ he an his wæi ne rad, Laym. 13246.] (2) of material things, *to move quickly, to be flung, be displaced by shaking*:—Hwīlum hāra scōc forst of feaxe *at times the hoar frost was thrown from my hair*, Exon. 498, 26; Rä. 88, 7. Strāla storm, strengum gebæded, scōc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. (3) of immaterial things (time, life, thought, etc.), *to pass, proceed, depart*:—Đonne mīn sceaceþ līf of līce *when my life takes flight from the flesh*, Beo. Th. 5478; B. 2742: Exon. Th. 327, 4; Wid. 141. Swæ giémeleáslīce oft sceacaþ ūre gepohtas from ūs đæt wē his furđum ne gefrēdaþ *curae vitae ex sensu negligenti quasi nobis non sentientibus procedunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 20. Seó tīd gewāt sceacan *time passed on*, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Is nū worn wintra sceacen, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Đā wæs dæg sceacen, Beo. Th. 4602; B. 2306: 5448; B. 2727. Đā wæs winter scacen, 2277; B. 1136. Wæs hira blæd scacen *their glory had departed*, 2253; B. 1124. Biþ se wēn scæcen, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Biþ his līf scæcen, 329, 25; Vy. 39. Biþ tȳr scecen, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. III. *to shake* (trans.):—Ic sceace (scace, scæce) *concutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 7. Gūđweard gumena wælhlencan sceóc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176. Sceacas (scæcas, Rush.) đæt asca of fōtum iúrum *excubite te pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, Germ. 401, 47. IV. *to weave* (cf. bregdan):—Scecen wē *plumemus* (cf. windan *plumemus*, 83, 78: *plumarium opus* dicitur quod ad modum plumarum texitur, Du Cange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 80. [*O. Sax.* skakan *to depart*; ellior skōk *he died*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* untscachondes *flutivagi*, Grff. vi. 412: *Icel.* skaka *to shake* (trans.).] v. ā-, of-, on-, ōþ-, tō-sceacan.

sceacdôm (ƿ), es; *m. Flight, hurried departure*:—Nolde nā Iacob cȳđan his scæcdôm (sæcdôm, Thw.) his sweore *noluit Jacob confiteri socero suo, quod fugeret*, Gen. 31, 20. v. preceding word.

sceacel, es; *m.* I. *a shackle*:—Sceacul *vel* bend *columbar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 44. II. the word also glosses *plectrum*:—Scecele ođđe slegele scecen wē *plectro plumemus*, ii. 66, 78–80. Sceacelas *plectra*, 89, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* schakkyl *numella*. Ancren schulen ine so wide scheakeles pleien ine hevuene . . . þet tet bodi schal beon hwar so euer þe gost wule in one hondhwule, A. R. 94, 25. *O. Du.* schakel *the link or ring of a chain*: *Icel.* skökull *the pole of a carriage*: *Swed.* skakel *the loose shaft of a carriage*: *Dan.* skagle *a trace for a carriage*.] v. sweor-sceacel; sceacan.

sceácere, es; *m. A robber*:—þeáf and sceácere *fur et latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. þeáfas and sceácaras *fures et latrones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Mid sceácerum (sceácrum, Rush.) ł mid sētnerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* scāhhâre *latro*; scāh *latrocinium, praeda*: *O. Frs.* skāk *booty*; skēka *to rob*: *Du.* schaak *abduction*.] v. next word.

sceácerian. v. tō-sceácerian.

sceacga, an; *m. The hair of the head*; cf. shaggy:—Feax, sceacga *coma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 56. [Cf. *Icel.* skegg *the beard*: *Dan.* skæg; *Swed.* skägg.] v. next word.

sceacged; *adj. Having hair on the head, shagged*:—Sceacgede *comosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 71. Sceagode, 132, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* skeggjaðr *bearded*.] v. preceding word.

sceac-līne, sceacness, sceacul. v. sceát-līne, on-sceacness, sceacel.

scead, es; *m.* ?:—Siblingchyrst and Trowincsceadas and Rocisfald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 123, 8.

scead, scæd, scad, sced, es; *n. Shade*; fig. *shelter, protection*:—Æfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. Scedes, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. On sceade (scade, MS. B.) āhōn, Lchdm. i. 284, 21. On đam sceade his geteldes *in abscondito tabernaculi sui*, Ps. Th. 26, 6. Manna bearn hopiaþ tō đæm sceade dīnra fiđera *filii hominum in protectione alarum tuarum sperabunt*, 35, 8. Đonne on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Hē in scade weardaþ, on wudubearwe, wēste stōwe, 209, 10; Ph. 168. Đæt gē mec mid searocræftum under scæd scūfan mōtan, 142, 20; Gū. 647. Sceadu beóþ bidyrned, đǣr se leóhta beám leódum byrhteþ, 67, 16; Cri. 1089. Sceadu swe̊derodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1672; An. 838. Sceado (sceađo, MS.), Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Scadu, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Deorc deáþes sceadu dreȳgan, 8, 15; Cri. 118. Sunne ofer sceadu scīneþ, 212, 14; Ph. 210. Under sceadu bregdan *to kill*, Beo. Th. 1419; B. 707. Dæg ǣresta geseah deorc sceado sweart swiđrian, Cd. Th. 8, 33; Gen. 133. v. leáf-scead, sceadu.

sceád, scād, es; *n. Shed* (in water-*shed*), *a division, distinction, reason, reckoning*:—Đū scealt gyldan scād wordum *thou shalt give an account* (*of thine actions*) *in words*, Dōm. L. 73. [Haueđ wit and schad bituhhe god and uuel, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 30. Shæd and skill, Orm. 5534. Niss bitwenen þunne and hemm nan shæd i manness kinde, 6229. Schead ba of god and of uvel, Kath. 240. *O. L. Ger.* scēth *discrimen*: *O. H. Ger.* sceit *discissio*.] v. ge-, tō-, unge-sceád.

sceáda (sceáde; *f.* (?)), an; *m. The top of the head, parting of the hair*:—Hē tōfylleþ feaxes scādan *conquassabit verticem capilli*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [Crulle was his heer, and as the gold it schon . . . Ful streyt and evene lay his joly schood, Miller's Tale, 1130. The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght, Knight's Tale, 1149. v. *Halliwell's Dict.* shed, *and E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire*, shed *the parting of the hair*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* schodynge of the heede *discrimen*: *O. L. Ger.* scēthlo, sceithlo *vertex* (*capilli*): *O. H. Ger.* sceitila *vertex*; fahs-sceitila *cervix capilli*.] v. preceding word.

sceada. v. niht-scada.

sceádan, scādan; *p.* scēd, sceád (v. tō-sceádan); *pp.* sceáden. I. *trans.* (1) *to separate, divide, make a line of separation between*:—Eádmund Myrce geeode swā Dor scādeþ, hwītan wylles geat and Humbra eá brāda brimstreám *Edmund conquered Mercia, which Dor, Whitewell's gate, the river Humber, the broad estuary, divides* (*from Northumbria*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9. From Egypta ēđelmearce swā Nilus sceádeþ, Cd. Th. 133, 10; Gen. 2208. Đonne sceádene beóþ đa synfullan and đa sōđfæstan on đam mǣran dæge, Exon. Th. 375, 33; Seel. 147. (2) *to distinguish, decide*:—Scādeþ *discriminet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 20. Scādet, 93, 34. Đonne biþ gǣsta dōm sceáden swā hī geworhtun ǣr *then shall the spirits' doom be decided, according to their deserts*, Exon. Th. 76, 2; Cri. 1233. Sceáden mǣl *the appointed time* (?), Beo. Th. 3882; B. 1939. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Nim beolonan sǣd sceád on glēda *take seed of henbane, scatter it on gledes*, Lchdm. ii 38, 1: 52, 2. Sceád (scād, MS. B.), i. 82, 7. Gnīd tōgædere and scād on, ii. 134, 3. Đæt mela biþ gōd on tō sceádenne, 94, 3. [*See also the compounds* (*omitted in their proper places*):—Besceád, 54, 21. Ofersceáde, 182, 2.] Tō scēdende blōd *ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. II. *intrans.* (1) *to separate, divide, part*:—Tigelum sceádeþ hrōstbeáges hrōf (rōf, MS.) *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles*, Exon. Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 31. Đonne dæg and niht scāde *when day and night separate* (*at morning twilight*), Lchdm. ii. 116, 19. Đonne dæg and niht furþum scāde, 346, 14: 356, 6: iii. 6, 7. Đonne dæg scāde and niht, ii. 138, 16. (2) *to be distinguished, to differ*:—Scādaþ *discrepent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 1: 88, 39. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Đonne sceádaþ đa wyrmas on đæt wæter, Lchdm. ii. 38, 4. [He shoded þe gode fro þe iuele, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 24. Eiđer of þisse teres schedde þe apostel, i. 157, 33. Þe halwe men schedden teres, 157, 15. Redde blod scede (sadde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5187. He shadde him fra menn, Orm. 3200. Shædenn hemm fra Criste, 1209. Tobrekeđ hore uetles and schedeđ hore clennesse, A. R. 166, 7. His blode þet he shedde for us, 312, 19. Scheaden þet chef urom þe clene cornes, 270, 27. Blod isched, 402, 21. So wurđ ligt fro đisternesse o sunder sad, Gen. and Ex. 58. On sunder shad, 148. *Goth.* skaidan *to divide, separate*: *O. Sax.* skēdan, skēthan *trans.* and *intrans.*) *to separate*: *O. L. Ger.* scēthan, sceithan: *O. Frs.* skēda, skētha *to separate, to decide*: *O. H. Ger.* sceidan *separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere, discriminare, judicare*.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, tō-(be-, ofer-, v. I. 3 above) sceádan.

sceadd *a shad*:—Ic geann Ælfhelme and Wulfāge đæra landa betwux Ribbel and Mærse and on Wirhalum . . . on đæt gerād đonne sceaddgenge sȳ đæt heora ǣgđer sylle .iii. þūsend sceadda intō đære stōwe æt Byrtūne *I grant to Ælfhelm and Wulfeah the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, and in Wirral . . . on the condition that, when shad are in season, each of them give .iii. thousand shad to the convent at Burton*, Chart. Th. 544, 21–31.

sceadd-genge; *adj. Seasonable for shad.* v. preceding word.

sceáden. v. tō-sceádend.

sceáde-sealf, e; *f. A salve that may be shed on a place* (? v. sceádan, I. 3), *a medicinal powder*:—Sceádesealf tō eágum, Lchdm. ii. 300, 6. Wyrc gōde drīge scādesealfe: nim gebærned sealt and piper and hwītewudu, gegnīd tō duste āsift þurh clāđ, dō lytlum on, 308, 22.

sceadiht; *adj. Shady*:—Of munte scedehtum *de monte umbroso*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 16.

sceádlīce; *adv. Reasonably, rationally*:—Gif hē gesceádlīce (sceádelice, Wells Frag.) mid eáđmōdnesse and mid sōþre lufe hwilcu þing on mynstre tǣle *si qua rationabiliter et cum humilitate caritatis reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 8. v. ge-, un-sceádlīce.

sceadu; *gen.* sceaduwe, sceadwe, sceade; *f. Shadow, shade*:—Sceadu *umbra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 8. I. *a shadow* (cast by an object):—Seó sceadu byþ tō underne seofon and twentigoþan healfes fōtes *the shadow* (*of the dial-gnomon*) *will be twenty-six and a half foot long at nine o'clock* (*on Christmas day*), Lchdm. iii. 218, 4 (and often on this and following pages). Nis đeós woruldlīce niht nān þing būton đære eorþan sceadu betweox đære sunnan and mankynne . . . Seó sceadu āstīhþ up ōþ đæt heó becymþ tō đære lyfte ufewearđan, and đonne beyrnþ se mōna hwīltīdum, đonne hē full byþ, on đære sceade ufeweardre and fāggeteþ ođđe mid ealle āsweartaþ, 240, 18–24. On India lande wendaþ heora scada (sceada, MSS. R. P.) on sumera sūđweard and on wintra norđweard. Eft on Alexandria on đam sumerlīcan sunn-

stede on middæge ne byþ nân sceadu on nânre healfe, 258, 12-16. His sceadu gehælde ða untruman, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 19. Dagas mîne swâ swâ scadu âhyldon, Ps. Spl. 101, 12: 143, 5. Swâ ðû on scimiendre sceade lôcige *sicut umbra*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Dagas mîne swâ swâ sceaduwa âhyldon, Ps. Lamb. 101, 12. **II.** *shade* as opposed to light, *shadow* (lit. and fig.), *darkness*:—Ða ðe nân sceadu (scadu, Cott. MSS.) ne geþiéstraþ ðære twiéfealdnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 23. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen mid wolcnum wealdendes hræw, sceadu forþeode wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. Oferwreáh ûs scadu deáþes, Ps. Spl. 43, 22. On midlunge sceaduwe dæþes, 22, 4. On scade (sceaduwe, Ps. Lamb.) deáþes, 106, 10. Ðis andwearde lif is swîðe anlîc sceade, and on ðære sceade nân mon ne mæg begitan ða sôðan gesælþa, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 19. On midde ða sceade deáþes, Ps. Th. 22, 4. Ðâ gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wið þeóstrum, sceade wið scîman, Cd. Th. 8, 22; Gen. 128. For hwon sêcest ðû sceade, 54, 8; Gen. 874. **III.** *shadow, protection*:—Under scaduwe fiðera ðînra gescyld mê, Ps. Spl. 16, 10. Hî slêpon ûte on triówa sceadum *umbras dabat altissima pinus*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. **IV.** *a shady place, shade, arbour*:—Scadu *scena* (cf. geteld *scena* vel *tabernaculum*, i. 37, 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 80. Sceadwe *scenam*, 80, 1. **V.** *shadow* as opposed to substance, *an obscure image*:—Seó ealde æ wæs swilce sceadu, and seó nîwe gecŷðnys is sôðfæstnys, Homl. Th. i. 356, 1. Genôg ic ðê hæbbe nû gereht ymbe ða anlîcnessa and ymbe ða sceadwa ðære sôðan gesælþe *hactenus mendacis formam felicitatis ostendisse suffecerit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 118, 34. [*O. E. Homl.* sceadewe, shadewe: *A. R.* scheadewe: *Goth.* skadus: *O. Sax.* skado: *O. H. Ger.* scato.] v. beám-, heolstor-, niht-, scûr-sceadu; scead.

sceadu-geard, es; *m. A shady enclosure*:—Sceadugeardas *Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 17.

sceadu-genga, an; *m. One who walks in darkness* (v. sceadu, **II**):—Com on wanre niht scrîðan sceadugenga (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1410; B. 703. Cf. niht-genga.

sceadu-helm, es; *m. The cover of night, darkness*:—Niht, sceaduhelma gesceapu, Beo. Th. 1304; B. 650.

sceadwian, sceadewian; *p.* ode *To cover with shadow*:—Hê scadewode (scaduaþ, Ps. Lamb.: sceadewede, Blickl. Gl.) *obumbrabit*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan: *O. Sax.* skadowan, scadoian: *O. L. Ger.* scedeuuan: *O. H. Ger.* scatewen.] v. ofer-sceadwian; sceadwung.

sceádwîslîc. v. ge-, un-sceádwîslîc, *and next word.*

sceádwîslîce; *adv. With discretion, rationally*:—Gif ðû him sceádwîslîce æfter spyrast, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 3. v. ge-sceádwîslîce.

sceádwîsness, e; *f. Reason*:—Ða cwæþ seó Gesceádwîsnes (Sceádwîsnes, Cott. MS.), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. Ic wêne ðæt hyt mîn sceádwîsnes (*reason*) wêre, Shrn. 164, 29. Sceádwîsnyssum *ratiociniis*, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 6.

sceadwung, e; *f. An overshadowing*:—On sumum earde dagas beóþ lengran, on sumon scyrtran for ðære eorþan sceadewunge (sceadwunge, MS. R.) *in one land days are longer, in another shorter, because of the way in which the shadow falls on the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 4. Se fulla môna færlîce fägettaþ ðonne hê ðæs sunlîcan leóhtes bedæled biþ þurh ðære eorþan sceadwunge (*by the casting of the earth's shadow*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 1. v. be-sceadwung.

sceáf, es; *m. A sheaf, bundle.* **I.** in the following glosses:—Sceáfes *fascis*, sceáfe *fasculo* (*fasciculo*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 62-63. Sceáfas *areoli*, 7, 16: *garbas*, 40, 60: *garbas, manipulas*, 89, 19. Sceabas, scêbas *areoli*, Txts. 38, 30: *garbas*, 66, 468. Sceáfum *fasciculis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 19. **II.** *a sheaf* (*of corn*):—Mê þûhte ðæt wê bundon sceáfas (*manipulos*) on æcere and ðæt mîn sceáf ârise ômiddan eówrum sceáfum and eówre gilmas âbugon tô mînum sceáfe, Gen. 37, 7. Gŷme hê ðæt nâðor ne misfare ne corn ne sceáf, Anglia ix. 260, 12. Mid his sceáfe sceát âfyllan, Ps. Th. 128, 5. Hê nænne sceáf (*manipulum*) ne rîpþ, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 287, 3. Heora sceáfas (*manipulos*) beraþ, Ps. Th. 125, 6. **II a.** *a bundle* (*of herbs*):—Dippaþ ysopan sceáf (sceaft, Thw.) on ðam blôde *fasciculum hyssopi tingite in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Syndrige sceáfas *separate bundles* (*of rue, dill, mint, and marche*), Lchdm. ii. 188, 24. Rûdan sceáfas þrŷ, 216, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* scoub: *Ger.* schaub: *Du.* schoof: *Icel.* skauf *a fox's brush.*]

sceafa, an; *m. A plane*:—Sceaba *runcina*, Txts. 92, 853. Scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 11: ii. 64, 13. Hê sceal habban æcse, adsan, scafan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* schave or schavynge knyfe *scalpellum, scalprum*: *O. H. Ger.* scaba *plana, asperella*: *Ger.* schabe: *Du.* schaaf *a plane*: *Icel.* skafa *a scraper.*] v. mæl-sceafa, sceafan.

Sceáfa, an; *m. The name of a king of the Lombards*:—Sceáfa weóld Longbeardum, Exon. Th. 320, 21; Vîd. 33. *See also* Scyld Scêfing, Beo. Th. 7; B. 4.

sceafan, scafan; *p.* scôf; *pp.* sceafen, scafen *To shave, scrape, shred, polish*:—Scaebe *poleo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 63. Gif hê ðæt ômige fæt mid ungemete scæfþ *dum nimis cupit eradere eruginem*, R. Ben. 121, 4. Hê scôf on halig wæter of ðam hâlgan treówe, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Man scôf ðæra bôca leáf and ða sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum, et ipsam rasuram aquae immissam*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 37. Monige men sprytlan âcurfon and on wæter scôfan, 3, 17; S. 544, 45, col. 1. Sceaf (scaf, MS. B.) gâte horn on þrŷ scenceas, Lchdm. i. 352, 11: 344, 13. Sceafe ðæt grêne, ii. 292, 26. Ðû scealt hine scafan on wæter . . . and ðære reádan eorþan dæl scafe ðærtô, ii. 290, 11-13. [*Goth.* skaban: *O. L. Ger.* scavan *scalpere*: *O. H. Ger.* scaban, scapan *scabere, scalpere, radere*: *Icel.* skafa.] v. â-, be-, ge-sceafan (-scafan).

sceáf-fôt; *adj. Splay-footed*:—Scâbfoot, scaabfôt, scâffo[o]t *pansa*, Txts. 90, 832. Scâffôt, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 78. [Cf. *Icel.* skeifr *askew, oblique;* skeifa *a horse-shoe.*]

sceáf-mælum; *adv. In sheaves* or *bundles*:—Gadriaþ ærest ðone coccel, and bindaþ sceáfmælum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

sceafoþa, sceafþa, scæfþa, an; *m.* (*or* -e; *f.* ?) *A shaving, chip, what is shaved, scraped,* or *rubbed off*:—Ða gehâlgode ic wæter and scæfþan dyde on ðæs foresprecenan treówes *tunc benedixi aquam, et astulam roboris praefati inmittens*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 539, 5. Ða scæfþan ðe ðâron genumene wæron læcedôm bæron *astulae de illo abscissae solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 9. Man scôf ðara bôca leáf and ða sceafþan (*ipsam rasuram*) dyde on wæter, 1, 1; S. 474, 38. Monige spônas and sceafþan (*astulas*) nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44, col. 2. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of ðam horne, Lchdm. ii. 72, 13. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of felle âscafen mid pumice, 100, 14.

sceaft, es; *m. A smooth, round, straight stick* or *pole, a shaft.* **I.** generally (1) *the shaft of a spear* (cf. *Icel.* skaft *the shaft*, spjót *the point*):—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42. Gif se ord sié þreó fingre ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17, 18. His sceaft ætstôd ætforan him, and ðæt hors hine bær forþ, swâ ðæt ðæt spere him eode þurh ût, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 53. Hê sceáf mîd his scylde, ðæt se sceaft tôbærst, and ðæt spere sprengde, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 136. Gâr sceal on sceafte, ecg on sweorde, Exon. Th. 346, 12; Gn. Ex. 202. [He igrap his spere stronge . . . þe scæft al tobrac, Laym. 6494.] *Or* (2) *a spear*:—Sceaft *asta, quiris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 18: 84, 24. Ðes sceft (scæft, sceaft) *cuspis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 4. Scyld sceal cempan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Scæftes ŧ speres ðînes *hastae tuae*, Cant. Ab. 11. Ðæt yrre ðæt geþyld mid ðam sceafte (mid his spere, B.) slihþ *ira patientiam conto percutit*, Glos. Prud. A. 18. Scyld sceft oncwyð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Hlyn wearð on wîcum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Deáwig sceaftum, 199, 25; Exod. 344. Hig bæron lange sceaftas, and ne côman hig nâ tô feohtanne, ac ðæt hig woldan mid hlôþe geniman, Shrn. 38, 9. **II.** *the shaft of an arrow*:—Sceaft feðergearwum fûs, Beo. Th. 6228; B. 3118. [Þe ssaft (*the arrow that killed William Rufus*), þat was wyþoute, gryslych he tobrec, R. Glouc. 419, 2.] **III.** *a pole*:—Fana hwearfode scîr on sceafte, Met. 1, 11. Ic gegaderode mê stuþan sceaftas . . . Ic lære ælcne ðara ðe manigne wæn hæbbe, ðæt hê menige tô ðam ilcan wuda ðâr ic ðâs stuþan sceaftas cearf, Shrn. 163, 5-14. [Moyses made a wirme of bras, And henget hege up on a saft, Gen. and Ex. 3899.] **III a.** *something shaped like a shaft, a taper*:—Swâ swâ eles gecynd biþ ðæt hê beorhtor scîneþ ðonne wex on sceafte (*wax in the form of a taper* or (?) *a wax candle in a candlestick*, cf. candelstæf), Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. **IV.** The word occurs in the passage that defines the distance to which the king's 'grið' extended, but the origin of the phrase, of which it forms part, is not evident:—Ðus feor sceal beón ðæs cinges grið fram his burhgeate ðâr hê is sittende on feówer healfe his, ðæt is, .iii. mîla, and .iii. furlang, and .iii. æcera brâede, and .ix. fôta, and .ix. scæfta munda, and .ix. berecorna, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 7-10. Cf. Tria miliaria, et .iii. quarantene, et .ix. acre latitudine, et .ix. pedes, et .ix. palme, et .ix. grana hordei, L. H. i. 16; Th. i. 526, 15. As the name of a measure of about six inches the phrase continued to exist. Stratmann gives *schaftmonde*, Nares cites a passage from Harrington's Ariosto in which *shaftman* occurs; in Ray's Collection (1691) *shafman, shafmet, shaftment* is explained 'the measure of the fist with the thumb set up.' v. also Halliwell's Dict., and Jamieson's, s. v. *schaftmon, shathmont.* For the latter form see Sir W. Scott's Antiquary, c. 8 (at the end). [*O. Sax.* skaft *a spear*: *O. H. Ger.* scaft *hastile, hasta, jaculum, telum, arundo*: *Icel.* skapt, skaft *a shaft, haft* (*of an axe*).] v. deoreþ-, here-, lôh, wæl-sceaft.

sceaft, es; *m.*: e, *f.* **I.** *creation, origin*:—Ealle sint emnæðele gif wê willaþ þone fruman sceaft geþencan and ðone Scippend . . . Ac ælc mon ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum forlæt his Sceppend and his fruman sceaft *si primordia vestra auctoremque Deum spectes, nullis degener exstat, ni vitiis pejora favens proprium deserat ortum*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17-21. **II.** *a creation, what is created, a creature*:—Ealre sceafte fæder *omniparens*, Germ. 389, 2. Fram fruman gesceafte (scæfies, Lind.) *ab initio creaturae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Of frymmðe ðære gesceafte (ðæs sceæftes, Lind.) ðe God gesceóp *ab initio creaturae quam condidit Deus*, 13, 19. Bodiaþ godspell ealre gesceafte (êghwelcum sceafte, Lind.) *praedicate euangelium omni creaturae*, 16, 15. Gif God næfde on eallum his rîce nâne frige sceaft (gesceaft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Forðæm sint ðâs sceafta (gesceafta, Cott. MS.), 41, 5; Fox 252, 30. Alra þinga ŧ sceafta *omnium rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 16. [Our schaft

wele knawes he *ipse scit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. 102, 14. Godd þatt alle shaffte wrohhte, Orm. pref. 58. Swilc safte (*the tabernacle*) was ȝar neuere on werlde brogt, Gen. and Ex. 3628. For be a man faire or foule · it falleth nouȝte for to lakke þe shappe ne þe shafte · þat God shope hymselue, Piers P. B. 11, 387. *O. Sax.* -skaft: *O. H. Ger.* -scaft.] v. ǽr-, ed-, frum-, ge-, geó-, hyge-, meotud-, nafel-, orleg-, self-, un-, wan-sceaft.

-sceaft; *adj.* v. feá-sceaft.

Sceaftes-burh *Shaftesbury* in Dorset:—Æt Sceaftesbyrig, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 9. Tô Scæftesbyrig, 980; Erl. 129, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 329, col. 1.

sceaft-lôha, an; *m.* (*or* -e; *f.*?) *The strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Sceaptlôan *hastilia telorum*, Txts. 66, 489. Sceptlôum *amentis*, 42, 106. v. lôh-sceaft, mæst-lôn, sceaft-tog.

sceafþa. v. sceafoþa.

sceaft-tog (?) *the strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Sceptog *ammentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 11. v. sceaft-lôha.

sceaga, an; *m. A shaw, small wood, copse, thicket.* The word is found in many local names, and was preserved in various dialects, e.g. *shaw* a small shady wood in a valley, E. D. S. Pub. B. 7 (West Riding): a wood that encompasses a close, B. 16 (Sussex). *Shaws* broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field, Farming words, 4 (Sussex). *Shaw* a natural copse of wood, Cumberland. The word occurs in the following passages of charters:—Juxta silvam quam dicunt Toccansceaga, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 121, 24. Mariscum uocabulo Scaga, quam etiam circumfluit Iaegnlaad, 190, 6: 160, 28. On brêmeles sceagan eásteweardne, ii. 172, 28. On ðone langan sceagan westeweardne; of langan sceagan on ðæt hǽðene byrgils, iii. 85, 19–20. Onbûtan færsscagan, 229, 29. Rihte ût þurh ðone sceagan ôþ ða lêge, 406, 27. Of ðære byrig þwyres ofer ðane sceagan, 460, 2. Þurh Beaddes scagan, v. 166, 10. [At a schaȝe syde, Gaw. 2161. In a schaȝe (*the reference is to the gourd under which Jonah sat*) þat schade ful cole, Allit. Pms. 105, 452. Wodschawe3, 9, 284. For love of hym thou lovedst in the shawe, I mene Adon, Tr. and Cr. 3, 671. Thane schotte owtte of þe schawe schiltrounis many, Mort. A. 1765. In ȝone dyme schawes, 1723. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Nares' Glossary. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skaga *to project.*]

sceagod. v. sceacged.

sceal *shall.* v. sculan.

sceál, scâl (?) *a shoal, troop, band*:—Ic be hondum môt hǽðenre (-ra?) sceál grîpan tô grunde, Godes andsacan, Cd. Th. 281, 8; Sat. 268. Cf. Mid his handscâle, Beo. Th. 2638; B. 1317.

scealc, es; *m.* I. *a servant*:—Éalâ ic eom ðîn âgen esne Dryhten and ðîn swylce eom scealc ombehte (cf. ambeht-scealc) and ðînre þeówan suna *O Domine, quia ego servus tuus, ego servus tuus, et filius ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 115, 6. Ic eom ðîn hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, 118, 94. Dô ðînes sealces (*servi*) sâwle blîðe, 85, 3. Tô sealce *in servum*, 104, 15. Hǽl ðînne sealc *salvum fac servum tuum*, 85, 2: 88, 17. Hê Moyses sende his sylfes sealc *misit Moysen servum suum*, 104, 22. Beseoh on ðîne sealcas *respice in servos tuos*, 89, 18. Babilone weard hêt his sealcas scûfan ða hyssas in bǽlblyse, Cd. Th. 230, 10; Dan. 231. II. as a term of reproach:—Ða hine heówon hǽðene sealcas, Byrht. Th. 137, 5; By. 181. Hwîlum ic gehêre helle sealcas, gnorniende cynn, Cd. Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133. III. *a man, soldier, sailor*:—Sealc (*Beowulf*) hafaþ dǽde gefremede, ðe wê ealle ǽr ne meahton, Beo. Th. 1883; B. 939. Eode sealc monig swîðnicgende tô sele searowundor seón, 1841; B. 918. Hû mæg ðæt gesceádwîs sealc (cf. gesceádwîs mon, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 30) gereccan, ðæt hê him ðý sêlra þince, Met. 15, 14. Brugdon scealcas (*the Jews who defeated the Assyrians*) of sceáðum scîrmǽled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Næs scealca nân *there was no one*, Met. 8, 21. Scipu mid scealcum *ships with their crews*, Exon. Th. 362, 3; Wal. 31. [Þer wes moni bald scalc (cniht, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19126. Heo wenden bi þen scelden þat hit heore scalkes (men, 2nd MS.) weoren, 4219. Schalk *a knight*, Gaw. 160. *Goth.* skalks δοῦλος: *O. Sax.* skalk *servus: O. Frs.* skalk *a servant, slave: O. H. Ger.* scalch *servus, famulus, manceps: Icel.* skálkr *a rogue.* v. Grmm. R. A. 302, and Grff. vi. 480 sqq. for compounds.] v. ambeht-, beór-, freoðo-scealc.

sceald. v. dæg-sceald.

sceald-hûlas glosses *paupilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 21. v. next word.

sceald-þŷfel (-hŷfel), es; *m. A thicket*:—Scaldthŷflas, scald[t]hŷblas *alga, algè;* scaldhŷflas *vel* sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 38, 58. 'Scaldhŷflas *alga*, scaldhûlas *paupilius*, are errors. Scealdþŷfelas, *fruteta, thickets*, occurs in Greg. Dial.' Lchdm. iii. 343, col. 2. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* scald *sacer;* scald-eiche *ilex:* and see Grmm. D. M. 615.]

sealfor, e; *f.*: scealfra, an; *m. A diver* (bird):—Scalfr, scalfur *mergulus*, Txts. 78, 647. Scealfr *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 13. Scealfor *turdella, mergula*, 63, 15, 16: *mergulus*, 280, 11: ii. 56, 18: 89, 54. Scealfra *mergus* vel *mergulus*, i. 77, 27. Grǽdigre scelfre *voracis mergulae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 70. Ða geseah hê swymman scealfran on flôde, and gelôme doppettan âdûne tô grunde êhtende þearle ðære eá fixa . . . Ða hêt Martinus ða fugelas ðæs fixnoðes geswîcan, and tô wêstene sîðian; and ða scealfran gewiton âweg tô holte, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6–12.

scealga, scylga, an; *m. The name of a fish*:—Scealga *rocea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 67. Scylga, 55, 77.

scealian. v. â-scealian.

sceallan, scallan; *pl. Testiculi*, Lchdm. i. 330, 13: 336, 15: 358, 21.

scealu, e; *f.* I. *a shell, husk*:—Scealu *glumula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 23. Scalu, scala, Txts. 66, 462. Scale ł hule *glumula*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 50. v. æpel-, beán-, stân-scealu. II. *a platter, dish, cup*:—.VI. mæsene sceala, Chart. Th. 429, 30. III. *the scale of a balance*:—Ðeós wǽge ł scalu *haec lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Som. 14, 18. Scale *lanx*, twâ scale *balances*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 39–40. v. wǽg-scealu. [*O. Sax.* skala *a drinking-vessel: O. L. Ger.* scala *concha: O. H. Ger.* scala *patera, cratera, concha, gluma: Icel.* skâl *a bowl, a scale* (of a balance).]

sceám, es; *m. A white horse* (?):—Etsomne cwom .LX. monna wicgum rîdan, hæfdon .XI. eoredmacgas frîdhengestas, IIII. sceámás (cf. (?) hyra bloncan, 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18), Exon. Th. 404, 8; Rä. 23, 4.

sceamel. v. sceamol.

sceam-fæst; *adj. Shamefast* (corrupted later into *shamefaced.* v. 1 Tim. 2, 9 where Wicklif has *schamefastnesse*, the modern copies of the A. V. *shamefacedness;* the Revised Version has restored *shamefastness*), *modest, bashful*:—Scamfæst *verecundus* vel *pudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 31. Sceamfæst *verecundus*, 86, 56. Seó scamfæste nædnys *pudibunda* (*pudica .i. erubescens*) *nuditas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. Mæden is sceamfæst, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Scamfæst, 192, 2. On ôðre wîsan sint tô lǽranne ða scamleásan, on ôðre ða scamfæstan (*verecundi*), Past. 31; Swt. 205, 21. [Sannte Marȝe wass shammfæst, Orm. 2175. Wyfmen þet byeþ ssamuest, Ayenb. 222, 20. Schamefast chastite, Chauc. Kn. T. 1197. Schamefast *verecundus, pudorosus*, Prompt. Parv. 443.] v. un-sceamfæst.

sceam-full; *adj. Modest, chaste*:—Sceomfull *pudica*, Rtl. 108, 25. Sceomfullre *verecundia*, 110, 3. [Schrift schal beon . . . edmod, scheomeful, dredful, A. R. 302, 23. *Dan.* skam-fuld *shamefaced, ashamed.* Chaucer uses the word in its modern sense *ignominious*, As shamful deeth as herte may deusye Come to these Juges, C. T. Group C. 290.]

sceamfullness, e; *f. Modesty;* pudicitia. v. un-sceamfullness.

sceamian; *p.* ode. I. *to feel shame, be ashamed* (with gen. of cause):—Ic ðæs nǽfre ne sceamige *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 1. Ne ic ne scamige *nec confundar*, Ps. Spl. 30, 20. Gif wê scomiaþ ðæt wê tô uucûðum monnum suelc sprecen *si homo apud hominem, de quo minime praesumit, fieri intercessor erubescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5. Weorðaþ gescende and hiora scamiaþ ða tô Sione hete hæfdon *confundantur et revereantur, qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Nâ ic ne scamode *non confundebar*, Ps. Spl. 118, 46. Ðiós sǽ cwið ðæt ðû ðîn scamige Sidon *erubesce Sidon, ait mare*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 33. Hit is cyn ðæt wê ûre scomigen, 52, 4; Swt. 407, 15. Sceamian heora ealle mîne fŷnd *erubescant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 6, 8. Scamien, 69, 3. Scamien (*confundantur*) heora ealle ða unrihtwîsan, 24, 3. Heora æfstu ealle sceamien, 69, 4. For hwî hî ne mâgan heora mâ sceamigan ðonne fægnian? Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7. Nô hê ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026. Ðû ne þearft sceamian, Soul Kmbl. 286; Seel. 147. For hwon sêcest ðû sceade sceomiende? Cd. Th. 54, 8; Gen. 874. Sceomiande man sceal in sceade hweorfan, Exon. Th. 337, 19; Gn. Ex. 67. Ða deóflu wendon sceamigende âweg, Wulfst. 236, 26. Hŷ (*Beowulf's followers who had failed him in his need*) scamiende scyldas bǽron, ðǽr se gomela læg, Beo. Th. 5692; B. 2850. II. *to cause shame* (used impersonally with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of cause, or with *for*, or the cause given in a clause):—Mê sceamaþ *pudet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Oft ðone geþyldegestan scamaþ ðæs siges ðe hî ofer ðone diófulhæfde, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Menn scamaþ for gôdan dǽdan swýðor ðonne for misdǽdan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Ðæs ûs ne scamaþ nâ, ac ðæs ûs scamaþ swýðe, ðæt wê bôte âginnan, 165, 39. Hŷ scamaþ, ðæt hŷ bêtan heora misdǽda, 165, 8. Ða woroldlecan lâecas scomaþ, ðæt . . . Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 20. Mê sceamaþ ðæt ic wædlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Gehwam sceamaþ, ðæt hê wâclîce gescrŷd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 21. Him ðæs sceamode, 18, 12: Gen. 2, 25. Ðâ sceamode ealle his wiðerwinnan, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hwâ biþ gescended, ðæt mê for ðæm ne scamige? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5. Forgif ûs ûre synna, ðæt ûs ne scamige eft, Hy. 7, 84. Ne sceamige nânum men, ðæt hê ânum lâreow his gyltas cŷðe . . . him sceal sceamian ætforan Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 30. Ðæt mê ne sceamie *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 18. Hû ne scolde hire sceamian *nonne debuerat rubore suffundi?* Num. 12, 14. Ðonne fægniaþ hî ðæs ðe hî sceamian sceolde, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 6. Ðonne mæg hine scamian ðære brǽdinge his hlîsan, 19; Fox 68, 24: Met. 10, 13. Ne þearf ðê ðæs eaforan sceomigan, Cd. Th. 140, 14; Gen. 2327. [*Goth.* skaman (*reflex. with gen.*): *O. L. Ger.* scamôn: *O. H. Ger.* scamôn, scamên: *Icel.* skamma *to shame;* skammask *to be ashamed.*] v. â-, for-, e-, of-, on-sceamian.

sceamig. v. un-sceamig.

sceamisc; *adj. Of which one is to be ashamed;* pudendus:—Scamescan lim *veretrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 54.

sceam-leás; *adj. Shameless, bold; impudent, wanton*:—Scamleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 45. Scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 77. Scamleáse *procax*, 525, 57. Scomleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 38. Se lǽce biþ micles tō beald and tō scomleás (*praesumtione percussus*) ðe gǽþ lǽcnigende, and hæfþ on his ágnum nebbe opene wunde unlácnode, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 61, 3. Of ðysse scamleásan scylde geclǽnsa mē *a delicto meo munda me*, Ps. Th. 50, 3. On ōðre wīsan sint tō lǽranne ða scamleásan (*impudentes*), on ōðre ða scamfæstan . . . Ðone scamleásan mon mæg ðý bet gebētan ðe hine mon suīður þreáþ, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 21–207, 5. Ðū hine ongeáte swīðe sceamleásne būton ælcum gōdum þeáwe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. God ða sceamleásan (*the people of Sodom*) fordyde, Gen. 19, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* scama-lōs *impudens, procax: Icel.* skammlauss *without disgrace.*]

sceamleás-līc; *adj. Shameless, wanton*:—Dauit wæs mid ofermēttum gewundad, and ðæt gecȳðde on Urias slæge, for ðære scamleáslecan gewilnunge his wīfes, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 24.

sceamleáslīce; *adv. Shamelessly, impudently*:—Be ðām Sodomitiscum ðe ongeán gecynd sceamleáslīce syngodon, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 38. Hī swīðe grǽdlīce eorþcundum lustum filigaþ and oft swīðe sceamleáslīce on manna gesyhþe, R. Ben. 139, 28. Hié scamleáslīce gielpaþ ðisses hwīlendlīcan onwaldes *improbe de temporali potestate gloriantur*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 9. Swā hē scamleáslīcor his yfel cȳð (*impudenter innotescit*), 55, 1; Swt. 427, 25.

sceamleást, e; *f. Shamelessness, want of modesty, impudence, lasciviousness*:—Sceamleást *impudicitia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Scamlēstan (-lēste?) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 7.

sceam-līc; *adj.* I. *shamefast, bashful*:—Scæmlīc, seó scamfæste *pudibunda, pudica, erubescens*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. II. *shameful, base, disgraceful, ignominious*:—Ðā ongan hē him secgan hū lytel and hū scomlīc ðæs monnes līf biþ hēr on worolde . . . and hū wuldorlīc seó ēce eádignes biþ, Shrn. 92, 16. Sceomlīc *corruptibilis*, Rtl. 6, 1. Scildige scamlīcre forgǽgednysse *praevaricationis rei*, Jos. 6, 18. Nys ūs nā tō secgenne ðone sceamlīcan morþ (*the disgraceful events at the siege of Jerusalem*) ðe ðǽr gedōn wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. Ðæt hē ða sceamlīcan þing and ða mānfullan begǽþ *se res turpes et scelestas committere*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 11. Wæs ðæt feórþe wīte ðæt ealra scamlīcost wæs ðæt hundes fleógan cōmon *post muscas caninas inferentes tam gravia tormenta quam turpia*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [Penne were his cun iscend mid scomeliche witen; Laym. 20462. Eni velunge bitweone mon and ancre is so scheomelich and so naked sunne, A. R. 116, 3. *O. H. Ger.* scama-līh *verecundus, pudibundus; turpis, foedus.*] v. ā-, un-sceamlīc.

sceamlīce; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully*:—Ða ðē ǽwbryce ne wyrceaþ wōlīce and sceamlīce, Homl. As. 19, 140. Hē sceandlīce (scamelīce, MS. N.) sāwlode, 59, 202.

sceam-lim, es; *n. The private member*:—Sceamlim, gecyndlim *dedecus*, Germ. 390, 120.

sceamol, es; *m. A bench, stool.* The word remains in the form *shambles*, properly stalls or benches on which butchers expose meat for sale:—Sceamul *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 24. Scamol *subsellium*, 289, 24. Scamel, sceamul, sceamol *scabellum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 7. Scamul, scæmol, Ps. Spl. 98, 5. Ðara mynetera sceamelas *mensas nummulariorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Sceomolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Swā forþ be efise tō lippan hamme; ðæt tō ðām scamelan; swā forþ tō stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 184, 14. [Þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol (scheomel, MS. C.: schamel, MS. T.) to hore uet, A. R. 166, 16. I sal set þe faas of þe schamel of þi fete to be, Ps. 109, 1. *O. Sax.* fōt-skamel: *O. H. Ger.* scamal *scabellum, subsellium: Ger.* schemel *a stool: Dan.* skammel. *From Lat.* scamellum.] v. fōt-, rǽde-, rǽding-sceamol.

sceamu, e; *f.* I. *the emotion caused by consciousness of unworthiness* or *of disgrace*, in a good sense (v. sceam-fæst, -full, -leás, -līc), *modesty, bashfulness*; in a bad sense, *shame, confusion*:—Sceamu *pudor* . . . readnyss oððe sceamu *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 17–18. Scamu, scoma, scomo *pudor*, Txts. 84, 732. Scame *pallor*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 77. Scamu *rubor*, 475, 9. Se ðe nū ne mæg his gyltas for sceame ānum men geandettan, him sceal sceamian ðonne ætforan heofenwarum, and seó sceamu him biþ endeleás, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 3–6. Ðū mid sceame (sceoma, Lind.: scomo, Rush.) nyme ðæt ȳtemeste setl *incipias cum rubore nouissimum locum tenere*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Ðonne biþ hē self gelādod wið hine selfne mid his āgenre scame and mid his geþylde, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 18. Ðonne ārās hē for sceome *he got up because he was ashamed of his inability to play the harp*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. II. *what causes a feeling of shame, disgrace, shame*:—Scoma *obprobrium*, Rtl. 190, 29. Micel hȳnþ and sceamu (*verecundia*) hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hē ys, and ðæt ðe hē wesan sceal, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Ælce dæge byþ mīn sceamu (*verecundia*) beforan mē, Ps. Th. 43, 17. Byþ ðām scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, 70, 12. Hū mæg māre scamu mannum gelimpan, ðonne ūs dēþ gelōme? Wulfst. 162, 3. Sceome gihēnedo *confusione contempnata*, Rtl. 27, 31. Sceame, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Ic his feóndas gegyrwe mid scame *inimicos ejus induam confusione*, 131, 19. Ðeós woruld scyldwyrcende in scome byrneþ, Exon. Th. 232, 6; Ph. 502. Ne scomu dōaþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 14: *contumiliam*. 11, 45. Sceame dreógan, habban, þrowian *to be put to shame, be disgraced*:—Beóþ gescende and scame dreógaþ mīne fȳnd *confundantur et revereantur inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 69, 2. Habban sceame *confundantur*, 85, 16. Ne sceolon æt mē ǽnige habban sceame *non erubescant in me*, 68, 7. Sume mǽgon habban ælles woruld-welan genōg ac hī habbaþ ðeáh sceame ðæs welan gif hī ne beóþ swā ædele on gebyrdum swā hī woldon *huic census exuberat, sed est pudori degener sanguis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. Ðæs ealdfeóndes scyldgra scolu scome þrowedon, Exon. Th. 114, 20; Gū. 175: 269, 5; Jul. 445: 369, 31; Seel. 49. Hī scoma mǽste dreógaþ, 78, 15; Cri. 1274. Mið scomum (sceofmum, Lind.) miclum tō giworhtun *contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 4: Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. III. *the private part* (v. sceam-lim):—Him sī ābrogden swā of brēchrægle hiora sylfra sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Forhwon wrīhst ðū sceome? Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876: 58, 7; Gen. 942: 95, 3; Gen. 1573. Scama, ða wǽpenlīcan limo *preputia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 16. Scamu, 68, 60. [*O. Sax.* skama *shame, disgrace: O. L. Ger.* scama *confusio, reverentia: O. H. Ger.* scama *verecundia, reverentia, pudor, rubor, confusio, ignominia, turpitudo: Icel.* skömm *a shame, outrage.*] v. ār-, hleór-, woruld-sceamu.

sceamung, e; *f. Shaming, disgrace*:—Ðū canst gescændnysse ł sceamunga mīne *tu scis confusionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. v. for-sceamung.

sceanca, an; *m.* I. *a shank, shin, the leg from the knee to the foot*:—Sceanca *crus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 22: Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 21: i. 71, 56. Scance(-a?) *crus*, sceanca[n] *crura*, 44, 68. Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneoðan cneówe, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif monnes sconca biþ of āslagen wið ðæt cneóu, 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Nim blæces hundes deádes ðone swȳðran fōtes sceancan (fōtscancan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Sconcan *crura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 41. Scancan, ii. 17, 43. Sceancan *crura*, scancan *tibiae*, i. 283, 69–70. Lǽcedōmas wið scancena sāre, and gif scancan forade synd, Lchdm. ii. 6, 10. Sindon ða scancan (*of the Phenix*) scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 20; Ph. 310. Scancan *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64: Kent. Gl. 982. Sconca[n?] *suras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 5. Ðæt man forbrǽce hyra sceancan (*crura*), Jn. Skt. 19, 31, 32, 33. Se sceocca gewrāð his sceancan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. Sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. II. *the upper part of the leg* (= þeóhsceanca):—Ic wille ðæt gē fēdaþ ān earm Englisemon . . . Ágyfe mon hine . . . ān sconc spices oððe ān ram weorðe iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. [*Dan. Swed.* skank *a shank*: cf. *Germ.* schenkel.] v. earm-, fōt-, hōh-, þeóh-sceanca.

sceanc-bend, es; *m. A band for the leg, a garter*:—Scangbendas *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 55.

sceanc-forod; *adj. Broken-legged*:—Ðæt sceáp ðæt sceoncforad (scanc-, Cott. MSS.) wæs, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 9. Scancforedum men, Lchdm. ii. 66, 21.

sceanc-gebeorg, es; *n. A protection for the leg, a greave*:—Bānberge, scan[c]gebeorg *ocreas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 35.

sceanc-gegirela, an; *m. Clothing for the leg, a garter*:—Scancgegirelan *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 38.

sceanc-lira, an; *m. The fleshy, brawny part of the shank, the calf of the leg*:—Scanclira *surra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 71.

sceand, es; *m. An infamous person, a buffoon, charlatan*:—Scond *scurra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 5. Ðonne sægde Petrus, ðæt hē wǽre leás drȳ and sceand and scyldig ǽswica *then Peter said that he* (*Simon the sorcerer*) *was a false sorcerer and a shameless impostor and a guilty deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Sume hī wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drencas, ðæt hī hī tō wīfe habbon; ac ðyllīce sceandas sceolan sīðian tō helle, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 159.

sceand, e; *f.* I. *shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy*:—Byþ ðām scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. *Ignominium* sconde hlēwung (cf. (?) ge-lēwan) *sive* fraceþu, *idem et infamium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 30. Sume wurdon getawod tō scande *some were shamefully entreated*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 39. Is him ōðer earfeþu scyldgum tō sonde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Sylfum tō sconde *to thine own disgrace*, 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Ðū sceonde æt mē [ne] anfenge ac gefeán eallum *thou gottest not disgrace from me, but gladness ever*, Cd. Th. 54, 9; Gen. 874. Ne þurfun gē wēnan ðæt gē mec mid searocræftum under scæd scōnde (*with ignominy*) scūfan mōtan, Exon. Th. 142, 20; Gū. 647. Unwlite oððe sconde *dedecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35. Hī sceande āgon *confundantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27. Sceonde fremman ylda bearnum *to bring disgrace on men*, Cd. Th. 149, 3; Gen. 2469. II. *a shameful, infamous*, or *abominable thing, what brings disgrace*:—Ðonne is suīðe micel scand *ignominiosum valde est*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 173, 1. Hē ne wolde ða sceonde (*the drunkenness of Noah*) hleómāgum helan, Cd. Th. 95, 20; Gen. 1581. Scande *ignominia* (v. second passage in I), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 19. Flǽsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 32; Cri. 1283. Ðū ðone līchoman scondum gewemdest, 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Áscamode, scondum gedreahte, 79, 32; Cri. 1299. Geseoh ða scande and ða wierrestan þing ðe ðās menn hēr dōþ *vide abominationes pessimas, quas isti*

faciunt hic, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 20: Swt. 155, 9. Sconde, Swt. 155, 8. [Þatt wass hiss aȝhenn shame ȝ shande, Orm. 11956. He makede to sconde *he disgraced*, Laym. 7032. Unk schal itide harm and schonde, O. and N. 1733. Þu schalt haue schonde, Horn. 714. To spouse þe emperoures doȝter yt ner hym no schonde, R. Glouc. 65, 12. *Goth.* skanda *αἰσχύνη*: *O. H. Ger.* scanta *ignominia, confusio.*]

sceand-full; *adj. Shameful, infamous, vile*:—Hē (*John the Baptist*) wæs heáfde becorfen for scandfulra wīfa bēne, and for scondfulles gebeórscypes hleahtre, Shrn. 123, 6–8. [Him wule þunche swiðe strong and swiðe scondful þet he scal al aȝeuen and seoddan bisechen milce et þan ilke monne þe he haueð er istolen, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 2.]

sceand-hūs, es; *m. A house of ill fame, a brothel*:—Đā heó đæt nolde, đā hēt hē hī nacode lǣdan tō sumum scandhūse . . . Đæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde rǣsan on hī on đæm scandhūse, Shrn. 56, 7–11.

sceand-līc; *adj.* I. of persons, *that acts in a disgraceful way, infamous, base, vile*:—On ānre tīde twā mǣdencild cumaþ, and biþ đæt ān sydefull and đæt ōđer sceandlīc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwīsnysse, and Babilonia winþ ongeán for unrihtwīsnysse . . . Đære heofonlīcan Hierusalem cyning is Crist, đære scandlīcan Babilonian cyning is deófol, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 32. Đā com đæs gerēfan suna mid his sceandlīcum gegadum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 164. God sende tō đām sceandlīcum mannum (*the people of Sodom*) twegen englas, 13, 207. II. of things, (a) *that is vile in its nature* or *circumstances, disgraceful, foul, shameful, obscene*:—Scandlīc hosp *ridiculosum opprobrium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 73. Gif hit ǣr sceondlīc wæs, ne biþ hit nō đȳ fægerre, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Seó gesceádwīsnes; nis đæt scandlīc cræft, forđæm hit nǣnig hafaþ neát būton monnum, Met. 20, 188. Scandlīcre fūlnesse *spurcae obscoenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 19. Of scondlīcum geþohte *ex turpi cogitatione*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Mid sceandlīcum willan *with foul lust*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Đīn mōdor gewiteþ of weoruldе þurh scondlīcne deáđ and unārlīcne *miserando turpissimoque exitu*, Nar. 31, 29. Ælc ōđerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlīcan onscytan, Wulfst. 160, 5. Hē sang scandlīcu leóþ, and plegode scandlīce plegan, Shrn. 121, 10. Sceondlīcum *corruptibilibus*, Rtl. 24, 36. Ic wille geswigian Tontolis and Pilopes đara scondlīcestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 8. (b) *that causes shame, disgraceful*:—Hit is scondlīc ymb swelc tō sprecanne hwelc hit đā wæs *pudet erroris humani*, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. [Wiđ scondliche deađe, Laym. 2274. *O. H. Ger.* scant-līh *turpis, probrosus, ignominiosus, teter, lugubris.*]

sceandlīce; *adv.* I. *in a disgraceful manner, disgracefully, shamefully, infamously*:—Heó lyfde sceandlīce, swā swā swīn on meoxe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 528. Nān cristen man ne sceal sceandlīce flītan, 13, 122. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, and hē sceandlīce sāwlode, Homl. As. 59, 202. II. *opprobriously, reproachfully, insultingly*:—Hiera wīf [sægdon] đæt hié ōđer gener nǣfden, būton hié on heora wīfa hrif gewiton. Hī đā, æfter đæm đe đa wīf hié swā scondlīce gerǣht hæfdon, gewendan eft ongeán đone cyning, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 5. Gif man mannan bismærwordum scandlīce grēte *if one man insult another by abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Ne sceolon æt mē ǣnige habban sceame sceandlīce đe dīnes sīđes biddaþ (bīdaþ?) *non erubescant in me, qui expectant te*, Ps. Th. 68, 7.

sceandlīcness, e; *f. Shame, disgrace, dishonour*:—Seó hālige ǣ forbeódeþ đa sceondlīcnysse (*turpitudinem*) onwreón mǣgsibba, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6, 12. Hē [ne] mæg mid weorce begān đa sceondlīcnesse (scond-, MS. Hatt.) *qui turpitudinem non exercet opere*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 5.

sceandness. v. ge-sceandness.

sceand-word, es; *n. A vile, foul word*, or *an opprobrious, abusive word*:—Đæt ic (*the devil*) wolde, đæt hȳ (*wicked men*) đē (*God*) āfremdedon and dīne circean forgeáton and æt mē leornedan sceandword, Wulfst. 255, 15.

sceán-feld. v. scīn-feld.

sceap, es; *n. A private part*:—Hē getǣlde his fæder Noe, đǣr hē on his sceape lōcode, Anglia xi. 2, 53. Wiđ gicþan đæra sceapa, Lchdm. i. 38, 15. v. for-, ge-, land-sceap.

sceáp, scēp, scīp, es; *n. A sheep*:—Scēp *ovis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 54. Đæt dysige scēp, Ps. Th. 118, 176. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his flīése ōþ midne sumor, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 10. Emban ceápgild . . . sceáp tō sciłł., L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 2. Man healde .iii. niht hȳde and heáfod (*of a slain ox*), and sceápes eall swā, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 19. Nān scyldwyrhta ne lecge nān scēpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 10. Eówu biþ mid hire giunge sceápe sciłł. weorđ ōþ đæt .xiii. niht ofer Eástron, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Sceáp mon sceal gildan mid sciłł., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6. Hwylc man ys đe hæbbe ān sceáp (scēp, Rush.: scīp, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 11. Sceáp (scēp, Rush.: scīp, Lind.) đe hyrde nabbaþ, 9, 36. Scīpo *oves*, Rtl. 19, 37. Sceápa hūs *ovile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 21. Sceápa locu *caule*, 16, 6: ii. 23, 11. Lambra sceápa *agni ovium*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Þreó heorda sceápa *tres greges ovium*, Gen. 29, 2. Heald mīne sceáp (scīp, Rush.: scīpo, Lind.) *pasce oves meas*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17. Ic drīfe sceáp mīne tō heora leáse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. [*O. Frs.* skēp, schēp: *O. L. Ger.* skāp: *O. H. Ger.* scāf.] v. snǣding-sceáp. The word occurs in local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 328, 329.

sceáp-ǣtere, es; *m. The carcase of a sheep* (?):—Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge .xii. pund gōdes cornes, and .ii. scīpǣteras, and i. gōd metecū, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27.

sceapen. v. earm-sceapen.

sceápen; *adj. Of a sheep*:—Sceápen smera (cf. on sceápes smerwe, l. 9), Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Ete sceápen flǣsc and nān ōþer, 358, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* scāfīn *ovinus.*]

sceáp-heord, e; *f. A flock of sheep*:—Nimaþ eówre hrȳđerheorda and eówer sceápheorda and eówer orf *oves vestras et armenta assumite*, Ex. 12, 32.

sceáp-heorden, es; *n. A hovel, shed*:—Bȳre *vel* sceápheorden *magalia* vel *mappalia* vel *capanna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 31.

sceáp-hirde, es; *m. A shepherd*:—Abel wæs sceáphyrde *fuit Abel pastor ovium*, Gen. 4, 2. Hwīlum weard geworden sceáphyrde tō cynge, L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 10. Scēphyrde *oppilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 10. Scȳphyred (-hyrde? cf. gāta hierde *titurus*, 288, 21) *titirus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 57. Swā swā sceáphyrde tōsceát sceáp fram gātum, Wulfst. 288, 2. Scēphyrdas *opiliones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 3. Godes engel ætīwde sceáphirdon, Shrn. 29, 31. Be sceáphyrdan. Sceáphyrdes rīht is . . . , L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 21.

Sceáp-īg, e; *f. Sheppy* (=*Sheep-island*, cf. Far-oe, *Icel.* fær *a sheep*): —Hēr hǣþne men ǣrest on Sceápīge (-ēge, MS. E.) ofer winter sǣtun, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23. Hēr hǣþne men oferhergeadon Sceápīge, 832; Erl. 64, 18.

sceáp-scearu, e; *f. Sheep-shearing*:—Đā fōr hē tō his scēpscere, Gen. 38, 12.

sceapung. v. for-sceapung.

sceáp-wæsce, an; *f. A place for washing sheep*, the word remains as a place-name in *Sheepwash*, in Worcestershire:—Of đam stāne on sceápwæscan; andlang sceápwæscan, Cod. Dip. v. 48, 6. Andlang sceápwæscan tō sceápwæscan forda, 174, 11. Tō đære sceápwæscan, 298, 4. Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stūr, ad uadum nomine Scēpesuuasce, i. 155, 23.

sceáp-wīc, es; *n. A sheep-fold*:—Tō sceápwīcan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 5.

scear, es; *m.* (?) *A plough-share*:—Scer, scær, scear *uomis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 16. Scaer *vomer*, Txts. 35, 32. Scear *vomer* vel *vomis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 1: 74, 72. Scer, 287, 6. Hwanon đam yrþlinge sylan scear ođđe culter, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid đære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, 19, 19. Hē sceal habban scear, culter and eác gādīren, Anglia ix. 263, 4. [*Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schare: *O. Frs.* skere, schere: *O. H. Ger.* scar, scaro *vomer.*]

sceár, e; *f. A pair of shears* or *scissors*; but the word is generally used in the plural (dual?) as the modern *shears, scissors*:—Scēr *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 65. Scēroro, scērero *forfices*, Txts. 60, 401. Īsernscēruru *forfex*, 65, 903. Sceára *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 21. Sceára *forficis*, ii. 1, 15. Tange *forcipis*, tang *forceps*, sceára *forficis*, 33, 35–37. Tangan, tange *forcipis*, sceáre[n] *forficis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 75. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lǣtan weaxan ac hié scoldon hié efsigean mid sceárum *non comam nutrient, sed tondentes attondent capita sua*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, Shrn. 93, 9. Hē sceal habban horscamb and sceára (*shears*) . . . sceárra (*scissors*), nǣdle, Anglia ix. 263, 8–15. Cf. Ræglsceára *forfices*, fexsceára *forpices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 21, 22. [My berd, myn heer . . . That nevere yit ne felte offensioun of rasour ne of schere, Chauc. Kn. T. 1559. A shepster (*sutrix*) shere, Piers P. 13, 331. Schere (scherys) to clyppe wythe *forfex*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 2. *O. Frs.* skēre, schēre; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* scāri; *pl. forpices*; scāra *forfex*: *M. H. Ger.* schære: *Ger.* schere: *Icel.* skæri; *n. pl. shears.*] v. secg-gescēre.

sceára. v. secg-sceára.

scear-beám, es; *m. The wood to which the ploughshare is fixed* (?):—Scearbeám *brigacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 21.

sceard, es; *n. A shard, sherd, pot-sherd, tile*:—Scearda *testarum*, Germ. 398, 257. [Gower uses *sherd* for the scale of a dragon, 'a dragon whose scherdes schinen as the sonne,' iii. 68, 5: and in Shakspere *shard* denotes a beetle's hard wing-case, v. Nares' Glossary. *M. H. Ger.* scharte *a sherd*: *Ger.* scharte.] v. croc-sceard; scirden.

sceard, es; *n. A gap, notch*:—Dō of đam feórþan deále eall đæt seó sǣ his ofseten hæfþ and eall đa sceard đe heó him on genumen hæfþ *subtract from this fourth part* (*of the earth*) *all of it that the sea has covered, and all the gaps* (*bays and creeks*) *it has taken*; huic quartae, si quantum maria premunt subtraxeris, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 13. [*Shard* a gap remains long in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 19 (Wiltshire). *O. Frs.* skerd *a notch, cut, gash*: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* scharte: *Icel.* skarð *a notch, chink, gap.*] v. dīc-, hær-sceard, *and next word.*

sceard; *adj.* I. *notched, hacked, having gaps* or *rifts*:—Ic geann Ælmǣre đæs sceardan swurdes *the hacked sword* (cf. *Icel.* með skarða skjöldu *with hacked shields*), Chart. Th. 561, 1, 23. Tō đam sceardan beorge (cf. đone tōbrocenan beorg đe is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 5), of đam sceardan beorge tō đam rūgan hlǣwe, Cod.

Dip. B. iii. 170, 2. On sceard hweogl (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 419, 11. Hrôfas sind gehrorene . . . scearde scûrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5. **II.** *gashed, mutilated*:—Gif eáre sceard weorðe, L. Eth. 42; Th. i. 14, 7: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. **III.** *deprived*:—Hê wæs his mæga sceard, freónda gefylled on folcstede, beslagen æt sæcce, and his sunu forlêt on wælstôwe, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6. (Cf. *Icel.* hafa, bera skarðan hlut *to get worsted.*) [*O. Sax.* skard: *O. Frs.* skerde *cut, gashed: O. H. Ger.* scart; lid-scart *murcus;* lid-scartî *mutilation;* scartsam *scabrosus: M. H. Ger.* schart: *Ger.* schartig: *Icel.* skarðr.] v. scirdan, *and previous word.*

scearfian; *p.* ode *To scrape, cut into shreds*:—Genim ða ylcan wyrte, scearfa hŷ ðonne, and gnîd swŷðe smale tô duste, Lchdm. i. 70, 14: 80, 16: 344, 13 note. Scearfa smæle, ii. 322, 25. Scearfaþ *succidite* . . . gescearfa ðû *succides*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7, 9. Scearfige ealle ðâs rinda tôgædere, Lchdm. iii. 14, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scarbôn *concidere.*] v. sceorfan, *and next two words.*

scearflian; *p.* ode *To scrape*:—Scearfla on wæter, Lchdm. i. 184, 18.

scearfung, e; *f. Scraping, scarifying*:—Ða wæ̂tan ða yfelan weorðaþ gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðær rîxiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. Âberan ða strangan scearfunga ðæra wæ̂tena, 176, 10.

scearian *to grant.* v. ge-scearian.

scearn, es; *n. Sharn* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 17), *dung, filth*:—Scearn, scern *fimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 83, 13. Gor, scear[n] *letamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 38. Swê swê scearn (*stercus*) eorþan, Ps. Surt. 82, 11. Gôse scearn, ðonne hió ne ete, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15. Scearnes *fimi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 75. Scearn (oxena) *fimum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. [*O. Frs.* skern: *Icel.* skarn; *n. dung: Dan.* skarn *dung, muck, filth.*]

scearn-fifel. v. scearn-wifel.

scearn-wibba, an; *m. A dung-beetle*:—Scærnwibba *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 52. v. next word.

scearn-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle*:—Scearnwifel (-fifel, MS.) *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 69. [Halliwell gives *sharn-bug*, a cockchafer, as a Sussex word. Cf. Ssarnboddes (*beetles*) þet louieþ þet dong, Ayenb. 61, 32. *Icel.* tord-yfill *a beetle.*]

scearp; *adj.* **I.** *sharp, having a fine edge* or *point*:—Seaxes ecg scearp, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ic eom heard and scearp, ingonges strong, 479, 19; Rä. 63, 1. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. Scearpe gâras, Cd. Th. 124, 18; Gen. 2064. Ða Walas âdrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pîlum, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Scearpre ðonne æ̂ni sweord, Ps. Th. 44, 4. Næ̂dle scearpran, Exon. Th. 373, 33; Seel. 119. Scearpeste stânas *cautes* vel *murices*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 22. **II.** *sharp* to the taste, *pungent, acid*:—Sió scearpe docce *oxylapatium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 50: Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 2. Meng wiþ scearpum ecede, i. 354, 22: ii. 72, 16. On wîne wel scearpum, 180, 16. Mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hât mægen and scearp, 184, 10. Ðæs scearpestan wînes .v. sestras, 252, 8. **II a.** *acrid*:—Ða yfelan wæ̂tan sceorfendan and scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 20. **III.** *sharp* of speech (cf. *sharp*-tongued):—Hê biþ scarp and biter and swîðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Wæ̂ron hyra tungan tô yfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5. **IV.** *sharp, keen, severe*, of pain or of that which causes pain:—Syððan com se scearpa hungor and âdyde hî mid ealle, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 37. Biþ ðæt sâr scearpre ðonne ðæs welmes sâr, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. **V.** *sharp, rough* (v. scearpness, **III**):—Ðær sint swîðe scearpe wegas and stânihte *situ terrarum montoso et aspero*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 25. **VI.** *sharp, keen, active, strenuous*:—Ða âsende hê him tô ðone scearpan here of Rômâna rîce mid rêdum wæ̂pnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 18: Homl. As. 61, 244. Ða geceás hê him gefêran ða ðe æ̂gðer ge on heora dæ̂dum ge on heora gelæ̂rednesse frome and scearpe wæ̂ron Godes word tô bodienne and tô læ̂ranne *electis sociis strenuissimis et ad praedicandum verbum idoneis, utpote actione simul et eruditione praeclaris*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. **VI a.** of things, *effectual, penetrating*, cf. scearplîce:—Hyre (*black horehound*) miht ys scearp, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Seó sunne scînþ mid hyre scearpan leóman, Homl. As. 43, 484. **VII.** *sharp, keen*, of sight:—Scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Sió sŷn biþ ðŷ scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. **VIII.** *sharp, keen, acute*, of understanding:—Scearp angyte *acre ingenium*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Bûton hê hæbbe swâ scearp andget swâ ðæt fŷr, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Hû ðû eart gleáw and scearp, Exon. Th. 463, 27; Hö. 76. Sceal scearp scyldwîga gescâd witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288. Scearpe *arguto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 64. Tôsceád simle scearpe môde in sefan dînum, Exon. Th. 303, 1; Fä. 46. Ða ongeat hê mid scearpre gleáwnysse *ille, ut vir sagacis ingenii, intellexit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 42. [*O. Sax.* skarp: *O. Frs.* skerp: *O. H. Ger.* scarf: *Icel.* skarpr.] v. beadu-, efen-, heoru-, mylen-, un-scearp.

scearpe; *adv. Sharply, keenly.* **I.** literal:—Ða fugelas ðe be flæ̂sce lybbaþ syndon scearpe gebilode *the birds that live on flesh are sharp-billed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19. **II.** referring to seeing, observing:—Scearpe gesceáwian, Ps. Th. 93, 9. Se ðe ealra scearpost lôcianne mæg, Shrn. 187, 1.

scearpe, an; *f. A scarification*:—Âsleah âne scearpan on ðam dolge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 21: 144, 6. Stande on heáfde, âsleá him mon fela scearpena on ðâm scancan, ðonne gewît ût ðæt âtter þurh ða scearpan, 154, 2–4. Wiþ onfealle: genim hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne, wrît dînne naman on, âsleah þrŷ scearpan on, gefylle mid ðŷ blôde ðone naman, weorp ofer eaxle oððe betweoh þeóh on yrnende wæter . . . Ða scearpan âsleá, and ðæt eall swîgende gedô, 104, 6–11: 84, 4: 100, 4: 126, 21: 130, 10.

scearp-ecged; *adj. Sharp-edged*:—God hêt ðæt hê nâme scearpecgedne flint, Homl. Th. i. 92, 33.

scearpian; *p.* ode *To scarify, make an incision in the skin*:—Scearpa him ða scancan, Lchdm. ii. 46, 24: 76, 13: 126, 20. Scearpige and smire mid hâtan ele, 130, 7: 284, 8. Ðû scealt ymb .iii. niht scearpian, 264, 1. Scearpigean, iii. 132, 31.

scearp-lîc; *adj. Sharp, keen, searching, effectual*:—Hwæt is sió þyrelung ðæs wâges bûton scearplîcu and smeálîcu fandung ðæs môdes ðæt mon onlûce ða hearðan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. Ðonne hê him gecŷð mid hû scearplîcum costungum wê sint æ̂ghwonon ûtan behringde *cum tentationum aculeos nos undique circumdantes innotescit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 16. Hû ne gesceóp ðê se scaþa scearplîce bysne *nonne exempla tibi dabat latro?* Dôm. L. 53.

scearplîce; *adv.* **I.** *sharply, keenly, smartly, effectually, quickly*:—Scearplîce *efficaciter, velociter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 56. Hyt ys gelŷfed ðæt heó scearplîce gehæ̂le, Lchdm. i. 154, 9. Heó gehæ̂lþ ðæt sâr tô ðam scearplîce, ðæt hê eác gân dyrre *it heals the pain (gout) so smartly, that he may even venture to walk*, 176, 8: 210, 9: Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168. **II.** *sharply, keenly* (of the mind):—Ða ðe meahton smeálîce and scearplîce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 6. **III.** *sharply, painfully*:—Scearplîce *acerbatim*, Txts. 181, 47. Stingaþ hine scearplîce on ðone mûð, Wulfst. 141, 7.

scearpness, e; *f. Sharpness.* **I.** referring to the sight:—Scearpnes *acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 19. Sió scearpnes ðæs æpples *acies pupillae*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 3. Seó scearpnes mînra eágena nis nû mid mê *lumen oculorum meorum non est mecum*, Ps. Th. 37, 10, Heó (*betony*) gegôdaþ ðæra eágena scearpnesse, Lchdm. i. 72, 16. Hî ðæs môdes eágena scearpnesse nâuht gebêtaþ tô ðære sceáwunga ðære sôðan gesæ̂lþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32: Met. 21, 24. **II.** referring to the mind:—On his môdes scearpnesse *aciem mentis*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 9. Wæs hê nâwiht hefig . . . ne hê cnihtlîce gâluysse næs begangende . . . ac on his scearpnysse hê weóx, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13–20. **III.** *roughness* of surface (v. scearp, **V**):—Ealle wôhnyssa beóþ gerihte and scearpnyssa gesmêdode, Homl. Th. i. 360, 34. **IV.** *acidity, pungency*:—Sió scearpnes *the acidity of the humours*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðæs ecedes afre scearpnes, 224, 22. Sê lîchama gefêlþ ðæs sealtes scearpnesse, Wulfst. 35, 6. **V.** *efficacy*:—For ðære sealfe scearpnesse (*to make the salve effectual*) genim wîfes meoluc, ii. 28, 7. v. un-scearpness.

scearp-numol; *adj. Efficacious*:—Ðeós wyrt ys swŷðe scearpnumul (-el, MS. B.) nîwe wunda and wîde tô gehæ̂lenne, swâ ðæt ða wunda hrædlîce tôgædere gâþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 10. Ðeós wyrt is swîðe scearpnumul wiþ ðæt âttor, 152, 3. Swâ se læ̂cedôm yldra byþ, swâ hê scearpnumulra and hâlwendra byþ, 242, 5.

scearp-sîne, -siéne, -sŷne; *adj. Sharp-sighted*:—Gif hwâ biþ swâ scearpsêne (-siéne, Cott. MS.) . . . swâ swâ Aristoteles sæde ðæt deór wære, ðæt mihte stânas þurhseón . . . gif ðonne hwâ wære swâ scearpsiéne, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19–23. v. un-scearpsîne.

scearp-smeáung, e; *f. A sharp, strict examination, argument*:—Scearpsmêung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 7. Scearpsmeáwunges *argumenti*, 13, 9.

scearpþanclîce; *adv. Acutely, effectually*:—Scearpþanclîce *efficaciter*, Scint. 32.

scearp-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle*:—Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twŷdæledan wîsdôm tôcnâwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28.

scearpung, e; *f. Scarifying*:—Lâcna mid scearpinge, Lchdm. iii. 82, 23. Mid gelômlîcre scearpunge, hwîlum mid miclum, hwîlum mid feáwum, 84, 2. Læ̂cedômas and scearpunga wiþ sîdan sâre, 262, 24.

scear-seax, es; *n. A razor*:—Scearsex *rasorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 21. Scersaex *novacula*, Ps. Surt. 51, 4. Scirseax, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 17. Scyrseax, 60, 44: *culter*, 15, 58. Scyrseax scearp *machera acuta*, Blickl. Gl. Ða sacerdas ne sceoldon nô hiera heáfdu scieran mid scearseaxum (scier-, Cott. MS.) *sacerdotes caput suum non radent*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 14. [*O. L. Ger.* scar-, scer-sahs *novacula: O. H. Ger.* scar-, scher-sahs *novacula, rasorium*: cf. *Icel.* skar-öx *a carpenter's adze.*]

scearu, scyru, e; *f.* **I.** *a cutting, shaving*:—Scaro *tonsura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 18. Gif preóst sceare misgŷme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27. **II.** *a shearing* of sheep:—Fêrde Laban tô his sceápa sceare *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 31, 19. **III.** *the ecclesiastical tonsure.* v. L. Ecg. E. 152–154; Th. ii. 124, 9–24:—Tô sceares gefe *ad tondendi gratiam* (in 'oratio ad capilaturam'), Rtl. 97, 4: 95, 31. Ða wæ̂ron scorene ealle munecas and sacerdas on ðone bêh Sce

Petres sceare, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 29. Tō reogollīcum þeáwe rihtra Eástrena and scyre *ad ritum Paschae ac tonsurae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Tō scare, 5, 22; S. 643, 38, note. Hēr Eádberht Norþhymbra cining fēng tō scære, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 6. Dæt hié heóldon ða ciricLecan scare, 716; Erl. 44, 19. Hē sceare onfēng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10: 5, 19; S. 636, 26. Ða sceare onfōn, 5, 21; S. 643, 22. Hē onfēng preósthādes scare, Shrn. 50, 27. Ða ðe beóþ gehādode fram Scyttiscum bisceopum oððe fram Bryttiscum, ða ðe sceare nabbaþ swā ōðre cyriclīce preóstas, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Wē lǣraþ dæt ǣnig gehādod man his sceare ne helige, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 12. **IV.** *a share.* v. folc-, hearm-, land-, leód-, sceáp-scearu.

scearu, e; *f. The share;* pubes:—Mannes scaru *alvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 26. Scare *ilium*, i. 44, 45. Biþ dæt sār on ða swīðran healfe on ða scare, Lchdm. ii. 232, 4: 232, 23. [Heo þuruh stihten Isboset adun into schere. Her seiđ seint Gregorie: 'In inguinem ferire est etc.' Þe ueond þuruh stihđ þet scher, A. R. 272, 12-14. Schare *pubes*, Wrt, Voc. i. 183, 29. The shore *le penul*, 148, 17. Schere *pubes*, 246, col. 2. Schore, privy part of a man *pubes*, Prompt. Parv. 448. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

sceat. v. sceatt.

sceát, es; *m.* **I.** *a corner, an angle* (v. -scīte); applied to the earth or heaven, *corner, quarter* (cf. the Edda: þeir görðu þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jörðina með fjórum skautum. Hence himin-skaut *the four quarters of the heavens;* heims-skaut *the poles*):—Đā wæs heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. From feówerum foldan sceátum đām ýtemestum eorþan rīces englas blāwaþ býman, Exon. Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879. Lege on ða feówer sceáttas đæs ærnes *lay at the four corners of the house*, Lchdm. ii. 142, 11. **II.** *a projection, promontory* (cf. sceáta):—Bætweónæ ða twægen brōmfeldas andlang đæs alarsceátæs (*along the alder-covered piece of land which thrusts itself out into the fields*) on ðonæ fūlan bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 84, 12. **III.** *a nook, corner, region (in the phrases* eorþan, foldan sceát):—Is feor heonan éastdǣlum on æþelast londa . . . nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *est locus in primo felix oriente remotus*, Exon. Th. 198, 1; Ph. 3. Sceal fromcynne folde đīne sīd land manig geseted wurđan eorþan sceátas *with thine offspring shall earth be settled, many a wide land, earth's regions*, Cd. Th. 133, 5; Gen. 2206. Foldan sceátas (sceattas, MS.), 204, 33; Exod. 428. Ic ne wāt hwǣr mīn brōþor on wera ǣhtum eorþan sceáta eardian sceal *I know not in what corner of earth my brother must dwell*, Exon. Th. 496, 23; Rä. 85, 19. Hē ne mētte middangeardes, eorþan sceáta (sceatta, MS.) mundgripe māran, Beo. Th. 1508; B. 752. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, Cd. Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 247, 25; Dan. 502. Drihten hāteþ hēhenglas bēman blāwan ofer burga geseotu geond foldan sceátas, 302, 21; Sat. 603: Exon. Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10. Faraþ geond ealle eorþan sceátas, Andr. Kmbl. 664; An. 332: Exon. Th. 309, 22; Seef. 61. Hē ne mæg ðone (hlīsan) tōbrēdan ofer đās nearowan eorþan sceátas (cf. tōbrǣdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25), Met. 10, 17. **IV.** *a lap, bosom:*—Gif đæs mōdes forhæfdnes mid ungeþyldе ne āscōke ða sibbe of đæm sceáte đære smyltnesse *nisi mentes abstinentium impatientia a sinu tranquillitatis excuteret*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 311, 15. Of midum sceáte (*sinu*) đīnum, Ps. Surt. 73, 11. Of his đæm fæderlīcan sceáte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 15. Gyld gramhýdigum on sceát hiora (*in sinu eorum*), Ps. Th. 78, 13. Ne mæg hē sceát āfyllan *non implevit sinum suum*, 128, 5. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gāras *sharp spears fixed cruel fangs within the breasts of men*, Cd. Th. 124, 17; Gen. 2064. In sceát ālegd ł bewedded ł befest *desponsata* (cf. gesceátwyrpe *despondi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 72, *and Icel.* bera, leiđa ā skaut *of the ceremony which was a recognition of a child's legitimacy or of a person's adoption.* v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. skaut, 3, and Grmm. R. A. p. 160), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 18. Gif hió ōðrum mæn in sceát bewyddod sī *if she be betrothed to another man*, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5. **IV a.** *the bosom, surface* of the earth:—On ðone sēlestan foldan sceátes (*Thorpe would read* sceáta, cf. **III**) ðone fira bearn nemnaþ neorxna wong *in the fairest part of earth's surface, which the children of men call Paradise*, Exon. Th. 225, 28; Ph. 396. Geond eorþan sceát *over earth's surface*, 331, 8; Vy. 65. Ic wāt đætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát būton feá āne (cf. went fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. Sió forme eld geond eorþan sceát (cf. seó forme eld đises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3), 8, 5. Ofer foldan sceát, Exon. Th. 428, 22; Rä. 42, 5. Ofer ealne foldan sceát, 5, 21; Cri. 72. Deófol gefeallaþ in sweartne lēg under foldan sceát, 94, 2; Cri. 1534. **V.** *a bay;* sinus:—Wæs hē besenced on sumne sǣs sceát *demersus est in sinu maris*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6. **VI.** *a garment:*—Sceát *vel* heortes hýd *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 26. Đā āstōd hē semninga and getogene đý wǣpne under his sceáte rǣsde on ðone cyning (cf. *Icel.* hann hafđi und skauti sēr leyniliga handöxi) *exsurrexit repente, et evaginata sub veste sica, impetum fecit in regem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21: Exon. Th. 431, 3; Rä. 45, 2: 391, 18; Rä. 10, 7. **VII.** *a cloth, napkin:*—Sceát *manuterium* vel *mantele*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 38: *ma[n]tile*, 290, 72: ii. 56, 48: *gausape*, 41, 13. Ealle neádbehēfe þing, đæt is . . . nādl sceát weaxbreda *omnia necessaria, id est . . . acus, mappula, tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 3. Đæt hē Godes gifa ne becnytte on đæm sceáte his slǣwþe, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Nam đære moldan sumne dǣl, gebond on his sceáte (*inligans in linteo*) . . . Āhēng hē ðone sceát (*linteolum*) on āne studu, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 24-29. Seóþ eft mid sceáte ōðres godwebbes, Lchdm. i. 332, 5. **VII a.** with the idea of concealment, *cloak, fold:*—Ne māgon gē ða word gesēđan đe gē hwīle nū on unriht wrigon under womma sceátum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 583. [*Goth.* skauts; *m. the hem of a garment, skirt: O. Frs.* skāt, *skirt: O. H. Ger.* scōz; *m. f. gremium, sinus;* scōza; *f. gremium, sinus, lacinia: Icel.* skaut; *n.*] v. beód-, feder-, grund-, weofod-sceát, sceáta, scīte.

sceáta, an; *m.* **I.** *a corner, angle:*—Sicilia is þrýscýte (*tria habet promontoria*) on ǣlces sceátan ende sindon beorgas. Đone norþsceátan man hǣt Polores . . . and se sūþsceáta hātte Bachinum . . . and ðone westsceátan man hǣt Libeum . . . se þridda sceáta is ān hund and syfan and hund syfantig mīla westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2-9. **II.** *the lower corner of a sail* (cf. sheet *the rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail: Icel.* skaut, skaut-reip *the sheet of a sail*):—Sceáta *pes veli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 59. **III.** *bosom, lap:*—Geond ealne ymbhwyrft eorþan sceátan, Exon. Th. 359, 26; Pa. 68. **IV.** *a cloth, napkin:*—Hē geseah Godes engel drýgan mid sceátan sċi Laurentius limu, Shrn. 115, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* scōzo; *m. gremium, sinus: Icel.* skauti *a kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag.] v. preceding word.

sceát-codd, es; *m. A bag, wallet, sack:*—Metefætels vel sceátcod *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39. [Cf. *Icel.* skauti (*given under the preceding word*).]

sceáþ, scǣþ, e; *f. A sheath:*—Sceáþ *vagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 19: 84, 25. Sweord of sceáþe ātugon ða synfullan *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14: Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Of scēþe, Byrht. Th. 136, 37; By. 162. Đa sweord on heora sceáđum behýdde wǣron *gladii reconduntur in vaginas*, Prud. 72 a. Brugdon scealcas of sceáþum scīrmǣled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Scǣþum, Cd. Th. 120, 9; Gen. 1992. Hē āwende his swurd intō đære sceáþe, Homl. Th. i. 482, 32. On scæáþe (scǣþe, MSS. A. B. C.), Jn. Skt. 18, 11. On hys scǣþe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 52. [*O. Sax.* skēđia: *O. H. Ger.* sceida *theca, vagina: Icel.* skeiðir; *pl. a sheath.*]

sceaþa, an; *m.* **I.** *one who does harm, a criminal, wretch, miscreant, an enemy:*—Sceaþa, deógol dǣdhata (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 554; B. 274. Nū earttū (*Satan*) earm sceaþa in fýrlocan feste gebunden, Cd. Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57. His feónd āfyllan đe ðone scaþan (*the assassin Eomer*) sende, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 34. Fýnd ł sceaþan *inimici*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 7. Gewītaþ, āwirgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegnes mōde, forđam gē sind ða mǣstan sceaþan, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 24. Scyppend sceaþan onfēngon syngum hondum, Exon. Th. 70, 2; Cri. 1132. Beraþ linde forþ in sceaþena gemong *bear the linden shields forth into the press of the foe*, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaþum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 32; Gen. 1302. **I a.** *a spiritual enemy, fiend, devil:*—Se sceaþa (*the devil who tempted Eve*), 38, 14; Gen. 606. Sceaþa, Satanes þegn, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. Dæt hē ūs gescilde wið sceaþan wǣpnum, lāþra lygesearwum, Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775: Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Fǣcnum feónde hýrdes, sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. Helle hæftling, scyldigne sceaþan, Salm. Kmbl. 257; Sal. 128. Sceaþan (*the fallen angels*) hwearfdon earme æglēcan geond đæt atole scref, Cd. Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. In đæt sceaþena scræf *hell*, 304, 20; Sat. 633. Scyldwyrcende sceaþan (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1521; El. 762. **II.** *a spoiler, robber:*—Sceaþa *prædo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 66. Hē is þeóf and sceaþa *ille fur est et latro*, Jn. Skt. 10, 1: Exon. Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Se sceaþa *the thief* (*on the cross*), Homl. Th. ii. 78, 18. 'Hwæt eart đū đe đýn ansýn ys swylce ānes sceaþan.' Hē (*the penitent thief*) hym andswarode: 'Sōđ gē secgaþ đæt ic sceaþa wæs and ealle yfelu on eorþan wyrcende,' Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19-22. Hē (*Judas*) wæs gītsere and se wyresta sceaþa, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. Swā swā tō ānum sceaþan (*ad latronem*) gē fērdon, Mk. Skt. 14, 48: Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Sceaþena scip *paro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 27. Hī habbaþ dēmena and sceaþena dǣda, Blickl. Homl. 63, 9. Ōđer hine scyhte đæt hē sceaþena gemōt nihtes sōhte (cf. hē (*Guthlac*) menigfeald wæl felde and slōh and of mannum heora ǣhta nam, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 5-6), Exon. Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Gē hit dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum '*ye have made it a den of thieves,*' Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Hē wæs on mycelre frecednysse on wēstene betwux sceaþum, Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Sum man becom on đa sceaþan đa hine bereáfodon *homo quidam incidit in latrones qui etiam despoliauerunt*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. **III.** with a favourable meaning, *a warrior:*—Scaþan onetton, wǣron æþelingas eft tō leódum fūse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. Scaþan scírhame tō scipe fōron, 3794; B. 1895. [*O. Sax.* skađo *a robber, evildoer.*] v. ātor-, dol-, fǣr-, feónd-, folc-, fyrn-, gilp-, gūþ-, hell-, helle-, hearm-, leód-, lyft-, mān-, mōr-, nīþ-, sāċ-, syn-, þeód-, þeóf-, ūht-, wam-, wīcingsceaþa, *and next word.*

sceaþa, an; *m. Scathe, harm, injury:*—Cwæđ dæt sceaþena mǣst eallum heora eaforum æfter siđđan wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* scado *damnum, noxia, detrimentum: Icel.* skaði *scathe, harm, damage.* Cf. *Goth.* skaþis *wrong.*] v. sceþþ[u].

sceaþa (?), sceáþ (?) *a nail*:—Tácon ðara sceaðana (sceoðona, Rush.) . . . styd ðara scæððana *figuram clauorum . . . locum clauorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 25. v. horn-sceaþa.

sceaþan; *p.* scôd, sceód; *pp.* sceaþen. [*This strong form seems almost confined to the poetry, the prose making use of* sceþþan, q. v.] *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure*, (a) with dat.:—Ðê ne sceaþeþ ænig, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Oft ic ôðrum scôd, Exon. Th. 401, 22; Rä. 21, 15. Hê tôswengde lîges leóman, swâ hyra lîce ne scôd, 189, 16; Az. 60: 197, 9; Az. 187. Se ðe nängum scôd, 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Ðæt êce nîþ ældum scôd, 346, 5; Gn. Ex. 200. Ûs hearde sceód freólecu fæmne (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 61, 15; Gen. 997: 245, 17; Dan. 464. Sió hæleþum sceód (*punished* ?), Elen. Kmbl. 1415; El. 709. Him ða cwyðe frêcne scôdon, Cd. Th. 96, 20; Gen. 1597. Scôdun, Exon. Th. 134, 30; Gû. 516. Ðæt him feóndes hond æt ðam ýtemestan ende ne scôde, 129, 1; Gû. 414. Sceaþen is mê sâre, frêcne on ferhþe, Cd. Th. 53, 31; Gen. 869. (b) with acc.:—Oft mec îsern scôd sâre on sîdan, Exon. Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13. (c) without a case:—Ne ic ne scaþe (scaþeð, MS.) *neque nocebo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 33. Ðý læs scyldhatan sceaþan mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 2296; An. 1149. [*Goth.* skaþjan; *p.* skôþ.] v. sceþþan, sceapian.

sceaþ-dæd, e; *f. A misdeed, crime*:—Scæþdæd *facinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 27. Sceþdæd, ii. 39, 33. [Þat he hine awreke a þan awarriede uolke, þa hine isend hafden mid heore scaðededen, Laym. 29578.]

sceaþel, e; *f. A shuttle* (?):—Hê sceal habban fela tôwtôla . . . cranc-stæf, sceaþele, seámsticcan, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

sceaþenness, e; *f. Injury, damage*:—Ân wîf mihte gegân bûtan ælcere sceaþenysse fram sæ tô sæ ofer eall ðis eálond *ut etiam si mulier vellet totam perambulare insulam a mari ad mare, nullo se laedente valeret*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Hê oft stormas fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his geférena scylde and wiðsceáf *tempestates a sua suorumque laesione repellere consueverat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

sceaþfullîce, sceaþfulness. v. un-sceaþfullîce, un-sceaþfulness.

sceaþian; *p.* ode *To hurt, harm, spoil, rob*:—Ne sceaþa ðû *thou shalt not steal*, Wulfst. 66, 18. Ðæt deófol tô swýðe ne sceaþige, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 26. Gif hwylc þeódsceaþa sceaþian onginneþ, Th. ii. 310, 24: L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 29. Scaðian, Wulfst. 191, 19. Se ðe wære sceaþigende (scaþiende), weorðe se tiligende on rihtlîcre tilþe, 72, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* scathan; *pp.* ge-scathot: *O. Frs.* skathia: *O. H. Ger.* scadôn *nocere: Icel.* skaða; *p.* skaðaði.] v. ge-sceaþian; sceaþan, sceþþan.

sceaþung, e; *f. Injury, damage*:—Ge landfeoh ge fihtewîte ge stale ge wôhceápung ge burhwealles sceatinge (sceaþinge ?) ge ælc ðæra wônessa ðe tô ænigre bôte gebyrie, ðæt hit âge healf ðære cyrcean hlâford, Chart. Th. 138, 18.

sceát-lîne, an; *f. The sheet of a sail, the rope fastened to the lower end of a sail*:—Sceátlîne (sceac-, MS.) *propes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 62: 63, 58. Cf. fôtrâp *propes*, 48, 25, *and Icel.* skaut-reip.

sceatt, es; *m.* I. *property, goods, wealth, treasure*:—Scaet *bona*, Txts. 44, 157. Sceet *bona*, scettas *bon*[*i*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 22–23. Scættas *bo*[*n*]*i*, 126, 45. Hê cwæð ðæt ðê ænges sceates þearf ne wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Nys unc sceattes wiht tô mete gemearcod, 50, 24; Gen. 813. Nâron hî bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. [Swâ manega gersumas on sceat and on scrûd and on bôkes swâ nân man ne mæi tælen, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 14.] Hî nâmon ealle his wêpna and gold and seolfor and ealle his sceattas ðe hî mihton geâxian, 1064; Erl. 194, 17: 1069; Erl. 207, 14: 1071; Erl. 210, 23. On gewealdworuldcyninga ðæm sêlestan ðara ðe sceattas dælde, Beo. Th. 3377; B. 1686. I a. of property which is paid as a price or contribution, *price, gift, bribe, tax, tribute, money, goods*:—Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan mid gefeohte oððe mid scette (*by fighting or by paying tribute*), Lchdm. iii. 436, 15. Ne wanda ðû for nânum scette for ðam mêdsceattas âblendaþ wîsra manna geþancas *non accipies munera, quia munera excoecant oculos sapientum*, Deut. 16, 19. Æt ðam lande ðe arcebisceop gebohte mid his âgenan sceatte (*with his own money*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 86, 10. Godwine geann Leófwine ðæs dænnes . . . æt ðon sceatte (*at the price*) ðe Leófsunu him geldan scolde, ðæt is, feówertig penega and twâ pund and eahta ämbra cornes, vi. 178, 11: Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 4. Hê begeat swîðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan . . . fêrde syððan intô Normandîge *he (William) levied a large sum of money from his men . . . and afterwards went into Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 10. Mænige gefôþ hwælas and micelne sceat ðanon begytaþ *multi capiunt cetos, et magnum pretium inde acquirunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3: Ps. Spl. 61, 4. Mænig welig man is ðe wolde mycelne scet and ungerîm feós syllan, gif hê hit gebicgan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Gif hit fâcne is him man his scæt âgefe *if the marriage-contract be fraudulent, what he has paid shall be returned to him*, L. Eth. 77; Th. i. 22, 3: 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Gif man mannan ofsleá, âgene scætte and unfâcne feó gehwilce gelde, 30; Th. i. 10, 4: 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Abram underfêng fela sceatta for hire hê hæfde ðâ on orfe and on þeówum on olfendum and on assum micele æhte *Abram bene usi sunt propter illam, fueruntque ei oves et boves et asini et servi et cameli*, Gen. 12, 16. Ða bodan cômon mid sceattum *habentes divinationis pretium in manibus*, Num. 22, 7. Gif ðû ðæt gerædest, ðæt ðû wille syllan sæmannum feoh . . . wê willaþ mid ðâm sceattum ûs tô scype gangan, Byrht. Th. 132, 62; By. 40. Hêr fôr se cyng ofer sæ and hæfde mid him gîslas and sceattas (*the contributions he had levied*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 34. ¶ Teóþa sceatt *a tithe*:—Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat sealde '*he gave him tithes of all*' (Gen. 14, 20), Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Bringaþ gê on mîn beren eówerne teóþan sceat (Malachi 3, 10), Blickl. Homl. 39, 26: 53, 11. Ðonne læ̂re ic eów, ðæt gê syllon eówre teóþan sceattas earmum mannum, 49, 19: 43, 3. Abram his teóþan sceattas (*decimas*) offrede, Prud. 5 a: L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. II. *a piece of money, a coin*:—Sceat *obulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 78. Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mê âgan wille, sceat ne scilling (cf. *O. Frs.* mit schat ende mit schillinge: *O. H. Ger.* scaz unde schillinch), Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. Se mê beág forgeaf on ðam siex hund wæs smætes goldes gescyred sceatta scillingrîme, Exon. Th. 324, 9; Vïd. 92. Hî behêton hire sceattas *dabimus tibi singuli mille et centum argenteos*, Jud. 16, 5. Wê ðê mid ûs willaþ ferigan . . . siððan gê eówre gafulræ̂denne âgifen habbaþ, sceattas gescrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II a. as the name of an English coin the word is found in the form *scætt* in the laws of Ethelbert of Kent. It is inferred from a comparison of passages in these that the value of the *scætt* in Kent was one-twentieth of a shilling, v. Thorpe's Glossary. The *sceatt* is also mentioned in the Mercian law, Th. i. 190, 5, where '30,000 sceatta' is equivalent to '120 punda.' This would give 250 sceatts to the pound. In the Northern Gospels *dragmas decem* is glossed by 'fîf sceattas teásiðum,' while the West-Saxon version has 'tŷn scyllingas.' If the sums here given may be regarded as equal, the *sceatt* would be worth a West-Saxon penny, the value which it appears to have in the Mercian law. The coin then seems to be of different values in Kent and in the more northern parts of England. [*Goth.* skatts ἀργύριον, δηνάριον, μνᾶ: *O. Sax.* skatt *money, property, piece of money: O. Frs.* skett: *O. H. Ger.* scaz *substantia, mobilia, pretium, lucrum, pecunia, aes, denarius, quadrans, obolus: Icel.* skattr *tribute.*] v. feoh-, fere-, freó-, geþing-, gif-, mân-, mêd-, ofer-, teóþing-, wæstm-sceatt; scîr-gesceatt.

-sceatte, -sceattinga, sceát-weorpan. v. twî-sceatte, or-sceattinga, sceát, IV.

sceáwend-spræ̂c, e; *f. Buffoonery, the speech of the theatre*:—Sceáwendspræ̂c *scurrilitas* (*scarilitas*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 65. v. sceáwere, V.

sceáwend-wîse, an; *f. A jesting song, song of a jester*:—Ic sceáwendwîsan hlûde onhyrge, Exon. Th. 391, 1; Rä. 9, 9. v. preceding word.

sceáwere, es; *m.* I. *an observer, one who examines into a matter*:—Wê willaþ ðæt se sceáwre wite mid fullum gerâde, ðe ðis gewrit âspyraþ, Anglia viii. 331, 1. Ðone dôm ðæs sceáweres *spectatoris judicium*, Past. 15, 3; Swt. 93, 6. II. *a spy*:—Hê sende sceáwere (scêware, Lind.) *misso speculatore*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 27. Gê synd sceáweras *exploratores estis*, Gen. 42, 9, 14. Leáse sceáweras, Beo. Th. 511; B. 253. Moises sende twelf sceáweras, Num. 13, 4: Jos. 2, 1. III. *a watch-tower* (?):—Sceáwere *speculia* (the word occurs in a list of military terms), Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 4. IV. *a mirror*:—Sceáwere *speculea* (in a list of words connected with dress. Cf. Alse hit bi þe wimman and bi sheawere . hie bihalt hire sheawere . and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 10. Godes word is ase a uayr ssewere, ine huam me yziȝt alle þe lakkes of þe herte, Ayenb. 202, 21. Sheweres *glasses* (A. V.), Wick. Isaiah 3, 23), 40, 54. V. *a buffoon, an actor* (v. sceáwend-spræ̂c):—Sceáwera *scurrarum*, ii. 90, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwari *spectator, contemplator, scrutator.*] v. be-, fore-, steór-sceáwere.

sceáwian; *p.* ode. I. *to look*:—Ic sceáwode tô swîðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Spl. 141, 5: Ps. Th. 141, 4. II. *to look at, observe, behold, see*:—Ðonne hê ðæs fâcnes fintan sceáwaþ, Exon. Th. 315, 17; Môd. 32. Dryhten sceáwaþ hwær ða eardien ðe his æ̂ healden, 105, 19; Gû. 25. Ðær hî sceáwiaþ Scyppendes giefe, 220, 28; Ph. 327. Ðær hit eágum folc eall sceáwiaþ *in conspectu omnis populi*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Ðû ðæs eágan eall sceáwadest gesêge fyrenfulra wîte *oculis tuis considerabis, et retributionem peccatorum videbis*, 90, 8. Sceáwode *conspicatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 26: 80, 71. Ða sceáwode Scyppend ûre his weorca wlite, Cd. Th. 13, 21; Gen. 206. Hî sceáwodon Scyppend engla, 298, 18; Sat. 535. Ðê wæter sceáwedon *viderunt te aquae*, Ps. Th. 76, 13: Beo. Th. 265; B. 132: 1971; B. 983. Sceáwa heofon, Cd. Th. 132, 6; Gen. 2189. Ðæt ic dîn wuldur sceáwige *ut viderem gloriam tuam*, Ps. Th. 62, 2. Ðû dînra bearna bearn sceáwige (*videas*), 127, 7. Ða mon mæg sceáwian gehealdene on Cantwara cyricean *quae in ecclesiae Cantiae conservata monstrantur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 10: Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Onwreóh ðû mîne eágan, ðæt ic wel mæge on dînre æ̂ sceáwian wundur, Ps. Th. 118, 18. Ðæt hê môste God sceáwian, Cd. Th. 297, 29; Sat. 524. Andgiettâcen (*the rainbow*)

sceáwigan, 93, 4; Gen. 1540. Đæt mæg mon on bôcum sceáwigean, hû monega gewin hê dreôgende wæs, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 25. Hwylce đa nû synd tô sceáwigenne *quales illi nunc appareant*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 21. Tô sceáwianne, Exon. Th. 57, 7; Cri. 915. Sceáwiendum *contemplantibus, intuentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 83. **III.** *to look at, look on with favour, to regard, have respect to*:—Ic sceáwiu wegas đîne *'I will have respect unto thy ways'* (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 118, 15. Hê hyra dæde sceáwaþ *God will regard the deeds of the charitable*, Exon. Th. 106, 35; Gû. 51. Hê sceáwode đa eáþmôdnesse his þeówene *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 3. Sceáwa (*respice*) đis folc, Ex. 33, 13. Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian *'to Cain and to his offering the Lord had not respect'* (A.V. Gen. 4, 5), Cd. Th. 60, 9; Gen. 979. **IV.** *to look at with care, consider, inspect, examine, scrutinize, reconnoitre*:—Sceáwaþ *speculatur*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 8. Đâ đæt eall gedôn wæs swâ se geótere đæm æđelinge êr behêt se æđeling đæt đâ sceáwode *when all that was done as the founder (Perillus) promised the prince (Phalaris), the prince then inspected it*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 29. Se cyng sceáwode đæt mâdmehûs and đa gersuman đe his fæder êr gegaderode, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 27. Đonne seó âdl cume êrest on đone mannan, đonne sceáwa his tungan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 8. Sceáwiaþ đa lilian hû hî wexaþ *considerate lilia quomodo crescunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Ic eów bidde đæt ânra manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne on his heortan, Blickl. Homl. 57, 33: 107, 13. Moyses sende and hêt sceáwian Azer *misit Moyses, qui explorarent Jazer*, Num. 21, 32. Iosue âsende twegen sceáweras dîgellîce and hêt sceáwian đæt land, Jos. 2, 1. Him đâ fêran gewât land sceáwian, Cd. Th. 106, 33; Gen. 1780; Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413. Hord sceáwian, 5481; B. 2744. Land sceáwigan, Cd. Th. 115, 16; Gen. 1920. Đâ ongon ic geornlîcor đa stôwe sceáwigan and geond đa bearwas gongan *igitur perambulare totum nemus incipio*, Nar. 27, 20. Ceós đê menn đæt mâgon sceáwigean đone eard *mitte viros, qui considerent terram*, Num. 13, 3. Gê cômon đis land tô sceáwienne, Gen. 42, 12. **V.** *to look out, seek for, select, choose, provide*:—Đâ sceáwode man þreó þegnas of đam gemôte *three thanes were chosen from the moot (to go on a certain business)*, Chart. Th. 337, 12. Gyf đû ênigne gôdne heorde hæbbe . . . sceáwa hyne mê; gyf đû đonne nânne swâ gerâdne næbbe, sêc hyne ôđ đû hyne finde, Shrn. 164, 31. Se đe đâs gemôt forbûge, đonne sceáwige (scifte, MS. D.) man of đam gemôte đa đe him tô rîdan, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15: L, C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 18. Him Loth gewât wîc sceáwian ôþ đæt hié eorþscræf fundon *Lot went seeking a dwelling, until they found a cave*, Cd. Th. 156, 24; Gen. 2593. Drihtnes earc fôr beforan him þrî dagas sceáwiende đa wîcstôwa *providens castrorum locum*, Num. 10, 33. **VI.** *to shew (favour, respect, etc.), to grant*, v. ge-sceáwian, I:—Đâ geornde se eorl griđes and gîsla . . . Đâ wyrnde him mann đera gîsla and sceáwede him mann .v. nihta griđ ût of lande tô farenne *then the earl asked for safe-conduct and hostages. . . . The hostages were refused him, and safe-conduct during five days was granted him to go out of the country*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11–14. [*O. Sax.* skawôn *to see, observe: O. L. Ger.* scauwôn, scouwôn *respicere, despicere: O. Frs.* skawia, skowia *to see, inspect: O. H. Ger.* scawôn, scauwôn, scouwôn *videre, conspicere, intendere, considerare, contemplari, scrutari, speculari, perpensare, censere.*] v. be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-sceáwian.

sceáwigend. v. leóht-, ofer-sceáwigend.

sceáwung, e; *f.* **I.** *a looking at, contemplation, consideration*:—Embeþonc *vel* sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Tô dîgolnesse and tô stilnesse becom đære godcundan sceáwunge ancorlîfes *ad anachoreticae contemplationis silentia secreta pervenit*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11. Se biþ eallenga blind se đe nôht ne ongiet be đam leóhte đære uplecan sceáwunge *caecus quippe est, qui supernae contemplationis lumen ignorat*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 7. Sceáwunga, 16, 1; Swt. 99, 2. For đære sceáwungge đara ungesewenlîcra þinga *invisibilium contemplatione*, Swt. 99, 8. Tô đære sceáwunga đære sôþan gesælþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33: Met. 21, 24. Sceáwunge *intuitu*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 7. Sceáunge *aspectu*, Rtl. 74, 7. Êrest ic hyt leornode myd đâm eágum, syđđan myd đam ingeþance . . . ac syđđan ic hyt ongyten hæfde đâ forlêt ic đa sceáwunga mid đâm eágum, Shrn. 175, 8. **II.** *respect, regard*:—Nis scâwung heora deáþes *non est respectus morti eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 4. **III.** *reconnoitring, surveying, examination*:—Swîđost hê fôr đider, tôeácan đæs landes sceáwunge, for đæm horschwælum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. **IV.** *a spectacle, show*:—Al đe here hiora đa đe tôgedre cômun tô sceáwunga đæt *ad spectaculum istud*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 48. Đâ hêt Neron gewyrcean mycelne tor, and beád đæt eall đæt folc côme tô đisse sceáwunga (*the spectacle of Simon flying from the tower*), Blickl. Homl. 187, 13. **V.** *a show, appearance, pretence*:—Under sceáwunge longes gibedes *sub obtentu prolixae orationis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. **VI.** as a technical term, the same as *ostensio*, which occurs L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 20, and is explained in Du Cange: Tributum a mercatoribus exigi solitum pro facultate ostendendi et exponendi merces in nundinis. *Seáwing, scheáwing* is mentioned as being granted to the church at Westminster by Edward the Confessor in English charters, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 213, 11: 215, 7: and the form *sceáwing* occurs in Latin charters, Chart. Th. 359, 4: 411, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwunga *consideratio, contemplatio, tuitio, providentia, spectaculum, speculum.*] v. blôd-, for-, fore-sceáwung.

sceb, scecel. v. sceabb, sceacel.

sceegan (?); *p.* scægde *To jut out, project, be distinguished.* [Cf. *Icel.* skaga; *p.* skagði *to project.*] v. tô-sceegan.

sceed, scêdan, scedeht, scefe, Scêfing. v. scead, sceádan, sceadiht, scyfe, Sceáfa.

Scede-land, Sceden-îg. *The latter, occurring* Beo. 3376; B. 1686, *is the same as the Icel.* Skân-ey, *in Wulfstan's narrative*, Scôn-êg (q. v.): *the former* (in pl.) *seems to denote all the Danish or Scandinavian lands*:—Blæd wîde sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. 38; B. 19.

sceegđ, scæđ, es; *m.*: e; *f. A light, swift vessel*:—Scægđ *trieris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 1. Sceiđ, 56, 13. Litel scip *vel* sceigđ *scapha* vel *trieris*, 47, 61. Ic gean mînre scæđe for mînre sâwle intô Hramsêge healfe đam abbode and healfe đam hîrêde, Chart. Th. 598, 9. Syđđan hê tô lande cymþ, đonne forlæt hê đæt scyp standan; for đam him þincþ đeáh myd scêđþe on lande tô farande, đonne mê þynce mid đâm eágum bûtan đære gesceádwîsnesse ênigne creft tô geleornianne, Shrn. 175, 11–15. Sceheđ *liburnam, navim*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 51. Hêr bebeád se cyng đæt man sceolde ofer eall Angelcynn scipu wircean; đæt is đonne of þrŷm hund hîdum and of x hîdon ênne scegđ (scægđ, MS. D.), Chr. 1008; Erl. 141, 18. See note. Scêthas *curuanas* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 52. [A word taken from the Danes. *Icel.* skeið; *f. a swift-sailing ship of war.*] v. next word.

scegđ-mann, es; *m. A member of the crew of a* scegđ, *a Dane, a pirate* (cf. wîcing, sæ-man, flot-man, scip-here *and similar terms applied to the Danes*):—Wîcing *vel* scegđman *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wîcing ođđe scegđman (scægđ-, scæđ-, sceigđ-) *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9. Gif man secge on landes mann đæt hê orf stæle ođđon man slôge, and hit secge ân sceiđman and ân landes mann (*a Dane and a native Englishman*), L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 8. Ægelsig þe Reáda and Winsig Scægđman, Chart. Th. 337, 17. v. preceding word.

sceehdun, Exon. Th. 61, 6; Cri. 980. v. scildan.

-scel. v. wæl-scel.

scel, sceld (*a shield*), sceld (*a fault*), sceldig, scel-êge. v. scill, scild, scyld, scyldig, sceolh-îge.

sceelfan; *p.* scealf, *pl.* sculfon *To shake, quiver, totter*:—On đyssum stapelum sceall æ̂lc cynestôl standan mid rihte on cristenre þeóde, and âwâcie heora ænig, sôna se stôl scylfþ . . . âwâcie se cristendôm, sôna scylfþ se cynedôm, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1–7: Wulfst. 267, 18. Ne hrisil scelfaeđ, Txts. 151, 7. [*Icel.* skjálfa; *p.* skalf *to shiver, shake, quiver.*]

sceell. v. scill.

sceellan; *p.* sceall; *pl.* scullon *To sound, make a noise*:—Scylþ, cirmþ *crepitat, resonat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 72. [Cum qđ þe culure wiđ schillinde stefne, Marh. 19, 19. *O. L. Ger.* ir-scal *increpuit: O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scal, *pl.* scullun *sonare, clangere, tinnire, crepitare: Icel.* skjalla; *p.* skall, *pl.* skullu *to clash, clatter.*] v. scillan.

sceelle glosses *concisium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 10: 15, 15: Wülck. Gl. 214, 7. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* zer-schellen *to shatter: Icel.* skellr *a loud splash; a smiting, beating. Or* (?) cf. *Goth.* skilja *a butcher: Icel.* skilja *to divide.*] v. scellan, wæl-scel.

sceelliht. v. scilliht.

Sceltifêre (?); *pl. The Celtiberians*:—Se mæsta ege from Sceltiuêrin *ingens Celtiberorum metus*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 24.

sceenc, es; *m. A draught, cup*:—Scenc đû sylst ûs *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 6. Cælc ŧ scenc wætres caldes *calicem aquae frigidae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 42. Drince scenc fulne, Lchdm. ii. 116, 21. Genim đysse ylcan wyrte seáw ânne scenc (scænc, MS. H.), i. 110, 21. Nim þrŷ scenceas (scæncas, MS. B.) gôdes wînes, 90, 19: 110, 10. [He lette heom bringen schenches of feole cunne drenches, Laym. 13461. *M. H. Ger.* shanc *a cup.*] v. medu-scenc.

sceencan; *p.* te *To skink* (v. Nares' Glossary for instances of the use of this word), *to pour out liquor for drinking, to give to drink* (lit. and fig.):—Đû scænest *potabis*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 9. Đæt gôde wîn đæt hê scencþ nû geond his geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 11. Đonne scencþ hê đa scylde mid đære bisene ælcum đæra đe him ænges yfles tô wênþ *cunctis mala credentibus per exemplum culpa propinatur*, Past. 59, 5; Swt. 451, 24. Heó bær drincan and ûs eallum þênade and scencte ôđ đæt đæt gereorde gefylled wæs *obtulit poculum, coeptumque ministerium nobis omnibus propinandi usque ad prandium completum non omisit*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Þegn, se đe on handa bær hroden ealowæge, scencte scîr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. Feónd byrlade đære idese, and heó (*Eve*) hyre were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 12; Gû. 957. Mê þyrste, and gê mê scencton (cf. drincan sealdon, l. 21) . . . Hwænne gesâwe wê đê þurstigne, and wê đê scencton? Homl. Th. ii. 108, 4–11: i. 336, 3:

Wulfst. 288, 15. Đā hī him betwih beadowīg scencton ðæs heofonlīces līfes *dum sese alterutrum coelestis vitae poculis debriarent*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. Scencean *propinare*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Deáþes scencende drenc *mortis propinans poculum*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 15. [Nom heo (*Rowena*) ane bolle of ræde golde & heo gon scenchen, Laym. 14962. And tu . . . ne shenkesst nohht tatt wise, ne birrlesst tu þin hird, Orm. 15403. Þe drynke for to schenche, R. Glouc. 118, 12. Schenkyñ drynke *propino*, Prompt. Parv. 445 (v. note). *O. Frs.* skenka: *O. H. Ger.* scenchen *fundere, propinare, ministrare, porrigere: Icel.* skenkja *to serve drink, fill one's cup:* cf. *O. Sax.* skenkio *a skinker, cupbearer: O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus.*] v. bi-, forþ-scencan.

scencel, scencen, gloss *acrum*, Wrt. Voc, ii. 10, 44: i. 16, 4.

scencing-cuppe, an; *f. A cup in which drink is served*:—Heó bit ðæt hī findon betweox him twā smicere scencingcuppan intō beódern for hī, Chart. Th. 536, 7. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus: O. H. Ger.* scenche-bechar *calix;* scenche-uaz *poculum.*]

scendan; *p.* de *To put to shame, to abuse, insult, harm*:—Ic scendo *confundam*, Rtl. 1, 25. Ðone scamleásan mon mæg ðý bet gebētan ðe hine mon suīður þreáþ and sciend (scent, Cott. MSS.) *impudentes melius corrigit, qui invehendo reprehendit*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 207, 6. Grendel nǣnegum ārafe leóde Deniga ac swefeþ ond scendeþ (? MS. sendeþ. Leo, Heyne, Grein refer to *sand*, q. v., and would translate by *feasts*) *Grendel spares no man of the Danes, but slays and puts to shame*, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ealne ðæne bysmor wē gyldaþ mid weorðscype ðām ðe ūs scendaþ *all the disgrace we repay with honour to those who bring shame on us*, Wulfst. 163, 10. Hwilcan geþance mæg ǣnig man ǣfre geþencan on his mōde ðæt hē tō sacerdan heáfod āhylde . . . and sōna ðǣræfter hī scyrde oððe scynde mid worde oððe weorce *injure or abuse them with word or deed*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Wē lǣraþ, ðæt ǣnig gelǣred preóst ne scænde ðone sāmlǣredan, ac gebēte hine, gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 18. Biscopas nā sceótan nā tō lǣwedum mannum ne ne scendan nā hȳ sylfe *bishops shall not refer (their disputes) to laymen, nor bring disgrace upon themselves*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 40. Scend ł forhogod *confunditur, spernitur*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 4. Scende (*confusi*) wǣron ealle ðe mē yfel tō ǣr gesōhton, Ps. Th. 70, 22. ¶ *With dat.*:—Se deópa seáþ mid wīta fela folcum scendeþ, Exon. Th. 94, 33; Cri. 1549. [Also ase þu wult schenden þene schucke, A. R. 316, 11. Men me wolden scenden, Laym. 14167. Shennd and shamedd, Orm. 1985. Uor to ssende and to destrue, Ayenb. 28, 22. Schendyñ *confundo, culpo;* schent *culpatus, vituperatus, confusus, destructus*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* scendan *confundere: O. H. Ger.* scenten.] v. ge-scendan.

-scende. v. un-scende.

scendele (?), an; *f. Abuse, reproach:*—Fore scendla ł scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 8.

scendness, scendþ(u). v. ge-scendness, ge-scendþ(u) (Ps. Surt. 108, 29).

scendung, e; *f. Abuse, harm*:—Scendung *afflictio*, Rtl. 86, 16. Fore scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. v. for-scendung.

scēne, scēn-feld. v. scīne, scīn-feld.

scenn, e; *f.* (?) *A plate of metal on the handle of a sword* (?) (Worsaae, Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49, notes that the handles of some of the early swords were covered with plates of gold. v. hilt):—Wæs on ðǣm scennum scīran goldes þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam ðæt sweord geworht ǣrest wǣre, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694.

sceó *a cloud* (?):—Scearp cymeþ sceó wiđ ōðrum, ecg wiđ ecge (*of the coming together of clouds charged with electricity*), Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. [*O. Sax.* skio: *Icel.* ský *a cloud.*]

sceó *a shoe*, sceocca, -sceód, sceófan, sceofl, sceógan, sceóh. v. scōh, scucca, scōgan, scūfan, scofl, scōgan, scōh.

sceóh; *adj.* I. *shy, timid, fearful*:—Nū mīn hreðer is hreóh, heówsīþum sceóh, Exon. Th. 354, 10; Reim. 43. II. *wanton* (?):—Ðæs scīon *petulantis (peculantis*, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 24. [Loked þet ȝe ne beon nout iliche þe horse þet is scheouh, and blenched uor one scheadewe . . . To scheowe heo beoð mid alle, þet fleoð uor ane peinture, þet þunched ham grislich uorto biholden, A. R. 242, 8–12. Schey or skey as hors, Prompt. Parv. 444, col. 2. *M. H. Ger.* schiech *fugax, pavidus.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sciuhen *expavescere, terrere: Ger.* scheuchen *to scare:* scheuche *a bugbear: Dan.* sky *fear.*] v. next word.

sceóh-mōd; *adj. Fearful (wanton?) of heart*:—Se synsceaþa tō scipe sceóhmōd ēhstreám sōhte, Exon. Th. 282, 32; Jul. 672. v. preceding word.

sceolh, sceol; *adj. Oblique, wry*:—Of ðæm sceolan *de scevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 67: 85, 10. Sceolan *scevi*, 91, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* scelah *strabo, strabus, obliquus: Ger.* scheel: *Icel.* skjálgr *oblique, squinting.* Cf. skelly *to squint* (Yorks.).] v. next word.

sceolh-eágede; *adj. Cross-eyed, squinting*:—Scelgēgede *strabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 42. Sceolēgede (scyl-, MSS. D. H. J.: -eágede, MS. J.) *strabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 12. Scyleágede *strabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 56. Scylēgede *luscus*, 43, 8. [Sculeiȝede, 89, 64. *Dan.* skel-öjed.] v. preceding and following words.

sceolh-īge; *adj. Cross-eyed, squinting*:—Sceolhēgi, sceolēgi, scelēge *scevus, strabus, torbus*, Txts. 98, 981. Sceolīge *strabos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 64. [*Icel.* skjól-eygr *squinting.*] v. preceding word.

sceolu, sceom-, sceón *to shoe.* v. scolu, sceam-, scōgan.

sceón, scȳan (?), scýn (?); *p.* de *To go quickly, fly*:—Ðonne ic forþ sció *when I depart (die)*, Cd. Th. 67, 20; Gen. 1103. Ðæt fȳr scýde (scynde?) tō ðām ðe ða scylde worhton, 232, 26; Dan. 266. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* skēwjan *to go: O. H. Ger.* scehanto *vagendo*, Grff. vi. 417; skihtig *fugax*, 418.] v. sceóh, *and next word.*

sceón; *p.* de *To fall to a person's lot*:—Gif unc bān fordsīđ scēet on Rōmewęȝe *if death be the lot of both of us on the journey to Rome*, Chart. Th. 583, 29. Heom (heo, MS.) on riht sceóde (sceo, MS.) gold and godweb Iosepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasure rightly fell to the share of the Israelites (after the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea)*, Cd. Th. 215, 21; Exod. 586. v. ge-sceón, *and preceding word.*

sceonca, sceond, sceóne. v. sceanca, sceand, scīne.

sceóness, sciéness, scinness, scýness, scynness, e; *f. Suggestion, persuasion, incitement*:—Seó scynnes biþ þurh deófol *suggestio fit per diabolum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13. On scynnesse, S. 497, 24. Mid scýnesse, S. 497, 10. Deófol mid hire (*the serpent's*) ðære yfelan sceónesse and fācne beswāc ðone ǣrestan wīfmon, Blickl. Homl. 5, 1. Sió scyld ðe hiene þurh sciénesse (scinnesse, Cott. MSS.) costaþ *vitium, quod per suggestionem tentat*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 22. Þurh scynnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 12, 17. Hié swīðor fylgaþ deófles lārum and his sceónessum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 11. Uncysta cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa, 19, 7. v. scýan.

sceop, sceoppa, sceoppend, sceór, sceorf. v. scop, scoppa, scippend, scūr, scorf.

sceorfan; *p.* scearf, *pl.* scurfon; *pp.* scorfen *To gnaw, bite, scarify*:—Se (*hiccup*) cymþ of yfelum wǣtan slītendum and sceorfendum ðone magan. Gif se seóca man āspīwþ ðone yfelan bītendan wǣtan on weg, ðonne forstent se geohsa. Spīwe ðā deah ðām monnum ðe gihsa hié innan scyrfþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18–25: 176, 20. Gif hē gefēle ðæt se geohsa hine innan sceorfe on ðone magan, 62, 10. Gærstapan frǣton ealle ða gærscīdas ðe bufan ðære eorþan wǣron ge furðon ða wyrttruman sceorfende wǣron *locustarum nubes, exhaustis omnibus, ipsas quoque radices seminum persequentes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 12. v. for-sceorfan; scearfian; ge-sceorf.

sceorian. v. scorian.

sceorp, es; *n. Dress, apparel*:—Gemētte Macheus his āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegieredne. Hē hiene ðā for ðæm girelan gebealg . . . and wēnde ðæt hē for his forsewennesse swelc sceorp werede, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 33. Somnite āwendan on ōðre wīsan heora sceorp *Samnites novum habitum sumentes*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 30. Of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne . . . scorp tō friðscipe (*apparel for those on board?*), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. v. fyrd-, gūþ-, heoru-, hilde-, hleó-, sige-sceorp; ge-scirpla, scirpan.

sceorpan; *p.* scearp *To scrape, to irritate*:—Gif man [hwæt?] sceorpe on ðone innaþ *if anything irritate a man in the insides*, Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. v. ge-sceorpan, *and* cf. sceorfan.

sceort, sceot. v. scort, scot.

sceót; *adj. Quick, ready*:—Hweðer hē carful sȳ and sceót (gesceót, W. F.) tō godcundum weorce and tō hȳrsumnesse *si sollicitus est ad opus Dei, ad obedientiam*, R. Ben. 97, 16. [*Icel.* skjótr *swift.*]

sceóta, an; *m. A kind of trout, a shoate, shot* [' Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot*. "The latter," he says, "is in a manner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him." The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—Browne's Brit. Past.,' E. D. S. Pub. E. Cornwall Gloss. *Shote*, a small kind of trout, W. Cornwall]:—Hwilce fixas gefēhst ðū? . . . sceótan (*tructos*), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

sceótan; *p.* sceát, *pl.* scuton, sceoton; *pp.* scoten. I. *to shoot*, (a) *cast a missile*, with acc. of missile:—Ðæt yrre scýt his spere ongeán ðæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam jacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 b. Ða wǣpna ðe ðæt yrre scēt (*miserat*), 21 b. Hig sceoton hyra strǣlas tō ðære hynde, Shrn. 148, 6. (b) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Ic torfige oððe sceóte *jacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 38. Se ðe of flānbogan fyrenum sceóteþ, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Hē hygegār lēteþ, scūrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mōd. 35. Hē on bord sceát, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270. Hē mid geǣttredum strǣle ongan sceótan wiđ ðæs ðe hē geseah ðæt hrýþer stondan, Blickl. Homl. 199, 19. II. *to shoot* an object, *hit* an object with a missile:—Wyrd gāst scýt, heó gār bireþ, Salm. Kmbl. 875; Sal. 437. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slōg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hē ōðerne sceát, Byrht. Th. 135, 67; By. 143. Tō ðam ðæt hī māgon sceótan ða unscyldigheortan *ut sagittent rectos corde*, Ps. Th. 10, 2. Ðǣr læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Gif ðū wǣre on fell scoten, Lchdm. iii. 54, 4–7. II a. where

the weapon is the subject:—Đā ðone ilcan welegan mon se strǽl sceát, ðæt hē sōna deád wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 23. **III.** *to shoot, make an object move rapidly, push* (cf. *to shoot* a bolt):—Ðonne man ða sulh forþ drīfe, and ða forman furh on sceóte, Lchdm. i. 404, 2. Belūcaþ ða ǽrenan gatu and tōforan on sceótaþ ða ýsenan scyttelsas, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 15. Hē lēt dragan up ðæne deádan Harald and hine on fen sceótan, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 24. **III a.** *to give a person help* in escaping (cf. *Icel.* skjóta einum brott, undan *to let a person escape*):—Gyf hine man teó ðæt hē hine (*the criminal*) ūt sceóte, L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 9. **IV.** *to shoot, move rapidly, dart, run, plunge, rush,* (a) of living things:—Swā swā dēþ se ðe his feóndum ofer sumne weall ætfleón wile, ðonne cēpþ hē hwǽr se weall unhēhst sȳ, and ðǽr ofer scȳt, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Hē scēt innan sæ *misit se in mare*, Jn. Skt. 21, 7. Hē unscrȳdde hine sylfne and scēt intō ðam mere, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 211. Ān culfre scēt (sceát, MS. V.) of ðam fȳre intō ðære eá, 3, 73. Hī ānmōdlīce him tō scuton *they ran upon him with one accord* (Acts vii. 57), Homl. Th. i. 46, 34: 404, 4: ii. 496, 19. Seó dene wæs āfylled mid manna sāwlum ða scuton of ðam fȳre intō ðam cyle (*utrumque latus erat animabus hominum plenum, quae vicissim hinc inde videbantur quasi tempestatis impetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12), 350, 10. Gif ðū Godes sunu sȳ, sceót ādūn (*mitte te deorsum*, Mt. 4, 6) . . . Ðæt wǽre swīðe gilplīc dǽd, gif Crist scute ðā ādūn, i. 170, 1, 21. (b) of inanimate things:—On ða burnan ðe of ðam munt scȳtt *in torrentem, qui de monte descendit*, Deut. 9, 21. Ðǽr sciét se Wendelsǽ up of ðæm gārsecge *Tyrrheni maris faucibus oceani aestus immittitur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 25. Scȳt, Swt. 8, 32. Seó eá scȳt ūt on ðone gārsecg, Swt. 14, 14. Ðǽr ocærburna ūtt scȳt on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 31: 424, 4. Seó lacu ūt scyt, 422, 14, 26. Ðonne ða wolcnan sceótaþ betweón hyre (*the sun*) and ðē, Shrn. 201, 25. Him on gafol forlēt feówer wellan scīre sceótan, Exon. Th. 420, 1; Rä. 39, 4. (c) of speech:—Hē ðæs geanwyrde wes ætforan eallum ðām mannum ðe ðǽr gegaderode wǽron, ðeáh him ðæt word of scute his unnþances *though the remark burst from him involuntarily*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. **V.** *to run* (of a road, etc.):—On ðam wege ðe scȳt tō ðam pytte *per viam, quae ducit ad puteum*, Gen. 24, 62. Tō ðere fyrh ðe scȳt sūþrihte tō ðære miclan strǽt . . . Ōþ ðone weg ðe scȳt tō fealuwes leá . . . tō ðam wege ðe scȳt tō ðam hricgge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 4–19, 20, 25. Ōþ ðæt se weall eást sciát, ii. 86, 20. **VI.** *to refer* a case to a person or court:—Ðus wrāt Hieronimus. Gif hwā elles secge, wē sceótaþ tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 19. Đā nolde hē, būtan hit man sceóte tō scīregemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 19. Gif preóst dōm tō lǣwedum sceóte, ðe hē tō gehādedum scolde, L. N. P. L. 5; Th. ii. 290, 22. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woruldmanna sōme, ac sēman heora āgene gefēran, oððe sceótan tō ðam biscope, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 5: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Se engel andwyrde: Uton sceótan tō Godes dōme, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 33. **VII.** *to advance* money, *contribute, pay* (cf. scot):—Hē forgeaf Middel-Sexon ðæt feoh ðæt hē heom fore sceát, Chart. Th. 551, 12. Sceóte ælc gegylda ǽnne gyldsester fulne clǽnes hwǽtes, 606, 6. Sceóte man ælmessan, Wulfst. 170, 18. Sceóte man æt ǽghwilcre hīde pænig oððe pæniges weorð, 181, 4. Wē cwǽdon ðæt ūre ælc scute .iiii. pæng tō ūre gemǽne þearfe . . . and forgyldon ðæt yrfe ðe syððan genumen wǽre ðe wē ðæt feoh scuton, L. Ath. V. 2; Th. i. 230, 15–17. **VIII.** *to shoot* (of sharp pain):—Wið sceótendum wenne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 25: iii. 30, 3. [*O. Frs.* skiata *to shoot: O. H. Ger.* sciozan *jaculari, sagittare, ferire: Icel.* skjóta *to shoot* with a weapon (dat.); *to push quickly; to refer a case to* (til) *another; to pay.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, þurh-, ūn-, under-sceótan; scotian.

sceótend, es; *m. One who shoots, a warrior*:—Sceótend wǽron gūþe gegremede, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305: Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: Met. 1, 11. Sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. Hlyn scylda and sceafta, sceótendra fyll, Cd. Th. 124, 14; Gen. 2062. Ofer sceótendum, 184, 24; Exod. 112: 129, 14; Gen. 2143.

sceoþa, sceó-þwang, sceotian, Sceottas, sceotung, sceóung, sceó-wyrhta. v. sceaþa, scōh-þwang, scotian, Scottas, scotung, scōung, scōh-wyrhta.

scēp, scepen, sceppan, scer, scēr. v. sceáp, scypen, scippan, scear, sceár.

sceran, sciran, sceoran; *p.* scær, scear; *pl.* scǽron, sceáron; *pp.* scoren. **I.** *to cut, shear*:—Ðonne sweord swīn ofer helme scireþ, Beo. Th. 2579; B. 1287. Hæleþ higerōfe linde heówon, scildburh scǽron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. Lǽtaþ īren ecgheard ealdorgeard sceoran, Andr. Kmbl. 2364; An. 1183. Ðæt hi hlīpen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeáwa *quia per multa etiam, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Scearde scūrbeorge, scorene, gedrorene, Exon. Th. 476, 10; Ruin. 5. Scorenum *rassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 77. **II.** *to shave* hair:—Ic scere *tondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9: *rado*, 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. Æghwā mīn heáfod scireþ, Exon. Th. 482, 6; Rä. 66, 3. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, ne his beard mid seaxe scear, Shrn. 93, 9. Ne gē eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rotundum attondebitis comam, nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27. Ne eówre hǽr ne sciron *nec facietes calvitium super mortuos*, Deut. 14, 1. Swíðe ryhte wæs ðæm sacerde forboden ðæt hē his heáfod sceáre (*caput radere*), Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 25. Heáfdu scieran mid scierseaxum *caput radere*, Swt. 139, 12. Se ylca preóst com tō Gūðlāce, ðæt hē hine wolde scyran, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 20. Tō scearanne (beard) *ad tondendum*, Rtl. 97, 16. **III.** *to cut* the hair of the head:—Heó scear hyre feax swā swā weras, and gegyrede hȳ mid weres hrægle, Shrn. 133, 13. **IV.** *to shear* sheep:—Hī sculan waxan sceáp and sciran on hiora āgenre hwīle *they shall wash and shear sheep in their own time*, Chart. Th. 145, 13. Sceáp scyran, Anglia ix. 261, 10. Hē fōr scēp tō sciranne *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 38, 13. [*O. Frs.* skera: *O. H. Ger.* sceran *tondere: Icel.* skera *to cut.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-sceran.

scerden, scerian. v. scirden, scirian.

scericge, an; *f. An actress*:—Sča Pilagia wæs ǽryst mima in Antiochia ðære ceastre, ðæt is scericge (scēwicge (?) cf. sceáwere *scurra; or* scernicge (?), cf. *O. H. Ger.* scern *scurrilitas, spectaculum;* scernari *scurra, histrio*) on ūrum geþeóde, Shrn. 140, 11.

scern, scerpan. v. scearn, scirpan.

scerran (?) *to harness* an animal to something [:—Se yrþlingc unscenþ (-scerþ?) ða oxan *arator disjungit boves*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 27. Cf. *Ger.* an-, aus-schirren *to harness, un-harness.*]

scerwen, scerpen (?) *a scattering* (?), *sharing* (?), *giving* (?) (cf. bescerwan *to deprive*):—Denum eallum wearð cēnra gehwylcum eorlum ealuscerwen *there was a fine feast for all the Danes* (?) (the reference is to the disturbance caused by the fight between Beowulf and Grendel), Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. Myclade mereflōd meoduscerwen (scerpen, MSS.) wearð æfter symbeldæge *the flood increased; a fine feast was there after the banquet* (the reference is to the flood which came from the stone pillar, and swept away some of the Mermedonians. Cf. Ðæt wæs biter beórþegu: byrlas ne gǽldon . . . ðǽr wæs ǽlcum genōg drync sōna gearu, 3063–3069; An. 1534–1537), Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. v. Grmm. A. and E. pp. xxxvi, 133, and note to Wülcker's ed. of Grein.

scēte, scēþ, sceþ-dǽd, sceþeness. v. scīte, sceáþ, sceaþ-dǽd, sceaþeness.

sceþness, e; *f. Hurt, harm*:—Hē eft fērde būtan sceþnysse ǽniges sāres, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 27.

sceþþan; *p.* sceþede *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure* (a) with dat.:—Ic nǽngum sceþþe, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Nǽfre him deáþ sceþeþ, 203, 23; Ph. 88. Ðonne þunorrād biþ, ne sceþeþ ðam men ðe ðone stān (*agate*) mid him hæfþ, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: 162, 19. Ne sceþ ðē nān wiht, iii. 178, 25. Eów seó wergþu sceþþeþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310. Ūs seó wyrd scyþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3121; An. 1563. Nǽnig geweald deáþes him sceþþaþ *leti nil jura nocebunt*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 21. Ðās þing sceþþaþ ðām eágum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 21. Him ðæt ne sceþede, Shrn. 84, 29: 131, 1: Beo. Th. 3033; B. 1514: Blickl. Homl. 161, 32: 169, 6. Ða sǽdeór hyre ne sceþedon, Shrn. 133, 11. Hū ðū sōdfæstum swīðast sceþþe, 263, 14; Jul. 349. Đȳ læs him gielp sceþþe, Exon. Th. 43, 6; Cri. 684: 299, 11; Crä. 100. Ðam mon sceal sellan ða mettas ða ðe wambe nearwian and ðam magan ne sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 278, 18. Đȳ læs hī him and his freóndum sceþeden *ne sibi suisque nocerent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 35. Se līg ne mæg nā sceþþan ðisse fǽmnan, Shrn. 130, 32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 15: 221, 17: Ps. Surt. 104, 14: Cd. Th. 273, 33; Sat. 146. Scyþþan, Andr. Kmbl. 2096; An. 1049. Ðæt Scottas him nōht sceþþende ne āfuhton, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 25. (b) with acc.:—Se lēg ða stuþo sceþþan ne meahte *flamma destinam laedere nullatenus sinebatur*, 3, 17; S. 544, 33. Ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. (c) without a case:—Ic sceþþu *nocebo*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Regnþeóf ne lǽt on sceade sceþþan, Exon. Th. 453, 15; Hy. 4, 15: Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Sceþþende *nocens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. Seó scæþþende wǽta, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Ðū hȳrdes sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. [*Icel.* skeðja; *p.* skaddi.] v. ge-sceþþan; sceaþan, sceaþian.

sceþþend, es; *m. One who harms, a foe, adversary*:—His āras ūs gescildaþ wið sceþþendra earhfarum, Exon. 47, 27; Cri. 761: 126, 23; Gū. 375. Sceþþendum *adversaris*, Rtl. 113, 40.

sceþþig, scæþþig; *adj. Hurtful, noxious*:—Scyldig oððe scæððig (sceaþþig, MS. U.) *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Zup. 63, 15. v. un-sceþþig.

sceþþigness. v. un-sceþþigness.

sceþþ[u], e; *f. Hurt, injury*:—Wið fōtswylum and sceþþum (scæþþum, MS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 342, 18. v. sceaþa.

sceþwræc; *adj. Hurtful, noxious, hostile*:—Ðæm (*St. John*) ne sceþede nǽnig scyld ðisse sceþwracan worlde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33.

sceucca. v. scucca.

scīa, an; *m. The shin;* crus:—Scīa *crus*, Txts. 54, 299. Scīu (scīa, scīæ, Rush.) *crura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31–33.

sciccels, sciccel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle*:—Scicilse *melote, mantile, veste*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 72. Hē hine unscrīdde ðam healfan scicelse ðe hē on hæfde, Th. Ap. 12, 22. Hē wæs mid horhgum scicelse bewǽfed, 13, 26. Hī scrȳddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse (*clamys*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31. Geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels ðe hē him on hæfde, tōsnāð hine on twā, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. Đā tōcearf hē his scyccel on

twā, and hyne gesealde healfne ðam þearfendum men, Shrn. 146, 36. [Cf. *Icel.* skikkja *a cloak.*] v. next word.

sciccing *a cloak, cape:*—Scicing, scinccing, scicging *cappa*, Txts. 50, 245. Sciccing, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 64: ii. 13, 24. v. preceding word.

scîd (?) *a course* (?):—Scîd (ryne, MS. T.) *currus* (*cursus?*), Ps. Spl. C. 67, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeið *a race, course.*]

scîd, es; *n. A shide* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *shingle, a piece of wood split thin, a billet:*—Scîd *scindula* (in a list *de igne*), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 15: 66, 41. Scîdum *scindulis*, ii. 120, 12: 80, 21. [Stickes kan ich breken . . . and kindlen ful wel a fyr . . . ful wel kan ich cleuen shides, Havel. 917. Schyyd or astelle *teda, asula, astula*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Go shape a shippe of shides and of bordes, Piers P. 9, 131. *O. Frs.* skîd: *O. H. Ger.* scît: *M. H. Ger.* schît: *Ger.* scheit; *n.: Icel.* skið; *n.: a billet, firewood.*]

scîd-hreác, es; *m. A heap of shingles* or *billets:*—.iiii. foðera âclofenas gauolwyda tô scîdhrâce on hiora âgenre hwîle, Chart. Th. 145, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* skíða-hlaði *a pile of firewood: Ger.* scheiter-haufen *a funeral pile.*]

scîd-weall, es; *m. A wooden fence, palings:*—Scîdwealles eorþbyri *vallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 34. [From sæ to sæ eode þæ dich (*the wall of Severus*) . . . þer ufenen he makede scidwal, Laym. 10354. Cf. *Icel.* skíð-garðr *wooden palings, a wooden fence.*]

sciell, sciéne, sciéness, scieppend, scier-, scierpan, scife. v. scill, scîne, sceóness, scippend, scear-, scirpan, scyfe.

sciftan; *p.* te. **I.** *to divide, separate into shares:*—Fôn ða yrfenuman tô lande and tô æhtan, and scyftan hit swîðe rihte *the heirs shall succeed to the land and property, and shall divide it with perfect justice*, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 17. [*Shift* to divide, *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*, Halliwell Dict. Cf. *Icel.* skipta arfi, landi.] **II.** *to appoint, ordain, arrange.* Cf. *shift* used of a set of men which succeeds another in work that is carried on continuously, e.g. in a mine:—Ða scyfte man Beorn (Harold, MS., but cf. l. 21: Ða læg Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl on Pefensæ) up ðæs cynges scipe ðe Harold eorl ær steórde, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 4. Moyses be Godes âgenum dihte rihte lage scyfte, Wulfst. 176, 8. Scifte man of ðam gemôte ða ðe him tô rîdan *those who may go to him shall be appointed from the meeting*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. [Schyftyñ or part a-sundyr *sepero, disgrego;* Schyftyñ or partyñ or delyñ *divido, partior*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi togesceodeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 30. Prestess and dæcness shifftedenn (*arranged*) hemm betweneun whillc here shollde serrfenn first, Orm. 470.] v. ge-, tô-sciftan (-scyftan).

-scîgan *in* ge-scîgan:—Heora ælc sceal ân .c. þearfendra manna fêdan and ealle ða gescŷgean (*provide them all with shoes*), Chart. Th. 616, 26.

scilbrong. v. scilfrung.

scilcen[n], e; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a woman of bad character:*—Hê gemacode ðæt seofon nacode wîmmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, ðæt heora môd wurde ontend tô gâlnysse þurh ðæra scylcena plegan, Hom. Th. ii. 162, 33. [Al nis bute ase a schelchine to seruien þe leafdi, A. R. 12, 24. *M. H. Ger.* schelkin *serva.*] v. scealc.

scild, sceld, scyld, es; *m.* **I.** *a shield, a piece of defensive armour:*—Scyld *scutum* vel *clipeus* vel *parma*, lytel scyld *pelta* . . . scyld *clipeus, testudo*, lytel scyld *ancile*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae* vel *parmae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 27–28, 57–59. Scyld *cetra*, ii. 20, 9: *pelta*, 68, 4. Sceld *scutum*, i. 289, 30: Ps. Th. 75, 3. Scyld sceal gebunden, leóht linden bord, Exon. Th. 339, 15; Gn. Ex. 94. Scyld sceal cempan, 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130. Rand sceal on scylde, Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Næfde hê scyld (*scutum*) æt handa, ðæt hê ðone cyning mid gescyldan mihte, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Nân scyldwyrhta ne lecge nân scêpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 11. Ðær læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Dynedan scildas, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Scylda *parmarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 30. Eorles heregeata . . . ehta spera and eall swâ feala scylda, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 7. Hlyn wearð on wîcum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Síde scyldas, randas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 656; B. 325. **II.** fig. *a shield, protection:*—Scild mîn beó ðû *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4. Ðam biþ Dryhten scyld, Exon. Th. 229, 31; Ph. 463. **III.** *scyld* in the following passage is used of a bird's back (as being shield-shaped? or can *scyld* here be connected with *sculdor?* cf. (?) *shield-bone* = shoulder-blade quoted by Halliwell. *Icel. skjöldr* is used of shield-shaped things):—Is se scyld ufan frætwum gefêged ofer ðæs fugles bæc, 219, 17; Ph. 308. [*Goth.* skildus: *O. Sax.* skild: *O. Frs.* skeld: *O. H. Ger.* scilt: *Icel.* skjöldr.] v. bôc-, ge-, pleg-scild.

Scild, es; *m. The name of the ancestor of the Danish kings.* His story is given in the opening canto of Beowulf. According to the Ynglinga Saga, c. 5, one of Odin's sons is Skjöldr. v. Scildingas.

scildan, scyldan, sceldan, sceoldan; *p.* de. **I.** *to shield, protect, guard, defend:*—Ic hine scylde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwâ forstandeþ hié, gif ðû hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrædan ænig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781. Se godcunda anweald hî scilde, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 12; Exon. Th. 195, 33; Az. 165. Mê nama Dryhtnes scylde, Ps. Th. 117, 12: Cd. Th. 247, 31; Dan. 505. Ðara gâsta ðe hine scildon *defensiones spirituum bonorum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 36. Scild ûsig *tuere nos*, Rtl. 79, 16: 84, 15. Him wæs lŷfnesse seald, ðæt hê him môste scyldan and besecgan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. Scildende *protegente*, Rtl. 103, 34. Ðætte wê sîe scildad *defendi*, 75, 5. Scylded beón *tueri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 59. ¶ Scyldan wið *to shield from, guard against:*—Ic ðê wið weána gehwam scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. Wið ða speru hié hié scildaþ, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 245, 10. Mê sôðfæstnes mîn scylde wið feóndum *scuto circumdabit te veritas ejus*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Scilde, Lchdm. ii. 238, 5: Exon. Th. 126, 22; Gû. 375. Ða englas hine scildon wið ðæs fŷres frêcennesse, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. Th. 496, 4; Rä. 85, 9. Wê ûs wið him sceldan ðæs ðe wê mihton, Nar. 14, 29. Ða wið flôdum foldan sceldun (scehdun, MS.), 61, 6; Cri. 980. Hû hî hî sylfe scyldan sceolan wið deófiu, Blickl. Homl. 47, 22. Utan scyldan ûs wið ðone hâtan bryne ðe wealleþ on helle, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 15. *Without an object:*—God, se ðe wið ofermægnes egsan sceolde, Cd. Th. 127, 28; Gen. 2117. Wê læraþ ðæt man wið healîce synna scylde georne, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 7. **II.** *to make a defence:*—Siððan hê his hyspinge gehêred hæfde ða scylde hê ongeán swîðe ungeþyldelîce *after he had heard his abuse then he made a defence in reply very impatiently*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35. v. ge-scildan.

scild-burh; *f.* **I.** *a battle-array in which men stood shield to shield* [cf. the account of the battle of Stamford-bridge: 'Siðan fylkti Haraldr Konungr liði sînu, lêt fylkingina langa ok ekki þykka; þâ teygði hann armana aptr â bak, svâ at saman tôku, var þat þâ vîðr hringr, ok þykkr ok jafn öllum megin ûtan, skjöldr við skjöld.' Saga Haralds Harðráða, c. 92. When this arrangement is abandoned, they are said 'bregða skjaldborginni,' c. 95]:—Weard scyldburh tôbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 242. Hæleþ higerôfe scildburh scâron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. **II.** *a city which affords protection, a city of refuge.* v. scild, **II**:—Sôðfæste men in heora fæder rîce scînaþ in sceldbyrig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 283, 23; Sat. 309. Grimm would translate the word here by 'aula clypeis tecta,' and compares it with the description of Valhalla in the Edda, 'skjöldum þökt, lagt gyltum skjöldum, svâ sem spânþak,' D. M. 662. [*O. H. Ger.* scilt-burg *testudo.*]

scildend, es; *m. A protector, guardian, defender;*—Scyldend *protector*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 58, 12: Ps. Th. 26, 2: 83, 9: Blickl. Homl. 141, 14. v. ge-scildend.

scilden[n], e; *f. Protection:*—Scildenne, scildinnae *tutellam*, Txts. 103, 2073.

scildere, es; *m. A shielder, protector:*—Dû eart mîn scyldere *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 3.

scild-freca, an; *m. A warrior with a shield:*—Ðonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan scolde, Beo. Th. 2071; B. 1033.

scild-hreáda. v. next word.

scild-hreóða, -hrêða, an; *m. Shield-covering,* (1) *a shield, buckler:*—Scinon scyldhreóðan, Cd. Th. 184, 26; Exod. 113. (2) *the arrangement of shields as in the* scild-burh, q. v.:—Scyldrêðan *testudine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 31. Sumum wîges spêd giefeþ æt gûþe, ðonne gârgetrum ofer scildhreáðan (-hreóðan?) sceótend sendaþ (cf. *the passage under* scild-weall), Exon. Th. 42, 19; Cri. 675. v. bord-hreóða, *and* cf. hrêðan *melote*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 63.

scildig. v. scyldig.

Scildingas; *pl. The descendants of Scild,* or more generally *the Danes.* The word occurs often in Beowulf, and is also found in the compounds Âr-, Here-, Sige-, þeód-Scildingas. [*Icel.* Skjöldungar.]

scildness, e; *f. A protection, defence:*—Scildnisse *defensionis*, Rtl. 41, 13: *protectionis*, 97, 18. v. ge-scildness.

scild-rêða. v. scild-hreóða.

scild-rîda (= hreóða?), an; *m. A phalanx:*—Ðeáh hî wyrcen getruman and scyldrîdan wið mê *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4.

scild-truma, an; *m. A phalanx;* testudo:—Under þiccum scyld-truman *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Of sceltruman *testudine*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 66. [He makede his sceldtrume swulc hit weoren an hær wude, Laym. 16371. A scheltrone *hec acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 240, 9.]

scildung, e; *f. Shielding, protection:*—Ða deófellîcan flân wurdon ealle âdwæscte þurh ðæs gewæpnodan engles scyldunge, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 10. Scilding *tutum*, Rtl. 100, 3.

scild-weall, es; *m. A shield-wall, the shields held by a line of soldiers:*—Ðonne strâla storm scôc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. Cf. scild-burh.

scild-wîga, an; *m. A warrior who bears a shield:*—Scearp scyldwîga, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288.

scild-wyrhta, an; *m. A shield-maker:*—Sceldwyrhta *scutarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Be scyldwyrhtum. Nân scyldwyrhta ne lecge nân scêpes fell on scyld; and gif hê hit dô, gilde .xxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 9–11. Andlang flæscmangara strâte ðet it cymþ tô scyld-

wyrhtana strǽte; andlang scyldwyrhtana strǽte eást eft ðæt hit cymþ tō Leófan hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135, 18–20.

scilfe, an; *f. A shelf, ledge, floor:*—Gescype scylfan on scipes bōsme (cf. With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make the ark, Gen. 6, 16), Cd. Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* Hlið-skjálf; *f. Odin's seat whence he looked out on all the world.*]

Scilfingas; *pl. A Swedish royal family, the Swedes:*—Helm Scylfinga ðoue sēlestan sǽcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórîce sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4752; B. 2381: 5200; B. 2603. *The compounds* Gūþ-, Heaðo-Scilfingas *also occur, and the singular* Scylfing, Beo. Th. 4968; B. 2487. Scilfing, 5928; B. 2968. [*Icel.* Skilfingar; *pl. the name of a mythical royal family;* skilfingr *a prince* (poet.). v. Grmm. D. M. 343.]

scil-fisc, es; *m. A shell-fish:*—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swā swā scylfiscas sint, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 21. Mettas ðe ġōd blōd wyrceaþ, swā swā sint scilfixas, Lchdm. ii. 244, 24. [*Icel.* skel-fiskr.]

scilfor; *adj. Yellow, of the colour of gold:*—Of scylfrum hiwe *flava specie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 21. Of scilfrum *flava auri specie*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 23.

scilfrung, e; *f. Shaking, balancing, swinging:*—Hwǽr com seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla . . . and seó scylfring heora leóhtfata ðe him beforan burnon *the swinging* (?) *of the lamps that burnt before them*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Scilbronge *libramine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 72. Cf. skelfan, *and Icel.* skjálfra *to shake.*

scilian; *p.* ode *To separate, part, remove:*—Eádweard cing scylode ix scypa of māle and hī fōron mid scypon mid eallon anweg *King Edward put nine ships out of commission, and they went away ships and all*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Cf. (?) āscelede (-scerede?) *dividuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 50. [He wass skiledd ut fra þe follc þurrh halig lif, Orm. 16860. Our king, That wic men fra god sal schille, Met. Homl. 152, 9. Schyllyn owte *segrego*, Prompt. Parv. 446. *Icel.* skilja *to separate, part, divide.*] v. ā-scilian.

scilig; *adj. Shaly.* v. stān-scilig.

scill, scell, scyll, e; *f.* **I.** *a shell, shell-fish:*—Musclan scil *conca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 35. Scel, 105, 37. Scel *echinus*, i. *piscis, cancer*, 142, 24: 106, 75. Musclan ł scille *de concha*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 10. Scille *vel* sǽsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 7. Scellum *concis*, ii. 15, 18. **II.** *the shell* of an egg:—Se rodor ymbfēhþ ūtan eall þās niðerlîcan gescæfte, swā seó scell ymbfēhþ ðæt ǽg, Shrn. 63, 10: Met. 20, 174. Fæger swylce hē of ǽgerum ūt ālǽde, scîr of scylle, Exon. Th. 214, 4; Ph. 234. **III.** *a scale* of a fish, serpent, etc.:—Hió dyde sciella tō bisene his heor neohtum and ðus cwæð: Ælces fisces sciell biþ tō ōðerre gefēged *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur: Una uni conjungitur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 17. Sumum (*serpents*) scinan ða scilla swylce hié wǽron gyldene, Nar. 13, 19. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slōg oððe sceát, ðonne glād hit on ðǽm scyllum, swelce hit wǽre smēðe īsen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Sindon ða scancan scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. Ne ete gē nānne fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla, Lev. 11, 9. **IV.** *a shell-shaped dish* (?) or simply a *shell:*—Nim león gelynde, mylt on scylle (*a dish* or *a shell?*), Lchdm. i. 364, 24. Wyrme on scille, ii. 42, 16: 310, 6. [*Goth.* skalja *a tile: Icel.* skel *a shell.*] v. ǽg-, oster-, sǽ-, weolc-scill.

scill; *adj. Sonorous, sounding:*—Scyl wæs hearpe, Exon. Th. 353, 44; Reim. 27. [Cf. Heo song so lude and so scharpe Riht so me grulde schille harpe, O. and N. 142. With a shil vois, Parten. 1997. Schylle and sharpe *acutus, sonorus.* Schylly and scharply *acute, aspere, sonore*, Prompt. Parv. 446. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scall *sonus, sonitus;* scella *tintinnabulum: Icel.* skillr *a loud splash;* skella *a rattle.*] v. next word.

scillan *to cause to sound:*—Scyllendre *concrepante*, scyllende *concrepans*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scalta *to cause to sound: Icel.* skella.] v. scellan.

scilliht; *adj. Shell* (of fish):—Ðū scealt sellan scellihte fiscas, Lchdm. ii. 196, 21: 254, 19. Scellehte, 227, 17.

scilling, es; *m.* **I.** as a denomination of English money (uncoined), *a shilling.* The shilling appears to have been of different values in different parts of the country; in Wessex five pennies make a shilling: Fif penegas gemaciga þ ǽnne scillinge, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8: and with this statement agree several passages of Henry I.'s Laws, e. g. c. 93, §§ 3, 19, where unus solidus = v denarii, duo solidi = x denarii. In Mercia four pennies go to the shilling. According to Mercian law (Th. i. 190) the ceorl's wergild is 200s., the thane's six times as much, 1200s., the king's, which is six times the thane's, is £120; so that 7200s. = 120 × 240*d.*, i.e. the shilling is four pennies. With this agrees L. W. i. 11; Th. i. 473, where it is said: Solidum Anglicum quatuor denarii constituunt. In the Norman time the shilling is twelve pennies. This reckoning seems to be taken in earlier times. v. riht-scilling and Ex. 21, 10. The word is of constant occurrence in the Laws and Charters; from the latter the following passage may illustrate the point that the shilling was a denomination of value, not a coin: Biscop gesalde six hund scillinga on golde, Chart. Th. 90, 21. It also occurs as a weight: Genim of ðysse wyrte petroselini swýðe smæl dust ānes scillinges gewihte, Lchdm. i. 240, 11. **II.** as denoting foreign money the word is used to translate various words:—Scylling *numisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 30. Scilling *obelus*, ii. 63, 68: *stater*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Scylling (scilling, Lind., Rush.) *dragmam*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wille, sceat ne scilling, Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Hundraþ scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 18. þriim peninga ł scillinga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. þrītig scillinga *triginta argenteos*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 15. þūsend scyllinga on seolfre *mille argenteos*, Gen. 20, 16. Feówerhund scillinga (*siclos*), 23, 16. Hē hēt heora ǽlcum fīftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, Homl. Th. i. 88, 4. [*Goth.* skilliggs: *O. Frs.* skilling: *O. L. Ger., O. H. Ger.* scilling *solidus, aureus: Icel.* skillingr.] v. mene-, riht-, wægn-scilling.

Scilling, es; *m. The name of a poet:*—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vīd. 103.

scilling-rîm, es; *n. A reckoning by shillings:*—Se mē beág forgeaf, on ðam siex hund wæs smǽtes goldes sceatta scillingrîme *a ring containing gold to the value of six hundred shillings*, Exon. Th. 324, 10; Vīd. 92.

scima, an; *m. Shadow, gloom:*—Ne hēr (*in hell*) dæg lȳhteþ for scedes sciman, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. Hýdeþ hine ǽghwylc ǽfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. [Cf. Uualdandes craft scal thi scadouuan mid skimon *virtus altissimi obumbrabit te*, Hel. 279. *M. H. Ger.* scheme *a shadow, mask;* larva: *Ger.* schemen.] v. scimian.

scîma, an; *m. Splendour, brightness, light:*—Ðonne ðære sunnan scîma hātast scīnþ, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 28: Cd. Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Ðæs leóhtes scîma wæs swā mycel *cujus radius lucis tantus exstitit*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 17: 5, 10; S. 625, 9. Se scîma gāstlîcre beorhtnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 22: Exon. Th. 44, 4; Cri. 697. Wuldres scîma scān, 179, 12; Gū. 1260. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scîma, Iuliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. Heó nǽnig dǽl leóhtes scîman geseón mihte *ne minimam quidem lucis alicujus posset particulam videre*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 20. Sió beorhtnes ðære sunnan scîman, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4: 39, 3; Fox 216, 1: 4; Fox 6, 33. Metod æfter sceáf scîrum scîman æfen, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Dā gesundrode Waldend sceade wiđ scîman, 8, 22; Gen. 128. Se mōna gehrān mid his scîman (*splendore*) ðǽm treówum ufeweardum, Nar. 30, 7. God hira mōd onliéht mid ðæm scîman (*radio*) his giefe, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 21: 48; Swt. 369, 16. Fore scîman *prae fulgure*, Ps. Surt. 17, 13. Seó sunne scîman ne hæfde *the sun was eclipsed*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 11. Swā ðæt ic mihte geseón swīðe lytellne scîman leóhtes, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 29. Niht ne genīpþ ðæs heofenlîcan leóhtes scîman *nox nulla rapit splendorem lucis amoenae*, Dōm. L. 16, 254. þýstro hæfdon bewrigen Wealdendes hrǽw, scîrne scîman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. [*Goth.* skeima *φανή: O. L. Ger.* scîmo *splendor, fulgor, nitor: O. Sax.* dag-skîmo: *O. H. Ger.* scîmo *splendor, fulgor, effulgentia, radius, fax: Icel.* skîmi *a gleam of light.*] v. ǽfen-scîma.

scimian; *p.* ode *To grow dark,* (of the eyes) *to be dazzled, bleared:*—Mīne eágan scimiaþ *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 59. Swā ðæt nān man ne mihte for ðam mycclum leóhte hire on beseón . . . and swā hī hī georulîcor sceáwodon, swā scimodon heora eágon swīðor, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 153. Beóþ his dagas dēmde gelîce swā ðū on scimiendre sceade lōcige, Ps. Th. 143, 5. v. scima.

scîmian; *p.* ode *To shine, glisten:*—Ic scîmige (scîne, MS. W.) *mico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 1. Scîmande (scînende, Rush.) *coruscans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 24. Cf. Be hiora hiwe . . . beóþ ǽblǽce and eal se līchoma āscîmod (*shiny*), Lchdm. ii. 232, 2. [Þat hus schineð ant schimmeð, O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Schan (schimede ant schan, MS. B.), Marh. 2, 34. Wiđ schimmende sweord, 19, 30. Schiminde (schininde, other MS.) hire nebscheaft, Jul. 55, 4. *O. H. Ger.* scîmit *micat.*] v. scîma.

scimrian *to shine, glisten:*—Scymriendes wǽtes *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. [Þat hus schineð ond schimmeð (schimereð, MS. T.), O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Hit schemered and schon, Gaw. 772. Þat eadi trume of schimerinde meidenes, H. M. 21, 34. *Du.* schemeren: *Ger.* schimmern; *Swed.* skimra. Cf. scimeringe *crepusculum*, Grff. vi. 512.]

scîn, scinn, es; *n. An extraordinary appearance, a deceptive appearance, a spectre, evil spirit, phantom:*—Scîn *portentum*, Txts. 87, 1611. Scîn *fantasma*, i. *nebulum* (*-am?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 43: 95, 65: *prestigiis*, 79, 5. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ sōna feónd be ðam feaxe, lǽteþ flint brecan scînes sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. Egsa āstīgeþ monna cynne ðonne blāce (blace?) scotiaþ scrīþende scîn (*the spirits of the storm*) scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Swā biþ scinna þeáw, deófla wīse, 362, 4; Wal. 31. Scinnum *scenis* (cf. *scina* grīma, 94, 904), Txts. 97, 1831. Ðam deófle wiđstandan ðonne hē his wōd scinn (wōde scîn, MS. H.) tōbrædeþ *to oppose the devil, when he spreads abroad his mad spirits* (?), Wulfst. 80, 4. Cf. Ða hǽþenan deófle offrodon . . . and ða brǽdas ðæs flǽsces stigon upp on ǽlce healfe eall swilc hit mist wǽre . . . ða hǽþenan on swilcon deófolscîne (*altered to* -scinne) blissedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 39. Deófulscinnu þurh gebed beóþ oferswýþede *demonia per orationem uincuntur*, Scint. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-scîn

fantasma. v. Grmm. D. M. 450, 867.] v. scinna *and the compounds with* scín-.

scín (?) *brightness, shine.* [*O. Sax.* (sunnon) skîn: *O. Frs.* (sunna) skîn: *O. H. Ger.* scîn *jubar: M. H. Ger.* schîn: *Ger.* schein: *Icel.* sól-, tungl-skin.] v. sun-scín.

scínan; *p.* scán, sceán *To shine.* I. lit.:—Ic scíne *splendeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som 28, 42. Sciénþ *candescit*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 89, 1. Swâ se lígræsc scínþ (*fulget*), Lk. Skt. 17, 24: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Ðonne seó sunne on heofone beorhtost scíneþ, 9; Fox 26, 15. Scýneþ ðes mônа, Fins. Th. 13; Fin. 7. Ða steorran scínaþ beforan ðam mônan, and ne scínaþ beforan ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Scaan *ardebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 3. Scân, 7, 29. Se steorra (*comet*) scân .iii. mônþas, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 4. His ansýn sceán (*resplenduit*) swâ swâ sunne, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 13: Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Seó rôd sceán swâ heofenes tungol, Shrn. 149, 11. His ansýn eal sceán swâ swâ sunne, and his gewǽda scínon on suâwes hwítnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 7. Hwǽr is seó eorðe ðe nǽfre sunne on ne sceán? In ðære reádan sǽ, Salm. Kmbl. 198, 14. Wígbord scínon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466. Eoforlíc scionon, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303. Ân cyn ys *olocryseis*, ðæt is on ûre geþeóde gecweden, ðæt heó eall golde scíne, Lchdm. i. 242, 13. Hig scínon (*luceant*) on ðære heofenan fæstnysse, Gen. 1, 15. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scýnan, Exon. Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902. Scínende *refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Beorhtnes scínendes steorran *fulgor stellae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Scínendes lêges, 4, 13; S. 581, 15. Scínendum *limpidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 34. II. fig.:—Ðonne scínaþ ða rihtwîsan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 43. Se nama se ðe mid him swâ lange sceán and bryhte *nomen quod apud eos tam diu claruerat*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 39: 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Seó stôw on ðære ðe ðu ðæt fægereste weorud on geógoþhâdnesse gesâwe scínan and wynsumian *locus iste in quo pulcherrimam hanc juventutem jocundari ac fulgere conspicis*, 5, 12; S. 630, 15. Ðæt môd swâ beorhte ne môt blícan and scínan, Met. 22, 35: Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2. Ðæt ðû môste hâlig scínan, eádig on ðam écan lífe, Exon. Th. 87, 19; Cri. 1427. On wordum and on dǽdum beorht and scínende *verbo et actibus clarus*, Bd. 3. 19; S. 547, 4. On scínendre *praepollenti*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 1. [*Goth.* skeinan: *O. Sax.* skînan: *O. Frs.* skîna: *O. H. Ger.* scînan: *Icel.* skîna.] v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, ymb-scínan.

scín-bân, es; *n. A shin, shin-bone:*—Scina *vel* scínbân *tibiae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 72: 71, 58. [A schynbone *sura*, 247, col. 2. Oc (*cervus*) leigeþ his skinbon on oðres lendbon, Misc. 12, 359. *M. H. Ger.* schine-bein: *Ger.* schien-bein: *Du.* sheen-been.]

scín-, scinn-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art by which deceptive appearances are produced, magic:*—Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worlde . . . scíncræft *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . ars magica*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hié ne angeátan mid hwelcum scinncræfte and mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dydon, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 17. Hê behêt ânum drýmen sceattes, gif hê mid his scýncræfte (scín-, MS. O.) him ðæt mǽden mihte gemacian tô wîfe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 365. Beó ic scyldig, gif ic his scýncræft ne mæg âdwæscan mid mînum drýcræfte, 14, 57. Hý wǽron tô sâre beswicene þurh ðæs sweartan deófles scíncræft, Wulfst. 198, 18. II. *a magic art* or *trick:*—Scíncræfte *praestigia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 59. Wiccan beóþ tô helle bescofene for heora scíncræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 29. Hî mid mislícum scýncræfton ðæt folc dwelodon, 482, 4. Hê wolde ðære fǽmnan môd on his scíncræftum onwendan tô hǽðendôme, Shrn. 135, 1. Ða cwǽdon hî, ðæt hî scinncræftas ne cûþan, 90, 10. Se sceocca eów lǽrþ ðyllíce scíncræftas, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 106. ¶ *In the following the word is glossed as if it were* scíncræftiga:—Scíncræfta *hierophantorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 25: 82, 7: Hpt. Gl. 483, 7.

scín-cræftiga, an; *m. A magician, sorcerer:*—Gif wiccan oððe wigleras, scíncræftigan oððe hórcwênan on earde wurðan ágitene, fýse hî man georne ût of ðysan earde, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20.

scíne, sciéne, scêne, sceóne, scióne, scýne; *adj. Beautiful, fair, bright:*—Is se forrynel fæger and sciéne, Met. 29, 25: Cd. Th. 41, 14; Gen. 656. Cwæð ðæt his líc wǽre leóht and scêne, 17, 26; Gen. 265. Wæstm wlitig and scêne, 30, 16; Gen. 467. Deór wundrum scýne (*the panther*), Exon. Th. 356, 30; Pa. 19. Is seó womb wundrum fæger, scír and scýne, 219, 16; Ph. 308. Mægþ scýne, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Se scýna stân, Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. On stede scýnum, Exon. Th. 70, 33; Cri. 1148. Ic ðê swâ sciénne gesceapen hæfde, 85, 6; Cri. 1387. Hê forlǽrde idese sciéne, Cd. Th. 43, 34; Gen. 700. Hê geseah Euan stondan sceóne gesceapene, 35, 3; Gen. 549. Tô sceáwianne ðone scýnan wlite, Exon. Th. 57, 8; Cri. 915. Forhwon forlête ðû líf ðæt scýne, 90, 7; Cri. 1470. Sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Gimmas swâ scýne, Exon. Th. 43, 27; Cri. 695: 219, 1; Ph. 300. Fuglas scýne, 237, 17; Ph. 591. Þurh ða scênan scínendan rícu ðæs Fæder *per Patris fulgenti regna paratu*, Dôm. L. 18, 294. Him wíf curon scýne and fægere, Cd. Th. 76, 5; Gen. 1252. Hyrsta scýne, Judth. Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317. Þiwbeorhtra and scýnra, Exon. Th. 357, 10; Pa. 26. Wurdon ðín gesceapu scênran, Cd. Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. Eue idesa sciénost, 51, 4; Gen. 821. Scênost, 39, 17; Gen. 626. Sceónost, 44, 5; Gen. 704. Engla scýnost, 22, 10; Gen. 338. [Feier and sceone (scene, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2299. Regan þ scone (scene, 2nd MS.), 3098. A steorrne . . . brihht and shene, Orm. 3431. Scone and faȝȝerr, 15665. A þusent fold schenre þen þe sunne, A. R. 100, 4. Heo as schene as schininde sunne wende up aloft, Marh. 19, 14. Emelye hire yonge suster schene, Chauc. Kn. T. 114. Æfter sharpe shoures moste shene is þe sonne, Piers P. 18, 409. *Goth* skauns: *O. Sax.* skôni: *O. Frs.* skêne: *O. L. Ger.* scôni *lucidus: O. H. Ger.* scôni *splendidus, splendens, formosus, venustus, pulcher, speciosus: Ger.* schön.] v. ælf-, sun-, þurh-, wlite-scíne.

scínefrian *to glitter:*—And scínefrian *ac micare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 33.

scínendlic; *adj. Clear, bright:*—Beorht ł scínendlîc ł leóht *lucidum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. v. þurh-scínendlîc.

scínere, scinnere, es; *m. One who produces deceptive appearances* (v. scín), *a magician:*—Scinneras *emaones*, Txts. 59, 746. Scîneras, scinneras *scienicis*, 98, 952.

scín-feld; *dat.* a; *m. The beautiful, Elysian field*, applied to Tempe:—Hwæt synt ða twegen men on neorxna wange? Enoch and Helias. Hwǽr wuniaþ hý? Malifica and Intimphonis (in Tempis?), ðæt is on sunfelda and on sceánfelda (sceón-?), Salm. Kmbl. 202, 2. On scênfeldum *in Tempis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 16: 89, 72.

scín-gedwola, an; *m. A delusion produced by magic, delusive appearance, phantom:*—Scíngedwolan *nebulam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 30.

scín-gelâc, es; *n. A magical practice:*—Hî ongunnon secgan ðæt hit drýcræftum gedôn wǽre scíngelâcum ðæt se stân mǽlde *they said that it was done by the sorcerer's arts, by magical practices, that the stone spoke*, Andr. Kmbl. 1531; An. 767.

scín-, scinn-hiw, es; *n. A form produced by magic, phantom, spectre:*—Scínhiw *prestigium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 61: *fantasma*, ii. 33, 82. Scínlâc *vel* [scín]hiw *fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, 147, 42. Rêþlíc scínhiw *ferale monstrum*, 147, 53: Hymn. Surt. 142, 12. Ne eom ic nâ scinnhiw (*phantasma*), swâ swâ gê wênaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 26. Scínhiowes *fantasiae*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 11. Scínhiwe[s] *phantasmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 5. Scínhiwe, 34, 1. Wiccecræftas, scínhiw *prestigias*, 66, 25.

scín-hosu, e; *f. A shin-hose, a covering for the lower part of the leg, a greave:*—Scínhose *ocreis*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 5.

scín-lâc, es; *n.* I. *magic, necromancy, sorcery:*—Scýnlâce *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 74. Se mec gescyldeþ wið dînum scínlâce, Exon. Th. 255, 15; Jul. 214. Hî sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire scínlâce (cf. mid hire drýcræft, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) beornas forbrêdan and mid balocræftum weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 74. Twegen drýas ða worhton micel scínlâc mid twâm dracum, Shrn. 131, 29. II. *a particular act of magic, a sorcery, delusion produced by magic:*—Hî ðæt hæfdon gedôn mid yflum scínlâcum, Shrn. 90, 10: 75, 18. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ, and mid ðǽm unwære men beswîcaþ, and hî âweniaþ from Godes gemynde mid heora scínlâcum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Scíndlâcum, Shrn. 141, 27. III. *delusion, superstition, frenzy, rage:*—Scínlâc *fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 42. Ðætte gifearria from ðære stôwe ǽlc scínlâc and ymbcerro diúbles fâcnes *ut discedat ab eo loco omnis fantasia vel versutia diabolicae fraudis*, Rtl. 120, 33. Næs his scínlâc ne his hergiung on ða fremdan âne ac hê gelíce slôg and hiénde ða ðe him wǽron mid farende *nec minor ejus* (Alexander) *in suos crudelitas quam in hostem rabies fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 19. Mânfulles scínlâces *fanaticae superstitionis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 41: 509, 39. Scínlâc[e] *superstitione*, 500, 70. Sume Rômâna wíf on swelcum scínlâce wurdon and on swelcum wôdan dreáme *incredibili rabie et amore scelerum Romanae matronae exarserunt*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 25. IV. *a delusive appearance, a spectre, apparition, phantom:*—Hî cwǽdon: Hyt ys scínlâc *dicentes: Quia phantasma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 26. Scínlâc *nebulo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 16. Scýnlâce *praestigia*, 482, 74. Tô fleánne ǽlc scínelâc díuoles *ad effugandum omne fantasma diaboli*, Rtl. 100, 33. Ðeós wyrt (*ἀστέριον*) scíneþ on nihte swilce steorra on heofone, and se ðe hý nytende gesihþ, hê sægþ ðæt hê scínlâc geseó, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. Scínlâc *monstra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 15: *nebulones*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 73. Wið deófulseócnysse and wið yfelre gesihþe, wulfes flǽsc gesoden . . . ða scínlâc ðe him ǽr ætýwdon ne geunstillaþ hý hine, Lchdm. i. 360, 13–16. Ðý læs cild sý hreósende, oððe scínlâc mête, 350, 13. Ða ðe scínlâc þrowien etan león flǽsc; ne þrowiaþ hý ofer ðæt ǽnig scínlâc, 364, 22. Scínlâca *praestigiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 68. Galdra's *praestigias*, scínlâc *fantasias*, 459, 16. Scínlâcu gesihþ, gestreón of ungewêndum hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* scîn-leih *monstrum.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 450.

scín-lǽca, -lâca, an; *m. A magician, necromancer, sorcerer:*—Scínlâcan (-lǽcean, -lêcan) *nebulonis*, Txts. 81, 1372: *nebulis* (*nebulonis?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 60: 79. 4. Ðæs leásan scínlâcan *falsi nebulo*, 147, 2. Sabastianus ongon hine (*St. Victor*) nêdan tô deófolgelde; ða hê ðæt ne geþafede, ða hêt hê sumne scínlâcan him sellan etan ðæt flǽsc ðæt wæs geǽttred, Shrn. 84, 27. Hî gefetton Escolafius ðone scínlâcan mid ðære ungemetlîcan nædran ðe mon Epithaurus hêt *horrendum illum Epidaurium colubrum, cum ipso Aesculapii lapide advenerint*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140,

9: 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Scínlǽcan *magi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 11. On helle beoþ ða scínlǽcan, ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 23. Ða fǽmnan ðe gewuniaþ onfón gealdorcræftigan and scínlǽcan (-lâcan, MS. H.) and wiccan, ne lǽt ðú ða libban, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 50, 10. v. two following words.

scín-lǽce, an; *f. A woman who practises magic, a sorceress*:—Ðâ cwǽdon Rómware ðæt heó wǽre drýegge and scínlǽce, Shrn. 56, 13.

scín-lǽc[e], -lâc; *adj. Magical, phantasmal*:—Hí him hêton gefeccean tó Escolapius ðone scínlâcan mid ðære scínlǽcan (-lâcan, MS. L.) nædran, Ors. 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Álêsedo from ælcum ongifeht scínelâcum *libera ab omni inpugnatione fantasmatica*, Rtl. 98, 26. v. preceding words.

scín-líc; *adj. Of the nature of an apparition, phantasmal*:—Suoefno and næhta scínelîco *sompnia et noxia fantasmata* (the glosser seems to have read *noctes fantasmaticae?*), Rtl. 180, 16.

scinn, scinnere. v. scín, scínere.

scinna, an; *m. An evil spirit, spectre*:—Blace hworfon scinnan (*the fallen angels*) forscepene, sceaþan hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref (*hell*), Cd. Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72. Ðæt hié leóda landgeweorc lâþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. v. scín.

scínness, e; *f. Brightness, splendour*:—Ðe mônа ne seleþ scínisse (*splendorem*) his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

scín-seóc; *adj. Haunted by apparitions*:—Scínseócum men wyrc drenc of hwîtes hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 4.

scinu, e; *f. A shin*:—Scinu *cruscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 20. Scina *vel* scinbân *tibiae*, i. 44, 72. Scyne oððe scinbân *tibia* (*ae?*), 71, 58. Scina, 65, 42. Scancan, scina *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* scina *tibia*.] v. scin-bân.

sció, scioppa. v. sceón, scoppa.

scip, es; *m. A patch, clout*:—Ne âsend nân man scyp (scep *altered to* scyp, MS. A.: ðæt ésceapa *commisuram*, Lind.) of nîwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt nîwe slît, and se nîwa scyp (*as before in* MS. A. *and* Lind.) ne hylpþ ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36: Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Scyp (*also* scep, MS. A.: later MSS. scep, scyp) *assumentum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21.

scip, es; *n. A ship*:—Scip *navis* vel *faselus*, scipu *rates*, sceort scip *naviscella* vel *cimba*, vel *campolus* vel *musculus*, litel scip *scapha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 55–61. Scip *ratis*, horsa scip *ypogavus*, swift scip *archiromacus*, sceaþena scip *paro*, ânbýme scip *trabaria*, 56, 11–28. Scip *barca*, ii. 12, 19: *caraba*, 22, 34. Foreweard scip *prorostris*, 68, 48. Scipes botm *carina*, scipes hlâford *nauclerus*, i. 48, 3–4. Scipes flôr *fori* vel *tabulata navium*, 63, 40. Lytlum scipe *cimbula*, ii. 22, 34. Scipe *cercilo*, 17, 72: 76, 30 (cf. aesc *cercilus*, 103, 56). Ðâ wende hé on scype (scipp, Lind.) *ascendens nauem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Scyp âstîgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Swâ eode hé on scyp, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 47. Scipu *classes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 46. Scypu (sciopu, Rush.: scioppu, Lind.) *naues*, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. Scipu (sciopo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 5, 2: *nauiculas*, 5, 7. Scypo (scioppo, Lind.) *naues*, 5, 11. Sceopu, Ps. Surt. 47, 8: 103, 26. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. Icel.* skip: *O. H. Ger.* scif.] v. ǽrend-, ceáp-, fird-, flot-, for-, horn-, hýð-, lang-, pleg-, troh-, unfriþ-scip.

scip-bîme, an; *f. A ship-trumpet*:—Scypbýman *classicam tubam*, Germ. 391, 48.

scip-broc, es; *n. Trouble, hardship*, or *labour when journeying in a ship*:—Paulus him rehte hû mycele scipbrocu hé gebâd on ðæm sîþe *St. Paul related to them the hardships he had undergone on his voyage to Rome*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6.

scip-brucol; *adj. Causing shipwreck*:—Scypbrucules wæles *nauifragi gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 9.

scip-bryce, es; *m. Ship-wreck, what comes ashore from wrecks*:—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod intó Ramesége . . . scipbryce and ða sǽupwarp on eallen þingen swâ wel swâ ic hit mé seolf betst habbe bî ða sǽrime âhwǽr in Engelande, Chart. Th. 421, 33. (Cf. L. H. i. 10, 1; Th. i. 519, 4 *where among the rights* (jura) *belonging to the king* naufragium *is mentioned.*) [Cf. *Icel.* skip-brot *wreck drifted ashore.*]

scip-creft, es; *m. Naval power, strength in ships*:—Swegen sende hider and bæd him fylstes ongeán Magnus, ðæt man sceolde sendan .L. scypa him tó fultume. Ac hit þúhte unræd eallum folce, and hit weard gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde micelne scypcræft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7.

scip-drincende (-drencende? *see* uêre gidruncen *mergeretur*, l. 31) *making shipwreck*:—Paulum scipdrincende gifriáde *Paulum naufragantem liberavit*, Rtl. 61, 33.

scipe, es; *m.* I. *pay, stipend*:—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 33. [Hi nolleþ paye þet hi ssolle, and hi ofhealdeþ þe ssepes of ham þet doþ hare niedes, Ayenb. 39, 5 (the word occurs several times in this work). Withholdyng or abrigging of the schipe or the hyre or the wages of servauntes, Chauc. Persones T. (De Ira). And cf. Ne mihte ic of þan kinge habben scipinge; ich spende mine ahte þa wile þa heo ilaste, Laym. 13656.] II. *state, condition, dignity, office*:—Hæbbe ic mînes cynescipes gerihta swâ mîn fæder hæfde, and mîne þegnas hæbben heora scipe (cf. se dêma ðe ôðrum wôh dême . . . þolige â his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–18) on mînum tîman swâ hý hæfdon on mînes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. ¶ -scipe *-ship*, helps to form many nouns. [*O. Frs.* -skipe, -skip: *O. Sax.* -skepi.]

scipen. v. scypen.

scipere, es; *m. A sailor*:—Hé tealde ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, bûton hé ðé rador cóme . . . His sciperes gefêngon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bât, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13–18. [From Scandinavian (?). *Icel.* skipari *a mariner.*]

scip-fæt, es; *n. A vessel in the form of a ship*:—Hûseldisc *patena*, scipfæt *cimbia* (the word occurs under the heading *nomina vasorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 32. Cf. *Hec acerra* a schyp for censse, 230, col. 2. Wright has the following note on this entry: The *nef*, a vessel in the form of a ship, used in the church from an early period to hold the incense, as well as other articles.

scip-farend, es; *m. A ship-farer, sailor*:—Aidan ðâm scypfarendum (*nautis*) ðone storm tôwardne foresægde, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. v. next word.

scip-fêrend, es; *m. A sailor*:—Wǽron hié on gescirplan scipfêrendum onlîce, eálíðendum, Andr. Kmbl. 500; An. 250. v. preceding word.

scip-fird, e; *f. A naval force* or *expedition, a fleet*:—Ðâ ðeós scipfyrd (*the naval expedition described in the preceding paragraph*) ðus geendod wæs, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 15. Wé næfdon ða gesélþa ðæt seó scipfyrd nytt wǽre ðisum earde, 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Ðá cýdde man in tó ðære scipfyrde, ðet hî mann eáðe befaran mihte, Erl. 141, 33. *See* land-fird *for other passages.* [Humber King & al his fleote & his muchele scipferde comen on Albanaces londe, Laym. 2156.]

scip-firdung, e; *f. A naval force* or *armament*:—Æt ðam ende ne beheóld hit nânþing seó scypfyrding ne seó landfyrding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36. Burhbôta and bricbôta âginne man georne on ǽghwilcon ende, and fyrdunga eác, and scipfyrdunga ealswâ, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32.

scip-flota, an; *m. A sailor*:—Hettend crungun Sceotta leóda and scipflotan (*the Danes*), Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 11.

scip-forðung, -fyrðung, e; *f. Preparation of ships*:—Burhbôta and bricgbôta and scipforðunga (-fyrðunga, MS. B.) âginne man georne (cf. wærlíc biþ ðæt man ǽghwilce geáre sôna ǽfter Eástron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3), L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27 v. scip-fyrðrung.

scip-fylleþ *the private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds.* The word occurs in a charter of Edgar granting to Bishop Oswald certain privileges connected with three hundreds, where in reciting the request that had been made to the king it is said: 'quatinus posset ipse (Oswald) cum monachis suis unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice scypfylleð dicitur, per se habere.' The grant of the request is then stated: 'Ego Eadgarus Oswaldo episcopo annuo et dono huius libertatis priuilegium . . . ut ipse episcopus cum monachis suis de istis tribus centuriatibus . . . construant (constituant, Chart. Th. 214) unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice dicitur scypfylleð oððe scypsócne, in loco quem ob eius memoriam Oswaldeslaw deinceps appellari placuit, ubi querelarum causae secundum morem patriae et legum iura iure discernantur; habeatque ipse episcopus debita transgressionum . . . et omnia quaecunque rex in suis hundredis habet,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 240. The connection between the sense in which the word seems to be used in the charter and the meanings of the two parts of the compound may perhaps be found in the entry under the year 1008 in the Chronicle. It there apparently states, that from every three hundred hides one ship should be furnished to the national fleet. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 105, and cf. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 255. The word *fylleþ* occurs in the compound *winter-fylleþ*, q. v.; cf. also *Icel.* skip-sókn *a ship's crew.*

scip-fyrðrung, e; *f. Fitting out of ships*:—Ymbe scypfyrðrunga, ðæt ǽghwylc geset sý sôna ofer Eástran, L. Eth. v. 27; Th. i. 310, 26. v. scip-forðung.

scip-gebroc, es; *n. Shipwreck*:—Ðæt hié ǽfter ðæm scipgebroce him ða sǽ ondrǽden *ut mare post naufragium metuant*, Past. 52, 1; Swt. 403, 12. Ic ðé bidde ðæt ðú mé on ðæm scipgebroce ðisses andweardan lífes sum bred gerǽce dînra gebeda *in hujus quaeso vitae naufragio orationis tuae me tabula sustine*, 65, 7; Swt. 467, 24. Hwelce tibernessa hié dreógende wǽron on hungre ge on scipgebroce, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19.

scip-gefeoht, es; *n. A naval battle* or *war*:—Scypgefeoht *bellum classicum*, Germ. 389, 42.

scip-gefêre (?), es; *n. A going by ship, navigation, sailing*:—Hé on his scipgefêre hwearf eft tó Cent *rediit Cantiam navigio*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 41.

scip-getawu *furniture of a ship*:—Gerêþru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 19.

scip-gild, es; *n. A ship-tax, a tax to supply funds for the maintenance of a fleet*:—Swâ fela sýðe swâ menn gyldaþ heregyld oððe tó scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 24.

scip-hamer, es; *m. A hammer carried in the hand, by which a signal is given to the rowers*:—Sciphamor *portisculus* vel *hortator remigum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 20. †. hamer.

scip-here, es; *m.* I. *a collection of ships of war, a naval force, a fleet of war*:—Sciphere *classis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 75: *classica*, ii. 131, 62. Flota, sciphere *clasis*, 14, 45. Sciphere eów nymþ *reducet te Dominus classibus in Aegyptum*, Deut. 28, 68. On ðæs sæs waroþe tō sūþdæle ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom *in litore oceani ad meridiem quo naves eorum habebantur*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ðȳ ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and ðǽr wearð micel gefeoht, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 6. Gif ǽnig sciphere on Engla lande hergie, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15. Ðȳ sumera fōr Ælfrēd cyning ūt on sǽ mid sciphere and gefeaht wiþ .vii. sciphlæstas, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Persa cyning sende Conon mid scipehere (scip-, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 25. Ðā cōman hī sōna mid sciphere *mox advecti navibus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 34. Ðæt on land Dena lāðra nǽnig mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 491; B. 243. Ne gehērde nōn mon ðāget nānne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14. Se cyng wæs west on Defnum wiþ ðone sciphere (*acting against the Danish fleet*), Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 26. On ðysum geáre wæs micel unfriþ on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Sciphergas, Met. 8, 31. II. *the men of a ship of war*:—Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna and ðara scipa tū genam . . . and tuegen scipheras him on hond eodon, and ða wǽron miclum forslægene, ǽr hié on hond eodon (cf. ðara scipa twā genāmon . . . and twā him on hand eodon, and ða men wǽron myclum ofslagene, ǽr hī on hand eodan, MS. E.), Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 12.

sciphere-līc; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Sciphere-līcum *classicis*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 40.

scip-hlǽder, e; *f. A ship's ladder, a ladder for passing from a ship to the shore*:—Sciphlǽder *pons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 53. Sciphlædder *ponsis*, 56, 47.

scip-hlæst, es; *m.* I. *the body of (fighting) men on a ship*:—Claudius se consul fōr an Pūnice and him Hannibal ūt on sǽ ongeán com and ealle ofslōg būton .xxx. sciphlæsta ða ōþflugon tō Libeum ðæm īglande *Claudius consul contra hostem profectus superatus est. Et ipse quidem cum triginta navibus Lilybaeum confugit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 32. Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta, Chr. 833; Erl. 64, 19: 837; Erl. 66, 5: 840; Erl. 66, 19. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ .vii. sciphlæstas and hiera ān gefēng and ða ōðru gefliémde, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wiþ feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna, and ðara scipa tū genam, 882; Erl. 82, 10. II. *a ship of burden, a transport*:—Sciplæst *oneraria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 71. Scyphlæst *honeraria*, ii. 43, 10 (cf. hlaestscip *honeraria*, 110, 46).

scip-hlāford, es; *m. A ship-master*:—Sciphlāford *nauclerus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 16.

scipian *to take shape*:—Ðonne gelimpþ ðæræ (*the mother*) manigfeald sār ðonne ðæs byrþres līc ou hire innoþe scypigende biþ, Lchdm. iii. 146, 15. v. scippan.

scipian; *p.* ode *To put in order, equip, man* a ship:—Ðā lǽt Eádweard cyng scypian XL snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 33. [From (?) *Icel.* skipa *to give order* or *arrangement to things, to man* a ship.]

scipian; *p.* ode *To take ship*:—Se eorl on Wiht scipode and intō Normandīg fōr, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 12. v. ge-scipian.

scipincel, es; *n. A small ship*:—Scipincel *carabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 1: 64, 3. Scippincel *navicula*, 56, 12.

scip-lād, e; *f. Sailing, navigating*:—Hē wolde on scyplāde mid ða fǽmnan hām hweorfan *navigio cum virgine redire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 27.

scip-līc; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Ða men ða ðe beóþ winnende in sciplīcum gewinne, Shrn. 35, 12. Ðǽm sciplīcum *classicis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 7. Flotlīcum, sciplīcum *classicis*, 131, 63. Sciplīcum herium *classicis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* scef-līh *nauticus, navalis.*]

scip-līðend, es; *m. One who goes in a ship*:—Hē cwæð tō ðǽm sciplīðendum . . . ða sciplīðende ðæt gehērende mearcedon ðone dæg, Shrn. 85, 30–86, 2. Ealla ða þing ða ðe scyplīðendum (*navigantibus*) nydþearflīcu gesewen wǽron, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 26. v. next word.

scip-līðende; *adj. Going in a ship, sailing*:—Hē sǽde sciplīðendum monnum, Shrn. 85, 28: Homl. As. 117, 17. Ða sciplīðendan *navigeros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 35.

scip-mǽrels *a ship-rope*:—Scipmǽrls *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 4. v. mǽrels.

scip-mann, es; *m. A mariner, sailor;* nauta, navarchus:—Scypman *nauta*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 26. Scipmen *navarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 15. (1) *a sailor, one of a ship's crew*:—Ðā ongunnon ða nȳdlingas and ða scypmen ða ancras on ðone sǽ sendan woldon ðæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant nautae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Volosianus hēt hys scypmen swīðe forþ rōwan, St. And. 44, 4. (2) *one who goes on trading voyages*:—Scipmanna (-e, MS.) myrt *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 10. Ðǽm scipmannum is beboden gelīce and ðǽm landbūendum, ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode ðone teóþan dǽl āgyfen, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. [Arður him ot scipe fusde and hehte þat his scipmen brohten hine to Romerel, Laym. 28308. Agrayþed ase byeþ þe ssipmen ine ssipe, þet ase zone ase he yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne hi yerneþ, Ayenb. 140, 22. See Chaucer's Prologue, vv. 388–410. *Icel.* skip-maðr *one of a crew.*]

scippan, scieppan, sceppan; *p.* scōp, sceóp; *pp.* sceapen, scepen. I. *to shape, form*:—Ic hiwige oððe scyppe *fingo*. Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. II. *to create* (of the act of the Deity):—Ðū scyppest eorþan ansȳne *renovabis faciem terrae*, Ps. Th. 103, 28. Ælmihtig fæder ðe ða sciran gesceaft sceópe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Waldend scōp wudige mōras, Exon. Th. 193, 11; Az. 120: 132, 1; Gū. 466. Ðā hē Adam sceóp, Cd. Th. 77, 21; Gen. 1278. Swā gōd Sceoppend rihtlīce sceóp eall ðæt hē sceóp, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 12. Heortan clǽne scyp (*crea*) on mē, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. God gesceóp ealle gesceafta, and deófol nāne gesceafta scyppan ne mæg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Hē (*God*) selcūðe syððan scyppan nolde, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 15. Ic scyppendum wuldorcyninge hȳrde, rīcum dryhtne, Exon. Th. 453, 16; Hy. 4, 15. Hē bebeád and sceapene synd *ipse mandavit, et creata sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 9. III. *to shape* for one (*dat.*) as his fate (*acc.*), *to assign* as a person's lot. v. ge-sceap:—Scōp *censebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 28: 91, 1. Unc Dryhten scōp sīþ ætsomne, Exon. Th. 494, 3; Rä. 82, 2. God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes, 332, 34; Vy. 95. Ðā sceóp freá ælmihtig fāgum wyrme wīde sīþas, Cd. Th. 55, 32; Gen. 903: 110, 21; Gen. 1841. Hū him weorðe geond woruld wīdsīþ sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Ðǽr eów is hām sceapen, Exon. Th. 142, 25; Cri. 649. Wæs sió wrōht scepen wið Hugas, Beo. Th. 5819; B. 2913. III a. *to destine, adjudge* a person (*acc.*) to anything:—Sceóp and scyrede Scyppend ūre oferhīdig cyn engla of heofnum *our Creator adjudged the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Ic eom wiht on gewin sceapen *I am a creature destined to strife*, Exon. Th. 400, 15; Rä. 21, 1: 405, 14: Rä. 24, 2. III b. *in the phrases* naman *or* tō naman scippan *to give a name*:—Him se pāpa Petrus tō noman scōp *cui papa Petri nomen imposuerat*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. Scōp him Heort naman, Beo. Th. 157; B. 78. Se apostol sceóp ðære cyrcan naman 'resurrectio,' Homl. Th. ii. 474, 33. Rīce menn sceópon heora bearnum naman be him sylfum, i. 478, 9. Sceópan, Shrn. 47, 26. Gē fægniaþ ðæt gē mōton sceppan ðone naman, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 24. [*Goth.* skapjan: *O. Sax.* skeppian: *O. Frs.* skeppa: *O. H. Ger.* scepfen, skeffen: *Icel.* skepja. Cf. also *O. H. Ger.* scaffan: *Icel.* skapa.] v. ā-, for-, ge-scippan, -sceppan.

Scippend, es; *m. The Creator*:—Ðū Scippend heofones and eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30: Past. 7; Swt. 49, 17: Cd. Th. 234, 15; Dan. 292: Andr. Kmbl. 556; An. 278. Scieppend *Creator*, Rtl. 145, 24. Scæppend, 166, 29. Scæpend, 180, 8. Sceppend, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 12: Cd. Th. 283, 24; Sat. 309. Sceoppend, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 21: 14, 2; Fox 44, 27: 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. Scyppend, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 2: Cd. Th. 5, 2; Gen. 65. [*O. E. Homl.* sceppende, scuppend: *A. R.* schuppinde: *Orm.* shippennd.]

scip-rāp, es; *m. A cable*:—Sciprāpas *rudentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 24: 57, 1. Hiora (*walruses*) hȳd biþ swīðe gōd tō sciprāpum . . . Ðæt gafol biþ ou ðǽm sciprāpum, ðe beóþ of hwæles hȳde geworht and of seoles . . . Se byrdesta sceall gyldan . . . twegen sciprāpas; ǽgðer sȳ syxtig elna lang, ōðer sȳ of hwæles hȳde geworht, ōðer of sioles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1–23.

scip-rēðra, an; *m. A sailor*:—Scyprēðra *nauita*, Germ. 389, 39. Hē on scyp eode, and myd hys scyprēðrum hys segl up āhōf, and forþ seglode, St. And. 38, 32.

scip-rōðer, es; *n. An oar* or *a rudder for a ship*:—Sciprōðor *navalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 37.

scip-rōwend, es; *m. One who rows in a ship, a sailor, one of a crew*:—Sciprōwend *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 33.

scip-ryne, es; *m. A course* or *channel for ships*:—Hē lēt delfon ān mycel gedelf and wolde ðæt scipryne sceolde ðǽrinne licgean eall swā hig dydon on Sandwīc *he had a great trench dug and intended that in it ships could run, just as they did at Sandwich*, Chart. Th. 341, 16.

scip-setl, es; *n. A seat* or *bench for rowers*:—Scipsetl *transtra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 14: 64, 8.

scip-sōcn v. scip-fylleþ.

scip-steall, es; *m. A place for a ship*:—Andlang streámes on scypsteal, God. Dip. B. iii. 316, 16.

scip-steóra, -stȳra, an; *m. A steersman, pilot*:—Swīðe eáðe mæg on smyltre sǽ ungelǽred scipstiéra (-stióra, Cott. MSS.) genōh ryhte stiéran *quieto mari recte navem imperitus nauta dirigit*, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 59, 1. Swā swā gōd scipstȳra (-stioera, Cott. MS.) ongit micelne wind ǽr hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 13. [*Icel.* skip-stjóri *a shipper.*]

scip-steorra, an; *m. The Pole-star*:—Twegen steorran standaþ stille . . . ðone norðran wē geseóþ; ðone hātaþ menn scipsteorra, Lchdm. iii. 270, 20.

scip-teora, -teara, -tara, -tera, an; *m.*: -ter, -teoro (u), -tearo; *gen.* -tearos; *n. Pitch*:—Scipter *bitumen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 36. Sciptearo, Lchdm. ii. 66, 8. Sciptearos læst, 126, 8. Sciptaran *bituminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 77. Scipteran, 82, 40. Scipteran *bitumine*, 84, 41. Dō

gôdne sciptaran tô, Lchdm. ii. 326, 14. Đâ hêt se cāsere meltan on hwere leâd and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7. Dô sciptearo tô, Lchdm. ii. 122, 17: 124, 10.

scip-toll, es; *m. Passage money*:—Sciptol *naulum* (cf. a schyppes tolle *hoc naulum*, 274, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*Icel.* skip-tollr.]

scip-wealh; *gen.* -weales; *m. A servant whose service is connected with ships*:—Đæt land is sum inland, sum hit is đān scipwealan tô gafole gesett (*the land in question lies by the Severn*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19.

scip-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of a ship*:—Scipweardas, Andr. Kmbl. 596; An. 297.

scip-weorod, es; *n. The crew of a vessel*:—Scipweredes (-weardes?) *naucleri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 48.

scip-wîse, an; *f. The fashion* or *form of a ship*:—On scipwîsan geworht *made in the fashion of a ship*, Nar. 11, 20. Đâ nam heó ânne riscenne windel on scipwîsan gesceapenne *sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam*, Ex. 2, 3.

scip-wyrhta, an; *m. A shipwright*:—Scipwyrhta *navicularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 13.

scîr, e; *f.* **I.** *office, charge, business, administration, government*:—Scîr *procuratio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 36: 288, 58. Sciir, ii. 117, 71. Scîr *dispensatio*, 106, 51: 25, 55: 140, 65: *negotium*, 59, 65. Đonne se mōna biþ .xx. niht, and .i. and .xx. niht, đæt biþ scîr ođđe ceáp in đem swefne tôweard, Lchdm. iii. 160, 8. Scîre *prefecturae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 2. Ne gewanige se reccere nā đone ymbhogan đære inneran scîre for đære âbisgunge đære ûterran *sit rector internorum curam in exteriorum occupatione non minuens*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 13. Persa cyning benom đone ealdormon his scîre, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 22. Scîre *negotio*, Ps. Surt. 90, 6. Hē wiđ đa scîre (*the office of bishop*) ne winne, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 11. Hū dear se grîpan on đa scîre đæt hē ærendige ōđrum monnum tô Gode *qua mente apud Deum intercessionis locum pro populo arripit?* 10, 2; Swt. 63, 7. Se đe đone sacerdhād onfēhþ, hē onfēhþ friccan scîre *praeconis officium suscipit, quisquis ad sacerdotium accedit*, 15, 2; Swt. 91, 21: 45, 1; Swt. 337, 15. Āgyf đîne scîre *give up thine office* (*of steward*), Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Paulinus đære cyrican scîre (*curam*) onfēng, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 15. Hē forlēt đa scîre đæs mynstres his brēđer *reliquit monasterii et animarum curam fratri suo*, 3, 19; S. 549, 39. For intingan đære cynelîcra scýra *negotiorum regalium causa*, 3, 23; S. 551, 1. Him leófre wæs se cristendōm tô begānne đonne his scîra tô habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 8. Ic ne oncneów scîre *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Surt. 70, 15. **I a.** where the term refers to an English official:—Se đe þeóf gefēhþ . . . and hē hine đonne ālǣte . . . gif hē ealdormon sié, þolie his scîre, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 19. **II.** *a district, province*, as an ecclesiastical term *diocese, parish*:—Scîr *provincia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 3. Sió scîr hātte Hālgoland đe hē (*Ohthere*) on būde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 9. Hē āxode hū đære þeóde nama wǣre đe hī of cōmon . . . Gyt đā Gregorius befrān hū đære scîre nama wǣre đe đa cnapan of ālǣdde wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 27–33. Scîre biscopas *vicari episcopi*, Rtl. 194, 33. Hī feórdon fram đære scîre bisceope, and God him foresceáwode on sumere ōđre scîre on Francena rîce fulgōde wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 122. On Alexandiscre scýre, 2, 29. Tô Cappadoniscre scýre, 3, 88. Đā gemunde se ealdorman (*Pilate*) đæt Herodes wæs on đære scîre, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 31. Đæt mynster gesett on Angel-seaxna scîre and eác ōđer mynster on đære ylcan scîre *monasterium situm in provintia Saxonia, atque aliud monasterium in eadem provintia*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 25: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 154. Scîre *parochiam*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 38. Liódbiscopas, in scîrum and londum gesettedo, Rtl. 194, 35. Scîre *provincias, regiones*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 17. Scîra *provincias*, 512, 12. Đis wundor āsprang geond đa gehendan scîra, Homl. Th. i. 562, 20. **II a.** *the people of a district, a tribe*:—Hē is swýđe rihtwýs wer, đæt wāt eall đeós scýr, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 120. Twā scîra, đæt ys, Iude and Benjamin, Ps. Th. 45, arg. Đis sind đe wǣron đa æđelestan ealdras geond đa scîra *hi nobilissimi principes multitudinis per tribus et cognationes suas*, Num. 1, 16. **III.** as a technical English term, *a shire*:—Hæbbe man scîrgemōt, and đǣr beó on đære scîre bisceop and se ealdorman, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 4; ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19. Đære scîre bisceop *episcopus provinciae*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 200, 4. Him man sealde gîslas of sélcere scîre, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 1. Gif man wille of boldgetale in ōđer boldgetæl hlāford sēcan, dō đæt mid đæs ealdormannes gewitnesse đe hē ǣr in his scîre folgode, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4. Gif man spor gespirige of scýre in ōđre . . . drîfan hī đæt spor ōþ hit man đam gerēfan gecýđe, fō hē syđđan tō and ādrîfe đæt spor ūt of his scîre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Đæt sélc gerēfa nāme đæt wedd on his āgenre scîre, v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ne nime nān man nāne nāme ne innan scîre ne ūtan scîre, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 12. Gif hwā fare unāliéfed fram his hlāforde ođđe on ōđre scîre hine bestele, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hēde se đe scîre healde, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33. **III a.** *The people of a shire, the community inhabiting a shire*:—Nān scîr nolde ōđre gelǣstan æt nýxtan *at last no shire would help another*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 11. Đā sealde Leófwine ealdorman . . . and eal seó scîr his land clāne, Chart. Th. 376, 14: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 15. Se đe land gewerod hæbbe be scîre gewitnesse, 80; Th. i. 420, 20. Wæs se cyng đā điderweardes mid đære scîre đe mid him fierdedon, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Hī lifedon of Éast-Seaxum and of đām scîrum đe đǣr nýxt wǣron, 1002; Erl. 143, 5. **IV.** as an ecclesiastical term, the district in charge of an ecclesiastic (bishop, etc.), *a diocese, parish*:—Swā biscop him tǣce đe hit on his scýre sý, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 2. Gif man ænig līc of rihtscîre lecge, L. Eth. vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Gif preóst on unriht ūt of scîre hād begite, gilde .xii. ōr, and þolie his hādes, būton scîre biscop him hādes geunne, L. N. P. L. 12; Th. ii. 292, 13. Đises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of đām hīdun đe ōđre bisceopas ǣr hæfdon intō hyra scýre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 12. Nænigum heora ālýfed sī ænige sacerdlîce þēnunge dōn būton đæs bisceopes leáfe đe hī on his scîre (*parochia*) gefeormade sîn, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* scîra *procuratio, negotium.*] v. biscop-, burh-, gerēf-, hām-, mæssepreóst-, mynster-, prāfost-, preóst-, riht-, scrift-, toll-, tûn-scîr; and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 109 sqq.; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. i. c. 3.

scîr; *adj. Clear, bright*:—Scîr *limpidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 54. Sciir *sublustris*, Txts. 96, 941. **I.** of living creatures, *bright, brilliant, splendid, resplendent*:—Scîr Metod (*God*), Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. Scîr cyning (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 71, 9; Cri. 1153. Is seó womb (*of the phenix*) wundrum fæger, scîr and scýne, 219, 16; Ph. 308: 214, 4; Ph. 234. Ic eom âsceáđen from đære scîran driht (*the heavenly host*), Cd. Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Đone scîran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 740; El. 370. **I a.** of a quality:—Gē đa scîran miht (*the power of Christ*) dēman ongunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 620; El. 310. **II.** of inanimate things, (a) of vegetation, *bright, brilliant, white*:—Ofer hine scîr cymeþ mīnre segunnga sōđfæst blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Geseóþ đās eardas đæt hig synt scîre (*albae*) tō rīpene, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. (b) of metals, stones, etc., *bright, lustrous, glittering, brilliant*:—Sceán scîr werod (*the band with glittering armour*), Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Hringîren scîr, Beo. Th. 650; B. 322. Scîran goldes, 3393; B. 1694. Hē gewyrceþ scîrne mēce, Exon. Th. 297, 8; Crä. 65. Hyrste beorhte, reáde and scîre, 392, 25; Rä. 12, 2. Scîre burstan mūras and stānas, 70, 22; Cri. 1142. Scîre helmas, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. (c) of glass, *clear, transparent*:—Swā đæt scîre glæs đæt mon ýþæst mæg eall þurhwlîtan, Exon. Th. 78, 33. (d) of water, *clear, limpid*:—Ofter Pantan, ofer scîr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 42; By. 98. Đa hlūtran and đa scîran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 10. [þurh ān scýr wæter Brādan æ hātte, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 16.] (e) of wine, *bright, clear, pure, neat*:—Wînes scîres *vini meri*, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. Syle drincan on scîrum wîne, Lchdm. i. 342, 23. Nalles scîr wîn hī ne druncan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9: Met. 8, 21. Scîr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. (f) of light and light-giving things, *bright, clear, brilliant*:—Heofontorht swegl (*the sun*) scîr, Exon. Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74: 486, 18; Rä. 72, 17. Sunne scîr and beorht, Met. 30, 9. Sió scîre scell (*the firmament*), 20, 174. Metod æfter sceáf scîrum scîman æfen ærest, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Scîrne scîman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. Fleógan þurh scîrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15: Rä. 59, 4. Þurh đa scîran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Blāce stōdon ofer sceótendum scîre leóman, Cd. Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. On sumera đonne đa hātostan weder synd and đa scîran dagas hwītan, Lchdm. iii. 252, 10. Scippend scîrra tungla, Met. 4, 1: 20, 8. Hwī hī (*stars*) ne scînen scîrum wederum, 28, 45. (g) of the world:—þurh đa scîran gesceaft, Exon. Th. 286, 7; Jul. 728. (h) of a banner:—Fana hwearfode scîr on sceafte *the flag fluttered gleaming bright on its staff*, Met. 1, 11. (i) of the voice, *clear*:—Wit Scilling scîran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vïd. 103. [Iss all þe3re spell shir atter and shir galle, Orm. 15383. Clene off gredi3nesse and off galnesse skir and fre, 8015: *Prompt. Parv.* schyre, as water and oþer lycure *perspicuus, clarus*. Þe mihte of schir and of clene bone, A. R. 246, 26. Đat skie scir, Gen. and Ex. 3848. *Goth.* skeirs *clear, evident*: *O. Sax.* skîr, skîri (wîn, watar): *O. L. Ger.* scîri: *O. Frs.* skîre: *M. H. Ger.* schîr: *Icel.* skîrr *clear, bright, pure.*]

sciran *to cut*. v. sceran.

scîran *to discharge an office*. v. ge-scîran.

scîran; *p.* de. **I.** *to make clear* what is hidden or obscure, *declare, tell, make known*:—Drihten đæt ongeat and geseah, đæt se deófol đone Iudas lǣrde, đæt hē hine belǣwde. Ac đæt hē đeáhhwæđere geđyldelîce ābær and gemetfæstlîce scîrde (*did not declare it in terms of strong reprobation*), Homl. As. 154, 68. Gif hié eallunga forberan ne mǣgen đæt hié hit ne scîren, đonne sprecen hié ymbe his unþeáwas, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 9. Đæt hit sceáđen mǣl scýran mōste, cwealmbealu cýđan, Beo. Th. 3883; B. 1939. [God đe sođe shire, Gen. and Ex. 2036.] **II.** *to make clear* by distinguishing between things, *to distinguish, decide*:—Scîro *disceptavero*, Txts. 57, 688. Is gehāten đæt hē wille cueđan, 'Gewītaþ from mē āwiergde.' Ne scîrþ hē nō hwæđer hié reáfoden ođđe hwelc ōđer yfel fremeden (*no distinction is made in the sentence between various kinds of evil*), Past. 44; Swt. 329, 7. Đæt gē ne scîraþ *you do not bring out that* (*the difference between a man in his youth and in mature age*) *clearly*, Exon. Th. 132, 21; Gū. 476. Hē hēt wurpan ac hē ne scýrde on hwæđere healfe hī đæt net wurpan

sceoldon *he bade throw, but he did not decide on which side they were to throw the net*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 9. **III.** *to bring a charge* against a person:—Scîrde *actionabatur* [*or is the verb here connected with* scîr *an office?* cf. gescîra *ulilcare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2, folcgerêfa *actionator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 30], Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 11: 3, 55. Ealdormenn swŷðe sprǽcon and wið mê wrâðum wordum scîrdan *principes adversum me loquebantur*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. [Cf. Nes nan mon þat durste word sciren, Laym. 16822.] **IV.** *to get clear* of obligation, trouble, etc., *get exemption*:—Gif hwylc man ðone ândagan forgêmeleásige, æt forman cyrre .iii. messan, æt ôðerum cyrre .v., æt þriddan cyrre ne scíre his nân man (*no man shall be exempt from the obligation*), bûtun hit sié for mettrumnesse oððe for hlâfordes neóde, Chart. Th. 614, 18. Đæm folce wæs ǽgðres waa ge dæt hié dæt mǽste yfel forberan sceoldon ge eác dæt hié his scîran ne dorstan *there was trouble to the people on both accounts, that they had to bear a very great evil, and that they durst not get rid of it*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 32. [*A. R.* schiren *to make pure: Goth.* gaskeirjan *to interpret: Icel.* skîra *to purify, clear* from a charge; skŷra *to explain, solve, decide.*]

scîr-basu; *adj. Bright purple*:—Scîrbasu *benetum* (venetus *caeruleus*, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 30.

scîr-biscop, es; *m. The bishop of a shire* or *diocese* (v. scîr, **III.** 2):—Bête dæt, swâ se scîrbisceop and eal scîrwitan dêman, Wulfst. 173, 30. [Đe scŷrbiscop *episcopus dioceseos*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 32.]

scirdan; *p.* de *To hurt, injure*:—Hwilcan geþance mæg ǽnig man geþencan on his môde, dæt hê tô sacerdan heáfod âhylde, . . . and hî hrædlîce siddan scyrde oððe scynde mid worde oððe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 35. Đa đe godcunde lâre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan and scyrdan on ǽnige wîsan, Wulfst. 168, 9. [*Icel.* skerða *to diminish: O. H. Ger.* giscartit uuerd *dolet.*] v. sceard; *adj.*

scirden; *adj. Of tiles* or *sherds*:—Scerden *testeum*, Germ. 400, 553. v. sceard *a sherd.*

scîre (?), an; *f. An enclosure, precinct*:—Portic *porticus*, scîre *peribolum*, heall *aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 3. [Cf. (?) Andlang scîre on hwedels heal, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 358, 15.]

scîre; *adv.* **I.** of light, *clearly, brightly*:—Scîre scînan, Exon. Th. 67, 15; Cri. 1089: Andr. Kmbl. 1671; An. 838: Salm. Kmbl. 679; Sal. 339. **II.** of the voice, *clearly*:—Saga hwætt ic hâtte đa (đe?) swâ scîre nige (cîge?), sceáwendwîsan hlûde onhyrge, hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela wôþe mînre, Exon. Th. 390, 29; Rä. 9, 9.

scîr- (scir-?)ecg; *adj. Having a bright* (*cutting?* cf. sceran) *edge*:—Swurd scearp and scîrecg, Lchdm. i. 390, 7. Cf. brûn-ecg.

scirfe-mûs. v. scyrfe-mûs.

scîr-gemôt, es; *n. A shire-mote, a meeting of the duly qualified men of a shire*:—Hêr swutelaþ on þissum gewrite dæt ân scîrgemôt sæt æt Ægelnôþes stâne be Cnutes dæge cinges. Đêr sæton Æðelstân biscop and Ranig ealdorman . . . and đêr wæs Bryning scîrgerêfa . . . and ealle đa þegnas on Herefordscîre, Chart. Th. 336, 22. Gif hê æt đam þriddan cyrre nân riht næbbe, đonne fare hê feórþan sîðe tô scîrgemôte, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. Hæbbe man tuwa on geáre scîrgemôt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3. Habbe man twâ scîrgemôt on geáre, L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 5. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. shiremoot.

scîr-gerêfa, an; *m. A shire-reeve, sheriff*, '*the judicial president of a shire.*' v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. ii. c. v. The word glosses *preses* in Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 11. (1) of a secular official, v. scîr, **III.**:—Ælfnôþ scîrgerêfa, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 29. Ân scîregemôt sæt æt Ægelnôþes stâne . . . đêr wæs Bryning scîrgerêfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 54, 14. On Æðelwines scîregerêfan gewitnesse, 10, 27. (2) of an ecclesiastic, v. scîr, **IV**:—Đonne sceall Cristes scîrgerêfan (*the bishop*) dæt witan, and ymbe dæt dihtan and dêman, swâ swâ bêc tâcan, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 8.

scîr-gesceatt, es; *n. The property of a see*:—Æðelrîc bisceop grêt freóndlîce Æðelmǽr: and ic cŷðe dæt mê is wana æt đam scŷrgesceatte đus micelys đe mîne foregengan hæfdon . . . Đises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hîda of đâm hîdun đe ôðre bisceopas ǽr hæfdon intô hyra scŷre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4.

scîr-ham; *adj. Having bright armour*:—Scacan scîrhame (*Beowulf and his followers*) tô scipe fôron, Beo. Th. 3794; B. 1895.

scirian; *p.* ede; *pp.* scired, scîrred (v. â-scirred) *To separate, divide* (v. scirung, â-, tô-scirian), but used only metaphorically of setting apart something as a person's lot, *to ordain, assign, allot, dispense*:—Swâ missenlîce meahtig Dryhten geond eorþan sceát eallum dǽleþ, scyreþ and scrîfeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. God geond middangeard monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 34; Vy. 95. Đara gifena đe him tô duguþe Drihten scyrede, Cd. Th. 221, 13; Dan. 87. Sceóp đâ and scyrede Scyppend ûre oferhîdig cyn engla of heofnum *then did our Creator adjudge and ordain the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Gif đê Alwalda scirian wille dæt đû môte *if the All-ruler be pleased to grant thee opportunity*, 171, 12; Gen. 2827. Sceolde him beón deáþ scyred *should death be the lot doomed him*, 31, 15; Gen. 485. Sié hira dǽl scired mid Marian *may their part be assigned with Mary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2462; El. 1232. Đêr womsceaþan on đone wyrsan dǽl scyrede weorþaþ, hâteþ Scyppend him gewîtan on đa winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 26; Cri. 1227. [*O. Sax.* skerian: *O. H. Ger.* scerian.] v. â-, be-, ge-scerian, -scirian.

sciriendlîc; *adj. Derivative*:—Scyriendlîc *dirivativum, deductum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 44. v. â-scirigendlîc.

scîrig-mann, es; *m. Apparently the same as* scîr-mann, q. v. The form occurs only in one (Kentish) charter, where 'Wulfsige preóst se scîrigmann' is twice mentioned, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 127, 128. In a later Latin version of this charter the term is rendered *scírman* and explained by *judex comitatus, judex provinciae*, Chart. Th. 275, 276, and in this sense it is taken by Kemble, v. Saxons in England, ii. 168 sq. In another charter the same person is mentioned, but without the title: a grant of land is made by Ethelred to Winchester 'ofer Wulfsiges dæg preóstes,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135. This document is dated 996; somewhat later, in the time of Cnut, Wulfsige preóst is mentioned in connection with Kent, but then Æðelwine is scîregerêfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 10. In another charter (before 1011) Leófrîc is scîresman in Kent. For the form scîrig-, cf. (?) hŷrig-mann.

scîr-mǽled; *adj. Brightly marked, bright with inlaid ornaments*:—Scîrmǽled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. v. mâl-sweord.

scîr-mann (scîre-, scîres-), es; *m.* **I.** *an official, officer, ruler, one who discharges the duties of a* scîr (v. scîr, **I**):—Scîrman *procurator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 37. Wæs scîremonn (Pontius Pilatus) *procurante Pontio Pilato*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 1. Scîremon (sgiiremonn, Lind.) *dispensator*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. Swâ sceal gôd scŷrman (*a reeve* or *bailiff*) his hlâfordes healdan, dô ymbe his âgen swâ swâ hê wylle, Anglia ix. 260, 16. Ne ofermôdgiaþ đa scîrmenn nâ for đŷ *nequaquam praepositi ex hoc superbiunt*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 18. Hwæt elles meahte beón getâcnod þurh Ezechiel bûton đa scîrmenn *per Ezechielem praepositorum persona signatur*, 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. **II.** an inhabitant of a district (v. scîr, **II**):—Gregorius befrân, hû þære scîre nama wǽre, đe đa cnapan of âlǽdde wǽron. Him man sǽde, dæt đa scîrmen wǽron Dere gehâtene, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 33. **III.** as a technical English term = scîr-gerêfa. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113, Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 158:—Æðelwine scîrman (*in the next charter he is called* scîregerêfa, iv. 10, 27), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 29. Ufegeat scîreman, 304, 17. Đâ com đider se scŷresman Leófrîc, 266, 24: 267, 11. Gif hwâ him ryhtes bidde beforan hwelcum scîrmen oððe ôðrum dêman, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 21. v. scîrig-mann.

scîrness, e; *f. An explanation, declaration* (?):—Scîrnis *ypoteseo bassio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 73.

scirpan; *p.* te. **I.** *to sharpen, whet*:—Scyrpþ *acuit*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hî hwetton (scyrptun, MS. C.) tungan heora *acuerunt linguam suam*, Ps. Spl. 139, 3. Scerptun, Ps. Surt. 139, 4. **II.** metaph. *to make active, arouse*:—Symle hê sceal his hŷrmen scyrpan mid manunge tô hlâfordes neóde and him eác leánian be đam đe hŷ earnian, Anglia ix. 260, 23. v. â-, ge-scirpan.

scirpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To clothe*:—Engel hine scirpeþ (scierpeþ) oh cwicum wǽdum, Salm. Kmbl. 278; Sal. 138. v. ge-scerpan, sceorp.

-scirpla, scir-seax. v. ge-scirpla, scear-seax.

scîr-þegen, es; *m. The thane of a shire*:—Đises is tô gewitnesse . . . Godwine eorl . . . Ælfwine abbod . . . and ealle scîrþegenas on Hâmtûnscîre, Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 8.

scirung, e; *f. Separation, dismission, rejection*:—Gif hê swâ biþ dæt hê ne sŷ wyrðe dære scyrunge (scirunge, MS. T.: dæt hê wurðe ne beó, dæt hê beó đanon âscyred, Wells Frag.) *si non fuerit talis qui mereatur proici*, R. Ben. 109, 21.

scîr-wered; *adj. Bright, clear*:—Wuldres scîma æðele ymb æðelne andlonge niht scân scîrwered, Exon. Th. 179, 15; Gû. 1262. Cf. swegl-wered.

scîr-wita, an; *m. A chief man* (wita, q.v.) *of a shire*:—Bête dæt, swâ se scîrbisceop and eal scîrwitan dêman, Wulfst. 173, 30. Gebête dæt, swâ scîrewitan geceósan, 172, 4.

scîtan, scŷtan (?) *to shoot* (of a plant), *flourish*:—Nǽfre on his weorþige weá âspringe mearce mâ scŷte (sprŷte?) mân inwides *may ill never fail in his place, rather may guile flourish in his borders;* non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Or does* scŷte *belong to* sceótan? cf. *for change of vowel in subjunctive* hlîpen, Past. Swt. 215, 7.]

scîtan; *p.* scât, *pl.* sciton; *pp.* sciten *Cacare*. [He sched out his bowels and his lyf wiþ þe dritt þat he schoote (shote) *effudit viscera et vitam cum ipsis stercoribus*, Trev. 5, 153. *Prompt. Parv.* schytyn *merdo, stercoro: O. H. Ger.* scîzan: *Icel.* skîta.] v. be-scîtan.

scîte, scête, scŷte, an; *f. A sheet, piece of linen cloth*:—Scête, loða *sandalium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 55. Scŷte *sindo*, i. 25, 47: 81, 61: 284, 58. Wǽfelses ỳ scŷtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Mid scîtan begird, Ap. Th. 12, 17. Heó hire feax gerǽdde and hî mid scŷtan besweóp *crines composuit, caput linteo cooperuit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Sum iungling mid ânre scŷtan bewǽfed (*amictus sindone*), Mt. Skt. 14, 51, 52. Josep bewand đone lîchoman mid clǽnre scŷtan (scêtan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 59: Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 11: 13; Thw. 6, 31: Guthl.

20; Gdwin. 84, 8. Hī bewundon his līc mid līnenre scȳtan, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. Hē ðone andwlytan (*the face on S. Veronica's handkerchief*) genam, and hyne on pællenre scȳtan befeóld, and eác heó wæs gewefen myd golde. And ða scȳtan hē dyde ðā on ān gylden fæt, St. And. 42, 11–15. Scētan *sindonem*, Kent. Gl. 1148. On scētum *in sabanis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 47. v. beód-, hop-, -scīte (-scȳte).

-scīte *-cornered.* v. feówer-, feðer-, þrī-scīte (-scȳte).

scitel, scytel *dung* (?):—Nim heortes scytel and cnuca tō duste, Lchdm. i. 336, 18. Nim fearres scytel, cnuca and gnīd swīðe smale, 368, 12. v. scītan.

Sciddeas, Sciddie, Sciddige, a; *pl. The Scythians* or (using the name of the people where now the name of the country would be used) *Scythia*:—Ða Sciddeas, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10. Uesoges wolde him tō geteón . . . ðone norþdǽl, ðæt sint Sciþþie; and hū ii ædelingas wurdon āfliémed of Sciddium, Ors. 1, 10, tit.; Swt. 1, 25. Hē wonn on Sciddie . . . His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, ðā hē on Sciddie fōr. Huædere ða Sciddie noldon hiene gesēcan tō folcgefeohte, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8–11. Eall Sciddia lond, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 22. Hē wæs mid firde farende on Sciddie on ða norþdǽlas, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7: 2, 4; Swt. 76, 4. On Sciddie (Sciddige, Bos. 43, 42). Swt. 72, 24.

Sciddia, Sciddiu; *indecl.*: Sciddie, an; *f. Scythia*:—Gotan of Sciddiu mǽgþe, Bt. 1; Fox 1, 1. Of Sciddia, Met. 1, 2. Wurdon twegen æðelingas āfliémde of Sciddian, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 25. Ðæt lond mon hǽtt þa ealdan Sciddian, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 17. v. preceding word.

scitol; *adj. Purgative*:—Mettas ðe late melten and swā ðeáh ne synd scitole, Lchdm. ii. 178, 1.

scittan. v. scyttan.

scitte, an; *f. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa*:—Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wǽtan and scittan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* skytte or flux *fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria, dyaria: Icel.* skita *diarrhœa.*]

Scittisc. v. Scyttisc.

scl-. v. sl-.

scō, scobl, scocca. v. scōh, scofl, scucca.

scocere?:—Innan scocera wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 107, 9.

-scōd. v. drȳg-, ge-, un-scōd; scōgan.

scōere. v. scōhere.

scofettan; *p.* te *To drive* hither and thither:—For ðam hit is openlīce cūð ðætte sió ūterre ābisgung ðissa woruldþinga ðæs monnes mōd gedrēfþ and hine scofett (scofeð, Cott. MSS.: cf. sciéð, *3rd pers. sing. of* sceótan, Swt. 70, 7) hidres ðædres ōþ þæt hē āfielþ of his āgnum willan *cum indubitanter constet, quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat,* Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 13. Cf. scūfan.

scofl, e; *f. A shovel*:—Scofl *trulla,* Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 19: ii. 122, 67. Īsern scobl *vatilla,* 123, 12. Scofle, spadu *capella, tuba,* 128, 36. Scoble *palas,* 116, 13. Hē sceal hæbban spade, scofle, Anglia ix. 263, 6. [*Du.* schoffel; *f.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scūvala *pala, vanga: Ger.* schaufel.] v. fȳr-, glēd-, meox-, steór-, wind-scofl.

scōgan, scōgean, sceógan, scōan (? v. scōung), sceón; *p.* scōde; *pp.* scōd. sceód *To shoe, put on* (*one's*) *shoes, furnish with shoes*:—Ic scōge (sceóge) mē *calceo* vel *calcio,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 8. Se engel cwæð: Begyrd ðē, and sceó (gisceó ðec, Rtl. 58, 11) ðē, and fylig mē, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 9. Sceógiaþ *calciate,* Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Sceógeaþ eówre fēttt, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 44, 10. Cf. His mǽgas hine anscōgen ōðre fēt ðæt mon mǽge siddan hātan his tūn ðæs anscōdan tūn *unum ei pedem propinquus discalciet, ejusque habitaculum domum discalceati vocet,* Swt. 43, 16. Se biþ mid ryhte ōðre fēt anscōd (on-, Cott. MSS.), and hine mon scyle on bismer hātan se anscōda (*discalceatus*), Swt. 45, 8. [Scheoinde ou & cloðinde *putting on your shoes and clothes,* A. R. 16, 4. Heo scoiden (soide hire stedes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22291. Ræftres mid irene iscod, 7831. *O. H. Ger.* scuohōn; *p.* scuohta: *Icel.* skōa, skūa *to shoe.*] v. -scīgan, -scōd.

scōh, scō, sceó: *gen.* scōs, sceōs; *n. pl.* scōs, sceós; *gen.* sceóna; *dat.* scōm, scōum; *the Ancren Riwle has the weak plural* scheon; *m. A shoe*:—Scōh *caliga,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 11: 127, 67: 13, 43: *calcarium,* i. 291, 29. Scō *fico,* 26, 17. Rūh scō *pero,* ii. 78, 6. Trīwen sceó *coturnus,* i. 26, 21. Gif se innera dǽl ðæs sceós (scōs, MS. B.) byþ fixen hȳd, Lchdm. i. 342, 11. Þuong scōes (giscōes, Rush.) *corrigiam calciamenti,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Dō on ðinne winstran scō, Lchdm. i. 396, 3. Scōe *calciamentum,* Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9. Scōs *gallicullae,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 53. Wīfes sceós *baxeae,* unhēge sceós *talares,* i. 26, 20–23. Nǽron his scōs forwerode, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. Wīde sceós hangodan on hira (*the Saracens*) fōtum, Shrn. 38, 8. His sceóna þwanga, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Sceóea, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 16. Hī brohton swīnes rysl his scōn tō gedreóge, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. On ðinum sceón (scōn, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 330, 5. Scōum (scōeum, Lind.) *calciamentis,* Lk. Skt Rush. 22, 35. Sceówum, p. 4, 7. Ic wyrce sceós *facio ficones,* Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. Nilt ðū habban yfele sceós, and wylt swā ðeáh habban yfel līf. Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū lǽte ðē ðīn līf deórre ðonne ðīne sceós, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 15–18. Habbaþ eówre scōs on eówrum fōtum, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Scōas (Lind. scōea), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 10. Scōeas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. [*Goth.* skōhs: *O. Sax.* skōh: *O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* scō: *O. H. Ger.* scuoh: *Icel.* skōr.] v. slīfe-, slȳpe-, steppe-scōh; handsció; ge-scȳ.

scōhere, scōere, es; *m. A shoemaker*:—Scoehere *sutrinator,* Txts. 115, 122. Scōere, 101, 1962. [*Icel.* skōari.]

scōh-nægel, es; *m. A shoe-nail*:—Scōhnegl *clavus caligaris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 15. Scōhnægl *clavus calicularis,* 131, 54.

scōh-þegn, es; *m. A servant who attends to shoes*:—Be sceóhþǽnum *de calciariis,* R. Ben. Interl. 91, 9.

scōh-þwang, es; *m. The thong* or *latchet of a shoe*:—Ic ne eom wyrðe ðæt ic hys sceóþwancg (shoþuong, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 33. Shoþwang, Orm. 10387) uncnytte *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus,* Lk. Skt. 3, 16. Sceóþwang, Jn. Skt. 1, 27. Gisceó ðec sceóhþongum ðīnum *calcia te caligas tuas,* Rtl. 58, 11. [*Icel.* skōþvengr.]

scōh-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker.* From the description of his work given by the sceówyrhta (*sutor*) in Ælfric's Colloquy, Thorpe, p. 27, he seems to have been a general worker in leather. Besides boots and shoes he makes harness, leather bags and bottles:—Facio calceamenta diversi generis, subtalares et ficones, caligas et utres, frenos et phaleras et flascones et calidilia, calcaria et chamos, peras et marsupia. [*M. H. Ger.* schuoch-wurhte.] v. sūtere.

scōl. v. scolu.

scola *a debtor*:—Gescolan *condebitores,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 23. [*Goth.* skula: *O. Sax.* skolo: *O. H. Ger.* scolo *debitor.*]

scola (scōla? v. scolu) *a learner*:—Gescola *condiscipulus, conscolaris,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 66.

scolere (scōlere?), es; *m. A scholar, learner*:—Nim ðū lā geornfulla scoliere, Anglia viii. 304, 16. Seó rǽding pingþ ðæne scoliere, 308, 1. Ða scolieras witon ðe synt getȳdde on bōclīcum cræfte, 314, 9: 335, 42. Ðām scolierum ðās þing gecȳðan, 303, 48. Ðæt ænig preóst ne underfō ōðres scolere, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* scuolari *scholaris, discipulus.*] v. emn-sceólere.

scol-(scōl-)mann, es; *m.* I. *one who attends a school, a scholar*:—Scōl *scola,* scōlman *scolasticus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27–28: 46, 62. II. *one who belongs to a band* (v. scolu, II), *a follower, client*:—Scolman *cliens,* 46, 62.

scolu, scōl (*these two forms may give the later* shoal, school *as* col, cōl *give* coal, cool), e; *f.* I. *a school*:—Scōl *scola,* Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27. Scōl *scola,* se ðe on scōle (sceóle, MS. U.) ys *scolasticus,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 13–15. Ðȳ ilcan geáre forborn Ongolcynnes scolu, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Constantinus hiene benǽmde ðære scole ðe hē on leornode, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 24. His līc līþ on Angelcynnes scole, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26. Of scole *ex scole,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 64: 95, 14. Hū ne eart ðū se mon ðe on mīnre scole wǽre āfēd and gelǽred, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 19. Eubolus underfēng ðone cnapan tō lārlīcre scole . . . On ðære ylcan scole wæs Iulianus, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 14–16. Ic becom tō Cristes scole, 2, 244. Maria wunode on ealra ðæra apostola gȳmene on ðære heofonlīcan scole embe Godes sē smeágende, Homl. Th. i. 440, 8. Sum leorningman on scole *scholasticus quidam,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 18. Ic (*Ethelwulf*) on Rōme Englisce scole gesette, Chart. Th. 116, 33. Se (*Marinus*) gefreóde Ongelcynnes scole be Ælfrēdes bēne West-Seaxna cyninges, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 19. Cildru on scole betǽcan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 27: 188, 18. II. *a band* or *troop of people, a shoal, school* (in *school* of fishes):—Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbūtan faraþ, ælbeorhtra scolu, Exon. Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929. Synfulra here, womfulra scolu, 94, 5; Cri. 1535: 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 114, 19; Gū. 175. Seó deóre scolu *the heavenly host,* 235, 21; Ph. 235. Ārleásra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2600; El. 1301: 1523; El. 763. Ece fȳr wæs Satane and his gesīðum mid, deófle, gegearwad, and ðære deorcan scole, Exon. Th. 93, 9; Cri. 1523. Ðæt geǽlige weorud gesihþ dæt fordōne, . . . byrnendra scole, 77, 6; Cri. 1252. Hē gesomnode miccle scole and wered his geþoftena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 2. Ðā wearð stearc storma gelāc . . . ūt feor ādrāf on Wendelsǽ wīgendra scola, Met. 26, 31. [*O. Sax.* skola *a band, troop: O. H. Ger.* scuola *schola: Icel.* skōli *a school.* From Latin.] v. geneát-, hand-, þegn-, þeóf-scolu.

scom-. v. sceam-.

scōm-hylt, e; *f. A shady wood, thicket, shrubbery*:—Scoomhylti *frutices,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skūmi *shade, dusk.*] Cf. holt.

scon-. v. scean-.

Scōn-ēg *Skaane, a district forming the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, formerly belonging to Denmark, but since* 1658 *to Sweden: the Icelandic form is* Skāney. The name occurs in Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 35.

scop, sceop, es; *m. A poet*:—Scop *liricus,* unwurð scop *tragicus* vel *comicus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 5, 9. Scop *comicus,* 291, 25: ii. 17, 38. *Comicus, s. est qui comedia scribit, cantator, vel artifex canticorum seculorum, idem satyricus, i.* scop, *joculator, poeta,* 132, 16. Se hǽðena scop *Pompeius historicus,* Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. Terrentius se mǽra

Cartaina scop *Terentius comicus*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Gerîseþ gôd scop gumum, Exon. Th. 341, 18; Gn. Ex. 128. Scop hwîlum sang hâdor on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Hrôðgares scop, 2137; B. 1066: Exon. Th. 379, 21; Deór. 36. Sceop oððe leóðwyrhta *poeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 68. Ðes sceop *hic poeta*, ðises sceopes *huius poetae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 6: 36; Zup. 215, 8. Witega oððe sceop *vates*, 10; Zup. 77, 3. Be ðam wæs singende sum sceop *unde tragicus exclamat*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 31. Swâ Parmenides se sceop geddode, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. Omerus se gôda sceop on his leóþum swîðe herede ðære sunnan gecynd, 41, 1; Fox 244, 4. Ðær wæs hearpan swêg, swutol sang scopes, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. Omerus wæs ðæm mæran sceope (*Virgil*) magistra betst, Met. 30, 4. Gecuron him ânne scop tô cyninge . . . se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 29. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 39. Scopas *lyrici*, ii. 54, 9: *vates*, Hymn. Surt. 119, 18. Fram ðisum sceopum ic gehŷrde leóþ, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 2. [Scopes þer sungen, Laym. 30615. *O. H. Ger.* scof *poeta*, *vates*. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skop *railing*, *mocking*.] v. æfen-, ealu-, sealm-scop.

-scop, -sceop. v. wîd-scop.

scop-cræft, es; *m. The poet's art, poetry*:—Sceop *poeta*, ic leornige sceopcræft (scop-) *poetor*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 9.

scop-gereord, es; *n. Poetic diction, the language of poetry*:—Swâ hwæt swâ hê of godcundum stafum þurh bôceras geleornode, ðæt hê in sceopgereorde (*verbis poeticis*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 594, 34.

scop-leóþ, es; *n. A poem*:—Se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian and mid ðæm scopleóþe heora môd swîðe getrymede *Tyrtaei ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato accensi*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 32. Hê (*Nero*) ongon wyrcan scopleóþ be ðæm bryne *Iliadem decantabat*, 6, 5; Swt. 262, 1. Swâ hit an scopleóþum sungen is *quod poeta descripsit*, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-leod.]

scop-lîc; *adj. Poetic*:—Mid meterlîcum fôtum ł scoplîcum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-lîh *poeticus*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* scop-lîco *poetice*.]

sceoppa, an; *m. A shop, a booth* or *shed* for trade or work (cf. work-*shop*):—Hê geseh ða welegan hyra lâc sendan on ðone sceoppan (*in gazophilacium*), Lk. Skt. 21, 1. [The bowiares ssope hii breke, & the bowes nome echon, R. Glouc. 541, 16. Euerych soutere þ^t halt shoppe, English Gilds, 358, 22. Marchantz beshetten hym in here shope, Piers P. 2, 213. Schoppe *opella*, *propala*, Prompt. Parv. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 10. A schope *opella*, a hordhows *gazafilacium*, 730, 3–6. A schoppe *opella*, a treserhouse *gazafilacium*, 804, 28, 29. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* schof *a building without walls*; also *a vestibule*: *Ger.* schuppen *a shed*.] v. scypen.

scora, an; *m. A hairy garment*:—Bânrift *tibialis*, scora *tricilo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 16.

scorf, sceorf, scurf, scruf, es; *m.* (?) *Scurf*:—Hyt âfeormaþ ðone leahtor ðe Grêcas hostopyturas hâtaþ, ðæt ys scurf ðæs heáfdes, Lchdm. i. 322, 16. Wið scurfe and nebcorne, 68, 10. Wið heáfodsâr, ðæt ys wið scurf, 116, 23. Wið scruf (scurf, MSS. H. B.) and wið sceb, 316, 22. Wið scurfum, 356, 23. Swâ mycel hreófla and sceorfa on his heáfde hæfde ðæt him næfre nænig feax on ðam uferan dæle ðæs heáfdes âcenned beón mihte *scabiem tantam ac furfures habebat in capite, ut nil unquam capillorum ei in superiore parte capitis nasci valeret*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. [Scrofe or scalle *glabra*, Wrt. Voc. 179, 9. Scurf of scabbys *squama*, scurfe of metel *scorium*, Prompt. Parv. 451. *O. H. Ger.* scorf *scabies*: *Ger.* schorf; *m.*: *Icel.* skurfur; *f. pl.*]

scorfed, sceorfed, scurfed; *adj. Rough, scabbed*:—Wið scurfedum nægle (*unguium scabritiem*); nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4. [Þé ssoruede (*leprous*), þe scallede, Ayenb. 224, 6.] v. next word.

scorfende, sceorfende, scurfende; *part. Getting rough* or *scabby*:—Wið scurfendum næglum *ad scabiem unguium*, Lchdm. i. 370, 9. v. preceding word.

scorian; *p.* ode *To refuse, reject* an offer, *repudiate*:—Ða ðe ne gelŷfaþ þurh âgenne cyre hî scoriaþ nâ þurh gewyrd *those who do not believe refuse by their own choice, not by fate*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 12. Ða sceorede ða gyt se yldesta hæðengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused* (*Christianity*) *with much perversity*, 72, 9. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* scurgan *avertere, expellere*: *O. H. Ger.* scurgan *trudere, impellere, propellere*; fer-scurgan *repellere*.] v. wið-scorian *and next word*.

scorian; *p.* ode *To project, jut*:—Ða stânas swâ of ôðrum clife ût sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scorrên *prodire*, fram-, furi-scorrên *pro-*, *e-minere*, Grff. vi. 539.] v. preceding word.

scort; *adj. Short.* I. marking the length of an object:—Scort sinewealt stân *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Sceort bed wið eorþan *cama*, 41, 31. Sceort scip *naviscella*, 47, 60: 56, 33. Ðæt ic ðê môste getæcan swâ sceortne (scortne, Cott. MS.) weg swâ ic scyrtestne findan meahte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 17. Hê hæfþ scyrtran (sceortran, MS. R.) sceade ðonne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 252, 13. On lxv and þreó hundræd scy[r]tran and lengran ða ædron beóþ tôdælede, 146, 6. II. marking height, *not tall*:—Hê (*Zacchaeus*) wæs scort on wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 580, 30. III. of time, (1) of a period of time:—Tô scortre hwîle *for a short time*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ðæt wê sceolan on disse sceortan tîde geearnian êce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. Ðû dâm winterdagum selest scorte tîda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4. Sceorta, Met. 4, 20. Nis nænig mon ðe wite hwæðer ðis þûsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Dagas ne synd nâðor ne længran ne scyrtran ðonne hî æt fruman wæran, Lchdm iii. 252, 19. Se mônaþ (*February*) is ealra scyrtost (scyrtst, MSS. P. M.: scirtst, MS. L.), 264, 8. Scyrtest, Anglia viii. 306, 8. (2) marking duration, (a) *short-lived, brief*:—Ðeáh se hlîsa ðara foremærena monna hwîlum lang sié, hê biþ ðeáh swîðe scort tô metanne wið ðone ðe næfre ne geendaþ, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 18. Hû ne biþ simle ðæt lange yfel wyrse ðonne ðæt scorte, 38, 2; Fox 198, 12. Ðæt wuldor ðysses middangeardes is sceort and gewîtende, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. (b) *not occupying much time*:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðætte sume tungla habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft (*an orbit that requires less time to complete*) ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Wê hit sæcgaþ eów on ða scortostan wîsan *we will tell it you in the briefest fashion*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 140. (c) as a grammatical term:—Seó forme geendung is on scortne *a*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 32, 17. Mid fiftêtedum ł scertrum *brachycatalectico*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* scurz. Cf. *Icel.* skortr *want*.] v. next word.

scortian; *p.* ode. I. *to get short, shorten* (intrans.):—Se dæg ðonne sceortaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 23. Se sceortigenda (scort-, MS. L.) dæg . . . se langienda dæg, 252, 8. II. *to make short* (? cf. þenne cumeð þe deofel and him scorteð his daȝes, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 14. To schorte oure weie, Chauc. Prol. 791). III. *to run short, fail*:—Ðætte ne scortige (sceortiga, Lind.) gileófa ðîn *ut non deficiat fides tua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* skorta *to run short*.] v. a-, ge-, on-sceortian; scyrtan.

scortlîc; *adj. Short*, of time, *not lasting*:—Sceortlîc ł hwîlendlîc *momentaneum*, Scint. 214, 16.

scortlîce; *adv.* I. of time, *shortly, before long, soon*:—Nû gyt scortlîce ł lytel fæc and ne byþ se synfulla *adhuc pusillum et non erit peccator*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 10. Scortlîcor *maturius, citius, velocius*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 14. II. of speech, narrative, etc., *shortly, briefly, compendiously*:—Scortlîce *strictim, breviter*, 492, 27. Scortlîce (*breviter*) ic hæbbe nû gesæd ymbe ða þrié dælas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 3: 1, 14; Swt. 58, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 10; Zup. 76, 3. Nû wylle wê sum þing scortlîce eów be him gereccan, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Sceortlîce *summatim, breviter*, vel *commatice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 15: *strictim*, ii. 82, 74. Nû is ôðer cwyde be gôdum mannum sceortlîce gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 484, 20. Wê willaþ furðor swîðor sprecan, and wê secgaþ nû sceortlîce, Lchdm. iii. 240, 2.

scortness, e; *f.* I. *shortness* (of time):—Ðonne byrneþ on scortnisse gramen hys *cum exarsent in brevi ira ejus*, Ps. Spl. 2, 13. Ða scortnesse ðysse worulde and ða ecnesse ðæs tôweardan lîfes, Homl. As. 168, 117. II. *a short account, an epitome* (cf. a brief, *and* v. scortlîce, II):—Manega synd gyt *coniunctiones*, ðe wê ne mâgon nû secgan on ðissere sceortnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 266, 8. Wê habbaþ gesæd on ðisre sceortnysse, hû God geswutelode ða sôðfæstan godspelleras, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 219.

scort-wyrplîc; *adj. Of early fulfilment, coming to pass shortly*:—On .xv. nihta sceortwyrplîc ðæt bid. On .xvi. nihta æfter langre tîde hit âgæþ *a dream on the fifteenth night of the month will be of early fulfilment. On the sixteenth it will come to pass after a long time*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 2.

scot, es; *n.* I. *a shot, a shooting*:—Hié his siððan wæran swîðe êhtende ge mid scotum (gesceotum, MS. C.) ge mid stâna torfungum ge mid eallum heora wîgcræftum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. II. *a shot, missile*. v. ge-sceot, *and* cf. No man . . . Nó maner schot, ne pollax, ne schort knyf Into the listes sende, Ch. K. T. 1686. See also the cognate words.] III. *a rapid movement* (v. sceótan, IV, III. ge-sceót (*read* -sceot), II), *a rush, dart*:—Leax sceal on wæle mid sceðte scrîðan, Menol. Fox 539; Gn. C. 40. IV. *a scot* (as in *scot* and lot, *scot*-free), *a shot* (as in to pay one's *shot*), *a contribution, tax*. v. sâwel-scot, sceótan, VII. V. *a building*. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot, III. [*O. Frs.* scot *a missile; a contribution, tribute*: *O. H. Ger.* scoz; *n. telum, jaculum*: *M. H. Ger.* schoz; *m. tribute, tax*: *Icel.* skot; *n. a shot, shooting; a missile; a contribution*.] v. ge-sceot (-scot); scyte.

scota, an; *m. One who shoots* or *hurls, a soldier*:—Gescota *commanipularius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 82: 132, 49. [*Icel.* and-skoti *an adversary*.] Cf. scytta.

scotere (?) *one who shoots* or *hurls, a warrior*:—Nô hê ðære feohgyfte for scoterum (? scotenum, MS.) scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2056; B. 1026.

scot-freó; *adj. Scot-free, exempt from imposts*:—Scotfrê and gafolfrê, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 32: 191, 18.

scotian, sceotian; *p.* ode. I. (1) *to shoot* a person with a weapon:—Hwâ sceotaþ ðæt deófol mid weallendum stælum? Se Pater Noster sceotaþ ðæt deófol, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 1–3. Hî scotiaþ hine

sagittabunt eum, Ps. Lamb. 63, 6. Wē mid strælum hié scotodon, Nar. 22, 18. Dæt hỹ scotien rihtheortan, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Hī unscyldige mid bogan scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Ðū scealt mid hālgum Godes wordum ðīnne feónd sceotian, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 7. Hỹ wǽron mid strælum scotode, Shrn. 135, 29. (2) *to shoot* a weapon at a person, *to hurl*:—Dæt yrre hys spere scotaþ ongeán ðæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam iacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 a. Drihten līgetas sceotaþ *Dominus jaculatur fulgura*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Hē sceotaþ his flān and his scearpe spere ongeán his wiðerwinnan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 5. Of heofene dōm scotad is, Ps. Surt. 75, 9. (3) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Hī hine scearpum strēlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Gif ðē man scotaþ tō, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Scotiaþ scrīðende scīn scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 28; Rä. 4, 51. Mid ðām strælum ðæs hālgan sealmsanges hē wið ðām āwerigedum gāstum sceotode, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 12. Sume scotedon mid arewan tōweard ðam hāligdōme. . . . Hī scotedon swīðe, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19–25. II. *to shoot, move rapidly*:—Steorran fōran swýðe scotienda [cf. *O. H. Ger.* diu scozonten fiur (*a shooting star*)], 744; Erl. 49, 2. [*Laym.* scotien (mid flan).] v. of-scotian.

Scot-land, es; *n.* I. *Ireland*, where the Scottas lived before migrating to the country now called Scotland:—On westende (*of Europe*) is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ān diácon wearð forþfēred on Sceotlande (cf. an Scotta eálonde, 215, 21), and ðæs diácones nama wæs Njál hāten, Wulfst. 205, 16. Hī cōmon on Scotland (*Hiberniam*) upp, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. II. *Scotland*:—Hēr fōr Æþelstān cyning on Scotland (tō Scotlande *in Scotiam*, MS. F.), Chr. 934; Erl. 111, 9. Hē (*Cnut*) fōr tō Scotlande, and Scotta cyng him tō beáh, Mælcolm, 1031; Erl. 163, 20. Hē (*Furseus*) fērde geond eal Yrrland and Scotland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 29. v. Scottas.

scot-lira, an; *m. The fleshy part of the leg, the calf of the leg*:—Scotliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. Cf. spear-lira.

scot-spere, es; *n. A spear for hurling, a javelin*:—Scotsper[a], gāra *jaculorum*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 52.

Scottas; *pl. The Scots*, a race found first in Ireland, whence a part migrated to North Britain, which from them got the name Scotland. (1) *Scots of Ireland*:—Þrié Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde cyninge on ānum bāte būtan ǽlcum gerēþrum of Hibernia, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ðā forþgongenre tīde æfter Bryttum and Peohtum þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfēng . . . Ða wǽron cumene of Hibernia Scotta eálonde . . . Hibernia is āgendlīce Scotta ēþel, heonan cōman seó þeód Scotta, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24–42. Com of Hibernia Scotta eálande Fursius . . . Wæs Furseus of ðam æþelestan cynne Scotta, 3, 19; S. 547, 2–25. In Hibernia mǽgþe, ðæt is on Scotta lande, Shrn. 51, 30. On Sceotta land, Wulfst. 205, 7. Scotta land, eálond, 215, 17, 21. Gif nǽddre sleá man, ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan oððe hwæthwega ðæs ðe fram Scottum cōme *a little water that has come from Ireland* (because of its peculiar efficacy (?). Cf. Bede's statement of the cures worked on those who were bitten by snakes through the application of water in which scrapings from the leaves of Irish books were put, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36–39), Lchdm. ii. 110, 15. (2) *Scots of Scotland*:—Eádrēd gerād eal Norþhymbra land him tō gewealde, and Scottas him āþas sealdan, Chr. 946; Erl. 118, 1. Hine gecēs tō hlāforde Scotta cyning and eall Scotta þeód, 924; Erl. 110, 14. Crungun Sceotta leóda, 937; Erl. 112, 11, 32. Fērde bodiende betwux Ýrum and Scottum and siððan ofer eal Angelcynn, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. Mid Scottum ic wæs and mid Peohtum (*or under* (1) Cf. Scotta cynn Breotone onfēng on Pehta dǽle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24), Exon. Th. 323, 15; Vïd. 79.

scottettan (?) *to move about quickly* (? cf. sceótan, III, IV; scotian, II). *to dance, leap*:—Sceottet (or = (?) sceóteþ: t *for* þ *occurs in verb inflexions in the same glossary*, e. g. geþwǽrat, 397, 439) *saltat*, Germ. 394, 222.

scotung, e; *f.* I. *shooting*:—Wunda ðe ða wælhreówan hǽðenan mid gelōmre scotunge on his līce macodon, Th. An. 123, 33. II. *what is shot, a missile*:—Hī synt scotunga oððe flāna *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 22. Sceotunga, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 24. Scotunge ðīne *jacula tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 15. Hē wæs biset mid heora scotungum swylce ýles byrsta, Th. An. 122, 17. Wið ðām scotungum ðara werigra gāsta hē hine mid gāstlīcum wǽpnum gescylde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 5. For ðæs fýres sceotungum *on account of the flashes of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 15. v. scotian.

scōung, e; *f. A provision of shoes*:—Hīs mete and scōung and glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to have his food and shoes and gloves provided for him*. L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 6.

scrād, *a moving body* (? v. scrīðan), *a vessel* (?), *a body of travellers* (? cf. *Icel.* skreið *a shoal, flock*):—Scrīfen scrād glād þurh gescād in brād, wæs on lagustreáme lād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13.

scrādung. v. screádung.

scræf, es; *m. Some kind of bird, a cormorant* (?):—Scraeb *merga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 6. Screb *ibinem* (*ἴβιν*, cf. ibin avis in Affrica habens longum rostrum, 4), Shrn. 29, 19. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skarfr *the green cormorant*.]

scræf, screaf, scref, es; *n.* I. *a cave, cavern, hollow place in the earth*:—Scræf *spelunca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 21. Ðēr (*hell*) biþ fýr and wyrm, open êce scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Cirice on scræfes onlīcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 197, 18. Hē fērde tō ðam munte and on ānum scræfe (*in spelunca*) wunode, Gen. 19, 30: 23, 11. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe (*ad os speluncae*) micele weorcstānas, Jos. 10, 18. Scræfe *crypta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 59. Scrafe *antro*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 76. Tō ānum micclum screafe under āure dūne, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 21. Tō screfe ł scrife *ad cloacum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 72. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. Cwōman wyrmas of ðǽm neáhdūnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6. On wēstenum and on scræfum, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Scræfu *speluncas, concavas petras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 66. Screafu *cavernas*, 21, 64. II. *a miserable dwelling, a den*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum* vel *gurgustium*, i. 58, 29. Nihthrefne gelīc ðe on scræfe eardaþ *sicut nycticorax in domicilio*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gē mīn hūs habbaþ gedōn sceaðum tō screafe (cf. gē worhtun ðæt tō þeófa cote, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 13), Homl. Th. i. 406, 3. Se hæfde on byrgenum scræf (*domicilium*), Mk. Skt. 5, 3. Geond ðæt atole scræf (*hell*), Cd. Th. 272, 33; Sat. 129: 290, 22; Sat. 419. Scref, 266, 23; Sat. 26: 269, 15; Sat. 73. Gē mīn hūs dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum, Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Ðē is leófre on ðisum wācum scræfum ðonne ðū on healle heálīc biscop sitte (cf. ðā wolde se hālga sum hūs timbrian, 144, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 146, 28. On wāclīcum screafum oððe hulcum lutigende, i. 544, 30. v. dūn-, eorþ-, wīte-, wrāþ-scræf.

scrætte, an; *f. An adulteress, a harlot*:—Scrættena *moecharum, meretricum*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 2. Scrættena (scræftena, MS.) *scortarum*, 524, 1. In fifteenth century vocabularies *skratt, skrate* translates *armifrodita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 217, 23: 268, 64; see also Cath. Angl. 325; and in this sense Halliwell gives *scrat* as a word in dialects of the North. *Scritta* is the form glossing *hermaphroditus* in Ælfric's Glossary, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28. Corresponding forms but with different meanings are found in *O. H. Ger.* scraz; *pl.* scrazza *pilosi, incubi*; screzza *larvae*; scratun; *pl. pilosi, larvae: Icel.* skratti; *m. a wizard, warlock; goblin, monster*. Cf. Old Scratch. v. Grmm. D. M. 447 sqq.

scrallettan *to make a loud sound*:—Ðonne wīn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan stīgeþ cirm on corþre cwide scralletaþ missenlīce *when wine excites a man's mind, clamour arises in the company, they cry out with speech diverse*, Exon. Th. 314, 27; Mōd. 20. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan snere wrǽstan lǽtan scralletan *one shall sit with a harp at his lord's feet, bend the strings, make them send forth loud sound*, 332, 10; Vy. 83. [Cf. *Dan.* skralde *to sound loud*; and see *shrill* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

screáde, an; screád, e; *f. A piece cut off, a shred, a screed, paring*:—Screáde *sceda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 70. Screádan *praesegmina, praecisiones*, 40, 9. Æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*, 22, 13. [Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden (schiue, MS. T.: schraden, MS. C.), A. R. 416, 2. Hauede he non so god brede, Ne on his bord non so god shrede, þat he ne wolde þorwit fede Poure, Havel. 99. Schrede or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge *scissura, presegmen*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schroode: *O. H. Ger.* scrôt: *Ger.* schrot. Cf. *Icel.* skrjóðr *a shred, strip*.]

screádian; *p.* ode *To shred, cut up* or *off, pare*, (of trees) *to prune*:—Būton ða lāreówas screádian ða leahtras þurh heora lāre āweg, ne biþ ðæt lǽwede folc wæstmbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 16. Ðā hēt hē (*Herod*) him his seax ārǽcan tō screádigenne (cf. æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*) ǽnne æppel, i. 88, 9. [He (*Herod*) badd himm briungenn ænne cnif An appell forr to shrædenn, Orm. 8118. Scradieð eower sceldes al of þe smal enden, Laym. 5866. Wortes or othere herbes . . . she shredde and seeth, Chauc. Cl. T. 227. Cf. He shred (*concidit*) the wild gourds into the pot of pottage, 2 Kings iv. 39. Schredyñ or schragge trees *sarculo, sarmento*; schredyñ wortys or oþer herbys *detirso*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schrooden: *O. H. Ger.* scrôtan; *p.* screot *demere, tondere: Ger.* schroten *to cut, gnaw*.] v. ā-, ge-screádian, *and next word*.

screádung, e; *f.* I. *pruning, trimming*:—Screádung *putatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 3. [Schredynge of trees and oþer lyke *sarmentacio, sarculacio*, Prompt. Parv. 448.] v. next word. II. *what is cut off, a shred, cutting, fragment, paring, leaving* of food:—Screádunga *fragmentorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 12, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. Scrādunga, Rush. 6, 43. Of screádungum *de micis*, 7, 28. Screádungo *reliquias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 43.

screádung-īsen, es; *n. An instrument for pruning* or *trimming*:—Wīngeardes screádungīsen *sarculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 11.

screaf. v. scræf.

screáwa, an; *m. A shrew-mouse*:—Screáwa *mus araneus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 29: *musiranus*, ii. 55, 80: *massiranus*, 71, 24. Screuua, screáuua, scraeua *musiranus*, Txts. 78, 649. [Cf. *Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schrewe, shrewe *pravus*.]

screb, scrēc, scref. v. scræf; *m.* scrīc, scræf.

scremman; *p.* de *To make a person stumble, put a stumbling-block in a person's way*:—Ne wirige ðū deáfe ne scremme ðū blinde *non maledices surdo, nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*, Lev. 19, 14. [*The word, like* scrimman, q. v., *seems to suggest comparison with forms in*

mp. Cf. *Icel.* skreppa; *p.* skrapp *to slip; the causative of this verb might appear in English as* scrempan, *whose meaning would be that given to* scremman. Scrincan, screncan *are parallel, as regards meaning, to* scrimman, scremman.]

screncan; *p.* te *To lay a stumbling-block in a person's way, trip up, ensnare*:—Eft hē cwæd: 'Ne screnc ðū ðone blindan' . . . Se screncþ ðone blindan ðe ðone ungesceádwīsan mirþ *protinus adjunxit*: '*Nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*' . . . *Coram coeco offendiculum ponere est . . . ei, qui lumen discretionis non habet, scandali occasionem praebere.* Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 1–4. Cf. Hē þurh ealle uncysta ða mōd gescrencþ *per universa vitia animum supplantat*, 11, 6; Swt. 73, 2. Healden hié dæt hié ða ne screncen ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōweard ðæs hefonrīces *ne ad ingressum regni tendentibus obstaculum fiunt*, 9; Swt. 59, 19. [Ute we bidden God dæt he us shilde þerwið þat he (*the devil*) us ne shrenche and seien: *Custodi me a laqueo*, O. E. Homl. ii. 209, 18. Þe deouel þat weneð me to schrenchen ant schunchen of þe weie þat leadeþ to eche lif, Jul. 34, 1. He wile scrennkenn hemm Full hefig fall to fallenn, Orm. 11861. To scrennkenn ure sawless, 2618.] v. ā-, for-, ge-screncan.

scrence, screncedness, screncend. v. ge-, mis-scrence, ge-screncedness, for-screncend.

screón (?); *p.* scrāh *To cry out, proclaim*; dicare:—Forscrāh *abdicavit* (in Lye). [*O. H. Ger.* scrīan *clamare.*]

screpan; *p.* scræp, *pl.* scrǽpon; *pp.* screpen *To scrape, scratch*:—Scriopu *scalpio*, Txts. 97, 1828. Scripið, scripith, scribid *scarpinat*, 95, 1805. Screpes *scratches* (? the word glosses *arescit*. v. scrīpan), Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Screp dæt blōd of, Lchdm. ii. 262, 6: 38, 20. [Þet he screpe zennes of al of oure herten, Ayenb. 98, 19. *But generally later English forms seem to represent a verb* scrapian. Cf. *Icel.* skrapa: *O. Du.* schrapen:—Heo schulden schreapien þe eorðe up of hore putte, A. R. 116, 15. Al þet scrift ne schreapeð nout of, 344, 13. Shame shrapeth his clothes, Piers P. 11, 423. Scrapyñ (shrapyn) awey *abrado*; scrapyñ (schrapyn) *scalpo, scalpito*, Prompt. Parv. 450.] v. ā-, be-screpan.

scrēpe, scroepe; *adj. Suitable, adapted, convenient*:—Hit (*Britain*) is gescrǽpe (scroepe, MS. C.) on lǽswe sceápa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13. v. ge-scrǽpe.

screpu (?), e; *f. A curry-comb*:—Æren screop[u ?] *strigillus*, Txts. 99, 1935. Screope *strigillum*, 99, 1906.

scrīc, scrēc *a kind of thrush, screech, skrike* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Provincial names of birds, where *screech, skrike* are given as names of the mistle-thrush, p. 1, and *screech bird, screech thrush* as those of the fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*), p. 6]:—Scrīc, scrēc, scruc (scriic ?) *turdus*, Txts. 103, 2069. Scrīc *turdus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 30: 281, 20.

scrid, es; *n. A carriage, chariot, litter*:—Scrid *basterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 49: *carracutium, vehiculum*, 121, 81. Scrid (*currus*) Godes, Ps. Surt. 67, 18: ii. p. 187, 14. Scrides *basterne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 80. Scrides, Hpt. Gl. 504, 15. On scride ł on cræte *in carruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 42. Ða hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors tō scride and hine gebundenne in dæt scrid āsetton . . . Hió gelǽddon dæt scrid on heá dūne, Shrn. 71, 34. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, 156, 11. Screoda siex hun[dred]a *six hundred chariots* (cf. Exod. 14, 7), Exon. Th. 468, 9; Phar. 5. Līgbǽrum scridum *vel* crætum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 14. v. scriða.

-scrid *in* ful-scrid. v. scrȳdan, **IV.**

Scride-finnas; *pl. m. A people who, according to Jornandes and Procopius, seem to have inhabited the present Russian Lapland and other tracts thereabouts, and even to have extended into the present Swedish Finnland.* [Procopius, σκριθίφινοι; Adam of Bremen, *Scritefinni*; Paulus Diaconus, *Scritobini*; Saxo Grammaticus, *Scricfinni.*]:—Scridefinnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 36. Ic wæs mid Scridefinnum, Exon. Th. 323, 16; Víd. 79. The distinguishing prefix seems to refer to the use of snowshoes or skates, cf. *Icel.* skriðr *a sliding motion*, skríða *to glide, slide* in snow-shoes.

scrid-wægn, -wǽn, es; *m.* **I.** *a chariot*:—Hū seó gesceádwīsnes bæd dæt mōd dæt hit sǽte on hire scridwǽne (cf. on hrædwǽne, 36, 1; Fox 174, 1), Bt. 36, tit.; Fox xviii, 4. **II.** *sella curulis*:—Sittan on gerēnedum scridwǽne *in curuli sedere*, 27, 1; Fox 96, 1: 27, tit.; Fox xiv, 22.

scrid-wīsa, an; *m. A charioteer*:—Scridwīsa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38.

scrif. v. scræf, ge-scrif.

scrīfan; *p.* scrāf, *pl.* scrifon; *pp.* scrifen *To decree, appoint* (cf. ge-scrif):—Scribun *promulgarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 74. Scriben *decerni*, 106, 22. **I.** *to decree* to a person as his lot, *to allot, assign*:—Swā missenlīce Dryhten eallum dǽleþ, scyreþ and scrīfeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. Him (*God*) þonc ǽghwā secge ðæs ðe hē for his miltsum monnum scrīfeþ, 333, 7; Vy. 98. **II.** *to fix as his lot* for a person:—Ic sceal sēcan ða hāmas ðe ðū mē ǽr scrife *I must visit the abodes that you* (*the body*) *have made my* (*the soul's*) *portion*, 371, 4; Seel. 70. Brūcan swylcra yrmþa swā ðū unc ǽr scrife, 373, 2; Seel. 102. Dæt wyt gesāwon heofona wuldor swylc swā ðū mē ǽr scrife, 375, 25; Seel. 143. **III.** *to decree after judgment, to adjudge, doom, inflict, impose, pass as a sentence* upon a person:—Folca gehwylcum Scyppend scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum eall æfter ryhte, 75, 12; Cri. 1220. Scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum meorde monna gehwam, 286, 8; Jul. 728. Gif hē bētan mōte sylle wið his līfe swā hwæt swā man him scrīfe *si pretium ei fuerit impositum, dabit pro anima sua, quidquid fuerit postulatus*, Ex. 21, 30. Þrowige hē (*a pledgebreaker*) swā biscep him scrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 10. Þolige hē (*a criminal priest*) ǽgðres ge hādes ge eardes, and wræcnige swā wīde swā pāpa him scrīfe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Ðǽr ābīdan sceal maga māne fāh, hū him Metod scrīfan wille, Beo. Th. 1963; B. 979. Heo woldan ðīne dōmas gehȳran, and hū ðū ðām forworhtum scrīfan woldest, Wulfst. 254, 17. **IV.** as an ecclesiastical term, *to shrive, to impose penance after confession, to hear confession and then impose penance*:—Ðonne sacerd mannum fæsten scrīfeþ *quum sacerdos jejunium hominibus injungit*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Ðæt hē hit swā gebēt hæbbe, swā him his scrift scrīfe, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 22. Wē lǽraþ dæt ǽlc preósta scrīfe and dǽdbōte tǽce ðam ðe him andette, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 9. Ofer ealle ða scīre ðe hē (scrift) on scrīfe, I. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 5. Man sceal ðam unstrangan men līðelīcor dēman and scrīfan ðonne ðam strangan . . . Man sceal on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðās þingc tōsceádan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5. Hire nān preóst scrīfan ne mōt *neque ulli presbytero confessionem ejus accipere licebit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 6. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hē on his dǽdum gehȳreþ, ðæt him tō dōnne biþ . . . Gyf hwā tō ðam (*making peace*) cyrran nylle, ðonne ne mæg hē ðam scrīfan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 432, 37–434, 4. **V.** *to care for, regard* [cf. *O. Sax.* bi-skrīban (*with gen.* or *prep.*) *to care about*], (a) with gen.:—Deáþ ðæs ne scrīfeþ (cf. se deáþ swelces ne rēcþ *mors spernit altam gloriam*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32), Met. 10, 29. Rihtes ne scrīfeþ, 25, 53. Ne scrīfe hē ðæs hlīsan būton hū hē ryhtosð wyrce *opus rectitudinis appetitio ignoret favoris*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 16. (b) with dat.:—Se hlāford ne scrīfþ, se ðam here waldeþ, freónde ne feónde, feore ne ǽhtum (cf. se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuðer ne friénd ne fiénd, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7), Met. 25, 15. (c) with a clause:—Hī (*the people of Sodom*) forlēton eallinga ðone brīdele ðæs eges, ðā hī ne scriton hwæðer hit wǽre ðe dæg ðe niht, ðonne ðonne hī syngodon, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 31. [He (*the pope*) þe scal scriuen of þine weorldlifen, þat þine sunen alle scullen þe from falle, Laym. 32074. Þe preost shall shrifenn þe and huslenn, Orm. 6128. Him for to hoslon an for to shriue, Havel. 361. Schryvyñ or here schryftys *audire confessiones*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Also* schriven (*reflex.*) means *to confess*:—Ich chulle schriuen me *confitebor*, A. R. 344, 6. Mede shroue (shrof, shroof) hire of hire shrewednesse . . . Thanne he assoilled hir sone, Piers P. 3, 44. Schryvyñ or ben aknowe synnys yn schryfte *confiteor*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *O. Frs.* scrīva *to impose a punishment.*] v. for-, ge-scrīfan; riht-scrīfend; scrift.

scrifen *painted* (?):—Scrifen scrād glād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skrifa *to paint*; scrifan *a picture.*]

scrīfend. v. riht-scrīfend.

scrift, es; *m.* **I.** *what is prescribed as a punishment, a penalty* (cf. scrīfan, **III**):—Ic (*bishop Werferth*) him (*Eadnoth*) sealde dæt lond and ða bēc . . . and ūre āgen rǽdengewrit dæt wǽre him tō ðam gerāde dæt land tōlǽten ðe mon ǽlce gēre gesylle fīftēne scillingas clǽnes feós ðam bisceope and him eác ðone ne scrift (scrift ne?) healde *our agreement that the land was resigned to him on the condition that fifteen shillings a year be paid to the bishop, and also that the penalty* (the land had before been subject to the condition that if it were not held by a person in orders it must pass to the church at Worcester; this condition was now removed) *be not maintained in respect to him* (*Eadnoth*), Chart. Th. 168, 18. **I a.** as an ecclesiastical term, (1) *penance* imposed after confession:—Gif feorhlyre wurþe, tōeácan ðam rihtwere, twā pund tō bōte mid godcundan scrifte, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 16; also in five following paragraphs. Ægðer man sceal ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðās þingc tōsceádan *these things* (*the various circumstances of persons*) *are to be discriminated in the penances of the church and in the sentences of the law*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 11. (2) *confession* which is followed by penance, *shrift*:—Ðæt hē scriftes gyrnde and hūsles *quod confessionem et eucharistiam desideravisset*, L. Ecg. P. i. 3; Th. ii. 172, 19: 9; Th. ii. 176, 7. Gif preóst fulluhtes oððe scriftes forwyrne, L. N. P. L. 8; Th. ii. 292, 1. Æghwylc cristen man . . . gewunige gelōmlīce tō scrifte; and unforwandodlīce hi synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5. Gā man tō scrifte (*ad confessionem*), Wulfst. 181, 3. [Scrift ihalden *to carry out the penance imposed*, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Nimen scrift *to accept penance*, Laym. 18395. Takenn shriffte, Orm. 6613. Schrift (*confession*) and penitence, A. R. 8, 6. Þe holy ssrifte (*confession, one of the seven sacraments*), Ayenb. 14, 8. Schryfte *confessio*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Icel.* skript, skrift, *confession, penance.*] **II.** *one who passes sentence, inflicts punishment, a judge* (v. scrīfan, **III**):—Wā is worulde scriftum, būtan heó mid rihte dōmas reccan, Wulfst. 263, 18. **II a.** as an ecclesiastical term, *one*

who hears confession and imposes penance, a confessor:—Ða bôte âberan ðe his scrift (*confessarius*) him tæcþ, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Ðonne sceal se scrift hine âhsjan be ðæm ðe hē him andettaþ, hū ða þing gedōn wǣron, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 10. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hē ðonne on his dǣdum gehȳreþ, ðæt him tō dōnne biþ, 36; Th. ii. 432, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 9. Libban ðam life, ðe scrift ūs wīsige, Wulfst. 112, 18. Ne mæg þurh ðæt flǣsc se scrift geseón on ðære sāwle, Exon. Th. 80, 13; Cri. 1307. Bēte hē be his scriftes geþeahte, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 8: L. P. M. 1; Th. ii. 286, 15. Hē ondette ælce costunge ðam mōde his scriftes *tentationes suas menti pastoris indicet*, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 16. Cweðe his andetnessa tō his scrifte, and ðus cweðe: Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode and mīnum scrifte ðam gāstlīcan lǣce ealle synna, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 43, 20. Gif him þince ðæt hē wið his scrift sprece, ðæt tācnaþ his synna forgyfennysse, Lchdm. iii. 174, 14. Ūre mīsdǣde bētan, swā ūre scriftas ūs tǣcon, Wulfst. 142, 12. Andettan ūre synna ūrum scriftan, 115, 12: Blickl. Homl. 193, 22. [Hit ibeten swa þin scrifte þe techet, O. E. Homl. i. 19, 3. Wiðuten schriftes leaue, A. R. 418, 24.]

scrift-bōc; *f.* I. *a penitential, a book stating the penances to be enjoined after confession for various sins*:—i. scriftbōc on Englisc, Chart. Th. 430, 20; cf. L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 2. Swā hwylc swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ābrecanne *quicunque Confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ða mæssepreóstas sceolan heora scriftbēc mid rihte tǣcan and lǣran, swā swā hié ūre fæderas ǣr dēmdon, Blickl. Homl. 43, 8. II. *a discourse referring to penance*:—Lārspel and scriftbōc (*the title of the homily*), Wulfst. 242, 22.

scrift-scīr, e; *f. The district in which a confessor exercises his functions*:—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ǣnigne man wite Gode oferhȳre, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22: 9; Th. ii. 246, 12; 15; Th. ii. 246, 26. Sacerda gehwylc on his scriftscīre, Wulfst. 79, 17. Sacerdum gebyreþ on heora scriftscīrum, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 38: 19; Th. ii. 326, 2. v. riht-scriftscīr.

scrift-sprǣce, e; *f. Confession*:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftspræce gyrne, ne him man nǣfre ne wyrne, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 4.

scrimman; *p.* scramm *To shrink, draw up, contract*:—Gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince (cf. monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme, 68, 3), Lchdm. ii. 6, 15. [Cf. scram *distorted; benumbed with cold:* scrambed *deprived of the use of a limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles:* scrimed *shrivelled up:* shrammed, shrimmid *benumbed with cold:* scrimp *to spare, pinch:* shrump-shouldered *humpbacked*, all from Halliwell's Dictionary: scrimp, scrimpit *scanty, contracted*, Jamieson's Dict. *M. H. Ger.* schrimpfen: *Ger.* schrumpfen *to wrinkle: Dan.* skrumpe *to shrink, shrivel;* skrumpen *shrunk, shrivelled.* See also Skeat's Dictionary s. v. *shrimp.*] v. scremman.

scrīn, es; *n.* I. *a chest, coffer, casket, box in which precious things are kept*:—Scrīn *arca* vel *scrinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 49: *capsella*, 33, 62: *arca*, 80, 79. Ðæt hālige scrīn *the ark of the covenant*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 35: Jos. 4, 7. Godes scrīn, 7, 6: Num. 14, 10. Ðæt scrīn, Jos. 3, 8, 13. Hē (*Judas*) hæfde scrīn (*loculos*) and bær ða þing ðe man sende, Jn. Skt. 12, 6: 13, 29. Hire scrīn mid hiræ hāligdōmæ, Chart. Th. 553, 12. II. *a receptacle for the relics of a saint, a shrine*:—Se earm wearð gelēd on scrīne of seolfre āsmiðod on Sancte Petres mynstre, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 143. Ða þwōh man ða hālgan bān, and bær intō ðære cyrcan on scrīne, 100, 158. Ic genam ða reliquias ðære hālgan fǣmnan and hī gesætte on scrīn ðæt ic sylf ǣr of stāne geworhte *ego tuli reliquias beatae Margaretae et reposui in scrinio, quod feci de lapide*, Nar. 49, 7. Ða gebrohte se bisceop ealle ða hālgan bān on gelimplīcum scrȳnum, and gelōgodon hī up on cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 275. Ða wolde se cāsere wyrcan him eallum (*the seven sleepers*) gyldene scrȳn, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 22. [Hī nāmen ðǣre (*in the minster*) twā gildene scrīnes and .lx. seolferne, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 11.] III. *a cage* in which a criminal is confined:—Hig Pilatum on ānum ȳsenum scrȳne gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascum, and hyne myd scrȳne myd eallum on feastum cweartærne beclȳsdon, St. And. 38, 8: 44, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* scrīni *scrinium, loculus: Icel.* skrīn *a shrine.* From Latin.]

scrincan; *p.* scranc, *pl.* scruncon; *pp.* scruncen. I. of a plant, *to wither away, dry up, shrivel*:—Mid ðam mǣstan bleó hȳ (*the male and female pennyroyal*) blōwaþ ðonne neálīce ōðre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Scrincan *marcescere*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 74. II. of a living being, *to pine away, become weak*:—Hē scrinceþ *arescit;* he pineth away (A. V.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18. Ða wearð se cyning (*Belshazzar*) tō ðan swīðe āfyrht, ðæt hē eal scranc (cf. Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another, Dan. 5, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 2. [Þu scalt scrinchin (deȝe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2278. Heo scrynketh for shome, P.S. 158, 7.] III. *to contract, shrink*:—Ða tān scrincaþ (-eð, MS.) up, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. Gif sino scrince . . . oððe gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince, ii. 6, 13–15. v. ā-, for-, ge-scrincan.

scrind *swiftness* (?):—Ofer ðæne (sǣ) mægene oft scipu scrīþende scrinde fleótaþ *over the sea oft sail the ships strongly and swiftly*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. [*Grein compares Lith.* skrindus *flying, running swiftly.*]

scrīpan (?); *p.* te *To waste away, wither*:—Scrēpes *arescit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* skrjupr *frail: Norweg.* skrypa *to waste: Swed. dial.* skryyp *to shorten;* skryp *weak.*]

scripel. v. eár-scrypel.

scripen, scripende gloss *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 21.

scripp, es; *n.* (?) *A scrip, bag*:—Petrus forlēt lytle þing, scripp and net, ac hē forlēt ealle þing, ðā ðā hē for Godes lufon nān þing habban nolde, Homl. Th. i 394, 7. [Horn tok burdon and scrippe, Horn. 1061. Palmere with pike ne with scrippe, Piers P. 5, 542. Scrippe *pera*, Prompt. Parv. 450. *Icel.* skreppa.]

scrippa, an; *m.*?:—Of ðære dīc on ðone midmestan scrippan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 27.

scriptor *occurs in the compound* tīd-scriptor *chronographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scriptora; *n. pl. scriptores.*]

scriða *or* **scriðu**, an; *m.* or *f. A chariot*:—Scriðena ł cræta *bigarum, curruum*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 77. v. scrid.

scrīðan; *p.* scrād, *pl.* scridon; *pp.* scriden, scriðen. I. *to go, take one's way* to a place:—Drihten gecwyð: 'Āstīgaþ nū āwyrgde in ðæt wītehūs.' Sōna æfter ðǣm wordum werige gāstas hwyrftum scrīðaþ in ðæt sceaðena scræf, Cd. Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631. Men ne cunnon hwyder helrūnan hwyrftum scrīðaþ, Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Com on wanre niht scrīðan sceadugenga, 1410; B. 703. II. *to go hither and thither, go about, wander*:—Līg scrīðeþ geond woruld wīde *fire shall spread itself far and wide through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Fīfte cyn is wīdscriþelra hleápera, ðe under muneces gegyrlan æghwider scrīðaþ, R. Ben. 135, 21. Bana wīde scrāð (*of the destroying angel that smote the firstborn of Egypt*), Cd. Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Ðæt hine ne worian ne scrīðan (*uagari*) ne lyste, R. Ben. 126, 18. Swā scrīðende hweorfaþ gleómen, Exon. Th. 326, 27; Vīd. 135. III. of the gliding motion of a ship, cloud, etc., or of the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit:—Ne æt mē hrisil scrīðeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. Sió scīre scell scrīðeþ ymbūtan dōgora gehwylce *the heavens make one revolution each day*, Met. 20, 174: 28, 16. Sume tungl scrīðaþ leng ūtan ymb eall ðis, 28, 8. Wolcnu scrīðaþ *clouds sail along*, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Leax sceal on wǣle mid sceote scrīðan, 539; Gn. C. 40. Sægl (*the sun*) gewāt under scrīðan, Andr. Kmbl. 2913; An. 1459. Lēton scrīðan bronte brimþisan, Elen. Kmbl. 474; El. 237. Scrīðende (*revolving*) færþ hweóle gelīcost, Met. 20, 216. Scrīðende scīn (*the storm-clouds*), Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Ofer ðæne (sǣ) oft scipu scrīðende fleótaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 24. IV. of the increase or decrease of light:—Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrīðan, Cd. Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773. Niht ofer ealle scrīðan cwōme, Beo. Th. 1305; B. 650. V. of the coming of times or seasons, of the passage of time:—Ðæs scrīð ymb seofon niht Weódmōnaþ on tūn, Menol. Fox 270; Men. 136. Dagas forþ scridun, Exon. Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ofer niðða bearn nihtrīm scridon, 167, 35; Gū. 1070. Cymeþ wlitig scrīðan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Ðenden him ðeós woruld scrīðende scīnan mōte, Exon. Th. 97, 3; Cri. 1585. Mīn feorh ende gesēceþ dæg scrīðende, ðonne dōgor beóþ mīn forþ scriðen, 164, 10–16; Gū. 1011. [Þa com Scottene king scriðen to hirede, Laym. 10799. He scrað (com, 2nd MS.) to þisse londe, 4109. Tweien scalkes scriðen under bordes & skirmden, 8405. None of þe Normandes fro þam might skrith, Min. v. 68. To scrythe *labi*, Cath. Angl. 326. *O. Sax.* scrīðan, scrīdan *to go, pass* (of time, light): *O. H. Ger.* scrītan *gradi: Icel.* skrīða *to creep, crawl; to glide, slide.*] v. geond-, tō-, þurh-, ymb-scrīðan.

scrīðe, es; *m. A course*:—Ða habbaþ scyrtran scrīðe and færeld, ymbhwerft læssan ðonne ōðru tungl, Met. 28, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* scrit *gradus, passus: Icel.* skriðr *a creeping* or *sliding motion.*]

scrīðol, scritta. v. wīd-scrīðol, scrætte.

Scrobbes-burh; *f. Shrewsbury*:—Ðā fērdon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobbesbyrig, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 4. Cf. Civitas Scrobbensis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 137, 24.

Scrobbesbyrig-scīr, *and later* Scrob-scīr; *f. Shropshire*:—Ðā wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese intō Scrobbesbyrigscīre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 29. Hugo eorl of Scrobscīre, 1094; Erl. 230, 37.

Scrob-sǣte, -sǣtan; *pl. The men of Shropshire;* also used where now the name of their district would be used, *Shropshire*:—Ðā fyrdedon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobsǣton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 22.

scroepe. v. scrēpe.

scrofell, es; *n.* (?) *Scrofula*:—Cyrneles and scrofelles and æghwylces yfles, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22.

scrūd, es; *n.* I. *dress, clothing, attire*:—Hræglung *vestitus*, scruud *habitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 69. Hwæt begytst ðū of dīnum cræfte? Bigleofan and scrūd (*vestitum*) and feoh, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 5. Hē sylþ him andlyfene and scrūd *dat ei victum et vestitum*, Deut. 10, 18: L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26. II. *an article of dress, a garment*:—Scrūd *vestis, clamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 50. Cildes scrūd *praetexta*, 25, 56. Slēfleás scrūd *colobium*, slēfleás ancra scrūd *levitonarium*, 40, 20, 21.

Scrūde *melote, veste,* Hpt. Gl. 492, 52. Hē sealde hira ælcum twā scrūd (*stolas*), and hē sealde Beniamine fīf scrūd, Gen. 45, 22. [*Laym.* scrud: *Orm.* shrud: *A. R.* schrud: *Ayenb.* ssroud: *Piers P.* shroud *dress, garment: Icel.* skrūð *shrouds of a ship, tackle.*] v. beadu-, byrdu-, gūþ-, munuc-, nun-, ofer-, wīf-scrūd.

scrūd-fultum, es; *m. Assistance in providing clothing;* the word occurs in grants made to religious houses of funds for the provision of clothing:—Ealle ða sōcna ofer ðæt fennland him (*the monks of Ely*) tō scrūdfultume (cf. stent causas seculares emendandae fratrum loco manentium victui vel vestitui necessaria ministrantes, p. 238), Chart. Th. 242, 18. Twelf hīda tō scrūdfultume ðam hīrēde (*Winchester*), 499, 13. Ic habbe gifen ðæt land intō Sanctes Petres mynstre intō Baðan ðām munecan tō scrūdfultume, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 171, 15. v. next word.

scrūd-land, es; *n. Land given to provide means for buying clothing, land given as* scrūdfultum, q. v.:—Hē geunn(-ann?) ðæs landes æt Orpedingtūne for his sāwle intō Cristes cyrican ðām Godes þeōwum tō scrūdland, Chart. Th. 329, 19.

scrudnian, scrutnian; *p.* ode *To examine carefully, consider, investigate:*—Ic scrudnige ł ic smeáge bebodu Godes mīnes *scrutabor mandata Dei mei,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 115. And Drihten on micelre folces menige smeáþ and scrutnoþ (scrudnaþ, MS. T.) hwæt ða feáwa syndan ðe his willan wyrcean willen *et querens Dominus in multitudine populi,* R. Ben. 2, 16. Mīne gebrōðra, scrutniaþ mid hū wāclīcum wurðe Godes rīce biþ geboht, Homl. Th. i. 582, 25. Twā þing sind ðe wē sceolon carfullīce scrutnian, ii. 82, 25. Scrutniende *scrutando, investigando,* Hpt. Gl. 410, 12. Tō āsmeáganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36. Scrudinend (scrudniend?) *scrutantes,* Ps. Spl. 63, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scrodōn, scrutōn *scrutari.*] v. ā-scrudnian.

scrudnung, scrutnung, e; *f. Examination, investigation, enquiry:*—Hē began mid geornfulre scrudnunge smeágan and āhsian be ðām gebodum ðæs hālgan regules, Lchdm. iii. 440, 20. Tō āsmeáganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge. Anglia viii. 302, 36.

scrūd-waru, e; *f. Habit, dress:*—Ðæt hē (*a monk*) healdan wille his clǣnnisse and munuclīce scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 27.

scruf, scrutnian, scrutnung. v. scorf, scrudnian, scrudnung.

scrybb, e; *f. Scrub, underwood, shrubbery:*—Of ðare stānstrǣte andlang scrybbe, Chart. Th. 525, 21.

scrȳdan; *p.* de. I. *to put clothes on* a person, *to clothe* a person with (*mid*) a garment, *to dress:*—Ic mē scrȳde *induo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Zup. 167, 2. Ic [mē] scrȳdde mid hǣran *induebar cilicio,* Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Heó scrȳdde Iacob mid ðam deórwurðustan reáfe *vestibus valde bonis induit eum,* Gen. 27, 15. Hine man efosode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata ob'ulerunt ei,* 41, 14. Hē scrīdde (*vestivit*) ðone bisceop mid līnenum reáfe, Lev. 8, 7. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrȳddon (*operuistis*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36, 38. Mōdor, scrȳd (*vesti*) ðīnne sunu, Æltc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 3 Ne scrīde nān wīf hig mid wǣpmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. II. *to clothe, to furnish with clothes, provide with clothes:*—Hē scrȳt mē wel and fēdt, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33. Gif æcyres weód God scrȳt, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Scrȳtt, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hē hī fēdan scolde and scrȳdan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 11. Hingrigerdum mete syllan and nacode scrȳdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. III. *to put on* a garment:—Wlite ðū scrȳddest *decorem induisti,* Ps. Spl. 103, 2. Līnen reáf scrēdan sume seócnysse ge'ācnaþ (*in a dream*) *to put on a linen garment betokens some sickness,* Lchdm. iii. 206, 30. IV. *to rig* a ship (? cf. *shrouds* of a ship: *Icel.* skrūð *the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; tackle, gear*):—Is ðeós bāt fulscrīd, Ardr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. [He hine lette ueden, he hine lette scruden, Laym. 8945. Nolde þe neodfule ueden ne schruden, A. R. 214, 17. He wollde shridenn uss wiþþ heofennlike wæde, Orm. 3676. He ne hauede nouth to shride but a kowel, Havel. 963. Ssrede þe poure, Ayenb. 90, 25. *Icel.* skrȳða *to clothe, dress.*] v. ge-, mis-, un-, ymb-scrȳdan; wan-scrȳd.

scrynce; *adj. Withered:*—Menigo ðara unhālra blindena haltra scryngcara (giscrungenra, Rush.: forscruncenra, W. S.) *multitudo languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Cf. scrence, *and for the inflexion* tuoegara, 8, 17.

scūa. v. scūwa.

scucca, sceucca, sceocca, scocca, an; *m. A devil, demon;* in sing. generally *the devil, Satan, Beelzebub:*—Wæs se scucca (*Satan*) him betwux. Tō ðæm cwæð Drihten: 'Hwanon cōme ðū?' Se sceocca andwyrde: 'Ic fērde geond ðās eorþan,' Homl. Th. ii. 446, 25–27. Se scucca, 452, 13, 17. Se sceocca, 448, 4. Gang ðū sceocca (sceucca, MS. A.) on bæc *vade Satanas,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Æfter ðæs sceoccan (scoccan, Thw.) ēhtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 3. Sceoccan *Belzebulis,* Germ. 399, 267. Sceoccan betǣht tō flǣsces forwyrde, R. Ben. 50, 1. Deóful ł scuccan *Zabulun,* Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Ða āwyrigedan sceoccan (scuccan), Homl. Th. i. 68, 1: Wulfst. 249, 1. þurh ðara scuccena lotwrencas, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 14. Scucna englas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 7. Ðæt hié leóda landgeweorc lāþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægegean *immolaverunt filios suos et filias suas daemoniis,* Ps. Th. 105, 27. *The word is found in the name of a place,* Scuccanhlāu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 1. [þu scheomelese schucke (*the reeve that condemned St. Margaret*), Marh. 7, 26. þe laðe unwiht, þe hellene schucke, H. M. 41, 35. Schenden þene sckucke (schucke), A. R. 316, 11. þe scucke wes bitweonen, Laym. 276. þu (*the reeve before whom Juliana was brought*) þat schucke art schucken (shuken, Bod. MS.) herien, Jul. 56, 2.]

scucc-gild, es; *n. An idol:*—Hī sceuccgyldum guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum,* Ps. Th. 105, 26.

scūdan *to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder:*—Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) on uncȳððu scomum scūdende scofene wurdon on gewinworuld *they shivering with shame into a strange land were thrust, into a world of struggle,* Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. [Cf. *O. Sax.* skuddian: *O. Frs.* skedda: *O. H. Ger.* scuten, scutten *to shake* (trans.): *O. L. Ger.* scuddinga *excussus.*]

scūfan, sceūfan, sceófan; *p.* sceáf, *pl.* scufon, sceufon, sceofon; *pp.* scofen, sceofen *To shove, push, thrust;* trudere, praecipitare:—Ic sceūfe (sceófe, scūfe) *praecipito,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 11: *trudo,* 28, 4; Zup. 171, 1. Scīfþ *trudit,* Hpt. Gl. 406, 71. Scūfaþ *praecipitate,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 78. I. *to shove, push, try to move something:*—Hē sceáf mid ðam scylde, ðæt se sceaft tōbærst, Byrht. Th. 135, 50; By. 136. Sume sceufon, sume tugon, and seó Godes fǣmne hwædre stōd, Shrn. 154, 26. II. *to shove, thrust, cause to move with violence.* (1) literal:—Ðā ne gelīfde Apollonius ðæt heó his gemæcca wǣre ac sceáf hī fram him, Ap. Th. 25, 6. Hē sceáf reáf of līce, Cd. Th. 94, 20; Gen. 1564. Hī dracan scufon, wyrm ofer weallclif, Beo. Th. 6254; B 3131. 'Uton hine underbæc sceófan' . . . Hī ðā hine underbæc scufon . . . ac hē næs ācweald þurh ðam heálīcan fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 14–20. Hēt his scealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bǣlblȳse, Cd. Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231: Exon. Th. 142, 21; Gū. 647. Leahtra leáse in ðæs leádes wylm scūfan, 277, 21; Jul. 584. Scūfan scyldigne in seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Ūs ys miht geseald ðē tō sceófanne on ðās wītu ðisse deópnysse, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 17. (2) of proceedings which imply violence, *to thrust* into prison, out of a place, etc.:—Drihten heó (*the fallen angels*) furðor sceáf in ðæt neowle genip, Cd. Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Hig scufon (*ejecerunt*) hine of ðære ceastre, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Sume scufon heora māgas forþ tō heofenan rīce, and fērdon him sylfe tō helle wīte, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 22. Būton man āgeáfe Eustatsius and his men heom tō hand sceofe *unless Eustace were given up and his men were handed over to them,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 22. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē and hēt sceófan mē on cweartern *me retrudi jussit in carcerem,* Gen. 41, 10. Gē (*devils*) scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ēce fȳr, Exon. Th. 140, 5; Gū. 605. Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) scofene wurdon on gewinworuld, 153, 20; Gū. 828. III. *to shove, push, cause to move* (without notion of violence):—Hī scufon ūt heora scipu and gewendon heom begeondan sǣ, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 15: Beo. Th. 436; B. 215. IV. of the production of natural phenomena:—Metod æfter sceáf sǣfen, Cd. Th. 9, 4; Gen. 136. Ða wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo. Th. 1840; B. 918. [Cf. Grmm. D. M. 706.] V. *to push* a person's cause, *advance, forward,* cf. scyfe, II:—Scūfeþ Freá forþwegas folmum sīnum, willan ðīnne, Cd. Th. 170, 13; Gen. 2812. VI. *to urge, prompt* a thought or action, cf. scyfe, III:—Mid ðȳ se weriga gāst ða synne scȳfþ on mōde *cum malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 19 note. VII. *to push on* or *forward, to move* (intrans.):—Mereocndel (*the sun*) scȳft on ofdæle, Met. 13, 58. Werige gāstas scūfaþ tō grunde in ðæt nearwe nīþ, Cd. Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. [*Goth.* skiuban: *O Frs.* skūva: *O. H. Ger.* sciuban: *Icel.* skȳfa (*wk.*) *to shove, drive, push.*] v. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ōþ-, tō-, wið-scūfan.

[sculan, sceolan]; ic, hē sceal, scal, ðū scealt, *pl.* wē sculon, sceolon; *p.* sceolde, scolde, scealde, scalde; *subj. prs.* scyle, scile, sciele, scule. I. *to owe;* debere:—Ān him sceolde (scalde, Rush.: āhte tō geldanne, Lind.) tȳn þūsend punda. Se hlāford forgeaf him ðone gylt. Se þeówa gemētte hys efenþeówan, se him sceolde (sculde, Rush.) ān hund penega, and hē cwæð; 'Āgyf ðæt ðū mē scealt,' Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. 28. Hū mycel scealt ðū (āht ðū tō geldanne, Lind.) mīnum hlāforde? Lk. Skt. 16, 5, 7. Gif hwā ōðrum scyle (scule) borh oððon bōte, gelǣste hit georne, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [Cf. Uoryef me þet ich þe ssel, Ayenb. 115, 29. By the feith I shal Priam, Tr. and Cr. iii. 472.] II. denoting obligation or constraint of various kinds, *shall, must, ought,* (*I*) *have* or *am* (with infin.), *am bound,* with an infinitive expressed or that may be inferred from a preceding clause. (1) denoting a duty, moral obligation:—Ðū scealt on ǣghwylce tīd Godes willan wercan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 33. Nǣnig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gēman his gesibbes, gif . . . (*it is a man's duty not to love*), 23, 16. Swā sceal oretta ā in his mōde Gode compian, Exon. Th. 122, 33; Gū. 315. God sceal mon ǣrest hergan, 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. Swā hire eaforan sculon æfter lybban, ðonne hié lād gedōþ, hié sculon lufe wyrcean, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. Næs fela manna, ðe hogade ymbe ða bōte swā georne, swā man scolde (sceolde, MS. B.), Wulfst. 156, 12. Hē (*the bishop*) ne cūðe dōn his gerihte swā wel swā

hē sceolde, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 9. Đā andswarede se cyning ðæt hē ægðer ge wolde ge scolde ðam geleáfan onfōn *rex suscipere se fidem et velle et debere respondebat*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 35. Hwider hyra gehwylc faran scolde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Seó lufu ðe wē tō ūrum Hǽlende habban sceoldan, 109, 4. Forðæm ne scyle nān wīs man nǽnne mannan hatian, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 15. (2) *shall, ought* as being fit, right, proper, in accordance with reason:—Ic mid grāpe sceal fōn wið feónde, Beo. Th. 881; B. 438. Hwý sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeówian . . . ic mæg wesan god swā hē, Cd. Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. Se ðe tō reccenddōme cuman sceal *qui ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 11; Swt. 61, 5. Forðan sceal gehycgan hæleða ǽghwylc, ðæt hē ne ābælige bearn Wældendes, Cd. Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194. Ðonne gē geseóþ ðære tōworpednysse āsceonunge standan ðǽr heó ne sceal (rīseþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 13, 14. Be ūre ǽ hē sceal (gedaefnaþ, Lind.) sweltan *debet mori*, Jn. Skt. 19, 7. Seó cyrice sceal fēdan ða ðe æt hire eardiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27: 47, 21. Ḥwæt sculon wē nū dōn tō ðam ðæt wē mǽgon cumon tō ðām sōþum gesǽlþum *quid nunc faciendum, ut illius summi boni sedem reperire mereamur?* Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 32. Dēmaþ ūs hwylcum deáðe wē sweltan sceulon, for ðam ðe wē ðone Hǽlend tō deáðe gesealden, St. And. 36, 16. Oncnāwan hwǽr wē sǽlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, Cd. Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe, ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 61, 17. Ic worda gespræc mā ðonne ic sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 1848; An. 926: Hy. 3, 43. Ðone mādðum ðe ðū mid rihte rǽdan sceoldest, Beo. Th. 4119; B. 2056. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5410; B. 2708. Gūþbill geswāc, swā hit nō sceolde, 5164; B. 2585. Oft mon forlǽt ðone ege ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 18. Hē ūs lǽrde, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 36. Hī cuǽdon, ðæt hié ðæt tō his honda healdan sceoldon, forðæm hira nān næs on fædrenhealfe tō geboren, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 4. Hū hié libban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 52, 30; Gen. 851. Hié nīþ āhōfon, swā hié nō sceoldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1673; El. 838. Gif ic scile *etsi oportuerit me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. Hū hē scyle (scile, Cott. MSS.) eall earfoðu forsión *quod adversa quaeque despicienda sunt*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 4. Ne scyle nān mon blǽcern ǽlan under mittan, 5, 1; Swt. 43, 2. Hū gehiérsum ðǽm ðe hē mid ryhte hiéran sciele, 9; Swt. 56, 14: 10; Swt. 60, 6. (3) denoting obligation to perform an engagement, to do appointed work, to carry out the terms of an agreement:—Wīsdōmes beþearf se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrde āgifan *he will need wisdom to whom the task of giving an answer is assigned*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Sume sceolon (*it will be the task of some*) hweorfan geond hæleþa land, Cd. Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270. Næs ðæt forma sīð ðæt hit (*the sword*) ellenweorc æfnan scolde, Beo. Th. 2933; B. 1464. Ðonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan scolde, 2073; B. 1034. Ðone ende ðe Æðerēd healdan sceolde, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2. Hī woldon ðisne eard healdan, and hē hī fēdan scolde and scrýdan, 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Būtan ðǽm monnum ðe ða burga healdan scolden, Erl. 90, 19. Sceótend swǽfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1413; B. 704. His scipu sceoldan cumon ongeán, ac hī ne mihton, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 3. Gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule (scyle, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. (4) denoting bidding, commanding:—'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Hǽlend him cwæð: 'Đū scealt fylgean mē,' Blickl. Homl. 23, 14: Cd. Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310: 172, 29; Gen. 2851. Scealtū mid ǽrdæge ceól gestīgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Ic secge ðæt hē sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285. Ne sceolon gē mīne ða hālgan hrīnan, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Ne scule gē hit þurhteón, 4, 5. Sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten cwǽde, ðæt ðis mennisce cyn ne sceolde āgīmeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: Exon. Th. 15, 9; Cri. 233. Se (*God*) ūs ðās lāde sceóp, ðæt wē on Egiptum sceolde ūs fremu sēcan, Cd. Th. 110, 23; Gen. 1842. Hē ūs gesette ðæt wē hine biddan sceoldan *he made this ordinance for us, that we should pray to him*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 3. Ða þing ðe ic eów foresægde, ðæt gē dōn sceoldon, 131, 34. Landfranc bebéad ðan munecan, ðæt hī scoldan hī unscrýdan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 8. Hē oncwæð, ðæt hié gyldan sceolde, Cd. Th. 229, 5; Dan. 212. 'On ðæt fýr gē (*the wicked at the day of judgment*) hreósan sceolan.' Ne mágon hī gehȳnan heofoncyninges bibod, Exon. Th. 93, 11; Cri. 1524. (5) where the obligation results from a law, statute, regulation:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīftýne mearðes fell, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 19. Nū sceal beón ǽfre on Ii abbod, and nā biscop, and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 6. Sceolde swe:ordes ecg feorh ācsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2266; An. 1134. Se ðe scyle (*since the regulations of the Penitential require it*) āne wucan dǽdbōte dōn, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 13. (6) denoting the necessity of fate, of the order of providence, *shall, must* as being decreed by fate or providence:—Đū scealt greót etan ðīne līfdagas, Cd. Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909. Đū eart eorþe, and þū scealt eft tō eorþan weorðan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 9. Gyt scyl (sceal, MS. A.) beón gefylled ðæt be mē āwriten is, Lk. 22, 37. Sceal hine wulf etan *his fate will be to be eaten by a wolf* (cf. swā missenlīce Dryhten eallum dǽleþ, 331, 6; Vy. 64), Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12 (*and often*). Mon sceal on eorþan geong ealdian, 333, 21; Gn. Ex. 7. Gǽþ ā wyrd swā hió scel, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hié (*the Jews*) God sylfne āhēngon; ðæs hié sculon wergðu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210: Exon. Th. 455, 28; Hy. 4, 56. Hī ðǽr gefērdon māran hearm ðonne hī ǽfre wēndon ðæt him ǽnig burhwaru gedōn sceolde *more than they ever expected it would be the fate of any citizens to do them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132. 22. Đā hē from sceolde niþþum hweorfan, Cd. Th. 74, 15; Gen. 1222. Nǽnig heora þohte ðæt hē ðanon scolde eft gesēcean folc *every one of them thought himself fated not to visit his people again*, Beo. Th. 1387; B. 691. Ðonne đū forþ scyle metodsceaft seón, 2363; B. 1179: Cd. Th. 63, 27; Gen. 1038. Se dæg ðe hē sceole wið ðæm līchomon hine gedǽlon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Hwæðer ðis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre þe lengre, 119, 6. Scile, Beo. Th. 6335; B. 3177. Ðeáh gē wēnen ðæt gē lange libban scylan, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 15. Nele se Waldend ðæt forweorðan scylen sāula ūsse *it is not God's will, that our souls be destined to destruction* (*but* cf. hē nyle ðæt ða sāula forweorðan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37), Met. 21, 34. (7) *to be forced, must* because there is no possible alternative, because one cannot help one's self:—Nū sceal ic (*Hagar*) on wēstenne witodes bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. Ic (*Satan*) sceal bīdan in bendum, 268, 1; Sat. 48. Ic teáras sceal geótan, Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 172. Ne sceal ic mīne onsýn fore eówere mengu mīþan, 144, 16; Gū. 679. Đū scealt furþor sīþfæt secgan, 261, 18; Jul. 317. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39. On ðǽm gesuincum hē sceal hine selfne geþencean ðeáh hē nylle *in adversis ad sui memoriam nolens etiam coactusque revocatur*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 35, 7. Sculon hié ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406. Đū neorxna wonges wlite nýde sceoldes āgiefan, Exon. Th. 86, 11; Cri. 1406. Ordfruma earmre lāfe ðære ðe ðǽm hǽðenan hýran sceolde, Cd. Th. 225, 13; Dan. 153. Scolde, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10: 1935; B. 965. Hyne Hetware gehnǽgdon mid ofermægene, ðæt se byrnwīga būgan sceolde, 5829; B. 2918. Sceoldon wræcmæcgas ofgiefan grēne beorgas, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gū. 202. Ðonne hī siófian scioldon *when they could not help sighing*, Met. 26, 82. Đý læs ic scyle leng þrowian, Andr. Kmbl. 154; An. 77. Hē tō foo gif hē niéde sciele *coactus ad regimen veniat*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 9. (8) *to be obliged, must, shall* because from the conditions or nature of a case no alternative is admissible, because a conclusion is inevitable:—Gif ðæt wīf nele hider tō lande mid mē, sceal ic lǽdan ðīnne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe đū of fērdest? Gen. 24, 5. Nū ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan, ǽr gē furþur fēran, Beo. Th. 508; B. 251. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo ðīne, forðon ic lāstas sceal weán on wēnum wīde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Đū meaht be sumum tācnum ongietan, hwæs đū wēnan scealt *what with certainty you may expect*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 20. Se ðe wille Drihtne bringan gecwēme lācfæsten, ðonne sceal hē ðæt mid ælmessan fullian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 18. Nū sceal hē sylf faran, ne mæg his ǽrende his boda beódan, Cd. Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Ðonne hē æt hilde sceall līfes tiligan, Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159. Eart đū ðe tō cumenne eart, hwæðer ðe wē ōðres scylon (sceolon, MS. A.: sculon, MSS. B. C.) onbýdan (*expectamus*), Lk. Skt. 7, 19, 20. Sceolon, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Forðon wit sculon unc staðolwangas rūmor sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 29; Gen. 1911. Đǽr hig ǽnne sculan eard weardian, Ps. Th. 132, 1. Sculun, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. Đý sceolon gelýfan eorlas, hwæt mīn æðelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1466; An. 734. Ne sceolon mē þegenas ætwītan *men shall not reproach me* (*because there will not be the slightest grounds for reproach*), Byrht. Th. 138, 14; By. 220. Wēnde ic ðæt đū ðý wærra weorðan sceolde *I expected that you must have got more cautious*, Exon. Th. 268, 1; Jul. 425. Đā sceolde hē ðǽr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17. Scolde hereþyrne sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 35; Gen. 719. Ne meahton leng somed heora begra ðǽr ǽhte habban, ac sceoldon ða rincas ðý sēcan ellor ēðelseld, 113, 29; Gen. 1894. Mē þincþ wundor tō hwon đū sceole for ōwiht dysne man habban ungeliéredne fiscere *what reason obliges you to hold this man, an ignorant fisherman, as of any account?* Blickl. Homl. 179, 13. Gif hine mon tō genēdan scyle, and hē elles nylle *if there is no other course open but to compel him*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 13. Seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ, ðæt mon scyle wēnan, ðæt heó seó sió sōþe gesǽlþ, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. (9) denoting need, *shall, must*, where an end is to be attained or a task to be completed or a purpose to be served:—Hwæt sceal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne *what more need I say of St. John?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 24. Ðæt scell ǽgleáwra mann ðonne ic mē tælige findan on ferðe *a more learned man than I reckon myself is necessary to perform the task*, Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485. Sculan wē gyt martira gemynd mā āreccan, Menol. Fox 136; Men. 68. 'Satan ic ðǽr (*in hell*) sēcan wille.' . . . Sceolde hē ða brādan līgas sēcan, Cd. Th. 47, 20; 763. Nihtweard (*the fiery pillar*) sceolde wīcian ofer weredum, 185, 2; Exod. 116. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beón tō lore gedōn *what end was to be served by thus wasting this ointment?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 6. Hwý gē ǽfre scylen unrihtfióungum eówer mōd drēfan *quid tantos juvat excitare motus?* Met. 27, 1. (10) denoting the

certainty of a future event, that results from a settled purpose or decision:—Ic gefremman sceal eorlīc ellen oððe endedæg mīnne gebīdan *I am determined to do or die*, Beo. Th. 1277; B. 636. Mid eárum ne sceal ic (*it is settled that I shall not*) gehēran ðære bēman stefne, Cd. Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. Ðū scealt deáðe sweltan *thou shalt surely die*, Gen. 2, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðæt ðū sunu Dryhtnes cennan sceolde, Exon. Th. 19, 10; Cri. 298. Hē (*Christ*) wiste, ðæt seó burh (*Jerusalem*) sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. On ðære nihte ðe hȳ on ðone dæig tōgædere fōn sceoldan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hæfdon hié on rūne āwriten wera endestæf, hwænne hié tō mōse weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 274; An. 137. (10 a) denoting the certainty of a result under proper conditions:—Ðū him fæste hel sōðan spræce, swā ðū mīnum scealt feore gebeorgan *you are then certain to save my life*, Cd. Th. 110, 113; Gen. 1837. Forðan ðe (*on account of his previous conduct*) hē sceal ēce wīte þrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14: Blickl. Homl. 41, 32. Hū sceal mīn cuman gǣst tō geóce? Exon. Th. 124, 10; Gū. 337. Se hlǣw sceal tō gemyndum mīnum leódum heáh hlīfian on Hronesnæsse, Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Wē cwǣdon ǣr, ðæt se sceolde lytel sāwan, se ðe him ðone wind ondrēde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 23. Wēndun gē ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 33; Gū. 636. Ðā hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors . . . ðæt ða wildan hors sealden iornan on hearde wegas and him ða limo all tōbrecan, Shrn. 72, 1. Hē fægenaþ ðæs, hū hiene mon sciele (scyle, Hatt. MS.) herigean, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 7. Scile (sciele, Hatt. MS.), 9; Swt. 54, 19. Hē wēneþ ðæt hē sceole tō heofenum āhafen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 5. Gif wē ǣnige bōte gebīdan sculan (scylen, MS. B.) *if improvement in our condition is certainly to take place*, Wulfst. 157, 2. (11) denoting probability:—Neron cwæð tō Paule: 'Forhwon ne sprecst ðū, Paulus?' Ðā andswarede him Sanctus Paulus: 'Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treówleásan men' *do you think it likely that I shall speak to this false man?* Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. (12) as an auxiliary:—Ic sceal rǣdan tō merigen *lecturus sum cras*, ðū scealt rǣdan *lecturus es*, hī sceolon (sceolan, sculon) rǣdan *lecturi sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 136, 10–12. Oðer *participium* is tōwerdre tīde se ðe rǣdan sceal *lecturus* . . . ðæt ðe sceal beón gerǣd *legendus*, 41; Zup. 246, 10–15. Se ðe wyle oððe sceal sprecan *loquuturus*, Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Se ðe sceal beón gecyssed *osculandus*, 248, 7. Sceal habba ł hæfis *habebit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23. Hæfeþ ł hē scile habba, 6, 24. Wē stīges ł wē scilon stīge *ascendimus*, 20, 18. Gē sciolon geseá ł gē geseás *videbitis*, 13, 14. Ne hēras hiá ł ne sciolon gehēra *non audiunt*, 13, 13. Ðonne ðū ǣfre on moldan man gewurde oððe ǣfre fulwihte onfōn sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 172; Seel. 86. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehȳred, ðæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǣled eall wīfa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23. Ðā bæd Swegen hine ðet hē sceolde faran mid him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 12. Wēndon ðæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Ða ðonne ðe sió godcundde stefn þreáde and cuæð ðæt hié scolden leásunga wītgian *quos divinus sermo falsa videre redarguit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 8. Hyra þeáw wæs ðæt hī ða untruman in lǣdan sceoldan, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28. Ðeáh hē micel āge, and him mon erigan scyle ǣghwelce dæg æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 4. (13) denoting an assertion not made by the speaker, when a statement is matter of report [cf. *Ger.* sollen, and the use of *should* in the following passage:—There was something said about ane Campbell, that suld hae been concerned in the robbery, and that he suld hae had a warrant frae the Duke of Argyle, Rob Roy 1, 219]:—Be ðære frēcnan coþe ðe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūþ sceal (*is said*) āspīwan. Hē sceal oft bealcettan, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Ys sǣd, ðæt Diana ðās wyrta findan scolde, i. 106, 5, 23: 120, 4. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, ðætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 6. Ðā sǣdon hī, ðæt ðæs hearperes wīf sceolde ācwelan, and hire sāwle mon sceolde lǣdan tō helle. Ðā sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sārig. . . Ðā hē ðider com, ða sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine . . . se sceolde habban þrió heáfdu, 35, 6; Fox 168, 3–17: 38, 1; Fox 194, 30–34. Ðeáh hē Cristen beón sceolde *though he was said to be a Christian*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Fundon ðā leáse gewitan ðe forlugon Naboð ðæt hē sceolde wyrigan God (*they brought reports of his blasphemy*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 197. Ulf biscop com and forneáh man sceolde tōbrecan his stef *the report was that they were very near breaking his staff*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Swā swā manige men sǣdon þe hit geseón sceoldan *who were said to have seen it*, 1098; Erl. 235, 5: 1100; Erl. 235, 33. **III.** without an infinite (1) denoting constraint, necessity, need, fixed purpose:—Ealle wyrd forsweóp mīne māgas, ic him æfter sceal *I must after them*, Beo. Th. 5625; B. 2816. Hē sceal nēde tō ðara hlāforda dōme ðe hē hine ǣr underþeódde *non facit, quod optat, ipse dominis pressus iniquis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. Sió manbōt ðe ðam hlāforde sceal *the fine that must go to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 16. Tō myclan bryce sceal micel bōt nȳde, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 8. Earc sceal ðȳ māre *the ark must be the bigger*, Cd. Th. 79, 19; Gen. 1313. Hié tō helle sculon, Cd. Th. 45, 26; Gen. 732. Xersis āscade hwæt sceolde æt swā lytlum weorode māra fultum būton ða āne ðe him ǣr ābolgen wæs *Xerxes demanded what a greater force was needed for in dealing with so small a band, than those only with whom he had before been angry*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 16. Eall swā hī sceoldon tō Sandwīc *as if they had* or *purposed to go to Sandwich*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 26. Ðæt hē of ðisse worlde sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 5. Ðonne seó eorþe him on ufan scealde *when the earth came to be put upon them*, Shrn. 81, 2. Ǣr hē onweg scyle *before he die*, Exon. Th. 310, 14; Seef. 74. (2) denoting obligation, fitness, propriety, use (cf. *Ger.* wozu soll dies?):—Ðys sceal on twelftan dæg *this is the proper gospel for twelfth-day* (cf. ðys godspel gebyraþ, Rubc. 1, 18), Mt. Kmbl. Rubc. 2, 1 (*and often*). Hwæt scal ðē swā lāðlīc strīð *what good will the strife do you?* Cd. Th. 41, 28; Gen. 663. Rǣd sceal mid snyttro . . . til sceal mid tilum, Exon. Th. 334, 26; Gn. Ex. 22. Wita sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nō tō hātheort, 290, 15; Wand. 65. Hige sceal þe heardra, mōd sceal ðe māre, ðe ūre mægen lytlaþ, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hī gecnāwan ne cunnan ne ða medtrymnesse ne eác ða wyrta ðe ðǣrwið sculon *the herbs that are proper for the disease*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 22. Ōðre wyrtdrencas sculon (*are proper*), Lchdm. ii. 208, 3. Ðās wyrte sculon tō lungensealfe, iii. 16, 6. Hwæt sceolon (sculon, MS. H.) hī gesǣde nū wē swerian ne mōton *what good would they* (*adverbia jurativa*) *do stated, now we may not swear?* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 10. Hē āxode ðone cāsere hū hē embe hī sceolde *how he was to deal with them*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 370. Ne meahte geþencan hū ymb ðæt sceolde *what ought to be done about it, how the matter ought to be dealt with*, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deor. 12. Hwæt sceoldon (*deberent*) hig mē būton ic cūþe temian hig *what good would they* (*hawks*) *be to me unless I knew how to tame them?* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 23. Hié be ðæm wiston hwider hié sceoldon *they knew by that in which direction they had to go*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 15. Hié wiston hū hié tō ðǣm elpendon sceoldon *they knew the proper way of attacking the elephants*, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 17. Warnige man ðone stīwerd tō hwylcere stōwe ðæt līc sceole, Chart. Th. 607, 15. Hwæt sceoldon ðē ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15. [*Goth.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skulda: *O. Sax.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulun; *p.* skolda: *O. Frs.* skila; *prs.* skal, skel, skil, *pl.* skilun; *p.* skolde: *O. H. Ger.* scolan; *prs.* scal, *pl.* sculumes; *p.* scolta: *Icel.* skulu; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skyldi.]

sculdor; *pl.* (*dual?*) sculdru (-o), sculdra; *m. A shoulder*:—Sculdur *scalpula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 18: *scapulus*, i. 64, 68. Sculdor, 283, 6. Sculder *scapula*, 44, 27. His sculdor and his hleór wurdon ontende mid ðam fȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 16. Wæs ðæt bærnet on his sculdre ǣfre gesewen, 346, 26. On his sculdre *in humero*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15. Ōþ ðone swīðran sculdor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 19. Duru ðæt mannes heáfod ge ða sculdro māgan in, Blickl. Homl. 127, 9. Sculdra *scapula* (*-ae?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 19. On bǣm sculdrum *in utroque humero*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9, 21. Hē onfeóld hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. In scyldrum ł bæccum *in humeros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 5. Hī dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23: Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Sculdru (sculdra, MS. X.), L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 10. Gif mon ōðrum ða sculdru forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 73; Th. i. 98, 21. Se sacerd smyreþ breóst and sculdru (sculdran, MS. E.), Wulfst. 35, 16: Lchdm. ii. 260, 17. [Schuldren; *pl.* Jul. 49, 18. He let smyte of ys hede by þe ssoldren, R. Glouc. 313, 7. *O. Frs.* sculder; *O. H. Ger.* scultarra *humerus, scapula, spadula*.]

sculdor-hrægel, es; *n. A garment to cover the shoulders*:—Sculdor-hrægl *superhumerale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 44.

sculdor-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the shoulders*:—Wið sculdorwærce and earma, Lchdm. ii. 340, 12: 6, 2.

scult-hēta. v. scyld-hǣta.

scunian, sceonian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to shun, fear, avoid a thing from fear*:—Hē his hatunge fleáh and scunode, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 16. **II.** *to be afraid*:—Scunian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2. **III.** *to detest, abhor*:—Mid āne mōde wurð hē gescunned *uni animo detestetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 37. [Mi uader scunede (sonede, 2nd MS.) þene cristindom & þa hæðene laȝen luuede to swiðe, þa we sculleð sceonien (hatie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14868. Birrþ þe shunenn (*avoid from fear*) to follȝhenn ohht tærinne, Orm. 4502. Ancren owen to hatien ham, and schunien, þ heo ham ne iheren, A. R. 82, 23. Þu ahtest þis werc ouer alle þing to schunien (*avoid with abhorrence, abhor*), H. M. 35, 11. Al hit him oleh and scunede, þet him er luuede, O. E. Homl. i. 79, 29. ȝif him wrattheth, be ywar and his weye shonye (*avoid from fear*), Piers P. prol. 174.] v. ā-, on-scunian.

scunung, e; *f. An abomination*:—On scunungum *in abominationibus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 16. v. a-, on-scunung.

scūr, sceór, scyūr, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (?) **I.** *a shower, storm* of rain, snow, hail, etc.:—Scūr *nimbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 60: 76, 42. Scyūr (scūr, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 54. Ðes scūr *hic imber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 7. Swylce scūr ofer gærs *quasi imber super herbam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 2. Rēnes scūr, Exon. Th. 215, 1; Ph. 246. Regna scūr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Hægles scūr, 50, 13; Gen. 808. Syððan (*after the overflow of the Nile*) tō twelf mōnðum ne cymþ ðǣr nān ōðer scūr, ōð ðæt seó eá eft up ābrece, Lchdm. iii. 254, 2. Ðonne

sceór cymeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1024; An. 512. Đā wæs geblissod seó Godes burh for đam cyme đæs scūres đe hȳ geclænsode *fluminis impetus laetificat civitatem Dei*, Ps. Th. 45, 4. Scūre *nimbo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 54: *inserenae*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 15. Scūras *imbres*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 44. Geþēnsume scūras *coloni nimbi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 28. Wealcaþ hit (*hail*) windes scūras (? MS. scūra), Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Scūra *procellarum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 20 [H]reósendlīcum scūrum *ruituris imbribus*, 499, 64: 501, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 15. Seó lyft liccaþ đone wǽtan of ealre eorþan and of đære sǽ and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 13. Weal sceal wiđstondan storma scūrum, Exon. Th. 281, 25; Jul. 651. **I a.** metaph. *a shower* of missiles:—Flāna scūras, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 221: Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117. Hygegār lēteþ, scūrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mōd. 35. **I b.** *a shower* of blows of a hammer falling on a weapon (?):—Scearpne mēce scūrum heardne, Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Cf. scūr-heard. **II.** metaph. *a storm, trouble, disquiet*:—Swā đeós woruld fareþ scūrum (cf. scȳr-mǽlum) scyndeþ *hurries on stormily*, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. [*Goth.* skūra (windis) λαῖλαψ, *procella: O. Sax.* skūr *a missile, weapon*: — That man ina wītnōdi wāpnes eggiun, skarpun skūrun, Hel. 5138. *O. H. Ger.* scūr *tempestas, grando*; also of weapons: — Dō lēttun sē askim scrītan, scarpēn scūrim, Hildebrandslied 66. *Icel.* skūr *a shower; a shower* of missiles; vāpna, hjálma skūr *id.*] v. hægl-, hagal-, hilde-, regn-, winter-scūr; scȳr-mǽlum, *and next word.*

scūra (-e; *f.* ?), an; *m. A shower*:—Hē ārīman mæg rægnas scūran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11.

scūr-beorh, *gen.* -beorge; *f. A shelter against storm*:—Hrōfas sind gehrorene . . . scearde scūrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5.

scūr-boga, an; *m. A rain-bow*:—Đonne ic scūrbogan mīnne iéwe, Cd. Th. 93, 5; Gen 1541.

scurf, scurfed, scurfende. v. scorf, scorfed, scorfende.

scūr-heard; *adj. Made hard by blows* (v. scūr, **I b**; *and* cf. heoru hamere geþuren, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285):—Sweordes ecg, scerp and scūrheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2267; An. 1135. Đæt him fēla lāf (*the sword*) ne meahte scūrheard sceþþan, Beo. Th. 2070; B. 1033.

scūr-sceadu (*or* -scead; *n.*); *f. A protection against storms* (cf. *umbrella*):—Nys unc wuht beforan tō scūrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 23; Gen. 813.

-scuta *in* an-scuta *falarica*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. [Cf. (?) He þa fla lette gliden bi Corineus siden Corineus bleinte & þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461.]

scutel *a dish*:—Scutel *catinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 21: ii. 17, 17. [Scotylle *scutella*, 257, 15. *O. H. Ger.* scuzzila *scutula, scutella, discus, catinus, lanx: Icel.* skutill *a dish.* From Latin (?) *scutella.*]

scutel *and* scytel, es; *m.* **I.** *a dart, missile, arrow*:—Sciutil *jaculum, sagitta*, Txts. 110, 1177, 1179. Scytelum cilda *sagittis parvulorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*Icel.* skutill *an instrument shot forth, a harpoon.* Cf. scytyl *a shuttle;* schytle, chyldys game *sagitella*, Prompt. Parv. 447. Schetylle *navecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 3.] **II.** *the tongue of a balance* (?):—Scytel *momentum*, 76, 632. Scutil, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 20. Scutel, 56, 52. [*M. Lat.* momentum *languette de bilance.* Cf. schytylle, schityl, onstabyl *preceps*, Prompt. Parv. 447.]

scūwa, scūa, an; *m.* **I.** *the shadow* thrown by an object:—Oferwrāh muntas scūa his *operuit montes umbra ejus*, Ps. Surt. 79, 11. Dægas mīne swē swē scūa (*umbra*) onhældun, 101, 12: 143, 4. Ic eom scūan gelīc swȳþe āhylded *sicut umbra cum declinat*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. **II.** *shade, darkness*:—Mid đȳ wit forþgongende wǽron under đam scūwan đære þȳstran nihte *cum progrederemur sola sub nocte per umbras*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 14. **II a.** fig. *shadow*:—Scūa deáþes *umbra mortis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 20. In midle scūan deáþes, 22, 4. Ālǽd mē ūt of đyses carcernes hūse and of deáþes scūan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 35. Scūia (scūa, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 16. In scȳa, Rtl. 168, 9. Sealde him deorcne deáþes scūwan, Ch. Th. 293, 15; Sat. 455. **III.** *shadow, protection*:—Ic on fægerum scūan fiđera đīnra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Under scūan fiđra đīnra gesild mē *sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me*, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. **IV.** *shadow* as opposed to substance:—Scūan ł leásunge *fallacis*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. [Screne *or* scu *or* spere *scrinium, ventifuga*, Prompt. Parv. 450. Spere *or* scuw (schuu), 468. Þe skuues of the scowtes, Gaw. 2167. Cf. *Goth.* thairh skuggwan δι' ἐσόπτρου, 1 Cor. 13, 12. *O. H. Ger.* scūwo *umbra: Icel.* skuggi *a shadow; a spectre.*] v. dǽd-, deáþ-, dim-, heolstor-, hlīn-, niht-scūwa (-scūa).

scūwan, scūan (?) *to shade.* [*O. H. Ger.* scūit *adumbrdt: Icel.* skyggva *to overshadow.*] v. ofer-scūwan.

scȳan (*for* scȳhan), scȳn (?); *p.* de *To prompt, urge, persuade, suggest*:—Đa ǽrestan synne se weriga gāst scȳde . . . Forđon mid đȳ se weriga gāst đa synne scȳfþ (scȳþ, MS. C.: scȳeþ, MS. T.) on mōde *primam culpam serpens suggessit . . . Cum enim malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14–20. Wē getǽceþ ł scȳaþ him *nos suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 14. Cf. scȳhend, scȳend *maulistis*, Txts. 78, 654. Scȳhend *malistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 52. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scūhenti *exhortans*, Grff. vi. 417.] v. sceóness, scyhtan.

scyccels. v. sciccels.

scydd, es; *m. Alluvial ground* (?):—Đis synt đa denbæra . . . hudelinga scydd, Cod. Dip Kmbl. ii. 195, 19. On timbers.tǽd in stǽþa cnolles scydd on hanslǽdes heáfdan, iii. 380, 26. Haec sunt pascua porcorum . . . in communi silua pascuale quod dicitur Palinga Schittas (scyddas ?), ii. 303, 19. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* schüt: *Ger.* schutt.]

scȳde, Cd. Th. 232, 26; Dan. 266. v. sceón.

scȳend. v. scȳan.

scȳe-uange:—Scōe ł scȳeuange (-þwange ?) *calciamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9.

scyfe, es; *m.* **I.** of rapid motion caused by a push (metaph.), *precipitation*, v. scūfan:—Word scyfes *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6. Hié weorđaþ oft āscrencte on đæm scyfe đære styringe hira mōdes đæt hī hira selfra ne āgon đȳ māre geweald đe ōđerra monna *motionis impulsu praecipites quaedam velut alienati peragunt*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 12, 17. **I a.** glossing *preceps*:—Seó ūs on scefe gedwelde teáh mid wegleásum *quae nos in preceps errore traxit devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 11. **II.** *furtherance* of a project, *the pushing* of a matter, *prompting, instigation* in a good sense, cf. scūfan, **V**:—Ælc burhgemet beó be his dihte ge scife swīđe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 21. **III.** *prompting, instigation* in a bad sense, cf. scūfan, **VI**:—Se đe þurh deófles scyfe on synna befealle, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 9. Befeallen þurh deófles scyfe on heálīce misdǽde, Wulfst. 103, 21. v. niđer-scyfe.

scyfel, e: scyfele, an; *f.* [*Shovel* in *shovel*-hat ?] *A covering for a woman's head;* mafors (*mafors* operimentum capitis maxime feminarum, Ducange):—Hacele *capsula*, cōp *ependiten*, scyfele *mafors*, nunne *sanctimonialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 67. Scyfla, scybla *maforte* (*-ae*), Txts. 77, 1267: Wrt. Voc ii. 55, 38. Scyfelum *mafortibus*, 55, 39: 87, 63. [Cf. (?) *scuffle*, a linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean, a pinafore, an apron (Sussex). *Icel.* skupla; *f.;* skypill; *m. a woman's hood hiding* or *shading her face.*]

scyftan, -scȳgean, scȳhend. v. sciftan, -scīgan, scȳan.

scyhtan; *p.* te *To instigate, prompt, urge*:—Mē nædre beswâc and mē neódlīce tō forsceape scyhte and tō scyldfrece, Cd. Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898. Ōđer him đās eorþan ealle sægde lǽne . . . Ōđer hine scyhte đæt hē sceađena gemōt nihtes sōhte, Exon. Th. 109, 30; Gū. 98. [We schuchteđ hine ueor awei hwon we dođ deadliche sunne, A. R. 312, 10, MS. C.] v. scȳan.

scyl, scylcen, scyld *a shield.* v. scill, scilcen, scild.

scyld, e: scyldu (o); *indecl. f.* **I.** *guilt, sin, crime, fault*:—Hē sume mānsǽde gefremede đā seó scyld đā tō his heortan hwearf đā onscunode hē hī hefelīce *sceleris aliquid commiserat, quod commissum, ubi ad cor suum rediit, gravissime exhorruit*, Bd. 4. 25; S. 599, 34. Sitte sió scyld (*the killing of a slave*) on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, 7, 6; Cri. 97. Hē his scylde forgyfenysse bæd *veniam reatus postulans*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 33. Đa byrđenne suā micelre scylde *tanti reatus pondera*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 31, 14. Būtan scylde *sine culpa*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16: L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 9. Hī būton ǽlcere scylde (*without being guilty of any crime*) wurdon fordōne, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 30. Æt openre scylde *flagrante delicto*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 23. Hafaþ đæt mōd hwylcehugu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Synna, scylda *piacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 78. Mīne scylde *delicta mea*, Ps. Th. 68, 6: Ps. Surt. 58, 13. Scylđa, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Scelda, Ps. C. 45. Brōđres schyldo *fratris vitia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 5. Āscyred scylda gehwylcre, deópra firena, Elen. Kmbl. 2624; El. 1313: 937; El. 470. Hwīlum biþ gōd wærlīce tō mīđanne his hiéremonna scylda (*vitia*), Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 9. **II.** *a debt, due*:—Ryhtlīcor cweđan đæt wē him gielden scylde đonne wē him mildheortnesse dōn *justitiae debitum potius solvimus, quam misericordiae opera implemus*, 45, 1; Swt. 335, 19. Āgefnæ beón đa scylde *reddi debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 25. Hē đa scyld forlēt wiđ hine *debitum dimisit ei*, 27: 30. [Sculd *scelus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 74. *O. Sax.* skuld *a crime; a due: O. L. Ger.* sculd: *O. Frs.* skelde, schuld, schild: *O. H. Ger.* sculd, sculda *causa, facinus, noxa, injuria, crimen, debitum, meritum: Icel.* skuld, skyld *a due, tax; sake.*] v. deáþ-, frum-, ge-, god-, mān-, nīđ-scyld.

scyldan, scyldend. v. scildan, scildend.

scyldan, scyldian *to charge, accuse*:—Hȳ gān .xii. sume and gescyldigen (gescylden, *other MS.*) hine, L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3.

scyld-frecu, e; *f. Guilty greed*:—Mē (*Eve*) scyhte tō scyldfrece fāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 23; Gen. 898.

scyld-full; *adj. Guilty, criminal, sinful, wicked*:—Ic (*Adam*) wreó mē scyldfull, Cd. Th. 53, 30; Gen. 869. Bearn Godes on wergum folce wīf curon, scyldfulra mægđ, scȳne and fægere, 76, 4; Gen. 1252. Đonne sweart wæter swelgaþ sceađum scyldfullum *when the deluge swallows the wicked*, 78, 32; Gen. 1302: Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310.

scyldgian, scyldgung. v. scyldigian, scyldigung.

scyld-hǽta, an; *m. One who demands a due* or *debt, a bailiff*:—

Sculthēta *exactor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 70. Scyldlǽta (-hǽta?) *exactor*, i. *postulator*, 144, 54. [*O. Frs.* skeltata, skelta (der stellvertreter des grafen, v. Richthofen, pp. 1023 sqq.): *O. L. Ger.* sculd-hēto (quicunque villicus est abbatis quod nos vulgo dicimus *sculthētho*): *O. H. Ger.* sculth-heizo *vilicare, tribunus, procurator, exactor populi: Ger.* schult-heisz. Cf. *Goth.* dulga-haitja *a creditor*.]

scyld-hata, an; *m. One who hates wrongfully, an enemy:*—Scyldhatan, ealdgenīdlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2095; An. 1049. Scyldhatan, egle ondsacan, 2295; An. 1149. v. next word.

scyld-hete, es; *m. An enemy, a foe:*—Mid scyldhetum, werigum wrōhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 170; An. 85. v. preceding word.

scyldian *to commit a fault:*—Gesette God ǽ scyldiendum *legem statuit delinquentibus*, Ps. Th. 24, 7. v. scyldigian, scyldan.

scyldig; *adj.* **I.** *guilty, sinful, criminal:*—Scyldig *reus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 1: 86, 61: *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 14. Gif man wāt, ðæt ōðer mān sweraþ, hē biþ scildig (*portabit iniquitatem suam*), gif hē hit forhilþ, Lev. 5, 1. Wæs gecueden tō ðæm scyldegan folce *delinquenti populo dicitur*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 2. Ðæt hē hine scyldigne ongete *reum se cognoscat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Hū hē ðæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde, Cd. Th. 267, 4; Sat. 33. Scyldge men, Exon. Th. 71, 10; Cri. 1153. Scyldigra scolu, 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 132, 22; Gū. 476. Hendum scyldigra *manibus nocentium*, Rtl. 24, 11. Heó nāuht ne þreaþ dām scildigum, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Earfeþu scyldgum tō sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Hié ða scyldigan þearlwīslīce dēmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Stræc wið ða unryhtwīsan and wið ða scyldgan, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 113, 23. **I a.** *guilty* of committing a crime, (1) with gen. of crime:—Se biþ ēces gyltes scyldig *reus erit aeterni delicti*, Mk. Skt. 3, 29. Mordres scyldig, Beo. Th. 3370; B. 1683. Deaðes scyldig *guilty of causing death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13. Mansleges scyldig, Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Mordres scyldige . . . deaþes scyldige, 65, 10–11: H. R. 107, 1. (2) with inst. of crime:—Synnum scyldig, Beo. Th. 6135; B. 3071. Dǽdum scyldige, Cd. Th. 76, 35; Gen. 1267. Lehtrum scyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 2434; An. 1218. **I b.** *guilty* against (*wið*) a person:—Ælc man ðe yfel dēþ mid yfelum willan is scyldig wið God, H. R. 105, 33: Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Menn wǽron deádlīce and wið heora Drihten scyldige, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 26: Blickl. Homl. 47, 21. **II.** *responsible* for, *liable* for, *chargeable* with an ill result, (1) with gen.:—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men spræce forwyrne, and hē on ðære tyddernesse swelte, sȳ hē on dōmes dæg ðære sāwle scyldig (*ejus animae reus*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 29. Hē sceal mid rēðnesse him stiére ðȳlæs hē sié scyldig ealra hira scylda *ne culparum omnium reus ipse teneatur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 1. Gif hwelc gōd lǽce gesihþ, ðæt his hwam þearf biþ, and ðonne for his slǽwþe āgiémeleásaþ ðæt hē his helpe, ðonne wille wē cweðan ðæt hē sié genōg ryhtlīce his brōðor deaþes scyldig, 49, 1; Swt. 377, 21. Swā feala earmra manna swā on ðæs rīcan neáweste sweltaþ, and hē him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dǽl, ðonne biþ hē ealra ðara manna deaþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. (2) with inst.:—Gif God him ne āraþ, ðonne beóþ hié suā monegum scyldum scyldige suā hié manegra unþeáwa gestīran meahton mid hiora lārum, gif hī ongemong monnum beón wolden *ex tantis rei sunt, quantis venientes ad publicum prodesse potuerunt*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 22. **III.** *liable* for a debt, *bound* by an obligation:—Swā hwā swā swereþ on ðæs temples golde se ys scyldig *qui juraverit in auro templi, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16. Suǽ uoe forgefon scyldgum ūsum (*debitoribus nostris*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Syndrigum scyldgum *singulis debitoribus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5. **IV.** *liable* to forfeiture, *forfeiting* (1) with gen. of forfeit:—Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, sié hē his feores scyldig and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1: L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6, 12. Hē æt wīge gecrang, ealdres scyldig, Beo. Th. 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Feores sceldig, Ps. C. 20. Sȳ hē scyldig his sylfes and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Beó hē .cxx. sciłł. scildig wið ðone cing, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 11: L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10. Beó hē wið ðone cyninge scyldig ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, Wulfst. 271, 26. Se ðe ðæt gecwēme ne dēþ, beó hē his inganges scyldig, Ch. Th. 606, 21. Sȳ hē his tungan scyldig, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25. (2) with inst.:—Ðū, ealdre scyldig, deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 9; Jul. 124. Gebeád ðæt se wǽre aldre scyldig, se ðæs onsōce, Cd. Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. **V.** *liable* to punishment, *deserving* of punishment:—Scyldig *obnoxius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 31. (1) with gen. of punishment:—Hē is deáþes scyldig *reus ést mortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 66: Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Ðū eart wið mē deáþes scyldig *dignus es morte*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 41. (2) with dat. (?):—Se ðe ofslihþ se byþ dōme (dōmes, MS. A.) scyldig *qui occiderit, reus erit judicio*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 21. [Þe bið al swa sculdig þe þet uuel iþeuað swa þe þe hit deð, O. E. Homl. i. 113, 2. *A. R.* schuldi: *O. Sax.* skuldig *guilty, liable* to a payment *or* penalty: *O. Frs.* skeldech: *O. H. Ger.* sculdig *reus, culpabilis, meritus, debitus, debitor, obnoxius*.] v. feorh-, for-, god-, hand-, mān-, morþor-, þeóf-, þurh-, twī-, un-, wam-scyldig.

scyldigian, scyldgian; *p.* ode *To sin:*—Wið ða scyldgiendan (scyldigendan, Hatt. MSS.) *contra peccantem*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 23. v. for-, ge-scyldigian; scyldian.

scyldiglīc. v. un-scyldiglīc.

scyldigness, e; *f. Guiltiness:*—Synnignise ł scyldignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33: 103, 17.

scyldigung, scyldgung, e; *f. A criminal charge:*—Be ðon ðe scyldgunge bǽde æt ofslegenum. Wē cwǽdon, se ðe scyldunga (be ðon ðe scyldgunga, *other* MS.) bǽde æt ofslagenum þeófe ðæt hē eode þreora sum tō . . . and ðone āþ syllen ðæt hȳ on heora mǽge nāne þȳfþe nyston . . . and hȳ gān siþþan .xii. sume and gescyldigen hine *of him who asks for the charge (in order to refute it) in the case of a slain thief. We ordained, he that should ask for the charge in the case of a slain thief, that he should go with two others . . . and they shall make oath that they knew of no theft on the part of their kinsman . . . and afterwards twelve on the other side shall go and bring the charge against him (the thief)* (cf. Qui culpam exigit de fure occiso, L. H. i. 74, 2; Th. i. 578), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 204, 26.

scyld-lēta, scyldung. v. scyld-hǽta, scyldigung.

scyld-leás; *adj. Guiltless:*—Scyldlǽs *insons*, Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2.

scyld-wreccende *punishing guilt:*—Hell scyldwreccende, Exon. Th. 71, 25; Cri. 1161.

scyld-wyrcendē *committing sin* or *guilt:*—Ðū (*the soul*) ðone līchoman scyldwyrcende gewemdest, Exon. Th. 91, 4; Cri. 1487. Ðonne ðeós woruld scyldwyrcende byrneþ, 232, 5; Ph. 502: 269, 4; Jul. 445. Ðū womfulle, scyldwyrcende sceaþan āwurpe, Elen. Kmbl. 1520; El. 762.

scyl-ēgede. v. sceolh-eágede.

scylf, scylp, es; *m.* **I.** *a peak, crag, tor* (in local names):—Ðonon ofer ealne ðone hǽþfeld tō Hnæfes scylfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 37. Tō byrnan scylfe, 38, 36. Sticule scylpas *scabri murices*, Germ. 399, 446. Scylfa *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 43. **II.** *a turret, tower, pinnacle:*—Se deófol gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðæs heágan temples, Homl. Th. i. 166, 17: 170, 1. Wē biddaþ ðæt ðū āstīge tō ðam sticelan scylfe . . . Hwæt ða bōceras hine gebrohton tō ðæs temples scylfe, ii. 300, 1–3. Hē hine āsette ofer ðæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29: *pinnas*, Blickl. Gl. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bǽron ða elpendas *elephanti superpositas turres gestaverunt*, Nar. 4, 16. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sculpa *gleba*.] v. stān-scylf; scylfig.

scylfe. v. scilfe.

scylfig, scylpig; *adj. Craggy, rocky:*—Scylpige *scopulosas*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 29. v. scylf.

Scylfingas, scylfor, scylfring, scylga, scylian, scylig, scyll, scylp, scylpig, scymrian. v. Skilfingas, scilfor, scilfrung, scealga, scilian, scilig, scill, scylf, scylfig, scimrian.

scyltumend (? fultumend), es; *m. A helper:*—Drihten is mīn scyltumend and mīn gescyldend *Dominus adjutor meus et protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8.

scyndan, scendan; *p.* de. **I.** *intrans. To hurry, hasten:*—Swā ðeós woruld fareþ, scūrum scyndeþ, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. Brimwudu scynde, 182, 5; Gū. 1305. Scynde Gregorius in Godes wære, Menol. Fox 77; Men. 38. Scynde beaduþreáta mǽst tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 60; El. 30. Fǽge scyndan (*of death by violence*), Exon. Th. 271, 29; Jul. 489. Hī ǽghwonon tō him ēfston and scyndon, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 10: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 8. Dā ongunnan monige ēfstan and scyndan tō gehȳranne Godes word *coepere plures ad audiendum verbum confluere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 11: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 25. Hē gewāt scrīðan, tō gesceape scyndan, Beo. Th. 5133; B. 2570. Manna freóndscipe biþ swīðe hwīlwendlīc and swīðe scendende (cf. gnorn-scendende), Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. **II.** *trans.* (1) *To cause to hasten, to hurry:*—Dā wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo. Th. 1840; B. 918. (2) *to urge, incite, exhort:*—Se feónd his (*Judas*) heortan tō ðan lǽrde and scynde, ðæt hē Drihten tō deáðe belǽwde, Homl. As. 153, 55. Hū mon monige scyndan scyle (*de exhortatione multis exhibenda*) tō ðæm ðætte his gōdan dǽda ne weorðen tō yflum dǽdum, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 6. [*O. Sax.* far-skundian *to incite, egg on: O. H. Ger.* scuntan *sollicitare, suggerere, urgere: Icel.* skynda *to hasten: Dan.* skynde.] v. ā-, ge-scyndan.

-scynde. v. un-scende.

scyndel ?: — Tīwesdæges nama wæs of Martie, Iovis sunu ðæs scyndles (cf. (?) scyndan, **II.** (1); scyndel *one who causes swift movement*, referring to the lightning (?). Or cf. (?) scendan, scendele; scyndel, scendel *a shameful person* (?)), Anglia viii. 321, 16.

scyndendlīce; *adv. Hurriedly, hastily;* consummatim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 41: 82, 75.

scȳne, scȳ-nes, scyp. v. scīne, sceó-ness, scip.

scypen, e; *f. A shippen* [in some northern dialects; also pronounced *shup'n* (Cumberland)], *a cow-house, stall:*—Scypen *bovile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 72. Scipen, 126, 59: *bostar* vel *boviale*, i. 58, 25. Scepen, steal, *vel* fald *bovile, stabulum*, 15, 23. Ða þing tō begānne ðe tō scipene belimpaþ, Anglia ix. 260, 4. Ūt wæs gongende tō neáta scypene (*ad*

stabula jumentorum), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nǽnig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Andlang dîces on dæs cinges scypena; of ðan scypenum on ðæt riscbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 62, 27. Scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 18. [Schepyn *boscar* (*-tar*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 10. Schyppune *boster*, 204. col. 2. The schepne brennyng with the blake smoke, Chauc. Kn. T. 1142.] Cf. scoppa.

scyppan, scyppend, scýr, scyran, scýran, scyrdan. v. scippan, scippend, scîr, sceran, scîran, scirdan.

scyrfe-mûs, e; *f. A shrew-mouse*:—Scirfemûs *sorex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 27. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrft *a scraping* (?); scansio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 78. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrian, scyriendlîc. v. scirian, sciriendlîc.

scýr-mǽlum; *adv. Stormily*:—Seó orsorhnes gǽþ scýrmǽlum swâ ðæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventosam*, Bt. 20: Fox 72, 4. v. scûr.

scyrpan, scyr-seax. v. scirpan, scear-seax.

scyrtan; *p.* te *To make short, to shorten*:—Gif God his hwîle ne scyrte (gescyrte, MSS. B. C.), Wulfst. 19, 9. v. ge-scyrtan; scortian.

scyrte (-a; *m.*?), an; *f. A short garment, skirt, kirtle*:—Scyrtan *pretexta*, tunecan *togae*, Germ. 393, 143. [He ches stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. Arður warp an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore, ænne cheisil scurte & ænne pallene curtel, Laym. 23761. He broucte bred in his shirte or in his couel, Havel. 768. He yaf ofte his kertel and his sserte to þe poure, Ayenb. 191, 9. *M. H. Ger.* schurz: *Ger.* schurz *an apron*: *Icel.* skyrta *a kind of kirtle*.]

scyrting, e; *f. A shortening, an abridgement*:—Gif hwilc gelǽred man ðâs race (*the homily on Job*) oferrǽde, ðonne bidde ic ðæt hê ðâs scyrtinge ne tǽle, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 6.

scyrtra, scyrtest, scyru, scýtan. v. scort, scearu, scîtan.

scyte, es; *m.* I. *shooting*:—Hié fortendun ðæt swîðre breóst foran ðæt hit weaxan ne sceolde ðæt hié hæfden ðý strengran scyte (*ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum wyrp oððe scyte, Exon. Th. 331, 17; Vy. 69. II. *a shot, blow*:—Scytum *ictibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 76. III. *what is shot or thrown, a javelin, dart*:—Scytas *iacula*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 9. [He þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461. Mid scute of eien, A. R. 60, 16. Wið þe schute wite heo hire, 62, 1. An carpenter that sset the ssute, R. Glouc. 537, 4. *O. Frs.* sket: *O. H. Ger.* scuz *jactus*.] v. on-, under-, ût-, wæter-scyte.

scýte. v. scîte.

scyte-finger, es; *m. The forefinger*; digitus secundus quo sagittatur:—Scytefinger *index* vel *salutaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44. 5. Bêcnend, scytefinger *index*, ii. 46, 35. Gif se scytefinger biþ oflslegen, sió bôt biþ .xv. scill., L. Alf. pol. 57; Th. i. 96, 1. *In Ethelbert's Laws the fine is only eight shillings*, L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 10. Scytefingres, Anglia viii. 326, 28. Euenmicel swâ ðû mǽge mid ðînan scitefingre tô ðînum þuman befôn, Lchdm. iii. 6, 21. Mid scetefingre ðû gebêcnest *indice prodis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 5. [Cf. *O. Frs.* skot-finger.] v. scytel-finger.

scyte-heald, -healden; *adj.* I. *bent so as to shoot downwards* (cf. scyte-rǽs), *sloping steeply*:—Scytehealdne *preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 77. II. *oblique, inclined*:—Scytehald *obliquum*, 115, 13. Sió scytehealde onbêgnes *obliqua curvatura*, 64, 24. Sió scythealde *obliqua*, 79, 1. Scytehealden, 62, 61.

scytel *dung*. v. scitel.

scytel *a dart*. v. scutel: *a bolt*, v. scyttel.

scytel-finger *the arrow-finger, the forefinger*:—Scytelfinger (scyte- ? v. scyte-finger) *index*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 31.

scytels. v. scyttels.

scyte-rǽs, es; *m. A headlong rush*:—On scyterǽs oððe on fǽrfyll, unforesceáwadlîc *in preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 43.

scytere, es; *m.* I. *a shooter, an archer*. v. scyteres (sciteres) clif, flôde, streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 330. [*Icel.* skytari *a shooter*.] II. *one that moves swiftly* (?):—Ad rivulum qui scitere dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 102, 29. Cf. scytta.

scytling. v. ût-scytling.

scytta, an; *m. A shooter, an archer*:—*Sagittarius* ðæt is scytta, Lchdm. iii. 246, 2. Strǽlbora and scytta *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 32. Ðâ gebende ân scytta his bogan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 219. On scyttan fæn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 132, 22. On scyttan mere; ðæt on scyttan dûne, 381, 11. Wulfsiges môdor scyttan, vi. 212, 5. Ðâ gegaderade Regulus ealle ða scyttan ðe on ðæm færelte wǽron, ðæt hié (*the serpent*) mon mid flânum ofercôme, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 5. Wǽron on his fyrdinge twelf þûsenda scyttena, Homl. As. 104, 55. [Alle þe scutten, Laym. 27046, *O. H. Ger.* scuzzo *sagittarius*: *Icel.* skyti *one who shoots* or *hurls*.]

scyttan; *p.* te. I. *to cause rapid movement, to shoot* a bolt, *to shut*:—Ic scytte sum loc *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 2. II. *to discharge* a debt:—Ic wille ðæt man selle ðæt land et Fersafeld . . . and recna man iungere Brûn ân marc gol and mid ðan lâue scytte man mîna borgas (*my loans shall be paid off*), Chart. Th. 568, 19. [Schutted þet þurl to, A. R. 96, 10. *Ayenb.* ssette: *Piers P.* shutte, shette: *Wick.* schitte: *O. Frs.* sketta *to stop, close*.] v. for-scyttan.

-scytte. v. riht-scytte.

scyttel, scytel, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ealle ða îsenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tôbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5: 85, 7: Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 24. Scyttelas *vectes*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Scetelas, Kent. Gl. 658. [A gardin besset myd tuo ssetteles, Ayenb. 94, 30. Schyttyl *pessulum* vel *pessellum*, Prompt. Parv. 447: ondoynge of schetteliys *apercio*, 365.] v. scutel *and next word*.

scyttels, scytels, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ða scytelses (scittelsas, MS. O.) tôburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Openiaþ ðâs gatu and ða fæstan scytelsas, Wulfst. 230, 31. Scytelsas *seras*, Ps. Spl. 147, 2. Scettelsas, Hymn. Surt. 122, 28. Scyttylsum *vectibus*, Germ. 399, 349. [Þet (*the cross*) is þet scutles þe ðe deofel ne mei nefre tocysan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 35.] v. fore-scytteis, *and preceding word*.

Scyttisc; *adj. Scottish, Scotch* (v. Scottas):—Ðǽr læg secg mænig . . . guma norþerna . . . swilce Scittisc eác, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Scyttisc gecost gealdor wið ælcum âttre, Lchdm. ii. 10, 23. Scyttysces cynnes *natione Scottus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 16. Gif hê hæfþ Scyttisc weax, Lchdm. ii. 114, 11: iii. 46, 17. Scittisc, ii. 156, 26. ¶ Of speech:—Sind on ðîs îglande fîf geþeóde . . . Scyttisc, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. Se cyning Scyttysc (*linguam Scottorum*) geleornad hæfde, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39. On ðam mynstre ðe on Scyttisc is nemned Rathmelsigi, 3, 27; S. 558, 35.

se, sió, Lchdm. ii. 260, 1; *m.*: seó, ðeó, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13; se, Lchdm. ii. 228, 8; *f.*: ðæt; *n.* I. a demonstrative adjective, *the, that*. (1) marking an object as before-mentioned or already well-known (a) with substantives:—Se Hǽlend, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 13. Se steorra stôd ofer ðǽr ðæt cild wæs, 2, 9. Wæs se engel sprecende tô ûres Drihtnes mêder, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Seó heofon biþ gefeallen æt ðæm feówer endum middangeardes, 93, 4. Seó eorþe, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. Seó sǽ and se môna geþwǽrlǽcaþ him betweónan, 268, 12. Seó lyft *the air*, 272, 20. On ðone gemânan dæs brýdguman and ðære brýde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Hê fægnode ðæs miclan weorces ðærre ceastre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 15. Ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðæm saglum, 22; Swt. 171, 12. Mid ðý selflîce se Dêma biþ geniéded tô ðæm ierre, 4; Swt. 39, 10. Ðý þearlan dôme (*by the severe sentence just mentioned*) hê forleás his mennisce, Swt. 39, 23. Ðæt mæsten is gemêne tô ðâm (*those mentioned in the charter*) ân and twentigum hîdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. On hâte ða ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 32, 13. (b) with adjectives:—Se dumba spræc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Ðâ æthrân hê ðæs blindan hand, Mk. Skt. 8, 23. (c) with numerals:—Ða þrý cômon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Ðîna âgna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tôhopa, ða þreó ðê ne lâtaþ geortrêwan be ðam êcan lîfe, Bt. 10; Fox 32, 8. (d) with proper names:—Se Iohannes *the same John* (A.V.), Mt Kmbl. 3, 4. Se (*the one in question*) Cynewulf oft feaht wið Bretwalum . . . Hê wolde âdrǽfan ænne æþeling, se wæs Cyneheard hâten, and se Cyneheard wæs ðæs (*the one previously mentioned*) Sigebryhtes brôður, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24–28. Fêng Carl tô ðam westrîce . . . se Carl wæs Hlôþwîges sunu, se Hlôþwîg wæs Carles brôður, se wæs Iuþyttan fæder, . . . and hié wǽron Hlôþwîges suna. Se Hlôþwîg wæs ðæs aldan Carles sunu; se Carl wæs Pippenes sunu, 885; Erl. 84, 10–17. Seó Asia (*Asia Minor*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11. Him Iosep gehealp. From ðæm Iosepe . . ., 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. (2) marking an object which is further described (a) by an adjective:—Se heofonlîca cyning, Blickl. Homl. 5, 18. Mîn se heofonlîca Fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35. Se earma upâhafena, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 13. Se dysega ungeþyldega, 33; Swt. 220, 9. Ðeó deáþberende uncyst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13. Mid hire ðære yfelan sceónesse beswâc ðone ærestan wîfmon, 5, 1. Ðone yfelan fæsdrǽdan wilian fulneáh nân wind ne mæg âwecgan, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 6. ¶ The weak declension usually occurs with the demonstrative, but in the following instances strong forms are found:—On ðam seócum men, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11. Snâw cymþ of ðam þynnun wǽtan, iii. 278, 23. Of ðam hâtum bæðe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 29. Ða gleáwe sǽgenga[n] hig understandaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 21. Ða anbestungne saglas, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 11. For ðære sceáwungge ðara ungesewenlîcra þinga, 16; Swt. 99, 8. Ðara eádigra apostola, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 31. Orhlyte ðæra hâligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 26. (b) by a pronoun:—Mon sceal suâ manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne ôþhebbe, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17. Ða mîne sǽlþa and se mîn weorðscipe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14–15. Ænigne dǽl ðara ðinra gesǽlþa, 11, 1; Fox 32, 26. (c) by a numeral:—Ðæt þridde gebed, Homl. i. 264, 16. Hyt eall ǽlêd biþ on ðære ânre mîle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 32. Ðâ âxode se câsere ðone ænne preóst, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 14. Ðis synt ðæra twelf Apostola naman, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 2. Hû mon scule blôdlǽse on ðara six flfa ælcum on môntþe forgân, Lchdm. ii. 146, 19: 148, 2. (d) by a genitive:—Ðâ wæs gesended ðæt goldhord ðæs mægenþrymmes on ðone bend ðæs clǽnan innoþes, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28. Se emnihtes dæg, Lchdm. iii. 256, 26. Nêh ðæm clife ðære Reádan Sǽs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Ða diógolnesse ðæs þriddan hefones, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 8. (e) by a phrase:—Ðara twentiges hîda landgemǽra tô

Burhtūne. . . . Ðara .vii. hīda landgemǽra æt mæðelgâres byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25–32. (f) by an appositive:—Saul se cyning, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14. Membraċ se ent . . . Ninus se cyning, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 9–10. Ðæt land Cilia . . . seó sǽ Euxinus . . . se hēhsta beorg Olimpus . . . Nilus seó eá; . . . nēh ðam beorge Athlans, 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11–21. (g) by a clause, v. IV:—Eart ðū se Beowulf, se ðe wiċ Brecan wunne, Beo. Th. 1016; B. 506. Seó Ægyptus ðe ūs neár is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Seó menigo ðe beforan fērde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 9. Sȳ ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sȳ, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 3. Gif esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhþ ðane ðe sió (*whoever it be*), L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8: 3; Th. i. 28, 4. Ða hwīle ðe hié tō nānre ōðerre note ne mǽgen, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Oft mon forlǽt ðone ege and ða fæsðrǽdnesse ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 17. Ða twelfe ðe mid him wǽron, Mk. Skt. 4, 10. Ða fīf hlāfas ðe se cnapa bær getācniaþ ða fīf bēc ðe Moyses sette, Homl. Th. i. 186, 13. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wræclāstas wīdost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 13; Seef. 56. (h) by a clause in apposition:—Ne sceal hē ðæt ān dōn, ðæt hē āna wacie, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. (i) by relation to other objects mentioned:—Se ðe ne gǽþ æt ðam gete intō sceápa falde, Jn. Skt. 10, 1. Hig gefyldon ða[fatu] ōþ ðone brerde, 2, 7. Irnende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 22. (3) with adjectives used as epithets:—Salomonn se snottra, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 16. Hit is Hǽlend se Nazarenisca, Blickl. Homl. 15, 19. Sidroc eorl se alda and Sidroc eorl se gioncga, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 22. Eádweard se langa, Byrht. Th. 139, 53; By. 273. (4) marking an object as the representative of a class:—Ys seó æx tō ðæra treówa wyrtruman āsett, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Hū nys seó sāwl sēlre ðonne mete, 6, 25. Ða līchamlīcan gōd bióþ forcūþran ðonne ðære sāwle cræftas . . . Seó fægernes ðæs līchoman geblissaþ ðone mon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5–8. Ǽr ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge oferstīge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Bere is swīðe earfoþe tō gearcigenne, and ðeáhhwæðere fēt ðone mann, ðonne hē gearo biþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 5. (4 a) marking genus:—Se mon *homo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Se mann āna gǽþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. (5) marking a definite whole or a class of objects:—Hié hātaþ ða landmen (*the natives*) Nuchul, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ōðre wīsan mon sceal manian ða blīðan, on ōðre ða unrōtan . . . ða underþiéddan . . . ða ofer ōðre gesettan . . . ða woroldwīsan . . . ða dysegan, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 14–17. Ðæra Persiscra cyning . . . gegaderode of ðām Saraceniscum micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. 162, 23. Hē clypode ða gelaðodan tō ðam gyftum. . . . Hē sǽde ðām gelaðedon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3–4. (6) with abstract nouns where modern English would not use the article:—Sió hālu ðone mon gedēþ lustbǽrne, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Gif se weorðscipe and se anweald gōd wǽre, 16, 3; Fox 54, 8. Hē ða geþyld ðe is mōdur ealra mægena for ðæm unwrence ðære ungeþylde forlēt, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 20. Þurh ða wilnunga ðære woroldāre, 3; Swt. 33, 8. On ðǽm gesundfulnessum ðæt mōd wierð upāhafen; and on ðǽm earfeðum hit biþ geeáðmēdd. On ðære gesundfulnesse mon forgiett his selfes; on ðǽm gesuincum hē sceal hine selfne geþencean. On ðære orsorgnesse . . . on ðǽm earfoðum. . . . Suīðe oft monn biþ ðære earfoðnesse lāreówdōme underþiéded, Swt. 35, 4–10. (6 a) where an abstraction is personified:—Se Wīsdōm and seó Gesceádwīsnes, Bt. 3; Fox 6, 13 (and often). II. as a demonstrative pronoun, *he, she, it, that*, (1) referring to a person or thing:—Se wæs betera ðonne ic, Beo. Th. 943; B. 469. On ðām ys sǽd, and ðæt sweart, Lchdm. i. 278, 1. Heó hafaþ leáf sinewealte and ða bitere, 290, 18. Ðonne hī eów ēhtaþ on ðysse byrig, fleóþ on ōðre; and ðonne hī on ðære eów ēhtaþ, fleóþ on ða þryddan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Hēt se cāsere hine lǽdan tō his deófolgelde, ðæt hē ðæm gulde, Shrn. 88, 22. Heó hafaþ stelan and ðone on bōgum geþūfne, Lchdm. i. 298, 20. Ða swungon hī ðæne, Mk. Skt. 12, 3. Hē sorgaþ ymb ða and biþ ðara suīðe gemyndig, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Ða wǽron ealle ða wīf gelaðede; ðara wæs iii hund and hundeahtatig, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 32. Ðæt hē nānes þinges būton ðǽm þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. Gesyllan .xv. leaxas and ða gōde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 296, 1. (2) referring to the subject dealt with in a clause *that, it*:—Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wǽre hlāford ofer ōðre mȳs . . . hū wunderlīc wolde eów ðæt þincan, hwelce cehhettunge gē woldon ðæs habban, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 1–4. Hwylc ðæs cyninges geleáfa wǽre, ðæt æfter his deáþe mid wundrum wæs gecȳþed, Bd. 3, 19; S. 533, 15. Ðæt hē ðæs (*for praying in a certain place*) hæfde mēde wiþ God, Shrn. 88, 32. Hē ðæs (*for beheading a saint*) dyde hreówsunga, 89, 18: Ps. Th. 28, 7: 30, 1. Ic hit scortlīce secgan scyle, hwā ðæs (*the stirring up of strife*) ordfruman wǽron, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Hū his gesceafta weaxaþ and eft waniaþ, ðonne ðæs tīma cymþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 13. Heora æfterfyligendas wǽron deófolgylde folgiende, for ðam Mellitus and Iustus of Breotene gewiton, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 3. Nis hit lang (feor) tō ðon, 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Gif eáran sȳn innan sāre, and ðǽr wyrms sȳ, on dō ða ylcan sealfe, heó ys swȳðe gōd tō ðam, Lchdm. i. 358, 17. Se hearpere suīðe ungelīce ða strengas styreþ, and mid ðȳ gedēþ ðæt . . ., Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. (2 a) in apposition with a clause: see also V:—Wē wyrcað ðæt hē ðæs girnan wolde, ðæt wē ūrne brōður ðyder lǽddon, Gen. 43, 7. Hié wǽron gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde, ealles swīðost mid ðæm, ðæt manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna forþfērdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ða næs long tō ðon, ðæt wē tō sumre eá cwōman, Nar. 8, 19. Næs lang tō ðȳ ðæt his brōðor ðyses lǽnan līfes tīman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. Se scamfæsta hæfþ genōh on ðæm tō his bettrunge, ðæt his lāreów hine suīðe lythwōn gemyndgige his unþeáwa, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 3. Wē leornedon æt him ðæt wē flugen ða ōliccunga ðisses middangeardes, and eác ðæt, ðæt wē his ege ūs ne ondrēden, 3; Swt. 33, 23. (3) *ðæt* referring to an object of any gender or number:—Ðæt (se ǽwelm ealra gōda) eart ðū, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 30. Hē ðæt is, se ða gebundenan ūt ālǽdde, St. And. 14, 33. Ðæt is mid Estum þeáw, ðæt . . ., Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 11. Ðæt is Iohannes gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 1, 19. Godes bearn, ðæt wǽron gōde men, Gen. 6, 2. Ða eágan, ðæt beóþ ða lāreówas, and se hrycg, ðæt sint ða hiéremenn, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 12: Nar. 34, 2, 7. Ðæt wǽron eall Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 26. Ðæt wǽron fiéftiéne hund þūsend monna, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. (3 a) ðæt is = *there is*:—Ðæt nis nān man ðætte sumes eácan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. (4) *one* in contrast with *another*:—For hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc, and ōðrum hālum strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 10. Ðonne lufaþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one man likes one thing, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. III. as a relative:—Sum hīrēdes ealdor wæs, se (*qui*) plantode wīngerd, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Nys nān þing dȳhle, ðæt ne wurðe geswutelod, 10, 26. Ðonne tōdǽlaþ hī his feoh, ðæt tō lāfe biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 28. Gif ðū sȳ his discipul, se is cweden Crist, St. And. 8, 13. Ondrǽd ðē Drihten and his rōdtācn, beforan ðæm forhtigaþ heofon and eorþe, 20, 25. Ðæt ic eów secge on þȳstrum, secgaþ hyt on leóhte, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Manige synt on ðisse ceastre, ða sculon geleófan on mīnne naman, St. And. 12, 7. III a. where relative and antecedent are included in the same word:—Mōste on ēcnisse æfter lybban se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ðæt gē on eáre gehȳraþ bodiaþ uppan hrōfum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Ðonne ðū hæfdest ðæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdest ðæt ðū woldest, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 31. Ðæt hī tōweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ tō wyrcanne, Ps. Th. 10, 3. Cum and geseoh ðæt hié mē dōþ, St. And. 16, 34. ¶ where the construction is incomplete:—Eác sculon wiotan ða ofergesettan ðæt ðæt hié unāliéfedes þurhteóþ, swǽ manigra wīta hié beóþ wyrðe, swǽ swǽ hié manna on wōn gebrohten, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 6. IV. (see also I. 2 g) in correlative sentences where antecedent and relative are represented (1) by *se . . . ðe*:—Gif him gebyrige ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoo ðe wiþ his willan sié, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 23. Ne þearf hē nānes þinges būton ðæs ðe hē on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ða gife ic wylle tō ðon dōn ðe ic heóld *I will put the gift to the use for which I kept it*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 12. (1 a) by *se . . . ðe hē*:—Forðon mæg gehycgan se ðe his heorte deáh, Cd. Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Ðæs bihofaþ se ðe him hālig gǽst wīsaþ, Exon. Th. 123, 34; Gū. 332. (2) by *se . . . se*:—Se ilca se monegum yfelum geārode, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 24. Ðonne cymeþ se man se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Se þurhwunaþ ōþ ende, se byþ hāl, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt seldon gelomp, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2. Beó ðæt þinga, ðæt hit beó, ðæt se man tō note wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hē for Godes ege dēþ ðæt ðæt hē dēþ, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 4. Herigan ðæt ðæt hē fæsðrǽdes wiste, 32, 2; Swt. 213, 7. (2 a) by *se . . . se hē*:—Ðæt is se Abraham, se him (= ðe him *to whom*) engla God naman āsceóp, Cd. Th. 201, 30; Exod. 380. (3) by *se . . . se ðe*:—Ðys ys se be ðam ðe gecweden ys, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. Se ðe brȳde hæfþ, se is brȳdguma, Jn. Skt. 3, 29. Seó ilce burg, seó ðe mǽst wæs, seó is nū læst, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 22. Ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætȳwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ðæt ðe ācenned is of flǽsce, ðæt is flǽsc; and ðæt ðe of gāste ācenned is, ðæt is gāst, Jn. Skt. 3, 6. Ða, ða ðe *hi, qui*, Rtl. 5, 33. Ðæs monnes nama wæs, se ðe hī beheáfdade, Dorotheos, Shrn. 89, 17. Ða eallreordan þeóde, ðara ðe hī ða gereorde ne cūþan, gesēcan, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Hī nāmon him wīf of eallum ðām, ða ðe hig gecuron, Gen. 6, 2. (3 a) irregular constructions:—Se, seðe ǽr worolde rīcsode on hefenum, hit is āwriten, Iudēas woldon hine dōn tō cyninge, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 12. Se ilca, seðe wēnde ðæt hē wǽre ofer ealle ōðere menn, him gebyrede . . ., 4; Swt. 39, 24. Se hondwyrm, se ðe secgas seaxe delfaþ, Exon. Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96. Se biþ leófast, se ðe hym God syleþ gumena rīce tō gehealdenne, 326, 21; Vīd. 132. Cf. Hē weorðeþ eádig se ðe hine God geceóseþ *beatus quem elegisti*, Ps. Th. 64, 4. (4) by *se . . . se se*:—Swā þyncþ him, ðæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde, se se hié him sealde, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. Ðæt ðæt lator biþ, ðæt hæfþ angin, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tō sēlestum goode ðæt ðæt hē swīðost lufaþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. (4 a) irregular:—Se Drihten, se ðæs (= ðe his) setl ys on heofenum, Ps. Th. 10, 4. V. in adverbial or conjunctional forms. In phrases such as *for ðam ðe* the pronominal element was represented later by *that*, as in Shakspere, and is now usually omitted altogether. (1) Nō (nalæs, nallas nō) ðæt ān ðæt . . . ac *not only . . . but also*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17: 22, 1; Fox 76, 13: 37, 3; Fox 190, 18: Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 23. (2) *Ðæs* (a) in reference to time, or sequence of events, marking the point

from which measurement is made, *after*:—Sume men secgen ðæt hire æwielme sié on westende Affrica, and ðonne folraðe ðæs (*very soon after*) sié eást irnende on ðæt sond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 21. Fulraðe ðæs ic clipode tó him, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Ðæs on morgen *the next morning*, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 5. Ðæs on ðæm æfterran geáre *anno ab hoc proximo*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 17. Ðæs ymb iii geár *tertio anno*, Swt. 176, 24. Ðæs ymb iii niht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 14, 25. Wífes wer gif hé forþfærþ ymbe .xii. mónaþ ðæs heó mót niman óðerne *mortuo viro, post annum licet mulieri alium accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 10. ¶ Ðæs ðe:—Ðæs ðe ðá seó costung gestilled wæs, ðá wæron forþgongende ða geleáfsuman, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19: 3, 22; S. 552, 39. Sóna ðæs ðe hí on ðis eálond cómon, ðá compedon hí, 1, 12; S. 480, 29. Ðæs ðe . . . ðá sóna, 5, 6; S. 620, 11. Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber ácorfen wæs *intra sexagesimum diem quam arbores caesae erant*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Hé ðá gyt lifde æfter ændlefan geárum ðæs ðe [hé] wæs bebyrged, Shrn. 82, 15. Ðæt wæs ymb twelf mónaþ ðæs ðe hié ær hider cómon, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 14: 895; Erl. 93, 32: 896; Erl. 94, 23. (b) marking degree, proportion, *so* (cf. colloquial use of *that=so*, with adjectives):—Nære flód ðæs deóp, merestreám ðæs micel, ðæt his mín mód getweóde, Cd. Th. 51, 26, 27; Gen. 832, 833. Nó ðæs fród leofaþ gumena bearna ðæt ðone grund wite (*so wise as to know*), Beo. Th. 2737; B. 1366. Wurde ðú ðæs gewitleás, ðæt ðú þonc ne wisses, Exon. Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473. Nis æ̀nig ðæs horsc ne ðæs hygecræftig ðe ðín fromcyn mæge gesêþan, 15, 24; Cri. 241. Wé ús wið him sceldan ðæs ðe wé mihton *we protected ourselves against them as far as we could*, Nar. 14, 29: Ps. Th. 10, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 550, 20: L. Eth. v. 23; Th. i. 310, 11: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 6: Lchdm. ii. 86, 23. Næs ic nǽfre git nâne hwíle swá emnes módes, ðæs ðe ic gemunan mæge (*from what*, or *as far as, I can remember*), Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. ¶ with comparatives:—Ðá clypodon hig ðæs ðe má (*so much the more*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 10, 26. Sió wund biþ ðæs ðe wierse and ðý mâre, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18: 18; Swt. 131, 16. Ðæt hié wénden ðæt hié ðæs ðe (*tanto*) untælwyrðran wǽren ðe (*quanto*) hié wéndon ðæt hé nyste hira leóhtmódnesse, 32, 2; Swt. 215, 1. (b 1) with *tó*:—Tó ðæs mycel ðæt . . . *so great that* . . . , Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 13. Wæs seó eorþe tó ðæs heard and tó ðæs stânihte ðæt . . . , 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Nis nân tó ðæs lytel æ̀welm, ðæt hé ða sæ̀ ne gesêce, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 24. Hé him ðæs leán forgeald tó ðæs ðe hé in ræste geseah Grendel líegan *he gave him reward for that so*, or *to such a degree, that he saw Grendel lie dead*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. (c) marking agreement, *according to what, as*:—Wé him andswaredon ðæs ðe hé ús áxode *respondimus juxta id quod fuerat sciscitatus*, Gen. 43, 7. Hú hé him ondwyrdan sceolde ðæs hé hiene áscade *quid sibi tamquam consulenti responderi velit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 30. Ðæs ðe (*ut*) mé gesawen is, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 12: Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 10. Swá efne ðæs ðe *ita ut*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. And se mon biþ ðæs ðe swá tó cweþanne sí æ̀ghwæðer ge gehæfted ge freó *itaque homo est, ut ita dixerim, captivus et liber*, 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Ðæs ðe béc secgaþ *as books say*, St. And. 26, 6. (d) *because, since*:—Waa mé ðæs ic swigode *vae mihi quia tacui*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 24. (3) Ðæm, ðam, ðan, ðon (ðe). (a) with a comparative:—Gif hé ne biþ ðon raþor gelácnod, Lchdm. ii. 200, 20. (b) *with prepositions*:—Æfter ðæm ðe Rómeburg getimbred wæs *urbe condita*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 19 (*and often*). Æfter ðæm ðe Cartainiense gefliémde wǽron hié wilnedon friþes *Carthaginenses, fracti bellis, pacem poposcerunt*, Swt. 174, 23. Ær ðæm ðe Rómeburh getimbred wǽre, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 1 (*and often*). Ær ðam ðe *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ær ðon, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 15. Wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten . . . and bútan ðam ðe him cyninges þegnas oft rádе onridon ðe mon ná ne rímde *there were nine pitched battles . . . and besides king's thanes often made raids upon them, that were not counted*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 10. For ðæm ðe (1) *for, because*:—Eádige synt ða líðan; for ðam ðe (*quoniam*) hí eorþan águn, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 4. For ðam, 5, 3. For ðon ðe *quia*, 7, 13. Ða Deniscan sáton ðær behindan, for ðæm hiora cyning wæs gewundod, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 2. For ðæm ðe, 91, 28. For ðam, Ps. Th. 9, 13. Ðý . . . for ðam *therefore . . . because*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 15. (2) *therefore*:—Hé for ðæm nolde, ðý hé mid his folce getrúwode ðæt hé hiene beswícan mehte, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 188, 16. For ðon (*therefore*) ic dé bebióde, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 1. (3) *for the purpose, in order*:—Geþence gé hwæt gé sién; for ðæm ðæt gé eówer mód gemetgien *pensa, quod es; ut se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Mid ðæm ðe *whilst, when, as*, of simultaneous events:—Mid ðæm ðe ða burgware swá geómorlíc angin hæfdon ðá com se cyning self mid his scipe *inter haec procedit ipse de navi sua imperator*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 14. Mid ðam ðe se apostol stóp intó ðære byrig, ðá bær man him tógeánes ánre wydewan lic, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Ongemang, onmang ðam (ðe) *whilst, meanwhile*:—Ongemang ðæm ðe hié wilniaþ ðæt hié gifule þyncen, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 339, 24. Seó sunne sáh tó setle onmang ðam ðe hí on wópe wæron, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 246: Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 4. Ongemang ðam (*interea*) his leorningcnihtas hine bǽdon, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. Tó ðam (1) marking degree *so, to such a degree*:—Ðá wǽron hié tó ðæm gesárgode, ðæt hié ne mehton Súð-Seaxna lond útan berówan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Men tó ðam dyrstige ðæt hí ðæt gold nimen *men so bold as to take the gold*, Nar. 35, 9: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32. Nis nân tó ðam ungelýfedlíc spel . . . ðæt ic hym ne gelífe, Shrn. 196, 18. Tó ðam ðú mé hæfst gerétne ðæt . . . , Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 11. (2) marking purpose, *to the end (that)*:—Tó ðæm ðæt (*ut*) hé forleóse heora gewynd, Ps. Th. 33, 16: 10, 2. Ne com hé ná tó ðam on eorþan ðæt him mon þénade, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 8. Tó ðæm ðæt, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Ða cwóman tó ðon ðæt hié woldan ús wundigan *nos adlacessere temptabant*, Nar. 22, 17. Wið ðam ðe *in return for, on condition* (*that*), connecting two clauses containing mutual concessions, v. wið:—Se cyng and his witan him (*the Danes*) gafol and metsunga behêtan wið ðam ðe hí heora hergunga geswicon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 22: Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 3, 9. (4) Ðæt *in* óþ ðæt. v. óþ, II. 2. (5) Ðý, ðí, ðig (1) *therefore, so*:—Ðý him is micel þearf, ðonne hé tela lǽrþ, ðæt hé eác tela doo, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 12; Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 14. Ðý *ideo*, L. Ecg. P. i. 15; Th. ii. 178, 29. Ðig *itaque*, Th. ii. 176, 15. (2) *because*:—Wénst ðú, ðæt ealle ða þing ðe góde sint, for ðý góde sint, ðý hí habbaþ hwæthwegu gódes on him, 34, 9; Fox 146, 30: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8. (3) with comparatives, *the, any*:—Búton ðú mé ðý gesceádlícor óðer gerecce, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7. Hió ne biþ ðý neár ðære sæ̀ ðe hió biþ on midne dæg, 39, 3; Fox 214, 28. Ðæt hié hira selfra ne ágon ðý mâre geweald ðe óðerra monna, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 13. Hié woldon ðæt hér ðý mâra wísdóm on londe wǽre ðý wé má geþeóda cúðon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 24. (2) *with prepositions*. For ðý (ðe), (a) *therefore*:—For ðý . . . ðý *therefore . . . because*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 30. For ðý . . . for ðæm *therefore . . . because*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 10. (b) *because*:—Ðæt wæs for ðý ðe hié wǽron benumene ðæs ceápes, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 17. Mid ðý (ðe) (a) of time, *when, as*:—Mid ðý ðe hé ðis gebed gecweden hæfde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 27: 231, 7. Sumre tíde mid ðý ðe wé wǽron mid úrum Drihtne, 235, 2. Mid ðí ðe, 237, 17. Mid ðí hé ðis cwæd, hé ástáh on heofonas, 237, 15. Mid ðý *cum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 33. Mid ðý *cum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15 (*and often*). (b) denoting a cause or consequence, *when, as, since*:—Mid ðý Peohtas wíf nǽfdon, hí bǽdon him wífa fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. (c) *though*:—Gif hé eów forhogige and eów ne wylle árísan tógeánes mid ðý eówer má is *sin autem vos spreverit, nec coram vobis adsurgere voluerit, cum sitis numero plures*, 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Tó ðý . . . ðæt *to the end that*:—Ne com hé for ðý ðæt hé wolde his eorþlíce ríce mid riccetere him tó geteón; ac tó ðí hé com ðæt hé wolde his heofenlíce ríce geleáffullum mannum gyfan, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20–24: ii. 226, 9. Ne dó ná se Godes þeówa Godes þénunge for sceattum, ac tó ðý ðæt hé geearnige ðæt ece wuldor þurh ðæt, L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 23. [Gothic and Icelandic have forms corresponding with the *nom. m. f. se, seó*, and O. Sax. also has a masculine *se*; in other dialects the dental forms prevail throughout. In the Lindisfarne Gospels *ðe* (=ipse, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 24), *ðiú* (=quae, 24, 15) are used, but also *se ðe* (=qui, 6, 4). In later English *þe, þeo* replace *se, seó*.]

se *so*:—Se ðeáh *yet, still*, Exon. Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211: 159, 30; Gú. 934: 328, 24; Vy. 22: 454, 6; Hy. 4, 28: 455, 12, 18; Hy. 4, 48, 51: 495, 13; Rä. 84, 7. Hwæðre se ðeáh, 417, 27; Rä. 36, 11. Efne se ðeáh, 421, 33; Rä. 40, 27: 482, 2; Rä. 66, 1. Se ðeána, 127, 3; Gú. 380. Sete hí samod anlíce swá se wægnes hweól *pone illos ut rotam*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [Hi rihtleceden þat folc swa se hi mihten, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 32. *Se* in combinations *hwat se, alse* is frequent in later English.] v. swá, nese (?).

seád, seáda, seáfian, seaht, seal, sealcan, seald. v. seód, seáða, seófian, seht, sealh, á-sealcan, solcen, sellan.

sealdness, e; *f. Giving*:—Sealdnesse *dandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 7. v. ge-saldniss.

sealf, e: sealfe, an (?); *f. Salve, ointment*:—Salf, salb *malagma*, Txts. 77, 127. Sealf, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 6. Smyrels *vel* sealf *unguina* vel *unguenta*, 49, 29. *Fota*, i. *confortata vel* sealf, ii. 149, 76. Smyrels oððe sealfe *unguentum*, i. 74, 8. Sealfe *nardi*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 28. For hwí wæs ðisse sealfe forspillednes? Ðeós sealf mihte beón geseald, Mk. Skt. 14, 4, 5: Jn. Skt. 12, 3, 5. Wyrc tó salfe (sealfe, MSS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 110, 18. Sealfe *fotu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 74. Lǽcedómnessa oððe sealfe *cataplasma*, 18, 31. [*O. Sax.* salba: *O. H. Ger.* salb *and* salba (*gen.* -a *and* -un) *unctio, unguentum, malagma, cataplasma.*] v. bæþ-, bân-, ciper-, cú-, dolh-, eág-, eár-, ele-, múþ-, sceáde-, smeoru-, tóþ-, weax-, weax-hláf-, wen-sealf.

sealf-box, es; *m.? n.? A box for ointment*:—Án wíf hæfde hyre sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes, and tóbrocenum sealfboxe ofer his heáfod ágét, Mk. Skt. 14, 3: Lk. Skt. 7, 37.

sealf-cynn, es; *n. An ointment*:—Sealfcyn (seals-, Wrt.) *amaracium* (cf. *Span.* unguento amaracino *a sort of ointment made of marjoram*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 74.

sealfian; *p.* ode *To salve, anoint*:—Sealfode *fotam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 16: 85, 22. Gisalbot *delibutus*, Txts. 56, 325. [Salue me mine wunden, Marh. 5, 30. Eȝhesallfe to sallfenn þe follkes herrtess eȝhe, Orm. 9427. Þatt mann þatt smeredd iss and sallfedd, 13243. Buten ȝif heorte wunden beon isalued, A. R. 274, 30. *Goth.* salbôn *to anoint: O. Sax.* salbôn: *O. H. Ger.* salbôn *ungere, fovere, impinguare.*]

sealf-lǽcnung, e; *f. Curing by means of salves* or *ointments*:—*Farmacida in Latinum medicamina sonat, id est* sealflǽcnung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 19. v. next word.

sealf-lǽcung, e; *f. Pharmacy;* pharmacia, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 27. v. preceding word.

sealh, salig, es; *m. A sallow, sally, selly* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, p. 607):—Salch, salh *salix*, Txts. 94, 892. Sealh *amera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 61. Seal, ii. 8, 41. Seales rinde, Lchdm. iii. 14, 2. Reádes seales leáf (*red sally* lythrum salicaria, Plant Names, p. 413), 58, 28. Genim sealh, ii. 18, 26: 86, 7. On salig (saligum, Ps. Lamb.: salum, Ps. Surt.: sealum, Ps. Spl.) wē ūre organan up āhēngan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. 136, 2. Salhas *salices*, Txts. 113, 58. Selas *saliunculas*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 56. [In selihes (salyhes, MS. H.), Ps. 136, 2. *Chauc.* salwes: *Prompt. Parv.* salwhe: *O. H. Ger.* salaha; *gen.* -un; *f. salix, saliuncula: Ger.* sahl-weide: *Icel.* selga (cf. selly, *Yorks.*); *f.*] v. following words.

sealh-beorh *a hill where sallows grow*:—Tō sahlbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 17.

sealh-hangra *a meadow where sallows grow*:—On sealhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 234, 18.

sealh-hyrst *a sallow-copse*:—Tō sealhyrstæ foreweardræ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 256, 1.

sealh-rind *the bark of sallow*:—Nim sealhrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Grēne sealhrinde, 318, 9.

Sealh-wudu *Selwood*:—Be eástan Sealwyda, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9. Sealwuda, 894; Erl. 92, 19.

sealm, psealm, psalm, es; *m. A psalm, song* (a) in a general sense:—*Psalmus, propie* hearpsang; *canticum* psalm, æfter hearpan sang; *psalmus* ǽr hearpan sang, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 36–38. On fatum sealmes *in vasis psalmi*, Ps. Spl. 70, 24. Syngaþ Gode sealm, 67, 4. Salma *psalmorum*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. On sealmum wē drȳman him *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. Ðæt ic Gode sealmas singe, Ps. Th. 56, 9, 11. (b) the psalms of David:—David wítegode fela ymbe Crist, swā swā ūs cȳðaþ ða sealmas ðe hē gesang, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 25. On Moyses ǽ, on wítegum and on sealmum, Lk. Skt. 24, 44. On psalmum (salmum, Cott. MSS.) Past. 48; Swt. 375, 1. (c) with special reference to the services of the church:—Hū fela psealma on nihtlícum tídum tō singenne synt, R. Ben. 6, 15. Sealma, 33, 5: 6, 22. Nǽnig mon ne dorste for hine sǽalmas ne mæssan singan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 35. Seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. [*O. L. Ger.* salm: *O. H. Ger.* salmo, psalmo: *Icel.* sálm.] v. bletsing-, gebed-, lof-sealm.

sealma, selma, an; *m. A couch*:—Selma, benc *sponda*, Txts. 98, 955. Gewíteþ ðonne on sealman, Beo. Th. 4911; B. 2460. (Cf. Lazarus answebit ist an selmon, Hel. 4008.) [*O. Frs.* bed-selma *bedstead.*]

sealm-cwide, es; *m. A psalm*:—On stefne sealmcwides *voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5.

sealm-fæt:—On sealmfatum *translates* in vasis psalmorum, Ps. Th. 70, 20.

sealm-getæl, es; *n. A tale* or *number of psalms*:—Ðæs sealmgetæles is elles tō lyt, R. Ben. 43, 19.

sealm-glig, -gliw, es; *n. Psalmody*:—On sealmglige *in psalterio*, Blickl. Gl. Sealmglywe, Ps. Lamb. 143, 9.

sealmian; *p.* ode *To play on the harp (and sing)*:—Ic singe and sealmige *cantabo et psallam* (I sal sing and salme, Ps.), Ps. Spl. M. 107, 1.

sealm-leóþ, es; *n. A psalm*:—Sealmleóþ and hearpswēg *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gl.

sealm-lof, es; *n. A psalm*:—Sealmlof *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1: 17, 50: *psalterium*, 107, 3. Sealmlof cweðaþ *psallite*, 97, 4.

sealm-lofian *to sing psalms*:—Singaþ him and sealmlofiaþ him *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 2.

sealm-sang, es; *m.* I. *a psalm*:—Sealmsang *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1. Salmsang, 60, 9. On sealmsangum *in psalmis*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 34. II. *psalm singing, psalmody*:—Ðā ðā se sealmsang gefylled wæs *expletis psalmodiis*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Ðæs dæglícan sealmsanges *diurne psalmodie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 61: R. Ben. 34, 9. On fæstenne and on sealmsange, Blickl. Homl. 199, 34. Gif se man sealmsang ne cunne *si homo psalmos cantare nesciat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 61; Th. ii. 222, 16. Sealmsang *melodiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 77. III. *the making and reciting of psalms*:—Ða twegen fixas getācnodon sealmsang and ðæra wítegena cwydas. Ān ðæra bodode Cristes tōcyme mid sealmsange and ōðer mid wítegunge. Nū sind ða twā gesetnyssa, ðæt is sealmsang and wítegung, Homl. Th. i. 188, 16–19. [*O. H. Ger.* salm-sang *psalmus, psalterium, psalmodia.*]

sealm-scop, es; *m. A writer* or *maker of psalms, a psalmist* (generally *the psalmist* David):—Se sealmscop (salm-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 1; Swt. 29, 8. Salmscop, 14; Swt. 85, 23. Psalmsceop (-scop, Cott. MSS.), 37; Swt. 273, 13: 275, 21. Se sealmsceop, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12: 57, 1: L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 30. Sealmscopes *psalmigraphi*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 40. Heáhfæderas, wítigan, sealmsceopas, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10: Wulfst. 250, 18.

sealm-traht, es; *m. A commentary on the psalms* or *on a psalm*:—Swā swā Hieronimus se wīsa trahtnere āwrāt on sumum **sealmtrahte,** Homl. As. 36, 297.

sealm-wyrhta, an; *m. A psalmist*:—Se psalmwyrhta (*David*), Homl. Th. ii. 82, 32. Sealmwyrhta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 24.

sealo-brūn. v. salu-brūn.

sealt, es; *n. Salt* (lit. and fig.):—Sealt *sal*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82. 89. Gē synt eorþan sealt (salt, Lind., Rush.): gyf ðæt sealt āwyrþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 13: Mk. Skt. 9, 49, 50. Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrȳcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes *quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibis sine sapore salis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. Nim ācorfenes sealtes (*rock salt*) ðæt wæter ðe ðǽrof gǽþ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 18. Hwītes sealtes, iii. 20, 26. Greát sealt *rock salt*, 40, 20, 10: i. 158, 34. [*Goth.* salt: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* salt: *O. H. Ger.* salz: *Icel.* salt.] See following words, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 331, col. 2, and Leo on Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 27.

sealt, salt; *adj. Salt*, (1) of that which is naturally salt:—For hwam wæs seó sǽ sealt geworden? Moises āwearp ða .x. word in ða sǽ, and his teáras āgeát in ða sǽ; for ðam weard seó sǽ sealt, Salm. Kmbl. 188, 15–19. Sealt wæter *the sea*, Ps. Th. 68, 2: Cd. Th. 13, 6; Gen. 198. Brim sceal sealt weallan, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45. On sealtum mersce *in salsuginem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Ōþ ðone sealtan mere *usque ad lacum Salinarum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 8. Ofer sealtne (saltne, Cott. MSS.) sǽ, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 8. Sió onlícnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ swā sealt (*very salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Eahtoðe wæs sealtes pund, ðanon him wǽron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Sealte ýða, Cd. Th. 205, 26; Exod. 441. Sealte sǽwǽgas, 240, 9; Dan. 384. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Sealte flōdas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Swēg sealtera wætera, 76, 13. Salte sǽstreámas, Andr. Kmbl. 1497; An. 750. (2) of that which is artificially salt, *salt* (meat):—Tū hriéðeru, ōðer sealt, ōðer fersc, Ch. Th. 158, 27. Forgā sealtes gehwæt, Lchdm. ii. 56, 23. Ete sealtne mete and nōwiht ferses, iii. 28, 24. Sele ðū him sealte mettas, 182, 13: 184, 8. [*O. Frs.* salt: *Icel.* saltr.] v. un-sealt.

sealt-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A salt-house, a place where salt is prepared*:—.i. sealtern, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 28. Būtan ðem sealtern and būtan ðem wioda ðe tō ðem sealtern limpþ, 66, 22. Sealtearn, iii. 426, 19.

sealt-brōc, es; *m. A brook that runs from salt works* (?):—Of salterewellan eástriht on saltbrōc; and swā ondlong saltbrōces, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 32.

sealten; *adj. Salt, salted*:—In ðæm ðe biþ salten *in quo salietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 13.

sealtere, es; *m. A salt-worker*:—Sealtere *salinator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 10. Sealtere, saltere, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2. Sealtere, hwæt ūs fremaþ cræft ðīn? . . . Nān eówer blisse brȳcþ on gereorduncge oððe mete, būton cræft mīn gistlīþe him beó, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 5–11. On ðone saltherpaþ; and swā ondlong ðæs herpaþes ðæt on salteredene . . . on salterewellan; of salterewellan eástriht on saltbrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. lii. 206, 28–32. Sealtera cumb, 412, 24. In saltera weg; of sealtera wege, 80, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* saltare or wellare of salt *salinator.*]

sealt-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for salt, a salt-cellar*:—Sealtfæt *salinare* vel *salinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 59: *vas salis*, 290, 23: Anglia ix. 264, 18. Se Hǽlend bestang ðone hlāf on ðæt sealtfæt ðe him beforan stōd, Homl. As. 163, 254. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-faz *salinum: Icel.* salt-fat.]

sealt-hālgung, e; *f. Salt-hallowing;* benedictio salis:—Salthālguncge tō acrum ł in hūsum, Rtl. 117, 33.

sealt-herepaþ *a road to salt-works.* v. sealtere, *and cf.* sealt-strǽt.

sealt-hūs, es; *n. A house where salt is prepared* (?) or *sold* (?); salinarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-hūs *salsamentarium.*]

sealtian *to dance.* v. saltian *and next word.*

sealticge, an; *f. A dancer*:—Hēt Herodes ðæt heáfod beran on disce and sellan ānre sealticgan (*the daughter of Herodias who danced before Herod*) hire plegan tō mēde, Shrn. 123, 2.

sealt-leáf *glosses* mozicia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 35.

sealt-leáh; *gen.* -leáge; *f. A salt lea;* hence *Saltley*:—Of ðan swīnhagan ðæt on sealtleáge; and of sealtleáge in ðone hyrstgeard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 400, 1.

sealt-mere, es; *m: A salt mere* or *marsh*; hence *Saltmere.*—Tō sealtmere; of sealtmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 3.

sealtness, e; *f. Saltness*:—Eorþan wæstmbēre sealtsæleðan ł tō sealtnesse *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 34. In saltnisse *in salsilaginem*, Ps. Surt. 106, 34.

sealt-sæleða. v. preceding word.

sealt-seáþ, es; *m. A salt-pit, salt-spring*:—Hafaþ eác ðis land sealtseáþas *habet fontes salinarum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salina.*]

sealt-stān, es; *m.* I. *rock salt*:—Ðis mæg tō eáhsalfe: genim geoluwne stān (*ochre*) and saltstān, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. II. *a stone formed of salt, a pillar of salt*:—Heó on sealtstānes sōna wurde anlícnesse ǽfre siððan, Cd. Th. 154, 31; Gen. 2564. Lothes wīf weard āwende tō ānum sealtstāne (*in statuam salis*), Gen. 19, 26: Anglia vii. 48, 472. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-stein: *Icel.* salt-steinn. In English *salt-stone*

somewhat later means a rock in the sea, translating *cautes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

sealt-stræt, e; *f. A road to salt-works* (?); hence *Saltstreet*:—Andlang sealtstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 20. Ondlong ðære sealtstræt, 160, 13. Tō ðære sealtstræte, 263, 24. Cf. sealt-herepaþ.

sealt-wīc, es; *n. A place where salt is sold;* hence *Saltwych*:—In unico emptorio salis quem nos Saltuuic uocamus, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 81, 9. Æt Saltwīc, v. 143, 21.

sealt-wille, -welle, an; *f. A salt spring* or *well;* hence *Saltwell*:—In saltwyllan; of saltwyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 70, 24. Ða saltwælla ł of sæltwælla *a saliua* (translator seems to have read *salina*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5.

sealt-ȳþ, e; *f. A salt wave, sea-wave*:—Ðæt ic sealtȳþa gelāc cunnige, Exon. Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35. Sealtȳþa geswing, 356, 7; Pa. 8.

seám, es; *m. A seam*:—Heáfodpanne *capitale*, heánnes ðære heáfodpannan *cacumen capitalis*, seám ðære heáfodpannan *cerebrum*, brægen *cervellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 51–55. Seám *panicenū*, 116, 8. His tunece wæs eal būton seáme (*inconsutilis*, Jn. 19, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Geclǽm ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, i. 20, 33. [*O. Frs.* sām: *O. H. Ger.* saum *ora, lacinia, limbus: Icel.* saumr.]

seám, es; *m.* I. *a seam, a load, burden* [a *seam* of corn is a quarter, eight bushels; a *seam* of wood is a horse-load; a *seam* of dung 3 cwts. (Devon), v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, and Farming Words 1, 3, 7. Bailey gives a *seam* of glass as 120 lbs.]:—Seám *vel* berþen *sarcina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 3. Seáme *sarcina*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 35. Gē sȳmaþ men mid byrþenum (seámum, Lind.: seómum, Rush.) . . . and gē ne āhrīnaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ānum fingre, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Wæs þridde healf þūsend mūla ðe ða seámas (*sarcinas*) wǽgon, Nar. 9, 10: 23, 1–2. II. *the furniture of a beast of burden*:—Rachel hig hæfde gehȳdd under ānes olfendes seáme (*subter stramenta cameli*), Gen. 31, 34. III. *that in which a burden may be carried, a bag*:—Būta seáme (seóme, Rush.) *sine sacculo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 35. Nǽllaþ gié gebeara seám (seóm, Rush.) *nolite portare sacculum*, 10, 4. IV. as a technical term, *a service which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burden;* summagium, sagmegium:—Hē sceal beón gehorsad, ðæt hē mǽge tō hlāfordes seáme ðæt (*the horse*) syllan oððe sylf lǽdan, swæðer him man tǽce, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 6. [I shal assoille þe myselue for a seme of whete, Piers P. 3, 40. Seem of corne *quarterium*, Prompt. Parv. 452. *O. H. Ger.* soum *sagma, sella, sarcina.* From *Lat.* (*Gk.*) *sagma*, later *salma;* cf. *Ital.* salma; *Fr.* somme.] v. ofer-seám; sīman.

seámere, es; *m. A tailor*:—Seámere *sartor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 12. Seámere, seámyre, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6 note. Seámere *burdus* (burdus *sutor vestiarius*), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 47. Se smiþ secgþ . . . Hwanon seámere (*sartori*) nǽdl? nis hit of mīnon geweorce? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33.

seámere, es; *m. A beast of burden, a mule*:—Hors *equus*, hengest *caballus*, seámere *burdus* (=*burdo;* hic burdo, i. genitum inter equum et asinam, 219, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 42–44. Seámere *burdus*, oxa *bova*, ii. 11, 61–62. [*O. H. Ger.* soumari *burdo, saumarius, dromedarius: Ger.* säumer.]

seámestre, an; *f. One who sews, a tailor, sempstress* (though the noun is feminine it seems not confined to females, cf. bæcestre):—Seámestre *sartrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 13. *Sarcio* . . . of ðam is *sartor* seámystre (-estre, *other MSS.* seámere) *sartrix* heó, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Hió becweð Eádgyfe āne crencestræn and āne sēmestran, ōðer hātte Eádgyfu, ōðer hātte Æðelyfu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 32. Fīf pund Ælffǽhe mīn sǽmestres, Chart. Th. 568, 10. [Sadlers, souters, semsteris fyn, Destr. Tr. 1585. Good semsters be sowing . . . good huswifes be mending, Tusser 176, 7.]

seám-hors, es; *n. A pack-horse;* sagmarius equus, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 13. [*Ger.* saum-ross.]

seám-penig, -pending, es; *m. A toll of a penny on a load* (of salt):—Se wægnscilling and se seámpending gonge tō ðæs cyninges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 20. Cf. *statio sive inoneratio plaustrorum* mentioned in connection with *salis coctiones*, 125, 31. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329.

seám-sadol, es; *m. A pack-saddle;* sagma, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* soum-satol *sagma: Ger.* saum-sattel.]

seám-sticca, an; *m. Some part of a weaver's apparatus*:—Hē sceal fela tōwtōla habban . . . seámsticcan, scearra, nǽdle, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

seár *and* siére; *adj. Sear, dry, withered, barren*:—Hit stent on ðam siéran bōchagan; andlang ðes siéran bōchagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 70, 32. Seáre *steriles*, Germ. 402, 69. [His body wex alle seere, R. Brun. 18, 25. With seere braunches, blossoms ungrene, Chauc. R. R. 4752. Seere or dry, as treys or herbys *aridus*, Prompt. Parv. 453. *O. Du.* sore *dry;* zoor *dry, withered,* or *seare* (Hexham): *L. Ger.* soor *dry.*] v. seárian.

Sear-burh. v. Searo-burh.

seárian; *p.* ode *To grow sear, wither, pine away*:—Eorþan indryhto ealdaþ and searaþ, Exon. Th. 311, 9; Seef. 89. His leáf and his blǽda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seáriaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Grēnu leáf wexaþ . . . hȳ eft onginnaþ seárian, Shrn. 168, 22. Hē (*Regulus*) slāpan ne mehte, ōþ hē swā seárigende his līf forlēt, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seeryñ or dryyñ or welkyñ, dryyn up *areo, aresco: O. H. Ger.* ar-sōrēn *emarcescere;* un-saorentlīh *immarcescibilis.*] v. ā-, for-seárian.

searo. v. searu.

Searo-burh *Salisbury*:—In ðære stōwe ðe is genemned [æt] Searobyrg (-byrig, Searoburh, Sælesberi), Chr. 552; Th. pp. 28, 29. Tō Searebyrig, 1086; Th. 353, 18. Tō Searbyrig, 1003; Th. pp. 252, 253. [Seresbyrig (Særes-), 1123; Th. 374, 5, 20, 24, 34.]

searu, searo, [w]e; *f.*: [w]es; *n. Device, design, contrivance, art.* I. in the following glosses it is uncertain whether the word is used with a good or with a bad meaning:—Sarwo *adventio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 38. Searo *molimen*, 54, 29. Searwe *molimine*, 89, 64. Searwe *argumenta*, 84, 69. Searwum *commentis*, 14, 82: 80, 76. Seorwum, 104, 75. Seara *machinas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 21. II. in a bad sense, *craft, artifice, wile, deceit, stratagem, ambush, treachery, plot*:—Searu *factio* (cf. fācn *factiones*, 64; bepǽcunga *factione*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 26), Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 81. Gleáwnisse and seare (sceare, Wrt.) *astu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 27. Mid searwe on gewald gedōn *per proditionem tradere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 27. Swīðor beswicen for Alexandres searewe ðonne for his gefeohte *non minus arte Alexandri superata, quam virtute Macedonum*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 19. Mid searuwe ācwellan *morti tradere*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Ðara feónda searo beswīcan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 201, 29. Searo rēnian *to lay a snare*, 109, 30: Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Þurh ðæs deófles searo dōm forlǽtan, 39, 27; Gen. 632: Exon. Th. 153, 7; Gū. 822: 227, 6; Ph. 419. Þurh īdel searu, Ps. Th. 138, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 1438; El. 721. Swilt þurh searwe *death by treachery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Searwa *molimina* (*magorum*), Hpt. Gl. 502, 53. Sarwa *mendacia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 41. Full fācnes and searuwa *plenum dolo*, Ps. Th. 9, 27: Met. 9, 27. In searwum *in insidiis*, Ps. Surt. 9, 29. Searwum *factionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 9. Mid sibbe wē cōmon næs mid searwum *pacifice venimus nec quidquam machinamur mali*, Gen. 42, 11. Beswicen mid deófles searwum *daemonica fraude seductus*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26. Mid searewan (his searum, MS. C.) *consiliis*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 18. Searowum beswicene, Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 745. Hié þurh seara (*per insidias*) ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Ðā funde hē swīðe yfel gepeaht and searwa ymb hira līf *contra eorum vitam consilium praebuit*, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 423, 15. Gif hwā ofsleá his ðone nēhstan þurh searwa, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1: Blickl. Homl. 83, 33. Hwylce searwa se drȳ ārefnde *what artifices the sorcerer practised*, 173, 8. Nyston ða searwe ðe him sǽton bæftan *ignorans quod post tergum laterent insidiae*, Jos. 8, 14. III. in a good sense, *art, skill, contrivance, (in the adverbial inst.* searwum *skilfully, ingeniously, with art)*:—Searwum āsǽled, Cd. Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470. Salem stōd searwum (*or* IV?) āfæstnod, weallum geweorðod, 218, 17; Dan. 40. Sadol searwum fāh (cf. searu-fāh), Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. Earmbeága fela searwum gesǽled (cf. searu-sǽled), 5521; B. 2764: Exon. Th. 438, 10; Rä. 57, 5 (cf. searu-bunden): 216, 17; Ph. 269. Būr ātimbran, searwum āsettan, 411, 27; Rä. 30, 6. IV. *that which is contrived with art, a machine, engine, fabric*:—Stæflīðere oððe searu *ballista, machina belli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62. Searu *ballista, catapulta*, vel *machina belli*, 125, 9. Middaneardes wyrhta seares *mundi factor machinae*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wið greóte, giellende faran, Exon. Th. 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3. IV a. *armour, equipment, arms*:—Byrnan, gūðsearo gumena, gāras . . . sǽmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Beran beorht searo, Cd. Th. 191, 23; Exod. 219. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . . swīðe swingeþ and his searo hringeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Hringīren song in searwum (*coats of mail*), Beo. Th. 651; B. 323: 5053; B. 2530. Secg on searwum, 503; B. 249: 5392; B. 2700. Geseah on searwum (*among the arms*) sigeeádig bil, 3118; B. 1557. Searwum gearwe *equipped*, 3631; B. 1813. [*Goth.* sarwa; *n. pl.* τὰ ὅπλα, πανοπλία: *O. H. Ger.* saro; gi-sarwi, -sarwa *lorica, armatura, arma: Icel.* sörvi *a necklace; armour.*] v. beadu-, bealu-, fācen-, fǽr-, fyrd-, gūþ-, hlāford-, inwit-, lāþ-, lyge-, nearu-searu; siru; *and* cf. or-þanc.

searu-bend; *m. f. A cunning, curious clasp* or *fastening*:—Glōf searobendum fæst, sió wæs orþoncum eall gegyrwed diófles cræftum, Beo. Th. 4179; B. 2086. Cf. orþanc-bend.

searu-bunden; *adj. Cunningly fastened, bound with art*:—Wunden gold, sinc searobunden, Exon. Th. 437, 7; Rä. 56, 4.

searu-cēg, e; *f. An insidious key*:—Flānþracu feorh onleác searocēgum gesōht (*of the insidious attacks of disease*), Exon. Th. 170, 27; Gū. 1118.

searu-ceáp, es; *n. An ingenious piece of goods, a curious implement*:—Næfde sellīcu wiht folme, exle ne earmas, sceal on ānum fēt searoceáp (cf. searo, IV) swīfan, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rä. 33, 7.

searu-cēne; *adj. Bold in arms* or *skilfully daring*:—Wæs Dauid æt wīge sōð sigecempa, searocȳne man, cāsere creaftig, Ps. C. 10. Cf. searu-grim.

searu-cræft, es; *m.* I. *a treacherous art, wile, stratagem, an artifice, a machination, plot*:—Searecræft *molimen*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 56. Searocræft *machinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 28. Þurh diófles searucræft, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. Þurh searocræft, Andr. Kmbl. 217; An. 109. Searecræftum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 27: *machinamentis*, 478, 54. Bepǽht mid dæs deófles searocræftum, Homl. Th. i. 192, 17: Exon. Th. 136, 13; Gū. 540: 142, 19; Gū. 646. Ealdfeónda nîþ searocræftum swîð, 110, 25; Gū. 113. Searecræftas *machinas* (*fraudulentas*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 15. Ðe hē ne beswîce þurh his searucræftas (searo-, searæ-), Wulfst. 97, 8. Uton forfleón mān and morþor and searacræftas, 115, 9. Swîðe forsyngod þurh swicdōmas and þurh searacræftas, 164, 3. II. *art, skill, cunning, a cunning art* (in a good sense, v. next word):—Wuldres ealdor gesweotula þurh searocræft dīn sylfes weorc, Exon. Th. 1, 16; Cri. 9. Ða rōde mid ðām æðelestum eorcnanstānum besetton searocræftum (*cunningly, skilfully*, cf. searu, III), Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ne hī searocræftum godweb giredon, Met. 8, 24. III. *an engine, machine* (cf. searo, IV):—Stæflīðera *ballista*, searecræftes *machinae*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 22.

searu-cræftig; *adj.* I. *skilful, skilled in* (with gen.), *cunning* (in a good sense):—Snottor, searocræftig sāwle rǽdes, Frag. Kmbl. 80; Leás. 42. Sum biþ searocræftig goldes and gimma, Exon. Th. 296, 29; Crä. 58. II. *wily, cunning* (in a bad sense), 416, 7; Rä. 34, 7.

searu-fāh; *adj. Curiously, cunningly coloured* (cf. gold-fāh):—Herebyrne sīd and searofāh, Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444.

searu-geþræc, es; *n. A store of things in which art is displayed*:—Seón and sēcean searogeþræc (*the dragon's hoard*), wundur under wealle, Beo. Th. 6196; B. 3102 [cf. geþræce *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 72].

searu-gim[m], es; *m, A curious gem, precious stone*:—Seærogim *topazion*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 127. His ēgan scinan swā searagym, Nar. 43, 15. Searogemme *unio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 34. Meregrota oððe gymmas (saragimmas, MS. V.) *margaritae*, Nar. 37, 29. Stān, searogimma nān (ǽlces cynnes gimmas ne . . ., Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 31), Met. 21, 21: Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Dæt ic ǽrwelan, goldǽht ongite, gearo sceáwige sigel, searogimmas (*the dragon's hoard*), 5491; B. 2749: Exon. Th. 478, 5; Ruin. 36.

searu-grim; *adj. Fierce in arms* or *skilfully fierce, having fierceness accompanied by skill*:—Gif dīn hige wǽre swā searogrim swā ðū self talast *if thy spirit had been as cunningly fierce* (?) *as thyself reckons*, Beo. Th. 1192; B. 594. Cf. searu-cēne.

searu-hæbbend[e] [*one*] *having armour, armed*:—Slǽpe tōbrugdon searuhæbbende *the warriors started from sleep*, Andr. Kmbl. 3054; An. 1350. Searohæbbendra, 2934; An. 1470: Beo. Th. 480; B. 237: Exon. Th. 468, 12; Phar. 6.

searu-līc; *adj. Ingenious, cunning, clever, displaying art* or *skill*:—Dæt (*writing being able to convey a message*) is wundres dǽl, on sefan searolīc ðam ðe swylc ne conn, Exon. Th. 472, 4; Rā. 61, 11. Sum hafaþ searolīc gomen gleódǽda, 298, 9; Crä. 82. v. next word.

searulīce; *adv. Ingeniously, cunningly, cleverly, with art* or *skill*:—Sum mæg searolīce wordcwide wrītan, Exon. Th. 42, 14; Cri. 672. Is se finta sum splottum searolīce beseted, 218, 19; Ph. 297. Ne hī gimreced setton searolīce, Met. 8, 26.

searu-net[t], es; *n.* I. *an armour-net*, or *a net ingeniously wrought, a coat of mail*:—On him byrne scān, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. II. *a net of treachery* or *guile, a net* (metaph.), *a snare, wile*:—Mē elþeódige inwitwrāsne, searonet seóþaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Searonettum beseted *beset with snares*, 1885; An. 945.

searu-nīþ, es; *m.* I. *hostility to which effect is given by treachery, crafty enmity*:—Ic ne sōhte searonīþas ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht *I had not recourse to the arts of the treacherous foe, nor swore many oaths wrongfully*, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738: 2405; B. 1200. Swā wæs Bíowulfe, ðā hē biorges weard sōhte, searonīþas (*the wily hostilities of the dragon, who used poison to destroy his foe*, cf. āttorsceaþa, 5670, *and is called* inwitgest, 5333. Cf. *too* inwit-nīþ), 6126; B. 3067. II. *armour-hate* (v. searu, IV a), *martial strife, the strife of armed men, battle*:—Nō ic wiht fram ðē swylcra searunīþa secgan hȳrde, billa brōgan, 1168; B. 582.

searu-pīl, es; *m. An implement with a point*:—Mīn heáfod is homere geþuren, searopīla wund, sworfen feóle, Exon. Th. 497, 17; Rä. 87, 2.

searu-rūn, e; *f. A cunning mystery*:—Searorūna gespon, Exon. Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15.

searu-sǽled; *adj. Cunningly tied*:—Nelle ic unbunden ǽnigum hȳran, nymþe searosǽled (cf. searu, III, *and* searu-bunden), Exon. Th. 406, 12; Rä. 24, 16.

searu-þanc, es; *m.* I. *a cunning* (in a bad sense) *thought, device, artifice, wile*:—Geþeóddum searaþancum *adhibitis argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 16. Eác ic gelǽrde Simon searoþoncum, ðæt hē sacan ongon, Exon. Th. 260, 16; Jul. 298. Sume ic mīnum hondum searoþoncum (*cunningly, craftily*) slōg, 272, 4; Jul. 494. Searoþancum beseted *beset with snares* (v. searu-net), Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257. II. *a cunning* (in a good sense) *thought, skilful device*:—Þurh sefan snyttro, searoþonca hord, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10. Saga sōðcwidum, searoþoncum, gleáwwordum wīsfæst, hwæt ðis gewǽdu sȳ, Exon. Th. 418, 3; Rä. 36, 13. Se wītga, snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Georne smeádon, sōhton searoþancum (*sagaciously, shrewdly*), hwæt sió syn wǽre, 827; El. 414. Se wīnsele fæste wæs ſrenbendum searoþoncum (*skilfully, cunningly*) besmiþod, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. Cf. or-þanc.

searu-þancol; *adj. Of cunning thought, cunning, sagacious, wise*:—Searoþoncol mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 23, 28; Jud. 145. Nis ǽnig secg searoþoncol tō ðæs swīðe gleáw, Exon. Th. 14, 16; Cri. 220. Ðe (*which*) secgas searoþoncle seaxe delfaþ, 427, 26; Rä. 41, 97. Gesǽton searuþancle sundor tō rūne, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163. Mon ǽnig searoþoncelra, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 331.

searu-wrenc, es; *m. A crafty trick, treacherous device*:—Hē hié biddende wæs ðæt hié mid sume searawrence from Xerse āwende, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 21. v. siru-wrenc.

searu-wundor, es; *n. A wonderful thing in implements* or *engines* (v. searu, IV, *and* cf. searu-pīl. The term is applied to Grendel's arm, which had been torn away by Beowulf):—Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920.

searwaþ, L. N. P. L. 40; Th. ii. 296, 10. v. next word.

searwian; *p.* ode *To act with craft* or *treachery, to feign*:—Hē sarwaþ *fingitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 13. Hió searwaþ *insidiatur*, Kent. Gl. 191. Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, gebēte ðæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebēte ðæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal, let him make 'bōt,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. Sinc searwade *treasure played the traitor* (left its possessor (?)), Exon. Th. 353, 62; Reim. 37. Searw[a] ð[ū] *insidieris*, Kent. Gl. 935. Searwiende *machinans*, 151. Hē cwæð him tō særwigendum mōde (*insidiously*), Homl. Th. ii. 308, 6. v. sirwan *and next word.*

searwung, e; *f. Treachery, artifice, plot, snare*:—Hē sit mid searwungum *sedet in insidiis*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 8. v. sirwung.

seáþ, es; *m. A pit, hole, well, reservoir, lake*:—Seáþ *lacus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 10: Ps. Spl. 7, 16: 27, 1: Mk. Skt. 12, 1: *lacus, lacuna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 31: *fovea*, ii. 150, 10: Ps. Spl. 7, 16: 56, 9: *puteus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16: *cisterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 4: Kent. Gl. 102: *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 50: *cloaca*, 484, 19: 508, 70. Ðǽr is se seáþ ðæs singalan susles . . . Æfter ðam ðe ðū deád bist, ðonne cymst ðū tō helle . . . and ðīn seáþ biþ twegea cubita wīd and feówra lang, Nar. 50, 23–29. On hū grundleásum seáþe *on how bottomless a pit*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. Ðā wæs ðǽr on ōðre sīdan ðæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáþ wǽre. On ðam seáþe ufan Gūþlāc him hūs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Danihel læg betwux seofan leónum on ānum seáþe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 5. Hēht scūfan scyldigne in drīgan seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1382; El. 693. In synna seáþ, Exon. Th. 267, 10; Jul. 413. Ðǽr syndon twegen seáþas (*lakes*) . . . heora wīde is .cc. mīla ðæs læssan mīlgetales, Nar. 36, 25. [Inne deope seaðen setten þa deade, Laym. 841. *O. Frs.* sāth: *M. H. Ger.* sōt *puteus.*] v. adel-, cealc-, fǽr-, helle-, horu-, lām-, sand-, sealt-, wæter-, wulf-seáþ.

seáða, an; *m. 'A feeling as if the cavity of the body were full of water swaying about,'* Cockayne. The word glosses *tendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 3:—Wið seáðan (seádan, 4, 18), Lchdm. ii. 56, 10.

seáw, es; *n. Juice, moisture, humour*:—Genim tūncersan . . . dō in ða nosu ðæt se stenc mǽge on ðæt heáfod and ðæt seáw, Lchdm. ii. 22, 14. Genim cileþoniam seáwes cucler fulne, 28, 2. Ys sǽd ðæt se earn wylle mid ðam seáwe (*of wood lettuce*) his eágan hreppan and wǽtan, i. 128, 12. Seáw *ius*, 80, 13: 128, 18. Ðæt seáw sele on cuclere sūpan, ii. 120, 19. Gemeng wið huniges seáw *mix with pure honey*, 30, 7. Feallan lǽtaþ seáw of bōsme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 20; Rä. 4, 47. Seá *sucum*, Txts. 182, 83. Cumaþ ða ādla on [of ?] yflum seáwum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. [*Used later of food.* With diverse spieces The flesh . . . She taketh and maketh thereof a sewe, Gow. ii. 325, 4, Seew, Wick. Gen. 27, 4. I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Chauc. Sq. T. 67. Sew *cepulatum*, Wülck. Gl. 572, 9: Prompt. Parv. 454. *O. H. Ger.* sou; *n. succus, venenum, alimentum*: cf. *Icel.* söggr *dank, wet*: saggi; *m. moistness.*] v. liþ-, plūm-seáw; ge-seáw; *adj.*

seax, es; *n.* I. *a knife, an instrument for cutting*:—Seax *cultellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 3. Seax oððe scyrseax *culter*, ii. 15, 58. Saex, 105, 69. Ðæt stǽnene sex ðe ðæt cild ymbsnāþ, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rä. 61, 12. Seaxes ecg, 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Snīþ mid seaxse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Ða hēt hē him his seax ārǽcan tō screádigenne ǽnne æppel, Homl. Th. i. 88, 9. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sié fealo hrȳðeres horn and sién .iii. ǽrene næglas on, Lchdm. ii. 290, 22. Sting ðīn seax on ða wyrte, 346, 12. Hȳ begyrde resten and nāne sex (seax, MSS. T. F.) be heora sīdan næbben *cultellos ad latus non habeant*, R. Ben. 47, 10. Wirc ðē stǽnene sex *fac tibi cultros lapideos*, Jos. 5, 2. II. as a weapon, *a short sword, dagger*:—Ðǽr gebrægd ðara hǽðenra manna sum his seaxe; ðā hē hine

đā stingan mynte, đā nyste hē færinga hwær đæt seax com, Blickl. Homl. 223, 16. Heó hyre seaxe geteáh, brād, brūnecg, Beo. Th. 3095; B. 1545. Hē (*St. Martin*) tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Geteáh his seax, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* sahs: *O. Frs.* sax: *O. H. Ger.* sahs *cultrum, semispathium: Icel.* sax *a short sword.*] v. blōd-, ceorf-, hand-, hup-, lǣce-, nægel-, scear-, þeóh-, wæl-seax; *and* cf. sagu.

Seax- *in proper names:*—Sigeferþ Seaxing, Seaxa Sledding (*in a list of East Saxon kings*), Txts. 179, 23. Cf. *Icel.* Járn-Saxa = *iron-chopper*, the name of an ogress in the Edda. Đā fēng tō Eást-Seaxna rīce Swīþhelm Seaxbaldes suna, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 42. Đæs cyninges (*Anna of East Anglia*) dohter Sexburh, 3, 8; S. 531, 24: Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 6. Hēr forþfērde Cēnwalh (*of Wessex*), and Seaxburg ān geár rīcsode his cuēn æfter him, 672; Erl. 34, 34. Gesecg Seaxnēting (*East Saxon*), Txts. 179, 16. Cf. Saxnōt *in the formula of renunciation.* v. Grmm. D. M. 184. Seaxrēd (*East Saxon*), 179, 19. Seaxulf biscop (*of Lichfield*), Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Saxulf (Sæx-), Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 2, 10.

seax-ben[n]. v. six-ben[n].

Seaxe, Seaxan; *pl. The Saxons,* (1) in connection with England:—Cōmon hī of þrīm folcum đām strangestan Germanie, đæt [is] of Seaxum and of Angle and of Geátum ... Of Seaxum, đæt is of đam lande đe mon hāteþ Eald-Seaxan, cōman Eást-Seaxan (-Seaxa, -Sexa, Chron. 449) and Sūþ-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.) and West-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–24. Đā wǣron Seaxan sēcende intingan, S. 483, 36. On Germanie đanon Engle and Seaxan cumene wǣron, 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Engle and Seaxe, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 19: Menol. Fox 368; Men. 185. Sexna kyning, 459; Men. 231. Æt Seaxena handa forwurþan, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Englum and Sexum (Sæxum), 1065; Erl. 196, 30. Đæt spell đæt ic āwrāt be Angelþeóde and Seaxum, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. (2) continental Saxons:—Đȳ ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and dǣr wearþ micel gefeoht ... and đa Seaxan hæfdun sige, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8. Ic wæs mid Seaxum, Exon. Th. 322, 12; Vid. 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Sahsun: *Icel.* Saxar. For the connection of Seaxe(-an) with Seax, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxiii.] v. Eald- (Ald-), Eást-, Sūþ-, West-Seaxe.

Seax-land, es; *n. England:*—Com Gūđrum on eástdæle Sexlandes, Shrn. 16, 4.

sēcan, sēcean; *p.* sōhte; *pp.* sōht *To seek.* I. (1) *to try to find, to look for, make search for:*—Ic sēce mīne gebrōđru *fratres meos quaero*, Gen. 37, 16. Hwæne sēcst đū? Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se đe sēcþ, hē hyt finţ, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 8. Hwæđer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold đæt reáde? ... Hit witena nān đider nē sēceþ (cf. gē hit đǣr ne sēcaþ, ne finde gē hit nō, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9), Met. 19, 8. Đonne gē Drihten sēcaþ, đonne gemēte gē hine, gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ, Deut. 4, 29. Gē sēceaþ (soecas, Lind.) đone Hælynd, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 5. Hē āxode hine, hwæt hē sōhte, Gen. 37, 15. Đīn fæder and ic sārigende đē sōhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Hī sōhton hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 46: Blickl. Homl. 241, 12. Mannes sunu com sēcean (tō soecanne, Lind.) and hāl dōn đæt forweard, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Sēcende God *requirens Deum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 3. (2) *to try to get* (the source from which a thing is sought marked by *tō*):—Ic monnes feorh tō slagan sēce (MS. seđe) *I will require man's life of the slayer*, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Ic tō Drihtne sēce đæt ic gōd æt him begitan mōte *quaesivi bona tibi*, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Gif đū đē tō swā mildum mundbyrd sēcest, Exon. Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Heó ūrne fultum sēhþ, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 18. Gumena gehwylcum đara đe geóce tō him sēceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2307; An. 1155. Đǣr is help gearu manna gehwylcum đam đe sēceþ tō him, 1818; An. 911. Gē hī sēcaþ tō fremdum gesceaftum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 17, 29. Sūþ-Seaxna mǣgþ him biscopþēninge sēceaþ tō West-Seaxna biscope, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 24. Đæt se ān ne ætburste đe hē sōhte, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Hwīlum man ceás đa men đe noldan swician ... and syđđan hit man sōhte be đām đe nearwlīcast cūđan swician *at one time the men were chosen that would not deceive ... and since they have been looked for among those that could most oppressively deceive*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. Ūs is nēdþearf đæt wē sēcan đone lǣcedōm ūre sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Biddon wē Drihten đæs leóhtes đe nǣfre ne geendaþ ... đæt leóht wē sceolan sēcan, đæt wē mōtan habban mid englum gemǣne, 21, 14. Bearn Godes brýda ongunnon on Caines cynne sēcan, Cd. Th. 75, 33; Gen. 1249. Woldon tō dūnscræfum drohtoþ sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. Uton sibbe tō him sēcan, Exon. Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Seócan, Ps. C. 109. Hwæt elles is tō sēcanne wiđ đam hungre nymþe andlyfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 16. Hē gǣþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Sió ǣ sceal beón sōht on đæs sacerdes mūþe, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. (3) *to try to attain an end, strive to effect a purpose, aim at, strive after, make something the object of endeavour:*—Ic ne sēce mīnne willan ac đæs đe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 5, 30: 8, 50. Hwæt sēcst đū? 4, 27. León hwelpas sēcaþ, đæt him æt God gedēme, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gif hē đone dōm ofer hine sōhte *if the other tried to get judgment upon him*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 33. Đā hālgan đe on đyssum līfe nāht ne sōhton ne ne gyrndon tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Hī sōhton hine him tō hlāforde and tō mundboran *they tried to get him to be their lord and protector*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29: 922; Erl. 108, 20, 28. Gif đæt riht tō hefig sȳ, sēce siþþan đa līhtinge tō đam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 11. (4) *to try to find out* by investigation or examination:—Hwylc sēceþ đæt đe sōđfæst byþ *veritatem quis requiret?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Sōhte synnum fāh, hū hē sārlīcast meahte feorhcwale findan ... Feónd hine gelǣrde, Exon. Th. 276, 24; Jul. 571. Georne smeádon, sōhton searoþancum, hwæt sió syn wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 827; El. 414. Ongan on sefan sēcean sōđfæstnesse weg tō wuldre, 2295; El. 1149. Ic đīne gewitnesse wylle sēcan *testimonia tua exquisivi*, Ps. Th. 118, 22. Lǣcedōm sēcan *medicamentum explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Hwīlum beóþ đa wǣtan on dære wambe filmenum, đonne sceal mon đæt wīslīce sēcean, Lchdm. ii. 222, 24. (5) *to try to learn* by asking, *to ask:*—Đa mē cunnon andsware cȳđan tācna gehwylces đe ic him tō sēce, Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Đā cwæđ Maria tō đæm engle: Hwæt is đīn nama? Đā cwæđ se engel tō hire: Hwæt sēcestū mīnne naman? Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Hē đā Drihtnes willan sōhte *he tried to learn what was the will of the Lord*, 225, 30. Wīslīce gē dyde, đætte mannum bedīgled wæs on eorþan, đæt gē đæt on heofenas tō Gode sōhtan, 201, 2. Tō sēcenne, 205, 27. Ic wāt đæt hió wile sēcan (*ask.* Cf. Đā seó cwēn ongan fricggan, 1116; El. 560) be đam sigebeáme, Elen. Kmbl. 840; El. 420. II. *to go* or *come to:*—Oft sēcende *frequentantem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 18. (1) *to seek* a person, *to visit* (cf. *Ger.* be-suchen):—Đǣr beóþ gegearwoda Godes mildheortnessa đǣm mannum đe đa līchoman sēceaþ þurh heora gebedo, Blickl. Homl. 193, 21. Đa đe æfter deáþe Dryhten sēcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1200; An. 600. Đā hē đone cyningc sōhte *when he visited the king*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Sārge gē ne sōhton *ye did not visit the afflicted*, Exon. Th. 92, 19; Cri. 1511. Hig đæs wyrđe wǣron đæt Godes englas hig sōhton, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15. Sēc nū đīnne þeów, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Hider ic wille đæt wē sēcan Sċe Petre, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 32. Satan ic sēcan wille, Cd. Th. 47, 15; Gen. 761. Gewīt đū đīnne eft waldend sēcan *go back again to your master*, 138, 17; Gen. 2293: Andr. Kmbl. 1886; An. 945. (1 a) *to seek* a person for protection, *to take refuge with* a person. v. sōcn, VI. 2:—Gif hwilc þeóf ođđe reáfere gesōhte đone cing ... hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman ođđe abbud ođđe þegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 28. (2) *to seek* a place, *to visit, resort to:*—Hē (*the phenix*) sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ, Exon. Th. 217, 11; Ph. 278. Đa men đe đyder cōman and đa hālgan stōwe sōhton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 28; 201, 11. Hī syđđan gewunelīce đider sōhton *they afterwards resorted thither*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 6. Sēce man hundredgemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2. Đæt đeós onlīcnes eorþan sēce *fall to earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1462; An. 731. Đeáh heorot holtwudu sēce, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369. Đæt hī secggan đæm folce đæt hī sunnandagum Godes cyrican georne sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 14. Gif hié ænigne feld sēcan wolden *if they should attempt to come into the open country*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 11. Gewitan him Norþmen Difelin sēcan, 937; Erl. 115, 4. Đonne sculon hié đās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406: 136, 30; Gen. 2266. Ōđerne ēđel sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. Mere sēcan *to go to sea*, Exon. Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. (3) *to seek* immaterial things, *to go to* war, *resort to* artifice, etc.:—Ic ne sōhte searonīþas, ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738. Se wuldres dǣl sigorleán sōhte *the soul has gone to its reward*, Exon. Th. 184, 14; Gū. 1344. Se rinc sōhte ōđer līf, Cd. Th. 98, 9; Gen. 1627. Hī clǣnsunge bæþes sōhton, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Đā đū gehogodest sæcce sēcean, Beo. Th. 3982; B. 1989: 5117; B. 2562. Fǣhþe sēcan, 5020; B. 2513. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (as in *to seek* a person's life), *to try to get at, to go to attack:*—Mē fyrenfulle fǣcne sēceaþ, wyllaþ mē līfes āsēcean *me expectaverunt peccatores, ut perderent me*, Ps. Th. 118, 95. Him (hié, hī *other MSS.*) mon mid ōđrum floccum sōhte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Hié micle fierd gegadrodon and đone here sōhton æt Eoforwīcceastre, 867; Erl. 72, 13. Đa đe mīne fȳnd wǣron, and mīne sāwle sōhton mid nīđe, Ps. Th. 69, 2: 85, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 20. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, đæt hī hié mid gefeohte sōhte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Sēcan mīne fȳnd mīne sāwle *persequatur inimicus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. Đā hié gewin drugon, and on healfa gehwone heáwan þohton, sāwle sēcan, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedǣlan līf wiđ līce, 4835; B. 2422. [*Goth.* sōkjan: *O. Frs.* sēka: *O. Sax.* sōkian: *O. L. Ger.* suocan: *O. H. Ger.* suohhan *quaerere, petere, exquirere, arcessire, appetere, invisere: Icel.* sœkja *to seek, fetch; to visit, frequent; to prosecute (a suit); to attack.*] v. ā-, for-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, under-sēcan.

secg, es; *m. n. Sedge;* carex, gladiolum, lisca:—Đis secg (segc) *haec carex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 69, 16. Segg, secg, saecg *gladiolum*, Txts. 66, 463. Sech *carex*, 50, 251. Seic, 115, 151. Secg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 28. Segc, i. 79, 65. Segg, 67, 3. Secg *gladiolum*, ii. 40, 70. Segc, 70, 29. Secgg, i. 67, 55. Secg *lisca*, ii. 53, 45: *carex* vel *sabium* vel *lisca*, i. 31, 28. Endlefan snǣda reádes secges, Lchdm. ii. 102, 17. Handfulle secges, 356, 1. Wyl neoþoweardne secg, 52, 16: 66, 5.

[Eolug-secg *papyrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 58. Ilug-segg, Txts. 86, 781. *See also* eolhx, hamer-, môr-secg.· Grein cites risc-seccas *carices*.] Cf. secg *a sword*.

secg, es ; *m. A man* (used only in poetry) :—Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, Exon. Th. 387, 15 ; Rä. 5, 5. Nis ænig eorl under lyfte, secg searoþoncol, 14, 16 ; Cri. 220. Se beorn, sêfteádig secg, 309, 12 ; Seef. 56. Secg, lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 422 ; B. 208. Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegen æt þearfe, 5410 ; B. 2708. Beówulf, sigoreádig secg, 2626 ; B. 1311. Ðær læg secg mænig, guma norþerna, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 17. Secgas and gesîþas fôron tô gefeohte, Judth. Thw. 24, 22 ; Jud. 201. Seccas, Cd. Th. 124, 23 ; Gen. 2067. Wæron æscwýgan, secggas ymb sigecwên sîðes gefýsde, Elen. Kmbl. 519 ; El. 260. Rômware, secgas sigerôfe, 93 ; El. 47. Đâ ic sæbât gesæt mid mînra secga gedriht, Beo. Th. 1271 ; B. 633. [*Laym.* seg, sæg ; *pl.* segges : *Piers P.* segge : *O. Sax.* segg : *Icel.* seggr (*poet.*).] v. ambyht-, ærend-, selesecg.

secg, es ; *m. The sea* :—*Salum* seeg (secg ?) *vel mare*, Txts. 95, 1786. Segg, seg *salum*, 98, 966. Segc, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 37. v. gâr-secg.

secg, e ; *f. A sword* :—Wit sculon secge ofersettan, gif hê gesêcean dear wîg ofer wæpen, Beo. Th. 1372 ; B. 684. Secgum ofslegene, Cd. Th. 120, 27 ; Gen. 2001. [Cf. *Icel.* ben-sægr *as a name for the sword*.] Cf. secg *sedge*, *and* sagu ; *and see* secg-hwæt, -plega.

secga, an ; *m. One who says* or *tells, an informant* :—Ne ic nân sôðre wât, bûte swâ mîn secga mê sæde, L. O. 4 ; Th. i. 180, 12. [Þer weore segge (*or from* seg *a man* (?). *The other MS. has* gleomenne) songe, Laym. 5109. Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sago : *O. Frs.* sega, *in compounds*.]

secgan, secgean, secggan, secggean, sæcgan ; *p.* sægde, sæde ; *pp.* sægd, sæd. [*Forms as from an infin.* sagian—sagast, sagaþ ; *p.* sagode ; *imp.* saga, *are given here*.] *To say* (of written or spoken words). **I.** *to say* certain words, the words used being given :—Hê segþ : Gê ne mâgon cuman ðyder ic fare, Jn. Skt. 8, 22. Gif hwâ segþ, corban, Mk. Skt. 7, 11. Sege folce : Ðis sind ða dagas, Lev. 23, 2. Secgaþ dæs hûses hlâforde : Ûre lâreów secgþ : Hwâr is mîn gysthûs, Mk. Skt. 14, 14. Hwæðer is êðre tô secgenne tô ðam laman : 'Ðê synd ðîne synna forgyfene,' hwæðer ðe cweðan : 'Âris, nim ðîn bed, and gâ, Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Wê gehýrdon hine secgan : Ic tôwurpe ðis tempel, 14, 58. **I a.** of words, *to mean* :—*Cantica canticorum*, ðæt segþ on Englisc ealra sanga fyrmest, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 42. **II.** with acc. (1) where the object denotes a collection of words, a story, poem, regulation, etc., *to tell* a tale, *recite* a poem, *pronounce, deliver* :—Ic bî mê secge ðis sârspell, Exon. Th. 458, 6 ; Hy. 4, 96. Ðonne ic ðê æfenlâc secge, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ðâs word ðe ðû mê sagast, Exon. Th. 247, 26 ; Jul. 84. Ðû worn fela ymb Brecan spræce, sægdest from his sîðe, Beo. Th. 1068 ; B. 532. Đâ sæde hê him sum bigspel, Lk. Skt. 12, 16. Se magoræswa mæġþe sînre dômas sægde (cf. *O. Sax.* êo-sago : *O. Frs.* â-sega : *Icel.* segja lög ; lögsögu-maðr), Cd. Th. 98, 4 ; Gen. 1625. Ece ræ̂das Moyses sægde, 210, 17 ; Exod. 516. Sægde eorlum Abimeleh waldendes word, 161, 19 ; Gen. 2667. Wordum sægde Lameh unârlîc spel, 66, 27 ; Gen. 1090. Wê lofsonga word sædon, 274, 18 ; Sat. 156. Âbeód eft ongeán, sege ðînum leódum miccle lâþre spell, Byrht. Th. 133, 14 ; By. 50. Nâne gewitnesse æfter him ne saga ðû, L. Alf. 40 ; Th. i. 54, 5. His naman secgeaþ mid sealmum, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Secgan spell, Bt. 13 ; Fox 36, 31 : 30, 1 ; Fox 106, 30. Andsware secgan *to return answer*, Elen. Kmbl. 752 ; El. 376 : 1131 ; El. 567. Sang secgan *to sing a song*, Cd. Th. 279, 10 ; Sat. 235. Naman sæcgean, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne wê gehýron Godes bêc reccean and ræ̂dan, and godspell seccgean, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17. Hié forgytaþ ðæt hié hwêne êr gehýrdon reccean and secggan, 55, 28. Hwæt sceal ic mâ secgean fram Sancte Iohanne ? 169, 24. Ðæt him êr of ðæs lâreówes mûþe wæs bodad and sægd, 55, 31 : 69, 19. Byþ sægd nama Drihtnes *ut annuntient nomen Domini*, Ps. Th. 101, 19. ¶ where the object is included in a genitive :—Ðæs ðû mê wylle wordum secgean *from what you tell me*, Cd. Th. 162, 2 ; Gen. 2675. (1 a) where the written form of a word is referred to :—Ic mæg þurh rûnstafas secgan naman ðara wihta, Exon. Th. 429, 18 ; Rä. 43, 6. (2) where the object denotes that which is spoken about, *to speak of, tell, relate, narrate, declare, announce, give an account of* something :—Ic ðê orlæg secge *I will tell thee thy fate*, Cd. Th. 262, 19 ; Dan. 746. Ic Gode lîf mîn secge *vitam meam nuntiavi tibi*, Ps. Th. 55, 7. Ic mîne earfeþu sæcge *tribulationem meam pronuntio*, 141, 2 : 54, 17. Ðû sagast lîfceare, Cd. Th. 54, 17 ; Gen. 878. Ðis gewrit oððe hit gôd sagaþ be gôdum mannum, oððe hit yfel sagaþ be yfelum mannum *sive historia de bonis bona referat . . . seu mala commemoret de pravis*, Bd. pref. ; S. 471, 14. Mîn mûþ sægeþ (*pronuntiabit*) ðîne mægenspêde, Ps. Th. 70, 14. Hî secgeaþ (*narrabunt*) eall ðîn wundur, 144, 5. Gê scyldigra synne secgaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 23 ; Gû. 477. Nêh ðæm clife ðe ic êr sæde *that I spoke of before*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 12, 30. Heó sæde him eall ðæt riht, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Hælend his þegnum sæde his þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Sagode *refert*, Germ. 396, 10. Hê sîðfæt sægde, Cd. Th. 256, 31 ; Dan. 649. Hit forhæfed gewearð, ðætte hié sædon swefn cyninges, 225, 2 ; Dan. 148. Bodan þurh hleóþorcwide hyrdum cýðdon, sægdon sôðne gefeán, Exon. Th. 28, 23 ; Cri. 451. Ic ðê hâte, ðæt ðû ðâs gesyhþe secge mannum, Rood Kmbl. 190 ; Kr. 96. Ne wê witegan habbaþ, ðæt ûs andgytes mâ secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. Hî ðîne mihte sæcgeon *potentiam tuam pronuntiabunt*, 144, 4. Ic ðê secgan wille or and ende, Andr. Kmbl. 1296 ; An. 648. Hê secgan ongan swefnes wôman, Cd. Th. 249, 32 ; Dan. 539. Ðæt ðû hellwarum hyht ne âbeóde, ah ðû him secgan miht sorga mæste, 308, 21 ; Sat. 696. Nô ic wiht fram ðê swylcra searunîþa secgan hýrde, billa brôgan, Beo. Th. 1169 ; B. 582. Ðara ârfæstra dæda sume gehýran sæcgan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 26. Wê gehýraþ oft secggan worldrîcra manna deáþ, 107, 29. Ne his snytru mæg secgean ænig, Ps. Th. 146, 5. Hî sculon his weorc sæcgean *annuntient opera ejus*, 106, 21. (3) *to express in words* feelings of gratitude, admiration, etc., *to give* thanks, glory, etc., to a person (cf. *Ger.* Dank sagen) :—Ic ðara frætwa þanc wuldurcyninge wordum secge, Beo. Th. 5583 ; B. 2795. Wê ðê wuldur sæcgeaþ, Ps. Th. 78, 14. Hê sægde him ðæs leánes þanc, Beo. Th. 3623 ; B. 1809. Secggan wê him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. Þancas secggan, 115, 22. Ðæm Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara âra, 123, 4. Lof secgan Dryhtne, Andr. Kmbl. 2011 ; An. 1008 : Exon. Th. 138, 34 ; Gû. 586. Ðæs wê ealles sculon secgan þonc and lof, 38, 25 ; Cri. 612. Hê for his hælo Drihtne þanc secgende wæs *pro sua sanitate Domino gratias referens*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 610, 38. (4) where the object is a pronoun referring to a clause :—'Eart ðû Iudea cining ?' Đâ andswarude hê : 'Ðû hit segst,' Lk. Skt. 23, 3. Saga mê ðæt, for hwon sêcest ðû sceade, Cd. Th. 54, 6 ; Gen. 873. Gif ðû wille mildheortnesse ûs dôn, sæge ûs ðæt hrædlîce, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Dryhten micellîce dyde ; seggaþ ðis in alre eorþan, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 15. Ic ðæt londbûend secgan hýrde, ðæt hié gesâwon . . . , Beo. Th. 2697 ; B. 1346. Ðæt (*all that had been seen and heard*) mancynne bodian and secgan, Blickl. Homl. 121, 4. Is ðæt sægd, ðæt . . . , Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 524, 16. (5) where the verb is of incomplete predication, *to declare* a person or thing so and so :—Ic secge hine mâran ðonne ænigne wîtgan, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta ðe hê tôwearde sægde, 9, 16. Oðer him ðâs eorþan ealle sægde læ̂ne, Exon. Th. 109, 15 ; Gû. 90. Hî ðone clæ̂nan sacerd sægdon tôweard, 9, 20 ; Cri. 137. Ða hâlgan hine tôweardne sægdon, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31. Hié hine scyldigne sægdon, 173, 33. Hié sægdon hine sundorwisne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172 ; El. 588. **III.** with gen. :—Swâ se secghwata secggende wæs lâðra spella, Beo. Th. 6049 ; B. 3028. **IV.** where the object is a clause, *to say, tell* :—Ic secge ðê, ðæt ðû eart Petrus, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Nû segþ ûs seó bôc, ðæt God âfêdde ðone here, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 32. Seó bôc segþ, hû hê fêrde, 6, 5. Heó mê sagaþ, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 246, 30 ; Jul. 69. Swâ Arculfus sagaþ, ðæt hê gesâwe . . . , Shrn. 95, 31. Ðæs is tô tâcne, sæcgeaþ men, ðæt oft .xl. manna . . . ðæt hî hî be handum nômon and of sæs ôfre ût feóllan, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 30. Ic wordum sægde, ðæt Sarra mîn sweostor wære, Cd. Th. 163, 25 ; Gen. 2703. Sæge Adame, hwilce ðû gesihþe hæfst, 38, 35 ; Gen. 617. Saga mê, hwylces cynnes ðû sî, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 26. Secgaþ mê, hwæt git gesâwon, Gen. 40, 8. Secgge Petrus, hwæt ic þence, Blickl. Homl. 181, 8. Ic eów bidde, ðæt gê mê secgan, hwylce gemete gê cômon ealle samod tô mê, 143, 20. Ðæt hî secggan, ðæt . . . 47, 26. Secgan, hû him æt æ̂te speów, Beo. Th. 6044 ; B. 3026 : Exon. Th. 437, 31 ; Rä. 56, 16. Be songe secgan, hwæ̂r ic sêlast wisse goldhrodene cwên, 324, 26 ; Vid. 100. Seggan, ðæt ic gesæ̂lig mon wære, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 13. Secgian hwæðer wære twegra strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 851. Micel is tô secgan, ðæt hê âdreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4 ; Gû. 502. Long is tô secganne, hû . . . , 421, 23 ; Rä. 40, 22 : Andr. Kmbl. 2961 ; An. 1483. Swâ hit is nû hræ̂dost tô secganne be eallum ðæ̂m woruldgesæ̂lþum . . . ðæt ðæ̂r nân wuht on nis ðæs tô wilnianne seó *postremo idem de tota concludere fortuna licet, in qua nihil expetendum*, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 29. Ðæt is nû hraðost tô secganne, ðæt ic wilnode weorþfullîce tô libbanne ða hwîle ðe ic lîfede, 17 ; Fox 60, 14. Sægd is, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Se wæs sæd ðæt his brôðor wære Oswîes sunu *qui frater ejus et filius Oswiu esse dicebatur*, Bd. 4, 26 ; S. 603, 7. **V.** where the verb is used impersonally (cf. *Icel.* segir *it is told*) :—Hit segþ on bôcum, ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 146, 16. Swâ hit hýrefter segeþ, L. Wih. pref. ; Th. i. 36, 13. Hî êcton ða æ̂ ðyssum dômum ðe hýrefter sægeþ, L. H. E. pref. ; Th. i. 26, 7. Hêr segþ, hû se æþela wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 55, 3. Gehýraþ hwæt hêr segþ on dissum bôcum be Sancta Marian, 137, 20. Segeþ ðæ̂ron, ðæt sum rîce man wære on ðære burh, 197, 27. Sægþ on dissum bôcum, ðæt . . . , 41, 3. Hêr sægþ be disse tîde ârwyrþnesse, hû Drihten hine selfne gecáþmêdde, 65, 29. [Hêr] sagaþ, ðæt Idpartus ðam câsere hælo bodade, Lchdm. i. 326, 1. **VI.** where the verb is used absolutely (secgan be, fram, ymbe *to speak of*) :—Swâ swâ ic nû æt feáwum wordum secge, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 14. Swâ swâ seó bôc sagaþ, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 32. Swâ wê eft secgeaþ, 3, 21 ; S. 551, 31. Tô ðæ̂m gesæ̂lþum, ðe wê secgaþ ymb, Met. 21, 4. Swâ ic êr sæde, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 6. Mê lyste be, ðæt ðû mê sædest sume hwîle ymbe ðæt, Bt. 34, 6 ; Fox 142, 12. Gehêraþ hû Lucas sægde be disse tîde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Heáhfæderas sægdon and cýðdon, sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, 105, 9–10. 'Ic hæbbe ðê tô secgenne sum þing.' Đâ cwæð hê : 'Lâreów sege ðænne,' Lk. Skt. 7,

40. Saga mē from ðam lande, Salm. Kmbl. 418; Sal. 209. Ðū ðone māngengan mē helan woldest, swýðor ðonne mīnum þegnum secgean, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 20. Hwylcumhwego wordum secgan be ðære ārwyrþnesse ðisse hālgan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 115, 29. Secggean, 211, 12. Wē nū gehýrdon of hwylcumhugu dǽle secggan be ðǽm eádmōdnessum, 103, 18. **VII.** secgan on (*with acc., dat.*) *to ascribe to* a person, *lay to the charge of, accuse of, attribute to*:—Ne mæg se scrift geseón on ðære sāwle, hwæðer him mon sōð ðe lyge sagaþ on hine sylfne, Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1308. Ðæs hē sceal fægnian, ðæt hī him sōð on secggaþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 10. Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða ðe ðiss ðē on secgeaþ *nihil respondes ad ea, quae isti adversum te testificantur?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. Hī wrōhta and yfel on sægdon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. Wæs kýðed ðæt his wrēgend leáse wið hine syredon and on sægdon *probatum est accusatores ejus falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Gif ǽnig mann ōðerne wrēge and him hwilcne gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem, accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Gif ðē mon sōð on secge, Prov. Kmbl. 70. Gif man secge on landesmann, ðæt hē orf stǽle, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 7. Ðæm gielpnan bið leófre ðæt hē secge on hine selfne gif hē hwæt gōdes wāt ge þeáh hē nyte hwæt hē sōðes secge him is leófre ðæt hē leóge *eligit arrogans bona de se vel falsa jactari*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 14. Hwæt gōdes māgan wē secgan on ða flǽsclīcan unþeáwas *quid de corporis voluptatibus loquar?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Geunsōðian ðæt him man on secgan wolde *to disprove what a man would charge him with*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 4. Ne mōt nān mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hē wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177. Ic nelle secgan unsōð on mē sylfe, 195. [*O. Frs.* sega, sedsa: *O. Sax.* seggian: *O. H. Ger.* sagēn: *Icel.* segja, seggja.] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, sōþ-secgan.

secge, an; *f. Speaking, speech*:—Mē nāwðer deág secge ne swīge *neither speech nor silence will avail me*, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Cf. secga.

secgend, es; *m. A speaker, relater, narrator*:—Nǽnig tweógende secgend mē ðis sǽde *non quilibet dubius relator hoc mihi narravit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Sió leásung simle deret ðǽm secggendum, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 10. [*Icel.* segendr, seggendr; *pl. sayers, reporters.*]

secg-gescēre (?) *sedge-shears* (?), a name of the grasshopper:—Secggescēre *vel* hāman *cicad*[*ae*], Txts. 51, 464. v. sceár.

secg-hwæt; *adj. Vigorous* or *bold in using the sword*:—Se secghwata, Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028.

secgihtig; *adj. Sedgy, full of sedge* or *reeds*:—Secgihtig *vel* hreódihtig *carecta, loca caricis plena, spinacurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 14.

secg-leác, es; *n. Chive garlic, rush garlic, rush leek* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); allium schoenoprasum, Lchdm. ii. 128, 11: iii. 28, 11.

secg-plega, an; *m. Sword-play, battle*:—Æt ðam secgplegan, Andr. Kmbl. 2705; An. 1355. Cf. sweord-plega.

secg-rōf *a host of men* (?):—Cwōman wōldagas swylt eall fornom secgrōf wera *death carried off the host of men*, Exon. Th. 477, 20; Ruin. 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ruaba; *f. numerus: Icel.* segg-fjöld *a host of men; and* rinc-getæl, folc-getæl.]

secg-sceára, -scāra (-scara?), an; *m. A corn-crake* or *a quail*:—Secgscāra *ortigometra* (cf. erschen *ortigomera*, ii. 63, 53: edischen, 115, 67), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 21. v. E. D. S. Pub. Names of Birds, p. 177, where *bean crake, grass drake, meadow drake, gorse duck* are given as names of the corn-crake. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skāri *a sea-mew.*]

sēcness, e; *f. Seeking, visiting, visitation*:—Tīde soecnisse (sōcnises, Lind.) *tempus visitationis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 44.

sēdan *to satisfy* [:—Āsoedan *satiare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 68. Gesēdeþ (-sedeþ? v. next word: but cf. *Goth.* ga-sōþjan) *satiavit*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.]

seddan *to satisfy*. v. un-āsedd; sadian.

sēde, sēdege *to sow*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. v. sǽdian.

seding-līne, sedl. v. steding-līne, setl.

Sedlingas (?) *Ethiopians*:—Sedlingum (Rēdlingum?) *Aethiopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 34.

see, seeg. v. seón, secg *the sea.*

sefa, an; *m. Understanding, mind, heart*:—Sefa *sensus* (cf. gewit *sensus*, 42, 35), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 17: 282, 27. Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Him (*Nebuchadnezzar on recovery from his madness*) in gāst becwom rǽdfæst sefa, 257, 2; Dan. 652. Næs him hreó sefa, Beo. Th. 4367; B. 2180. Gif ðīn hige wǽre, sefa swā searogrim, swā ðū self talast, 1192; B. 594. Him wæs leóht sefa, hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253: Exon. Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021. Geómor sefa, mōd morgenseóc, 458, 3; Hy. 4, 94: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. Leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Weá bið in mōde, siofa synnum fāh, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16. Mōdcræfte sēc þurh sefan snyttro, Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Sēcan sefan gehygdum, Cd. Th. 219, 4; Dan. 49. Sefan sīdne geþanc, 249, 26; Dan. 536. Sefan (seofan, MS. A.) snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 133; Sal. 66. On sefan (ondgete, Ps. Surt. 77, 72) *in sensu*, Blickl. Gl. Hié ðam Hālgan Gāste onfēngon on heora sefan, Blickl. Homl. 137, 6. On wērigum sefan, Exon. Th. 74, 18; Cri. 1208. On mildum sefan, 83, 6; Cri. 1352. On sīdum sefan, 169, 17; Gū. 1096. On sārgum sefan, 183, 20; Gū. 1330. Tō ontýnenne mīne sefan, Nar. 40, 30. Ic heom āhleonde hera sefan, 45, 7. Þurh rūmne sefan rǽd gelǽran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Begēm ūrum sefum *intende nostris sensibus*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 3. Úrum sefum leóht gearce *nostris sensibus lumen prebe*, 53, 22. v. breóst-, ferhþ- (firhþ-, fyrhþ-), mōd-, wīs-sefa.

sēferlice, sēfian, sēfre. v. sýferlīce, seófian, sýfre.

sēfte; *adj. Soft*:—*Delicatus*, i. *tenerus, querulus, amoenus* unbrocheard *vel* sēfta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 40. **I.** of persons, *gentle, mild, not stern*:—Drihten is swýðe sēfte *suavis est Dominus*, Ps. Th. 33, 8. Weorð ūrum synnum sēfte and milde *propitius esto peccatis nostris*, 78, 9. **II.** of medicine, *mild, not strong*:—Ðæt is, for hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōðrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11. **III.** of rest, sleep, *undisturbed, untroubled*:—Ðū eart seó sēfte ræst sōðfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. **IV.** *easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain* or *discomfort*:—Rād byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rūn. 5. Dōþ sīðfæt sēftne and rihtne, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Ful sēfte seld, ðæt hī sǽton on, 88, 3. Hē his līchoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. Sēlre mē wæs and sēftre, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Ðone deáþ hē him gedēþ sēftran ðonne ōðrum monnum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 10. **IV a.** in a bad sense, *luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate*:—Ðý ne sceolde nān wīs man wilnian sēftes līfes gif hē ǽnigra cræfta rēcþ *neque enim vos in provectu positi virtutis, diffluere deliciis, et emarcescere voluptate venistis*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* semfti.] v. ge-sēfte; sōfte.

sēft-eádig (?); *adj. In easy circumstances, free from hardships*:—Se beorn ne wāt, eft eádig (sēfteádig, Grein) secg, hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wræclāstas wīdost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

sēftness, e; *f. Quiet, repose, freedom from disturbance*:—Hié woldon hiera dagas on sēftnesse geendian *ut in privato otio consenescerent*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 22. Hī gewurdon on ðære sēftnysse (*of the seven sleepers*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 261.

segc, segel, -segel *a seal*, segen *a saying*, segen *a sign*, segl *sun.* v. secg, segl, in-segel, sægen, segn, sigel.

segl, swegel, segel, es; *m. n.* **I.** *a sail*:—Segl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 24. Segl *velum*, se mǽsta segl *acateon*, se ġemedemesta segl *epidromas*, se lesta segl *dalum*, i. 56, 48–53. Segel *velum*, lytel segel *dalum*, 48, 22, 23. Ðes segl *hic carbasus*, ðās seglu *haec carbasa*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 3. Ðā wæs be mæste merehrægla sum, segl sāle fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Ðæt scip wæs ealne weg yrnende under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34. Nefne hē under segle yrne, Exon. Th. 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Be ðæs scipes segele, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x. 16. Gif ðū ðīnes scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrǽdst, ðū lǽtst eal eówer færeld tō ðæs windes dōme, 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Fealdan ðæt segl *to furl the sail*, 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Eówre seglas sendon geseted *your sails are set*, Shrn. 60, 11. Seglu *vela*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 54. **I a.** used metaphorically of the fiery and cloudy pillars:—Swegl sīðe weóld *the pillar governed their journey*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Hæfde God sunnan sīðfæt swegle ofertolden, swā ða mæstrāpas men ne cūðon, ne ða seglrōde geseón meahton, 182, 26; Exod. 81. Fyrd geseah, hū ðǽr hlifedon hālige seglas, 183, 10; Exod. 89. **II.** *a veil, curtain*:—Ðæs temples segl, Exon. Th. 70, 16; Cri. 1139. **III.** *a flag, banner* (?):—Segl *larbanum* (*labarum* (?). *Labarum* signum militare Romanorum, pensile, ex panno aut serico contectum, et transversario antennae specie ligno affixum, a suprema conti parte pendens. v. segl-gird, **II**), Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 8. [*O. Sax.* segel: *O. H. Ger.* segal *velum, artemon, carbasus: Icel.* segl; *n.*] v. ofer-segl.

seglan, siglan, seglian; *p.* de, ede, ode *To sail*:—Ðā hē hāmweard seglde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 1. Hē sigldе ðā eást be lande, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 16. Se sciphere sigelede (seglode, MS. E.) west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Hē hys segl up āhōf, and swýðe forð seglode, St. And. 38, 33. Út on sǽ tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* segelen: *Icel.* sigla.] v. ge-seglian.

segl-bōsm, es; *m. The swelling out of a sail, sail swelled out by the wind*:—Seglbōsm *carbasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 57: 103, 28: *carbasus, tumor veli*, 128, 53. Seglbōsmas *carbasa, vela navium*, 54: *carbasa*, 88, 24.

segl-gerǽde, es; *n. Sail-furniture, tackle*:—Hē becwæð his lāford his beste scip and ða segelgerǽda ðārtō *domino suo meliorem suarum navium unam cum sibi pertinentibus armamentis contulit*, Chart. Th. 549, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* segl-reiði *sail-rigging.*]

segl-gird, es; *m.*: e; *f.* **I.** *a sail-yard, yard* of a ship:—Seglgærd *antemna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 30. Segelgyrd *antenna*, i. 48, 17: *antenna* vel *temo*, 56, 39. Mæst sceal on ceóle, segelgyrd (*Grein takes this* = sail-girt, *and as applying to the mast*) seomian, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Ða twegen endas ðære seglgyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 40: 48, 18. Segelgyrda *antennarum*, ii. 5, 41: 88, 25. Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 18. Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, 97, 29. **II.** *the cross rod from which a banner hangs* (? v. segel, **III**):—Segelgyrd *labara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seyl-

ȝerd *antenna.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* segal-poum *antenna;* also *malus: Icel.* segl-viðr *a yard.*] Cf. segl-rôd.

seglian. v. seglan.

segling, e; *f. Sailing:*—Dæt wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ōwiht fremian mihte *ut neque velo neque remigio quicquam proficere valeremus,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25. Hē mid seglunge binnon ānum dæge com tō Antiochian, Ap. Th. 6, 27.

segl-rād, e; *f. The sail-road, the sea:*—Sīð on seglrāde, Beo. Th. 2863; B. 1429.

segl-rōd, e; *f. A sail-yard,* Cd. Th. 182, 29; Exod. 83. (v. segl, I a.) [*O. H. Ger.* segal-ruota *antenna.*] Cf. segel-gird.

segn, segen, es; *m. n. A sign:*—Segn *signum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 61. I. *a sign, mark, token:*—Abraham sette friðotācn (*circumcision*) on his selfes sunu, hēht ðæt segn wesan (wegan?) heáh gehwilcne, ðe his hīna wæs wǣpnedcynnes, Cd. Th. 142, 32; Gen. 2370. II. *a military standard, banner, an ensign:*—Segn *ban*[*dum*], Txts. 45, 278. Segn, seng, segin *labarum* (v. segl, III), *vixilla,* 73, 1167. Seign (segin?) *vexilla,* 105, 2093. His segen se wæs mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod and ofer his byrigenne geseted *vexillum ejus super tumbam auro et purpura compositum adposuerunt,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 31. Segn, Beo. Th. 5909; B. 2958. Đā wæs þūf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sió bȳman stefen and se beorhta segn, Exon. Th. 65, 30; Cri. 1062. Segnes gūþfana *labara,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 74. Segne *pendiculo* (cf. labarum, signum *pensile*), 66, 48. Hæfdon him tō segne beácen ārǣred, gyldenne león *the tribe of Judah had a golden lion for their standard,* Cd. Th. 198, 7; Exod. 319. Hē under segne sinc ealgode *fighting under his flag he defended his treasure,* Beo. Th. 2412; B. 1204. Hié him āsetton segen gyldenne heáh ofer heáfod, 94; B. 47: 2046; B. 1021. Hē siomian geseah segn eallgylden, gelocen leóþocræftum, 5528; B. 2767: 5546; B. 2776. Đæt nalæs dæt ān dæt hī segen fore him bǣron æt gefeohte ac swylce eác on sibbe tīde . . . him mon symble dæt tācen beforan weg *ut non solum in pugna ante illum vexilla gestarentur, sed et tempore pacis . . . semper antecedere signifer consuesset,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 9. Segn and síde byrnan, Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Wið ðone segn foran þengel rād, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. Segnas stōdon *standards were stationary,* 214, 7; Exod. 565: 197, 4; Exod. 302. Eall mīn weorod . . . herebeácen and segnas beforan mē lǣddon *totum agmen me . . . sequebatur cum signis et uexillis,* Nar. 7, 16. II a. used metaphorically:—Wynrōd segn sōdfæstra *the cross, the standard of the righteous,* Salm. Kmbl. 471; Sal. 236. Gesāwon randwīgan segn (*the pillar of fire*) ofer sweóton, Cd. Th. 185, 23; Exod. 127. [From Latin.] v. eafor-heáfod-segn; segnian.

segn-berend, es; *m. One bearing a standard* (or *crest?*), *a warrior:*—Ne mæg mec oferswīðan segnberendra ǣnig ofer eorþan, nymþe se āna God, Exon. Th. 423, 13; Rä. 41, 20. v. next word.

segn-bora, an; *m. A standard-bearer:*—Hē (*John*) wæs segnbora ðæs ufancundan Kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Segnbora *draconarius* (draconarius *vexillifer, qui fert vexillum ubi est draco depictus*), i. *vexillarius, signifer,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 5. Segnboran, tācnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi,* i. 21, 66.

segn-cyning, es; *m. A king before whom a banner is borne:*—Him ðǣr segncyning (*Grein would read* sigecyning; *but cf.* (?) *the passages from Bede under* segn) wið ðone segn foran rād, Cd. Th. 188, 22; Exod. 172.

segne, an; *f. A seine, sean, a drag-net:*—Næs ðiú segni tōsliten *non est scissum rete,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 11. Of suegna fiscum *de saginae piscibus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 6. Ongelīc segne *simile saginae,* Lind. 13, 47. Sendas ðæt nett ł segna *mittite rete,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Segni, 8. Hī ongunnon sǣlāfe segnum dǣlan, Cd. Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. [(Pecher) de nase *wit a seyne,* Wrt. Voc. i. 159, 7. *O. Sax.* segina: *O. Frs.* seine: *O. H. Ger.* segina *sagena.* From Latin; cf. *Fr.* seine.]

segnian, sēnian; *p.* ode. I. *to make the sign of the cross upon* anything in token of blessing or consecration, *to bless, consecrate:*—Se biscop nam hlāf and sēnode *essent manus ad panem benedicendum missuri,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15 note. Đā sang hē orationem ofer hine and hine bletsode and sēnode *dixit orationem, ac benedixit eum,* 5, 5; S. 618, 8. Sēnade, 5, 6; S. 619, 42. Hē mid his handum hūsel sēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 114. Đā hē sēnade ðæt fæt ðe ðæt āttor on wæs, đā tōbærst hit, Shrn. 65, 11. Sǣnade, 52, 32. Đonne đū hlāf brece, sǣna đū ða cruman, 53, 18. Đeáh ðe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne biþ hit ðeáh bletsung, būta hē wyrce tācn ðære hālgan rōde . . . Mid þrȳm fingrum man sceall sēnian and bletsian, H. R. 105, 22. Hine sylfne sēniende *signando sese,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 13. II. without reference to the sign of the cross:—Segnade earce innan āgenum spēdum Nergend, Cd. Th. 82, 21; Gen. 1365: 83, 35; Gen. 1390. III. of speech (?):—Uē sægnade *bene dicimus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 48. [We sculen ure forheafod mid þere halie rode tacne seinian, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 25. Godd feder ant his sune iseinet (*blessed*), Marh. 23, 18. Þanne sat sleuthe up and seyned hym swithe, Piers P. 5, 456. Swa sal I saine þe, Ps. 62, 5. *O. Sax.* seginōn: *O. H. Ger.* seganōn *benedicere: Icel.* signa *to sign, consecrate,* in heathen times, with Thor's hammer, in Christian times, with the cross; *to bless.*] v. ge-segnian.

segnung, sēnung, e; *f. Blessing, consecration:*—Ofer hine cymeþ mīnre segnunga blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea,* Ps. Th. 131, 19. Wæs hē lǣded tō Brytta biscopum and hē nǣnige hǣle ne frōfre þurh heora segnunge (þegnunge?) onfēng *qui cum oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus, nil curationis vel sanationis horum ministerio perciperet,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. hlāf-sēnung.

seht, es; *m.:* e; *f.* I. *a settlement, an agreement, terms arranged between two parties by an umpire, a peace between two powers:*—Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweónan ðam arcebisceop and ðam hīrēde æt Sċe Augustine, and Leófwine preóste, Chart. Th. 349, 19. Spǣcon đā Leófrīces freónd and Wulfstānes freónd, ðæt hit betere wǣre, ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde, ðonne hȳ ǣnige sace hym betweónan heóldan; sōhtan đā hyra seht. (*The terms are then given.*) Đis wæs ūre ealra seht, 377, 1–13. Syððan ðæs cāseres seht wæs and Baldwines, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 33. Hī tōhwurfon mid ðisum sehte (*the agreement between Edmund and Cnut*), 1016; Erl. 159, 6. Đā fērden betwux Rōdbeard eorl and Eádgār æðeling and þæra cinga sehte swā gemacedon. (*The terms are then given.*) On ðisum sehte wearð Eádgār eþeling wið ðone cyng gesæhtlad, 1091; Erl. 228, 1–8. [Fērden þe ærcebiscop and te wīse men betwux heom and makede ðæt sahte ðæt . . ., 1140; Erl. 265, 30.] II. *peace, friendship:*—Syððan seaht and sib mycelre tīde betwyh ða ylcan cyningas and heora rīce āwunode, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25 note. Đæt ða cyningas seht nāmon (cf. friþ niman) heom betweónan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 1. Hī mōston mid ealle ðæs cynges wille folgian, gif hī woldon land habban oððe wel his sehta, 1086; Erl. 222, 35. [Sib and sæhte sculde bēn betwyx heom and on al Engleland, 1140; Erl. 265, 32. Betere weore sæhte þene swilc unisibbe, Laym. 9844. God lihte to eorðe uorte makien þreouold seihte, A. R. 250, 2. *Taken from the Danes* (?) cf. *Icel.* sātt *a settlement, agreement; peace.*] v. un-seht *and following words.*

seht; *adj. In agreement* about the terms of a settlement, *agreed:*—Hī wurdon sehte ðæt ða gebrōðra ealle geeodon of ðam lande būtan ānum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 195, 25. Hī him ðæs gætīðodon wið swylcon gersumen swylce hī đā sehtæ wǣron *such as they were then agreed upon,* 198, 16. Hī wurdon sehte on ða gerād ðæt . . ., Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 25. Weard se cyng and his brōðor sehte . . . and eall Normandig æt him mid feó ālīsde, swā swā hī đā sehte wǣron, 1096; Erl. 233, 17. Sæhte, 1077; Erl. 215, 10. [Sehte, 1120; Erl. 248, 1. Sæhte, 1135; Erl. 261, 21. Þus iwerað Brennes sæht (isehte, 2nd MS.) whit his broðer, Laym. 5114. Hiss bodiȝ wiþþ hiss gast sammtale & sahhte wurrþe, Orm. 5731. Cf. *Icel.* sāttr verða á eitt *to agree on.*] v. un-seht *and next word.*

sehtan; *p.* te *To bring about agreement between* people, *to settle* a dispute:—Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte mid rihtre lage, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12: Wulfst. 266, 17. Đæt wē habban ūs gemǣne sibbe and sōme, and ælce sace sehtan, 272, 23. Bisceop sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe . . . Hē sceal georne saca sehtan and friþ wyrcan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 14. [A porueance . . . thut lond uor to seyte, R. Glouc. 533, 15. We schul saughte sone (cf. we schulle ben at oon, 156), Chauc. Tale of Gamelyn, 150. Ȝe schulle sauȝte (*agree*), Piers P. A-Text, MS. T. 4, 2. *Icel.* sætta *to bring about agreement.*] v. ge-sehtian.

sehtlian (?); *p.* ode. I. *to settle, bring to an agreement, settle a dispute between* people (the word seems to occur only in the later part of the Chronicle) [:—Đā eodon gōde men heom betwēnen and sahtloden heom, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 27. Đa twegen kyngas wurðon sæhtlod, 1070; Erl. 209, 26. II. *to come to an agreement:*—Đā feórden ðe wīse men betwyx þe kinges freónd & te eorles freónd & sahtlede suā ðæt . . . Sithen sahtleden þe king and Randolf eorl, 1140; Erl. 264, 31–35. Þe eorles sæhtleden wyd þemperice, Erl. 265, 6.] [Forr to sahhtlenn hemm towarrd hiss Faderr, Orm. 351. When a sawele is saȝtled to dryȝtyn, Allit. Pms. 72, 1139. Ȝe schulle saghtlyn, Piers P. A-Text, MS. U. 4, 2.] v. ge-sæhtlian.

sehtness, e; *f. Agreement, accord, concord, peace:*—Đām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. [Geaf ðone cyng .xl. marc goldes tō sahtnysse, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 29.] [Crist wass borenn her sahhtnesse & griþþ to settenn, Orm. 3515. He sahtnesse wrohte, Laym. 2809. Sæhtnesse underfon *to accept terms,* 8262. Næfde þa sehtnesse ilast buten seouen ȝere urist, 30137. 'Pax vobis.' Seihtnesse beo bitweonen ou, A. R. 250, 5.] v. ge-sehtness.

[**seim** [*from earlier* segem (?)] *fat, lard:*—Seime ł fetnesse *adipe,* Ps. Spl. T. 62, 6. [Ge ne schulen eten ulesche ne seim, A. R. 412, 26. *See Halliw. Dict.* saim, seam, *and cf. Fr.* sain: *Ital.* saime. *From late Lat.* sagimen.]]

sel *a hall,* sēl *a season.* v. sæl, sǣl.

sēl (*the positive form does not occur, but is found in Layamon*); *cpve.* sēlra, sēlla; *spve.* sēlest, sēlost; *adj. Good.* I. of health:—Sōna seó blǣdder tō sēlran (*to a healthier condition*) gehwyrfeþ, Lchdm. i.

206, 15. **II.** *good, worthy, having excellent qualities* or *properties*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs mâra and sêlra eallum ôðrum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 163, 20. Sŷlra, 161, 24. Đeáh hine se dysiga dô tô cyninge, hû mæg gesceádwîs scealc gereccan, đæt hê him đŷ sêlra sié oððe þince, Met. 15, 15. Nænig sêlra nâre rondhæbbendra rîces wyrđra *no warrior was worthier, more deserving of rule*, Beo. Th. 1725; B. 860. Næs mid Rômwarum sincgeofa sêlla *among the Romans was not a prince of nobler character*, Met. 1, 50. Bôþ his sylfes swîðor micle đonne se sêlla mon, Exon. Th. 315, 11; Môd. 29. Him wearþ sêlle lîf bihŷded, 227, 3; Ph. 417. Wê sculon îdle lustas forseón and đæs sêllran gefeón, 47, 19; Cri. 757. Đæt hê fêre him tô đam sêlran rîce (*heaven*), 352, 24; Sch. 102. On sŷllan mon, 377, 20; Deór. 6. Uton wê georne teolian đæt wê đe beteran sŷn & đe sêlran for đære lâre đe wê gehŷrdon, Blickl. Homl. 111, 19. Gê sôhtun đa sâmran and đa sêllan nô dêmdan æfter dæ̂dum, Exon. Th. 131, 30; Gû. 463. Đû se sêlusta Theophilus *optime Theophile*, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. Hlâford mîn and brôđor đîn se sêlesta, Exon. Th. 183, 26; Gû. 1333. On gôdre and on sêlestre heortan *in corde bono et optimo*, Lk. Skt. 8, 15. Nymaþ of eówrum sêlustan wæstmum, Gen. 43, 11. **III.** *good of its kind*, (a) of persons, *possessing the excellences of a class, excellent, well-qualified, skilful, efficient*:—Hê đæs wæ̂pnes onlâh sêlran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468. Næfre ic sælidan sêlran mêtte, Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471. Ic fæste binde swearte wealas, hwilum sêllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 23; Râ. 13, 4. Omerus se gôda sceop đe mid Crêcum sêlest wæs . . . Firgilius wæs mid Lædenwarum sêlest, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 4–6. Cwêna sêlost, Drihtnes môdor, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealra sigebearna đæt sêleste and æþeleste, Exon. Th. 33, 4; Cri. 520. Twegen wæ̂ron biscopas and twegen mæssepreóstas ealle đa sêlestan *omnes sacerdotes fuere praeclari*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 19. Manige đara sêlestena cynges þêna forþfêrdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. (b) of things:—Næs sincmâđþum sêlra on sweordes hâd *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193. Hî næfre song sêllan ne hŷrdon, Exon. Th. 325, 8; Vîd. 108. Îdel stôd hûsa sêlest, Beo. Th. 294; B. 146. Hof sêleste (*the ark*), Cd. Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393. Ece lîf, sêlust sigeleána, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. Blîcan swâ đæt sêloste gold, H. R. 15, 35. Seó sêleste gesæ̂lþ, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 3. Biþ Drihten ûre se sêlosta scyld *the Lord will be our most effectual shield*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Heó hié gegyrede mid đon sêlestan hrægle, 139, 7. **III a.** marking the rank or class of a person:—Đone sêlestan (*of the highest class*) . . . đane ôđerne . . . đane þriddan, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12. **IV.** *good, advantageous, to one's interest, advisable*:—Is hit micle sêlre đæt wê hine âlŷsan, Andr. Kmbl. 3124; An. 1565. Sêlle, Exon. Th. 371, 15; Seel. 76. Him sylfum sêlle þynceþ leahtras tô fremman, 266, 33; Jul. 407. Ne mæg đec sêllan ræ̂d mon gelæ̂ran, 119, 4; Gû. 249. Wê đê mâgon sêlre gelæ̂ran, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355. Đâ forlêton wê đa frêcnan wegas and đæ̂m sêlran wê fêrdon, Nar. 17, 13. Đæt him soelest wære đæt hié friþes wilnaden *nullam esse residuam spem, nisi in petenda pace*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 18. Hê brytniæ swæ̂ hîgum maest rêd sié and đaem sâwlum soelest, Chart. Th. 461, 2: 465, 33. Ôfest is sêlost, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293: Andr. Kmbl. 3129; An. 1567: Beo. Th. 518; B. 256. Hwæt sêlest wære tô gefremmanne, 351; B. 173: Elen. Kmbl. 2328; El. 1165. Ellen biþ sêlast đam đe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, Exon. Th. 183, 4; Gû. 1322. Biþ andgit æghwæ̂r sêlest, Beo. Th. 2123; B. 1059. Is hit ealles sêlest tô sêcenne hwæt đæs willa sié, Blickl. Homl. 205, 27. **V.** *good, honourable, noble, proper*:—Deáþ biþ sêlla eorla gehwylcum đonne edwîtlîf, Beo. Th. 5773; B. 2890. Sêlre biþ æghwæm đæt hê his freónd wrece, đonne hê fela murne, 2773; B. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320. Đê đæt sêlre geceós, ece rædas, Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759. Hê smeáde hwæt him sêlest (or under **III**) tô dônne wære *quid sibi esset faciendum tractabat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 15. Maria geceás đone sêlestan dæ̂l, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. **VI.** *of value, precious*:—Đû golde eart, sincgife sŷlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511. Hû nys seó sâwl sêlre đonne mete *nonne anima plus est quam esca?* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Ne hŷrde ic guman æ̂nigne bringan ofer sealtne mere sêlran lâre, Menol. Fox 204; Men. 103. Gê synt sêlran đonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Gif hê nele đone sêlestan dæ̂l Gode gedæ̂lan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. **VII.** *good, happy, pleasant*:—On đæ̂m sêlran þingum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Wê dreámas hefdon sêlrum tîdum, Cd. Th. 267, 29; Sat. 45. [Þu scalt uurþan sæl *thou shalt prosper*, Laym. 1234. Cloten hauede enne sune þe sel (bold, 2nd MS.) wes, 4071. Mid selere strengđe *with great strength*, 21654. Seoue þusend selere (boldere, 2nd MS.) þeinen, 18011. Ich wulle sende to selen mine þeinen, 25162. Ne isæh na man selere cniht nenne, 21166. Þat us is selest (best, 2nd MS.) to don, 918. In al þat sel is, H. M. 47, 34. *Goth.* sêls *good, kind: Icel.* sæll *blest, happy*.] v. next word.

sêl, soel; *also* sêlor; *adv.* (*cpve.*) *Better.* **I.** of health:—Cwæđ đæt heó gelŷfde đæt hire sôna sêl wære *quia crederet eam mox melius habituram*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 11. Sôna ic wæs wyrpende and mê sêl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, S. 616, 34: 5, 5; S. 618, 4. Sôna him biþ sêl, Lchdm. iii. 288, 19. Him biþ soel *bene habebunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 18. **I a.** of moral or spiritual well-being:—Ne mæg ic gehycgan, hwŷ him on hige þorfte â đŷ sæ̂l wesan, Met. 15, 10. **II.** of knowledge:—Gê sind searowum beswicene oðđe sêl nyton, môde gemyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 1490; An. 746. Findaþ đa đe fyrngewritu sêlost cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. **III.** of the operation of the senses:—Hê biþ suâ micle sêl gehiéred, suâ hê ufor gestent, Past. 14, 1; Swt. 81, 17. **IV.** denoting excellence in act or in conduct:—Nô đŷ sêl dyde, ac đam æđelinge oferhygd gesceód, Cd. Th. 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne gefrægn ic næfre wurđlîcor æt hilde sixtig sigebeorna sêl gebæ̂ran, Fins. Th. 77; Fins. 38: Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012. Hwylc hira sêlast simle gelæ̂ste hlâforde æt hilde, Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Bet gê ræ̂đaþ *melius legitis*, sêlost (sælost, MS. T.) hî ræ̂đaþ *optime legunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 17. Hwæ̂r ic sêlast wisse cwên giefe bryttian, Exon. Th. 324, 28; Vîd. 101. **V.** denoting advantage or profit:—Hwæt byþ ûs tô mêde (ûs đŷ soel, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27. Tô hwan hió đa næglas sêlost and deórlîcost gedôn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1158. **VI.** denoting success or good result, *with* (*more*) *success*, (*more*) *effectually, to* (*more*) *purpose*:—Ic gelŷfe đe sêl and đŷ fæstlîcor ferhþ staþelige, Elen. Kmbl. 1589; El. 796. Ne gefrægn ic næfre sixtig sigebeorna medu sêl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 79; Fins. 39. For đŷ đe mon đâs feorme đŷ soel gelæ̂ste, Chart. Th. 474, 12. Næs him wihte đe sêl *he did not succeed any the better*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Sêl æfter wælræ̂se wunde gedŷgan *to be more successful in escaping wounds*, 5054; B. 2530. Se æcer syđđan gegreów .c. sîđa sêlor đonne hê ær dyde, Shrn. 137, 25. Hû man sêlost mæg synna forbûgan *how sins may most effectually be avoided*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hû ic đînê sôđfæstnesse sêlest heóldę, Ps. Th. 118, 54, 26. Hié hîgon gefeormien swæ̂ hié soelest þurhtión mêgen, Chart. Th. 476, 31. **VII.** with verbs of liking or pleasing:—Hê nânum menn sêl ne ûđe đonne mê *there was no one he would sooner give it to than to me*, Chart. Th. 485, 17. Đa men đe ic mînes erfes seólest onn, 480, 20. Se getreówa man sceal syllan his gôd on đa tîd đe hine sylfne sêlest lyste his brûcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. Hî genâman đæs folces đe đær tô lâfe wæs and him sêlost licodan, 79, 21.

seld, es; *n.* **I.** *a seat, that on which one sits, a throne*; sedes:—In heofene seld his *his throne is in heaven* (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 10, 5: 44, 7. Dôm gegearwung seldes đînes, 88, 15: 96, 2. Of dûne sette maehtge of selde, ii. p. 200, 20: Cd. Th. 275, 17; Sat. 173: 276, 12; Sat. 187. Đær is sang æt selde (*the throne of God*), 306, 12; Sat. 662. Sang ymb seld secgan, 279, 9; Sat. 235. Siteþ him on heofnum, hafaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld, 301, 27; Sat. 588. God siteþ ofer seld hâlig his, Ps. Surt. 46, 9: 9, 8. Ealdormenn sæ̂ton on seldum, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Hî on seldon sæ̂ton æt dômum, 121, 5. **II.** *a seat, residence, mansion, hall*:—Scyppendes seld, Salm. Kmbl. 160; Sal. 79. Đâ hê đa mænego (*the rebellious angels*) âdrâf of đæm heán selde (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202. Cwom Daniel in đæt seld gangan, 225, 9; Dan. 151: 262, 1; Dan. 737. Engel lêt his hand cuman in đæt heá seld (*Belshazzar's hall*), 261, 7; Dan. 722. Hié tempel strudon, Salomanes seld, 260, 19; Dan. 712. Com tô Heorot, đær Hring-Dene geond đæt sæld swæ̂fon, Beo. Th. 2564; B. 1280. Wæ̂ron on đyssum felda unrîme gesomnunge manna and monig seld (*or to* **I**?) gefeóndra weorada *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum conventicula, sedesque plurimae agminum laetantium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Đa heallîcan seld *palatias zetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 23. Hû hê eft gesette swegeltorhtan seld, Cd. Th. 6, 27; Gen. 95. Heáhgetimbru, seld on swegle, Exon. Th. 137, 10; Gû. 557. [Ær he arise of selde, Laym. 25988. Cf. *Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, chamber: O. Sax.* seliđa, selda: *O. H. Ger.* selida; *f. domicilium, mansio, habitaculum, tabernaculum*.] v. ân-, biscop-, cear-, êđel-, heáh-, medu-, păp-, sundor-, þrym-, weard-seld; selde.

-selda. v. ge-selda.

seldan (-on, -un, -um); *cpve.* seldnor; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Seldan (-on) *raro*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 12: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 14. Oft nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4. Tô seldan hit biþ, beó hit seldor on dæg đonne seofon sîđum, Btwk. 194, 11. Oft (of? cf. *Icel.* of- *too, and* v. of-) seldan hwæ̂r æfter leódhryre lytle hwîle bongâr bûgeþ *too rare are the cases in which after the fall of men the deadly weapon retires*, or *often after slaughter the spear is seldom at rest*, i. e. in most cases frequent strife follows (cf. the first passage under *seld-hwanne, and* seldum hwonne), Beo. Th. 4063; B. 2029. Him seldon teola gespeów, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31: Met. 28, 71. Seldon wê æ̂nig seolfor fundon, Nar. 5, 15. Hwîlon ic dô ac seldon *aliquando facio, sed raro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. Se đe him ealneg wind ondræ̂t, hê sæ̂wþ tô seldon, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 18. Seldun, 9; Swt. 57, 16. Seldum æ̂fre, Salm. Kmbl. 540; Sal. 269. Ac đeáh hî seldum hwonne (cf. seld-hwanne) beswemde weorþon đonne sleáþ hê eft on đa solu *but though on rare occasions they* (*swine*) *get washed, at such times they return to the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Đæt dysie folc đæs hit seldnor gesihþ swîðor wundriaþ, Met. 28, 66. [*O. Frs.* sielden: *O. H. Ger.* seltan; *cpve.* seltanor: *Icel.* sjaldan; *cpve.* sjaldnor; *spve.* sjaldnast.] v. un-seldan, seldor.

seld-, sel-cûþ; *adj. Little known, strange, wonderful, unfamiliar*:—Se seldcûþa tungel gebîcnode đæs sôđan cyninges âcennednysse, Homl,

Th. i. 106, 27. Hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūþan sōnes (*the sound of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Hī willaþ simle hwæthwegu nīwes and seldcūþes eówian, 34, 4; Fox 138, 29. Ðū hwerfest ymbūton sume wunderlīce and seldcūþe spræce, 35, 5; Fox 164, 17. Dīglu þing tǣcan and seldcūþe, 39, 4; Fox 216, 13. Selcūþe reáf *varias vestes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. [Þeo wimon was mid ane sune þat wes a selcuð bearn (wonderfol to telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 280. Þatt wass sellcuþ meclezzc, Orm. 19217. Gif him þuncheð wunder & selkuð of swuch onswere, A. R. 8, 26. Gret outrage we se . . . in selcouthe maners, Pr. C. 1518.]

seld-cyme, es; *m. A rare visit*:—Wēna mē ðīne seóce gedydon, ðīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 27; Rä. 1, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* sjald-kvæmr *seldom coming*.]

selde, an; *f. A porch*:—Selde *proaula* (*porticus* a porche, *proaula idem est*, 204, col. 2), i. *domus coram aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 46. v. sumor-, winter-selde; seld.

seld-guma, an; *m. A hall-man, one who has a place in a lord's hall, a retainer*:—Nǣfre ic māran geseah eorl ofer eorþan ðonne is eówer sum . . . nis ðæt seldguma (*he is no mere retainer*. Grein translates 'vir qui semper in domo manet.' Heyne says '*seldguma* ist hier offenbar der gemeine Mann, der nur ein *seld* besitzt, im Gegensatz zu dem edeln, der einen *hof* zu eigen hat.' But *seld* is used of royal residences, so that Bugge's explanation seems better, 'en mand som holder til en hövdings sal, en mand som er traadt i en hövdings tjeneste'), Beo. Th. 504; B. 249. Cf. sele-secg.

seld-hwanne; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Oft ðonne ðæt mōd ðæs fæstendan biþ mid ðȳ irre ofseten, ðonne cymþ sió blis seldhwanne, swelce hió sié elþeódig, Past. 43, 6; Swt. 313, 24. Ðeáh seldhwænne leáf geseald sié tō sprecenne *quamvis rara loquendi concedatur licentia*, R. Ben. 21, 16. Heó wolde seldhwænne hire līc baðian, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Seldhwonne biþ ðætte āuht manegum monnum ānes hwæt līcige, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. [Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon liðe and seldhwonne sturne, A. R. 428, 25. Cf. *Icel.* sjald-stundum *rarely*.]

seld-, sel-, syl-līc; *adj.* I. *strange, extraordinary, wonderful*:—Ðis godspel þincþ dysegum mannum sellīc, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 9. Nū þincþ eów ðis syllīc tō gehȳrenne, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 16: Wulfst. 269, 26. Is ðæt sellīc þincg, ðæt hī ne wundriaþ hū . . ., Met. 28, 53. Næfde sellīcu wiht sȳne ne folme, Exon. Th. 415, 2; Rä. 33, 5. Glōf sīd and syllīc searobendum fæst, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. Ic seah sellīc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 9; Rä. 32, 3. Ða rēðan león and ða sellīcan (syl-) pardes and ða egesliçan beran, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 33. Sellīce sǣdracan, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426. Syllīce tācn, Blickl. Homl. 91, 29. Syllīce stānas *monstrous stones*, 189, 15. Seldlīcra fela *many wonderful creatures*, Exon. Th. 193, 34; Az. 131. Hit is sellīcre ðæt hiora ǣnig ne mæg būtan ōðrum bión, Met. 11, 50. Hī ðǣr gesēgon syllīcran wiht, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. II. *having unusual good qualities, excellent, admirable*:—Þeódnes cynegold sōðfæstra gehwone sellīc glengeþ, Exon. Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606: 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127. Is ðes middangeard missenlīcum wīsum gewlitegad, wrættum gefrætwad, sīþum sellīc, 414, 28; Rä. 33, 3. Freólīc, sellīc, 492, 29; Rä. 81, 23. Wundor syllīc (*the pillar of fire*), Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 109: Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13. Hē wundur worhte seldlīc; Ps. Th. 125, 3. Ænlīcra and fægerra, symle sellīcra, Exon. Th. 357, 17; Pa. 30. Him (*the phenix*) sette sōð cyning sellīcran gecynd ofer fugla cyn, 221, 4; Ph. 329. Ic ǣfre ne geseah syllīcran cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1000; An. 500: Rood Kmbl. 8; Kr. 4. [*Laym.* sel-, sil-, seol-, sul-lich: *O. E. Homl.* sullic: *Jul.* sul-lich: *O. and N.* sel-, seol-lich: *Goth.* silda-leiks: *O. Sax.* seld-lik.]

seld-, sel-, syl-līce; *adv.* I. *strangely, wonderfully*:—Nǣfre hié ðæs sellīce bleóum bregdaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 300; Sal. 149. Singeþ syllīce, 539; Sal. 269. II. *wonderfully well, excellently, admirably*:—Iericho wæs sellīce getimbrod, mid seofon weallas beworht and wel wiðinnan geset, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 25. Syllīce hyt ðæt āttor tōsceáðeþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 13.

seldnor, seldon. v. seldan.

seldor; *cpve.*: seldost; *spve.* (*the positive seems expressed by* seldan, *which however has a comparative* seldnor); *adv. More seldom, less frequently*:—Seldan *raro*, seldor *rarius*, ealra seldost (-ast, MS. H.) *rarissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 13. Tō seldan hit biþ, beó hit seldor on dæg ðæt wē God herian ðonne seofon sīðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Bæþ ðām untrumum, swā oft swā hit framige, sȳ geboden; hālum sȳ seldor getīðod, R. Ben. 61, 1. Ðæt ungestæððige folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. [Gon seldere þene he sholde to his chirche, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 26. *Icel.* sjaldar.]

seld-sīne, -sȳnde; *adj. Seldom seen, uncommon, unfamiliar*:—Cirus geāhsade ðæt ðæm folce seldsiéne and uncūðe wǣron wīnes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Ælc seldsȳnde fisc ðe weorðlīc biþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. [Hit is seltsene on eorðe, H. M. 27, 22. Our speche schal beon seldcene, A. R. 80, 19. *Icel.* sjald-sēnn.]

sele, es; *m. A hall, house, dwelling*:—Cwom bytla (*Guthlac*) tō ðam beorge . . . wæs sele (*his hermitage*) nīwe, Exon. Th. 146, 24; Gū. 714. Sele sceal stondan, sylf ealdian, 343, 16; Gn. Ex. 158. Sele (*Heorot, Hrothgar's hall*) hlifade, heáh and horngeáp, Beo. Th. 163; B. 81. Ðes sele, receda sēlest, 827; B. 411. Ðes windiga sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Hē on temple gestōd . . . Hē anlicnesse geseh on seles (*or from* sæl, cf. 1523; An. 763) wāge, Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714: Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rä. 14, 4. Þegen ðe on cinges sele his hlāforde þēnode, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 1. Hē (*Pharaoh*) lǣdan hēht wīf tō his selfes sele, Cd. Th. 111, 17; Gen. 1857. Geseah hē engles hand in sele (*Belshazzar's hall*) wrītan, 261, 16; Dan. 727. Hié tō sele (*the Danish king's hall*), gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 652; B. 323. In sele ðam heán, 1431; B. 713: (*Hygelac's hall*), 3973; B. 1984. On sele *in the dragon's cave*, 6248; B. 3128. Tō sele *to the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Cyning mec on sele weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 401, 12; Rä. 21, 10. Ic sōhte sele sinces bryttan, hwǣr ic findan meahte ðone ðe in meoduhealle mec frēfran wolde, 288, 2; Wand. 25: Beo. Th. 1657; B. 826: 4694; B. 2352. Sele āsettan, sīdne ræced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 6; Crä. 47. Brūcan ðæs boldes ðe ūs gearwaþ gǣsta ealdor; ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, 450, 24; Dōm. 92. Innan on ðone ealdan sele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 13. Ðone werigan sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. Ongunnon heora burh rǣran and sele settan, salo nīwian, 113, 2; Gen. 1881. [*O. Sax.* seli; *m.*: *Icel.* salr; *pl.* salir: cf. *O. H. Ger.* seli-hūs: *Goth.* saljan *to dwell, abide*.] v. bān-, beág-, beór-, burg-, burn-, deáþ-, dreór-, dryht-, eorþ-, gæst-, gold-, grund-, gūþ-, heáh-, horn-, hring-, hrōf-, nīþ-, will-, wīn-, wind-, wyrm-sele; sæl.

sele? :—Winter ȳþe beleác īsgebinde ōþ ðæt ōðer com geár in geardas swā nū gyt dēþ ða ðe sele (=sǣle?) bewitiaþ wuldortorhtan weder *winter shut up the waves with bonds of ice, until another year came to men's dwellings; so still the new year comes, and brilliant weather (as is apparent to those) who keep constant watch on the seasons*, Beo. Th. 2275; B. 1135. But see Heyne's Beowulf, or Paul and Braune, Beiträge, 12, 31.

sele-dreám, es; *m. Mirth of the hall, joyous life of the hall, festive pleasure*:—Beorgas wǣron blīðe gebǣrdon swā rammas wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreám swā on sceápum beóþ sceóne lambru *montes, quare exultastis ut arietes, et colles velut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Oft ic secga seledreám sceal onþeón, Exon. Th. 480, 13; Rä. 64, 1. Goldburg ofgiſan, secga seledreám, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3310; An. 1658: Beo. Th. 4496; B. 2252. Swǣfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36: Exon. Th. 292, 3; Wand. 93.

sele-ful[1], es; *n. A cup used in a hall*:—Hē geþah symbel and seleful Beo. Th. 1242; B. 619.

sele-gescot, -gesceot, es; *n. A tabernacle*:—In selegescote ðīnum *in tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Surt. 14, 1. Selegesceote, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðeáh ðe ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange oððe selegesceot *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meae*, 131, 3, 5, 7. Ðæt selegescot, hūs tō wynne (*the body*), Exon. Th. 90, 28; Cri. 1481. Selegescotu *tabernacula*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Selegesceotu, 82, 6: 107, 6. On ðīnum selegescotum, 146, 11. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot.

sele-gist, es; *m. A guest in a hall*:—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst (*Beowulf who was in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545.

selen, sellen, sylen, e; *f.* I. *a gift*:—Ic ðē nū āfyrre fram mīnre selene ðe ic ðē forgeaf, Wulfst. 258, 14. Seó gōde antswaru sȳ ouer ða sēlestan selene *sermo bonus super datum optimum*, R. Ben. 55, 9. Sylena *donaria*, Germ. 394, 343. Gāstlīcra sellena ł gifa *sanctorum donorum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 37. Syllena, 473, 50. Mid selenum hē gewelgie *donis maneret*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 32. Ðū onfēnge selena *acceptisti dona*, Ps. Spl. 67, 19. Gōde sylena syllan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Sylene, Lk. Skt. 11, 13. II. *a giving, donation, grant*:—His handseten and sælen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 12. Ic geeácnode tō ðare ǣrran sylene tȳn þūsenda ælfixa, Chart. Th. 242, 11. Ic ðās ūre selene trymme, 106, 10. Þurh his sylene and gyfe *ipso largiente*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 24. Þurh ælmyssan sylene *per erogationem eleemosynae*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 222, 32. Mid gebedum and mid wæccum and mid ælmessa sylenum, Wulfst. 228, 20. III. *the habit of giving, liberality, munificence*:—Sylen *liberalitas*, mid sylene *munificentia*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 52, 49. Cystīge sylene *prodiga liberalitate*, 517, 36. v. ælmes-, hand-, mann-selen, -silen.

seleness, selnes *tradition*; traditio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2, 3: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 3, 9.

sele-rǣdend, es; *m. One who takes part in the councils held in a hall, a counsellor of a prince*:—Manige cōmon snottere selerǣdend, symble gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Men ne cunnon secgan tō sōðe, selerǣdende (-rǣdenne, MS.), hæleþ under heofenum, hwā ðæm hlæste onfēng, Beo. Th. 102; B. 51. Ic ðæt leóde mīne, selerǣdende, secgan hȳrde, 2696; B. 1346.

sele-rest, e; *f. A bed in a hall*:—Hine ymb monig sǣrinc selereste gebeáh (*of Beowulf and his men when sleeping in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690.

sele-scot, es; *n. A tabernacle, dwelling*:—Gewyrce wē þreó selescotu (*tabernacula*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 4. Fuglas heofunas habbaþ selescota (*nidos*), 8, 20. v. sele-gescot.

sele-secg, es; *m. A hall-man, a retainer who has a place in his lord's hall*:—Gemon hē selesecgas and sincþege, hū hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 20; Wand. 34. Cf. seld-guma.

sele-þegn, es; *m. A hall-thane, chamberlain*:—Him (*Beowulf*) sele-þegn sīðes wērgum forþ wīsade, se ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe (*the chamberlain who saw after everything Beowulf needed*), Beo. Th. 3592; B. 1794.

sele-weard, es; *m. A hall-warder, guard of a hall*:—Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeánes seleweard āseted, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667.

self, seolf, silf, sylf; *pron.* **A.** *self, very, own.* **I.** with a noun (α) which it immediately follows:—Đam đe se þeóden self sceóp nihte naman, Cd. Th. 9, 10; Gen. 139. Drihten sylf, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: 51, 6. God selfa cuman wille, 163, 31. Hē, Drihten selfa, cwæð, 165, 2. Drihten sylfa, 39, 25. God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 11; Sat. 350. Nǽniges gebyrd ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ nemþe Cristes sylfes and ðyses Iohannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. From ðære dura selfre ðisse bēc *ab ipso libri hujus exordio*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 11. Gode sylfum underþeódde, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22: 73, 12. Gearo mōd ge eác swylce deáþ sylfne tō þrowienne *paratum vel etiam ad moriendum animum*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 38. On ðæt dægrēd sylf, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Rōmāne selfe sǽdon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 20. Nǽnig man ða lǽstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hē ða deádan sylfe āwehte, 173, 29. (β) which it follows, but not immediately:—Nergend com nihtes self, Cd. Th. 159, 12; Gen. 2633. Đeáh đe ðæt hūs ufan open sȳ sylf, Blickl. Hom. 125, 30. Mē sægde ǽr ðæt wīf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 11; Gen. 2648. Hē mid hondum Hǽlend genom sylfne be sīdan, 299, 5; Sat. 545. (γ) along with a personal pronoun in the dative:—Pilatus on hys dōmerne hym sylf āwrāt ealle ða þyng, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. Ōðra gesceafta weorðaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Met. 11, 8ȳ. (δ) which it immediately precedes:—On đē sylf cyning wrāt, wuldres God, Andr. Kmbl. 3017; An. 1511. Hēht sylf cyning him Abraham tō, Cd. Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671. Hit is se seolfa sunu Waldendes, 289, 11; Sat. 396. Se sylfa cyning lȳsde (hié) of firenum, Exon. Th. 74, 20; Cri. 1209. Sylfes ðæs folces, 481, 20; Rä. 65, 6. Under ðam sylfum norþdǽle middangeardes *sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 29. Ic tō sylfum Drihtne cleopode, Ps. Th. 54, 16. Đæt ða sylfan ȳþa wǽron āhofene ofer ðæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Đæt ða sylfan his lārēowas æt his mūþe leornodan *that his very teachers learned from his mouth*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 8. (ε) which it precedes, but not immediately:—Bidon þegnas . . . swā him sylf bebeád swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 16; Cri. 543. Bīdan selfes gesceapu heofoncyninges, Cd. Th. 52, 12; Gen. 842: 36, 4; Gen. 566. Weard sylfum ætȳwed ðam cāsere swefnes wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 138; El. 69. **II.** with a pronoun. (1) in agreement with a personal pronoun denoting the subject of the sentence and (α) following it immediately:—Ic sylf (seolf, Lind.: solfa, Rush.) hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Đæt hē sylfa cwæð, 13, 26: 95, 5. Beó hē sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 5, MS. G. Sȳ hē scyldig his sylfes, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Hē swīðor mīnes feores wilnade ðonne his selfes, Nar. 8, 6. Mid his sylfes willum, willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15, 22. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rāde, L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Hwæt segst ðū be đē sylfum (seolfum, Lind.: fore ðec solfne, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 1, 22. Heó hæfde hire sylfre geworht ðæt mǽste wīte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 26. Gif his rīce on him sylfum bið tōdǽled . . . Gif ðæt hūs ofer hit sylf ys tōdǽled . . . Gif Satanas winþ ongēn hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 3, 24–26. Mē siolfne, Chart. Th. 476, 19. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Heó hié sylfe tō þeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecȳðan, 187, 16. Đone anwald ūre selfra, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 7. Suā micle giéman ūrra niéhstena suā suā ūre selfra, 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hī hiora selfra nānne anweald nabbaþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Hiora seolfra hǽlo, Nar. 30, 18. Heó hié selfe āweredon . . . him leófre wæs ðæt hié hié seolfe fornēddon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23–26. Eáþmōdgiaþ eów sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. (α 1) with irregular construction:—Đeáh đe hī synd of miclum dǽle heora sylfes anwealdes *quamvis ex parte sui sint juris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3. (β) following the pronoun, but not immediately:—Hē eác self biþ gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 104, 20. Hwæt hē mē self bebeád *what he himself bade me*, Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Hē his brȳde ofslōh self mid sweorde, Met. 9, 31. Gif hē wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 11. Hē wæs þridda sylf, Élen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855: Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. Ne wēn đū ðæt ic tō ānwillīce winne wið ða wyrd, forðam iç hit nō selfe ne ondrǽde, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 21. Đā đā wē hit nōhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 6. Sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 53, 1: 223, 20. Hié wēnaþ ðæt hié wīsran sién selfe ðonne ōðre, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 20. (γ) along with a pronoun in the dative:—Đū meaht nū đē self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Hē feóll him silf *quem percussit Josue ad internecionem*, Jos. 10, 33. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. (δ) preceding the pronoun:—Đǽr syndon dǽlas on sylfre hire *cujus participatio ejus in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 121, 3. (2) in agreement with a demonstrative:—Þurh ðæs sylfes hand đe ic ǽr onsended wæs, Soul Kmbl. 111; Seel. 56. (3) with a possessive:—Be mīnre seolfre nīdþearfe *de propio meo periculo*, Nar. 9, 24. On đīnes silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Đīn rīce and đīnes sylfes feorh, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1. Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Đīnre sylfre sunu, Exon. Th. 21, 23; Cri. 339. Wē sceoldon ūrra selfra waldan, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 5. **II a.** where the pronoun with which *self* agrees is not the subject of the sentence:—Hē (*Claudius Marcellus*) fōr on ðone ende Hannibales folces đe hē self (*Hannibal*) on wæs, and hiene selfne (*Hannibal*) gefliémde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 11–13. Antonius forlēt Octauianuses swostor and him selfum onbeád gewin, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 32. Đæt man tō ðǽrum lǽþþe hæbbe and hine hatige and tǽle behindan him sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1. Neoptolomus com tō Antigone . . . Đā sende Antigones hiene selfne (*Neoptolomus*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 9. Æðelstān wið Anlāf gefeaht and his firde ofslōh and āflīmde hine sylfne, Jud. Thw. p. 163, 10. Đā gelȳfde ic him . . . beswang hine and tō heora sylfra dōme āgeaf, Blickl. Homl. 177, 24. **III.** standing alone:—Oft gebyreþ, ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga đe hē him ondetteþ, ðæt eác self biþ mid ðǽm ilcum gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Hit Scipia hām onbeád, . . . and eác self sǽde, đā hē hām com, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 34. Seolf, Cd. Th. 143, 5; Gen. 2374. Nime fīf and beó sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7, MSS. A. G. For hwon wrīhst đū sceome, and đīn sylf þecest līc, Cd. Th. 54, 15; Gen. 877. Is đīn āgen sprǽc innan fȳren, sylf swīðe hāt *ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Đǽr habbaþ englas dreám, sanctas singaþ, ðæt is seolfa for God, Cd. Th. 286, 21; Sat. 355. Đā onfēng hē gāste . . . and sylfa his wunda āwrāþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. Hē his torn gewræc selfes mihtum, Cd. Th. 4, 26; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 1404; B. 700. Hē beáhhordes brūcan mōste selfes dōme, 1794; B. 895. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302: Cd. Th. 248, 17; Dan. 514. Gest hine clænsie sylfes āþe, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. Sylfæs, 18; Th. i. 40, 14. Sylfum tō sconde *to thine own shame*, Exon. Th. 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Se swōre for sylfne æfter his rihte, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 6. Se cāsere hēht eft gearwian sylfe tō sīðe, Elen. Kmbl. 1998; El. 1001. **III a.** along with a pronoun in dative:—Biþ him self sunu and fæder *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater*, Exon. Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Đæt đū ūs sunnan onsende, and đē sylf cyme, 8, 8; Cri. 114. Nime fīf and beó him sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7. Him sylfa, 30; Th. i. 394, 5. Eall ðis māgon him sylfe geseón, Exon. Th. 69, 6; Cri. 1116. **IV.** denoting voluntary or independent action (not inflected?). Cf. *Goth.* Silbō airtha akran bairith *αὐτομάτη ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ*, Mk. 4, 28; *and see* self-dēma, -līc, -sceaft, -will, -wille, -willende:—Genim tūncersan, sió đe self weaxeþ, and mon ne sǽwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 12. Gif hē wīf self hæbbe gange hió ūt mid him. Gif se hlāford him wīf sealde sié hió ðæs hlāfordes *if he have a wife that he got himself, let her go out with him. If the lord gave him a wife, she shall be the lord's*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 4. Gif hit cucu feoh wǽre and hē secgge ðæt hit self ācwǽle *died a natural death*, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2. Marius and Silla gefōran him self, and Cinna wæs ofslagen, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 24. Hié woldon of ǽlcerre byrig him self anwald habban *imperare singulae cupiunt*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 20. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 1; Gen. 1572. Đonne wearp seó eorþe hit sōna sylf (*of its own accord*) of hire, Blickl. Homl. 127, 2. Đone sylf ne mæg man āspyrigean *man left to himself cannot investigate it*, Elen. Kmbl. 930; El. 466. **B.** (*the*) *same*, (α) with a demonstrative:—Đū eart se sylfa God đe ūs ādrife fram dōme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Đæt ilce geþanc and seó sylfe carfulnyss đe heom amang ðam nihtslǽpe wæs on heora heortan, eall đā hī āwacodon hī ðæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 441. Đæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. Weorðeþ sunne sweart gewended . . . Mōna ðæt sylfe, Exon. Th. 58, 19; Cri. 938: 387, 25; Rä. 5, 10. Ic đē sǽde ǽr on ðisse selfan bēc (cf. on ðisse ilcan bēc, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 25), Met. 25, 54. On ðære sylfan nihte . . . On ðam sylfan mynstre, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 33, 36. On ðam sylfan leóhte, S. 596, 3. On ðam sylfan stede đe đū him settest, Ps. Th. 83, 6. Đȳ sylfan dæge, Exon. Th. 71, 12; Cri. 1154: Menol. Fox 94; Men. 47. Dōn ðæt selfe, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 21. Đæt seolfe, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9. Hī cumaþ tōgeánes Antecriste . . . and beóþ ofslegen þurh ðone sylfan feónd, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 45. On ða sylfan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Heó tōfereþ ðæt sār; ðæt sylfe heó dēþ mid wīne gecnucud, Lchdm. i. 190, 18: Ps. Th. 81, 3: 83, 6: 128, 1. His freónda forspǽc forstent him eal ðæt sylfe, swylce hit sylf spǽce, Wulfst. 38, 17. (β) alone:—Ic mē on mūþe mægene hæbbe, and ic sōðfæst word on sylfan healde, Ps. Th. 118, 43. On selfe wīsan *in the same fashion*, Lchdm. ii. 72, 17. [*Goth.* silba: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* self: *O. H. Ger.* selp: *Icel.* sjálfr.] v. selfe.

self-ēta, an; *m. An eater of those belonging to its own species*, (applied to man) *a cannibal, anthropophagus*:—Đū scealt fēran . . . ðǽr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ . . . swā is ðære menigo þeáw, ðæt hié uncūðra ǽngum ne willaþ feores geunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 350; An. 175.

self-ēte, an; *f.* A plant name, *wild oat* (?):—Selfǽte, eoforþrote, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15. Wyl on buteran selfǽtan, 80, 13. [Cockayne cites *O. H. Ger.* selbēza *senecion*, iii. 344, col. 1.]

self-bana, an; *m. One who kills himself, a suicide*:—Selfbona *bictonatus* (l. *biothanatus*, qui mortem sibi ipsi consciscit aut qui violenta morte perit), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 10. Selfbonan *biothanatas*, 11, 69. Seolfbonan (-boran, MS.), 101, 74. Selfbanan *biothanatos*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 26.

self-cwalu, e; *f. Self-slaughter, suicide*:—Sum sceal ful earmlîce ealdre linnan . . . and hine tô sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ *speak of him as committing suicide*, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. [Cf. We scole witan, þet nan seolfcwale, þet is a3ensclaga, ne cumeð to godes riche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 3.]

self-, selfe-dêma, an; *m. One who depends upon his own judgment* [cf. ælc îdel mon liofaþ æfter his âgenum dôme, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 21], used of a certain kind of monks called *sarabaitae*, monachi qui nulla regula approbati . . . proprio arbitratu vivunt:—Þridde cyn is muneca ealra atelucost, sylfdêmena (*sarabaitarum*), ðe nô on regules and lâreówa tæcinge ne beóþ âfandode, swâ swâ gold on heorðe . . . Ðæt feórþe muneca cyn ðe is wîdscriþul genæmned . . . hié synt wyrsan ðænne ða sylfedêman (sylf-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 9, 10–10, 2. Hý âscyriaþ hý sylfe fram mynsterlîcum þeáwum and heora âgenum lustum filiaþ, hý sint Egyptiscan gereorde genemnede *sarabagite* oððe *renuite*, ðæt ys sylfedêman and wiðersacan, 136, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sjálf-dæmi *judgment given in a case by one of the parties themselves.*]

selfe; *adv. In the same way*, in combination with swâ: cf. gelîce, same:—Hê forlæt lîfes frumsceaft and his âgene æðelo swâ selfe, Met. 17, 25. Hæfþ ða wilnunga welhwilc nêten and ða yrsunga eác swâ selfe, 20, 192, 199. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sô self *also, likewise: O. H. Ger.* sô selp (sô), selp sô *sic, sicut.*]

self-lîc; *adj. Of one's own accord, spontaneous, voluntary*:—Selflîces *spontaneae, ultroneae, voluntariae*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 75.

self-lîce, es; *n. Self-love, self-complacency, self-satisfaction, conceit, arrogance*:—Ðonne ðæt selflîce gegriépþ ðæt môd þæs recceres *amor proprius cum rectoris mentem ceperit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 5. Ðonne âhefþ hê hine on his môde . . . mid ðý selflîce se Dêma biþ geniéded tô ðæm ierre, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 10. Ðæm lytegan is æresð tô beleánne hiera selflîce ðæt hié ne wênen ðæt hié sién wiése . . . hê biþ ær ûpâhæfen on selflîce for his lotwrencium *in sapientibus hoc primum destruendum est, quod se sapientes arbitrantur*, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 9, 18. Ðýlæs hê sié âhafen on his môde and on ofermêttum âþunden and þurh ðæt selflîce his gôdan weorc forleóse *ne perfecta opera tumor elationis extinguat*, proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Hê hiene up âhefeþ on his môde on suelc gielp and on suelc selflîce *se apud se per arrogantiam exaltat*, 11, 4; Swt. 71, 1. Ðæt freódôm ne gewende on selflîce and on ofermêtto *ut libertas in superbiam non erumpat*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3. Upâhafene þurh selflîce, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 25.

self-lîce; *adj. Self-satisfied, self-complacent, conceited, arrogant*:—Oft se welega and se wældla habbaþ suâ gehweorfed hira þeáwum ðæt se welega biþ eáðmôd and sorgfull and se wældla biþ upâhæfen and selflîce *plerumque personarum ordinem permutat qualitas morum, ut sit dives humilis, sit pauper elatus*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Selflîcne secg *the self-satisfied man*, Met. Introd. 7.

self-myrþe (?); *adj. Self-destructive*:—Betweónan sylfmyrþe *inter biothonatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 2. v. next word.

self-myrþere (?), es; *m. One who destroys himself, a suicide*:—Betweónan selfmyrþras (-an? *but* cf. *Icel.* myrða *to murder: O. H. Ger.* murdit *jugulat: Ger.* morden) *inter biothanatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 61. Cf. self-bana.

self-sceaft, es; *m. Self-shaping, spontaneous generation*, applied to Adam, who had not father and mother:—Adam maþelode ðâr hê on eorþan stôd selfsceafte guma *a man by spontaneous generation*, Cd. Th. 33, 20; Gen. 523.

self-will, es; *n.* (?) *Self-will, one's own will, free-will*:—Be ðâm ðe beóþ hyra sylfwilles (*sua sponte*) gefullode, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 30. Be selfwille *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 27. Getæc mê sumne mann ðara ðe ðê gesælegost þince and on his selfwille sý swîðost gewiten *who most has had things his own way*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 16. Gif ðû ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sîgan lætest *if thou wilt not guide fate, but lettest her go at her own will*, Met. 4, 50. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* (pî) selpwillin *sponte, ultro; Icel.* með, at sjálfvilja *of one's own will.*] v. self-willes.

self-wille; *adj. Voluntary, spontaneous*:—Mid selfwilre *spontanea*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 11: *spontaneo, voluntario*, 439, 11. For ðan self-willan *propter spontaneum*, 413, 33. [*Goth.* silba-wiljôs *voluntarii*, 2 Cor. 8, 3.]

self-willende; *adj. Voluntary*:—Rên sylfwillendne *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 10. [*Goth.* silba-wiljandi galaith *sua sponte profectus est*, 2 Cor. 8, 17: *Icel.* sjálf-viljandi.]

self-willes; *adv. Voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Selfwilles *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Sylfwilles *sponte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 19: *ultro*, Zup. 237, 2. (1) of persons:—Drihten ðe on rôde selfwilles þrowode, H. R. 17, 21. Ealle hyra unlustas hî sceolon gebêtan sylfwylles on ðyssum lîfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum lîfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Wrýt nû sylfwylles ðæt ðû wiðsace Criste, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 379. Hê sylfwilles menniscnesse underfêng, Wulfst. 15, 12. Hê gæþ sylfwilles twâ mîla tô ânre geneádod, R. Ben. 28, 6. (2) of things:—Ðonne his wæstmas weaxaþ sylfwilles *quae sponte gignet humus*, Lev. 25, 5. Sylfwilles (*ultro*) seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. v. self-will.

selian, sêlla. v. sylian, sêl.

sella, an; *m. A giver*:—Ðone glædan syllan *hilarem datorem*, R. Ben. Interl. 25, 6.

sellan, sillan, syllan; *p.* salde, sealde; *pp.* sald, seald *To give* something (*acc.*) to somebody (*dat.*). **I.** of voluntary giving, *to put into the possession* of a person, *transfer ownership* from one to another:—Ic sello Werburge ðâs lond, Chart. Th. 480, 30: 481, 5. Ðæt land ic sylle eów tô âgenne, Ex. 6, 8. Ealle ðâs rîcu ic sylle (sello, Lind.: selle, Rush.) ðê, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 9. Ðû sâwlum selest ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Eówer Fæder syleþ (selleþ, Rush.) gôd ðâm ðe hyne biddaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Hig wæron dîne, and ðû hý sealdest mê, Jn. Skt. 17, 6. Salde *inpendebat* (cf. geben wæs *inpendebatur*, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 24. Ecgbryht salde Basse mæsseprióste Reculf mynster on tô tymbranne, Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 25. Hié saldon hiera nefum Wiehte eálond, 534; Erl. 14, 33. Ðeáh Balac mê sille goldes ân hûs full, Num. 22, 18. Hî ne mâgon sellan ðæt hî gehâtaþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 90, 16. Nelle gê syllan (sella, Lind.) ðæt hâlige hundum, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Gê cunnun gôde sylena eówrum bearnum syllan (sellan, Rush.), 7, 11. Biþ sald *dabitur*, Kent. Gl. 338. **II.** *to give* what one is bound to give, *to pay* tribute, *offer, dedicate* to God:—Sylle mê ðîn forme bearn. Dô eall swâ of hrîðerum . . . syle (*reddas*) hit mê on ðam ehtuþan dæge, Ex. 22, 29, 30. Norþmonnum niéde sceoldon gombon gieldan and gafol sellan, Cd. Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Gafol syllan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hî willaþ eów tô gafole gâras syllan, Byrht. Th. 133, 7; By. 46. Hié næfdan for him lamb tô syllenne, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26. **III.** *to give, furnish* or *supply with* food, medicine, poison, etc.—Hwâ syleþ ûs flæsc? . . . Drihten eów sileþ flæsc and gê etaþ, Num. 11, 18. Byrelas sealdon wîn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Hié him sealdon âttor drinccan, Blickl. Homl. 229, 16. Ealle ða mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hât mægen and scearp sele þicgean, Lchdm. ii. 184, 10 (often in Leechdoms). Him man metsunge syllan sceolde, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hê wolde syllan his assan fôddur, Gen. 42, 27. **III a.** with infin. instead of acc.:—Hwîlum ic deórum drincan selle, Exon. Th. 393, 25; Rä. 13, 5. Gehwylc mê drincan sealde, 484, 24; Rä. 71, 6. **IV.** *to give* one thing for another. (a) *to sell* for (*wið*) a price:—Ic sylle wið wirðe *vendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Zup. 181, 17. Hwî ne sealde heó ðâs sealfe wið þrîm hundred penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Sume man wið feó sealde, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34: Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. (b) *to sell* at (*tô*) a price:—Sêlre ys ðæt wê hine syllon tô ceápe Ysmahêlitum, Gen. 37, 27. (c) *to sell*:—Hê sylþ (*vendit*) eall ðæt hê âh, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 44. Hê worhte his weorc tô seofon nihtum, and sealde on ðone Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 6. Hî sealdon heora gymstânas, i. 62, 21. Ne eów ne oþþince ðæt gê mê sealdon (*vendidistis*) on ðis rîce, Gen. 45, 5. Syllaþ (*vendite*) ðæt gê âgon, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Nân man hig nâ undeóror ne sylle (sille, MS. D.); and gif hwâ hî undeóror sylle, gilde ægðer .xl. scillinga, ge se ðe hî sylle ge se ðe hî bycge, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3–6. Môna se ôðer on eallum þingum tô dôndum nytlîc ys, bicgan, syllan, scip âstîgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Ða syllendan *vendentes*, Lk. Skt. 19, 45. (d) *to give* in payment:—Hê sealde his ðone reádan gim, ðæt wæs his ðæt hâlige blôd, mid ðon hê ûs gedyde dælnimende ðæs heofonlîcan rîces, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Eall ðæt feoh ðe hié wið ðæm weorce sellan woldon, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Syllan feoh wið freóde, Byrht. Th. 132, 58; By. 39. **V.** (a) *to give* into the keeping of, *hand over, deliver, commit, entrust*:—Gif ðû mê sylst underwedd, Gen. 38, 17. Ic befæste ðê ðæt eówde ðæt ðû mê sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 191, 27. Hê hire sâule sealde Sarcte Michahele, 147, 13. Hê sealde his sweord ombihtþegne, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Hié sealdon ânum unwîsum þegne Miercna rîce tô haldanne, and hê him gîslas salde, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26–28. Hié sealdon hiera suna tô gîslum *they gave their sons as hostages*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 4. Hî on wedde sealdon, hwæt hý hyre syllan woldon, Homl. As. 196, 24. Ða wæs ic mid gýmenne mînra mâga seald tô fêdanne and tô lâranne Abbude Benedicte, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 22. (b) *to give* a woman to be a man's wife:—Ða wolde se fæder hî sellan sumum æþelon men tô brýde, Shrn. 31, 6. Nyme hê hig tô rihtwîfe. Gif se fæder hig him syllan nelle, Ex. 22, 17. (c) *to give over* to a hostile power, *deliver up* to. (1) with dat.:—Ne syle (*tradas*) ðû unscyldigra sâwla deórum, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðý læs ðe ðîn wiðerwinna ðê sylle ðam dêman, and se dêma ðê sylle ðam þêne, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. (2) without dat.:—Ne syle mê ne ne send mê mid ðâm synfullan *ne tradas me cum peccatoribus*, Ps. Th. 27, 3. (3) with prepositions:—Hê sealde on edwît ðe mê ær trædan, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Hê sealde his folc sweordes under ecge, 77, 62. Ne syle mê tô ðara môdes willan, 26, 14. Ne ðû mê ne syle on ðone biterestan deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 26. Ne syle ðû mê in wîta forwyrd, Frag. Kmbl. 14; Leás. 9. Mannes sunu ys tô syllenne on manna handa, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. (4) with dat. and prep.:—Drihten him sealde ða burh on his

handa, Jos. 10, 32. (d) with a bad sense, *to deliver wrongfully, to betray;* cf. colloquial *to sell* a person. Mannes sunu þū mid cosse sylst (seles, Rush.: selles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 22, 48. Nū is gehende se ðe mē syl þ (seleþ, Rush.: selleþ, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 42. Dæt mon ne selle his weorðscipe fremdum menn, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 21. **VI.** *to give up, yield up:*—Hē feorh seleþ *he dies,* Beo. Th. 2745; B. 1370. **VII.** *to give forth, produce, be the source of:*—Ne seleþ ðē wæstmas eorþe, Cd. Th. 62, 17; Gen. 1015. Sume sealdon (saldun, Rush.: saldon, Lind.) wæstm, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. God lǽteþ hrusan syllan blǽda beornum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 23; Rūn. 12. **VII a.** *to give* light, *emit* sound:—Sylle se friccea his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 163, 31. Leóht sellan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. **VIII.** where the object is immaterial, (a) *to give* an answer, a pledge, a promise, etc.:—Ic eów treówa mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 29; Gen. 1536. Ic ðē wǽre mīne selle, 132, 35; Gen. 2203. For dīnum gebode ðe ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 241, 33. Se Hǽlend him ne sealde nāne andsware, Jn. Skt. 19, 9. Hī sealdon āþas, Met. 1, 24. Him lof syllaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Heora ǽlc sylle ðone āþ, ðæt . . . , L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ic eów behâta and on hand selle, ðæt gē sculon finden reste eowre sâwlen, Homl. As. 171, 29. Ðæt hȳ ealle ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgþe. Ðonne gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōte mid griþe weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14–17. (b) *to give* leave, consent, forgiveness, etc.:—Ðyssum wordum ōðer ealdormann geþafunge sealde (*tribuens assensum*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Hē him ne sealde leáfe, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 5. Nis nān tweó ðæt hē forgifnesse syllan nelle ðām ðe hié geearnian willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. (c) *to give* help, pain, peace, victory, etc.:—Ic ðē mīne sylle sibbe, Andr. Kmbl. 194; An. 97. Ðū sylest ūrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 11. Se ðe sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Sile dīne âre dīnum earminge, Hy. 2, 3. Ūs fultum sile, 7, 80. Gif Drihten him sige syllan wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 18. Ne biþ ðæm seald Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ne syleþ hē sōðfæstum, ðæt him ȳþende mōd innan hreðre, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Gūþlāce engel sealde, ðæt him sweðraden synna lustas, Exon. Th. 109, 1; Gū. 83. Syle mē, ðæt ðū mē generige nīða gehwylces, Ps. Th. 118, 169. (d) *to give* punishment, reward:—Sealde him wītes clom, Cd. Th. 193, 11; Sat. 453. Leán sellende eallum, 240, 34; Dan. 396. (e) *to give, endow with* a capacity, life, sight, understanding, etc.:—Ðū sylest andgit eallum eorþbūendum, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðū man geworhtest and him sealdest word and gewitt and wæstma gecynd, Hy. 9, 56. Ðū sealdest ǽlcre gecynde âgene wīsan, 7, 66. Sealde hē dumbum gesprec, Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577. Syle mē heortan clǽne, Ps. Grn. 50, 11. Ælghwylc ðe him eágna gesihþ cyning syllan wolde, Exon. 350, 22; Sch. 67. Ðē biþ ēce līf seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1052; El. 527. ¶ with the gerund:—Heáh geweorc furþor âspyrgen ðonne him freá sylle tō ongietanne, Exon. Th. 348, 17; Sch. 29. (f) *to give* one's heart to a person:—Nemne ic Gode sylle hȳrsumne hige, Exon. Th. 124, 12; Gū. 338. [*Goth.* saljan *to offer: O. Frs.* sella *to give, sell, pay: O. Sax.* sellian *to give: O. H. Ger.* sellan *tradere: Icel.* selja *to hand over, to sell.*] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, ymb-sellan; un-seald.

sellend, es; *m.* **I.** *a giver:*—God gōdra mægna sellend (*dator*), Rtl. 103, 36. Sigora sellend (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 282, 24; Jul. 668: 359, 10; Pa. 64. Syllend, 284, 30; Jul. 705. Drihten se is ordfruma and syllend (*largitor*) ealra eádignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 17. Hihton hī on God, ðæra gōda syllend, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Hē lufaþ ðone glædan syllend, 212, 9. **II.** *a betrayer:*—Se sellend his *traditor ejus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 44. v. ǽ-sellend.

sel-līc, selma, selmerige, selnes, sēlost, sēlra, seltra. v. seld-līc, sealma, sælmerige, seleness, sēl, sæltna.

sēma, an; *m. An arbitrator, umpire:*—Sēma (sȳma, sīma) *sequester,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 16. v. sēman.

sēman *to load.* v. sīman.

sēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** with acc. of person, (1) *to bring to an agreement* those who have a dispute:—Ðā hēt hē hié sēman. Ðā wæs ic ðara monna sum ðe ðǽrtō genemned wǽran . . . Ðā wē hié sēmdan *then bade the king to bring them* (the parties in a dispute about some land) *to an agreement. Then was I one of the men who were nominated for the purpose . . . When we had brought them to an agreement,* Chart. Th. 170, 6–35. (2) *to satisfy* a person in a matter of doubt or difficulty:—Sēme ic ðē recene ymb ða wrætlīcan wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 504; Sal. 252. **II.** with acc. of thing, *to settle* a dispute:—Hī sace sēmaþ, sibbe geláraþ, Exon. Th. 334, 22; Gn. Ex. 20. **III.** used intransitively, *to arbitrate, bring about agreement:*—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora âgene geféran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, ðǽr mōtan freónd sēman, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. v. ge-sēman; sōm.

sēmend, sǽmend, es; *m. One who brings about agreement between parties in a dispute, an arbitrator, umpire:*—Ðæt hȳ ealle gemǽnum handum of ǽgðere mǽgþe on ânum wǽpne ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges munde stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Ymb .iii. niht gesēcæn hiom sǽmend, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 18. v. preceding word.

sēmestre, semian, semle. v. seámestre, seomian, symble.

semnendlīce; *adv. By chance, fortuitously:*—Semnendlīce *fortuito,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 10: 80, 40: *fortuis,* 84, 78.

semninga, senap. v. samnunga, senep.

senatus *the senate, senators.* The treatment of this word in the translation of Orosius is somewhat exceptional. The Latin form *senatus* occurs in the nom. and acc., but in the former *senatas, senatum,* and in the latter *senatum, senatos* are also used; in the gen. *senatuses, senatusa* are found, and in the dat. *senatum;* in every case but one (?) the word is plural. The Latin *senator* is also used, though the word *witan* is generally employed to denote the senators:—Sceoldon ealle hiera senatus (senatas, Bos. 43, 5) cuman . . . sceoldon hiera senatus (-as) rīdan, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 24, 28. Ealle heora senatus *senatores,* 4, 9; Swt. 190, 19. Ealle ða senatus *omnis senatus,* 5, 12; Swt. 240, 13. Ða wolde ān (woldan, Bos. 70, 36) senatus hiene āweorpan . . . Ða bæd his fæder ðæt ða senatum (*altered to* senatus *in other MSS.*) forgeáfen ðæm suna ðone gylt, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14–16. Se consul bæd ðætte senatus him fultum sealdon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 22. Ða senatus him hæfden ða dǽd forboden . . . Ne mehten ða senatus nǽnne consul under him findan, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7–10. Būton his āgnum fultume and būton ðara senatuses, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 1. Hē forneáh nānne ðara senatusa ne lēt cucne *plurimos senatorum ad mortem coegit,* 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (Cf. Ðara senatorum xxxv *triginta quinque senatores,* 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 28.) Hē sende tō ðǽm senatum ðæt hē ðæt irre gesette wið hié, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 26: 2, 6; Swt. 88, 12. Hē hit sǽde ðǽm senatum, ða wurdon hié alle wið hiene wiðerwearde *senatus indignatione motus,* 6, 2; Swt. 254, 25: 5, 12; Swt. 244, 16. Romulus gesette senatum, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Ðēh hē hit wið ða senatus hǽle, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē sette senatus, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 28. Ðæt hē sprǽce wið ða senatos (-us *other MSS.*), 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29: 4, 13; Swt. 210, 16: 5, 5; Swt. 226, 16.

sencan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to sink* (trans.), *plunge, immerse:*—Wæs his gewuna ðæt hē hine on ðam streáme sencte *solebat in flumine supermeantibus undis immergi,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. **II.** *to submerge, flood* with water:—Abraham wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sīnum fȳre(?)sencan mǽges dreóre (*flood the pile with his son's blood*), Cd. Th. 176, 4; Gen. 2906. Ne biþ flōd tō sencende (tō stencende (?) *dissipans*) ða eorþan, Gen. 9, 11. [Forte reauin hiré bodi and i þea sea senchen, Jul. 79, 1. *Goth.* saggkwjan: *O. Sax.* be-senkian: *O. H. Ger.* sencan *mergere: Icel.* sökkva.] v. â-, be-, ge-sencan.

sendan; *p.* sende; *pp.* sended, send *To send, cause to go.* **I.** where the object is a living thing, (1) *to send* after (*æfter*), on an errand, for a purpose, *despatch:*—Ic sende ǽrendracan tō mīnum hlāforde, Gen. 32, 5. Ic eów sende swā swā sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Hē sent ǽrendracan, Lk. Skt. 14, 32. God sendeþ his engla gāstas tō ǽrendwrecum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 14. Hē ūsic sendeþ ðæt wē sōðfæstra mōd oncyrren, Exon. Th. 261, 34; Jul. 325. Ða twegen leorningcnihtas ðe Crist sende æfter ðam assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 23. Ða sendon hī him hyra leorningcnihtas tō, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Gif ðū wylt hine mid ūs sendan, Gen. 43, 4. Hē mē on ðisne sīð sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 460, 35; Hö. 27. Se ðe englas gehēt wið mē tō sendenne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 26. Fram Gode hē is send, 247, 19. Ōþ ðæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge tō ðære ðe ðū sended eart, 233, 28. Hē senden (?) wæs tō hādianne, and Wilfreþ on Gallia rīce tō hādianne sended wæs, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 12, 13. Ða wæs culufre sended, Cd. Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. Ealle Drihtnes apostolas beóþ sende ðē tō bebyrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 137, 27. (2) with a sense of compulsion or violence, *to send* to prison, into exile, etc.:—Se ðec on wræc sendeþ, Cd. Th. 251, 26; Dan. 569. Se ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1858; El. 931. Hē hine on fȳr and on wæter sende, Mk. Skt. 9, 22. Wē iii hæfdon cniehtas gebunden in fȳres leóman, nū ic ðǽr iiii men sende tō sīðe (cf. geseó tō sōðe *in the version given,* Cd. Th. 242, 8; Dan. 416), Exon. Th. 196, 16; Az. 175. Þara ðe hē of hleó sende, Cd. Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Hié mē sendon on ðis carcern, Blickl. Homl. 237, 31. Hē wile ða sâula sendan on ēce wītu, 95, 4: 125, 2. Wē wǽron on ðysne wræcsīþ sende, 23, 6. **II.** where the object is not a living creature, *to send* a message, present, help, etc.:—Ðū senst ūrne hlāf dæghwamlīce, Hy. 7, 68. Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 22; Gū. 292. Meotud monnum dǽleþ, syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde âgne spēde, 293 23; Crā. 5. Sende ic Wylfingum ealde mādmas, Beo. Th. 946; B. 471. Ðē sende God ðās helpe, Cd. Th. 33, 15; Gen. 520. Sende ðā his bēne fore bearn Godes, Andr. Kmbl. 3224; An. 1615. Sendon hira bēne fore bearn Godes, 2055; An. 1030. Þinga gehwylces ðara ðe ðū mē sendan wylle tō cunnunge, Exon. Th. 453, 32; Hy. 4, 23. Ærendgewrit suelce hit from ūs send sié, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 18. **III.** *to send, move* to a place of rest, *put, lay:*—Ic sende mīne hond on ðās fǽmnan *I will lay my hand on this woman,* Shrn. 130, 27. Ðū sâwle sendest intō ðam flǽsce, Hy. 7, 4. Ðonne se wæstm hine forþbringþ, sōna hē sent his

sicol, Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Sumum wordlaþe sendeþ on his mōdes gemynd Exon. Th. 41, 32; Cri. 664. In eorþan fæþm sendaþ līchomàn, 231, 12; Ph. 488. Ælmihtig eácenne gāst in sefan sende, Cd. Th. 246, 28; Dan. 486: Beo. Th. 3688; B. 1842. Hié sendon rāp on his sweoran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Þæt on ðone hālgan handa sendan fæderas ūsse, Elen. Kmbl. 912; El. 457. Uton sendon rāp on his swyran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 10. **IV.** with a stronger sense of motion, *to send* a missile, *cast* lots, *throw, hurl*:—(a) Ðonne sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. 'Nū, anlīcnes, sænd mycel wæter þurh þīnne mūþ.' Sió onlīcnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ, Blickl. Homl. 245, 20–24. Gūþfrecan gāras sendon in heardra gemang, Judth. Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. Hié sendon hlot him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Send ðē nyþer of ðisse heánesse, 27, 12. Ðā hēt ic feá strǣla sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on ðone sceoppan, Lk. Skt. 21, 1. Sendende hyra nett on ða sǣ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Seó strǣl wæs sended, Blickl. Homl. 199, 22. (b) of the operations of Nature, *to send* rain, *fire*, etc.:—Drihten sende regn, Cd. Th. 82, 33; Gen. 1371. Him brego engla wylmhātne līg tō wræce sende, 156, 6; Gen. 2584. God eástan sende leóhtne leóman, Judth. Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 190. Sceolde hē sendan þunras and lȳgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ic sendan gefrægn swegles aldor swell of heofonum, Cd. Th. 153, 17; Gen. 2540. (c) *to send* punishment, pestilence, etc.:—Drihten sende on hié māran wræce, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Þæt God wolde sendan hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, Wulfst. 209, 28. **V.** *to send forth, emit* a sound:—Heofenfuglas sendaþ stefne mycle *dabunt voces suas*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. **VI.** where the object is not expressed, *to send a message* or *a messenger*. (1) to or after (*tō, æfter*) a person or thing, *to send for* (æfter):—Hēr sende se cyng tō ðam here, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 20: 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Ðā sende se cing æfter ðām scypon, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. Ðā sende se cyng æfter eallon his witan, 1048; Erl. 178, 13. Hī sendon on Perse æfter Conone, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19. Ðā sendon hié on Affrice tō Cartaginenses æfter fultume, 4, 1; Swt. 160, 2. Þæt hié tō Rōme sendon tō ðæm pāpan, Blickl. Homl. 205, 19. (2) where the person or thing sent to or for is not stated:—Hī sendon geond eall þæt land, and brohton tō him ealle untrume, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 35. [*Goth.* sandjan: *O. Frs.* senda: *O. Sax.* sendian: *O. H. Ger.* sentan: *Icel.* senda.] v. ā-, āgēn-, for-, fore-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-sendan.

sendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. v. scendan.

sendlīc; *adj. To be sent*:—Ða sendlīcan gebrōðra on wege *dirigendi fratres in viam*, R. Ben. Interl. 113, 4.

sendness, e; *f. A sending, dismission*:—Sendnessa *missarum* (*Low Latin* missa *dimissio*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 71: 80, 70.

senep (-ap, -op), es; *m. Mustard*:—Senep *sinapis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 47. Senap, 69, 20. On ða gelīcnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tō inwīsan, Lchdm. ii. 184, 22. Gelīc senepes corne, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 31: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Senepes sǣd, Mk. Skt. 4, 31: Lchdm. ii. 20, 11. Mid sinope gnīde, 186, 6. Gerēnodne senep, 184, 9: 20, 22. [*Goth.* sinapis (*gen.*): *O. H. Ger.* senaf: *Ger.* senf.]

senep-sǣd, es; *n. Mustard-seed*:—Nim senepsǣd, Lchdm. iii. 88, 15.

sengan; *p.* de; *p.* ed *To singe, scorch*:—Gȳme eác swān ðæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswȳn wel behweorfe, sængce, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [*Chauc.* senge; *pp.* seind: *Prompt. Parv.* sengiñ *ustulare*: *O. Frs.* senga: *M. H. Ger.* sengen: *Du.* zengen: cf. *Icel.* sangr *burnt, scorched*; sengja *a singed taste*.] v. be-sengan, unbesenged; singan.

sēnian, senn, senoþ, seó (*pron.*), seó (*verb*). v. segnian, synn, seonoþ, se, sī.

seó; *gen.* seón, seó; *acc.* seón, seó; *f. m.* (?) *The pupil, apple of the eye*:—Seó *pupilla* vel *pupula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 1: 64, 40: *papilla, papula*, 282, 53, 54. Seó sceal in eágan, Exon. Th. 341, 8; Gn. Ex. 123. Ðæs (ðære?) seó hringc *circulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 72. Hē heóld hig swā his eágan seón (*quasi pupillam oculi sui*), Deut. 32, 10: Ps. Spl. 16, 9. Seán, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. Sión, Kent. Gl. 177. Swylce hē hreppe ða seó mīnes eágan, Homl. Th. i. 390, 15: 516, 23. Seón *pupillae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 8. Seóna *pupillarum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 28. Sión *pupillis*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. Seóum, lxxiv, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* seha (*acc.* sehun, sehe, *n. pl.* seha, sehun, v. Grff. vi. 123) *pupilla, acies*.]

seóbgende. v. seófian.

seóc; *adj. Sick, ill.* **I.** of bodily infirmity or disease:—Sum seóc man *quidam languens*, Jn. Skt. 11, 1. Se is seóc *infirmatur*, 3. Hē seóc wæs *infirmabatur*, 6. Seóc hē biþ ðe tō seldan ieteþ, Exon. Th. 340, 16; Gn. Ex. 111. Seonobennum seóc, 328, 17; Vy. 19: Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740: 5800; B. 2904. Gif mon sȳ ðære healfdǣdan ādle seóc, Lchdm. ii. 284, 31. Seó lange mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Swā swā lǣca gewuna is ðonne hió seócne (siócne, Cott. MS.) mon gesióþ, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 26. Ða ðe on sāre seóce lāgun, Exon. Th. 83, 15; Cri. 1356. Feóllon wergend bennum seóce, Cd. Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. Seócra manna hūs *nosocomium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 52. Ofer-seóce (*aegrotos*) hī hyra handa settaþ and hī beóþ hāle, Mk. Skt. 16, 18. ¶ used as a noun:—þurh his hrepunge beóþ gestrangode ða unstrangan seócan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 54. **II.** of moral disease:—Hǣðne wǣron begen, synnum seóce, Exon. Th. 246, 21; Jul. 65. Gif hē his seócum ðæt is synfullum dǣdum ealle lācnunge gegearwade *si morbidis eorum actionibus universa fuerit cura exibita*, R. Ben. 11, 5. **III.** of mental disquiet, *sick* at heart, *ill* at ease, *sad*:—Ne beó ðū on sefan tō seóc, Exon. Th. 166, 29; Gū. 1050. Seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Ic ðysne sang sīðgeómor fand on seócum sefan, Apstls. Kmbl. 3; Ap. 2. Wēna mē dīne seóce gedydon, Exon. Th. 380, 26; Rä. 1, 14. [*Laym.* seoc, seac, sec, sæc: *Orm.* seoc, sec: *A. R.* sec, sic: *Chauc.* sek, sik: Wick. seek, siik: *Ayenb.* zik: *Prompt. Parv.* seek: *Goth.* siuks: *O. Sax.* seok, siok, siak: *O. Frs.* siak, siek: *O. H. Ger.* sioh, siuh, sieh: *Ger.* siech: *Icel.* sjúkr.] v. bræc-, brægen-, deófol-, ellen-, fefer-, feónd-, feorh-, fylle-, gebræc-, gewit-, heaðu-, lifer-, lim-, milte-, mōd-, mōn-, mōnaþ-, morgen-, scīn-, wæter-, wamb-, wan-, wit-seóc.

seócan *to seek*. v. sēcan.

seócen (?); *adj. Troubled with sickness*:—On ðās seócnan (seócan?) tīd *in this time of sickness*, Exon. Th. 166, 11; Gū. 1041.

seóclian. v. sīclian.

seócness, e; *f. Sickness, illness, disease*:—Þæt God wolde sendan ǣrest hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, ǣr þæt fȳr cōme on heó, and heó mid mislīcre seócnesse æt mannum genyman, Wulfst. 209, 30. v. deófol-, fylle-, lifer-, mōd-, mōnaþ-, ofer-, wæter-seócness.

seód, es; *m. A money-bag, purse, pouch*:—Seód *marsupium* vel *marsippa* (cf. *marsupium* a purse, 197, 16), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 65: 83, 12. Kyninga seód *fiscus*, ii. 39, 80. Ðā ic eów sende būtan seóde (*sacculo*) and codde . . . Se ðe hæfþ seód gelīce nime codd, Lk. Skt. 22, 35, 36. Seódas *marsupia*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 9. Siódas, 84, 37. Þæt feoh þæt hī hæfdon on heora seódum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 262. Seódas *loculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 22: 74, 18. Wyrcaþ seódas (seádas, Rush.: seádo, Lind. *sacculos*) ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Seádo *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. Seódas, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. [*Icel.* sjóðr *a money-bag*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* siut *sutura*.]

-seódan. v. ā-seódan.

seód-cist, e; *f. A coffer*:—Seódcist (seód, cist?) *loculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 46. Seódcyst, 52, 23.

seodu, seofa, seofan, seofen. v. sidu, sefa, seofon.

seófian, sēfian, sȳfian; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans. To lament, complain of*:—His sylfes earfoþu hē seófaþ tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 3, arg. Gilleþ geómorlīce and his gyrn sēfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Hē seófode his ungelimp tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 7, arg.: 3, arg. Hleahtor ālegdon sorge seófedon *laughter they laid aside, woes they bewailed*, Exon. Th. 116, 2; Gū. 201. Ne forlǣt hē nō ða seófunga ðæt hē ne seófige his eorþa *humanum miseras haud ideo genus cesset flere querelas*, Bt. 7, 4; Bt. 22, 29. Sege mē hwæðer ðū mid rihte mǣge seófian (siófian, Cott. MS.) ðīna unsǣlþa *poterisne de infortunio jure caussari?* 10; Fox 28, 8. Ðonne hī sceoldan hiora sār siófian, ðonne grymetodan hī, 38, 1; Fox 194, 35: Met. 26, 82. Ongan sīðfæt seófian, sār cwānian, Exon. Th. 274, 22; Jul. 537. Synna bemǣnan and sārlīce sȳfian (sīf-, seóf-), Wulfst. 133, 14. Hū Boetius his sār seófiende wæs, Bt. tit. 2; Fox x, 4. ¶ with cognate accusative:—Seó seófung ðe ðū siófodost *the complaint you made*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 26. **II.** *intrans. To lament, complain of* (*be, ymbe*):—Hwæt (*why*) seófast ðū wið mē *quid igitur ingemiscis?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. Hī seófiaþ be heora feóndum, Ps. Th. 16, arg. Be Iudan Scarioth hē seófode tō Drihtne, 3, arg. Seófade, seáfade ƿ (ge)mǣnde *ingemescens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 12. Ceare seófedun ymb heortan, Exon. Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Ða ongunnon ða hīwan seófian be ðære untrumnysse *cum familiares de infirmitate quererentur*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Ne sceal hē sȳfian (seófian, MS. T.) ne mǣnan ymb woruldspēda *ne causetur de minore substantia*, R. Ben. 14, 13. Seófende wæs *maerens erat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 22. Be ðæm Dryhten siófigende cwæð *unde Dominus queritur dicens*, Past. 48, 3; Swt. 369, 4. Sceal ic siófigende wōpe gewǣged wreccea giómor singan sārcwidas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 2. **III.** uncertain:—Sȳfaþ *causatur*, i. *querelatur, causam dicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 10. Seófade *causavit*, 130, 11. Sȳfiende *cupide*, i. *avare*, 137, 36, 64. Seóbgendum *querulis*, 106, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sūftōn *gemere, ingemiscere, suspirare*: *Ger.* seufzen.]

seofon, syfon; *when used without a following noun it is declined, nom., acc.* seofone; *g.* seofona; *d.* seofonum. *Seven*, (1) as adjective:—Mid ūs wǣron seofun (-on, MS. A.) gebrōðru, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða seofon gōdan geár, Gen. 41, 53. His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. Seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1385; El. 694. On ðām seofon wæstmbǣron geárum, Gen. 41, 47. Hē ābād ōðre seofon dagas, 8, 10. Hē him tō genymþ seofun (-en, MS. A.: seofona, Lind.: siofun, Rush.) ōðre gāstas, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. (2) without a following noun:—Ðā nam se þridda hig, and swā ealle seofone (-ene, MS. A.: seofono, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 31. Ealle seofon (-en, MS. A.: -an, MS. B.: ða seofona, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.) hī hæfdon, Mk. Skt. 12, 22. Hwylces ðara seofona biþ ðæt wīf, 12, 23. Hwylces ðæra sufona (seofena, MS. A.: of ðǣm seofonum, Lind.: ðara siofuna, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Ðā com seofona sum, Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Mid feáwum brōðrum, ðæt is seofonum oððe eahtum, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567,

4. Đū seofone genim tudra gehwilces, Cd. Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Geseh hē hyrdas standan seofone ætsomne, Andr. Kmbl. 1987; An. 996. Syfone, Beo. Th. 6235; B. 3122. [*Goth.* sibun: *O. Sax.* sibun: *O. Frs.* saven, sigun: *O. H. Ger.* sibun: *Icel.* sjau.]

seofon-feald; *adj. Sevenfold*:—Seofonfeald wracu biþ sealde for Cain and hundseofontig seofonfeald for Lamech, Gen. 4, 24. Hē onbryrt ūre mōd mid seofonfealdre gife, Homl. Th. i. 326, 12. Gyld seofonfealde wrace, Ps. Th. 78, 13: Gen. 4, 15. Him ofer wacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

seofonfealdlīce; *adv. Sevenfold, seven times*:—Geclāsnad seofenfaldlīce *purgatum septuplum*, Ps. Surt. 11, 7: 78, 12.

seofon-leáfe, an; *f. Seven-leaves, setfoil*; potentilla tormentilla:—Seofenleáfe. Đeós wyrt đe man *eptafilon* and ōđrum naman *septifolium* nemneþ and eác sume men seofenleáfe, Lchdm. i. 232, 1–3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-blat *heptaphyllon.*]

seofon-nihte; *adj. Seven days old*:—Se .vii. nihta mōna is gōd on tō fixiane, Lchdm. iii. 178, 13. On .vii. nihtne mōnan, 178, 9.

seofon-stirre, es; *n. The Pleiades*:—Sifunsterre (sibun-) *pliadas*, Txts. 86, 762. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-stirni, -stirri, es; *n. pliades, orion*: *Ger.* sieben-gestirn: *Icel.* sjau-stirni; *n. the Pleiades.*]

seofonteóþa, -teogoþa *seventeenth*:—Se wæs seofonteogeþa fram Agusto, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 6. Đȳ seofonteóþan dæge, 3, 24; S. 557, 12. On đone seofenteóþan dæge đæs mōnþes, Gen. 7, 11. Seofontegđan, Shrn. 91, 32.

-seofontig. v. hund-seofontig.

seofon-tīne *seventeen*:—Æfter seofentȳnum nihtgerīmes, Menol. Fox 50; Men. 25. Hē lyfode seofentȳne gēr, Gen. 47, 28. Seofontȳne, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

seofontīne-nihte; *adj. Seventeen days old*:—On .xvii. nihte mōne, Lchdm. iii. 180, 7.

seofon-wintre; *adj. Seven years old*:—Mid đȳ ic wæs seofonwintre *cum essem annorum septem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 21. Ic wæs syfanwintre, Beo. Th. 4847; B. 2428. Đā đā hē syfonwintre wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 5. [*Icel.* sjau-vetra *seven years old.*]

seofoþa *seventh*:—Tō đære seofoþan (đió seofunda, Lind.: đȳ siofunda, Rush.) tīde, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Ōþ đone seofoþan (tō đæm seofunda, Lind.: siofund, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. On đone seofeþan dæg, Gen. 2, 2.

seofoþa *bran.* v. sifeþu.

seófung, e; *f. Lamenting, complaining, complaint*:—Hwī biþ elles swelc seófung and swelce dōmas *unde forenses querimoniae?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. Đis is seó ealde siófung đe đū longe siófodost (siófodes, Cott. MS.) *vetus haec est querela*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 25. Ne beó đū tō ceástful; of irsunge wyxt seófung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Ic ne mæg ādreóhan đīne seófunga for đam lytlan đe đū forlure, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Forlǣtan đa seófunga his eormþa *miseras fugare querelas*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 20: Met. 16, 7. v. sār-seófung; seófian,

seohhe, an; *f. A strainer*:—Seohhe *colatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 52. Man sceal habban seohhan, Anglia ix. 264, 18. [A mylke syhe *colum*, Prompt. Parv. 79, note 1. A sigh-clout, Halliwell Dict. (*under* sie). Sye-dish *a milk-strainer*, E. D. S. Pub. country words, 6. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sīha *colum, colatorium*: *Ger.* seche: *Icel.* sía *a strainer.*] v. seón *to strain*, seohtre.

seoh-tor[r] (?), es; *m. A look-out place* (?):—Ofer đone cnol tō đæn seohtore (-torre?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 14.

seohtre, sihtre, an; *f. A pipe through which a small stream is directed, a drain*:—Andlang seohtran, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 11. Tō đare reádan sihtran, 296, 28. In wǣtan sihtran (cf. sīce, 382, 7); of đam wǣtan sīce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10. Ad locum qui dicitur hylsan seohtra, 373, 12.

seol, seolc, seolcan, seolcen, seolc-wyrm, seolf. v. seolh, seoluc, āseolcan, seolucen, seoluc-wyrm, self.

seolfor, siolufr, silofr, sylfor (-er, -ur), es; *n. Silver*:—Seolfor *argentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 52. Seolfer, i. 85, 7. Seolfur, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Feówer hund scillinga seolfres, Gen. 23, 16. Fīftig yntsena seolfres, Deut. 22, 29. Hwītes seolfres, Jos. 7, 21. Silofres, Salm. Kmbl. 62, MS. B.; Sal. 31. Siolufres (siolofres, Cott. MSS.), Past. 37; Swt. 269, 4. Tō siolofre, Swt. 266, 20. Ic sealde siolfor (sylofr, Cott. MSS.), 48; Swt. 369, 6. Silofr, Swt. 368, 20. Hwītan seolfre bētan, Cd. Th. 165, 14; Gen. 2731. Sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 4; Rä. 15, 2. Næbbe gē seolfer (sulfer, Lind.: sylfur, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 9. Wēnst đū đæt wē đīnes hlāfordes seolfor stǣlon, Gen. 44, 8. Sealde him tō bōte gangende feoh and glæd seolfor, Cd. Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. [*Goth.* silubr: *O. Frs.* selover, selver, silver: *O. Sax.* silubar, silobar: *O. H. Ger.* silabar, silbar: *Icel.* silfr.] v. cwic-seolfor.

seolfor-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of silver*:—Seolforfatum *argenteis vasis*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-faz. Cf. *Icel.* silfr-bolli, *and many similar cpds.*]

seolfor-gewiht, es; *m. Silver-weight, the scale of weight by which silver is weighed*, where the pound is of sixteen ounces:—Se sester sceal wegan twā pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. v. sester, II.

seolfor-hammen; *adj. Silver-coated*:—Ænne seolforhammenne blǣdhorn, Chart. Th. 559, 24.

seolfor-hilt; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Ic geann mīnon brēđer ānes seolferhiltes swurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 10. Đæs sealferhiltan swurdes đe Ulfcytel āhte, 559, 13.

seolfor-hilted; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Twā seolforhilted sweord, Chart. Th. 544, 4.

seolfor-smiþ, es; *m. A silver-smith, worker in silver*:—Seolforsmiþ *argentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 31. Seolfersmiþ, 47, 13. Ic hæbbe smiþas . . . seolforsmiþ *habeo fabros . . . argentarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-smid: *Icel.* silfr-smiðr.]

seolfor-stycce, es; *m. A piece of silver, a coin*:—Đæt þrītig seolforsticca *the thirty pieces of silver* (*given to Judas*), Anglia xi. 8, 3.

seolfren, seolofren, seolfern, silfren, sylofren, sylfren; *adj. Silvern, of silver*:—Sylofren sinc, Met. 21, 21. Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racenteáge, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. In seolfren fæt belūcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. Hafaþ silfren (seolofren, MS. B.) leáf, Salm. Kmbl. 129; Sal. 64. Nim mīnne sylfrenan læfyl, Gen. 44, 2: Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Seolferne *silver coins*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 2. Sylfrenu (selfrenu, Cott. MS.) fatu, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. Đa seolfrenan stānas, 34, 8; Fox 144, 31. Sweopum seolfrynum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Sylfrenum, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 30. Ne wyrce gē sylfrene godas, Ex. 20, 23: 3, 22. [*Goth.* silubreins: *O. Frs.* selvirn: *O. Sax.* silubrin: *O. H. Ger.* silbarīn.]

seolfrian. v. be-, ofer-seolfrian.

seolh; *gen.* seoles; *m. A seal, sealgh, selcht* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *sea-calf*:—Seolh *focca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 81: *bromus marinus*, i. 22, 54: *focus*, 281, 58. Seol *foca*, 55, 79: *focus*, ii. 38, 48. Đās wyrt onsænde seolh ofer sǣs hrygc, Lchdm. iii. 34, 15. Of seoles hȳde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 18. Sioles, 18, 23. Seolas *vituli marini*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* selah: *Icel.* selr.]

seolh-bæþ, es; *n. The seal's bath, the sea* (cf. fisces, ganotes bæþ):—Mec wind wīde bær ofer seolhbaþo, Exon. 392, 21; Rä. 11, 11.

seolh-wæd (?), -pæđ (?), es; *n. The seal's ford, path, the sea*:—Hié on ȳđum æđelinga wunn ofer seolhwađu (-wadu?, -pađu?) geseón mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 3424; An. 1716. Cf. *preceding word and* mearc-pæđ, -wæd.

seolh-ȳđa (?); *pl. The waves where the seal swims*:—Oferswam đā sioleđa (siolȳđa? cf. flōda, holma begang. *Or* (?) sicleþ *still water.* Cf. *Goth.* ana-silan: *Swed. dial.* sil *still water.* v. Heyne's note) bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367.

seolofren. v. seolfren.

seoluc (-oc), seolc, es; *m. Silk*:—Seolc *sericum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 2. Gōd geolo seoluc, Lchdm. ii. 10, 16: 106, 22. Seowa mid seolce fæste, smire mid đære sealfe ǣr se seoloc rotige, 56, 7–8: 358, 25. Heora wǣda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Gyf man mǣte đæt hē seoluc ođđe godweb hæbbe, Lchdm. iii. 174, 29. [*Icel.* silki. *From Latin* sericum (?). But see Kluge, Etymol. Wörterb. under *seide.*]

seolucen, seolcen; *adj. Silken, of silk*:—Seolcen *bombicinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 72. Siolcen, ii. 11, 67: 75, 74. Seolcen gegerla *bombicinium*, 126, 50. Seolcen āb *tramasericum*, i. 40, 4. Seolce[n] hnygele *platum*, 40, 38. Silcen *serica*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 37. Seolocenra hrægla, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. v. eal-seolcen.

seoluc-wyrm, es; *m. A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Seolcwyrm, i. 24, 6: 40, 1.

seomian, siomian, semian; *p.* ode *To rest.* (1) *to remain suspended, to hang, to lower* as a cloud:—Hit bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Deorc deáþscūa seomade *the dark shadow of death hung over them*, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Sum sceal on galgan rīdan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Mæst sceal on ceóle segelgyrd seomian *the mast shall be fixed in a boat and the yard hang from it*, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Hē siomian geseah segn, Beo. Th. 5527; B. 2767. Geseah deorc gesweorc semian, Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. (2) *to remain supported, to lie* so as to press, *lie heavily, lie securely*:—Se wong seomaþ eádig and onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wīr ymbe đone wælgim, 400, 19; Rä. 21, 3. Seomaþ sorgcearig *lies troubled*, 285, 4; Jul. 709. Hē siomode in sorgum seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1384; El. 694. Flota stille bād, seomode on sole scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Heó on wrace seomodon, Cd. Th. 5, 15; Gen. 72. Him on healfa gehwam hettend seomedon mægen ođđe merestreám *on each side of them lay foes pressing, the Egyptian force or the Red Sea*, 191, 4; Exod. 209. Đǣr ic seomian wāt đīnne sigebrōđor *I know thy brother lies in prison there*, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183.

seó-mint, *plant name*, altea *vel* eviscus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 12. v. sǣminte.

seón *to be*:—See *esse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11. v. eom, sī.

seón; *p.* seah, *pl.* sāwon, sǣgon, sēgon; *pp.* sewen, sawen. I. *to see* with the eyes, (1) *with acc.*:—Oft ic wīg seó, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Ic seah wundorlīce wiht, 495, 1; Rä. 84, 1. Ne seah ic medudreám māran, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Hī wuldres þegn eágum

sâwon, Andr. Kmbl. 3355; An. 1681. Ðæs ðe (hió) ælda bearn eágum sâwe, Exon. Th. 493, 7; Rä. 81, 26. Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920: 2735; B. 1365: Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084. (2) *with acc. and infin.*:—Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrôðor, Exon. Th. 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1: 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1: 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1. (3) *with acc. and predicative adj. or participle*:—Hý grim helle fýr gearo tô wîte andweard seóþ, Exon. Th. 78, 8; Cri. 1271. Ne seah ic elþeódige môdiglîcran, Beo. Th. 678; B. 336. Hý God upstîgende eágum sêgun, Exon. Th. 34, 3; Cri. 536. (4) *with clause*:—Hý on ða clænan seóþ, hû hî blissiaþ, Exon. 79, 6; Cri. 1286: Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717. **II.** *to see, to visit*:—Nænig cêpa ne seah (geseah, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13) ellendne wearod *nondum nova litora viderat hospes*, Met. 8, 29. Hât in gân seón sibbegedriht, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387. Uton êfstan seón and sêcean searogeþræc, 6195; B. 3102. **II a.** metaph.:—Hê heán gewât deáþwîc seón, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275. **III.** *to see, perceive, discern, understand*:—Ic seó ðê, ðæt is, ðæt ic ongite dînne willan bûtan tweón, Ps. Th. 5, 3. Sôðfæst blissaþ, ðonne hê sîþ hû ða ârleásan ealle forweorðaþ, 57, 9. Sioh nû sylfa ðê, hû ðec heofones cyning gesêceþ, Exon. Th. 4, 27; Cri. 59. Seh ðê *ecce*, Ps. Surt. 32, 18: 38, 6. Sih ðê, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 16, 27: 24, 25, 26. Wênaþ ða dysgan, ðæt ælc mon sié blind swâ hî sint, and ðæt nân mon ne mæge seón (gesión, Cott. MS.) ðæt hî gesión ne mâgon, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. **IV.** *to see* (as in *to see* death), *to experience*:—Mec ongan hreówan ðæt moncynnes tuddor sceolde mâncwealm seón, Exon. Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Morðorleán seón, 98, 24; Cri. 1612. Hê forþ gewât metodsceaft seón *he died*, Cd. Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: B. 2364; B. 1180. **V.** with prepositions, *to look* at, on:—On ðæt ða folc seóþ, Exon. Th. 80, 2; Cri. 1301. Seóþ on êce gewyrht, 448, 29; Dôm. 61. Ealle synd gedrêfede ðe hî on sióþ *conturbati sunt omnes qui videbant eos*, Ps. Th. 63, 8. Secg seah on unleófe, Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. Folc tô sêgon, 2849; B. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 2208; El. 1105. Ðâr hî tô sêgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1422; An. 711: Exon. Th. 260, 3; Jul. 291. Sêgun, 31, 14; Cri. 495. Hî cômon on ðæt wundor seón, Cd. Th. 261, 25; Dan. 731. Fægre leomu on tô seónne, Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. [*Goth.* saihwan: *O. Sax.* sehan: *O. Frs.* sîa: *O. H. Ger.* sehan: *Icel.* sjá.] v. be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, ymb-seón.

seón (*from* sîhan); *p.* sâh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen (cf. león), seowen (v. â-seowen, Lchdm. ii. 26, 11), siwen (v. â-siwen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 14), seón (v. bi-seón, Exon. Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088). **I.** *trans. To strain, filter*:—Siid *excolat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 71. Seóh þurh clâþ, Lchdm. ii. 24, 1: iii. 14, 18. **II.** *intrans. To run* as a sore, *ooze, trickle*:—Manegum men liþseáu sýhþ, Lchdm. ii. 132, 10. Ðæt se lâce sceolde âsceótan ðæt geswell; ðâ dyde hê swâ, and ðær sâh ût wyrms, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Wið seóndre exe, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. Wið seóndum geallan, Lchdm. ii. 314, 7, 10. Wið seóndum ômum, 102, 9. Eal ðæt folc wæs on blædran and ða wæron berstende and ða worms ût sióndе (*ulcera manantia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mid þornene crune his heaued was icruned, swa þet þet rede blod seh ut on iwulche half, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 12. Syynge or clensynge *colacio, colatura*, Prompt. Parv. 455. I sye mylke, Cath. Ang. 339, n. 3. Halliwell gives *sie* as a word still in use in Derbyshire. *O. H. Ger.* sîhan *colare, excolare, liquare*: *Ger.* seihen: *Icel.* sîa *to strain*.] v. â-, ge-seón; seohhe, sîgan.

seón; seondon, -seonod. v. sîn, wlite-, wundor-seón; sind, â-seonod.

seonoþ, sionoþ, senoþ, sinoþ, synoþ (-aþ, -od), es; *m. A synod, council, meeting*:—Sinoþ *sinodus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 76. **I.** mostly used of the councils of the Christian Church:—Seonod (sinoþ) wæs æt Âcleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6. Wæs senoþ (sinoþ, MS. E.) æt Heorotforda, 673; Erl. 36, 2: 822; Erl. 62, 13. Hêr wæs gefiitfullîc senoþ æt Cealchýþe, 785; Erl. 56, 7. Se hâlga sinoþ, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 41. Æfter ealles sinoþes dôme, 3, 7; S. 530, 35. Be ðæm sinoþe se wæs geworden on ðam felda se wæs genemned Hæþfeld, 4, 17; S. 585, 7. On ðam miclan synoþ æt Greátanleáge, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. Eádmund cyning gesomnode micelne sinoþ tô Lundenbyrig ægðer ge godcundra hâda ge woruldcunda, L. Edm. E. proem.; Th. i. 244, 2. Gif preóst sinoþ forbûge, gebête ðæt, L. N. P. L. 44; Th. ii. 296, 16. Monega þeóda Cristes geleáfan onfêngon; ðâ wurdon monega seonoþas gegaderode, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 2. Ðâs feówer sinoþas (*the councils of Nice, Ephesus, Constantinople, and Chalcedon*), Wulfst. 270, 15. **II.** in other senses:—Bædon ðæt eft ôðer seonaþ wære (*of the meeting between Augustine and the British Christians*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 36. Tô sionoþe (*the Council called by Constantine to enquire about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. Hig tô ðæra Iudêa synoþe cômon, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8. 31. Wile fæder engla seonoþ gehêgan Exon. Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493. [The word is borrowed also by *O. Frs.* and *O. H. Ger.*] v. bisceop-seonoþ, *and following words.*

seonoþ-bôc; *f. A book containing the decrees of a synod*:—Hié on monegum senoþum monegra menniscra misdæda bôte gesetton, and on monega senoþbêc hý writon, hwær ânne dôm, hwær ôðerne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 15.

seonoþ-dôm, es; *m. The decree of a synod*:—Seonoþdômas reccan, Elen. Kembl. 1101; El. 552.

seonoþlîc; *adj. Synodal, of a synod* or *meeting*:—Ðâ wæs sionoþlîc gemôt, Chart. Th. 70, 10. Ðære sinoþlîcan dæde *synodicae actionis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 1. Mid sinoþlîcum stafum *synodalibus literis*, 4, 17; S. 585, 15.

seonoþ-stôw, e; *f. A place for a synod* or *meeting, a place of assembly*:—Sinaþstôw *conciliabulum, locus sinodalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 19. Geseóþ gê ðæt hê ærest tô ðære sinoþstôwe (*ad locum synodi*) cymeþ, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 9.

seonu, sionu, senu, sinu, synu; *gen.* seonwe, sine; *weak forms also occur*; *f. A sinew, nerve, tendon*:—Sionu *nervus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 67. Sinu, i. 71, 42. Gif sin[o] scrince . . . and gif sino clæppette, Lchdm. ii. 6, 13–15. Ða æthrân hê his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. Healt for ðære sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) wunde, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 5. Gif man on sinwe besleá æt blôdlætan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 8. Gif mon ða greátan sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 3. Gif ða smalan sinwe (synewan, MS. B.) mon forsleá, 76; Th. i. 100, 8. Nellaþ folc etan sine (*nervum*), Gen. 32, 32. Seonuwa [beóþ] fortogene, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28: 50, 5. Seonowe onsprungon, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. Seonwe (sina, Soul Kmbl. 217), Exon. Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. Sionwe, Andr. Kmbl. 2849; An. 1427. Senwe *nerve*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 37. Sena, 65, 15. Sinu (-a ?), 44, 23. Gif sinwe sýn forcorfene, Lchdm. ii. 328, 5. Wið sina sâre, i. 84, 10. Wið ðara sina bifunge, 104, 27. Sina togung, 136, 9. Syna, 136, 19. Sina getog, 356, 3. Seonowum beslîtan, Exon. Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Seonwum (synum, Soul Kmbl. 123), 370, 20; Seel. 62. Mid râpum of sinum geworhte *nerviceis funibus*, Jud. 16, 7. Se lîchama wæs geboren mid blôde and mid bânum, mid felle and mid sinum, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 19. Âræran of duste flæsc and bân, sina and fex, i. 236, 21. On ða sâran sinua, Lchdm. ii. 282, 6. For flæsc and for bân and for sinuwan, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 4. Sinuwa, Anglia xi. 101, 47. [*C. Frs.* sini(-e), sene, sin: *O. H. Ger.* senawa: *Icel.* sin; *pl.* sinar and sinur.] v. hôh-sinu.

seonu-ben[n], e; *f. A wound* or *injury of a sinew*:—Seonobennum seóc *crippled*, Exon. Th. 328, 17; Vy. 19. v. next word.

seonu-bend (?), e; *f. A bond made of sinews* (?):—Siddan hine Nîðhâd on nêde legde swoncre seonobende (Grein would read *-benne*, which is more in accordance with the story in the Edda, that Völund had the sinews of the knees cut: v. Thorpe's note on this passage, and his Northern Mythology, i. 86. For confusion of *benne* and *bende* see *ben*), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. v. preceding word.

seonu-dolh, es; *n. A wound of a sinew*:—Benna weallaþ, seonodolg swâtige, Andr. Kmbl. 2811; An. 1408.

seonu-wealt (sionu-, sinu-, sino-, sine-, sin-, syne-); *adj. That may be always rolled, round*:—Sinewealt gesceap *volubile scema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 18. Sionuualt *torosa* (*teres*?), ii. 122, 54. Sionewaltum *conteriti* (*cum teriti*?), 21, 56. **I.** *round, circular, cylindrical*:—Sineweallt cleofa *absida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34. Syneweald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1. Sineweald trendel *circulus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Se môna went his hrîge tô ðære sunnan, ðæt is, se sinewealta ende ðe ðær onlŷht biþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 14. Ðæs sinewealtan hringes *teretes(-is?) cycli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 60. Timbredon men seonewalte (cf. cyrice is sinhwyrfel . . . seó is unoferhrêfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21) cirican, Shrn. 80, 37. Hæfde ðæt deór seonowealt heáfod swelce môna, Nar. 20, 27. Heó is leáfun sinewealton, Lchdm. i. 290, 8, 18. **II.** *round, spherical, globular*, of a building, *having a concave roof* or *dome*:—Seó heofon is sinewealt, Lchdm. iii. 232, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24. Sineweald cliuen *rotundus, teres globus*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 67. Corn sonuuald (*the manna eaten in the desert*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31, rubc. Hyre wyrttruma ys synewealt *the root is a bulb*, Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Seó byrgen (*Christ's tomb*) is sinowalt hûs âcorfen of ânum stâne, Shrn. 68, 35. Of sinuwealtum cliwene *ex teriti glomere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 20: 83, 19. Sinewæltum, Hpt. Gl. 494, 17. Wyrc hit sinewealt *make it into a ball*, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. Sinwealte swammas *volvi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. Heó hafaþ berian synewealte, Lchdm. i. 276, 24. v. sin-, sin-hweorfol.

seonuwealtian *to reel, not to stand firmly*:—Sinewealtigan (wine-, Wrt.) *vacillare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 48.

seonuwealtness, e; *f. Roundness, circularity, sphericity*:—Sinewealtnes *globositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 19. Ðære eorþan sinewealtnes *the sphericity of the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 10. For ðære eorþan sinewealtynysse, 260, 11.

seonu-wind *an artery*:—Sinewind *arteriae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sen-âdra *arteria, nervus*.] Cf. wind-ædre, sin-.

seorðan, seordan (?); *p.* seard *To violate*:—Ne serð ðû ôðres monnes wîf *non moechaberis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 27. [From (?) Scandinavian. Cf. *Icel.* serða *stuprare*: *M. H. Ger.* serte. See Altdeutsche Gespräche. Nachtrag vom W. Grimm, p. 18.]

seóslig; *adj. Afflicted, troubled, vexed*:—Se hâlga wer ælda gehwylces ðe hine seóslige sôhtun hælde lîc and sâwle *the holy man healed body and soul of all that in affliction sought him*, Exon. Th. 157, 29; Gû. 899. Cf. sûsl.

-seóþa. v. newe-seóþa.

seóðan (? cf. seód, â-seódan?) *to put in a bag, wrap up*:—Bewind ðone æppel on weolcreádum godwebbe, and seóð eft mid sceáte ôðres godwebbes, and beheald ðæt ðes lǽcedôm ne hrîne ne wæteres ne eorþan, Lchdm. i. 332, 5.

seóþan; *p.* seáþ, *pl.* sudon; *pp.* soden. **I.** *to seethe, boil, cook* in a liquid:—Ic seóþe *coquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 16. Gif ðû seóþest rûdan on ele, Lchdm. ii. 206, 23. Gif mon sŷþ gârleác on henne broþe, Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Seóþ on wætere tô þriddan dǽle, i. 72, 2. Seóþ on wîne, 134, 4. Seóþaþ (*coquite*) eówerne mete beforan ðæs temples dura, Lev. 8, 31. Seóþe on strangum wîne, Lchdm. i. 142, 2. Seóþan ða þingc ðe tô seóþenne synd *coquere quae coquenda sunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 19. **II.** metaph. (1) with the idea of purification, *to subject to a fiery ordeal, to try as with fire*:—Seóþeþ swearta lêg synne on fordônum . . . ôþ ðæt hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwidles wom forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 1; Cri. 995. Ðû mê sude mid ðam fŷre monegra earfoþa swâ swâ gold *igne me examinasti*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. (2) *to subject to great pain, to afflict grievously*:—Mê elþeódige searonet seóþaþ *me barbarian snares afflict* (?), Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Mid ðŷ hê ðâ lange mid swîgendum nearonessum his môdes and mid ðŷ blindan fŷre soden wæs *cum diu tacitis mentes angoribus et caeco carperetur igni*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 513, 34. Herebryht wæs mid singale untrumnesse soden and swenced, 4, 29; S. 607, 41. Sorgwylmum soden, Exon. Th. 166, 21; Gû. 1046: 171, 7; Gû. 1123: 177, 32; Gû. 1236. Sârbennum soden, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. (2 a) *to reduce* by pain or disease:—Heó swâ swŷðe mid ða untrumnysse soden wæs ðæt ða bân ân tô lâfe wǽron *in tantum ea infirmitate decocta est, ut vix ossibus haereret*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 15. (3) *to prepare food for the mind, to make fear, hope*, etc., *subjects with which the mind may be occupied*; cf. to feed a person with hopes:—Ic ðæs môdceare sorhwylmum seáþ *on account of your dangerous journey anxiety was the food I prepared for my mind*, Beo. Th. 3990; 1993. Swâ ða mǽlceare maga Healfdenes singala seáþ *Hrothgar had that care ever ready to feed his mind with*, 382; B. 190. [*O. Frs.* siatha: *O. H. Ger.* siodan: *Icel.* sjóða: cf. Goth. sauths *a burnt-offering*.] v. â-, be-, for-, ofer-, tô-seóþan; ge-, healf-, sâm-, unsoden.

seoððan, seotl, seotol, seotu, seóung. v. siððan, setl, sweotol, set, eágseóung.

seowian, seówan, siwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed, id *To sew*:—Sióuu *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 52. Ic siwige *sarcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Ic sywige (siwige, MS. R.), 28, 3; Zup. 167, 6. Heó siwaþ (seowaþ, MS. U.) *illa suit*, 15; Zup. 97, 6. Siwaþ (siuieþ, Lind.: siowes, Rush.) *assuit*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21. Sum sûtere siwode (seowode, MS. C.) ðæs hâlgan weres sceós, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23. Hig siwodon fîcleáf and worhton him wǽdbrêc, Gen. 3, 7. Seowa mid seolce fæste, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Wǽda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. Golde siowode *segmentata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 49. [*Goth.* siujan: *O. Frs.* sia: *O. H. Ger.* siuwan: *Icel.* sŷja: *Lat.* suere.] v. â-, be-seowian (-siwian); ge-seówan; ge-siwed.

sêþan (seppan?); *p.* te *To cause to perceive, to teach*:—Se stân sêpte sacerdas sweotolum tâcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ðus mê fæder mîn unweaxenne wordum lǽrde, sêpte sôðcwidum, Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530. Hyssas heredon Drihten for ðam hǽðenan folce, sêpton (MS. stepton) hié sôðcwidum, and him sǽdon fela sôðra tâcna, Cd. Th. 244, 10; Dan. 446. [Cf. (?) *O. Sax.* af-sebbian; *p.* -sôf *to perceive*: *O. H. Ger.* int-suab; *p.*: *M. H. Ger.* en-seben *to perceive, understand*. v. Grff. vi. 168.]

serc, syrc, syric, es; *m.*: serce, syrce, an; *f. A shirt, shift, smock, tunic, sark* (Scott.):—Loða, serc *colobium*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 76. Smoc *vel* syrc, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Syric *colobium* vel *interula*, 81, 69. Syrc *suppar*, *interula*, 59, 24. Serc *armilausia*, 284, 61: ii. 8, 16. Serce, 100, 77: 7, 4. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111. Ðæt hê hæbbe syric (*tunicam*), R. Ben. 89, 10. Genôh is munuce ðæt hê hæbbe twegen syricas (*tunicas*), for ðære nihtware and for ðæs reáfes þweále, 91, 3. Syrcan, gûþgewǽdo *shirts of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* serkr *a shirt*; hring-, járn-serkr *a shirt of mail*.] v. beadu-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, leoþu-, lîc-, under-serc (-serce).

serede, serd, serwan. v. sirwan, seorðan, sirwan.

sess, es; *m. A seat, bench*:—Ses, sæs *transtrum*, Txts. 103, 2050. Hê gesæt on sesse, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: 5506; B. 2756. [*Icel.* sess; *m.*]

sessian; *p.* ode *To subside*:—Sǽ sessade (sæs essade, MS.), smylte wurdon merestreáma gemeotu, Andr. Kmbl. 905; An. 453.

sester, seoxter, es; *m.* **I.** *a vessel, jar, pitcher*:—Sester *amfora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 36: 83, 23. Hê hêt heora ælcne geniman ânne æmtigne sester . . . Hig slôgon tôgædere ða sestras (*lagenas*), Jud. 7, 16–19. Cristallisce drynciatu and gyldne sestras wǽron forþborenne *crystallina vasa potatoria et sextariola aurea invenimus*, Nar. 5, 14. **II.** *a measure* for liquids or for dry things; its capacity is uncertain. (a) as an English measure:—Twegen sestres sâpan and twege[n] hunies and þrê ecedes, and se sester sceal wegan twâ pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. Cf. Unum sextarium mellis triginta duarum unciarum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 285, 1. Wæs swŷðe mycel hungor, and corn swâ dŷre, swâ nân mann ǽr ne gemunde, swâ ðæt se sester (*Henry of Huntingdon renders this*: '*sextarius frumenti, qui equo uni solet esse oneri*') hwâtes eode tô .lx. penega and eác furðor, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 31. xv pund (yntsan? cf. 'sextarius medicinalis habet uncias decem,' note on this passage) wætres gâþ tô sestre, Lchdm. ii. 298, 26. Fîftêne sestras lîðes aloþ, Chart. Th. 105, 12. Twelf seoxtres beóras, 158, 22. (b) as a foreign measure:—Under sestre *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Hund sestra (*cados*) eles, Lk. Skt. 16, 6. Ælc wæterfæt wæs on twegra sestra gemete oððe on þreora *capientes singuli metretas binas uel ternas*, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Gecned þrî sestras (*sata*) smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Habbaþ emne gemetu and sestras *sint justus modius aequusque sextarius*, Lev. 19, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* sehstâri, sehtâri: *Ger.* sester, sechter *a measure of grain, twelve bushels; measure of liquids, sixteen quarts. From Lat.* sextarius. Cf. *Fr.* sêtier (*for grain*) *twelve bushels; for liquids, two gallons*: *Ital.* sestiere *a pint-measure*.] v. wîn-sester.

set, es; *n. A seat.* **I.** of the sun, *the place where the sun sets*:—Miððŷ tô sete eode sunne *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 32. Gewât sunne tô sete glîdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2498; An. 1250: 2610; An. 1306. Tô sete sîgeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Cf. set-gang, setl. **II.** of men, *a place where people remain*, of an army, *a camp, entrenchment*, cf. to *sit* down before a place:—Ne com se here oftor eall ûte of ðǽm setum ðonne tuwwa, ôðre sîþe ðâ hié ǽrest tô londe cômon . . . ôðre sîþe ðâ hié of ðǽm setum faran woldon (cf. Ða Deniscan sǽton ðǽr behindan, 91, 1), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19–22. **III.** of animals, *a place where animals are kept, a stall, fold*, or *where they feed, pastures*:—Seotu *bucitum* (cf. hrŷðra fald *bucetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 22), Txts. 47, 339. Seto *stabula*, 99, 1903. Siota, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 11. ['In sedibus quies imperturbata.' I þe sette is reste & eise bitocned, A. R. 358, 23. Þat folc hafden alle iȝeten and arisen from heore seten, Laym. 30841. *O. H. Ger.* sez *sedes, suggestus*: *Icel.* set *the sitting-room*, v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. ge-set, -sete (*read* -set), ymb-set.

sêta (seta?), setel. v. sǽta, setl.

seten, [n]e; *f.* **I.** *a set, shoot, branch*:—Setene *propagines*, Ps. Surt. 79, 12. v. ymb-seten. **II.** *a nursery, plantation*:—Setin *pla*[*n*]*taria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 49. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, 65, 76. Æghwilc wæstma seten ða ðe ne sette fæder mîn *omnis plantatio quam non plantavit Pater meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 13. **III.** *what is planted* or *set*:—Gif mon gesîðcundne monnan âdrîfe, fordrîfe ðŷ botle næs ðære setene (*the ejected tenant was not to be deprived of what he had planted* (?); *or* seten, V, *he was to be compensated for the cultivation of the land* (?)), L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 8. **IV.** *a cultivated place*. v. land-seten, I, *and* feldsætennum *campo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 12. **V.** *planting, cultivation*. v. land-seten, II. **VI.** *a setting, putting*. v. hand-seten. **VII.** *a stopping*. v. blôd-seten. *See also* in-seten.

-setenness, sêtere. v. ge-setenes, on-setenness, sǽtere.

set-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the sun:—Ofer setgong *super occasum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 5: 49, 2: 103, 19. v. set, setl-gang.

sêðan; *p.* de *To declare true, affirm, attest, prove*:—Ic sêðe *testificor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 3. Ealle hâlige gewritu sôðlîce sêðaþ, ðæt se is Hǽlend Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 9. Hê ârâs on ðam þriddan dæge, swâ swâ gewritu sêðaþ, 598, 4. Sum ôðer sêðde and cwæþ *alius quidam affirmabat dicens*, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Is sêðende and cweðende *adstipulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 17. Sume (*adverbs*) syndon *con- vel adfirmativa*, ðæt synd fæstnigende oððe sêðende, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 11. Sêðende ðæt Crist is Godes Sunu '*proving that this is very Christ*' (Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 4. v. â-, ge-sêðan; sôðian, sêðend, sêðung.

seðe, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525: seðel. v. sêcan, **I** (2), setl.

sêðend, es; *m. One who affirms* or *asserts*:—Sêðend *stipulatorem* (cf. trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2), Hpt. Gl. 527, 34. v. ge-sêðend.

set-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for covering a seat*:—Setrægl *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 19. Ic gean tô Cristes weofede ânre lytlere goldenre rôde and ânes sethrægles (*an altar-cloth*?), Chart. Th. 564, 10, 18. Ân lang healwâhrift and þrió sethrægl, 538, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* set-klæði.] v. setlhrægl.

sêðung, e; *f. Attestation, affirmation, proof*:—Sêðunge *adstipulatione, adsertione, adfirmatione*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 41. Hwæne mǽrsiaþ ðâs wundra mid heora sêðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 5. Hê ðæs ârleásan eáre gehǽlde tô sêðunge sôðre godcundnysse (*in proof of true divinity*), 248, 2. Hê heora goda geendunge mid swutelum sêðungum gewissode, i. 558, 16. Sêðingum *assertionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 35. Sêðincgum, 409, 53. v. ge-sêðung; sêðan.

setin. v. seten.

setl, sedl, seðl, seotl, sotl, seatl, sitl (-el, -ol, -ul), es; *pl.* setl, setlu, sotelas, setlas (*North.*); *n. m.* (?) **I.** *that on which one sits, a settle, seat, place to sit*:—Setl *sella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 70. Sotol, 289, 23. Gâ nû tô setle, symbelwynne dreóh' . . . Geát geóng sôna setles neósan, swâ se snottra hêht, Beo. Th. 3576; B. 1786. Se wæs setles yldest (on

setle yldost, MS. B.) *he had the chief seat*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 4. Sæt Agustinus on sotole, 2, 2; S. 503, 15. Hē hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean, 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Mē hē wiđ his sylfes sunu setl getæhte, Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013. Ofer setol *super sellam*, Kent. Gl. 304. Sotelas *sella*, Germ. 393, 143. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Hē his līchoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. On đæm forþmestum seatlum (seotlum, Rush.) sitta in somnungum and đa forþmesto setla æt farmum *in primis cathedris sedere in sinagogis et primos discubitos in cenis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 12, 39. Hē ūt āwearp đa setl đara mynetera, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyra setlu (ceatlas, Lind.: settlas, Rush. *cathedras*) đara đe culfran sealdon hē tōbræc, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Lufigaþ đæt ǣreste sætil (*recubitos*) æt ēfengereordum and forþmestu setulas (seatlas, Lind. *cathedras*) on heora somnungum, Rush. 23, 6. Seotlas, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 15. Đa yldstan setl (seatlas, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 46. **I a.** *an official seat* of a king, judge, etc., *a throne, judgment-seat*:—On swīđre sedles Godes, Rtl. 27, 33. Fore sedle *before the throne*, 47, 26. Đū Scippend heofones dū đe on đam ēcan setle rīcsast, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Setle *solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 13. Đonne sitt hē ofer his mægenþrymme setl (seđel, Lind.: on sedle, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 31. Hit is swīđe gewunelīc đættе dōmeras & rīce menn on setelum sitten, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Gē sittaþ ofer twelf setl (seatla tuelfa, Lind.: on sedlum twelfe, Rush.) dēmende, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 28. **I b.** metaph. *seat, place, position*:—Hē āwearp đa rīcan of setle (sedle, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Se sit on wōles setle, se đe yfel wyrcþ mid geþeahte, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 19–22: Ps. Th. 1, 1. Đū setst ūs on đæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Ofer seatul (on setule, Rush.) Moyses, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. Him sylþ God his fæder Dauides setl (sedle, Lind.: seđel, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 32. On sotelum sōđfæstra *in cathedra seniorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 31. **I c.** *in reference to the heavenly bodies*, tō setle gān, etc. (cf. *Fr.* le coucher du soleil, le soleil se couche) *to set*:—Syđđan sunne beó on setle *after sunset*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 19. Đonne heó (*the sun*) tō setle gǣþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 186, 6. Đā đā sunne eode tō setl *cum occubuisset sol*, Gen. 15, 17. Ǣr sunne tō setle eode *usque ad occasum solis*, Ex. 17, 12. Đā sunne tō setle eode *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. Sunne sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. Đonne heó (*the sun*) on setl eode, Bt. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Đonne hió on setl glīdeþ, Met. 28, 39. Se ǣfenstiorra on setl glīdeþ, 29, 27, 31. On setel, Salm. Kmbl. 202, 34. v. setl-gang. **II.** *a seat, place where one abides, an abode, a residence, dwelling*:—Him wæs geseald setl on swegle đǣr hē symle mōt eardfæst wesan, blīđe bīdan, Exon. Th. 149, 5; Gū. 757: 125, 15; Gū. 354. Geswīc đisses setles, 119, 3; Gū. 249. Đa stōwe his seþles *locum sedis illius solitariae*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 36. Hē eft tō đæm fæderlīcan setle eode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 33: 129, 12. Đā næfde hē nān setl hwǣr hē sittan mihte, for đan đe nān heofon nolde hine āberan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 45: Ps. Th. 88, 37: Exon. Th. 116, 31; Gū. 215. On prēstes setel (*a hermitage?*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 416, 29. Đa hālgan setl sceoldon weorþan gefylde mid đære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 34: Cd. Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Gumena rīce, secga sitlu, Met. 9, 42. ¶ *a stall* for animals:—On đam (*in the ark*) đū scealt gerȳman rihte setl ǣlcum eorþan tudre, Cd. Th. 79, 1; Gen. 1304. **II a.** as an ecclesiastical term, *a see*:—Sanctus Gregorius đæs Rōmāniscan setles bisceop, Lchdm. iii. 432, 24. Đæs Apostolīcan setles, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Hēr Rōmāne đone pāpan of his setle āflémde, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 14. On setl biscopstōles *in sedem pontificatus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 32. **II b.** metaph. *seat* of a disorder, etc., *dwelling-place* of non-material things:—Đȳ læs ingǣ se fiónd in sāwelo hiora & seđel habba ne mǣgi, Rtl. 117, 31. **III.** *the part of the body on which one sits, the seat*:—Wiđ gicþan đæs setles, Lchdm. i. 218, 10. Gif se ūre weorđe on mannes setle geseten, iii. 30, 16. Wrīđ under đæt setl neoþan, i. 366, 17. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, Homl. As. 59, 201. **IV.** *a sitting, the being in*, or *assuming, a sitting position*; sessio:—Hē frægn for hwon hē āna swā unrōt on stāne wæccende sǣte . . . 'Ne tala đū đæt ic ne cunne đone intingan dīnre unrōtnesse and dīnre wacone and ānlēpnesse dīnes seđles' *ne me aestimes tuae moestitiae & insomniorum & solitariae sessionis causam nescire*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41 note. Đū mīn setl (*sessionem*) oncneówe and mīnne ǣrist æfter gecȳđdest, Ps. Th. 138, 1. **IV a.** *stay, residence*:—On đæm setle đe hē đǣr sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. **IV b.** as a military term, *a siege*:—Him (*the besiegers*) đæt setl (*obsidio*) swīđor derede đonne đām đe đǣrinne (*in Veii*) wǣron, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 24. Porsenna đæt setl forlēt *Porsenna raised the siege*, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 30. Đā forlēt hē đæt setl *ab obsidione discessit*, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 20. [Heo iseten Iacob on Cristes selt, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 9. Adam set on the setle of unhele, ii. 59, 25: Ps. 1, 1. Ich mai þe finde at þe rumhuse . . . þu sittest and singst behinde þe setle, O. and N. 594. Our loverd sal sitt . . . opon þe setil of his mageste, Pr. C. 6122. *Goth.* sitls; *m. a seat, throne, nest*: *O. H. Ger.* sez[z]al *cathedra, sponda, solium, tribunal*; sedal, sethal, sedhal *sedes, thronus, triclinium, occasus* (*solis*): *O. Frs. O. Sax.* sedel.] v. ān-, ancer-, ancor-, beór-, bisceop-, burhgeat-, cyne-, dōm-, ēđel-, ge-, heáh-, hilde-, lāreów-, medu-, pāp-, scip-, sunder-, þrym-, ūt-, weard-, wræc-setl; beorg-seđel; set.

setla. v. ān-, cot-, ge-, wēsten-setla.

setlan; *p.* [e]lde. **I.** *trans. To settle, seat, put in a position of rest*:—Wæglīđende setlaþ sǣmearas, and đonne in đæt ēglond up gewītaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. **II.** *intrans. To settle, take a position of rest*, of the sun, *to set*. v. setlung *and the Mid. E. forms*. [þatt allderrmann þatt hȝhesst wass Att tatt bridale settledd (ἀρχιτρίκλινος), Orm. 15285. Til þe sunne wæs setled to reste, Will. 2452. Him thoughte a goshauk . . . Setlith on his beryng, Alis. 484.]

setl-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the heavenly bodies, generally of the sun, (1) marking time:—Đā bād se sacerd sunnan setlgonges, forđon sunnan trió āgefeþ ondsware æt đæm upgonge & eft æt setlgonge, Nar. 27, 15–18. Sunne, setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 34; Gū. 1187. Æfter sunnan setlgonge, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 24. Ǣr sunnan setlgange, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Æt sunnan setlgange, Blickl. Homl. 93, 16. Sunne hire setlgang healdeþ *sol cognovit occasum suum*, Ps. Th. 103, 18. Đā se æþela glǣm setlgong sōhte, Exon Th. 178, 32; Gū. 1253. (2) marking place, *the west*:—Be đam wege đe līþ tō sunnan setlgange *by the road that runs to the west*, Deut. 11, 30. Fram sunnan upgange ōþ hire setlgang *from the east unto the west*, Ps. Th. 49, 2. [*Ps.* setl-gang. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sedal-gang: *O. Sax.* gangan, sīgan te sedle, werđan an sedle (*of the sun*). v. Grmm. D. M. 700, R. A. 817.] v. setl, **I c**, set-gang, *and next word.*

setl-gangende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Setting*:—Setlgangendre sunnan *occidenti*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 27.

setl-hrægl, es; *n. A covering for a seat*:—vii. setlhrægel, Chart. Th. 429, 28. v. set-hrægl.

setl-rād, e; *f. Setting* of the sun:—Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. Cf. setl-gang.

setlung, e; *f.* **I.** *a taking of a seat, a sitting down*:—Đū understōde setlunge mīne and ǣriste mīne *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2. **II.** *setting* of the sun; occasus:—Seó niht hæfþ seofon dǣlas fram đære sunnan settlunge (setlunge, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 242, 26. Æfter sunnan setlunge, 266, 5. Fram sunnan uprine ōþ setlunge, Ps. Spl. 112, 3. Setellung, 49, 2. v. setlan.

sētnere, sētnung. v. sǣtnere, sǣtnung.

setness, e; *f.* **I.** *an ordinance, a regulation, an institution*:—Đis is seó gerǣdnes đe Eádulf hæfþ gerād tō setnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 32. Gē forlǣtaþ Godes bebod and healdaþ manna laga (setnesse, Lind.: setnisse, Rush. *traditionem*), Mk. Skt. 7, 8, 3, 13. Setnesa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2. The word glosses also *testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11: *testamentum*, p. 2, 5. **II.** *constitution, arrangement*:—From setnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 34. [Heo makeden ane sætnesse . . . þe ælc cheorl eæt his sulche hæfde grið, Laym. 4258. Godess laȝhe & hiss hallȝhe settnesse þeȝȝ didenn fallen dun, & hofenn affterr þeȝȝre wille settnessess, hu mann birrde Godess laȝhe follȝhenn, Orm. 16836–43.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, in-, on-, wiđ-setness.

setnung. [*Icel.* setning.] v. frum-setnung.

settan; *p.* sette; *pp.* seted, set[t] (*generally transitive, but see* **XII**). **I.** *to set, place, put, cause to take a certain position*:—Ic sette mīnne rēnbogan on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. Ic sette max on stōwe gehæppre, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Hwæđer gē settan eówer nett on đa hēhstan dūne, đonne gē fiscian willaþ? Ic wāt đæt gē hit đǣr ne settaþ. Hwæđer gē eówer net ūt on đa sǣ lǣdon, đonne gē huntian willaþ? Ic wēne đæt gē hī đonne setton up on dūnum, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 118, 11–15. Ne hī ne ǣlaþ hyra leóhtfæt and hit under cȳfe settaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Heó (*the fallen angels*) God sette on đa sweartan helle, Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Hē sette his đa swīđran hand (cf. mid đa swīđran hand, 514, 21) him on đæt heáfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hī đā nō đa studu ūton tō đam wāge tō fultume ne setton, ac hī heó on đa cyricean setton, 3, 17; S. 544, 37. Hié setton hié æt đære byrgenne dura, Blickl. Homl. 155, 8. Đā hē bebyrged wæs, hié settan him hyrdas tō, 177, 26. Setton scyldas wiđ weal *they set their shields against the wall*, Beo. Th. 655; B. 325. Sete đīn hand under mīn þeóh, Gen. 24, 2: 48, 18. Se đe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on đone hēhstan cnol (*must not take the top of a hill as a site for his house*) . . . and eft se đe wille fæst hūs timbrian, ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7–11. Đā lēt hē hine on hæft settan *he had him put into prison*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, note 3. Hē gearwe hæfde reliquias in tō settenne, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 37. **I a.** *to set down*:—Đā hēt se apostol đa bǣre settan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 16. **II.** figurative, *to set* to work, *set* before one a choice, *set* a mark. a name, one's mind, *lay* a charge, a curse, etc., upon one, *put* one in a position, *put* into one's power, etc.:—Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirignissa, Deut. 11, 26. Ic hine wergþo on mīne sette, Cd. Th. 105, 20; Gen. 1756. Swā hit mē sealde se đe ic hit nū on hande sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 4. Đū setst (settes, Cott. MSS.) ūs on đæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Swā hwæt swā đū mē on settest and bebeódest tō dōnne, Bd. 4, 25; S.

600, 4. God him sette naman, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hē him naman on sette, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Abraham sette friþotācn on his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. Hine Abraham on beácen sette, 167, 19; Gen. 2768. Gē setton mē in edwīt dæt . . . *you laid to my reproach, that* . . . , Exon. Th. 131, 21; Gū. 459: Cd. Th. 165, 8; Gen. 2728. Gē ða wintergerīm on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1305; El. 654. Sete heora ealdormenn, swā ðū Oreb dydest *make their nobles like Oreb* (A.V.), Ps. Th. 82, 9. Sete on Drihten ðīn gehygd, 54, 22. Setton hī hine on borh *they shall make him give security*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 30: 210, 7. Deáþ settan *to kill*, Elen. Kmbl. 955; El. 479. Wīte settan *to impose punishment*, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1266. On gewrit settan *to put into writing*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Wutan ūs tō symbeldæge settan, Ps. Th. 117, 25. **II a.** of travelling, cf. lecgan *and Ger.* zurücklegen:—On weg setteþ wīse gangas, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Sceal ic nū wreclāstas settan, sīðas wīde, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189. Gesundne sīð settan *to make a safe journey*, Elen. Kmbl. 2008; El. 1005. **III.** *to set, plant*:—Sette *pastinat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 52. Hē leác sette *he set vegetables*, Shrn. 61, 20. Hē wīngeard sette, seów sǽda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558: 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Settan *pastinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 6. Settende *pastinantem*, 66, 18. Settum beámum anlīce *sicut novellae plantationes*, Ps. Th. 143, 14. **IV.** *to set, fix, implant*:—Hē mōdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, Exon. Th. 41, 29; Cri. 663. Settaþ on eówerum heortum, dæt gē ne þurfon āsmeágan, hū gē andwyrdan sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 3. Uton wē ðæs dæges fyrhto on ūre mōd settan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 6. **V.** *to set, fix, appoint* a limit, time, place (cf. *set* day, time in A.V.):—In ðam frumstōle ðe him freá sette, Exon. Th. 349, 25; Sch. 51. Hī settan dæg tō dæt man tō ðam lande scolde faran *they appointed a day for going to the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 16. Dæt ic ðē symbledæg sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Settan gemǽro, Ex. 19, 23. Mearce settan, Cd. Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. **VI.** *to set* a task, *ordain, establish* a law, regulation, *appoint* a condition:—Wē settaþ ǽghwelcere cirican ðis friđ, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 8. Hē sette gecamp geleáffullum sāwlum, Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Se ðe ða ealdan ǽ sette, 94, 4. Sylfa sette, dæt ðū sunu wǽre efeneardigende, Exon. Th. 15, 14; Cri. 236. Æ ðū mē sete, Ps. Th. 118, 33. Gif gē nū gesāwen hwelce mūs, dæt wǽre hlāford ofer ōðre mýs and sette him dōmas, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. **VII.** *to build, erect*:—Hūs settan and tūn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Ongunnon heora burh rǽran and sele settan . . . weras on wonge wíbed setton, Cd. Th. 113, 2-5; Gen. 1881-2. **VIII.** *to set up, institute, found, establish*:—Hwā ǽrost bōcstafas sette? Salm. Kmbl, p. 192, 6. Hē sette scole *instituit scholam*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44. Ægðer ge cyninga rīcu settan ge ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 9: Met. 1, 4. Dæt wæs weallfæstenna ǽrest ealra ðara ðe æðelingas settan hēton, Cd. Th. 65, 3; Gen. 1060. **VIII a.** of the operations of the Deity:—Ðū dæg settest and deorce niht, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 138, 11: Exon. Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274. Ða hē ðisne ymbhwyrft ǽrest sette, 422, 17; Rä. 41, 7: Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. Ða ðū wǽre settende ðās sīdan gesceaft, Exon. Th. 22, 23; Cri. 356. **IX.** *to set, base, found*:—Gif ðū wīsdōm timbrian wille, ne sete ðū hine uppan ða gītsunga, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. **X.** *to appoint* an officer or a person to an office or duty:—Hine tō ealdormenn sette, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfwearde *constituit eum dominus domus suae*, 104, 17. Sette hē getreówe borgas, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 8. **X a.** *to appoint* something for a purpose:—Bæd þrymcyning, dæt hē him ða weáddæd tō wræce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. **XI.** *to settle* a quarrel, *allay* animosity, *compose* a difference:—Witan scylon fǽhþe settan, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 13. **XII.** *intrans. To settle, abate, subside*:—Lege uppa þat geswollene and hyt sceal sōna settan, Lchdm. iii. 86, 19. Ðonne bið dæs innoþes sār settende, i. 74, 9. **XIII.** *to compose* a book, etc.:—Ic ðās bōc wrāt and sette . . . ic sette feówer bēc, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 32-37. For ðisum þingum ic ðās bōc sette, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 26. Sče Isidorus ðe ðās bōc sette *qui hunc librum instituit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 16. Dauid ða sealmas sette, ðe wē æt Godes lofsangum singaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 5. Se cyng hēt ðone arcebisceop bōc settan *the king ordered the archbishop to draw up a charter*, Chart. Th. 376, 3. [*Goth.* satjan: *O. Sax.* settian: *O. Frs.* setta: *O. H. Ger.* sezzan: *Icel.* setja.] v. â-, an-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, in-, of-, on-, tō-, un-, wiđ-, ymbsettan.

settaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 29 *for* sǽtaþ (?).

settend, es; *m. An ordainer, appointer*:—Dæt ðū āna eart ēce Drihten, weroda Waldend, sigora settend (sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47), Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333. v. dōm-settend.

set-þorn *some kind of tree*:—Andlang fura on setþorn; of setþorne on fūlan rīþig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 14.

sētung. v. sǽtung.

sewte, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. v. sēpan.

sex. v. seax, six.

sī *be*:—Him sī ābrogden hiora sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Hwæt hēr sī gedōn, Blickl. Homl. 179, 34. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōð ðe leás, Gen. 42, 16. Dæs sig Metode þanc, Beo. Th. 3561; B. 1778. Dæt gē witen hwæt hit sié, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 13. Gif ðū sié Godes sunu, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. Him sió wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Dæt dæt betst sȳ, dæt mon seó foremǽre, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 82, 10. Gif heó leng sȳ ðonne hē *if she live longer than he*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 13. Ðeáh ðe heora hundred seó, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hē cwyð dæt ic seó teónum georn, Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581: 309, 4; Sat. 704. Gyf ðū Godes sunu sȳ (sig, MS. A.: siǽ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 3. Sib sȳ (sig, MS. A.) eów, Lk. Skt. 24, 36. Dæt gē ne sīn (sié, Lind.) ymbhȳdige, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Sīn (sién, Hatt. MS.) hira eágan āþīstrode, Past. 1; Swt. 28, 9. Dæt sién gewemmede ealle, Blickl. Homl. 245, 22. Dæt mē æfter sié eaforan sīne yrfeweardas, Cd. Th. 131, 28; Gen. 2183. Seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581. Sīn (sē, Lind.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Dæt hī sȳn (sié, Lind.: siǽ, Rush.) ān, Jn. Skt. 17, 11, 21, 22, 23. v. eom.

sib[b], e; *f.* **I.** *relationship*:—Sybbe *propinquitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 55. Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce, gebēte dæt be sibbe mǽðe (*according to the degree of relationship*), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 25. Sameramis gesette dæt nān forbyrd nǽre æt geligere betwuh nānre sibbe, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 35. On ðæs lāfe ðę swā neáh wǽre on woruldcundre sibbe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. For dære mǽglīcan sibbe (*of Christ and John*), Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Ða com Swein eorl and bæd Beorn eorl, ðe wæs his eámes sunu, dæt hē his gefēra wǽre tō ðam cynge. Hē wende ða for dære sibbe mid him, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 18. Hrēðel (*the grandfather of Beowulf*) sibbe gemunde, næs ic (*Beowulf*) him lāðra beorn ðonne his bearna hwylc, Beo. Th. 4854; B. 2431. Hē bið his mōder twām sibbum (*in two relationships, in double relationship*) getǽht, dæt hē bið ǽgðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 193, 7. **I a.** in a spiritual sense, cf. *gossip*:—Se cyning him tō godsuna onfēng and tō tācne dære sibbe him twā mǽgþe forgeaf (*in signum adoptionis, duas illi provincias donavit*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 9. **II.** *friendliness, kindness*, the opposite of hostility:—Sibbe cos *pacis osculum*, R. Ben. 82, 6. Ne gehȳrde nǽnig man on his heortan ōht elles būton mildheortnesse and sibbe, Blickl. Homl. 225, 2. Ne mihte hē mid ðone cyning sibbe habban, ac mycel ungeþwǽrnys betwih him ārās, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sāwaþ, Exon. Th. 30, 31; Cri. 487. Ā ic sibbe wið ðē healdan wille *I will ever maintain my friendliness to thee*, 177, 33; Gū. 1236. Gē hȳ mid sibbum sōhtun *ye visited the sick with kind attentions*, 83, 22; Cri. 1360. **III.** *peace*, the opposite of war:—Ægðer ge on sibbe ge on gewinne, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 11. Hē him gebeád wið his sibbe (*in pretium pacis*) unrīm māþma, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan dæt hī wǽron gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfōnde *si pacem cum fratribus accipere nollent, bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Se bisceop betweox ðām cyningum sibbe geworhte, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 11. Eall ðeós worold geceás Agustuses friđ and his sibbe, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 17. On ða tīd (*in the golden age*) wæs sibba genihtsumnes (*an utter absence of wars*), Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. **IV.** *peace, concord, unity, absence of dissension* or *variance*:—Suā dætte ān sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) Godes lufe būtan ǽlcum ungerāde ūs gefēge tōsomne, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22. Ongeán dæt sint tō manienne ða ðe ða sibbe sāwaþ dæt hié swā micel weorc tō unwærlīce ne dōn and hūru ðǽr ðǽr hié nyton hwæðer sió sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) betre betwux gefæstnod biþ ðe ne biþ forðæm swā swīðe swā hit dereþ dætte ǽnig wana sié ðære sibbe betwux ðām goodum swā swīðe hit eác dereþ dæt hió ne sié gewanod betwux ðām yfelum. Forðæm gif ða unryhtwīsan hiera yfel mid sibbe gefæstnigaþ and tōsomne gemengaþ ðonne biþ geīced hiera mægen *at contra admonendi sunt pacifici, ne tantae actionis pondus levigent, si, inter quos fundare pacem debeant, ignorent. Nam sicut multum nocet, si unitas desit bonis, ita valde est noxium, si non desit malis. Si ergo perversorum nequitia in pace jungitur, profecto eorum malis actibus robur augetur*, 47, 3; Swt. 361, 5-12. Beó mannum sib and sōm gemǽne, and ǽlc sacu getwǽmed, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 29. Sibb, vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28. Crist ðe ys ðære sibbe ealdor, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 1. Sibbe (sibbes, Lind., Rush.) bearn, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Mid sibbe *cum consensu*, Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Ða wiste hē sumne hīrēd ðe ungeþwǽre him betwèónum wǽron . . . hē wolde dæt hié ealle on sibbe wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 225, 9. God sylfa bebeád dæt wē sōðe sibbe heóldan and geþwǽrnesse ūs betweónon habban, 109, 15: Ps. Th. 33, 14. Ne wēne gē dæt ic cōme sybbe on eorþan tō sendanne; ne com ic sybbe tō sendanne, ac swurd, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Sybbe . . . tōdāl, Lk. Skt. 12, 51. Habbaþ sibbe betwux eów, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Ðonne forlǽtaþ hī ða sibbe ðe hī nū healdaþ, and winþ heora ǽlc on ōðer, and forlǽtaþ heora gefērrǽdenne, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34: Elen. Kmbl. 2411; El. 1207. **V.** *peace, freedom from disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity*:—Gerusalem is gereht sibbe gesyhþ (cf. sib-gesihþ), forðon ðe hālige sāula ðǽr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. Nū is ǽghwonon hreám and wōp and sibbe tōlēsnes, 115, 16. Iethro cwæþ: 'Gā on sybbe,' Ex. 4, 18. Hī ða feówertig wintra wunodon on sibbe *quievit terra per quadraginta annos*, Jud. 5, 32. Beóþ on sibbe ða þing ðe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 11, 21. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe ða weras hæfden, ðonne heora wīf swā monigfeald yfel dōnde wǽron? Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 50, 2. **V a.** *the peace* of a country, the

king's *peace*:—Ða kyningas ǽgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora onweald innanbordes gehióldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 6. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt eall moncynn ǽne sibbe hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 20. **VI.** *peace* of mind, *freedom from agitation, fear*, etc.:—Sib sī mid eów, ne ondrǽde gē eów, Gen. 43, 23. Sȳ sibb betwux eów; ic hit eom, ne beó gē nā ǽfyrhte, Homl. Th. i. 220, 13: Jn. Skt. 20, 19. Ûs biþ gearu sōna sibb ǽfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. Lēton ðone hālgan swefan on sibbe, blīðne bīdan, 1663; An. 834. Wē mōtan his ða wuldorfæstan onsȳne mid sibbe sceáwian, Blickl. Homl. 103, 29. [Sæhte and sibbe, Laym. 6096. Off Daviþess kin and sibbe, Orm. 3315. We ne muȝe griđ ne sibbe macie, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 14: O. and N. 1005. *Goth.* sibja *relationship, adoption: O. Sax.* sibbia *relationship: O. Frs.* sibbe: *O. H. Ger.* sippa, sibba *adfinitas, propinquitas, pax, foedus: Icel.* sifjar; *pl. affinity;* Sif *the wife of Thor;* she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock. v. Grmm. D. M. 286 and R. A. 467.] v. brōðor-, cneów-, dryht-, friðu-, mǽg-, mǽgþ-, neáh-, nīð-, un-sib[b], *and next word.*

sib[b]; *adj. Sib* (dial. e.g. Lancashire, Scottish), *related;* also absolute, *one related, a relation* (In *god-sibbas* the word is inflected as a noun, cf. *Icel.* sifr *a near relation.* In the passage below, Lk. 14, 12, the form may be taken as a weak noun, cf. *Icel.* sifi *a relation by marriage*, guðsifi *a god-sib: O. L. Ger.* sibbeo: *O. H. Ger.* sibbo *consanguineus*):—Ne biþ nā gelīc ðæt man wið swustor gehǽme and hit wǽre feor sibb (*or* ? feorsibb; cf. neáh-sibb), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 28. Ðǽr ne byþ sybbes lufu tō ōðrum, Wulfst. 146, 13. Ðære sibban *ob cognate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 26. Hē biþ his mōder on twām wīsum tō sibbum getǽht, ðæt hē biþ ǽgðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 193, 7. Hāt in gān seón sibbe gedriht samod ætgædere, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387: 1462; B. 729. (*Grein takes* sibbe *as gen, of* sibb, *Thorpe and Heyne make it the first part of a compound.* Cf. sib-gedryht.) Ðonne se deáþ cymeþ āsundraþ ðā sibbe ða ðe ǽr somud wǽron līc and sāwle *when death comes, it separates then relations, who before were together, body and soul*, Exon. Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt ǽlc mǽgþ tōgædere cōme, ðæt ǽlc man ðȳ gearor wiste hwǽr hē gesibbe (sibbe, MS. C.) hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 17. Sibbo ł cūðo menn (gisibbe, Rush.) *cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. [Hiss follc, þatt wass himm sibb o moderr hallfe, Orm. 19144. Sohhtenn himm betwenenn sibbe and cuþe (v. Lk. 2, 44), 8922. Bitwhwe sibbe, vlesliche oðer gostliche, A. R. 204, 20. Iosep bad sibbe (*his kinsmen*) cumen him biforen, Gen. and Ex. 2503. Who is sibbe to þis seuene . . . he is wonderliche welcome, Piers P. 5, 634. Sybbe or of kynne *consanguineus*, Prompt. Parv. 455. *Goth.* un-sibis *impious: O. Frs.* sibbe *related: O. H. Ger.* sippe.] v. ge-, neáh-sib[b].

sibaed *sifted* (?); arbatae, Txts. 43, 216. v. sife, sifeþa.

sib-æðeling, es; *m. A prince and kinsman*:—Sibæðelingas (*Beowulf and Wiglaf;* a few lines before the former is spoken of as the *mǽg* of the latter), Beo. Th. 5409; B. 2708.

sibban (?); *p.* sifde (?) *To rejoice*:—Sifeþ *gaudet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 35 note. [*Goth.* sifan; *p.* sifaida *to rejoice.*]

sibbian; *p.* ode *To make people friends, make peace between* disputants, *reconcile*:—Se seðe ða unryhtwīsan tōsomne sibbaþ (*pace sociat*), hē seleþ ðære unryhtwīsnesse fultom, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 22. Sipbade *paciscitur*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 2. On .iiii. nyhta mōnan sibba ða cīdenda[n] men, and ðū hié gesibbast, Lchdm. iii. 176, 25. Cyninge gebyreþ, ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12. Sybbie, Wulfst. 266, 17. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt nān sacu, ðe betweox preóstan sī, ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora āgene gefēran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Ðā wǽron on ðam tīman ungeþwǽre preóstas, ða hē wolde sibbian, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 5. v. ge-, un-sibbian.

sib-cwide, es; *m. A speech professing peace and friendliness, fair words*:—Ða leásan men, ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum . . . hafaþ on gehātum hunigsmæccas, smēðne sybcwide, Fragm. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29.

sib-fæc, es; *n. A degree of relationship*:—Ælfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewīfige in .vi. manna sibfæce on his āgenum cynne, ðæt is binnan ðam feórþan cneówe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 14: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. Cf. Christiani ex propinquitate sui sanguinis usque ad septimum gradum connubia non ducunt, Th. i. 257, note b, and ii. 19, note 1. v. Grmm. R. A. 468.

sib-gebyrda; *pl. f. Relationship*:—Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera dīn (*Lot*) sibgebyrdum, Cd. Th. 114, 8; Gen. 1901.

sib-gedryht, e; *f.* **I.** *a band of kinsmen*:—Bād eall seó sibgedriht (*the Israelites*) somod ætgædere, Cd. Th. 191, 13; Exod. 214. **II.** *a peaceful band*:—Swinsaþ sibgedryht (*the host of spirits who live in the peace and tranquillity of heaven*), Exon. Th. 239, 8; Ph. 618. In ðam ēcean gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somud eard niman, 184, 18; Gū. 1346.

sib-gemāgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas (*Abrahám and Isaac*), Cd. Th. 202, 10; Exod. 386.

sib-geornness, e; *f. Eagerness for peace and kindness, love*.—Sybgeornes *caritas Dei et proximi*, Wulfst. 69, 2. Sibgeornes, 189, 21.

sib-gesihþ, e; *f. A vision of peace*:—Sibgesyhþe *Hierosolymae* (v. sib, V), Hpt. Gl. 447, 56.

sibi. v. sife.

sib-lāc, es; *n. A peace-offering*:—Ic ðē wille gesyllan mīne siblāc (*hostias pacificas*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 21.

sib-leger, es; *m. An incestuous person*:—Be siblegerum. And æt siblegerum ða witan geræddan, ðæt cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 13–15. Cf. for-liger; *m.*

sib-leger, es; *n. Incest*:—Be siblegere. Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce gebēte ðæt be sibbe mǽðe, L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swȳðe forsyngod þurh sibblegeru and þurh mistlīce forligru, Wulfst. 164, 5: 165, 31.

sib-līc; *adj. Of peace*:—Mid siblīcum cosse, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 31. God biddan ðæt hē forgefe siblīce tīd and smyltelīco gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Wē sceolan ūs geearnian ða siblecan wǽra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3.

sibling, es; *m. A relation, kinsman*:—Sibling *affinis* vel *consanguineus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 46: Homl. Th. i. 516, 14. Hæfst ðū suna oððe dohtra oððe ǽðum oððe ǽnigne sibling? Gen. 19, 12. Gebrōðru *vel* siblingas *fratres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 3. Ofsleáþ ðās ealdras, ðonne beóþ heora siblingas tō heófunge geneádode, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Fæder and mōder and flǽsclīce siblingas, 398, 8. Ūre frȳnd geseón and ūre siblingas gegrētan, ii. 526, 33. Siblingum *contribulibus, propinquis, parentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 23. v. ge-sibling.

sib-lufu, an; *f. Kindly affection, kindness, love such as exists between kinsmen*:—Ic (God) tō eów mid siblufan gecyrre þurh milde mōd, Exon. Th. 366, 6; Reb. 8: 40, 7; Cri. 635. Hié (*the fallen angels*) of siblufan Godes āhwurfon, Cd. Th. 2, 25; Gen. 24. Git mē sibblufan and freóndscipe cȳðaþ, 152, 3; Gen. 2514.

[sib-rǽden[n], e; *f. Affinity, relationship*:—Þes ilce Willelm hæfde ǽror numen ðes eorles dohter of Angeow tō wīfe oc hī wǽron siððen tōtweamde for sibrēden, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 21. The king him let uor sibrede todele fram is wif, R. Glouc. 492, 9. A sybredyn̄ *consanguinitas*, Cath. Ang. 338, where see note. See also *sib-rit, sibbe-ridge, -red* banns of marriage, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16.]

sib-sum; *adj. Peaceable, pacific, friendly*:—Sibsum *pacificus*, Rtl. 39, 9. Eálā ðū sōða and ðū sibsuma, Crist ælmihtig, Exon. Th. 14, 5; Cri. 214. Ða Gotan lustlīce sibbsumes friðes æt eów biddende sindon *the Goths willingly ask for a friendly peace at your hands;* Gothi societatem Romani foederis precibus sperant, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 22. Sibsume ł friðgeorne (ł friðsume, Rush.) *pacifici*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sippi-sam *pacificus.*] v. ge-sibsum.

sibsumian. v. ge-sibsumian.

sibsumlīce; *adv. Peaceably, in peace*:—Sibsumlīce gebunden mid dīnum bebode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 31. v. ge-sibsumlīce.

sibsumness, e; *f. Peaceableness, peace, tranquillity*:—Hē ðæt rīce heóld on gōdre geþwǽrnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 24. Lufa sibsumnysse and geþwǽrnysse, Wulfst. 247, 1. [Þa weren alle mid sibsumnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 91, 17. Sibsunnesse eu beo among *pax vobiscum*, Misc. 54, 599.] v. ge-sibsumness.

sibsumung, sibun. v. ge-sibsumung, seofon.

sīc, es; *n.: but* sīce, es; *m. seems also to occur. A sike.* '*Sike* a watercourse; applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field gutters, for discharge into the river.' Mid-Yorks. Gloss. See also E. D. S. Pub. 13, 15, and Old Farming Words, III:—*Sike* a quillet or furrow. Jamieson gives *sike* a rill. Cuddie Headrigg says 'I took up the syke a wee bit.':—Of ðam mere west . . . ðonne innan ānne sīce, ðonne andlange sīces ðæt cymþ tō ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 20–22. Of ðæm beorge on ðæt sīc; ondlong sīces ofer ðone brōc, 38, 28: 35, 7. In wǽtan sīce; of ðæm wǽtan sīce in ða bakas, 382, 7: 386, 11. In ðæt wǽte sīcc; of ðam sīce, 386, 16. On ðæt eástre sīc, 438, 28. In ðæt sīc, 31, 12. [Syke *rivus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 195, col. 2. *Icel.* sík *a ditch, trench: O. H. Ger.* gi-sīch *stagnum, lacus, palus* (cf. *Scott.* sike *a marshy bottom with a small stream running through it*), Grff. vi. 58.] Cf. seohtra.

sīcan, sȳcan; *p.* te *To cause to suck, to suckle, give suck*:—Ðū sȳcest hālgum breóste *lactas sacrato ubere*, Hymn. Surt. 75, 43. Ða breóst ðe ne sīctun (sȳctun, MS. A.) *ubera quae non lactauerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. ge-sīcan, ā-sīcyd; sūcan.

sīcan; *p.* sāc. **I.** *to sike* (still in dial. e.g. Lancashire), *sigh, groan*:—On mīnum bedde ic sīce and wēpe, Ps. Th. 6, 5. **II.** *to sigh* for, *long* for:—Ðæt wǽron ða tīda ðe Rōmāne nū ǽfter sīcaþ *en tempora . . . quibus recordatio suspirat*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 35. [Seoruhfulnesse made him siken sore, A. R. 110, 13. Wepenn & sikenn sare & suhhȝhenn, Orm. 7924. Þe king gon siche (sike, 2nd MS.) sare, Laym. 12772. He sikede, Jul. 20, 9. Sike, Horn. 426: Havel. 291. She neither weep ne syked, Clerkes Tale 545. Thanne syked Sathan, Piers P. 18, 263.] v. ā-, on-sīcan, *and following words.*

siccettan. v. sicettan.

sice, es; *m. A sigh, groan;* gemitus:—Ic mē on Godes helde bebeode

wiđđ đane sâra[n] sice, wiđ đane sâra[n] slege, wiđ đane grymma[n] gryre . . . and wiđ eal đæt lâđ đe intô land fare, Lchdm. i. 388, 12. [He weorp a sic as a wiht þat sare were iwundet, Jul. 21, 12. He ne fecheđ noht þe sore siches on neđerward his heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 26. Mid seoruhfule sikes, A. R. 284, 3. Đor sat his moder in sik and sor, Gen. and Ex. 1239. With a sik she seyde, Tr. and Cr. 3, 207. Amang his sobbes and his sikes sore, 4, 50.]

sicel. v. sicol.

sicerian; *p.* ode *To ooze, of a fluid, to make way through a small opening:*—Swîđe lytlum siceraþ đæt wæter and swîđe dêgellîce on đæt hlece scip and đeáh hit wilnaþ đæs ilcan đe sió hlûde ŷđ.dêþ on dære hreón sæ̂ bûton hit mon æ̂r ût âweorpe *by very small quantities and with very great secrecy does the water make its way into the leaky ship, and yet it has the same intention as the loud wave in the rough sea, unless it be cast out beforehand;* hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 14. [*Ger.* sickern *to ooze, trickle.*]

sicet[t], es; *n. A sigh, groan:*—On siccetum *in gemitibus*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 10.

sicet[t]an, siccet[t]an; *p.* te. I. *to sigh, groan:*—Sicetit *singultat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Đâ begann se ealda siccetan and mid wôpe wearþ ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1. II. as opposed to expressing grief by speech (?):—Đa unryhtwîsan sicettaþ (siccettaþ, Cott. MSS.) on đæm þiéstrum *impii in tenebris conticescent*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 12. Siccitan *conticiscent, silebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 15.

sicet[t]ung, siccet[t]ung, e; *f. A sigh, sob, heavy* or *short breathing, sighing:*—Siccetung *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34. Siccitung *singultus*, 46, 19. Mê điós siccetung hafaþ âgæled, đes geocsa, Met. 2, 4. Mîn geár wæron on sicetunga and on gestæne (*in gemitibus*), Ps. Th. 30, 11. Sicetunge *singultu*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 66. In sicettunge and geoxunge *in singultum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 8. Getogene sicetunge *ducta suspiria*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 41. Heófunga sicetungum *lamentorum singultibus*, 472, 57. Siccitungum, 504, 63. Hê angsumlîce siccetunga teáh swâ đæt hê earfoþlîce ordian mihte *he drew his breath painfully and heavily, so that he could hardly breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 8. Hê wearþ đâ gesîcelod and siccetunga teáh of niwellîcum breóste on bedde licgende *he fell ill and drew sighs from the bottom of his heart, as he lay in his bed*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 65.

Sicilie; *pl. The Sicilians, the people of Sicily*, or (as in the older stage of the language the name of a people was used where now that of their country is put) *Sicily.* [In this sense the Latin form also occurs:—Sicilia, ĕglond micel, Met. 1, 15. Sicilia đæt îgland is þŕŷscỹte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2. On Sicilia đæm londe, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 31. Betwux đâm muntum and Sicilia đam eálonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4]:—Sicilie ungerâde wæron him betweónum, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Hit Sicilia fela ofslôg, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 32. Sicilia folc, burh, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 20, 30. Sicilia îglond *insulas Siciliae*, Swt. 172, 30. On Sicilium *in Sicilia*, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 23: 5, 3; Swt. 222, 27. Of Sicilium *ex Sicilia*, 4, 6; Swt. 174, 20. Hî wunnon on Sicilie (*adversus Siculos*), 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19. Hê gefôr mid firde an Sicilie *cum in Sicilia bellum gereret*, Swt. 166, 6: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 3.

Sicilisc; *adj. Sicilian:* — Sicili[s]c, Sicul inberdli(n)c ł burhleód, Sicilisc inbyrdlincg *siculus indigena, Sici[li]ensis incivis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 35–39. Se Sicilisca *Siculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 26.

sîclian, sîcelian; *p.* ode *To sicken, be* or *fall sick:*—Lange hê sîclaþ *diu egrotat*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 8. Sîcclaþ (sîclaþ, MS. T.), 13. [Đâ wæs Leófric abbot of Burh æt þ ilca feord, and sæ̂clode đær, and com hâm, and wæs dæd sône đær æfter, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 12. Þat ilce đæi þat Martin abbot of Burch sculde þider faren, þa sæ̂clede hê & ward dêd .iv. no. Jañ., 1154; Erl. 266, 10.] [Leste oure soule secli, A. R. 50, 20. *O. H. Ger.* siechelôn *languere.*] v. ge-sîclian.

sicol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A sickle:*—Đes sicol *haec falx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Zup. 73, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 2: *falciola* vel *falcicula*, 34, 63. Sicul *falx*, ii. 146, 77. Sicel *baxus*, 12, 53: Wülck. Gl. 193, 9. Ne rîp đû nâ mid sicele (*falce*), Deut. 23, 25. Hê sent his sicol *mittit falcem*, Mt. Skt. 4, 29. Hê sceal sicol habban, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sihhila; *f. falx, falcicula: Ger.* sichel. *Probably from Latin* secula.]

sicor; *adj. with gen. Secure* from, *free* from guilt and the punishment it brings, *safe, free* from danger or harm, *sure, certain, free* from doubt:—Swâ ûs biþ æt Gode đonne wê wiđ hine gesyngiaþ; đeáh wê nâfre eft swâ ne dôn, gif wê đæt gedône mid nânum þingum ne bêtaþ ne ne hreówsiaþ, ne bió wê nô đæs sicore; gif ûs đæt ne mislîcaþ đæt ûs æ̂r lîcode, đonne ne biþ hit nô ûs færgiefen. Đeáh wê nû nâuht yfeles ne dôn on đisse worulde, ne sculon wê đeáh forđŷ bión tô orsorge, gif wê nâuht tô gôde ne dôþ; forđæmđe swîđe fela unâlêfedes wê oft geþenceaþ. Hû mæg se đonne bión orsorg, se đe him self wât, đæt hê gesyngaþ *ita et cum Deo delinquimus, nequaquam satisfacimus, si ab iniquitate cessamus, nisi voluptates quoque, quas dileximus, e contrario appositis lamentis insequamur. Si enim nulla nos in hac vita operum culpa maculasset, nequaquam nobis hic adhuc degentibus ipsa ad securitatem innocentia nostra sufficeret; quia illicita animum multa pulsarent. Qua ergo mente securus est, qui perpetratis iniquitatibus ipse sibi testis est, quia innocens non est?* Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 3, 10. [Hi harm hadde, hii wende þat hii siker were, Laym. 9401 (2nd MS.). Dead is þe king, & siker þu miht hider comen, 15092. Wâ wes Brutten þere, þenne heo wenden beon sikere, 29289. Be þu sikerr þatt he shall þe 3ifenn eche blisse, Orm. 4844. Beoð ancren wise, þet habbeð wel bituned ham a3ein þe helle leun, uorte beon þe sikerure, A. R. 164, 12. Ne migten he siker ben, for magnie of đo woren ouertaken, Gen. and Ex. 876. Þat ich mowe a siker bold arere, R. Glouc. 116, 1. Syker þou be Engelond ys nou þyn, 359, 9. Hit is sikerest in þi heeued (*safest to sprinkle water on the head at baptism*), Shoreham. Þai salle be þare syker and certayne To have endeless joy, Pr. C. 8559. A man hath most honour To deyen . . . whan he is siker of his goode name, Chauc. Kn. T. 2191. Her none sikerer þan other, Piers P. 12, 162 note. *O. Frs.* sikur (-er) *free* from guilt; *sure, trustworthy: O. Sax.* (sundiono) sikur (-or): *O. H. Ger.* sihhur *securus, immunis, liber, tutus. From Latin* securus.]

sîd; *adj.* I. *wide, broad, spacious, ample, extensive.* (a) applied to the world, universe, ocean, etc.:—Điós sîde gesceaft þênaþ and þiówaþ *the wide world ministers and serves*, Met. 29, 76. Eorþe and sîd wæter *earth and ocean broad*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Geseah sceado swiđrian geond sîdne grund, 8, 35; Gen. 134. Sæ̂s sîdne grund, Exon. Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40. Geond sîdne sæ̂, 53, 19; Cri. 853. Sæ̂s sîdne fæđm, Elen. Kmbl. 1454; El. 729. Is đæs fŷres frumstôl ofer eallum ôđrum gesceaftum geond đisne sîdne grund, Met. 20, 127. (b) applied to a tract of land, to a kingdom, etc., v. sîd-land:—Sîde rîce *a broad realm*, Beo. Th. 4404; B. 2199. Nyttade Noe mid sunum sînum sîdan rîces, Cd. Th. 96, 24; Gen. 1599. Unlytel dæl sîdre foldan (*the district of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Sennar sîdne and wîdne *Shinar's plain broad and wide*, 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Sîde sælwongas, 78, 14; Gen. 1293. Sîde sænæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Hê wealdeþ sîdum rîcum *he shall rule broad realms*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. (c) applied to a comparatively small surface:—Ic bere sîdne scyld, Beo. Th. 879; B. 437. Setton sîde scyldas wiđ weal, 656; B. 325. Sîde weallas, Exon. Th. 1, 9; Cri. 5. (d) applied to a number of people who cover a wide space, v. sîd-folc:—Sêcan sîde herge, Exon. Th. 33, 12; Cri. 524. Weorode, sîde herge, Beo. Th. 4683; B. 2347. Sîde worude (? worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Ofer sîd weorod, Elen. Kmbl. 316; El. 158. Sîde þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Sîde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 14; Exod. 260: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. (e) figuratively, *far-reaching, large:*—Geþolode wine Scyldinga weána gehwylcne, sîdra sorga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Ic worn hæbbe sîdra sorga gehŷred, Exon. Th. 11, 13; Cri. 170. Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word wîddra and sîddra đonne befæđman mæge foldan sceátas (*stretching too far and wide to be embraced*), Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. II. *capacious, ample, spacious, large:*—Glôf sîd, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. In sîdum ceóle, Exon. Th. 345, 10; Gn. Ex. 186. On đyssum sîdan sele, Cd. Th. 273, 3; Sat. 131. Geond đæt sîde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Con hê sîdne ræced fæste gefêgan, Exon. Th. 296, 7; Crä. 47. II a. figuratively of the capacity of the mind:—On sîdum sefan, Exon. Th. 169, 17; Gû. 1096. Þurh sîdne sefan, Beo. Th. 3456; B. 1726. Sefan sîdne geþanc and snytro cræft, Cd. Th. 249, 26; Dan. 536. III. *long, hanging, of ample length*, of clothes, hair, etc., v. sîd-feax:—Sîd reáf swilce mêteras wyrceþ on anlîcnesse *toga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 3. Iohannes geseah ûrne Drihten mid alban gescrîdne, and seó wæs sîd niđer ôþ đa andcleówa (*it reached down to the ancles*, cf. *Icel.* kné-, skó-síðr *reaching to the knee, the shoes* (of dress)), L. Ælfc. P. 15; Th. ii. 370, 3. Herebyrne sîd (cf. *Icel.* brynja rûm ok síð), Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444. Mid sîdum bearde (cf. *Icel.* sítt skegg), Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Sîde beardas, 456, 18. Se beard and đæt feax him wæron ôþ đa fêt sîde (cf. *Icel.* lokkar síðir til jarðar), Shrn. 120, 25. Hî habbaþ beardas ôþ cneów sîde and feax ôþ helan *barbas habentes usque ad genua, comas usque ad talos*, Nar. 35, 2: 38, 8. Wîf habbaþ beardas swâ sîde ôþ heora breóst, 38, 2. [Now wers men short and now syde, Pr. C. 1534. Syyd, as clothys *talaris*, Prompt. Parv. 455 where see note. See also Halliwell Dict. *side. Icel.* síðr *long, hanging.*]

sîd-âdl, e; *f. Pleurisy:*—On sîdan lama *vel* sîdâdl *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Cf. sîd-wærc.

sîdan; *adv. From a wide area:*—Of gehwilcum stôwum wŷdan and sŷdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23. Cf. next word.

sîde; *adv. Widely, extensively, amply:*—Sîde *prolixius*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 60. ¶ *The word generally occurs along with* wîde, *far* and wide:—Sîde and wîde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: El. 554; El. 277. Hê Godes lof ræ̂rde wîde and sîde, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26: Cd. Th. 1, 20: Gen. 101. Is wuldur đîn wîde and sîde ofer đâs eorþan ealle *in omnem terram gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 6, 13. Gesamnadon weras wîde and sîde, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639. Cyningas hine wîde worđodon sîde, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 23. Ealra læ̂ca đæra đe gewurde wîde ođđe sîde, Hy. 1, 7. [Þis wes itald wide and side, Laym. 29902. Wide and side spelledd iss, Orm. 5900. Sidder (*hanging*) *lower*, Piers P. 5, 193.] Cf. preceding word.

sîde, an; *f.* I. *a side, flank*, of living things:—Sîde *latus*, Wrt.

Voc. i. 44, 24: ii. 51, 72: *lumbus*, 113, 29. Wið ðære swíðran sídan sáre and ðære winestran, Lchdm. ii. 6, 3. On sídan lama *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Hé Hálend genom be sídan, Cd. Th. 299, 5; Sat. 545. Hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwæðere sídan hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Án ðæra cempena geopenode his sídan (sídu, Lind.: síðo, Rush.) mid spere, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Sídan (ða sídu Ł ðæt sídu, Lind.: ða síðo, Rush.) *latus*, 20, 20. **II.** *side* of a house, ship, etc.:—Duru ðú setst be ðære sídan (*the side of the ark*), Gen. 6, 16: Past. 22; Swt. 169, 24. Ðæt scyp on sídan licgende, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 21. **III.** marking direction on this or that *side*:—Ðeós þridde India hæfþ on ánre sídan þeóstru, on ôðere gársecg, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. Æfre byþ on sumre sídan ðære eorþan dæg, and æfre on sumre sídan niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 27: Anglia viii. 319, 39. **IV.** of descent, cf. on the father's, mother's *side*:—Hig wǽron ácennede of Constantines sídan, ðæt ys of gestreónde, Shrn. 97, 6. [*O. Sax.* sída: *O. Frs.* síde: *O. H. Ger.* síta: *Icel.* síða.]

síde, an; *f. Silk*:—Sídan *sericum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* síða *sericum*: *Ger.* seide. From *Mid. Lat.* seta. Cf. *Span.* seda: *Ital.* seta: *Fr.* soie.] v. síd-wyrm, síden.

síd-ece, es; *m. Side-ache*:—Drenc wið sídece, Lchdm. iii. 48, 9, 18.

side-ful[1]; *adj.* **I.** *of good behaviour* or *manners, honest, modest, virtuous, sober*:—Sideful *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33. Se árfæst snoter eádmod sidefull sǽfre clǽne wæs *qui pius, prudens, humilis, pudicus, sobrius, castus fuit*, Hymn. Surt. 137, 1. Sidefull mann and mid þeáwum gefrætwod, Homl. Th. i. 596, 31. Sideful *pudica, casta*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 16. On ánre tíde twá mǽdencild cumaþ, and biþ ðæt án sydefull and ðæt ôðer sceandlíc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Sidefulre *pudicae, castae*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 48. Ða heáhfæderas wǽron sidefulle on þeáwum and sýferlíce lybbende, Homl. As. 37, 327. Wé witon ðæt manega sydefulle clericas (*many honest clerks*) nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, Anglia viii. 306, 27. **II.** of dress, *sober, modest, decorous*:—Mid háligre drohtnunge and sidefullum gyrlan, Homl. Th. i. 546, 25. [Sannte Marȝe wass shammfasst & daffte & sedefull, Orm. 2175.] v. un-sidefull.

sidefullíce; *adv. Virtuously, decorously*:—Sidefullíce *honeste*, Germ. 389, 33.

sidefulness, e; *f. Honesty, modesty, sobriety*:—Clǽnnyss and sidefulnys eówres líchaman and sáule *castitas atque sobrietas corporis simul et spiritus vestri*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 13. Sidefulnysse *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 56. Mæg[þ]hádlícere sidefulnysse *pudicitiae (castitatis) virginalis*, 440, 65: 447, 9. Wífmen ne beón bútan sidefulnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 120. v. un-sidefulness.

side-líc; *adj. Sober, sedate, modest*:—Of sidelícre ansýne *serio*, Germ. 389, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* situ-líh *moralis, deliberatus*: *Ger.* sitt-lich: *Icel.* sið-ligr *well-bred*.]

sidelíce; *adv. In a proper manner, suitably*:—Monige scylda openlíce witene beóþ tó forberanne ðonne ðæs þinges tíma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sidelíce gebétan mǽge . . . Ac ðonne se láreów ieldende sécþ ðone tíman ðe hé his hiéremenn sidelíce on þreáftigean mǽge . . . *nonnulla aperte cognita mature toleranda sunt, cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur . . .*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 1–6. [*O. H. Ger.* situlího *rite*: *Icel.* siðliga *nicely*.]

síden; *adj. Silken, of silk*:—Síden *sericum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* sídín *sericeus*: *Ger.* seiden.]

-siden[n]. v. ælf-siden.

sidesa (?), sidsa, an; *m. A charm* (?), *magical influence* (?):—Wið ælfe and wið uncúþum sidsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* síða *to work a charm*; seiðr *a spell, charm, enchantment*.] Cf. ælf-siden.

sideware, an; *f. Zedoary*:—Nim sidewaran, Lchdm. iii. 10, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* citawar, zitwar: *Ger.* zitwer: *Low Lat.* zedoaria, zeduarium (v. hoc zeduarium *zeduarye*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 1) *from Arabic* zedwâr. *From a French form* citoual *comes Mid. E.* zeduale, A. R. 370, 11, cetewale, Chauc. Group B 1951, see Skeat's note on the passage.]

síd-fæðme; *adj. Broad of bosom*, of a ship, *broad in the beam*:—Hé sǽlde tó sande sídfæðme scip, Beo. Th. 3839; B. 1917. Cf. wíd-fæðme.

síd-fæðmed; *adj. Broad-bosomed, broad-beamed*:—Seomode on sole sídfæðmed scip, Beo. Th. 610; B. 302.

síd-feax, -feaxe, -fexe; *adj. With long hair*:—Absalon wæs sídfeaxe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221 MS. U. Sídfexe *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10 note. Hí lange tíd eodon ealle unscorene and sídfeaxe, Th. Ap. 6, 12. Sume gáþ sídfeaxe, ðæt hý þurh ðæt wíðmetene sýn Samuele and Elian and ôðerum hálgum ðe sídfeaxe wǽron, R. Ben. 135, 27–30. v. síd, **III**, *and next word*.

síd-feaxode, -fexede; *adj. Long-haired*:—Absalon wæs sídfæxede (-feaxode, MS. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221. Sídfexede *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10. v. preceding word.

síd-folc, es; *n. A people occupying an extensive space*, (1) *a multitude*:—Sídfolc micel (*the multitude that accompanied St. Juliana's body*), Exon. Th. 284, 4; Jul. 692. (2) *a great people, great nation*:—God hí of sídfolcum gesamnade *Dominus de regionibus congregavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. v. síd, **I d**; wíd-folc.

sídian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become wide, ample* (síd):—Sídaþ, Exon. Th. 354, 53; Reim. 65. v. be-sídian; sídung.

síd-land, es; *n. A broad, spacious land*:—Sceal fromcynne folde ðíne, sídland manig, geseted wurðan, Cd. Th. 133, 3; Gen. 2205. Sǽs and sídland, 148, 3; Gen. 2451. Cf. wíd-land.

sídling-weg, es; *m. A road that runs obliquely* (?):—Ofer feld on ða rihtlandgemǽre on ðone sídlingweg tó wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 446, 19. Cf. Halliwell Dict. *sidelings* aslant, sideways: Jamieson *sideling*, oblique; *sydlingis* obliquely, not directly.

sído. v. sídu.

síd-rand, es; *m. A broad shield*:—Ða wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord ofer setlum, sídrand manig hafen, Beo. Th. 2583; B. 1289.

sídsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. v. sidesa.

sídu, seodu, siodu (o); *gen. dat.* a; *m.* **I.** *a custom, use, manner, habit, practice*:—Ðæt heó cóme tó him mid hire cynehelme, swá swá heora seodu wæs, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Micel sído mid Rómwarum wæs, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. Se sído ðe sume men secgaþ ðæt [hé] sié mǽðe wyrðe, sume men secgaþ ðæt hé sié wýtes wyrðe, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Hé dyde him ðæt ríceter tó sída (sioda, Cott. MSS.) and tó gewunan *ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, Past. 121, 9; Swt. 121, 19. Ðú ne meaht hiora sídu and heora gecynd onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 30. God gesette unáwendendlícne sído and þeáwas his gesceaftum, 21; Fox 74, 1: Met. 11, 12. Þeóda swíðe ungelíca ǽgðer ge on spráce ge on þeáwum ge on eallum sídum *nationes lingua, moribus, totius vitae ratione distantes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 30. **I a.** *a religious practice, a rite* (cf. *Icel.* siðr *religion, faith*, Kristinn, heiðinn siðr *Christianity, heathenism*):—Moyses wolde Obab ob ðæs hǽðendómes sídum álǽdan *cum Hobab a gentilitatis conversatione vellet educere*, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. **II.** *good conduct, morality, modesty*:—Hádlícere side (fæmnhádlícere sidefulnysse (?) *v.* sidefulness) *virginalis pudicitiae (castitatis)*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 4. Side (? -fulnysse) *pudicitia, castitate*, 454, 53. Ða kyningas (*of England*) ǽgðer ge hiora síbbe ge hiora síodo (síðo, Cott. MSS.) ge hiora onweald gehióldon *the kings maintained peace, morality, and power*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 7. Gif hé þurh cúscne síodo lǽst mína lára *if by modest conduct he carry out my instructions*, Cd. Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [*Goth.* sidus gôðs *boni mores*: *O. Sax.* sidu *a custom*: *O. Frs.* side: *O. H. Ger.* situ *mos, consuetudo, habitus, usus, ritus, indoles, moralitas*: *Icel.* siðr.] v. land-, un-sídu.

sídung, e; *f. An extension, augmentation*:—Ymbe ðises bissextus gefyllednysse wé wyllaþ rúmlícor iungum cnihtum geopenian . . . ðæt hig syððan his sýdunge ôðrum gecýðon . . . De augmentatione bissexti, (*then follows the promised account*), Anglia viii. 306, 16.

síd-wære, es; *m. A pain in the side*:—Wið sídwærce, Lchdm. ii. 62, 24: 256, 12: iii. 20, 20.

síd-weg, es; *m. A road that stretches far*; in the plural *distant parts*:—Ða wæs gesamnod of sídwegum mægen unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 564; El. 282. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ sígaþ sídwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Cf. wíd-weg.

síd-wyrm, es; *m. A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrm oððe sídwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Sýdwyrm, i. 24, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* síða-wurm.]

sié, siemle, sién (*be*), sién (*vision*), siendon, sient, siére, sierede, siex. v. sí, simle, sí, sín, sind, seár, sirwan, six.

sife, es; *n. A sieve*:—Sibi *crebrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 41. Sife *crebrum, cribellum*, 136, 62: *cribrum*, i. 34, 41: *cribra* vel *cribellum*, 83, 20. Lytel sife *cribellum*, 34, 42. Ásift smale þurh smæl sife *sift fine through a fine sieve*, Lchdm. ii. 94, 2: 72, 28. Man sceal habban . . . syfa . . . hérsyfe, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* sib; *n. cribrum, cribellum*.] v. hǽr-, windwig-sife.

sífer, sifeþ. v. sýfer, sibban.

sifeþa, seofoþa; *pl. f.*: *but also* sifeþa, an; *m.* **I.** *siftings, bran, chaff*:—Sifeþa *furfur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 49: *acus*, 83, 19. Sifiþan, siuida *furfures*, Txts. 65, 940. Syfeþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 75. Swá swá mon melo sift; ðæt melo þurhcrýpþ ælc þyrel and ða siofoþa (syfeþa, Cott. MS.) weorþaþ ásyndred, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 3. Genim ðysse wyrte sǽd on ele gesodene and mid syfeþon gemencged, Lchdm. i. 282, 1. Dó seofoþa on sealt wæter, ii. 262, 13. Riges seofoþa, 48, 20. Oferwylle on ðam selfan ecede sifeþan, 250, 23. **II.** *useless seeds, tares*:—Áta Ł sifþa Ł unwæstm *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Sifþe, 13, 25. Sifþena *zizaniorum*, p. 17, 5. [Syvedys or brynne or palyys *furfur*, Prompt. Parv. 457.]

sífre. v. sýfre.

siftan; *p.* te *To sift, pass through a sieve*:—Ic syfte *cribro*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 10. Siftiþ (-it, -id) *crebrat*, Txts. 55, 596. Syfteþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 44. Sift, 136, 61. Swá swá mon melo sift (seft, Cqtt. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Sifte, *cribraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 3. Syfte, 15, 57. v. á-, be-, ge-siftan.

sifþa(e), sig. v. sifeþa, sí.

sig (?) *himself*:—Se ðe gebysmreþ sig *qui se polluerit*, L. Ecg. iv. 68, 16; Th. ii. 230, 14.

sîgan; *p.* sâh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen. **I.** *to pass from a higher to a lower position, to sink, descend, decline, fall down*:—Hē (*a man hung on a tree*) on wyrtruman sîgeþ, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25. Ðā hē on eorþan sâh *cadens in terram*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Hī âheówon ðæt treów ðæt hit brastliende sâh tō ðam hālgan were. Ðā worhte hē ongeán ðam hreósendum treówe rōde tācn, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 33. Him sâh (*here, or from* seón (?), *but* cf. *Icel.* höfðu ût sigit iðrin î þat sārit) se innoþ eall ût, L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6. Sitte gē sigewīf, sîgaþ tō eorþan (*in a charm for bees*), Lchdm. i. 384, 24. Ðū gestaþoladest eorþan swīðe wundorlīce . . . nānwuht eorþlīces hī ne healt, ðæt hió ne sīge, and nis hire ēðre tō feallanne ofdūne ðonne up, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 37. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider sîgan, Met. 20, 165. Hit hreósan wile, sîgan sond æfter rēne, 7, 23. Ic sîgan lǣte wællregn ufan *I will cause to descend destructive rain from above*, Cd. Th. 81, 23; Gen. 1349. Gewāt se wilda fugel earce sēcan, wērig sîgan tō handa hālgum rince, 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Sîgende *præceps*, Germ. 399, 460. [Þe kinge sah to grunde (deide, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10255. Scal þi saule sizen to helle 14589.] **I a.** *to sink* as the sun to its setting:—Heó (*the sun*) sîhþ tō ðam tācne (*Arieṡ*) ōþ æfen, Anglia viii. 307, 20. Tungla torhtast tō sete sîgeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Ealle stiorran sîgaþ æfter sunnan under eorþan grund, Met. 29, 15. Sió æþele gesceaft (*the sun*) sâh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. [The sunne arist anes a dai and eft sigeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 109, 22.] **I b.** in a figurative sense:—Ða men ðe sîgaþ on ðisses middangeardes lufan ōþ ðæt hié āfeallaþ of hiera ryhtwīsnessum *cadentes a sua rectitudine animas, atque in hujus mundi se delectatione reclinantes*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 16. Mē on sâh unrihtes feala *declinaverunt in me iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Swā swā wē sigon ǣr on ðæt unāliéfede ōþ ðæt wē āfeóllon *qui per illicita defluendo cecidimus*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 15. Ðonne āginþ hē sylf sîgan oððe āfylþ *inclinavit se et cadet*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Forlǣte hetenīþa gehwone sîgan, Exon. Th. 352, 23; Sch. 101. **II.** *to move* towards a point (cf. to make a *descent* upon a place):—Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ sîgaþ sīdwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Godwine sâh him æfre tōwerd Lundenes mid his liþe ðæt hē com tō Sūþgeweorce *Godwin kept moving towards London with his force until he came to Southwark*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 19. Ðæt folc him sâh eall onbūtan *the people pressed upon him on all sides*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Eall seó burhwaru sâh ût ætgædere ongeán ðæs cāseres tōcyme *the whole town moved out together in the direction of the emperor's approach*, 814. Guman sigon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 619; B. 307. Gif ðū ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sîgan lǣtest (cf. gif seó wyrd swā hweorfan môt on yfelra manna gewill, and ðū heore nelt stȳran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 50. Him englas tōgeánes heápum cwōman sîgan, Exon. Th. 34, 30; Cri. 550. [Engles sihen in to heouene, Jul. 77, 7. Heo sizen to his hærme, Laym. 8682. Forð heo gunnen sizen, 29071.] **II a.** of the movement of time:—Iunius sîhþ tō mancynne . . . Agustus sîhþ tō mannum, Anglia viii. 311, 6–17. Solmōnaþ sîgeþ tō tūne, Menol. Fox 32; Men. 16. **II b.** figurative:—Sigon tō slǣpe *they sank to sleep*, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre ðæt is him sīge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta in eum procedat*), R. Ben. 52, 7. [Wið þene sele þrudgume þat siheð alle selhðe of *from whom proceeds all happiness*, H. M. 47, 35.] **III.** *to ooze, run* as matter. v. seón:—Gif ðæt brægen ût sīge *if the brain protrude*, Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Lǣt sîgan ût on sum fæt *let it drain out into a vessel*, iii. 48, 6. **IV.** *to strain, filter, act as a filter*, cf. (?) sîgere:—Sīgende sond rēn swylgþ *bibulae arenae*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12, 16. [*O. Sax.* sîgan *to sink* (of the sun); *to proceed*: *O. Frs.* sîga: *O. H. Ger.* sîgan *declinare, ruere*: *Icel.* sîga *to sink down, slide*.] v. â-, ge-, on-sîgan; sîgend, *and* seón.

sigdi. v. sīðe.

sige, es; *m. A fall, setting* of the sun:—Sió sunne ðonne hió on sige weorðeþ (cf. Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25), Met. 13, 111. v. niðer-sige.

sige, es; *m. Victory, triumph.* **I.** *success in war*:—Sige *victoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 19. Ic siges mihte eów sille, ðæt gē eów tō gamene feónda âfillaþ, Wulfst. 132, 19. Se cyng āhte siges geweald *victory remained with the king*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Hī mid mycele sige (*triumpho magno*) hām fōran, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32. Palm getācnaþ syge, Homl. Th. i. 218, 11. Sige forgifan *to grant victory*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 36: Elen. Kmbl. 288; El. 144. Sige syllan, Val. 2, 25. Sige habban *to conquer, be victorious*, Num. 31, 18. Hæfde sige *vincebat, superabat*, Ex. 17, 11. Ða Cretense hæfdon ðone grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Sige gerǣcan, gesleán, gewinnan *to gain the victory*, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22: Num. 21, 1. Sige niman, onfōn *to obtain the victory*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 9: 845; Erl. 66, 24: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 21. Hié ðæt an missenlīcum sigum dreógende wǣron, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 3. Ðæt hié mec mid heán sigum (*cum sublimibus tropheis*) geweorðedon, Nar. 24, 24. **II.** *success in conflict*:—Siges *triumphi*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 76. Mid sigerlīcum sige *triumphali tropheo*, 473, 41: Hymn. Surt. 44, 27. Sige onsendan *to make victorious*, Salm. Kmbl. 487; Sal. 244. Heó bād ðone ēcan sige, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14. Sigas *triumphos*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 20: *victorias*, 129, 24: *trophea*, 131, 22. **II a.** *success* in commerce:—Oxan grasiende gesihþ sige ceápas (-es? *or* sigeceápas?) getācnaþ, oxan slāpende gesihþ yfelnysse ceápes getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [The word occurs often as one of the components of proper names: e.g. see Txts. 512–513. Sige (syge, sizen) habben, Laym. 23896: 17409: 16199. Sige winnenn, Orm. 5461. Sy *triumph*, Jul. 11, 16. *Goth.* sigis: *O. Sax.* sigi: *O. H. Ger.* sigi, sigu: *Icel.* sig.] v. weorc-, word-sige, *and* sigor.

sige-beác[e]n, es; *n.* **I.** *a sign* or *monument of victory gained, a trophy*:—Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10. Ðǣr ðæt heofonlīce sigebeácen (*trophaeum*) ārǣred beón sceolde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 35. Æþelinges (*Christ*) rōd, sigebeácen (cf. sige-beám, -bearn) sōð, Elen. Kmbl. 1772; El. 888. Be ðam sigebeácne (*the cross*), 336; El. 168. Sēlest sigebeácna (*the cross*), 1946; El. 975. Sigebēcn, sigbeácn *tropea, signa*, Txts. 103, 2043. Ðis sigbēcn, 124, 2. **II.** *an ensign that is to lead to victory, a banner*:—Mid sigebeácne *vexillo, signo*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 35. Ārǣraþ eówer sigebēcn, and onginnaþ eówer gefeoht, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 59. v. sigor-beác[e]n.

sige-beáh; *g.* -beáges; *m. That which encircles the head of the victor, a crown*:—Hē onfēng sigebeáh (*coronam*) ēces līfes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 34. Sigbēg, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2: Rtl. 1, 15. Sigbēh, 6, 1.

sige-beám, es; *m. A tree on which a victory is gained*, generally *the cross*:—Se sigebeám *the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13: 251; Kr. 127: Elen. Kmbl. 1927; El. 965. Be ðam sigebeáme, on ðam þrowode þeóda Waldend, 840; El. 420: 885; El. 444. Sēlest sigebeáma, 2053; El. 1028. Sigebeámas þrȳ (*the three crosses at the crucifixion*), 1691; El. 847. v. sige-beácen, -bearn.

sige-bearn, es; *n. A victorious child*, applied to Christ:—His gāst onsende sigebearn Godes, Elen. Kmbl. 959; El. 481: Exon. Th. 460, 3; Hö. 11. Ðæt sygebearn, 461, 29; Hö. 43. Ealra sigebearna ðæt sēleste, 33, 3; Cri. 520.

sige-beorht; *adj. Rendered illustrious by victory, triumphant*:—Hié swā sigebeorhte and swā gebēgde mid mycelre blisse tō hām fōran, Blickl. Homl. 203, 30. Cf. *the proper name* Sigebryht, -berht, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 18: Txts. 512. v. sigor-beorht.

sige-beorn, es; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Ne gefrægn ic æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebǣran . . . Hig fuhton fīf dagas, swā hyra nān ne feól, Fins. Th. 76; Fin. 38. [Cf. *Icel.* Sig-björn (*proper name*).]

sige-bûme, an; *f. A trumpet which is sounded after victory*:—Sungon sigebȳman (*after the Israelites had escaped from the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 214, 6; Exod. 565. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-lūðr.]

sige-brôðor; *m. A victorious brother*, used in speaking to St. Andrew of St. Matthew, who was not daunted by his heathen captors, Andr. Kmbl. 366; An. 183.

sige-cempa, an; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Wæs Dauid æt wīge sōð sigecempa, Ps. C. 50, 10.

sige-cwēn, e; *f. A victorious queen*, applied to Elene, Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: 1992; El. 998.

sige-dēma, an; *m. A victorious, triumphant judge, the irresistible judge of the day of judgment*:—Se sigedēma, freá mihtig (*Christ*) Andr. Kmbl. 1322; An. 661. Ne beóþ ðǣr (*at the last judgment*) forþ borene sigele tō ðam sigedēman, Wulfst. 254, 1: Exon. Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061.

sige-dryhten, es; *m. A victorious lord*, (1) as a complimentary epithet of an earthly chief:—Sigedrihten mīn, aldor Eást-Dena, Beo. Th. 788; B. 391. Sigedryhten mīn (*the departed Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 24; Gū. 1349. Wit for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhōfan, 324, 33; Vīd. 104. (2) as an epithet of the Deity:—Þeóda Waldend, sigedryhten mīn, Andr. Kmbl. 2905; An. 1455: Exon. Th. 176, 19; Gū. 1212: Ps. C. 50, 119. Þeóden engla, sōð sigedrihten, Hy. 6, 34. Ðū eart selfa sigedrihten God, Met. 20, 260. Ðonc secgan sigedryhtne, ðæs ðe hē hine sylfne ūs sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 9, 1; Cri. 128: Andr. Kmbl. 1753; An. 879. Sigedrihten, mihtigne God, Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523: 48, 20; Gen. 778. [*O. Sax.* sigi-drohtin (*applied to the Deity*).]

sige-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*:—Sigeeádig bil, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-sæll.] v. sigor-eádig.

sige-fæst; *adj. With victory secured, victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to persons:—Sigefæst *victor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 18. Sigfæst *triumphator*, Rtl. 122, 12. And hē sigefæst swā eft hām fērde *sicque victor in patriam reversus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Exon. Th. 460, 26; Hö. 23. Þurh cyninges wīsdōm folc wyrð gesǣlig, gesundful and sigefæst, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 5. Hē ofslōh mid ðam sigefæstan here eall ðæt mennisc, Jos. 10, 40. Hī sigefæste ofer sǣ fērdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 15. Sigefæste *triumphabiles, triumpho plenos*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 33. Hȳ beóþ ðȳ gesundran and ðȳ sigefæstran, Exon. Th. 408, 29; Rä. 27, 19. Se sigefæstesta cyning *victoriosissimus rex*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 16. (2) applied to things:—Sigefest wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Sigefæstne

hām, Menol. Fox 298; Men. 150. Sigefæst tācon *victricia signa*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24: H. R. 105, 21. Sigefæstan gūþfanan *victricia, victoriosa*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 54. v. sigor-fæst.

sigefæstan; *p.* te *To triumph*:—Sigefeston *triumphant*, Txts. 182, 77. v. ge-sigefæstan.

sigefæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness, triumph*:—Hē wītgode be Cristes sigefæstnesse, đā đā hē on heofonas āstāh, Ps. Th. 23, arg. Đeáh ānra gehwylc wind hæbbe twelf sigefæstnissa, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 3. Sigefæstnissum *triumphis*, Rtl. 93, 7: 75, 19. v. sigorfæstness.

sige-folc, es; *n. A victorious* or *triumphant people*:—Heó (*Judith*) đæt word ācwæþ tō đam sigefolce (*the Jews who were about to destroy the Assyrians*), Judth. Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 152. Đā wæs þeód on sælum, sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Menol. Fox 593; Gn. C. 66.

sige-gealdor, es; *n. A charm that gives victory*:—Ic mē on đisse gyrde belūce . . . wiđ eal đæt lāđ đe intō land fare; sygegealdor ic begale, sigegyrd ic mē wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 14.

sige-gefeoht, es; *n. A victorious battle, a victory*:—On sigegefeohtum ellreordra cynna *in victories over foreign races*; in expugnandis barbaris, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 25.

sige-gird, e; *f. A rod that brings victory.* v. sige-gealdor.

sige-hrēmig; *adj. Exultant with victory, triumphant*:—Gesæt sigehrēmig on đa swīđran hand ēce eádfruma (*Christ*) āgnum Fæder, Exon. Th. 33, 25; Cri. 531: Hy. 8, 30.

sige-hrēđ *fame gained by victory*:—Onsæl sigehrēđ secgum *tell men of the fame you have won* (cf. the account of his deeds which Beowulf had given to Hrothgar), Beo. Th. 984; B. 490. Cf. gūþ-hrēđ.

sige-hrēđig; *adj. Triumphant.* (1) applied to men:—Dōmeádig cempa . . . sigehrēđig (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 146, 4; Gū. 704. Hig ne wēndon đæt hē sigehrēđig sēcean cōme þeóden *they did not expect that Beowulf would come triumphant (from his fight with Grendel's mother) and visit Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 3198; B. 1597: 5505; B. 2756. (2) applied to the Deity:—Se Ælmihtiga . . . gesette sigehrēđig sunnan and mōnan, 188; B. 94.

sige-hwīl, e; *f. A time of victory, the hour of victory*:—Wēdra helm feónd gefylde . . . Đæt đam þeódne wæs sīđes sigehwīl, Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710.

sigel, sægl, segl; *n.* (?) *The sun*; also *the name of the rune = S*:— ᛋ sēmannum symble byþ on hihte (cf. Icelandic Runic poem—Sōl er landa ljómi), Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rūn. 16. Woruldcandel scān, sigel sūþan fūs, Beo. Th. 3936; B. 1966. Wuldres tācen swylce hādre sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hādor sægl gewāt under scrīđan, 2911; An. 1458. Heáfdes segl *the sun of the head, the eye* (cf. *Icel.* enni-māni, -tungl = *the eye*), 100; An. 50. [*Goth.* sauil; *n. the sun*: *Icel.* sōl; *f.*] v. heáđo-sigel; sigel-beorht, -hearwa, -hweorfa, -torht, -waras.

sigel, sigl; *n.* (?) *A clasp, brooch, jewel*:—Sigl, sigil *bulla*, Txts. 45, 331: *fibula*, 63, 874: *sibba*, 97, 1856. Sigl *bulla, gemma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 70: *fibula*, 148, 57. Sigil *bulla*, i. 288, 7. Sigel, ii. 11, 34: *fibula*, 35, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sigilla; *f. lunula. From Latin* (?) sigillum.] v. sigle.

sigel-beorht; *adj.* I. *sun-bright, bright with the sun, sunny*:—Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne geniმþ hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes *winter's day takes captive sunny autumn with its army of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, 175; Men. 89. II. *bright as the sun*:—Sitt sigelbeorht swegles brytta on heáhsetle *ille sedens solio fulget sublimis in alto*, Dōm. L. 117. [*Icel.* sōl-bjartr.] Cf. sigel-torht.

sige-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize, palm*:—Sigeleán ł edleán *palma*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 5: 432, 75: *triumphus, palma*, 424, 53. Đæt wē brūcan sigeleáne *ut perfruamur bravio*, Hymn. Surt. 129, 18. Simon and Thaddeus beornas beadorōfe sceoldon þurh wǣpenhete sigeleán sēcan, Apstls. Kmbl. 161; Ap. 81. Ēce līf, sēlust sigeleána, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. [*Goth.* sigis-laun *bravium.*] v. sigor-leán.

sige-leás; *adj.* I. *without victory, unsuccessful in conflict, defeated*:—Engle nū lange [wǣron] eal sigeleáse *the English now for a long time have been deserted by victory*, Wulfst. 162, 15. Hȳ sigeleáse (*defeated*) đone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 33; Gū. 447: 141, 6; Gū. 623: Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Ia. of an expedition, *unattended by victory*:—Sigeleásne sīđ, Exon. Th. 120, 17; Gū. 273. Ib. of a song, *that tells of defeat*:—Gehȳrdon galan Godes andsacan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. [*O. H. Ger.* sigu-lōs.]

sige-leóþ, es; *n. A song of triumph*:—Đā wæs sigeleóþ (cf. *Icel.* sigr-ōp) galen on herefelda, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124. Engla þreátas sigeleóþ sungon (*when Guthlac came to Heaven*), Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gū. 1289.

Sigel-hearwa (Sīl-), an; *m. An Ethiopian*:—Se deófol wearþ æteówod swylce ormǣte Sīlhearwa, Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Hē him ætȳwde micelne Sigelhearwan, đæm wæs seó onsȳn sweartre đonne hrūm, Shrn. 120, 24. Twegen blace Sīlhearwan, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 17: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 285. Sigylhearwan (Sielhearwæn, MS. T.) *Aethiopes*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Sigelhearwena (Sȳl-, Ps. Spl.) folc, Ps. Surt. 73, 14: ii. p. 189, 36. Ethiopia, đæt is đæra Sīlhearwena rīce, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 13: i. 454, 12. Đæra Sīlhearwena land *terra Aethiopiae*, Gen. 2, 13. Sīllhearewena (Sīlhearwena, MSS. R. P.) land, Lchdm. iii. 258, 18. Đū sealdest Sigelhearwan (-as, MS.) tō mōse *dedisti in escam populo Aethiopum*, Ps. Th. 73, 14. Cf. Sigel-waras.

Sigelhearwen; *adj. Ethiopian*:—For his Sigelhearwenan wīfe *propter uxorem ejus Aethiopissam*, Num. 12, 1. Sȳlhearwenre, *Aethiopica*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 49.

sigel-hweorfa, an; *m.* A plant-name, a word equivalent in meaning to the Greek *heliotrope*. It is found as the representative of foreign words in the following:—Sigelhweorfa *heliotropus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 5, 80: Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Sigelhuerpha *eliotropia*, id. Sigelhueorua *nimphea*, 304, col. 1: *solsequia*, 305, col. 1. Sigelwearfa. Đeós wyrt đe Grēcas *heliotropus*, and Rōmāne *uertamnum* nemnaþ, and eác Angle sigelhweorfa hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 21. Sigilhweorfa *eliotropus*, 254, 11. In the following no foreign equivalent is given:—Sigelhweorfa, ii. 94, 25: iii. 24, 4. Nim nioþoweardne sigelhweorfan, 326, 17. See Lchdm. ii. 404, col. 2.

sigel-hweorfe, an; *f.* A plant name:—Sigelhwerfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. *Eleotropam*, Grece; Latine, *solsequium, idem* sigelhweorfe, ii. 32, 26. Nim sigelhweorfan đa smalan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 23. v. preceding word.

sige-līc; *adj. Victorious*:—Đa sigelīcan *victricia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 21: *victoria*, 92, 4. v. sigor-līc.

sigel-torht; *adj. Bright with sunshine* or *bright as the sun*, cf. sigelbeorht:—Swā wæs ealne dæg ōđđæt æfen com sigeltorht (*epithet of* æfen *or of* Andrew?) swungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2493; An. 1248.

Sigel-waras, -ware; *pl. The Ethiopians*:—Mannkynn sweartes hiwes . . . đa man hāteþ Sīlhearwan (Sigilwara, MS. V.), Nar. 38, 30. Hine Sigelwearas (*Aethiopes*) sēceaþ, Ps. Th. 71, 9. Folc Sigelwara *populus Aethiopum*, 86, 3. Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 2; Exod. 69. Hē (*St. Matthew*) gelærde Sigelwara mǣgþe, and of Sigelwarum hē flȳmde twegan drȳas, Shrn. 131, 27: Apstls. Kmbl. 127; Ap. 64. Cf. Sigelhearwa.

sige-mēce, es; *m. A victorious sword, a sword wielded by a victor's hand*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531.

Sigen, e; *f. The Seine*; Sequana:—Andlang Sigene, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 31. Be Sigene (Signe, MS. A.), 660; Erl. 35, 8: 897; Erl. 94, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* Sigana.]

sigend, es; *m. Movement of the sea, wave*:—Sīgend *flustra*, i. *undae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 62. Flōd *flustra*, sīgendum *flustris*, 33, 33: 76, 63. v. sīgan.

sigere (?), es; *m. A glutton*:—Sīgiras (siras, Corpus Gl.) *lurcones, avidi*, Txts. 72, 568. v. sigerian, *and* cf. (?) sīgan, IV.

sige-reáf, es; *n. A triumphal robe*; toga palmata, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 4.

sigerian. v. sigorian.

sīgerian (?) *to act as a glutton*:—Sīgergendum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 34. v. sīgere.

sige-rīce; *adj. Victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to the Deity:—Witig Drihten . . . sigerīce, Cd. Th. 179, 11; Exod. 27. (2) applied to men, cf. *prop. name* Sigerīc:—Gif gē (*the Israelites*) gehealdaþ hālige lāre, gē gesittaþ sigerīce beórselas beorna, Cd. Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. [*Ger.* sieg-reich.]

sige-rōf; *adj. Of victorious energy, triumphantly active.* (1) applied to a warrior or to a king:—Sigerōf kyning (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1243; B. 619: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 315; El. 158: 141; El. 70. Wǣron Rōmware secgas sigerōfe, 93; El. 47: Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. (2) without reference to battle:—Mīn yldra fæder sigerōf sægde, frōd fyrnwiota, Elen. Kmbl. 873; El. 437. Sigerōfne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2451; An. 1227. Gesæton sigerōfe . . . rædþeahtende, Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Sigerōfra (*the saints in glory*), Lchdm. i. 390, 4. (3) applied to the Deity:—Ēce Dryhten, sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47.

sige-sceorp, es; *n. Triumphal apparel*, Exon. Th. 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127.

sige-sīþ, es; *m. A victorious expedition* or *journey*:—Oft dǣdlata dōme foreldit sigisītha gahuem *generally the dilatory man is too late for glory, for every successful undertaking*, Txts. 152, 9.

sige-spēd, e; *f. Triumphant faculty, ability that gains its ends*:—Đē God sealde sāwle sigespēd and snyttro cræft *God hath given thee effectual power of soul and wisdom's art*, Elen. Kmbl. 2341; El. 1172. Ic on đē oncnāwe wīsdōmes gewit, sigespēd geseald, Andr. Kmbl. 1291; An. 646. v. sigor-spēd.

sige-tāc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory*:—Đæt hālige sigetācen (*the cross*), Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. Hē sigetācen sende *misit signa*, Ps. Th. 134, 9. v. sigor-tāc[e]n, sige-beác[e]n.

sige-þeód, e; *f. A victorious people, a powerful people*:—Hyne gesōhton on sigeþeóde hearde hildefrecan, Beo. Th. 4415; B. 2204: Exon. 473, 23; Bo. 19. Sigeþeóda (*the victorious Goths*), Met. 1, 4. Secgeaþ his wuldor geond sigeþeóde (*inter gentes*), Ps. Th. 95, 3.

sige-þreát, es; *m. A triumphant band,* Exon. Th. 53, 2; Cri. 844.

sige-þûf (?), es; *m. A banner that conducts to victory, a victorious banner:*—Stôpon secgas and gesîþas, bǽron þûfas (sigeþûfas?), Judth. Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Cf. sige-beác[e]n.

sige-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* (? cf. *Icel.* sigr-blôt):—Wolde lîge gesyllan his swǽsne sunu tô sigetibre, Cd. Th. 203, 12; Exod. 402. v. sigor-tiber.

sige-torht; *adj. Splendid with victory, triumphant:*—Sigetorht âræs êce Drihten, Cd. Th. 279, 19; Sat. 240. Cf. sige-beorht.

sige-tudor, es; *n. A victorious, triumphant progeny,* applied to the human race, Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gû. 838.

sige-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon with which victory is won,* Beo. Th. 1612; B. 804.

sige-wang, es; *m. A plain where victory is won, a glorious plain.* (1) where actual fighting has taken place:—Se mǽsta dǽl ðæs heriges læg on ðam sigewonge, Judth. Thw. 25, 36. (2) where actual fighting is not referred to, *a place in which evil is overcome:*—Smeolt wæs se sigewang (*the place where St. Andrew's heathen enemies had been overwhelmed*), Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smylte is se sigewong (cf. ðæt torhte lond, l. 19, wlitig is se wong eall, 198, 8, *the dwelling-place of the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 33: 146, 23; Gû. 714. Mennisce âras on ðam sigewonge (*Guthlac's dwelling-place*) helpe gemêtton, 157, 18; Gû. 893.

sige-wîf, es; *n. Grimm supposes this word may be a general denomination of wise women,* D. M. 402; *the passage in which it occurs is a charm, where it is addressed to bees when swarming:*—Sittaþ gê, sigewîf, sîgaþ tô eorþan, Lchdm. i. 384, 24.

sigle, es; *n. A necklace, collar, band for the neck:*—Ne beóþ ðǽr forþ borene sigele ne beágas ne heora heáfodgold, Wulfst. 253, 23. Ðâ gemêtte heó under hrægele gylden sigele (*monile*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 5. Hâma ætwæg Brôsinga mene, sigle and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200. In mînum sweoran ic mê gemon beran ða ýdlan byrþenne gyldenra sigla *in collo me memini supervacua monitium pondera portare,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 27: Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Hî on beorg dydon bêg and siglu . . . hyrsta, 6308; B. 3164. [*Icel.* sigli *a necklace.*] v. mâðum-sigle; sigel, in-sigle.

sigle, an; *f. Rye:*—Siglan dust, Lchdm. ii. 126, 7. [*Lat.* secale; *later* segale, sigalum, sigla: cf. *Ital.* segale: *Fr.* seigle.]

sigor, es; *m. Victory, triumph:*—Mê oferswîðde se wyrresta sigor, Shrn. 37, 24. Sigor eft âhwearf of norþmonna nîðgeteóne, æsctîr wera, Cd. Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Sigores *palmam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 32. Mid sigores wuldre tô heofonum âstîgan, Wulfst. 199, 13. Swegles ealdor hyre (*Judith*) sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124. Sigere *tropheo,* Hpt. Gl. 508, 64. Elne gewurðod, dôme and sigore, Cd. Th. 129, 3; Gen. 2138. Hîsfulne sigor, *famosum tropheum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 29. Ic sceal his rôde sigor (*the triumph of Christ's cross*) swîðor wîscan ðonne ondrǽdan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. Sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; B. 1183. Folc ðe hê on deóflum genom þurh his sylfes sygor, Exon. Th. 36, 24; Cri. 581. Sigera *triumphorum,* Hpt. Gl. 425, 33. Ðyssum sigorum ðû Godes biscop blissian miht *hisque Dei consul factus laetare triumphis,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 31. Mid ðǽm siogorum geweorðad *triumphans,* Nar. 28, 4. ¶ *The word occurs often in reference to the Deity* (cf. *in Icel.* Sig-fôður *one of Odin's names,* sig-tîvar *the gods of victory,* sigr-goð *a god of victory*):—Swegles aldor se ðe sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Ðæt hê sigora gehwæs âna wèolde (cf. Hans (*Odin's*) menn trûðu þvî, at hann ætti heimilan sigr î hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Exon. Th. 276, 5; Jul. 561. Sigores âgend, ealdor, freá, fruma, God, weard, Cd. Th. 307, 11; Sat. 678: Hy. 3, 20: Exon. Th. 25, 21; Cri. 404: 19, 2; Cri. 294: Andr. Kmbl. 1519; An. 761: Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Sigora dryhten, freá, God, sellend, settend, sôðcyning, waldend, weard, Cd. Th. 63, 23; Gen. 1036: Exon. Th. 242, 18; Ph. 675: Elen. Kmbl. 2613; El. 1308: Exon. Th. 359, 17; Pa. 64: Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333: Exon. Th. 75, 29; Cri. 1229: Cd. Th. 8, 19; Gen. 126: 106, 13; 1770. Bidde ic sigere (-a?, -es?) Godes miltse, Lchdm. i. 390, 10. [*Icel.* sigr.] v. hrêð-, wîg-sigor; sige, *and following words.*

sigor-beác[e]n, es; *n. A symbol of victory,* applied to the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. v. sige-beác[e]n.

sigor-beorht; *adj. Triumphant,* epithet of Christ, Exon. Th. 1, 18; Cri. 10. v. sige-beorht.

sigor-cynn, es; *n. A triumphant, glorious race,* epithet of the Seraphim, Elen. Kmbl. 1506; El. 755.

sigor-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious,* Beo. Th. 2626; B. 1311: 4693; B. 2352. v. sige-eádig.

sigor-fæst; *adj. Victorious, triumphant.* (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Se Sunu (*Christ*) wæs sigorfæst on ðam sîðfate, Rood Kmbl. 297; Kr. 150. God sigorfæst, Exon. Th. 217, 18; Ph. 282. (2) of an angel:—Meahtig Meotudes þegn, sigorfæst, 176, 30; Gû. 1218. (3) of a passion:—Brondhât lufu, sigorfæst in sefan, 160, 3; Gû. 938. v sige-fæst.

sigorfæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness:*—Be sigerfestnisse and swîðmôdnisse ûses Drihtnes mid ðǽm hê ða hǽþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. v. sigefæstness.

sigorian, sigerian, sigrian; *p.* ode *To vanquish, triumph over, triumph:*—Ic sigerie (sigerige, sigrige, sigrie) *triumpho,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 5. Ic sigrige be Cristes mâdmum, and ic ðîne tintregu ne gefrêde, Homl. Th. i. 424, 33. Fullfremed sôðlufu middaneardes sigoraþ ealdor *perfecta caritas mundi triumphat principem,* Hymn. Surt. 123, 38. Sigerode *triumphat,* 105, 32. Sigoriende *triumphans,* 85, 9. Sigriende, Germ. 395, 4. Sigirendes *triumphantis,* Hpt. Gl. 455, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sigirôn *triumphare: Icel.* sigra: *Dan.* seire.]

sigoriend, sigriend, es; *m. A victor:*—Sigriend *victor,* Hymn. Surt. 38, 7.

sigor-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize:*—Dryhten hyre (*Judith*) geaf sigorleán in swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Sigorleán sêcan, Exon. Th. 154, 29; Gû. 850: 184, 14; Gû. 1344. Sigorleán habban, Elen. Kmbl. 1246; El. 623. Sigorleánum onfôn, Cd. Th. 176, 27; Gen. 2918. Tô sigorleánum sellan, Exon. Th. 97, 14; Cri. 1590. v. sige-leán.

sigor-lîc; *adj. Triumphal:*—Ðæt sigorlîce leóþ *carmen triumphale,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 48: Hpt. 438, 16. Mid sigerlîcum sige *triumphali tropheo* (*victoria*), 473, 40. v. sige-lîc.

sigor-spêd, e; *f. Abundant success:*—Is help gearu æt mǽrum, manna gehwylcum sigorspêd gesealdd, Andr. Kmbl. 1817; An. 911. Mê is miht ofer eall, sigorspêd gesealdd, 2868; An. 1437. v. sige-spêd.

sigor-tâc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory, a convincing sign:*—Godspel bodian, secgan sigortâcnum *to preach the gospel, tell it with convincing proofs* or *with marks shewing how it had prevailed,* Exon. Th. 169, 3; Gû. 1089. v. sige-tâc[e]n.

sigor-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* or *deliverance:*—Wes ðû on ôfeste . . . ðæt ðû lâc onsecge sigortifre *hasten to offer with a sacrifice, that may deliver you from your peril,* Exon. Th. 257, 30; Jul. 255. v. sige-tiber.

sigor-weorc, es; *A victorious work, a victory:*—Sigorworca hrêð, Cd. Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. [*Icel.* sigr-verk *a victory.*]

sigor-wuldor, es; *n. Triumphant glory, the glory of the victor:*—Hâligra sâula gesittaþ in sigorwuldre Dryhtnes dreámas, Exon. Th. 109, 21; Gû. 93.

sigrian. v. sigorian.

sigsonte ? *a plant name,* Lchdm. i. 74, 11: 102, 24.

-siht, -sihte. v. ge-, in-, ût-siht, blôd-, ût-sihte.

sihþ, e; *f. A vision:*—Bôc ðæra sighðana *apocalypsis,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 11. Ða sihðo (gisihðe, Rush.) *quae vidissent,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 9. v. æt-, ge-sihþ.

sihtre, silcen. v. seohtre, seolucen.

silf, silfren, Sîl-hearwa, sillan. v. self, seolfren, Sigel-hearwa, sellan.

Sillende *Zealand,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20, 23.

sil-lîc, silofor. v. seld-lîc, seolfor.

siltan; *p.* te *To salt, season:*—Ic sylte *condio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 13. Selt *condit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 55. On ðæm ðe gê hit syltaþ (*condistis*), Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Selte mon hiora mettas, Lchdm. ii. 234, 14. Lâreówum gedafenaþ ðæt hî mid wîsdômes sealte geleáffulra manna môd sylton, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 17. ge-, un-silt (-sylt).

sîma, an; *m. A cord, rope:*—Satan læg sîmon gesǽled (cf. *Icel.* sîm-bundinn), Cd. Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765. [*O. Sax.* sîmo *a cord: O. Frs.* sîm: *Icel.* sîma; *n.; cf. also* seimr *a string: Dan.* sime *a seton.*]

sîman; *p.* de *To load, put a burden* (seám) *on:*—Gê sŷmaþ (sêmaþ, Lind.) men mid ðâm byrþenum . . . and gê ne âhrînaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ânum fingre *oneratis homines oneribus . . . et ipsi uno digito uestro non tangitis sarcinas,* Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Sŷmaþ *onerant,* Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hig sŷmdon hira assan *oneratis asinis,* Gen. 44, 13. Sŷmaþ eówre assan, 45, 17. v. ge-, ofer-sîman (-sŷman).

simbel, symbel, simel; *adj. Continual, perpetual.* [*The word occurs only in the adverbial forms* simbles, simble, on simbel (cf. on îdel), *and the compounds* simbel-farende, -gefêra; *similarly O. H. Ger.* simpal *for the most part appears in adverbial forms, but Graff vi. 26 gives one instance of its adjective use,* simplêm *assiduis. Icel.* simul *ever, is preserved in only one or two passages*]:—On simbel *ever, always, continually:*—Hî hiora freóndscipe forþ on symbel gehealdaþ *they continue ever to maintain their friendship,* Met. 11, 94. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blôdes *she was continually thirsting for human blood;* haec, sanguinem sitiens, inter incessablia homicidia, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Ðǽr se rîca hyne reste on symbel nihtes *where the ruler ever rested at night,* Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 44. v. following words.

simbel-farende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Always travelling, wandering, roving:*—Ða simbelfarendan Æthiopes *Aethiopum gentes pervagantes,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 16. v. next word.

simbel-gefêra, an; *m. One who continually goes with another, a constant companion:*—Nis hit nô ðæt ân ðæt swâ eáðe mæg wiðerweard gesceaft wesan ætgædere symbelgefêran, ac hit is sellîcre ðæt hiora ænig

ne mæg būtan ōðrum bión *it is not only that it is so easy for opposites to be able to be constant companions, but it is more extraordinary that no one can exist without another*, Met. 11, 50. v. preceding word.

simble, symble, simle, siemle, semle, symle; *adv. Ever, always.* I. *continually, continuously, without intermission.* (1) alone:—Symble mid ðē *semper tecum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Symble fȳr oððe gār *ever fire or piercing cold*, Cd. Th. 20, 29; Gen. 316. Simle *diuturne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 23. Hié simle lōcigeaþ tō ðære eorþan *ad terram semper inclinantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hié wǣron simle healfe æt hām, healfe ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. In ðē sāule sōðfæstra simle gerestaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53: Met. 20, 238. Semle, 20, 198. Ic siemle mid ðē beó, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. Hē symle Drihtne folgode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 17. Symle wesan on lustum, Cd. Th. 30, 26; Gen. 472. Ne swylteþ hē symle ac him eft cymeþ bōt *he does not die for ever, does not remain dead, but remedy comes again to him*, Exon. Th. 419, 13; Rä. 38, 5. ¶ in clauses with a comparative:—Symle biþ ðȳ heardra ðe hit sæstreámas swīðor beátaþ *it keeps getting harder the more the waves beat it*, Cd. Th. 80, 7; Gen. 1325: Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880: Salm. Kmbl. 485; Sal. 243. (2) with words of similar meaning:—His sōðfæstnyss wunaþ symble ēce *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Symble on ēcnesse *in aeternum*, 118, 142. Simle singales beclȳsed, Exon. Th. 20, 25; Cri. 323. Singallīce simle, Met. 7, 46. Forþ simle, Exon. Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. Symle āwo tō ealdre, 149, 6; Gū. 757. Ā symle, 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. ¶ with comparative:—Ðē biþ ā symble of dæge on dæg drohtaþ strengra, Andr. Kmbl. 2768; An. 1386. II. *on every occasion* or *opportunity, without missing, in unbroken succession*:—Faraþ six dagas simble (*without missing a day*) ymb ða burh, Jos. 6, 3. Symble biþ gemyndgad morna gehwylce, Beo. Th. 4891; B. 2450. Symble gefēgon burhweardes cyme *they rejoiced whenever he came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1318; An. 659. Ðū simle mǣnst, gif ðē ǣnies willan wana biþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 21. Ðæt mōd siemle biþ gebunden ðǣr ðissa twega yfela āuðer rīcsaþ *whenever either of these two evils prevails, the mind is bound*, 6; Fox 16, 2. Nǣfre ic ða geþeahte sēcan wolde, ac ic symle mec āscēd ðara scylda, Elen. Kmbl. 936; El. 469. Ðæt hē symle oftost God weorþige, Exon. Th. 27, 17; Cri. 432: 243, 34; Jul. 20. Symle hȳ Gūðlāc fromne fundon, ðonne hȳ neósan cwōman, 123, 7; Gū. 319: 205, 6; Ph. 108. ¶ where a series of times is mentioned:—Symble (symle, Exon. Th. 367, 19) ymbe seofon niht *every seven days*, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Simle ymb .xii. mōnaþ, Chart. Th. 461, 9: 474, 5: 475, 3. [*O. Sax.* simbla, simla: *O. H. Ger.* simple *semper*.] v. simbel.

simbles, simles; *adv. Ever, always*:—Ā ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan ðīnes georn on mōde, Andr. Kmbl. 128; An. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* simles, simples *semper*.] v. simbel.

simblian, simlian *to frequent*:—Symligaþ ł oftginiósaþ *frequentant*, Rtl. 15, 17.

simblunga, simlunga; *adv. Always, continually*:—Symlinga *jugiter*, Rtl. 33, 17. Symlunge *continuo*, 59, 33. Symlinga *continua* (-o?), 17, 5.

simel, simering-wyrt. v. symbel, symering-wyrt.

sīn, seón, sién, sȳn, e; *f.* I. *power of seeing, sight, vision*:—Smire on ða eágan, sió sȳn biþ ðȳ scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. Se hwæl se ðe gārsecges grund bihealdeþ sweartan sȳne *the whale that beholds the depths of ocean with darkened sight*, Exon. Th. 427, 20; Rä. 41, 94. Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón *it does not injure the sight*, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Se ðe hire ða siéne onlāh, ðæt heó swā wīde wlītan meahte, Cd. Th. 38, 16; Gen. 607. Oft ic sȳne ofteáh, āblende beorna unrīm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Næfde sellīcu wiht sȳne ne folme, 415, 3; Rä. 33, 5. II. *the instrument of sight, the eye*:—Sȳne *pupillam*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 54. [He feide þe sene to þe egen, þe hlust to þe earen, O. E. Hom. ii. 25, 12. Ȝiff þatt tin eȝhe iss unnhal o þe sēne, Orm. 9394. Ich (*the owl*) habbe gode sene, O. and N. 368. *Goth.* siuns *sight: O. Sax.* siun *sight; eye: Icel.* sjón, sȳn *sight; eye*.] v. an-, heáfod-sȳn (-sién).

sīn; *possess. pron. His, her, its, their;* suus. This pronoun, which is regularly used in the cognate dialects, rarely occurs in English prose, where its place seems to have been early taken by the genitive of *hē, heó, hit*. I. referring to a sing. masc.:—Gif hæleþa hwilc eágum mōdes sīnes (cf. his mōdes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 3), Met. 21, 38. Him Hrōðgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Harold hȳrde holdlīce hærran sīnum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. Man æt ðam āgende sīnne willan æt gebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Esne wið dryhten gebēte sīne hȳd, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 22. II. referring to a sing. fem.:—Bær seó brimwylf hringa þengel tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 3019; B. 1507. Heáfod on hand āgeaf Iudith gingran sīnre, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. Ðæt wīf (*wīf though neuter is represented by a fem. pron.*) dīn heáfod tredeþ mid fōtum sīnum, Cd. Th. 56, 16; Gen. 913. III. referring to a plural:—Ðec Israēla herigaþ, herran sīnne (þīnne, MS.), 240, 28; Dan. 393. Gebid sīnna sōwhula, Txts. 124, 5. Āhealtedon fram stīgum sȳnum ł fram heora paðum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. [*Goth.* seins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sīn: *Icel.* sīnn (sinn).]

sīn *be.* v. sī.

sin- (sine-, seonu-, v. *cpds.*). The form does not occur as an independent word; as a prefix it has usually the force *ever, everlasting*; but in some cases it seems to denote *magnitude*, e. g. sin-here; cf. *O. H. Ger.* siu-vluot *the deluge*. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sin-: *Icel.* sī- (*but in the phrase* sī ok æ *the independent word is found*): cf. *Goth.* siuteins *continual, daily*.]

sin-birnende *ever burning, continually burning*:—Hit (*the fire of Etna*) simle biþ sinbyrnende, Met. 8, 52.

sinc, es; *n.* (*used only in poetry*) *Treasure, gold, silver, jewels*:—Gold gerīseþ on guman sweorde, sinc on cwēne, Exon. Th. 341, 17; Gn. Ex. 127. Sinc, gold on grunde, Beo. Th. 5522; B. 2764. Ða ðe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probati sunt argento*, Ps. 67, 27. Gesāwon oðer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, Cd. Th. 145, 9; Gen. 2403. Bereáfodon receda wuldor (*the temple*) reádan golde, since and seolfre, 219, 25; Dan. 60. Sadol searwum fāh, since gewurþad, Beo. Th. 2081; B. 1038: 3234; B. 1615. Se wyrm ligeþ since (*the hoard which it guarded*) bereáfod, 5486; B. 2746. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre, Exon. Th. 401, 11; Rä. 21, 10. Seah on sync, on sylfor, on searogimmas, 478, 4; Ruin. 36. Tō heánlīc mē þinceþ, ðæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene . . . ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 33; By. 59. Leóda gōd, sūðmonna sinc, Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017. Hē bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, 301, 7; Sat. 578. Hē beágas dǣlde, sinc æt symle, Beo. Th. 162; B. 81. Ðone hring hæfde Higelāc nȳhstan sīðe, siððan hē under segne sinc ealgode, Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204. Ðū ða mādmas Higelāce onsend; mæg ðonne on ðæm golde ongitan, ðonne hē on ðæt sinc stariaþ . . . , 2975; B. 1485. ¶ Sinces brytta, hyrde *a dispenser, guardian of treasure, a prince*, cf. sinc-gifa, *and* Sinca baldor . . . Hrēðel cyning geaf mē sinc and symbel, 4853; B. 2431. Ðone sēlestan sǣcyninga ðara ðe sinc brytnade, 4756; B. 2383:—Sinces brytta, goldwine gumena (*Hrothgar*), 2344; B. 1170. Sinces brytta, folces hyrde, 1219; B. 607: Exon. Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25: (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30. Sinces brytta, aðelinga helm (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857. Sinces hyrde, Melchisedec, 126, 27; Gen. 2101. [*O. Sax.* sink.] v. fæted-sinc.

sincan; *p.* sanc, *pl.* suncon; *pp.* suncen. I. *to sink*:—Dā ingon sincan *cum coepisset mergi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sǣflōd wǣre, Cd. Th. 86, 27; Gen. 1437. II. *to act as an aperient*:—Gif ðæt sié ōmihte wǣte innan, tyhte hié mon ūt mid līþum mettum sincendum, and ne lǣt inne gesittan on ðam līchoman, Lchdm. ii. 218, 14. [*Goth.* siggkwan: *O. Sax.* sinkan: *O. H. Ger.* sinchan: *Icel.* sökkva.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sincan.

sin-ceald; *adj. Ever-cold*:—Sincalda sæ, Cd. Th. 207, 25; Exod. 472.

sin-cealdu; *indecl. f. Continual cold*:—Ne mæg ðǣr rēn ne snāw, ne sunnan hǣtu, ne sincaldu wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 29; Ph. 17.

sinc-fæt, es; *n.* I. *a costly vessel, a vessel of gold* or *of silver*, cf. mādum-fæt:—Hordweard (*the dragon*) sincfæt (cf. fǣted wǣge, 4553; B. 2282, dryncfæt dȳre, 4601; B. 2306) sōhte, Beo. Th. 4589; B. 2300: B. 2231. Ides sincfato sealde . . . hió Beówulfe medoful ætbær, 1248; B. 622. Forsōc hē ðām syncfatum, beága mænigo, Vald. 1, 28. II. *a receptacle for treasure, a casket*, cf. hord-fæt:—Hē ætwæg Brōsinga mene, siglе and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200.

sinc-fāg, -fāh; *adj. Variegated with costly ornament*:—Ic winde sceal sincfāg swelgan, Exon. Th. 395, 29; Rä. 15, 15. Heorot, sincfāge (cf. goldfāh *applied to Heorot*, 621; B. 308) sel, Beo. Th. 336; B. 167.

sinc-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Hē wolde ofgifan secga seledreám and sincgestreón, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3311; An. 1658. Ic ðē an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2456; B. 1226. Hringum þēnede, sincgestreónum fǣttan goldes, 2189; B. 1093.

sinc-gewǣge, es; *n. A weight of treasure, abundance of treasure*:—Oft rinc gebād ðæt hē in sele sǣge sincgewǣge *it was a frequent experience to see abundance of treasure in the hall*, Exon. Th. 353, 24; Reim. 17.

sinc-gifa, an; *m. A treasure-giver, a prince, chief* who was expected to be liberal in his gifts. Cf. other compounds of *gifa*:—Næs mid Rōmwarum sincgeofa sēlla (*of Boethius*), Met. 1, 50. Hȳ (*the disciples*) word ne gehyrwdon hyra sincgiefan (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 29, 9; Cri. 460. On hyra sincgifan (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4611; B. 2311. Sincgyfan, 2688; B. 1342. Se ðe wāt his sincgiefan holdne beheledne hē sceal heán hweorfan *he who knows his gracious lord buried shall wander downcast*, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gū. 1326. Hē his sincgyfan (*Byrhtnōth*) wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 62; By. 278. Cf. sinc-gim, -þegu.

sinc-gifu, e; *f. A gift of treasure, costly gift*:—Ðū golde eart, sincgife sȳlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511.

sinc-gimm, es; *m. A precious gem, jewel*:—Fyrdrincas fōron . . . hyrstum gewerede. Ðǣr wæs gesȳne sincgim locen, hlāfordes gifu, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264.

sinc-hroden; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Treasure-laden, adorned with costly ornaments*:—Ðec biddaṅ hēt se ðisne beám āgrōf, ðæt ðū sinchroden gemunde

. . . , Exon. Th. 473, 11; Bo. 13. Salu sinchroden *halls richly adorned*, Andr. Kmbl. 3342; An. 1675.

sinc-mâðum, es; *m. A treasure:*—Næs sincmâððum sêlra on sweordes hâd *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193.

sinc-stân, es; *m. A jewel:*—Gylden mâðm, sylofren sincstân (cf. ða gyldenan stânas and ða seolfrenan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30), Met. 21, 21.

sinc-þegu(o), e *or indecl.; f. Acceptance of treasure* the gift of a lord:—Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne âlicgean . . . syððan æðelingas gefricgean eówerne dômleásne dæd *for your kin shall receiving a lord's costly present and gift of sword be no more . . . after men learn your inglorious deed (the desertion of their lord, Beowulf, at his need)*, Beo. Th. 5760; B. 2884. Gemon hê sincþege *he remembers receiving costly presents from his lord*, Exon. Th. 288, 21; Wand. 34. Cf. sincgifa, *and see other cpds. of* þegu.

sinc-weorðung, e; *f. A costly decoration, jewel:*—Ic ðê beága lyt, sincweorðunga, syllan meahte, Andr. Kmbl. 543; An. 272: 953; An. 477. Him Elene forgeaf sincweorðunga, Elen. Kmbl. 2435; El. 1212.

sind, synd, sint, sient, siont, synt, sindon, seondon, siendon, syndon *are:*—Hig sind strengran ðonne wê, Num. 13, 32: Met. 10, 33. Synd, Ps. Th. 21, 26: Cd. Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287. Sint, Num. 13, 17: Andr. Kmbl. 696; An. 348: Elen. Kmbl. 1484; El. 744. Sient (sint, Cott. MSS.), Past. 28; Swt. 197, 4: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32: 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Siont, Kent. Gl. 232. Synt (synd, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26, 28: Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Sindon, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 10, 14. Sindan, 5, 3; Fox 14, 19: Met. 20, 149. Seondon, Cd. Th. 271, 12; Sat. 104: 309, 13; Sat. 709. Seondan (siendon, Cott. MS.), Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 24. Siendon (sindon, Cott. MSS.), Past. 6; Swt. 47, 8: Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301. Syndun, Ps. Th. 58, 10. v. eom.

sind (=sîð?):—Ylfa ðara ðe ic gefremede nalæs feám sindon (cf. gylta ðara ðe ic gefremede nales feám sîðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818; *also* Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605: Hy. 4, 65), Exon. Th. 263, 24; Jul. 354.

sinder, es; *n.:* sindra (-e?), an; *m.* (*f.?*) *Dross, impurity of metal:*—Sinder *scoria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 4. Sindor *caries, putredo lignorum* vel *ferri*, 129, 11. Synder *scorium*, i. 86, 18. Syndran blæccan *scoriae atramento*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Nim seolferun syndrun, Lchdm. iii. 112, 24. Ðiss folc is geworðen nû mê tô sindrum *versa est mihi domus Israel in scoriam*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 17. Seaxes ecg sindrum begrunden (*with all impurities ground off*), Exon. Th. 408, 3; Rä. 27, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* sintar *scoria, purgamen: Icel.* sindr; *n. dross.*]

sinder-ôm *rust:*—Sinderôme *ferrugine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 35.

sin-dolh *a lasting, very great wound:*—Him on eaxle wearð syndolh sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817.

sindon. v. sind.

sin-dreám, es; *m. Everlasting joy, joy of heaven:*—Wuldres âras . . . in sindreáme, Elen. Kmbl. 1478; El. 741. Tô heofonrîces gefeán hweorfan môstan and ðær siððan â in sindreámum tô wîdan feore wunian môstun, Exon. Th. 154, 20; Gû. 811: 164, 23; Gû. 1016: 225, 6; Ph. 385.

-sîne. v. eág-, ge-, on-, scearp-sîne, -sŷne.

sineht; *adj. Sinewy:*—Mid sinehtum limum gehæfd, Lchdm. ii. 242, 19.

sin-êðe, sine-wealt, sine-wind. v. sin-îðe, seonu-wealt, seonu-wind.

sin-freá, an; *m. A perpetual lord, a husband:*—Nænig nefne sinfreá *none but her wedded lord*, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Cf. sin-hîwan.

sin-fulle, an; *f. House-leek;* sempervivum tectorum:—Sinfulle *sempervivum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 64; but the word also glosses *eptafolium*, ii. 106, 83: 107, 31: 30, 50: i. 286, 30: *parulus*, 286, 37: *pariulus*, ii. 67, 64: *paliurus*, 116, 38. Genim ðâs wyrte ðe man *sempervivum* and ôðrum naman sinfulle nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 20. Genim sinfullan, ii. 190, 2. Nim ða miclan sinfullan, 240, 8. See Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1: ii. 405, col. 1.

sin-gal; *adj.* I. referring to things of the next life, *everlasting, perpetual:*—Dreám ys singal *canor est jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 4. On ðam heofenlîcum êðele is singal leóht, Lchdm. iii. 240, 12: Homl. Th. i. 238, 5: Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141. Ðær (*in hell*) is â singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. II. referring to things of time, *continual, constant, without intermission:*—Swâ singal gebiórscipe *quasi juge convivium*, Kent. Gl. 521. Hine gedreht singal slæpleást, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Singal oferdrenc, ii. 592, 6. Ðis is singal sacu, Elen. Kmbl. 1808; El. 906. Singal gesîþ *a constant companion*, Exon. Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. Se singala ege ne læt nænne mon gesæligne beón *continuus timor non sinit esse felicem*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 28: 12; Fox 36, 28. Mid ðæm singalum geþohte *ab hac cogitatione continua*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 6. Geleáfan singalum *fides jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 39. Mid singalre êstfulnysse *sedula devotione*, 88, 15. Singalre *assidua*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 65. Men habbaþ singalne andan betwuh him, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Mid singalum bênum *sedulis questibus*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. Mid singalum gebedum *orationibus adsiduis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 29. II a. of the regular succession of time, *daily* (cf. *Goth.* sinteins *daily* (*bread*)):—Syle ûs hlâf ûserne ðone singalan, Exon. Th. 469, 4; Hy. 5, 8. Singal tîdo *diurna tempora*, Rtl. 164, 36. II b. of an unbroken series, *in succession, continuous:*—Þurh syx singal geár *per sex continuos annos*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 17: 5, 9; S. 623, 27. III. *of long continuance, lasting:*—Wæs seó êhtnys[se] singalre (*diuturnior*) eallum ðâm æ̂rgedônum, 1, 6; S. 476, 24. v. following words.

singale, singala; *adv. Ever, continually, constantly:*—Singale *olim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 48. Ðeáh hine se wind . . . swence, and hine singale (seó singale? cf. seó singale gêmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) gêmen gæle, Met. 7, 50. Singala, Beo. Th. 382; B. 190. v. next word.

singales; *adv. Ever, continually:*—Ic singales wæg môdceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777: Exon. Th. 115, 15; Gû. 190. Simle singales, 20, 25; Cri. 323: 24, 31; Cri. 393. Syngales, Beo. Th. 2274; B. 1135.

singal-flôwende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Continually flowing:*—Singalflôwende eá *fluvius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 18.

singallîce; *adv. Perpetually, continually, constantly:*—Hieremias wilnode singallîce (*sedulo*) hine geþiédan tô ðære lufan his Scippendes, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 49, 16: Blickl. Homl. 101, 27. Wê him gyldaþ singallîce, and hŷ ûs hŷnaþ dæghwamlîce, Wulfst. 163, 10. Swîðe singallîce beswîcþ monna môd, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. Hî (*Cherubim*) singallîce singaþ '*they continually do cry*,' Elen. Kmbl. 1490; El. 747. Syle drincan singallîce nigon dagas, Lchdm. i. 230, 22. Hine æ̂ghwonan God singallîce simle gehealdeþ, Met. 7, 46: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* sincalîhho *jugiter.*]

singalness, e; *f. Constancy, perseverance, assiduity:*—Ânræ̂dnys ł singalnys *perseverantia, assiduitas*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 18.

singal-ryne, es; *m. A continual running* of water:—Singalrenes ł swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

singan; *p.* sang, song, *pl.* sungon; *pp.* sungen *To sing.* I. *used absolutely;* (1) of persons, (a) *to sing, recite, relate musically* or *in verse:*—Singan *modulare*, singe *modulabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 2, 3. Ic Gode singe *gaudebo Deo*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ic Drihtne singe *cantabo Domino*, 103, 31. Hwæt is ðis folc ðe ðus hlûde singeþ? Blickl. Homl. 149, 30. Ðær habbaþ englas eádigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355. Scop hwîlum sang on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Singende heáp *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 27. Hê geseah Matheus æ̂nne sitton singende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 23. (b) *to compose verse, narrate:*—On ðê ic singge *in te decantatio mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Song hê be middangeardes gesceape and be fruman moncynnes, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9: Exon. Th. 44, 33; Cri. 712. Be ðam Moyses sang, Elen. Kmbl. 674; El. 337. Swâ se wîtega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Witgan sungon be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561. (2) of other living creatures:—Se fugel singeþ, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: Salm. Kmbl. 539; Sal. 269. Fugelas singaþ, gylleþ græ̂ghama, Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5. Se hana sôna hlûdswêge sang *immediately the cock crew*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33: Shrn. 30, 29. Sang se wanna fugel, Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Mæ̂w singende, Exon. Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. (3) of inanimate resonant objects:—Ic þurh mûþ sprece, wrencum singe, Exon. Th. 390, 15; Rä. 9, 2. Wiht is wrætlîc, singeþ þurh sîdan, 483, 13; Rä. 69, 2. Se hearpere gedêþ, ðæt hearpan strengas nâwuht ungelîce ðæm sone ne singaþ ðe hê wilnaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 8. In ðæm dæge singaþ ða bŷman, Wulfst. 183, 10. Syngaþ, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 8. Hringîren scîr song in searwum, Beo. Th. 651; B. 323. Ic seah sellîc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rä. 32, 3. II. with a cognate accusative, or followed by the words used or by a clause; (1) of persons (a) *to sing* a song, *recite* a poem, prayer, formula, etc., *read* aloud:—Wê singaþ on his lof: 'Hæ̂l ûs on ðæ̂m hêhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Heáhgealdor ðæt snotre men singaþ *a charm that wise men recite*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Hî singaþ Metude lof, Exon. Th. 239, 7; Ph. 617. Ðegnas singaþ, ðæt ðû sié hlæ̂fdige, 18, 14; Cri. 283. Ða lióþ ðe ic song, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Heó 'Magnificaþ' sang, Blickl. Homl. 159, 1. Crist sylf sang Pater Noster æ̂rest, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26. Engla þreátas sigeleóþ sungon, Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gû. 1289. 'Sing mê hwæthwegu.' Ða andswarede hê: 'Ne con ic nân þing singan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Sing ðâs gebedsealmas, Lchdm. iii. 12, 6. Singan sangas *cantare canticum*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ða ongan hê singan ða fers and ða word ðe hê næ̂fre ne gehŷrde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17. Leóþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Cwide singan, Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. Singan Pater Noster, 333; Sal. 166. Hê wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3. On ðære hâlgan cyricean biþ sungen ðæt hâlige gerŷne, 77, 15. Wæs se wîtedôm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2306; El. 1154. (b) *to narrate in verse, write:*—Se scop sang, ðæt mâ manna fægnodon . . . , Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi. 4. Sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10. For hwam wolde gê secgan oððe singan, ðæt ic gesæ̂llîc mon wære, Met. 2, 17. (2) of other living creatures:—Earn sang hildeleóþ, Judth. Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Wulfas sungon æ̂fenleóþ, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. (3) of inanimate things:—Seó byrne sang gryreleóþa sum, Byrht. Th. 140, 7; By. 284. Horn song fûslîc leóþ, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ealle hearpan strengas

hē grēt mid ânre honda, ðÿ ðe hē wile ðæt hī ânne song singen, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. **III.** where the subject of the song is the object of the verb, *to sing about, recite* or *compose a poem about* something:—Ic ðīne strengðu singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Ic mildheortnesse and dōm Drihtnes singe and secge, 100, 1. Cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæþ hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. [*Goth.* siggwan *to sing, read aloud: O. Sax.* singan: *O. Frs.* singa: *O. H. Ger.* singan *canere, cantare, decantare, psallere, modulari, edere, jubilare: Icel.* syngva (-ja) *to sing; to ring* (of metals, etc.), *whistle* (of the wind).] v. ā-, be-, ge-singan.

-singe, -singend. v. ge-singe, æfter-, fore-, mid-singend.

singend-līc; *adj. That may be sung:*—Singendlīce *cantabiles,* Ps. Spl. 118, 54.

singian *to sin.* v. syngian.

sin-grēne, an; *f.* A plant name (lit. *ever-green*), *sin-green* (*sen-, sim-*), *house-leek;* sempervivum tectorum: see E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. sen-green (sin-, sim-), and Lchdm. ii. 405, col. 1. Besides *sempervivum* the word glosses several other names:—Singrēne *titemallos,* Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 33: *temolus* ł *titemallos,* Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Syngrēne. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *temolum* and ōðrum naman singrēne nemneþ, i. 152, 12. Singrēne *colatidis,* iii. 301, col. 2: Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 4. Nim singrēnan, Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Ða smalan singrēnan, 54, 2. [*Iovis barba* jubarbe, singreue, Rel. Ant. i. 37, col. 2. Howsleke or sengrene *barba Jovis, semperviva,* Prompt. Parv. 251, where see note. *Ger.* sin-grün *and Dan.* sin-grøn *is periwinkle.* Cf. *Icel.* sī-grænn; *adj. evergreen.*]

sin-grim; *adj. Ever-fierce, of unceasing fierceness:*—Sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230.

sin-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. An immense army:*—Besæt sinherge sweorda lāfe *he besieged the fugitives with an immense army,* Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936.

sin-hīgscipe. v. sin-hīwscipe.

sin-hīwan, -hīgan; *pl. Members of a family united by the lasting bond of marriage, a married pair:*—Sinhīwan (*Adam and Eve*), Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778: 49, 9; Gen. 789: Exon. Th. 153, 9; Gū. 823. Hyra somwist sinhīwan (*body and soul*) gedǣlden, 160, 10; Gū. 941: 284, 17; Jul. 698. [*O. Sax.* sin-hīwun (-iun): *O. Frs.* sin-hīgen, sinnane, senne: *O. H. Ger.* sin-hīun *conjuges.*] v. ge-sinhīwan, *and following words.*

sin-hīwian *to marry:*—Ne sinīgaþ (synnīgaþ, Rush.) *neque nubunt,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 35. v. ge-sinīgan.

sin-hīwscipe, es; *m. The lasting family relation of marriage:*—God sinhīgscipas gesamnaþ mid clǣnlīcre lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. v. ge-sinīgscipe, *and* cf. sin-scipe.

sin-hweorfende, -hwurfende *ever-turning, round:*—Sintredende (-trendende?) ł sinhwurfende *teretes, rotundos,* Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. *next word, and* cf. seonu-wealt.

sin-hwurfol, -hwyrfel; *adj. Round, cylindrical:*—Sinuurbul, sinuulfur, siunhuurful (sinu-?) *teres,* Txts. 104, 1047. Ðonne is swīðe mycel cyrice getimbred, and is sinhwyrfel on wilewīsan geworht (cf. *under* seonu-wealt *passage from* Shrn. 80, 37). Blickl. Homl. 125, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sin-, sina-[h]werbal *teres, rotundus: Icel.* sī-valr.]

sinīgaþ. v. sin-hīwian.

sin-īðe, -ēðe; *adj. Very gentle:*—Mid sinēðre ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb biþ tō clǣnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

sinlīce. v. ge-sinlīce.

sinnan; *p.* sann, *pl.* sunnon; *pp.* sunnen; *with gen. To care for, mind, heed:*—Ne ic mē eorþwelan ōwiht sinne, ne mē mid mōde micles gyrne, Exon. Th. 121, 18; Gū. 290. Hē wæs swungen sārslegum . . . hrā weorces ne sann (*the body cared not for pain*), Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Hié fægerra (-o, MS.) lyt for ædelinge idesa (-e, MS.) sunnun ac hié Sarran swīðor micle wynsumne wlite heredon *they* (*Pharaoh's nobles*) *heeded little fair women before the prince, but much more did they praise the winsome beauty of Sarah,* Cd. Th. 111, 10; Gen. 1853. [Cf. *Icel.* sinna (*wk.*) *to care for, mind, give heed to.*]

sin-niht, e *and* es (v. niht); *f. Continual night, perpetual darkness:*—Ða ðe in þeóstrum sǣton sinneahtes *those who sat in the shades of perpetual darkness,* Exon. Th. 8, 13; Cri. 117. Hām sweart sinnehte (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Hȳ ābīdan sceolon in sinnehte, 99, 29; Cri. 1632. Sinnihte, 94, 20; Cri. 1543: Cd. Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 138; Sal. 68. Grendel sinnihte heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 325; B. 161: (*of the darkness of chaos*), Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. Synnihte, 8, 2; Gen. 118. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sin-nahti *the darkness of hell.*]

sin-nīþ, es; *m. Continued enmity* or *trouble,* Exon. Th. 354, 27; Reim. 52.

sinoþ, sino-walt. v. seonoþ, seonu-wealt.

sin-rǣden[n], e; *f. A perpetual, lasting condition, wedlock:*—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manienne ða ðe mid synnrǣdenne bióþ gebundene *aliter admonendi sunt conjugiis obligati,* Past. 51, 1; Swt. 393, 22. Ða ðe beóþ gebundne mid synrǣdenne *conjugati,* Swt. 393, 21. Cf. sin-hīwan, -hīwscipe, -scipe.

sinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock:*—Sinscipe *conjungium* vel *matrimonium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 11. Senscipe *consortium, matrimonium,* Hpt. Gl. 469, 44: *jugalitas,* 416, 25: 417, 5. Ðrȳ hādas . . . mæigðhād, wudewan hād, and riht sinscype, Homl. Th. i. 148, 7. Sinscipe, 604, 30. Mē nū ne lyst nānes synscipes ac ðæs Hǣlendes geþeódnysse mid gehealdenre clēnnisse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 37. Heó wunode twelf geár on ðæs cynincges synscype, 20, 16. Hū miht ðū ðam Ælmihtigan his brȳde beniman and dīnum sinscipe geþeódan, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 33. Ða ðe on sinscipe wuniaþ *married people,* i. 448, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid sinscipe (syn-, Hatt. MS.) gebundene *conjugati,* Past. 23; Swt. 176, 21. Gif hwā on swilcum mānfullum sinscipe (*conjugio*) þurhwunaþ, L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 20. Tō senscipum *ad commercia, connubia,* Hpt. Gl. 490, 54. Gesamnaþ sinscipas, clǣnelīce lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus,* Met. 11, 91. v. ge-, on-sinscipe, *and preceding word.*

sin-snǣd, e; *f. A huge bit:*—Grendel slǣpendne rinc slāt . . . synsnǣdum swealh (*swallowed by huge bits,* or *by bits that followed each other continuously?*), Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743.

sin-sorh(g), e; *f. Continual trouble:*—Habban breosteeare, sinsorgna gedreag, Exon. Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45.

sint. v. sind.

sin-þyrstende *ever thirsting:*—Alexander tōēcan ðæm ðe hē hiénende wæs ǣgðer ge his folc ge ōðerra cyninga hē wæs sinþyrstende monnes blōdes *Alexander humani sanguinis insaturabilis, sive hostium sive etiam sociorum, recentem tamen semper sitiebat cruorem,* Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 31.

sin-tredende. v. sin-hweorfende.

sin-trendel, -tryndel; *adj. Round, circular,* or *globular:*—Dō hyt syntrændel (sinetrundæl, MS. V.: sinetrum del, MS. H.) *make a ball of it,* Lchdm. i. 106, 17. Sintryndel lytel scyld *ancile,* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 58. v. *next word, and* cf. sin-hwurfol, seonu-wealt.

sin-trendende (?) *ever-turning, round:*—Sintredende (-trendende?) *teretes, rotundos,* Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. preceding word.

sinu, sin-wealt. v. seonu, seonu-wealt.

sin-wrǣnness, e; *f. Continual wantonness:*—Synwrǣnnys *vel* gālscipe *saturiasis,* Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 51.

sio-, sió-. *See generally* seo-, seó-.

sið (*be*), siodo, siofa, siofoþa, sioleða, siolf, siota. v. sī, sidu, sefa, sifeþa, seolh-ȳða, self, set.

sipian, Siras(-e), sīras. v. sypian, Syras, sīgere.

siru; *gen.* sirwe; *f. An artifice, a snare, wile, crafty device;* as a military term, *an ambush:*—Gif hwā gewealdes ofsleá his ðone nēhstan þurh syrwa (*with guile,* Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Sette syrwa *pone insidias,* Jos. 8, 2. v. searu, sirwe.

siru-tūn (?) *a place for an ambush, lurking-place:*—Syretum (-tūn?) *latibulum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27. v. preceding word.

siru-wrenc, es; *m. An artifice, crafty trick, wile:*—Hī ymbsǣton Cantwareburuh and hī in tō cōman þuruh syruwrencas (syre-, MS. E.), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 29. v. searu-wrenc.

sirwan, sirwian, sirewan; *p.* sirwde, sirwede, sirede, sirewede, sirwode. **I.** in a good sense, *to plan, devise, use art in doing* something:—Hē (*the Creator*) serede and sette eorþan dǣlas, Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. **II.** in a bad sense, (1) *trans. To plan, contrive, devise, plot, attempt with craft:*—Hī ne sētincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37. Syrwiaþ *concinnant* (*iniquitatem*), Blickl. Gl. Ðām ðe mē syrwedan yfel *qui quaerunt mala mihi,* Ps. Th. 70, 12. Hī fācen geswipere syredan *astute cogitaverunt consilium,* 82, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Beó serewede *moliretur, machinaretur,* Hpt. Gl. 487, 23. (2) with a clause:—Hē angan sierwan hū hē hiene beswīcan mehte, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 3. (3) without a case (a) in the following glosses:—Syrwaþ *moliuntur,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 30. Serwede *machinaretur,* Hpt. Gl. 509, 73. Serwedon *machinabantur,* 520, 4. Serewedan, 506, 5. Seredon *concinnabant,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 26. Seruuende *convenientes,* 105, 26. Syrwende, 15, 28. (b) *to lie in wait, plot:*—Hē syrwþ (Ps. Lamb. syrwaþ) swā swā leó *insidiatur quasi leo,* Ps. Spl. second 9, 10. Se ðe nānþing ne syrwde *qui non est insidiatus,* Ex. 21, 13. Syrede, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Se syrwienda deófol, Wulfst. 107, 22. (c) with prep. *to lie in wait* for, *plot* against:—Ðū syrwst ongeán hyre hō, Gen. 3, 15. Deófol syrwþ ymbe Godes gelaðunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 1. Mē manige ymb mægene syrewaþ, Ps. Th. 54, 18. Ðā syrwde Herodias ymbe hine *Herodias insidiabatur illi,* Mk. Skt. 6, 19: Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ða ðe ymbe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon *those who sought the child's life,* 88, 18: ii. 112, 33. Ða ðe emb his feorh syredon *quos in necem suam conspirasse didicerat,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 4. Mē seredon ymb secgas monige, hū heó mē deáþes cwealm hrefnan mihten, Cd. Th. 296, 6; Sat. 498. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie (syrwie, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Seó næddre wolde syrwan ongeán hire hó, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 12. v. be-, ge-sirwan (-serian, -syrewian, -syrian, -syrwan).

sirwe, an; *f. An artifice, device, plot, wile:*—Syrwan (serwan) *insidiae,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 14. v. siru.

sirwian. v. sirwan.

sirwung, e; *f. Plotting, machination, contrivance:*—Beó ā̂ídlod Amanes sirwung ongeán đām Judēiscum, Homl. As. 101, 308. Be hlāfordes syrwunge. Gif hwā embe cyninc ođđe hlāford syrwie *of plotting against a lord. If any man plot against king or lord*, L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1. Gif hwā ofsleá his đone nēhstan þurh syrwunge (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Hē cȳdde his fācenfulle syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. Mid syrewungum hē becom tō đære cynelīcan geþincþe, 80, 34. God heóld hine wið đæs deófles syrwungum, ii. 454, 3. Serewungum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 54. Syrwunga *insidias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 26. Samson heora syrwunga undergeat, Jud. 16, 3. v. searwung.

sise-mūs *a dormouse:*—Sisemūs *glis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 56: 78, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sise-, zise-mūs: cf. (?) sise-sang *carmen lugubre*, sisegomo *pelicanus.*]

sīþ, es; *m.* **I.** *going, journeying, travel:*—Sīþes āmyrred *hindered from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 16; Gen. 378. Sīþes wērig *weary of swimming*, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sīþes sǣne *slow in travelling*, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Ne æt hām ne on sīþe ne on ēnigre stōwe *neither at home, nor when travelling, nor in any place*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 33: Exon. Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. Se đe of sīþe cwom feorran gefēred, Salm. Kmbl. 356; Sal. 177. **I a.** *going* from this world:—Is nū fūs đider gǣst sīþes georn, Exon. Th. 164, 27; Gū. 1018. Ic eom sīþes fūs, 166, 30; Gū. 1050: 212, 10; Ph. 208. Līf biþ on sīþe, 213, 6; Ph. 220: 328, 32; Vy. 26. Beó đū on sīþ gearu, 172, 24; Gū. 1148. **II.** *a journey, voyage, course, expedition:*—Sīþ wæs gedǣled *the course of the Israelites and Egyptians was no longer a common one*, Cd. Th. 190, 31; Exod. 207. Lust leófes sīþes (*the journey out of Egypt*), 180, 31; Exod. 53: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Cwēn sīþes (*her voyage to Palestine*) gefeah, Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ne lǣt đū đec sīþes getwǣfan, lāde gelettan, lifgendne mon ongin mere sēcan, Exon. Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23. Nō wǣgflotan wind sīþes getwǣfde, sǣgenga fōr forþ ofer ȳþe, Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908. Flōwan mōt ȳþ ofer eal lond, ne wile heó āwa đæs sīþes geswīcan, Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Hū myccle scipbrocu hē gebād on đæm sīþe đe hē (*St. Paul*) wæs đyder rǣpling gelǣded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Æghwelc mon đe on đæm sīþe wǣre *every man that was on the expedition*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 8: Ps. Th. 76, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796: Exon. Th. 451, 13; Dōm. 103. Ne gǣle gē mīnne sīþ, nū mīne fēt gongaþ on heofenlīcne weg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 21. Waldend sende here on langne sīþ, Cd. Th. 5, 8; Gen. 68. Hēt mē on đysne sīþ faran, 32, 7; Gen. 499. Heó on sīþ gewāt wēsten sēcan, 136, 29; Gen. 2265. Hī tugon longne sīþ in hearmra hond, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440. Gif đū hafast mid đē wulfes hrycghǣr on sīþfæte, būtan fyrhtu đū đone sīþ gefremest, ac se wulf sorgiaþ ymbe his sīþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Gegān sorhfulne sīþ, Beo. Th. 2560; B. 1278. Sīþ āsettan, Elen. Kmbl. 1990; El. 997. Hwīlum ūs earfoþlīce gesǣleþ on sǣwe đēh wē sīþ nesan frēcne gefēran *at times we have hard hap at sea, though we come safe from and perform our dangerous voyage*, Andr. Kmbl. 1030; An. 515. Đære sunnan sīþ behealdan, Exon. Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90. Hwylce Sǣ-Geátas sīþas wǣron: 'Hū lomp eów on lāde?' Beo. Th. 3977; B. 1986. Sīþa rest *rest from journeys*, Cd. Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427. Wīde sīþas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: 276, 16; Sat. 189. **II a.** *the journey* of the spirit from this world, cf. forþ-sīþ:—Ne mæg mon foryldan đone deóran sīþ, Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Mīn dohtor is on ȳtemestum sīþe (*in extremis*), Mk. Skt. 5, 23. **III.** *coming, arrival:*—Hió rīcsode on đæm īglonde đe Aulixes com tō līþan; cūđ wæs sōna æđelinges sīþ, Met. 26, 62: Andr. Kmbl. 88; An. 44. Geseah Iohannes sigebearn cuman tō helle, ongeat Godes sylfes sīþ, Exon. Th. 462, 15; Hö. 52: Beo. Th. 1007; B. 501: 3946; B. 1971. Sorgian for his sīþe, Cd. Th. 49, 30; Gen. 800. **IV.** *a proceeding, course* of action, *way* of doing, *conduct:*—Hī deófle offredon, swā him ǣfre se sīþ hreówan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 64: Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058. Hē hafaþ mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces; nis đæt fæger sīþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1819; El. 911. Ne biþ swylc earges sīþ *such is not a coward's way*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: 5058; B. 2532: 5166; B. 2586. Ic ne mæg đīnra worda ne wīsna wuht oncnāwan sīþes ne sagona *I cannot understand aught of thy words or of thy ways, of thy proceeding or of thy sayings*, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Ne can ic Abeles fōre, hleómæges sīþ, 61, 34; Gen. 1007. Nū đū seolfa miht sīþ ūserne (*our course of action*, as described in the command of Christ given in the preceding lines, or *our journey*, cf. faraþ l. 663, fōre, 673) gehȳran, Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. [Þat te schal bireowe þat siđ, þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom, H. M. 9, 2. A nyđ đat weldeþ al his siđ, Gen. and Ex. 274.] **V.** denoting that which occurs to a person, how a person fares, *the course of events* in the case of a person, *lot, condition, fate, experience:*—Secgan hwelc siđđan wearþ herewulfa sīþ *to say what happened afterwards to the war-wolves*, Cd. Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015. Hū đæs gǣstes sīþ æfter swyltcwale geseted wurde *how it might be appointed that the spirit should fare after the death-pang*, Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155. Tō hwon đīnre sāwle sīþ (þing, Vercel.) wurde *what the lot of thy soul would come to be*, Exon. Th. 368, 11; Seel. 20. Đæt wæs hreówlīc sīþ eallre đissere þeóde, đæt hē swā rađe his līf geendade, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wā heom đæs sīđes đe hī men wurdon *alas for them that it was their lot to be born men*, Wulfst. 27, 3. Hū lange wilt đū bewēpan Saules sīþ, đonne ic hine āwearp, đæt hē leng ne rīxige? Homl. Th. ii. 64, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Wē đē gecȳđaþ sīþ ūserne *we will tell thee what happened to us* (the incidents are then related), Andr. Kmbl. 1719; An. 862. [Iob minegede alle his wrecche siđes (*all the miseries he had experienced*), O. E. Homl. ii. 169, 9. Mi muchel unseli siđ (unselhđe, Bod. MS.), Jul. 46, 8.] **VI.** *a path, way:*—Brim, sǣmanna sīþ, Cd. Th. 208, 4; Exod. 478. Hié tō helle sculon on đone sweartan sīþ (cf. the account of Hermōđr going to Hell: Hann reið dökkva dala ok diúpa), 45, 27; Gen. 733. Dōþ hys sīþas (*semitas*) rihte, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. 1, 3. **VII.** *a time* (cf. colloquial *go, and Dan.* gang), (1) with ordinals:—Eft ōđre sīþe hē fērde *iterum secundo abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 42: Gen. 27, 36. Đæt deófol hine genam þriddan sīþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. (2) with cardinals:—Se hēt forbærnan ealle Rōmeburh on ǣnne sīþ (*all at once*), Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Oftor đonne on ǣnne sīþ *oftener than once*, Beo. Th. 3163; B. 1579. On þrȳ sīþas drince *let him drink it at three times*, Lchdm. i. 352, 13. Ǣne sīþa (sīþe, MS. C.) *once*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Hig fērdon seofon sīþon embe þa buruh, Jos. 6, 15: Gen. 33, 3: Lk. Skt. 17, 4. (2 a) used in multiplying numbers:—Feówer sīþon seofon beóþ eahta and twentig &c., Anglia viii. 302, 47 sqq. Cweþ .xii. sīþum twelf, 298, 22. Endleofan sīþon hund þūsenda . . . eahtatȳne sȳþum hundteóntig þūsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19, 22. (2 b) marking degree:—Heó hæfde seofon sīþum beorhtran sāule, 147, 16. [Spenser uses *sithe* in the sense of *time*. *Goth.* sinþ[s] *time: O. Sax.* siđ; *m. way, journey; a time: O. H. Ger.* sind; *m. iter, trames; vicis: Icel.* sinn; *n.* (in adverbial phrases) *a time: Dan.* sind (in numeral forms, e. g. tre-*sinds*-tyve *three times twenty, sixty*).] v. bealu-, cear-, earfoþ-, eft-, ellor-, forþ-, from-, gryre-, hām-, heonan-, hin-, lagu-, lāþ-, neó-, oft-, sǣ-, sige-, spild-, un-, unrǣd-, ūt-, wīd-, wīg-, wil-, wræc-sīþ; sind; manig-sīþes; ge-sīþ.

[**sīþ**]; *cpve.* sīþra; *spve.* sīþest, sīþ[e]mest; *adj. Late:*—Biþ seó sīþre tīd sǣda gehwylces mǣtre in mægne, Exon. Th. 104, 31; Gū. 16. Se sīþemesta dōm (sīþemesđa demm, Hatt. MS.) *extrema damnatio*, Past. 2; Swt. 30, 21. Sardanopolus wæs se sīþmesta cyning đe on đæm londe rīcsade *novissimus apud Assyrios regnavit Sardanapalus*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 50, 29. Đæt ǣreste . . . đæt sīþmeste rīce *primum . . . novissimum regnum*, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 5. Him lāsta wearþ sīþast gesȳne *the last trace of them was seen*, Exon. Th. 270, 34; Jul. 475. Đæt đæm þeódne wæs sīþas[t] sigehwīl (*his last hour of victory*), Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710. On đæm ǣrestan and on đæm sīþmestan (onwealdum), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 17. Sīþmestan, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 1. Gesæt tō symble sīþestan (sīđ-, MS.) dæge cyning, Cd. Th. 259, 34; Dan. 701. Mæssige man swā fela mæssan . . . and æt đare sīþmæstan dō man absolutionem, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 10. ¶ *In the adverbial phrase* æt sīþestan, sīþ[e]mestan *at last, in the end:*—Gif hē æt sīþestan (sīþmestan, MS. H.) sié gefongen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7: Beo. Th. 6018; B. 3013: Cd. Th. 217, 31; Dan. 31. Æt sīþemestan *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 27. [*Icel.* sīðari; *cpve. later;* sīðastr; *spve. last.*] v. next word.

sīþ. **I.** *adv.* (1) *Late, after some time:*—Sīþ *sero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 22. Him đā sīþ oncwæþ, sōna ne meahte oroþ up geteón, Exon. Th. 163, 19; Gū. 996. Sīþ and late, Judth. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Tō sīþ, Exon. Th. 96, 3; Cri. 1568. ¶ *In phrases with* ǣr (cf. *O. Sax.* ni siđ noh ēr: *O. H. Ger.* ēr enti sīd: *Icel.* ār ok síð, síð ok snemma):—Ǣr and sīþ *early and late, always*, Beo. Th. 4993; B. 2500. Sīþ and ǣr, Cd. Th. 177, 24; Gen. 2934: Exon. Th. 38, 5; Cri. 602. Ǣr ođđe sīþ, ǣfre *ever, at any time*, 56, 1; Cri. 894: 65, 12; Cri. 1053: 471, 28; Rä. 61, 8. Mīne gyltas đe ic sīþ ođđe ǣr ǣfre gefremode, L. de Cf. 11; Th. ii. 264, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1947; Elen. 975. Sȳþ ođđe ǣr, Menol. Fox 398; Men. 200. Ne sīþ ne ǣr *never*, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Ne ǣr ne sīþ, 1140; El. 572. Sume ǣr, sume sīþ, Exon. Th. 154, 25; Gū. 848. Hē sīþor fōr on leófes lāst, Cd. Th. 199, 10; Exod. 336. (2) *later, afterwards;* postmodum:—Ǣrest hī sculon ongietan đæt hī fleón đæt đæt hī luſiaþ đonne māgon hī sīþ iéđelīce ongietan đæt đæt is tō lufianne đæt hī ǣr flugon *prius videant fugienda, quae amant, et sine difficultate postmodum cognoscant amanda esse, quae fugiunt*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 14. **II.** *prep.* cf. siđđan, *After:*—Sīþ đam *after that*, Exon. Th. 110, 14; Gū. 107. **III.** *conj. After:*—Sīþ heora tuuege dæg āgān sié, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 2. [*Goth.* seithu *sero;* ni thanaseiths *no longer: O. Sax.* siđ; *cpve.* siđor: *O. H. Ger.* sīd (*adv., prep. with dat., conj.*); *cpve.* sīdor: *Ger.* seit: *Icel.* síð; *cpve.* síðarr; *spve.* síðast.]

sīþ-berend, es; *m. A scythe-bearer, a mower:*—Sīþberend *vel* mæþre *falcarius* i. *falciferens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80.

sīþ-bōc; *f. An itinerary:*—Sīþbōc *itinerarium*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 19.

sīþ-boda, an; *m. One who announces that a journey* or *march is to begin*, applied to the pillar of cloud, Cd. Th. 193, 21; Exod. 250.

sīþ-boren *late-born:*—Of đæm sīþborenum *de post fetantes*, Ps. Surt. 77, 70: Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 84.

sīþ-dagas; *pl. Latter days, later times:*—On sīþdagum ācenned *born in the latter days*, Elen. Kmbl. 1274; El. 639. Cf. ǣr-dagas.

sîþe (*from* sigþe), es; *m. A scythe, implement for mowing*:—Sigdi, sîþe *falcis*, Txts. 62, 430. Sîþe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1: *falx*, 38, 51: i. 34, 64: *falcastrum*, 16, 16: 85, 3: ii. 33, 74. Befeóll ân sîþe of ðam snǽde intô ânum deópan seáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10. Hê sceal habban . . . sîþe, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*Icel.* sigðr; *m.*: sigd (*in Norway*) *a sickle.*]

sîþemest. v. sîþ.

sîþ-fær, es; *n. A way, journey*:—Wið sýðfære *juxta iter*, Ps. Spl. 139, 6.

sîþ-fæt, es; *in sing. generally masc., in pl. neut.* I. *a journey, expedition*:—'Se sîþfæt is ðyder tô lang, and ðone weg ic ne con.' Drihten him tô cwæþ: 'Andreas ic ðînne sîþfæt gestaþelode,' Blickl. Homl. 231, 26–8: Andr. Kmbl. 840; An. 420: Elen. Kmbl. 458; El. 229. Dæt gewin ðæs sîþfætes *labor itineris*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 1. Ðone intingan his sîþfætes *itineris sui causam*, 4, 1; S. 563, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 407; An. 204. Sîþfates, Elen. Kmbl. 439; El. 220. Dæt folc wearþ þrît mid ðam sîþfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris*, Num. 21, 4. Ðû mê hafast on ðissum sîþfæte sibbe gecýðed, Andr. Kmbl. 715; An. 358. Hê byþ on sýþfæte and gysthûses beþearf, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 25. Ðý ongunnenan sîþfate, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 2: Kent. Gl. 307: Cd. Th. 211, 4; Exod. 521: Judth. Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 336. Ðonne hwâ sîþfæt onginnan wille, ðonne genime hê ðâs wyrte artemisiam, and hæbbe mid him, ðonne ne ongyt hê nâ mycel tô geswynce ðæs sîþes, Lchdm. i. 102, 4. Ðone sîþfæt him ceorlas lythwôn lôgon, Beo. Th. 406; B. 202: Exon. Th. 274, 3; Jul. 527. Ongan sîþfæt (*his journey* or (?) *his fate*, cf. sîþ, V) seófian, wyrd wânian, 274, 22; Jul. 537. II. *a path, course, way, road*:—Weg *via*, sîþfæt *iter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 59. Rihtes sîþfætes *directi callis*, ii. 140, 55. Sîþfæte *tramite*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 26. Sunnan sîþfæt *the sun's path*, Cd. Th. 182, 25; Exod. 81. Ealne gôdne sîþfet *omnem semitam bonam*, Kent. Gl. 20. Ðâ oncierde ðæt scip on wônne sîðfæt *the ship took a wrong course*, Shrn. 60, 8. Sîþfatu *calles*, 27. Sîþfata *semitas, vias*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 9. Ðâ forlêton wê ða frêcnan wegas and sîþfato, Nar. 17, 13. III. fig. *a way, path, course*:—Sîþfæt ârleásra losaþ *iter impiorum peribit*, Ps. Spl. 1, 7. Gerece mê on sîþfæte (*semita*) rihtum, 26, 17. Gesundfull (gesundne, Ps. Th. 67, 20) sîþfæt dô ûs, 67, 21. Sîþfæt sægde ðe hê mid wilddeórum âteáh *told of his life with the wild beasts*, Cd. Th. 256, 31; Dan. 649. Nû ðû ædre const sîþfæt mînne. Ic sceal sârigferþ hweorfan . . . *now thou shalt speedily know my course. Mournful must I wander* . . . , Exon. Th. 184, 30; Gû. 1352. Hine geheald ôþ ðæt hê his sîþfæt secge ealne from orde (*the devil is then made to give an account of his proceedings*), 259, 20; Jul. 285: 261, 20; Jul. 318. Sîþfatu *semitas*, Ps. Spl. 24, 4. IV. *course* of time (?):—Ða wæs æfter sîþfate ðæt mægen on him weóx *in course of time it came to pass that strength grew in him*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 25.

sîþ-from; *adj. Good at travelling, bold in journeying*:—Sîþfrome, searwum gearwe, wîgend (*Beowulf and his men when ready for their homeward voyage*), Beo. Th. 3630; B. 1813: Andr. Kmbl. 493; An. 247. Land Persêa sôhton sîþfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 153; Ap. 77: Andr. Kmbl. 1281; An. 641: Exon. Th. 157, 17; Gû. 893.

sîþ-geómor; *adj. Sad and weary with travel*:—Ic ðysne sang sîþgeómor fand, on seócum sefan samnode wîde, hû ða æþelingas ellen cýðdon, Apstls. Kmbl. 2; Ap. 1.

sîðian; *p.* ode *To journey, go, travel*:—Hwider sîðast ðû bûtan ðînum bearne? Homl. Th. i. 416, 33. Ðǽr ic sîðade *juxta iter*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Hê ðider sîðode, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Sum undercyning hine bæd ðæt hê hâm mid him sîðode, i. 128, 6. Ða ða se Hælend sîðode, sum man him cwæþ tô: 'Ic wille sîðian mid ðê and ðê folgian,' Homl. Skt. i. 16, 154. Nǽnig wæs ðæt hê eft sîðade hyhta leás, Exon. Th. 157, 24; Gû. 896. Þurh ðê Freá on ðâs eorþan ût sîðade, 21, 4; Cri. 329. Hig intô helle cuce sîðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33. Hig sîðodon ealle tô Egipta lande, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 3. Sîðedon, Cd. Th. 121, 13; Gen. 2009. Hine cneówmǽgas mid sîðedon, 104, 13; Gen. 1734. Dæt ic hlâfordleás hâm sîðie, wende fram wîge, Byrht. Th. 139, 9; By. 251. Ðǽr gê sîðien, Cd. Th. 195, 6; Exod. 272. Sîðien and færen *comitentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 14. For ðê sceal ælc flǽsc forþ sîðian *ad te omnis caro veniet*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ða com eorl sîðian on Egypte, Cd. Th. 110, 27; Gen. 1844. Gewât him hâm sîðian, 130, 18; Gen. 2161. Hêht hine twegen men mid sîðian, 173, 28; Gen. 2868. Samed sîðian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. Up sîðian, Hy. 3, 56. Sîðigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1657; An. 831. Ic eom engel Godes ufan sîðende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. ¶ of the spirit's journey to another world:—Æfter deáþe somod sîðiaþ sâwla mid líce, 237, 2; Ph. 584. Scolde se ellorgâst on feónda geweald feor sîðian, Beo. Th. 1621; B. 808. Dæt mîn sâwul tô ðê sîðian môte, Byrht. Th. 136, 65. [*O. E. Homl.* sidian: *Laym.* siðen: *O. Sax.* sîðôn: *O. H. Ger.* sindôn: *Icel.* sinna.] v. for-, gemid-, mid-, wræc-sîðian.

sîþ-lǽdness, e; *f. A leading* or *taking away*:—Sîþlædnisse *abductione*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 39. Cf. onwegâlǽdness.

sîþlîce; *adv. Late* (?), *after some time, at last, in the end, lately*:—Eft ða siððan ôðre twegen swearte hremmas sîþlîce cômon and his hûs tæron mid heardum bile *again afterwards two other black ravens came after some time, and tore his house with hard bill*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 21. Næs Petrus gewunod tô nânre wǽpnunge ac ðǽr wǽron twâ swurd sîþlîce gebrohte *Peter was not accustomed to arms, but two swords had lately* (?) *been brought there*, 248, 4.

sîþmæst, sîþor. v. sîþ.

sîþ-staþ[þ]el *a track, footstep*:—Dæt ne sŷn âstyrode sîþstapla mîne ł wegas ł fôtswaþu *ut non moueantur uestigia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. under-stapplian.

sîþ[þ], e; *f. Travel, journey*:—Bǽm wæs on sîþþe hæbbendes hyht *to both when journeying was the possessor's joy*, Exon. Th. 481, 12; Rä. 65, 2. v. gesîþ[þ].

siðða; *adv. Afterwards*:—Ðonne meaht ðû siðða sôðes leóhtes habban ðînne dǽl, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 59. v. next word.

siððan, siððon, syððan, seoððan. [*From* sîþ ðam; cf. *Ger.* seitdem.] I. *adv. Afterwards, since*:—Gê faraþ siððan *postea transibitis*, Gen. 18, 5. Siððon, Exon. Th. 131, 33; Gû. 465. Sioððan, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147. Syððan (*exinde*) ongan se Hælend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ða ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. Hê biþ ðonne seoððan ðǽm englum gelîc, Blickl. Homl. 49, 7. Siððon, 59, 7. Ða ðe seoððan after Cristes cyme wǽron tô Gode gecyrrede, 81, 15. Ða æfter disse dǽde his noma wæs â seoððan mǽre geworden, 219, 4. Â syððan ðenden wunaþ hûsa sélest, Beo. Th. 571; B. 283. Siððan â, Andr. Kmbl. 2387; An. 1195: 2757; An. 1381. Seoððan â, Cd. Th. 289, 16; Sat. 398. Siððan æfre, Elen. Kmbl. 1012; El. 507. Hî sunnan ne geseóþ syððan æfre, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Â forþ siððan, Ps. C. 103. Hraðe seoððan, Beo. Th. 3879; B. 1937. Nǽnig efenlîc ðam ǽr ne siððan, Exon. Th. 3, 21; Cri. 39. II. *conj.* (1) where the tense of the verb in the clause introduced by *siððan* is past, in the other clause present, *since*:—Ðê is ungelîc wlite, siððan ðû lǽstes mîne lâre, Cd. Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: Exon. Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Wê ælþeódige wǽron, siððon se ǽresta ealdor Godes bebodu âbræc *we have been exiles, since Adam broke God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 4. Hû lang tîd is, syððan him ðis gebyrede? Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Ðeós syððan ic ineode ne geswâc ðæt heó mîne fêt ne cyste, Lk. Skt. 7, 45. Manige geár syndon âgân nû seoððan ûre bisceopas tô mê gewreoto sende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 3. (2) where the tense is the same in each clause, *after*:—Ðonne biþ his wela for nâuht, siððan hî ongitaþ . . . , Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. Ðû scealt Isaac onsecgan, siððan ðû gestîgest dûne, Cd. Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 174, 22; Gen. 2882. Him eorla môd ortrŷwe wearþ, siððan hié gesâwon fyrd Faraonis, 187, 22; Exod. 155. Wǽron Adames dagas, siððan (*postquam*) hê gestrînde Seth, Gen. 5, 4. Syððan, 18, 12. Syððan Iohannes geseald wæs, com se Hælend, Mk. Skt. 1, 14. Hwæt biþ hit bûton flǽsc, seoððan se êcea dǽl of biþ? Blickl. Homl. iii. 31: Cd. Th. 309, 7; Sat. 706. [Later forms are *sithenes*, which gives modern *since, sin*, still used in dialects, and *sithe, sith*, which latter is common in Elizabethan writers.]

sîþ-weg, es; *m. A road to travel on, high-road* (?):—Hê gehælde hygegeómre ðe hine gesôhtun of sîðwegum (sîð-? v. sîd-weg) *he* (*Guthlac, who lived in the wilderness*) *healed the sad in heart that from the travelled ways sought him*, Exon. Th. 155, 13; Gû. 859.

sîþ-weorod, es; *n. A band out on an expedition*:—Ne meahton sîþwerod gûþe spôwan, Cd. Th. 127, 22; Gen. 2114.

sîþ-wîf, es; *n. A noble lady*:—On sumes sîþwîfes (gôdes wifes, 2nd MS.) hûse *in domum inclytae matronae*, Nar. 49, 9. v. gesîþ-wîf.

sitl. v. setl.

sittan; *p.* sæt, *pl.* sǽton; *pp.* seten. I. *to sit, be seated*:—Ðû sitst on ðam heán setle, Ps. Th. 9, 4. Sitest, Hy. 8, 30. Ðû ðe sittest ofer cherubin, Ps. Th. 79, 2. On ðam ðe ofer ðæt [þrymsetl] sitt, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 22. God sitt ofer setle his, Ps. Spl. 46, 8. Ðe sit on his cynesetle, Ex. 11, 5. Siteþ, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260. Se ðe sitteþ ofer cherubim, Ps. Spl. 98, 1. Hê on bolcan sæt, Andr. Kmbl. 610; An. 305. Weard on wicge sæt, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286. Hê æt fôtum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1004; B. 500. Maria sæt be Hælendes fôtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 30. Wê on geflitum sǽton *we sat engaged in discussions*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430. Hié æt swǽsendum sǽton, Cd. Th. 1688; Gen. 2779. Hæleþ in sǽton, Andr. Kmbl. 724; An. 362. Site nû tô symle, Beo. Th. 982; B. 489. Geseah twegen englas sittan, ânne æt ðâm heáfdon, ôðerne æt ðâm fôtum, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Sittan ofer ða eorþan, Mk. Skt. 8, 6. Sittan on scridwǽne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Tô sittanne on mîne swîðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Sittende, Lk. Skt. 22, 69. Uppan assan folan sittende, Jn. Skt. 12, 15. Sittendum wîfe under gelêd, Lchdm. i. 266, 6. I a. with reflexive dative:—Ða him sǽton sundor on portum, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Sǽton him æt wîne, Cd. Th. 259, 23; Dan. 696. I b. of kneeling:—Hié for ðam cumble on cneówum sǽton, 227, 2; Dan. 180. I c. applied to the position of a bird at rest:—Ic (*picus*) glado sitte, Exon. Th. 406, 26; Rä. 25, 7. Hê (*the phenix*) siteþ sîþes fûs, 212, 10; Ph. 208. Nêfuglas under beorhhleoþum sittaþ, Cd. Th. 130, 14; Gen. 2159. II. *to stay, dwell, sojourn, abide, reside, remain in a place*, (a) of persons:—Wê in carcerne sittaþ sorgende,

Exon. Th. 2, 28; Cri. 26. Ða ðe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. Ealle ða ðe sittaþ ofer eorþan ansýne, 21, 35. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ *dwell on our borders*, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. On ðam setle ðe hē ðǣr sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sǣton feáwa cirlisce men *a few common men were living in the fort*, 893; Erl. 88, 33. Wē on ðam gōdan rīce sǣton, Cd. Th. 27, 1; Gen. 411. Hæleþ lāgon, on swaþe sǣton (*were left behind dead*), 125, 10; Gen. 2077. Gang tō ciricean and site ðǣr and stille wuna and geseoh ðæt ðū ūt ðanon ne gonge ǣr seó ād from ðē gewiten sȳ *ingredere ecclesiam & ibi reside, quietus manens; vide ne exeas inde, nec de loco movearis, donec hora recessionis febris transierit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Sitte gē on ceastre ōþ gē sȳn ufene gescrȳdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. Se ðe sitte uncwydd on his āre on līfe, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. (a 1) referring to warlike or hostile operations, as in *to sit* down before a place (cf. *siege*), *to encamp*:—Ðū sǣte ongeán ðinne brōþor (cf. *Icel.* sitja á svikum við einn *to plot against one*), Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē him æfter rād ōþ ðæt geweorc and ðǣr sæt .xiiii. niht, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. (Often in the Chronicle.) (b) of things:—Sió hefige eorþe sit ðǣr niþere be ðæs cyninges gebode, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Flōd mycel on sæt *there was a great flood in the river*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 35. **II a.** *to continue* in a state or condition, *live* (in hope, fear, etc.), *remain* (silent, etc.):—Ic á on wēnum sæt *I lived in constant expectation*, Cd. Th. 163, 18; Gen. 2700. Mǣre þeóden unblīðe sæt, Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden, weán on wēnan, Exon. Th. 378, 30; Deór. 24. Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mōnaþ, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6. **III.** with the idea of oppression (cf. colloquial *to sit* on a person, *Icel.* sitja á sēr *to restrain one's self*), *to sit* or *bear heavy* on, *weigh, press, rest*:—Ne mē wiht an siteþ egesan āwiht æniges mannes *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Seó hefige byrþen siteþ on ðæm deádan līchoman ðære byrgenne *the heavy burden of the tomb presses on the dead body*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 7: Lchdm. iii. 110, 23, 26. On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Ūs Godes yrre hetelīce on sit, Wulfst. 162, 2. Ða yrmþa ðe ūs on sittaþ, 157, 5. Swā sæt seó byrþen synna on ðissum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. For ðǣm earfoþum ðe him on sǣton *for the miseries that sat heavy on them*, Met. 26, 97. Sitte sió scyld on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. Ǣr ðon ðe him se egesa onufan sǣte, Judth. Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. **IV.** *to sit* in authority, *preside*:—Ðæt mōd ðe ofer ðæm flǣsce sitt *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 3. **V.** *trans. To occupy* a seat:—Sæt hē ðæt biscopsetl .xxxvii. wintra, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. [*Goth.* sitan: *O. Sax.* sittian: *O. Frs.* sitta: *O. H. Ger.* sizzan: *Icel.* sitja.] v. á-, æt-, be-, eft-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-, under-, ymb-sittan; *and next word.*

-sittende *-sitting, -occupying, -inhabiting.* v. benc-, burh-, flet-, hām-, heal-, in-, land-, þrym-, ymb-sittende.

siun-huurful. v. sin-hwurfol.

siwen-īge, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Se biþ siwenīge (-igge, Cot. MSS.) se ðe his andgit biþ tō ðon beorhte scīnende ðæt hē mæge ongietan sōðfæstnesse, gif hit ðonne āþístriaþ ða flǣsclīcan weorc. On ðæs siwenīgean (-iggean, Cott. MSS.) eágum beóþ ða æpplas hāle . . . Se biþ eallinga siwenīge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) ðonne his mōd and his andgit ðæt gecynd āscirpþ and hē hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan *lippus vero est, cujus quidem ingenium ad cognitionem veritatis emicat, sed tamen carnalia opera obscurant. In lippis quippe oculis pupillae sanae sunt . . . Lippus itaque est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 67, 24–69, 9. Siwenēge *lippos*, Germ. 396, 284.

siwian *to sew.* v. seowian.

six, siex, syx *six.* **I.** *as adj. indecl.*:—Wirc six dagas, Ex. 20, 9. On six dagum God geworhte ealle þing, 20, 11. Æfter six (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagum, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 1. Betweox ðara sex fīfa ælcum, Lchdm. ii. 148, 2. Sex *bis terna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 10. On siex dagum, Exon. Th. 105, 13; Gū. 22. Ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, 407, 4; Rä. 25, 10. Syx (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagon ǣr, Jn. Skt. 12, 1. **I a.** in multiplication:—Ceorles wergild is .cc. sciłł. Ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. **II.** *as subst. declined*:—Ðā hyra syxe wǣron ācwealde, Shrn. 111, 10. On ðam mynstre wǣron fīf brōþra oððe syxe, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Hē sǣde ðæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. Ymbsealde sint mid sixum, Elen. Kmbl. 1481; El. 472. [*Goth.* saihs: *O. Sax.* sehs: *O. Frs.* sex: *O. H. Ger.* sehs: *Icel.* sex.]

six-benn, e; *f. A wound made by a* 'seax':—Ealdorgewinna (*the fire-drake*) siexbennum seóc (cf. cyning wælseaxe gebrǣd . . . forwrāt Wedra helm wyrm on middan, 5400; B. 2703), Beo. Th. 5800; B. 2904.

six-ecge; *adj. Hexagonal*:—Sixecge *exagonum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 3. Sixecge bere *exaticum*, ii. 144, 58.

six-feald; *adj. Six-fold*:—Sixfeald *exagonum*, sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 46, 47. Siexfealdre anlīcnesse *sena paradigmata*, 89, 39.

six-fēte; *adj. Having six feet* (of verse):—Ðæt syxfēte vers, Anglia viii. 335, 13. Mid getelferse ł sixfētum *catalectico versu*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 21.

six-gilde; *adj. Requiring six-fold payment* or *fine*:—Diácones feoh .vi. gylde *a deacon's property* (*when stolen*) *shall be paid for with a six-fold fine*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 5. v. -gilde.

six-hynde; *adj. Of a class whose wergild is six hundred shillings*:—Gif wealh hafaþ fīf hȳda hē biþ sixhynde, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Be syxhyndum men. Gif hit sié syxhynde mon, [gielde] ælc mon .lx. sciłł., L. Alf. pol. 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif hió sié syxhyndu, 18; Th. i. 72, 14. Syxhyndes monnes burhbryce .xv. sciłł., 40; Th. i. 88, 10. Gif syxhyndum ðissa hwæðer gelimpe, gebēte be ðæs syxhyndan bōte, 39; Th. i. 88, 2–5. Syxhyndum men .c. sciłł. gebēte, 10; Th. i. 68, 10. ¶ applied to the wergild:—Æt twȳhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. sciłł., æt syxhyndum .lxxx. sciłł., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 14. v. twelf-hynde, and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 161, note 3.

six-hyrnede; *adj. Having six corners* or *angles*:—Sixhernede *sex-angulatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 4.

six-nihte; *adj. Six days old*:—Se ðe biþ ācenned on .vi. nihtne mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 23: 178, 6.

sixta; *ord. num. Sixth*:—Se sixta (sexta) *sextus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 17. Siexta wæs Ōswald, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 4. Ðā wæs syxte geár, Elen. Kmbl. 14; El. 7. Wæs ðā sihste tīd, Exon. Th. 171, 8; Gū. 1123. Seista (sesta, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 33.

sixteóþa; *ord. num. Sixteenth*:—Se syxteóþa (six-) *sextus decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 3. Sextegða, Shrn. 91, 20.

sixtig; *used as subs. or adj. Sixty*:—Syxtig *sexaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 18. Salomones reste wæs ymbseted mid syxtigum werum . . . Hwæt mǣnde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 16–22. Æfter siextegum daga *intra sexagesimum diem*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Mid iii hund scipa and LXgum, Swt. 176, 25. Sexdig (sextig, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 8. Sexdig ł sextih, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 23. Sexdeih, 13, 8.

sixtigoþa *sixtieth*:—Se sixteogoþa *sexagesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 12.

sixtig-feald *sixty-fold*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8, 23.

sixtig-wintre *sixty years old*:—Hē wæs fīf and sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23.

sixtîne *sixteen*:—Syxtȳne *sedecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 13.

sixtîne-nihte; *adj. Sixteen days old*:—On .xvi. nihte mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 180, 3.

sixtîne-wintre; *adj. Sixteen years old*:—Ðǣr georn .xvi. wintre mǣden, Shrn. 140, 1: 141, 9.

slā (*from* slāhe); *gen.* slān: *but also* slāh, slāg, e; *f. A sloe*:—Slā *brumela, bellicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 26. Slāg *bellicum*, Txts. 45, 289. Genim onwǣre slāh ðæt seáw . . . gif sió slāh biþ grēne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18–20. Gewring tōsomne swilce sié ān slāh, 54, 6. Slān *moros*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 33: ii. 56, 32. [Cockayne quotes from a late MS.: 'Acasia est succus prunellarum [im]maturarum, grene slane wose:' and *pl. slon* occurs Alis. 4983. In Baker's Northants. Gloss. *slacen-, slaun-*bush are given as used of the blackthorn. *O. H. Ger.* slēha, slēa *prunella, agacia: Ger.* schlehe: *Dan.* slaaen.] v. plūm-slā; slāh-þorn.

slacian, slæcian, sleacian; *p.* ode *To slacken, relax an effort*:—Gif hē lithwōn slacode . . . his handa ne slacedon *sin autem paululum remisisset . . . factum est, ut manus illius non lassarentur*, Ex. 17, 11, 12. Ðæt ne ða sleacgiendan (*pigritantes*) hē ofhreóse, Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. [Nullich neuer slakien to drien herd wiðuten, A. R. 134, 22. Ne schaltu seon me slakien to leuen, Jul. 26, 1. He mōt slakie his bendes, Laym. 23345 (2nd MS.). Cf. *Icel.* slakna *to get slack.*] v. á-, tō-slacian; slæccan.

slacigendlīc, slǣ. v. á-slacigendlīc, sleahe.

slæc, sleac, slec (v. slæcness); *adj. Slack.* **I.** of persons (1) *inactive, slothful, lazy, not willing to make an effort*:—Slæc *reses*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 77. Sleac *piger*, i. 74, 33: *lentus* vel *piger*, 49, 35. Sleac *vel* slāw *pigrus* vel *lentus*, 16, 48. Ðū yfela þeówa and sleac *thou wicked and slothful servant*, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 7. Sægdon ðæt hē sleac wǣre, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4381; B. 2187. Ðæt ðæm sleacan preóste ne þince tō mycel geswinc, ðæt hē undō his eágan, Anglia viii. 317, 4. Tō swilcum sleacum cweð se hīrēdes ealdor: 'Tō hwī stande gē hēr ealne dæg ýdele?' Homl. Th. i. 78, 10. (2) *careless, negligent, remiss, not strict in the performance of duty*:—Ne tō stræc on ðære lāre ne tō slæc on ðære mildheortnesse *ne aut districtio rigida, aut pietas remissa*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 1. Se ðe sleac wǣre tō gōdnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 22. Se biþ wacigende . . . se biþ sleac and slǣpende, Btwk. 220, 32. Sleaces *socordis*, Germ. 388, 34. Ne beón gē tō slāpole ne tō sleace, ac scyldaþ eów georne wið deófles dare, Wulfst. 40, 21. Sleace tō ǣnig wyrcenne gōd *pigre ad aliquod operandum bonum*, Anglia xi. 117, 36. (3) *languid, ill*:—Slæce *egra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 8: 29, 18. **II.** of things, (1) of physical movement, *slow, gentle*:—Sum munuc mid sleaccre stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. (2) *that makes inactive, sluggish*:—Wē sceolon āsceacan ðone sleacan slǣp ūs fram, i. 602, 15. (3) *not attended with effort*:—Hit is ealles tō sleac munuca þeówdōm (*nimis iners seruitium*), gif hié læsse singaþ, R. Ben. 44, 18.

(4) *lax* of conduct:—Gemetgie ðæt fŷr ða bilewitnysse, ðæt heó tô sleac ne sŷ, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Þeówode hē druncennesse and monigum ôðrum unālŷfednessum ðæs sleacran lifes (*vitae remissioris*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 15. [*O. Sax.* slak: *O. H. Ger.* slah: *Icel.* slakr.] v. un-slæc.

slæccan, sleccan (?); *p.* slæcte, slæhte *To make slack* or *slow, to delay*:—'Đū ūs oftrædlīce mid elcunge geswænctest.' . . . Đā cwæþ se cyngc, 'Đe læs đe ic eów ā leng slæce (slæcce?),' Th. Ap. 20, 6. v. ā-slæccan, ge-sleccan; slacian.

slæcfull; *adj. Slothful*:—Slacfulran for belādunge *propter somnolentorum excusationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 55, 8.

slæcian. v. slacian.

slæclīc; *adj. Slow*:—Mid sleaclilera (sleaclīcere?) *sera, tarda*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 49. v. next word.

slæclīce; *adv. Lazily, slothfully, languidly*:—Sleaclīce *enervatius*, i. *debilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 54. Sume sleaclīce (scleac-, MS. F.) lāgon and slēpon, R. Ben. 68, 21. v. un-slæclīce.

slæcness, e; *f. Sloth, inertness, laziness*:—Slecnes *accidia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 73: 97, 5. Scleacnes *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. **I.** *slowness* of physical movement:—Swā swā đære sunnan sleacnys ācenþ ænne dæg and āne niht . . . swā eác đæs mōnan swiftnys āwyrþþ ūt ænne dæg and āne niht, Lchdm. iii. 264, 19. **II.** *slowness* in action:—Đæs þeówes sleacnys (*he seemed long in doing his errand*), Sbrn. 43, 15. Wæs beboden đæt hī sceoldon caflīce etan, forđan đe God onscunaþ đa sleacnysse on his þegnum, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3. **III.** *mental inertness*:—Nū wolde ic đæt đa æđela[n] clericas āsceócon fram heora andgites orþance ælce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. **IV.** *remissness, slowness* in performance of duty:—Oft eác sió gōdnes đære monþwǽrnesse bið diégellīce gemenged wið sleacnesse . . . Wē sculon manian đa manþwǽran đæt hié fleón đæt đǽr suīđe neáh liegeþ đære monnþwǽrnesse, đæt is sleacnes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 18–22.

slæcornness, e; *f. Slackness, laziness, remissness*:—Ic ondette sleacornesse and slāpornesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40.

slǽd, slēd, es; *n. A slade* (in local names, e.g. Waters*lade*, v. W. Somerset Words, E. D. S. Pub., and in some dialects. '*Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land; a flat piece of grass; but now most commonly applied to a broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley,' Baker's Northampt. Gloss. 'Narrow strips of boggy ground running into the hard land at Rockland are called "The Slades,"' E. Anglian Gloss. *Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land, or in plantations, E. D. S. Publ. Gloss. B. 7 (West Riding). In Levin's Manip. Vocab. (1570) a slade, valley = *vallis*, and Drayton uses the word in this sense, v. Nares; see also Halliwell's Dict.), *low, flat, marshy ground, with a broad bottom, a valley.* (1) The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters, e.g.:—On slēdes heáfad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 3. Andlang slǽdes on pyt, iii. 48, 24: 407, 12. Tō brocces slǽde, 233, 34. On đæt slǽd, 385, 28. Ōþ đæt niéhste slǽd, 416, 21. On slǽd, 25, 24. *It occurs also in composition*:—Tō wulfslǽde, 456, 6. On Fugelslēd; of đam slēde, 48, 21. In barfodslǽd; and swā on timberslǽd . . . on hamslǽdes heáfdan, 380, 25–6. On fearnslǽd, 385, 30. On đæt riscslǽd, 437, 15. Ondlong slǽdbrōces, 405, 17. (2) In other connections it is not common, but occurs in the following passage:—Dameris beforan đæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heó fleónde wǽre ōþ hió hiene gelǽdde on ān micel slǽd . . . Đǽr wearþ Cirus ofslægen and twā þūsend monna mid him *Tomyris simulat (diffidentiam, paulatimque cedendo, hostem in insidias vocat. Ibi quippe, compositis inter montes insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege delevit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 29. Cf. Iulius ferde ut of Doure in to ane muchele slæde & his folc hudde, Laym. 8585. Heo talden whar me heom kepen mihte in ane slade deopen, 26887. Geond slades & geon dunen, 28365. By slente oþer slade, Allit. Pms. 5, 141. Loke a littel on þe launde on þi lyfte honde & þou schal se in þat slade þe self chapel, Gaw. 2147.

slæge. v. slege.

slægu, e; *f. Slag, dross*:—Slaegu, slægu, slegu *lihargum* (= *lithargyrum*), Txts. 75, 1230. Slægu *liliagrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 6.

slæht, slæhtan. v. sliht, slihtan.

slǽp, slēp, sleáp, slāp, es; *m. Sleep*:—Befeóll slǽp (*sopor*) on Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Hrædlīce se slǽp becymeþ, Lchdm. i. 246, 17. Slǽp bið deáþe gelīcost, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 611. Hine slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. Mec slǽp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rä. 41, 10. Slēp, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Gif ic mīnum eágum unne slǽpes, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Slēpes *soporis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 38: *somni*, 202, 15. Hī wēndon đæt hē hyt sǽde be swefnes slǽpe (slēpe, Lind., Rush. *de dormitione somnii*), Jn. Skt. 11, 13. Mid đŷ heó đŷ slǽpe tōbrǽd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5: Andr. Kmbl, 3053; An. 1529: Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2655. Of slǽpe onwōc æþeling, 249, 2; Dan. 524. Tō slǽpe; gāte horn under heáfod gelǽd weccan hē on slǽpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21–2. Sigon tō slǽpe, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Se đe for sleápe āwēd *freneticus* (cf. slǽpleást), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 72. Mid slǽpe (slēpe, Lind., Rush.) gehefegude, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. Ealle hefige slǽpe swundon *omnes somno torpent inerti*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. Ic sōftum slǽpe mē reste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. Gif hē đære hnappunge ne swīcþ đonne hnappaþ hē ōþ hē wierþ on fæstum slǽpe *dormitando oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 12. Đŷ swīđan slǽpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Slāpe *somno*, Eng. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Đæt dust đysse wyrte đone slǽp on gelǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 286, 6: 158, 2. Næfþ hē nānne slǽp, ii. 198, 25. Slēp, i. 158, 2. Sió slǽwþ him giét on đone slǽp, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 8. Āsceacan đone sleacan slǽp, Homl. Th. i. 602, 15. Slǽpa sluman, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gū. 314. ¶ *The sleep of death*:—'Ic wille āwreccan hyne of slǽpe' . . . Se Hǽlend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Up āstandan of slǽpe đæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796: Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. [*Goth.* slēps: *O. Sax.* slāp: *O. Frs.* slēp: *O. H. Ger.* slāf.] v. frum-, niht-, ofer-slǽp.

slǽp, es; *m.* (?) *A slippery, miry place* (?):—Đis sind đa landgemǽro . . . Ærest of đan ealdan slǽpe . . . tō đan ealdan slǽpe đǽr hit ǽr ongan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 112, 30–113, 3. On occan slǽw (slǽp?), iii. 48, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleifa *labina* (labina *a myre*, Wulck. Gl. 591, 11: *a fenne*, 797, 10): *Icel.* sleipr *slippery*. Slape *soft, slippery* is given in Halliwell as a North-country word. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 2 (E. Yorks.), 'slape *slippery* as a dirty path,' and Gloss. B. 7 (W. Yorks.), B. 15 (Ray's North-country Words).] Cf. slipor.

slǽp-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A dormitory*:—Slǽpern *dormitorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 10. Hwǽr slǽpst (đū)? On slǽperne (*dormitorio*) mid gebrōþrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 25: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 39. Canonicas, đǽr seó ār sī, đæt hī heóddern and slǽpern habban māgan, healdan heora mynster mid rihte, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 12. Ic begeat đæt stǽinene slǽpern and đǽrtō đæs landes be sūþan đæn slēpern .xxiiii. gerda on lange, Chart. Th. 156, 20–27.

slǽpan, slēpan; *p.* te. [*The Northern Gospels also shew forms from* slēpian:—Gif hē slēpaþ, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 12. Slēpiaþ ł slēpeþ ⁊ ārīsaþ (slēpiaþ ⁊ ārīsas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. Slēpade (geslēpedon, Lind.) *dormitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 5.] **I.** *to sleep*:—Đū slēpes, Mk. Skt. Lind., Rush. 14, 37. Slēpes *dormit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind., Rush. 9, 24. Hwǽr resteþ (-aþ, MS.) đæs mannes sāwul đonne se līchama slēpþ? Salm. Kmbl. 188, 12. Slǽpeþ *dormitet*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 3. Slǽpeþ (slēpeþ, Ps. Surt.) *obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Tō slǽpe; wulfes heáfod lege under pyle; se unhāla slǽpeþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Gif gē slǽpaþ (slēpaþ, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 67, 13. Slēpes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 46. Hē æt đæm stāne slǽpte, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 18. Hwæđer hē wacode đe slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Đā hié slēptun (geslēpdon, Lind.) *cum dormirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Slēptun (slēpdon, Lind.) *dormierant*, 27, 52. Hneapedun ł slýpton (in a later hand, v. Txts. p. 293) *dormierunt*, Ps. Surt. 75, 6. Đeáh đæt mōd slǽpe gōdra weorca, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 25. Mē lyste slǽpan *dormiturio*, Ælfc Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12 note. Ongunnon slēpan *dormitaverunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wæs ic slǽpende, 56, 4: 77, 65. Đā gemētte hē his geþoftan slǽpendne, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15: Beo. Th. 1486; B. 741. Hē hig funde slǽpende (slēpende, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. **II.** *to sleep, lie* with a person:—Gif hwā fǽmnan beswīce unbeweddode, and hire mid slǽpe (slēpe, MS. G.), L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 6. [*Laym. p.* slæpte, slepte: *A. R. p.* slepte: *Orm.* sleppte.] v. ge-, on-slǽpan; healf-slǽpende; slāpan, slāpian.

slǽp-bǽre; *adj. Somniferous, soporific*:—Hys gecynde is swīđe hāt and slǽpbǽre, Lchdm. i. 284, 22.

slǽpere, es; *m. A sleeper*:—Đæra eádigra seofon slǽpera þrowung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 1. v. slāpere.

slǽpig; *adj. Sleepy.* [*O. H. Ger.* slāfag.] v. un-slǽpig.

slǽp-leás; *adj. Sleepless*:—Slǽpleás *insomne*, Germ. 399, 263. [*O. H. Ger.* slāf-lôs.]

slǽp-leást, e; *f. Sleeplessness*:—Hine gedrehte singal slǽpleást, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Wið slǽpleáste, genym đysse ylcan wyrte (*poppy*) wōs, smyre đone man mid; sōna đū him đone slēp on senst, Lchdm. i. 158, 1. [Þe þet þuruh slǒplēste āwēt *frenetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 81.]

slǽpness, e; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness*:—Deófol ūs lǽreþ slǽpnesse and sent ūs on slǽwđe, Homl. As. 168, 106.

slǽpor; *adj. Addicted to sleep*:—Ne beó đū tō slǽpor, forđan đe slēp fēt unhǽlo đæs līchoman, Prov. Kmbl. i. v. slāporness.

slǽp-wērig; *adj. Weary and sleepy, sleepily weary, so tired as to sleep*, cf. deáþ-wērig; or (?) *weary of sleep*, cf. symbel-wērig:—Oft mec (*a mill-stone*) slǽpwērigne secg ođđe meówle grētan eode, Exon. Th. 387, 14; Rä. 5, 5.

slǽtan; *p.* te [*causative of* sītan; cf. *bait* an animal, and *bite*] *To slate* [Halliwell quotes from a book of 1697 'to *slate* a beast is to hound a dog at him;' and in Ray's North-country Words (1691), E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 'to *slete* a dog,' is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, etc. In Gloss. B. 17 the form is *sleat*. Jamieson also gives 'to *slate* to let loose, applied to dogs in hunting'], *bait, set dogs on, hunt with dogs*:—Man slǽtte ænne fearr, and se fear arn him tōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 72. [Heo leiden to him, sum wið stan, sum wið ban, and sleatten on him hundes (sletten him wið hundes), Jul. 53, 16. To slætenn affter sawless, Orm. 13485. Tho hede the wreche (*the wolf*) fomen inowe, That weren egre him to slete Mid grete houndes, and to bete, Rel. Ant. ii. 278, 23. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleizan *scindere, vellicare*.] v. next word.

slǽting, e; *f. Hunting*:—Hē (*William Rufus*) geátte mannan heora

wudas and slǽtinge (cf. William of Malmesbury's statement that he gave the English free leave to hunt), Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 7. [Toward þan kinge heo weoren beien þær he wes an slæting (an hontyng, 2nd MS.), Laym. 12304. Bole slating, Alis. 200.] v. preceding word.

slǽw; slǽwan. v. slâw; â-, for-slǽwan, slâwian.

slǽwþ, e; *f. Sloth, laziness, inertness, torpor;* accidia, inertia, pigredo, torpor:—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehâten, ðæt is âsolcennyss oððe slǽwþ on Englisc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 296. Sió slǽwþ giétt slǽp on ðone monnan *pigredo immittit soporem*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 6. Slǽwþ *torpor*, Hymn. Surt. 26, 28. Slêuþ *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. On ðæm sceáte his slǽwþe *in sudario lenti torporis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. From ðære slǽwþe his synna *a peccati torpore*, 28, 4; Swt. 193, 23. Slǽwþe *inertia*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Hî for heora slǽwþe and for gîmelêste forlêton unwriten ðara monna dǽda, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 33. Ic wât ðæt swongornes hî mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, 36, 6; Fox 180, 34. Gyf hê for slǽwþe his hlâfordes forgŷmþ, ne biþ his âgnum wel geborgen, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 16. Slǽwþum *torporibus*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 10. v. un-slǽwþ.

slâg *a sloe.* v. slâ.

slaga, an; *m. A slayer, homicide;* interfector, percussor, lanio:—Slaga *lanio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 36. Hû ne biþ hê swelce hê sié his slaga (*mortis auctor*), ðonne hê hine mæg gehǽlan and nyle? Past. 38, 4; Swt. 275, 9. Gif man þeóf gemête, and hê hûs brece, and hine man gewundie, se slaga biþ unscildig, Ex. 22, 2. Se slaga (cf. ðæs sleges andetta, 29; Th. i. 80, 7), L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 80, 12. The procedure in cases of homicide is given L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15 sqq., and L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12 sqq. Ic monnes feorh tô slagan sêce, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Slagum *interfectoribus*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Se Hǽlend miltsian wolde his âgenum slagum, H. R. 107, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* (man-)slago.] v. âgen-, brôðor-, fæder-, mǽg-, mann-, môdor-, morþ-, morþor-slaga.

slâgian, slâg(h)-þorn, slagu (?), slâh, slahae. v. slâwian, slâh-þorn, mân-, morþor-slagu, slâ, sleahe.

slâh-hyll *a hill where sloes grow:*—On slâhhyll, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 367, 3.

slâh-þorn, es; *m. A sloe-thorn, blackthorn:*—Slâghþorn, slâchthorn, -dorn *nigra spina*, Txts. 81, 1380. Slâhþorn, slâgh-, salach-thorn, 99, 1898. Slâhþorn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 39. Slâgþorn, i. 285, 32. Âdelf niþeweardne slâhþorn, Lchdm. ii. 92, 30. [Le fourder (*slothorne*) que la fourdine (*slon*) porte, Wrt. Voc. i. 163, 1. *Dan.* slaaentorn.]

slâhþorn-ragu *lichen from a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 144, 1.

slâhþorn-rind *bark of a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 98, 7: 108, 11: 132, 9: iii. 58, 8.

slâhþorn-weg *a road along which blackthorns grow*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27.

slâp. v. slǽp.

slâpan; *p.* slêp, sleáp; *pp.* slâpen *To sleep.* **I.** of natural sleep:—Slǽpst ðû? Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Heó slǽpþ, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24: Jn. Skt. 11, 12. Simle hê biþ lôciende, ne slǽpþ hê nǽfre, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 8. Ðonne wê slâpaþ, 34, 11; Fox 152, 5. Hwî slâpe gê? Lk. Skt. 22, 46. Ic slêp (sleáp, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Hê slêp, Gen. 2, 21: 28, 11: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ôðre men slêpon, 2, 12; S. 513, 37: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Ealle slêpun, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Slâpaþ *dormite*, Mk. Skt. 14, 41. Ðeáh hê slâpe, Ps. Th. 40, 9: Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. Swelce se stióra slêpe, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 30. Mê lyste slâpan *dormiturio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12: Ps. Th. 3, 4: Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 30: Shrn. 106, 23. Ðonne mon wile slâpan gân, Lchdm. ii. 228, 5. Hê wæs slâpende, Mk. Skt. 4, 38: Homl. Th. i. 566, 17. **I a.** figurative, *to sleep, be inactive, be motionless:*—For hwî slǽpst ðû, Drihten? Ps. Th. 43, 24. Ðæt môd slǽpþ ðæs ðe hit wacian sceolde, and wacaþ ðæs ðe hit slâpan sceolde, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 27. Ðonne wê slâpaþ fæste, ðonne wê nôhwæðer ne hit witan nyllaþ, ne hit bêtan nyllaþ . . . ne slǽpþ hê nô fæsðe, ac hnappaþ . . . , 28; Swt. 195, 5–8. Ðæt ic (*the creation*) ne slêpe siððan ǽfre, Exon. Th. 422, 20; Rä. 41, 9. **I b.** of death:—Ic slâpe on deáþe, Ps. Spl. 12, 4. Lazarus slǽpþ . . . Se Hǽlend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Ðæt mîne eágan nǽfre ne slâpan on swylcum deáþe, Ps. Th. 12, 4. Be ðâm slâpendum, ðæt is, be ðâm deádum. Hwî sind ða deádan slâpende gecwedene? . . . Ealle môton slâpan on ðam gemǽnelîcum deáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 30–34. **I c.** of numbness in the limbs, *to sleep, be paralyzed:*—Gif wê tô lange sittaþ ûs slâpaþ ða lima, i. 490, 1. Gif þeóh slâpan . . . lǽt reócan on ðæt lim ðætte slâpe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 5–6. Wið slâpende (*paralyzed*) lîce, i. 380, 18. Cf. Wið âslâpenum lîce, ii. 12, 17. **II.** *to sleep, lie* with a person:—His hlǽfdige cwæþ tô him: 'Slâp mid mê,' Gen. 39, 7. [Strong preterites, as well as weak, are found in Chaucer and Langland. *Goth.* slêpan: *O. Sax.* slâpan: *O. Frs.* slêpa: *O. H. Ger.* slâfan.] v. â-, on-slâpan, be-slǽpan (-slâpan); slǽpan, slâpian.

slâpere, es; *m. A sleeper:*—Ðæra seofon slâpera gemynd, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 8. v. slǽpere.

slâp-ern. v. slǽp-ærn.

slâpfulness, e; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness:*—Ungelimplîce slâpfulnys [slâpful (? cf. slâpor)] *lethargus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 1.

slâpian; *p.* ode *To cause to sleep*, used impersonally with acc.; cf. *O. H. Ger.* mih slâphôta *dormitavit anima mea:*—Ne geþafa ðû ðînum eágum ðæt hié slâpige ne ne hnappigen ðîne brǽwas . . . Ne slâpige nô ðîn eáge (eágan, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðæt mon his eáge lǽte slâpian (slâpan, slâpigen, Cott. MSS.) *ne dederis somnum oculis tuis, ne dormitent palpebrae tuae . . . Ne dederis somnum oculis tuis . . . Somnum oculis dare, est . . .*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 18–25. v. slâpan, slǽpan.

slâpol; *adj. Addicted to sleep, somnolent:*—Ne sceal mon beón tô slâpol (*somnolentus*), R. Ben. 17, 16. Se ðe wǽre slâpol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 13. Ne beón gê tô slâpole ne ealles tô sleace, 40, 21. Tô ðam Godes weorce ârîsende, heora ǽlc ôðerne myngige, ðæt ða slâpule (-an, MS. F.) nâne lâde næbben, R. Ben. 47, 17. Hana ða slâpolan þreáþ, Hymn. Surt. 7, 1. [Unilimpliche slâpel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 90, 1.]

slâpolness, e; *f. Somnolence, sleepiness:*—Seó slâpolnys byþ gescrŷdd mid wâcum tætticum *dormitatio vestietur pannis*, Homl. As. 9, 237. Âdrǽf slâpolnyssa *expelle somnolentiam*, Hymn. Surt. 18, 13. Âsolcennys âceaþ îdelnysse and slâpolnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 25. Ic syngede þurh slǽwþe and þurh slâpelnesse *per accidiam et somnolentiam*, Confess. Peccat.

slâporness, e; *f. Somnolence:*—Ic ondette slâpornesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40. v. *preceding word, and* slǽpor.

slarige, an; *f. Clary;* salvia sclarea:—Slarege *sclaregia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 16. Slarige, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Slarian sǽd, 72, 8. Slarian gôdne dǽl, ii. 58, 11. [From Latin.]

slâw, slǽw, sleáw; *adj. Slow, inert, sluggish, slothful, torpid:*—Sleac *vel* slâw *pigrus* vel *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 48. Slâw *reses* vel *deses* vel *piger*, 49, 30. Se ðe wǽre full slâw, weorðe se unslâw, Wulfst. 72, 14. Ðone sǽnan ðe biþ tô slâw ðû scealt hâtan assa mâ ðonne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 192, 20. Sió slâwe *torpens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 2. Môd ðæt slâwe *mens torpida*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 10. Ðû yfela þeów and slâwa (*piger*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 26. Ðû slâwa gâ ðê tô æmethylle *vade ad formican, o piger*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 25. On ôðre wîsan sceal man manian ða slâwan (cf. late, Swt. 281, 16), on ôðre ða ðe beóþ tô hrade, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25. Ða slâwan (*pigri*) sint tô manianne ðæt hié ne forielden ðone tîman ðe hié tiola on dôn mǽgen, 39, 1; Swt. 281, 19. Slâwera *desidiosorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 12. [Slak (slêu, MS. C.) an môde, Hel. 4962. *O. H. Ger.* sléo *hebes: Icel.* slær, sljór *blunt, dull: Dan.* slǿv.] v. un-slâw.

slâwian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become slow, sluggish, inactive:*—Hwæs wilnast ðû ðæt ðû ne slâwedest swâ micel geswinc tô gefremmanne *what dost thou desire, that thou hast not been slow to perform so great a labour*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 224. Wacige and swince ðâr ongeán ðæt hê oft ǽr beslêp and slâwode, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3. Slâgige (slacige?) ł slâwige *pigeat*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* slêwên *hebere, torpere:* cf. *Icel.* sljófa *to blunt.*] v. â-, for-slâwian.

slâwlîce; *adv. Slowly, sluggishly;* pigre:—Ðæt hié tô slâwlîce ðara ne giémen ðe him befæste sién *ut a commissorum custodia minime torpescant*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 23. Ic wêne ðæt hê hiene snide slâwlîcor (slâulîcor, Hatt. MS.) *pigrius fortasse incideret*, 26, 3; Swt. 186, 3. [Ne dyde hê þ nâht slâulîce, Anglia x. 143, 87. Man slawliche ariseð, and late to chireche goð, O. E. Homl. ii. 11, 35. *Icel.* slæ-, sljó-liga *slowly, dully, carelessly.*] v. un-slâwlîce.

slâ-wyrm, es; *m. A slow-worm, blind-worm* (cf. a slaworme *cecula*, Cath. Angl. 343), *a kind of snake:*—Slâwyrm *stellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 25: 78, 60: *spalangius*, 24, 27: Hpt. Gl. 450, 26: *regulus* (cf. regulus est serpens, avis, et rex parvulus omnis, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 9), Kent. Gl. 913: Engl. Stud. x. 40. Efete ł slâwyrm *stellio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7 note. [Cf. *Norweg.* slo, orm-slo *a blindworm: Swed.* slå, orm-slå.] Cf. sleán *to strike.*

sleac, sleacian. v. slæc, slacian.

sleahe, slǽ; *f. A slay* (or *sley*), *a weaver's reed, an instrument of a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb:*—Slahae *pectica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 23. Slǽ *pe[c]tica*, i. 282, 6. [Purvu de une lame (*slay*), Wrt. Voc. i. 157, 26. Sley *lamia, pecten*, 217, col. 2. Slaye *lanea*, 234, col. 2. Slay *pecten, lania*, Cath. Angl. 342, col. 2, and see note. Slay, webstarys loome *lanarium, radius*, Prompt. Parv. 458, col. 1.]

sleán; *p.* slôh, slôg, slôgh, *pl.* slôgon; *pp.* slagen, slægen, slegen. **A.** *trans.* **I.** *to strike* an object, smite:—Gif ðû slehst *si percusseris*, Kent. Gl. 880. Gif man ôðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, L. Ethb. 57; Th. i. 16, 17. Ðæt fell hlŷt, ðonne hit mon sliehþ, Past. 46; Swt. 347, 5. Ðæt âr ðonne hit mon slihþ, 37; Swt. 267, 24. Ðam ðe ðê slihþ (slyhþ, MS. A.: slâeþ, Lind.) on ðîn gewenge, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ic sylfa slôh grêne tâcne gârsecges deóp, Cd. Th. 195, 21; Exod. 280. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slôg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hê ðone nîðgæst slôh, ðæt ðæt sweord gedeáf, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Slôh ðâ wundenlocc ðone feóndsceaþan fâgum mêce, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Sume hyne slôgon (slógan, Lind., Rush.) on his ansŷne mid hyra handum, and cwǽdon: 'Sege hwæt is se ðe ðê slôh (slóg, Rush.),' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 67. Mê weras slôgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927; An. 966. Hî mê mid sweopum slôgun, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 142;

Ne sleá gē nānne *neminem concutiatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Se ðe sleá (*percusserit*) his fæder oððe his mōder swelte hē deáþe, Ex. 21, 15. Gehȳrde ic ðæt Eádweard ānne slōge swīðe mid his swurde, Byrht. Th. 135, 13; By. 117. Đā beáh hē sleánde his breóst, H. R. 107, 11. Āhsa hwæðer hē æfre wǣre slegen on ða sīdan, Lchdm. ii. 258, 23. Biþ slaegen *percellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 3. An slægenre *in pacte*, 48, 77. **II.** of special kinds of striking, (a) *to strike* coin, *to stamp* money (cf. similar use in *O. Frs.* and *Icel.*), cf. mynet-slege:—Wæs ðæs feós ofergewrit ðæs ylcan mynetsleges ðe man ðæt feoh on slōh, sōna ðæs forman geáres ðā Decius fēng tō rīce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Ælc mynetere ðe man tīhþ ðæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. Godes feoh biþ befæst myneterum tō sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. (b) *to forge* a weapon (cf. *Icel.*), cf. slecg-hamer:—Sæt smiþ, slōh seax, Lchdm. iii. 52, 27. **III.** of a serpent, *to sting*:—Gif næddre sleá man, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. **IV.** *to strike so as to kill, to slay*:—Slēs ðū *occideris*, Ps. Surt. 138, 19. Hē slēþ *occideret*, 77, 34. Mann slihþ ðīnne oxan *bos tuus immoletur*, Deut. 28, 31. Ic slōg niceras, Beo. Th. 847; B. 421: Exon. Th. 272, 4; Jul. 494. Đonne God hié slōg (*occideret*), ðonne sōhton hié hine, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 251, 20: Beo. Th. 217; B. 108. Slōgh, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 14. Hē slōh and fylde feónd, Cd. Th. 124, 32; Gen. 2071. Se hagol slōh ealle ða þing ðe ūte wǣron, ǣgðer ge men ge nȳtenu, Ex. 9, 25. Slōgon *obruerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 20. Abraham ne sleah ðīn bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 18; Gen. 2913. Sleh, 204, 12; Exod. 418. Sleá man ðone leásan wītegan *propheta ille interficietur*, Deut. 13, 5. Đās folc sleán mid cwealmþreá, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sīnne, 203, 30; Exod. 411. On deáþ sleán (cf. *Dan.* at slaa ihjel) scyldige, 76, 34; Gen. 1267. Hē biþ ... tō sleánne oððe tō ālȳsenne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25. Hié wǣron ða wǣpnedmen sleánde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Wæs Fin slægen, Beo. Th. 2309; B. 1152. Sacerdas wǣron slægene, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Đa hæþenan wǣron slægne, 3, 24; S. 556, 29. **V.** *to make by striking, to strike* fire, *to make* a mark, sound, signal *by a stroke*:—Đā arn sum þeng and slōh tācen æt ðam gæte *cucurrit minister, et pulsans ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17. Hē tācen mid his handa slōh *sonitum manu faciens*, 4, 3; S. 568, 6. Men tācen slōgon, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24: 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. Sleah feówer scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 100, 3: 142, 18. Sleá him ānne spearcan, 290, 17. **Va.** *to strike* a bargain (cf. *Icel.* slá kaupi):—Hig slōgon heora wedd ǣgðer tō ōðrum, Gen. 21, 27. **VI.** *to strike, drive so as to cause impact*:—Hē slōh fȳr on feóndas *he drove the fire on to the foes*, Cd. Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. **VIa.** metaph.:—Ic wēne gif wit uncre word tōsomne sleáþ, ðæt ðǣr āsprunge sum spearca sōþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. **VIb.** *to pitch* a tent, *drive* a stake into the ground (cf. *Icel.* slá landtjöldum; *Ger.* ein Lager schlagen):—Iacob slōh his geteld on ðæré dūne, Gen. 31, 25. Sleah ānne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, Lchdm. i. 395, 4. Đā hēt Moises sleán ān geteld būtan hira wīcstōwe, Ex. 33, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 8. Đa stōwa ðe gē eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon, Deut. 1, 33. **VIc.** *to cast* into chains (cf. *O. Frs.* on tha helda slein):—Hió sceolde ða men weorpan an wildedeóra līc and siddan sleán on ða raccentan and on copsas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. **VII.** *to move by a stroke, to strike* off a limb, etc.:—Hī slōgon him of ðæt heáfod, Th. An. 122, 23. Sleá mon hond of oððe fōt, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7: 37; Th. i. 124, 23. **VIII.** metaph. *to strike* with disease, punishment, etc., cf. a paralytic, apoplectic *stroke*:—Ic āstrecce mīne hand and sleá Egipta land on eallum mīnum wundrum, Ex. 3, 20. Sliét *concidet* (*cervices peccatorum*), Blickl. Gl. Hī mid ðȳ wīte ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wǣron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 31. **B.** *intrans.* **I.** *to strike, make a stroke*:—Hē yrringa slōh *in anger he struck*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5350; B. 2679. On ðone eádgan andwlitan men hondum slōgun, Exon. Th. 69, 22; Cri. 1124. Đæt hē mē ongeán sleá, Beo. Th. 1367; B. 681. **Ia.** *to strike* as a smith does:—Hē sulh heóld and on īren slōh and corn ðærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 18. **II.** *to kill* (the object not being expressed):—Ne sleah ðū, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 44, 17. Slyh (sleh, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 10, 19. Þeóf ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Hié wǣron ða burg hergende and sleánde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. **III.** *to move rapidly* (v. **A. VI.**), *rush, dash, break, take* a certain direction; cf. *to strike* into a path, across a country (cf. *Icel.* slāsk *to betake one's self*):—Gesca slāet *singultat* (cf. *Icel. impersonal use* slō ā hann hlātri *he was seized with a fit of laughter*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Đǣr seolesburna sliht on meóne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 13, 31. Đeáh swīn beswemde weorþon, ðonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Hē on scip āstāh and slōh ūt on ða sǣ *put to sea*, Ap. Th. 6, 6. Se lēg slōh tō Leofonum, Shrn. 73, 36. Đā slōh ðǣr micel mist *a great mist came on suddenly*, Gen. 15, 17. Seó sǣ slōh tōgædere *occurrerunt aquae*, Ex. 14, 27. Hē ofdrǣd slōh ādūn ðǣrrihte *terrified he straightway fell down as if struck* (cf. *Icel.* slá sēr niðr *to throw one's self down* on a bed), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 718. Đā slōh ðǣr micel leóht ūt æfter ðām englum (cf. *Icel. impers. use*, e. g. loganum slō út), Homl. Th. ii. 342, 7; 350, 24. On slōgan *incursere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 1. Drenc wið deádum swile ðæt hē ūt sleá, Lchdm. ii. 74, 18: 102, 20. Ðȳ læs hit in sleá, 324, 3. Gif hié ūt sleán *if they* (*pocks*) *break out*, 106, 4. [*Goth.* slahan: *O. Sax.* slahan: *O. Frs.* slā: *O. H. Ger.* slahan: *Icel.* slá.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ful-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-, wið-sleán; fȳst-slægen.

sleáw, slēbe-scōh, sleccan. v. slāw, slīfe-scōh, slæccan.

slecg, e; *f. A sledge-hammer, mallet;* malleus:—Slecg, hamur *malleus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 78. Slegc, i. 86, 16. Hwæt sylst ðū ūs on smiþþan ðīnre būton īsene fȳrspearcan and swēgincga beátendra slecgea (*malleorum*), Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. Wē hit uneáþe mid īsernum hamerum and slecgum gefyldon *quam ferreis uix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 5. [The gret slegges, Parten. 3000. *Icel.* sleggja *a sledge-hammer: O. H. Ger.* slaga *malleus.*]

slecgettan; *p.* te *To palpitate, beat, throb*:—Seó wamb cloccet, swā swā hit slecgete, Lchdm. ii. 220, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* slagazen *palpitare, tremere.*]

slēd, slēf, slēfan, slēfe. v. slǣd, slīf, slīfan, slīfe.

slege, slæge, es; *m.* **I.** *a stroke, blow*:—Mē and mīne gefēran mid ānum slege (*ictu*) hē (*the whale*) mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oððe mid bende, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Geswell ðe wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 6, 28. His eáge wand ūt mid ðam slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 143. Slægum *ictibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 54. Of wundum oððe of snīþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 23. **II.** of a serpent's sting, cf. sleán, **III**:—Wið nædran slege, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21: 110, 22. **III.** *a striking, beating*, (a) *scourging*:—Seó sunsciéne slege þrowade, Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Þēh ðū þolie synnigra slege *though thou suffer scourging at the hands of sinners*, Andr. Kmbl. 1911; An. 958. (b) *stamping, coining*, v. mynet-slege, sleán, **II a.** (c) *clashing, collision*, v. sleán, **VI a**:—Slæge *conlisio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 27. Slege, 15, 29. Slægum *contunsionibus*, 24, 43. Slegum, 20, 32. **IV.** *a crash, clap* of thunder, cf. *Ger.* donner-schlag:—Ðǣr com swylce þunres slege, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 4. Hreám swā hlūd swā þunres slege, 27; Thw. 15, 5. [Wæs swyðe mycel lihtinge and ungemetlice slæge ðæræfter, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 40.] **V.** *a fatal stroke, slaying, slaughter, death* (by violence. On the difference between *slege* and *morþor* see Grmm. R. A. 625):—Ðæra cildra slege (*the murder of the innocents*), Homl. Th. i. 80, 28. Hū nyt is ðē mīn slæge *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. Nū is ǣghwonon yfel and slege, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. Gif mon twȳhyndne mon mid hlōðe ofsleá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié ..., L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7. For geclǣnsunge his unrihtes slæges *ob castigationem necis ejus injustae*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 25. Æfter Pendan slæge *post occisionem Pendan*, S. 557, 30. Æfter his slæge (*interfectionem*), 3, 9; S. 533, 30. On Urias slege (slæge, Hatt. MS.), Past. 3; Swt. 34, 23. Be elþiódies monnes slege. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 13. Mid his brōðor slege *parricidio*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 23. Hē tihte ðæt folc tō ðæs Hǣlendes slege, Homl. Th. i. 292, 6: 216, 15. Hē is gelǣd tō slege swā swā scēp, ii. 16, 20. Hī heora swuran gearcodon sylfwylles tō slege *they voluntarily prepared their necks for the fatal stroke*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 47. Mid micelre gnornunge ymb ðæs cyninges slege, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 23. Þurh ðæs hyrdes slege byþ seó heord tōdrǣfed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. **VI.** *a defeat, loss* inflicted on an army; clades:—Ðæt tācen nūgiet cūþ is on ðære eá noman ðæs consules sleges Fauiuses *testatur hanc Fabii cladem Allia, sicut Cremera Fabiorum*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 17. Crist him gefylste tō his feónda slege (cf. hī ālēdon heora fȳnd, 96, 22), A. S. Rdr. 95, 13. **VII.** metaph. *a stroke* of affliction, punishment, disease, etc. v. sleán, **VIII**:—Ær ðan ðe se fǣrlīca slege (*the pestilence*) ūs āstrecce, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 21. **VIII.** *an instrument for striking* (or to be put with the next word?). (a) *a slay*:—Slege *percussorium* (the word occurs among terms connected with weaving), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 44. v. sleahe. (b) *a plectrum* [v. Hearp-slege *plectro*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64]. [*Goth.* slahs *a stroke, blow: O. Sax.* slegi *slaying: O. Frs.* slei: *O. H. Ger.* slag *plaga, ictus, tusio, percussio: Icel.* slagr *a blow, defeat;* cf. *also* slag; *n. a blow; a defeat, slaughter, loss; a stroke* of apoplexy.] v. brōðor-, deáþ-, dolg-, eár-, gegn-, hearm-, hearp-, hleór-, morþor-, mynet-, on-, sār-, sweord-, þeóf-slege(-slæge).

slege, es; *n. A beam, bar.* v. heáfod-, ofer-slege (-slæge). [Cf. *Icel.* slá; *f. a cross-beam.*]

slege-bītel, es; *m. A beetle, hammer, mallet*:—Sleah ðonne on mid slegebȳtle, Lchdm. ii. 342, 7.

slege-fǣge; *adj. Doomed to slaughter, doomed to death by the sword*:—Slegefǣge hæleþ (*the Assyrians before their defeat*), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247.

slegel, es; *m. An instrument for striking a harp*:—Slegele *plectro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79. [*O. H. Ger.* slegil *percussorium, maza: Ger.* schlägel: *Du.* slegel *a hammer, mallet.*]

sleg-neát, es; *n. A beast to be slaughtered*:—Hē geselle ēghwelce gēre tuā slegneát (slægnēt, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 39), Ch. Th. 105, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* slag-á *a ewe to be slaughtered.*] Cf. sliht-swīn.

sleht, sleów, slēpan (*to sleep*), slēpan (*to drag*), slī. v. sliht, slīw, slǣpan, slīpan, slīw.

slīc (?); *adj.* **I.** *sleek, smooth.* v. slīcian. **II.** *cunning, crafty, using smooth words* (v. *words given under* slīcian):—Ic wæs āna slīcera ðonne ealle ōðre drȳas *sapientior eram omnium sapientium magorum*, Nar. 50, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyke or smothe *lenis*. With browis smothe and slyke (*rimes with chike*), Chauc. R. R. 542. Thowe make hem slyke and fatte ynough, Pall. 1, 689. *Icel.* slīkr *sleek.*]

slic[c] (?), es; *n. A hammer*:—Sleánde slicc (slicc *for* slecg?) *mallei percutientes*, Kent. Gl. 723, see the note. Hē sceal habban . . . slic (*in a list of weaver's implements;* slīc (?) *an implement for smoothing what is woven, a sleek-stone*, cf. slykston *amethon*, Wülck. Gl. 563, 26: *letatorium*, 593, 19. Slekstone *lacinatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 2. A slikestone *lucchier*, 172, 15. See also Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2), Anglia ix. 263, 15. v. sliccan *and* slīcian.

sliccan (?) *to strike, slap* (cf. (?) colloquial *lick* = to beat. Halliwell gives *slick* as an Oxfordshire word for *a blow, slap*):—Se ðe his wiel slicþ (slieþ (?), slihþ (?)) mid girde *qui percusserit servum suum virga*, Ex. 21, 20. Gif men cīdaþ and hira ōðer his nēxtan mid fȳste slicþ (?), and hē deád ne bið . . . hē bið unscildig, ðe hine slōh, 21, 18–19. Gif hwilc slicþ eácnende wīf, 21, 22. v. slic[c].

slīcian; *p.* ode *To make sleek, smooth,* or *glossy*:—Heó glytenode swā scȳnende sunne oððe nīgslȳcod hrægel, Shrn. 149, 8. [v. Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2, where 'to sleek clothes' is quoted from Kennett, and a passage from Walter de Bibelesworth is given (v. also Wrt. Voc. i. 172, 13): la dame ge ta koyf luche (*slike*). Til sleuth and slepe slyken his sides, Piers P. 2, 98. The word is also applied to making a fair show in speech:—Alle þine wordes beoþ isliked, And so bisemed and biliked, O. and N. 841. Wordes afaited and ysliked, Ayenb. 212, 2. He can so well his wordes slike, Gower ii. 365, 22. See, too, Jamieson's Dictionary, *sleekie* fawning and deceitful; *sleekit* smooth, shining (of the face); but also, deceitful; *sleekit-gabbit* smooth-tongued.] v. slīc.

slīdan; *p.* slād; *pp.* sliden *To slide, slip, fall.* **I.** of actual movement, *to slide, glide*:—Đā cōmon twegen deóflu tō him of ðære lyfte slīdan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 16. **II.** fig. *to make a mistake, to fail, err*:—Đonne hē geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mōd, slīdeþ geneahhe (*makes many a slip*), Salm. Kmbl. 758; Sal. 378. **III.** *to fall* into an unhappy condition:—Gif seó sāwl slīdan sceal in ða ēcan wīte, Wulfst. 187, 16. **IV.** *to pass away, be transitory* or *perishable*:—Ðeós mennisce tyddernes biþ swā slīdende swā glæs, ðonne hit scīnþ and ðonne tōberstеþ; ac Godes wuldor nafaþ nǣnigne ende, Shrn. 119, 23. Fleóg ðū wesan ealdor slīdendes plegan (*labentis ludi*), Lchdm. i. lviii, 2. [Þer on geð him one in one sliddrie weie, he slit & falleþ sone; and ter monie goð togederes, . . . ȝif eni uoð on uorte sliden, þe oðer breideð hine up er þen he allunge ualle, A. R. 252, 10–12. Mony folk slod to helle, H. R. 136, 157. Huanne þe on uot slyt, þe oþer him helpþ, Ayenb. 149, 2. *M. H. Ger.* slīten.] v. ā-, æt-slīdan; ūtāsliden.

slide, es; *m. A slip, fall;* lapsus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. **I.** of an actual slip:—Đā wearþ mē slide and ic him (*the horse*) of āfeóll *lapsus decidi*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18. **II.** fig. *a slip* into misfortune or error:—Forðæm hit ǣr hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, hit sceal ðonne niédinga āfeallan for ðæm slide, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 5. Ðū genederest fēt mīne fram slide (*de lapsu*), Ps. Spl. 55, 13: 114, 8. Forwyrd ł slide *lapsum, ruinam*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 61. Þurh synna slide *through falling into sin*, Exon. Th. 263, 13; Jul. 349. Slidas *lapsus*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 17. v. fǣr-slide.

slīding. v. ā-slīding.

slidor; *adj. Slippery*:—Ȳs byþ ungemetum slidor, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 15; Rūn. 11. Slideres *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. Sȳn heora wegas þȳstre and slidore *fiant viae eorum tenebrae et lubricum*, Ps. Th. 34, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyr *lubricus*. þu schalt falle, þe wei is slider, O. and N. 956. To a dronke man the wey is slider, Chauc. Kn. T. 406: Gower iii. 14, 8.]

slidor, es; *n.* (?) **I.** *a slippery, miry place;* lubricum:—Turf *gleba*, sliddor *labina* (cf. labina *a myre*, Wülck. Gl. 591, 11: *a fenne*, 797, 10), sol *volutabrum*, moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20–24. Cf. slǣp. **II.** *In a list giving names of things connected with ships,* slidor *glosses* pulvini (*pulvini* machinae quibus naves *deducuntur* et subducuntur in portum, Du Cange), 56, 54.

slidorian, slidrian; *p.* ede *To slither* (in various dialects; Dryden uses *sliddering*), *to slide, slip*:—Đonne hié on monigfealdum wordum slidrigaþ *dum per multiplicia verba dilabuntur*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 5. Mīne fēt ne slideredon *non sunt infirmata vestigia mea*, Ps. Th. 17, 35. Gif hȳ geseón ðæt mīne fēt slidrien *dum commoverentur pedes mei*, 37, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyderyñ *labo* vel *labor: O. Du.* slideren. Cf. Vondunge is sliddrunge, A. R. 252, 14.]

slidorness, e; *f. Slipperiness, a slippery place*:—Slidornis *lubricum*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 34, 6): Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyrnesse *labilitas.*]

slīf, slēf, slȳf, e: slīfe, an; *f. A sleeve*:—Slȳf *manica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 70. Be slīfan gebunden *submanicatus*, 21, 64. Slȳfa *manicae* vel *brachila*, 25, 63. Slȳfan *manice*, ii. 55, 23: 87, 58: *bracile*, 127, 14: *manicas*, 87, 43. Æghwelcere wunde beforan feaxe and beforan sliéfan (slēfan, MS. B.: slȳfan, MS. H.) and beneoðan cneówe sió bōt biþ twýsceatte māre (cf. 45; Th. i. 92, 20 for this double compensation when a wound was not concealed by the hair), L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 30. Synd gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neádbehēfe þing, ðæt is cugele . . . slȳfa (slȳfan, MSS. O. T.), gyrdel, R. Ben. 92, 3. Hē one hlāf tōbræc and bewand on his twām slȳfum, Homl. Th. i. 376, 30. Hē ðone hlāf gedyde on his twā slēfan, Blickl. Homl. 181, 17. v. earm-slīfe.

slīfan; *p.* slāf; *pp.* slifen *To slive* ('*Slive* to cut, slip, or slice off . . . Palsgrave, "I *slyve* a gylowfloure or any other floure from his branche or stalke."' Baker, Northants Gloss.) [Slyvyñ a-sundyr *findo, effisso.* Cf. also slyvynge, cuttynge a-wey *avulsio, abscissio;* slyvynge of a tre or oþer lyke *fissula.* He al hool or of hym slyvere (*a slice, cutting*), Chauc. T. and C. iii. 138. Sliver = *slice* still used in Scotland. v. Jamieson's Dict.] v. tō-slīfan.

slīfan, slēfan; *p.* de *To slip* or *put* a garment on a person:—Hē hine sylfne ungyrede, and ðæt reáf ðe hē on hine hæfde hē slēfde on ðone foresprecenan man . . . Sōna swā hē mid ðan hrægle swā miccles weres gegyred wæs, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 18. [*Slive* to dress carelessly, *Cumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived. Sliver* a short slop worn by bankers or navigators, *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving.* The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide. Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slīpan, slīf (?), slīfe-scōh.

slīfe. v. slīf.

slīfe-scōh *a loose shoe easily drawn on, a slipper*:—Socc, slēbescōh *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 69. Cf. slīfan, slīpe-scōh.

slīf-leás; *adj. Sleeveless*:—Slēfleás scrūd *colobium*, slēfleás ancra scrūd *levitonarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 20, 21. Hæbban hȳ scapulare, ðæt is gehwǣde cugelan and slȳfleáse, R. Ben. 89, 13.

slīfor; *adj. Slippery, deceitful* (?):—Slideres ł sliferes *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. [Cf. *sliverly* cunning, deceitful, *Linc.* Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slipor.

sliht, sleaht, sleht, slieht, sliét, slyht (*see the epds.*), es; *m.* **I.** *a striking* of coin. v. pening-sliht. **II.** *a stroke, flash* of lightning. v. līget-sliht. **III.** *slaughter, death* by violence:—Ðes sliht *haec caedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 4. Æt eallum slyht[e?] and æt ealre ðære hergunge ðe ǣr ðam gedōn wǣre, ǣr ðæt frið geset wǣre . . . nān man ðæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 1. Hū hē mid forhergiunge and mid heora mǣga slihtum on his gewealdgeniédde, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 17: 5, 11; Swt. 238, 5. **III a.** *the deadly stroke* of disease:—Ðis folc is mid swurde ðæs heofonlīcan graman oflegen, and gehwilce sind mid fǣrlīcum slihte āwēste, Homl. Th. ii. 124. 10. **IV.** *what is to be killed, animals for slaughter.* v. sliht-swīn (cf. *Icel.* slātr *butcher's meat;* slātra *to slaughter cattle*):—Gafolswāne gebyreþ ðæt hē sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent ðæt hē sylle ǣlce geáre .xv. swȳn tō sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11. [*Kath.* slaht · *Laym.* slaht, slæht, sclæht, sleȝt: *R. Glouc.* slaȝt. Cf. *O. Sax.* man-slahta; *f.: O. Frs.* slachte *a blow, mortal blow; stamp, coining: O. H. Ger.* slahta *strages, occisio: Icel.* slāttr; *m. mowing; striking of an instrument.*] v. fiðer(-el?)-, for-, hand-, hlōþ-, līget-, mǣg-, mann-, morþ-, morþor-, pening-, þeóf-, wæl-sliht; *cf.* slege.

sliht (?); *adj. Level, smooth;* in the cpd. eorþ-slihtes *level with the ground* (?):—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ tō āwēstenne gærs ōþ ða wirttruman eorþslihtes mid tōþum (*eats the grass to the root, to the level of the ground*), Num. 22, 4. [*Goth.* slaihts wigs *a level road: O. H. Ger.* sleht *planus: Icel.* slēttr *plain, level.*]

slihtan; *p.* te *To smite, slay*:—Gif ðū fallas ł slæhtas *cadens* (translator seems to have read *caedens* in the second case), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slahtōn *mactare: Ger.* schlachten.]

sliht-swīn, es; *A swine to be killed*:—Gýme eác swān ðæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswȳn wel sæncge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* schlacht-vieh *cattle to be killed.*] Cf. sleg-neát.

slīm, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *Slime, mud, mire*:—Slīm *limus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 14: *borbus, cena*, 126, 53. Āfæstnod ic eom on līme (slīme? cf. Ps. 68, 3: I am festened in slime depenesse) grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. [*M. H. Ger.* slīm; *m.: Ger.* schleim: *Du.* slijm: *Icel.* slīm; *n.*]

slincan; *p.* slanc, *pl.* sluncon. **I.** *to crawl*:—Eodon ða wyrmas and scluncon wundorlīce; wǣron him ða breóst up gewende, Nar. 14, 8. Slincendes *reptantis*, Hymn. Surt. 28, 17. Hē gescōp eall wyrmcynn and creópende and fleógende and swymmende and slincgende, Anglia viii. 310, 17. **II.** fig. *to slink away*:—Se earma flȳhþ uncræftiga slǣp slincan on hinder, Dōm. L. 240. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīhhan *repere, reptare.*] v. next word.

slincend, es; *m. n. A crawling thing, a reptile*:—Ealle slincendu (Ps. Spl. slincende) *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35: 103, 25. Fram ðām slincendum ōþ ða fugelas, Gen. 6, 7.

slingan; *p.* slang, *pl.* slungon *To wind, twist, worm, move as a serpent.* Cf. *sling* to move quickly, Var. dial. It also has the same meaning as *slinch* (slink). Halliwell's Dict.:—Gif heó (*the adder*) ðæt heáfod innan ðone mán bestingþ ðonne slingþ (= slincþ?) heó mid ealle inn *if it strikes its head into the man, then it winds itself quite in*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* slingan: *Ger.* schlingen *to wind: Icel.* slyngva *to wind.*]

slipa (slypa ?), an; *m. A viscous, slimy substance:*—Genim sealh and ele dō ahsan (tō ?) gewyrc ðonne tō slypan . . . dō ðonne on ðone slipan, Lchdm. ii. 18, 26–28. Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, iii. 38, 1. v. slipig, slipor, *and* slyppe.

slīpan (ȳ); *p.* slāp, *pl.* slipon *To slip, glide.* [He with feigned chere him slipeth (rimes with wipeth) *he slips off*, Gower ii. 347, 30. *Slype* to move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* slīfan *labi.*] Cf. slipor, *and see* slūpan.

slīpan, slēpan; *p.* te *To slip, put* something on or off. Cf. *slipe* to take away the outside covering from anything, Halliwell's Dict. *Slype* to strip off the skin or bark of anything, Jamieson's Dict.:—Se hlāford hefig gioc slēpte on ða swyran sīnra þegena, Met. 9, 55. Se cyning slȳpte his beáh of *the king slipped his ring off;* tuilit rex annulum de manu sua, Anglia ix. 32, 158, [*Goth.* af-slaupjan thana fairnjan mannan *to put off the old man: O. Sax.* slōpian *to slip* one's self from a bond: *M. H. Ger.* sloufen, ana-sloufen *induere.*] v. be-slēpan; un-slīped, slīpe-scōh, slūpan; *and* cf. slīfan.

slīpe-scōh *a slip-shoe* (Halliwell gives the word from a work dated 1615. Cf. *slip-shod*), *a shoe easily slipped on, a slipper:*—Slȳpescōs *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 7. v. slīpan; slīfe-scōh.

slipig; *adj. Slippy, slimy, viscid:*—Mid slipigre and þiccere wǣtan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 4. Ða þiccan and ða slipigan (slipinga, MS.) wǣtan on ðam magan and ðæt þicce slipige horh ðū scealt mid ðām lǣcedōmum wyrman and þynnian, 194, 20–22. Wǣtan þicce and slipegran, 178, 15. Of þiccum wǣtum slipegrum . . . Wiþ slipegrum wǣtum ðæs miltes, 246, 17. [*M. H. Ger.* slipfic.] v. next word.

slipor; *adj.* I. *slippery, not easy to hold, moving easily:*—Deófol nǣddre ys slipor ðæs gif heáfde nā byþ wiðstanden eall on innemystum heortan ðænne nā byþ ongyten byþ āsliden *diabolus serpens est lubricus, cuius si capiti non resistitur, totus in interna cordis, dum non sentitur, inlabitur*, Scint. 210, 9. II. *slipping easily, easily moved:*—Ymhīdignyssa ofþriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlȳsaþ; þwyrlīce þing ðe heora hlāfordas dōþ geswencte fram carum, and slipere þurh unstæðdignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 16. III. *foul:*—Fūl ne sȳ oððe slipor *nec feda sit nec lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 9. Ælc þing slipores ł fūles *omne lubricum*, 30, 9. Bedǣled andgite sliporum ł fūlum *excita sensu lubrico*, 3, 17. Gilt sliporne ł fūlne *culpam lubricam*, 15, 38. Ne tunge leás ne eágan syngian slipere *ne lingua mendax occulive peccent lubrici*, 24, 27. [Sliper *lubricum*, Ps. 34, 6. Nares gives several instances of *slipper* in sixteenth century, and Shakspere uses the form: A *slipper* and a subtle knave, Oth. ii. 1. *O. H. Ger.* slefar, Grff. vi. 506: *M. H. Ger.* slepfer.] Cf. slifor; slǣpe, slīpan (?).

slipornes, e; *f. Foulness:*—Beón ūt ānȳdde slipornesse *sint pulsa lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 16.

slip-rǣsn *a sliding beam* (?):—Slyprǣsn *ferna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 75.

slipung (ȳ), e; *f. Viscidity:*—Wiþ slipunge (slipigre? *the text has* slīþegrum wǣtum. v. slipig) wǣtan ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 166, 24.

slit. v. ge-, lah-slit.

slītan; *p.* slāt, *pl.* sliton; *pp.* sliten *To slit, tear, rend.* I. in the following glosses:—Sclāt *carpebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 51. Bītende and slītende *mordax*, 57, 52. Slītende *mordens*, Kent. Gl. 580: *corrumpens*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 68. Ic þeó sliten *carpor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 40. Wǣran slitene *carpebantur*, 22, 22. II. *to tear* a garment, *rend:*—Ðæra sacerda ealdor slāt (*scidit*) hys āgyn reáf, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne slīte wē hȳ *non scindamus eam*, Jn. Skt. 19, 24. Se heáhsacerd his reáf slītende, Mk. Skt. 14, 63. III. *to tear, split, rend, cleave, divide:*—Hē slāt sǣ *interrupit mare*, Ps. Spl. 77, 16. Hē slāt stān *interrupit petram*, 77, 18. IV. *to tear, rend*, as an animal does with the teeth or feet, a bird with its beak, etc. v. slite II, slītung:—Fōtum ic fēre, foldan slīte, Exon. Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Hrefn hine slīteþ, 329, 20; Vy. 37. Hine se wulf slīteþ, 342, 27; Gn. Ex. 148. Hē (*the evil spirit*) þītes and slītes hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Heora heortan wyrmas ceorfaþ and slītaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 168: 14, 210: Exon. 497, 5; Rä. 85, 24. Hē (*Grendel*) slǣpendne rinc slāt, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741. Ða wyrmas mid ðæm scillum gelīce mid ðē mūþe eorþan sliton and tæron *oribus scamisque humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Gif hund slīte, Lchdm. ii. 92, 10. Hié (*lions and bears*) noldon slītan hȳ (*St. Tecla*), Shrn. 133, 10. Gesāwon fuglas slītan, Cd. Th. 126, 1; Gen. 2088. Ðē sculon moldwyrmas slītan, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hió (*the lioness*) onginþ racentan slītan (cf. brecan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13), Met. 13, 29. Se unclǣna gāst hine slītende (*discerpens*), Mk. Skt. 1, 26. Slītende wulfas *ravening wolves*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10. Slītendum ł terendum tōþreómum *rabidis* (*voracibus*) *gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 42. IV a. fig. applied to inanimate subjects:—Nū slīt mē hunger and þurst, Cd. Th. 50, 2; Gen. 302. Hungor innan slāt merewērges mōd, Exon. Th. 306, 22; Seef. 11. Hī beóþ mec slītende (*of the waves tearing at an anchor*), 398, 11; Rä. 17, 6. V. *to tear, bite* (of pungent things, cf. slitol), *irritate* (of physical or mental irritation):—Slīto (suto, Wrt., cf. slītung) *lacesso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 29. Slīteþ *lacessat*, 95, 32. Ðæt wīn slīt ða wunda *per vinum mordentur vulnera*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 9. Sliten oððe gremeden *lacessant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 54. Of yfelre wǣtan slītendre, Lchdm. ii. 4, 30. Of yfelum wǣtan slītendum and sceorfendum, 60, 21. VI. *to tear* (fig.), *to destroy, waste, consume.* v. slītendlīc, slītere, slītness II:—Nān cræft nis Gode deórwyrðra ðonne sió lufu ne eft ðæm deófle nān cræft leóftælra ðonne hié mon slīte *nihil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Tō slītenne (breccanne, Rush.) ae *solvere legem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. VII. *to carp at, back-bite.* v. bæc-slitol:—Æt ærestum lyst ðone monn unnyt sprecan be ōðrum monnum & ðonne æfter firste hine lyst tǣlan and slītan ðara līf būtan scylde *ut prius loqui aliena libeat, postmodum detractionibus eorum vitam mordeat*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 7. VIII. *to tear* (intrans.):—Godwebba cyst (*the veil of the temple*) eall forbærst . . . ðæs temples segl . . . sylf slāt on tū, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141. [*Prompt. Paru.* slytyn *attero: O. Sax.* slītan *to tear, split: O. Frs.* slīta *to tear, break: O. H. Ger.* slīzan *scindere, lacerare, laniare, lacessere, saevire, delere: Icel.* slīta *to slit, tear, break.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, tō-slītan; wæl-slītende, sliten, un-sliten.

slit-cwealm *death by the tearing of animals:*—Neát ðe slitcwealm begēte *animalia quae lacerationem mortiferam nacta sunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 24.

slite, es; *m.* I. *a slit, tear, rent* in cloth, etc.:—Se slite byþ wyrsa *pejor scissura fit*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16: Mk. Skt. 2, 21. II. *a rent, tear* made by an animal, *a bite.* v. slītan, IV:—Wiþ hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 148, 7. Īces slite oððe hundes, ii. 86, 2. Be hundes slite. Gif hund mon tōslīte oððe ābīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 1. Wiþ nædran slite, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21. Wyrma slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Slita *morsuum*, Germ. 392, 30. III. *a coil* of a snake (?):—Nædre sprotum slitas (?) līces clyniende *vipera sarmentis laqueos corporis inplicans*, Germ. 401, 24. IV. *a breach, infraction* of a law. v. lah-slit. [*O. H. Ger.* sliz: *Ger.* schlisz; *m.:* cf. *Icel.* slit; *n.*] v. folc-, lah-, wyrm-slite.

slite, an (?); *f.* A plant name, *cyclamen, sowbread:*—Slite. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *orbicularis* and ōðrum naman slite nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 110, 11. Slite *cyclaminos*, iii. 301, col. 2: *cyclamen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 53: *ciclamina*, ii. 131, 37.

sliten *schismatic, heretic:*—Slītenum *haereticis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. *Lye gives* sliterum (slitenum ?) sagum *haereticis fabulis*, Josc. (?). v. slītan.

slītend-līc; *adj. Consuming, devouring, wasting.* v. slītan, VI:—Slītendlīcum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 71.

slitenness (?), e; *f. Tearing, laceration:*—Sliten[nesse] *morsum, lacerationem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 62.

slītere, es; *m.* I. *a waster, destroyer:*—'Hwæt is seó ungesǣlige sāwel?' Ðā sǣde hē him, ðæt hē wǣre cyrican slītere, Wulfst. 235, 24. II. *a consumer* of food, *a glutton:*—Slīteras *lurcones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 26. v. slītan, VI.

slīþan *to harm, hurt, damage, destroy:*—Heoro slīþendne, Exon. Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-sleithjan *to injure.*] v. next word.

slīþe; *adj. Dire, hard, cruel, hurtful, dangerous:*—Biþ ceóle wēn slīþre sæcce *the ship may expect dire strife*, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. On ða slīþan tīd (*the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 1710; El. 857. þurh slīþne nīþ sāwle bescūfan in fȳres fæþm, Beo. Th. 370; B. 184. Hē nīþa gehwane genesen hæfde, slīþra geslyhta, 4787; B. 2398. [*Goth.* sleithis *dangerous, perilous, fierce: O. Sax.* slīði *dangerous, destructive, cruel:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīdiç, *saevus, malus: Icel.* slīðr *fearful, dire;* slīðr-hugaðr *atrocious;* slīðr-liga *savagely.*] v. slīþen.

slīþe; *adv. Cruelly:*—Bearn ðara ðe ofslegene slīþe wǣran *filios interemtorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

slīþe (?); *adj. Formed, moulded;* fictus. I. *graven* (of images):—Ealle ðe gebiddaþ ða slīþan *omnes qui adorant sculptilia*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 7. Hī offrodon ðæ sliððæn *sacrificaverunt sculptilibus*, 105, 35. II. *feigned, false:*—Hē oncneów slīþe mōd ūre *cognovit figmentum* (taken by the translator = *fictam mentem?*) *nostrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 102, 13. v. slīþness, *and next word.*

slīþelīc; *adj. Graven:*—Gebǣdon ða slīþelecæn *adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 19.

slīþen; *adj. Cruel, hard, evil:*—Slīden *infastum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 66. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðiós slīþne wyrd ðās worulde wende būtan Godes þeahte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Fin eft begeát sweordbealo slīþen *dire harm from the sword overwhelmed Fin*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147. Hū slīþen biþ sorg tō gefēran *how cruel is care as a comrade*, Exon. Th. 288, 12; Wand. 30. Hē him feorgbona þurh slīþen searo weorþeþ *a destroyer of life through cruel craft to him he becomes*, 362, 25; Wal. 42. On ða slīþnan tīd *at that dread hour* (*of death*), 161, 27; Gū. 965. In ða slīþnan tīd *in the evil days of the present life*, 316, 22; Mōd. 52.

slīþ-heard; *adj. Excessively hard.* I. of living things, *very fierce, savage:*—Slīþherde deór (*the boar and the bear*), Exon. Th. 344, 22; Gn. Ex. 177. II. of inanimate things, *very hard, cruel:*—Mē habbaþ hringa gespong slīþhearda sāl sīþes āmyrred *the cruel chain has hindered me from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 15; Gen. 378.

slīþness, e; *f. A formation* (?), *a graven image:*—Hī þeówedon slīþnesse *servierunt sculptilibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 33. v. slīþe (?).

slītness (slit- ?), e; *f.* I. *a tearing, rending, laceration.* v.

slîtan, IV:—Ða slîtnysse gedîgean *a laceratione* (by wolves or dogs) *convalescere*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 25. II. *a wasting, destroying, desolation.* v. slîtan, VI:—Slîtnese *desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15. v. from-, tô-slîtness.

slitol; *adj.* I. *pungent, biting.* v. slîtan, V:—Slitul lêc *mordax allium*, Germ. 394, 260. II. *carping, backbiting.* v. bæc-slitol, slîtan, VII.

-slitt. v. lah-þrî-slitt.

slîtung, e; *f.* I. *tearing, rending, biting.* v. slîtan, IV:—Slîtinc ł geter *dilaceratio*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 21. Fugelas hig fretaþ mid ðære biterustan slîtunge *devorabunt eos aves morsu amarissimo*, Deut. 32, 24. Sume men fram ðara wyrma slîtunge sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 14. II. *wasting, spoiling.* v. slîtan, VI:—Slîtunge *arpagine* (or under I?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38: 87, 72 (*Wright has* sutunge). [*Prompt. Parv.* slytynge *consumpcio: O. H. Ger.* slîzunga *saevitia.*]

slîw, sleów, sliú, slî, es; *m.* The name of a fish, *a tench* or *a mullet*:—Slîw *tinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 73: *tinctus*, 281, 52. Sliú *tincus*, 66, 1. Sleów *mugilis*, ii. 57, 75. Slî *tincti*, Txts. 101, 2020. Slii, 116, 221. [*O. H. Ger.* slîo; *m. tinca, tincus: Ger.* schleie *a tench.*]

sloca. v. slota.

slôh, slôg; *gen.* slôges, slôs; *dat.* slôh, slô; *acc.* slôg, slôh, slô; *m. n. A slough, hollow place filled with mire, a pathless, miry place*:—Slôh *devium*, orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta, quasi invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 53–56. Tô ðam ealdan slô; of ðam slô tô ðam lytlan beorhe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 27. In reádan slôe, 391, 31. On ðæt reáde slóh; of ðam slôh, 376, 5. On ðæt fûle slôh; of ðam slô, 406, 32. In ðone fûlan slô, 381, 5. On horgan slôh, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 394, 30. On reádan slôh, 398, 38. Ðæt hors sum slôg on ðam wege oferhleóp *equus quoddam itineris concavum transiliret*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ðeáh se man nime ænne stân and lecge on fûl slôh, Wulfst. 239, 10. [Heo arist up of þe slo, O. and N. 1394. He hath also to do more than ynough To kepe him and his capel out of slough, Chauc. Mancip. Prol. 64. Skeat takes this to be a word borrowed from Celtic. v. Etym. Dict.]

slop *a loose, upper garment.* 'Slop a smock-frock'; any kind of outer garment made of linen,' Halliwell's Dict. [These cuttid sloppis or anslets, that thurgh her schortness ne covereth not the schamful membres of men, Chauc. Pers. T. Sloppe, garment *mutatorium*, Prompt. Parv. 460, col. 1. *Icel.* sloppr *a gown, a loose garment*, esp. *a priest's gown.*] v. ofer-slop, *and cf.* slîpan, slype.

-sloppe. v. cû-slyppe.

slota, an; *m. A bit, morsel*:—Betere ys slota (cf. bite, Kent. Gl. 587) drŷge mid blisse ðænne hûs full mettum mid sace *melior est bucella sicca cum gaudio quam domus plena uictimis cum iurgio*, Scint. 153, 12. [Lye gives sloca *bucella*, with a reference to Past. 47, an error probably for Scint. 47. If this were the form the word might be compared with *Ger.* schlucken: but Halliwell gives *slot* a small piece.]

sluma, an; *m. Slumber*:—Sleac mid sluman, Dôm. L. 240. Ðæt hine elne binôman slæpa sluman oððe sæne môd, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gû. 314. [Upon a sloumbe, A. P. 97, 186. Cf. *Laym.* slumen *to slumber.*]

slûpan; *p.* sleáp; *pl.* slupon; *pp.* slopen *To slip, glide*:—Sôna swâ ûs seó sâwl of ðam lîchaman slŷþ *simul atque anima de corpore se subduxerit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Gârsecg wêdde on sleáp (*of the Red Sea coming upon the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490. Hwîlum ic wægfatu wîde tôþringe . . . hwîlum læte eft slûpan tôsomne *sometimes I* (*the storm*) *drive apart the clouds, sometimes make them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 385, 3; Rä. 4, 39. [*Goth.* Thaiei sliupand in gardins *they which creep into houses*, 2 Tim. 3, 6. *O. H. Ger.* sliufan *to slip, creep.*] v. â-, tô-slûpan.

slûping, slŷcod, slŷf, slypa, slŷpan. v. tô-slûping, slîcian, slîf, slipa, slîpan.

slype *a garment, slip.* [Slyp or skyrte *lascinia*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2. *Slip* a child's pinafore; an outside covering, as a pillow-*slip* (= -case): in earlier times, a sheath, Halliwell's Dict. *Slip* an upper petticoat, Jamieson.] v. ofer-slype, slop.

slŷpe-scôh. v. slîpe-scôh.

slyppe, an; *f. A viscous, slimy substance*:—Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, genim finol, wyl on ðære slyppan, Lchdm. iii. 38, 2. [Cf. slyp, slype, slypp *limus*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2.] v. cû-, oxan-slyppe, *and* slipa.

slyp-ræsn. v. slip-ræsn.

smacian; *p.* ode *To smack, pat, caress*:—Ic smacige *demulceo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 72. [Cf. *Du.* smak *a loud noise: Dan.* smække *to smack, slap: Swed.* smacka.] v. ge-smacian.

smæc[c], es; *m. Smack, taste, savour*:—*Dulcis sapor* swête smæc, i. *dulcis odor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 6. Ðone swêtan smæc *nectar*, 61, 31. [Witt iss þurrh salltes smacc bitacnedd, Orm. 1653. Smech muðes & neoses smel, A. R. 276, 15. Smeorðrinde smoke smecche forcuðest, Marh. 9, 6. More he uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne in ane huetene lhoue, Ayenb. 82, 21. Smak or taste *gustus*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. Frs.* smek[k]: *O. H. Ger.* smac (*dat.* smacche) *gustus, sapor.* v. hunig-smæc.

smæccan, smecgan; smæhte *To taste*:—Ic smæcce (smæcge, MS. J.) *sapio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 166, 6. ['Cum gustasset acetum noluit bibere;' þet is, he smeihte þet bittre drunch & widdrouh him anon, A. R. 238, 21. Summe þinge þ me haueð ismeiht oðer smelled, 92, 4. Al þet ich abbe mid muþ ismaht, O. E. Homl. i. 189, 5. Unlouely þei smauȝte, Piers P. 5, 363. *O. Frs.* smekka: *O. H. Ger.* smecchen *sapere.*] v. ge-smæccan, -smecgan, *and preceding word.*

smæl; *adj. Small.* I. in the following glosses:—Smæl *gracilis*, smælre *gracilior*, ealra smælst *gracillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 8. Smel, smael, smal, Txts. 67, 992. Smæl *gracilis* vel *exilis* vel *subtilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 18. Greát and smæl *grossas et graciles*, ii. 41, 68. II. *small, little, not great*:—Smæl þistle *carduus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Smæl æl *anguilla*, 281, 69. Se smala ciid . . . se greáta beám, Past. 33; Swt. 224, 3. Æt ælcon smalon orfe penig, L. Ft.; Th. i. 224, 22. Dô tô smale netelan, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. Smæle þearmas *the small guts;* ilia, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46. Ða gnættas and ða smalan wyrmas . . . ge þeós lyttle loppe, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Fláesc smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Smealum bryt (brycum?) *minutatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 1. Hæfaþ seó læsse smæle (smale, MSS. H. B.) leáf and gehwæde . . . seó ôðer hafaþ mâran leáf and fætte, Lchdm. i. 264, 18. III. *narrow, not broad*:—Hê sæde ðæt Norðmanna land wære swŷðe lang and swŷðe smæl . . . ðæt bŷne land is eásteweard brâdost, and symle swâ norðor swâ smælre . . . and norðeweard, hê cwæð, ðær hit smalost wære, ðæt hit mihte beón þreora mîla brâd tô ðæm môre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 24–33. Andlangan ðes smalan paðes, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 600, 9. IV. *slender, thin, not thick*:—Swiora smæl *a slender neck*, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þræde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Wið ðam smalan wyrme *for hair worm*, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. V. *fine* (of a powder, texture, etc.), *not coarse*:—Smæl hlâf *artocobus* [*artocopa* (also *-us*) quaevis placenta, panis quidem dulciarius et arte confectus], Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 47. Tû hund greátes hlâfes (*coarse bread*) and þridde smales (*fine*), Chart. Th. 158, 26. Swîðe lytle beóþ ða dropan ðæs smalan rênes, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 12. Cnuca tô swîðe smalan duste, Lchdm. i. 240, 4. Génim swŷðe smæl dust, 240, 11. Smæl beren mela, ii. 86, 24. Âsifte smale þurh smæl sife *sift through a fine sieve*, 94, 1: 72, 28. Hî smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Heortes hornes ðæs smælestan dustes, Lchdm. i. 334, 19. Gnîd swîðe ðæt hit sŷ ðæt smælste, iii. 18, 15. VI. of the voice, *not loud.* v. smale, II. [*Goth.* smals: *O. Sax.* smal: *O. Frs.* smel: *O. H. Ger.* smal *gracilis, exilis, subtilis, minutus, strictus: Icel.* smâr; cf. *also* smali *a sheep, small cattle.*] v. æ-smæl.

smæle *finely.* v. smale.

smæll, es; *m. A smack, blow with the open hand*:—Dynt ł smæll mid honde uutearde *alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. [Cf. Aþ þan uorme smællen Romanisce veollen, Laym. 27052. *Icel.* smellr *a smacking* or *cracking sound: Dan.* smæld *a crack, smack: Swed.* smäll.] v. hand-smæll, smellan.

smæl-þearmas, -þyrmas; *pl. m. The small guts, intestines*:—Smæl-þearmas *intestina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 44: *inguina*, ii. 44, 4: *jejuna*, 49, 51. Wið smælþearma sâre, Lchdm. ii. 236, 18. Smælþearmum *ilibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 1. Be wambe coþum and tâcnum on roppe and on smæl-þearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16. Hê clænsaþ ðone magan and ða smælþyrmas, i. 80, 21. [*Icel.* smá-þarmar *the small gut*, also *the lower abdomen.*] v. next word.

smæl-þearme, es; *n. The small gut, lower abdomen*:—Wyrð gegaderodu ômig wæte on ðære wambe oððe on ðam smælþearme, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. Sîhþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15: 246, 21. Ða þŷdde Æfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælþearme *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 18. v. preceding word.

smær[e?], es; *m. A lip*:—Smæras (?*printed* sinæres) *labra*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 39. Reádum smærum *roseis labris*, 481, 25. Smærum *buccis*, 422, 72. Smêrum, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. [Cf. For hire speche he smere loh, Laym. 14981. Tho he (*the fox*) wes inne, smere he lou, Rel. Ant. ii. 272, 23.] v. gâl-smere (*where read* gâl-smære), *and next word.*

smæran (?); *p.* de *To laugh at, deride*:—Gehlôgun ł smêrdon (be-smerdon? cf. besmeradun *in Rush.*) hine *deridebant eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 24. v. preceding word.

smæte; *adj. Refined, pure* (of gold):—Smaete gold *obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 11. Smæte *obrizum*, 75, 72. Hié wurdan sôna tô ðam golde ðe man hâteþ *obritsum*, ðæt is smæte gold, Shrn. 32, 21. Smæte gold ðæt in wyime biþ þurh ofnes fŷr eall geclænsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2616; El. 1309. Beág on ðam siex hund wæs smætes goldes gescyred sceatta, Exon. Th. 324, 8; Vid. 91: Salm. Kmbl. 29; Sal. 15. On smætum *in obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 10. Hê hêt smiðian of smætum golde âne lytle rôde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 113. [Kynehelm of smeate gold, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 7. Guldene ȝerde alre gold smeatest, Marh. 11, 24.]

smæte-gylden; *adj. Of refined gold*:—Smætegyldne *obridzum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 25. Ða smætegyldenan clâþas *auri obriza lammina*, 2, 7.

smale, smæle; *adv.* **I.** *finely* (v. smæl, V):—Hundes tux gebærned and smale gegniden, Lchdm. i. 372, 1. Gegnîd tô dúste swýðe smale, 196, 12: 198, 1, 15. Genim wæterhæfern gebærnedne and ðonne gegniden smale, ii. 44, 20. Genim swefl, gebeát swíðe smale, 88, 17: i. 358, 9. Âsift smale þurh smæl sife, ii. 94, 1. Getrifula smale, 90, 27. Ðeáh ðú hié smale tôdæle swâ dust, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 33. Ic hî tôdælde swâ smæle and swâ swâ dust beforan winde *comminuam eos ut pulverem ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Ðæs dustes smæle gecnucudes, Lchdm. i. 286, 2. Gegnîd smæle on mortere, ii. 60, 1. Gebeát smæle, 88, 5. Gegnîd tô duste swâ ðú smalost mæge, 108, 15. **II.** of the voice, *not loudly*:—Ðæs cocces þeáw is ðæt hê micle hlûdor singþ on ûhtan ðonne on dægrêd ac ðonne hit neálæcþ dæge ðonne singþ hê smælor and smicror *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet; cum vero matutinum jam tempus in proximo est, minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smalian; *p.* ode *To become small, slender*, etc.:—Fram mettum smaligan *to get slender by diet*, Lchdm. ii. 282, 29. [*Prompt. Parv.* smaliñ *minoro.*] v. next word.

smalung, e; *f. Diminishing, lessening*:—Læcedômas ða ðe þynnunge mægen habben and smalunge *medecines that have the power of thinning and reducing*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

smeágan, smeán; *p.* smeáde; *ppr.* smeágende, smeánde; *pp.* smeád. **I.** in the following glosses:—Ic smeáge *scrutor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 3: *meditor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 3. Smeáþ *investigabit*, Kent. Gl. 652. Smeáde *disputavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 61. Smêgan *investigare*, Kent. Gl. 953. Tô smyágenne *tractanda*, 749. **II.** used absolutely, or with prepositions (be, on, ymbe), *to consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate*:—Ic smêgu *meditabor*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 185, 3. Hê smeáþ on his môde ymb ðis eorþlîce lîf, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 224, 4. Be ðam gê smeágeaþ *de hoc quaeritis*, Jn. Skt. 16, 19. Ða senatores dæghwamlîce smeádon on ânum sindrian hûse embe ealles folces þearfe, Thw. p. 161, 33: Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Ðâ hig mid him smeádon *dum secum quaererent*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Smeá (smeáge, Lind.: smeóge, Rush.) and geseoh ðæt . . . *scrutare et vide quia*, Jn. Skt. 7, 52. Ðeáh wê ofer ûre mæþ þencen and smeágean, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 11. Ic mid eallum mînum ealdormonnum wæs smeágende be ðære hâlo ûrra sâwla, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 7. Smeágende ymbe heora sâwla ârædd, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 244, 5. Ymb his æ hê byþ smeágende *in lege ejus meditabitur*, Ps. Th. 1, 2. On eallum ðînum weorcum ic wæs smeágende, 76, 10. **III.** *to consider, ponder, examine, inquire into, discuss, search*, (1) with acc.:—Ðenden ic Godes bebodu smeáge *scrutabor mandata Dei*, Ps. Th. 118, 115. Ne sêcþ hê nânwuht, ne ne smeáþ, for ðam ðe hê hit wât eall, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1. Hwî smeágaþ hî unnytt *quare populi meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Hwæt smeáde gê be wege *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33. Drihten, smeá mîne geþohtas, Ps. Th. 25, 2. Smeágeaþ (smeás gié, Lind.: smeógas gê. Rush.) hâlige gewritu *scrutamini scribturas*, Jn. Skt. 5, 39. Ðæt hê his âgene dæda georne smeáge, Blickl. Homl. 109, 12. Ðeáh wê fela smeán (smeágen, Cott. MS.), wê habbaþ litellne gearowitan bûton tweón, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 9. Ðæt ic smeáde (*meditarer*) spræce ðîne, Ps. Spl. 118, 148. Ðû woldest mîne lâre smeágean, 22, 1; Fox 76, 25. Ic ðê sende ðæt spell tô rædanne and tô smeágeanne (*ad legendum ac probandum*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. Com Mellitus tô Rôme be ðâm nŷdþearflîcum intingum Angelcyricean and hê ða wæs smeágende mid ðone pâpan *venit Mellitus Romam de necessariis ecclesiae Anglorum cum papa tractaturus*, 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Godes mærþa smeágende, H. R. 105, 8. Scmegende wes *scrutata est*, Ps. Surt. 118, 129. Smêgende (smeánde, Ps. Spl.), 118, 70. Biþ smeád *meditabitur*, 36, 30. (2) with a clause introduced by ðæt, hû, hwilc, hwæt, etc.:—Smeádon men oft, and gyt gelôme smeágaþ, hû se hlâf mâge beón âwend, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 7: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 1. Ic smeáde mid mînra witena geþeahte, hû ic mæhte cristendômes mæst âræran, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 19. Hê sôhte and smeáde (*tractavit*), hwæt tô dônne wære, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 826; El. 413. Maria smeáde and þohte, hwæt seó hâlettung wære, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Smeáge man geornlîce, hwæder hit sôþ sî, Deut. 19, 18. Hî âgunnon smeágan, hwilc of him ðæt tô dônne wære, Lk. Skt. 22, 23. Dauid ongan smeágan and þencan, hwilce ðæs gôdan mannes dæda wæron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12. Ðonne môt man smeágan and geornlîce spyrian hwâr ða mânfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Mid wæccere môde is tô smeágeanne and tô geþencenne (*pensandum est*), ðæt Drihten bebeád, ðæt hî heora hrægel clænsodon, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 3. Ûs is tô smeágenne, ðæt Drihten on ðære costunge nolde his ða myclan miht gecŷþan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. **III a.** *to seek an opportunity*:—Ða smeáde hê ðæt hê hine gesâwe *querebat videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Hê smeáde geornlîce ðæt hê hyne wolde belâwan *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 16. **IV.** *to accept as the result of inquiry, to suppose*:—Be ðisum þingum ne cunne wê smeágean nân ôðer þing bûton hît sig on Godes dôme gelang *de his rebus nihil aliud conjicere possumus, nisi quod ad judicium Dei pertineat*, L. Ecg. P. i. 13; Th. ii. 178, 16. v. â-, fore-, tô-, þurh-smeágan; smeáh *and cpds. with* smeá-; cf. smûgan.

smeágelegen, e; *f. A syllogism*:—Smeágelegena *syllogismos*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 57. Cf. riht-smeáung, *and preceding word.*

smeágend-lîc; *adj. Meditative*:—Smeágendlîc *meditativa*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 6.

smeágung, smeáwung, smeáung, smêung, smeáng, e; *f.* **I.** *search, inquiry, investigation* where something is lost:—On swylcere smeágunge (*the search for stolen cattle*), L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Habban ðâs ylcan smeágunge on mînum cucum orfe and on mînra þegena, 13; Th. i. 276, 24: 14; Th. i. 276, 32. **II.** *inquiry carried on by the mind, inquiry, consideration, meditation, discussion, deliberation*:—Smeágung *studium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 27. Sió smeáung and sió gesceádwîsnes *ratiocinatio*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 4. Smeáung (Ps. Surt. smeáng) *meditatio*, Ps. Spl. 118, 24, 97, 99. Smeágunge *scrutinio*, 63, 6. On smeáwunge and on leornunge hâligra gewrita *meditationi scripturarum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Smeáunge, 1, 1; S. 474, 5: Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. Smeánge, Ps. Surt. 38, 4. Hî hæfdon on ðam gemôte micle smeáunge and geþeaht hwæt him tô dônne wære *illi tractatum magnum in concilio quid esset agendum habere coeperunt*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 26. Ða geseah se ârleása âîdlian his smeágunge *then the impious king saw all his deliberation was of no avail*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 399. Smeáunga yfle *cogitationes malae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Smeáwunga, 9, 4. Smeáwungas (smeáunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 17. Smeáungas (smêunges, Rush.), 2, 35. v. â-, ofer-, riht-, scearp-smeágung, -smeáung.

smeáh, smeóh; *adj.* **I.** *creeping in, penetrating*:—Wið smeógan wyrme, Lchdm. iii. 10, 17. v. smeá-wyrm. **II.** *subtle, crafty.* [Ðe man is þiep toyenes him seluen: þat is smegh oðer man to bicharren and to biswiken, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 5. Cf. Two þing ben in þe manne, on his þat clene kinde þat God haueþ þeron broht þureh his smehnesse (*wisdom, skill*), 205, 19. Smeihliche bicharede, 71, 28. Cf. *Icel.* î-smeygiligr *insinuating.*] *See* smeá-wrenc *and other compounds with* smeá-, *and* smeágan, ge-smeáh.

smeá-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *searching, penetrating* (of inquiry, trial, etc.):—Hwæt is sió þyrelung ðæs wæges bûton scearplîcu and smeálîcu fandung ðæs môdes ðæt mon mid ðære . . . onlûce ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. **II.** *that goes to the root* or *heart of a matter, profound*:—Hû ðú mê hæfst âfrêfrodne ægðer ge mid ðînre smealîcan spræce ge mid ðære wynsumnesse ðînes sanges *quantum me vel sententiarum pondere vel canendi jucunditate refovisti*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 10: tit.; Fox xiv, 6. **III.** *exquisite, choice* (?):—Smeálîcran *exquisitiores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 15.

smeálîce; *adv.* **I.** of inquiry, investigation, etc., *searchingly, carefully, narrowly, closely*:—Hî smeálîce sôhtan *perquirentes subtilius*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. Hî smeálîce sôhton ðone behîddan mete, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12. Hit is smeálîce and geornlîce tô sêceanne *subtiliter perscrutanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 150, 11. Wê sculon swíðe smeálîce dissa ægðer underþencean *hoc in utrisque est subtiliter intuendum*, 7, 1; Swt. 49, 23. Gesceád ða wê smeálîce geþencan sculan *discretio, quae subtiliter pensari debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Smeálîcor, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 67, 6. **II.** of reasoning, thinking, etc., *closely, deeply, acutely, with penetration*:—Hê ongann smeálîce þencan on his môdes ingeþance *velut in augustam suae mentis sedem recepta*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Mê þincþ ðæt wit mægen smeálîcor sprecan and diógolran wordum *validioribus rationibus utendum puto*, 13; Fox 36, 32: 13, tit.; Fox xii, 16. Ðonne ic ymbe swelc smeálîcost þence *when I think most deeply about such a matter*, 10; Fox 26, 29. **III.** of knowing, seeing, etc., *clearly, accurately, exactly*:—Ða ðe meahton smeálîce and scearplîce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 5. Ðeáh se lâreów ðis eall smeálîce and openlîce gecŷðe *cuncta haec licet subtiliter rector insinuet*, 21, 6; Swt. 163, 18. Se ðe wile geornlîce ðone Godes cwide singan sôðlîce (smeálîce, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. **IV.** *closely*:—Ân cliwen suíðe nearwe and suíðe smeálîce gefealden, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 24. v. smeáh.

smeá-mete, es; *pl.* -mettas; *m. A delicacy*:—On ðâs tîd (*Lent*) sceal beón forhæfednes gehwylcra smeámetta, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 9. Disc mid cynelîcum mettum (smeámettum, MS. B.) gefylled *discus, regalibus epulis refertus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15.

smeán. v. smeágan.

smearcian, smercian; *p.* ode *To smirk, smile*:—Ic smercige *subrideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 268, 8. Ðonne ðú smercodest and hlôge, ðonne weóp ic biterlîce, Wulfst. 140, 28. Ða smearcode hê, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 17. Smercode (smearcode, Cott. MS.), 34, 12; Fox 154, 8: 35, 4; Fox 160, 31: 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Smercode, Blickl. Homl. 189, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 14, 126: Ap. Th. 19, 23. Ða ongan hê smearcian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Smercigende *subridendo*, Scint. 172, 17. Gûþlâc tô smerciende fêng *Guthlac received it smiling*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 56, 6. Mid smercigendum mûþe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 34.

smeart; *adj. Smart, painful*:—Ic wylle swingan eów mid ðam smeartestum swipum, ðæt is, ðæt ic wîtnige eów mid ðam wyrstan wîte, Wulfst. 295, 10. [Gif þi sulf one smerte discepline & drauh þet swete likunge into smeortunge, A. R. 294, 12. Stede and twci sporen and ane smearte

ȝerd, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 23. Mid smerte smiten of smale longe ȝerden, ii. 207, 6. Me him smæt mid smærte ȝerden, Laym. 20318. If men smot it with a yerde smerte (*adv.*), Chauc. Prol. 149.] v. smeortan.

smeáþ, e; *f. Meditation:*—Æ ðin smeáþ (*meditatio*) mîn is, Ps. Spl. 118, 77. Cf. smeágung.

smeáþancliċe; *adv. Exactly, at large;* subtiliter:—Swâ wê hêr bufan smeáþancliċe âwriten habbaþ, Anglia viii. 309, 22.

smeá-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle:*—Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 64.

smeáþancol-liċ; *adj. Subtle, crafty:*—Smeáþancolliċe wriþan ł cnottan cræftelîcum *sertaque mystica dactylico*, Germ. 389, 28.

smeáþancolliċe; *adv. Exactly, in a searching manner, thoroughly;* subtiliter:—Smeáþancelîce *subtiliter, eleganter*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 49. Hî smeádon swîðe smeáþancolliċe ymbe ðæt êce lîf *they went into the question of eternal life in the most searching manner*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Hê hî gewissode swîðe smeáþancellîce ymbe ðæs mynstres gebytlungum *he gave them most exact directions about the buildings of the monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 16. Hê lærþ manna môd mid godcundre lâre smeáþancellîce, i. 412, 32.

smeáþancolness, e; *f. Exactness, strictness:*—Þeáh wê witon hû fela gôd oððe hû micele wê gefremodon nyte wê ðeáh mid hwylcere smeáþancelnysse se upplîca Dêma ða âfandaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 34.

smeáung. v. smeágung.

smeá-wrenc, es; *m. A crafty device, sharp trick:*—Hê begeat mid his smêhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga, ðæt him gewearð se þridda pænig of ðære tolne on Sandwîc, Chart. Th. 339, 8. v. smeáh.

smeá-wyrhta, an; *m. A skilled workman, an artisan:*—Gif hê smeáwyrhtan hæfþ ðâm hê sceal tô tôlan fylstan, Anglia ix. 263, 16.

smeá-wyrm, es; *m. A penetrating worm, worm that makes its way into the flesh:*—Wið smeáwyrme (cf. wið smêgea-wyrme, 302, 12) smiring... seó sealf ðone wyrm deádne gedêþ oððe cwicne of drîfþ, Lchdm. ii. 332, 3–26. Wið smêga-wyrme, 126, 1. Wið smoega-wyrmum, 12, 14. v. smeáh.

smêc, smêcan, smecgan. v. smîc, smîcan, smæccan.

smedema, smeodema, smidema, smedma, an; *m. Fine flour, meal:*—Smeoduma *polenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 51. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Smedma of melwe *pollis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 15. Smedma *simila* vel *pollis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 24. Hwætes smedma, Lchdm. ii. 108, 10. Gecned þrî sestras smedeman (*similae*), Gen. 18, 6: Ex. 29, 40. Smideman, Lev. 2, 2. Genim smedman six yntsena gewihte, Lchdm. i. 150, 17. Mid hwætes smedeman *with the fat of kidneys of wheat* (A.V.); cum medulla tritici: cf. ôþ smedeman *ad medullam*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 28. Ða hlâfas wæron berene. Bere is swîðe earfoþe tô gearcigenne, and ðeáh-hwæðere fêt ðone mann, ðonne hê gearo biþ. Swâ wæs seó ealde ê swîðe earfoþe tô understandenne, ac ðeáhhwæðere ðonne wê cumaþ tô ðam smedman, ðæt is tô ðære getâcnunge, ðonne gereordaþ heó ûre môd, Homl. Th. i. 188, 7. Genim ăcrinde, wirc tô smedman, Lchdm. ii. 132, 19. Of mealtes smedman geworht, 332, 20. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman, 134, 4. v. hwæte-smedeme (*read* -a; *m.*).

smedemen, smedmen; *adj. Of fine flour:*—Smedmen hlâf *similagineus panis*, Scint. 154, 1.

smêga-wyrm, smêh-wrenc. v. smeá-wyrm, -wrenc.

smellan (?); *p.* smeall *To crack, make a noise.* [*Mod. Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack* as a whip.] v. smillan, smæll.

smelt, smylt, es; *m. A smelt:*—Smelt *sardina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 71. Smylt *sartate*, 66, 7. Smeltas *sardas*, ii. 119, 63.

smelt (?). v. dolh-smeltas; smelte *serene.* v. smylte.

smelting, smilting, e; *f. Amber:*—Smelting *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Smilting, 34, 66. Smyltinc, 85, 14. Anlîcnyssa gyldena and sylfrena, sume of smyltinga, sume of crystallan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 165. [Smulting, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 61. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* smelzi *electrum*, smelzida *electrum: Icel.* smeltr *enamelled.*]

smeócan; *p.* smeác, *pl.* smucon; *pp.* smocen. I. *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke:*—Smeógoþ *fumigant*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. Muntas smeócaþ *montes fumigabunt*, 143, 6: Wülck. Gl. 244, 35. Eall Sinai munt smeác (*fumabat*), Ex. 19, 18. Smeóce *fumet*, Germ. 393, 187. Heortes mearh gebærned ôþ ðæt hyt smeóce, Lchdm. i. 338, 13. Eall folc gesâwon ðone munt smeócan, Ex. 20, 18: Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Smeócende (smêcende, Lind.: smîkende, Rush.) flex *linum fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. II. *trans. To smoke, fumigate:*—Smeóc ðone man mid gâte hêrum, Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Smeóce mid hâþe, 354, 23. Heortes hêr beóþ swîðe, gôde mid tô smeócanne, 338, 4. [*Prompt. Parv.* smekyñ *fumo, fumigo.*] v smîcan, smocian, smîc.

smeodoma, smeóh, smeolt. v. smedema, smeáh, smolt.

smeortan; *p.* smeart, *pl.* smurton; *pp.* smorten *To smart:*—Gnættas cômon mid fŷrsmeortendum bitum *ignitos ciniphes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. [Þenne akeþ his heorte and smerteð, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 21. Hire ne oc, ne ne smeart, 21, 27. Ðenne wile his heorte aken and smerten, 207, 34. Me iveleð hit bitterliche smeorten, A. R. 238, 29. Smertyñ *uro*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. H. Ger.* smerzan; *p.* smarz *dolere.*]

smeoru, smeru (o, a), wes; *n. Fat, grease, suet, tallow.* I. in the following glosses:—Smeoru *unguentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 9. Unsilt smeoro *saevo*, 119, 45. Smero *sevo* (in a list 'de igne'), i. 284, 27. Unâmaelte smeoruwe *pice, saevo*, ii. 117, 28. Smerwe *sevo*, 80, 45. Smeruwe, Hpt. Gl. 503, 18. Smerewe *arvina*, 471, 4. II. in the following passages:—Wið ûtsihte, hunig and unsylt smeoru and wex, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. Heortes smeoro (smeru, smero), i. 338, 15: 354, 4. Sceápes smeru, ii. 66, 7. Foxes smero, iii. 2, 25. Heorotes smera oððe gâte oððe gôse, 68, 26: 80, 18. Ðæt smeru wand ût, Jud. 3, 22. Smeoruwes, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Beran smeruwes (smerwes, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 216, 15. Mid gâte smeorwe (smerwe, MS. B.), 354, 1. Mid smeorwe *adipe*, Ps. Surt. 62, 6. Of swînes smerwe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 7. Ofer smere (*unguento*), Rtl. 115, 34. Cnucige wið eald smeoru (smera, MS. B.: smeru, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 86, 7. Genim heortes smeoruw (smeruw, MS. H.: smeru, MS. B.). Genim gôse smero, 76, 9. Sceápen smera, ii. 128, 16: 148, 20. Eal ðæt smeru hig forbærndon, Lev. 8, 25. [Smeredd ȝ sallfedd þurrh nan eorþliȝ smere, Orm. 13244. *O. H. Ger.* smero *adeps, arvina, unctura: Icel.* smjör *grease, fat; butter.*] v. flot-, heorot-smeoru.

smeoru-mangestre, an; *f. A butter-woman, woman who deals in butter and cheese:*—Smeremangestre, que mangonant in caseo et butiro, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 301, 5.

smeoru-sealf, e; *f. A grease-salve:*—Gif ðû wætan dêst tô oððe smerusealfe, ne meaht ðû hit gelâcnian, Lchdm. ii. 148, 23.

smeoru-þearm, es; *m. An entrail:*—Smeruþearm *extale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 29. Smæreþerm *julium* (in a list 'de suibus'), i. 286, 61.

smeoruwig; *adj. Fatty, greasy, unctuous:*—Eal ða wætan þing and ða smerewigan sint tô forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. [*Icel.* smjörugr *greasy.*] v. un-smeoruwig.

smeoru-wyrt, e; *f. Smer-wort.* 'Aristolochia rotunda, in allusion to its use in ointments.' E. D. S. Plant Names. Halliwell gives '*smerewort* the round birthwort, or the herb mercury.' It is found in the following glosses:—Smeoruwyrt *veneria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 33. Smerowyrt *nam* (*nap*?) *silvatica*, 62, 39. Smerewyrt *aristolochia*, i. 67, 17: Lchdm. iii. 300, col. 1. It occurs also in the Leechdoms:—Smerowyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man aristolochiam and ôðrum naman smerowyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 9–11. Smeruwyrt, ii. 338, 13. Smerewyrt, 128, 15.

smêr[e], smera, smercian, smereness, smerewig, smerian, smering, smeru, smerwan. v. smâr[e], smeoru, smearcian, smireness, smeoruwig, smirwan, smiring, smeoru, smirwan.

smêðan; *p.* de *To make smooth, to soothe:*—Him is tô sellanne ðæt ðone innoþ stille and smêðe, Lchdm. ii. 210, 20. v. ge-smêðan, smêðian.

smêðe; *adj. Smooth.* I. in glosses:—Smêðe *lenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 48. Smoeðum *politis*, 117, 55. Ðæs smêðestan *politissimis*, 66, 27. II. *smooth, without roughness* or *inequalities* of surface:—Smêðe ringce *tinius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 56. Mîn brôður ys rûh and ic eom smêðe, Gen. 27, 11. Ðonne glâd hit on ðâm scyllum swelce hit wære smêðe îsen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Wæs cyrtil unrûh ł smoeðe, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. Ân dûn ful smêðe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 109. On smêðum felda *on a plain*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 14. Wê becôman on sumne smêðne feld (*in viam planam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on smêðum landum, Lchdm. i. 90, 3: 298, 3. On smêðe (smoeðum, Lind., Rush.) wegas *in vias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Hê hæfþ ðe smêþran lîchoman, Lchdm. ii. 298, 13. III. *smooth, without discomfort* or *annoyance:*—Wæron hyra gongas under Godes egsan smêðe and gesêfte, Exon. Th. 146, 3; Gû. 704. IV. *smooth, suave, avoiding offence:*—Hê biþ hwîlum tô ungemetlîce smêðe, hwîlum tô ungemetlîce rêðe *amor proprius mentem aliquando inordinate ad mollitiem, aliquando ad asperitatem rapit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 7. V. *smooth, not irritating* (of food, medicine, etc.):—Ne se mete ne sié tô scearp ne tô sûr, ac smêðe and fæt, Lchdm. ii. 196, 8. Eádmylte mettas and scîr win and smêðe, 220, 13. Ða wambe man sceal clæsnian mid smêþe wyrtdrence, 262, 17. Wyrc smêþe eágsealfe, 308, 27. VI. *smooth* (of words):—Smêðne sybcwide, Frag. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29. Ðâm ðe ful smêðe sprâce habbaþ, 20; Leás. 12. Ðone ele, ðæt wæron ða smêðan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Bepêcean mid smêðan wordan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 602. Se Hælend lufaþ swîðor ða dâde ðonne ða smêðan word, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 34. VII. of the voice, *not harsh, melodious, harmonious:*—Stefen smoeðu *vox canora*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. v. un-smêþe; smôþ.

smêðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to become smooth:*—Ðonne smêðaþ ðæt neb and hâlaþ, Lchdm. i. 86, 8. II. *to make smooth:*—Ic smêðie *polio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 74. [He wile foxliche smeþien mid worde, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Rihteð and smeðeð þe heorte, A. R. 4, 23.] v. ge-smêðian; smêðan.

smêðness, e; *f.* I. *smoothness:*—Hê forgeaf hreóflium smêðnysse, Homl. Th. i. 26, 11. II. *a smooth, level surface:*—Feld *campus*, smêðnys *planities*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 49.

smîc, smêc, smŷc, es; *m. Smoke, vapour, steam:*—Swelce se bitresta smîc, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 20. Smîc *fumus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12: Ex. 19, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 20. Hî losiaþ swâ swâ smêc, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 31: Ps. Th. 36, 19. Smŷc, Hpt. Gl. 501, 78: Shrn. 52, 33.

Ða þicnyssa smîces stigon upp on ælce healfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. Ða ýsla up flugon mid ðam smîce, Gen. 19, 18: Homl. Th. i. 530, 34. Se wæta gæþ up swylce mid smîce oððe miste, Lchdm. iii. 278, 9. Smêce gelîce *sicut fumus*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. On ðam fŷre and on ðam smŷce, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 32. Se wind ðæt fŷr and ðone smîc ofer ða wallas drâf, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 1. Genim spices snæd, lege on hâtne stân, drince ðonne smîc, Lchdm. ii. 58, 17. Ðonne hê (*the root*) tôbrocen byþ, hê rŷcþ eal swylce hê smîc of him âsænde, i. 260, 9. Ðæs drinces smŷc heora eágan onfôn, 348, 22. Smêc *vaporem*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 15. [Ne michte ut seon for smike, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 16. Smeche, ii. 220, 18. Smiche, 258, 20. Smec off recless, Orm. 1088. Smeke or smoke, Prompt. Parv. 460. *M. H. Ger.* smouch: *Ger.* schmauch.] v. smoca.

smîcan, smêcan; *p.* te. I. *to smoke, emit smoke:*—Muntas smîcaþ *montes fumigabunt*, Ps. Surt. 103, 32: 143, 5. II. *to smoke, fumigate:*—Sume mid pice smîcaþ, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Nim gâte hâr, smêc under ða brêc wið ðæs rægereósan, 146, 3. Smîce mid fearne swîðe ða þeóh, 64, 26. [*Wicklif has a wk. past* smekide.] v. smeócan, smocian.

smicer; *adj. Fair, fine, beautiful, elegant:*—Smicre *elegans, loquax*, Txts. 59, 737: *elegans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 22. Smicerre ansîne *eleganti forma*, 30, 26. Smicere leóþe *carmine rithmico*, 23, 24. Windan manigne smicerne wæn and manig ænlîc hûs settan and fegerne tûn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Hió bit ðæt hî findon twâ smicere scencingcuppan intô beódern *she asks them to provide two fair goblets for the refectory*, Ch. Th. 536, 7. Ðæs smicerestan *politissimis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 26. [He warrþ till atell defell off shene smikerr enngell, Orm. 13679. *O. H. Ger.* smechar *elegans, delicatus.*]

smicere; *adv. Finely, fairly, elegantly:*—Cræftlîce *vel* smicere *affabre*, ic smicere geglengce *orno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 55–58. Smicere geworhte *fabrefactum*, ii. 33, 68: Shrn. 165, 27: Ps. Th. 118, 164, 84. Sió lufu scînþ suîðe smicere (*fulgescit*), Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9. In burh rade smicere cymeþ wlitig scrîdan þrymlîce on tûn Maius, Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Ðonne singþ hê smælor and smicror *minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smicerness, e; *f. Elegance, neatness:*—Þurh smicernesse and hiwunge *hironiam* (=per ironiam; irony is explained as combining elegance and dissimulation), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 53.

smidema. v. smedema.

smillan; *p.* de. I. *to cause to crack* as a whip, etc. II. *intrans. To crack* as a whip:—Under smyllendum gyrdum weóp *crepantibus flevit sub ferulis*, Germ, 388, 7. [*Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack*, as a whip; smella (*wk.*) *to cause to crack.*] v. smæll, *and cf. trans. and intrans. forms of* miltan.

smilt, smilting. v. smylt, smelting.

smirels, es; *m. An unguent, ointment, unction, salve:*—Smyrels *vel* sealf *inguina* vel *unguenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 29: *unguentum.* Hê gehâlde ân mâdeu mid hâlwendum smyrelse gehâlgodes eles, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 14. Wê lâraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc ægder hæbbe ge fulluhtele ge seócum smyrels, L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 15. [Nicodemus brouhte smuriles uorte smurien mide ure Louerd, A. R. 372, 18. Þat swote smirles þat is icleopet basme, H. M. 13, 21. Kepen ðe lich wiðuten smerles, Gen. and Ex. 2454. Þe Magdalene smerede Cristes uet mid þe precious smerieles, Ayenb. 187, 32. *Dan.* smörelse *grease.*]

smireness, e; *f. Ointment, unguent:*—Cwæþ se wrîtere ðæt Maria genâme ân pund deórwyrðre smyrenesse (smerenesse, 69, 1). . . . Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtatêne cynna wyrtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 17–20. Smirinis (smerenisse, Rush.) *unguentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 26, 12. Smirenisse *unguenti*, Rtl. 115, 41. Smyrenisse, Lchdm. i. 346, 9. Mid smiriniss *unguento*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38: *oleo*, 46. Smyrenesse *unctum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 35. Smerenessa and sealf, Lchdm. ii. 19, 19: 158, 9. Hié selfe mid smirenissum hié smerwan, 224, 1.

smirian, smiring. v. smirwan, smirwung.

smirwan, smerwan, smirewan, smeruwan, smirian, smerian, smyrian; *p.* smirede, ode *To smear, anoint:*—Ic smirie mîne flân on blôde, Deut. 32, 42. Ðû smirest *unges*, Ex. 29, 36. Ðû smyrest *linies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 46. On ðam dæge ðe hig man smiraþ *in die unctionis suae*, Lev. 6, 20. 'Smirewaþ (smiriaþ, Hatt. MS.) eówre eágan mid sealfe.' Ðonne wê smirewaþ (smierewaþ, Hatt. MS.) ûre heortan eáge mid sealfe, Past. 11; Swt. 68, 10–12. Smiriaþ, Ps. Surt. 140, 6. Smirede *linivit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 15. Smyrede, 51, 47. Smerede *unxit*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 69, 2. Smyrede, 73, 18. Hê worhte fenn and smyrede (smiride, Lind., Rush.) mîne eágan, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. Mîn heáfod ðû mid ele ne smyredest, ðeós smyrede mid sealfe mîne fêt, Lk. Skt. 7, 46. Smyredon (smiredon, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 6, 13. Smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1 (and often). Smyre, i. 216, 5 (and often). Smyra ðîn heáfod *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Þweah ær ðû hit smeruwe, Lchdm. ii. 156, 2. Gnîde and smerwe, 186, 7. Hŷ hine smyrigon . . . ær hê hyne smyrige . . . hine ne môt nân mann smyrigan, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 21–31. Hié selfe mid smirenessum hié smerwan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 1. Ða menn ðû scealt smerwan mid ðŷ ele, 194, 18: 156, 4. Smirewan, 184, 2: 238, 26. Smyrian, 118, 16. Smerian, Blickl. Homl. 73, 24: 75, 17. Tô smirwanne, Lchdm. ii. 244, 19. Tô smerwanne, 288, 16. Tô smergenne, iii. 4, 14. Heó com tô smyrianne (smiriane, Lind.: smiranne, Rush.) mînne lîchaman, Mk. Skt. 14, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-smeruit *unctus: Icel.* smyrja, smyrwa *to anoint.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, geâ-smirwan, -smirian.

smirwung, smiring (-ung), e; *f.* I. *anointing, unction:*—Ðus cwæð se apostol be ðære smyrunge seócra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 27. Gif se seóca man girnþ ðæt man hine smerige, hê dô ðonne his andetnesse ær ðare smerunge, and gif hê æfter ðare smyrunge hâl wurð, hê môt flæsces brûcan. On ðare smyrunge biþ lâcedôm, L. Ælfc. P. 47, 48; Th. ii. 384, 27–32. II. *an ointment:*—Smiring *cassia*, Ps. Surt. 32, 9. Smyring *unguentum*, Ps. Spl. 132, 2. Balzaman smiring wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 7. Smyring, 288, 12. Gif ðû myhtest ænig þing fyndan on smyrunge oððe on wyrtum, ðæt ðu myhtest mŷne wunde myd gehælan, St. And. 28, 17. Smerwunga wyrce of ele and of wermôde, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16.

smirwung-, smiring-ele, es; *m. Oil for anointing:*—Of ðam smiring-ele *de oleo unctionis*, Ex. 29, 21.

smîtan; *p.* smât, *pl.* smiton; *pp.* smiten. I. *to daub, smear, smudge:*—Ðû nymst his blôd and smîtst ofer ûtewerd Aarones swŷðre eáre, Ex. 29, 20. Smât, gemaercode *inpingit* (cf. *inpingit* gemearcode *vel signat*, 45, 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 57. Genim gâte tord, gemeng wið eced, smît on, Lchdm. ii. 68, 2. Genim ðæs hornes melo, meng wið wætere, smît on, 72, 14. Mid feðere smît on, 102, 8. Smîte mon ða sealfe ærest on ðæt heáfod, iii. 14, 29. Smîte of ðam sylfan blôde on ðæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. Nymon of his blôde and smîton on ægder gedyre, Ex. 12, 7. Þissa (*oil, grease, and tar*) ealra emfela and ðara dusta ealra emfela, gemeng eal ceald tôsomne, ðæt hit fram ðâm wôsum eal wel smîtende [si] (*may be adapted for smearing*), smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 126, 11. [Ofersmît mid ele, 180, 28.] II. *to defile, pollute:*—Wrâþ âþ smîteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 52; Reim. 64. Smiton *funestavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 43. [*Goth.* be-, ga-smeitan *to smear, anoint: O. Frs.* smîta *to cast: O. H. Ger.* smîzan *linere.* Later English takes the word in the sense of *strike.* In Mt. 26, 68 the later MS. has Hwæt ys se þe ðe *smat*, where the earlier has *slôh*, Brutus heom smat on, Laym. 534. He hoff þe swerd to smitenn, Orm. 14677. Ase ofte ase eni hund binimeð þe þine mete, nultu ase ofte smiten? A. R. 324, 23. So in later works.] v. be-, ge-smîtan; smittian.

smite (?), es; *m. Pollution:*—Mustfleógan *vel* wurma smite *bibiones* vel *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 75. v. must-fleóge.

smîte, an; *f. A foul, miry place* (?):—Ego mansam in loco qui celebri a solicolis nuncupatur æt Smitan uocabulo ministro meo largitus sum . . . Ðis is ðære ânre hîde landgemæru tô Smîtan . . . of ðæm slô tô Smîtan; of ðære Smîtan tô berge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 166, 2–20. Of smîtan on ðone stân . . . of ðære apoldran innan smîtan, v. 105, 13–36.

smitenness. v. be-smitenness.

smiþ, es; *m, A smith, a worker in metals* or *in wood:*—*Cudo* ic smiðige; eft gyf ðû cwedst *hic cudo*, ðonne byþ hit nama, smiþ, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 10. Se smiþ *ferrarius* . . . se treówyrhta *lignarius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Smiþ *faber* vel *cudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 26: *faber*, 286, 74. Fŷres god, helle smiþ *Vulcanus*, ii. 95, 7. Wæs sum brôðor syndrilîce on smiþcræfte well gelæred; þeówode hê swŷðe druncennesse and monigum ôðrum unâlŷfednessum ðæs sleacran lifes, and hê mâ gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, ðonne hê wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan . . . wið ðon ðe smiþ ðæs þŷstran modes and dæde his deáþe neálæhte . . . , Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13–42. Gif smiþ monnes andweorc onfô, hê hit gesund âgife swâ hê hit ær onfênge, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Môdcræftig smiþ, ðonne hê gewyrceþ helm oððe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 2; Cri. 62. Wæpna smiþ, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Hû nys se smiþ (smiþ ŧ wyrihte *faber*, Lind.) Marian sunu, Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðes ys smiþes sunu *hic est fabri filius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Gif gesîþcund man fare, ðonne môt hê habban his smiþ mid him, L. In. 63; Th. i. 144, 3. Weorc, handweorc smiþa, Exon. Th. 408, 18; Rä, 27, 14: 388, 16; Rä. 6, 8: 401, 6: Rä. 21, 7. Ic hæbbe smiþas, îsene smiþas, goldsmiþ, seolforsmiþ, ârsmiþ, treówwyrhtan, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. ¶ In poetical compounds the word is used figuratively. v. gryn-, hleahtor-, lâr-, wig-, wîg-, wrôht-smiþ. [*Goth.* aiza-smiþa: *O. Frs.* smeth, smid: *O. H. Ger.* smid *faber, cudo: Icel.* smiðr.] v. ambiht-, âr-, gold-, îsen-, seolfor-, wundor-smiþ.

smiþ-cræft, es; *m. Smithcraft, the craft* or *art of the worker in metal* or *wood:*—Wæs sum brôðor syndrilîce on smiþcræfte well gelæred *erat fabrili arte singularis*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 14.

smiþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled as a smith.* v. next word.

smiþ-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilled in the smith's art:*—Tubal Cain smiþcræftega wæs, Cd. Th. 66, 15; Gen. 1084.

smiðian; *p.* ode *To make* out of metal *or* wood, *to fashion, forge:*—Ic smiðige *cudo*, ðû smiðast *cudis*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 8: 28, 6; Zup. 178, 10. Smiðode oððe gescôp *cuderet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 36. Hê hêt smiðian of smætum golde âne lytle rôde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. Smiðian on smætum golde ânre cuðran anlîcnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 126. Smeoðed *fabricata*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 3.

[Brien enne smiđ funde þe wel cuđe smiđie . . . þe smiđ gon to smiđeȝe ane pic, Laym. 30742–9. Ofte a ful hawur smiđ smeođiđ a ful woc knif, A. R. 52, 8. A smith that in his forge smithed plowharneis, Chauc. C. T. 3760. To smythye wepne into sikul or to sithe, Piers P. 3, 305. *Goth.* ga-smiþôn: *O. H. Ger.* smidôn *fabricare, cudere: Icel.* smiða.] v. ā-, be-, ge-smiđian.

smiþlīce; *adv. After the manner of a smith, with skill:*—Smiþlīce *fabrile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 33: 35, 14: 146, 59. [*O. H. Ger.* smidilīho *fabriliter.*]

smiþþe, an; *f. A smithy, a smith's workshop:*—Smiđđe *officina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 12: i. 34, 55: 73, 27. Smiþþe, 286, 75. Smiđþe *vel* weorchūs, 58, 23. On smiđđan *in conflatorio*, Kent. Gl. 1033. Hwæt sylst đū (*the smith*) ūs on smiþþan đinre būton īsene fȳrspearcan, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5. Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, đonne hē wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Gāþ tō smiđđan and fandiaþ đises goldes and đissera gymstāna, Homl. Th. i. 64, 6. Đæt wīde geat be-eástan Welandes smiđđan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. [*O. Frs.* smithe: *O. H. Ger.* smitta, smidda *officina, fabrica: Icel.* smiðja.]

smiþu. v. gold-smiþu.

smitta (-e; *f.?*), an; *m. A smear, blot, mark, spot:*—Būtan smittan *sine macula*, R. Ben. Interl. 4, 3. Smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 56. v. next word.

smittian; *p.* ode *To smear, pollute, defile:*—Smittodan *funestavere, maculavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 60. Smittud *cacabatus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 47. [Smitted *contaminata*, Ps. 105, 39. As reignes shall ben flitted Fro folk to folk, or whan they shal ben smitted, Chauc. T. and C. v. 1544. Ismittet (*smeared*) wiđ smirles, H. M. 13, 23. Bismitted (-smuddet, MS. T.) and bismeoruwed, A. R. 214, 22. Besmetted ine herte mid kueade þoȝtes, Ayenb. 229, 20. *O. H. Ger.* pi-smizzit *illitus, unctus.*] v. be-smittian; smītan.

smoc[**c**], es; *m. A smock, shift:*—Smoc *vel* syrc *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Loþa, hom *vel* smoc *colobium, dictum quia longum est et sine manicis*, ii. 134, 37. [Smokke *interula*, 182, 1. Smok, schyrt *camisia, interula*, Prompt. Parv. 461. *O. H. Ger.* smoccho *interula: Icel.* smokkr.]

smoca, an; *m. Smoke:*—Āstāh smoca on yrre his *ascendit fumus in ira ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 9. Út æt his nosu eode micel smocca, Nar. 43, 16. Hē nele đone wlacan smocan wāces flǣsces wætere gedwæscan *nec vult lini tepidos undis exstinguere fumos*, Dōm. L. 51. v. smīc.

smocian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke:*—Muntas smociaþ, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32. Smeócaþ ł smociaþ *fumigabunt*, 143, 5. Swilce ān ofen eall smociende, Gen. 15, 17. Smocigende, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 24. II. *trans. To smoke:*—Genim đū đās ylcan wyrte and smoca đæt cild mid, Lchdm. i. 116, 9. Smeóce (smoca, MS. R.) mid hǣþe, 354, 23. [Þa iseȝen heo a fur smokien, Laym. 25734. Smekyñ or smokyñ *fumo, fumigo*, Prompt. Parv. 460.] v. smeócan, smīcan.

smoega-wyrm, smoh. v. smeá-wyrm, ǣ-, in-smoh.

smolt, smeolt; *adj. Serene, quiet, peaceful:*—Smolt wæs se sigewong, Exon. Th. 146, 23; Gū. 714. Smeolt, Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smolt regn *imbres*, Rtl. 85, 9: *torrens*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 125, 4). Smolt biþ *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 2. Smolt dæg ł restdæg (smolte dæge, Rush.) *sero die*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. Ēfern ł smolt (efern ȝ smolt, Rush.) *sero*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 47. Wē hæfdon smolte niht *nox serena reddita est nobis*, Nar. 23, 52. [With smeþe smylyng and smolt, Gaw. 1763.] v. smylte, *and next word.*

smolte; *adv. Quietly, mildly:*—Đonne smolte (cf. smylte, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17) blǣwþ sūþan and westan wind under wolcnum, Met. 6, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* smultro gibārean (*of the wind and waves*).]

smoltlīce; *adv. Gently, quietly:*—Flōwæþ seó welle swā fægere and swā smoltlīce swā hunig, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 10. v. smylt-līc.

smorian; *p.* ode *To choke, suffocate:*—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st*[*r*]*angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. Se esne genimende smorede hine (*suffocabat eum*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 28. Đa þornas smoradun (*suffocaverunt*) hiǣ, 13, 7. [Wend he smore þat sede, C. M. 5573. All suld be smored, Pr. C. 7601. Smore wythe smeke *fumigo*, smoryd *fumigatus*, smorynge *fumigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Halliwell gives *smore* as a word in northern dialects, and quotes Hall's Chronicles; and *smoor* is given as a Lincolnshire word, E. D. S. Pub.] v. ā-, for-, of-smorian.

smōþ; *adj. Smooth, unruffled:*—Mid smōđestum andwlite *serenissimo vultu*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. v. un-smōþ, *and* smēđe.

smūgan; *p.* smeág, *pl.* smugon; *pp.* smogen *To creep, crawl, move gradually:*—Ic smūge *serpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 15: *crepo* (*serpo?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 84. Smūgaþ *serpunt*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 19. Smūgen(-an?) *serpere*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 49. Hē (ǣwelm) biþ smūgende geond đa eorþan, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 26. [Nedre smuȝeđ derneliche, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 22, 32. Smuȝđ, smuhgđ digeliche, ii. 191, 7, 15, 17. *M. H. Ger.* smiegen: *Icel.* smjúga *to creep through* a hole, narrow space, etc.] v. ā-, under-smūgan; smeágan, *and next word.*

smūgendlīc; *adj. Creeping, reptile:*—Ealle slincendu ł smūendlīcu *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35.

smygel, smygels, es; *m. A burrow, place to creep into:*—Smygels *cuniculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 34. Smygelas *cuniculos*, 15, 51. Smygilas, smigilas, smyglas, Txts. 48, 199. [Cf. *Icel.* smuga *a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole*; smogall, smugall *penetrating.*] v. smūgan.

smyllende, smyltan. v. smillan, ge-smyltan.

smylte; *adj. Quiet, tranquil, calm, serene.* I. of physical calmness:—Se mōnaþ (*June*) is nemned on ūre geþeóde se ǣrra līđa, for đon seó lyft biþ þonne smylte, Shrn. 87, 34. Swilce seó heofone đonne heó smylte (*serenum*) byþ, Ex. 24, 10. Hyt byþ smylte weder, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. Smylte weder biþ đȳ þancwyrþre, gif hit hwēne ǣr biþ stearce stormas and micle rēnas and snāwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Smylte reng *pluvia serena*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Smelt hagol *imber serotinus* (v. smolt), Kent. Gl. 560. Swā biþ sǣ smilte, Exon. Th. 336, 26; Gn. Ex. 55. Sió ān hȳþ byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ȳstum *that haven is ever calm after all the storms*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. Smylte is se sigewong, Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 23. Smeltre *intempestae, tranquillae, serenae*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 4. Swīđe eáđe mæg on smyltre sǣ ungelǣred scipstiéra genōh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Đonne heó bađaþ hī on smyltum wætre, Shrn. 85, 21. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 56. Seó sǣ mōt brūcan smyltra ýþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Ic becume tō đære smyltestan hȳđe, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 20. I a. *gentle, mild*, of the wind:—Þurh đone smyltan sūþan-westernan wind, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8. Hē ýste mæg oncyrran đæt him windes hweođu weorđeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. I b. fig. *favourable, prosperous:*—Smyltum belimpum *successibus*, Anglia xiii. 32, 132. II. of mental calm, *placid, serene, tranquil, unruffled:*—Cild ācenned smylte *a child born on the ninth day of the moon will be placid*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12. Hē smylte mōde and blīþe (*placida mente*) him eall forlēt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 20. Đā frægn hē hwæđer hī ealle smylte mōd (*placidum animum*) tō him hæfdon, 4, 24; S. 598, 40. Mid smyltre willsumesse *tranquilla devotione*, S. 599, 9, 10. Smylte ł blīđelīce ārfæstnisse *sinceram pietatem*, Rtl. 48, 28. Smyltum þohtum *sinceris mentibus*, 7, 21: 16, 37. v. mere-smylte; smolt, smyltness.

smylte; *adv. Quietly, mildly, gently:*—Đonne smylte blāweþ sūþan-westan wind, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17. v. smolte.

smylte-līc, smylting. v. smylt-līc, smelting.

smylt-līc; *adj. Tranquil, serene:*—Smyltelīco gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Smyltlīcum *tranquilla*, Rtl. 39, 9. Smyltlīcum *seneris* (*serenis?*), 98, 8.

smyltness, e; *f. Quiet, calm, serenity, tranquillity.* I. of physical calm:—Đā bebeád hē đam winde and đære sǣ, and đǣr weard geworden mycel smyltness, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26. Smyltnes, Mk. Skt. 4, 39: Blickl. Homl. 235, 9. On smyltnysse lyfta *serenitate aerum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. I a. *the quiet of evening, evening:*—Miđđȳ ēfern ł smyltnis, (*sero*) wēre āwordæn, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. Smyltnise, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 16. Næhtes smyltnisse *noctis quiete*, Rtl. 37, 35. I b. *gentleness, quietness* in action:—Hig hine mid ealre smyltnesse swā geläeddon and on heora fiđerum bǣron, đæt hē ne mihte ne on scipe fægeror gefered beón, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 40, 16, 14. II. *quiet, silence:*—Smyltnisse gesette *silentium inposuisset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 34. III. *placidity, calmness:*—Cara *cura*, oferfǣt *obesus*, smyltnys *pinguedo* (placidity?), Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 11. IV. *peace, tranquillity, quiet:*—Smyltnes wæs ofor eorþan and sibba genihtsumnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. Đurh đæt wierđ tōslieten sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna mōdes and biþ gedrēfed sió smyltnes hiera līfes *eo subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 8. Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan, Lchdm. iii. 436, 13. Swefn smyltnysse and glædnysse gehātaþ, 156, 14. Tīdlīc smyltnisse giræce and līf gibrenga ēce *temporalem tranquilitatem tribuat et vitam conferat sempiternam*, Rtl. 31, 28. V. *calmness, composure:*—Đȳ læs đa smyltnesse đæs dōmes gewemme tō hræd ierre, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 13.

smyrels, smyrian, smyring, smytta. v. smirels, smirwan, smirwung, smitta.

snaca, an; *m.:* snacu (?), e; *f. A reptile, a snake:*—Snaca *coluber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 56: 287, 30: ii. 16, 75: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sȳ Dan snaca on wege *fiat Dan coluber in via*, Wulfst. 192, 20. Snace *colubro*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 72. Gif đū gesihst snacan ongeán đē cuman, ongeán yfele wȳfmen đē bewerian mynegaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 9. Snacan *colubros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 37: *scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. [*O. Du.* snake: *Icel.* snákr (*only in poetry*).] v. ban-snaca.

snacc, e; *f.* (?) *A swift-sailing vessel:*—Đā lēt Eádweard cyng scypian xl snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 36. Hē fōr tō Scotlande mid xii snaccum, 1066; Erl. 201, 8. [(Borrowed from?) *Icel.* snekkja *a swift-sailing vessel*, belonging to the kind of 'lang-skip:' *Dan.* snekke *a bark, sailing vessel.*]

snǣd, es; *m.* '*A piece of land within defined limits, but without enclosures, a limited circumscribed woodland or pasturage,*' Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, pp. 68–9. Or (?) *a clearing* in a wood. Cf. snǣdan, II:—Ic hire lēte tō đæt ceorla grāf tōsundran . . . and se alhmunding snǣd hēre intō preosda byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 100, 16. Be đam grāue đæt hit cymþ intō đam snǣde; and of đam snǣde, iii. 399, 34. Đet firhde bituihu longanleág and đem suđtūne and đa snādas illuc pertinentia, i. 261, 10. Tō Ōswaldingtūne hiérþ holenhyrst . . . cyrþring-

hyrst, triphyrst, and insnâdis(-as ?) intô Ôswaldingtûne, ii. 228, 4. *Also* **snǽdfeld** occurs iii. 399, 20:—On ðone lytlan snǽdfeld; *and* snâdhyrst, i. 273, 6.

snǽd, es; *m. The handle of a scythe.* Under the forms *snathe, sneath, snead, sned* the word occurs in the glossaries of many dialects, e. g. Wilts, Somerset, Northamptonshire. Jamieson also gives it. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 16, 19, C. 4:—Hwîlon befeóll ân sîde of ðam snǽde intô ânum deópan seáðe. Benedictus heóld ðone snǽd bufon ðam wætere ðǽr ðæt îsen âsanc, and ðǽrrihte hit becom swymmende tô ðam snǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10–14.

snǽd, e; *f. A cut, slice, morsel, bit:*—Snǽd *offa,* Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 73: *morsus,* ii. 58, 12. Spices snǽd *offella* vel *particula,* i. 27, 19. Seó snǽd ðæs hûsles ðe heó þicgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 26: Salm. Kmbl. 809; Sal. 404. Hê began tô etenne; hê feóll ðâ æt ðære forman snǽde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 62. Ða sweartan snǽd *atram offam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 23; 63, 14. Genim spices snǽde þynne, lege on hâtne stân, Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Heorotes horn gebærned tô ahsan ... and mid hunige gewealcen tô snǽdum, 238, 2. Genim þreó snǽda, 52, 23. Genim fǽttes flǽsces, sele twâ snǽda, 268, 31. Nim of ðam gehâlgedan hlâfe feówer snǽda, iii. 290, 27. Ðâs, sweartan snǽda *atras offulas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 40. Swâ swâ snǽda *sicut buccellas,* Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Snǽda *offulas, partes,* Hpt. Gl. 500, 78. [*Icel.* sneið *a slice.*] v. sin-snǽd.

snǽdan; *p.* de. I. *to slice, cut into slices:*—On hunig gesnǽd, Lchdm. ii. 294, 9. II. *to snathe* [given by Halliwell as a northern word = *to prune trees,* and occurs in Ray's collection, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15. Jamieson gives *sned* to prune, lop off, *sned* a branch pruned off.] *to lop, prune, cut* branches off trees:—Snêdit *putat,* Txts. 117, 249. Sume snêddun telgran of treówum *alii caedebant ramos de arboribus,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bôgas snǽde bûton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles *incassum foras nequitia ex ramis inciditur, si surrectura multiplicius intus in radice servatur,* Past. 33, 5; Swt. 222, 15. III. *to hew* or *trim* stones. [In this sense Jamieson gives *sned* as a word of northern Scotland.]:—Ðara werhtena ðe ðanæ stân sneóddon and fêgdon, Anglia xi. 5, 7. [Þe moder mid sexe hine tosnæde & al todælde, Laym. 4015. Þa quene ich al tosnaðde mid mine sweorede, 28050. *O. H. Ger.* gi-sneitôn *putare: Icel.* sneiða *to cut into slices.*] v. be-snǽdan; snîdan.

snǽdan; *p.* de *To take food, take a meal*:—Ða hê com to Cantwarbyrig, ða snǽdde hê ðǽr and his menn, and tô Dofran gewende, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 31. [*Icel.* snæða *to take a meal; snæði a meal;* snâð *food, meat.*] v. snǽding.

snǽdel, (*more generally*) snǽdelþearm, es; *m. The great gut:*—Snaedil *vel* þearm, snaedilþearm, snêdildaerm *extale,* Txts. 58, 381. Snǽdel, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 59. Snǽdel(-?) *vel* bæc-þearm *extales,* 44, 48. Snǽdelþearm *extale,* ii. 29, 74: 145, 29; *fither,* 149, 1: *fiber,* 38, 54. Snǽdelþearm *fithrem,* Lchdm. i. lxxii, 5.

snǽding, e; *f. A (slight?) meal:*—Seó wucaþên nime snǽdinge (*mixtum,* = déjeûner, consistant en un verre de vin et un peu de pain, Migne. Cf. the translation of the passage, R. Ben. 63, 1:—Ðære wucan rǽdere gange tô hlâfe and drince) ǽr ðan ðe hê âginne rǽdan, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 4. [*Icel.* snæðing *a meal.*] v. snǽdan *to take food, and next two words.*

snǽding-hûs, es; *n. An eating-house, a place where cooked meat is sold:*—Snǽdinghûs *popina,* Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 21.

snǽding-sceáp, es; *n. A sheep to be killed for eating:*—Hý teohhiaþ ûs him tô snǽdincgsceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis,* Ps. Th. 43, 23.

snǽd-mælum; *adv. By bits, a bit at a time:*—Pusla snǽdmælum *pick them out by a bit at a time,* Lchdm. ii. 356, 13.

snægel, snǽs. v. snegel, snâs.

snǽsan; *p.* de *To spit, run through with a pointed implement* or *weapon:*—Gif mon hafaþ spere ofer eaxle and hine mon on âsnâseþ (âsnǽseþ, MS. H., snǽseþ, MS. B.), gielde ðone wer bûtan wîte; gif beforan eágum âsnâse (âsnǽse, MS. H.) gielde ðone wer, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 13. [Þe deoflen schulen mid helle sweordes al snesien (snesen, MS. C.: sneasin, MS. T.) ham þuruhut, A. R. 212, 22. *Icel.* sneisa *to spit.*] v. snâs.

snǽd-feld. v. snǽd; *m.*

snâs, snǽs, e; *f. A spit, skewer:*—Snaas *veru,* Txts. 115, 144. Ân snǽs fisca oððe ôðra þinga *una serta;* a number of fish or other things run on to a stick, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 9. Snâsum *veribus,* ii. 91, 37: *feribus,* 148, 7. [*Icel.* sneis; *f. a skewer: Dan.* snes *a score.*] v. snǽsan.

snâð, es; *m.* (?) *A killing:*—Snâðes *occisionis,* Hpt. Gl. 478, 45.

snâw, es; *m. Snow:*—Snâw *nix,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 47. Swâ hwîte swâ snâw (snâ, Lind.: snâu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3. Snâuw, Shrn. 50, 15. Snâua *nix,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Snâw cymþ of ðam þymum wǽtan ðe byþ up âtogen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ǽr ðan hê tô dropum geurnen sý, and swâ semtinges fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Ðǽr (*in Ireland*) seldon snâu leng ligeþ ðonne þrý dagas, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31. Micle rênas and snâwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28. Hæglas and snâwas, 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Forstas and snâwas, Cd. Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. Snâwum *nivibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 45. [*Goth.* snaiws: *O. Sax.* snêu: *O. H. Ger.* snêo: *Icel.* snjór.]

snâw-ceald; *adj. Cold as snow:*—Ðæt sió fŷrene (ne) môt sunne gesêcan snâwcealdes weg monna (*but read* (?) mônan. Cf. Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 28) gemæro, Met. 29, 8.

snâw-gebland, es; *n. A snow-storm:*—Fôr Hannibal ofer Bardan ðone beorg, þêh ðe ymb ðone tiéman wǽren swâ micel snâwgebland swâ ðætte ágðer ge ðara horsa fela forwurdon ge ða elpendas ealle bûton ânum ge ða men selfe uneáðe ðone ciele genǽson *Annibal, cum in Etruriam transiret, in summo Apennino tempestate correptus, nivibus conclusus obriguit; ubi magnus hominum numerus, jumenta complurima, elephanti pene omnes frigoris acerbitate perierunt,* Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34.

snâw-hwît; *adj. Snow-white:*—Snâwhwît *niveus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 48. Snâwître clǽnnysse *nivei pudoris,* Hymn. Surt. 104, 17. Mid snâwhwîtum hreófian beslagen, Homl. Th. i. 400, 29. Sittende on snâwhwîtum horse, ii. 134, 27. Snâwhwîtne hlâf, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 405: 18, 164. [*Icel.* snjó-hvîtr.]

snâwig; *adj. Snowy.* v. next word.

snâwlîc; *adj. Snowy:*—Snâwlîc *nivalis,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 49. Se feórða heáfodwind hâtte *septemtrio:* se blǽwþ norðan and cealde and snâwlîc (snâwig, MS. L.), Lchdm. iii. 274, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* snê-lîh *ninguidus: Icel.* snjó-ligr.]

snearu, an; *f. A snare, noose:*—Snearan *tendiculam, decipulam, laqueum quod tenditur leporibus ł avibus,* Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. [*Icel.* snara *a snare:* cf. *O. L. Ger.* snari; *n. fidis, fidicula.*] v. snêr.

snegel, snægel, snegl, snêl, snâil, es; *m. A snail:*—Snegl, snêl *limax,* Txts. 75, 1220. Snegel, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 63. Snægl, 24, 4: ii. 51, 4. Snegel se ðe hæfþ hûs *testudo,* i. 78, 64. Snegl, snægl, snægel, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 8. Gehûsed snægl, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 5. Snegl, snægl *marruca,* Txts. 77, 1283: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 50: *coclea,* 22, 3. Snægl *cuniculus,* 137, 34. Lytle sneglas *cocleae,* 104, 61. Snæglas, 135, 45. Mê is snægl swiftra, Exon. Th. 426, 7; Rä. 41, 70. Ðone blacan snegl âwæsc on hâligwætre, sele drincan, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. Blace sneglas on pannan gehyrste, 144, 2. [*Icel.* snigill: *Dan.* snegl.] v. sǽ-snægl.

snell, snel; *adj. Quick, active, strong.* I. in following glosses:—Snel *alacris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 75: 6, 50: *expeditus, velox, fortis,* 30, 17: *explicitus, liber, efficatus,* 145, 35. Snellne *adultum,* Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. II. of rapid movement, *quick, rapid, swift:*—Sum biþ on londe snel, fêþe spêdig, Exon. Th. 296, 17; Crä. 52. Fareþ feþrum snell, 206, 7; Ph. 123. Snel, 208, 29; Ph. 163. Hê is snel and swift and swîðe leóht *est levis et velox,* 220, 8; Ph. 317. Wæterþissa snel, 182, 2; Gû. 1304: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Snelle *veloces,* Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. Fêrend snelle *swift emissaries,* Exon. Th. 246, 12*; Jul. 60. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra ðonne hê mægnes hæfde *celeritate magis quam virtute fretus,* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Mê is snægl swiftra, snelra regnwyrm, Exon. Th. 426, 8; Rä. 41, 70. III. *active, prompt, ready, quick in action, bold.* [*Snell* is given in Jamieson's Dictionary with the meanings, *keen, severe; sharp* (of the air); *acute* (of the mind); *firm, determined.* Also in Cumberland it is used of the wind]:—Se snella sunu Wonrêdes, Beo. Th. 5934; B. 2971. Mê sendon tô ðê sǽmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29: Cd. Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220: Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crä. 56. Snellra werod, cênra *the band of the bold and the brave,* Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. [Snel (strong, 2nd MS.) cniht wes Carric, Laym. 28860. *O. Sax.* snell *bold, active: O. H. Ger.* snell *alacer, acer, agilis, strenuus, robustus, pernix: Icel.* snjallr *valiant, brave; ready of speech, eloquent.*] v. swîð-snell.

snel-lîc; *adj.* I. *moving rapidly, swift*:—Snellîc sǽmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. II. *quick in action, ready, bold:*—Monig snellîc sǽrinc, Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. [*M. H. Ger.* snellec *strenuus.*]

snellîce; *adv. Rapidly, quickly, with activity:*—Sum sceal snellîce snêre wrǽstan *one rapidly bends the harpstrings,* Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snellîcho *strenue.*]

snelness, e; *f. Quickness, readiness, activity, agility:*—Hê slôh swâ hê hine (*the ball*) nǽfre feallan ne lêt. Se cyngc ðâ oncneów ðæs iungan snelnesse, ðæt hê wiste ðæt hê næfde his gelîcan on ðam plegan, Ap. Th. 13, 7.

sneóme, sniómе; *adv.* I. *swiftly, rapidly:*—His word yrneþ wundrum sniómе *velociter currit sermo ejus,* Ps. Th. 147, 4. II. *quickly, immediately, at once:*—Hêt ôfstlîce up âstandan ... sneóme of slǽpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796: Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. Hî semninga sneóme forwurdon *subito defecerunt,* Ps. Th. 72, 15: 106, 13. Sniómе, 74, 7: 103, 33; 123, 2. Swâ heó sǽ geseah, hê hió sniómе fleáh, 113, 3. Sniómor, Cd. Th. 51, 21; Gen. 830. [*O. Sax.* sniumo: *O. H. Ger.* sniumo *velociter, cito, subito, statim;* sniumor, *citius:* cf. *Goth.* sniumundô *quickly;* sniumjan *to hasten.*]

sneorcan; *p.* snearc *To shrivel:*—Ic gesnerc swê swê deád from heortan *excidi tamquam mortuus a corde,* Ps. Surt. 30, 13. [Cf. Þte hude swartete as hit snarchte (*shrivelled with the heat*), Marh. 18, 14. Cf. (?) *Icel.* snerkja *to wrinkle the face in displeasure* (?): *Scott.* snirk *to draw up the nose in contempt* or *displeasure.*]

sneówan; *p.* sneáw (?), sneówde (?) *To proceed, go, come, hasten:*—On brim sneóweþ snel under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1008; An. 504. Mid ǽrdæge eástan sneóweþ (snoweþ, MS.) wlitig and wynsum (*of the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 12; Sch. 62. Ða com beácna bearhtost (*the sun*) ofer

breomo sneówan, Andr. Kmbl. 484; An. 242: 3333; An. 1670. [*Goth.* sniwan; *p.* snau, *pl.* snĕwun *to go, come:* cf. (?) *Icel.* snöggr *sudden.*]

snĕr, e; *f. The string of a musical instrument:*—Snĕr *fidis,* Txts. 115, 148. Gellende snĕr, Exon. Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Snellĭce snĕre wrǽstan, 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snuor; *f. filum, lineolus:* cf. *Icel.* snœri; *n. a twisted rope: Goth.* snôrjô *a* (*twisted*) *basket.*] v. snearu.

snerian. v. snirian.

snĭcan, *p.* snăc, *pl.* snicon *To crawl, creep* (1) of the motion of a reptile:—[Sume wuhta] creópaþ and snĭcaþ, eall lĭchoma eorþan getenge (cf. sume licgaþ mid eallon lĭchaman on eorþan and snĭcende faraþ, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26), Met. 31, 6. Wyrm com snĭcan, Lchdm. iii. 34, 21. On ðĭnum wambe and on ðĭnum breóstum ðū scealt snĭcan *pectore et ventre repes,* Past. 43, 2; Swt. 311, 1. Snĭcan *serpere,* Txts. 180, 5. Ðǽr (*in Ireland*) monn ǽnigne snĭcendne wyrm ne gesihþ *nullum ibi reptile videri soleat,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 33. Snĭcende *reptilia,* Ps. Surt. 103, 25. Ða creópendan and ða snĭcendan (scnĭcendan, Hatt. MS,), Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 18. (2) fig. of imperceptible movement:—Ða wunde snĭcaþ (*irrepunt*) in ða innoðas mĭnes lĭchoman, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 18. [Sniked in and ut neddren, O. E. Homl, i. 251, 16, *Dan.* snige *to sneak:* cf. *Icel.* snĭkja (*wk.*) *to hanker after.*]

snid, snide, es; *m. A saw:*—Saga *vel* snide *serula,* Wrt, Voc. i. 16, 17. Snid *serra,* 85, 1. Hié wǽron snidene mid snide *secti sunt,* Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13.

snid, es; *n. A slice, cut:*—Dæt snid *copus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 59. [*Icel.* snið; *n. a slice:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* snita; *f. buccella.*] v. ge-snid.

snide, es; *m.* I. *a cut, incision:*—Ða wunde dæs snides *vulnus incisurae,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Gif ðū wille on snide blód forlǽtan *if you wish to let blood at an incision,* Lchdm. ii. 148, 10: 16, 5. II. *slaying.* v. snĭðan, IV:—Swâ swâ scêp tô snide *tamquam ouis ad occisionem,* Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* snit *concisio, laceratio.*]

snid-ĭsen, es; *n. A lancet:*—Ðonne ðū ongite ðæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, ðonne hrĭn ðū him mid snidĭsene and snĭð listum, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16.

snirian, (snerian?), snyrian; *p.* ede *To go quickly, hasten:*—Brimwudu scynde, lagumearg snyrede tô hýðe, Exon. Th. 182, 7; Gū. 1306. Snyredon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 809; B. 402. Gesión brecan ofer bæðweg brimwudu snyrgan, sǽmearh plegan, wadan wǽgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244. [Cf. *Icel.* snarr *swift;* snara *to make a quick turn, step out quickly.*]

sniring *a sharp rock;*—Stânum oððe snyringum *cautibus,* Wrt, Voc. ii. 18, 15.

snĭte, an; *f. A snite, snipe.* [Halliwell quotes: 'A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke,' Baret, 1580, and gives *snite* as a word still in use. See also E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 192,]:—Snĭte *vel* wudecocc *aceta,* Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Snĭte *acegia,* 62, 23: ii. 4, 36: 99, 14. [In later glossaries *snyte* glosses *ibis,* i. 177, 29: 253, 1. *Prompt. Parv.* snype or snyte *ibex.*]

snĭðan; *p.* snâð, *pl.* snidon; *pp.* sniden. I. *to cut, make an incision in* anything:—Snâð ðæt îs ðara hâligra lĭchoman, Shrn. 62, 1. Mec snâð seaxes ecg, Exon. Th. 408, 2; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to cut* as a surgeon does, *to lance* or *to amputate:*—Mon snĭð ða bearneácnan wĭf *secuerunt praegnantes,* Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Gif ðonne ðæt worms up stĭhþ tô ðon ðæt ðê þince ðæt hit mon snĭþan mǽge and ût forlǽtan . . . ðonne hrĭn ðū him mid ðý snidĭsene and snĭð listum . . . ðonne ðū hit tôstinge oððe snĭþe, Lchdm. ii. 208, 11–21. Snĭð oððe ceorf on ðæt hâle and ðæt cwice lĭc, 84, 28: 52, 2. Gôd lǽce ðe wel cann wunda snĭðan, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 18. Ic wêne ðæt hê hiene snide slâwlĭcor, gif hê him ǽr sǽde ðæt hê hiene snĭðan wolde . . . se lǽce, ðonne hê cymþ ðone untruman tô snĭðanne, 26; Swt. 186, 2–7. II a. metaphorically:—Ðæt mon mǽge snĭþan and bærnan his unþeáwas *ut culpae morbos supplicio resecarent,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 3. III. *to cut* up *or* to pieces:—Ðone ramm ðū snĭðst tô sticcon, Ex. 29, 17. Hié wǽron snidene mid snide *secti sunt,* Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13. IV. *to cut* so as to kill, *to slay* an animal (v. of-snĭðan, snĭðung, II):—Ðæra êwena meolc gê brucon and ða ðe fǽtte wǽron gê snidon (*mactavistis*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 24. Ða ealdan sacerdas cealf snidon, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 19. God hêt niman ânes geáres lamb and snĭðan on Éastertîde, 40, 11: 262, 29. V. *to cut* stone, *to hew:*—Dæra wyrhtena ðe ðæne stân snidon and fêgdon, Anglia xi. 4, 12. VI. *to cut* hair:—Wið heáfodece, hundes heáfod gebærn tô absan and snĭð ðæt heáfod; lege on, Lchdm. ii. 20, 2. VII. *to cut* corn, *to reap:*—Ða on teárum sâwaþ, hî eft gefeán snĭðaþ *in gaudio metent,* Ps. Th. 125, 5. [Tacc Ysaac þin wennchell & sniþ itt alls itt wære an shep, Orm. 14666. *Goth.* sneiþan *to reap; O. Sax.* snîðan to *cut: O. Frs.* snîtha: *O. H. Ger.* snîdan *secare, resecare, caedere, putare, dolere, attondere: Icel.* sniða; *p.* sneið (*but* snĭddi *also occurs*) *to cut, prune.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, of-, tô-, ymb-snĭðan; snǽdan.

snĭðing. v. snĭðung.

snĭð-streó[w] *carline thistle* (?):—Snĭthstreó *gaçila,* Txts. 35, 13. Snĭdstreó, snĭdstreó, snĭdstreú *sisca, sista,* 97, 1868. Cf. Eoforþrote *scisca,* 35, 27: *scasa* ł *scapa* ł *sisca,* Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. In Spanish *sisca* is the cylindrical sugar-cane.

snĭðung, e; *f.* I. *a cutting, cut* (v. snĭðan, I):—Gif ða ômihtan þing sŷn ûtan cumen of wundum oððe of snĭþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 22. II. *slaying, slaughtering* (v. snĭðan, IV):—Offrung *sacrificium,* snĭþung *mactatio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 50. Snĭðing, ii. 59, 10.

snĭwan; *p.* de *To snow:*—Ic snĭwe *ninguo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 174, 8. Hit snĭwþ *ningit,* 22; Zup. 128, 17. Snĭuuith, snĭuidh *ninguit,* Txts. 78, 669. Snĭweþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 14. Ða cwom ðǽr micel snâw and swâ miclum snĭwde swelce micel flŷs feoll, Nar. 23, 13. Norþan snĭwde, Exon. Th. 307, 30; Seef. 31. Swâ swâ hit rîne and snĭwe and styrme ûte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. [*Chauc.* snewede; *p.: Mand.* snew; *p.*, and a similar form remains in dialects. *O. H. Ger.* snîwan: *Icel. has a strong form* snivinn; *pp.*] v. be-snĭwod.

snôca, an; *m. A bend, bay* (?):—Of ðære dĭc on færscmærus west-snôcan; of ðam snôcan on fûlan mære eástweardnæ *from the dike to the western bay of fresh mere; from the bay to the east side of the foul mere,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 344, 33. With some variations the same boundaries are given in a later charter:—De Elmede dych usque ad solemeres west-snok; de solemeres westnok usque ad Horehyrne, iii. 119, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* snôh; *forestum, nomine* bracten snôh, Grff. vi. 839.]

snôd, e; *f. A snood, fillet, head-dress:*—Snôd *cappa,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 8: 13, 42: *capsa* (*cappa?*), 128, 34: *cinthium, mitra,* 131, 10: *vitta,* i, 16, 65: 26, 5. Ða lǽrde hî sum man, ðæt heó nâme ǽnne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tô ânum hringe mid hire snôde . . . Ða geseah heó licgan ðone hring on ðam wege mid snôde mid ealle . . . Ða wende heó ðæt se hring tôburste, oððe seó snôd tôslupe, ac ða ða heó âfunde . . . ða snôde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriðen . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 28, 16–26. Snôda *vittarum,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 57. Wæs ðæm deóre se hrycg âcæglod swelce snôda (snide?) *belua serrato tergo,* Nar. 20, 27.

snofl *mucus, snivel:*—Wið langum sâre dæs heáfdes þurh horh oððe þurh snofl, Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. v. next word.

snoflig; *adj. Full of snivel, having a cold in the head:*—Hiemps ys winter, hê byþ ceald and wæt . . . Swâ byþ se ealda man ceald and snoflig; *flegmata,* ðæt byþ hraca oððe geposu, deriaþ ðam ealdan and ðam unhâlan, Anglia viii. 299, 36,

snoru, e; *f. A daughter-in-law:*—Snorp *nurus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 3: 83, 83. Snoru, 73, 52: 60, 49: i. 52, 10. Snoru, snora, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr on hyre snore and snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sĉa Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna mŏdur and hâligra sâuwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 6. Hió genom hiere snore, Alexandres lâfe, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 18. [*O. Frs.* snore: *O. H. Ger.* snura: *Icel.* snor.]

snot *mucus from the nose, snot* [*found in the compound* ge-snot:—Wið gesnote and geposum, Lchdm. ii. 54, 17. *O. Frs.* snotte: *M. H. Ger.* snuz: *Dan.* snot]. v. snŷtan.

Snotinga-hâm *Nottingham:*—Hêr fôr se ilca here innan Mierce tô Snotengahâm (Snotinghâm, MS. E.), Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 21. Fôr hê tô Snotingahâm and gefôr ða burg and hêt hié gebêtan and gesettan ǽgðer ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Deniscum, 922; Erl. 108, 30. Hêr Eádmund cyning Myrce geeode, burga fîfe, . . . Snotingahâm . . . , 942; Erl. 116, 13.

Snotingahâm-scîr, e; *f. Nottinghamshire,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 8.

snotor, snottor (-er, -ur); *adj. Prudent, wise, sagacious:*—Snotor *prudens,* Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 35. Snoter, 76, 12. Cwom Daniel tô dôme, se wæs snotor, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Nis nǽnig swâ snotor . . . ne dæs swâ gleáw, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 8; Sat. 349. Â sceal snotor hycgean ymb ðysse worulde gewinn, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54: Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Snotur, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Dæs snottor in sefan ðæt hê âna mǽge ealle gerîman stânas on eorðan, Cd. Th. 205, 19; Exod. 438. Frôd wita, snottor âr, Exon. Th. 313, 18; Mŏd. 2. Swâ cwæð snottor on môde, gesæt him sundor æt tûne, 293, 4; Wand. 111. Rædum snottor, wîs on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 938; An. 469. Se wîtga snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Se snotera, Beo. Th. 2631; B. 1313. Snotra, 6231; B. 3120. Snottra, 3577; B. 1786. Salomon se snottra, Past, 4; Swt. 37, 16. Seó snotere mægð, Judth. Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Snottrum men snæd ôðglĭdeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 803; Sal. 401. Hâligne wer and snotorne *virum sanctum et sapientem,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Ðû mê snoterne gedydest *prudentem me fecisti,* Ps. Th. 118, 98. Ðone snoteran Salomon, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 28. Mîn sôðfæste snotere bîdaþ *me expectaverunt justi,* Ps. Th. 141, 9. Snotre men, 57, 4. Snotre *urbana,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 40. Snottere seleræ̂dend, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Snottre and unwîse, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Snottre ceorlas, Beo. Th. 3187; B. 1591. Hwylc is wîsra, wel snotera, Ps. Th. 106, 42. Engla werod snotra, Hy. 3, 16. Snoterra mon, Salm. Kmbl. 502; Sal. 251. Gomol snoterost, fyrngeárum frôd, Menol. Fox 482; Gn. C. 11. Ðû oferswîðdest ðone snotrestan helwerena cyning, Exon. Th. 275, 1; Jul. 543. Burgsittendum ðâm snoterestum, Elen. Kmbl. 553; El. 277. Ða ðe hê wîseste and snotereste wiste *quos sapientiores noverat,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. [Þet folc bið iseli þurh snoterne biscop, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 19. Uþwitess unndersstodenn þurrh snoterr gyn, Orm. 7087. *Goth.* snutrs: *O. H. Ger.* snot[t]ar *prudens: Icel.* snotr.] v. fore-, forþ-, gearo-, hyge-, môd-, ræd-, þanc-, un-, word-, woruld-snotor; snytre.

snotor-lĭc; *adj. Wise, prudent, philosophical:*—On snoterlĭcum lârum *in philosophicis dogmatibus,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 63. [*Icel.* snotr-ligr.]

snotorlîce; *adv. Wisely, prudently, philosophically*:—Snotorlîce *sapienter*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 8. Snotorlîce (snotur-, Rush.) ł wîslîce *sapienter*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Uton ðâs þing geþencean swîþe snotorlîce & wîslîce, Blickl. Homl. 97, 1. Snotorlîce *academice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 27. Ne hŷrde ic snotorlîcor guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3689; B. 1842. [*O.H.Ger.* snotarlîhho: *Icel.* snotr-liga.] v. un-snotorlîce.

snotorness, e; *f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—*Prudentia*, ðæt ys snoternys, Wulfst. 247, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Hî (*the innocents*) wǽron gehwǽde and ungewittige âcwealde, ac hî ârîsaþ on ðam gemǽnelîcum dôme mid fullum wæstme and heofenlîcere snoternysse, Homl. Th. i. 84, 23. Snotornesse ł wîsdôm *sapientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 4. Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snoternesse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 36.

snotorung. v. word-snotorung.

snotor-wyrde; *adj. Prudent* or *wise of speech*:—Herodes wearð gewrēged tô ðam câsere . . . hē wæs snotorwyrde tô ðan swîðe, ðæt se câsere hine mid mâran wurðmynte ongeán âsende, Homl. Th. i. 80, 9. Sum man wæs gehâten Mercurius on lîfe, se wæs swŷðe fâcenfull and ðeáh full snotorwyrde, Wulfst. 107, 1.

snûd *swiftness, quickness*:—Ûs bær naca, snellîc sǽmearh, snûde bewunden (*possessed by swiftness*), Andr. Kmbl. 534; An. 267.

snûd; *adj. Coming at once, coming soon* or *suddenly*:—Biþ ǽghwylcum synwyrcendra on ða snûdan tîd (*the day of judgment, which was to come suddenly*, cf. Matt. 24, 39; or *to come soon?*), Exon. Th. 52, 32; Cri. 842. v. next word.

snûde; *adv. At once, quickly, directly*:—Snûde *denuo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 3. Gangaþ snûde *go directly*, Elen. Kmbl. 625; El. 313: 307; El. 154. Hēt hine snûde eft cuman *bade him quickly return*, Beo. Th. 3743; B. 1869. Se wyrm gebeáh snûde tôsomne, 5129; B. 2568. Snûde forsended, 1812; B. 904: Exon. 231, 12; Ph. 488: Judth. Thw. 22, 8; Jud. 55: 23, 17; Jud. 125. Wearþ snellra werod snûde gegearewod, 24, 21; Jud. 199. Mec Dryhten hēt snûde gesecgan, Exon. Th. 144, 10; Gû. 676. Snûde cŷðan, 19, 7; Cri. 297: Elen. Kmbl. 890; El. 446: 3947; B. 1971: 4639; B. 2325. Ic snûde gefrægn, 5497; B. 2752. [Cf. *Icel.* ganga snûðigt *to walk fast*.]

snyrian, snyring. v. snirian, sniring.

[**snŷtan** *to clear the nose*. (*Prompt. Parv.* snytyñ a nese or a candyl *emungo, mungo*. *Snite, snyte* in this sense remains in several dialects. *O.H.Ger.* snûzan *emungere, nasum purgare*: *Icel.* snŷta.) v. snŷting, snot.]

snyðian *to go* as a dog with its nose to the ground (?):—Neb is mîn niþerweard . . . ic snyþige forð (*it is a plough that speaks*), Exon. Th. 403, 12; Rä. 22, 6. [*Icel.* snyðja *to go sniffing like a dog*, but applied also to the going of ships, and other things.]

-snyðian. v. be-snyðian.

snŷting, e; *f. A clearing of the nose, sneezing*:—Snŷtingc *vel* fneósung *sternutatio* vel *sternutamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* snytynge of a nose or candyl *munctura, emunctura*.] v. snŷtan.

snytre; *adj. Wise*:—Se ðe sigor seleþ snytrum mihtum, and ðîn môd trymeþ godcundum gifum, Cd. Th. 170, 6; Gen. 2808. v. snotor.

snytrian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become wise*:—Hwæt is se dumba, se ðe swîðe snyttraþ, hafaþ seofon tungan, hafaþ tungena gehwylc .xx. orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 459; Sal. 230. Snytrian *philosophari*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 63.

snytro, snyttro, snytero(u); *indecl. in sing.; pl. is used with the same force as sing.; f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—Snytru *sapientia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 2. Hwǽr com heora snyttro *what has become of their wisdom?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Wera snytero, Cd. Th. 295, 25; Sat. 492. Se þurh snytro spēd smiðcræftega wæs, 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Ic eom gewis ðînra mægena and snytro, Lchdm. i. 326, 4. Snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Hié ðære snytro gelŷfdon, Cd. Th. 217, 25; Dan. 28. Full mið snyttro (snytrum, Rush.) *plenus sapientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 40. Ealle ðû mid snyteru worhtest *omnia in sapientia fecisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Wîsdôm ł snytro *sapientiam*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ic ðē gelǽrde swelce snytro swylce manegum ieldran gewittum oftogen is, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. Snyttro, 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Þurh his godcunde meht and þurh his ēcean snyttro, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Tô hēranne snytro (snyttro, Rush.) Salomones, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Þurh sefan snyttro, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10: Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Beoran on breóstum sibbe and snytero, Cd. Th. 277, 19; Sat. 207. Ealle heora snytru beóþ forglendred *omnis sapientia eorum devorata est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Spræc sunu Arones snytra gemyndig, Cd. Th. 148, 28; Gen. 2463. Snyttra, Exon. Th. 304, 30; Fä. 78. Þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631. Ðara ðe geóce tô him sēceþ mid snytrum, 2307; An. 1155. On snytrum *in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14. Mid môdes snyttrum, Beo. Th. 3416; B. 1706. Snyttrum *wisely, prudently*, Andr. Kmbl. 1292; An. 646. Ðeáh ânra gehwylc hæbbe ða .xii. snyttro Habrahames and Isaces and Iacobes, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 2. Þurh ða snyttra (snyttro, MS. O.) ðe ic fram ðam sôþan Gode onfēng *per sapientiam mihi a Deo vero donatam*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 3. Paulus ðæt lof Gode betǽhte ðe him snytera (snytra, MS. F.) and wîsdôm sealde, R. Ben. 4, 6. [*Goth.* snutrei.] v. ge-, un-snytro.

snytro-cræft (*or* snytro (*gen.*) cræft, cf. þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631), es; *m. Prudent skill, prudence, wisdom*:—Wundra mǽst, ðæt swylc snyttrocræft ǽnges hæleþa hreþer weardade, Exon. Th. 169, 28; Gû. 1101. Se mæg eal secgan, ðam biþ snyttrucræft bifolen on ferhðe, 42, 4; Cri. 667: 239, 18; Ph. 622. Sefan sîdne geþanc and snytrocræft, Cd. Th. 249, 27; Dan. 536. Daniel gespræc þurh snyttrocræft, 253, 14; Dan. 595. Ða ðe fyrngewritu þurh snyttrocræft sēlest cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 747; El. 374. Ða ðe snyttrocræft þurh fyrngewrito gefrigen hæfdon, 308; El. 154. Ðē God sealde sigespēd and snyttrocræft, 2342; El. 1172. Snyttrucræft, Exon. Th. 113, 10; Gû. 155. Nǽnig ðæs swîþe þurh snyttrucræft, 294, 21; Crä. 18. Ælmihtig eácenne gâst in sefan sende, snyttrocræftas, Cd. Th. 246, 29; Dan. 486.

snytro-hûs, es; *n. The house of wisdom*:—Hē ðâ swâ gelôme wiðsôc snytruhûse *repulit tabernaculum Silon*, Ps. Th. 77, 60.

soc, es; *n. Suck, sucking* at the breast:—On ðone dæg ðe man ðæt cild fram soce âteáh *in die ablactationis ejus*, Gen. 21, 8. [Seseȝ childer of her sok, A. P. 103, 391. Taken awei fro sok, or wenyd, Wick. (Isaiah 11, 8).] v. ge-soc.

socc, es; *m. A sock, kind of shoe*:—Socc *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 70. Soccas *pedules* (cf. meó), R. Ben. Interl. 92, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* soc *soccus, caliga, calicula*: *Icel.* sokkr a *sock*. From Latin.]

sôchtha. v. sôhþa.

socian; *p.* ode I. *to soak* (trans.), *to steep in a liquid*:—Socodon *coquebant*, Germ. 399, 378. II. *to soak* (intrans.), *to lie in a liquid*:—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedô þreó pund on glæsfæt, gedô ðonne ðæs scearpestan wînes tô .v. sestras, âsete ðonne on hâte sunnan . . . ðæt hit socige .iiii. dagas oþþe mâ, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Dweorge dwostlan weorp on weallende wæter, lǽt socian on lange, 240, 7: iii. 14, 17. v. sûcan.

sôcn, e; *f.* I. *a seeking, search, exploring*. v. land-sôcn, sēcan, I. i. II. *a seeking, desiring, trying to get*. v. mete-sôcn, sēcan, I. 2. III. *a seeking* to obtain an end. v. hlâford-sôcn, sēcan, I. 3. IV. *a seeking* for information, *question, inquiry*. v. sēcan, I. 5:—Be monigum sôcnum and frignyssum ða ðe him nŷdþearflîce gesewen wǽron *de eis quae necessariae videbantur quaestionibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 33. V. *a seeking, visiting* of a place, *attendance* at a place, *resort*. v. cyric-sôcn, sēcan, II. 2:—Wē ûre synna georne bētan mid fæstene and mid ælmessan and mid ciriclîcere sôcne (*with going to church*), Wulfst. 134, 17. Ðâ tôwende se biscop ðæt weofod and ða dwollîcan sôcne mid ealle âdwæscte (*put an end to the resorting to the place, which had been supposed erroneously to be holy*), Homl. Th. ii. 508, 5. Ic cŷþe ðæt ic nelle sôcne habban tô mînum hîrēde ðone ðe mannes blôd geóte ǽr hē hæbbe godcunde bôte underfangen . . . *I declare that I will not that he who sheds man's blood have resort to my court before he have undertaken ecclesiastical 'bôt'* . . . , L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22. [Cf. From sôcne þes folkes *free from the resort of the people*, Laym. 2365. Sookne or custom of hauntynge *frequentacio, concursus*, Prompt. Parv. 463, col. 2. Gret soken hadde this meller With whete and malt of al the londe aboute, Chauc. Reeve's T. 67.] VI. *a seeking for protection* or *a place so sought, refuge, sanctuary, asylum*, (1) in a general sense:—Ic sēce sôcne *refugio*, of ðam is *refugium* sôcn, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 13–14. Ðǽr se freónd wunaþ on ðære sôcne ðe ic ða sibbe wið hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 1; Gû. 688. (2) as a technical term in reference to the protection afforded by a church or by the king's court, etc. v. ciric-, friþ-sôcn:—Gif hwilc þeóf oþþe reáfere gesôhte ðone cing oþþe hwylce cyrican and ðone biscop, hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman oþþe abbud oþþe þegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst. And gif hine hwâ lecge binnan ðæm fyrste, ðonne gebēte hē ðæs mundbyrde ðe hē ǽr sôhte, oþþe hē hine twelfa sum lâdige, ðæt hē ða sôcne nyste. And sēce hē swylce sôcne swylce hē sēce, ðæt hē ne sŷ his feores wyrðe bûtan swâ feola nihta swâ wē hēr cwǽdon, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Be ciricena sôcnum. Gif hwâ ðara mynsterhâma hwelcne for hwelcre scylde gesēce ðe cyninges feorm tô belimpe oþþe ôðerne frióne hiérēd ðe ârwyrðe sié, âge hē þreora nihta fierst him tô gebeorganne, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 22. Cf. Si fur qui furatus est postquam concilium fuit apud Ðunresfeld, vel furetur, nullo modo vita dignus habeatur, non per socnam, non per pecuniam, si per verum reveletur in eo, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 30. VII. *a seeking* with hostile intent, *an attack*. v. hâm-sôcn, sēcan, III:—Ic ðære sôcne (*the hostility of Grendel*) singales wæg môdceare micle, Beo. Th. 3558; B. 1777. VIII. as a legal term, frequently in connection with *sacu*. Kemble says: 'Sôcn is *inquisitio*, the preliminary and initiative in Sacu, in other words the right of investigating, necessary to and a part of power of holding plea,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv. But from a Latin version of a charter it would seem that *sôcn* was the power of *seeking* or levying fines; the English 'Ic an heom ðæt hŷ habben saca and sôcna' is rendered by 'cedens ut habeant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas lites inter vasallos et colonos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumniae reos mulctis afficiendi easque levandi,' iv. 202, 7. Other instances of the occurrence of the word, whose Latin form is often *soca*, are the following:—Ic habbe gegeofen . . . Ælfwine abbod saca and sôcna (*sacam et socam*, Lat.) . . . And ic wylle ðæt seó sôcne (*soca*, Lat.) wiðinnen Bichâmdîc licge intô Ramesēge on eallen þingen swâ full swâ ic heó mēseolf âhte . . . and se abbod and ða gebrôðra intô Ramsēge habben ða sôcne (*socam*) ofer heom

. . . And in ælcer[e] scîre dær sanctus Benedictus hafþ land inne [habbe hē] his saca and his sōcne . . . swā ða sōcne āhe, Sanctus Benedictus habbe his freódōm on eallen þingen, 208, 19–209, 14. Mōrtūn and eal seó sōcna ðe ðærtō hēreþ, vi. 148, 36. Ne gyrne ic dīnes ne sace ne sōcne *I desire nothing of yours, neither your privileges nor your rights*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 16. Cyninges þegenes heregeata ðe his sōcne hæbbe, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 16. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. [Þe reue of Rotland sokene, Piers P. 2, 110. *Goth.* sōkns *quaestio: O. H. Ger.* sōhni *inquisitio: Icel.* sōkn *an attack;* as a law-term, *an action, prosecution; an assemblage of people* at church, etc.; *a parish* (*Dan.* sogn).] v. cyric-, friþ-, hām-, hlāford-, land-, mete-, scip-sōcn.

sod. v. ge-sod.

Sodoma, Sodome, an; *or indecl. The town of Sodom:*—Ða cinininga of Sodoman and Gomorran . . . on ðām burgum Sodoma and Gomorra, Gen. 14, 10, 11. Hē eardode on ðære byrig Sodoma, 13, 12. Hig eodon tō Sodoman weard, 18, 22. On ðære byrig Sodoman, 18, 26. On Sodoman weallsteāpe burg, Cd. Th. 145, 6; Gen. 2401. Woldon Sodome burh werian, 119, 6; Gen. 1975.

Sodome; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Hī lārdon hira synna swā swā Sodome dydon . . . Gif Sodome hira synna hælen, Past. 55; Swt. 427, 28. Sodoma lande (eorðe Sodominga, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. On Sodomum (Sodomingum, Rush.), 11, 23.

Sodomingas. v. preceding word.

Sodomisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Sodomisc cynn, Cd. Th. 116, 12; Gen. 1935. *Used as a noun,* sodomita:—Sodomisce .vii. geār fæston *sodomitae .vii. annos jejunent*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 5; Th. ii. 228, 16.

Sodomitisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Ða Sodomitiscan menn, Gen. 13, 13. Sodomitiscra cining, 14, 17: 18, 20.

Sodom-ware; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Cōmon Sodomware, Cd. Th. 148, 4; Gen. 2451: 120, 18; Gen. 1996. Būton Sodomwarum ānum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 10.

sōfte (sōft?); *adj. Soft:*—Sōfte *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. **I.** *soft* (of sleep), *quiet, undisturbed:*—Ic sōftum slæpe mē gereste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. **II.** *soft, luxurious:*—Ne hē ne cume on wearmum bæðe ne on sōftum bedde, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 280, 22. On ðam sōftum baðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 231. **III.** *gentle, not harsh, not stern.* v. sōfte, **III** [:—He wæs swīðe gōd and sōfte man and dyde mycel tō gōde, Chr. 1114; Erl. 244, 38. Hē milde man was and sōfte and gōd, 1137; Erl. 261, 31.] v. sēfte.

sōfte; *cpve.* sōftor, sēft; *adv. Softly, gently:*—Sōfte *suaviter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6: *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 37: *pedetemtim*, 81, 39: *sensim*, 120, 41. Ðone sōfte langan *morosam*, 32, 6. **I.** of sleep, rest, etc., *softly, quietly, without disturbance:*—Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179. Reste hē hine sōfte, Lchdm. ii. 292, 7: Ps. Th. 77, 65. **II.** *calmly, at ease, without trouble:*—Ðær mē sōfte byþ, ðær ic beó fægere beþeaht fiðerum dīnum, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Hié sōfte ðæs bidon, Exon. Th. 10, 3; Cri. 146. Hī willniaþ manifeald earfoþe tō þrowianne, for ðam ðe hī willniaþ mæran āre mid Gode tō habbanne, ðonne ða habbaþ ðe sōftor libbaþ, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 17: Shrn. 163, 20. Ðæt ic ðȳ sēft mæge mīn ālætan līf and leódscipe *that with mind the more at ease I may relinquish life and people*, Beo. Th. 5492; B. 2749. **III.** *gently, not harshly:*—Ðū sōfte wealdest gesceafta, Met. 20, 7. Ðū sōfte gedēst, ðæt hī ðē selfne gesión mōten, 20, 272. **IV.** *without discord:*—Gebunden gesiblīce sōfte tōgædere, Met. 20, 68. **V.** *easily, without opposition:*—Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, ūs sceal ord and ecg ær gesēman, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. [*O. Sax.* sāfto: *O. H. Ger.* samfto *facile.*] v. un-sōfte.

sōftness, e; *f. Softness, ease;* in a bad sense, *luxury, effeminacy:*—Heora fela wǣron mid olfendes hǣrum tō līce gescrȳdde, and ðær lāðode sōftnys, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Mid sōftnysse and mid yfelum lustum, i. 270, 5: Homl. As. 15, 59. Ða ðe ðær (*in heaven*) singaþ ne swincaþ on ðam sange, ac mid sōftnysse būtan geswince hī heriaþ ðone Hælend, 43, 470. Sōftnysse *luxuriam*, Germ. 401, 19.

sogoþa, an; *m.* **I.** *hiccough, heartburn* (?):—Gyf men sȳ sogoþa geteȝe oððe hwylc innan-gundbryne . . . ðonne wēne ic ðæt hyt him wel fremie ge wið sogoðan ge wið ǣghwylcum incundum earfoðnyssum Lchdm. i. 196, 16–21. Of hōmena stieme and of wlætan cymþ eágna mist and sió scearpnes and sogoþa ðæt dēþ wið ðon is ðis tō dōnne *the acidity and heartburn* (?) *cause that against which this is to be done*, ii. 28, 1. Wið sogoþan and geohsan ðe of milte cymþ, 248, 1. Ne yrne he ðe læs hē mid ðæs rynes ēðgunge hwylcne wleattan and sogeðan on his heortan ne āstyrige *lest the running cause nausea or give him heartburn* (?): the Lat. version has 'ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem,' R. Ben. 68, 3. **II.** *gastric juice* (?):—Lǣcedōmas ðe gefōge sind ge heáfde ge heortan and wambe and blǣdran and sogeþan, Lchdm. ii. 166, 3. v. ælf-sogoþa, sūgan.

soht. v. suht.

sōhþa? Sochtha glosses *iota*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 4. *The word is written* sohctha, 45, 72. *Somner suggests* ioctha.

sol *a sole* (?), 'a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch. "A bow about a beestes necke." Palsgrave.' Halliwell. '*Sole*, a rope or halter to tie cattle in the stall,' Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. Among 'husbandlie furniture' Tusser gives '*soles*, fetters, and shackles [cf. *however* sāl.] :—Sol *orbita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 6.

sol, es; *n.:* solu, we, e; *f. Mire* or *a miry place* [Halliwell gives *soul, sole* = a dirty pond, as a Kentish word]:—Sol *volutabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 22. On grǣgsole burnan; andlang burnan on grǣgsole hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 336, 24. Wið Heortsolwe, iii. 391, 32. Of ðam wylle on ðæt heorotsol; of ðam heorotsole, ii. 249, 37. In ða heortsole; of ðære sole, iii. 380, 6. On ðæt sol; of ðan sole on ða ealdan strǣte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 518, 40. Sole *volutabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 17. Tō sole ł fỹlþe *ad volutabrum*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 70. Seomode on sole sīdfæðmed scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Sió sugu hī wile sylian on hire sole æfter ðæm ðe hió āþwægen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. Gif swīn eft filþ on ðæt sol, Swt. 421, 3. Þonon ðæt cume in ða reádan sole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 8. In reádan solo, Txts. 431, 6. Ad stagnum quendam cujus vocabulum est Ceabban solo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 2. Tō Higsolon; of Higsolon, 219, 3. Swīn simle willnaþ licgan on fūlum solum . . . ðeáh hī beswemde weorþon, ðonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu and bewealwiaþ þǣron, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26–29. [Cf. sol; *adj. filthy:*—Wule a sol cloð et one cherre beon hwit iwaschen? A. R. 324, 1. His (the priest's) alter cloð great and sole, and hire (the priest's concubine's) chemise smal and hwit; and te albe sol, and hire smoc hwit, Rel. Ant. i. 129. Solwy *dirty*, Wrt. Voc. i. 171, 41. *O. H. Ger.* sol *volutabrum.*] v. Sol-mōnaþ, solian, sylu, sylian.

sōl, e; *f.* (?) *The sun:*—Ne ðē sunne on dæge sōl ne gebærne *per diem sol non uret te*, Ps. Th. 120, 6. [*Goth.* sauil; *n.: Icel.* sōl; *f.*] v. sunne.

solate, solcen, solen, solere. v. sōlsece, a-, be-solcen, solu, solor.

solian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become foul:*—Searo hwīt solaþ sumur hāt cōlaþ eorðmægen ealdaþ ellen cōlaþ *the armour* or *implement that was bright grows rusty, summer that was hot grows cool, earthly might grows old, strength grows chill*, Exon. Th. 354, 57; Reim. 67. [Cf. Nis noht so hot þat hit na coleþ, ne noht so hwit þat hit ne soleþ, O. and N. 1276. *O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-solōt *made filthy.*] v. sol, sylian.

Sol-mōnaþ, es; *m. The old name for February:*—Ðonne se Solmōnaþ biþ geendod, ðonne biþ seó niht feówertȳne tīda lang and se dæg tȳn tīda, Shrn. 59, 2. Solmōnaþ sīgeþ tō tūne, Februarius, Menol. Fox 31; Men. 16. [The first part of the compound is of doubtful meaning. Bede says, 'Solmōnaþ dici potest mensis placentarum, quas in eo diis suis [Angli] offerebant;' but there is no word *sol* = placenta, unless it be found in the gloss *panibus sol*, Epinal Glossary, ed. Sweet, p. 21 a, 11. Kluge takes the word to be *sōl* = sun, and observes 'die form des kuchens war für die benennung massgebend,' Engl. Stud. viii. 479. *Sol* = mire would give a name that suggests the later February fill-dyke, and would not be inappropriate. The form *sille, selle* is found in some L. G. dialects, and also *sporkel*, which may be connected with *spurcalia.* See Grimm, Gesch. D. S. c. vi.]

solor, soler[e?], es; *m. An upper chamber, a soler.* v. Halliwell's Dict.:—Ic wilnige ðætte ðeós sprǣc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres suǣ suǣ on sume hlǣdre oððæt hió fæstlice gestonde on ðæm solore ðæs mōdes *until it stand firmly in the upper chamber of the mind*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 18. Se fugel ofer heánne beám hūs getimbreþ, and gewīcaþ ðær sylf in ðam solere *in that upper chamber* (*its nest*), Exon. Th. 212, 2; Ph. 204. [Soler *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 12. Solere, 273, col. 2. Solere or lofte *solarium, hectheca*, Prompt. Parv. 464 (see note). Garytte, hey solere *specula*, 187. Wicklif (Jos. 2, 6) uses the word for the flat roof of a house. *O. Sax.* soleri *an upper room* (Mk. 14, 14). *O. H. Ger.* soleri, solær *solarium, coenaculum: Ger.* söller. *From Lat.* solarium.]

sōlsece, sōlosece, an; *f. Heliotrope:*—Sōlsece vel sigelhwerfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. Sōlsæce *solsequium*, 79, 15. Ðās wyrte ðe man solate and ōðrum naman sōlosece nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 21. Cf. sōlesege *solata*, iii. 305, col. 1. Halliwell gives solsekille.

solu, an, e (?); *f. A sole, a sandal:*—Solen *soleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 18. [*Goth.* sulja *a sandal: O. H. Ger.* sola, *pl.* solun, sola *solea, sandallo, planta. From Lat.* solea.]

solu *mire.* v. sol.

som, som-. v. sām, sam-.

sōm, e; *f.* **I.** *agreement, concord:*—Beó eallum mannum sibb and sōm gemǣne, and ælc sacu tōtwǣmed, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 10: Wulfst. 118, 3. Ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. Tō sibbe and tō sōme, Chart. Th. 231, 35. Hē sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe *he shall ever be engaged in promoting concord and peace*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 13. Sibbe and sōme lufie man georne, Wulfst. 73, 16. **II.** *the bringing about of concord, reconciliation, adjustment of differences:*—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woroldmanna sōme *no dispute between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Bisceopum gebyraþ, gyf ænig ōðrum āhelge, ðæt man geþyldige ōð gefērena sōme, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 35. **III.** *an agreement, arrangement* of a matter in dispute:—Ūs eallan ðe æt ðære sōme wǣran, Chart. Th. 171, 1. v. un-sōm; sēman, ge-sōm.

sŏn, es ; *m. A musical sound, music* vocal or instrumental :—Nān neát nyste nǽnne andan tō ōþrum for dære mergþe dæs sōnes . . . Hē wæs oflyst dæs seldcūþan sōnes (*the music of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 11, 23. Đa hearpan strengas se hearpere suīðe ungelīce tiéhþ and styreþ and mid ðȳ gedēþ ðæt hī nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat*, Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 8. Gif hit mycel gefēræden is sȳn hȳ (*the psalms*) mid antefene gesungene, gif seó gefēræden lytel is, sȳn hȳ fordrihte būtan sōne gesungene *si major congregatio fuerit cum antiphonis, si vero minor in directum psallantur*, R. Ben. 41, 9. In efnum sōnum *in consonantibus*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 13. Sōnas tō singanne on cyricean *sonos cantandi in ecclesia*, Bd. 4, 2 ; S. 565, 35. [*Icel.* sōm. From Latin.]

sōna ; *adv. Soon, immediately, directly, at once* :—Sōna *actutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 2 : 82, 70 : *extempio*, 31, 45. Hī wǽron sōna deáde *they died at once*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 481, 22. Lege ðǽrtō, ðonne biþ hit sōna gebēt, Lchdm. i. 116, 13 : 118, 11. Ælc cræft biþ sōna forealdod, Bt. 17 ; Fox 60, 10. And sōna (*statim*) gāst hine on wēsten genȳdde, Mk. Skt. 1, 12, 10. Hī ðā sōna forlēton hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22. Đā sōna (*continuo*) forscranc ðæt fictreów, 21, 19 : Cd. Th. 53, 16 ; Gen. 862. Đā sōna and hræde *ac[t]utum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 17. Forhwon ne woldest ðū sōna hraþe ða dīgolnesse mē cȳþan *quare non citius hoc compertum mihi revelare voluisti ?* Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 21. Se ðe wille wyrcan wæstmbǽre lond, ātió of ðæm æcere ǽrest sōna (*first of all* ; cf. ǽrest, Bt. Fox 78, 22) fearn and þornas, Met. 12, 2, 25. Eft sōna *again*, Soul Kmbl. 134 ; Seel. 67. Sōna æfter ðæra daga gedrēfednesse *statim post tribulationem dierum illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29 : Cd. Th. 304, 14 ; Sat. 630. Sōna ðæs forman geáres ðā Decius fēng tō rīce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Sōna ðæs ðe hē ðam biscopsetle onfēng *ubi sedem episcopalem accepit*, Bd. 1, 33 ; S. 498, 29. Đā sōna ðæs ðe ðis fæsten geworht wæs *quo mox condito*, 1, 12 ; S. 481, 12. Sōna hraþe ðæs ðe hē biscop geworden wæs *mox ut ipse pontificatus officio functus est*, 2, 1 ; S. 501, 34. Sōna ðæt him bet wæs *nec mora, melius habere coepit*, 3, 13 ; S. 539, 6. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas oferhlifaþ, swā se fugel of beáme gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1 ; Ph. 120. Sōna swā . . . , ðā, Met. 8, 1. [*O. Sax.* sān, sāno : *O. Frs.* sōn, sān : cf. *Goth.* suns.]

sōn-cræft, es ; *m. Music* :—Sōncræft *musicam*, Anglia xiii. 38, 306.

sond, song. v. sand, sang.

sopa, an ; *m. A sup, draught* :—On wearmum wætre drince betonican tȳn sopan, Lchdm. ii. 134, 22. Sūpe cū buteran .viii. morgnas .iii. sopan, 294, 1. [Þer (in hell) is o wateres flod . . . a þusen saulen beoþ bi sore ofþurst . . . ne moten heo biden neuer o sope, Misc. 152, 169. Þyse renkeȝ schul neuer suppe on sope of my seve, Allit. Pms. 41, 108. *Icel.* sopi *a sup, mouthful.*] v. sūpan.

sopp-cuppe, an ; *f. A sop-cup, a cup into which sops were put* :—Ic ann mīnæn cinæhlāfordæ ānræ sopcuppan, Chart. Th. 553, 31 : 554, 4. Ic ann Ælfwerdæ ānræ sopcuppan and Æþelwerde ānæs drincæhornæs, 555, 4. Ānæ soppcuppan an þrȳm pundum, 527, 7. Twā sopcuppan, 522, 22. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, on Nuptial Usages, ii. 84–6, and next word.

soppe (?) *a sop.* [Soppe *offa*, soppe in wyne *vipa*, Prompt. Parv. 465. Cf. *vipa* a wynsope, *offa* a ale sope, Wrt. Voc. i. 242, col. 1. Ase is a zop of hot bryead huanne me hit poteþ into wyn, Ayenb. 107, 5. Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn, Chauc. Prol. 334. If he soupeth, he ete but a soppe of *spera-in-deo*, Piers P. 15, 175. *Icel.* soppa.] v. preceding word.

soppian *to sop* :—Genim hlāf, geseóð on gāte meolce, soppige on sūþerne [drenc], Lchdm. ii. 228, 31.

sorg. v. sorh.

sorgian, sorhgian (*and* sorgan, v. *pres. part.* sorgende) ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to care, be anxious, feel anxiety* or *care*, (a) with a clause :—Hē nalles sorgode hwæðer siðdan ā Drihten āmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum *he felt no anxiety as to whether the Lord would ever mete out vengeance according to deserts*, Met. 9, 34. Hī lyt sorgodon hwylc him ðæt edleán æfter wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2456 ; An. 1239. (b) *with preps.* ymbe, for :—Hē sorgaþ ymb ða (*useless works*) and biþ ðara suīðe gemyndig and forgiett his selfes *mens fit in exteriorum dispositione sollicita, et sui ignara*, Past. 4, 1 ; Swt. 37, 19. Geþenceaþ ðæt gē winnaþ and ā embe ðæt sorgiaþ, ðæt wē ūrne līchoman gefyllan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6. Đa ðe for his līfe lyt sorgedon, Exon. Th. 116, 19 ; Gū. 209. Nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearft līces feorme leng sorgian, Beo. Th. 907 ; B. 451. (c) absolute :—Hē sceal winnan and sorgian, ðonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceole ðæs ealles īdel hweorfan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Sorgiende *anxius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 67. Sorgende, ii. 6, 66. Hū him woruldmanna seó unclǽne gecynd cearum sorgende hearde ondrēde, Exon. Th. 63, 10 ; Cri. 1017. Sume dæge ðæt hē sorgiende (*sollicitus*) bād hwonne seó ādl tō him cōme, Bd. 3, 12 ; S. 537, 6. Ac hwæðere sorhgiende mōde geornlīce þohte *sed multum solicitus ac sedula mente cogitans*, 2, 12 ; S. 514, 28. **II.** *to sorrow, grieve, be sorry*, (a) *with preps.* ymbe, for, on :—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǽr . . . on sīðfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīð gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīð *the wolf will be sorry for his journey*, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Swíþe on ðon sorhgedon ðæt hī ðam lāreówe onfōn ne woldon ðe hī him tō sendon *de non recepto quem miserant predicatore dolentes*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 29. Wit hreówige māgon sorgian for his sīðe, Cd. Th. 49, 30 ; Gen. 800. Sorgiende for ðām ermþum, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 196, 7. (b) absolute :—Sorgedon Adam and Eve, and him oft betuh gnornword gengdon, Cd. Th. 47, 24 ; Gen. 765. Ne sorga, snotor guma, sēlre biþ ǽghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2772 ; B. 1384. Đa woruldāre ðe ðū nū sorgiende ānforlēte, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 12 : Cd. Th. 22, 28 ; Gen. 347. Ðǽr mon mæg sorgende folc gehȳran hygegeómor, Exon. Th. 55, 28 ; Cri. 890. Sume ofer sǽ sorgiende (*dolentes*) gewiton, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 484, 7. Him sorgendum sār ōðclifeþ, Exon. Th. 77, 35 ; Cri. 1267. [*Goth.* saurgan *to be anxious ; to sorrow : O. Sax.* sorgôn : *O. H. Ger.* sorgēn : *Icel.* sorga.] v. be-, for-sorgian.

sorgung, e ; *f. Sorrowing, grieving, sorrow, grief* :—Ðǽr (*in hell*) is sorgung and sārgung and ā singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 4.

sorh, sorg, sorhg, e ; *f.* **I.** *care, anxiety* :—Sorg *accidia, tedium* vel *anxietas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 17 : *cura*, 19, 62. Mec sorg dreceþ on sefan, ic ne mæg rǽd āhycgan, Cd. Th. 131, 21 ; Gen. 2179. Nis mē ðæs deáþes sorg *death causes me no anxiety*, Exon. Th. 125, 7 ; Gū. 350. Frēfrigende gesihþe seó him ealle ða nearonesse ðære gemyngedan sorhge āfyrde *visionem consolatoriam, quae omnem ei anxietatem memoratae solicitudinis auferret*, Bd. 4, 11 ; S. 579, 34. Đa ðe nǽfre nānne mon buton sorge (*securum*) ne forlǽtaþ, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 14. Đæt gē lybbon eówre līf būtan ǽlcre sorge *absque ullo pavore*, Lev. 25, 18. Ūs biþ sibb æfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134 ; An. 1570. Ne biþ him on ðām wīcum wiht tō sorge *there shall be nothing in heaven to cause them anxiety*, Exon. Th. 238, 29 ; Ph. 211. Gē mē lyt sorge sealdun *ye caused me little care*, 121, 13 ; Gū. 288. Ne ic ðæs deáðes hafu sorge on mōde, 166, 12 ; Gū. 1041 : 308, 20 ; Seef. 42 : 376, 33 ; Seel. 164. Sorgum *curis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 63. Heorte mid sorgum gedrēfed, Judth. Thw. 22, 31 ; Jud. 88. Ferhð sorgum āsǽled, Cd. Th. 132, 18 ; Gen. 2195. **II.** *sorrow, grief, affliction, trouble* :—Ne biþ ðǽr sorg ne wōp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 36. Wāt se ðe cunnaþ, hū slīþen biþ sorg tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 288, 13 ; Wand. 30 : 288, 30 ; Wand. 39. Mec sorg bicwom . . . ic bihlyhhan ne þearf sīðfæt dīsne, 273, 33 ; Jul. 525. Đæt wæs Satane sār tō geþolienne, micel mōdes sorg, Andr. Kmbl. 3376 ; An. 1692. Ne frīn ðū æfter sǽlum, sorh is genīwod, Beo. Th. 2649 ; B. 1322 : Ps. Th. 118, 28. Sorh is mē tō secganne, hwæt . . . *it is a grief to me to tell, what* . . . , Beo. Th. 950 ; B. 473. Se Hǽlend wiste ðæt his gingran wolde unrōte beón . . . Wǽron swā manigfealdlīce sorga Cristes þegnum . . . Wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan, ðā hié ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hē leng mid him līchomlīce wunian nolde ; hē hié . . . frēfrede for ðære gelōmlican sorge, Blickl. Homl. 135, 14–23. Nū hȳ ðē willaþ on murnunga gebringan ðonne hié ðē fram hweorfaþ tō hwæm cumaþ hī ðonne elles būtan tō tācnunge sorge[s] and anfealdes sāres *si calamitosos fugiens facit, quid est aliud fugax, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium*, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 21. Ne hié sorge wiht, weorces wiston ; ac hié wel meahton libban, Cd. Th. 49, 1 ; Gen. 785. Wraðu wīta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2059 ; El. 1031. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 110, 29. Wedera helm æfter Herebealde heortan sorge weallende wæg . . . mid ðære sorge, ðā him sió sār belamp, gumdreám ofgeaf, Beo. Th. 4937 ; B. 2468. Sægde him tō sorge, ðæt hȳ ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 32 ; Gū. 447 : 39, 11 ; Cri. 620. Gē ðæs næfdon nāne sorge (*luctum*), Past. 32, 1 ; Swt. 211, 10. Weán cūðon, sār and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 21 ; Gen. 75 : Beo. Th. 239 ; B. 119. Đū his (*for it*) sorge ne þearft beran on dīnum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28 ; Gen. 733. Ic ða sorge gemon, hū ic bendum fæst bisga unrīm dreág, Exon. Th. 280, 5 ; Jul. 624. Hyge wearð mongum blissad sāwlum, sorge tōglidene, 71, 31 ; Cri. 1164. Sorga sārost, 122, 19 ; Gen. 2029. Sorga mǽst, 308, 22 ; Sat. 696. Weána gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, Beo. Th. 300 ; B. 149. Holofernus ðe ūs monna mǽst morþra gefremede, sārra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10. Sorgna hātost, Exon. Th. 163, 12 ; Gū. 992. Manna bearn sorgum sāwaþ, 6, 18 ; Cri. 86. Ne biþ him hyra yrmðu ān tō wīte, ac ðara ōþerra eád tō sorgum, 79, 22 ; Cri. 1294. On wīte mid swāte and mid sorgum libban, Cd. Th. 31, 8 ; Gen. 482. Mid sorgum geswenced, Andr. Kmbl. 231 ; An. 116. Æghwilc man sceolde mid sāre on ðās world cuman, ond hēr on sorhgum beón and mid sāre of gewītan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. [*Goth.* saurga *sorrow, care : O. Sax.* sorga : *O. H. Ger.* sorga *cura, solicitudo, angor, moeror, labor : Icel.* sorg *care, sorrow.*] v. bealo-, cear-, gnorn-, hyge-, inwit-, mōd-, nearu-, sīn-, torn-, þegn-sorh (-sorg) ; be-, or-, unbe-sorh ; *adj.*

sorh-byrðen *a burden of sorrow, a grievous trouble* :—Đæt (*the drowning of a number of people*) wæs sorgbyrðen, Andr. Kmbl. 3063 ; An. 1534.

sōrh-cearig ; *adj. Having grievous care, oppressed with anxiety* or *sorrow, anxious, sorrowful* :—Siteþ sorgcearig sǽlum bidǽled, Exon. Th. 379, 4 ; Deór. 28 : 278, 25 ; Jul. 603 : 285, 4 ; Jul. 709 : Beo. Th. 6294 ; B. 3152. Gesyhþ sorhcearig wīnsele wēstne, 4901 ; B. 2455. Wreclāstas settan sorhgcearig, Cd. Th. 276, 15 ; Sat. 189.

sorh-cearu *grievous care, painful anxiety* :—Næs him sorgcearu ðeáh his līc and gǽst hyra somwiste gedǽled(-de ?), Exon. Th. 160, 6 ; Gū. 939.

sorheriunge *infestatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 43. *Read* forheriunge. v. for-hergung.

sorh-full; *adj.* I. *full of care* or *anxiety, careful, anxious*, (a) *feeling anxiety*:—Seldan snottor guma sorgleás blissaþ swylce dol seldon drȳmeþ sorgful ymbe his forðgesceaft nefne hē fǽhþe wite *seldom does the prudent man rejoice without anxiety about his future, just as the fool seldom rejoices with trembling, unless he know that hostility* (or *death?* fǽhþe *from* fǽge?) *is near*, Exon. Th. 303, 19; Fä. 55. Symble beó gē sorhfulle for eówre sâwle hǽlo *ever be ye solicitous for your soul's salvation*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 14. Ðæt hē sorgfulra sié ymb hine selfne *ut circa se solicitius vivant*, Past. 28, 2; Swt. 191, 19. (b) *attended with anxiety, causing anxiety*:—Ðeós woruld is sorhful *the present time is full of anxieties*, Wulfst. 189, 6. Ne inc ænig mon beleán mihte sorhfulne sîð (*the perilous swimming match of Beowulf and Breca*), Beo. Th. 1028; B. 512. II. *sorrowful, mournful, sad*, (a) *feeling sorrow* or *grief*:—Oft se welega and se wædla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeáwum ðæt se welega biþ eádmōd and sorgfull, and se wædla biþ upāhafen and selflîce, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Ic eom þearfa and sorhful *ego sum pauper et dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sorhfull, Ps. Th. 85, 1. Ic sceal gnornian seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Mōdor sîðode sorhfull, sunu deáþ fornam, Beo. Th. 4244; B. 2119. Hig heora synna andetton mid sorhfullum mōde, Jud. 10, 10. Hē hafaþ wērige heortan, sefan sorhfulne, Salm. Kmbl. 757; Sal. 378. Ða sorgfullan *illi quos caminus paupertatis excoquit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 183, 4. (b) *attended with* or *causing sorrow, grievous*:—Mōdor gegān wolde sorhfulne sîð, sunu wrecan, Beo Th. 2560; B. 1278. Ða sorhfullan sāule wunde, Ps. C. 50, 141. Adam and Eve in ðās deáðdene drohtað sōhton, sorgfulran gesetu, Exon. Th. 227, 2; Ph. 417. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-fol *sollicitus*: *Icel.* sorg-fullr.]

sorh-leás; *adj.* I. *free from anxiety* or *care, secure*:—Sorgleás *securа*, Rtl. 63, 10: 8. 23: 40, 15. Ic hit ðē gehāte, ðæt ðū mōst sorhleás swefan, ðæt ðū ondrǽdan ne þearft aldorbealu eorlum, Beo. Th. 3348; B. 1672. Ne sculon wē nǽfre sorhleáse beón, ac symble ūrne deáðes dæg beforan ūres līchoman eágum settan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 22. Wē gedōþ eów sorhleáse *securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Þeóf, ðe on þȳstre færeþ, sorgleáse hæleð forfēhþ, Exon. Th. 54, 24; Cri. 873. Cyning wæs þe sorgleásra (cf. mōdsorge wæg cyning, 122; El. 61), Elen. Kmbl. 193; El. 97. II. *free from sorrow*:—Wē sorgleáse mōtan wunigan in wuldre, Exon. Th. 22, 3; Cri. 346. [*Icel.* sorg-lauss.]

sorhleást, e; *f. Security*:—Gif ðū gesihst ðæt ðū on wætere fægere in gā oððe ófer gā, sorhleáste getācnaþ. Gif ðū gesihst ðæt ðū mid swurde bist begyrd, sorhleáste hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30–33.

sorh-leóþ, es; *n. A sorrowful song, a lay of grief*:—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna būre wînsele wēstne . . . nis ðǽr hearpan swēg, gomen in geardum swylce ðǽr iú wǽron. Gewiteþ ðonne, sorhleóð gæleþ, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Ongunnon ðā (*after putting Jesus in the grave*) sorhleóð galan, Rood Kmbl. 134; Kr. 67.

sorh-līc; *adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow, grievous, sorry, miserable*:—Hit is earmlîc and sorhlîc mannum tō gehȳranne, eall ðæt man ūs foresægþ, Wulfst. 241, 21. Ðonne biþ sorhlîc sār and earmlîc gedāl līces and sāwle, 187, 14. Ðonne wyrð ehtnes grimlîc and sorhlîc *there shall be persecution cruel and grievous*, 89, 16. Stingaþ hine mid sorhlîcum sāre on his heortan, 141, 9. Setl his ðū gesettest sorglîc on eorðan *sedem ejus in terra collisisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-līh: *Icel.* sorg-ligr.] v. next word.

sorhlîce; *adv. Miserably, grievously*:—Herodes hys spere genam, and hyne sylfne ofstang; and hē swā sorhlîce hys lȳf geendode, St. And. 34, 7. Ðǽr synd sorhlîce (cf. tō sorge, Dōm. L. 190) tōsomne gemencged se þrosmiga lig and se þrece gycela, Wulfst. 138, 25. [Þonne biþ þ soule hus seoruhliche bereaued, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 39. Sorhliche heo gunnen clupien (hii gonne grede, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21883. *O. H. Ger.* sorglîcho: *Icel.* sorgliga.]

sorh-lufu, e, an; *f. Love that is attended with anxiety* or *sorrow, hapless love*:—Him seó sorglufu slǽp ealle binom, Exon. Th. 378, 14; Deór. 16.

sorh-stæf, es; *m. Trouble, care, affliction*:—Æfter sorgstafum, Exon. Th. 282, 8; Jul. 660. Cf. sār-, hearm-stæf.

sorh-wilm, es; *m. Violent emotion of anxiety* or *sorrow*:—Soden sorgwælmum, Exon. Th. 177, 32; Gū. 1236. Sorgwylmum, 166, 21; Gū. 1046. Ic ðæs mōdceare sorhwylmum seáð, Beo. Th. 3990; B. 1993.

sorh-wîte, es; *n. A grievous punishment, torment*:—Ðara sorhwîta mǽst, Wulfst. 187, 2.

sorh-word, es; *m. A word expressive of care* or *sorrow*:—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) fela sprǽcon sorhworda, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789.

sorig; *adj. Sorry, grieved*:—Hē biþ suīðe sorig (sārig, Cott. MSS.) *dolet*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 8.

soru (?), e; *f. A particle of dust, bit of straw*:—Sore (strēu, Rush.) *festucam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 3, 4. v. seár, *and* cf. (?) *Icel.* sori *dross.*

sot. v. sott.

sōt, es; *n. Soot*:—Sōt *fuligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 4. Sōt *fuligo*, deorces sōtes *furvae fuliginis*, Hpt. Gl. 584, 6–8. Soote *fuligine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 28. Sooth, 109, 46. Meng wið sōte, Lchdm. ii. 76, 8. **Meng ðærtō sōt and sealt** and sand, i. 356, 24. [*Icel.* sōt; *n.*]

sotel. v. sotol.

sōþ, es; *n. Sooth*. I. *truth* in a general sense, *conformity with an absolute standard*:—Ðæt is fruma worda ðīnra ðæt ðǽr byþ sōð symble mēted *principium verborum tuorum veritas*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt his sōð fore ūs genge weorðe, Exon. 147, 33; Gū. 736. Swā ic geornlîcor ðæt sylfe sōþ sōhte swā ic hit læs mētte. Nū ðonne ic ondette ðæt on ðysse lāre ðæt sylfe sōþ scīneþ, ðæt ūs mæg syllan ēces līfes hǽlo, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29–32. Ic on ðīnum sōðe gange *ambulabo in veritate tua*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. I a. *truth, that which conforms to an absolute standard*:—Mid Sigelwarum sōð yppe wearð, dryhtlîc dōm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Ða ðe Godes lage healdaþ and sōþes gelȳfaþ, Wulfst. 4, 8. Of eorðan cwom æþelast sōða, Ps. Th. 84, 10. I b. *truth, what is true* in general:—Se ðe lȳhþ oððe ðæs sōðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182. Hē can him gesceád betweox sōðe and unsōðe, Wulfst. 51, 29. Ic tō sōðe (*as a general truth*) wāt ðæt biþ in eorle indryhten þeáw, ðæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde, Exon. Th. 287, 9; Wand. 11. II. *truth* in regard to a particular circumstance, *exact conformity with the facts of a case*:—Ðære gesyhþe sōþ (*its agreement with what actually occurred*) wæs hraþe gecȳþed on ðære fǽmnan deáþe, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10. Ðæs gehātes and ðæs wītedōmes sōþ se æfterfyligenda becyme ðara wīsena gesēþde, 4, 29; S. 607, 35. Ne meaht ðū nō mid sōþe getǽlan ðīne wyrd . . . hit is leásung ðæt ðū wēnst ðæt ðū seó ungesǽlig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Is tō ðære tīde tælmet hwīle emne mid sōðe seofon and twentig, Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114. II a. *truth, fidelity to a promise*:—Hē him gehēt his ǽriste, swā hē mid sōðe (*in exact accordance with his promise*) gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 17, 4. Deópne âd Drihten âswōr and ðone mid sōðe getrymede, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Gif hē on sōþe tōweard cynerîce gehāteþ, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 7. II b *truth, reality, certainty, real condition of things, what really is*:—Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecȳþan *now can the truth declare itself*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 16. Tō lytel andgyt biþ on ðæs mannes heortan ðe nele sōðes gelȳfan, ðēh hē sylf his āgenum eágum eal ne gesāwe, Wulfst. 3, 20: 93, 22. Gē mengan ongunnon lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Gē wiðsōcon sōðe, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǽre, 780; El. 390. Gif hit man tō sōðe ongite *if it is known as a fact*, Deut. 17, 4. Ic tō sōþe wāt, Exon. Th. 275, 9; Jul. 547. Men ne cunnon secgan tō sōðe *men cannot certainly say*, Beo. Th. 101; B. 51. Secge ic ðē tō sōðe, ðæt . . . , 1184; B. 590. Gif ðū him tō sōðe sægst *if you tell him it as a fact*, Cd. Th. 36, 11; Gen. 570. Ic feówer men geseó tō sōðe *I really see four men*, 242, 8; Dan. 416. Syle mē ða tō sōðe *give me it really*, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Ic wāt ðæt ðū sōþ segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 8: Jn. Skt. 19, 15. Hē ā tō ǽghwylcum sōð sprecende wæs, Blickl. Homl. 223, 29. Ðeáh gē ða ǽ cūðon, gē ne woldon sōð oncnāwan, Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Būtan ðū forlǽte ða leásunga and mē sweotollîce sōð gecȳðe, 1377; El. 690. Ðeáh ic ðæt sōð tō late gecneówe, 1412; El. 708. Hwæðer mon sōð ðe lyge sagaþ, Exon. Th. 80, 15; Cri. 1307. Wite ðū for sōð *be certain of this*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 17. Nǽni eft cymeþ ðe ðæt for sōð mannum secge, hwylc sȳ Meotodes gesceaft, Menol. Fox 590; Gu. C. 64. Ic eów fela wille sōða gesecgan, Exon. Th. 116, 30; Gū. 215. II c. *affirmation of truth, asseveration*:—Preóst hine clǽnsie sylfæs sōðe ðus cweðende: Veritatem dico in Xpō, non mentior, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14. III. *truth, conformity with right, righteousness, equity, justice*:—Hū ic mīne heortan heólde mid sōðe *justificavi cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic sōð dēme *ego justitiam judicabo*, 74, 2. Ðæt mǽre sōð *justitiam tuam*, 70, 18. Suna cyninges syle ðæt hē sōð healde *justitiam tuam da filio regis*, 71, 1. Se ðe his sōþ and riht symble healdeþ *justus*, 111, 6. Gif wē sōþ and riht on ūrum līfe dōn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Se ðe sōð and riht fremeþ on folce, Beo. Th. 3405; B. 1700. Snyttra brūceþ ðe warnaþ him wommas worda and dǽda and sōþ fremeþ, Exon. Th. 304, 35; Fä. 80. Hié firendǽda tō frece wurdon sōð ofergeáton, Drihtnes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. [*O. Sax.* sōð.] v. un-sōþ, *and next word.*

sōþ; *adj. Sooth, very, true*. I. *the opposite of that which is false*, or *merely pretends*, or *has the appearance of, genuine, real*:—Ðæt hī oncnāwon ðæt ðū eart ān sōþ God *ut cognoscant te solum Deum verum*, Jn. Skt. 17, 3. Hē wæs sōþ man, ðȳ hine dorste deófol costian, swylce hē wæs sōþ God, ðȳ him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 33. Ðes is sōð wītega, Jn. Skt. 7, 40. Sōð leóht wæs *erat lux vera*, 1, 9: 15, 1. Ælc sōþ wela and sōþ weorþscipe sindon mīne āgne þeówas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 15. Ðis is sōð lǽcæcræft, Lchdm. i. 376, 8. Se sōþa boda ðæs heán leóhtes Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 31. Ðæt hig geleornigen in ðæs gewinnes onlîcnesse ðæt hig hiom eft nānwiht ondrǽdon in ðæs sōðan gewinnes gefiohte, Shrn. 35, 17. Ðæt wē ūre synna bēton mid sōþre hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 17: 171, 12. Tō ðon sōþan andgite gecyrran, 107, 15. Ðæt wē sōþe sibbe heóldan, 109, 15. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sōþum wīsum gerȳmeþ, 179, 24. II. *true. in conformity with the actual state of things*:—Mīn gewitnes is sōþ, Jn. Skt. 8, 14: 19, 35. Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt is sōþ ðæt ðū ǽr sǽdest, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Sōþ is ðæt ic eów secgge, Blickl. Homl. 53, 2. Hē þohte on him sylfum hwæt his sōðes wǽre *he thought in himself what there was of it true*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Fela spella him sǽdon ða

Beormas . . . ac hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōþes wæs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Ealle ða word sind sōþe ðe Paulus sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 2. Wite gē tō sōðum þingum *scito ergo*, Deut. 9, 6. Ic secge eów tō sōðum, 8, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Nis nān þing sōþre ðonne ðæt ðū segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 12: 34, 4; Fox 138, 25. Hig biddan God ðæt hē ðæt sōðeste geswytelie, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. **III.** *true, righteous, just*:—Ðæt ic sōðne dōm healde *custodire judicia justitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 106. Ā Sī ðīn seó swīðre hand ofer sōðne wer *fiat manus tua super virum dexterae tuae*, 79, 16. Ða ðe wyllaþ sōðe dōmas efnan *qui custodiunt judicium*, 105, 3. [*O. Sax.* sōð: *Icel.* sannr, saðr. Cf. Lat. -sent in prae-sent-.] v. un-sōþ, *and preceding word.*

sōþ *occurs in the Northern specimens apparently corresponding to Latin* pro *in compounds*:—Sōð wē cliopiaþ *provocamus*, Rtl. 42, 15. In sōð (sōðe, Rush.) cneóreso *in progenies*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 50. Sōð cymes *procedit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 26. Sōðcuom *processit*, Rtl. 2, 37: *procedit*, 57, 6. Sōðfylga *prosequere*, 29, 36. Sōð gistrýnd *progeniem*, 29, 28. Sōðlǣde *producere*, 108, 36. *Also* (?) sōð-cwide *proverbium*; sōþ-secgan *pronuntiare*; sōþ-tācen *prodigium*, q.v.

sōþ-bora (?), an; *m. A truth-bearer, one who has exact knowledge*:—Ðone hæleð higegleáwe hātaþ wīde comēta be naman, cræftgleáwe men, wīse sōðboran (*other MSS. have* wōþboran, *which suits better the alliteration*), Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. v. wōþ-, rǣd-bora.

sōþ-cwǽde (?); *adj. Veracious*:—Sōðcuoed (sōðcweden, Rush.) *verax*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18: 8, 26. Sōðcuēd, 3, 33.

sōþ-cweden; *adj. True-spoken* (cf. fair-*spoken*), *speaking truly, veracious*. v. preceding word.

sōþ-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a true saying, a truth*:—Ic fela sette sōðcwida, Met. 2, 7: 7, 3. Ðæt ðeós onlīcnes word sprece, secge sōðcwidum; ðȳ sceolon gelȳfan eorlas, hwæt mīn æðelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1465; An. 733: Cd. Th. 294, 14; Sat. 471: 244, 10; Dan. 446: Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530: Exon. Th. 418, 2; Rä. 36, 13. Hit is ælces mōdes wīse ðæt sōna swā hit forlǽt sōþcwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16: Met. 6, 2: 8, 3. **I a.** *a proverb*:—Ðās sōðcwide (-cuido, Lind.) ī gedd cwæð him ðe Hǽlend *hoc proverbium dixit illis Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 6. In sōðcwidum *in proverbis*, 16, 25. **II.** *a righteous saying*. v. sōþ, **III**:—On ðīne sōðcwidas *in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 48.

sōþ-cyning, es; *m. The king of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ic wāt geare, ðæt ðam līchryre (*the murder of Cain*) on lāst cymeþ sōðcyninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 13; Gen. 1100. [Sōþ *and* cyning often occur together in the nominative, but it is doubtful whether they form a compound.] Cf. sōþ-fæder.

sōþe; *adv.* **I.** *truly, genuinely, really*:—Ic mē sōðe sāwle mīne tō Gode hæfde georne geþeóded, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mīn sāwl on ðē sōðe getreóweþ, 62, 7: 118, 15. Is on sibbe his stōw sōþe behealden, 75, 2. **II.** *truly, in accordance with the facts of a case*:—Ic eów sōðe secgan wille, ðæt . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458. Word sōðe gebunden (*the facts were truly told in the poem*), Beo. Th. 1746; B. 871. Hī sōðe ne ongeáton *they did not rightly understand*, Ps. Th. 73, 5. **III.** *truly, in accordance with a promise, agreement*, or *forecast*:—Ic ða wǽre ford sōðe gelǽste, ðe ic ðē sealde, Cd. Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308: 142, 22; Gen. 2365. Beót eal wið ðē hē sōðe gelǽste, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524. Sceolde wītedōm in him sylfum beón sōðe gefylled, Exon. Th. 14, 3; Cri. 213.

sōþes; *adv. Of a truth, verily, indeed, really*:—Sōþes ic secge ðē *amen dico tibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26. Sōðes ðū eart Godes sunu, Lk. Skt. 4, 41. Ðēh hē sylf his āgenum eágum eal ne gesāwe, ðæt sōðes is geworden, Wulfst. 3, 21.

sōþ-fæder *the father of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ā tō worulde ford in engla dreáme mid sōðfæder symble wunian, Exon. Th. 7, 18; Cri. 103. Cf. sōþ-cyning.

sōþ-fæst; *adj.* **I.** *true, without deception*:—Ðes man is sōþfæst, ac git sindon bigswicon, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29. **II.** *true in deed, just, righteous, pious, without wickedness*:—Sōðfæst *justus*, Ps. Th. 114, 5: 57, 9: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 19: Rtl. 102, 15. Sōðfæst sunu, ðam wæs Seth noma, Cd. Th. 67, 25; Gen. 1106. Sōþfæst eart ðū, Drihten, and rihte syndon ðīne dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Ānra gehwylc, sōðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Hwylc sēceþ ðæt ðe sōðfæst biþ *misericordiam et veritatem quis requiret?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Se ðe onfōes ðone sōðfæst (*justum*) in noma sōðfæstes (*justi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 41. Hī on ðīn sōðfæst weorc (*in justitiam tuam*) ne gangan, Ps. Th. 68, 28: 70, 14, 20, 22. Ðīn sōðfæst word *justificationes tuas*, 118, 20. Hē gecȳþde ðæt sōþfæste men habbaþ mid him þeófas and synfulle men, Blickl. Homl. 75, 27. Hit (*the law*) sōðfæste siððan heóldon godfyrhte guman, Andr. Kmbl. 3026; An. 1516. Ðū eart seó sēfte ræst sōþfæstra *tu requies tranquilla piis*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34: Blickl. Homl. 131, 23. Yfele gerēfan ða ðe rihte dōmas sōþfæstra manna onwendaþ, 61, 27. On ða swīþran healfe Drihtnes mid sōþfæstum sāwlum, 95, 22. Mon mid gōdum and sōþfæstum dǽdum geearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Þurh sōþfæste dǽda and þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Ne cwom ic tō ceigenne sōðfæsto (*justos*) ah synfullo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. **III.** *true in speech, veracious*:—Sōðfæst *verax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16: Mk. Skt. 12, 14: Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 33: Ps. Th. 85, 14. Gefyrn sōðfæst sægde sum wōdbora, Esaias, Exon. Th. 19, 17; Cri. 302. Cwom Daniel snotor and sōðfæst, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Sōðfæst word *verbum veritatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 43. Sangere hē (*David*) wæs sōðfæstest, Ps. C. 50, 6. [*O. Sax.* sōð-fast.] v. un-sōþfæst.

sōþfæstian *to justify*:—Gié sōðfæstigeþ *justificatis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

sōþfæst-līc; *adj. True, sincere*:—Hī (*patriarchs and martyrs*) sungon sigedryhtne sōðfæstlīc lof *praise unfeigned*, Andr. Kmbl. 1754; An. 879. [Cf. uss birrþ soþfasstlike trowwenn þatt Godess Gast iss soþfasst Godd, Orm. 2995.]

sōþfæstness, e; *f.* **I.** *truth, faithfulness, good faith, sincerity*:—On worulda woruld wunaþ ðīn sōðfæstnes *thy faithfulness is unto all generations* (A. V.), Ps. Th. 118, 90: 56, 12. Ūs is wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode. Cwæþ se æþela láreów: 'Onsecggaþ gē Drihtne mid sōþfæstnesse wæstmum,' Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Ongan ðā geornlīce gāstgerȳnum on sefan sēcean sōðfæstnesse (*in sincerity*; or (?) gen. with *weg*) weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2296; El. 1149. Sete ðīne hand under mīn þeóh and cȳð mē ðīne sōðfæstnysse, and swera mē, ðæt ðū mē nǽfre ne bebirge on Egipta lande, Gen. 47, 29. **II.** *truth, righteousness, justice*:—Beseah sōðfæstnes (*justitia*) of heofonum, Ps. Th. 84, 10, 12: 71, 7. His sōðfæstnyss wunaþ symble, 111, 8. Æ wæs geseald þurh Moysen, and gyfu and sōþfæstnes is geworden þurh Hǽlend Crist, Jn. 1, 17. Cwæþ Pilatus: 'Nys nān sōþfæstnys on eorþan.' Se Hǽlend hym andswarode and cwæþ: 'Begȳm hū ryhte dōmas ða dēmon ðe on eorðan syndon and anweald habbaþ, Nicod. 9; Thw. 5, 5. Se ðe wæs sōþfæstnesse bysen and cining ealre clǽnnesse forlēt mid him beón ðone godwracan þeóf, Blickl. Homl. 75, 25. Ic eom weg sōðfæstnesse, 17, 32. For sōðfæstnesse ðæt wē lufigen gesuinc, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 1. Se ðe hylt sōðfæstnysse on worulde, hē dēþ dōm on teónan þoliendum, Ps. Spl. 145, 5. **III.** *truth* of speech or thought:—Deófol ne wunode on sōðfæstnesse, forðam ðe sōðfæstnes nis on him. Ðonne hē sprcyþ leásunga, hē sprycþ of him sylfum, forðam ðe hē is leás. Gē ne gelȳfaþ mē forðam ðe ic secge eów sōðfæstnysse, Jn. Skt. 8, 44, 45. Ðū settest on mīnum mūðe ðīnre sōðfæstnysse word, Homl. Th. i. 74, 33. Hē mid ðære sōþfæstnesse stefne geweorþod wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1. Se mon se ða sōþfæstnesse mid his mūþe sprecþ and hié on his heortan geþencþ, 55, 14. Ðonne ðære sōþfæstnysse gāst cymþ hē lǽrþ eów ealle sōþfæstnysse; ne sprycþ hē of him sylfum, ac hē sprycþ ða þing ðe hē gehȳrþ, and cȳð eów ða þing ðe tōwearde synt, Jn. Skt. 16, 13. v. un-sōþfæstness.

sōþ-gid *a true tale*:—Sōðgied wrecan, Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1: 314, 17; Mōd. 15.

sōþ-hwæðere; *conj. However, yet, nevertheless*:—Sōðhuæðre ic cueðo *verumtamen dico*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 64: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42.

sōðian; *p.* ode *To prove true*:—Sōðeþ *probat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 9. Sōðadon *probarunt*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 2. [Ich hit wulle soðien, Laym. 8491. *Icel.* sanna *to prove, make good.*] v. ge-, un-sōðian; sēðan.

sōþ-līc; *adj.* **I.** *true, genuine, unfeigned*:—Nǽnig ōðerne freóþ in fyrhðe, ðæt hē sōðlīce (*or adv.?*) sybbe healde, gāstlīce lufe, Fragm. Kmbl. 72; Leás. 38. **II.** *true, right*:—Ne þincþ mē nǽfre nānwuht swā sōþlīc swā mē þincþ ðīn spell ðǽm tīmum ðe ic ða gehiére *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 22. [*O. Sax.* sōð-līk: *Icel.* sann-ligr *probable; just; fit.*] v. next word.

sōþlīce. **I.** *as adv. Truly, really, certainly, verily*:—Sōðlīce ðū eart Godes sunu *vere filius Dei es*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 33: 27, 54. Sōðlīce ic secge eów *amen dico vobis*, 6, 16 (and often). Ðām ðe sōðlīce sēcaþ Dryhten, Ps. Th. 104, 3. Ðis wæs sōðlīce eádig wer *vere beatus vir*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 31. Ðū bist sōþlīce ǽr þrīm dagum genumen of ðīnum līchoman *certainly before three days thou wilt be taken from the body*, 137, 25. Is sōðlīce se cwide gefylled, 139, 27. Swȳþe sōþlīce (*with great truth*) wē māgon geþencan, ðæt hit biþ deáþes ylding swīðor ðonne līfes, 59, 31. Ic sōðlīce meahte ongitan, Exon. Th. 313, 24; Mōd. 5. Se ðe ðē ðyslīce gife and swā mycle sōþlīce (-re, MS.) ðē tōwearde forecwyþ *is qui tanta taliaque dona veraciter adventura praedixerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13: Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Weras ða ðe eówre ǽ on ferhðsefan fyrmest hæbben, ða mē sōðlīce secgan cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 633; El. 317: Beo. Th. 284; B. 141. Hī ðȳ sōðlīcor ongeáton ðæt hit wæs sōðlīce his āgen līchoma, Shrn. 68, 33. Ic sōðlīcost wēne, 164, 28. **II.** *as conj. Now, then, for*; representing Latin autem, ecce, enim, ergo, nam, vero:—Sōðlīce Iosep hyre wer *Joseph autem vir ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19 (and often). Sōðlīce seó fǽmne hæfþ on innoðe *ecce virgo in utero habebit*, 1, 23: 2, 9: 3, 17. Sōðlīce wē gesāwon hys steorran, *vidimus enim stellam ejus*, 2, 2: 3, 1: 4, 18 (and often). Gehȳre gē sōðlīce ðæs sāwendan bigspell *vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Sōðlīce ic eom man under anwealde gesett *nam et ego homo sum sub potestate*, 8, 9. Sōðlīce ðæt ðe āsāwen wæs on ðæt gōde land *qui vero in terra bona seminatus est*, 13, 23, 29. [*O. Sax.* sōðliko: *Icel.* sannliga.]

sōþ-sægen, -segen, e; *f. A true statement, statement of the truth,*

statement of the facts of a case:—Se Hǽlend nolde hine betellan mid nânre sóðsegene ðeáh ðe hē unscyldig wǽre *the Saviour would not clear himself by any statement of the truth, though he was innocent*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 11. Hī sceolon forsuwian heora gefērena unþeáwas, ðý læs ðe hī þurh heora sóðsegene ungeðyldige beón, 230, 17.

sōþ-sagol; *adj. Veracious*:—Sóðsagol *veridicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 18: *verax*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 13. Swā swā sōþsagol stǽrwrītere *quasi verax historicus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Se ðe wǽre leússagol, weorðe se sōþsagol, Wulfst. 72, 16. [*Icel.* sann-sögull.] v. un-sōþsagol.

sōþ-sagu, e; *f.* I. *true speech, truth*:—On manna gehwylces mōde and mūðe sóðsagu stande, Wulfst. 74, 16. II. *a true saying, a history*:—Sóðsaga *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4: *historiae*, 7, 9. [Þilke soþsaȝe (*saw*), þat man schal erien and sowe þar he wenþ after sum god mowe, O. and N. 1038. *Icel.* sann-saga *a true tale*.]

sōþ-secgan *to say truly, declare*:—Sóðsæges *pronuntiat*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 11: 6, 15 (*see* sōþ=*pro*). Ðes man is sōþsecgende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29.

sōþ-spell *a true story, history*:—Sóðspell *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4. [*O. Sax.* sōð-spell.]

sōþ-sprǽc *a true saying*:—Sóðspræco *eloquia*, Rtl. 171, 35.

sōþ-tācen *a true sign, prodigy*:—Sóðtāceno *prodigia*, Rtl. 43, 35 (*see* sōþ=*pro*).

sōþ-word *a true word*:—Ic Gode sealmas singe, sóðword sprece, Ps. Th. 56, 9: 118, 93.

sotol *a seat.* v. setl.

sotscipe, es; *m. Folly, stupidity*:—Sotscipe *hebetudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 60. [Sæide se abbot of Clunni, þ hi heafdon foloron S. Ioñes mynstre þurh hi and þurh his mycele sotscipe, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 8. Nolde þe leodking his sothscipe (folie, 2nd MS.) bilæuen, Laym. 3024. Muchel sotschipe hit is uorto uorleosen uor one deie tene oðer tweolue, A. R. 422, 24.]

sott; *adj. Foolish, stupid*; substantively, *a fool*:—Sot *sottus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 16. Sott *hebes*, 50, 59. Se ðe his āgene sprǽce āwyrt, hē wyrcþ *barbarismus*. Swylce hē cweðe ðū sōt ðǽr hē sceolde cweðan ðū sott, Anglia viii. 313, 21. Ne biþ se nā wita, ðe unwīslīce lēofaþ, ac biþ open sott, ðeáh ðe him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. [Þu ebure sot (fol, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2271. Þa weoren Scottes ihalden for sottes, 21806. Seide þ heo weoren sotten iueren, 17309. Nout to ȝunge preostes, ne to sot olde, A. R. 336, 12. Lat sottes chide, O. and N. 297. The word is of doubtful origin, v. Skeat's Etym. Dict. *sot*.]

spāca, an; *m.* I. *the spoke* of a wheel:—Ða sēlestan men faran nēhst Gode, swā swā sió nafu fērþ nēhst ðære eaxe, and ða midmestan swā swā spācan; for ðam ðe ælces spācan biþ ōþer ende fæst on ðære nafe, ōþer on ðære felge . . . Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–13. Spācan *radii*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 23: 284, 47: 66, 54. II. part of the body [=ribb-spācan]:—Spācan *radioli*, 65, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* spēca *radius*: *O. H. Ger.* speicha *radius, lignum in rota*: *Ger.* speiche.]

spad, spada. v. spadu.

spade *eunuchus*:—*Eviratus*, i. *effeminatus, eunuchus, enervus* spade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 37.

spādl. v. spātl.

spadu, an, e; *f.*: spada (?); *m. A spade*:—Spadu *fossorium*; spada *vanga*; spad[u?] *scudicia* vel *fossorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 14, 8, 29. Spadu, spædu *uanga* vel *fossorium*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 318, 17. Ic nāt mid hwī ic delfe, nū mē wana īs ǽgðer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Sum underdealf ða duru mid spade, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 174. Dā genam hē āne spada[n?] and dealf ða eorþan, H. R. 13, 13. Spadan *vangas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spado *sarculum, rastrum*: *Gk.* σπάθη.]

spæc, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *A thin twig, tendril, runner*:—Twig *ramus*, spæc *framen* (cf. *framen* streáberie-wīsan, 31, 70), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 81: ii. 36, 57: *cremium* (*cremia* ligna tenuia et arida), 151, 2. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (*malleolus* manipulus sparteus pice contectus quem incensum in muros jaciebant), 54, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* spah, spahha(o) *sarmentum, cremium, fasciculus ex siccis lignis, malleolus, ramus*.] v. spræc.

spǽc, spædu. v. sprǽc, spadu.

spær; *adj. Spare, frugal*:—Spær mete *parcus cibus*, Scint. 52, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* spar *parcus*: *Icel.* sparr.] v. spær-hende, -līc, -ness.

spærca. v. spearca.

spæren; *adj. Of plaster, of mortar*:—Spaeren, sparaen, sparen *gipsus*, Txts. 67, 968. Spæren, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 67. v. spær-stān.

spær-habuc. v. spear-hafoc.

spær-hende; *adj. Of sparing hand, frugal, sparing*:—Spærhende *frugi* vel *parcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 6. Uncystig oþþe spærhynde (-hende) *frugi*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Spærhynde *parcus*, Germ. 392, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sparahenti *prodigus*.]

spær-līc; *adj. Sparing, frugal*:—Swā sperlīc *tam frugalis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 43.

spærlīce; *adv. Sparingly, sparely*:—Spærlīce *parce*, Scint. 156, 9. Ðý mon dǽlþ spærlīce ðe mon nele hit forberste *sparingly people spend, because they do not want to run short*, Prov. Kmbl. 19. Ic sperlīcor mid wordum sægde ðonne hié dǽdum gedōn wǽrun *solere me parcius loqui quam gesta sint omnia*, Nar. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sparalīhho *parce, frugaliter*: *Icel.* sparliga *sparingly*.]

spær-lira. v. spear-lira.

spærness, e; *f. Sparingness, frugality, parsimony*:—Spærnes *frugalitas*, i. *temperantia, parcitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 29. Drences and metes spearness *potus cibique parcitas*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 24. Spærnisse, Rtl. 163, 7. Spærnesse *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 56: *frugalitatis, temperantiae, moderationis*, 425, 64: *frugalitatis, abstinentiae*, 496, 22: 513, 61: *parsimonia, penuria, temperantia*, 454, 59.

spær-stān, es; *m. Gypsum, chalk*:—Spærstān *gipsum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 22: *creta argentea*, 37, 30.

spǽtan; *p.* te. I. *to spit* (a) intrans.:—Ic hrǽce oððe spǽte *screo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 6. Ic spǽte *spuo*, 28, 3; Zup. 167, 10. Hē spǽtte on his eágan *expuens in oculos ejus*, Mk. Skt. 8, 23: Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Hī spǽtton on hine, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 30: 26, 67. Hig spǽtton him on *conspuebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 19. Spǽte ðæt wīf on his nebb, Deut. 25, 9. Suelce hié him on ðæt nebb spǽten, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 4. Sume āgunnon him on spǽtan (*conspuere eum*), Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Hē spǽtende (*expuens*) his tungan onhrān, 7, 33. Spātende *expuentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 30. Hē byþ on spǽt *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt, 18, 32. (b) trans.:—Ic spǽte āttor, Exon. Th. 405, 26; Rä. 24, 8: 398, 27; Rä. 18, 4. II. *to syringe, squirt*[:—Gespǽt ða wunde, Lchdm. ii. 22, 22. v. geond-spǽtan.] v. be-spǽtan.

spǽtl. v. spātl.

spǽtlan, spǽtlian; *p.* ede. I. *to emit saliva, to foam*:—Spǽtleþ *spumat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 37. II. *to spit* on anything:—Hié hine bindaþ and spǽtliaþ on his onsȳne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hié spǽtledon on his onsȳne, 23, 32. Spǽtlædon, 237, 11. Spǽtledon (-odon), Anglia xii. 505, 14. v. spātlian.

spǽtung, e; *f. Spitting, expectoration*:—Gelōme spǽtunga oððe hrǽcunga, Lchdm. ii. 174, 20.

spala, an; *m. A representative, substitute*:—Gif hē untrum byþ, begyte him lahlīcne spalan, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 16. Cf. ge-spelia.

Spaldas *a tribe name left in Spalding* (?). In a list giving the extent of territory belonging to various districts in England it is said:—Spalda syx hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20. Cf. Spaldyng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 333, col. 2.

spaldur *asphalt*; aspaltum, Txts. 43, 228.

-span *allurement*. v. ge-span.

spanan; *p.* spōn, speón; *pp.* spanen *To allure, entice, lure, decoy, attract, urge*:—Spenst *illicias*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 9. Spones *inlicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 7: 87, 26. I. in a good sense, (a) with a preposition marking the direction of aim:—Ðū spenst (spænst, Cott. MS.) mē on ða mǽstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Swā earn his briddas spænþ tō flihte *sicut aquila provocans ad volandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11. Dā hē spōn his hiéremen tō ðære geðylde *cum patientiam discipulis suaderet*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 222, 8. Dā dā hē his apostolas spōn of dissum andweardan tō ðæm ēcan *cum ad venturam discipulos ex praesenti provocaret*, 46, 5; Swt. 351, 11. Speón (spōn, Cott. MSS.), 17, 8; Swt. 121, 2. Speón, Andr. Kmbl. 1194; An. 597. Ælcne man spane hē of synnum *let him draw every man from sins*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 14. Ða spone (spane, Cott. MSS.) ðe his ðeáwa giémaþ tō ryhte *spectatores suos ad sublimia invitet*, Past. 14, 2; Swt. 83, 2. Hē sende his englas ūs hām tō spananne tō him *exhortantes angelos misit*, 52, 4; Swt. 405, 34. (b) with a clause:—God hine spænþ ðæt hē tō him gecierre *Deus ad se redire persuadet*, Swt. 407, 10. Hī hine speónnan and lǽrdon ðæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *eum id perficere suadebant*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 26. Span ðū hine georne ðæt hē ðīne lāre lǽste, Cd. Th. 36, 22; Gen. 575. Cwæð, ðæt hine his hige speóne, ðæt hē trymede getimbro, 18, 17; Gen. 274. II. in a bad sense, (a) with a preposition:—Hine spænþ his mōd tō unnyttum weorce, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 18. Deófol hine on wōh spaneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 1002; Sal. 502: 990; Sal. 496. Hī spanaþ ðē tō ðīnre unþearefe, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 9. Ón ðæm weorce ðe hine ǽr nān willa tō ne spōn *quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 10. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dǽd, Cd. Th. 43, 2; Gen. 684. Hē mid listum speón idese on ðæt unriht, 37, 12; Gen. 588. Hī (*the conspirators against William*) speónan ða Bryttas heom tō, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 14. (b) with a clause:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga mid here becōme *quem, ut Eumenem de insperato opprimat, perurget*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 7. [*O. Sax.* spanan; *p.* spōn: *O. Frs.* spona: *O. H. Ger.* spanan; *p.* spuon *suggerere, suadere, persuadere*: cf. *Icel.* spenja; *p.* spandi *to allure*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-spanan.

Spāneas; *pl. The Spaniards* or *Spain*:—Betux Galleum and Spāneum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* Spāna-land *Spain*.] v. Spēne.

spanere, es; *m. One who entices*:—Sponera *lenonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42: 84, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* spanari *hortator, suasor, persuasor, illex*.]

spang, e; *f. A clasp, fastening*:—Hæleðhelm on heáfod āsette and ðone full hearde geband spēnn mid spangum *drew the helmet firmly on with its clasps*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. [*O. H. Ger.* spanga; *f. seracula, prena*: *Ger.* spange *a clasp*: *Icel.* spöng; *f. a clasp*.]

spann, e; *f. A span:*—Span *vel* handbred *palmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 52. Wæs se líchoma sponne lengra ðære ðrýh *invenerunt corpus mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spanna; *f. cubitus: Icel.* spönn; *f. a span.*] Cf. ge-spann.

spannan; *p.* spénn, speónn; *pp.* spannen. I. *to join* one thing to another, *to attach, fasten, clasp*, (a) literal:—Hé helm spénn mid spangum (cf. *Dan.* spænde ved spænder, *Swed.* spänna med spänne *to buckle*) *he buckled on his helmet*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. (b) figurative:—Wá eów ðe gadriaþ hús tó húse and spannaþ æcer tó ðæm ódrum *vae, qui conjungitis domum ad domum, et agrum agro copulatis*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 23. II. *to span, clasp.* v. ymb-spannan, spanning. [*O. H. Ger.* spannan; *p.* spien *nectere; intendere, contendere:* cf. *Icel.* spenna; *p.* ta *to clasp; to span.*] v. ge-, on-, ymb-spannan.

spanning, e; *f. Spanning, bend, span:*—Eln *vel* spanning betwiox þuman and scitefingre *ulna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 53.

spanu, e, an; *f. A teat:*—Tittas *mammille*, spana *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 30. Tittas oððe sponan *mammillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 24. [Speen, spene *a cow's pap*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16: C. 3. Speans *the teats of a cow*, C. 4. *Icel.* speni; *m. a teat, dug: Norweg.* spæne: *Swed.* spene.]

spanung. v. for-, leás-spanung(-ing).

sparian; *p.* ode. I. *to spare, to show mercy to, to refrain from injuring* or *destroying:*—Ic sparige oððe árige *parco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 12. Ðætte hé spærio *parcere*, Rtl. 40, 19. (a) with acc.:—Ic geswerge ðæt ic hí ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, Exon. Th. 247, 27; Jul. 85. Hé áraþ (sparaþ, MS. C.: spearaþ, Ps. Surt.) *parcet*, Ps. Spl. 71, 13. Hié ne sparodan ða synfullan, ac slógon, Past. 46; Swt. 353, 16. Hí nánne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Jud. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Spara mé dínne ðeów *parce servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 18, 11. (b) with dat.:—[Ne spareþ se fæder ðan sune ne nán mann ódren; ac ælc man winþ ongeán ódren, Shrn, 17, 27.] Swá ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne árode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem aut monasteriis manus parcerit hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8. God ne sparode his ágenum bearne, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 20. Ná hé sparode (spearede, Ps. Surt. v. 50) sáulum heora *non pepercit animabus eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 55. Spær esne dínum *parce servo tuo*, Rtl. 168, 19: 39, 38. II. *to spare, preserve, not to use, to leave alone, abstain from:*—Hé sparode ðæt góde wín óð his ágenum tócyme, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 10. Féðe ne sparode eorl, Cd. Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534. Sindon ða loccas tó sparianne (-enne, Hatt. MS.) ðæm sacerde ðæt hí ða hýd behelien *capilli in capite sacerdotis servantur, ut cutem cooperiant*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 141, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sparón *parcere, fovere: Icel.* spara *to spare.*] v. ge-sparian.

sparrian *to bar, shut.* [Sparren, sperren is not uncommon in later English. v. Stratmann's Dict. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sperren *claudere.*] v. be-, ge-sparrad.

spátl, es; *n. Spittle, saliva:*—Spátl *sputum*, Wrt. Voc, ii. 70, 21. Hé worhte fenn of his spátle *he made clay of the spotle* (Wick), Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Ðín spátl spíw on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 7: 24, 8: 36, 17. Se ná ne forbeág mid his nebbe ðara tríowleásena monna spátl, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 9: Exon. Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436. Spádl, Elen. Kmbl. 600; El. 300. Spádl, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 30. Ða spátlu áþwógon úre sweartan gyltas, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 26. Spátlum *salivis*, Germ. 396, 283. Ðæne ðe hý heora spátlum on spiwon, Wulfst. 183, 21. Spátlu *sputa*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. [Heo bispeteð hire mid hire blake spotle, A. R. 288, 10. Spotle *sputum, screa, saliva*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 2.]

spátlian; *p.* ode *To spit out:*—Ic spátlige *pitisso*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 16. [I (*the old man*) spitte, I spatle, Rel. Ant. ii. 211, 34.] v. *next word, and* spætlan.

spátlung, e; *f. Spitting out, spittle:*—*Pituita*, i. *minuta saliva* horas *vel* hrácunga *vel* spátlung, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 15. [I (*Christ*) þolede schomeliche spateling of unwurði ribauz, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 34. Þencheð þet te worldes weldinde wolde þolien buffetes, spotlunge, blindfellunge, A. R. 188, 10.]

spearca, an; *m. A spark.* I. literal:—Spærca *scintella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 21. Spearca *scintilla*, i. 66, 39: 284, 14. Ne biþ ðǽr leóhtes án lytel spearca, Wulfst. 139, 11. Sleá hé him ánne spearcan, Lchdm. ii. 290, 17. Hí ásprungan up swá swá spearcan, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 23: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31. Ðæt manega menn geseóþ feallan of ðære heofene, swylce hit sýn steorran, hit beóþ spearcan of ðam rodere, Anglia viii. 320, 33. His eágan wǽron fýrene spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. II. metaphorical:—Se spearca ðara gódra weorca, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Sum spearca sóþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. Ne furðum án spearca mínes cynrenes nis mé forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 206. Gif ða scyldigan ánigne spearcan wísdómes hæfdon, 38, 7; Fox 210, 9. Word spearcum fleáh áttre gelícost, Cd. Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. v. fýr-spearca.

spearcian, spearcan (?) *To sparkle, emit sparks:*—Hé sweartade (spearcade?) ðonne hé spreocan ongan fýre and áttre, Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Sparcendum *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 5. [*Prompt. Parv.* sparkyn *scintillo.* It sparkede and full brith shon, Havel. 2144.] v. spircan.

spear-hafoc, es; *m. A sparrow-hawk:*—Spaerhabuc *alietum* (*alietus* an hobey, Wülck. Gl. 562, 48), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 67. Spearhafuc, 7, 65: i. 280, 20. Spearhafoc *hetum*, 62, 16: *accipiter* vel *raptor*, 29, 58: *ismarus* (=*ismerlus*? cf. *French* émerillon *a merlin*), 63, 25. [Sparowhawke *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 14. *Icel.* sparr-haukr. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sparwâri *nisus: Ger.* sperber; and the borrowed Romance forms, *Fr.* épervier; *Ital.* sparviere.]

spear-lira, an; *m. The calf of the leg:*—Spærlira *sura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 71: 71, 55. Sperlira, 65, 43. Spærlirena *surarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 56. Spærlirum *suris*, 483, 37. Spærliran *suras*, 482, 65. On spearlirum *in suris*, Deut. 28, 35. Speoruliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 10. [Hose . . . þat spenet on his sparlyr & clene spures under, Gaw. 158. Sparluris, Wick. Deut. 28, 35.] v. spearwa.

spearlirede *having a large calf:*—Spærlirede *surosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 42.

spearnlian; *p.* ode *To spurn, strike out with the feet, kick:*—Ðæt dú ne spear[n]last *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 77. Se sticca him eode út þurh ðæt heáfod in tó ðære eorðan and hé ætforan hire spearnlode mid fótum *the nail went through his head into the earth, and he* (Sisera) *struck out with his feet before her*, Jud. 4, 21. Cf. spurnan.

spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow:*—Spearuua, spearua, sperua *fenus*, Txts. 62, 435. Spearwa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 22: *passer*, i. 77, 29: 281, 27: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. Spearewa, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 7. Speruwa, Ps. Th. 10, arg.: 83, 3. Speara, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Ðá geseah heó spearwan nest, Homl. As. 120, 116. Ic spearuwan gelíce geweard, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Spearwan nystlaþ *passeres nidificabunt*, 103, 16. Spearwan (hrond-sparuas, Lind.: spearwas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29, 31: Lk. Skt. 12, 6. Beteran manegum spearwum, 12, 7. [*Goth.* sparwa: *O. H. Ger.* sparo: *Icel.* spörr.] v. neód-spearuwa.

spearwa, an; *m. The calf of the leg:*—Sparuua, sparua, spearua *surum*, Txts. 94, 897. v. spear-lira.

spec, spéc, speca, specan. v. spic, spræc, spreca, sprecan.

specca, an; *m. A speck, spot, blot:*—Ðone sweartan speccan *maculam pullam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 11: 92, 84. Speccan *notae*, 114, 80: 60, 18: *scoriae*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Smire ða speccan (*in a case of shingles*) mid ðære sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 88, 19. v. next two words.

specel (?); *adj. Speckled.* v. haran-specel, *and see* Lchdm. ii. 390, col. 2.

spec-fáh; *adj. Speckled, spotted, full of spots:*—Specfaag *maculosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 25.

specol. v. sprecol.

sped *phlegm, rheum:*—Sped *petuita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 22: 68, 18. Sped *glaucoma* (cf. *spade* the congealed gum of the eye, Halliwell's Dict.), Hpt. Gl. 447, 22. v. spediende.

spéd, e; *f. Speed, success, means.* The word is found in the following glosses:—Spoed *proventus, praeventus*, Txts. 88, 815: *successus*, 96, 940: *praesidium*, 89, 1648. Spéd *proventus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 25: ii. 68, 44. Ðeós spéd *haec ops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 67, 18. Spéde *facultatem*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 40. Spédum *successibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 56. I. *speed, quickness;* spédum *speedily, quickly:*—Gewiton him ædre æfter ðære spræce spédum féran, Cd. Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398. Spédum sægde eorlum Abimeleh egesan geðreád Waldendes word, 161, 19; Gen. 2667. Him ða bróðor þrý spédum miclum (*very speedily*) hǽldon hygesorge heardum wordum, 122, 30; Gen. 2034. [Waterrstræm erneþþ towarrd te sæ wiþþ mikell sped ȝiff þatt itt nohht ne letteþþ, Orm. 18094.] II. *speed* (as in good *speed*), *success, prosperous issue:*—Ðæt mínre spræce spéd folgie *that success may attend my speech*, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Heó (*Sarah*) ne gelýfde ðæt ðære spræce spéd folgode *she did not believe that any happy result would follow those words, did not believe that she should have a son*, Cd. Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. Hit ne becymþ eów ná tó nánre spéde *vobis non cedet in prosperum*, Num. 14, 41. Ðǽr rícxaþ sib mid spéde *peace and happiness reign there*, Dóm. L. 267. On spéd *successfully, to purpose, with effect*, Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873: Exon. Th. 387, 28; Rä. 5, 12. Swá wit him an spéd sprecaþ *we shall speak so as to convince him*, Cd. Th. 36, 21; Gen. 575. Ic on dínre hǽlo hyldo sóhte and on dínre spræce spéd sóðfæste *in salutari tuo, et in eloquio justitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 123. Wíges spéd *success in war*, Exon. Th. 42, 16; Cri. 673. Æt wigge spéd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hié ðære spræce spéd ne áhton *the people at Babel had no advantage from speech*, Cd. Th. 101, 23; Gen. 1686. Se ðe him dóm forgeaf, spówende spéd (*good speed*), 246, 14; Dan. 479. Æt ðam sperenídе spéde lánan, 124, 8; Gen. 2059: 187, 19; Exod. 153. III. *means, substance, abundance, wealth:*—Spéd ł dǽl mín dú eart *portio mea es*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 57: 141, 6. Spéd *substantia*, Ps. Spl. 38, 7, 11: 68, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 40. His meahta spéd *the abundance of his powers*, Exon. Th. 240, 18; Ph. 640. Hé is mægna spéd, Cd. Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spéd *a growing abundance of every thing to be desired*, 100, 7; Gen. 1660. Ic on mínre heortan hýdde georne ðæt ic dínre spræce spéd gehealde *in corde meo abscondi eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: 38. Tubal Cain þurh snytro spéd smiðcræftega wæs *Tubal Cain was a workman cunning through wealth of wisdom*, Cd. Th. 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Metod tóbrǽd þurh his mihta spéd monna spræce, 102, 6; Gen. 1696: 306, 23; Sat. 668: Exon. Th. 225, 25; Ph. 394. Hé ús giefeþ ǽhta spéd, welan ofer wíd lond, 38, 10; Cri. 604. Hwǽr sind spéda rícera

ubi sunt opes potentum, Wülck. Gl. 253, 38: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Eorðan spēda, Soul Kmbl. 154; Seel. 77. Ðīnre sprǽce spēde *eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ *qui multitudine abundantiarum suarum gloriabuntur*, 48, 6. Ðū on ðīnes mægenes mihte spēdum sǽ gesettest *tu confirmasti in virtute tua mare*, 73, 13. Ōðre him of hyra spēdum (*de facultatibus suis*) þēnedon, Lk. Skt. 8, 3. Mid eallum hira spēdum ðe hig hæfdon *cum universa substantia eorum quam habebant*, Deut. 11, 6. 'Redemptio animae propriae divitiae' . . . wē sceoldon mid ūrum spēdum ūrum sāulum ða ēcan gesǽlinesse begitan, Chart. Th. 124, 27. Mē ðīn sprǽc spēdum (*richly, abundantly*) cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ealle mynstres fata and spēde hē sceal beseón *omnia uasa monasterii cunctamque substantiam conspitiat*, R. Ben. 55, 1. Ðīn sunu ðe hys spēde (*substantiam*) āmyrde, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Gemicla ðū heora wīn and heora worldlīce spēde, Shrn. 104, 26: Ps. Th. 51, 6. Hē næfþ rihtwīsnysse spēda and wīsdōmes goldhordas ðe sind sōðe welan, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 28. **IV.** *power, faculty*:—Ðǽr wæs gesȳne his seó sōðe spēd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Þurh ðīnra dǽda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, 118, 91. Hafast ðū heáh mægen ðīnes earmes spēd wið ealle fȳnd *in virtute brachii tui dispersisti inimicos tuos*, 88, 9. Þurh his ǽgne spēd witan, Exon. Th. 351, 9; Sch. 77. Syndon on ðissum Simone twā spēda, mannes and deófles, Blickl. Homl. 179, 10. Ðū eart mægena God, nis ðē gelīc on spēdum, Ps. Th. 88, 7. Wæs heofonweardes gāst ofer holm boren miclum spēdum, Cd. Th. 8, 8; Gen. 121. Meotud monnum syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spēde (*faculties peculiar to each*), Exon. Th. 293, 24; Crā. 6. **V.** *opportunity*, or *means* of doing anything:—Ðæt hē him spēde and lȳfnysse sealde ðæt hē ðǽr wunian mōste for intingan his gebeda *ut sibi facultatem et licentiam ibidem orationis causa demorandi concederet*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 29. Se ealdormon him spēde and lȳfnesse sealde tō farene swā hwider swā hī woldan *major domus regiae copiam pergendi quoquo vellent, tribuit eis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. **VI.** *progeny* (?):—On cederbeámum mid heora spēdum spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. [Huand iu thiu spōt cumid, helpe fon himile (cf. thurgh helpe and spede of prayer, Pr. C. 2882), Hel. 1901. *O. H. Ger.* spuot *celeritas, successus, provectus, prosperitas, substantia*.] v. ǽht-, freónd-, freoþo-, here-, land-, mægen-, sige-, sigor-, tuddor-, un-, wīg-, woruld-, wuldor-spēd.

spēdan; *p.* de *To speed, have success, succeed* in doing something:—Eów betere is ðæt gē ðisne gārrǽs mid gafole forgyldon . . . ne þurfe wē ūs spillan gif gē spēdaþ tō ðam (cf. Gif hē ne geþeó būton tō healfre hīde *if he succeeds in obtaining no more than a half hide*, Ll. Th. i. 188, 1) *for you is it better to buy off this attack . . . We need not destroy one another, if you succeed in doing this*, Byrht. Th. 132, 51; By. 34. [Swā hē spēdde, swā him Crist hūðe, swā þet in fēuna geāre wæs þ mynstre gare, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 18. Hē spēdde litel, and be gode rihte, for hē wæs ān yuel man, 1140; Erl. 265, 17. His broþer heo him wolde binimen, ah he ne mihte speden, Laym. 403. He wollde winnenn Crist alls he wann Eve and Adam ȝiff þatt he mihhte spedenn, Orm. 12317. *O. H. Ger.* gi-spuotōn *accelerare*.] v. ā-, ge-spēdan.

sped-dropa (spēd-?), an; *m. A rheumy* (?) *drop*:—Mec (*a book*) fugles wyn (*a pen*) geond speddropum (*ink*) spyrede, Exon. Th. 408, 6; Rā. 27, 8. v. sped.

spediende *suffering from rheum* or *phlegm* (?):—Spediende (swed-, Wrt.) *molaricus* (the preceding words are *podagricus, flegmaticus, reumaticus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 49: ii. 58, 2. v. sped.

spēdig; *adj.* **I.** *having good speed, prosperous*:—Him fēran gewāt Abraham wīðe ōð ðæt hē tō Siem com sīðe spēdig (*prosperous in travel*), Cd. Th. 107, 3; Gen. 1783. **II.** *having means, wealthy, opulent, rich in material wealth*:—Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on ðǽm ǽhtum ðe heora spēda on beóþ, ðæt is, on wildrum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Ic ne eom swā spēdig (*dives*) ðæt ic mǽge bicgean mē wīn, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 17. Of spē[digre], of gestreónfulre *sumptuosa, copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 4. **III.** *rich in, abounding in, abundant, copious*:—Mundbora meahtum spēdig *a protector abundant in power* (*God*), Exon. Th. 143, 27; Gū. 667: 198, 14; Ph. 10: 305, 2; Fä. 82. Wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mihtum spēdge, 101, 25; Gen. 1687. Spēdige, Ps. Th. 59, 5. **IV.** *powerful* (cf. rīce):—Spēdig *potens*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. Hē on eorðan byþ eáðig and spēdig *potens in terra erit*, Ps. Th. 111, 2. Se sunu wæs sigorfæst, mihtig and spēdig, Rood Kmbl. 299; Kr. 151. Mægena God, milde and spēdig *Deus virtutum*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Ðēdum spēdig, 67, 18: 104, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* spuotig *uber, efficax, brevis*.] v. ǽht-, fēðe-, freónd-, gōd-, gold-, heán-, land-, med-, þurh-, un-, wan-, wuldor-spēdig.

spēdiglīce. v. ge-spēdiglīce.

spēdigness, e; *f. Wealth, opulence*:—Welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 9.

spēdlīce; *adv. Successfully, efficaciously, powerfully, in a manner which produces a result*:—Him spēdlīce spearuwa hūs begyteþ *the sparrow succeeds in finding a house for itself*, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 2. Dō mē spēdlīce cuicne *quicken me effectually*, 118, 154. Syle mē spēdlīce ðæt ðū mē nerige *grant me effectual release*, 169: 170. Ðonne ic him spēdlīce tō spræc and hī lǽrde *when I spoke to them with power and taught them*, 119, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spuot-līh *prosper*.]

spēdsumian, spel. v. ge-spēdsumian, spell.

spelc, spilc *a splint*:—Monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme . . . dō spelc tō, Lchdm. ii. 68, 7. Wið foredum lime . . . dō spilc tō *apply a splint*, 66, 23. [Spelke *fissula*, Prompt. Parv. 468, col. 1. *Spelk* a splinter or narrow strip of wood. 'To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints used in binding up of broken bones are called spelks,' Kennett MS., Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* spelkur, spjalkir; *pl. f. splints* for binding up broken bones.] v. spilcan.

spelcean. v. spilcan.

speld, es; *n.*; *pl.* speld *and* speldru (? *or* speldra *(see below) from* speldr. Cf. 'Spelder of woode *esclat*, Palsgrave. The schafte to *spildurs* spronge, Avow. of Arthur,' Halliwell's Dict.): speld, e; *f. A splinter, a thin piece of wood used as a torch, a torch*:—On spelde *in favillam*, Anglia xiii. 35, 213. Speldum *favillis*, 36, 234. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 56. Biernende speld *tedas*, 95, 26. Spelde *tedas*, 82, 29. [*Will.* speldes (*splinters*) of a broken spear. *Mod. E.* spell, spill. *M. H. Ger.* spelte *splinter of a lance*: *Icel.* speld, spjald; *n. a tablet*; spilda *a flake*: *Goth.* spilda *a tablet*.]

spelian; *p.* ode *To act as the representative of* another, *to represent, to take*, or *stand in, the place of* another:—*Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman . . . Gif ðū cwest: 'Hwā lǽrde ðē?' ðonne cweðe ic: 'Dūnstān.' 'Hwā hādode ðē?' 'Hē mē hādode:' ðonne stent se hē on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 11–16. Se abbod, for ðig ðe hē Godes gespelia is (*quia uices Christi in monasterio creditur agere*), sig hlāford gehāten . . . for ðæs lufe ðe hē spelaþ *for the love of him whom he represents*, R. Ben. 114, 24. Næs Isaac ofslegen ac se ramm hine spelode, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 25. Hē God spellode (spelode?) *he* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *put himself in the place of God*, Cd. Th. 257, 16; Dan. 658. Gif hē wrītan ne cunne bidde ōðerne ðe cunne ðæt hine spelige *si non scit literas, alter ab eo rogatus scribat*, R. Ben. 100, 5. Nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón, ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreówum betǽht sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 29. v. ā-spelian; ge-spelia, *and next two words*.

speliend, speligend, es; *m. A representative, vicar*:—*Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend, se spelaþ ðone naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 12. Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend under him sylfum, Bd. Whelc. 151, 39. v. preceding word.

speling, e; *f. The taking the place* of another, *the acting as the representative* of another:—Cristes gespelia hē (*the abbot*) is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt *Christi uices agere in monasterio creditur*, R. Ben. 10, 12.

spell, es; *n.* **I.** *a story, narrative, account, relation*:—Ðæt is mǽre spell (*the story of Lot's wife*), Cd. Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566. Spelli *relatu*, Txts. 93, 1720. Ðā rehton hī him sum hālig spel *exponebant illi quendam sacrae historiae sermonem*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 34. Se man sǽde fram helle sīðfæte swylc sār spell (sārspell?) swylce nǽfre ǽr on men ne becom ne nāht oft siððan *the man told such a dismal story of the journey to hell as never before had come to men, and not often since*, Shrn. 49, 10: Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. Spel wrecan *to tell the story* (*of Beowulf's exploit*), Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Hwīlum gyd āwræc, hwīlum spell rehte, 4225; B. 2109. Lyt swigode nīwra spella ac hē sōðlīce sægde *little of the story of what had just happened did he leave unsaid, but told truly*, 5788; B. 2898: 6050; B. 3029. Fela spella him sǽdon ða Beormas of hiera āgnum lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31. Ðās nīwan spel ic ðē ealle in cartan āwrīte *has nouas explicaturas historias omnia cartis commendabo*, Nar. 3, 17. Ic mæg singan and secgan spell in meoduhealle, hū mē cynegōde cystum dohten, Exon. Th. 321, 31; Vīd. 54. **I a.** *a historical narrative, history*:—Ic sette be hāligra spelle (*de historiis sanctorum*) āne bōc . . . Ðara abbuda stǽr and spell dysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt *historiam abbatum monasterii hujus in libellis duobus descripsi*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 20, 28. Ic ðē sende ðæt spell ðæt ic āwrāt be Angeldeóde and Seaxum *historiam gentis Anglorum quam edideram tibi transmisi*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 9. Ic cȳþe hwanan mē ðās spell (*the narratives contained in the history*) cōman, S. 471, 20. Hē spell martyra ðrowunge gesomnade *historias passionis martyrum congregans*, 5, 20; S. 641, 43. Ic longe spell hæbbe tō secgenne *uber dicendi materia est*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 16. **I b.** *a false* or *foolish story, a fable*:—Ealdra cwēna spell *anilis fabula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 24. Spel *vel* unnyt sprǽc *fabula*, i. *bella*, ii. 146, 64. Mē mānwyrhtan manige on spellum sægdon *narraverunt mihi iniqui fabulationes*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, ðætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 5: Met. 26, 2. Ðā ongunnon leáse men wyrcan spell, and sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire drȳcræft men forbrēdan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. **II.** *an instructive talk, discourse, a philosophical argument*, as a theological term *a sermon, homily* (v. spell-bōc):—Sunnandæges spell . . . Se diácon sǽde fram ðysum fȳre emne swā wē rǽdaþ on Sunnandæges spelle, Wulfst. 205, 4–206, 1. Ðæt nis tō spelle ac elles tō rǽdenne *it is not to be taken as a sermon, but to be read otherwise*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 6. Se wīsdōm ēcte ðǽt spell mid leoþe *wisdom, added verse to his argument*,

Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7. Secgan spell *to discourse*, 13; Fox 36, 31. Gehēr nū ān spell be dām ofermōdum cyningum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: Met. 25, 1. Ongan Waldend wiđ Abraham sprecan sægde him unlytel spell *held with him long discourse*, Cd. Th. 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Spella and lāra rædhycgende, Exon. Th. 301, 27; Fä. 25. Đa twā bēc on hundeahtatigum spellum (*homilies*), Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 15. Bæd đæt [hē] him on spellum gecȳđde, onwrige worda gongum, hū . . ., Exon. Th. 171, 28; Gū. 1133: Cd. Th. 33, 7; Gen. 516. Gif đū gesihst gimmas deórwyrđa findan, spellu (*parabolas*) getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. **III.** *a saying, remark, sentence, statement of a single point, dictum*, cf. the later *spell*:—Hit is swīþe ryht spell đæt Plato sæde (*the saying is then given*). Đā cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom geþafa đæt đæt was sōđ spell, đæt Plato sæde, Bt. 35, 1, 2; Fox 156, 8–14: 38, 3; Fox 202, 19. Ic đē mæg eáþe geandwyrđan đæs spelles *I can easily give you an answer on the point you have mentioned*, 41, 2; Fox 244, 24. **III a.** *a saying* that is to be repeated to another, *a message, an announcement*. v. spell-boda, I, godspell:—Brimmanna boda ābeód eft ongeán, sege dīnum leódum miccle lāþre spell *give them a much less pleasant message*, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Drihten dōm forgeaf đām đe his spel beraþ *the Lord gave glory to those that bear his messages*, Cd. Th. 246, 15; Dan. 479. **IV.** *speech, language* of prose:—Đā hē đās bōc of Lǽdenum tō Engliscum spelle hæfde gewende, đā geworhte hē hī eft tō leóþe, Bt. pref.; Fox viii, 9. [*Goth.* spill *a fable, tale: O. Sax.* spell: *O. L. Ger.* spell *fabulatio, parabola: O. H. Ger.* spell *sermo, narratio, parabola, fabula, mythus: Icel.* spjall *a saying.*] v. bealu-, bí-, eald-, fǽr-, forþ-, god-, gūþ-, hilde-, inwit-, lār-, lāþ-, leás-, leóf-, lyge-, morgen-, riht-, sār-, sōþ-, weá-, wil-spell.

spell-bōc *a book of homilies*:—.i. full spelbōc wintres and sumeres, Chart. Th. 430, 21.

spell-boda, an; *m.* **I.** *one who delivers a message*, or *brings intelligence, a messenger, an ambassador*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs gelīc Godes englum & hē wæs bēme, Cristes fricca on đysne middangeard, & wæs Godes Suna spellboda, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Hū đæt wæs wealende spelboda, se đe đone Hǽlend on đysne middangeard cumendne gesecgean wolde, 165, 33. Heora feóndas flōd ādrencte đæt đæra ǽfre ne com ān spelboda *there was never a one left to tell the tale*, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Him andswarode Godes spelboda (*the prophet Daniel*): 'Nō ic wiđ feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas,' Cd. Th. 262, 12; Dan. 743: 249, 20; Dan. 533: *the angel Gabriel*, Exon. Th. 21, 17; Cri. 336. Đus gieddade Godes spelboda (*Job*), 236, 9; Ph. 571. Godes spelbodan *the prophets*, 104, 22; Gū. 11. Godes spellbodan (*the angels who came to Lot*), Cd. Th. 150, 19; Gen. 2494. Spelbodan (*those who should have brought the news of Pharaoh's overthrow*), 210, 10; Exod. 513. Spelbodan *oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 68. **II.** *one who delivers a discourse, a public speaker*:—Spelboda *causidicus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 14.

spell-cwide, es; *m. Historical narrative*:—Ic wolde gesecgan and mid spellcwidum gemearcian, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 12.

spellian; *p.* ode. **I.** *intrans. To talk, converse, discourse*:—Ic spellige *fabulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. Hī ealne dæg fleardiaþ and spelliaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Đā hig spelledon (woeron spellendo, Lind.: spellende, Rush.) *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Mid deádum spellian, gestrión hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 5. Man ne mōt spellian ne sprǽce drīfan binnan Godes cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 69: L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 28. Đā se Wīsdōm đis leóþ āsungen hæfde, đā ongan hē spellian, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 186, 34. Spelligan, 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Spellien (spillian, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 70, 20. **II.** *trans. To announce, proclaim, tell, utter*:—Hig spelliaþ ǽ tōgēnaþ and sprǽcaþ unrihtwīsnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Him wæs lust đæt hē điossum leódum leóđ spellode, Met. Introd. 4. Hié (*the prophets*) dære sōþfæstnesse tācen spellodan and secgende wæron, Blickl. Homl. 161, 20. [Þat folc gan to spelien (vsi, 2nd MS.) Irlondes speche, Laym. 10068. Speken heom togadere & speleden, 4051. Þe posstless forenn . . . till hæþenn follc to spellenn, Orm. 8528. Mardocheus speleđ *amare conterens impudentem*, A. R. 170, 19. *Goth.* spillōn *to tell, announce: Icel.* spjalla *to talk.*] v. ge-spellian.

spell-stōw, e; *f. A place where announcements are made* (?):—Andlang dene tō dære spelstōwe, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 28.

spellung, e; *f.* **I.** *talking, conversation, discourse, narration*:—Đȳ læs on mē mǽge īdel spellung oþþe scondlīc leásung beón gestǽled *ne aut fabulae aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 20. Forbūgaþ īdele spellunge and dyslīce blissa *avoid idle conversation and foolish pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 13: 148, 2: ii. 336, 19: Cd. Th. 304, 31; Sat. 638. Spellung *fabulositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 23. **II.** *a tale, conversation, discourse, narrative*:—*Fabulae*, đæt synd īdele spellunga, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Spellunga ǽ saga *fabulas*, 410, 54. Īdele spellunga *otiosas fabulas*, Confess. Peccat. Hī cȳđ[d]on mē spellunga *narraverunt mihi fabulationes*, Ps. Spl. 118, 85. [Spellunge and smecchunge (*talking and tasting*) beođ ine muđe hođe . . . we schulen speken nu of spellunge, and ter efter of herrunge, A. R. 64, 11. *O. L. Ger.* spellunga *tragoediae.*] v. eft-, leás-spellung.

spelt, es; *m.* (?) *spelt, corn*:—Spelt *planta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 11: 46, 66: *faar*, 287, 19: ii. 34, 38. Spelt sāmgrēne *far serotina*, 36, 39. Hwǽtes, speltes *farris*, 34, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* spelza *spelta, far.* From Latin *spelta.*]

spēn (?), es; *m. A fibre*:—Spēnas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 52. Cf. spōn.

spendan *to spend.* [*O. H. Ger.* spentōn *consumere, impendere, expendere.* From Latin.] v. ā-, for-spendan, *and next word.*

spendung, e; *f. Spending*:—Sum underfēhþ eorđlīce ǽhta and se sceal đæs pundes spendunge Gode āgifan of his ǽhtum *one receives earthly possessions, and he must repay the spending of the pound to God out of his possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* spentunga *dispensatio, impensa.*]

Spēne (Spene?); *pl. The Spaniards*:—Amilcor wearđ from Spēnum ofslagen, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 31. v. Spāneas.

spennan *to allure.* v. for-spennen, -spennend[e], -spennestre, -spennung. [*O. H. Ger.* spennen *allicere, illicere, sollicitare, seducere: Icel.* spenja.] Cf. spanan.

spennels, es; *m. A clasp*:—*Fibula* .s. *dicta quod ligat* cnæp, sigl, spennels, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 58. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spenula *fibula: Icel.* spennill *a clasp.*] v. spannan.

speoftan (?); *p.* speaft *To spit*:—Speaft (speoft, Rush.; cf. ā-speaft, -speoft, Jn. Skt. Lind, Rush. 9, 6), Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 23. Speufton *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Speofton, 27, 30. Speafton (speoftun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 19. [Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32.]

speówan; *p.* de *To spit*:—Hī on his hleór hyra spātl speówdon, Exon. Th. 69, 17; Cri. 1122. Gē mid horu speówdon on đæs andwlitan, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Hī āttre spiówdon, Exon. Th. 156, 34; Gū. 884. [Cf. *Icel.* spýja (*strong*).] Cf. spiwian, spīwan.

speówung, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting*:—Speówung *evomatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 40. v. spīwing.

speowþa. v. spiweþa.

spere, es; *n. A spear, lance, pike, javelin*:—Spere *lancea, falarica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 11: 84, 17: *falarica*, ii. 86, 82: *hasta*, i. 287, 4: ii. 43, 19. Getridwet spere *hasta*, i. 35, 40. His sceaft ætstōd ætforan him, swā đæt đæt spere him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55: Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Nægle ođđe spere *cuspide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 24. Ecg sceal on sweorde, ord spere, Exon. Th. 346, 14; Gn. Ex. 204. Mid spere *lancea*, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Hē nam him spere on hand *accepit lanceam in manu*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 8. Đa speru sōđfæstnesse *veritatis jacula*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 9: 38, 6; Swt. 277, 22. Spera *sparorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 33. Mid spērum tōsticad *confossum vulneribus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Spiorum (swiorum, Wrt.) *contis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 57. Speoru *contos*, 104, 58. Speru, 14, 72: 20, 15: *ansatas* (cf. *ansatas* ætgāras, 3, 68), 5, 44: 88, 16. Speru, boltas *catapultas*, 18, 58: 85, 16. Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru fleógan, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108. ¶ In the following the word refers to a shooting pain or stitch:—Ūt lytel spere gif hēr inne sié, Lchdm. iii. 52, 18. [*O. Sax.* sper; *n.: O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sper; *m. hasta, lancea, sparus, catapulta: Icel.* spjör; *n. pl.* (poetical).] v. ātor-, bār-, deáþ-, huntig-, pull-, scot-, wæl-, wīg-spere.

spere-brōga, an; *m. Terror caused by the casting of spears* or *darts*:—Ic spāte sperebrōgan . . . mē of hrife fleógaþ hyldepīlas, Exon. Th. 398, 27; Rä. 18, 4.

spere-healf, e; *The male side* or *line* (in speaking of inheritance. Cf. swert-, gēr-māge, Grmm. R. A. 470):—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on đa sperehealfe, næs on đa spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 20. [Cf. spera-hand *in Richthofen O. Frs. Dict.*] Cf. wǽpned-healf, -hand.

spere-leás; *adj. Without a point* or *head*:—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42.

spere-mann. v. spyre-mann.

spere-nīþ, es; *m. Spear-strife, battle*:—Him Drihten mihte æt đam sperenīđe spēde lǽnaṅ, Cd. Th. 124, 7; Gen. 2059.

spere-wyrt, e; *f. A plant name;* the word translates *innule(-a) campane(-a)*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 17: Lchdm. i. 210, 7: *nap silvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 27.

speriend, sper-lira, sperlīce. v. spyriend, spear-lira, spærlīce.

sperran, spirran, spyrran; *p.* de *To strike, spar*:—Đǽr eác cwōman hreáþemȳs . . . and đa on ūre ondwlitan sperdon and ūs pulledon *et uespertilionum uis ingens . . . in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur* (the translator has read *feriebant?*), Nar. 15, 6. Spyrrynde *verberans*, Germ. 399, 411. [Cf. *Icel.* sperrask *to struggle: Ger.* sich sperren *to struggle, resist.*] v. next word.

sperring, spirring, spyrring, e; *f. Striking*:—Clifra spyrringe *ungularum arpagine* (cf. slītunge *arpagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38), Hpt. Gl. 526, 67. Spyrrince *arpagine*, Anglia xiii. 37, 297.

sperte. v. spyrte.

spic, es; *n. Bacon, lard, the fat flesh of swine*:—*Hi lares* đās hūs; đanon ys gecweden *lardum* spic, forđan đe hit on hūsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 42, 17. Spic *lardum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 25: *larda*, 286, 52: ii. 52, 1: *tanea*, i. 26, 47. Spices snǽd *offella* vel *particula*, 27, 19: ii. 65, 7: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 87. Man nime āne cuppan huniges and healfe cuppan clǽnes gemyltes spices, and mænge on hunig and đæt spic tōgædere, Lchdm. iii. 76, 5. Ān sconc spices *a ham*,

L. Ath. i, prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. Hē ælce gēre āgefe ðēm hīgum .iii. wēga spices, Chart. Th. 471, 14: 473, 28. Speces, 468, 24. Mid ealdan spice oþþe mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Gemelte eald spic, 52, 20. Nim clæne spic, iii. 40, 26. Ðonne hē spic behworfen hæfþ *when he has attended to the bacon*, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 23. Etan spicc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 111. ¶ *Spic* occurs in names of places where swine were fed, e. g. Holan-spic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. pp. 115, 137, 184, but its meaning here is not evident. Kemble suggests that it may refer to the mast on which the swine were fed. [Þer com spic (fleas, 2nd MS.), Laym. 24437. Spyk or fet flesche *popa*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* spec[-suīn]: *O. H. Ger.* spech *lardum: Ger.* speck: *Icel.* spik *fat of seals, whales, etc., blubber: Dan.* spek *blubber, lard: Swed.* späk *lard.*] v. offrung-spic.

spīca, an; *m. Spikenard; any aromatic herb* (?):—Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtatēne cynna wyrtum; ðǽr wǽron þreó ða betstan—ele, & nardus, & spīca (*or is this merely the Latin word?*), Blickl. Homl. 73, 21. Lǽcedōm . . . spīcan wiþ ūtsihtan, and dracontjan wiþ fūle horas, . . . and balzaman smiring wiþ eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 4.

spic-hūs, es; *n. A larder*:—Spichūs *lardarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 16: *lar* (kitchen?), Lchdm. i. lxiii. 3. [*O. H. Ger.* spech-hūs *lardarium.*]

spīcing, es; *m. A spike* (? Halliwell gives *spiking* a large nail, as a northern word):—Spīcyngas gadirian oððe wyrcean, geswinc hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 24.

spic-māse, an; *f. A titmouse*:—Spicmāse (*Wright prints* swic-) *parrula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 40. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 33, *blue spick* is given as the name of the blue titmouse in North Devon. Cf. *Icel.* spiki *a tit.*]

spīder *a spider* (?):—Hēr com in gangan in spīder wiht, hæfde him his haman on handa, Lchdm. iii. 42, 11. The passage is the beginning of a charm.

spigettan; *p.* te *To spit*:—Gif hire fæder spigette (*spuisset*) on hire nebb, Num. 12, 14. Ðā ongan se Catulus him spigettan on, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5.

spilæg:—Spilæg se ǽtterne *spilagius*, Rtl. 125, 29.

spilc. v. ȝpelc.

spilcan, spelcean; *p.* te *To bind with splints*:—Ðæt sceáp ðæt sceoncforad wæs ne spilcte gē ðæt *quod fractum est, non alligastis*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 10. Gif scancan forade synd . . . hū mon spelcean scyle, Lchdm. ii. 6, 12. v. spelc.

spild, es; *m. Destruction, ruin*:—Spildes *internicionis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 65. Spilde geblonden, Exon. Th. 405, 27; Rä. 24, 8. Ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, 247, 28; Jul. 85. Spilth *pessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 75. Ðætte hié ðone spild ðæs hryres him ondrǽden *ut praecipitem ruinam metuant*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 20. Ðæt mōd . . . ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlǽd *mens . . . sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit*, 58, 2; Swt. 441, 27. Ðurh deófles spild *through the ruin caused by the devil*, Elen. Kmbl. 2235; El. 1119. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spildi; *f. desperatio, effusio.*] v. for-spild.

spildan; *p.* de *To waste, destroy, make away with*:—Ðeáf ne cymes būta ðætte [hē] spildeþ (*perdat*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10. Seðe lufaþ sāuel his spildeþ (*perdet*) hiá, 12, 25. Ðū wilnast, ðæt ðū ðīne feore spilde, Andr. Kmbl. 568; An. 284. [*O. H. Ger.* spildan *effundere, expendere.*] v. for-spildan, *and* spillan.

spilde. v. an-spilde.

spild-sīþ, es; *m. A journey undertaken with the object of causing destruction*, Cd. Th. 187, 18; Exod. 153.

spilian; *p.* ode *To play, sport, wanton*:—Hī lufiaþ īdele blisse . . . and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, spelliaþ and spiliaþ, and nǽnige note dreógaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Eówra leóda ðe spiliaþ and plegaþ and rǽdes ne hēdaþ, Wulfst. 45, 24. [Uortigerne mid his hirede hæhliche spilede, Laym. 13816. In blisse spilen, Gen. and Ex. 2532. *O. Sax.* spilōn *to play, dance: O. H. Ger.* spilōn *ludere, ludificare, lascivire.*]

spillan; *p.* de *To destroy*:—Suā huelc soecaþ sāuel hīe hāl gewyrca spilleþ hiá (*perdet illam*), Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 17, 33: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Ðeóf ne cymeþ būta ðætte [hē] spilleþ (*perdat*), 10, 10. Ne spildic ƿ ne losade *non perdidi*, Lind. 18, 9. Eal ðæt God spilde *God destroyed it all*, Cd. Th. 154, 22; Gen. 2559. Sumne man tō Lundene lǽdde, and ðǽr spilde, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 9. Ðætte ne ic losige ƿ ic ne spillo *ut non perdam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 39. Ðætte ðū spilla *ut dissipes*, Rtl. 55, 22. Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan *we need not destroy one another*, Byrht. Th. 132, 50; By. 34. Sōhton hine tō spillanne *quaerebant eum perdere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 39. Swil[g]ra, gliw[e]ra [*in margin* spillendra (spiliendra?); *but see* onspillendra *parasitorum*, Anglia xiii. 28, 29] *parasitorum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 37. [Wæron six men spilde of here ægon, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 14. ȝif ȝe hit willed ich hine uulle spillen, Laym. 880. Unleoden spilden al his þeoden, 28863. Speche þu maht spillen, aut ne speden nawiht, Jul. 24, 14. Late ye nouth mi bodi spille, Havel. 2422. To spille hem þat ben gulty, Piers P. 19, 298. Spyllyn or destroyyn *confundo*, Prompt. Parv. 469. *Icel.* spilla *to destroy, spoil.*] v. for-, ge-spillan; spildan.

spilling, e; *f. Destruction, waste*:—Nān þing . . . būton folces geswinc and feós spylling and heora feónda forðbylding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyllinge or lesynge or schendynge *confusio, deperdicio.*] v. feoh-spilling.

spind *fat*:—Spind *arbina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 54. Hrysel *vel* gelend *vel* spind (swind, Wrt.) *vel* swīnes smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, i. 44, 20. [*O. L. Ger.* spind *arvina: O. H. Ger.* spint *adeps, arvina, pinguedo.*] v. hago-spind.

spindel. v. sprindel.

spinel, spinl, e; *f. A spindle*:—Spinil (spinel), *stilium* vel *fusa*, Txts. 98, 967: *nitorium*, 81, 1377. Spinel *fusum*, 65, 933. Spinl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 30: *fusu*, 152, 12: *nitorium*, 60, 12: *fusus*, i. 26, 15: 82, 10: *fussum*, 281, 74. Spinle *fusi*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 23. Spinele *fuso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 21. Spinle, 34, 29: Hpt. 494, 20. Spinle *fussum*, Kent. Gl. 1142. Hē sceal . . . spinle habban, Anglia ix. 263, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spinnila: *O. H. Ger.* spinnala, spinala *fusus.*] v. eár-, þrāwing-, wealc-spinel(-spinl).

spinel-healf, e; *f. The female side* or *line*:—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 21. [Cf. *O. Frs.* spindel-sīda. v. Richthofen, O. Frs. Dict.] Cf. wīf-hand, *and see* spere-healf.

spinnan; *p.* spann, *pl.* spunnon; *pp.* spunnen. **I.** *to spin*:—*Neo* ic spinne, *neui* ic spann, *neuisti* vel *nesti* ðū spunne, *neuistis* vel *nestis* gē spunnon, *neuerunt* vel *nerunt* hī spunnon, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 147, 2-4. Ic spinne *neo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 13. Spinnaþ *neunt*, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Hig spinnaþ wulle *illae nent lanam*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 97, 9. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wīf mid spinnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Spunnun *neverant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 10. Ða of his leáfum and of his flȳse ðæs treówes spunnon and swā eác tō godewebbe wǽfon and worhtan *foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 18. **II.** of the action of the tide on the sand:—Sand sǽcir span (*Grein would read* spān) *the ebb hath knit the sand together* (?), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291. **III.** of convulsive movement (?), *to writhe, twist*:—Sum ungesceádwīs man hine sylfne āhēng ðæt hē fōtum span (*for* sparn? v. spornan) and his feorh forlēt *a certain foolish man hung himself, so that he moved his feet convulsively* (*could not rest them on the ground?*), *and gave up the ghost*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 34. Heó hī sylfe on grine āhēng, ðæt heó fōtum span, 30, 23. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* spinnan: *Icel.* spinna.] v. ā-, ge-spinnan; twī-spunnen.

spiówan, spiowian. v. speówan, spiwian.

spīr *a spire* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, where *spire* is given as the name of the reed and of various spiked grasses. The word is also used of tapering trees, v. Baker's Northampt. Gl.]:—Hreódes spīr, Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyre of corne or herbe *hastula*, spyryñ as corne and oþer lyke *spico*. Imeind mid spire and grene segge, O. and N. 18. The word occurs in Chaucer and Piers Plowman. v. Skeat's note on the latter, 13, 180 (C text). Cf. *Icel.* spīra *a spar: Dan.* spire *a sprout;* spir *a spar: Swed.* spira *a spar; a sceptre; a pistil.*]

spircan. **I.** *to sparkle*:—Spircendre *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 42. Spyrcendum *scintillantibus*, 499, 43. **II.** *to fall in drops.* v. spircing:—Hē hēt mycel ād ontendan on ymbhwyrfte ðæs mǽdenes and mid pice hī besprencgan and mid spyrcendum ele (*with oil that bespattered her*), Homl. Skt. i. 9, 118. v. for-spyrcan; spearcian.

spircing, e; *f. A sprinkling, dropping*:—Spyrcinge *aspergine*, Germ. 398, 225. v. previous word.

spirian, spirte. v. spyrian, spyrte.

spitel *a kind of spade, a spud, a spittle* ['*spittle* a spade, used for light digging, which is *spittling*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-*spittle*,' Mid-York. Gl. '*Spittle* a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.' Holderness Gl. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gl. B, 2, 12, and Halliwell's Dict. In A. R. 384, 18, where one MS. has *spade*, another has *spitelstaf.*] v. hand-, wād-spitel, *and* spittan.

-spitel. v. wrōht-spitel.

spittan; *p.* te *To dig with a spittle*:—In Agusto and Septembri and Octobri man mæg māwan, wād spittan, fela tilða hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Cf. '*Spittle* to cut weeds with a spittle-staff,' E. D. S. Pub. Linc. Gl. '*Spittle ower* to dig over a piece of ground with a spade,' Holderness Gl. '*Spitter* a small tool with a long handle for cutting up weeds,' Halliwell's Dict. v. spitel.

spittan *to spit.* v. spyttan.

spitu, e; *f. A spit*:—Spitu *veru*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 9: 82, 66: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 80, 10. *Ueru* spitu, *ueribus* spitum, 14; Zup. 89, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* spiz *veru.*]

spīwan; *p.* spāw, *pl.* spiwon. **I.** *to spew, vomit, spit up* (a) with acc.:—Ðonne spīwaþ hié ðæt horh, Lchdm. ii. 194, 16. Hē spāw blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Hē spāw his innoð ūt þurh his mūð, Shrn. 66, 33. Ðonne man ða cild cwalde, ðonne spiwon hī ða meoloc, 33, 1. Hit eft spīwende, Blickl. Homl. 57, 7. (b) with dat.:—On ða ādle ðe mon wormse spīweþ (cf. worms spīwende, 208, 9), Lchdm. ii. 200, 22. Ic blōde spāu *vomebam sanguinem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 30. Holm heolfre

spâw, Cd. Th. 206, 9; Exod. 249. (c) without a case:—Stinge him gelôme on ða hracan, ðæt hē māge spîwan, Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Gelôme tô spîwanne, 174, 21: 286, 20. Đā gebræd hē hine seócne, and ongan hine brecan tô spîwenne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. **II.** *to spit:*—Geót ðæt blôd on yrnende wæter, spîw þrîwa æfter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Đonne is cynn, ðæt him spîwe ðæt wîf on ðæt nebb, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 2. [*Goth.* speiwan *to spit: O. Sax.* spîwan: *O. Frs.* spîga, spîa: *O. H. Ger.* spîwan *vomere, spuere: Icel.* spýja.] v. â-spîwan.

spiw-drenc, -drinc (spiwe-), es; *m. An emetic:*—Spiwedrenc, Lchdm. ii. 136, 25: 270, 19: 272, 4, 6. Se ðe hæfþ þearfe spiwdrinces, 60, 26. Tô spiwdrence, 268, 21. Wyrc spiwdrenc, 270, 27: 302, 17. Se man þurh spiwedrenc âspîwþ ðone wǽtan, 60, 22: 336, 1. Spiwedrencas, 170, 6.

spiwe, es; *m. A vomiting, vomit:*—Spiwe deah ðām monnum ðe for fylle gihsa slihþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 23.

spiwe-drenc, spiwel. v. spiw-drenc, spiwol.

spîwere, es; *m. One who vomits:*—Spîwere *vomex* vel *vomens,* Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 6.

spiweþa, an; *m.* **I.** *vomiting:*—Gif hié (*diseases*) cumen of oferfyllo, mid spiweþan hȳ mon sceal lytlian, Lchdm. ii. 178, 11. Wiđ miclan spiweþan, and hē ne māge nânne mete gehabban, 190, 8. Wiđ spiwþan, 190, 1. Đurh spiwđan, i. 274, 21. Spiweþan dôn *to vomit,* iii. 214, 23. Hī beóþ oferfyllede ôþ spiweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. Drincan ôđ speowđan, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. **II.** *vomit, what is vomited:*—Lǽt spîwan . . . gesceáwa hwæđer ðe spiwđa sȳ swā micel swā hē ǽr gedranc, Lchdm. ii. 286, 22. Gif hund ðone spiweđan frete *si canis vomitum illum devoraverit,* L. Ecg. P. iv. 47; Th. ii. 218, 5. Hund eft hwyrfde tô his spiwđan, Shrn. 37, 16.

spiwian; *p.* ode *To spit up, vomit* (with dat.):—Him bânlocan blôde spiowedan *their carcases spouted forth blood,* Exon. Th. 271, 3; Jul. 476. v. spîwan, speówan.

spîwing, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting:*—Spîwingc *evomitio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 17. Spîwing, ii. 32, 57. v. blôd-spîwing; speówung.

spiwol; *adj. Emetic, causing vomiting:*—Drince hē spiwles drences, Lchdm. ii. 264, 24. Drince se man spiwolne drenc, 216, 11. Speowolne drenc, 216, 16. Mid wyrtdrencum ûtyrnendum oþþe spiwlum oþþe migolum, 82, 17. v. lîg-, un-spiwol.

spjungean. v. sponge.

splott, es; *m.* **I.** *a plot of land:*—Mann ðe âhte geweald ealles ðæs splottes æt Celian dûne, ðâr ðæt scræf wæs tômiddes, ðe ða seofon hâlgan lâgon inne slâpan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 415. On clǽnan splott sûðeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. **II.** *a spot:*—Is se finta fægre gedǽled sum brûn sum basu sum blâcum splottum searolîce beseted *cauda porrigitur fulvo distenta metallo, in cujus maculis purpura mista rubet,* Exon. Th. 218, 18; Ph. 296. [Cf. Hyre treówenan gesplottude cuppan, Chart. Th. 537, 33. Wicklif uses *splotti* = spotted in Gen. 30, 35; and Halliwell gives *splotch* as an East-country word for a splash of dirt.] v. æcer-, friþ-, land-, mǽd-splott.

splottian *to spot, blot.* v. preceding word.

spôn, es; *m.:* e; *f.* (? v. sæp-spôn) *A chip, shaving:*—Spôn *astula,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 63: *gingria,* 109, 71. *Fomes* spoon; idem *astula,* 39, 70. Geswǽled spoon *vel* tynder *fomes,* i. 39, 21. Monige of ðam treówe ðæs hâlgan Cristes mǽles spônas and sceafþan nimaþ *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44. Genim ðone wyrttruman . . . þwît nigon spônas, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [*O. Frs.* spôn: *O. H. Ger.* spân *hastula, carpenta: Icel.* spânn, spônn *a chip, splinter.*]

sponan *teats,* sponere. v. spanu, spanere.

spong, e; *f. A spongy excrescence* (?):—Gif on eágan weaxen reáde sponge drýpe on hât culfran blôd . . . ôþ ðæt ða sponge âweg synd, Lchdm. ii. 308, 17: 300, 5. v. next word.

sponge, an; *f. A sponge:*—Ân heora genam âne spongean, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 48. Genim spjungean, gedô on scearp eced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 18. [*O. Sax.* spunsia: *O. H. Ger.* spunga.] v. spynge.

sponn, spoon. v. spann, spôn.

spor, es; *n.* **I.** *a trace, track, spoor:*—Ne biþ ðǽr ǽþe dîn spor on tô findanne *vestigia tua non cognoscentur,* Ps. Th. 76, 16. Stande ðæt spor for ðone foreâđ, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Wē noldon tô ðæm spore onlûtan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 18: Exon. Th. 497, 8; Rä. 85, 26. Hwæt mæg bión dyslîcre ðonne hwâ lufige hwelcre wuhte spor on ðæm duste and ne lufige ðæt ðætte ðæt spor worhte *quid esse dementius potest, quam vestigia in pulvere impressa diligere, sed ipsum, a quo impressa sunt, non amare?* Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 1–2. Gif man spor gespirige of scýre on ôðre, fôn ða menn tô ðe ðǽr nýcst syndon, and drîfan ðæt spor ôð hit man ðam gerêfan gecýðe; fô hē syþþan tô and âdrîfe ðæt spor ût of his scîre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Hē ûs spor tǽce, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Gif đū gesyxt wulfes spor, Lchdm. i. 360, 19. **II.** *a trace, vestige, mark left by anything* (of the marks made by weapons; cf. *Icel.* sverða, eggja spor, dólg-spor *a wound*):—Lǽtaþ hȳ lâþra leána hleótan þurh wǽpnes spor (*by a wound*), Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623: Andr. Kmbl. 2362; An. 1182. Bealubenne, lîcwunde spor, Cd. Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. **III.** *tracing, tracking:*—Đū teohhast ðæt đū spyrige æfter mē, and swîþor swincst on ðam spore ðonne hî dôn, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Ðæt ǽlc man wǽre ôðrum gelâstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrâde, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 11. Befæste mon ðæt spor landes mannum, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spor *vestigium, indago; Icel.* spor.] v. fôt-, hôh-spor.

spora, spura, an; *m. A spur:*—Spora *calcar,* Txts. 47, 361: 110, 1164. Spura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 3, 63: i. 84, 3: 288, 22: Hpt. Gl. 505, 70: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 10. *Calcaria* spuran *dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 44. Spurum *calcaribus,* 17, 62. Hē heów ðæt hors mid ðam spuran (cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum), Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 22. .ii. spuran on .iii. pundan, Chart. Th. 503, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sporo: *Icel.* spori.] v. hûn-, tâh-spora, -spura; hand-spor(a ?); sporu.

sporettan (?); *p.* te *To kick:*—Sporetteþ (spornetteþ ?) *recalcitravit,* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 193, 7. *next word.*

sporettung (?), e; *f. Kicking:*—Sportengæ *calcaneum,* Ps. Spl. T. 55, 6. v. *previous word.*

spor-leþer, es; *n. A spur-leather:*—Spurleþera *calcaria* (amongst things made by the shoemaker), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* spor-leder *calcarium.*]

spornan, spurnan; *p.* spearn, *pl.* spurnon; *pp.* spornen. **I.** *to strike with the foot, spurn:*—Đe læs đū on stân fôte spurne *ne offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum,* Ps. Th. 90, 12. On spurnan *inpingere,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 72. On spornendum fêt *in offenso pede,* Scint. 187, 8. (See (?) *passages under* spinnan, **III.**) **II.** *to spurn, reject:*—Æfter ðæs mǽdenes sprǽce, ðe hine spearn mid wordum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 64. [Makede he þe spurnen (*stumble*) ine wređđe, A. R. 188, 2. *O. Sax.* spurnan *to strike with the feet, tread: O. H. Ger.* spurnan (*also wk.*): *Icel.* sperna.] v. æt-, ge-, ôþ-spornan, -spurnan.

spornere, es; *m. One who treads* or *strikes with the feet, a fuller:*—Spornere, spurnere *fullo,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 2.

spornettan; *p.* te *To strike with the feet, kick:*—Ne spornette đū *non calcitres,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 61: 80, 10.

sporning, e; *f. A stumbling, stumbling-block:*—Þurh sporningce *per offendiculum,* Scint. 134, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spurnida *offensio, scandalum.*] Cf. spyrning.

spor-plætt, es; *m. A kick* (?):—Spâtlu spurplættas (eárplættas?) bendas đū þrowodest *tu sputa, colaphos, vincula passus,* Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. v. plætt, *and next word.*

sporu (?), an; *f. A heel:*—Spuran mîne *calcanei mei,* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 5. v. hēl-spure.

spor-wrecel (?), es; *m. What is tracked after being driven off* (?):—Đā forstæl hē ða unlǽdan oxan æt Funtial, and drâf tô cytlid, and hine mon ðǽrræt âparade, and his speremon âhredde ða sporwreclas *the man who tracked him rescued the cattle that had been driven off* (?), Chart. Th. 172, 26.

spôwan; *p.* speów *To succeed.* **I.** used personally with instrumental of that in which the person succeeds, *to be successful:*—Hû mæg hē ǽnige gewinne wiđ mē spôwan *how can he succeed in any struggle with me?* Nar. 16, 20. Ne môt ic ǽnige rihte spôwan, Elen. Kmbl. 1830; El. 917: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546: Cd. Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 35, 27; Cri. 564. Spôwende spēd, 117, 16; Gû. 225: 139, 14: Gû. 593: Cd. Th. 246, 14; Dan. 479. **II.** used impersonally, *it succeeds* with a person (dat.) (1) absolute:—Him spēwþ ðe bet, Btwk. 222, 9. Đā hié ongeáton, ðæt him ne speów, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 8. Him wiht ne speów, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274: Beo. Th. 5701; B. 2854. Gesæh Pilatus ðæt him nâuwiht speóu (spēua, Lind.) *videns Pilatus quia nihil proficeret,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 24. Him speów hwônlîce, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 94. Hû swýþe him speówe *quantum profecerit,* Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 27. (2) with gen. of that in which a person succeeds:—Đā đā him ðæs (*the attempt to raise the dead*) ne speów, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 11. Đē speów ðæs đū wiđ freónd oðđe feónd fremman ongunne, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2810. (3) the object of success governed by a preposition:—Ða ðe on eorđlîcum weorcum hwônlîce speówþ, Homl. Th. i. 526, 16. Hû him speów ǽgđer ge mid wîge ge mid wîsdôme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Hû him æt ǽte speów, Beo. Th. 6045; B. 3026. [*O. H. Ger.* spuon, spuoan (*wk.*).] v. ge-, mis-spôwan.

spôwendlîce; *adv. Thrivingly, prosperously, abundantly:*—Mē ofer cume hâlu æfter đînre sprǽce spôwendlîce *veniat super me salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum,* Ps. Th. 118, 41, 58: 147, 4.

spôwness. v. forþ-spôwness.

spracen, es; *n. 'The berry-bearing alder;* rhamnus frangula. *Germ.* Spreckenholz: *Dan.* spregner: *Swed. dial.* sprakved,' Lchdm. ii. 406. The word glosses *apeletum* in Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 83: ii. 8, 43, for *alnetum* (Cockayne):—Genim spracen berindred, Lchdm. ii. 58, 8: 66, 3.

spræc *a shoot:*—Spraec *sarmentum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 48. [*Icel.* sprek *a stick.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sprachila *siliqua. Graff also cites* spraioh *sarmenta,* vi. 391.] v. spæc; sprǽte (?).

sprǽc, spǽc, sprēc, e; *f. Speech.* **I.** in the following glosses:—Sprǽce *disputationis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 49. Godcundra sprēca *divinorum eloquiorum,* Hpt. Gl. 442, 37. Sprǽce *faminem,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 28: 95, 38. Sprǽce *fatu,* 38, 6. Spēce wîse *scema locutionis,* i. 55, 22.

Sprǽc *loquela*, 88, 7. Sprǽce *omelias*, 288, 53: ii. 64, 16. Spǽc *oraculum*, sprǽca *oraculorum*, 62, 59, 60: Hpt. Gl. 503, 10. Spǽcum *oraculis*, 518, 33. Sprǽce *procacitate*, 506, 2. Sprǽc *sermo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 45. Gesmeád sprǽc *sermo commentitius*, i. 55, 25. **II.** *speech, talking*:—Ne sỹ ðǽr nân ôðer spǽc inne, bûton ðæt hig biddan God . . ., L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 29. Ðæt hī sîn gehŷrede on hyra menigfealdan spǽce (spræce, MS. A.: sprēc, Lind. Rush.) *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. **III.** *speech, the faculty of speaking*:—Gif sprǽc âwyrd weorð, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Be ðam ðe him his sprǽc ofnimþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. 1, tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. Gif hwam seó sprǽc ôþfylþ, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Strong on sprǽce, Exon. Th. 410, 9; Rä. 28, 13. **IV.** *skilful speech, speaking with art, eloquence*:—Sprǽc *eloquentia*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 57. Sumum hē forgifþ wîsdôm and sprǽce, Homl. Th. i. 322, 25. **V.** *what is said, a speech, saying, collection of words*:—Heard is ðeós sprǽc *durus est hic sermo*, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Spēc, Kent. Gl. 503. Ic âhsige eów ânre sprǽce, gif gē mē ða sprǽce secgeaþ *interrogabo vos ego unum sermonem, quem si dixeritis mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 24. God geopenude Abrahame, hwæt hē mid ðære sprǽce mǽnde, Gen. 18, 20. For ðære sprǽce ðe ic tô eów spræc, Jn. Skt. 15, 3. 'Ðîn sunu leofaþ.' Ða gelŷfde hē ðære sprǽce, 4, 50: Lk. Skt. 1, 29. Hē âsende hī, ðus cweðende: 'Faraþ . . .' Hī fērdon æfter ðæs cyninges sprǽce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 22: Cd. Th. 144, 3; Gen. 2384. Iudas him andwyrde and cwæð . . . Æfter ðyssere sprǽce, Homl. Skt. ii. 86, 317. Engla sum Abraham cŷgde, hē stille gebād âres sprǽce, Cd. Th. 176, 11; Gen. 2910. Wiste sprǽca fela, wôra worda, 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ða se Hǽlend geendode ðās sprǽca, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 1: 26, 1. Spēcce, Kent. Gl. 873. **VI.** *speech, language, talk, discourse, words*:—Þreó þing syndon ðe gebringaþ ðone gesǽligan tô heofenan rîce; ðæt is, hālig geþanc and gôd spǽc (cf. îdele word, 9) and fullfremed worc, Wulfst. 299, 12. Mē ðîn sprǽc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50; 140. Ne gelŷfe wē nā for ðînre sprǽce (sprēc, Lind.: sprēce, Rush.) *propter tuam loquelam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Þeáwlîcre spǽce *tropologium*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 44. Ðū him hel sôðan sprǽce *conceal the truth from him*, Cd. Th. 110, 12; Gen. 1837. Ic on ðisse byrig (*Sodom*) gehŷre yfele sprǽce werod habban, 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Hī habbaþ on mûðe milde sprǽce, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Îdele sprǽce, Hy. 7, 108. **VI a.** of written words:—For ðære gelīcnisse his gelôgodan sprǽce *from the likeness to his style*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 43. **VII.** *a speech, language*:—Ðeóda ungelîca ǽgþer ge on sprǽce ge on ðeáwum . . . heora sprǽc is tôdǽled on twā and hundseofontig, and ǽlc ðara sprǽca is tôdǽled on manega ðeóda, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 28–34. Hē reorde gesette eorðbûendum ungelîce, ðæt hié ðære spǽce spēd ne âhton, Cd. Th. 101, 22; Gen. 1686. On Engliscre sprǽce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 26. Hē sealde heora ǽlcum synderlîce sprǽce, ðæt heora ǽlcum wæs uncûð, hwæt ôðer sǽde, 4, 11. Ealle men sprǽcon âne sprǽce, Gen. 11, 1. Ða apostolas cûðan ealle ða sprǽca ðe syndon swā wîde swā middaneard is, Wulfst. 294, 8: 296, 1. Mid sprēcum hiá sprecas nīuum *linguis loquentur nouis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. **VIII.** *speech*, e. g. to have *speech* of or with a person, *conversation, consultation, conference, discussion*:—Nis ðæt lytulu sprǽc tô gehēganne (*of the day of judgment*), Exon. Th. 445, 17; Dôm. 8. Folc biþ gebonnen tô sprǽce, 451, 10; Dôm. 101. Se dēma æfter langsumre sprǽce lēt ða mōdor tô ðam suna. . . . 'Bǽde ðū forðî ðînre mōdor sprǽce, ðæt ðū hī gebīgdest fram mē,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 341–357. Hē hēt Agustinum tô his sprǽce cuman *jussit Augustinum ad suum advenire colloquium*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39: Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 48, 21: 11; Gdwin. 54, 4: Cd. Th. 33, 6; Gen. 516. Æt sprǽce ðære *at that consultation*, 122, 29; Gen. 2034: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Æfter heora sprǽce, Jud. 3, 19. Gisomnadun ða biscopas tô sprǽce *colligerunt pontifices concilium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 47. Sprǽce and geþeahte habban *to treat, consult;* agere, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 16. Cwæþ ðæt hē wolde mid his freóndum sprǽce and geþæht habban *cum amicis suis sese de hoc collaturum esse dicebat*, 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Hæfdon betwih him sprǽce and geþeahte *habito inter se consilio*, 3, 29; S. 561, 6. Ða hī hæfdon lange sprǽce and geflit *longa disputatione habita*, 2, 2; S. 502, 13. Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men sprǽce forwyrne (*colloquium denegaverit*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 27. **VIII a.** *a question, case that requires explanation*:—Ungelîc ðære sprǽce ðe wē æfter spyriaþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 25. Ðæt folc ðe hæfde ǽnige sprǽce eode ût tô ðam getelde *omnis populus, qui habebat aliquam quaestionem, egrediebatur ad tabernaculum*, Ex. 33, 7. Ðū spenst mē on ða mǽstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tô gereccenne . . . and uneáþe ǽnig com tô ende ðære sprǽce; forðam hit is þeáw ðære sprǽce and ðære âscungē, ðætte simle ðonne ðǽr ân tweó of âdôn biþ, ðonne biþ ðǽr unrîm âstyred . . . Swā is disse sprǽce ðe ðū mē æfter âcsast *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas, cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit; talis namque materia est, ut una dubitatione succissa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14–26. **IX.** *a sentence, decision, agreement, terms*:—Ða com Putrael tô Bora and bed his forespēce tô Ælfrîce. Ða sette Bora ðās spēce wið Ælfrîce: ðæt wes, ðæt Putrael sealde Ælfrîce .viii. oxan, and gef Bora sixtig penga for ðere forespǽce, and dide hine sylfne sacclēs wið Ælfrîce, Chart. Th. 628, 17. **X.** *a case, cause, suit, claim*, (a) in a general sense:—Wið ðon ðe heó his spǽce underfēnge *in consideration of her receiving his suit* (Godwine asked for the lady in marriage), Chart. Th. 312, 14. Ðeáh hié ryhte sprǽce hæbban hiera yfel on him tô tǽlanne *mala recte redarguunt*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 2. Ðū dēmst mīne sprǽce *fecisti causam meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 4. (b) as a legal term:—Ðæt ðis ǽfre gesett sprǽc wǽre *that this for ever should be a settled suit*, Chart. Th. 203, 4: 172, 2. Ongan ðā tô specenne on ðat land . . . ôð ðæt seó sprǽc wearð ðam cynge cûð, 302, 15. Be dōme and sprǽce. . . . Gehwilc sprǽc hæbbe ândagan hwænne heó gelǽst sỹ, L. Ed. proem.; Th. i. 158, 3–7: 11; Th. i. 164, 22. Ǽgehwilcre sprǽce ðe māre sỹ ðonne .iiii. mancussas, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 9. Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ânfealdre sprǽce . . . æt þrîmfealdre sprǽce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11–13, 15–17. Fultum æt swā micelere sprǽce, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. Gif ûs feoh ârîse æt ûrum gemǽnum sprǽce, v. 3; Th. i. 232, 5. Æt cynges spǽce, lecge man .vi. healfmarc wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25. Clǽne ǽlcere spǽce, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12. Swā fela manna . . . tô gewitnesse gehwylcere sprǽce, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 11. Ǽlcne wîtefæstne man ðe ic on sprǽce âhte (*gained at law, as the result of a suit*), Chart. Th. 557, 22. Hē drâf his sprǽce *he prosecuted his suit*, 376, 11. Ic spǽce drîfe mid fullan folcrihte, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Habban ða gerēfscypas begen ða fullan spǽce gemǽne, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 25. Man ne mōt sprǽca drîfan binnan Godes cyrican, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 29. **XI.** *talk* about a person or thing, *report, fame*:—Ðæs ðe mā seó sprǽc be him fērde, Lk. Skt. 5, 15. Ða fērde ðeós sprǽc be him, 7, 17. Hē ongan bodian and wīdmǽrsian ða spǽce, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. **XII.** *in the Northern Gospels* sprēc *translates words denoting places where there is speaking*:—In sprēce (sprēc, Lind.) *in synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. On sprēce (sprēc, Lind.) *in foro*, 12, 38: Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 46: Lind. 7, 32. [*O. Sax.* sprâka: *O. Frs.* sprēke: *O. H. Ger.* sprâhha *lingua, loquela, sermo, sermocinatio, colloquium, eloquium, ratio, judicium, consilium, senatus.*] v. ǽfen-, æfter-, ǽrend-, burh-, bysmor-, dol-, eald-, edwît-, ellen-, for-, fore-, frēcnen-, frum-, gedwol-, gegaf-, gilp-, hete-, Lǽden-, morgen-, of-, ofer-, on-, sceáwend-, scrift-, sōð-, stunt-, teosu-, tô-, twî-, untîd-, wiðer-, woruld-, ymbe-sprǽc (-spǽc); -sprǽce, -sprec.

sprǽc-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A place for speaking, court-house*:—In sprēcern *in praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 28: 19, 9. Cf. sprǽc-hûs.

sprǽc-cynn, es; *n. A mode of speaking*:—Bōc be gesetnessum and gemetum sprǽccynna *libellum de figuris modisque locutionum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 42.

-sprǽce. [*O. L. Ger.* bi-sprâki: *O. H. Ger.* ga-sprâhhi.] v. ge-, god-sprǽce.

-sprǽce, -spǽce; *adj.* [*O. Sax.* -sprâki: *O. H. Ger.* -sprâhhi.] v. ân-, fela-, ge-, gegaf-, îdel-, ofer-, stunt-, twî-, yfel-, ymb-sprǽce.

sprǽcelîc. v. ge-sprǽcelîc.

sprǽcful; *adj. Talkative, loquacious*:—Wer sprǽcful *vir linguosus*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 12.

sprǽc-hûs, es; *n. A house for speaking*:—Sprǽchûs *auditorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 11. Ûþwitena sprǽchûs *curia* vel *senatus*, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* sprâc-hûs *curia: O. H. Ger.* sprâh-hûs *curia, consistorium, praetorium.*] Cf. sprǽc-ærn.

sprǽcleás; *adj. Speechless, without the power of speech*:—Spǽcleáse ł dume *elinguia*, Germ. 398, 72. [*O. H. Ger.* sprâhhalôs *elinguis.*]

-sprǽcness. v. twî-sprǽcness.

sprǽdan; *p.* de *To spread, expand.* [*O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere: O. H. Ger.* spreiten *pandere, expandere, diffundere.*] v. ge-, ofer-, tô-sprǽdan, â-spreádan; sprǽdung.

sprǽdung, e; *f. Spreading, diffusion, propagation*:—Sprǽdung mennisces cynnes *propagatio humani generis*, Rtl. 109, 4.

sprængan. v. sprengan.

sprǽte (?), spræt (?), es; *n. A sprout, shoot*:—Sprǽtu (spræcu? v. spræc) *labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 16. [Cf. (?) spreat, sprat, sprett *the jointed-leaved rush*, Jamieson's Dict. Sprat-barley *barley with very long beards;* sprats *small wood*, Halliwell's Dict.]

spranc (?), es: spranca, an; *m. A shoot, twig, sprig*:—Spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *sirculus* vel *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 44. Styb *vel* spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *stirps*, 33, 57. Treówes sprancan *plante*, 39, 14. Deáðbǽre sprancan *letiferas labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 17. Spranca *sarmentorum*, 468, 22.

sprauta. v. preceding word.

spreáwlian; *p.* ode *To sprawl, move convulsively*:—Spreáwlige *palpitet*, Germ. 392, 10. [Sprawlyñ *palpito;* sprawlynge *palpitacio*, Prompt. Parv. 470 (and see note). Leyen and sprauleden in the blod, Havel. 475. Spraulend with her winges twey, Gow. ii. 5, 11.]

-sprec, sprēc. v. ge-, god-sprec, sprǽc.

spreca, speca, an; *m. A speaker, one who speaks in council* (cf. sprǽc, **VIII**), *a councillor*:—Forht folces weard hēht him fetigean sprecan sîne, Cd. Th. 161, 18; Gen. 2667. [*O. Frs.* for-spreka: *O. H. Ger.* sprehho.] v. edwît-, for-, fore-, ge-, mid-, on-spreca (-speca).

sprecan, specan; *p.* spræc, spæc; *pl.* sprǽcon, spǽcon; *pp.* sprecen, specen *To speak.* **I.** *to exercise the faculty of speech*:—Se dumba spræc,

Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Dumbe sprǽcon, Mk. Skt. 7, 37. Đū byst suwiende, and đū sprecan ne miht, Lk. Skt. 1, 20. Ǽnne līcþrowere . . . unsprecende forneán. . . . Basilius gelǽdde hine forđ wel sprecande, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 489. Wæs eall weoruld sprecende on ân gereord, Wulfst. 211, 19. Geseónde dumbe specende (sprecende, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 31. **II.** *to use words* in conversation, discourse, etc.:—Ic ne sprece tō đǽm, ac ic sprece tō đē, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 12. Ic secge đis sārspell and ymb sīþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 7; Hy. 4, 96. Hwæþer ic be mē sylfum spece. Se đe be him sylfum spryceþ, Jn. Skt. 7, 17, 18. Nū đū spryest openlīce, 16, 29. Eorl ōđerne tǽleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Đā spræc se ofermōda cyning, Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. Hió spræc him þicce tō, 43, 1; Gen. 684. Drihten wiđ Abrahame spræc, 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Hig sprǽcon (sprǽcon, MS. A.) him betwȳnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 14. Đæt đū ne belge wiđ mē, gif ic spræce. . . . Nū ic ǽne begann tō sprecanne tō mīnum drihtne, ic wylle sprecan git, Gen. 18, 30–31. Ic eom āsend wiđ đē sprecan, Lk. Skt. 1, 19. Đonne hē spreocan ongan, Cd. Th. 269, 25; Sat. 78. **III.** with acc. (a) *where the object of the verb is* word *or a similar form*:—Ic đās word spræce, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82. Đū đa word spricest, 12, 2; Cri. 179. Se đe God sende spryceþ Godes word, Jn. Skt. 3, 34. Đū worn fela ymb Brecan sprǽce, Beo. Th. 1067; B. 531. Him ellenrōf andswarode, word æfter spræc, 688; B. 341. Đæt gē on eárum sprǽcon, Lk. Skt. 12, 3. Hié fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 7; Gen. 788. Spǽcon, Ps. Th. 57, 3. Gilde ǽlc đe hit (*the exculpation on oath*) ǽr sprece .cxx. sciłł., L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 6. Warna đæt đū nān þing elles ne sprece, būton đæt ic đē bebeóde, Num. 22, 35. Đis synd đa word đe đū sceałt sprecan tō folce, Ex. 19, 6. Ongan hospword sprecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317. Đæt ǽrende wæs sprecen, 3242; An. 1623: Beo. Th. 1290; B. 643. (b) where the object of the verb is a word denoting the matter expressed in the words spoken:—Ic rǽd sprece *I give counsel in my words*, Cd. Th. 115, 2; Gen. 1913. Đū bysmor spycst *blasphemas*, Jn. Skt. 10, 36. Tunga his spreceþ dōm, Ps. Spl. 36, 32. Se đe sōđ spriceþ, Exon. Th. 3, 9; Cri. 33. Hē beót spriceþ, 290, 25; Wand. 70. Heó mē wom spreceþ, 402, 22; Rä. 21, 23. Đa đe sprecaþ sybbe, Ps. Spl. 27, 4. Hié sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. Fela hē mē lāđes spræc, 39, 9; Gen. 622. Đam đe sār sprece sāwle mīnre, Ps. Th. 108, 20. (c) where the object is that which is spoken about, *to mention*:—On swelcum cræftum swelce wē ǽr sprǽcon, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 12. Of đǽm beorgum đe wē ǽr sprǽcon (sǽdon, MS. L.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 44. Wē gehȳrdon hī sprecan Godes mǽrđa mid ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 19. **III a.** with a clause, *to say*:—Hié sprǽcon, đæt hit betere wǽre, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 8. Đā gehȳrde hē sumne đara brōþra sprecan, đæt hē wolde fēran, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 5. **III b.** with the words that are spoken:—Hī sāre sprecaþ: 'Hwā gesyhþ ūsic?' *dixerunt, Quis videbit eos?* Ps. Th. 63, 4. **IV.** with a gen.:—Mīne fȳnd sprǽcon mē yfeles, Ps. Th. 40, 8. **V.** with inst., *to speak* in a language, with words:—Ic sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Beówulf beótwordum spræc, Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510: Exon. Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. Hē spræc him wordum tō, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hē wordum wiđ his Waldend spræc, Cd. Th. 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Hē tō Noe spræc hālgan reorde, 89, 19; Gen. 1483. Hī sprǽcon ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 18. Tō Geátum spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2347; B. 1171. **VI.** with prep.:—Hē mid heardre đreá hī on spræc and hī gebētte *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Wē sind an specende *dicturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 66. On specende *inspirans*, 93, 40. On spæcende (swætende, Wrt.), 47, 31. Ongeán sprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. ¶ *In technical terms*, v. sprǽc, **X**, sprecan æfter, on, ymb *to sue for, make a claim against, lay claim to*:—Đæt orf đæt ic on spece *the cattle that I lay claim to*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 15. Āgnung biþ nēr đam đe hæfþ đonne đam đe æfter spreceþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21. Đa fīf hīda đe Æđelm Hīga ymb spycþ. . . . Ongon Hīga him specan on mid ōđran onspecendan and wolde him ōđflītan đæt lond *the five hides about which Æthelm Higa has a suit . . . Higa along with other claimants began to make a claim against him* (*Helmstan*), *and wanted to get the land from him by litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 17–24. Đā spræc ic on đa māgas *then I made a claim against the kinsmen*, 167, 18. Hē spæc on his āgene mōdor æfter sumon dǽle landes, 337, 4. Đā gemǽtæ hē đa swutelunga and đǽrmid on đæt land spæc, ongan đā tō specenne on đat land, 302, 12. Hine man tō rihte gelǽde đām đe him on sprǽcon (*those that bring charges against him*), L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 1. Đone āđ đe se gelȳfan mihte đe on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. Đæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne spece *that no man bring an action against his heir*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Đoñe āđ syllan, đæt hē mid folcrihte on đæt land sprece, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 13. [*O. Frs.* spreka: *O. Sax.* sprekan: *O. H. Ger.* sprehhan.] v. ā-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, mis-, ofer-sprecan; un-sprecende, for-, fore-sprecen.

spreccan. v. on-spreccan.

spreċel *a spot* (?). v. haran-specel. [Cf. Spreckled *speckled*, Halliwell's Dict.: spreckly, spreckled, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* sprehhiloht *maculosus*: *Icel.* spreklōttr *speckled*.]

sprecend, sprecende. v. on-sprecend, un-sprecende.

sprecol, specol; *adj. Talkative, loquacious*:—Wer sprecul *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. 139, 12. v. fela-, ofer-, swīđ-sprecol.

sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity*:—Genihtsumian on geþeórscypum specolnyss gewunaþ *abundare in conuiuiis loquacitas solet*, Scint. 170, 15. v. ofer-sprecolness.

sprengan; *p.* de *To cause to spring.* **I.** *to scatter*:—Đū gaderast đǽr đū ne sprengdest (*sparsisti*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. His eágan wǽron spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. **II.** *to sprinkle*, (a) an object with something:—Đū spren[g]st Aaron and his reáf, Ex. 29, 21. Hē nam đæt blōd and sprengde đæt folc, 28, 8. (b) something on to an object:—Sprænge se mæssepreóst hāligwæter ofer hig ealle, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 23. Genim đās ylcan wyrte gesodene, sprenge intō đam hūse, Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Nime se sacerd his blōd and dyppe his finger đǽron and sprenge on đæt ryft, Lev. 4, 17, 6. (c) government uncertain:—Đā đā hē sprencde *dum rorat*, Germ. 402, 43. **III.** *to burst, crack* (cf. *to spring* a leak, *sprung*, applied to a bat):—Hē sceáf mid đam scylde, đæt se sceaft tōbærst, and đæt spere sprengde (*shivered the spear-head*), đæt hit sprang ongeán, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 137. **IV.** as a medical term, *to apply a clyster.* v. spring, **IV** (3):—Đæt mon on morgen on sprenge, Lchdm. ii. 48, 24. [Sprenged on mid hali water, A. R. 16, 9. *O. H. Ger.* sprengen *quassare, rorare: Ger.* sprengen *to burst, scatter, sprinkle: Icel.* sprengja *to burst: Dan.* sprænge: *Swed.* spränga.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-sprengan.

spreót, es; *m. A pole, sprit* (in bow-*sprit*):—Spreót *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 61. Ānes mannes lenge đe healt ānne spreót on his hand and strecþ hine swā feor swā hē mæg ārǽcan intō đere sǽ *statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreot, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Spreótas *trudes* vel *amites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 43: *trudes* (in a list of things connected with ships), 48, 13: 57, 16: 64, 7: *ansatas*, ii. 3, 68: *contos*, 14, 72. Spreótum, spreútum *contis*, Txts. 48, 211. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprete *contus: Du.* spriet *sprit: Dan.* sprød: *Swed.* sprōt.] v. eofor-spreót.

spreótan. v. sprūtan.

sprinca *glosses* circopythicos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 29.

sprincan. v. springan.

sprincel, es; *m. A wicker-basket*:—Sprinclum *fiscillis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 58: 35, 43. [Cf. *Dan.* sprinkel, sprinkel-værk *trellis, lattice*.] Cf. tǽnel, windel.

sprincting, sprind. v. springung, springd.

sprindel *a tenter-hook*:—Sprindel (-il) *tenticum*, Txts. 101, 2003. Spindel, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 18. v. next word.

-sprindlian. v. ā-sprindlad.

spring, spryng, es; *m.* (*but* eá-spring; *n.*) **I.** *a source* of water:—Spring *casta* (*castalia?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 31. Æt đæs wæteres sprynge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprynge *scaturigo, scatebra: O. L. Ger.* gi-spring *fons: O. Sax.* aho-spring: *O. H. Ger.* ur-spring *fons*.] v. ǽ-, eá-, ge-, will-spring. **II.** *a springing, rising, spring* in day-*spring*. v. up-spring. **III.** *what springs* up *or* from. [Sprynge of a tre or plante, springe or yonge tre *planta, plantula*, Prompt. Parv. 470.] v. of-spring. **IV.** as a medical term, (1) *an ulcer, a sore, pustule*:—Spryng *carbunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 46: 13, 11: *papula*, 116, 22. *Carbunculus* spring *vel* angset *vel pustula*, i. 19, 19. Tō sealfe wiđ springe, Lchdm. ii. 80, 8. Wiđ đæt man wille spring on gesittan, i. 2, 19. Lāđlīc biþ đæs hreóflian līc mid menigfealdum springum and geswelle, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22: 336, 33. Wiđ uncūđe springas đe on līchoman ācennede beóþ, Lchdm. i. 150, 14. Springas (sprincas, MS. B.), 262, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gesprinc *pustula*.] v. fǽr-, wen-, wund-spring. (2) *a flux*:—Wiđ đæs magan springe, ii. 190, 16 (where see note): 192, 12. (3) *a squirting, sprinkling*:—Mon sceal ǽr mid wearmum springum and hāte wætre beþian and þweán đa stōwe, 202, 21. Mid spryngum, 206, 17: 208, 14.

springan; *p.* sprang, *pl.* sprungon; *pp.* sprungen *To spring.* **I.** *to leap, bound*:—Đæt cild on sprang *the babe leaped in her womb* (Lk. 1, 41), Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. Hrā wīde sprong, syþđan hē drepe þrowade, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. **II.** *to burst forth*, of a fluid *to spirt*, of sparks, etc., *to fly*:—Đæt spere sprang ongeán *the spear-head sprang out again* (*under the pressure of the shield*), Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Leád wīde sprong *the drops of boiling lead flew far*, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Swāt ǽdrum sprong *the blood spirted from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. Wīde sprungon hildeleóman, 5158; B. 2582. Sprungon spearcan of đam mūđe, Shrn. 120, 26. **III.** *to grow* as a plant:—Swā swā of ānum treówe springaþ manega bogas, swā gāþ of ānre lufe manega ōđre mihta, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 22. Hig hrædlīce up sprungon, for đam đe hig næfdon đære eorđan dȳpan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. **IV.** *to rise* as the sun, cf. spring, **II**:—Up sprungenre sunnan *sole orto*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6. **V.** *to move as a spring moves*:—Þeáh đū teó hweleue boh ofdūne tō đære eorþan, swā đū hine ālǽtst, swā springeþ hē up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. **VI.** *to spread, be diffused*:—Đa wīde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Wīde springaþ, wīdmērsiaþ, 471, 16. Đes hlīsa sprang (spranc, Lind.)

ofer eall ðæt land *exiit fama haec in universam terram illam,* Mt. Kmbl. 9, 26. Sprang ł foerde *processit,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28: Beo. Th. 36; B. 18: Apstls. Kmbl. 12; Ap. 6. Đā sprang ðæt word *the report spread,* Homl. Th. i. 384, 8: Ap. Th. 25, 13. Wīde springende *crebrescens,* Hpt. Gl. 519, 37: 513, 21. [*O. Sax.* springan *to spring* as blood from a wound: *O. Frs.* springa: *O. H. Ger.* springan *to spring* as watet: *Icel.* springa *to burst, crack.*] v. â-, æt-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-springan.

springd, sprind; *adj. Active, vigorous:*—Snellne, sprindne *adultum, juvenem,* Hpt. Gl. 485, 26. Geþogenne ł sprindne *adultum, maturum,* 491, 13. Sprindne *adultum,* Anglia xiii. 34, 186. His geðoht is springdra and swiftra ðonne xii. ðūsendu hāligra gāsta, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. next word.

springdlīce, sprindlīce; *adv. Actively, vigorously:*—Sprindlīce ł cāflīce *naviter, alacriter, agiliter, velociter,* Hpt. Gl. 405, 22. Fromlīce ł sprinlīce *naviter, velociter, viriliter* ł *fortiter,* 423, 71.

springe. v. æ-springe.

springung (?), e; *f. Growth:*—Mæda ł sprinctinge (sprincunge?) ł grēnessa *prata, viriditates,* Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. v. â-springung.

spring-wyrt, e; *f. Wild caper, caper-bush, -plant, -spurge;* Euphorbia lathyris, Lchdm. ii. 104, 2: 106, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* spring-wurz *actureda, lactaridia;* springa *actureda, lactarida.*]

sprot, es; *n. A sprout, shoot, twig, small branch:*—Sprote *with a rod* (?), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Sprota *sarmentorum, ramorum, qui de vinea exciduntur,* Hpt. Gl. 445, 32: 489, 10: *palmitum,* Germ. 401, 16. Sprotum *sarmentis,* 401, 24. [Halliwell gives *sprote*-wood as a word still in use for small wood or sticks for firing. Jamieson gives *sprōt* (1) the withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground; (2) the end of a branch blown off a growing tree; (3) a chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter. *O. L. Ger.* gi-sprot *surculum: Du.* sprot *a sprout, twig* (Hexham).] v. sprūtan, *and next word.*

sprota, an; *m.* I. *a sprout, shoot:*—Sprotena *sarmentorum,* Hpt. Gl. 478, 64. II. *a peg:*—Nægl oððe sprota *clavus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. [I ne have stikke, i ne have sprote, Havel. 1142. *O. H. Ger.* sprozzo *rung of a ladder: Ger.* sprosse: *Icel.* sproti *a shoot, twig; a rod.*] v. preceding word.

sprott, es; *m. A sprat:*—Ða myclan hwælas and ða lytlan sprottas and eall fiscknn, Anglia viii. 310, 18. [A sprott *hec epimera,* Wrt. Voc. i. 222, col. 2. *Du.* sprot: *Ger.* sprotte.]

-sprungenness. v. â-, on-sprungenness.

sprūtan; *p.* spreát, *pl.* spruton; *pp.* sproten *To sprout.* [Blosme, þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne sprutet ha neauer eft, H. M. 11, 20. *Egredietur uirga de radice iesse* an gerd sal spruten of iesse more, O. E. Homl. ii. 217, 25. In a night sua did it sprute, C. M. 11216. Sproutyū *pululo,* Prompt. Parv. 471. Faine sal he sproutand ai *laetabitur germinans,* Ps. 64, 11. *O. Frs.* sprūta; *pp.* spruten.] v. â-spreótan (*read* -sprūtan), geond-spreót.

sprȳtan, sprītan (?); *p.* te *To sprout, spring* as a plant:—Of ðam blado bealwa gehwilces sprȳtan (spryttan?) ongunnon, Cd. Th. 61, 10; Gen. 995. v. spryttan.

sprytele, sprītele (?), an; *f. A twig, chip.* (v. quotation from Jamieson's Dict. under *sprot*):—Men of ðære ylcan styde sprytlan ācurfon *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 43. [Halliwell gives *sprittel* a sprout or twig. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spruzil: *M. H. Ger.* sprüzzel *rung of a ladder.* Or (?) cf. *M. H. Ger.* sprīzel *a splinter.*] v. sprot *and* spreót.

spryttan; *p.* te I. *intrans. To sprout, spring, germinate:*—Ðonne sprit his gird *germinabit virga ejus,* Num. 17, 5. Up spryt rihtwīsnys *orietur justitia,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 7. Tō ðȳ hē sprytt, ðæt hē mid cwyldum fornyme swā hwæt swā hē ær sprytte, Homl. Th. i. 614, 9. Ðonne treówa sprytta þ, ðonne wite gē ðæt hit sumorlāhþ, 614, 4. Ðonne treów and wyrta ærest up sprytta þ, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6: Met. 29, 68. Up spryttende *pululantes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 4. Folc weóx swilce hig of eorðan spryttende wæron *creverunt et quasi germinantes multiplicati sunt,* Ex. 1, 7. Ealle spryttende þinge *universa germinantia,* Hymn. T. P. 76. Eft spryttendum ðām twigum *renascentibus virgultis,* Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. [He is ase þe wiði þet sprutted ut þe betere þ me hine ofte croppeð, A. R. 86, 15.] II. *trans.* (a) *To put forth* a shoot, *bring forth* fruit:—Seó eorðe spryt hyre wæstmas eów, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 159. Ðes wīngeard sprytte Godes gecorenan, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 4: i. 614, 10. Spritte seó eorðe grōwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem,* Gen. 1, 11. God hēt ða eorðan spryttan grōwende gærs, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 33. Nǣnne wæstm tō spryttanne, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 18. (b) *to incite* (cf. þurh þes (*Ranulf's*) macunge and tōspryttinge se eorl þis land mid unfriðe gesōhte, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1):—Sprytte *instigavit,* Anglia xiii. 36, 245. Đā sprytte se deófol ðæt folc tō his (*Christ's*) slege, Homl. Th. i. 216, 14. Ðæt hē ðisne freóls æfre gefyrðrian wolde, and his bearn tō ðam ylcan sprittan wolde, Chart. Th. 116, 22. v. â-spryttan.

sprytting, e; *f.* (*but pl. in* -as in Ps. Lamb. 79, 12) *A sprig, shoot, sprout, plant:*—Ne biþ spryttinge on wīngeardum *non erit germen in vineis,* Cant. Abac. 17. Spryttinc *incrementum,* spryttincgum ł eácnungum *incrementis, fructibus,* Hpt. Gl. 491, 56–59. Hāligre spryttinge *almo germine,* Hymn. Surt. 76, 3. Sprettinge forð bringende *germen proferens,* 19, 35. Sprittincga *plantaria, plantationes,* Hpt. Gl. 433, 34. Gescōp se ælmihtiga God eorðan and ealle eorðlīce spryttinga, Lchdm. iii. 234, 3. Hē āstrehte ōþ flōd his spryttingas *extendit usque ad flumen propagines ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 79, 12.

spura, spurnan, spurnere. v. spora, spornan, spornere.

spurul *glosses calcatiosus,* Txts. 110, 1162.

spynge, an; *f. A sponge:*—Elpendes hȳd wile drincan wǣtan gelīce and spynge dēþ (*tanquam spongia*), Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 27. Hī bewundon āne spyngan (spingan, MS. B.) mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29 MS. A. Spingan, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Spincgan, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 32. Spync ł spynga, Lind.: spynge, Rush. Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. v. sponge.

spyrcan, spyrcing. v. spircan, spircing.

spyrd, es; *m.* The word glosses *stadium* (1) with the meaning *a course:*—Ða ðe in spyrde iornaþ *qui in stadio currunt,* Rtl. 5, 33. (2) with the meaning *a measure of distance:*—Swelce spyrdas fīftēne (spyrdum fīftēnum, Lind.) *quasi stadiis quindecim,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 18. Swelce spyrdo fīfe and twoegentig *quasi stadia .xxv.,* 6, 19. Ðara spyrda *stadiorum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 13. *In all these passages the West-Saxon uses* furlang. [*Goth.* spaurds (1) *a course;* (2) *a distance: O. H. Ger.* spurt *stadium.*]

spyre-mann, es; *m. One who tracks:*—His speremon *the man who tracked him,* Chart. Th. 172, 25. v. spor-wrecel.

spyrian; *p.* ede, ode I. *to track, go in a track* (v. spor, spyremann), *follow, make a journey in search of something:*—Deáð spyraþ (spyreþ, Met. 27, 9) ælce dæge æfter fuglum and æfter diórum and æfter monnum, and ne forlǽt nān swæþ, ǽr hē gefēhþ ðæt, ðæt hē æfter spyreþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28–212, 1. Nyle deáð ǽnig swæð forlǽtan, ǽr hē gehende ðæt hē hwīle ǽr æfter spyrede, Met. 27, 16. Mon mæg giet gesión hiora swæð ac wē him ne cunnon æfter spyrigean *we can still see their track, but we do not know how to follow the track after them,* Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 16. II. *to make a track, go:*—Mec fugles wyn geond speddropum spyrede geneahhe . . . beámtelge swealg stōp eft on mec sīþade sweartlāst *me (a book) throughout the bird's joy (the pen) with drops made frequent tracks, . . . swallowed the tree's dye (ink), stepped on to me, journeyed with footprints black,* Exon. Th. 408, 7; Rä. 27, 8. Syndan onhrērede anlícast hū druncen hwylc spyrige *as any drunken man makes his way,* Ps. Th. 106, 26. III. *to enquire, investigate, examine:*—Đā cwæþ se wīsdōm: 'Hwī . . .?' Đā andswarode ic: 'Genōh ryhte ðū spyrast, swā hit is swā ðū segst, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Hī spyredan hwæt and hwonan hē wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset,* Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 11. Gelēfe hē ðæt wit on riht spirien (spyrigen, Cott. MS.) *let him believe that we conduct the enquiry aright,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 27. Uton spirian (spyrian, MSS. G. I.) be bōcan, hwæt ða gefōran, ða ðe God lufedon, Wulíst. 130, 11. Ic ongann ðīne spræce spyrian georne *ut meditarer eloquia tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 148. Spirian *enucleare,* Hpt. Gl. 498, 16. Spiriende *indagando, inquirendo,* 410, 52: *scrutando, investigando, meditando,* 479, 20. III a. *with* æfter, (1) *to enquire after* or *into, seek to know about:*—Ðære spræce ðe wit æfter spyriaþ *the subject into which we are enquiring,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Se ðe wile wīslīce æfter ðam hlīsan spyrian, ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 18, 1; Fox 60, 28. Wē sceoldon eallon mægne spirian æfter Gode, 42; Fox 256, 1. (2) *to search after, seek to attain:*—Ealle men spyriaþ æfter ðam hēhstan gōde. Ac ne māgon ða yfelan cuman tō ðam hrōfe eallra gōda, forðam hī ne spyriaþ on riht æfter, 39, 9; Fox 224, 24–27. Hwȳ nyllaþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wīsdōme, 36, 6; Fox 180, 32. Spirigan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Hī ǽfre ne lyst æfter spyrian, sēcan ða gesǽliþa, Met. 19, 33. [Speer, speir *to ask* in Scot. and North-E.: *O. H. Ger.* spuren, spurien *investigare, indagare, scisciturl: Icel.* spyrja *to track; to investigate; to ask.*] v. â-, ge-, of-spyrian.

spyrigend, spyrgend, spyriend, es; *m. An enquirer, investigator:*—Speriend *investigator,* Kent. Gl. 384. Godes spyrigendes *of an enquirer after God,* Salm. Kmbl. 281; Sal. 140. v. â-spyrigend.

spyrigness. v. â-spyrigness.

spyrigung, spyrgung, spyriung, e; *f. Enquiry, investigation:*—Spiriungum ł āxungum *argumentis,* Hpt. Gl. 524, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* spurunga *indagatio, investigatio.*] v. â-spyrgung.

spyrnung, e; *f. Spurning.* v. æt-, ōþ-spyrning.

spyrran, spyrring. v. sperran, sperring.

spyrte, an; *f. A basket:*—Spyrte *fiscella,* Germ. 400, 492. Spirte *cistula,* Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 33: ii. 17, 7. Of ðære lāfe wæron gefyllede scofon spyrtan. . . . Spyrte biþ, swā swā gē sylfe witon, of rixum gebroden, oððe of palmtwygum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 6–9: 396, 8. Siofun sperta *septem sportas,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 37: 16, 10. [*Lat.* sporta.]

spyttan *to spit:*—Spittas (-es, Lind.) *conspuent,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 34. Spittadun *expuerunt,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 67. Spittende *expuentes,* 27, 30. [Blod to spitten ant te speowen, Jul. 48, 18. Þenne spit leccherie meidenhad oþe nebbe, H. M. 17, 13. Spit him amidde þe bearde, A. R. 290, 20. Cf. *Ger.* speutzen, spützen: *Icel.* spȳta.] v. ge-spittan.

staca, an; *m. A stake:*—Nygon fét of ðam stacan tō ðære mearce, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 12. Ðær his brōðor heáfod stōd on stacan

gefæstnod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 166. Wrīt ðysne circul on ānum mealan stāne and sleah ænne stacan on middan ðam ymbhagan, and lege ðone stān on uppan ðam stacan, Lchdm. i. 395, 3–5. Mon hæfde ða burg mid stacum gemearcod, wulfas ātugan ða stacan up, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 17–19. Ālege ðone man upweard, drīf .ii. stacan æt ðām eaxlum, Lchdm. ii. 342, 5. ¶ In the following passages there seems to be a reference to the method of witchcraft, that consisted in thrusting a pin or the like into the figure of a person, whom it was desired to injure. On this practice, see, *inter alia*, Brand's Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, vol. iii. p. 65, Grmm. D. M. 1045, and the Glossary to Thorpe's edition of the Early Laws, s. v. stacung:—Gif hwā drīfe stacan on ænigne man. . . . And gif se man for ðære stacunge deád biþ *si quis acus in homine aliquo defixerit. . . . Et si homo ex illa punctura mortuus sit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 17; Th. ii. 208, 26–29: L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 274, 26–28. (In each case the section occurs amongst regulations dealing with witchcraft.) Ān wyduwe and hire sune drifon īserne stacan on Alsie, Wulfstānes feder . . . Man tēh ðæt mord ford of hire inclifan. Ða nam man ðæt wīf and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebrigce, Chart. Th. 230, 12–19. [*O. Frs.* stac[e].]

staœga (?), an; *m. A stag*:—Regalem feram, quam Angli staggon appellant, L. C. F. 24; Th. i. 429, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* steggi, steggr *a he-bird*; in modern usage also *a tom-cat*.]

stacung, e; *f. Staking, piercing with a stake.* v. *passages under* staca.

stæf, es; *m.* I. *a staff, stick*:—Staeb *olastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 49. Stæf, 63, 41: *baculus*, i. 80, 2: *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Cp. 55, 9. Ðīn gyrd and ðīn stæf (*baculus*) mē āfrēfredon, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Mid gierde mon biþ beswungen, and mid stæfe hē biþ āwreðed. Gif ðǣr ðonne sié gierd mid tō ðreágeanne, sié ðǣr eác stæf mid tō wreðianne, Past. 17; Swt. 126, 2. Gangan bī stafe *to walk with the aid of a staff*, L. Alf. 16; Th. i. 48, 10: Ex. 21, 19. Mid ylpenbānenon stæfe ða eorðan delfan, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. 'Hafa ðē mīnne stæf on handa.' Se drȳ dā nam ðone stæf, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 1–2. Ða cild rīdaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Stafas *vectes*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. II. *a written character, a letter*, the old letters having been carved on staves. Cf. *Germ.* buch-stabe:—*Littera* is stæf on Englisc, and is se læsta dǣl on bōcum . . . Wē tōdǣlaþ ða bōc tō cwydum, and syððan ða cwydas tō dǣlum, eft ða dǣlas tō stæfgefēgum, and syððan ða stæfgefēgu tō stafum; ðonne beóþ ða stafas untōdǣledlīce; forðan ðe nān stæf ne byþ nāht, gif hē gǣþ on twā. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó ðing, *nomen, figura, potestas*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 18–5, 5. S, wuldres stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112: 250; Sal. 124. Ic hāten eom, swā ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 4; Rä. 25, 10. Āwriten Grēciscum stafum, Lk. Skt. 23, 38. Gemētte ic sweartum stafum āwritene eall ða mān ðe ic ǣfre gefremede, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas āwritene, ðonne heraþ hē ðone wrītere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mǣnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 1–3: Lchdm. iii. 290, 13. Ne cūðe hē bōclīce stafas . . . hē nǣnne stæf ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 24–30. II a. *a mark in writing*:—Stafum *apicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 29. II b. *a letter* as representing a minute detail:—Ān strica oððe ān stæf ðære ealdan ǣ ne biþ forgǣged, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1. III. in pl. *a collection of written symbols, a letter, writing*:—Hē mē ealle on stafum āwrāt, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 3. Ðysne geleáfan hē gȳmde gefæstnian sinoþlīcum stafum . . . Ðara stafa is ðes fruma, 4, 17; S. 585, 14–17: 41. Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum geleornode *whatever he learnt from the sacred writings*, 4, 24; S. 596, 33. Bæd hē ðone Abbud ðæt hē him sende trymmendlīce stafas and gewrito (*exhortatorias litteras*), 5, 21; S. 642, 38: Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. Nim ðīne stafas and wrīt hundeahtatig, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. IV. *letters, book-learning, literature*:—Bōclīcum stafum *litteris liberalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 55. Hūmeta cann ðes stafas, ðonne hē ne leornode? Jn. Skt. 7, 15. Hē dā wæs in stafas and on leornunge getogen, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 6. [*Goth.* stabs *an element, a rudiment*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* [bōk-]staf: *O. Frs.* stef: *O. H. Ger.* stap *baculus, virga, regula*: *Iecl.* stafr *a staff, post; a letter*; in pl. *learning*.] v. ār-, bōc-, candel-, cranc-, di[s]-, ende-, fācen-, gebregd-, gleó-, gyrn-, hearm-, heg-, inwit-, leád-, pīl-, rūn-, sār-, sorh-, wrōht-, wyrd-stæf (-stafas); stafa.

stæf-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of letters, grammar*:—Ic Ælfrīc wolde ðās lytlan bōc āwendan tō Engliscum gereorde of ðam stæfcræfte, ðe is gehāten *grammatica* . . . forðan ðe stæfcræft is seó cǣg ðe ðæra bōca andgit unlīcþ, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 13–17. *Gramma* is on Englisc stæf, and *grammatica* is stæfcræft, 50; Zup. 289, 10. *Litteratus* se ðe can stæfcræft, 43; Zup. 257, 7. II. *skill in letters* (v. stæf, IV), *learning, study*:—Ðeodorus mid hālgum gewritum and stæfcræftum hī (*the English*) georne hēt beón lǣrende *literarum sanctarum coeperint* (*Angli*) *studiis imbuī*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 12. [Crist sceolde don us mid his mihte þat stefcreft ne mihte, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 35.] v. next two words.

stæfcræftig; *adj. Skilled in letters*:—Stæfcræftigra *grammaticorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 69. Stæfcræftira, 473, 16. Stæfcræftigera, 529, 34. Stæfcræftiera *grammaticorum, litteratorum*, 459, 58.

stæf-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in letters* or *learning, book-learning*:—'Leornodest ðū ǣfre sealmas oþþe ōþre hālige gewritu?' 'Ic stæfcyste ne leornode ne ðæra manna nānum ne hlyste ðe ða smeádon and ræddon' '*didst thou ever learn psalms, or other holy writings?*' '*I never learned anything from books, nor have I listened to any of those men that have studied and read them*,' Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 593. Cf. stæf-cræft, II.

Stæf-ford *Stafford*:—Æt Stæfforda, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

Stæfford-scīr *Staffordshire*:—Dā fērdon hī intō Stæffordscīre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 3.

stæf-gefēg, es; *n.* I. *a combination of letters* (a) that forms a syllable:—*Syllaba* is stæfgefēg on ānre orðunge geendod. *A domo* fram hūse; hēr is se *a* for ānum stæfgefēge; *ab homine;* hēr is se *ab* ān stæfgefēg. Hwīlon byþ ðæt stæfgefēg on ānum stæfe, hwīlon on twām, etc., Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 4–11. Wē tōdǣlaþ . . . ða dǣlas tō stæfgefēgum and syððan ða stæfgefēgu tō stafum, 2; Zup. 5, 1–2. (b) that forms a diphthong:—*Dyptongus* is twȳfeald swēg oððe twȳfeald stæfgefēg, 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Diptongon*, ðæt ys twȳfeald stæfgefēg, Anglia viii. 326, 4, II. *a forming of letters in writing*:—Stæfgefēg *literaturam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 17,

-stæf-lǣred. v. ge-stæflǣred.

stæf-leornere, es; *m. A learner of letters, a scholar*:—Stæfleornera *stoicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 64. v. stǣr-leornere.

stæflīc; *adj.* I. *literal*:—Wē understandaþ ðæt gāstlīce andgit ðæra bōca, and hī rǣdaþ ða stæflīcan gereccednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 35. Hī nellaþ understandan būtan ðæt steaflīce (stæf-, MSS. C. D.) andgit *the literal meaning*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 73. II. *literate*:—Stæflecum *liberalitatis* (*literatis?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 55. [*Icel.* stafligr *pertaining to letters*.]

stæf-liðere, an; *f.*: -liðera, an; *m. An engine for casting stones, a kind of sling*:—Staeblidrae, steblidrae, staefliðre *ballista*, Txts. 44, 136. Stæfliðere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62: *fundabulum*, i. 35, 31: *fundibalum*, 84, 36: *balista*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 63. Stæfliðera *ballista*, 487, 21. Stæfliðera[n] *fundibulo*, 521, 12.

stæfn, stæfnan. v. stefn, stefnan.

stæf-plega, an; *m. A letter-game* or *a literary game*:—Staebplegan, staefplagan *ludi litterari, ludi litterali*, Txts. 72, 577. Stæfplegan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 17.

stæf-rēw, e; *f. A letter-row, an alphabet*:—Mid stæfrēwe endebyrdnesse tōsceádene *alphabeti ordine distinctum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 40. [Cf. *Icel.* staf-rōf *an alphabet*.]

stæf-rōf glosses *elimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 24.

stæf-sweord, es; *n. A sword-stick*:—Stæfsweord *dolones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* stapa-swert *framea*.]

stæf-wīs; *adj. Skilled in letters, literate*:—Gelǣred, stefwīs, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. v. un-stæfwīs.

stæf-wrītere, es; *m. A writer about letters* or *grammar*:—Stæfwrīterum *grammaticorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 33: 75, 40. The word glosses *historiographus*, 42, 45, but perhaps *stær-* should be read for *stæf-*: and 18, 67 stæfwrīterum glosses *caracteribus*, which seems an error.

stæg, es; *n. A stay, a rope supporting a mast*:—Stæg *safo* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 60. [*Icel.* stag; *n. a stay: Dan.* stag. Cf. *O. French* estay (from German).] v. stæþ.

stēgel; *adj. Steep, abrupt*:—Staegilrae, stēgelræ, staegilre *praerupta*, Txts. 84, 747. Heánne beám stǣlgne (=stǣgline?) gestīgan, Exon. Th. 42, 27; Cri. 679. [Jamieson gives *stell* steep. *O. H. Ger.* steigal *abruptus*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* stēgil *crepido*.]

stēger, e; *f. A staircase*:—Stǣger *ascensorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 37. Hē āstāh up tō ðære stǣgre ðe stōd wið ðæs cāseres botl, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 438. Hē feóll of ānre stǣgere, 18, 232. [On þe steire of fiftene stoples, O. E. Homl. ii. 165, 34. Þolemodnesse haueð þreo steiren, A. R. 282, 7.]

stēger; *adj. Steep.* [Þise twelue degres wern brode & stayre, A. P. 31, 1021. A cliffe so staire and so stepe, ib. 196, col. 1.] v. wiðerstēger; stēgel.

stæl, es; *n.* I. *a place*:—Stalu tō fuglum *umbrellas*, Txts. 107, 2153. II. *place, stead*:—Cristenum cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ on fæder stæle cristenre þeóde, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23: Beo. Th. 2963; B. 1479: Ic eom gesceádwīsnes and ic eom ǣlcum manniscum mōde on ðam stale ðe seó hāwung byþ ðam eágum, Shrn. 178, 9. Gē beóþ mē talade on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 13; Reb. 11: Cd. Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. III. *stead* (as in the phrase to stand a person in good *stead*. Cf. stælwirðe):—Hié ðæm ādrǣfdan on nānum stale beón ne mehton *they could not be of any assistance to the exile*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 23. IV. *situation, condition*;—Mē lyste witan be ðam gewitte, hweðer hyt æfter ðæs līchaman gedāle and ðare sāwle weóxe ðe wanede, ðe hyt swā on stæle stōde, ðe hyt swā dyde, swā hyt ǣr dǣd on disse weorulde, oðre hwīle weóxe oðre hwīle wanode (cf. 200, 17–19), Shrn. 199, 26–30. v. æt-, on-stæl; steall.

stælan; *p.* de *To impute* a crime to (*on, ongeán*) a person, *to charge, declare* something against a person:—Ic ðē þreáge and stǣle beforan ðē and ðē cȳðe eal ðās yflu *arguam te, et statuam contra faciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 49, 23. Se deófol ða syndæda stǣleþ on ða gāstas *the devil charges*

the spirits with their sinful deeds, Wulfst. 256, 7: Exon. Th. 84, 16; Cri. 1374. Stæleþ fæhðe *declares enmity*, Cd. Th. 305, 2; Sat. 640. Hē būtan leahtrum wæs clæne gemēted ðara ðinga ðe hine mon forewrēgde and on stælde *absque crimine accusatus fuisse inventus est*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Wē ðec sōð on stældun *we brought a true charge against thee*, Exon. Th. 130, 17; Gū. 439. Wiþ mē ārison leáse gewitan and stældon on mē ðæt īc nāwþer ne nyste ne ne worhte *exurgentes testes iniqui quae ignorabam interrogabant me*, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Ic wolde andettan and stælan ongeán mē sylfne mīne scylda *pronuntiabo adversum me injustitias meas*, 31, 6. Synne stælan, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. Fæhðe ic wille on weras stælan (*of the threatened deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1352. Ic gefrægn mæg ōðerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan *I heard that one kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other* (? Eofor killed Ongentheow, who had slain his brother), Beo. Th. 4964; B. 2485. v. be-, ge-, ofer-stælan; -stāl.

stæl-giest, es; *m. A thievish guest* (of an insect eating a book):—Þeóf in þýstro . . . stælgiest ne wæs wihte ðý gleáwra ðe hē ðām wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 13; Rä. 48, 5.

stælgne. v. stægel.

stæl-here; *g.* -her(i)ges; *m. A marauding band, predatory army*:—Hié fōron ūt mid stælherge nihtes . . . and genōmon unlytel æġðer ge on mannum ge on ierfe, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Drehton ða hergas West-Seaxna lond mid stælhergum, 897; Erl. 95, 9. Ðæt hié ða burga hira mōdes wið stælherigas behealden, Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5.

stæl-hrān, es; *m. A decoy-reindeer*:—Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas; ðara wæron syx stælhrānas; ða beóþ swýðe dýre mid Finnum, for ðæm hý fōþ ða wildan hrānas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 11.

staeli *steel*, stællan *to put in a stall*, stællo. v. stēle, ge-stællan, steall.

stæl-tihtle, an; *f. A charge of theft*:—Be stæltyhtlan (staltihtlan, MS. B.). Ðonne mon monnan betýhþ ðæt hē ceáp forstele, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 11: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14. Gif hwā þurh stæltihtlan freót forwyrce, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

stæl-wirðe; *adj. Able to stand a person in good stead* (v. stæl, II), *serviceable*:—Se ðe geornlīce conn ongietan ðæt hē gadrige ðæt him stælwierðe sié *qui sollicite noverit sumere, quod adjuvat*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 3. Ða scipu ðe stælwyrðe wæron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton *the ships that could be of service they brought into London*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 19. Hē gyfþ gooda giefa on ðissa wurlda; þeáh hī ēca ne sién, hī beóþ þeáh stælwyrða ða hwīle ðe wē on ðisse wurlde beóþ, Shrn. 192, 6. [In later English the word seems used more in the sense of the modern *stalwart* = strong:—Ic em hal and fere and strong and stelewurðe, þet ic mei longe libben, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 12. Þeo þat beoð stalewurðe and warpeð mid strencðe ut of hare heorte hare unwreste wil, Jul. 44, 7. Þeo þ stalewurðe beoð aut starke to ȝein me, Marh. 15, 32. Þou hart on staleworþe (hende, 1st MS.) gome, Laym. 3812. Gurguont, stalworþe mon and hardy, R. Glouc. 39, 4. A man þat es yhung and light, Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, Pr. C. 689. Cf. stanndenn stallwurrþlig ȝæn þe deofless wille, Orm. 1194. Louerd mi stalwurnesse (stalworthhede, other MSS.) *Domine, virtus mea*, Ps. 17, 2.] Cf. nyt-wirðe.

stæl-wyrt, e; *f. Water starwort*:—Stælwyrt *callitriche* (cf. wæterwyrt *callitriche*, 67, 18), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 15.

stæna (*or* -e; *f.*), an; *m. A stean, a pot of stone* or *earth*:—Stænan *gillone* (gillo *lagena, vas vinarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 3. [Sete adun þine stene (*waterpot*, Jn. 4, 28), Misc. 85, 29. Stene (*cruse*, I Kings 17, 12), Wick. Into a stene lette hem be pressed, Pall. 4, 666. See Halliwell's Dict., and Spenser's F. Q. vii, stanza 42: Upon an huge great earth-pot steane he stood. *O. H. Ger.* steinna *olla, cacabus.*]

stænan; *p.* de I. *to stone, cast stones at*:—Ðū stænæst (stænas, Lind.) ða ðe tō ðē sende wēran, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 37. Ne stænas uē ðec *non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 32. Heó wæs stæned ōþ ðæt heó hire gāst onsænde; ðā com þunerrād and ofslōh ðone mæstan dæl ðæs folces ðe hī stænde, Shrn. 57, 34-36. Hig hine stændon, Jos. 7, 25. Stæne hine man mid stānum, Lev. 20, 2. Ðā hēt se dēma hine stænan, Shrn. 48, 28. Tō stænenna, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Hī hine gelæddon tō stænenne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 35. Hē for ðæm stænendum gebæd, 52, 19. Hý wæron stæned, and ða stānas wæron on bæc gecyrred, Shrn. 135, 27. [*Goth.* stainjan: *O. H. Ger.* steinōn.] v. ge-, of-stænan. II. *to adorn with* (*precious*) *stones*. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-steinen.] v. ā-stæned.

stænen (*in the oblique cases the* -en *is sometimes contracted or absorbed; see below, and for other instances see under* stapol); *adj.* I. *stony*. v. next word:—Se āfeól of his horse ofer stænene eorþan, and him wæron ða limo gecnyssed, Shrn. 126, 18. Of sandigum ł stænenum *de arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 26. II. metaph. *of stone, stony, hard as stone*, (1) in a good sense:—Ic ðē secge, ðæt ðū (*Peter*) eart stænen, and ofer ðysne stān ic timbrige mīne cyrcan, Homl. Th. i. 364, 23. (2) in a bad sense:—Hié wæron stænenre heortan and blindre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 27. Hī hæfdon stænene heardnysse on heora heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hæfdon heortan stæn[e]ne, Exon. Th. 40, 20; Cri. 641. III. *stone, made of stone, built of stone*:—Stænen elefæt *alabastrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 40. Stænen cyrice *ecclesia de lapide facta*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 12. Stænen bedd, Shrn. 69, 4. Ðæt stænna fæt *alabastrum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 3. Be ðære stænenan strēte *the paved way*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Stænen weofod *altare lapideum*, Ex. 20, 25. Weall stænenne, Cd. Th. 101, 33; Gen. 1691. Wīf hæbbende stænna (stæna, Rush.) fulle smirinisse *mulier habens alabastrum unguenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Ða stænenan bredu *the tables of stone*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18: Ex. 31, 18. Stænene (stænine, Lind.) wæterfatu, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Geond ealle ðās strēt and stænene wegas, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 156. [*Goth.* staineins: *O. Frs.* stēnen: *O. H. Ger.* steinīn.]

stēner (? v. stænen, I) *stony ground*:—In stærer (stænen?) *in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 5. Stæner, 20. Ofer stænere *super petrosa*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 4, 5, 16. Stænero, Lind. 4, 16.

stæng, stænig. v. steng, stānig.

stēniglīc; *adj. Stony*:—On stænilīcum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 216, 20.

stēniht. v. stāniht.

stēning, e; *f.* I. *stoning, casting of stones*:—Saulus heora mōd tō ðære stæninge geornlīce tihte, Homl. Th. i. 50, 30: ii. 236, 29: Shrn. 32, 1. II. *ornamenting with stones*. v. bleó-stæning.

stæpe, stepe, es; *pl.* stæpas, stapas, stæpe; *m.* I. *a step, pace* (lit. and fig.):—Stæpe, stepe *passus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 8. Ne māgon becuman ða stæpas ðæs weorces ðieder ðe hē wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 17. Āgotene synt mīne stapas (stæpas, Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Ælc ðæra stæpa and fōtlæsta ðe wē tō cyricean weard gestæppaþ, Wulfst. 302, 26. Mid heora þeáwa stæpum Drihtne filiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 120, 28. Se ðe beforan ðām stæpum his weorca ne lōcaþ, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 18. His weg and his stæpas tō sceáwianne, 18; Swt. 131, 21. Geriht mīne stæpas on ðīne wegas, Ps. Th. 16, 5. Stapas, Ps. Lamb. 84, 14: 118, 133: Wulfst. 247, 2. Gelæd mē on stige ðīer ic stæpe mīne on ðīnum bebodum brýce hæbbe *deduc me in semitam mandatorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 118, 33. I a. *a step, pace* as a measure of distance:—Stæpe *passus*, furlang *stadium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 8. Nis ān stæpe ðæt seó eá wille oferyrnan, Wulfst. 211, 14. Ne gang ðū, mōna, ānne stæpe furðor, Jos. 10, 12. Swā hwā swā ðe genýt þūsend stapa, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41. II. *stepping, going*:—Germanus ðam healtan geongan his stæpe geednīwode and ðam Godes folce geednīwode ðone stæpe rihtes geleáfan *Germanus claudo juveni incessum et populo Dei gressum recuperarit fidei*, Bd. i. 21; S. 485, 5-9. Strong on stæpe, Exon. Th. 498, 23; Rä. 88, 6. III. *a step, that on which the foot may be placed*:—Ðā āstāh Isachar up on ðone ýtemestan stæpe *the topmost of the steps leading to the temple*, Homl. Ass. 129, 431. Stapas *vel* stīrāpas *scansilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 34. On ðære hlæddra is twā and sixti stapa, Anglia xi. 5, 22. Stæpena, 4, 11. Ne gā ðū on stapum tō mīnum weofode, Ex. 20, 26. Hē stīhþ be ðære hlæddre stapum, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 22. III a. that on which the lower part of any thing rests, *the step* of a mast, *a pedestal*:—Stepe *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 50. Hig fæstniaþ ðone stepe þurh ða þilinge, Shrn. 35, 14. Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. Hearpan stapas *cerimingius* (? v. stalu), Wrt, Voc. ii. 130, 40. IV. *a degree*:—Hād oððe stæpe (stepe) *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. *Positivus* is se forma stæpe (stepe), *comparativus* is se ōðer stæpe (stepe), *superlativus* is se ðridda stæpe (stepe), 5; Zup. 15, 20. Synd þrý stæpas gecorenra manna. Se nyðemysta stæpe . . . Se ōðer stæpe is on wydewan hāde . . . Se hēhsta stæpe is on mægðhādes mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17-23: 94, 15. Be ðām twelf stæpum eáðmōdnesse. Ðære forman eáðmōdnysse stæpe is, R. Ben. 23, 16. Seofon stapas sindon hāligra hāda . . . Ðone forman stæpe bēte man mid āne punde . . . Æt ðam ōðrum stæpe twā pund tō bōte . . . Æt ðam þriddan stæpe, etc., L. E. B. 1-8; Th. ii. 240, 242. [*O. Frs.* stap: *O. H. Ger.* stapfo *passus, gradus, incessus, vestigium.*] v. in-, on-stæpe; ord-stapu (*read* -stæpe); in-stæpe, -stæpes.

stæpe-gang, es; *m. A step*:—Ic stepegongum weóld *I had control of my steps*, Exon. Th. 353, 34; Reim. 22.

stæp-mælum; *adv.* I. *step by step*:—Wæs gesewen micel cyrce tō ðære hī stæpmælum āstigon (cf. Blickl. Homl. 207, 11), Homl. Th. i. 508, 12. II. *step by step* (fig.), *gradually, by degrees*:—Stæpmælum *gradatim, per singulos gradus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54: Scint. 101, 13. Ðæt mōd glīt niðor and niðor stæpmælum, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3. Suā suā on sume hlædre, stæpmælum, proem.; Swt. 23, 17: Shrn. 188, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* stapf-mālum *gradatim.*]

stæppa (*or* -e), an; *m.* (*or f.*) *A step*:—þūsend stæppan *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 41.

stæppan, steppan; *p.* stōp; *pp.* stapen *To step, go, proceed*:—Ic stæppe *gradior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 185, 18. Gange se wīfman tō birgenne, and stæppe ofer ða byrgenne . . . Ðonne heó tō hyre hlāforde on reste gā, ðonne cweþe heó: 'Up ic gange, ofer ðē stæppe,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 18-26. Ic steppe on grēnne græs, Exon. Th. 396, 16; Rä. 16, 5. Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd tælleáslīce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 18: Homl. Th. i. 374, 21. Hē stæpþ beforan ðison folce *praecedet populum istum*, Deut. 3, 28. Stepeþ, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Steppeþ, 499, 33; Rä. 88, 25. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19: 87, 64. Stōp fordˊ (*prodiit*) se ðe deád wæs, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Deáð neálǣcte, stōp stalgongum, sōhte sāwelhūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1313. Se cyning stōp tōforan ðam biscope, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Seó wīfman stōp inn *ingressa*, Jud. 4, 21: Cd

Th. 69, 16; Gen. 1136. Se apostol stôp intô ðære byrig, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11: Ryrht. Th. 134, 3; By. 78. Hê wið ðæs beornes stôp, 135, 41; By. 131. Hié stôpon tô ðam gysterne, Judth. Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 39: 24, 36; Jud. 227: Cd. Th. 95, 26; Gen. 1584. Stæppaþ ryhte, ne healtigeaþ leng, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 18. Ðýlæs hê ofer ðone ðerscold stæppe, 13; Swt. 77, 22: Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Ðæt hié stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Ðêr ic stæppan scyle, Ps. Th. 16, 5: Cd. Th. 86, 22; Gen. 1434: Wulfst. 303, 10: Homl. Th. i. 118, 32. Steppan, Ps. Th. 31, 9: Wulfst. 239, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 2; Gen. 1459: 279, 35; Sat. 248. Com stæppende sum cempa, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. [*O. Sax.* stôp; *p.: O. Frs.* steppa; *p.* stôp; *pp.* stapen: cf. *O. H. Ger.* stepfen, stapfôn.] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, wiðstæppan (-steppan, -stapan. *In the compounds, instead of* stapan *read* stæppan).

stæppend. v. fore-stæppend.

stæppe-scôh *a slipper*:—Stæppescôs *subtalaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 8. Steppescôh, ii. 121, 73.

stæppung. v. fore-stæppung.

stær, es; *m. A starling, a stare* (the latter is the name used in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, and Halliwell's Dict.):—Staer *sturnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 17. Stær, i. 63, 6: *turdus*, 77, 30. Stær *turdus*, se mâre stær *turdella*, 29, 40, 41. Etan gebrædne stær, Lchdm. ii. 320, 4. Staras ł hrondsparuas *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29. Staras (stearas, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* stara *sturnus*, *turdus: Ger.* staar: *Icel.* stari: *Dan.* stær *a starling: Swed.* stare.]

stêr, stêr, steór, es; *n. A history;* historia:—Tô eallum ðe ðis ylce stêr becyme ûres cynnes tô rædanne *omnes ad quos haec eadem historia pervenire poterit nostrae nationis legentes*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 33. Ðæt getæl ðæs hâlgan stæres and spelles . . . Song hê eall ðæt stêr Genesis *illum seriem sacrae historiae . . . Canebat de tota Genesis historia*, 4, 24; S. 598, 5–10. In ðyssum ûrum stære, 4, 30; S. 609, 33. Be stære Angelþeódes cyricean, 5, 24; S. 647, 16: 4, 22; S. 592, 31. On Ongelcynnes steóre, ðæt is, on *historia Anglorum*, Shrn. 87, 7. Ðara Abbuda stêr and spell ðysses mynstres on twâm bôcum ic âwrât, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 28. On ðis ûre cyriclîce stêr, 4, 7; S. 574, 28.

stær-blind; *adj. Blind from giddiness, purblind, quite blind*:—Stæ[r]-blind *scotomaticus* (cf. scotomaticorum, cecorum, 78, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Næfþ nân man tô ðæs unhâle æágan, ðæt hê ne mâge lybban be ðare sunnan and hire nyttian, gyf hê ênyg wiht geseón mæg, bûton hê stareblind sî, Shrn. 187, 5. Sume unæáðe âwiht geseóþ; sume beóþ stæreblinde and nyttiaþ þeáh ðare sunnan, 27. Stærbli[nde] *scotomaticos*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 20. [Bi daie þu (the owl) art stareblind, O. and N. 241. *O. Frs.* staru-, stare-, star-blind: *O. H. Ger.* stara-plint: *Ger.* staar-blind *suffering from cataract: Dan.* stær-blind *purblind: Swed.* starr-blind *quite blind*: cf. *Icel.* star-blinda *blindness.*]

stærced-, sterced-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *having the mind strengthened, stouthearted, courageous*:—Dearedlâcende (*the Huns*) on Danûbie stærced-fyrhðe stæðe wîcedon, Elen. Kmbl. 75; El. 38. Stercedferhþe hæleþ, Judth. Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 55. II. *of hard* or *cruel mind*:—Drógon hine (*St. Andrew*) ymb stânhleoðo stærcedferðe *cruelhearted ones dragged him about the stony slopes*, Andr. Kmbl. 2468; An. 1235.

stêr-leornere (?), es; *m. One who learns history, a historical scholar*:—Stêrleornera (? stæf-, v. stæf-leornere), leornera *stoicorum* (*storicorum* ?), Hpt. Gl. 503, 64.

stærn. v. stearn.

stêr-trahtere, -tractere, es; *m. One who treats of history*:—Stêrtractere *commentarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 42.

stêr-writere, es; *m. A writer of history, a historian*:—Swâ swâ sôþsagol stêrwrîtere (*verax historicus*) ða þing ðe be him oþþe ðurh hine gewordene wæron ic âwrât, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 5. Stæfwrîtere (stêr-?) *historiographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 45. Swâ swâ Trogus and Iustinianus sêdon heora stêrwrîteras, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 12: 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25.

stæþ (?) *a stay*:—Stæð *safon* (in a list of nautical words. In a similar list *stæg*, q. v., occurs as the gloss), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 63. Cf. stæðfan, stæðdig.

stæþ, es; *n. A bank, shore, the land bordering on water*:—Stæð *ripa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 19. Stæð *vel* brerd *labrum, margo*, vel *crepido*, 57, 25. Of ðæm mere ðe Truso standeþ in staðe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 9. On ðam staþe ðe is genemned Ypwines fleót, 449; Erl. 12, 2. Treówlîcre hit is be staðe tô [swim]manne, ðonne ût on sæ tô seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. On geofones staðe, Cd. Th. 215, 8; Exod. 580: Exon. Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. On Sæferne staþe, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hê befeól ofer ðam stæðe intô ðam streáme, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Of stæðe on ôðer *from one bank of the boundary stream to the other*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 4, 11: 2; Th. i. 354, 3: 6; Th. i. 354, 25. Sume cuce tô ðam stæðe cômon, and ða man sôna ofslôh æt ðære eá mûðan, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23: Byrht. Th. 132, 32; By. 32. Æt Wendelsæ on stæðe, Elen. Kmbl. 463; El. 232. Stæð *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 72. Be wætera staðum, Ps. Th. 22, 2. Stæðum *marginis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 25. Betweox stæðum *between those living on the two sides of the boundary stream*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 16. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 63. Streámas staþu beátaþ, Exon. Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6: Met. 6, 15. Staþu âstîgan geswinc getâcnaþ. Of staþe niþer stîgan gôdne tîman getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 16. ¶ In the following passage the word seems to be masculine:—Wægn brohte beornas ofer burnan from stæðe heáum, ðæt hŷ stôpan up on ôðerne of wæge, Exon. Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. [Uppen Seuarne staþe, Laym. 7. Stathe *a wharf*, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* staths *a shore: O. Sax.* stad *a bank, shore: O. H. Ger.* stad, stado *ripa, litus, margo.*] v. bord-, eá-, streám-, sûþ-, wæg-stæþ.

stæþ-fæst; *adj. Firm on the shore* (? epithet of sea-cliffs), *stable*:—Heáhcleofu stîð and stæðfæst, staþelas wið wêge, Exon. Th. 61, 7; Cri. 981.

stæþ-hlîpe; *adj. Running to the shore* (?), *steeply sloping, precipitous*:—Stæþhlêpe *divexum*, i. *inclinatum, pronum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 52. Hî ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf swâ swæðhlŷpe (stæþ-?) [wæs] ðêr hî gongan [sceoldon] êr ðon hié gerŷmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan *they could not pass the cave, so steep was it where they had to go, before they had cleared and constructed the ascent*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. v. next word.

stæþhlîplîce; *adv. At a steep inclination*:—Wæs ðæt hûs . . . on scræfes onlîcnesse . . .; and gelômlîce ða stânas swâ of ôðrum clife stæðhlŷplîce ût sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. v. preceding word.

stæðig. v. stæðdig.

stæþ-swealwe, an; *f. A sand-martin*:—Staeðsuualwe *ripariolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 22. Gif mon fundige wið his feónd tô gefeohtanne, stæþswealwan briddas geseóþe on wîne, ete ðonne êr, Lchdm. ii. 154, 5.

stæðdan *to make staid, to stay*:—Saga hwâ mec râere, ðonne ic reştan ne môt, oþþe hwâ mec stæðþe, ðonne ic stille beóm, Exon. Th. 387, 4; Rä. 4, 74.

stæðdig; *adj. Staid, sober, sedate, grave*:—Ðæt cild Cûðberhtes dyslîcan plegan mid stæðdigum wordum þreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. v. ge-, un-stæðdig, *and next word.*

stæðdigness, e; *f. Staidness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness*:—Ðêr is stæðignyss iógueðe, Wulfst. 265, 8. Môderlîcere stæðdinysse *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37. Hê on heálîcere stæðdignysse symle þurhwunode *he ever continued deeply serious*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 22. Gif wê ða ungesceádwîslîcan styrunga on stæðdignysse âwendaþ, 210, 31. Fore stilnesse stæðdinesse *propter taciturnitatis gravitatem*, R. Ben. Inter. 26, 6.

stæþ-weall, es; *m. The wall formed by the shore*:—Sæs up stigon ofer stæðweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 7; Gen. 1376.

stæþ-wyrt, e; *f. A plant name*, Cockayne suggests *statice*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 3.

stafa (?), an; *m. A letter*:—Stafana *litterarum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 54. v. stæf.

stafian; *p.* ode *To direct, dictate*:—Se gerêfa ðone âð him swôr swâ hê hyne sylf stafode *the steward swore the oath to Abraham, as Abraham himself dictated it*, Gen. 24, 9. Abraham ðurh wîtegunge stafode ðone âð, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stabên *dirigere: Icel.* stafa eið *to dictate an oath* to a person.]

staggon. v. stacga.

-stâl. v. ge-, on-, wiðer-stâl; stælan.

stala *one who steals.* v. ge-stala.

stâl-ærn, es; *n. A place where charges are heard* (? v. stælan. *Or* stâl = staþel; cf. stâlian = staþelian):—Stâlern *consistorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 70.

stalaþ(-eþ), stalcung, staled. v. staþel, stealcung, reád-staled.

stal-gang, es; *m. A stealthy step*:—Deád neálæcte, stôp stalgongum, sôhte sâwelhûs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gû. 1113. v. stalian, II.

stalian; *p.* ode I. *to steal*:—Se ðe stalaþ on Sunnanniht, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Ðæra þeófa ðe staledon, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 24. Ne stala ðû, L. Alf. 7; Th. i. 44, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24. Be stale. Gif hwâ stalie (stalige) . . . Gif hê stalie (stalige) on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14–17: 22; Th. i. 116, 9–10. Be þeófum. Gif þeóf ofer ðæt stalige, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. II. *to proceed stealthily, steal* upon a person:—Hê oftrædlîce on Rômâne stalade *Marianum exercitum creberrimis incursionibus fatigavit*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Lacedemonie hæfdon mâran unstillnessa ðonne hié mægenes hæfden and hlôðum on hié (*the Thebans*) staledon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui, tentant furta bellorum*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. v. for-, ge-stalian.

stâlian (= staþelian) *to confirm*:—Stâlige (staþelige, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3) man and strangie and trymme hî georne mid wîslîcre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Cf. (?) efenstâledan *conficiebantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 31.

stalla, stallere, stal-tihtle. v. stealla, steallere, stæl-tihtle.

stalu, e; *f.* I. *theft, stealing*:—Stalu ne lufaþ nâne yldinge *stealing loves not any delay*, Homl. Th. i. 220, 9. Be stale. Gif hwâ stalie, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14. Gif hwâ Godes cyricean brece for stale, L. Ecg. P. iv. 24; Th. ii. 210, 30: Blickl. Homl. 75, 31. Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hê wære on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. Se ðe cyricean æhte mid stale âfyrde, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Sume stale fremmaþ, 1, 27; S. 490 9, 5. Of ðære heortan cumaþ stale (stala, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . leásgewitnyssa, stala, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5. Stala *furtum*, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 38, 31. Mōna se syxteōða nānum þingum nytlīc nymþe stalum, Lchdm. iii. 192, 7. **II.** *what is stolen*:—Stalu bið funden, 186, 14: 188, 2. Gif hē næbbe, hwæt hē wið ðære stale sylle, sylle man hine wið feó, Ex. 22, 3. Gif preóst mycele stale forstele, L. Ecg. C. 11; Th. ii. 140, 14. Gif hwylc man medeme þing stele, āgyfe ða stale ðam ðe hig āhte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 20: iv. 24; Th. ii. 212, 1. **III.** *a fine payable for theft*, Chart. Th. 138, 17. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329. **IV.** *anything done by stealth*:—Dæt sċs Petrus on dæge folce be Criste sæde, ðonne wrāt sċs Marcus ðæt on niht, and hē dæt hæl sċe Petre; for ðon his godspell is swā cweden, *furtum laudabile*, hergendlīco stalo, Shrn. 74, 22. [To cumen bi stale ferliche, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. *O. H. Ger.* stala *furtum*.] v. ge-stalu.

stalu, e; *f. A stale*:—Hearpan stala *the pieces of wood into which the strings are fixed* (?): ceminigi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 66 (cf. 40). [Scheome and pine beoð þe two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene, and bitweonen þeos stalen beoð þe tindes ivestned, A. R. 354, 18–20.]

stalung, e; *f. Stealing, robbery*:—Ān hirde, se wæs Veriatus hāten, wæs micel þeófmon and on ðære stalunge hē wearð reáfere *Viriathus, homo pastoralis et latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

stam, stamm; *adj. Stammering*:—Stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Txts. 45, 277: *blessus*, 308. Stam *battulus* (*balbutus*?), 109, 1150. Stomm *blessus*, stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 72, 75. [*Goth.* stamms: *O. H. Ger.* stam, stamm: *Icel.* stamr, stammr.]

stamer (-or, -ur); *adj. Stammering*:—Stomer *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 12. Stamer *balbus*, i. 45, 51. Stamur, 75, 37. Stamor *blessus*, 288, 9. Stamerum *balbis*, ii. 81, 41: Hpt. Gl. 478, 14: 507, 45. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stamel *balbus*.]

stamerian; *p.* ode *To stammer*:—Stamaraþ *balbutit*, Germ. 392, 12. Mē þinceþ ðæt mē sió tunge stomrige, Shrn. 42, 33. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stam[m]elōn *balbutire*.]

stammettan; *p.* te *To stammer*:—Stommeteþ *mutulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 68.

stampe *a pestle*. [*O. H. Ger.* stampf *pilum*.] v. pīl-stampe; stempan.

stān, es; *m.* **I.** *stone* as a material:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān, Gen. 11, 3. Genim geoluwne stān *take ochre*, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. Se ðe ofer ðone stān (*supra petrosa*) āsāwen is, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. **II.** *a stone, a piece of stone*:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne . . . Hig āwylton ðone stān of ðam pitte, Gen. 29, 2–3. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod, 28, 11. **II a.** *a stone* for building, *wrought stone*:—Ne bið læfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt, Mk. Skt. 13, 1. Holum stānum *fornicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 5. Ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum, Ex. 20, 25. **II b.** *a stone* (in its natural state or wrought) that serves as a mark:—Andlang herepaðes west on ðone þyrla[n] stān; of ðam stāne on ðone hāran stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 12 (*and often*). Hē nam ðone stān and ārærde hine tō mearce, Gen. 28, 18. **II c.** *an image of stone*:—Se stān mælde for mannum (cf. ic bebeóde ðæt ðeós onlīcnes word sprece, 1460; An. 731), Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. **II d.** *a stone* to which worship is paid. v. stān-weorþung:—Gehātaþ hȳ ælmessan þurh deófles lāre oðþon tō wylle oððon tō stāne, Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmessan gehāte oððe bringe tō hwylcon wylle oððe tō stāne, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif friðgeard sī on hwæs lande āhūton stān oððe wille, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ . . . on stānum, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 6. Cf. Si quis ad fontes vel ad lapides votum voverit, L. Th. P. 27, 18; Th. ii. 34, 6–8. Gē þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum, Deut. 28, 36. Hæðenscipe bið ðæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oððe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. **II e.** *a stone* that contains metal:—Ða gyldenan stānas and ða seolfrenan *aureae arenae*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30. **II f.** *a precious stone*:—Gerēnod mid golde and mid ðæm stāne iacinta, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 24. Stāne gelīcast gladum gimme, Exon. Th. 219, 5; Ph. 302. **II g.** *a stone* in the bladder:—On ðære blǣdran stānas weaxaþ, Lchdm. ii. 238, 18: i. 212, 22. **III.** *rock, a rock* (lit. and fig.):—Dæt hig sucon hunig of stāne and ele of ðam heardustan stāne, Deut. 32, 13. Hē lǣdde wæter of stāne (*de petra*), Ps. Spl. 77, 19. Gē tō ðam lifgendan stāne staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654. Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne (*supra petram Horeb*), Ex. 17, 6. Ðū eart Petrus and ofer ðisne stān (*petram*) ic timbrige mīne cyricean, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18: 7, 24. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Stānum *cautibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15. [*Goth.* stains: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* stēn: *O. H. Ger.* stein: *Icel.* steinn.] v. beáceu-, ceosel-, clif-, cweorn- (cwyrn-), eá-, earcnan- (eorcnan-, eorcan-, eorclan-), flōr-, gefōg-, gim-, grund-, hiéwe-, hwet-, hyrn-, loc-, mægen-, mǣr-, marm-, marman-, marmor-, mylen-, nume-, papol-, pumic-, sealt-, tæfl-, tigel-, weall-, weorc-stān.

stān-æx, e; *f. A stone axe;* or (?) *an implement for working stone* [Halliwell gives *stone-ax* a stone-worker's axe]:—Stānæx *bipennis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60. Stānex, 84, 68. For an account of stone axes found in England, see Wright's The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 69 sqq.: see also Nilsson's Stone Age, pp. 60 sqq. v. stān-bill.

stān-bæþ, es; *n. A vapour bath made by the help of heated stones on to which water was poured*:—Dō on troh hāte stānas wel gehǣtte, gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stānbaðe; ðonne hié sién geswāte, recce hē ða bān, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4–7. Stānbæþ, 10, 13: 60, 9. Tō stānbæþe, 106, 16. Sele him stānbaðu gelōme, 106, 25.

stān-beorh, -beorges; *m. A stony elevation, rocky hill*:—On gerihte wið ðæs lytlan stānbeorges up on hæslhille; of ðam stānbeorge ofer ða dene . . . tō ðon lytlan stānbeorge; of ðam stānbeorge tō ðon ōðerum lytlan stānbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 194, 15–18. Of riscmere on stānbeorg, iii. 453, 23. Stānbeorh, 381, 1. Stānbeorh steápne, Beo. Th. 4432; B. 2213. Sunt termini ab occasu stānbergas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 159, 14.

stān-berende *stone-bearing, stony*:—In ðǣm stānberendum *in glanigeris* (*glarigeris*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

stān-bill, es; *n. An implement of stone,* or *one used in working stone*:—Bill *marra*, stānbill *mastellas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 71. v. stān-æx.

stān-boga, an; *m. A natural stone arch*:—Hē geseah stondan stānbogan, streám ūt ðonan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5083; B. 2545. Seah on enta geweorc hū ða stānbogan (*of the cave within the rock*) stapulum fæste ēce eorðreced innan healde, 5429; B. 2718. [*Icel.* steinbogi, steina-brū *a stone arch* or *bridge* (a natural one).]

stān-brycg, e; *f. A stone bridge*:—Andlang brōces ōð stānbrycge, sūð from stānbrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 9–10. Andlang burnan ōð hit cymþ ðēr Blīðe ūt scȳt; ðæt andlang Blīðan ōð ða stānbriccge; ðæt eást of ðære bricgge, 421, 34. Ðis sint ða landgemǣre . . . Ærest on stānbriccge; of stānbriccge eást onlang Temese, v. 395, 29–31. Stānbricge (?) *lithostratos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 6.

stān-bucca, an; *m. A mountain goat*:—Ðes stānbucca *hic cynyps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 57; Zup. 68, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-boch *caper, Capricornus*.]

stān-burh *a town built with stone, a walled town* (?):—Steápe stānbyrig, Cd. Th. 133, 17; Gen. 2212.

stanc *a sprinkling*:—Stanc *pluvicinatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 25. v. stancrian, stencan.

stān-carr *rock, stone*:—Stāncarr heard *petram durissimam*, Rtl. 19, 21.

stān-ceastel, -cistel, es; *m. A chestnut-tree*:—Ðonon sūðrihte wið ðara stānceastla, and ðonne of ðǣm stāneastlum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 16. On ðane stāncistel, iii. 434, 33. v. cystel, stān-cist.

stān-ceosel, es; *m. Sand*:—Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer stānceosel, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24 MS. A. Stāncislas *glareas*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 16.

stān-cist, -cisten *a chestnut-tree*:—Of ðane þorne on ðo stāncysten on holencumbe; of ðane stāncyste on blacmanne bergh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 8, 22. v. cisten-, cyst-beám, stān-ceastel.

stān-clif, es; *n. A rocky cliff, a rock*:—Hē of stānclife burnan lǣdde *qui eduxit aquam de petra rupis*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Beorgas ðǣr ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ, ne stānclifu heáh hlifiaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 8; Ph. 22. Sume flugon æfter stānclifum, Elen. Kmbl. 269; El. 135. Stormas stānclifu beótan, Exon. Th. 307, 13; Seef. 23. Stāncleofu, Beo. Th. 5073; B. 2540.

stān-clūd, es; *m. A rock*:—*Haec Caribdis* ān stānclūd on sǣ, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 7. Ðā āhēng se munuc āne lytle bellan on ðam stānclūde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 5. God him (*the Israelites*) forgeaf wæter of heardum stānclūde, 264, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 279. Stānclūd *rupem*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 8. Swelce hit sié ongemong miclum and monigum stānclūdum tōbrocen *quasi per obviantia saxa frangatur*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 7.

stān-cræftiga, an; *m. A skilled worker in stone*:—Ðæt wǣron .iiii. stāncræftigan . . . and nǣron nāne ōðre him gelīce; hȳ gesēnodon ǣlce morgen heora īserngelōman, and ðonne nǣron hȳ nā tōbrocene, Shrn. 146, 13.

stancrian *to sprinkle*:—Ic stancrige *pluvicino*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 26. Cf. stanc.

stān-cropp, es; *m. Stone-crop;* sedum acre:—Nim stāncroppes sǣd, Lchdm. iii. 72, 10.

stān-crundel *a tumulus of stones* (?):—Tō ðam stāncrundle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 33.

stand, es; *m. A stand, stay, pause, delay*:—Miððȳ stondas (stando, Lind.) monige wērun *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35.

standan; *p.* stōd, *pl.* stōdon; *pp.* standen *To stand.* **I.** of attitude, (1) of persons:—Ðonne gē standaþ eów tō gebiddenne, Mk. Skt. 11, 25. Stand ofer ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 104, 10. Stande on heáfde, 154, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid hiora āgnum byrðennum ofðrycte, ðæt hié ne māgon standan, Past. 7; S. 50, 25. (2) of things:—Segnas stōdon *the banners were raised*, Cd. Th. 214, 7; Exod. 565. Hē ðǣr geseah swer standan *there was an upright column*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. **II.** of situation or position, (1) of persons:—Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne, Ex. 17, 6. Ic niste, ðæt ðū stōde ongeán mē, Num. 22, 34. Æðelm self stōd ðǣrinne mid, Chart. Th. 171, 8. Ða stōdan him twegen weras big, Blickl. Homl. 121, 23. Lǣde hig tō ðære eardungstōwe dura, ðæt hig standon ðǣr mid ðē, Num. 11, 16. Pharao mǣtte, ðæt hē stōde be ānre eá, Gen. 41, 1. Geseah hē deófol ðǣr unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) of things:—Se port steut betuh Winedum and Seaxum and

Anglum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 23. Se steorra âna stent, Met. 29, 16. Nis ðæt feor heonon, ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Se tôð se ðe bî ðam standeþ, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 4. Ða wîc ðe beforan inc stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22. Sió burg stôd bî ðære sæ, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 33. Ðâ com genip and stôd æt ðære dura, Ex. 33, 9. Him æt heortan stôd ord, Byrht. Th. 136, 3; By. 145: Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Gemearca hû ða tyrf ær stôdon, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. Ða stânas on ðæm mæran temple . . . ær hié mon tô ðæm stede brohte ðe hié on standan sceolde, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. (3) of time:—Ðæt se dæg swîðe neâh stôde his forþfore, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 16. **II** a. of situation or position in a figurative sense, denoting resistance, assistance, representation, degree, etc.:—Stande ðæs cyreâd ofer .xx. peninga *let his oath be valid in matters above xx pence*, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 204, 15. Stande ðæt spor for ðone forâd, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Gif hwâ on leásre gewitnesse stande, and hê oferstæled weorðe, ne stande his gewitnesse syþþan for âht, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Hû hê sceal swerigean ðe mid ôðre on gewitnesse standaþ (-eþ?), L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 26: 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Ælc man ðara ðe ðær mid stande, L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 200, 3. Ðone wîsdôm ðe on hâlgum bôcum stent, Homl. Th. i. 258, 14: L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 9. On Gode standeþ mîn hæle, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Stande hit on his âgenan gewealde, Chart. Th. 329, 35. Se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stôde, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Wulfgeat wæs se forma man and Wulfmær is ðe ôðer ðe hit nû on honda stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 28. For ðare neóde, ðe ûs nû on handa stent *that we now have on our hands*, Wulfst. 181, 25. Gyf neód on handa stande *if the need present itself*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. Ðonne stent se hê on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 15. Ða ðe stôdon ongeán ûs *insurgentes in nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 7. Ne manna getrŷwða tô âhte ne standaþ, Wulfst. 82, 11. Godu ðe dissum folce tô freme standaþ, Exon. Th. 250, 7; Jul. 123. Swâ hî ufor standaþ ðonne ða ôðre, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 21. Stond heó wið âttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 21: 36, 6. Se wið mongum stôd, wuldres cempa, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gû. 294. **III.** of condition:—Heó grôwende standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 25: 109, 22. Be ðam cûþ standeþ ðæt hê fram deáþe gescylded wæs *quem a morte constat esse servatum*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27. Hê gearu standeþ, Ps. Th. 117, 2. Heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 10. Hê stent þeôfscyldig, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16. Ðær geworht stondaþ Adam and Eue, Cd. Th. 27, 16; Gen. 418. Ðus hit stôd on ðâm dagum mid Englum *such was the condition of things among the English*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 9. Stôd bewrigen folde mid flôde, Cd. Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stôdon mâdma and bôca gefyldæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Hié môston standan on frióum anwalde *they might be in a condition of freedom*, 52; Swt. 405, 28. **IV.** of constitution:—Ic ongite ðæt sió sôþe gesælþ stent on gôdra monna geearnunga and sió unsælþ stent on yfelra monna geearnungum *video quae sit vel felicitas, vel miseria in ipsis proborum atque improborum meritis constituta*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Seó geladung ðe stent on mædenum and on cnapum, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 11. **V.** of occupation or action:—Petrus stôd on gebedum *Peter was praying*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leásre gewitnesse, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8: L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 11. **VI.** *to be fixed* as a law or regulation:—Gridlagu ðus stent *the regulations are as follows*, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22. Ne stent nân ôðer lâd, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Geneâtriht is mistlîc be ðam ðe on lande stænt, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 12. Hwilon stôd ðæt . . . *at one time the law was that* . . . , L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ðæt his grið stande swâ forð swâ hit fyrmest stôd on his yldrena dagum *that the regulations be as full as ever they were*, iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 3. Stande betwux burgum ân lagu æt lâdunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. **VII.** *to remain undisturbed*:—Hit fela wintra siþþan on ðæm stôd *regnum Assyriorum diu inconcussa potentia stetit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 15. Stande þridda[n] dæl ðære bôte inne *let a third part of the fine remain unpaid*, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Læt standan neâhterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 11. Ða ðe unne ðæt ðeós gerædnis stondon môte, Chart. Th. 168, 28. **VIII.** *to stand still, cease to move, remain without motion, stop*:—Gedôn ðæt se Hælend stent, se ðe ær eode, Homl. Th. i. 156, 26. Hê clypode: 'Hælend, gemiltsa mîn.' Ða stôd se Hælend, 152, 19. Hê fêrde ðurh his menniscnysse, and hê stôd þurh ða godcundnysse, 156, 34. Hwæt stondaþ gê hêr? Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Ða eá stôdon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. **IX.** *to reside, abide*:—Ða standendan munecas ðær *consistentes ibi monachi*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 12. **X.** *to continue, remain*:—Ðenden standeþ worold, Cd. Th. 56, 21; Gen. 915. Stande hê on þeówete, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Ðes middangeard eów ne mæg ealneg standan, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 29. **XI.** *to stand, not to fall, to be upheld*:—Ic getrymed fæste stande, Blickl. Homl. 225, 34. Seó godcunde meht staþolfæstlîce stondeþ, 19, 21. Hî on ðam geleáfan fæstlîce stôdan, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21. Ðæt dôm stande ðâr þegenas sammæle beón; gif hig sacan, stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 2–4. Hû mæg his rîce standan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26. Stondan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. **XII.** of direction (lit. and fig.):—Him stent ege of ðê *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Ðâron stent ðam bisceope eahta marca goldes *eight marks are due to the bishop*, Chart. Th. 595, 2. Swâ micel ege stôd deóflum fram eów *the devils stood in such awe of you*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 25: Ps. Th. 104, 33: Cd. Th. 249, 5; Dan. 525. Him stôd stincende steám of ðam mûðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13. Him of eágum stôd leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1457; B. 726. Fŷrleóma stôd geond ðæt atole scræf, Cd. Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128. Ic wille ðat se freóls stonde intô ðat minstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 219, 19. [*Goth.* standan: *O. Sax.* standan: *O. Frs.* standa: *O. H. Ger.* stantan: *Icel.* standa.] v. â-, æt-, âgên-, and-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ôþ-, tô-, under-, wiþ-, ymb-standan; ân-standende.

standend, es; *m. One who stands*:—Ðrîfaldo stondendo *ternos statores*, Rtl. 193, 35.

standendness. v. â-standendness.

stân-fæt, es; *n. A stone vessel*:—On stânfate gehîded, Wald. 62. Com wîf hæbbende stânfæt (*alabastrum*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 3. Middŷ gebrocen wæs ðæt stânfæt, Lind. 14, 3. [*O. Sax.* stên-fat.]

stân-fâh; *adj. Many-coloured with stones*, epithet of a road, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 2473; An. 1238.

stân-gaderung, e; *f. A collection of stones, a wall*:—Stângaderunge *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Cf. stân-lesung.

stân-geat, es; *n. An opening to pass through between stones*:—On stângeat; of stângeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 16.

stân-gedelf, es; *n. A stone quarry*:—Tô ðan stângedelfe; of ðam stângedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 23. Æt ðæm stângedelfe, 366, 18. On ðæt stângedelf, v. 304, 21: vi. 144, 9.

stân-gefeall, es; *n. A mass of fallen stones*:—Twâ wîf âhŷddon ðone lŷchaman under myclum stângefealle, Shrn. 152, 4.

stân-gefôg, es; *n. A joining of stones* in building:—Ða ðe wyrcan cûðon stângefôgum *those that could work at putting stones together*, Elen. Kmbl. 2039; El. 1021. v. gefôg-stân.

stân-gella, -gilla, an; *m. A stone-yeller, a bird whose cry is heard among the rocks* (gellan *is used of the cry of the hawk*, Rä. 25, 3), *a pelican*:—Stângella *pellicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20. Gelîc geworden ic eom ðam stângillan (-gyllan, MS. C.: stânegellan, Ps. Surt.) wêstene *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 7.

stân-getimbre, es; *n. A stone building*:—Stângetimbru *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 67.

stân-geweorc, es; *n. Working in stone, stone-work*:—Bæd hê ðæt hê him onsende sumne heáhcræftigan stângeweorces *architectos sibi mitti petiit*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 1. On hire wurðmynte is âræred mære cyrce mid wundorlîcum stângeweorce, Homl. Th. i. 440, 18. Cf. stân-weorc.

stân-gripe, es; *m, A seizing of stones, stones seized*:—Ðeáh hê stângreopum (-greótum, Kmbl.) worpod wære *though he was stoned with the stones that they seized*, Elen. Kmbl. 1645; El. 824.

stân-hege, es; *m. A stone fence, a wall*:—Tô hwŷ tôwurpe ðû his stânhege *quid destruxisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

stân-hifete. v. stân-hîwet.

stân-hîpe, an; *f. A stone-heap*:—Andlang burhweges tô ðære stânhŷpan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 10.

stân-hîwet, es; *n. A stone-quarry*:—Stânhŷwet *lapidicina* vel *lapidicedum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 17. Tô ðam stânhifete (-hîwete?); of ðam stânhifete (-hîwete?) tô ðam hêðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 24.

stân-hliþ, es; *n. A rocky slope, a rock*:—Mîn freónd siteþ under stânhliðe, Exon. Th. 444, 16; Kl. 48. Bîdaþ stânhleoþu streámgewinnes, 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. Under stânhliðum, Cd. Th. 219, 28; Dan. 61. Stânhleoðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1302; El. 653. Ðâs stânhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 18; Wand. 101. Se æðeling hêt stormas restan ymb stânhleoðu, Andr. Kmbl. 3152; An. 1579. Æfter dûnscræfum ymb stânhleoðo, 2467; An. 1235. Ofereode æþelinga bearn steáp stânhliðo, stige nearwe, Beo. Th. 2822; B. 1409.

stân-hof, es; *n. A house of stone*:—Stânhofu stôdan, Exon. Th. 478, 10; Ruin. 39.

stân-hol, es; *n. A hole in rocks*:—Hié (*serpents and wild beasts*) in stânholum hié selfe dîgliaþ *saxorum latebris occulta*, Nar. 6, 1. Ðâ flugon hié in ða wæter and hié ðær in ðâm stânholum hŷddon, 22, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-hol *spelunca.*]

stân-hrycg, es; *m. A ridge of rock*:—Swilce betwux stânhricgum *quasi inter Scyllam*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 22.

stân-hŷwet. v. stân-hîwet.

stânig, stænig; *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Of ðan hæðenan byrgelse on ðone stânigan beorh; of ðan stânigan beorge ôð ða heáfda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 2–4. On ðone stânigan weg, vi. 186, 19. On stænig lond *in petrosa* . . . on ða stânige lond *supra petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 5, 20. Ðær synd swŷðe scearpe wegas and stânige (stânihte, Laud. MS.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 32. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on stânigum stôwum, Lchdm. i. 102, 3. Stænigum, 212, 9 note: 216, 20 note: 256, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* steinag(-ig) *saxosus, petrosus.*]

stâniht, stæniht, *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Wæs seó eorþe tô ðæs heard and tô ðæs stânihte *erat tellus durissima et saxosa*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Tô ðære stânehtan dæne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 24. On stânehtan ford, iii. 389, 1. On ðone stânihtan ford, 168, 31. On ðone stânihtan weg, 409, 11. On stænihtum stôwum, Lchdm. i. 212, 9. Sume feóllon

on stænihte *alia ceciderunt in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht.]

stânincel, es; *n. A little stone:*—Stâninclu *lapillulos*, Anglia xiii. 31, 86.

stân-lesung, e; *f. A gathering of stones, building with stones and without cement:*—Stânlesung *lithologia* (λιθολογέω *to gather stones; to build with stones and without cement*), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 5. Cf. stân-gaderung.

stân-lîm, es; *m. Mortar:*—Stânlîm *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 45.

stân-merece, -merce *parsley:*—Stânmerce *sigsonte*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 36. [*Prompt. Parv.* stanmarche, herbe Macedonia, *Alexandria.*]

stân-rocc, es; *m. A high rock, a peak; an obelisk:*—Stânrocces *obolisci* (cf. *obolisci*, genus lapidis, 78, 17. *Obolisci* dæs stânes, 82, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 57. Stânrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Stânrocca ł torra *scopulorum, saxorum eminentium*, 454, 47. Cf. scylf.

stân-scealu, -scalu, e; *f. Shale:*—Of Stûre on ða stânscale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 12. v. next word.

stân-scilig; *adj. Shaly, stony:*—Sum feóll ofer stânscyligean . . . ofer ða stânscylian *super petrosa*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5, 16. v. preceding word.

stân-scræf, es; *n. A cave in the rocks:*—Sĉa Maria hine âcende on ânum holum stânscræfe, Shrn. 29, 28: 107, 28. Gongaþ on ðis stân-scræf, and git ðær mêtaþ weal, se is mid ifige bewrigen, 139, 26.

stân-scylf, es; *m. A peak, rock:*—Stânscylfa *scrupearum* (*scrupea*, i. *aspera saxa*). . . . Of sandigum stânscilfum *de arenosis sablonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 20, 25.

stân-stræt, e; *f. A road made with stones, a paved road:*—Ðonne ford ðæt hit cymþ tô ðare stânstræte; of ðare stânstræte, Chart. Th. 525, 20. Cf. stân-weg.

stân-stycce, es; *n. A bit of stone:*—Stânsticcum *crustis* (*frustis?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 61.

stân-torr, es; *m.* I. *a stone tower:*—Stântorr *the tower of Babel*, Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. *a rock, crag, tor* (cf. stân-rocc, -scylf):—Ad locum qui stântor dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 104, 2.

stân-wang, es; *m. A stony plain:*—Stânwongas grôf, Exon. Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6.

stân-weall, es; *m. A wall of stone:*—Stânweal[les] *maceriae, muri*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 77. Stânwealle (-walle, Ps. Surt.) *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Ða hwîle ðe mon worhte ða burg mid stânwealle, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27. Ðæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) him stôd swilce stânweallas bufan heora heáfdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 27: Homl. Ass. 105, 104. Stânweallas tôfeóllan, Shrn. 67, 19.

stân-weg, es; *m. A road made with stones:*—On ealdan stânwege; of stânwege, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 15. [*O. Sax.* stên-weg.] Cf. stân-stræt.

stân-weorc, es; *n. Stone-work, stone-building:*—Hê worhte of seolfre ænne heáhne stýpel on stânweorces gelîcnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. [*O. Sax.* stên-werk.] Cf. stân-geweorc.

stân-weorþung, e; *f. Worship of stones:*—Wê lærað ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde stânwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, note 2. v. stân, II d, and Grmm. D. M. 611.

stân-wurma, an; *m. Colour got from a stone:*—Stânwurman *vermiculo, tinctura*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 34.

stân-wyrht (ȳ), e; *f. A stone building:*—Stânwyrhte *mationes* (cf. scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 55.

stân-wyrhta, an; *m. A stone-wright, worker in stone, a mason:*—Stânwyrhta *latomi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 16. Stânwyrhtan *cementario*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 38. From ðæm stânwyrhtum *a cimentario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 40.

stapa, an; *m. One who steps.* I. a name given to the *grass-hopper* or *locust:*—Stapan *locuste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 20: 71, 62. v. gærs-stapa. [*O. H. Ger.* houui-staffo *locusta.*] II. in cpds. ân-, eard-, hæþ-, hild-, mearc-, môr-stapa.

stapol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a post, pillar, column:*—Stapul *batis* (*basis?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 49: *patronus* (in a list giving parts of a house), i. 26, 36. Stapole *cione* (*κίων a column, pillar*), ii. 131, 41. Of ðam beorge on ðone stapol; of ðam stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 11: 378, 15. Tô ðam stænenan stapole; ðonne andlang dæs weges ôð ðone stænan stapol; of ðam stapole, 418, 28. Æt stênan steaple, Txts. 436, no. 25. Stapul ærenne, Andr. Kmbl. 2126; An. 1064. Ælc riht cynestôl stent on þrým stapelum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 31: Wulfst. 267, 9. Stânbogan stapulum fæste, Beo. Th. 5430; B. 2718. Hê hêt stapulas âsettan *erectis stipitibus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2986; An. 1496. Staplas *columbas* (*l. columnas*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. II. *a step, threshold* (?):—Hê tô healle gong, stôd on stapole, geseah Grendles hond (*the hand had been laid in the hall*), Beo. Th. 1856; B. 926. [*O. Frs.* stapul (-el) *a block: O. H. Ger.* stafol (-el) *basis: Icel.* stöpull *a pillar: Dan.* stabel *a boundary-stone, post.*] v. stapola.

stapol; *adj.* v. fore-stapol.

stapola, an; *m. A post, stock, piece of wood standing upright in the ground:*—Licge ðæt îren uppan ðâm glêdan . . . lecge hit man syþþan uppan ðam stapelan (cf. stacan, l. 12), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 28.

stapol-weg, es; *m. A road marked out by posts* (?):—Fram tûnweges ende ford be efise tô stapolwege ufeweardan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 23.

stappa, stapplian. v. stoppa, under-stapplian.

stappel (ȳ) *a step.* [*O. H. Ger.* staffalun *passibus: Ger.* staffel *step, degree.*] v. sîþ-stap[þ]el.

stare-blind. v. stær-blind.

starian; *p.* ode *To stare, look fixedly, gaze* (*with* on, tô):—Ðæt ic on ðone hafelan eágum starige, Beo. Th. 3567; B. 1781. Starie, 5585; B. 2796. Secga gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc staraþ, 1997; B. 996: 2975; B. 1485. Wê on ðæt bearn foran breóstum stariaþ, Exon. Th. 21, 28; Cri. 341. Ðe gê hêr on stariaþ, 33, 6; Cri. 521: 36, 3; Cri. 570. Him ðæt tâcen wearð, ðâr hê tô starude, Cd. Th. 260, 32; Dan. 718. Ðe hire an eágum starede, Beo. Th. 3875; B. 1935. Hî on mere staredon, 3211; B. 1603. On ða beorhtan gescæft ne môt ic æfre mâ eágum starian, Cd. Th. 273, 22; Sat. 140: Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179. Se earn mæg starian on ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 199. Hî stôden æt ðæra dura stariende on ðæt leóht, 3, 133. [Staryn wythe brode eyne *patentibus oculis respicere*, Prompt. Parv. 472. *O. H. Ger.* starên: *Ger.* starren: *Icel.* stara.] v. ge-starian.

staþol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a foundation* (lit. or fig.) (cf. *staddle* the bottom of a hay-stack, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. 15, 19):—Staþol *fundamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 15. Se fruma and se staþol eallra gôda ðe of him cumaþ, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 4. Biþ Drihten ûre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. On ðissum cwydum is se staðol ealles geleáfan, L. E. I. 22; Th. ii. 418, 29: 29; Th. ii. 426, 1. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwênlîcum, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Wera gied sumes, þrymfæstne cwide and dæs strangan staþol *a glorious saying and the strong man's firm support*, Exon. Th. 432, 12; Rä. 48, 5. Staðol *fundum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 6. Dûna staðelas *montium fundamenta*, Deut. 32, 22. Eorðan staþelas, Ps. Th. 81, 5: 103, 6. Steaðelas, Ps. Surt. 17, 8: ii. p. 194, 9. Staðulas, Cd. Th. 207, 28; Exod. 473. Ða staþolas ðære cyrican, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Hê ða staþelas gesette ðæs mynstres, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On staþelum healdan, Exon. Th. 312, 14; Seef. 109. I a. *the lower, firmer part, base* of a pillar, *trunk* of a tree:—Se is stemn and staðol ealra gôda and of ðæm cumaþ eall gôd, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bôgas snæde, bûton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 16. Gehêr ðû marmanstân . . . Læt nû of ðînum staðole streámas weallan, Andr. Kmbl. 3004; An. 1505. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . Nim ele etc., and dô hâligwæter ðæron, and drýpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa (*the lower side of the sods*), Lchdm. i. 398, 11. I b. that on which a thing depends:—Staðul *cardo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 60. II. *fixed condition, state, position:*—Hwylc se staþol is Angelcynnes ðeóde *qui sit status gentis Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 4. Ic wæs smeágende be ðære hâlo ûrra sâwla and be ðam staðole ûres rîces, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8. Hê hit nyle up âræran tô ðam staðole fulfremedes weorces *ad virtutis statum consuetudo non erigitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Hiera geðohtes staðol *cogitationis statum*, Swt. 67, 17. Stede ł stalaþ (*l.* staðal) *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. Hê geþyld lufige and ne âwâcige nâ ne his staþel ne lætende fram Gode bûge, R. Ben. 27, 2. Sette heora staðol sceápum anlîce *posuit sicut oves familias*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. III. *a fixed position, station, place, site:*—Staþol wæs wyrta wlitetorhtra (*the plain*) *was the site of beauteous plants*, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 72, 2. Be ðære stôwe staðole *secundum positionem loci*, R. Ben. 59, 1. Staðele, 88, 4. Se wyrtruma stille wæs on staðole, Cd. Th. 252, 21; Dan. 582: 251, 9; Dan. 561. Wê stôdon on staðole, Rood Kmbl. 141; Kr. 71. Æsc byþ stîð staðule, stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rûn. 26. Ic sceal bordes on ende staþol weardian (*keep my station;* cf. Wulches cunnes þinges under þissen stane staðel habbeoð inumen (under þis ston uonieþ, 2nd MSS.), Laym. 15911), sto[n]dan fæste, Exon. Th. 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. Hê ûs sealde mid englum êce staþelas, 41, 26; Cri. 661. Ðû âlætan scealt læne staþelas, eard and êþel, Dôm. L. 30, 58. IV. *the firmament, the heavens:*—Weard ætýwed steorra on staðole, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24; Edg. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* stadal *scuria, horreum: Ger.* stadel: *Icel.* stöðull *a milking shed.*] v. burh-, êðel-, frum-, môd-, wêsten-staþol.

staþol-êht, e; *f. An estate, landed possession*, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22.

staþol-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, stable, firm;* stabilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3. I. in a physical sense:—On ðam feórþan mônþe hê (*the foetus*) biþ on limum staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 146, 11. Staðolfæst stân (*glosses* Petrus), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 18. Beðearf seó sâwel staðolfæstre brycge ofer ðone glideran weg hellewîtes, Wulfst. 239, 14. Staleðfæste (*l.* staðel-) tremmincge *firmo fulcimento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 63. II. *stationary, keeping in one place:*—Staþolfæst ne mæg gewunian in gebedstôwe, Exon. Th. 265, 1; Jul. 374. Faraþ hŷ geond missenlîce þeóda, nêfre staþolfeste, nâfre wuniende, nâhwâr sittende, R. Ben. 135, 23. III. *firm* in a moral sense, *unwavering, unyielding, constant:*—God is âna staþolfæst wealdend, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 241; An. 121. Staðulfæst, 2673; An. 1338. Swîðe geþungen on his ðeáwum and staðolfæst on his wordum *not to be moved from what he had said,*

Blickl. Homl. 217, 7. Staðolfæst on hire heortan wiđ deófles costnungum, Wulfst. 237, 12. Beó strang and staðulfæst *confortare et esto robustus* Deut. 31, 7. Ic eów friđe healde strengđu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. Mid steaðulfestum aldum *cum stabilito sene*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 27. Sele mẽ staðolfæste heortan, Anglia xi. 114, 71. Staðolfæstne gefoht, Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. 70 manna of folces ealdrum đe đũ wite đæt sĩn staðulfæste and lâreówas, Num. 11, 16. Onginnaþ esnlice and beóþ staðulfæste *viriliter agite et confortamini*, Deut. 31, 6. v. un-, under-staþolfæst.

staþolfæstan. v. ge-staþolfæstan.

staþolfæst-lĩc; *adj. Steadfast, firm*:—Mẽ sum staþolfæstlĩc smyltnyss tõ becom, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 551.

staþolfæstlĩce; *adv.* I. in a physical sense, *firmly*:—On đam eahtoþan mõnþe hẽ (*the foetus*) biþ eall staþolfæstlĩce geseted, Lchdm. iii. 146, 19. II. *steadfastly, constantly, firmly*:—Seó godcunde meht ã staþolfæstlĩce stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 19, 21. Symble in Godes lofe wẽ sceolon staþolfæstlĩce gewunigan, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 32. Đæt điós ũre sylene staðulfæstlĩce đurhwunian mõte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 12.

staþolfæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, stability*:—Staðolfæstnys *stabilitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 23, 3: Ps. Lamb. 103, 5: *firmamentum*, 18, 2: *status*, Rtl. 108, 38. Steaðulfestnisse *stabilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 5. v. ge-, un-staþolfæstness.

staþolfæstnian. v. ge-staþolfæstnian.

staþolfæstnung, e; *f. A foundation*:—Tõ staðolfæstnunga *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

staþolian; *p.* ode. I. *to establish, found, settle, fix*:—Ic tõ ânum đẽ mõd staðolige *to thee alone do I keep my mind constant*, Andr. Kmbl. 164; An. 82. Staþelige, Exon. Th. 255, 30; Jul. 222. Đũ in God getreówdes ic in mînne fæder hyht staþelie *thou didst trust in God, I found my hope on my father*, 268, 25; Jul. 437. Ic đẏ fæstlĩcor ferhđ staðelige, hyht untweóndne, on Crist, Elen. Kmbl. 1591; El. 797. Đe đæs hũses hrõf staðeliaþ *qui aedificant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Ic on heofonum hâm staðelode, Cd. Th. 281, 23; Sat. 276. Staðelodest *fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Se steaðelade eorđan ofer steaðulfestnisse his. Ps. Surt. 103, 5. Hẽ woruld staþelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Đær hẽ hungrium hâm staðelude *collocavit illic esurientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 35. Đã hẽ æt Rõme Cristes cyricean staþelode *fundata Romae ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 13. Se wealdend đe đæt weorc staðolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800: Met. 29, 87. Đã heó in helle hâm staðeledon, Cd. Th. 266, 21; Sat. 25. Staðelodon, 286, 1; Sat. 345. Staðola đũ đa õđra on hira hâmon, Gen. 48, 6. Geleáfan fæste staðelian on ũrum heortum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 4. Staþelian, 115, 1. II. *to make steadfast, confirm, endow with steadfastness*:—Ne mĩđ đũ for menigo, ah đĩnne mõdsefan staðola wiđ strangum . . . herd hyge đĩnne, heortan staðola, Andr. Kmbl. 2419–2428; An. 1212–1215. Staþelige man and strangie hĩ georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Se hãlga ongan hyge staðolian, Elen. Kmbl. 2186; El. 1094. Mõd staþelian geleáfan, Exon. Th. 168, 26; Gũ. 1083: 264, 15; Jul. 364. Ũre heortan rihtan and staðelion, Wulfst. 253, 18. v. ge-, gegrund-staðolian (-elian).

staþoliend, es; *m. A founder*; fundator, Ps. Lamb. 47, 2.

staþolness. v. mõd-staþolness.

staþolung, e; *f. Founding, foundation, settling*:—Steaðelinge *plantationis*, Ps. Surt. 143, 12. Tõ staþolungæ *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 10. Staleđunga (*l.* staðelunga) *fundamina*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 71.

staþol-wang, es; *m. A plain to establish one's self in.* v. staþol, III:—Lẽteþ hió đa wlitigan wyrtum fæste stille stondan on staþolwonge (*in the field they occupy*), Exon. Th. 417, 4; Rä. 35, 8. Teón wẽ of đisse stõwe and unc staþolwangas (*places where we may establish ourselves*) sẽcan, Cd. Th. 114, 31; Gen. 1912.

stealc; *adj. Steep*:—Bĩdaþ stille stealc stânhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. On stealc hleoþa, 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Stealc hliþo stĩgan, 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3.

stealcian. v. be-stealcian, *and next word.*

stealcung, e; *f. Stalking* (cf. deer-*stalking*), *cautious walking*:—On sumere nihte hlosnode sum õđer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stealcunge his fõtswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. [Cf. stalkyñ or gon softe *serpo*, Prompt. Parv. 472. Though I wolde stalke and crepe, Gow. ii. 351, 18. With dredful fot than stalketh Palamon . . . in that grove he wolde him hyde, Chauç. Kn. T. 621.]

-stealđ. v. ge-, hæg-, hago-stealđ.

stealdan; *p.* steóld *To possess*:—Ic staðolæhtum steóld, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22. [*Goth.* ga-staldan *to possess, gain.*]

steall, es; *m.* I. *a standing position*:—Setl gedafenaþ dẽman, and steall fylstendum . . . Stephanus hine (*Christ*) geseah standende, forđan đe hẽ wæs his gefylsta, Homl. Th. i. 48, 29. Syle hât drincan in stalle stonde gõde hwĩle *give him the medicine hot to drink in a standing position; let him stand a good while*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 5. II. *the way matters stand, position of affairs, state, condition*:—Se steall cyricean *status ecclesiae*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 10. On frãcenesse heora stealles *in periculum sui status*, 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Be đisses biscopes lĩfes stealle *de cujus statu vitae*, 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Be đam stalle cyrican, 3, 19; S. 561, 7. On đone ẽrran steall *priscum in statum*, 5, 20; S. 642, 10: 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Đone stal đæs rĩces *regni statum*, 4, 26; S. 603, 8. III. *position, place*:—Horsa steal *carceres* (the starting-place in the circus), scridwĩsa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 37. On brãdo his stealles *latitudine sui status*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Đæt se sẏ furþor forlẽten on stealle and on setle (cf. on stede and on setle, 13, 1), se đe furđor on geearnunge sẏ, R. Ben. 12, 19. Stande hẽ ealra ỹtemest, ođþe on đam stede đe se abbod swã gẽmeleásum monnum tõ stealle on sundrum betãht hæfþ *ultimus omnium stet aut in loco quem talibus negligentibus seorsum constituerit abbas*, 68, 11. Đæt hĩ nãfre ne beón on stede ne on stealle, đãr ãfre undõn worđe đæt ũre forgengles geũđen, Chart. Th. 348, 30. IV. *place, stead*:—Brihtwald gehãlgode Tobian on his steall, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19. Steal, 780; Erl. 57, 1: 803; Erl. 61, 23. Stall, 779; Erl. 55, 38. Stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7: 727; Erl. 47, 2: 796; Erl. 59, 39. V. *a place for cattle, a stall*:—Stal *stabulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 11. Steal, i. 15, 23. Đæra tamra nẏtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. VI. *a place for catching fish*:—Lẽt đa netto on stællo *laxa retia in capturam* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. (Cf. *stell*, a deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed, Jamieson.) [*O. Frs.* stall *standing; place; stall: O. H. Ger.* stall *stabulum, caula, praesepe; locus, statio, status: Icel.* stallr *a stall; shelf on which another thing is placed.*] v. æt-, bĩd-, burg-, fore-, ge-, geard-, hege-, mylen-, ofer-, on-, scip-, treów-, wæter-, weal-, weard-, weofod-, weoh-, wĩc-, wĩg-, wiđ-, wiđer-steall (-steal); fæst-steall; *adj.* Cf. stæl, stede.

stealla, an; *m. A crab* (?):—Stalla *cancer* (*carcer?* cf. steall, III), Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 30.

-stealla. v. ge-, ofer-stealla.

steallere, stallere, es; *m. A marshall.* [The word occurs only in late documents; the passages given belong to Edward the Confessor's reign]:—On Esgẽres stealres and on Rouifes steallres and on Lifinges steallres gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 291, 13–14. Esgãr stallere and Roberd stallere, 191, 11–12: 221, 13: Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 31. [*Icel.* stallari.]

steallet. v. ân-steallet.

steallian *to take place.* v. forþ-steallian.

steám, stẽm, stiém, es; *m.* I. *steam, hot exhalation, hot breath*:—Him (*Herod*) stõd stincende steám of đam mũđe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 14. Forlẽt wynsumne rẽc ãstĩgan . . . Đã of đære stõwe steám up ãrãs swylce rẽc, Elen. Kmbl. 1603; El. 803. Stenc ũt cymeþ of đam wongstede, wynsumra steám swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Man pĩntreów bærne tõ glẽdum . . . wende his neb tõ and onfõ đam stẽmena (*the heat proceeding from the embers*), Lchdm. ii. 284, 16. Of hõmena æþme and stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Fleó đa mettas đa đe him stiém on innan wyrcen, 226, 10. II. *that which emits hot vapour, blood*:—Forlẽton mẽ standan steáme bedrifenne *they left me* (*the cross*) *standing bespattered with blood*, Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. [A stem als it were a sunnebem, Havel. 591. Steem or lowe of fyre *flamma*, steem of hothe lycure *vapor*, Prompt. Parv. 473.]

steáp, es; *m. A stoup, drinking vessel, cup, flagon*:—Steáp *ciatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 78: ii. 17, 28. Micel steáp ful, Lchdm. ii. 294, 19. Se wĩnes steáp fægere gefylled is *calix vini meri plenus est*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Steápes *poculi*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 6. Nalles wĩn druncon scĩr of steápe, Met. 8, 21. Dõ steáp fulne wĩnes tõ wõse, Lchdm. ii. 18, 4. Gif man õđrum steóp âsette đãr mæn drincen âgeldę .vi. scill. đam đe man đone steáp âset *if a man remove* (?) *a cup from another where men are drinking, let .vi. s. be paid to the man from whom the cup was taken*, L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 8–10. Steápas *fialas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 4. [A stope *hec cupa*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 16. *O. H. Ger.* stouf *calix, cyathus: Icel.* staup; *n. a cup, beaker.*]

steáp; *adj.* I. *lofty, high, towering*, of buildings, hills, etc.:—Se streám ætstõd swã steáp swã munt *the stream* (*Jordan*) *stood as high as a hill*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 23. Wãg steáp gedreás, Exon. Th. 476, 22; Ruin. 11. Seó steápe burh on Sennar stõd, Cd. Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Fẏr steápes and geápes swõgende forswealh eall *fire everything lofty and spacious devoured roaring*, Cd. Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. On đisum steápum munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9. Worhton mid stãnum âne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Steápne hrõf, Beo. Th. 1857; B. 926. Þurh steápne beorg strãte wyrcan, Exon. Th. 397, 11; Rä. 16, 18. Steápe dũne, Cd. Th. 172, 33; Gen. 2853. Steápe stânbyrig, 133, 17; Gen. 2212. Weallas steápe, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. Beorgas đãr ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ, 199, 7; Ph. 22: Beo. Th. 450; B. 222: Andr. Kmbl. 1680; An. 842. I a. of smaller objects:—Heard and steáp (*the pillar into which Lot's wife was turned*), Cd. Th. 155, 8; Gen. 2569. Wiđ steápne rond *by the tall shield*, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Ic hæbbe hneccan steápne, Exon. Th. 490, 1; Rä. 79, 4. Bollan steápe *tall flagons*, Judth. Thw. 142, 6; Jud. 17. Hĩ habbaþ on heáfde helmas steápe (cf. *O. Frs.* with thene stãpa helm. *Icel.* steypðir hjálmar), Wulfst. 200, 12. I b. of fire, *mounting high* (see also I c):—Hit đurh hrõf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp and geáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. I c. *standing out*, or *up, prominent* [or *bright?* In later English *steap* applied to the eyes or to gems seems to have this meaning. 'Twa ehnen steappre þene steorren ant þene ȝimstanes,' Marh.

9, 4. In the note on this passage Cockayne gives other instances of this use, e. g. Schinende and schenre þen eni ȝimstanes, steapre þen is steorre. In Chaucer's line, Prol. 201, the meaning might be *prominent*. In the passage quoted below from Ælfric the Latin from which the description is taken has *oculi grandes*.] Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp and geáp, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Se steápa gim, Salm. Kmbl. 570; Sal. 284. Hē hæfþ steápe eágan, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. **II.** *lofty, high, placed high*:—Oð ða steápan heofenan *to high heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 3, 500. [Þer wes moni steap (bold, 2nd MS.) mon, Laym. 1532. An lawe swiþe stæp and heh, Orm. 11379. *O. Frs.* stâp. v. I a above.] v. heaðu-, weall-steáp; stīpel, stīpan.

steápan. v. ā-steápan, stīpan.

stearc; *adj.* **I.** *stiff, rigid, not soft, not bending*:—Is seó eággebyrd stearc and hiwe stāne gelīcast, Exon. Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. Hlāf and stān, streac and hnesce, Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Stānas and ðæt starce īsen, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 29. Beátan mid stearcum stengum, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. **I a.** fig. *unyielding, stiff-necked, obstinate*:—Heó wǽron stearce, stāne heardran, Elen. Kmbl. 1126; El. 565. **II.** *hard, rough, strong*, of wind or weather:—Stearc winter *aspera hyems*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Se stearca wind norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 18. Se stearca storm, Met. 6, 11. Stearc storma gelāc, 26, 29. Þurh ðone stearcan wind norþan and eástan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Stearce stormas, 23; Fox 78, 27. Gescyrped mid rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, 150, 8. **III.** *rough, attended with hardship, hard*, of living, discipline, etc.:—Hē ða stīðnyssa his stearcan bigleofan betwux lǽwedum folce geheóld, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 31. Se ðe mec lǽreþ from ðē on stearcne weg, Exon. Th. 259, 14; Jul. 282. Hū hē mihte swā stearce forhæfednysse (*rigid abstinence*) healdan, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 23. **IV.** *stern, severe*:—Hē (*William*) wæs milde ðām gōdum mannum and ofer eall gemett stearc ðām mannum ðe wiðcwǽdon his willan . . . Hē wæs swýðe stearc man swā ðæt man ne dorste nān þing ongeán his willan dōn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 17, 32: Erl. 222, 21. Hē ða heardheortan ðeóde mid stearcre ðreále and stīðre mynegunge tō līfes wege gebīgde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. **V.** *strong, impetuous, violent, vehement*, (a) lit.:—Hē of stānclife stearce burnan lǽdde, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (b) fig. v. stearc-heard:—Nān stefn būton stearc and heard wōp for wōhdǽdum, Wulfst. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* stark: *O. Frs.* sterk: *O. H. Ger.* starc, starah *fortis, validus*: *Icel.* sterkr *strong*.]

stearc-ferhþ; *adj. Of harsh* or *stern soul*:—Hī stearcferþe cwellan þohtun, Exon. Th. 280, 29; Jul. 636.

stearc-heard; *adj. Violent, unrestrained*:—Stearcheard wōp *durus fletus*, Dōm. L. 200. v. stearc, V b.

stearc-heort; *adj. Stout-hearted*:—Stearcheort (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4566; B. 2288: (*Beowulf*), 5097; B. 2552. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stark-mōd *valiant*.]

stearcian; *p.* ode *To grow stiff* or *hard*:—Stearcode *riget, durescit*, Germ. 402, 56. [His skyn shall starken, Rel. Ant. i. 65, 3. *O. H. Ger.* starcēn *solidari*.]

stearclīce; *adv. Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, fiercely*:—Ðā gewende se here tō Lundene and ða buruh ūtan embsæt and hyre stearclīce (cf. stranglīce, MS. E.) on feaht ǽgðer ge be wætere ge be lande *made a vigorous assault upon it by land and water*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 32.

stearn, es; *m. Some kind of bird*. [*Starn* is a name for the starling in the Shetland Isles; the same bird is called a *starnel* in Northants. v. E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, p. 73. *Starn* is used in Norfolk for the common tern: and *stern* is a name for the black tern, ib. pp. 202, 204]:—Stearn, stearno, stern *beacita* (according to Migne *beacita* is a woodcock or snipe), Txts. 45, 284. Stearn, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 3: ii. 11, 1: *beatica*, i. 62, 32: *beacita* vel *sturnus*, 29, 6: *fida*, ii. 108, 52. Stern, 35, 28. Stern *avis qui dicitur gavia*, Txts. 108, 1116. Stærn *stronus* (=*sturnus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 39. Him stearn (*the tern*) oncwæð īsigfeþera, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23.

steartlian; *p.* ede *To kick with the foot, stumble*:—Ðæt ðū ne spear[n]last ꝺ steartlest, stærtlige *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 1. [In later English *startle* is used of quick movement:—A courser, startling as the fyr, Chauc. Leg. G. W. 1204. Thouȝ ne havest frend that ne wolde fle, come thouȝ stertlinde in the strete, Mapes 335, 24. See also Halliwell's Dict. *stertle*.]

steb. v. stybb.

stēda, an; *m. A stallion, an entire horse*; the word is also used of a *camel*:—Hors *equus*, stēda *emisarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 55: *misarius*, 56, 39: i. 287, 40. Stēda *faussarius*, hengst *canterius*, 23, 9. Hē hleóp on ðæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: Chart. Th. 501, 12. Ne hēt Crist him tō lǽdan mōdigne stēdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 97. Ðonne lǽdaþ hȳ mid him olfenda myran mid hyra folan and stēdan . . . ða stēdan hȳ forlǽtaþ . . . ða ǽmettan ymbe ða stēdan ābisgode beóþ *tollent camelos masculos et feminas illas quae habent foetas . . . masculi remanent . . . formicae masculos comedunt*, Nar. 35, 10–15.

stede, es; *m.* **I.** *a place, spot, locality*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15. Se stede ys hālig ðe ðū on stenst *locus, in quo stas, sanctus est*, Jos. 5, 16. Ðes ænga stede (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hī cōman tō Brytene on ðam stede Heopwines fleót, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 4. In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, 495; Erl. 14, 10. Ðone stede healdan, Byrht. Th. 132, 21; By. 19. Tō hwī hremþ hit ðisne stede (*quid terram occupat?* Lk. 13, 7), Homl. Th. ii. 408, 5. Eode on woestigum styd (steyde, Rush.) *abiit in desertum locum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 35. Stydd, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Hī sǽton tū winter on ðām twām stedum, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 33. **II.** of fixed position, *a place which a person or thing occupies, an appointed place, station, site*:—Hū neara ðære eorþan stede is *arctum terrarum situm*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Ðæs fȳres āgen stede is ofer eallum woruldgesceaftum gesewenlīcum, 33, 4; Fox 130, 16. Heáfudponnes styd *calvariae locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33. Ǽr mon ða stānas tō ðæm stede brohte ðe hié on standan scoldon, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. Of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. On his āgenum stede, Ps. Th. 102, 21. Ne stande hē on his stede and endebyrdnesse, ac stande hē ealra ȳtemest, R. Ben. 68, 10. Sig him geþafod, ðæt hē stede æfter ðam abbode healde, 106, 2. Æsc stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 26; Rūn. 26. Næfþ nāðer ne sǽ ne eá nænne stede būton on eorðan, Lchdm. iii. 256, 2. Gecerr suord ðīn in styd his, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 52. **II a.** *place, standing, position, status*:—Ðes dǽl (*the participle*) næfþ nān angin ne nænne stede of him sylfum, ac byþ of worde ācenned and becymþ syþþan tō his āgenre geþingðe, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 244, 17. **II b.** *place, sphere of action*:—Gif ealle men on worulde rīce wǽron, ðonne næfde seó mildheortnys nænne stede, Wulfst. 287, 9. **III.** of position in the case of a moving body:—Ne stira ðū, sunne, of ðam stede furðor ongeán Gabaon . . . Ða stōd seó sunne on ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12, 13. **IV.** *standing* as opposed to moving, *stopping, standing still*. v. sunn-stede:—Hwæt is ðæs Hǽlendes stede oððe hwæt is his fær? Homl. Th. i. 156, 33. **IV a.** fig. *stability, unchanging condition, fixity*:—Nān stede nis ūres līchaman; cildhād gewīt tō cnihthāde and cnihthād tō geðungenum wæstme, 490, 2. Stede ꝺ staþal *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. **IV b.** *state, condition*:—Stede *status*, Wülck. 254, 31. On stede *statu*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 10. Swā hwæt swā stede (*statum*) mōdes āhwyrfþ, Scint. 106, 7. **IV c.** as a technical medical term *strangury*:—Wið stede and wið blǽddran sāre, Lchdm. i. 360, 4: 338, 3. [*Goth.* staþs: *O. Sax.* stedi: *O. Frs.* sted, stid, steith: *O. H. Ger.* stat; *f. locus*: *Icel.* staðr.] v. æsc-, ǽl-, bæþ-, beorg-, burg-, camp-, deáþ-, ealh-, eard-, eolh-, eorþ-, folc-, gemōt-, gener-, glēd-, heáfod-, heáh-, hleóðor-, hūs-, land-, mearc-, meðel-, mylen-, sunn-, þing-, wang-, wīcstede; cf. steall.

stede-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, constant, holding one's ground*:—Wīslīc wærscipe and steðefæst (styde-, MS. G.) mōdstaðol bið witena gehwilcum weordlīcre micle, ðonne hē his wīsan for ǽnigum þingum fāgige tō swīðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38. Stōdon stædefæste *they stood unyielding*, Byrht. Th. 135, 33; By. 127. Ne þurfon mē stedefæste hæleð wordum ætwītan, 139, 5; By. 249. [*Icel.* stað-fastr.]

stedefæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, constancy*:—Stydfæstnise *constantiae*, Rtl. 50, 4.

stedefulness. v. on-stedefulness.

stede-heard; *adj. Of enduring hardness* (?), *very hard*:—Strǽlas stedehearde, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223.

stede-leás; *adj. Without stability, unsteady, without power to retain one's place*:—Ðonne bið hē ðam men gelīc, ðe ārǽrþ sume heáge hlǽddre and stīhþ be ðære hlǽddre stapum, ōð ðæt hē tō ðæm ænde becume, and wylle ðonne git stīgan ufor; āstīhþ ðonne būton stapum, ōð ðæt hē stedeleás fylþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 24. Stedeleáse steorran hreósaþ, Dōm. L. 107. [*Icel.* stað-lauss *unsteady*.]

stede-wang, es; *m. A plain, open place*:—On ðam stedewange, Elen. Kmbl. 2040; El. 1021: 1346; El. 675: Andr. Kmbl. 1548; An. 775. Stedewangas, 667; An. 334. Æfter stedewonga stōwum, Exon. Th. 154, 23; Gū. 847.

stede-wist, e; *f. Stability, steadiness, constancy*:—Stedewist *subsistentia, perseverantia*, Hpt. Gl. 530, 4.

stedig; *adj. Sterile, barren*:—Se ðe eardian dēþ stedigne *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 9. Nǽron ðīne heorda stedige (*steriles*), Gen. 31, 38. Cf. (?) stede, **IV c**, *and see next word*.

stedigness, e; *f. Sterility, barrenness*:—Stedignysse sāwle mīnre *sterilitatem animae meae*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14.

steding-līne, an; *f. A rope that supports a mast, a stay*:—Stedinglīne *opisfera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 61. S[t]edinglīne, 57, 2.

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* **I.** *a stem* of a tree:—Hwæt wēnst ðū for hwī ælc sǽd grōwe innon ða eorþan and tō wyrtrumum weorþe on ðære eorþan, būton for ðȳ ðe hī tiohhiaþ ðæt se stemn and se helm mōte ðȳ fæstor standon . . . Eal se dǽl, se ðe ðæs treówes on twelf mōnþum geweaxeþ, hē onginþ of ðām wyrtrumum and swā upweardes grēwþ ōþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31–150, 2. Ic (*the cross*) wæs āheáwen holtes on ende, āstyred of stefne (swefne, Kemble) mīnum, Rood Kmbl. 59; Kr. 30. Beám yldo ābreótеþ and bebriceþ telgum, āstyreþ stefn on sīðe, āfylleþ hine on foldan, Salm. Kmbl. 594; Sal. 296. **I a.** fig.:—God is se stemn and staðol ealra gōda, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Se ðorn

ðære gîtsunga ne wyrð forsearod on ðæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne biþ færcorfen oððe forbærned æt ðæm stemne *si radix culpae non exuritur, nunquam per ramos avaritiae spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 11. **I b.** *a stem, stock, race.* v. leód-, þeód-stefn. **II.** *prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Se æftera stemn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37. Tô lides stefne, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 34. Of nacan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 582; An. 291. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. [*O. Sax.* stamn (*of a vessel*): *O. Frs.* stevne: *O. H. Ger.* stamm *stips, truncus, caudex: Icel.* stafn, stamn *prow* or *stern* of a vessel.] v. forþ-, frum-, steór-stefn; stefna, *and next word.*

-stefn, -stæfn; *adj.* v. brond-, heáh-stefn (-stæfn).

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* **I.** *a turn, time:*—Ðâ besæt sió fierd hié (*the Danes*) ðær ða hwîle ðe hié ðær lengest mete hæfdon, ac hié hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *the English force had sat out its turn of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. But the word occurs mostly in phrases:—Ðâ Noe ongan nîwan stefne (*anew, a second time*) hâm staðelian, Cd. Th. 94, 2; Gen. 1555: Beo. Th. 5181; B. 2594. Eft . . . niówan stefne, 3582; B. 1789: Andr. Kmbl. 2607; An. 1305: Cd. Th. 113, 12; Gen. 1886. Hê hine Cyriacus syððan nemde nîwan stefne *he afterwards named him afresh Cyriacus*, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Emb stemn *uicissim*, Germ. 388, 77. Emb stem, Scint. 140, 17. **II.** *a body of persons who take their turn at any work* (v. fird-stemn), *the English military force* (?):—On stemnes peð (cf. here-paþ), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 33. v. stefnan, stefning.

stefn, stæfn, stemn, e; *f.* **I.** *a voice, sound uttered by the mouth* (lit. or fig.):—Stemn is geslagen lyft gefrêdendlîc on hlyste . . . Æ̂lc stemn byþ geworden of ðæs mûðes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se mûð drîfþ ût ða clypunge, and seó lyft byþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge and gewyrð tô stemne. Æ̂lc stemn is oððe andgytfullîc oððe gemenged; andgytfullîc stemn is, ðe mid andgyte biþ geclypod . . .; gemenged stemn is, ðe biþ bûtan andgyte, swylc swâ is hrýðera gehlôw and horsa hnæ̂gung, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *et cetera*, Æ̂lfc. Gr. 1; Zup. 4, 5–16. Stebn *vox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 18. Stefn of heofenum ðus cwæð, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17: Mk. Skt. 1, 11. Seó ârleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehŷred and heora gnornung, Blickl. Homl. 87, 3. Seó stemn ðære heortan biþ gedrêfed, 19, 9. Seó stemn ys Iacobes stefn, Gen. 27, 22. Seó stefen heom andswarode, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 5. Swâ him seó stefen beád, Gl. Prud. 1 a. Sió bŷman stefen, Exon. Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Heó clypode micelre stefne, Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Hê cûþre stæfne wæs tô mê sprecende, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Gif ðû sanges stæfne gehŷrdest, 4, 3; S. 568, 30. Hig gecnâwaþ his stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 4. Hig mycelre stefne bæ̂don ðæt hê wære âhangen; and hyra stefna swîðredon, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. Stæfna, Ps. Spl. 18, 3. Lâðe cyrmdon fæ̂gum stæfnum, Cd. Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462. **II.** as a grammatical term, *form to mark relation:*—Se forma hâd and se ôðer hâd habbaþ ænlîpige stemna, forðan ðe hî beóþ æ̂fre ætgædere and him betwŷnan sprecaþ. Ðonne ic cweþe *ego* ic, and ðû cwest tô mê *tu* ðû, ðonne beó wyt ætgædere and for ðî ne behôfaþ nâðor ðissera *pronomina* nâ mâ stemna bûton twegra. Se ðridda hâd hæfþ syx clypunga, forðan ðe hê ys hwîlon mid, hwîlon on ôðre stôwe, Æ̂lfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 2–8. [*Chauc.* steven: the word is used by Gawin Douglas. *Goth.* stibna: *O. Sax.* stemna: *O. Frs.* stemme: *O. H. Ger.* stimna, stimma, stemna, stemma.] v. þunorrâd-, wæter-stefn.

stefn, e; *f. A summons, citation* (*in* râd-stefn *a summons carried by a mounted person.* v. râd-stefn, where this meaning may be substituted for the one there given). [*Icel.* stefna *a summons, citation.*] v. stefnian.

stefna, an; *m. The prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Æt lides stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403: 3411; An. 1709. Æt nacan stefnan, Exon. 306, 14; Seef. 7. Sum wæ̂g stefnan steóreþ, 296, 20; Crä. 54. Steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. v. -stefn, *and next word.*

stefnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to regulate, direct, fix, institute:*—Hê stefnde Godes cyrican and Godes gesomnunga on ðære byrig eahta and twentig geára *he had the direction of God's church and God's congregations in that town eight-and-twenty years*, Shrn. 108, 6. Ongann timbrian ða stôwe ðæs mynstres ðe hê from ðam cyninge onfêng and mid regollîcum ðeódscipum stæfnde *curavit locum monasterii, quem a rege acceperat, construere ac regularibus instituere disciplinis*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 21 note. **II.** *to alternate:*—Staefnendra *alternantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 74. Stefnendra, 6, 49. v. ge-stefnan; stefn; *m. a turn.*

stefnan, stefnian *to provide with a hem* or *bôrder, to fringe* [:—Bebyrde (cf. gebyrded *clabatum*, 104, 18. *Clavatum, sutum vel* gebyrd, 131, 57) oððe bestefnde *clavatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 42. Gestefnode *clavate*, Anglia xiii. 37, 288.] v. stefning, **II.**

stefn-byrd, e; *f. Regulation, direction:*—Sceoldon eal beran stîþe stefnbyrd swâ him se steóra bibeád missenlîce gemetu *all creatures had to submit to firm direction, as the guide ordered them, various modes*, Exon. Th. 349, 12; Sch. 45. v. stefnan *to regulate.*

-stefne; *adj. -voiced.* v. hlûd-stefne.

stefnettan, stemnettan; *p.* te *To stand firm* (?):—Swâ stemnetton stîðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 22; By. 122. [Hwi studgi ge nu and steuentiað se stille, Kath. 59, 1265.]

stefnian; *p.* ode *To cite, summon* (with dat.):—Stefnode man Godwine eorle and Harolde eorle tô ðon gemôte . . . Ðâ hî ðider cômon, ðâ stefnede heom man tô gemôte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3–6. Se cing him steofnode tô Glôweceastre, 1093; Erl. 228, 33. [Taken from Scandinavian (?); cf. *Icel.* stefna *to cite, summon* a person (*dat.*).]

stefnian. v. stefnan.

stefning, stemning, e; *f.* **I.** *a turn,* used of service where one set of persons replaces another. (In E. Cornwall Glossary *stemming* is given as 'a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common pump'):—Hié (seó fyrd) hæfdan heora stemninge (steminge, *another MS.*) gesetene, Chr. 894; Th. i. 166, col. 2, l. 14. v. stefn; *m.*; stefnan, **II.** **II.** *a border, hem:*—Stemning *vel* hem *limbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 6. v. limb-stefning; stefnan *to fringe.*

stela, steola, stæla; *m.* **I.** *the stalk* of a plant:—Steola *caulem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 53: *cauliculus*, 103, 50: 129, 84. Stela *caulem*, 13, 14: *cauliculus*, 76, 11: i. 33, 10. Healm *vel* stela *culmus*, i. *stramen spicarum*, ii. 137, 58. Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus* (*ramusculus*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. Hyre (*leechwort*) stela byþ mid geþûfum bôgum, Lchdm. i. 248, 18. Genim ðysse wyrte wôs oððe ðone stelan mid ðam wæstme, 156, 21: 160, 11: 184, 20. Eleleáfes stelan, ii. 272, 23. Heó hafaþ nigon wyrttruman and swâ fela stelena, i. 238, 17. Mid feówer reádum stælum (stelum, MS. B.), 154, 15. Genim nigon stelan, 230, 20. **II.** fig.:—Witan sceoldon smeágan hwilc ðæra stelenna ðæs cinestôles wære tôbrocen, and bêtan ðone sôna. Se cinestôl stynt on ðisum þrîm stelum: *laboratores, bellatores, oratores*, Æ̂lfc. T. Grn. 20, 15–19. [*O. H. Ger.* stil *thyrsus herbae: Ger.* stiel.] v. cawel-stela; -steled.

stelan; *p.* stæl, *pl.* stæ̂lon; *pp.* stolen *To steal* (with dat. of person from whom):—Stilith *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 33. Stileð, 15, 32. Gif frigman frêum stelþ, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Se ðeo stelaþ on ðone dæg, ne geâhsaþ hit manna, Lchdm. iii. 178, 5. Stæl *conpilabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 32. Wênst ðû, ðæt wê ðînes hlâfordes gold stæ̂lon, Gen. 44, 8. Ne stel ðû, Ex. 20, 15: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 18. Ic stele *furer*, Kent. Gl. 1081. Þeóf ne cymþ bûton ðæt hê stele *fur non uenit nisi ut furetur*, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Gif frigman cyninge stele, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. [*Goth.* stilan: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* stelan: *O. Frs. Icel.* stela.] v. be-, for-, ge-stelan; þeóf-stolen; stalian.

stêle *steel,* -steled. v. stîle, ân-steled, staled.

stellan, stillan; *p.* stealde; *pp.* steald. **I.** *to give a place to, set, place:*—Hê ôðrum yfele bisene steleþ, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 12. Hwelce bisena hê ðær stellende wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. **II.** *to take a place* (?), *to stand:*—Ðonne cumaþ upplîce eoredheápas stîþmægen âstyred styllaþ embûtan eal engla werod ê̂cne behlæ̂naþ ðone mæ̂ran Metod (cf. ðonne cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stîðe âstyrode standaþ âbûtan eall engla werod ê̂cne ymbtrymmaþ ðone mæ̂ran kyning, Wulfst. 137, 14) *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas, coetibus angelicis regem stipata supernum*, Dôm. L. 114. [*Laym.* stalde; *p.: A. R.* stolde; *p.: O. Sax.* stellian: *O. H. Ger.* stellen.] v. â-, on-stellan.

stellan; *p.* stealde, *and* stillan, styllan, stiellan; *p.* de *To leap, rush:*—Ðus hêr on grundum Godes ê̂ce bearn ofer heáh hleoþu hlŷpum stylde; swâ wê men sculon heortan gehygdum hlŷpum styllan of mægne in mægen, Exon. Th. 46, 28–36; Cri. 744–748. Ðonne hî ðæt mægen ðære unmæ̂tan hê̂to âræfnan ne mihton ðonne stealdon hî eft on middan ðæs unmæ̂tan cyles and mid ðŷ hî ðær nænige reste gemêtan mihton stelldon (stældon, MS. T.) hî eft on middel ðæs unâdwæscendlîcan lîges *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent, prosiliebant in medium frigoris infesti; et cum neque ibi requiei invenire valerent, resiliebant rursus in medium flammarum inextinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40–628, 1. Seó ofermôdnes stellan wile ofer eâðmôdnesse *superbia inruere vult super humilitatem*, Gl. Prud. 32 a. v. â-, ge-, ofer-stellan (-styllan); still.

stel-mêle, es; *m. A vessel with a stem* or *handle:*—Stelmêlas, Anglia ix. 264, 11.

stel-scofl (?), e; *f.* The word apparently should mean *a shovel with a long handle* (v. stela), but it glosses *faselus*:—Steolscofle *faselo*, Germ. 400, 498.

stêm, stêman, stêming, steming, stemn, stemnettan, stemning. v. steám, stîman, stîming, stefning, stefn, stefnettan, stefning.

stempan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To stamp, bray:*—Nim ysopo and stemp, Lchdm. i. 378, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stampfôn *comminuere: Icel.* stappa *to stamp, bray.*] v. â-stempan, *and next word.*

stemping-îsern, es; *n. A stamping-iron:*—Âgrafen, âstemped *celatum*, i. *pictum;* stempingîsern *celon;* stempingîsern *cilion, celox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 57–61.

stênan; *p.* de. **I.** *to groan:*—Ic grymetige and stêne mid ealle môde *rugiebam a gemitu cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 8. [*Du.* stenen *to groan.*] **II.** *to cause to sound* (?):—Com ðâ wîgena hleó þegna þreáte þryðbord stênan beadurôf cyning burga neósan (*came with clang of shields*), Elen. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. v. stînan.

stenc, es; *m.* **I.** *a smell, scent, odour:*—Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rîcels, Exon. Th. 423, 18; Rä. 41, 23. Stencas *sapores*, Kent. Gl. 1178. Mid ðære nose wê tôsceádaþ ða stencas, Past. 11, 2;

Swt. 65, 21. Gôde stencas and yfele, 56; Swt. 433, 22. **I a.** *a pleasant smell, fragrance, perfume:*—Ys mînes suna stenc swilce ðæs landes stenc, ðe Drihten bletsode, Gen. 27, 27. Swêtnys swâ ðæra wynsumestra blôstmena stenc, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swîðe swête stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Mycel swêtnysse stencg, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 18. Balzamum ðæs betstan stences, Nar. 27, 22. Tô wynsumum stence, Lev. 1, 9. Ða swêtan stencas ðara wuduwyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Mid ðâm fægrestum foldan stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8. **I b.** *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink:*—Se wôlberenda stenc ðære lyfte, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ðær slôh ût of ðære niwelnysse ormæte stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 25. Eall forweard for ðæm stence, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 226, 13. Stænce, 2, 6; Swt. 90, 1. Se lîchoma on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fûlostan bið gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Micgan stencgum *urinae foetoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 3. Stencum, 516, 32: Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: ii. 374, 6. **II.** *the sense of smell:*—Stengc *odor, odoratus, olfactus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 57, 61: Hpt. Gl. 488, 23. Ða fîf andgitu ûses lîchaman . . . stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26: i. 138, 27. [*O. Sax.* stank: *O. H. Ger.* stanc *odor, odoratus, foetor.*] v. æðel-, un-, wyrt-stenc; ge-, swôt-stence; *adj.*

stencan; *p.* te *To pant, emit breath with effort:*—Stenecendra renula *ankelantium cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. [Jamieson gives *stank* to gasp for breath. Cf. *Swed.* stånka *to pant.*]

stencan; *p.* te *To scatter:*—Se ðe ne somnaþ se stenceþ *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 30. Ðû somnast ðær ðû ne strenctæs (stenctæs ?, sprenctæs ?) *congregas ubi non sparsisti*, 25, 24. Ðû stenctest (swenctest ?) ða eldeódgan folc and hý âwurpe *afflixisti populos et expulisti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. [*Goth.* ga-staggkwan *to dash: Icel.* stökkva *to cause to spring, sprinkle: Dan.* stænke *to sprinkle: Swed.* stänka *to sprinkle, scatter.*] v. tô-stencan; stincan *to spring.*

stenc-brengende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). *Odoriferous:*—Stengcbrengendra blôstmana sigbêgo *odoriferas florum coronas*, Rtl. 77, 39.

stencedness, stencend, stencness, stencende. v. tô-stencedness, -stencend, -stencness, swôt-stencende.

stencness, e; *f. Scent, odour:*—Salde stencgnisse *dedit odorem*, Rtl. 4, 13.

steng, es; *m. A stang* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *pole, stake, staff, cudgel, bar:*—Steng (stencg, stengc) *vectis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 10: Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 44. Stengc, 81, 29. Steng *clava*, ii. 104, 11: 14, 41: *claumentia*, 131, 55. Styng *clava*, i. 33, 60. Wið slege îsernes oððe stenges (stænges, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wið wunda som hý sŷn of îserne, som hý sŷn of stence (stænce, MS. H.), 166, 10. Ða hêt se dêma hî nacode gebindan tô ânum stænge, Shrn. 115, 13. Heáfod on steng (*stipitem*) âsettan, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Stengcum *fustibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 48. Stencgum (stængum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 47. Stengum *sudibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 53. Mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Mid stearcum stengum beátan, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. Hât wyrcean twegen stengeas (stengas, Hatt. MS.) of ðæm treówe ðe is haten sethim *facies vectes de lignis sethim*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 168, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stanga; *f. fustis, vectis, contus: Icel.* stöng; *f. a pole.*] v. wîte-steng.

steola, steol-scofl. v. stela, stel-scofl.

steóp *a cup.* v. steáp.

steóp- *deprived of* a relative. The form seems to have been used in the first instance in combination with words denoting children, to mark loss of parents, and then to have been combined with father, mother to express the relation of one who married the mother or father of an orphan. It is a common Teutonic word. [*O. Frs.* stiap-, stiep-: *Du.* stief-: *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-: *Ger.* stief-: *Icel.* stjúp-: *Dan.* stif-: *Swed.* stjuf-, styf-.] v. stîpan, *and following words.*

steóp-bearn, es; *n. An orphan:*—Steópbearn *pupillus*, Ps. Vos. 81, 3. Ðam steópbearne ic geheólp, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 14, 20. Ðæt mann wydewan geneósige and steópbearnum gehelpe, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 63. [He scal biwerian widewan and steopbern, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 20. *Icel.* stjúp-barn.]

steóp-cild, es; *n.* **I.** *an orphan, one who has lost a parent:*—Steópcild *privignus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 47: *pupillus*, 285, 1. Steópcilde *orphano*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 17. Eówer bearn beóþ steópcild (*pupilli*), Ex. 22, 24. Steópcild *orphani*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Heó wæs wuduwena and steópcilda ârigend, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Stêpcilda, Ps. Surt. 67, 6. Ne deriaþ wudewum and steópcildum, Ex. 22, 22: Blickl. Homl. 45, 1: Ps. Th. 108, 12. Ðæt hî widuwan and steópcild gladian, L. Eth. vi. 47; Th. i. 326, 25. Steápcildo *pupillos*, Rtl. 29, 13. **II.** fig. *one deprived of protection:*—Wê wæron steópcild gewordene, forðan ðe wê wæron âstŷpede ðæs heofenlîcan rîces, Wulfst. 252, 10. Ne lâte ic eów steópcild, Jn. Skt. 14, 18.

steóp-dohtor; *f. A step-daughter:*—Steópdohter *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 34. Stêpdohter, 51, 69. [Ic and Algif mîn stêpdouter, Chart. Th. 583, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* stief-tohter *filiastra: Icel.* stjúp-dôttir.]

steóp-fæder; *m. A step-father:*—Steópfaeder *bitricius*, Txts. 45, 300. Steópfaeder, steúpfaeder, staupfotar, steúffeder *vitricius*, 107, 2124. Steópfæder *vitricus* vel *patraster*, Wrt. i. 52, 11: 72, 31: 284, 75: ii. 11, 10. Hê. ofslôh ge his âgenne fæder ge his steópfæder (*vitricum suum*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. Frs.* stiap-fader: *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-fater *vitricus: Icel.* stjúp-faðir.]

steóp-môdor; *f. A step-mother:*—Steópmôder *noverca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 32: 284, 76. Steópmôdur, ii. 60, 33. Heó wæs Philippuses steópmôdor, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 26. Ðæt mon hine menge mid his steópmæder, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 11. Steópmôdrum, S. 490, 35. Gê sume hæfdon eówre steópmôdur, Past. 32; Swt. 211 9. [*O. Frs.* stiap-môder: *O. H. Ger.* stiaf-môter: *Icel.* stiup-móðir.]

steóp-sunu, a; *m. A step-son:*—Steópsunu *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 69: 35, 61: *privignus*, i. 52, 12: 72, 33. Hê ofslôh his steópsunu, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stiuf-sun *privignus: Icel.* stjúp-sonr.]

steór, es; *m. A steer, young bull, or cow:*—Dríuuintri steór, steúr *prifeta*, Txts. 89, 1655: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 42. Steór *anniculus*, 10, 41: *juvencus*, vel *vitula*, i. 23, 43: *laudaris*, 287, 61: *ludares*, ii. 51, 22: *ludarius*, 113, 24. [*Goth.* stiurs *a calf: O. L. Ger.* stier *taurus: O. H. Ger.* stior *juvencus: Icel.* stjórr.] v. steór-oxa.

steór *and* stŷr, e; *f.* **I.** *guidance, direction:*—Lâr *vel* steór *disciplina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 57: 75, 31. Gyrd steóre *virga directionis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 7. Ðæt hê ðoncfull sî stŷre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. God sette æ ðam folce tô steóre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36: L. Eth. ix. 36; Th. i. 348, 14: L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 4. Gegrîpaþ stŷre *adprehendite disciplinam*, Ps. Surt. 2, 12. **II.** *that which guides, a rule, regulation:*—Seó æ, ðæt is se[ó] rihtwîse steór, ne gegrêt ðone rihtwîsan mid nânum yfele, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 19. Ælc mînra þegna ðe ða steóre swâ healdan nelle swâ ic beboden habbe, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 21. **III.** *correction, discipline, reproof:*—Gif hê ðâm rêceleásum stŷrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 12. Eallum him sceal beón ân steór and ân lâr æfter heora geearnunga anddyfene *una prebeatur in omnibus secundum merita disciplina*, R. Ben. 13, 7. Steór *correptio*, Scint. 117, 8. Ðæt man cŷde bûton steóre intingan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 23. Wrænnes mid stîðre steóre lâre sî geweld *lascivia duro disciplinae paedagogio refrenetur*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34: Homl. Th. i. 360, 18. Ðæt wîse men sceolon settan steóre dysigum mannum, swâ ðæt hî ðæt dysig and ða unðeáwas âlecgan, 268, 2. On steórum *in increpationibus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14. [See O. E. Homl. i. 117, 21–35.] **IV.** *restraint, check:*—Ðæt môd hæfþ fulfremedne willan tô ðære wrænnesse bûtan ælcre steóre and wearne *animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 8. Ðæs unræ̂des stîðferhð cyning steóre gefremede (*checked that evil plan* (building the tower of Babel)), ða hê reorde gesette eorðbûendum ungelîce, Cd. Th. 101, 17; Gen. 1683. **V.** *punishment, penalty:*—Ic hæbbe gecoren hwæt seó steór beón mæge gif ænig man andbyrdnysse beginþ, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. Oft gê in gestalum stondaþ, ðæs cymeþ steór of heofonum, Exon. Th. 132, 32; Gû. 481. Ægðer wære unnyt ge mildheortnes ge steór, gif hié ânlîpe wæron . . . Fordæm scel bión on ðæm reccere ðæt hê sié mildheortlîce wîtniende, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 3. Æfter ðæs gyltes gemete sceal beón gelengen ðære steóre gemet (*disciplinae mensura*), R. Ben. 48, 16. Ðæt hî stŷran (*punish*) ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelæ̂ste . . . and on ðære steóre ne sŷ nân forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 8. Mid woruldcundre steóre *with punishment inflicted by the secular power*, L. Eth. vi. 50; Th. i. 328, 3. Mid worldlîcre steóre, ix. 15; Th. i. 344, 4: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18: Wulfst. 169, 8: 311, 16. Gif feohbôt ârîseþ swâ swâ woroldwitan tô steóre gesettan (*fixed as penalty*), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Ðæt gehwilc man his teódunge rihtlîce gelæ̂ste be ðære steóre ðe Eádgâr gelagede *under pain of the punishment that Edgar fixed by law*, Wulfst. 272, 8. Ceóse Dene be lagum hwylce steóre hý be ðan healdan willaþ, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 28. Ða âsende him God tô swŷðlîce steóre (*he was carried away captive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 437. Tôscâdan ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woroldcundan steóran, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 19. Hig gesetton woruldlîce steóra . . . and ða woruldbôte hig gesetton gemæ̂ne Criste and cyngé, L. E. G. prm.; Th. i. 166, 13. Geræ̂de man friðlîce steóra and ne forspille for lytlum Godes handgeweorc, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 20: vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 3. Ðonne wurð seó heardnes stîðmôdre heortan gehnexad þurh grimlîce steóra and heardlîce ðreála, Wulfst. 133, 19. Se rihtwîsa ne þearf him ondræ̂dan ða stîðan steóra ðe Godes æ tæ̂ce, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 22. **V a.** where the punishment is stated to be a money one, *a fine, penalty:*—Ðone feórðan pening on folclîcre steóre, Chart. Th. 242, 30. Gif se landrîca nelle tô steóre filstan *will not assist to levy the fine*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* stiura *gubernaculum, clavus, stipendium.* v. Grmm. R. A. 298.] v. worold-steór; steóran.

steór, es; *n. A rudder, helm.* [Itt iss sett att te ster to sterenn, Orm. 15258. Hys sterisman . . . the stere smote overe borde, Chauc. H. of F. i. 437. Ȝif he ne rauȝte to þe stiere (steere, stere) þe wynde wolde ȝe bote ouerthrowe, Piers P. 8, 35. *Du.* stuur; *n. helm, rudder: O. Frs.* stiure: *M. H. Ger.* stiure; *n.:* *Ger.* steuer; *n.: Icel.* stýri; *n.*] v. steór-, steóres-mann.

steóra, stiéra, styra, an; *m. One who directs the course of a ship*, (a) lit.:—Steóra *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 7: *gubernator*, 56, 17: *proreta*, ii. 69, 5: 75, 10. Swelce se stióra slêpe on midre sæ̂ and forlure ðæt stiórrôður . . . Se bið swîðe onlîc ðæm stióran ðe his stiórrôðor forliést on sæ̂ *quasi dormiens in medio mari et quasi sopitus gubernator amisso*

clavo . . . Quasi clavum gubernator amittit, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–36. Gelīc ðam scipe būton ælcum steóran, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 21. (b) fig.:—God is steóra and steórrōþer, forðæm hē reht and rǽt eallum gesceaftum, swā swā gōd steóra (stióra, Cott. MS.) ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. [Ilc ðhusent adde a meister wold, and under ðis tȝen steres ben, Gen. and Ex. 3413. *O. H. Ger.* stiuro *gubernator, nauclerus: Icel.* stjóri *a ruler* (poet.).] v. fore-, scip-steóra.

steóran, stióran, (*and with umlaut*) stiéran, stēran, stīran, stȳran; *p.* de. I. *to steer, guide a vessel*:—Sum [on] fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ, Exon. Th. 296, 20; Crä. 54. Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann ðē gelīcne steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. Swīðe eáðe mæg on smyltre sǽ ungelǽred scipstiéra genōh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. Ia. fig. *to steer, guide, rule, direct*:—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwǽne eallra gesceafta *volucrem currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20. Swā dēþ ðæt mōd, ðonne hit wacorlīce stiéreþ ðære sāwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 4. Stȳrþ *regit*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 29. Steórdes *gubernasti*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 5. Se stȳrde Dǽre mǽgþe *qui Deirorum provinciam gubernaret*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 19: 5, 23; S. 645, 38. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Ða geornfulnesse ðe hē mid stióran scolde ðære sāwle and ðæm līchoman, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 34. þurh ðē ic ðys eówde stȳran and rihtan [mihte], Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. Hē ða cyricean wæs reccende and stȳrende *ecclesiam regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13. II. *to correct, restrain* a person (*dat.*) from wrong, (*gen.* or *prep.*) *give a right direction* to what is wrong:—Ic bēte sume leáse bōc oððe ic stȳre (steóre, MS. H.) sumum stuntum menn *corrigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 10. Se micla cræftiga hiertende tōscȳfþ and egesiende stiérþ ofermētta mid ðære tǽlinge his hiéremonnum ðæt hē hié gebringe on līfe *magnus regendi artifex favoribus impellit, terroribus retrahit, ut auditores suos et descripto irreprehensibilitatis culmine restringat a superbia, et officium laudando, quod quaeritur componat ad vitam*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 16. Gif hē ðām rēceleásum stȳrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod. . . Wel dēþ se ðe ungewittigum stȳrþ mid swinglum, gif hē mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is āwriten: 'Ne biþ se stunta mid wordum gerihtlǽced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 11–15. Gif hē him sylfum stȳrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i, 17, 22. Ðæt stȳrþ (*checks*) ðam þurste, Lchdm. ii. 192, 11. Hē missenlīce monna cynne gielpes stȳreþ, Exon. Th. 299, 20; Crä. 105. Swā biþ geógueðe ðeáw, ðǽr ðæs ealdres egsa ne stȳreþ, 127, 25; Gū. 391. Gif bisceopas forgȳmaþ, þæt hī synna ne stȳraþ ne unriht forbeódaþ *if bishops neglect to restrain from sins and to forbid wrong*, Wulfst. 176, 29. Gif hē hit herede and on tyhte eft hē stiérde ðære gewilnunge *qui tamen laudans desiderium in pavorem vertit protinus*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 9. Iacobus his stīrde *Jacobus prohibet*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 10. Ðæt hē fram synnan gecyrre and ōðrum mannum unrihtes stȳre, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 9: Wulfst. 308, 19. Mānfulra dǽda on ǽghwilcan ende stȳre man swȳðe, 309, 27. Gif seó wyrd swā hweorfan mōt and ðū heore nelt stīran (steóran, Met. 4, 49), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19. Stiéran sceal mon strongum mōde, Exon. Th. 312, 13; Seef. 109. Stȳran, 336, 18; Gn. Ex. 51. Ðæm sacerde nāht ne fremaþ ðæt hē rihtwīs beó gif hē ðām unrihtwīsan nele hyra unrihtes stȳran (cf. preósta nāu ne wandige, ðæt hig ne bodigan ælcum men, hwæt him sig tō dōnne and hwæt tō forgānne, Th. ii. 202, 11–13) *sacerdoti nihil prodest, quod ipse justus sit, si injustos pro injustitia eorum corrigere nolit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 15 tit.; Th. ii. 196, 10. Se ðe wylle eard clǽnsiaṅ, ðonne mōt hē georne ðyllīces stȳran (steóran, MS. B.) *restrain such crimes*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9. Hē wolde ūs mid līðnysse stȳran, Homl. Th. i. 320, 10: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Him stȳran cwom stefn *a voice came restraining Abraham from sacrificing Isaac*, Cd. Th. 204, 8; Exod. 416. Stȳran his mōdes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnesse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 15. IIa. *to keep back* from what is good:—Ic dysge dwelle and ōðrum stȳre nyttre fōre *I (night) lead the foolish astray and keep back others from a useful course*, Exon. Th. 393, 3; Rä. 12, 4. III. *to reprove, chide, rebuke*:—Se ðe steórþ þeóda *qui corripit gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 10. Stiórde ł stiórend wæs him *comminatus est eis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 30. Seó menigo stȳrde ðæm blindan ðæt hē cleopode *the multitude rebuked him for calling out*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 5: 191, 12. Se hālga wer wordum stȳrde unryhtre ǽ (cf. Herod being reproved by John for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, Lk. 3, 19), Exon. Th. 260, 13; Jul. 296. Steórdon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 13. Stiórdun *comminabantur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 13, 48. Swā hié him swȳðor stȳrdon, swā hē hlūdor cleopode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 21. Nā on dīnum yrre stȳr ðū mē *neque in ira tua corripias me*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15. God wolde stȳran ðære nytennysse Cūðberhtes, and āsende ān cild, ðæt hit his dyslīcan plegan wīslīce ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 5. IV. *to punish*:—Ðonne hȳ āgyltaþ him man stȳre oðþe mid swīðlīcum fæstenum oðþe mid teartum swingellum hȳ wylde *dum delinquunt, aut nimiis jejuniis affligantur, aut acribus verberibus coherceantur*, R. Ben. 54, 3. Ðonne beóde ic mīnum gerēfan ðæt hī stȳran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelǽste . . . and on ðære steóre ne sȳ nān forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 6. Swā hwilc ðissa (*various punishments*) swā man gerǽde; swā man mæg stȳran, and eác ðære sāwle gebeorgan, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 16. Hī sceoldan ðǽm unrihtdōndum mid grimnesse stēran; þeófum and mānswarum . . . sceolan ða dēman grimlīce stȳran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12–15. [Iesu Crist shall ben hæfedd to steorenn hemm, Orm. 1559. In yherde irened salt þou stere (*reges*) þa, Ps. 2, 9. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *Goth.* stiurjan *to establish: O. Frs.* stiora, stiura *to steer; to hinder: O. H. Ger.* stiuren *gubernare, fulcire: Icel.* stȳra, *to steer; to direct, govern.*] v. ge-, on-steóran (-stīran, -stȳran); steór, steórend.

steór-bord, es; *n. Star-board, the right side of a ship looking forward*:—Hē lēt him ealne weg ðæt wēste land on ðæt steórbord and ða wīdsǽ on ðæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* stjórnborði: *Da. Swed.* styr-bord: *Du.* stuur-boord.]

steóre, an: *f. A regulation*:—Gif eówer hwilc forgȳmeleásaþ and mē hȳran nelle and emban ða steóran (steóra?) swā beón nelle swā ic beboden hæbbe and on ūrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. v. steór.

steórend, stȳrend, es; *m.* I. *a ruler, governor*:—God, staðulfæst steórend, Andr. Kmbl. 2673; An. 1338. Stȳrend, 241; An. 121. Drihten, ealra sceafta reccend and stȳrend, Wulfst. 255, 18. II. *one who corrects, one who reproves*:—Stȳrend *corrector, increpator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 82. v. steóran.

steórere, es; *m. A steerer*:—Hit wǽre swelce se stióra slēpe on midre sǽ . . . Ðæm stiórere biþ gelīcost se mon ðe ongemong ðisses middangeardes costungum hine āgīmeleásaþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* stiurari *gubernator, recuperator.*] v. steóra.

steóres-mann, es; *m. A steersman, one who guides a vessel, the captain of a vessel*:—Be ðon ðe mon on scipe bereáfod sȳ. Gif man beó æt his ǽhtan bereáfod, and hē wite of hwilcum scipe, āgyfe steóresman ða ǽhta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 17. [Steres-men *rulers of ten men*, Gen. and Ex. 3417. Twelue scipen weoren forloren, þa oðere weoren al todriuen, nes þer na steoresmon þat æuere aht cuðe þer on, Laym. 11985. Þe steoressmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorme, Orm. 2135. *Swed.* styresman *a chief, ruler.*] v. steór-mann.

steorfa, an; *m.* I. *mortality, pestilence*:—Sceal āspringan wīde and sīde stric and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12: 159, 10. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh here oðþon hungor, þurh stric oððe steorfan, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. II. *flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Se ðe steorfan ete *qui morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. i. 212, 3. III. *a place where death has taken place* (?):—Andlang mōres tō sīferþingcsteorfan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 34. [Stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 29. *O. Sax.* man-sterbo: *O. H. Ger.* sterbo *pestis, cladis, pestilentia.*] v. fǽr-steorfa.

steorfan; *p.* stearf, *pl.* sturfon; *pp.* storfen *To die*:—Se ðe gelīð raðe hē styrfþ oððe gēnunge hē ārīseþ *he that takes to his bed (on the tenth day of the moon), soon will he die or he will be up again directly*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 21. Gif hrȳðera steorfan, 54, 30. Annanias and Saphira mid fǽrlīcum deáðe ætforan ðām apostolum steorfende āfeóllon, Homl. Th. i. 398, 34. [Se man þe nān gōd ne heafde stærf of hungor, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 22. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær, 1137; Erl. 262, 27. Hi sturfe hungre, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 5. Caim starf (*died*), Gen. and Ex. 481. Summe storuen, 2975. Ilc was storuen, 3162. Steruyñ, *idem quod* deyyñ, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. *O. Sax.* sterban: *O. L. Ger.* steruan: *O. Frs.* sterva: *O. H. Ger.* sterban.] v. ā-steorfan.

steor-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in a knowledge of the stars*:—Steorgleáwra, tuncgelwītegana *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 75.

steór-leás; *adj.* I. *without restraint, ungovernable, fierce*:—Sió rēþe oððe sió steórleáse *efferra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 16. II. *without regulation, profligate*:—Ðū cȳþdest ðæt ðū nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode ðā ðū wēndest ðæt steórleáse men and rēceleáse wǽron gesǽlige and wealdendas disse worulde *quis sit rerum finis, ignoras, nequam homines atque nefarios, potentes felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 35. III. *without instruction, foolish, ignorant*:—Þeáh hió (*the earth*) unwīsum wīdgel þince, on stede stronglīc steórleásum men, Met. 10, 11. IV. *without rule, not living under rule*:—Gif bescoren man steórleás (*not living under the rule of any religious house*) gange him on gestlīðnesse, L. Wih. 7; Th. i. 38, 12. [Gif þu uuel were, iwend þe from uuele, þi les þe ðū steorles losie on ende, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 35. Cf. *Goth.* libands usstiuriba *ζῶν ἀσώτως*, Lk. 15, 13. *Icel.* stjórn-lauss *unruly.*]

steór-mann, es; *m. A steersman, pilot, captain*:—Steórman *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 18: *gubernator* vel *nauclerus*, 73, 79. Hera ðone steórman ac nā ǽrðan ðe hē becume gesundful tō ðære hȳðe, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 22. [Stereman *proreta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 274, col. 2. He nom alle þa scipen and þa steormen alle, Laym. 28436. *Du.* stuur-man: *Icel.* stȳri-maðr *a skipper, captain: Dan.* styr-mand *a mate: Swed.* styr-man.] v. steóres-mann, steór-rēþra.

steorn (?), e; *f. The forehead.* [*O. H. Ger.* stirna *frons.*] v. steornede.

steór-nægl (?), es; *m. The handle of a helm*:—Steórsceofol oððe [steór-?]nægl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-nagal *clavus.*]

steornede; *adj. Having a big forehead; fig. bold, active*:—Steornede (*the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting the possession of physical characteristics*) *frontalis* vel *calidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 36. Steorrede (steornede?) *frontialis*, ii. 38, 55: 151, 25.

Steórnes-healh. v. Streónes-healh.

steór-, stiér-, stŷr-ness, e; *f. Correction, discipline*:—Hine sylfne ðreágian mid stŷrnysse ðære gâstlîcan steóre, Homl. Th. i. 360, 17. Hwîlon hē gewîtnaþ ðæs mannes gewitleáste mid stŷrnysse ôðrum tō steóre, Homl. Ass. 62, 259. Stiérnesse *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stiurida *gubernatio.*]

steór-oxa, an; *m. A steer*:—Steóroxa *anniculus* vel *trio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 41. [*Ger.* stier-ochs *a bull.*]

steorra, an; *m. A star*:—Steorra *stella*, tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 53. Swâna steorra *hesperius*, ii. 43, 39. Se hāra (hâta?) steorra *canis* vel *canicula, stella quae Sirius vocatur*, 128, 25. Se steorra ðe wē hâtaþ Ursa ne cymþ næfre on ðam westdæle, þeáh ealle ôþre steorran faren æfter ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 29–32. Se steorra (stearra, Lind.) ðe hī on eástdæle gesâwon, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 9. Steorra, se is cweden *commeta*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 13. Beorhtnes scînendes steorran, 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Stiorran, Met. 28, 44. Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wē hâtaþ morgensteorra; ðone ilcan wē hâtaþ ôþre naman æfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2–4. Tâcna on steorrum, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* stera: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sterro; *Goth.* stairnō; *f.: O. H. Ger.* sterno: *Icel.* stjarna; *f.*] v. æfen-, dæg-, heofon-, morgen-, sæ-, scip-, swān-steorra.

steór-rēðra, an; *m. A steersman, skipper, captain*:—Crist wæs on ðæm scipe swā se steórrēþra . . . Andreas âstāg on ðæt scip and gesæt be ðæm steórrēþran, Blickl. Homl. 233, 4, 24: 235, 23. v. steór-mann.

steór-rōðor (-er, -ur), es; *n. A rudder*, lit. and fig.:—Steórrōþer *remus* (an oar used for steering), Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 11. Steórrōðer *palmula*, ii. 67, 68. Steórrōðor, 116, 52. Steórrōþur *gubernaculum*, i. 63, 52. God is steórrōþer and helma *clavus atque gubernaculum*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God æghwæs wealt mid ðæm helman and mid ðæm stiórrōþre his gōdnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare credatur*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 15. Steórrōðre (stiór-, Cott. MS.), 35, 5; Fox 164, 28. Swelce se stióra slēpe and forlure ðæt stiórrōður (*clavum*) . . . Se dēþ swâ se stióra ðe ðæt stiórrōðor forliésþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–33. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-ruodar *gubernaculum, clavus, artemo.*]

steor-sceáwere, es; *m.* I. *an observer of the stars, an astronomer, astrologer*:—Up on ðæm rodore ðara steorsceáwera *Epicurii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-scouwari *mathematicus*; sterro-wartal *magus.*] II. *a constellation* (?):—Steorrscēwere (sceorr-, Wrt.) *constellationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 66. v. steor-wigle.

steór-scofl, e; *f. A rudder*:—Steórsceofl *gubernaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 46. Steórsceofol *clavus*, 74, 3.

steór-setl, es; *n. The steering-seat, the stern*:—Steórsetl *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 10: 56, 55: 64, 5: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 12. Scip oððe steórsetle *puppis*, 9, 28; Zup. 56, 10. Se Hælend wearð on slæpe on ðam steórsetle *erat in puppi dormiens* (Mk. 4, 37), Homl. Th. ii. 378, 17.

steór-stefn, es; *m. The stern, poop*:—Steórstefn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 28.

steort, es; *m.* I. *a tail, start* (as in rēd-*start*, one of the names for *ruticilla phoenicurus*, also called fire-tail. *Start*, plough-*start* = plough-*tail*, v. Halliwell's Dict. *Stark*-naked is a corruption of *start*-naked):—Steort *cauda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 20: 129, 75. Se hālga stert *sacra spina*, i. 283, 50. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his steorte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Nym hyre (*the adder's*) steort (*caudam*), Ex. 4, 4. Sume wyrmas wæren and sume fiscas ðe hæfden ān heáfod and monigne steort. Ða steortas, hē sæde, ðæt hulpan ealle ðæs heáfdes, Shrn. 162, 14–16. II. *a promontory, tongue of land* (cf. *Start* Point in Devon, *Start* Island in the Orkneys):—Andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ on norðeweardum cynges steorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 9. Of ðæm weall tō steorte, 464, 25. Be gemære ðæt on ðone steort; of ðam steort on ða strāt, 438, 22. Ôð ðone steort; fram ðam steorte andlang ðæs fūlan brōces, ii. 250, 22. Cf. Penwiht-steort *the Land's End*, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [Ðe leun drageð dust wið his stert ðer he stepped, Misc. 1, 9. Stert of an appul!, of a handle of a vessel, of a plow, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. See also Cath. Angl. 363, nn. 2, 3. *O. Frs.* stert *tail: Du.* staart: *O. H. Ger.* sterz *stiva: Ger.* sterz *tail; plough-tail: Icel.* stertr *tail: Dan.* stjert: *Swed.* stjert *tail; plough-tail.*] v. rysc-steort.

steor-wigle, -wigl (?), es; *n. Prognostication by the stars, astrology*:—Stiorwigle ȝ mearcunge *constellationem* (cf. *constellatio* leáses spelles talu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68; and *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), stiorwiglu *constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 78. Stiorwigl (-wiglunge?) *astrologiam*, 528, 64. v. steor-wiglung, wigle.

steor-wiglung, e; *f. Astrology*:—Æfter steorwiglunge *juxta constellationem*, Anglia xiii. 33, 141. v. steor-wigle.

steór-wirðe; *adj. Deserving reprobation*:—Ðonne wē hwæthwugu stiórwierðes ongietaþ on ða ðe ūs underðiédde bióþ *cum ea quae in subditis arguenda cognoscunt*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 194, 3.

stēpan; *p.* te *To cause to take a step, to initiate*:—Gistoepid *initiatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 2. Gestēped, gehālgodne *initiatum*, 45, 70. Cf. stæppan; *p.* stōp. v. (?) on-stēpan.

stēpan *to bereave*, stēpan *to exalt*, stepe, -stēped, stēpel, stēpness, steppan, steppe-scōh, stēr. v. stīpan *to bereave*, stīpan *to exalt*, stæpe, stēpan, stīpel, stīpness, stæppan, stæppe-scōh, stǣr.

stēran; *p.* de. I. *to cense, burn incense as a sacrifice*:—Aaron stērde mid thimiama, Num. 16, 47. Ozias wolde offrian and stērde æt ðam weofode (*Uzziah went into the temple to burn incense upon the altar of incense*, 2 Chron. 26, 16), Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nim ælc his stōrcillan and stēre ætforan Gode, Num. 16, 7. Stþērde (=stērde) *adoleret, sacrificaret*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 59. Stērden *thurificarent*, 513, 69. Tō stŷrenne *ad thurificandum, ad sacrificandum*, 477, 66. II. *to perfume* a person as with incense:—Stēr (stŷr, MS. B.) hyne mid ðære wyrte, Lchdm. i. 98, 19: 206, 2. [Þer ne schulen heo helle stenches stinken, þer me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 45.] v. stōr, stēring.

sterced-ferhþ. v. stærced-ferhþ.

stēring, e; *f. Incense*:—Stēmendre stēringce *fragrantis incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 73. v. stēran.

ster-melda, an; *m.* The word occurs in the following apparently corrupt passage:—Gif frigman mannan forstele gif hē eft cuma stermelda secge an andweardne gecænne hine gif hē mǣge *if a freeman steal a man; if he (the man who has been stolen) come back to give information of the theft, let him make his charge against the thief when the latter is present; let him (the thief) clear himself if he can*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10. In the note on this passage *stermelda* is taken as *steórmelda* = delator fiscalis; Schmid, on the other hand, gives the meaning 'delator qui rem, factum (stær) prodit.' Perhaps for *stermelda* might be written *stelmelda*, a sense which has been given in the translation above.

stern, stert, stete, stēþa. v. stearn, steort, stīle, stēda.

stic[o] (?); *adj. Sticky, viscous*:—Wið ōmena geberste. . . . Sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas and lǣt ynnan ðæt sticce (*the sticky matter*) ðe hit wille, Lchdm. ii. 100, 4.

stic-âdl, e; *f. Stitch, pain in the side*:—Sticwærc, sticâdl *telum, i. dolor lateris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 23. v. stice.

sticca, an; *m.* I. *a stick, peg*:—Sticca *gergenna* (*gergenna* lignum teres, quo per duas ansas transmisso operculum firmatur ne excidat, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 38: ii. 41, 32. Se sticca (*the tent-peg*) him eode ūt þurh ðæt heáfod in tō ðære eorþan, Jud. 4, 21. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 26. Genim twegen sticcan feðerecgede and writ on ǣgðerne sticcan be hwælcere ecge, i. 386, 4–6. Nim ænne sticcan and gnīd tō sumum þinge, iii. 274, 3. Ia. *the pointer of a dial*:—Se sticca on ðæm dægmǣle, Anglia viii. 317, 20. II. *a spoon* (cf. spōn):—Lǣt ynnan ðæt blōd on grēnne sticcan hæslenne, weorp ðonne ofer weg âweg, Lchdm. ii. 142, 20: 144, 7: 104, 7. Genim fīf sticcan fulle ecedes, i. 110, 21: iii. 4, 18. Wring ðæt wōs of, ānne sticcan fulne, and huniges þrȳ sticcan fulle, 102, 14. Nim wīfes meolce þrȳ sticcæs fulla and cyleþena ānne sticce fulne, 96, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* steccho *palus, paxillus, fustis, clavus: Icel.* stika; *f. a stick.*] v. candel-, clader-, geoc-, plant-, regol-, seám-, stōr-, tōþ-sticca.

sticce *sticky matter*. v. stic[c]. Sticce *a piece*. v. stycce.

stice, es; *m.* I. *a prick, puncture, stab, thrust with a pointed implement*:—Se ðe ūs gehæleþ from ðæm stice ūrra synna hē geðafode ðæt him mon sette ðyrnenne beág on ðæt heáfud *a peccatorum nos punctionibus salvans spinis caput supponere non recusavit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingþ, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. II. *a pricking sensation, a stitch*:—Gif stice būtan innoðe sié, Lchdm. ii. 274, 28. Wið miltewærce and stice, 174, 4. Se hwīta stān mæg wiþ stice, 290, 10. Wið eágena hætan and stice, i. 352, 5. [Wið gestice, 393, 20.] [In his soule he hefde þe stiche of sore pine. . . . Þeos stiche was þreouold, þet, ase þreo speres smiten him tō þer heorte, A. R. 110, 12–14. Stiches iþi lonke, H. M. 35, 26. Styche, peyne on þe syde *telum*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 1. *Goth.* stiks *a point of time: O. Frs.* steke *a prick, stab: O. H. Ger.* stih[h] *ictus: Ger.* stich *a prick, stitch, puncture: Dan.* stik *a stab: Swed.* stick *a prick, stitch, stab.*] v. fǣr-, in-stice; stic-âdl, *and next word.*

sticel, es; *m. That with which a prick may be given*, (*stickle* in *stickle*-back; cf. *stickly* prickly, Halliwell's Dict.) *a sting, goad*:—Ôðerne hē drāf mid sticele, ôðrum hē wiðteáh mid 'brīdle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 1. Hē sæwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan *seminantur stimuli*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 9. Þē mid stīðum âstyrest sticelum gælsan *luxuriae stimulis te agitabis acutis*, Dōm. L. 179. Ða gnættas mid swīþe lytelum sticelum hine deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Sticelas *ramnos*, Blickl. Gl. [*O. H. Ger.* stihhil *aculeus: Icel.* stikill *the pointed end of a horn.*] v. sticels.

sticel; *adj.* v. sticol.

sticels, es; *m. A goad, stimulus, thorn* (lit. and fig.):—Sticels *aculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 2. Sticels (*not* sticel) *vel* gâdīsen, 15, 15. Mē is geseald sticels mīnes līchaman. . . . Ic bæd mīnne Drihten ðæt hē āfyrrode ðæs sceoccan sticels fram mē (*there was given to me a thorn in the*

flesh. . . . I besought the Lord, that it might depart from me, 2 Cor. 12, 7–8), Homl. Th. i. 474, 12–15. Sticelse *stimulo, monitione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 45. Se yfela gâst hine drehte mid deófollícum sticelsum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 10. Sticelsas *rhamnos*, Ps. Spl. 57, 9. v. sticel.

stic-fód[d]er *a case for pegs* (? v. sticca, **I**), *a case for spoons* (? v. sticca, **II**), *a case made of twigs* (? cf. stic-tǽnel):—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt, sticfódder, piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

stician; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans. To stick, stab, pierce, prick*:—Oxa spæc and cwæð: 'Tó hwon sticast ðú mé,' Shrn. 30, 12. Mé on fæðme sticaþ hygegálan hond, Exon. Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. Hé (*the wounded elephant*) ða óþre elpendas sticade, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Gé hyne (*Christ*) myd spere sticodon, Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 35. Sticedon, Cd. Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Stycodon, Shrn. 147, 36. Hí ne mihte þorn stician, 66, 17. Stycigende *stimulosa*, Scint. 104, 6. **I a.** *to kill* (*to stick* is still used of killing pigs. Cf. sticung, **II**):—Wé oþþe sticode beóþ oþþe on sǽ ádruncene *aut jugulamur aut mergimur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. Monige fanggene wǽron and heápmælum sticode *nonnulli comprehensi acervatim jugulabantur*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. **I b.** *to thrust* out (cf. stingan):—Sticode him mon ða eágan út *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. **I c.** *intrans.*:—Dæt mé ongeán sticaþ, Exon. Th. 497, 20; Rä. 87, 3. **II.** *intrans.* (1) *To stick, remain fixed*:—Ðæs spâcan sticaþ óþer ende on ðære felge, óþer on ðære nafe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 7. Lǽt ða sâglas stician ðǽron . . . Ða sâglas sticiaþ eallne weg inn on ðâm hringum . . . Simle ða ofergyldan sâglas sceolden stician on ðǽm gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 1–22. Mé on hreðre heáfod sticade, Exon. Th. 479, 10; Rä. 62, 5. On ðære róde sticodon mænige arewan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Sting ðín seax on ða wyrte, lǽt stician ðǽron, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12, 20: Jud. 3, 22. (2) fig. *to be involved, be prevented from free action, lie encumbered*:—On hú ðióstrum hora seáþe ðara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *quanto in coeno probra volvantur*, 37, 2; Fox 188, 2. Sticiaþ gehýdde beorhte cræftas *latet obscuris condita virtus clara tenebris*, 4; Fox 8, 15. Ðæt ða synfullan sâwla sticien helle tómiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 344; Sal. 171. (3) *to be inherent*:—Seó godcundnys ðe on ðam men sticode, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 19. (4) *to be in possession* of (of demoniacal possession), *to lurk*:—Deófol ðé sticaþ on *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. 'Ðonne gesihst ðú hwæt ðǽron sticaþ' . . . Ðǽr gewende út of ðam fæte ân næddre, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 19. Wé bebeódaþ ðâm deóflum ðe on ðisum anlícnyssum sticiaþ, ðæt hí út faron, 496, 8. Se apostol cwæð tó ðam âwyrgedan gâste ðe hire on sticode, i. 464, 22. Ða deóflu ðe on ðâm anlícnyssum sticodon, ii. 482, 8. **III.** of direction, *to run, lie* (cf. sceótan):—Út æt ðæs croftes heáfod ðæt sticaþ on ðære lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 24. Andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ on norðeweardum cynges steorte . . . andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ æt wíchâm, 48, 8–11. Ðonne swâ forð ðæt hit sticaþ on miclancumb; and of miclancumbe ðæt hit sticaþ on litlancumb, 405, 30. Ðonne tó ðam wuduwege ðæt hit sticaþ innan Nodre; ðonne andlang Noddre ðæt hit sticaþ on Eatstânes landscare; ðæt hit sticaþ up tó herpoðe, 446, 8–11. Wið súðan ða mêde ðæt it sticaþ tóemnes ðam widigðyfelum, v. 194, 32. [*M. H. Ger. Ger.* stecken *to remain fixed*. Cf. *O. Sax.* stekan; *p.* stak *to pierce, stab: O. Frs.* steka: *O. H. Ger.* stehhan; *p.* stah *pungere*.] v. of-, tó-, þurh-stician.

sticol; *adj.* **I.** *lofty, reaching to a great height*, of a mountain:—'Ic wille standan on ðisum steápum munte' . . . Moyses ðá âstâh tó ðam sticolan munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9–12. Wæs ân myrige dún . . . fúl smêðe . . . se streám arn of ðære sticolan dúne, 19, 108–115. Hét hí âstígan tó ánre sticolre dúne, 3, 235. **II.** *lofty, placed high, situated at a great height*:—Wé biddaþ ðæt ðú âstíge tó ðam sticelan scylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 1. Martinus âstâh on ðam sticelan hrófe, 510, 7. Eraclius âstâh tó ðære sticolan upflóra, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 67. Âstâh heofonan sticole *conscendit caelos arduos*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 8. **III.** *rough, rugged, difficult, steep* (Halliwell gives *stickle* as a Devonshire word = steep):—Sticol *asper*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 32. Se weig is swíðe nearu and sticol, se ðe lǽt tó heofonan ríce . . . Ðonne mâge wé ðurh Godes fultum âstígan ðone sticolan weg, ðe ús gelǽt tó ðam écan lífe, Homl. Th. i. 162, 23–35. Se weg is rúm and forðheald, ðe tó deáðe lǽt; se is neara and sticol, ðe tó lífe lǽt, R. Ben. 5, 21: Shrn. 12, 19. On wyrmes líc sticoles (*rough, scaly*), Salm. Kmbl. 307; Sal. 153. Be westan róde óð sticelan stíg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Sticule scylpas *scabri murices*, Germ. 399, 446. **III a.** *difficult, arduous*:—Sticol *arduam (rem)*, R. Ben. Interl. 16, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* stecul *confragosus, fragosus, preruptus: O. H. Ger.* stechal *arduus, asper, fragosus, praeceps, praeruptus, abruptus*.]

stic-tǽnel *a wicker basket*:—Stictênel *fiscillus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 55. Stictænel *fiscilus*, 35, 37.

sticung, e; *f.* **I.** *a pricking, piercing*:—Hié (*the elephants*) fóran wêdende ǽgðer ge for ðæs flexes bryne ge for ðara nægla sticunge, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 8. **II.** *sticking* (pigs), *killing*; cf. stician, **I a**:—On manegum stent ðæt se gafolswân sylle ǽlce geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge . . . Gýme eác swân ðæt hé ǽfter sticunge his slyhtswýn wel behweorfe, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 12–16.

stic-wærc. v. stic-âdl.

stic-wyrt, e; *f. Stitch-wort*; stellaria holostea; but the word glosses *agrimonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 2.

stiell, stiém, stiép, stiéra, stiéran, stiérness, stiernlíce. v. still, steám, stíþ, steóra, steóran, steórness, stirnlíce.

stíf; *adj. Stiff, unbending, rigid*:—Stífne *rigentem*, Germ. 394, 272. [He ches stiue here to shurte, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. He (*the dead man*) biþ sone stif, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 45. Stif he wes on þonke, Laym. 2110. Sa strang and stijf in fight, C. M. 18140. Þat plaid (*plea*) was stif and starc and strong, O. and N. 5. *Du.* stijf: *M. H. Ger.* stîf: *Ger.* steif: *Dan.* stiv: *Swed.* styf.] v. stífian.

stí-ferh. v. stig-fearh.

stífian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become stiff*:—Ic stífige *rigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Ic stífie *obrigesco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 32. Stífodan *rigebant, durescebant*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 68. v. â-stífian.

stífician. v. stýfician.

stíg, e; *f. A path* (lit. and fig.), *footpath, (narrow) way*:—Orweg stíg (*given already as a compound*, orweg-stíg, *but* orweg *should be taken as adjective*) *devia callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horweg stíg, 25, 25. Horuaeg stiig, Txts. 56, 340. Strǽt wæs stânfâh, stíg wísode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320: 4433; B. 2213: Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Éástewearde andlang weges on hemlícege; éástewearde andlang stíge on Ulfan treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 4. Of Heortwyllan on ða ealdan stíge; ðæt andlang stíge, 438, 34. Leóht stíge mínre *lumen semitis meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. Stíge *calce* (*calle?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 66: 95, 74. Gebígdre stíge *flexo tramite*, 149, 46: Hpt. Gl. 493, 18. Fram stíge *tramite, via*, 486, 68. Tó rihtre stíge geteón *ad rectum tramitem revocare*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 13: 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Ðú nâ forfleó [weg] hǽle se ðe nis bûton mid stíge tó onginnenne *non refugias viam salutis que non est nisi angusto initio incipienda*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 8. Be westan róde óð sticelan stíg; ðonne be ðære stíge óð ða ealdan díc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Of ðam stâne tó ðære grênan stíge, 38, 23. Ðýlæs ða gongen on suâ frécne stíge ða ðe ne mágon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *ne, qui in planis stantes titubant, in praecipiti pedem ponant*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 7. Geseoh nú seolfes swæðe, swâ dín swât âgeát, blódige stíge, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. Stíga díne *semitae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19. Stíge (*semitas*) díne lǽr mé, Ps. Surt. 24, 4. Gif se nîðsceaþa nearwe stíge mé on swaþe sêceþ *if the foe seek narrow paths in my track*, Exon. Th. 397, 24; Rä. 16, 24. Steáp stânhliðo, stíge nearwe, enge ânpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. [We sculde makien his stiȝes, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 1. He sende bi stiȝen (weies, 2nd MS.) and by straten, Laym. 16366. Þiss Lamb iss þatt rihhte stih, Orm. 12916. Rihhteþþ Drihhtiness narrwe stiȝhess, 9202. Sty, by pathe *semita, callis*, Prompt. Parv. 475. v. in Halliwell's Dict. *stie*, and cf. *Stye*-head, the pass from Borrowdale to Wastdale. *O. H. Ger.* stîga *semita, trames, callis: Icel.* stígr; *m. a path, footway*. Cf. *Goth.* staiga *a path*.] v. medu-, mylen-stíg; stíga.

stig (?), es; *n. A wooden enclosure, a sty*; but also part of a house, *a hall* (?) cf. stig-weard:—Gif cniht binnan stig sitte *if a servant sit within the hall* (?), Chart. Th. 612, 32. Stigo *vistrina* (*suestrina?* the word occurs at the head of a list 'de suibus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 41. Stigu *auriola* (*oriola?* oriolum *porticus, atrium*, Migne), Txts. 38, 45. Cf. (?) forestige *vestibulum, introitum*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 59. Ondlong herpoðes on burghardes ânstigo; ðonne forð tó bâres ânstigon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. [Ase swin ipund ine sti, A. R. 128, 1. Stye *ara*, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 14. Sty, swynys howus *ara, porcarium*, Prompt. Parv. 475. Þenk on helle stynkyng stye, H. R. 215, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stîga; *f. cancelli, ara, ovile: Ger.* steige; *f. hen-coop: Icel.* stía; *f. a kennel*; svína-stí pig-*sty: Dan.* stî *enclosure for swine, sheep, hens, etc.: Swed.* stia; *f. sty for pigs, geese, etc.*] v. stigian.

stíga (?), an; *m.*: stíge (?), an; *f. A path*:—Faestin *vel* ânstígan, festin (-s, MS.) *vel* ânstíga *termofilas*, Txts. 104, 1042. v. stíg.

stígan; *p.* stâh, *pl.* stigon; *pp.* stigen. **I.** *intrans. To go* (1) without implying ascent or descent:—Seó sunne stígþ on ða dǽglan wegas wid hire uprynæs, *Phoebus secreto tramite currum solitos vertit ad ortus*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26. Of stíges *discedite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 41. Alle stígende (*discedentes*) from rehtwísnissum, Ps. Surt. 118, 118. (2) implying ascent, *to go* from a lower to a higher level, *to ascend, mount*:—Sió sunne ofer moncyn stíhþ â upweardes, Met. 13, 69. Bryne stígeþ heáh tó heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520. Hâlge gǽstas stígaþ tó wuldre, 234, 19; Ph. 542. Rêcas stígaþ ofer hrófum, 381, 5; Rä. 2, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 22. Stigon ða þornas *ascenderunt spinae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 7. Sǽs up stigon ofer stæðweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ic wilnige ðæt ðeós sprǽc stigge on ðæt ingeðonc ðæs leorneres suǽ suǽ on sume hlǽdre, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 16. Ærðon up stige ângenned sunu, Exon. Th. 29, 17; Cri. 464. Sweart racu stígan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 82, 1; Gen. 1355. Gesêgon hí on heáhþu hlâford stígan, Exon. Th. 31, 20; Cri. 498: Shrn. 50, 15. Ðæt scip wile hwílum stígan ongeán ðone streám (*contra ictum fluminis conscendere*), Past. 58, 7; Swt. 445, 10. Gé geseóþ Godes englas up stígende (*ascendentes*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (2 a) of getting into a vessel, etc., climbing a tree, etc.:—Hé stâh up on ân treów *ascendit in arborem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 4.

Đâ stâh hē on scip *ascendit navem*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. In ceól stigon, Andr. Kmbl. 697; An. 349. Đâ gē on holm stigon, 858; An. 429. Leóde on wang stigon *they landed*, Beo. Th. 456; B. 225. Ær hē on bed stige, 1357; B. 676. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 16; Rä. 23, 8. Hēt hē ænne mon stīgan on đone mæst (*adscendere in arborem navis*), Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 2. (3) Where the movement is downwards, *to descend*:—Ne stīhþ hē nyđer *ne descendat*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Đa stīgaþ on helle *in infernum descenderent*, Past. 55, 2; Swt. 429, 26. Đâ stâh and com smylte reng, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Hié on sund stigon *they went down into the bed of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319. Stīh âdūn *descend*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 33. Ne stīge hē on his hūs *non descendat in domum*, Mk. Skt. 13, 15. Đæt engel ufan of roderum stīgan cwōme, Cd. Th. 248, 8; Dan. 510. Niþer stīgende, of dūne stīgende *descendentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: Jn. Skt. 1, 51. **II.** *trans. To ascend, mount*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas, Cd. Th. 202, 9; Exod. 385. Stealc hliþo stīgan, Exon. Th. 498, 18; Rä. 88, 3. [The verb remained long in English and is used by Spenser: 'Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,' F. Q. ii. 7, 46. *Goth.* steigan: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* stīgan: *Du.* stijgen: *Ger.* steigen: *O. Frs.* stīga: *Icel.* stīga: *Dan.* stige: *Swed.* stiga.] v. â-, fore-, ge-, ofer-stīgan.

stige, es; *m. A going up* or *down*:—Drihtnes stige on heofonas up, Menol. Fox 129; Men. 64. v. niþer-, up-stige.

stigel, e; *f. A stile, set of steps for getting over a fence*:—Fram đam wōn stocce tō cinta stiogole; đanne fram cinta stiogole tō earnes beáme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 24. Stigole, iii. 227, 19. Stigele, 236, 25: v. 40, 6, 7, 10: 148, 1. Tō đære stigelæ tō đæs bisceopæs mearcæ, 84, 13, 16. Of đam seáđe in đa ealdan stihle; of đære stihle, iii. 386, 17–18. The word occurs also in compounds:—Đanon on đone bōchagan wiđ đere bōcstigele, v. 70, 27. [Ryght as they wolde han troden ouer a style, Chauc. Pard. T. 712. Style, where men gon over *scansillum, scansile*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* stiglia *a postern*; posticium.]

stigel-hamm, es; *m. An enclosure reached by a stile* (?):—On stigel-hammas; of stigealhammum on wīgferđes leáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 289, 2.

stīgend, es; *m. A sty, a. small tumour on the edge of the eyelid*:—Stīgend *ordeolus* (= *hordeolus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 11. [Cf. *Norweg.* stig, sti, stigje.]

stīgend, stīgendlīc, stigenness. v. â-, on-stīgend, ofer-stīgendlīc, ofer-, upâ-stigenness.

stig-fearh *a young pig to keep in a sty*:—Æhteswāne gebyreþ stīfearh, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

stigian *to shut up in a sty* or *pen*:—Ođđe ic stigie, nyttes bicge, Salm. Kmbl. 402; Sal. 202. Swȳn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 2. [*Icel.* stīa *to pen* sheep.] v. stig.

stīgness, e; *f. A going down, a descent*:—Tō stīgnisso *ad descensum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 37.

stigo. v. stig.

stig-rāp, es; *m. A stirrup*:—Stigrāp *scansile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 1. Stīrāp, 23, 17. (In each case the word occurs in a list of words connected with riding.) Stīrāpas *scansilia*, 41, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stega-reif: *Ger.* steg-reif: *Icel.* stig-reip.]

stigu. v. stig.

stigul, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 45, *read* sâgul.

stig-weard, es; *m.* **I.** *a steward* (v. stig), *one who has the superintendence of household affairs; especially matters connected with the table.* [The word, which is found generally with the form *stī-ward* and in late documents, occurs in Eadred's will, and in a connection which seems to shew the relative importance of the officer denoted by it. The king leaves to the archbishop 240 mancuses, to bishops and aldermen 120, to every *discđegn, hræglđegn*, and *biriele* 80, to every *stigweard* 30: Đænne an ic ælcan gesettan stigweard þritig mancusa goldes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 34.]:—Stīward *economus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 13. Stīweard *discoforus, discifer*, ii. 140, 74. Đat lond đat Godrīc mīne stīward haueþ . . . Ælfwȳ mīn stīward . . . Ælfnōđ mīn stīward, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 268, 28–31. Se wæs đæs eorles stīward, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 6: 1096; Erl. 233, 6. Se đe mâ manne in lǣde đonne hē sceole būton đæs stīwerdes leáfe and đæra feormera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 278, 20. Mīna cnihtas đa mīna stīwardas witan, 59, 1. **II.** fig. *a steward, guardian*:—Mē þinc þ betere đæt ic forlēte đa gyfe and folgyge đam gyfan đe mē ēgđer ys stīward ge đas welan ge eác hys freónscypes, Shrn. 176, 20. [Numbert, kinges stiward (*he is called* aldermon, l. 1420), Laym. 1451. Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureoschipe, uor heo ne ethalt no þing, auh heo giueđ al þet heo haueđ, A. R. 386, 26. He (*the king*) called Aþelbrus, þat was stiward of his hus, Havel. 666. Putifar đe kinges stiward, Gen. and Ex. 1991. *Icel.* stī-varđr (*from English*).] v. next word.

stig-wita, an; *m. An officer of a household* (v. stig):—Đa đe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berōfan bestrudon stigwitum *those who robbed Sodom and Gomorrah of gold, despoiled their houses of officers*, Cd. Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Weallas beofiaþ ofer stīwitum *the walls tremble above the household*, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. v. preceding word.

stihtan; *p.* te. **I.** *to dispose, arrange, regulate, direct, rule*:—Ic stihte (*disposui*) gekȳþnysse mīnum gecorenum, Ps. Lamb. 88, 4. Stapas on his heortan hē stihte *ascensiones in corde suo disposuit*, 83, 6. On đam ân and twentigan geáre đæs đe Willelm weólde and stihte Engleland, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 27. **II.** *to instigate, incite*:—Stihte hī Byrhtnōđ, bæd đæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wīge, Byrht. Th. 135, 34; By. 127. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō geflitum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 12. [*Du.* stichten: *O. H. Ger.* stiften *componere, concinnare*: *Icel.* stētta *to found, establish*.] v. â-, fore-, ge-stihtan; stihtian.

stihtend, es; *m. A disposer, ruler*:—Þȳstra stihtend (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 267, 23; Jul. 419. v. next word.

stihtere, es; *m. A disposer, director*:—Đæt hié geornlīce geđencen mid hū micelre giefe ofer him wacaþ se Scippend and se stihtere ealra gesceafta đonne hē hī nyle lǣtan tō hiera āgnum wilnungum *ut sollicita consideratione perpendant, Creator dispositorque cunctorum quanta super eos gratia vigilat, quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22.

stihtian; *p.* ode *To dispose, arrange, order, ordain, rule*:—Stihtaþ word his in dōme *disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Surt. 111, 5. Suīđe ryhte stihtaþ đone anwald se đe geornlīce conn ongietan đæt hē of him gadrige đæt him stælwierđe sié *potentiam bene regit, qui tenere illam noverit*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta þurh his godcunde meht and þurh his ēcean snyttro æfter his willan receþ and stihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Settaþ đa tō dōmerum, đæt hié stihtien ymb đa eorđlican đing (*ut dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 8. Đȳ upplīcan dōme stihtigende *superno dispensante judicio*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 7. v. fore-, ge-stihtian; stihtan.

stihtung, e; *f. A disposition, arrangement, dispensation*:—Wæs đæt wunderlīco stihtungc đære godcundan foreseónesse *mira divinae dispensatio provisionis erat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 36. Hit wæs sweotole gesiéne, đæt hit wæs Godes stihtung, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 29. Eal seó stihtung wæs gefremed on đære sōþan onflǣscnesse for gefyllnesse đæs heofonlīcan ēþles, Blickl. Homl. 81, 28. Wæs đæs deóplīc eall word and wīsdōm and đæs weres stihtung, Exon. Th. 169, 34; Gū. 1104. Mid wunderlīcre stihtunge (*dispensatione*) đære godcundan ârfæstnesse, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 11: 4, 29; S. 607, 42: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 20. Þurh godcunde stihtunge đære ēcan eádignysse him wǣre seó gifu forestihtod, 1; Gdwin. 10, 11: Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 26. v. â-, fore-, ge-stihtung.

stīlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steel, temper, harden*:—Sum mæg stȳled sweord, wǣpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. [Þat istelet (istelede, Bodl. MS.) irn tolimede hire, Jul. 58, 8. *Icel.* stæla *to steel, temper*; sverđ stælt með eitri *a sword tempered with poison*; cf. eitri herđr: *Germ.* stählen.]

stīle, es; *n. Steel*:—Stēli, steeli, stēl *accearium*, Txts. 37, 55. Staeli *ocearium*, 81, 1431. Stete *acerra* (? stēle *acearium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 56. Stȳle *accearium*, 4, 29: 63, 34. Þeáh mec heard bīte stīđecg stȳle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14. Flinte ic eom heardra, đe đis fȳr drīfeþ of đissum strongan stȳle heardan, 426, 26; Rä. 41, 79. Stȳle gelīcost, Beo. Th. 1975; B. 985. Heó oferbīdeþ stānas, heó oferstīgeþ stȳle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. [*Laym. A. R.* stel: *O. H. Ger.* stahal: *Icel.* stāl.]

stīl-ecg; *adj. Steel-edged*:—Stīđ and stȳlecg (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533.

stīlen; *adj. Of steel, hard as steel*:—Đære stȳlenan helle, Salm. Kmbl. 978; Sal. 490. Ne mihte ic of đære heortan heardne âđringan stȳlenne stân, 1009; Sal. 506. [Wæs þe stelene brond swiđe brad and swiđe long, Laym. 7634. The stilen swerde, Parten. 256. *O. Frs.* stēlen: *O. H. Ger.* stēlin *ex calibe*.].

still, stiell, es; *m. A leap, spring*:—Cyning engla munt gestylleþ, gehleápeþ hyllas . . . woruld ālȳseþ þurh þone æþelan styll. Wæs se forma hlȳp . . . wæs se ōđer stiell . . . se þridda hlȳp . . . se feórđa stiell, Exon. Th. 45, 7–33; Cri. 715–728. v. stellan *to leap*.

stillan *to leap*. v. stellan.

stillan *to stall* [:—Hrȳđer anstyllan, swīn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 1].

stillan; *p.* de. **I.** *to become still* or *calm*:—Đâ stylde se storm sōna, and seó sǣ wearđ eft smylte, Shrn. 147, 9. Se æđeling hēt streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578: Salm. Kmbl. 796; Sal. 397. **II.** *to make still* or *calm, to still, pacify, appease, assuage* (with dat. or acc.):—Đæt stilþ đam sāre, Lchdm. ii. 60, 5. Đæt swēte word gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 2: Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Cyning (*Christ*) ȳđum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Đæt se đām ōmum stille, Lchdm. ii. 182, 6. Beóþ đa elcran tō stillanne, 178, 14. [*O. Sax.* stillōn *to become quiet*; stillian *to make quiet*: *O. H. Ger.* stillēn *stupere, silere*: stillen *compescere, mitigare, mederi*: *Icel.* stilla *to still, calm, soothe, moderate*.] v. æt-, ge-, un-stillan; stillian.

stille; *adj. Still, quiet.* **I.** in a physical sense, (1) of motion, (a) *without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed*:—Seó sunne stōd stille ânes dæges lencge, Lchdm. iii. 262, 8. Swâ hē stille stande, đǣr hine storm ne mæg âwecgan, Andr. Kmbl. 1003; An. 502. Stille on wīcum siteþ, Exon. Th. 390, 26; Rä. 9, 7. Stille þynceþ lyft, 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74. Se monlīca (*the*

pillar of salt) stille wunode, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Wundum stille *motionless from wounds*, Beo. Th. 5653; B. 2830. Stânas sint stilre gecynde and heardre, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. Seó sæ ne môt heore mearce gebrædan ofer ða stillan eorþan, 21; Fox 74, 28. Twegen steorran standaþ stille, Lchdm. iii. 270, 17. Wit be ðisse stræte stille þencaþ bîdan, Cd. Th. 147, 9; Gen. 2436. Hî nŷdde se tôwarda winter ðæt hî stille wunodon swâ hwær swâ hî mihton *coegerat eos imminens hiems ut ubicumque potuissent quieti manerent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. Ðŷ læs fyrhtu stille (*quietos*) âwecce, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 19. His wyrtruman wesan stille on staðole, Cd. Th. 251, 9; Dan. 561. *And fig.*:—Gif hê ne wolde lætan wræce stille, Exon. Th. 114, 10; Gû. 170. (b) *moving little* or *gently*:—Se man sceal swîþe stille beón *the patient must move about as little as possible*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 25. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ (cf. *still waters run deep*), Prov. Kmbl. 63. (c) *not easily moved* (?), *that will not run freely* (?):—Wæte þicce and stille, Lchdm. ii. 138, 13. (2) of sound, (a) *silent*:—Ðeáh ðû stille sŷ and unrôt *though thou be silent and sad*, Ap. Th. 15, 17. Se fæder hit gemænde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. Hê hêt ða Saducêiscan stylle beón *silentium inposuisset Sadducaeis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34. *And fig.*:—Mid heortan stilre *corde tacito*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 30. Wên is ðæt eówer sum cweðe tô him sylfum on stillum geðohtum . . ., Homl. Th. i. 580, 5. (b) *not loud*:—Mid stylre stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. **II.** *quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable*:—Ðû ðe unstilla âgna gesceafta tô ðînum willan wîslîce âstyrest and ðê self wunast swîðe stille unâwendendlîc â forð simle *stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Met. 20, 16. **III.** *quiet, not vehement, gentle*:—Heó wæs on eallum þingum eáðmôd and stille, Lchdm. iii. 430, 3. Ne âstyrige gê ðone stillan Drihten tô ænigre yrsunge, Homl. Th. i. 592, 3. Tô hwæm lôcige ic bûton tô ðæm eáðmôdum and tô ðæm stillum *ad quem respiciam, nisi ad humilem et quietum?* Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 20. **IV.** *abstaining* from, *quit* of. v. stillness, **IV**:—Sió hê stille his þegnungæ ôð biscopes dôm, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 11. [*O. Frs.* stille: *O. Sax.* stilli: *O. H. Ger.* stilli *quietus, tranquillus, serenus, immobilis, mitis, placidus.*] v. un-stille.

stillian. v. un-stillian; stillan.

stillness, e; *f. Stillness, quiet;* quies, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 9. **I.** in a physical sense, *absence of noise* or *disturbance*:—On ðisse tîde nihtlîcre stillnesse *tempore isto nocturno quietis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1. Windum stilnesse bebeódan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 17. Ðonne (*in church*) lærþ ûs Godes engel stilnesse and gemetlîce spræce . . . lærþ ûs se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlîce hleahtras and unnytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 13–18. **II.** *quiet, silence*:—Stilnysse *taciturnitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 54. Swîgan ł stilnysse *taciturnitatem*, 503, 63. Hê mid stilnesse (*cum silentio*) his lîf geendode, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. **III.** *absence of disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity, peace, security*:—Stilnys *securitas, requies* ł *quietudo*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 43. Hê on ðære gewunelîcan stilnesse Drihtne lifde *solito in silentio vacare Domino coepit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 31. Ða hæfde Hannibal and Rômâne ân geár stilnesse (*quies a tumultu bellorum*) him betweónum . . . On ðære stilnesse Scipia geeode ealle Ispanie, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 34. Ðû eart nû of ðînre stilnesse âhworfen, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. Gif wê ða stilnesse habbaþ, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 9. Habbaþ eów stilnysse and sibbe, Homl. Th. i. 592, 6. Ða stylnysse middaneardlîcere sibbe wê âwendaþ tô ŷdelre orsorhnysse, ii. 540, 7. **IV.** *abstinence* from, *exemption* from. v. stille, **IV**:—Ða ða hê lærde ðæt ðære ciricean ðegnas sceoldon stilnesse ðæra ðênunga habban (*be exempt from secular services*, cf. 129, 10), Past. 18; Swt. 130, 4. **V.** *that which appeases* (? cf. *O. Frs.* stilnese *nursing*: *Ger.* still-amme *wet-nurse*: *Swed.* stilla *to give fodder to cattle; to suckle a child*):—Stilnesse, gefylnesse *supplemento* (*supplementum* viaticum, subsidium ad vitae necessaria, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stilnissi *tranquillitas, silentium.*] v. un-stillness.

stîman, stêman, stŷman; *p.* de *To emit a scent* or *vapour, exhale*:—Ic stême *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 153, 2. Stêmþ *exalet*, i. *redolet, spiret, fetet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 42: *fragrat, odorat, odorem dat*, 150, 34. Willsele stŷmeþ swêtum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213. Stêmde *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Unâsecgendlîc bræd stêmde of hire gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 11: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 110. Ne mihte nân wyrtbræd swâ wynsumlîce stêman, 27, 113. Ðû stêmenda *redolens*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 22. Stêmendre *fragrantis, odorantis*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 72. Stêmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, 516, 38. Stêmende *fragrantia*, 419, 52. Stêmendum *fumigabundis*, 516, 30. Stêmende *olentes, odorantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 35. v. be-stêman, -stŷman.

stîme (?) *a name given to a plant in* Lchdm. iii. 32, 19:—Stîme hætte ðeós wyrt, heó on stâne geweóx. Cockayne says *water-cress*, in the note to the passage, but *nettle* in his glossary. Perhaps the alternative reading *stune* is the better, as it is said of the plant: stunaþ heó wærce . . . wiðstunaþ heó âttre.

stîming, e; *f. Fragrance*:—Stêmincge *fragrantia*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 40. Stêmingce *fragrantiam, odorem*, 488, 28.

stînan (?); *p.* stan, *pl.* stânon; *pp.* stunen *To make a loud noise* [:—Grânode *vel* âsten (âstende? v. stênan) *rugiebam* (Ps. 37, 9), Blickl. Gl.]. v. stunian.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon; *pp.* stuncen *To emit a smell* or *vapour, exhale*, (1) where the kind of smell is not marked:—Stincþ *fragrat*, i. *odorat*, i. *odorem dat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 34. Stanc *exalavit*, 29, 62. Stonc, 107, 54. Swâ hŷ swŷþost stincen *give out the strongest smell*, Lchdm. i. 206, 8. Ðæs stincendan *fumigabundi*[s], Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 20: 86, 40. Ðære stincendan *spirantis*, 75, 51. Stincende *fragrans*, 35, 73: 74, 65. Stincendi, 108, 76. (2) where the smell is a pleasant one:—Ic stince swôte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 13. Swecca swêtast, swylce on sumeres tîd stincaþ wyrta geblôwene, Exon. Th. 178, 22; Gû. 1248. Stanc *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Se lîchoma stanc swâ swôte, Shrn. 143, 28: 140, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 347. (3) where the smell is an unpleasant one:—Hê stingð (stincð, MSS. B. C.) *faetet*, Jn. Skt. 11, 39. Ðæt oreð stincþ and âfûlaþ ðe êr wæs swête on stence, Wulfst. 148, 7. Se lîchoma stincþ fûle, Lchdm. ii. 236, 14: 220, 6. Stinceþ, Exon. Th. 424, 1; Râ. 41, 32. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan; ða weard hê mid ðæm bræþe ofsmorod, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1. Him stôd stincende steám of ðam mûðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13, 10. Stingendum *putenti*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* stinchan *odorare, odorare, fragrare, putere.*] v. ge-, tô-stincan; fûl-, swîð-, wel-stincende; swôt-stencende; cf. stîman.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon *To spring, leap, move rapidly*:—Dust stonc tô heofonum, deáw feól on eorþan, Exon. Th. 412, 10; Râ. 30, 12. Se wyrm stonc æfter stâne, Beo. Th. 4565; B. 2288. [*Goth.* stigkwan withra *to proceed against: Icel.* stökkva *to spring, leap, take to flight.*] v. stencan.

sting, es; *m.* **I.** *a sting, stab, thrust made with a pointed instrument; the wound made by a stab* or *sting*:—Beslôh se þorn on ðone fôt and swâ strang wæs se sting ðæs þornes ðæt hê eode þurh ðone fôt *the prick of the thorn was so hard, that the thorn went through the foot*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 3. Lilla sette his lîchoman beforan ðam stynge (*ante ictum pungentis*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Wið scorpiones stincg, Lchdm. i. 168, 3: 248, 21. Wið scorpiones stincg, genim ðâs ylcan wyrte . . . lege tô ðam stinge (cf. lege tô ðære wunde, 168, 7), 272, 22–24. **II.** v. in-, on-sting; stingan, **I a.**

stingan; *p.* stang, *pl.* stungon; *pp.* stungen. **I.** *to thrust* something into:—Sting ðîn seax on ða wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12. Stingaþ stranglîc sâr on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 4. Nim ân feðere, and stynge on hys mûðe, Lchdm. iii. 130, 17. Wæs on slæpe ætŷwed ðæt hyre man stunge âne sŷle on ðone bôsum, Shrn. 149, 1. Crist hêt stingan sweord in scæðe, Charter quoted by Lye. **I a.** fig. *to thrust* one's self into the affairs of another, *to exercise authority*. v. in-, on-sting:—Nâ stinge nân mann on ðæt land, bûton se hŷred æt Xþes cyrcean, Chart. Th. 578, 6. Ic habbe ðæt geleornod, ðæt nân læwede man nâh mid rihte tô stingan hine on ânre ciricean, nâ an ân ðara ðinga ðe tô cyrcan belimpþ. And for ðî wê forbeódaþ eallan læwedan mannum æure ænne hlâuordscipe ouer cyrcan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 137, 24. (Cf. *Icel.* þû hefir mjök stungizk til þessa mâls *thou hast meddled much with this case.*) **II.** *to prick* with something, *to sting, stab, pierce*:—Swâ swâ seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Stingeþ, Met. 18, 7. [Wyrm] stingeþ niéten, Salm. Kmbl. 308; Sal. 153. Hê mid gâre stang wlancne wîcing, Byrht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138. Stincge *transfigat*, Anglia xiii. 37, 276. Gif þorn stinge man on fôt, Lchdm. ii. 336, 20. Gif hine beón stingen, iii. 168, 13. Se læce his seax hwæt, ærðonðe hê stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 6. Se câsere hine hêt stingan mid îrenum gyrdum, Shrn. 115, 24. Stingaþ hyne mid sâre on his eágan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 19. [*Goth.* us-stiggan *to thrust out: Icel.* stinga *to sting, stick, stab.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, of-, on-, tô-, þurh-, under-stingan.

stintan, stiór, stiór, stiorc. v. styntan, steór, steór, stirc.

stîp, stiép, es; *m. Deprivation* (?), *overthrow* (?):—Hê his torn gewræc on gesacum swîðe strengum stiépe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. The passage refers to the expulsion of the angels from heaven. Cf. steóp-, â-stêpness *orbitatio*, â-stŷpan *in* Wulfst. 252, 11: Wê wæron âstŷpede (bedæled, MS. D.: âstŷpte, Blickl. Homl. 107, 4) ðæs heofenlîcan rîces. Grein suggests *overthrow* (cf. Milton's 'the dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heaven'), *fall* as the meaning, and compares with *Icel.* steypa *to cast down, overthrow*; steyping *an overthrow*. Cf. also *Norweg.* stup *a precipice, and see* stûpian.

stîpan *to deprive.* [*O. H. Ger.* stiufen *orbare.*] v. â-stîpan; steóp-.

stîpan; *p.* te. **I.** *to raise, build high, erect*:—Tô heofonum up hlæddre rærdon, strengum stêpton stânenne weall ofer monna gemet, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. **II.** fig. *to exalt, elevate, dignify, ennoble*:—Ic ðê on tîda gehwone duguðum stêpe, Cd. Th. 139, 7; Gen. 2306. Hê him frêmum stêpeþ, Exon. Th. 434, 10; Râ. 51, 8. Ðeáh ðe hine mihtig God mægenes wynnum stêpte ofer ealle men, Beo. Th. 3438; B. 1717. Se feónd (*Nero*) his diórlingas duguþum stêpte (cf. hê weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29) *dabat improbus verendis patribus indecores curules*, Met. 15, 8. Sinces brytta (*the king of Egypt*) hêht Abrahame duguðum stêpan, Cd. Th. 111, 21; Gen. 1859: 142, 21; Gen. 2365. v. ge-, on-stêpan; stîpere, steáp.

stîpel, es; *m. A tower*:—Stŷpel *turris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 39: 83, 32: Lk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðû ðencst tô gewyrcenne wundorlîcne stŷpel and swîðe heálîcne; hoga ymbe ða gâstlîcan gestreón tô ðæs stŷpeles getimbrunge

. . . Ne biþ ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ænigum weorcstâne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 6–14. Stêpel stræncðe *turris fortitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 4. Stêpeles *turris*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 60. Hine man byrigde æt ðam westende ðam stýple (stýpele, MS. D.) ful gehende *he was buried at the west end* (*of the minster at Ely*) *quite close to the tower*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38. Ðæt hê gesâwe ða burh and ðone stîpel (*the tower of Babel*), Gen. 11, 5. Stýpel, Homl. Th. i. 22, 19: ii. 472, 25. Timbrian ânne stýpel *turrem aedificare*, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hê worhte of seolfre ænne heâhne stýpel and mid scînendum gymmum besette eall ðæt hûs, and on ðære upflôra his cynestôl geworhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. On stýpelum *in turribus*, Ps. Spl. 47, 11: 121, 7. [Hî clumben upp tô þe stêpel, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Þâ com se fîr on ufenweard þone stêpel, and forbearnde ealle þe minstre, 1122; Erl. 249, 6.]

stîpere, es; *m. A support, prop, pillar*:—Stîpere *destina* vel *postis* vel *fulcimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 38. [Þe stipre þat is vnder þe vyne set May not bringe forþ þe grape, H. R. 135, 135. Cf. Heo wuneð under þe chirche, ase uorte understipren hire, þif heo wolde uallen, A. R. 142, 16. Cf. *O. Frs.* stîpe *a post.*] v. stîpan.

stîpness, stîran, stî-râþ. v. â-stêpness, steóran, stig-râþ.

stirc, stiorc, styric, es; *n. A stirk, calf, a young bullock* or *a heifer*:—Stirc *bucula, juvenca, vitula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 63. Styrc *juvencus*, i. 78, 44. Ðæt þridde stôd ânum styrce (cealfe, MS. C.: cf. ðæs celfes gelîcnyss belimpþ tô Lucan, 192) gelîc, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 183. Tô fêttum stiorce *ad vitulum saginatum*, Kent. Gl. 525. Stirc *buculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 11: 93, 12. Bringaþ ân fætt styric *adducite vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Skt. 15, 23. [Styrk *boviculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 204, 5. Styrk, neet, or heifer *juvenca*, Prompt. Parv. 476. *Ger.* stärke, sterke *a young cow that has not calved: M. H. Ger.* stirke, sterke.]

stirfan *to kill.* [*O. H. Ger.* ir-sterben *interficere, necare.*] v. â-styrfan.

stirflg; *adj. Pertaining to an animal that has died*:—Gif hwâ ete styrfig flæsc *si quis carnem morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. ii. 212, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* stirbig *mortalis, morticinus, moribundus.*]

stiria, stîrian, stirigend-lîc. v. styria, styrian, styrigend-lîc.

stirnan (?); *p.* de *To be severe*:—Gistmægen (*the two angels with Lot*) styrnde (stýrde? v. steóran) werode mid wîte, Cd. Th. 150, 22; Gen. 2495.

stirne; *adj. Stern, hard, austere, rigorous, severe*:—Ic wât ðæt ðû eart swîðe styrne mann *scio quia homo durus es* (Mt. 25, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 552, 31. Cyning sceal beón milde ðâm gôdum and styrne ðâm yfelum, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 1: Wulfst. 267, 3. [God] hæfde styrne môd, gegremed grymme, Cd. Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60. [Se cyng heafde gifen þ abbotrîce ân Frencisce abbot . . . hê wæs swîðe styrne man, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 32. *Laym. A. R.* sturne: *Orm.* stirne.]

stirninga; *adv. Sternly, inexorably*:—Ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðâs woruld fareþ, styrnenga gæþ, stadolas beáteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 565; Sal. 282.

stirn-lîc; *adj.* I. *hard, harsh*:—Warna ðæt ðû nân þing styrnlîces ne sprece ongên Iacob *cave, ne loquaris contra Jacob quidquam durius*, Gen. 31, 29. II. *hard, unpleasant, severe* (of weather):—Hwîltîdum ðeós woruld is gesundful and myrige on tô wunigenne, hwîlon heó is eác swîðe styrnlîc and mid mislîcum þingum gemenged, swâ ðæt heó biþ swîðe unwynsum on tô eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 35. Sceal âspringan here and hunger, bryne and blôdgyte and styrnlîce styrunga, Wulfst. 86, 11. Seó heofone ûs winþ wið, ðonne heó ûs sendeþ styrnlîce stormas, 92, 17.

stirnlîce; *adv.* I. *sternly, hardly, harshly*:—Hê him ondwyrde and him suîðe stiernlîce stiérde *fregit eos responsionibus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 19. Welig spycþ styrnlîce *dives affabitur rigide*, Scint. 78, 18. II. *inflexibly, rigorously*:—Cyning sceal eallum Godes feóndum styrnlîce wiðstandan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20.

stirn-môd; *adj. Stern of mind*:—Stôpon styrnmôde (*the Hebrews proceeding against the Assyrians*), stercedferhðe, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 227.

-stirre, -stirred, stirung. v. seofon-stirre, â-stirred (-styrred), styrung.

stîþ; *adj. Stiff, hard.* I. in the following glosses:—Stîþ, rêþe *durus, crudelis, asper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 19. Stîð *inmitis*, Germ. 392, 33: *rigens*, 393, 172. Stîðes *ardui, stricti*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 18: *violentis, validis* ł *turbidis*, 440, 34. Stîðre *torridae*, 515, 46. On stîðum *in arto, duro, constricto*, 444, 15. II. of material, *stiff, firm*, (1) *strong, not bending easily, unyielding*:—Hit (*the sword*) on eorðan læg stîð and stýlecg, Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533. Æsc byþ stîð staðule, ðeáh him feohtan on firas monige, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rûn. 26. Stranga tor stîð wið feóndum *turris fortitudinis a facie inimici*, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Mec stîþne (*an anchor*), Exon. Th. 398, 17; Rä. 17, 9. Stîðe and rûge breóstroccas *renones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 24. Hine mid stîðum sâglum beátaþ, Homl. Th. i. 432, 11: 468, 32. Mid stîðum sticelum *stimulis acutis*, Dôm. L. 179. Se gestaþelade stîþe grundas *he fixed the firm foundations*, Exon. Th. 312, 4; Seef. 104. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and stîþe, Lchdm. i. 288, 15. Heó hafaþ mâran leáf and stîðeran, 274, 7. (2) *of a thick consistency*:—Gif tô stîð sié *if the mixture be too stiff*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Ðæt hit sý swâ stîð ðæt hit wille wel clyfian, iii. 40, 13. II a. fig. (1) in a good sense:—Mê wæs strengðu strang stîþ on Dryhtne *fortitudo mea Dominus*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. Standan stîðe môde *to stand with unshaken soul*, 147, 6. Ic ðînes earmes âsecge stîþe strencðe, 70, 17. Ðone stîðan swioran fortredan *rigida colla victorum calcare*, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 8. (2) in a bad sense, *stiff* (as in *stiff*-necked):—Gê wiðstandaþ ðam Hâlgan Gâste mid stîðum swuran, Homl. Th. i. 46, 23. III. of persons, *hard, stern, inexorable, severe, austere*:—Ðû eart stîð man *homo austerus es*, Lk. Skt. 19, 21, 22. Heard ł stîð *durus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24: Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 24. Hê wæs swâ stîð, ðæt hê ne rôhte heóra eallra nîð, ac hî môston ðes cynges wille folgian, gif hî woldon libban, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 31. Se man ðe tô ðon stîð biþ ðæt hê âðas sylþ ðæt hê tô nânre sybbe fôn nelle *homo qui adeo durus sit ut juramenta praestet, se nullam pacem admittere velle*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 9. IV. of things that cause discomfort or require effort, e. g. weather, conflict, illness, punishment, *hard, severe, unrelenting, stubborn*:—Ðær wæs stîð gemôt, Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Gif seó untrumnes swâ stîð beó, Lchdm. i. 260, 22. Sié ðær eác lufu, næs ðeáh tô hnesce; sié ðær eác rêdnes, næs ðeáh tô stîð, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 3. Hêr wæs se stîþa winter, Chr. 1048; Erl. 171, 33. Beóþ ymbgyrde stranglîce tô ðysum stîðan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 341. Se dêmþ stîðne dôm ðâm rêceleásum *he will pass severe sentence on the careless*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gelâcnian myd lîðum læcedômum ðe myd stîðum *to cure with gentle remedies or severe*, Shrn. 189, 24. Wiþ ða stîþustan feferas, Lchdm. i. 114, 16. V. where conformity to a standard or rule is imposed, of discipline, mode of life, etc., *strict, rigid, severe, austere, hard*:—Se[ó] ealde æ næs swâ stîð on ðâm þingum swâ swâ Cristes godspel is, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 24. Da on wêstenum wunigende woruldlîce êstas and gælsan mid stîðum lîfe fortrâdon, Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Ðæt gâte hæfr getâcnode ða stîþan dæ̂dbôte ðæra manna ðe heora sinna behreówsiaþ, Ælfc. Thw. 3, 36. Ða ða hî âxodon hû hê mihte swâ stearce forhæfednysse healdan, hê andwyrde: 'Stîðran and wyrsan ic geseah,' Homl. Th. ii. 354, 24. VI. of speech whose subject-matter is unpleasing, *hard*:—Stîð is ðis word, hwâ mæg hine gihêra, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 60. Cyning cunnode hwilc ðæs æðelinges ellen wære stîðum wordum: 'Ðû scealt mê onsecgan sunu ðînne,' Cd. Th. 172, 22; Gen. 2848. VII. *harsh* to the taste:—Ðeós wyrt biþ ðam gômban stîð and wiðerræ̂ðe for mete geþiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Gemencged mid stîþum ecede, 156, 15. [*O. Frs.* stîth (*opposite of* teddre): *Icel.* stinnr *stiff, unbending, strong.*]

stîþe; *adv.* I. *strongly, very much, effectively*:—Cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stîðe âstyrode (*commoti*; v. stîþ-mægen), Wulfst. 137, 14. Ðæt ðû mîne stefne stîðe gehŷre *exaudiet vocem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. [Hou thai mai stithe stand igain the fend, Met. Homl. 4, 11.] II. *hardly, harshly, sternly, severely*:—Hû stîðe (*dure*) se landhlâford spræc wið hig, Gen. 42, 30. Him ðæt stîðe geald fædera Lothes, Cd. Th. 125, 15; Gen. 2079. III. *austerely, strictly*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7.

stîþe, an (?); *f. A name given to lamb's cress, or to nettle* (cf. the lists of plants given in sections 45, 46, Lchdm. iii. pp. 30–36):—Stîðe ðeós wyrt hâtte, Lchdm. iii. 32, 23. v. stîþ.

stîþ-ecg; *adj. Of stiff* or *strong edge*:—Stîðecg stýle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14.

stîþ-ferhþ, -frihþ; *adj.* I. *of firm, strong mind*:—Hâlig Drihten, stîðferhð cyning, Cd. Th. 16, 10; Gen. 241. Stîðfrihþ, 7, 16; Gen. 107. Standaþ stîðferhðe (*Cherubim and Seraphim*), Andr. Kmbl. 1443; An. 722. Stîðferhþe hæleð higegleáwe, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24. II. *of stern mind*:—Stîðferhð cyning (*the Deity at the time of the deluge*), Cd. Th. 84, 32; Gen. 1406. Stîðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, ða hê rêdemôd reorde gesette eorðbûendum ungelîce, 101, 16; Gen. 1683.

stîþ-hugende; *adj. Of purpose stern*:—Stîðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 23; By. 122.

stîþ-hycgende; *adj.* I. in a good sense, *of firm, inflexible purpose, resolute*:—Stôpon tô ðære stôwe stîðhycgende, Elen. Kmbl. 1429; El. 716. II. in a bad sense, *obstinate, stubborn*:—Hire Iudas oncwæð stîðhycgende: 'Ic ða stôwe ne can,' 1362; El. 683. Stîðhycgendum (*the multitude of unbelievers*), Andr. Kmbl. 1481; An. 742. III. *having hard, unpleasant thoughts*:—'Is mê feorhgedâl leófre micle ðonne ðeós lîfcearo.' Him ða stefn oncwæð stîðhycgendum, 2858; An. 1431.

stîþ-hygd; *adj. Resolute, constant*:—Gê tô ðam lifgendan stâne stîðhygde staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654.

stîþ-hygdig, -hŷdig; *adj. Of stern purpose*:—Gestâh stîðhŷdig (*Abraham when about to offer Isaac*) steápe dûne, Cd. Th. 175, 16; Gen. 2896. Stôpon stîðhŷdige . . . þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 241; El. 121.

stîþian. v. â-, ge-, on-stîþian.

stîþ-lîc; *adj.* I. *firm, strong*:—Stîðlîc stântorr (*the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. of immaterial things, weather, conflict, discipline, penance, *hard, severe*:—Stîðlîc hreóhnys *a severe storm*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Wæs ðæra deófla gefeoht swîðe stîðlîc ongeán ða sâwle, 340, 30. Môt tô bôte stîðlîc dæ̂dbôt, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Hî begunnon tô sleánne ælc heora ôðerne mid stîðlîcum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 22. Swâ swâ hê strengest beón mihte ongeán ða stîðlîcan scûras, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6. III. of speech, *hard,*

harsh, severe:—Ne sceal nân mon geþrîstlæcan ðæt hê âht stîþlîces spræce ongeán his abbod, R. Ben. 16, 2. Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe ðonne of ðære ðreátunga gâþ tô stîðlîco word *ferrum de manubrio prosilit, cum de correptione sermo durior excedit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 10. Sege ûs for hwî ðû ûs ðus stîþlîce word tô sprece, H. R. 7, 35. **IV.** of persons, *stern, hard, fierce*:—Đâ Ælfrêd ðæt ofâxode, ðæt se here swâ stîðlîc wæs, Shrn. 16, 8.

stîþlîce; *adv. Hardly, severely;* violenter, Hpt. Gl. 435, 60: 514, 22: rigide, Kent. Gl. 660. Stîðlîcor *restrictius*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 5. Stîþlîcor *districtior*, i. *rigidior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 49. **I.** *firmly, without giving way*:—Đâs geweorc stondaþ stîðlîce, Exon. Th. 351, 28; Sch. 87. **II.** *strongly, effectually*:—Mê com stîðlîce tô môde *it was strongly impressed on my mind*, Anglia viii. 313, 3. Đû stîðlîce eallum miltsadest, Ps. Th. 101, 12. **III.** *sternly, hardly, severely*:—Hwîlon lâreów mîn âwecþ mê stîþlîce (*duriter*) mid gyrde, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 31. Stîðlîce clypode wîcinga âr, Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25. Hê stîðlîce þrowode for ûre ealra neóde, Wulfst. 126, 10. Hý fuhton stîðlîce ymbe ða hâlgan sâwle, 236, 23. Hê hit sceal swîðe stîðlîce gebêtan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 2. Hê wæs gescrŷd wâclîce and stîðlîce, Homl. Th. i. 330, 2. Hê swîðe stîðlîce leofode, ii. 38, 6. Stîðlîce drohtnigende, 354, 16. Hê stîðlîcor mid untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, 120, 7. **IV.** *strictly*:—Đæt lîf stîðlîce healdan *to observe a course of life strictly*, R. Ben. 76, 4. [Hû hê stîðlucest hêr on lîfe libben mihte, Shrn. 12, 18.] [*Icel.* stinn-liga *strongly*.]

stîþ-mægen, es; *n. A strong force*:—Þonne cumaþ upplîce eored-heápas stîþmægen âstyred *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas*, Dôm. L. 114. [Cf. Stið-imainede eorl, Laym. 25820.]

stîþ-môd; *adj.* **I.** *of constant mind, resolute*:—Strang and stîðmôd gestâh hê on gealgan, Rood Kmbl. 79; Kr. 40. **II.** *of stern mind, stern*:—Stîðmôd gestôd wið steápne rond bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5125; B. 2566. Him (*the people of Sodom*) tô sende stîðmôd cyning (*God*) âras sîne, Cd. Th. 146, 16; Gen. 2423. Se þeóden wæs strang and stîðmôd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Cyning stîðmôd sŷ wið yfele, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 26. Se stîðmôda cyning, Drihten ælmihtig, âwearp of ðam setle ðone môdigan feónd, Wulfst. 145, 27. **III.** *of violent* or *fierce mind*:—Se stîþmôda (*Holofernes*) styrmde and gylede, môdig and medugâl, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. **IV.** *of stubborn mind, stubborn, obstinate*:—Đonne wurð seó heardnes stîðmôdre heortan swîðe gehnexad þurh grimlîce steóra, Wulfst. 133, 17. [Cf. Arður stîðimoded kempe . . . Æuere wes Arður ærhðe bideled, Laym. 26022.]

stîþness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, force;* violentia, Hpt. Gl. 435, 76: 516, 23: duritia, 482, 66. **I.** *hardness, stiffness* in a physical sense:—Gif hwylc stîðnes on lîchoman becume, genim ðâs wyrte . . . lege tô ðam sâre, Lchdm. i. 232, 16. Wiþ ége hwylce gegaderunga þe on ðam lîchoman âcenned beóþ, genim ðâs wyrte . . . lege tô ðam sâre, hit tôfereþ ealle ða stîðnyssa, 140, 14: 150, 10. **I a.** fig. *hardness* of heart:—Stîðnise heartes *duritiam cordis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 8. **II.** *firmness, constancy*:—Ða hnescan *vel* wâcmôd, ðæt synd ða ðe nâne stîðnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. **III.** *severity, strictness, hardness, rigour*:—Mid micelre carfulnysse stîðnyss seó sŷ gemetegud *magna sollicitudine districtio ipsa moderetur*, Scint. 123, 9. Beó him gesæd eall seó stîðnys and earfoðnys ðe tô Gode læt *predicentur ei omnia dura et aspera per que itur ad Deum*, R. Ben. 96, 19. Ne hý mid weorces stîðnesse ofsette sŷn *ut . . . ne violentia laboris opprimantur*, 75, 9. Ðæt wê mid sumere stîðnysse tô ðam gâstlîcum gefeohte ûs gegearcian, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 12, 26: 374, 15. Gif hwâ ða stîðnysse âberan ne mæg ðe his scrift him tæcþ *si quis austeritatem perferre nequeat, quam confessarius ejus ei praescripserit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 25.

stîþ-weg, es; *m. A hard, rough way*:—Strong on stîðweg, Exon. Th. 384, 29; Rä. 4, 35.

stî-weard, -wita. v. stig-weard, -wita.

stôc (stoc ?). A word occurring mostly in local names, either alone or in compounds. The meaning seems, like that of *stôw*, to be *place* (in the first instance perhaps a place fenced in, cf. (?) staca), and both words remain now only as names of places, *Stoke, Stowe*, or as parts of such names, Basing*stoke*, Tavi*stock*, Waltham*stow*. As may be seen from the Index to the Charters, Stôc occurs frequently, some of the references are here given:—Ðis is ðara þreora hîda and .xxx. æcera bôc æt Stôce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 190, 9: 34, 12. Tô Stôce, 203, 21. Intô Stôce, 123, 8. In loco, qui celebri a soliculis nuncupatur æt Stôce uocabulo, 19, 32: 33, 27. (With these two passages may be compared the following:—Apud locum ubi uulgari dicitur nomine æt Stôwe, 323, 32.) In Stôce . . . in Sûthstôce, 75, 25, 33. As an instance of a compound in which the word occurs may be given the following:—Sihtrîc abbud on Tæfingstôce, vi. 196, 1. Hî Ordulfes mynster æt Tæfingstôc (Tefingstôce, MS. E.) forbærndon, Chr. 997; Erl. 134, 14. [Crist inn oþre stokess nemmneþþ þa þosstless hise breþre, Orm. 15694.] v. stôc-lîf, -weard, -wîc.

stocc, es; *m.* **I.** *a stock, trunk, log*:—Stoc *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 42: 80, 32: *axima*, 287, 32. On ðone lytlan beorg ðær se stoc stôd . . . on gerihte tô ðam stocce on eástewardan ðam leá, of ðam stocce sûðrihte on ðære strât, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 9–17. Tô ðam wôn stocce, ðanne fram ðam wôn stocce, 73, 22. Tô paðe stocce *to the sign-post* (?), v. 401, 37. Hê gehæfte hî on ânum micclum stocce and mid îsenum pîlum heora îlas gefæstnode . . . Hî stôdon stille on ðam stocce gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 386–402. Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his (*Oswald's*) heáfod on stôd, ii. 26, 260. Oþ ðone calewan stoc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 1. Hê gefeól on ðone stocc be ðære stânenan strâte ðe is gehâten sacra uia, and tôbærst on feówer dælas. Đâ genâman men eft ðone stoc on weg and feówer syllîce stânas on ðære ilcan stôwe âlegdon, Blickl. Homl. 189, 12–15. Gê þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stânum (*ligno et lapidi*), Deut. 28, 36. Stoccon *lignis*, 64. Tô stoccum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 7. **II.** *a wooden trumpet* (?):—Bêma ł stocc *tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 2. [*O. Frs.* stokk *a stock; stocks*: *O. L. Ger.* stokk *stipes*: *O. H. Ger.* stocch *truncus, stipes, lignum, cippus*: *Icel.* stokkr.] v. hand-, heáfod-, pîl-stocc.

stoccen; *adj. Made of logs*:—Andlang Teóburnan tô ðære wîde herestrât; æfter ðære herestrât tô ðære ealde stoccene sancte Andreas cyricean *to the old wooden St. Andrew's church*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 73, 20. Cf. *Stoken*church in Oxfordshire, *Stoken*ham in Devonshire.

stôc-lîf, es; *n. A town, habitation*:—Stôcclîf *oppidum, civitas*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 18. Se mæg gedôn ðæt ic sôftor eardian ægðer ge on ðisum læ̂nan stôclîfe (cf. Here have we no continuing city, Heb. 13, 14) ða whîle ðe ic on disse weorulde beó ge eác on ðam hêcan hâme ðe hê ûs gehâten heſþ *he can make me dwell more at ease both in this transitory habitation, while I am in this world, and also in that eternal home that he hath promised us*, Shrn. 163, 20. Se ðe ægðer wilt ge ðissa læ̂nena stôclîfe ge ðara êcena hâma, 164, 9. Cf. cot-, mynster-lîf *for words in which* lîf *is similarly used; and see* stôc.

stôc-weard, es; *m. A townsman*:—Stôcweardum *oppidanis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 49. v. stôc.

stôc-wîc, es; *n. A habitation, residence*:—On Casino ðam stôcwîc *in the monastery at Monte Casino*, Earle, A. S. Lit. 200, 34. v. stôc.

stod *a post*:—Stod *propolim* vel *pertica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 28. [A stake or a stode *palus*, Wülck. Gl. 600, 4. Stothe or post *posticulus*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 2.] v. duru-stod; studu.

stôd, es; *n. A stud, a herd of horses*:—Stood *equartium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 10. Ic geann mînon heáhdeórhunton ðæs stôdes ðe is on Colingahrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 25. Ic gean mînum wîfe healfes ðæs stôdes æt Trostingtûne and mînum geféran healfes ðe mê mid rîdaþ, and fô mîn wîf tô healfum ðe on wealde is, and mîn dohter tô healfum, iv. 300, 28. Ðat stôd ðe ic dêr habbe, Chart. Th. 574, 20. [Asse . . . thou come of lither stode, P. S. 201, 2. Þe sulve stottes in þe stode, O. and N. 495. The hors of thilke stood Devoureden the mannes blood, Gow. 3, 204, 19. *O. H. Ger.* stuot *equaritia, grex equarum*: *Icel.* stôð; *n.*: *Dan.* stod.]

stôd-fald, es; *m. An enclosure for a stud of horses*:—Tô ðam aldan stôdfalde; and ðonne fram ðam stôdfalde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 21. Of ðam wylle on ðone stôdfald; of ðam stôdfalde, vi. 213, 21. Be norðan stôdfaldan, iv. 66, 8. [*Dan.* stod-fold *an enclosure for horses*.]

stôd-hors, es; *n. A stud-horse*:—Gyf mon mæ̂te ðæt hê feola stôd-horsa habbe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 5. [*Icel.* stôð-hross.]

stodl *a post*. v. dur-stodl [*O. H. Ger.* turi-studil, -stuodil, -stodal *limen, postis*: *Icel.* stuðill *a prop, stay*]. v. stod, studu, *and next word.*

stodle (-a; *m.*?), an; *f. A slay, part of a loom*:—Hê sceal fela tôwtôla habban . . . stodlan, Anglia ix. 263, 11. [Stodul or stedulle of wevynge *telarium* (cf. *Span.* telar *a loom*), Prompt. Parv. 476. Stodyll a toole for a wever, *lame* (cf. *lama* sleybrede, Wülck. Gl. 591, 28) *de tisserant*, Palsgrave (Halliwell's Dict.). Cf. *M. H. Ger.* stodel *pidonius* (*textoris*); in a gloss the word is further explained by *warfsteche*. v. Grff. vi. 654.] v. preceding word.

stôd-mere, an; *f. A brood-mare, mare with a foal*:—Gif mon cû oþþe stôdmyran forstele, and folan oþþe cealf of âdrîfe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24. [Ich am a ful stodmere, a stinckinde hore, A. R. 316, 15. Stodemere, Perceval 367 (Halliwell's Dict.). *Icel.* stôð-merr.]

stôd-þeóf, es; *m. One who steals from a stud, a horse-stealer*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

stofa, an; *m. A room for a warm bath*:—Stofa *balneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* stuba *a chamber that may be warmed*: *Icel.* stofa, stufa *a bathing-room that has a fire; a room.* The Romance languages borrowed from Teutonic, hence *Fr.* étuve: *Ital.* stufa: *Span.* estufa *a hot-house, bath-room.*] v. stuf-bæþ.

stofn, e; *f.* **I.** *a stem*:—Stoc *truncus*, stofn *stipes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 43. [Þai thre stod on a stouen (stalke, stocke, other MSS.), C. M. 8036. *Stovin* a stump or stake; the part of a hawthorn left in a hedge after 'splashing' it, E. D. S. Pub. Leicestershire. *Icel.* stofn *a stem, stump of a tree.*] **II.** *a shoot of a tree*:—Stofna ł telgena *surculorum, virgultorum*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 65. Stofnes (stofne?), ôwæstmas *surculos, ramusculos*, 409, 1. **II a.** fig. *offspring, progeny*:—Mid gestrênendlîcere stofne *progenie propaganda*, 445, 64. [*Stoven* a sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree, E. D. S. Pub. B. 22, and Whitby

Gloss.] **III.** *a foundation:*—Swâ gê âwurpon wâh of stofne *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Th. 61, 3. [*Icel.* stofn *a foundation;* stofna *to establish, lay the foundation of.*]

stôl, es; *m.* **I.** *a stool, seat:*—Stool *tripes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 75. Gewyrc stôl of þrîm treówum . . . geót under ðone stôl, Lchdm. ii. 76, 21–24. Man sceal habban . . . sceamelas, stôlas, Anglia ix. 264, 21. **II.** *the seat* (lit. and fig.) of one in authority, *the throne* of a king, *see* of a bishop:—Sôna se stôl (*the throne*) scylfþ, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1. Stôles *cathedrae* (*pontificalis*), Hpt. Gl. 454, 33. Se sit swelce hê sitte on ðæm stôle ðæs forhwierfdan gemôtes . . . Se biþ beforan ðe on ðæm stôle sitt ðæm ôðrum ðe ðær ymb stondaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 24–28. Heofnes Wealdend ðe siteþ on ðam hâlgan stôle, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260: 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hû hê him strenglîcran stôl geworhte, 18, 15; Gen. 273. Geseón selfes stôl herran dîmes, 36, 4; Gen. 566. Ofer stôl *super cathedram* (*Mosi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. [*Goth.* **stôls** *a seat, throne: O. Sax. O. Frs.* stôl: *O. H. Ger.* stôl, stuol *sedes, sella, thronus: Icel.* stóll *a seat, throne, see.*] v. arce- (erce-), arcebiscop-, biscop-, brego-, cyne-, ealdor-, Eoforwîc-, êðel-, fealde-, friþ-, frum-, gang-, gebed-, gif-, gleow-, gum-, heáfod-, heofon-, hleów-, rodor-, þeóden-, yrfe-stôl.

stole, an; *f.:* stol, es; *n.* (in Northern specimens) *A stole, long outer garment:*—Stole *stola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 43. Stol wuldres gigeride hine *stola glorie induit eum*, Rtl. 45, 29. Ðæt stol æriste *stolam primam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. Geonga in stolum (stollum, Rush.) ł on oferslopum *ambulare in stolis*, 20, 46: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 38. [*Icel.* stola; *f. a stole.* From Latin.]

stom[m], stomer, stommettan, stomrian, stondan, stood. v. stam, stamer, stammettan, stamerian, standan, stôd.

stôpel, es; *m. A foot-step, mark left by the foot:*—Man dæghwamlîce ða moldan nimeþ on ðæm lâstum . . . and nâfre man ðære moldan tô ðæs feale ne nimeþ, ðæt mon æfre þurh ðæt mæge â ðý mâran dæl on ðæm stôplum gewercean (*make the footprints larger*) . . . Forlêt ûre Drihten his ða hâlgan fêt ðær on ða eorþan besincan . . . and swâ nûget on ðære eorþan ða stôplas onâþrycte syndon, Blickl. Homl. 127, 14–26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stôpo *foot-print.*]

stoppa, an; *m. A stop, a bucket, pail.* Halliwell gives *stop* a small well-bucket, and also *stoppe* a bucket, or milking-pail, as Norfolk words; the latter being still in use. 'The holy-water *stoppe* was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead':—Stoppa *situla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 10: *bona* (?), 288, 2: *botholicula*, ii. 126, 55: *bothonicla*, 11, 20: *bothonicula*, Txts. 42, 122. [Prompt. Parv. stoppe, boket *situla, haustrum*, stoppe, vessel for mylkynge *multra, multrale, multrum.*] v. buter-stoppa.

stoppian *to stop, close* an aperture. v. for-stoppian, Lchdm. ii. 42, 12. [From Latin (?).]

stôr, es; *m. Frankincense, storax:*—Ðes stôr *hoc thus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 59, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 25. Stôr ðe biþ of gewringe *stacten*, 20, 28. Hî him geoffrodon gold and rêcels and myrran . . . se stôr getâcnode ðæt hê is sôð God, Homl. Th. i. 116, 9. Âne hand fulle stôres, Lev. 2, 2. Nymeþ stôr *sumite modicum storacis*, Gen. 43, 11. Ða ðe offrodon ðone stôr *qui offerebant incensum*, Num. 16, 35. Brimne stôr and hwîtne rýcels, Lchdm. iii. 14, 21. [Encens, stor *olibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 24 (13th cent.) 'Mj bene bi ydi3t beuore þe ase þet stor.' þet stor huanne hit is ope þe uere smelþ zuete, Ayenb. 211, 17.] v. stêran.

stôr; *adj. Great, strong, violent:*—Swâ stôr þunring wes, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22. [Of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Laym. 85. Onkumen was Cadalamor . . . wið ferding stor, Gen. and Ex. 842. Wunder wel starc and stor, O. and N. 1473. Stoor (store) or hard or boystows *austerus, rigidus*, Prompt. Parv. 477. See also *store* in Halliwell's Dict. *O. Frs.* stôr: *O. L. Ger.* stôri *inclytus: Icel.* störr: *Dan. Swed.* stor. Borrowed (?) from Scandinavian.]

storc, es; *m. A stork:*—Storc *ciconia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 81: 14, 33: i. 29, 19: 77, 18: 280, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 6. Storc and swalewe heóldon ðone tîman heora tôcymes, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* storah, storc *ciconia, ophimachus, ibis: Icel.* storkr.]

stôr-cyll, e: -cylle, an; *f. A censer:*—Stôrcyl *turibulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 27. .i. silfren stôrcylle, Chart. Th. 429, 35. Se ðe bær ða stôrcyllan tô ðære offrunge, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 20: Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nime eówer ælc his stôrcillan, Num. 16, 6. Ðâs stôrcyllan *haec turibula*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 4. Stôrcillan, Lev. 10, 1.

storm, es; *m.* **I.** *a storm, tempest:*—Storm *nymbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 70: *procella*, i. 52, 62: 76, 45: *grando*, Blickl. Gl. Se swearta storm norðan and eástan, Met. 4, 22. Se stearca storm, 6, 11. Seó rêþnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Hê ofslôh on storme (*grandine*) wîngeardas heora, Ps. Spl. 77, 52. Mid ðý storme ðæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 19. Ðâs stânhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101: 307, 13; Seef. 23. Storma *nimborum*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 71. Stormum *nimbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 36. On ðære hreón sæ and on ðæm miclan stormum, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 3. Gescyrped mid ðære rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 8. Seó lyft âbyrþ ealle wolcna and stormas, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10. **I a.** fig. *a storm* of arrows:—Strâla storm scôc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6225; B. 3118. **I b.** *storm, disturbance, disquiet:*—Hwæt is ðonne ðæt rîce and se ealdordoom bûtan ðæs môdes storm, se biþ simle cnyssende ðæt scip ðære heortan, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 4. Swelce eác tôætêcte ðisse gedrêfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 3. **II.** *uproar, tumult:*—Storm up ârâs æfter ceasterhofum, cirm unlytel hæðnes heriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Storm up gewât heáh tô heofonum, herewôpa mæst, Cd. Th. 206, 30; Exod. 459. **III.** *violent attack*, cf. to *storm* a place:—Ðis is stronglîc, nû ðes storm becom, þegen mid þreáte (*of the harrying of hell*), Cd. Th. 288, 26; Sat. 387. Forstond ðû mec and gestýr him (*the devils*), ðonne storm cyme mînum gæste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 32; Hy. 4, 58. [*O. Sax.* storm: *O. H. Ger.* sturm *procella, tempestas; strepitus, agitatio, motus, seditio, tumultus: Icel.* stormr *a tempest; tumult, uproar.*] v. styrman.

stôr-sæp, es; *n. Resin:*—Stôrsæpes *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

stôr-sticca, an; *m. An incense-stick, rod for stirring the incense in the censer* (?):—.i. silfren stôrcylle mid silfrenum stôrsticcan, Chart. Th. 429, 35.

stôw, e; *f. A place.* The word remains either alone or in composition in place-names, e. g. *Stow* in Huntingdonshire, *Stowe* in Northamptonshire, Chep*stow* old *ceáp-stôw* q. v.:—Stôw *locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 31. **I.** *a place, spot, locality, site:*—Ðeó stôw (*Calvary*) wæs gehende ðære ceastre, ðær se Hælend wæs âhangen, Jn. Skt. 19, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1347; El. 675. Nis ðæt heóru stôw, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Wæs seó londes stôw bimiþen fore monnum, ôþþæt Meotod onwrâh beorg on bearwe, Exon. Th. 110, 32; Gû. 117. Ða hwearf hê eft tô ðære leófan stôwe his ellþeódignesse *tunc reversus ad dilectae locum peregrinationis*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 30. Teón wit of disse stôwe, Cd. Th. 114, 30; Gen. 1912. Stôpon tô ðære stôwe ðe Dryhten êr âhangen wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1428; El. 716. Tô ðam stôwe (-um?) *ad loca*, Ex. 3, 8. Geseóþ ða stôwe ðe se Hælynd wæs on âled, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 6. Ðæt hê ðær forgeáfe stôwe mynster on tô timbrianne, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 26. On wêstum stôwum *in desertis locis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Hê gæþ þurh unwæterie stôwa, Lk. Skt. 11, 24. Muntas and môras and eác monige wêste stôwa, Salm. Kmbl. 683; Sal. 341. **II.** *a place* on the body:—Gif ðû wille lim âceorfan . . . gesceáwa ðû hwilc sió stôw sié and ðære stôwe mægen, forðon ðe ðara stôwa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gîmeleáslîce tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 22–25. Wið wîfa earfoðnyssum ðe on heora inwerdlîcum stôwum earfeþu þrowiaþ . . . wyrc tô sealfe, dô on wîfa stôwe, i. 338, 19–22. Lâcnian ða sâran stôwa, ii. 22, 3: 70, 8: 150, 16. **III.** *a place* which is built, *a house* or *collection of houses, a habitation, dwelling:*—Seó stôw (*Ely*) wæs gehâlgod ðam hâlgan Petre, Chart. Th. 241, 2. On ðære stôwe dura *in introitu tabernaculi*, Num. 12, 5. Ne onscunige ic nô ðæs neoþeran and ðæs unclænan stôwe (*the prison of Boethius*), Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 15. Gange seó sôcn intô ðære stôwe (*the monastery at Ely*), Chart. Th. 243, 1. On ðære stôwe (*the town of Zoar*) wê gesunde mâgon bîdan, Cd. Th. 152, 19; Gen. 2522. Ða sealde se cyning him wununesse and stôwe on Cantwarabyrig *dedit eis mansionem in civitate Doruvernensi*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hê âna gesæt dýgle stôwe (*a hermitage*), Exon. Th. 111, 21; Gû. 130. Folc of eallum tûnum and stôwum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. **IV.** *a place, position, station:*—Sió wyrd dælþ eallum gesceaftum stôwa and tîda, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. Ða nû ryne healdaþ, stôwe gestefnde, Cd. Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160. **V.** *a place* in a series:—Onfêngon hî ða teóþan stôwe on ehtnysse Godes cyrcena æfter Nerone, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. **VI.** *place, room, stead:*—Se ðe lifigende wære ðæs hâdes hæfde mihte ôþerne biscop his stôwe tô hâlgianne ðêr se ôðer forþfêrde *is qui superest consors ejusdem gradus, habeat potestatem alterum ordinandi, in loco ejus qui transierat, sacerdotem*, 2, 18; S. 520, 35. **VII.** *a place, passage* in a book:—Ic ðê sende ðæt spell ðê sylfum tô rædanne and on emtan tô smeágeanne and eác on mâ stôwa tô wrîtanne and tô lâranne, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 11. [*O. Frs.* stô *a place: Icel.* eld-stó *a fire-place.*] v. ancor-, byrgen-, ceáp-, cot-, cwealm-, dôm-, eardung-, êðel-, folc-, freóls-, friþ-, fulwiht-, gemôt-, gewin-, heáfod-, heg-, leger-, mold-, munuc-, mynster-, neáh-, onbîd-, oret-, pleg-, seonoþ-, spell-, sundor-, tintreg-, wæl-, wâfung-, weall-, wîc-, win-, wîtnung-, wîtung-, wræc-stôw.

stôwian; *p.* ode *To hold back, restrain:*—Stôuuigan *retentare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 72. [He sette stronge lawen to steowien (stewe, 2nd MS.) his folke, Laym. 6266. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2 (and see note, p. 109). Læte me steowe (cf. steowe = A. S. stôw, 145, 5) mi flesc, Misc. 193, 34. Beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet (stowed, C-text MS. I.; ruled, B-text) betere, Piers P. A-text 5, 39. ȝiff any man stow me this nyth I xal hym ȝeve a dedly wownde, Cov. Myst. (Halliwell's Dict.). Stowyñ or with stond idem quod stoppyñ, stowynge, stowwynge *obsistencia, resistencia*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 1.]

stôw-lîc; *adj. Local, relating to place,* (1) *occupying a place:*—God is æghwær, þeáh ðe se engel stôwlîc sý. Nis se ælmihtiga Wealdend stôwlîc, forðan ðe hê is on ælcere stôwe, and swâ hwider swâ se stôwlîca engel fîhþ, hê biþ befangen mid his andwerdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 348, 12–15. Stôwlîcere moldan *situ*, Germ. 391, 195. (2) *expressing*

relations of place:—Sume naman syndon *localia* ðæt synd stōwlīce; ða geswuteliaþ gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 18. Sume (*adverbs*) synd stōwlīce, forðan ðe hī getācniaþ stōwa, 38; Zup. 224, 12.

stōwlīce; *adv. Locally, in respect of place*:—Ða Iudēiscan ðe on Crist gelȳfdon wǽron him gehendor stōwlīce and eác ðurh cȳðde ðære ealdan ǽ: wē wǽron swīðe fyrlyne ǽgðer ge stōwlīce ge ðurh uncȳðde, Homl. Th. i. 106, 19–21.

strācian; *p.* ode *To stroke*:—Se lǽce grāpaþ and strācaþ, ǽrðonðe hē stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 5. Wildu hors, ðonne wē hié ǽresð gefangnu habbaþ, wē hié ðacciaþ and strāciad mid brādre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, 41, 4; Swt. 303, 10. Myd swȳþe drīgeon handum strāca geornlīce ðane innoþ, Lchdm. iii. 134, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* streichôn *demulcere*.]

strācung, e; *f. Stroking, caressing*:—Strācung *vel* ōlæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69.

stræc, strec; *adj.* I. *strict, severe, rigorous, stern, hard*:—Hū se reccere sceal bión wið ðara yfelena unðeáwas stræc for ryhtwīslīcum andan *ut sit rector contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiae erectus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 6. Stræc (strec, Cott. MSS.), 12; Swt. 75, 12. Ðæt se streca Dēma ūs geārige, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Ætforan ðæs gesihðe ðæs strecan Dēman, 124, 15. Streccere *rigidae, durae*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 16. Ðære strǽcan *asperrima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 24. Wē scoldon mid strecum mōde stīðlīcor libban and winnan wið leahtras, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 18. Rēðe and stræce for ryhtwīsnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Dēde strece *actus strenuos*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 11. Tō ðæm strǽcstum (strecestum, MS. T.: strǽncstum, MS. A.) mynstermonna cynne *ad cenobitarum fortissimum genus*, R. Ben. 10, 4. II. *rigid, unyielding, obstinate, persistent*. v. strǽcness:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða ānfealdan strǽcan on ōðre ða unbealdan. Ðǽm anfealdan strǽcum is tō cȳðanne ðæt hié bet [ne] truwien him selfum ðonne hié ðyrfen ðonne hī nyllaþ geðafan beón ōðerra monna geðeahtes *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes. Illis dicendum est, quod plus de se, quam sunt, sentiunt, et idcirco alienis consiliis non acquiescunt*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 12–15. III. *violent, using force, uncompromising, vehement*:—Manig strec (strǽc, MS. B.) man wyle werian his man swā hwæðer him þincþ ðæt hē hine eáð āwerian mǽge. Ac wē nellaþ geþafian ðæt unriht, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 1. Heofena rīce þolaþ neád, and strece (*violenti*) nimaþ ðæt, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Godes rīce ðolaþ neádunge, and ða strecan mōd hit gegrīpaþ . . . Eal cristen folc sceal mid neádunge and strecum mōde ðæt heofonlīce rīce geearnian, Homl. Th. i. 358, 25–35. Ða hǽþenan fēngon tō wurðienne entas and strece woruldmen ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum and egesfulle wǽran ða hwȳle ðe hȳ leofedon, Wulfst. 105, 34. [Cf. strek *straightway*: He sal noght wend strek til purgatory bot even til helle, Pr. C. 3378. *M. H. Ger.* strac.] v. ānstræc, *and next word*.

strǽc, es; *n.* (?) I. *strictness, rigour*:—Strǽc *districtio, rigor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 48. Sȳ nātōðæshwōn regoles strǽc gehealden *nullatenus districtio regule teneatur*, R. Ben. 61, 15. II. *violence, force*:—Hū mæg beón būtan strece and neádunge ðæt gehwā mid clǽnnysse ðæt gāle gecynd þurh Godes gife ġewylde? Homl. Th. i. 360, 1, 10. Hēr man ȳtte ūt Ælfgār eorl, ac hē com sōna inn ongeán mid strece þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 36.

strǽc-līc; *adj. Rigorous, strict, severe*:—Gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid strǽclīce lāreówdōme *si hanc districtionis severitas non coarctat*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 17. Streclīcere hǽse *rigid oimperio*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 4.

strǽclīce; *adv.* I. *strictly, sternly, vehemently*:—Gif him God ryhtlīce and strǽclīce (streclīce, Cott. MSS.) dēman wile *si districte judicentur*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 20. Hwīlum līðelīce tō ðreátigenne hwīlum suīðlīce and strǽclīce tō ðrāfianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando autem vehementer increpanda*, 21, 1; Swt. 151, 12. II. *violently, forcibly*:—Swā swā deáð streclīce āsyndraþ sāwle fram līchaman ealswā lufu Godes streclīce āsyndraþ mann fram middaneardenre lufe *sicut mors uiolenter separat animam a corpore, ita dilectio Dei uiolenter segregat hominem a mundano amore*, Scint. 16, 14–16.

strǽcness, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance, pertinacity*:—Mid unāteriendlīc[r]e strecnysse *indefessa instantia* (*perseverantia*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 24. Hī mid ānrǽdnesse and mid strecnesse geearnodon heofona rīce, L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 29.

strǽd[a, -e?] *a pace, stride*:—Mīle straedena *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41.

strægdness. v. stregdness.

strǽgl (*from Latin* stragula?), strǽl, strēl, e; *f. A covering for beds, a rug, a mattress, bed*:—Strēgl (g *over* a), strēl *aulea*, Txts. 43, 249. Strēl *stragua*, 99, 1907. Strǽl *vel* bedding *mataxa* vel *conductum* vel *stramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 29. Strǽle mīnum (-e?) ic wǽte *stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Strǽla *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 67. Ealle strǽla his ðū ācyrdest *universum stratum ejus versasti*, Ps. Spl. 40, 3. [*Prompt. Parv.* strayle, bed clothe *stragula*.]

strǽl, strēl, streál, es; *m.*: e; *f.*: strǽle, an; *f. An arrow, shaft, dart* (lit. and fig.):—Ða genam hē his bogan and hine gebende and ða mid geǽttredum strǽle ongan sceótan . . . Ða sōna mid ðan ðe se strǽl on flyge wæs, ða com swīðe mycel windes blǽd, ðæt seó strǽl weard eft gecyrred, and ða ðone ilcan mon, ðe heó ǽr from sended wæs, hē sceát, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17–23. Hē cwæð tō ðam deófle: 'Ðū heardeste strǽl tō ǽghwilcre unrihtnesse, 241, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2380; An. 1191. Hē his costunge streále on ðam mōde gefæstnode ðæs cempan. Hē mid ðære geǽttredan streále gewundod wæs . . . Ða hæfde hine seó deófollīce strǽl mid ormōdnysse gewundodne, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2–14. Swā seó strǽle byþ strangum on handa *sicut sagittae in manu potentis*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Leóhtes strǽle ł leóma *lucis spiculum*, Hymn. Surt. 30, 6. Se mon wæs ofscoten mid his āgenre strǽle mid ðȳ ðe hē wolde ðone fearr sceótan, Shrn. 83, 6. Hē fordˇ onsendeþ biterne strǽl, Exon. Th. 48, 2; Cri. 765. Strǽlas *sagittae*, Ps. Spl. 63, 8: Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Strēlas, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Strēle beóþ scearpe *sagittae acutae*, Ps. Th. 119, 4: 143, 7. Scearpum strēlum, 63, 4. Hē sende his strǽlas, 17, 14: Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223. Ða hēt ic feá strǽla (*paucas sagittas*) sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē sendeþ his strǽlo, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Lǽteþ strǽle fleógan, farende flān, Exon. Th. 386, 4; Rä. 4, 56. Hē ða strǽle ðara āwerigdra gāsta him fram āsceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Strǽle bitere sendan, Ps. Th. 77, 11: 76, 14. [Strales hate, Laym. 5695. *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* strâla; *f. sagitta, jaculum: M. H. Ger.* strâl, strâle; *m. f.: Ger.* strahl; *m.*] v. here-, wæl-, wǽpen-strǽl.

strǽl-bora, an; *m. An archer*:—Strēlbora *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 8. Strǽlbora and scytta, 7, 32. Strǽlbora, 55.

strǽlian; *p.* ode *To shoot*:—Hī strǽliaþ hine *sagittabunt eum*, Ps. Spl. 63, 4.

strǽl-wyrt, e; *f. Club-moss* (?). Somner gives the word as glossing *callitrichon*:—Gif dolh fūlige, ceów strǽlwyrt on and gearwan, Lchdm. ii. 96, 9.

strǽt, e (*but uninflected forms occur*); *f.* I. *a road*:—Læg ān drīe strǽt þurh ða sǽ. And ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære strǽte, Ex. 14, 21–22. Him þurh streámræce strǽt wæs gerȳmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582. Tō ðære ealdan strǽt; ondlong ðære strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30. On ða sealtstrǽt; andlang strǽt, 82, 26. Foldweg, cūþe strǽte, Beo. Th. 3272; B. 1634. Ceastre and torras and strēta and brycge geworhte wǽron *civitates, farus, pontes, et stratae factae*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. II. *a road in a town, a street, a paved road*:—Strǽt wæs stānfāh . . . hié tō sele gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320. Ða stānas ðæs temples licggeaþ æt ǽlcre strǽte ende *in capite omnium platearum*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 12. Loth sæt on ðære strǽt (*in foribus civitatis*) . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wē willaþ wunian on ðære strǽt (*in platea*), Gen. 19, 1–2. Be ðisse strǽte, Cd. Th. 147, 8; Gen. 2436. Eode se apostol be ðære strǽt, Homl. Th. i. 60, 21: ii. 120, 16. Hē eode in burh, stōp on strǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 1969; An. 987. Enta ǽrgeweorc innan burgum strǽte stānfāge, 2473; An. 1238. Fenn strǽta *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. On strǽta hyrnum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. On strǽton *in plateis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Hī synd stǽnene mid ðǽm ðe man strǽta wyrcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 134. Ða arn se ceorl geond ealle ða strǽt, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* strâta: *O. Frs.* strēte: *O. H. Ger.* strâza. *From Latin* strata.] v. cyne-, faroþ-, fird-, heáh-, here-, lagu-, mere-, port-, ranc-, sealt-, stān-strǽt.

strēt, e; *f. A couch, bed*:—On beddinge strǽte mīnre *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 3. Ofer strǽte *super lectum*, 62, 7: 6, 6. [From Latin.]

strand, es; *n. A strand, shore*:—Strand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24: *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 77. Se Hǽlend stōd on ðam strande . . . Ðæt strand getācnode ða ēcan staðolfæstnysse ðæs tōwerdan līfes, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 30. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Hī sǽton be ðam strande *secus littus sedentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48: Jn. Skt. 21, 4. Ða eode hē be strande, Ap. Th. 7, 19. Gāþ tō ðære sǽ strande, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Urk mīn hūskarl habbe his strand eall forne gēn hys āgen land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 6. Stranda *litorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 28. Strandum *litoribus*, 465, 9. [*O. Du.* strande; *n.: M. H. Ger.* strant; *m.: Icel.* strönd; *f.*] v. sǽ-strand.

strang; *adj. Strong*; fortis, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 56: acer, vehemens, 17, 28: strenuus, ii. 74, 60. I. of living beings, (1) *strong, powerful, mighty*:—Hē wæs strang foreþingere *he was a powerful intercessor*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 6. Fugel meahtum strang, Exon. Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Ðū eart mægenes strang, Beo. Th. 3692; B. 1844. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges (*fortis*) hūs and hys fata hyne bereáfian, būton hē gebinde ǽrest ðone strangan (*fortem*)? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Paminunde ðæm strongan cyninge *apud Epaminondam, strenuissimum imperatorem*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 21. Wǽron hēr strange cyningas (*fortissimi reges*), Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 30. Hē ys strengra (strængra, Rush.: strongra, Lind.) ðonne ic *est fortior me*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11: Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Wē wēnaþ ðæt mon beó ðȳ strængra (strencra, Cott. MS.) ðe hē biþ micel on his līchoman, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 7. Ic eom se strengesta (*fortissimus*) God ðīnes fæder, Gen. 46, 3. Se strangesta cyning Æþelfriþ *rex fortissimus Ædilfrid*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18. Mētȳwan ðīne mǽrðe and ðīne strengestan hand, Deut. 3, 24. Feówer ða strengestan him betweónum

gesprǽcon, Ors, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 3. Of ðrîm folcum ðâm strangestan Germanie *de tribus Germaniae populis fortioribus*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20. Of mînum strengestum feóndum, Ps. Th. 17, 18. (2) *strong, firm, resolute, hardy*:—Beó strang and staðulfæst *confortare et esto robustus*, Deut. 31, 7, 23. Ic wénde ðæt ic wǽre swîðe strong on manegum cræftum ac ic ongeat siððan ðû mê forlête hû untrum ic wæs *fortem me inter virtutes credidi, sed, quantae infirmitatis sim, derelictus agnovi*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 21. Ðætte ûre môd ðý fæstre and ðý strengre beforan Gode sié on ðæm cræftum *ut cor robustius in virtute solidetur*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 9. Ðǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr Scs Albanus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. (3) *hard, severe, fierce, stern*:—Strang wæs and rêðe se ðe wætrum weóld, Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376. Se þeóden wæs strang and stîðmôd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Petrus gecýðde ðæt hê wæs strengesð wið scylda, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 17. Seó strengeste þeód *gens ferocissima*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 34. **II.** of things, (1) *strong, able to resist force, firm*:—Ðû wǽre mê stranga tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Gê nânuht mid eów nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges ðætte þurhwunigean mǽge, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. Æt strangum stâne, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Of þissum strongan stýle, Exon. Th. 426, 25; Rä. 41, 79. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum landum and on strangum, Lchdm. i. 134, 19. Ðeós wyrt on Illyrico swîðost and strengost wexeþ, 284, 17. (2) *firm, valid, assured*:—Mê ðynceþ wîslîc, gif ðû geseó ða þing beteran and strengran ðe ûs bodade syndon, ðæt wê ðâm onfôn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. (3) *strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent*:—Ongeán swelce mettrymnesse mon beðorfte stronges lǽcedômes . . . Is ðæm lǽce tô giémanne ðæt hê strangne lǽcedôm selle ðæm seócan, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–29. Ða leáf syndon stranges swæcces, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Gif ðû ðâs wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wîne, 172, 12. Strangre stemne, Cd. Th. 33, 24; Gen. 525. Ða recceras ætiéwaþ strangne andan *fortem zelum rectores exhibent*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 164, 11. Ðæt is for hwî se gôda lǽce selle ðam hâlum men sêftne drenc and swêtne, and ôðrum hâlum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Gelâcnian mid ðǽm drencum strangra wyrta gemanges, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 24. Se gewuna is strengra on ǽlcum worde, ðonne his regol sý, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 2. Ðæt hié hæfden ðý strengran scyte *ne sagittarum jactus inpedirentur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Strongrum helpum *validioribus auxiliis*, Rtl. 61, 11. (4) *strong, earnest*:—Ðâ sealdon hî him strange manunge, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 13. (5) of that which is hard to bear, *hard, severe*:—Godes bebod, þêh hit strong wǽre, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 2. Hû strang hit biþ an helle tô biónne, Wulfst. 225, 12. Is se drohtað strang ðam ðe lagolâde lange cunnaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313. Strang wíte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Ðæt sâr biþ tô ðon strang, and hê næfþ nânne slǽp ðonne hit strangost biþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 25. Strang fefer, 226, 16. Com se stranga winter mid forste and mid snâwe and mid eallon ungewederon, ðæt næs nân man ðâ on lîue, ðæt mihte gemunan swâ strangne winter swâ se wæs, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 32: Chart. Th. 163, 1. Hê âstealde swîðe strang gyld, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 20. Ealle ða gesetnessa ðe tô stronge wǽron and tô hearde, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 15. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðâm ǽrgedônum, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 25. Manig broc byþ mycle strengre ðonne tôðæce, ðeáh ic nǽfre nân strengre ne geðolode, Shrn. 185, 15. Ðonne biþ Drihtnes word rêðe gehŷred, ðâm synfullum stefna strangast, Wulfst. 256, 16. (6) of violent motion or action, *fierce, violent*:—Strong wind, Met. 7, 25. Strang storm, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. His tôgân biþ ðearle strang, 364, 17. Se stranga rên, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Ða gemunde hê ða strangan dǽda ðara unmanna and ðæra woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27. Gif strongra storm and genip swýðor ðreáde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [*O. Sax.* strang: *Icel.* strangr: *O. H. Ger.* strengi.] v. byrðen-, for-, hyge-, lang-, mægen-, med-, ryne-, swîþ-, un-strang; strenge.

strange; *adv.* **I.** *severely*:—Rícum mannum man sceal strangor (*severius*) dêman ðonne ðâm heánum, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 30. Ðeáh ðe ðæt wíte heardor and strangor dôn sý *cum districtius agitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. **II.** *strongly, violently*:—Seó sǽ strange geondstyred on staþu beáteþ, Met. 6, 15: Soul Kmbl. 89; Seel. 45.

strang-hende, -hynde; *adj. Strong of hand*:—Dauid is gecweden *fortis manum*, ðæt ys stranghynde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 14.

strangian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to grow strong, be strong, prevail, flourish*:—Ic strangige oððe geðeó *uigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 14. Strongaþ *praevaluit*, Ps. Surt. 51, 9. Ic strongade wið him *praevalui adversus eum*, 12, 5. Word unrehtwîsra strongadun (*praevaluerunt*) ofer ûs, 64, 4. Strangadan, swîðodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, 46, 49. [Þet eower heorte erþian and eower feond strongian, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. *O. H. Ger.* strangên *confortari.*] **II.** *to make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Staþelige man and strangie and trumme hî georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Hê ðǽr wunode strangende hira heortan on geleáfan, Blickl. Homl. 249, 17. [Heo strangede þe walles, Laym. 4461.] v. ge-strangian; strangung.

strang-lîc; *adj.* **I.** of persons, *strong, robust*:—Cniht, stranglîc on wæstme and wênlîc on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sî tô gefeohte stranglîc oððe untrumlîc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. **II.** of things, (1) *strong, firm, solid, able to resist force*:—Næs nân ðæs stronglîc stân gefæstnod, ðæt mihte ðam miclan mægne wiðhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 14; Sat. 517. Ðeáh deós eorðe þince on stede stronglîc, Met. 10, 11. Mînne stronglîcan stôl, Cd. Th. 23, 27; Gen. 366. Sume bióþ beforan monna eágum gesewen swelce hié fæstlîcu and stronglîcu weorc wyrce *quidam quaedam ante humanos oculos robusta exerceant*, Past. 34, 6; Swt. 234, 19. (2) *requiring strength, laborious, hard*:—Nânne mon ðæs ne tweóþ ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglîc weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 29. (3) *hard to bear, severe*:—Ðis is stronglîc, nû ðes storm becom, Cd. Th. 288, 25; Sat. 387. Stingaþ stranglîc sâr on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* strang-lîh *robustus.*]

stranglîce; *adj. Strongly*:—Stranglîce *roborabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 63. Stranglîce *fortiter*, stranglîcor *fortius*, stranglîcost *fortissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 230, 15. **I.** *with power, with energy, strenuously, vigorously*:—Hê stranglîce rîxode and bewerode ðæt folc wið ða hǽðenan leóda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 7. Hê galdorcræftum wiðstôd stranglîce, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167: Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gû. 875. Hwæt getâcnaþ ða bân bûton stronglîce geworht weorc *quid per ossa nisi fortia acta signantur?* Past. 34, 6; Swt. 235, 16. **II.** *with violence, fiercely, vehemently*:—Hê byrnende from gebede swîceþ, stepeþ stronglîce, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Se here ða burh besǽton and hire stranglîce wið feaht, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 15. Hire mǽtte ðæt heó hæfde sweord on handa and ðæt heó stranglîce fuhte mid ðý, Shrn. 60, 30. Ðæt se wind swâ stronglîce hrure on ða circan, ðæt ðǽr ne mihte nǽnig mon gestandan oððe gesittan, 81, 22. **III.** *boldly, bravely, hardily*:—Hî heora land stronglîce geeodan and freódôm onfêngon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Him gesewen wæs ðæt hê heardlîce and stranglîce sprǽce, 5, 13; S. 632, 25. **IV.** *firmly, in a manner to resist force*:—Hê biþ stranglîce wið ða getrymed, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 7. Tô ðon ðæt hê swâ micle stranglîcor ârise swâ hê hefiglîcor âfeóll *tanto post solidius surgeret quanto prius cecidisset*, 58, 5; Swt. 443, 32. **V.** *severely, sternly*:—On ðâm is stronglîce tô ehtanne ða ðe him ne ondrǽdaþ wîtende syngian *in his fortiter insequenda, qui non metuunt sciendo peccare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Se man wæs stranglîce gewîtnad, Shrn. 73, 12. Se ðe swâ stronglîce ða Iudêas þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 169, 7.

strang-môd; *adj. Of strong mind, confident, resolute*:—God ða unstrangan ðyses middangeardes geceás, ðæt ða strangmôdan, ðe on âgenum mihtum truwiaþ, gescende wǽron, R. Ben. 138, 28.

strangness, e; *f.* **I.** *strength*:—Strangnysse mîne *fortitudinem meam*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. **II.** *force, violence*:—Of him is bodud Godes rîce and ealle on ðæt strangnysse wyrcaþ *ex eo regnum Dei euangelizatur, et omnis in illud uim facit*, Lk. Skt. 16, 16.

strangung, e; *f.* **I.** *strengthening, invigorating*:—Hê (*Christ*) ne behôfode nânes wæstmes ne nânre strangunge on ðære godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 150, 5. Mettas ðe cêlunge and strangunge mægen hæbben, Lchdm. ii. 176, 16. Ðæt lyft hê gesceóp tô ûres lîfes strangunge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 17. **II.** *vigor*:—Helias lyfaþ git on lîchaman mid langsumre strangunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 275. v. ge-strangung; strangian.

strapul, es; *m. A covering for the leg, kind of trouser*:—Strapulas *tubroces* (*tubrucus* lanea ocrea, ocreis aut calceis coriaceis superimponi solita, Migne) vel *brace*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 61. [A strapylle *tibiale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 259, col. 2 (15th cent.). Straple of a breche, strappyl *femorale, feminale*, Prompt. Parv. 478. Þe strapils of breke *tribraca, femoralia*, Cath. Ang. 367. Sum wummon wered þe brech of heare and þe strapeles adun to hire uet ilaced ful ueste, A. R. 420, 5. Seide þat þey were liche to mares wiþ white legges up to þe þiȝes, for þat tyme þe Longobardes usede strapeles wiþ brode laces doun to þe sparlyver *asserens eos fore similes equabus, quarum cruretenus pedes sunt albi, eo quod Longobardi tunc temporis usque ad suras candidis fasceolis uterentur*, Trev. v. 355, 4.]

strê, streá-berige, streac, streál. v. streáw, streáw-berige, stearc, strǽl.

streám, es; *m. A stream, current, flowing water*; in the plural used of the sea in poetry:—Streám *vel* wæto *irriguum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 9. Streám *fluens*, ii. 149, 68: *alveus*, i. 54, 26. Streám, streúm *rema, reuma*, Txts. 92, 855. Streámum, streaumum, streúm *torrentibus*, 103, 2036. Hî on ðæs streámes brycge âbysgade wǽron . . . Scs Albanus eode tô ðære burnan . . . ða sôna âdrûgode se streám *fluminis ipsius occupabat pontem . . . Sanctus Albanus accessit ad torrentem . . . illico siccato alveo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 8–13. Hê wolde ða eá mid sunde oferfaran, ac hiene se streám fordrâf, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30. Ymbûtan ðone weall is se mǽsta dîc, on ðæm is iernende se ungefôglecesta streám *fossa extrinsecus late patens, vice amnis circumfluit*, Swt. 74, 18. Ealle ða gewîtaþ swâ swâ wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Forðon seó stôw on ôfre ðæs streámes (*super ripam fluminis*) wæs geseted, wæs his gewuna ðæt hê on ðone streám eode and hine on ðam streáme sencte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 18–22. Humbre streámes *Humbrae fluminis*, 1, 25; S. 486, 17. On Trenton streáme *in fluvio Treenta*, 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Temese streáme *Tamense fluvio*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16: 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Gehlade âne cuppan fulle ford mid ðam streáme, Lchdm. iii. 74, 14. Hât gefec-

cean ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, 12, 1. Sing ðis on yrnendum wætere, and wend ðæt heáfod ongeán streám, 70, 8. Ondlang ðæs streámes . . . ondlang ðæs Doferdæles ongeán streám tō Wīcforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 29. Streámas stōdon, Cd. Th. 206, 29; Exod. 459. Streámas wundon, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Wǽgas grundon, streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374. Reáde streámas *the waters of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 196, 23; Ex. 296. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Streámas, sealtýþa gelāc, 308, 4; Seef. 34. [*O. Frs.* strām: *O. Sax.* strōm: *O. H. Ger.* stroum, strūm *alveus, amnis, torrens: Icel.* straumr.] v. brim-, eá-, ēg-, ægor-, fīfel-, firgen-, fyrn-, lagu-, mere-, sǽ-, wǽg-, wæl-, wæter-, wille-streám.

streám-faru, e; *f. The going* or *flowing of a stream of water, a current*:—Se æðeling hēt streámfare stillan *the prince bade the rush of waters cease*, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578.

streám-gewinn, es; *n. The strife of waters*:—Bīdaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 12; Rä. 4, 26.

streám-līc; *adj. Of water*:—Ofer streámlīcum rīðum *over rivers of waters*, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10.

streám-racu, e; *f. The bed* or *channel of a stream, a water-course*:—Streámracu *alveus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 26. Streámrace *alveum*, ii. 4, 59. Him þurh streámræce strǽt wæs gerȳmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3158; An. 1582. Fram streámracum ōþ ðysse eorðan ūtgemǽru *a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrae*, Ps. Th. 71, 8.

streám-rād, e: *f.* I. *the bed, course of a stream*:—Streám-raad, -rād, streámrād *alveus*, Txts. 39, 129. II. *a watery road, the way across the sea*:—Sum streámrāde con, weorudes wīsa ofer wīdne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 21; Crä. 54.

streám-ryne, es; *m. The running of a stream*:—Ðæt wæter swā genihtsumlīce ūt fleów ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *the water flowed out so abundantly, that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 8.

streám-stæþ, es; *n. A shore*:—Ofer streámstaðe stæppan *to land*, Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434.

streám-weall, es; *m. A shore*:—Stāh ofer streámweall *he landed*, Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494.

streám-wilm, es; *m. The boiling of the waters, surge;* aestus:—Streámwelm hwīleþ, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495.

streáw, streów, strēu, strēw, es; *n. Straw, hay*:—Gærs oððe streów *foenum*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 3. Strēw, streów, streáw, 13; Zup. 83, 17. Strēwu, eglan *fistucam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 69; 72, 25. Ðæt strēu (strē (*printed* sore, *but* cf. lytles strēes *festucae*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 4), Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 4, 5. Sume hī cuwon heora gescȳ, sume streáw, Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Bærne streúw, Lchdm. iii. 114, 7. [Þe cwene þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire houses, A. R. 296, 12. *Havel.* stra: *Chauc.* stre, stree: *Piers P.* strawe: *O. Frs.* strē: *O. L. Ger.* strō; *gen.* strōs: *O. H. Ger.* strō, strao: *Icel.* strā.] v. snīð-, windel-streáw (-streów).

streáw-berige (streá-, streów-, strēu-), an; *f. A strawberry* (*plant* or *fruit*):—Streáwberige *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 71. Streáberige, 31, 69. Streówberian wīse (streáwberge, MS. H.). Ðeós wyrt ðe man *fraga* and ōðrum naman streáwbergean nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 138, 20. Streówberge *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 4: ii. 36, 59. Strēuberie *fascinium*, strēuberian *fraga*, 38, 65, 66. Streáwberian wīsan *fraga*, i. 79, 37. Streáwbergean leáf, Lchdm. ii. 350, 27. Streáwbergean wīse, 36, 11. Streáwberian wīsan nioþowearde, 34, 24: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian nyþeweardan, iii. 2, 18. Streábergan *vel* eorþbergan *fragium* i. *pumorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 30.

streáwberige-wise, an; *f. A strawberry-plant* or *runner*:—Streáberiewīsan *framen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 70. [A strebery-wyse *hec fragus*, a strebery *hoc fragum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, col. 1.]

streáwian, streówian; *p.* ode: strēwian; *p.* ede *To straw, strew*:—Ic strewige (streáwige, streówige) *sterno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 9. Wē streówiaþ (strewiaþ) axan uppan ūre heáfda, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 38. Streáwiaþ *evernenent* (*sternerent*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 30. Mid ðǽm hē strewede ðone weg, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13. Sūme of ðām treówum heówon and streówodon (streówedon, MS. A.: strewedon, MS. B.) on ðone weg, Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Strewodun (strēowedon, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8. Streówodan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 8, 9. Ða hǽþenan byrnende glēda streáwodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35. Hē hēt streówian geond ða flōr fela byrnende glēda, 8, 168. [*Orm.* strawwenn: *Chauc.* strawe: *Prompt. Parv.* strowiñ: *Goth.* straujan; *p.* strawida: *O. Frs.* strewa: *O. Sax.* strōedun, streidun, *p. pl.*: *O. L. Ger.* streidin *sternerent*: *O. H. Ger.* strewen, strouwen: *Icel.* strā.] v. be-, ge-streáwian, -streówian; strēgan.

streáwung, strec. v. strewung, stræc.

streccan; *p.* strehte, streahte; *pp.* streht, streaht, streced (v. strecedness) *To stretch.* I. *to hold out, extend*:—Ðū strecst (*extendes*) ðīne handa, and ōðer ðē gyrt, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Strece ðǽrtō ðīnne hiht, Homl. Th. i. 252, 7. II. *to spread out*:—Ðæt folc strehton (*straverunt*) hyra reáf on ðone weg, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8: Mk. Skt. 11, 8: Lk. Skt. 19, 36. III. *to prostrate*:—Hē hine wæs on gebed streccende æt līchoman ðæs Godes weres *prosternens se ad corpus viri Dei pia intentione*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* strecchen *extēndere, porrigere, prosternere.*] v. ā-, ge-streccan.

strecedness, e; *f. A couch;* stratum:—Strecednes *stratum*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 4. Strecednysse mīne ic beþweá, 6, 7.

strec-līc, -līce, -ness. v. stræc-līc, -līce, -ness.

strēdan. v. stregdan.

strēgan *to strew*:—Græf golde strēgan (stregdan?), Exon. Th. 311, 25; Seef. 97. [*Goth.* straujan.] v. stregdan.

stregdan. [There are two verbs of this form, a strong and a weak. The conjugation is further complicated by the frequent loss of g, so that forms of the strong verb are found (?) belonging to two classes (cf. *bregdan*): while in the Northern Gospels strong and weak inflections are combined in the same word. The two verbs are here put together]; ic stregde, strigde, strēde, hē stregdeþ, strigdeþ, strēt; *p.* (*strong*) strægd, *pl.* strugdon *and* strǽdon (v. strēdun, Mk. 11, 8: *but the form may be weak* = strægdon): (*weak*) stregde, strēdde, strugde (*North.*); *pp.* (*strong*) strogden: (*weak*) stregd, strēded, strēd *To strew, spread, scatter, sprinkle.* I. *to strew* something:—Se ðe ne somnigas streigdæs *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 30. Geswerc swē swē eascan strigdeþ (*spargit*), Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Monige ðæt wæter on ādlige men strēdaþ, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Se wind se ðe ða bærnisse in ða burg strægd *ventus qui urbi incendia sparserat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Ōðre ða telge strēdun (*sternebant*) on ðone woeg, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ðū somnas ðēr ðū ne strugdes (*sparsisti*) . . . Ic somnigo ðǽr ic ne strugde (strægde, Rush.: strēdde, W. S. *sparsi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24, 26. Ðæt āttor on eallum cyricum hē stregde (*aspersit*), Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 35. Sió mængu strægdun hrægl heora on ðæm wege, sume telgran strægdun on ðæm wege, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Nim ðæs hornes acxan and strēd, Lchdm. i. 334, 17. Strēd on hālig wæter *sprinkle holy water on*, iii. 56, 11, 18. On ðæs feóndes feax flāna stregdan, Salm. Kmbl. 262; Sal. 130. Stregdende weter *aspargens aquas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 9. Wæs heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. Wæs him morþorbed strēd, Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436. II. *to sprinkle* a place with something:—Ðū strēdest (āstregdest, MS. T.) mē mid hysopon *asperges me hysopo*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8. Strēde man hit mid hāligwætere *aspergatur aqua benedicta*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 38; Th. ii. 216, 1. III. *intrans. To scatter, disperse*:—Steorran strēdaþ of heofone, stormum ābeátne, Exon. Th. 58, 24; Cri. 940. Stregdaþ tōdas, Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. Hī tō scipon strēddon *they dispersed to their ships*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 3. IV. *to lay in order* (?):—Streide *struere* (*struerem*?), strīdae, streide *struere*, Txts. 99, 1910. v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, under-stregdan, -strēdan.

stregdness, e; *f. Scattering, sprinkling*:—Mid strægdnesse (*aspersione*) ðæs wæteres, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29.

strēl *a couch*, strēl *an arrow*, strēme, strencan, strēn. v. strǽgl, strǽl, strīme, stencan, streówen.

streng, es; *m.* I. *a string, cord, rope*:—Rāp *vel* strenc *funiculus, modicus funus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 67. Strengas *vel* bendas *lora*, 136, 77. Hē worhte swipan of strengon (*de funiculis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (1) *a string* of a musical instrument:—Streng *fidis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 54. On saltere tȳn strenga (*chordarum*), Ps. Spl. 32, 2. Strengum *fidibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 22: 148, 71: Hpt. Gl. 520, 61. Mid tȳn strengum getogen hearpe, Ps. Th. 143, 10. (2) *a bow-string*:—Boga *arcus*, bogen (-an?) streng *anquina* (*ar-*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 26. Strǽla storm strengum gebǽded, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. (3) in a ship, *part of the rigging;* also *a cable.* v. ancer-streng *and cf. Icel.* strengr *in this sense*:—Ðæt scyp ūte on ðære sǽ byþ gesund, gyf se streng (v. ancer-streng, l. 18) āþolaþ, for ðam hys byþ se ōðer ende fast on ðære eorðan and se ōðer on ðam scype . . . Ðū scealt gefastnian ðone streng on Gode, ðæt ðæt scyp healdan sceal ðīnes mōdes, Shrn. 175, 21–31. Windas weóxon, strengas gurron, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. (4) *a ligament, string* (of the tongue):—Wið ðam ðe se streng under ðare tunga tōswollen byþ, Lchdm. iii. 102, 2, 4, 5, 8. Strengce *nervo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 73. Strenga *nervorum*, 475, 13. II. fig. *a line, lineage* (cf. *Icel.* strengr, used of a narrow water-channel):—Of ðam strenge com Noe and his wīf, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* strang *funus, funiculus: Icel.* strengr.] v. ancer-streng.

strengan; *p.* de *To make strong.* [Þild birrþ ben wiþþ ihwillc mahht to beoldenn it and strengenn, Orm. 2614. Þe wepnen þ strengeð ham stalewurdlukest aȝein me, Marh. 14, 19.] v. æt-strengan, ā-strenged; strangian.

streng *strength.* v. strengu.

strenge; *adj. Severe, hard* (v. strang, II. 5):—Hē his torn gewræc on gesacum swīðe strengum stiépe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. v. strang.

-strenge, -strenged. v. tīn-strenge, -strenged.

strengel, es; *m. One who strengthens* or *emboldens, a gallant leader*:—Nū sceal glēd fretan wīgena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115.

strengest. v. strang.

streng-līc; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Hū hē him strenglīcran stōl geworhte, heáhran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 18, 14; Gen. 273. Cf. strang-līc.

strengra. v. strang.

strengðu (o); *indecl.:* strengð, e; *f. Strength:*—Strengð *acha*, i. *virtus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 27. Seó strengð *vis*, Gl. Prud. 71. I. referring to living beings, (1) *strength, power to do, fortitude, power to bear, firmness, vigour:*—Strengþu heáfdes mînes *fortitudo capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 59, 6: 117, 14. Mægnes strengðu, Exon. Th. 239, 23; Ph. 625. Môdes strengð *fortitudo*, Wulfst. 51, 7. *Fortitudo*, ðæt is strængð oððe ânrêdnyss, þurh ða sceal seó sâwul forbæran earfoðnysse mid ânrædum môde, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 165. Strængþ *vigor*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 10. Strengeþ mîn *fortitudo mea*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1. Strend *robur*, Kent. Gl. 795. Ic eów healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. In ðære gæstes strengðu, 40, 14; Cri. 638. Beón wiðmeten ðînre strengðe *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Spl. 38, 14. On strengðe horses, 146, 11. Mid strencgðe *cum potentia*, Ps. Th. 88, 11. Mid micelre strencðe âfylled hê worhte micele tâcna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 23. Swâ se fulfremeda wæstm biþ on fulre strencðe þeónde, ii. 76, 19. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*) hafaþ miht and strengðo, Cd. Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. Ic ðîne strengþu (*virtutem*) singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Strengðe *fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 18. Hî lærdon ðæt hî môdes strengþo nâman, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. (1 a) *the time when a man is strong, mature years:*—On mînum cildhâde oððe on mînre geógoðe oððe on mînre strengðe oððe on mînre ylde, Anglia xi. 102, 2. (2) *violence, force:*—Hê ða ongeánwinnendan fæmnan mid micelre strengðe earfoðlîce ofercom, Ap. Th. 2, 5. Strendðe *violentiam*, Kent. Gl. 842. Hié ongunnon mid sweordum and mid strengþum þyder gân; þohton ðæt hié woldan ofsleán ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. II. referring to things, (1) *strength, efficacy, virtue, beneficial power:*—Hæfþ hit ða strængðe hyne tô gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1. Ðâs sylfan strengþe heó hafaþ gewylled wið ðæs migþan earfoðlîcnyssa, 284, 3. Hæfþ ðeós wyrt ealle heora strengða, 244, 1. (2) of that which is hard to bear, *strength, violence, severity, force:*—Ðî læs seó strengð ðære wyrte ða gôman bærne, Lchdm. i. 316, 20. Wið âttres strendðe (strengðe, MS. B.), genim ðâs wyrte . . . heó oferswîð ealle strendðe ðæs âttres, 114, 13–15. Ne mæg man æfre for his strengðe ðysne wyrttruman syllan þicgean on sundrum, 260, 18. Hê sceal upweard licgean, ðý læs hê ða strengþe ðyssæ lâcnunge ongite, 300, 21. v. mægen-strengðu.

strengu (o); *indecl.:* streng, e; *f. Strength.* I. referring to living beings, *strength, power, vigour, fortitude:*—Ðæs lîchoman fæger and his strengo mæg bión âfyrred mid þreora daga fefre, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31 note. Dryhten strengo (*fortitudo*) folces his, Ps. Surt. 27, 8. Tor strengu, 60, 4. Ða medomnesse ðære strengio (-eo, Cott. MSS.) *dignitatem fortitudinis*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 23. Ðære gâstlîcan strenge hyht, Blickl. Homl. 135, 27, 34. Of ælre strengu (-o, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33. Strengo bistolen, mægene binumen, Exon. Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. Strengo getrûwode ânes mannes, Beo. Th. 5074; B. 2540. Strenge, 3071; B. 1533. Full strenge *plenus fortitudine*, Rtl. 43, 34. Mid mîne âgne mægene and strengo (-eo, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Cd. Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Strengeo, 150, 21; Gen. 2495. Hê gemunde mægenes strenge, Beo. Th. 2545; B. 1270. Strengum *vigorously*, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. of things, (1) *strength, power:*—Mec wolcna strengu byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. (2) *vigour, firmness:*—On strengo þeódscipes wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. On færhæfdnesse strenge (strengeo, Cott. MSS.) strange *abstinentiae robore validi*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 14. (3) *virtue:*—Sint tô manianne ða mettruman tô ðæm ðæt hié gehealden ða strenge ðære geðylde *admonendi sunt aegri, quatenus patientiae virtutem servent*, 36, 9; Swt. 261, 2. [The word occurs often in a later MS., where *strengð(u)* is found in the earlier in the passages given under that word from Lchdm. i. Deades strenge warp him dun, Gen. and Ex. 714. Edmond uor ys strenge was ycluped Yrensyde, R. Glouc. 302, 7. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* strengî *robur, fortitudo.*] v. hilde-, mægen-, mere-, woruld-strengu(o).

streón, es; *n.* I. *gain, acquisition, treasure:*—Ðêr is strión ðîn *ubi est thesaurus tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 21: 12, 35: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. Striónes *thesauri*, p. 17, 5. Tilða ł stre (=streóna *or* streón) *quaestuum, lucrum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. Ða ðe gelêfeþ in striónum (on gistrión, Rush.) *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Of strióman hiora *de facultatibus suis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 3. Strióna *thesauros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. [Gif þu hauest welþe . . . ahte nis non eldere stren (ayhte nys non ildre istreon, Jes. MS.), O. E. Misc. 113, 184.] II. *begetting* (?), *generating:*—Swâ hwylc monn swâ his wîf for intingan ânum brûceþ tô streónne (streónenne?; *other text has* bearna tô strŷnenne) *si quis suam conjugem creandorum liberorum gratia utitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33 MS. T. [Crist is his sune, Noht after chesunge ac after strene; for þan he him strende, alse þe sunne streneð liht, O. E. Homl. ii. 19, 24. The word is used also in the sense of *what is begotten, progèny, lineage, strain:*—Of hire owene streone (*race*), Laym. 2737. Streon (*offspring*) of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 16. Ne not ich none sunne þet ne mei beon iled to one of ham seouene oðer to hore streones, A. R. 208, 15. All folle wass þatt illke streon þatt Adam haffde strenedd, Orm. 27. Hiss stren shollde ben todrifenn, 16396. Þat holy streon, O. E. Misc. 153, 217. Of God, nat of the streen of which they been engendered, Chauc. Cl. T. 157. Spenser uses the form *strene* in this sense.] III. *power* (?):—Geþencaþ hwelc ðæs flæsclîcan gôd sién and ða gesælþa ðe gê ungemetlîce wilniaþ ðonne mâgon gê ongeotan ðæt ðæs lîchoman fæger and his streón mâgon (strengo mæg, Cott. MS.) beón âfeorred mid þreora daga fefre *aestimate, quam vultis nimio corporis bona, dum sciatis hoc, quodcumque miramini, triduanae febris igniculo posse dissolvi*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. v. ge-streón; streónan.

streón *a couch.* v. streówen.

streónan, (*but more often with umlaut*) striénan, strênan, strînan, strŷnan; *p.* de (*with gen. acc.*). I. *to gain, acquire:*—On ðæm hiewe ðe hê sceolde his gielpes stiéran, on ðæm hê his striénþ. Mid ðý ðe hê sceolde his gestreón tôweorpan, mid ðý hê hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 10. Strŷneþ *foeneratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 45. Se ðe him sylfum strŷnþ *qui sibi thesaurizat*, Lk. Skt. 12, 21. Gif hê striónеþ allne middangeard *si lucretur universum mundum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25. Nis eów forboden æhta habban, gif gê ða on riht strênaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. Guman gylpe strŷnaþ *men proudly lay up treasure*, Exon. Th. 445, 28; Dôm. 14. Hê hié gemyndgaþ ðara welegra ðe longe strîndon (striéndon, Hatt. MS.), and lytle hwîle brucon; hû hrædlîce se færlîca deáð hié on lytelre hwîle bereáfode ðæs ðe hié on longre hwîle mid unryhte striéndon (strîndon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 44; Swt. 332, 15–17. Hî dugeþa strŷndon, welan and wiste, Cd. Th. 59, 28; Gen. 970. Striónas *thesaurizate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Riht is ðæt gerêfan geornlîce tylian and symle heora hlâfordan strŷnan mid rihte, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 13. Hê ûs fêran hêt gâsta streónan, Andr. Kmbl. 662; An. 331. Se ðe his feore nyle hælo strŷnan, Exon. Th. 96, 16; Cri. 1575. Tô striónanne *thesaurizandum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 1. Ðû ðe wære welena strŷnende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 12. II. *to beget, generate, create:*—Gê strînaþ suna and dohtra *filios generabis et filias*, Deut. 28, 41. Of ðysum þrîm mannum, Noes sunum, eall ðes middangeard wearð eft onwæcnod, þêh hyé Drihten on þreó streónde (*created them of three conditions*), Anglia xi. 3, 60. Seth strŷnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 20; Gen. 1138: 70, 13; Gen. 1152. Hê be wîfe bearna strŷnde, 70, 5; Gen. 1148: 73, 8; Gen. 1201. Hié tôsomne fêrdon and bearna striéndon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10. Ðæt his brôðor nyme hys wîf and strŷne him bearn, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 24. Hié sculon bearna striénan, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 10: Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 17: Cd. Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. Hê ongan ôðres striénan bearnes be brŷde, 68, 17; Gen. 1118. Strŷnan, 71, 15; Gen. 1171. For intingan bearna tô strŷnenne *creandorum liberorum gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nŷhstan hand mê, bûtan hyra hwylc bearn hæbbe; ðonne is mê leófast ðæt hit gange on ðæt strŷned on ða wæpnedhealfe (*to the child born on the male side*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 15. [On hir he scal streonen (streni, 2nd MS.) þat scal wide sturien, he scal streonien (streoni, 2nd MS.) hire on ænne swiðe sellichne mon, Laym. 18844. Sikernesse streoneð ȝemeleaste, A. R. 234, 3. All þatt streonedd wass þurrh Adam, Orm. 33. Behinden he (*elephants*) hem sampnen ðanne he sulen oðre strenen, O. E. Misc. 19, 609. Strenen *fornicantur*, Ps. 72, 27. See also Halliwell's Dict. *strain, strene. O. H. Ger.* striunen *lucrari.*] v. ge-streónan.

Streónes-halh *Whitby:*—On ðære stôwe seó is gecweden Streónes-halh, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 2: 4, 23; S. 592, 37. Hild abbodesse on Streónesheale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. Tymbrend ðæs mynstres ðe ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 40. For the forms streanæs, streunaes, strenes, found in Bede's History, v. Txts. 489. In Bd. 3, 25 the word is explained by *sinus fari.*

streón-ful, streów. v. gestreón-ful, streáw.

streówen, streón, strên, e; *f.* I. *a couch, bed:*—In bed strêne mînre *in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Surt. 131, 3. Strêne mîne *stratum meum*, 6, 7: 40, 4: 62, 7. Ðâ hêht hê him streówne gegearwian (bedd gewyrcian, MS. B.) *jussit sibi stratum parari*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 8. II. *a place where anything rests:*—Hord sceal in streónum bîdan . . . hwonne hine guman gedælen *treasure shall remain in its places of rest . . . until men distribute it*, Exon. Th. 337, 22; Gn. Ex. 68.

streówian, streówung. v. streáwian, strewung.

streówness, e; *f. Bedding, what is spread to lie on:*—Ðâ bædon hine his discipulos ðæt hié môstan hûru sume streównesse him under gedôn for his untrumnesse; ða cwæð hê: 'Bearn, ne bidde gê ðæs; ne gedafenaþ cristenan men ðæt hê elles dô, bûtan swâ hê efne on axan and on duste licge,' Blickl. Homl. 227, 12.

strêt, stredðan, strêu. v. strêt, be-stredðan, streáw, streáwian.

strewung, e; *f. What is spread to lie on, a couch:*—On bedde mînre strewunge *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* strewunga *stramentum.*]

stric, es; *m.* (?) *Plague* (?):—Eác sceal âspringan wîde and sîde . . . stric and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12. Stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoðu, 159, 10. Gif hit geweorðe ðæt folce mislimpe þurh stric oðde steorfan, þurh unwæstm oðde unweder, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. v. ge-stric.

strica, an; *m.* I. *a stroke* of a pen, *a tittle, a mark, line:*—Ân

strica oððe ân stæf ðære ealdan æ ne biþ forgæged *iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit* (Mt. 5, 18), Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1: Jud. 15. Strican ł mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. Striœna *apicum*, stricum *characteribus, notis*, 512, 23, 52. Stricum *apicibus literarum*, 501, 56. **II.** *a streak, tract:*—Hit getîmaþ hwîltîdum ðonne se môna beyrnþ on ðæm ylcan strican ðe seó sunne yrnþ, ðæt his trendel underscŷt ðære sunnan tô ðam swíðe ðæt heó eall âþeóstraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 19. [Longe, croked strykes, Chauc. Astrolabe. Strek or poynt betwyx ij clausys yn a boke *liminiscus*, Prompt. Parv. 479. *Goth.* striks *κεραία*: *O. H. Ger.* strich *linea, nota, zona*. Cf. *Icel.* stryk *a stroke, dash*.]

strîcan; *p.* strâc, *pl.* stricon; *pp.* stricen. **I.** *to stroke, smooth, rub, wipe:*—Ne delfe hŷ nân man mid îsene and mid wætere ne þweá, ac strîce hŷ mid clâðe clæ̂ne, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. [Baldulf lette striken to þan bare lichen his bærd and his chinne *had his beard shaved off quite smoothly*, Laym. 20303. To make murrour bryȝt. Stryke theron blak sope, Rel. Ant. i. 108, 23 (15th cent.). Strekyñ or make pleyne *complano*, strekyñ or make playne by mesure *hostio*, strekyñ, as menn do cattys *palmito*, Prompt. Parv. 479, col. 2. To stryke a buschelle *hostiare*, Cath. Ang. 369. This pecke to conteyne stryken with a strykell as mutche as our standerd pecke holdeth upheaped, ib. note 1. To stryke a bed=to make it smooth, is quoted by Halliwell, who gives *strike* as a Devonshire word for to rub gently. *O. H. Ger.* strîhhan *linere, fovere*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to stroke, rub, wipe: Dan.* stryge.] v. ymb-strîcan. **II.** *to make a stroke.* v. be-strîcan; strica. **III.** *to go, move, run:*—Bûton ðæm rodere ðe ðâs rûman gesceaft æghwylce dæge ûtan ymbhwyrfeþ, strîceþ ymbûtan, Met. 20, 140. [Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh, Kath. 122, 2479. Comen alle strikinde of eauer euch strete *fit ex omni civitate concursus*, 35, 732. Hamun him to strac (wende to, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9318. Faraon strac inn affterr Godes folle, Orm. 14810. þ blod strac adun of hire bodí, Marh. 5, 34: 11, 7. Striken men þiderward, 17, 31. Þe strunden þe striken (*ran*) adun of þine fet, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 28. A mous . . . stroke forth sternly and stode biforn hem alle, Piers P. prol. 183. See also Halliwell, *streke, strike* (2). The word is still used of motion as in *to strike* across a country. *O. H. Ger.* strîhhan *ire, meare: Ger.* streichen *to move, rush, rove*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to go, rush: Dan.* stryge *to go*, stryge Landet om *to stroll about the country*.]

stricel, es; *m.* **I.** *a strickle, an implement for smoothing corn in a measure*, v. strîcan, **I**:—Stricilum *trocleis, rotis modicis*, Txts. 100, 994. [*Hic modius* a buschylle, *hic corus* a mesur, *hoc os*[*t*]*orium* a strikylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 233, col. 2 (15th cent.). Strykylle *hostorium*, Cath. Ang. 369. In note 1 on this page are given the following: '*Rouleau* the round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, etc. *Lorgaulté* the strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thinge wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and strickle.' Farming Books of H. Best, 1641. **II.** *that from which liquid flows* (? v. strîcan, **II**), *a breast that gives milk, a fount:*—Of stricele *ubere*, Germ. 390, 67. Of feówer stricelum *bis binis de fontibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 39. v. tit-stricel.

strician *to knit, net.* [*O. H. Ger.* stricchen *nectere: Ger.* stricken.] v. ge-strician.

strîdan; *p.* strâd, *pl.* stridon. **I.** *to stride:*—Strîdit *varicat*, Txts. 105, 2078. **II.** *to get by force* (?), *pillage, rob:*—Strâd (streád? *from* strûdan) *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 14: 96, 74. [Cf. *O. Sax.* strîdian *to dispute, contend;* strîd *contest, strife: O. Frs.* strîda (*wk.*) *to contend;* strîd *strife: O. H. Ger.* strîtan; *p.* streit *pugnare, contendere, obtinere;* strît *pugna, certamen*.] v. be-strîdan, *and next word.*

stride, es; *m. A stride, pace:*—Faeðm *vel* tuegen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. [Stryde *clunicatus*, strydyñ or steppyñ ovyr a thynge *clunico*, Prompt. Parv. 480.]

striénan. v. streónan.

strîman *to resist, oppose:*—Strîmendi *innixus*, Txts. 71, 1132: *obnixus*, 81, 1404. [In some dialects, e. g. Northants, *to strime*=to stride. Could the verb have existed with the same double meaning as *strîdan*, q.v.?]

strîme, strême; *adj. Having a current.* [*Icel.* streymr *having a current, running*.] v. swîþ-strîme.

strînan. v. streónan.

strînd, strŷnd, e; *f. A generation, stock, race, kin, tribe:*—Hê ne wæs of ðearfendum folce ac wæs æþelre strŷnde *non erat de paupere vulgo, sed de nobilibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Wæs hê of æþelre strŷnde Angelðeóde *de nobilibus Anglorum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 40. Of ðære cynelîcan strŷnde *de stirpe regia*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8. Of Wôdenes strŷnde (*stirpe*) monigra mæ̂gþa cyningcynn fruman læ̂dde, 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Hié wæ̂ron of Dauides cynnes strŷnde, Blickl. Homl. 23, 28. His cynnes lâtwuá from ðon ðæt fore biþ his strŷnde *tribunus, ab eo quod praessit tribui*, Rtl. 193, 15. In strŷnd twoelfa *in tribus duodecim*, 78, 26. Doemende twoelf strŷnda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 28. Strŷndum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 30. [Of heore strund (owene streone, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2736. Strend toward *generatio futura*, Ps. 21, 32. Streon of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 17. Þet tu wite me wiđ ham (*deadly sins*) and alle heore strunden, A. R. 28, 7.] v. eormen-strŷnd; streónan, streón.

strîpan; *p.* te *To strip.* [Erest he (*the devil*) strepte of him (*Job*) his shep, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 28. Heo haueđ istruped mine figer sterc naked, A. R. 148, 24. Þu struptest and herhedest helle, Jul. 63, 16. Het strupen hire steortnaket, Kath. 1537. *O. H. Ger.* stroufen *stringere*.] v. be-strîpan (-strŷpan).

strîđ, es; *m.* **I.** *struggle, fight, contest:*—Strange geneátas ða ne willaþ mê æt ðam strîðe geswîcan, Cd. Th. 19, 1; Gen. 284. **II.** *contention, dispute, strife of words:*—Hwæt scal ðê swâ lâðlîc strîđ wiđ ðînes hearran bodan? 41, 28; Gen. 663. Ðone lâðan strîđ, yfel andwyrde, 36, 16; Gen. 572. [The word seems to occur only in that part of the Genesis which is supposed to be derived from an Old Saxon original, and to be a form borrowed from Old Saxon *strîd*. In the Liber Scintillarum *strîþlîce* glosses *districte*, 132, 9, and *strîđnysse* glosses *districtionis*, 123, 18; but these may be explained as errors for *stíþlice, stíđnysse:* the nominative of the latter glossing *districtio* occurs 123, 9.]

strîþ-lîce, -ness. v. preceding word.

strôd (strod?), es; *n.*?:—Andlang dîces on ðæt strôd; eást andlang strôdes; of ðam strôde on scagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 230, 4. Ût þurh Wynnawudu on strôđ norđweard (*the reference is to the same place in both charters*), 334, 32. On secgláges strôd; of secgláhes strôde, iii. 79, 17. *The word occurs in local names*, Strôdwîc *Strudwick* (Northants), ii. 318, 30. Ðæt land æt Strôdistûne, iv. 288, 18. Perhaps it is left in *Strood* (Kent). [*O. H. Ger.* struot *silva*, Grff. vi. 751, Grmm. R. A. 635.]

-strod. v. ge-strod.

strogdness, e; *f. Scattering;* aspersio, Rtl. 122, 3. v. ge-strogdness.

strong. v. strang.

strop[**p**] *a strap, strop:*—Strop *vel* ârwiđđe *struppus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 37. [From Latin.]

-strowenness. v. â-strowenness.

strûdan; *p.* streád, *pl.* struden; *pp.* stroden *To spoil, ravage, plunder, pillage, defraud:*—Hwæt is ðis manna ðe mînne folgaþ wyrdeþ, æhta strûdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1807; El. 905. Ðonne wê ûs for nôwiht dôþ ðæt wê earme menn reáfiaþ and strûdaþ in heora æhtum and heora gôdum *cum infirmiores spoliare et eis fraudem facere pro nihilo ducimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 19. Fŷnd gold strudon, Cd. Th. 121, 7; Gen. 2006: Exon. Th. 436, 7; Rä. 54, 10. Hié tempel strudon, Cd. Th. 260, 18; Dan. 711. Hwâ ðæt hord strude, Beo. Th. 6244; B. 3126. Se ðone wong strude (MS. strade), 6139; B. 3073. Iudas hæfde onlîcnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strûdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. Strûdende fŷr, Cd. Th. 154, 15; Gen. 2556. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutit *fraudat*, zi-strudida *destruxit*.] v. be-, ge-strûdan; strŷdan, *and following words.*

strude, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. v. next word.

strûdend, es; *m. A spoiler, robber, usurer:*—Strûdend oððe grîpend *raptor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 69. Lænend *vel* strûde[nd] *fenerator*, 148, 26.

strûdere, es; *m. A spoiler, robber:*—Strûdere *vel* reáfere *agressor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 7. Strûderes *grassatoris*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 54. Strûderum *praedonibus, raptoribus*, 469, 74. [*M. H. Ger.* strudære.] v. worulds-trûdere; strŷdere.

strûdung, e; *f. Spoliation, robbery, pillage:*—Deóflîce dæ̂da on stalan and on strûdungan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 16: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. Utan forfleón stala and strûdunga (strûtunga, MS. C.), Wulfst. 115, 9: 164, 1: 129, 18.

strûta. v. strŷta.

strûtian; *p.* ode *To stand out stiffly* or *projectingly:*—Se hâlga wer hié (*the robbers who were trying to break into the church*) wundorlîce geband, ælcne, swâ hê stôd, strûtiendne mid tôle, ðæt hiera nân ne mihte ðæt morþ gefremman . . . Menn ðæs wundrodon, hû ða weargas hangodon, sum on hlæ̂ddre, sum leát tô gedelfe, and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste gebunden, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 177. [Ne be þi winpil nevere so ȝelu ne so stroutende, Rel. Ant. ii. 15, 8 (13th cent.). His here strouted as a fanne, Chauc. C. T. 3315. Strowtyñ or bocyñ owte *turgeo*, Prompt. Parv. 480. *M. H. Ger.* striuzen. Cf. a-strout. 'A-strout. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." The word occurs in Wright's Political Songs: The knif stant astrout, 336, 3. Further instances are: Hys yen stode owte astrote, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029. Bothe his eghne stode one strowte, Sir Isumbras.' Halliwell's Dict. The word *strut* is also used in the sense of *strife:* þair strut (*other* MSS. strife) it was unstern stith, C. M. 3461. *M. H. Ger.* strûz: *Ger.* strauss *strife, struggle*.]

strûtung, strycel. v. strûdung, stricel.

strŷdan *to spoil, waste:*—Ðæs strŷdendan (stryndedan, Wrt.) *prodiga* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutenti *prodigus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 51. v. ge-strŷdan; strŷdere.

strŷdere, es; *m. A waster, prodigal:*—Strŷdere *prodigus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 49. Stryndere (strŷdere?), 118, 28. v. preceding word.

strŷnan, strŷnd, stryndan, stryndere, strŷpan. v. streónan, strînd, strŷdan, strŷdere, strîpan.

strýta, strūta, an; *m. An ostrich:*—Strýta *strutio,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 38. Strūta, i. 280, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* strūz *struthio.* From Latin.]

stryddan, stubb. v. be-stredd̄an, stybb.

studu, studu; *gen.* stude, studu; *dat.* stude(-u), styde, styde; *acc.* studu, studu(-o); *pl.* styde, styde(-a); *gen.* studa; *f. A post, pillar, prop, stud* (v. Halliwell's Dict. '*Stud* the upright in a lath and plaster wall, *Oxon.*'):—Āhēng hē ðone sceát on āne studu ðæs wǽges (*in una posta parietis*). . . . Ðæt hūs forbarn nemþe seó studu ān (būtan ðære ānre stýðe, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28-35. Se lēg ðære studu (ða ilcan studu, col. 2) gehrīnan ne mihte. . . . Ðæt fýr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu (*destina*) mid gefæstned wæs and ðære studе nō ne onhrān (ða stuþo sceþþan ne meahte, col. 2). . . . Hī ðā ða studu on ða cyricean setton. . . . Monige men of ðære ylcan styde (styþe, styðe, MS. B., col. 2) sprytlan āc urfon, 3, 17; S. 544, 28-43. Hē hine onhylde tō ānre ðære studa ðe ūtan tō ðære cyrican geseted wæs ðære cyricean tō wraþe and ðǽr his gāst āgæf (hē genom ða studu ðe seó cirice mid āwreþed wæs and on ðære styde stondende forðfērde) *adclinis destinae quae extrinsecus ecclesiae pro munimine erat adposita, spiritum vitae exhalaret ultimum,* S. 543, 37-41. Cypressus styde hié ūtan wreþedon and gyldne styþa hié ūton wreþedon, Nar. 5, 7, 8. Begēmþ studе (*or* stoðe) mīnre dure *observat postes ostii mei,* Kent. Gl. 281. [*Icel.* stoð; *f., pl.* stöðr, steðr, *later* stoðir, stuðir.] v. feor-, wræd-studu (-stuðu); stod, studan-sceaft.

stuf-bæþ, es; *n. A hot-air bath, vapour bath:*—Sile him drincan on stufbaþe, Lchdm. iii. 132, 13. Man machiæ stufbæþ and baþege hine ðāron, 92, 21. v. stofa.

stulor; *adj. Furtive:*—Stulur *furtiva, clandestina, secreta,* Wülck. Gl. 245, 42: *furtiva,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 30. I. *acting with stealth, stealthy:*—Seó hreóhnys is open costung, and seó smyltnys is stulor and dīgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 24. II. *stolen:*—Wæteru stulre swēttran synd *aque furtiuae dulciores sunt,* Sciut. 110, 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stulina *theft: O. H. Ger.* stulingun *clam: Icel.* stuldr *theft.*] v. next word.

stulorlīce; *adv. Furtively, stealthily;* furtim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4.

-stun. v. ge-stun.

stund, e; *f.* I. *a stound* (used by Spenser and Fairfax, v. Nares, and still later in dialects, v. Halliwell), *a while, time, hour:*—Nis seó stund latu ðæt (*the hour will not be long in coming when*) ðē wælreówe wītum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212: Exon. Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nō ic ða stunde bemearn, ne for wunde weóp *that* (*hard*) *time I bewailed not, nor wept for the wound,* Exon. Th. 499, 12; Rä. 88, 14. Æt stunda gehwam, 436, 30; Rä. 55, 9. II. *the hour appointed for a particular act, the signal which marks the hour:*—Geendedum gebedum sī swēged ōþer tācn ỉ stund *finitis orationibus sonetur secundum signum,* Anglia xiii. 380, 215. On ðam fæce ðe stunda beón gehringede *in interuallo quo signa pulsantur,* 406, 952. Gecnyllendum ōþrum stundum *pulsatis reliquis signis,* 380, 219. Cf. tīd, I c. ¶ *adverbial use of cases or adverbial phrases,* cf. hwīl:—Hē word stunde āhōf *he spoke at once* (cf. *Ger.* zur Stunde), Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416: 2993; An. 1499: Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724: Ps. Th. 55, 11. Hē winnan nyle ǽnige stunde, Met. 25, 68. Ðū þolades mægenearfeþu micle stunde, Exon. Th. 86, 21; Cri. 1411. Hwīlon hē on bord sceát, hwīlon beorn tǽsde, ǽfre embe stunde (*every now and again, from time to time*) hē sealde sume wunde, Byrht. Th. 139, 48; By. 271. Stundum (1) *at times, from time to time* [*Icel.* stundum: *Dan. Swed.* stundom *sometimes, now and then*]:—Stundum *punctis,* Germ. 398, 227. Ic ðīne strengþu stundum singe and ðīn milde mōd morgena gehwylce, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Horn stundum song fūslīc leóð, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ða ic sylf stundum gerād, stundum gereów (cf. *Icel.* stundum . . . stundum *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) *with exertions* or *pains* (v. ā-stundian, *and* cf. *Icel.* stund *in the sense of* care, pains, exertion; stundar *very, exceedingly;* stunda *to strive, take pains;* stundan *pains-taking;* stundliga *eagerly*):—Hē orōð stundum teáh *he* (*the dying Guthlac*) *drew his breath laboriously,* Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gū. 1245. (2 a) *with effort, earnestly, eagerly, fiercely:*—Stundum wrǽcon mægen æfter ōðrum, Elen. Kmbl. 464; El. 232: 242; El. 121. Strong, stundum rēþe *exceedingly fierce,* Exon. Th. 380, 41; Rä. 2, 3. Streámas staþu beátaþ, stundum weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stāne and sonde, 382, 5; Rä. 3, 6. Mē strange stundum ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes,* Ps. Th. 58, 3: 93, 6. Ic stefne tō ðē stundum (*earnestly*) cleopige, 85, 5: 97, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* stunda: *O. Frs.* stunde: *O. H. Ger.* stunta: *Icel.* stund.] v. orleg-, winter-, worulд-stunð; stund-mǽlum.

stundian. v. ā-stundian.

stund-mælum; *adv.* I. *at intervals, gradually, little by little:*—Stundmǽlum *sensim,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6: Zup. 236, 13: *sensim, paulatim,* Hpt. Gl. 451, 6: 469, 72: 482, 51. II. *at different times, alternately, now at one time now at another:*—Stundmǽlum *alternatim, singulatim, separatim,* 438, 53: *vicissim,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4. Stuntmælum, R. Ben. Interl. 38, 10. [See *stoundmele* in Halliwell.]

stune, Lchdm. iii. 32, 19. v. stīme, *and next word.*

stunian; *p.* ode. I. *to crash, make a loud sound:*—Sum biþ wīges heard, beadocræftig man ðǽr bord stunaþ *where the shield resounds,* Exon. Th. 295, 29; Crä. 40. Stunaþ eal geador winsum sanc *a pleasant song sounds all together* (*from the union of many voices*), Met. 13, 49. II. *to strike with a loud sound, crash, dash:*—Stīme (stune?) hǽtte ðeós wyrt . . . stond heó wið āttre stunaþ heó wærce stīðe heó hātte wiðstunaþ heó āttre *it resists poison, dashes on pain, stiff is it called, dashes against poison,* Lchdm. iii. 32, 22. Ðā wearð stearc storma gelāc; stunede sió brūne ýð wið ōðre *one dark wave dashed against the other,* Met. 26, 29. [Later the word means *to confound, astonish, stupefy:*—If he hem stowned vpon fyrst, stiller were þanne alle þe heredmen, Gaw. 301. Stonyñ *stupefacio, percello,* Prompt. Parv. 476. Stonyd *attonitus,* Cath. Ang 365. Stoned ne basshed of no thyng be ye, Parten. 2940. Halliwell gives *stound* as a Northern word = to beat a drum. Cf. *Icel.* stynja *to groan;* stynr *a groan.*] v. stinan, ge-stun.

stunt; *adj. Foolish, stupid:*—Stunt *stultus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 53. Stunt folc and unwīs *populo stulte et insipiens,* Deut. 32, 6. Ic wæs stunt, and ic eom nū wīs, Homl. Th. i. 432, 6. Ðū sprǽce swā swā ān stunt wīf, ii. 452, 31. Ðū stunta *fatue,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 22. For eówer stuntan lage *per traditionem vestram,* Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Swā stunte nýtenu *sicut bruta animalia,* Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Cweþaþ ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfedness lytel behealde, Wulfst. 55, 23. [Mannkinn þatt wass stunnt and dill and skilllæs swa summ asse, Orm. 3714. *M. H. Ger.* stunz *dull: Icel.* stuntr *short, scant, stunted.*] v. styntan.

stunt-līc; *adj. Foolish:*—Stuntlīc ys ǽnig þing swýþor lufian ðænne God *stultum est aliquid plus amare quam Deum,* Scint. 17, 16. Hē nān þing stuntlīces ongeán God spræc *Job charged not God foolishly* (A. V.), Homl. Th. i. 472, 33. [Hwet is eure swa dusi and swa stuntlic swa is þet þe olde mon nule his mod to Gode awendan mid gode huhte, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 12.]

stuntlīce; *adv. Foolishly, stupidly:*—Stuntlīce fæst se ðe hine sylfne mid gālnysse befýlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 16. Hī nellaþ understandan hū stuntlīce hī dōþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 132. Hwæt is stuntlīcor *quid est stultius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 11.

stuntness, e; *f. Foolishness, folly, stupidity:*—*Stultitia,* ðæt is stuntnys, Wulfst. 52, 17. Ðysses middaneardes wýsdōm is stuntnis ætforan Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 228. Nelle ðū beón eádmōd on wīsdōm dīnum ne geeádmētt on stuntnesse (*stultitia*), Scint. 19, 13. Ðā āwende Crist ūre stuntnysse tō gerāde, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. Nū ðingþ ðam dysegan menn . . . ac hē ne understent nā his āgene stuntnysse, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 20. Gif hē him sylfum stýrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 23. [Fela stuntnesse beoð þer nan steore ne bið, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 22.]

stuntscipe, es; *m. Foolishness;* stultitia, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

stunt-sprǽc, e; *f. Foolish speech:*—þurh stuntspǽce *per stultiloquium,* Confess. Pecc.

stunt-sprǽce; *adj. Talking foolishly, foolish in speech:*—Stuntspǽcne *stultiloquum,* Scint. 97, 10.

stunt-wyrde; *adj. Using foolish words, foolish in speech:*—Se ðe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorðe se wīswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

stūpian; *p.* ode *To stoop, bend the back:*—Gyf seó sunne hine (*the moon*) onǽlþ ufan þonne stūpaþ hē (*it has the light part curving downwards*) . . . for ðan ðe hē went ǽfre ðone hricg tō ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 20. Ðæt hē swā oft sceolde stūpian swā se cyning tō his horse wolde and ðonne se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tō hliépan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem superadscensurum in equum dorso adtolleret,* Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. [Ha schulde stupin and strecche ford þat swire, Jul. 73, 11. Marie aduu stupede, Misc. 53, 559: Fl. a. Bl. 697. He nimþ hede þet his tour ne hongi ne stoupi, Ayenb. 151, 6. To stoupe *nutare,* Rel. Ant. i. 6, col. 1 (14th cent.). Over þe table he gon stoupe, Alis. 1103. Layamon uses the verb transitively: Mon mæi mid strenðe stupen (stoupe, 2nd MS.) hine to grunde, 25950. [*O. Du.* stuypen *to bow.* Cf. *Icel.* stūpa (*st.*); steypa *to cause to stoop: Dan.* stupe *to fall: Swed.* stupa *to fall, tilt, lean forward;* stupande *sloping.*] v. stīp.

sturtan (? *vowel as in* murnan?); steart *To start, jump up:*—Sturtende (styrtende (*wk.*)? v. *examples from Middle English*) se halta gistōd *exiliens claudus stetit,* Rtl. 57, 27. [Arður up sturte (storte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23951. Pharaon stirte up, Gen. and Ex. 2931. Stirte forth, Havel. 873. Þe Romeyns sturte to anon her prince up to rere, R. Glouc. 212, 1.]

stūt *a gnat, midge;* culex, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 76: 77, 55. [His hors eren were so ful of gnattes and stoutes and of great flyes *aures equorum culicibus et ciniphibus ita sunt repletae,* Trev. v. 159, 9. Halliwell gives *stout* as a West Country word with an instance of its use. Perhaps some local names keep traces of the word, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 336, col. 2.]

stūtere, es, *m.*?:—On stūteres hylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 10: 182, 10: 328, 10.

studan-sceaft, es; *m. A prop, stay:*—Ic gaderode stuþansceaftas, Shrn. 163, 5. Tō ðam ilcan wuda ðār ic ðās studansceaftas cearf, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* stoði (*wk.*) *a post;* styðja *a post.*] v. studu.

stuþu. v. studu.

stybb, stubb, stebb, es; *m. A stub, stump of a tree:*—Stybb *stirps,* Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 10. Ðes stybb *hic stirps,* 9, 58; Zup. 68, 8. Styb, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 57; 80, 33. Treówwes steb *stipes,* 17, 7. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 8. Æt ðæne ellenstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 4. Andlang dîces on ðone stubb, 10, 21. [*Icel.* stubbi, stubbr *a stump.*] v. ellen-, þorn-stybb (-stubb).

stycce, es; *n.* I. *a piece, bit:*—Stycce *frustrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 72. Sticce *offa,* 290, 47: *offa* vel *frustum,* 27, 18. Cnuca ân sticce ðære wyrt, Lchdm. iii. 4, 21. Swê swê stycce hlâfes *sic ut frusta panis,* Ps. Surt. 147, 17. Sticcum *frustris, partibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 39. On lytlum sticcum leóðworda dæl reccan, Andr. Kmbl. 2974; An. 1490. Hit (*the veil of the temple*) on eorþan læg on twâm styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Hig curfon ðone ram eall tô sticceon (*in frusta*), Lev. 8, 20. Tô sticcon, 1, 6: Ex. 29, 17. Tô sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Ðæt mon ðone disc tôbræce tô styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Hê feallende tôbærst on feówer sticca. Ða feówer sticca clifodon tô feówer stânum, Homl. Th. i. 380, 24. Hí tôcurfon ðone lîchaman on manugu sticceo. . . . Ðâ gesomnodon hî ða sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10, 12. Þurh sticceo *per cola,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 8. In sticco *frusta,* in sticce *frustatim,* 34, 32, 33. In sticce *frustatim,* 86, 78. On sticca *in frusta, in partes,* Hpt. Gl. 495, 30. Hê genam ða sticcu, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. II. *a small piece of money:*—Twâ stycgce (stycas, Lind.) *duo minuta,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. III. *a short space of time:*—Ðû â embe sticce (*after a bit*) fêhst eft on ða ilcan spræce ðe ðû ær spæce, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. [Stucchen (sticches, 2nd MS.), Laym. 16703. To stucchen, Kath. 99, 1992. Smalliche be little stechches, Ayenb. 111, 14. *O. L. Ger.* stukki; *O. H. Ger.* stucchi *frustum, pars; obolum; spatium, tempus: Icel.* stykki *a piece.*] v. fell-, land-, molegn-, seolfor-stycce.

stycce-mælum (sticce-, stic-); *adv. In pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal:*—Styccimêlum *particulatim,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 81. Styccemælum *minutatim,* 54, 55. Sticcemælum, 77, 70. Sticmælum *frustratim, particulatim, minutatim,* 151, 37: *membratim, per singula membra,* Hpt. Gl. 407, 19. I. *to pieces, to bits:*—Þrié wulfas ânes deádes monnes lîchoman styccemælum tôbrudon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Stânas sticmælum tôburston, Homl. Th. i. 108, 19. Hê sticmælum tôbræc ða anlîcnysse, 464, 26. Ðæt hûsel biþ sticmælum tôdæled, ii. 270, 33. II. *here and there, in different places:*—Styccimêlum *passim,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 60. On feáwum stôwum styccemælum wîciaþ Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Se cnoll is styccemælum mid wuda oferwexen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 27. Ðæs muntes cnoll is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen, and eft sticmælum mid grênum felda oferbræded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 23. III. *little by little, by degrees, gradually:*—Ða ðýstru styccemælum swâ ðicce wæron *tenebrae in tantum paulisper condensatae sunt,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Men dydon styccemælum ðæt hî ða moldan nômon *paulatim ablata terra,* 3, 9; S. 533, 22. Ôþþæt ðû hî styccemælum âfêdde mid ðý Godes worde *donec paulatim enutriti verbo Dei,* 3, 5; S. 527, 34. Sticcemælum, 1, 7; S. 477, 3: 1, 16; S. 484, 15: 5, 10; S. 624, 37. Ðone song hê gehýrde sticcemælum tô him neálæcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Ða bleówan wit ða hylla and âstigon ðæron and scufon hig ût on ða eá and wit reówan sticcemælum mid uncrum fôtum ôð ðæt hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe ðære eá *then we inflated the bags, and mounted on them, and pushed them out into the river, and little by little we rowed with our feet, until they landed us on the other side of the river,* Homl. Ass. 205, 346.

stýfician; *p.* ode *To root up:*—Mônа se ðridda weorca onginnan nâ gedafanaþ bûtan ðæt biþ geedcenned stîfician *the third day of the moon is not good to attempt works, except to root up what has grown up again,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* stýfa *to chop off, curtail;* stûfr *a stump.*] v. â-stýfician, *and next word; and see* swelecian.

stýficung, e; *f. A clearing* (?):—Of ðære stýfycunge, Chart. Earle 248, 11. In ðone norðran stýfecing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 399, 35. Stýfecinc, 18, 33.

stýle, stýl-ecg, stýled, stýlen, styll, styllan *to take a place,* styllan *to leap,* styllan *to stall.* v. stîle, stîl-ecg, stîlan, stîlen, still, stellan *to place,* stellan *to leap,* stillan.

styltan; *prs. subj.* (wið-)stylte; *p.* stylte, stylde, (for-)styldte; *pp.* stylted *To be amazed, confounded, be at a loss, be doubtful:*—Stylton *stupebant,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51. Styldon (stylton, Rush.), 1, 22. Hiá stylton *haesitantes,* Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stullen; *p.* stulta:—*Jumenta in partem alterum haeserunt* (stultun) *pavefacta,* v. Graff. vi. 676.] v. â-, for-, ge-, wið-styltan.

stýman. v. stîman.

styntan; *p.* te *To make* or *to become dull;* hence *to stint:*—Styntid *hebetat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 36. [In later English the verb is found transitive and intransitive:—þe qual gon to stunte, Laym. 31891. Menn sholldenn stinntenn to þewwtenn, Orm. 12844. Þe ueorðe hweolp is Idelnesse, þet is, hwo se stunt mid alle (*is utterly inactive*), A. R. 202, 10. Ystunt (*dulled*) is al my syht; This day me thuncheth nyht . . . Stunt is all my plawe, Rel. Ant. i. 123, 18, 39 (14th cent.). God gan stable and stynte, Piers P. 1, 120. Of this cry they nolde neuere stenten, Chauc. Kn. T. 45. The preyere stynte, 1563. Styntyñ of werkynge or mevynge *pauso, desisto;* styntyñ or make a thynge to secyñ of hys werke or mevynge *obsto,* Prompt. Parv. 475–6. *Icel.* stytta *to shorten.*] v. â-, for-styntan; stunt.

stýpel, styr *a stir,* stýr, stýran, styre, stýrend. v. stîpel, ge-styr, steór, steóran, stirc, steórend.

styreness, e; *f.* I. *motion, movement:*—Mid his ôðra lima styrenessa *aliorum motu membrorum,* Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 27. Ic ealle mîne styrenesse forleás *motum omnem perdidi,* 5, 6; S. 619, 19. Ðæt hors blon fram ðâm unhâlum styrenessum ðara [h]leoma *equus cessabat ab insanis membrorum motibus,* 3, 9; S. 533, 39. II. *a commotion, agitation, disturbance, perturbation,* (1) in a physical sense:—Styrnise michelo (*motus magnus*) geworden wæs in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Æfter styrenisse wætres *post motum aquae,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. (2) figuratively:—Styrenise *tumultus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Swâ monigum and swâ myclum styrenesse (-um?) wiþerweardra ðinga *tot ac tantis rerum adversantium motibus,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Styrenissum *perturbationibus,* Rtl. 59, 5. v. eorþ-, ge-, on-styreness.

styrfan, styrfig. v. stirfan, stirfig.

styria, styriga, styrga, styra, an; *m. A sturgeon;* but the word is used as the equivalent of several Latin names of fishes:—Styria *cragacus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 50: 15, 48. Styrga, styria, styra *porcopiscis,* Txts. 87, 1614. Styria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 29. Styriga, i. 281, 59. Stiriga, 65, 63. Styria *rombus,* 55, 61. Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Andlang stræte ût on styrian pôl, vi. 9, 6. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sturo, sturjo *sturio, rombus, purro: Ger.* stör: *Du.* steur: *Icel.* styrja: *Dan.* stør: *Norweg.* størje. The Teutonic word was adopted in Romance speeches, and the French form is seen in English *sturgeon.*]

styrian; *p.* ede, ode *To stir, move:*—Ic styrige *moveo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. I. *intrans. To be in motion:*—Hê sig ofer ða deór and ofer ealle ða creópende ðe stiraþ on eorþan *praesit bestiis omnique reptili, quod movetur in terra,* Gen. 1, 26. Ealle ða þing ðe on eorðar stiriaþ . . . Eall ðæt ðe styraþ and leofaþ, 9, 2, 3. Eall flæsc ðe ofer eorðan styrode, 7, 21. Streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374 Ne stira ðû, sunne, of ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12. Hî ne môton swîþor styrian, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Ða styriendan nêtenu, 41, 5; Fox 252, 24 Hý wæron styriende *commoti sunt,* Ps. Th. 47, 5. Styrendum *mobilibus* Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 7. II. *trans. To put in motion:*—Styrede *agitabat* Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 53: *exagitabat,* Txts. 180, 2. (1) of physical movement:—Hê styreþ ðone rodor and ða tungla *coelum ac sidera movet,* Bt 39, 8; Fox 224, 6: Exon. Th. 422, 29; Rä. 41, 13. Hî heora âgen stefne styriaþ, Met. 13, 49. Hê dyde ðæt ân æren nædre hý styrede Wulfst. 98, 22. Ða stânas hî styredon for ðam swêge, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hê sceal gân and hyne styrian *he must walk and move about* Lchdm. i. 316, 17. (1 a) *to move* the strings of an instrument:—Eall strengas se hearpere grêt mid ânre honda, ðeáh hê hié ungelîce styrige Past. 23; Swt. 175, 10. Ic mîne hearpan genam and mîne strenga styrian ongan, Wulfst. 255, 9. Hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 8; Cri 669. (1 b) *to put in violent motion, to stir up, disturb, agitate:*—I (*the storm*) streámas styrge, Exon. Th. 386, 31; Rä. 4, 70: 382, 11 Rä. 3, 9. Ðonne wind styreþ lâð gewidru, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374 Hê hringsele hondum styrede, 5673; B. 2840. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm ii. 76, 25. [Streámas] styrgan, Exon. Th. 383, 29; Rä. 4, 18. Sel him styrgendne drenc, Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Duruþegnum wearð hildbed styred (*disturbed;* referring to the only course that seemed left to th cannibals, when the prison was found without their intended victims, viz to feed on the bodies of the dead prison-guards), Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An 1094. (2) figuratively, *to stir up, to excite, incite, rouse, move:*—Ô sædnysse stirgit *ad congeriem* (*satietatem*) *coartet,* Germ. 391, 30. Nâ ðæra wâtena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 19. Saca an wraca hê styrede gelôme, Wulfst. 106, 26. Gârulf Gûðere styrode, Fin Th. 37; Fin. 18. Swâ sceal ælghwelc lâreów tô ânre lufan mid mislîcur manungum his hiéremonna môd styrigean, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 12 (2 a) *to handle, treat, deal with:*—Secg ongan sîð Beówulfes snyttrur styrian, Beo. Th. 1749; B. 872. (2 b) *to move, disturb, trouble, agi tate:*—Mid ðæm bisgum ðe on breóstum styreþ mon on môde, Met. 22 64. Ðara synfullena handa mê nâ ne styrien, Ps. Th. 35, 11. Ða ð mê mid unryhte ænige styrian *qui insurgunt in me,* 108, 27. Swâ bió môdsefan of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. [*Laym. A. R.* sturien *Orm.* stirenn: *Ayenb.* sterie. Cf. *Icel.* styrr *stir, tumult, disturbance.* v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, ymb-styrian.

styric, styrigend. v. stirc, â-styrigend.

styrigend-lîc; *adj. Moving:*—Hê styrigendlîces nân þincg findan n mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 735. Of styrigendlîcum *mobilibus,* Germ 391, 26. God gesceóp eall libbende fisccinn and stirigendlîce *omne animam viventem atque motabilem,* Gen. 1, 21.

styring. v. styrung.

styrman; *p.* de. I. of weather, *to storm, rage:*—Hit rîne an snîwe and styrme ûte *furentibus foris turbinibus hiemalium pluviarum vel nivium,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Styrmendum wederum, Bt. 7, 3

Fox 22, 5. II. of persons, *to storm, make a great noise, cry aloud, shout*:—Ic (*the wood pigeon*) būgendre stefne styrme (cf. ic hlūde cirme, l. 18), Exon. Th. 390, 25; Rä. 9, 7. Gehȳr mīn gebed nū ic stefne tō dē styrme hlūde *exaudi vocem orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 139, 6. Mīn stefn tō dē styrmeþ Drihten *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, 141, 1. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom heaðotorht hlynnan under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5097; B. 2552. Holofernus hlōh and hlȳdde, hlynede and dynede, dæt mihten fira bearn feorran gehȳran, hū se stīþmōda styrmde and gylede, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. Styrmdon hlūde grame gūþfrecan, 24, 35; Jud. 223. Ic mid stefne ongann styrman tō Drihtne *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, Ps. Th. 76, 1. [Þe trouble wynde þat hyȝt auster stormynge and walwyng þe see, Chauc. Boet. 29, 712. *O.H. Ger.* sturmen *tumultuari, perstrepere: Ger.* stürmen *to roar, rage; to take by storm: Icel.* styrma *to be stormy* (of weather); *to make a great noise, make much ado*. Layamon uses the verb in the sense *to attack violently*:—þat hæðene uolc mid muchelere strengðe sturmden (sweinde, 2nd MS.) þa Bruttes and driuen heom to ane munte, 18327. Þa Freinsce weoren isturmede & noðelas heo stal makeden, 1670.] v. be-styrman.

styrnan, styrne, styrnenga, stȳr-ness, styrn-līc, styrnlīce, styrn-mōd, -styrred, styrtan. v. stirnan, stirne, stirninga, steór-ness, stirn-līc, stirnlīce, -stirred, sturtan.

styrung, e; *f.* I. *motion*:—Sterung *gestus, motus corporis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 44. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nō weorþan gestilled, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Monige beóþ blīðe and eác unblīðe . . . for dæs blōdes styringe and for līchoman medtyrmnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 24. Ðonne hī (*prepositions*) getācniaþ styrunge, ðonne beóþ hī geþeódde *accusativo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 274, 7. I a. *exercise, practice*:—Sió wiþerweardnes biþ wæru āscerred mid ðære styringe hire āgenre frēcennesse *adversam fortunam videas ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6. II. of violent movement, (1) literal, *disturbance, agitation, commotion*:—Wearð mycel styrung (*motus*) geworden on ðære sǣ, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Ārās micel styrung and hreóhnys on ðære sǣ, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 14. Seó burh Naim is gereht ȳðung oððe styrung, i. 492, 1. Æfter ðæs wæteres styrunge *after the troubling of the water* (A.V.), Jn. Skt. 5, 4. (2) fig. (a) *a disturbance, tumult*:—Ðe læs tō mycel styrung (*tumultus*) wurde on ðam folce, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 5. Blon sié styring *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Surt. 105, 30. Ðæt wīf ðurh ða fǣrlīcan styrunge ne gȳmde hire cildes, Homl. Th. i. 566, 8. Sceal āspringan bryne and blōdgyte and styrnlīce styrunga, Wulfst. 88, 11. (b) *trouble*:—Wē sceolan on ǣlcne tīman and on ǣlcere styrunge mid rōdetācne ða rēðan āflīan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 143. (c) of the mind, *perturbation, agitation, emotion*:—Stȳran his mōdes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnysse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 16. *Interjectio* geopenaþ ðæs mōdes styrunge mid behȳddre stefne, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 3. Gif wē ða unsceádwīslīcan styrunga on stæððignysse āwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. ā-, eorþ-styrung.

styðe. v. studu.

sū. v. sugu.

su-. For words beginning with *su-* followed by a vowel see *sw-*.

sub-diácon, es; *m. A sub-deacon*:—Hit is beboden subdiáconum and munecum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. v. under-diácon.

sūcan; *p.* seác, *pl.* sucon; *pp.* socen *To suck*:—Ic sūce *sugo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 4. Heó (*the air*) sȳcþ ǣlcne wǣtan up tō hire, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7. Of ðæra cilda mūðe ðe meolc sūcaþ, Ps. Th. 8, 2. Ða breóst ðe ðū suce (*suxisti*), Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 125. Sucun (*suxerunt*) hunig of stāne, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 43. Ðæt hig sucon, Deut. 32, 13. Ongunnon ealle ða næddran heora blōd sūcan, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 35. Sūcende mid ealdum men *lactentem cum homine sene*, Deut. 32, 25. Ægðer ge men ge ða sūcendan cild, Homl. Th. i. 246, 21. Of mūðe sūkendra (*lactantium*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 16. [He moste suken, Laym. 13194. Vther þa ȝæt sæc (soc, 2nd MS.) his moder, 12981. Þa tittes þ þu suke, 5026. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 6.] v. ā-, for-sūcan, meolc-sūcend; sūgan, sīcan.

sūce. v. hunig-sūce.

sūcengra for sūcendra, Ps. Spl. 8, 3.

sucga, an; *m. The name of a bird.* [In later times the word seems to apply to the *whitethroat*, which is called *hazeck* (Worcest.) and *hay sucker* (Devon), and to the *hedge-sparrow, isaac* or *hazock* (Worcest.), *segge* (Devon), E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, pp. 23, 29. Chaucer uses *heysugge* (*-sogge, -soke*) of the sparrow: Thou (*the cuckoo*) mordrer of the heysugge, Parl. of F. 612. *Heges-sugge* (q. v.) is used to gloss the same word, *vicetula*, as *sucga* does.]:—Sucga, sugga, suca *ficetula*, Txts. 62, 422. Sucga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 53. Sugga, i. 62, 43. Tō sucgan grāf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 27. [Sugge, bryd *curuca, linosa*, Prompt. Parv. 483, col. 2. Halliwell quotes *sugge* from Palsgrave.]

suchtyrga, suctyria. v. suhteriga.

sufel, es; *n. Anything, whether flesh, fish,* or *vegetable, eaten with bread, sowl* [‘Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, etc., is called *sowl* in Pembrokeshire,’ Halliwell]; pulmentarium:—Sile him fōrmete on hlāfe and on sufle and on wīne *dabis viaticum de gregibus et de area et torculari tuo* (*the* sufle *corresponds to the* gregibus, v. winter-sufel), Deut. 15, 14. Hæbbe gē sufol (*numquid pulmentarium habetis?*) . . . Hē cwæð tō him: Lǣtaþ dæt nett on ða swīðran healfe ðæs rēwettes and gē gemētaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 5–6. Wē gelȳfaþ, ðæt genōh sȳ tō dæghwamlīcum gereorde twā gesodene sufel (*cocta duo pulmentaria*) . . . Gif mon æppla hæbbe oðþe hwylces ōþres cynnes eorðwæstmas, sȳ ðæt tō þriddum sufle. Sȳ ānes pundes gewihte hlāf tō eallum dæge, R. Ben. 63, 10–15. Ðæt hiae simle ymb xii mōnaþ gegeorwien tēn hund hlāfa and swǣ feola sufla, and ðæt mon gedēle tō ælmessan for mīne sāwle, Chart. Th. 461, 11. [Ne þerf þet meiden sechen nouðer bread ne suuel, A. R. 192, 18. Kam he neuere hom handbare, þat he ne broucte bred and sowel In his shirte, or in his couel, Havel. 767. I ne haue neyþer bred ne sowel, 1143. Þes two fishes ben souel to þes loves, Wicklif, Select Wks. i. 63. Sowvel, þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage, ii. 137. Sowil, as thow knowe me to wiln (savoury meat, such as I love, A. V.), Gen. 27, 4. Alle that greden at thy gate . . . after fode, Parte with hem of thy payn of potage other of souel, Piers P. C. 9, 286. Forto haue my fylle of that frute I wolde forsake al other saulee (glossed by *edulium*), B. 16, 11. *Hoc potagium* a° potage, *hoc edulium* a° sówle, Wrt. Voc. i. 199, col. 2 (15th cent.). Sowylle, 266, col. 1 (15th cent.). *Edulia* sowell, Wülck. Gl. 579, 41 (15th cent.). Sowle *edulium, pulmentarium*, Cath. Ang. 349, col. 2. See the note there (from which the Wicklif passages have been taken), where from Andrew Boorde’s Introd. to Knowledge is quoted, ‘A gryce is gewd sole;’ and from Turner’s Herbal, ‘The most part vse Basil for a sowle or kitchen;’ and ‘The fyrste grene leaues of elm tre are sodden for kichin or sowell as other eatable herbes be.’ *Icel.* sufl *whatever is eaten with bread: Swed.* sofwel: *Dan.* sul *meat*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pi-sufili *pulmentum, polentum*.] v. lencten-, winter-sufel; ge-sufel; *adj.*, syflig.

sūgan; *p.* seáh, *pl.* sugon; *pp.* sogen. I. *to suck*:—Ðū suge *suxisti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 49. Ðæt sió rēðnes ðæs wīnes ða forrotedan wunde sūge and clǣnsige, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 12. [In Txts. 64, 455 the entry *fellitat suggit* is perhaps all Latin, as the same form occurs again in a later glossary, where the termination of the verb is never *-it, fellitat*, i. *decepit, suggit*, beswīcþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 29] II. *to fall in as the cheeks do when sucking* (?):—Ðonne him on ðam magan sūgeþ *when it is in his stomach as if it were sucked in*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 13: 160, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* sūgan: *Icel.* sūga, sjúga.] v. ā-, for-sūgan; sūcan, sīgan (sȳgan) *to soak*, Lchdm. i. 134, 14.

sūge, sugga, sugian. v. hunig-sūge, sucga, swigian.

sugu, e: sū, e; *f. A sow*:—Sugu *scroffa*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 7: *scrofa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 73: 286, 46: ii. 120, 7. Sió sugu hī wille sylian on hire sole, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419. 27. Suge *scrofe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 14. Suge sweard *vistula*, 124, 1. Mē (*a badger*) on bæce standaþ her swylce sweon leorum (= hēr swilce sūe on hleórum, Grein) hlifiaþ tū eáran ofer eágum, Exon. Th. 396, 13; Rä. 16, 4. [*A. R.* suwe: *Ayenb.* zoȝe: *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* sowe: *Du.* zog: *Swed.* sugga: *O. H. Ger.* sū: *Ger.* sau: *Icel.* sȳr; *acc.* sū: *Dan.* so.] v. gefearh-sugu.

suht, e; *f. Sickness*:—Him yldo ne derede ne suht swāre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. [This, the only instance of the use of the word, may be due to Old Saxon influence; see the Hēliand where the word occurs many times, in two of them with the same adjective as in the passage. The word is however widely spread: *Goth.* sauhts: *O. L. Ger.* suht *morbus: O. H. Ger.* suht *morbus, tabes: Ger.* sucht: *Icel.* sótt *sickness:* sút *affliction: Dan. Swed.* sot. It is found in the Cursor Mundi: þai troud þat he moght þair broþer (*Lazarus*) hale of all his soght (miȝte make him hool to be, Trin. MS.), 14157; and Halliwell quotes a passage in which jaundice is called ȝalow souȝt, Dict. 950.]

suhter-fæderan, -gefæderan; *pl. m. Uncle and nephew*:—Hrōþwulf and Hrōðgār suhtorfædran, Exon. Th. 321, 15; Vid. 46. Ða gōdan twegen (Hrōþgar and Hrōþulf) sǣton suhtergefæderan, Beo. Th. 2332; B. 1164. [Cf. the double meaning in *M. H. Ger. veter*, father’s brother, brother’s son.] v. next word.

suhter[i]ga, suhtriga, suhtria, an; *m. A brother’s son, a nephew;* or, expressing the relation of those whose fathers were brothers, *a cousin*:—Suhterga *fratuelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 16. Suchtyrga *fratuelis* i. *filius fratris*, 36, 4. Suctyrian *fratres patrueles, sic dictus est ad patres eorum, si fratres inter se fuerunt*, 39, 49. Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera dīn sibgebyrdum, ðū (*Lot*) mīn suhterga, Cd. Th. 114, 9; Gen. 1901. His (*Abraham’s*) suhtriga *Lot*, 122, 20; Gen. 2029. His suhtrian wīf, 106, 23; Gen. 1775. v. sweór.

sulh, suluh, sul[l]; *gen.* sule, *but also* sules; *dat.* sylg, sylh, syl; *acc.* sulh, sul; *n. pl.* sylh, syll; *gen.* sula; *dat.* sulum: *a weak genitive seems also to occur in* sylan scear; *generally feminine, but see the genitive.* I. *a plough*:—Sulh *aratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 2: 289, 76. Sul, ii. 6, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 17; Zup. 109, 18. Swā seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegā, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11: L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 9: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Ā be ðan wuda swā sulh and sīðe hit gegān mǣge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 458, 20. Sule reóst *vomes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. Sules reóst, 25, 28; 106, 20. Ðæs sules bodig, Lchdm. i. 402, 2. Sylan scear *vomer*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Ðæt nān mon ne scyle dōn his hond tō ðære sylg, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ælc man hæbbe

æt ðære sylh (syhl, MS.) .ii. wel gehorsede men, L. Ath. i. 16; Th. i. 208, 12. Tō syl . . . mid ðære syl *ad aratrum . . . aratro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 21. Man ða sulh forð drīfe, Lchdm. i. 404, 1. Mann ðe hys hand āsett on his sulh (suluh, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 62. Hē his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8. Hē sulh heóld, Shrn. 61, 18. Mid sul tō erianne, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 28. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. Ðīne syll eodon, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Þeáh hē erige his land mid ðūsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Sulum *aratris*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 6. **II.** In the following passage perhaps the word is used to denote *the quantity of land which could be cultivated with one plough;* v. sulincel and cf. plōg. *Caruca*, which occurs in the passage quoted below from the Laws, seems to have been used in this sense; e.g. in Florence of Worcester's description of the compilation of Domesday Book *quot carrucas* seems to represent *hū mycel landes* in the Chronicle; and later *sulh* is certainly so used, e.g. Ich þe ȝiue þritte solh of loúde, Laym. 18779. Seouen sulȝene lond, 18789. Twenti sulheue lond, 13176. But the unit of assessment may have been *the plough with its team of oxen*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., pp. 112–3. Sceóte man ælmessan . . . swā æt heáfde peninc, swā æt sylh (*one MS. has* æt sulhgange. v. sulh-gang) peninc (cf. detur de omni caruca denarius vel denarium valens, et omnis, qui familiam habet, efficiat, ut omnis hirmannus suus det unum denarium, L. Eth. viii. 1; Th. i. 336, 24; *and see* sulh-ælmesse), Wulfst. 170, 20. [Gif þe suluh (ploh, MS. T.) ne erede, A. R. 384, 18. Þer cheorl draf his sulȝe ioxned swiðe fæire, Laym. 31811. Þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe zuolȝ, Ayenb. 242, 31. The word is still used in Somerset, *zool*, v. E. D. S. Pub., W. Somerset Glossary.]

sulh-æcer, es; *m. A strip of land for ploughing*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm. s. v. æcer:—Eallum æhtemannum gebyreþ . . . sulhæcer, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

sulh-ælmesse, an; *f. Plough-alms, a contribution of one penny to be paid for every* sulh, v. sulh, **II.** It is first mentioned in the laws of Edward and Guthrum, and its payment is enjoined in those of succeeding kings. It was to be paid within fifteen days after Easter, or a penalty was incurred:—Sulhælmesse hūru fīftēne niht ofer Eástran, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 3. Gif hwā sulhælmyssan ne sylle, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wīte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 5: L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 10. Wē bebeódaþ . . . sulhælmessan, and gif hit hwā dōn nelle, sý hē āmānsumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Gelǣste man sulhælmessan ðonne .xv. niht beón onufan Eástran, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 306, 31: vi. 16; Th. i. 318, 30. Sulhælmessan gebyreþ ðæt man gelǣste be wīte ǣghwylce geáre ðonne .xv. niht beóþ āgān ofer Eástertīd, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Suluhælmessan, Shrn. 208, 29.

sulh-beám, es; *m. The curved hinder part of a plough, plough-tail:*—Sulhbeám *burris, curvamentum aratri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 79: *buris*, 12, 54: i. 15, 4. [Solowbeme *buris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 180, 29 (14th cent.?). Cf. plughbeme *buris*, 232, col. 2.]

sulh-gang, es; *m. A plough-gang* (*pleuch-, plough-gang* as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, Jamieson's Dict. See too *pleuch-gate*, ib. Cf. for a similar use of *gang* in measurements *Icel.* sólar-gangr = *a day*):—Æt heáfde peninc, æt sulhgange peninc, Wulfst. 170, 37. v. sulh **II**, sulung.

sulh-gesīde, es; *n. An appurtenance of a plough:*—Man sceal habban wǣngewǣdu, sulhgesīdu, Anglia ix. 264, 5. Cf. next word.

sulh-geteóh; *gen.* -teóges; *n. An implement belonging to a plough:*—Gegaderie hē ealle his sulhgeteógo tōgædere *let him collect together all the apparatus of his plough*, Lchdm. i. 400, 19.

sulh-geweorc, es; *n. Plough-work, making of ploughs:*—Tubal Cain smiðcræftega wæs and monna ǣrest sulhgeweorces fruma wæs ofer foldan (*Tubal Cain an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron*, A. V.), Cd. Th. 66, 19; Gen. 1086.

sulh-hæbbere, es; *m. One who holds a plough* (cf. hē his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8), *a ploughman:*—Sulhhæbbere *stibarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 24. v. next word.

sulh-handla, an; *m. One who holds the handle of a plough, a ploughman:*—Sulhandla *stivarius, arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 71.

sulh-handle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A plough-handle, plough-tail:*—Sulhhandla (-e? v. handle *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 10) *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 8. Sulhandlan *stivam*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 33.

sulian (?); *p.* ode *To sully* [:—Besutod (-sulod?) *obsoletum, sordidum*, Germ. 403, 26.] v. sylian.

sulincel, es; *n. A small portion of arable land:*—Sulincela *aratiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 18. v. sulh, **II.**

sulung, e; *f.* A Kentish word for a certain quantity of land, derived, like *carrucata*, from a name of the plough; from its origin it might mean *so much land as could be cultivated by one plough*. From the first two passages given below it would seem that the *sulung* was equivalent to two hides (*manentes*), and later a *solanda*, which is probably the same word, is said 'per se habere duas hidas.' v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., p. 54. But perhaps it may be inferred that both hide and *sulung* were considered as on the same footing as regards the plough. Thus to the *gebūr* with his *gyrd landes*, i.e. one quarter of a hide, are to be given two oxen, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23, while a gift of half a *sulung* is accompanied by the further gift of four oxen, Chart. Th. 470, 9–14. v. Seebohm, pp. 138–9, and generally. In the Domesday Survey of Kent the assessment was given by *solins*, and the word remained in use. v. Pegge's Kenticisms, s.v. *sulling:*—Aliquam terrae partiunculam, hoc est duarum manentium . . . ritu Cantiae *ān sulung* dictum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 249, 19. Terrae particula duarum manentium, id est, *ān sulung*, 250, 8. Yc gean intō Cristes cyrican on Cantwarabyrig ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan . . . būton ðære ānre sulunge ðe ic Sīferðe geunnen hæbbe, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Him man sælle ān half swulung . . . and mon selle him tō ðem londe .iiii. oxan, and .ii. cȳ, and l. scǣpa, 470, 8–14. Ðisses londes aran thrié sulong æt hægethe thorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 235, 7. Siendan feówer swulung ðæs londes ðe gebyreþ inntō Raculfe on Tænett . . .; ðonne is ealles ðæs londes .xxv. swulunga and ān swulung on Ceólulfingtūne, iii. 429, 14–18. Ðæt lond æt Stānhāmstede (*Stanstead, in Kent*) .xx. swuluncga, i. 292, 23. Se cyning (*Ethelbert of Kent*) sealde Wullāfe fīf sulung landes et Wassingwellan (*Washingwell, in Kent*) wið ðēm fīf sulungum et Mersahām (*Mersham, in Kent*), ii. 66, 17–19. Twā sulung æt Denetūne (*Denton, in Kent*), 380, 32.

sum; *indef. prn. Some.* **I.** *one* of many, *part* of a whole, used substantively and (1) governing in the genitive (a) a noun or pronoun, cf. the Gothic use of *sums*:—Wæs ic ðara monna sum *I was one of the men*, Chart. Th. 170, 7. Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrāðra sum, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Ðē wile beorna sum him geāgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Ðæt is wundra sum ðara ðe geworhte wuldres aldor, 155, 14; Gen. 2572: 199, 28; Exod. 345: 200, 15; Exod. 357. Wæs Seón sum ðara kynincga, Ps. Th. 134, 11. Swā swā ūre sum *quasi unus ex nobis*, Gen. 3, 22. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Hē cȳþde on sumre his bōca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 9. Hī woldon cuman tō sumere ðara stōwa, 34, 7; Fox 144, 9. Anlīc ðara his þegna sumum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Fȳr cymþ sume ðissa hærfesta (cf. the phrase *some* or *one of these days*), Wulfst. 205, 6. Manna cynnes sumne besyrwan, Beo. Th. 1430: B. 713. (b) a cardinal numeral, (α) *one* of a company containing the number:—Iacob fērde hundseofontigra sum *omnes animae domus Jacob fuere septuaginta*, Gen. 46, 27. Hē ācīgde syfone . . . eode eahta sum, Beo. Th. 6237; B. 3123. Hē twelfa sum hire āð sealde (*secum acceptis undecim comparibus suis*, p. 205), Chart. Th. 203, 2: L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3 note. (β) *one* with a company containing the number:—Hannibal ōþfleáh feówera sum *Annibal cum quatuor equitibus confugit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 16. Gange hē feówra sum tō and beó him fīfta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Hē com twelfa sum *cum duodecim lectis militibus venientem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Wæs Agustinus feówertigra sum *socii ejus viri ut ferunt ferme quadraginta*, 1, 25; S. 486, 23. Com seofona sum (cf. ðæt deófol genam mid him ōþre seofon deófla, St. And. 18, 7), Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Gewāt xii–a sum . . . se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Fīftēna sum (cf. 3287; B. 1641, where Beowulf's companions, after one has been slain, are said to be fourteen), Beo. Th. 420; B. 207. (γ) uncertain:—Ðæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. (2) followed by *of*:—Sumne of ðām wītegum *unum de prophetis*, Mk. Skt. 8, 28. Ða geneálǣhton sume of Saducēum, Lk. Skt. 20, 27. (3) where the whole, of which the object denoted by *sum* is part, is to be inferred from the context:—Sigon ða tō slǣpe: sum (*one* of the sleepers) sāre angeald ǣfenreste, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Habbaþ wē micel ǣrende ne sceal ðǣr dyrne sum (*any* of the errands) wesan, 548; B. 271. Sumne (*one* of the creatures on the mere) Geáta leód feores getwǣfde, 2869; B. 1432. Sume (*some* of the thanes) ðǣr bidon, 806; B. 400. (4) where the word is quite indefinite, *some one:*—Sum tō lyt hafaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 688; Sal. 343. Ic sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15, 15. (5) where two members or two classes of the same group, or two parts of the same whole, are contrasted, *one . . . another, some . . . some:*—Ðonne lufaþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. Hī gaderodon sum māre sum læsse *alius plus, alius minus*, Ex. 16, 17. Eorle monigum Dryhten āre gesceáwaþ, sumum weána dǣl, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór. 34. Sum heó hire on handum bær, sum hire æt heortan læg, Cd. Th. 40, 8–9; Gen. 636. Ānra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gyfe fram Gode sume furðor ðonne sume *alius sic, alius vero sic*, R. Ben. 64, 10. Sume hī beóton sume hī ofslōgon *quosdam caedentes, alios uero occidentes*, Mk. Skt. 12, 5. Sió ungelīcnes hira gearnunga hié tiéhþ sume behindan sume, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. (6) where a series of individuals or of groups or of parts is enumerated:—Sum feóll wið ðone weg . . . sum feóll ofer stānscyligean . . . sum feóll on þornas . . . sum feóll on gōd land; ān brohte þrītigfealdne, sum syxtigfealdne, sum hundfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 4–8: Exon. Th. 42, 6–30; Cri. 668–680. Is se finta . . . sum brūn, sum basu, sum splottum beseted, 218, 17; Ph. 296. Ānum hē sealde fīf pund, sumum twā, sumum ān, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Ða sende hē his þeów . . . hē sende ōðerne . . . eft hē sumne sende, Mk. Skt. 12, 2–5. Sume hī sǣdon ðæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tō león . . . sume sceoldan bión eforas . . . sume wurdon tō wulfan . . . sume wurdon tō ðam deórcynne ðe mon hātte tigris, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32 sqq.: 34, 7;

Fox 144, 7–9: Mt. Kmbl. 16, 14. **II.** as an adjective (1) with a noun with or without a qualifying adjective, *a certain, some*, see also (5):—Sum man (*homo quidam*) hæfde twegen suna, Lk. Skt. 15, 11. Sum ǽgleáw man *quidam legis peritus*, 10, 25. Sum wîtega of dǽm ealdum, 9, 19: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Đeáh sum broc and sumu wiðerweardues hiera forwiernþ, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 35. Wæs him gegearwod sum heard harmscearu, Cd. Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Sum wæs ǽhtwelig æþeles cynnes rîce gerêfa, Exon. Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18. On his heortan cwæð unhŷdig sum *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Sumes hundredmannes þeówa, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 18. Weorð forhwerfed ǽlc tô sumum dióre, 38, 1; Fox 196, 3. Hê com tô sumre stôwe, Gen. 28, 11. For sumere twŷrǽdnesse on cwertern âsend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. (1 a) where two members of the same group are contrasted (*some . . . other*):—Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft, ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Sume lâreówas sindon beteran ðonne sume, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 16. (2) with a pronoun where later English would use *some of*:—Hê gebâd mid sumum ðæm fultume, Ors 3, 10; Swt. 140, 20. Lǽfdon hig hit sume *quidam ex eis*, Ex. 16, 20. Sume hî gelŷfdon on deáde entas, Homl. Th. i. 366, 21. Sume gê (*quidam ex vobis*) ne gelŷfaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 64. Sume ða bôceras *quidam de scribis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 38. Ða têd hié brohton sume, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Ða sume wê nû gŷmdon, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 27. (3) with *oðer*:—Sum ôðer wîtega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Hê nales tô îdelnysse swâ sume ôþre ac tô gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. (4) with words denoting measure, *some* as still used with numerals, *one*; the use of *ân*, and in later English of the indefinite article with numerals, may be compared with this use of *sum*:—'Âsend him twâ scrûd and sum pund.' Se ðegen him andwyrde: 'Genim feówer scrûd and twâ pund, Homl. Th. i. 400, 19. Genim ðysse wyrte sumne (*one*) gripan, Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Ða gegaderedon hî sum hund scipa, and fôron sûð ymbûtan and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbûtan, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 4–6. Hié besǽton ðæt weorc ûtan sume twegen dagas, Erl. 93, 9. Ða wǽron hî sume tên geár on ðam gewinne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Hŷ gân .xii. sume (twelfa sum, MS. B.), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3. (4 a) where the number is indefinite, *some*:—Ða se Aulixes tô ðam gefiohte fôr, ða hæfde hê sume hundred scipa, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. (5) adverbially or in adverbial phrases:—Se biscop is þeáh geset sumes (*in some degree*) tô mâran bletsunge ðonne se mæssepreóst sŷ, L. Ælfc. P. 36; Th. ii. 378, 20. Sumes onlîce swâ *velut*, Exon. Th. 214, 21; Ph. 242: Met. 8, 47. Swîðe gelîce, sumes hwæðre þeáh ungelîce (cf. *the corresponding prose* on sumum þingum ungelîce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 26), 20, 54. Sió eorðe hit helt and be sumum dǽle swilgþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 5: Met. 20, 96. Seó hæfþ sume dǽle (cf. *som del* in Chaucer) læssau leáf, Lchdm. i. 144, 13. Æt sumum cyrre *once, on one occasion*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 7: Cd. Th. 298, 25; Sat. 538. Sume sîþe, Exon. Th. 20, 16; Cri. 318. Sumera ðinga eáðelîcor *in some respects easier*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 11. [*Goth.* sums: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sum: *Icel.* sumr.]

-sum *an adjective suffix* as in glad-*some*, win-*some*. [*Goth.* lustu-sams: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* lang-sam: *Icel.* frið-samr: *O. Frs.* hâr-sum.] v. ang-, frem-, gehŷr-, genyht-, lang-, lof-, luf-, sib-, wyn-sum *as examples*.

sumer (-or, -ur), es; *dat.* a, e; *m. Summer*:—Feówer tîda synd getealde on ânum geáre . . . *Aestas* is sumor, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. On ðone nygeþan dæg ðæs mônðes (*May*) biþ sumeres fruma. Se sumor hafaþ hundnygontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33. Sumor biþ sunwlitegost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7. Beorht sumor, Cd. Th. 239, 23; Dan. 374. Sumer and winter; on sumera hit biþ wearm and on wintra ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. Swâ hâttra sumor, swâ mâra ðunor and lîget on geáre, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Gê witun ðæt sumor (-er, MSS. A. B. Lind. Rush.) ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Ær sumor on tûn gâ *before summer come*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1. Yldum bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tô tûne, Menol. Fox 176; Men. 89. Sumur, Exon. Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Ðonne on sumeres tîd sunne hâtost scîneþ, 212, 12; Ph. 209. Ðû ðe ðâm winterdagum selest scorte tîda, and ðæs sumeres dahum langran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Swâ hê in swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Wintres and sumeres *in winter and in summer*, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Ic (*the fowler*) nelle fêdan hig (*the hawks*) on sumera, forðamðe hig þearle etaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 9. Wiþ ðære sunnan hæto on sumere, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. Ðŷ sumera fôr Ælfrêd cyning ût on sæ, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 5. Ðæs on sumera, 896; Erl. 94, 1. Ðŷ ilcan sumera, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Sumere, 885; Erl. 82, 25. Ofer ðone midne sumor (midne-sumor? cf. midne-dæg), 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Heó sŷ geworht ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11: Menol Fox 235; Men. 119. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sumar: *O. Frs.* sumur: *Icel.* sumar; *n.* (but earlier *m.*).] v. mid-, midde-, middan-sumer. See Grmm. D. M. c. 24.

sumer-hǽte, an; -hætu (o); *indecl.* or *gen.* e; *f. Summer heat*:—Gif ðære stôwe neód oþþe gedeorf oðþe sumerhâte hwylces eácan behôfige *si loci necessitas uel labor aut ardor aestatis amplius poposcerit*, R. Ben. 64, 17. For ðære sumorhâte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 31. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-hiti.]

sumer-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To draw near to summer*:—Wite gê ðæt hit sumorlǽhþ, Homl. Th. i. 614, 5.

sumer-lang; *adj. Long as in summer*, epithet of a day (cf. *live-long*):—Ic âsecgan ne mæg, þeáh ic gesitte sumerlongne dæg, eal þa earfeþu, Exon. Th. 272, 7; Jul. 495. Sumorlangne dæg, 443, 29; Kl. 37. Ðû wercest sumurlange dagas swîðe hâte, Met. 4, 19. [*O. Sax.* thiu niguða tîd sumarlanges dages, Hel. 3422. *M. H. Ger.* sumer-lanc.]

sumer-lîc; *adj. Summer*:—Sumorlîc dæg *aestivus dies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 28. Se sumerlîca sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 21. Mid ðære sumerlîcan hâtan, 252, 10. On sumerlîcum tîman, Anglia xiii. 431, 939. [Eauer iliche sumerlich, Kath. 1663. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-lîh *aestivus: Icel.* sumar-ligr.]

sumer-lida, an; *m.* [*Lida*, like the equivalent Icel. *liði* in *sumarliði*, elsewhere refers to a single object, man or ship (v. lida, sǽ-, ŷð-lida), but in the passage given below from the Chronicle seems to mean a fleet. Later in the same work *liþ* (q. v.), which seems taken from the Scandinavians, is used in this sense, e. g. ðæt liðt ðæt on Sandwîc læg, 1052; Erl. 183, 40, can *sumer-lida* be intended to represent Norse *sumar-liðr*? In one other place *sumer-lida* occurs, in company with words relating to the sea, and it there glosses *malleolus;* but here perhaps *sumer-loda* should be read, and *malleolus* be taken in the sense *shoot, twig* (see *spæc*); cf. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-lota, -lata *virgultum, palmes.* v. Anglia xiii. 330.] *A summer fleet, one that sets forth in summer and returns in autumn:* —Æfter ðissum gefeohte cuom micel sumorlida (tô Reádingum, MS. E.), Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 35. [Steenstrup takes the word to mean a force moving from its quarters in England, and leaving women, children, and goods behind there; but if Asser may be trusted, the reinforcement was from abroad. He says: 'quo praelio peracto, de *ultramarinis* partibus alius paganorum exercitus societati se adjunxit.'] Sumerlida *malleolus*, hŷdscip *mioparo*, mæstcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 25–27.

sumer-rǽdingbôc; *f. A lectionary for the summer*:—.ii. sumerrǽdingbêc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-bók.] v. rǽding-bôc.

Sumer-sǽte, -sǽtan; *pl. The people* or *district of Somerset*:—Sumursǽtna se dǽl se ðǽr niéhst wæs . . . Sumorsǽte alle and Wilsǽtan, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6–10. Mid Sumursǽtum, 845; Erl. 66, 21. On Dorsǽtum and on Sumærsǽton (Sumersǽtum, MS. C.), 1015; Erl. 152, 12. Ofer Sumersǽton and ofer Wealas, 1048; Erl. 180, 27. [He nom Sumersete, Laym. 21013. Dorsete and Wiltschire and Somersete also, R. Glouc. 3, 23.]

Sumersǽtisc; *adj. Of Somerset*:—Defenisces folces and Sumorsǽtisces, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 11.

sumer-selde, an; *f. A summer-house*:—Selde *proaula*, i. *domus coram aula*, sumerselde *zetas aestivales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 47. [Cf. *Icel.* sumarsetr *a summer abode.*]

sûmness, e; *f. Delay*:—Æfter monige ŧ longsum ŧ monigful sûmnise (æfter micclum fæce, Rush.: fyrste, W. S.) *post multum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sûmig *negligens;* sûmheit *tardatio, negligentia: Ger.* säumniss *delay, stay;* säumen *to stay;* säumig *tardy.*]

sumor. v. sumer.

sumsende *humming, sounding* (of falling rain):—Hî (*the storm-clouds*) feallan lǽtaþ sweart sumsendu (suinsendu? v. swinsian) seáw of bôsme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 19; Rä. 4, 47. [*Ger.* summen, sumsen *to hum, buzz.*]

sumur, sun-, suna. v. sumer, sunn-, sunu.

sund *sound.* v. an-, on-, ge-sund. [Sund, Ps. Th. 67, 20, *is an error for* ge-sund.]

sund, es; *n.* **I.** *power of swimming*:—Hê sealde ðâm fixum sund and ðâm fugelum fliht, Homl. Th. i. 16, 7: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. Dol biþ se ðe gǽþ on deóp wæter, se ðe sund nafaþ, ne gesegled scip, Salm. Kmbl. 449; Sal. 225. [Heore (*fishes*) sund is awemmed, Laym. 21326.] **II.** *the act of swimming*:—Hê on holme wæs sundes ðe sǽnra, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Hê ðê æt sunde oferflât *he beat you at swimming*, 1039; B. 517. Hê mid sunde (cf. *Icel.* með sundi) ða eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29. Apollonius becom mid sunde tô Pentapolim, Ap. Th. 11, 6. Hié on sunde (cf. *Icel.* á sundi) tô ðære byrig fôron, Nar. 10, 28: Beo. Th. 3240; B. 1618. Ðû ðe wið Brecan wunne on sîdne sæ ymb sund flite *thou that didst strive with Brecan on the wide sea, didst contend in the matter of swimming*, 1019; B. 507. Flôd on sund (cf. *Icel.* á sund) âhôf earce from eorðan, Cd. Th. 83, 32; Gen. 1388. **III.** *sea, water*:—Streámas wundon, sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Ða wæs sund liden *then was the sea passed*, 452; B. 223. Se stân tôgân, streám ût âweóll . . . sund grunde onfêng, Andr. Kmbl. 3055; An. 1530. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swelaþ sǽfiscas sundes getwǽfde (*the ocean having been dried up by the heat*), 61, 20; Cri. 987. Wǽglîþende setlaþ sǽmearas sundes æt ende *by the shore* (or *at the end of their swimming* (?)), 361, 6; Wal. 15. Ic on sunde âwôx ufan ýþum þeaht, 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3. Sǽmearas sunde getenge, Elen. Kmbl. 456; El. 228. Of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. Hié on sund (*the Red Sea*) stigon, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319: Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðone ðe grund and sund, eorðan and hreó wǽgas, salte sǽstreámas âmearcode, Andr. Kmbl. 1494; An. 748. Hwâ ðam sǽflotan sund wîsode *who*

acted as pilot for the vessel, 762; An. 381: 976; An. 488. [Fiss on sund (watir, Trin. MS.), C. M. 621. *Icel.* sund *swimming; a sound: Dan. Swed.* sund *a sound, strait.*] v. syndig.

sund-būend, es; *m. A sea-dweller*, but the word, which occurs only in the plural, is used for *men, mankind;* cf. fold-būend:—Saturnus ðone sundbūende hēton, hæleþa bearn, Met. 26, 48. Ðone Saturnus sundbūende hātaþ (cf. stiorran ðe wē hātaþ Saturnes steorra, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 12), 24, 21. Hī (*acc.*) ne gesāwon sundbūende (cf. Hī (*the people of the golden age*) hió (*acc.*) nānwuht ne gesāwon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5), 8, 13. Ðæs ðe ǣfre sundbūend (*men*) secgan hȳrdon, Exon. Th. 5, 22; Cri. 73. Ðæt āsecgan sundbūendum, 14, 19; Cri. 221.

sund-corn, es; *n. Saxifrage;* saxifraga granulata:—Sundcorn *saxifraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 55: 79, 25. Sundcorn. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *saxifragam* and ōþrum naman sundcorn nemneþ. . . . Wið ðæt stānas on blǣdran wexen, genim ðās wyrte, Lchdm. i. 212, 7–11 (see the plate at the beginning of the volume). Sundcornes leáf, ii. 342, 9. Gif men weaxan stānas on ðære blǣdran, wyl sundcorn on ealaþ, 320, 6. Genim neogon piporcorna, fīftēne sundcorn (*saxifragia*), iii. 18, 13.

sund-deáw (?), a plant name, *rosemary*:— Sundeáw (=sund-deáw? v. sund, II) *rosmarinus*. Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 77. *Sundew* remains as a name for *drosera rotundifolia*, v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names.

sund-flite, Beo. Th. 1019; B. 507. v. sund, II.

sund-gebland, es; *n. The water's mingling*, used of the mere into which Beowulf plunged:—Se ðe meregrundas mengan scolde, sēcan sundgebland, Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Cf. ȳð-gebland.

sund-gird, e; *f. A rod to measure the depth of water, a sounding-pole*:—Sundgyrd *bolis* (*βολίς sounding-lead*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 67: *bolidis*, 57, 7. Sundgerd in scipe *vel* metrāp *bolides*, ii. 102, 14. Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidis*, 126, 46: 11, 17. Cf. sund-līne, -rāp.

sund-helm, es; *m. A water-covering, the sea which covers*:—Mec sundhelm þeahte and mec ȳþa wrugon, Exon. Th. 488, 4; Rä. 76, 1. Ic sundhelme ne mæg losian, 382, 13; Rä. 3, 10.

sund-hengest, es; *m. A sea-horse, a ship*:—Ceólum līðan, sundhengestum, Exon. Th. 53, 20; Cri. 853. Sǣlan sundhengestas, ealde ȳðmearas, 54, 4; Cri. 863.

sund-hwæt; *adj. Active in swimming*:—Sǣfisca cynn swimmaþ sundhwate, ðǣr se swēta stenc ūt gewītaþ (-eþ?), Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57.

sund-lida (Th.), -liden (Grn.), Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. v. sund, III.

sund-līne, an; *f. A sounding-line*:—Sundlīne *cataprorates* (*cataprorates* linea cum massa plumbea qua maris altitudo tentatur, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 8: 63, 66. Cf. sund-gird, -rāp.

sund-mere, es; *m. A place for swimming*:—On sundmere *in natatario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 50.

sundness. v. on- (an-) sundness.

sund-nytt, e; *f. The employment of swimming*:—Beówulf sundnytte dreáh *Beowulf swam*, Beo. Th. 4710; B. 2360.

sundor (-er, -ur); *adv.* I. *apart, aloof, by one's self, separately*:—Ne scealt ðū sunder beón from ðīnum gefērum on Ongelcyrican *tua fraternitas seorsum fieri non debet a clericis suis in ecclesia Anglorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 11. Geseah se cyning heora sacerdas sundor stondon (*seorsum consistere*), 2, 2; S. 503, 38. Hē gesæt him sundor æt rūne, Exon. Th. 293, 3; Wand. 111: Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Gebærne wulfes ceácan and ða tēþ sundor *burn the teeth by themselves*, Lchdm. ii, 102, 13. Se Hǣlend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Sundor ācīgan *to call aside*, Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. II. *severally, each by himself*:—Sundor ānra gehwilc herige ðec *let each one severally praise thee*, Cd. Th. 239, 15; Dan. 370. Fēran sceal sundor ānra gehwæs sāwl of līce, Exon. Th. 191, 24; Az. 93. Swā monig beóþ men ofer eorþan, swā beóþ mōdgeþoncas; ǣlc him hafaþ sundor sefan (sundor-sefan?), 344, 5; Gn. Ex. 169. Heó wile gesēcan sundor ǣghwylcne feorhberendra, 420, 18; Rä. 40, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 130; Sal. 64. III. *in a manner different from others*:—Ilco ðoht ōðer suindir āurāt *eundem sensum alius aliter expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 5. IV. *in a way that separates, asunder*:—Sundur gedǣlan līf wið līce *to part asunder life from body*, Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422. Seó cwēn bebeád cræftum getȳðe sundor āsēcean ða sēlestan (*to pick out the best workmen*), Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. [*Goth.* sundrō: *O.Sax.* sundar (-or): *O.H.Ger.* suntar: *Icel.* sundr.] v. on-sundrum.

sundor-anweald, es; *m. Single authority, monarchy*:—Sunderanweald *monarchia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-walt *monarchia.*]

sundor-cræft, es; *m. A special power* or *art, one possessed* or *exercised by an individual* or *a class*:—Ða rīcan on ðam woruldwelan nabbaþ nǣnne sundorcræft, Bt. 27; 2; Fox 98, 7. Seó wiht sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 14; Rä. 40, 3. Ðæt hȳ sundorcræfta sumne eác cunne *that each have some craft of his own that he knows*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 29. Sió gesceádwīsnes is se sēlesta sundorcræfta *reason is the best of distinguishing faculties* (*as being the faculty peculiar to man;* cf. hió is synderlīc cræft ðære sāwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10), Met. 20, 203.

sundor-cȳþþ[u]; *f. Special, private knowledge* or *acquaintance, intimacy*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena ǣnige sundorcȳþþe tō woruldmannum nabban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 34.

sundor-feoh; *n. Private property, private estate*:—Mīn sundorfeoh on ðam neoþeran Hysseburnan, Chart. Th. 488, 10.

sundor-freódōm, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—Mid andweardum apostolicum sunderfreódōmum *cum praesentibus apostolicis privilegiis* (153, 10), Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 17: 154, 22. v. next word.

sundor-freóls, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—On dissum sunderfreólse *priuilegio*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26. Ðysne mīnne sunderfreóls *hoc nostrum priuilegium*, 350, 12, 16, 32. v. preceding word.

sundor-gecynd *a peculiar nature*:—Hē hafaþ sundorgecynd, Exon. Th. 357, 18; Pa. 30.

sundor-genga, an; *m. One who goes by himself*:—Sum fearhrȳþer ðæs ōþræs ceápes gefērscipe oferhogode, and him gewunode ðæt hē wæs geond ðæt wēsten sundorgenga, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Cf. ān-genga.

sundor-gerēfland, es; *n. Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a* gerēfa (?):—On ðæm sundorgerēflande *in tribulano* (in the same glossary *in tribulanam* is rendered *in þa burh*) *territorio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 4. Cf.:—Æylmer habbe þat lond at Stonham þe ic hym er to hande let to reflande. And ic an Godric mine reue at Waldingfeld þa þritti acre ðe ic hym er to hande let, Chart. Th. 570, 34. *See also* gerēf-mǣd.

sundor-gifu, e; *f. A special gift* or *grace, prerogative, privilege*:—For ðære sundorgife ðe him God sealde gumena rīce, Cd. Th. 254, 4; Dan. 606. Wē swylc ne gefrugnan ǣfre gelimpan, ðæt ðū in sundurgiefe swylce befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 6; Cri. 80. God mounum syleþ sundorgiefe *God gives to each man a special gift*, 293, 22; Crä. 5. Sindergife *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 76. Ælc cræft hæfþ his sundorgife and ða gife and ðone weorþscipe ðe hē hæfþ hē forgifþ ælcum ðara ðe hine lufaþ *inest dignitas proȝria virtuti, quam in eos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, transfundit*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 30. Sundorgife *prerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 37. Syndergyfa, Hpt. Gl. 468, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-gepa.]

sundor-hālga, an; *m. A Pharisee*, (but in one passage it seems to mean) *a scribe*:—Twegen men . . . ān wæs sunderhālga, and ōðer wæs openlīce synful, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 3: 420, 34: 422, 3. Bōceras and sunderhālgan, Scint. 203, 3. Ða Farisēiscan and sundorhālgan (*scribes*) hine tō deáðe fordēmdon, H. R. 9, 28. Manega ðæra sunderhālgena (*Pharisaeorum*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. Ðæra writera and sundorhālgena, 5, 20. Sunderhālgena, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 26. Ða wǣron of sundorhālgon, Jn. Skt. 1, 24. [þa sunderhalȝe and þa bocere, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sundir-lebin *pharisaei.*]

sundor-irfe, es; *n. A private inheritance*:—Eal ðæt se rinca baldor sinces āhte oððe sundoryrfes, Judth. Thw. 26, 22; Jud. 340. Wilsumne regn wolcen brincgeþ and ðonne āscādeþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, haereditati tuae*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

sundor-land, es; *n. Separate land, an estate belonging to particular persons* (?):—Tō hira sundorlande *ad prediolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 51. Sundorland *predia*, 66, 75. The word occurs in an enumeration of boundaries, and Kemble explains it there as 'land set apart for special purposes':—Æfter ðære strǣte be ðære wællan on Sunderlond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118, 20.

sundor-līc; *adj. Special, peculiar*:—Ðām is sundorlīc sang tō singanne *singulariter canticum cantare*, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-līh *singularis.*] v. synder-līc.

sundorlīce; *adv. Apart, separately*:—Sundurlīce *seorsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 33. v. synderlīce.

sundor-līf, es; *n. A private life*:—Hē sundorlīf (*vitam privatam*) and munuclīf wæs foreberende eallum ðām weolum ðæs eorþlīcan rīces, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 7.

sundor-līpe. v. synder-līpe, *and next word.*

sundor-līpes; *adv. Separately, severally, specially*:—Sunderlīpes *sequestratim, diverse, alternatim*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 18. Sunderlīpas *separatim, singulariter*, 438, 40. [Weren þas þreo laȝe gewriten inne þa oðre tablebreode sunderlipes *written separately on the one table* (*of stone*), O. E. Homl. i. 11, 32. Þu hauest iseid of euch a setnesse sunderlepes *of each order separately*, 261, 33. He cumeð to elch man sunderlupes, ii. 5, 15. Ich habbe sunderliche (sunderlepes, MS. C.) ispeken of þeos þreo limes, A. R. 90, 5. Cf. Ðe almisse þe mon deð sunderlīpe (*specially*) for to quemen ure drihten, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 18. *O. Frs.* sunder-lēpis *specially.*] v. synder-līpes.

sundor-mēd; *f. A separate, private meadow*:—Seó mēd ðe ðārtō gebyreþ wið Hummingtūn seó his sundermēd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 354, 30.

sundor-mælum; *adv. Singly, separately;* singillatim, Anglia xiii. 380, 217.

sundor-notu, e; *f. A special office*:—Gif ceorl geþeáh ðæt hē hæfde sundornote on cynges healle, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. v. next word.

sundor-nytt, e; *f. A special office, employment,* or *use*:—Ælc hæfþ sundornytte (sunder-, Hatt. MS.) *per officium diversa sunt*, Past. 34, 3; Swt. 232, 4. Hæfde Hrōðgār seleweard āseted; sundernytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, eóten weard ābeád, Beo. Th. 1339; B. 667. v. preceding word.

sundor-riht, es; *n. A special right, right peculiar to a class:*—Rômwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Weala sunderriht, i. 20, 64.

sundor-seld, es; *n. A special seat, a seat that stands apart, a throne:*—Đæt hē sundurseld wuldres nimeþ *ut solium gloriae teneat*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 27.

sundor-setl, es; *n. A residence apart, a hermitage:*—Hē ongan wilnian wēstenes and sundersetle[s ?]. . . Hē leornode be đām ancerum đe on wēstene and on sundorsettlum heora līf leofodon, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 20–24. Hē his fultum tō đam sundorsetle sōhte, 3; Gdwin. 24, 2.

sundor-spræc, e; *f.* I. where a single person speaks privately with one or more, *private speech, a private conversation:*—Nero cwæđ: 'Sege mē, Petrus, on sundorspræce, hwæt đū đence,' Homl. Th. i. 376, 27. Swā swā him (*Moses*) God silf dihte on heora sunderspræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 14. Cornelius Asina gefōr tō Hannibale tō sundorspræce *ad colloquium*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 7. Đā nam Eugenia hī on sundorspræce, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 48. Đā clypode Herodes đa đrȳ tungelwītegan on sunderspræce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 17. Đætte hē hæbbe his sundorspræce mid đæm bilwitum *cum simplicibus sermocinatio ejus*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 16. Hȳ (*Hannibal and Scipio*) hiera sundorspræce (*colloquium*) tō unsibbe brohton, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12. II. where many speak in private, *a private conference, council:*—Hī cōmon ealle tōsomne tō heora sunderspræce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 9.

sundor-stōw, e; *f. A separate place, a place set apart for a particular object:*—Ælcum đara đū gesettest his āgene sunderstōwe, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30.

sundor-weorþung, e; *f. Special honour, prerogative, privilege:*—Heó (*St. Michael's church*) nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scīneþ, ac on sundorweorþunge þurh godcundra mægen heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9. Sundorweorđunge *prerogativam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 75. v. synder-weorþmynt.

sundor-wine, es; *m. A special friend, an intimate friend:*—Ne āswīc sundorwine, ac ā symle geheald rihtum gerisnum, Exon. Th. 301, 34; Fä. 29.

sundor-wīs; *adj. Specially, singularly wise:*—Ænne giddum gearusnottorne . . . đone hié đære cwēne āgēfon, sægdon hine sundorwīsne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172; El. 588.

sundor-wundor, es; *n. A special wonder, that which especially excites wonder:*—Mē frōd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, Exon. Th. 313, 19; Mōd. 2.

sund-plega, an; *m. Play in the water:*—Se tīreádga (*the Phenix*) twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ . . . siþþan hine sylfne æfter sundplegan hefeþ on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 205, 12; Ph. 111. Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan (*its journey across the sea*) sondlond gespearn, 182, 10; Gū. 1308.

sund-rāp, es; *m. A sounding line:*—Sundgyrd in scipe ođđe [sund-] rāp, i. metrāp *bolidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 17. v. sund-gird.

sund-reced, es; *n. A sea-house*, a term for the ark:—Đū (*Noah*) seofone genim on đæt sundreced tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 28; Gen. 1335.

sundrian; *p.* ode *To sunder, separate.* [Scheaden þe eilen urom þe clene cornes, þet is, sundren god from vuele, A. R. 270, 28. Marie and Marthe weren sustren, auh hore lif sundrede, 414, 12. Nan ne mei sundrin from ođere, Kath. 1776. To sundren and mengen, Gen. and Ex. 468. *O. H. Ger.* suntarōn: *Icel.* sundra.] v. ā-, ge-, on-, tō-sundrian; syndrian.

sund-wudu, a; *m. A ship:*—Sum mæg fromlīce ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drīfan, Exon. Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677: Beo. Th. 421; B. 208: 3817; B. 1906.

suner *a herd.* v. sunor.

sunna, an; *m. The sun:*—Sōna eode sunna up, Gen. 32, 31: Ps. Th. 148, 3. Sunne (-a, MS. J.), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 297, 7. Sunna and mōne, Nar. 28, 20. Đæs sunnan āsprungnis ođþe đære mōnan, 28, 10. [The word is usually feminine in the Teutonic dialects, but masculine forms are found in *Goth.* sunna: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sunno.] v. sunne.

Sunnan-æfen, es; *m. The evening before Sunday:*—On Sunnan-æfen *dominica uespera*, Anglia xiii. 396, 447. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǣse wyrce an Sunnan-æfen efter hire setlgange ōđ Mōnan-æfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. Hī lǣddon hine tō hiora hūstinge on đone Sunnan-æfen, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 34. [Giester sunneue, Chart. Th. 437, 18.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunnūn āband *vesper sabbati: Ger.* Sonnabend.]

sunnan-corn *gromel;* lithospermon officinale, Lchdm. i. 314, 18; see the remark in Lchdm. ii. 407, col. 1.

Sunnan-dæg, es; *m. Sunday:*—Iúdagum Romani and eác Angli gehālgedon on đisra tungla gemynde heora dagas, and đæne forman dæg hig hēton Sunnandæg, forđan heó ys ealra tungla wlitegost, and se dæg wæs ealra daga fyrmest on heora dagum, and nū ys on ūrum tīman, Gode lof ealles, Anglia viii. 321, 4–7. On ānum đara restedaga se nū Sunnandæg is nemned *una Sabbati quae nunc Dominica dies dicitur*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30. Dōmes dæg . . . se hālgesta Sunnandæg . . . đȳ dæge blissiaþ đa đe Sunnandæges freóls heóldan, Wulfst. 244, 14–19. Æghwelce Sæternes dæg and Sunnan, Shrn. 88, 33: Lchdm. iii. 228, 4. Crist ārās of deáđe on đone Easterlīcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 33. Men ne mōton bađian Sunnandagum, L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 27. Gif wē đa six Sunnandagas of ādōþ, Wulfst. 284, 4. ¶ The observance of the Sunday was enjoined by the laws. The time that had to be so observed was according to Wihtræd's Laws from sunset on Saturday to sunset on Sunday:—Gif esne wyrce an Sunnanæfen eiter hire setlgange ōđ Mōnanæfenes setlgang, 9; Th. i. 38, 19; but later the time seems to have been extended, and to be from 3 on Saturday until dawn on Monday:—Healde man ælces Sunnandæges freólsunga fram nōntīde đæs Sæternes-dæges ōþ dæs Mōnandæges līhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18: L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 362, 1: Wulfst. 231, 9. During this time servile and free were forbidden to work under various penalties, the latter being liable even to a loss of freedom, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15; the servile to a fine or to corporal punishment, *ib.*; and see L. Wih. 9–11; Th. i. 38, 18: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 13; in general terms it is said:—[Ealra] Woroldlīcra weorca on đam hālgan dæge geswīce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. The only exception is the preparation of food:—Nān weoruldweorc, būton mon his mete gearwige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. In case of necessity, however, and under certain conditions, travelling was allowed:—Gif hwam gebyrige đæt hē nȳde faran scyle, đonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, on đa gerād đæt hē his mæssan gehȳre and his gebedu ne forlǣte, *ib.* More specifically there are prohibitions of Sunday trading:—Sunnandæges cȳpinge gif hwā āgynne, þolie đæs ceápes and twelf ōrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15: L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15: L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: of assemblies, except in case of extreme need:—Wē forbeódaþ ælc folcgemōt, būton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sī, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 17: L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10: vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21: of hunting:—Huntađfara geswīce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18; and compare the answer of the hunter in Ælfric's Colloquy:—Ic næs tōdæg on huntnođe, forđam Sunnandæg ys, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1: of legal proceedings, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10–15. Theft on Sunday incurred a double fine, L. Ælf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22–25. As to the religious observances connected with the day it is said:—Hit gedafenaþ đæt gehwylce cristene men, đa þurhteón māgon, on Sæternesdæg cume tō cyrcean, and him leóht mid bringe, and đǣr æfensang gehȳran and on ūhtan đone ūhtsang, and on morgenne mid heora offrungum cuman tō đære mæssan symbelnysse. And đonne hig đyder cumen, ne sȳ đǣr nān fācn, ne nǣnig geflytu, ne nǣnig ungeþwǣrnes gehȳred, ac smylte mōde, æt đære hālgan þēnunge, ægđer ge for hig sylfe ge for eal Godes folc þingien, ægđer ge mid heora gebedum ge mid heora ælmessan; and æfter đære hālgan þēnunge him gehwā hām hwyrfe, and mid his freóndum and his nȳhstum and mid ælđeódigum hine gāstlīce gereordige, and hine wiđ oferǣt and druncennysse beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32 sqq. [*O. L. Ger.* Sunnun-dag: *Du.* Zon-dag: *O. H. Ger.* Sunnūn-tag: *Ger.* Sonn-tag: *Icel.* Sunnu-dagr.] v. Easter-, Palm-Sunnandæg.

Sunnan-niht, e; *f. The night between Saturday and Sunday:*—Ælcum gesinhīwum gebyreþ đæt hig hyra clǣnnysse healdon æfre Sunnanniht (*nocte diei Dominici*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 18. His līc læg on byrgene đa Sæterniht and Sunnanniht . . . and hē ārās of deáđe on đone Easterlīcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27–33. Se đe stalaþ on Sunnanniht . . . ođđe on đone Hālgan Đunresdæg, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Hū on Sunnannihtum nihtlīc wæcce tō healdenne sȳ. On Sunnandæge mon sceal hrađor ārīsan tō ūhtsange, R. Ben. 35, 2: 42, 15: Wulfst. 305, 23.

Sunnan-ūhta, an; *m. The time before day-break on Sunday;* as an ecclesiastical term *the hour of matins on Sunday*, or *the service then held:*—'On Sunnandæg đū cymst tō mē' . . . Se apostol on đam Sunnanūhtan ārwacol tō đære cyrcan com, Homl. Th. i. 74, 20. Gē sculon singan Sunnanūhtan, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 4.

sunn-beám, es; *m. A sun-beam:*—Ealle đa niht stōd swylce beorht sunnbeám *tota ea nocte columna lucis stabat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 24: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 184. Him gǣþ of se leóma swylce ōđer sunnbeám, Lchdm. iii. 272, 5. Hwæt fremaþ đam blindan seó beorhta sunbeám? Homl. Skt. i. 4, 275. Se rēnboga cymþ of đam sunbeáme and of wǣtum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 26. v. sunne-beám.

sunn-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A sunny grove:*—Sunbearo līxeþ, wuduholt wynlīc, Exon. Th. 199, 30; Ph. 33.

sunn-beorht; *adj. Bright with the sunshine:*—Hē his cȳþþu eft, sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ *contendit solis ad ortus*, Exon. Th. 217, 10; Ph. 278: 228, 10; Ph. 436.

sunn-bryne, es; *m. Sun-burn:*—Wiþ sunbryne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 16: 300, 30.

sunn-deáw (?). v. sund-deáw.

sunne, an (sunnu, Cd. Th. 286, 14; Sat. 352, *and acc.* sunne, 147, 11; Gen. 2437: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* have acc. *sunna*); *f.* I. *the sun:*—On đam feórđan dæge gesceóp God twā miccle leóht, đæt is sunne and mōna, and betǣhte đæt mâre leóht, đæt is scó sunne, tō đam dæge,

Lchdm. iii. 234, 6–8. Seó sunne is micle ufor ðonne se mōna sỹ, 242, 10. Seó sunne is swīðe mycel; eall swā brād heó is, ðæs ðe bēc secgaþ, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, 236, 6. Ðā (*at the creation*) wæs seó sunne seofon sīðum beorhtre ðonne heó nū is, Shrn. 64, 19. Seó sunne (sunna, Lind.) byþ forsworcen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29. On sumera sunne scīneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 16; Dan. 276. Dæge sunnan *die sabbati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 16. **I a.** epithets or metaphors applied to the sun:—Hāte scīneþ, blīcþ ðeós beorhte sunne, Cd. Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209. Goldtorht sunne, 351, 11; Sch. 78. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, sweglbeorht sunne, 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sunne swegeltorht, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Æðele sunne, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Sunne, mǣre tungol, sió æþele gesceaft, Chr. 937; Erl. 13, 16. *See also* candel, tapor. **I b.** forms used of the sun's course:—Seó sunne gǣþ be Godes dihte betweox heofenan and eorðan, on dæg bufon eorðan and on niht under ðysse eorðan, eall swā feorr ādūne on nihtlīcre tīde under ðære eorþan swā heó on dæg bufon up āstīhþ, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18–22. Ðonne sunne on setle sié, ii. 346, 10. Ær sunne tō setle eode, Ex. 17, 12. Sunne setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlifaþ, 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2609; An. 1306. Sunne up on morgentīd glād ofer grundas . . . sió æþele gesceaft sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 13–17. Wē hātaþ ænne dæg fram sunnan upgang ōð æfen; ac swā þeáh is on bōcum getealdtō ānum dæge fram ðære sunnan upgange ōð ðæt heó eft becume ðǣr heó ær upstāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 1–5. Æfter sunnan setlgange, Gen. 28, 11: Ex. 22, 26. Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. **II.** used in phrases expressing exposure to the sun's heat or light, e. g. *in* or *out of the sun*:—Gelicge upweard wiđ hātre sunnan *let him lie on his back with his face turned towards a hot sun*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 10. Drīge on hātre sunnan, ii. 30, 19. Ryslas eáfisca on sunnan gemylte, 30, 1. Hē sæt ūt on sunnan, Shrn. 61, 24. Āsete on hāte sunnan, Lchdm. ii. 252, 9: Exon. Th. 407, 34; Rä. 27, 4. Þeáh hine (*the sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, 340, 17; Gn. Ex. 112. **II a.** in the phrase *under sunnan* = in this world, cf. *sublunary*:—Hié æfre geseón under sunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2025; An. 1015. Ðæt hit wurde, ðæt on eorðan geond ðās wīdan weoruld wǣren swelce under sunnan, Met. 8, 42. **III.** used metaphorically:—Seó sōþfæste sunne, Exon. Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Juliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. [*Goth.* sunnō: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. Icel.* sunna. In the Scandinavian languages the ordinary word is *sōl*, *sunna* is poetical: Sōl heitir með mönnum, en sunna með goðum.] v. sunna; swegel, **II.**

sunne-beám, es; *m. A sun-beam*:—Hēr æteówede cometa se steorra, and scān iii mōnðas swilce sunnebeám, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. v. sunn-beám.

sunn-feld, es *or* a; *m. Elysium*:—Sunfeld *Eliseum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 8. Hwǣr wuniaþ Enoc und Helias? Ic ðē secge, Malifica and Intimphonis (in tempis?), ðæt is, on sunfelda and on sceánfelda, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 1. (v. scīn-feld.) [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-velt *Elysium*.]

sunn-folgend a plant-name (rendering the Latin *solisequia*), *heliotrope*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 71. v. sōlsece.

sunn-gang, es; *m. The course of the sun.* v. next word.

sunn-ganges; *adv. In the direction of the sun's movement, with the sun*:—Wende ðē ðonne iii sunganges, Lchdm. i. 400, 10. Bebeóde hē hine Gode geornlīce and hine gesēnige, cyrre hine sungonges ymb, ii. 116, 9. To move with the sun was considered lucky, to move in the reverse direction unlucky; the latter method is consequently taken by witches in their ceremonies. So Spenser, 'She turned her contrary to the sunne . . . for she the right did shunne.' Cf. *Icel.* sōlar-sinnis *with the sun*:—Þeir höfðu gengit sólarsinniss um goðahūs, Droplaugarsona Saga 11, 4. At sōlu *prosperously;* and-sælis *against the course of the sun;* mostly used of witches or uncanny appearances:—Sā sauðamaðr Grō at hon gēkk ūt, ok gēkk andsælis um hus sīn ok mælti erfitt mun verða at standa ī mōt giptu Ingimundarsona, Vatnsdæla Saga 59, 4. Cf. also Scotch *withershins*, see the examples in Jamieson's Dictionary.

sunn-gihte, es; *n.* (?) *A solstice*:—On ðone ylcan dæg (*June* 24) byþ *solstitia*, ðæt ys on ūre geþeóde, sungihte, forðon ðe seó sunne standeþ on mydre lyfte. . . . Ðonne gelympeþ ðæt wundorlīce on ðæs sumeres sungihte on mydne dæg, ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle, ðonne nafaþ seó sỹl (*at Jerusalem*) nǣnige sceade; ðonne ðæs sungihtes beóþ þrỹ dagas forð ūrnen, ðonne hafaþ seó sỹl ǣrest lytle sceade, Shrn. 95, 29–96, 3. Cf. gebed-gihte; *and see* sunn-stede.

sunn-līc; *adj. Solar*:—Ðæt sunlīce leóhtfæt *lampas Titanea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 24. On swā hwilcum sunlīcum mōnðe swā se mōna geendaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-līh.]

sunn-sceadu, we *or* e; *f. A sun-shade, veil, covering to keep off the sun*:—Sunsceadu *flammeolum* (*flameolum* curchyfe, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 6.

sunn-scīn *sun-shine* (? the word glosses *speculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 14). v. scīn.

sunn-scīne; *adj. Beautiful* or *splendid as the sun*:—Seó sunsciéne fǣmne, Exon. Th. 256, 9; Jul. 229.

sunn-set, es; *n. The place where the sun sets, the west*:—From sunsete (sunnsett, Lind.) *ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 54. Sunset *occidentem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* sólar-seta, -setr *sunset;* sól-setr; *n. pl. sunrise and sunset.*]

sunn-stede, es; *m. A solstice*:—Sumor hæfþ sunnstede . . . winter hæfþ ōþerne sunnstede . . . Gǣþ seó sunne norðweard ōð ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten *Cancer*, ðǣr is se sumerlīca sunnstede . . . seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlīcan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10–24. Ða Grēciscan onginnaþ hyra geár æt ðam sunnstede, 246, 19. God sette twegen sunnstedas, ðæne ǣnne on .xii. kl. Ian. and ðone ōðerne on .xii. kl. Iulii, Anglia viii. 299, 16. v. sunn-gihte.

sunn-treów (?). In Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 3 *origia* is glossed by *suntreów*. Cockayne suggests, *oryza* sum treów, Lchdm. iii. 346, col. 1.

sunnu. v. sunne.

sunn-wlitig; *adj. Beautiful with the sun*:—Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrīmigost, sumor sunwlitigost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7.

sunor (-er), e; *f. A herd of swine, a sounder* ('That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre;* that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vi. togedres.'—Halliwell's Dict.):—Wæs unfeor suner swīna (suner berga, Lind. *grex porcorum*) etende. Ða deóful bēdun hinae: 'send ūsic in ðās sunrae (suner, Lind. *gregem*) swīna.' . . . Eode all siu suner niþerweardes in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 30–32. Sunor . . . ðæt sunor, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 32, 33. [The word seems to be found in the Lombard sonar-pair, sonor-pahir *verres qui omnes alios verres in grege batuit et vincit;* see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 483; Graff. 3, 202: and in the Frankish sonesti = *duodecim equas cum admissario, aut sex scrovas cum verre, vel duodecim vaccas cum tauro*, Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 383.]

sun-sunu; *m. A grandson*:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23.

sunu; *gen.* a, u; *dat.* a, u; *n. pl.* a, u, o: there are also weak forms *sing.* suna; *n. pl.* sunan; *gen.* sunena; *m.* **I.** *a son*:—Mīn se gecorena sunu (sune, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Sum man hæfde twegen suna (suno, Lind. Rush.) . . . ealle his þing gegaderude se gingra sunu (suno, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 15, 11, 13. Sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th 1294; B. 645. Fēng tō Beornica rīce Æþelfriþes suna, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 13. Swīþhelm, Seaxbaldes suna, 3, 22; S. 553, 42: 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Hwæðer hit sig dīnes suna, Gen. 37, 32. Word hiere suna, Elen. Kmbl. 443; El. 222: Exon. Th. 6, 34; Cri. 94. Heó ne gehȳrde nā hyre leófan sunu stemne (*but* suna ll. 20, 24), Wulfst. 152, 16. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu geþeóþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. Cyning ðe macode hys suna (sune, Lind.: sunu, Rush. *filio*) gyfta, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 2. Ān mann hæfde twegen suna (sunu, Lind.: sunes, Rush.); ðā cwæð hē tō ðam yldran suna, 21, 28: Beo. Th. 4055; B. 2025. Ic fare tō mīnum sunu, Gen. 37, 35: Exon. Th. 40, 8; Cri. 635. Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes, mǣrum þeódne, mīn ǣrende, Beo. Th. 694; B. 344. Ic ðē forgife sunu, Gen. 17, 16. Heó sunu (suno, Rush.) cende, Lk. Skt. 1, 57. Sege ðæt ðās mīne twegen suna (suno, Lind.: sunæ, Rush.) sittan . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 20, 21: Cd. Th. 93, 24; Gen. 1551. Suno, 97, 19; Gen. 1615. Sunu, 199, 1; Exod. 332: 199, 19; Exod. 341. Hē worn gestrȳnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 74, 13; Gen. 1221. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam? .xxx. sunena and .xxx. dohtra, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 31–32. Hwī sceal ic beón bedǣled ǣgðer mīnra sunena on ānum dæge? Gen. 27, 45: Lev. 7, 32. Zebedēis sunena (suna, MS. A., Lind.: sunena, Rush.) mōdor *mater filiorum Zebedaei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 56. Sunana, p. 18, 14. Beód Aarone and his sunum, Lev. 6, 20. Mid sunum dīnum, Cd. Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægdeau suna and dohter, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan, bānfatu bærnan, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. ¶ In expressions denoting degrees of descent:—Suna sunu *nepos, neptis*, þridda sunu *pronepus, proneptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 35. Feórþa sunu *abnepos*, 4, 73: 8, 22. Fīfta sunu *adnepos*, 8, 23. Suna sune *vel* brōðer sune *nepos*, feówerþe sune *abnepos*, fīfte sune *adnepos*, sixte sune *trinepos*, i. 51, 71–77. Fæderan sunan *patrueles*, mōddrian sunan *matrueles*, fæderon sunan *fratres patrueles*, 52, 1–4. **II.** used of animals:—Ðære myran sunu *equae filius*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. Ðæs gores sunu *the beetle*, Exon. Th. 426, 11; Rä. 41, 72. [*Goth.* sunus: *O. Sax.* sunu (-o), *pl.* suni: *O. L. Ger.* sunu (-o), sun: *O. Frs.* sunu, sun, son; *pl. acc.* suna, sunar, sonen: *O. H. Ger.* sunu, sun; *pl.* suni: *Icel.* sonr; *pl.* sønir, synir, *acc.* sonu.] v. bisceop-, gāst-, god-, hornung-, steóp-, sun-sunu.

sunu-cennicge (?) *one who bears a son, a mother*:—Sunucenn *genetrix*, sunucennices *genetricis*, sunucennic *genetricis*, Rtl. 66, 23, 17, 11.

sūpan; *p.* seáp, *pl.* supon; *pp.* sopen. **I.** *to sup, to take* [*fluid*] *into the mouth*:—Gif hē ðæt broð sỹþþ, Lchdm. ii. 336, 16. Hē sǣp (seáp, MSS. O, V.) of ðæm calice blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 162. Sūp ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 86, 17. Hrefnes fōt wel on wīne, sūp swā ðū hātost mǣge, ii. 50, 25: 56, 2: iii. 48, 2. Seóð on wīne, sūpe hit swā wearm and healde on his mūðe, i. 94, 20. Wyl on gāte meolce and sūpe, ii. 100, 24. Þeáh ðū mid cuclere ðæt sūpe, ðæt hylpþ, 184, 25. Genim fīfleáfan seáw . . . syle him sūpan, i. 86, 25, 28: 82, 23. Dō on swỹþe gōd beór, syle hyt him ðonne wlacu sūpan, 196, 19. Hē gelǣhte ænne

calic and sealde his gingrum of tō sūpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 14. Hē scōf on hālig wæter of ðam hālgan treówe, sealde ðam ādligan of tō sūpenne, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 264. II. used figuratively:—Ðeáh ic hine sūpe, ic hine wille eft ūt āspīwan of mīnum mūðe, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1. Ða ðe ne suppas deáð *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 28. Ne mē se seáð sūpe mid mūðe *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. [To frete ar ful tyme were and þanne to sitten and soupen, Piers P. 2, 96. Soupe the lene broth, P. S. 324, 239. Soop up *absorbuit*, Wick. Apoc. 12, 16; sopen, *pp.*, Ps. 123, 4. Me þoȝte Kaym tok Abelles blod and sop it op, Anglia i. 314, 473. Sowpone or sowpe *sorbeo, absorbeo;* sowpynge *sorbicio*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. [*Du.* zuipen *to drink, quaff: O. H. Ger.* sūfan *sorbere: Ger.* saufen: *Icel.* sūpa.] v. be-, ge-sūpan; sopa, *and next word.*

sūpe, an; *f.* (?) *A sup, draught:*—Sūpe nigon sūpan, Lchdm. ii. 102, 16. v. sopa.

supe *in* ic supe *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 50, *read* (?) sūwe, v. seowian.

sur glosses *lurco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 41, *read* (?) siir. v. sīgere, sȳr.

sūr; *adj. Sour:*—Sūr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 2. Āwyl on sūrum ealaþ, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15: 134, 10. Genim sūrne æppel, 132, 15. Dō on sūre flētan, 130, 12. Forgā sūr and sealtes gehwæt, 56, 23. Genim sūre cruman berenes hlāfes, 134, 8. Wīnberian sūre geseón, iii. 212, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sūr: *Icel.* sūrr.]

sūre, an; *f. Sorrel;* rumex acetosa (v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names, for terms in which *sour* is used to denote this plant):—Sūrae *salsa*, Txts. 98, 974. Sūre, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 54: *saliunca*, ii. 119, 64. Wiþ cancerādle, sūre, sealt . . ., Lchdm. ii. 108, 9: 266, 16. Wensealf, cersan, sūran, 128, 14. Genim monnes sūran, 124, 19. *See also* geáces sūre *under* geác. [*Icel.* sūra: *Dan.* syre. Cf. *Ger.* sauer-ampfer.] v. wudu-sūre.

sūr-eágede, -ēgede; *adj. Blear-eyed:*—Sūreágede *lippus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 57. Sūrēgede, 75, 43. Sūreágede (-ēgede, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 10. v. sūr-īge.

Surfe, Surpe; *pl. A Slavonic race inhabiting northern Germany;* Latin forms are *Sorabi, Soravi, Sorbi:*—Be norþaneástan Maroara (*Moravia*) sindon Dalamentsan . . . and be norþan Dalamentsan sindon Surpe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 20. Surfe, Swt. 16, 33.

sūrian *to sour.* [*O. H. Ger.* sūrēn.] v. ā-sūrian.

sūr-īge, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed:*—Gif mon sūrēge sié, Lchdm. ii. 2, 9: 36, 21. Ða sūrīgan eágan *lippos oculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 55: 92, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sūr-ouger *lippus*, Grff. i. 123: *Icel.* sūr-eygr; sūrnar í augum *the eyes smart* from smoke; sūr (applied to the eyes) *bleared.*] v. sūr-eágede.

sūr-milisc, -melsc; *adj. Having a mixture of sour and sweet in taste:*—Apulder *malus*, sūrmilsc apulder *malus matranus*, swēte apulder *malomellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 48. Ða mettas ðe strangunge mægen hæbben swā swā beóþ æppla nales tō swēte ac sūrmelsce, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18.

sūrness, e; *f. Sourness:*—Sūrnesse *acredinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 1.

sūsl, es; *n.:* e; *f. Torment*, (1) where the word is certainly neuter:—Se seáð ðæs sing[alau] sūsles, Nar. 50, 23. Sūsles þegnum, Exon. Th. 275, 30: Jul. 558: 304, 18; Fä. 72. Hié ðæt sūsl þrowiende wæron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 26. In ðæt swearte sūsl (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 4; Gū. 639. Ða ungeendodan sūslo dū byst þrowigende, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 12. Helle sūslu *inferni supplicia*, Scint. 27, 8. (2) where the word is feminine:—Ðeós hellīce sūsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 4. Fram ðam ēcan hungre helle sūsle, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 3, 26. Geférlǽhte on ānre sūsle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20. Faraþ hig on ēce sūsle, and ða rihtwīsan on ðæt ēce līf *ibunt hi in supplicium aeternum, justi autem in vitam aeternam*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46. Hū hē synfullum sūsle gefremme, Wulfst. 138, 9: Dōm. L. 153. (3) where the gender is uncertain:—Ðē is sūsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: 257, 8; Dan. 654. Satan on sūsle (*dat.* or *acc.*) gefeól, 309, 20; Sat. 712. Sūsle geinnod, 3, 28; Gen. 42. Swingan, sūsle þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Sūsl þrowian, Cd. Th. 5, 22; Gen. 75: 255, 9; Dan. 621. Sūsel, 267, 21; Sat. 41. Hafastū māre sūsel, 268, 33; Sat. 64. In sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944: Exon. Th. 98, 8; Cri. 1604. On hwilcum sūslum hē mōste ēcelīce cwylmian, Homl. Th. i. 86, 2. Sūslum beþrungen, Elen. Kmbl. 1896; El. 950: Exon. Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [*Grein compares the word with Icelandic forms*, sȳsl, sȳsla *business*, sȳsl *painstaking*, sȳsla *to do business*, sȳsliga *busily.*] v. cwic-sūsl; seósliga.

sūsl-bana, an; *m. A torturing destroyer, one who tortures while he destroys:*—Swarte sūslbonan (*devils*), Cd. Th. 305, 1; Sat. 640.

sūsl-cwalu, e; *f. A destruction* or *death accompanied by torment:*—Ða ātleásan geseóþ heora wīte and heora sūselcwale hym tōweard, Wulfst. 238, 23. Ðū scealt habban sūselcwale ā on ēcnysse, 241, 13.

sūslen. v. cwic-sūslen.

sūsl-hof, es; *n. A place of torment, hell:*—Of helle, of ðam sūslhofe, Hy. 10, 31.

suster *a sister*, sustras, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 2, sutel. v. sweostor, sester, sweotol.

sūtere, es; *m. A shoemaker, souter* (Scotch):—Sūtere *sutor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 11. Sum sūtere siwode ðæs hālgan weres sceós . . . Anianus wæs gehāten se ylca sūtere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23, 27. Eówer sūtere hē is *uester sutor est*, eówer sūteres tōl *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 14. Gif hē smeáwyrhtan hæfþ, ðām hē sceal tō tōlan fylstan; sūtere and óðran wyrhtan ælc weorc sylf wīsaþ hwæt him tō gebyreþ, Anglia ix. 263, 18. Sūtera hūs *sutrina domus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 3. [A sutare þet haueð forloren his el, he secheð hit anonriht, A. R. 324, 17. Euerych soutere þ^t wonyeþ in þe citee [of Wynchestre] þ^t halt shoppe, E. G. 358, 22. Euerych sowtere þ^t makeþ shon of newe roþes leþer, 359, 14 (14th cent.). More borynde þanne zouteres eles, Ayenb. 66, 12. Sowtare or cordewaner *sutor*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* sūtāri: *M. H. Ger.* sūtære; schuoch-sūtære (*from which Ger.* schuster): *Icel.* sútari *a tanner. From Latin* sutor.] Cf. scōh-wyrhta.

[sūþ;] *cpve.* sūþra; *spve.* sūþmest; *adj. South, southern:*—Andlang ðæs sūðeran weges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 32. On ðone sýðeran steð . . . on ðone norðere steð, v. 148, 20. Ðone sūðran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 15. Ðone sūðran steorran, 270, 18. On ðæm sūðmestan onwalde, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 15. Ða sūðmestan Æthiopian hæfdon bryne for ðære hǽte, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 5. ¶ Sūþan *in combination with prepositions:*—Be-sūðan sǽ *south of the sea*, Shru. 145, 17. Him be-sūðan, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Nāðer ne be-norðan mearce ne be-sūðan, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 19. Be-sūþan ðæm mūþan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8. Wið-sūðan ðone Sciringes-heal, Swt. 19, 18. Be ðam wigbede sūþan *juxta altare ad austrum*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* sund- *and Icel.* sunn- *point to the* n *that has been lost from the English word.*] See the compounds which follow, and Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 337, 338, for names of places in which *sūþ* forms the first part.

sūþ; *adv. In a southerly direction* or *position:*—Twelf mīla brād sūð and norð *ab austro in boream duodecim milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Him is ðæt heáfod sūð gewend and ða fēt norð, Shru. 66, 23. Syndon ōðere eálond sūð fram Brixonte, Nar. 36, 7. Seó eá sūþ ðonan ligeþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Fōron ðā sūþ ofer Temese, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 1. Sūð ofer sǽ fōron, 897; Erl. 94, 28. Fōron sūð ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 5. Seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlīcan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24: 260, 10: Cd. Th. 118, 16; Gen. 1966. Sūð ne norð ofer eormengrund ōþer nǽnig sēlra nǽre, Beo. Th. 1720; B. 858: Met. 10, 24. Sūð eást and west, 9, 42: 10, 5. Sūð west and eást, 14, 7. Swā heó (*the sun*) sūðor biþ, swā hit swīþor winterlǽceþ, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2.

sūþan; *adv.* I. *from the south:*—On ðysum geáre com micel sciphere hider sūþan of Lidwiccum, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 22. Gefaren tōsomne sūðan and norðan, Cd. Th. 120, 2; Gen. 1988. Gif hēr wind cymþ westan oððe eástan, sūðan oððe norðan, 50, 11; Gen. 807. Sūþan, Exon. Th. 55, 18; Cri. 885: 220, 23; Ph. 324. II. marking position, *to or in the south:*—Asia is befangen mid ðæm gārsecge sūþan and norþan and eástan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 7. Ne dohte nāðer ðisse leóde ne sūðan ne norðan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 27. Healdaþ hine norðan and sūðan on twā healfa twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 520; Sal. 259. [*O. L. Ger.* sūthon *ab austro: O. H. Ger.* sundan: *Icel.* sunnan.]

sūþan-eástan. I. *adv. From the south-east:*—Sūþaneástan sunnan leóma cymeþ, Exon. Th. 56, 15; Cri. 901. II. in phrases marking position, *to the south-east:*—Be-sūþaneástan (*ad Eurum*) ðæm porte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 9. On-sūðaneástan ðissum lande, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sundan-ôstan.]

sūþaneástan-wind, es; *m. A south-east wind;* euroafricus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 14.

sūþan-eásterne; *adj. South-eastern:*—Hē ferade sūþaneásterne wind of heofenan *transtulit austrum de coelo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. v. sūþ-eásterne.

Sūþan-hymbre, -humbre; *pl. The Southumbrians, the Mercians:*—Hēr Sūþanhymbre (-humbre, Laud. MS.) ofslōgon Æþelrēdes cwēne (cf. Æþelrēd Myrcna cyning, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 14), Chr. 697; Th. 67, cols. 1, 3. Hēr Cēnrēd fēng tō Sūþanhymbre rīce (cf. Cēnrēd Myrcna rīce fore wæs. Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 24), 702; Th. 67, col. 1. Ūre cynecynn and Sūðanhymbra eác, 449; Erl. 13, 21. v. Sūþ-hymbre.

sūþan-westan; *adv. From the south-west:*—Sūðanwestan *ab affrico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 35: 4, 15: *a fafonio*, 99, 50.

sūþanwestan-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind;* africus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 15.

sūþan-wind, es; *m. A south wind:*—Sūþanwind *auster* vel *nothus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 9. Se ðe hit mid sūðanwinde onginne, ðonne hæfþ hē sige, Lchdm. iii. 182, 3. Sūþanwind (southenwind, Ps.) *austrum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 26. [A suðenwind blew ðat day, Gen. and Ex. 3084. *Icel.* sunnan-vindr.]

sūþ-dǽl, es; *m. A south part, the south:*—Sūþdǽl *auster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sūðdǽles cwēn *regina austri*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Hig cōmon tō sūðdǽle *ad australem plagam*, Gen. 13, 1. Tō sūðdǽle *ad meridiem*, 14. Of sūðdǽle Asiam, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Hī on ðam sūþdǽle inn eodon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 9. Fram sūþdǽle *a meridie*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 12. Ðære Asian sūþdǽl *meridianam partem Asiae*, Ors.

1, 1; Swt. 14, 5. Ða sûþdǽlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 33. Ða sûþdǽlas ðysses eálondes *australes partes Britanniae*, S. 474, 8. [Suþdale off þiss werelld is Mysinmbrion ȝehatenn, Orm. 16418. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *dextera pars (templi)*.]

sûþ-duru, a; *f. A south door*:—Wæs seó sûðduru hwæthwega hâde mâre, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* sûðr-dyrr; *pl. south doors*.]

sûþ-eást; *adv. South-east*:—Donua mûða dære eá scŷt sûðeást ût, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5; Cd. Th. 42, 1; Gen. 667.

sûþ-eástende, es; *m. The south-east end*:—Ðæt (*India*) is se sûþeástende ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22.

sûþ-eásterne; *adj. South-eastern*:—Sûðeásterne wind *eurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 2.

Sûþ-Engle; *pl. The people of the south of England*:—On Sûð-Engla lage griðlagu ðus stent, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22.

suþerige. A plant nâme glossing *satirion*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 18. Cockayne takes the word to be the same as sæþerige (q.v.), and the gloss to be a mistake, Lchdm. ii. 403, col. 1; but cf. *satirion* sanycle, Wülck. Gl. 613, 33, *saniculum* sanicle i. wudemerch, 554, 8.

sûþerne; *adj. Southern, coming from the south*:—Se ôðer heáfodwind is sûðerne, *auster* gehâten, Lchdm. iii. 274, 16; Met. 5, 7. Se sûðerna wind, Lchdm. iii. 276, 7: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. Cwoen sûðerne (sûðernæs ł sûddæles, Lind.) *regina austri*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 31: Exon. Th. 480, 10: Rä. 63, 9. Fram deófle sûðernum *ab demonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Sûþerne wind *austrum*. 77, 30: *austrum, affricum*, Blickl. Gl. Sende se sæ̂rinc sûþerne gâr, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134. Hire (*the queen of Sheba*) ofendas bæron sûðerne wyrta, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 10. ¶ The word is often used in reference to things coming to England from the south of Europe, plants or medicine:—Genim sûþerne cymen, Lchdm. ii. 184, 15. Ða sûþernan finuglan, 142, 2. Sûþerne popig, 212, 8. Sûþerne rind *cinamonium*, iii. 301, col. 2: *cinnamomum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 9. Dô ðone sûþernan wermôd, ðæt is *prutene*, Lchdm. ii. 236, 19. Sûðerne wudu *aprotanum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 6. Sûþerne wuda. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *abrotanum* and ôðrum naman sûðerne wuda nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 250, 16–18: iii. 12, 15: 40, 5. Næglæs (cunæglæsse) hâtte wyrt sûþerno, ii. 106, 9. Ôþer swilc *ameos* hâtte sûþerne wyrt, 192, 7. *Oxumellis* . . . drenc sûþerne, 212, 6: 254, 16. On ðam sûðrenan *oxumelle*, 152, 1. Ðæt is sûþerne læcedôm, 224, 14. On ðam sûþernan læcedôme ðe hâtte *oxumelle*, 248, 10. [*O. Frs.* suthern: *O. H. Ger.* sundirin *australis: Icel.* suðrænn.]

sûþe-weard; *adj. Southward, south*:—Tôemnes ðæm lande sûðeweardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 1. From sûþeweardum ôð norþeweardne, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 12: 18, 1; Fox 62, 1. On splott sûðeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. Ða gesæ̂tan sûðewearde Bryttene, Chr. Erl. 3, 5. v. sûþ-weard.

sûþ-folc, es; *n. A southern people, a people living south in relation to some other*:—Rômâne and eall sûþfolc (ealle sûþfolc, 146, 15), Lchdm. ii. 16, 1. Humbre streám tôsceádeþ sûþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Eorldôm on Norðfolc and Sûðfolc (*Suffolk*), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 5. Norðmen wæ̂ron sûðfolcum swice, Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sûðar-liudi.]

sûþ-gârsecg, es; *m. A southern ocean;* meridianus oceanus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 30.

sûþ-gemæ̂re, es; *n. A southern boundary*:—Hiera sûþgemæ̂ro licgeaþ tô ðam Keádan Sæ̂, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34.

Sûþ-geweorc, es; *n. Southwark*:—Ðâ cômon hŷ tô Sûþgeweorce, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 3. [*Icel.* Suðr-virki.]

Sûþ-Gyrwas (-e, -an); *pl. The southern division of the Gyrwas*:—Sûþ-Gyrwa syx hund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 18. Sûþ-Gyrwa ealdormon *princeps Australium Gyruiorum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 21. Sûð-Gerwa, Shrn. 94, 20. Sûð-Gyrwena, Lchdm. iii. 430, 14.

Sûþ-hâmtûn *Southampton*:—Æt Sûðhâmtûne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 49, 20. v. Hâm-tûn.

Sûþhâmtûn-scîr *Hampshire*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 16. [þe nywe forest þat ys in Souþhamtescyre, R. Glouc. 375, 9.]

sûþ-heald; *adj. Sloping* or *tending to the south*:—Rodor sûðheald swîfeþ swift, Met. 28, 17. Swâ sûðhealde swîþe hlimman *sicut torrens in austro*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. [*Icel.* suðr-hallr (*applied to the sun*).]

sûþ-healf, e; *f. The south side*, mostly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *on (ða) sûþhealfe*:—On sûðhealfe *ad meridianam plagam*, Num. 3, 29: *contra meridiem*, Deut. 1, 7. On sûþhealfe *a meridie*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26: 14, 2. On sûðhealfe ðære eás, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 18: 913; Erl. 102, 10. On sûðhalfe Humbre streámes *ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Hî wendon âbûtan Penwihtsteort on ða sûðhealfe, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. Hî wendon tô Lundene and dulfon âne mycele dîc on ða sûðhealfe (on sûðhealfe, MS. D.), 1016; Erl. 155, 9. On ða sûðhealfe fram Babilonia *in dextera parte ab Babilonia*, Nar. 34, 17. On ða sûðhealfe (*dexteriore parte*) landes Egiptna, 34. On ða sûðhealfe gârsecges *oceano dexteriore parte*, 36, 15. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *under* sûþ-dæl.) [þe an is a norðhalf, þe oðer a suðhalf, Laym. 15937. *O. H. Ger.* sund-, sundar-halpa *auster, meridies: Icel.* sûðr-hâlfa *the southern region*.]

Sûþ-hymbre; *pl. The Mercians*:—Sûðhymbra (-humbra, Laud. MS.) rîce, Chr. 702; Th. 67, col. 3. Hêr wæs Ôsuuald ofslagen fram Pendan (and) Sûþhymbrum (cf. fram ðam ylcan hæ̂þenan cyninge and ðære hæ̂þenan ðeóde Myrcna, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 11), 641; Erl. 27, 8. v. Sûþan-hymbre.

sûþ-land, es; *n. A land lying to the south*:—Hê eardode on ðâm sûðlandum *in terra australi*, Gen. 24, 62. [He hæfde to dæle þat suðlond þat Locres wes icleped, Laym. 2111. *Icel.* suðr-land (*hence* Suther-land).]

sûþ-mæ̂gþ, e; *f. A southern tribe* or *province*:—Ôðrum folcum ðara sûþmæ̂gþa *caeteris australium provinciarum populis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 31. Hê eallum sûþmæ̂gþum weóld and rîce hæfde ôþ Humbre streám, 2, 5; S. 506, 10.

sûþ-mann, es; *m. A man living in the south*:—Sûðmonna sinc (*those who carry off the treasure are said* sêcan sûð, 118, 16; Gen. 1966, *and are called* norðmen, 120, 16; Gen. 1995), Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017: 126, 4; Gen. 2096. [*Icel.* suðr-maðr.]

sûþmest. v. sûþ; *adj.*

Sûþ-Mirce; *pl. The South Mercians*:—Sûþ-Myrcna rîce, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 36.

Sûþ-Peohtas, -Pihtas; *pl. The South Picts*:—Sûð-Pihtas (-Pyhtas, MS. E.), Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 4.

sûþ-portic, es; *m. A south porch*:—On ðam sûðportice, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 39.

sûþ-rador, -rodor, es; *m. The south of the heavens*:—Sûþrador *australis*, Blickl. Gl. Ôþþæt seó sunne on sûðrodor sæ̂ged weorþeþ *postquam Phoebus equos in aperta refudit Olympi*, Exon. Th. 207, 14; Ph. 141.

Sûþr-îg *the people* or *the district of Surrey*:—Cantwara him tô cyrdon and Sûðrîg and Sûð-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 63, 20. Hî heafdon ofergân ealle Centingas and Sûð-Seaxe and Sûðrîg and Bearrucscîre, 1011; Erl. 144, 28. v. next word.

Sûþr-îge; *gen.* [e]a, ena; *pl. The people* or *district of Surrey*:—Cantware him tô cirdon and Sûþrîge and Sûþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Cantwara rîce and Sûþrîgea and Sûþ-Seaxna, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Sûþrîgea, 855; Erl. 70, 19. On Sûþrîgena lande be Temese streáme *in regione Sudergeona juxta fluvium Tamensem*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 14. Ealhere mid Cantwarum and Huda mid Sûþrîgium (Sûþrîgum, MS. E.) gefuhton wiþ herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Of Cent ge of Sûþrîgum, 921; Erl. 107, 7. Fêngon tô West-Seaxna rîce and tô Sûðrîgean, 855; Erl. 71, 2. Tô Sûðrîgan, 836; Erl. 67, 3. Tô Godes ciricum in Sûðrêgum and in Cent, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 8. Hê gewât on Sûþrîge (Sûðrêge, MS. E.) and on Sûþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Fôron sûþ ofer Temese on Sûþrîge (Sûðrîge, MS. E.), 851; Erl. 68, 2. *The word occurs in a Latin charter* . . . In loco que appellatur *Cyningestûn* in regione Sûðrêgie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 318, 5. [Souþsex and Soþerei, Kent and Estsex, R. Glouc. 3, 21. Soþerey, 5, 23.]

sûþ-rihte; *adv. Due south*:—Seó eá irnþ ðonan sûðryhte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: 17, 18, 19. Sûðrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 17.

sûþ-rima, an; *m. A south coast*:—Ðŷ ilcan sumera forweard nô læs ðonne xx scipa mid monnum mid ealle be ðam sûðriman, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 15: 1009; Erl. 141, 32. v. sûþ-stæþ.

sûþ-rodor, -sceáta. v. sûþ-rador, sceáta, I.

Sûþ-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The people* or *district of Sussex*:—Him tô cirdon Sûþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Of Eald-Seaxon cômon Sûð-Sexa, 449; Erl. 12, 10. Sûþ-Seaxan *meridiani Saxones*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Sûþ-Seaxan ágen[n]e biscopas onfêngon, 5, 18; S. 635, 14. Sûþ-Sexena landes is syufan þûsend hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. Ælle Sûþ-Seaxna cyning, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 35. Sûþ-Seaxna (Sûð-, MS. E.) rîce, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Sûd-Seaxna (Sûð-Seaxena, MS. E.) cyning. 661; Erl. 34, 15. Hê gewât on Sûþ-Seaxe and Ine gefeaht wiþ Sûþ-Seaxum, 722; Erl. 44, 29. Eádulf cynges þegn on Sûð-Seaxum, 897; Erl. 95, 3. Se here on Sûð-Seaxum and on Bearrucscîre hergodon, 1009; Erl. 142, 22: 998; Erl. 135, 21. Hêr Ceólwulf gefeaht wiđ Sûð-Seaxe, 607; Erl. 20, 27. Hî heafdon ofergân Sûð-Seaxe and Sûðrîg and Bearrucscîre, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. [Folc læi inne Suđ-sæxe, Laym. 15368. Souþsex (*a shire*), R. Glouc. 3, 21.]

Sûþ-Seaxisc; *adj. South-Saxon, of Sussex*:—Wulnôð cild ðone Sûð-Sexiscân (-Seaxscian, col. 1: -Seaxcisan, 260, col. 2), Chr. 1009; Th. 261, col. 2.

sûþ-stæþ, es; *n. A south shore, coast,* or *bank*:—West-Seaxna lond be ðæm sûþstæðe, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 9. v. sûþ-rima.

sûþ-wâg, es; *m. A south wall*:—Wiđ middan ðæs sûðwâges, Homl. Th. i. 508, 15. Wiđ ðone sûðwâg tômiddes ðæs wâges, Blickl. Homl. 207, 15. [*Icel.* suðr-veggr.]

sûþ-weard; *adv. Southward, in a southerly direction, towards the south*:—Wilþ seó eá sûþweard Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates tendens in meridiem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10. Heó (*the sun*) cyrþ eft sûðweard, Lchdm. iii. 250, 22: 258, 13: 252, 1.

sûþ-weardes; *adv. Southwards, in the south*, Met. 1, 4.

sûþ-weg, es; *m. A road lying to the south;* in pl. *southern countries*,

the south:—Hié gesâwon of sûdwegum fyrd Faraonis, Cd. Th. 187, 23; Exod. 155. [*Icel.* sûðr-vegr; in pl. *southern countries.*]

sûþ-west; *adv. South-west*:—Ân ðæra gârena lîþ sûdwest (*in africum*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3.

sûþ-westerne; *adj. South-western*:—Se sûdwesterna wind him ongeán stôd, Apol. Th. 11, 3.

sûþ-wind, es; *m. A south wind*, Cd. Th. 196, 10; Exod. 289.

suto, -sutod, sutol, sutung, suwian. v. slîtan, sulian, sweotol, slîtung, swigian.

swâ, swæ, swê (swê is the form in Ps. Surt.; see also Txts. 600, col. 1. The form also occurs in Blickl. Homl. 23, 7). I. *rel. pron. As, that*:—Forgylde ðæt ângylde and ðæt wîte swâ tô ðam ângylde belimpan wille, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3. Ðon gelîc swâ læcas cunnon *such as doctors know*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 23. Brûcan swylcra yrmþa swâ ðû unc ær scrife, Exon. Th. 373, 2; Seel. 102: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18. Yrfan hî swâ hî wyrðe witan *let such inherit as they know to be entitled*, Chart. Th. 578, 9. Ne wîte hê ûs swâ neóde and hæse gehŷrsumodon, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 5. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swâ swâ Oceanus ûtan ymbligeþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. I a. in combination with the *hw-* pronominal forms, *so*, as in whosoever, etc.:—Tô syllenne swâ hwæt swâ (swæ huæt *quodcumque*, Lind.) heó hyne bæde, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 7. Swâ hwylc swâ (swâ huâ, Lind.: swâ hwâ swâ, Rush.) sylþ ânne drinc, 10, 41. Fram swâ hwylcere untrymnesse swâ hê on wæs, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. Swâ hwylc man swâ mildheortnesse nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 22. Swâ hweðer swâ hê wylle, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 16. Ðæt git ne læstan welhwilc ærende swâ hê sendeþ, Cd. Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. Folcrihta gehwylc swâ his fæder âhte, Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608: Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Swâ hû swâ hê mæge *howsoever he can*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 25. Swâ hwæder (hwyder, MS. A.) swâ (suâ huider, Lind.: hwider swâ, Rush.) ðû færst *quocunque ieris*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 19: Lk. 9, 57: Blickl. Homl. 233, 33. *See other instances under the pronominal forms.* II. *demonst. pron.*:—Æt men fîftêne peningas, and æt horse healf swâ, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 26. III. representing an adjective, generally one used with a verb of incomplete predication, *so, the same, such*—Hê gemêtte ænne blindne mann, se wæs geboren swâ, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 52: Cd. Th. 44, 33; Gen. 7, 8. Bebycggen ðone oxan and hæbben him ðæt weorð gemæne, and eác ðæt flæsc swâ (i. e. *in common*), L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 50, 11. Ðæt hê wære heora munuc æt fruman and hî woldon hine habban swâ deáðne *that he had been their monk at first, and they would have him so* (*their monk*) *when dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 23. Cild ðiónde on eallum cræftum on cnihthâde and swâ forþ eallne giógoþâd (*going on thriving all its youth*), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. Gê wiþerwearde wæron ûrum gewunan and ealre Godes cyricean swâ (i. e. wiþerwearde), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 19. III a. swâ swâ *such as*:—Onlegena strengran swâ swâ is ârôm *stronger applications such as is copperas*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 22. IV. *adv.* (1) defined by that which precedes (a) of manner or condition (α) *so, in this* or *that way, thus*:—'Beón gegaderode ða wæteru' . . . Hit wæs ða swâ gedôn, Gen. 1, 9, 15. Nis hit nâ swâ *it is not so* (*as you have said*), 18, 15. Hit ne mæg nâ swâ beón, Ex. 10, 11. Ðeáh hî his næfre ne gelêfan, ðeáh it is swâ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 17. Hê ârâs âblendum eágum, and his gefêran hine swâ (*in the manner mentioned*) blindne tô dære byrig gelæddon, Homl. Th. i. 386, 14: 432, 11: L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3. Hê hine dyde ôðrum monnum suâ (swæ, Cott. MSS.) ungelîcne, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 14. (β) *so, in the same way, in like manner*:—And swâ forð (cf. *Germ.* und so weiter) *and so on, et caetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 5, and often. Se ealdor dyde hand swâ gelîce *similiter fecit*, Th. An. 74, 4. *See* eal-swâ. (b) of degree or extent, (α) where a high degree is implied, *so* (*exceedingly*):—Ne gemêtte ic swâ mycelne geleáfan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Nân fullere ne mæg swâ hwîte gedôn, Mk. Skt. 9, 3. For hwon sæ̂dest ðû swâ gemeleáslîce and swâ wlætlîce ða ðing, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða ðû swâ lustlîce gehêrdest mîne lâre, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 23: 35, 3; Fox 158, 7. Ðonne hî heora gôd on swâ manige dælas tôdælaþ, 33, 2; Fox 122, 25. (β) where the degree is definitely marked:—Se consul fôr mid þrîm hunde scipa . . . him cômon ongeán Punice mid swâ fela scipa (*cum pari classe*), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11. Se twelf sîþum hine bibaþaþ . . . and swâ oft of wyllgespryngum beorgeþ, Exon. Th. 205, 6; Ph. 108. Syx swâ micel *to the same extent much six times, six times as much*, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. (c) of cause (v. V. 6), *so, therefore, on that account*:—Hê him ðet land forbeád . . . and hê hit swâ âlêt *he forbade him the land . . . and so he gave it up*, Chart. Th. 202, 12. (2) defined by that which follows, (a) of manner, *so, in such a manner* that:—Far mid him swâ ðæt ðû dô ðæt ic ðê bebeóde *vade cum eis, ita duntaxat, ut, quod tibi praecepero, facias*, Num. 22, 20. Ælc wîf sceolde gebîdan swâ ðæt heó ne côme intô Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 134, 16. Crist is Godes Sunu swâ ðæt (*in such sort that*) se Fæder hine gestrŷnde of him sylfum, 258, 26. Swâ beclŷsed ðæt nænig ôþer hŷ onlûceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323. Wearþ ðæt geat belocen swâ ðæt ða stânas feóllon tôgædere, H. R. 103, 7. Gif eów swâ lîce þuhte utan gangan on ðissum carcerne, Blickl. Homl. 247, 1. Swâ ðon gelîcost ðe tôbrocen fæt, Lchdm. ii. 230, 25. Se mon biþ, ðæs ðe swâ tô cweþanne sî, ǽghwæðer ge gehæfted ge freó, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. (b) of degree:—Swâ ealde swâ hié ða wæron hié gefuhton *as old as they then were, they fought*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 16. Nys hyt swâ stearc winter, ðæt ic durre lutian æt hâm, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Swæ opene scylde ðæt hê his brôðor ofslôge, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 2. Ðîn mægen is swâ mære, swâ ðæt ænig ne wât ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Swâ fullîce ðiónde . . . ôþ ðe hê wyrþ æ̂lces cræftes medeme, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ða habbaþ beardas swâ síde ôð heora breóst, Nar. 38, 1. Sûþ swâ ðû hâtost mæge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 25. (3) used indefinitely, *so and so*:—Ðeáh ðû nyte for hwî hê swâ and swâ dô *though thou know not why he act in this or that manner*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. (4) used emphatically, *so, exceedingly, as much as possible*:—Ongan hê hine baðian swâ swâtigne (*when perspiring profusely*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 30: Jud. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Ðû meaht swâ wîde geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565: 27, 30: Gen. 425. Sió onlîcnes sendde mycel wæter swâ sealt (*exceedingly salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Genim ðâs wyrte swâ mearwe (*as tender as possible*), Lchdm. i. 192, 8: 194, 2. Wel on swâ hâtum, ii. 50, 15. (5) with comparatives, *the*, (1) singly:—Oft wê mâgon beón suâ (swæ, Cott. MSS.) nyttran æt him gif wê hié myndgiaþ hira gôdna weorca *plerumque utilius apud illos proficimus, si eorum bene gesta memoramus*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Beþe ða eágan, betere swâ oftor *the oftener the better*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 16. Leng swâ swîðor, Cd. Th. 60, 30; Gen. 985: Beo. Th. 3712; B. 1854. (2) correlatives *the . . . the*:—Swâ norðor swâ smælre *the further north one goes, the narrower the land becomes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Swâ betere swâ fæ̂ttran and ferscran, Lchdm. ii. 196, 22. Swâ hâttra sumor, swâ mâra ðunor and lîget, iii. 280, 9. Efne swâ hê ûs mærlîcor gifeþ, swâ wê him mærlîcor þancian scylon; swâ þrymlîcre âr, swâ mâre eádmôdnes, Wulfst. 261, 19–21. Swâ swâ leng swâ bet, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 8. Swâ swâ hê lengra biþ, swâ hî bióþ ungesæligran, 38, 4; Fox 204, 15. Swâ mycele swâ ðû hêr on worulde swŷþor swincst. swâ ðû eft bist on ecnysse fæstlîcor getrymed; and swâ mycele swâ ðû ðn ðisum andweardan lîfe mâ earfoða drîgast, swâ mycele ðû eft on tôweardnesse gefêhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 10–14. (2a) with a comparative and a positive:—Ðæt hê suâ micle wærlîcor hine healde wið scylda swâ hê gere witan mæg ðæt hê nô âna forwierð, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. V. *adverbial conjunction*, (1) with indic. (a) with a clause of comparison, *as*:—Ne biþ hê eall swâ hê ær wæs, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 8. Beóþ mildheorte, swâ eówer fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36. Hê gedreósan sceal, swâ ðeós eorðe eall, Exon. Th. 124, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882. Hî mê ymbsealdon samod anlîce swâ beón, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Hêht onlîce, swâ hê ðæt beácen geseah, tâcen gewyrcan, Elen. Kmbl. 200; El. 100. (1a) swâ swâ:—Eall ðæt ðe leofaþ beóþ eów tô mete, swâ swâ grôwende wyrta ic betæhte ealle eów, Gen. 9, 3. Gewurðe ðîn willa on eorðan, swâ swâ on heofenum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Dôn swâ swâ hŷ git dôþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 2. (2) with indic. or subjunct. expressing an actual or possible result, *so that*:—Se consul fôr tô Tarentan, swâ Hannibal nyste, and ða burg âbræc, swâ ða nyston ðe ðærinne wæron, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 7–9: 4, 11; Swt. 206, 3. Gif hwâ stalie, swâ his wîf nyte, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Wesan swâ him yldo ne derede, Cd. Th. 30, 22; Gen. 471: 256, 12; Dan. 639. Bær hine seó brimwylf, swâ hê ne mihte wæ̂pna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3020; B. 1508. Se mâ eallum Angelcyningum Brytta ðeóde fornom, swâ efne ðæs ðe hê mihte wiþmeten beón Saule, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. (3) with subjunctive, *as* (*if*):—Iosue fleáh, swâ hê âfyrht wære, Jos. 8, 15. Ðû hî betweónum wætera weallas læddest, swâ hî wæron on drîgum, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Cweðan swâ hê tô ânum sprece, Exon. Th. 84, 23; Cri. 1378. Nû is ðon gelîcost swâ wê ceólum lîðan, 53, 16; Cri. 851. (4) with optative, *so*:—Swâ ðyós dæd for monnum mære gewurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 14. Ic ðæt geswerige þurh sôþ godu, swâ ic âre æt him æfre finde, Exon. Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81: Beo. Th. 875; B. 435. (5) with a conditional force, *provided that, if so be that, so* (as in Shakspere: *So* it be new, there's no respect how vile; v. Abbott, Shak. Gram. § 133):—Nim, swâ hit ðê ne mislîcyge, Ap. Th. 20, 12. Hê him ðet land forbeád, swâ hê æniges brûcan wolde, Chart. Th. 202, 10. (6) marking a consequence, *so, therefore, on that account*:—Ic mæg rædan on his rîce; swâ mê ðæt riht ne þinceþ . . ., Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289: 24, 22; Gen. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 2657; An. 1330. (7) local, *where*:—On eallum Norþan-hymbrum ge eác on Pehtum swâ Ôswîes rîce wæs ðæs cyninges *quousque rex Osuin imperium protendere poterat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 30. Geseh hê bearwas standan, swâ hê ær his blôd âgeát, Andr. Kmbl. 2897; An. 1451: 3163; An. 1584. (8) temporal, *as, when*:—Swâ heó sæ̂ geseah, hê hió snióme fleáh, Ps. Th. 113, 3. Ic wât God âbolgen wyrð, swâ ic him ðisne bodscipe secge, Cd. Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. (9) marking the grounds of action, *as, since*:—Wê ðê lofiaþ, swâ ðû hælend eart, Hy. 7, 116. (10) *although, yet*:—Swâ hê þurh feóndscipe tô cwale monige dêmde, swâ þeáh him Dryhten eft miltse gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 994; El. 498: Cd. Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. (11) in contracted clauses, *as, as* (*being*):—Hwone hê læran scyle suâ earmne, and hwane suâ eádigne, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 9. Heora hlâford weorðodon swâ swâ wuldres cyning (cf. hiora cyningas hî weorþodon for Godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16), Met. 26, 45. VI. swâ . . . swâ, (1)—where *swâ*

occurs once with a demonstrative, once with a relative force, *so . . . as, so . . . that, as . . . as*:—Swâ forð swâ uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wǽron *as far as ever our agreements went*, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Swâ gelîc swâ ðû æt swæsendum sitte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Suâ suîðe suâ hê of ðære æ̂we ne cerre *so as he turn not from the law*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 4. Bûton hê suâ monige gecierre suâ hê mæsð mæge, 28; Swt. 191, 9. Hafa on mûþe swâ hât swâ ðû hâtost mæge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 15. Swâ forð swâ ða ôðre, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 3. Ða unrôtnessa swâ ilce ofergâþ, swâ ðû cwist dæt ða blissa ær dydon, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 33. Swâ wîde swâ wegas tôlægon, Andr. Kmbl. 2469; An. 1236. Hê hine wolde swâ weligne gedôn swâ hê his sunu wære, Shrn. 84, 14. Sôna swâ seó sunne sealte streámas oferhlifaþ, swâ se fugel gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1–6; Ph. 120. (1 a) swâ swâ:—Dô rysle tô swâ swâ sŷn twâ pund *add lard so as there may be two pounds*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 1: 250, 26. (2) correlative, (a) *either . . . or, as well . . . as*:—Onfôn swâ êcum life swâ êcum deáðe swâ ðû ær geworhtest swâ êcum life swâ ungeendodon wîte *accipere sive vitam aeternam, sive mortem aeternam, prout antea fecisti; sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 13. Dæt heó gecure ôðer ðæra, swâ heó forfêrde, swâ heó dâm godum geoffrode, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 63: 11, 33. Nim swâ wuda swâ wyrt swâ hweðer swâ ðû wille, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 25: Wulfst. 108, 10. Smire mid ðære sealfe swâ niht swâ twâ swâ þearf sié *smear with the salve one night or two, as need be*, Lchdm. ii. 128, 1. Sié dæt on cyninges dôme swâ deáð swâ lîf swâ hê him forgifan wille *be it in the judgement of the king, as well death as life, as he will grant him*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 10. Hit biþ gewrecen swâ ær, swâ lator, Homl. Ass. 62, 253. Gilde swâ wer, swâ wîte, swâ lahslite, aa be ðam ðe seó dæd sŷ, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Ðonne môt hê swâ rîdan, swâ rôwan, swâ swilce færelde faran swylce tô his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. (b) *whether . . . or*:—Saga him, swâ hê wille swâ hê nelle, hê sceal cuman, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wê be him nâþor nyton, swâ hî libban, swâ hî deáde licgon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 306. God lêt hî habban âgenne cyre, swâ hî heora Scyppend lufedon, swâ hî hine forlêton, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19: 18, 30. Syle etân ær ðære tîde his tôcymes, swâ on dæge swâ on nihte, swæþer hyt sŷ, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. On swelce healfe swelce hié winnende beón woldan, swâ sûþ, swâ norþ, swâ eást, swâ west, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 13. (c) swâ hwæðer swâ . . . swâ *whether . . . or*:—Sete man ofer ðæne þriddan dæg, swâ hwæðer swâ heó beó fûl swâ clæne, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 31. (2 a) with the first *swâ* omitted, *or*:—Dêm ðû hî tô deáþe, swâ tô life læt, Exon. Th. 247, 33; Jul. 88.

VII. *in combination with the particles* git, same, þeáh, þeána, *see those words*. [*Goth.* swê, swa: *O. Frs.* sâ: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sô: *Icel.* svâ (*later* svô): *Dan.* saa: Swed. så.] v. eal-swâ.

swê, swæc[c]. v. swâ, swecc.

swêfan (?):—Sió gîtsung ðe nænne grund hafaþ swearte swêfeþ (swæleþ? v. swælan) sumes onlîce efne ðam munte ðe nû monna bearn Etne hâtaþ se swefle byrneþ, Met. 8, 46–50. The Latin original has: Saevior ignibus Aetnae fervens amor ardet habendi, which is rendered in the prose version: Manna gîtsung is swâ byrnende swâ dæt fŷr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hâtte, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 29. From comparison of these three passages, it seems that *swêfeþ* should mean *burns*, while the form of the word suggests comparison with *O L. Ger.* suêvôn *in* berg suêvôt *mons coagulatus*, with *O. H. Ger.* sweibôn *volvere, ferri*, and later English *swayue* ih:—He (*the whale that swallowed Jonah*) swenge3 and swayues to þe se boþem, Allit. Pm. 99, 253. All these verbs denote movement, a meaning which does not seem to suit *swêfan* in the passage where it occurs.

Swêfas, Swæfe; *pl. A Germanic people, the Suevi* or *Alamanni* ('um diese zeit (4th cent.) pflegt an die stelle des alten Suevennamens die benennung Alamannen einzutreten,' Grmm. D. S. 348), *the Swabians*:—Swêfas forhergodon ealle Galliam *Alamanni Gallias pervagantes*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 3. Wið norþan Donua æwielme and be eástan Rîne sindon Eást-Francan; and be sûþan him sindon Swêfas, on ôþre healfe ðære ié Donua; and be sûþan him and be eástan sindon Bægware, se dæl ðe mon Regnesburg hætt . . . Tô ðæm beorgan ðe mon Alpis hætt licgaþ Begwara landgemæro and Swæfa, 1, 1; Swt. 16, 1–14. Engle and Swæfe, Exon. Th. 321, 10; Wíd. 44. Mid Englum ic wæs and mid Swêfum. 322, 10; Wíd. 61. Witta weóld Swêfum, 319, 34; Wíd. 22. [*O. H. Ger.* Suâb *Alamannus*, Suâba, Suâpa *Suevi*.]

swêlan; *p.* de *To burn* (trans.):—Onæl ł swæl ł bærn lændenu *ure renes*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. Hê sende of heofonum swælende lêg, Wulfst. 213, 6. [Heo heom letten swalen inne swærte fure (þe mahunes mid fure hii forswelde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10188. Berned heore halles & swaleð heore bures, 6147. A bernene drake borwes swelde, 25594. Halliwell gives *sweal, swale* to burn.] v. be-, for-, ge-swælan (*read* -swâlan); sâm-, unfor-swæled, swelan.

swêm, es; *m. A trifler, vain, foolish person*:—Swêm *nugator, inutilis, vanus*, Germ. 389, 32. Ic wylle ðæt Latona môder Apollinis and Diane fram mê gewîten, ðe Delo âkende, ðæs ðe ealde swêmas gecŷddon (*as the foolish triflers of old declared*), Anglia viii. 325, 29. Nû mæg hêr manna gehwilc gehŷran hwet ðâs swêmas wæron ðe ûre yldra[n] him tô gebædon *now may every one hear in this account* (*of the gods*) *what these vain creatures were, that our forefathers prayed to*, H. Z. xii. 408, 15.

swêman; *p.* de *To trouble, afflict, grieve*. The verb occurs in this sense in later English:—Ofte hit timeð þat tat leoueste bearn sorheð and sweameð meast his ealdren, H. M. 35, 5. Þe engles beoð isweamed, þat seoð hare suster swa sorhfulliche afallet, 17, 20. Ure Louerd ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, ne sweamen hire heorte mid wernunge, A. R. 330, 11. Þe swemande sor3e so3t to his hert, Allit. Pms. 54, 563. Cf. also: His hert began to melt For veray sweme of this swemeful tale, Lydgate (cited ib. p. 199). Swemyn *molestor, mereo;* sweem, swemynge or mornynge *tristicia, molestia, meror*, Prompt. Parv. 482, col. 1. In A. S. only the compound *â-swêman* (q. v.) is found, apparently with the meaning *to become troubled* or *grieved*. To the instance given under *â-swêman* may be added the following:—Swâ Sanctus Paulus cwæþ dætte God hête ealle ða âswêman æt heofona rîces dura, ða ðe heora cyrican forlætaþ *God would bid all those grieve . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 34. Sceolde se mîn þearfa âswêman (*have cause to grieve*) æt dînre handa, Wulfst. 258, 2. Se sceocca sceall âswêman æt ûs, gif wê ânræde beóþ on ûrum geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 203. v. swâmian.

swêpa, swêpa (-e, -o); *pl. Sweepings*, in compounds (not inserted in proper place):—Æswêpe (beánscalu) *quisquiliarum, surculi minuti*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 59. Âswêpa *peripsema*, 504, 3. Geswæpa *peripsema*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 68. Geswêpa, geswæpa (gen., MS.), 95, 18. Geswêpo, 76, 17. Bió hê gehealden for æscegeswâþ *pro purgamento favillae deputetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* â-sueipha *purgamenta, quisquilias*.]

-swêpe, -swâpe. v. hâd-, heorþ-, ymb-swêpe.

swêpels (*m.?*); swæpelse, an; *f. A wrap, garment*:—Swæpels *amictus*, Ps. Surt. 106, 3. Ða swæpelsan *amicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* sveipa *to wrap, swaddle;* sveipa *a kerchief, hood*: *Dan.* suøbelse-barn *child in swaddling-clothes*.] v. swâpan.

swêpig; *adj. Fraudulent, deceitful*:—Swêpige ł swicfulle *fraudulentas*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 17. v. ge-swip, swipor.

swêr, swære, *and* swâr; *adj.* [Halliwell gives *sweer* unwilling as a Northumbrian word, and *swere* dull, heavy, as a Durham one. In Jamieson's Dictionary the forms *sweir, swere, sweer, swear* are given with meanings lazy, indolent; unwilling; unwilling to give.] **I.** *heavy* as a burden, *of great weight* (lit. or fig.), *oppressive*:—Swêr is seó byrðen ðe Godes bydel beran sceall, gif hê nele georne unriht forbeódan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 35: Wulfst. 178, 8. Hê biđ deófles tempel, and byrđ swîðe swære byrðene on his bæce, Homl. Th. i. 212, 4. Dæt swære gioc underlûtan, Met. 10, 20. His wæpna syndon swære tô berenne, ac Cristes geoc is wynsum, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 14. Sorh biþ swærost byrðen, Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Gif mîne synna wæron âwegene on âre wægan, ðonne wæron hî swærran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sæ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. **II.** *heavy, grievous, painful, unpleasant*:—Him yldo ne derede, ne suht swâre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. Swâr leger, Exon. Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 201, 15; Ph. 56. Gebrec swâr and swîðlîc *a crash grievous and great*, 59, 19; Cri. 955. Dæt hê swære âhweorfe hæftnêd hefige, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðû þolades swâr gewin, Exon. Th. 86, 22; Cri. 1412. Geswencean mid swârum wîtum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 181. Ða swâran (swæran, *other MSS.*) wîta onfôn, 19, 46. Is swærra dînra synna rôd, ðonne seó ôþer wæs, ðe ic ær âstâg, Exon. Th. 91, 10; Cri. 1490. Nis ðys eall geswinc? and gyt mycele swærran ealle ða ungelimp ðe on ðysum life becumaþ, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 26. **III.** *heavy, sad, feeling* or *expressing grief*:—Dæt swære *triste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 49. Mê is swære stefn, hefig, gnorniende *vox gemitus mei*, Ps. Th. 101, 4. **IV.** of sin or evil, *grave, grievous*:—Be hefigtŷmum gyltum. Se brôðor se ðe mid swærra gylta hæfene biđ gedered *de grauioribus culpis. Frater qui grauioris culpe noxa tenêtur*, R. Ben. 49, 13. On scyldum swærum *in delictis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Gebundene swârum (*var.* swærum) gyltum, Anglia xi. 113, 38. Ða swæran gyltas ðe hî ádrugon, Homl. Th. i. 340, 27. Ðû micele swærran synna gefremodest, 54, 33. **V.** of physical or mental inactivity, *heavy, slow, dull, sluggish, slothful, indolent*:—Suuêr *desis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 79. Swâr *deses*, 25, 12. Ðû yfle esne and swær (swêr, Lind.) *serve male et piger*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 26. Sum welig man wæs swangor and swær, and him wæs lâð þearfendum mannum mete tô syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nis hê swâr ne swongor *non est tarda*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. On swârran ðisum lichoman *in gravi isto corpore*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 15. **V a.** *inactive from weakness, enfeebled, weak*:—Mê is mîn gâst swær geworden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 7. **V b.** of sleep, *heavy*:—Swâ fram slæpe hwylc swærum ârîse, Ps. Th. 72, 15. Gehefegod mid ðam swæran slæpe, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 3. [Forr hefig & forr sware unngriþþ, Orm. 16280. *Goth.* swêrs *grave, honoured*: *O. Sax.* swâri *grievous* (*sin, sickness*): *O. Frs.* swêre: *O. H. Ger.* swâr, swâri *gravis, onerosus*: *Ger.* schwer: *Icel.* svârr (a poetic word) *heavy, grave*.] v. ge-swære.

swêran; *p.* de *To make heavy, to oppress*[:—Eall se lîchama geswêred byþ and gehefegud, Lchdm. iii. 120, 22.] [*O. H. Ger.* swâren *gravare, praegravare, opprimere;* gi-swâren *gravare*.]

swêre, swâre; *adv. Grievously, oppressively*:—Eam ic swâre geseald ðær ic ût swîcan ne mæg *traditus sum, et non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Se hlâford hefig gioc slêpte swâre on ða swyran sînra þegena, Met. 9, 56.

[Ne set me neuer naþing swa swere (sare, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 46, 10. *O. Sax.* ✝ *O. H. Ger.* swâro *graviter.*]

swǽr-líc; *adj. Grievous*:—Benedictus mid swǽrlícum heófungum bemǽnde, ðæt his leorningcild ðæs ôðres deáðes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* swâr-líh *gravis.*]

swǽrlíce (swâr-); *adv.* **I.** of doing or bearing what is painful, *heavily, grievously*:—Nân man ne sceal his wífe geneálǽcan, siððan heó mid bearne swǽrlíce gebunden gǽþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 21. Hē sceolde hit mid fæstene swârlíce gebētan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 261. **II.** of sleeping, *heavily.* v. swǽr, **V b**:—Wē feóllon on slǽpe swârlíce, swylce wē on deáðe lâgon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 239. [*O. H. Ger.* swârlîhho *graviter.*]

swǽr-môd (swâr-); *adj. Of an indolent, sluggish disposition*:—Sum welig man wæs prûtswongor and swǽrmôd, and him wæs lâð þearfendum mannum mete tô syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12 MS. D. v. swǽr, **V**, *and next word.*

swǽrmôdness (swâr-), e; *f. Sluggishness of disposition, slowness, dullness*:—Oft mon biþ suíðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and suíðe lætrǽde, and wēnaþ menn ðæt hit sié for suârmôdnesse and for unarodscipe, and biþ ðeáh for wisdōme and for wærscipe (*but the Latin is*: Saepe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur), Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

swǽrness (swâr-), e; *f.* **I.** *heaviness* of a burden (lit. or fig.), *weight.* v. swǽr, **I**:—Hwî settest ðû ðises folces swârnysse (*pondus*) uppan mē? Num. 11, 11. Ne mæg ic âna eówre swârnissa (*pondus*) and eówre saca âcuman, Deut. 1, 12. **II.** *heaviness, want of readiness in moving, sluggishness*, v. swǽr, **V**:—Nân hæfignes ðæs líchoman ne nân unþeáw ne mæg eallunga âtión of his mōde ða rihtwîsnesse . . . ðeáh sió swǽrnes ðæs líchoman and ða unþeáwas oft âbisegien ðæt mōd mid ofergiotolnesse *non omne mente depulit lumen obliviosam corpus invehens molem*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 31.

swærnung, swarnung. v. swornian.

swēs; *adj.* **I.** (*one's*) *own*; proprius. v. swǽslíce, **I**:—Ðæt selegescot ðæt ic mē swēs on ðē geþálgode *the tabernacle that I hallowed me as my own in thee*, Exon. Th. 90, 29; Cri. 1481. **II.** the word, which occurs rarely in prose (see, however, the first passage cited), is used mostly in reference to the connection that belongs to relationship by blood or by marriage, or to dear companionship, and so often has the force of (*one's*) *own dear*, (*one's*) *dear*:—Æþeódige mæn . . . swǽse mæn *foreigners . . . men of one's own race, natives*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Biþ him self sunu and swēs fæder and eác yrfeweard *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater et suus haeres*, Exon. Th. 224, 13; Ph. 375. Ic and mîn swēs fæder, Elen. Kmbl. 1032; El. 517. Mîn ðæt swǽse bearn! (cf. mîn ðæt leófe bearn! 166, 28; Gū. 1049), Exon. Th. 167, 1; Gū. 1053. Swēs eft ongon (cf. fæder eft ongon etc., 7) his bearn lǽran, 302, 29; Fä. 43. Cwæð brýd tō beorne: 'Mîn swēs freá,' Cd. Th. 168, 15; Gen. 2783. Heó Adame hyre swǽsum were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 11; Gū. 975. Wið fæder swǽsne, 39, 4; Cri. 617. Gif ðū sunu âge, oððe swǽsne mǽg, oððe freónd ǽnigne, Cd. Th. 150, 28; Gen. 2498: 203, 11; Exod. 402. Heora swēs cynn, Ps. Th. 105, 21. Geseh swǽsne gefēran *he saw his own dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2018; An. 1011. Æfter swǽsne (*one's own dear lord*), Exon. Th. 289, 18; Wand. 50. Swǽse gesíþas *his own familiar comrades*, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29. Nǽnig swǽsra gesíða, 3872; B. 1934. Freónda mā swǽsra and gesibbra *more of friends dear and near*, Exon. Th. 408, 34; Rä. 27, 22. Freóndum swǽsum and gesibbum, Cd. Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Hē hēt hine (*Beowulf*) leóde swǽse sēcean, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868. Mǽgburge swǽse and gesibbe *my kindred, dear and near ones* (or *dear and near kindred*), Exon. Th. 397, 19; Rä. 16, 22. Twā dohtor, swāse gesweostor, 431, 29; Rä. 47, 3. **III.** with a development of meaning similar to that in *kind* or *gentle*; *gracious, kind, agreeable, pleasant* (used of persons or things). v. swēs-líc:—Swēs *vel* wynsum *eucharis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17. Líþe, swēs *blanda*, ii. 127, 2. Tunge swǽse tōbrycþ heardnysse *lingua mollis confringit duritiam*, Scint. 8, 17. Drihten is niðum swēs *suavis est Dominus*, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Ðū swēs tō mē dîn eáre onhyld, 101, 2. Þeáh ðe ic on hyld gegange, ðænne swēs wese *when it may be agreeable*, 131, 3. On sōðfæstra swǽsum mūðe *in the gracious mouth of the just*, 117, 15. Weredum beóbreáde *vel* swǽsum *dulci favo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 9. Fram swēsere tungan *a blanda lingua*, Kent. Gl. 159. Steorran forlēton hyra swǽsne wlite *the stars resigned their sweet beauty*, Exon. Th. 71, 1; Cri. 1149. Sete swǽse geheald mūðe mînum *set pleasant guard for my mouth*, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Beseoh on ðīne scealcas swǽsum eágum (*with gracious eyes*), 89, 18. Swǽsum wordum *dulcibus verbis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 31: *blandimentis*, Gl. Prud. 43 a. Swāse sweglðreámas, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. [*Goth.* swēs ἴδιος; swēs; *subst. property*: *O. Sax.* swās (man): *O. Frs.* swēs *near, related*: *O. H. Ger.* swâs *familiaris, domesticus*: *Icel.* svāss *beloved, dear; pleasant.*] v. ge-, un-swēs; swēs-líc.

swēse; *adv. Agreeably, pleasantly* [:—Geswǽse *blandide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 5].

swǽsend-dagas (swǽsing-); *pl. The ides*; the Latin term seems to be so rendered from supposing it to be connected with the verb *edere*; v. next word:—Swǽsingdagas *idus, ab edendo dicuntur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 37. Swǽsenddagas *idus, ab edendo*, ii. 62, 27: 48, 55.

swǽsende, es; *but occurring almost always in pl.* swǽsendu (-a, -o); *n.* **I.** *food, victuals, refection*:—Swǽsende *fercula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 19. Swǽsendo *fercula, cibaria*, 147, 83. Hē þanc gesægde ðā hē gereordod wæs: 'Ðē ðissa swǽsenda Meotud leán forgilde,' Andr. Kmbl. 771; An. 386. Ðæt hī on his hūs ne eodon ne of his swǽsendum mete ðygedon *ne domum ejus intrarent neque de cibis illius acciperent*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Mid hīgna suēsendum (*the articles of food are then given*). Ond ðās forecuedenan suēsenda all āgefe mon ðem reogolwarde, Txts. 444, 14–26. Ða ilcan wīsan ou swǽsendum tō mînre tīde lēstan (cf. hīgon gefeormian tō mînre tīde, 449, 9), 450, 1. Suoesendo *agapem*, 39, 108. Swǽsendo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 22. Ælmessum swǽsendo, 5, 35. Ða six Sunnandagas ðe wē swǽsendo on habbaþ *the six Sundays in Lent when we may take meat* (cf. nân dæg (*in Lent*) ne sȳ būtan Sunnandagum ânum, ðæt ǽnig mon ǽniges metes brūce ǽr dære teóðan tīde oððe dære twelfte, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 6–8), Wulfst. 284, 5. Ðone mete and ða swǽsendo *dapes*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 20. ¶ In phrases:—Gân tō swǽsendum *to go to dinner*; ire ad reficiendum, 5, 4; S. 617, 18. Sittan æt *or* tō swǽsendum *to sit at meat, take a meal*:—Hī æt beóde and æt swǽsendum sǽton *sederunt ad mensam*, 5, 5; S. 617, 10: Cd. Th. 168, 7; Gen. 2779. Sittan tō his swǽsendum *residens ad epulas*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 42: 5, 5; S. 618, 17. Woldon wē tō ūrum swǽsendum sittan *ceperamus uelle epulari*, Nar. 21, 12. Ðā hēt ic eallne ðone here ðæt hē tō swǽsendum sǽte and mete þigde *cenare militem jussi*, 23, 8. Swǽsende, swǽsenda þicgan *to take food*:—Sæt hē and swǽsende ðeah and dranc (sæt hē on swǽsendum and æt and dranc, MS. B.) *residebat, vescebatur, bibebat*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 18. Hē on his hūs eode and his swǽsendo ðeah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Swā ðæt hē nǽfre mete onfēng ne swǽsendo ðeah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet*, 4, 25; S. 599, 29. Swǽsendo þicgean *jejunium solvere, prandere*, 5, 4; S. 617, 13, 16. Swǽsenda (up) girwan *to prepare a feast*, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. Symbel ł swoese (swoesende?) mîn ic gearuade *prandium meum paravi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. **II.** *flatteries, blandishments, fair speech.* v. swēs, **III**, ge-swǽsness, swǽslǽcan:—Swēsendum *blanditiis*, Kent. Gl. 212. v. dæg-, undern-swǽsendu (-o).

swǽslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To flatter, cajole, speak fair*:—Hió swēslēcþ *blanditur*, Kent. Gl. 194. v. ge-swǽslǽcan.

swǽs-líc; *adj. Kindly, pleasant, agreeable*:—Sārge gē ne sôhton, ne him swǽslíc word frōfre gē sprǽcon, Exon. Th. 92, 20; Cri. 1511. Hē (*Antecrist*) winþ ongeán Godes gecorenan mid swǽslícum gifum. Hē sylþ ðam, ðe on hine gelȳfaþ, goldes and seolfres genyhða, Wulfst. 196, 21. [*O. Frs.* swēs-lîk *familiaris*: *O. H. Ger.* swâs-líh *privatus, civilis, familiaris.*] v. un-swǽslíc, *and next word.*

swǽslíce; *adv.* **I.** *properly.* v. swēs, **I**:—Wē andettaþ swǽslíce and sōþlíce Fæder and Sunu and Hâligne Gâst *confitemur proprie et veraciter Patrem et Filium et Spiritum Sanctum*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. **II.** of persons, *kindly, in a gracious, friendly manner, blandly*; of things, *agreeably, pleasantly.* v. swēs, **III**:—Ða nân lust yfel swǽslíce gewemþ *eos nulla voluptas mala blande corrumpit*, Scint. 3, 10. Him (*the good*) swǽslíce (cf. on ðæt fræte folc (*the evil*) hē firene stǽleþ lâþum wordum, 84, 17; Cri. 1375) sibbe gehāteþ heáhcyning, Exon. Th. 82, 15; Cri. 1339. Nealles swǽslíce mē wæs sīð âlȳfed *the way was not made easy for me*, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Cōman him tō and hine swǽslíce grētton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 210. Busiris wolde ǽlcne cuman swīþe ârlíce underfōn and swīþe swǽslíce wiþ gebǽran (*behave in a very friendly manner to him*), ac eft hē (*the guest*) sceolde beón ofslegen, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 32. Tō fela manna is ðe þurh hiwunge eal ōðer specaþ, ōþer hȳ þencaþ . . . and swā gerâde mânswican on ða wīsan swǽslíce swiciaþ (*deceive under an appearance of friendliness.* v. swǽslǽcan, swǽsness), Wulfst. 55, 6. Swǽslíce swicole *deceiving with fair words*, 79, 4: 82, 2. [*O. Sax.* swâslîko *friendlily*: *O. H. Ger.* swâslîhho *familiariter.*]

swǽsness, e; *f. Blandishment, fair speech*:—Swǽsnyssum *blandimentis, lenociniis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 10. Gē Godes cempan, gē âwurpaþ eówerne cynehelm for ðām earmlícan swǽsnyssum (*the appeals made to your feelings*) ðissera heófiendra. Ne âwurpe gē eówerne sige for wîfa swǽsnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 54–58. Ðæt hē ðissere worulde swǽsnyssa (*blanditias*) warnige, Scint. 216, 12. v. ge-swǽsness.

swǽsung, e; *f. A making pleasant, an alleviation, a mitigation*:—Swǽsunga *fomenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 7.

swēs-wyrde; *adj. Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech*; facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

swǽtan; *p.* te *To sweat.* **I.** of the natural moisture of the skin:—Ðætte hē swā swīþe swǽtte swā hē in swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hē on bæþe ōð ðæt hē swǽte . . . oþ hē wel swǽte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1–6. Ðæt se mon swǽte swīþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hē ongan blâcian and ungefōhlíce swǽtan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3. **I a.** *to sweat* with hard labour, so *to toil*:—Ðæm ðe nū on gōdum weorcum ne swǽt and suíðe ne suinceþ *qui nunc in bonis operibus non exsudat*, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 13. Sume sceufon, sume tugon and swýðe swǽtton, ōð ðæt hig geteorode wǽron, Shrn. 154, 27. Winnende *vel* swǽtende *desudans, i. laborans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. **II.** *to*

sweat, send forth like sweat, to exude (of persons or things):—Hī fleóþ and blōde hī swǽtaþ, Nar. 35, 33. Fȳre swǽtaþ blācan līge *they sweat fire and flame*, Exon. Th. 385, 12; Rä. 4, 43. Mon geseah twegen sceldas blōde swǽtan (*sanguine sudare*), Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 25. Hī gemētton ðone clūd swǽtende, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 6. **II a.** *to send forth blood, to bleed.* v. swât, **II.** 2:—Hit ǽrest ongan swǽtan on ða swīðran healfe, Rood Kmbl. 39; Kr. 20. [*Icel.* sveita *to sweat.*] v. â-, be-, ge-swǽtan; swītan.

swæþ, es; *n.* **I.** *a track, the mark left by a moving body, a single footprint* or *a series of footprints* (lit. or fig.):—Mē (*the plough*) biþ gongendre mīn swæð sweotol, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rä. 22, 10. Ðonne fylge wē Drihtnes swæþe, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14: Rtl. 26, 5. Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd on ðone weg, ðonne hē on ðæt swæð ðara hāligra winnaþ tō spyriganne, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20: pref.; Swt. 5, 16. Deáþ ne forlǽt nān swæþ ǽr hē gefēhþ ðæt ðæt hē æfter spyreþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1: Met. 27, 14. Weard sāweþ on swæð mīn (*the plough's*), Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Swearte wǽran lāstas, swaþu swīþe blacu, 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. Ða swaðo wǽron ūtwearde ongunnen ðe on ðæm marmanstāne gemēted wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Swylce mannes swaðu, ðon gelīcost ðe ðǽr sum mon gestōde; and ða fōtlāstas wǽron swutole, 203, 35. Alle suæðo *omnes semite*, Rtl. 81, 20. Forlēt ūre Drihten his fēt on ða eorþan besincan . . . leóhtfæt biþ ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Suoeðum, suæðum *semitis*, Rtl. 167, 1, 13. **II.** *a vestige, trace*:—Hwæt is elles ðiós gewītendlīce sibb būton swelce hit sié sum swæð ðære ēcean sibbe *quod est enim pax transitoria, nisi quoddam vestigium pacis aeternae?* Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 25. v. bil-, dolh-, fōt-swæþ; swaþu.

swæþ (?), swaþu (?) *a bandage, swathe*:—In swaþum *institis* (v. Jn. 11, 44 to which the gloss refers), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 17: 46, 51. v. sweþel, sweþian.

swæþel. v. sweþel.

swæðer, swaðer (=swā hwæðer, cf. *O. H. Ger.* sueder). **I.** *pronoun, Whichever of two*:—Swaðer uncer leng wǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 113, 20, 25. Hwæðres ðara yfela is betere ǽr tō tilianne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlīcre is *quae pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quae periculosius premit?* Past. 62; Swt. 457, 22. Dō swæþer ðū wille *do whichever you like*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 10. **II.** *in combination with* swā . . . swā . . . *either . . . or . . . whichever, whether . . . or*:—Hē mōste swā geceósan swā āweorpan swaþer (swæðer, *other MSS.*) hē wolde *licuit ei excusare aut suscipere*, R. Ben. 99, 15. Beón swæðer hig beón, swā (þe, *other MSS.*) sacerdhādes swā clerichādes, 110, 7. Gewylde man hine swaðor man mǽge, swā cucenne swā deádne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 17. Hī gefeallaþ on ða heortan suā nytt suā unnyt suæðer hié beóþ (*whether they be profitable or unprofitable*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 2: 14; Swt. 85, 15. Biþ ǽlc gōd weorc gōd, sié swā open swā dēgle, swæðer hit sié, 59; Swt. 451, 14. Wyl wermōd swā drīgne swā grēnne swaþer hē hæbbe *boil wormwood, either dry or green, whichever he have*, Lchdm. ii. 296, 14. Ðeáh wē spirian swā mid læs worda swā mid mā swæþer wē hit gereccan māgon *though we use more or less words in our enquiry, according as we can explain the mātter*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12: 36, 7; Fox 184, 16. Hī mōston dōn swā gōd swā yfel, swæþor swā hī woldon, 41, 2; Fox 246, 2.

swæð-hlȳpe, swæþian, swæðorian, swæðrung, swagoþ, swalewe, swaloð. v. stæþ-hlīpe, ge-swæþian, swaðrian, ge-swæðrung, swēgan, swealwe, sweoloþ.

swâmian; *p.* ode *To become dark*:—Rodor swâmode ofer niðða bearn *heaven grew dark above the children of men*, i. e. *night came*, Exon. Th. 167, 33; Gū. 1069. v. â-swâmian; swâman.

swamm, es; *m. A fungus, mushroom*; also *a sponge*:—Suom, suamm *fungus*, Txts. 65, 938. Swamm oððe feldswam *fungus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 22. Swom *fungus, spongus, dicta ab uligine*, 152, 21. Ðes swam *hoc tuber* (cf. *tubera* taddechese (=toadstool), Wülck. Gl. 618, 4), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 1. Nym hlāf and sealt and swamm, and cnuca hit eal tōgadere, Lchdm. iii. 94, 21. Syle etan gebrǽdne swam, 142, 11. Sinwealte swammas *volvi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. For mete heó sceal sume hwīle swamma brūcan; wundorlīce heó geeácnaþ, Lchdm. i. 346, 8. [*Goth.* swamms *a sponge: O. H. Ger.* swanm, swamp *fungus, tuber: Ger.* schwamm *sponge, fungus, excrescence: Du.* zwam: *Icel.* svöppr *a sponge: Dan.* svamp *sponge, fungus: Swed.* swamp.] .v. feld-, mete-swamm.

swan, swon, es; *m. A swan*:—Suan *holor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 42. Swan, 43, 7. Suon *olor*, 115, 45. Swon, ilfetu, 63, 40: *alvor*, 6, 55. Swann *olor*, i. 62, 12. Swan *diomedia*, 63, 14. Swanes feðre, Exon. Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. *For instances of the word in local names, see* swonleáh, swonweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 78. [*O. L. Ger.* swan: *O. H. Ger.* swan; *m.*, swana; *f. cygnus: Icel.* svanr.]

swān, es; *m.* **I.** *a herd*, particularly *a swineherd*; the herds of swine formed a very important item in the live-stock of the Anglo-Saxons. v. swīn. For some account of the duties and rights of different kinds of *swānas*, see L. R. S. 6, 7; Th. i. 436:—Suān *subulcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 59: *flabanus*, 108, 72. Swān, 35, 66: *bubullus* (*-cus?*), in a list *de suibus*, i. 286, 58: ii. 11, 59. Hiene ān swān (*subulcus*, Flor. Wig.) ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 23. Hē (*Alfred*) on sumes swānes (the *swān* is called *vaccarius* in the Latin Vita S. Neoti, but in other forms of the story, e. g. Matthew of Westminster's, he is *subulcus* and drives 'porcos ad solita pascua') hūse his hleów gernde . . . Hit gelamp ðæt ðæs swānes wīf hǽtte hire ofen . . . and cwæþ tō ðan kinge: 'Wænd ðū ða hlāfes ðæt heó ne forbeornen, for ðam ic geseó dæighwamlīce ðæt ðū micelǽte eart, Shrn. 16, 13–20. Swāna steorra (cf. swān-steorra) *hesperius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 39. Oxena hierdas *bobulcos*, swānas *subulcos*, 80, 18. Cūhyrdas *bubulcos*, swānas *subulcos*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 23. **II.** *a man, warrior* (? cf. *Icel.* sveinn):—Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre wurðlīcor æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebǽran, ne nǽfre swānas swētne medu (swa noc hwitne, Hickes) sēl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. [The form which in later English should be taken by the word is *swon*, and this is found in Palladius on Husbandry: Thy *swon* may se thaire (the pigs') nombr and up save The oppressed pigge, 3, 1086. It has not, however, come into modern English; the corresponding Scandinavian form, *Icel.* sveinn = *boy, lad, man, servant*, on the other hand, remains in *swain*. Early instances of its occurrence are: His sweyn (*also* swain) Leir forþ sende þat was hiredman hende, Laym. 3512. Þreo cnihtes and heore sweines, 18128. Erl ne barun, knict ne sweyn, Havel. 273. Cf. too *Dan.* svend *boy, lad, journeyman: Swed.* swen. *O. H. Ger.* swēn, *like* swān, = *subulcus.*] v. ēhte-, gafol-, in-swān.

swancor; *adj. Bending easily.* **I.** of a horse (cf. *Icel.* svangr used in the same connection), *slender, slim, active and graceful in movement*:—þrió wicg swancor and sadolbeorhte, Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175. [Jamieson gives *swank* slender; limber, agile: *swanking* supple, active: *swanky* tall and lank: *swanky* a strapping young countryman.] **II.** *pliant, supple*:—Hine Nīðhād on nēde legde swoncre seonobende *supple sinew-bands* (? *see* seonu-bend), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* swankel: *Ger.* schwank *flexible, slim: Swed.* swank *a bend*; swank; *adj. pliable, flexible*; swank-rem *girth-leather.*] **III.** *without firmness, feeble, weak*:—Mīn sāul gewearð swancur on mōde ðǽr ic on ðīnre hǽlu hogode *defecit in salutari tuo anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 81.

swane-wyrt (?), Lchdm. ii. 74, 20.

swān-gerēfa, an; *m. An officer whose duties were connected with the management of forests in respect to the pasturing of swine in them and to the use of wood. He seems to have been under the direct control of the alderman*:—Ðā (*at a* gemōt *in* 825) wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēswe tō sūðtūne ongægum west on scȳrhylte waldon ða swāngerēfan ða lǽswe forður gedrīfan ond ðone wudu geþiogan (-cgan, Thorpe) ðon hit aldgeryhto wēron ðon cuæð se biscop and ðara hīna wiotan ðet hió him nēren māran ondeta ðon hit ārǽded wæs on Aeðelbaldes dæge ðrīm hunde swīna mæst ond se biscop (and) ða hīgen (tugen, Kemble) āhten twǽde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes . . . In ða tiid wæs hama suāngerēfa tō sūðtūne and hē rād ðæt hē wæs et ceastre and ðone aað gesceáwade suā hine his aldormon hēht Eádwulf *there was then a very great case about pasture in the wood at Sutton* (in Worcestershire). *The swain-reeves wanted to push the pasture and take the wood beyond the old rightful limits. The bishop and the counsellors of the brethren said, that they would never make further admission to them than was contained in the terms settled in Ethelbald's time*:—*mast for three hundred swine, and the bishop and brethren should have two-thirds of the wood and of the mast . . . At that time Hama was swainreeve at Sutton, and he rode to Worcester and watched the oath* (*taken by the bishop in support of his case*), *as his alderman Eadwulf* (Eadwulf dux is a witness to the charter) *bade him*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 278–279. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 177; 81: and cf. the later *swain*-mote, which is a court touching matters of the forest.

swangor; *adj. Heavy* in movement of the body or mind, *slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent*, (a) physically:—Nis hē (*the Phenix*) swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum ac hē is snel and swift *non est tarda, ut volucres quae corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, sed levis et velox*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. (b) metaphorically:—Hē wæs swangor (prūtswangor, MS. D.) and swǽr, and him wæs lāð þearfendum mannum mete tō syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nalæs eallum monnum swongrium (swengum, MS. B.: suongrum, Bd. M.) and heora līfes ungemyndum *non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* swangar *gravidus, praegnans: Du.* zwanger: *Dan.* swanger.]

swangorness, e; *f. Heaviness, torpor, sloth, indolence, sluggishness*:—Ic wāt ðæt swongorness hī ofsit and hī mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Ðæt is ðæt hē ða Godes gifa becnytte on ðæm sceáte his slǽwðe and hē for his swongornesse hié gehȳde *pecuniam quippe in sudario ligare est percepta dona sub otio lenti torporis abscondere*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his eáge lǽte slāpian ðæt mon for his unwīsdōme and for his suongornesse ne mǽge ongietan ða unðeáwas ðara ðe him underðiédde beóþ. Ne slǽpþ se nō fæsðe ac hnappaþ se ðe gecnāwan mæg hwæt tǽlwierðe biþ and suāðeáh for his mōdes swongornesse oððe rēcelíeste forwandaþ ðæt hē bēte his hiéremenn *somnum quippe oculis dare est intentione cessante subditorum curam negligere . . . Non autem dormire, sed dormitare, est quae quidem reprehenda sunt cognoscere, sed tamen propter mentis taedium dignis ea increpationibus non emendare*, 28; Swt. 195, 1–10.

swân-riht, es; *n. Law concerning the* swân (q. v.):—On manegum landum gebyreþ deópre swânriht, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 15.

swân-steorra, an; *m. The herd's star, the evening star:*—Suânsteorra *vesper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 42. Cf. swâna steorra *under* swân.

swâpan; *p.* sweóp; *pp.* swâpen *To sweep.* I. *trans.* (a) *To sweep* with a brush (lit. or metaph.):—Ic swâpe *uerro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 14. Ic sweóp gâst mînne *scopebam spiritum meum*, Ps. Spl. 76, 6. (b) *to sweep, move* (*something*) *with the action of one sweeping:*—Swâpeþ sigemêce mid ðære swîðran hond ðæt deófol gefeallaþ in sweartne lêg *he shall sweep the victorious blade with the right hand, so that devils shall fall into dark flame*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531. [Mid beseme clene swopen *scopis mundatam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 10. Me wule swopen þin hus, Misc. 176, 151: Fragm. Phlps. 7, 6. Heó swopeð þe duste awei, A. R. 314, 6. Clensi and zuope þe herte, Ayenb. 109, 5. Chaucer has swope, swoope.] II. *intrans. To sweep, have a sweeping motion, drive;* the form and much of the sense belong to *swoop:*—Hûse on munte on swift wind swâpeþ (cf. hûs on munte full ungemetlîc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16) *montis cacumen protervus auster totis viribus urget*, Met. 7, 20. Cf. answeóp, -suaep *affl arat* (*at-, ad-*), Txts. 38, 32. Onsweóp, 43, 235. Brim wîde wæðde, wælfæðmum sweóp, Cd. 208, 9; Exod. 480. Hê geseah swâpendum (or under I. b) windum ðone lêg ðæs fŷres ofer ðære burge wallas âhefenne (se wind ðæt fŷr ofer ða wallas drâf, MS. B.) *cum ventis ferentibus globos ignis supra muros urbis exaltari conspiceret*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 37. Cf. onsuâpen *instincta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 79. Inswâpen, 44, 35. [Swyfte swaynes ful swype þertylle, Allit. Pms. 83, 1509.] III. *to wrap.* v. be-, ymb-swâpan. [*O. H. Ger.* sweifan *to swing.* Cf. *Icel.* sveipa (*wk.*) *to sweep, stroke; make a sweeping stroke* with a weapon; *wrap, swaddle.*] v. â-, for-, tô-, ymb-swâpan.

swâr, swâr-. v. swâr, swâr-.

swara *in* âþ-swara:—Ðes âdswara *hoc jus jurandum*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 88, 6.

swarcan, swarcian, swârc. v. swearcan, swearcian, swârc.

swarian. v. and-swarian. [*Icel.* svara *to answer: Dan.* svare. He wass wis to swarenn and to fraȝȝnenn, Orm. 8938. He called to his chamberlayn, þat cofly hym swared, Gaw. 2011.]

swaring (-ung), swarnian, swarnung, swart. v. âþ-swaring, swornian, swornung, sweart.

swaru (1) *swer* in an-*swer*. v. and-swaru. [Cf. *Icel.* svar; *n. answer: Dan.* svar. Forrhwi ȝho ȝaff swille sware onnȝæn, Orm. 2422.] (2) *swearing, oath.* v. âþ-, mân-, mânâþ- (be mânâþsware *de perjurio*, L. Ecg. C. tit. 34; Th. ii. 130, 24) swaru. [Mid false sware, O. E. Homl. ii. 259, 35. Of alle sunnen . . . of sum uals word, of sware, A. R. 344, 3. He sahtnesse mid sware (treoðe, 1st MS.) hadde ifastned, Laym. 10893.]

swâse. v. swæs.

swât, es; *n.* [The passages in which the gender is marked are doubtful. Ðæt swôt, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17, occurs in a late MS.; îsen swât, ii. 296, 18, may be a compound; ða swâ, iii. 72, 28, may be a mistake for spâtl, v. ii. 56, 15. Dutch has a neuter, German and Scandinavian have masculines.] I. *sweat, perspiration:*—Seofoðe (*the seventh of the constituents from which Adam was made*) wæs deáwes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) becom swât, Salm. Kmbl. 180. 15. Suât, Rtl. 192, 17. His swât (*sudor*) wæs swylce blôdes dropan, Lk. Skt. 22, 44. Of ealdum clâðum ðe beóþ eal on swâte, Homl. Ass. 35, 280. Swâ ða swât (*but* ii. 56, 15 *has* spâtl), beóþ missenlîcu, Lchdm. iii. 72, 28. I a. *that which exudes like sweat:*—Ðanne þeó bræde geswâte nim ðæt swôt *when the roast meat sweats, take that which exudes*, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17. I b. *that which lies on anything as sweat lies on the skin* (?):—Wiþ gongelwæfran bite, smît on îsen swât (isen-swât?), ii. 296, 18. II. used of other moisture that comes from the body, (1) *foam:*—Miđ swâte *cum spuma*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 39. (2) *blood:*—Saga mê hwæt ðæs lîfgendan mannes gleng sŷ. Ic ðê secge ðæs deádan swât, Salm. Kmbl. 200, 10. Geseoh seolfes swæðe, swâ dîn swât âgeát, blôdige stîge, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443: 2552; An. 1277: Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Him for swenge swât ædrum sprong forð under fexe, 5925; B. 2966. Beswyled mid swâtes gange, Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23. On rôde ðû dîn blôd âgute for heó and [hŷ] mid ðînum ðam æþelan swâte gebohtest, Wulfst. 255, 23. Cwealmdreóre, monnes swâte, Cd. Th. 60, 24; Gen. 986. Be sîdan ðær Hælend his swât forlêt, 299, 6; Sat. 545: Andr. Kmbl. 1935; An. 970: Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. III. *sweat* that comes from labour, hence *labour, toil:*—Ðær wæs suîðe suîðlîc gesinc and ðær wæs micel swât âgoten and ðeáh ne meahte monn him of âniman ðone miclan rust *multo labore sudatum est, et non exivit de ea nimia rubigo ejus*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 12. On swâte ðînes andwlitan ðû brîcst ðînes hlâfes, Gen. 3, 19. Se man on gewinne and on swâte hê leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36: Cd. Th. 33, 8; Gen. 482. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* swêt; *Du.* zweet; *n.: O. H. Ger.* sweiz: *M. H. Ger.* sweiz *sweat; blood: Ger.* schweiss; *m.: Icel.* sweiti *wk. m.: Dan.* sved; *m.: Swed.* swett; *m.*] v. headu-, hilde-swât; swâtan, *and next word.*

-swât; *adj. in* ge-swât *sweaty, sweating:*—Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wætung, swâ swâ sié geswât, Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. Gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stânbaðe; ðonne hié sién geswâte, ðonne recce hê ða bân, 68, 6.

swâtan (swatan? v. Engl. Stud. viii. 479); *pl. Beer:*—Swâtan *cervisia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 62: ii. 17, 25. Âwyl on sûrum swâtum oþþe on sûrum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15. [Jamieson gives *swaits* new ale or wort; but also *swats* new ale; the thin part of flummery.]

swât-clâþ, es; *m. A handkerchief, towel, napkin;* sudarium:—Se apostol him âsende his swâtclâð . . . Hê wearð âlŷsed swâ hraðe swâ se swâtclâð hine hrepode, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 21–25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-tûh *sudarium, orarium: Ger.* schweiss-tuch *handkerchief: Icel.* sveita-dûkr *a napkin: Dan.* svede-dug *a handkerchief.*] v. swât-lîn.

swât-fâh; *adj. Blood-stained:*—Oft æt hilde gedreás swâtfâg and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ôðrum, Vald. 1, 5. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111.

Swa-ðeód, swaðor. v. Sweó-þeód, swæðer.

swaðrian, swæðorian; *p* ode *To retreat, withdraw, subside:*—Geofon swaðrode . . . geótende gegrind grund eall forswealg, Andr. Kmbl. 3169; An. 1587. Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swæðorodon, 1066; An. 533. Brimu swaþredon, ðæt ic sæ̂næssas geseón mihte, Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. v. swedrian.

swaþu, e; *f. A track, trace, footstep, vestige;* left in *swathe* a row of mown grass:—On Oliuetes dûne syndon nû gyt ða swæþe Drihtnes fôtlâsta . . . ne mihte scó his swaðu beón ðæm ôðrum flôrum geonlîcod . . . ða his swaða syndon monnum tô êcre lâre . . . men mihton sceáwian Drihtnes fôta swaðe, Shrn. 80, 35–81, 15. Næs bûtan seó swaðu (*the trace of a wound, scar*) on, 05, 3. Wê sôðfæstes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Him on swaðe fylgeþ *follows in his track, pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92: Exon. Th. 397, 25; Rä. 16, 25: 487, 23; Rä. 74. Hæleð lâgon, on swaðe sæ̂ton *sat in the track, were left dead in the track of the retreating force*, Cd. Th. 125, 10; Gen. 2077: 127, 21; Gen. 2114: Andr. Kmbl. 2844; An. 1424. Hié (*the defeated Assyrians*) on swaðe reston, Judth. Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 322. On swaðe feóllon æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 120, 28; Gen. 2001. Hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe ðære eá, ðæt ða ne mihton uncre swaðe findon, Shrn. 42, 3. Nænige swaðe his *nullum ejus vestigium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 3. Þeáh ælda bearn lâstas mîne sêcaþ, ic swaþe mîne bemîþe, Exon. Th. 500, 26; Rä. 89, 12. Swæðe, Andr. Kmbl. 2880; An. 1443. Ða swaþe âwuniaþ reogollîces lîfes *regularis vitae vestigia permanent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 43. Swæðe mîne *vestigia mea*, Ps. Surt. 16, 5: 17, 37. v. dolh-, fôt-, swât-, weald-, wund-swaþu; swæþ.

swaþu?:—Swîna swaþu *suesta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 56. Suîna suadu (sceadu, Corp. Gloss.) *suesta, sivesta*, Txts. 98, 972.

swaþul, es; *m. That which swathes* or *wraps* (? v. sweþel):—Ðæs ne wêndon witan Scyldinga ðæt hit (*the hall*) manna æ̂nig tôbrecan meahte nymþe lîges fæðm swulge on swaþule *unless the flame's embrace swallowed up the house in its swathing fire*, i. e. *unless the house were completely wrapt in flames* (Thorpe would read *swaloðe* = heat, v. sweoloþ: Grein translates the word by *rauchqualm;* compare *Ger.* schwaden *vapour: M. H. Ger.* swadem: *O. H. Ger.* swedan *cremare*), Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782.

swâtig; *adj.* I. *sweaty:*—Ða ongan hê hine baðian swâ swâtigne *cum sudans in amnem descendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 31. Godes engel mid handclâðe wîpaþ dîne swâtigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 31. II. *bloody:*—Sweord wæs swâtig, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569. Sweord and swâtigne helm, Judth. Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 338. Ðû meaht geseón on mînre sîdan swâtge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 19; Cri. 1459. [*M. H. Ger.* sweizec: *Ger.* schweissig: *Icel.* sweitugr.]

swâtig-hleór; *adj. Having a sweaty face:*—Ðû scealt swâtighleór dînne hlâf etan (*in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread*, Gen. 3, 19), Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934.

swât-lîn, es; *n. A napkin, handkerchief:*—Swâtlîn *sudorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 68. On ðæm swâtlîne (*in sudarium*) ðe Xrist ymbe spræc on his godspelle, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. Ðîn pund ðe ic hæfde on swâtlîn (*in sudario*) âlêd, Lk. Skt. 19, 20. v. swât-clâþ.

swât-swaþu, e; *f. A bloody track:*—Wæs sió swâtswaþu Sweóna and Geáta, wælrâs wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5884; B. 2946.

swât-þyrel, es; *n. A pore:*—Swâtþyrlu *pori* i. *spiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 25. [Cf. Swete-holle *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 209, 9. Swet-hole, Cath. Ang. 373, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-loh: *Ger.* schweissloch *a pore: Icel.* sweita-bora: *Dan.* swede-hul.]

swealwe, swealewe, an; *f. A swallow:*—Suualuae, suualuuae, suualuue *progna*, Txts. 90, 828. Sualuuae, sualuae, sualuue *hirundo*, 68, 498. Swealwe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 5. Swalowe, swaluwe, swalewe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 7. Storc and swalewe, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. Genim swealwan nest, Lchdm. ii. 100, 18. Swolwan, iii. 44, 13. Genim swealwan, gebærn tô ahsan, ii. 156, 8. Hû ða swalawan on him sæ̂ton and sungon . . . . Twâ swalewan heora sang up âhôfon and hî setton on ða sculdra ðæs hâlgan weres Gûðlâces, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 3–10. For instances of the word in local names, see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 338. [*O. H. Ger.* swalawa: *Icel.* swala.] v. hae-, heoru-, stæþ-swealwe.

swearc (?); *adj. Weak, feeble, faint.* v. *next word, and* swearcan.

swearc-módness, e; *f. Faintheartedness, pusillanimity:*—Fram swarcmôdnesse gâstes *a pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 9. v. next word.

swearcan (?) *to grow dark* (?); metaph. *to grow faint, languish.* v. ā-swarcan, *the preceding and following words, and* sweorcan.

swearcian; *p.* ode. I. *to make* or *to become dark*:—Seó swearcigende sunne and ða gesceafta samod ealne middaneard āðeóstrodon mid sweartre nihte for heora Scyppendes ðrowunge, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 15. II. *to make* or *to become troubled, to dismay.* v. ā-swarcian, *and preceding words.*

sweard, es; *m.* (?) *Sward* (=rind of bacon; cf. too green-*sward* the turf-covering of the earth), *skin, hide*:—Sweard *cutis*, fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 32–3. Sweard *cutis*, rib *costa*, heorte *cor*, ii. 16, 54–6. Swearth *cater*, 103, 22. Suge sweard *vistula*, 124, 1. Swearð *catrum*, 13, 52. [Swarde or sworde of flesche *coriana*, Prompt. Parv. 482. Turfe, swarde of þe erþe *cespes*, 506. *O. Frs.* swarde *skin* (*of the head*): *Du.* zwoord; *n. skin*: *M. H. Ger.* swarte, swart; *f. skin with hair on*: *Ger.* schwarte; *f. skin, rind*: *Icel.* svörðr; *m. the skin* (especially of the head); *hide* of walrus; gras-, jarðar-svörðr *green-sward.*]

swearm, es; *m. A swarm, crowd*:—Sue[a]rm *examen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 82. Swearm, 32, 17: 144, 43 (*examen* has been omitted here by Wright, see Wülck. Gl. 230, 6): Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 14: *examen, multitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 37: 496, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* swaram, swarm; *m. examen*: *Icel.* svarmr; *m. tumult*: *Swed.* swärm; *m. a swarm*: *Dan.* sværm *a swarm; rioting*: *Du.* zwerm; *m. a swarm, crowd.*]

sweart; *adj.* I. of colour, *swart, swarthy, black, dark*:—Sweart *ater, teter; ceruleus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 32, 53 (in a list of colours): *furvus*, ii. 34, 39, 40: *fuscus*, 38, 27: *luridus*, 53, 15: *pullus*, 57, 10: *niger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 9: *caeruleus*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Wudurēc sweart, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3145. Hræfn sweart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35. On ðæm clife hangodan manige swearte sāula . . . and ðæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoðan, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34–211, 1. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu (*nubes atrae*) him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Engla and deófla, hwītra and sweartra, Exon. Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Mænigeo sweartra gāsta *spirituum deformium multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. On sweartum stafum and atollīcum āwritene *tetricis descripta litteris*, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Swearlran *furviores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 51. Hī āsettan ofer hyre ða sweartestan fyðra, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 27. II. of absence of light or brightness, *dark, black, gloomy*:—Oðer (beám) wæs swā wynlīc, wlitig and scēne . . . wæs se ōðer eallenga sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477. Eów is hām sceapen sweart sinnehte, Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Ða þeóstre ðære sweartan nihte, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. Ðære sweartan helle grund, Cd. Th. 22, 24; Gen. 345. Se ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 23; Cri. 873. Deorc gesweorc sinnihte sweart, Cd. Th. 7, 21; Gen. 109. Tō helle on ðone sweartan sīð, 45, 27; Gen. 733. On dīglum ł on sweartum dymnyssum *latibulis*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 28. Landa sweartost *hell*, Cd. Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487. III. of absence of good, *black* (crime), *dark, dismal*:—Gāstas twegen, ōðer biþ golde glædra, ōðer biþ grundum sweartra, Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. Sweartes hæðendōmes *tetrae gentilitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 41. Micel yfelnyss wæs on Iudēiscum mannum, dā ðā hī syrwdon mid sweartum geþance (*with dark design*), hū hī Crist ācwealdon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 318. Swā lange swā hē hylt ðone sweartan nīð on his heortan, Homl. Th. i. 54, 13. Mānfulra heáp sweartne *the devils*, Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Ic fela gefremede sweartra synna, Exon. Th. 261, 10; Jul. 313: 270, 20; Jul. 468. Gē hellfirena sweartra geswīcaþ, 366, 4; Reb. 7. In ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1859; El. 931. [*Goth.* swarts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* swart: *O. H. Ger.* swarz: *Icel.* svartr.] v. fýr-, swefel-sweart.

swearte; *adv. Darkly, dismally, evilly*:—Sió gītsung swearte swæfeþ onlīce ðam munte ðe monna bearn Etne hātaþ, Met. 8, 47 (v. swæfan). Satanus swearte geþohte (cf. Milton's 'dark designs,' and v. sweart, III), ðæt hē wolde on heofonum hēhseld wyrcan, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371. Satanus swearte (*miserably*) þingaþ and ða atolan mid him wītum wērige, 292, 28; Sat. 447. Him ðæt swearte forgeald (*made grievous compensation*) Iudas innon helle, 301, 8; Sat. 578.

sweart-hēwen; *adj. Dark purple, violet-coloured*:—Ða sweart-hēwenan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 67.

sweartian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become black*:—Ðanne sweartigaþ (sweratiged, MS.) hý (*the teeth*) and feallaþ (-eð, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 104, 17. Hē sweartade (*but see* spearcian), Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Ða ārās se wind, and ða wolcnu sweartodon, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Gesweartode *denigratos*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 32. [Þ te hude snawhwit swartete as hit snarchte, Marh. 18, 14. *O. H. Ger.* swarzen *to become black*: *Icel.* svarta *to dye black.*] v. ā-swearcian.

sweart-lāst; *adj. Leaving a black track*:—Fugles wyn (*a pen*) stōp eft on mec (*a book*), sīþade sweartlāst, Exon. Th. 408, 12; Rä. 27, 11.

swearthess, e; *f.* I. *blackness*:—Sweartnysse *nigredine*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 50. II. *a black material*:—Sweartnesse *atramentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 72: 5, 31.

swebban; *p.* swefde, swefede; *pp.* swefed. I. *to send to sleep, lull*:—Suebbo *sopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 72. Ne hý lyft swefeþ, Exon. Th. 115, 19; Gū. 192. Swefed *sopitus*, Kent. Gl. 917. Wæs hē sæmninga mid leóhte slǣpe swefed, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. II. of the sleep of death, *to put to death, kill*:—Hē swefeþ ond scendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle, aldre beneótan, 1363; B. 679. Ne mōton wyt wrecan torn Godes, swebban synnig cynn, Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. [God sweuedt hus mid þiestre nicht, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 33. He swefede þe mid þen sweiȝe, swote þu sleptest, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 42. *O. Sax.* an-swebian *to send to sleep, to cause to die*: *O. H. Ger.* int-swebben *sopire*: *Icel.* svefja *to lull, assuage.*] v. ā-, on-swebban; swefian, swefan.

swecc, swæcc, es; *m.* I. *a taste, flavour, savour*:—Dæs (*the manna's*) swæc (*gustus*) wæs swilce smedema mid hunige, Ex. 16, 31: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 1. Swæcces *nectaris, saporis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 26. Būton swæcce (*sapore*) sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15. On swæce swylce grēne cystel, Lchdm. i. 108, 2. On swæcce swēttran ðonne beóna hunig, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 30: 144, 4. I a. *the sense of taste*:—Mid ūrum fīf andgitum . . . swæc and stenç, Homl. Th. i. 138, 27. Swæcc, ii. 550, 11: Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 60. II. *an odour, a scent, smell*:—Wundorlīces brādes swæc, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 15. Seó wundriende swētnes ðæs swæcces (*odoris*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Stēmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 38. Ðæt hūs wæs gefylled of ðære sealfe swæcce (*odore*), Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Gif ðū hyre blōsdman brýtest, hē hæfþ swæc swylce ellen, Lchdm. i. 104, 20. Swecca swētast swylce stincaþ wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Swæcca, 358, 16; Pa. 46. Swētum swæccum (*odoribus*), 212, 22; Ph. 214. Sweccum, Kent. Gl. 1016. II a. *the sense of smell*:—Swæc *odoratus* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 31: 64, 19. Stenc, swæc *olfactum*, swæc *odoratus*, ii. 62, 45, 46. [*O. Sax.* swek *an odour*: *O. H. Ger.* swehhi *odor.*]

sweccan *to smell.* [*O. H. Ger.* swehhen *olere, adolere, fragrare.*] v. ge-sweccan.

swediende. v. spediende.

swefan; *p.* swæf, *pl.* swǣfon; *pp.* swefen *To sleep.* I. of natural sleep:—Se ne slǣpeþ ne swefeþ (*or* III a) swýðe *non dormitavit neque obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Hē swifeþ slǣpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179: 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Sceótend swǣfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: 2564; B. 1280. Ðū mōst sorhleás swefan, 3348; B. 1672: 238; B. 119. Geseah hē in recede swefan sibbegedriht samod ætgædere, 1462; B. 729: Exon. Th. 344, 25; Gn. Ex. 179. Swefan under swegles hleó, Andr. Kmbl. 1663; An. 834. Swefan on slǣpe, 1695; An. 851. II. of the sleep of death:—Se fǣge þegn æfter billes bite swefeþ, Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060. Se wyrm ligeþ, swefeþ sāre wund, 5485; B. 2746. Swefaþ ða ðe beadogrīman býwan sceoldon, 4505; B. 2256. Hý deáðdrepe drihte swǣfon, synfullra sweót sāwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495. Hæðene swǣfon, deáðwang ridon, Andr. Kmbl. 2004; An. 1004. Hlāfurd sēcan oððe hēr swefan, Vald. I, 31. III. metaphorically, (a) to denote lack of watchfulness:—Ðonne se weard swefeþ, sāwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. (b) to denote cessation of activity:—Swǣfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36. [Cf. þa sæ sweuede, Laym. 25548. *Icel.* sofa; *p.* svaf *to sleep*: *Dan.* sove: *Swed.* sofwa.] v. swebban.

swefecian. v. ā-swefecian, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 5: 77, 32. Cf. stýfecian.

swefel, swefl, es; *m. Sulphur, brimstone*:—Swefl, swefel, swæfl *sulfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. Swefel, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 27. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart līg, Cd. Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Se byrnenda swefl ðone munt (*Etna*) bærnþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 4. Swefles *sulphuris*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 1. Níwes swefles fīf cuclermǣl, Lchdm. ii. 252, 21. Eallbyrnende rēnscūr mid swefle gemencged, Gen. 19, 24: Met. 8, 50. Swæfle, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 29, 32. Hit rīnde fýr and swefl, Lk. Skt. 17, 29: Cd. Th. 153, 19; Gen. 2541. Hwylce þinc gelǣdest ðū (*the merchant*) ūs? . . . mæstlinge, ǣr and tin, swefel and glæs, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11: Lchdm. i. 200, 2. Swefl, ii. 56, 10. [*Goth.* swibls: *Du.* zwavel: *O. H. Ger.* swebal(-el, -il, -ul), sweval *sulphur*: *Ger.* schwefel: *Dan.* svovl: *Swed.* swafwel.]

swefel-rēc, es; *m. Sulphur-smoke, the smoke from burning sulphur*:—Rīneþ ofer ða synfullan swefelrēc *pluet super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Surt. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-þrosm.

swefel-sweart (?); *adj. Dark with the smoke of sulphur* (?):—Suefl-sweart *sulforia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 61.

swefel-þrosm, es; *m. The vapour* or *smoke of sulphur*:—Hē rýnde ofer synfullan swefldrosm *pluit super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-rēc.

swefen, swefn, es; *n.* I. *sleep*:—Hit wæs deáðes swefn . . . menniscra mordˇ, Cd. Th. 45, 1; Gen. 720. Hī slēpon swæfnum *dormierunt somnum*, Ps. Spl. 75, 5. Gif ic selle swefnu ł slǣp eágum mīnum *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. II. *a dream*:—Hē rehte him his swefen (*somnium*) and bæd, ðæt hig him sǣdon, hwæt ðæt swefen beheóld, Gen. 41, 8. Him wearð on slǣpe swefen ætýwed, Cd. Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496. Swefn, 257, 7; Dan. 654. Hē ne wisse word swefnes sīnes, 223, 27; Dan. 126. Com on sefan þwurfan swefnes wōma, 222, 25; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Oðer swefen hine mǣtte and hē rehte ðæt his brōðrum: 'Ic geseah on swefne (*per somnium*),' Gen. 37, 9. For ðære gesihðe ðe hē on ðæm swefne geseah, Past. 16;

Swt. 101, 18. Đā stōd him sum mon æt đurh swefen (*per somnium*) . . . Đā hēt heó secgan đæt swefen, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–31. Swefn, Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635. Tō āsecganne swefen, 224, 1; Dan. 129. Swefnu gefremminge habbaþ *dreams will have accomplishment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 12. Swefenu, 196, 11. Swefna ȳdele sint, 188, 21. Swefne (swæfna) gewisse synt, 186, 19, 27. Feor āweg gewītan swefna and nihta gedwymeru *procul recedant somnia et noctium fantasmata*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 29. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle, Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Hī āfēngon andsware on swefnum, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 12. On swefnum (soefnum, Lind.) gemynegod, 22: Homl. Th. i. 88, 15. Heó ādræfe swefnu *pellat sompnia*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 6. [Now God my swevene rede aright, Chauc. Nonne Pr. T. 76. Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse sweuene, Piers P. prol. 11. Swevene or dreme *sompnium*, sweuene or slepe *sompnus*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. Sax.* swēban *a dream: Icel.* svefn, sjōfn *sleep: a dream: Dan.* søvn *sleep: Swed.* sömn *sleep*.] v. un-swefen.

swefen-racu, e; *f. The interpretation of a dream:* — Galdorcræftas and swefenraca *incantationes et somniorum interpretationes*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 29. v. next word.

swefen-reccere, es; *m. An interpreter of dreams, a diviner, soothsayer:*—Swefnreccere *conjectorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 40. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* troum-rechare *conjector*.] v. preceding word.

swefet, swefian *to lull*. v. sweofot, ge-swefian.

swefian (?) *to move*. v. *passage given under* forþ-swebban (-swefian?) [cf. *O. H. Ger.* swebēn: *Ger.* schweben]. Cf. swīfan.

sweflen; *adj. Sulphurous, of brimstone:* — Him stōd swæflen līg of đam mūđe, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. Eđna đæt sweflene fȳr, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. Hē eal đæt land mid sweflenum fȳre forbærnde *Deus pluit super hanc terram ignem et sulphur, totamque regionem exustam aeterna perditione damnavit*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 10: Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 17. Swæflenum, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32. Sweflenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 49.

swefn. v. swefen.

swefnian; *p.* ode. I. *with acc. of person*, cf. mǣtan. *To appear in a dream to* a person:—Swā hwæt swā hine swefnaþ *whatever he dreams*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 9. Swā hwæt swā đē geswefnaþ, 154, 24. Āhicgan on sefan đinne hū đē swefnede, Cd. Th. 224, 5; Dan. 131. Đē heortan deópnyssa swefnian *te cordis alta somnient*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 19. II. *with nom. of person, To dream:*—Gif đū swefnast đē twege[n] mōnan geseón *if you dream that you see two moons*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 25. [As sweveneth the hungrende and eteth (Isaiah 29, 8), Wick. Cf. *Dan.* søvne *to fall asleep*.]

swefnigend, es; *m. A dreamer:*—Hēr gǣþ se swefnigend *ecce somniator venit*, Gen. 37, 19.

swēg, es; *m.* I. *unregulated, confused sound, noise, din, crash:*—Suoeg, cirm *fragor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 27. Swēg *clangor, sonitus*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 44. Ne wind ne wætres swēg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Swēg on windes onlīcnesse, 133, 15. Swēg innan đan heáfedan, Lchdm. iii. 92, 25. Wæs đeód on sǣlum sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Cd. Th. 289, 26; Sat. 403. For gedrēfednesse sǣs swēges (*sonitus*), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swoeges, Ps. Surt. 76, 18. Gebrece, swoege *fragore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 79. Mid micle swēge *cum maximo fragore*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Wiđ eárena swēge *for singing in the ears*, Lchdm. i. 350, 1. Nān monn ne gehiérde ne æxe hlem ne biétles swēg, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 17. Hig fleóþ leáfes swēg (*sonitus folii volantis*), Lev. 26, 36. Micelne swēg unmǣtes wōpes, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Swēgas (-es, MS.) *tonitrua*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 60. Swoegum *bombis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 8. II. *regulated, modulated* or *articulate sound*, (a) *sound* made by living creatures, *voice, cry* or *note of a bird, song:—Dyptongus* is twȳfeald swēg, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Accentus*, đæt is swēg, on hwylcum stæfgefēge ælc word swēgan sceal, 50, 13; Zup. 290, 16. Swēg *tenor*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 21. Heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleođres swēg, Andr. Kmbl. 186; An. 93. Swēg (*the voice of Moses*) swiđrode, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Engla þreátas sigeleóđ sungon, swēg wæs on lyfte gehȳred, Exon. Th. 181, 7; Gū. 1289. Biþ đæs hleóđres swēg (*the song of the phenix*) eallum songcræftum swētra, 206, 24; Ph. 131. Sume syndon geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges, *turtur* turtle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ganetes hleóþor and hūilpan swēg, Exon. Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21. Swēga mǣste, 239, 9; Ph. 618. Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8. (b) *sound* made by means of an instrument. v. swēg-cræft. *voice;* also *the instrument:*—Đære bȳman swēg, Ex. 19, 19. Hearpan swēg, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89. Sume syndon geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges. *titinnabulum* belle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Swēge *classica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 67. On swēge (swōge, Ps. Surt.) bȳman *in sono tubae*, Ps. Spl. 150, 3. On swēge *in tympano*, 149, 3, MS. T. For đam swēge (*of the harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hearpan swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081. Heó gehȳrde bellan swēg, Shrn. 149, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Swēgas *classica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 62. Dreámas (swēgas, MS. T.) *organa*, Ps. Spl. 136, 2. ¶ In Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 43: 43, 7, *swég* glosses *hora*, because of the striking of a bell at the hours? III. *a person:*—Be onfangenysse swēgea *de acceptione personarum*, Scint. 183, 17 (swēg *is used several times in the section under this heading to gloss* persona). v. benc-, hearp-, here-, hilde-, morgen-swēg.

swēgan; *p.* de *To sound*. I. *to make a noise,* (a) with the idea of movement, *to move violently with noise, to roar, rush, crash:*—Đonne swīþ *cum insonuerit*, Kent. Gl. 12. Heora fyđera swēgaþ swā swā wæteres dyne, Wulfst. 200, 15. Æt đam forman gedelfe swēgde ūt ormǣte wyllspring, Homl. Th. i. 562, 14. Swēgde swīđlīc wind of đam wēstene, ii. 450, 18. Đa wæterburnan swēgdon and urnon, Dōm. L. 3: Ps. Spl. 45, 3. Ærđan đe đæt scearpe swurd swēge tō his hneccan *descend with a crash upon his neck*, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 185. Swēgende *tumultuans*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 43. Com seó sǣ fǣrlīce swēgende, Homl. Th. i. 566, 7. Hē sette hine sylfne ongeán đam swēgendan līge, ii. 510, 8. Hē āsende swēgende fȳr of heofonum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 260. (b) without the idea of movement:—Swēgþ *tinnit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 16. Swagoþ (swēgaþ? v. swēg, I) đa eáran, Lchdm. iii. 88, 5. Se heáf swēgde geond ealle đa ceastre, Ap. Th. 6, 10. Đæt ne sace ōga on swēge *ne litis horror insonet*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 12. (b 1) with a personal subject:—Drihten swēgþ *Dominus tonabit*, Cant. An. 10. God swēgde *Deus intonuit*, Ps. Spl. 28, 3: Ps. Lamb. 17, 14. II. of regulated, modulated sound, of speech, tone, music:—Swēgþ eádmōdnys on his stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 11. *Consonantes*, đæt is samodswēgende, forđan đe hī swēgaþ mid đām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 17. Fæder stemn swēgde đus cweđende, Homl. Th. i. 104, 24: ii. 242, 8. Seó stefn đinre grētinge swēgde on mīnum eárum, 202, 17. Heora bodunge swēg swēgde geond eall, Homl. Ass. 56, 144. Swēgde *increpuerit* (*musica*), Hpt. Gl. 445, 17. Ōþ đæt đæt forme tācn undernes swēge, Anglia xiii. 432, 953. Hwylc bōc is đæt đæt ne clypige and swēge, R. Ben. 133, 6. Đē ūre stefn ǣrest swēge (*sonet*), Hymn. Surt. 7, 25. *Accentus*, đæt is swēg, on hwilcum stæfgefēge ælc word swēgan sceal, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 13; Zup. 290, 17. Sī swēged ōþer tācn, Anglia xiii. 380, 215. III. *to signify:*—Gregorius is Grēcisc nama, se swēigþ on Lēdenum gereorde Uigilantius, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 12. Biscop sceal beón ealle ofersceáwigende, swā swā his nama swēgþ, ii. 320, 7, 12. Swēgeþ, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. [*Goth.* swōgjan *to groan*.] v. swōgan.

swēg-cræft, es; *m. The art of playing on a musical instrument.* v. swēg, II b:—Đā ongunnon ealle đa men hī herian on hyre swēgcræft . . . Apollonius cwæđ. 'Ic ongite đæt đīn dohtor gefeól on swēgcræft, ac heó næfþ hine nā wel geleornod,' Ap. Th. 16, 17–24.

swēg-dyne, -dynn, es; *m. A resounding din, crash:*—Heard gebrec, hlūd, unmæte, swēgdynna mǣst (*the crack of doom*), Exon. Th. 59, 20; 955.

swēge; *adj. Sounding:* — Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, sum swēge (samswēge?) sang *canticum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 35. v. ān-, ge-swēge [:—Geswēge *consona*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 23. Of geswēgum *consona*, geswēgre *canora*, Anglia xiii. 132, 135, 137], swēt-, swīþ-swēge; hlūd-swēge; *adv.*

swegel, swegl, es; *n.* I. in a physical sense, *heaven, sky:*—Đætte sūđ ne norđ, be sǣm tweónum, ofer eormengrund, ōþer nǣnig, under swegles begong, sēlra nǣre, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773. Under swegles gang, Andr. Kmbl. 415; An. 208: 910; An. 455. Swefan under swegles hleó, 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507: Exon. Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 224, 11; Ph. 374. Swegles gim, heofontungol (cf. seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29), Met. 22, 23. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 11; Ph. 208. Swegles leóht, gimma gladost, 218, 2; Ph. 288. Swegles leóma, 204, 26; Ph. 103. Swegles tapur, 205, 18; Ph. 114. On swegle *in the sky*, 34, 30; Cri. 550. Fareþ feþrum snell swegle tōgeáhes, 206, 10: Ph. 124. Under swegle *under heaven*, 31, 27; Cri. 502: 210, 15; Ph. 186: Cd. Th. 85, 13; Gen. 1414: 105, 36; Gen. 1764: Beo. Th. 2160; B. 1078. Weorđeþ his (*the phenix*) hūs onhǣted þurh hādor swegel (*cloudless sky*, cf. hādrum heofone, Met. 28, 48; or *bright sun*, v. III, and cf. hādor sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 2911; An. 1458), Exon. Th. 212, 19; Ph. 212. II. *heaven*, (a) as the abode of the Deity:—Swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 17; Cri. 543. Swegles aldor, Cd. Th. 53, 17; Gen. 862: 153, 18; Gen. 2540: 170, 4; Gen. 2807: Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Swegles brytan, wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. Swægles brytta, wihta wealdend, 272, 24; Sat. 124. Swegles gǣst *the Holy Ghost*, Exon. Th. 13, 16; Cri. 203. Swegles weard, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 80. (b) as the abode of the blessed:—Nō đæs gilpan þearf synfull sāwel đæt hyre sié swegl ongeán, Exon. Th. 449, 11; Dōm. 69. Gāstas sōhton swegles dreámas, engla ēđel, Andr. Kmbl. 1282; An. 641. Ic mæg swegles (*or under* IV?) gamen gehȳran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Swegles leóman, Cd. Th. 286, 13; Sat. 351. Swegles leóht, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Englas feredon sōþfæste sāwle innan swegles leóht, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 9. In swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Gesǣlgum on swegle, Exon. Th. 101, 17; Cri. 1660: 137, 10; Gū. 557. Swegle benumene, 139, 23; Gū. 597. Sigorleán in swegle, Elen. Kmbl. 1242; El. 623. Đa đe swegl būan, Cd. Th. 6, 2; Gen. 82. On swegl faran, Exon. Th. 32, 15; Cri. 513. III. *the sun* (but can *swegel* here = *segel, sigel* (q. v.)? cf. swegl = segl *a sail*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105; 182, 26; Exod. 81):—Heofontorht swegl gescyndeþ under foldan fæþm, farende tungol, Exon. Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73. Swegl hāte scān blāc ofer burgsalo,

182, 3; Gū. 1304. Swegel byþ hâtost (on sumera), Menol. Fox 474; Gn. C. 7. **IV.** *music* (?). v. swegel-horn:—Ðǽr (*in heaven*) wæs singal sang and swegles gong . . . Englas heredon hâlgan stefne Dryhten, dreám wæs on hyhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1738; An. 871. Eádige ðǽr sittaþ mid swegle, Cd. Th. 305, 17; Sat. 648. v. Grmm. D. M. 708.

swegel-befealden; *adj. Heaven-surrounded, with heaven around*:—Hafaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld sweglbefalden (-healden, Th.), laðaþ ûs ðider tô leóhte, Cd. Th. 301, 28; Sat. 588.

swegel-beorht; *adj. Heaven-bright*:—Sweglbeorht sunne, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Cf. swegel-torht, heofon-beorht.

swegel-bôsm, es; *m. The interior of heaven, heaven*:—Hê biþ â rîce ofer heofenstôlas . . . sweglbôsmas heóld; ða wǽron gesette wuldres bearnum, Cd. Th. 1, 18; Gen. 9.

swegel-candel[1], e; *f. The candle of the sky, the sun*:—Ǽr ðæs beácnes cyme, sweglcondelle, Exon. Th. 205, 5; Ph. 108. Cf. heofon-candel.

swegel-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven*:—Ðæt ic wuldres God sêce, swegelcyning, Exon. Th. 167, 4; Gū. 1055. Sweglcyning, Cd. Th. 160, 30; Gen. 2658. Cf. heofon-cyning.

swegel-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy*:—Ufancundes engles of swegldreámum word, Exon. Th. 169, 21; Gū. 1098. Cheruphim and Seraphim on swegeldreámum, Andr. Kmbl. 1439; An. 720. Swâse swegldreámas gê (*the good at the day of judgment*) geseón môsteu, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. Cf. heofon-dreám.

swegel-horn, es; *m. Some kind of musical instrument*:—Sueglhorn *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 56. Swegelhorna *sambucorum, simphoniarum* (cf. simfonia, lignum concavum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 60) i. *cithararum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 19. [Cf. *Goth.* swigljôn *to pipe, play* the flute; swiglja *a piper, flute-player*: *O. H. Ger.* swegala *fistula, tibia, barbita, chelys, sistrum, calamus*; swegalari *tibicen, fidicen*; swegil-bein *cornus tibia* (*a wind instrument*, Grff. 3, 129).] v. swegel **IV**, *and next word.*

swegel-rād, e; *f. Music* (?):—Scyl wæs hearpe, hlûde hlynede, hleóþor dynede, sweglrâd swinsade, Exon. Th. 353, 47; Reim. 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swegal-sang *music of the flute.*] v. preceding word.

swegel-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright*:—Swegeltorht sunne, Met. 29, 24. Beorht gewât sunne swegeltorht tô sete glîdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Tunglu swegltorht, Exon. Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 41. Wuldorfæstan wîc, sîd and swegltorht, Cd. Th. 2, 32; Gen. 28. Swegeltorhtan seld, 6, 27; Gen. 95. Cf. heofon-torht.

swegel-wered; *adj. Clothed with heavenly brightness*:—Siddan morgenleóht, sunne swegelwered sûþan scîneþ, Beo. Th. 1216; B. 606. Cf. scîr-wered.

swegel-wuldor, es; *n. The glory of heaven*:—Ðæt wit unc in ðam ēcan gefeán on sweglwuldre geseón môstun, Exon. Th. 173, 13; Gū. 1160. Cf. heofon-wuldor.

swegel-wundor, es; *n. A heavenly wonder*, or *a wondrous sound* (?). v. swegel, **IV**:—Se burgstede wæs gefylled swêtum stencum and swegl-wundrum, eádges yrfestôl engla hleódres *the dwelling-place was filled with sweet odours and with wondrous music* (?), *the blessed one's home with the voice of angels*, Exon. Th. 181, 13; Gū. 1292.

swêgend-lîc; *adj. Vocal, vowel*:—*I* and *u* beóþ âwende tô *consonantes*, gif hî beóþ tôgædere gesætte oððe mid ôðrum swêgendlîcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 15.

sweger, swegr, e; *f. A mother-in-law*:—Sueger *socrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 68. Sweger, i. 52, 8. Sweger, swegr, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr (suegir, Lind.) on hyre snore, and snoru on hyre swegere (swegre, MS. A., Rush.: suoegir, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sča Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna môdur and hâligra sâwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 7. Sweger *socrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 51. Dâ geseah hê Petres swegre (swægre, Rush.: suêr ł his wîfes môdor, Lind.) licgende, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Snore ongēn hyre swegre (swegran, MS. A.: swēr, Lind.), 10, 35. Swegere, Deut. 27, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* swigar: *Ger.* schwieger-mutter. Cf. *Goth.* swaihrô.]

swêg-hleóþor, es; *m. Sound, voice*:—Swêghleóþor (*rugitus magnus*, v. Anglia vi. 243) cymeþ, wôþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mûð; æfter ðære stefne steuc ût cymeþ of ðam wongstede, Exon. Th. 358, 8; Pa. 42. Swêg[h]leóþres geswin *the melody of vocal music*, 207, 5; Ph. 137.

swêging, e; *f. A sounding, sound, noise, roaring* (of the sea, etc.), *clanging* (of implements, etc.):—Sûegungnisso (swêgung ł swêgnisso?) sǽs *sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swêgincga beátendra slecgea *sonitus tundentium malleorum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. v. swêgan.

swegl. v. swegel.

swegle; *adj. Bright as the sun, splendid, brilliant*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ðæt ic sceáwige swegle searogimmas, Beo. Th. 5491; B. 2749. (2) metaphorical, *celestial*:—Hê lîfes weg gesôhte swegle dreámas (cf. swegel-dreám), beorhtne boldwelan, Apostls. Kmbl. 64; Ap. 32. [*O. Sax.* swigli (sunnun lioht).]

swegle; *adv. Brightly, brilliantly, splendidly*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ðonne sió reáde rôd ofer ealle swegle scîneþ on ðære sunnan gyld, Exon. Th. 68, 13; Cri. 1103. Scîneþ sunna swegle hât, sôna gecerreþ îsmere ænlîc on his âgen gecynd (cf. ðæt îs for ðære sunna[n] scîman tô his âgnum gecynde weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 1), Met. 28, 61. Sumor swegle hât, Exon. Th. 338, 13; Gn. Ex. 78. (2) metaphorical:—Hŷ môtan his (*Christ's*) ætwiste brûcan, swegle gehyrste weordian Waldend (cf. ðonne scînaþ ða rihtwîsan swâ swâ sunne on hyra Fæder rîce, Mt. 13, 43), Exon. 24, 32; Cri. 393.

swegles æppel. Cockayne suggests *beetle nut*, Lchdm. ii. 32, 2: 36, 5: 56, 10: 66, 8: 308, 9, 22; and see glossaries to vols. ii, iii.

swêg-lîc; *adj. Sonorous*:—Mid swêglîcre stefne *sonora voce*, Anglia xiii. 412, 675.

swegl-sîde, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. v. segl, **I a.**

swegne *a net*. v. segne.

swegran *in* ge-swegran *cousins*; consobrimi i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 18.

-swêgsumlîce. v. ge-swêgsumlîce.

swelan; *p.* swæl, *pl.* swǽlon. **I.** *to burn* (intrans.), *perish with heat*:—On fŷrbaðe swelaþ sǽfiscas sundes getwǽfde, wǽgdeóra gehwylc wêrig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. **II.** *to burn* (of a hot sensation):—Sió wund ongon, ðe him se eorðdraca ǽr geworhte, swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* suilizo *calor*; suilizôn *calere, arere.*] v. for-swelan; swǽlan.

swelc. v. swilc.

swelca, an; *m. A pustule, blister*:—Swelca *pustula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 19. Cf. swellan.

swelgan; *p.* swealh, *pl.* swulgon; *pp.* swolgen (*with acc.* or *inst.* (*dat.*)) *To swallow.* **I.** in a physical sense, (a) of taking food, etc., by living creatures:—Se draca hig swealh, and hig eft âspâw, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 40. Hê gefêng slǽpendne rinc, bât bânlocan, synsnǽdum swealh, Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743. Hê (*a book-moth*) ðâm wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Laures ceówe and ðæt seáw swelge. Lchdm. ii. 230, 4. Syle ðam cilde swelgan, i. 350, 14. Swylgende (-fende, Wrt.) drenc *a potion to be gulped down*; catapodia (=καταπότιον), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22. (b) of absorption or reception by inanimate things, *to swallow, take in, drink, absorb*:—Swâ sond rēn swylgþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Seó eorþe ðæt wæter swilgþ, 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Swelgeþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Eorðe wældreóre swealh hâlge of handum dînum, Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016: 60, 22; Gen. 985. Eorðe swealh Sethes lîce *the earth closed over Seth's body*, 69, 32; Gen. 1144. Heofon rêce swealg (sealg, MS.) *the smoke mounted into the air*, Beo. Th. 6292; B. 3156. Fugles wyn (*the pen*) beámtelge (*ink*) swealg, Exon. Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9. Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of ſumes bôsme, 395, 29; Rä. 15, 15. Hwîlum ic (*a fortress*) swelgan onginne beadowǽpnum, 399, 7; Rä. 18, 7. (b 1) figuratively:—Ðonne lîf and deáð sâwlum swelgaþ (cf. ðonne heofon and hel fira feorum fylde weorþeþ, 97, 17–20; Cri. 1592), 98, 7; Cri. 1604. **II.** figuratively, *to take in to the mind, accept, imbibe* (wisdom):—Swelhþ *affluit* (the passage to which the gloss belongs is Prov. 3, 13, where the Vulgate has: Beatus homo . . . qui affluit prudentia), Kent. Gl. 41. Dâ ðâm wordum swealg brego *when the prince had heard those words*, Exon. Th. 196, 25; Az. 179. Hâliges lâre synnige ne swulgon, ðeáh hê sôðra swâ feala tâcna gecýðde, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Wile se Waldend, ðæt wē wîsdôm â snyttrum swelgen, Exon. Th. 147, 32; Gū. 736. **III.** with the idea of violence or destruction, *to devour* (lit. or fig.), *to consume, engulf*:—Ic swelge wuda and wætre, Exon. Th. 499, 20; Rä. 88, 18. Lîg eal þigeþ eorþan ǽhtgestreón, grǽdig swelgeþ londes frætwe, 232, 16; Ph. 507. Swâ swylgþ seó gîtsung ða dreósendan welan ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Ða ðe swelgaþ folc mîn *qui devorant plebem meam*, Ps. Spl. 52, 5. Wælstreámas werodum swelgaþ, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Grundas swelgaþ Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 97, 21; Cri. 1594. Nymþe lîges fæðm swulge, Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782. [*O. L. Ger.* far-swelgan *absorbere*: *O. H. Ger.* swelgan *glutire*: *Icel.* svelgja *to swallow.*] v. for-, ge-, of-swelgan.

-swelge *in* ge-swelge[:—Geswelge *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 30. Geswelgum *charybdibus, voraginibus*, 513, 29. Cf. swelwhe of a water or of a grownde *vorago*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Icel.* svelgr; *m. a whirlpool.*]

-swelge. v. grund-swelge.

swelgend, es; *m. A voracious person, a glutton, debauchee*:—Ðes man is swelgend *ecce homo devorator*, Lk. Skt. 7, 34. Se swelgend, Alexander, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 16. v. swelgere.

swelgend, e; *f., but also* es; *m. n. A place which swallows up* (lit. or fig.), *a very deep place, an abyss, a gulf, whirlpool*:—Ðýlæs hî forswelge sió swelgend ðære upâhæfenesse *ipso elationis suae barathro devorantur*, Past. 57, 3; Swt. 439, 3. Seó grundleáse swelgend (gîtsunge) *vorans rapacitas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. Swelgend *vorago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 37: Kent. Gl. 449: Scint. 117, 9. Sweliend *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 26. Swyliendes *voraginis*, 421, 31. Swelgendes, Anglia xiii. 28, 23. Swelgendi *voragine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 14. West tô ðære swelgende; ðonne fram ðære swelgende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 29. Tô swelgenc.; ðanne fram swelgende, ii. 73, 27. Andlang brôces on ðæt swelgend, iii. 460, 5. Andlang streámes on ðone sweliend; of ðæm sweliende, 464, 27. v. ge-swelgend.

swelgendness, e; *f. A gulf, whirlpool*:—Swelgendnessum *carybdibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 69. v. swelgness.

swelgere, es; *m. A glutton*:—Ic ne eom swâ micel swelgere ðæt ic

ealle cynn metta on ânre gereordinge etan mæge *non sum tam vorax, ut omnia genera ciborum in una refectione edere possim,* Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* swelgari *glutto: Ger.* schwelger.] v. swelgend.

swelgness, e; *f. A whirlpool, gulf:*—Swelgnessum *carybdibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 11. v. swelgendness.

sweliend, swell. v. swelgend, ge-swel.

swellan; *p.* sweall, *pl.* swullon; *p.* swollen *To swell:*—Wið wunda ðe swellaþ, Lchdm. iii. 86, 16. Gif sino gescrince and æfter ðon swelle, ii. 68, 1. Gif fôt oððe scancan swellan, iii. 38, 21. Sió wund ongon swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. Swellende blæddran *vesicae turgentes,* Ex. 9, 9, 10. Wiþ ælcre yfelre swellendre wætan, Lchdm. ii. 6, 26. Swellende yfele swilas, 264, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* swellan *tumere, turgere, obturgescere: Icel.* svella. Cf. *Goth.* uf-swalleins *inflatio.*] v. â-, ge- (Lchdm. ii. 46, 9: 200, 22: 202, 5), tô-swellan.

swelling, e; *f. A swelling,* used of a sail swelled out by the wind:—Gesión brecan ofer bæðweg brimwudu, snyrgan under swellingum (cf. snel under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505), Elen. Kmbl. 489; El. 245.

sweltan, swyltan, swiltan; *p.* swealt, *pl.* swulton; *pp.* swolten *To die* a natural or a violent death:—Swelte ic (*morior*) hêr on lande, Deut. 4, 22. Wælgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Swylteþ, 385, 33; Rä. 4, 54: 419, 13; Rä. 38, 5. Ne swylteþ *non obierit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 35. Swylt *moritur,* Jn. Skt. 21, 23. Hê swelt, Blickl. Homl. 245, 11. Gê sweltaþ, 8, 21. Ealle men sweltaþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Hí ne swyltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 47, 1. Hê swealt, Cd. Th. 70, 15; Gen. 1153. Swealt (sweolt, Thw.), Num. 20, 1. Hî swulton, Homl. Th. i. 84, 6: Cd. Th. 207, 10; Exod. 464. Æt ân man swelte for folce, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Æt hyt wære beteré, æt ân man swulte, 18, 14. Æt hê swungen wære ôþþæt hê swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. Hwî læddest ðû ûs æt wê swulton on ðisum wêstene, Num. 21; 5. Ic mæg sweltan blîðelîce *laetus moriar,* Gen. 46, 30: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35: Ex. 10, 28. Sceal fæge sweltan, Exon. Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Swyltan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Se man scyle deádlîce swyltan (swiltan, MS. C.), Wulfst. 5, 9. Sweltende *obeuntem,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 54. Beón swyltende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 33. ¶ *to die* by or of something, where the cause of death is expressed by a case or by a preposition with a noun:—Ne swelte ic mid sâre, Ps. Th. 117, 17. Ðû þurh deóra gripe deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. Gê sweltaþ deáðe, Cd. Th. 224, 28; Dan. 143. Draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892: 5558; B. 2782. Hê forneáh hungre swealt, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 30. Hié hungre swultan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 15. Monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 9. Heora mænige mâne swultan, Ps. Th. 77, 30. Tô ðam ðe hê deáðe swelte, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 2. Ðû scealt deáðe sweltan *morte morieris,* Gen. 2, 17: L. Alf. 14; Th. i. 48, 4. Ic sceal æt ðê sweltan deáðe, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 27. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Hî ondrædaþ him ðæt hî sceolan swyltan for ðam hûsle, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 3. ¶ *to die* to anything, *become dead* to, *have no further concern* with:—Ðû scealt sweltan synna and Criste lybban, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 592. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* swelten: *Orm.* swellenn: *Chauc. Piers P.* swelte: *Goth.* swiltan: *O. Sax.* sweltan: *Icel.* svelta *to die;* svelta hungri *to starve: Dan.* sulte *to starve;* sulten *hungry.*] v. â-, for-, ge-sweltan.

sweltend-lîc; *adj. Ready to die, about to die:*—Se wæs sweltendlîc *erat moriturus* (*ready to die,* A.V.), Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Wambe sweltendlîces flæsces *uentrem moriture carnis,* Scint. 53, 2.

swemman; *p.* de *To cause to swim, to bathe, wash.* [*Ger.* schwemmen *to water, wash, float: Dan.* svømme (heste) *to take* (*horses*) *into the water.*] v. be-swemman; swimman.

sweno, es; *m. Trial, tribulation, affliction:*—In niðrung ŧ in suoenc deáðes *in damnationem mortis,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 20. On swencum (suoenccum, Lind.: geswincum, W. S.) ŧ costungum mînum *in temtationibus meis,* Rush. 22, 28. In suoencum *in tribulationibus,* Rtl. 184, 4. v. ge-swenc.

swencan; *p.* te; *pp.* swenced, swenct (cf. *swinkt* = wearied, Comus v. 293) *To cause* a person *to labour, to cause trouble to* a person (a) where no good is implied, *to harass, vex, afflict, distress:*—Ic swencu hió *adfligam illos,* Ps. Surt. 17, 39. Hwî swencst ðû ðis folc . . . Pharaon swencþ ðîn folc *cur afflixisti populum istum? . . . Pharao afflixit populum tuum,* Ex. 5, 22–23. Ælc deáþlîc man swencþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet,* Bt. 24, 1.; Fox 80, 6. Eów nænig wiht ne deraþ ne ne swenceþ, Blickl. Homl. 239, 12. Suenceth *defatiget,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 3. *Defatiget, lassat,* swenceþ, *flagellat,* 138, 16. Ða ðe mê swencaþ *qui tribulant me,* Ps. Th. 12, 5. Hwî swenctest ðû (*afflixisti*) ðinne þeów? Num. 11, 11. Man swencte ðæt earme folc ðe on ðâm scipon lâgon, Cl.r. 999; Erl. 135, 32. Hine wundra fela swe[n]cte on sunde, Beo. Th. 3024; B. 1510. Ða werigan gâstas ðe mê swenctan and drycton *qui me premebant spiritus maligni,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 37. On ðînre hâtheortnesse ne swenc mê *ne in furore tuo corripias me,* Ps. Th. 6, 1. Beorge hê ðæt hê âwôh ne befô, ðý læs ðe hine mon swence swâ hê ôðerne man þohte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i, 290, 8. Þeáh hine se wind woruldearfoþa swîðe swence, Met. 7, 50. Ðý læs ðe mon unmihtigne man tô feor and tô lange for his âgenan swencte *lest a man of small means should be made to toil too far and too long for his own,* L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. Ne sceal nân mon siócne monnan gesârgodne swencan, ac hine mon sceolde lædan tô ðam læce, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Hê (*William I*) lêt castelas wyrcean and earme men swîðe swencean, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 21. Ðû ðec sylfne ne þearft swîþor swencan *you need not trouble yourself any more,* Exon. Th. 245, 19; Jul. 47. Witebendum swencan, Andr. Kmbl. 218; An. 109. Perseus wæs ealne ðone geár Rômâne swîþe swencende, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 13. Forhwon sindun gê swæncende (*molesti*) ðam wîfe? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 10. Fram unclænum gâste swenced beón *ab immundo spiritu vexari,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. Mid ða âdle swenced *affectus incommodo,* 4, 31; S. 610, 21. Swâ gewinnfullîcum fyrdum swencte beón *tam laboriosis expeditionibus fatigari,* 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 18; S. 520, 36. (b) where a good result is intended, *to mortify, chasten:*—Ða sylfan, ðe hî mid ðâm wîtum ðreágeaþ and swenceaþ (*adfligunt*), lufiaþ eác, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Hî firenlustas forberaþ . . . swencaþ hî sylfe, sâwle frætwaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 13; Gû. 778. Ða lâreówas sceolan heora âgenne lîchoman swencean on forhæfdnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 6. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Laym.* swenchen: *Orm.* swennkenn, swennchenn: *O. H. Ger.* swenchen *verberare*]. v. ge-swencan; swincan.

swencedness. v. ge-swencedness.

sweng, es; *m. A blow, stroke:*—Sweng *ictus,* Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 6. Sweng oððe cnyssung *ictus,* 43; Zup. 255, 3. Eádweard âne slóg swîþe mid his swurde, swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15; By. 118. Hê hond swenge ne ofteáh, Beo. Th. 3045; B. 1520. Him for swenge swât ædrum sprong, 5924; B. 2966: 5365; B. 2686. Ic mê gûðbordes sweng gebearh, Cd. Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. Weras him ondrêdon for ðære dæde Drihtnes handa, sweng (*the stroke,* i. e. *the punishment threatened if Sara were not returned to Abraham*), 161, 26; Gen. 2671. Iacob swilt þrowode ðurg stenges sweng, Apostls. Kmbl. 143; Ap. 72. Hê feorhwunde hleát sweordes swengum, Beo. Th. 4761; B. 2386. Bord oft onfêng ýða swengas *oft the vessel's side received the billows' blows,* Elen. Kmbl. 478; El. 239. [In later English the word is used in a metaphorical sense similar to that of *stroke* in modern English, and may be compared with *M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang *a trick: Ger.* schwank: cf. also *Ger.* streich = *trick.* To wrastlen ayein þes deofles swenges, A. R. 80, 8. ȝef ha etstonden wulleð mine unwreste wrenches ant mine swikele swenges, wrestlin ha moten wiȝ ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 12. ȝif tweie men goþ to wrastlinge . . . and þe on can swenges swiþe fele . . . and þe oþer ne can sweng bute ane, O. and N. 795. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swanch *swinging, stroke: M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang: *Ger.* schwang.] v. feorh-, headu-, heoru-, hete-, wæl-sweng.

swengan; *p.* de *To cause to swing, to cause rapid movement, to swing, fling, dash, strike:*—Ða âhleóp ân leó of ðæs eorðscræfes þýstrum and hió swengde on hine . . . Ða eode uncer hlâford sylf in ðæt scræf ða swengde sió lió sôna forð and forswealh hine *then a lion ran out from the darkness of the cavern and dashed on to him . . . Then our lord himself went into the cave; then the lion dashed out at once and swallowed him up,* Shrn. 43, 9–18. Swengende *discutiens,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 43. [He smat hine sare . . . æft he him to (to him, 2nd MS.) sweinde . . . dunt he him ȝef þane þridde, Laym. 8183. His sweord he sweinde bi his side, 21138. Swengeð of þa hafden, 22839. He sweinde ham adun into helle grunde, A. R. 280, 13. Breid up þene rode stef and sweng him ayean (*strike at him*), 290, 18. Þe drake rahte ut his tunge and swende hire in (*swung her into his mouth*) ant forswalh into his wide wombe, Marh. 10, 19. Swengyñ or schakyn as menne done clothys *excucio,* Prompt. Parv. 482. *Goth.* af-swaggwjan *to cause to waver, to shake one's confidence, make desperate.*] v. â-, fram-, tô-swengan; swingan.

swenge (?); *adj. Heavy, slothful.* v. swangor (b).

sweocol. v. swicol.

sweofot, es; *n. Sleep:*—Hê Hrôðgâres heorðgeneátas slôh on sweofote, slæpende frætt, Beo. Th. 3166; B. 1581: 4579; B. 2295. Hê (*the panther*) þreó nihta fæc swefeþ on sweofote, slæpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Ðonne hê selþ gecorenum his swefetu (cf. *the use of* swefen *in pl.*) ŧ slæp *cum dederit dilectis suis somnum,* Ps. Lamb. 126, 3. [Þe king læi on sweuete, Laym. 17773. On sweouete, 17802. Ne þuhte hit þ ha weren deade, ah þ ha slepten a sweouete *dormientes potius quam extinctos putares,* Kath. 1427.] v. swefan.

sweogian. v. swigian.

sweogode glosses *praevaluit,* Ps. Spl. 51, 7, *a mistake* (?) *for* strongode.

Sweó-land, es; *n. The land of the Swedes, Sweden,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 2. v. Sweó-rîce, -þeód.

sweoloþ, swoloþ (swôloþ?), es; *m. Heat, burning:*—Swoloð *aestus* vel *cauma,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 41. Swoloð (swaloð, MS. J.: sweoli, MS. W.) *cauma,* Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 306, 15. Þes swolaþ (swoli, MS. W.) *hoc cauma,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 33, 12 note. Swoleðe *caumate,* Hpt. Gl. 482, 48: 495, 22. Hêt Hildeburh æt Hnæfes âde hire selfre suna sweoloðe befæstan, bânfatu bærnan and on bæl dôn, Beo. Th. 2235; B. 1115. v. swelan, *and next word.*

sweoloþa, an; *m. Heat, burning:*—Hê swâ swîþe swætte swâ hê in

swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in media aestatis caumate sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Mid hǽtan and mid swoluðan *ardore et aestu*, Deut. 28, 22. v. preceding word.

sweolung (?), e; *f. Burning, inflammation*:—Biþ micel ǽþundenes and fefer mid sweolunga (sweopunga, MS. v. note on passage) ómena *with inflammation from corrupt humours*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 25.

Sweón; *pl. The Swedes*:—Burgendan habbaþ Sweón be norþan him ... Sweón habbaþ be sûþan him ðone sǽs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 31–34. Ðá Sweón heafdon weallstówe geweald, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 11. Sacu Sweóna and Geáta, Beo. Th. 4936; B. 2472: (Swona, MS.), 5885; B. 2946: 5908; B. 2958. Ic wæs mid Sweóm, Exon. Th. 322, 4; Víd. 58: 320, 19; Víd. 31. Ðás land hýraþ tó Sweón, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 4. [*Icel.* Svíar. *The Latin form is* Suiones *in Tacitus, later* Sueones.] v. Sweó-land, -rîce, -þeód.

sweopung. v. sweolung.

sweór, swehor, es; *m.* I. *a father-in-law*:—Sueór *vetellus*, Txts. 106, 1099. Su[eó]r *socer*, 97, 1878. Sweór, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 7: 72, 51: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 13. Se wæs Caiphas sweór (sueór, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 18, 13: Gen. 38, 13. Sweór, swiór, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 13. Hǽðne wǽron begen, sweór and âþum, Exon. Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Ðá sende heó tó hire sweóre (*ad socerum suum*), Gen. 38, 25: 30, 25. Obab his sweór (*cognatum*), Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. Suehoras, sueóras *vitelli*, Txts. 104, 1062. Wæs Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod mid bróðor blóde and mid sweóra (*the fathers of the Sabine women who were taken as wives by the Romans*), Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 5. II. the word is also used to translate *consobrinus; a cousin*:—Sueór *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 83. Gesweóras *consobrini*, sweór *consobrinus, filius patruelis*, 134, 17–20. Sw[e]ór *consobrinus*, 15, 2. [*Goth.* swaihra *father-in-law*: *O. H. Ger.* sweher, swêr *socer, levir*: *Ger.* schwäher.] v. sweger, suhtriga.

sweor, swer, swyr, es; *m. f. A column, pillar* (lit. or fig.), *that which is shaped like a pillar*:—Swer *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 32: 81, 15. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, ii. 30, 29. Ðú eart leóhtes swer, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Drihten swutelode him ðone weg on dæg þurh swert tácn on sweres gelícnysse, and on niht swilce ân byrnende swer him fór beforan, Ex. 13, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 196, 8. Mid ðý fýrenan sweore on nieht and on dæg mid ðý sweore dæs wolcnes, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 7. On swere (swiorum, MS. T.) *in columna* (*nubis*), Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Þurh wolcnes swyr, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hé geseah swer standan, and ofer ðone swer ǽrne onlícnesse, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. Greáte swá stǽnene sweras *uastitudine columnarum*, Nar. 36, 13. Hí hétan hine standan betwux twám stǽnenum swerum: on ðám twám swerum stód ðæt hús geworht. And Samson ... geláhte ða sweras, Jud. 16, 25–29. Ðæt gẽr is underwryðed mid þrím swerum, ða synd ðus gecíged, id.' and noñ. and kl.', Anglia viii. 301, 37. Swyras (swioras, MS. T.: sweras, MS. C.) *columnas*, Ps. Spl. 74, 3. Sweoras gata *seras portarum*, Ps. Spl. T. 147, 2. Hire swyre *columnas ejus*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. [Sweor *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 55.] [Grimm, R.A. 370, gives from a Swiss source 'an ein *schwiren* binden.]

sweora, swira, swyra, swura, an; *m.* I. *a neck*:—Sweora *collum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 51: *cervix*, 52. Foreweard sweora *capitium*, 45. Sweora *vel* swura *collum*, i. 43, 36. Swira *collum*, 283, 2: *cervex*, 3. Swyra *collum*, 64, 65: Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111. Swiora smæl, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Ðá heó ðrycced wæs mid sáre hire sweoran ðæt heó oft cwǽde: 'Ic wát ðæt ic be gewyrhtum on mínum sweoran bere ða byrþenne ðysse ádle' *quia cum praefato dolore maxillae sive colli premeretur solita sit dicere*: '*scio, quia merito in collo pondus languoris porto*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 22–26. Swile on hire sweoran *tumorem sub maxilla*, S. 588, 43. Tó his suiran getíged, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 18. Tó hys swyran (sweoran, MS. A.: suire, Lind.: swira, Rush.) gecnytt, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. Swuran (sweoran, MS. A.: suiro, Lind.: swira, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 42. Swioran *ceruice*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Swiran *ceutro* (cf. *cervellum*, i. *ceutrum* brægen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 31. *Ceutrum* þrotbolla, 131, 1), lxxi, 1. Underlûtan mid eówrum swiran ðæt deáþlícne geoc, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26: Met. 10, 19. Ðeáh hé him ðone stíðan swioran (swiran, Hatt. MS.) fortræde, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 9. Hé wýscte ðæt ealle Rómâne hæfden ǽnne sweoran (*unam cervicem*), Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 27: Judth. Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 106. Hié sendon rãp on his sweoran (swyran, 20), Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Is ymb ðone sweoran (*the neck of the phenix*) beága beorhtast, Exon. Th. 219, 10; Ph. 305. Óþ mannes swuran, Blickl. Homl. 245, 33: Gen. 41, 42: Deut. 28, 48. Swiran (swioran) *cladam*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 1 (see note). On ða swyran sínra þegena, Met. 9, 56. II. of land, *a hause* (as in Esk *Hause*), *a col*; cf. ge-sweoru:—Dúna swioran *juga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 18. [*Sware, swire*, the neck, the declination of a mountain near the summit; the most level spot between two hills, Jamieson. Cf. *Icel.* Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in western Iceland.] III. of water, *the part where the distance between opposite shores is least*:—Ofer swira sǽs (cf. ofer ðære sǽs múðan, W. S.) *trans fretum maris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1. On pûles sweran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 97, 5. [Swiere (*rimes with* (wilde) diere), O. E. Homl. ii. 224, 146. Swore (*rimes with* (wilde) dore), i. 169, 144. Sweore, 49, 28: A. R. 394, 19. Swire, 58, 7: Marh. 9, 8. Swure (swere, 2nd MS.), Laym. 4012. Sweore (swere, 2nd MS.), 26565. Sweore, swore (*rimes with* deore, dore *beast*), O. and N. 1125. Sweore, swore, suere, 73. Suere (*rimes with* ouerdere), R. Glouc. 389, 22. Swire (*rimes with* sire), Havel. 311. Swere (*rimes with* there), Gow. ii. 30, 17. *Icel.* svíri.] v. belced-sweora.

sweor-bân, es; *n. The neck-bone, the neck*:—Mîn Drihten, ðú ðín hâlige sweorbân geeádmêddest, Anglia xii. 505, 22. Óð swirbân *usque ad cervices*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 27: Ps. Spl. C. 128, 4. Onheldon eówerra feónda swyrbân, Shrn. 86, 22. [The swyrebane he swappes in sondyre, Morte Arthure (Halliwell).]

sweor-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A collar, band* or *chain for the neck, necklace*:—Myne *vel* sweorbêh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 50. Swurbeáh *monile*, 74, 58. Swurbêh *murenula* vel *torques*, 16, 57. Ic ann ðære hlǽfdigan ânes swyrbeáges on hundtwelftigum mancussum and ânæs beáges on þrîtegum mancussum, Chart. Th. 554, 1. Ænne sweorbeáh (on XL mancysan, on LXXX mancys), 501, 20, 31. Ic ðé forgife gyldenne swurbeáh *thou shalt have a chain of gold about thy neck* (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 4, 16. Swurbeágas *crepundia* (cf. *crepundium*, i. *monile gutturis* myne, *crepundia* frætwunga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 68–70), Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 9. Suirbêg[as] *monilia*, Rtl. 4, 3. Sweorbeágum ł halsmenum *monilibus, lunulis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 63. Ic frætwode mînne swuran mid mænigfealdum swurbeágum, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 57.

-sweorc. v. ge-sweorc.

sweorcan; *p.* swearc, *pl.* swurcon; *pp.* sworcen. I. in a physical sense, *to become dark, be obscured*:—Wedercandel swearc windas weóxon *the sun was darkened, the winds rose*, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Swearc nordrodor won under wolcnum, woruld miste oferteáh, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gû. 1253. II. figuratively of mental gloom, (a) of that which feels sadness, *to become troubled, gloomy, sad*:—Siteþ sorgcearig, on sefan sweorceþ, sylfum þinceþ, ðæt sý endeleás earfoða dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 6; Deór. 29. Hé módsorge wæg, hreþer innan swearc, 165, 8; Gû. 1025. On hû grundleásum seáðe swinceþ ðæt sweorcende mód *quam praecipiti mersa profundo mens hebet*, Met. 3, 2. (b) of that which causes sadness, *to become grievous, troublesome, saddening*:—Ne hine wiht dereþ, ádl ne yldo, ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorceþ *nor in his mind springs gloomy care*, Beo. Th. 3478; B. 1737. [Swelleð þe mære and swærkeð þa uðen, Laym. 22030. Swurken (þirkede (dirkede?), 2nd MS.) under sunnen sweorte weolcnen, 11973. *O. Sax.* swerkan: Ni lât thû thînan sebon swerkan *do not be sad*, Hêl. 4042. *O. H. Ger.* swercan.] v. â-, for-, ge-, tô-sweorcan.

sweorcend-ferhþ; *adj. With the mind growing gloomy*:—Beornas (*the Assyrians after Holofernes' death*) stódon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf sweorcendferhþe ... Ðá wæs hyra tîres æt ende, Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 269.

sweor-clâþ, es; *m. A cloth for the neck, a collar*:—Sweorclâþ *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 48.

sweorcness. v. ge-sweorcness.

sweor-cops, es; *m. A neck-bond, pillory*:—Iuc oððe swurcops (sweor-) *bogia*, (*bogia* torques damnatorum quasi jugum bovis, Migne), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 321, 2. Sweorcopsas *vel* handcopsas *boias, catenas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 43.

sweor-coþu, e; *f. A disease of the neck* or *throat, quinsy*:—Sweorcoþu *arteriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 33. Wið sweorcoþe, Lchdm. ii. 2, 20: 44, 9. Various methods of treatment are given, 48, 4–28.

sweord, swurd, swyrd, es; *n. A sword*:—Sweord *framea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 11. Sweorde *mucrone*, sweordum *mucronibus*, sweord *macheram*, 54, 33–36. Sweord *gladius* vel *machera* vel *spata* vel *framea* vel *pugio*, i. 35, 7. Litel sweord *sica*, 13. Hiltleás sweord *ensis*, 33. Swurdes ord *mucro*, 15. Sweordes sceáð *classendis*, 34, 29. Swyrdes gyrdei *baltheus*, 40, 58. Ðæt ûs cwealm on ne becume ne swurdes ecg *ne occidat nos pestis aut gladius*, Ex. 5, 4. Blôtan mid sweordes ecge, Cd. Th. 173, 6; Gen. 2857. Ðurh sweordes bite gedǽlan feorh wið flǽsce, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Hig feallaþ on swurdes (sweordes, MS. A.: suordes, Lind.: swordana, Rush.) ecge *cadent in ore gladii*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24. Standan mid âtogenum swurde, Jos. 5, 13. Hêr synt twá swurd (sweord, MS. A.; suordas, Lind.: sworde, Rush.) *ecce gladii duo*, Lk. Skt. 22, 38. Sweorda gelâc *the play of swords, battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040. Sweorda lâfe *those whom the sword had spared*, 5865; B. 2936. ¶ The high esteem in which good swords were held in old times is marked in many ways. Their forging is in many legends said to be the work of other than human hands; so the sword which Beowulf seizes in Grendel's home is 'eald sweord eotenisc (cf. eald sweord eácen, 3330; B. 1663), ecgum dyhtig, ... giganta geweorc,' Beo. Th. 3120–9; B. 1558–62; and twice besides occurs the phrase 'eald sweord eotonisc,' 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979; see also 'enta ǽrgeweorc' applied to the workmanship of a sword, 3362; B. 1679. Cf. too the forging of Sigurd's sword in the Völsunga Saga. They are precious heirlooms, handed down through many years (v. epithet *eald* above); so Beowulf speaks of his sword as 'eald lâf,' Beo. Th. 2981; B. 1488, and the same phrase is used of the

sword wielded by one of his followers in the chief's defence, 1595; B. 795. In reference to the sword given by Beowulf to the Dane who had guarded his ship, it is said that the recipient 'syddan wæs on meodobence mādme dȳ weorðra, yrfelāfe,' 3810; B. 1903; another sword is called 'Hrēðles lāf,' and of it is said 'næs mid Geátum sincmāðþum sēlra on sweordes hād,' 4389–93; B. 2191–3; and later on mention is made of 'gomel swyrd, Eámundes lāf,' 5216; B. 2611; Hrunting, the sword which is lent to Beowulf, is 'ān ealdgestreóna,' 2921; B. 1458. So, too, Byrhtnoth tells the Danes who demand tribute of him, that the tribute will take the form of 'ealde swurd,' used with unpleasant effect upon the invaders. The same point may be illustrated from other than poetical sources. Thus in Alfred's will it is said that he leaves 'Æþerēde ealdormenn ān sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum,' Chart. Th. 489, 32; in another will is the passage 'Freoðomunde fōe tō mīnum sweorde, and āgefe ðēræt feówer ðūsenda,' 471, 23; another testator bequeathes his sword 'mid ðam sylfrenan hylte and ðone gyldenan fetels,' 558, 10; and another mentions the sword 'ðat Eádmund king mē selde on hundtuelftian mancusas goldes and fōur pund silueres on ðan fetelse,' 505, 28. Indeed the sword is often mentioned in wills. The importance of the sword is further marked by its receiving a name. The sword with which Beowulf is armed for his attack on Grendel's mother is named Hrunting, and to the praise of this weapon the poet devotes several lines, Beo. Th. 2914–33; B. 1455–64; at a later period it is with 'Nægling . . . gomol and grǽgmǽl' that he fights, 5354; B. 2680. See, too, Wald. 4; Vald. 1, 3. And elsewhere the same point may be noted, e.g. in the Nibelungenlied. 'daz Nibelunges swert . . . Palmunc was genant;' and this weapon plays a part in the drama to the last scene. In Scandinavian story there is Hākon's sword 'kvernbītr,' which king Athelstan gave him, and Egill has his sword that he called 'Naðr.' See, too, the story of the Cid and the two swords, Colada and Tizona, which he gave to his sons-in-law, the Infantes of Carrion, and which he claimed from them after their unworthy treatment of their wives, Chronica del Cid, c. cclii. Of the value of the sword and of the decoration bestowed upon it, of the shape or colouring, of the make, many epithets and phrases speak. In the Gnomic verses it is said, 'Gold gerīseþ on guman sweorde,' Exon. Th. 341, 15; Gn. Ex. 126; and 'mādm in healle, goldhilted sweord' is mentioned, 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14. See, too, the passages quoted under *seolfor-hilt, -hilted.* In the dragon's hoard are 'dȳre swyrd,' Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: the sword which Beowulf seized in Grendel's retreat was golden-hilted, 3358; B. 1677, and 'wæs on ðǽm scennum scīran goldes þurh rūnstafas geswēd, hwam ðæt sweord geworht, īrena cyst, ǽrest wǽre, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh,' 3390–3400; B. 1694–8. Beowulf lays aside his 'hyrsted sweord, īrena cyst,' Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672: he gives a sword 'bunden golde,' 3805; B. 1901: his own sword is 'fāh and fǽted,' 5395; B. 2700. Byrhtnoth's sword is 'fealohilte,' Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166; and 'gerēnod,' 35; By. 161. Beowulf's Nægling is 'grǽgmǽl,' Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2681: the swords of the Hebrews are 'scīrmǽled,' Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230: other swords are 'hringmǽled,' Cd. Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992: Abraham girds himself 'grǽgan sweorde,' 173, 22; Gen. 2865: the Hebrews fight 'fāgum sweordum,' Judth. Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194: 25, 17; Jud. 264. The sword is 'brād,' 26, 9; Jud. 318: Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: brād and brūnecg, 136, 38; By. 163: it is 'gōd,' 138, 58; By. 237; 'heard,' Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987: 5269; B. 2638: Exon. Th. 325, 32; Vīd. 120: 'heardecg,' Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 'ecgum dyhtig,' 2578; B. 1287: Cd. Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993: 'ecgum gecost,' Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231: stȳled, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. For some account of old swords, see Wright's The Celt, The Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 404–6, and Worsaae's Antiquities: see also Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sword: *O. H. Ger.* swert: *Icel.* sverð.] v. gūð-, māl-, mādum-, stæf-, wǽg-sword.

sweord (*or* sweorð) *swearing.* [*O. H. Ger.* swert, swart *juramentum.*] v. āþ-sweord.

sweord-bealu (-o), wes; *n. Bale* or *hurt caused by the sword,* Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147.

sweord-berende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Sword-bearing:*—Æðelingas sweordberende, Cd. Th. 65, 2; Gen. 1060.

sweord-bite, es; *m. The bite of a sword, wounding with a sword:*—Āswebban þurh sweordbite *to kill with the sword,* Exon. Th. 278, 26; Jul. 603.

sweord-bora, an; *m.* I. *one who bears a sword for his own use, a swordsman:*—Sweord *spata* vel *pugio,* swyrdbora *spatarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 8. Swurdbora, 84, 13. Swurdboran (*gladiatorem*) hine gewordene gesihþ *if* (*in a dream*) *he sees himself become a gladiator,* Lchdm. iii. 204, 25. Sweordboran *pugiles,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 46. II. *one who bears his lord's sword, a swordbearer:*—Swā swā Eádmundes sweordbora hit reahte Æþelstāne cyninge, Swt. A. S. Prim. 83, 7. Totila āsende his swurdboran, Riggo gehāten, gescrȳdne mid his cynelīcum gyrelum, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sverð-berari (*translating* lictor).]

sweord-fetels, -fætels, es; *m. A sword-belt:*—Se cāsere heora ǽlces sweordfætelsas hēt forceorfan *the emperor ordered the sword-belts of each of them to be cut,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 178. Cf. Ðat sweord on hundtwelftian mancusas and fōur pund silueres on þan fetelse, Chart. Th. 505, 32. Dæs swurdes mid ðam sylfrenan hylte ðe Wulfrīc worhte and ðone gyldenan fetels, 558, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swert-fezzil *faidilus, vagidilus: Icel.* sverð-fetill *a sword-belt.*] v. fetel.

sweord-freca, an; *m. A warrior who uses a sword:*—Hē ðæs wǽpnes (*the sword Hrunting*) onlāh sēlran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468.

sweord-genīðla, an; *m. A foe armed with a sword:*—Ðonne fyrdhwate on twā healfe tohtan sēcaþ sweordgenīðlan, Elen. Kmbl. 2359; El. 1181.

sweord-geswing, es; *n. Striking with swords, an attack with swords:*—Swyrdgeswing swīþlīc eówan *to make a fierce attack,* Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240.

sweord-gifu, e; *f. Gift of a sword:*—Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne ālicgean *taking of treasure and gift of sword shall fail for your race,* Beo. Th. 5761; B. 2884.

sweord-gripe, es; *m. Sword-grasp, seizing of swords:*—Ðæt hī in wīnsele þurh sweordgripe sāwle forlētan *so that in the banquet hall through seizing their swords they lost their lives,* Exon. Th. 271, 26; Jul. 488.

sweord-hwīta, an; *m. One who polishes a sword:*—Gif sweordhwīta ōðres mannes wǽpn tō feormunge onfō (cf. Si quelibet arma politori vel emundatori commissa sunt, L. H. I. 87, 3; Th. i. 593, 15), L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 8. Ic geann mīnon swurdhwītan ðæs sceardan mālswurdes, Chart. Th. 561, 22.

sweord-leóma, an; *m. The glitter of swords:*—Swurdleóma stōd swylce eal Finnsburuh fȳrenu wǽre *there was flashing of swords, as if all Finnsburg were on fire,* Fins. Th. 71; Fin. 35.

-sweordod. v. ge-swurdod.

Sweordoras (?); *pl. m. A people of Mercia occupying a district of three hundred hides:*—Sweordora þryú hund hȳda (*the name occurs in a list of districts in the land of the Mercians*), Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 21. [Mr. Birch suggests a connection with Swerford in Oxfordshire, and with the river Swere. Could the word contain as its second part the Celtic *dwr* = water, seen in many river names, v. Taylor's Names and Places, p. 133, and mean the dwellers by the river Swere?]

sweord-plega; an, *m. Sword-play, battle:*—Æt ðam sweordplegan wīg forbūgan, Wald. 22; Vald. 1, 13.

sweord-rǽs, es; *m. A sword-rush, an attack with swords:*—Sweordrǽs fornam, ðǽr se hālga gecrang wund for weorudum, Apstls. Kmbl. 118; Ap. 59.

sweord-slege, es; *m. A sword-stroke, stroke with a sword:*—Hyre sāwl weard ālǽded of līce þurh sweordslege, Exon. Th. 282, 30; Jul. 671.

sweord-wegende *sword-bearing:*—Swurdwege[n]de anbidian gehende saca mǽste getācnaþ (*in a dream*) *to await men carrying swords betokens strifes at hand and very great ones,* Lchdm. iii. 204, 28.

sweord-weras; *pl. The name of a people* (cf. the *Suardones* of Tacitus. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 329):—Mid Seaxum ic wæs and mid Sweordwerum, Exon. Th. 322, 13; Vīd. 62.

sweord-wīgend, -wīgende *one who fights with a sword:*—Sweordwīgendra sīde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 13; Exod. 260.

sweord-wund; *adj. Wounded with the sword:*—Oft æt hilde gedreás swātfāg and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ōðrum, Wald. 7; Vald. 1, 5.

sweord-wyrhta, an; *m. A sword-wright, maker of swords, armourer:*—Mōna se ān and twentigoða unnytlīce tō wyrcenne būtan swurdwyrhtan (but the word glosses *gladiatoribus*), Lchdm. iii. 194, 10.

-sweorf *in* ge-sweorf *rasura ferri, ferrugo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 65: 35, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* svarf *filings.*] v. ge-sweorf.

sweorfan; *p.* swearf, *pl.* swurfon; *pp.* sworfen *To rub, scour, file:*—Swyrfþ *limat,* Germ. 394, 274. Corfen sworfen *cut and scoured* (of the preparation of a wine-vat), Exon. Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Mīn heáfod is homere geþuren sworfen feóle, 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. *Cpds. with* for, *omitted in their place, are added here:*—Forsweorfeþ *elimat,* i. *mundat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 1. Biþ forsworfen *vel* forgniden *demolitur, exterminatur,* 138, 63. [In later English the verb has the sense of *swerve* = to turn (aside):—Swerve to no side, Gow. 3, 92. Þe dint swarf, Arth. and Merl. 9369. Heo swarf to Criste *migravit ad Christum,* Kath. 2181. Cf. *Du.* zwerven *to wander, rove: O. Frs.* swerva *to move, go.* For the old English verb, cf. *Goth.* af-swairban *to wipe out;* delere; bi-swairban *to wipe: O. Sax.* swerban *to wipe: O. H. Ger.* swerban *tergere, extergere, siccare: Icel.* sverfa *to file.*] v. ā-, ge-sweorfan.

sweor-hnitu, e; *f. A neck-nit, a nit that breeds at the back of the neck:*—Sweorhnitu *ursie,* Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 48. Suernit (= sweorhnitu?) *usia* (cf. swīnes lūs *usia,* 122, 26), Wülck. Gl. 54, 34.

Sweó-rīce, es; *n. Sweden:*—Ðone sēlestan sǽcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórīce sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4755; B. 2383: 4983; B. 2495. [*Icel.* Svía-ríki: *Swed.* Sverige.]

sweor-racentēaþ; *g.* -teáge; *f. A chain for the neck:*—Swurracentēh *catelle,* Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 64.

sweor-rōd, e; *f. A cross suspended from the neck:*—Hē becwæð Wulfstāne ærcebiscope āne sweorrōde (*the Latin version has* philacterium; cf. *the use of this word for chains and medals worn by gladiators round*

their necks as tokens of victory), Chart. Th. 551, 5. Ôðrum litlum sil-frenum swurrôdum, 429, 15.

sweor-sâl *a collar.* v. sâl, **V.**

sweor-sceacel, es; *m. A neck-shackle, pillory:*—Fôtcopsa[s] *vel* sweorscacul *nerui, boia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 15. v. sweor-cops.

sweor-teâh, -têh; *g.* -teáge, -têge; *f. A collar:*—Sweortêh *millus* vel *collarium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 34. Sweorclâþ *vel* [sweor]têg *collarium,* ii. 134, 48. Swiortêgum *collaribus, vinculis,* Hpt. Gl. 501, 38.

-sweoru. v. ge-sweoru, sweora, **II.**

sweor-wærc, es; *m. A pain in the neck:*—Lege on ðone sweorwærc, Lchdm. ii. 44, 22. Cf. sweor-coþu.

sweostor, swistor, swystor, swustor (-er, -ur); *indecl. in sing.; pl.* sweostor, sweostra, sweostru (u, y); *f. A sister.* **I.** of blood relationship:—Saga ðæt ðû sié sweostor mîn, lîces mâge, Cd. Th. 110, 3, Gen. 1832. Ðære swustur (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) wæs Maria *huic erat soror nomine Maria,* Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Soester, Lind. 10, 40. Swuster, Gen. 12, 13. Seó yldre swyster, 19, 33. Sweostor bearna *nepotum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 70. Se wæs his sweostor sunu, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 16. Sweoster sunu, 2, 3; S. 504, 20. Swuster sunu, Byrht. Th. 135, 8; By. 115. Ðæt ðû gesecge sweostor mînre, Exon. Th. 172, 32; Gû. 1152. Ôþer him sylfum, ôþer his sweoster, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 546, 35. Gif hê gemêteþ ôðerne æt his swister, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. Hê betæhte hŷ his swyster, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 23. Tô hyre gingran swuster, Gen. 19, 31. Forlêt hê Pendan sweoster, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 29. Swustor (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) *sororem,* Jn. Skt. 11, 5. Swuster, Gen. 25, 20. Hiera swostur (sweostor, swystor (-er), swustra) wârun Cuênburg and Cûþburh, Chr. 718; Th. pp. 70, 71. Neogone wâran Noðþæs sweoster, Lchdm. iii. 62, 18. Ealle his swustra (suoester, Lind.: swæster, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 56. Swustra (suoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Swestro, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 3. Ic seah vi. gebrôþor and hyra sweostor mid, Exon. Th. 394, 13; Rä. 14, 2. Ðe ne onfô swustru (swustra, MS. A.: suoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.). Mk. Skt. 10, 30. **II.** of membership in a religious house:—Ætŷwde sunne gôdre swuster wundorlîc gesyhþ . . . Ðeós sweoster . . ., Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 18–30. Seó gesomnung brôþra and sweostra, 4, 19; S. 589, 9. Ðâ ongan heó on gesomnunge ðare sweostra sêcan . . . Heó nænige andsware findan mihte, ðeáh ðe heó georne sôhte æt ðâm swustrum, 4, 7; S. 574, 35, 40. Ðâ geseah heó ôþre sweoster (*sorores*) ymb hî restende . . . ðâ âwæhte heó ealle ða sweostera, 4, 23; S. 596, 5–14. [*Goth.* swistar: *O. Sax.* swestar: *O. Frs.* swester, suster: *O. H. Ger.* swestar: *Icel.* systir.] v. ge-sweostor; ge-sweosternu.

sweót, es; *n. A troop, band, squadron:*—Him on lâste fôr sweót Ebrêa sigore geweorþod, Judth. Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 299. Ðŷ deáddrepe drihte swæfon, synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 8; Exod. 496. Segn ofer sweóton, 185, 23; Exod. 127. Segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sweótum *in crowds, in shoals,* Beo. Th. 1138; B. 567. Sunu Simeonis sweótum cômon (*came in bands*), Cd. Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341. Fîfe fôran folc cyningas sweótum (*marched with their squadrons*), 119, 5; Gen. 1975. Moyses bebeád cîgean sweót (*summon the bands*), 119, 25; Exod. 220.

sweóta (?), an; *m. The scrotum:*—Sweótan *marsem* (=*marsupium,* v. Cockayne's remark, Lchdm. iii. 371, col. 1), Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 27.

Sweó-þeód, e; *f. The Swedish people:*—Ne ic tô Sweóðeóde sibbe oððe treówe wihte ne wêne, Beo. Th. 5836; B. 2922. Swîðe mycel here ægðer ge landhere ge sciphere of Swaðeóde (Sweódode, MS. F.), Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 9. [*Icel.* Svî-þjóð.]

sweopol. v. swepel.

sweotol, swutol, switol, swytol, sutol (-ul, -al, -el); *adj. Plain, manifest, evident, clear, patent:*—Sweotul, gewis *evidens,* i. *manifestus, patens, perspicuus, certum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 35. Sweotol *evidens,* 29, 51. Seotol, 107, 42. **I.** of what may be clearly perceived by the senses, (a) by sight:—Biþ mîn swæð sweotol, sweart on ôþre healfe, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rä. 22, 10. Wiht sweotol and gesŷne, 420, 13; Rä. 40, 3. Him on eaxle wearð syndolh sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817. Ða fôtlâstas wâron swutole and gesŷne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 36. Fell hongedon sweotol and gesŷne, Exon. Th. 394, 16; Rä. 14, 4. (b) by hearing:—Ðær wæs hearpan swêg, swutol sang, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. (c) by taste:—Ne sié on bergnesse tô sweotol ðæs ecedes scearpnes, Lchdm. ii. 224, 22. **II.** *manifest* to observation, *that may be noticed by all, public, open, patent:*—His nama wæs swutol geworden, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Hit is on ûs eallum swutol and gesŷne, ðæt wê oftor brêcan, ðonne wê bêttan, Wulfst. 159, 5. Sweotol and gesêne, Cd. Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806. Hê wundra fela weorodum gecŷðde sweotulra and gesŷnra, Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565. Swutelra, Menol. Fox 255; Men. 129. Sutelum *publicis,* Hpt. Gl. 525, 20. **III.** *clear* to the understanding, *free from obscurity, plain,* of proof, argument, indication, etc.:—Swutol is *constat,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206, 7: *liquet,* Zup. 207, 6. Ðæt is swîþe sweotol tô ongitanne be sumum æðelinge, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 18. Genôh sweotol is, ðætte gôd word biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, 13; Fox 38, 22: 36, 3; Fox 176, 27: 36, 7; Fox 184, 5. Is on mê sweotul ðæt . . . *it is plain from my case that* . . ., Exon. Th. 275, 17; Jul. 551. Biþ hit sweotol (swutul, Hatt. MS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 20. Swutol, 21; Swt. 153, 4. Ðæt wæs tâcen sweotol *it was a token that was an evident proof,* Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Ðæt is swîþe swital (sweotol, Cott. MS.) on ðære tŷdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. Wæs swytol, ðæt hê êr mihte wið deáð gebeorgan, Wulfst. 23, 15. Ðis eástorlîce gerŷno ûs æteóweþ ðæs êcean lîfes sweotole bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 8: 99, 14. Tâcen sutol, Cd. Th. 270, 12; Sat. 89. Orðancum swutulum *argumentis evidentibus* (*apertis, manifestis*), Hpt. Gl. 486, 21. Ðæt him biþ ungewîtnode hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, ðæt is ðæt sweotoloste tâcn (*the clearest indication*) ðæs mæstan yfeles on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 29. [Sutel (sotel, 2nd MS.) word *a clear message,* Laym. 1519. Bi Moisen is sutel and eðcene, A. R. 154, 22. Wass full sutell and full sene, þatt . . ., Orm. 18862.] v. un-sweotol.

sweotole; *adv.* **I.** of a physical action, *clearly, without obstruction:*—Steorran geseón swâ sutole swâ on niht, Blickl. Homl. 93, 20. Gê sweotule geseóþ Dryhten faran, Exon. Th. 32, 13; Cri. 512. Sweotole on ðæs hæþenes heáfod starian, Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scîneþ, Met. 6, 3. **II.** *in a manner open to general observation, evidently, openly, plainly, publicly:*—Wâron heardingas sweotole gesamnod, Elen. Kmbl. 51; El. 26. Sweotule ða forweorðaþ (*their destruction will be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 101, 23. Sunne hire setlgang sweotule healdeþ, 103, 18. **III.** *openly, without reserve* or *concealment, plainly:*—Nis nû nân ðe ic him môdsefan mînne durre sweotule âsecgan, Exon. Th. 287, 8; Wand. 11. **IV.** of thinking, knowing, stating, explaining, etc., *clearly:*—Sweotole ongitan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 34: Met. 26, 107. Sueotole, sweotule, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 2. Sweotule cunnan, Ps. Th. 118, 12. Sweotele gecnâwan, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 29. Sweotole oncnâwan, Met. 12, 29. Swotole, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 20: 3, 14; S. 540, 15. Swutele, swutole tôcnâwan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 15, 20. Be ðære sunnan sweotole geþencean, Met. 5, 1. Sweotole secgan, Met. 20, 182: Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. Sweotole gecŷðan, 1718; El. 861. Sweotole gereccan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 5. Swetole, Met. 8, 2. Sweotule gesêþan, Exon. Th. 15, 28; Cri. 243. Ða siex stafas sweotule bêcnaþ, 407, 5: Rä. 25, 10. Sweotolor, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 3: 11, 1; Fox 30, 29: Met. 12, 23: Shrn. 188, 31. Hwæðer ðû hit â sweotolor (*any more clearly*) ongiton mâge, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. Swâ hê hit sweotolost and andgitfullîcost gereccan mihte, Bt. procem.; Fox viii, 4.

sweotolian, swutelian, swytelian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make clear* or *manifest, to shew, declare:*—Ælc gesceaft ðæt sweotolaþ, ðæt God êce is *Deum aeternum esse cunctorum degentium commune judicium est,* Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Hêr swutelaþ on ðison cwyde hû Ædelrêd geûðe ðæt Æðerîces cwyde standan môste, Chart. Th. 539, 20: 320, 24: 312, 8. Swytelaþ, 586, 25. Swetelaþ *expremit,* Kent. Gl. 1120. Ðæt ðæt man behâteþ, ðonne man fulluhtes gyrnþ, swytelaþ, ðæt man wile on ænne God gelŷfan, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 12. Hê ongan swutelian (*ostendere*) his leorningcnihtum, ðæt hê wolde faran, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. [He schawde and sutelede þ he wes soð godd, Kath. 1037. He schawde him and sutelede him seolf to hire, 1834. Þet hit sutelie in us hwuch was his lif, A. R. 382, 3.] **II.** *to become manifest:*—Ðîn mycele miht manegum swutelaþ, Hy. 9, 32. [Hit schal sutelin (*become manifest*) sone, Jul. 18, 4. Þurh þis suteleð soð al þ ich segge, Kath. 1089.] v. ge-sweotulian.

sweotol-lîc; *adj. Clear, plain:*—Gehŷraþ hwæt God sylfa sæde swytellîcre (swutel-, MS. C.) segene, Wulfst. 45, 1.

sweotollîce; *adv. Clearly:*—Swutollîce *manifeste* and *manifesto,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 12. **I.** of a physical action, *clearly, plainly, distinctly:*—Hié sweotollîce geseón mihten ðære byrig weallas blîcan, Judth. Thw. 23, 23; Jud. 136. Hî swutolîce (*manifeste*) engla sang gehŷrdon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 5. Swutollîce hê sprecþ *expresse loquitur,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 11. **II.** *openly, publicly:*—Ðæt heó swutollîce (*palam*) eallum cŷðde, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 17. **III.** of perceiving, knowing, shewing, stating, etc., *clearly, plainly:*—Sweotollîce ongitan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22: 219, 36: Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 13. Sweotolîce, 4, 28; S. 607, 3. Swutollîce oncnâwan, Hy. 7, 90. Sweotollîce gecŷðan, Elen. Kmbl. 1376; El. 690: Blickl. Homl. 27, 26. Swutollîce, 181, 27: Homl. Th. i. 76, 28. Him wæs gesæd swutelîce, Gen. 15, 13. Sweotolîcor gecnâwan, Exon. Th. 263, 26; Jul. 355. Swætolocor getêcan, Shrn. 175, 34. Omarus sweotelîcost sægde *Homerus luculentissimo carmine palam fecit,* Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 15.

sweotolung, e; *f.* **I.** *a manifestation:*—Ðes freólsdæg (*Epiphany*) is Godes swutelung gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 104, 29. **II.** *an explanation, definition:*—Âsmeáde swutelunge *elucubratam definitionem* (*manifestationem*), Hpt. Gl. 522, 47. **III.** *a declaration, setting forth, exposition, shewing:*—Hêr onginþ seó bôc peri didaxeon (περὶ διδαξέων), ðæt ys seó swytelung hû fela gêra wæs behûden se læcecræft, Lchdm. iii. 82, 1. **IV.** *evidence, testimony, declaration;* when written, *a testament, title-deed, certificate, prescript:*—Hêr is seó swutelung (*the will, testament*) hû Ælfhelm his âre and his æhta gefadod hæfþ, Chart. Th. 596, 5. Ðeós swutelung (*the evidence or testimony which has been recited in the previous part of the charter*) wæs ðærrihte gewriten and beforan ðam cincge gerædd, 540, 35. Wê habbaþ gedôn swâ swâ ûs swutelung (*evidence of your wish, mandate*) from eów com æt ðam þ. (*in*

respect to consecrating the bishop), 314, 1. Hī ða bōc tō swutelunge sealdan *they gave the charter as evidence* (*of a grant*), 588, 14. Tō swutulunge ðæt man wite ðæt man clǣne bæc hæbbe (tō swutelunge ðæt man mid rihte fare, 9), L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 5. Ic wille, ðæt ðū underfō ðās seofon lamb æt mē, ðæt hig tō swutelunge (*in testimonium*) beón, ðæt ic dealf ðisne pytt, Gen. 21, 30. Gyf ǣnig man sȳ, ðæt wylle ǣnig ðæra sōcna him tō handa drægen, ic wylle ðæt hē cume beforan mē mid his sweotelunge (*with the evidence that substantiates his claim*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 222, 32. Bringe hē swutelunge (switelunge, MS. D.), ðæt hē swā micel betǣht hæbbe, L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 10. Ðā gemǣtæ hē on ðam mynstre ða ylcan swutelunga (*evidences, title-deeds*) ðe his foregenga hæfde . . . Syððon se bisceop his swutelunge geeówod hæfde, Chart. Th. 302, 8–33. On ðissan þrīm cyrografum ðe on ðissun ðrȳm mynstrum tō swytelungum gesette syndon, 233, 2. Swutelung[um] *adstipulationibus* (cf. *adstipulationibus* trymnessum, cȳðnessum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 63), Hpt. Gl. 525, 36. v. ge-swutelung.

Sweotolung-dæg, es; *m. Epiphany*:—Ðes dæg (viii. Idus Ian.) is gehāten on bōcum Swetelungdæg, forðan ðe on ðisum dæge wearð Crist mancynne geswutelod, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 20. Epiphania Domini *is translated by* Godes geswutelungdæg, i. 104, 18.

swer *a pillar*, swēr *a mother-in-law*, swēr *heavy*. v. sweor, sweger, swǣr.

swerian; *p.* swōr (*but a weak* swerede *occurs; cf. Icel.* svarði *as well as* sōr), *pl.* swōron; *pp.* sworen *To swear, make oath.* I. absolute:—Se ðe sweraþ (swereþ, Ps. Th. Surt.) nēhstan his *qui jurat proximo suo*, Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Ðæt land ðe ic fore swōr heora fæderum *terram pro qua juravi patribus eorum*, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land ðe ðū hira fæderum fore swōre, 11, 12. Hī wið mē sweórun *adversum me jurabant*, Ps. Surt. 101, 9. Ic secge eów, ðæt gē eallunga ne swerion, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. Hī mē hraþe æfter swerigean ongunnon, Ps. Th. 101, 6. Hē mōt swerian for syxtig hīda, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. I a. *to swear* by *or* on:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on temple . . . swā hwā swā swereþ on ðæs temples golde, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16, 18, 20, 21. Swā swā ðū swōre on sōðfæstnysse ðīne, Ps. Spl. 88, 48. Ic swerige ðurh God *juro per Deum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 4. Ne swerie gē þurh ūtencymena goda naman, Ex. 23, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34, 35. Ne swerigen gē nǣfre under hǣðene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. I b. *to swear* to anything:—Ðæt hī hit gegaderian and eft āgifan swā hī durran tō swerian, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 300, 2. II. with an object, (1) a noun (pronoun):—Ðā swōron hī swīðe, ðæt hit swā wǣre. Ðā cwæð hē tō him: 'Ac tō hwon sweriaþ git mān?' Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64, 6. Ic ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5470; B. 2738. Hē mē āðas swōr, 949; B. 472. Hē him ðone āð swōr, Gen. 24, 9. Ðone swergendan āð ðone hē swōr *jusjurandum quod juravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 20. Wyrgdan, āð sweredan (āðsweredan?) *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48. Se ðe mānāð swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Ðæs deádan mǣgas swerian unceáses āð, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 7. (1 a) *to swear* an oath by something:—Ða ðe āðas sweriaþ on hine, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ic ǣne swōr āð on hālgum, 88, 31. Gange ǣlc man ðæs tō gewitnesse ðe hē durre on ðam hāligdōme swerian, L. Eth. iii. 2; Th. i. 292, 14. Ic swōr mǣne āðas mīnra hlāforda līfe, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. (2) where the object is a clause that contains a statement of that which is confirmed by oath:—Ðā ætsōc hē and swerede ðæt hē nǣfre ðone man ne cūðe *tunc coepit detestari et jurare quia non novisset hominem*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 74. Hig swōron him betweónan, ðæt hig sibbe heóldon, Gen. 21, 31. Ðā swōran hié swīðe, ðæt hié sōð sægdon, Nar. 25, 27. Swerige hē, ðæt hē him nān fācn on wiste, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 4. Begite hē ðara .v. .i. ðæt him mid swerige, ðæt . . ., i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Swerian (cf. gif hī ðone āð syllan ne durren, 394. 3) hī, ðæt him nǣfre āð ne burste, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 27. (2 a) *to swear* by, on . . . that . . .:—Swerian hī on ðam hāligdōme, ðæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 4. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne . . . ic ðē bletsige, Gen. 22, 16. Sweriaþ þurh Drihten, ðæt gē dōn wið mē mildheortnisse, Jos. 2, 12. Ðā āsweartode eall se king and swōr under God ælmihtine and under ealle hālgan ðārtō, ðæt hit næs nā his rǣd, Chart. Th. 340, 1. (3) where noun and clause both occur:—Swerige hē ðone āð, ðæt hē sȳ unscyldig, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 31. Ðæt Drihten swōre āð swīðe, ðæt God wolde sendan hungor, Wulfst. 209, 26. (3 a) with adjuration:—Āð swereþ engla þeóden þurh his sylfes līf, ðæt ðīnes cynnes rīm ne cunnon yldo, Cd. Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431. [*Goth.* swaran: *O. Sax.* swerian: *O. Frs.* sweria, swera, swara: *O. H. Ger.* swerien, sweren: *Icel.* sverja.] v. ā-, æt-, for-, ge-, ōþ-swerian; swerigend-līc.

swerian; *p.* ede *To speak, talk*:—Oft ic frōde men gehȳrde secgan and swerian ymb sume wīsan hwæðer wǣre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung *I have often heard wise men speak and talk* (or? *swear, support what they said with oath*) *about a certain thing, whether of the twain were stronger, fate or caution*, Salm. Kmbl. 851; Sal. 425. v. and-swerian.

swerigend-līc; *adj. Pertaining to swearing*:—Sume (*adverbia*) synd *jurativa*, ðæt synd swerigendlīce, *per* ðurh . . . Mā syndon swergendlīce *adverbia*, ac hwæt sceolon hī gesǣde, nū wē swerian ne mōton? Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3–11.

swertling, es; *m. A tit-lark*:—Swertling *ficedula* (in later glossaries *ficedula* is translated *rooke*, Wülck. Gl. 583, 12: *nuthage = nuthatch*, 702, 32. See also *sucga*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 10. v. sweart.

swerum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44, swerung, swēs, swēsende. v. swēte, āþswerung, swǣs, swǣsende.

swētan; *p.* te; *pp.* swēted, swēt *To sweeten, make sweet.* I. in a physical sense:—Nim hunig and swēt ðone drænc, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30: ii. 120, 11. Swēte swīðe mid hunige, 216, 4. Swētedne, 111, 8, 15. II. *to make pleasant*:—Hē (*the devil*) mec fēran hēt, ðæt ic ðē sceolde synne swētan, Exon. Th. 273, 32; Jul. 525. [Saullt þatt ure mete sweteþþ, Orm. 1649. Swetyñ or make a thynge swete to mannys taste *dulcoro*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. H. Ger.* suozen: *Icel.* sœta.] v. ge-swētan; swētian.

swēte; *adj. Sweet.* I. in reference to the senses (lit. or fig.) (1) of taste:—Ðis ofet is swā swēte, Cd. Th. 41, 12; Gen. 655. Ðæt is for hwī se gōda lǣce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōðrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11, 13. Swēte ofer hunig *dulcia super mel*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Gif hwā biteres hwes onberede, ðæt him þūhte beóbreád ðī swētre, Bt. 23 tit.; Fox xiv, 10. Sweótran ofer hunig, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. ¶ used substantively:—Wā eów ðe taliaþ ungōd tō gōde, biter ðing tō swēte and swēte belǣþaþ, Wulfst. 47, 7. (1 a) of food, *sweet* in *sweet*-meat, *delicate*:—Swēte mete *dapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 29. Se swēta mete ðe hié hēton monna, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 19. Wyt ǣton swētne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Fram swēttrum mettum *a cibis luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. ¶ used substantively:—Hē forlēt eall ðæt ðǣr līðes wæs and swētes *astu instructa vino epulisque deseruit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled *adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ne mæg se flǣschoma swēte forswelgan, Exon. Th. 311, 20; Seef. 95. (2) of smell, *sweet, fragrant*:—Ðǣr wæs swīþe swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Wyrta wearmiaþ, willsele stȳmeþ swētum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 22; Ph. 214. Swētum wyrtum *with sweet-smelling herbs*, 241, 6; Ph. 652. Wynsumra steám, swēttra and swīþra, 358, 15; Pa. 46. Of mūðe cwom swecca swētast, 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Ðara swētestena wyrta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 20. (3) of freedom from unpleasant taste or smell, *sweet, pure, untainted*:—Mere in ðæm wǣre fersc wæter and swēte genōg (*stagnum dulcissime aque*), Nar. 11, 26. Ðā wæs ic gefeónde ðæs swētan wætres and ðæs ferscan *dulci aqua potata gaudio*, 12, 10. *Merum* hlūttor wīn oððe swerum, *mero* wīne (l. (?) *mero* swētum wīne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44. Drince on swētum wætre, Lchdm. ii. 134, 23. Bæþ of swētum ferscum wæterum, 194, 10. (4) of sound, *sweet, harmonious*:—Swēg ðæs swētan sanges, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. Swēg eallum songcræftum swētra, Exon. Th. 206, 26; Ph. 132. Ðā gehȳrde hē ða swētestan stæfne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 39. II. in reference to the feelings, *sweet, agreeable, pleasant*:—Mē swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe leornode oððe lǣrde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Cristes onsȳn on sefan swēte sīnum folce, biter bealofullum, Exon. Th. 56, 29; Cri. 908. Hwæt dēþ ðæt swēte word? Hit gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd (cf. *a soft answer turneth away wrath*), Salm. Kmbl. 204, 45. Geocc mīn suoet ɫ ēðe (wynsum, Rush., W. S.) is *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 30. Swoete and reht Dryhten *dulcis et rectus Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 24, 8. Ðū ðīn swēte good sealdest þearfum, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða geógoðlustas ðe him swēte wǣron tō āræfnenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 10. Hī mihton eáþe secgan sōþspell, gif him ða leásunga nǣron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 16. Se swētesta lāreów and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. Hwæt ðē sȳ hēr on worlde swētast and leófast gesewen ðīnra ǣhta, Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, Exon. Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Dōhtor mīn seó dȳreste and seó swēteste, 248, 11; Jul. 94. [*O. Sax.* swōti: *O. Frs.* swēte: *O. H. Ger.* suozi: *Icel.* sœtr.] v. hunig-, un-swēte; swōt, swōte.

sweþel, sweoþol, es; *m. A swathe, wrap, band, bandage;* cf. *swaddling* band, clothes:—Sweþil *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 74. Sueðelas, suedilas *instites*, Txts. 69, 1060. Sweþelas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 48. Sweoþolas *fascia* [e?], 93, 69. Suuoeðles *institis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. Suaeðila *fasciarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 18. Sweþila, 34, 76. Sweþela, 82, 36. Sweþelum *fasciarum*, 34, 21. Suithelon *institis*, Txts. 113, 72. ¶ of a funeral pile in whose fire the body is wrapped (?):—Wudurēc āstāh sweart ofer swioðole (swicðole, MS.) *the smoke rose black above the pile where Beowulf's body lay enwrapped*, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146, cf. swaþul. [Cf. Bondon wit a sueþelband (suadiling band, swaþeling bonde, other MSS.), C. M. 1343. A child in swethelcloutes, Met. Homl. 91, 14. *O. H. Ger.* swedili *malagma*.] v. sweðian.

sweðerian. v. sweðrian.

sweðian; *p.* sweðede *To swathe, wrap.* [She swaþed (swetheled, suedeld, other MSS.) him wiþ cloþes, C. M. 11236. Swathyñ chyldyr *fascio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. Sweethed togeder, Pall. 149, 19.] v. besweðian (where add these passages, Lchdm. ii. 46, 32: 182, 19: 250, 18), bi-sweðian.

sweðrian, swiðrian, sweoðerian; *p.* ode (*some instances of the cpd.* gesweðrian, *omitted under that word, are given here*) *To retire, withdraw, abate, subside, decrease, fail, come to an end*:—Sweðraþ *facessit, discedit,*

Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 30. Gesweđeriaþ *fatescunt* (fatiscere *dissolvi*, Migne), 96, 18. Mylt, sweþrede, âswand, âteorade *dissolvitur, desinit, discedit*, 147, 25. Gesuedrade, gesuidradae, gisuderadae *constipuisse*, Txts. 53, 525. Geswiđrade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 71. Gesweþrade *constipuit*, i. *defecit*, 133, 63. Sweþeredan *fatescunt*, 37, 29 : *facescunt*, 91, 61. Gesuedradun, -suedradum *exoleverunt*, Txts. 61, 786. *Exoliverunt*, i. *tabuerunt, eruperunt, arripuerunt, vel* gesweþredon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 82. Sweþriendum *facessante*, 33, 29. Swedriende, 75, 20. I. in reference to concrete things:—Se bryne sweþraþ *the burning ceases*, Exon. Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229. Swēg swiđrode *the sound ceased*, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Cyre (cyrr?) swiđrode sǣs æt ende (*the sea no longer ebbed* (?), *it rolled back upon the Egyptians*), 207, 12; Exod. 465. Mere sweođerade (*the sea subsided*), ȳđa ongin eft oncyrde, hreóh holmþracu, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Dryhten forlēt dægcandelle scîre scîuan, sceadu sweđerodon, 1672; An. 838. Sweþredon, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Swiđredon, Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Đonne đū ongite đæt đæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16. Đæt fȳr ongon sweđrian, Beo. Th. 5397; B. 2702. Swiđrian, Cd. Th. 8, 34; Gen. 134. II. in reference to abstract things:—Se longa gefeá ǣfre ne sweþraþ *the long joy never comes to an end*, Exon. Th. 238, 23; Ph. 608. Hwæþere him đæs wonges wyn sweđrade *whether the delight in the plain was abating with him*, 123, 16; Gū. 323. Hild sweđrode, earfođ and ellen, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901. Gif mægen swiđrade, Cd. Th. 193, 7; Exod. 242. Nō swiđrode rîce, 256, 12; Dan. 639. Him sweđraden synna lustas *sinful joys subsided in him*, Exon. Th. 109, 2; Gū. 84. Metod lēt Babilone blǣd swiđrian, Cd. Th. 258, 30; Dan. 683. v. gesweđerian; swađrian, *and next word.*

swedrung, e; *f. Diminution, failure* [:—Đæt tācnaþ wæstma gesweþrunge *that betokens a failure of crops*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 13.]

swedung, swođung, e; *f. A poultice*:—Sweþing wiþ swile . . . gecnuwa đa wyrte, gemeng wiđ ǣges đæt hwîte, beclǣm đæt lim mid đe se swile on sié, Lchdm. ii. 74, 24. Sealfæ and sweþinge wiđ swylum, 6, 30. Gif hē sweđunga (swođunga, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 11) gegearwode *si exibuit fomenta*, R. Ben. 52, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* swedunga *fomentum.*]

swêtian; *p.* ede *To be sweet* or *pleasant*:—Đætte ūs biterige sió hreówsung, swā swā ūs ǣr swētedon đa synna *that repentance may prove bitter to us, as before sins were sweet to us*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 14. v. swētan.

swêtlǣcan. v. ge-swētlēht.

swêtlîce; *adv. Sweetly, pleasantly*:—Swētlîce drincan đa word đînes wîsdōmes *verba tuae scientiae dulciter haurire*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 1.

swêt-mete, es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Of đām swētmettum and of mistlîcum dryncum đæs lîþes onwæcnaþ sió wōde þrāg đære wrǣnnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16: Met. 25, 40. v. swōt-mete.

swêtness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Swētnys *dulcedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 6. Swētnesse *dulcedinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 34. I. in reference to the sense (a) of smell, *fragrance*:—Mycel swētnys wundorlîces stences *fragrantia mirandi odoris*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 13. Swētnes, 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Swētnysse stencg, 3, 8; S. 532, 18. In gistenc suoetnises *in odore suavitatis*, Rtl. 12, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswîþe mid mînre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 30; Rä. 41, 30. (b) of taste:—Suoetnis *ambrosea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 14. Đæs monnan swētnes, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 23. Of bitternise in suoetnisse, Rtl. 114, 36. II. *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*:—Seó swētnes đæs hǣmedþinges đe hē ǣr lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Hū micel is seó mycelnes đînre swētnesse (*dulcedinis tuae*), Ps. Th. 30, 21. Mid đære swētnesse đînra bletsunga, 20, 3. Ûre heortan gefyllan mid đære swētnesse godcundra beboda, Blickl. Homl. 37, 8. Be swētnesse đæs heofonlîcan rîces, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16. Đa woruldsǣlþa mid swîþe manigre swētnesse ōleccaþ đǣm mōdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Beswîcan þurh đa swētnesse đara worda . . . þurh đa swētnesse đara synna, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22, 24. Mid đa mǣstan swētnesse *maxima suavitate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34.

swetole. v. sweotole.

swêt-swêge; *adj. Of sweet sound, harmonicus, melodious*:—Mid swētswēgum leóþum *suavisonis carminibus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 16.

swêt-wyrde; *adj. Agreeable of speech, bland*:—*Blandis sermonibus, lenis verbis* lîþum *vel* swētwyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 4. *Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips *vel* swētwyrda (*blandus* seems to have been read?), 125, 11.

swic (swice? *q. v.*), es; *n. Deception, illusion*:—For swicum deóflîcum *propter illusiones diabolicas*, Anglia xiii. 396, 441. [*O. H. Ger.* â-, bi-swih; *pl.* -swicha; *m.*: *Icel.* svik; *n.*: *Dan.* svig *fraud, deceit.*] v. ǣ-, be-, ge-, lâr-swic; swice.

swica, an; *m.* I. *a deceiver*:—Swica *planus* vel *seductor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 51. Se swica (*se ductor ille*) sǣde: 'Æfter þrȳm dagon ic ârîse,' Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Seó smyltnys is stulor and dîgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. II. *one who fails in fidelity* or *fealty, a traitor*:—Him man wearp on, đæt hē wæs đes cynges swica and ealra landleóda *that he was a traitor to his king and country*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Swā wurdon Willelmes swican geniđrade, 1075; Erl. 214, 17. [The suikes undergæton đ he (*Stephen*) milde man was, Chr. 1137; Erl. 261, 30. Ueond þet þunched freond is swike ouer alle swike, A. R. 98, 6. Sweoke (*the false fiend*), H. M. 45, 34. Þus speken þeos swiken, . . . swa long heo hine lærde, þat he heom ileuede, Laym. 3816. Godard was þe moste swike . . . withuten on, þe wike Iudas, Havel. 423. *Icel.* drōttinsviki.] v. ǣ-, be-, fæder-, hlāford-, mann-swica.

swîcan; *p.* swāc, *pl.* swicon; *pp.* swicen. I. *to move about, wander*:—Ōđer lifaþ lytle hwîle, swîceþ on đisse sîdan gesceafte, and đonne eft mid sorgum gewîteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 737; Sal. 638. [*O. H. Ger.* swîhante *vagus.*] II. *to move away, depart, escape*:—Wiþ đæt beón æt ne fleón, genim veneriam and gehōh hȳ tō đære hȳfe; đonne beóþ hȳ wunigende and nǣfre ne swîcaþ, Lchdm. i. 98, 2. Hē for mundgripe mînum scolde licgean lîfbysig, būtan his lîc swice *unless his body had escaped* (*from my grasp*), Beo. Th. 1937; B. 966. Eam ic geseald đǣr ic ūt swîcan ne mæg *traditus sum et non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hē biþ on đæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, đonne hē on đa swîþran hond swîcan mōte, Exon. Th. 449, 25; Dōm. 76. Sceal ânra gehwylc ōđrum swîcan, forđam Dryhten wile đæt earme flǣsc eorđan betǣcan *each one must depart from other, for the Lord will commit frail flesh to earth*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 14; Rūn. 20. II. a. swîcan from *to turn from, to withdraw favour* or *allegiance from, to rebel*:—Đa leóde him from swicon *the people renounced their allegiance to the king of the Elamites* (cf. recesserunt ab eo, Gen. 14, 4), Cd. Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981. Nōhwæđere ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Euan ârna ofteón đeáh đe hē him from swice *although he had withdrawn his favour from them* (perhaps *hē* = *hié* and *swice* is plural *though they had turned from him*, 58, 31; Gen. 954. III. *to desist* from (*dat.* or *prep.*), *cease* from:—Gif hē đære hnappunge ne swîcþ, đonne hnappaþ hē ōđ hē wierđ on fæstum slǣpe, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 11. Hē from gebede swîceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 33; Jul. 373. Â byþ on færylde, nǣfre swîceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 26; Rūn. 17. IV. *to deceive*:—Se đe sweraþ nēhstan his and nā swîcþ (*decipit*), Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Se swîceþ đa mengo *seducit turbas*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12. Ne nim đū nāne sibbe wiđ đæs landes menn, đe læs đe hira ǣnig đē swîce, Ex. 34, 15. V. *to fail in one's duty* to another, *be a traitor* to, *desert*:—Hwider hweorfaþ wē (*St. Andrew's followers*) hlāfordleáse . . . gif wē swîcaþ đē *if we desert thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 814; An. 407. Nǣfre hit (*the sword*) æt hilde ne swāc manna ǣnigum *it never failed any man in fight*, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460. Đæt đū Gode swîce *that thou prove traitor to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1916; An. 960. Hē nele Gode swîcan, Exon. Th. 265, 27; Jul. 387. Đa rîceste Frencisce men wolden swîcan heora hlāforde đam cynge, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 3. Drihten mē swîcan ne wile *the Lord will not desert me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. [His men him suyken (*deserted*) and flugæn, Chr. 1140; Erl. 264, 14. Heo sworen swiken (*deceive*) þat heo nolden, Laym. 4101. Đe hunte him (*the elephant*) wille swiken (*deceive*), O. E. Misc. 20, 637. Þas ilke nefre ne swiken (*ceased*) to brekene þa licome, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 9. Bute ȝef þu swike ham (*cease from such words*), Marh. 5, 4. Hwanne ich swike (*cease*), O. and N. 1459. Hy ne zuykeþ (*cease*) neure niȝt ne day, Ayenb. 157, 21. *O. Sax.* swîkan: *O. Frs.* swîka: *O. H. Ger.* swîchan: *Icel.* svîkja: *Dan.* svige *to deceive, leave in the lurch*: *Swed.* swika.] v. â-, be-, geswîcan; swician.

swice. v. swice.

swic-cræft, es; *m. Deception, treachery, fraud*:—Se þurh swiccræft (*by treachery*; but the Latin has *in seditione*) manslyht geworhte, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Deóflîce dǣda on swiccræftan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18.

swic-dôm, es; *m.* I. *deceit, fraud*:—Wæs swicdōm swîđra đonne wîsdom, and þūhte hwîlum wîsost se đe wæs swicolast, and se đe litelîcost cūđe leáslîce hiwian unsōđ tō sōđe, Wulfst. 128, 7: 243, 13: 52, 31. Swicdōm woruldwelena *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Mid syrewungum and swicdōme hē becom tō đære cynelîcan geđincđe, Homl. Th. i. 80, 34. Hî (*the Romans*) mid swicdōme hié (*the Sabine women*) begeáton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 20. Annanias and Saphira wurdon ofslegene for heora swicdōme, Homl. Ass. 59, 194. Hē (*Christ*) synne ne worhte ne nǣnne swicdōm on lîfe, 47, 565. Hē hire sǣde þurh hire swicdōm bepǣht, on hwam his strengđ wæs, Jud. 16, 5. Se cyning swîđor micle wēnende wæs đæt hié đonon fleónde wǣren đonne hié ǣnigne swicdōm cȳþan dorsten *the king thought it was far more probable that they were fleeing thence, than that they would venture to practise any ruse*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 16. Swicdōma *deceptionum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 18. II. *treachery, failure in loyalty, treason*:—Đā tugon hiene đære burge witan đæt hē heora swicdōmes wiđ Alexander fremmende wǣre *the chief men of the town accused him of treasonable practices against them in his relations with Alexander*; quasi urbem regi venditasset, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 17. Be hlāfordsearwe (be cynincges swicdōme, MS. B.) *of treason*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14. Hî sǣdon đæt hî woldan cuman đider for đes cynges swicdōme *for the purpose of acting treacherously towards the king*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 27. Wæs đis land swîđe âstirad and mid mycele swicdōme âfylled *the land was much disturbed and filled with treason*, 1087; Erl. 224, 2. Wiđ đam đe hî ealle ânrǣdlîce būton swicdōme (*without failure of their loyalty*) tō him (*Ethelred*) gecyrdon,

1014; Erl. 150, 13. **III.** *an offence;* scandalum:—Wâ ðysum middangearde þurh swicdômas (*a scandalis*): neód ys ðæt swycdômas (*scandala*) cumon; þeáhhwæðere wâ ðam menn ðe swycdôm (*scandalum*, þurh hyne cymþ, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. [Misdon þurh Beelzebubes swikedom, O. E. Homl. i. 55, 10. Þis nis nan swikedom, for þat weord ich hit halde, Laym. 8310. All þatt follȝheþþ swikedom, Orm. 3997. Þu me misraddest . . . Schild þi swikedom from þe lihte, O. and N. 163. *Icel.* svik-dômr *treason.*]

swice, es; *m.* **I.** *departure, escape.* v. swîcan, **II**:—Helle hlinduru nâgon hwyrft ne swice, ûtsîþ æfre *the gates of hell allow of no return or escape, of egress ever*, Exon. Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. **I a.** *escape* from that which threatens to befall, *evasion*:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sâwelgedâles ðonne seofon nihta fyrstgemearces *there will not be a longer escape from death than a period of seven days*, Exon. Th. 164, 6; Gû. 1007. **I b.** *outcome, event, issue*:—Hê þenceþ ðæt his wîse þince unforcûþ biþ ðæs ôþer swice ðonne hê ðæs fâcnes fintan sceáwaþ *he thinks that his ways appear respectable; their event will be different when he observes the result of the fraud*, Exon. Th. 315, 15; Môd. 31. **II.** *deceit, fraud, treachery.* v. swîcan, **IV, V**:—Hê ealle ða cyningas mid biswice (mid his swice, Cott. MS.) ofslôg *captos per dolum reges interfecit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 8. Hî on ðînum folce fâcen geswipere syredan and tô swice hogedon *in plebem tuam astute cogitaverunt consilium.* Ps. Th. 82, 3: Exon. Th. 317, 6; Môd. 61. **III.** *offence, stumbling-block, snare;* scandalum: - Ðanun mæg âspringan seó mæste sacu and se mæsta swice ealra ungeþwærnessa *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 129, 8. Hî settan mê swyce (swyþe, MS.) ðær ic sîþade *juxta iter scandalum posuerunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* -swih; *pl.* -swihhi.] v. be- (*acc.* bigswicae, Lchdm. iii. 208, 12), hlâford-, un-swice; swic.

swice, an; *f. A trap*:—Swican *decipulam*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 30: Anglia xiii. 36, 263. [Þenne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 21. A swyke *discipula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, col. 2 (15th cent.).]

swice; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, fraudulent*:—Hî wiðstandaþ ðam swican (*or subst.*? v. swica) Antecriste, Wulfst. 198, 14. [He minne fader biswak þurh swike his craftes (mid his luþer craftes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14865.] **II.** *proving false to what is expected*:—Norðmen wæron sûðfolcum swice (i. e. *the southern people were deceived in their estimate of the northmen's power* (?)); *swice*, as applied to the northmen, cannot mean *rebellious, renouncing allegiance*, for it was the southern peoples who had rebelled against the northern, v. 119, 8–18; Gen. 1976–1981). Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. **III.** *treacherous, failing in loyalty*, v. swîcan, **V.** [Feren swike ðe sulden him witterlike, Gen. and Ex. 2845.]

swice *and* (?) swicc, es; *m. A scent, smell*:—Suice, suicae *osma* (Gk. *ὀσμή*; cf. *Span.* husmo *smell, scent;* andar a la husma *to be on the scent;* husmear *to find out by smelling*), Txts. 83, 1468. Swice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 57. Ðæt wæs swête stenc . . . tô ðæm swicce men þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 21; Pa. 66. v. swecc.

swîcend, es; *m. A deceiver, betrayer*:—Se sâula swîcend *the devil*, Homl. Ass. 196, 39: 197, 87. v. be-swîcend.

-swicenness. v. be-, ge-swicenness.

swic-full; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty*:—Swicfulles *strophosae, callidae*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 61. Swicfullum *fraudulento*, 517, 45. Swicfulle *frivola, fraudulenta, falsa*, 444, 26. Swicfullum *fraudulentis*, 521, 31.

swician; *p.* ode. **I.** *to wander*:—Ðær hî swiciaþ on swîman, firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Suicade, suicudae *spatiaretur*, Txts. 99, 1893. Hî ðurh cûþe stôwe swicedon and fôron *per nota loca dispersi vagarentur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 4. Hî swycedan geond wêsten *erraverunt in solitudine*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. Swicedan, 39. Swiciende *pervagatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 79. **II.** *to depart, turn*:—Nâ ic fram ðînum dômum dæ̂dum swicade *a judiciis tuis non declinavi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102. **III.** *to deceive*:—Mæst ælc swicode and ôðrum derede wordes and dæde, Wulfst. 160, 3. Ne ænig ne syrwe ne ôðrum ne swicie, 73, 12: 70, 5. Lytelîce swician, 55, 16. Ða men ðe ne dorstan for Godes ege swician . . . ða ðe cûðan swician and befician and mid leásbregdum earmum mannum derian, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 21–26. Swiciende licceteras ârîsaþ and forlæraþ tô manege, Wulfst. 89, 17. **III a.** with prep. on, ymb, *to practise deceit* in relation to a matter; cf. *O. Sax.* swîkan umbi:—Se ðe on mynstres æhtum mid fâcne swicaþ *he who fraudulently deceives in the matter of a monastery's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 398, 26. Annanias and Saphira swicedon on heora âgenum æhtum, 33. Se syrwienda deofol â swicaþ, embe mancyn *is ever practising deceit in respect to man*, Wulfst. 107, 23. Se sceaða georne swicode ymb ða sâwle, Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. **IV.** *to offend;* also *to be offended;* scandalizare, scandalizari:—Gif ðîn hand ðê swicaþ (*scandalizat*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8, 9: Mk. Skt. 9, 43, 45. Þeáh ðe ealle swicion ne swicige ic ðê nâ *etsi omnes scandalizati fuerint sed non ego*, 14, 29. **IV a.** *to give offence by words, speak injuriously*:—Nâ murcna ðû nâ swica ðû *non murmures, non blasphemes*, Scint. 164, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* swichôn *vagari.*] v. â-, æ-, be-swician; swîcan.

swicn, e; *f. Clearance from a criminal charge*:—Se ðe hereteáma betygen sié, hê hine be his wergilde âliése, oþþe be his were geswicne. Se âð sceal bión healf be hûslgengum. Ðeóf, siþþan hê biþ on cyninges bende, nâh hê ða swicne *is not allowed the alternative of clearing himself by oath*, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5. [*Goth.* swikns *innocent, clear of wrong-doing;* swiknei, swikniþa *purity;* swikneins *purification: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, cleared from a criminal charge;* sykn, sykna *clearance from a criminal charge.*] v. ge-swicn; ge-swicnan.

-swicnan, -swicneful. v. ge-swicnan, ge-swicneful.

swicol, sweocol; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, false, treacherous, crafty*:—Swicol *fallax* vel *mendax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 50. (1) of persons:—Næs heó swicol nânum ðæra ðe hyre tô ðohte *she never deceived any one who trusted her*, Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Se swicola Herod . . . cýdde syððan his fâcenfullan syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 15. Ðæt swicole wîf (*Delilah*), Jud. 16, 8. Ða gescotu ðæs sweocolan feóndes *insidiantis hostis jacula*, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 5. Âfandod þurh ðone swicolan deófol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 45. Ða swicolan *virum dolosum*, Ps. Th. 5, 6. Se ðe wæs swicolast and se ðe litelîcost cûðe leáslîce hiwian unsôð tô sôðe, Wulfst, 128, 9. Swicolost, 268, 17. (2) of things:—Ðis lîf is swâ swicol, ðæt hit symble bepæcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 65. Ne sceole wê nâ besettan ûrne hiht on ðissum swicelum life, Homl. Th. i. 162, 18. Geseoh gif ic on swiculne weg oððe on unrihte eode *vide, si via iniquitatis in me est*, Ps. Th. 138, 21. **II.** *occasioning offence* (?). v. swice, **III**, swician, **IV**, swicol-lîc, **II**:—Sôð biþ swicolost (switolost?), Menol. Fox 479; Gn. C. 10. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. Havel.* swikel: *O. H. Ger.* pi-swichal *subdolus: Icel.* svikall *treacherous.*] v. be-(bi-), un-swicol.

swicol-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, fraudulent*:—Swicollîce dæda and lâðlîce unlaga âscunige man swýðe; ðæt is, false gewihta and wôge gemeta and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 12. **II.** *occasioning offence.* v. swice, **III**;—Ænig þing ungeþwærlîces and swicollîces (the Latin has *scandalorum spinas*), R. Ben. 38, 18.

swicollîce; *adv. With deceit, with guile, deceitfully, fraudulently, craftily*:—Hê cwæð ðæt hî wære wurdan ðæt hŷ ænig man tô swicollîce ne bepæhte mid leáslîcre lâre '*uidete, ne quis uos seducat*,' Wulfst. 88, 26: 55, 3. Ðæt wyrse is, ðæt hê swicollîce hiwige, swylce hê ârfæstes môdes sŷ, 53. 26. Aman smeáde swicollîce embe ðæt hû hê eall ludêisc cynn fordyde *Haman plotted how to destroy all the Jewish race*, Homl. Ass. 96, 145.

swicolness, e; *f. Deceit, fraud, treachery*:—Mîne synna ðe ic gefremede on mænan âðe and swicolnyssæ, Anglia xi. 102, 85. Antecrist lærþ unsôðfæstnysse and swicolnesse, Wulfst. 55, 12.

swicðole, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146. v. sweþel.

swîcung, e; *f.* **I.** *deceiving, deluding, deceit, fraud, delusion*:—Mid swîcunge deóflîcre *inlusione diabolica*, Anglia xi. 117, 29. Swîcunge ceápes *fraud in trade*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 31: 202, 13. For swîcuncgum *propter illusiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 88, 5. **II.** *offence, occasion of stumbling;* scandalum:—Se ðe lufaþ brôðer his, swîcung (*scandalum;* v. 1 Jn. 2, 10) on him nys, Scint. 14, 12. Neód hit ys ðæt cuman swîcunga (*scandala*), swâ þeáh wâ ðam menn þurh ðæne swîcung (*scandalum*) cymþ, 134, 2–3. [He (*false men*) ðe swiken, ðin agte wið swiking, ði soule wið lesing, O. E. Misc. 19, 602.] v. â-, æ-be-, hlâford-swîcung.

-swidung *in* ge-swidung, Lchdm. iii. 168, 2. v. swéðring.

swîfan; *p.* swâf, *pl.* swifon; *pp.* swifen. **I.** *to move* in a course, *wend, sweep*:—Hond hwyrfeþ geneahhe swîfeþ mê geond sweartne *the hand passes over me* (a skin), Exon. Th. 394, 4; Rä. 13, 13. On ðære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ rodor, recene scrîþeþ, sûðheald swîfeþ swift (*sweeps swift*), Mèt. 28, 17. Mǫnnum þyncþ ðæt sió sunne on mere gange, under sæ̂ swîfe, ðonne hió on setl glîdeþ, 39. Sceal on ânum fêt searoceáp (*a ship*) swîfan, swîþe fêran, faran ofer feldas, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rä. 33, 7. [*Here are added examples of* â-swîfan *omitted in their place*:—Âsuâb *exorbitans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 74. Âswîfende *exorbitans, exorbitantes*, 31, 19, 31: 83, 7: 86, 10: *exorbitantes*, i. *circuientes, declinantes*, 145, 80.] **II.** of a course of action, *to come* to take part in a matter:—Ðâ swâf Eánulf on wæs gerêfa ðâ genom eal ðæt yrfe him on ðæt hê âhte tô Tyssebyrig *then* (after the commission of a crime) *Eanulf, who was reeve, struck in* or *intervened, and took all the property from him* (the criminal) *that he owned at Tisbury*, Chart. Th. 172, 31. [*O. Frs.* swîva *to be uncertain: Icel.* svîfa *rove, turn, sweep.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweibôn *ferri, volvere, incitari. Gothic has the verb* sweiban; *p.* swaif (Lk. 7, 45) *with the meaning* to cease, leave off.] v. â-, on-, tô-swîfan.

swift; *adj. Swift, fleet, that does* or *can move quickly*:—Suift *alacer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 76. Swift, 6, 51: *expeditus*, 145, 36: *celer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 9. Swyft *pernix*, 9, 64; Zup. 71, 2. Swift scip *archiromachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 30. Hê (*the phenix*) is snel and swift *velox est*, Exon. Th. 220, 8; Ph. 317. Ne se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Him on swift wind (cf. ungemetlîc wind, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15) swâpeþ, Met. 7, 20. Rodor swîfeþ swift, 28, 17. Bufan ðam swiftan rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15. Micel swêg gæþ of heora (*the stars*) swiftan ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Hors swiftne, Exon. Th. 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3: 487, 22; Rä. 74, 1. Swifte

ǽrendracan *veltes* (= *velites*), Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 23. Ic hæbbe swîþe swifte feþera, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4. Se mônа is be sumum dǽle swiftre ðonne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 248, 3. Ða (*Alfred's ships*) wǽron ǽgðer ge swiftran ge unwealtran ge eác hiéran ðonne ða ôðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 13. Wind byþ on lyfte swiftust, Menol. Fox 464; Gn. C. 3. Gecunnian hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1. Ealle ða menn ðe swyftoste hors habbaþ . . . Ðǽr beóþ ða swiftan hors ungefôge dŷre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 34–21, 6. v. ryne-swift.

swiftlere, es; *m. A slipper, shoe:*—Swiftlere *suptularis* (*suptalaris*), swiftlæras *suptalares*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 314, 15. Swyftleras *subtalares*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Swifteleares, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* suftelara *talaria*, which Graff derives from Latin *subtalaris*. The English and German words seem to have the same origin.]

swiftlîce; *adv. Swiftly:*—Hredlîce ł swiftlîce *velociter*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11. Gâlful lîf swiftlîce (*celeriter*) gelǽt tô ylde, Scint. 88, 19. Ða fêrde his gâst swyftlîce, Homl. Th. i. 452, 30. Zacheus swyftlîce of ðam treówe âlihte, 580, 34. Hî fleóþ swiftlîce, Wulfst. 200, 17.

swiftness, e; *f. Swiftness, fleetness, celerity:*—Hwâ unlǽredra ne wundraþ ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Dysig se ðe getrûwaþ on his horses swiftnesse, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hê swang ðone top mid swâ micelre swiftnesse, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Da ôðre deór ðe mihton hire ætfleón þurh heora fôta swiftnysse, Homl. Ass. 63, 280. Þurh ða swiftnysse (*the rapidity of the moon's motion*), Lchdm. iii. 248, 4. Uton behealdan ða wundorlîcan swyftnysse ðære sâwle; heó hæfþ swâ mycele swyftnysse, ðæt heó on ânre tîde besceáwaþ heofonan and ofer sǽ flŷhþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 123.

swift-ryne (?), es; *m. A swift course, rapid running* of water:—Singalrenes ł swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

swiftu (-o); *indecl. f. Swiftness:*—Hwâ unlǽrdra ne wundrige rodres swifto? Met. 28, 3. v. swiftness.

swîgan; *p.* de. I. *to be silent:*—God nâ swîgeþ *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. Stiórdon him menigo ðætte hê suîgde (*ut taceret*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 48. Ðû bist suîgende (swîgende, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20. Geót swîgende ðæt blôd on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 14: 140, 26: 290, 26: 292, 25. Ðæt eall swîgende gedô, 104, 10. Swîgende (suîgende, Hatt. MS.) hê cwæd on his môde . . . Ða swîgendan (suîgendan, Hatt. MS.) stefne se dîgla Dêma gehîrde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 16–20: Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Þû âna hî swîgende tǽlst *thou alone by thy silence dost blame her*, Ap. Th. 16, 21. Hê oft âna sæt swîgende mûðe *saepe solus residens ore tacito*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Ðæt ânra manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne swîgende môde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 34. II. *to become silent* from astonishment; stupere. v. swîgung, III, swîge, III:—Swîgdon ł styldon *stupebant*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Stylton ł suîgdon, 6, 51. Suîgdon (swîgdon, Rush.), 10, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* swîgên *silere, reticere: Ger.* schweigen.] v. for- (Ðeáh hê hit silf forswîge, his gegirla hine geswutelaþ, Ap. Th. 14, 3), ge- (*see* ge-swîgde, -on, *given under* geswîgian), ôþ-swîgan; swigian.

swig-dæg, es; *m. A day on which silence was to be observed:*—Circlîce þeáwas forbeódaþ tô secgenne ǽnig spel on ðâm þrŷm swîgdagum, Homl. Th. i. 218, 31: ii. 262, 16. [The three days referred to are the last three days of Passion Week. 'Besides the general injunction of silence in the ordinary business of life, and in various ritual matters, even the bells were to remain silent from the Thursday evening, which commemorated our Lord's betrayal, to the following Sunday morning. Nothing more, probably, was at first meant by this, than to impress a character of unusual solemnity upon the season, but it was eventually said that men were thus to be reminded of the time when the preaching of the Gospel wholly ceased; Jesus Himself being actually dead during most of it, and His disciples all along being dispersed panic-stricken.' Durand, quoted in Soames' Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 263. Cf. the injunction in the Ancren Riwle: Holdeð silence al þe swiðwike (swihende wike, MS. T.: swiwike, MS. C.) uort non of Ester euen, 70, 5–8. In German Good Friday is *der stille Freitag*.]

swîge (*but* swîgea *occurs*, Scint. 82, 1), an; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech:*—Hû se lâreów sceal bión gesceádwîs on his swîgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) and nytwyrðe on his wordum . . . Sió ungemetgode suîge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) ðæs lâreówes on gedwolan gebringþ ða ðe hê lǽran meahte, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 3–10. Essaias cwæð, ðætte sió suŷge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) wǽre ðære ryhtwîsnesse fultum, 38; Swt. 279, 24. Sŷ heálîc swîge æt ðæm gereorde, ðæt nânes mannes stefn gehŷred ne sŷ bûtan ðæs rǽderes ânes, R. Ben. 62, 13. Ða wearð stilnes and swîge geworden innon ðare healle, Ap. Th. 17, 6. Mê nâwðer deág secge ne swîge, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Nâht framaþ, gif on eardungstôwe swîgea sŷ, Scint. 82, 1: 213, 14. Be swîgan . . . Hê for swîgan mægene clypunge geswâc . . . Leornerum for swîgean hefignesse seldhwænne leáf geseald sié tô sprecenne ymbe hâlige spráca, R. Ben. 21, 8–17. Hî clumiaþ mid ceaflum, ðǽr hî sceoldan clypian; wâ heom ðære swîgean, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21: Wulfst. 177, 1. Ôðer ondrêd ðæt hê forlure sprecende ða gestrîon ðe hê on ðære swîgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) geðencan meahte; ôðer ondrêd ðæt hê ongeáte on his swŷgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hê sumne hearm geswigode, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 19–22. Mid suîgean, 35; Swt. 237, 12. Mid swîgan forberan *to bear in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 20. Heó swîgan lufode, 546, 28. Wê cweðaþ ðæt sî best æfter Gode, ðæt man gemetigian cunne ge his sprêce ge his swîgan, Prov. Kmbl. 2. II. *silence, quiet, absence of noise;* also *a time of silence.* v. swîg-tîma:—Ne ârfæstness ne sib ne hopa ne swîge gegladaþ *nec pax nec pietas immo spes nulla quietis*, Dôm. L. 220. In swîgean midre nihte *intempestive*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 74. Swîgan *conticinio* (cf. *conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2), 20, 30. III. *silence* from astonishment, *amazement;* stupor. v. fǽr-swîge, swîgan, II, swîgung, III. IV. *delay* (?). v. swîgung, IV:—Suîgo dyde ðe brŷdgum *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 5. [*Or is this a different word?* cf. (?) *Icel.* svig *a curve, circuit;* sveigja *to bend, sway.*] [*O. H. Ger.* swîga *taciturnitas, silentium.*]

swîge; *adj.* I. *silent, not speaking:*—On ôðre wîsan mon sceal manigean ða swîðe swîgean, on ôðre wîsan ða felaîdelsprǽcean, Past. 23; Swt. 174, 24. Þa ðe tô swîðe swîge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) beóþ . . . ða suîðe suîgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) *taciturni . . . nimis taciti*, 38; Swt. 271, 6–10. Ða wæs swîgra secg (*Hunferth*) on gylpsprǽce (cf. Ðû worn fela, wine mîn Hûnferð, beóre druncen ymb Brecan sprǽce, 1064; B. 530), Beo. Th. 1964; B. 980. II. *silent, not making a noise, still:*—Wind wêdende færeþ, and eft semninga swîge gewyrdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2548; El. 1275. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe, and lagu swîge, Exon. Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Nis mîn sele swîge, ne ic sylfa hlûd, 494, 1; Rä. 82, 1. v. swiþ-swîge.

swîgen[n], e; *f. Silence, refraining from speech:*—Ðam lâreówe sylfum deraþ hwîlon his swîgen, ac heó deraþ symle his underðeóddum, gif him biþ seó heofenlîce lâr oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 4.

swigene ?:—Ðæs mannes bilcofa is tô besceáwianne: ǽrest him is tô sellanne ðæt ðone innoð stille and smêþe, ne sié scearp ne tô afor ne slîtende ne swigene, Lchdm. ii. 210, 21.

swigian, sweogian, sweowian, swugian, swuwian, sugian, suwian; *p.* ode. I. *to be silent,* (a) of that which has voice:—Ic suwige (swugige, swuwie) *taceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 26, 13. Swigaþ *silet* (*vipera*), Ktl. 125, 27. God ne swugaþ (swigaþ, Surt.) *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Th. 49, 3. Ðonne swîaþ (*silet*) hê (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 207, 16; Ph. 142. Swigiaþ *conticiscent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 53. Ða ðe mâ swigiaþ (swugiaþ, Hatt. MS.) ðonne hié ðyrfen, Past. 38; Swt. 272, 24. Ða ðe swigiaþ (swugiaþ, l. 3), ðæt hié hié ne bodiaþ, 48; Swt. 365, 7. *Conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ (suwiaþ, MSS. R. P.) on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2. Ic swigode (swygode, Spl.: sugode, Th.) *tacui*, Ps. Surt. 31, 3: Exon. Th. 485, 16: Rä. 71, 14. Ic swugode, swâ swâ se dumba, Ps. Th. 37, 13: 49, 22. Ðeáh ðe seó tunge swigode, ðæt his lîf wæs sprecende, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30: Ap. Th. 16, 19: Cd. Th. 250, 15; Dan. 547. Hê suwode (swygode, MS. A.: swugode, MSS. B.C.: swigade, Rush.) *tacebat*, Mk. Skt. 14, 61: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63. Ða swigoden hî ealle and stille wǽron *conticuere omnes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 31. Hî suwodon (swigedon MS. A.: swigadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Ne swiga (swuga, Th.: suwa, Lamb.) ðû *ne sileas*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 38, 17. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.) ðû *ne taceas*, Ps. Th. Surt. 82, 1. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.: swuga, Th.) . . . ne suga *ne sileas . . . ne taceas*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1. Ne swuga, Ps. Spl. 34, 25. Ðe læs ðû suwige *ne taceas*, 27, 1. Ic swigiende ealle ða niht âwunode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29. Ðû byst suwiende (swygende, MS. A.: suwigende, MSS. B. C.), Lk. Skt. 1, 20. (b) of that which has not voice, *not to make a noise:*—Hrægl mîn swigaþ, Exon. Th. 389, 21; Rä. 8, 1. Ða ýða swygiaþ (swigadon, Surt.: swigedon, Spl.) *siluerunt fluctus ejus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. II. *to be silent* from astonishment, *be amazed:*—Swigadun ł stylton ofer lǽre his *stupebant super doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 22. III. with an object (gen. or acc.) *to be silent about* something, *to refrain from the mention of* something:—Gif ðû suwast hit and nylt folce his þearfe gecŷðan, Wulfst. 283, 3. Hié nyllaþ geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht ac suigiaþ (swigiaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðara ðreáunga *iniquitatem peccantium nequaquam aperiunt, quia ab increpationis voce conticescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Lyt swigode nîwra spella se ðe næs gerâd, Beo. Th. 5787; B. 2897. Hê ne suigige ðæs ðe nyttwyrðe sié tô sprecanne, ne ðæt ne sprece ðæt hê suigigean (swigian, Cott. MSS.) scyle *ne aut tacenda proferat, aut proferenda reticescat*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 6–7. Hié mon sceal lǽran ðæt hî hwîlum suigien (swugien, Cott. MSS.) ðæs sôðes *admonendi sunt, ut noverint nonnunquam vera reticere*, 35; Swt. 237, 9. [*O. Sax.* swigôn: *O. Frs.* swigia.] v. for-, ge-swigian; swîgan.

swigiendlîce; *adv. Silently, in silence:*—Sæt ic âna in ðam wêstenne . . . Ða ongann ic swigiendlîce þencan be manegra munuca lîfe, Homl. Ass. 204, 311.

swîgness, e; *f. Silence; a time of silence:*—Cwyldtîd, swîgnes *conticinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 14. v. swîge, II, *and next word.*

swîg-tîma, an; *m. A time of silence:*—Seó niht hafaþ seofon tôdælednyssa . . . þridde ys *conticinium*, ðæt ys swîtîma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. swîge, II, *and the preceding and following words.*

swîgung, e; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech:*—Hê (*John the Baptist*) ðam fæder (*Zacharias*) ða stefne âgeaf, ða se heáhengel mid ðære swîgunge fæstnunga geband ðone fæder, Blickl. Homl. 167, 11.

Hwanne besmât hine seó scyld ðære fealasprecolnesse? . . . oþþe hû sceþede him seó synn ðære swîgunga? 169, 7. Miđ suîgunga *cum silentio*, Rtl. 20, 15. Swîgunge, Shrn. 41, 26. **II.** *silence, absence of noise*:—Martha ceigde Mariam suiugunga (swîunga, Rush.) and cwoeđ *Martha vocavit Mariam silentio, dicens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 28. **II a.** *a time of silence.* v. swîge, II, and two preceding words:—Ðære swîgunge *conticinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 31: 20, 29. In swîgunge *in conticinio*, 47, 46. **III.** *silence* from astonishment, *amazement.* v. swîgan, II, swîge, III:—Forstylton swîgunge micelre *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 42. **IV.** *delay.* v. swîge, IV:—Suîgiunc dôes hlâford mîn *moram facit dominus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* swîgunga *silentium.*] v. ge-swîgung.

swilc, swelc; *pron.* (the word can take the weak declension). **I.** where the word points to what has been already described, *such*, (1) used substantively, *that which has been already described, the like, the same*:—Ne biþ swylc (*the practice already described*) cwênlîc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Ne biþ swylc earges sîđ, 5076; B. 2541. Ne sceolde đê nân man swelces tô gelêfan *no one would believe such a thing of you*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2: 19; Fox 68, 32. Hê æfre swylces geswîce, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 17. Heó âwiht swylces ne hŷrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1139; El. 571. Gif wîfmen hwæt swylces derige, Lchdm. i. 236, 3: Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Hærincgas and leaxas . . . and fela swylces (*et similia*), Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Hæleđa fela swelces and swelces wundraþ, Met. 28, 49. Be swilcum and swilcum đû miht ongitan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 11: Met. 26, 107. Wundorsióna fela secga gehwylcum đara đe on swylc staraþ, Beo. Th. 1997; B. 996: 5589; B. 2798: Met. 30, 18. Gif hîm (*a lunatic*) gelimpe đæt hê man ofsleá . . . his mâgas hine wiđ ôđer swylc gescyldan *propinqui ejus eum contra simile quid servent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. Swylcra sîþfæt (*the journey of those just mentioned*), Exon. Th. 400, 12; Rä. 20, 9. Hû hê swylce âcwealde, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Oft đa swelcan (swylcan, Cott. MSS.) monn sceal forsión, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 17. (2) used adjectivally, *like that already described*, (a) agreeing with a noun:—Hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste, Met. 9, 19. Swylces mordres, 32. Hig worhton ôđer swilc þing *fecerunt quaedam similiter*, Ex. 7, 11. Hê êr ne sîđ ôđre swylce lâre gehŷrde, Exon. Th. 169, 10; Gû. 1092: Blick. Homl. 189, 22. Geþyld and ryhtwîsnes and wîsdôm and manege swelce cræftas, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 1. Se is tô lytel swelcra lâriówa, Met. 10, 55. Manegum swylcum (*talibus*) bigspellum hê spræc tô him, Mk. Skt. 4, 33. Manna sâulum hê gyfþ swilca gyfa. Đa swilcan gifa hî ne þurfon forlætan, Shrn. 192, 3. (b) predicatively:—Hió næfre siþþan swelc wæs *it (Rome) was never the same afterwards*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 24. Gif hê suelc (swelc, Cott. MSS.) wære, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Swelc wæs þeáw hira, Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Swylc, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Đæt ûre tîda ne mihtan weorđan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Swelce, Met. 8, 42. **II.** as an antecedent:—Swælc monn se đe tô mînum ærfe fôe gedêle hê ælcum messepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 351, 4. Đâ com leóht swilc swâ hî êr ne gesâwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 263. Eal swylce seó mettrumnes biþ đæs seócan mannes . . . swylc is đæt lîf đysses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Wâre se man on swelcum lande swelce hê wære, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 27. Đæt hê đone hlâf on swilcere stôwe âwurpe, đâr hine nân man findan ne mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 25. Wê swylc ne gefrugnan gelimpan, đæt đû befênge, Exon. Th. 6, 3; Cri. 78. Ymb swelc tô sprecanne hwelc hit đâ wæs, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. Swelce burg gewyrcan swelce sió wæs, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 8. Gif ic hæfde swilcne anweald, swylce God hæfþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 19. Se wolde habban swilcne hlîsan swâ Benedictus, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18: Soul Kmbl. 278; Seel. 143. Hî ne þurhwuniaþ swelca, swelce hî êr tô cômon, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 28. Swylcra yrmđa swâ đû unc scrife, Soul Kmbl. 201; Seel. 102. Bûton hê hæbbe swylce þêningmen đe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. **III.** in correlative clauses, swilc . . . swilc *such . . . as*:—Swylc biþ wedera cyst, swylc wæs on đam fŷre, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Swylc scolde eorl wesan, swylc Æschere wæs, Beo. Th. 2661; B. 1328. Mid swelce hrægle hê in eode, mid swelce gange hê ût, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Swylce mæla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesælde, Beo. Th. 2502; B. 1249. Eahtige hê hine selfne suelcne suelcne hê ondrætt đæt hê sié, Past. 17; Swt. 119, 8. Sêce swylcne hlâford, swylcne hê wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 24. Beóþ swylce (suælce, Lind.) gedrêfednessa swylce (suelco, Lind.) ne gewurdon (*tales quales non fuerunt*), Mk. Skt. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. **IV.** containing both antecedent and relative, *such as*:—Đonne ic wæs mid Iudêum, ic wæs swelc hié, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 6. Gestreón swilc đâr funden wæs, Cd. Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66. Nâ hŷrde wê đæt ænig wurde hûs ârâred swylic đæt mâre wæs, Anglia xi. 9, 30. Gôdfremmendra swylcum gifeđe biþ *to such as it shall be granted*, Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Met. 26, 87. Swylce wê đê daga cîgen *on such day as we call to thee*, Ps. Bên. 19, 9. Eahtige hê hiene selfne swelcne hê ondrætt đæt hê sié, Past. 17; Swt. 118, 8. Hæfde his ende gebidenne swylcne hê êr æfter worhte, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65. Eall gedælan swylc him God sealde, Beo. Th. 145; B. 72. Ealle swylce hî habban scoldon, 3599; B. 1797. Cyningas swylce iú wæron, Exon. Th. 310, 32; Seef. 83. Beaduþreáta mæst swylce cyning ymbsittendra meahte âbannan tô beadwe, Elen. Kmbl. 64; El. 32. **V.** in expressions relating to quantity or number, *so (as) much, so (as) many*:—Hwîtes sealtes swilc swâ mâge mid feówer fingrum geniman *as much white salt as may be taken with four fingers*, Lchdm. ii. 130, 2. Swelc swâ biþ þreó beána, 228, 5. Selle him twâ swylc swylce man æt him nime, i. 400, 18. Mealwan seáwes þrŷ lytle bollan gemengde wiþ swilc tû wæteres (*twice as much water*), 214, 15. Genim wînes and eles swilc healf *take some wine and of oil half as much*, 180, 11. Medmicel pipores and ôþer swilc cymenes *a moderate amount of pepper and an equal quantity of cummin*, 256, 5: 134, 26. Feówertig daga nihta ôđer swilc *forty days and as many nights*, Cd. Th. 83, 21; Gen. 1383: Beo. Th. 3170; B. 1583: Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141. [*Laym.* swilc, swulc, swulch; soch, 2nd MS.: *Orm.* swillc: *A. R. Mark. O. and N.* swuch: *R. Glouc.* such: *Goth.* swa-leiks: *O. Sax.* su-lîk; *O. Frs.* se-lîk, selk, sulk, sulch, suck: *O. H. Ger.* so-lîh, su-lîh, solh: *Icel.* slîkr.]

swilce, swelce; *adv. conj.* **I.** *in like manner, also, as well, too*:—Se com swylce tô-dæg tô mê *ad me quoque hodie venire dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Swylce hê brohte mycel feoh *attulit autem et summam pecuniae non parvam*, 4, 11; S. 599, 20. Hê wæs sôþ man, đŷ hine dorste deófol costian; swylce hê wæs sôþ God, đŷ him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 34. Swilce gelamp eft ôđer wundor đysum onlîc, 221, 18. Swilce ôþre dæge đæt ilce hié dydon, 241, 30: Cd. Th. 81, 2; Gen. 1339: 247, 24; Dan. 502. Swilce is seó feórđe *there is also the fourth*, 15, 14; Gen. 233. Wæglîđende swilce wîf heora *the seafarers, their wives too*, 86, 18; Gen. 1432. Swylce, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. End suelce (suilcae, suilce) *atqueve*, Txts. 37, 75. Ic God herige and on God swylce gelŷfe, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Ge swylce, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Hié hæfdon manige glengas; eác swylce hié hæfdon wîf, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. On ðære hâlgan Đrynnesse naman beó đû hâl, mid mînes lâreówes geearnungum eác swylce gefultumod, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 40. Nâ đæt ænne ac eác swilce manige *non solum unum, sed etiam plures*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 19. Næs nô on gesundum þingum ânum, ac eác swylce on wiđerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Eác ic swylce on God gewêne, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Engla cynn and manna cynn and eác swylce werigra gâsta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. Swylce eác feówer tîda syndan, 35, 15. Hê helpeþ þearfan swylce eác wædlan *parcet pauperi et inopi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13: Blickl. Homl. 75, 19: Judth. Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: 26, 20; Jud. 344. Swylce hê ûs âlêsde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. Fîfe cyningas, swilce seofene eác eorlas, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 30. And ic đê on hleóđre hearpan swylce eác gecwême, Ps. Th. 107, 2. **II.** *so, in such manner, in a manner already described*:—Đîn mildheortnes is mycel wiđ heofenas, is đîn sôđfæstnes swylce wiđ wolcnum, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Lifge Ismael lârum swilce đînum, Cd. Th. 141, 18: Gen. 2346. Ne wê swylc ne gefrugnan æfre gelimpan, đæt đû in sundurgiefe swylce (*in such manner*) befênge, Exon. Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80. **III.** *as, like*:—Đonne ic wæs mid Iudêum ic wæs swelce hié, Past. 16; Swt. 100, 7. Ne beó gê swylce lîceteras *non eritis sicut hypocritae*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. Genôh byþ đam leorningcnihte đæt hê sŷ swylce (*sicut*) hys lâreów, and þeów swylce hys hlâfurd, 10, 25. Se âwyrgda gâst is heáfod ealra unrihtwîsra dæda, swylce unrihtwîse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swînen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. Weard gesewen swilce ânes mannes hand wrîtende on ðære healle wâge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. Steám up ârâs swylce rêc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804: Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hwylc biþ hê (*the body after death*) đonne bûton swylce stân, Blickl. Homl. 21, 26: Homl. Th. i. 406, 14. Mê geweorđode wuldres ealdor swylce swâ hê his môdor eác geweorđode, Rood Kmbl. 181; Kr. 92. *See also passages under* swilc, II. **IV.** *as if*:—Se weard wiđ hine forwrêged swylce (suoelce, Lind.) hê his gôd forspilde *quasi dissipasset bona ipsius*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. Swelce hié cwæden *as if they had said*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 13. Men gehŷraþ myccle stefne on heofenum, swylce đâr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Đæs temples segl sylf slât on tû, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwôde, Exon. Th. 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Hié on swîman lâgon, swylce hié wæron deáđe geslegene, Judth. Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. **V.** with words denoting measure, *about*:—Maria wunude mid hyre swylce (suælce, Lind.; swelce, Rush.) þrŷ mônþas *quasi mensibus tribus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 56. Se Hælend wæs on ylde swylce þrîtigwintre *quasi annorum triginta*, 3, 23. Betuh đæm clife on (ond?) đæm wætre wæron swylce twelf mîla, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. [Sulch (ase, 2nd MS.) hit an liun were, Laym. 4085. Sulc (alse, 2nd MS.) he walde awede, 6486.]

swilcness, e; *f. Quality*:—Sŷ gebrôđrum reáf gesealđ be swilcnesse and staþele đære stôwe đe hŷ on wuniaþ *secundum locorum qualitatem ubi habitant*, R. Ben. 89, 4. Đysne wyrttruman syllan þicgean mid sumum ôđrum mete gemencgedne be đære swylcnysse đe seó untrumnys đonne byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 20.

swile. v. swyle.

swilian *and* swillan *to swill.* **I.** *to wash*:—Ic þweá ođđe ic swilige mîn bed mid mînum teárum *lavabo lectum meum lacrimis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. **II.** *to swill the mouth* or *throat, to gargle*:—Iagul swyleþ *gargarizat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 54. Seóh þurh clâđ and swile mid đæt geagl; after đam læcedôme gelôme mid ele swille đa

hracan, Lchdm. ii. 24, 25–27. Swille ðone geagal . . . swille ða ceolan, 48, 19, 21. Gagul suille *gargarizet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 46. Sceal mon ðone geagl swillan, Lchdm. ii. 48, 15. Ðæt geagl tō swillanne, 24, 12, 28. [Kan ich dishes swillen, Havel, 919.] v. (?) ā-spȳlian (-swylian?), be-swylian = *to wash* (not *to soil*), *and see next word.*

swiling *and* swilling, e; *f. A swilling, washing, gargling, gargle:*—Clǣsnunga and swiling wið hrūm and gillistrum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 3. Wyrc ðus swilinge tō heáfdes clǣnsunge . . . habbe on mūþe lange, ðonne yrnþ ðæt gillister ūt. Eft ōþru swiling . . . sūpe wlæc and ðæt geagl swile and þweá his mūð, 24, 14–23. Swille ða ceolan . . . sȳn ða swillinga hwīlum hāte, 48, 22. v. preceding word.

swillan, swilling, swilt. v. swilian, swiling, swylt.

swīma, an; *m.* I. *swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness, vertigo:*—Hī āscamode swiciaþ on swīman *ashamed they wander dizzily*, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Wið ðone swīman, nim . . . and cnuca . . . wyrta . . . ofgeót mid wætere . . . nim ðone wǣtan and lafa ðīn heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 48, 3. II. *a state of unconsciousness, a swoon:*—Licgan on swīman *to lie unconscious*, Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: 23, 5; Jud. 106. [For to wacken him (*Lazarus in the grave*) of his suime (swyme), C. M. 14201. Halliwell gives three instances of the word, in the following phrases, *to fall in swyme, to lie in swyme, to come as in swyme.* (In these four passages *swyme* rimes with *tyme.*) He also gives *swimy* = giddy in the head, as a Sussex word (v. also E. D. S. Pub. C. 4, where *swimy* or *swimy-headed* = giddy, is given as a Surrey word); and *swimer* a hard blow as used in Devonshire. *O. Frs.* swīma *giddiness, swoon: Du.* zwijm *swoon: Icel.* svimi; liggja í svima *to lie in a swoon*, slá í svima *to stun: Dan.* svime *a swoon;* svime-slag *a stunning blow.*] v. heáfod-swīma.

swimman; *p.* swamm, *pl.* swummon; *pp.* swummen *To swim:*—Swimþ, swam *nat*, swimmende *nantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 11, 13. Swam *nat*, 95, 80. I. of living creatures moving in or on water:—Swā swā fixas swimmaþ on wætere, Lchdm. iii. 272, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57. Ic on flōde swom, deáf under ýþe, 487, 17; Rä. 73, 4. Hié swummon ofer tō ðæm ēglande. Ðā hié ðā hæfdon feórðan dǣl ðære eá geswummen, Nar. 10, 29. Com tō lande lidmanna helm swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swimman hine geseón hearm getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 18. Ðā geseah hē swymman scealfran on flōde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Teón ða wæteru forð swimmende cynn, Gen. 1, 20. II. of a vessel moving on water:—Secga geseldan swimmaþ on weg, Exon. Th. 289, 25; Wand. 53. Hine (*a vehicle*) oxa ne teáh, ne [hē] on flōde swom, 404, 28; Rä. 23, 14. Se swymmenda arc (*Noah's ark*), Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. III. of lying on the surface of water:—Nim ompran neoþowearde ða ðe swimme, Lchdm. ii. 52, 19: 76, 5. Genim doccan ða ðe swimman wille, 88, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* swimman: *Icel.* svimma.] v. æt-, ge-, ofer-, ōþ-swimman; -swemman.

swimmend-līc; *adj. Able to swim:*—Swymmendlīc *natatilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3.

swīn, es; *n.* I. *a swine.* [As may be seen from the charters and the laws, swine were an important item in the livestock of the English. They were owned in large numbers (contrast the number held by the Norwegian Ohthere, *v. infra*), as appears from the passages given below, in which gifts of swine are recorded; references to their pasturage often occur, v. mæst, mæstan, mæsten; to the herd who had charge of them is assigned the second place in the list of those whose employments are defined in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum, v. Th. i. 436; while the frequent occurrence of the word *swīn* in local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 339, may be taken as further evidence. The value of swine, as compared with other domestic animals, is determined by the passages (*v. infra*) in the laws where the various animals are mentioned together.]: —Swīn *porcus* vel *sus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 36. Swīn *sus*, 286, 43. *Suovetaurili* æt ðǣm geldum ðǣr wǣs swīn and sceáp and fear, ii. 31, 33: 86, 33. Māra ic eom and fǣttra ðonne āmæsted swīn, Exon. Th. 428, 9; Rä. 41, 105. Binnan cirictūne ǣnig hund ne cume, ne swīn ðe mā, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Emban ūrne ceápgild: hors tō healfan pund . . . And oxan tō mancuse, and cū tō .xx., and swȳn tō .x. (*pence*), and sceáp tō scill., L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. Be ælces nȳtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill., myran mid .xx. scill., oxan mid .xxx. p., cū mid .xxiiii. p., swȳn mid .viii. p., man mid punde, sceáp mid scill., gāt mid .ii. p., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Swīnes smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. Ðǣr wæs ān swȳna heord (suner berga, Lind.: suner swīna, Rush. *grex porcorum*) . . . Ða deófla hyne bǣdon . . . 'Āsende ūs on ðās swīna heorde' . . . And hig fērdon on ða swīn, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30–32. Hē (*Ohthere*) hæfde tamra deóra syx hund . . Hē wæs mid ðǣm fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande (*Norway*); næfde hē þeáh mā ðonne twentig swȳna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Ða ȳtemestan leomo swīna beóþ eáðmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 23. Mon selle tō Folcanstāne .x. oxan and .x. cȳ and .c. swīna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 27. Ic sello ðās lond . . . and twā þūsendu swīna ic sello mid ðēm londum ii. 120, 15. Ic sello Berhtsige ān hīde bōclondes and ðǣrtō .c. swīna, and geselle hió .c. swīna tō Cristes cirican for mē and for mīne sāwle and .c. tō Ceortesēge, 121, 3–6. Ðā hēt ic geniman swīna micelne wrǣd (*sues*) . . . forðon ic wiste ðæt swīn wǣron ðæm elpenduṁ lāðe, Nar. 21, 23–26. Gif mon on his mæstene unāliéfed swīn gemēte . . . Gif mon nime æfesne on swȳnum; æt þrȳfingrum (*three fingers thick in fat*), ðæt þridde; æt twȳfingrum, ðæt feórðe; æt þymelum, ðæt fifte, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12–19. Gafolswān sylle ælce geáre .xv. swȳn tō sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 13. II. *the image of a boar* as the crest of a helmet. Cf. swīn-līca, eofor-cumbol, -līc:—Swīn ofer helme, Beo. Th. 2577; B. 1286. Æt ðæm āde wæs ēþgesȳne swātfāh syrce, swȳn ealgylden, eofer īrenheard, 2227; B. 1111. [*Goth.* swein: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* swīn: *Icel.* svīn.] v. gærs-, mere-, slíht-swīn.

swinc, es; *n. Swink* (this form is used in the 16th century. v. Nares' Glossary), *labour, trouble, affliction:*—Erian se ðe hine gesihþ swincu mǣste him ongeán cumaþ *he that in a dream sees himself ploughing, very great troubles are coming upon him*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. Suinca *verberum*, Rtl. 40, 29. v. ge-swinc, swinc-full, -leás.

swincan; *p.* swanc, *pl.* swuncon; *pp.* swuncen. I. *to toil, labour, work with effort:*—Hwæt dēst ðū on ðīs folce? hwī swingst ðū āna? Ex. 18, 14. Hē nǣre nā ælmihtig, gyf him ǣnig gefadung earfoðe wǣre. His nama is *omnipotens*, ðæt ys, ælmihtig, for ðan ðe hē mæg eall ðæt hē wile, and his miht nāhwār ne swincþ *his power nowhere works with effort*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 17. Unnytlīce wē swincaþ, ðonne wē ūs gebiddaþ, gif . . . , Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Cumaþ tō mē ealle ðe swincaþ (wyrcas ł winnes, Lind.: winnaþ, Rush. *laboratis*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 28: Met. 4, 56. Būton Drihten timbriende hūs on ýdel swingaþ (*laboraverunt*) ða ðe timbriaþ, Ps. Spl. 126, 1. Git (*Beowulf and Breca in their match*) seofon niht swuncon, Beo. Th. 1038; B. 517. Ōðre swuncon (*laboraverunt*), and gē eodun on hyra geswinc, Jn. Skt. 4, 38. Swince *laboret*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 31. Swunce māre se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stōde and læsse se ðe āriht on spræce *he in whose hand was unjust gain should take the greater trouble, he who made claim rightfully the less*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. I a. with prep. marking the end of the labour, *to labour* at, after, etc., anything:—Ne swincþ hē nāuht æfter ðam hū hē foremǣrost seó; ne nān mon ne begit ðæt hē æfter ne swincþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33–35. Hē swanc for heofonan rīce mid singalum gebede, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 111. Ðe læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his āgenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1. Ic wundrige hwī swā manige wīse men swā swīþe swuncen miḍ ðære spræce, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Ðū swīþor swincst on ðam spore, ðonne hī dōn, 38, 5; Fox 206, 13. Suā hwā suā suinceþ (swinceþ, Cott. MSS.) on ðæn ðæt hē leornige unþeáwas, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 4. Æfter ðam unrihte ðe hī an swincaþ, Ps. Th. 27, 5. Hē geseah hī on rēwette swincende, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hī swincaþ wið synnum, Exon. Th. 150, 21; Gū. 782. Ða ðe meahton Godes friénd beón būtan gesuince hié suuncon (swuncon, Cott. MSS.) ymb ðæt hū hié meahton gesyngian *qui amici veritatis sine labore poterant, ut peccent laborant*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 21. Ða race sōhton and ymb swuncon, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Hwȳ gē ymb ðæt unnet swincen, Met. 10, 21. Ne þearfe ic swīþe ymbe ðæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. II. *to be troubled, travail, be in difficulty* or *distress*:—Ic swince on mīnre grānunge *laboravi in gemitu meo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. On hū grimmum seáðe swinceþ ðæt sweorcende mōd, Met. 3, 2. Ic swanc (*laboravi*) on mīnre geómrunge, Ps. Lamb, 6, 7. Ðām wīfum ðe æfter beorþre on sumum stōwum swincen, Lchdm. i. 344, 2. [Cf. Ðonne se ufera dǣl ðæs līchoman on ǣnigum sāre oððe on earfeþum geswince, 332, 9.] II a. of inanimate things:—Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdeag, ðonne byþ windig leungten and westmas swincaþ and scēp cwellaþ *the fruits of the earth will not thrive, and sheep will die*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 11. [The verb is common in Middle English and is used as late as Spenser's time.] v. be-swincan (*for* ge-swincan, *see under* II above); swencan.

swinc-full; *adj. Full of trouble* or *distress, disastrous:*—Ðæs ilcan geáres wæs swīðe hefelīc geár and swīðe swincfull and sorhfull geár binnan Englelande on orfcwealme, and corn and wæstmas wǣron ætstandene, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 19. [Þeos world is swincfull, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 20. Ȝho (*the Virgin Mary*) wass swinncfull (*hard-working*) inn alle gode dedes, Orm. 2621.] v. geswinc-full, geswincfulnys.

swincgel. v. swingel.

swinc-leás; *adj. Without labour* or *toil:*—On ð m ēcan līfe wē būtan geswince God heriaþ. Wē sceolon on andwerdum līfe hine herian, ðæt wē mōton becuman tō ðære swincleásan herunge, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 9.

swinc-līc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome*[:—Ðæt gē healdan ðone Sunnandæg fram ælcum geswinclīcum worce, Wulfst. 294, 18.]

swinceness. v. geswinceness, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 28, 23.

swind, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. v. spind.

-swind. v. ā-swind.

swindan; *p.* swand, *pl.* swundon; *pp.* swunden *To waste away, languish, grow languid, be consumed:*—Se synfulla swindeþ *peccator tabescet*, Ps. Spl. 111, 9. Sāwel heora on yfelum swand *anima eorum in malis tabescebat*, 106, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slǣpe swundon oþþe tō synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. (v. ā-swind.) Swindan (*tabescere*) ðū dydesð sāwle his, Ps. Spl. 38, 15: 118, 139. on ðam frumwylme heora gecyrrednesse hȳ Hī

sylfe fulfremede taliaþ, ac hȳ swíþe recene âwlaciaþ and swindende âcōliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 6. [Nede in swot and in swynk swynde mot the pore. Nede he mot swynde . . . that nath nout en hod his hed for te hude, P. S. 150, 2–4. *O. H. Ger.* swintan *tabescere, tabefieri, deficere, conticescere: Ger.* schwinden *to dwindle, decay, die away.*] v. â-swindan.

swīnen; *adj. Of swine:*—Suīnin *suellium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 72. Mid swīnenum gore, Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Genim swīnen (swȳnes, MS. H.) smero, 114, 24. Đæt hī etun swȳnen flǣsc (đa swīnnan, Ps. Surt. *porcina*), Ps. Th. 16, 14: Shrn. 111, 7. Hyre twigu beoþ swylce swīnen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* swīnīn *porcinus, suillus.*]

swing. v. ge-swing; swinge.

swingan; *p.* swang, *pl.* swungon; *pp.* swungen. I. *to swinge, flog, beat, scourge,* (a) literal:—Đās cild ic swinge *hos pueros flagello,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 21. Ic swinge *verbero,* ic eom beswungen *verberor,* 5; Zup. 9, 4. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swingþ (*flagellis verberavit*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hig swingaþ eów *flagellabunt vos,* Mt. Kmbl. 10, 17: Mk. Skt. 10, 34. Ærest hiene mon swong *primo virgis caesus,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Đā nam Pilatus đone Hǣlend and swang (*flagellavit*) hyne, Jn. Skt. 19, 1. Hié hine swungon, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31. Mē weras slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927; An. 966. Đa deófol hine (*St. Anthony*) swungan, đæt hē ne mihte hine âstyrigean, Shrn. 52, 27. Wiþ đon đe mon sié mōnaþseóc; nim mereswīnes fel, wyrc tō swipan, swing mid đone man, sōna biþ sēl. Amen, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Gyf hit cild sȳ ođđe cniht, swinge hine man (*vapulet*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 31. Swingon *vapulare,* Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Hē đa fǣmnan hēt nacode mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 30; Jul. 188: 251, 8; Jul. 142. Hē byþ geseald đeódum tō swingenne (tō swinganne, Rush. *ad flagellandum*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 19: Exon. Th. 99, 11; Cri. 1623. Hine mid swipum swingende geangsumiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 426, 22. Đæt hē swā lange swungen wǣre ōþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. (b) metaphorical, *to chastise, afflict, plague:*—Ic đreáge and suinge (swinge, Cott. MSS.) đa đe ic lufige . . . God suingeþ (swingeþ, Cott. MSS.) ǣlc bearn đe hē underfōn wile, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 1–4. Đone heó ǣr mid wītum swong, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Mid monnum ne biþ swungne *cum hominibus non flagellabuntur;* they are not plagued as other men, A. V., Ps. Surt. 72, 5. II. *to give a blow with the hand:*—Đæt deófol cwæđ: Swingaþ hine (*St. Andrew*) on his mūđ (cf. Sleáþ synnigne (*St. Andrew*) ofer seolfes mūđ, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302), Blickl. Homl. 243, 2. [Wæs] suungen *exalaparetur* (cf. wæs fȳstslægenu *exalaparetur,* 32, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 75. III. without the idea of hurting, *to whip* a top, cream, etc., *beat up*:—Mid gelǣredre handa hē swang đone top, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Genim mærcsāpan and hinde meolc, mæng tōsomme and swinge, Lchdm. iii. 4, 2. Swyng, 14, 32. Nime man sealt and þreora ǣgra geolcan, swinge hit swīđe tōgædere, 40, 22. IV. *to strike, dash:*—Hē swang đæt fȳr on twā *he drove back the fire on either hand* (cf. that giswerk warđ teswungan, bigan sunnun lioht hēdrōn an himile, Hēl. 5634), Cd. Th. 29, 12; Gen. 449. V. *to beat* the wings (?):—Se fugel licgeþ lonnum fæst swīđe swingeþ *beats its wings violently* (?), Salm. Kmbl. 533; Sal. 266. Nis hearpan wyn, ne gōd hafoc geond sæl swingeþ (*flaps its wings* (?) as it sits on the perch; cf. the opening lines of the Poema del Cid, where one mark of the desolation of the Cid's home is that the perches are 'sin falcones e sin adtores:' or swingeþ = *flies* (?), *soars,* v. swengan, and cf. for the idea of movement: Bigan ūst up stīgan, swang geswerk an gemang, Hēl. 2243, and *Ger.* schwingen *to wing, soar,* schwinge *a wing, pinion: Dan.* svinge (*of a bird*) *to soar*) ne se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4520; B. 2264. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* swingan: *O. Frs.* swinga.] v. be-, ge-, of-swingan; swengan.

swinge, swynge (*both forms occur in the Pastoral*), an; *f. A stripe, stroke.* I. literal, *a stroke with a scourge* or *rod*:—Scs. Petrus hine mid grimmum swingum swong and þreáde (*flagellis artioribus afficiens*) . . . Cwæþ him eác tō: 'Ic bende and swingan (*vincula, verbera*) đrowade' . . . Đā wæs Laurentius mid đæs Apostoles swingum (*flagellis*) swīþe gebylded; cwom and eáwde mid hū miclum swingum (*verberibus*) hē đreád wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 12–24. Bedrīfe hine (*a* wītepeów, v. Grmm. R. A. 703) tō swingum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 10: 54; Th. i. 138, 4. Đa hālgan men geđafedon on đisse worlde monige swyngean and monige bendas and carcernu *sancti verbera experti, insuper et vincula et carceres,* Past. 30; Swt. 205, 12. II. metaphorical, *chastisement, afflicting stroke*:—Gefēged tō đǣm gefōgstānum on đære Godes ceastre būtan đæm hiéwete ǣlcre suingean (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *sine disciplinae percussione,* Past. 36; Swt. 253, 20. Sunu mīn ne āgiémeleása đū Godes suingan (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *fili mi, noli negligere disciplinam Domini,* Swt. 253, 2. Ic neósiu in swingum (*verberibus*) synne heara, Ps. Surt. 88, 33. [With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in the face, Destr. Tr. 1271. *O. H. Ger.* swinga *flagellum: Ger.* schwinge *a winnow, fan.*] v. sweng, *and next word.*

swingel[1], e; *and* swingel[1]e, an; *f.* I. literal, (a) *a stripe, stroke*:—Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, đæt is, him sīge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta*). Gif hē þurh đa swingella ne biþ geriht . . . , R. Ben. 52, 6–8. Mid teartum swingellum *acribus verberibus,* 54, 4. Geswencte on bendum and on swingelum (swinglum, MSS. C. V.) for đam sōþan geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 27. Swinglum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9, MSS. B. H. Wē witun đē nellan on belǣdan swincgla ūs *inferre plagas nobis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 24. (b) *a scourging, whipping, flogging:*—Gif hwā his hȳde forwyrce and citican geierne sié him sió swingelle (swingle, MS. B.) forgifen *if any one incur the punishment of flogging, and run to a church, let the flogging be remitted to him,* L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 16. Hyne Drihten þreáde mid þearlwȳslīcere swingle. Đā eode hē tō đam bysceope . . . and hym cówde đa lǽla đæra(-e?) swingellan đe hē from Dryhtne onfēng, Shrn. 98, 14–18. Hē wēnde đæt hē mid swinglan (*verberibus*) sceolde đa ânrēdnesse his heortan ânescian . . . Hē hine mid tintregum and mid swinglan oferswīþan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7: S. 477, 43–478, 2. Hié hine swingaþ . . . and æfter đære swinglan hié hine ofsleáþ, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hē līchamlīce wrace mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur,* R. Ben. 48, 12. Đonne āh se teónd' âne swingellan (swingelan, MSS. B. H.) æt him (*the* wītepeów), L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swingþ and heó þurh đa swingle wyrđ deád *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit, et ex illa verberatione moriatur,* L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hē hire swingele behēt, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 69. (c) *a scourge, rod, whip:*—Swinela *palmarum,* Hpt. Gl. 510, 40. (d) *a swingle, a stick to beat flax* [cf. a swinglestok *pessel,* the swingle *le pesselin,* to swingle the flax *estonger vostre lyn,* Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 39–44. A swyngelstok *excussorium, excudia,* Wülck. Gl. 581, 30: *studia,* 614, 1. A swyndylstoc *exculidium,* a swyndilland *excudium,* 696, 7, 8. I bete and swyngylle flax, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 34. See also Cath. Angl. 374–5 and the notes there. Cf. *Du.* zwingelen *to beat flax.* Halliwell gives *swingel* as a name in several dialects for the part of the flail that strikes the corn, and *batillus* is translated by a belle clapere *vel* swyngell, Wülck. 567, 39]: —Ic đa swingle (*but* spinle, MS. O.; and the Latin text is *proiiciens quam gestabam colum*) mē fram âwearp, đe ic seldon gewunode on handa tō hæbbene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 367. II. figurative, *chastisement, affliction*:—Wē scylen beón on disse ældeódignesse ūtane beheáwene mid suingellan . . . đætte suā hwæt suā nū on ūs unnytes sié đætte đæt āceorfe sió suingelle from ūs *nunc foris per flagella tundimur . . . quatenus quidquid in nobis est superfluum, modo percussio resecet,* Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18–22. Đæt sār đære suingellan (swingellan, Cott. MSS.) đissa woruldbroca, Swt. 259, 2. Balthasar næs gemyndig his fæder swingle, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 27. Đa đe him ondrǽdaþ Godes swingellan . . . đa đe suā âheardode beóþ đæt hié mon mid nānre swingellan gebētan ne mæg, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 1–9. Ic eom nū tō swingellan gearu *ego in flagella paratus sum,* Ps. Th. 37, 17. Manifealde synt synfulra manna swingelan, 31, 12. Swingellan, 34, 15. Swyngla, Ps. Spl. 72, 5. Swinla *flagra,* Hpt. Gl. 527, 24. On swingelum *in verberibus,* Ps. Spl. 88, 32: Homl. Th. i. 578, 25. Swinglum, Ps. Th. 88, 29. God đurh mislīce swingla his folces synna gehǽlþ, Homl. Th. i. 472, 12. v. wind-swingla, *and preceding word.*

swingere, es; *m. One who scourges*:—Nū ic (*mead*) eom bindere and swingere, sōna weorpere, Exon. Th. 409, 26; Rä. 28, 7.

swinglung, e; *f. Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo* [cf. swingan, though the verb does not seem much used in the sense of modern *swing.* For the idea of *turning round,* seen in *vertigo,* cf. the following: He dude fore of his cnihtes forte turnen þat hweol . . . ant het swingen hit swiftliche abuten' ant tidliche turneu, Jul. 58, 5. *See also* swengan, geswing]: —Swinglung *scottomia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 20. Đām mannum đe swinclunge (swinglunge, MS. B.) þrowiaþ, Lchdm. i. 344, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* svingla *to rove: Dan.* svingle *to reel;* svingel *giddy.* Cf. too *O. H. Ger.* swintilunga *vertigo.*]

swīn-haga, an; *m. An enclosure for swine*:—In đone swīnhagan; of swīnhagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 18, 33: 399, 35.

swīn-līca, an; *m. The figure of a swine* or *boar*:—Wǣpna smiđ (đone helm) besette swīnlīcum, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. v. swīn, II.

swin[n], es; *m. Sound, melody*:—Swin, sang *melodia* (*Wright gives* swinsang *melodio; perhaps* swinsung *should be read, but see the following gloss*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 28. Swinne ł sangge *melodia,* Hpt. Gl. 467, 41. Swinn, dreám *melodiam,* 515, 42. [*From the same root as Latin* sonus?] v. ge-swin, *and following words; and* cf. hlyn[n], hlynsian *for similar formation.*

swinsian; *p.* ode *To make a* (*pleasing*) *sound, make melody* or *music*:—Se fugel swinsaþ and singeþ swegle tōgeánes *incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam,* Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: 207, 11; Ph. 140. Swinsaþ sibgedryht swēga mǣste, 239, 8; Ph. 618. On psalterio đe him swynsaþ oft *on the psaltery that oft makes music to him,* Ps. Th. 143, 10. Frætwe mīne (*the swan's*) swinsiaþ, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 8; Rä. 8, 7: 55, 17; Cri. 885. Wit song āhōfan hlūde bi hearpan, hleóþor swinsade, 325, 2; Vīd. 105: 353, 47; Reim. 29. Đǽr wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode (*a cheerful sound arose*), word wǽron wynsume, Beo. Th. 1227; B. 611. Sǽ swinsade *the sea made its music* (*but see* swinsung, II), Elen. Kmbl. 479; El. 240. Hearpan hlyn, swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081.

swinsung, e; *f.* I. *melody, harmony*:—Suinsung *armonia,* Wrt.

Voc. ii. 100, 62: *melodium,* 113, 79. Dreám, swinsunge (-c?) *armonia,* 3, 29: 90, 61. Swinsung, Hpt. Gl. 498, 63. Gedrêmere swinsunge *consona melodia,* 519, 6: *consona vocis harmonia (modulatione),* 467, 9. Wensumne swinsunge ł dreám *melodiam,* 438, 8. Bebudon him gif hê mihte dæt hê in swinsunge leóþsanges dæt gehwyrfde *praecipientes ei, si posset, hunc in modulationem carminis transferre,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Swinsunga *melos,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 27. **II.** *sound* that is not harmonious:—Swinsunge sæs *sonitus maris,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. Wiđ eárena swinsunge and ungehỹrnesse *for singing in the ears and hardness of hearing,* Lchdm. iii. 70, 23.

swinsung-crœft, es; *m. Music:*—Swinsungcræft *musicam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 29.

swio-, swió-. v. sweo-, sweó-.

swipa, swipe. v. swipu.

swipian, sweopian; *p.* ode *To scourge, strike, beat, lash:*—Hafaþ hê gyrde lange and đone feónd sweopaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185, MS. A.; Sal. 92. Rodor swipode meredeáđa mæst *the destroying sea lashed the skies,* Cd. Th. 207, 8; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* svipa *to whip; to move swiftly.*] v. swippan.

swipor; *adj. Astute, cunning:*—Reáfaþ se snâw swíđor mycle đonne se swipra (swíđra, Kmbl., *but see* Anglia i. 151) níđ, Salm. Kmbl. 616; Sal. 307. [Swypyr or delyvyr *agilis,* swypyr and slydyr *labilis,* Prompt. Parv. 484. Cf. *Icel.* svipall *shifty.*] v. ge-swipor (*misprinted* ge-swip), -swiporness.

swippan; *p.* te *To scourge, beat, strike:*—Hafaþ hê gyrde lange and đone feónd swipeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. [The verb seems to be not uncommon in later English in the sense *to strike,* and also in that of *to move quickly* (Layamon also uses the noun *swipe* a stroke):—He his sweord up ahof and adun sloh (swipte, 2nd. MS.), Laym. 23962. He braid ut his sweord and him to sweinde (swipte to þan kinge, 2nd MS.), 27627. He hine adun swipte, 16518. He his sweord swipte mid maine, 23978. He swipte þat hæfued of, 21425. Ich wulle his heuęd of swippen, 878. He lette his sweord adun swippen (hit adun swipte, 2nd MS.), 16510. Ine swifte wateres þe þet is isundred he is sone iswipt forđ, A. R. 252, 20. He swipte hire of þ heaued *decollavit eam,* Kath. 2452. Heo swipten of mid sweord hire heaued *gladio percussa,* 2179. When þe saul fra þe body swippes, Pr. C. 2196. See also Halliwell's Dict. *swippe,* and cf. *Dan.* svippe *to smack, crack* a whip: *Ger.* schwippen *to whip.* Cf. also *swingan* and words related to it for connection of the ideas of striking and moving.] v. swipian.

swipu, e; swipu(-e), an; *f.:* swipa (?), an; *m.* **I.** literal, *a scourge, whip, rod:*—Suibæ *mastigia,* Txts. 78, 641. Swipe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 22. Swipa (-u?) *anguilla* vel *scutica,* i. 21, 16. Sweopan *fla[g]ri,* ii. 37, 64. Âwundenre suipan, suiopan *verbere torto,* Txts. 104, 1051. Nim mereswînes fel, wyrc tô swipan, swing mid đone man, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Đâm gelîc đe Crist âdræfde mid swipe of đam temple, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 21. Suiopan, suipan *mastigium,* Txts. 77, 1276. Swipan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 26. Hê worhte swipan (suuopa, Lind.: swiopa, Rush.) of strengon *flagellum de funiculis,* Jn. Skt. 2, 15. Sweopan, Salm. Kmbl. 219; Sal. 109. Hê worhte âne swipe of râpum, Homl. Th. i. 406, 7. Leádene swipa and ôđre gepîlede swipa wurdon forđ âborene, 424, 20. Swipena *flagrorum,* i. *flagellorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 30: Hpt. Gl. 487, 58. Swipum *mastigiis, flagris,* 487, 49: *flagris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 70. Suiopum, 108, 74. Mid sweopum sleán, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 1442. Mid sweopum swingan, 253, 30; Jul. 188. Sweopum seolfrenum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Hî hine swungon mid îsenum swipum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 23. Mid swiopum (suuippum, Lind.) giđorscenne *flagellis caesum,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 15. **I a.** *that with which a stroke is struck, a sword* (?), *a javelin* (?):—Swypu *romphea,* Germ. 398, 189. Frome folctogan faraþ him tôgegnes, habbaþ leóht speru lange sceaftas, swíđmôde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 243; Sal. 121. **II.** figurative, *affliction, chastisement:*—Swipu ne geneálæcþ dînum getealde *flagellum non. appropinquabit tabernaculo tuo,* Ps. Lamb. 90, 10. Ne mæg heard sweopu weorđan hûse dînum on neáweste, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Đære uplecan đreá sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Ic wylle swingan eów mid đâm smeartestum swipum, đæt is, ic wîtnige eów mid đâm wyrstan wîte, Wulfst. 295, 11. Synna suippum, Rtl. 42, 21. Suyppa dînes urađđo, 8, 35. Syuipa, 41, 35. Syppo, 15, 25. Swipa *mastigias,* Hpt. Gl. 527, 27. [Gief he fend were, me sceolden eter gat ȝemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen, O. E. Homl. i. 231, 21. Crist wrohhte an swepe, Orm. 15562. *Icel.* svipa *a whip: Ger.* schwippe *a lash, switch.* Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* sweype for a top, or scoorge *flagellum.*] v. preceding word.

swira, -swiria. v. sweora, ge-swiria *consobrinus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 73.

swirman; *p.* de *To swarm* (of bees):—Đonne hî (*bees*) swirman, Lchdm. i. 384, 23.

swital (-el). v. sweotol.

swîtan (?); *p.* swât *in* for-swîtan *to exhaust, impair, impoverish* land (?):—Đe lond æt Moran ic mid mîne wîfe bigat, and ic it siđen nâwer ne forswât (-swâc?) ne forspilde, Chart. Th. 584, 5. v. swætan.

swîþ; *adj.* **I.** *strong,* (1) of persons or personifications:—Metod mihtum swîđ, Cd. Th. 233, 32; Dan. 284: Andr. Kmbl. 2415; An. 1209: Exon. Th. 45, 8; Cri. 716. Đý læs hê for wlence, mon môde swîđ, of gemete hweorfe, 294, 34; Crä. 25. Hwæt wæs đê, sæ swîþa? forhwan fluge đû swâ? Ps. Th. 113, 5. Wyrd seó swîþe, 477, 16; Ruin. 25: Salm. Kmbl. 886; Sal. 442. Hê tôswengde þurh swîđes meaht lîges leóman, Exon. Th. 189, 14; Az. 59. Ænne hæfde hê swâ swîđne geworhtne, swâ mihtigne on his môdgeþohte, Cd. Th. 16, 33; Gen. 252. Hî swîđra oferstâg weard, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gû. 201. Biþ seó môdor frommast and swîpost, 493, 1; Rä. 81, 23. (2) of things, (*a*) in reference to material things, (*α*) *producing a powerful effect:*—Swîđ drenc wiþ âswollenum milte, Lchdm. ii. 256, 14. Ofgeót đâs wyrte mid swîþe beóre . . . wyl on swîþum beóre, 358, 14, 18. Stenc swîþra swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 15; Pa. 46. Gif đû wolde dæt sió sealf swîđre sié, Lchdm. ii. 84, 8. Wylle swîþre medo . . . Wyrc swîđran (*the draught*), gif hê wille, 270, 7, 16. (*β*) *strong, violent* (of wind, stream, etc.):—Swîþe hlimman *torrens,* Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gif swîþra wind ârâs *si flatus venti major adsurgeret,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. (*γ*) *strong, not easily broken:*—Swîđne bogan, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (*b*) of immaterial things:—Ealdfeónda nîđ, searocræftum swîđ, Exon. Th. 110, 25; Gû. 113. Wæs đæt gewin tô swýđ, tô lâđ and longsum, Beo. Th. 385; B. 191: 6163; B. 3085. Mid đæm swîđan welme hâtheortnesse, Met. 25, 46. Intô đý swîđan slæpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Þurh đa swîđan miht, Cd. Th. 237, 24; Dan. 342. Se willa biþ đonne strengra đonne đæt gecynd. Hwîlum biþ se willa swîþra đonne đæt gecynd, hwîlum đæt gecynd ofercymiþ đone willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 11. Đæt swýđre mægen wæteres, Ps. Th. 123, 4. ¶ *Swîþ* occurs often as part of proper names, either as the first or second element, v. Txts. 625, col. 1. **II.** The comparative is used where later English uses *right* (hand, side, etc.):—Swîđra *dexter,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 1. (1) With a noun:—Đîn swýđre eáge, đîn swîđre hand, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29, 30. Đû smîtst ofer Aarones swýđre eáre . . . and đæs swýđran fôtes micclan tân, Ex. 29, 20. Hê sette his đa swîþ[r]an hand him on đæt heáfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hê sette Ephraim on his swîđran hand . . . and Mannases on his winstran hand, đæt wæs on Israhêles swîđran healfe . . . Hê hefde đâ his swîđran hand ofer Ephraimes heáfod, Gen. 48, 13, 14. Drihten mê ys on đa swýþran healfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 20. Đû nymst đone swýđran bôh, Ex. 29, 21. Gif hwâ đê sleá on đîn swýđre wenge, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. (2) Used without a noun, *the right hand, the right:*—Godes swýđra(-e?) forbeád Abrahame đæt hê his sunu ne ofslôge, ac funde him âne ram, Prud. 1 b. Đæne đîn seó swîđre sette *quam plantavit dextera tua,* Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tô swýđran *a dextris,* Ps. Spl. 15, 8. Hî âsetton hreód on hys swîđran, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29. Ic sceáwade on đa swýđran *considerabam ad dexteram,* Ps. Th. 141, 4. Æt swýþrum þearfan *a dexteris pauperis,* Ps. Spl. 108, 30. Fram swýđrum dînum *a dextris tuis,* 90, 7. [*Goth.* swinþs: *O. Sax.* swîđi: *O. Frs.* swîth: *M. H. Ger.* swinde, swint *strong, quick: Ger.* ge-schwind: *Icel.* svinnr, sviðr *quick, wise*] v. earm-, for-, môd-, ofer-, un-swîþ.

swîđan; *p.* de; *but a strong form* swâđ *also occurs.* **I.** *to make strong, give strength to, strengthen, support:*—Leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swîđan folcgestreónum, Cd. Th. 119, 16; Gen. 1980. Ongan Abimæleh Abraham swîđan woruldgestreónum, 164, 18; Gen. 2716. Swâ reordode manna mildost mihtum swîđed, 213, 9; Exod. 549. **II.** *to be strong, exercise strength, prevail* (?):—Ic oforswîđrode âgen ł ongên ł swâđ (= oferswâđ? v. ofer-swîđan) hine *praevalui adversus eum,* Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. v. for-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-swîđan; swîđian.

swîđe; *adv. Very, much, exceedingly:*—Tô đam swîđe *in tantum,* Hpt. Gl. 509, 34. Tô đan swýđe *adeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 5. **I.** with adjectives, (1) of quantity:—Mid swîþe manigre swêtnesse, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11: 11, 1; Fox 32, 34. Swîþe feáwa manna ongit, 19; Fox 70, 12. Swîđe lytle fiorme, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. (2) of quality:—Hê biþ đæra suíđe gemyndig, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 20. Đa swîđe swîgean *nimis taciti,* 23; Swt. 174, 24. Swîþe heá dûne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ûs is swîþe uncûþ, 51, 35. Hê wæs swîđe welig *dives erat valde,* Lk. Skt. 18, 23. **II.** with adverbs or adverbial phrases:—Suíđe oft, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 9. Đæt his lâreów hine suíđe lythwôn gemyndgige, 31; Swt. 207, 4. Đâ wundrade ic swîđe swîđe, pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Swîđe đearle *vehementer nimis,* Gen. 17, 2. Drinc swýþe þearle, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Swîþe eáþe . . . swîþe raþe, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17, 21. Swîþe lytelîce, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11. **II a.** in the superlative, *chiefly, especially, mostly:*—Seó bôc (*St. John's gospel*) hrepaþ swýđost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 70, 1. Hwiþer wilt đû mê swîþost lædan *whither especially wilt thou lead me?* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 5. Þurh ofermêtto ealra swîđost *most of all through pride,* Cd. Th. 22, 8; Gen. 337. Swîþost hê fôr đider for đæm horschwælum *it was chiefly on account of the walruses that he went thither,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Swîđost hys spêda hỹ forspendaþ mid đam langan legere, 21, 8. Đæs hê wæs ealles swîþost tô hergenne, đæt . . . *he was to be praised most of all for this, that . . .,* Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Smire hine mid hrýþeres oþþe swîđost mid oxan geallan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. **III.** with verbs, intensifying their force:—Ne đæt swîþe tô wundrianne is *it is not much to be wondered at,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 24. Đâ arn đæt wîf swîđe *then the woman ran fast,* Homl. Skt. i. 3, 650. Ælmyssan sylle hê

swýðe *eleemosynas reddat largiter*, L. Ecg. C. 3; Th. ii. 136, 34. Þicge hit swýðe, Lchdm. i. 80, 19. Seóð swýþe and ete swýþe *cook thoroughly and eat largely*, 82, 1. Ðæt Drihten swóre ád swíðe *solemnly swore an oath*, Wulfst. 209, 27. Ðæt wé his tó suíðe ne gítseden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 18. Drihten is þearle swíþe tó herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18. Hé þearle swíþe wearþ gegladod, 438, 27. Swá swýþe swá hé ðam cyninge wæs líciende, swá swýþe hé him sylfum mislícade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Mé swá swýþe ne lyst, swá . . . , Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 18. Hí swíþor clypodon *illi magis clamabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Nis ðé náuht swíþor *nothing affects you more*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 8: 7, tit.; Fox x, 13. Wé nellaþ be ðám ná swíðor áwrítan *we will not write further about them*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 20. Wé willaþ furðor ymbe ðás emnihte swíðor sprecan . . . Embe ðis wé sprecaþ eft swíðor *we will say more about it later on*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 1, 7. Ða bróþra óþra weorca swýðor gýmdon *paid more attention to other works*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Swá hé him swíþor bebeád swá hí swíðor bodedon *quanto eis praecipiebat, tanto magis plus praedicabant*, Mk. Skt. 7, 36. Wæs hé swá micle swíðor on his móde gedréfed, swá his mód ær swíðor tó ðám woruldsælþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 27. Biþ ðý heardra ðe hit séstreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 10; Gen. 1326. Ðém módum ðe hí willaþ swíþost beswícan *the minds that they will most completely deceive*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 12. Ðá hé hí swíðost forslagen hæfde *when he had inflicted a most severe defeat upon them*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. Ðá hí swíðost worhton *when they were working hardest*, Homl. Th. i. 22, 22. Ðonne heó blówþ swíðust *when it is in fullest blossom*, Lchdm. i. 160, 14. Forlétan unnytte ymbhogan swá hé swíþost mihte *as much as ever he could*, Bt. 35, tit.; Fox xvi, 27. Hiora scamiaþ swíþust ealles ða tó Sione hete swíðost hæfdon, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Swýþust ealra, 108, 28. Næfde se here Angelcynn ealles for swíðe gebrocod; ac hié wæron micle swíþor gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde and monna; ealles swíþost mid ðæm ðæt manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna fordférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29–32. [The word is common in Middle English. *O. Sax.* swíðo? *O. Frs.* swíthe.] v. efen-, for-, ofer-, un-swíðe.

swíðestre. v. ofer-swíðestre.

swíþfæstness, e; *f. Violence, force*:—þurh swíðfæstnesse his geþohtes *prae violentia cogitationis suae*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 27.

swíþ-feorm; *adj.* I. *abounding in substance*:—Him ðá Abraham gewát ámhte lácdan golde and seolfre swíðfeorm and gesælig (cf. gewiton him ámhta lácdan, feoh and feorme, 99, 22; Gen. 1650), Cd. Th. 106, 12; Gen. 1770. II. *producing abundant sustenance, very fruitful*:—Beóþ góde wíngeardas and swíþfeorme mannum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. III. *violent.* v. next word:—Ic (*a storm*) wíde fére swíft and swíþfeorm, Exon. Th. 386, 35; Rä. 4, 72. Cf. swíþ-from.

swíþ-feormende *growing violent*:—Ða swíþfeormende *crudescentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 23: 19, 42.

swíþ-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *of strong mind* or *soul*:—Snotor and swýðferhð (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Swíðferhþe (*Beowulf's companions*), 990; B. 493. Hwæt swíðferhðum (*the Danes*) sélest wære tó gefremmanne, 348; B. 173. II. *of violent mind, violent, impetuous*:—Geswearc ðá swíðferð (*Juliana's father*), Exon. Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Oft bemearn swíðferhðes (*Sigemund*) síð snotor ceorl monig, Beo. Th. 1820; B. 908.

swíþ-ferom. v. next word.

swíþ-from; *adj. Exceedingly strong, of great energy*:—Hé (*the Deity*) biþ á ríce ofer heofenstólas heágum þrymmum sóðfæst and swíðfrom (-ferom, MS.; *but see also* swíþ-feorm) sweglbósmas heóld, Cd. Th. 1, 17; Gen. 9. Cf. Mín geswíþfroma (*addressing the Deity*), Anglia xii. 508, 1. v. next word.

swíþfromlíce; *adv. Strenuously, with great energy*:—Suíðfromlíce *naviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 58.

swíþ-hwæt; *adj. Very strong*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rún. 5. v. rád; *f.*

Swíþ-hún, es; *m. St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, in which see he succeeded Helmstan, who died* 852. *In one MS. of the A. S. Chronicle, under the year* 861, *is the entry*:—Hér fordférde S. Swíðún biscop, Erl. 71, 20; *but in a charter of* 863, Swíðhún episcopus *is given as one of the witnesses*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 22. *The name occurs often in the same connection in previous years* [For an account of him see Earle's Gloucester Fragments, and for the complete homily of which a fragment is given in that work, see Homl. Skt. vol. i. No. 21]:—Ðes Swýðún wæs bisceop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Se árwurða Swýðún (Swíðhún, Gloucester Frg.), 23. Æt Swýðúnes (Swíðhúnes, G. F.) byrgene, 98. Se smið andwyrde ðam árwurðan Swýðúne (Swíðhúne, G. F), 29. ¶ *For the name where there is no reference to the saint*, cf. ðæt suíðhúninclond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 243, 10. Ab aquilone habens terminum suuealuue fluminis, a plaga oriente suíðhúninglond, a parte occidentali ealhfleót, ab austro sigheardingmeduue ond eac suíthúninglond, 250, 9–12.

swíþ-hygende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Of strong purpose*:—Scealc monig swíðhicgende, Beo. Th. 1842; B. 919. Mágas ðara swíðhicgendra, 2036; B. 1016.

swíðian; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *become strong, to prevail*:—Strangadan, swíðodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, swíþedon, 46, 49. Ne wæs ðæt tó wundrianne ðeáh ðe ðæs cyninges béne ðá hé mid Drihtne rícsade mid hine swíþode and genge wære *nec mirandum preces regis illius iam cum Domino regnantis, multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. II. *to make firm, to fix*:—Suíðigaþ *figite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 68. Swíþiaþ, 35, 60. v. for-swíðan (*under which* for-swíðede *is wrongly put*); swíðan.

swíþ-líc; *adj.* I. *very great, exceedingly great*:—Swíðlíc *grande, magnum*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 41. Samson gelámhte ða sweras mid swíðlícre mihte and slóh hí tógædere *Samson apprehendens ambas columnas concussit fortiter columnas*, Jud. 16, 29. Hig cumaþ mid swíðlícum ámhtum (*cum magna substantia*), Gen. 15, 14. II. with the idea of violent disturbance, *violent, strong* (of storm, wind, etc.):—Reóhnys swýðlíc *tempestas valida*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 3. Swégde swíðlíc wind of ðam wéstene, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Heard gebrec, swár and swíðlíc, swégdynna mæst, Exon. Th. 59, 19; Cri. 955. For swíþlícum réne, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17. Wíð swíðlícne flówsan ðæs sædes, Lchdm. i. 220, 3. On wæterum swýðlícum *in aquis vehementibus*, Cant. Moys. 10. Hí sáwon swíðlíce rénas, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22. III. of energetic, violent action, *vehement, violent*:—Wíð swíðlícne hracan, Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Him swyrdgeswing swíþlíc eówdon weras, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240. IV. of that which affects the senses or the feelings, *strong, intense, severe*:—Néfre ðú ðæs swíðlíc sár gegearwast, ðæt ðú mec onwende worda ðissa, Exon. Th. 246, 1; Jul. 55. Ða téð cwaciaþ on swíðlícum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27. Ðonne hé on sumura for swíðlícre hátan geteorud byþ, Lchdm. i. 226, 22. Ðeós wyrt is háttre gecynde and swýðlícre, 236, 11. Strang tó swíðlícum drencum, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 15. God him sende swíðlíce ógan týn cinna wíta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. V. of feeling, or emotion, *intense, vehement*:—Hé mid swíðlícum luste his lífes gewilnode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. On swíðlícre blisse *in jubilo*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 6. VI. of discipline or conduct, *stern, severe, strict*:—Cildru behófiaþ swíðlícere steóre, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 33. Hé munucregol gesette mid swýðlícre drohtnunge, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 6.

swíþlíce; *adv.* I. *very greatly, exceedingly*:—Se déma wundrode swíðlíce (*vehementer*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 14. Swá sárige on hiora móde and swá swíðlíce gedréfed *permotae*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 30. Ic wát ðæt ðú woldest swíþe swíþlíce beón onæled *quanto ardore flagrares*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 3. Ðá wunode se hálga wer on ancerlífe swíðlíce stíðe, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7. II. *powerfully, energetically, strongly*:—Mé þincþ ðæt ðín gecynd and ðín gewuna fíite swíþe swíþlíce wiþ ðæm dysige, Bt. 26, 4; Fox 178, 28. III. *sternly, strictly, severely*:—Hwílum líðelíce tó ðreátianne, hwílum suíðlíce and strælíce tó ðráfianne, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Þe king him answerede swiðeliche fæire, Laym. 4421. *O. Sax.* swíðlíko (éð giswerian).]

swíþlícness, e; *f. Excess*; nimietas, R. Ben. Interl. 73, 7.

swíþ-mihtig; *adj. Exceedingly mighty, of great might*:—Gesamnincga swíðmihtigra *synagoga potentium*, Ps. Th. 85, 13.

swíþ-mód; *adj.* I. in a good sense, (a) *great-souled, magnanimous, stout-hearted*:—Com ðá tó lande lidmanna helm (*Beowulf*) swíðmód swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swíðmód cyning, Cd. Th. 222, 5; Dan. 100: 225, 29; Dan. 161: 244, 18; Dan. 450. (b) *stern-minded*:—Á ðone feónd swíðmód swipeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. Folctogan faraþ him tógeánes, habbaþ swíðmóde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, 243; Sal. 121. II. in a bad sense, *of violent mind, arrogant, haughty, high-minded*:—Dryhtguman síne drencte mid wíne swíþmód (cf. stíþmoda, l. 19) sinces brytta (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 30: 26, 22; Jud. 340. Swíðmód cyning (*Nebuchadnezzar after putting the three children in the furnace*), Cd. Th. 233, 1; Dan. 269: (*the king at the time of the dream;* cf. hé wæs wíð God scyldig, 250, 20; Dan. 549), 249, 12; Dan. 529. Wearð hé swíðmód in sefan for ðære sundorgife ðe him God sealde, 254, 3; Dan. 606. v. next word.

swíþmódness, e; *f. Greatness of soul, magnanimity*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swíþmódnísse úses Drihtnes mid ðæm hé ða hæþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. Ne mágon hý ðære tungan gerecnisse ne hire mægnes swíðmódnisse áspyrian, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 4.

swíþness, e; *f. Strength, violence*:—Cyles swíþness *frigoris nimietas*, Anglia xiii. 397, 458. v. ofer-swíþness.

swíðor, swíðra, swíðrian. v. swíðe, swíþ, II, swéðrian.

swíðrian; *p.* ode. I. *to become* or *be stronger, to prevail*:—Ðæt wæter swíðrode swíðe ofer ða eorðan *aquae praevaluerunt nimis super terram*, Gen. 7, 19. Se hunger þearle swíðrode *praevaluerat fames in terra*, 12, 10. Hé swýðrode on ídelnysse his *praevaluit in vanitate ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9. Saulus micclum swýðrode *Saul increased the more in strength* (A. V. Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 3. Hyra stefna swíðredon *invallescebant voces eorum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. II. *to avail*:—Seó hálwende onsægedness[e] tó écre álýsnesse swíþrade and fromade *sacrificium salutare ad redemptionem valeret*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. Swíþrian *valere*, swíþrigende *valens*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 3, 5. v. ofer-swíðrian.

swîþ-snel; *adj. Very quick*:—Sum biþ swîðsnel, hafaþ searolîc gomen gleódæda, leóht and leoþuwâc, Exon. Th. 298, 8; Crä. 82.

swîþ-sprécol; *adj. Proud in speech, speaking proud things*:—Ða swýðsprecelan tungan *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

swîþ-stincende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Emitting a strong scent*:—Swîþstincendre *flagrantior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 29.

swîþ-strang; *adj. Of great strength* or *force*. v. next word.

swîþ-strîme; *adj. Having a strong stream*:—Ðâ com hê tô swîþstrêmre (swîðstrangre, MS. B.) eá *pervenit ad flumen meatu rapidissimo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 4.

swîþ-swêge; *adj. High-sounding, heroic* (verse):—Swîðswêgum metrum *heroico hexametro*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 12. Mid swîðswîum (=-swêgum?) sangum dreámes *dulcisonis* (*jucundis*) *melodiae*, 416, 1.

swîþ-swîge; *adj. Taciturn, too silent*:—Ða suîðsuîgean (swîðe swîgean, Cott. MSS.) ða felaîdelsprǽcæn *nimis taciti, multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 24.

swî-tîma, switol. v. swîg-tîma, sweotol.

swîung, e; *f. A spasm*:—Hramma *vel* swîung *spasmos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 21.

swodrian; *p.* ode *To get drowsy, fall asleep*:—Ic hnæppode and ic swodrode *ego dormivi et soporatus sum*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. [In his chaire he sat longe . . . a lutel he bigan to swoudri as a slep him nome. Þo þo3te him in his swoudringe þat a whit coluere com, L. S. 439, 268. Cf. A day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge him nome . . . Seyn Cutbert to him com, R. Glouc. 264, 22. Halliwell gives *zwodder* = drowsy, dull, as a West-country word.] v. swaðrian, sweðrian.

swôg. v. swêg.

swôgan; *p.* sweóg; *pp.* swôgen. I. *to make a sound, move with noise, rush, roar* (of wind, water, flame):—Swógaþ windas, blâwaþ brecende bearhtma mǽste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Frætwe mîne (*a swan*) swôgaþ hlûde, 390, 7; Rä. 8, 7. Drihten lêt willeburnan on woruld þringan, êgorstreámas swôgan, Cd. Th. 83, 5; Gen. 1375. Fŷr swôgende, 154, 17; Gen. 2557. Swôgende lêg, Beo. Th. 6282; B. 3145. Swôgende *strepente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 72. Ðǽm swôgendum, hleóðregendum *argutis*, 5, 36: 86, 74. II. fig. *to move with violence, enter with force, invade*. v. in-swôgenness:—Ðæt nǽnig bisceop ôþres bisceopscîre on swôge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32. [Þe soun of our souerayn þen swey in his ere, Allit. Pms. 104, 429. Cf. the noun in Mid. E. *swoughe, swoghe* = noise, e. g. of the see he herde a swoghe (Halliwell's Dict. q. v.), modern *sough* of the wind. But both verb and noun are used in the sense of swoon; for the verb v. geswôgen, and as later instances swowinde, A. R. 288, 25; he feol iswowen (-swoze, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3074: for the noun see Stratmann and Halliwell. *O. Sax.* swôgan:—Swôgan quam engil, faran an feðerhamon, Hêl. 5798.] v. â-, ofer-, þurh-swôgan; swêgan.

swôgenness, swôgung. v. in-swôgenness, ge-swôgung.

swôl, es; *m.* (?), *n.* (?) *Heat, burning*:—Suôl *chaumos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 75. Swôl *camos*, 17, 8: i. 288, 41. Suôle *caumati*, ii. 103, 31. Swôle *caumate*, 22, 21. I. of the heat of fire:—Hê (*the phenix*) somnaþ swôles lâfe, gegædraþ bân gebrosnad æfter bǽlþræce, Exon. Th. 216, 16; Ph. 269. On swôle byrneþ þurh fŷres feng fugel mid neste, 212, 23; Ph. 214. II. of the sun's heat:—Hê swâ swîþe swǽlte swâ hê in swôle (*caumate*) middes sumeres wǽre, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30 MS. T. III. of feverish heat:—Sió ungemetlîce hǽto ðæs miltes cymþ of feferes swôlle, Lchdm. ii. 244, 6. Hû se hâta maga swôl þrowaþ, 160, 5: 194, 12. [Cf. *Du.* zwoel *sultry*.] v. swôlig.

swolgettan; *p.* te *To swallow, take into the throat*:—Ðonne sceal mon ðone geagl swillan gelôme on ðære âdle (*quinsy*), and swolgettan eced wiþ sealt gemenged, Lchdm. ii. 48, 16.

swôlig (cf. dysig *for the form*), es; *n. Burning, heat*:—Swôlig *caumatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 8. Hât lyft and swôlga (*sultriness?*) bringaþ âdle on ðam milte, ðonne se mon wyrð tô swîþe forhât, Lchdm. ii. 244, 7. [In a late MS. of Ælfric's Grammar and Vocabulary, *swoli, sweoli* translate *cauma*, Zup. 33, 12 note, 306, 15 note.]

swôlig (?); *adj. Sultry*. v. preceding word.

swoloþ, swon-. v. sweoloþ, swan-.

swoncen-ferhþ; *adj.*?:—Hê (*a man who has been hung*) sígeþ swoncenferð (swoncerferð *life having failed*, (?) v. swancor, I; *or* sworcenferð *with darkened soul*, i. e. *dead* (?)), sâwle bireáfod, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25.

swôr *consobrinus*, -swora, -sworc, -sworcenness, -sworcenlîc, -sworenness. v. sweór, mân-swara, ge-sworc, for-sworcemess, for-sworcenlîc, for-sworenness.

sworettan; *p.* te *To draw a deep breath, to sigh, pant*:—Sworette *oscitavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 64. Hê of inneweardre heortan swîþe sworete *ille intimo ex corde longa trahens suspiria*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Hê sume hwîle sæt and sworette *modicum suspirans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 29. Ða ûs nû bysmriaþ, ða ðe ǽr on ûrum bendum sworettan, Blickl. Homl. 85, 25. Ðâ ongan hê sworettan, swâ swâ eallunga gewǽced, on ðam oreðe belocen, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 234. v. â-sworettan.

sworettend-lîc; *adj. Panting*:—Sworetendleca *anhela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 47.

sworettung, e; *f. A deep drawing of the breath*. I. as a sign of trouble, *a sigh*:—From sworetunge mînum *a singultu meo*, Rtl. 20, 27. Heó mid wôpe and mid teárum wæs geondgoten and longe sworetunge wæs teónde (*suspiria longa trahens*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. Hê gemænigfealdode ða sworetunga ðâm siccetungum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 201. II. *breathing hard* from illness or labour, *gasping, panting*:—Wið nearwre sworetunge, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hê mid langre sworetunge ðæt ord of ðâm breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 13. Hê wæs swîðe gewǽced on ðam langan geswince, and hê mid swortettungum wæs genyrwed, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 770. Betwih ða[m] untruman sworettunga *inter aegra suspiria*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23.

swornian, swarnian; *p.* ode *To coalesce*:—Suornodun, suornadur suarnadun *coaluissent*, Txts. 48, 198. Swornodon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 54. v. â-swarnian.

swôt; *adj. Sweet*:—Ðæt hûs gefylled wæs of suôt stenc ðæs smirinese *domus impleta est ex odore ungenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. Mid swôtum wyrtum, Nar. 49, 8. [Þe swote breð of spices, A. R. 80, 2. His swote sauur, Marh. 4, 33. Þe swote Ihû, swottre þen euer ani þing, 11, 14. Se swiðe swote smeal, Kath. 1588. Swete Iesu, alre smelle swotest, 617. Aprille with his shoures swoote, Chauc. C. T. prol. 1.] v. swête, swôtness.

swôte; *adv. Sweetly*:—Ic stince swôte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 14. Se lîchoma stanc swôte, Shrn. 143, 29. [Þu sleptest swôte, A. R. 238, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sôzo *suaviter*.]

swoðung. v. sweðung.

swôt-lîc; *adj. Sweet, savoury*:—Hû sió womb weorðe mid swôtlecustum mettum gefylled *ut venter delectabiliter cibis impleatur*, Past. 43; Swt. 311, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sôz-lîh.] Cf. swêtlîce, *and next word*.

swôt-mete; es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Nǽron ðâ welige hâmas ne mistlîce swôtmettas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. v. swêt-mete, *and preceding word*.

swôtness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Mycel swôtnysse stænc, Shrn. 16, 1. In stencg suôtnisses *in odore suavitatis*, Rtl. 88, 32. Suôtnise stences, 65, 41. v. swêtness.

swotole. v. sweotole.

swôt-stence; *adj. Sweet-scented, odoriferous*:—*Ambrosia* elesealfe, *divino odore* ðære swôtstencan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 35.

swôt-stencende (-stincende?) *emitting a sweet odour*:—Suæ ðæt rêcilc suôtstencende stenc ic gisalde *sicut balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi*, Rtl. 65, 39.

swugian, swulung, -swundenness, swur-, swuster, swutol, swyft, swyftlere, swylc. v. swigian, sulung, â-swundenness, sweor-, sweostor, sweotol, swift, swiftlere, swilc.

swyld (?), e; *f. A pang*:—Sâr (þar, MS.) mê ymbsealde swylde (*Grein suggests* swylce) deáðes *trouble encompassed me, the pangs of death*; circumdederunt me dolores mortis, Ps. Th. 114, 3. v. swelan, *and* cf. cwyld, cwelan.

swyle, es; *m. A tumour, swelling, abscess*:—Swyle *apostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 35: ii. 7, 68. Unwlitig swile . . . ðone ungeþwǽran swyle *tumor deformis . . . tumorem illum infestum*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17, 41. Se earm wæs on mycelne swyle gecyrred . . . ðeáh ðe se swyle ðæs earmes gesŷne sî *brachium versum est in tumorem . . . tametsi tumor brachii manere videretur*, 5, 3; S. 616, 6, 38. Ðâ âsweóll him se lîchama . . . Ðâ sôna eall se swyle gewât fram him, Guthl. 16: Gdwin. 68, 24. Wiþ innan-gewyrsmedum geswelle . . . lege on gelôme ôþ ðætte open sió se swile, Lchdm. ii. 72, 24. Wiþ ceácena swyle and wiþ geagles swyle, 2, 19, 20. Wiþ ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle, 70, 20. Wiþ deádum swile, 74, 12, 15. Wiþ springe . . . lege on ðone swile, 80, 17. Wið swylas, gâte tord; smyre mid ða swylas; hyt hŷ tôdrîfþ, and gedêþ ðæt hŷ eft ne ârîsaþ, i. 354, 27. v. fær-, fôt-, geagl-, hand-swyle.

swylfende, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22, swylian. v. swelgan, swilian.

swylt, es; *m. Death, destruction*. I. of the death of the body:—Swylt hâligra *mors sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 115, 5. Ende becwom, swylt æfter synnum, Beo. Th. 2514; B. 1255. On galgan rîdan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. Th. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Deáðberende gyfl (*the forbidden fruit*) ða sinhîwan tô swylte geteáh, 153, 10; Gû. 823. Swylt settan ðînum esnum *to put thy servants to death*, Ps. Th. 78, 2. Swylt ætfæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Swilt þrowian, Apstls. Kmbl. 142; Ap. 71. ¶ *The word often occurs with somewhat of a personal sense as the subject of* niman, forniman:—Ær ðec swylt nime, deáð for duguðe, Exon. Th. 257, 31; Jul. 255: Elen. Kmbl. 892; El. 447. Ðær Seón cyning swylt dreórig fornam, Ps. Th. 135, 20: Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dômleáse, deáðræs forfêng, Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: Exon. Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 477, 19; Ruin. 27. II. of the second death, *the perdition of the soul*:—Hî leahtrum fâ, lêge gebundne, swylt þrowiaþ . . . ðæt is êce cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 14; Cri. 1540. [Cf. *Góth.* swulta-wairþja *lying at the point of death*: *Icel.* sultr *hunger, famine*.]

swylt (?=swylht, cf. swelgan?), es; *m. A whirlpool*:—Swyttes (swyltes?) *gurgitis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 72.

swylt-cwalu, e; *f. Death-pang, death*, (1) of the death of the body:—

Ðæs gāstes sīð æfter swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 311; An. 156. (2) of the death of the soul:—Gif seó sāwl sceal mid deóflum drohtnoð habban . . . on swyltcwale and in sārum sorgum, Wulfst. 188, 4. Cf. deáþ-cwalu.

swylt-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death*:—Ær his swyltdæge, Cd. Th. 74. 12; Gen. 1221: Beo. Th. 5588; B. 2798.

swylt-deáþ, es; *m. Death*:—Ðū mīne sāwle of swyltdeáðes lāþum wiðlǣddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11.

swymman, swȳn, swynge, swyr, swyra, swyrd, swyrige (=*partiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 4), swyster, -swystrenu, swytel, swȳþ, sȳ, syb[b], sȳcan. v. swimman, swīn, swinge, sweor, sweora, sweord, scirian, sweoster, geswoosternu (-swistrenu), sweotol, swīþ, sī, sib[b], sīcan.

-syd *in* ge-syd *a miry place*. [Halliwell gives *suddie*=miry, boggy. Cf. also *sod*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salsugo*: *Ger.* sudel *a puddle*.] Cf. seáþ.

syde, es; *m. A decoction, the water in which anything has been seethed or boiled*:—Ðysse sylfan wyrte syde ðære tōþa sār gelīðigaþ, gyf hyne man swā wearmne on ðam mūþe gehealdeþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* sut: *Ger.* sud *seething*; ab-sud *a decoction*: cf. *Icel.* soð *the broth* or *water in which meat has been sodden*.] v. seóðan.

sydung (*better* sidung, *under which form the word should be entered*), e; *f. A regulation, rule*:—Sydung *regula*, Germ. 398, 217. Cf. Gesidode *determinabit*, 399, 431: *conserit*, 469. Gesydod *concinna, conveniens, benecomposita*, 396, 321. *Goth.* sidōn *meditari*. *O. Sax.* gi-sidōn sorga *to cause sorrow* to a person: *O. H. Ger.* sitōn *machinari, disponere*; gi-sitōn *instituere, destinare, conglutinare*. (*See* sīdung, *where perhaps* sidung *should be read*.) v. sidu.

syfe. v. sife.

sȳfer-ēte; *adj. Moderate in eating, sober, temperate*:—Sig se abbod clǣne and sȳferæte (sȳfre, Wells Frgt.) *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium*, R. Ben. 119, 25. v. sȳferness.

sȳfer-līc (?); *adj. Sober, moderate*:—Sēferlīce *sobriam* (but the termination of the Latin word is doubtful, v. note), Hymn. Surt. 16, 21.

sȳferlīce; *adv.* I. *with cleanliness, without impurity*:—Ðæt gē witen ðæt hit (*the preparation of the wafers for the mass*) clǣnlīce and sȳferlīce gedōn sȳ, L. E. I. 5; Th. ii. 404, 36. II. *soberly, purely, without excess* or *grossness*:—Sidefulle on ðeáwum and sȳferlīce lybbende, Homl. Ass. 37, 327. III. *soberly, prudently, circumspectly*:—Ða cild ðe beóþ sȳferlīce āfēdde (cf. *the contrast in* l. 9, cild rēceleáslīce āfēdd), and wið unðeáwum gestȳrede, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 17. Biddende sēferlīce *precantes sobrie*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* sūbarlīcho *ad sobrietatem*.]

sȳferness, e; *f. Sobriety, moderation, temperance, abstinence, purity*:—Sȳfernys *abstinentia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 7. Seó sȳfernes þreáde ðæt werod cweðende ðæt hit ne fyligde ðære gālnesse *sobrietas increpat acies dicens ne sequantur luxuriam*, Prud. 46 a: 47 a–49 a. Seó sȳfernes and ōðre mægnu, 54. Rūmheortnys and sȳfernys (*opposed to* gītsung and gīfernes, 68, 15), Wulfst. 69, 1. Sȳfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31: Scint. 42, 16. Ðære sȳfernysse (*opposed to drunkenness*, v. l. 54) gōd bodian, Homl. Ass. 146, 60. Mid micelre sȳfernysse and gemetfæstnysse, and nā mid nāure oferfylle ne mid oferdrince, 144, 15. Sȳfernysse (*opposed to* druncenscipe, l. 18), 145, 20: Homl. Th. i. 360, 5. Ic brūce ðisum mettum mid sȳfernysse (*cum sobrietate*), Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Began ðā his geþanc tō sȳfernysse (*opposed to lust*, v. 197, 75) gehwyrfan, Homl. Ass. 198, 96. [*O. H. Ger.* sūbarnessi *purificatio, purgatio*.] v. un-sȳferness.

syfeþa, sȳfian. v. sifeþa, seófian.

syflan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To provide with* sufel, q.v. [:—Gesyfledne hlāf, Wulfst. 170, 20. Brādne hlāf well gesyfled, Chart. Th. 606, 3. *Icel.* syfðr brauðhleifr.] v. ge-syflan; syfling.

syflige, an; *f. A dish to be eaten with bread*:—Genihtsumian wē gelȳfaþ twā gesodene syflian (oðþe?) sanda . . . twā sanda genihtsumiaþ *sufficere credimus cocta duo pulmentaria . . . duo pulmentaria cocta sufficiant*, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 11–15. v. next word.

syfling, e; *f. Food to be eaten with bread*:—Syflyncge *pulmentario* (pulmentarium *quilibet cibus extra panem*. Migne), Hpt. Gl. 494, 57. Ðǣr feóll āðūne wearm hlāf mid his syflinge, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. Sind ða twā gesetnyssa, ðæt is sealmsang and wītegung, swylce hī syflinge wǣron tō ðām fīf berenum hlāfum, ðæt is tō ðām fīf ælīcum bōcum, i. 188, 19. v. sufel, *and two preceding words*.

sȳfre; *adj. Sober, not giving way to appetite* or *passion, pure, temperate, circumspect*:—Sȳfre (sȳfer, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 451) *abstinens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 8. Gif ðū drincst wīn gemetlīce, sȳfre (*sobrius*) ðū byst, Scint. 105, 17. Se mynstres hordere sī wīs sȳfre and nā oferettol *cellerarius monasterii sit sapiens, sobrius, non multum edax*, R. Ben. 54, 8. Sig se abbod clǣne and sȳfre and mildheort *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium, misericordem*, 118, 26. Sidefull man . . . gesceádwīs and sȳfre, Homl. Th. i. 596, 32. Fæste ðæt mōd sȳfre *jejunet ut mens sobria*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 3. Sēfre, 2, 32: 27, 17. Mid sȳfrum andgyte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 78. Swā swā Petrus cwæð: 'Beóþ sȳfre and wacole' *be sober, be vigilant* (1 Pet. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 448, 8. Clǣne and rihte and sēfre *castique recti ac sobrii*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 5. Ða clǣnheortan . . . ða ðe heora līchaman geclǣnsiaþ mid sȳfrum þeáwum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43. Clǣnust and sȳfrust (*sincera*) gebedes ātihtincg, Scint. 35, 14. [*O. Sax.* sūbri: *O. H. Ger.* sūbar, sūbiri *mundus*: *Ger.* sauber: *Du.* zuiver *clean, neat*.] v. un-sȳfre.

sygo (*better* (?) sige), es; *m. Sight, aim* (?):—Scyppend hafa ðē tō hyhte and ā sōð tō syge ðonne ðū secge hwæt *have God as your hope, and ever truth as your aim, when you say anything*, Exon. Th. 304, 2; Fä. 64. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* sigta *to aim at*.]

sȳl, e; *f. A pillar, column*:—Sēs Arculfus sagaþ ðæt hē gesāwe on Hierusalem āne sȳle . . . ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle ðonne nafaþ seó sȳl nānige sceade . . . and swā ða dagas forð on sceortiaþ, swā byþ ðære sȳle sceade lengra. Ðeós sȳl cȳþeþ ðæt Hierusalem ys geseted on myddre eorðan, Shrn. 95, 30–96, 5, 8. In sȳle wolcnes *in columna nubis*, Ps. Surt. 98, 7. Ðære mēder wæs on slǣpe ætȳwed . . . ðæt hyre man stunge āne sȳle on ðone bōsum, 149, 2. Ercoles sȳla *Herculis columnae*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 26. Ðæt feoh ðe hié wiþ ðām sȳlum sellan woldon, 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Ic getrymede sȳle his *confirmavi columnas ejus*, Ps. Surt. 74, 4. [*O. Frs.* sēle: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* sūl *columna*: *Icel.* sūla *a pillar*. Cf. *Goth.* sauls *a pillar*.] Cf. syll.

syl=sylh, syl=syll. v. sulh, syll.

syla (=sylha), an; *m. A ploughman*:—Syla *arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 72.

sylan. v. sulh.

syle. v. sylu.

sylen *a gift*, sylf, sylfor, sylfren. v. selen, self, seolfor, seolfren.

Syles eá *Selsey*; insula vituli marini, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 8. v. seolh.

sylfring (*should be given under* seolfring), es; *m. A silver coin*:—Þreó hund sylfringa *trecentos argenteos*, Gen. 45, 22.

sylh, Sȳl-hearwa. v. sulh, Sigel-hearwa.

sylian; *p.* ede *To sully, soil, pollute, defile*:—Hē on unscyldgum eorla blōde his sweord selede (cf. besyled, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58. 18), Met. 9, 60. Sió sugu hī wille sylian on hire sole æfter ðæm ðe hió āðwægen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. [Þis sunne suleð þi sawle, H. M. 35, 15. Blind mon To þare diche his dweole fulieþ (*follows*) And falleþ and þar one sulieþ, O. and N. 1240. Mi sawle mit sunne isulet, Marh. 3, 14. Isuled, A. R. 396, 1. *O. Sax.* sulian: *O. H. Ger.* bi-sullen. Cf. *O. Frs.* sulenge *soiling*: *Goth.* bi-sauljan *to defile*.] v. be-sylian; solian, sulian, sol, syle.

syll, e; sylle, an; *f.* I. *a beam that serves as a foundation* or *support, a sill, a basis, support*:—Grundstānas *cementum*, syll *basis*, fōt-stān *fultura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 47–49. Syl *basis*, post *postis*, 86, 28, 29: ii. 10, 74: 101, 54. Syl *taber*, i. 289, 48. *Copsus* syl, *securis* [æx?], ii. 133, 9. *Cobsus* syl, ætx [æcx [*securis*]?], 22, 48. Getimbrung *aedificium*, post *basis*, sylle *postis* vel *fulcimentum*, i. 47, 19–21. Ðā wolde hē hūs timbrian mid his gebrōðra fultume. Ðā bæd hē hī ānre sylle, ðæt hē mihte ðæt hūs on ða sǣhealfe mid ðære underlecgan. Ða gebrōðra him behēton, ðæt hī woldon ðæt treów him gebringan. Ðā cōmon hī and wurdon ðæs treówes ungemyndige; ac God him ða sylle āsende mid ðam sǣlīcum flōde, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31–146, 4. Ðǣr fram sylle (*from the plank to which it was fixed*) ābeág medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. Ærest man āsmeáþ ðæs hūses stede, and eác man ðæt timber beheáwþ, and ða syllan man fægere gefēgþ, and ða beámas gelegþ, and ða ræftras tō ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8. II. figurative, *a support, foundation*:—Ðonne hī ne beóþ mid nānre sylle underscotene ðæs godcundlīcan mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 17. [Sulle *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 38. Sylle of an howse *silla, soliva*, Prompt. Parv. 456. Til he came to the selle, upon the flore, Chauc. C. T. 3820. *Icel.* syll *and* sylla *a sill*: *Dan.* syld: *Swed.* syll. Cf. *Goth.* ga-suljan *to lay a foundation*: *O. H. Ger.* swelli; *n. basis*: *Ger.* schwelle. *Also* (?) *Lat.* solea.]

syll *ploughs*, sylla *a giver*. v. sulh, sella.

sylla (=sella? *borrowed from Latin?*), an; *m. A saddle*:—Sylla *sella*, sadolfelt *pella*, sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 14–16.

sȳlla, syllan, syllend, syl-līc, sylofren, syltan. v. sēl, sellan, sellend, seld-līc, seolfren, siltan.

sylu, e, an; *f. A miry place*:—Syle, sylen *volutabra*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 51. Syle, 506, 54. Ðis sint ða denstōwa, brōchyrst and beaddan syla, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 318, 30. v. sol, sylian, syl-weg.

syl-weg, es; *m. A miry way* (?):—On sylweg; andlang weges on ða hǣðihtan leáge, and swā on ðæt fūle slōh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 22. v. syle.

sȳma, sȳman, symbel *continual*. v. sēma, sīman, simbel.

symbel, symel, es; *n.* I. *a feast, banquet, entertainment*:—Him (*Adam and Eve*) . . . and hyra eaferum swā wearð sārlīc symbel, Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Him (*the blessed*) is symbel and dreám, 352, 12; Sch. 96. Se becom tō Prisce, ðǣr hē deófolgeldum gealdē. Ðā gelaþode hē hine tō his symble. Ðā sǣde Marcellus him ðæt hē wǣre cristen, and him nǣre ālȳfed ðæt hē birgde ðara hǣþenra symbles, Shrn. 125, 28–31. Swefan æfter symble, Beo. Th. 238; B. 119. Symle, 2020; B. 1008. Ðonne ārās hē fram ðam symle *surgebat a media coena*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. Ðæt hāmweorud tō symble gesomnod wæs and hē sæt mid him æt ðam symble *vicani coenantes epulabantur, resedit et ipse cum eis ad convivium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 26–28. Sittan æt symble,

Exon. Th. 413, 27; Rä. 32, 12: 314, 16; Mōd. 15. Sittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Beo. Th. 4214; B. 2104. Symle, 982; B. 489. Tō đam symle, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Đǽr is Dryhtnes folc geseted tō symle, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Symbel (*prandium*) mīn ic gearuade, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. Herodes symbel (*cenam*) worhte, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Hē hēt beran on đæt hūs manegra cynna symbel, Shrn. 152, 25. Hē geaf mē sinc and symbel, Beo. Th. 4853; B. 2431. Symbel (ge)þicgan, 1242; B. 619: 2025; B. 1010. Symbel ymbsittan, 1132; B. 564. Symbel habban *epulari*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Symbel ne ālēgon *feasts failed not*, Exon. Th. 352, 34; Reim. 5. Hwǽr cwom symbla gesetu? hwǽr sindon seledreámas, 292, 2; Wand. 93. Đā wæs symbla mǽst geworden, 34, 31; Cri. 550: Beo. Th. 2469; B. 1232. Đonne gecerres from symblum *quando reuertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 36. **II.** *a feast, religious festival*:—Đerh đone dæg symbles (symbel, Lind.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Đȳ ylcan dæge ealra wē healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 397; Men. 200. [*O. Sax.* sumbal *a feast, banquet: Icel.* sumbl *a banquet.*]

symbel; *adj. Of a feast* or *festival*:—Simbel onsāh dæg *sollempnis urgebat dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Gesettaþ dæg symbelne *constituite diem sollemnem*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Dæg symbelne hȳ dōþ đē *diem festum agent tibi*, Ps. Spl. 75, 10. Ealle dagas simle *omnes dies festos*, 73, 9. v. symbelness.

symbel-calic, es; *m. A chalice for use at festivals* or *at the solemnity of the Mass.* v. symbelness, **II**:—Ic an Đeódrēd mīn wīte massehakele đe ic on Pauie bouhte and simbelcalice, Chart. Th. 515, 18.

symbel-cenness, e; *f. The festival of a person's birth*:—Of his symbelcenn' *de ejus natalicio*, Rtl. 80, 17. Symbelcen' đæt uē đerh brūca *natalicio perfrui*, 78, 21. Symbelcenn' *natalitiis*, 93, 25. Đaes symbelcennise wē bigōaþ *cujus natalitia colimus*, 65, 8: 79, 18. Symbelcen', 56, 13: 67, 8. [The meaning seems to require that the two parts of the compound should be separated, but the absence of inflexion in *symbel* where datives occur in the Latin seems to require the compound.]

symbel-dæg, es; *m.* **I.** *a feast-day, a day of a banquet*:—Æfter symbeldæge, Andr. Kmbl. 3052; An. 1529. Hē his lichoman wynna forwyrnde, symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 34; Gū. 136. **II.** *a festival, day of a religious feast*:—Symbeldæg *dies festus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Com đyder mycel menigo for đon symbeldæge, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: Ps. Th. 117, 25. Se biscop sæt sume symbeldæge on đære cierecan, Shrn. 78, 26. Đone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10. On symmeldæge (symbel-, MS. A.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 6. His symbeldæg (*natalitia*) wē mērsiaþ, Rtl. 44, 28. Ic đē symbledæg (*diem festum*) sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Symbeldagas *dies festos*, 73, 8.

symbel-gāl; *adj. Wanton with feasting*:—Se đe him wīnes glæd wilna brūceþ, siteþ him symbelgāl, Exon. Th. 449, 30; Dōm. 79.

symbel-gefēra. v. simbel-gefēra.

symbel-gereorde, es; *n. A feast, banquet*:—Biþ seó ān snǽd sēlre mycle tō þicganne đonne him sȳn seofon daga symbelgereordu, Salm. Kmbl. 816; Sal. 407.

symbel-gifa, an; *m. A feast-giver*:—Sāwla symbelgifa (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 2833; An. 1419.

symbel-hūs, es; *n. A banqueting-hall, dining-room*:—Hē æteóweþ iów symbelhūs (*cenaculum*) micel, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 22, 12.

symbel-līc; *adj. Of a feast* or *festival, solemn*:—Dæge symellīcum *die sollempni*, Anglia xiii. 390, 354. Gebedu symellīce *orationes sollempnes*, 417, 750. Daegas symbellīce *dies festos*, Ps. Surt. 73, 8.

symbellīce; *adv. Solemnly*:—Symbellīce *solempniter*, Rtl. 9, 7: 48, 40: Anglia xiii. 402, 539. Simbollīce, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 10.

symbelmōnaþ-līc; *adj. Pertaining to a month in which a solemnity was celebrated* (?); the word translates *comitiales* in the gloss:—Đa symbelmōnaðlīcan ādla *comitiales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 39.

symbelness, e; *f. Festivity, solemnity*:—Symmelnysse *festivitate, solemnitate*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 17. Semelnyssa *solemnia, festivitates*, 500, 7. **I.** *festivity, feasting*:—Đǽr đurhwunaþ seó ēce bliss; ne byþ đǽr hungor ne þurst . . . , ac hāligra symbelnys đǽr þurhwunaþ ā būtan ende, Wulfst. 143, 2. Symbelnes, Blickl. Homl. 65, 21. Hwǽr beóþ đonne đa symbelnessa and đa īdelnessa and đa ungemetlīcan hleahtras? 59, 17. **II.** *a religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Æftersanga symbolnys *matutinorum sollempnitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. In dege mērum symbelnisse (*sollemnitatis*) eówerre, Ps. Surt. 80, 3. Symelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 3. On đære Eástorlīcan tīde symbelnysse *in ipso tempore festi Paschalis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 40. On ludēa symbelnysse (*festivitate*) wǽron geworden Drihtnes ǽfengereordu, Homl. Ass. 153, 40. Gērlīco symbelnise *annua solemnitate*, Rtl. 49, 25. Cuman tō đære mæssan symbelnysse, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 36: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43: 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Đa symbelnessa mæssena *sollemnia missarum*, 4, 22; S. 592, 20. **II a.** *festive nature*:—Đonne ealle dagas āteoriaþ, đonne þurhwunaþ hē (*Sunday*) aa on his symbelnysse (*it continues ever in its character of festival*), Anglia viii. 310, 28.

symbel-tīd, e; *f. A religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Ārwyrđe symbeltīd *veneranda solemnitas*, Rtl. 65, 1, 8. Eádges apostoles symbeltīde (*festivitate*), 47, 9. Symbbeltīd *solempnitatem*, 2. 27. Heald đa symbeltīde đæs mōnđes frumsceatta dīnes weorces, Ex. 23, 16. Ārwyrđo symbeltīdo, Rtl. 49, 4. Symbeltīdum *sollennitatibus*, 80, 31. Symeltīdum, Anglia xiii. 397, 452. Symbeltīdo *solemnia*, Rtl. 49, 13: 50, 15: *natalicia*, 49, 25: 53. 1. Symbeltīde *festa*, 54, 11.

symbel-wērig; *adj. Weary with feasting*:—Wer (*Noah*) wīne druncen swæf symbelwērig, Cd. Th. 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Him symbelwērig (*Abimelech*) synna brytta þurh slǽp oncwæd, 159, 26; Gen. 2640.

symbel-wlanc; *adj. Elate with feasting*:—Siteþ symbelwlonc, lǽteþ wīne gewǽged word ūt faran, Exon. Th. 315, 32; Mōd. 40.

symbel-wynn, e; *f. The pleasure of feasting, the delight of the feast*:—Gā nū tō setle, symbelwynne dreóh, Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782.

symblan; *p.* ede; *and* symblian; *p.* ode *To feast*:—Hū mǽre đīn folc is, ǽlce dæge hit symblaþ, Ps. Th. 22, 7. Hió ofer hire suna symblaþ and blissaþ, 112, 8. Se weliga se đe on đæm godspelle gesǽd is đætte ǽlce dæge symblede . . . Đa đe ǽlce dæge symblaþ *dives ille, qui epulatus quotidie dicitur splendide . . . epulando quotidie*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 3–9. Rihtwīse symbliaþ *justi epulentur*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 3. Se weliga ǽlce dæge symblede (simblede, Cott. MSS.) *dives epulabatur quotidie splendide*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. Mid đȳ hī lange symbledon *cum diutius epulis vacarent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 30. Utan simblian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Symblendra swēg *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Th. 41, 4.

symble, symblian, symel. v. simble, symblan, symbel.

symering-wyrt, e; *f. The name of some plant*:—Simæringcwyrt (symeringc-, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 12) *malua crispa*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 310, 12. Simeringwyrt *viola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 67.

symle, symlian, symlinga, symmel-dæg, sȳn *be*, sȳn *sight*, syn- *ever-*. v. simble, simblian, simblunga, symbel-dæg, sī, sīn, sin-.

syn[n], e; *f.* **I.** with reference to human law or obligation, *misdeed, fault, crime, wrong*:—Se cyning his feóndum swīþe ārede . . . Đyslīc wæs seó syn (*culpa*) đe se cyning fore ofslegen wæs, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Hié georne smeádon hwæt sió syn wǽre đe hié gefremed hæfdon wið đam cāsere, Elen. Kmbl. 828; El. 414. Ne synn ne sacu ne sār wracu *nec scelus infandum, . . . aut Mars, aut ardens caedis amore furor*, Ex. Th. 201, 10; Ph. 54. Đā wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta *then was there wrongdoing and strife between Swedes and Geats*, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. Senne *facinus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 22. Synne stælan *to charge with crime*, Menol. Fox 569; Gu. C. 54. **II.** with reference to divine law, *sin*:—Heora synn (*peccatum*) ys swīđe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Hē onfunde Godes ierre . . . đeáh hē wēnde đæt hit nān syn nǽre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Seó geofu wæs broht for đære synne đæs ǽrestan wīfes . . . and seó synn wæs ādilegod, Blickl. Homl. 5, 4–6. Syn, 3, 7. Mænige līf būtan leahtre (*crimine*) habban māgon, būtan synne (*peccato*) hī nā māgon, Scint. 230, 12. Ælc đe synne (*peccatum*) wyrcþ is đære synne (*peccati*) þeów, Jn. Skt. 8, 34. Se đe dēþ āweg middaneardes synnæ (*peccatum;* synna, MS. A.: synne, MS. B. Lind. Rush.), 1, 29. Se hæfþ māran synne (synn, Lind.), 19, 11. Synne ne āspringaþ *sins cease not*, Exon. Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Beóþ đæs mannes synna gecwēmran đonne eal eorþlīc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 21. Wē fela sinna didon, Hy. 7, 106. On synnum geboren, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Of synnum mīnum clǽnsa mē, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Sennum, Ps. C. 38. Andettan synna, Mt. Kmbl. 3. 6. Senna, Blickl. Homl. 43, 14. [*O. Sax.* sundia: *O. Frs.* sende: *O. H. Ger.* sunta *peccatum, culpa, noxa, nefas: Icel.* synd.] v. fyrn-, heáh-, nīđ-syn[n].

syn-bōt, e; *f. Amends for sin, penance*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ đæt hī ne beón tō feohgeorne æt synbōte, ne on ǽnige wīsan on unriht ne strȳnan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32.

syn-byrđen[n], e; *f. The burden of sin*:—Hī synbyrþenne, firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 34; Cri. 1300. Ne þearf đæs nān man wēnan đæt his līchama mōte đa synbyrþenna on eorþscrafe gebētan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 31.

syn-bysig; *adj. Troubled in consequence of sin*:—Hē heteswengeas fleáh ond đǽrinne fealh secg synbysig, Beo. Zup. 2227.

syn-cræft, es; *m. A sinful art*:—Ne syncræftas (scyn-, *other MS.*) wē ne onhyrgen, Wulfst. 253, 10.

syn-dǽd, e; *f. A sinful deed, sin, wicked act*:—For syndǽda đara eardendra đe hire on lifdan *a malitia inhabitantium in ea*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Se deófol đa syndǽda stǽleþ on đa gāstas, Wulfst. 256, 7.

synder-ēe; *f. A separate, private law, law for an individual*:—Syndurae *privilegium*, Rtl. 190, 19, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-ēwa *privilegium.*]

synder-gifu. v. sundor-gifu.

synder-līc; *adj. Separate, special, private*:—And đære synderlīc[an] *ac privata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 10. Đa synderlīcan *privatam*, 75, 56. **I.** *that is apart, separate, remote*:—On senderlīcum hulce *in remoto* (*separato*) *tugurio*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 43. **II.** *private, that is done apart, not public*:—Đa heáfodmenn on synderlīcum geþeahte đone sceat him sealdon, and bǽdon, đæt hī sǽdon, đæt đæs Hǽlendes līc him wurde forstolen . . . Hī nāmon đone sceatt, and swā þeáh on synderlīcum rūnungum đæt riht

eall rǽddon, Homl. Ass. 79, 156–161. **II a.** *private, without distinction, ordinary*:—On weorcdagum (cf. on weorcdagum *in contrast to* freólstídum, R. Ben. 37, 5; 36, 9) *diebus privatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. **III.** *that belongs to an individual* or *that is adapted to a particular purpose, not in common, special, peculiar, proper*:—Seó gesceádwísnes is synderlíc cræft ðære sáwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10. Synderlíc gifu *praerogativa*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 42. Nǽfde se Fæder nán ðing synderlíces búton his Suna *the Father had nothing not in common with his Son*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 12. Heora nán nǽfde siddan nán þingc sinderlíces, ac didon him eal gemǽne, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 36. For synderlícum wurdmente *privilegium, singularem honorem*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 30. Ðes miccla wurdmynt nis nú ealra manna, ac on synderlícum wurdmynte ðám gesǽligum mǽdenum and ðám clǽnum cnapum, Homl. Ass. 41, 431. Ánra gehwylc ðara apostola bíþ geseted tó his synderlícre stówe, Blickl. Homl. 143, 23. Hé ða syx dagas ǽr his þrowunga synderlíc weorc ǽlce dæge cýþde, 71, 30. God sealde heora ǽlcum synderlíce spræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11. Ðonne wé for synderlecum synnum synderleca hreówsunga dóþ, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 28. Sume naman syndon *specialia*, ðæt synd synderlíce, ða ðe beóþ tódǽlede fram ðam gemǽnelícum, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 6. **IV.** *separated by superiority, singular, excellent, specially good*:—Ðys is synderlíc lǽcedóm wið eágena dymnysse, Lchdm. i. 178, 8. Synderlícere *singulari, speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 23. v. sundor-líc.

synderlíce; *adv.* **I.** *apart, away from all others, in private*:—Synderlíce (*separatim*) hine Petrus and Iacobus and Iohannes and Andreas áhsodon, Mk. Skt. 13, 3. **II.** where many things are to be distinguished from each other, *separately, severally, apart*:—Se án monn ongitt ðæt ðæt hé on óþrum ongit synderlíce (*in several ways*); hé hine ongit þurh ða eágan synderlíce, þurh ða eáran synderlíce, ðurh his rǽdelsan synderlíce, ðurh gesceádwísnesse synderlíce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 16–19. Synderlíce ánne gehwylcne hád God and hláford andettan wé synt geneádede *singulatim unamquamque personam Deum et dominum confiteri compellimur*, Ath. Crd. 19. Hine synderlíce ǽlc man beheóld, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 625. Ðara is ánra gehwylc synderlíce xxxtigum ðúsendum dǽla lengra ðonne eal middangeard, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 13. Heora ǽghwylc be heom sylfum synderlíce ðus cwæð, Homl. Ass. 162, 243. **III.** where one thing is to be distinguished from others of the same kind, *specially, in particular* (as opposed to generally):—Wé nemnaþ ealle ðing ǽgðer ge synderlíce ge gemǽnelíce; synderlíce be ágenum naman, *Eadgarus;* gemǽnelíce, *rex* cyning, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 9–11. *Animal* is ǽlc ðing ðe orðaþ; ðonne is synderlíce *homo* man, *equus* hors . . .; gemǽnelíce *arbor* treów; synderlíce *uitis* wíntreów, Zup. 14, 8–10. Þeáh heó synderlíce Iohannes gýmene betǽht wǽre, hwædere heó drohtnode gemǽnelíce mid ðam apostolícum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31: ii. 112, 18–22. Hwí ne cwæð ðæt hálige gewrit be ðam men synderlíce, ðæt hé gód wǽre, swá swá hit cwæð mænigfealdlíce be ðám óþrum gesceaftum, ðæt hí góde wǽron? Boutr. Scrd. 19, 18. **IV.** where the reference is to a single person or circumstance, *only, exclusively, solely, to* or *by one's self*:—Ðæt word belimpþ synderlíce tó Gode ánum *that phrase belongs exclusively to God alone*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 12. Hé him synderlíce (*to himself; or* (?) synderlíce, *adj.*, wíc *being used in plural*) wíc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Sume men ðæs wóses synderlíce (*by itself*) brúcaþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 11. Hú mæg ðǽr synderlíce ánes ríces monnes nama cuman *non fama hominum singulorum pervenire queat*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. Ðæt hors ic ðé synderlíce (*specialiter*) tó ǽhte geceás, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 28. Mæssige man áne mǽssan sinderlíce for ðare neóde, ðe ús nú on handa stent, Wulfst. 181, 24. Hí hæfdon ǽlce dæge heora wítena gemót, and wǽron gesette synderlíce tó ðam ða senatores, Jud. p. 161, 32. Ná synderlíce for ðære ðeóde *non tantum pro gente*, Jn. Skt. 11, 52. Synderlíce on hyhte ðú gesettest mé *singulariter in spe constituisti me*, Ps. Spl. 4, 10. Ðonne hié synderlíce ðenceaþ hú hié selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan . . . mid ðý hí bereáfiaþ hié selfe ðara góda ðe hié wilniaþ synderlíce habban *cum sua lucra cogitant, ipsis se, quae privata habere appetant, bonis privant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22–43, 1: Swt. 45, 14. Nówuht him selfum synderlíce wilnian *nihil proprium quaerere*, 13; Swt. 77, 26. Senderlíce (*a Domino*) *proprie* (*uxor prudens*, Prov. 19, 14), Kent. Gl. 692. **V.** where degree is marked, *specially, exceedingly, to a greater extent than in any other case, singularly*:—Syndirlíce *excellenter*, Rtl. 47, 1. Nalles ná ðæt án ðæt hé gód doo gemang óðrum monnum ac eác synderlíce suá suá hé on dyncðum biþ furður ðonne óðre ðæt hé eác sié on his weorcum suá micle furður *ut non solum sit ejus operatio utilis, sed etiam singularis . . . sicut honore ordinis superat, ita etiam morum virtute transcendat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 22. Sum bróþor synderlíce mid godcunde gyfe gemǽrsod (*specialiter insignis*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 30. Hé him synderlíce wilnade ðæt wuldor, 5, 7; S. 620, 32. Hé hine lufode synderlíce, Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Is synderlíce eallum Godes folce beboden ðæt hí heora gebeda lufian and ælmessan dǽlan, Homl. Ass. 164, 5. Se ðe synderlíce Cristes dýrling wæs, 151, 11. Ieremias ys úre witega synderlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 35. [Sunderliche, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 21: 13, 1: 261, 3: A. R. 90, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sunderlícho *signanter, singulariter.*] v. sundorlíce.

synderlíceness, e; *f. Singularity, peculiarity*:—Forlætenre synderlícnysse *omissa specialitate* (*singularitate, peculiaritate*), Hpt. Gl. 413, 62.

synder-líþe; *adj. Special, singular, separate*:—Senderlíþes *speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 63. Senderlíþum *speciali, singulari*, 450, 66. Synderlýþum *peculiaribus*, Anglia xiii. 369, 62. Cf. án-líþe, *and see next word.*

synder-líþes; *adv. Separately, singly*:—Sindorlíþes *singillatim*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 5. Senderlíþes, Hpt. Gl. 484, 7. v. sundor-líþes.

synder-weordmynt *a special honour, prerogative*:—Synderwurdmynt, *praerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 61. Cf. sundor-weorþung.

syndig; *adj. Skilled in swimming* (?):—Sum byþ rynig; . . . sum on londe snel, fǽðe spédig; sum fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ . . .; sum biþ syndig, Exon. Th. 296, 28; Crä. 58. v. sund, **I, II,** *and* cf. *Icel.* syndr *able to swim.*

-synd-líc, syn-dolh, syndon. v. gesynd-líc, sin-dolh, sind.

syndrian; *p.* ode *To sunder, separate*:—Eorþena langnyss ná syndraþ (*separat*), ða ðe sóð lufu geþeód, Scint. 5, 13. Se ðe syndraþ fram leahtre, R. Ben. Interl. 117, 3. Ðæt God gegeadrade, monn ne suindria (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. v. á-, ge-, tó-syndrian; sundrian.

syndrig; *adj.* **I.** *separate, alone, not joined with others*:—Ic mé syndrig eom *singulariter sum ego*, Ps. Th. 140, 12. Wiþ fefre hylpþ syndrigo marubie tó drincanne *to drink marrubium alone*, Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Heáfdehtes porres [croppan] syndrigne sele þicgan, 230, 11. Nim syndrig sealt oðde wið weaxhláfsealfe gemeng, 246, 9. Áwyl ða wyrte and syndrigea betonican, neftan, etc., 76, 18. **I a.** *standing apart, not accessible* (?); cf. synder-líc, **I**:—Hé (*Hannibal*) com tó Alpis ðǽm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt Iof (munti fôr MS. C.). Swá ðonne hé tó ðæm syndrigum stáne com ðonne hét hé hiene mid fýre onhǽtan and siþþan mid mattucan heáwan *ad Alpes pervenit . . . atque invias rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. **II.** *special, set apart for a particular purpose*:—Sáwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lác *dano* (*dona?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. Ða Senatores dæghwamlíce smeádon on ánum sindrian húse, Jud. p. 161, 33. **III.** *special, singular, extraordinary, remarkable for an unusual quality* or *for the unusual degree in which some quality exists*:—Ðæt is syndrig cynn, symle biþ ðý heardra ðe hit sǽstreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 6; Gen. 1324. Him ðá wæs syndrig ege ðǽr him ǽr wæs seó mǽste wyn, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 32. Míne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd ða wǽron míne syndrige treówgeþoftan (*my special confidants*), Nar. 29, 28. **IV.** of that which concerns a single person, *private, own*; proprius, privatus:—God, ðæm syndrig (*proprium*) is ðætte hé gimilsage, Rtl. 40, 19. Syndriges *propriae*, 33, 30. Be ðam ðætte munecas syndrige áhte næbben . . . Náenig nán ðing syndries ne âge *si debeant monachi proprium habere . . . Ne quis presumat aliquid habere proprium*, R. Ben. 56, 15–19: L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 10. Fíf híða syndries landes . . . fíf híða gemánes landes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 395, 28. Æfter syndrig mægn *secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 15: Ps. Th. 97, 2. Syndrige wyrdmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 1. Suindrig *propria*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 9. From syndrigum *ex propriis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 44. Standan on syndrigum gebedum *to be engaged in private devotions*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 115. In syndrige *in propria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 32. **V.** *separate, several, sundry, each separately*:—Moyses gebletsode ða twelf mǽgða ǽlce mid sindrigre bletsunge, Deut. 33, 5. Hé syndrigne ácsode hwylces geleáfan hí wǽron *cujus essent fidei singuli, inquirebat*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 13. Hwylcne ende syndrigo ðing (*singula*) hæbbende synd, 5, 23; S. 646, 6. Hig eodon and syndrie (*singuli*) fêrdon on hyra ceastre, Lk. Skt. 2, 3. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adv.?*) ẽghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeða, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. Ic syndrigra (*singulorum*) hús and bedd geseah, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 9. Hé syndrigum geárum (*annis singulis*) hine neósode, 4, 29; S. 607, 12. Hig gesamnodon hig be sindrigum mǽgðum, Jos. 7, 16. Hé syndrigum (*singulis*) hys hand on settende hig gehælde, Lk. Skt. 4, 40. Scíp ceigeþ syndrigum nomum *oues uocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 3. Suindrigum his suá hwælc ðú eftsettes *singulis sua quaeque restitues*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 11: p. 4, 7. Þurh syndrige ðíne andsware ic ongeat, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 39. **V a.** in a distributive sense, *one a-piece, one each*:—Ðá onfêngon hig syndrige penegas (cf. ǽlc his pening, v. 9, the Latin in each case being *singulos denarios*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. On septem epistolas canonicas ic sette syndrie bêc (*libros singulos*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 13. Dile, mintan and merce, syndrige sceafas geseód, Lchdm. ii. 188, 24: 228, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderig *separatus, singularis, privatus, peculiaris.*]

syndrige; *adv.* **I.** *apart, separately, by one's self*:—Hé gefoerde in stówe unbýed syndrige (*seorsum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Syndrige áuunden *separatim involutum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 7. **II.** *singly, one at a time*:—Ða ongunnon cuoeða him swyndria (*singillatim*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adj.?*) ẽghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeða, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderigo *separatim, seorsum, specialiter.*]

syndrigend-líc; *adj. Separating*:—*Adverbia discretiva* synd syndrigendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 7.

syndrig-lîc; *adj. Special, singular, peculiar*:—Twegen cynelîce cnihtas mid syndriglîcre (*speciali*) Godes gyfe wǽron gesigefæste, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. v. next word.

syndriglîce; *adv.* I. *specially, particularly*:—Ðæt hâlige gewrit cýþeþ and syndriglîce (*specialiter*) Paules epistola, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2. II. *singly, severally, one by one, of each one*:—Hê syndriglîce (*singillatim*) wæs fram him eallum frignende, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 40.

-syndrung. v. â-syndrung *divortium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 26.

syndur-ae, -sŷne, syne-wealt. v. synder-ǽ, -sîne, seonu-wealt.

syn-fâh; *adj. Stained with sin*:—Synfâ men, Exon. Th. 67, 3; Cri. 1083.

syn-full; *adj. Sinful*; used substantively, *a sinner*:—Synful *peccator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 63. Ðæt synfull gesyhþ *peccator videbit*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic eom synfull (synn-, Lind.) mann *homo peccator sum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 8. Synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 16. Þeáh ðe se mæssere synfull sý, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1. Ðonne se synfulla his lîf geendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Beó ðû milde mê synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13. Ðæt gê gebiddan for mê ðam unwyrðestan synfullan, Anglia xi. 103, 95. On ðisse synfulran (*peccatrice*) cneórisse, Mt. Skt. 8, 38. Ða synfullan (synn-, Cott. MSS.) bytledon uppe on mînum hrygge, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Geseald on synfulra hand, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 45. Synnfullum mannum tǽcan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 15. Þeófas and synfulle men, 75, 28. Gesete him synfulle tô ealdrum *constitue super eum peccatorem*, Ps. Th. 108, 5. [*Icel.* synd-fullr.]

syngian; *p.* ode *To sin*:—Ic syngige *committo, admitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 221, 8. Ic eom se lyðra man, se syngige swîðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 42. Ic singie nitende *peccavi nesciens*, Num. 22, 34. Gyf ðîn brôðor syngaþ wið ðê *si peccaverit in te frater tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15, 21. Ic ânum ðê syngode *tibi soli peccavi*, Ps. C. 47. Ðâ sǽde him Plenius ðæt hê wôh bude, and miclum on ðǽm syngade, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264, 28. Wê singodon on ûrum brêðer *peccavimus in fratrem nostrum*, Gen. 42, 21. Ne synga ðû *non moechaberis*, Ex. 20, 14. Ðe læs gê syngien (nelle gê syngian, Ps. Lamb.), Ps. Th. 4, 5. Se unrihtwîsa cwyð ðæt hê wylle syngian (*ut delinquat*), 35, 1: Past. 17; Swt. 109, 17. Singian, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 88. Wið God singian *in Deum peccare*, Gen. 39, 9. Geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Ðæt hié ôþre syngiende rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 24. [Hwenne þe muð suneȝeð on muchele ete, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 31. Þu sunegest . . . we sunegieð, 17, 20, 36. Heo sunegede . . . heo makede him sunegen, A. R. 56, 1, 4. Þatt mann ne sinnȝheþþ nohht, Orm. 3970. Ine þri maneris me may zeneȝi, Ayenb. 20, 4. Ho so syngeþ (synegeþ, synneþ), Piers P. C-text, 11, 26. *O. Sax.* sundiôn: *O. H. Ger.* sunteôn: *Ger.* sündigen: *Icel.* syndga.] v. for-, ge-syngian.

syngig (?); *adj. Sinful*:—Hwî flîhst ðû mê forealdodne syngigan (synnigan?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192.

syn-grin *the toil* or *snare which a sin constitutes*:—Ðæt ûs deófol of rihtan wege þurh deriende þýstra belǽdan ne mǽge, ne mid syngrinum tô swîðe gehremman *not hamper us too much with the snares of sin*, Btwk. 196, 19. Ðonne mæg se biscop ðæs mannes syngrina (*the toils of sin in which he is involved*) þurh Godes þafunge ðe swýðor gelîðian, Wulfst. 155, 26.

syngung, e; *f. Sinning*:—Ûs is swîðe þearle tô êfstanne ðæt wê bewêpan ðæt wê ǽr tô yfele gedydon, and ofer ðis ðære syngunge geswîcan, Homl. Ass. 149, 137.

syn-leahter, es; *m. A sinful fault, a sin*:—Forbûgan ða synleahtras ðe ûs forbodene synd, ðæt is unrihthǽmed and ǽrǽtas and oferdruncennessa, Wulfst. 134, 24.

syn-leás; *adj. Sinless, without sin*:—Hwylc eówer sî synleás (*sine peccato*), Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Crist þrowade for ûs synleás, Wulfst. 121, 14: 151, 5. Ne biþ nǽfre nân man leahterleás ne synleás ealra þinga, 233, 24. Biþ oft synleás yfel geðoht ðǽm gôdum *plerumque boni innoxie tentantur ad culpam*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 3. Ûre Drihten gescôp Adam hâligne and clǽnne and synleásne, Wulfst. 153, 13. [*O. Sax.* sundi-lôs.]

syn-lêw, -leáw, e; *f. A sinful injury*:—Hêr syndan þurh synleáwa sâre gelêwede tô manege on earde, Wulfst. 165, 25. v. lêw, lim-lǽw.

syn-lic; *adj. Sinful*:—Hê sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ǽlc ðara þinga ðe synlîc biþ, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. Anbûgan tô nânum fûllîcum and synlîcum luste, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 15. Fyrenlusta and synlîcra dǽda â mâ and mâ, Wulfst. 56, 7. Wê geâxiaþ nǽnig gôd âwunigende and ealle worldlîcu þing swîþe synlîcu, Blickl. Homl. 109, 3. [Wǽron swîðe hefige and sinlîce gewinn betwux ðam Câsere of Sexlande and his sunu, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunt-lîh *facinorosus, peccatorius*: *Icel.* synd-ligr.]

synlîce; *adv. Sinfully, wickedly*:—Hî sôhton synlîce sâwle mîne, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Ða hǽðnan synlîce heora ða leásan godas mid mislîcum deófolgeldum him laþodan on fultum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Ðæs lîfes ðe ðû mid leahtrum hafast ofslegen synlîce, Exon. Th. 90, 26; Cri. 1480. Se cyng and ða heáfodmenn lufedon swîðe and oferswîðe gîtsunge on golde and on seolfre and ne rôhtan hû synlîce hit wǽre begytan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 6, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* suntlîcho *impie.*]

syn-lust, es; *m. Sinful pleasure* or *desire, lust*:—Ic wæs swîðe onǽled mid ðære hâtheortnysse ðæs synlustes, ðæt ic gewilnode bûtan ceápe ðæt hî mê tô geurnon, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 337. Crist lǽrde, ðæt gehwâ synnluste fæste wîðstôde; Antecrist lǽrþ, ðæt gehwâ his luste georne fulgange, Wulfst. 55, 11. Ða hlîwðe ðe hê ǽr þurh synlust gefremode, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5: Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Mancyn ðe nû is in îdelum gylpe and on synnlustum beswicen, Wulfst. 182, 13. Synlustum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. Synlustas fremman, Dôm. L. p. 30, 53.

synn. v. syn[n].

synnicge (-ecge), an; *f. A sinner, a sinful woman*; peccatrix:—Seó (*Mary Magdalen*) wæs ǽrest synnecge, Shrn. 107, 10.

synnig; *adj.* I. in a religious sense, *sinful, wicked*:—Ânra gehwylc, sôðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Se feónd and se freónd . . . synnig and gesǽlig, Elen. Kmbl. 1908; El. 956. Synnig wið sâwla nergend, Andr. Kmbl. 1841; An. 923. Hwî swigast ðû, synnigu tunge, Dôm. L. 67. Ðæs synnigan môd *peccantis mentem*, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 10. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mûð, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Synnig cynn (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. Hâliges lâre synnige ne swulgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Beóþ ða syngan flǽsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Fyrenfulra ðreát, heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6: Cd. Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Hê biþ ðâm yflum egeslîc tô geseónne, synnegum monnum, Exon. Th. 57, 18; Cri. 920. Syngum hondum, 70, 3; Cri. 1133: 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ðû ðe ûs synnige âdrife fram dôme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hî hyra synnigan breóst beátaþ, Wulfst. 138, 12. Monige æfter ðæs lîchoman scylde hî swâ micle fæsðlîcor gestaðoliaþ on gôdum weorcum swâ hî hî selfe synnigran ongietaþ, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 3. II. in a legal sense, *guilty, culpable.* v. scyldig:—Scyldig ɫ synnig *reus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Synnig *culpabilis*, Rtl. 102, 7. Gif ceorl ceáp forstelþ . . . biþ se his dǽl synnig (scyldig, MS. H.) bûtan ðam wîfe ânum, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 17. Se ðe þeóf ofslihþ, se môt gecýðan mid âðe ðæt hê hine synnigne (scyldigne, MS. B.) ofslôge, 16; Th. i. 112, 8. Mon synnigne gefôn æt openre scylde, 37; Th. i. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* sundig: *O. H. Ger.* suntig *peccator, damnosus, noxius*: *Icel.* syndigr.] v. bær-, fela-, firen-, lyge-, un-synnig.

synnigness, e; *f. Sinfulness, guilt* [:—Deáðsynnignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33.]

synoþ. v. seonoþ.

syn-rǽs, es; *m. A sinful impulse*:—Þence hê swîðe georne hwæt tô bôte mǽge ongeán ǽlcne synrǽs, ðe þurh deófles sǽd ǽr wearð âweaxen, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 9.

syn-rust, es; *m. The foulness of sin*:—Synrust þweán and ðæt wom ǽrran wunde hǽlan *to wash away the foulness of sin and to heal the scar of the former wound*, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. [Cf. the line in the Cathemerinon of Prudentius, 'quod limat aegram pectoris rubiginem.' v. Mod. Lang. Notes, May, 1889. Cf. *also* synne rust *peccati rubigo*, Scint. 4, 14.] Cf. syn-wund.

syn-sceaþa, an; *m. One who wickedly does harm, a malefactor, criminal, miscreant*:—Se synscaþa sceaþena þreáte êhstreám sôhte, Exon. Th. 282, 31; Jul. 671. Hié ne môste se synscaþa (*Grendel*) under sceadu bregdan, Beo. Th. 1418; B. 707. Ðone synscaðan gûðbilla nân grêtan nolde, 1607; B. 801. Ða synsceaðan (*the heathens*) Godes tempel brǽcan and bærndon, Exon. Th. 44, 21; Cri. 706. Metod beslôh synsceaþan (*the apostate angels*) sigore and gewealde, Cd. Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Cf. mân-sceaþa.

syn-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of sin, wicked*:—Heortan wyrmas synscyldigra ceorfaþ and slîtaþ *vermes scelerum mordebunt intima cordis*, Dôm. L. 168.

synt, -synto. v. sind, ge-synto.

syn-wracu, e; *f. The punishment of sin*:—Biþ him (*those in hell*) synwracu andweard, ðæt is êce cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 15; Cri. 1540. Ðære synwræce siþþan sceoldon mægð and mæcgas morþres ongyldon, 153, 27; Gû. 832. Ic ne heóld teala, ðæt mê Hǽlend mîn bibeád; ic ðæs sceal geseón synwræce, 50, 2; Cri. 794.

syn-wrǽnness. v. sin-wrǽnness.

syn-wund, e; *f. A wound inflicted by sin*:—Ne syndon nâne swâ yfele wunda swâ syndon synwunda, forðam þurh ða forwyrð se man êcan deáðe, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 17. Wê â sculon îdle lustas, synwunde, forseón, Exon. Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757.

syn-wyrcende *working sin, sinning, working iniquity*:—Synwyrcende (*the devil*), Elen. Kmbl. 1884; El. 944. Synwyrcende (*operantes iniquitatem*), ða ðe unrihtes ǽghwær þenceaþ, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ansýna synnwyrcendra *facies peccatorum*, 81, 2.

sype, es; *m. Suction*:—Seó eorþe ðæt wæter helt and be sumum dǽle swilgþ, and for ðam sype heó biþ geleht, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6: Met. 20, 97. Cf. sûpan, *and next word.*

sypian *to take in moisture*:—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedô þreó pund on glæsfæt; gedô ðonne ðæs scearpestan wînes tô .v. sestras, âsete ðonne on hâte sunnan . . . ðæt hit sipige and socige .iiii. dagas, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Cf. sûpan, *and preceding word.*

sypian (?), sipian (?); *p.* ode *To delay, be slow*:—Hê (*a sick person*) sipaþ and ârîsþ *tricabit et surget*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 2, 19, 28. (The reference is to an illness which begins on the 5th, 17th, or 27th day of the month.) Sypigende *senescens, frigescens*, Germ. 397, 345.

sŷr, *in the gloss* grundswylige, sŷr *senecio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 42, *seems to have a meaning similar to that of* swylige. v. sur.

Syras, syrc, syrede(-on). v. Syre, serc, sirwan.

Syre, Syrie (?); *pl. The Syrians:*—Antiochus Sira cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 24. Sennacherib Syria cyning, Homl. Th. i. 568, 2, 28. [*Goth.* Saur: *O. H. Ger.* Syr *Syrus.*] v. Syr-ware.

syretum *latibulum* (= (?) syrwetum *latibulis; and see* siru-tûn), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27.

syre-wrenc. v. siru-wrenc.

syrfe, an; *f. A service-tree;* sorbus:—Of caweldene tô ðære syrfan; ðonne of ðære syrfan tô healwîcum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 262, 13. Ðonon tô ðan wôn stocce; and ðær tô wuda; ðonon on ða syrfan, vi. 234, 26. v. next word.

syrf-treów, es; *n. A service-tree;* sorbus:—In ðæt syrftreów; of ðam syrftreów in ðæt rûge mapel-treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 22.

Syria (?) *Syria:*—Godes engel ofslôh ðæs Syrian cyninges here, Homl. Th. i. 570, 2. [*Goth.* Syria, Saura.]

sŷring, e; *f. Butter-milk:*—Hwæg *serum,* sŷring *raptura,* rynning *coagulum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 68–70. Sŷring *baptua,* ii. 12, 64. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hê hæbbe blêde fulle hweges oððe sŷringe ealne sumor, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 25. Cŷswyrhtan gebyreþ ðæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tô hlâfordes beóde, and hæbbe ða sŷringe ealle bûton ðæs hyrdes dæle, 16; Th. i. 438, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* sŷra *sour whey* used as a drink instead of small beer.]

-syringas *in* Exsyringas, Exon. Th. 323, 22; Vîd. 82.

Syrisc; *adj. Syrian:*—Naaman se Sirisca, Lk. Skt. 4, 27. Hî bædon Godes gescyldnysse wiđ ðone Syriscan here, Homl. Ass. 107, 170. [*O. H. Ger.* Sirisc *Arabicus.*]

Syro-fênisc; *adj. Syro-phoenician:*—Wîf Siroféniscs cynnes, Mk. Skt. 7, 26. [*Goth.* Saurini-fynikisks.]

syrwa, syrwan. v. siru, sirwan.

Syr-ware; *pl. The people of Syria, Syrians:*—Syrwara lond *Syria* Exon. Th. 209, 6; Ph. 166.

syđđan, syx. v. siđđan, six.

T

For the Runic T, see Tîr.

tâ, (*contracted from*) tâhe, an; *f. A toe:*—Tâhae *allox,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 8. Tâ, i. 71, 64. Sió micle tâ . . . sió æfterre tâ . . . sió midleste tâ . . . sió feórđe tâ . . . sió lytle tâ, L. Alf. pol. 64; Th. i. 96, 19–24. Seó mycle tâ . . . ðare mycclan tâan nægl, L. Ethb. 70, 72; Th. i. 20, 2, 5. Hê æthrân his swiđran þûman and ðæs wynstran fôtes miclan tân *tetigit pollicem manus ejus dextrae, similiter et pedis,* Lev. 8, 23. Tân and fingras *decies senos,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 73. Ða miclan tân *alloces,* 5, 18. Ða tân scrincaþ (-eþ, MS.) up (*in gout*) *the toes shrink up,* Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. On ðan ȝeofoþan môneþe ða tân and ða fingras beóþ weaxende, 146, 17. Gif heó mid ðâm tân stæpeþ, 144, 15. Æt ðâm ôđrum tâum ealswâ æt ðâm fingrum, L. Ethb. 71; Th. i. 20, 3. Mid ðæm tâum *cum mentagris,* Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 21 (cf. lxxi, 13). Ofer hira handa þûman and ðæs swŷðran fôtes micclan tân *super pollices manus eorum ac pedis dextri,* Ex. 29, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zêha: *Icel.* tâ.] v. tân *a toe.*

tâ; *gen.* tân; *f.* **I.** *a twig, shoot:*—Tân ł twiga *vimina, virgulae,* Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. **II.** *a lot:*—Ðæt him dême seó tâ, gif hî hwæt dælan willaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 86. Đâ dældon ða cwelleras Cristes reáf on feówer, heora ælcum his dæl, swâ him dêmde seó tâ, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 31. Hî wurpon đá tân betweox him, and bædon ðæt God sceolde geswutulian hwanon him ðæt ungelimp becôme. Đâ com ðæs wîtegan tâ upp, i. 246, 3–5. v. tân, *and cf. for a similar pair of forms* flâ *and* flân.

tabule (-ele), an; *f.: also* tabula; *m.* **I.** *a table:*—Hæfdon hî mid him gehâlgode fato and gehâlgode tabulan on wigbedes wrixle *habentes secum vascula sacra et tabulam altaris vice dedicatam,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. **II.** *a tablet, table on which to inscribe:*—Ðæra eára getæl hæfþ seó tabule ðe wê mearkian willaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 41. On ânum leádenum tabulan (*but* âne leádene tabulan (*acc.*), 766), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 342. Đâs đreó word stôdon on ânre tabulan. On ðære ôđre tabelan wæs ðæt forme bebod: 'Ne hâm đû unrihtlîce,' Homl. Th. ii. 198, 5. Tabelan, 196, 34. Pilatus âwrât ðæs wîtes intingan on ânre tabelan, 254, 24. Tŷn beboda âwrât se Ælmihtiga on ðâm twâm tabelum . . . Ða twâ tabelan getâcnodon ða twâ bebodu, 204, 17–20. Twâ stænene tabulan, Ex. 32, 15: 34, 1. **III.** *a board which is struck to give a signal:*—Tabule æfter capitule byþ gecnucod *tabula post capitulum pulsatur,* Anglia xiii. 402, 536. Gecnucedre tabulan *pulsata tabula,* 390, 359: 393, 397. [*O. H. Ger.* tavala, tabella *tabula, pugillaris.* From Latin.]

tacan; *p.* tôc *To take:*—Ða menn ealle hê tôc, and dyde of heom ðæt hê wolde (cf. ðamen hê âteáh swâ swâ hê wolde, MS. E.), Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 20. Hê tôc swilce gerihta swâ hê him gelagade (cf. hê nam swilce gerihta swâ se cyng him geûđe, MS. E.), 1075; Erl. 212, 38. [*From Icel.* taka; *p.* tôk.]

taccian (?); *p.* ode *To tame* [:—Getaccodon (-þaccodon? v. þaccian) *edomitis,* Germ. 402, 63].

tâcn, tâcen, es; *n. A token, sign:*—Tâcne *dicimenta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 53: 25, 57. Tâcn *indicia,* 44, 68. **I.** *a sign, significant form:*—Heofoncyninges tâcen *the cross,* Elen. Kmbl. 341; El. 171. Torht tâcen Godes *the sun,* Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Bûtan Godes tâcne (*the cross*), 271, 32; Jul. 491. Þurh tâcen ðære hâlgan rôde, Homl. Th. i. 62, 12. Tâcna torhtost, Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. **Ia.** *an ensign* (lit. or fig.); cf. tâcn-berend, -bora:—Tâcon *vexillum,* Rtl. 94, 7. Ic slôh grêne tâcne (*Moses' rod;* Grein suggests *tâne*) gârsecges deóp, Cd. Th. 195, 23; Exod. 281. Swâ swâ sigefæst tâcon *veluti victricia signa,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. Eal werod gehwyrfedum tâcnum (*versis signis*) fôron, Gl. Prud. 45 a. Hî âsetton tâcna heora *posuerunt signa sua,* Ps. Spl. 73, 6. **Ib.** *a token, a credential:*—Ne hê onfongen sî bûtan biscopes tâcne oþþe gewrite *ne absque commendatitiis litteris sui praesulis suscipiatur,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 43. Ne đû mê ôđiéwest ænig tâcen ðe hê mê tô onsende, Cd. Th. 34, 20; Gen. 540. **Ic.** *a sign, monument:*—Hê hêt brycge gewyrcan his sige tô tâcne ðe hê on ðæm sîþe þurhteón þohte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 4. **Id.** *a sign* of the Zodiac:—Ðonne ðære sunnan ryne beó on ðam tâcne ðe man *virgo* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 164, 12. Ða twelf tunglena tâcna, iii. 242, 4. **II.** *a sign, distinguishing mark* (lit. or fig.):—Tâcon *titulus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 3. Swylc wæs ðæs folces tâcen (*a practice which distinguished them, a distinct feature of their manners*), Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. Hê onfêng torhtum tâcne (*circumcision*), Cd. Th. 143, 6; Gen. 2375. God him sealde tâcen (*posuit Dominus Cain signum*), ðæt nân ðæra ðe hine gemêtte hine ne ofslôge, Gen. 4, 15. **III.** *a sign to attract attention, a signal:*—Ðonne ætŷwþ mannes suna tâcn on heofonan, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 30. Cômon þrŷ men tô ðære hŷðe and ðær tâcn slôgon (*gave a signal by striking*), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Tâcen, 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. **IIIa.** *a sign of anything future, a prognostic:*—Ealle ða tâcno and ða forebeácno ða ðe ûre Drihten ær tôweard sægde, ðæt ær dômes dæge geweorþan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 30. **IIIb.** *a sign, an action that conveys a meaning:*—Đis sindon ða tâcna ðe mon on mynstre healdan sceal, ðær mon swîgan haldan wile . . . Ðæs abbudes tâcen is ðæt mon his twêgen fingras tô his heáfde âsette and his feax mid genime, Techm. ii. 118, 1–5, *and often.* Treófugla tuddor tâcnum cŷðdon eádges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 10; Gû. 707. **IV.** *a sign, indication, mark which shews condition* or *state:*—Nân tâcen ðære ærran tôcwŷsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. Næfre wommes tâcn eáwed weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Ongietan be sumum tâcnum on his hiéremonna môde eal ðæt ðær gehŷddes lutige, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 14. Witan ðæra tîda tâcnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. **IVa.** as a medical term, *a symptom:*—Tâcnu ðære âdle, Lchdm. ii. 20, 26. Be tâcnum on roppe, 230, 16. Gif sié ða ceácan âswollen and sió þrotu and đû ða tâcn geseó, 46, 22. **V.** *a sign, symbol, emblem:*—Hwæt wille wê cweþan be ðam andweardan welan, ðe oft cymþ tô ðæm gôdum, hwæt hê elles sié bûtan tâcn ðæs tôweardan welan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Healdaþ mînne restedæg, hê ys tâcn betwux mê and eów, Ex. 31, 13. Fugles tâcen *the symbolical character of the phenix,* Exon. Th. 232, 22; Ph. 510. Ðæt wê đŷ geornor ongietan meahten tîrfæst tâcen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. **VI.** *a sign which shews the truth* or *reality of anything, proof, demonstration, evidence:*—Ðæt biþ tâcn wîsdômes, ðæt hine mon wilnige gehêran and ongitan, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 22. Ðæt is swîþe sweotol tâcn ðam wîsan, ðæt hê ne sceal lufian tô ungemetlîce ðâs woruldgesælþa, forðæm hî oft cumaþ tô ðæm wyrstum monnum, 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Him ðæt (*the writing on the wall*) tâcen wearđ, ðæt hê ligeword gecwæđ, Cd. Th. 260, 31; Dan. 718. Ðæt wæs tâcen sweotol, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Hwæt dêst đû tô tâcne, ðæt wê gelŷfon, Jn. Skt. 6, 30. On ða ylcan tiid ðe hê (*David*) genam his (*Saul's*) spere on his getelde on niht, tô tâcne ðæt hê inne mid him slæpendum wæs, Ps. Th. 35, arg.: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36: 2, 6; S. 508, 42: 4, 28; S. 606, 41: Blickl. Homl. 7, 15. Wê ðê ðâs sælâc brohton tîres tô tâcne, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Ic ðæs tâcen wege sweotol on mê selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Sancte Iohannes mycelnesse se Hælend tâcn sægde, *the Saviour shewed by his words the greatness of St. John,* Blickl. Homl. 167, 18. Ðær biþ on eádgum êđgesŷne þreó tâcen somod, ðæs ðe hî hyra þeódnes wel willan heóldon, Exon. Th. 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Ic wêne ðæt ic ðê hæfde ær gereht be manegum tâcnum, ðætte monna sâwla sint undeáþlîce *tu idem es, cui persuasum atque insitum permultis demonstrationibus scio, menteis hominum nullo modo esse mortaleis,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 1704; El. 854. **VII.** *a supernatural sign, miracle, prodigy:*—Đis (*the turning of water into wine*) is ðæt forme tâcn ðe hê on his menniscnysse openlîce geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 58, 14. Đisse fæmnan monige weorc gâstlîcra mægna and monig tâcon heofonlîcra wundra gewuniaþ gesæde beón *hujus virginis multa solent opera virtutum et signa miraculorum narrari,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 28. Hê (*Christ*) sôđra swâ feala tâcna gecŷđde, ðær hié tô sêgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1421; An. 711. Ic (*St. Michael*) gecŷþe on eallum ðæm tâcnum ðe ðær gelimpeþ, ðæt ic eom ðære stôwe hyrde, Blickl. Homl. 201, 8. On eallum tâcnum and forebeácnum ðe

God sende þurh hine, Deut. 34, 11. Gif ænig wîtega secge tâcnu and forebeácnu, 13, 1. Tâcna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 24. Noldan hî ða torhtan tâcen oncnâwan ðe him beforan fremede freóbearn Godes, Exon. Th. 40, 22; Cri. 642. Gesiáþ werc Dryhtnes ða set[t]e tâcen ofer eorðan *videte opera Domini quae posuit prodigia super terram*, Ps. Surt. 45, 9. VII a. *a signal event, remarkable circumstance*:—Andsware cŷðan tâcna gehwylces ðe ic him tô sêce *to give me an answer in reference to every remarkable circumstance about which I enquire of them* (cf. mê þinga gehwylc gecŷðan, ðe ic him tô sêce, 817; El. 409), Elen. Kmbl. 637; El. 319. Wê on gemynd witon âlra tâcna gehwylc swâ Trôiâna þurh gefeoht fremedon, 1286; El. 645. [*Goth.* taikns; *f.: O. Sax.* têkan; *n.: O. Frs.* têken: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhan *signum, signaculum, nota, titulus, miraculum: Icel.* teikn, tákn *a token, sign, wonder.*] v. andgit-, bell-, fâcen-, fore-, friðo-, luf-, sige-, sigor-, sôþ-, weá-, weder-, wer-, wundor-tâcn.

tâcn-berend, es; *m. A standard-bearer*:—Tâcnberend *signifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 15.

tâcn-bora, an; *m.* I. *a standard-bearer*:—Tâcnbora *signifer, vexillifer*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 10: *signifer*, 84, 16. Tâcenbora, Hymn. Surt. 113, 3. Tâcnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 66. II. *a leader, guide, director*:—Ðis is mîn tâcenbora ðe mê getæhte ðæt ic tô ðê becom (*the word is used of the old fisherman who had directed Apollonius to the town*, v. p. 12), Ap. Th. 27, 22.

tâcn-circul, es; *m. A circle* or *cycle which marks the date.* I. *the indiction*, a cycle of fifteen years. v. ge-ban:—Ðæm gêre ðe wæs âgân fram Cristes âcennednesse eahta hund wintra and feówer and sixtig, and in ðam tâcencircole ðæt twelfte geár (*the year of the indiction is the remainder after dividing* 864 + 3 *by* 15; *this remainder is* 12, *which agrees with the passage*), Chart. Th. 126, 3. II. *the lunar cycle of nineteen years; the place which any year occupies in the cycle is marked by the golden number of the year*:—Ðis wæs gewriten on ðam geáre ðe wæs âgân fram Cristes âcennednysse ân þusend geára and ân and sixtig geára, and an ðam tâcncircule ðæt seofanteóðe geár (*the golden number of the year* 1061 *is the remainder after dividing* 1061 + 1 *by* 19; *this remainder is* 17, *which agrees with the number given in the passage*), Chart. Th. 390, 19.

tâcnian; *p.* ode. I. *to make a mark upon* something, *to mark*:—Seó lîget ðæt deófol bærneþ and tâcnaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 4. II. *to be a token* or *mark of* something, *to indicate, mark*:—Se steorra ðe wê hâtaþ æfensteorra, ðonne hê biþ west gesewen, ðonne tâcnnaþ hê æfen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Ðysne dæg hié nemdon siges dæg; se nama tâcnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wiþstôd deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14. Tâcnendi *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 40. III. *to indicate, point out*:—Hê þurh his lâre ëces lîfes wegas sægde and tâcnode, Blickl. Homl. 129, 18. IV. *to signify*, (a) *to express a meaning by means of figure* or *symbol, to express figuratively* or *symbolically*:—Hâlige gewreotu ûs tâcniaþ ðâs world þurh ðone mônan, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Hê bær him æcse and adesan on handa, tâcnode (*signabat*) on ðâm, ðæt hê tô gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Tâcnade Leoniða, hwelc moncwealm on Crêca londe wæs, mid ðæm ðe hê sprecende wæs tô his gefêrum: 'Uton brûcan ðisses undernmetes swâ ða sculon ðe hiora æfengifl on helle gefeccean sculon,' Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 31. Ðæt hê sæde and tâcnode hwylcum deáðe hê wolde sweltan *hoc dicebat significans qua morte esset moriturus*, Jn. Skt. 12, 33: 21, 19. (b) *to be the figurative expression of, be a figure of* something, *to symbolize*:—Hwæt tâcnaþ ðæt gold bûton ða heánesse ðæs hâligdômes *quid auro nisi excellentia sanctitatis exprimitur?* Past. 18; Swt. 133, 12. Hwæt tâcnaþ Ezechhiel bûton ða lâreówas *cujus Ezechiel nisi magistrorum speciem tenet?* 21; Swt. 161, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 29: 17, 14. Cwæþ se godspellere ðæt leóht cyrde tô ðon blindan. Ðæt tâcnaþ ðæt seó godcundnes onfêng ûre tŷdran gecynde, 17, 27. Hê cwæþ ðæt his þegnas dydon swâ hê him bebeád. Ðæt tâcnaþ ðæt ðâs lâreówas ne sceolan Godes dômas nâwþer ne nâ wanian ne ne êcan, 81, 3. Ðæt swefleue fŷr tâcnade hwelc gewinn ðâ wæron be ðæm ðe nû sindon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. V. *to indicate* what is future, *to portend*:—Hî (*two stars*) wîtegan wæron grimmes wæles . . . ðæt hî micel yfel mannum tôward tâcnedon (*signarent*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 28. Bêcneude, tâcniende *portendentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 11. [Þes fuzel tacnede faie siđ þes kinges, Laym. 2832. Tacnenn *to express symbolically*, Orm. 1639. Ðe blo tokeneđ ðe wateres wo, Gen. and Ex. 638. Toknyñ or make tokene *signo*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *Goth.* taiknjan δεικνύναι: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanôn, zeihhanen *signare, significare, indicare, monstrare: Icel.* tâkna, teikna *to betoken, mark, denote.*] v. fore-, ge-tâcnian; tæcnan, tæcnian.

tâcnung, e; *f. Signification*:—Tâcnunga *significationem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 4. I. *an indication, sign, characteristic mark, symptom*:—Læcedômas and tâcnung on ðam roppe (cf. be tâcnum on ðam roppe, 230, 16), Lchdm. ii. 164, 5. Be lyfte tâcnungum *de aeris indiciis*, Nar. 3, 14. Hit nû is bûton swylcum tâcnungum ðæs yfeles ðe hit êr dyde *Aetna nunc tantum innoxia specie ad praeteritorum fidem fumat*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 90, 3. II. *an indication, evidence, proof*:—Wæs ðæs godcundan wundres sweotol tacnung (*indicium*), ðæt ðære fæmnan lîchoma bebyriged brosnian ne mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 35. Ða hê mê in tâcnunge his lufan bebeád *quos mihi in indicium suae dilectionis commendaverat*, 2, 6; S. 508, 18. Gewuniaþ tô tâcnunege his mægenes gelômlîce wundor hælo geworden beón *ad indicium virtutis illius solent crebra sanitatum miracula operari*, 4, 3; S. 570, 9. III. *an indication of what is future, a presage, prognostic*:—Is seó stôw nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swâ nemned for tâcnunge ðæra tôweardra wundra *vocatur locus ille Heofenfelth, quod certo utique praesagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 34. Tô hwæm cumaþ hî elles bûtan tô tâcnunge sorges and ânfealdes sâres *quid est aliud, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. IV. *a figurative representation, an emblem*:—Hwæt syndon ða woruldsælþa ôþres bûton deáþes tâcnung? for ðam se deáþ ne cymþ tô nânum ôþrum þingum bûtan ðæt hê ðæt lîf âfyrre; swâ eác ða woruldsælþa cumaþ tô ðam môde tô ðam ðæt hî hit beniman ðæs ðe him leófast biþ ðisse worulde, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. V. *direction, ordering*:—Ðâs feówer heáfodrîcu sindon on feówer endum ðyses middangeardes mid unâsecgendlîcre Godes tâcnunge *eadem ineffabili ordinatione per quatuor mundi cardinales quatuor regnorum principatus fuerunt*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 1. [Þa wes he awundred, what weore þis tacninge (*portent*), Laym. 15974. He tolde heom þa tacni[n]ge (*prophetic notice given in a dream*), 32126. Sette he up ðat ston for muniging And get on olige for tokning (*sign*; cf. Iacob lapidem erexit in titulum, fundens oleum desuper, Gen. 28, 18), Gen. and Ex. 1624. Ich wat al of þe tacninge (*signification*), O. and N. 1213. *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanunga *significatio, descriptio.*] v. ge-tâcnung; tæcning.

tâcor (-ur), es; *m. A husband's brother, brother-in-law*:—Tacor (-ur) *levir*, Txts. 74, 598. Tâcor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 20: *levir*, i. *frater mariti*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 31. Tâcor, ðæt is brŷdguma[n] brôðor *levirum*, ii. 84, 16. Tâcor, 50, 30: Hpt. Gl. 498, 75. [*O. H. Ger.* zeihhor (-ir, -ur) *levir, frater mariti.*]

tâdige, tâdie, an; *f. A toad*:—Tâdige *buffo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 21. Tâdie *rubeta*, 78, 57: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 3. [Tadde [*ru*]*beta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 91, 17. Liggeþ alse þe tadde deð in þere eorðe, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 14.]

tæbere (?) *some implement used in weaving*:—Tæbere *claus* (the word occurs in a list *de arte textoria;* but in an almost identical list, p. 282, the form is *teltre*. v. teld-treów), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 27. [Cf. (?) syl *taber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 48, and *claus, lignum textorii vel* telde, ii. 131, 56.]

tæcan; *p.* tæhte *To shew.* I. *to offer to view, present*:—Tæhte hê ða ðam pâpan sumne munuc ðæs nama wæs Andreas *cum monachum quemdam, nomine Andream, pontifici offerret*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hîda, se sceal tæcan .xii. hîda gesettes londes, ðonne hê faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hîda, se sceal tæcan, .vi. hîda . . . Se ðe hæbbe þreó hîda tæce ôðres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11 MS. B. II. *to shew* an object to a person so that the object may be attained by the person, *to shew* a way, a place, etc. (1) lit.:—Ic tæce sumum men his weg *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 8. Tæceþ ûs se torhta trumlîcne hâm, Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Him mon setl tæhte and hê sæt æt ðam symble *he was shewn a seat, and sat at the feast*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28: 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Him freá tæhte wegas ofer wêsten, Cd. Th. 174, 5; Gen. 2873. Gewât him tô ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tæhte, 174, 29; Gen. 2885. Ðæs embe twâ niht ðætte tæhte God Elenan eádigre æþelust beáma, Menol. Fox 164; Men. 84: Elen. Kmbl. 1259; El. 631. (1 a) without an object, *to shew the way, direct*:—On niht hê tæhte eów þurh fŷr *nocte ostendens vobis iter per ignem*, Deut. 1, 33. (2) fig.:—Hig bugon raðe of ðam wege ðe ðû him tæhtest *recesserunt cito de via, quam ostendisti eis*, Ex. 32, 8. Ða men ðe bearn habban him tæcean hié lîfes weg and rihtne gang tô heofenum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. (2 a) without an object, *to direct*:—Hwâ tæcþ ûs teala and hwâ sylþ ûs ða gôd ðe ûs man gehæt *quis ostendit nobis bona?* Ps. Th. 4, 7. III. *to shew* a person (*dat.* or *acc.*) the direction that must be taken, *to direct, to cause a certain direction to be taken*, the direction being marked by a preposition. (1) lit.:—On ðære stôwe ðe him se stranga tô wordum tæhte *on the place to which the Lord had directed him to go* (cf. 172, 24–; Gen. 2849–), Cd. Th. 175, 24; Gen. 2900. Nân man ne tæce his getihtledan man fram him *let no one send his accused man away*, L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Tæce him mon siððan tô nigcumenra manna hûse, R. Ben. 97, 11. (2) fig.:—Niman hî ðone teóðan dæl tô ðam mynstre and tæcan him tô ðam nigoðan dæle and tôdæle man ða eahta dælas on twâ *let them take the tithe for the minster, let the next tenth fall to his share* (*let him be directed to take the next tenth*), *and let the remaining eight tenths be divided in two*, L. Edg. 3; Th. i. 264, 2. Ðû, fæder Agustinus, hié hæfst on ðînum bôcum gesæd, and ic gehwam wille ðærtô tæcan ðe hiene his lyst mâ tô witanne *I will refer every one to the books, who desires to know more*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 25. (2 a) where the dat. is omitted:—Seó ealde æ næs swâ stîð on ðâm þingum swâ swâ Cristes godspel is and tæcþ tô ânum wîfe *points to, directs a man to take, one wife*, Scrd. 22, 25. IV. *to shew* the course that must be followed, what should be observed, *to direct, appoint, prescribe, enjoin.* v. tæcend:—Ðû tæcst folce gemæro âbûtan ðone munt (*constitues terminos populo in circuitum*) and cwist:

'Warniaþ ðæt gē ne cumon tō nēh ðison munte,' Ex. 19, 12. Symle ðū tǣhtest mildheortnesse, and ðæt man ōðrum miltsode, Homl. Th. i. 68, 23. Crist tǣhte: 'Syllaþ ōðrum būtan ceápe,' Homl. Th. i. 412, 12. Eft hē him tǣhte tō fultome ðæt hē him genāme āne íserne hearstepannan *ei ad munitionem suam protinus subinfertus*: '*Et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*,' Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. Hig didon hine on cweartern, ōð hig wiste, hwæt Drihten be him tǣhte (*quid juberet Dominus*), Lev. 24, 12. Hē hine ǣlces þinges geclǣnsode, swā se pāpa him tǣhte *in the manner prescribed by the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 38. Đā tǣhte man hyre ðæt hió sciolde bringan his fæder gold *the court directed that she was to bring his father's gold*, Chart. Th. 289, 34. Ðæt hē him dǣdbōte tǣce *ut sibi poenitentiam praescribat*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 130, 35. Ne sig nān ðing forlǣten ðæs ðe se regol tǣce on his fandunge, R. Ben. 104, 17. Bēte hē swā micel swā dēman tǣcan *quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. Ðæt hȳ bētan swā swā bēc tǣcan, Wulfst. 165, 9. **V.** *to shew* to the mind by way of instruction or of proof, *to teach*. (1) of persons:—Se Hālga Gāst ðe tǣhþ rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 322, 5. Ǣfre se ðe āwent oþþe se þe tǣcþ of Lēdene on Englisc ǣfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan *he that makes a translation from Latin into English, or he that in teaching turns Latin into English must use idiomatic English*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 9. Ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ǽr tǣhte . . . Ic ðē tǣhte ðætte ðǽr wǽre ðæt hēhste gōd *maneant quae paullo ante conclusa sunt . . . nonne monstravimus ea vera bona non esse*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13–19. Tǣc mē ðīnne willan tō wyrcenne, 42; Fox 260, 11. Ic ðē mæg tǣcan ōþer ðing, 38, 3; Fox 198, 29. Ða mæssepreóstas sceolan hcora scriftbēc mid rihte tǣcan and lǣran. Ða lāreówas sceolan synnfullum mannum eádmōdlīce tǣcan and lǣran, ðæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlīce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 7–16. .xii. lahmenn scylon riht tǣcean Wealan and Ænglan . . . Ðolien ealles ðæs hȳ āgon, gif hī wōh tǣcen, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 9–11. Gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tō lāre beſæstan, hig sceolon him ēstlīce tǣcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 10. Hē wile mōdum tǣcan, Cd. Th. 211, 17; Exod. 527. Hē wæs tǣcende dæghwomlīce binnan ðam temple, Homl. Th. i. 412, 29. (2) of things:—Seó emniht is swā swā wē ǽr cwǽdon on .xxi^{ma}. kl. April., swā swā ða geleáfullan rǽderas hit gesetton, and eác gewisse dægmǽl ūs swā tǣcaþ, Lchdm. iii. 256, 22. **VI.** *to shew, indicate, signify*:—Tāhte *significat*, Jn. Skt. p. 8, 12: 21, 19; *indicaret*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 14. Gif ðū hwæt be capitelhūse tǣcan wylle, Techm. ii. 122, 4: 118, 8, 17: 129, 3. v. be-, ge-, mis-tǣcan.

tǣcend, es; *m. One who prescribes* or *orders*. v. tǣcan, **IV**:—Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelīces beboden sȳ underfō hē ða geboda his tǣcendes *si cui fratri aliqua gravia injunguntur, suscipiat jubentis imperium*, R. Ben. 128, 11.

tǣcing, e; *f.* **I.** *the pointing out of a course to be followed, direction, teaching*. v. tǣcan, **IV**, and previous word:—Hēr is seó ǽ, ðe ðū under hire tǣcinge winnan wylt, R. Ben. 96, 23. Sȳ him þreál geboden be regoles tǣcinge, 126, 4. Hē nolde nān ðing dōn be ðæs deófles tǣcunge, Homl. Th. i. 168, 26. Gif hē be bōca tǣcinge his līf gefadige, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Gif hwā nelle bētan æfter mīnra biscopa tǣcinge, Chart. Erl. 230, 22. Gode þeówian æfter Sanctus Benedictus tǣcinge *according to the rule of St. Benedict*, Chart. Th. 549, 8: 227, 24: Lchdm. iii. 438, 20. Underfō hē ǽlcne regoles þeáw and tǣcinge; sig hē æfter Cristes bōce tǣcinge ðus geāxod, R. Ben. 104, 19. Þurh hāligra bōca tǣcunge ūres Drihtnes willan mid gōdum dǣdum gefyllan, Homl. Ass. 144, 2. **II.** *teaching, doctrine*:—Swā ðæt wē þurhwunigen on Cristes lāre and tǣcinge. R. Ben. 6, 1. *x* āna ongynþ of ðam stæfe *i* æfter ūdwitena tǣcinge, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 5. Ðæra sind feówer æfter Priscianes tǣcinge, 24; Zup. 129, 16.

tǣcnan, *p.* [e]de. **I.** *to shew, present*:—Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hīda se sceal tǣcnan (tǣcan, MS. B.) .xii. hīda gesettes landes ðonne hē faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hīda se sceal tǣcnan (tǣcan, MS. B.) .vi. hīda gesettes landes. Se ðe hæbbe þreó hīda tǣcne (tǣce, MS. B.) ōðres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11. **II.** *to shew* the road, *point out* an object, *make known*:—Se him wægas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 434, 26; Rä. 52, 7. Tǣcne *indicet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 57. Taecnaendi (-endi) *index*, Txts. 70, 544. **III.** *to appoint, prescribe*:—Se mec wrǽde on legde, ðæt ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde, ðe mē wegas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rä. 4, 16. v. tācnian, tǣcnian, tǣcan, tǣcnend.

-tǣcne. v. earfoþ-tǣcne.

tǣcnend, es; *m. One that shews* or *points out*:—Tǣcne[n]d *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 74.

tǣcnian; *p.* ode *To shew, prove*:—Forðam ūs segþ ǽlc gesceádwīsnes and ealle men ðæt ilce andettaþ ðæt God sié ðæt hēhste gōd forðam ðe hī tǣcniaþ ðæt eall gōd on him sȳ *ita vero bonum esse Deum ratio demonstrat, ut perfectum quoque in eo bonum esse convincat*, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 6. v. tācnian, *and next word*.

tǣcning, e; *f. Shewing, proof*:—Đā cwæþ hē: 'Ic hit ðē ðonne wille getǣcan; ac ðæt ān ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū þeáh for ðære tǣcninge ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ǽr tǣhte' *atqui hoc verissima, inquit, ratione patefaciam, maneant modo quae paullo ante conclusa sunt*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 14. v. tācnung.

tæfl, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?): tæfle, an (?); *f.* Properly *a board for the playing of a game*. But the word seems also used of *a game played on such a board*: cf. the use of the word *tables* at a later time:—Wyþ pleyynge at tables oþer atte chekere, R. Glouc. 192, 3. Kueade gemenes of des and of tables huer me playþ uor pans, Ayenb. 45, 16. Tabulies *tabella* (15th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 202, col. 2. See also Strutt's Sports, Bk. iv, c. 2. The word seems to denote also *a die used in playing a game*. What was the precise nature of the games, to which this word and related forms are applied, does not appear; some of the references below would imply that games of chance are meant, and this would be in keeping with the love of gaming which Tacitus, Germ. c. 24, noticed among the Germans. But games of skill like chess may sometimes be meant. In Icelandic *tafl* is used of chess or draughts, as well as of dicing, and the Danes in England seem to have played chess (see Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, c. xvi, sec. 7); and in O. H. Ger. *scah-zabel* = scacarium. Among the Welsh, too, was a game something like draughts, called *tawlbwrdd* (Thrupp, p. 388):—Tefil, tebl, teblae *alea*, Txts. 36, 6. Tæfl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 7. *Incipit de alea*. Tæfl *alea*, ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, i. 284, 28, 31. Tæfel, 66. 47. Tæfel *alea*, cynningstān on tæfle *pirgus* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* zabel-bret *pirgus*), feðerscīte tæfel *tessere* vel *lepusculae*, 39, 45–49. Tæslum *tesellum* (= tæflum *tessellis*? v. Wülck. Gl. 526, 5), ii. 93, 44. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd, Exon. Th. 331, 19; Vy. 70. Sum biþ hræd tæfle, sum biþ gewittig æt wīnþege, 297, 25; Crä. 73. Hȳ twegen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan . . . habban him gomen on borde, 345, 2; Gn. Ex. 182. [Sum men pleoden on tæuelbrede (mid tauel, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8133. *O. H. Ger.* zabel; *n. alea*, wurf-zabel *alea, tessera*: *Icel.* tafl; *n. a game*; tafla *a piece used in a game*.] See the following words.

tæflan, tæflian; *p.* [e]de, ode *To gamble, game*:—Ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Ic tæfle *cotizo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 63. Tebliþ, tebleþ *cotizat*, Txts. 46, 178. Tæflaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 36. [Þe manne þat taveleþ and forleost þat game, O. and N. 1666. *Elsewhere the word means* to talk, argue:—Ich leote ham talkin and tauelin of godlec, Marh. 13, 31. Nefde hare nan tunge to tauelin (teuelin, MS. C.) a tint wið, Kath. 1247. Teuele he wið me, 820. *Icel.* tefla *to play at draughts, dice*, etc.]

tæfle (?); *adj. Given to play*:—Hond tæfles monnes *the hand of the gamester*, Exon. Th. 345, 8; Gn. Ex. 185.

tæflere, es; *m. A gamester, dicer, gambler*:—Teblere, teblheri *aleator, aleo*, Txts. 36, 7. Tæflere *aleator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 8: i. 66, 49: 284, 30. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt preóst ne beó hunta, ne hafecere, ne tæflere, ac plege on his bōcum, swā his hāde gebiraþ, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* zabelære *aleo*.]

tæfl-stān, es; *m. A die*, or *a piece in a game* (tæfl):—Teblstān (tebel-) *calculus*, Txts. 47, 349. Tæflstān *calculus* (in a list 'de alea'), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 29. Tæfelstān, 66, 48. Tæfelstānas *aleae*, 39, 46.

-tǣfran, tǣg. v. ā-tǣfran, teáh.

tǣg tǣg *glosses* puppup, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 71.

tægl, es; *m. A tail*:—Oxan tægl biþ sciſt. weorð, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3. Foxes tægles se ýtemesta dǽl, Lchdm. i. 340, 22. Se ðrowend slihþ mid ðam tægle tō deáðe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 5, 10, 12. Ða beón beraþ ǽtterne tægel, Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. Hī habbaþ tæglas ðām wyrmum gelīce ðe men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 14. [*Goth.* tagl; *n. hair: O. H. Ger.* zagel; *m. a tail: Icel.* tagl; *n. a* (*horse's*) *tail: Norweg.* tagl *horse-hair: Swed.* tagel *hair of mane* or *tail*.] v. cū-tægl.

tægl *dye.* v. telg.

tægl-hǽr, es; *n. A hair of an animal's tail*:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǽr and tæglhǽr ða ýtemæstan on sīdfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīð gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīð, Lchdm. i. 360, 21.

tæher, tæherende. v. teár, teárian.

tæl, tel, es; *n. A tale, number, series*:—Heora tel biþ swā menigfeald, ðæt hit oferstīhþ sandceosles gerīm, Homl. Th. i. 536, 33. Ðæra etendra tal *manducantium numerus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Of tale *numero*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 10. Tele *laterculo, numero*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 51. In tēnum talum *in decem numeros*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 1. Cf. Forerīm ł (fore-)tal *prologus*, p. 1, 1. [Hundred is ful tel, A. R. 372, 9. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal: *Icel.* tal; *n. a number, series*.] v. ge-, ofer-tæl; tæl-cræft, -mearc, -met; talu.

tǽl, e; *f.* (?) *Evil speaking, calumny, detraction*:—Tǽl *blasphemia, vituperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 9: *detractatio, vituperatio*, 139, 44. 'Ælc tǽl sié ānumen fram eów.' . . . Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon tǽl ūtane forlǽte gif se yfela willa ðone onwald hæfþ ðæs ingeðonces '*omnis blasphemia tollatur a vobis*.' . . . *Frustra blasphemia ab exterioribus tollitur, si in interioribus malitia dominatur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8–14. Ne frīne ic ðē for tǽle ne þurh teóncwide *I do not question you that I may detract or abuse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Hē þolaþ sārcwide secga . . . Ic bī mē secge ðis sārspell . . . Ic for tǽle ne mæg ǽnigne moncynnes gelufian, Exon. Th. 458, 1–26; Hy. 4, 93–106. Ðæt heó mec tǽle gerahte (-rǽhte? cf. ðæt hē ða hālgan weras hospe gerahte (-rǽhte?) *he calum-*

niated, 260, 21; Jul. 300) hēt mē fremdne god ofer ða ōþre ðe wē ær cūþon weorþian *that she attacked me with blasphemy, bade me honour a strange god above the others that we knew before*, 247, 4; Jul. 73. v. tāl.

-tǽl. v. leóf-tǽl.

tǽlan; *p.* de. I. *to blame, rebuke, reprove, reproach, censure, accuse.* (1) *to blame* a person for what is wrong:—Ne ðreáþ ūs nān monn ne furðum āne worde ne tǽlþ *ne verbi quidem ab aliquo invectione laceramur*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 22. Tēlaþ ðegnas *accusant* (*pharisaei*) *discipulos*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 14. Ðū mē tǽldesċ and ðū mē cīddesċ *me reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 10. Ða scamleásan Galatas suīðe openlīce Paulus tǽlde (*increpat*), 31; Swt. 207, 14. Hē lǽrde and tǽlde ealle men ðe worulde welan gaderiaþ mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Hī tǽldon hī *vituperaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 2. Ðætte hiē tēlduu (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Ðæt hié ongieten ðæt hié mon tǽle *that they may know that they are censured*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 14. Se ðe ōðerne tǽlan wille, ðonne gange hē ǽrest on dīgle stōwe and besceáwige hine sylfne, Wulfst. 233, 20. (2) *to blame* what is wrong in a person:—Ne tǽle ic nā micel weorc ne ryhtne onwald ac ic tǽle ðæt hine mon forðȳ up āhebbe on his mōde *non potestatem reprehendimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 2–3. Ðonne gē eów selfum ondrǽdaþ ðæt ðæt gē on ōðrum tǽlaþ *dum sibi, quod increpat, timet*, 21; Swt. 159, 16. Hē tǽlde (*exprobravit*) hyra ungeleáffulnesse, Mk. Skt. 16, 14. Ða bōceras ðæt tǽldon, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Gif hē gesceádelīce hwilcu þing tǽle *si qua rationabiliter reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 9. Leahtras tǽlan, 135, 18. Ðæt ðæt him mon on tǽlan wille *quod in eis reprehenditur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 6. Unþeáwas tǽlan and gōde herian, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7: Met. 19, 39. Tō tǽlenne, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 19. II. *to speak evil of, blaspheme, revile, slander, calumniate, backbite*:—Eorl ōðerne mid teónwordum tǽlep behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Fragm. Kmbl. 7; Leás. 4. Tǽleþ *blasvemiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. Ðis weorc heora ðe tǽlaþ (tēlaþ, Ps. Surt.) mē *þe werke of þa þat bacbite me* (Ps. 108, 20), Ps. Spl. 108, 19. For ðara stemne ðe mē hyspaþ and tǽlaþ *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Th. 43, 18. Of ðæm cristendōme ðe hié nū swīþost tǽlaþ, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 19. Ðū sǽte ongeán ðīnne brōþor and tǽldest (tēldes, Ps. Surt., *detrahebas*) hine, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē his godu tǽlde, Exon. Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Hī tǽldon (tēldon, Ps. Surt. *detrahebant*) mē *me bakbate þai* (Ps. 108, 4), Ps. Spl. 108, 3. Hī mē tǽldon *exprobaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. Hig tǽldon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum *they brought up an evil report of the land* (A. V.), Num. 13, 33. Forðan ðe hig ðæt land tǽldon *by bringing up a slander upon the land* (A. V.), 14, 36. Ne hine ne tǽl, ne ne ter mid wordum, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Ne tǽl ðū ðīnne Dryhten *thou shalt not revile the gods*, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 29: Ex. 22, 28. Þreora cynna syndon morþras; ðæt is ðæt ǽrest, ðæt man tō ōþrum lǽþþe hæbbe, and hine hatige, and tǽle behindan him sylfum; forðon seó synn biþ swīþe mycel, ðæt man ōþerne hatige and tǽle, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1–2. Tēlan *carpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 23: 90, 11. Underfōh mē nū behreówsiendne, ðone ðe ðū ōð ðis audigendne and tǽlendne forbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 10. Tēlendne wiþ ðæm nēstan his dēgullīce *dernlike his neghburgh bakbitand* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówre ehteras and tǽlendum eów (*calumniantibus vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. III. *to treat with contempt, to scorn, despise, insult, mock, deride, jeer at*:—Se stunta tǽlþ (*inridet*) lāre, Scint. 113, 18. Ðæt fæsten tǽlþ God, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. Se ðe tēleþ (*spernit*) mec, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 48. Tēld *deridet*, Kent. Gl. 718. Ða unrihtwīsan tǽlaþ (cf. habbaþ on hospe, Met. 4, 44) ða rihtwīsan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Tǽlde hē Rōmāne and hié swīþe bismrade mid his wordum *Romam infami satis notavit elogio*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 19. Tēlde (*sprevit*) hine Herōdes, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 11. Tǽldon *sugillent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 18. Ða tǽldon hī hine *inridebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 40. Tǽldon *deridebant*, Lk. Skt. 8, 53. Hié hine on ðæm tǽldon and bismrodan, ðæt hē his swā ānfealdne gegyrelan tōsnīðan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 9. Ealle āgynnaþ hine tǽlan (*inludere ei*), Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Sellas hine hǽðnum tō tēlenne (*ad deludendum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Hēhsacerdas tēlende (*ludentes*) cuoedon, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 31. Tǽlende *cavillantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 60. Tēled is *calcatur*, 18, 48: 83, 46: *detractatur*, Kent. Gl. 924. Hē biþ tǽled fram swylcum mannum swylce ðære wyrte mihta cunnun *he is laughed at by such men as know the virtues of the plant*, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. [He is cuihtscipe tælden *they blamed his want of manhood*, Laym. 3801. Tælen *to reproach*, 3334. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt (*reprove the sin*), Orm. 2033. Swuch he may telen of golnesse, O. and N. 1415. *Icel.* tæla *to delude, mock.*] v. be-, ge-tǽlan; tǽlende, un-tǽled.

tæl-crǽft, es; *m. Arithmetic*:—Mæg geseón ǽlc man ðe telcræftas ǽnig gesceád can (*that knows anything of arithmetic*), ðæt hit māre is ðonne þreó hund geára syððan ðyllīc feoh wæs farende on eorðan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 699. v. getel-crǽft; rīm-crǽft.

-tǽle. v. leóf-, un-tǽle.

tǽlend, es; *m.* I. *a reprover*:—Ðǽm tēlendum *reprehensoribus*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 17. II. *a slanderer, backbiter, detractor*:—Swīþe seldon ǽnig man wile beón andetta, ðæt hē ǽfestig sȳ oððe tǽlend, Blickl. Homl. 65, 4. Ðone tǽlend *detrahentem*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5. Mid tēlendum *cum detractoribus*, Kent. Gl. 938. III. *a scorner, mocker, derider*:—Sēcþ tǽlend (*derisor*) wīsdōm . . . gearwe synd tǽlendum (*derisoribus*) dōmas, Scint. 171, 13–14. Nelle ðū þreágean tǽlend (*derisorem*), 113, 12. Tēlend, Kent. Gl. 289.

tǽlende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *prone to blame, censorious*:—Ne beó hē tō tǽlende, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17: Exon. Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90. Cf. Uton beorgan ūs wiðˊ tǽlnysse and wiðˊ twyspræcnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31. II. *slanderous, backbiting*:—Ða æfstigan men and ða tǽlendan, Blickl. Homl. 65, 10.

tǽlere, es; *m. A scorner, scoffer, mocker*:—Tēlerum *derisoribus*, Kent. Gl. 721.

tælg. v. telg.

tǽl-hleahtor, es; *m. Scornful laughter, derision*:—Tǽlhlehter *derisio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 4.

tǽling, e; *f.* I. *reproof, rebuke*:—Hē egesiende stiérþ ofermētta mid ðære tǽlinge, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 16. Petrus anfēng Paules tǽlinge (*increpationem*), 19; Swt. 145, 18. Hié forberaþ ǽghwelce unryhte tǽlinge . . . hié forberaþ ðæt hié mid ðæm sweorde hiera tungna tǽlinge ne sleáþ hira hlāfurdes ðeáwas *piae subditorum mentes ab omni se peste obtrectationis abstinentes praepositorum vitam nullo linguae gladio percutiunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 4. Hiera gefērena tǽlinge *reprehensionem proximorum*, 38; Swt. 273, 8. II. *evil-speaking, slander, calumny*:—Gif ðū gesihst fæla penega tǽlincga oððe wærginga getācnaþ *if you see many pennies, it betokens calumnies or curses*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16.

tǽlla (=telga? q. v.):—Tællan *tyrso, vitibus*, Germ. 394, 280.

tǽl-leás; *adj. Blameless*:—Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hē sié tǽlleás *oportet episcopum irreprehensibilem esse*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

tǽlleáslīce; *adv. Blamelessly*:—Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd suīðe tǽlleáslīce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 19.

tǽl-līc; *adj. Blasphemous*:—Tǽllīce word *blasphemiae*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19, MS. A. v. tāl-līc.

tǽllīce; *adv. Blasphemously, calumniously*:—Hē Criste wiðsōc and be ðam sōðan Gode tǽllīce sprecþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 249. v. un-tǽllīce; tāllīce.

tæl-mearc, e; *f. A date*:—Sume ǽr sume sīð sume in ūrra ǽfter tælmearce tīda gemyndum *some early, some late, some by the date in the memory of our times*, Exon. Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849.

tæl-met, es; *n. A measure expressed by number*:—Is tō ðære tīde tælmet hwīle seofon and twentig nihtgerīmes *there is to that season a space of time expressed by the number twenty-seven if the reckoning be by days*, Andr. Kmbl. 226; An. 113.

tǽlness, e; *f. Reproach, slander, calumny, detraction*:—Tēlnesse *sugillationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 76. Sceomaes ł tēlnisses *confusionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. Ða ðe mē tǽlnysse teónan ætfæstan *qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Tēlnysse, 108, 3. Uton beorgan ūs wiðˊ tǽlnysse (*vituperatione*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31: Wulfst. 233, 19. Tō niomanne tēlnisse (*opprobrium*) mīne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 25. Tēluise ł sceoma *calumniam*, Lind. 3, 14. Tǽlnysse *detractio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 7. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnae saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Ða ðe tǽlnessa teónan wiðˊ heora ðam nēhstan nīðˊ āhōfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðū tēlnissum wiþ ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, Exon. Th. 254, 31; Jul. 205. Tǽlnyssa (tēlnisse, Ps. Surt.) *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16.

tælsum; *adj. Numerous, harmonious, rhythmic*:—On tælsumum leóðe *carmine rythmico* (*numerali*), Hpt. Gl. 415, 55.

tǽlweorðlīcness, e; *f. Blameworthiness*:—Gē sweotolran gedōþ eówre tǽlweorðlīcnesse (-wierð-, Cott. MSS.) *foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15.

tǽl-wirðe, -wierðe, -wyrðe; *adj. Blameworthy, reprehensible*:—Gecnāwan hwæt tǽlwierðe biþ *quae reprehendenda sunt cognoscere*, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 8. Tǽlwyrðes (-wierðes, Cott. MSS.), 195, 24. v. un-tǽlwirðe.

tǽlwirð-līc; *adj. Blameable, reprehensible*:—Ðæt on ōðrum lande betst līcaþ ðæt biþ hwīlum on ðam ōþrum tǽlwyrþlīcost and eác miceles wītes wyrþe *quod apud alios laude, apud alios supplicio dignum judicetur*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 24. v. un-tǽlwirðlīc.

tǽlwirðlīce; *adv. In a way that deserves censure, reprehensibly*:—Tǽlwyrðlīce *notabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 16.

tǽlwirðlīcness. v. tǽlweorðlīcness.

tǽman, tæmes-pīle. v. tēman, temes-pīle.

tǽnel, es; *m. A wicker basket*:—Taenil, tēnil *fiscilla* (*-ella*), Txts. 62, 403. Tǽnel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 36: *canistrum, vas vinetum*, 128, 18: *cistella, capsilla, cartellum*, 131, 20: *corbis* vel *qualus*, i. 24, 57. Litel tǽnel *quasillus*, 25, 6. Hē him on hand genam ǽnne lytelne tǽnel mid caricum gefylledne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 661, 714. Tǽnelas *fiscellos*, tǽnel *fiscellus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 42, 43. Tǽnelum *fiscellis*, 468, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 4. [Tenel or crele *cartallus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. Cf. *Goth.* tainjō·κόφινος: *O. H. Ger.* zeinna *canistrum, calathus, cartallus, fiscella*; zeinnilī *cartallus*: *Icel.* teinur; *pl. f. a basket, creel.*] v. stic-tǽnel; tān; *and* cf. wilige, windel.

tǽnen; *adj. Of twigs*:—Tǽnene *sceptrinae* (sceptrum = *virga* in Aldhelm. v. Migne), Hpt. Gl. 483, 62. v. tán.

tæppa, an; *m. A tap*:—Đonne đú wín habban wille, đonne dó đú mid đínum twám fingrum swilce đú tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 10. Tæppan teón, 12. [Hit behoueþ þet zuich wyn yerne by þe teppe ase þer is inne þe tonne, Ayenb. 27, 31. *Chauc.* tappe: *O. H. Ger.* zapfo; *m. duciculum, duciolus: Ger.* zapfen: Icel. tappi.] v. tæppian.

tæppa *or* tæppe, an; *m.* or *f. A band, ribbon, tape*:—Tæppan *tenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 63. [The tapes of hire white volupere, Chauc. C. T. 3241. Tappe *tenea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* teppi *sagum, tapetia.*]

tæpped, tæppet, es; *n. A covering* for a floor, wall, etc., *a carpet, hanging, coverlet*; for a person, *a tippet*:—Án healf-hrúh tæppet *sipla* (*sipha?* cf. in a list *de lectis et ornamentis eorum*:—Hec amphicapa, est tapeta ex utraque parte villosa. Hec sipha, idem est, 243, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 35. vii. oferbrǽdelsas and .ii. tæppedu, Chart. Th. 429, 26. Gemétum tepedum (*lectulum meum stravi*) *tapetibus pictis* (Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 200. [Cf. typet, tepet, Chauc. C. T. 233. Typitte *leripipium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2. Typett, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. H. Ger.* teppid(-th, -t), tepid(-t) *tapetium, saga cilicina.* From Latin.]

tæppel-bred, es; *n. A board covered with a carpet, a foot-stool*:—Fótscamel ł tæppelbred his fóta *scabellum pedum ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 35. Tæppilbred, 22, 44. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* tepul *tapetum.*] v. preceding word.

tæppere, es; *m. One who sells wine, a tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere *caupus*, i. *tabernarius, qui vinum vendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 3. Tæppere, wínbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, i. 28, 10. Tæppere *caupo*, 74, 17: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 13: Scint. 226, 10. [*O. Frs.* tapper. Cf. *Icel.* tappr *a tapster.*] v. wín-tæppere; tæppian.

tæppestre, an; *f. A woman who sells wine, a hostess*:—Tæppestre *caupona*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 13. [He knew the tavernes . . . and everych hostiler and tappestere, Chauc. C. T. 241.]

tæppet, tæppil-bred. v. tæpped, tæppel-bred.

tæppian; *p.* ode *To tap, put a tap into a cask*:—Gyf đé gedrýptes wínes lyste, đonne dó đú mid đínum swýþran scytefingre on đíne wynstran hand, swylce đú tæppian wille, and wænd đínne scytefinger ádúne and twængc hine mid đínum twám fingrum, swylce đú of sumne dropan strícan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 18. [*Icel.* tappa: *Ger.* zapfen.]

tær (?); *adj. Gaping, cleft* (?):—Đa giniendan ođđe tara *hiulcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 49. Cf. (?) teran.

tǽsan; *p.* de *To tear to pieces, pull to pieces, tease* wool, *tear* a person's flesh with a weapon, *wound*:—Ic tótere ođđe pluccige ođđe tǽse (wulle *added in* MS. W.) *carpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 13. *Carpsit, discerpsit, trahit, evellit, vel* tǽst, Wülck. Gl. 200, 5. (In Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 76 a line is omitted.) Hwílon hé on bord sceát, hwílon beorn tǽsde; ǽfre embe stunde hé sealde sume wunde, đa hwíle đe hé wǽpna wealdan móste, Byrht. Th. 139, 47; By. 270. Nim wulle, and tǽs hý, Lchdm. iii. 112, 8. [þay (*the does*) were tened at þe hyze, and taysed to þe wattreȝ, Gaw. 1169. *But later forms seem also to point to a form* tásian:—Sheep, that is fulle of wulle upon his backe, they toose and pulle, Gow. i. 17, 8. Tosyn or tose wul *carpo*, Prompt. Parv. 497, and see note. I toose owlle and card het, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 36 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zeisan; *p.* zias *carpere: O. Du.* teesen *to tease* wool: *Dan.* tæse.] v. á-, ge-tǽsan; tǽsl.

tǽse (?); *adj. Convenient, for general use* (?):—Andlang herpoðes tó tǽsan mǽde and se hǽđfeld eal gemǽne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 32. Tó tésan mǽde and se hǽđfeld eal gemǽne, 138, 19. v. (?) ge-tǽse, tǽs-líc.

tǽsl, tǽsel, e; *f. Teasel, teazle*:—Đeós wyrt đe man *camelleon alba*, and óþrum naman wulfes tǽsl (tǽsel, MS. B.) (cf. *wolf's-thistle*, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names) nemneþ, hafaþ leáf wiþerrǽde and þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ on middan sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 15. [Wilde tesel *virga pastoris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 141, 13 (13th cent.). Tasylle *carduus*, 191, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tasyl *carduus* vel *cardo fullonis*, Prompt. Parv. 487. Cloth . . . with taseles cracched, Piers P. 15,446. *O. H. Ger.* zeisala *carduus*; wolf(es)-zeisala *arnica.*]

tǽs-líc; *adj. Advantageous, good, convenient*:—Gewelgad ł tǽslícro (-or?) *potius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 9. v. next word.

tǽslíce; *adv. Conveniently*:—Sóhte huu hine teáslícor gesealla mæhte *querebat quomodo illum opportune traderet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. ge-tǽslíce.

tæslum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. v. teosol *and* tæfl.

tǽsness, tæso. v. ge-tǽsness, teosu.

tǽtan (?) *to gladden, make cheerful*:—Ful oft đæt gegongeþ, đætte wer and wíf in worulđ cennaþ bearn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tǽtaþ (*the father and mother try to make the child joyous, to amuse it*; Thorpe suggests *temiaþ and tǽcaþ*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [*Icel.* teita *to gladden, cheer*; teiti *gladsomeness, joy*; teitr *glad.*]

tættec (-a, -e?) *a rag, tatter*:—*Dormitatio vestietur pannis* seó slápolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wácum tætticum, Homl. Ass. 9, 238. Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mín gelíca, Homl. Th. i. 256, 9. Cf. the following passages from charters relating to the same land:—On tættucan stán (*in a later charter it is called* mægenstán, 291, 7), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 35. Tættucæn stán, 340, 35. Tættaces stán, 325, 30. Tæđduces stán, 253, 4. Could the word mean *beggar?* In the first mentioned charters *lodderes sæccing* (*sæxing*) occurs.

tágum, táhae. v. teáh, tá.

táh-spora, -spura, an; *m. The point of the toe* (?):—Táhspura *calcis finis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 47. v. hand-spora, hél-spure, sporu.

tal *a number*. v. tæl.

tál, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?) I. *evil-speaking, calumny, slander, vituperation, detraction*:—Tál *denotatio, detractio*, Scint. 83, 6. Tále *suggilationis* (*vituperationis*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 3), Anglia xiii. 37, 298. Tále *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16. Þurh tále *per detractionem*, Confess. Peccat. Ne tále ne dóþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Đurh đis beóþ áwecte saca and tála *hinc suscitantur rixe, detractiones*, R. Ben. 124, 18. Módignys ácenþ yfelsacunge, ceorunge, and gelómlíce tála, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 8. Ia. *evil-speaking* in reference to the Deity, *blasphemy*:—Élc synn and tál biþ forgifen mannum, ac đæs Hálgan Gástes tál ne biđ nǽfre forgifen *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus autem blasphemia non remittetur* (Mt. 12, 31), Homl. Th. i. 498, 22. Se cwyđ tál ongeán đone Hálgan Gást, se đe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mándǽdum, 500, 15. Nán man ne beó swá dyrstig, đæt hé ǽnig word ođđe ǽnig (ǽnige?) tál cweđe ongeán eówerum Gode, ii. 20, 28. II. *scorn, mock, derision, reproach*:—Tál and gebismerung *subsannatio et illusio*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 4. Þe læs đe heó dó đé on tále cuman feóndum đínum *ne faciat te in obprobrium uenire inimicis tuis*, Scint. 177, 4. Đæt man God tó tále habbe *that God be mocked*, Wulfst. 299, 14. Đás word đe Sennacherib ásende tó hospe and tó tále đé and đínum folce (*verba Sennacherib, qui misit ut exprobraret nobis Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 16), Homl. Th. i. 568, 19. Tále *ganniturae, cachinnatione*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 2. Tále *subsannationem*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 14. III. *blame, censure, reproof*:—Đa bóceras đæt tǽldon; ac heora tál næs ná of rihtwísnysse, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. *Adjectiva* getácniaþ ođđe herunge ođđe tál (tále, MS. V.: tǽl, MS. T.), Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zála *periculum: Icel.* tál *allurement, device.*] v. tǽl, tǽlan.

talente, as; *f. A talent*:—Hé ǽlce geáre gesealde twá hund talentana siolfres: on ǽlcre ánre talentan wæs .lxxx. punda, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 27. III M talentana, Swt. 180, 14. Swá fela talentena, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* talenta; *f. strong.*]

talian; *p.* ode. I. *to suppose* a thing (to be) such and such, *consider, reckon, account*, (a) where the object is a noun or pronoun:—Nó ic mé hnágran talige, đonne Grendel hine, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Đæs đe ic sóđ talige, Andr. Kmbl. 3125; An. 1565. Talge, Exon. Th. 50, 3; Cri. 794. Hé hit swíđe unáberendlíc talaþ, Past. 33; Swt. 226, 18. Hé mé ofslægenne talaþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. Hé talaþ hine sylfne wísne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Đa đe hí sylfe wáce taliaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 29. Đæt hié taliaþ hálig, R. Ben. 9, 19. Talige hé hine sylfne wið God forworhtne, Wulfst. 155, 11. Hwæđer đæt sié tó talianne wáclíc, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Gé beóþ mé talade and rímde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. (b) where the object is expressed by a clause:—Sóđ ic talige, đæt ic merestrengo máran áhte, Beo. Th. 1069; B. 532. Wén ic talige . . . đæt đa Sé-Geátas sélran næbben tó geceósenne cyning ǽnigne, 3695; B. 1845. Wé fremful taliaþ, đæt eal mynstres fadung on đæs abbodes dóme stande, R. Ben. 125, 5. (c) where the supposition is expressed by a clause:—Đú talas (*putas*), đæt ic ne mǽge gebidda fader mín, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Se man talaþ, đæt hé đonne hál sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 6. Hwylc talge wé, đæt se ende đæs heora lífes wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. (d) where the supposition is not expressed:—Nis đis seó hell swá đú talost and wénest, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 7. Gif đín hige wǽre swá searogrim swá đú talast, Beo. Th. 1193; B. 594. ¶ *with* swylce, tó, *to consider as*:—Đa áteorigendlícan đing đe heó nú tó sibbe and blisse taliaþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 26. Wá eów đe taliaþ eów sylfe tó đeódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. Ne talode se ofermóda Phariseus tó suá micle mægene đa forhæfdnesse suá hé dyde, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 4. Heora líf is rihtor tó talianne tó écan deáđe, Wulfst. 25, 6. Tala đé đínne bróđor, swylce hé beó đín lim, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Tó for náht taliende *parvi pendenda, neglegenda, ad nihilum judicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 36. II. *to impute, ascribe, lay to the account of*:—Gif đú talast tó đínum geswince đæt, đæt đú hæfst, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29. Ne talige ic đé đæt tó nánre scylde *I do not impute it to you as any fault*, Shrn. 184, 21. Eádig se wer đam đe ne talode (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ne tala đú mé, đæt ic ne cunne đone intingan dínre unrótnesse, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 40. Ne talige nán man his yfelan dǽda tó Gode, ac talige érest tó đam deófle, Homl. Th. i. 114, 18. III. *to reckon, enumerate*:—Tó talanna longsum is *enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7. [*O. Sax.* talôn: *O. Frs.* talia: *O. H. Ger.* zalôn *considerare, reputare: Icel.* tala *to talk.*] v. ge-talian; tellan.

tál-líc; *adj.* I. *that conveys reproach, calumny*, etc., *calumnious, blasphemous*:—Þeáh hwá cweđe tállíc word ongeán mé, him biþ forgifen,

Homl. Th. i. 498, 24. Of ðære heortan cumaþ . . . tállíce word (*blasphemiæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Hí cwǽdon ðæt hē tállíce word spræce be Moyse and be Gode (*this man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law*, Acts 6, 13), Homl. Th. i. 44, 29: 46, 1. Se ðe ídele spellunge oððe tállíce word (*calumnies, backbiting*) lustlíce gehýrþ, 492, 19. **II.** *that deserves reproof, blameable, reprehensible*:—Gif ǽnig biþ mēt teállíc *si quisque repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 7. Nis ðæt clǽne herigendlíc, ne ðæt gále tállíc, gif him steorran forgēfon, ðæt hí swā lyfedon, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 281. v. tǽl-líc, *and next word.*

tallíce; *adv. In a way that deserves blame, reprehensibly*:—Tállíce *reprehensibiliter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 46. Ne forseó gē Godes ðearfan, ðeáh ðe hí tállíce hwæt gefremman, Homl. Th. i. 332, 13. v. un-tállíce; tǽllíce.

talu, e; *and indecl.*; *f.* **I.** *a tale, talk, story, account*:—Leáses spelles talu *constellatio* (cf. *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68. Đā spræcon hí betwux him, and seó mōdor sæt hlystende hire tale . . . Đā se gingra brōðor ðis eall gehýrde fram ðam yldran brōðor hē sǽde: 'Ic eom ðīn brōðor be ðī[n]re tale,' Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319–337. Ðæt se Ælmihtiga God gehýre ða talu ðe Syria cyning āsende tō hospe and tō edwíte his micclan mægenðrymme (*si forte audiat Dominus universa verba Rabsacis, quem misit rex Assyriorum, ut exprobrare Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 4), Homl. Th. i. 568, 27. Mē ða treahteras tala wīsedon, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. **II.** *talk, discussion, dispute*:—Tale(-u?) *disputatio, contentio, litigatio*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 60. Tale *disputationis, dissensionis*, 439, 57: *disputationis, certationis*, 459, 60. **III.** *a charge, claim*:—Ða heáhsacerdas sōhton tale āgēn ðone Hǽlend *summi sacerdotes quaerebant aduersum Iesum testimonium*, Mk. Skt. 14, 55. Se ðe nānum ne derede, him man dyde talu, and hē wæs beswungen unscyldig for ūs, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 27. Ðæt ǽlcere neóde belādung sý ādilegod ðæt hý þurh neóde nāne tale tō syndrigre ǽhte næbben *that the excuse of necessity may be removed, so that they may not have any claim to private property on the ground of necessity*, R. Ben. 92, 5. Hē begeat swíðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan ðǽr hē mihte ǽnige teale tō habban oððe mid rihte oððe elles *where, rightly or otherwise, he could advance any claim to what he exacted*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 11. **IV.** *an excuse, a defence*:—Mīne gebrōðra, hwilcere tale māge wē brūcan on his dōme, nū wē nellaþ būgan fram woruldlufe? Homl. Th. i. 580, 2: Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. Ðæt hý nāne tale næbben, ðæt hý þurh nytennesse misfōn þurfen, 442, 10. Nabbe wē nāne tale ongēn ðē *we have no excuse to offer you*; quid juste poterimus obtendere? Gen. 44, 16. Hē ne mihte nāne tale findan *he could not devise any defence*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 624. Gif hē his yfelan dǽda mid leásum talum bewarian wile *si defendere uoluerit opera sua*, R. Ben. 52, 10. **V.** as a law term, *a case* (as regards either plaintiff or defendant), *an action*, cf. spræc:—Ongan tō specenne on ðat land . . . Ðam cynge seó talu cūð wæs, Chart. Th. 302, 16. Ēdwine spæc on his āgene mōdor æfter sumon dǽle landes . . . Đā ācsode þe bisceop, hwā sceolde andswerian for his mōdor. Đā sǽde Ðurcil Hwīta, ðæt hē sceolde, gif hē ða talu cūðe. Đā hē ða talu nā ne cūðe, đā sceáwode man þreó þegnas ðǽr ðǽr heó wæs . . . Đā ācsodon heó, hwylce talu heó hæfde ymbe ða land . . . Đā sǽde heó, ðæt heó nān land hæfde, ðe him āht tō gebyrede, 337, 2–24. Tale wyrðe *entitled to bring an action*, 266, 11. **VI.** *a tale, list, series*:—Talu *laterculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 23. Ða talo *canones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. [*O. Sax.* gēr-tala: *O. Frs.* tale *a (legal) case*: *O. H. Ger.* zala *numerus, series, catalogus, sententia, calculatio, supputatio*: *Icel.* tala *talk; tale, number.*] v. bōc-, folc-, hrægl-, of-, on-, rīm-, tō-, wiðer-talu.

tam; *adj. Tame*, the opposite of wild:—Tam *subjugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 6. Wilde bār *aper*, tam bār *verres*, i. 22, 70–71. Seó leó, ðeáh hió wel tam sē, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Tiles and tomes meares, Exon. Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Hē rīt uppan tamre assene and hyre folan (sittende on eosule and on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *sedens super asinam et pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Wildu diór woldon stondan swilce hī tamu wǽron, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2. On ðære feórþan flēringa wæs ðæra tamra nýtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. Hē hæfde tamra deóra (*reindeer*) syx hund, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Tame (wudufuglas), Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: Met. 13, 44. [*O. H. Ger.* zam *subjugalis, domitus, mansuetus, mitis*: *Icel.* tamr *tame; ready for, used to.*]

tama, an; *m. Tameness*:—Ne þearf beorna nān wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt hió (*the lioness*) wel hire taman healde; ac ic tiohhie, ðæt hió ðæs nīwan taman nāuht ne gehicgge, ac ðone wildan gewunan wille geþencan hire eldrena, Met. 13, 23–28. Gif heó blōdes onbirigþ, heó forgit sōna hire nīwan taman, and gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12.

tān, es; *m.* **I.** *a twig, sprout, shoot, branch*:—Tānas *arbusta*, Ps. Th. 79, 10: *vimina*, Germ. 390, 44: *antes*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 73. Ic on neorxna wonge āsette treów, ðæt ða tānas æpla bǽron, Cd. Th. 295, 7; Sat. 482. Tānum, fingerapplum *dactylis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 64. Hē (*the phenix*) getimbreþ tānum and wyrtum nest on bearwe, Exon. Th. 227, 29; Ph. 430. Wudubearwas tānum týdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84: 435, 17; Rä. 54, 2: 458, 23; Hy. 4, 105. God gibloedsia gimeodomia ðās tānas missenlícra treóna *Deus benedicere dignare has frondes diversarum arborum*, Rtl. 95, 21. Beorc bereþ tānas būtan tuddre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rūn. 18. **I a.** *a stake* (? cf. *Icel.* teinn *a stake* to hang things on):—Ðis syndan ða landgemǽre. Of ðam ealdan hornforda . . . ādūn on ealda tān; swā anlang streámes on ealda hornford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 45, 25. **II.** *a twig used in casting lots* ['Augury and divination by lot no people practise more diligently. The use of the lots is simple. A little bough is lopped off a fruit-bearing tree, and cut into small pieces; these are distinguished by certain marks, and thrown carelessly and at random over a white garment,' Tacitus' Germania, c. 10], *a lot*; also *a share that is determined by lot*:—Ða Eald-Seaxan næfdon āgenne cyning, ac monige ealdormen wǽron heora ðeóde foresette; and ðonne seó tíd gewinnes com, ðonne hluton hī mid tānum tō ðam ealdormannum, and swā hwylc heora swā him se tān ætýwde, ðonne gecuron hī ðone him tō heretogan, and ealle ðam fyligdon *non habent regem antiqui Saxones, sed satrapas plurimos suae genti praepositos, qui ingruente belli articulo mittunt aequaliter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit, hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 22–26. Đā wæs eall geador tō ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod; lēton him đā betweónum tān wīsian hwylcne hira ǽrest ōðrum sceolde tō foddorþege feores ongildan, hluton hellcræftum . . . Đā se tān gehwearf ofer ǽnne ealdgesīða, Andr. Kmbl. 2196–2210; An. 1099–1106. Hē sealde him wēste land ðæt hī mid tāne getugan rihte *sorte divisit eis terram in funiculo distributionis*, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Nǽfre forlǽteþ Drihten firenfulra tān furðor gangan ðonne hē sōðfæstra settan wylle *never will the Lord let the lot of sinners go further than he will appoint the lot of the just*; non derelinquet Dominus virgam peccatorum super sortem justorum, 124, 3. Tān sendende *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 27, 35: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Hié dysne middangeard on twelf tānum tōhluton and ǽghwylc ānra heora in ðæm dǽle [wunode?] ðe hē mid tān geeode *the apostles divided the world into twelve parts that were to be assigned by lot, and each one of them* [*remained?*] *in that part which he got by lot*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 7–9. Sendon tānas *miserunt sortes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 34. [*Goth.* tains *a twig, branch*: *O. H. Ger.* zein, zain *sarmentum, calamus, regula*: *Du.* teen *twig, osier*: *Icel.* teinn *a twig, sprout; a spit*: *Dan.* ten *a spindle*: *Norweg.* ten *a slender rod*: *Swed.* ten *spindle, rod.*] v. āc-, ātor-, ellen-, hearm-, mistel-, wuldor-tān; tān; *adj.*, tā *a lot*, tǽnel *a basket.*

tān, e; *f. A toe*:—Tān *mentagra*, (seó) micele tān *alloæ*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 24, 25. Mid tānum *cum mentagris*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 13 (cf. lxxiv, 21). [*O. Frs.* tāne; *f.*: *Du.* teen.] v. tā *a toe*, tānede; *and* cf. *the double forms* tān, tā *a lot.*

tān; *adj. Having branches, spreading*, used metaphorically of the offspring of a parent; cf. the use of *branch* in speaking of the members of a family:—Ic Ismael wille bletsian, swā ðū bēna eart, ðæt feorhdaga on woruldrīce worn gebíde tānum tūdre (*with a family that has many branches.* The passage in Genesis is: And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation, 17, 20), Cd. Th. 142, 11; Gen. 2360. v. tān *a twig.*

tānages. v. tānian.

tānede; *adj. Having the toes diseased*:—Tānede *mentagricus* (the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting diseases of the leg), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 43: ii. 58, 9. v. tān *a toe.*

tang, e; tange, an; *f. A pair of tongs*:—Tang *forceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 3: Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 78: ii. 33, 36: *delebra*, 138, 62. Tong *forceps*, 109, 6. Tange *forceps*, i. 86, 19. Tange *forcipis*, ii. 33, 35. Tangan, tange, Hpt. Gl. 417, 74. Ic hopige ðæt cherubin mid his gyldenan tange spearcan tō mīnre tungan gebringan, Anglia viii. 325, 31. Tangan *forcipes*, Wülck. Gl. 241, 35 (omitted by Wright). Hī woldon mē gelæccan mid heora byrnendum tangum, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 1, 5. Hī fýrene tangan him on handa hæfdon, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. [*O. L. Ger.* tanga *forceps*: *Du.* tang: *O. H. Ger.* zanga: *Icel.* töng.] v. fýr-tang, Anglia ix. 263, 9, mǽl-tange, ísen-tanga (*read* -tange. v. Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 314, 9).

-tang *touching.* v. gader-, ge-táng; -tenge.

tān-hlyta, an; *m. One who divines by casting lots*:—Tānhlyta *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 13. v. tān, **II.**

tān-hlytere, es; *m. One who divines by casting lots*:—Tánhlytere *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 41. v. preceding word.

tānian(?) *to decide by lot*:—Tānages *decimatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 23.

tannere, es; *m. A tanner* (?):—Be eástan eá and tannera hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 411, 22.

tapor (-er, -ur); *m. A taper*; also *the wick of a lamp*:—Leóhtfæt *lampas*, candel *candela*, taper *papyrus* (cf. leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, weoce *papirus*, 26, 56), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 35. Tapor *cereus*, 81, 32: *cerastus*, ii. 130, 23. Swegles tapur *the sun*, Exon. Th. 205, 18; Ph. 114. Onfangenum tapere *accepto cereo*, Anglia xiii. 403, 548. Hē hiene onǽlþ mid ðæm tapore (-ure, Hatt. MS.) ðæs godcundan liegges, Past. 36; Swt. 258, 13. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candele oððe tapor byrþ, ðonne

mann godspell rǽt, L. Ælfc. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. Se sacerd gehālgodne tapor in ðæt wæter dēþ, Wulfst. 36, 5. Taperas *cerei*, Anglia xiii. 402, 529: 403, 541. Ðrītig teapera, Chart. Th. 473, 32. Ðā com ðæs landes menigu mid leóhtfatum and mid taperum, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 24. Taporas *cereos*, Germ. 395, 72. Taperas, Lchdm. iii. 202, 4.

tapor-æx, e; *f. A small axe*:—Swā feorr swā mæg ān taperæx beón geworpen ūt of ðam scipe up on ðæt land *quam longius de nave potest securis parvula, quam Angli vocant* tapereax *super terram projici*, Chart. Th. 317, 30. Habbe hē āne taperæx on his [handa], Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 8. [*Icel.* tapar-öx (*borrowed from English*).]

tapor-berend, es; *m. An acolyte* (v. tapor):—Taporberend *accolitus*, Anglia xiii. 418, 759. Taporber[n]endum *accolitis*, 424, 840.

tappa, teappa?:—Of rūwan beorge on teappan treów; of tappan treów on westleás hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 21. Teppan hỹse, i. 194, 36. On teppen cnolle, iii. 415, 19. Ad Tapan halan, ii. 344, 6.

tara *tar*. v. teoru.

targe, an; *f.*: targa, an; *m. A targe, small shield* [apparently with the same development of meaning as *rand*, q.v. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zarga *costa* (*aheni*) with the English word]:—Ic geann Ælmēre mīnen discðēne mīnes taregan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 12. Targa[n] *parma, scuto*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 50. Twā targan and twegen francan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 30. Targena *peltarum*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 64. [*Icel.* targa *a small round shield*. The word seems to have been taken into the Romance languages from Teutonic.] v. ge-targed.

-targed, tasol. v. ge-targed, teosol.

tawa (?) *an implement, a tool, an article for use in an employment*. [That towe (*part of a cart*) is toothed thicke, Pall. 159, 36. Tew of tyschynge *piscalia*, in plurali *reciaria*, Prompt. Parv. 490. Halliwell gives *tow* = tools, apparatus, as a word of the East of England. *O. Du.* touwe *the instrument of a weaver*.] v. ge-, web-tawa; tawian.

tawian; *p.* ode. I. *to taw, dress* or *prepare* material:—Ðā bæd se Godes man ðæt him man īserngelōman mid hwǽte ðyder brohte ðæt land mid tō tawienne. Ðā ðæt land ða getawod wæs and hē on gerisne tīd mid hwǽte hit seów *ferramenta sibi ruralia cum frumento adferri rogavit, quod dum praeparata terra tempore congruo seminaret*, Bd. 4, 28; M. 366, 24. [Birrþ læredd mann þurrh spell mekenn þin herrte, and turrnenn itt and tawwenn itt and nesshenn itt, Orm. 15908. The sotter that tawith ȝure lethir, Rel. Ant. ii. 175, 24 (about 1308). Tewyā lethyr *frunio, corrodio*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *O. Du.* touwen *to curry leather: O. H. Ger.* zauwen, zouwen *exercere* (*ferrum*). Cf. *also* tew or tewynge of lethyr *frunicio*, Prompt. Parv. 489: *O. H. Ger.* zawa *tinctura: Goth.* taui *work*. Teware *corridiator*, Prompt. Parv. 490: *O. H. Ger.* zauwari *tinctorius*]. v. tewestre. II. but the word seems to occur in the older time in reference to the ill-treatment of persons or things, *to intreat* shamefully *or* evilly, *treat* badly, *abuse, insult*. Cf. to *tew* = to trouble, vex, E. D. S. Pub. (Linc.), and see Halliwell:—Oft tỹne oððe twelfe (flotmen) ǽlc æfter ōðrum scendaþ and tawiaþ tō bysmore ðæs þegnes cwenan and hwīlum his dohtor oððe nỹdmāgan, ðǽr hē on lōcaþ ðe lǽt hine sylfne rancne and rīcne, ǽr ðæt gewurde, Wulfst. 162, 20. Se deófol eów tawode þurh his drỹmen swā swā hē wolde *the devil hath treated you as he pleased* (the persons addressed had been deprived in turn of the power of speech, motion, and sight) *by his wizards*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 31. Hē heora burga forbærnde and hī tō bysmore tawode (tucode, MSS. C. V.) *he burnt up their cities and evilly intreated them*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 388. Hē Godes templ tawode tō bysmore *he had shamefully abused God's temple* (cf. l. 538), 25, 542. Ðæt folc hine hæfde swā yfele swilce hē sumes þinges scyldig wǽre; and ealle men hine fram stōwe tō stōwe brudon, and tō wundre tawedon *treated him wondrous ill*, i. 23, 654. Ða ðe gefongne wǽron hié tawedan mid ðære mǽstan uniéðnesse; sume ofslōgon, sume ofswungon, sume him wið feó gesealdon. Ðā Rōmāne ðæt geācsedan, ðā sendan hié ǽrendracan tō him . . . Ðā tawedan hié eft ða ǽrendracan mid ðæm mǽstan bismere, swā hié ða ōþre ǽr dydon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 7–13. Ðæt hié hié mōsten tawian mid ðære mǽstan bismrunge, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 21. v. ge-tawian; teágan.

tāxe (tādie? *q.v.*), an; *f. A toad*:—Tāxan *rubetae, quae et ranae dicuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 19.

te; *prep. To*:—Ða mægenu weorðaþ te færwyrde (cf. tō færwyrde, 8), Past. 65; Swt. 463, 6. Heom te cwæþ *illis dixit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 21. Ālēfed te habbanne, 14, 4. Te fullfremmanne, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 30: 50; Swt. 391, 29. [*O. Sax.* te: *O. Frs.* te, ti: *O. L. Ger.* te, ti: *O. H. Ger.* za, ze, zi.] Cf. tō.

te-. v. te-flōwan, -tredan, -weorpan *given under* tō-flōwan, -tredan, -weorpan. [*O. Frs.* te-, ti-: *O. H. Ger.* za-, ze-, zi-.] Cf. tō-.

te = þe *in* þætte.

teá *ten*. v. tīn.

teáfor, es; *n.* I. *a pigment, material used for colouring, tiver* (red ochre for marking sheep (Suffolk), v. E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. vi):—Mētinge *pictura*, reád teáfor *minium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 74. Teáfor *minium*, 75, 20. Tfafrf (= teáfre) *minio*, Germ. 400. 130. Meng swā ðū dēst teáfor, Lchdm. ii. 56, 6. II. *a material used in making a salve*:—Nim ladsar (*benzoin*) ðæt teáfur (*gum*), and galpani ōþres healfes panīge whit, and gnīd hyt tōgadere mid wlacan ecede; and nim ðanne ða sealfe and geót on ðæs seócys mannes éare, iii. 88, 20. [In other dialects the word occurs with a meaning not easily connected with that of the English form. A somewhat similar connection, perhaps, is seen in the case of the different meanings of lybb, q.v. *O. H. Ger.* zoubar; *n. fascinum, fascinatio, divinatio: Icel.* taufr; *n. sorcery*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* toufere *venefícus*. v. Grmm. D. M. 984.] v. tīfran.

teáfor?, Exon. Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

teág. v. teáh.

teágan, teán; *p.* teáde; *pp.* teád *To dress, prepare*:—Īserngelōman ðæt land mid tō teágenne. Ðā ðæt land ðā geteád wæs, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Wel geteád alwe, Lchdm. ii. 226, 14. v. ge-teágan; tawian.

teagor, es; *n. The water from the eyes, tears*:—Teagor ỹðum weól, hāte hleórdropan, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. [*Goth.* tagr *a tear*.] v. teár.

teáh, tēh, tēh, tīh(-g); *gen.* teáge; *f.* I. *a tie, band*:—Teág, taeg *sceda*, Txts. 98, 964. Teáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 36. Lege ðē his teáge an sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 13. Hē cyning gebond fỹrnum teágum, Exon. Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. Liðewācum tagum (teágum?, tānum?, *or* tōgum? *as an alternative gloss to* lentis. v. tōh) (*alii*) *lentis viminibus* (*caedentes*), Hpt. Gl. 514, 70. [Teien tejen, Laym. 20998. A teiȝ-doggue þat is in strongue teiȝe (*rimes with* eiȝe (*eye*)), L. S. 308, 301. He huld an hache harde wiþ teis, Jos. 504. *Icel.* taug; *f. a rope, string*.] v. lād-, racent-, sweor-, web-teáh. II. *a case, coffer, casket, box*:—Cest *vel* earc *cistella*, tēg *mozytia* vel *arcula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 38. Taeg *mantega* (= *mantica*?), Txts. 35, 19: 77, 1300. Tig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 57. Hī ðās hālgan martyrrace on ānum leádenum tabulan mid stafon āgrōfon, and ðæt gewrit mid twām inseglum on ānre teáge geinsegledon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 344. Gemētton hī āne teáge, seó wæs geinsæglod mid twām insæglum . . . Man bær ūt ða teáge . . . Ða fēng se portgerēfa tō ðære tēge and hī sōna unhlidode, 23, 755–765. Būton hit (*the stolen property*) under ðæs wīfes cǽglocan gebroht wǽre . . . ðæt is hire hordern and hire cyste and hire tēge, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 22. Tēgum, fōdrum *tepis* (= *thecis*), Txts. 101, 2010. [At hom is hire pater noster biloken in hire teye (*rimes with* eye (*eye*)), Misc. 191, 2. A riche tie Made all of gold and of perrie Out of the which she nam a ring, Gow. ii. 246, 19. Teye of a cofyr *teca*, Prompt. Parv. 487.] v. beorm-teáh. III. *an enclosure, a close* (cf. *Icel.* teigr (teygr?) *a close, paddock*):—Hujus telluris termini . . . et aquilone meara-teág (= *horses' close*; cf. horsa croft, iii. 464, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 248, 12. Mansionem et clausulam, quam Angli dicunt *teáge*, que pertinet ad predictam mansionem, Chart. Th. 467, 19. Circumcincta est . . . a meritie brōmteágh, ii. 49, 20.

teala, tealgor, teál-līc. v. tela, telgor, tāl-līc.

tealt; *adj.* I. in a physical sense, *unsteady*:—Gif hī sculun nēðan on nacan tealtum, and se brimhengest brīdles ne gỹmeþ (cf. The floating vessel . . . Rode tilting o'er the waves, Milton, P. L. xi. 747), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 22; Rūn. 21. II. in a figurative sense, *unstable, not to be relied on, untrustworthy, precarious*:—Hū lǽne ðis līf is, hū tealt, Wulfst. 273, 7. Tealte syndon eorðan welan, 149, 8. Tealte beóþ eorðan dreámas, 264, 3. Tealte getrỹwða sindon mid mannum, 82, 12: 129, 6: 159, 14. v. next word.

tealtian; *p.* ode *To be unsteady, to shake, not to stand firm*:—Mid tealtendum grundwealle *nutabundo* (*titubando*) *fundamento*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 49. [Cf. Þenne schal Ninive tylte to grounde, Allit. Pms. 102, 361. Feole temples tulten to þe eorþe, Jos. 100. *O. H. Ger.* zeltend rosz, zeltari *equus trutinans: Ger.* zelt *amble; zelter palfrey: Icel.* tölta *to amble*; tölt *an ambling pace*.] v. next word.

tealtrian; *p.* ode *To shake, totter, stagger, be unsteady, to be in an uncertain* or *a precarious condition*:—Wē tealtrigaþ tỹdran mōde hwearfiaþ heánlīce *we move with uncertain step and feeble mind, wander abjectly*, Exon. Th. 23, 19; Cri. 371. Ðỹ læs ðe ðæt eásterlīce gesceád tealtrige *lest the calculation of Easter be untrustworthy*, Anglia viii. 308, 4. Tealtrian mid fōtum *to stagger*, Dial. 1, 4 (Lye). Ðỹ læs se steall cyricean tealtrian (taltrigan, Bd. M.) ongunne *ne status ecclesiae vacillare inciperet*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Tealtrian *vacillare, titubare*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 73. Tealtriendum ł gliddriendum *nutabundis*, 503, 3. Fela ōþera gesynto ða ðe him tealtriende (taltriendum, Bd. M.) gelumpon *alia quae periclitanti ei contigissent prospera*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. Tealniende (tealtriende?, tealtiende?) *nutantes*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 10. [v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *totter*.] v. preceding word.

teám, es; *m. A line*; but the word which is used in the related dialects (v. *infra*) with a physical meaning is used in English figuratively. I. *a line* of descendants, *offspring, progeny, family, children*:—Nān wer ne wīfaþ, ne wīf ne ceorlaþ, ne teám ne biþ getỹmed *children are not brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Seó gelaþung is ūre ealra mōdor . . . hire teám nis nā līchamlīc ac gāstlīc, 492, 8: Homl. Skt. i. 20, 9. Wuenumon and hire teám, Moruiw and hire teám and Wurgustel and his teám wuārun gefreód . . . Marh gefreóde Leðelt and ealle hire teám, Chart. Th. 626, 22–37. Ðæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel dǽl eorðan gesceafta, Cd. Th. 97, 15; Gen. 1613. Berende in teáme *fecunda in sobole*,

Rtl. 110, 7. Hē Noe bearh and his wīfe and his teáme, Gen. 5, 31 note: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 18. Caines ofspring forwearð āðrenced on ðam deópan flōde . . . and of ðam yfelan teáme ne com nān þing siððan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 27. Sēd ł teám *semen*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21, 22. Ðæt folc tȳmde micelne teám on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Teám gestrȳnan, 324, 11. Ðreó wīteþeówe men mē salde bisceop and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, teámum and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 27; Gen. 1535. ¶ of animals:—Beón tȳmaþ heora teám mid clǣnnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 17. [Weóx swa Adames team her, ne mahte hit na mon tellen, Jul. 61, 7. Drauh togedere al þene team under þe moder, A. R. 336, 15. Wurrþenn wiþþ childe, and tæmenn hire tæm, Orm. 2415. Ys foure sones . . . Þys was a stalwarde tem, R. Glouc. 261, 4.] **I a.** *bringing forth* children, *child-bearing*:—Ðonne wīf byþ teámes ætealdod, Homl. Ass. 20, 159. His wīf wearð mid Esau and Iacob, and heó geswāc ðā teámes, 38, 339. [Weren boðe (*John's parents*) teames atеald, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 32.] **II.** *a line* of animals harnessed together, *a team*:—Oxa on ðam forman teáme (cf. oxa on frumteáme *imus*, ii. 48, 36) *imus*, on ðam æfteran teáme *binus* (*bimus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 47, 48. On ðæm æftran teáme *bimus*, ii. 12, 70. v. feoþer-tīme, iuc-tīma, ge-tȳme. The old pictures represent the plough as drawn by two pairs of oxen one behind the other. Cf. My plowman . . . a teme (teome, MS. C.) shal he haue. Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen, Piers P. B. 19, 256. **III.** as a legal term, (1) *vouching to warranty*. The word denotes one step in the proceedings of a suit for the recovery of property, which was found in one man's possession and claimed by another, who alleged that it had been stolen or had strayed from him. The peculiar character of the process to which it refers was determined by the formalities insisted upon by the law when property changed hands. At such a transaction the presence of witnesses was necessary (L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 11: L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 22: L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 8: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 21: 24; Th. i. 390, 4), and one responsible person (*geteáma*), who according to Ine's laws must not be a *þeów man* (L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5), was to be fixed upon as representing the party that made the sale or transfer, and to him, if a question subsequently arose as to ownership, the new owner might refer (*tīman*) in support of his right; this referring the property to the party who had sold it was *teám*. In cases of undivided ownership the *geteáma* would be the person making the sale; in cases of joint ownership one of the parties would be taken. The proceedings in a suit in which *teám* was resorted to seem to have been somewhat as follows. The plaintiff, who made claim to property on the plea that it had been stolen from him, had to give security that he would carry on his case: Warige hine, se ðe his āgen befōþ, ðæt hē tō ǣlcan teáme hæbbe getrȳwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6: Wil. I. 21; Th. i. 477, 11; the defendant had to declare how the property came into his hands, and to give security that he would produce his *geteáma* in court: Gif hwā befō ðæt him losod wæs, cenne se ðe hē hit æt befō hwanon hit him cōme, sylle on hand and sette borh (*pledge himself and find security*) ðæt hē bringe his geteáman in ðǣr hit bespreceu biþ, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. On the case being brought into court (which was to be held in *cynges sele*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 18: 16; Th. i. 34, 7, or *kyninges burh*: Ælc teám beó on ðæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4), the plaintiff made oath, that he prosecuted his suit lawfully and fairly, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10, and without malice, 4; Th. i. 180, 8; the defendant on his side made oath that he had had no part in the alleged robbery, but had acquired the property in a lawful manner, 3; Th. i. 178, 16, and was guiltless, 5; Th. i. 180, 14. He was now bound to produce witnesses of the transaction which resulted in his acquiring the property in dispute, or *teám* was denied him: Būton hē ðara ōðer (*certain witness*) hæbbe, nele him mon nǣnne teám geþafian, L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 260, 2. Ne beó ǣnig man ǣniges teámes wyrðe būton hē getrȳwe gewitnysse hæbbe, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 20. Ne beó ðǣr nān teám, 24; Th. i. 390, 6. If the witness was forthcoming, the *geteáma* had to be produced, and witness or oath again was called for to prove that the defendant's proceedings were correct: Wē cwǣdon, se ðe tȳman scolde, ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse ðæs ðæt hē hit on riht tȳmde, oþþe ðone āð funde ðe se gelȳfan mihte ðe on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. If the *geteáma*, though living, were not brought, according to one regulation the defendant lost his case, and had to resign the property, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9; according to another, if he could bring witness to prove the sale, he received the price of the property he had to give up, 16; Th. i. 34, 8. If the *geteáma* were dead other formalities were prescribed, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. If all the requirements had been satisfied the property in question was handed over to the *geteáma*: Se ðe yrfe bycge on gewitnesse, and hit eft tȳman scyle, ðonne onfō se his ðe hē hit ǣr æt bohte, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 12. Swā ic hit tȳme swā hit mē se sealde ðe ic hit nū on hand sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20; and the defendant thereupon appealed to the *geteáma* to corroborate his statement of the case, 21. If the latter accepted the property, the former was cleared, and the *geteáma* himself was now in a similar position to that in which the defendant had stood, 22; but if he declined to receive it, and declared that it was not the property he had sold, then the defendant had to prove that it was: Gif se mon (*the geteáma*) onfōn ne wille, and sægþ ðæt hē him nǣfre ðæt (*the property*) ne sealde, ac sealde ōðer, ðonne mōt se gecȳðan, se ðe hit tiémþ, ðæt hē him nān ōðer ne sealde būton ðæt ilce, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 7: cf. 35; Th. i. 124, 10. If however the case were not stopped, the process, in earlier times, was repeated until either there was a failure to produce a *geteáma* (v. teám-byrst), or the property was traced to some person whose right to its possession was undoubted: Gange se teám forð ōþþæt man wite hwǣr hē ōðstande, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 15: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Betweox teáme gif hwā tō fēhþ, and nā furðor teám ne cenþ, ac āgnian wile, ne mæg mon ðæs wyrnan, gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rȳmþ, 290, 18. Later *teám* was necessary only three times: Tȳme hit man þrywa, æt ðam feórðan cyrre āgnige hit, oðde āgyfe ðam ðe hit āge, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 9. At one time also a change was made in the place where *teám* should be made: Be teámum. Hwīlon stōd ðæt man sceolde þrywa tȳman ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre, and syþþan fylgean teáme swā hwǣr swā man tō cende. Ðā gerǣddan witan, ðæt hit betere wǣre, ðæt man āure tȳmde ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre . . . ðȳ læs ðe mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 28. A case in which a defendant is cleared by his *geteáma*, who, however, cannot get himself cleared, is given Chart. Th. 206, 19 sqq. A woman had been stolen, and was found in the possession of one Wulfstan. Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the woman*) tō Æðelstāne; ða cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan. v. teám-byrst. Another case is mentioned where a bishop was not allowed *teám*: Ne mōste se bisceop beón ðara þreora nānes wyrðe ðe eallum leódscipe geseald wæs on wedde, tale, ne teámes, ne āhnunga, 266, 11. (2) The word also occurs often in charters along with *sac*, *sōc*, *toll*, etc., where according to one definition it refers to the right to the forfeitures which were made in the suits where *teám* was resorted to: Theam, quod si aliquis aliquid interciebatur super aliquem, et ipse non poterat warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura, et justicia similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiebat, sua erit, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 1. Donavi abbati . . . consuetudinem que dicitur teames, Chart. Th. 405, 1. v. teám-byrst. A different meaning is given elsewhere to the word. In Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7 *teám* occurs, and in the Latin form of the charter is rendered by 'privilegium habendi totam suorum seruorum propaginem,' 203, 6. [*O. Frs.* tām *a bridle; a line of descendants, progeny, family: O. L. Ger.* tōm *frenum: Du.* toom: *O. H. Ger.* zoum *funis, habena: Icel.* taumr *bridle, rein, cord.*] v. bearn-, frum- (v. **II** above), here-, leger-teám; tīman.

teáman. v. tīman.

teám-byrst, es; *m. The failure to produce a* geteáma *in a suit.* v. teám, **III.** 1:—Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the stolen slave about whom the case had arisen*) tō Æðelstāne; ða cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan (*he admitted having sold the slave to Wulfstan, but would not declare from whom he had obtained it*) . . . Ðā bæd Byrhferhð ealdormann Æðelstān his wer for ðam tēmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 4.

teám-full; *adj. Prolific, productive*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 33. Sceáp heora teámfulle ł berende *oues eorum foetosae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13: Ps. Spl. 143, 17.

teám-pōl, es; *m. A breeding-pool*:—Up on Exan on ðone neáran teámpōl; ðanon up on Exan; ðonne of Exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace; of ðære lace eft on Exa[n]; ðanon up and lang Exa[n] on ðone uferan teámpōl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 205, 8–11: iii. 441, 5–8.

tēan (?), tēgan (?); *p.* tēde *To grow tough* or *pliant*:—Tēdan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tōan, tōh; *see also* (?)ge-teágan.

teán-, teaper, teappa. v. teón-, tapor, tappa.

teár (= teahor), teór, tæher, teher, tehher, es; *m. A tear.* **I.** *a drop of water from the eye,* (1) caused by emotion, generally by grief:—Teár *flemen, flentium humor*, Wülck. Gl. 240, 13: *lacryma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 7. Teáras *lacrime*, 282, 55. Sealtes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) wǣron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Hruron him teáras, Beo. Th. 3749; B. 1872. Nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2266; El. 1134. Pund saltes, of ðon sindon salto tehero, Rtl. 192, 15. Mid teára āgotennysse, Lchdm. iii. 428, 10. Mid teára gytum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Eágan gefyllede mid teárum, 189, 1. Wēpende mid teárum, 151, 20: Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Teárum mǣnan, Exon. Th. 285, 10; Jul. 285. Teárum geótan, 95, 34; Cri. 1567. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum (tæherum ł teárum, Lind.) hys fēt þweán, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Teárum ł tehrum, Lind. 7, 44. Miðt teherum (teórum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 24. Wēpende wēregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Wrāðum teárum, Ps. Th. 59, 11. Tornlīcum teárum, 125, 5. Sārige teáras, 55, 7. Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14: Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 173. (1 a) in plural, used for the feeling of which the tears are a sign, *grief, affliction*:—Ou deópnysse wōpes and teóra *profunditate fletus et lacrimarum*, Scint. 47, 4. Ðū fēdest ūs teára hlāfe, and ūs drincan gifest deorcum teárum, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Heó is fulneáh deád for teárum and for unrōtnesse, Bt. 19; Fox 28, 30. Eua bær teáras on hire innoþe, Maria brohte ðone ēcean gefeán eallum middangearde,

Blickl. Homl. 3, 12. Tehhero, Rtl. 40, 35. (2) caused by weakness. v. tîran:—Đeós eáhsealf mæg wiþ ælces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wiþ tēr, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. Lǽcedómas wiđ eallum tiédernessum eágena . . . wiđ eágna teárum, ii. 2, 8. Wiđ eágena teára (-e, -as?), iii. 44, 29. **II.** *a tearlike drop*:—Đā wearđ beám monig blódigum teárum birunnen . . . sæp wearđ tó swāte, Exon. Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. **II a.** *that which drops* or *exudes*, e. g. honey from a comb:—Balsames teár *opobalsamum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 51. Swā þicce swā huniges teár *of the consistency of honey that has dropped from the comb*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Genim balsami and huniges teáres emmicel, 28, 10, 4: 108, 17. Gegadriende swā swā beón hunigcamb teáres *colligentes uti apes favu[m] nectaris*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Þynceþ þegna gehwylcum huniges bībread healfe đỹ swētre, gif hē hwēne ǽr huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 10. Meng wiđ huniges teáre, Lchdm. iii. 46, 7. Nim huniges teár and merces sǽd . . . mæng wiđ đone teár, 4, 16. [*O. Frs.* târ: *O. H. Ger.* zaher: *Icel.* târ; *n.*] v. bryne-, hunig-teár; teagor.

-teáren. v. hunig-teáren.

tearflian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll over*:—On eorđan forgnyden fǽmende hē tearfiode (terflede, teorflede, later MSS.) *elisus in terram uolutabatur spumans*, Mk. Skt. 9, 20. [Cf. þe riȝt schul ryse to ryche reynynge, Truyt and treget to helle schal terve, L. H. R. 207, 311. *O. H. Ger.* zerben (sih) *to turn.*]

teár-geótende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Tear-shedding, weeping*:—Adam myd teárg[e]ótendre hālsunge and myd mycelre stefne đus cwæþ, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 27.

teárian; *p.* ode *To shed tears*:—Tæherende (teherende, Rush.) wæs se Hǽlend *lacrimatus est Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. ii. 35. [*Icel.* târask *to shed tears.*]

teárig; *adj.* **I.** *tearful, weeping*:—Teárigum sîcetungum *lacrimosis singultibus*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 3. v. teár, I. 1. **II.** *watery, watering* (*of the eyes*):—Gif mon biþ on wæterælfādle, đonne beóþ him đa eágan teárige, Lchdm. ii. 350, 22. v. teár, I. 2, tîran.

teárig-hleór; *adj. Having the cheeks wet with tears*:—Ic (*Hagar*) sceal teárighleór on wēstenne witodes bîdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. [Cf. *Icel.* târug-hlýra *with tearful cheeks.*]

teár-lîc, tearo. v. hunig-teárlîc, teoru.

teart; *adj. Tart, sharp* (of pain, punishment, etc.), *severe*; acer, asper:—Sticol ođđe teart *asper*, Wulck. Gl. 256, 32. Ûs đincþ swīđe teart wīte đæt ān ūre fingra on fȳr becume, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 32. Đæt hē ne đurfe becuman tō đam teartum bryne, 592, 17. Hē ālȳsþ mē fram teartum worde (*a uerbo aspero*), Ps. Lamb. 90, 3. Beó him gesǽd đa teartan wītu, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 32: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 82. Mid teartum wītum getintregod, 8, 156. Mid teartum swingellum *acribus uerberibus*, R. Ben. 54, 4. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5. Teartere þrǽning *acrior correptio*, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 6. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, R. Ben. 52, 6. Hē stīđran and teartran steóre underfō *majori uindicte subjaceat*, 71, 8. [Chaucer uses *tart* = sharp to the taste:—Poudre-marchaunt tart, Prol. 381.]

teart-lîc; *adj. Sharp, severe*:—Þeáh hwæt teartlîces on đisum regule geset sȳ, R. Ben. 5, 11.

teartlîce; *adv. Sharply, severely*:—Teartlîce *acriter*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13: 507, 53. Hē đē tintregaþ teartlîce on wītum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 154. Hē beó teartlîce geswungen, Wulfst. 248, 13. Teartlîcer *acrius*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 47. Teartlîcur, Scint. 210, 12. Wē beóþ forswǽlede teartlîcor *crememur acrius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Sȳ hē ealra teartlîcost geþreád *acrius coherceatur*, R. Ben. 129, 10.

teartness, e; *f. Sharpness, severity, asperity*:—Drihten herede Iohannem for đære teartnysse his reáfes, forđan đe hē wæs mid olfendes hǽrum gescrȳd wāclîce and stīđlîce, Homl. Th. i. 330, 1. For đæs wyntres teartnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 152. Teartnesse *acerbitatem, crudelitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 56. Mid menigfealdum đeówracena teartnyssum gebrēgede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

teart-numol; *adj. Efficacious*:—Đeós wyrt is swȳþe scearpnumul (teart-, MS. B.) wiđ đæt āttor, Lchdm. i. 152, 3. v. scearp-numol.

teáslîce, -teáw, tebl, teblere, tebl-stān, tēđer-, tēđre, te-flōwan, tēfrung, tēgan, tēge, teging *tinctura*, tegđian, tegđung, teher, teherian, teigđa, teigđian, teissum, tel. v. tǽslîce, æl-, eal-teáw, tæfl, tæflere, tæfl-stān, tîđer-, tîđre, tō-flōwan, tîfrung, teán, teáh, telgung, teóþian, teóþung, teár, tîran, teóþa, teóþian, teosu, tæl.

tela, teala, teola, telo, tiolo; *adv. Well.* **I.** *well, rightly, aright, correctly*:—Hē hine sceal nīđe tela lǽran. Đȳ him is micel đearf đonne hē tela lǽrþ đæt hē eác tela doo *dum commissis sibi cogitur bona dicere, ipsum prius necesse est, quae dixerit, custodire*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 193, 12. Teala, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Đa slāwan sint tō manianne đæt hié ne forielden đonè tîman for hiera slǽwđe đe hié tela (tiola, Hatt. MS.) on dōn mǽgen *pigri suadendi sunt, ne agenda bona, dum differunt, amittant*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 280, 20. Gif hī đone frýdōm tela gehealdon . . . gif hī đone frýdōm forheólden, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 208, 10. Hē rîce geheóld tela, Beo. Th. 4423; B. 2208: 5468; B. 2737. Teala, Cd. Th. 74, 35; Gen. 1232. Læst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2663. Nū ic wát tela and ic onfēng gewit mīnes mōdes *modo sanum sapio, recepi enim sensum animi mei*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. 'Geseoh đæt đū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēle ic' '*vide ut sanum sapias.*' '*Non,*' *inquit*, '*insanio,*' 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Đæt ic teala cunne đīn weorc healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 68: Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Is wuldres leóht ontýned đam đe teala þenceþ, Cd. Th. 299, 29; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 347, 30; Sch. 20. Gif gē teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kembl. 3223; An. 1614. Beó nū on yfele, noldæs ǽr teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Teala foresecgan, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Tela, Exon. Th. 432, 19; Rä. 49, 2. **II.** *well, perfectly, completely, thoroughly, certainly*:—Heald forđ tela sibbe *continue without interruption to maintain peace*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948. Wudufuglas tela ātemede, Met. 13, 36. Ic đē teala forgulde ealle đa gehāt, Ps. Th. 65, 13. Đǽr đū mē teala hǽle, 70, 2. Se đe teala cūþe, Exon. Th. 349, 9; Sch. 43. Ic his bīdan ne dear . . . nele đæt rǽd tealе *I dare not await him . . . good counsel certainly will not require that*, 397, 8; Rä. 16, 16. **III.** *well, prosperously, happily*:—Geþeóh tela, Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218. Đū hulpe mīn đæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Hē hēt đæt teala wunian ēce, 77, 68. Æfter đæm Cartainenses wunnon on Sicilie đǽr him seldon teola gespeów *cum adsidua nec umquam satis prospera adversus Siculos bella gererent*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 20. **IV.** *well, in a beneficial* or *pleasant manner*:—Wē wǽron hēr tela willum bewenede, Beo. Th. 3645; B. 1820. Ontȳn đīnne mūđ, and ic hine teala fylle, Ps. Th. 80, 11: 105, 5. Gif wē willaþ ōþrum geleáffullum teala dōn and helpan đæs earman, Blickl. Homl. 75, 18: 69, 17. Tala, Lk. Skt. 6, 27. **V.** marking degree, *very, to a great extent*:—Ic þigde tela micelne mete, Nar. 30, 25. Drincan tela micel, Lchdm. ii. 290, 12. Tela micel steáp, 294, 19. Teala, i. 374, 9. Teala līciendlîc, Ps. Th. 68, 13. Teala wynsume, 125, 2. Đā wæs tiolo micel sprēc, Chart. Th. 70, 17. Ic đē an tela sincgestreóna *I give thee treasures in abundance*, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. **VI.** as an exclamation, *well, good*:—Đā andswaredon hī: 'Nis hit lang tō đon.' Cwæþ hē: 'Tela, utan wē đære tīde bīdan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Cwæþ ic: 'Hwī ne sceolde mē swā đincan?' Đā cwæþ hē: 'Telo; đonne đæt đē swā þincþ, đonne ongit đæt . . . , Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 22. v. un-tela; til; *and* cf. wel *for similar uses.*

tēlan. v. tǽlan.

teld, es; *n. A tent, pavilion*; left still in *tilt* of a cart:—On đam telde (*tabernaculo*) heó ys, Gen. 18, 9. Eardungstōwa ł teld his *tabernaculum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Mon teld (geteld, MS. B.) đǽrofer ābrǽdde (*tentorio majore extenso*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 22. [And Alfrîc biscop I biqueđe mīne teld and mīn bedreáf þat ic best hauede ūt on mī fare mid mē, Chart. Th. 566, 32.] [þer Oswald sette his teld, Laym. 31384. Hengest bilǽfde al his teld (hii lete stonde hire teldes, 2nd MS.), 16462. In here teld (on heora geteldum, Num. 16, 27) he (*Dathan and Abiram*) stonden, Gen. and Ex. 3769. Telte or tente *tentorium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. H. Ger.* zelt; *n. papillio: Ger.* zelt; *n.: Icel.* tjald; *n. a tent: Dan.* telt; *n.] v. ge-teld.

teldan; *p.* teald, *pl.* tuldon; *pp.* tolden *To spread a covering.* v. beofer-teldan; teldian.

telde *a tent-peg*:—*Claus* (=*clavus*) *lignum tentorii vel* telde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 56. v. teld-sticca, -treów.

teldian; *p.* ode, ede *To spread* (a tent, an awning, a net, a snare, etc.):—Teldat *conectit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 35: 15, 36. Hī teldedon gryne and đa gehȳddon *absconderunt mihi interitum laquei sui*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. [þenne mon wule tilden his musestoch, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 20. At pleȝe he (*the devil*) teldeđ þe grune of idelnesse . . . on þe grune þe þe werse haueđ itelded . . . Drinch, þere teldeđ þe werse þe grune of unrihte, ii. 211, 13–27. Tristre is þer me sit, ođer tildeđ þe nettes, A. R. 334, 1. Weoren teldes itælded, Laym. 17489. Fantummes of fendes (*idols*) telded on lofte, Allit. Pms. 78, 1342. Sone waȝ telded up a tapit on trestes ful fayre, Gaw. 884. Þei tildeden Absalon a tabernacle (*they spread Absalom a tent*, 2 Sam. 16, 22), Wick. A green an other hath for hem ytilde, Pall. 110, 164. *Icel.* tjalda *to spread a tent, to cover with an awning, stretch a covering over.*] v. teldan.

teld-sele (?) *a tent*:—Ganggeteld *papilio*, tyldsyle *tenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 12–13.

teld-sticca, an; *m. A tent-peg*:—Gelǽhte seó wīfman ān đæra teldsticcena gesīoh đā . . . đæt se sticca him eode ūt þurh đæt heáfod . . . Hē geseah hwār Sisara læg and se teldsticca sticode þurh his heáfod *tulit Iahel clavum tabernaculi . . . et clavum defixit in cerebrum . . . vidit Sisaram jacentem et clavum infixum in tempore ejus*, Jud. 4, 21, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* zelt-steccho *paxillus.* Cf. *Icel.* tjalds-nagli *a tent-peg.*]

teld-treów (?), es; *n. A tent-peg* (?), *some implement in weaving*:—Teltreó *clus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 19. Teltrē *claus*, 16, 34: i. 282, 10. In the last instance the word occurs in a list *de textrinalibus.* v. telde, tæbere.

teld-wyrhta, an; *m. A tent-maker*:—Paulus se đe wæs on worulderæfte teldwyrhta, Homl. Th. i. 392, 21.

tēlend, tēlere. v. tǽlend, tǽlere.

telg, tælg, es; *m. A dye*:—Taelg *faex, fucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 36: 39, 3 (the entry is given, *fuscus* tægl ođđe feax). Telg, deág *fucus*, telga *fucorum*, 36, 66, 67: 70, 19: 151, 52. Se weolocreáda tælhg

(tægl, MS. C.) *tinctura coccinei coloris*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Telges *conquilii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 15. Telge *murice*, 57, 50: *ostro*, 64, 37: 87, 10. Telga *fucorum*, 88, 43. Đætte Iosephes tunece wǽre telga gehwylces bleóm bregdende, Exon. Th. 357, 2; Pa. 22. v. æt-, beám-, weoloc-telg; telgan.

telga, an; *m. A branch, bough,* (a) literal:—Telge *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Telgan *fronde*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 60. Telgan *virgultum*, i. 39. 17. Unberende telgan *spadones*, 38, 8. Telgan gehladene, Exon. Th. 202, 28; Ph. 76. Telgu *rami*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 28. Telgena *palmitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 34. Telgum gescafenum *corticibus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 41. Balzamum of đæra treówa telgan (*ramis*) weól, Nar. 26, 21. Blǽda on treówes telgum, Cd. Th. 55, 10; Gen. 892: 88, 24; Gen. 1470: Exon. Th. 210, 19; Ph. 188. Beorc byþ on telgum wlitig, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 30; Rûn. 18: Ps. Th. 57, 8: 103, 16. Telgo *frondes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8: *ramos*, 4, 32. Genim đysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgan, Lchdm. i. 198, 12 note. ¶ In the following passage Kemble and Leo take the word as meaning a strip of land (fallow), but as such a strip of land if fallow one year would not be so the next, its designation as the fallow strip would hardly serve the purpose of marking a boundary. *Telga* might rather refer to a branch distinguishable from the loss of its bark:—Andlang strǽte on đone calewan telgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 7. See iii. xxxix, and Leo, Place Names, p. 66. (b) figurative:—Hē bær đa wǽtan đære uncyste in đæm telgan, đone hē geteáh ǽr of đan wyrtruman, Bd. 1, 27; M. 82, 14. Wrôhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ealle đa telgan đû gebrǽddest *extendisti palmites ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Telgo mîno *ramos meos*, Rtl. 68, 32. v. wudu-telga; telgor, telgra.

telgan *to dye* [:—Getelged ođđe gedeágod *colerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 14. Getelgode *fucate*, getelgod *fucatum*, 33, 58, 59. Getælged *colerata*, *fucata*, 134, 35.] v. twi-telged; telgung.

telg-berend *that which produces a dye*:—Tæl(g)berend *ostriger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 72. v. telg.

telge (?):—On xiiii nihte mônan is gôd ælc telge tô anginnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 31. Cockayne refers the word to *telg* and translates *dyeing*; but the passage at 190, 21, in which the same date is said to be 'eallum gôd þingum gôd' suggests a different meaning. The forms of the whole piece are corrupt.

telgian; *p.* ode *To put forth shoots, to flourish*:—Treów telgade tîr welgade *good faith flourished, glory abounded*, Exon. Th. 353, 57; Reim. 34.

telgor, tealgor, es; *m.*: e; *f. A plant, shoot, twig*:—On đam dæge đe God geworhte ælcne telgor on eorđan (*omne virgultum agri*), Gen. 2, 5. Telgre *vimen*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 95. Gif hwâ mid him đysse wyrte (*verbascum*) âne tealgre byrþ, ne biþ hē brêged mid ǽnigum ôgan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 3. Tealgras *propagines*, Blickl. Gl. Đeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wiđ đa eorđan hyre telgra tôbrǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3 note. [*Icel.* tjálgr; *n. a prong.*] v. next word.

telgra, an; *m. A shoot, branch, twig; sucker of a root*:—Telgra *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 4. Telgra *ramus* (*fici*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Dô on ânne telgran (morbeámes), Lchdm. i. 332, 22. Of ânum stelan manega telgran weaxaþ, 276, 22. Đa telgran (đæs wyrttruman), 318, 10. Telegran *antes*, *virgultus*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 71. Telgrum *viminibus*, *virgulis*, 483, 58: *ramis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 32. Telgran *ramos*, 21, 8: *surculos*, *virgulta*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 47. Genim đysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgran, Lchdm. i. 198, 12. Đeós wyrt (*polium*) of ânum wyrttruman manega telgran âsendeþ, 276, 8. Đeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wiđ đa eorđan hyre telgran tôbrǽdeþ, 324, 3.

telgung, e; *f. Dyeing*, or *a dye*:—Te[l]ging *tinctura* (cf. deáh *tinctura*, 40, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 8. Telgung *tinctorium*, 289, 13. Telgunge *tinctura*, ii. 89, 28.

tellan; *p.* tealde; pp. teald: *also forms as from* telian *occur*: ic telge, hī teliaþ; *p.* telede; *p.* teled. I. *to tell, narrate, recount, state* a case:—Þeáh ic hit lengre telle *though I make my story longer*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 31. Dô đæs leán tô đâm foresprecenan gôdum đe ic đē ǽr tealde on đriddan bêc, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. Se sunderhâlga tealde his gôdan dǽda, swilce God hī nyste, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 18. Swegen tealde đæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him *Swegen told* (*Beorn*) *that his* (*Swegen's*) *men would desert him* (*Swegen*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. Dauid tealde his ungelimp, and hû hē hine gebæd tô Gode, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Đa ungewiderunge đe cômon swâ wē beforan tealdon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33. Hī tealdon him (*Constantine*) đa þrowunga đe ûre Hǽlend đrowode, H. R. 5, 21. Telle (*narrés*) đînum suna hû oft ic hæbbe fordôn đa Egiptiscan, Ex. 10, 2. Ute nû tellan (*let us state the case*) beforan swilcum dêman swilce đû wille *quovis judice contende*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. Ûs sceamaþ hit nû mâre tô tellanne *we are ashamed to tell any more of the matter*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 39: 1085; Erl. 218, 35. II. *to tell, count, reckon, compute, calculate*:—Hē teleþ (*computat*) đa andfengas đe hine behêfe synt, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hē ne telþ hû miccle spêda wē âspendon, Homl. Th. i. 580, 17. Se lǽreów Bêda telþ mid micclum gesceáde đæt se dæg is xii. kl. Aprilis, 100, 13. 'Telle (*numera*) ælcne wēpnedman'... Moises tealde (*numeravit*), Num. 3, 15, 16. Eallum đe đara cyninga tiide teledon *cunctis regum tempora computantibus*, Bd. 3; 1; M. 154, 10. Hī hluton, teledon *they cast lots and coun'ed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Tele nû đa lenge đære hwîle, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. Tele nû đa gesǽlþa wiþ đâm sorgum *strike a balance between the happiness and cares*, 8, tit.; Fox x, 22. Tele đû đæs mônan elde kl. Ian. ôđ đæt đû cume tô þrittiga; fôh eft on đone nîwan, tele ôđ týne *starting from Jan.* 1 *with the number that marks the age of the moon on that day, count up to thirty; begin then with the new moon, and count up to ten* (*the next Sunday after the date so reached will be Septuagesima Sunday*), Lchdm. iii. 226, 30–228, 2. Telle đǽs steorran *numera stellas*, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. III. *to reckon, account, consider*, (a) with an object having a noun, adjective, or phrase in apposition, *to consider* a thing such and such:—Hwam telle ic (*aestimabo*) đâs cneórysse gelîce? Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16: Lk. Skt. 7, 31. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne telge Denum unfǽcne, Beo. Th. 4141; B. 2067. Ægleáwra mann đonne ic mē tælige, Andr. Kmbl. 2967; An. 1486. Cyn đara đe hŷ ânsetlan teliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 4. Ic đæt wēnde and witod tealde, đæt . . ., Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Đone ic on firenum fæstne talde, Elen. Kmbl. 1815; El. 909. Ic mē ǽnigne . . . gesacan ne tealde, Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Suâ suâ Saul ǽresđ fleáh đæt rîce and tealde hine selfne his suđe unwierđne *sic Saul, qui indignum se prius considerans fugerat*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 42: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794: 3625; B. 1810. Gif se sacerd hine hreófligne tealde, Homl. Th. i. 124, 9. Hī hine oferhŷdigne tealdon *eum notantes superbiae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 16. Hine Geáta bearn gôdne ne tealdon, Beo. Th. 4375; B. 2184. Forcûþre is đæt hē telle hine wîsne, Wulfst. 59, 5. Ne mæg heó ûs leáse tellan *mendacii arguere nos non potest*, Gen. 38, 23. Hine sylf ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 37. (b) with an object and prepositional phrase, *to consider* as (*tô, for, on*):—Ne telle ic eów tô đeówan *non dico vos servos*, Ju. Skt. 15, 15. Wē đæt sylfe sâr and wîte hyre on synne tellaþ *ipsam ei poenam suam in culpam deputamus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Hig tellaþ mîn wedd for nâht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. Ic đâ geþeóde tô micclan gesceáde telede, Lchdm. iii. 442, 5. For nâhte hē tealde ǽnig đing tô biddenne bûton gesihđe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 21. On bôcum đe ungelǽrede men þurh heora bilewitnysse tô micclum wîsdôme tealdon *in books which unlearned men in their simplicity have considered as great wisdom*, 2, 22. Đonne on ûrum môde biþ âcenned sum đing gôdes, and wē đæt tô weorce âwendaþ, đonne sceole wē đæt tellan tô Godes gyfe, and đæt Gode betǽcan *consider it as God's grace, and attribute it to God*, 138, 23. Nis nû anweald tô tellanne tô sumum đara hêhstêna gôda? . . . hwæđer nû gôd hlîsa sié for nâuht tô tellenne? Nis hit nân cyn, đæt mon đæt for nâuht telle, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 14–19. Se untweofealda biþ tô tellenne for fullfremod weorc, 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. (c) with a clause:—Hē tealde and wēnde đæt hē sceolde đa byldo his heortan ânescian *autumans se cordis ejus emollere constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Mid đŷ hē tealde and hē wēnde đæt hē sweltan sceolde *cum se aestimasset esse moriturum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 41: Cd. Th. 87, 3; Gen. 1443. Hû ne tealdan wit đætte genyht wǽre gesǽlþa *nonne in beatitudine sufficientiam numeravimus?* Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 12. Swâ đætte monige tealdon (*putarent*), đæt heó gehǽled beón mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3: Blickl. Homl. 117, 16. IV. *to impute* to (*dat.* or *prep.*), *ascribe, assign, put* a thing to a person's account:—Telle ic đa weorþmynd đæm wyrhtan næs nâ đē *ingenium mirabor artificis*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Crist tealde ealne his wurđmynt tô his Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 16. Se wer đam đe ne tealde (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Đæt ilce gēr tô đæs æfterfylgendan cyninges rîce teledon *idem annus sequentis regis regno adsignaretur*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 12. Hī ealne đone bryce uppon đone cyng tealdon (cf. *O. Sax.* tellian an *to charge*; *Icel.* telja á: *see also* on-talu) *they put all the breach of faith upon the king*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 4. Ne tele đû him đis synn *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, Rtl. 44, 15. Telle hē đæt Gode, næs him sylfum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 18. His niéhstena gôd hē sceal tellan him selfum *he is to reckon as an item in the account of his own prosperity that of his neighbour*; sua commoda propinquorum bona deputare debet, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 1. Se fulla anweald is tô tellanne tô đâm hêhstum gôdum *complete power is to be assigned to the class of highest goods*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 9. [*O. Sax.* tellian: *O. Frs.* tella: *O. H. Ger.* zellen; *p.* zalta, zelita *numerare, computare, reputare, dicere, referre, narrare, notare, tribuere*: *Icel.* telja.] v. â-, be-, ge-, tô-tellan; talian.

tẽlnis, telo, teltrẽ, tẽm, -tẽma, tẽman, -tẽme, tẽmen. v. tælness, tela, teld-treów, teám, -tîma, tîman, -tîme, tîmen.

Temes, Temese *the Thames*. In the declension both weak and strong forms are found. [In Latin, *nom.* Temis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 30, 12, Temes, ii. 23, 12: *gen.* Tamisae, i. 98, 1: *dat.* Taemise, 216, 25: *acc.* Tamesim Bd. 1, 2; S. 42, 34 may be cited]:—Neáh đære ié đe mon hæt Temes (Temese, MS. C.) *ad flumen Tamesim*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 238, 22. Sŷ eá hâtte Temese, Chr. Erl. 5, 11. Ymbe heora landgemǽra: andlang Temese (on Temese, 8), L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Út on Temese; đonne ondlong Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 3–4. Fôron be Temese ... be norþan Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14, 20. Hī tugon hira scipu

up on Temese, 895; Erl. 93, 31. Hī nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan and lifedon of Eást-Seaxum, 1009; Erl. 143, 4.

temes(-is), es; *m.* (? cf. lynis *for form and gender*) *A sieve.* [Temse *taratantarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 200, col. 2 (15th cent.). Temze, temeze, temse. sive *setarium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. See also Halliwell, who quotes: 'Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or temse.' He gives, besides, '*temzer* a range or coarse searche' as an early Wiltshire word. Wright, in the note to the word in his Vocabulary, says that *temse* is still in use in the North of England. *O. Du.* tems. (The word seems to have been borrowed from a Teutonic source by French, which has *tamis* a sieve, *tamiser* to sift.) Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zemisa *furfures.*] v. next two words.

temesian, temsian *to sift:*—Hlāfo foregegearwad ł temised *panes propositionis* (cf. Tusser's Husbandry, 39, 10: 'Some mixeth the rie with the wheat *Temmes* lofe on his table to haue for to eate.' In such a loaf the coarse bran only is removed. v. Glossary. *Temse-bread* is given in Ray's South and East-Country Words, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 26. [Temzyn wythe a tymze, temsyn with a tenze *attamino, setario.* To tempse or syfte *taratantariso*, Prompt. Parv. 488. Cf. *temsing*-chamber, the sifting-room, Halliwell. *O. Du.* temsen *to sift.*] v. ge-temesed, *and preceding word.*

temes-pīle, an; *f. A stake to support a sieve* [A 'temsynge staff' = *cervida*, lignum quod portat cribrum, Prompt. Parv. 488, note 3]:—Man sceal habban syfa, hriddel, hērsyfe, tæmespīlan, fanna, Anglia ix. 264, 14. v. preceding words.

temian; *p.* ede, ode *To tame:*—Ic temige *domo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 2. Ic gewylde oðde temige, 36; Zup. 213, 14. Ic genyme mē briddas on hærfæste and temige hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Mon temeþ his unāliéfde lustas mid ðæm wordum ðære hālgan lāre, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 12. Gewylt, temaþ *domat, superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 73. Hē ðone ealdan līchoman swencte and temede (*domabat*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 36. Heora lāreówas ðe hī (wudufuglas) temedon, Met. 13, 39. Canst ðū temian (*domitare*) hig (*hawks*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 21, 25. Wilde deór temian, Lchdm. iii. 200, 1: 186, 21. Nýtenu tymian, 184, 18. Temma *domare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 4. [*Goth.* ga-tamjan: *O. Frs.* tema: *O. H. Ger.* zemmen: *Icel.* temja.] v. ā-, ge-temian.

temised. v. temesian.

templ, tempel, es; *n. A temple:*—Se wītga spræc suelce ðæt templ wǣre eal tōworpen; hē cuæd ... 'Tōworpne sint ða stānas ðæs temples,' Past. 18; Swt. 133, 10. 'Ðis tempel wæs getimbrod on six and feówertigon wintron' ... Hē hyt cwæd be hys līchaman temple, Jn. Skt. 2, 20, 21. Ðæt templ ealre clǣnnesse (*the Virgin's womb*), Blickl. Homl. 5, 19. Ofer ðæs temples heáhnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 5: 24, 1. On hālierne ł hergan, temple *sacello*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 37. Se Hǣlend com tō ðam temple, Jn. Skt. 8, 2. Wē wunedon wið Phogores templ *mansimus contra fanum Phogor*, Deut. 3, 29. Ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. On ðæt hālige Salemannes templ, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic lǣre ðæt ðæt tempel wē forleósan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ōðre þeóda fela templa ārǣrdon, Homl Th. ii. 574, 27. In Godes templum, Exon. Th. 131, 26; Gū. 461. Hī Godes tempel brǣcon and bærndon, 44, 24; Cri. 707. Templu ūre wē gehealdan, Scint. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* templ. For native words used before the Latin form was borrowed, v. hearh, ealh; and cf. *Goth.* alhs: *O. Sax.* alah: *Icel.* hof, for similar terms in other dialects.]

templ-geat, es; *n. The gate* or *door of a temple:*—Hē æt sumum sǣle stōd æt ðam tempelgeate, Wulfst. 49, 25.

templ-geweorc, es; *n. A temple-building, temple:*—His þegnas āgunnon specan wið hine ymbe ðæt mǣre tempelgeweorc ðe ðǣr geworht wæs Gode tō wyrðmynte, Wulfst. 88, 17. Salomon wes se forma man ðe Gode tō lofe ǣrest on eorðan templgeweorc ārǣrde, 277, 25.

templ-hālgung, e; *f. A consecration-festival:*—Dā wǣron templhālgunga (*encenia*), Jn. Skt. 10, 22: *schenofegias*, Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 14.

templ-lic; *adj. Pertaining to a temple;* the word translates *fanaticus:*—Hearhlīcre, ðæs hǣþenan, *vel* templīcre *fanatice*, i. *profani*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 38. Templīcre ł dióflīcre *fanatica*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 25: Anglia xiii. 34, 176.

templ-rian; *p.* ode, ede. I. *to mix in due proportion, to mingle:*—Ic temprede (*potum meum cum fletu*) *temperabam*, Blickl. Gl. II. *to temper, regulate, moderate:*—Seó sunne gǣþ geond stōwa and tempraþ ða eorðlīcan wæstmas ǣgðer ge on wæstme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Hī nā tempredon gȳfernysse hǣtan *non temperauerunt gulae ardorem*, Scint. 107, 12. Bryne līchamena mid cealdrum ēstum tō temprigenne (*temperandus est*), 52, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]rōn *obtemperare, temperare, medicare: Icel.* tempra. From Latin.] v. ge-temprian.

temprung, e; *f. Tempering, moderation:*—Swā hwæt on temprunge byþ hālwende hit ys *quicquid temperamento fit salutare est*, Scint. 55, 1. Hafa ðū temprunge (*temperamentum*, i. *mediocritatem*), 172, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]runga *temperantia, compositio.*]

temsian, tēn. v. temesian, tīn.

[tendan; *p.* de *To kindle.*] [A gnast wule al þe brond tenden, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 7. Cwench hit er þen hit waxe and tende þe, A. R. 296, 21. It bigynnez forto tiende, L. S. 314, 523. Itend of wreðde, Kath. 154. Teenden *incendere*, Wick. *Goth.* tandjan; *Da.* tænde: *Swed.* tända.] v. ā-, on-tendan; tennan.

-tendend, -tending, -tendness. v. ā-tendend, ā-tending, on-tendness.

tender *fuel:*—Tender *fomes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 11. Ðæt ne gehigeleás[t] mēte tender *ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem*, R. Ben. Interl. 75, 17. v. tynder.

Tenet, Tænet[t]; *also* Tenet-land *the isle of Thanet:*—Augustinus wæs cumende on Bretone ǣrest on Tenet ðam eálonde (Tenet-land, MS. B.) (*in insula Tanato*) ... Is on éásteweardre Cent mycel eálond Tenet (*Tanatos insula*), ðæt is syx hund hīda micel ... Ðæt eálond tōsceáde þ Wantsumo streám fram ðam tōgeþeódden lande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 10–20. Hēr hǣfdene men on Tenet ofer winter sǣton, Chr. 851; Erl. 67, 20: 865; Erl. 70, 31. On ðyssum geáre Eádgār cyng hēt oferhergian eall Tenetland, 969; Erl. 125, 5. Tænet, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 22. Inntō Raculfe on Tænett, iii. 429, 16. The following forms occur in Latin charters:—Tenid, i. 21, 1. Tenaet, 129, 18. Tanet, 118, 1. Tanat, vi. 189, 31. Tanatos insulam, iv. 237, 20. Insula Tanatorum, iii. 347, 15. Thanet, i. 13. 30: 18, 15. Ðanet, v. 21, 19. Insula Thaeneti, i. 42, 16. Insula Thaenet, 116, 27.

tengan; *p.* de *To press, hasten, hurry, proceed with haste* or *violence:*—Ðā tengde se Pharao æfter mid mycelre fyrde *then Pharaoh hastened after with a great army*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 3: ii. 194, 16. Hē ða þearle āblicged āweg tengde, 182, 2. Hē ontende ða burh and tencgde him ford syððan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 416. Se cāsere tengde tō ðam botle, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Se fugol tō wuda tengde, ii. 162, 27. Æt suman cyrre tengde hē tō fyrde ongeán Persiscne leódscipe *on one occasion he was hastening to march against Persia*, i. 448, 32. Tengdon ða hǣþenan mid wǣpnum tō ðam ǣwfæstum heápe, and slōgon ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 66. Teng recene tō ðam fæstenne (*haste thee, escape thither*, Gen. 19, 22), Cd. Th. 152, 29; Gen. 2527. Hié hæfdon gecweden ðæt hié ealle emlīce on Latine tengden *they had agreed that they all in unbroken order would proceed to the attack of the Latins*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 9. v. ge-tengan; ge-tenge.

tennan (?) *to incite, encourage to effort:*—Ful oft ðæt gegongeþ, ðætte wer and wīf in worulde cennaþ beorn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tǣtaþ, ōþþæt seó tīd cymeþ, ðæt ða geongan leomu, līffæstan leoþu, geloden weorþaþ (*the parents try to awaken the child's activity of body and mind, while it is still an infant*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [Thorpe would read *temiaþ*. Grein suggests comparison with *O. M. H. Ger.* Cf. Ih zeno sie *provocabo eos*, Grff. v. 685. Could *tendaþ* be read? *Ontendan* and connected words are used figuratively; see also *tendan.*]

tenys, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65. v. tȳnness.

teofonian; *p.* ode *To associate, join:*—Ealswā teofanade se ðe teala cūþe ǣghwylc wiþ ōþrum; sceoldon eal beran stīþe stefnbyrd, swā him se steóra bibeád, missenlīce gemetu (cf. þeáh ānra hwilc (*each of the elements*) wið ōþer sié miclum gemenged ... fæste gebunden ... mid bebode dīne, Met. 20, 65–69). Exon. Th. 349, 8; Sch. 43. Swā teofenede se ðe teala cūþe dæg wiþ nihte ... fisc wið ȳþum, 351, 18; Sch. 82.

teofrian; *p.* ode *To allot* (?), *appoint:*—Ðone sylfan stān ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan nū se geworden is hwommona heágost hālig Drihten tō wealles wrāðe wīs teofrade (*he has appointed it to be the wall's support*) *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes, hic factus est in caput anguli: a Domino factum est illud*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. v. tiber (tifer).

teogoþa (-eþa), teogoþian. v. teóþa, teóþian.

teoh[h], e; *f.*; but also *m.* or *n. An association, a company, band:*—Besæt hē ðā sinherge sweorda lāfe weán oft gehēt earmre teohhe *with a migh'y host he besieged then those whom the sword had spared, to the wretched band woe he oft promised*, Beo. Th. 5868; B. 2938. Ōððæt ic dīnes earmes ǣsecge strencðe dīsse cneórisse eallum ðam teohhe ðe nū tōweard ys *donec annuntiem brachium tuum generationi omni, quae ventura est*, Ps. Th. 70, 17. Ðā hié gemittou teoche æt torre (*the people who were building the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Hēt tuddorteóndra teohha gehwylcre wæstmas fēdan *he bade each productive race bring forth fruits*, 59, 6; Gen. 959. [*M. H. Ger.* zeche; *f. succession, association, company: Ger.* zeche.] v. next word.

teohhian, teohchian, teohgian, tihhian, teohian, teochian, tihian; *p.* ode. I. *to suppose, consider, think*, (a) with a clause:—Ic tiohhie, ðæt hió ðæs taman nāuht ne gehicgge, Met. 13, 25. Gif hwā teochaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hē ǣfæst sié *si quis putat se religiosum esse*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 2. Swā hwæt swā hē swīþost lufaþ ðæt hē teohhaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MS.) ðæt him sié betst ... ðonne hē ðæt begiten hæfþ ðonne tihhaþ hē ðæt hē mǣge beón swīðe gesǣlig *quod quisque prae ceteris petit, id summum esse judicat bonum ... beatum esse judicat statum, quem prae ceteris quisque desiderat*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 11–14. Tehhaþ, Fox 84, 16. Sume wēnaþ, ðæt ... Sume teohhiaþ, ðæt ... Manege tellaþ, ðæt ..., 24, 2; Fox 82, 7–12: 26, 2; Fox 92, 26: Ps. Th. 11, 4. Hió tiohchiaþ ðæt ðæt (*silence*) scyle bión for eáðmēttum *tacere se aestimant ex humilitate*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 3. Nān ðara gōda dīn nis ðe ðū teohhodest (tiohhodes, Cott. MS.) ðæt hī dīne beón sceoldan *nihil horum, quae in tuis computas bonis, tuum esse bonum monstratur*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Se leása wēna ðara dysigena monna tiohhie, ðæt ... *hominum fallax adnectit opinio*, 27, 3: Fox 98, 32. (b) with *tō, to consider as:*—Of gromra gripe, ðe ðū tō godum tiohhast *from the clutch*

of cruel ones, whom thou countest as gods, Exon. Th. 255, 17; Jul. 215. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tō sēlestum goode ðæt ðæt hē swīþost lufaþ *every man considers that as his best good, which he most loves*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. Hī teohhiaþ ūs him tō snǣdincgsceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis*, Ps. Th. 43, 23. Ðam wīsan men com tō lofe and tō wyrðscipe ðæt se unrihtwīsa cyning him teohhode tō wīte *cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Gif hē hit ne tiohchode eall tō anum *si utraque unum esse non decerneret*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 34. (c) in other ways:—Teohgaþ *decreverit, cogitaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 48. Ne biþ hē swā brād swā hē teohgaþ (tihhaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. **II.** *to purpose, determine, intend, appoint*, (a) with an accusative:—Man ūs tyhhaþ twegen eardas *two dwellings are intended for us*, Hy. 7, 97. Oft ic leán teohhode hnāhran rince, Beo. Th. 1907; B. 951. (b) with an accusative and (implied) infinitive:—Swilce hē nā ða spræce ne mǣnde and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderweardes (*and yet he intended it to go in that direction*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. (c) with a clause:—Tō ðǣm sōþum gesǣlþum ic tiohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) ðæt ic ðē lǣde, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Swā swā hē tiohhaþ, ðæt hit sié, 39, 6; Fox 220, 7. Nis nān gesceaft ðe hē tiohhige (tiohhie, Cott. MS.) ðæt hió scyle winnan wiþ hire Scippendes willan . . . Hwæt wēnst ðū gif ǣnegu gesceaft tiohhode ðæt hió wiþ his willan sceolde winnan hwæt hió mihte wiþ swā mihtine swā wē hine gerehtne habbaþ *nihil est quod Deo contraire conetur . . . quid si conetur, num tandem proficiet quidquam adversus eum, quem potentissimum esse concessimus*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 21–27. Ðæt hē forðý reáfige ðý hē tiohchie (teohhige, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hē eft scyle mid ðý reáflāce ælmessan gewyrcean *pro misericordia facienda peccare*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 22. (d) with *tō*:—Swā hwæt swā ðū mē tō gyfe tihhie bring ðæt Gode tō onsægednysse *whatever you may intend as a gift to me, bring that as a sacrifice to God*, Homl. Ass. 123, 209. (e) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðǣr ðū ongeáte hwidre ic ðē teohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) tō lǣdenne *si, quonam te ducere aggredimur, agnosceres*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 1. Cildum ðe wē tiochiaþ ūrne eard tō te forlǣtanne, and hié tiochiaþ ūs tō ierfeweardum tō habbanne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 28. Hý teohhiaþ mē tō āfyrranne, Ps. Th. 39, 16. Hē tiohchode him mā tō fultemanne . . . hē teohchode hine tō lǣdanne on līfes weg, Past. 41; Swt. 305, 4, 5. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas for hiora eardes lufan tihodon hine tō forlǣtanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. (f) undetermined:—Teohhaþ *distinat*, i. *disponit, contendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zehōn *instaurare, resarcire.*] v. ge-teohhian; teón (*wk.*).

-teohhung, teolian. v. fore-teohhung, tilian.

teol-þyrel, es; *n. A window*:—Teolþerla *fenestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 31. Cf. eág-þyrel.

teolung, teoma. v. tilung, tam.

teón (*from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tigen (v. of-teón) *To draw, pull*:—Ic teó *traho*, ic teó swýðe *pertraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 5, 6. Teáþ *trahunt*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 32. **I.** (1) with the idea of horizontal movement, *to draw* along, *pull, drag*:—Ðū mē gebundenne mid fýrenum racenteágum týhst in ēce fýr, Shrn. 117, 18. Heó teáh hyne (*Holofernes*) folmum wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. Ðā geseah ic monige ðara wērigra gāsta fīf monna sāwla teón (*trahere*) on midde ða dýstro . . . Tugon hī ða werīgan gāstas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 32–36. Valerianus hēt teón Ypolitum geond ðornas and brēmelas, Homl. Th. i. 432, 34: Blickl. Homl. 241, 21. Se eádiga Andreas wæs togen, 241, 26. (2) where the movement is from within or from without, *to draw* a sword, blood, etc., *to haul* a net, *draw* in *or* out:—Ðū scealt, ðonne ðū on ðām sculdrum týhst blōd, teón swíðe on ðære sīdan, Lchdm. ii. 262, 26. Se iil tīhþ his fēt suā hē inmest mæg . . . Hē tiéhþ his heáfod in tō him, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 11–21. Ða synfullan teóþ heora sweord *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Simon Petrus tēh his nett on land, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Teóh mid glæse oþþe mid horne, Lchdm. ii. 200, 13: 262, 5. Tæppan teón, Techm. ii. 120, 12. Teón ūt lange, Lchdm. iii. 16, 13. Onlegena ūt teónde ðone heardan swile, ii. 182, 16. Wæs on næs togen wundorlīc wǣgbora, Beo. Th. 2883; B. 1439. (3) where the movement is up or down, *to draw* up *or* down, *to draw* breath, *heave* a sigh, &c., *to hoist* a sail, *pull* a bell:—Mē tō grunde teáh feóndscaða, Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553. Hē oroð stundum teáh (cf. oroð up hlæden, v. 30), Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gū. 1245: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 16. Godwine eorl teáh up his segl, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 12. Hī tugon up heora segel, 1046; Erl. 174, 19. Ða apostolas tugon hié up and hié gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Tugon hié heora hrægl bufan cneów, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 16. Dō mid his handa, swylce hē wille āne hangigende bellan teón, Techm. ii. 118, 16. Heó longe swōretunge wæs teónde, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. (4) *to draw* to, *to attract*:—Ðære lyfte gecynd is ðæt heó tēhþ tō ða rēnas of ðæm sealtan sǣ, Shrn. 63, 27. (5) *to pull* the string of a bow, *strike* the strings of an instrument:—Ðære hearpan strengas se hearpere suíðe ungelīce tiéhþ and styreþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. Ða teóþ heora swíðne bogan *intenderunt arcum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Togenum strengum, Ps. Th. 67, 24. (6) *to pull* a boat, *to row*:—On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ōþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31: 895; Erl. 93, 31. Ðæt scip wile hwīlum stīgan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, būton ða rōwend hit teón, ac hit sceal fleótan mid ðý streáme; ne mæg hit nō stille gestondan, būton hit ankor hæbbe, oððe mon mid rōðrum ongeán tió, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 10–13. Hē āstīgende on ān scyp bæd hyne ðæt hē hit lythwōn fram lande tuge . . . Hē cwæþ tō Simone: 'Teóh hit on dýpan,' Lk. Skt. 5, 3, 4. (7) *to draw, be of weight*:—Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sāwle on ða wǣge, and hý man wegeþ, swā man dēþ gold wið penegas. And gif ða penegas teóþ swíðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrð ðam men hraðe. Swā biþ ðære sāwle and ðære synne; gif seó synn tīhþ swýðor ðonne seó sāwel, ðonne faraþ hý on forwyrd, Wulfst. 240, 1–6. (8) where there is no movement, *to pull, tug*:—Sume sceufon, sume tugon . . . and seó Godes fæmne hwæðre stōd. Ðā brudon hig rāpas on hyre handa and on hyre fēt, and hig tugon myd ðām, and hig ne myhton hig ðā git ānne fōtlāst furður āteón, Shrn. 154, 26–30. Se deófol wolde geniman ðone cnapan of Basilius handum, hetolīce teónde, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 443. **II.** *to bring, lead, put*:—Ðā teáh hine Penda fyrde and here on, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30: 1, 34; S. 499, 29. Penda teáh here wiþ Eást-Engle, 3, 18; S. 546, 14. 'Teóh eft ðīne hand on ðīnne bōsum.' Ðā teáh hē hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 7. Hēht eorla hleó eahta mearas on flet teón, Beo. Th. 2077; B. 1036. **II a.** with an idea of violence or compulsion:—Ðā cwæð Iosue: 'Teóþ ða cynegas ūt of ðam scræfe,' Jos. 10, 22. Gif fāh mon cirican geierne, hine seofan nihtum mon ūt ne teó, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 10. Belǣwende eów on gesamnungum and teónde tō cynegum, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. **III.** in various figurative senses, many of which may be rendered by words containing the root of *trahere* or of *ducere*. (1) *to teach, educate, bring up*:—Ic tý (teó, MSS. J. W.) oðde lǣre *imbuo*, ic teáh *imbui*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hī lange týhst ðū ūs and tēdest teára hlāfe *cibabis nos pane lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwā teáh ðē? . . . Se Hǣlend mē lǣrde mid onwrigenysse, Homl. Th. i. 378, 9. Hē iunge men teáh georne mid lāre, swā ðæt ealle his gefēran sceoldon sealmas leornian, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 76. Wē lǣraþ ðæt preóstas geóguðe geornlīce lǣran and tō cræftan teón (*bring them up to crafts*), L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 6. (2) *to draw* to *or* from, *attract, induce, seduce*:—Sió leáse gesǣlþ tīhþ ða ðe hiere tō geþeódaþ from ðǣm sōþum gesǣlþum mid hiere ōlecunge, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7. Sió gecynd eów tīhþ tō ðam angite, ac eów tīhþ (teóhþ, MS. Bod.) gedwola of ðam angite, 26, 1; Fox 90, 7. Þes middangeard wæs tō ðon fæger, ðæt hē teáh men tō him þurh his fægernesse fram Gode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11. Ðone mon sciele ealle mægene tō biscephāde teón ðe gāstlīce liofaþ *ille modis omnibus debet ad exemplum vivendi pertrahi, qui spiritaliter vivit*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 7. (3) *to draw* to one's self, *to take*:—Ic teó (nimo, Lind. Rush.) ealle þing tō mē sylfon, Jn. Skt. 12, 32. Sume hī teóþ *nominativum casum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 2068. Ne teáh Crist him nā tō on ðisum līfe land ne welan, Homl. Th. i. 160, 32: Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 27. Hē æfter ðysum geþance teáh him elnunge tō be dǣle *after this thought he in some measure took courage*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 524. On ðæt gerād ðæt hié him Siciliam tō ne tugen ne Sardiniam *conditiones erant, ut Sicilia Sardiniaque cederent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 180, 13. Ðæt hē hit on folcryht him tō teó, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 12. Ne teó se hlāford nā māre on his āhte būtan his rihtan heregeate, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Ne teón hié nānwuht ðæs lofes tō him, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 1. (4) *to take* on one's self, *to assume*:—Hié him on teóþ, ðæt hié sién heortan lǣcas, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 1. Ðæt hé tió on hine selfne ōðerra monna scylda, 16; Swt. 99, 1. Sanctus Paulus ðone ōðerne lǣrde, ðæt hē him anwald on tuge, 40; Swt. 291, 20. Se him wæs on teónde ealdordōm ofer ða ōþere, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 20. (5) *to bring, bring forth, produce, display*:—Meaht forð tīhþ heofoncondelle and holmas mid, Exon. Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. Ða ðe plegaþ æt deádra manna līce and ælce fūlnysse ðǣr forð teóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 309. Ðū wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, 267, 27; Jul. 421. Ðā sceolde se ealdorman Ælfrīc lǣdan ða fyrde, ac hē teáh forð ðā his ealdan wrenceas *he brought out his old tricks*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. Hygewælmas (-os, MS.) teáh beorne on breóstum nīð *envy produced fierce passions in the breast of the man*, Cd. Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980. Teón nū ða wæteru forð swimmende cynn . . . eall fisccynn ðe ða wæteru tugon forð (*produxerunt*), Gen. 1, 20, 21. Tō teónne forð ðone wīsdōm ðære ealdan ǣ, Homl. Th. i. 190, 8. (6) *to bring, place*:—Sió ungelīcnes hira geearnunga hié tiéhþ sume behindan sume and hira scylda hī ðǣr gehabbaþ *variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. Þisceop sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ǣlc ðæra þinga ðe synlīc biþ, and ðý hē sceal on ēghwæt hine ðe swýðor teón (*he must the rather bring himself to everything, apply himself*), ðæt hē ðe geornor wite hū seó heord fare, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. **IV.** *to draw* (ar in *to draw* nigh), *to go, proceed*, (1) intrans.:—Seó tō hām týhþ, Exon. Th. 416, 26; Rä. 35, 4. Hē ne mihte ongemong ōþrum mannum bíon, ac teáh tō wuda, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7. Hī tugon forð *they went on their way*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 11: ii. 490, 1. Fela hām tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 23. Hira tungan tugon ofer eorðan *lingua eorum transivit super terram*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Gif tōsomne teó *if (hair-lip) draw together*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. (2) *with*

acc. *to go* a journey:—Æghwylcum ðara ðe mid Beówulfe brimlâde leáh, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051: 2669; B. 1332. Yldran üsse tugon tongne sîd, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440: 110, 28; Gû. 115. (3) figuratively:—Nû fandiaþ swelce wræccan and teóþ tô, woldon underlôn ðone weorðscipe *such wretches press forward in their wish to receive the honour*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. [*Laym.* teon *to go, march: Kath.* teon *to pull:* Gen. and Ex. ten *to go; to bring up. Goth.* tiuhan: *O. Sax.* tiohan: *O. Frs.* tiâ: *O. H. Ger.* ziohan *trahere, ducere, nutrire.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, ôþ-, þurh-, wiðteón; for-, îðtogen; teónd.

teón (*from* tîhan; *but the verb seems to have almost entirely given up the conjugation to which this form would belong and to take that of* teón *from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tygen *To accuse* a person of something (acc. of person and gen. of charge, or charge expressed by a clause):—Ðû mê stale tŷhst *furti me arguis*, Gen. 31, 32. Hwî tîhþ ûre hlâford ûs swâ micles falses? 44, 7. Gif gê scyld on eów witen ðæs ðe eów man tîhþ, Txts. 176, 10; Rtl. 114, 23: Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. Tŷhþ, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mê tîhþ (tŷhþ, MS. B.), L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Hŷ teóþ ðê ðæs ðe hŷ sylfe habbaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hê teáh hiene ðæt hê his ungerisno spræce wiðða senatos *he* (Philip) *charged him* (Demetrius, his son) *that he had spoken disparagingly of him to the senate*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 28. Ða tugon hié hiene, ðæt hê heora swicdômes wiðAlexander fremmende wære, and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslôgon, 4, 5; Swt. 168, 16. Gif hine hwâ hwelces teó, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 6: 11; Th. i. 68, 19: L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Gif hine man æniges þinges teó, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 28. Gif hine mon tió gewealdes on ðære dæde, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 15: 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif man ðone hlâford teó, ðæt hê be his ræde ût hleópe, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 19. Gyf hine þreó men ætgædere teón, Th. i. 392, 23. Se man ðe man tuge *the man who shall have been accused*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Gif hwâ ôðerne tión wille, ðæt hê hwelcne ne gelæste ðara ðe hê him gesealde, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. [*Goth.* teihan *to shew: O. Sax.* af-tîhan *to refuse: O. H. Ger.* zîhan *arguere: Ger.* zeihen *to accuse: Icel.* tjá (*wk.*) *to shew;* cf. tiginn *distinguished.*] v. be-teón; teónd; tiht.

teón; *p.* teóde. I. *to make, frame, create, ordain, arrange, contrive, bring about, construct,* (1) referring to material objects:—Þysne wig ðe ðû ðê tô wundrum teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Dan. 208. Thâ middungeard moncynnæs uard æfter tiáde (teóde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23) *dehinc terram custos humani generis creavit*, Txts. 149, 8. Helm worhte wæpna smið, wundrum teóde, besette swînlîcum, ðæt hine beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton, Beo. Th. 2909; B. 1452. Tô ðam golde ðe hê him tô gode teóde *the gold that he had shaped for a god to himself*, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216. Se ðâs woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 16; Gn. Ex. 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1594; An. 798. (1a) in a figurative expression:—Ða heora tungan teóþ (*but the word may be from* teón *to draw* (v. teón, I. 2), *as it seems also to govern* bogan *in the following clause*) teónan gehwylce sweorde efenscearpe *exacuerunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (2) referring to immaterial objects:—Ðæs ðê þanc sié ðæt ðû ûs ðâs wrace teódest *for this be thanks to thee that thou didst order this exile for us*, Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Him heáhcyning fultum tióde *for him the high king contrived help*, 11, 11; Gen. 173. Se ðe ûs ðis lîf tióde *he that framed for us this life*, Met. 20, 131. Waldend him ðæt wîte teóde, Exon. Th. 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. II. *to furnish* with; instruere:—Mid beorhtnyssa ærnemergen þû tihst and mid fŷrum middæg *splendore mane instruis et ignibus meridiem*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 25. Nalæs hî hine læssan lâcum teódan ðonne ða dydon ðe hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. [*M. H. Ger.* zechen; *p.* zechte *to arrange, contrive, bring about.*] v. fore-, ge-teón; teohhian.

teón. I. *hurt, damage, vexation:*—Ðone on teón wigeþ feónd his feónde *him* (the dog) *foe brings for the annoyance of his foe*, Exon. Th. 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. II. *insult, abuse, reproach, calumny:*—Ðâ hine teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? *see note*) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Teóna *calumniarum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 22. [*Icel.* tjón; *f. n. damage, loss.*] v. nîð-geteón, *and next word.*

teóna, an; *m.* I. *damage, harm, hurt, mischief, annoyance, trouble, vexation, detriment, loss:*—Mid ðŷ hunige smire . . . ne biþ sôna nân teóna *smear with the honey . . . there will be no hurt (from the disease) directly*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 23: 156, 30. Ðis weorc biþ deóflum se mæsta teóna *this work will prove the greatest vexation to devils*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hit him wyrþ tô teónan *it will turn to his hurt*, 51, 9. Ne him wiht gescôd ðæs ðe hŷ him tô teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, Exon. Th. 127, 36; Gû. 397: 269, 30; Jul. 458. Ðæt behŷded wæs tô teónan cristenum folce *the cross had been hidden to the detriment of Christians*, Elen. Kmbl. 1973; El. 988. Þohton ðæt hié sceoldon gewrecan hira teónan *they thought they would avenge the harm that had been done them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 17. Ymb ðone teónan (*mischievous doctrine*) wæs gegaderad in hund biscepa and eahtatiéne hiene tô âmânsumianne *conventus cccxviii episcoporum factus est, per quos Arianum dogma exitiabile reprobatum est*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 34. Tiónan *infestationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 61. Teónan, 45, 27. Se ðe hine fram swâ monigum yrmðum and teónum (*tot ac tantis calamitatibus*) generede, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Mid miclum teónum and wîtum, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 28: Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Ðæt tô teónum weorþeþ, þeódum tô þreá, Exon. Th. 67, 20; Cri. 1091: 75, 1; Cri. 1215. Synfull tôþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ (*grievously groans*), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ne mæg hê nô ryhtlîce geðyld læran bûton hê self geðyldelice ôðerra monna tiónan geðolige *neque potest veraciter bona docendo impendere, si vivendo nescit aequanimiter aliena mala tolerare*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 4. On his tîman hæfdon men mycel geswinc and swîðe manige teónan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 20. II. *hurt that comes from wrongful action, wrong, injury, wrongful action, iniquity, offence, abuse, ill-usage, violence:*—Wolde hê ðæt gyld âbrecan. Ða hæþenan men hine mid teónan (*violence*) âweg âdrifon . . . Hê hit for manna teónan gebrecan ne môste, Blickl. Homl. 221, 20–27. Ne dô ic ðê nænne teónan (teáne, Rush.) *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 13. Se unrihtwîsa wer wyle niman on teónan his nêxtan dæde ðeáh ðe hê him teónan ne gedô, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 19. Ðæt hê geþence ðone teónan (*injuriam*), ðe wê him dydon, Gen. 50, 15: Ps. Th. 102, 6. Se ðe ûre ealra teónan wræce *he that should avenge the wrong done to us all*, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 20: 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18: Blickl. Homl. 33, 24: Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 12. Gê ne ongitaþ hû micelne teónan gê dôþ Gode eówrum sceppende *nec intelligitis quantam conditori vestro facialis injuriam*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 31. Ic (*the devil*) ðæs wealles geat ontŷne þurh teónan (*by means of the iniquity which I introduce into the man's mind*), Exon. Th. 266, 22; Jul. 402. Ic fleáh hlâfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274: 226, 5; Sat. 497. Se cyning ne gemunde ðæra monigra teónena ðe hiora âgðer ôþrum gedyde *Astyages oblitus sceleris sui*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 22. Hê ða gefremedon teónan (*factas injurias*) him eall forlêt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 19. Teónan and unriht *iniquitates nostras*, Ps. Th. 102, 12. III. *reproach, insult, shame, calumny, abuse, contumely:*—Teóna *calumnia*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 64: *contumelia*, Scint. 19, 4. Tióna, Kent. Gl. 345. Ic ehte mid teónan *calumnior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 1. Genimeþ his âhta Drihten mid mycclum teónan on him *the Lord will take from him his possession with great shame to him*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 4. For teónan *for shame*, 179, 12. Ða blâda ðe ic ðê on teónan geþah *the fruit which I insulted you by taking*, Cd. Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Teónan dû wyrcst ûs mid ðisse sage *haec dicens nobis contumiliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Ða ðe tælnessa teónan wiðheora ðam nêhstan âhôfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Hî (*two well-born nuns*) wæron æfter æþelborennysse oferhŷdige and hearmcwydole, and ðone wer oft gedrehton. Ða cŷdde se wer Benedicte, hû micelne teónan hê forðyldegode mid ðâm mynecenum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Teónan *calumniae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 49. Mid teónum gewæcende *afficientes contumelia*, Lk. Skt. 20, 11. IV. *strife, discord:*—Eall ðæra Iudêiscra teóna âras þurh ðæt hwî Drihten Crist se ðe æfter flæsce sôdlîce is mannes sunu eác swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu *all the strife of the Jews arose from the question, why the Lord Christ, who according to the flesh is truly son of man, should be called also son of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 15. Oft wæron teónan wærfæstra wera weredum gemæne heardum hearmplega. Ða ongan Abraham sprecan . . . 'Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan wroht wriðian' (*facta est rixa inter pastores gregum Abram et Lot . . . Dixit ergo Abram ad Lot: 'Ne quaeso sit jurgium inter me et te,'* Gen. 13, 7, 8), Cd. Th. 113, 33–114, 12; Gen. 1896–1903. Symle teónan sêcþ yfel *semper jurgia quaerit malus*, Scint. 134, 12. Tiónan, Kent. Gl. 145. [The word remains in use in later English, but gradually restricts the meaning to *pain, vexation. Laym. A.R.* teone. Onn himm wrekenn hire tene, Orm. 19866. Ne do he þe neure swa muchelne teone ne wite, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 30. Wiðute teone and treie, 193, 61. Hi hedden teone and seorewe, Misc. 89, 14. Þu seist me boþe teone and schame, O. and N. 50. Teone ne tintreohe, Kath. 402. Berninde of grome and of teone *furiis agitatus*, 1354. Mi tene and min anger, Will. 552. Anger and tene, sorge and wo, Gen. and Ex. 2992. Tyene *strife*, Ayenb. 66, 1. Nô word of jelousye or any other teene, Chauc. Kn. T. 2248. In pure tene *in sheer vexation*, Piers P. 6, 119. With trauaille and with tene, 135. Tene or angyr or dyshese *angustia, tribulacio*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. Sax.* tiono *wrong, evil.*] v. hyge-teóna; teóne, *and preceding word.*

teón-cwide, es; *m. Reproachful, abusive, insulting speech, blasphemy, contumely, calumny, slander:*—Ne frîne ic ðê for tæle ne þurh teóncwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1266; An. 633. Þurh teóncwide *by their blasphemous language* (saying that a miracle was wrought by magic), 1541; An. 772. Godscyld wrecan, teóncwide, Exon. Th. 254, 30; Jul. 205. Tióncwida *conviciorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 44. Mid teáncuidum *contumelia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 11. Hî ermþu gehêton tornum teóncwidum, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gû. 419. Cf. hearm-cwide.

teón-cwidian; *p.* ode, ede *To reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate:*—Teóncwidedon *conviciebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 58. Teóncwid[ed]on, 74, 33. Fore teáncuidendum ûs *pro calumpniantibus nobis*, Rtl. 176, 33. Cf. hearm-cwidian.

teónd, es; *m. One who draws:*—Heó behealdende wæs hwylcum teónde hê upp âhafen wæs, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 34.

teónd, es; *m. An accuser*:—Gif wíteþeów mon betýhþ . . . ðonne âh se teónd âne swingellan æt him, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Eode se man sylf tō ðe man tuge, and hæbbe se teónd (se ðe týhþ, MS. B.) cyre, swā wæterordāl swā ýsenordāl, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Tiónd, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 3. Gylde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20: 282, 3.

teóne, an; *f. Calumny, reproach*:—Teóne *calumnia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 29. Wǽron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcre and tō yfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 6. v. teóna.

teónere, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hē geeádmēt ðane teónere *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 4.

teón-full; *adj.* I. *grievous, vexatious, troublous, woeful*:—Se teónfulla dæg (*the last day*), Wulfst. 187, 3. Hū geswincful and hū teónful ðis līf is *how full of travail and trouble this life is*, 273, 6. Ða teónfullan *infesta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 15. II. of persons, (1) *causing hurt* or *injury*:—Teónfullum on teso *so as to hurt the harmful* (those who were attending to the fiery furnace), Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. (2) *causing vexation* or *annoyance, exasperating*. v. teónian, I:—Mǽgþ teónful *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Spl. 77, 10. III. *insolent, abusive, contumelious, contemptuous, calumnious*:—Teónful *injuriosus*, geflitful *contentiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 32: 74, 32. Se mynstres hordere sī . . . nā drēfend ne teónful (*non turbulentus, non injuriosus*), R. Ben. 54, 9. Ðū ne scealt nānne man wyrigan, ne nǽnne man tǽlan, ne teónful beón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 359. Ys steór leás on mūþe teónfulles (*contumeliosi*), Scint. 114, 9. Teónfulle wē synd *contumeliosi sumus*, 155, 14. Wǽron hī æfter æþelborennesse oferhýdige and hearmcwydole . . . Hī ðurhwunedon on heora teónfullum wordum *they persisted in their insolent language*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 14. [In þa teonfulle (*destructive*) sæ, Laym. 4585.]

teón-hete, es; *m. Harmful* or *wrongful hate, dire hostility*:—Wið ðam teónhete (*the hostility of the Egyptians in pursuit of the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 191, 34; Exod. 224. Wið teónhete, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

teónian; *p.* ode. I. *to vex, irritate*. v. teón-full, II. 2:—Hý teónedon ł hig gremedon *irritaverunt* (*Moysen*), Ps. Lamb. 105, 16. II. *to reproach, revile, abuse, calumniate*:—Se ðe teónaþ þearfan tǽlþ Scyppende his *qui calumniatur pauperem, exprobat factori ejus*, Scint. 156, 14: 178, 18. Ðā hine (*David*) teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? see note) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Ne teónian mē ða mōdigan *non calumnientur me superbi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Teóniendum mē *calumniantibus me*, 121. [Hwon his briddes teoneð him *when its young ones vex it* (*the pelican*), A. R. 118, 10. Me teoneð mare þ . . . *quod altius me urit*, Kath. 550. I tene (*trouble*) hem no more, Allit. Pms. 60, 759. Þe naked to tene, Gaw. 2002. Alle wordes him tyeneþ and greueþ, bote yef hi ne by to god, Ayenb. 142, 28. Tyrauntz þat teneþ trewe men, Piers P. 15, 412. Tenyñ or urethyñ *irrito*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Frs.* tiona, tiuna *to injure: O. Sax.* gi-tiunean *to harm*.] v. tīnan.

teónlīce; *adv.* I. *in a manner that causes harm* or *trouble, grievously, miserably*:—Hī gedrēfde deópe weorðaþ . . . swylce teónlīce geteoriaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 27: Exon. Th. 226, 17; Ph. 407. II. *in a way that brings shame* or *affront, with insult* or *ignominy*:—Man sceal ða geóguðe lǽdan gehæft heánlīce and swā bysmorlīce bringan of heora ēðle and betǽcan eów teónlīce on hǽðenra hand, Wulfst. 295, 19. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teónlīce *he brought shame on them by sending frogs into their land*, Ps. Th. 104, 26. Ðencan hū hig hyne teónlýcost āteón myhton *to devise how they might treat him with most ignominy*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7.

teón-līg, es; *m. Hurtful, destructive flame*, of the conflagration at the last day:—Eall þreó nimeþ fýres wælm . . . teónlēg somod bærneþ þreó (*earth, sea, and sky*) eal on ān, Exon. Th. 60, 14; Cri. 969. Tiónlēg, Elen. Kmbl. 2556; El. 1279.

teón-rǽden[n], e; *f. Wrong, injury*:—Ðæt hig wrecan mihton heora teónrǽdenne mid tintergum on him (*ut reddamus ei* (Samson), *quae in nos operatus est*) . . . Hig woldon hine tintregian for heora teónrǽdene, Jud. 15, 10, 14. Nicanores heáfod hī setton tō tācne for his teónrǽdene (*the wrong he had done to them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 640: Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. Gif hē on gehwylcum teónrǽdennum (*injuriis*) geþyld lufige . . . Gē eác earfeþa and teónrǽdena (*injurias*) forberaþ, R. Ben. 27, 1, 21.

teón-smiþ, es; *m. A worker of hurt* or *wrong, an evil-doer*:—Wǽron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits that persecuted Guthlac*) tornes fulle, . . . earme andsacan, Exon. Th. 114, 21; Gū. 176.

teóntig. v. hund-teóntig.

teón-word, es; *n. A word that conveys reproach, insult, abuse, calumny; a word that does wrong*:—Hig tǽldon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum *they slandered the land with their calumnies*, Num. 13, 33. Eorl ōðerne mid teónwordum tǽleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 6; Leás. 4. Næs heó swā nū æðelborene men synt mid ofermēttum āfylled . . . ne mid teónwordum *she was not, as nobly born men now are, filled with haughtiness . . . or with insolent words*, Lchdm. iii. 428, 33.

teorian; *p.* ode. I. *to tire* (intrans.), *faint, fail, cease*:—Treówgeþofta teoraþ hwīlum wāciaþ wordbeót *faithful comrade fails at times, feeble prove promises*, Exon. Th. 469, 21; Hy. 11, 5. Tiorade *desisse*, Txts. 57, 668. Teorode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 37: Exon. Th. 436, 29; Rä. 55, 8. Eágan mē teoredon *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. Gif mon on langum wege teorige *if a man tire on a long journey*, Lchdm. ii. 16, 16. Lǽcedōm wiþ miclum gange ofer land ðý læs hē teorige, 16, 26. Be ðone ðe lād teorie (*fail*). Ðeáh æt stæltyhtlan lād teorie Ængliscan, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 13–14. Gif ðeós lād teorie, 6; Th. i. 354, 31. II. *to tire* (trans.), *to cause to fail* or *faint*:—Gif mīne grame þenceaþ gāst teorian *if foes think to make my spirit faint*, Ps. Th. 141, 3. [Him trukeþ his iwit, him teoreþ (*fails*) his miht, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. *O. Sax.* far-terian *to destroy*.] v. ā-, ge-teorian; teran.

teorig, teorigend-līc, teorodness, teorung. v. un-teorig, ā-teorigendlīc, ge-teorodness, ā-, ge-teorung.

teors, es; *m. A tarse* (v. Halliwell's Dict.); membrum virile:—Teors *calamus*, herþan *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 30. Teors *veretrum*, teors, ðæt wǽpen *vel* lim *calamus*, 283, 55, 56. Wið hærþena sāre and teorses, Lchdm. i. 358, 4. Smyre ðone teors and ða hærþan, ðonne hafaþ hē mycelne lust, 358, 19: 350, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* zers *veretrum*.]

teoru(-o), teru(-o), tearo, taru; *gen.* teorwes, *also* tearos; *n.*: teora, tara, an; *m. Tar, resin, gum*; also *the wax of the ear*:—Teoru *gluten*, Txts. 67, 985. Teoru, teru *cummi*, 55, 616: *resina*, 93, 1716. Blaec teoru (teru) *napta*, 79, 1360. Teru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 17: *cummi*, 137, 44. Blæc teru *napta*, 60, 5. Tero *gluten*, 40, 25: *napta*, 71, 35. Taru, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Wiþ teorwe, 132, 5. Meng wiþ sōte sealt, teoro, hunig, 76, 8: 134, 11. Dō of ðīnum eáran ðæt teoro, 112, 3. Meng wiþ pipor and wiþ teoran, 76, 7. [To maken a tur of tigel and ter, Gen. and Ex. 662. The tarre that to thyne sheep bylongeth, Piers P. C-text, x. 262. Terre *butumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tere, 279, col. 2. Terre or pyk, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Icel.* tjara.] v. iſig-, scip-, treów-teoru (-tearo, -teora); tirwa.

teorung, e; *f. Fainting, failing, exhaustion*:—Sum gemyndleás wīf fērde wōrigende geond wudas and feldas and ðǽr gelæg ðǽr hī seó teorung gelette *a certain witless woman went wandering about the woods and fields, and lay down where exhaustion prevented her going further*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 15. v. ā-, ge-teorung.

teosol(**ul, -el**), es; *m. A small squared piece of stone, a die*:—Tasul(-ol) *tessera*, Txts. 101, 2000. Tæslum *tesellum* (*tessellis* in text, v. tæfl), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. Tæfles monnes, ðonne teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Tesulas *tesseras*, Txts. 114, 84. [From Latin.]

teosu, tesu, tæsu(-o), wes; *m*(?). *n*(?). I. *hurt, injury*:—Ālet gehwearf teónfullum on teso *the fire turned to the hurt of the harmful*, Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. Lēcnade monigo of teissum ł cualmum *curavit multos a plagis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21. II. *wrong, fraud*:—Ālýs mīne sāwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle *libera animam meam a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Biþ deófla wīse ðæt hī duguðe beswīcaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ *the devils' way is to seduce from virtue and to incite to wrong*, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. Ōðer hine lǽreþ ðæt hē healde Metodes miltse, ōðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǽreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 984; Sal. 493. v. next two words.

teosu-sprǽc, e; *f. Hurtful, deceitful speech*:—Se getynga wer on teosusprǽce *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11.

teoswian, teswian; *p.* ode *To hurt, injure, annoy*:—A hine ofslyhþ, T hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 189; Sal. 94.

teóða, teogeða; *ord. num. Tenth*, (1) marking order:—Seó teóðe (teigða, Lind.) tīd *hora decima*, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ða wæteru wanedon ōð ðæne teóðan mōnð, and on ðam teóðan mōnðe æteówdon ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Wite cristenra manna gehwilc, ðæt hē his Drihtene his teóðunge, ā swā seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegā, rihtlīce gelǽste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. See Seebohm's Village Community, p. 114. Ðý teogeþan dæge mōnþes, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 15. In regula ða teiða *in canone decimo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 17. On ðone teogeþan dæg ðæs mōnðes, Shrn. 102, 22. Teogþan, 84, 1. (2) marking division:—Syle ðone teóðan dǽl ealra ðīnra wæsma, Deut. 14, 22. Ðý ilcan geáre gebōcude Æþelwulf cyning teóþan dǽl his londes ofer al his rīce Gode tō lofe and him selfum tō ēcere hǽlo, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 25: Ex. 29, 40. Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóðan sceat Abraham sealde Godes bisceope, Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Ðone tēþan (teóþan, Bd. M.) dǽl, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 18. Ðīne teóðan sceattas āgyf ðū Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. (2 a) used substantively, *a tithe*:—'Ic ðē wille gesyllan mīne teóðan (*decimas*)' . . . Gif wē ūre teóðan gesyllan nyllaþ, ūs ða nygon dǽlas biþ ætbrǽdene, and se teóða ān ūs biþ tō lāf[e], L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 20–26, cf. L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1–5.

teóðian, teogoðian; *p.* ode. I. *to take out a tenth part of anything*:—On eallum geáre sind getealde ðreó hund daga and fīf and sixtig daga; ðonne gif wē teóðiaþ ðās geárlīcan dagas (*if we take a tenth of the days of the year*), ðonne beóþ ðǽr six and ðrītig teóðingdagas, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21. II. *to take a tenth part and give it, to pay tithe of* anything:—Ic teóðie ealle mīne ǽhta, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 25. Gē ðe teóðiaþ (teóðigaþ, MS. B.: tægþigaþ, Rush.) mintan and dile, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Gē ðe teóþiaþ (teigðas, Lind.: tegðigas, Rush.)

ælce wyrte, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Gē teogoðiaþ eówrne kymen, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 28. Teóðige hē eal ðæt hē āge, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 22. Ūs is wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Heáfodmen teódian, Wulfst. 181, 18. Gif gē nellaþ teódian ælc ðæra þinga ðe eów God lǣnþ. 297, 2: Homl. Th. i. 178, 30: ii. 608, 21. II a. *to grant a tenth*:—Ðā ðā hē teóðode gynd eall his cynerīce ðone teóðan dēl ealra his lande *quando decimam partem terrarum per omne regnum meum dare decreui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 106, 21. v. ge-teódian; un-teóðod.

teóðung(-ing), e; *f.* I. *tithe, a tenth part*, (a) in passages not relating to the Christian church:—Hē sealde him ða teóðunge (*decimam*) of eallum ðām þingum, Gen. 14, 20. Of eallum þingum, ðe ðu mē sylst, ic bringe ðē teóðunga (*decimas*), 28, 22. Ic sylle teóþunga (tegðunge, Rush.: teigðuncgas, Lind. *decimas*) ealles ðæs ðe ic hæbbe, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Abraham geaf ðam kincge Melchisedech ða teóðunga (*decimas*) of ðām ðingon ðe hē gewunnen hæfde, Prud. 56. (b) with special reference to the English church. 'In A.D. 787 tithe was made imperative by the legatine councils held in England, which being attended and confirmed by the kings and ealdormen had the authority of witenagemots,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 228. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. ii, c. x. Accordingly laws of a later date and ecclesiastical writings contain injunctions for the payment of tithe:—Ic Æðelstān cyningc . . . eów bidde . . . ðæt gē of mīnum āgenum gōde āgifan ða teóðunga, ægðer ge on cwicum ceápe ge on ðæs geáres eorðwæstmum; . . . and ða biscopas ðæt ilce dōn on heora āgenum gōde, and mīne ealdormen and mīne gerēfan ðæt silfe. And ic wille ðæt bisceop and ða gerēfan hit beódan eallum ðām ðe him hīran sculon, ðæt hit tō ðam rihtan āndagan gelǣst sȳ . . . Gif wē ða teóðunga Gode gelǣstan nellaþ, hē ūs benimeþ ðara nigon dǣla ðonne wē læst wēnaþ, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 1–196, 7: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt neádgafol ūres Drihtnes, ðæt sȳn ūre teóðunga and cyricsceattas . . . Ægðer ge earm ge eádig, ðe ǣnige teolunga habbe, gelǣste Gode his teóðunga mid ealre blisse, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25–272, 2. Wile cristenra manna gehwilc, ðæt hē his Drihtene his teóðunge, â swā seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegā, rihtlīce gelǣste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. Godes æ ūs bebȳt, ðæt wē sceolon ealle ða ðing ðe ūs gesceótaþ of ūres geáres teolunge Gode ða teóðunge syllan, Homl. Th. i. 178, 28; Wulfst. 102, 20. Further, the time of payment and the penalties for neglect to pay were fixed:—Gif hwā teóðunge forhealde, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wīte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 1. Gif hwā teóðinge forhealde, and hē sī cyninges þegn, gilde .x. healfmearc, landāgende .v. healfmearc, ceorl .xii. ōr, L. N. P. L. 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Be teóðungum. Sȳ ælcere geógnðe teóðung gelǣst be Pentecosten, and ðara eorðwæstma be emnihte . . . and gif hwā ðonne ða teóðunge gelǣstan nelle, swā wē gecweden habbaþ, fare ðæs cynges gerēfa tō and ðæs bisceopes and ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst and niman unþances ðone teóðan dǣl tō ðam mynstre ðe hit tō gebyrige and tǣcan him tō ðam nigoðan dǣle; and tōdǣle man ða eahta dǣlas on twā, and fō se landhlāford tō healfum, tō healfum se bisceop, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 19–264, 4: L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 308, 1: ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 14–23. Some information as to the destination of tithe is contained in the following:—Man āgife ælce teóðunge tō ðam ealdan mynstre ðe seó hȳrnes tō hȳrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 6. Gif hwā þegena sȳ ðe on his bōclande cyricean hæbbe ðe legerstōw on sȳ, gesylle hē ðone þriddan dǣl his āgenre teóðunge into his cyricean, i. 2; Th. i. 262, 13: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 25. Be teóðunge se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ðæt þridda dǣl ðare teóðunge þe tō circan gebyrige gā tō ciricbōte, and ōðer dǣl ðām Godes þeówum, þridde Godes þearfum and earman (v. teoðungsceatt) þeówetlingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6–9. Gange ægðer ge cyricsceat ge teóðunge intō ðam hālgan mynstre, Chart. Erl. 236, 2. In a charter, which speaks of Edward as dead, a tithe of eight pennies from each hide is mentioned as due to Taunton:—Hēr swutulaþ on ðisum gewrite hwylce gerihta langon intō Tāntūne. Ðæt is . . . teóðung of ælcere hīde eahta penegas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 233, 8. v. æcer-, corn-teóðung. II. *a tithing, an association of ten men* (ten such associations formed a *hynden*, q.v.). The word remains as the name of a local division in many of the southern counties, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 86, n. 2, but in the earlier time it seems to be personal. v. teóðung-ealdor, -mann:—Ðæt man funde ǣnne mōnaðe ða hyndeumenn and ða ðe ða teóðunge bewitan, v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 3. Ðæt ælc mon beó on teóðunge. Wē wyllaþ, ðæt ælc freó man beó on hundrede and on teóðunge gebroht, ðe lāde wyrðe beón wylle oððe weres wyrðe, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 18–22. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 85; Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i, c. 9.

teóðung-ceáp, es; *m. Tithe-stock, stock paid as tithe*:—Gehēraþ hwæt se æþela lāreów sægde be manna teóþungceápe. Hē cwæþ: Nū nealǣceþ ðæt wē sceolan ūre ǣhta and ūre wæstmas gesamnian. Dōn wē ðonne Drihtne þancas ðe ūs ða wæstmas sealde, and sȳn wē gemyndige ðæs ðe ūs Crist sylfa bebeád. Hē cwæþ, ðæt wē symble emb twelf mōnaþ āgeáfon ðone teóþan dǣl ðæs ðe wē on ceápe habban . . . Ūre Drihten bebeád, ðæt wē symle emb twelf mōnaþ gedǣlan ðone teóþan dǣl on ūrum wæstmum and on cwicum ceápe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 10–20.

teóðung-dagas; *pl. Tithing-days, days amounting to a tithe of the year*, a term applied to the thirty-six week days in the six weeks of Lent from the first Sunday in Lent until Easter-day:—Gif wē teóðiaþ ðās geárlīcan dagas, ðonne beóþ ðǣr six and ðrītig teóðingdagas; and fram ðisum dæge (*the first Sunday in Lent*) ōð ðone hālgan Ēasterdæg sind twā and feówertig daga; dō ðonne ða six Sunnandagas of ðam getele, ðonne beóþ ða six and ðrītig ðæs geáres teóðingdagas ūs tō forhæfednysse getealde . . . Wē sceolon on ðisum teóðingdagum ūrne līchaman mid forhæfednysse teódian, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21–30: ii. 608, 20: L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 10. Ūs gebyreþ, ðæt wē ælces þinges ūre teóðunge rihtlīce Gode betǣcan; ðonne syndan ðās dagas (*fast days of Lent*) getealde for teóðingdagas innan geáres fæce, and wē sculan eác ða teóðunge wyrðlīce Gode gelǣstan, Wulfst. 102, 21.

teóðung-ealdor, es; *m. A chief of ten monks, a dean*:—Hwylce mynstres teóðingealdras (*decani*) beón sceolon. Gif seó geférræden tō ðam micel sȳ, sȳn gecorene of ðām sylfum gebrōðrum ða ðe gōdes gewittes sȳn, and syn gesette tō teóðingealdrum (*constituantur decani*), R. Ben. 46, 6–10: 137, 17–20. Cf. teóðung, II.

teóðung-georn; *adj. Sedulous in paying tithes*:—Ælmysgeorn and cyricgeorn and teóþunggeorn tō Godes cyricean and earmum mannum *eleemosynas libenter erogans, et ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, et sedulo decimas erogans ecclesiae Dei ac pauperibus*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 132, 15: Anglia xii. 518, 26.

teóðung-land, es; *n. Land that was subject to the payment of tithe* (?):—Ic féng tō mīnan londe and sealde hit ðon biscope ða fīf hīda wiðr ðon londe æt Lidgeard wiðr fīf hīdan and biscop and eal hīwan forgeáfan mē ða feówer and ān wæs teóðinglond *I resumed my land and sold it, the five hides to wit, to the bishop (of Winchester) for the land at Liddiard, for five hides, and the bishop and brethren granted me the four (free of tithe?) and one was subject to tithe*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 135, 2–6. As may be seen from another charter, the land at Liddiard was in the hands of the bishop of Winchester, v. 144; and several names besides will be found common to the two charters. For the *teóðung* of a hide, see the last passage given under teóðung, I b.

teóðung-mann, es; *m.* I. *one set over ten persons, a ruler of ten*:—Ic sette hig tō teóðingmannum *constitui eos decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Geceós wīse men and sōðfæste . . . and gesete of him . . . teóðingmen (*decanos*), Ex. 18, 21. II. as a technical English term, *the head of a tithing*, v. teóðung, II:—Wē cwǣdon be uncūðum yrfe, ðæt nān man næfde būton hē hæfde ðæs hundredes manna gewitnyssa oððe ðæs teóðingmannes, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 260, 1. Gyf neód on handa stande, cȳðe hit man ðam hundredes men, and hē syððan ðām teóðingmannum, 2; Th. i. 258, 8.

teóðung-sceatt, es; *m. A tax of a tenth, a tithe*:—Teóþingsceat *decimatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 36: 73, 44. Swā fealа earmra manna swā on ðæs rīcan neáweste sweltaþ, and hē him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dǣl, ðonne biþ hē ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 6. Mid ðam oftige ðæs neádgafoles ðe cristene men Gode gelǣstan scoldon on heora teóðingsceattum, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 14.

teped, ter. v. tæpped, ge-ter.

teran; *p.* tær, *pl.* tǣron; *pp.* toren *To tear, rend, bite, lacerate*, (1) literal:—Fealleþ on sīdan ðæt ic (*a plough*) tōþum tere, Exon. Th. 403, 27; Rä. 22, 14. Hit tyrþ (*mordebit*) eal swā snaca, Scint. 105, 8. Teraþ *carpunt*, Germ. 395, 403. Gif swīn deáde men teraþ (*lacerauerint*), L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 38. Ðā tær hē his clāðas *scissis vestibus*, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Wyrmas gelīce mid ðǣm scillum gelīce mid ðē mūþe ða eorðan sliton and tǣron *oribus scamisque suis humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Hæfdon hié tēð and hié mid ðǣm ða men wundodon and tǣron *habentes dentes quibus artus militum violabant*, 15, 9. Ða fuglas mid hiora clēum ða fixas tǣron, 16, 21. Hē ongon his hrægl teran, Exon. Th. 278, 10; Jul. 595. Feax teran *to tear the hair*, Judth. Thw. 25, 28. Ne sceal hē teran ne bītan swā swā wulf, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 9. Tō teorenne *lacerandum*, Txts. 172, 2. Terende weleras *mordens labia*, Scint. 78, 14. Teorende hine *discerpens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26. Mid slītendum ł terendum tōðreómum *validis (voracibus) gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 43. (1 a) *to bite*, of pungent food, etc.:—Hē is swīðe biter on mūþe and hē ðē tirþ on ða þrotan ðonne ðū his ærest fandast *talia sunt, ut degustata mordeant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 29. (2) figurative:—Ne ðū hine ne tǣl ne ne ter mid wordum *do not backbite*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. [*Goth.* dis-, gá-tairan: *O. H. Ger.* zeran.] v. â-, ge-, tō-teran.

Ter-finnas; *pl. Finns occupying country west of the White Sea*:—Ða Beormas hæfdon swīþe wel gebūd hira land . . . Ac ðara Terfinna land wæs eal wēste . . . Finnas, him þūhte, and ða Beormas sprǣcon neáh ān geþeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29.

tergan. v. tirgan.

termen, es; *m. A term, fixed date*:—Gif ðū wille witan ðæt genǣre

terminum septuagesimalis, ðonne tele ðū . . . ðonne on ðam teóðan stent se termen, ðæt gemǽre, Lchdm. iii. 228, 3. On noū Aprilis byð se forma termen on ðam circule ðe ys *decennovenalis*, oððe *pascalis* gehāten, Anglia viii. 310, 42: 323, 3. Ðæt gemǽre ðæs termenes pasche, 322, 34. On ðam termine ðære eástrlīcan tīde, 315, 19. Ymbe ðæne termen, 324, 29. [*Icel.* termin. From Latin.]

tero(-u), teso, tesulas, teswian. v. teoru, teosu, teosol, teoswian.

teter, tetr, es; *m. Tetter, a cutaneous disease*:—Teter *balsis*, Txts. 43, 262: Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 61: 125, 13: *briensis*, i. 288, 5. Teter, tetr *inpetigo*, Txts. 69, 1047: *petigo*, 85, 1550. Teter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 3. Spryng *vel* tetr *papula* vel *pustula*, Txts. 88, 791. Se hæfþ teter (*impetiginem*) on his līchoman, se hæfþ on his mōde gītsunga . . . Būtan tweón se teter būtan sāre hē ofergǽþ ðone līchoman, and suā ðeáh ðæt lim geunwlitegaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15–17: Sciut. 99, 10. On tetere *inpetigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 27. Wið sceb and wið teter, Lchdm. i. 150, 5: 234, 10. Wið teter, of andwlitan tō dōnne, 336, 3. *The form* tetra, *perhaps influenced by* lepra *which precedes it, also occurs*:—Ðonne becymþ of ðām yflum wǽtum oððe sió hwīte riéfþo þe mon on sūþerne *lepra* hǽt, oþðe tetra, oþþe heáfodhriéfðo, oððe ōman, Lchdm. ii. 228, 13. [A tetere *serpedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 267, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zitaroh *impetigo, scabies: Ger.* zitteroch; zittermal *tetter, ring-worm.*]

tēþa, tēðed, te-treþ, te-tridit, te-weorpan, tewestre. v. teóða, ge-tēðed, tō-tredan, tō-weorpan, wull-tewestre.

tiber, tifer, es; *n. A sacrifice, offering, victim*:—Wit fȳr and sweord habbaþ, hwǽr is ðæt tiber ðæt ðū torht Gode tō ðam brynegielde bringan þencest (cf. ic āxige hwǽr seó offrung sig; hēr ys wudu and fȳr *ecce ignis et ligna; ubi est victima?* Gen. 22, 7), Cd. Th. 175, 4; Gen. 2890. Ðū scealt mē onsecgan sunu ðīnne tō tibre *offeres filium tuum in holocaustum* (Gen. 22, 2), 172, 31; Gen. 2852. Se ðe ou tifre gesalde Drihten Hǽlend, 301, 1; Sat. 575. Hié Drihtne lāc begen brohton; brego engla beseah on Abeles gield, cyning eallwihta, Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian (*ad munera illius (Cain) non respexit Dominus*, Gen. 4, 5), 60, 9; Gen. 979. Noe tiber onsægde (*obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20), 90, 29; Gen. 1502: 108, 17; Gen. 1807. Hālig tiber (*Isaac*), 204, 6; Exod. 415. Ic ou ðīn hūs gange and ðǽr tīdum ðē tifer onsecge . . . Ðās ic mid mūðe āspræc . . . ðæt ic ðē on tifrum forgulde ealle ða gehāt ðe ic mid mīnum welerum tōdǽlde *introibo in domum tuam in holocaustis . . . Haec locutum est os meum . . . : Holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Th. 65, 12–13. Tiber, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. v. timber. [*O. H. Ger.* zepar, zebar *hostia, sacrificium, holocaustum: Ger.* ziefer *in* ungeziefer. Cf. *Icel.* tafn *a sacrifice, victim.* See Grmm. D. M. p. 36.] v. fyrd- (?), sige-, sigor-, wīn-tiber (-tifer).

tiberness, e; *f. Sacrifice, destruction, immolation*:—Rǽde on his bōcum hwelce tibernessa ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce *let him read in his books what sacrifices of life there were by slaughter, famine, and shipwreck* (the Latin, which is not closely followed, has *qui caedem didicerunt*), Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

tican, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18, *read* tilian.

ticcen, es; *n. A kid*:—Ticcen *hedus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 1: 78, 34: *edum*, 288, 18: ii. 30, 56. Ticcenes geallan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 21. Ðā nāmon hig ān ticcen and ofsnidon hit, Gen. 37, 31. Ic sende ðē ān ticcen (*hoedum*) of mīnre heorde, 38, 17, 20. Buccan wē offriaþ oððe ticcen, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 32. Ne sealdest ðū mē nǽfre ān ticcen (ticgen, Lind.: tycchen, *later MS.*), Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Ticcenu beóþ eáðmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Bring mē twā ða betstan tyccenu (*hoedos*) . . . Heó befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum, Gen. 27, 9, 16. Swā swā se hyrde āsyndraþ ða scēp fram tyccenum (ticgenum, Lind.: ticnum, Rush.: ticchenan, *later MS.*), Mt. 25, 32. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ticcenes-, Ticnes-feld. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [*O. H. Ger.* zicchīn, zicchī *hoedus: Ger.* zicke *a kid.*]

tiegende. v. tycgan.

ticia, an; *n. A tick* (an insect infesting animals):—Ticia *ricinus*, Txts. 109, 1130. [A teke *ascarida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 255, col. 1 (15th cent.). A tyke, Wülck. Gl. 566, 18. Tyke, wyrm, Prompt. Parv. 493. To fles ant to fleye, to tyke ant to tadde, P. S. 238, 4. *O. Du.* teke: *M. H. Ger.* zeche, zecke: *Ger.* zecke. Cf. *the borrowed Romance forms, Fr.* tique: *Ital.* zecca.]

ticlum, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. v. til.

tictator, es; *m. The Anglicized form of Latin* dictator:—Hié him gesetton hīr[r]an lādteów ðonne hiera consul wǽre, ðone ðe hié tictatores hēton, and hié mid ðæm tictatore micelne sige hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 3.

tīd, e; *f. Tide* (as in Shrove-*tide*, etc.), *time, hour*; tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 39: hora, 53, 17. **I.** marking time when, *time* at which anything happens, *time* or *date* of an event, *time, hour*:—Be ðam dæge and ðære tīde nān mann nāt . . . Gē nyton hwænne seó tīd ys, Mk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. Ðā com his tīd ðæt hē sceolde of middangearde tō Dribtne fēran, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 13: 4, 9; S. 577, 16. Tō morgen on ðisse ylcan tīde ic sende micelne hagol, Ex. 9, 18. Ðæt sylþ his wæstmas tō rihtre tīde, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Hē on gerisene tīd mid hwǽte seów, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 34. On eallum tīdum secggan wē him þanc, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. **I a.** *a proper time, time at which a thing can* or *ought to be done, time* (as in to be in *time*), *season, opportunity*:—Ðæt tīd wǽre stānas tō sendanne and tīd tō somnienne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 9. Tīd is ðæt ðū fēre, Exon. Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269. Hwīlum sié sprǽce tiid, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 17. Hē bīt ðære tīde, hwonne hē ðæs wierðe sié, ðæt hē hine besuīcan mōte, 33; Swt. 227, 11. On tīde hē sende hys þeów *at the season he sent a servant* (A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Ðæt hē him on tīde mete sylle *to give them meat in due season* (A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45. Tō tīde, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Se ðe his ǽr tīde ne tiolaþ, ðonne biþ his on tīd untilad, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Ic ondette gīfernesse metes ǽr tīdum, and in tīde, ge eác ofer rihttīde, Anglia xi. 98, 24. Bi ðon hēræfter in heora tiid is tō secgenne *de quibus in sequentibus suo tempore dicendum est*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 40. Ofer ða tīd ðæs sǽwetes, 4, 28; S. 605, 8. **I b.** marking a definite time in the day, *an hour*:—Hit wæs ðā seó teóðe tīd *hora erat quasi decima*, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ðā wæs neán seó syxte tīd, and þýstro wǽron ofer ealle eorþan ōð ða nigoþan tīde, Lk. Skt. 23, 44. Fram ðære sixtan tīde ōð ða nigoðan tīd, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 45. Hē ūt eode embe ða sixtan and nigoðan tīde . . . embe ða endlyftan tīde, 20, 5–6. Ymbe ða nygoðan tīd clypode se Hǽlend, 27, 46. Ymb ða teóðan tīd dæges, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Sele drincan on þreó tīda, on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. **I c.** as an ecclesiastical term, *a canonical hour, hour for a service, the service at such an hour*:—Ic singe ǽlce dæg seofon tīda *psallo omni die septem synaxes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 30. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. Gif preóst on gesetne tīman tīda ne singe, L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3–4. **I d.** *a time at which a commemoration takes place, a tide, festival, anniversary*:—On ðone þriddan dæge ðæs mōnðes biþ ðæs hālgan pāpan tīd ðe is nemned Sċe Antheri, Shrn. 47, 31: 48, 5, *and often*. Tȳd, 150, 11: 151, 17. Ðæs heáhengles (*St. Michael*) tīd, Blickl. Homl. 197, 4. Seó tīd (*the anniversary of a victory*), 205, 28. Cristes tīd *Christmas*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 27. Tō Sċe Michaeles tīde *at Michaelmas*, Chr. 759; Erl. 54, 14. Se cyng nam ðǽr his feorme in ðære middewintres tīde, 1006; Erl. 140, 30. Ic bebeóde ðæt mon hiora tīd boega geuueorðiæ tō ānes dæges tō Ōsuulfes tīde *I enjoin that the anniversary of them both be kept on one day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 1–7. Is ðeós tīd (*Easter*) ealra tīda hēhst and hālgost, Blickl. Homl. 83, 19. Beó ðām hālgum tīdan eallum cristenum mannum sib and sōm gemǽne, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 28. **II.** marking duration, (1) where the length of time is indefinite, *time, a period of time*; in pl. *times* (as in *our times*, etc.):—Uncūþ biþ ǽghwylcum ānum men his līfes tīd, Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Wē sceolan on ðisse sceortan tīde geearnian ēce ræste, 83, 2. Hē langre tīde ealle heora mǽgþe wæs geondfarende, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 26. On sibbe tīde *in time of peace*, 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Ðū ne oncneówe ða tīde ðīnre geneósunge, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. On ða tiid suā huelc suā biscephād underfēng, hē underfēng martyrdōm. On ða tiid wæs tō herigeanne ðæt mon wilnode biscephādes, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 18. Ic sume tīd fram ðē gewāt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 29. Twelf wintra tīd *for the space of twelve years*, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Eálā ðæt wolde God ðæt ūssa tīda wǽren swelce, Met. 8, 40. Hē wæs him feor manegum tīdum (*for a long time*, A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 9. Ǽr eallum tīdum ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 31, 24. Ða ðe on mē gelȳfaþ eallum tīdum on ēcnesse, 231, 4. Ðæt wæs geworden on Wulfheres tīdum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 42. On ðām tīdum ārās Pelaies gedwild, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. Sió wyrd dǽlþ eallum gesceaftum stōwa and tīda, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. (1 a) *time, condition of things*:—On ðam endenýhstan dagum ðissere worulde beóþ frēcenlīce tīda, Wulfst. 81, 12. (2) where the period is a definite one:—Ðā (*after the first act of creation*) eodon þrȳ dagas forð būton tīda gemetum (*without measurement of hours and days*); for ðan ðe tunglan nǽron gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7. (2 a) *an hour* of the day:—Ǽfter lytlum fæce swylce ānre tīde, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Healfre tīde fæc, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 1. On ānre tīde dæges *in the course of one hour*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 2. Steorran hié ætiéwdon ful neáh healfe tīd ofer undern, Chr. 540; Erl. 16, 4. Āne tīd dæges, 879; Erl. 80, 30. Hū ne synt twelf tīda dæs dæges? Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Feówer and twentig tīda . . . ðæt is ān dæg and ān niht, Lchdm. iii. 254, 13: 260, 13–15. Ǽfter þrīm tīdum gelǽd hyne tō bæþe, Lchdm. i. 302, 17. Ān wæcce hæfþ þreó tīda, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 14. (2 b) *one of the four seasons of the year*:—Hærfestlīcre tīde *autumnali (tempore)*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 48. Ōþ sumeres tīd, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Feówer tīda syndan on ðæm geáre, Blickl. Homl. 35, 15. On lenctenlīcere emnihte wurdon geárlīce tīda gesette, Homl. Th. i. 100 3. Þurh ðæt gewrixle ðara feówer tȳda, ðæt ys lencten and sumer and herfest and winter, Shrn. 168, 12. Nihte and dæg ðū ðe gewissast and tīdena ðū selst tīda *noctem diemque qui regis et temporum das tempora*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 6. On wintregum tīdum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. (2 b 1) *a season* of the year:—Se cyng gewende tō ðam middan wintra tō Wihtlande and wæs ðǽr ða tīd, and æfter ðære tīde gewende ofer sǽ, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 11–13. Gehealdaþ ðās tīd (*Lent*), Homl. Th. i. 180, 2. (2 c) *an age*:—Þreó tīda sind on ðysre worulde; ān is seó ðe wæs būtan ǽ, ōðer is seó ðe wæs under ǽ, seó ðridde is nū æfter Cristes tōcyme, Homl. Th. i. 312,

29. **III.** as a grammatical term, *tense*:—*Verbum* ys word mid tíde and hãde bûtan case . . . Him gelimpþ . . . *tempus* tíd, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 8–14. Tíd gelimpþ worde for getãcnunge mislícra dæda. Æfter gecynde synd þreó tída . . . andwerd tíd . . . forðgewiten tíd . . . tôwerd tíd, 20; Zup. 123, 12–17. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* tíd: *O. H. Ger.* zît *tempus, hora, aevum, saeculum: Icel.* tíð.] v. æfen-, ân-, bed-, behreówsung-, bên-, blôdlæs-, cwyld-, cyric-, Eáster-, fæsten-, freóls-, fulwiht-, gebed-, gebyrd-, gefylling-, hærfest-, hancrêd-, heáh-, heáhfreóls-, heófung-, hlâfmæsse-, lencten-, merigen-, mete-, middæg-, morgen-, neáh-, nôn-, riht-, symbel-, þrowung-, ûht-, undern-, winter-tíd; hwîltídum; tíma.

tídan; *p.* de *To betide, befall, happen*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, . . . dæt heora gewitan beón on æghwylcne tíman, weald hwæt heom tíde, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Gif ðan biscop[e] hwæt tíde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 6, 10, 13. [Þa tidde hit on an Wodnesdei, þet se king rad in his derfald, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Ne tyt þe no part wiþ me, Marg. 308. What shulde us tyden? Chauc. M. of L. 337. Som tymes hym tit (bitit, B-text) to folwen hus kynde, Piers P. 14, 213, C-text. A merueillouse meteles me tydde to dreme, 11, 5, B-text. Tydyñ idem quod happyñ, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. ge-, mis-tídan; tídung.

tíd-dæg, es; *m. The period of a person's life* (cf. the use of *dæg* = time, e. g. Gif ðû wistest on ðysum dînum dæge, Lk. Skt. 19, 42):—Enoses sunu ealra nigon hund wintra hæfde, ðâ hê woruld ofgeaf, and týne eác, ðâ his tíddæge rîm wæs gefylled *when for his lifetime the number of years was completed*, Cd. Th. 71, 4; Gen. 1165.

tídder-. v. tíder-.

tíd-ege (?), es; *m. Fear of a time, fear of the time of death.* v. tíd, I:—Simle þreora sum þinga gehwylce ær his tídege (tide ge, MS.) tô tweón weorþeþ âdl oþþe yldo oþþe ecghete fægum fromweardum feorh ôðþringeþ *ever in every case, before the fear of his end becomes doubtful (before his fear of death has lost any of its certainty?), one of three things, disease or age or violence, crushes the life out of the fey man, outward bound from this world*, Exon. Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69.

tíder-líc; *adj. Weak, frail*:—Se ðe gehielt his unsceadfulnesse and his gôdan willan ðeáh hê hwæt tíederlíces oððe yfelra weorca ûtan doo hê mæg ðæt æt sumum cierre bêtan *si mentis innocentia custoditur, etiam si qua foris infirma sunt, quandoque roborantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 23. In giscæf[te] têderlícum *in sexu fragili*, Rtl. 51, 7. Tydderlícne líchoman hâd *fragilem corporis sexum*, Hymn. Surt. 139, 13. Ic eom þurh mîne tydderlîce gecynd líchamlíc man, Homl. Ass. 156, 123. Dætte suæ fealo têderlícro wê sindon suæ suíðe strongrum helpum wê sió âholpen *ut quanto fragiliores sumus, tanto validioribus auxiliis foveamur*, Rtl. 61, 9. v. tídre.

tíderness, e; *f.* **I.** *weakness, frailty*, (a) *weakness* in a general sense, physical, mental, or moral:—Ne mæg ûre tyddernes ðyder (*to heaven*) âstîgan, Homl. Th. i. 138, 12: ii. 6, 29: 88, 18. Deós mennisce tyddernes biþ swâ slîdende swâ glæs, ðonne hit scînþ and ðonne tôberstep, Shrn. 119, 22. Sió niht getãcnaþ ða ðîstro dære blindnesse ûre tídernesse *per noctem caecitas nostrae infirmitatis exprimitur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Tiddernysse *fragilitatis (humanae)*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 31. Têdernise, Rtl. 45, 16: 46, 32. For líchoman tídernesse (tíeder-, Hatt. MS.) *per imbecillitatem corporis*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 10. Dære tídernesse ûres flæsces wê beóþ underðiédde, 21; Swt. 159, 5. For dæs môdes týdernesse, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7: Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Swâ hwæt swâ ic for unwîsnesse and for tyddernesse (*fragilitate*) âgylte, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 17. Ðû wâst, Drihten, ða menniscan tyddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30. (b) *the weakness* of ill-health, *infirmity*:—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men spræce forwyrne, and hê ðonne on ðære tyddernesse (*infirmitate*) swelte, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 28. Wiþ ælces dæges mannes tyddernysse inneweardes, Lchdm. i. 86, 16: ii. 196, 9. Læcedômas wiðˊ eallum tiédernessum eágena, 2, 6. Mid sâre geswenced, mid mislícum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8. (c) *spiritual infirmity, sinfulness*:—Ægylt, mislimp *vel* tyddernes *excessus*, i. *culpa, delicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 68. Ic eom andetta ealra synna ðara ðe ic æfre tô tiédernesse gefremede wiðˊ mînre sâwle þearfe, Anglia xi. 99, 89. Swâ neár ende ðyssere worulde swâ biþ unstrengre mennisc ðurh mâran tydderнysse, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 17. v. innan-, innoþ-tíderness.

tíd-fara, an; *m. A traveller the time of whose journey is come* (?), or *one who journeys for a (short) time* (?):—Nû ðû (*the blessed soul immediately after death*) môst fêran ðider ðû fundadest . . . eart nû tídfara tô ðam hâlgan hâm, Exon. Th. 102, 18; Cri. 1674.

tíd-genge; *adj. Current* or *lasting for a time*:—Tídgenge *menstruam*, Germ. 392, 10.

tíding. v. tídung.

tíd-líc; *adj.* **I.** *lasting for a time, temporary, not eternal, of this world*:—Tyddre ys tídlíc miht *fragilis est temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. For tídlícre geswencednysse *pro temporali afflictione*, 149, 1. Þing tídlíc *rem temporalem*, 17, 9: Rtl. 31, 28. Fram tídlícra þinga geþance, Scint. 34, 8. Tídlícum *temporalibus*, Rtl. 8, 9: 18, 23: Anglia xiii. 381, 230. **II.** *seasonable, opportune*:—Seó tídlîce *oportunus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 27: 80, 41. Ðû him mete sylest mæla gehwylce and ðæs tídlîce tíd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. **III.** *expressing relations of time, of time*:—Hwílon hê (*the word* ut) getãcnaþ tíde . . . on ðissere stôwe hê is *temporale adverbium*, ðæt is tídlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 265, 19. Sume naman syndon *temporalia*, ðæt synd tídlîce, ða æteówiaþ tíman, 5; Zup. 14, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* zît-lîh *temporalis, momentaneus: Icel.* tíð-ligr *temporal.*] v. un-tídlîc.

tídlîce; *adv.* **I.** *for a time, temporarily*:—Yrsunge tídelîce (*but* tíde ne, MSS. O.T.) sceal mon gehealdan *iracundie tempus non reseruare*, R. Ben. 17, 6, **I a.** *for time, in this world*:—Se ðe on ðisse worulde wel tídlîce (*temporaliter*) wealdt, bûtan ende on ecnysse rîxaþ, Scint. 182, 1. **II.** *conveniently, at a suitable time*:—Hê sôhte ðætte tídlîce ðætte mæhte sellan hine (cf. hê sôhte hû hê eáðelícust hine gesealde, W. S.) *quaerebat oportunitatem ut traderet illum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 6. **II a.** *seasonably, in a manner appropriate to a season*:—Seó dûn wæs tídlîce grêne *the hill, as was natural to the season* (the date was June 22), *was green;* mons opportune laetus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 21. **III.** *in time, in good time, betimes, early, soon, quickly*:—Ic tídlîce tô mînre reste eode, for ðon ic wolde beón gearo æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 30, 27. Ðæt gefremede Diulius hiora consul ðæt ðæt angin weard tídlîce þurhtogen *quod Duilius consul celeriter implevit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 3: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 14. Gif hió mon tídlîce tô bringþ *if it be brought in time*, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 34. Him spêdlîce spearuwa hûs begyteþ, and tídlîce turtle nistlaþ, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 5. Ædre cymþ, tídlîce, ûs Iulius mônaþ, Menol. Fox 260; Men. 131. Tídlîcor, hrædlîcor *maturius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 24. [Tidlike (*soon*) hem gan ðat water laken, Gen. and Ex. 1231. Let turnen hit tidliche (swiftliche, MS. C.), Kath. 1932: Jul. 58, 6. *O. H. Ger.* zîtlîhho *temporaliter, in tempore, mature.*] Cf. tímlîce.

tídlîcness, e; *f. Opportunity*:—Tídlícnisse *opportunitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 6.

tídran. v. týdran.

tídre, tiédre, têdre, týdre, tiddre, tyddre, *and* tíder (? v. tidder, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59); *adj.* **I.** *weak, fragile, easily broken*:—Têdre swâ swâ gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Se wyrttruma byþ breáþ and tídre, ðonne hê gedrîged byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 7. **II.** *weak, frail*, of physical, mental, or moral weakness in persons:—Ðæt hiw ûre tyddran gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 29, 4. Seó godcundnes onfêng ûre týdran gecynde, 17, 27. Wê tealtrigaþ týdran môde, Exon. Th. 23, 20; Cri. 371. For ûre eágena tyddernysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ðæt týdre gewitt, Exon. Th. 2, 34; Cri. 29. Ða týdran môd, 147, 19; Gû. 729. Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon, týdre treówlogan, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. Hwæt sind ða ðe ûs biddaþ? Earme men, and tiddre, and deádlîce, Homl. Th. i. 256, 2. Tyddre, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Nânre wuhte líchoma ne beoþ têderra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 9. Ða hwîtan líchoman beóþ mearuwran and têdran ðonne ða blacan and ða reádan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. **II a.** *weak, having bad health, infirm*:—Gif wîf on ðon têdre sié *if a woman have that infirmity*, Lchdm. ii. 8, 25. Is ðæm læce tô giémanne ðæt hê swâ lîðne læcedôm selle ðæm seócan swâ se týdra líchoma (*corpus debile*) mæge âstandan, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 30. Gewæht, tidder *fessa, fatigata*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59. **III.** of immaterial things, *frail, not lasting, fleeting*:—Hû lytel hê (*fame*) biþ, hû læne, hû têdre and hû bedæled ælces gôdes *quam sit exilis et totius vacua ponderis*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 29. Se wlite ðæs líchoman is swîþe fliónde and swîþe têdre and swîþe anlíc eorþan blôstmum *formae nitor ut rapidus est, ut velox, et vernalium florum mutabilitate fugacior*, 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ðis líf is læ̂nlíc and tyddre and feallende and earm, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ðissere worulde wuldor gewîtendlîc ys tyddre tídlîc miht *hujus saeculi gloria caduca est, fragilis temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. Týdrum *lubrico*, Germ. 401, 45. Sint swîþe têdre and swîþe hreósende ðâs gesælþa *caduca felicitas*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. Tiédre (têdra, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 72, 3. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, tyddrum gefeohte *fragili bello* vel *inbecilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38–40. [*O. Frs.* teddre: *Du.* teeder.] v. un-tídre.

tíd-regn, es; *m. A seasonable rain*:—Drihten geopenaþ heofunan his sêlustan goldhord and sent tídrênas on ðîn land (*to give the rain unto thy land in his season;* ut tribuat pluviam terrae tuae in tempore suo), Deut. 28, 12.

tídrian; *p.* ode. **I.** of persons, *to get weak* or *infirm* from illness or weariness:—Týdraþ ðis bânfæt *this body grows weak*, Exon. Th. 178, 5; Gû. 1239. Gif mannes fêt on sýþe týdrien *if a man get footsore while travelling*, Lchdm. i. 84, 23. **II.** of things, *to get* or *be frail, perishable*:—Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nô týdriaþ *those are the buildings that decay not*, Exon. Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683. v. ge-tídrian.

tíd-sang, es; *m. A song used at a particular time, the service held at one of the canonical hours*:—Seofon tídsangas hî gesetton ûs tô singenne dæghwamlîce . . . Se forma tídsang is ûhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðârtô gebiraþ, prîmsang, undernsang, middægsang, nônsang, æfensang, nihtsang. Ðâs seofon tídsangas gê sculon singan, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th.

ii. 376, 1–8: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3–7. Wē syngaþ on ðone Ðunresdæg ūre tīdsangas tōgædere . . . On ðone Frigedæg wē singaþ ealle ða tīdsangas on sundor būton ðam ūhtsange ānum, 36; Th. ii. 358, 30–33. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, and preósta gehwilc ðonne his tīdsang on circan gesēce, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 6: R. Ben. 67, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19–24. Æt ælcan tīdsange eal hīrēd āþenedum limum ætforan Godes weófode singe ðone sealm: *Domine, quid multiplicati sunt*, and *preces*, and *collecta*, Wulfst. 181, 26: 171, 14. Ðonne bid hic hīwan tō tīdsongum mīn gemund dōn, Chart. Th. 159, 9, 19. Tīdsangas *canonica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 26. Se tīdsang *matins*, R. Ben. 33, 1: *complines*, 67, 10. v. tīd-þegnung.

tīd-sceáwere, es; *m. An observer of times and seasons, an astrologer:*—Tīdsceáwere *horoscopus* (horoscopus *astrologus, qui horas, maxime natales, inquirit vel considerat*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 18. v. tīd-ymbwlātend.

tīd-scriptor *a chronographer;* chronographus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. v. tīd-wrītere.

tīd-þegnung, e; *f. Service performed at one of the seven canonical hours:*—Nū ic hæbbe be suman dǽle āhrepod be ðam dæghwamlīcan tīdþēnungum (*the services at the several hours are described in what precedes this remark*), Btwk. 220, 40. v. tīd-sang.

tīdung, e; *f. Tidings:*—Hī cȳddan ðam cinge eall. Ðā wearð se cing swȳþe blīðe [ðis]sere tīdunge, Chr. 995; Th. 244, 38. [Ich þonkie mine drihte þissere tidinge, Laym. 24907. Gabriel brohte hire þe tidinge of Godes akenesse, H. M. 45, 7. Swilc tiding ðbugte Adam god, Gen. and Ex. 407. Ich mai bringe tidinge (tiþinge, Cot. MS.), O. and N. 1035. Tydyng, R. Glouc. 172, 1. Tyþing, 79, 11. No tale ne tiðinge of þe worlde, A. R. 70, 19. *M. H. Ger.* zītunge: *Du.* tijding. Cf. *the forms* in -ende, -inde:—Þa come þe tidende (tidinge, 2nd MS.) þat Aganippus was dead, Laym. 3734. Tiðinde (tidinge, 2nd MS.), 5153. Neowe tidinde (tidinge, 2nd MS.) *fresh events*, 2052. Goddspell on Ennglissh nemmnedd iss . . . god tiþennde, Orm. D. 158. *Icel.* tíðindi *tidings; an event: Dan.* tidende. The use of the word, even if its form be not borrowed from Scandinavian, seems to shew Scandinavian influence.] v. tīdan.

tīd-weorþung, e; *f. Worship at a particular time, service at one of the canonical hours:*—Hit nis nā tō gelȳfanne, ðæt hȳ fæstende synd rihtlīce, būtan hȳ æfter hyra mæssan ðæs ǽfenes tīdwurðunga gebīden, Homl. Ass. 140, 67.

tīd-wrītere, es; *m. A chronicler, annalist;*—Tīdwrītera *cronographorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 68: 75, 39. Tȳdwrītera *chronographorum, temporum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 58. v. tīd-scriptor.

tīd-ymbwlātend, es; *m. An astrologer:*—Tīdembwlātent *oroscopus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 2. v. tīd-sceáwere.

tiéder-, tiédran, tiédre, -tiéfran, tiegle, tién. v. tíder-, tȳdran-, tīdre, ā-tiéfran, tigele, tīn.

tiér *distillation* (? cf. teár); *ornament, splendour* (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* ziarī, zierī, ceerī *ornamentum, venustas, decus*); *treasure* (? cf. *Icel.* taurar; *pl. treasures*); *glory* (? v. tīr):—Nis nān wundor ðæt sió lyft sié wearm and ceald wǽt wolcnes tiér winde geblonden (cf. sió lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wǽt ge wearm; nis hit nān wunder, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35), Met. 20, 81.

tife, an; *f. A bitch:*—Gif ðū wille ðæt wīf cild hæbbe oþþe tife hwelp, Lchdm. ii. 172, 21. [*Icel.* tefja *a bitch;* tefja *to call a person a bitch: Dan.* tæve *a bitch*: *Swed.* tüfwa.]

tifer, -tífran. v. tiber, ā-tiéfran.

tífrung, e; *f. Painting:*—Ðū leornodest onn ānum þōðere . . . ātēfred, ðað ðū meahtest beo ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises roðores ymbehwirft, Shrn. 174, 18.

tīg (?), es; *m. An open place* (?); *a form occurring in composition with* fore, forþ. *For the former see* fore-tīge (*read* -tīg); *the instances of the latter are as follows:*—Forðtīges *vestibuli, atrii*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 28. On ðam forðtēge *in ipsis foribus*, Kent. Gl. 228. *Graff gives* zieh *forum, and Grimm*, R. A. 748, *cites* tie *a meeting-place, as a term of lower Saxony.*

Tīg, tīg *a case.* v. Tīw, teáh.

-tig *-ty, a numeral suffix in words denoting the decades;* up to 60 such words are formed with a suffix only, from 60 to 120 *hund* is prefixed and *tig* suffixed, *hund-seofon-tig, hund-twelf-tig*. Other dialects make a distinction in the numerals at the same point. Gothic uses *tigus* (*pl. tigjus*) in the earlier, *-tēhund* in the later, O. Saxon *-tig* in the earlier, while 70 is given by *ant-sīðunta;* in *O. H. Ger.* the two forms are *-zug* and *-zō*. In *O. Frs.* and *Icel.* the same forms are used throughout. *Tig* is another form of the root seen in *ten* (*tehan, g* for *h* according to Verner's Law).

tīgan; *p.* de *To tie,* (a) literal:—Valerianus hēt beheáfdian on Ypolitus gesihðe ealle his hīwan, and hine sylfne hēt tīgan be ðām fōtum tō ungetemedra horsa swuran, Homl. Th. i. 432, 33. (b) figurative:—Nū ðū miht gehȳran, hū ðes dǽl (*the conjunction*) tīgþ ða word tōgædere, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 258, 10. [Heo wolden þa ban alle teien (tiȝe, 2nd MS.) togadere, Laym. 20997. Iteied (-tiȝed, 2nd MS.) tosomne, 25972. He teide ane clot to hire, A. R. 140, 7. Is þe latere dole euer iteied (-teiȝet) to ðe vorme, 14, 2. Tached oþer tyȝed, Allit. Pms. 14, 464. Kynges shulde taken transgressores and tyen hem faste, Piers P. 1, 96.] v. ge-, on-, un-tīgan.

tige, tigel *a tile,* tigel *a trace.* v. tyge, hrōf-tigel, tygel.

tigel-ærne(-a?), an; *f. (m.?) A building made of brick* (?), *a building for making bricks* (?), *brick-kiln* (?):—Forð on ða mearce in on ða tigelærnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 29.

tigele, tigle, tiegle, an; *f. A tile, brick:*—Tigule *tegula*, Txts. 101, 1992. Tigele *figulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 79. Tigle *testula*, Germ. 391, 17: *testa*, Ps. Spl. 21, 16. Mid weorcum clāmes and tigelan *operibus luti et lateris*, Ex. 1, 14. Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorðtyrewan *murus coctili latere atque interfuso bitumine compactus*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Genim swealwan, gebærn under tigelan tō ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 156, 9. Ða reádan tigelan gecnuwa tō duste, 114, 24. Nim sume tigelan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.) and wrīt on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 9, 11. Tieglan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 161, 12, 20. Se ðe lǽrþ stuntne swylce se ðe belīme tigelan (*testam*) *whoso teacheth a fool is as one that glueth a potsherd together* (Eccl. 22, 7), Scint. 96, 19. Tigelan *lateres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 41. Tigelena gemet *a tale of bricks*, Ex. 5, 14. Tiglena *testularum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 28. Tighelana *tegularum*, 459, 40. Tigelum, Exon. Th. 477, 28; Ruin. 31. Hig hæfdon tygelan (*lateres*) for stān, Gen. 11, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagel, ziagalo *later, testa, imbrex: Icel.* tigl; *n. a tile, brick.* From Latin.] v. þæc-tigele; hrōf-tigel (-tigele ?; *perhaps for pl.* -tigla, -tiglan *should be read*).

tigelen; *adj. Of pot:*—Fæt tigelen (-an?; lāmys, MS. C.) *vas figuli*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagalin *laterinus, latericius.*]

tigel-fāh; *adj. Many-coloured with tiles* or *bricks:*—Tigelfāgan trafu, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844.

tigel-getæl, es; *n. A tale of bricks;* laterum numerus:—Gē sceolon āgifan ðæt ilce tigolgetel, Ex. 5, 18.

tigel-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *brickmaking:*—Ne sylle gē nān cef tō tigelgeweorce (*ad conficiendos lateres*), Ex. 5, 7. II. *work at making bricks:*—Āsettaþ him ðæt ilce tigelgeweorc ðe hig ǽr worhton *mensuram laterum, quam prius faciebant, imponetis super eos*, Ex. 5, 8. Tigulgeweorc, 16.

tigel-leáh; *f. A brick-field:*—On tigelleáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 21.

tigel-stān; es; *m. A tile, pan-tile:*—Tigelstān *imbrex*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 50. [Cover hit wele with a teghellstane, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 30. Tielstoon, Wick. (Is. 16, 11). Tilston *tegula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

tigel-wyrhta, an; *m. A brickmaker, a potter:*—Fæt tygelwirhtan *vas figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Ǽcyr tigylwyrhtena *agrum figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 7. Tigelwyrhtena, 10.

tiger (?) *a tiger; pl.* tigras, Nar. 38, 4; tigris, 12, 13; 15, 3. Deór ðe sind tigres gehātene . . . Ðās rēðan tigres, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 10–21. v. tigrisc.

tígere (?). v. bufan-tígere.

tīging, e; *f. Tying, connection:*—Sume naman syndon *absolutivae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, ða ne behōfiaþ nānre tīginge ōðres naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 14.

tigl *a trace,* tigle *a lamprey,* tigole. v. tygel, tygele, tigele.

tigrisc; *adj. Of a tiger:*—Mid tigriscum fellum *tygridum pellibus*, Nar. 26, 14.

tigþian, tih(h)ian. v. tīþian, teohhian.

tiht, es; *m. A charge, an offence with which one is charged;* crimen:—Legerteám oððe tiht *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34. Gif hwā cyninges borg ābrece, gebēte ðone tyht (tihtlan, MS. H.) swā him ryht wīsie, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. [*O. Frs.* tichta *accusation: O. H. Ger.* bizih *nota;* in-zilit *crimen.*] v. teón *to accuse*, and next word.

tihtan; *p.* te *To charge* a person (*acc.*) with an offence:—Tyhte *intentabat*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 76. Hē hæfþ gelǽd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe ðe Leófgār bisceop hyne tihte *he has completely cleared himself of the offence with which the bishop charged him*, Chart. Th. 373, 33. Gif man ōðerne sace tihte, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11: 10; Th. i. 30, 17: L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 3: 23; Th. i. 42, 6: 24; Th. i. 42, 10, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-zihtōn *criminari: Ger.* be-zichten, -zichtigen *to accuse.*] v. preceding word.

tihtan *to exhort.* v. tyhtan.

tiht-bisig; *adj. Labouring under frequent accusations, often accused, and so of bad repute;* infamatus et accusationibus ingravatus, L. Edm. C. 7; Th. i. 253, 23: accusacionibus infamatus, L. H. I.; Th. i. 567, 18. Cf., *too, the phrase* oft betygen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21. One to whom the epithet applied was in an unfavourable position when brought into court, for he was forced to go to the threefold ordeal, and if he failed to clear himself was subject to a heavier penalty than others:—Gif hē tyhtbysig sȳ, gange tō ðæm þryfealand ordāle . . . Gif hē fūl wurðe, æt ðam forman cyrre bēte ðam teónde twygylde . . . And æt ðam ōðran cyrre ne sȳ ðǽr nān ōðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 9–282, 2. Niman ða tihtbysian

men . . . and ælc tihtbysig man gange tó þryfealdan ordâle, oððe gilde feówergilde, iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 6–11. Gif hwylc man sỹ swâ tihtbysig and hine ðonne þreó men ætgædere teón, ðonne ne beó ðâr nân ôðer bûton ðæt hê gange tó ðam þryfealdan ordâle, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 22 (*and see the whole section for the penalties*). Be tihtbysigum. Se ðe tihtbysig sỹ, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 13: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Sỹ ælc man ðe tihtbysig nære . . . ânfealdre lâde wyrðe, 22; Th. i. 388, 9.

tihte, tihten, tihtend, tihtend-lîc, tihtere, tihting, tihtness. v. hôl-tihte, tyhten, tyhtend, tyhtend-lîc, tyhtere, tyhting, tyhtness.

tihtle, an; *f. A charge, accusation:*—Gif hit ânfeald tyh[t]le sỹ, dûfe seó hand æfter ðam stâne ôð ða wriste, and gif hit þryfeald sỹ, ôð ðæne elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif hit tihtle (tihtla, MS. B.) sî and lâd forberste *if a charge be brought, and the attempt to refute the charge fail*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10: 57; Th. i. 406, 26. Swerige hê ðane âð (cf. *next passage*), ðæt hê sỹ unscyldig ðære tihtlan (tyhtelan) . . . And ofgâ ælc man his tihtlan mid foreâðe (cf. L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10: L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30), L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1–5. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mê tîhþ, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Gif man folciscne mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge lâdige hine swâ swâ diácon ðe regollîf libbe *if a charge be brought against a secular priest, let him clear himself as a regular deacon would*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19: 22; Th. i. 344, 22. Tyhtlan (tihlan, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 7. Ne stent nân ôðer lâd æt tihtlan bûte ordâl betweox Wealan and Englan, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Ðâ tugon hié hiene ðæt hê heora swicdomes wið Alexander fremmende wære and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslôgon *they accused him of betraying them to Alexander, and on that charge slew him;* hunc, quasi urbem Alexandro venditasset, necaverunt, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 18. Se ðe ða tihtlan âge *the plaintiff, prosecutor*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. v. frum-, stæl-, wiðer-tihtle; tiht, *and next word.*

tihtlian; *p.* ode *To charge* with an offence, *to accuse:*—Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ânfealdre spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11: 20; Th. i. 344, 15. Tihtlige (tihlige, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12. v. be-tihtlian, ge-tihtlod.

Tiig. v. **Tiw.**

til; *adj.* I. *good* at anything, *apt, capable, competent:*—Hê wæs selfa til, heóld â rîce êðeldreámas, Cd. Th. 97, 2; Gen. 1606: Beo. Th. 122; B. 61. Til sceal on êðle dômes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 500; Gn. C. 20. Sum biþ beórhyrde gôd, sum biþ bylda til hâm tó habbanne, Exon. Th. 297, 29; Crä. 75. Till, Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Hié wæron an wîg gearwe . . . efne swylce mæla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesælde; wæs seó þeód tilu, 2505; B. 1250. Wæron men tile, Cd. Th. 99, 11; Gen. 1644. Dióre gecêpte drihten Crêca Trôia burh tilum gesîdum, Met. 26, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* manna gatils (*εὔθετος, aptus*) in thiudangardja Guths *a man fit for the kingdom of God*, Lk. 9, 62.] II. *good* for anything, *that serves a purpose, beneficial, serviceable, convenient, opportune:*—His mildheortnyss is til mancynne, Ps. Th. 116, 2. Ys mîn (*a town's*) innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 11; Rä. 18, 9. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til, ðæt hié on bâ healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Âhte ic folgað tilne (*a service that benefited me*), Exon. Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. Ðû mê þeódscipe lær ðinne tilne *bonitatem et disciplinam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Gebiddaþ ealle hâlige tó ðê on tilne tîman (*in tempore opportuno*), 31, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* dags gatils (*εὐκαίρος, opportunus*) *a convenient day*, Mk. 6, 21. Ei bigêteina til du wrôhjan ina, Lk. 6, 7.] III. *good, kind, gentle* [cf. till = *tame* in Pegge's Kenticisms, E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Gloss. C. 3]:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a kind man is mindful of a gentle and tame horse*, Exon. Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. Him ðæs leán âgeaf Metend gumcystum til (*liberally kind*), Cd. Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810. IV. *good, excellent,* (a) of moral good:—Til biþ se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Til sceal mid tilum *the good shall be associated with the good*, 334, 28; Gn. Ex. 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwêne oncwedan meahton swâ tiles swâ trâges, swâ hió him tó sôhte, Elen. Kmbl. 649; El. 325. Tile and yfle *the good and the evil* (*at the day of judgment*), Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hî (*devils*) duguðe beswîcaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dæda, Exon. Th. 362, 10; Wal. 34. Habbaþ freónda ðý mâ sôþra and gôdra, tilra and getreówra, 409, 2; Rä. 27, 23. (b) of physical excellence:—Toscean teolum hûsum on, cyninga cofum, eardedan, Ps. Th. 104, 26. V. til *is found in proper names*, see for examples Txts. 497. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil: *Ger.* ziel *aim, purpose.*] v. tela, *and next word.*

til, es; *n.* I. *use, service, convenience.* v. til, II:—Gewritu secgaþ ðæt seó wiht (*day*) sỹ mid moncynne miclum ticlum (tielum? tilum?) sweotol and gesỹne, sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. II. *goodness, kindness.* v. til, III:—Mê on ðînum tile gelær ðæt ic teala cunne ðîn sôðfæst weorc healdan *in bonitate tua doce me justificationes tuas*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. v. til-fremmende.

til; *prep.* (*used only in the North*) *To:*—Fûsæ fearran kwômu æþþilæ til ânum (cf. fûse feorran cwômon tó ðam æðelinge, Rood Kmbl. 115; Kr. 58). Txts. 126, 13. Hê scôp ælda barnum heben til hrôfe (cf. tó hrôfe, Bd. 4, 24; M. 344, 11), 149, 6. Ðâ cuedˇ til (tó, Rush.) him ðe Hælend *tunc dicit illis Jesus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. Huêr wiltû ðæt wê gearuiga ðê til eottanne (tó etanne, Rush.) Eástro *ubi vis paremus tibi comedere Pascha?* 26, 17. [The word retains its meaning in the Northern dialects, but otherwise it is used in reference only to time. *O. Frs.* til: *Icel.* til.]

tila *well,* Tile *Thule.* v. tela, Tyle.

til-fremmende *doing good:*—Tillfremmendra, Exon. Th. 440, 23; Rä. 60, 7. Cf. gôd-fremmende.

tilia, tiliga, an; *m. A husbandman, cultivator of land:*—Tilia *colonus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 66. Bigenga, tilia, inbûend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, ii. 134, 25. Tilia *colonus, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 60. Se merigenlîca tilia *the labourer who came in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 30. Ðâ sende hê tó ðâm tiligum (tilium, MS. A. *ad agricolas*) his þeów . . . Ðâ cwædon ða tilian (*coloni*) . . . Ðæs wîngeardes hlâford fordêþ ða tiligean (tylian, MS. A. *colonos*), Mk. Skt. 12, 2, 7, 9. [Þe wise teolie *prudens sator*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 10.] v. eorþ-, irþ- (yrþ-) tilia.

tilian, tiligan, tilgan, teolian, tiolian, tielian; *p.* ode *To strive* after *or* for some object. I. where the construction is not determined:—Hê higode oððe tilode *nititur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 69. Tioludun *perstant*, 117, 15. Tilege *nitatur*, 61, 56. Teolige *decrevit*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 50. Tilgende *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 28. Tilgendum *adnitentibus*, 99, 32. Tillgendum, 6, 23. II. where the object of effort is not expressed, *to strive to obtain, to labour, toil, procure with effort, provide, acquire,* (1) where the person for whom the action takes place is not expressed:—Ic bebeóde eallum mînan gerêfan ðæt hî on mînan âgenan rihtlîce tilian and mê mid ðam feormian *I command all my reeves, that they obtain revenue rightfully from my own property and maintain me therewith*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 21. Se ðe wære scaðiende, weorðe se tiligende on rihtlîcre tilde, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with dat. of person for whom the effort is made:—Oxa teolaþ his hlâforde, Homl. Th. i. 412, 3. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, 14. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, nâ Gode, ne com se nâ gyt binnon Godes wîngearde. Ða tyliaþ Gode, ða ðe ne sêcaþ heora âgen gestreón ðurh gỹtsunge, ii. 76, 32–34. Ðæt hê ða eorðan worhte and him ðêron tilode (*he should provide for himself from it*), Gen. 3, 23. Hit mâre is ðonne ccc geára and lxxii wintra syððan ðyllîc feoh wæs farende on eorðan and ealle men heom mid tiledon (*procured for themselves what they wanted with that money;* cf. Amang ðam feó ðe wê ûre neóde mide bicgaþ, 706), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 703. Hê is wyrðe ðæt ðû him tilige *he deserves that you exert yourself for him;* dignus est ut hoc illi praestes, Lk. Skt. 7, 4. Preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlîce and ne beó ænig mangere mid unrihte *let every priest provide for himself honestly, and let none be a trader dishonestly*, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 23. Swâ hwâ swâ ænige cỹpinge on ðam dæge begæþ . . . oððe ænig cræftig man him on his cræfte tylige (*gets gain for himself by working at his craft*), Wulfst. 296, 8. III. with gen. (1) of an object to be obtained by effort, (a) without reference to person for whom, *to seek after, get after seeking, procure, make provision* of:—Ðû wyfst and wæda tylast *you weave and make provision of garments*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Tilaþ ânra gehwilc âgnes willan (cf. winþ heora ælc on ôþer æfter his âgenum willan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34), Met. 11, 83. Ælc man ðæs tiolaþ, hû hê on ēcnesse swincan mæge, Ps. Th. 48, 7. Ða ðe on ðam beóþ âbisgode ðæt hié sibbe tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) *qui faciendae pacis studiis occupantur*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 9. Ðæt hî unrihtes tiligeaþ, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Tilgaþ, Exon. Th. 230, 14; Ph. 472. Sume tiliaþ wîfa for ðam ðæt hî þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan and eác wynsumlîce libban *uxor ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petantur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Man tilode tó his hergeatwæn ðæs ðe man habban sceolde *what was necessary for his heriots should be provided*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 16. Mid his handcræfte hê teolode his and his gefêrena fordðæda, Homl. Th. i. 392, 16. Hî wunnon æfter wyrþscipe and tiledon (tiolodon, Cott. MS.) gôdes hlîsan mid gôdum weorcum, Bt. 40, 4: Fox 240, 5. Ðæt hê suâ tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ânfealdnesse ðætte hê ðone ymbðonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlæte *ut sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 16. Ic an ðæs landes Æffan and heó tilige uncer begea sâwla þearfe ðêron *I grant the land to Æffe, and let her provide what is necessary for both our souls therefrom*, Chart. Th. 495, 34: 497, 18. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen ðe tilian sculon ðæs ðe eall þeódscype big sceall libban laboratores *are workmen, that have to obtain by their efforts that by which all the nation has to live*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 35: Beo. Th. 3651; B. 1823. Hê sceal fela tôla tilian *he must procure many tools*, Anglia ix. 262, 27: 261, 10. Seó lufu tuddres tó tilianne *amor ortandi sobolis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 38. (b) with dat. of person:—Paulus him sylfan nânes lofes ne tilade *Paul took no praise to himself;* nec Paulus sibi aliquid imputavit, R. Ben. 4, 5. Se here tilode him ðæs ðe hî behôfdan *the Danes provided themselves with what they needed*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 16. Hî heom metes tilodon, 1016; Erl. 157, 3: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 9. Ic lære ðæt ðû [ne?] fægenige ôþerra manna gôdes and heora æþelo tó ðon swîþe ðæt ðû ne tilige ðê selfum âgnes *I advise you [not] to rejoice so much in other men's goodness and nobility, that you do not provide yourself with your own*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox

108, 31. Dæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tilige, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Tiliaþ eów freónda *get friends for yourselves*, i. 334, 27. Ðū scealt mid earfoðnyssum ðē metes tilian, 18, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 219. Noe ongan tō eorðan him ǽtes tilian *Noe began to provide himself with food from the earth*, Cd. Th. 94, 6; Gen. 1557. Him tilian fylle on fǣgum, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 208. Him metes tō tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (2) of an object to which care, attention, is directed, (a) in a general sense, *to care for, attend to, work for, provide for*:—Ðonne ðū tilast ðīn on eorðan ne sylþ heó ðē nāne wæstmas *when you try to get subsistence for yourself from the ground, it will give you no fruit*, Gen. 4, 12. Ðonne se sacerd his on ða ilcan wīsan tielaþ (tiolaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðe ðæt folc dōþ *when the priest provides for himself in the same way that the people do*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 8. Se ðe ne gȳmþ ðæra sceápa ac tylaþ his sylfes *he that heeds not the sheep, but takes care of himself*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 1. Se ðe his ǽr tīde ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tīd untilad *he that makes no provision for himself beforehand will be without provision when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Hē wæs fiscere and mid ðam cræfte his teolode, Homl. Th. i. 394, 2. Hē þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Huntigan and fuglian and fiscian and his on gehwilce wīsan tō ðære lǽnan tilian, Shrn. 164, 6. Lífes tiligan *to care for life*, Exon. Th. 81, 6; Cri. 1319: Salm. Kmbl. 322; Sal. 160. Hié Norðanhymbra lond ergende wǽron and hiera tilgende (*providing for themselves*), Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 15. (b) in a special sense of medical care, *to cure, treat, tend, attend to*:—Sceal ðæs mōdes lǽce ǽr tilian ðæs ðe hē wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on færwyrde. Hwīlum, ðeáh, ðǽr ðǽr mon ōðres tiolaþ, ðǽr weaxð se ōðer. Forðæm sceal se lǽce . . . tilian ðæs mâran . . . Hwæðres ðara yfela is betere ǽr tō tilianne? Past. 62; Swt. 457, 10–22. Ðara stōwa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gīmeleáslīce tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 25. Tiloden (*curabant*) his lǽcas, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 19. Būtan his man tilige hē biþ ymb þreó niht gefaren *unless the patient he attended to, he will be dead in three days*, Lchdm. ii. 46, 18. Hū mon scyle gebrocenes heáfdes tiligean, 2, 4. Tilian, 56, 14. Hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum, 82, 16. Hwonan ic ðīn tilian scyle *qui modo sit tuae curationis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. **IV.** with a dative, *to cure, treat*:—Wīfman gif heó tilaþ (*curet*) hīre cilde mid ǽnigum wiccecræfte, L. Ecg. P. iv. 20; Th. ii. 210, 17. **V.** with an accusative, (1) *to gain, obtain*:—Se āsolcena ðeówa ðe nolde tilian nān ðing his hlāforde mid ðam befæstum punde, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29. (2) *to attend to, bestow care on, care for*, (a) in a general sense:—Se ðe ymbe ða eorðlīcan spēda singallīce hogaþ, and ða ēcan gestreón ne teolaþ *he that is continually anxious about earthly wealth, and cares not for the eternal treasures*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23. (b) of medical attention, *to treat, attend to*:—His lǽcas hine mid sealfum lange teolodon, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 15. (c) *to till*:—Ðæt land tō tilianne, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 20. (c 1) without object:—Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilða gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. **VI.** where the object for the sake of which an effort is made is pointed out by a preposition:—Tō ðisum swicolum līfe wē swincaþ and tiliaþ and tō ðam tōwerdan līfe wē tiliaþ hwōnlīce *we labour and toil for this deceitful life, and for the future life we toil little*, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 168. **VII.** where the object of effort is expressed by an infinitive (simple or gerund), or a clause, *to strive, attempt, endeavour, intend*, (1) with infin.:—Ðæt ðe wē bēcnan tiliaþ, Met. 11, 79. Ic nǽfre ne teolade sittan on ānum willan mid ðām ārleásum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Ðā tilode hē ða stōwe gecl[ǽ]nsian *studens locum purgare*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 26. Hē hine monnum gēcyþan teolode, Blickl. Homl. 165, 31. (2) with gerund:—Ðū tilast (tiolast, Cott. MS.) wædle tō flionne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7: 10; Fox 30, 1. Manege tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MS.) Gode tō cwēmanne, 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Ic tilode ðē tō līcianne, Ps. Th. 25, 3. Tylode, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 11. Hē tiolode (tilode, Cott. MSS.) hié betwux him tō tōscādanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1. Hē teolode tō ārīsenne, Blickl. Homl. 219, 18. Hié ða londlióde tiolode mā ūssa feónda willan tō gefremmanne ðonne ūrne *illi maiorem hosti quam mihi fauorem accomodantes efficere pergebant*, Nar. 6, 19. Swā hwylc man swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ābrecanne *quicunque confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ðæt hié tilgen (tiligen, Cott. MSS.) tō kȳðanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 10. Hē sceal tilian suā tō libbanne *sic studet vivere*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. (3) with a clause:—Ða bilewitan sint tō herigenne forðæmðe hié simle suincaþ on ðæm ðæt hī tieligeaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié ne sculen leásunga secgan *laudandi sunt simplices, quod studeant numquam falsa dicere*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 8. Dīn esne teolode ðæt hē dīne sōðe word beeode *servus tuus exercebatur in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Ðæt wē teolian, ðæt wē sȳn gearwe, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Uton teolian ðæt ūs ðās tīda īdle ne gewītan, 129, 36: 111, 18. Hē sceal tilian ðæt hē līcige *debet studere se diligi*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 14: L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 18: Met. 16, 1. Tiligean, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Hē ne onginþ tō tilianne, ðæt hē ðæt weorð āgife, 48, 7. [Sculdest thu neure finden land tiled . . . War sæ me tilede, þe erthe ne bar nan corn, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 25, 39. To teoliende efter istreone, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 13. Tulien after strene, ii. 155, 4. Heo tileden on eorðen, Laym. 1940. Þat lond heo lette tilien, 2618. Ure Louerd tiled efter hore luue. A. R. 404, 14. Silence tilcð hire, and heo itiled bringcð forð uode, 78, 15. Ase lomen uorte tilien nuide þe heorte, 384, 17. In swinc ðu salt tilen ði mete, Gen. and Ex. 363. Lond to tilie, R. Glouc. 21, 9. Heo swonke and tilede here lyflode, 41, 22. To taken his teme and tulyen (tilien, tilie) þe erthe, Piers P. 7, 2. Many wyntres men lyveden and no mete ne tulyeden (tylied, tiliden, tilieden, teleden), 14, 67. Ichave tyled him for that sore, Beves of Hamtoun (Halliwell's Dict.). *Goth.* ga-tilōn *to obtain: O. Sax.* tilian (*with gen.*) *to obtain: O. L. Ger.* tilōn *festinare, exercitari: O. Frs.* tilia *to till, to beget: O. H. Ger.* zilēn *studere, conari, niti, contendere, moliri, adniti*; zilōn (*with gen.*).]

tiliga. v. tilia.

till *a fixed point, station*:—Swā stent eal weoruld stille on tille, Met. 20, 172. On ðam gim āstīhþ on heofenas up hȳhst on geáre and of tille āgrynt *in it* (*June*) *the sun mounts up into the skies highest in the year and declines from that point*, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil *destinatum: Ger.* ziel.]

tillan; *p.* tilde *To touch, reach. In compounds* ā-, ge-tillan; *instances omitted under those words are given here*:—Ðeáh ðe hē stæpe fulfremednysse ātilþ (*adtingit*), Scint. 100, 15. Getilþ *contingat*, getilde *contigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 9–13. Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heálīcan eáðmōdnesse getillan willaþ (*adtingere*), R. Ben. 23, 2. [Þe niþer end tilde to his chinne, Brand. 24. He hadde a long berd þat tilled (tylde) to his wombe *habuit barbam prolixam usque ad ventrem*, Trev. v. 193, 8. Alle þat he miȝt tille, Fer. 59. *O. H. Ger.* [zillen]; *p.* zilta *tangit*.]

til-līc; *adj. Good, capable, able.* v. til, I:—Þegn . . . tillīc esne . . . strong, Exon. Th. 436, 28; Rä. 55, 8: 480, 20; Rä. 64, 5.

tillīce; *adv. Kindly, graciously.* v. til, **III**, Exon. Th. 352, 28; Reim. 2.

til-mōdig; *adj. Noble-minded*:—Se eádga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorðade, tilmōdig eorl tiber onsægde, Cd. Th. 113, 14; Gen. 1887. Ic ðē (*Abraham*) bidde ðæt ðū tilmōdig treówa selle, ðæt ðū wille mē wesan freónd fremena tō leáne ðara ðe ic ðē gedōn hæbbe, 170, 22; Gen. 2817. Heofona heáhcyning trymede tilmōdigne (*Abraham*): 'Ne lǽt ðū ðē dīn mōd āsealcan,' 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Ða æðelingas . . . xii. tilmōdige (*the twelve apostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 171; Ap. 86.

tilþ, e; *also* tilþe, an; *f.* **I.** *labour which brings gain, by which acquisition is made, an employment*, (1) in a general sense:—Se ðe wǽre scaðiende weorðe se tiligende on rihtlīcre tilðe *he that has been accustomed to steal, let him support himself by an honest employment*, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with special reference to agriculture, *tillage, cultivation, work on land*:—Se scādwīs gerēfa sceal witan ǽlcre tilðan tīman ðe tō tūne belimpþ; for ðam on manegum landum tilð biþ redre ðonne on ōðrum ge yrðe tīma hrædra, ge mǽda rædran . . . ge gehwilc ōðer tilð, Anglia ix. 259, 3–12. **II.** *gain from labour, produce of labour, acquisition*, (1) in a general sense:—Tilða ł stre[óna] *quaestuum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. (2) with reference to agriculture, *crop, produce, fruit*:—Þurh mycele rēnas, ðe ealles geáres ne āblunnon, forneáh ǽlc tilð on mersclande forfērde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12. Ðæt land mid ðære tilðe ðe ðār ðænne on sȳ, Chart. Th. 329, 12. Ic geann ðæs landes mid mete and mid mannum and mid ealre tylðe swā dǽrtō getilod biþ, 529, 18, *and often in the same will*. Fela tilða hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilða gegaderian, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25. Ealle eówre wæstmas and eorþlīce tilþa, Wulfst. 132, 14. [Þe tilðe of rihtwisnesse, þæt is silence *cultus justiciae silencium*, A. R. 78, 15: Wick. Is. 32, 17. God sent þe sonne to saue a cursed mannes tilthe, Piers P. 19, 430. To sowe cockel with the corn So that the tilthe is nigh forlorn, Gow. ii. 190, 12. *O. Frs.* tilath *cultivation*.] v. ge-tilþ.

tilþe, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

tilung, teolung, tiolung, tielung, e; *f.* **I.** *striving, endeavour, effort, labour*:—On swelcum lǽnum weorþscipum ǽlces mennisces mōdes ingeþanc biþ geswenced mid ðære geornfulnesse and mid ðære tiolunga (tiluncga, Cott. MS.) *with the desire and striving for them*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 22. Hī swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid gecneordlīcere teolunge, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33. Hī forgȳmeleásodon ðæs ēcan lífes teolunge *they neglected striving after the life eternal*, 76, 2. Æfter nīðum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. **II.** *a pursuit, occupation, employment, business*:—Gestreón of ðære teolunge ðe hē him befæste *gain from the occupation he committed to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 1. Sume teolunga sind ðe man begān mæg būton synnum . . . Petrus hæfde unpleólīce teolunge ǽr his gecyrrednysse, and hē for ðī eft būton pleó tō his fixnoðe gecyrde, 288, 20–26. Se rīca man geswīcþ his gebeórscipes, gif ða ðeówan geswīcaþ ðæra teolunga, i. 274, 1. Gif se biscep self drohtaþ on ðam eorðlīcum tielongum (tielengum, Cott. MSS.) *si presul ipse in terrenis negotiis versatur*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 4. Getīgede tō eorðlīcum tielengum (tiolengum, Cott. MSS.) *deditae terrenis negotiis*, Swt. 135, 15. Gecorene tō Godes teolungum, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 1. Sēcan ða gāstlīcan tylunga, 552, 10. Hē begǽþ his hlāfordes teolunga, i. 412, 4. Wē willaþ sprecan ymbe manna tilunga *ad hominum studia revertor*, Bt. 24,

4; Fox 84, 27. **III.** *care, attention, treatment, cure.* v. tilian, III. 2 b, **IV**:—Đonne man tō wiccan tilunge sēce æt ænigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē his hǽlđe sēcan wyle æt unālȳfedum tilungum, Homl. Th. i. 474, 21. Hē lǽrde đurh đa tielunga (tiolunga, Cott. MSS.) đæs Samaritaniscan (*per Samaritani studium*) ymb đone gewundedan, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 7. **IV.** *gain that comes from labour, acquisition, fruit* got by tilling the earth:—Tilunge *quaestu, lucro,* Hpt. Gl. 419, 63. Swā hwæt swā hȳ gespariaþ on heora forhæfednessæ, and swā hwæt swā tōforan neádbehēfum belifen byþ on heora mægenes tilunge *whatever they save by their abstinence, and whatever over and above necessaries remains of acquisition by their ability,* R. Ben. 138, 17. Se gȳtsere gȳmþ grǽdelīce his teolunge, Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Đa đe ne sēcaþ heora āgen gestreón ac smeágaþ ymbe Godes teolunge (*gain to be made for God*), ii. 76, 35: 558, 16. Đū stunta, tō niht đū scealt đīn līf ālǽtan; hwæs beóþ đonne đīne teolunga *whose shall thy gains be then?* Wulfst. 286, 24. Hī sceolon heora geáres teolunga Gode đone teóđan dǽl syllan, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 22. Lāc of eorđan tilingum *de fructibus terrae munera,* Gen. 4, 3. Ete ælþeódig folc đīne tilinga *fructus terrae et omnes labores tuos comedat populus quem ignoras,* Deut. 28, 33. Ægđer ge earm ge eádig, đe ænige teolunga (tylunge, MS. F.) hæbbe, gelǽste Gode his teóđunga, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 1. [False teolunges, A. R. 208, 17. Þe wingeardes þet mot muche tilunge to uorte beren winberies, 296, 1. Fourty wynter folke lyued withouten tulyinge (tiliyng, tilynge), Piers P. 14, 63.]

tīma, an; *m. Time, hour;* tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 66: hora, ii. 132, 67. **I.** *time* when, *time* at which an event takes place:—Hit wæs đā se tīma đæt wīnberian rīpodon *erat tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt,* Num. 13, 21. Swā mon eorđan wæstmas hām gelǽdeþ on rȳpes tīman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Đā gewearđ hit on đisum ilcan tīman ođđe litle ǽr, đæt . . ., Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 28: 1015; Erl. 152, 9. Thomas tō đam tīman āgeán fērde būton bletsunga, 1070; Erl. 208, 9. Tȳman on āsettum tȳman, Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. On unālȳfedum tīman, ii. 94, 3. Gebiddaþ ealle hālige tō đē on tilne tīman (*in tempore opportuno*), Ps. Th. 31, 7. Đonne hē nytwyrđne tīman ongiet tō sprecenne *cum opportunum considerat,* Past. 38; Swt. 275, 14. Ymbe đone tīman đe điss wæs *at the time when this was happening,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 36. Tiéman, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34. Đæt hié đoligen earfeđu đǽm tīmum đe hié đyrfen, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 10. Ne đincþ mē nǽfre nānwuht swā sōþlīc swā mē þincþ đīn spell đǽm tīmum (tīdum, Cott. MS.) đe ic đa gehēre *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 23. **I a.** *a time when a thing can* or *ought to be done, a proper time, opportunity*:—Đonne đæs đinges tīma ne biþ đæt hit mon sidelīce gebētan mǽge . . . ac đonne se lāreów ieldende sēcþ đone tīman đe hē his hiéremenn sidelīce on đreátigean mǽge *cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur,* Past. 21; Swt. 153, 1-6. Ūs is tīma đæt wē onwæcnen of slǽpe *hora est nos de somno surgere,* 63; Swt. 459, 33. Hwænne wylle gē singan? Þonne hyt tīma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Se wīsa hit ieldcaþ and bītt tīman, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 10. Nis hit nān wundur, đeáh se wīsa bīde his tīman, 38; Swt. 275, 13. Hē đencþ đæs tīman hwonne hē hit wyrs geleánian mǽge *deteriora rependere, si occasio praebeatur, quaerat,* 33; Swt. 227, 23. **I b.** *time* as in the phrases, in *time,* in good *time, be-times; proper time* because soon enough:—Ealle đās ungesǽlđa ūs gelumpon þurh unrǽdas, đæt mann nolde him tō tīman (ā tīman, MS. C.) gafol bēdan; ac đonne hī mǽst tō yfele gedōn hæfdon, đonne nam man grið and friđ wið hī, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. Þcófas tō tīman (*forthwith*) forwurđan, būton hig geswīcan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 13. **I c.** *an appointed time*:—Mīn tīma ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. Drihtenes engel com tō his tīman on đone mere, and đæt wæter wæs āstyred, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. **II.** *a period of time*:—His tīma ne biþ nā langsum, Homl. Th. i. 4, 18. Hire tīma wæs gefylled, đæt heó cennan sceolde, i. 30, 11. Ælces mannes tīma *the time that each man lives,* Anglia viii. 336, 27. **II a.** marking date or limit, *time* during which certain events are happening, during which a particular person is living, etc.:—On đet gerād đet hē hæbbe đone bryce đes landes swā lange swā his tȳma sȳ *so long as he live,* Cod. Dip. B. iii. 106, 39. Hit wæs gewunelīc on đam tīman, Homl. Th. i. 60, 26. On mīnum tīman swā on mīnes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. On ūrum tīman, Chart. Th. 240, 11. On đara heáhfædera tīman . . . on Moyses and on đara wītegena tīman, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 7-8. Eall đās geeodon in ūssera tīda tīman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 726. **II b.** *a season of the year*:—Feówer tīman beóþ . . . *Uer* ys lengtentīma, and hē gǽþ tō tūne on .vii. id. Febr. . . . Se ōđer tīma hātte *aestas* . . . Se þridda tīma ys *autumnus* . . . Se feórđa tīma ys genemned *hiemps,* Anglia viii. 312, 14-31. On wintres tīman, đæt is fram đan anginne đæs mōnđes, đe is November gehāten, ōþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. On ǽlcne tīman, ge on wintra ge on sumera, 33, 20. **II c.** *an age of the world*:—Þrȳ tīman sind on đyssere worulde; Ante legem, Sub lege, Sub gratia, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 1. Đrȳ tīman synd getealde on đissere worulde. Ān tīma wæs ǽr Godes ǽ . . . Ōđer under Godes lage . . . Đridde under Cristes āgenre gife, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 6. **III.** as a grammatical term, *time of pronouncing a syllable, quantity*:—Đæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twēntig tīman . . . Dactilus stent on ānum langum tīman and twām sceortum, and spondeus stent of feówrum langum, Anglia viii. 314, 10–15: 335, 14. **IV.** *time, condition of things*:—Æfter đisum fæce gewurđan sceall swā egeslīc tīma, swā ǽfre ǽr ne wæs, Wulfst. 19, 3. Wā đām wīfum đe on đam earmlīcan tīman heora cild fēđaþ, 81, 7. [*Icel.* tími.] v. ǽfen-, ende-, gebyrd-, hærfest-, lencten-, mǽrsung-, nōn-, riht-, rīp-, sǽd-, swig-, þrowung-, un-tīma; tīd.

-tīma. v. here-tēma, ge-tȳma.

tīman; *p.* de. **I.** *to teem, be productive.* v. teám, I. (1) referring to a female, *to be with child, bear, bring forth* young:—Wā đām wīfum, đe đonne tȳmaþ and heora cild fēđaþ (*vae praegnantibus et nutrientibus,* Mt. 24, 19), Wulfst. 81, 6. Sindon sume gesceafta đe tȳmaþ būton hǽmede, and biþ ǽgđer ge seó mōđer mæden ge seó dohtor; đæt sind beón: hī tȳmaþ heora teám mid clǽnnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 14–17. Lia underget đæt heó leng ne tȳmde (*quod parere desiisset*), Gen. 30, 9. Đonne heó (*the wife*) leng tȳman ne mæg, geswīcan hī hǽmedes, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 5. Heó tȳmende nā leng beón ne mæg, Wulfst. 305, 29. (2) referring to a male, *to beget, have intercourse* with (*wið*) a woman:—Godes bearn tȳmdon wið manna dohtra and hig cendon *ingressi sunt filii Dei ad filias hominum illaeque genuerunt,* Gen. 6, 4. Đā bæd heó hire wer đæt hē wið hire wylne tȳman sceolde (*ingredere ad ancillam meam,* Gen. 16, 2), Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. Mōste se bisceop niman him ān clǽne mǽden and wið hȳ tȳman on āsettum tīman, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 2: Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. (3) where neither male nor female is specified, *to have offspring, bring forth*:—Fugelas ne tȳmaþ swā swā ōđre nȳtenu, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22. Đæt folc tȳmde micelne teám on đam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Þeóda tȳmdon, Cd. Th. 75, 19; Gen. 1242. Tēmaþ and wexaþ, 13, 1; Gen. 196. Tȳmaþ and tiédraþ, 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorđan tȳdran and tȳman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. [Þe two tentaciuns þet temeđ alle þe ođre, A. R. 220, 15. Elysabæþ ne mihhte tæmenn, Orm. 130. 3if ha ne mei nawt teamen . . . ha cleopeđ ham weolefulle þat teamen hare teames, H. M. 33, 22–25. Ghe sulde sunen and timen, and clepen it Smael, Gen. and Ex. 982. Aȝen þat þu (*the nightingale*) wilt teme, O. and N. 499. **II.** as a technical term. v. teám, **III,** *to vouch to warranty* (acc. of that which is to be warranted and person vouched governed by *tō*), *to refer* property (*acc.*) to (*tō*) the person from whom it was obtained in support of the right of possession:—Gif sió hond tiémþ, sió đone ceáp mon æt befēhþ, tō ōđrum men, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 6. Swā hē hit āgnode, swā hē hit tȳmde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Đā tȳmde Wulfstān đone mann tō Æđelstāne, Chart. Th. 206, 25. Tǽme hē tō đam mæn đe him sealde, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6. Ne mōt forstolenne ceáp mon tiéman tō þeówum men, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5. Se đe yrfe bycge on gewitnesse and hit eft tȳman (mon teáman, *var. lect.*) scyle, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 13: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. **II a.** in a general sense, *to refer* an opinion to the source from which it is derived in its support:—Benedictus ūs bōc āwrāt leóhtre be dǽle đonne Basilius, ac hē tȳmde swā đeáh tō Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse *for confirmation he referred to the teaching of Basil as the source from which he had drawn,* Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 9. Benedictus tȳmde tō đam regole đe Basilius gesette, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 152. [*In later English* temen to = (1) *to betake one's self to* a place, *go to*:—To Albion þu scalt teman (wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1245: 7174. (2) *to resort to, appeal to* in reverence *or* for help:—To hire he wolde teman (hire wolde he louie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1265. Al hit truked us an hond þat we to temden, 16800. Gif þu temest (*appealest*) to þan rihten, and þu wult of Rome þolien æi dome, 24816. He temed him to þe king, Trist. 431. To witnesse temen, P. L. S. viii. 54. I hope to trede on þy temple & teme to þy seluen, Allit. Pms. 101, 316. (3) *to lead to* (?):—Ic wolde iwiten to whan þis tocne wule ten, to wulche þinge temen, Laym. 9135.] v. ge-tēman; un-tīmende.

timber, es; *n.* **I.** *material* for constructing a house, ship, etc., *timber*:—Æfter siextegum daga đæs đe đæt timber (*arbores*) ācorfen wæs, đǽr wǽron xxx and c scipa gearora, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Ne sceal cyrcean timber (*ligna ecclesiae*) tō ǽnigum ōđrum weorce, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16. Dætte ne meahten godo beón đa đe monna hondum geworhte wǽron of eorđlīcum timbre ođþe of treóm ođþe of stānum *deos esse non posse, qui hominum manibus facti essent; dei creandi materiam lignum vel lapidem esse non posse,* Bd. 3, 22; M. 224, 15. Ærest man āsmeáþ đæs hūses stede, and eác man đæt timber beheáwþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8: Lchdm. iii. 180, 8. **I a.** *material* of which anything is formed:—Sió lifer is blōdes timber and blodes hūs and fōstor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 2: 160, 13. **II.** *a structure, building, edifice*:—Heó mid đǽm tō đæm timbre (*aedificio*) gefæstnad wæs, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31. Tō đam heofonlīcum timbre, 4, 3; S. 567, 12. In timbre *in aedificio,* Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Seó tīd gewāt ofer timber (? tiber, MS.) sceacan middangeardes, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Huulig timber *quales structurae,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 1. Timbra *aedificiorum,* Ps. Surt. 128, 6. Da burh manige menn mid heán timbrum frættewodon

(*augustioribus aedificiis adornarunt*), Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24. **III.** *the building* of a house, ship, etc.:—Hē (*the sixth day of the moon*) is gōd circan on tō timbrane, and eác scipes timber on tō anginnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 9. [*O. L. Ger.* timbar: *O. Frs.* timber: *O. H. Ger.* zimbar *materia, fabrica, structura, aedificium: Ger.* zimmer a *chamber, timber: Icel.* timbr. Cf. *Goth.* timreins *a building*, ga-timrjō *a building*.] v. an-, and-, boh-, bolt-, fugol-, fyrd- (?), heáh-, heofon-, hrōf-, magu-timber; ge-timbru.

timber-geweorc, es; *n. Timber-work, preparation* or *cutting of timber for building* (?):—In bōcholte timbergeweorc and widigunge *in beechholt the right to get timber for building and to cut wood for fuel*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. v. timbran, **III.**

timber-hrycg, es; *m. A wooded ridge* (?); as a local name *Timber-ridge*:—On timberhricges snād, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 71, 1. Ofer fildburnan on timberhrycg, iii. 463, 31. Timberrycg, 393, 27.

timberness, tim-bor. v. ge-, on-timberness, tym-bor.

timbran, timbrian; *p.* ede, ode. **I.** *to build* (lit. or fig.), *construct*:—Ic timbrige *struo, construo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 11. Tōweorp hié, ne dū timbres (*aedificabis*) hié, Ps. Surt. 27, 5. Timbreþ Dryhten Sion, 101, 17: Ps. Th. 146, 2: Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. Gē timbriaþ (timbraþ, Rush.) wītegena byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 29: Lk. Skt. 11, 47, 48. Ic timbrode setl dīn, Ps. Spl. 88, 5. Ða gōdan weorc ðe hē ǽr timbrede, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 18. Hē burh timbrede, Cd. Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840: Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Timbrade, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Hié ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Drehton ða hergas mid ðǽm æscum ðe hié ǽr timbredon. Ðā hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu ongēn ða æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7–11. Æfter ðæm hryre ðære upāhæfennesse hē ongan timbran eáðmōdnesse, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 30. Wē ceorfaþ treówu on holte, ðæt wē hī eft up ārǽren on ðæm botle, ðǽr ðǽr wē timbran willen, Swt. 445, 1: Cd. Th. 64, 29; Gen. 1057. Weall stānenne timbran, 101, 34; Gen. 1692. On ðām telgum timbran nest, Exon. Th. 210, 20; Ph. 188. Ne mæg fira nān wīsdōm timbran (timbrian, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11, 8, 10), ðǽr ðǽr woruldgītsung beorg oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 12. Uton timbrian ūs ceastre *faciamus nobis civitatem*, Gen. 11, 4: Ps. Th. 128, 2. Ecgbryht salde Reculf mynster on tō tymbranne (-ianne, MS. E.), Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 26. Timbriende *aedificans*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2. Timbrende *aedificantes*, 117, 22. Ðǽr wæs timbred templ, Nar. 37, 22: Beo. Th. 620; B. 307. Bióþ timbrede cestre, Ps. Surt. 68, 36. **II.** *to instruct, edify*:—Hē nōwiht elles dyde ðonne ðæt folc mid godcundre lāre timbrede *nil aliud ageret quam plebem Christi verbo salutis instruere*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. **III.** *to cut timber* (?). v. timber-geweorc, *and* cf. wudian:—Me mæig on sumera . . . bytlian . . . tymbrian, wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. [Letten þa kinges timbrien þa hallen, Laym. 5940. To timbren me mine crune, A. R. 124, 8. To timmbrenn himm an hus, Orm. 13368. Who tauȝte hem (*peacocks*) on trees to tymbre so heighe, Piers P. 11, 352. *Goth.* timrjan: *O. Sax.* ge-timbrōn (-ian): *O. L. Ger.* ge-timbran: *O. Frs.* timbra, timmera: *Du.* timmeren: *O. H. Ger.* zimbaren, zimbarōn *aedificare, struere, instruere: Ger.* zimmern: *Icel.* timbra: *Dan.* tømre.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, in-, on-timbran (-ian), *and next word.*

timbrend, es; *m. f. A builder, constructor*:—Se wæs timbrend (*constructor*) ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Mēdeshāmstyde, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Heó wæs seó ǽryste tymbrend ðæs mynstres ðe ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 39.

timbrian. v. timbran.

timbrung, e; *f. Building, a building*:—Ealdere timbrunga bōte *instructio*, nīwe timbrung *constructio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 58, 59. Timbrunga *domum exstructam*, Kent. Gl. 472. [Bileafden heo (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) heore timbrunge, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 23. Timbringe, 227, 4. Al is to his behefe and timbrunge toward his blisse, A. R. 124, 1.] v. ge-timbrung.

-tīme (v. teám, **I**, tīman, **I**, *and* cf. -bǽre). v. luf-, þweorh-tīme; wrōht-getīme.

-tīme (v. teám, **II**). v. feoþer-, ge-tīme (-tȳme).

tīme (v. tīma). v. un-tīme.

tīmen (?); *adj. Belonging to a team.* v. teám, **II**:—Tēmen *bibina* (= *bis bina*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 8.

tīmian. v. ge-, mis-tīmian.

tīmlīce; *adv. In good time, soon*:—Dū bǽde mē foroft Engliscra gewritena and ic ðē ne getīðode ealles swā tīmlīce ǽr ðam ðe dū mid geweorcum ðæs gewilnodest æt mē *you very often asked me for English writings, but I did not grant your request so very soon, not before you desired it from me with works*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 16. [Ic mei longe libben and alle mine sunne timliche ibeten *repent of all my sins time enough*, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 13. Ase timliche as he hefde iherd þis (sone so he iherde þis, *other MS.*), Jul. 9, 5. He wolde timliche him speken wiđ, Laym. 31369. Bute ȝef þu þe timluker (*nisi maturius*) ure godes grete, Kath. 2086. *Icel.* tīmaliga *timely, early*.] Cf. tīdlīce.

tīmness. v. un-tīmness.

timpana, an; *m. A tabret, timbrel*:—Hergaþ hine in timpanan *laudate eum in tympano*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. Sellaþ timpanan, 80, 3. Plægiendra timpanan *tympanistriarum*, 67, 26. Ic filigde ðē mid timpanum and mid hearpum, Gen. 31, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* timpana: *Icel.* timpan. From Latin.]

timpestere, es; *m. A player on the timbrel*:—Timpestera (timpanestera?) *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 26. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* timparinna: *O. H. Ger.* tympinara; *pl.*]

timple, an; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban fela tōwtōla . . . flexlīnan, spinle . . . presse, pihten, timplean, wifte, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

tīn, tién, tēn, tȳn teá (*North.*) *ten.* **I.** as an adjective with a noun uninflected, except in the Northern specimens:—Tīn dagas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24. Ðis is ðara tȳn hīda bōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 316, 33. Mid tién bebodum, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18. Tién ceastro *Decapoleas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 14. Sume tēn geár, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Tȳn þūsend (tēno ł teá ðūsendo, Lind.: tēn þūsende, Rush.) punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Gelīc ðām tȳn fēmnum (tēwm hehstaldum, Lind.: tēn fēmnan, Rush.), 25, 1. Mid tȳn (tēum ł tēnum, Lind.: tēn, Rush.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Tȳn (teá, Lind. Rush.) hreófe weras, 17, 12. Teá sīðum, Lind. 15, 8. Fram wintrum tēnum, p. 8, 4. Teá ł tēno hreáfo, p. 9, 8. Of tēum hehstaldum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 16. Teá monna lātwu *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 19. **II.** used as a substantive and declined, *nom.* -e, *gen.* -a, *dat.* -um. (1) alone:—Ðā gebulgon ða tȳne (tēno, Lind.: tēnu, Rush.) hī, Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Ða hildlatan, tȳne ætsomne, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Tȳna ealdor *decanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 4. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō fīfon, ne tō tȳnum, ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Aldormonn ofer tēno *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 21, 19. (2) governing a genitive:—Gif ðǽr beóþ tȳn rihtwīsra, Gen. 18, 32. Hæfde se ealwalda engelcynna tȳne getrymede, Cd. Th. 16, 24; Gen. 248. Nigon hund wintra hæfde and tȳne, 71, 3; Gen. 1165. **II a.** *a set of ten*:—Tȳnum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan *let them sleep by tens and twenties in one house*, R. Ben. 47, 7. **II b.** *the number ten*:—Ðis tal under him hæfis ōðer tal ðe tō tēnum wið forecyme (*a number that goes up to ten*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 20. Tele ðū ōð ðæt ðū cume tō þrittiga, eft . . . tele ōð tȳne (*count up to ten*), Lchdm. iii. 228, 2. [*Goth.* taihun: *O. Sax.* tehan: *O. Frs.* tian, tien: *O. L. Ger.* tēn, teiu, tian: *O. H. Ger.* zehan: *Icel.* tíu.]

tin, es; *n. Tin*:—Tin *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 10: 286, 71: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ðæt tin, ðonne hit mon mid sumum crǽfte gemengþ and tō tine gewyrcþ, ðonne biþ hit swíðe leáslīce on siolufres hiewe. Suā hwā ðonne suā līcet on ðære swingellan, hē biþ ðæm tine gelīc inne on ðæm ofne, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 2–5. Tinnes *stagni*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 69. Ðiss folc is geworden mē tō āre and tō tine and tō īserne and tō leáde, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 17. Tin *stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* zin: *Icel.* tin.]

tin *a beam.* v. tinn.

Tīna(-e ?), an *the river Tyne*:—Be Tīnan ðære eá *juxta amnem Tinam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 36: Chr. 875; Erl. 76, 35.

tīn-āmbre; *adj. Containing ten 'āmbras'*:—Genim tȳnāmberne cetel, Lchdm. ii. 86, 12.

tīnan; *p.* de *To vex, annoy, irritate, provoke*:—Se wellwillenda man wyle forberan gif hine man āhwǽr tȳnþ, oððe him tale gecwyð, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 18. Ðā ðā se ān (sunu) ðē tȳnde (cf. tirigde, l. 9), Homl. Th. ii. 30, 12. Hī yrsodon ł tȳndon Moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16, 8: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. Th. 153, 24; Gen. 2543. Ne tȳn ðū ðīne neáhgebūras *non memor eris injuriae civium tuorum*, Lev. 19, 18. Ne ǽnig man ōðerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne ealles tō swȳðe, Wulfst. 70, 9. Ne āblinnan wē, ðæt wē Gode cwēmon and deófol tȳnan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 11. Ðæt hī ælþeódige men ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, L. Eth. vi. 48; Th. i. 326, 28: Wulfst. 309, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówerum ehterum and eów tȳnendum *orate pro persequentibus et calumniantibus vos* (Mt. 5, 44), Homl. Th. ii. 216, 17. v. teónian.

tinclian; *p.* ode *To tickle*:—Nāht swā onǽlþ and tinclaþ gecyndlima ðænne gemylt mete *nihil sic inflammat et titillat membra genitalia quam indigestus cibus*, Scint. 52, 5. Hē wiðstynt weorce se ðe tincligendre nā geþwǽrlǽcþ lustfullunge *resistit operi qui titillanti non accomodat delectationi*, 88, 9. [In Wycklif *tynclen* translates *tinnire*, 1 Sam. 3, 11: 1 Cor. 13, 1.]

tind, es; *m. A tine, prong, tooth* of an implement:—Tindas *rostri*, tindum *rostris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 30, 28. Ðeáh ānra gehwylc horn hæbbe .xii. tindas īrene, and ānra gehwylc tind hæbbe synderlīce .xii. ordas, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 25. [Tindes *the rungs of a ladder*, A. R. 354, 20. Tynde *branch of a tree*, Allit. Pms. 3, 78. Tindes of harowis, Alex. 3908. A tynde *cremale* (a hook); a tynde of a beste, Cath. Angl. 389 (*where see several instances*). Tyynde, prekyl, tynde, pryke *carnica*; tyndyt with tyndys *carnicatus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. Cf. *tine* stocks, the short crooked handles on the pole of a scythe, Halliw. Dict. *M. H. Ger.* zint *a spike, tooth: Icel.* tindr *a spike*; also, *a peak*.] v. following words.

tindeot. v. tindiht.

tindig; *adj. Having spikes* or *prongs*:—Ōstig gyrd *vel* tindig *scorpio* (scorpio *genus flagelli, ex virgis nodosis confecti, vel scutica in modum scorpionis aculeata*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 17. v. next word.

tindiht; *adj. Having spikes* or *teeth, beaked*:—Tindicti (-ecte) *ros-*

tratum, Txts. 92, 868. Se cāsere hine (St. Romanus) hēt stingan mid īrenum gyrdum tyndehtum, Shrn. 115, 25. v. preceding words.

tindting (tending?, tihting?):—Tindtingce *suasionis, exhortationis*, Hpt. Gl. 485. 66.

Tine. v. Tina.

tinen; *adj. Of tin*:—Tinen *stagneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ælc calic gegoten beó, gylden oððe seolfren (oððe) tinen, ðe man hūsl on hālgige, L. Edg. C. 41; Th. ii. 252, 21 note. Tynen, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, note 2. On tinum (=tinenum) fæte, Lchdm. ii. 236, 5. [With tynnen tonges, Pall. 152, 99. *O. H. Ger.* zinīn *stanneus*.]

tīnend, es; *m. One who vexes, annoys*, etc. v. tīnan:—Gebiddaþ for eówerum ēhterum and tȳnendum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 16.

tīn-feald; *adj. Tenfold*:—Tȳnfealde *deni*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 15. Tȳnfealdum oððe twēntifealdum *deni aut viceni*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 15. Þreowa on teónfealdum *ter denis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 23. Feówer sīðo teáfald tal *quater denario numero*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 12.

tinga, tingan, tingce. v. in-tinga, ge-tingan, tynge.

tinn, e; *f.* (?) *A beam, rafter*:—Tin *tignum*, Txts. 101, 2023. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zinna *pinna*.]

tinnan *to stretch, extend*:—Blǣd his blinniþ . . . lustum ne tinneþ *does not joyously extend* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 32; Reim. 54. Tinde bogan *tetendit arcum*, Blickl. Gl.

tīn-nihte; *adj. Ten days old*:—On .x. nihtne mōnan bidde swā hwas swa ðū wylle, hyt ðe byoþ gere. Se .x. nihta mōna hē ys gōd tō standanne mid æðelum monnum, Lchdm. iii. 178, 19–21. Se ðe biþ ācenned on .x. nihtne ealdne mōnan, se biþ drowere, 160, 28.

tīn-strenge; *adj. Having ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengum saltere *in decacordo psalterio*, Ps. Spl. 91, 3: 143, 11. v. next word.

tīn-strenged; *adj. Provided with ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengedum saltere, Blickl. Gl. Tȳnstrængedum, Ps. Lamb. 91, 4. Tȳnstrængdom, 143, 9. v. preceding word.

tinterg. v. tin-treg.

tin-treg, -terg, es; *n.*: tin-trega, an; *m. Torment*:—Ðēr (*in heaven*) ne biþ nān besārgung ðæra mānfulra yrmðe, ac heora tintrega becymþ ðam gecorenum tō māran blisse, Homl. Th. i. 334, 11. Nis ðēr ne caru ne hreóh tintrega (cf. hreóge tintrega, Wulfst. 139, 30), Dōm. L. 261. Ðæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *ipsum est os gehennae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 13. On ðām grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari*, 5, 14; S. 634, 25. Ic on eorþan gebād tintregan fela, Cd. Th. 296, 4; Sat. 497. Mē genihtsumiaþ ðās tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 243, 26. Ðē sȳn helle tinterga ontȳned, Shrn. 79, 11. On ðissa tintrega stōwe *in locum hunc tormentorum*, Lk. Skt. 16, 28. For ðara tintregena mænigfyldnesse, Wulfst. 199, 6. Tintegrena *tormentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 72. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Tintregum (tintergum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 23. Būton tintregum þeáh on hellewīte, Homl. Th. i. 94, 6. Wrecan heora teónrædenne mid tintergum on him, Jud. 15, 10: Exon. Th. 114, 33; Gū. 182. Ðonne hē ðara manna tintregō oferhiérde, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 27: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 1: Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. On ða wyrstan tintregu, 239, 10. In ða ēcan tintregu, Wulfst. 185, 11. Tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 3; Gū. 621. In tintergo *in gehennam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 28. Hié ealle worldlīce tintrega and ealle līchomlīcu sār oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ðȳ læs ðe ðū þurh tintrega forwurðe, Homl. Th. i. 432, 9. Ic geseó, ðæt ðū ðās tintregan gebysmerast, 426, 5. Ān deófol ārehte ānum ancran ðara synfulra sāwla tintregan and sūsla, Wulfst. 146, 19. [Eorðliche tintreohen, O. E. Homl. i. 261, 16. Ne schal þe na teone ne tintreohe trukien, Kath. 403. Þu biþenche teonen and tintreohen, 1888. Cf. *Goth.* us trigōm ἐκ λύπης, 2 Cor. 9, 7. *Icel.* tregi *grief, woe*.]

tintregend, es; *m. A torturer*:—Fram ðām tintergendum (*or ptcpl.*?) *a tortoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 49.

tin-tregian, -tergian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture, afflict*:—Ða ðe hē ne mæg fram rihtan geleáfan tō him gebīgan, ðonne tintregaþ hē ða on mænigfealde wīsan, Wulfst. 197, 7: Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Philippus hī miclum tintrade (tintergade, MS. C.) and bismrade, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 25. Se kāsere hine tintregode mid unāsecgendlīcum wītum, Shrn. 116, 1. Ða ðe tintergedon ðone hālgan wer, 73, 1. Hī tintregodon hine and forlēton hine sāmcucene *plagis impositis abierunt semivivo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Ða wīfmen hié swā tintredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Ðeáh ðe ðæt fȳr tintregige ða unrihtwīsan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 3. Hēt swingan and tintregian ðone Godes andettere *caedi Dei confessorem a tortoribus praecepit*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 42. Tintergian, Shrn. 76, 33. Tinterga *torquere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 29. Decius gewende tō tintregienne ða cristenan, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 19. Tō tintreinne *torquendus, cruciandus*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 35. Ðēr hē tintregad wearð; ǣrest hiene mon swong, ða sticode him mon ða eágan ūt, and siþþan him mon slōg ða handa of, ðā ðæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 3. [Heo eow tintrajed and heow iswenchet, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 30. Cf. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble*: *Icel.* trega.] v. ge-tintregian; tregian.

tintreg-līc; *adj. Tormenting, torturing, of hell*:—Be fyrhto ðæs tintreglīcan (tintreganlīces, MS. B.) wītes *de horrore poenae gehennalis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16.

tintreg-stōw, e; *f. A place of torment*:—Hī (*the devils*) ðone hālgan wer geláddon tō ðām sweartum tintrehstōwum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 4.

tintreg-þegn, es; *m. An officer who torments, an executioner*:—Tinter[g]ðegnum *lictoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 47. His dryhten hine salde tintergaþægnum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 34.

tintregung, e; *f. Torment, punishment*:—Tintregung *vel* wīte *tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Hī ne mihton fram Gode þurh nāne tintregunga beón gebīgede, Homl. Th. i. 544, 2.

tīn-wintre; *adj. Ten years old*:—.x. wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfðe gewita *a ten year old boy can be accessory to a theft*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Ðā ðā hē tȳnwintre on ylde wæs, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 28.

tīr, es; *m. Glory, honour*:—Eów ys wuldorblǣd torhtlīc tōweard and tīr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Tīr æt getohte, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. Nis hēr (*in hell*) eádiges tīr ne worulde dreám, Cd. Th. 270, 20; Sat. 93. Ne biþ hira (*two twins*) tīr gelīc, Salm. Kmbl. 730; Sal. 364: Exon. Th. 448, 11; Dōm. 52. Biþ tȳr scæcen, eorþan blǣdas, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. Tīres Wealdend (cf. wuldres Waldend, Cd. Th. 216, 27; Dan. 13) *the Deity*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tīres brytta, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Ðæt hȳ mōstun tīres blǣd ēcne āgan, Exon. Th. 74, 27; Cri. 1212: Andr. Kmbl. 210; An. 105. Tīres eádige *abounding in glory*; reges, Ps. Th. 71, 10: Cd. Th. 91, 15; Gen. 1512: Judth. Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 272. Tīres tō tācne *in token of glory gained*, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, Cd. Th. 4, 23; Gen. 58. Is ðæs wuldres ful heofun and eorðe, and eall heáhmægen tīre getācnod, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Hwonne ūs līffreá ðæt tȳdre gewitt tīre bewinde, Exon. Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Dryhten dǣleþ sumum gūþe blǣd, sumum wyrp oððe scyte, torhtlīcne tiir, 331, 18; Vy. 70. Ðē tīr cyning and miht forgef, Andr. Kmbl. 970; An. 485. Hēr Æþelstān cyning and his brōþor ealdorlangne tīr (tȳr, *one MS.*) geslōgon æt sæcce, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3. Gē dōm āgon, tīr æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Æsca tīr æt gūðe, Cd. Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wīgspēd wið wrāðum, Elen. Kmbl. 328; El. 164. Ða (*friends*) hyra tȳr and eád ȳcaþ, Exon. Th. 409, 3; Rä. 27, 23. Ðū tīrum fæst niða Nergend *thou Saviour of men, gloriously firm*, Cd. Th. 235, 27; Dan. 312: Exon. Th. 354, 7; Reim. 42. [Þa kingges weoren deædde, heore duȝeðe todealde, here tir wes atfallen, Laym. 4237. *O. Sax.* tīr; *see too* tīrlīce *gloriously*: *Icel.* tīrr. Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ziarī *decus*.] v. æsc-tīr, *and words in which* tīr *is the first component*.

Tīr, es; *n. One form of the name of the Runic T; it is also the name of the god corresponding to the Latin Mars, and apparently used also of the planet bearing his name; as Grimm notices, the Runic symbol ↑ resembles that used for the planet ♂*:—Tīr byþ tācna sum, healdaþ trȳwa wel wið æðelingas, ā byþ on færylde ofer nihta genipu, nǣfre swīceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 21–26; Rūn. 17. *The other name of the rune is* Tī, v. Tīw, *the two forms* Tīr, Tīw *may be compared with Icelandic* Týrr; *gen.* Týrs (cf. *Dan.* Tirs-dag), Týr; *gen.* Týs.

tīran; *p.* de *To run with tears, to water* (of the eyes):—Mē tȳraþ mīne eágan *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 9. Ðēr biþ wōp and tōða gebitt, for ðan ðe ða eágan tȳraþ on ðam micclum bryne, and ða tēð cwaciaþ on swīðlīcum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 26. Wiþ ðon ðe eágan tȳren (cf. wið eallum tiédernessum eágena, 2, 6), Lchdm. ii. 32, 28. Gif eágan tȳren, 34, 1: 308, 19: iii. 4, 23. Wið tȳrendum eágan, 4, 6: i. 374, 3. Wið tȳrende eágan, i. 72, 14. v. teár, I. 2, tearig, II.

tīr-eádig; *adj. Glorious*:—Tīreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 3, 2, 55: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 207; El. 104. Elene, tīreádig cwēn, 1206; El. 605. Tīreádig and trāg (*Judas and the devil*), 1906; El. 955. Tȳreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 56, 82. Se tīreádga (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 205, 1; Ph. 106. Tīreádigum men (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 4384; B. 2189. Torhte and tīreádige (*the twelv eapostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Andr. Kmbl. 4; An. 2; 1329; An. 665. Tīreádige, hæleþ heaðurōfe on Brytene, Menol. Fox 26; Men. 13. Tīreádge, Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. Þeóden hæfde him ālesen leóda dugeðe, tīreádigra twā þūsendo; ðæt wǣron cyningas, Cd. Th. 189, 13; Exod. 184. Gārberendra, gūðfremmendra, tīreádigra, 192, 16; Exod. 232. [Cf. *Icel.* tír-göfugr-, -sæll (*poetical epithets of a hero*).]

tīr-fæst; *adj. Of assured glory, glorious*:—From treówe becwom tīrfæst rīce Drihten ūre *Dominus regnavit a ligno*, Ps. Th. 95, 9. Cyning tīrfæst cystum gecȳþed, Beo. Th. 1848; B. 922. Tīrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 64, 2; Gen. 1044. Tīrfæst hæleð, bisceop se gōda . . . ðam wæs Cyneweard nama, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 7. Tīrfæstne hæleð (*Moses*), Cd. Th. 181, 19; Exod. 63. Hwǣr ic tīrfæste treówe funde *ambulans in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 6: Exon. Th. 473, 7; Bo. 11. Ðæt tīrfæste lond, 202, 14; Ph. 69. Ongietan tīrfæst tācen ðæt se torhta fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. Fyrd, tīrfæstra getrum, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Cf. blǣd-, þrym-, wuldor-fæst.

tīr-fruma, an; *m. The source of glory* or *the prince of glory, the Deity*, Exon. Th. 13, 21; Cri. 206.

tirgan, tirwian, tirigan, tirian; *p.* tirgde, tirwede, tirigde *To vex, irritate, provoke, exasperate*:—Ic tyrige *lacesso*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 12. Tirhþ *inridet*, Kent. Gl. 508. Tyrweþ *improperabit*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 10. Ða tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon.

Th. 119, 23; Gū. 259. Ða ðe tyrwiaþ *qui exasperant*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 7: 67, 7. Hē tyride *exacerbavit*, i. *provocavit, adflixit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 56. Tyrgide *exacerbavit*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 51. Ðæt wīf cwæð, ðæt heó wolde ðone sunu ðe hī tirigde awyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 9. Hȳ tyrgdon (tyrigdon, Ps. Spl. 104, 26) *exacerbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Mē weras wordum tyrgdon, Andr. Kmbl. 1926; An. 965. Hī tyrgdon God mid gramlīcum weorcum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 52. Tyrwedon, tyrwadon ł gremedon, tyrwodan *exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 40, 41, 56. Hig mē tirigdon *ipsi me provocaverunt*, Deut. 32, 21. Hī hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 17. Earme ne tyrewiaþ *vex not the poor*, Wulfst. 50, 2. Ænig man ōðerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne, 70, 8. Ðæt hī eldeódige menn ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, 309, 4. Hē ðās leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2, Mægþ tyrwiende *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8. [Tirgen *to get weary*, Misc. 12, 362. Tarien *to fatigue*, Chauc. Terren to wraþþe *provocare ad iram*, Wick. Deut. 4, 25. Terwyn or make wery *lasso, fatigo*, terwyd *lassatus, fatigatus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* tergen *to vex: Dan.* tærge *to exasperate, irritate: Ger.* zergen.] v. ge-tirgan.

tirging, tirwing, tiring, e; *f. Vexation, provocation, harassing emotion:*—Tyrging, tyring *zelus*, Blickl. Gl. [Terwynge *lassitudo, fatigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Du.* terging *provocation.*]

tiriaca, an; *m. A medicine*, properly *an antidote for poison*, cf. *tiriaca* drenc wyð āttre, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 20:—Tyriaca is gōd drenc wiþ eallum innoðtȳdernessum, and se man se ðe hine swā begæþ swā hit hēr on segþ, ðonne mæg hē him miclum gehelpan . . . Nime āne lylte snæd ðæs tyriacan, Lchdm. ii. 288, 23–290, 3. [Low Latin *tiriaca* from Latin *theriaca*. In Mid. E. *triacle*=a sovereign remedy is common, see Skeat's note on Piers P. C. ii. 147.]

tirian, tirigan. v. tirgan.

tīr-leás; *adj. Inglorious:*—Ðara ðe tīrleáses (*Grendel's*) trode sceáwode, Beo. Th. 1690; B. 843. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-lauss *inglorious.*]

tīr-meahtig; *adj. Gloriously mighty:*—Tīrmeahtig cyning (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 72, 1; Cri. 1166: 209, 24; Ph. 175. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-sterkr.]

tirwa, tirwe, an; *m. f. Tar, resin, gum:*—Tyrwa *bitumen*, tyrwan *bituminis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 78, 77. On swæce swylce tyrwe *smelling of resin*, Lchdm. i. 278, 2. Tirwan *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 4. Sumne dǣl tyrwan *modicum resinae*, Gen. 43, 11. Ðū clǣmst mid tyrwan *bitumine linies*, 6, 14: Homl. Th. i. 20, 33: Ex. 2, 3. Croppas mid tyrwan gesodene, Lchdm. i. 224, 10. Hig hæfdon tyrwan (*bitumen*) for weallīm, Gen. 11, 3. Teorwena, tyrwena *naptarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 29. Dō ðonne ða tyrwan on *put the gums in*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. v. eorþ-tyrewa; teoru.

tirwan. v. ge-tirwan.

tirwen (?); *adj. Of resin:*—Tyrwene, stōrsæpes, hryseles *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

tirwian. v. tirgan.

tīr-wine, es; *m. A glorious friend*, an epithet of the follower of a successful chief:—Se hlāford biþ tō upāhæfen inne on mōde for ðæm anwalde ðe him ānra gehwilc his tīrwina tō fultemaþ, Met. 25, 21.

tiscge = disce:—In tiscge *in cateno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 53. Cf. in disce *in cateno*, 74, 29.

tit[t], es; *m. A teat, pap, breast:*—Tit *mamilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13. Titt *uber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. Lege ofer ðone wynstran tit, Lchdm. i. 192, 17. Tittas *mamillas*, lxxiv, 24: Wrt. Voc i. 65, 7: 283, 29: ii. 56, 28. Wið tittia sār wīfa, Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Titto (tito, Rush.) ł breósto *ubera*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Rtl. 4, 17. [Þa tittes ðæt þu suke, Laym. 5025. Bi þan titten (tyttes, 2nd MS.) anhon, 11936. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 5. Teon þe tittes awei of þine breosten, Kath. 2098. A fostre wimman on was tette he sone aueð lagt, Gen. and Ex. 2621. Tete *rimes with* swete (*I sweat*), Chauc. C. T. 3704; *with* lete, *pp.* of leten, Gow. i. 268, 3. Tete *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* titte: *M. H. Ger.* zitze: *Ger.* zitze. The Teutonic form seems to have been borrowed by Romance languages, *Ital.* tetta, zizza: *Fr.* tette: *Span.* teta.]

tite-gār *read* (?) ategār:—Titegārum *phalarica, lanceis magnis* (cf. ategāra *falarica, hasta*, 521, 6), Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. v. æt-gār.

-titelian. v. ge-titelian, *and next word.*

titelung, e; *f. A giving of the titles* or *headings:*—Titelung *recapitulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 72.

tīþ, e; *f. Grant, cession, concession:*—Tȳþ *cessio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 6: *concessio*, 136, 11. Hȳ wǣron ðē biddende mīnra gōda and ðū him symble tīðe forwyrndest *they were asking thee for my goods and thou didst ever refuse them the grant thereof*, Wulfst. 259, 11. Ne hæfde wit monig ōðer hors ðæt wē mihton ðearfum tō tȳþe syllan *numquid non habuimus equos plurimos quae ad pauperum dona sufficerent?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. Mid tȳþe and mid geþafunge Eádgāres cynenges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 23. Fela wundra gelumpon æt ðæra apostola byrgenum ðurh ðæs Hælendes tīðe, Homl. Th. i. 384, 19. Hyre ðæs Fæder on roderum tīðe gefremede, Judth. Thw. 21, 5; Jud. 6. v. next two words.

tīþe, tīþa (-e, -a; *masc.:* -u, -a, -e; *fem.:* -a; *pl.*) *in the phrases* tīþe(-a) beón, weorþan *to obtain* one's request, *to have granted the request* for something (*gen.*):—Sōna wæs gelǣred ðætte hē wæs from Drihtne tȳþe ðære bēne ðe hē bæd *statim edoctus impetrasse se quod petebat a Domino*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 32. Myceles ðū (*masc.*) bǣde, ac ðū bist tīða, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 284. Tȳða, 3, 513. Ðū (*Abraham*) ðæs tīða beó, Cd. Th. 142, 12; Gen. 2360. Hē ongann tō Gode wīsdōmes wylnian, and hē eác ðæs tīða wearð, Wulfst. 277, 19. Ðū (*Lot*) scealt ðære bēne tīða weorðan, Cd. Th. 152, 28; Gen. 2527. Þeáh ðū (*Esther*) biddan wille healfne ðone anweald . . . ðū scealt beón tīþu ðæs, Anglia ix. 33, 185. Heó ābæd æt Gode Godes willan tō ðām ðæt heó sunu hæfde, and heó sōna wæs tīðu (*other MSS.* tīða), Homl. Ass. 38, 357. For swā hwæne swā heó bit, heó biþ tīða simle, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 274. Ðæt ic (*a widow*) beó ðæs tīðe ðe ic bidde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 15. Ealles ðæs ðe gē biddaþ gē beóþ tīða *omnia quaecunque petieritis in oratione accipietis*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 22. v. bēn-tīðe; tīþ, tīþian.

tīþian, tigþian; *p.* ode *To grant, concede*, (a) with gen. of that which is granted:—Bed Beorn ðæt hē sceolde faran mid him tō ðam cynge . . . and hē ðæs tīðode, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 10. Treówe and hyldo tīðiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 7; Gen. 2516. Ðæt preósta gehwilc fulluhtes tīðige, sōna swā man his girne, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 25. Nolde gē mē wǣda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Hit is swīðe geleáflīc, ðæt hē hyre myceles ðinges tīðian wylle, Homl. Th. i. 454, 2: Gen. 18, 3. Hē nāteshwōn hire ðæs tīðian nolde *qui nequaquam acquiescens operi nefario*, 39, 8. Ne hine mon on ōðre wīsan his bēne tȳþigean (tygþian, M. 220, 26) wolde *neque aliter quod petebat impetrare potuit*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. (b) with acc. (?) the case is probably determined by the Latin:—Se him fultum tīþaþ *qui eis adjutorium prestitit*, Anglia xiii. 391, 366. Wīsdōm lǣnende ł tīðiende litlingum *sapientiam praestans parvulis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 8. (c) with a clause:—Nolde se cyning him tīðian ðæt Israēl fērde ford ofer his gemǣru *qui concedere noluit, ut transiret Israel per fines suos*, Num. 21, 23. (d) used absolutely:—Ðonne ðū him tīðast, Hy. 7, 56. Drihten mē gehīrde and tīðode mē *exaudivit me Dominus*, Deut. 9, 19. Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē him āðer dyde oþþe wiernde oþþe tigþade, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 22. Ic gelȳfe ðæt hē wille ðē tīðian, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 218: Homl. Th. i. 250, 2. Tō tīþienne is *praestanda est*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 6. [Leafdi, tuðe me mine bone, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 31. God haueð herd þine bede and tiðed te bene *exaudita est oratio tua*, ii. 135, 7. Drightin has þe tid (tidd, MS. G.) þi bon, C. M. 10966. All þatt ned uss iss Godess Gast uss tiþeþþ, Orm. 5365. O þing ich wolde bidde þe, þut þou me woldest tyþe (*rimes with* bliþe), R. Glouc. 114, 18.] v. ge-tīþian; tīþ, tīþe.

tit-stricel, es; *m. A nipple of the breast:*—Tit *mamilla*, meolce breóst *ubera*, tittstrycel *papilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13–15. v. stricel, II.

titt. v. tit[t].

titul *a title, superscription:*—Titul ł merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. [*O. H. Ger. also borrows* titul *in the same connection:*—Screib titul Pilatus sīneru sahhu.]

Tīw, Tīg, Tī, es; *m.* I. *the god Tiw*, a Teutonic deity to whom amongst the Latin gods Mars most nearly corresponded:—Tiig *Mars, Martis*, Txts. 77, 1293. Tīg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 56. Tuu (Tīw?), 58, 40. Ðone Syxtum nēdde Decius se cāsere Tīges (*Martis*) deófolgylde, Shrn. 114, 9. ¶ The word occurs oftenest in the connection in which it remains—in the name of one of the days:—On Tīwes-dæg *tertia feria*, R. Ben. 38, 6; R. Ben. Interl. 49, 14: Wulfst. 180, 25. On Tīwes-niht, Lchdm. iii. 146, 23. II. *one form of the name of the Runic T; Ti* is given as the name of the symbol ↑ in some alphabets, see Kemble on Anglo-Saxon Runes in Archæologia, vol. 28, pp. 338, 339. The word is probably to be recognized in the form *tyz*, which is given as the name of the Gothic T in the Vienna MS. containing a Gothic alphabet, and from it a Gothic Tius may be inferred. *O. H. Ger.* Ziu(-o) *the name of a god* (preserved in *M. H. Ger.* Zies-tag), *the name of a letter: Icel.* Týr *the name of a god* (*kept in* Týs-dagr), *name of a rune.* See Grmm. D. M. c. ix.] v. Tīr.

tō; *prep. adv.* I. with dat. (1) with words expressing motion. (a) with verbs of coming, going, falling, etc., marking the end reached by that which moves, *to, at*:—Cōmon twēgen englas tō ðære birig, Gen. 19, 1. God him com tō, 20, 3: Mk. Skt. 5, 21. Hē fērde tō ðam munte, Gen. 19, 30. Fēran tō dissum dimman hām, Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Bryne stīgeþ tō heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521. Conon gelende tō ðære byrig, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. Nēðan tō hilde, Cd. Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061. Ðā feóll hē tō ðæs Hǣlendes fōtum, Lk. Skt. 8, 41: 5, 8. Hē feóll tō foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920. Būgan tō eorðan, Rood Kmbl. 84, Kr. 43. Nū sceal hē faran tō incre andsware, Cd. Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. (b) with verbs of bringing, bearing, drawing, sending, taking, etc., marking the end reached by that which is moved:—Mēce ðone ðīn fæder tō gefeohte bær, Beo. Th. 4103; B. 2048. Hī him tō nimaþ mægeð tō gemæccum, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Him fetigean tō sprecan sīne, 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Hē hine lǣdde tō ðam hālgan hām, 300, 19; Sat. 567. Hē him tō sende āras sīne, 146, 15; Gen. 2422. Hē his gingran sent tō ðinre spræce, 33, 6; Gen. 516. Sende se Fæder his sunu tō cwāle, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. Hē tō āwylte stān tō hlide ðære byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. (c) where the motion is directed to, but does not reach the object:—Hī tō ðam hæðengilde bugon, Num. 25, 2. Ealle ābūgaþ tō ðē, Hy. 7, 10. Hié onhnigon tō

đam herige, Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Âhyld mē đīn eáre tō *inclina ad me aurem tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. (1 α) with words implying motion:—Hig woldon tō Basan *ascenderunt per viam Basan*, Num. 21, 33: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 26. Hē hēht him Abraham tō *he summoned Abraham to him*, Cd. Th. 112, 3; Gen. 1865: 249, 18; Dan. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. (2) where the motion is figurative, (a) with words denoting change of condition, marking that to which a thing is changed, what a thing becomes, to what a thing is brought:—Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde, Ps. Th. 104, 25: Cd. Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259. Heó alle forsceóp Drihten tō deóflum, 20, 14; Gen. 309: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. His gebed hweorfe tō fyrenum, Ps. Th. 108, 6. Forhwerfde tō sumum dióre, Met. 26, 87. Đā wearđ hē tō deófle, Homl. Th. i. 12, 22: Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Weorđan tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Đū scealt tō frōfre weorþan leódum dīnum, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. Weorđan tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hī weorþaþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwon sculon wit weorđan? Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Ic tō nāwihte eom gebīged *ad nihilum redactus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17, 16. Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Swā is lār and ār tō spōwendre spræce gelæded, Exon. Th. 139, 14; Gū. 593. Đam yfelan men ne becymþ tō nānum gōde, gif hē đæs hālgan hūsles unwurđe onbyrigþ, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 4. (b) with words denoting attainment, reaching to an object:—Fōn tō rīce *to come to the throne*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3, and often. Đē tō heortan grīpeþ ādl, Cd. Th. 57, 30; Gen. 936. (c) with verbs of attracting, alluring, drawing, forcing, etc.:—On đæm weorce đe hine nān willa tō ne spōn, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Đone fultum đe hē him tō āspanan mehte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 10. Þurh lāre spanan tō gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Đæt đa sinhīwan tō swylte geteáh, Exon. Th. 153, 10; Gū. 823. Tō đam gebede gebædon, Cd. Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. v. ge-nȳdan. (3) marking the end of extent, (a) marking the object reached:—Hī woldon witon hū heáh hit wære tō đæm hefone, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Đanon wære tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. Th. 310, 8; Sat. 723. Sió stōw đe se weg tō ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2297; El. 1150. Strǣte tō englum, Cd. Th. 282, 17; Sat. 228. (b) marking degree:—Gē etaþ tō fylle, Lev. 26, 5. Seóđ tō feórđan dǣle, Lchdm. i. 188, 22. Seó sunne āþȳstrode tō sweartre nihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 11. Hē wearđ tō feore āfyrht *he was mortally afraid*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 242. Fæsten tō berenan hlāfe *a fast when nothing better than barley bread should be eaten*, Wulfst. 173, 10. Tō ānum mǣle fæstende *fasting to the point of taking but one meal in the day*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 42. Gif man đæt fȳr sceal tō āhte âcwæncan, Wulfst. 157, 9. Tō nāhte *not at all*, 190, 18: 191, 3. Wǣron hié tō đæm gesārgode, đæt hié ne mehton Sūđ-Seaxna lond ūtan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Wæterseócnyss hine ofereode tō đan swīđe, đæt . . . , Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Wela ne mæg his hlāford gehealdan tō đon đæt hē ne þurfe māran fultumes, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 16. (c) marking result attained, effect produced, *so as to produce* or *become, to* (the satisfaction, etc.). (1) where the object is concrete:—Tōbrecan tō styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Ceorfan tō sticcon, Lev. 1, 6. (2) where the object is abstract:—Đa đe ealle gewītendlīce đing tō đæra apostola efenlǣcunge (*and so imitate the apostles*) forseóđ for intingan đæs ēcan līfes, Homl. Th. i. 398, 23. Hannibal æt đære ié gewīcade eallum Rōmānum tō đæm mǣstan ege (*which was the cause of very great terror to all the Romans*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 194, 8. Geweóx hē him tō wælfylle *he grew up to be a cause of destruction to them*, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711: Salm. Kmbl. 747; Sal. 373. Gif hē hwæt tō gōde gefremode, Homl. Th. i. 332, 5: 8, 9: Exon. Th. 297, 1; Crā. 61. Dryhtne tō willan *to please the Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 3280; An. 1643. Đæs đe gē him tō dare gedōn mōtan, Exon. Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672: 127, 36; Gū. 397. Tō wundre *so as to produce wonder, wondrously*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 654. Tō þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114: Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 762; B. 379. Eal đa earfeþu đe ic gefremede tō fācne, Exon. Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. (4) marking the end towards which an action or object is directed, (a) with verbs of looking, listening (lit. and fig.):—Beseoh tō mē *respice me*, Ps. Th. 12, 3. Tō heofenum beseoh, Elen. Kmbl. 166; El. 83. Đā lōcode Petrus tō Paule, Blickl. Homl. 187, 34: Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hī đē tō hēraþ, Met. 4, 5. v. lōcian, hȳran. (b) with verbs of pointing, directing:—Se Dryhtnes dōm wīsade tō nȳdgedāle, Exon. Th. 129, 4; Gū. 415. Tǣcan tō, Cd. Th. 175, 22; Gen. 2899. (c) with verbs of urging, prompting, inciting, etc.:—Onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2237; An. 1120. Ūsic lust hwæteþ tō đærre mǣran byrig, 574; An. 287. (d) with words denoting destination, intention, etc.:—Hē monige dēmde tō deáđe, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500: Exon. Th. 247, 31; Jul. 87. Mec gesette Crist tō compe, 389, 3; Rā. 7, 2. His rīce đǣr wē tō gesceapene wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 27: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7. (e) with words denoting address:—Đā cwæđ se Hǣlend tō him, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Đæt hié tō đam beácne gebedu rǣrde, Cd. Th. 227, 23; Dan. 191. Ic clypige tō đē, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Wītebrōgan đe đū tō mē beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30: 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Habbaþ wē tō đæm mǣran ǣrende, Beo. Th. 545; B. 270. (f) with words denoting hostility:—Đæt folc mǣnde tō him Arone (*contra se et Aaron*), Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 5: Beo. Th. 5994; B. 3001: Ps. Th. 70, 22. Monige đe tō mē feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Mē feóndas tō feohtaþ, 68, 17: 58, 1. (g) with words denoting preparation, aptness, readiness, or the reverse:—Fȳsan tō rāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982: Cd. Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Hē đa leóde wenede tō wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hēt hié tō đam sīđe gyrwan, 1590; An. 796. Late tō đam orlege, 94; An. 47. Tō gefeohte gearu, Num. 21, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ealdordōm tō hwōnlīc tō swā micelre bodunge, Homl. Th. i. 38, 6. Gleáwast tō wīge and tō gewinne, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 33. (h) marking the object of a feeling or operation of the mind:—Se đe næfþ lufe tō Godes sceápum, Homl. Th. i. 240, 18: 334, 7. Ic hæbbe geleáfan tō Gode, Cd. Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544. Næs him tō ēđle wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2326; An. 1164. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge, ne tō wīfe wyn, ne tō worulde hyht, Exon. Th. 308, 23–26; Seef. 44, 45. Abraham tō Gode cȳđđe hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12: 558, 1: i. 10, 3. Cynengas đe tō Gode lytelne ege hæfdon, Lchdm. iii. 442, 24. Đa de tō đē egsan āhtan *qui timent te*, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Nān neát nyste nǣnne andan, ne nǣnne ege tō ōþrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Đæt hē hæbbe clǣne heortan tō mannum, Wulfst. 239, 18. Hié hæfdon ungeþwǣrnesse tō eallum folcum, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1: Homl. Th. i. 38, 14. Swā hwæt swā gē habbaþ on eówrum mōde tō ānigum men, 266, 30. Sió heánes đe hié tō hopiaþ, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 5: Met. 7, 44. Đonne gelȳfe ic tō Gode, đæt hit đam men gehelpe, Lchdm. ii. 290, 9: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 16. Hī hogedon tō nīđe, Ps. Th. 77, 20. Tō đam beteran hycgan and hyhtan, Fragm. Kmbl. 82; Leas. 43. Tō swice þencan, Exon. Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 61: Beo. Th. 2281; B. 1138. Tō reáflāce rǣd âþencean *to devise counsel that has robbery for its object*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Se cyning beþōhte swīđost tō Arpelles his ealdormenn, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 20. (i) marking a purpose to be effected, an end to be served, *to* some end, *for* some purpose:—Hē âsende đone sunu tō ūre ālȳsednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 9. Đæt folc geđafode đæt sume leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge, 222, 29. Ālesen tō lāre, Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286. Ofn onhǣtan tō cwale cnihta feorum, Cd. Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Hē up āhōf bord tō gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 40; By. 131. Hié tō gebede feóllon *they fell down to pray*, Cd. Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Hē genam on eallum dǣl ǣhtum sīnum tō đam gielde, Cd. Th. 90; Gen. 1501: 175, 6; Gen. 2891. Hié werod læsse hæfdon tō hilde *a smaller band had they for battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 97; El. 49. Tō đam ic eom âsend *therefore am I sent*, Lk. Skt. 4, 43. Tō hwan ys điss forspilled *to what purpose is this waste?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 8. Tō hwan becōm đū *wherefore art thou come?* 50: Soul Kmbl. 34; Seel. 17. Tō đam (đon) đæt *in order that, to the end that*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 438, 19: Chart. Th. 436, 26. (j) marking an object for the benefit or service of which anything is intended, *for*:—Hē onfēng līchoman gegyrelan tō his godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 9, 27. Hē hæfde xx elpenda tō đæm gefeohte, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Wēnen hī him māran mēde tō . . . Gif hī him māran mēde tō ne wēnaþ, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 12–13. Hē đē worhte tō mē, Cd. Th. 50, 32; Gen. 817. Hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm oþþe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 5; Crā. 63. Hié wǣpna nāman tō đon đæt hié heora weras wrecan þōhton *they took arms for this reason, that they intended to avenge their husbands* (cf. Goth. du þē ei *pro eo quod*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. (5) where position (lit. or fig.) is marked, (a) marking juxtaposition, *next to, at, by, alongside*:—Hī man bebyrigde tō hyre were *she was buried by her husband*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 1: ii. 188, 5. Hē gesette đa hālgan rōde tō his heáhsetle swilce him tō gefēran, H. R. 101, 10. Hié setton him tō heáfdum hilderandas, Beo. Th. 2488; B. 1242. Mid olfendes hārum tō līce (*next the body*) gescrȳdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 36. Wyrm tō fȳre *warm at the fire*, Lchdm. i. 374, 10: Exon. Th. 393, 36; Rā. 13, 11. Tō hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1287; B. 641. Symle hī sǣton ætsomne tō gereorde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22. Gesittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Hiera sūþgemǣro licgeaþ tō đæm Reádan Sǣ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34: 16, 13. Seó forme India līþ tō đæra Sīlheorwena rīce, seó ōđer līþ tō Mēdas, seó đridde tō đam micclum gārsecge, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12–13. Þeáh đe se Hālga Gāst ne beó swutollīce genemned tō đam Fæder and tō đam Suna *along with the Father and the Son*, ii. 56, 29. (b) marking the place where an object is, *in, on*:—Ic cȳđe đām gerēfan tō gehwylcere byrig (þurh ealle mīne rīce, *other MS.*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 3. Hē gesette Iudas tō bisceope tō Godes temple, Elen. Kmbl. 2114; El. 1058. Tō horse *on horseback*, Exon. Th. 298, 7; Crā. 81. (c) fig., marking position or condition in which an object is placed:—Tō gewealde *in the power* of, *at the disposal* of, Cd. Th. 112, 7; Gen. 1867: 132, 32; Gen. 2202: 290, 15; Sat. 415. (d) with verbs of joining, adding to, cleaving, etc.:—Gesamnian sāwle tō līce, Met. 17, 12. Hē sǣlde tō sande scip, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Geđeódde sum wer him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 22. v. clifian, geþeódan, ïcan. (e) marking order, *next to, after*:—Tō mīnre mēder and geswystrum đū mē eart se leófesta freónd *secundum matrem meam sororesque meas, acceptissime*, Nar. 1, 12: Shrn. 108, 20. Sēs Iohannes wæs ealra

manna se mǽsta and se hâlgosta tô Criste seluum, 123, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 51: Cd. Th. 17, 3; Gen. 254: Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 32. Hê wæs bufan eallum ðǽm ðe on ðam rîce wǽron tô ðæm cyninge, 3, 11; Swt. 148, 5. Sió is mǽst tô Babilonia byrig, Nar. 33, 17. Ðû bist se ðridda man tô mê on mînum rîce, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 5, 17. Hê is geendebyrd tô Petre, 522, 2. (f) marking the position occupied, the purpose fulfilled by an object, *to, as, for*:—Wê habbaþ ûs tô fæder Abraham *we have Abraham to our father*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 4: Exon. Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. Hig hæfdon heom tô gewunan, ðæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Ic hæbbe tô gewitnisse heofen and eorðan *testes invoco coelum et terram*, Deut. 4, 26. Hê hæfde Thesalium him tô fultume, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Hié him ðæt gold tô gode noldon, Cd. Th. 228, 5; Dan. 197. Hê is tô freónde gôd *he is good as a friend*, Exon. Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. Ic genam hig tô wîfe, Gen. 20, 12: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24. Hî him tô gewunon nâman, ðæt . . ., Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Hê Agustinum him tô gespelian funde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 7. Ic clipie mê tô gewitnysse heofonan and eorðan, Deut. 30, 19. Him brego engla lîg tô wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584: 21, 2: Gen.ᵇ318. Hê sealde him tô bôte, ðæs ðe hê his brŷd genam, gangende feoh, 164, 21; Gen. 2718: 90, 24; Gen. 1500: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Eal folc fæste tô gemǽnelîcre dǽdbôte, Wulfst. 180, 23. Hê is tô Cristes anlicnesse âset *divina positus vice dispensat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 10. Hê gearwaþ ðinne innoð his suna tô brŷdbûre, Blickl. Homl. 9, 10. Tô lǽne *as a loan, on loan*, Deut. 15, 8: Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 7. Tô lâfe *as a remnant, remaining*. v. lâf, I. See also (j) below. (f 1) with verbs of making, appointing, being, accounting, naming, and the like, where often the preposition now has no representative, though *to, as, for* are sometimes used:—Mê feóndas geworhton him tô wæfersŷne *they made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. God ne gesceóp hine nâ tô deófle . . . ac hê wearð tô deófle *God did not create him a devil . . . but he became a devil*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 20. Hê him dyde bearn tô weorcþeówum *he made them slaves*, Cd. Th. 220, 21; Dan. 74: 45, 6; Gen. 722: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27. Hig ne fundon hwæt hî him tô gylte dydon *they could not find what they could make a charge against him*, Lk. Skt. 19, 48. Ðam golde ðe hê him tô gode teóde, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216: Exon. 255, 18; Jul. 215. Hê sette hine on his hûse tô hlâfwearde *constituit eum dominum domus suae*, Ps. Th. 104, 17, 16: 108, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2111; El. 1057: Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. God hine gesette manegum ðeódum tô fæder (*a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5), Homl. Th. i. 92, 16. Hine gecês tô fæder and tô hlâforde Scotta cyning, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14: Cd. Th. 19, 3; Gen. 285: Exon. Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. (v. *also* ge-hâlgian, hâlgian.) Beón tô tâcnum, tô mete, Gen. 1, 14, 29. Næs him se swêg tô sorge, Cd. Th. 232, 22; Dan. 264. Ða þeódlogan ðe taliaþ ðæt tô wærscype, ðæt . . ., Wulfst. 55, 15. Ne sete ðû him ðâs dǽda tô synne, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 21. Heó hié sylfe tô ðeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Hine tô sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. Ðeáh mon anweald and genyht tô twǽm þingum nemne, ðeáh hit is ân, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. (g) marking the place at which anything is sought, obtained, etc., *at, in*:—Sêcean hilde tô Heorote, Beo. Th. 3984; B. 1990. Tô dûnscræfum drohtoð sêcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. (h) marking the source from which anything is sought, desired, expected, deserved, obtained, etc., *of, from*:—Ælcum ðe mycel geseald is him man mycel tô sêcþ *cui multum datum est, multum quaeretur ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 12, 48: Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Wê sêcaþ fultum tô ðê (*a Domino*), Ps. Th. 7, 11. Hî tô Rôme him fultumes bǽdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 22. Hê iówan scolde ðæt him mon tô âscaþ, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 2. Ðû wilnodest tô ûs ðæs gôdes ðe ðû tô him sceoldest, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 3: Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15: Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24: L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 15: Wulfst. 277, 18. Girne hê tô Godes þeówum, ðæt . . ., 180, 11. Swâ ic ðê wêne tô *as I expect of you*, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396: 5836; B. 2922. Ne þurfon wê nâ tô ûrum mǽgum ne nân man tô his wîfe ðencean tô ðam swŷðe, ðæt him man æfter his forðsŷþe tô ðam micel fore gedǽle, ðæt hî hine fram wîtan âlŷsan *it is too much to expect of kinsmen or wife, that so much will be distributed for a man after his death as to release him from purgatory*, Wulfst. 306, 3. Ðonne môte wê ðæs tô Gode earnian bet *we must better deserve it of God*, 157, 2: Ps. Th. 7, 3: Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 33. Hê geceápade tô ðǽm senatum, ðæt hié ealle wǽron ymb hiene twywyrdige, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 17. Tô eorðan ǽtes tilian, Cd. Th. 94, 5; Gen. 1557: 59, 31; Gen. 972. (i) marking the object on which an action takes effect, *to* (in to do something *to* anything):—Hire man wôh tô ne dô, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 3: Cd. Th. 136, 28; Gen. 2265. Gûðrǽsa fela ðara ðe hê geworhte tô West-Denum, Beo. Th. 3161; B. 1578. (j) marking agreement, likeness, *according to, at, after*:—Hié ûs lǽrdon tô ðæm ðe hira willa wæs *secundum voluntatem suam erudiebant nos*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24: Homl. Th. i. 264, 23. Se ðe tô Godes bisene gesceapen is (cf. gesceapene æfter ðære biesene ûres Scippendes, 17), Past. 36; Swt. 249, 22: Cd. Th. 92, 14; Gen. 1528: Gen. 1, 27. Uton wircean him sumne fultum tô his gelîcnisse *faciamus adjutorium simile sibi*, 2, 18. Ðû wâst ðæt ic symle tilode tô lifigenne tô dînes mûþes bebode *nosti quia ad tui oris imperium semper vivere studui*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. Hî folgodon Cristes lâre tô ðære nîwan ǽ (*according to the new law*), Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 2, 23. Ðû ða unstillan gesceafta tô ðînum willan âstyrast, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 9. Tô hwylcum gemete *after what manner*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 7. ¶ in adverbial phrases, equivalent to adverbs in *-lice;* but see also (f):—Ic secge eów tô sôðum *ego autem dico vobis* (in v. 34 the same words are translated: Ic secge eów sôðlîce), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Tô sôðum ic secge eów *amen dico vobis* (cf. sôðlîce *amen*, 10, 15), 8, 11. Tô sôðan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 6. Hwæt eart ðû tô sôðe? St. And. 28, 8. Tô wissan *praesertim*, tô sôðan ł tô cûðan *pro certo, veraciter*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 40–43. Ic nât tô gewissan hwǽr hê wunaþ nû *I don't know for certain where he lives now*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 31. (k) marking comparison, *compared to, in comparison with, beside*:—Ðes is ûre God, and nis nân ôðer geteald tô him, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 30. (l) *in addition to, besides*:—Ðâ sende hê æfter mâran fultum, tô ðæm ðe ða burg ymbseten hæfdon (*in addition to the troops that had besieged the town*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 23. Ðæt is his andweorc ðæt hê habban sceal tô ðâm tôlum, ðâm þrîm gefêrscipum biwiste *that is his material, that he must have in addition to the tools, provision for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3. Candidus and Uitalis and fela ôþre tô him (*many others besides them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 19. Tô ðam ðe ic on lîfe geûðe *besides what I granted in my lifetime*, Chart. Th. 563, 22. (m) marking price or equivalence, *for, at*:—Hû ne becŷpaþ hig twêgen spearwan tô peninge *nonne duo passeres asse veniunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29. Ðis mihte beón geseald tô myclum wurðe (*multo pretio*), 26, 9. Geseald tô þrîm hund penegum, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Ic sille eów hit, tô ðam wurðe ðe ic hit gebohte, Ap. Th. 10, 2. Heofonan rîce wæs âlæten Zachêo tô healfum dǽle his ǽhta, and sumere wudewan tô ânum feórðlinge, and sumum menn tô ânum wæteres drence, Homl. Th. i. 580, 22–26. Hié hié selfe tô nôhte bemǽtan *they valued themselves at nothing*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 37: 3, 9; Swt. 128, 4. Ðises cwides hê geunn ðam hîrêde tô ðam forwyrdan (*as the price of, in return for, the agreement*), ðæt hî hine wel healdan, Chart. Th. 329, 29. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesan tô wuhte (*at any price, on any account*), Cd. Th. 52, 5; Gen. 839. (6) with the inflected infinitive, forming with the verb a phrase that is used (a) with a noun or its equivalent, (1) as a predicate expressing what shall or must be done to the object marked by the noun:—Mannes Sunu ys tô syllenne on manna handa *Filius hominis tradendus est in manus hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Se anweald ne se weorþscipe ne beóþ tô wênanne, ðæt hit seó sôþe gesǽlþ sié. Swâ hit is nû hrædost tô secganne be eallum ðǽm woruldgesǽlþum, ðæt ðǽr nânwuht on nis ðæs tô wilnianne seó, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 27–31. (2) as attribute, (α) the verb having an active force:—Hê hæfþ anweald synna tô forgyfanne (*potestatem dimittendi peccata*), Mk. Skt. 2, 10. Ic hæbbe mihte ðê tô forlǽtenne (-nde, MS. C.) *habeo potestatem demittere te*, Jn. Skt. 19, 10: Cd. Th. 18, 30; Gen. 280. Swâ ûs neód is tô dônne, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Tîd tô mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. (β) the verb having a passive force, the noun being the object of the action expressed by the verb:—Ic hæbbe ðone mete tô etanne ðe gê nyton *ego cibum habeo manducare, quem vos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. 4, 32. Ic hæbbe ðê tô secgenne (-anne, MS. A.) sum ðing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Gif Drihten sylþ mê hlâf tô etenne and reâf tô werigenne *si dederit Deus mihi panem ad vescendum et vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Ðæt hê genôh hæbbe tô etanne *quantum sufficit ad vescendum*, Ex. 16, 12. Nim ðæt ic ðê tô sillenne habbe, Ap. Th. 12, 2. Hê ðæt feoh tô sellanne næfde *he had not the money to give*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 15. Tô for nâht taliende *parvi pendenda, ad nihilum iudicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 35. Suâ suâ sió leásung simle deret ðǽm secggendum, suâ dereþ eác hwîlum sumum monnum ðæt sôð tô gehiérenne *it harms some men that the truth should be heard;* audita vera nocuerunt, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 11. Ðæm lâreówe is tô wietanne, ðæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. (b) as object of a verb:—Hê ondrêd ðyder tô farende (faranne, MS. A.: færenne, Lind.: færan, Rush.) *timuit illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Âlŷfe mê tô farenne and bebyrigean mînne fæder, 8, 21. Ys âlŷfed on restedagum wel tô dônne (dôanne, Rush.) *licet sabbatis bene facere*, 12, 12. God geðafaþ Antecriste tô wyrcenne tâcna, Homl. Th. i. 4, 30. Ne bud ðû mê nâ ælmessan tô syllanne, Ps. Th. 39, 7. Ûs gelustfullaþ tô sprecenne be ðan hâlgan were, Homl. Th. i. 360, 29. Hig begunnon ðis tô wircanne, Gen. 11, 6. (c) adverbially, (1) with adjectives, (α) where the verb has an active force:—Ðæs gescŷ neom ic wyrðe tô berenne *cujus non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. 3, 11. Heora fêt beóð swîðe hraðe blôd tô âgeótanne *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Th. 13, 6. Fûse tô farenne, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805. (β) where the verb has a passive force, governing the noun qualified by the adjective:—Hwæðer is êðre tô secgenne? Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Ðæt is nû hrædost tô secgenne, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 14: 16, 3; Fox 56, 29. Ðeáh heó gladu wǽre on tô lôcienne, 6; Fox 14, 27: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 920. Langsumlîc biþ ûs tô gereccenne and eów tô gehŷrenne ealle ða deópnyssa [*there seems here a mixture of two constructions,* '*these things are tedious to hear* (tô gehŷrenne),' *and* '*to hear* (gehŷran) *these things is tedious*], Homl. Th. i. 362, 32. Þeáh hê wyrðe ne sié tô âlâtanne *though he deserve not to be pardoned*, Cd. Th.

39, 9; Gen. 622. (2) with verbs, where the verb in the phrase expresses an action that the subject of the main verb intends (α) to be done:—Ūt eode se sǽdere his sǽd tō sāwenne (*ad seminandum*), Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Gesceafta ðe hē gesceóp mannum tō ðeówianne, Ps. Th. 18, arg. Ne com ic rihtwīse tō gecīgeanne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Mellitum hē sende tō bodianne (bodiende, 20, 19) fulluht, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 19. Tō dōnne rehtwīsnisse *ad faciendas justificationes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 112. Tō ondetende *ad confitendum*, 141, 8. Gesend englas tō ontȳnenne mīne sefan and tō andswariende ðyssum ārleásum, Nar. 40, 30. (β) to be suffered:—Cyning tō gefulliane com tō Rōme *the king came to Rome to be baptized*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 26. (7) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which anything takes place, *at*:—Tō midre nihte *at midnight*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Tō ðam ǽrdæge *at dawn*, Cd. Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. Ðā āxode hē tō hwylcon tīman him bet wǽre. And hī sǽdon him, Gyrstandæg tō ðære seofoþan tīde se fefor hine forlēt, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Ðæt hē him tō tīde gemetlīce gedǽle ðone hwǽte, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Scyld gewāt tō gesceaphwīle, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. (1a) where the time is determined by that which takes place:—Āswearc ūre mōd tō eówrum infærelde, Jos. 2, 11. Tō ðȳssere dǽde wearð ðæs cynges heorte āblicged, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 19. (b) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *in the course of, in, on*:—Gē etaþ næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō twām, ne tō fīfon, ne tō tȳnum, ne tō twēntigum, ac fullne mōnoð, Num. 11, 20. Swā micel swā hē tō ðam dæge ġeðicgan mihte *as much as he could eat in the day*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 34: Lchdm. ii. 288, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 7. Wē wǽron tō dæge ealle on ānnesse gemedemode, Blickl. Homl. 139, 26. Tō sunnedæge *in sabbato*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Tō heora symbeldæge (*at that feast*, A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Tō ðisse nǽhte *in ista nocte*, Rush. 26, 31. Tō niht (cf. on ðisse nihte, Lk. 12, 20) ðū scealt ðīn līf ālǽtan, Wulfst. 286, 23. Hē bið tō geáre deád *he will die in the course of the year*, Shrn. 83, 21. Nū tō geáre synd feówertȳne epactas *in the present year there are fourteen epacts*, Anglia viii. 327, 10: 329, 36. Tō dæge *to-day, at the present time*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 35. (c) marking a space of time during which something continues, *for, during*:—Ðæt wæs tō suīðe scortre hwīle *that was for a very short time*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Cd. Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tō langum fyrste *for a long while*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 18. Tō wyrcenne tācna tō feórþan healfan geáre *to work miracles for three years and a half*, 4, 31. Hē worhte his weorc tō seofon nihtum, ii. 356, 5. Syððan tō twelf mōnðum ne cymþ ðǽr nān ōðer scūr, Lchdm. iii. 254, 1. *See also* ealdor, feorh. (d) marking end of extent, *to*:—Hē frægn hū neáh ðære tīde wǽre . . . Ðā andswaredon hī: 'Nis hit lang tō ðon,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5: Beo. Th. 5176; B. 2591: 5683; B. 2845. Is tō ðære tīde tælmet hwīle seofon and twēntig nihtgerīmes, Andr. Kmbl. 225; An. 113. Ðæt hit wǽre þrittig þūsend wintra tō dīnum deáðdæge, Soul Kmbl. 73; Seel. 37. II. with gen. (1) marking the object to or towards which motion takes place, *to, for*:—Gewāt him se æðeling tō ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tǽhte *the prince departed for the appointed place, which the Lord had shewed him*, Cd. Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. Gewāt him Andreas gangan tō ðæs ðe hē gramra gemōt gefrægen hæfde ōððæt hē gemētte be mearcpaðe standan stapul ǽrenne *Andrew went on his way towards the spot, where he had learned was the cruel ones' meeting, until he found standing by the path a brazen pillar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061. Wōd hē tō ðæs ðe hē wīnreced wisse *thither he made his way, where he knew the hall was*, Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714: 3939; B. 1967: 4811; B. 2410. Tō ðæs gingran þider ealle urnon ðǽr se ēca wæs *thither ran all the disciples, to the place where the Eternal was*, Cd. Th. 298, 11; Sat. 531. Tō ðæs fōron Caldēa cyn tō ceastre forð ðǽr Israēla ǽhta wǽron *thither marched the Chaldeans, on to the city, where were the possessions of the Israelites*, 218, 19; Dan. 41. Cōmon hildfrecan tō ðæs ða hæftas ǽr hearm þrowedon *they came where the captives had suffered*, Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Tō hwæs hī gearwe bǽron *whither they should bear their arms*, Cd. Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192. (2) marking position, *in, at*:—Hē wæs tō middes wætres *he was in mid stream*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 176. Hē him ðæs leán forgeald tō ðæs ðe hē on reste geseah Grendel licgan *he paid him the reward for it, where he saw Grendel lying on the couch*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. *See* tō-middes, II. (3) marking purpose; see also (5):—Hié tō ðæs here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2248; An. 1125. (4) marking extent or degree, *to* the extent, *to* such a degree:—Ðæt hē ðās hālgan tīde gehealde mid clǽnum fæstene tō ānes mǽles *that he keep this holy time with a pure fast to the extent of eating only once*, Wulfst. 285, 1. Nā tō ðæs hwōn *nequaquam*, Deut. 13, 11. *See* se, V (b 1). (5) forming with nouns adverbial or prepositional phrases:—Tō ġyfes *gratis*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 20. Ic ðē tō leánes dīnne noman mǽrsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name for thee*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 27. Womma tō leánes *in requital of sins*, Wulfst. 138, 23: 139, 2. God him syl þ tō mēdes ðæt ēce līf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 139: St. And. 28, 20. Tō geflītes *certatim, strenue*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 54: Ap. Th. 10, 5. Ðū dwollīce leofast swylce ðē tō gamenes *thou livest foolishly as if it were sport for you*, Homl. Ass. 6, 141. (6) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which something takes place:—Etan tō middes dæges (*meridie*), Gen. 43, 16; Ps. Th. 36, 6: Btwk. 216, 14. Tō middes mergenes, Lchdm. ii. 116, 7. Tō undernes, 194, 5. Tō nōnes, 290, 7. Tō hwilces tīman, Homl. Th. i. 78, 18. Gif preóst tō rihtes tīman crisman ne feccé, L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 290, 3. Tō ðises *now*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. (b) marking a limit, *to, up to, until, till*:—Wæs hit ðā ān tīd tō ǽfenes *it then was an hour to evening*, Nar. 13, 6. Tō ǽfenes *usque ad vesperam*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1: Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ðæt hī fæston tō nōnes (*ad nonam usque horam*), 3, 5; S. 527, 9. (c) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *at, in, on*:—Hī ǽton ǽne on dæg, and ðæt wæs tō ǽfennes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ðæt mon hiora tīd boega geunneorðiæ tō ānes dæges tō Osuulfes tīde *that the anniversary of them both be celebrated on the same day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 6. III. with acc. (1) marking direction or motion (lit. and fig.):—Hē leát tō ðæs cāseres eáre, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Tō ða rīde, ðon andlang rīde, eft on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 12, 21. Þa ðe hweorfan sceoldan tō ðis enge lond, Exon. Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Nō hȳ hine tō deáð dēman mōston, 135, 8; Gū. 521. (2) with the infinitive (cf. Gothic infinitive with *du*) with the same force as with the inflected infinitive:—Micel is tō secgan eall æfter orde, ðæt hē ādreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4; Gū. 502. Mǽl is mē tō fēran, Beo. Th. 637; B. 316. Āfȳsed bið āgenne eard tō sēcan, Exon. Th. 217, 5; Ph. 275. Hād tō hebban (hāt tō hebbanne, Cd. Th. 236, 14; Dan. 321), 187, 27; Az. 37. Him sēlle þynceþ leahtras tō fremman, 266, 34; Jul. 408. Ne bisorgaþ hē synne tō fremman, 95, 13; Cri. 1556. Ðā ongan hē tō cweðan *coepit dicere*, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hē onsende worn ðæs werudes west tō fēran, Cd. Th. 220, 25; Dan. 76. Hē tiolaþ ungelīc tō bión (biónne, Cott. MS.) ðam ōþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7. Gié soecas mec tō cwella (cwellanne, Rush.) *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Hē sende ðegnas his tō geceiga (cēgan, Rush.) hiá sié gehlaðad *misit servos suos vocare invitatos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 3. (3) marking time:—Tō dæg *hodie*, Ps. Th. 2, 7: Hy. 7, 76. Tō ǽfen *vespere*, tō morgen *mane*, Ex. 16, 12: Cd. Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. IV. with instrumental, (1) marking end or purpose:—Hē com tō ðī ðæt hē wolde synna forgifan, Homl. ii. 226, 9. *See* se, V. Tō hwī *why*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26: 9, 4: 26, 65: Homl. ii. 134, 9. (2) marking end of extent (time):—Næs lang tō ðȳ ðæt his brōþor ðyses lǽnan līfes tīman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. V. used adverbially, where a noun governed by the preposition might be supplied from the context, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Of ðære sōþan gesǽlþe cumaþ eall ða ōþre gōd, and eft tō, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 17: 25; Fox 88, 29: 37, 2; Fox 188, 12. Gif twēgen men fundiaþ tō ānre stōwe and habbaþ emnmicelne willan tō tō cumenne, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10. Lā leóf, hē is deád; gang tō and ārǽr hine, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 10: Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Ðā fērdon hī tō, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 149. Seó eá on emtwā tōeode . . ., and seó eá eft tō arn, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 24. Hē tō forð gestōp dracan heáfde neáh, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289: Byrht. Th. 136, 13; By. 150. Hē sende hys here tō *missis exercitibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 7. Hē tō somnaþ ða ðe ūt gewitan, Ps. Th. 146, 2. Tō nā geneálǽc *ne accesseris*, Scint. 65, 15. Tō lǽtan *to admit*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 16. Wē tilien, ðæt wē tō mōten, Exon. Th. 313, 5; Seef. 119. Tō sculon clǽne *to that place shall the pure go*, 450, 26; Dōm. 93. Hine se cyning tō gelaþode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 8. (2) with verbs of placing (lit. or fig.), adding, etc.:—Ða ilcan studu tō gesette tō trymnesse, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 22. Sume ic tō ýcte, pref.; S. 472, 30. Tō ætȳcean *superaddere*, 4, 30; S. 609, 33: 1, 27; S. 490, 22. Be ðām witan ðē witan tō lēdan, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 27: Chart. Th. 370, 15. Swā hwæt swā ðū mǽre tō gedēst, Lk. Skt. 10, 35. (3) where position is marked:—Hū hié mid hiera wætrum tō licgeaþ *how they with their waters lie to one another*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5. (4) where direction is marked:—Ðǽr hȳ tō sēgun, Exon. Th. 31, 14; Cri. 495: Cd. Th. 232, 5; Dan. 255. Ðū ūre unriht āsettest ðǽr ðū sylfa tō eágum lōcadest *posuisti iniquitates nostras in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. Wē beótiaþ tō, Blickl. Homl. 33, 27. (5) *in addition, besides, too*:—Ða styriendan nētenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác māre tō, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. Manegu ōþru gōd tō eác ðām *many other goods too in addition to those*, 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Hæfde hē nigon hund wintra and hundseofontig tō, Cd. Th. 74, 18; Gen. 1224. Ne bæd hē nō ðæt hē hiene mid ealle fortȳnde mid gehāle wāge, ac hē bæd dura tō (*he asked for a door to the wall*), Past. 38; Swt. 274, 23. VI. adverb, with adjectives or adverbs, *too*:—Hī sellaþ wiht tō lytlum weorðe *they sell for too small a price*, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 14. Of tō micelre fylle, Lchdm. ii. 60, 19. Tō manega of ðam folce, Num. 25, 1. Wæs ðæt wīte tō strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Ðone ðe tō micelne andan hæfþ, ðū scealt hātan leó . . .; and ðone sēnan ðe bið tō slāw, ðū scealt hātan assa, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 18–20. Ðȳ læs hī hī tō up āhæbben, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 23: Past. 13; Swt. 79, 17: 65; Swt. 461, 28. Ða untruman mōd mon ne scyle tō heálīce lǽran, 63; Swt. 459, 4. Ðū hæfst ðara wǽpna tō hraþe forgiten, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 21. Ne fare gē tō feorr, Ex. 8, 28: 19, 12. Ðæt man mōte tō forð æfter luste libban and gȳman ne ðurfe nā oferlīce swȳðe ðæs ðe bēc beódaþ *that living as a man pleases may be carried too far, and over much heed need not be taken of what books*

bid, Wulfst. 55, 17. [*O. Frs. O. Sax.* tô: *Du.* toe: *O. H. Ger.*, zuo: *Ger.* zu.] v. hēr-, in-, þēr-tô.

tô-, *a prefix denoting separation, division, like Latin* dis-, di-. [It occurs as late as the Authorized Version, in Jud. 9, 53, *to* brake. Cf. *Goth.* twis-: *O. Frs.* tô-, te-, ti-: *O. Sax.* te-, ti-: *O. H. Ger.* za-, zi-; zar-, zir-: *Ger.* zer-.]

tô-ætîcan *to increase*:—Swelce eác tôætêcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ *auxit autem procellam hujusce perturbationis etiam mors Sabercti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. v. next word.

tô-ætîcness, e; *f. An increase, augmentation*:—Tôætŷcnys *augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. v. tô-îcness.

tôan (?), tôian (?), tôgian (?) *to grow tough*:—Tôadan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tôh, tēan.

tô-bǣd (? -blǣd. v. tô-blǣdan) *elevated, exalted*:—Tôbǣdne ł genferodne *elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Heó wyrd glædlîce on hyre heortan tôbǣd, Anglia viii. 324, 16.

tô-beátan; *p.* -beót *To beat to pieces, destroy by beating*:—Hig gebundon ðone bysceop be ðām tôtum on sumne fearr and ðone gegremedon, ðæt hē hleóp on unsmēðe eorðan and ðam bysceope ðæt heáfod tôbeót, Shrn. 152, 2. Com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nān mann ǣr ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tôbeót, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5. Scipia hēt ælcne hiéwestān tôbeátan *omni murali lapide in pulverem comminuto*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 10. [Ure men hī tobetet *they knock our men about*, Laym. 3308. Me tobeot his cheoken, A. R. 106, 24. Euer euch man me tobeteþ, and hwanne heo habbeþ me ofslaȝe, O. and N. 1610.]

tô-beótiende. v. beótian.

tô-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǣron; *pp.* -boren. **I.** *trans. To carry off in different directions, carry off*:—Hī tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, tôberaþ ðec blôdgum lāstum (*thy body will be torn to pieces*), Exon. Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. Ðæt sǣd ðe feóll be ðam wege . . . wegfērende hit fortrǣdon, and fugelas tôbǣron (*birds carried it off in all directions*), Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15. Lētan hī his līchaman licgan būtan ðære ceastre and woldon ðæt hine fuglas tôbǣron, Shrn. 32, 6. Ealle ða līchoman ðe wildeór ābiton, oþþe fuglas tôbǣron, oþþe fixas tôslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Sŷn his bearn tôboren wīde *may his children be scattered far and wide*; commoti amoveantur filii ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 10. [As he me in his fete tobere, Chauc. H. of F. ii. 60.] **II.** *intrans. To move in different directions, separate*:—Sió wund wile tôberan gif hió ne biþ gewriðen *the edges of the wound will get further apart, if the wound is not bound up*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 15. v. next word.

tô-berenness, e; *f. Difference*; differentia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 42.

tô-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten. **I.** *to burst asunder, to break* (intrans.) *in two*, or *in pieces, be rent asunder*:—Ic tôberste *crepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 5. Se heofon tôbyrst from ðæm eastdǣle ōþ ðone westdǣl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22. Tôbirsteþ, Exon. Th. 420, 7; Rä. 39, 7. Se sceaft tôbærst *the shaft was shivered*, Byrht. Th. 135, 51; By. 136. Seó byrne tôbærst *the corslet was rent*, 135, 66; By. 144. Sum man feóll on īse ðæt his earm tôbærst *his arm was broken*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 34. Seó eorþe tôbærst and ðonan up wæs biernende fŷr wið ðæs hefones *hiatu terrae flamma prorupit*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 7. Hē eode tô ðære burge wealle, and fleáh ūt ofer, ðæt hē eall tôbærst, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Hē gefeól on ðone stocc and tôbærst on feówer dǣlas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Ān hridder tôbærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Stānas tôburston *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Ða scittelsas tôburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Tôborstenum bendum *ruptis vinculis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29. **I a.** *to break out in sores*. v. tô-borstenness:—Wið springas and wið tôborsten līc *for carbuncles and for a body with breakings out*, Lchdm. i. 272, 18. His līchama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǣtan, and hē eal innan samod forswǣled wæs and tôborsten, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. **II.** *to break out*:—Tôberstaþ *erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 8. [His brest tobrosten, Chauc. Kn. T. 1833. *O. Sax.* tebrestan: *O. H. Ger.* zar-brestan *crepare. discrepare*: *Ger.* zer-bersten.]

tô-berstung, e; *f. Bursting*:—Ðæs geswelles tôberstung, Lchdm. ii. 198, 10.

tô-bîgende *decrepit*:—Tôbîgende *decrepito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 26: 70, 4.

tô-blǣdan; *p.* de *To inflate, puff up*:—Sôð lufu nā byþ tôblǣdd *caritas non inflatur*, Scint. 82, 10. v. next word.

tô-blâwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -blâwen. **I.** *to blow in different directions, scatter by blowing, blow away*:—Hī beóþ duste gelîcran ðonne hit wind tôblǣwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projecit ventus a facie terrae*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Tôdrifen mid winde, swā weorþaþ axe giond eorþan eall tôblâwen, Met. 20, 106. On ðam (helle) fŷre gē beóþ tôblâwene, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 139. **II.** *to inflate, puff up, distend with wind, swell*, (a) lit. v. next word:—Gif se maga biþ tôblâwen, Lchdm. iii. 58, 13. [Himm wærenn fet and þeos tobollenn and toblawenn, Orm. 8080.] (b) fig. *to cause the breast to swell* with emotion:—Tôblâwen (*superbie tumore*) *inflatus*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084: Hpt. Gl. 423, 23. Murcnungum tôblâwene *quæstibus inflati*, 421, 11. Tôblâwene mid mōdignysse, Scint. 84, 19: R. Ben. 124, 6. [Mid a lutel wind of a word toblowen and tobollen, A. R. 122, 16.]

tô-blâwenness, e; *f. Inflation, distension*:—Ungelŷfendlîc tôblâwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13.

tô-borstenness, e; *f. A breaking out, abscess*:—Hŷ ðæra innoða tôðundennysse and tôborstennysse (*ῥήγματα*) gehǣleþ, Lchdm. i. 322, 22. v. tô-berstan, **I a.**

tô-brǣdan; *p.* de. **I.** *to make broad, enlarge, extend, make great* in size or number, (a) of material objects:—Hig tôbrǣdaþ hyra healsbēc *dilatant philacteria sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. (b) of non-material objects, *to make great, magnify, multiply, increase, improve the condition of* a person:—Ðeáh heora sŷ mycle mā ðonne ūre, þeáh ðū ūs tôbrǣdest ongeán hŷ, and wið hī gefriðast, Ps. Th. 11, 9. Ðū tôbrǣdest heorte mīne *dilatasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 32. Tôbrēt *dilatat*, Kent. Gl. 648. Ðū nā tôbrǣddest fŷnd mīne ofer mē, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 4, 1. Ðū ðīn sōdfæst weorc tôbrǣddest *multiplicasti justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða earfoðu mīnre heortan synd swŷðe tôbrǣd (*dilatatae*), 24, 15. **II.** *to expand, extend, spread out, open wide, distend*:—Gif ðū ðines scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tôbrǣdst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Mid hū miclum gōdum willan Dryhten tôbrēt (*expandit*) ðone greádan his mildheortnesse ongēn ða ðe tô him gecierraþ, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 9. Hē tôbrǣdde (*expandit*) his feðeru, Deut. 32, 11. Tôbrǣd ðīne handa swilce (ðū) sceát āstrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 24. Tôbrǣd mūð ðīn *open thy mouth wide* (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 80, 9. Āþened, tôbrǣd *distenta*, i. *extenta*, tôbrǣde *destentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 22, 23. Tôbrǣddum *apertis*, 5, 15. Wē sæton bōcum tôbrǣddon, Salm. Kmbl. 863; Sal. 431. **III.** *to extend, spread abroad, diffuse*:—Ðeós wyrt wið ða eorðan hyre telgran tôbrǣdeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. Tô hwon wilnige gē, ðæt gē eówerne naman tôbrǣdan ofer ðone teóþan dǣl? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 25. Ðonne mæg hine scamian ðære brǣdinge his hlīsan for ðam hē hine ne mæg furþum tôbrǣdan (tôbrēdan, Met. 10, 15) ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne *brevem replere non valentis ambitum pudebit aucti nominis*, 19; Fox 68, 25. His naman tôbrǣdan geond ealle eorþan, 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. God hafaþ his gemynd on heofonum and on eorðan tôbrǣd, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 18. Binnan ðǣm feówer hyrnum ðises middangeardes is tôbrǣdd Godes folc *sancta ecclesia per quatuor mundi partes dilatata tenditur*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 4. Tôbrǣdde *diffusa*, i. *sparsa, dispersa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 16. **III a.** intrans.:—Of ðyson eahta deófles cræftan ealle unþeáwas up āspringaþ and syððan tôbrǣdaþ ealles tô wīde, Wulfst. 68, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-breiten.]

tô-brǣdedness, e; *f. Extent, an extensive place*:—On tôbrǣdednesse ł on brādnesse *in latitudine*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. On tôbrǣdednesse *in latitudinem*, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 22.

tô-brǣdness, e; *f. Extent, breadth*:—On tôbrǣdnysse *in latitudine*, Ps. Spl. 117, 5.

tô-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǣcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in pieces*:—Ic tôbrece *frango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 8: *rumpo*, 177, 4. Tôbrocen *contrita*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. **I.** in reference to material objects, *to break in two, to break to pieces, break up, to separate into parts* by striking or pulling:—Hē (*the patch of new cloth*) tôbrycþ hys stede on ðam reáfe, and se slite byþ ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Ðū mē tôbrǣce (*disrupisti*) bendas grimme, Ps. Th. 115, 7. Hē ðone hlāf tôbræc on twā, Blickl. Homl. 181, 16. Ða ǣrenan scyttelas hē ealle tôbræc, 85, 7. Hē tôbræc hire (*the lion's*) ceaflas mid his barum handum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Hī ða gymstānas tôbrǣcon, Homl. Th. i. 60, 28. Hié ða scipu eall oðþe tôbrǣcon oþþe forbærndon, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 25. Tôbrec hira anlîcnyssa *confringes statuas eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Lchdm. i. 370, 22. Tôbrec ðīnne hlāf and syle ðone ðēorne ðǣl hungrium men *break thy loaf in two and give one part to a hungry man*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 4. Man sceolde tôbrecan his stef, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Ða wildan hors scealden iornan and him ða limo all tôbrecan, Shrn. 72, 2. Tô gehwylcum bryce, hundes brægen ālēd on wulle and ðæt tôbrocene tô gewriþen, Lchdm. i. 370, 19. Wiþ ealdre wunde tôbrocenre, ii. 92, 1. Tôbrocen wērun sconco hiora *frangeruntur eorum crura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 31. Ða bytta beóþ tôbrocene *rumpuntur utres*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 17. Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tôbrocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22. **II.** *to overthrow, break down, ruin, destroy, put into confusion, rout*, (a) of material objects:—Ceaster heora ðū tôbrǣce (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. Se ðe tôbræc (*destruebat*) ðone tempel Godes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 40. Hyra setlu hē tôbræc (*evertit*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15. Wutun tiligean ðæt wē heora burh tôbrecan môton *accipient in vanitate civitates tuas*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Ðæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, ðæt hit (*the hall*) manna ǣnig tôbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1565; B. 780. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tôbrocen swīðe, 1999; B. 997. Weard folc tôtwǣmed, scyldburh tôbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 58; By. 242. Āne tôbrocene byrgenne *sepulchrum dirutum*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 4. Eal ðīn carcern hē hafaþ tôbrocen, Blickl. Homl. 85, 22. Hreósaþ tôbrocene burgweallas, Exon. Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. (b) of persons, *to destroy, crush*:—Ic tôbrǣce hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 40. Ðū hié tôbrǣce *attrivisti eos*, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 3. (c) of non-material objects:—Hit eallum ðǣm senatum oſþyncendum ðæt hē heora ealdan gesetnessa tôbrecan wolde (*would overthrow their old laws*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 17. Ðonne biþ se glenog āgoten and se þrym tôbrocen, Wulfst. 263, 8. Hit ongeat ðæs wīsdōmes

lâre swîþe tôtorenne and swîþe tôbrocenne, Bt. 3. 1; Fox 4, 31. **III.** *to take by assault*:—Tirus hē besæt and siþþan tôbræc and mid ealle tôwearp *Tyrum oppressit et cepit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 17. Ða gigantas woldon tôbrecan ðone heofon *lacessentes coelum gigantes*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 12. Hēr wæs tôbrocen Rômâna burh fram Gotum, Chr. 409; Erl. 11, 10. On ðissum geáre wæs Bæbbanburh tôbrocon, 993; Erl. 133, 1. **IV.** *to break* a promise, pledge, etc., *to infringe, violate*:—Swâ hwâ swâ halt ðis write . . . hwâ swâ hit tôbreceþ, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 27. Man his riht tôbræc, 975; Erl. 126, 17. Twēgen gebrôðra tôbræcon ðone regol, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 34. Gif hē his bebod tôbræce, Homl. Ass. 60, 217. Wed synd tôbrocene oft and gelôme, Wulfst. 161, 12. **V.** *to break, interrupt*:—Wē tôbrecaþ ûrne slæp and gebiddaþ for eów, Homl. Ass. 51, 39. [The verb remains in the Authorized Version 'all to-brake his scull,' Jud. 9, 53. *O. Frs.* tô-breka (te-): *O. L. Ger.* te-brekan: *O. H. Ger.* ze-brechen *disrumpere, confringere*: *Ger.* zer-brechen.] v. tô-brocen, un-tôbrocen.

tô-brédan, Met. 10, 15. v. tô-brǽdan, **III.**

tô-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brûdon (-brudon?); *pp.* -brogden, -brôden (-broden? *in O. and N.* tobrode *rimes with* unsode). **I.** *to separate* (trans.) *by a quick movement.* (a) *to pull to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Hû ænig mæg gangan in hûse stronges and fatu his tôbregdan (*diripere*), nymþe ær gebindaþ se stronge and ðonne hûs his tôbrægdeþ (*diripiat*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 29. Hē tôbrǽd (*dilaceravit*) âne león tô sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Metod tôbrǽd monna spræce *the Lord destroyed the unity of human speech*, Cd. Th. 102, 5; Gen. 1695. Hié tôbrugdon blôdigum ceaflum fira flæschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 317; An. 159. Þrié wulfas ânes deádes monnes lîchoman styccemælum tôbrûdon (*cadaver sparsum membratim reliquerunt*), Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Ða nicoras tôbrûdon hié, Nar. 11, 11. Hit ongeat his lâre swîþe tôtorene and swîþe tôbrogdene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31 note. Biþ se glencg âgoten and se þrym tôbrôden, Wulfst. 263, 8 note. Ðæt hē wære from ðâm hundum tôbrôden, Shrn. 145, 4. (b) *to pull apart*:—Heora lima man ealle tôbrǽd ælc fram ôðrum *their limbs were torn from one another*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 72. Ðâ tôbrǽd Samson bēgen his earmas *Samson wrenched his arms apart*, Jud. 15, 14. **II.** *to separate* (intrans.) *by a quick movement, to break off, start* from sleep, cf. *Icel.* bregða svefni *to awake*:—Slæpe tôbrægd folces weard, Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2665. Mid ðý heó ðā ðý slæpe tôbrǽd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5. Slæpe tôbrugdon searuhæbbende, Andr. Kmbl. 3053; An. 1529. Ic gefrægn hæleð slæpe tôbrēdan (-on, MS.), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247. **III.** *to separate by making a quick movement* with something (?):—Oft hý wordum tôweorpaþ ær hý bacum tôbrēden (*before they part and turn their backs on one another*, (?) cf. *Icel.* bregða hendi, fôtum, etc.), Exon. Th. 345, 20; Gn. Ex. 192. [Hi eteþ flesch unsode swich wulves hadde hit tobrode, O. and N. 1008. The fend him tobrayd *illum daemonium dissipavit*, Wick. Lk. 9, 42. He tobraide his clothes, Gow. ii. 53, 11.]

tô-brîtan; *p.* te. **I.** *to break in pieces, crush, bruise* (lit. and fig.):—Ic tôbrŷte *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14: *confringo*, 28, 6; Zup. 176, 9. Ic tôbrŷte hî *confringam eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 39. Ðû tôbrŷtst hig *confringes eos*, 2, 9. Tôbrŷt (*confringet*) Drihten cederbeám, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5: 57, 7. Heó tôbrŷt (*conteret*) ðīn heáfod, Gen. 3, 15. Boga[n] tôbrŷteþ, Ps. Spl. 45, 9. Tēþ sinfulra ðû tôbrîttest (*contrivisti*), 3, 7. Folc ðû tôbrîttest (*confringes*), 55, 7. Gewît of ðære leásan anlicnysse, and tôbrŷt hî eall and hire cræt samod, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 14. Tôbrŷt (*contere*) earm ðæs synfullan, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 15. Flæsces tôbrŷte (*terat*) môdignesse, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Ne ûs gedweld tôbrŷte (*atterat*), 17, 24. Ðæt God ûre helpe and tôbrŷte ðisne here, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 350. Ic bebeóde mînum þeówum þæt hî hî (*the idols*) ealle tôbrŷton, i. 5, 236. Tôbrŷtendes *confringentis*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Tôbrŷtendne (*conterentem*) deóful, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Boga heora biþ tôbrŷt *arcus eorum confringatur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 16. Tôbrŷt ł tôbrocen *contrita, constricta*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. Tôbrŷt *contritus*, 515, 5. Tôbrŷttes *attritae, violatae*, 474, 75. Tôbrŷtte ł ofrorene *obruti, contriti*, 506, 6. Tôbrêttum *quassatis, confractis*, 421, 39. **II.** *to crush with feelings of sorrow, to make contrite*:—Heortan ða tôbrŷttan *cor contritum*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 19. Ða tôbrŷttan on heortan *contritos corde*, 146, 3. [Corineus heom tobrutte ban and heora ribbes, Laym. 1602.]

tô-brîtedness, e; *f.* **I.** *a bruise, breach*:—Hē gewrîð tôbrŷtednyssa heora *alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 3: 59, 4. **II.** *trouble, sorrow*:—Tôbrŷtednys and ungesælignys *contritio et infelicitas*, 13, 3.

tôbrîtend-lîc; *adj. Breakable*:—Ða tôbrŷtendlîcan *fragenda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 37.

tô-brîting, e; *f. Crushing*, fig. *destruction*:—Tôbrŷtincge forestæpþ ofermôdignyss *contritionem precedit superbia*, Scint. 82, 12.

tô-brocen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Suffering from eruptions*:—Wiþ innan tôbrocenum mûðe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

tôbrocen-lîc; *adj. Frail, perishable*:—Ðysse worulde wela is hwŷlwendlîc and feallendlîc and tôbrocenlîc *the wealth of this world is transitory and decaying and frail*, Wulfst. 263, 13.

tô-brŷsan *and* **-brŷsian;** *p.* de *To crush, break in pieces*:—Ic tôbrŷse *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14 MS. T. Ealle ðīn bân ic tôbrŷsige, Nar. 41, 20. Se ðe fylþ uppan ðysne stân hē byþ tôbrŷsed (*confringetur*); and hē tôbrŷsþ (*conteret*) ðone ðe hē onuppan fylþ, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 44. Ðû ealle mîne bân tôbrîsdest, Nar. 45, 5. Ealle his bân heó tôbrŷsde, 44, 15. Tôbrŷsiende *confringens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Gif hwâ tôbrŷsed sŷ *if any one be crushed* (convulsus), Lchdm. i. 122, 1. Tôbrŷsede tigelan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 169. [Ȝiff he wollde læpenn dun he munnde tobrisenn all himm sellfenn, Orm. 12032. Al tobrised bac and þe, Havel. 1950. Tobrusede *brake in pieces*, Wick. (2 Kings 18, 4).]

tô-brŷtan. v. tô-brîtan.

tô-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen. **I.** *to cut to pieces, cut in two, cut up*:—Hē tôcearf his basing on emtwâ mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Hî tôcurfon ðone lîchaman on manugu sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10. Ða langnysse tôceorfan on pysena gelîcnysse, Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Rammes lungen smæl tôcorfen, 356, 21. Tôcorfen *lacerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 32. Þeáh ðe se beám beó tôcoruen, H. R. 105, 15. **II.** *to cut off*:—Tôcearf him ða eárelipprica *amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. [Til he wyste who couþe uche kyndam tokerve, Allit. Pms. 88, 1700. *O. Frs.* tô-kerva.]

tô-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew to pieces, break up by chewing, masticate*:—Ðæt hûsel biþ betwux tôðum tôcowen, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 33. [Deoflen torendeð ham ant tocheowed ham euch greot, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 12. Hit tocheoweð ant touret Godes milce, A. R. 202, 16.]

tô-cînan; *p.* -cân, *pl.* -cinon; *pp.* -cinen *To break* (intrans.) *into chinks, split, crack*:—Tôcînit, tecînid *dehiscat*, Txts. 57, 653. Tôcîneþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 27: *dehiscit*, 27, 15. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tôcîne, tôsleah hwôn *if it will not crack of itself, crack it slightly with a tap*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. Tôcinan (-en?) *rimosa*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 10. Gemêtte hē be wege sumne lîcðrowere licgende eal tôcinen (*the skin all cracked with the disease*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. [Hie drinkeð þat hie tochineð, O. E. Homl. ii. 199, 32. Þe stan tochan, i. 141, 17. Þæ heorte tochan (-chon, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21235. Þe roche tochon, Misc. 92, 77.]

tôcir-hûs, es; *n. An inn;* diversorium (*di-vertere* = tô-cirran *q. v.*):—Tôcirhûs *diversorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 10.

tô-cirran; *p.* de *To turn in different directions, to part*:—Æfter ðon ðe wit nû tôcyrraþ and tôgâne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. Hî mid mycelon unsehte tôcyrdon *they parted on very bad terms*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 6. Cf. tô-gân, -hweorfan.

tô-cleófan; *p.* -cleáf, *pl.* -clufon; *pp.* -clofen *To cleave asunder*:—Ic tôcleófe (-clefe, MS. J.) *findo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 5. Ic tôclǽfe, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 38. Gif ðû ænne stân tôclîfst, ne wyrþ hē næfre gegaderod swâ hē ær wæs, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 26. Tôclŷfþ *findit*, i. *rupit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 63. Ðonne God ðysne middangeard tôcleófeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ða nŷtenu synd clǽne ðe tôcleófaþ heora clâwa, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 55. Tôcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32. Se rēða kyning hine tôcleáf on twâ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 21. Tôcleófende *sulcans*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 21. Monnes cinbân gif hit biþ tôclofen, gesette mon .xii. scill. tô bôte, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 16. Ða sticcu ðæs tôclofenan hriddores, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. Ôð ðone tôbrocenan beorg ðe ðǽr is tôclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 6. Æt ðam litlan tôclofenan beorge, iii. 421, 9. Tôcleofenan, ii. 249, 26. [*In later English the word is used transitively and intransitively.* His ban tocluuen, Laym. 1920. Drihhtin toclæf þe sæ, Orm. 14798. He smot and toclef þat heued, R. Glouc. 186, 3. Mine herte shal tocleve, Chauc. T. and C. v. 613. Þe holi goste heuene shal tocleue, Piers P. 12, 141. Þe shell tooclef, Alis. (Skt.) 1009.] v. un-tôclofen.

tô-clifrian; *p.* ode *To scratch* or *tear to pieces*:—Wæs tôclifrod *laniatur*, Germ. 398, 174. Hē unscrŷdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðam þiccum brēmlum and þornum swâ lange, ðæt hē eall tôclifrod ârâs, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 30.

tô-clipigend-lîc; *adj. Of address* or *appeal*:—O is tôclypigendlîc *adverbium.*

tô-clipung, e; *f. Invocation, appeal*:—Ælc man biþ gefullod on naman ðære Hâlgan Ðrynnysse and hē ne môt nā beón eft gefullod, ðæt ne sŷ forsewen ðære Hâlgan Ðrynnysse tôclypung, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 3: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 143: Homl. Th. ii. 48, 15.

tô-cnâwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnâwen *To discern, distinguish, know the difference between, understand*:—Tôcnâweþ *discernit*, Blickl. Gl. Tôcnâwen [beón] *dinosci, intellegi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 30. (1) with acc.:—Wē geseóþ þurh ûre eágan and ealle ðing tôcnâwaþ *by means of our eyes we see and distinguish all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 27. Ðurh ða gesceádwîsnesse wē tôcnâwaþ good and yfel and geceósaþ ðæt gôd and âweorpaþ ðæt yfel *per discretionem virtutes eligimus, delicta reprobamus*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twydǽledan wîsdôm hlûtorlîce tôcnâwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Him is neód ðæt hē his âgene wôdnesse tôcnâwe *it is necessary for him to discern his own madness*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. Cunne gē tôcnâwan heofones hiw *faciem coeli dijudicare nostis*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Man mihte his lîf tôcnâwan *potuit ejus vita dinosci*, R. Ben. 108, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 154, 25. Irre

oft ânirreþ monnes môd, ðæt hē ne mæg ðæt riht tôcnâwan, Prov. Kmbl. 28: Homl. Th. i. 108, 23. Geseón and tôcnâwan ægðer ge gôd ge yfel *to see good and evil and know the difference between them*, 18, 4. Heora nân ne cûðe ôðres spræce tôcnâwan *not one of them could understand another's speech*, 318, 20. Heó ða môd ðē geopenaþ ðînra freónda and eác ðînra feónda, ðæt ðû hié miht swutele tôcnâwan . . . Mid hû micelan feó woldest ðû habban geboht, ðæt ðû swutole mihtest tôcnâwan ðîne frînd and ðîne fŷnd, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 13–21. Hī cræftas and unþeáwas ne cunnon tôcnâwan *they cannot distinguish virtues and vices*, 36, 6; Fox 180, 30. Læcas cunnon ælces medtrumnesse ongitan and tôcnâwan *medicus aegritudinis modum dignoscit*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 17. Priscianus segþ ðæt man sceal tôcnâwan ælces dæles mihte and getâcnunge and swâ undergytan hwæt hē sŷ nâ be ðære declinunge *Priscian says, that we must distinguish the force and signification of each part of speech, and in this way, not by the declension, understand what it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 14. Nis nân ðing tôcnâwen on sôðre eáwfæstnesse, ðæt his lâreówdôm ne gestaðelode. Homl. Th. i. 392, 18. (2) with acc. and appositive adjective:—Wē tôcnâwaþ his rîce and ûre rîce ðær âwritene, ðær wē ær swilce be ôðrum mannum gereccednesse rædon *we discern his kingdom and our kingdom there described, where before we read the account as if about other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 29. Ða tungelwîtegan tôcneówon Crist sôðne mann *the astrologers discerned that Christ was really man*, i. 106, 33. (3) with a clause:—Gif wē gleáwlîce tôcnâwaþ, ðæt se swymmenda arc getâcnode Godes gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. On ðam mûðe wē habbaþ swæcc, and tôcnâwaþ hwæðer hit biþ ðe wered ðe bitter ðæt wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29. Ðæt ðeós menigu tôcnâwe, ðæt ðis hâdengyld deófles biggeng is, i. 72, 3. Hû mihte Adam tôcnâwan hwæt hē wære, 14, 4. Tôcnâwan. ðæt ûs is twyfeald neód, ii. 284, 23: Lchdm. iii. 236, 10: Homl. Ass. 107, 150. Ðus ðû miht tôcnâwan, hwænne nama cymþ of worde, hwænne word of naman, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 5.

tô-cnâwenness, e; *f. Knowledge, discernment, understanding, knowledge which appreciates the difference between things*:—Ne sind hī ðrŷ Godas . . . ac seó Ðrynnys is ân sôð God . . . Ðeós tôcnâwennys is êce lîf, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32.

tô-cnyssan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To crush to pieces, smash, shatter*:—Ne forbrŷte hē nâ ðæt tôcnysede hreód (*arundinem quassatam*), R. Ben. 121, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-cnussen *elidere*.]

tô-cumende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Coming to a strange place, strange, foreign*:—Hē for Godes lufon eode tô reordum mid ðâm tôcumendum mannum *for the love of God he took his meals with the strangers who came*, Shrn. 129, 27.

tô-cwæstedness, e; *f. Destruction*:—Geswâc tôcwæstednys (-cwestedness, Ps. Lamb.) *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Spl. 105, 29. [Cf. *Goth.* kwistjan *to destroy*; kwisteins *destruction*: *Dan.* kvæste *to hurt*.]

tô-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To forbid, prohibit*:—Wē nellaþ secgan . . . for ðan ðe hyt tôcwǽdon ða wîsan lâreówas, and . . . ða hâlgan bôceras forbudon tô secgenne, Homl. Ass. 24, 7. Tôcwedene *interdicta, prohibita*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 77. Wē forbeódaþ ordâl and âdas (ordâl and âdas æfre syndan tôcwedene, MS. B.) freólsdagum, Wulfst. 117, 14. Ordâl and âdas and wîfunga æfre sindan tôcwedene heáhfreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24: v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10. Cf. L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2.

tô-cwilman; *p.* de *To afflict grievously, torment*:—Ða druncengeornan nâ ðæt ân ðæt hī on ðam tôweardan lîfe mid êcum tintregum tôcwylmede synt, ac eác hŷ synt on ðisum andweardan lîfe mid mænigfealdum untrumnyssum gewǽhte, Homl. Ass. 146, 56.

tô-cwîsan; *p.* de *To shatter, break to pieces, crush, bruise*:—Ic tôcwŷse *quasso*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 10. Ic tôcwŷse *quatio*, tôcwŷsde *quassi*, tôcwŷsed *quassum*, 28, 4; Zup. 169, 6. Ofer ðæne ðe hē fylþ hē tôcwŷst (*comminuet*), Lk. Skt. 20, 18. Tôcwiésð, Ps. Lamb. 28, 6. Hē tôcwŷseþ heáfdu *conquassabit capita*, 109, 6. Gimstânas tôcwŷsan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 24. Ða wolde hē ân eald hûs tôcwŷsan *he wanted to demolish an old house*, ii. 510, 12. Ætslâd se hâlga wer . . . swâ ðæt hē forneán eal wearð tôcwŷsed, 512, 12. Sum cild bearn under ânum yrnendum hweóle and wearð tô deáðe tôcwŷsed, 26, 25: 166, 20. Tôcwŷsed hreód *arundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ðâs gymstânas synd tôcwŷsede for ŷdelum gylpe, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6. ¶ The word seems used with a passive force in the following passage:—Feól se wâh uppan ðæs stuntan rædboran, þæt hē æll tôcwŷsde and sum ôþer cniht samod, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 173.

tô-cwîsedness, e; *f. Crushed condition*:—Iohannes gegaderode ðæra gymstâna bricas . . . Ða fæ̂rlîce wurdon ða gymstânas swâ ansunde, ðæt furðon nân tâcen ðære ærran tôcwŷsednesse næs gesewen *that not even a trace of their having been crushed was visible*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16.

tô-cyme, es; *m. A coming to* a place, *coming, approach, arrival, advent*:—Uncer efenþeówa uncet sceolde ût ælædan, and uncer hlâford âbâd uncres tôcymes, Homl. Ass. 206, 385. Ær ðære tîde his (*an attack of convulsions*) tôcymes, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. Ær Antecristes tôcyme, Wulfst. 156, 7. Foran tô ðon tôcyme dômes dæges, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. For Drihtnes cynedômes tôcyme, 87, 5. Deáþ mid his dîgelan tôcyme, Homl. Ass. 54, 98. Gif se hîrêdes ealdor wiste ðæs ðeófes tôcyme, 54, 100. Ðone tôcyme ðæs Hâlgan Gâstes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 12. Folc sceal gefeón on ðone his (*John the Baptist*) tôcyme, 167, 14. Se mæssepreóst, ðe se bisceop tô fundode . . . wyste his tôcyme, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 471. Hû hwôsta missenlice on mon becume . . . Se hwôsta hæfþ manigfealdne tôcyme, Lchdm. ii. 56, 15. ¶ (1) *the coming of Christ to the world, the first* or *second Advent*:—Drihtnes tôcyme is his menniscnys. Hē com tô ûs ða ða hē genam ûre gecynd tô his Ælmihtigan Godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Swâ byþ mannes Suna tôcyme, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27, 37, 39. Hwilc tâcn sî ðînes tôcymes, 24, 3. Ðes middangeard ðe hē mid his tôcyme fram synnum gehælde, Homl. Ass. 47, 561. Ær Cristes tôcyme, Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Ða ðe Cristes tôcyme wiston, 81, 10. Ða hâlgan wîtegan wîtegodon ægðer ge ðone ærran tôcyme on ðære âcennednysse, and eác ðone æftran æt ðam micclum dôme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 23. (2) *the anniversary of Christ's coming, Advent*:—Ðeós tîd ðē midne winter is gecweden *Adventus Domini*, ðæt is Drihtnes tôcyme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Ðû scealt healdan ðone tôkyme mid ealre ârwurdnesse, Lchdm. iii. 226, 7. [Efter Cristes tocyme, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 11.] v. hider-tôcyme.

tô-dæ̂l. v. tô-dâl.

tô-dæ̂lan; *p.* de *To divide, separate, distribute*. I. in the following glosses:—Ic tôdæ̂le *infindo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 49: *discludo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 31. Ic tôdæ̂le *dispono*, ii. 141, 45. Tôdæ̂lan *findere*, 37, 33. Tôdæ̂lende *discrepantes*, 25, 60: *dirimentes*, 28, 52: *diremtas*, 28, 32: 27, 48. Tôdæ̂led is *dispertitus est*, 26, 35: 73, 26. Sient tôdæ̂lede *dirimuntur*, 28, 53. Tôdæ̂lede *discretas*, 28, 33. Tôdæ̂ldum *dilotis*, 25, 49. Tôdaeldum, 106, 36. Tôscirid ł tôdæ̂led *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. II. *to divide* a whole into parts, (1) *trans.*:—Hē tôdæ̂leþ hyne *he shall cut him asunder* (A. V.); dividet eum, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 51. Ðonne tôdæ̂laþ hī his feoh on fîf oððe syx, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 27. Ðone ânne noman (woruld) ðû tôdæ̂ldest on feówer gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28. Hē Reádne Sæ tôdæ̂lde *qui divisit Mare Rubrum in divisiones*, Ps. Th. 135, 13. Hié heora here on tû tôdæ̂ldon *agmine diviso in duas partes*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 16. Stânas bioþ earfoþe tô tôdæ̂lenne, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. On twâ tedæ̂led ys intinga tô syngienne *bipertita est causa peccandi*, Scint. 140, 13. Tôdæ̂ldu wæteru *divisas aquas*, Past. 53; Swt. 413. 27. (2) *intrans.*:—Hêr tôdæ̂lde se foresprecena here on tû, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. ¶ figuratively, *to destroy unity, make dissension in*. v. tô-dæ̂l, VIII:—Ælc rîce on hyt sylf tôdæ̂led byþ tôworpen. Gyf Satanas is tôdæ̂led on hine sylfne, hû stent his rîce? Lk. Skt. 11, 17, 18. II a. *to divide* a whole by assigning the limits of the different parts:—Iosue ðone eard gewann and ealne tôdæ̂lde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 8. Philippus and Herodes tôdæ̂ldun Lysiam, and Iudêam feówrîcum tôdæ̂ldun, Chr. 12; Erl. 6, 4. Ða wearþ ðæt rîce tôdæ̂led on .v., 887; Erl. 86, 1: 709; Erl. 42, 29. II b. *to divide* one number by another:—Tôdæ̂l ða twelf þurh fîf, Anglia viii. 328, 21: 304, 40. III. *to divide* one thing from another, *part, separate*, (a) *trans.*:—Ðonne se lîchama and seó sâwul hī tôdæ̂leþ, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 13. Ðonne se earma lîchama and seó wêrige sâwul hī tôtwæ̂maþ and tôdæ̂laþ, Wulfst. 151, 11. Ongunnon ðæt monnes mâgas hycgan, ðæt hŷ tôdæ̂lden unc, Exon. Th. 442, 14; Kl. 12. Hī ne mâgon beón tôgædere genemnede, ac hī ne beóþ næfre tôdæ̂lede, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 28. (b) *intrans.*:—Swâ tôdæ̂leþ se lîchoma and seó sâwul, Wulfst. 149, 8. Næfre leófe ne tôdæ̂laþ ne lâðe ne gemêtaþ, 190, 2. IV. *to scatter, disperse*:—Drihten hig tôdæ̂lde of ðære stôwe geond ealle eorðan *the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth* (A. V.), Gen. 11, 8. Hē tôdæ̂lde ofermôdan *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. 1, 51. Tôdael hié *dispertire eos*, Ps. Surt. 16, 14. Tôdæ̂lan heora geðeóde geond ðâs worulde wîde, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ealle his gefêran ðurh ôþre stôwe tôdæ̂lede wæ̂ron *omnes socii per alia essent loca dispersi*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 37: Gen. 10, 32. Wæ̂ron tôdæ̂lede *dispargerentur*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 2. V. *to destroy*:—Ealle ðû his weallas wîde tôdæ̂ldest *destruxisti omnes macerias ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 33. Ne tôdêldun (hī) ðeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Surt. 105, 34. VI. *to distribute, give away* parts of a whole. v. tô-dâl, VI:—Ic tôdæ̂le (*do*, Lk. 19, 8) healfne dæl mînra gôda ðearfum, Homl. Th. i. 582, 2. Hē tôdæ̂lþ his gife mannum, ii. 204, 10. Hē tôdæ̂lþ his hereréaf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Sume ealle hyra þearfum Godes tôdæ̂laþ *quidam omnia sua pauperibus Dei distribuunt*, Scint. 58, 12. Tôdæ̂lan werum tô wiste fæ̂ges flæ̂schoman, Andr. Kmbl. 303; An. 152. Tôdêlendes *distribuentis* (*dona*), Kent. Gl. 673. Hī wæ̂ron tôdæ̂lende heora weoruldgôd syndrigum mannum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 19. VII. *to divide* into shares, *to share*:—Sió sunne and se môna habbaþ todæ̂led butwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swîþe emne, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. VIII. *to divide, distinguish, separate, make a difference between*:—Hû wundorlîce Drihten tôdæ̂lde ðæt Egiptisce folc and ðæt Israhêlisce folc, Ex. 11, 7. Beó nû leóht on ðære heofenan fæstnysse and tôdæ̂lon dæg and nihte, Gen. 1, 14. Hit hafaþ hât baþo ælcere yldo and hâde ðurh tôdæ̂lede stôwe gescræ̂pe (*per distincta loca accommodos*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22. IX. *to be different, be distinguished* from. v. tô-dâl, V:—Sacerd nâht tôdæ̂lþ fram folce *sacerdos nihil distat a populo*, Scint. 123, 19. Swâ micelum swâ tôdæ̂lan gewunaþ lîf hyrdes fram hyrde *quantum distare solet uita pastoris a grege*, 120, 17. X. *to separate with the mind, discern, discriminate, distinguish*. v. tô-dâl, IX:—Gif geþanc yfel fram gôdum angytes mid gesceáde tôdæ̂lþ *si mens mala a*

bonis intellectus ratione discernit, Scint. 141, 7. In gômen ðær mon ðone smæc tôdæleþ *in palato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 4. Nû tôdælde Petrus swutelîce ðone sôðan geleáfan ðâ ðâ hê cwæð: 'Ðû eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu,' Homl. Th. i. 366, 31. Ðæt hig cunnon fægere tôdælan hwæt byþ betwux *ab animali ad animale* and *ab inanimale ad inanimale*, Anglia viii. 313, 35. Tôdæled *discretus*, Scint. 123, 1. **XI.** *to give forth, utter* (?):—Ealle ða gehât ðe ic æfre hêr mid mînum welerum tôdælde (cf. mîn gehât ðæt mîne weleras ær gedældan, v. 12, where Ps. Spl. and Ps. Surt. have tôdældon and the Latin is *vota quae distinxerunt labia mea*), Ps. Th. 65, 13. [*O. Sax.* te-dêlian: *O. Frs.* tô-dêla: *O. H. Ger.* zeteilen *dividere, distribuere, dispertire, separare, spargere, scindere, distare*: *Ger.* zer-theilen: cf. *Goth.* dis-dailjan.]

tô-dǽledlîce; *adv. Separately, not in connection*:—Tôdǽledlîce *sigillatim*, Ps. Spl. 32, 15: *divise*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 9. Seó fîfte declinatio gebîgþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tôdǽledlîce (*the* e *and* i *are pronounced separately*), 7; Zup. 21, 14. Tôdǽledlîcor *differentius*, i. *eminentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 14. v. tô-dǽlendlîce.

tô-dǽledness, e; *f. Division, distinction, separation*:—Tôdǽlednesse *discrimine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 63. **I.** *a division*, (a) *one of the different kinds of parts into which a whole may be divided*:—Feówertýne tôdælednyssa synd on ðam dæge . . . Oðer tôdælednysse hâtte *momentum*, þridde *minutum* . . . feówerteóða *mundus*, Anglia viii. 318, 35–42. (b) *one of the parts into which a whole is divided*:—Wê wyllaþ tôdælan ða abecedaria on twâ tôdælednyssa, 333, 5. **II.** *division, separation, break of connection* or *of continuity*, (a) local:—Fæder and Suna and se Hâliga Gâst bûton ælcere tôdělednesse (-ennesse, MS.), Shrn. 167, 34. (b) temporal, *intermission, interruption*:—Fram Eástron ôð Pentecosten sŷ alleluia bûtan tôdælednesse (*sine intermissione*) gecweden, R. Ben. 39, 14. **III.** *a division, dividing-point, break, pause*:—*Idus* tôdælednyssa ðæs mônðes, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 6. *Cesuras*, ðæt synd ða tôdælednyssa on ðâm versum . . . Ða tôdælednyssa on ðâm versum synd feówer, Anglia viii. 313, 38.

tô-dǽlendlîc; *adj. Divisible, separable*:—Swâ tôdælendlîc is lîchama and sâwle, Wulfst. 264, 26.

tô-dǽlendlîce; *adv. Separably, distinctly*:—Ealle tôdælendlîce singende *omnia distincte psallendo*, Anglia xiii. 371, 78. Seó fîfte declinatio gebîgþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tôdælendlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 21, 14 note. v. tô-dǽledlîce.

tô-dǽlness, e; *f. A division, distinct part*:—Tôdælnessa ðara wætera *divisiones aquarum*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 26. In tôdælnesse *in divisiones*, Ps. Surt. 135, 13.

tô-dæl, -dǽl, es; *n. Division.* **I.** *a dividing* into parts, *partition*:—Mid þrŷnum tôdæle *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 217. **II.** *separation*:—Tôdæl *distractio*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 35. Sume naman synd *dividua*, ða getâcniaþ tôdæl, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 12. **III.** *a part* of a whole, *separate portion, section*:—Stæfcræft hæfþ þrîtig tôdæl (cf. sum ðæra dæla is gehâten *nota*, 291, 9). Ðæt forme tôdæl is *vox* stemn . . . Sume tôdæl sindon *pedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 289, 15–290, 13. Tôdæl *divisiones*, Kent. Gl. 766. Capitulas, ðæt is tôdæla angin, R. Ben. 42, 1. Ðæra ægðer on þrîm tôdælum wunaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 31. **IV.** *a mark which divides, dividing-point*:—Tôdæl *comma*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 9. *Distinctiones*, ðæt sind tôdæl, hû man tôdælþ ða fers on rædinge. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehâten *media distinctio*, ðæt is on middan tôdæl . . . *Distinctio* is tôdæl, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 291, 2–7. Tôdælæ *commate, incisione*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 22. Þurh fîftan fôtes tôdæl *per penthemimerim*, 411, 12. Tôdæl *commata, incisiones, divisiones*, 411, 10. Tôdæla *incisiones*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 48. **V.** *distinction, difference*. v. tô-dælan, **VIII, IX**:—Tôdæl *differentia, divisio, distantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 48. Nâ byþ tôdæl mæþa *nulla erit distantia personarum*, Scint. 184, 1. *Differentia*, ðæt is tôdæl betwux twâm þingum, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Zup. 293, 18. Micel tôdæl is betwux ðâm gecyrredum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 20: 48, 35. Tôdæles *differentiae, distantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 1. Tôdæl *distantiam*, 438, 28. **VI.** *distribution*. v. tô-dælan, **VI**:—On râpincle tôdæles (-dæles, Ps. Spl.) *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl. Dihtung upplîces tôdæles, Scint. 227, 8. On tôdæle gyfa mislîce onfôþ mislîce gyfa *in divisione donorum diversi percipiunt diversa munera*, 133, 8. **VII.** *scattering, dispersing*. v. tô-dælan, **IV**:—On tôdæle *effusione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 67. **VIII.** *dissension, want of union* or *peace*. v. tô-dælan, **II.** ¶:—For ðam ðe ic com sybbe on eorþan sendan; ne secge ic eów, ac tôdæl (*separationem*), Lk. Skt. 12, 51. **IX.** *discretion*. v. tô-dælan, **X**:—Nêdbehêfes gerâdes tôdæl *necessarie rationis discretio*, Anglia xiii. 375, 132. Fremfullum gesceádes tôdæle, 369, 52. Mid tôdæle *cum discretione*, Scint. 81, 2. v. under-tôdæl.

tô-dællîc. v. un-tôdællîc.

tô-dêman; *p.* de *To judge between, distinguish*; dijudicare:—Tôscêt ł tôdêmeþ *dijudicat*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 1. Mihtig Freá eall manna cynn tôdæleþ and tôdêmeþ *the mighty Lord will divide and will distinguish in his judgement between all mankind*, Dôm. L. 20.

tô-dihtnian; *p.* ode *To dispose*:—Tôdihtnodon *disposuerunt*, Blickl. Gl.

tô-dôn; *p.* -dyde. **I.** *to put asunder, divide, separate*:—Ðæt wæter and seó eorðe wǽron gemengede ôð ðone ðriddan dæg; ða tôdyde hî God, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Gif hwylc wîf twêgen gebrôðra nimþ hire tô gemæccan, ôþerne æfter ôþrum, tôdô man hig (*separentur*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 11; Th. ii. 186, 10. Tôdô man hig on twâ *separentur illi*, 19; Th. ii. 188, 27. **II.** *to undo, open*:—Tôdyde *solvit, disligat*, Germ. 402, 39. Hî tôdydon heora mûð ongeán mê *aperuerunt in me os suum*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. [Þat deor todede (undude, 2nd MS.) his chæfles, Laym. 6507. Ic uulle mine riche todon allen minen dohtren, 2945.]

tô-drǽfan; *p.* de *To drive asunder, drive in different directions, drive away, expel, dispel, scatter, disperse*:—God ða hæðenan tôdrǽfþ (*disperdet*), Jos. 3, 10. Seó sunne tôdrǽfþ ða nihtlîcan þeóstru, Lchdm. iii. 234, 30. Hâligra manna ðe tôdrǽfaþ ða leahtras and deófla heom fram, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 703. Hê is sôð leóht ðe tôdrǽfde ða þeóstra ðises lîfes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 7. Hî mynstra tôstæncton, and munecas tôdrǽfdon, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 22. Ðæt hê tôdrǽfe costnunga fram ûre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 156, 23. Fela weard tôdrǽfed Godes ðeówa, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 12. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslægen and eall tôdrǽfed *cunctus eorum caesus sive dispersus exercitus*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 36. Byþ seó heord tôdrǽfed *dispargentur oves gregis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. Beón ða scêp tôdrǽfede, Mk. Skt. 14, 27. [A lutel windes puf mei al todreven hit, A. R. 254, 1. Of þan folck þe wes todrefed, Laym. 330.] v. tô-drîfan.

tô-drǽfedness, e; *f. Dispersion, expulsion*:—Hê worhte âne swipe of râpum and hî ealle ût âscynde. Ðeós tôdrǽfednys getâcnode ða tôweardan tôworpennysse, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. On ðeóda tôdrǽfednysse *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. 7, 35. Tôdrǽfednesse *dispersiones*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 2.

tô-drǽfness, e; *f. Division, difference*:—Tôdroefnise wæs him bituién ymb ðæt *schisma erat in eis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 16.

tô-dreósan; *p.* -dreás; *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall to pieces, fall away, decay*:—Ðæt goldgeweorc eall tôdreás, swâ swâ weax gemylt æt fŷre, Shrn. 156, 15. [He schal todreosen so lef on bouh, Misc. 94, 48. Alle þe bones beoþ todrore, 152, 182. Cf. *Goth.* dis-driusan.] Cf. tôfeallan.

tô-drîfan; *p.* -drâf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive in different directions, drive away.* **I.** *to drive asunder, separate*:—Wit ætsomne on sæ wǽron fîf nihta fyrst, ôþþæt unc flôd tôdrâf, Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545. **II.** *to scatter, disperse*:—Se wulf tôdrîfþ (tôdrîfeð, Lind. Rush.) ða sceáp *lupus dispergit oves*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12. Wulfas tôdrîfaþ ðîne heorde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Ðû hî wîde tôdrîf *disperge illos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Hê hî wolde on ðam wêstenne wîde tôdrîfan *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, 105, 21. Wurde seó eorþe tôdrifen mid ðam winde swâ swâ dust, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8: Met. 20, 104. Licgaþ æfter lande loccas tôdrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 2852; An. 1428. **III.** *to scatter, destroy*:—Hê hî on heora fâcne fæste tôdrîfeþ *in malitiis eorum disperdet illos Dominus*, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ðû mîne feóndas tôdrîfe *disperdes inimicos meos*, 142, 12. **IV.** *to drive away, send elsewhere*:—Ðû ûs tôdrife *repulisti nos*, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Fram âswengde *vel* tôdrâf *excussit, i. dejecit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 18. Dryhten âwearp hine ðâ of ðam wuldre and wîde tôdrâf, Salm. Kmbl. 928; Sal. 463. Se ðe æfter rihte wille æfter spyrian swâ deóplîce, ðæt hit tôdrîfan ne mæg monna ænig ne âmerran ænig eorðlîc þincg *quisquis vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli*, Met. 22, 3. Ða tôdrifenan *actos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 58. **V.** *to drive away, dispel, put an end to*:—Gâte tord ða swylas tôdrîfþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 1. Ða springas hyt tôdrîfeþ, 7. Se hâlga deófulgild tôdrâf and gedwolan fylde, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690. Tôdrîf ðone mist ðe nû hangaþ beforan ûres môdes eágum *disjice nebulas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32: Met. 20, 264. Weard se hâta lîg tôdrifen and tôdwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353. [Al he todrof þes kinges here, Laym. 549. Hiss stren all shollde ben todrifenn and toskeȝȝredd, Orm. 16397. *O. Frs.* tô-drîva: *O. H. Ger.* ze-trîban *dispellere, dispergere, diverberare.*] v. tô-drǽfan.

tô-dwæscan; *p.* te *To extinguish*:—Weard se hâta lîg tôdrifen and tôdwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353: Exon. Th. 190, 2; Az. 67.

tô-dwînan; *p.* -dwân *To vanish away, to burst and vanish*:—Seó eádiga fæmne hâl fram him gewænte and eall sticmælum tôdwân (-dwân? *but both* þwîneþ *and* dwîneþ *occur*, Lchdm. i. 84, 25: 82, 2) se draca ût of ðan carcerne *the dragon burst all in pieces and vanished from the prison* (the Latin has: Crux crevit in ore draconis et in duas partes eum divisit. Cf. the later English version: His (*the dragon's*) bodi tobarst omidheppes, Marh. 10, 22), Homl. Ass. 175, 200. v. dwînan, for-dwînan.

tô-eácan; *adv., prep.* **I.** *adv. In addition, besides*:—Hê beád his þegnum, ðæt hig lêdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc and fôrmete tôeácan (*datis supra cibariis in viam*), Gen. 42, 25. Ðû hæfst tôeácan eall ðæt ic ðê ær tealde, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 37. Ôþre fîfe ic tôêke gestrióndе *alia quinque superlucratus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 20. Micel git hêr tôeácan, Wulfst. 165, 21. **II.** *prep. with dat. In addition to, besides*:—Tôeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Tôeácan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum duguþum, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 24. Ða breósc tôeácan ðæm boge *pectusculum cum armo*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 25. Tôêcan ðâm dômum, L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 9. Tôeácan ðon ðe hine God sylf innan manode, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Tôêcan

ðæm ðe hê hiénende wæs his folc, hê wæs sinþyrstende monnes blôdes, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. v. þǽr-tôeácan; eáca.

tô-écness. v. tô-ícness.

tô-efnes, -emnes; *prep. with dat. On a level with, abreast of, alongside, beside:*—Andlang weges ôð tôemnes ðære micelan dîc *the boundary runs along the road until it comes on a level with the great dike,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 3. Ondlang brôces ôð hyt cymþ tôemnes ðæm ealdan lǽghrycge, iii. 437, 17. *See other instances under* emn.

tô-endebyrdness, e; *f. Order, series, succession:*—Hê eallum mannum megena weorc mid wordum bodode. And tôendebyrdnesse his gesihþa ðâm mannum ânum hit cŷþan wolde, ðam ðe hine âcsodon for ðam luste inbryrdnesse *omnibus opus virtutum praedicabat sermonibus. Ordinem autem visionum suarum, illis solummodo qui propter desiderium compunctionis interrogabant, exponere volebat,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 20.

tô-fær, es; *n. A going away, departure, decease:*—Tôfær his *excessum ejus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. v. next word, **III.**

tô-faran; *p.* -fôr; *pp.* -faren. **I.** *to go in different directions, go off separately, part:*—On sumera tôfôr se here, sum on Eást-Engle, sum on Norðhymbre, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 25. Ðâ hié tôgædere woldon, ðâ com swâ ungemetlîc rên, ðæt heora nân ne mehte nânes wǽpnes gewealdan, and for ðæm tôfôran, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 19. Tôfôran on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn *they went off in four different directions,* Cd. Th. 102, 8; Gen. 1697. Ǽr ðam ðe his Apostolas tôfarene wǽron geond ealle eorðan tô lǽranne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 4. **II.** *to disperse* (intrans.), *scatter:*—Swelce se bitresta smîc upp âstîge and ðonne wîde tôfâre, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 21. Ǽr seó mengeo eft tôfaran sceolde, Cd. Th. 100, 15; Gen. 1664. Óþ his fird tôfaren wæs *until his army was dispersed,* Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 21. Ðonne hié gind ðæt lond tôfarene wǽron, hié ðonne hié floccmælum slôgan, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 12: 3, 7; Swt. 116, 29. **III.** *to go away, pass off, depart, become extinct.* v. tô-fær:—Syle drincan . . . ðæt yfel tôfærþ, Lchdm. i. 118, 6. Syle drincan on wîne, eal ðæt âttor tôfærþ, 122, 18. [The folk . . . shall tofare on every clyve, Anglia iii. 546, 146. *O. Sax.* te-faran *to disperse; to pass away: O. L. Ger.* te-faran *deficere: O. H. Ger.* ze-faran *dissolvi, praeterire, transire, perire, defluere.*] v. tô-fêran, -gân, -gangan.

tô-feallan; *p.* -feóll; *pp.* -feallen *To fall to pieces, fall away, collapse, fall down:*—Ðâ hié æt hiora theatrum wǽron, ðâ hit eall tôfeóll (*collapsa est*), Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. Ðâ byfode seó eorðe, and stânas burstan, and stânweallas tôfeóllan, Shrn. 67, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 4. Him ða lima ealle tôfeóllan *all his limbs fell off,* Shrn. 62, 3. [Scullen stanwalles biuoren him tofallen, Laym. 18867. Alls þatt temmple oferr hemm all tofelle, Orm. 16185. Þer no guod red ne ys þet uolk toualþ (*populus corruet,* Prov. 11, 14), Ayenb. 184, 11. *O. Sax.* te-fallan *to fall down* (of a house): *O. H. Ger.* ze-, zer-fallan *cadere, concidere, diruere: Ger.* zer-fallen.] v. tô-dreósan; tô-fillan.

Tôfe-ceaster *Towcester:*—Mon worhte ða burg æt Tôfeceastre, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 26. [Cf. Tôfi, Tôfa, *Scandinavian proper names.*]

tô-feng (?: *but* cf. *the expression* fôn tô), es; *m. Taking, seizure:*—Se ðe ne sealde ûs on gehæfte ł tôfængce (tô fængce?) tôðum heora *qui non dedit nos in captionem dentibus eorum,* Ps. Lamb. 123, 6.

tô-féran; *p.* de. **I.** *to go in different directions, go off separately:*—Ǽr ûres Drihtnes leorningcnihtas tôfêrdan, ealswâ heom beboden wæs (cf. Mk. 16, 15), Wulfst. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 318, 3. **II.** *to disperse* (intrans.):—Ðâ ðæt gafol gelæst wæs, ðâ tôfêrde se here wîde swâ hê ǽr gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 27. Hî geswicon ðære getimbrunge, and tôfêrdon geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 22, 25: 318, 21. Hî tôfêrdon tô fyrlenum lande on swâ manegum gereordum swâ ðæra manna wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 12. [Ða apostoli er þon þet heo toferden, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 8. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fuoren.] v. tô-faran, -gân.

tô-ferian; *p.* ede *To carry in different directions;* differre. **I.** *to remove, get rid of:*—Hit ðæt sâr tôfereþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 3: 108, 8: 130, 19: 190, 8. **II.** *to put off:*—Swâ oft gebiddende nâ raþe beóþ gehŷrede ûre ûs dǽda on eágum wê tôforan settan ðæt ðæt sylfe ðæt wê synd tôferede nâ godcundre byþ geteald rihtwîsnysse ac gyltes ûres *quotiens orantes non cito exaudimur, nostra nobis facta in oculis proponamus, ut hoc ipsum quod differimur non divinae reputetur justitiae sed culpe nostre,* Scint. 35, 10. **III.** *to digest;* digerere:—Ðæt seó dæges þigen tôfered sŷ . . . and se maga gelŷht, ðæt hê ðe eáð his wæccean healdan mæge *ut digesti surgant,* R. Ben. 32, 14.

tô-fesian; *p.* ede *To drive in different directions, disperse, scatter, rout:*—Gê eów tô gamene feónda âfillaþ oððe tôfesiaþ swâ fela swâ gê ieccaþ, Wulfst. 132, 21. Gê tôfesede swîðe âfirhte oft litel werod earhlîce forbûgaþ, 133, 2.

tô-fillan; *p.* de *To cause to fall in different directions, to demolish, destroy, break to pieces:*—God heáfdas feónda gescǽneþ and hê tôfylleþ feaxes scâdan ðe hêr on scyldum swǽrum eodon *Deus conquassabit capita inimicorum suorum; verticem capilli perambulantium in delictis suis,* Ps. Th. 67, 21. [*Ger.* zer-fällen.] v. tô-feallan.

tô-fleógan; *p.* -fleág, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen. **I.** *to fly asunder, fly to pieces:*—Hê slôh ða næddran, ðæt heó on viiii tôfleáh *he struck the adder so that it flew into nine pieces,* Lchdm. iii. 34, 26. **II.** *to fly apart, to crack, have breakings out* (of a diseased body):—Wið hreófe and wið tôflogen lic *for leprosy and for a body that has breakings out on it,* Lchdm. i. 352, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-fliogan *dissipari.*]

tô-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee in different directions, be dispersed in flight, flee away:*—Gif wæter on eáran swîðe gesigen sŷ, genim dysse ylcan wyrte seáw, drŷpe on ðæt eáre; sôna hyt tôflŷð (-flîhð, MSS. H. B.) *the water will run away directly,* Lchdm. i. 188, 8. [Þa cnihtes alle weoren wide toflozen ut of þan wiðeruehte, Laym. 28668.]

tô-fleótan; *p.* -fleát; *pp.* -floten *To float in different directions, be dispersed by water, be carried away by water:*—Da brycge ðe forneáh eall tôflotan wæs *the bridge that was almost quite carried away,* Chr. 1097; Erl. 24, 299. [Mid te fleotinde word tofleoteð þe heorte, so þ longe þer efter ne mei heo beon ariht igedered togederes, A. R. 74, 29. Forstoppeð ouwer þouhtes, ase ȝe wulled þ heo nout ne touleoten ȝeond te world, 72, 22. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fliozan *defluere, liqui, fatiscere: Ger.* zer-fliessen.]

tô-flôwan; *p.* -fleów; *pp.* -flôwen *To flow different ways, disperse in flowing, flow away:*—Ic tôflôwe *defluo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 14. Tôfleówan ł ût urnan *defluxerant,* Hpt. Gl. 473, 37. **I.** referring to material objects, (a) *to flow in different directions, be dispersed:*—Iudas tôbærst on emtwâ and his innoð tôfleów, nâteshwôn gelôgod on nânre byrgene, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Him (*the stream*) on innan felþ muntes mægenstân . . . hê on tû siðdan tôsceáden wyrð . . . brôc biþ onwended of his rihtryne rŷðum tôflôwen, Met. 5, 20. (b) *to melt away, be destroyed:*—Swâ hwæt swâ ðeós gesyhþ oþþe hrepeþ, hyt tôflêwþ swâ ðæt ðǽr nânwiht belîfeþ bûton ða bân, Lchdm. i. 242, 26. Muntas swê swê wex tôfleówun (*fluxerunt*), Ps. Surt. 96, 5. **II.** metaphorically, (a) of want of concentration in the mind, *to wander, be drawn hither and thither, be distracted:*—Nân wuht nis on ûs ungestæðigre ðonne ðæt môd, for ðæm hit gewîtt suâ oft fram ûs suâ ûs unnytte geðohtas tô cumaþ, and æfter ælcum ðara tôflêwþ *nil in nobis est corde fugacius, quod a nobis toties recedit, quoties per pravas cogitationes defluit,* Past. 38; Swt. 273, 13. Hié nellaþ hié gehæftan and gepyndan hiora môd, ac hê lǽt his môd tôflôwan on ðæt ofdele giémeliéste, 39; Swt. 283, 14. Gebyreþ oft ðæt hié beóþ suâ micle ungestæðelicor tôflôwene on hiera môde suâ hié wênaþ ðæt hié orsorgtran beón mægen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant,* 38; Swt. 271, 18. (b) *to be separated, take different directions:*—Hû ungelîc sprǽc eode of ðissa tuêga monna mûðe. . . . ðeáh heó an tû tefleówe, ðeáh wæs sió æspryng sió sôðe lufu, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. (c) *to spread:*—Suâ willaþ ða synna weaxænde tôflôwan gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid lâreówdôme, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16. (d) *to pass away, be dissipated, scattered, rendered useless, brought to nothing:*—Ðæt wê gemundan ðæt ûre dǽde and ûre geþohtas nalæs on ðisne wind on îdelnesse tôflôwan (tôflôwenne, Bd. M. 440, 24) ac tô dôme ðæs heán dêman ealle gehealdene beón *ut meminerimus facta et cogitationes nostras non in ventum diffluere, sed ad examen summi judicis cuncta servari,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 27. Of ðære tîde ongan se hyht and mægen Angelcynnes rîces tôflôwan and gewanod beón *ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus regni Anglorum fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri,* 4, 26; S. 602, 28. (e) *to separate in confusion, become disconnected:*—Ic ongite ðæt ealle gesceafta tôfleówon swâ swâ wæter, and nâne sibbe ne nâne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, gif hî næfdon ænne God ðe him ealles stiórde, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 2.

tô-flôwedness, e; *f. A flowing, flux;* fluxus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 1.

tô-flôwende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Affluent, confluent:*—Ðæs tôflôwendan welan *affluentibus prosperitatibus,* Past. 50; Swt. 391, 11. Tôflôwendum *confluentibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 62.

tô-foran; *prep. with dat., gen. Before.* **I.** of place, *in front of, in presence of,* (a) preceding the case:—Ealle þeóda beóþ tôforan (*ante*) him gegaderude, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 32. Hê ða hlâfas bræc and sealde his leorningcnihtum, ðæt hî tôforan him âsetton, Mk. Skt. 6, 41: 8, 6. Hê ðæt ylce gefæstnode tôforan ðam pâpan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 19. (b) following the case:—Etaþ ðæt eów tôforan âset ys, Lk. Skt. 10, 8. Ic næbbe hwæt ic him tôforan lecge *non habeo quod ponam ante illum,* 11, 6. **II.** *of time, previous to,* (a) with dat.:—Tôforan eallum ðissum hig nimaþ eów *ante haec omnia inicient uobis manus suas,* Lk. Skt. 21, 12. Tôforan ðâm Eástron, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 8. Tôforan ðam mônðe Auguste, 1013; Erl. 147, 15. (b) with gen.:—Hit wæs tôforan dæges, Nar. 16, 11. **III.** marking degree, *above, in a greater degree than:*—Synfulle tôforan eallum *þrae omnibus peccatores,* Lk. Skt. 13, 2. Gê beóþ gebletsod tôforan eallum ôðrum mannum, Deut. 7, 14: Homl. Th. i. 444, 30. Assa is stunt nŷten and tôforan ôðrum nŷtenum ungesceádwîs, 208, 12. **IV.** marking position or status, *superior to:*—Ðæt hê sŷ tôforan ôðrum mannum þurh his glencge geteald, Homl. Th. i. 328, 29. **V.** marking preference:—Habbaþ eów tôforan eallum ðingum ða sôðan lufe, Homl. Th. i. 606, 16: R. Ben. 55, 6. Tôforan eallum þingum wê myngiaþ, ðæt . . . , 58, 7: Wulfst. 239, 17. Tôforon, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 12. **VI.** marking excess, *over and above,*

beside, beyond:—Tôforan đâm *praeterea*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 9. Tôforon đâm ođđe bûtan đâm *praeter illa*, 47; Zup. 270, 9. Eall hit byþ oferflôwendnyss and îdel tôforan đisum (đæt tôforan đysum is) *quod supra fuerit, superfluum est*, R. Ben. 90, 5. Swâ hwæt swâ tôforan đâm neádbehêfum belifen byþ, 138, 16. Salomon forgeaf đære cwêne swâ hwæs swâ heó gyrnde æt him, tôforan (*over and above*) đære cynelîcan lâce đe hê hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. For fela gewissungum đe seó ân bôc hæfþ tôforan đâm ôđrum *for many directions which that one book has, and the others have not*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 40. [*Piers P.* to-fore: *Ayenb.* to-vore: *O. Sax.* te-foran: *O. Frs.* tô-fora.] v. foran.

tô-forlæten; *ptcpl. Dismissed:*—Tôforlæten [is] *dimittitur*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 52. v. *next word, and* tô-lætan.

tô-forlætenness, e; *f. Intermission:*—Bûtan tôforlætennesse *sine intermissione*, R. Ben. Interl. 45, 11: Homl. Th. i. 596, 15: ii. 382, 1.

toft. A word apparently of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* topt, tuft *a piece of ground, messuage, homestead; a place marked out for a house* or *building;* in the special later Icelandic sense *a square piece of ground with walls but without roof: Dan.* toft *an enclosed home-field.* It does not occur often in the earliest English, but it is found as the second part of many place-names in districts which were affected by the Danes. v. Taylor's Names and Places. In the Prompt. Parv. *toft* renders *campus;* in Piers Plowman it means an elevated piece of ground: I seigh a toure on a *toft*, Prol. 14; while later, according to Kennett, it is 'a field where a house or building once stood.' In the following passages it may mean *the enclosed ground in which the house stood:*—Healf đæt land æt Sûđhâm, innur and ûttur, on tofte and on crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 317, 7. Nâfre myntan ne plot ne plôh, ne turf ne toft, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7; Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. [Ic an] intô đe tûnkirke on Mardingford .v.-acres and âne toft and .ii. acres mêdwe . . . And mîne landseđlen here toftes tô ôwen aihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 26-29. Alle mîne men frê, and ilk habbe his toft and his metecû and his metecorn. And ic an þe prêstes toft intô þe kirke frê . . . And ic an Lêfquêne fîftêne acres and ân toft . . . And Alfwold habbe, mid tôn þe hê hêr hauede, .xvi. acres mid tofte mid alle, Chart. Th. 580, 6-27. v. Grmm. R. A. 539.

tog, es; *n. Strife, contention:*—Đa friđgeorne, đa đe heá bûta êghwoelcum flîta and toge behaldan, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9 note. [Cf. (?) *O. Frs.* toga *to treat with violence, pull about.*]

-tog. v. lang-tog (-toh), sceaft-tog.

toga *a leader* (only in compounds). [*O. Sax.* togo: *O. Frs.* toga: *O. H. Ger.* zogo: *Icel.* togi.] v. breóst-, folc-, here-toga.

tô-gædere, -gædre, -gadore; *adv. Together.* I. marking union, association, joining, mingling, etc.:—Ealle đû nemdest tôgædere and hête woruld, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 128, 27: Met. 20, 56, 62. Gif đû wiđ fŷre foldan and lagustreám ne mengdest tôgædere, 20, 112. Đâ com Godwine eorl and Swegen eorl and Harold eorl tôgædere, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 19: Ps. Th. 94, 1: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 430. Đa stânas feóllon tôgædere, and wearþ geworht tô ânum wealle swâ, 27, 88. Đa ŷslan eft onginnaþ lûcan tôgædere, geclungne tô cleowenne, Exon. Th. 213, 17; Ph. 225. Hlemmeþ tôgædre grimme gôman, 363, 30; Wal. 61. In Danai đære ié Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tôgædre licgaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 11. Heofon and eorđe hreósaþ tôgadore, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. II. marking hostile meeting:—Đâ hî tôgædere gân sceoldon đâ onstealdan đa heretogan ærest đone fleám *when the battle should have been joined, the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15: 998; Erl. 134, 18: Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2630. Đâ hî tôgædere cômon, đâ wolde se ealdorman beswîcon đone æþeling, and hî tôhwurfon bûton gefeohte, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 14: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 14. Hî đær fæste tôgædere fêngon *they attacked one another fiercely*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 25: 1001; Erl. 137, 12. Hî fêngon tôgædere fæstlîce mid wæpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 631. Hwænne hî tôgædere gâras bêron *when they should cross weapons*, Byrht. Th. 133, 48; By. 67. Đâ hî ærost tôgedore geræsdon đâ man ofslôh đes Cäseres gerêfan *at the first encounter Caesar's lieutenant was slain*, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 7. III. marking continuity:—Feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tôgædere, Gen. 7, 4: Homl. Th. i. 22, 3. Fæste .ii. dagas tôgædere, gif him mægen gelæste, Lchdm. ii. 218, 2: 232, 19. [*O. Frs.* tô-gadera (-e).]

tôgædere-weard; *adv. In directions that will bring (people) together, will lead to meeting:*—Đa hwîle đe hié tôgædereweard fundedon *while they were proceeding to meet one another;* Ptolemaeus occurrere bello Perdiccae parat, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 5. Đâ hié tôgædereweard fôron đâ flugon Pêne swâ hié eft selfe sædon . . . ær hié tôgædere geneálæcten *when the armies were marching to meet one another, the Carthaginians fled, as they afterwards themselves said, before they were near meeting;* Ap. Claudius tam celeriter Poenos superavit, ut ipse rex ante se victum quam congressum fuisse prodiderit, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 22: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Hê (=hié) hiera sundorspræce đe hié betux đâm folcum tôgædereweard gespræcan tô unsibbe brohton and hié tô gefeohte geredon *their conference, which they (Scipio and Hannibal) held after going to meet one another between the armies, they brought to a hostile conclusion and prepared themselves for battle*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12.

tô-gægnes. v. tô-geagnes.

tô-gælan; *p.* de *To profane, violate:*—Mîne rihtwîsnessa gif hig besmîtaþ ł tôgælaþ *si justitias meas profanauerint*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 32.

tô-gænan; *p.* de *To utter, pronounce:*—Hig spelliaþ ł hig tôgænaþ and spræcaþ unrihtwîsnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Cf. gânian.

tô-gân; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gân. I. of living things, *to go in two different directions, to part, separate:*—Gif wîf and wer æne tôgâþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 2. Apollonius and Hellanicus tôeodon mid đisum wordum, Ap. Th. 8, 23. Mycel wæl feóll on ægđre healfe, and đa heras him sylfe tôeodan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 20. Æfter đon đe wit nû tôcyrraþ and tôgâne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. II. of material things, *to be sundered, to part:*—Ic tôgâ *dehisco*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 23. Hê slôh mid ânre gyrde on đa sæ, and heó tôeode on twâ, Wulfst. 293, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 194, 19. Seó eá on emtwâ tôeode, 2ſ2, 22. Đâ tôeodon đa stânas, and geopenode đæt get, H. R. 103, 22. III. *to go in many different directions, to disperse, go away:*—Đa wæteru tôeodon and wanedon *aquae ibant et decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. [Þe wlene togað, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 25. Þe rede see toeode, 141, 6. He smat Frolle uppen þæne hælm þat he atwa helden (toɜeode, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23980. *O. H. Ger.* ze-gân: *Ger.* zergehen.] v. tô-gangan, -gengan, -faran.

tô-gang, es; *m. Access, approach:*—His tôgang (-gan, MS.) biþ đearle strang, Lchdm. i. 364, 10. Sŷ getŷþod gebrôþrum tôgang fŷres *concedatur fratribus accessus ignis*, Anglia xiii. 307, 457. Nânne hæfþ tôgang heortan onbryrdnyss *nullum habebit accessum cordis compunctio*, Scint. 173, 5.

tô-gangan; *p.* -gêng; *pp.* -gangen. I. *to go in different directions, to part:*—Æfter đon đe wit nû betweoh unc tôgongenne (tôgangne, Bd. M. 372, 3) beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20. Đâ hié betwih him tôgangen (-gangende, Bd. M. 372, 20) wæron *digredientes ab invicem*, S. 607, 36. II. *to go away, pass away:*—Ne tôgongeþ gumena hwylcum eáþe đæt ic đær ymb sprice *what I speak of does not easily pass away from any man* (it is a bow that speaks, and the reference is to a wound from a poisoned arrow), Exon. Th. 405, 30; Rä. 24, 10. v. tô-gân, -gengan, -faran.

tô-geagn; *prep. adv. Towards, in the direction of* an object:—Tôgeaegn iornaþ iúh monn *occurrit uobis homo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. [Wes heom toɜæn (aɜein, 2nd MS.) þe kaissere, Laym. 9792. *Du.* tegen: *Ger.* zu-gegen.] v. next word.

tô-geagnes, -gegnes, -geánes, -gênes. I. *prep.* (1) with dat. before or after it. (a) where there is motion towards the object governed by the word; (α) without idea of hostility, *towards, so as to meet:*—Sittas (*the translater has read* sed ite *as* sedite, *and taken it as* sedete) cuoædað đegnum his đætte tôgeaegnes (-gægnes, Rush.) færes iúh *remain and tell his disciples that he will come to meet you*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 7. Foerdon tôgægnes him *processerunt obviam ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. Mann cumende heom tôgênes (tôgeegnas him, Lind.) *hominem venientem obviam sibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Eode seó ceasterwaru tôgeánes (-gægnas, Lind.) đam Hælende, 8, 34. 'Ne côme gê nô tôgênes (-geánes, Cott. MSS.) mînum folce đæt gê meahton standan on mînum gefeohte for Israhêla folce.' . . . Đæt is đonne đæt hê fare tôgeánes Israhêla folce him mid tô gefeohtanne, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 17, 21. Đâ eode se cining him tôgeánes *egressus est rex in occursum ejus*, Gen. 14, 17. Symeon eode tôgeánes đam cilde . . . Symeon eode hire tôgeánes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 14, 34. Faraþ him tôgênys (-geánes, MS. A.) *exite obviam ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Đær him tôgênes manige cômon, Andr. Kmbl. 1313; An. 657. Bær man him tôgeánes ânre wydewan lîc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 12: Blickl. Homl. 67, 7, 10. (β) with idea of hostility, *against, to meet:*—Hî fêrdon tôgeánes đâm hæđenum *they marched to meet the heathens*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 27. Đâ fyrdode hê him tôgeánes, and wiđ him feaht, Chr. 835; Erl. 65, 24. Him đær com tôgeánes Byrhtnođ ealdorman mid his fyrde, and him wiđ gefeaht, 993; Erl. 132, 5. Đa scipu fôran tôgênes him, 911; Erl. 100, 21. (b) where there is motion of the object governed by the word; (α) without idea of opposition, *in the way of, to meet the approach of, in readiness for, against the coming of:*—Biþ hit eft him togeánes gehealden *it shall be preserved against his coming*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 14. Đæt folc, đæt đær beforán férde, streówodan heora hrægl him tôgeánes, 71, 8. Geseóþ đæt hê ærest tô đære sinoþstôwe cymeþ and gesiteþ, and gif hê ârise þ tôgeánes eów đonne gê cumen (*si vobis adpropinquantibus adsurrexerit*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 52, 13. Gâstum tôgeánes, Cd. Th. 146, 30; Gen. 2430. Gewît đû âwyrgda in đæt witescræf, đê is susl weotod gearo tôgegnes, 308, 15; Sat. 693. Gearwian ûs tôgênes grêne strâte, 282, 15; Sat. 287. Tôgeánes, Exon. Th. 450, 21; Dôm. 91. Đær biþ oft open eádgum tôgeánes heofonríces duru, 198, 17; Ph. 11. (β) with the idea of opposition, *against, for the purpose of resisting:*—Hêr com Ôlâf cyng intô Norwegum, and đet folc gegaderode him tôgeánes and him wiđ gefuhton, Chr. 1030; Erl. 163, 17. Hê forlêt his gingran tôgeánes đære ceáste *he left his lieutenant to oppose the tumult*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 212. Hæfde hê Grendle tôgeánes seleweard âseted, Beo. Th. 1336; B. 666. (c) marking the object towards or against which an action is directed:—

Đā clypode se eádiga Godes đeów him tōgeánes *the blessed servant of God cried out addressing him*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 17. Hī biton heora tēđ him tōgeánes *they gnashed on him with their teeth* (Acts 7, 54), i. 46, 28. Hnigon mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes, Cd. Th. 16, 3; Gen. 238. Đæt hē gewyrce deórum dǽdum deófle tōgeánes, Exon. Th. 310, 18; Seef. 76. Ne underfēhþ hē nā gerȳnu for him sylfum ac gecȳđnysse tōgeánes him sylfum, Homl. Th. ii. 276, 35. Hī cwǽdon gefeoht tōgeánes đære burhware *they declared war against the citizens*, i. 504, 13. (d) marking time, *on the approach of, towards*:—Tōgeánes Eástron com đæs pāpan sande *the pope's legate came towards Easter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 27. (e) marking comparison or contrast:—Hū mæg manna eádmōdnys beón mycel geþūht tōgeánes his eádmōdnysse đe ælmihtig God is, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 288. (2) with acc.; instances of this government are rare, and the two following are doubtful:—Tōgeánes his fȳnd (feónd, MSS. C. U. W.: feónde, MS. D.) hē gǽþ *adversum inimicum pergit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 6. Đā geopenode seó sǽ tōgeánes Moysen (*the declension of the word in the translation of Exodous is dat.* Moise; *acc.* Moise, Ex. 8, 8. Moises, 8, 25: 4, 27: 16, 2, etc.), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. **II.** *adv.* (1) *again, in return*:—Ic him ōđerne (gār) eft wille sændan, fleógende flāne forane tōgeánes, Lchdm. iii. 52, 25. Đā hēt se wiđersaca onfōn đæra hlāfa, and āgifan đam biscope tōgeánes gærs . . . Basilius underfēng đæt gærs đus cweđende: 'Wē budon đē đæs đe wē sylfe brūcaþ, and đū ūs sealdest tō edleáne (cf. đū sealdest ūs tōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 220) ungesceádwīsra nȳtena andlyfene' *then bade the apostate to take the loaves, and to give the bishop grass in return . . . Basilius took the grass saying*: '*We offered thee what we ourselves use, and thou hast given us as requital (thou hast given us in return) the sustenance of irrational beasts*,' Homl. Th. i. 450, 2–8: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 215. Cūđberhtus him tōgeánes cwæđ *Cuthbert said to them in reply*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34. Hió him andsware ǽnige ne meahton āgifan tōgēnes, Elen. Kmbl. 333; El. 167. Him tōgēnes đā gleáwestan mǽldon *in reply the wisest said to him*, 1069; El. 536. (2) marking position or direction:—Heó grāp tōgeánes *she made a clutch at him*, Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501. Hē ārās tōgēnes, Andr. Kmbl. 2021; An. 1013. [*Laym.* tō-ȝeines, -ȝænes: *Orm.* to-ȝænes: *Ayenb.* to-yens: *O. Sax.* te-gegnes.] v. þǽr-tōgeánes.

tō-gecorenness, e; *f. Adoption*:—Tōgicorenisse gāst *adoptionis spiritum*, Rtl. 29, 28.

tō-gegnes. v. tō-geagnes.

tō-gehlytto *fellowship*:—Tōgihlytto *consortio*, Rtl. 109, 31.

tō-geīcendlīc; *adj. Adjective*:—Đa ōđre naman synd *adjectiva*, đæt synd tōgeīcendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 4: 9, 18; Zup. 44, 4.

tō-geīht; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Added*:—*Interpolares* vel *additi*, đæt synd đa tōgeīhte dagas, Anglia viii. 306, 44. v. next word.

tō-geīhtness, e; *f. An addition, increase*:—*Adjectiones*, đæt synt tōgeīhtnyssa, Anglia viii. 302, 32.

tō-gēnes, togenness. v. tō-geagnes, for-togenness.

tō-gengan; *p.* de *To go different ways, to separate*:—Hié tōgengdon on đone grēnan weald, sǽton on sundran, Cd. Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. v. tō-gān, -gangan.

tō-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. **I.** *to diffuse, spread*:—Tōgiót *diffundet* (*venena*), Kent. Gl. 914. Đonne wē swīđe wīde út tōgeótaþ đa lāre *quando exterius late praedicationem fundimus*, Past. 48; Swt. 375, 10. Ǽr đon sió yfele wǽte, se đe on wintra gesomnad biþ, hié tōgeóte geond ōþera lima, Lchdm. ii. 228, 9. Tōgoten is geofu in weolerum dīnum *diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis*, Ps. Surt. 44, 3. Mid đa Cristes cyricean, seó geond ealne middangeard tōgoten is, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. **II.** *to pour away, to exhaust*:—Ādrugod and tōgoten *dried up and exhausted* (said of an ointment), Lchdm. ii. 28, 7. v. tō-gotenness.

tō-gesceádan *to separate things from one another*; metaph. *to expound, interpret*:—Wæs ingunnen from Moyse and allum wītgum tōgisceóde him in allum gewriotum đa đe of him wērun *incipiens a Mose et omnibus prophetis interpraetabatur illis in omnibus scripturis quae de ipso erant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 27. v. tō-sceádan.

tō-geþeód[d]; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Adjacent, contiguous, connected, adjoined*:—Đæt eálond tōsceádeþ Wantsumo streám fram đam tōgeþeóddan lande *insula, quam a continenti terra secernit fluvius Vantsumu*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

tō-geþeódende *adhering*:—Tōgeþeóden(d)ne *adhaerentem*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 29.

togettan; *p.* te (*used impersonally*):—Togetteþ betweox sculdrum *there are spasms between the shoulders*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 22.

tō-gewegen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Applied*:—Đæt se bisceop đæt tōgewegene fȳr đære cynelīcan burghe onweg gewende *ut episcopus admotum ab hostibus urbi regiae ignem amoverit*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 12.

togian; *p.* ode *To tug, drag, pull*:—Đa Godes wiđerwinnan đa fǽmnan genāmon, ūt of đære byrig ungerǽdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 308. [Cf. toggen *to toy*, A. R. 424, 27: Marh. 14, 6. Toggyn *idem quod* strogelyn, toggyn or drawyn *tractulo*, toggynge, drawynge *attractulus*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *O. Frs.* toga *to pull about, treat roughly*: *O. H. Ger.* zocchōn *rapere*; zucchen *rapere*: *Icel.* toga *to draw, pull.*] v. for-togian; togung.

tōgian. v. tōan.

tō-ginan; *p.* -gān; *pp.* -ginen *To yawn, gape, open* as the mouth does:—Eorđe tōgaan and eall forswealh Dathanes weorod *aperta est terra, et deglutivit Dathan*, Ps. Th. 105, 15. Se stān tōgān, streám ūt āweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3044; An. 1525. Biþ đæt heáfod tōhliden, handa tōlid-ode, geaglas tōginene, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110.

tō-glīdan; *p.* -glād; *pp.* -gliden *To glide in different directions, glide away.* **I.** of a fluid:—Synt geárdagas forđ gewitene, līfwynne geliden, swā lagu tōglīdæþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. **II.** of smoke, cloud, or the like, *to be dissipated, dispersed, dispelled, to disappear, vanish, pass away*:—Đā gedwinon his drȳcræftas, swā swā rēc đonne hē tōglīdeþ, ođđe weax đonne hit for fȳre gemelteþ, Shrn. 135, 3. Hit biþ gelīc rēna scūrum, đonne hī of heofonum swȳđost dreósaþ and eft rađe eall tōglīdaþ, Wulfst. 149, 7: 264, 2. Đæt wolcn tōglād, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 11: Chr. 979; Erl. 128, 7. Nihthelm tōglād, lungre leórde, Andr. Kmbl. 246; An. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 156; El. 78. **II a.** metaph. of pain, care, or the like:—Sele drincan, sōna đæt sār tōglīt, Lchdm. ii. 356, 21. Đenden him hyra torn tōglīde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Hyge weard mongum blissad, sāwlum sorge tōglidene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. **III.** *to fall to pieces, collapse*:—Grundweal gearone, se tō-glīdan ne þearf, đeáh hit wecge wind, Met. 7, 34. **IV.** *to slip away*:—Đeáh đe đās cāseras him hāton gewyrcean heora byrgene of marmanstāne and ūtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, đeáhhwæđere se deád hit eal tōdǽlþ; đonne biþ đæt gold tōsceacen, and đa gymmas tōglidene (*the gems have slipped from their settings*), Wulfst. 148, 18–24: 263, 8. Gūđhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing hreás *the war-helm slipped off, the aged Scylfing fell*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487. [Þeo luue þat ne may her abyde . . . hit schal toglide, Misc. 94, 43. *O. Sax.* te-glīdan *to pass away, come to nought.*]

tō-gotenness, e; *f. Diffusion, spreading, effusion*:—Wyþ ǽwyrdlan đæs lichoman đe cymeþ of tōgotennysse đæs geallan, Lchdm. i. 262, 11: 270, 5. v. tō-geótan.

togung, e; *f. Spasm*:—Wiđ sina togunge, Lchdm. i. 136, 9, 19. v. togian.

tōh; *adj. Tough, tenacious, holding fast together*; lentus:—Tōh, tōch, thōch *lenta*, Txts. 73, 1198. Tōh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 64. Đæm tōn *lento*, 62. Đǽm tōn *ab lentis*, 3, 48. **I.** *tough, pliant*:—Tōh (tōch, thōh) gerd *lentum vimen*, Txts. 75, 1207: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 74. **II.** *tough, sticky, glutinous, clammy*:—Nim hwetstān brādne and guīd đa buteran on đæm hwetstāne mid copore đæt heó beó wel tōh, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22. [Makeþ ȝoure speres toȝe and strang, Laym. 5865. Mid toȝen his mæine, 9319. Thei hadden towȝ cley for syment, Wick. Gen. 11, 3. Towhhe, not tender *tenax*, Prompt. Parv. 498. *Du.* taai *pliant, tough, clammy, sticky*: *O. H. Ger.* zāhi *tenax*: *Ger.* zähe.] v. tōan, tēan, tōhlīce.

tō-haccian; *p.* ode *To hack to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Sume hig wǽron on feówer dǽlas tōhaccode, eall swā hig đæs Hǽlendes tunecan on feówer tōdǽldon, Homl. Ass. 186, 166. [To smale peces ich hym wolde to-hakke, R. Glouc. 141, 14. *O. Frs.* tō-hakkia: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* zer-hacken.]

tō-heald; *adj. Inclined*:—Tōhald *adclinis* vel *incumbens*, Txts. 37, 74. Tōheald *adclinis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 74: ii. 4, 41. Þeáh wuhta gehwile wrigaþ tōheald, swīđe onhelded, wiđ đæs gecyndes đe him cyning engla æt frymđe getióde, Met. 13, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zuo-hald *futurus, venturus.*]

tō-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Se cāsere cwæđ þæt Basilla sceolde gebūgan tō đam cnihte, oþþe hī man tōheówe mid swurde on twā, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 360. Man sceolde đa scipu tōheáwan, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Wē synd ealle belēwde tō ūre līfleáste, đæt wē beón tōheáwene mid heardum swurdum, Homl. Ass. 99, 255. [Turnus feol mid mechen toheawen, Laym. 178. The helmes thei tohewen and toschrede, Chauc. Kn. T. 1751. To zenne ne ssel he wende ayen, þaȝ me ssolde hine al toheawe, Ayenb. 178, 7. *O. Frs.* tō-hawa: *M. H. Ger.* zer-houwen: *Ger.* zer-hauen.]

tō-higung, e; *f.* The word glosses *affectus*, Rtl. 18, 32: 31, 40: 7, 27: *effectus*, 35, 37: 63, 20. v. higian.

tohl. v. tōl.

tō-hladan; *p.* -hlōd; *pp.* -hladen *To disband, disperse*:—Ne meahte hié (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) gewurđan weall forđ timbran, ac hié earmlīce heápum tōhlōdon hleóđrum gedǽlde *they could not combine to carry on the building of the wall, but, divided in speech, they miserably dispersed in troops*, Cd. Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693. Cf. 235, 6; Dan. 302.

tō-hlecan (ƿ); *p.* -hlæc; *pl.* -hlǽcon; *pp.* -hlocen *To disjoin, pull to pieces*:—Tōhlocene (tōlocene? v. tō-lūcan; *but see also* hlec, hlecan. *In the glosses among which the word occurs initial* h *before a consonant does not seem to be inserted elsewhere, though it is twice omitted, in* lecum *rimosae*, 400, 69, wisligendre *sibilantis*, 394, 278) *diuulsa*, Germ. 398, 112.

tō-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To divide into lots, to divide into parts for which lots are to be cast*:—Hȳ gedǽldan him mīn

hrægl and ðæt tōhlutan *diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Hié (*the apostles*) ðysne middangeard on twelf tānum tōhluton, and ǣghwylc ānra heora in ðæm dǣle ðe hē mid tān geeode manige þeóde ūrum Drihtne gestreónde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 8.

tōh-līc; *adj. Tough, tenacious.* v. next word.

tōhlīce; *adv. Toughly, tenaciously*:—Tōhlīce, thōlīcae, tōchtlīcae *uscide, viscide* (viscide *fortiter*, Migne), Txts. 107, 2170. Tōlīce *huscide*, 69, 1033.

tō-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden *To yawn, gape, open, crack* (intrans.), *split* (intrans.) *asunder*:—Tōhlād seó eorþe *terra dissiluit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 26. Tōhlād seó eorþe and wæs byrnende fȳr up of ðære eorþan *flamma scisso terrae hiatu eructata*, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 24: Lchdm. iii. 428, 3. Se beorg tōhlād eorðscræf egeslīc *the hill yawned, an awful cave it grew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3173; An. 1589. Heofonas tōhlidon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 13. Tōhlīdan *dehiscere*, Germ. 400, 482. Biþ ðæt heáfod tōhliden *the head shall be cloven*, Soul Kmbl. 213; Seel. 109. Hié gesāwon swelce se hefon wǣre tōhliden *coelum scindi velut magno hiatu visum*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 26. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tōbrocen . . . heorras tōhlidene *the hinges shewed gaping cracks*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Gimmas tōhlidene, Wulfst. 263, 8 note.

toh-līne, an; *f. A tow-line*:—Tohlīne *remulcum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 64: *remulcus*, 57, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* tog *a rope, line*: *Scott.* tow *a rope of any kind.*]

tō-hlocen. v. tō-hlecan.

tō-hlystend, es; *m. A listener*:—On ðara tōhlystendra heortan . . . Hē gedēþ ða sprǣce unnytte ðǣm tōhlystendum, Past. 15; Swt. 96, 8, 18.

tō-hnescian; *p.* ode *To soften away*:—Ðonne findest ðū ðæt hearde tōhnesced, Lchdm. ii. 250, 21.

tō-hopa, an; *m. Hope, expectation*:—Eádig byþ se wer ðe his tōhopa byþ tō swylcum Drihtne *beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus*, Ps. Th. 39, 4. Hwæt is mīn tōhopa *quae est expectatio mea?* 38, 9. On ðē ys eall ūre hǣl and ūre tōhopa *Domini est salus*, 3, 7. Wā eów welegum ðe eówer lufu eall and eówer tōhopa is on eówrum worldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 180, 24. Sió lufu and se geleáfa and se tōhopa *fides spes et caritas*, 21; Swt. 167, 19, 25: Shrn. 179, 1: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Se tōhopa ðære wræce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 50. Ðū mē gesettest on tōhopan (*in spe*), Ps. Th. 4, 9: 15, 9. Ymbe ðone tōhopan ðe gē habbaþ on eów *de ea, quae in vobis est, spe*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 9. Ealne his tōhopan sette hē on God, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17. [Nimeþ tohope to helme *sumentes galeam spei*, O. E. Homl. i. 155, 8. *O. L. Ger.* tō-hopa.] v. tō-hyht.

tō-hopian. v. hopian (tō).

tō-hopung, e; *f. Hope, expectation*:—Wæs eall heora myne fæst on tōhopunge ðæs ēcean Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 155. v. tō-hopa.

tō-hreósan; *p.* -hreás; *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To fall to pieces.* I. of buildings, *to go to ruin*:—Monige ōþre ceastre tōhrorene wǣron *multis civitatibus conlapsis*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Mynstru tōrorene *coenobia diruta*, Anglia xiii. 366, 12. II. of flesh, *to decay, rot away*:—Beóþ ða līchaman tōhrorene (cf. gebrosnode, 148, 24) and tō duste gewordene, Wulfst. 263, 9. Beóþ fingras tōhrorene, Soul Kmbl. 219; Seel. 112. [Portchestre, al heo gunnen toreosen (todrese, 2nd MS.), mid fure and mid fehte foruaren, Laym. 9245. Þus Portchestre toræs (toreos, 2nd MS.), & nauere seodden heo ne aras, 9426.]

tō-hrēran; *p.* de *To shake to pieces, to destroy*:—Tōhrērde *diruit*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 75. Se grundweall ðara munta wæs tōhrēred *fundamenta montium conturbata sunt*, Ps. Th. 17, 7. Tōhrērede *diruta, destructa*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 50.

tō-hrician; *p.* ode *To divide, separate, cut up*:—Tōhricod *secta*, Germ. 398, 183: *dissipatum*, 399, 303. Tōhricedum *resectis*, 398, 100. Cf. Hrycigende *resulcans*, 398, 144.

tohte, an; *f. A military expedition, war, battle*:—Nǣron ða twēgen tohtan sǣne, lindgelāces, land Persēa sōhton sīðfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 150; Ap. 75. Gē dōm āgon, tīr æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Ðæt wīf ðīn heáfod tredeþ mid fōtum sīnum ðū scealt fiersna sǣtan tohtan *the woman shall tread thy head with her feet, thou shalt lie in wait to attack her heels*, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 914. Æt sæcce oferswīðan feónda gehwylcne, ðonne fyrdhwate on twā healfe tohtan sēcaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2358; El. 1180. [Cf. *O. Frs.* tocht-man *a leader*: *Ger.* zug *a march*: *Dan.* tog *expedition, march*; togt *a cruise, expedition.*] v. ge-toht, tyht, II, toga, teón, IV; *and* cf. fird.

tō-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To go in different directions, to part, separate.* I. of two persons or parties:—Ða cyningas cōmon tōgædere and heora freóndscipe gefæstnodon . . . And hī tōhwurfon ðā mid ðisum sehte, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 5: 1091; Erl. 228, 8: 1093; Erl. 228, 39. II. of many persons, *to disperse*:—Eal seó fyrding tōhwearf, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 24. Ecgbryht lǣdde fierd wiþ Norþanhymbre, and hié him eáþmēdo budon, and hié on ðam tōhwurfon, 827; Erl. 64, 9. Siendon wē tōwrecene geond wīdne-grund, heápum tōhworfene (-hworfne, Exon. Th. 186, 19; Az. 22) *we are scattered in exile through the wide world, dispersed in bands*, Cd. Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302. Cf. tō-cirran.

tō-hyht, es; *m. Hope, confidence, trust, glad expectation*:—Witena frōfur and eorla gehwam eádnys and tōhyht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 10; Rūn. 4. Dæg byþ myrgð and tōhiht eádgum and earmum, 344, 12; Rūn. 24. Cf. tō-hopa.

tōian. v. tōan.

tō-īcness, e; *f. Increase*:—Mid ðȳ ðā seó gesetenes ðæs heofonlīcan līfes dæghwamlīce tōēcnesse nom *cum vitae coelestis institutio quotidianum sumeret augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 226, 31. v. tō-ætīcness.

tō-irnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run in different directions, run about*:—Þȳstru ðū gesettest on þearle niht on ðære ealle wildeór wīde tōeornaþ *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox; in ipsa pertransibunt omnes bestiae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 103, 19. v. tō-rinnan.

tō-irnende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Running together*:—Ðā se Hǣlend geseah ða tōyrnendan menegu *cum videret Jesus concurrentem turbam*, Mk. Skt. 9, 25.

tōl, es; *n.* I. *that by which one makes things* (cf. *Goth.* taujan *to make, do*), *a tool, implement, instrument*, (a) literal:—Tōl *ferramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 60. Tool *instrumentum*, 21, 37. Tohl, ii. 49, 22. Mid tōle *instrumento, materia*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 47. Ðȳ læs hié mid ðȳ tōle (*a surgeon's knife*) ðæt hāle līc gewierden, ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhāle āweg āceorfan, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 11. Gif ðū ðīn tōl (*cultrum*) āheīst ofer hyt *if thou lift up thy tool upon it* (A. V.), Ex. 20, 25. Hwīlon befeóll ān sīðe of ðam snǣde intō ānum deópan seáðe. Benedictus wolde gefrēfrian ðone wyrhtan ðe ðæt tōl āmyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 12. Wīglīce tōl *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Eówer sūteres tōl *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 15. Mid lācniendlīcum tōlum *instrumentis medicinalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 2. Ðā cōmon ða cempan (*the soldiers at the crucifixion*) mid cwylmbǣrum tōlum, and ðæra sceaðena sceancan tōbrǣcon, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. Be mynstres tōlum *de ferramentis monasterii*, R. Ben. 56, 2, 3. Sylle man ðam gebūre tōl tō his weorce and andlāman tō his hūse, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 26. Ða nȳdþearfe . . . ðæt is mete and drync and clāþas and tōl tō swelcum cræfte swelce ðū cunne ðæt ðē is gecynde, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 6. Gif ðū nelle ānum ōlæcan, forlǣt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wǣda and tō swylcum weorcum tōl swylce ðū cunne, Prov. Kmbl. 80. (b) metaph.:—Hwæt is hit elles būtan getimbrunga and tōl hāligra manna (*instrumenta virtutum*), R. Ben. 133, 9. Ðis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlīces cræftes, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 17. Ðū wāst ðæt nān mon ne mæg nǣnne cræft cȳðan ne nǣnne anweald reccan būtan tōlum and andweorce . . . Ðæt biþ cyninges andweorc and his tōl mid tō rīcsianne, ðæt hē hæbbe his land fullmannod; hē sceal hæbban gebedmenn and fyrdmen and weorcmen. Hwæt ðū wāst ðætte būtan ðisum tōlum nān cyning his cræft ne mæg cȳðan . . . Ne mæg hē būtan ðisum (*provisions of various kinds*) ðās tōl gehealdan, ne būtan ðisum tōlum nān ðara þinga wyrcan ðe him beboden is tō wyrcenne, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 28–60, 7. II. in a collective sense, *tools, machinery, apparatus*:—Decius cwæð: 'Æteówiaþ his gesihðum eal ðæt wīta tōl' (cf. eal ðæt pīnungtōl, 428, 18). Ðā wurdon hrædlīce forð āborene īsene clūtas, and īsene clāwa, and īsen bedd, and leádene swipa, Homl. Th. i. 424, 18. [*Icel.* tōl; *n. pl. tools*, cf. *Goth.* taujan *to do.*] v. pīnung-, tow-, wīte-tōl.

tō-lǣtan; *p.* -lēt; *pp.* -lǣten *To let go in different directions, to cause to go different ways, to disperse, release, relax*:—Tōlǣte[þ] *relaxat*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 67. Gif mon sȳþ gārleác on henne broþe and selþ drincan, ðonne tōlǣt hió ðæt sār (*costiveness*), Lchdm. ii. 276, 16. Hē forgiet hine selfne ðonne hē tōlǣtt and fægnaþ ongeagn ðara ōðerra word *oblitus sui in voces se spargit alienas*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 10. Tōlǣtenum ǣddrum *laxis fibris*, Hymn. Surt. 102, 22. [*O. Sax.* te-lātan *to scatter, disperse* (intrans.): *O. H. Ger.* ze-lāzzan *desinere, deserere, liquefacere*: *Ger.* zer-lassen *to dissolve.*]

tō-lǣtenness, e; *f. Abandonment, a giving up*:—Ðeós wyrt ealle ealde and unlācnigendlīce ādlu tōfereþ, swā ðæt hē byþ gelācnud þeáh hē ǣr his hǣle on tōlǣtennesse wǣre *the patient will be cured, though before he had been in despair of his health*, Lchdm. i. 262, 3.

tolcendlīce; *adv. Wantonly*:—Tolcendlīcor *petulantius*, Germ. 401, 41. v. following words.

tolcettan; *p.* te *To be wanton*:—Tolcetende ł fleardiende *infruticans, luxurians*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 36. v. next word.

tolcettung, tolgettung, e; *f. An incentive, incitement*:—Tolgetunge, ontyndnesse *titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 32. Tolgetunge *titillationum, accensionum*, 457, 73. v. preceding words.

tō-leoðian, -lēsan. v. tō-liðian, -līsan.

tō-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǣgon; *pp.* -legen. I. *intrans.* of roads, rivers, etc., *to lie* or *run in different directions*:—Heó (*the Nile*) tōlīþ on twā ymb an īgland ðe mon hǣt Meroen *the stream runs in two channels round the island of Meroen*; faciens insulam nomine Meroën in medio sui, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 32. Ic wille ðara þreora landrīca gemǣre gereccan hū hié mid hiera wætrum tōlicgeaþ *I will describe the boundaries, in what different directions they run*; ipsarum partium (*the three divisions of the world*) regiones significare curabo, Swt. 10, 5. Nū hæbbe wē gesǣd ymbe ealle Europe landgemǣro hū hī tōlicgaþ. Nū wille wē ymbe Affrica secgan hū ða landgemǣro tōlicgaþ *we have now told in respect to all the boundaries of the countries in Europe the several directions they take.*

Now we will tell of Africa how the different boundaries of the countries run, Swt. 24, 21–23. Ðǽr ða wegas tôlicgaþ *where the roads run in different directions*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. **II.** *trans. To lie between, to lie and part, to divide, separate*:—Seó eá tôlíþ Witland and Weonodland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 6. Ælc dæra spræca is tôdǽled on manega ðeóda, and ða sint tôlegena and tôdǽlda mid sǽ and mid wudum and mid muntum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 34.

tó-lísan; *p.* de *To unloose, undo, dissolve*; solvere, dissolvere, exsolvere, resolvere. **I.** *to undo* that which is bound, *release from a bond*, (a) literal:—Ðæt wíf tôlýsde hire feax, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 16. (b) figurative, (1) *to release* from captivity, difficulty, etc.:—Drihten tôlýseþ gecypsede *Dominus solvit compeditos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6. Hē wæs gehyhtende ðæt hē sōna ðæs ðe hine mon gefullade his lichoman tôlýsed wǽre *sperans quia mox baptizatus carne solutus esset*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 36. Tôlēsed wǽran *extricaba[n]tur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 25. (2) *to do away with tension, relax, relieve*:—Hyt tôlýseþ ða blǽdran and ða stânas forð gelǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 9. **II.** *to put an end to the connection between, to separate*:—Tôlýsan lîc and sâwle, Andr. Kmbl. 301; An. 151. Ðā tôsceáden wearð lîg tôlýsed *then was the flame scattered, separated*, Exon. Th. 277, 23; Jul. 585. **III.** *to dissolve, put an end to, dissipate*, (a) of concrete objects:—Þysse wyrte leáf tôlýsaþ gehwylce yfele springas and heardnyssa, Lchdm. i. 262, 9. Scadu sweþredon tôlýsed under lyfte, Exon. Th. 179, 17; Gū. 1263. (b) of abstract objects:—Ðære miltan sâr hyt tôlýseþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 11. Tôlýseþ leóna mægen Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. **IV.** *to dissolve, relax, destroy the force of, weaken*:—Ymhīdiguyssa ofðriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tôlýsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 15. Mid ðý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora heorta wæs tôlēsed and heora mōd onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 13, 18. Seó sāwul on flǽsclîcum lustum biþ tôlýsed, Homl. Th. i. 408, 16. Wǽrun mîne ǽdra ealle tôlýsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. **V.** *to desolate, destroy*. v. tó-lísedness, -lísend, -lísendlîc:—Nū syndon hî gewordene tôlýsde *quomodo facti sunt in desolatione*, Ps. Th. 72, 15. **VI.** *to undo* a bond, (a) literal:—Ðā hēt se apostol tôlýsan ða râpas, Homl. Th. i. 464, 21. Ðonne tôslupan ða bendas and tôlýsede wǽron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13. (b) figurative:—Deáþes bend tôlēseþ lîffruma, Exon. Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043. **VII.** *to discharge* an obligation, *to pay*:—Ic tôlýsde ÿ âgeald *exolvebam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6. **VIII.** *to break* a connection:—Seó geþeódnes ðæs heáfdes tôbrocen and tôlýsed wæs *ut capitis junctura solveretur*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 25. Ða tôlýsdan geþeódnesse *dissolutam junctura*, S. 620, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-lôsen *dissolvere, resolvere, dividere, dirumpere.*] v. un-tôlísende.

tó-lísedness, e; *f. Dissolution, desolation, dispersion*:—Tôlēsednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Monige ðara bigengena ðonan gewitan for ðære burhge tôlýsednesse (*ob desolationem*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 35. On tôlýsydnysse *in desolationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19.

tó-lísend, es; *m. A destroyer, desolater*:—Wēstend, tôlýsend *desolator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34.

tó-lísendlîc; *adj. Destructive, desolating*:—Mid glēdum tôlýsendlîcum *cum carbonibus desolatoriis*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 4.

tó-lísing, e; *f.* **I.** *dissolution, destruction*:—Geleáfan tôlýsinge, Lchdm. iii. 206, 20. **II.** *release, redemption*. v. tó-lísan, I b:—Ðætte hē salde sāwel his lēsnise ÿ tôlēsinc fore monigum *ut daret animam suam redemptionem pro multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45.

tó-lísness, e; *f.* **I.** *dissolution, destruction*:—Sibbe tôlēsness, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. **II.** *dissolution, death*:—Seó tíd mînre tôlýsnesse and mînre forþfôre is swýþe neáh, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21: 4, 9; S. 577, 16.

tó-liðan; *p.* ode *To dismember, disjoint*:—Ðā tôliðode se engel ðæt cild on ðam disce, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 18. Biþ ðæt heáfod tôhliden, handa tôliðode (-leoþode, Exon. Th. 373, 16), Soul Kmbl. 214; Seel. 109.

toll, es; *n. m.* (?) *Toll, tax, custom, duty, due*. **I.** that which is paid to the state. See also **IV**:—Cynelîc toll *fiscale tributum*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 43. Nim ðone wecg, and syle tô tolle for mē and for ðē, Homl. Th. i. 512, 5. Æt hwâm nimaþ cyningas gafol oððe toll *reges terrae a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum*? Mt. Kmbl. 17, 25. Ðæs câseres tolleras âxodon Petrus, ðā ðā hī geond ealne middangeard ðam câsere toll gegaderodon, 'Wyle eówer lāreów ǽnig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 26–29. Se cyng ne rôhte nā hû swîðe synlîce ða gerēfan hit begeátan of earme mannon . . . Hý ārērdon unrihte tollas, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 15. **II.** that which is paid to individuals:—Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tô hýre swā swā wâclîce mylna . . . ac hit ne gedafnaþ ðæt man dō Godes hūs ânre mylne gelîc for lyðrum tolle, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 248–253. (Cf. *molta* pensitatio quam a vasallis exigit dominus pro frumenti molitura in molendinis suis, Migne.) Ðā hī nān þincg næfdon tô syllanne, ðā gyrnde hē ðæs wîfes for ðam tolle (*passage money, fare*), ii. 30, 168. **III.** *taking toll*:—Matheus ārās ðǽrrihte fram his tolle, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 10. Hē hine geseah sittan æt tolle, 18. Oðer is ðæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tilige, and oðer ðæt man ðurh toll feoh gadrige *it is one thing for a man to get his living by fishing, and another to get money together by toll-taking*, 288, 20. **IV.** as a technical term in England. In this connection *toll* is used to denote not only an amount payable to the king, but also freedom from the payment of such amounts. The word occurs not unfrequently in charters along with *sac, sôcn, teám*, and other terms (v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv), and in the Latin version of an English charter is explained as 'in uendendis et emendis mercibus a tolneto immunitas,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 203, 4–5. In like manner in the Laws of Edward the Confessor it is said: 'Tol, quod nos vocamus theloneum, scilicet libertatem emendi et vendendi in terra sua,' Th. i. 451, 30. Toll could be claimed by the king (1) on sales:—Si in strata publica seu in ripa emptorali quislibet mercauerit, thelon ad manum regis subeat; quod si intus in curte praedicta (*the bishop of Worcester's*) quislibet emerit vel uendiderit, thelon debitum ad manum episcopi reddatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 119, 7–12. Cf. the grant by Edward in 904 of 'villae mercimonium, quod Anglice *ðæs tûnes cŷping* appellatur,' v. 158, 37; and that by ealdorman Æðelrēd and Æðelflǽd of a half of 'ǽlc gerihta ðe tô heora hlâforddôme gebyraþ on ceápstôwe,' 142, 33. The following passages give instances of the payment of toll:—Hēr kŷð on ðissere bēc ðæt Leówine and his wîf gebohton Ælfilde tô feówer and sixtuge penegon and Ælfrîc Hals nam ðæt toll for ðæs kynges hand, Chart. Th. 635, 24: 631, 28: 639, 15: 636, 2. Alword portgerēfa and Alwine fângon tô ðam tolle for ðæs cynges hand, 636, 30. Ælfsig bohte ânne wîfmann and hire sunu mid healfe punde, and sealde Ælfsige portgerēfa and Maccosse hundredesmann .iiii. penegas tô tolle, 627, 14. Teolling gebohte Ælword and Êdwine tô .vii. mancson tô cēpe and tô tolle, and Ælword portgerēfa nam ðæt toll, 633, 2–7: 639, 20–24. Ælfgyuu ālýsde Hig and Dunna and heora ofspring tô .xiii. mancson, and Ælgnulf portgerēfa and Godsuc nāmon ðæt toll, 638, 12–17. (2) from ships coming into port. For a list of such tolls see L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300; and for instances of tolls being remitted see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 94, where the toll (*vectigal*) on one ship entering the port of London is remitted to bishop Aldwulf; i. 101, where the king remits 'nauis onustae transvectionis censum qui a theloneariis nostris tributaria exactione impetitur; ut ubique in regno nostro libera de omni regali fiscu et tributo maneat.' See also pp. 114, 116. In a charter of Cnut the tolls of Sandwich are the subject of grant: 'nullus homo habet aliquam consuetudinem in eodem portu exceptis monachis aecclesiae Christi. Eorum autem est nauicula et transfretatio portus et theloneum omnium nauium cujuscumque sit et undecumque veniat,' iv. 21. (3) on transport by land or water. See the last passage: 'Eorum est transfretatio portus.' In another charter a grant of land carries with it 'theloneum aquarum,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 369, 25. In the charter inserted in the Chronicle under the year 963, *se toll* of certain streams is the subject of grant, Erl. 123, 2. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 73–78. [*O. Sax.* tol[l]: *O. H. Ger.* zol[l]: *Ger.* zoll; *m.: Icel.* tollr; *m.: Dan.* told; *m.*] v. scip-toll; toln, *and following words*.

tollere, es; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer*:—Tollere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: *theolenarius*, 74, 45. Matheus wæs tollere, Homl. Th. i. 324, 3: ii. 288, 17. God hine âwende of tollere tô apostole, 468, 15. Ðone se Hǽlend geceás of woruldlîcum tollere tô gāstlîcum godspellere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 129. Ðæs câseres tolleras âxodon Petrus . . . 'Wyle eówer lāreów ǽnig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 27. [Ryche Pers þe tollere, H. S. 5816. I seiȝ tolleres in marketes, Piers P. prol. 220. Tollare or takare of tol *telonearius*, Prompt. Parv. 496.] v. tolnere.

toll-frēo; *adj. Free from toll, exempt from payment of toll*:—Tolfreó ofer ealle Engleland, wiðinne burhe and wiðûtan, æt gārescēpinge and on ǽfrice styde be wætere and be lande *per totam Angliam infra ciuitatem et extra, in omni foro et annuis nundinis et in omnibus omnino locis per aquam et terram, ab omni telonii exactione liberi sint*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 19.

toll-sceamol, es; *m. A seat where a receiver of toll sits, a place for receiving contributions*:—Hē geseah ǽnne man sittende æt tollsceamule (*in teloneo*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 9. Ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on ðone toll-sceamul (*in gazophilacium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 41, 43. v. toll-setl.

toll-scîr, e; *f. The office of taking toll, business of gathering taxes*:—Matheus ārās and forlēt his tollscîre *Matthew arose and gave up his occupation as tolltaker*, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 25.

toll-setl, es; *n. A toll-booth, custom-house*:—Tolsetl *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 36. Ðā geseah hē sittan sumne mannan æt tollsetle (*in teloneo*; in a tolbothe, Wick. Mt. 9, 9), Homl. Th. ii. 468, 9. Matheus nǽfre æfter his gecyrrednysse æt tollsetle ne sæt, 288, 18. v. toll-sceamul.

toln, e; *f. Toll*:—Hē begeat mid his smēhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga æt Steorran, ðe ðā wæs ðæs kinges rǽdesman, ðæt him gewearð se þridda pænig of ðære tolne on Sandwîc, Chart. Th. 339, 13: 340, 35. [Heore is ðæt scip . . . and se tolne of ealle scipen *eorum est navicula . . . et theloneum omnium navium*, 318, 1.] [*O. Frs.* tolen, tolne; *f.*; tolna *to impose toll: O. Sax.* tolna *toll: M. H. Ger.* zoln.] v. *next word, and* toll.

tolnere, es; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer*:—Tolnere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: *exactor*, Germ. 395, 48. [*O. Frs.* tolner: *O. H. Ger.* zolnare, zollanari *telonarius, publicanus: Ger.* zöllner.] v. *preceding word, and* tollere.

tô-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To tear to pieces, wrench asunder, dislocate.* I. literal:—Dæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, dæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tôbrecan meahte, listum tôlūcan, Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781. Forðon ðe mīne innoþas on ðam fylle tôlocene wǽron *eo quod interanea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Sint mē leoð tôlocen, līc sāre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. v. tô-hlecan. II. figurative, *to root out, destroy*:—Ic hæbbe ðē gesetne ofer rīce and ofer ðióda ðæt ðū hī tôlūce and tôweorpe and forspilde and tôstence *constitui te super gentes et super regna, ut evellas et destruas et disperdas et dissipes*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 31. [Hwil þ Marherete spec þus, me toleac hire, swa þ te reue fir þe stronge rune of þ blodi stream ne mahte for muchele grure lokin þiderweardes, Marh. 7, 11. Wā is us þ we iseoð þi softe lich toluken swa ladliche, 6, 7. ȝef mi lich is toloken, 6, 12. Heo toluken þene king, and his leomen todrowen, Laym. 2602. Wilde deor limmel toluken ham, & tolimeden eauer euch lið from þe lire, Jul. 79. 5. Ich schal leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte *carnes volatilibus dilacerandas reiciam*, Kath. 2092. *O. H. Ger.* zi-lochan, -lohhan *devulsus, revulsus.*]

tô-lȳsan, tom. v. tô-līsan, tam.

tôm; *adj. Empty*; figuratively, *free from.* Cf. leás:—Ðæt hȳ mōstun mānweorca tôme lifgan and tīres blǽd ēcne āgan (cf. the man farid imu an giwald Godes tionono tômig, Hēl. 2490), Exon. Th. 74, 26; Cri. 1212. [Tome saule (*animam inanem*) he filled with fode, Ps. 106, 9. Yee sal find þair tumbs tome (tume), C. M. 17798: Toom or voyde *vacuus*, Prompt. Parv. 496; temyn or maken empty *vacuo, evacuo*, 488. *Scott.* toom, tume: *Icel.* tômr: Dan. tom.]

tô-mearcian; *p.* ode *To distinguish, describe*:—Tômearcode *distinxit*, Ps. Spl. 105, 32. Ðæt eall ymbehwyrft wǽre tômearcod *ut describeretur uniuersus orbis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 1. v. next word.

tô-mearcodness, e; *f. A description*:—Ðeós tômearcodnes (*descriptio*) wæs ǽryst geworden fram ðam dēman Cirino, Lk. Skt. 2, 2. v. *preceding word, and* tô-writenness.

tô-meldan *to destroy* peace *by talebearing, by spreading reports*:—Ðǽr is helle grund ðam ðe sibbe ful oft tômældeþ mid his mūþe (cf. Dante's Inferno, Canto 28, which describes the punishment of the sowers of scandal and schism), Exon. Th. 446, 22; Dōm. 26.

tô-middes; *prep.* (*adv.*) I. with dat. (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, amidst*, (a) preceding the governed word:—Gewurðe fæstnis tômiddes ðām wæterum *fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum*, Gen. 1, 6. Iosue hēt āhebban ōðre twelf stānas tômiddes ðam streáme (*in medio Jordanis alveo*), Jos. 4, 9. Tômiddes eów stōd ðe gē ne cunnon *medius uestrum stetit quem uos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. i. 26. Hē stōd ðǽr āna tômiddes eallum ðam folce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 639. (b) following the governed word:—Hē stōd him tômiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 617. Ðǽr ic sylf beó him tômiddes, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 19. Sticaþ him tômiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 1010; Sal. 506. Holte tômiddes, Met. 13, 37: Cd. Th. 21, 15; Gen. 324. (2) marking motion, *into the midst of*:—Hwænne ðū miht tô ðam folce becuman mid ealre dīnre fare tômiddes Hierusalem, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. Hine ðanon ealle ātugan tômiddes ðære cȳpinge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. II. with gen. (here, perhaps, *middes* should rather be taken as noun governing the following word in the genitive). (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, in the middle of*:—Ðā fundon hié hiene tômiddes ðara wietena . . . ðā wæs hē gemēt sittende tômiddes ðara lāreówa *invenerunt illum sedentem in medio doctorum . . . in medio doctorum sedens invenitur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 21–25. Ic sette mīne hālgan stōwe tômiddes eówre (*in medio vestri*), Lev. 26, 11. Tômiddes hyra *in medio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Ðǽr ic beó tômiddes heora, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 27. (2) marking movement, *into the midst of*:—Ðā hē hiene tômiddes ðæs wēstennes hæfde gelǽdd *in deserta perductus*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 17. III. as adverb:—Hē āhte geweald ealles ðæs splottes ðār ðæt scræf wæs tômiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 416. Sete on feówer healfe ðæs ceápes, and ān tômiddes, Lchdm. iii. 56, 9. Ālegdon ðā tômiddes mǽrne þeóden, Beo. Th. 6273; B. 3141.

tô-nama, an; *m. A surname, cognomen*:—His tônama wæs Cambises gecweden, Homl. Ass. 103, 25. 'Huætd ðē tônoma (*or* tô noma (*dat.*)?; *Rush. has* noma) is?' And cuoeð tô him: 'Here tônoma mē is' *quod tibi nomen est? Et dicit ei*: '*Legio nomen mihi est*,' Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 9. [Ðes wimman hadde on toname Magdalene, O. E. Homl. ii. 143, 13. Nu þu iherest of wuche gomen aras þer þe tonome . . . tonome ariseð ofte of lutle þing þe long ilasted, Laym. 9383. God gyueth the riche fowl towname (v. Lk. 12, 20–21), Piers P. C-text 13, 211. *Ger.* zu-name. Cf. *Dan.* til-navn.] v. next word.

tô-namian; *p.* ode *To surname* [:—Simon ðone getônomade (getornomade, MS.) stān *Simonem quem cognominauit Petrum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 14]. v. preceding word.

tô-nemnan; *p.* -nemde *To name separately, distinguish by name into parts*:—Hié ða þrió dǽlas on þreó tônemdon, Asiam, Europem, and Affricam *they distinguished the three parts by the three names, Asia, Europe, and Africa*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 4. Norþ ōþ ðone gārsecg is eall Sciþþia lond binnan, þēh mon tônemne on twā and on þrītig þeóda *north up to the ocean is all Scythia, though it is divided into thirty-two nations, each having its own name*, Swt. 14, 22. Swā þeáh is tô geþencenne ðæt ða fīf þing þeáh hī tônemde sién mid wordum ðæt hit is eall ān þing ðonne hī gegaderode beóþ *atqui necessarium est confiteri nomina quidem esse diversa, nullo vero modo discrepare substantiam*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 11.

tonian; *p.* ode *To thunder*:—Ic tonige *tono*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 3. [From Latin.]

tô-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take to pieces, divide*:—Hæfde se cyning his fierd on tū tônumen, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. II. *to take away*, cf. æt-beran:—*Tollite portas, principes . . .* Ðæt byþ on Englisc: Gē ealdras, tônymaþ ða gatu, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 8.

tonwinto ? The word occurs as a gloss to *adlido*, Txts. 39, 79.

topp, es; *m.* I. *a top, summit*:—Helmes top *apex, summitas galeae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 1. II. *a lock of hair, tuft*; and fig. *a collection of rays of light* (?), as in the tail of a comet:—Se brōðor geseah eall ðæt hūs mid heofonlīcre bryhto geondgoten, and hē ðǽr geseah fyrenne topp (*a stream of light* (?); cf. *Cometa* . . . men cweþaþ on Englisc, ðæt hit sié feaxede steorra, for ðæm ðǽr stent lang leóma of, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 19. But, perhaps, *torr* should be read, as the Latin has *turrim*; and the metrical version of the passage uses that word:—Heofonlīc leóma from foldan up swylce fyren tor ryht ārǽred, Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285) up of ðære eorþan tô heofones heánnysse, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 88, 11. III. *a top* to play with (?):—Mid gelǽredre handa hē swang ðone top mid micelre swiftnysse (the passage is obscure, and perhaps the Latin original has been mistranslated. Thorpe, p. 41, note, cites two Latin versions, one of which has 'accepto ceromate, cum docta manu circumlavit ei cum subtilitate'; the other 'accepto cyramoco, docta manu circulavit eum': in each case the rubbing after the bath seems to be meant. But *swingan* (q. v.) elsewhere seems always used with the sense of *striking*, and hardly fits in with the meaning of the Latin), Ap. Th. 13, 13. [In later English the word seems mostly used of the hair at the top of the head, or of that which has a similarity with it, e. g. the leafy top of a tree:—Bi þone toppe (coppe, 2nd MS.) he hine nom, Laym. 684. Hongin bi þe toppe (teon bi þe top up, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 28, 6: Piers P. 3, 139. Top ouer tail, Will. 2776. En vostre chef vus avet toup (*a top of heer*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 21 (13th cent.). Ne rohte he þeȝ flockes were Imeind bi toppes and bi here, O. and N. 428. His heer was by his eres ful round ishorn, His top was docked lyk a priest biforn, Chauc. Prol. 590. Top or fortop, top of the hed *aqualium*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Up to þe toppe from þe more, O. and N. 1422: 1328. A top of flax *du lyn le toup*, Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 27. The word is used also of other things:—Teon seiles to toppa, Laym. 1339. Top or cop of an hey thynge *cacumen*, top of a maste *carchesia*, Prompt. Parv. 496. It is found, too, as the name of a plaything:—En la rue vus juvetz a toup (*a top of tre*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 25. Top of chylderys pley *trochus*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Sweype for a top *flagellum*, 482. *O. Frs.* top *a lock, tuft of hair: Du.* top *top, summit: O. H. Ger.* zopfe; *pl. cicinni, anciae: Ger.* zopf: *Icel.* toppr *a tuft* or *lock of hair; a top* of a mast: *Dan.* top *a top, summit; a tuft, crest; a top* to play with: *Swed.* topp *a top, summit.* The word was taken from the Teutonic into the Romance languages.]

tor *a tower; a rock.* v. torr.

tôr; *adj. Difficult, hard.* v. tôr-begete, -cirre [& tat iss harrd & strang & tor and hefiȝ lif to ledenn, Orm. 6350. Erueð (tor, MS. T.) for te paien, A. R. 108, 9. An honful ȝerden beoð erueð for te breken (arn tor to breken, MS. T.), 254, 2. Tor for to telle, Will. 1428. Toor, 5066. *O. H. Ger.* zuor-, zuir-, zuur-, zūr-: *Icel.* tor-].

toran-eáge. v. toren-īge.

tôr-begete; *adj. Hard to get*:—Gif hē beget and yt rinde, sió ðe cymþ of neorxnawonge, ne dereþ him nān ātter. Ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bóc wrāt ðæt hió wǽre tôrbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3–6. Cf. ēð-begete, *and see* tôr.

tôr-cirre; *adj. Hard to turn, hard to convert*:—Ða ðe wǽron ǽr swȳðe heardes mōdes and swȳðe tôrcyrres tô Crystes geleáfan, Shrn. 99, 1. Cf. earfoþ-cirre.

torcul *glosses* torcular, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* torcul; *n.*; torcula; *f. torcular.*]

tord, es; *n. A turd, dung*:—Swīnes tord, Lchdm. ii. 62, 22. Gāte tord, 122, 5. Genim nīwe horses tord, 330, 27: 148, 13. Genim culfran tord, 322, 9. v. weorf-tord; tyrdlu, *and next word.*

tord-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle*; scarabaeus stercorarius:—Ðǽr ðū geseó tordwifel on eorþan up weorpan, ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe, Lchdm. ii. 318, 15. [*Icel.* tord-yfill.] Cf. scearn-wifel.

tô-rendan; *p.* -rende *To rend in two, tear in pieces*:—Se hēh ðā sacerd tôslāt ł tôrende woedo his *summus autem sacerdos scindens vestimenta sua*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 63. Wāghrægl temples tôre[n]ded (tôrended, Rush.) wæs in tuu *velum templi scissum est in duo*, 15, 38. Grin biþ tôrænded *laqueus contritus est*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. [Wurmes wullen todelen þine þermes, lifre and lihte torenden, Fragm. Phlps. 6, 59. He is of þe tetore uolke, þet toterեð his olde kurtel, and torendeð þe olde pilche, A. R. 362, 29. Haue ruþe of þi faire bodi, þt me ne lete hit noȝt þus torende, Marg. 28, 132. *O. Frs.* tô-renda.]

toren-íge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Gif hē wǽre toreníge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) oððe fleáh hæfde on eágan *si lippus fuerit, si albuginem habens in oculo*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 5. Wiþ eágena sār, ðæt is ðonne ðæt hwā tornīge (toraneáge, MS. B.) sȳ *ad lippitudinem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 108, 23. Wið eágena sāre, ðæt ys ðæt wē cwēðaþ tornīge (-ēge, MS. H.) *ad epiphoras oculorum*, 156, 18.

torfian; *p.* ode. In the first instance *to throw with turf at* a person (cf. stānan), and then with stones or the like; so *Icel.* has tyrfa með grjóti ok með torfi, and *Swed.* tyrva med stenom. Afterwards in a more general sense *to throw*. **I.** *to throw at* an object, *strike* with a missile, *to stone* a person:—Seó clǽnnes ða fūlnesse mid flinte torfaþ *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 a. Ða deóflu mē swīðe geegsiaþ and eác swylce torfiaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 424. Hī nāmon stānas, ðæt hī hine torfodon, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hī mid stānum torfodon ðone sōdfæstan Iacob, 300, 18. Hig nāmon stānas tō ðam ðæt hig woldon hyne torfian *tulerunt lapides, ut iacerent in eum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 59; *ut lapidarent eum*, 10, 31. Ða leásan gewitan hine ongunnon ǽrest tō torfienne, Homl. Th. i. 50, 15. **II.** *to throw, cast*, (a) with acc. of thing thrown:—Hē geseah hū ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on ðone tollsceamul, and manega welige torfudon fela *aspiciebat quomodo turba iactaret aes in gazophilacium, et multi diuites iactabant multa*, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (b) without an object:—Ic torfige oððe sceóte *iacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 16. Ða Francisce men torfedon tōwærd ðam weofode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17. [Samuel þe sticches toruede (tarueden, 1st MS.) oueral þan strede, Laym. 16703. *Icel.* tyrfa *to pelt* a person with something.] v. of-, tō-torfian; turf, *and next word.*

torfung, e; *f.* **I.** *a throwing of stones, stoning*:—Ðæt hine (*a slave who had absconded*) man lǽdde tō ðære torfunge, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. Cf. Si fur servus homo sit, eant sexaginta et viginti servi et lapident eum, iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13. v. Grmm. R. A. 693. **II.** *a throwing, casting, hurling*:—Hié his wǽran swīðe ehtende ge mid scotum ge mid stāna torfungum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16.

torht; *adj.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry. It is, however, found not unfrequently as one of the components in proper names. v. Txts. 576: cf. *beorht* in the same class of words. See, also, *torhtness.*] *Bright, splendid.* **I.** of the brightness of light, literal or figurative, (a) referring to things in this world:—Æþelast tungla, torht tācen Godes *the sun*, Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Leóma leóhtade leóda mǽgþum torht, 15, 12; Cri. 235. Upheofon torhtne mid his tunglum *the firmament splendid with its stars*, 60, 13; Cri. 969. Heofon torhtne tungolgimmum, 71, 6; Cri. 1151. Heofanas torhte *the bright skies*, 58, 11; Cri. 934. Tungla torhtast *the sun*, Menol. Fox 219; Men. 111. (b) of heavenly brightness:—Wæs mē swegles leóht torht ontȳned, Exon. Th. 131, 19; Gū. 457. Wuldres leóht torht, 102, 17; Cri. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614: Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557. **II.** *of splendid appearance, bright, beautiful, splendid*, (a) of living creatures:—Se torhta fugel (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 236, 15; Ph. 574. Ða torhtan mægþ (*Judith*: cf. ides ælfscīnu, 21, 11; Jud. 14), Judth. Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 43. Englas ælbeorhte, trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. (b) of inanimate objects:—Ðē is neorxna wang, boldwela fægrost . . . torht ontȳned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. Ðæt torhte lond, Exon. Th. 199, 19; Ph. 28. Se torhta æsc, 429, 24; Rä. 43, 9. In ðære torhtan byrig, 34, 14; Cri. 542. Of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes, 12, 15; Cri. 186. Beám tānum torhtne, 435, 17; Rä. 54, 2. Him hildedeór hof torht getāhte, Beo. Th. 631; B. 313. Torhtæ *vitreos, claros* (*gurgites*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 48. Tācna torhtost (*the cross seen by Constantine*; cf. ðæt wlitige treów, 330; El. 165), Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. **III.** *splendid, glorious, noble, illustrious, having splendid qualities* or *properties*, (a) of persons:—Se torhta (*the Deity*), Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Ārās se wuldormago, spræc tō his onbehtþegne, torht tō his gesīþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Bearn Godes, torhtes tīrfruma[n], 13, 21; Cri. 206. Torhtne Drihten Hǽlend, Cd. Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Torhte and tīreádige twelfe *the twelve apostles*, Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. (b) of things:—Wuldres blēd torht, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594. Seolf onfēng torhtum tācne (*circumcision*), 143, 6; Gen. 2375. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, 4, 23; Gen. 58. Ða hālgan duru heofona rīces torhte ontȳnan, Salm. Kmbl. 75; Sal. 38. Abraham wordum God torhtum cīgde, Cd. Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807. Noldan hī ða torhtan tācen (*Christ's miracles*) oncnāwan, Exon. Th. 40, 21; Cri. 642. Torhte frætwe, 211, 20; Ph. 200. In ðone torhtestan þrȳnesse þrym, 140, 29; Gū. 617. **IV.** of sight or voice, *bright, clear*:—Blind sceal his eágna þolian, oftigen biþ him torhtre gesihþe, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 40. Ðūhte him ðæt engel stīgan cwōme and stefne āheád, torhtan reorde, Cd. Th. 248, 10; Dan. 511. [*O. Sax.* torht: *O. H. Ger.* zoraht *clear, evident.*] v. freá-, geár-, gold-, heaðo-, heofon-, hilde-, hleór-, mǽre-, mere-, morgen-, rodor-, sige-, sigel-, swegel-, wlite-, wuldor-torht.

torhte; *adv.* **I.** *clearly*:—Frætwe mīne (*the swan's feathers*) swōgaþ hlūde, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 9; Rä. 8, 8. Him torhte in gemynd his Dryhtnes naman dumba brohte, 440, 24; Rä. 60, 7. **II.** *beautifully, splendidly*:—Hē anlicnesse geseh torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1430; An. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* zorahto *evidenter.*]

torhtian; *p.* ode *To make clear, shew*:—Tācnendi, torctendi *index*, Txts. 71, 1105. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-ougozorhtōn *manifestare.*]

torht-līc; *adj. Splendid*:—Eów ys wuldorblǽd torhtlīc tōweard, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Dryhten eallum dǽleþ . . . sumum torhtlīcne tiir, Exon. Th. 331, 18; Vy. 70. [*O. Sax.* torht-līk.]

torhtlīce; *adv. Splendidly*:—Ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, timbreþ torhtlīce, Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. His mildheortnyss is ofer ūs torhtlīce getrymed, Ps. Th. 116, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 3358; An. 1683. [*O. Sax.* torhtlīko.]

torht-mōd; *adj. Glorious, illustrious*; an epithet of the Deity, Judth. Thw. 21, 4; Jud. 6: 21, 35; Jud. 93: of Noah, Cd. Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502.

torhtness, e; *f. Glory*:—Torhtnis, torchtnis *luculentum*, Txts. 75, 1243. Torhtnes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 16. Gyf him þince (*seem in a dream*) ðæt his hūs byrnþ, micel blǽd and torhtnes him byþ tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 10.

tō-rinnan; *p.* -rann *To run in different directions, disperse* (intrans.):—Suelce hit eall lytlum rīðum tōrinne, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-rinnan: *Ger.* zer-rinnen.]

tō-rīpan; *p.* te *To pluck in two, tear to pieces*:—Ðā hē fleáh ðā tōrȳpte hine ān brēmber ofer ðæt nebb. Ðā hē ætsacan wolde ðā sǽde him mon ðæt tō tācne *when he fled, a bramble scratched him all over the face. When he wanted to deny* (*the charge brought against him*), *they told him this as a token*, Chart. Th. 172, 27. [v. *Goth.* raupjan *to pluck: O. H. Ger.* roufen *vellicare, runcare: Ger.* raufen.] v. rīpan.

torn, es; *n.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry; see, however, *torn-wyrdan.*] *Violent emotion of anger* or *grief* (cf. teran, *and Goth.* ga-taura *a rent*; ga-taurnan *to be torn*). **I.** of anger, (a) where there is just cause, *anger, indignation, wrath*:—Gewāt torne gebolgen dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf when the dragon ravaged the country*), Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Ne mōton wyt on wǽrlogum wrecan Godes torn, Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530: 4, 24; Gen. 58: 151, 13; Gen. 2508. Mé ðæt cynn hafaþ sāre ābolgen; nū mē Sethes bearn torn nīwiaþ, 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Līfes leóhtfruma leng ne wolde torn þrowigean *would not restrain his wrath*, 146, 14; Gen. 2422. (b) *unrighteous anger, rage*:—Wǽron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits*) torn fulle, cwǽdon ðæt him Gūðlāc earfeþa mǽst āna gefremede, Exon. Th. 114, 22; Gū. 176. Beóþ ða gebolgne . . . and heora torn wrecaþ *will wreak their rage*, 119, 24; Gū. 259. Synfull yrsaþ tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator irascetur, dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. **II.** of grief, *grief, affliction, trouble, distress*:—Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian; ðæt wæs torn were hefig æt heortan, Cd. Th. 60, 10; Gen. 979. Hȳ twēgen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan, ðenden him hyra torn tōglīde, forgietan ðara geócran gesceafte, habban him gomen on borde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gu. Ex. 182. Ðǽr wæs wōpes hring torne bitolden, 34, 6; Cri. 538. Ðā wæs wōpes hring, hāt heáfodwylm, ofer hleór goten; nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2265; El. 1134. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, Exon. Th. 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Inwidsorge ðe hié ǽr drugon and þolian scoldon, torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Torn geþolode wine Scyldinga, weána gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, 297; B. 147. Torn dreógan, Exon. Th. 131, 20; Gū. 458. Gristbitian mid tōðon torn þoligende *gnashing their teeth in despair*, Judth. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Abraham bæd him fu..umes . . . cwæð ðæt him wǽre weorce on mōde, sorga sārost. . . . Hié Abrahame treówa sealdon, ðæt hié his torn mid him gewrǽcon on wrāðum, Cd. Th. 122, 36; Gen. 2037. Ne sceal nǽfre his torn tō rycene beorn of his breóstum ācȳþan, nemþe hē ǽr ða bōte cunne mid elne gefremman, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Torna gehwylces, Beo. Th. 4385; B. 2189. [*O. Sax.* torn *grief, affliction: Du.* toorn *anger: O. H. Ger.* zorn *commotio, zelus, fervor, ira, indignatio, dolor, molestia: Ger.* zorn.] v. gār-, lyge-torn, *and next word.*

torn; *adj. Causing violent emotions of grief* or *anger, grievous, distressing, bitter*:—Hī him ermþu gehēton tornum teóncwidum *they threatened him with misery in grievous words of insult*, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gū. 419. Ic sceal godscyld wrecan, torne teóncwide (*grievous blasphemies*), ðe ðū tǽlnissum wiþ ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, 254, 30; Jul. 205. Hī mē dǽdun (-m, MS.) torne tēlnysse, teónan mænige *detrahebant mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ðæt wæs Hrōðgāre hreówa tornost *it was to Hrothgar the bitterest grief*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. [*O. Sax.* torn *bitter* (*tear*).] v. torne, torn-līc.

torn-cwide, es; *m. A speech that causes grief, bitter, grievous, distressing words*:—Heora tungan torncwidum serwaþ swā oft nǽdran dōþ *acuerunt linguas suas sicut serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Ongunnon gromheorte (*the evil spirits*) Godes orettan in sefan swencan, swīþe gehēton, ðæt hē in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde . . .; woldun hȳ geteón mid torncwidum in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempan, Exon. Th. 36, 25; Gū. 546.

torne; *adv. In a way that causes grief* or *distress, grievously, distressingly*:—Hē wīse dōmas dēþ (ðām) ðe hēr deorce ǽr teónan manige

torne geþoledan *facit judicium injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Mê ys torne on môde (cf. ys mê nû hige geómor, 22, 31; Jud. 87) *I am distressed in mind*, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Him ðæs wôpes hring torne gemonade, Exon. Th. 182, 22; Gû. 1314. Heó mec torne tæle gerahte (-ræhte?), 247, 3; Jul. 73.

torn-gemôt, es; *n. A meeting intended to cause trouble* or *molestation, an attack upon an enemy*:—Gif hê torngemôt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting with his foe*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140.

torn-geníðla, an; *m. A malignant, grievous, fierce enemy*:—Hêton hine ofer landsceare teón torngenîðlan, swâ hié hit frêcnost findan meahton, Andr. Kmbl. 2462; An. 1232. Heó wæron stearce, stâne heardran, noldon hire andsware ænige secgan torngenîðlan (*the Jews whom Elene asked about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1132; El. 568. Hié (*the wicked after doomsday*) worpene beóþ in helle grund torngenîðlan, 2609; El. 1306.

torn-îge. v. toren-îge.

torn-lîc; *adj. Grievous, bitter*:—Ða hêr on tornlîcum teárum (cf. wrêðan werk wôpu kûmian, tornon trahnon, Hêl. 5525) sâwaþ, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* zorn-lîh *turbidus, iratus.*]

torn-môd; *adj. Having the mind excited to anger, having rage in the heart*:—Gê (*the evil spirits*) mec næfre môtan tornmôde teón in tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 2; Gû. 621. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zorn-muot *turbor*; zorn-muotig *iracundus.*]

torn-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Anxious care*:—Tornsorgna ful eald ongon eaforan læran, Exon. Th. 304, 27; Fä. 76.

torn-word, es; *n. A word that causes distress* or *grief, a contemptuous, scornful word*:—Hî mê hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, Exon. Th. 11, 17; Cri. 172. v. torn-wyrdan.

torn-wracu, e; *f. Grievous revenge*:—Gê hêr âteóþ in ða tornwræce (*the destruction with which the evil spirits threatened Guthlac if he remained in his hermitage*) sigeleásne sîð, Exon. Th. 120, 16; Gû. 272.

torn-wyrdan; *p.* de *To address abusive words to, to vituperate*:—Hiera wîf him ongeán iernende wæron, and hié swîþe tornwyrdon, and ãcsedon, gif hié feohtan ne dorsten, hwider hié fleón woldon; ðæt hié ôðer gener næfden bûton hié on heora wîf hrif gewiton (*the Latin, however, is:* Uxores eorum obviam occurrunt, orant, in praelium revertantur: cunctantibus obscoena corporis ostendunt, quaerentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere), Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 2. v. torn-word.

toroc *a bung, stopper of a cask* (?):—Toroc *dolua*, Wrt. ii. 141, 67. [*From Latin* (?) turachium *epistomium, dolii obturamentum*, Migne. Cf. (?), too, *French* douve *stave of a cask*. Another attempt at a meaning, however, may be suggested. Du Cange, who does not give *dolua*, gives *toroc* as a gloss for *gurgulio*; if this were the same word as that in the A. S. gloss, perhaps the latter is *tô-roc*; cf. ed-roc.]

torr, es; *m.* I. from Latin *turris, a tower*; the native word is *stîpel*; q. v.:—Ðîn nosu is suelc se torr (*turris*) on Liuano ðæm munte, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 24: Exon. Th. 266, 23; Jul. 402. Tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2: Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gû. 1285. Ða hêt hire fæder hî bewyrcean on ânum torre mid twelf ðeówennum, Shrn. 105, 33. Æt torre *at the tower* (*of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Tô beácne torr, 100, 19; Gen. 1666: Bt. 25, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monn getimberde torr (*turrem*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 1. Torr (tor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 28. Âstâg Simon on ðone torr, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27. Hât ðû mê ânne heáhne tor of mycclum beámum getimbrian, 183, 3. Hrôfas sind gehrorene, hreórge torras, Exon. Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1684; An. 844. Ceastre and torras (*farus*; v. fŷr-torr) and strêta and brycge geworhte wæron, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. Mid ceastrum ða ðe wæron mid weallum and torrum (*turribus*) and geatum getimbrade, 1, 1; S. 473, 28: Ps. Th. 47, 11: 121, 7. On ðæs sæs waroþe tô sûþdæle ðanon ðe hî sciphere on becom [hî] toras (*turres*) timbredon tô gebeorhge ðæs sæs, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bæron ða elpendas, Nar. 4, 16. *O. Frs.* thoer: *O. H. Ger.* turri, turra *turris.*] Cf. tûr. II. from Celtic, *a projecting rock, a tor*:—Torr *scopulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 20. Ôð him (*the brook*) oninnan felþ muntes mægenstân âtrendlod of ðæm torre (cf. micel stân wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29) *resistit rupe soluti objice saxi*, Met. 5, 17. Ærest on mercecumb (*in Dorset*), ðonne on grênan pytt, ðonne on ðone torr æt mercecumbes æwielme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 28, 32. On gyran torr (*in Devon*), iii. 412, 9. An horsa tor . . . on lytlan tor (*in Devon*), Cod. Dip. B. iii. 133, 10, 11. Stânrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Torra *scopulorum*, 499, 68. Cf. Heáhtorra *alpium, montium*, 454, 42. v. fŷr-, geat-, heáh-, mere-, seoh-, stân-torr.

torrebrande, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 44, read *torre* brande; cf. *torribus* brandum, 94, 56.

tô-rŷpan. v. tô-rîpan.

tô-sælan; *p.* de; *impers. vb. To happen amiss* to a person (*dat.*) in respect to something (*gen.*), *to be lack* of something for a person:—Ne tôsæleþ him gûþgemôtes siþþan ic þurh hylles hrôf gerâce *he* (*the dog*) *will not want for fighting, when I* (*the badger*) *reach through the hill's roof*, Exon. Th. 397, 26; Rä. 16, 25. Ic beom strong ðæs gewinnes gif ic stille weorþe gif mê ðæs tôsæleþ hî beóþ swîþran ðonne ic *I* (*the anchor*) *am strong for the struggle if I keep still; if I fail in that they will be stronger than I*, 398, 9; Rä. 17, 5. Tôsæle, Prov. Kmbl. 65.

tô-samne, -somne; *adv. Together*. I. with verbs of motion, where meeting takes place, (1) without hostility:—Ða cômon ðær tôsamne unârîmedlîco mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 191, 9. Ær hî tôsomne becômun *antequam convenirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Hêht tôsomne ða heó sêleste wiste tô ðære hâlgan byrig cuman, Elen. Kmbl. 2401; El. 1202. (2) with hostility:—Raðe ðæs ðe hié tôsomne cômon *commisso praelio*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 11. Fôron tôsomne wrâðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 19; Gen. 1982. II. with verbs implying collecting, assembling:—Beóþ ealle sæfixas gegaderod tôsomne *omnes pisces maris in unum congregabuntur*, Num. 11, 22. Hî tôsomne eall werod clypedon *convocant totam cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Leóde tôsomne bannan, Andr. Kmbl. 2188; An. 1095. Hêt ða tôsomne sîne leóde, Cd. Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. III. with verbs denoting joining, touching, mixing:—Tôsomne geræt *congelaverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 37. Tôsomne cnyllaþ *conliserint*, 134, 66. Se wyrm gebeáh snûde tôsomne, Beo. Th. 5129; B. 2568. Ða stânas bióþ earfoþe tô tôdælenne and eác uneáþe tôsomne cumaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 25. Hié him geblendon tôsomne drync unheórne, Andr. Kmbl. 66; An. 33: Exon. Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438. IV. of action, *in concert, at the same time*:—Ða burston ða seofon weallas ealle tôsomne, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 31. Eall þreó nimeþ fŷres wælm tôsomne, Exon. Th. 60, 8; Cri. 966. Englas hlŷdaþ tôsomne, 55, 14; Cri. 883: Hy. 3, 16. Ðær gelâðe leng ne mihton geseón tôsomne *the foes could not longer see one another*, Cd. Th. 190, 30; Exod. 207. V. of uninterrupted time:—Moyses fæste feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tôsamne, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 3. Tôsomne, 198, 13. Hê fæste hwîlum twêgen dagas, hwîlum þrŷ tôsomne, Shrn. 52, 20. Hit âgan rînan .xl. daga and .xl. nihta tôsomne, Wulfst. 216, 33. [Heo ferden tosomne, Laym. 1393. Tosumne (togadere, 2nd MS.), 61. *O. Frs.* tô-samene: *O. Sax.* te-samne: *O. H. Ger.* zi-samane: *Ger.* zu-sammen.]

tô-samnian; *p.* ode *To assemble, collect*:—Ða bæd hê hine ðæt hê sumne dæl landes æt him onfênge, ðæt hê mihte mynster on getimbrian and Godes ðeówas tôsomnian *he prayed him to receive from him a parcel of land, that he might thereon build a monastery and collect together servants of God*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 11.

tô-sâwan; *p.* -seów *To sow broadcast, scatter seed*; fig. *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*, (a) of concrete objects:—Sume hî cwædon, ðæt se lîchoma ðe æne biþ tô duste gewend and wîde tôsâwon, ðæt hê næfre eft tôgædere ne côme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 376. Of Noes sunum ys tôsâwen (*disseminatum*) eall mancynn ofer eorðan, Gen. 9, 19. Is micel dæl ðæs mancynnes gehwær wîde tôsâwen, Homl. Ass. 69, 94. (b) of abstract objects, *to disseminate* opinions, *distribute* favours, *sow* dissension:—Se mann ðe tôsâwþ ungeþwærnysse betwux cristenum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 492, 14. Swâ weordlîce wîde tôsâweþ Dryhten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 31; Crä. 110. Tôsâwaþ (*labia sapientium*) *disseminabunt* (*scientiam*, Prov. 15, 7), Kent. Gl. 511. Ða fyrmestan bydelas ðe Godes lâre geond ðâs land tôseówon, Homl. Ass. 56, 143. Seó leáse gesetnys ðe þurh gedwolmen wîde tôsâwen is, Homl. Th. i. 438, 1.

tosca (-e; *f.* (?); *in the Ritual feminines sometimes end in* a), an; *m. A frog*:—Sceomiende (*the glosser has taken* rubeta *as connected with* rubeo) ða ðió is âcuoeden tosca *rubeta illa quae dicitur rana*, Rtl. 125, 27. Sette him heard wîte hundes fleógan and hî ætan eác yfle tostan (toscan?) hæfdan hî eallunga ût âworpen *immisit in eos muscam caninam, et comedit eos; ranam, et exterminavit eos*, Ps. Th. 77, 45. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teónlîce *misit in terram eorum ranas*, 104, 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zuscen *to burn* (*so* tosca *might refer to the venomous character of the animal*), cf. (?), *also*, *Swed.* tossa *a toad*: *Dan.* tudse.]

tô-scâdan, -scægde. v. tô-sceádan, -scecgan.

tô-scênan; *p.* de *To break to pieces*:—Bân ne tôscaenas (-scênas, Rush.) ł ni gebraecgaþ gê of him *os non comminuetis ex eo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Ða fœturo forbræc ł tôscænde (-sceænde, Lind.) *compedes comminuisset*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. Ne furðon ân bân næfde hê mid ôþrum ac tôscænede ofer eall lâgon and tôworpene geond ða wîdan eorþan *he had not even one bone along with another, but broken to pieces they lay in all directions and flung here and there throughout the wide world*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 496. [Hi þe totorveþ . . . and þine fule bon toscheneþ, O. and N. 1120. In Layamon the word is intransitive:—Þu scalt toscæne mid mire eaxe . . . Corineus smat in enne stane . . . þe stan al tosceande (þat þe ston al tobrac, 2nd MS.), 2309–15.]

tô-sceacan, -scacan; *p.* -sceóc, -scôc; *pp.* -sceacen, scacen. I. *to shake to pieces, shake violently, to disturb*:—Tôscæcþ *concutit*, i. *turbat, terreat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 47. Stefn Drihtnes tôsceacende wêsten, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. II. *to shake off, drive away, disperse*:—Ic tôsceace *discutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3. Hit ðæt âttor tôscaceþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14 note. Hundes sceanca tôsceaceþ ðone fefor, 362, 27. Hê tôsceóc ðone lîg of ðam ofne, swâ ðæt ðæt fŷr ne mihte him derigan, Homl. Th. i. 570, 14. Hê tôscôc ða dwollîcan nytennysse, 602, 35. Môdes slæp tôsceac *mentis somnum discute*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 23: *dissice*, 19, 17. Biþ ðæt gold tôsceacen, Wulfst. 148, 23: 263, 9. [Gromes . . . þe totwicheþ and toschakeþ, O. and N. 1647. A wilde bor . . . man and houndes

. . . wiþ his taskes he al toshok, Beves 742. With shaking shal be toshaken pees, Wick. Is. 24, 20. Wynde may the plantes bigge toshake, Pall. 52, 240. The word is used also intransitively:—All þe worlde shall toshake, Anglia iii. 546, 156.]

tô-sceácerian; *p.* ode *To waste, devastate, scatter*:—Nū is eall mîn heord tôsceácerod *nunc omnis grex meus vastatus est*; they were scattered (Ezek. 34, 5), L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 28. Đâ wurdon hî ealle ðearle âfyrhte, and heora gesomnunga ealle wurdon sôna tôsceácerode *then (at the coming of the emperor Decius) they (the Christians) were all very frightened, and their congregations were at once scattered*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 23. v. sceácere.

tô-sceád, es; *n.* I. *a separating, distinguishing, distinction*:—Ne sié fram abbode hâda tôsceád on mynstre gehealden *non ab abbate persona in monasterio discernatur*, R. Ben. 12, 7. Mid ðæs micelum dômes tôsceáde *cum magna examinis discussione*, Anglia xiii. 375, 141. II. *the faculty of distinguishing* objects presented to the mind, *discrimination, discerning*:—Se Hâlga Gâst sylþ his gife ðâm ðe hê wile. Sumum men hê forgifþ wîtegunge, sumum tôsceád gôdra gâsta and yfelra (*to one is given by the Spirit prophecy; to another discerning of spirits* (discretio spirituum), 1 Cor. 12, 10), Homl. Th. i. 322, 27. III. *difference, diversity*:—Hû micel scyle bión ðæt tôsceád & hû mislîce mon scyle menn lâran mid ðæm cræfte ðæs lâreówdômes *quanta debet esse diversitas in arte praedicationis*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 12. Biþ tôsceád, swâ swâ se apostol sæde: '*Stella ab stella differt in claritate*,' Homl. Ass. 43, 486. Betwuh ðâm þrîm is swîþe micel tôsceád, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21. Dô sum tôsceád betwuh mê and unrihtwîsum folce *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Th. 42, 1.

tô-sceádan, -scâdan; *p.* -scêd, -sceád (*in the Northern Gospels weak forms are found, and* -sceádde *occurs in Bede*); *pp.* -sceáden. I. *to divide in two, separate* one thing from another, (1) literally, of local relations:—Swâ swâ sweord ða wunde tôsceát on tû, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 17. Se streám tôsceádeþ sûþfolc Angelðeóde and norþfolc *flumine meridiani et septentrionales Anglorum populi dirimuntur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Neáh ðam sæ ðe Engla land and Pehta land tôsceádeþ *in vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque disterminat*, 4, 26; S. 602, 36. Hê tôsceádes hiá betuih suâ hiorde tôsceádas scîpo from ticgenum *separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 32. Đætte God efne-gigedraþ monno ne tôsceádeþ (tôsceáda, Lind.) hê (*separet*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 9. On ðæm dæge God tôscêd on twâ eorðan and sæ, Shrn. 63, 24: 62, 35. Đæt Severus onfêng micelne dæl Breotone and ðone mid dîce tôsceádde fram ôþrum þeódum *ut Severus receptam Brittaniae partem vallo a caetera distinxerit*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 3. Đæt God gegeadrade monn ne tôslîte ł tôsceáða (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. Tôscâdende *segregans*, Ps. Surt. 67, 10. Hê (*the stream*) on tû tôsceáden wyrð, Met. 5, 18. Tôscâden, Wulfst. 26, 2. Ða syndon Temese streáme tôsceádene fram Centlande, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. Tôsceádenne mid Trêntan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. .iiii. fŷr nôwiht miclum fæce betwyh him tôsceáden *quatuor ignes non multo ab invicem spatio distantes*, 3, 19; S. 548, 10. (2) figuratively, (a) *to divide* into parties, *cause division* or *dissension among*:—Hê tiolode hié betwux him tô tôscâdanne . . . swâ hê tôscêd ðara êhtera ânmôdnesse and Paulus com gesund ðonon *inter semetipsos dividere studuit, quos contra se unitos vidit . . . facta in persecutorum unanimitate dissensio est, et divisa turba illaesus Paulus exivit*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1–8. (b) *to separate* contending parties *or* claims, *judge, decide between*:—God stôd godum on gemange, and hê hî on midle tôsceádeþ (*discernit*; he judgeth among the gods, A.V.), Ps. Th. 81, 1. Ic ne sêce mîn wuldor, is swâ ðeáh se ðe sêcþ and tôscêt (*judicat*, Jn. 8, 50), Homl. Th. ii. 232, 8. Tôscêd (*sors inter potentes*) *dijudicat* (Prov. 18, 18), Kent. Gl. 656. Tôscâd *decerne* (*quod justum est*, Prov. 31, 9), 1134. Tôsceád *discerne* i. *dijudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 62. (c) *to make a distinction* between things, *to distinguish, treat* or *regard differently*:—Sôð lufu ne tôscêt nænne be mæglîcere sibbe *true love makes no distinction with respect to anybody on account of relationship*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 2. Se heofenlîca Fæder wuldraþ his bearn and tôscêt his wuldor fram ôðra manna wuldre ðearle unwiðmetenlîce *he distinguishes his glory beyond comparison from the glory of other men*, ii. 232, 9. Hwæt mænde Sanctus Paulus, ða hê his lâre suâ cræftelîce tôsceád (-scêd, Cott. MSS.) (*gave such different counsel in the two cases*), and ðone ôðerne lârde, ðæt hê him anwald on tuge, ôðerne hê lærde geðyld? Past. 40; Swt. 291, 20. Đâ ða hê ðâs eorðlîcan sibbe tôsceád (-scêd, Cott. MSS.) and ða hefonlîcan *cum terrenam pacem a superna distingueret*, 46; Swt. 351, 10. Ongiet georne hwæt sŷ gôd oþþe yfel and tôsceád simle *understand thoroughly what is good or evil, and always distinguish between them*, Exon. Th. 302, 34; Fä. 46. Tôsceáð intingan mînne of ðeóde unhâlgre *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. (d) *to separate* one thing from another with the mind, *to discern, distinguish, discriminate*:—Seó sâwul is on bôcum manegum naman gecŷged . . . Heó is *ratio*, ðæt is gesceád, ðonne heó tôscêt, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. God gesyhþ ælces monnes geþanc, and his word and his dæda tôscêt (*cernit*), Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1. Mid ðære nose wê tôsceáda þ (*discernimus*) stencas, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 20. Is micel niéddearf ðæt se reccere ða ðeáwas and ða unðeáwas cunne wel tôscâdan *necesse est, ut rector animarum virtutes ac vitia vigilanti cura discernat*, 20; Swt. 149, 17. Mid hû micelan feó woldest ðû habban geboht, ðæt ðû swutole mihtest tôcnâwan ðîne frînd and ðîne fŷnd? Ic wât ðæt ðû hit woldest habban mid miclan feó geboht, ðæt ðû hî cûþest wel tôscâdan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 22. Se ðe gesceádwîsnesse hæfþ, se mæg tôsceádan hwæt hê wilnian sceal and hwæt hê onscunian sceal, 40, 7; Fox 242, 18: Shrn. 167, 4. Tôsceádan *discriminare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 2. Mæden âcenned (*born on the first day of the moon*) biþ rihtlîce tôscêdende (-ne, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 184, 6. (e) *to separate* things from one another, *to order, dispose, appoint*:—Ic tôsceádo (-sceódo, Rush.) iuh suæ tôsceádde (-sceódo, Rush.) mê fæder mîn ðæt rîc *ego dispono uobis sicut disposuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 29. Tôsceáda *disponere*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 3. (f) *to separate* the parts of a confused whole, *to expound, interpret, render intelligible*:—Đegnum his tôsceádade (*dissere-bat*) alle, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Tôsceádade *interpraetabatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 27. Tôsceád (*dissere*) ûs bisen, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 36: *edissere*, 15, 15. (g) *to discuss*:—Tôsceádeþ *disputat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 18. II. *to send in different directions, to scatter, disperse*. v. sceádan, I. 3:—Manna bân Drihten tôsceádeþ *Deus dissipat ossa hominum*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Tôscâdeþ, 67, 14. Meolc wið wîne gemencged ðæt âttor tôsceádeþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14. Stefn Drihtnes tôsceádendis (*intercidentis*) lêg fŷres, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. Đâ tôsceáden wearð lîg, tôlŷsed, Exon. Th. 277, 22; Jul. 584. III. *intrans. To be separated, to differ*:—Tôsceádaþ *discrepent, distant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 15. His lîf tôscêd (e *has been made out of* æ, *and* g *erased before* d: MS. B. *has* tosced: v. tô-scecgan) fram ûssa tîda âswundenesse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; M. 160, 25. [His lockes he to-scædde, Laym. 30262. He wollde hire & te king todælenn and toshædenn, Orm. 19862. Englysche men usede þat tyme þe here of here ouerlyppes tosched & noȝt yschore, Trev. 3, 241. *O. H. Ger.* zi-sceidan *dividere, separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere*. Cf. *Goth.* dis-skaidan *differe, discernere*.] v. next two words.

tô-sceáden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Separate, distinct*:—Ælc þing ðe tôsceáden biþ from ôþrum biþ ôþer, ôþer ðæt þing, ðeáh hî ætgædere sién. Gif ðonne hwelc þing tôsceáden biþ from ðam hêhstan gôde, ðonne ne biþ ðæt nô ðæt hêhste gôd *quod a qualibet re diversum est, id non est illud, a quo intelligitur esse diversum. Quare quod a summo bono diversum est sui natura, id summum bonum non est*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 2–5. v. tô-sceadenness.

tô-sceádend, es; *m. One who divides* or *separates*:—Tôsceádend *discretor, divisor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 14.

tô-sceádenness, e; *f. Separation, distinction*:—Gê syndon clæne, cwæð hê tô his þegnum, næs nâ hwæðere ealle. Hêr on ðysum cwide wæs ðæra apostola tôscâdennys *here we have in these words a distinction made among the apostles*, Homl. Ass. 158, 162.

tô-sceogan (?); *p.* -scægde *To stand out distinctly, be separated* from surrounding objects:—His lîf tôscægde fram ûssa tîda âswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. sceogan; tô-sceádan, III.

tô-sceótan; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton *To rush in different directions, to disperse* (intrans.) *hurriedly, scatter*:—Tôscutan *dissiliunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 9. Đâ tôscuton ða deóflu (cf. ðâ wæron tôstencte ða wiðerweardan gâstas *dispersi sunt spiritus infesti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 7; it is this passage in Bede which Ælfric is quoting), Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Đâ wæron ða munecas swîðe âfêrede, nyston hwet heom tô dônne wære, ac tôscuton; sume urnon intô cyrcean, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 12. [Þe shell toshett (*burst asunder*) on þe schire ground. Whan it cofli tooclef þer crep oute an addre, Alis. (Skt.) 1008.]

tô-sceótan, Met. 27, 19, *is rather to be taken under* sceótan. *The passage is*:—Ungesælge men deáþ ær willaþ foran tô sciótan = tôforan sceótan *anticipate, rush in front of*; cf. ða ungesæligan menn forsceótaþ deáþ foran, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3; *and see passages under* foran, foran-tô.

tô-sciftan; *p.* te *To divide for the purpose of distribution, to divide and distribute*:—Se cyng intô Wealan fêrde and his fyrde tôscyfte (*divided the force that the parts of it might take different routes*), and ðæt land eall þurhfôr, swâ ðæt seó fyrd eall tôgædere com tô Snâwdûne, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 8. Se cyng lêt tôscyfton ðone here geond eall ðis land tô his mannon *the king had the troops divided and quartered all over the country on his men*, 1085; Erl. 218, 8.

tô-scirian; *p.* ede *To separate, part*:—Tôscereþ *separat*, Kent. Gl. 575: 603: 727. Bióþ tôscerede *separantur*, 669. Tôscirid ł tôdæled *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. Tôscyrede *abjunctas*, Germ. 397, 441.

tô-scrîðan; *p.* -scrâð *To flow in different directions, be dispersed*:—Đæt wæter unstille æghwider wolde wîde tôscrîþan, wâc and hnesce, ne meahte hit on him selfum æfre gestandan, Met. 20, 93. [*O. Sax.* ti-skrîdan:—Thie neðal tiskrêd, Hêl. 5633.]

tô-scûfan; *p.* -sceâf *To thrust in different directions, thrust aside, scatter, disperse*, (1) literal:—Se ðone lîg tôsceâf hâtan fŷres, Cd. Th.

237, 20; Dan. 340: Exon. Th. 189, 6; Az. 55. Engel ðæt fŷr tôsceáf, 276, 11; Jul. 564. (2) figurative, *to do away, remove*:—Hê mid ælmessan ealle tôscûfeþ synna wunde, Exon. Th. 467, 28; Alm. 8. Tôsceáf (-sceóf, Rush.) ða mæhtigo of sedle *deposuit potentes de sede*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 52.

tô-sencende, Gen. 9, 11. v. tô-stencan.

tô-sendan; *p.* de. I. *to send in different directions, send away, disperse, scatter*:—Âttru hit tôsend *venena diffundet*, Scint. 105, 9. Hê tôsende his geferan swilce for huntoðes intingan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 104. Hê tôsende hî geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 232, 5: 462, 15. Ðæra cnapena hundnigontig ðûsenda hî tôsendon tô gehwylcum leódscipum tô ðeówte *ninety thousand boys they sent away to all nations to slavery*, 404, 15. Ehtatŷne sŷþum hundteóntig þûsenda hî tôsendon and wið feó sealdon wîde intô leódscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. II. *to destroy* (?): —Nabochodonosor com tô Hierusalem and ðæt manncyn ofslôh and ða burh tôsende and ðæt tempel tôwearp *destroyed* (the narrative in 2 Kings 25 or 2 Chron. 36 does not speak of the dispersion of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, but of the destruction of the city and the captivity of the inhabitants, so that *burh* seems to mean the city, not the citizens, and *tôsende* = destroyed: v. 2 Kings 25, 9, 10; 2 Chron. 36, 17–20) *the city and demolished the temple*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 17.

tô-seóðan; *p.* -seád; *pp.* -soden *To boil to pieces*:—Seóð on cetele and wylle ôþ ðæt hió sié eal tôsoden, Lchdm. ii. 230, 8.

tô-séðan; *p.* de *To prove*:—Drihten, ðû ûs sealdest gesceádwîsnesse ðæt wê mâgon tôséðan and tôsceádan good and yfel, Shrn. 167, 3.

tô-settan; *p.* te *To set things apart from one another, to dispose*; disponere:—Se ðe tôsetteþ ł gestiht spæca his on dôme *qui disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Lamb. 111, 5: Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 111, 5. Tôsette *disposuit*, 83, 6: 104, 8.

tô-sîgan; *pp.* -sigen *To fall to pieces, to decay, get worn out*:—Nâren tôsygene ł forgnidene *non extricabantur*; ic tôsige ł forgnîde *extricor*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 36–39. Næs his reáf horig ne tôsigen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Binnon feówertig geára fæce næs nân man gelegerod on eallum ðam folce, ne heora reáf næs tôsigen (cf. vestimentum tuum nequaquam vetustate defecit, et pes tuus non est subtritus, en quadrigesimus annus est. Deut. 8, 4), ii. 196, 14. [Þe bodi schal tosie (*printed* -fye), Spec. 101.]

tô-sittan; *pp.* -seten *To sit at a distance from one another, to be placed apart*:—Ðæs landes is .xliii. þeóda wîde tôsetene for unwæstmbærnesse ðæs londes *gentes sunt quadraginta duae, propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem late oberrantes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18.

tô-slacian; *p.* ode *To relax, to make* or *to become remiss*:—Tôslacad (*qui mollis et*) *dissolutus* (*est in opere suo*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 638.

tô-sleán; *p.* -slôh, *pl.* -slôgon; *pp.* -slegen *To strike to pieces, knock to bits*:—Tôslôg, tislôg *concidit*, Txts. 51, 516. Tôslôh, forheów *concidit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 16. (1) of material objects, (a) *to demolish, knock down* a building:—Þunor tôslôg heora hiéhstan godes hûs *aedes salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Swîðlîc wind tôslôh ðæt hûs æt ðâm feówer hwemmum *a strong wind broke down the house at the four corners*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Ða hæþenan weras tôslôgon his glæsenne calic; ðâ gesomnode se bisceop ða brocu, Shrn. 114, 25. (b) *to divide in two by a blow* or *stroke*:—Hê tôslôh sæ *interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tôcîne, tôsleah hwôn *if it will not crack, break it slightly with a blow*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. (2) of abstract objects, *to drive away* thoughts:—Ða yflan geþohtas ðe him on môd becumaþ hê sceal sôna on Criste tôsleán . . . Ðonne hê hié tôslyhþ on Criste ðonne hê geðenceþ Cristes þrowunge and his wundra and mid ðæm geþohtum âflŷmeþ ða yfelan geþohtas *cogitationes malas cordi suo adnenientes mox ad Christum allidere*, R. Ben. 18, 2–6. [*O. Frs.* tô-slâ: *O. Sax.* te-slahan: *O. H. Ger.* zi-slahan: *Ger.* zer-schlagen.] v. un-tôslegen.

tô-slîfan; *p.* -slâf *To split in two, cleave, cut to pieces*:—Tôslâf, tôcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32: 93, 8. [Thai laiden on with swerdes clere, Helm and scheld that stronge were Thai gonne hem al toschlîve, Gy of Warwike (in Halliwell's Dict.). *See* slîfan, *where the later form of that verb is cited from* Prompt. Parv. 459, *but the reference is omitted.*]

tô-slîtan; *p.* -slât, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten *To tear in two, tear to pieces, tear asunder*:—Ic tôbrece oððe tôslîte *rumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 177, 4. Ic tôslîte *scindo*, Zup. 178, 6: *lacero*, 36; Zup. 214, 10: *lanio*, Zup. 216, 15. I. *to tear in two, in pieces, rend* material, e. g. a garment, a bond:—Ðæt nîua tôslîtaþ *the new maketh a rent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 36. Se hêhsacerd tôslât ł tôrende (*scindens*) woedo his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63: Past. 3; Swt. 35, 20. Hê tôslât (*disrupisset*) ða raceteága, Mk. Skt. 5, 4. Ne tôslîte uê ðæt cyrtel *non scindamus tunicam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 24. Ðâ hêt ic eald hrægl tôslîtan and habban wið ðæm fŷre *jussi scissas uestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Ðæs temples wâhryft wearð tôsliten on twêgen dælas fram ufeweardon ôð nyþeweard *the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Tôslitten wæs ðæt nett *rumpebatur retia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 6. I a. *to give a torn appearance to* anything, *to serrate* (of leaves):—Deós wyrt is gehwædon leáfun and tôslitenon, Lchdm. i. 290, 9. I b. figuratively:—Hê ðone cræft briceþ and ða orðancas ealle tôslîteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 72. Gif ðê hwæt yfeles biþ, hraþe hyt byþ tôsliten, swâ wæs Abdias gyrdels ðæs wîtegan, Lchdm. i. 328, 2. II. *to rend, cleave, break asunder* that which is hard or bulky:—Ðû tôslite wyllas and burnan *tu dirupisti fontes et torrentes*; thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 73, 16. Hê tôslât stân *dirupit petram*; he opened the rock (A. V.), 104, 39. Hê tôslât sæ *interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Stânas tôsliten ł tôbrocen wêron *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. II a. figuratively:—Ðâ ic ðære heortan heardnesse mid geornfullîcre fandunge tôslât *cum cordis duritia studiosis percunctationibus scinditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 5. III. *to tear* the flesh, *rend, bite, wound, lacerate*, generally of wounds made by animals, literally and figuratively:—Wurmas tôslîtaþ heora lîchaman mid fŷrenum tôðum, Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Ða lîchoman ðe wildeór âbiton, oþþe fixas tôslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Gif hund mon tôslîte oððe âbîte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Ðæt se werewulf tô swîðe ne tôslîte, ne tô fela ne âbîte of godcundre heorde, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Ðe læs hig (*porci*) eów tôslŷton (-slîtas, Lind.) *ne dirumpant vos*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Tôslîtan (-en, MS.) *discerpere, dilaniare*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 54. Ðam ðe tôsliten (*bitten by a dog*) sŷ, Lchdm. i. 362, 25: 370, 16. Se ðe tôsliten beó *he that is bitten by a snake*, Num. 21, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 240, 18. Swâ swâ sceáp from wildeórum beóþ fornumene, swâ ða earman ceasterwaran tôslitene wæron fram heora feóndum (*discerpuntur ab hostibus*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26. Scîpo diówlîca ne forlæt ðû onerninge ðætte wê sié tôsliteno *oves diabolica non sinas incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1. Gôman beóþ tôslîtene, Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Ða tôslitenan wunda heó forþrycceþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 14. IV. *to tear asunder, part, separate* what has been joined, *sever*:—Mon eáþe tôslîteþ, ðætte næfre gesomnad wæs, Exon. Th. 380, 33; Rä. 1, 18. Sibbe tôslîtaþ sinhîwan tû, 284, 16; Jul. 698. Ðæt God gegeadrade monn ne tôslîte *quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. V. *to pull to pieces, destroy the existence of* an object, abstract or concrete, *to destroy, dissipate*:—Ic undôe ł tôslîto tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. Hŷ sælða tôslîtaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Tôslât *destruit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 16. Tôslîtende (eft gié tôslîtas, Lind. Rush.) Godes bebod *rescindentes uerbum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Rîc tôsliten biþ *regnum desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25. Wæs semninga heofones smyltnes tôsliten *subito interrupta est serenitas*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 24. Ðurh ðæt wierð tôslieten (-sliten, Cott. MSS.) sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna môdes and biþ gedrêfed sió smyltnes hiera lîfes *subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 7. VI. *to distract* the mind:—Hû oft sió bisgung ðæs rîces tôslît ðæt môd ðæs recceres *quod plerumque occupatio regiminis soliditatem dissipet mentis*, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 11. VII. *intrans. To be different*:—Tôslittaþ *discordat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-slîzan *scindere, secidere, discerpere, lacessere, perdere, dissipare.*]

tô-slite, es; *m. A rent, tear, laceration, wound made by scratching, cutting*, or *biting*. v. slîtan, slite:—Gif hwâ tôbrŷsed sŷ, genim ðâs wyrte . . . Eác swylce tôslite heó gehæleþ, Lchdm. i. 122, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* zur-, zi-sliz *discidium, repudium.*] v. tô-slîtness, tô-slîtan, III.

tô-slîtere (?), es; *m. One who tears in pieces*; metaph. *one who causes dissension, a heretic*:—Tôslîterum (tôslitenum? v. sliten) *hereticis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 11. v. next word.

tô-slîtness, e; *f.* I. *a tearing in pieces, rending in pieces*:—Ungehêredre leóma tôslîtnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. II. fig. *dissension*:—Tôslîtnisse (-slittnise, Lind.) ł unsibbe *dissensio*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 43.

tô-slûpan; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopen *To slip apart* or *away, be relaxed, dissolved*:—Heó wæs tôlêsed ł tôslopen *dissolvebatur, collabebatur*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 7. Tôslopen *remissus*, Germ. 393, 137: *dissipatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 31. Âbogene, tôslopene *dimissa*, i. *humilia*, 140, 31. I. of that which is bound, *to have the connection between several objects* or *that between the parts of the same object relâxed*:—Gif hê hî ne bunde mid his unâbindendlîcum racentum, ðonne tôslupan hî ealle *conjuncta naturarum ipsa diversitas dissociaret atque divelleret, nisi unus esset, qui quod nexuit contineret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1: 34, 12; Fox 154, 3. Hæfþ God geheaþorade ealle his gesceafta, ðæt heora âlc wræðeþ ôþer, ðæt hié ne môton tôslûpan, 21; Fox 74, 11. Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hî ne môton tôslûpan of heora endebyrdnesse *providentia suis quaeque nectit ordinibus*, 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid wriþan gewriþen grundweall nâ byþ tôslopen *loramento conligatum fundamentum non dissoluitur*, Scint. 200, 9. Gif se ân gestæððega cyning ne staþelode ealla gesceafta, ðonne wurdon hî ealle tôslopene and tôstencte, and tô nâuhte wurdon ealle gesceafta *quae nunc stabilis continet ordo, disseptæ suo fonte fatiscant*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27. I a. *to be dissipated, destroyed*:—Smyre ða sâr, hŷ tôslûpaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 3. Môtan sæs tôslûpan, iii. 36, 27. II. of that which binds, *to be loosed, undone*:—Ðonne tôslupan ða bendas and tôlŷsede wæron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13, 22; 592, 7. Ðâ wende heó ðæt seó snôd tôslupe, ac heó âfunde ða snôde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriðen, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 25. Gif hê ða (brîdlas) lâet tôslûpan *hic si frena remiserit*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 33: Met.

11, 80. Nū syndon Satanases bendas swȳðe tōslopene, Wulfst. 83, 9. **II a.** of illness:—Seó fæstnys (*costiveness*) tōslȳpeþ (-slīpeþ, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 164, 20. **III.** *to get relaxed*, (a) of material things:—Liþa tōslopene *limbs relaxed in sleep*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 10. (b) of non-material things, *to be relaxed, get remiss*:—Ðonne mon lǣt tōslūpan ðone ege *nimia resolutione lenitatis*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 2. Ðæt ungeornfulle mōd and ðæt tōslopene *anima dissoluta*, 39; Swt. 283, 12. Ðænne geþanc orsorh byð āgyfen on slǣwþe mōd byð tōslopen *cum mens secura redditur, in torporem animus laxatur*, Scint. 92, 17. **IV.** *to get paralysed, get powerless*, (a) physically:—Ðǣr ða sina tōslūpaþ, Lchdm. ii. 280, 3. Ðā wearð se līchama eal tōslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 25. Sum mæden langlīce læg on legerbedde seóc, tōslopen on limum, sāmcucu geðūht, ii. 510, 25. Se læg seofon geár tōslopenum limum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 255. (b) in reference to the mind:—Ðā wearð heora heorte tōslopen and heora gāst ne belāf on him *dissolutum est cor eorum et non remansit in eis spiritus*, Jos. 5, 1.

tō-slūping, e; *f. Dissolution*:—Tōslūpincg līfes *dissolutio uitae*, Scint. 68, 8.

tō-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde *To examine in detail, enquire into the several parts of* a subject:—Betwuh ðām þrīm is swīþe micel tōsceád. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon āsmeágan (tōsmeágan, Cott. MS.), ðonne cume wit late tō ende ðisse bēc, oððe nǣfre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21.

tō-snīðan; *p.* -snāð, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden. **I.** *to cut in two, cut in pieces, cut up*:—Hē geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels ðe hē him on hæfde, tōsnād ðā hine on twā, and healfne sealde ðæm þearfan . . . Ðā wǣron ðǣr manige men ðe . . . hine bismrodan, ðæt hē his gegyrelan tōsnīðan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 5-10. Tōsnideure hreáþemūse blōd, Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Uppan ðām sticceon ðe ðǣr tōsnidene beóþ *membra quae sunt caesa*, Lev. 1, 8. **II.** *to cut away, cut off*:—Sum mon tōsnād (*amputauit*) him ðone æárliprica, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 47. [*O. Frs.* te-snītha: *O. H. Ger.* za-snīdan *descindere, dirimere.*]

tō-sócness *and* tō-sócnung *gloss* adquisitio:—In tōsócnisse *in adquisitionem*, Rtl. 28, 35. Tōsócnung *adquisitio*, 81, 14.

tō-somne, -somnian. v. tō-samne, -samnian.

tō-spræc, e; *f. Speech addressed to a person, conversation*:—Hine God hiéwcūðlīcor on eallum ðingum innan lǣrde ðonne ōðre menn mid his gelōmlīcre tōspræce *quem* (Moses) *de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* za-sprācha *eloquium.*]

tō-sprǽdan; *p.* de *To spread out, extend, expand, spread in different directions*:—Seó henn tōsprǽt hyre fyðera and ða briddas gewyrmþ, Anglia viii. 309, 26. Heó tōsprǽt hire bōsm ðǣr ðǣr ða rēðan wuniaþ . . ., and heó is genyrwed on ðone ende ðe ða gesceádwīsan wuniaþ *she expands her bosom where the fierce dwell . . ., and is straitened in the quarter where the discreet dwell*, Homl. Th. i. 536, 18. Tōsprǽd dīne fingras, Techm. ii. 122, 25. Ðæs mannes sāwl biþ on Gode tōsprǽd, swā ðæt heó oferstīhþ middaneard, and eác hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 8. Strīc mid tōsprǽddum handum niðer ofer dīne breóst, Techm. ii. 119, 25. Wīf tōsprǽddum loccum *a woman with dishevelled locks*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 10. [His holie lichame was tospred on þe holie rode, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 29. Tosprad, 205, 33. He tospret touward ou his ermes, A. R. 402, 9. Þe Brutones þat were tosprad here and þere, R. Glouc. 134, 15. With open hede . . . her hair tosprad, Gow. ii. 260, 4. *O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere: O. H. Ger.* zar-, za-spreitan *spargere, expandere, dispergere.*]

tō-springan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen *To spring asunder, fly to pieces, to crack, burst open*:—Tō ðām handum ðæt flǽsc tōspringaþ *for chapped hands*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Se deófol wearp ānne stān tō ðære bellan, ðæt heó eall tōsprang *the bell flew all to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 10. Hī becōmon tō ðam īsenan geate and ðæt tōsprang ðǣrrihte him tōgeánes *they came to the iron gate, and it burst open straightway at their approach*, 382, 12. Tōsprang *dissilit*, Germ. 399, 272. Tōspringe *crepet*, 398, 112. [Er him þe herte tospringe, C. L. 593. *O. H. Ger.* zi-springan *dissilire: Ger.* zer-springen.]

tō-sprytting, e; *f. Instigation.* v. spryttan, **II b.**

tostan, Ps. Th. 77, 45. v. tosca.

tō-standan; *p.* -stōd; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand apart, be distant*; fig. *to differ, be different*:—Swē micel tōstondeþ eástdael from westdaele *quantum distat oriens ab occasu*, Ps. Surt. 102, 12. Tōstent, Blickl. Gl. Hū micel tōstent seó godspellīce sōðfæstnyss fram sceade ðære ealdan ǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 29. Tōstænt *differt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 13. Tōstent *discrepat*, 141, 25: *dispartire*. Tōstandaþ *distent*, i. *separent*, 24. Tōstandendum mægna *distantes vires*, i. *discordes*, 26. **II.** *to stand aloof, not to be forthcoming*:—Be ðon ðe mon wīf bycgge, and ðonne sió gift tōstande. Gif mon wīf gebycgge, and sió gyft forð ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3-6.

tō-stencan; *p.* -stencte; *pp.* -stenced, -stenct. **I.** *to scatter* the parts of a whole, *disperse* a number of objects gathered together:—Ðū tōstencst hig *dissipabis eos*, Ps. Spl. 143, 8. Se wulf cymþ tō ðām sceápum, sume hē ābītt, sume hē tōstencþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 24: 238, 16. Ðinne līchoman geond disse ceastre lanan hié tōstenceaþ, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5. Ðū ȝōstenctest feónd ðīne *dispersisti inimicos tuos*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11: 43, 13. Gif wind tō cōme, ðonne tōstencte hē ða lāc *sacrificium superveniens aura dispergeret*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 22. Se godcunda anweald hī (*the builders of Babel*) tōstencte, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: Homl. Th. i. 318, 18. Tōsteng (*dissipa*) þeóda ðe gefeoht willaþ, Ps. Spl. 67, 34. Ða lāc tōstencean (*dispergere*), Past. 33; Swt. 219, 5. Tōstencud biþ ðæt ēde, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 27. Tōstenced, Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. Tōstencte *dispersae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 71. Ðā wǣron tōstencte (*dispersi sunt*) ealle ða wiðerweardan gāstas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 7: 1, 16; S. 484, 14: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 34. **II.** *to destroy* the integrity of a whole, *dissipate, bring to nought, overthrow*:—Tōstencþ (*disperdat*) Drihten ealle weleras fācnfulle, Ps. Spl. 11, 3. Drihten tōstenceþ (*dissipat*) geþeaht ðeóda, 32, 10. Tōstencþ goldhord *dissipabit thesaurum* (Prov. 21, 20), Kent. Gl. 793. Se (*Edwy*) þurh his cildhādes nytenesse his rīce tōstencte and his ānnesse tōdǽlde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 36. Tōstencton (*dissipauerunt*) unrihtwīse ǽ ðīne, Ps. Spl. 118, 126. Hī munucregol myrdon and mynstra tōstæncton, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 21. Ofermōdignyss seó ðe englas cūþe beswīcan, micele mā menn tōstencean (*dissipare*), Scint. 83, 13. Gif ys of mannum geþeaht ðis oððe weorc, sī tostenct (*dissoluetur, dissipabitur*); gif hit of Gode ys, gē ne māgon tōstencean (*dissoluere*) (Acts 5, 38, 39), 199, 2-4. Tōstencendes *dissipantis* (*sua opera*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 639. Ne biþ flōd tōstencende, (-sencende, MS.) ða eorðan *neque erit diluuium dissipans terram*, Gen. 9, 11. Se yfela willa biþ tōstenced, swā rēcels beforan fȳre, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtión ne mæg (*potuisse miserius est*) *sine quo voluntatis miserae langueret effectus*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Sint tōstente *dissipantur* (*cogitationes*, Prov. 15, 22), Kent. Gl. 530. **II a.** *intrans. To perish*:—Hī tōstencton on ende *disperierunt in Endor*, Ps. Spl. 82, 9. v. next three words.

tō-stencedness, e; *f.* **I.** *dispersion*:—Drihten tōstencedhyssa (*dispersiones*) somnigende, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. **II.** *dissipation, destruction*:—Hit is micel mægena tōstencednes (-stencednes, MS. T.) *plurima destructio est*, R. Ben. 128, 6. Ungeþyld is ealra mægna tōstencednys, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 6. Cometa, ðonne hē ætȳwþ, ðonne tācnaþ hē hungor oððe cwealm oððe tōstencednysse ðæs eardes, Anglia viii. 321, 22. v. tō-stencan.

tō-stencend, es; *m. One who dissipates* or *squanders, a prodigal*:—Tōstencend *prodigus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 7.

tō-stencness, e; *f. Dispersion*:—Tōstencnisse *dispersiones*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2.

tō-stician; *p.* ode *To stab to pieces, wound severely by stabs, destroy by thrusts*:—Funde hē hiene ǽnne be wege licgan mid sperum tōsticad healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum, confossum vulneribus et extrema vitae efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* zer-stechen.] Cf. tō-stingan.

tō-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon *To distinguish by smell*:—Ðurh ða nosu wē tōstincaþ, hwæt clǽne biþ, hwæt fūl, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 30.

tō-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon *To prick to pieces, break by pricking*:—Genim wulfes swȳþre eáge and hyt tōsting, Lchdm. i. 362, 2. Ðonne ðū ðæt geswel tōstinge oþþe snīþe, ii. 208, 20. [Olde men neddren tostyngeþ (*sting them all to pieces, wound severely with their stings*), Misc. 152, 177.] Cf. tō-stician.

tō-stregdan, -strēdan. [*For conjugation see* stregdan.] **I.** *trans. To disperse, scatter, destroy.* The verb occurs mostly in glosses and renders the Latin verbs *spargere, aspergere, dispergere, disperdere, dissipare, dispertire, destruere*:—Mildheortnisse mīne ic ne tōstregdo (-strēde, Ps. Spl., -stregde, C.) *misericordiam meam non dispergam*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Ic tōstrēde, Scint. 230, 7. Tōstraigdes ł tōdrīfeþ *dispergit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 12. Tōstrēt (-straegdæþ, Lind.: -stregdes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 23. Tōstrigeded *disperdet*, Ps. Surt. 77, 38. Tōstrēdeþ *spargit*, Ps. Spl. 147, 5: *aspergit*, Blickl. Gl.: *dispersit*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Fægere weras tōstrēdaþ ðone lig ðæt hē ne mæg nā sceðþan disse fǽmnan *fair men scatter the flame, so that it cannot harm this virgin*, Shrn. 130, 31. Ðū tōstrugde ūsic *dispersisti nos*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Tōstregdyst, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 13. Hē tōstregde *dispersit*, 111, 8. Tōstrægd, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 51: Rtl. 177, 15. Tōstregd hié *disperde illos*, Ps. Surt. 53, 7: *disperge*, 58, 12. Tōstrigden (-stregdyn, Ps. Spl. C.) wē hié *disperdamus eos*, 82, 5. Hē ne tōstrugde hié *ne disperderet eos*, 105, 23. Tōstrogden biþ *dispertiatur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 3, 25. Ne biþ forlēten stān ofer stāne se ðe ne sié tōstrogden (*destruatur*), 13, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Tōstrogden biðon (*dispargentur*) ða scīpo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 27. Ða ðe noeron tōstrogden *qui erant dispersi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. Hié biðð tōstrogdne *dispergentur*, Ps. Surt. 58, 16: *dissipentur*, 67, 2. Tōstrōdne, 91, 10. Tōstrēde synd (*dispersa sunt*) ealle bān mīne, Ps. Spl. 21, 12. Geþancu and geþeahtu ðīne tōstrēdde and tō nāht getealde beón getācnaþ *the dream betokens that your thoughts and counsels will be dissipated and counted for nought*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. Scīpa tōstrogdenra *ovium dissipatorum*, Rtl. 9, 38. **II.** *intrans. To be dispersed, not to keep within proper bounds*:—Ðonne ðæt mōd flīhþ ðæt ðæt hit sié gebunden mid ege and mid lāre, ðonne tōstrēt (-strētt, Hatt. MSS.) hit on yfelre and on unnytte wilnunga and hæfþ ðæs suīðe micelne hunger *ut, quo se per*

disciplinam ligare dissimulat, eo se esuriens per voluptatum desideria spargat, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 19.

tō-sundrian; *p.* ode *To separate*:—Hwanne hē tōsundrode bearn Adames *quando separabat filios Adam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 8. v. tō-syndrian.

tō-swāpan; *p.* -sweóp *To disperse by a sweeping movement, to sweep apart* or *away*:—Se ðone līg tōsceáf, tōsweóp hine and tōswende þurh ða swīðan miht *he thrust back the flame on every side, swept and dashed it away by his strong might*, Cd. Th. 237, 23; Dan. 342. Tōsweóp and tōswengde, Exon. Th. 189, 13; Az. 59.

tō-swellan; *pp.* -swollen *To swell out, grow big*:—Ic tōswelle *turgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Tōswyllaþ *grossescunt, intumescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 29. Se earm wæs swā swīþe greát and tōswollen *brachio in tantum grossescente*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. Wiþ tōtece . . . ðæt tō-swollene lim fram ðære uferan healfe beþe, Lchdm. ii. 68, 13. Wæs ān cnapa swīðe tōswollen þurh wyrmes slege, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða tōswolnan *turgida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 7. Of ðām tōswollenum fōtum (*feet swollen with dropsy*), Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. [Ål ic æm toswollen, Laym. 17815. Heorte tobollen & toswollen, A. R. 282, 8. Toswelle *intumescere*, Wick. Jerem. 5, 22. Toswal; *p.* Mand. F. *O. H. Ger.* zi-suollan *tumida*.]

tō-swengan; *p.* de *To dash asunder, dispel by a stroke, drive apart.* v. tō-swāpan. [Cf. Mid sweorde toswungen (tohewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8026.]

tō-swēorcan *to make dark*:—Beóþ tōsworcene ł āþēstrede *obscurantur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 36.

tō-swīfan *to move off in different directions*:—Æghwilc ōþer ūtan ymbclyppeþ, ðȳ læs hī tōswīfen *each from without embraces other, lest they take their separate courses*, Met. 11, 36. v. Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11 *in* tō-slūpan, I.

tō-syndrian; *p.* ode *To separate; fig. to distinguish*:—Mid him hē tōsyndraþ gif beteran ōðrum wē beóþ gemētte *apud ipsum discernitur si meliores aliis inveniamur*, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 8. Ðū settest on foldan swīðe feala cynna and tōsyndrodest hig siððan, Hy. 9, 21; Btwk. 198, 6: Hy. 7, 65; Dom. L. 44, 65. Gescādene ł tōsendrede *discretas, segregatas*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 21. v. tō-sundrian.

tot *a projection* (?):—Tot *artura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 73. [Cf. þe eorþe aroos in þe manere of a tote (*in modum cumuli*), Trev. v. 163, 11 note. Tot, tote *a tuft*, Halliwell's Dict. Tute *a jutting out, projection*; tute *to jut out*, Jamieson. *Icel.* tota *a protuberance*; tūtna *to be swelled up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*.] v. ge-tot; tot-rida.

tō-talu, e; *f. Reputation*:—Fore ðassum tōtalēs intinge *pro hac reputationis causa*, Rtl. 102, 5.

tō-tellan; *p.* -teled *To distinguish in counting, count separately*:—Ān īglond ligþ ūt on gārsecg ðǣr nǣngu bið niht on sumera ne wuhte ðon mā on wintra dæg tōteled *an island lies out in the ocean, where in summer no night can be distinguished in reckoning time, any more than in winter day*, Met. 16, 15.

tō-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. I. *to pull to pieces, tear to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Se wyrm ða tungan tōtȳhþ, Soul Kmbl. 234; Seel. 121. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtǣron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 23. Ðām ðe ūs mid tōðum tōteón woldan, Ps. Th. 123, 5. Biþ seó tunge tōtogen (beóþ hira tungan tōtogenne, Soul Kmbl. 222) on tȳn healfe, Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. 115. II. *to pull away*:—Tōtoghene *detracta*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 14. [Me þe sculde nimen and al tōteón mid horse, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. *O. H. Ger.* zi-ziohan *distranere, detrahere*.]

tō-teran; *p.* -tær, *pl.* -tǣron; *pp.* -toren *To tear to pieces*:—Ic tōtere *lanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 2. Tōteran *discerpere*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 75. Beón tōtoren *lacerari*, 527, 55. I lit. *to tear to pieces* a material:—Ðū tōtǣre (*conscidisti*) mīn hwīte ; rægl, Ps. Th. 29, 11. Hē ðæs beran ceaflas tōtær, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 15. Hē ðone pistol tōtær, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 30. Hē tōtær his tunecan, 450, 21. Hī tōtǣron heora reáf, 454, 11. Fȳrene næddran ðæt folc tōtǣron, Num. 21, 6. Swilce hē tōtǣre sum eáðelīc ticcen *quasi hoedum in frusta discerpens*, Jud. 14, 6. II. metaph. of violent feeling or action, *to tear to pieces, to harass, distract, destroy*:—Gȳtsung ealle middaneardes rīcu tōtyrþ *auaritia universa mundi regna discerpserit*, Scint. 99, 8. Welan ða sāwla tōteraþ mid pricungum mislīcra geðohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtǣron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Be gōde ōþres nā sāriga ðū, for nānes gesun[d]fulnysse ðū sī tōtoren *de bono alterius non doleas, nullius prosperitate lacereris*, Scint. 77, 9. Hit ongeat his lāre swīþe tōtorene . . . se wīsdōm sǣde ðæt his gyngran hæfdon hīne swā tōtorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31–6, 2. [Wolde he teteren roted fleshs . . . auh tetered and tolimed cwike fleschs, A. R. 84, 5–8. Anne curtel þe wes swiðe totoren, Laym. 4994. Our lordes body they totere, Chauc. C. T. Group C. 474. Cf. *Goth.* dis-tairan.]

tōþ; *gen.* tōþes; *dat.* tēþ; *inst.* tōþe; *pl.* toeð, tēþ, *and* tōþas; *m. A tooth, tusk*:—Tōð *dens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 54. Tōþ, 282, 70. Forrotad tōð *dens putridus*, Kent. Gl. 966. Æt ðām feówer tōðum fyrestum, æt gehwylcum .vi. scillingas; se tōð se ðanne bī standeþ .iv. scill.; se ðe ðonne bī ðam standeþ .iii. scill.; and ðonne siþþan gehwilc scilling *for knocking out the four front teeth, for each a fine of six shillings: the tooth that stands next must be paid for with four shillings; that which stands next to this with three shillings; and then each tooth afterwards with a shilling*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2–4. Tōð wið tēð *dentem pro dente*, Ex. 21, 24: Lev. 24, 20. Tōð fore tēð, L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 21. Sete on ðone sāran tōþ, and hwīlum ceówe mid ðȳ sāran tōþe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 16: Exon. Th. 495, 9; Rä. 84, 5. Gif hē tōð of āsleá, Ex. 21, 27. Tōð for tōð, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Tēð *dentes*, tōða flǣsc *gingivae*, ða eahta forworden tēð betwux tuxum *adversi dentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 29–34. Wið ðæt cildum būtan sāre tēð wexen *to make teething easy for children*, Lchdm. i. 346, 13. Gif ða tēþ synd hole, ii. 310, 17. Oft mann smeáþ hwæðer tēþ bǣnene beón, Lchdm. iii. 104, 4, *and see whole article*. Heora tōþas wǣron gelīce horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24: Exon. Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. Mannes tōða beóþ on eallum his līfe .ii. and .xxx., Salm. Kmbl. 192, 13. Tōða sār, Lchdm. i. 72, 24. Tōþa wagung, 334, 9. Tōþa grystlung (grisbittung tōðana, Lind.) *stridor dentium*, Lk. Skt. 13, 28. Tōða gebitt, Homl. Th. i. 126, 20. Tōða geheáw, Cd. Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339. Būtan tōðum *suaeder*, Txts. 101, 1967. Hié (*walruses; so Icel.* tönn *is used of walrus-tusk*) habbaþ swīþe æþele bān on hiora tōþum; ða tēð hié brohton sume ðæm cyninge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Hē tōðum gristbitaþ *stridet dentibus*, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ *peccatos dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9: Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Toeð (tēþ, Ps. Spl.) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 3, 8: ii. p. 194, 19. Tēð, Deut. 32, 24. Tōð (tēð, Ps. Spl.: tōðas, Ps. Th.), Ps. Surt. 57, 7. Hī biton heora tēð him tōgeánes, Homl. Th. i. 46, 27. Tōþas, Exon. Th. 374, 5; Seel. 121: Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. [*Goth.* tunþus: *O. Frs.* tōth, tond: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tand; *O. H. Ger.* zand: *Icel.* tönn.] v. cweorn-, flǣsc-, fore-, grinde(-ig)-, wang-tōþ.

-tōþ, -tōþe *-toothed*. [*Icel.* -tannr.] v. blōdig-tōþ, twisel-tōþe.

tōþ-ece, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Tōðæcce mē forwyrnde ælcre leornunga . . . Ic wāt ðæt manig broc byð mycle strengre ðonne tōðæce, ðeáh ic nǣfre nān strengre ne geðolode, Shrn. 185, 9–16. Lǣcedōmas wiþ ðam uferan tōðece ge wiþ ðam niþeran, Lchdm. ii. 50, 7: 52, 6, 7. v. tōþ-wærc.

tō-þegnung, e; *f. Administration*:—Tōþēnung *amministratio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085.

tō-þenedness, e; *f. Distension*:—Tōþenednyssum *distentionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 1.

tō-þerscan; *p.* -þærsc, *pl.* þurscon *To knock to pieces*:—Dā com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nān mann ǣr ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tōbeót and tōþræsc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5.

tōþ-gār, es; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Dō medmicel on ða eágan mid tōþ-gāre, Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. v. tōþ-sticca.

tō-þindan; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To swell, grow big*:—Ic tōðinde *tumeo*, ðū tōðindst (-þintst, MSS. F. R.: -þindest, MS. U.: -þinst, MS. W.) *tumes*, hē tōðint *tumet*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Zup. 107, 8–9. I. in a physical sense:—Rif tōþand mǣdenes *alvus tumescit Virginis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 1. Tōþindende *turgescens, intumescens* (*in cumulum*), Hpt. Gl. 465, 11. Tōþunden *gravis*, Germ. 390, 142. II. in a metaphorical sense, *to swell with pride, be puffed up, be arrogant*:—Tōþint *intumuerit, superbierit*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 25. Gif heora hwylc tōðint and hine on mōdignesse onheſþ and hē on ðam leahtre biþ onfunden *si quisque ex eis inflatus superbia repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. 46, 16. Gif hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ tōþunden (*contumax*), 48, 3. Tōðunden oððe mōdig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 4. Is tōþundon (*inflammatum*) mīn heorte, Ps. Lamb. 72, 21. Tōþundenys gylpes *tumentis jactantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 36. Gif ænig mid tōðundene mōdignesse *si aliquis tumido supercilio inflatus*, Chart. Th. 319, 13. Ofermōdignysse tōþondenre tōblāwen, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084. Hē hine mid tōðundenum mōde forseah, Homl. Th. i. 330, 20: 450, 33. Tōþundenne and āstrehtne hneccan *tumentem et erectam cervicem*, Scint. 83, 17.

tōþ-leás; *adj. Toothless*:—Tōþleásera *edentularum*, Germ. 394, 305. [*O. H. Ger.* zan(e)-lōs *edentulus, edentatus*: *Icel.* tann-lauss.]

tōþ-mægen, es; *n. Strength of teeth* or *tusks*:—Eofor tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20.

tōþ-rima, -reoma, an; *m. A gum*:—Tōþrima *gingifa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 22. Tōðreoma *ingua* (*gingiua* ?), i. 64, 55. Tōþriman *gingifa*, 282, 72. Wið tōþa sāre and tōðreomena, Lchdm. i. 318, 1, 4. Wið tōþreomena geswelle, 370, 29. Gnīd gelōme ða tōðreoman, 346, 14. Mid slītendum tōðreomum *rabidis gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 45.

tō-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press asunder, scatter by pressure*:—Hwīlum ic wīde tōþringe lagustreáma full hwīlum lǣte eft slūpan tōsomne *sometimes I* (the storm) *drive widē apart the cups of the floods* (i. e. *the clouds*), *sometimes let them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 384, 34; Rä. 4, 37.

tōþ-sealf, e; *f. A tooth-salve*:—Wyrc ðus tōþsealfe: ofersǣwisc rind and hunig and pipor, meng tōsomne, lege on, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Tōþ-sealfa, 4, 5.

tóþ-sticca, an; *m. A tooth-pick:*—Tóþsticca *dentile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. v. tóþ-gâr.

tó-þunden. v. tó-þindan.

tó-þundenness, e; *f.* I. physical, *swollenness:*—Wiþ ðæra innoþa tóðundennysse, Lchdm. i. 282, 8: 198, 23. II. metaphorical, *pride, arrogance, contumacy:*—Mid ðam âwyrigdan gâste tóþundennesse tóblâwen *maligno spiritu superbie inflatus*, R. Ben. 124, 5. Gif hê on tóþundennesse þurhwunaþ *si contumax fuerit*, 131, 8. For geþances tóþundennysse *propter mentis tumorem*, Scint. 183, 13. Ða eádmódan ðe nâne tóðundennysse nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 1.

tó-þundenlîce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly:*—Tóþundenlîce *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8. Gif hwylc cræftigra manna for ðæs cræftes þingon hine tóþundenlîce onhefþ, R. Ben. 95, 5.

tó-þuniende *astonishing, amazing:*—Ðæm tóðuniendan *adtonito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 24. v. þunian.

tóþ-wærc, -wræc, es; *m. Tooth-ache:*—Læcedômas wiþ tóðwærce, Lchdm. ii. 50, 6, 8, 10, 21, 24. Wið tóþwræce, i. 370, 26. v. tóþ-ece.

tó-þwînan. v. tó-dwînan.

tóþ-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a tooth:*—Wið tóþwærce, gif wyrm ete ða têð . . . Wið tóðwyrmum . . . læt reócan on ðone mûð, dô blæc hrægl under, ðonne feallaþ ða wyrmas on, Lchdm. ii. 50, 10–20.

tôtian; *p.* ode *To peep out, look;* Halliwell gives *toot* = to pry inquisitively, as a Northern word:—Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan ealle bûton ða heáfudu tôtodon ût *the basin covered the oxen entirely, except that the heads peeped out;* luterem boves portant, qui facie exterius eminent, sed ex posterioribus latent, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 5. [Ech man þe cumeð pleie to toten (*look at*) oðer to listen, O. E. Homl. ii. 211, 20. Is hit so ouer vuel uor te toten (lokin, MS. T.) utward? . . . Toten vt wiðuten vuel ne mei nouðer of ou, & nim ȝeme hwat vuel beo icumen of totinge, A. R. 52, 2–11. Euer se recluses toteð more utwardes, 92, 7. Aȝein kunde hit is, þ te deade totie, 50, 25. He bad me toten on þe tree, Piers P. 16, 22. He maketh him tote and pry, Gow. ii. 143, 6. He stod and totede in, Havel. 2106. Þanne totede y into a tauerne, Pl. Cr. 339. His bon toteden out, 425. *See also note on* totehylle, Prompt. Parv. 497, *and* tootere *speculator*, Wick. Is. 21, 6.]

tó-torflan; *p.* ode. I. *to fling in different directions, to toss about:*—Wæs ðæt scyp of ðâm ýþum tôtorfod (*jactabatur*), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 24. Cf. tó-weorpan. II. *to stone to pieces, destroy by throwing stones.* [Me þe sculde al toteon mid horse, oðer þe al totoruion mid stane, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. Stones hi doþ in heore slitte and þe totorveþ, O. and N. 1119.]

tó-trêgelian; *p.* ode *To pull to pieces, pull away, strip:*—Tôtrêglion *exuent*, Germ. 396, 267. v. trægelian.

tó-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trêdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread to pieces, trample upon:*—Tetridtid *defecit*, Txts. 56, 344. Tetridit *desicit* (*deficit?*), 57, 654. Tetreþ *desicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 21. [Sum of þe sede werð totreden, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 22. Heo hit totreden mid horsen, Laym. 26771. Sixti hundred weoren totredene mid horsen, 27473. Wordliche þinges totreden & forhowien, A. R. 166, 22. Totrad *conculcavit*, Wick. Ps. 55, 2. *O. L. Ger.* te-tredan *conculcare: O. H. Ger.* zi-tretan: *Ger.* zer-treten.]

tot-rida, an; *m. That which swings on a projection, a swing* (?) or *a swinging figure* (?):—Totrida *oscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 52. Totridan *oscille*, ii. 63, 56: *oscillae*, Txts. 83, 1466. [Cf. scocga *oscille*, Grff. vi. 416: rita-scopha *oscilla*, 458: ii. 540. See Schmeller's Dict. 3, 320 and Diefenbach's Appendix to Du Cange, p. 402.] v. tot, *and* rîdan, III.

tó-twêman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, disjoin:*—Ic tôtwême *disjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 4. I. *to divide, stand between* objects, *separate* one object from another:—Gewurðe fæstnis tômiddes ðâm wæterum and tôtwême (*dividat*) ða wæteru fram ðâm wæterum. And God geworhte ða fæstnisse and tôtwêmde (*divisit*) ða wæteru, ðe wæron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðâm ðe wæron bufan ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 6, 7. II. *to divide, part, dissociate, break the connection between:*—Sume hê (*the devil*) þurh graman tôtwêmþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 26. Ðonne se lîchama and seó sâuul hî tôtwêmaþ *when body and soul part*, Wulfst. 151, 11. Wê nellaþ ûs næfre tôtwêman *we do not wish to be separated*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 71. Hî siredon hû hî hié tôtwêman mehten *Romani dolo divisere hostes*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 7. Hié eft tôtwêmde wæron, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. Loth fêrde fram éastdæle, and hig wurdon tôtwêmede (*divisi sunt*) heora ægðer fram his brêðer, Gen. 13, 11. Hî ne beóþ mid ænigum fæce fram him sylfum tôtwêmede; on eallum weorcum hi beóþ tôgædere, Homl. Th. i. 500, 5. III. *to disperse, scatter:*—Seó sunne tôtwêmþ ðære nihte þýstru mid hyre beorhtnysse, Anglia viii. 317, 6. Weard hêr on felda folc tôtwêmed, Byrht. Th. 138, 57; By. 241. III a. where the object is abstract:—Beó ðâm hâlgan tîdan eallum mannum sibb and sôm gemæne and ælc sacu tôtwêmed *let every cause of strife be removed*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 29: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 11. IV. *to divide* with the mind, *distinguish, discern:*—Se apostol tôtwêmed ðæs gâstes naman and ðæs môdes, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 189. Tôtwêm ⁊ tôsceád intingan mînne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1. Tôtwêmendum (-þwæm-, MS.) *distinguente, dividente, ordinante*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 54. Ne gemengende hâdas ne edwiste tôtwêmende *neque confundentes personas, neque substantiam separantes*, Ath. Crd. 4. [Þe eorðe totwemde *the earth yawned*, Marh. 17, 28. Ure louerd totweamede his soule urom his bodie, A. R. 396, 20.] v. un-tôtwêmed.

tó-twêmedness, e; *f. Division, want of union:*—Âwyrgede gâstas beóþ his lâtteówas and his gefêran bûtan ælcere tôtwêmednesse *accursed spirits will be his guides and comrades in close fellowship*, Wulfst. 194, 22.

tó-tyhting, e; *f. Instigation, prompting, suggestion:*—Ðisses geáres ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan ofslôgan, and heom syððan his fæderan Dufenal tô cynge genâmon, þurh ðes lâre and tôtihtinge hê weard tô deáðe beswicen, Chr. 1094; Erl. 231, 2.

tó-ward. v. tó-weard.

tow-cræft, es; *m. Skill in weaving* or *spinning:*—Heó (*the Virgin Mary*) weóx and weard fulfremed on gôdra mægna heányssum, and heó ðâ sôna gôdum towcræftum onfêng, swýðor ðonne ænig ðara ðe heora bearn wæron . . . Heó wolde beón iram ðære þriddan tîde ôð ða nigoþan tîd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 126, 339. Cf. 132, 545 sqq. According to the Protevangelion, when a new veil for the temple had to be made, it fell to Mary's lot to spin the true purple, c. ix. 4. v. tow-hûs, -lîc.

tó-weard; *adj.* I. used attributively, (a) in an indefinite sense, *future, that is to come:*—*Praesens tempus* ys andweard tîd . . . *futurum tempus* is tôweard tîd, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 123, 17. Big ðam ege ðæs tôweardan dômes *de terrore futuri judicii*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 15: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Tôwurdre *futurae*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 48. Tô fleónne fram ðan tôweardan yrre *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. On tôweardre worulde *in saeculo futuro*, Mk. Skt. 10, 30: Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Hê nolde ongytan ðone tôwerdon deáþ (*death that sometime will come*), 195, 17. Ða misweaxendan bôgas of âscreádian, ðæt ða tôweardan ðeónde beón, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 13. Âwritan ðâm tôwerdum mannum *to write for future generations*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 11. (b) of the near future, *about to come, coming, at hand, approaching:*—Se tôwarda winter *imminens hiems*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. On ðære tôweardan tîde ðe ðâ neálâhte niðða bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 30; Gen. 1283. Hwylc tôweard yfel ðû ðê on neábnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. II. used predicatively, (1) referring to future circumstances, *toward* as in Shakespere, e. g. What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste Doth make the night joint labourer with the day, Hamlet i. 1. (a) (*that is*) *to happen* or *be* some time or other, (*that is*) *to come:*—Se ðe æfter mê tôweard ys *qui post me venturus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Gif hê wiste on hwylcere tîde se þeóf tôweard wære, 24, 43. Georne wiste se Scyppend, hwæt tôweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 112, 25. Hê nât hwæt him tôweard biþ *he knows not what is to happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 13. Hê wiste ðæt wîte ðæt him tôweard wæs, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Hê ys tôweard on micelre mægðe *futurus sit in gentem magnam*, Gen. 18, 18. Se ðe wæs tôweard tô ðisum middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 24. Hê is tôweard tô dêmenne ðâs world, Blickl. Homl. 81, 35. Ða þing ðe eów tôwearde synd and hû eówer ælcon gebyreð êr his ende *quae ventura sunt vobis in diebus novissimis*, Gen. 49, 1. Eallum mannum, ðâm ðe nû sint and ðâm ðe tôwearde sint, Deut. 29, 15. (b) *about to happen*, (*that is*) *to come soon, imminent, impending:*—Mid ðý hê ongeat ðæt him deáþes dæg tôweard wæs *cum diem sibi mortis imminere sensisset*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 24. Tôweard ys ðæt Herodes sêcþ ðæt cild tô forspillenne, Mt. 2, 13. Ðonne wambâdl tôweard sié *when the disease is coming on*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 19. Tâcn hû sió âdl tôweard sié, 256, 21. Hî gesâwon ðæt ðær tôweard wæs *they saw what was about to happen*, Lk. Skt. 22, 49. Eów ys wuldorbléd tôweard *glory is about to come to you*, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Noe sægde, ðæt wæs þreálîc þing þeódum tôweard, Cd. Th. 79, 29; Gen. 1318. (c) where the time is fixed, *to take place, come to pass:*—On ðære nihte ðe ðæt gefeoht on merigen tôweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 21. (2) marking motion, *coming* towards a place, *approaching, about to come:*—Se Hælend geseah ðæt ðær wæs mycel mennisc tôweard (cf. se Hælend geseah ðæt micel folc com tô him *venit ad eum*, Jn. Skt. 6, 5), Homl. Th. i. 182, 5. Ða ongeáton hié ðæt se eádiga Michael ðær wæs tôweard *they then perceived that the blessed Michael had come there* (or *had been present* (?) cf. hî undergeáton ðæt Micahel ðæt tâcen his andwerdnysse geswutelian wolde, Homl. Th. i. 506, 14), Blickl. Homl. 205, 2. (2a) without inflection (or not adjective? v. III. 1a):—Lôcian hwæþer hê ðæt land gecneówe ðæt hié tôweard wæron *speculari quam regionem teneret*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 3. (3) marking position, *with the face towards* a person, *facing:*—Geseoh ðæt hé sié tôweard ðonne ðû in gange, Lchdm. ii. 352, 19. III. used appositively, (1) referring to future events, (a) where the futurity is indefinite:—Ða hâlgan êr Cristes cyme hyne tôweardne sægdon *said he was to come*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31: Homl. Th. i. 354, 26, 32. Hê him ðæt rîce tôweard sæde *he told him that the kingdom was in store for him*, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 8. Hê forestihte ða

gecorenan tô ðam ēcan līfe, for ðan ðe hē wiste hī swilce tôwearde *he knew they were to become such*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 32, 34. Drihten ealle gôd him symle fremfullīce tôwearde dyde *the Lord ever had in store for him all good things to his advantage*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23. ¶ Sometimes the word occurs without the inflexion that seems required, v. also II. 2 a; but perhaps in these cases the word should not be considered adjective. v. next word:—Wītgan hine tôweard sǣdon, Blickl. Homl. 71, 29. Ealle ða tācno & ða forebeácno ða ðe ūre Drihten ǣr tôweard sægde, 117, 31. Hī geseôþ heora wuldor and heora wlite and blisse hym tôweard, Wulfst. 238, 21. (b) of an immediate future:—Hēr is ūre sylfra forwyrd tôweard getācnod *here is our own destruction shewn to be imminent*, Judth. Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 286. Se engel him sige tôweardne gehēht *the angel promised them that victory should be theirs* (*on the morrow*), Blickl. Homl. 201, 33: 117, 14. Aidan ðām scypfarendum ðone storm tôwardne sægde (cf. sôna ðæs ðe gē on scyp āstīgaþ ofer eów cymeð mycel storm, 32), Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. Hē foreseah Godes mynstrum micle frēcnesse tôwearde *monasteriis periculum imminere praevidens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Hē wiste heora forwyrd hrædlīce tôweard, Homl. Th. i. 402, 12. (2) marking motion:—Ða leóde flugon ðā hié ðone here tôweardne wiston on ða burh Gerusalem *the people fled when they knew that the Roman army was on the march to Jerusalem*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13. Hī gewunodon on gehwilcere byrig, ôð ðæt hī gecāxodon ða apostolas tôwearde *they stopped in every town until they learned that the apostles were on the way thither*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 2. [*O. Sax.* tô-ward.]

tô-weard; *prep. Toward, in the direction of.* I. *with gen.*:—Ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tôweard ðæs hefonrīces, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 19. Hē wæs hym syððan tôweard hys scypes farende, Homl. Ass. 190, 258. II. *with dat. or uncertain*, (1) preceding the governed word:—Ðonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle tôweard ðæm feó, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Hī torfedon tôwærd ðam weofode . . . and scotedon tôweard ðam hāligdôme, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17, 19. Crist wæs tôweard ðære rôde gelǣd, Btwk. 214, 27. (2) following the governed word:—Hē eów onet tôweard *mors propinquat*, Met. 27, 8. (3) where *tô* precedes and *weard* follows (cf. *to* God *ward*, *to* us *ward* in A. V.):—Hē hine bær tô mynstre weard, Homl. Th. i. 336, 12: Wulfst. 302, 26. Hē went æfre ðone hricg tô ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 24. Tô scipan weard, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hī wendon him tô ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Hī wǣron heom tô Lundene weard, 1052; Erl. 185, 4. Hē hēt ðæt hē biheólde tô his Drihtne werd, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 78.

tô-weardes; *prep. with dat. Towards.* I. preceding the case:—Hī fērdon tôwardes Ou, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 31. II. following the case:—Mīne frȳnd standaþ ongeán mē and synt mē tôweardes *amici mei adversum me appropinquaverunt et steterunt*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. Deáð eów tôweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 27. Eów neálǣcþ se deáð tôweardes, Wulfst. 231, 34. [*O. Saxe.* tô-wardes.]

tôweard-līc; *adj. Future*:—Mē þincþ ic stande and his âgene stefne gehȳre swâ swâ hit tôweardlīc is tô gehȳranne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 831. Ðæt tācnaþ tôweardlīce firhto and brôgan, Lchdm. iii. 156, 10. God forgefe alle synne ðīno ondweardlīca and tôweardlīca (*futura*), Rtl. 170, 11.

tôweardlīce; *adv. In the future, in time to come*:—Hē forecwæþ ðæt hē tôweardlīce biscop beón sceolde *antistitem eum futurum esse praedixerat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 21.

tôweardness, e; *f.* I. *the time to come, the future*:—Ðæt hē on tôweardnesse (*in futuro saeculo*) ēcelīce mid Criste rīcsian môste, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22. Swâ ðū on ðisum andweardum līfe mâ earfoða drīgast, swâ myccle ðū eft on tôweardnysse gefēhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. II. *a future coming*:—Ūre Drihten ðæt gefylde, ðæt hē þurh his ða hālgan tôweardnesse gehēt, Blickl. Homl. 119, 28.

tô-weccan; *p.* -wehte *To wake* (trans.) *up, stir up, arouse*:—Hū ða folc mid him fǣhþe tôwehton *how they stirred up strife amongst themselves*, Beo. Th. 5889; B. 2948.

tô-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǣgon; *pp.* -wegen *To disperse, dispel*:—Heofones gim scīneþ, beóþ wolcen tôwegen *neu concreta nubes summoveat radios solis*, Exon. Th. 210, 11; Ph. 184.

toweht *a basket for putting wool in* (?):—The word occurs among terms connected with spinning and glosses *calatum* (=*calathus*? Calatum *is explained in Du Cange by* lignum piscatorum seu piscaria e lignis confecta, *a meaning which seems not to belong to the word here*), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 17: ii. 16, 35.

tô-wendan; *p.* de *To overthrow, upset, subvert, overturn*:—Hē tôwende *evertit*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 52. Tôwendum *erutis, subversis*, 433, 44. I. with reference to material objects, (a) where the object is not of great extent, *to overthrow, demolish*:—Ðā tôwende se hālga wer ðæt deófolgild grundlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 16. Ðā tôwende se biscop ðæt weofod, 508, 5. Hæfde se deófol tôwend ðone weall *the devil had thrown down the wall*, 166, 19. Heora deófolgild weard tôwend, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 158. (b) where the object is of great extent, *to overthrow, destroy*:—God ealne ðone eard tôwende *Dominus subvertit omnem regionem*, Gen. 19, 25. Ðā tôwænde se cyning heora winsuman burh, Homl. Ass. 102, 8. Hī tôwendon ðæt tempel, 68, 83. Hig heora burga tôwendon *subversis urbibus*, Num. 21, 3. Ðæt ic ða burh ne tôwende *ut non subvertam urbem*, Gen. 19, 21. II. with reference to non-material objects, *to destroy by changing, to repeal* a law, *abrogate, abolish, overthrow, destroy*:—Crist tôwyrpþ ðās stôwe and tôwent ða gesetnysse ðe ūs Moyses tǣhte, Homl. Th. i. 46, 3. Hī woldon tôwendon ealle ða gesetnessa ðe Domicianus hæfde ǣr geset, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32 note. III. in a figurative sense:—Hāwa ðæt se inra wind ðē ne tôwende, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. [A sutare þet haueð forloren his el, he towent euerich strea uort he beo ifunden, A. R. 324, 18. Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towendeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

tô-weorpan, -werpan, -worpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To throw in different directions, throw away, throw down, to scatter, disperse, destroy, overthrow*:—Tôwearp *discutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 70. Tôwuorpon *destituunt*, tôworpne *destitutae*, 105, 81, 82. Tôwurpon, 25, 13. Tôworpenum *eruta*, 33, 16. *Destitutae, desertae*, i. *derelictae, vel* tôworpne, 139, 11. I. *to scatter* (lit. or fig.), *disperse*:—Se ðe ne gaderaþ mid mē, hē tôwyrpþ (*spargit*), Mt. 12, 30. Hē sendeþ his strǣlo and hī tôweorpeþ (*dissipavit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Ðū ūs tôdrīfe and ūs tôwurpe geond werþeóda, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Hē ðæt fȳr tôsceáf and ðone līg tôwearp, Exon. Th. 276, 15; Jul. 566. Tôweorp ðū ða ðeóda *dissipa gentes*, Ps. Th. 67, 28. Ðæt hē heora oferhȳd tôweorpe *ut superbiam eorum dissipet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 24. Mid ðȳ ðe hē sceolde his gestreón tôweorpan, mid ðȳ hē hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 11. Ūre bān syndon tôworpene *dissipata sunt ossa nostra*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ðætte suno Godes, ða ðe uoeron tôuorpen (*dispersi*), gesomnade in ān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. I a. *to break in pieces, scatter the parts of a connected whole*:—Hē heora bendas tôwearp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13. II. in a literal sense, *to overthrow*, (a) *to overturn* what is standing:—Hē âgeát ðara mynetera feoh, and tôwearp hyrá mȳsan (*mensas subvertit*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (b) *to throw down* what is set up, *destroy* a building, *demolish*:—Gif eówer godes miht ða cyrcan tôwurpan ne mæg, ic tôwurpe eówer tempel, Homl. Th. i. 70, 30. Ðes tôwyrpþ (-wærpað, Lind.) Godes templ, and hyt eft getimbraþ *qui destruebat templum Dei, et illud reaedificabat*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðū tôwurpe weallfæsten his *deposuisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 12. Ceaster heora ðū tôwurpe (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. God tôwearp (*subvertit*) ða burga, Gen. 19, 25: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2. Hē tôwearp ðæt templ *Titus templum diruit*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 20. Se godcunda anweald tôwearp ðone torr (*the tower of Babel*), Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Æþelburg tôwearp Tântûn ðe Ine ǣr timbrede, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 27. Hī tôwurpon ða heargas *destructis fanis*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 15. Englas ðæt hūs tôwurpon þurh gāstlīcne cræft, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 15. Ðȳ læs eówer hūs windas tôweorpan, Exon. Th. 281, 22; Jul. 650. Hī mid æxum duru curfan, and teoledan ðæt hī mid adesan ealle tôwurpan (*dejecerunt*), Ps. Th. 73, 6. Tôwurpan (-worpan, MS. A.: -weorpan, Rush.: -worpa, Lind.) Godes templ *destruere templum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 61: Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Tôworpon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Tôwyrpan hira geweorc, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ne bið hēr lǣfed stân uppan stâne ðe ne beó tôworpen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2: Mk. Skt. 13, 2. Wearð Tirus seó mǣre burg eall tôworpenu *Tyrus excisa est*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 28. Æfter tôworpenum templan *post deruta sacella*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 56. III. in a figurative sense, *to overthrow*, (a) where the object is a person, *to destroy the power of* a person, *to destroy*:—Hī tôweorp *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Ðæt ðū tôwurpe feónd *ut destruas inimicum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 3. Hī wolde tôweorpan wuldres Aldor . . . ðæt hē hī ne tôwurpe geond werþeóda *dixit ut disperderet eos . . . ne disperderet eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 19. Swâ sint tô teweorpanne ða ðe nān gôd ne dydon ðurh ðreáunge *qui nulla agere bona coeperunt, correctionis manu evertendi sunt*, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 33. Ic wolde tôwerpan bearn Hēlendes, Cd. Th. 270, 4; Sat. 85. Noldan hī tôwurpan þeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Wutan hī tôwyrpan *disperdamus eos*, 82, 4. (b) where the object is not a person, *to overthrow* an institution, a practice, regulation, law, etc., *to put down, put an end to, destroy, make void, break, dissolve*:—Se ðe tôwyrpþ ān of ðysum bebodum *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Hē ūre ǣ tôwyrpþ. Pilatus hym cwæð: 'Hwæt ys ðæt hē dēþ ðæt hē mǣge eówre ǣ tôwerpan?' Hī cwǣdon: 'On restedagum hē hǣlþ,' Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 23–27. Hē com tô ðȳ ðæt hē wolde ælc yfel tôwurpan, and ælc good ārāran. Nū tôwyrpþ hē on ūs leahtras . . . Hē tôwyrpþ môdignysse . . . and ealle unðeáwas hē tôwyrpþ, Homl. Th. i. 144, 28–32. Se wind tôweorpþ ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19. Tôweorpeþ (-worpeþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Ða heargas āīdlian and tôweorpan *fana profanare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 40. Hē wile ūre wītu tôweorpan *he will put an end to the pains we inflict*, Cd. Th. 289, 5; Sat. 393. Mīne āre tôweorpan *honorem meum repellere*, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Wutun symbeldagas Drihtnes on eorðwege ealle tôwurpan *comprimamus omnes dies festos Domini a terra*, 73, 8. Nelle gē wēnan ðæt ic cōme tôwurpan (*solvere*) ða ǣ; ne com ic nā tôwurpan (-wearpan, MS. A.), ac gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Uton tôwurpan ðās geflitu *dissolvamus has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. Ælfhere hēt tôwurpon swȳðe manig munuclīf, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 5. Oft becymþ se anweald disse worulde tô swīþe gôdum

monnum for ðæm se anweald ðara yflana weorþe tôworpen *fit saepe, uti bonis summa rerum gerenda deferatur, ut exuberans retundatur improbitas*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 20. Ðone tôworpenan stal ðæs rîces *destructum regni statum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 8. Ðỹ læs tôwórpen sién fyrngewritu, Elen. Kmbl. 860; El. 430. **IV.** *to throw out.* v. tô-worpness, **II**:—Ðonne hió hié selfe tôweorpeþ ût of hiere selfre *cum se extra semetipsam ejicit*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 24. [Ne bið naut his (*the wise man's*) lare fremful, ȝif he mid wercan towerpeð his bodunge, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 7. Þatt temmple wass all þurrh hæþenn follc toworrpenn, Orm. 16277. *O. Frs.* tô-, ti-werpa: *O. Sax.* te-werpan *to scatter, to destroy: O. H. Ger.* zer-, ze-werfan *dissipare, disjicere, dispergere, destruere, demoliri: Ger.* zer-werfen.]

tô-weorpendlîc, -wyrpendlîc; *adj. Destructible*:—Tôwyrpendlîcne *destructilem*, Germ. 394, 348.

tô-wesness, -wesenness, -wisness, e; *f.* **I.** *separation, dissolution, divorce*:—Tôwesnes *vel* tôlêsednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Tôwesnisse *defortii*, Txts. 181, 41. **II.** *difference, disagreement, discord, dissension*:—Hê sæwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan ôððæt ðær of âweoxþ tôwesnes, and of ðære tôwesnesse biþ ðæt fŷr onæled ðære feóunga . . . Se se ðæt wæter ût forlête wære fruma ðære tôwesnesse *seminantur stimuli, oriuntur rixae, accenduntur faces odiorum . . . Qui dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 9–13. Hû unâberendlîc gylt sió tôwesnes (*discordia*) biþ, 46; Swt. 349, 15. Wæs tôwesnes geworden *orta dissensione*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 15. Ðâ sôhte Colemannus ðysse tôwisnesse (-wesennesse, MS. B.) and ðysse unsibbe lâcedôm *quaesivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ðonne hê him ondrêt ða tôwesnesse ûtane *dum humana foras jurgia metuunt*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 23. [Cf. ge-weorþan *to agree: Goth.* gawairthi *peace.*]

towettan; *p.* te *To associate with*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena ne towettan woruldmannum ne ænige sundorcŷððe tô heom habban ealles tô swîðe (*the other reading is* næfre wið worldmen ænige gemânan worldlîcre cŷððe habban tô swîðe), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 33.

tow-hûs, es; *n. A spinning-house*:—Towhûs of wulle *genitium* (= gynaeceum *locus seu aedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant.* The women who worked were called *geniciariae pensiles*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 7. v. tow-cræft, -lîc, -tôl.

tô-wiðere, -wiðre; *prep. Against.* **I.** with dat. *in reply to*:—Hû mæg ic andsware findan wrâþum tôwiþere, Exon. Th. 12, 13; Cri. 185. **II.** with acc. *in opposition to*:—Wîg tôwiþre, 341, 20; Gn. Ex. 129. [*Ger.* zu-wider.]

tow-lîc; *adj. Pertaining to weaving*:—Towlîc weorc *textrinum opus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 13: 82, 11.

tow-mŷdrece, an; *f. A work-box, box for keeping materials connected with spinning or weaving* (?):—Ân hræglcysð and ân lytulu towmŷderce, Chart. Th. 538, 21.

tô-worpenness, -worpedness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction*:—Heora tôworpennys *the destruction of the Jews by the Romans*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 3. Ða onsceonunge ðære tôworpennysse *abominationem desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Tôworpednysse (-worpennysse, MS. A.), Mk. 43, 14. Ðeós tôdræfednys (*the driving the money-changers out from the temple*) getâcnode ða tôweardan tôworpennysse ðurh ðone Rômâniscan here, Homl. Th. i. 406, 9. Ðæt se Hælend beweópe ðære ceastre tôworpennysse, ðe gelamp æfter his ðrowunge, 402, 7: Homl. Ass. 46, 548.

tô-worpness, -wyrpness, e; *f.* **I.** *dispersion.* v. tô-weorpan, **I**:—On tôwyrpnisse hæðna *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 7, 35. **II.** *a throwing out, ejection.* v. tô-weorpan, **IV**:—Salde him mæhte gêmnisse tô untrymnissum and tôworpnisse (-wyrpnise, Lind.) diówla *dedit illis potestatem curandi infirmitates et eiciendi daemonia*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* zi-worfnessi *desolatio.*]

tô-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To drive in different directions, scatter, disperse*:—Weorðaþ tôwrecene wîde ealle ða ðe unrihtes æror worhtan *dispergentur omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 91, 8: 58, 15. Siendon wê tôwrecene geond wîdne grund, heápum tôhworfene, Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301: Exon. Th. 186, 17; Az. 21: 16, 24; Cri. 258: Elen. Kmbl. 261; El. 131.

tô-writenness, e; *f. A detailed writing, a description*:—Se câsere sette gebann, ðæt wære on gewritum âsett eall ymbhwyrft. Ðeós tô-writennys (*descriptio.* v. tô-mearcodness) wearð âræred fram ðam ealdormenn Cyrino, Homl. Th. i. 30, 2.

tô-wrîðan; *p.* -wrâð *To twist different ways, to distort*:—Ic tôwrîðe *distorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 15.

tow-tôl, es; *n. An implement for spinning*:—Hê sceal fela towtôla habban, flexlînan, spinle . . ., Anglia ix. 263, 10.

tô-wunderlîc *glosses* admirabilis, Ps. Spl. 41, 4.

tô-wurpan. v. tô-weorpan.

tô-wyrd, e; *f. Occasion*:—Ða wæron Seaxan sêcende intingan and tôwyrde heora gedâles wiþ Brittas *quaerentes occasionem divortii*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37.

tô-wyrpan, -wyrpendlîc, -wyrpness. v. tô-weorpan, -weorpendlîc, -worpness.

Trâci, Trâcia, Trâciana. v. þrâceas.

tract; trachtere, tractere. v. traht; trahtere.

træf, es; *n.* **I.** *a tent, pavilion*:—Lædan ða torhtan mægð tô træfe ðam heán (cf. wæs seó hâlige meówle on his bûrgetelde, 22, 10; Jud. 57), Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 43: 25, 12; Jud. 255. Beornas stôdon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf, 25, 19; Jud. 268. **II.** *a building*:—Tigelfâgan trafu, torras, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* traf *a fringe, hem*: in mod. usage, *a kerchief.*] v. hearg-, hell-, wearg-træf.

trægelian, træglian; *p.* ode *To pluck*:—Træglian *carpere*, Germ. 398, 84. Tô trægelgenne *carpendum*, 399, 388. [Cf. (?) *Lat.* tragula.] v. tô-trægelian.

træppan, træppe. v. treppan, treppe.

trâg; *adj. Evil, bad*:—Tô trâg, Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57. Se feónd and se freónd, tîreádig and trâg, synnig and gesælig, Elen. Kmbl. 1906; El. 955. Ðæt hió ðære cwêne oncweðan meahton swâ tiles swâ trâges swâ hió him tô sôhte, 649; El. 325. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trâgi *iners, piger, segnis*: *Ger.* träge: *Du.* traag. Cf. earh *for the double sense of* slow *and* bad.]

trâg, e; trâgu; *indecl.*; *f. Ill, affliction*:—Hê wênde him trâge hnâgre *he expected humiliating affliction for himself*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trâgî *ignavia, torpor.*] v. preceding word.

tragan = dragan, Jn. Skt. Rush. 21, 8, 11.

trâge; *adv. Evilly, cruelly*:—Dis is weorc ðara ðe oft wrâðe mê trâge tældan *hoc opus eorum, qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* trâgo *tarde, segniter.*] v. trâg.

traht, tract, es; *m.*: e; *f.* **I.** *a text, passage;* textus, tractus (*tractus* ecclesiastici cantus species, Migne):—Æfter fyliaþ traht *sequitur tractus*: '*Eripe me, Domine,*' Anglia xiii. 417, 743. Traht *tractus*: '*Laudate Dominum,*' 425, 855. Mid trahte godspelles *cum textu euuangelii*, 416, 723. Nû bidde ic eów ðæt gê beón geðyldige on eówerum geðance ôððæt wê ðone traht oferrædan mâgon *I pray you to be patient in your thoughts until we have read the passage* (the passage is then given), Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ðæt man ræde twâ rædinga mid twâm tractum and mid twâm collectum, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 19. **II.** *a treating* of a subject, *an exposition, a commentary*:—Traht *expositio*, i. *tractatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 84. Ðes traht is langsum eów tô gehŷrenne, ac wê willaþ nû ûre spræce hêr geendian, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 22: 70, 13: i. 248, 21. Trahte *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58: 94, 31. Wê oferræddon ðis godspel . . . ac wê ne hrepodon ðone traht nâ swîðor ðonne tô ðæs dæges wurdmynte belamp *we read the gospel, but we did not further touch the exposition* (or *text*, under **I**?) *than pertained to the honour of the day*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 6. Trahtas *commentariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 51. Ræde man ðære godcundan lâre bêc, and eác swâ ða hâligan trahtas (*expositiones*) ðe fram namcûþum fæderum geworhte synt, R. Ben. 33, 20. Trahta *commenta, documenta*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* trahta *tractatio.* From Latin.] v. godspell-, sealm-traht, *and following words.*

trahtaþ, es; *m. A commentary*:—Trahtaðum *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58.

traht-bôc; *f. A book of exposition, a treatise, commentary*:—Gregorius gedihte manega hâlige trahtbêc, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 15: i. 436, 10. Twâ and hundseofontig bôca ðære ealdan æ and ðære nîwan hê âwende . . . bûton ôðrum menigfealdum trahtbôcum ðe hê deópðancollîce âsmeáde, 15.

trahtere, es; *m. One who treats a subject, an expositor, interpreter, commentator*:—Mê ða treahteras tala wîsedon, Salm. Kmbl. 9; Sal. 5. Treahteras *commentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 41. Fram trehterum *a commentariis*, 7, 28. Of flîtendum trachterum *a vitiosis interpretibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i. 14. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-trahtari.] v. stær-trahtere; trahtnere.

trahtian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to expound, explain*:—Ðegnum his hê trahtade alle *he expounded all things to his disciples*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Se âwergda gâst ongan Godes bêc trahtian, and ðâ sôna leáh, Blickl. Homl. 29, 29. **II.** *to discuss*:—Ða ongunnon hŷ treahtigean, hwæðer mâ mærlîcra dæda gefremed hæfde, ðe Philippus, ðe Alexander, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtôn *tractare, reputare.*] v. ge-trahtian; trahtnian, traht.

trahtnere, es; *m. An expositor, commentator*:—Gregorius se trahtnere, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 21. Se trahtnere cwið, ðæt ðær gyftlîce hûs wæs dryfiére, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrŷ stæpas gecorenra manna, 70, 16: i. 338, 16. Hieronimus se wîsa trahtnere, Homl. Ass. 36, 296. v. trahtere.

trahtnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans. To expound, explain*:—Hægmon trahtnaþ ðis gospell, Homl. Th. i. 510, 26. Gregorius trahtnode ðis godspel, ii. 550, 1. Ic wolde eów trahtnian ðis godspel, ðe mann nû beforan eów rædde, i. 166, 3. Ðes cwyde is swîðor tô ondrædenne ðonne tô trahtnigenne, 332, 4: ii. 90, 5. **I a.** *to give as explanation* of (*be*) something:—Wê spræcon be ðam sæde ðe betwux ðâm ðornum sprang . . . Drihten sylf trahtnode be ðisum ðæt ða sind ðe Godes word gehŷraþ ac hî sind gebysgode mid heora welum *we spoke of the seed that sprang up among the thorns . . . The Lord himself gave as explanation of this, that they are those that hear God's word, but are occupied with their*

wealth, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 7. II. with prep. *to treat of* (*be, ymbe*):—Manega trahtnedon ymbe ðis angin *de hoc principio multi tractaverunt*, Anglia viii. 307, 7. Mid were æwfæstum trahtna (*tracta*) be hālignysse, Scint. 200, 14. Nū wille wē be ðyssere freólstīde trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 104, 9. Wē woldon gefyrn trahtnian be ðam lambe, ii. 278, 11. [Nimeþþ gom off þiss þatt her iss trahhtnedd, Orrm. 11680.] v. â-, ge-, ofer-trahtnian; trahtian.

trahtnung, e; *f. Exposition, explanation, comment*:—Uton nū fōn on ðæs godspelles trahtnunge ðǽr wē hit forlēton *let us resume the exposition of the gospel, where we left it*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 35: ii. 72, 22. Ūs gedafenaþ ðæt wē mid ārfæstum geleáfan underfōn Dribtnes trahtnunge, 90, 4. Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 65. Trah(t)nunge *commenta*, 479, 77. Mid gāstlicum trahtnungum *commentariis, explanationibus*, 410, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 2, 8.

trahtung, e; *f. Exposition, comment*:—Trahtunga *commenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 50. Þracþungum (*l.* tractungum *or* trahtungum) *commentis, doctrinis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtunga *retractatio.*]

traisc, trāisc (?); *adj.* In the following passage this word is used to translate *tragicus*, which, however, seems to have been taken as an adjective formed from a proper name. In another passage the same word is rendered by *trōiesc, trōisc* (q.v.) Trojan, perhaps the same meaning is intended here:—Æfter ðon hē eall geár onwealh Norþanhymbra mǽgþe āhte nalas swā swā sigefæst cyning ac swā swā leódhata ðæt hē grimsigende forleás and hī on gelīcnysse ðæs traiscan wæles wundade *dein cum anno integro provincias Nordanhymbrorum non ut rex victor possideret sed quasi tyrannus saeviens disperderet, ac tragica caede dilaceraret*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30.

tramet, es; *m. A page*:—Bōc *liber*, stæf *littera*, leáf *folium*, tramet *pagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 75–78: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 5. Lā hwylc tramet (*pagina*) is, oððe hwylc spræc ðæs godcundan lareówdōmes, āðer oððe ðære ealdan cȳðnesse oþþe ðære nīwan, ðæt ne sȳ seó rihteste bysen ūran menniscan līfes, R. Ben. 133, 2. Tramod, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 2. Swā fela trameta *tot paginae*, swā fela leáfa *tot folia*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 117, 12. Trametas *paginas*, Germ. 398, 181.

trandan (?) *to roll, move hastily*:—Trondendi *praeceps*, Txts. 89, 1668. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* trandill (*as a nickname*).] v. trendan, trendel.

treaflīce; *adv. Grievously, painfully*:—Eallum ðe deópe and ful treaflīce teónan þolian *omnibus injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 102, 6. [Cf. (?) *Welsh* traf *stir, strain*; trafu *to stir, agitate.*]

treágian; *p.* ode *To repair, sew together*:—Treágiende *sarcientes, consuentes, componentes*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 73. Getreágede (-ode) *consuta*, 412, 38.

treahtere, treahtigean. v. trahtere, trahtian.

tredan; *p.* træd, *pl.* trǽdon; *pp.* treden. I. *to tread, tread down, trample upon* (lit. and fig.):—Dū trides (*conculcabis*) león and dracan, Ps. Surt. 90, 13. Hē trit mid ðæm fēt *terit pede*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. Hwílum mec (*an animal's skin*) brȳd triedeþ fōtum, Exon. Th. 393, 27; Rä. 13, 6. Mē man tredeþ *conculcavit me homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 1: Cd. Th. 56, 15; Gen. 912. Mē tredaþ feóndas mīne, Ps. Th. 55, 2: Exon. Th. 119, 23; Gū. 259. Dā hēt ic ðone here ðæt hié mid fōtum ðone snāw trǽdon *calcare militem niuem jubeo*, Nar. 23, 18: Jos. 10, 24. Ða ðe mē trǽdan *conculcantes me*, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Ðæt hig hine trǽdun, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Trēdun *proterunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 2. Fōtum tredene, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. I a. with prep.:—Anweald tō tredenne ofer snacan *potēstatem calcandi supra scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. II. *to tread upon, step upon, walk upon*:—Ðonne ic hrūsan tiede, Exon. Th. 389, 22; Rä. 8, 1. Hió grundbedd trideþ, 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24. Se ðe mōrland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Se fōtum tredeþ fiðru winda *qui ambulat super pennas ventorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4. Ða ðe land tredaþ *those that move upon the earth* (Gen. 1, 28), Cd. Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. Trædaþ, Exon. Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5. Dū flettpaðas mīne trǽde, Cd. Th. 165, 12; Gen. 2730. Hē wræclāstas træd, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Meodowongas træd, 3291; B. 1643. Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Ford gān, foldweg tredan, Andr. Kmbl. 1550; An. 776. Gewāt him se hearda sǽwong tredan, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964. Tredan elþeódigra foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrōðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. Dū (*the serpent*) scealt ðīnum breóstum bearm tredan brādre eorðan, faran fēdeleás, Cd. Th. 56, 4; Gen. 907. III. in figurative senses, glossing Latin words:—Sāwl gefylled trytt (*calcabit;* tret, Kent. Gl. 1015) beóbreád *the full soul loatheth an honeycomb* (Prov. 27, 7), Scint. 50, 8. Tredaþ *terimus* (*otia temporum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 12. [*O. Frs.* treda: *O. L. Ger.* tredan: *O. H. Ger.* tretan: *Icel.* troða. Cf. *Goth.* trudan.] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-tredan; sin-tredende, *and following words.*

tredd. v. wīn-tredd.

treddan; *p.* de. I. *to tread under foot, trample upon*:—Treddun *proterunt*, Txts. 84, 749. II. *to investigate, examine.* v. â-treddan:—Weorð mē heorte forht ðǽr ic ðīn hālig word tredde *in verbis tuis formidavit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 118, 161. [*O. H. Ger.* fortratta *proterit;* trettenti *terens: Icel.* tratta; *p.*; traddr; *pp.*]

treddian; *p.* ode *To tread, step, walk*:—Raþe æfter ðon on flōr feónd treddode, Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725. Cyning of brȳdbūre tryddode, 1848; B. 922. Hié of ðam grimman gryre treddedon, Cd. Th. 243, 21; Dan. 439. Streámas dū miht on treddian eorðan gelīce *flumina pertransivit pede*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* trettōn *calcare, conculcare.*]

trede; *adj. Firm to tread on, that may be walked on*:—Sǽ cȳðde hwā hine gesette, tīrmeahtig cyning, for ðon hē hine tredne him ongeán gyrede, ðonne God wolde ofer sīne flōde gān *ready for his coming the sea made itself firm for his tread, when God would walk over its waves*, Exon. Th. 72, 2; Cri. 1166.

tredel, es; *m. A step*:—Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. [Grece or tredyl or steyre *gradus*, Prompt. Parv. 209. Tredyl or grece *gradus, pedalis*, 501. A tredel *subpedium*, Wülck. Gl. 614, 14: *suspendium*, 615, 3: *liciatorium*, 592, 33.]

tredend, es; *m. One who treads*:—Tredend *calcatrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 42.

trēg (treg?), trīg (cf. (?) hēg, hīg *hay*, for the form), es; *n. A tray, trough*:—Trēg *alueolum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 70. Nim ðæt reáde ryden, dō on trīg; hǽft stānes swīþe hāte, lege on ðæt trīg innan, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5–6. [Bye us vessel . . . Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers, Rich. 1490.] Cf. troh.

trega, an; *m. Pain, grief, vexation, hurt, ill*:—Trega ł anda dīnes hūses *zelus domus tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 10. Tregan *injuriam* (cf. teónan, R. Ben. 17, 11), R. Ben. Interl. 20, 10. Ic fleáh hlǽfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274. Ða twēgen tregan (cf. ðyssa yfla hwæðer, 41), Met. 5, 42. Weá wæs ārǽred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. [Mid ham is muruhde moniuold wiðute teone and treie, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 61. Alkyn sorow and trey and tene, Pr. C. 7327. Al that whilom was murthe is turned to treie and tene, P. S. 340, 380. *Goth.* trigō; us trigōm ἐκ λύπης, 2 Cor. 9, 7: *O. L. Ger.* trego *dolor: Icel.* tregi *difficulty; grief, sorrow.*] v. hell-trega, tin-treg, -trega.

tregian; *p.* ode *To vex, trouble, afflict, grieve*:—Gif gē on unriht ne tregiaþ ne earme ne tyrewiaþ (*if ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow*, Jer. 7, 6), Wulfst. 50, 2. Ða ðe tregiaþ mē *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Spl. T. 3, 1. [Eall þis wæs God mid tō gremienne and ðās arme leóde mid tō tregienne, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 40. Quað Balaam: 'For ðu tregest me,' Gen. and Ex. 3975. Þai traied þe *exacerbaverunt te*, Ps. 5, 11. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble: Icel.* trega *to grieve.*] v. tin-tregian.

trehing (*but* þrihing *in Lambarde*. v. Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. 508). The form given in L. Ed. C. to the Scandinavian word, which in Icelandic appears as *þriðjungr* = the third part of a shire:—De treingis. Erant potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas vocabant, scilicet, terciam partem provincie, et qui super ipsam dominabantur, trehing-gref . . . Et quod illi vocabant tria hundreda, vel iiii, vel plura, isti (*those of Danish England*) vocabant trehing. Et quod trehinge non poterat diffiniri, in scira servabatur, L. Ed. C. 31; Th. i. 455, 17–25. In Magna Carta, § 25, trethingii (*pl.*) occurs. The Anglicized form of the word probably began with þ, and Halliwell gives Thirdings as the term used of the Ridings. The present form, Riding, seems to have arisen from a confusion of the initial dental with the final sound of East, West, North.

trehtere. v. trahtere.

trem, trym *a step*:—Ic ðæt gehāte ðæt ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I vow that I will not flee hence one footstep* (cf. ðæt hē nolde fleógan fōtmǽl landes, 139, 57; By. 275), Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. Fōtes trem, Beo. Th. 5044; B. 2525. *The form is probably to be recognized in a gloss given* Anglia viii. 33, 163 note, ægne trem *rendering* pedetemtim, *for which perhaps* fægre, trenmǽlum *might be read.* Cf. Hpt. Gl. 477, 78, *where the gloss for the same passage is* fægre; fægre oððe fōtmǽlum *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 47; fōtmēlum *pedetemptim*, Txts. 90, 834; stæpmǽlum *gradatim*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54. Cf. *also:* Ðonne wiðtremð hē and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27.

tremes, tremesa, tremese, tremesse. v. trimes.

tremian, tremman *to confirm*, tremman *to step*. v. trymman, wiðtremman.

trendan (?) *to turn, roll.* v. sin-trendende *teres, but perhaps* sin-tredende *should be read, see* tredan = *terere.* [Let hym rollen and trenden with inne hym self the lyht of his inward syhte *in se revolvat intimi lucem visus*, Chauc. Boet. 100, 2835. *Chaucer also uses* bi-trenden, *and* un-trenden *occurs elsewhere.* Cf. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round: Dan.* trind.] v. trændan, trinda, *and next word.*

trendel, es; *m.* I. *a circle, ring*:—Ān wunderlīc trendel (*mirabilis corona*) wearð ateówed ābūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 806; Erl. 60, 25. Gelden trendel *circulus aureus* (*in naribus suis*, Prov. 11, 22), Kent. Gl. 373. Brevis virgula (*the mark for short quantity*, i.e. ˘) ys ānes trendles dǽl ðus licgende, Anglia viii. 333, 29. On trendle *in rota*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 2. Strīc ðū mid ðīnum scytefingre, swilce ðū trændel wyrce, Techm. ii. 129, 9. Trendla *circulorum* (the rings on a peacock's tail), Hpt. Gl. 419, 8. I a. *a circle used in calculation*:—Ðās þing wē

geopeniaþ bet on ðissum trendle (cf. gȳm ðisses hwióles; hyt ðē ætȳwþ eall ðæs mōnan ryne, 33: *and:* Ðās circulas synt behēfe preóstum, 44), Anglia viii. 328, 38. I b. figurative:—Trendel (*benedicens*) *coronam* (*anni*), Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 64, 12. II. where a surface, plane or spherical, is denoted, *a disk, orb*:—Ðæs mōnan trendel is symle gelīċ, þeáh ðe eall endemes eallunga ne scīne, Lchdm. iii. 242, 4: Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Ðære sunnan trendel, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 12. Trendles *sphaerae*, trendel *sphaera*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 22, 23. Scīnendne trendel heofones, Hymn. Surt. 22, 17. Trendlum *orbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 76. II a. *a round place, a circus*:—Trendles, hringcsetles *circi*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 69. ¶ The word and the connected forms *trend, trind, trin* seem to occur in local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 343, 344. [*Wick.* trendil *sphaera: Prompt. Parv.* trendyl *troclea.* Trendel *giraculum*, Wülck. Gl. 586, 29: trendell *catantrum*, 571, 19. Halliwell gives *trindle* = wheel as a Derbyshire word.] v. sin-trendel; *adj., and following words.*

trendeled; *adj. Made round*:—Tryndyled reáf *circumtectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 29. [Panter is blac mid wite spottes sapen al, wit and trendled als a wel, Misc. 23, 737.]

trendlian; *p.* ode *To trundle, roll.* [Leſdis letten teares treondlin (trendlen, MS. C.: trondlin, MS. B.), Kath. 2329. Þeȝ appel trendli from þon treowe, O. and N. 135. Hit trendeled doun, Allit. Pms. 2, 41. Be trendlid *volvi*, Wick. Jud. 7, 13. Trendelyñ a round thynge *trocleo, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 502.] v. ā-trendlian; trendel.

treó. v. treów.

Treónta, Trēnta, an; *The Trent*:—Andlang Trēntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. Man ofslōh æt ...wine be Trēntan, 679; Erl. 41, 10. On Trēnton (Treóntan, MS. M. 144, 14) streáme *in fluvio Treenta*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Mid Trēntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 240, 1) streáme *fluvio Treanta*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Be Trēntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 324, 15) ðære eá *juxta fluvium Treanta*, 4, 21; S. 590, 14. On Trēntan; of Trēntan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 20. Ða brycge ofer Treóntan, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10.

treów, es; *n.* I. *a tree*:—Treów *arbor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 26. Iung treów *arbustum*, 41. Wudu *silva*, āhæáwan treów *lignum*, 33, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 13. Ðæt treów wæs gōd tō etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Treów (trēu, Lind.) *arbor*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treów (trȳw, MS. B.: treó, Lind.), 7, 17. Hit weard mycel treów (on treó miclum, Lind.: on tree miclum, Rush.) *factum est in arborem magnam*, Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Sunnan trió āgefeþ ondsware æt ðæm upgonge . . . and ðæt mōnan triów gelīce on niht dyde, Nar. 27, 16–19. Heó genam of ðæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6. Æppelbære treów westm wircende, 1, 11. Tree *arborem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 6: 19, 4. Gif man ōðres wudu heáweþ unālīefedne, forgielde ælc greát treów mid .v. scill., L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 5. Oftost beóþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 20, 14: Ps. Spl. 95, 12. Treówu, Scint. 56, 17: Ps. Th. 57, 8. Ða hālgan trió sunnan and mōnan . . . and ōþre treów, Nar. 27, 26–29. Treów, 32, 13. Triów, 28, 11. Treó sceolon brædan, Exon. Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. Treó westmbēru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Of ðæra treówa wæstme, Gen. 3, 2. Triówa heánnisse, Nar. 28, 1. Betwih ðām rindum ðæra trió, 27, 25. Trēa *lignorum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 5. Trēwna *arborum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 9. Ðæra treówa (trȳwa, MS. B.: trēuna, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treóna, Rtl. 95, 23. Of ðam treówum, Lind.: trēum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Sumu treówu hē watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4: Nar. 27, 21. Treówa, Gen. 1, 29. Behealdaþ ealle trȳwu (treówa, MS. A.: treó, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 29. *The word occurs as the second part of many compounds*, e. g. æppel-, ceder-, corn-, cwic-, cyrs-, ele-, fīc-, gyr-, hwīting-, magdala-, palm-, persoc-, pīn-, plūm-, ulm-, wīn-, windel-treów; see also lād-, wudu-treów. II. a material, *wood*:—Hī worhton him anlīcnyssa, sume of golde, sume of seolfre, sume of stānum, sume of treówe, Homl. Th. i. 22, 30. Hē hēt getimbrian cyrican of treówe, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40. Hē of treówe (treó, Bd. M. 138, 21) cyricean getimbrede, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 26. Monige of ðam treówe (treó, Bd. M. 156, 5) ðæs hālgan Cristes mæles spōnas nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 30. III. in a collective sense, *trees, a wood*:—Ða behīdde Adam hyne on niddan ðam treówe neorxena wanges *Adam hid himself among the trees of the garden;* in medio ligni paradisi, Gen. 3, 8. Hē (*the Phenix*) sylf biereþ in ðæt treów innan torhte frætwe; ðær se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hūs getimbreþ (cf. hē heánne beám on holtwuda wunaþ, 209, 15; Ph. 171), Exon. Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. IV. *tree* as in roof-*tree*, saddle-*tree, a piece of wood, a beam, log, stake, staff, cudgel*:—Scort sinewealt stān *vel* treów *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Ðonne seó sāwl hié gedæleþ wiþ ðone līchoman, hwylc biþ hē ðonne būton swylce stān oððe treów (*a stone or a log*), Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Of treówe *de stipite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 65. Gif mon mid treówe geslegen sié, Lchdm. ii. 8, 32: 94, 23. Gē fērðon mid swurdum and treówum mē gefōn, Mk. Skt. 14, 48. Gewyrcean tor of treówum and of mycclum beámum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12. Swā hwā swā getimbraþ ofer ðisum grundwealle gold, oððe seolfor, oððe treówa, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 25. Treówu, 590, 13. Hié nāmon treówu and slōgon on ōþerne ende īsene nægias, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 4. v. fugol-, teld-, wægn-treów. IV a. *tree* as in gallows-*tree*, *tree* used of the cross:—Hælendes treów, Rood Kmbl. 50; Kr. 25. Wuldres treów, 28; Kr. 14. Ðū ðē on rōde treów āhōfe, Anglia xii. 506, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 411; El. 206. Ðurh treów ūs com līf, ðā ðā Crist hangode on rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 22. v. gealg-, wulfheáfod-treów, *and* rōd. [*Goth.* triu *a tree; staff: O. Sax.* trio *a beam; the cross: O. Frs.* trē; *Icel.* trē *a tree; a beam; wood.*]

treów, trȳw, e; *f.* The word is sometimes used in the plural with the force of the singular. I. *truth* to a promise or engagement, *faith* (as in good or bad *faith*, to keep *faith* with a person), *troth*:—Treów, sió geond bilwitra breóst ārīseþ, Exon. Th. 343, 21; Gn. Ex. 160. Hālegu treów seó ðū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 30; Gen. 2118. Wǣre gehealdan, treówe tācen, Andr. Kmbl. 427; An. 214. In swā hwylce tiid swā gē mid treówe (*truly*) tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ, and gē hellfirena geswīcaþ, Exon. Th. 366, 1; Reb. 5. Ón treówe gelǣton (-en?) *fidei commissum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 76. His treówe (treówa, Bd. M. 130, 27) and his gehāt wið ðē gehealdon . . . his treówe for feógȳtsunge forleósan, seó ðe dȳrwurþre wǣre eallum māþmum *tibi fidem pollicitam servare . . . fidem suam, quae omnibus ornamentis pretiosior est, amore pecuniae perdere*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 34–41. Ðȳ læs ic mīn gehāt and mīne treówe forleóse *ne fidem mei promissi praevaricer*, 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Āc fēreþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæð gārsecg fandaþ hwæðer āc hæbbe ædele treówe *oft fares the oaken vessel over the gannet's bath; ocean proves whether the oak keeps excellent faith*, i. e. whether the promise of safety, which its strength seems to give, is kept, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 22; Rūn. 25. Ne Hildeburh herian þorfte Eótena treówe, Beo. Th. 2148; B. 1072. Til biþ se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Ðū ðær tīrfæste treówe findest, 473, 8; Bo. 11: Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ðæt æfre on his dagum sceolde gewurðan swā lytle treówa, 13, arg. Mānum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhleán, fācne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. Ðū hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trūwa (treówa, Cott. MS.) ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. Ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ, fācenlīce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 47; Leás. 25. Tīr healdeþ trȳwa wel wið æðelingas, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 22; Rūn. 17. II. *truth* to a person, *fidelity, fealty, loyalty.* Cf. hold:—Ðæs getreówan freóndes, ðone mon lufaþ for treówum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 35. Dauid forbær ðæt hē Saul ne dorste ofsleán for ðām ealdum treówum, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 3: 3; Swt. 37, 7. Cham ne wolde cȳðan hyldo and treówa, Cd. Th. 96, 9; Gen. 1592. III. *the truth* of the stronger to the weaker, *grace, favour, help.* Cf. hold:—Treów wæs gecȳþed, ðætte Gūðlāce God leánode ellen mid ārum, Exon. Th. 129, 11; Gū. 419. Treówe *latibulo* (protection, faithful care; the passage in which the word occurs refers to the entrusting of his mother by Christ to St. John's protection), Hpt. Gl. 415, 57. Git mē sibblufan and freóndscipe cȳðaþ, treówe and hyldo tīdiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 6; Gen. 2516: 34, 21; Gen. 541. Heó treówe gehēt *she promised God's favour*, 44, 25; Gen. 714. Hē treówa gehēt, his holdne hyge, 41, 8; Gen. 653. IV. *an assurance of faith* or *truth, word* (in to give or pledge one's *word*), *a promise, an engagement, a covenant, league*:—Hū þearf mannes sunu māran treówe *what need has a son of man of a better assurance?* Cd. Th. 204, 26; Exod. 425. Ða eorlas ðe him treówe sealdon, 123, 17; Gen. 2046. Hē bæd hié ðæt hié gemunden ðara ealdena treówa *ad antiquorum jura foederum adhortatione persuadens*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 9. Se ðe his nȳhstan swereþ, and hine mid treówum ne beswīceþ *he that swears to his neighbour, and does not deceive him with assurances of good faith*, Ps. Th. 14, 6. For ðām treówum ðe ðū genumen hæfdest tō Abrahame . . . Ðū him ðæt gehēte, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 235, 26; Dan. 312. Se wæs ofslagen ofer āþas and treówa (*or under* I) *contra fidem jurisjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfrēde cyninge āþas geseald, and Eást-Engle foregīsla vi; and þēh ofer ða treówa . . . fōron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ic eów treówa ðæs mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 28; Gen. 1535: 122, 35; Gen. 2037. Ðū treówa selle, wǣra ðīna, ðæt ðū wille mē wesan freónd, 170, 23; Gen. 2817. V. *faith* in something, *belief, trust, confidence*:—Treów in ðē (*the Virgin Mary*) weordlīcu wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 11; Cri. 82. Nō him for egsan earmra gǣsta treów getweóde, 122, 25; Gū. 311: 134, 28; Gū. 515. Ðīna āgna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tōhopa ðē ne lǣtaþ geortrēwan þe ðam ēcan līfe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Ða bebodu ðe giet māran sint . . . ðæt is, ryht dōm, and mildheortnes and treówa (cf. Mt. 23, 23 *where* geleáfa *renders* fides), Past. 57; Swt. 439. 31. Ða beraþ Godes fatu ða ðe ōðerra monna sāula underfoop tō lǣdanne on ða treówa hira āgenra gearnunga *Domini vasa ferunt, qui proximorum animas perducendas in suae conversionis fide suscipiunt*, 13; Swt. 77, 4. Ðū gelȳfst ðīnum hlāforde bet ðonne ðē selfum, and ðīnum gefērum æmnwel and ðē selfum; ðū dēst swīðe rihte, mid ðȳ ðæt ðū swā gooda treówa wit hī hefst, Shrn. 196, 25. Hē (*Noah*) hæfde him on hreðre hālige treówa, Cd. Th. 201, 3; Exod. 366. Hē his treówa sceal, and his mōdgeþonc, mā up ðonne niþer habban tō heofonum, Met. 31, 18. [*Goth.* triggwa *a covenant: O. Sax.* trewa (*often pl.*): *O. L. Ger.* treuwa *foedus: O. Frs.* triuwe, treuwe: *O. H. Ger.* triuwa *fides, foedus.*] v. heáh-, hyge-, un-, wine-treów, *and next word.*

treówa, trýwa, an; *m. An assurance of good faith, a covenant.* v. treów, IV:—Se ēca treówa *the perpetual covenant* (cf. Ex. 31, 16), Wulfst. 210, 22. Nāðor ne wē on ðone here faran, ne heora nān tō ūs, būton man trýwan and gýslas betwýnan sylle friðe tō wedde, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 156, 8. Cf. trūwa.

treówan, triéwan, trîwan, trýwan; *p.* de. I. *to trust:*—Irnaþ ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora ærninge trēwaþ *those who have confidence in their powers of running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10. Gehwylc hiora his ferhðe·treówde, ðæt hē hæfde mōd micel, Beo.Th. 2337; B. 1166. II. *to prove* one's self *true, to clear* one's self *of a charge of untrue conduct.* Cf. *Icel.* tryggva *to make firm and trusty:*—Gif hē (*a person accused of plotting against his lord*) hine selfne triówan wille, dō ðæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Treówan, 33; Th. i. 82, 8 note. Trýwan, 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. v. ge-treówan, -triéwan, -trýwan, mis-trîwan, or-trýwan, *and* treówian.

treów-bytt (?), e; *f. A wooden vessel:—Flasce* trinnubyttæ (triuuu-? = treów-, cf. trýwen byt *flasco*, 149, 33), *eadem et flascones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 78.

treów-cynn, es; *n. A kind of tree* or *wood, a tree, a wood:—Abies* ðæt treówcyn, Nar. 8, 21. Treócynn, Exon. Th. 472, 20; Bo. 2. Nim ælces treówcynnes dǣl ðe on ðæm lande sý gewexen, Lchdm. i. 398, 7. Hē āsmeáde be ælcum treówcynne fram ðam heágan cederbeáme ōð ðæt hē com tō ðære lytlan ysopan *he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall* (1 Kings 4, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Oftost on treówcynne beóþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis* and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Zup. 20, 14. Man worhte Noes earce of ðam treówcynne ðe is genemned Sem, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 16: Nar. 10, 13. Ðā ætýwde Drihten Moise ān treówcyn and hēt dōn ðæt treów on ðæt wæter, Ex. 15, 25.

treówe, triéwe, trýwe; *adj. True, faithful, trustworthy:*—Wæs hiera sib ætgædere, ǣghwylc ōðrum trýwe, Beo. Th. 2334; B. 1165. Hē spræc tō his onbehtþegne, tō his treówum gesīþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Hié ne beóþ nānum men getreówe (ne treówe, Bod. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Būton hē habbe twēgra trýwra manna gewitnesse, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Man namige .ii. trýwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. His freónd se treówesta (getreówesta, Bd. M. 126, 30) *fidissimus amicus illius*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 17. [*Goth.* triggws *true, faithful: O. Sax.* triuwi: *O. Frs.* triuwe: *O. H. Ger.* gi-triuwi: *Icel.* tryggr.] v. ge-, or-treówe (-triéwe, -trýwe).

treówen, trîwen, trýwen; *adj.* I. *of a tree:*—Hire hyrdeman sume āc āstāh, and his orf læswode mid treówenum helme, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. II. *of wood, wooden:*—Treówen *ligneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 14. Trîwen sceó *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 21. Trýwen byt *flasco*, ii. 149, 33. On treówenum mortere, Lchdm. ii. 180, 4. Trýwenan, i. 220, 11: 230, 10. On treówenre cyste, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 69. On treówenre rōde, Nicod. 34; Thw. 20, 6. Hyre goldfāgan treówenan cuppan, Chart. Th. 536, 18. Wirce treówene earce *facies arcam ligneam*, Deut. 10, 1. Godu treówene and stānene, 4, 28. On treówenum fatum, Ex. 7, 19. Treówenu fatu mon weorþige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. [*Wick., C. M.* treen. *Goth.* triweins *wooden.*] v. pīn-treówen.

treów-fæst; *adj. Faithful:*—Tunge mīn triówfest, Ps. C. 114. Treówfæst (treóufæst, Lind.) *fidelis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 17. Trewufæst (treuw-?), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21. Wē on bōcum rǣdaþ be sumum treówfæstum wīfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 179. Treófæsto, treófest *fideles*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 11, 12. Wǣron his bebodu ealle treówfæste *fidelia omnia mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 5. [Trowfeste men, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 29. Cf. *Icel.* trū-fastr: *Dan.* troe-fast.] v. un-treówfæst.

treów-fēging, e; *f. A joining together of planks;* commissoria, tabularum conjunctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 31.

treów-fugol, es; *m. A tree-haunting bird:*—Treófugla tuddor, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gū. 707.

treów-geþofta, an; *m. A faithful comrade, trusty companion:*—Monig biþ uncūþ treówgeþofta, Exon. Th. 469, 20; Hy. 11, 5. Treów-geþoftan (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2101; An. 1052. Ic mid mec gelǣdde mīne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, ða wǣron mīne syndrige treówgeþoftan *assumpsi mecum tres fidelissimos amicos*, Nar. 29, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* trygg-vinr a *trusty friend.*]

treów-geweoro, es; *n. A wooden structure:*—Treówgeweorc on gelīcnysse medmiceles hūses geworht *tumba lignea in modum domunculi jacta*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 16.

treów-gewrid, es; *n. A thicket of trees:*—Ys on Bretone land sum feum unmætre mycelnesse . . . Ðǣr synd . . . manige eáland and hreód and beorhgas and treówgewrido, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 7.

treówian, triéwian, trýwian; *p.* ode. I. *to trust, confide:*—Æghwylcum ðe him on treówaþ *omnes qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. Ða ðe treówiaþ (*confidunt*) on Drihtne, Ps. Spl. 124, 1. On mannan tō treówianne *confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. On ealdor-men tō treówianne *sperare in principibus*, 9. II. *to be true* to a person:—Dōþ swā ic hāte ic eów treówige gif gē ðæt tācen gegāþ sōð geleáfan *do as I bid; I will be true* (or *gracious*, v. treów, III) *to you, if you use that sign* (*circumcision*), *true sign of belief* (cf. sete tācn sōð gif ðū wille on mē habban holdne freónd, 139, 17–22; Gen. 2311–2313), Cd. Th. 140, 7; Gen. 2324. III. *to prove* one's self *true, clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct:*—Gif hwā ōðerne tión wille . . . gif hē hine treówian wille, in .xii. ciricum dō hē ðæt, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 8. Gif hē hine triéwian wille, ðæt hē tō ðære lǣne fācn ne wiste, ðæt hē mōt, 19; Th. i. 74, 7. [Penne he þe treowede alre best, þenne beswikes tu heom, Laym. 3413. Him þ ha treoweð on, Kath. 1327, note. Þeo luue . . . þu treowest hire, Misc. 94, 42. Putifar trewið his wiwes tale, Gen. and Ex. 2037.] v. ge-treówian (-trýwian); treówan, treówsian, trūwian.

treów-leás; *adj.* I. *faithless;* perfidus:—Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treówleásan men (*the sorcerer, Simon*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Simon cwæþ: 'Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mīne dǣda mid heora wordum onwendan.' Ða cwæþ Neron tō Petre: 'For hwon wǣron gyt swā treówleáse?' 175, 26. Treówleásra *perfidorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 54: Wulfst. 186, 3. Ðara treówleásra (*perfidorum*) cyninga beboda, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 35. Trióleásra, Rtl. 59, 23. Trîwleásra, 24, 21. II. *without belief, infidel;* infidelis:—Se ðe ne gīmþ ðara ðe his beóþ hē wiðsæcþ Godes geleáfan and hē biþ treówleás *qui suorum curam non habet, fidem negavit, et est infideli deterior*, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* treu-lōs *perfidus: Icel.* trygg-lauss.] v. ge-treówleás.

treówleásness, e; *f. Faithlessness:*—Trēuleásnis (-lēsnis) *perfidia*, Txts. 85, 1533. Ðonne lǣrþ ūs Godes engel smeáunge ymbe Godes beboda. . . . ðonne lǣrþ ūs se deófol treówleásnesse Godes beboda (*unfaithfulness to God's commands*), Wulfst. 233, 19. v. ge-treówleásness.

treów-līc; *adj. True, faithful.* [*Icel.* trygg-ligr *trustworthy.*] v. ge-treówlīc, *and next word.*

treówlīce; *adv. Faithfully, truly:*—Ic dō swýðe treówlīce ymb hý *fiducialiter agam in eo*, Ps. Th. 11, 6. [Ich leote ham treowliche luuien ham, Marh. 13, 32. Þe luue is treouliche iuestned touward him, A. R. 218, 13. Þouȝ ȝe be trewe of ȝowre tonge and trewliche wynne, Piers P. i. 177. *O. H. Ger.* triulīhho *fideliter:* Icel. tryggliga.] v. ge-, un-treówlīce.

treów-loga, an; *m. One who fails to keep faith, one who fails in loyalty to his leader:*—Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon týdre treówlogan ða ne dorston ǣr dareðum lācan on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe *those laggards in fight relinquished the wood, pitiful false ones to plighted faith, who dared not with darts sport in their liege lord's great need*, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. [The treulogo (*Judas*), Hēl. 4622.]

treów-lufu, e, an; *f. Faithful love:*—Wæs seó treówlufu (*the love of the disciples to Christ after the ascension*) hāt æt heortan, Exon. Th. 34, 7; Cri. 538.

treówness, e; *f. Trust, confidence:*—God ðū eart mīn frōfer, mīn trēwnes, and mīn tōhopa, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. v. or-treówness (-trýw-ness).

treów-rǣden[n], e; *f. The state* or *condition of being faithful* or *true:*—Swā ic ðē lǣre lǣst uncre wel treówrǣdenne *as I teach you, maintain our state of mutual faithfulness*, Cd. Th. 139, 5; Gen. 2305. Cf. hold-rǣden.

treówsian, trýwsian; *p.* ode. I. *to engage, pledge one's self:*—Him cōmon ongeán .vi. cyningas and ealle wið trýwsodon (wið hine getreówsodon, col. 1), ðæt hī woldon efenwy[r]hton beón on sǣ and on lande *six kings came to meet him, and all solemnly engaged to co-operate on sea and on land*, Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 2. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe cume tō scīre biscope and trýwsie (-ige) hine sylfne wið God and wið men ðæt hē þreó þing healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 7: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 25. II. *to prove* one's self *to be true, to clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct:*—Gif hē hine trýwsian wylle, ðæt hē tō ðære lǣne fācn ne wiste, ðæt hē mōt, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. [Þas weord ich wulle þe treosien þurh mine god *I will prove to thee the good faith of these words by an oath*, Laym. 8489. Trousien, 8315. The word also means *to trust:*—Þe king him treousede on, 9308.] v. ge-treówsian; treówan, treówian.

treów-steall, es; *n. A place where trees are planted, a plantation:*—Hit cymþ tō Wulfūnes treówstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 11. Ōð ðæt treówsteall; ðonnon of ðan treówstealle, v. 297, 24. Ōð Æðel-stānes treówsteal, 298, 12. Cf. wæter-steall, *and next word.*

treów-stede, es; *m. A place where trees are planted:*—Iung treów *vel* treówstede *arbusta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 8.

treów-teoru *resin:*—Trēuteru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 58: *bapys*, 10, 76. v. teoru.

treówþ, triéwþ, trýwþ, e; *f.* The word is used sometimes in plural with force of singular. I. *truth, good faith, honour:*—Ðǣr dydon þeáh Rōmāne lytla triéwþa ðæt him ða wǣron lāðe ðe hiera hlāford beswican *there, however, the Romans acted a little honourably* (in hoc solo Romanis circa eum fortiter agentibus), *in that those who had betrayed their lord were detestable to them*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 17. II. *fidelity:*—Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ for heora trýwðe wið God, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 12. III. *a covenant, an assurance of good faith:*—Ðis ys ðære treówðe blōd ðe Drihten eów behēt *hic est sanguis foederis, quod pepigit Dominus vobiscum*, Ex. 24, 8. In treówþe geþeóded gāstlīces

freóndscipes *spiritalis amicitiae foedere copulatus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 9. Mid ǽnigere treówðe *quolibet pacto*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 34. Treówða *foedera, pacta*, 404, 9. Treófða *foedera*, 416, 47. Hié nánra treówþa him ne wéndon bûton ðæt hié mid ealle forweorþan sceolde *they expected no terms for themselves, but that they must entirely perish;* the Latin which this seems intended to translate is:—Non secus ac si capta esset, turbata civitas fuit, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ic gemunde mînra treówða ðe ic Abrahame behêt *recordatus sum pacti mei*, Ex. 6, 5. Gif gê mîne treówða gehealdaþ *si custodieritis pactum meum*, 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-triuwida *confidentia;* missa-triuwida *diffidentia, suspicio: Icel.* tryggð *faith, truce.*] v. ge-, un-treówþ.

treów-þrâg, e; *f. A season of good faith* or *trust*:—Men leahtras oft geceósaþ treówþrâg is tô trâg *men often prefer vice to virtue, the time when good faith is kept is all too short* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57.

treów-wæstm *fruit of a tree*:—Treówwæstmas wurdon ðære nihte þurh forste swíðe fornumene, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 2. Þurh wæstma forweorþenesse, ǽgðer ge on corne and eác on eallon treówwæstman, 1103; Erl. 239, 3.

treów-weorþung, e; *f. Tree-worship*:—Wê lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde treówwurþunga and stânwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 30. Cf. Wê forbeódaþ ǽlcne hǽðenscipe . . . ðæt is, ðæt màn weorðige . . . stânas oððe ǽniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17–21. v. Grmm. D. M. c. 21.

treów-wyrhta, an; *m. A wood-wright, worker in wood, carpenter, joiner*:—Treówwyrhta *lignarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 10: 73, 29. Se Treówyrhta segþ:—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ cræfte mînon, ðonne hûs and mistlîce fata and scypa eów eallum ic wyrce? Se Smiþ andwyrt:—Eálâ Trýwwyrhta, for hwî swâ sprycst ðû?, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9–17. Ic hæbbe treówwyrhtan *habeo lignarium*, 30, 1.

treów-wyrm, es; *m. A caterpillar*:—Hê salde treówyrme westmas heara *dedit erugini fructus eorum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 46. [A treworme *terudo, trunos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, col. 1.] v. leáf-wyrm.

trêpe (?), trype (?), trỹpe (?), es; *m. A troop, band*:—Blôdige trêpas ł werodu *sanguineas acies*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 18. [*From Low Latin* tropus *or* trupa (?); cf. *Fr.* troupe: *Span.* tropa: *Ital.* truppa.]

treppan; *p.* te. I. *to tread*:—Hê trepeþ *terit*, Kent. Gl. 144. [Cf. Halliwell's Dict. trap *to tramp: Du.* trappen *to tread, trample: O. Frs. Ger.* treppe *a step.*] II. *to trap*:—Hió [tr]e[p]te *inretivit*, Kent. Gl. 211. v. be-træppan, *and next word.*

treppe, træppe (v. (?) colte-træppe (=*colt-trap?*) *ramnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 47), an; *f. A trap*:—Ic beswîce fugelas mid treppan *decipio aves decipula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* trapo *tenda.* From this Low Latin *trappa*, hence French *trappe*, which perhaps helps to determine the form of the later English word:—To lacchenn þe þurrh trapp, Orm. 12301. A mous caught in a trappe, Chauc. Prol. 145. A trappe *brida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 264, 8. Trappe for myce *muscipula, decipula*, trappe to take wythe beestys *tenabulum*, trappyd or betrappyd *decipulatus, illaqueatus*, Prompt. Parv. 499.]

trêu, trêw *a tree*, trêwan, trêwness, tribulaþ. v. treów, treówan, treówness, trifulian.

-tricce *in* ge-tricce (q.v.) *tractable* (?). [Cf. (?) *Du.* trekken *to pull: Dan.* trække.]

tridwet ? *in* getridwet spere *hasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 40.

triéwan. v. treówan.

trifet, es; *n. Tribute*:—Trifetum *tributis*, Kent. Gl. 426. [*O. H. Ger.* tribuz. From Latin.]

trifulian; *p.* ode *To pound, grind, triturate*:—Se ðe pîlaþ *vel* tribulaþ *pilurus* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. Gebærn tô ahsan, dô eced tô, trifula swíðe, Lchdm. ii. 150, 3. Menge eall tôgædere, and trifolige, 186, 10. [*From Latin* tribulare.] v. ge-trifulian, *and next word.*

trifulung, e; *f. Grinding, pounding, threshing*:—In trifeluuge *in tritura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 21.

trîg (trig?). v. trêg.

trimes(-is), es; trimessa, an; *m.*: trimes[s], e; trimes[s]e, an; *f.*: þrimes; *gender uncertain.* I. as a weight, *a drachm*:—Genime ânes trymeses gewæge, Lchdm. i. 74, 21. Ânre tremese (trymese, MS. H.) gewihte, 110, 9. Ânre tremesse wæge, 72, 11. Genim âne (ânne, MS. O.) trymesan gewæge, 78, 13. Nime âne trymessan fulle, 76, 6. Twêgra trymesa, 78, 24. Twêga trymessa, 70, 15: 72, 26. .iiii. trymesan, 76, 22: 78, 8. Feówer trymessan, 76, 1, 10, 16. *De ponderibus incipit. Solidos tres* trymisas, Txts. 113, 80. II. as a coin, (a) not in England:—Trymes *staterem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 27. Lidrine trimsas (trymsas) *asses scorteas* (*corteas*), Txts. 38, 31. Liþerene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. (b) in England, *a coin of the value of three pence.* The gen. pl., *þrimsa, þrymsa*, occurs several times in the section headed Norðleóda laga, Th. i. pp. 186, 188. [*O. H. Ger.* drimisa (-issa), trimisa *dragma. From Latin* tremissis, tremisia.]

trinda, an; *m. A round lump, a ball*:—Geóte tô trindan . . . wyrce tô trindan, Lchdm. iii. 14, 10, 13. [Cf. Onn heffness whel all ummbetrin (*round about*), Orm. 17563. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round: Dan. Swed.* trind; omtrent *about: Dan.* trindes *to grow round.*] v. trendan, trendel.

trinnu-byttae. v. treów-byt.

triumpha, an; *m. A triumph, the entry into Rome of a victorious general.* The following explanation of the term was inserted by Alfred in his translation of Orosius:—Ðæt hié triumphan hêton, ðæt wæs ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, ðonne wæs heora þeáw ðæt sceoldon ealle hiera senâtus cuman ongeán heora consulas æfter ðæm gefeohte, siex mîla from ðære byrig, mid crætwâne, mid golde and mid gimstânum gefrætwedum, and hié sceoldon bringan feówerfêtes twâ hwît. Ðonne hié hâmweard fôran, ðonne sceoldon hiera senâtus rîdan on crætwânum wiðæftan ðæm consulum, and ða menn beforan him drîfan gebundene ðe ðær gefongene wæron, ðæt heora mærþa sceoldon ðý þrymlîcran beón. Ac ðonne hié hwelc folc bûton gefeohte on heora geweald geniéddon, ðonne hié hâmweard wæron, ðonne sceolde him man bringan ongeán of ðære byrig crætwân, se wæs mid seolfre gegiered, and ælces cynnes feówerfêtes feós ân, hiora consulum tô mærþe, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 22–35. The explanation is called forth by the passage: Heora ân consul forsôc ðone triumphan, ðe him mon ongeán brohte . . . and sæde, ðæt hié hæfden bet gewyrht, ðæt him mon mid heáfe ongeán côme ðonne mid triumphan, 17–21. Hió nolde ðæt hié mon drîfe beforan ðæm triumphan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 29. Noldan hié dôn ðone triumphan beforan hiora consulum, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 1: 4, 10; Swt. 202, 24.

trîwen. v. treówen.

trod, es; *n.*: trodu, e; *f. A track*:—Be trode gestolenes yrfes. Gif mon trode bedrîfþ forstolenes yrfes of stæde on ôðer, ðonne befæste mon ðæt spor landes mannum . . . Gif mon secge ðæt man ðæt trod âwôh drîfe, ðonne môt se ðe ðæt yrfe âh trodaþ (trod ôð?) tô stæde lædan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 3–11. Gyf him hundred bedrîfe trod on ôðer hundred, L. Edg. 4, 5; Th. i. 260, 3. Secga ǽnigum ðara ðe tîrleáses trode sceáwode, hû hê on weg ðanon feorhlâstas bær, Beo. Th. 1691; B. 843. [Þe dunes underuoð þe treden (trodes, MS. T.) of him suluen, A. R. 380, 26. Cf. treoden, l. 18. Yf thou trowyde . . . That thi witt . . . Commys of thiselfe and noȝt of Gode, That es grett pryde and fals trode, R. Brunne. Of his trodus no sygne ther nasse, Chron. Vilodun. Halliwell, from whose Dictionary the last two passages are taken, gives *trod*=foot-path: see also E. D. S. Pub. Lincoln. *Icel.* troð; *n. a treading.* Cf. þe þet trodded wel and ofsecheð wel ut his owune feblesce, A. R. 232, 17.] v. wíg-, wiðer-trod.

trog, es; *m.* I. *a trough, tub, basin, vessel* for containing liquids or other materials:—Trog *albeus, genus vasis*, Txts. 109, 1140: *canthera*, 49, 425: Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 7. Lege on hâtne stân on troge, geót hwôn wæteres on, Lchdm. ii. 326, 5: iii. 30, 9. Dô on troh hâte stânas, ii. 68, 5. Hê sende ðæt wæter in trog (*peluem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 5. Man sceal habban trogas, Anglia xiii. 264, 14. v. wîn-trog. II. *a trough-shaped thing, a cradle, a boat*:—Cilda trog *conabulum*, Txts. 51, 492. Cf. ciltrog *cune*, 115, 154. Hê wæs biddende ânes lytles troges, ðæt hê mehte his feorh generian *exiguo contentus latere navigio*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 15. III. *a water-pipe, conduit.* v. mylen-trog. IV. *a basin of water* (?):—Of ðæm forda on ðone sætroh, of ðæm troge on ðone hæþenan byrgels, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 32. Tô trogan, 434, 15: 435, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* trog *alveus, alveolus, collectaculum, canalis: Icel.* trog.]

trog-hrycg *a ridge where there is a trough of water* (?):—On troh-hrycg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 17.

Trôgia. v. Trôia.

trog-scip, es; *n. Some kind of boat.* The Latin words which it translates are *littoraria* and *tonsilla;* the ordinary meaning of the latter is, *a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*, so perhaps trogscip means *a boat fastened to the shore, to which another was moored*:—Trohscip *littoraria* vel *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 29: *littoraria*, 48, 2: 64, 4.

troh, trôh. v. trog, þrôh.

Trôia, Trôgia *Troy*:—Trôia, Grêca burg, âwêsted wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Trôgia burg barn, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Trôia burg ofertogen hæfde lêga leóhtost, Met. 9, 16: 26, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* Trôia: *Icel.* Trôja.]

Trôiâna (-e?); *pl. The Trojans*:—Alra tâcna gehwylc swâ Trôiâna þurh gefeoht fremedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Ymb ealra ðara Trôiâna gewin, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 13. Ðæt mære gewinn Grêca and Trôiâna, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 9, 7: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 3. (In the corresponding passage of the metres, Met. 26, 12, Fox has *Trîóia gewin*, while Grein gives *Trôiâna.*)

Trôiânisc; *adj. Trojan*:—On ðæm Trôiâniscan gefeohte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 2: 1, 11; 50, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* Trôiânisc.]

Trôiesc, trôisc; *adj. Trojan*:—Hê gelîce ðý Trôiescan (Trôiscan, Bd. M. 306, 20) wæle ealle ða landbigengan wolde ût âmæran *tragica caede omnes indigenas exterminare contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [Of þan Troyscen monnen, Laym. 410.] v. traisc.

trondendi. v. trandan.

tropere, es; *m. One of the service books of the Church, that which contained the tropes* (*tropus* cantus ecclesiastici genus); troparium. v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae, I. p. xxxvij:—.i.

tropere, Chart. Th. 430, 10. Đonne đū tropere haban wille, đonne wege đū đīne swī[þ]ran hand, and tyrn mid dīnum swīþran scytefingre ofer đīne breóst foreweard, swilce đū notian wille, Techm. ii. 119, 10-12. [A tropere *troparium*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 38: 755, 3. A tropery, 719, 34. A tropure, 648, 33 (all 15th cent. glosses).]

trūa. v. trūwa.

trucian; *p.* ode. I. *to fail* in doing something:—Ne trucaþ heora nān āna đurh unmihte ac đurh gecynde ānre Godcundnysse hī wyrcaþ ealle ǽfre ān weorc *no one of them alone fails through want of power, but through the nature of one divinity they all work always the same work*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Cneów truciaþ *the knees fail*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 14. II. *to fail* a person (*dat.*), *be wanting* in duty to a person:—Hē undergeat đæt his gesworene men him trucedan, and āgēfon hera castelas him tō hearme, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 32. III. *to fail, come to an end*:—Trucaþ *periclitatur*, ic trucige *periclitor* (the passage is: Propria manu perire non licet, absque eo ubi castitas *periclitatur*; but the glosser seems to have taken the word to mean more than *is endangered*, and to have taken it as meaning *is lost*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 78-469, 1. [Him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 2. Him trukeþ his iwit, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. Heo is afered leste þeo eorđe hire trukie, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 15. Heo trukieđ treođen to halden, Laym. 16861. Þa iseh Hængest ꝥ his help trukede, 16416. Wærc þe nauere nulle trukien, 17171. Ʒif bileaue him trukede, A. R. 230, 19. Ne schal him neauer tintreohe trukien *incredulos supplicio dampnat eterno*, Kath. 1796: 403. Þis bold . . . neuer truke ne schal, Misc. 97, 122. Til domes dai ne sal it troken, Al middelerd đerinne is loken, Gen. and Ex. 105.] v. ge-trucian.

trūgian. v. trūwian.

truht (trūht?) *a trout*:—Truht *tructa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 74: 77, 64. [From Latin.]

trull. v. turl.

trum; *adj. Firm, strong*; firmus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. I. of material things, lit. or fig.:—Hē is mē trum weall, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 127. Seó burh Asor wæs swīđe trum gefyrn and manegra burga heáfod *Asor antiquitus inter omnia regna haec principatum tenebat*, Jos. 11, 10. Trumre underwreþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69. On trume stōwe *in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Eálā wǽran đa ancras swā trume and swā þurhwuniende, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. Trume and torhte tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 11; Cri. 934. Ofer ealla truma ceastra . . . Hwæt getācniaþ đa truman ceastra *super omnes civitates munitas . . . Quid per civitates munitas exprimitur?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 6. Weal đȳ trumra, Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Biþ Drihten ūre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Mid weallum and geatum and đām trumestum locum getimbrade *muris, portis, ac seris instructa firmissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. II. of living things, (a) *strong, sound, having physical health* or *strength*:—Trum *validus* vel *vegetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 21. Gedafenaþ sacerde, đonne hē mannum fæsten scrīfeþ, đæt hē wite hwylc se man sig, trum þe untrum (*validus an invalidus*), L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Đonne se mon his līchoman hǽlo forsihþ, đonne đonne hē wel trum biþ tō wyrceanne đæt hē wile, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 5. Wæs eft swā ǽr on his līce trum, Andr. Kmbl. 2953; An. 1479. Heorot hornum trum, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Eofor tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20. Đa truman (cf. hālan, l. 3) . . . đa untruman *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 5. (b) *strong, able to resist, fortified* against:—Wiđ eallum nǽdrum hē biþ trum, Lchdm. i. 92, 4. Wiđ eall næddercyn hē biþ trum, 244, 3. Trume wiđ deófla nīþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Sēcaþ gē Drihten and gē beóþ teónan gehwylce ful trume, Ps. Th. 104, 4. (c) in reference to moral qualities, *strong, steadfast, firm*:—Ne biþ nān man trum đurh God, būton se đe hine undergyt untrumne þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Iacobus trum in breóstum, Menol. Fox 266; Men. 134. Lǽt mē on đīnum wordum weorđan trumne *confirma me in verbis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 28. God ēcne and trumne, Cd. Th. 297, 30; Sat. 525. Englas trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. III. of non-material things, *firm, stable, strong*:—Đæt mōd ǽgđer ge trum ge untrum *animus et infirmus et fidelis*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 3. Ān strica đære ealdan ǽ ne biþ forgǽged, ōđ đæt hī ealle gefyllede beón. Þus trum is seó ealde ǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 2. Trum *ratum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 25. Gif đū mid trumre heortan (*firmo corde*) gelȳfest, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 43. Heó āhte trumne geleáfan, Judth. Thw. 9; Jud. 6. Eówer geleáfa biþ þe trumra, gif gē gehȳraþ be Godes hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 27. v. med-, mis-, un-trum.

-trum. v. ge-trum.

truma, an; *m.* I. *a troop* of soldiers. v. trymman, I. 6, II. 2:—Truma *acies, exercitus*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13. Hē fērde mid fyrdlīcum truman and đa burh geeode, Jos. 11, 10: Homl. Ass. 113, 356. Truman *aciem*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 69. Hē gesette đa menn on ǽnne truman, đe mon hiora mǽgas ǽr on đæm londe slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. Hē hæfde eahta and eahtatig coortana, đæt wē nū truman hātaþ, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 33. Đa īsnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52. II. *order* of troops, *array*:—Hē đæt folc būton truman lǽdde *he led the army without keeping any order*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 14. III. *a support*. v. wyrt-truma. [Breken Modredes trume, Laym. 28352. Þat eadi trume of meidenes, H. M. 21, 33. Đu (*Jacob*) and đin trume ben . . . to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1829. Hauelok was a ful god gome, He was ful god in eueri trome, Havel. 8.] v. fyrd-, ge-, scild-truma.

trumian; *p.* ode *To become strong, recover from illness*:—Đā cwæþ hē đæt gewunalīce word đara frēfrendra: Truma đē hraþe and wel *dixit solito consolantium sermone: Bene convalescas et cito*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 9. Hine gestōd sumu untrymnis . . . sōna swā hē trumian (*convalescere*) ongan, 4, 1; S. 564, 46. v. ge-trumian.

truming, e; *f. Gaining strength, recovery*:—Cwydas dōn truminge getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 30.

trum-līc; *adj.* I. *firm, strong, stable*, (a) of material things, lit. or fig.:—Tǽceþ ūs se torhta trumlīcne hām, burhweallas beorhte scīnaþ, Cd. Th. 282, 30; Sat. 294. Đā geseah ic gyldenne wīngeard trumlīcne and fæstlīcne *vineam solidam auro miratus sum*, Nar. 4, 28. Columnan swīđe trumlīce and fæste *columnae solidae*, 4, 21. (b) of non-material things:—Seó ealde gesetness ys eall swā trumlīc, swā swā se Hǽlend sǽde on his hālgan godspelle, Jud. 15; Thw. 159, 29. Kynewyrđe rǽd and trumlīc, Anglia viii. 308, 33. Đæt ōđer līf đætte fæstre beón scolde and trumlīcre (*stabilior*), Past. 52; Swt. 411, 1. II. *hortatory, of exhortation*:—Hē đam cyninge sende trumlīc ǽrendgewrit, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 19 note. v. next word.

trumlīce; *adv.* I. *firmly, strongly, steadfastly*:—Trumlīce *firmiter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. Đa gōdan weorc, đeáh đe hió beforan monna eágum đyncen trumlīce gedōn *etiam quae humanis oculis fortia videntur*, Past. 34; Swt. 237, 2. Đæt leód and lagu trumlīce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Eahta sweras syndon đe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlīce up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. Trumlīcor *firmius*, Rtl. 34, 26. Freóndscype trumlīcust (*firmissime*) wunaþ, Scint. 197, 18. II. *in a way that encourages* (?):—Ungeleáffullnise trumlīce (*strongly* (?): but the Latin is *clementer*) geđreáđ biđ, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 13.

trumme. v. trymman.

trumnaþ, es; *m. Strengthening, confirmation*:—Swilc God wyrceþ gǽsta līfes tō trumnaþe, Exon. Th. 147, 18; Gū. 729.

trumness, e; *f.* I. *firmness, strength, certainty*:—Trumnesse *firmitatem*, Kent. Gl. 840. Đīnes geleáfan trumnesse wē witon, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. Wē witon đæt manega clericas nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, ac wē willaþ his mihta and his trumnysse hēr geswutelian, Anglia viii. 306, 28. II. *health*:—Đa truman sint tō manianne đæt hié gewilnigen mid đæs līcuman trumnesse đæt him ne losige sió hǽlo đæs mōdes đȳ læs him đȳ wirs sié gif hié đa trumnesse đære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ *admonendi sunt incolumes, ut salutem corporis exerceant ad salutem mentis; ne, si acceptae incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent, dono deteriores fiant*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 6-8. III. *confirmation, support*:—Drihten trumnes mīn *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 24, 15: 72, 4. Đæra apostola tweónung næs nā swā swīđe heora ungeleáffulnys, ac wæs ūre trumnys, Homl. Th. i. 300, 34. Hē tȳmde tō Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 10. Ealle trumnysse hlāfes hē forcnād *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. IV. *a firm place, the firmament*:—Biđ trumnys on lande on heáhnyssum dūna *erit firmamentum in terra in summis montium*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16. Weorc handa his bodaþ trumnyss[e] ł staþol (*firmamentum*), Ps. Spl. 18, 1. v. trymness.

trus, es; *n. Fallen leaves and branches or twigs as material for fuel*:—.vi. fōđra truses ǽlce geáre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 169, 10. [*Icel.* tros; *n. leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel.*]

trūđ, es; *m. A player on a trumpet, an actor, buffoon*:—Trūđ *liticen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 7: Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 66 (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with amusements). Com sum trūđ tō đæs bisceopes hīrēde, se ne gȳmde nānes lenctenes fæstenes, ac eode him tō kicenan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 59. Trūþas *histriones*, gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 41-44. As an illustration of the character of the trūđ see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. 3, §§ 4, 7, where one picture is given of dancers accompanied by trumpeters, and another of a dancing bear attended by a trumpeter. [*Icel.* trūðr *a juggler.*] v. next word.

trūđ-horn, es; *m. The trumpet of a* trūđ, q. v.:—Trūđhorn *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Trūđhornes *salpistae* (the passage is: Horrorem belli et classicae salpistae metuentes), Hpt. Gl. 422, 77.

trūw, e; *f. Faith*:—Đū hæfst ongyten đa wonclan trūwa đæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trūa, trūwa *fides*: *Icel.* trū.] Cf. treów.

trūwa, trūa, an; *m.* I. (*good*) *faith*:—Heriaþ ūrne Drihten, se đe ne forlǽt on hine gelȳfende and đa đe hihtaþ on his micclum trūwan, Homl. Ass. 112, 321. Đam ānum ic healde mīnne trūwan ǽfre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 56. II. *faith, belief, confidence, trust*:—Se trūwa (trūa, Cott. MSS.) micelre orsorgnesse *fiducia magnae securitatis*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 12. Be geleáfan oþþe trūwan *de fide*, Scint. 126, 16. For đam micclan geleáfan and for đam sōđan trūwan đe heó symle hæfþ tō

Gode, Homl. Ass. 29, 125. Hē hine gefullode mid fullum trūwan ðæt hē geleáfful wǽre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 9. Se ðe mid dyslīcum trūwan and mid gylpe sum wundorlīc ðing on Godes naman dōn wile, Homl. Th. i. 170, 28. For ðæs cræftes trūwan (trūan) *from confidence on account of that art*, R. Ben. 95, 6: 46, 16. Habbaþ Godes trūwan *have faith in God*, Mk. Skt. 11, 22: Scint. 127, 1. Gif hopan trūwan wē nabbaþ *si spei fiduciam non habemus*, 33, 9. Habbaþ eów trūwan *habete fiduciam* (Mt. 14, 27), Homl. Th. ii. 388, 25. Hira godas on ðām hig trūwan hæfdon *dii eorum, in quibus habebant fiduciam*, Deut. 32, 37. Hig nefdon nānne trūwan tō nānum folce *they could not trust any people*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 24. Gif heó it swā gehylt, swā ic hiræ trūwan tō hæbbe *as I have confidence in her* (*that she will do*), Chart. Th. 527, 34. **III.** *a solemn assurance of good faith, a covenant, word*:—Se Frysa lēt hine faran on his trūwan, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 22. Ic sette mīn wedd on ēcne trūwan (*in foedus sempiternum*), Gen. 17, 19. Ic behēt mīnne trūwan *pepigi foedus*, Ex. 6, 4. **IV.** *faithful care, protection*:—Ic hine nam on mīnne trūwan *ego in meam hunc recepi fidem*, Gen. 44, 32. [*O. Frs.* trouwa: *Icel.* trūa.] v. ge-, ofer-trūwa.

trūwian; *p.* ode *To trust, confide*:—Ic trūwige *fido* . . . , ic trūwige *confido*, ic trūwode *confisus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 204, 14–16. **I.** with dat., *to trust* to:—Donne ða fortrūwodan him selfum tō suīðe trūwiaþ *dum protervi valde de se praesumunt*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 6. Ða ðe hyra weorcum trūwiaþ, Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. Ðā ðā ic him betst trūwode, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12: Beo. Th. 3991; B. 1993. Secgaþ ðǽm welegum, ðæt hī tō wel ne trūwigen ðissum ungewissum welum (*sperare in incerto divitiarum suarum*), Past. 26; Swt. 181, 15. Heó ongan his wordum trūwian, Cd. Th. 40, 35; Gen. 649. **I a.** *to trust* something to a person:—Se Hǽlend ne trūgude hine sealfne him, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 24. **I b.** *to trust* to a person for something (clause with *ðæt*):—Hygd bearne ne trūwode, ðæt hē wið ælfyltum ēþelstōlas healdan cūðe, Beo. Th. 4370; B. 2370. **II.** with gen. *to trust* in:—Geáta leód trūwode mōdgan mægnes, Beo. Th. 1343; B. 669. Hē his wīsna trūwade, drohtes on ðære ādle, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Hwȳ hié ðara geearnunga hiora dīgelnesse (and diégelnesse, Hatt. MS.) and ānette bet trūwien ðonne ðære hū hié ōðerra monna mǽst gehelpen *qua mente utilitati ceterorum secretum praeponit suum*, Past. 5; Swt. 46, 2. **II a.** with gen. and clause:—Hē wiðres ne trūwode ðæt hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte *he did not trust in resistance, that he should be able to repel the seamen*, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. **III.** with prepositions (be, on, tō), *to be confident* about, *trust* in, on, *or* to:—Ða ðe trūwiaþ on him *qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Spl. 134, 18. Ealle his wǽpnu ðe hē on trūwude *universa arma in quibus confidebat*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ða burhware trūwodon tō ðam wealle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 446. Trūa on Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 34. Ðæt ūre nān be him sylfum tō dyrstelīce ne trūwige *that none of us be overconfident about himself*, 82, 26. Ne trūwige nān man be ælmesdǽdum oðde on gebedum, būtan ðære foresǽdan lufe, i. 54, 11. **IV.** with a clause, *to trust* that:—Ic trūwige, ðeáh, ðæt sum wurðe ābrird þurh God, L. Ælfc. P. 3; Th. ii. 364, 17. [Muze we wel trowen al . . . he misfoð, O. E. Homl. i. 67, 209. Þu ne wolldesst nohht trowwenn mine wordess, Orm. 214. Wan hii þe troueþ alre best, Laym. 3413 (2nd MS.). Mon þe he wel trowede on, 2351. Wile he trowe me, Havel. 1656. *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* trowe. *Goth.* trauan: *O. Sax.* trūôn (*with gen.* or *prep.*): *O. H. Ger.* trūēn, trūwēn (*same govt. as English*) *confidere*: *Icel.* trūa *to trust, believe* (*dat.* or *prep.*).] v. for-, ge-, or-trūwian; ofer-trūwod; treówian.

trūwung, tryccan, tryddian, trym, trymend-līc, trymeness, trymes, trymian, trymig. v. ge-trūwung, -trūgung, ge-tryccan, treddian, trem, trymmend-līc, trymness, trimes, trymman, un-trymig.

trymman, trymian; *p.* trymede. **I.** *to make firm* or *strong*, (1) of material objects, *to construct strongly*. v. trum, I:—Ðæt hē trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Gē ðone weall ne trymedon ymbe hira hūs *non opposuistis murum pro domo Israel*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 19. (1 a) of non-material objects:—Se ðe him hālig gǽst wīsaþ and his weorc trymaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 2; Gū. 333. Dagas syndon trymede *dies firmabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 15. (2) of physical health or strength, *to give strength to, strengthen*. v. trum, **II a**:—Hlāf trymeþ heortan mannes *panis cor hominis confirmat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Onlegen tō trymmanne ðone magan and tō bindanne æfter ūtsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. (3) of mental or moral strength, *to confirm, establish, give strength to* mind *or* heart. v. trum, **II c**:—Sōð Metod ðīn mōd trymeþ, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2809. Hē trymede heora heortan mid Godes geleáfan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 21. Gǽst, se his hyge trymede, Cd. Th. 249, 23; Dan. 534. Engel hine elne trymede, Exon. Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161. Ðæt man Godes cyricean fæste tremede, ge lǽwede men ge hādode, Blickl. Homl. 43, 6. Ðæt hē hiera geleáfan trymede, Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 19. Ægðer ōðrum trymede heofonrīces hyht, Andr. Kmbl. 2104; An. 1053. Strangie man and trymme (trumme, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 4) hī mid wīslīcre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Hē ongon his sefan trymman, Exon. Th. 169, 4; Gū. 1089. On ðǽm medwīsan is tō trymmanne (trymmianne, Cott. MSS.) swā hwæt suā hié ongietan mǽgen ðæs godcundan wīsdōmes *in istis aedificandum est, quidquid de superna sapientia cognoscitur*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 10. (3 a) as an ecclesiastical term, *to confirm*. v. un-trymed. (4) of abstract objects, *to corroborate, confirm* an agreement, a grant, testimony, statement, etc. v. trymmend, **II**:—Ic, Berhtwulf, ðās mīne gesaldnisse trymme and fæstna in Cristes rōde tācne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 33: 47, 20. Gif ic cȳðnisse trymmo *si ego testimonium perhibeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Ðæt trymeþ sió hālige ǽ, ðǽr hió cuæð, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 12. Wē trymmaþ *adstipulabimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 28. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wordum trymede *servavi testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðæt trymede sanctus Paulus, ðā hē cuæð ðæt . . . , Past. 11; Swt. 73, 2. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. Trymmendre (*confirmante*) spræce, Mk. Skt. 16, 20. (5) *to give as surety*:—Trymide *commendabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 22. Trymede, 15, 25. Hī geræddon ðæt man tremede gīslas on ǽgðer healfe, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 6. (6) *to trim, to set in firm order, array* troops. v. truma:—Hié hié būtan ðæm geate angeán Hannibal trymedon, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 17. Ðæt hié on morgenne hié forð trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35. Hī trymedon hī fæstlīce ongeán, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Swylce ðǽr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31. (6 a) of abstract objects, *to settle, arrange*:—Hē ðǽr ðone winter wunode and swā his sīþfæt trymede and tō Rōme com *ibi hiemem exigens sic Romam veniendi iter repetiit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. (7) *to strengthen* with words, *exhort, encourage, comfort*:—Hī hī mid wrāðum wordum trymmaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Drihten is swīðe mildheort, se ūs trymede and lǽrde; hē cwæþ: 'Nelle ic ðæs synfullon mannes deáð,' Blickl. Homl. 97, 32: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 463. Heáhcyning spræce trymede tilmōdigne, Cd. Th. 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Gē hyra sefan trymedon on frōfre, Exon. Th. 83, 23; Cri. 1360. Swā hȳ hine trymedon, 110, 7; Gū. 104. Bēgen gebrōþru beornas trymedon, wordon bǽdon, Byrht. Th. 140, 49; By. 305. Ðīne lāreówas, ða ðec tō gōde trymmen, Exon. Th. 301, 4; Fa. 14. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46: 280, 33; Jul. 638. Wordum trymman, Andr. Kmbl. 856; An. 428. Ðā ongunnon hī hine geornlīce trymman and lǽran *coeperunt diligenter exhortari*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Trymian, Byrht. Th. 132, 17; By. 17. Ðū trymmende eard mec *exhortatus es me*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. Tremegende *monens*, R. Ben. 4, 15. **II.** *intrans.* (?) (1) *to become strong*:—Monig sceal siþþan wyrt onwæcnan; eác ðon wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ trymmaþ eorðwelan *the woods teem with branches, grow strong* (?) *with the wealth of earth*, Exon. Th. 191, 7; Az. 84. (2) *to be arrayed*. v. truma:—Gāras trymedon, blicon bordhreóðan, bȳman sungon, Cd. Th. 187, 28; Exod. 159. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēðan trymedan, Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. v. getrymman.

trymmend, es; *m.* **I.** *one who strengthens* or *supports*:—Ðū mē wǽre trymmend *firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. **II.** *one who makes a formal agreement*. v. trymman, I. 4:—Trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2.

trymmend-līc; *adj. Hortatory*:—Trymendlīc *exortatorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 17. Hē mid trymme[n]dlīce ǽrendgewrite hī gestrangode *epistola illos exhortatoria confortaverit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 15. Eác swylce ðæm cyninge hē sende trymmendlīce (-līc, Bd. M. 146, 9) gewrit *misit regi literas exhortatorias*, 2, 17; S. 520, 19.

trymmian. v. trymman.

trymming, e; *f.* **I.** *a strengthening, confirming, establishing, edification*:—Se cyning ðæt mǽre hūs (*the temple*) Gode betǽhte him and his folce tō trymminge and tō gescyldnysse wið ælces yfeles onscyte, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 22. Nū wylle wē eów secgan sum ðing ðe eów māge tō trymminge *that may serve for your edification*, Homl. Ass. 26, 50. Tō geleáfan trymminge *for the confirmation of belief*, 5, 111. Trimminge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8. **II.** *that which strengthens* or *supports*, (a) material, *a foundation*:—Curs mōder āwyrtwalaþ trymmincge *the curse of the mother rooteth out foundations* (firmamentum, Ecclus. 3, 9), Scint. 174, 7. (b) non-material, *that which edifies*:—Wē wyllaþ sume ōðre trimminge (*edifying matter*) be ðære mǽran Godes mēder gereccan tō eówre gebetrunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 9. v. ge-, ymb-trymming.

trymness, trymeness, e; *f.* **I.** *firmness*. v. trumness, **I**:—Heora wītes ne biþ trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.) *non est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Hiora trymnisse liomana *suorum firmitate membrorum*, Rtl. 32, 15. **II.** *that which makes firm, a support, prop*, (a) literal:—Man ða ilcan studu ūtan tō gesette tō trymnesse (wræðe, col. 1) ðæs wāges (*in munimentum parietis*) . . . tō trymnesse (fultume, col. 1) ðæs hūses *in fulcimentum domus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 21–36. (b) figurative:—Drihten, ðū eart mīn trymenes (-nis, Ps. Surt.) *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 17, 1. Ðū eart mīn trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.), 30, 4. (c) *a firm place, fastness*. v. trumness, **IV**:—Biþ trymenis (*firmamentum*; rodor, Ps. Lamb.) in eorðan in heánissum munta, Ps. Surt. 71, 16. **III.** *a strengthening, a confirmation*, (a) of a statement, agreement, etc.:—Trymnes *confirmatio, assertio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 27. Tō trymnisse *testamento*, Rtl. 191, 33. Trymnessum *adstipulationibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 7: 3, 63. (b) of *or* in a purpose, belief, etc.:—Ða wæs

gestrangod Agustinus mid trymnysse ðæs eádigan fæder *roboratus confirmatione beati patris Agustinus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 13. (c) *a strengthening by words, an exhortation*:—Trymnes *exortatio, i. monitio, doctrina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 77. Trymnises *exortationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 5. Mid stefne his hâligre trymenesse (trymnisse, Bd. M. 106, 26) and lâre *voce sanctae exhortationis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 18. Trymnyssum *exhortationibus*, 1, 7; S. 477, 3. Trymenessum, 5, 22; S. 644, 6. v. ge-, un-trymness.

trymsas. v. trimes.

trymþ, e; *f. Strength, support*:—Ealle getrymednesse ł trymðe hlâfes hē forgnād *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16. v. un-trymþ.

tryndyled, trȳw, trȳwa, trȳwan, trȳwe, trȳwen, trȳwian, trȳwsian, trȳwþ. v. trendeled, treów, treówa, treówan, treówe, treówen, treówian, treówsian, treówþ.

tū (*two*), tū (*thou*), tuā, tuāes. v. twēgen, þū, tweó, tweógan.

tucian (*or* tūcian?; in Piers P. (v. infra) *touked* occurs, but the form of the noun is *tokkere* as well as *touker*, Prol. 100 A-text, and Halliwell gives *tucker* = fuller as a western word); *p.* ode *To treat ill, to afflict, harass, vex*:—Unrihtwīse cyningas ðe ðis wērige folc wyrst tuciaþ (*quos miseri torvos populi timent tyrannos;* ða unrihtwīsan cyningas . . . ðe ðis earme folc heardost ondrǣt, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26–29), Met. 24, 60. Hē heora fela ofslōh and tō sceame tucode *percussit Philisthiim ingenti plaga*, Jud. 15, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 11. Hī man swang and tō ealre yrmðe tucode *they were scourged and treated to* (*afflicted with*) *every misery*, i. 23, 106. Hī man tō wæfersȳne tucode mid gehwilcum wītum, ii. 28, 129. Swingan and tō ealre sorge tucigan, i. 23, 715. Noldon hī nā cweþan ðæt hit wǣre wīte . . . and noldan nǣnne þingere sēcan, ac lustlīce hī woldan lǣtan ða rīcan hié tucian æfter hiora āgnum willan *nec hos cruciatus esse dicerent, defensorumque operam repudiarent, ac se totos accusatoribus judicibusque permitterent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 14. [Ure Louerd was on fele wise rewliche tuked, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 32. He was so scheomeliche ituked and so seoruhfuliche ipined, A. R. 366, 3. Leccherie tukeð hire al to wundre & þreat to don hire schome, H. M. 17, 10. Ha tukeð ure godes to balewe & to bismere, Kath. 551. Þu tukest wroþe and uvele Hwar þu miht over smale fuȝele, O. and N. 63. Cloth with taseles cracched, Ytouked and ytented, Piers P. 15, 447. Tuck *to pinch severely*, Devonshire: *to smart with pain*, Wilts., Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zocchōn *rapere, diripere.*] v. ge-, mis-tucian.

tuddor. v. tūdor.

tude, an (?); *f. A shield*:—Tude *parma*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 9. Tudenarda (tudena, randa (?), tuderanda (?)) *scutorum*, 424, 5.

tūdor, tuddor, es; *n. That which grows from another* (used of animals or of plants), *offspring, progeny, product, fruit*:—Tūdor oððe cyn *propago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 33. On ða tīd wæs ofor eorþan tuddres æþelnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 10. Hē tȳdreþ ælc tūdor, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. I. of human beings, (a) *a child*:—Tudder *pignus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 9. Bearn *vel* tudder *soboles* vel *proles*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 64: *foetus*, i. *fructus, partus, filius, soboles*, ii. 148, 35. 'Đū cennest sunu.' Mid ðȳ ðe heó gehȳrde ðone fruman ðæs godcundan tuddres, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Tūdre *foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 34. Gyf hwylc wīf hæbbe on hyre innoðe deádboren tuddur, Lchdm. i. 166, 4. Hyt ðæt tudder of ðam cwiðan gelǣdeþ, 296, 2. Tuddra *pignora*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 7. (b) in a general sense, *offspring, race, breed, family, children*:—Tuddor *prosapia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 71. Tudder (*maternae generationis*) *propago*, Hpt. 522, 30. Wē oncneówan ðæt ðæt tuddur ne grōwan mihte of swylcum gesinscype *didicimus ex tali conjugio sobolem non posse succrescere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5. Moncynnes tuddor, Exon. Th. 86, 32; Cri. 1417. Fruma ælda tūdres, 151, 16; Gū. 796. Gōdes tūdres gesǣlig *bona sobole felix*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 34: 3, 18; S. 546, 39. Wæstmbǣrnysse tuddres *faecunditatem sobolis*, 1, 27; S. 493, 8. Sunu gōdes tuddres *filium bone indolis*, Scint. 177, 6. Āra ðīnum earmum eorþan tūdre (cf. help ðīnum earmum moncynne, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 11), Met. 4, 31. Tūdre fyllaþ eorðan, incre cynne, sunum and dohtrum, Cd. Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 92, 27; Gen. 1535: 107, 12; Gen. 1788: 169, 18; Gen. 2801. Tō teónan manna tūdre *to the hurt of mankind*, Exon. Th. 270, 3; Jul. 459. Ðæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel dǣl eorðan gesceafta, Cd. Th. 97, 16; Gen. 1613. Ðonne ðæt flǣsc nāuht elles ne sēcþ būton tūdor *nisi fructum propaginis non quaerere*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 5. God weorðaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 13; Cri. 608. II. of animals:—Wōcor eorðan tūdres *every kind of animal*, Cd. Th. 79, 18; Gen. 1313: 86, 34; Gen. 1440. Setl ælcum eorðan tūdre, 79, 3; Gen. 1305. Deáþ spyreþ æfter æghwelcum eorþan tūdre, diórum and fuglum, Met. 27, 10. Treófugla tuddor cȳðdon eádges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gū. 707. Đū seofone genim tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 29; Gen. 1336. IIa. of human beings and animals:—Tuddor biđ gemǣne incrum (*the woman and the serpent*) orlegnīð, Cd. Th. 56, 19; Gen. 914. Se egorhere eorðan tuddor eall ācwealde, būton ðæt earce bord heólid heofona freá, 84, 24; Gen. 1402. III. of plants:—Beorc byþ blǣda leás, bereþ tānas būtan tūdre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rūn. 18. Brengþ eorþe ælcne westm and ælc tūdor ælce geáre, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14: Met. 29, 58. IV. metaphorical:—Wēá wæs ārǣred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. Ðonne mæg hē cennan ðæt tūder ryhtes geðohtes (*prolem rectae cogitationis*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 8. Ōþre tuddru synna *cetere soboles peccatorum*, Scint. 112, 4. [Deor and fishshes and fugeles and here tuder, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 17.] v. eorþ-, magu-, sige-tūdor, *and next word.*

tūdor (?); *adj. Prolific*:—Tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 35. v. tūdor-full.

tūdor-fæst; *adj. Prolific, fruitful*:—Tūdorfæstum *foetosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 15.

tūdor-fōster, es; *m. Nourishment of offspring*:—Æfter ðon tuddorfōstre *vel* of ðām sīþborenum *de post fetantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 81.

tūdor-full; *adj. Prolific, fertile, fruitful*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *vel* tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 34. On tudderfullum *fetosis, copiosis, fecundis*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 5, 7.

tūdor-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of offspring*:—Him engla helm tuddorspēd onleác . . . lēt weaxan eft heora rīmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752.

tūdor-teónde *producing offspring* or *fruit*:—Hēt sǣs and eorðan tuddorteóndra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fēdan, Cd. Th. 59, 5; Gen. 959: 201, 14; Exod. 372.

tulge; *cpve.* tylg; *spve.* tylgest; *adv. Strongly, firmly*; but the word undergoes a similar change to that which is seen in the case of *swīðe* q. v., and is used with much the same force as that word:—Him beóþ under tungan tulge swearte ǣdra *he has under his tongue very black veins*, Lchdm. ii. 106, 23. Tylg *propensior* (*-or* from *-us* in Erfurt Gloss.), Txts. 84, 743. Ic bī mē tylgust secge ðis sārspell *I make this lament mostly about myself*, Exon. Th. 458, 5; Hy. 4, 95. [Nes þ naht wunderlic þ he þone deaþes deg swa unforht abad, for þon þe hit nes deaþes deg ac hit (his MS.) wes tylig Drihtnes blisse deg *it was not wonderful that he awaited the day of death so fearless, for it was not the day of death, but it was rather the day of the joy of the Lord*, Anglia x. 145, 160. Se ealles tylgest romanisce þeawe song in Godes circan *he sang chiefly after the Roman manner in God's Church*, 142, 36. (These two passages are from a MS. of the first half of the 12th century.) *O. Sax.* tulgo *very.* Cf. *Goth.* tulgus *steadfast;* tulgitha *safety, a stronghold;* tulgjan *to confirm.*]

tumbere, es; *m. A tumbler, dancer, player*:—Gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra*, gligman *pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 42–44. Tumbere oððe gligman *histrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 6. [The feminine form *tumbestre* occurs in later English: Herodias doughter, that was a tumbestere, and tumblede byfore him, Halliw. Dict. Than comen tombesteres Fetys and smale, Chauc. Pard. T. 477. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. v. § 3. Cf. A tumbler *saltator* (in a list headed *nomina jugulatorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 218, col. 1: *saltatrix*, 216, col. 2; *and see* tumbullere *saltatrix*, in the note. Tumlare, tumblar *volutator, volutatrix*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Tumbelyster *tornatrix*, Wülck. Gl. 616, 47.] v. next word.

tumbian; *p.* ode *To tumble, dance*:—Đā tumbude (*saltavit*) ðære Herodiadiscean dohtur beforan him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Tumbode, Mk. Skt. 6, 22. [Þe wenche þat tombede (*v. r.* tomblede), Trev. iv. 365. Cf. Tumblide, Wick. Mt. 14, 6. Tumlyñ *voluto, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Eroud swore to here that tumbled yn the flore, Halliw. Dict.] v. preceding word.

tūn, es; *m.* I. *an enclosed piece of ground, a yard, court*:—Tuun *cors* (= *cohors*), Txts. 52, 281. Tūn *choors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 32: i. 291, 12. Yna (hȳna?) tūnes tācen is ðæt ðū sette ðīne swȳþran hand brādlinga ofer ðīnne innoð, Techm. ii. 126, 15 (cf. gang-tūn). Harewyrt lytelu oftost weaxeþ on tūne (*in a garden*), Lchdm. ii. 132, 8. v. æppel-, apulder-, ber-, cafer-, cyric-, deór-, gærs-, gang-, leáh-, līc-, wyrttūn. II. as a technical English term, (1) in its simplest form, *the enclosed land surrounding a single dwelling*:—Gif man in mannes tūn ǣrest geirneþ .vi. scillingum gebēte; se ðe æfter irneþ .iii. scillingas; siþþan gehwylc scilling, L. Ethb. 17; Th. i. 6, 16. (2) where there were many dwellings, *a manor, vill*, '*an estate with a village community in villenage upon it under a lord's jurisdiction*,' v. Seebohm's English Village Community, c. v. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. vii: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s.v. town: Green's Making of England, c. iv: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. p. xxxix; in the last its frequent occurrence in English local names is noted:—Ego, Plegrēd, aliquam terre unculam emi et Eðelmōde, hoc est ān healf tūn, que ante pertinebat tō wilburgewellan, ðet land healf and healfne tūn hiis terminibus circumcincta . . . hanc casam supranominatam ic, Eðelmōd, Plegrēde donabo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 27–67, 3. Ic wille ðæt man frīgæ hæalue mīne men on ēlcum tūne for mīne sāwlæ, and ðæt man dēle æal healf ðæt yrue ðæt ic hæbbæ on ǣlcum tūne, iii. 273, 4–6. Gif in cyninges tūne man mannan ofsleá, .L. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 5; Th. i. 4, 4. On eorles tūne, 13; Th. i. 6, 9. Æghwilc man æt ðam tūne, ðe hē tō hȳre, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 30, 1. Beó hē on carcerne on cyninges tūne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. 60, 9: Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 14. Gif se gereáfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx. scill., and sié ðæt feoh gedǣled ðǣm þearfum ðe on ða[m] tūn[e] synd, ðe ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Hē wæs on ānum

đæs cyninges tūne nōht feor fram đære foresprecenan byrig forđon đe hē đǣr hæfde āne cyricean and ān resthūs . . . Đæt eác swylce his đeáw wæs on ōþrum cyninges tūne tō đonne *erat in villa* (in 544, 14 *tūn* translates *vicus*) *regia non longe ab urbe de qua praefati sumus. In hac enim habens ecclesiam et cubiculum . . .; quod ipsum et in aliis villis regis facere solebat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 20–29. Ciólulf sealde Eánmunde his mēge đisne tuun (cf. Ego Cialulf dabo Eanmunde cognito meo aliquam partem terre iuris mei, hoc est in Dorobernia ciuitate, id est in longitudo .vi. uirgis et in latitudo .iii., 87, 27–31), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 10. Đis sind đara feówer tūna londgemǣra, iii. 77, 32. Đǣr hē rād betwuh his hāmum oþþe tūnum (*villas*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 11. v. tūn-cyrice, -gebūr, -gerēfa, -incel, -land, -mann, -scīr, -steall, -stede; tūnes-mann, -tūningas. **II a.** where the residential character of the *tūn* is the prominent one, the buildings or inhabitants being referred to:—Đā ongan se tūn bernan, đā forburnon ealla đara monna hūs đe on đæm tūne wǣron, Shrn. 90, 3–5. Đes tūn (*villa*) wæs forlǣten, and ōþer wæs getimbred, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 11. Hē eode tō đære cyricean đæs tūnes (*villulae*), 5, 12; S. 627, 20. Hē hæfde đæt biscrīce .L. wint' æt Scīreburnan, and his līc līþ đǣr on tūne (*or* tūne = cyrictūne?), Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 20. Đone tūn đe hē oftust on eardode gyt mon his naman cneódeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime habitare solebat usque hodie cognominatur*, 2, 20; S. 522, 23. Wæs in đa tíd đeáu Ongelcynnes folcum, đæt đonne mæssepreóst in tūn (*villam*) com, hī ealle gesomnodon Godes word tō gehȳranne, 4, 27; S. 604, 16. Đæt cumende folc of eallum tūnum (*viculis*), 2, 14; S. 518, 9: 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Hē com tō đām ymbgesettum tūnum (*circumpositas ad villas*), and đām dwoliendum bodade, 604, 13. Se đe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge, and hē hit kȳþe tō þrīm tūnan, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. Hē āslāt đa tūnas ealle ymb đa burh *discissis viculis in vicinia urbis*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 21. **III.** referring to the towns of Roman Britain:—On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Cetereht tūne (*vicum Cataractam;* the Roman station, Cataractonium), Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Hēr Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtūn, and Offa nam þone tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 2. Cūþwulf feaht wiþ Bretwalas and iiii tūnas genom, 571; Erl. 18, 13. (See Green's The Making of England, c. iii.) Ceáwlin monige tūnas genom, 584; Erl. 18, 24. **IV.** in a general sense, *a habitation of men:*—Lengtentīma gǣđ tō tūne on .vii. id. Feb. (cf. sumor gǣđ tō mannum on .vii. id. Mai, 25) *spring comes to our dwellings on the 23rd of February*, Anglia viii. 312, 19. Se mōnþ gǣđ on Sunnandæge on tūne (cf. cymđ se mōnđ tō mannum, 14: 8), 304, 12. Cymeþ on đam ylcan dæge ūs tō tūne forma mōnađ, Menol. Fox 16; Men. 8: 69; Men. 34. Folcum bringđ morgen tō mannum mōnađ tō tūne Decembris drihta bearnum, 436; Men. 219. Yldum bringđ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, 176; Men. 89. Bringđ tiida lange ǣrra Līđa ūs tō tūne, Iunius on geard, 214; Men. 108. Oft mon fēreþ feor bī tūne (cf. *Icel.* fara um tūn *to pass by a house*) đǣr him wāt freónd unwiotodne *often a man travels far, passing the dwellings of men, and knows that he has no friend for himself in them*, Exon. Th. 342, 21; Gn. Ex. 146. Ǣr sumor on tūn gā, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1, 3. Hwylce dæge đa mōnđas gān on tūn, Anglia viii. 304, 5, 25. Cymeþ scrīđan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Lencten on tūn geliden hæfde, 56; Men. 28. On folc fēreþ October on tūn, 363; Men. 183. [The phrase is found in later English, e.g. Elde cumid to tune, Misc. 133, 534.] **V.** where the word is used to translate Latin forms, or refers to places not in England, (1) *the residence* or *estate of a single person, an estate, farm:*—Đīn tūn *tua villa*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 103, 7: Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 48. Hātan his tūn đæs anscōdan tūn *ejus habitaculum domum discalceati vocare*, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 17. Đā sende hē hine tō his tūne (*in uillam suam;* toun, Wick.), đæt hē heólde his swȳn, Lk. Skt. 15, 15: Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Tūne *ad prediolum suum*, Anglia xiii. 36, 258. Neáh đam tūne (*juxta praedium;* manere, Wick.) đe Iacob sealde his suna, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Sceall beón se læsta dǣl nȳhst đæm tūne đe se deáda man on līđ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33, 31. Wespasianus gefōr on ānum tūne būton Rōme *Vespasianus in villa propria circa Sabinos mortuus est*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 29. Hē gefōr on đæm ilcan tūne (*in eadem villa*) đe his fæder dyde, 6, 8; Swt. 264, 4: Blickl. Homl. 219, 8–9. On đone tūn (*villam;* toun, Wick.) đe is genemned Gezemani, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Ic bohte ǣnne tūn (*villam;* lond, Lind. Rush.: toun, Wick.: ferme, Tindal), Lk. Skt. 14, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 19–21. Iosep sealde his gebrōđrum tūn (*possessionem*), Gen. 47, 11. Fegerne tūn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Tūnas *territorii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 68. Hē gemenigfylde his spēda ǣgđer ge on tūnum ge on landum (*tam in aedibus quam in agris*), Gen. 39, 5. Hī nemnaþ hiora land and hiora tūnas be heora naman *invocabunt nomina eorum in terris eorum*, Ps. Th. 48, 10. (2) *a collection of dwellings, a village, town:*—Tuun *vel* đrop *conpetum*, Txts. 54, 307. Tūn, þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7 (cf. *compitum*, i. *villa* þrop, 132, 55). Tūn *pagus*, i. 54, 2. Betfage se tūn, Blickl. Homl. 77, 15. In Bethania đæm tūne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Of. đæm tuune (tūne, Rush.) on Galilēes mēgđ *a Cana Galilaeae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. Of Abian tūne (lond, Lind. Rush.) *de uice* (vico *has been read?*) Abia, Lk. Skt. 1, 5. Of đæm tūne đe Scariot hātte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 6: 211, 17: 221, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 54, 3. Hē eode on đone tūn đe hātte Dadissus, and đǣr wunode . . . Đā bæd hē đæs tūnes hlāford, đæt hē mōste healdan heora æceras . . . His suna wǣron āfēdde on ōþran tūne, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 213–217. Se resteþ on *uico longe*, đæt is on đæm langan tūne, Shrn. 76, 2. Đeáh đū on tūn (*uicum;* lond, Lind. Rush.) gā, Mk. Skt. 8, 26. Hē hēt đone tūn (*uicum*) forbærnan, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 2. Bedrifen on ānne tūn *in cujusdan villulae casam deportatus*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 292, 1. Tūnas *oppida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 70. Com micel fȳrbryne on Rōmeburg, đæt đǣrbinnan forburnon xiv tūnas *quatuordecim vicos flamma consumsit*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 21. Fare wē on gehende tūnas (*uicos;* lond, Lind. Rush.: townes, Wick.), Mk. Skt. 1, 38: *villas*, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. [Halliwell gives *town* = court, farm-yard, as a Devonshire word; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *toun, town* = a farmer's steading, or a small collection of houses; a single dwelling-house. 'Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *town*,' Waverley, c. ix. *O. Frs.* tūn *a fence: O. L. Ger.* tūn *maceria: Du.* tuin *a fence; a garden: O. H. Ger.* zūn *sepis, maceria: Ger.* zaun *a hedge: Icel.* tūn *an enclosure* within which a house is built; *a farm-house with its buildings, homestead: Norweg.* tun *court, farm-yard.*] v. burg-, neáh-, wīc-tūn; tȳnan.

tūn-cressa, an; *m.:* -cærse, -cerse, an; *f. Town-cress* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *garden-cress, nasturtium;* lepidium sativum:—Tuuncressa *nasturcium*, Txts. 79, 1359. Tūncærse, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 4, 64: i. 67, 70. Tūnkerse, 31, 50. Nim tūncersan sǣd, Lchdm. ii. 90, 18.

tūn-cyrice, an; *f. A church in a* tūn (*q.v.*):—Habbe hē þat lond frē his day and his wīues, and after here bothere day intō þe tūnkirke, and þō men frē . . . þat lond schal intō tūnkirke . . . and þō men frē, Chart. Th. 572, 20–33. Intō đe tūnkirke on Mardingford, 593, 2.

tunece, an; *f. A tunic, coat:*—Tunece *tonica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 62. Tunice, Scint. 144, 7. Tunicæ *tunica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 71. Hit ys mīnes suna tunece, Gen. 37, 33: Exon. Th. 357, 1; Pa. 22. Hī nāmon his tunecan (*tunicam;* cyrtel, Lind. Rush.); seó tunece wæs unāsiwod, Jn. Skt. 19, 23. Đā dyde hē on his tunecan (cyrtil (-el), Lind. Rush.), 21, 7: Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Đam đe wylle niman đīne tunecan (cyrtel ł hrægl, Lind.: đīnne tonica, Rush.), lǣt him tō đīnne wǣfels, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40. Đā sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeán him on bismer, and eft hié him sendon āne tunecan ongeán, đa đe hié tō gehēton, đæt hē ealles būton ārunge tō Rōme ne com (*the Latin seems to have been misunderstood, it is:* Senatus sagum, hoc est, vestem moeroris deposuit, atque antiquum togae decorem recuperavit), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 21–24, 31. Đæt hē ūs forgeáfe đa undeádlīcan tunecan đe wē forluron on đæs frumsceapenan mannes forgǣgednysse, Homl. Th. i. 34, 29. Hió becwiđ hyre betstan dunnan tunecan, Chart. Th. 537, 31. Hió an Ceóldrȳþe hyre blacena tunecena, swā đǣr hyre leófre beó, 538, 6. Se đe hæfþ twā tunecan (cyrtlas, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 3, 11: Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* tunihha *tunica*. From Latin.] v. ge-tunecod.

tūnes-mann, es; *m. A man living on a manor* (tūn, *q.v.*):—Gif hwilc tūnesman ǣnigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrīca đone pænig and nime ǣnne oxan æt đam men (cf. L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 9: L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 25 in which 30 pence is fixed as a fine for not paying the *heorđ-penig* and *Rōmfeoh*, 30 pence being the value of an ox according to L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 7: v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31), L. N. P. L. 59; Th. ii. 300, 5. Tūnes-men, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 23. Cf. 8; Th. i. 274, 27. v. tūn-mann.

tunge, an; tung [? *in the passage:* Ālēs sāwle mīne fram tunge fācenfulre *a lingua dolosa* (but in the next verse *linguam* is glossed by *tungan*, so that perhaps *tunge* is meant for nominative: O. L. Ger. and O. H. Ger., however, have strong as well as weak forms), Ps. Lamb. 119, 2], e; *f.* **I.** *a tongue:*—Tunge *lingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 56. Gif monnes tunge biþ of heáfde ōđres monnes dǣdum dōn, đæt biþ gelīc and eágan bōt, L. Alf. pol. 52; Th. i. 94, 20: Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. Ex. 115. His tungan (tungæs, Lind.: tunga, Rush.) bend *uinculum linguae eius*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35. Hē his tungan (tunga, Lind. Rush.) onhrān, 7, 33. Rōmāne đæm pāpan his tungon forcurfon, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13. **II.** *tongue*, (1) as representing the person who speaks with the tongue:—Sió tunge biđ gescinded on đam lāriówdōme, đonne hió ōđer lǣrđ ōđer hió liornode, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 11. Seó tunge đe swā monig hālwende word on đæs Scyppendes lof gesette, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Mīn tunge mǣrde đīn weorc, Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ālȳs mīne sāwle from đære tungan đe teosu wylle. Hwæt biđ đē seald from đære inwitfullan tungan? 119, 2, 3. Heora tungan sprecaþ fācn, 5, 10. Wǣron hyra tungan tō yfele gehwam scearpe, 56, 5. (2) representing the words expressed by the tongue, *words, speech, language:*—Hī mid tungan heora fācenfullīce dydon, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Mē inwit næs on tungan, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Fram swēsere tungan ūtoncumenre, Kent. Gl. 159. Đā betǣhte Ecgferđ on hālre tungan (*in plain language*) land and bōc Dūnstāne, Chart. Th. 208, 11: 272, 5. (v. hāl.) Wiđ andan and wiđ đa micelan mannes tungan, Lchdm. i. 384, 22. Mid đæm sueorde hiera tungna tǣlinge, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 6. (2 a) *a language, speech:*—Hī sprecaþ nīwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. (3) representing power of speaking:—Ic hæfde đe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10. **III.** *a tongue-shaped thing:*—Heard is mīn tunge, Exon. Th. 489, 16; Rä. 78, 8. Hit hafaþ tungan lange, 439,

23; Rä. 59, 8. [*Goth.* tuggô: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tunga: *O. Frs.* tunge: *O. H. Ger.* zunga: *Icel.* tunga.] v. under-tunge; ge-tynge.

tûn-gebûr, es; *m. A tenant in villenage, villein*:—Tûngebûr *inquilinus* (cf. genaeot *inquilinis*, Txts. 71, 1117; geneát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 57; bigenga *tilia*, inbûend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, 134, 24), Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 56: i. 18, 50.

tungel. v. tungol.

tûn-gerêfa, an; *m.* I. *a reeve, steward, bailiff*. v. tûn, II:—Tûngerêfa *villicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 50: *villicus* vel *actor* vel *procurator* vel *rector*, 18, 48. Dâ eodon hî on sumes tûngerêfan gestærn and hine bædon dæt hê hî onsende tô dam ealdormen ðe ofer hine wæs . . . Dâ onfêng hî se tûngerêfa *intraverunt hospitium cujusdan villici, petieruntque ab eo, ut transmitterentur ad satrapam qui super eum erat . . . Suscepit eos villicus*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 19–28. Dâ com hê tô dam tûngerêfan se ðe his ealdormon wæs *veniens ad villicum qui sibi praeerat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Dâ herede se hlâford dære unrihtwîsnesse tûngerêfan (*uilicum*), Lk. Skt. 16, 8. II. *a praetor*. v. tûn, V. 2:—Ypolitus wæs tûngerêfa on Rôme, Shrn. 117, 9: 116, 9: Homl. Th. i. 422, 11. Hê hêt betæcan ðone diácon dam tûngerêfan Ypolite, 426, 35.

tunge-þrum *a ligament of the tongue*:—Tungeðrum (undertungeþrum, lxxiv, 9) *sublinguae*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9.

tung-full; *adj. Loquacious, talkative*:—Tungfull mann *linguosus homo*, Scint. 81, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus*.]

tungilsinwyrt *white hellebore* (Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 120, 2. Cf. tunsing-wyrt.

tungl, tungla. v. tungol.

tunglen; *adj. Of the stars, sidereal*:—Seó tunglene heofon, Anglia vii. 12, 109, 115. Tunglenes êþeles wlite *sidereae patriae decus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 2.

tunglere, es; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*:—Tunglera ł wiglera *Chaldaeorum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 5. Tunglera *mathematicorum* (the passage is: Gentilitas, quae vitam veritatis expertem fato fortunae et genesi gubernari juxta mathematicorum constellationem arbitratur), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 64: 56, 68.

tungol (-ul, -el), tungl, es; *generally neuter, but pl.* tunglas *occurs*: tungla, an; *m.* I. *a heavenly body*:—Tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 54. Mænig tungul mâran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, Met. 28, 20. Saturnes steorra wandraþ ofer ôþrum steorrum ufor ðonne ænig ôþer tungol, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Swâ heofenes tunglu *sicut astra coeli*, Deut. 10, 22. Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban, swâ swâ tunglu habbaþ ðe wê hâtaþ wænes ðisla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–19, 22. Tungl, Met. 28, 6, 12. Men sædon dæt heofones tungul (*astra*) hiora yfel flugon, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 24. Tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934: 204, 12: Ph. 96. Tunglan *lumina*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 23: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 31. Þâs tunglan *haec sidera*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 5. Tunglan nâron gesceapene êr on dam feórðan dæge. On dam feórðan dæge gesette se Ælmihtiga ealle tungla, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7–9. Saturnus yfmest is ealra tungla, Met. 24, 20. Se môna is ealra tungla nyþemest, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. *Astronomia*, dæt ys tungla gang, Shrn. 152, 14. Æþelast tungla (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93. Under tunglum *on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. Beheald ða tunglu ðæs heán heofnes, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25: Met. 29, 4. Tungl, 28, 5. Tungel, Cd. Th. 132, 8; Gen. 2190. II. *a heavenly body other than sun or moon, a star*:—Seó sunne and se môna and ealle tunglan (tungla, MS. R.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 23. Gewîteþ sunne and môna and eal tungla leóht âspringeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Sunnan . . . mônan . . . tunglena (*siderum*), Hymn. Surt. 22, 29. Fêran mid ðære sunnan betwyx dâm tunglum, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. Sunnan leóma torht ofer tunglas, Exon. Th. 7, 26; Cri. 107. III. *a planet* (including the sun and moon):—Ða seofon dweligendan tunglan (cf. steorran, 26) . . . þone yfemestan hêton ða hæþenan Saturnus . . . Se feórða is seó sunne . . . Se seofoþa is se môna, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29–38, 41. Tungel (*Saturn*), Met. 24, 23. Tungol (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69: Chr. 937: Erl. 112, 14. Æðele tungol (*Venus*), Met. 29, 32. Môna, gæstlîc tungol, Exon. Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699. Habbaþ æðele tungol emne gedæled dæg and nihte, . . . sunne and môna . . . þa wlitegan tungl, Met. 29, 35–39. Ða mæran tungl, 9. IV. *a fixed star*:—Seó tunglena heofon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24, 28. V. *a group of stars, a constellation, division of the zodiac*:—Arthon hâtte ân tungol on norddæle, se hæfþ seofon steorran . . . ðone hâtaþ læwede menn carles wæn. Se ne gæð næfre âdûne under ðyssere eorðan, swâ swâ ôðre tunglan (tungla, MS. R.) dôð . . . ôðer tungel is on sûddæle ðysum gelîc, Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15. Ðê is nû cûð ðes mônan færeld, on hwilcum tungle hê nû is oðde on hwilce hê ðanon gêð, Shrn. 173, 1. Under dam circule (*the zodiac*) yrnð seó sunne and se môna and ða twelf tunglena tâcna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 3. Hys geár is dæt hê underyrne ealle ða twelf tunglan, 248, 21, 5. [*Goth.* tuggl (uf tugglam, Gal. 4, 3; cf. under tunglum, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2): *O. Sax.* tungal: *O. H. Ger.* zungal: *Icel.* tungl *and* tungli (*wk.*) *the moon*: *Swed.* tungel *the moon.*] v. æðel-, heofon-, rodor-tungol.

tungol-êe; *f. Astronomy*:—Tungelê *astronomiam, legem astrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 307.

tungol-bære; *adj. Starry*:—Tungelbærum *astriferis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 75: 493, 12.

tungol-cræft, es; *m. Star-craft, astronomy, astrology*:—*Astralo(g)ia*, dæt ys tungolcræft, Shrn. 152, 14. Tungelcræft *astronomia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 47. Hî hî on tungolcræfte (*astronomiae*) lærdan, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Wê rædaþ on tungelcræfte, dæt seó sunne biþ hwîltîdum þurh ðæs mônelîcan trendles underscyte âðýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 31.

tungol-cræfta, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*:—Tungelcræftum *Chaldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 33: 82, 6. v. next word.

tungol-cræftiga, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*;—Tungelcræftig[um? v. *preceding word*] *caldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 28. Þreó tungolcræftegan côman fram eástdæles mægðum tô Criste, Shrn. 48, 17. Ðreá tungelcræftige, Rtl. 2, 15. Ða tungelcræftega (-kræftgu, Rush.) *Magi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 1. Tungulkræftgum *Magis*, Rush. 2, 7, 16. From drýum ł tungulcræftgum, Lind. 2, 16.

tungolcræft-wîse, an; *f. Astronomy*:—Tungelcræftwîsan *astronomia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 4.

tungol-gesceád, es; *n. Astrology, astronomy*:—Tungelgesceád *astrologia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 308.

tungol-gimm, es; *m. A starry gem, a star*:—Heofon ongeat, hwâ hine torhtne getremede tungolgimmum, Exon. Th. 71, 6; Cri. 1151.

tungol-wîtega, an; *m. One who prophesies by means of the stars, an astrologer*:—Tungelwîtega *astrologus* vel *magus* vel *mathematicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 14: *mathematicus*, 60, 12. Dâ cômon ða tungolwîtegan (*Magi*) fram eástdæle, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. Tungelwîtegan, 2, 10: Homl. Th. i. 78, 5: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 28. Tuncgelwîtegana, steorgleáwra *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 74. Æfter ðære tîde ðe hê geâxode fram ðâm tungolwîtegum (*Magis*; drýum, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16. Hê clypode on sundersprâce ða tungelwîtegan, 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 78, 17.

tung-wôd; *adj. Tongue-mad, violent in speech*:—Uppstige sandfull on fôtum forealdudes swâ wîf tungwôd menn stillum *ascensus arenosus in pedibus ueterani, sic mulier linguata homini quieto*, Scint. 223, 13.

tunice. v. tunece.

tûnincel, es; *n. A small* tûn, *small farmstead* or *estate*:—Tûnyncel *butiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 82. Tô his tûningclum *ad praediolum suum*, tûnincle *ad villam*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 63, 64.

-tûningas; *pl. m. People of a* tûn (?):—Ôþ ealdingctûninga mearce ôþ nîwantûninga mearce, and of nîwantûninga mearce *to the mark of the people of Aldington, then to the mark of the people of Newington, and from the mark of the people of Newington*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 526, 7–8. Wudetunningcga gemæro, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 10.

tuning-wyrt. v. tunsing-wyrt.

tûn-land, es; *n. Land of an estate* or *a farm*:—Ðis sindon ða londgemæra ðære tûnlonda ðe intô Perscôran belimpaþ *these are the boundaries of the lands forming the estate of Pershore*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 28.

tûn-lîc; *adj. Of a village, rustic*:—Tûnlîc spæc *comedia* (as if from κώμη = *vicus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13.

tûn-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a* tûn:—Tûnman *villanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 49. Furseus oncneów ða sâwle; se wæs his tûnman êr on life (*he had lived on the estate* (tûn) *belonging to Fursey's monastery*), Homl. Th. ii. 344, 18. v. tûnes-mann.

tûn-melde, an; *f. Orach*; atriplex hortensis:—Tûnmelde *crysolachan*, i. *aureum olus* vel *atriplex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 6.

tunne, an; *f. A barrel, cask*:—Tunne *cuba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 56: 17, 29: *cupa*, i. 24, 54: 83, 26: *cantarus, ubi aqua mittitur*, vel *ydria*, ii. 128, 11. Twâ tunnan fulle hlûttres alod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Tunnena *cuparum, modiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 73: *cuparum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 35. *Caupo* wînbyrels oðde on tunnum, 21, 13. Nim fela tunnan, and dô hî ðær on innan . . . Hî wurdon dâ gebrohte ealle tô dâm tunnum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 259–307. [*O. Frs.* tunne: *Du.* ton: *O. H. Ger.* tunna *ydria, crater*: *Ger.* tonne: *Icel.* tunna: *Swed.* tunna: *Dan.* tønde. There are both Celtic and Low Latin forms, *tunna*; from which the English is taken is uncertain.] v. wîn-tunne.

tunne-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a cask*:—Tunnebotm (cf. bydenbotm *fundum*, in the same list 'nomina vasorum') *tympanum*, the bottom of a cask used as a drum?, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 55. [*Dan.* tønde-bund *the bottom* or *the head of a barrel.*]

tûn-rêd, es; *m. A town-council*:—Man beád ðam tûnræde ðe his suna on âfêdde wæron ðæt man sceolde twêgen cempan gescyrpan *an order was given to the council of the town in which his sons had been brought up, that two soldiers should be equipped*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 297.

tûn-scipe, es; *m. The inhabitants of a* tûn:—Cýþe hê hit ðonne hê hâm cyme; and gif hit cuce orf biþ mid his tûnscipes gewitnysse on gemænre læse gebringe. Gif hê swâ ne dêð êr fif nihtum, cýþan hit ðæs tûnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 26. Hê hêt ðone tûnscipe eallne ofsleán and ðone tûn forbærnan *mittens occidit vicanos illos omnes, vicumque incendio consumpsit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 1. [Gif twa men oþer iii coman ridend to an tun, al þe tunscipe flugæn for heom, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 35.]

tûn-scîr, e; *f. Stewardship*:—Âgyf ðîne scîre ne miht ðû lencg tûn-

scîre bewitan . . . Ðonne ic bescired beó fram tûnscîre *redde rationem uilicationis tuae, jam enim non poteris uilicare . . . Cum amotus fuero a uilicatione*, Lk. Skt. 16, 2–4.

tunsing-wyrt, e; *f. White hellebore*:—Tunsingwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album*, and ôðrum naman tunsincgwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 21–23: iii. 302, col. 1. Tun[s]ingwyrt, ii. 68, 25. Cf. tungilsinwyrt. [*Tunsing* occurs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 236, 15.]

tûn-steall, es; *m. A farm-stead, farm-yard* (?):—Ober ðane ealdan tûnsteall, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 7. On ðone tûnsteal eástweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 14. Cf. hâm-, mylen-steall, and *town-place* = farm-yard, which Halliwell gives as used in Cornwall.

tûn-stede, es; *m. A village*:—Tûnstede *pagi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 30.

tûn-weg, es; *m. A road on a* tûn, *a private road*:—Ealles hereweg *publica via*, tuunweg *privata via*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 39–40. Tô tûnweges ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 21. Ðær tûnwegas ût sceótaþ . . . þurh ðone tûn, vi. 235, 6.

tûr, es; *m. A tower*:—Intô ðam tûre on Lundene, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 31. Ðone weall ðe hî worhton onbûtan ðone tûr, 1097; Erl. 234, 27. Sié ginyhtsumnisse in tûrum dînum *fiat habundantia in turribus tuis*, Rtl. 176, 13. [Manega mynstras and tûras gefeóllon, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 21. The use of the word in the Chronicle would be due to the Norman French, but in the Ritual to Latin?] v. torr.

turf; *gen. dat.* tyrf; *pl.* tyrf *and* turf; *f.* I. *a turf, sod, piece of earth with grass on it*:—Turf *gleba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20. Ðeós wyrt of ânre tyrf manega bôgas âsendeþ, Lchdm. i. 290, 7. Hî ða flaxan gehŷddon under ânre tyrf, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 64, 16. Under âne (ânre ?) tyrf, 23. Ne turf ne toft *not a sod nor a field* (i. e. neither little nor much ?), Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. Tyrb *cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 69. Tyrf, 23, 18: *glebe*, 40, 37. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . drŷpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa . . . bere ða turf tô circean and mæssepreóst âsinge feówer mæssan ofer ðan turfon, and wende man ðæt grêne tô ðan weofode, and siþþan gebringe man ða turf ðær hî ær wæron . . . Nim ðonne ða turf and sete ðær ufon on, Lchdm. i. 398, 4–24. Turfum *glebulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 36: 80, 32. Turvum *glebulis, cespitibus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 35. Ðâ gewrohte hê weall mid turfum (cf. vallum . . . de cespitibus, Bd. 1, 5), Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. On tyrf *in cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 16. Ða wæstmbære tyrf *feraces glebas*, 147, 51. II. *turf, greensward, the grassy surface of the earth*:—Blôwendre tyrf *florei cespitis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 50. Sum stân mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *lapis obtectus cespite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brecaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. Of disse eorþan tyrf, 222, 15; Ph. 349: 423, 21; Rä. 41, 25. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrôðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* turf: *O. H. Ger.* zurba *cespes, terra avulsa*: *Icel.* torf; *n.*; torfa; *f. a turf, turf.*] v. êðel-, wangturf; torfian.

turf-haga, an; *m. An enclosed space covered with turf, a grassy enclosure*:—Ongan hê eorðan delfan under turfhagan (cf. wangstede, 1584; El 794), Elen. Kmbl. 1656; El. 830.

turf-hleów, es; *n. A shelter built of turf* (?):—Æfter furan on riscrîðig; of rischrîðie on turfhleó; of turfhleó æfter heáfdan on Pydewyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 26.

turl, trull *a ladle, scoop, trowel*:—Turl, scofi *trulla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 67. [A trulle *trulla*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 46. From Latin.]

turnian; *p.* ode. I. *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* round an axis or centre:—Ða ârleásan turniaþ on ymbhwyrfte, Homl. Th. i. 514, 23. Seó firmamentum tymþ symle onbûtan ûs . . . and ealle ða steorran, ðe hyre on fæste synd, turniaþ onbûtan mid hyre, Lchdm. iii. 254, 16. Hwylces gecyndes is seó heofon? Symle turniende (*volubilis*). Gif heó turniende (*volubile*) is, hûmeta ne fealð heó?, Anglia vii. 12, 108–110. Tyrnincg turniendre liðeran *vertigo rotantis* (*volventis*) *fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 66. II. of giddiness, *to turn*:—Ad tornionem capitis. Þis ys se lâcecræft be þan manne þat hym þing[þ] þ hyt turnge âbôtan hys heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 90, 8.] v. tyrnan.

turnigend-lîc; *adj. Revolving*:—Gif seó heofon turnigendlîc (*volubile*) is, Anglia vii. 12, 109 note. v. preceding word.

turnung, e; *f. Turning, rotation*:—Turnunge *rotatu*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 14.

turtle, an; *f.*: *but* turtla, an; *m. also is found. A turtle-dove*:—Turtle *turtur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 33: 77, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ðeós turtle *hic turtur*, 9, 22; Zup. 48, 16. Gemêtt turtla nest him *invenit turtur nidum sibi*, Ps. Lamb. 83, 4. Geoffra mê tô lâce sume turtlan and sume culfran *sume mihi turturem et columbam*, Gen. 15, 9. Bringan tô lâce âne culfran and âne turtlan, Homl. Th. i. 140, 2. Bringe hê twâ turtlan, Lev. 5, 7, 11: 1, 14: Lk. Skt. 2, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* turtul-tûba *turtur*. From Latin.] v. next word.

turtur, es; *m.*: turture, an; *f. A turtle-dove*:—Speara gemoeted him hûs and turtur nest *passer invenit sibi domum et turtur nidum*, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Twêgen culfran briddas and twêgen turturan gemæccan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* turtur (Notker, Ps. 83, 4).]

Tuu, tuu, tuwa. v. Tîw, twêgen, twiwa.

tusc, tux, es: *a wk. pl.* tuxan *occurs*; *m. A canine tooth* or *a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Tusc *genuino* (*-um*), Txts. 67, 961. Tux *caninus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 81. Monnes tux bið .xv. scill. weorð *the compensation to be paid for knocking out a man's canine tooth is xv shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 12. Cf. L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16. Hundes tux, Lchdm. i. 370, 29. Se flæsctôþ wiþæftan ðone tux *gigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 9. Mannes tuxas *canini* vel *colomelli*, i. 43, 31. Tuxas *canini*, ii. 16, 50: 128, 21: Lchdm. iii. 202, 19. Wið tôþwræce, hundes tuxas, i. 370, 26. Tuscum *genuinis*, cweorntôðum *molaribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 39. Tuxum, 40, 44. Mid tuxum *ingenuis* (= *in genuinis*?), 48, 50. Grindetôþum, tuxum *molaribus* (but see 76, 39 *ante*), 54, 46. Tuxum *ginguinis* † *ginguinibus* (the passage is: Ursorum gingivis carperentur), Hpt. Gl. 492, 1. Tuxum *dentibus* (*porcorum*), 507, 52. Heora (*the evil spirits'*) tôþas wæron gelîce horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24. Hŷ habbaþ eoferes tucxas *habentes aprorum dentes*, Nar. 34, 32. Tuxan ðara leóna *molas leonum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 7. [*O. Frs.* tusk.] v. hilde-tusc, *and next word.*

tuscel, tuxl, es; *m. A canine tooth* or *a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Gefôh fox, âsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, læt hleápan âweg *catch a fox, knock out while alive the canine tooth, let the fox run away*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Hŷ heora bân gnagaþ brynigum tuxlum (cf. byrnendum tôðum, Wulfst. 139, 11) *lacerant ignitis dentibus ossa*, Dôm. L. 14, 211. Tuxlas (*molas*) leóna tôbryceþ Drihten, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. [Twey tuxlys out of hys mouth set as of a bore, Octov. 929.] v. preceding word.

twâ. v. twêgen.

twâdæg-lîc; *adj. Lasting two days*:—Twâdæglîc (twydæglîc, Bd. M. 350, 32) fæsten is geuôh tô healdenné *biduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. [Cf. *Ger.* zwei-tägig: *Icel.* tvî-dægra *the name of a mountain desert taking two* 'dægr' *to cross.*]

-twæccea. v. angel-twecca.

twæde; *adj. Doubled* (?), *containing two of three parts* of a whole; the word occurs mostly as substantive, *two thirds, two parts of three*:—Wylle ôþ sié twæde bewylled ðæs wôses (cf. bewyl ôþ þriddan dæl, 120, 15) *boil till two thirds of the juice are boiled away*, Lchdm. ii. 38, 11. Wylle ôþ ðæt se wæta sié twæde on bewylled (cf. 266, 31) *boil till the liquor be boiled down to two thirds*, 332, 17. Dô twæde ðæs wînes and þriddan dæl ðæs huniges *put two parts of wine to one of honey*, 306, 26. Dô ðæs meluwes twæde and ðæs sealtes þriddan dæl, 314, 5. Dô ðæs huniges twæde and ðære buteran þriddan dæl, 316, 7. Dô ðæs swefles swilcan ðara wyrta twæde *to the quantity of sulphur put twice as much of the plants*, 78, 8. Se biscop and ða hîgen âhten twæde ðæs wuda and ðæs mæstes, Chart. Th. 70, 29. Se cyning âh twædne dæl (twegen dælas, MSS. B. H.) weres, þriddan dæl sunu oþþe mægas, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* tuêdi *half*: *O. Frs.* twêde *two thirds*, also *half*; twêdnath *two thirds.*] Cf. twi-dæl.

-twêfan. v. ge-twæfan.

twêman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, part*, (1) *to prevent the joining of objects*:—*Dyple* (diple *signum in libris praesertim ecclesiasticis ad distinctionem oppositum*, Migne) . . . Þys tâken gesetton ða ealdan wríteras on ciriclîcum bôcum, ðæt hig twæmdon oððe ætŷwdon ða gewitnyssa hâligra gewrita, Anglia viii. 334, 11. (2) *to part* what has been joined: —Man wite, ðæt hŷ þurh mægsibbe tô gelænge ne beón, ðe læs ðe man eft twême ðæt man ær âwôh tôsomne gedydon (cf. hî (*William and his wife*) wæron siddan tôtweamde for sibrêden), Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 20), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 10. (3) *to divide, cause dissension among*:—Ðæt wê ne lætan ûs deófol twêman, Wulfst. 272, 24. (4) *intrans.*:—Wê nellaþ, Drihten, næfre fram ðê twêman, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 169. [Ic uulle mine kineþeode twemen mine bearnen, Laym. 2948. His attente is uorte unuestnen (tweamen, MS. C.) heorten, A. R. 252, 2. Ne mei unc nowðer lif ne deað tweamin atwa, Marh. 5, 17.] v. ge-, tô-twêman; tô-twêmedness, *and next two words.*

twêmendlîce; *adv. Separately*:—Twêmendlîce *singulatim, separatim*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 51.

twêming, e; *f.* I. *division, separation, severing the connection between* objects:—Nis seó godcundnys gemenged tô ðære menniscnysse, ne ðær nân twêming nys . . . Hê (*Christ*) þurhwunaþ on ânum hâde untôtwêmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 24–30. Ðær (*at the last day*) bið seó twêming rihtwîsra manna and ârleásra, 616, 28. Twêming (*separation of man and wife*) is âlŷfed ðâm ðe lufiaþ swîðor ða healîcan clænnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gâlnysse, ii. 324, 3. Bið ûs sêlre ðæt wê his flæsclîcan lufe fram ûs âceorfon, and mid twêminge (*by separation from him*) âwurpon, i. 516, 11. Ûre Drihten forbeád ða yfelan twêmincge betwux twâm êwum, ii. 322, 32. II. *separation, distinction*:—Hê cwæð 'ðæs lifigendan Godes' for twêminge ðæra leásra goda *he said 'the living God' to distinguish him from the false gods*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 19.

twaltiga *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 14, *apparently an error for* palmtwig, *q. v.*

-twanc (?). v. ge-twanc.

twâ-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—On twânihtne mônan far tô and bige land ðæt ðîne yldran âhton *when the moon is two days old, go and buy land that thy forefathers owned*, Lchdm. iii. 176, note 2.

twêgen (twegen? *In the later MSS. of the Gospels* tweigen *and* twegen

are found, but ei *may represent earlier* e, *e. g.* weig, Lk. 1, 79, eige, 2, 9; *or* ē, *e. g.* wreigende, 23, 10, wreigeđ, 23, 14: *Layamon has* tweiȝe, tweien: *in the Ormulum the form is* tweȝȝen); *m.:* twā, twuā; *f.:* tū, tuu, twā; *n.: gen.* twēga, twēgea, tweágea, twīga, twēgera, twēgra (*later Gospels have* tweigre, tweire); *dat.* twām, twæm. Besides these West Saxon are the following forms, *nom. acc.* twǣgen, twœgen, tuoegi, tuoege, tuōge, tuoe, tuē; *m.: f.* tuoege: *gen.* tuoega, tuoe, twēgen, tuoegara, twoegra, tuoera. *Two.* **I.** used adjectivally:—Tuēgen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. Twēgen (twǣgen, MS. E.) aldormen, Chr. 822; Erl. 62, 12. Twēgen englas, Gen. 19, 1. Ōþre twēgen sealmas, R. Ben. 37, 11. Twǣgen mīne mēgas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 23. Twoegen gibrōþæra, Txts. 127, 1. Miđđỹ wēron onfence fif hlāfo and twē fiscas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41. Brỹda twā, Cd. Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Twā þeóda . . . twā folc, Gen. 25, 23. Sinhīwan twā, Cd. Th. 49, 9; Gen. 789. Đæt tweágea (twēgea, Hatt. MS.) bleó godweb, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 14. Of đissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) monna mūđe, 7; Swt. 48, 10. Twēgra gebrōđra bearn ođđe twēgea gesweostra sunu and dohtor, Bd. 1, 27; M. 70, 4–5. Đissa twēga ỹfela āuþer, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 2. Ys đeós wyrt twēgea (twēgra, MSS. B. O.) cynna, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Twēgra (tuoegara, Lind.: twoegra, Rush.: tweire, later MS.) manna gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 8, 17. Twoega nētna *duorum animalium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 6. Tuoera scyldigra, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 14. Hié wǽrun on twæm (tuæm, l. 30) gefylcum, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16. His wīfum twæm, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090: Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191. His twām gebrōđrum, Gen. 9, 22: 19, 30. Twām (tuæm, Lind.: twæm, Rush.) hlāfordum þeówian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. On đysum twām bebodum, 22, 40. On twām styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Ic hæbbe twēgen suna, Gen. 42, 37. Heó geseah twēgen (tuoege, Lind.: twoege, Rush.) englas sittan, Jn. Skt. 20, 12: Lk. Skt. 10, 35. Twēgen (tuōge, Lind.: twoege, Rush.) briddas, 2, 24. Ymb twǣgen mōnđas, Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 28. Đæt wæter stōd an twā healfa đære strǽte, Ex. 14, 22. Twā turtlan (tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas, Lind.) *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 24. Hē gelǽrde twuā mǣgþa, Shrn. 131, 26. Wē habbaþ twā (tuā, Hatt. MS.) bebodu, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 13. Twā eágan (tuoe ēgo, Lind.) hæbbende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 9. Bring mē twā đa betstan tyccenu, Gen. 27, 9. Ofer tū folc, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. **II.** used substantively, (1) absolutely: —Twēgen of his leorningcnihtum, Jn. Skt. 1, 35. Twēgen of eów, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 19. Đǽr twēgen (tuoe, Lind.: twēge, Rush.: tweigen, later MS.) ođđe þrỹ synt gegaderode, 18, 20. Twā (tuoege ŧ tuu wīf *duae*, Lind.: twā, Rush.) beóđ æt cwyrne grindende, 24, 41: Lk. Skt. 17, 35. Tuu in līchome ānum, Rtl. 106, 32. Twēga sang *bicinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 4. On twēgra gewittnesse (in mūđ tuoe witnesa, Lind.: in mūþe twēgen gewitnesse, Rush.: tweigre, later MS.) *in ore duorum testium*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Đā sende hē twēgen (tuoege, Lind.: twǣgen, Rush.) hys leorningcnihta, 11, 2. Đara scipa tū (twā, MS. E.) hē genam, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 11. Đæt wē twā (tuu, MS. T.) oþþe đreó gehỹron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 28. (1 a) distributively:—Hē sende hig twām *misit illos binos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē sende hī twām and twām, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 27: 530, 1. Đa wuniaþ twām and þrīm ætgædere (*bini aut terni*), R. Ben. 9, 15. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nāht be ānan ođđe twām, ac swā þiclīce đæt hit nān mann āteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Wit Adam twā *we two, Adam and I*, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. Wer and wīf, hī tū beóþ in ānum līchoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13. Hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran đoune gōd and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 6. Wurdon đam æđelinge bearn āfēded, freólīcu tū, Cd. Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Uncer twēga, 110, 9; Gen. 1835: Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532. Đonne him mon đissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) hwæđer ondrǽt, Past. 27; Swt. 188, 9. Hwæđer đara twēgra (twēga, Cott. MS.) þinc̄þ đē mihtigra? Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 15. Đyssa twīga mǽst, Lchdm. iii. 28, 15. Mon dyde him twæm đone triumphan, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 25. Wið him twæm, 6, 36; Swt. 294, 16. Betwih him twām, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. Andreas wæs ōþer of đām twām (tuæm, Lind.: twæm, Rush.) *erat Andreas unus ex duobus*, Jn. Skt. 1, 40. Be đām neáhstan twām is æfter tō cweþanne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Him twām *duobus ex eis*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Đā gebletsode Metod monna cynnes đa forman twā, fæder and mōder, Cd. Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. Hē drāf of wīcum dreórigmōd tū, idese and his āgen bearn (*Hagar and Ishmael*), 169, 24; Gen. 2804. (3) in particular phrases:—Ōþer twēga, ođđe . . . ođđe *either . . . or*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. Đeáh heó an tū tefleówe, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11: Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141: Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. Tōsliten on twā (tu, Lind. Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On twā (tū, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 32. On twā (twuā, Cott. MS.), 38, 4; Fox 202, 27. Hī on twā fērdon *they parted*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 20. Đæt wæter wearđ tō twā tōdǽled *divisa est aqua*, Ex. 14, 21. **III.** used in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative: —Tū hund and þreó swylce þrittig eác wintra, Elen. Kmbl. 3; El. 2. Twā hund, 1264; El. 634. Twā (tuu, Lind.: tū, Rush.), hund elna, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. On twēgera hundred penega wurþe, 6, 7. Mid twām hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 37. Twā þūsendo, Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. (b) added to the decades:—Twā (tuoege, Lind.: tū, Rush.) and hundseofantig *septuaginta duos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hundseofontig tuoegi, Rtl. 113, 22. Nānne đara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (2) with ordinals:—Se twā and feówertigeđa sealm, R. Ben. 37, 14. Đane twā and syxtigeþan, 36, 16. On đære twā and twēntugođan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14, rubric. Mōna se twā and twēntigođe, Lchdm. iii. 194, 17. **IV.** with the force of an adverb:—Hē tōdǽlde hig twā *divisit ea per medium*, Gen. 15, 10. Đǽr wearþ micel gefeoht tuā (tuwa *in three MSS.*) on geáre, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 7. Tū swā lange swā đa ōđru *twice as long as the others*, 897; Erl. 95, 12. Nymaþ twā swā micel feós *pecuniam duplicem ferte*, Gen. 43, 12. Selle man him twā swylc swylce man æt him nime, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Seó hell ys twā swā deóp, and heó ys ealswā wīd, Wulfst. 146, 10. Seóđ đū hit twā swā swīđe swā hit ǽr wæs, Lchdm. iii. 12, 21. [*Goth.* twai; *m.* twōs; *f.* twa; *n.; gen.* twaddjē; *dat.* twaim; *acc.* twans; *m.* twōs; *f.* twa; *n.: O. Sax.* twēne; *m.* twā, twō; *f.* twē; *n.; gen.* twēiō; *dat.* twēm: *O. Frs.* twēne; *m.* twā; *f.* twā; *n.; gen.* twēra, twīra; *dat.* twām: *O. H. Ger.* zwēne; *m.* zwā, zwō; *f.* zwei; *n.*; *gen.* zweio, zweiio, zweiero; *dat.* zweim: *Icel.* tveir; *m.* tvær; *f.* tvau; *n.; gen.* tveggja; *dat.* tveim; *acc.* tvā; *m.* tvær; *f.* tvau; *n.*]

twelf, *generally indeclinable if used adjectivally and preceding the noun, but generally in other cases declined; nom. acc.* twelfe; *gen.* twelfa; *dat.* twelfum. *Twelve.* **I.** adjectival:—Đa twelf dīne þeówas sind gebrōđru, Gen. 42, 13. Wē twelf gebrōđru wǽron ānes esnes suna, 32. Twelf (tuoelf *altered from* tuoelfo, Lind.: twelf, Rush.) tīda đæs dæges, Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Twelf wintra tīd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Be twelf sealmum, R. Ben. 35, 6. Se tīreádga twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ, Exon. Th. 205, 2; Ph. 106: 202, 13; Ph. 69: Cd. Th. 285, 17; Sat. 339. Mid hys twelf leorningcnihtum (đǽm twelfum đegnum, Lind.: đǽm twælf leorneras, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 20. Ymbe twelf mōnaþ *post annum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 224, 32. Tuoel đegnas hē sendeþ, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 19. *In the following instance the word is inflected:*—Ān đæra twelfa Drihtnes đegena, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 15. **I a.** where the numeral follows the noun:—Đā ongan hē sendan hālige weoras and geornfulle twelfe *holy men and diligent, twelve in number;* viros sanctos et industrios . . . erant numero duodecim, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 42. Hié getealdon fēđan twelfe, Cd. Th. 192, 2; Exod. 225. Mīne suna twelfe, Salm. Kmbl. 30; Sal. 15. **II.** substantival, (1) absolutely:—Twelfe wǽron dǽdum dōmfæste, Apstls. Kmbl. 8; Ap. 4. Hē twelfa sum āđ sealde *cum undecim comparibus suis sacramentum fecit*, Chart. Th. 203, 1. Hē com twelfa sum (*cum duodecim militibus*), Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Gewāt xii.-a sum, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Lond twelfum hērra fæđmrīmes *per bis sex ulnas eminet ille locus*, Exon. Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Wē gefrunon twelfe under tunglum *we have heard of twelve men beneath the stars*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Hī twelfe (tuoelfo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hig twelfe (đa tuoelfo, Lind.) sǽdon him, 9, 12. Hē dyde đæt hī twelfe mid him wǽron (đætte hiá wēre twelfo miđ him, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hine āxodon đa twelfe, 4, 10. Ealra twelfa, Beo. Th. 6322; B. 3171. Eom ic đara twelfa sum đe hē gelufade, Exon. Th. 144, 20; Gū. 681. Hē wæs ān đara twelfa (ān of đǽm twelfum, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 6, 71. Ān of eów twelfum (đǽm twelfum, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 20. Hē ætỹwde him twelfum (đǽm tuoelfum, Lind.), 16, 14. Đū ūs twelfe trymman ongunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2837; An. 1421. Wē gesēgon eówre standan twelfe getealde, 1765; An. 885. *In the following instance the word is not inflected:*—Đās twelf (tuelfe, Lind.: twælfe, Rush.) se Hǽlynd sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. [*Goth.* twalif: *O. Sax.* twelif: *O. Frs.* twelef, twilif, tolef: *O. H. Ger.* zwelif: *Icel.* tólf. These forms are declinable as in English.]

twelf-feald; *adj. Twelve-fold*, (1) with a noun:—Hī gegaderodon twelf wilian fulle. Đæt twelffealde getel getācnode đa twelf apostolas, Homl. Th. i. 190, 11: 542, 4. Twelffeald geþungennes *duodenus apex*, twelffealdum setle *duodeno solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 14, 13. (2) used substantively:—Be .xii.-fealdum āgife hē đone ciricsceat, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 11. Forgilde hē mid twelffealdan, L. Eth. ix. 11; Th. i. 342, 28: Wulfst. 311, 6.

twelf-gilde; *adj. To be restored twelve-fold*:—Godes feoh and ciricean .xii.-gilde *the property of the church, if stolen, is to be restored twelve-fold* (the word, however, might be a noun = a restoration of twelve times the amount stolen, cf. ān-gilde; or adverb (dat. ?), cf. ix-gylde forgylde, 4; Th. i. 4, 3), L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 4.

twelf-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of the rank for which the wergild was twelve hundred shillings;* applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank.* As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twelfhynde man* was a *þegn*, and his importance, as marked by the wergild and otherwise, was six times that of the *ceorl*:—Ænig mǽgđ, xii-hynde oþþe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 10. Be xii-hyndum men. Gif hē sié twelfhynde, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 14. Gif hió sié cirlisc mid .lx. sciłł. gebēte . . . Gif hió sié xii-hyndu .cxx. sciłł. gebēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 15. Be twelfhyndes monnes wīfe forlegenum. Gif mon hǽme mid twelfhyndes monnes wīfe, hundtwelftig sciłł. gebēte đam were . . . Cierliscum men feówertig sciłł. gebēte,

10; Th. i. 68, 8–12. Twelfhyndes monnes burgbryce .xxx. scill . . . Ceorles edorbryce .v. scill., 40; Th. i. 88, 9–11. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelfhund scyllinga (cf. Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Đegnes wergild is syx swā micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 1. Twelfhindus est homo plene nobilis, i. thainus cujus wera est duodecies .c. sol., L. H. 76, 4; Th. i. 581, 17. Twelfhinde, i. thaini, 70, 1; Th. i. 572, 22. See also L. W. I. 8; Th. i. 470, 14), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 13. Twelfhyndes mannes āð forstent .vi. ceorla āð; for đam gif man đone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hē bið fullurecan on syx ceorlan, and his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19–22. xii-hyndum men twyfealdlīce be đæs syxhyndan bōte, L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. scill. . . . æt twelfhyndum .cxx. (cf. ad manbotam de twelfhindo, i. thaino .cxx. sol., L. H. 69; Th. i. 572, 19), L. In. 70; Th. 146, 14. Æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 18, 24. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16: Chart. Erl. 229, 20. ¶ In the following passage where the word is used without a noun perhaps *wer* may be supplied:—Hū man sceal gyldan twelfhyndes man (= twelfhyndes weres man *a man with a wergild of twelve hundred shillings*), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 12. v. six-, twi-hynde.

twelf-nihte; *adj. Twelve days old*:—On xii-niht[n]e mōnan byþ gōd tō fēranne ofer sǣ, Lchdm. iii. 178, 26.

twelfta; *ord. num. Twelfth*:—Se twelfta *duodecimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 19. Mōna se twelfta, Lchdm. iii. 190, 4. Hē wæs twelfta sylf, Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. ¶ Passages having reference to Twelfth-night, the twelfth day after Christmas, Epiphany:—Đæs (*the first of January*) embe fīf niht fulwihtiid ēces Drihtnes tō ūs cymeþ, đæne twelfta dæg tīreādige hæleþ hātaþ on Brytene, Menol. Fox 25; Men. 13. Đȳ twelftan dæge ofer Geohol *Epiphaniae*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Đys sceal on twelftan dæg, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. On twelftan ǣfen, 2, 19. On Wōdnes dæg ofer twelftan dæg, 3, 13. Eádweard kingc com tō Westmynstre tō đam middan wintre . . . And hē forđfērde on twelftan ǣfen, and hyne man bebyrigde on twelftan dæig on đam ylcan mynstre, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 14–19.

twelftig. v. hund-twelftig.

twelf-wintre; *adj. Twelve years old*:—Ūre Hǣlend đā hē wæs twelf-wintre, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 20: Lk. Skt. 2, 42. Tuoelfwintro *duodennis*, p. 4, 4. Heó wæs twelfwintre *erat annorum duodecim*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Se wæs xii-wintre cniht, Shrn. 118, 13. Hē hæfde āne dohtor neán twelfwintre *filia unica erat illi fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Man ne sparige nānan þeófe ofer .xii. pæningas and ofer .xii.-wintre mann *no thief shall be spared above .xii. pence and above a twelve-year old person*, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. 228, 13. Mon ne sparige nānne þeóf ofer .xii. winter (twelfwinterne, MS. B. L.) and ofer eahta peningas, 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Gyf hine hwā āfylle ofer twelfwintre (ofer đæt hē bið twelfwintre, MS. G.), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22. Ælc man ofer twelfwintre sylle đone āð, đæt hē nelle þeóf beón, 21; Th. i. 388, 6. Ælc man đe beó ofer twelfwintre, Wulfst. 136, 17. *Perhaps in the last five passages* ofer twelfwintre *should be taken as a compound.* [*Goth.* twalib-wintrus.]

twengan; *p.* de *To pinch, squeeze, twinge*:—Gyf đē gedrȳptes wīnes lyste, đonne dō đū mid đīnum swȳþran scytefingre on đīne wynstran hand, swylce đū tæppian wille, and wænd đīnne scytefinger ādūne and twængc hine mid đīnum twām fingrum, swylce đū of sumne dropan strīcan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 19. Cyrsena tāc[n] is đæt đū sette đīnne winstran þūman on đīnes lytlan fingres lið and twenge hine siđđan mid đara swīþran hande, 124, 23. Twenge đū mid đīnre swīđran neoþewearde þīne wynstran, 125, 1. [Þu havest clivres swiþe stronge, þu twengest þar mid so doþ a tonge, O. and N. 156. An holȝ stoc hwar þu þe miht hude þat me ne twenge þine hude, 1114. He twengde and schok hire bi þe nose, P. L. S. ix. 81. *O. H. Ger.* zwengen *remordere, praestringere.*]

twēntig, twēgentig; *num. Twenty*. I. used adjectively, with the inflexions of the plural adjective in gen. and dat., but also with singular gen. (1) alone:—Đis synd đara twēntiges hīda landgemǣra, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25. Mid twēntigum (twoegentigum, Rush.; tuoentigum, Lind.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. On twēntigum fōtmǣlum, Elen. Kmbl. 1657; El. 830. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō twām . . . ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Intō đȳs twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) with other numbers, the inflection may be omitted if the noun does not immediately follow *twēntig*:—Nānne đara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 2. Đæt mæsten is gemǣne tō đām ān and twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. Ymb twēntig . . . and fīf nihtum, Menol. Fox 371; Men. 187. II. used substantively, (1) alone:—Gif đǣr beóþ twēntig rihtwīsra, Gen. 18, 31. Ān twēntig is đara bōca đe Adeluuold gesealde *of the books that Athelwold gave there is a score*, Chart. Th. 244, 21. Wæs ic mid đē twēntig wintra, Gen. 31, 38. Næfde hē mā đonne twēntig sceápa and twēntig swȳnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 14. Hē hæfde twēm læs đe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34. Twēntig (fīfe and twoegentig, Rush.: tuēntig, Lind.) furlanga, Jn. Skt. 6, 19. (2) with other numbers:—Hundteóntig geára and seofon and twēntig geára, Gen. 23, 1. Seó menigu wæs ān hund manna and twēntig, Homl. Th. i. 296, 18. Onbīd hēr seofon and twēntig nihta, Blickl. Homl. 231, 5. (3) distributively:—Tȳnum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan, R. Ben. 47, 7. [*Goth.* twai-tigjus: *O. Sax.* twēntig: *O. Frs.* twintege: *O. H. Ger.* zweinzug: *Icel.* tuttugu.]

twēntig-feald; *adj. Twenty-fold*:—Twēntigfeald getel *vicenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 3. Twēntigfealde *uiceni*, 5; Zup. 13, 15.

twēntigođa; *ord. num. Twentieth*:—Se twēnteogođa (-tigođa) *uicesimus*, se ān and twēnteogođa *uicesimus primus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 6. Mōna se twēntigoþa . . . mōna se ān and twēntigođa, Lchdm. iii. 194, 5–9. Se fīf and twēntugoþa dæg þæs mōnþes, Nic. 1; Thw. 1, 11. On đære twā and twēntugođan wucan, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Đȳ twēntigþan dæge, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 7. On đone tū and twēntegđan dæge, Shrn. 93, 1 (*and often*). On đone fīf and twēntigođan dæg, 96, 11.

twēntig-wintre; *adj. Twenty years old*:—Ođ hē sȳ twēntigwintre ođđe gyt yldra, Wulfst. 3, 1.

tweó, twȳ; *gen.* tweón, twȳn; *m.* I. *doubt, uncertainty*:—Đonne đǣr ān tweó of ādōn bið, đonne bið đǣr unrīm āstyred *una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 18. 'Sum tweó mē hæfþ swīþe gedrēfed.' Đā cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt is se?' '*difficiliori ambiguitate confundor.*' '*Quaenam,*' *inquit* '*ista est?*' 41, 2; Fox 244, 14. Đū mē hæfst ārētne on đam tweón đe ic ǣr on wæs be đam freódōme, Fox 246, 12. Wē habbaþ litellne gearowitan būton tweón, 41, 6; Fox 254, 10. Đonne secge ic eów būton ǣlcum tweón, 16, 1; Fox 50, 27. Đæt hē đæt on gehđu gesprǣce and tweón, Elen. Kmbl. 1332; El. 668. Tō tweón weorđan *to become doubtful*, Exon. Th. 310, 4; Seef. 69. Būtan tweón *without doubt, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly*; sine dubio, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 7: 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hwæđer wǣre twēgra būtan tweón strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 854; Sal. 426. Būton ǣlcum tweón *beyond all question*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11: 21; Fox 72, 28: Met. 11, 1. Būton twȳn, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 4: Homl. i. 190, 18. Būta tuā *utique*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 18. Ic wāt đæt hine wile tweógan . . . Ne mæg se cyning đæne tweón eáđe gebētan? Wulfst. 3, 12. Đǣr seó wīse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. I a. where the subject of doubt is in the genitive:—Nis đæs nān tweó, đæt . . . *of this there is no doubt, that* . . ., Past. 6; Swt. 47, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 20. Nis đæs nān twȳ (tweó, Cott. MS.), đæt . . ., 40, 1; Fox 234, 36. Đām englum nis nān tweó nānes đæra đinga đe hī witon, 41, 5; Fox 254, 10. Đæt hit heofoncyninges tācen wǣre, and đæs tweó nǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 342; El. 171. Đæt nǣre nǣnig manna đæt mihte đæra twēgra tweón (*the doubt about the two*, cf. 854; Sal. 426, given above) āspyrian, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434. I b. where the subject of doubt is expressed by a clause:—Nis nān tweó, đæt đæs andwearda wela āmerþ đa men, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Hit is nān tweó, đæt . . ., 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Nis nān tweó đæt hē forgifnesse syllan nelle đam đe hié geearnian willaþ *there is no doubt about his not being ready to grant forgiveness to those that are ready to deserve it*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. Him tweó þūhte, đæt hē Gode wolde geongra weorđan, Cd. Th. 18, 21; Gen. 276. Đæt hālige gewrit, đæt mē nis tweó đæt đū geara canst *sacra scriptura, quam te bene nosse dubium non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2: 4, 7; S. 575, 13. Him wæs on mōde mycel tweó, hwæt hié be đære dorstan dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 10. Nā twȳ ys, đæt . . . *non dubium est, quod* . . ., Scint. 48, 10. Mid đȳ sumum monnum com on tweón hwæđer hit swā wǣre *cum hoc an ita esset quibusdam venisset in dubium*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. II. *hesitation, delay*:—Būta tuiá đū onfindes *sine mora reperies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 4. III. *a doubtful state of things, state of indecision*:—On đæm tweón đe hié swā ungeorne his willan fulleodon đā becom him Antigonus mid firde on *in this state of indecision, in which they carried out his will so reluctantly, Antigonus fell upon them with an army*; qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes ab Antigono victi sunt, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. [*O. Sax.* tweho: *O. H. Ger.* zweho *dubium, ambiguitas.*] v. un-tweó; tweógan (tweón), tweón *doubt.*

tweo-. v. twi-.

tweógan, tweón; *p.* tweóde. I. with impersonal construction, *to inspire doubt into* a person (*acc.*), (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Wē witon đæt nānne mon đæs ne tweóþ, đæt se seó strong on his mægene đe mon gesihþ đæt stronglīc weorc wyrcþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ne tweóþ mē đæs nāuht, 36, 3; Fox 176, 16: Exon. Th. 117, 13; Gū. 223. Nānne mon đæs tweógan ne þearf, đæt ealle men geendiaþ on đam deáþe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: 33, 1; Fox 120, 24. Tweógean, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. (b) with a preposition:—Ymb đæt đe hiene tweóde, orn hē intō đæm temple, and frægn đæs Dryhten . . . Hié sculon, đonne hié ymb hwæt tweóþ, cyrran tō hiera āgnum inngeđonce, Past. 16; Swt. 102, 4–8. (c) with a clause:—Nǣnne mon ne tweóþ, đæt God sȳ swā mihtig, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 4: 36, 3; Fox 176, 15. Ne đē nāuht ǣr ne tweóde, đætte God weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 30. Đēh đe hié ǣr tweóde, hwæđer hiene mon gefliéman mehte, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 15. And đæt đȳ læs tweóge, hwæđer đis sōþ sȳ, ic cȳþe hwanan mē đās spell cōman *ut occasionem dubitandi subtraham, quibus auctoribus didicerim*

intimare curabo, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 20. Hine wile tweógan, hwæðer heó him sóð secge, Wulfst. 3, 7. Nænigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd geweorþan sceal, Blickl. Homl. 83, 9. Tweógan, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 8. (d) absolute:—Ic wât ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan, Met. 4, 51. II. *to feel doubt, to doubt, hesitate*, (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ne tweóþ ðæs nân (nænne, Cott. MS.) mon, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 5. Ne mæg ic ðæs nó tweógan (twiógean, Cott. MS.), 34, 9; Fox 146, 26: 35, 4; Fox 160, 18. Ðæs tweógan ne þearf ænig, Exon. Th. 147, 13; Gú. 726. (b) with preposition:—Ic nât ymbe hwæt ðú tweóst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. Gif gê tweógaþ be ðǽm ælmessum, Blickl. Homl. 41, 20. Ne tweóge ðis folc (*or acc.?*) be hire untrumnesse, 143, 12. Be ðam nis tó tweógenne, ac is tó gelýfanne, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. (c) with an infinitive:—Hí ne tweódon fêrende beón tó ðam êcan life, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38. (d) with a clause:—Ic nâuht ne tweóge ðæt ðú hit mæge gelæstan, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31. Ðú cwist ðæt ðú nâht ne tweóge ðætte God ðisse worulde rihtere sié, 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. (e) absolute:—Hê swýðor tweóþ ðonne se ǽrra, Wulfst. 3, 10. Se ðe cuoeðas and ne tuâes ł ne getuíga (ne twiás ł ne twióge, Rush.) *qui dixerit et non haesitaverit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Gif gê ne twígaþ *si non haesitaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 21. Tuiáde *haesitabat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 7. Sume tweódun *quidam dubitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 17. Twiódun (tuiáton, Lind.) *haesitabant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Ne tweóge *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 49. Hê hine hêt ðæt hê ne tweóde, ac ðæt hê wære ânræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 7. Ðâ ðæt folc ongan tweógan on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 143, 8. Tó tweónne *nutabundum*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 5. Tuígendi *anceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 40. Tweógende, 7, 2. Tweógende mód, Andr. Kmbl. 1542; An. 772. Nænig tweógende secgend *non quilibet dubius relator*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Tweógende cyningas *reges dubii*, 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Tweógende *hesitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 22: 74, 19. [*O. Sax.* twehôn: *O. H. Ger.* zwehôn *dubitare, hesitare, cunctari.*] v. ge-tweógan, un-tweógende, -tweónde.

tweógend-líc; *adj. Doubtful, uncertain*, (1) where doubt is felt:—Tweógendlícre (*sine*) *ancipiti* (*ambiguitatis scrupulo veraciter credendum est*), Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Hê on tweógendlîcan onbide wæs (*quem cunctantem*), hwæðer hê winnan dorste, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 28. (2) where doubt is caused:—Is tweógendlíc ðysse worulde wela, Wulfst. 263, 11. Tweógendlícra gewrita *Apocryphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 48. v. un-tweógendlíc.

tweógendlíce; *adv. Doubtingly, doubtfully*:—Sume hî twîendlíce be his lífe sprǽcon, and ðæt cwǽdon, ðæt hî nyston hwæðer hê on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deófles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 16. v. un-tweógendlíce.

tweógung, tweóung, e; *f. Doubt*:—Ðú mê hæfst gefrýlsod ðære tweóunge mînes módes be ðære âcsunga ðe ic ðé âcsode, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 25.

tweohsn, tweoxn *occurs in the place name* Tweoxneám = *between streams*:—Ðone hâm æt Winburnan and æt Tweoxneám (*Christchurch, in Hampshire*), Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 27. v. be-tweohsn; tweóne.

tweó-líc; *adj.* I. *doubtful, uncertain*:—Hit biþ twýlîc, hwæðer hit on lífe âðolige, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 24. *Dubii generis*, ðæt is twýlîces cynnes, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 6; Zup. 19, 17. Ðǽr beóþ kende *homodubii*, ðæt beóþ twîlíce, Nar. 36, 18: 35, 3 note. II. *ambiguous*:—Ðâ andwyrde hire se hâlga mid twýlîcere spræce, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 14. [*O. Frs.* twî-lîk (twi-?) *doubtful.*] v. un-tweólíc, *and next word.*

tweólíce; *adv.* I. *doubtfully, uncertainly*:—Tweólíce and unfæsdlíce hê âtiéfreþ ðæs ðinges onlícnesse on his móde, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 13. II. *ambiguously*:—Ondwyrdon hié him tweólíce *responso ambiguo*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 3. v. un-tweólíce.

tweó-mann, es; *m. A creature about which it is doubtful whether it be human*:—*Homodubii* hý syndon hâtene, ðæt beóþ twîmen, Nar. 35, 3. v. tweó-líc.

tweón *doubt*:—Nis nân twýn, ðæt eów ne beó forgolden *there is no doubt, but that you will be requited*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 10. Bûton tweónne *without doubt*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 9. v. tweó.

tweón *to doubt*. v. tweógan.

tweóne. I. *two*; only in combination with the preposition *be*, either immediately following it (v. be-tweónum) or being separated from it by the governed noun, the two words together in either case having the force of *between*:—Be sǽm tweónum, ofer eormengrund, Beo. Th. 1721; B. 858: Exon. Th. 118, 10; Gú. 237. Be werum tweónum *among men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1116; An. 558. Hê wealdeþ be sǽ tweónum *dominabitur a mari usque ad mare*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in zwiskên, untar zwiskên, *in later times* inzwischen, zwischen, *for a similar growth of adverb and preposition.* II. *double, not simple*:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *twilight, a mixture of light and darkness*, crepusculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 3. v. tweónol, *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwiski *biceps, non simplex, binus*; so iz under zuiskên liehten ist: *M. H. Ger.* zwischenlicht. [*Goth.* twêihnai: *Icel.* tvennr.]

tweónian, twînian, twýnian; *p.* ode. I. impersonal with dat. or acc. of person, *to cause doubt*, (a) absolute:—Mê twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. H.) *ambigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 13. Gyt mê tweónaþ, Homl. Th. i. 72, 30. Gif hié giet ðǽr tweónaþ, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 9. Ðâ twýnude (tweónode, MS. A.) him *haesitabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Hwî twýnode ðê?, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ðý læs ðe hwam twýnige dyssere gereccednysse, Homl. Th. i. 598, 31. Hû mæg ðê nû twýnian ðæs êcan leóhtes?, 160, 19. (c) with a preposition:—Gif hwam twýnige be ðam gemǽnelîcum ǽriste, Homl. i. 132, 27. (d) with a gerundial infinitive:—Hwæt twýnaþ ðê, oþþe hwæt ondræst ðú ðê, ðone Hǽlend tô onfônne?, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 13. (e) with a clause:—Ðê ne twýnaþ nân ðing, ðæt ðú sâwle hæbbe, Homl. Th. i. 160, 21. Him twýnode be hwam hê hit sǽde *haesitantes de quo dicerit*, Jn. Skt. 13, 22. Ús ne þearf nâ twýnian, ðæt wê gebyrian ne sceolon oððe heofonwarena cyninge oððe hellewîtes deófium, Wulfst. 151, 19. II. with nom. of person, *to feel doubt, to doubt*, (a) absolute:—Se ðe nâ twýnaþ on heortan his ac gelýfþ *qui non hesitaverit in corde suo sed crediderit*, Scint. 127, 1. Swâ hwylc swâ cwyþ . . . and on his heortan ne twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. A.), ac gelýfþ, Mk. Skt. 11, 23. Se is lytles geleáfan, se ðe hwæthwega gelýfþ and hwæthwega twýnaþ; se ðe mid ealle twýnaþ, hê is geleáfleás, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 17–19. Gif gê habbaþ geleáfan and ne twýniaþ (tweóniaþ, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Hwî twýnedest (tweónedest, MS. A.) ðú *quare dubitasti?*, 14, 31. Sume hig tweónedon *quidam dubitaverunt*, 28, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ða beóþ âwyrigde ðe dises twýniaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5. 107. Hê behâtes twîniende heofonlîces *ille promissi dubius superni*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 7. (c) with a preposition:—Nâ twýna ðú âbûtan ende *non dubites circa finem*, Scint. 27, 11. Ús is âlýfed be ðisum tô twýnienne, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. (d) with a clause:—Hé ârâs, on his móde tweónigende hû heó mihte lordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. [Sunge monnan mei tweonian hweðer hî moten a libban, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 14. Þa wile þe heo tweoneden þus, Laym. 907.] v. ge-tweónian; tweógan.

tweónigend, es; *m. One who doubts* or *hesitates*:—Twýnigend *hic et haec anceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9.

tweónigend-líc; *adj. Expressing doubt*:—Sume syndon *dubitativa*, ðæt synd twýnigendlîce (tweóniend-, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 16. Twýniendlîce, 44; Zup. 261, 2.

tweónol, twýnol; *adj. Doubtful*:—Tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 6. Swâ swâ his genyþerung ungewiss ys swâ eác forgyfenyss twýnol *sicut ejus damnatio incerta est, sic et remissio dubia*, Scint. 46, 1. Ðæt deorc ys oþþe twýnol *quod obscurum est aut dubium*, 222, 3.

tweónum. v. tweóne.

tweónung, twînung, twýnung, e; *f. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*:—Ðam men biþ môdes tweónung, Lchdm. ii. 194, 3. Ðæra apostola tweónung be Cristes ǽriste, Homl. Th. i. 300, 33. Ðam deófle wæs micel twýnung, hwæt Crist wære, 168, 10. Ðý læs ðe ænig twýning eów derian mâge be ðam lîflîcan gereorde, ii. 262, 24. Tw(e)ónunge *ambiguitatis, dubietatis*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Went nû moncyn on tweónunga *men will be in doubt*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18. Hî bûton ǽlcere tweónunge sceolon on ècnesse forwurðan, Homl. Ass. 145, 37. Bûtan twýnunge *absque ambiguitate*, Ælfc. Gr. 272, 13: *sine dubitatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 12: *sine scrupulo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 24. Gyt mê tweónaþ; ac gif ðú ðâs deádan sceaðan ârærst, ðonne biþ mîn heorte geclænsod fram ælcere twýnunge, Homl. Th. i. 72, 32. Twûnunge, twînunge *scrupulum, dubitationem*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 77. Sume syndon *dubitativa*, . . . ðâs getâcniaþ twýnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 2. Ic mid tweóningum ôðrum monnum bigleofan gesette *cum aliqua scrupulositate a nobis mensura victus aliorum constituitur*, R. Ben. 64, 11. Hî âdræfdon ealle twýnunga fram ûre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 302, 3.

tweóung, tweowa. v. tweógung, twiwa.

twî *a twig*. v. twig.

twi-, *in composition with force of* two. v. following words. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* twi-: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-: *Icel.* tvi-.]

twîa. v. twiwa.

twi-bête; *adj. Needing double compensation*; a term applied to an offence when from special circumstances the *bôt* was twice that to be paid in an ordinary case:—Gif hwâ nunnan mid hǽmedþinge oþþe on hire hrægl oþþe on hire breóst bûtan hire leáfe gefô, sié hit twybête, (twibôte, MS. B.: twybôte, MS. H.) swâ wê ǽr be lǽwdum men fundon (*in the case of a nun the* bôt *for the offences referred to was twice that in the case of a lay woman*; the case of the latter is the subject of sect. 11; Th. i. 68, 13–70, 2), L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Gif hwâ lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ænige heálîce misdǽda, sý ðæt twybête (twibôte, MS. B.), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*O. Frs.* twi-bête (*with the same use as the English word*).] v. twi-bôte.

twi-bill, es; *n.*: twi-bile, es; *m. A two-edged axe*:—Twibill *bipinnis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 52. Twybill *bipennis*, i. 36, 5. Twilafte æx *vel* twibile *bipennis securis*, ii. 126, 28. Twybile (-bil, MS. W.) *bipennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 9. Twibille *bipinnae* (=*bipenne*), Ps. Surt. 73, 6. Hê nam sum twibil and mid ðan þrý men tô deáðe ofslôh, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Æcsa, twibilles (-as?) *bipennes* ł *secures*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 2. [Twybyle (*printed* twybyl, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, 10) *bipennis* (in

a list 'nomina armorum'), Wülck. Gl. 654, 2. Twybyl *bisacuta*, 568, 21 (both 15th cent. glossaries). Twybyl, wryhtys instrument *bisacuta, biceps;* twybyl or mattoke *marra, ligo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. A twybylle *biceps, bipennis, bisacuta*, Cath. Angl. 398, and see note. The word remains in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Pub. West Somerset Dialect, under *two-bill*, and Halliwell's Dict. *twibil*.] v. next word.

twi-bille; *adj. Double-edged:*—*Bipennis* twibille *vel* stânæx (the double gloss seems to render the double character of the Latin word as adjective and noun; a little later (see preceding word) in the same glossary *bipennis* as noun is rendered by *twybill*), Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60.

twi-bleó; *adj. Double-dyed:*—Of twibleóum derodine *bis tincto cocco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 30. Tweobleóm (twiblîum, Cott. MSS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. Tôeácan ðæm twiblión (-bleón, Cott. MSS.) godwebbe, Swt. 87, 18.

twi-bôt (?) *double 'bôt.'* Perhaps in the passages given under twibôte; *adv.* the word might be taken as a case of this noun. Cf. twi-gilde. [Cf. the Scandinavian law phrases, liggi i tveböte, tvåbötis drap, v. Grmm. R. A. 653. *Swed.* twe-böte a *double fine*.]

twi-bôte; *adj. Needing double compensation.* v. twi-bête:—Se ðe stalaþ on Gehhol oþþe on Eástron oþþe on ðone Hâlgan Ðunresdæg . . ., ðara gehwelc (*the offence in each of these cases*) wê willaþ sié twybôte, swâ on Lenctenfæsten, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25. Gif ðisses hwæt gelimpe þenden fyrd ûte sié, oþþe in Lenctenfæsten, hit sié twybôte, 40; Th. i. 88, 12. v. next word.

twibôte; *adv. With double 'bôt':*—Gif hê ôðswerian nylle, gebête ðone mænan âð twibôte, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 13. ii-bôte gebête, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2: 2; Th. i. 2, 9. v. twi-bôt.

twi-browen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Twice-brewed:*—On twybrownum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 120, 10.

twi-bytme (?); *adj. Double-bottomed:*—On ðæt twigbutme del; of ðam delle on beran del, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 19. v. bytm.

twiccere, es; *m. One who pulls to pieces:*—Twickere *offarius* vel *particularius* (particularius *minister in monasteriis, qui cibos per partes dissecat singulis monachis*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 20. v. next word.

twiccian; *p.* ode *To twitch, pluck:*—Twiccaþ *villicat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 14. Sume (*ants*) hió twiccedan ða grasu mid heora mûðe, Shrn. 41, 2. Teóh him ða loccas, wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Twiccian *carpere, arripere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 69. [Twykkyñ, twychyn *tractulo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *In Mid. E. the past is* twighte. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwecchôn *carpere: M. H. Ger. Ger.* zwicken.]

twicen, e: twicene, an; *f. A place where two roads meet:*—Twicen *ambitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 46. On twycenan (-cinan, MS. B.) *in biuio*, Mk. Skt. 11, 4. Of ðære mere on ða twycene; of ðære twycenan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 4. On ða smalan twichenan; and swâ andlang twichenan, 240, 20. Tô ðere twichenen; of ðere twichene, 201, 27.

twidæg-lîc. v. twâdæg-lîc.

twi-dæl *a double portion, two parts out of three:*—Dô gegrundenne pipor on, and cropleác, hwætenes melwes twidæl swilce ðæs pipores *twice as much wheaten meal as pepper, two parts of meal to one of pepper*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 22. Genim heorotcrop and saluian, bewyl twydæl on wætre *boil away two parts out of three*, 50, 12. Cf. twæde.

twi-dælan; *p.* de. I. *to divide in two:*—Twidæledre *bifori*, twidæledu (v. Wülck. Gl. 194, 24) *bifida, bis divisa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 13, 16. Ðone twydæledan wîsdôm, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gâstlicra wîsdôm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Ðâs twidæledan *hanc bipartitam, divisam in duas partes*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 32. II. *to differ:*—Twydælþ *discrepat*, Scint. 125, 6. Hî cristenre lâre twydælaþ *christianae doctrinae dissentiunt*, 129, 10.

Twide, Tweode, an; *or indecl.* (cf. Humbre *for declension*); *f. The Tweed:*—In ôfre Tweode (Tuidon, Bd. M. 360, 29) streámes *in ripa Tuidi fluminis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 34.

twidig. v. lang-twidig.

twi-ecge; *adj. Two-edged:*—Twiicce *biceps* (*gladius*, Prov. 5, 4), Kent. Gl. 87. Mid twyecgum *bipenne*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. Hæfde hê twiecge handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 12. Genim ðæt micle greáte windelstreáw twyecge, Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. Sweord twiecge *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Surt. 149, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-ekki.]

twi-ecgede; *adj. Two-edged:*—Twyecgede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Sworde twyecgedes *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Spl. 149, 6. Hæfde hê twigecgede (twyecge, MS.B.) handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. [*Icel.* tvî-eggjaðr.]

twiendlîce. v. tweógendlîce.

twi-feald; *adj. Twofold, double:*—Twyfeald *duplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: *geminus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 1: 44, 21: 41, 58. I. as a multiplicative, *twice as much, of twice the amount:*—Gyt synd manega getel on mislîcum getâcnungum . . . *duplex* twyfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 2. Ic âdreáh mycel broc mid Petre; nû is mîn yfel twyfeald, nû Paulus ðæt ilce lâreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Twifealdum gâste (*Helisaeus Heliae*) *duplo* (*ditatus*) *spiritu*, Hpt. Gl 440, 47. Twifealdre gife *bino munere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 26; Blickl. Homl. 101, 23. Be twyfealdum ic forgylde *duplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 17: L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 562, 1. Hê him sylþ twifealdne mete (*cibos duplices*), Ex. 16, 29. 'Nymaþ twâ swâ micel feós swâ gê êr hæfdon' . . . Ðâ nâmon hig twigfeald feoh '*pecuniam duplicem ferte*' . . . *Tulerunt ergo pecuniam duplicem*, Gen. 43, 12–15. II. *consisting of two items:*—Twyfealdre heolra *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 1. Næbbe gê mid eów twyfeald hrægl (næbbe gê twâ tunecan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10), Blickl. Homl. 233, 18. II a. *consisting of two parts, containing two elements:*—Ðæt twiefalde (twyfealde, Cott. MSS.) gesuinc . . . ðæt is ðæt hié ondrædaþ ðæt hî mon tælan wille . . .; ôðer is ðara gesuinca ðæt hî sêceaþ endeleáse lâdunga, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 4–8. Twufald intinge *duplex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 10. II b. *that belongs to one or other of two kinds:*—Ege is twyfeald, and ðeówdôm is twyfeald. Ân ege is bûtan lufe, ôðer is mid lufe . . . Swâ is eác ôðer ðeówt neádunge bûton lufe, ôðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3–6. Wê tweofealdne deáþ ðrowiaþ, oþþe sticode beóþ, oþþe on sæ ädruncene *oriuntur duo genera funerum, aut jugulamur, aut mergimur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. III. *doubtful, irresolute:* v. twifealdness, II:—Hê ða yfelan and ða twyfealdan geþôhtas forlêt (cf. hê hine hider and þyder gelômlîce on his môde cyrde, 28, 8; hê ðâm tweógendum geþôhtum wiðstôd, 18), and hine Scs Bartholomeus frêfrode, and hine hêt ðæt hê ne tweóde, ac ðæt hê wære ânræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 3–7. IV. *double* (as in *double* dealing), *not straightforward, deceitful.* v. twifealdness, III:—Dômes dæg ârâfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan (twyfealdan, Cott. MSS.) heortan *corda duplicitatibus involuta dissolvit*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 22. Se ðe mid twyfealdum geðance tô mynsterlîcre drohtnunge gecyrþ, and sumne dæl his êhta dælþ, sumne him sylfum gehylt, . . . hê underfêhþ ðone âwyrgedan cwyde mid Annanian and Saphiran, ðe swicedon on heora âgenum êhtum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 28–33: ii. 410, 32. Ðæt is syndrig yfel twiefealdra (twy-, Cott. MSS.) monna *est speciale duplicium malum*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 24. Unclænu and twiefeald môd *impura corda*, Swt. 245, 12. V. *double* (as in bent *double*), *placed together:*—Ælc wâg biþ gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. Ðæt yfelwillende môd gefielt hit self twyfeald oninnan him selfum, and sió twyfealdnes ðæs yflan willan hiene selfne twyfealdne gefielt oninnan him selfum *malitiosae mentis duplicitas sese infra se colligit*, 242, 6–9. [*O. Frs.* twi-fald: *O. L. Ger.* twi-veld, -fold: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-falt: *Icel.* tvî-faldr.] v. un-twifeald.

twifealdan. v. twifildan.

twifeald-lîc; *adj. Double:*—Twyfealdlîc onbryrdnes eges and lufe, Homl. Th. i. 140, 16. Tuifallîco glædniso *geminata laetitia*, Rtl. 57, 2. Tuufallîce gâst *utriusque spiritus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 5. [Ðysra deáð wæs heora freóndan twyfealdlîc sâr; ân, ðet hî swâ feárlîce ðises lîfes losedan; ôðer, þ feáwa heora lîchaman syððan fundena wæron, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 12.] [*O. H. Ger.* zwifalt-lîh: *Icel.* tvîfald-ligr.]

twifealdlîce; *adv. Doubly,* (1) *to twice the amount:*—On ðam sixtan dæge hig gaderodon twyfealdlîce *in die sexta collegerunt cibos duplices*, Ex. 16, 22: L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Gê gedôþ hyne helle bearn twyfealdlîcor ðonne eów (*duplo quam vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 15. (2) *in two ways:*—Ðis godspel mæg beón twyfealdlîce getrahtnod, ærest be Iudeiscum folce . . ., eft siððan be ælcum menn, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 5. Se biþ twyfealdlîce deád, se ðe on gôdnysse unwæstmbære biþ, and on yfelnysse wæstmbære, 406, 18.

twifealdness, e; *f.* I. *doubleness, doubling.* v. twi-feald, I:—Geedlæcend twyfealdnys *iterata dupplicatio*, Anglia viii. 331, 23. II. *irresolution.* v. twi-feald, III:—Of ðære leóhtmôdnesse cymþ sió twiefealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 3. III. *duplicity, deceitfulness.* v. twi-feald, IV:—Sió twyfealdness ðæs yflan willan *malitiosae mentis duplicitas*, Past. 35; Swt. 242, 8. Ða ðe nân sceadu ne geðiéstraþ ðære twiefealdnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Swt. 243, 23. Se iil getâcnaþ ða twiefealdnesse ðæs unclænan môdes ðe hit symle lytiglîce lâdaþ *ericii nomine impurae mentis seseque callide defendentis duplicitas designatur*, Swt. 241, 8.

twi-ferclede. v. twi-fyrclede.

twi-fêre; *adj. Having two ways, accessible by two ways:*—Twifêrum *bilustris* (cf. færeltu *lustra*, 53, 21, geondfêrende *lustraturus*, 53, 54; *and see* un-fêre *invius*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 22.

twi-fêrlæcan; *p.* -læhte *To dissociate:*—Ða ðe hî sylfe fram sôðre lufe twyfêrlæcaþ (-eþ, MS.) *qui semetipsos a caritate dissociant*, Scint. 6, 8.

twi-fête; *adj. Two-footed:*—Twyfête *bipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 11: 49; Zup. 287, 20. Sume biþ twiofête, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. [*Icel.* tvî-fættr.]

twifildan; *p.* de *To double:*—Ic twyfylde (-fealde, MSS. J. O. T.: -felde, MS. D.) *duplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 4. Twyfeldende mæssehacelan *duplicans casulam*, Anglia xiii. 406, 587. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwifaltôn *geminare: Icel.* tvîfalda,]

twi-fingre; *adj. Two fingers thick,* term applied to the fat on swine:—Æt twyfingrum (spic), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

twi-fiðerede; *adj. Double-winged, shaped as if with two wings* (?),

forked:—Twyfyrede (twyfyþerede, MS. C.: twifeðerede, MS. V.) *bisulcus* Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11.

twi-fyrclede; *adj. Having two prongs, forked*:—Twyferclede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10 note. [Cf. Wæs gesæwen swilce se beám (*the tail of a comet*) ongeánweardes wið ðes steorran ward fyrcliende wǽre *as if the tail were dividing in two, getting forked* (?), Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. *Lat.* furculus *a fork with two or three prongs*.]

Twi-fyrd, -ford *Twyford*, a place-name occurring more than once in England and meaning *double ford*:—On ðære stówe ðe is cweden Æt Twyfyrde *in loco qui dicitur Ad Twifyrde, quod significat, ad duplex vadum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 5. Æt Twyfyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 33. Tó Twyfyrde, iii. 203, 22. Of Twufyrde . . . æft on Twyfyrde, v. 147, 28–148, 22. On Twyfyrd; of Twyfyrde, iii. 444, 7. ¶ In Latin charters:—His nuncupantur uocabulis, Twyfyrde . . ., 153, 24. Apud Twyfird, v. 130, 31. *The form* Twyford *also occurs*:—Of Twyforde andlang Auene ðære eá swá ðæt mynstre stondeþ ofer Alne streám, vi. 220, 5. Cf. Circum fluuium Alne in loco qui dicitur Aet Tuiford, i. 29, 6. In loco qui Tuiforda appellatur, 74, 31.

twi-fyrede; *adj. Two-furrowed*; the word renders the Latin *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-furhi, -furhig *bisulcus*.] v. furh.

twig, twī, es; *n. A branch, twig*:—Twig *ramus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 80: *palmes*, Jn. Skt. 15, 6. Hys twig (twi *later MS.*) byþ hnesce, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. His twī (twig, MS. A.: twi *later MS.*) biþ mearu, Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Ic eom swá ðæt twig, ðæt biþ ácorfen of ðam treówe, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 191. Hē dēþ ǽlc twig áweg, Jn. Skt. 15, 2. Of ðam twige (*Abel's murder*) ludon rēðe wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 28; Gen. 988. Heó brohte ān twig (*ramum*) of ānum elebeáme, Gen. 8, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Gē synt twigu (*palmites*), Jn. Skt. 15, 5. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Twigu *arbusta* (twigges, Ps.), Ps. Spl. 79, 11: Blickl. Gl. Ðonne ða twigo forburston, ðonne gewitan ða sāula niðer, ða ðe on ðǽm twigum hangodan, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. Tān ł twiga *vimina, virgulas*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. Twiga *asserum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 10. Eft spryttendum dām twigum (*virgultis*) ðæs Pelagianiscan wōles, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. Swilce se wudubeám oferfæðmde ealne middangeard twigum and telgum, Cd. Th. 247, 28; Dan. 504: 248, 18; Dan. 515. Sume twigu hē lehte mid wætere, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7. Hī nāmon palmtrȳwa twigu (*ramos palmarum*), Jn. Skt. 12, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Sume seóþaþ ðære reádan netlan twigu, 218, 6. Twigo settende *propagines pastinans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 63. [Heo nomen þa twigga, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2. He swingeð him mid smele twige, 149, 1. Þe uerþe tuyg, Ayenb. 22, 5. Twygge *virgula, ramusculus*, Prompt. Parv. 505: *vimen*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 27. *O. H. Ger.* zwig, zwī: *Ger.* zweig.] v. ele-, ifig-, palm-, wīn-twig; twigu, -twige.

twig-, twiga. v. twi-, twiwa.

twi-gǽrede; *adj. Cloven*:—Twygǽrede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. Cf. Bufan ðam hlince æt ðæs gǽredan (*pointed, angular*) landes ende, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 251, 42. v. gār, gāra.

twige, twigea. v. twiwa.

-twige. v. līne-, þistel-twige.

twi-gedeágod; *adj. Double-dyed*:—Twigedeágodre deáge *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 29.

twi-gilde (?), es; *n. A double payment*:—Hē āgife twygilde (*or adverb* (?) v. *passages under* twigilde; *adv., where, however, the word might be taken as a case of the noun*; cf. ān-gilde *which is a noun*), L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 20. [*O. Frs.* twi-ielde, v. Richthofen s. v. ield, and Grmm. R. A. 653.] v. next word.

twi-gilde; *adj. To be paid double*:—Cyricfriđ ii-gylde, m[ynster]friđ ii-gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. ii-gelde seó mund sȳ, 76; Th. i. 20, 13. [*Icel.* tvī-gildr *of double value*.] v. next word.

twigilde; *adv. With a double payment*:—Gif ðeós lād teorie, gylde twygylde (cf. gylde āngyldes, l. 15), L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Gif þców stele þ, ii-gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his wer, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. Sió bōt biþ twysceatte (twyggylde, MS. B.) māre *the bōt shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. v. two preceding words.

twigu (?), an; *f.*; *the forms in the Northern specimens may also be taken as weak*, tuigge, *pl.* tuiggo *A branch, twig*:—Steola *cauliculus*, twigu *ramunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 84. Twigge ł telge (telgra, Rush.) *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Ðe tuigga *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 6. Ða tuiggo (twigan *late southern MS.*) *palmites*, 15, 5. Telgo mīno and twiggo *ramos meos, et rami*, Rtl. 68, 32. Twigena ordum, Salm. Kmbl. 286; Sal. 142. In tyggum his *in ramis ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 32. Tuiggo *ramos*, 21, 8. Telgo ł twiggo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 32: 11, 8. v. twig.

-twih (-twīh?). v. be-twih. [Cf. *Goth.* tweihnai.]

twi-heáfdode; *adj. Double-headed*:—Twyheáfdede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Twyheáfdede oðde se ðe hæfþ twēgen līchaman *bicorpor*, 9, 21; Zup. 47, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-haupito *biceps*: *Icel.* tvī-höfðaðr.]

twi-heolor, e; *f. A balance*:—Tuiheolore *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 3. Twiwǽge *vel* (twi)heolore, 126, 20.

twi-hīwe; *adj.* I. *of two forms* or *shapes*:—Twihiówe, swá swá biþ healf mon and healf fear *biformis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 31. Twihīwe *biformia*, 126, 12. II. *of two colours*:—Twihīwe *bicolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 34. Twihīwe godweb *coccum bis tinctum*, ii. 135, 44. Twifērum *vel* (twi)hīwum *bilustris*, 126, 22. v. next word.

twi-hīwede; *adj.* I. *double-shaped, having two forms*:—Twyhīwede *biformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 9. II. *double-coloured*:—Twyhīwedum wurman *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 30.

twi-hīwian; *p.* ode *To assume two shapes, to dissimulate*:—Oðde hē nāt oðde hē twyhīwaþ *aut ignorat, aut dissimulat*, Scint. 44, 8.

twi-hlidede; *adj. Double-lidded, having two openings*:—Twyhlydede *bipatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

-twihn (-twīhn?) *in* bi-twichn, Txts. 70, 546, bi-tuihn, 77, 1310.

twi-hweóle; *adj. Two-wheeled*:—Twihweólne *birotum*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 2.

twi-hwirft, es; *m. A double course, double period*:—Twyhwyrftum (*printed* -hwyrhtum) *bilustris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 40.

twi-hycgan (?) *to think differently, dissent, disagree*:—Twy iccende (=twyhycgende?) *dissentiendo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

twi-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of a rank for which the wergild was two hundred shillings*; applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank*. As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twihynde man* was a *ceorl*:—Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund sciłł. (*the article then deals with the case of the former, and concludes*: Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære mǽðe dōn, ðe him tō gebyreþ, swá wē be twelfhyndum tealdan. Cf. too: Ceorles wergild is . . . ii hund sciłł. be Myrcna lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 14. Ænig mǽgð . . . xii-hynde oðde twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 11. Be twyhyndum were. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. sciłł., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 12. Be twyhyndum men . . . Gif mon twyhyndne mon . . . ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5–7. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16. v. six-, twelf-hynde.

twi-icce. v. twi-ecge.

twi-læpped; *adj. Having two skirts* or *lappets*:—Twilæpped scrūd *cinctus gabinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5.

twi-lafte; *adj. Two-edged*:—Twilafte æx *bipennis securis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 27. Cf. (?) læppa *or* læfer.

twi-līc, twi-lī (-lī?); *adj. Double, woven of double thread*. Cf. *twill* coarse linen cloth:—Tuilī *biplex, duplex*, Txts. 109, 1151. Aenlī *simplex*, tilī *bilex*, 115, 156, 157. [*O. H. Ger.* zui-līh *bilex* (*tunica*), *bissina* (*tunica*), *biplex* (*pannus*): *Ger.* zwillich *ticking*.] Cf. þri-līc, *and see* twilīc-brocen.

twi-līc, -līce, -mann. v. tweó-līc, -līce, -mann.

twilīc-brocen; *adj. Woven of double thread and parti-coloured* (?) or *embroidered* (?):—Hió becwið hyre twilībrocenan cyrtel, Chart. Th. 537, 23. [Cf. (?) *Swed.* brokig: *Dan.* broget *parti-coloured*. *Jamieson gives* brocked, broukit, broked *variegated, having a mixture of black and white*. Cf. (?) Celtic forms *Welsh* brech *brindled*: *Irish* breacan *a plaid, tartan*; breacaim *I chequer, embroider*.]

twin; *adj. Twin, double*:—Twinnum sangum *geminis concentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 31. [An had off twinne (*double*) kinde, Orm. 1361. He spacc off hise twinne kindess (*two, twin, natures*), 17478. On ilc he brend twin der (*Balaam offered on every altar a bullock and a ram*, Num. 23, 2), Gen. and Ex. 4020. Iosep gaf ilc here twinne srud (*to all of them he gave each man change of raiment*, Gen. 45, 22), 2367. On twinne half, 3248. *O. Frs.* twiska tuine kindem: *Icel.* tvinnr.] v. getwin.

twīn, es; *n. Linen*:—Tuum (tuuīn?), tuigin, tuīn *byssum*, Txts. 44, 138. Twīn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 14. Twiðrǽweu twīn (*torta byssus*) . . . ðæt geðrǽwene twīn, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18, 42: Swt. 89, 2. Of twispunnenum twīne līnenum *torta bysso*, Swt. 83, 23. Mid geeðþrāwenum twīne *cum bysso retorto*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 70: Kent. Gl. 1145. Gescrȳdd mid twīne (mið linnenom, Lind. *bysso*), Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*Later the word is used as in mod. English*. A twines (twined, 2nd MS.) þræd, Laym. 14220. Twyne, threede *filum torsum* vel *tortum*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *Du.* twiju *twine, twist*.] v. twīnen.

twinclian; *p.* ode *To twinkle*:—Se spearca dara gōdra weorca ðe tuinclaþ beforan mannum *cuncta, quae coram hominibus rutilant*, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Ic ðæt lytle leóht geseah twinclian, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 32.

twi-nebbe; *adj. Having two faces*:—Twynebbe *bifrontem*, Germ. 397, 448.

twīnen; *adj. Of linen, linen*:—Bam (*read* ham, v. *the corresponding gloss* ham *subucula*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 30: *at the same place*, byssina *is rendered by* līnen) twīnen *subucula bissina*, Anglia xiii. 37, 285. v. twīn.

twing (twyng?) *what is pressed together* (?), *a mass, lump*:—Twinga *massas*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 70. v. next word.

twingan (?); *p.* twang; *pp.* twungen *To press, force*:—Se hrýnð (tringaþ (twingeþ?), MS. M.) muntas *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. [I am twinged (twungen, MS. H.) and meked *incurbatus sum et humiliatus sum*, Ps. 37, 9. Whil þat twinges (*affligit*) me þe fo, 41, 10. *Ger.* zwingen.] v. twengan.

twînian. v. tweónian.

twi-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—Twynihte grût, Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. v. twâ-nihte.

twinn, twînung. v. twin, tweónung.

twîn-wyrm (twin-?), es; *m.* The word glosses *buprestis* (= *βούπρηστις a poisonous beetle, which when eaten by cattle in the grass caused them to swell up*), Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 35.

twio-fête, twiógan, twio-rǽde. v. twi-fête, tweógan, twi-rǽde.

twi-rǽde; *adj.* I. *of two minds, uncertain, undecided, irresolute*:—Geþenc be ðē selfum hwæðer ðū ǽnig ðing swā fæste getiohhod hæbbe ðæt ðē þynce ðæt hit nǽfre dînum willum onwended weorþe . . . Oððe hwæðer ðū eft on ǽngum geþeahte swā twiorǽde sié ðæt ðē helpe hwæðer hit gewyrþe þe hit nō ne gewyrþe *consider in your own case whether you have so firmly determined anything, that it appears to you, that it will never with your consent be changed . . . Or again, whether in any plan you are so uncertain, that it may help you, if it is carried out, or if it is not*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 5–9. II. *of divided counsel, without unanimity*:—Ælc rîce ðe byþ twyrǽde on him sylfum *omne regnum divisum contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. [Bruttes weoren alle twiræde, heore teone wes þa mare, Laym. 19416.] v. ān-ræde, *and next word.*

twirǽdness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Sacu and twirǽdnyss (*strife, seditions*, Gal. 5, 20), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 26. Ðæt swā hweþer swā hit wǽre swā sibb swā twyrǽdnys betweónan Saxan and Myrcenum, ðæt ðæt mynster beó ǽfre on sibbe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 156, 16. Se ðe sibbe Drihtnes twyrǽdnysse mid hâtheortnysse tōbrycþ *qui pacem Domini discordiae furore rumpit*, Scint. 10, 2. God nā ys twyrǽdnysse (*dissensionis*) God, 134, 6. Be twirǽdnysse *de discordia*, 133, 17. Se wæs for sumere twyrǽdnesse (*seditione*) on cwertern āsend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. Ða ðe ceáste and twyrǽdnysse styredon, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 11. Ðonne gē geseóþ gefeoht and twyrǽdnessa (*seditiones*), Lk. Skt. 21, 9. Twyrēdnysse *dissensiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 109, 17. Twirēdnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 1124.

-twis, -twisa. v. ge-twis, -twisa.

twi-sceatte; *adv. To the extent of a double payment*:—Sió bōt bið twysceatte mâre *the 'bōt' shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. [*O. Frs.* twi-skette.] Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-scyldig; *adj. Liable to a double penalty*:—Gif se frigea sunnandæge wyrce . . . þolie his freótes oþþe sixtig scill., and preóst sî twyscildig, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 7. Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-seht; *adj. Discordant, at variance*:—Twysehte *discordes*, Scint. 192, 13.

twi-sehtan (?) *to disagree, be at variance*:—Ûðwitan gesihþ twysehtan (? *Cockayne prints* twyselican) hēnðe getācnaþ *if in a dream a man sees philosophers disagree, it betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 24.

twisehtness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, variance*:—Fram twysehtnysse yfele *a dissensionis malo*, Scint. 6, 12.

twisel; *adj. Forked, double.* [Twisil tunge *double tongue* (Ecclus. 5, 14), Wick. *O. H. Ger.* der onocentaurus bizeichinōt die zuisien zungin der mennisken.] v. following words.

twisel-tōðe; *adj. Having the teeth forked* or *double*:—Twiseltōðe *scinodens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 15.

twisla, an; *m. The fork* of a river, road, etc.:—Of ðam mere on ðan lace ðǽr ða brōcas twisliaþ; ðanne of ðæm twislan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 34. [Twissel, twistle *that part of a tree where the branches separate*, Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zwisila *furca.* Cf. *Icel.* kvîsl *a fork; fork of a river.*]

twisled; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Forked*:—On ðone twisledan beám; of ðam twisledan beáme on ceorla geat; andlang mearce on ða twysledan āc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 1–4. Twisld corn *scandula* (scandella *genus annonae apud Italos, q. alii dicunt hordeum distichum esse, alii vero hordeum cantherinum*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 45. [Cf. *Icel.* kvîslatrē *a forked tree; tvî-kvîslaðr two-pronged.*] v. next word.

twislian; *p.* ode *To fork, branch*:—Ðǽr ða wegas twisligaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 4: iv. 66, 15. Ðǽr ða brōcas twisliaþ, v. 198, 34. [Tunge fele-twiselende *dispertite lingue;* cloven tongues (Acts 2, 3), O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 29. Cf. *Icel.* kvîsla *to branch*, of a tree, stream, etc.]

twisliht; *adj. Forked, branched*:—In ða twislihtran biricean, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* zwisillochti *bifurcus.*]

twislung, e; *f. Forking, branching, partition*:—Se þurh his cildhādes nytenesse ðis rîce tōstencte and his ānnesse tōdǽlde . . . Æfter his forðsîþe Eádgār ealne Angelcynnes anweald begeat, and ðæs rîces twislunge eft tō ānnesse brōhte, Lchdm. iii. 436, 3.

twi-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnæcce *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Zup. 288, 11. (Cf. Snek *pessulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 2. Snekke or latche *clitorium, pessulum*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Snekk *obex, obecula*, Cath. Ang. 346 and see note. Sneck *a latch; a piece of land jutting into an adjoining field*, Halliwell's Dict. See also Jamieson's Dictionary *sneck.*) v. next word.

twi-snǽse; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnēsum *bisulcis*, Germ. 393, 73. v. snâs, *and preceding word.*

twi-sprǽc, e; *f. Double speech, unfair speech, detraction*:—Fācon and ēswico and æfisto and allo tuisprēco *dolum et simulationes et invidias et omnes detractiones*, Rtl. 25, 25. [Sowen we defles sed . . . ivele word, hoker and scorn, . . . and cheast, and twispeche, and curs, and leasinges, . . . and alle swikele speches, Rel. Ant. i. 129, 24.]

twi-sprǽce; *adj. Double-tongued;* bilinguis, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 7. With a metaphorical meaning, *deceitful in speech, false in speech*, (with pleasant words) *flattering*, (with envy) *detracting*:—Se ðe wǽre leássagol (twispǽce, MS. E.), weorðe se sōðsagol (sōðspǽce), Wulfst. 72, 16. Ne sỹn wē tō tǽlende ne tō twigspræce *let us not be too free with calumnies and detractions*, 253, 6. Ne beó ðū nō tō tǽlende ne tō tweospræce . . . ac beó leofwende, Exon. Th. 305, 19; Fä. 90. Twisprēce *a flattering* (*mouth*, Prov. 26, 28); (os) lubricum, Kent. Gl. 1007. Word twispēces *the words of a talebearer* (Prov. 18, 8); verba bilinguis, 636. Twispēcne mūð *the froward mouth* (Prov. 8, 13); os bilingue, 243. Gehega ðīne eáran mid þornigum hege, ðæt ðū ne gehýre lustum möde ðæra twyspræcena word, Wulfst. 246, 10.

twisprǽcness, e; *f. Falseness in speech, detraction*:—Bebeorh ðē wið twisprǽcnysse *cave tibi a biloquio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10. Uton beorgan ūs wið tǽlnysse and wið twyspræcnysse and wið leáse gewitnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio et a falso testimonio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 32. Twyspēcnessæ, Wulfst. 290, 30. Ic ondette æfste, twyspræcnesse and leásunge, Anglia xi. 98, 26. Ic andette tǽlnessa and twisprǽcnessa, leásunga and unriht gilp, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27.

twi-sprecan *to murmur*:—Hwisprendo ł tuispreccendo *murmurantes*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-sprehho *bifarius.*]

twi-spunnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-spun, twice spun*:—Of twispunnenum twîne līnenum *torta bysso*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. v. twiþrāwen.

twist *a branch, fork* (?) [The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste, Chauc. Squieres Tale, 442. A twyste *frons, ramus*, Cath. Ang. 399, and see note. Twist *the fourchure; a twig*, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* kvistr *a branch.*] v. candel-, mæst-twist; twisel.

twi-strenge; *adj. Two-stringed*:—Twistrenge *bifidus* (as if from *fides*), Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10.

twi-telged; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-dyed*:—Of twitælgedum *bis tincto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 31. Twitælgade *depploide*, Ps. Surt. 108, 29.

twi-þrāwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-twisted*:—Is beboden ðæt scyle beón twiðrāwen (-ðrāwen, Cott. MSS.) twîn (*torta byssus*) on ðæm mæssegierelan, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18. Ðæt tweoðrāwene (twyðrâwene, Cott. MSS.) twîn, Swt. 89, 2. v. twi-spunnen.

twiwa, tweowa, twuwa, tuwa, tuwwa, tua, twiga, twigea, twige, twîa; *adv. Twice*:—Hē hine twiwa (tuwa, MS. L.) mid fyrde gesōhte, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 37. Ðæt heó on geáre twigea (twiwa, MS. H.: tuwa, MS. B.) blōwe, Lchdm. i. 320, 13. Hē gefeaht II (tweowa, MS. C.) wið ðone cyning, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 9. Tweowa on dæg *bis in die*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Twuwa, Scint. 80, 11. Hū ne mynegodest ðū mē nū tuwa? Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Tuwa (twiga, Bd. M.), Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Tuwa (twigea, Bd. M.) on geáre, 4, 5; S. 573, 6. Tuwa (tuiga, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30. Tua (tuwa, MSS. A. B. C.: twiga, Lind., Rush.), 14, 72. Ic fæste tuwa (tuigo, Lind.: twige, Rush.) on ucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Æne oðþe tua (tuwa, MSS. T. F.), R. Ben. 74, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 80. Oftor ðonne tuwwa (tuwa, *other MSS.*), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 20. Twiga þriga *bis terque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. ¶ With numerals:—Sió gestōd tuwa seofon hund wintra . . .; ðæt is III C wintra and I M, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 6. Tuwa fîfe *binas quinquies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 25. Tuwa fîftig *bis quingentenum*, 11, 76. Twige, Hpt. Gl. 486, 77. Twîa seofon beóþ feówertỹne, Anglia viii. 302, 45. Twîa fîf beóþ tỹn, 328, 22. [*A. R.* twie, twien, twies: *Laym.* twien (twie, 2nd MS.): *Gen. and Ex.* twie: *O. E. Homl.* twizen, twies: *Orm.* twizzess: *O. Frs.* twîa, tuiia.]

twi-wǽg, e; *f. A balance*:—Twiwǽge *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-wāga *bilibris.*]

twi-weg, es; *m. A place where two roads meet*:—Twiweg *bivia* vel *bivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 57.

twi-wintre, -winter; *adj. Of two years*:—Twiwintre *biennis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 11: *binus*, i. *biennius*, 126, 23. Twywintre *biennis, bimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Twiwinter *bimus* vel *biennis* vel *bimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 58. Fram twywintrum cilde *a bimatu*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16: Homl. Th. i. 80, 16: 82, 11. Fram twiwintre fæce *a bimatu*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 19 note.

twi-wyrdig; *adj. Making contradictory* or *discordant statements, at*

variance in what is said:—Hié swā twywyrdige sindon *they disagree in what they say* (ille promisit futura meliora, isti asserunt meliora praeterita), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 8. Hē com tō Rōme and diégellīce geceápede ðæt hié ealle wǽron ymb hiene twywyrdige *cum Romam ipse venisset, omnibus pecunia corruptis seditiones dissensionesque permiscuit*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* tví-mæli *a dispute, a discordant report*, one saying this, another that.]

twuwa, -twux, twȳ, twy-, twycene, twy-iccende, twȳn, twȳnian, twȳnigend-līc, twȳnol, twȳnung. v. twiwa, be-twux, tweó, twi-, twicene, twi-hycgan, tweón, tweónian, tweónigend-līc, tweónol, tweónung.

tȳ; *indic., imper. subj. of* tȳn *to instruct.*

tyccen. v. ticcen.

tycgan; *p.* togde (?) *To move quickly, quiver, palpitate*:—Tolcetende, brottetende (v. brogdettan *palpitare, vibrare*), ticgende *infruticans*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zucchen; *p.* zuhta *rapere, eruere: Ger.* zucken *to shrug, writhe, palpitate: Icel.* tyggja *to chew: Dan.* tugge.] Cf. togian, togung, togettan.

tȳd *time*, tydder-, tyddre, tyddrian, tyddrung. v. tīd, tīder-, tīdre, tȳdran, tȳdrung.

tȳdran, tȳdrian; *p.* ede *To propagate*:—Ic tyddrige (teddrige, MS. D.) *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 14. I. *trans.* (a) *To bring forth, produce*:—Se godcunda foreþonc geednīwaþ and tȳdreþ (tīdreþ, Cott. MS.) ǽlc tīdor and hit eft gehȳt *nascentia occidentiaque omnia per simileis foetuum seminumque renovat progressus*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. (b) *to propagate, nourish, foster*:—Ðīn hand plantode and tȳdrede ūre foregengan *plantasti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. Hēr seó gālnese tȳdrode (tȳtrode, MS.) hir[e] cyn on hire sylfre *multitudinem vitiorum avaritia nigro lacte nutrit*, Gl. Prud. 57 b. Ælces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelīce wyrta tȳdrige (tȳdre, Cott. MS.); and hit swā dēþ; friþaþ and fyrþraþ swīþe georne, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Wyrd seó swīðe . . . heó wile late āðreótan, ðæt heó fǽhðo ne tȳdre *it will be long before she is weary of fostering hate*, Salm. Kmbl. 898; Sal. 448. Telgran tīdrian *surculos pastinare* (*plantare, nutrire*), Hpt. Gl. 433, 48. Tȳdriende *pastinantem, rigantem*, 454, 13. Tytdriendum *propaganda*, Anglia xiii. 30, 75. Fācn wiþinnan tyddriende *dolum intus alentes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. II. *intrans. To be prolific*, (a) absolute:—Tȳmaþ and tiédraþ, Cd. Th. 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan tȳdran and tȳman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. Melce and tȳdrende *foetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 32. (b) with dat. (inst.) of that in which anything is prolific:—Wæstmum tȳdreþ, Exon. Th. 493, 18; Rä. 81, 32. Wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84. Wæstme tȳdraþ cederbeámas, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Tyddraþ, 64, 11. [Þenne men michel tuderiđ . . . and here tuder swiđe wexeđ, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 16. Þeȝre time wass all gan to tiddrenn and to tæmenn, Orm. 18307. Of hem ben tudered manig on, Gen. and Ex. 630.] v. ā-, on-tȳdran, ge-tyddrian; tȳdred, un-tȳdrende, tȳdriend, tūdor.

tȳdre *weak*, -tȳdre. v. tīdre, on-, un-tȳdre.

tȳdred; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Provided with offspring*:—Heora sceáp wǽron swylce tȳdred *oves eorum foetosae*, Ps. Th. 143, 17. v. tȳdran.

tȳdrian *to bring forth*, tȳdrian *to get weak.* v. tȳdran, tīdrian.

tȳdriend, es; *m. One that brings forth*:—Tȳdriend (tȳdriende?) *fecundus*, i. *copiosus, fructuosus*, vel *habundans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 47. [Cf. (?) Þe fule tuderende of flesliche lustes, O. E. Homl. ii. 55, 9.]

tȳdrung, e; *f.* I. *propagation*:—Uneácniendlīcre tēdrunge *infecunda sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 61. Ic ongite ðæt ǽlc gesceaft willnaþ simle tō biónne; ðæt is swīþe swītal on ðære tȳdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. [Cf. (?) Þis woreld ebbeđ þenne hit þat tuderinde wiđteođ *withholds its productivity*, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 23.] II. *a branch*:—Tyddrung (tȳdrung, MS. T.: tiddrung, MS. V.) oððe bōh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 15.

tyge, tige (v. *double forms* togen, tigen, *pp. of* teón), es; *m.* I. *a pull, tug*:—Gange him tō mīnre byrgene and āteó āne hringan up, and gif seó hringe him folgaþ æt ðam forman tige, ðonne wāt hē ðæt ic ðē scnde tō him. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, ðonne ne sceall hē ðīnre sage gelȳfan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 43–48. Árena tīum *remorum tractibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 70. II. *a dragging*:—Valerianus hine hēt teón geond ðornas, and hē mid ðam tige his gāst āgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 432, 35. III. *leading, conducting*:—Ðone weterscype ðe hē intō Nīwan mynstre geteáh, and him se tige sume mylne ādilgade (*the diverting of the water had ruined his mill*), Chart. Th. 232, 7. Tiga *aquae ductuum*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 49. IV. *a draught* of drink:—Hālwende tige drincan, Anglia viii. 321, 32. V. *a drawing* of an inference, etc., *a deduction*:—Wē wyllaþ embe ðone geleáfan swīðor sprecan, forðan ðe ðises godspelles traht hæfþ gōdne tige *much good may be drawn from an examination of this gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 248, 21. Ðis godspel hæfþ langne tige on his trahtnunge *the exposition of this gospel might be drawn out to a great length*, ii. 72, 22. Petrus āwrāt twēgen pistolas, hig hebbaþ langne tige tō geleáfan trimminge *much matter for the confirmation of belief may be drawn from them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8. [Ete nu enes o dai and drinke o tige atte mete, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 11. *O. H. Ger.* zug, zugi (*in cpds.*) *ductus, motus.*] v. of-, on-, wæter-tyge.

tyge-hōc, es; *m. A hook to pull with*, the word occurs in a list of implements:—Scafan, sage, cimbīren, tigehōc, Anglia ix. 263, 2.

tyge-horn, es; *m. A cupping-glass*:—Mid tigehorne, Lchdm. ii. 120, 17.

tygel, es; *m. A strap to draw with, a trace*:—Tigel *tractorium* (cf. *tractorium* a trays, Wülck. Gl. 617, 7), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 314, 16. [Tiȝel *tractorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 74. Þe reines oþer þe tiels, Trev. 4, 77. *O. H. Ger.* zugil *habena, lorum: Icel.* tygill *a strap, thong.*]

tygele (?), an; *f. A lamprey*:—Tigle *murenula* (the word occurs in a list of the names of fishes; *murenula* is elsewhere glossed by *ǽl*, 66, 5: 281, 66; *sǽ-ǽl*, q. v.), Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 66. Cf. (?) preceding word.

tygele *a tile*, tyhhian. v. tigele, teohhian.

tyht, es; *m.* I. *way, manner of conducting one's self, usage, practice*:—Ic ðē giungne underfēng untȳdne and ungelǽredne and mē tō bearne genom and tō mīnum tyhtum getȳde . . . Ðū mē wǽre leóf ǽr ðon ðe ðū cūþest mīnne tyht and mīne þeáwas *I received thee young, uninstructed and untaught, and took as my child and brought thee up to my ways . . . Thou wast dear to me before thou knewest my way and my customs*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23–27. [Þat (*moderation*) is þeaw ant tuht forte halden, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 32. Cf. For þere ilke tuhtle (þinge, 2nd MS.) cnihtes weoren ohte, Laym. 24675. Elche untuhtle heo talden unwurðe, 24655.] II. *motion, move, march.* v. teón, IV, tohte, *and see passages from Layamon under* tyhtan, I:—Werod wæs on tyhte *the army was on the march*, Elen. Kmbl. 106; El. 53. Līg scrīþeþ . . . brond biþ on tyhte, Exon. Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. Fȳr biþ on tihte, 233, 16; Ph. 525. III. *in* ofertyht (?) *a covering, what is drawn over.* v. ofer-teón; *and* cf. *Ger.* über-zug:—Þrong niht ofertiht londes frætwa *night, the covering drawn over the land's decorations, pressed on*, Exon. Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256. [*Goth.* us-tauhts *a carrying out, completion: O. H. Ger.* zuht *disciplina, eruditio, nutrimentum.*]

tyhtan; *p.* te. I. *to draw, stretch* [:—Oferbrǽdels onbūtan getint *velamen in gyro tensum*, Anglia xiii. 421, 806]. [Tuhten is used in Layamon with the meaning of teón, IV:—Ure drihten heo bilæueđ, and to Mahune heo tuhteđ, Laym. 27321. Troynisce tuhten (toȝe, 2nd MS.) to þon Gricken, 810.] II. but mostly in a metaphorical sense, *to draw* the mind to something, *to incite, exhort, provoke, solicit, prompt, urge, persuade*, (1) where the construction is uncertain:—Ic tyhte *ortor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 144, 18: *suadeo*, 26; Zup. 155, 6. Tyhto *sollicito*, tyhteþ, tyhtit *sollicitat*, tyhtan *sollicitare*, Txts. 97, 1887–3–9. Hē tihte *persuadet, docet*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 43: *incitavit*, 511, 28. Tyhton *irridabant*, Txts. 73, 1152: Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 73. Tyctende (-i) *adridente*, Txts. 37, 70. Tyctendi *inlex*, 69, 1063. Tyhtende *adridens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 70: ii. 4, 39. (2) where the object to which a person (*acc*) is exhorted, etc., is (a) marked by prep. *on* or *tō*:—Ne tyht nān mon his hiéremonna mōd ne ne bielt tō gǽstlīcum weorcum *nulla subditorum mentes exhortatio sublevat*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 10. Deófol tiht ūs tō yfele, Homl. Th. i. 174, 31. Oðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǽreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 983; Sal. 493. Hī (*devils*) on teosu tyhtaþ, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. God selfa tyhte (*suadente Deo*) Moyses on ðone folgoð, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 21. Heó hyre leófe bearn georne lǽrde and tō gōde tihte, Lchdm. iii. 428, 29. Hine his yldran tō woruldfolgaðe tyhton and lǽrdan *his parents urged him to temporal service*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 28. Hine tihtan tō his sāwle þearfe *eum hortari ad animae suae necessitatem*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 130, 40. Ðreátian and tihtan (tyhtan, Cott. MS.) tō gōdum ðeáwum, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 8. Tyhtan and gremian tō spīwanne *to provoke to vomit*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 1. (b) expressed by a clause:—Iohannes ðæt folc tihte, ðæt hī ufor eodon fram ðam deófles temple *John urged the people to go further away from the heathen temple*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 35. Ðā tihte (*or* III) heora sum, ðæt man ðæs cnapan līc smyrian sceolde, ii. 28, 3. (c) not expressed:—Ðū on ūs sāwle gesettest and hī styrest and tihtest, Met. 20, 178. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Ðæt se lāreów sceolde beón miehtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 15. III. *to suggest, bring to the mind*:—Swā hwæt swā þurh unclǽnnysse on þeáwum hit tiht (*se suggerit*), Hymn. Surt. 28, 31. Gif mid rīcan mannan wē wyllaþ sum þinc tihtan (*suggerere*), R. Ben. Interl. 53, 6. IV. *to instruct, teach.* v. ge-tyhtan. [Þe deofel heom tuhte to þan werke, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 33. A þet wit cume forð ant tuhte ham þe betere, 247, 6. Tuhten and teachen, 267, 15. Þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gult, A. R. 268, 21. Tihhtenn and turrnenn folc to lefenn uppo Criste, Orm. 7048. *O. H. Ger.* zuhten, zuhtōn *nutrire, erudire: Ger.* züchten, züchtigen *to chastise: Dan.* tugte *to chastise, discipline.*] v. ā-, for- (fær-), ge-, leás-, mis-, on-tyhtan, *and following words.*

tyhten[n], e; *f. An incitement, inducement, allurement, incentive, enticement*:—Tyhten, tyctin, thyctin *lenocinium*, Txts. 73, 1199. Tyhtend (tyhtenn?) *allectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 38. Tyhtinne, tyctinnae *incitamenta*, Txts. 69, 1074. Tyhtenne *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 14: *incitamenta*, 48, 70. Tihtennum *inlecebris*, 48, 67. Tyctinnum, Txts. 68,

tyhtend, tyhtiend, es; *m. One who exhorts, incites, instigates*:—Tyctaend, tychtend *inlex*, Txts. 68, 509. Tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 58: 44, 62: 83, 39: 94, 19. Tihtend *incentor, accensor, instigator*; tihtiend *adjutor, fautor*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 67, 70. v. yfel-tyhtend, fortihtigend.

tyhtend-līc; *adj. That serves for exhortation, encouragement*, etc. (v. tyhtan), *hortative*:—Wē wyllaþ sume tihtendlīce spræce wiđ eów habban, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 20. Sume *adverbia* syndon *ortativa*, đæt synd tihtendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 16. Hē mid tihtendlīcum wordum heora gewæhtan mōd getrymde and gefrēfrode, Homl. i. 562, 1.

tyhtere, es; *m. An inciter, instigator*:—Tyhtere *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 48. Tihtere *leno*, i. 50, 55.

tyhting, e; *f. Persuasion, exhortation, encouragement, incitement, instigation, allurement, suggestion*:—Tihting *suasio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 10. Deōfles costnung biþ on tihtinge . . . Deōfol tiht ūs tō yfele, ac wē sceolon geniman nāne lustfullunge tō đære tihtinge . . . Seō yfele tihting is of deōfle, Homl. Th. i. 174, 30–35: ii. 226, 29. Crist mid đyssere tihtinge Petrum gehyrte, 374, 17. God hira mōd onlīehte mid his fandunga and eāc his tiehtinge (tihtinge, Cott. MSS.), Past. 35; Swt. 243, 22. For lāre and for tiehtinge his āgenes firenlustes *persuasione luxuriae*, 50; Swt. 393, 7. Mid godcundre tihtincge *divino instinctu*, Anglia xiii. 384, 266. Mid welwyllendre tihtincga myngiende *benevola intentione hortando*, 448, 1179: Scint. 34, 1. Se đe his brōđor hataþ đurh đæs deōfles tihtinge, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Tihtinga *incitamenta*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 35. Tychtingum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 3. Hē micclum mid his bēnum and tihtingum fylste *he helped much with his prayers and exhortations*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 29. Se đe ōđerne tō leahtrum forspenþ, hē is manslaga, đonne hē đæs ōđres sāwle forpærþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum, 226, 32. Geþafian đæs deōfles tihtinga, 546, 11. [Defles tuihting, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 2. Tihting, i. 229, 19.] v. tō-tyhting.

tyhtle *a charge*. v. tihtle.

tyhtness, e; *f. Instigation*:—Tyhtnesse *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 20. Tihtnesse, 46, 63: 80, 28.

tyld-syle. v. teld-sele.

Tȳle *Thule*:—Ān īglond . . . đæt is Tīle hāten (þe isle þat hyȝt tile, Chauc. Boet. 3, 5. *This form is used also in Trevisa*, i. 325) *ultima Thule*, Met. 16, 15. [*Icel.* Tīle.] v. þȳle (*the usual form*).

tylg, tylian. v. tulge, tilian.

tyllan; *p.* tylde *To draw, attract*. Found only in the compound *fortyllan*, but see the following passages from later English. [Mi liht onswere tulde him upon me, A. R. 320, 13. Ne tulle ȝe to þe ȝete none unkuđe harloz, 414, 5. As muche place as myd a þong ich may aboute tille, R. Glouc. 115, 18. Of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ, Misc. 188, 40. Ille felawes hafd maistri To tille this yong man to foli, Met. Homl. 113, 8. Þe world tyl hym drawes And tilles . . . þam þat him knawes, Pr. C. 1183. To þe scole him for to till (tille), C. M. 12175. He hauede . . . Al þe folk tilled intil his hond, Havel. 438. *Also, like* teón, *with sense of* proceed, go:—Twei leomes stode þere; The gryttere tylde Est . . . þe oþer hadde branches . . . And westward thei drowe, R. Glouc. 151, 20: 152, 19. To gile ne to fraude wild he neuer tille, R. Brunne 128, 20. *Cf. also* tollen *to draw, attract*:—Þis tolleđ him towurd þe, A. R. 290, 5. Ha tolliþ togederes *they draw, come together*, Marh. 14, 6. (See instances quoted, p. 110.) Swa mai mon tolli him to Lutle briddes, O. and N. 1627. To drawen or tollen *allicere*, Chauc. Boet. 2, 7. Tollyn or mevyn *incito, provoco, excito*, Prompt. Parv. 496.]

tylþ, tylung, tȳma, tȳman. v. tilþ, tilung, tīma, tīman.

tym-bor (?) *a revolving borer, an auger*:—Timbor *rotum* vel *taratrum*, bor *desile*, scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 9–11. [Cf. (?) tumbian: *or* (?) *O. H. Ger.* tūmōn *rotari*.]

tymbran, tȳme, tymian, tȳn *ten*. v. timbran, tīme, temian, tīn.

tȳn; *p.* tȳde, tydde (tȳdde?); *pp.* tȳd *To instruct, educate, teach*:—Ic tȳ ođđe lǣre *imbuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hē lǣrþ and hē tȳđ heorde his *docet et erudit gregem suam*, Scint. 146, 7. Se wīsdōm đe hit lange ǣr tȳde and lǣrde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Hē hine geornlīce tȳde and lǣrde hū hē drohtian sceolde *eum erudire studuit qualiter conversari debuisset*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Hī mycelne đreát discipula on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte tȳdan and lǣrdan, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Lāreówas đe hī (wudufuglas) tȳdon and temedon, Met. 13, 39. Swā hwilce men swā willnadon đæt hī on hālgum leornungum tȳde wǣron hī hæfdon gearuwe magistras đa đe hig lǣrdon and tyddon *quicumque lectionibus sacris cuperent erudiri, haberent in promptu magistros qui docerent*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34: 4, 3; S. 569, 6. Lāreów đū æþele þeáwas tȳ *doctor egregie mores instruxe*, Hymn. Surt. 106, 5. Se đe đone mǣran uoman abbodes underfēhþ hē sceal mid twyfealdre lāre đa wyldan and tȳn đe him underþeódde synt *cum aliquis suscipit nomen abbatis dupplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Hē scole gesette in đære cneohtas tydde and lǣrde wǣron *instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. v. ge-tȳan, -tȳdan (*in each case read* -tȳn), and teón, **III.** 1.

tȳnan; *p.* de *To teen, tine* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *close*. **I.** *to fence, enclose*:—Me mæig on sumera tȳnan, Anglia ix. 261, 11. Gif ceorlas gærstūn hæbben gemǣnne oþþe ōđer gedālland tō tȳnanne, and hæbben sume getȳned hiora dǣl, sume næbben, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. **II.** *to close, shut* a door, book:—Miđđȳ hīgna fæder tȳneþ đæt duro *cum paterfamilias cluserit ostium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Đonne tȳnde hē his bēc *clauso codice*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. Miđđȳ đa duro uērun tȳndo *cum fores essent clausae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. **III.** *to close* a place, *prevent entrance into* a place, *shut up*:—Gié tȳndon rīc heofna *clauditis regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 13. **III a.** *to prevent* a person *granting access* to others (?), *render* a person *inaccessible*:—Tȳne hine Dryhten đam đe sār sprece sāwle mīnre *may the Lord shut His heart to him that speaks evil against my soul*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. **IV.** *to close, conclude, bring to an end*:—Se hālga Willfriþ æfter .xlv. wintra đæs onfongenan biscophādes đone ȳtemestan dæg tȳnde (*diem clausit extremum*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 43. [An ancre nule nout tunen hire eiđurles aȝein deađ of helle, A. R. 62, 17. Þa ȝæten heo tunden uaste, Laym. 15320. Tynyn *sepio*; tynyd or hedgydde *septus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. Frs.* be-tēna: *O. Du.* tuinen: *O. H. Ger.* zūnen *sepire: Ger.* zäunen.] v. ā-, ǣ-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-, un-tȳnan; fore-tȳn(e)d; tūn.

tȳnan *to vex*. v. tīnan.

tyncen *a barrel* (?), *a bladder* (?):—Đā gebeótode ān his đegna đæt hē mid sunde đa eá oferfaran wolde mid twām tyncenum, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30.

tyndeht. v. tindiht.

tynder, e; tyndren (-in), e (?); tyndre, an; *f.* **I.** *tinder, fuel* (lit. and fig.):—Tyndir (-er) *napta, genus fomenti*, Txts. 80, 685. Geswǣlud spoon *vel* tynder *fomes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 21. Tynder *fomes*, i. *incendium, astula minuta*, ii. 150, 4. Tyndrin, tyndirm (-in ?) *isca* (=esca *fomes*, Migne; cf. *Span.* yesca *tinder*), Txts. 72, 562. Tyndre *isica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 21: *isca*, ii. 45, 74: *fomentam* (*-um* ?), 40, 7. Tyndre gōdes cynnes *fomentum bone indolis*, Scint. 206, 17. Tindre *sica* (l. *isica* or *isca*), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 38. Wē habbaþ đone mǣstan dǣl đære tyndran đīnre hǣle . . . nū đū ne þearft đē nāuht ondrædan forđam đe of đam lytlan spearcan đe đū mid đære tyndran gefēnge līfes leóht đē onlīehte *habemus maximum tuae fomitem salutis . . . nihil igitur pertimescas; jam tibi ex hac minima scintillula vitalis calor illuxerit*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 9–14. Tyndri *isica*, Txts. 116, 179. Of gecyndelīcre tyndran *de ingenito fomite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 65. Tyndre *neptam*, 114, 59. Tynder, 60, 9. Tyndrum *fomitibus*, 33, 61. Deóful nā gewilnunge tyndran onǣlþ *diabolus non concupiscentiae fomenta succendit*, Scint. 210, 3. **II.** *a burner, an implement which burns*:—Mearcīsern *vel* tynder *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76. Tynder *furnus*, 149, 84. Tyndre *cautere*, Txts. 114. 100. Tund[e]ri, 111, 19. [He tinder nom and lette i þan nutescalen don and fur þer on brohte, Laym. 29267. Of ston mid stel in đe tunder, Misc. 17, 535. Tondre. tunder, Piers P. 17, 245. Tundyr *fungus, napta*, Prompt. Parv. 506. *Du.* tonder: *O. H. Ger.* zuntra; *wk. f. fomes, isca: M. H. Ger.* zunder; *m. n.: Ger.* zunder: *Icel.* tundr; *n.: Dan.* tønder: *Swed.* tunder. Cf. *Goth.* tundnan *to be set on fire*.] v. tender, tendan.

tynder-cyn[n], es; *n. Combustibles*:—Tyndercyn *matteoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 66: 78, 9.

tyndre, tyndrin, -tȳne. v. tynder, ge-tȳne.

tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, rhetorical*:—Tingcum *rhetoricis, facundis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus*.] v. ge-tynge.

tȳning, e; *f. A closing, fencing*. [Tynyn or make a tynynge *sepio*, Prompt. Parv. 494.] v. be-, gafol-tȳning (-tīning); tȳnan.

tȳnness, e; *f. An enclosed place, a prison*:—Tēnys (=tȳnnysse?) þrexwealdum (heó) tō geþeódde *Anastasia lautomiae liminibus haerescit*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65 (cf. l. 57 *lautomiae* cwearternes). v. on-tȳnness.

tȳr, tȳran. v. tīr, tīran.

tyrdlu, tyrdelu; *pl. n. Treddles* ('the droppings of sheep are called sheep's *tredles* in Somerset, *trattles* in Suffolk,' Lchdm. iii, Gl. *Treddle* excrement of rabbits, E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words. Halliwell quotes 'tak the *triddils* of an hare.' *Tyrdyl* schepys donge, Prompt. Parv. 494. Take scheps tridels or swynes muk, Rel. Ant. i. 53, 16):—Haran tyrdlu, Lchdm. ii. 214, 4. Genim gāte tyrdlu, 72, 16, 27. Tyrdelu, 282, 7. v. tord.

tyrf, tyrgan, tyrging, tyrian, tyriaca, tyring. v. turf, tirgan, tirging, tirgan, tiriaca, tirging.

tyrnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* on an axis, round a centre:—Seó heofon tyrnþ onbūtan ūs swiftre đonne ǣnig mylenhweól, Lchdm. iii. 232, 18: 254, 11: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Se firmamentum went on đām twām steorran swā swā hweogel tyrnþ on eaxe, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Se cwyrnstān đe tyrnþ singallīce and nǣnne færeld ne đurhtīhþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Đa steorran đe on đam rodere standaþ tyrnaþ ǣfre ābūtan mid đam brādan rodere, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 32. Hī tyrndon mid bodige and heora fōtwylmas āwendan ne mihton, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 19. Tyrn mid đīnum swīþran scyteíngre *make circles with your right forefinger*, Techm. ii. 119, 11: 126, 1. Tyrnende *rotante*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 9. **I a.** figurative:—

Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8. **II.** *to turn* (trans.), *to cause to revolve*:—Đā tyrndon đa hæđenan hetelīce đæt hweowl, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 93. [*O. H. Ger.* turnen. From Latin.] v. be-, ymb-tyrnan; turnian.

tyrn-geat, es; *n. A turn-stile*:—Tō tyrngeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 4.

tyrning, e; *f.* **I.** *a turning round*:—Tyrnincg turniendre liđeran *vertigo rotantis fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 65. **II.** *roundness*:—Sinewealtre trendla tyrninegе *tereti circulorum rotunditate*, 419, 9. v. turnung.

tyrwa (-e), tyrwan, tyrwen, tyrwian. v. tirwa (-e), tirwan, tirwen, tirgan.

tysca, an; *m. A buzzard*:—Glida *milvus*, tysca *butzus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 22, 23. Tysca *bizus*, ii. 126, 39. Cf. (?) tusc.

tyslian; *p.* ode *To dress*:—Ic secge đē, brōđor Eádweard, đæt gē dōþ unrihtlīce đæt gē đa Engliscan þeáwas forlǽtaþ đe eówre fæderas heóldon and hæđenra manna þeáwas luſiaþ đe eów đæs līfes ne unnon and mid đam geswuteliaþ đæt gē forseóþ eówer cynn and eówre yldran mid đām unþeáwum đonne gē him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc āblerēdum hneccan and āblendum eágum. Ne secge ic nā māre embe đa sceandlīcan tyslunge būton đæt ūs secgaþ bēc đæt se beó āmānsumod đe hæđenra manna þeáwas hylt on his līfe and his āgen cynn unwurþaþ mid đam *I tell you, brother Edward, that you do wrong to forsake the English customs that your fathers held and to love the customs of heathen men, that did not give you life, and that thereby you show that you despise your race and your forefathers, when to their shame you dress in Danish wise with bared* (? cf. blere *blurus, calvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 13) *neck and darkened* (by hair falling over the eyes?) *eyes. I will say no more about that shameful fashion of dress, but that books tell us, that he is accursed, who holds the customs of heathen men in his life and thereby dishonours his own race*, Wanley Cat. pp. 121–122; see also Engl. Stud. viii. 62. Gedōnum tācne gān and hī mid dægþernum tyslian gescȳum *facto signo eant et se diurnalibus induant calciamentis*, Anglia xiii. 383, 260.

tyslung, e; *f. Dressing*. v. preceding word.

tȳtan; *p.* te *To stand out, be conspicuous* (?):—Ne tȳtaþ hēr tungul ac biþ tȳr scæcen *stars shall not shine forth, but glory shall have departed*, Exon. Th. 447, 26; Dōm. 45. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* tūta *a teat-like prominence*; tūtna *to be blown up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*: *Swed.* tut: *Du.* tuit *a pipe, pike.*] Cf. tot.

tȳþa (-e). v. tīþe.

Þ

For the Runic þ, see þorn.

þā; *adv. conj. Then, when.* When the word stands at the beginning of a clause and may be translated by *then*, the verb generally precedes its subject; if it is to be translated by *when* the subject generally precedes the verb. **I.** *then, at that time*:—Ic ofstikode hyne. Swīþe þrȳste đū wǽre þā (*tunc*), Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Đā wæs đæt Agustinus gelaþode tō his spræce Brytta bisceopas *interea Augustinus convocavit ad suum colloquium episcopos Brittonum provinciae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 5. Godes đeówas đā nāne landāre hleótan ne mōston, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 4. On anginne đissere worulde menn mōston lybban be heora lustum đā . . . wē ne mōton lybban be ūrum lustum nū, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 233. Hit mæg eów nū fremian swā micclum swā hit đā mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 12. Se stān đe đæt wæter đā of fleów, ii. 274, 1. Hē on fulluhte underfangen næs, forđan đe Martinus đā on neáwiste næs, 504, 24: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 112. On đære tīde đe Ehfrid and Æđelrēd wunnon, đā æt sumon gefeohte wearđ ān đegen āfylled, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. **II.** marking sequence, *then, after that, thereupon*:—Đā cwæđ hē: 'Gā gē on mīnne wīngeard.' And hig þā fērdon, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Sum iungling com mid gyrde tō mē, and wearp hī đā tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Se engel mē lǽdde đā furđor . . . Efne đā æteówdon līgas . . . Ic đā beheóld đone ormǽtan līg, 350, 15–21: 456, 24–26. Eft đā on đære þriddan nihte middan hē gewāt of đisum līfe. Þā cōmon eft englas and hine gelǽddon, 336, 2–5. Hwæt đā com sum man, 286, 19. Hwæt đa hæþenan þā hine bestōdon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 104. Þā se bisceop dyde up đone sanct, i. 21, 139. **III.** as adverbial connective, (1) of time, *when*:—Þā hē ūt eode embe underntīde, hē geseah ōđre īdele standan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3: 3, 7. Hwæt hē dyde, þā hine seó menego þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 11, 31: 5, 25. (2) of cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Hī hēton hine secgan hweþer hē cristen wǽre, þā hē wilnode þyllīces, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 106. Hwā mæg āuht ōþres cweþan būtan đū wǽre se gesǽligesta, đā đū mē wǽre ǽr leóf þonne cūþ, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 26. **III a.** where the form is doubled, or combined with *đe*; v. also **IV.** (1) marking time, *when*:—Crist sylf gefæstnode his spræce, þā đā hē spræc tō ānum Samaritaniscan wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 482, 24. Đæt Drihten cwǽde tō Nichodēme, ān dæra ealdra, đā đā hē his lāre sōhte, ii. 238, 4, 9. Đā đe (*cum*) hē in āre wes, Ps. Surt. 48, 21: 106, 6. (1 a) where the two forms are separated:—þā heó þā in tō đære hire moddrian eode, sōna đæt cild onsprang, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. (2) marking cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Đā cwæđ his gefēra, đæt hē gefyrn smeáde hwǽr hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, đā đā hī đa fare fērdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 33. (3) marking condition, *when, if*:—Đæt hit wǽre geđūht dæs đe māre gemynd dæs fæder, đā đā se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs gecīged đæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. **IV.** in correlative combinations, *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Đā se cyng đæt hiérde, þā wende hē hine west, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9: 90, 22–24. Þā (*then*) þū cȳþdest đæt þū nestest hwelces endes ǽlc angin wilnode, þā đū wēndest đæt steórleáse men wǽron gesǽlige, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Þā þā (*cum*) hē fæste feówurtig daga, þā ongan hyne syđđan hingrian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Đā đā hē ealdode, þā clypode hē his yldestan cniht him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22: 286, 6: 390, 19–22. Þā hē đā ūt faran wolde, þā hēt hē beódan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 894; Erl. 90, 33. Đā se wīsdōm đā þis spell āreht hæfde, đā ongan hē giddian, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 19. Þā þe . . . þā sōna, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Þā geseah Abraham Drihtnes dæg, þā þā hē đās gerȳnu tōcneów, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22. Se Frysa đā, þā đā hē hine gehæftan ne mihte, lēt hine faran, 358, 22. **IV a.** in combination with other demonstrative forms:—Mid đȳ đe heó gehȳrde đone fruman, þā cwæþ heó þus, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Þǽr đū cȳþdest đæt đū nystest mid hwilcan gerece God wylt đisse worulde, þā đū sǽdest đæt . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. ¶ *See* git, gita, gēn, gēna, nū *for other instances of the word.* [*Chauc. Piers P.* tho, thoo: *O. Frs.* thā: *O. Sax.* thō, thuo: *O. H. Ger.* dō: *Icel.* þā.]

þaca, þeaca, an; *m. A covering, roof*:—Đone song hē gehȳrde tō him neálǽcan, ōđ đæt hē becom tō đeacan đære cyricean (*ad tectum oratorii*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Cf. Bordđeaca, brodthaca *testudo*, Txts. 101, 1999. Bordþacan *latrariis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 52. v. ge-þaca *and* þæc.

þaccian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to pat, clap, strike gently*, with the open hand or the like:—Wildu hors, đonne wē hié ǽresđ gefangnu habbaþ, wē hié đacciaþ and strāciaþ mid brādre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 10. Đaccige hē hine selfne mid đǽm fiđrum his geđōhta *cogitationum alis semetipsos feriant*, 64; Swt. 461, 17. Ælc đara manna đe ōđerne swīđe lufaþ, hine lyst bet þaccian and cyssan đone ōđerne on bær līc, đonne đēr đǽr clādas beotweóna beóþ, Shrn. 185, 31. [This carter thakketh his hors uppon the croupe, Chauc. C. T. 7141. Nicholas had . . . thacked hire about the lendes wel, 3304.] **II.** *to clap, put* one thing to another:—Nim đa wyrta and wyrce tōgadere . . . þacc yt þanne gelōmelīce betwex đan scaldrun *take the herbs and work together . . . clap the mixture often between the shoulders*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14.

þacian; *p.* ode *To thatch*:—Me mæcg in Agusto and Septembri and Octobri đacian, Anglia ix. 261, 17. [Thakkyñ howsys *sartatego*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *M. H. Ger. Ger.* dachen *to roof.*] v. þeccan.

þadder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Đadder (đider, Rush.) đes færende is *quo hic iturus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 35. [Perhaps a form due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there.* But see *þæder.*]

þæc, es; *n.* **I.** *a roof*:—Đā gesēgon hī đone hræfn đa glofe teran uppe on ānes hūses þæce . . . Wilfriđ mid gyrde of đæs hūses hrōfe đa glofe gerǽhte, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16–22: Ps. Th. 128, 4. Gē þearfum forwyrndon, đæt hī under eówrum þæce mōsten in gebūgan, Exon. Th. 92, 6; Cri. 1504. Se đe on þæce siǽ *qui in tecto*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 17. Hē mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on đacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Bodigaþ on þacum *praedicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 27. Nam ic wyrđe đæt đū gā under þacu mīnne (*sub tectum meum*), 8, 8. **II.** *the material of which a roof is composed, thatch*:—Đæs hūses hrōf wæs mid dæce beþæht *culmen domus erat foeno tectum*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32. Đa tær đæt hors đæt đæc of đære cytan hrōfe, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 16. [*Chauc.* thacke (in houses of thacke) *thatch*: *Prompt. Parv.* thak for howsys *sartatectum*: *tectura, tegimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 1. *O. H. Ger.* dah *tectum, opertorium*: *Ger.* dach: *Icel.* þak *roof.*] v. fen-þæc; þaca.

þæcele, an; *f. A torch, light*:—Þæcile *fax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 20. Đecele *facula*, ii. 77, 5. Đa fȳr feóllon on đa eorþan swelce byrnende þecelle *vise nubes ardentes de celo tanquam faces decidere*, Nar. 23, 26: 14, 15. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fȳren đecelle (þecele, Bd. M. 476, 15) ongeán norđdǽle *portabant facem ignis contra aquilonem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. Đæccilla (đæcela, Rush.) *lucerna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 21. Þæccille (đæcella, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Đæccillæ (đæcela, Rush.) *lucernae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Dryhtnes đecelan, Salm. Kmbl. 838; Sal. 418. Đæccillas *lampades*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. Mid brondum ł đæccillum *cum facibus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. Ælc beorn hæfde on heonde ane þechene bærninde, Laym. 8084.] v. fæcele.

þæcen. v. þecen.

þæc-tigele, an; *f. A tile for a roof*:—þaectigilum *imbricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 56. [v. Halliwell's Dict. *thack-tiles*, and cf. Jamieson's Dict. *thack-stone.*]

þæder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Gā đū and lǽde đis folc þæder þe ic þē ǽr sǽde *tu vade et duc populum istum, quo locutus sum tibi*, Ex. 32, 34. On mergen com se biscop þæder, Shrn. 139, 35. Hē þæder in

eode, 156, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there: Goth.* þaþrô *thence.*] v. þadder, þider, *and next word; and* cf. hwæder.

þædres; *adv. Thither*:—Hidres ðædrés (ðidres, Cott. MSS.) *hither and thither*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 13. v. preceding word.

þæge, þage; *pron. pl. They, these*:—Þæge twêgen dagas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5 margin. Sume ðæge wæron hæðene *erant gentiles quidam ex his*, Jn. Skt. 12, 20. Hê wyrcþ mâran ðonne þæge (þa, MS. A.) synt *majora horum faciet*, 14, 12. Saga mê hwanon wæs Adames nama gesceapen? Ic ðê secge, fram iiii steorrum. Saga mê, hwæt hâtton ðage? Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 1. [*Laym.* þaie, þaye *they, the* (pl.), *those.*]

þêh *though*. v. þeáh.

þênan; *p.* de *To moisten*:—Gif tô stîð sié; þên (*printed* þæm; *but see* geþêu mid hunige, 144, 1) mid ðŷ hunige, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Þênda smerwunga wyrce of ele *make moist smearings of oil*, 182, 16. [Halliwell gives *thean* moist, damp, as a Westmoreland word; and Jamieson has *thain, thane* with the same meaning.] v. of-þænnan (*read* -þênan; *the form* oþêne *is subjunctive, not imperative*), þînan, þwênan, þân, þânian.

þênian, þænnan, þænne. v. þânian, þennan, þanne.

þêr, þâr, þâra; *adv. There, where.* I. local, (a) with demonstrative force, (1) *there, in that place*:—Hig cômon tô ðære stôwe, and hê gebæd hine þêr (*ibi*) tô Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 18, 24. Gif ðû þêr (ðêr, Lind.: ðâr, Rush. *ibi*) geþencgst ðæt ðîn brôðor hæfþ ænig þing âgen ðê, lât þêr (*ibi*) ðîne lâc beforan ðam altare, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23–24. Hê wæs âna þêr (ðêr, Lind.: ðâr Rush.) *solus erat ibi*, 14, 23. Hê his bigleofan þêr feccan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Gif þâr man ân bân findeð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 12. Hê fêrde tô Bethania and lærde hî þâr (þêr, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 17. Gê gegearwiaþ ûs þâra (ðêr, Lind. Rush.) *illic parate nobis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 15. Ic næs þâra (*ibi*), Jn. Skt. 11, 15, 31. Swîþe earfoþhâwe ac hit is ðeáh þâra *very difficult to see, but still it is there*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. (2) *thither, to that place*:—Wæs Hæsten þêr cumen mid his herge, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 16. Ne mæg þêr inwitfull ænig gefêran, Cd. Th. 58, 18; Gen. 948: Elen. Kmbl. 1467; El. 735. Ic ðêr cwom tô ðam hringsele Hrôðgâr grêtan, Beo. Th. 4023; B. 2009. (b) with relative force, (1) *where, in which place*:—Nellen gê goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan, þêr (þâr MS. A.: ðêr ł huêr, Lind.: þêr, Rush. *ubi*) ôm and moðde hit fornimþ, and þêr (þâr, MS. A.: ðêr, Lind.: þêr, Rush.) þeófas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ: goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan, þêr (þâr, MS. A.) nâðor ôm ne moðde hit ne fornimþ, and þâr þeófas hit ne delfaþ ne ne forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–20. On wêsten þêr êr Adam forwearþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 18: 39, 5. On ðære byrig þêr se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Sum feóll ofer stânscyligean þâr hit næfde mycele eorðan, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. (2) *whither, to which place*:—Ic lærde on temple þâr (þêr, MS. A.: ðiddir, Lind.: ðider, Rush. *quo*) ealle Iudêas tôgædere cômon, Jn. Skt. 18, 20. In ðam êðle ðêr hê êr ne cwom, Exon. Th. 27, 26; Cri. 436. Tô ðam lande þêr ðê lust myneþ tô gesêcanne, Andr. Kmbl. 588; An. 294. (c) in correlative combinations, (1) þêr . . . þêr *there* (*where, thither, whither*) . . . *where* (*there, thither, whither*):—þêr (þâr, MS. A.) ðîn goldhord is ðêr (þâr, MS. A.) is ðîn heorte *ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 21: 18, 20. Sceáwa þêr dust and drŷge bân, þêr þêr ðû êr gesâwe fægre leomu, Blickl. Homl. 113, 21. (2) where the two forms are not separated, and may be translated by *where*:—God gefilde mid flæsce þêr þêr ðæt ribb wæs, Gen. 2, 21. Mîn þêu biþ þêr þêr (þâr þâr, MS. A.) ic eom *ubi sum ego illic minister meus erit*, Jn. Skt. 12, 26. Man môt hine gebiddan, beó þêr þêr he beó, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 67. (d) with a demonstrative and relative force, as in modern *where, whither*:—Ðæt hî geworhten stânene weal ðêr se câsere hêt eorþwall gewyrcan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Ðæt hî woldan andlyfne niman ðêr hî hit findan mihton, 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Se monlîca wunode þêr hié strang begeat wîte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Hê nânne ne mæg gebringan þêr hê him gehêt, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Ðâ becom hit þêr se cyninca feóll, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 208: Beo. Th. 718; B. 356. Far þêr ðû freónda wêne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gû. 262. II. metaph. usages, (1) *there, in that case, then*:—þêr ðû cŷþdest ðæt ðû nystest . . . þâ ðû sædest ðæt . . ., Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 2. Hû ne is se anweald þonne þêr nâuht *is not, then, power in that case nought?* 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Geðence hê ðæt hê biþ self suîðe gelîc ðâm ilcan monnum ðe hê ðêr ðreátaþ, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16: 54; Swt. 425, 22: 12; Swt. 75, 13 (but see note on the last passage). (2) þêr þêr *then when, when*, þêr *when*:—Ðŷ læs hié selfe âcwelen ðêr ðêr hié ða ôðre lâcniaþ *ne alios medendo ipsi moriantur*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 11. Ðêr ðêr ûs God forbeád *cum nos Deus prohiberet*, 59; Swt. 451, 5. Sîn ðîne suna and ðîne dohtra geseald ôðrum folce þêr ðû on lôcie (*videntibus oculis tuis*), Deut. 28, 32. Hî clumiaþ mid ceaflum þêr hî sceoldan clypian, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21. (3) *in case that, if*:—Ðêr wê ûs selfum dêmden ðonne ne dêmde ûs nô God *si nosmet ipsos dijudicaremus, non judicaremur*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 5. Ðêr mîn âgen folc mê hŷran cûðan *si plebs mea audisset me*, Ps. Th. 80, 13: Bt. 32, 2; Fox 78, 1: 37, 3; Fox 100, 4: 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Geornor wê woldon beón forsugiende, þêr wê for eówerre âgenre gnornunge môste, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 10: Exon. Th. 375, 20; Seel. 141: Cd. Th. 279, 7; Sat. 234. Ðêr Moyses ne hulpe *si non Moyses stetisset*, Ps. Th. 105, 19: Past. 46; Swt. 355, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 24; Gen. 797: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Ðâr ðû nû gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðê sæde on ðære forman bêc, ðonne miht ðû be ðâm wordum genôg sweotole ongitan ðæt ðæt ðû êr sædest ðæt ðû nystest *si superiora concessa respicias, ne illud quidem longius aberit, quin recorderis, quod te dudum nescire confessus es*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. III. preparing the way for the subject, *there*:—Ðâ com þêr rên and þêr (þâr, MS. A.) bleówun windas *et descendit pluvia et flaverunt venti*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25, 27. Þâ æt sumum cirre cômon þêr sex scipu tô Wiht, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18. Eálâ hwæt þêr wæs fæger eáðmôdnes gemêted on ðære â clænan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 21. Þêr is mid Estum ân mægð, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. IV. in combination with suffixed prepositions the word has the force of a pronoun; see the forms given as compounds (though the attachment is rather slight, see e. g. *þær-on*) which follow. [*Laym.* þar, þare, þear: *Orm.* þær: *A. R.* þer: *Gen. and Ex.* ðor: *Hav.* þor, þore: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thâr: *O. Frs.* thêr: *O. H. Ger.* dâr, dâra. Cf. *Goth. Icel.* þar.]

þêr-âbûtan; *adv. Thereabout, about that place*:—On Antiochian byrig and ðêrâbûtan gehwêr, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 595. Tô ðâm ðe ðârâbûtan (-ðonûtan, MS. A.) stôdon *circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. 14, 69.

þêr-æfter; *adv. Thereafter, after that*:—Gif se terminus gescŷt on sumon dæge ðære wucan, ðonne byþ se sunnandæg þæræfter Eásterdæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 18. Hié âhebbaþ hié ofer hiera hiéremenn, and ne ondrædaþ ðone dôm ðe ðæræfter fylgþ, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 9.

þêr-æt; *adv. Thereat*:—His horsbêr wæs fram his discipulum gehealden, and monige unfrume ðæræt hælo onfêngon, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

þæran (? þærran) *to dry, wipe*:—Hê ða hêt geótan wæter on mundleów and ongan his þegna fêt þweán and þæran (*other MSS. have* þar an, þær ana; *the Latin in* Jn. 13, 5 *is* extergere. The word intended seems to be one corresponding to Icelandic *þerra*, which, as well as the form *mundlaug*, the equivalent of the rather uncommon *mundleów*, the modern version in that language uses in this passage) mid ðŷ lîne, ðe hê wæs begyrded, Homl. Ass. 155, 103.

þêr-big; *adv. Thereby, by that* (person or thing):—Gif hwâ gefare and nân bearn ne gestriéne, gif hê brôðor lêfe, fô se tô his wîfe. Gif hê ðonne bearn ðærbig(-bié, Cott. MSS., *by the wife*) gestriéne, ðonne cenne hê ðæt ðam gefarenan brêðer ðe hié êr âhte, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 14.

þêr-binnan; *adv. Therein*:—Philippus þêrbinnan ne mehte, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 36. Se biscеop bebeád, ðæt hî heora lâc geoffrodon binnon ðam temple, and hêt hî ðærbinnon andbidigan, Homl. Th. i. 450, 25.

þêr-bufan; *adv. Besides, over and above that*:—Hê cwæð: 'Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hê sié tælleás.' Ðærbufan (v. 1 Tim. 3, 2 sqq. *for the additional remarks referred to*) is geteald hwelc hê beón sceal, gif hê untælwierðe biþ, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

þearf *need*, þærf *leavened*, þærh. v. þearf, þeorf, þerh.

þêr-in; *adv. Therein, wherein*:—Hê wæs on Simones hûse, þêrin geát ðæt wîf ða deórwyrþan smerenesse on his heáfod, Blickl. Homl. 73, 3.

þêr-inne. v. þêr-ût, -ûte.

þêr-mid; *adv.* I. *therewith, with that*:—Ða geseah hê treów licgende, and ðæt lytel; ongan ða þêrmid delfan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 767. II. temporal, *straightway, at the same time*:—Ða forceáw hê his âgenan tungan and wearp hine ðêrmid on ðæt neb foran, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25.

þêr-nêhst; *adv. Next to that*:—Godes grið is ealra griða geornost tô healdanne, and þêrnêhst þæs cynges, L. Eth. vii. 1; Th. i. 330, 3.

þêr-of; *adv. Thereof, of* or *from that*:—Genim ðâs ylcan wyrte, wyrc clyþan þêrof, Lchdm. i. 196, 23. Ðæt ic macige mete ðînum fæder þêrof *ut faciam ex eis escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9.

þêr-ofer; *adv. Thereover, over that*:—Se fiicbeám ofersceadaþ ðæt lond, ðæt hit under him ne mæg gegrôwan, ne hê self nânne wæstm ðêrofer ne bireþ, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 12. Hig tôdældon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot þêrofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35.

þêr-on; *adv.* I. *thereon*:—Hê com tô ðam treówe, sôhte wæstm ðæron, and nænne ne gemêtte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 1. Se dêma hêt wyrcan âne hencgene and hêt hôn ðone bisceop þæron, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 253: Blickl. Homl. 71, 7. II. *therein*:—Hêr is ân lytele burg, ðêr ic mæg mîn feorh on generian. Hió is ân lytel, and ðeáh ic mæg ðæron libban, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 24. Âwyrtwala grædignysse of ðînre heortan, and âplanta þæron ða sôþan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 2. Segeþ þæron (*in the book*), ðæt sum rîce man wære, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27. III. *thereinto*:—Ðû ne cymst þæron *non ingredieris eam*, Deut. 32, 52. Ða hêt hê gefeccan ænne ærenne oxan, and ða hâlgan ðæron dôn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 422. IV. *thereof*:—And hê ne cûðe nân þing þæron (cf. næs heora nân ðe þâr ænig þing on cûðe, 41, 24), Gen. 39, 23.

þêr-onbûtan. v. þêr-abûtan.

þêr-ongeán; *adv. There against, on the contrary*; per contra:—Englas cŷðaþ ðîne dæda beforan Godes gesihðe, and deófol âwrît þærongên ealle ðîne misdæda, Wulfst. 248, 21.

þǽr-oninnan; *adv. Therein, thereinto*:—Healreced gewyrcean, and þǽroninnan eall gedǽlan, Beo. Th. 142; B. 71.

þǽr-onufenan. v. ufenan.

þǽr-onuppan; *adv. Thereupon, thereon*:—Ða hǽþenan byrnende glēda streáwodon, and ðǽronuppan deófle offrodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35: 13, 25.

þǽr-riht; *adj. Straight*:—þârrihtum *strictis* (*but the passage glossed is* strictis mucronibus; *the glosser seems to have given two senses of the word, as he gives* evaginatis *besides the English word*), Hpt. Gl. 495, 50. v. next two words.

þǽr-rihte; *adv. Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately*:—Ðârrihte *confestim, continuo, statim, protinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 16–230, 1: *mox*, Zup. 241, 6: *confestim*, Scint. 236, 1. Gē gemētaþ þǽrrihte (sōna *statim*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 2) getīgedne assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 10: 494, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: 27, 51. Ða cwæð hē: 'Geweorðe leóht.' And leóht wæs þǽrrihte geworden, Lchdm. iii. 232, 9. Ðǽrryhte æfter rehte sanctus Paulus *paulo post subdit*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 26. Hē wæs hālig þǽrrihte, swā hraðe swā hē mann wæs, Homl. Th. i. 200, 8. Sōna ł ðāriht *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. v. next word.

þǽr-rihtes; *adv. Straightway*:—þǽrrihtes *protinus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 37: 113, 35.

þærscan, þærsc-wald, -wold, þærst. v. þerscan, þerscold, dærst.

þǽr-tō; *adv. Thereto.* (1) marking position or order, *next, then*:—Ðara is se forma Maximianus, ðǽrtō se ōþer Malchus, and se ðridda þǽrtō Martinianus, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 3–5. (2) marking addition, *besides*:—Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lārspella and sumne eácan ðǽrtō, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 1. Hē nōwiht âgnes hæfde būtan his cyricean and ðǽrtō feówer æceras, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 32. (3) marking association:—Ða stōd ðære sunnan cræt mid feówer horsum on âne healfe; on ōðre healfe stōd ðæs mōnan cræt and ða oxan ðǽrtō, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 24. Hē becwað his lāford his beste scip, and ða segelgeræda ðǽrtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 25. (4) where movement, lit. or fig., is implied:—Ðæt hē ūs gebringe tō his ēcan gebeórscipe, se ðe ūs ðǽrtō gelaðode, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 6. Ða dǽlde se cāsere ðæt rīce on feówer, and sette ðǽrtō feówer gebrōðra, i. 478, 20. Ðone ōþerne ðe hine ðǽrtō neádode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 227. (5) *thereto, for that end*:—Ūres Hǽlendes gerīp mænigfeald is and feáwa wyrhtau þǽrtō, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 129.

þǽr-tōeácan; *adv. Besides, moreover*:—Hē ūrum gyltum miltsaþ, and ðǽrtōeácan ðæt heofenlīce rīce behēt, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 8. On ðæt gerâd ðæt se eorl him tō handan lēt Uescam, and þǽrtōeácan ðes cynges men sacleás beón mōston, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9.

þǽr-tōgeánes; *adv.* I. local, *opposite*:—Ic ðǽrtōgeánes standende *ego e contra stans*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 15. Seó heofen . . . and seó eorðe þǽrtōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 166. II. *on the contrary*:—Se gōda man biþ ðæs Hālgan Gāstes templ. Swā eác ðǽrtōgeánes se fordōna man biþ deófles templ, Homl. Th. i. 262, 17: Wulfst. 59, 3. III. *as an equivalent, as a set off, in return*:—Wē habbaþ heom geunnen . . . and hī ūs þǽrtōgēnes giefeþ . . ., Chart. Th. 436, 11–20. Se cyng ðone castel æt Bures gewann . . . Ðǽrtōgeánes se eorl gewann ðone castel æt Argentses, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 9. IV. *in reply, in refutation*:—Ðonne cweðaþ hī: 'Hū magon ðās bān beón geedcucode?' Ac wē cweðaþ þǽrtōgeánes, ðæt God mæg eal ðæt hē wile, Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 162.

þǽr-under; *adv. Beneath*:—Ealle ða ðe ofer ōðre bioþ heáfda ðara ðe ðǽrunder bioþ, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24.

þǽr-uppan; *adv. Thereupon*:—Him wæs his myxen forlǽten, ðæt hē þǽruppan sittan mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 200.

þǽr-ūt; *adv. Thereout, outside*:—Moyses oft eode inn and ūt on ðæt templ, for ðæm hē wæs ðǽrinne getogen tō ðære godcundan sceáwunga, and ðǽrūt (ðǽrūte, Cott. MSS.) hē wæs âbisgod ymb ðæs folces ðearfe, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 25.

þǽr-ūte; *adv. Without, outside*:—Nāhton hié nāþer ne þǽrinne mete ne þǽrūte freónd, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. v. preceding word.

þǽr-wiþ; *adv.* I. *therewith*:—Hī sint þǽrwiþ gemengde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 29. II. *in return, in exchange*:—Drīfaþ hider eówre orf and ic sylle eów þǽrwiðmete *adducite pecora vestra, et dabo vobis pro eis cibos*, Gen. 47, 16.

þǽr-ymbe; *adv. About that*:—Hig tō lyt þǽrymbe þenceaþ, Wulfst. 273, 1.

þǽr-ymbūtan; *adv. Thereabouts*:—Hē (*the Roman name*) com tō Parþum . . . hē wæs ðǽrymbūtan manegum folce swīþe egefull, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. On gehwylce healfe ðǽrymbūtan *circumquaque*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26.

þæslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To agree, accord, fit*:—þæslǽcan *congruant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 40. þæslǽcende *congruentes, convenientes*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 5. v. ge-þæslǽcan.

þæs-līc; *adj.* I. *suitable, seemly, becoming, fit, meet, congruous*:—Gehȳþlīc, þæslīc *vel* gescrǽpe *commodus*, i. *honestus, congruus, utilis, aptus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 81. Ðæslīc (*operae*) *pretium* (v. *operae pretium, congruum* neádþearflīc, Hpt. Gl. 477, 38), Anglia xiii. 33, 163. Gif līf his on wyrþscype sī wel þæslīc *si vita honore sit condigna*, Scint. 125, 5. Swīðe þæslīc anginn menniscre ālȳsednysse wæs ðæt se engel wearð āsend fram Gode tō ðam mǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27. Hit nis nā gedafenlīc ne þæslīc, ðæt ic ðe swā grimlīce forworht eom, ðæt ic ðīne anlicnysse sceáwige, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 434. Nāht þæslīces deáðe *nihil dignum morte*, Lk. Skt. 23, 15. Forbærn mid fȳre þæslīcum (*congruo*), Hymn. Surt. 29, 25: Hpt. Gl. 443, 15. Ðæt hī Godes þēnunge mid þæslīcere endebyrdnysse gefyldon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 29. Þurh þǽslīce deádbōte *per dignam poenitentiam*, Scint. 40, 2. Swā þæslīc folc and him swā gecwēme, Lchdm. iii. 434, 8. Ða gelimplīcan, þæslīc *congrua*, i. *convenientia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 39. On þæslīcum tīman *competentibus horis*, 132, 66. Þæslīcum *congruis, aptis, opportunis*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 63. Hwæt mæg beón þæslīcre *what can be more fitting?* L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 5. II. *comely, fair, elegant*:—Mid þæslīce getingnysse *elegante* (*pulchra*) *sententia* ł *peritia*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 3. Ðā geseah ic tȳn geonge men genōh þæslīce on līchaman, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. III. *accordant, in agreement, in harmony*:—Ða cȳðnessa nǽron þæslīce . . . And hyra cȳðnys næs þæslīc *convenientia testimonia non erant . . . Et non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 56–59. v. ge-, un-þæslīc, *and next word.*

þæslīce; *adv.* I. *in that way, so*:—þæslīce *ita*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 8. Hē ne dyde þæslīce ǽlcere þeóde *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 20: Blickl. Gl. Hié ðæt gewinn ðā þæslīcost angunnan ðe hī hit ǽr ne angunnen *they began the contest then just as if they had never begun it before*; sic quasi ex integro nova bella nascuntur, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 31. II. *suitably, fitly, meetly*:—Se dǽdbōte þæslīce dēþ se ðe gylt his bōte lahlīcre beheófaþ *ille poenitentiam digne agit, qui reatum suum satisfactione legitima plangit*. Scint. 46, 1: R. Ben. 70, 21. Hē hlōd ða flōwendan lāre ðe hē eft þæslīce bealcette, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 22. þæslīcor *dignius*, Germ. 390, 33. v. un-þæslīce.

þæslīcness, e; *f. Fitness, meetness, agreement with what is right*:—Ða hlāfordas hē manode ðæt hī milde wǽron heora ðeówum mannum mid þæslīcnysse (v. Col. 4, 1: Domini, quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate), Homl. Th. ii. 326, 27. v. un-þæslīcness.

þǽsma, an; *m. Leaven*:—þǽsma godcundre rihtwīsnesse *fermentum divinae justitiae*, R. Ben. 10, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* deismo *fermentum: Du.* deesem *leaven.*]

þæt; *pron.* v. se.

þæt; *adv. After that, then*:—Ærest ymbe heora landgemǽra: and-lang Temese, ðæt (ðonne *in other MS.*, v. l. 8) up on Legean, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Ærest on Ucingford . . . þæt tō brocenan beorge; swā tō Wuduforda; þæt tō Luttes beorge; . . . þæt ðurh ðone mōr, Chart. Th. 186, 3–12. This use is very common in charters.

þæt; *conj. That.* I. introducing substantive clauses, (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Genōh byþ ðam leorningcnihte þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hē sȳ swylce his lāreów, Mt. Kmbl. 10. 25. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehȳred þæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wīfa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 181; An. 91. Hū mænige geár synt þæt ðū on ðysum wēstene eardodest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 513. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause:—Hū hit beón mæg, þæt se Hālga Gāst cumeþ ufan on ðē, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Þæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge, þæt hē cymeþ tō dēmenne cwicum and deádum, 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1147; An. 574. Ðæt is gedafenlīc, ðæt ðū Dryhtnes word healde, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Mid ðæm cræfte ðe ðā scondlīcost wæs; þæt wæs, þæt hié from heora wīcstōwum under ðære eorþan dulfon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. Nis þæt feor heonon, þæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Hit is for seofon and feówertigum wintrum, þæt ic of ðære hālgan byrig ūt fōr, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 516. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ðæs gāstes wæstmas synd ða gōdan ðeáwas, þæt se man lufige God . . . and beó gesibsum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 53. Wæs ðæt weátācen wīde gefrēge, þæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—God geseah þæt hit gōd wæs, Gen. 1, 4. Ic wāt ðæt ðū eart gecȳðed, Elen. Kmbl. 1627; El. 815. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu þæt begyten, þæt hē swā micle landes habbaþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23. Wē leornedon æt him ðæt wē flugen . . . and eác ðæt, ðæt wē his ege ūs ne ondrēden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 23. Ic þæt wāt, þæt ūs gescildeþ weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Helmstān ða undǽde gedyde, ðæt hē Æðerēdes belt forstæl, Chart. Th. 169, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 989; El. 496. Ælc man sylle ðone āð, ðæt hē nelle þeóf beón, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 7. Ic bebeóde wundor geweorðan, ðæt ðeós onlīcnes eorðan sēce, Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted, and the clause taken with the accusative of the main clause is equivalent to the accusative and infinitive construction:—þeóf ðone ðe wē geāxian, þæt ful sȳ, L. Ath. v. 1; Th. i. 228, 13. Woruldgerihta ic wille þæt standan on ǽlcum leódscipe, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23. Se ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglīc weorc wyrcþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54,

29: Homl. Th. i. 234, 3. Gif gē gesâwen hwelce mûs þæt wǽre hlâford ofer ôþre mŷs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Ealle ða weód ðe hē geseó ðæt ðâm æcerum derigen, 23; Fox 78, 23. Swâ sela manna swâ mán wite þæt ungelygne sŷn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the genitive or dative. (a) where in the main clause is a verb, verbal noun, or adjective taking after it such a case, and (a) where the substantive clause stands as object:—Æ̂nig ne wēnde, ðæt hē lifgende land begēte, Andr. Kmbl. 755; An. 378. Saga þonc ðæt ic his môdor gewearð, Exon. Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210. Is nū þearf micel þæt wē wîsfæstra wordum hŷran, Andr. Kmbl. 2335; An. 1169. Ic âhebbe mîne hand . . . þæt ic ne underfô ânne þwang *I lift my hand (in testimony of this) that I will not take a thing*, Gen. 14, 23. Ðonne hió geornast biþ þæt heó âfæ̂re fleógan, Ps. Th. 89, 10: Elen. Kmbl. 536; El. 268. (a 1) where the subject is omitted:—Æ̂lc mynetere ðe man tîhþ þæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. (b) where the main clause contains a case of a pronoun in apposition to the substantive clause:—Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēnan, þæt ûs wuldorcyning wille eard âlēfan, Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Nânne mon ðæs ne tweóþ, ðæt se seó strong, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Hié þæs ðone willan næfdon, þæt hié heora noman hié benǽmon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7. Gif þæs geweorðe gesîðcundne mannan, þæt hē unrihthǽmed genime, L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308. Ne magon wē þæs wrace gefremman, þæt hē ûs hafaþ ðæs leóhtes bescyrede, Cd. Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. (c) where the clause explains the noun in the main clause:—Wolde ic ânes tō ðē cræftes neósan, þæt ðū mē getæ̂hte hū . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Gē widsōcon sōðe and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 781; El. 391. (*β*) where the clause is equivalent to a phrase, preposition and noun, with adjectival force, (a) defining the noun in the main clause:—Hit wæs ðâ se tîma, þæt wînberian rîpodon *now the time was the time of the first-ripe grapes* (A. V.), Num. 13, 21. Nis seó þrâh micel, þæt ðē wǽrlogan swencan môton *the time of your affliction is not long*, Andr. Kmbl. 215; An. 108. Nis seó stund latu, þæt ðē wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, 2423; An. 1213. Nū is se dæg cumen, þæt ūre mandryhten mægenes behōfaþ, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2646: Val. 1, 9. (b) in apposition to a pronoun in the main clause:—Wæs seó hwîl þæs lang, þæt ic Gode þegnode *the time of my serving God was long* (*or* þæs = so?), Cd. Th. 37, 5; Gen. 585. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *tkat, in order that*:—Sete ðîne hand ofer hî þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) heó hâl sŷ *ut salva sit*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Ðǽr se bisceop oft wæs, þæt hē fullade ðæt folc, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Se deófol genam ðæt wîf him tō gefylstan, þæt hē ðone hâlgan wer ðurh hî geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 1. Hî cômon him tō, þæt hî hine geneósodon, 7. II a. with a negative, *that . . . not, lest*:—Ic ne underfô ânne þwang, þæt ðū ne secge eft (*ne dicas*): 'Ic gewelegode Abram,' Gen. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 8, 12. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) gē on costnunge ne gân (*ut non intretis*), Mk. Skt. 14, 38. Hig ne eodon intō ðam dômerne, þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hyg nǽron besmitene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Skt. 18, 28. III. introducing clauses denoting result, manner, kind, degree, (1) where no demonstrative word in the main clause is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that, so as* (with infin.):—Hū mihtest ðū sittan on middum gemǽnum rîce, þæt ðū ne sceoldest ðæt ilce geþolian ðæt ôðre men? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 522. Asyrie hæfdon LX wintra and ân hund and ân þûsend, þæt hit nā būton gewinne næs, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 4. Nis nǽnigu gecynd, . . . ðæt hē ne sŷ fŷres cynnes, Salm. Kmbl. 847; Sal. 423. Hē rād þæt hē wæs et Ceastre *he rode so that he was at Worcester*, Chart. Th. 71, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1576; An. 789: 1474; An. 738. Man gecwǽman ne mæg twâm hlâfordum ætsomne, þæt hē ne forseó þone ôðerne, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 220, 224. Þǽr is ân mǽgð þæt hî magon cyle gewyrcan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. Tō ðâm handum ðæt ðæt fel of gǽþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 3. Hwylc man is þonne ǽfre, þæt hē wēne . . . *whatever man is there (of such a kind), that he can suppose* . . ., Wulfst. 214, 14: Cd. Th. 227, 20; Dan. 189. Hyge wæs oncyrred, þæt hié ne murndon, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. Gif mon sié dumb oþþe deáf geboren, þæt hē ne mæge his synna andettan, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Æfter ðære gebysnunge wurdon ârǽrede muneclîf mid ðære gehealdsumnysse, þæt hî drohtnian on clǽnnesse, Homl. Th. i. 318, 8. Gewunige hē fæstende, þæt hē wite þæt seó mæsse sŷ gesungen *let him continue his fast so, that he may know the mass has been sung*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 438, 3. Gif ceorlisc man geþeó, þæt hē hæbbe .v. hîda landes, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 5: 10; Th. i. 188, 7. Ða Gotan læssan hwîle hergedan, þæt hié þurh Godes ege þæt hié nâþer ne þa burg ne bærndon ne þæs þone willan næfdon . . ., Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 5. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nemne him mon .v. men, and begite þara .v. .I., þæt him mid swerige, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Hwylc is manna þæt feores neóte . . . oððe hwylc manna is þæt his âgene sāwle generige, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Elen. Kmbl. 750; El. 375: Exon. Th. 273, 20; Jul. 519. (2) where the clause stands as relative to a preceding demonstrative word:—Hē lǽrde hig swâ þæt (*ita ut*) hig wundredon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54. Þæt wîte wæs tō þæs strang, ðæt ǽghwelc man sceolde mid sāre on þās world cuman, Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Swelc wæs þeáw hira þæt hié ǽghwylcne ellþeódigra dydon him tō mōse, Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Swâ is þære menigo þeáw, þæt . . ., 355; An. 178. Ðŷn mægen is swâ mǽre, mihtig Drihten, swâ þæt ǽnig ne wât eorðbūende þa deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, ne þæt ǽnig ne wât engla hâdes þa heáhnisse heofena kyninges, Hy. 3, 31–35. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu þæt geþeóþ, þæt hî swâ micel landes habban, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis nǽnig swâ snotor, ne þæs swâ gleáw, þæt âsecgan mæge, Cd. Th. 286, 12; Sat. 351. (*See also* se, V, swâ.) IV. introducing clauses expressing cause, reason:—Hwæt þence gē betwux eów, þæt (forðon, Lind.: forþon þæt, Rush.) gē hlâfas nabbaþ *why reason ye among yourselves, because ye have brought no bread?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 8. Byþ ðē meorð, þæt ðū ûs on lāde lîðe weorðe, Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. V. where the main clause is not expressed, (1) in narrative:—Ǽrþon ðe seó heánnes ðæs walles gefylled wǽre, þæt se cyning ofslegen wæs and þæt ylce geweorc Ôswalde forlēt (some form equivalent to *it happened* appears necessary before *þæt*, which word there is nothing in the Latin to suggest: Priusquam altitudo parietis esset consummata, rex ipse occisus opus idem Osualdo reliquit), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Ðâ æt nŷhstan mid fultume his freónda þæt hē gelŷfde, 3, 22; S. 552, 26: 3, 24; S. 556, 21: 4, 27; S. 604, 32 (cf. 3, 9; S. 533, 16–19: 4, 3; S. 569, 1–3). And þæs embe âne niht ðæt wē Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 39; Men. 20 and often. Nō þæt ðîn aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, Cd. Th. 262, 34; Dan. 754: 288, 9; Sat. 378: 304, 24; Sat. 634. (2) in the titles of chapters:—Caput II. Ðæt se ǽrra Rōmwara Cāsere Breotene gesōhte, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2 and often. (3) in exclamations:—Wâ þæt ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Eálâ þæt nân wuht nis fæste stondendes weorces, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 9, 55: 18, 1. Eálâ, mîn Drihten, þæt ðū eart ælmihtig, 20, 1. Eálâ, þæt ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168. VI. where the construction is elliptical:—Þrŷ dagas tō lāfe syndon þæt hié þē willaþ acwellan *three days remain before the day comes on which they mean to kill you*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 26. [*O. Sax.* that: *O. Frs.* thet: *O. H. Ger.* daz: *Icel.* at.] v. þætte; *conj.*

þætte (= þæt þe; v. se, IV. 3); *pron.* I. as a relative, *that, which*:—Ðæt ðū hyra frumcyn ícan wolde, þte æfter him cenned wurde, Cd. Th. 236, 9; Dan. 318: 245, 32; Dan. 472. Ðæt hē ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd and his dagena rîm and his weorces wlite and wuldres leán, þætte heofones cyning syleþ tō sigorleánum, Exon. Th. 97, 11; Cri. 1589. Metod fēt eall þte grōweþ, Met. 29, 70. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Wîslîce gē dyde, þte mannum bedīgled wæs on eorðan þæt gē þæt on heofenas sōhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 1. II. combining antecedent and relative, *that which, what*:—On hire wæs gefylled þte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15. Dō ā þætte duge, Exon. Th. 300, 10; Fä. 4. Wâ ðæm ðe gemonigfealdaþ ðæte (ðætte, Cott. MSS.) his ne biþ, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 18.

þætte (= þæt þe; cf. eác wæs *ðæt ðe* beforan ðæm temple stōd ceác, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1, *and*: Ðâ wæs *þte* scyttelas wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. þætte *is used in the same way as* þæt, q. v.); *conj. That.* I. introducing substantive clauses. (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Cûþ is þte Drihten fæstte, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23: 87, 5. Weard undyrne cūð, gyddum geómore, þætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. (a 1) where the subject of the substantive clause is omitted:—Nis eów forboden, þte ǽhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 27. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause:—Hit is âwriten ðætte Dauid, ðâ hē ðone læppan forcorfedne hæfde, ðæt hē slōge on his heortan, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 16. Is þæt þeódnes gebod, þte . . ., Exon. Th. 202, 13; Ph. 69. Ðæt gelimpan sceal, þætte lagu flōweþ, 445, 2; Dom. 1. þæt gesŷne weard, þætte wrecend lifde, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlîc þeáw . . ., þætte freoðuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Treów wæs gecŷþed, þætte Gūðlâce God leánode, Exon. Th. 129, 12; Gū. 420: Cd. Th. 223, 3; Dan. 114. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—Hēr sagaþ se godspellere, þte Hǽlend wǽre lǽded on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 3: 41, 34. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen, þte is feor heonan æþelast londa, Exon. Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause:—Hî þæt ne gelŷfdon, þte lîffruma âhafen wurde, Exon. Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Bodan sægdon sōðne gefeán, þætte sunu wǽre Meotudes âcenned, Exon. Th. 28, 24; Cri. 451. Men gesēgon þeódwundor micel, þte eorðe āgeaf ða hyre on lǽgun, 71, 15; Cri. 1156. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in genitive or dative:—Gode ælmiehtigum sî ðonc, ðætte wē nū ǽnigne onstâl habbaþ lāreówa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. Se ðæs onsōce, þte sōð wǽre mǽre mihta waldend, Cd. Th. 244, 21; Dan. 451. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that*:—Beforan ðæm temple stōd ǽren ceác, ðætte menn meahten hira honda

ðweán, Past. 16; Past. 105, 1. Sprec tō ðīnum discipulum, þte sȳ geblissad heora heorte, and hié sȳn ofergytende ðisse sǽwe ege, Blickl. Homl. 233, 36. **III.** introducing clauses expressing result, manner, kind, degree. (1) where no demonstrative word is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that*:—Hī wēnaþ þ hī mægen eall ðās gōd gegaderian tōgædere, þætte nān būton ðære gesomnunga ne sié, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 3. Daniel sægde him wīslīce wereda gesceafte, þte sōna ongeat cyning ord and ende ðæs ðe him ȳwed wæs, Cd. Th. 225, 28; Dan. 161. Woldon hié feorhleán fācne gyldan þte hē þ dægweorc dreóre gebohte *so that he should pay for that deed with blood*, 187, 14; Exod. 151. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis ǽnig man þætte swā bereáfod sié, Met. 22, 49. Nǽnig manna is þætte āreccan mæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1091; An. 546: Cd. Th. 210, 2; Exod. 509. (2) where there is a demonstrative form as antecedent:—Hē beóþ swā geþwǽra, þætte nō þ ān þ hī magon gefēran beón, ac ðȳ furþor þ heora nān būton ōþrum beón ne mæg, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17. Ðǽr wæs swīþe swēte stenc swā þte ealle ða slēpan ðe ðǽr wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðīnne līchoman hié tōstenceaþ swā þte ðīn blōd flēwþ ofer eorðan swā swā wæter, 237, 6. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—þ nis nān man, þte sumes eácan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. **IV.** where the main clause is not expressed:—Ðonne hī niðer āstīgaþ tō āðweánne hiera niéhstena scylda, hié beóþ onlīcost suelce hī beren ðone ceák . . . , ðætte (*the case is such, that*) suā hwelc suā inweard higige tō gangenne on ða dura ðæs ēcean līfes, hē ondette ǽlce costunge, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 14. Æfter ðæm ðe Rōmeburg getimbred wæs twā hunde wintra and IIIIx, þætte (*it came to pass, that*) Cambisis fēng tō Persa rīce, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2: 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. And ðæs embe fīf niht ðætte fulwiht tiid ēces Drihtnes tō ūs cymeþ, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11, and often. Eálā þte ðis moncyn wǽre gesǽlig, gif heora mōd wǽre riht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40. Ðætte oft ðæs lāreówdōmes ðēnung bið swīðe untǽlwyrðlīce gewilnad, Past. 7, arg.; Swt. 47, 20, and often.

-þafa. v. ge-þafa.

þafet[t]ere, es; *m. One who agrees* or *consents, one who is remiss in allowing*:—Ðȳ læs se ðafetere, se ðe wile forgiefan ðæt hē wrecan sceolde, tō ēcum wītum geteó his hiéremenn *ne rector remittendo quod ferire debuit ad aeterna supplicia subditos pertrahat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 21. Ðæt hē swā stiére ðǽm ungeðyldegum irsunga, swā hē ðone hnescan ðafettere on reccelēste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut tamen remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25.

þafian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to consent to, agree with, approve of, assent to, allow, permit.* (a) with accusative:—Ic Beágmund ðis ðeafie and wrīte, Chart. Th. 472, 22, 24, 28, 19, and often. Swā hwylc swā morþorslege þafaþ and hine man ðonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Heó hine monede ðæt hē weoruldhād forlǽte and munuchāde onfēnge. Ond hē ðæt well ðafode *he readily consented to it*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3. Ðē sint tū gearu swā līf swā deáð, swā ðē leófre bið tō geceósanne; cȳð hwæt ðū ðæs tō þinge þafian wille *say which alternative you mean to accept*, Elen. Kmbl. 1213; El. 608. Nǽfre ic ðæs þeódnes þafian wille mǽgrǽdenne *I will never consent to marriage with the prince*, Exod. Th. 249, 8; Jul. 108. (b) with dative:—Gē þafiaþ eówer fædera weorcum *consentitis operibus patrum uestrorum*, Lk. Skt. 11, 48. Ðafande woeron feh him tō seallanne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lind. 22, 5. (c) with a clause:—Gif hē þafaþ ðæt hē ūt gā of minstre *si consenserit, ut egrediatur de monasterio*, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 17. Þafodest ðū ðæt mē þeówmennen drehte, Cd. Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Þafa ðæt ic ūt ādō ðæt mot of ðīnum eágan *sine eiciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4. Ða eorlas þafigan ne woldon ðæt hié forlēton leófne lāreów, Andr. Kmbl. 804; An. 402. **II.** *to submit to, bear, suffer, endure*:—Ðē þincþ se earmra se ðæt yfel dēþ ðonne se ðe hit þafaþ *miserior tibi injuriae illator, quam acceptor esse videretur*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 19. Sum gewealdenmōd þafaþ in geþylde ðæt hē sceal, Exon. Th. 297, 20; Crä. 77. Eal ðæt hē for ūs þafode and ðolode, Wulfst. 23, 22. Ða eádigan martyras mænigfealde earfoðnyssa ðafedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12, 89. Se þeódcyning ðafian sceolde Eofores ānne dōm, Beo. Th. 5919; B. 2963. Þafigan, Cd. Th. 227, 22; Dan. 190. Ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian and þafian on ðīnne dōm *I must suffer and submit to everything, as you decide*, Exon. Th. 270, 16; Jul. 466. Hié derede ǽgðer ge þurst ge hǽte, and ealne ðone dæg wǽron ðæt þafiende, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 17. **III.** *to bear with, tolerate*:—Hē ilde and ðafode ða scylda and ðeáh hē him gecȳðde *et dissimulavit culpas, et innotuit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 22. [*Non me demergat tempestas* louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me duue, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 15. ȝef ha ne letteð me nawt, ah þauieð ant þolieð, Marh. 15, 19. Ne mahe ȝe nawt do me, bute þet he wule þeauien and þolien ow to donne, Jul. 19, 9. Þatt Godd ne þole nohht ne þafe laþe gastess to winnenn oferrhannd off uss, Orm. 5457. Euerilc husfolc ðe mai it ðauen on ger sep oðer on kide hauen, Gen. and Ex. 3139. Was neuere non þat mouhte þaue Hise dintes, noyþer knith ne knaue, Havel. 2696.] v. geþafian.

þafung, e; *f. Consent, permission*:—Be bisceopes þafunge *cum consensu episcopi*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. Be his þafunge *permissionem suam*, R. Ben. Interl. 77, 6. Ðū wēndest ðæt seó weord ðās woruld wende būton Godes geþeahte and his þafunge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 32. Ne mæg se deófol mannum derian būtan Godes ðafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 196. Þet weas mid Earnulfes þafunge (geþafunge, MS. A.), Chr. 887; Erl. 87. 3. [Vlesches fondunge goð to uorð upe me þurch min þafunge, A. R. 344, note.] v. ge-þafung.

þage, þāh *though*. v. þæge, þeáh.

þametaþ?:—Flōdas hafettaþ (þametaþ, MS. M.) handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8.

þan, þon; *adv.* **I.** *then, from that time, after that*:—Wæs wyrd ungemete neáh . . . nō þon lange wæs feorh æþelinges flǽsce bewunden, Beo. Th. 4838; B. 2423. [*Goth.* þan: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* þan.] **II.** *so, as*:—Wiþ ðæs ic wāt ðū wilt higian þon ǽr þe ðū hine ongitest *towards it I know thou wilt hasten as soon as thou perceivest it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than lango the hē mōsta is juguði neotan, Hēl. 3498.] **III.** with comparatives, in negative sentences. (a) with adjectives, (α) followed by *ðonne* or *ðe, any*:—Gif hió bearn gestriéne, næbbe ðæt ðæs ierfes þon (þe, MS. H.) māre þe sió mōdor *if she have a child, it shall not have any more of the property than the mother*, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 20. On ōðrum ærne ðæt næbbe þon mā dura ðonne sió cirice, 5; Th. i. 64, 15. Ne eart ðū þon leófre, ðonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any more dear, than the black raven*, Exon. Th. 370, 4; Seel. 52. Nǽfre hlīsan āh meotud þan māran þonne hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum, 191, 10; Az. 86. Hē ne ūþe ðæt ǽnig ōþer man ǽfre mǽrða þon mā gehēdde, ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. (α 1) where *þon* is preceded by *wihte, any at all*:—Ne mōt hē ðara hyrsta lǽdan of disse worulde wuhte þon māre ðonne hē hider brōhte (cf. ne lǽt hē his nānwuht of ðīs middanearde mid him māre ðonne hē brōhte hider, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15–17), Met. 14, 10. (β) where the comparative takes the dative after it:—Hē ðām ðe on sceare māran wǽron on ðām mægnum eáþmōdnesse and hȳrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa wæs *in respect to the virtues of humility and obedience he was not any less than those who were greater in the matter of the tonsure*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. (γ) where neither particle nor case follows the comparative:—Næs ðā wordlatu wihte þon māre þæt se stān tōgān *then was there not any more delay at all in obeying the command, so that the stone split open*, Andr. Kmbl. 3043; An. 1524. Nāhte ic ðīnre nǽfre miltse þon māran þearfe *never had I any greater need of thy mercy (than I now have)*, Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. (b) with adverbs, (α) followed by *ðe*:—Hē nāt hwæt him tōweard bið, þon mā þe ðū wistest *he knows not what will happen to him any more than thou knowest*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 14. Wē his ne gefrēðaþ, þon mā ðe mon his feax mæg gefrēdan būtan his felle, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 20. Him ðæt nō ne derede, ðon mā ðe ceald wæter, Shrn. 83, 17: Exon. Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. (β) without *ðe*:—Ic ða word gehȳrde and nōht ðon ǽr ðære ærninge blon *ego audiens, nihilominus coeptis institi vetitis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15. Hē georne wiðsōc Iōsepes hūse ne þon ǽr geceás Effremes cynn *he utterly refused the house of Joseph, nor any more readily did he choose the race of Ephraim*, Ps. Th. 77, 67. Æfre ic ne hȳrde þon cymlīcor ceól gehladenne *I have not ever heard of a vessel any more fairly laden*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361. Ðā ne wolde se pāpa ðæt geþafigean ne ða burhware ðon mā *etsi pontifex concedere voluit, non tamen cives Romani potuere permittere*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33. Ne bewerede Penda ðon mā gif hwylce men woldan Godes word lǽron ðæt hī ne mōstan *nec prohibuit Penda, quin etiam verbum, si qui vellent audire, praedicaretur*, 3, 21; S. 551, 23. Ne ðon mā se ðe gehāt gehǽt, ne wēne hē ðæt hē sié ā ðȳ neár hefonrīce, gif hē hine from went ðǽm gehātum *nor any more let him that vows a vow suppose that he be ever the nearer heaven, if he turns from those vows*, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ne bið sond þon mā wið micelne rēn hūses hirde *nor any more is the sand a guard for a house against much rain*, Met. 7, 20: 8, 23: 11, 69. Būtan ðū ūsic þon ōfostlīcor hreddan wille *if you do not save us any quicker*, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. (β 1) where *āwiht* or *wuhte* precedes *þon, any at all*:—Ðǽr nǽnegu bið niht on sumera, ne wuhte þon mā on wintra dæg tōteled tīdum, Met. 16, 14: 20, 108. Āwiht þon mā, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*O. Sax.* ni . . . than mēr the *not . . . any more than.* Cf. *Goth.* ni . . . þana mais: *O. H. Ger.* dana mēr.]

þān; *adj. Moist*:—Þa þānan *madentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 71: 57, 12. [*Thone, thoney* = damp, is found as a word of E. Norfolk and of some Midland counties in Marshall's Rural Economy (1795–6), and in Ray's North-country words (1691); v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, B. 3, 5, 15.] v. þānian, þǽnan.

þanan, þonan (-on, -un, -en); *adv.* **I.** with demonstrative force, *thence*:—þanan *illic(-inc?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 55. Ðonan *illinc*, 44, 54. (1) marking the point from which motion takes place:—Hē þanon (þonan, Rush.: þona, Lind. *inde*) eode, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. Þanon hē com on Iudēisce endas *inde exsurgens uenit in fines Iudaeae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē wand up þanon, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Hē fōr þanun (þanon, MS. A.: ðonan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 1. Þanun (-en, MS. A.), 12, 9. Monige þonan gewitan, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 34. Þonan, Exon. Th. 235, 9; Ph. 554. Hē ða hālgan sāwla þonon ālǽdde, Blickl. Homl. 67, 19. Hāt mīn blōd þonon ādrȳgan, 183, 27. (1 a) followed by a relative particle, the two words together having force of relative:—þider cuman, þonan þe

hit ǽr com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 31. On ða rícu, þonon þe hē ǽr sended wæs, Blickl. Homl. 9, 25. Ðý læs hē ǽfealle ðonon ðe hē fæsdlícost tō hopian scolde, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 11. (2) marking the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—Ðanon ðe hē blǽwþ him byþ nama gesett *from the quarter that the wind blows is a name made for it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 11. Ðæt flōd ys þanoñ tōdǽled on feówer eán *from that point the stream runs in four separate channels*, Gen. 2, 10. Ða hē on botme stōd, ða him þūhte ðæt þanon wǽre tō helle duru hund þūsenda míla gemearcodes, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. Hē ðǽr rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, 177, 9; Gen. 2927: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. God wæs mīn on ða swíðran, ðanon ic ne wende ǽfre tō aldre onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Hē sǽde ðæt ðæt land sié swíþe lang norþ þonan *he said that from that point the country stretches very far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Seó burh is west þonon from ðære stōwe on ānre mīle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. (3) marking the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Nalles þanon (*from hell*) gehēran in heofonum hāligne dreám, Cd. Th. 284, 26; Sat. 327. Gesæt him be healfe . . . , þanon bāsnode hwæt him gūðweorca gifeðe wearð, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. Hié ealle on yppan wunedon, þonen bīdende ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. God wunaþ on ðære ceastre his ānfealdnesse; ðonan hē dǽlþ manega gemetgunga eallum his gesceaftum, and þonon (-an, Cott. MS.) hē welt ealra, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 18–21. Þonan ān cyning rícsaþ . . . , ealra gesceafta waldeþ (cf. þǽr rícsaþ ān cyning, se hæfþ anweald eallra ōþra cyninga *heic regum sceptrum dominus tenet*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 17), Met. 24, 31. (4) marking source, origin:—Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne sceat þanon (*inde*) begytaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3. Þanon wōc fela geósceaftgāsta, Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Þonon Eómer wōc, 3925; B. 1960. Ðære wrǽnnesse wōdþrāg . . . gedrǽfþ sefan ingehygd: þonan mǽst cymeþ unnetta saca, Met. 25, 43. (5) marking cause, reason:—Ne gehýrdest ðū Drihten cweþende, for þon þe ic eów sende swā swā sceáp on middum wulfum? Þanon wæs geworden . . . ic bæd ūrne Drihten ðæt hē hine æteówde, and hraþe hē mē hine æteówde, and hē mē tō cwæð . . . 'Ic sende tō ðē Andreas,' Blickl. Homl. 237, 30. Þonne God gangeþ for his folc . . . þanon eorðe byþ onhrēred, Ps. Th. 67, 8. (6) temporal, *from that time, after that*:—Ðæt hē unæþele â forð þanan wyrð, Met. 17, 28. Hē forlǽt his æþelo, and ðonan wyrþ anæþelad ōþ ðæt hē wyrþ unæþele, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22. Þanon forþ *exhinc*, Anglia xiii. 393, 404: *de cetero*, 439, 1059. Ðanon forþ *exinde*, 444, 1130. Hē ða geféan ðæs heofonlíces ēðles þanon forð geseón ne mihte, Wulfst. 1, 6. Siððan ongon Cain ceastre timbran . . . þanon his eaforan ǽrest wōcan bearn from brýde on ðam burhstede. Se yldesta wæs Iared hāten *afterwards did Cain build a city . . . Not till after that were children born to his son* (*Enoch*) *in that town. The eldest was Irad* (v. Gen. 4, 17, 18), Cd. Th. 65, 4; Gen. 1061: 210, 14; Exod. 515. II. with relative force, *whence*, (1) referring to the point from which motion takes place:—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs þanon (*unde*) ic ūt eode, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 44. Cunnaþ fýr eft tō his ēðle, ðanon hit ǽror cwom, Salm. Kmbl. 834; Sal. 416. Hē gewāt on Hibernia, ðonan hē ǽr com, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 13. Þonan, Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Hē tō ðæm fæderlícan setle eode, þonon hē nǽfre onweg ne gewāt, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. (2) referring to the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—On heofonas, þonon hē nǽfre won wæs, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17: 91, 5. (3) referring to the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Hē hine sylfne hefeþ on heánne beám, þonan ýþast mæg sīð bihealdan, Exon. Th. 205, 15: Ph. 113. (4) referring to source or origin:—Ðæt sum gestreón mē ic begyte þanon ic mē āfēde *ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 21. (5) referring to cause or reason:—Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan sittan, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan. Ðonon him gelamp ðæt sume men gewuniaþ cweþan *magis in officina sua residere, quam ad psallendum in ecclesia concurrere consuerat. Unde accidit illi, quod solent dicere quidam*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 18. III. in correlative combinations:—Ðæt mē þinceþ wiþerweard þing . . . ðætte þonan ðe hī teohhiaþ ðæt hī scylan eádigran weorþan, ðæt hī weorþaþ ðonan earmran, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24–27. Ðonon ðe hī ūtan bioþ āhæfene, ðanon hié bioþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. [*O. Sax.* thanan: *O. Frs.* thana: *O. H. Ger.* danān *inde, illinc.*] v. *next word, and* þe, II. 1.

þanane; *adv.* I. *thence.* (1) local:—Ne gǽst ðū þanone (-ene, MS. A.: þonan, Rush.) *non exies inde*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ða gewāt ic þanone, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 422. Ðanonne, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. (2) temporal, *after that*:—*Rursum, dein vel* þonane, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 63. (3) causal:—Ðonne mon lǽt tōslūpan ðone ege . . . , ðonne wierþ gehnescad ðonone sió ðreáung ðæs anwaldes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 3. II. *whence*:—Wīgheard tō Rōme wæs onsended, ðonone hī hider onsendon gewritu, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* thanana: *O. H. Ger.* danana.] v. preceding word.

þanan-forþ. v. þanan, I. 6.

þanan-weard; *adj. Moving thence*:—Bebeád hē him, ðæt hē geara wiste, ðæt hē hine nǽfre underbæc ne besāwe, siþþan hē þononweard wǽre *lex dona coërceat, ne dum Tartara liquerit, fas sit lumina flectere,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9. [Cf. þeone Godd warp hire (*pride*) sone se ha iboren wes; & as ha nuste hwuch wei ha come þeneward, ne con ha neauer mare ifinden na wei azainward, H. M. 43, 8.]

þanc, es; *m.* I. *thought*:—On ðeóstrum ne mæg þances gehygdum ænig wíslícu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Þances gleáw þegn, Andr. Kmbl. 1113; An. 557. Þonces gleáw, Exon. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Þurh gemynda spēd, mōde and dǽdum, worde and gewitte, wíse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Ge þanc ge þeáwas, word and weorc georne gerihtan, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 16. Drihten, ūre mōd gebīg, þanc and þeáwas on ðīn gewil, Hy. 7, 78. [Þu þi þanc (þoht, 2nd MS.) al forhele, Laym. 4360. He put a swuc þonc in hire heorte, A. R. 222, 25.] II. *kindly thought, favour, grace*:—Oft hē þearfendra bēne þance (*graciously*) gehýrde, Ps. Th. 101, 15. Ðis is landa betst, ðæt wit þurh uncres hearran þanc habban mōston (cf. hie thuru thes kēsures thank ríki habda, Hēl. 66), Cd. Th. 49, 22; Gen. 796. III. *agreeableness, pleasure, satisfaction*; in phrases, (a) ǽfter þance *according to what is agreeable, agreeably, pleasantly*:—Hē his líchoman forwyrnde woruldblissa . . . Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme ǽfter þonce þegan wolde *he refused his body worldly delights . . . There was too much fear of God in his mind for him to partake of human glory, following the dictates of pleasure*, Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. (b) on þanc, tō þances, tō þance *to the satisfaction* of a person, *so as to please*, cf. *O. Frs.* tō thanke: *Icel.* til þakka eins, í þökk við einn *to one's liking*: *Ger.* zu Danke:—Hié nānwuht gōdes ne magon Gode bringan tō ðances *nullum boni operis Deo sacrificium immolant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 8. Ðū hæfst tō þance geþēnod dīnum hearan, hæfst ðē wiðˇ Drihten dýrne geworhtne (cf. habda ira Drohtine gethionōd te thanka, Hēl. 506), Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 763; B. 379. Se bisceop ðæs getīðode on ealra ðæra witena þanc *the bishop granted it to the satisfaction of all the witan*, Chart. Th. 303, 2. Cūð dyde Nergend ðæt Noe ðæt gyld on þanc āgifen hæfde (*the sacrifice had been well pleasing*), Cd. Th. 91, 2; Gen. 1506. Him wīf sunu on þanc gebær *to his delight his wife bore him a son*, 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ic ðē on hleóðre hearpan gecwēme . . . Ic ðē on þanc mōte sealmas singan, Ps. Th. 107, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 3242; An. 1624. On þonc, Exon. Th. 402, 7; Rä. 21, 26. Hē of stānclife burnan leódum lǽdde on leófne þanc, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (c) on þance *pleasing, agreeable, grateful*, cf. thīn thionost is im an thanke, Hēl. 118: *O. H. Ger.* in thanke, danche *gratus*:—On ðonce mē syndon ðīne word and ðīn lufu *gratias ago benevolentiae tuae*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 23. Mē is ðīn cyme on myclum ðonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. Th. 387, 22; Rä. 5, 9. Ðonne wǽron ǽgþer gōde, ge ða ǽrran ge ðās æfterran, and nǽron nāðere an þance *quid aliud colligi datur, nisi semper bona esse, sed ingrata?* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 10. Nǽnegum þūhte dæg on þonce gif sió dimme niht ǽr egesan ne brōhte (cf. þancwyrþre bið ðæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslícan þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28), Met. 12, 16. IV. *thanks*:—Gode ælmiehtegum sī ðonc, ðætte . . . , Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 18. Him ðæs þanc sié, Cd. Th. 68, 13; Gen. 1116: Hy. 7, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 2900; An. 1453. Ðisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe, Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Swā gelǽrede biscepas, swā suā nū Gode ðonc wel hwǽr siendon, Past. prep.; Swt. 9, 4: 1; Swt. 27, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2302; An. 1152. Ða gesceafta nǽron nānes ðonces ne nānes weorþscipes weorþe, gif hī heora unwillum hlāforde hērden, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 20. Hié ða lāc þēgon tō þance (*thankfully, gratefully*), Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Hē him dǽda leán gieldeþ, ðām ðe his giefe willaþ þicgan tō þonce, Exon. Th. 109, 26; Gū. 96. Hié on þanc curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted Lot's kindness with thanks*, Cd. Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. Þanc āgan, habban *to have thanks, be thanked* for something (*gen., prep., or clause*):—Ðæs āge þrymesse þrym þonc, Exon. Th. 37, 27; Cri. 599. Hafa árna þanc, Cd. Th. 147, 6; Gen. 2435. Hæfþ se þeówa ǽnigne þanc, forþam ðe hē dyde ðæt him beboden wæs, Lk. Skt. 17, 9. Þonc hafa, Iofes, ðæt ic ða mōste oferwinnan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 27. Þanc cunnan, witan [cf. He cuðe him ðerof wel gret ðhanc, Gen. and Ex. 1659. Sche . . . can hem therfore as moche thank as me, Chauc. Kn. T. 950] *to feel grateful, be thankful* for something (*gen.*):—Ðām ðe þonc Gode wíta ne cūþun, ðæs ðe hē on ðone hālgan beám āhongen wæs *to those who felt no gratitude to God for his sufferings, for his being hung on the cross*, Exon. Th. 67, 22; Cri. 1092: 74, 29; Cri. 1213. Ðū Waldende dīnre ālýsnesse þonc ne wisses, 90, 5; Cri. 1474: 85, 5; Cri. 1386. Ðū ðæs ealles ǽnigne þonc dīnum nergende nysses on mōde, 91, 29; Cri. 1498. God nele, ðæt him man his gifena þanc nyte, Wulfst. 261, 17. Þancas, þanc dōn *to give thanks*; gratias agere: þanca dǽd *gratiarum actio*, Scint. 50, 5:—Hē Gode þancas dyde *gratias agens*, Mk. Skt. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 22, 17. Ðē ic þancas dō, forðam ðe ic ne eom swylce ōðre men, 18, 11: Jn. Skt. 11, 41: Scint. 50, 2, 3. Þanc ic dō, ðū gōda hyrde, forðon ðās sceáp mē efenþrowiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Þanc gegildan [cf. Me him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, Ayenb. 18, 6] *to pay thanks, give from a feeling of gratitude, to reward* a service:—Him God wolde ǽfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād geluſade, sealde him snyttra, Exon. Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. Þanc, þancas secgan [cf. To zigge grat þank, Ayenb. 18, 17] *to*

express thanks for something (*gen., prep. clause*), *give thanks*:—Hē Gode his gōda ðanc sægde (*gratias agebat*), Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 26: Cd. Th. 16, 4; Gen. 238: Andr. Kmbl. 2937; An. 1471: Blickl. Homl. 103, 25: 217, 34. Ne sæcgaþ ūs nēnne þanc, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 332. Saga ēcne þonc, ðæt ic his mōdor gewearþ, Exon. Th. 13, 28; Cri. 209. Wē sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. ¶ Þances, *genitive, used alone or in combination with noun or pronoun, and having adverbial force* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* thankis *gratis: O. H. Ger.* danches *sponte, ultro, gratis*). (1) *thanks* to a person on whom a result depends, *by* (*one's*) *grace, favour*:—Ðæt næs nā eówres þances ac þurh God *it was not thanks to you but by God's will;* non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate, Gen. 45, 8. Sege mē hwæþer se ðīn wela ðīnes þances swā deóre seó ðe for his āgenre gecynde *tell me whether that wealth of thine is so precious thanks to thee or from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Hié rīcsedon næs ðeáh mīnes ðonces *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 14. Godes þonces *by God's grace*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29: 883; Erl. 83, 18. (2) where there is voluntary or unforced action, *of* (*one's own*) *accord, with* (*a person's*) *consent, willingly, voluntarily*:—Hē him hiera ðonces gestiéran ne meahte *he could not restrain himself from them* (his vices) *of his own accord*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Gewilde man hī tō rihte þances oþþe unþances *let them be compelled to right whether they will or no*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 28. Hē nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances *he took some of them with him, some willingly, others against their will*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 36. Ðā þancodon hý ðyses Gode and mē swýþe georne, and heom eall ðis swýþe wel līcode, and cwǽdon ðæt heora þances ðis on ēcnesse stande *they said that they approve of the arrangement remaining in perpetuity*, Chart. Th. 117, 7. Āgenes þances *sponte*, Germ. 395, 64: L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 22. Gif hwā þeóf gemēte and hine his þances āweg lǽte būton hreáme *if any one come upon a thief and of his own accord let him get away without hue and cry*, 29; Th. i. 392, 14. Hwæþer ðe ðū hý forseó and ðīnes āgenes þonces hī forlēte būton sāre ðe ðū gebīde hwonne hī ðē sorgiendne forlētan *whether thou despise them and of thine own accord abandon them without a pang, or wait till the time comes when they abandon thee sorrowing*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12: 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. Ðonne sió sāul hire unðonces gebǽdd wierð ðæt yfel tō forlǽtanne ðæt hió ǽr hire āgnes ðonces gedyde, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 14. [Hi wenden alle fra þe king, sume here þankes and sume here unþankes, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 12. Bluðeliche he wule herkien þet þe preost him leið on; ah þenne þe preost hine hat aȝefen þa ehte þon monne þet hit er ahte, þet he nulle iheren his þonkes *he will not listen to that if he can help it*, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Þe sulve mose hire þonkes wolde þe totose, O. and N. 70. Lordschipe wol not his thonkes han no felaweschipe, Chauc. Kn. T. 768.] (3) where there is uncontrolled or independent action, *at* (*one's*) *pleasure* or *will*:—Ðū wēndest ðæt seó wyrd ðās woruld wende heore āgenes þonces būton Godes geþeahte and his þafunge *thou didst suppose that fate turned this world at her own pleasure without the counsel and consent of God*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 31. (4) where there is independent condition, *in* or *of itself*:—Gif se weorþscipe and se anweald āgnes ðonces gōd wǽre, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 9. Se anweald his āgenes ðonces gōd næs, ðā se gōd næs ðe hē tō com, 16, 4; Fox 58, 19. (5) *for* (*one's*) *sake*:—Wē biddaþ ðē ðæt ðū hit ūs ðīnes fæder þances forgife *we pray thee to forgive us it for thy father's sake*, Gen. 50, 17. Gedǽle hē ðæt wurð Godes þances *pretium Dei gratia distribuat*, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 23: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 11: L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 8, 9: L. Ath. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 8: Wulfst. 238, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 200: Lchdm. i. 400, 9. Ic ann ðæs landes intō mynstre Sċa Marian þances, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ungeniédde mid eówrum āgenum willan gē sculon ðencean for eówre heorde Godes ðonces nals na for fracedlecum gestreónum *providentes non coacte, sed spontanee secundum Deum, neque turpis lucri gratia, sed voluntarie*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 20. Hié ða miclan feorme þigedon Cristes þonces ðe hié ǽr þigedon deófla þonces, Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 22–24. [*Goth* thank fairhaitan χάριν ἔχειν, Lk. 17, 9: *O. Sax.* thank *grace, pleasure, thanks: O. Frs.* thank, thonk: *O. H. Ger.* danc, thanc *gratia: Icel.* þökk *pleasure, thanks.*] v. bealu-, fore-, ge-, hete-, hyge-, inge-, inwit-, nearu-, or-, searu-, un-þanc; unþances.

þanc-ful[1]; *adj.* I. *thoughtful*:—Mǽden carful þancful nytwyrþe clǽne *a maiden born on the ninth day of the moon will be careful, thoughtful, useful, chaste*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 14. II. *spirited;* animosus:—Cild ācenned (*born on the thirteenth day of the moon*), þancfull (*animosus*), þrīste, reáful, ofermōd, him sylfum gelīcigende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 13. III. *pleasing, agreeable*, cf. *Icel.* þekki-ligr *handsome, pleasant*:—Ðoncful *gratiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 31. þancfulle *idoneam*, ii. 44, 26. Wē hālsiaþ, God, ðæt þeów ðīn cync ūre . . . tō ðē . . . þancfull mæge becuman *quaesumus, Deus, ut famulus tuus rex noster . . . ad te . . . gratiosus ualeat pervenire*, Anglia xiii. 381, 228. þancfullust hýrsumnysse wæstm *gratissimus obedientie fructus*, 371, 84. IV. *thankful, grateful*:—Ðæt folc wearð swā fægen his cystignessa and swā þancful, ðæt hig worhton him āne anlīcnesse of āre, Ap. Th. 10, 10. Beóþ þancfulle *grati estote* (Col. 3, 15), Homl. Th. i. 606, 18. Wesaþ þancfulle þon Hǽlende eówreres andleofan, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. V. *content, satisfied*:—Ðancful *contentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 6. þancfull, 24, 66. Ðæt hē ðoncfull sī stýre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. Ælþeódige bisceopas sýn ðoncfulle (*contenti*) heora gæstlīþnesse and feorme, S. 573, 3. Scottas wǽron ðancfulle (*contenti*) heora gemǽrum, 5, 23; S. 646, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-dancfol *ingratus.*] v. un-þancful[1].

þancfullīce; *adv. Thankfully, gratefully*:—Ða ongeat Eustachius ðæt seó foresǽde costnung him ðā æt wæs, and þancfullīce hī underfēng, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 144. v. scearp-þancfullīce.

þanc-hycgende *thoughtful*:—Hē, gumena nāt hwylc, þanchycgende ðǽr gehȳdde deóre mādmas, Beo. Th. 4462; B. 2235.

þancian; *p.* ode. I. *to thank, give thanks, express in words* or *have in mind feelings of gratitude*, (1) absolute:—Drihten ðancode, ǽrðan ðe hē ða hlāfas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 16. Hē genam ðone calic þanciende *accipiens calicem gratias egit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 27. (2) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given:—Ðē þanciaþ Cristes þegnas, Hy. 7, 52, 49. Hī tō ðē cleopiaþ and ðē lofe þanciaþ *clamabunt et hymnum dicent*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hē Gode þancode, Mk. Skt. 8, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 454. Hē feóll tō his fōtum and him þancode *cecidit ante pedes ejus gratias agens*, Lk. Skt. 17, 16. Þearfan ic lǽrde ðæt hié Gode þancodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Wē sceolon him ðancian, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 18. Hig ðone hlāf ǽton Drihtne þanciende, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. (3) with gen. of that for which thanks are given:—Wē þanciaþ ðīnes weorðlīcan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 9. Hié þanciaþ þrymmes þrīstum wordum, Cd. Th. 242, 26; Dan. 425. Ne sceal hē beón tō georn deádra manna feós, ne tō lyt þancian heora ælmessan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. (4) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given, and (a) gen. of thing for which:—Hī Gode þonciaþ blǽdes and blissa, Exon. Th. 77, 14; Cri. 1256. Hē ðæs þancode Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 237. Hié Gode þancudan ðæs siges, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ðanca Gode ðīnre gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 400, 13. Þeáh hī his ðē ne ðancien, Ps. Th. 4, 8. Sceolde hē his Drihtne þancian ðæs leánes, Cd. Th. 17, 10; Gen. 257. (b) with gen. of a pronoun and clause stating cause of thanks:—Se gomela Gode þancode ðæs se man gesprec, Beo. Th. 2799; B. 1397: Elen. Kmbl. 1921; El. 962. Heó Gode þancode ðæs ðe hió sōð gecneów, 2276; El. 1139: Beo. Th. 1255; B. 625: Andr. Kmbl. 2022; An. 1013. Þoncade, Exon. Th. 148, 25; Gū. 750. Hī Gode þancodon ðæs ðe hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston, Beo. Th. 3257; B. 1626. Þancedon, 460; B. 227. (c) the cause of thanks given in a clause introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic ðancige ðē, ðæt ic ne eom nā swilce ōðre mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 19. Hī þanceden þeódne, ðæt hit þus gelomp, Cd. Th. 298, 16; Sat. 534. Ðanca Gode, ðæt hē ðē gefultumode, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 8. (5) combining the construction of (2) and (3):—Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum ðe mē wel fylston, and ðæs friðes ðe wē nū habbaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 4. II. *to express thanks by action, shew gratitude*:—Wē ðē freóndlīce wīc getǽhton ðū ūs leánest nū unfreóndlīce fremena þancast *as friends we assigned thee a dwelling, thou dost now unkindly requite us and shew thy gratitude for benefits*, Cd. Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689. Sceolde hē mid lāce his clǽnsunge Gode ðancian *he should shew his gratitude to God for his cleansing by a gift*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 10. III. *to feel gratified, to rejoice*:—þancaþ ł blissaþ *gratatur*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 60. Ðām ðe þanciaþ yfelum mīnum *qui gratulantur malis meis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 29. [*O. Sax.* thankian: *O. Frs.* thonkia: *O. H. Ger.* danchōn *satisfacere, benedicere, remunerare: Icel.* þakka.] v. ge-þancian.

þanc-metegung, *deliberation.* v. next word.

þanc-metung, e; *f. Deliberation, consideration*:—Gif hē mid ðancmetuncge (-metegunge, MS. B.: þoncmeotunge, Bd. M. 88, 4) and ðreodunge geþafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23.

-þancness. v. nearu-þancness.

þancol; *adj. Addicted to thought, acute*:—Cild ācenned (*born on the sixteenth day of the moon*) þancul (*efficax;* cf. scearpþancfullīce *efficaciter*, Scint. 206, 14; *and see* scearpþancllīce), staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Saga, þoncol mon, hwā mec bregde of brimes fæþmum, Exon. Th. 382, 17; Rä. 3, 12. v. deóp-, fore-, ge-, gearo-, hete-, hyge-, scearp-, searu-þancol; þancol-mōd.

-þancollīce. v. deóp-þancollīce.

þancol-mōd; *adj. Having the mind addicted to thought, of acute mind, wise, intelligent*:—þancolmōd wer, þeáwum hýdig, Cd. Th. 102, 24; Gen. 1705. Seó gleáwe hēt hyre þīnenne þancolmōde heáfod onwrīðan, Jud. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 172. Ealle witen eorðbūende þoncolmōde ðæt hī ðǽr ne sint, Met. 19, 14.

þanc-snot[t]or; *adj. Wise in thought, wise*:—þoncsnottor guma breóstgehygdum his bearn lǽrde, Exon. Th. 301, 19; Fä. 21. Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuiurthit thoncsnottura than him tharf sié, Txts. 149, 17.

þancung, e; *f. Thanking, thanks, thanksgiving*:—Gode sié lof and wuldor and dǽda þoncung ealra ðæra gōda ðe hē ūs forgifen hafaþ, Chart. Th. 136, 32. Sāwla þancung *thanksgiving by souls*, Hy. 9, 45. Ic ete mid micelre þancunge *manduco cum gratiarum actione*, Coll. Monast.

Th. 34, 29. Mid ealre þoncunga, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. Hē underfēng ða lāc mid ðancunge, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 16. [Be] ðæncunge ðǣm ðe wið ðȳfðe fylstaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 3. Ongan se bisceop ðancunge dōn Drihtne *episcopus gratias coepit agere Domino*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 31: 4, 23; S. 595, 19. Ðoncunge, 5, 19; S. 641, 2. Ic ðæs þoncunge dō Grēca herige, Nar. 2, 30. Þæs þancunga þīne scealcas ealle hæfdan *all thy servants gave thanks for this*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor and dǣda þancunga, Blickl. Homl. 75, 2. Ðē ic sylle þancunga *tibi reddo gratias*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 15. Ðæt is tō wundrianne, ðæt hī swā lytle þoncunge wiston Iōsepe ðæs ðe hē hī æt hungre āhredde *it is wonderful that they felt so little gratitude to Joseph for saving them from famine;* hunc Ioseph, quem constituit Deus Aegyptiis conservatae salutis auctorem, quis credat ita in brevi eorum excidisse memoriae, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. v. þanc, **IV**.

þanc-weorþ, -wurþ, -wirþe; *adj. Thankworthy, deserving thanks, acceptable:*—Þurh ðære þancweorþan Cristes gyfe *through the help of Christ's grace, which is deserving of all thanks*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 23. Þancwurðre *gratuita* (*Christi gratia fretus*), Hpt. Gl. 420, 76. Ūrum godum geoffrian ðancwurðe onsægednysse *to offer to our gods an acceptable sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 34. Būtan ðū him þoncwyrþe lāc onsecge, Exon. Th. 254, 17; Jul. 198. Ic eów secgan mæg þoncwyrþe þing, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan on mōde, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Þancwurðe gifa *grata* (*accepta*) *libamina*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 7. Gecwēme (ł) þancwurde gife *grata munuscula*, 510, 71. Þancwurde *gratos, acceptos, caros*, 416, 51. Ða ðe ic ðām bigengum ðancwyrþe gelȳfde *quae incolis grata credideram*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 38. Smylte weder biþ ðȳ þancwyrþre (*gratius*) gif hit hwēne ǣr biþ stearce stormas ... And þancwyrþre biþ ðæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslīcan þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26–29. Þancwurðra *gratuita*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 26. Hē gearcode him gebeórscipe on his hūse, ac hē gearcode him micele þancwurðran gereord on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 30. Þancwur[ðe]ste *gratissimum, acceptissimum, amantissimum*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 66. v. un-þancweorþ.

þancweorþlīce; *adv. Gladly, willingly, in a way that shews acceptance:*—Hī ðancweorþlīce (*gratanter*) wǣron fram him onfangene, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 2. Hē ðære gife ðancwurþlīce (*gratanter*) onfēng, 4, 30; S. 609, 9. Gif hē ǣr ne geæfstgode ðætte his brōður lāc wǣron ðancweorðlīcor onfongne ðonne his *nisi Cain invidisset acceptam fratris hostiam*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 3. *In* Jn. Skt. 6, 11 þancwurðlīce dōn *translates* gratias agere.

þanc-word, es; *n. A word of thanks:*—Swā scrīþende hweorfaþ gleómen, þearfe secgaþ, þoncword sprecaþ, simle sumne gemētaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 32; Vīd. 137.

þanēcan þe *whenever, as soon as ever:*—Ðonēcan þe heó ūtan behwerfed sié (cf. þonne hió ǣrest sié ūtan behwerfed, Met. 13, 77), Bt. 25; Fox 88, 34. Þeáh hī nū eall hiora līf āwriten hæfdon, hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu þeáh and losodon ðonēcan þe hit wǣre swā some swā ða wrīteras dydon and eác ða þe hī ymbe writon *though they indeed had written all their life, yet would not the writings have become antiquated and have perished, as soon as ever it was done, in the same way as the writers did, and those too about whom they wrote;* quamquam quid ipsa scripta proficiant, quae cum suis auctoribus premit longior atque obscura vetustas? 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Ac þonēcan (þan-, Bod. MS.) þe hē ðone anweald forlǣt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysegan weorþ, 27, 1; Fox 94, 20. v. (?) ēce.

þānian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become moist:*—Þǣnie *madeo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 44. Ðāniaþ *madescunt*, 57, 39. v. þān.

þanne, þænne, þonne; *adv. conj. Then, when.* Generally if the subject follows the verb the word is to be rendered by *then*, if the subject precedes the verb, by *when*. [*Þanne* and *þá* differ in force; the former is used where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found with the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past; the latter is used where a definite action has taken place. Cf. Þonne faraþ hig on ēce susle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46, with: Ðā fērde se ðe ða fīf pund underfēng, 25, 16. Þonne ðū fæste, smyra ðīn heáfod, 6, 17, with: Þā þā hē fæste feówertig daga, 4, 2. Symle ic gehȳrde, þonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185, with: Þā hī ðis gehȳrdon, hī fahnodon, Mk. Skt. 14, 11.] **A.**—demonstrative, *then.* **I.** of time, *then, at that time:*—Fōron hié bī swā hwaþerre efes swā hit þonne (*at the time of their going, whenever it was*) fierdleás wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. Ðæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge ... þonne forhtiaþ ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 11, 3: 95, 29: Exon. Th. 372, 21; Seel. 96. Þonne hī clypiaþ tō mē, and ic hī ne gehȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 2. Se deófol ðe beswāc ðone þeóf nele nāht on his ende geðafian, ðæt hē þonne gecyrre tō ðam Hǣlende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 191. **II.** marking order or sequence, *then, after that*, (1) of time:—Swā hwylc swā morþorslege þafaþ. and hine man þonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Gang ǣr and gesybsuma wið ðīnne brōðer, and þonne cum ðū syððan and bring ðīne lāc, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Būton hē gebinde ǣrest ðone strangan, and þonne hys hūs bereáfige, 12, 29. Nū wē faraþ tō Gerusalem, and þonne beóþ gefylde ealle ða hālgan gewreotu, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8. Se ðe gōd onginneþ, and þonne āblinneþ, 21, 34. Ðam ðe for his synnum onsǣgd weorþeþ, and þonne ā tō ealdre orleg dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Ealle ða hwīle sceal beón gedrync, ōð ðone dæg ðe hī hine forbærnaþ. Þonne ðȳ ylcan dæge ðe hī hine tō ðæm āde beran wyllaþ, þonne tōdǣlaþ hī his feoh ... Ðonne sceolon beón gesamnode ... menn ... þonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle ...; ðonne cymeþ ... se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ tō ðæm ǣrestan dǣle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25–36. Ālecgaþ hī ðone mǣstan dǣl, þonne ōðerne, ðonne ðæne þriddan, Swt. 20, 31. Gē cweðaþ: 'Drihten, ātȳn ūs.' Þonne cwyð hē: 'Ne can ic eów.' Ðonne ongynne gē cweþan. ... Þonne segþ hē ..., Lk. Skt. 13, 25–27. Gif gē þonne git (*after that still*) nellaþ eów wendan tō mē, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 169: Lk. Skt. 14, 32. Monige men syndon ðe cweþaþ ðæt hié on God gelȳfon, and þonne hweþere (*and yet after saying so*) nellaþ āblinnan from heora unrihtum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 5: 55, 21. (2) of place or position:—Æt ðām feówer tōðum fyrestum ... se tōð se þanne bī standeþ ... se ðe þonne bī ðam standeþ ... and þonne siþþan gehwilc, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 3–4. Is se ðridda Martinianus, þonne se feórða Dionisius ... þonne ðæs sixtan Seraphun nama is, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 5–6. **II a.** marking addition, *yet, besides:*—Hwæt māre dēst ðū? Gewyslīce þænne māre ic dō *certe adhuc plus facio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 35. **III.** marking the succession of subjects treated of in narrative, *then, again:*—Næs ðæt þonne mǣtost mægenfultuma, ðæt him lāh þyle Hrōðgāres *and then* (the helmet and byrnie having been already spoken of) *that was not meanest of aids that Hunferth lent him*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Ðænne (cf. And, 21; Men. 11; 38; Men. 19), Menol. Fox 46; Men. 23. **IV.** in a clause that is a qualification or contrast to a preceding clause, *then, yet, but:*—Feówertig daga, gif hit hysecild wǣre; gif hit þonne mǣdencild wǣre, ... hundeahtatig daga, Homl. Th. i. 134, 18. Ða ðe mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan lamb and culfran. Gif þonne hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǣre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte ..., 140, 2, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 163. Līfes ic ðē geann, gif ðū gelȳfst ... Gif ðū þonne elles dēst, ðū scealt deáþe sweltan, ii. 27, 73. Syndon ealle hǣþene godu hildedeóful; heofenas þænne (*autem*) worhte Drihten, Ps. Th. 95, 5. Ðæt hālige gewrit ðæt cȳþeþ ... Ðonne is ðeáw ðæs apostolīcan setles *sacra scriptura testatur ... Mos autem sedis apostolicae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Eác is swīðe micel þearf ðæt gē cȳðon hū ungefōhlīcu scyld ðæt (*perjury*) is ... Þonne habbaþ wē geāhsod ðæt hit sume men dōþ tō lytelre scylde; þonne nis hit nā swā, ac is ān ðæra mǣstena scylda, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 19–24: Blickl. Homl. 175, 34. Twēgen beámas stōdon ... ōðer wæs swā wynlīc ... Þonne wæs se ōðer sweart, Cod. Th. 30, 34; Gen. 477. Þeáh wē þillīco wīto witan, þonne hwæðere ne sceolon wē nǣfre geortrȳwan be Godes mildheortnesse, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 42. Wē leorniaþ ðæt seó tīd sié dēgol ... wē witon þonne hweþre ðæt hit nis nō feor tō ðon, Blickl. Homl. 117, 29. **IV a.** in an interrogative clause:—Wæs Cristes tōcyme ǣgðer ge hryre ge ǣrist. Hū ðonne? Homl. Th. i. 144, 27: Exon. Th. 446, 30; Dōm. 30. **V.** marking a conclusion, inference or result based on a previous statement, *then, therefore, consequently:*—Ðæt ðonne (*from the statements already made*) biþ ðæs recceres ryht, ðæt hē ðurh ða stemne his lāriówdōmes ætiéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplīcan ēðles, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 22: Blickl. Homl. 39, 23. Drihten cwæþ: 'Bringaþ gē eówerne teóðan sceat.' ... Þonne sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten sylf cwǣde, ðæt ðis mennissce cyn ne sceolde āgīmeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, 41, 3. On ðone dæg hē sende ðone Hālgan Gāst. Þonne forþon (*it may be inferred that on that account*) is hit swȳðe micel cyn, ðæt gehwylc cristen man ðone dæg weorðige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 30: Blickl. Homl. 63, 7. Hē mā cēgde ... ðæt is þonne (*we may infer*) ðæt wē sceolan beón gelǣrede mid ðysse bysene ..., 19, 13: 23, 9. Gifeón wē þonne (*for reasons contained in the preceding statement*) on þone gemānan Godes and manna, 11, 4: 13, 24. Hæbbe ic geāhsod, ðæt hē wǣpna ne recceþ; ic ðæt þonne (*consequently*) forhicge, ðæt ic sweord bere tō gūþe, Beo. Th. 874; B. 435: 3346; B. 1671. Ðū ūs wel dohtest. Gif ic þonne mæg ðīnre mōdlufan māran tilian, ic beó gearo sōna, 3648; B. 1822. Hwylc beren mǣnde hē þonne elles būton heofona rīce *what other barn can it be inferred that he meant, but heaven?* Blickl. Homl. 39, 27, 29. **VI.** marking a consequence dependent upon a hypothesis, *then, in that case*, (a) where the hypothesis is expressed in a clause introduced by *gif:*—Gif man frigne man gefō, þanne wealde se cyning ..., L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif wē willaþ on Drihten gelȳfan, þonne beó wē sittende be ðæm wege, Blickl. Homl. 23, 8: 13, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. Gif wē deóplīcor ymbe ðis sprecaþ, þonne wēne wē ðæt hit wile ðincan ðām ungelǣredum tō menigfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 24. Gif hwā cwyð ðæt hē lufige God, and his beboda ne hylt, hē biþ leás ðonne, 314, 31. Gif ðū wilt ðæt ðis feoh becume tō ðīnre sāwle ðearfe, tōdǣl hit ðonne ðearfum, 484, 32. Gyf þonne Frysna hwylc ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǣre, þonne hit sweordes ecg sweðrian scolde, Beo. Th. 2216; B. 1106. Ðonne wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan geþingea, gif ðū Grendles dearst bīdan, 1054; B. 525. (b) where

the hypothesis is otherwise expressed:—Se ðe wille anwald âgon (=*if any one desires to have power*), þonne sceal hē ǣrest tilian ðæt hē his selfes âge anwald, Met. 16, 1. Se ðe feohtan ne dear mid Godes gewǣpnunge ongeán ðone feónd, hē biþ þonne mid ðām deófellīcum bendum gewyld, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 18. (c) where the hypothesis is implied:—Wē sceolon ðone geleáfan mid gōdum dǣdum gefyllan, þonne (*if we do so, then*) beó wē ūrum Hælende fylgende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Ic ðē lǣre, ðæt ðū hospcwide ne fremme; ðonne ðū geearnast ðæt ðē biþ ēce līf seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1049; El. 526. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne God . . .; þonne gefylleþ Drihten eówer beren, Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Lufian wē hine . . .; þonne ne lǣteþ hē ūs nō costian, 13, 8, 26. Hwæt mǣnde hē elles, būton ðæt wē gefyllon ðæs þearfan wambe? þonne (*if we do fill*, etc., *then*) ne hingreþ ūs nǣfre, 39, 30. 'Hwæt dēstū gif ic tō mergen middeges gebīde?' Hē cwæð: 'Sylf ic swelte þonne,' Homl. Skt. i. 3, 591. Ðes man is sōþfæst, ac þonne hwæþere git sindon bigswicon *this man is true, but yet* (*if that be so*) *then ye are deceivers*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 30. **VI a.** in questions, and referring to a condition contained in another sentence, *then, in that case*:—Wilt ðū syllan þingc ðīn hēr ealswā ðū hī gebohtest þǣr? Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne mē fremode gedeorf mīn? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 17. Hig beóþ tōdǣlede. Hū mæg þonne hys rīce standan? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26: Salm. Kmbl. 715; Sal. 357. **B.**—relative, *when*. **I.** of time. (1) of the time of a single action in the future:—Hwylc tâceu biþ, þænne ealle ðās ðing onginnaþ beón geendud, Mk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðænne mannes sunu cymþ, gemēt hē geleáfan? Lk. Skt. 18, 8: 13, 28. Ðonne ic cume tō ðē tǣc mē *quando veniam ad te, doce me*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 224, 7. Ðonne se hīrēdes ealdor ingǣð, gē standaþ þǣr ūte, Lk. Skt. 13, 25. Ðonne ðū for unc ondwyrdan scealt, Exon. Th. 372, 5; Seel. 88. Hwænne wylle gē singan ǣfen oþþe nihtsangc? þonne hyt tīma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Geþence mē, þonne ðē ðīn wīse līcie, Gen. 40, 14. Ic nāme þænne ic cōme *veniens ego recepissem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27. (2) referring to the times of an action which may occur an indefinite number of times, *when, at such times as*:—Þænne se yrþlingc unscenþ ða oxan, ic lǣde hig tō lǣse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Būtan ðænne bises geboden weorþe, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32. Eádige synt gē, þonne hī wyriaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. þonne ðū ðīne ælmessan sylle, ne blāwe man bȳman beforan ðē, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6. Symle hē sceal singan, ðonne hē his sweord geteó, Salm. Kmbl. 334; Sal. 166: Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Exon. Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674. Saga ðū ðæt ðū sié sweostor mīn, þonne ðē leódweras fricgen (*whenever you are asked*), Cd. Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ðæt wǣron men fyrdhwate, þonne rond and hand helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Symle ic gehȳrde, þonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185: 122, 11; Gū. 304: Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523. Ic ðonne (*dum*) mē hefie wērun, ic gegerede mec mid hēran, Ps. Surt. 34, 13. (3) where the order in time of two circumstances is to be marked, *when, after*:—Eallum geleáffullum mannum englas þegniaþ, þonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 3. Ðīn āgen bearn frætwa healdeþ, þonne ðīn flǣsc ligeþ, Cd. Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Hwæt dō wē, þonne hē unc hafaþ geedbyrded ōþre sīþe, Exon. Th. 372, 29; Seel. 100. **II.** denoting a cause, *when, since, seeing that*:—Sindon monige tō ðreágenne, ðonne hié selfe nellaþ ongietan hiera scylda, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 17. Ealle clǣne þingc ic ete. Swīþe waxgeorn eart ðū, þonne (*cum*) ðū ealle þingc etst, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31. Hī beóþ slītende wulfas, þonne hié for feós lufan earmne fordēmaþ būton scylde, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31. Wēn is ðæt hē wille bewitan his menn ge on līfe ge on deáðe, þonne se lytla fugel ne befylþ on grin būtan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 188, 197. **II a.** in questions denoting the cause or reason for that not being done about which the question asks:—Hū lange wilt ðū bewēpan Saules sīð, þonne ic hine âwearp, ðæt hē leng ne rīxige *how long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning?* (A. V. 1 Sam. 16, 1) Homl. Th. ii. 64, 5. Hwā sceal tō his rīce fōn, þonne hē brōðer næfþ, ne hē bearn ne belǣfþ? 146, 19: i. 48, 12, 25. Hū mæg ic yrnan mid eów, þonne ic ne ârâs of ðysum bedde nū for nigon geárum? Homl. Skt. i. 21, 344. Hwæt wille wē furðor secgan hū se cāsere his fyrdinge geendode, þonne hē forfērde on ende, ii. 28, 118. **III.** *although*:—Ðū gelȳfdest on mē, þonne ðū mē ne gesâwe *credidisti in me, cum ipse me non videris*, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 114. **IV.** denoting condition, case, *when, the case in which*:—*Iactantia*, ðæt is ȳdel gylp; ðæt is ðonne se man biþ lofgeorn and mid līcetunge fǣrþ, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 302. Ōðer deófolgild is, . . . ðonne se man forsihþ his Scyppendes beboda, 17, 50. Mīne eágan synt ealra gelīcast þonne esne biþ þonne his hlāforde hēreþ *my eyes are most like the case of the servant obeying his lord*, Ps. Th. 122, 2. Ealle wē syndon ungelīce, þonne þe wē in heofonum hæfdon ǣrror wlite *we are all unlike what we were when in heaven we formerly had beauty*, Cd. Th. 274, 8; Sat. 151. Ðonne se mōna wexeþ (*in its crescent condition*), hē biþ gelīc ðæm gōdum men, Blickl. Homl. 17, 22. **C.** correlative, þanne . . . þanne *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Ðonne ðū ealle gedǣlde hæfst, þonne bist ðū ðē self wædla, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Ðonne eów mislīciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ōðrum monnum geseóþ, ðonne geðence gē hwæt gē sién, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 13–14, 19–21: Blickl. Homl. 17, 2–3. þonne se mōna wanaþ, þonne tācnaþ hē ūre deáþlīcnesse, 17, 24: 19, 14–15, 28–29. þonne Godes gecorenan becumaþ tō deáðe, ðonne gemētaþ hī yrfwyrdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 29–30: Exon. Th. 83, 7–10; Cri. 1352. Ðætte ðonne, ðonne hié ða untruman lācnian willaþ, ðætte hié ǣr gesceáwien, Past. 48; Swt. 370, 9. **D.** after comparatives, *than*. **I.** where the comparison is between different objects, (1) where the objects are expressed by single words or phrases:—Hē wæs ǣr þonne ic, Jn. Skt. 1, 15. Gē synt sēlran þonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Ðē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo þonne ðīn sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921: Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430. Leófre ys ūs beón beswungen for lāre þænne hit ne cunnan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 20: 24, 23. (1 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Næfþ nān mann mâran lufe þonne ðeós ys, Jn. Skt. 15, 13. (2) where one or each object is expressed by a clause:—Sēlre biþ ǣghwæm, ðæt hē his freónd wrece, þonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðē wǣre sēlle, ðǣr ðū wurde fugel, þonne ðū ǣfre mon gewurde, Exon. Th. 372, 1; Seel. 85. (2 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Nis nǣnig mâre mægen, þonne hē ðone âwyrgdan gāst oferswīþe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Nyston beteran rǣd þonne hié ða behlidenan him tō līfnere gefeormedon, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091. (2 b) in questions:—On hwam mæg se iunga rǣdran rǣd gemittan, þonne hē ðīne wīsan word gehealde? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Hwæs wǣre mē mâre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǣre? Gen. 25, 22. **II.** where the comparison is between the same object under different conditions:—Âcumendlīcre byþ Sodoma lande on dōmes dæg þonne þære ceastre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. Ic wylle cȳpan hēr luflīcor þonne ic gebicge ðǣr (*the price is higher in one case than in the other*), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Sceolan wē beón geornran ðæt wē Godes bebodu healdan, þonne wē ūrne teónan gewrecan *our zeal to keep God's commands must be greater than our zeal to avenge our wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 24. Nǣfre hlīsan âh Meotud þan mâran, þonne hē wiðmonna bearn wyrceþ weldǣdum *the glory is never greater than when working benevolently*, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hē biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, þonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte, 449, 24; Dōm. 76. **III.** where the comparative with *þanne* may be rendered by the positive preceded by *too* and followed by *for* with an infinitive or by an infinitive:—Seó is brādre þonne ǣnig man ofer seón mæge *it is too broad for anybody to be able to see across*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 19. Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtigra wīte wealdeþ, þonne hē him wiðmæge (*one too mighty for him to prevail against*), Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. Him wæs Godes egsa mâra in gemyndum, þonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde (*too much fear of God for him to wish for human glory*), Exon. Th. 112, 6; Gū. 139. Deóplīcor mid ūs ðū smeágst, þonne yld ūre anfōn mæge (*too deeply for our age to be able to take it in*), Coll. Monast. 33, 11. Se wæs mid his dǣdum snelra þonne hē mægenes hæfde *he was too quick in his actions to have enough strength for them;* celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. **IV.** where the adjective is in the positive, and the comparative required by *þanne* must be inferred:—Gōd ys on Dryhten tō þenceanne, þonne on mannan wese mōd tō treówianne *bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* danne.] v. þan; þâ.

þanon, þanone, þār, þāra, þarf, þāriht, þār-riht, -rihte, þās, þasser, þassum. v. þanan, þanane, þǣr, þearf, þǣr-rihte, -riht, -rihte, þes.

þawenian. v. ge-þawenian.

þāwian (þawian?); *p.* ode *To thaw* (trans.):—Se þridda heáfodwind hātte zephirus . . . se wind tōwyrpþ and ðāwaþ ǣlcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. [Thowes *degelat* (*Deus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 201, col. 2 (15th cent.). Thowyñ or meltyñ, as snowe *resolvo*, thowyñ, as yce *degelat, resolvit*, thowe, of snowe or yce *resolucio, liquefaccio*, Prompt. Parv. 492. Her names . . . were almost ofthowed so, that of the lettres oon or two were molte away, Chauc. H. of Fame, iii. 53. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* douwen, dewen, *digerere, consumere: Icel.* þeyja *to thaw* (intrans.).]

þe; *indecl. particle.* **I.** as relative pronoun of any number, gender, or case, (1) where the antecedent clause does not contain a demonstrative:—Ic hit eom, þe wiððē sprece, Jn. Skt. 4, 26. Ðæt ðū ne sȳ gesewen fram mannum fæstende, ac ðīnum Fæder þe ys on dīglum: and ðīn Fæder þe gesyhþ on dȳglum hit āgylt ðē, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 18: Beo. Th. 5264; B. 2635. Idesa scēnost þe on woruld cōme, Cd. Th. 39, 18; Gen. 627. Swȳðe manega synt þe þurh ðone weg faraþ, . . . Swȳðe feáwa synt þe ðone weg findon, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. Gē þe yfle synt cunnun gōde sylena syllan, 7, 11. Wiðgehwylce yfelu þe on ðam innoðe dereþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 18. (2) where the antecedent clause contains a demonstrative:—Hē fōr tō ðæm iglande þe monn ðæt folc Mandras hātt (*the people of which are called Mandras*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 5. Habbe hē ðone ilcan dōm þe (*the same sentence as*) se þe ðæt fals worhte L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 22. *For other instances* v. se. (3) used in combination with the personal pronouns:—Saga hwæt ic hātte, þe ic lond reáfige, Exon. Th. 394, 6; Rä. 13, 14. Wē ðās word sprecaþ . . . þe wē in carcerne sittaþ, 2, 27; Cri. 25. Wē, þe ūs befæst is seó gȳming

Godes folces . . . *we, to whom is committed the care of God's people* . . . , L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 9. Fæder ūre ðū þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ðū þe reccest, ðū nū behēald *qui regis, intende*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetteþ *when the confessor hears the temptations of the man who confesses to him*, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Ðære fæmnan tīd þe hira naman hēr sint āwritene *viros, quorum ista sunt nomina*, Num. 13, 5: Lev. 11, 3. Ða men þe mon hiora mǣgas ǣr slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. *For other instances see* hē. (4) where relative and antecedent are included in one form:—Eart ðū ðe tō cumenne eart? Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Wēn ne brūceþ ðe can weána lyt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rūn. 8. Tō middes eów stōd þe gē ne cunnon, Jn. Skt. 1, 26. Hēr syndon þe ðīne deórlingas beón sceoldon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 147. II. as adverb. (1) a relative adverb:—Ðonon ðe hī ūtan bióþ āhæfene, ðanon hié bióþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. Ðæt ūre ende geendige on God, þanon þe ūs þæt angin com, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 8. Ón ðæs sǣs waroþe, ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Þider ðe Stephanus forestōp, ðider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 5. (2) before comparatives, (α) *any*. v. þan:—Ne ðearft ðū nō be ðǣm gesceaftum tweógan þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā þe be ðǣm ōþrum *you need not doubt about those creatures any more than about the others*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 18: 34, 1; Fox 134, 15: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Nys mē ðȳnes weales hǣmed nǣfre þe leófre þe mē nǣdre tōslȳte, Shrn. 154, 22. Nis þeós woruld ðe geliccre ðære ēcan worulde þe is sum cweartern leóhtum dæge *this world is no more like the eternal world than a prison is like bright day*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 18. Nǣre hit þe geliccre ðære ēcean myrhðe, þonne biþ ðam menn þe sitt on cwearterne wið ðam menn þe færþ frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 107. Gif hwylc gōd man from gōde gewīte, ðonne ne biþ hē þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā fullīce gōd (cf. *Goth.* ni magt thana mais fauragaggja wisan, Lk. 16, 2), Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 29. (β) = þȳ, *the*:—Swā biþ micle þe winsumre sió sōþe gesǣlð tō habbenne æfter ðām eormþum ðisses līfes, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30. Hē hæfde giet ðe mā unþeáwa þonne his eám hæfde *avunculi sui erga omnia vitia ac scelera sectator, immo transgressor*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 28. Swā þincþ ānra gehwæm sió sōðe gesǣlð þe betere and þȳ wynsumre, þe hē wīta mā hēr ādreógeþ, Met. 12, 20. Symle bið þȳ heardra, þe hit sǣstreámas swȳðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 8; Gen. 1325. Þe læs *lest*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Mk. Skt. 4, 12: 13, 36. III. as conjunction. (1) introducing noun or adverb clauses, *that*, cf. þæt. (α) noun clauses:—Eác wæs ðæt ðe beforan ðæm temple stōd ǣren ceác, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1. Heó ða fǣhðe wræc, þe ðū Grendel cwealdest, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Āras sceoldon wilspella mǣst gesecgan, ðe ðæt sigorbeácen mēted wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. Ðæt dysig is anlīccost þe sum cild sié full hāl geboren . . . *such folly is most like, that (just as if) a child were born quite healthy* . . . , Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. Hit is ðæm gelīcost þe ic sitte on ānre heáre dūne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 13. (β) adverb clauses:—Hwæt is se manna þe ðū him cȳþan woldest *quid est homo, quod innotuisti ei?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Hē wolde ðæt ða folc him ðȳ swīþor tō buge, þe hē hæfde hiera ealdhlāfordes sunu on his gewealde, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 32. Hē wæs sundes þe sǣnra, þe hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436: Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Hié ðæt gewinn ðæslīcost angunnan, þe hī hit ǣr ne angunnen, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150. 31. (γ) in combination with other particles, where the combination may be rendered by a conjunction:—Ðeáh þe . . . swā ðeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 106. Ōþ þe (*until*) hyt eall ālēd biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 31: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. *See* þeáh, ōþ, *and* se, V. (2) *than*:—Hē hæfde twǣm læs þe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34: Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ne hī hié selfe ðȳ beteran ne taligen, ðe ða ōðre, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 18. *See* II. 2 *a above, and* þan. (3) *or*, (α) alone:—Ys hyt ālȳfed, þe nā? Mt. Kmbl. 22, 17: Lk. Skt. 7, 20. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wīfhādes þe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Hwæðer wǣre twēgra strengra, wyrd ðe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. (β) þe . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwyder hē gelǣded sȳ, þe tō wīte, þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Gē nyton hwænne ðæs hūses hlāford cymþ; þe on ǣfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrēde, þe on mergen, Mk. Skt. 13, 35. (β 1) hwæðer (*pronoun*) . . . þe . . . þe:—Ðæt ic wite hwæðer hit sig, þe sōð þe leás, ðæt gē secgaþ, Gen. 42, 16. Hwæþer ðincþ ðē ðonne, ðæt ða ðing sién, þe ðara sōþena gesǣlþa limu, ðe sió gesǣlþ self? Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 10. Hwæðer is ðē leófre, þe ðū nū onfō ða costnunga, þe neár dīnum ende? Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 131. (γ) hwæðer, þeáh . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwæþer hē wacode ðe slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæðer ðæs landes folc cristen wǣre ðe hǣðen, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Ongitan hwæþer hit hysecild þe mǣdencild beón wille, Lchdm. ii. 172, 17: Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307: Blickl. Homl. 117, 19. Ic nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, þe ðū Drihtnes eart boda, Cd. Th. 34, 4; Gen. 532. [*O. Sax.* the.]

þe = se, *in Northern Gospels*:—Ðe ł hē *ipse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 24. Ðe ilca *ipse*, 3, 4. Ðe ðe *qui*, 3, 2. Ðe Hǣlend, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 2, 6.

þeá, þeaca, þeaclīce, þeád, þeáf. v. þeów, þaca, þearllīce, II, þeód, þeóf.

þeáh, þāh, þǣh, þēh; *adv. conj.* I. *yet, still, however, nevertheless*:—Ðeáh (ðēh, MS. A.) ic secge inc *verumtamen dico vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 22. Hē ðafode ða scylda, and ðeáh hē him gecȳðde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. Hié hæfdon āþas gesealdand þēh ofer ða treówa fōron hié, Chr. 194; Erl. 90, 4. Dydon swā hwæþer swā hȳ dydon, ne dohte him nāwþer; ðeáh hī sceoldon ðæt feorh ālǣtan *let them do which they would, neither did them any good; they had nevertheless to lose their lives*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2. Wǣron manige eác him þēh ic ða geðungnestan nemde *there were many besides them; however, I have named the chief*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6. Āgife hē ðone teóþan sceat Godе, and dǣle þeáh his ælmessan forþ of ðon nigeoþan dǣlon *let him pay the tithe to God, and still go on distributing alms from the other nine parts*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 11. Ne magon ðis þeáh ealle men dōn *all men, however, cannot do this*, 37, 34: Cd. Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708. Hwæt is ðe deórast þince hwæþer þe gold, þe hwæt? Ic wāt þeáh gold, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Gif ðū þeáh mīnum wilt wordum hȳran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Hē ne wisse word ne angin swefnes sīnes, hēt him secgan þeáh, 223, 28; Dan. 126. I a. combined with other particles, *hwæðere, swā, se . . . þeáh*:—Ðū ealle gesceafta ǣrest gesceópe swīðe gelīce, sumes hwæþre þeáh ungelīce, nemdest swā þeáh mid āne noman ealle tōgædere, Met. 20, 52–56. Hwæþer (hwæþre?) ic ðē secge þeáh, ðæt . . . , Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. Ac swā ðeáh wīse lāreówas tōdǣldon ðone praeteritum tempus, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 1: 38; Zup. 226, 1. And ābād swā þeáh (*nihilominus*) seofon dagas, Gen. 8, 12. Ic dēme swā þeáh ða þeóde *verumtamen gentem ego judicabo*, 15, 14. Ðæt ðæs Hālgan Gāstes þēnung wǣre on ðære gyfe ðæs fullwihtes swā þeáh (*nihilominus*), nalles ðæs mannes, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 3: H. R. 101, 8. Sceolde hwæðre swā þeáh æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. [*Goth.* swē þauh.] *See* þeáh-hwæðere, *and* se, weald. II. *though, although*, (1) in clauses which express no uncertainty:—þeáh (ðæch, Lind.: ðēh ðe, Rush.) se Hǣlend ne fullode *quamquam Jesus non baptizaret*, Jn. Skt. 4, 2. Wǣron Rōmware sōna gegearwod, ðeáh hié werod læsse hæfdon tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 96; El. 48. þeáh hié ǣr ðæs ēcan līfes orwēne wǣron, hié synt nū swīþe blīþe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. (1 a) combined with *þe*:—Hī wǣron ðæs Hǣlendes gewitan, ðeáh ðe hī hine ðāgyt ne cūdon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 4: 82, 33. þeáh ðe hē geong sȳ, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831. Ne beóþ gē tō forhte, þēh þe synnigra cynn swylt þrowode, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. (2) in hypothetical clauses, *though, if, even if*:—Ic ðē sylle swā hwæt swā ðū mē bitst, þeáh (*licet*) ðū wylle healf mīn rīce, Mk. Skt. 6, 23: Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 10. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, þeáh (ðāh, Lind.: ðeáh þe, Rush.) hē ealne middaneard gestrȳne *si mundum universum lucretur*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. On hwan mæg se mann mōdigan, þeáh hē wille *on what can man pride himself, even if he wishes?* Hom. Skt. i. 16, 371. Hwæt hæfst ðū æt ðām gifum, ðeáh hī nū ēce wǣron? Bt. 13; Fox 38, 5. Nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, Cd. Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. þǣh, 281, 2; Sat. 265. Ðēh ðū þersce *si contuderis*, Kent. Gl. 1034. þeáh man āsette twēgen fætels full ealað oððe wæteres, hȳ gedōþ ðæt ǣgþer biþ oferfroren, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 15. (2 a) in combination with *þe*:—þeáh (ðēh, Lind.: þǣh, Rush.) þe ic scyle sweltan mid ðē, ne wiðsace ic ðē *etiamsi opportuerit me mori tecum, non te negabo*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35. Ðeáh þe *etsi*, 26, 33. þeáh ðe (ðǣh, Lind.: ðēh, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 29. þeáh ðe ðē man bere mete tōforan, hwōnlīce ðē fremaþ ðæt ðū hine geseó, būton ðū his onbyrige, swā eác ðē ne fremaþ, þeáh ðe ðū ða hālgan lāre gehȳre, būtan ðū hī tō gōdum weorcum āwende, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 2–5. III. in correlative clauses:—þeáh (ðāh, Lind. *etsi*) ic God ne ondrǣde, þeáh (*tamen*) ic wrece hig, Lk. Skt. 18, 4–5: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Ac þeáh ðū nū fier sié ðonne ðū wǣre, ne eart ðū þeáh ealles of ðam earde ādrifen, 5, 1; Fox 8, 35: 7, 4; Fox 22, 26. Ðeáh ðe hē wið ða scyldgiendan swugode, hē hit him ðeáh suīgende gesǣðde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23. þeáh þe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne biþ hit þeáh bletsung . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151. þeáh lǣwedum mannum wīf sī ālȳfed, swā ðeáh hī āgan micele þearf, ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 305, 17. Ðeáh hē nǣre fullīce gefulwad, hwæðre hē ðæt gerȳne ðære hālgan fulwihte mid gōdum dǣðum heóld, Blickl. Homl. 213, 13. Hwæþre hē getrymede heora geleáfan, þeáh hié ðæt word ne ongeáton, 17, 8. Ðaeh ðe . . . hwæðre *quanquam . . . tamen*, Ps. Surt. 38, 7. Ðeáh hwæðere, þeáh heó synderlīce Iōhannes gȳmenne betǣht wǣre, hwæðere heó drohtnode gemǣnelīce mid ðam apostolīcum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31. [*Goth.* þauh: *O. Sax.* thōh: *O. Frs.* thāch: *O. H. Ger.* doh: *Icel.* þó.]

þeáh-hwæðere; *adv. conj. Yet, but, nevertheless, however*:—Ðeáh-hwæðere (*verumtamen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 24: Lk. Skt. 10, 20. Ðeáhhwæðere (*autem*) gang tō ðære sǣ, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. þeáhhwæþere, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wærlīce lícettan, and ðeáhhwæðre eft cȳðan, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 13. And hwæðre him mæg wīssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, . . . ðeáhhwæðre godcundes gāstes brūcan *and yet can the wise-minded man moderate every fate for himself, . . . yet can he enjoy the divine spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 883; Sal. 441. And þeáhhwæþere *et tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 27. Þeáhhweðere, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. Þeáhhweþre, 93, 17.

Ac, þéahhwæþere *sed tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 32: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 26. Gyt þeáhhwæþere *adhuc tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 9. Nyste þeáhhwe̊dre hwæt hē him dōn sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 2. Gif hē ne ārīst forðam ðe hē his freónd ys, þeáhhwæþere for hys onhrōpe hē ārīst, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. ¶ combined with swā:—And swā þeáhhwæþere ōþ ðone deáþ hē hine tintregaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Ac swā ðeáhhwæðere seó menniscnys wæs ǣfre forestiht, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 25. Nolde ic cwic ǣfre swā þeáhhwæðere dīne gewitnesse forlǽtan, Ps. Th. 118, 157.

þeaht, e; *f. Counsel*:—Sum bisceop tō him fērde, efne swā swā hē wǽre mid heofonlīcre þeahte gelǽred, ðæt hē tō ðære spræce fērde ðæs Godes mannes, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 8. Hī rǽddon ðæt man hine gebunde, and ōð deáð swunge. Nero, ðā ðā hē ðæs folces ðeaht geācsode, wearð tō feore āfyrht, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7. On mōdes þeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2482; El. 1242. v. ge-þeaht.

-þeahta, -þeahtend, -þeahtendlīc, -þeahtendlīce. v. ge-þeahta, -þeahtend, -þeahtendlīc, un-geþeahtendlīce.

þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor*:—On .v. nihte mōnan gang tō dīnum þeahtere, Lchdm. iii. 170, 3. Ðæs cyninges þeahteras *regis consiliarii*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 25. Gē yfelan þehteras! ic nǣfre mē ne gebidde on eówer god, Nar. 42, 6. v. ge-, rǽd-þeahtere.

þeahtian; *p.* ode *To take counsel, to consult*:—Hié smeágeaþ and ðeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 22, Hē mid his ealdormannum ðeahtode and sōhte hwæt be ðyssum ðingum tō dōnne wǽre *cum suis primatibus curavit conferre, quid de his agendum arbitrarentur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. Ðā þeahtode þeóden ūre mōdgeþonce, hū hē ða mǽran gesceaft eft gesette, Cd. Th. 6, 21; Gen. 92. Hȳ þeahtodon hū hī mihton geniman mīne sāwle *ut acciperent animam meam consiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 30, 16. Weras þeahtedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1091; El. 547. Hī þeahtedon ongēn hine, hū hī hine fordōn mihton *consilium faciebant aduersus eum, quomodo eum perderent*, Mk. Skt. 3, 6. Hī ðeahtodon embe ðæra apostola forwyrd, Homl. Th. i. 572, 30. Hē ða monnðwǽrnesse ðe hē ǽr ðurhtogen hæfde eft ðeahtigende on yfel gewend *mansuetudinem, quam tolerantes habuerunt, retractantes in malitiam vertunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 22. Ðā wǽron ða hæþenan betwih him ðeahtiende and sprecende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 35. v. ge-, ymbe-þeahtian; rǽd-þeahtende.

þeahtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation*:—Tō ðæhtunge *consilio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 7. Ðætung *consilium*, 28, 12. Ðæhtung, p. 16, 14: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 6: 15, 1: Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 30. Ðæhtunge, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 6. v. for-, ge-, rǽd-þeahtung.

þeána (*combined with* swā, se); *adv. conj. Yet*:—Pāpa on Rōme swā þeána gesette *papa Romanus tamen statuit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 36. Līfe ne gielpeþ hlāfordes gifum, hȳreþ swā þeána þeódne sīnum, Exon. Th. 440, 6; Rä. 59, 13: 108, 32; Gū. 81. Nō God wolde ðæt seó sāwl sār þrowade, lȳfde se þeána ðæt hȳ him mid hondum hrīnan mōsten, 127, 3; Gū. 380.

þearf, e; *f.* I. *need*:—Wē sceolan beón gemyndige Godes beboda, and ūre sāwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 27. Gemyndige ūre sāula þearfe, 101, 16. God, ðe ǽlces monnes ðearfe wāt, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 25. Hē ealle can ūre þearfe, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Seleþegn ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe, Beo. Th. 3598; B. 1797. Gleómen þearfe secgaþ, Exon. Th. 326, 31; Vïd. 137. Ðæt hē ne āgǽle gǽstes þearfe, 51, 17; Cri. 817: 298, 17; Crä. 86. Miltsa ðū ūs, and gemyne ðū ūre þearfa, Blickl. Homl. 225, 21. II. *need* for *or* of something, which is expressed (1) by a genitive (α) of a noun, or of a pronoun referring to a noun:—Hwylc ðearf is ðē hūsles *quid opus est eucharistia?* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37: Cd. Th. 54, 19; Gen. 879. Him wæs manna þearf, Beo. Th. 405; B. 201. Nǽnges þinges māre þearf nǽre, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Nalas þȳ þe ūre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultomes þearfe hæfde, 121, 13. Nāhte ic dīnre miltse þon māran þearfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. Drihten ðæs (*the ass*) āh þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. (β) of a pronoun that represents a clause:—'Ic bidde ðē, ðæt ðū nyme ðē lādmenn.' Ðā cwæð hē: 'Nys mē ðæs nān þearf' (*non est necesse*), Gen. 33, 15. Hī bǽdon ðæt hī mōston on ōðerne weg faran, and sǽdon ðæt him ðæs neód wǽre and eác þearf, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 6. Hwæs wǽre mē māre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǽre *quid necesse fuit concipere?* Gen. 25, 22. Ðæs ānes ic āh þearfe, ðæt ðū mīn freónd sig and ic dīne miltse hæbbe *hoc uno tantum indigeo, ut inveniam gratiam in conspectu tuo*, Gen. 33, 15. Wē ðæs nāne þearfe nāgon, ðæt wē him ǣfre fram ābūgan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 454. (γ) of a pronoun that refers to a gerundial infinitive; cf. (3):—Forþon nis mē ðæs þearf, cwæð Orosius, tō secgenne, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 15. (2) by a clause:—Him næs nān þearf (ðarf, Lind. *opus*), ðæt ænig man sǽde gewitnesse be men, Jn. Skt. 2, 25: 16, 30. Ūs is eallum þearf, ðæt ūre ǽghwylc ōþerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 41; By. 233. Is ðam weorce þearf, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 1, 21; Cri. 11. Ūs is mycel ðearf, ðæt wē teolian, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Him wæs þearf micel, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 123, 32; Gen. 2054. Ic wēne ðæt hit sié nū ǽrest þearf, ðæt ic ðē gerecce hwǽr ðæt hēhste gōd is *nunc demonstrandum reor, quonam haec felicitatis perfectio constituta sit*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 3. Gē habbaþ micle ðearfe, ðæt gē simle wel dōn, 42; Fox 258, 26. Ic āh mǽste þearfe, ðæt ðū mīnum gāste gōdes geunne, Byrht. Th. 136, 61; By. 175. (3) by the gerundial infinitive:—Monige menn angiennaþ smeágean suiðor ðonne him ðearf sié tō begonganne *nonnulli se in quibusdam inquisitionibus plus quam necesse est exercentes*, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 4. Ūs is mycel þearf tō witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sȳ māre þearf tō þencenne? 97, 19. Nis mē wihtæ þearf hearran tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. (4) where that for which there is need is not expressed:—Gē ðone hlīsan habban tiliaþ ofer þióda mā, þonne eów þearf sié, Met. 10, 22. Hit is eów uncūðre, ðonne gē þearfe āhton *you have less knowledge on the point than you have need of*, Wulfst. 292, 8. Ic ādrǽde, ðæt gē willan heora læs gȳman, ðonne gē þearfa āhton, 297, 20. III. *needful things, what is needful*:—Ðā hēt hē him heora ðearfe forgyfan *eis necessaria ministrari jussit*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29. Wē willaþ eów andlyfne syllan and eówre þearfe forgifan *quae victui sunt vestro necessaria ministrare curamus*, S. 487, 15. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 51, 15. Mē Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 24; Gū. 293. IV. *what is required of a person, duty*:—Gif munuc widersaca wurðe mid ealle, hē sī āmānsumod ǣfre, būton hē gebūge tō his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 33. Āfæstnie man symle georne on heortan godcunde þearfe (*duty towards God*), Wulfst. 75, 5. God sceáwaþ sylf, mid hwylcum geþance man tō cyrican fare, and hwæt ðǽr man dreóge wordes oððe weorces. And se ðe ðǽr ðæt dēþ, ðæt his þearfa beóþ, se gegladaþ God, 279, 1. Men forgȳmdon Godes laga swȳðor, ðonne heora þearfa wǽron, 292, 13. V. *use, service, behoof, good, advantage, profit* [v. þearf-līc, II, *and* cf. *Icel.* þarfr *useful*: *Dan.* tarv. *behoof, good, benefit*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-darbi *utilis*]:—Nyttung *vel* þearf *vel* gewuna *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 68. His wylla is, ðæt wē aa æfter ūre āgenre þearfe geornlīce winnan *his will is that we ever strive diligently after our own profit*, Wulfst. 109, 8. For eówre þearfe mē sende God *pro salute vestra misit me Deus*, Gen. 45, 5. Ou ða gerād ðæt ðū ða eorþan sēcan wille for gōdra manna þearfe, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 8. Bisceopas āscādaþ ūt of cyrican for heora āgenan þearfe ða, ðe heálīce hȳ sylfe forgyltan, Wulfst. 104, 11. Hē earfeþu geþolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lāðlīcne deáð leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 15; Cri. 1173. Ðæs mūðes tunge sceal faran on ðara eárena ðearfe *ad usum suum auribus oris lingua concurrat*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 3302; An. 1654: Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Þonne wē biddaþ ongeán ūre āgenre þearfe þonne forwyrnþ God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungeseáðwīslīce biddaþ *when we ask for what is opposed to our own good, God refuses us that which we ask indiscreetly*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 8. Ðæt hī sȳn gewordene bysen tō forwyrde swȳðor þonne tō þearfe *that they have become an example to perdition rather than to profit*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. Ūre ǽlc scute .iiii. pænȝ. tō ūre gemǽn[r]e þearfe *each of us should contribute four pence to our common use*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 16. Tō ðæs heres þearfe *to the service of the Danes*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32. Eallum þeódscipe tō þearfe *for the good of the whole nation*, 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Mann wīsdōm sprecþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 27: Wulfst. 32, 9. Ūre Drihten ðe eallum manncynne com tō ðearfe (helpe, MS. E.), 14, 17. Godes hūs sēce hē gelōme him sylfum tō þearfe, 73, 16. Hit wearð mancynne tō mycelre þearfe, 23, 5: 119, 16. Tō þearfe *usefully, profitably*, 49, 2: Byrht. Th. 138, 38; By. 232: Menol. Fox 426; Men. 214. Se ðe ðæt dēþ, hē dēþ him sylfum mycle ðearfe, Wulfst. 113, 13: 119, 11: 303, 7. Fremmaþ gē leóda þearfe, Beo. Th. 5594; B. 2801. Ic wāt ðæt ðū sēcst mīne ðearfe *I know that you seek my good*, Shrn. 182, 32. Gif eall gefērræden ðone rǽd missrǽdaþ, and þeáh feáwa witena on ðam gefērscipe beón, ðæt ða þearfe wīslīcor tōcnāwan cunnon þonne sume, stande ðæra rǽd ðe ða ðearfe geceósaþ, R. Ben. 116, 20. V a. *a useful thing, profitable employment*:—Ðæs hādes men ðe hwȳlum wǽron nyttoste and geswincfulleste on godcundan þeówdōme and on bōccræfte, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, and ne swincaþ ā swīðe ymbe ǽnige þearfe for Gode ne for worulde, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 22. VI. *need, distress, straits, difficulty*:—Gif him þyslīcu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5268; B. 2637: 2504; B. 1250. Mec þearf monaþ, micel mōdes sorg, Exon. Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. Gefultumend æt ǽlcere ðearfe *adjutor in opportunitatibus, in tribulatione*, Ps. Th. 9, 10. Swā ðæt se man ābrȳd æt ǽlcere þearfe (cf. ābreóðe on ǽlcere neóde, 59, 12), Wulfst. 53, 13. Gif ic æt þearfe dīnre scolde aldre linnan, Beo. Th. 2958; B. 1477. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, 5691; B. 2849. Seó ecg geswāc þeódne æt þearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5411; B. 2709: Byrht. Th. 140, 52; By. 307. Þonne weorðe ic mid eów æfre æt ðearfe, and eów ne forlǽte æfre æt neóde, Wulfst. 50, 5: Ps. Th. 62, 7: 70, 6. Ða ðe hine seóslīge sōhtun on ðearfe, Exon. Th. 157, 30; Gū. 899. Wāst ðū hū ic gewand ymbe Creosos þearfe, ðā ðā hine Cirus gefangen hæfde? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 10. Hwæt miht ðū'on ða tīd þearfe gewēpan? Dōm. L. 176. Ðec nū for þearfum dīn āgen geweorc bīdeþ, Exon. Th. 8, 3; Cri. 112. Wē ðec for þearfum and for þreánȳdum árena biddaþ, 186, 3; Az. 14. Ðonne hwā tō his scrifte cymeþ, on ða gerād ðæt hē wille his þearfa tō him sprecan and his synna andettan, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 9. [Gif hwa is swa sunful þet nulle his scrift ihalden, þenne segge ic eou, þet

nis hit nan þerf (*it is no use*), þet me her on þisse liue for his saule bidde pater noster, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Alle þatt haffdenn ned and þarrfe to þin hellpe, Orm. 12247. *Goth.* þarba *need, want: O. Frs.* therve: *O. L. Ger.* therva *opus: O. H. Ger.* darba *privatio: Icel.* þörf.] v. feorh-, firen-, heáh-, nearu-, nīd-, ofer-, sāwel-, un-, weá-, weoruld-þearf; þurfan.

þearf. v. þurfan.

þearfa; *adj.* I. *destitute of, needing* (with gen.):—Hrægles þearfa ic wreó mē wǣda leásne, Cd. Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. [*Goth.* þarba (*with gen.*).] II. the word is generally used substantively, *a needy, poor person*:—Þearfa *pauper*, wædla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 21. Đā sæt đǣr sum þearfa æt đæm burggeate, Blickl. Homl. 213, 32. Đā sæt đǣr sum blind þearfa, 15, 16. Nā đæt ān dæt hē wolde mann beón, ac eác swylce hē wolde beón þearfa for ūs, Homl. Th. i. 140, 10. Fela sind đearfan þurh hafenleáste . . . Sind ōđre đearfan on gāste . . . on đās wīsan wæs Abraham đearfa, and Dauid, se đe hine sylfne geswutelode þearfan on gāste, þus cweđende: 'Ic eom wædla and þearfa.' Đa mōdigan rīcan ne beóþ þearfan ne þurh hafenleáste ne on gāste, 550, 2–11. Nafa đū nānes þearfan wedd mid đē nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gefyllan đæs þearfan wambe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 29. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wǣdum (*with the garments of a pauper*), Exon. Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423. Se biscop nǣre miltsiende nānum Godes þearfan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. Đa gāstlīcan þearfan (đaerfe, Lind.) *pauperes spiritu*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 3. Eádige sind gē þearfan on gāste, Lk. Skt. 6, 20. Gener đearfena *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9. Đearfena and earmra manna *inopum*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 17. Ic sylle đearfum (*pauperibus*) healfe mīne æhta, Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Syllan þearfon (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Him gebyrode tō đām þearfon (đorfum, Lind.: đarfum, Rush.), 12, 6. Đæt hē dǣlde þearfum and wædlum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Þearfum *matricularii*s (matricularius *a poor person supported by a church*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 50: 57, 1. Þearfum *pauperculis*, *miseris*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 13. Hē dēmeþ fyrhte þearfan swylce hē þearfena bearn hǣleþ *judicabit pauperes, et salvos faciet filios pauperum*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. Þearfan ic lǣrde, đæt hié heora wædle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. Ic lǣre ge đa welegan ge þa þearfan, 107, 12. ¶ Besides enjoining almsgiving the church directly assisted the poor by assigning a certain proportion of the tithes to those whom it called *Godes þearfan*. Thus in general terms it is said:—Wē willaþ myngian freónda gehwylcne, đæt hī Godes þearfan frēfrian and fēdan, L. Eth. vi. 46; Th. i. 326, 24; and in reference to tithe:—þridda dǣl đare teóđunge, đe tō circan gebyrige, gā Godes þearfum and earmum þeówetlingum, ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9: in return the poor were exhorted to intercede for the people whose alms they received:—Wē lǣraþ, đæt preóstas, þonne hī đa ælmessan dǣlan, đa þearfan georne biddan, đæt hig for đæt folc þingian, L. Edg. C. 56; Th. ii. 256, 11. From other sources the poor derived benefit; certain fines were devoted to their use:—Gebēte hē .xxx. sciħ., and sié đæt feoh gedǣled đǣm þearfum, đe on đa[m] tūn[e] synd, L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ, đæt gebyreþ rihtlīce . . . tō þearfena hyđđe, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. [*Ego egenus et pauper sum*, þet is: Ic em þarua and wrecche, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 8. *Goth.* þarba *a poor person.*] v. ofer-, weoruld-þearfa; þorfa.

þearfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To need, suffer need*:—Nū đū đæt swā openlīce ongiten hæfst, ne þearfe ic nū nāuht swīþe ymbe đæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. Ūre ceaster is þearfende . . . wē þoliaþ đone heardestan hungor, Ap. Th. 9, 7. Đū, þīne þearfende *thou, needing food* (? v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Đæt đū miltsige mē þearfendum, Exon. Th. 269, 13; Jul. 449. Ic đē biddan wille miltse đīnre mē þearfendre, Judth. Thw. 22, 29; Jud. 85. Wē đearfende þearle syndon *pauperes facti sumus nimis*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Đa đe hira hlāf sellaþ đǣm synfullum đe đearfende beóþ, nalles for đæm đe hié synfulle beóþ ac for đæm đe hié menn beóþ and đearfende beóþ *qui indigenti etiam peccatori panem suum, non quia peccator, sed quia homo est, tribuit*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 8. ¶ *The present participle, as adjective or as substantive, often occurs*, (1) as adjective, *indigent, needy, poor*:—Hē sǣde đæt hē folclīc man wǣre and đearfende *rusticum se et pauperem fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6. Widua điós đærfen[de] (đorfende, Rush.) *vidua haec pauper*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. On đearfendum līfe and on earmlīcum *in humili et paupere vita*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 23: 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Of đearfendum folce *de paupere vulgo*, 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Đa đearfendan lāfe Brytta *pauperculae Brittonum reliquiae*, 1, 13; S. 481, 41. Ænig gemynd þearfendra manna, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Brec đīnne hlāf þearfendum mannum, 37, 20: 75, 23: 109, 14. Đæt hē sealde sum þing þearfendum mannum (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 13, 29. (2) as substantive, (a) *a poor person*; mostly in plural, *the poor*:—Đone þearfendan ārecan *erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. Eádge biđon đa đærfendo (đorfendo, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20) *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3. Þearfendra bēne *orationes pauperum*, Ps. Th. 101, 15: 108, 30. Hleó đarfendra *refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Hē þearfendra ēhte *persecutus est hominem pauperem*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Se đe his æhta þearfendum (*pauperibus*) gedǣleþ, 111, 8. Đearfendum, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 20. Đarfendum *egenis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 5. þearfendum and ælþeódigum *peregrinis et egentibus*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 5. Hē fēdde þearfende, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 53. Đa þearfendan Drihten gehýreþ, Ps. Th. 68, 34. (b) *a miserable person*:—Biþ đæt þridde þearfendum (*the wicked*) sorg, Exon. Th. 79, 4; Cri. 1285. [*Goth.* ga-þarban matē ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων, 1 Tim. 4, 3: *O. H. Ger.* darbēn *carere.*] v. be-, mete-, weoruld-, wine-þearfende; þearfedness, þearfend-līc; þearfian.

þearfedness, e; *f. Poverty*:—On wilsumlīcre đearfednesse *voluntaria paupertate*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 3: Anglia x. 145, 163. Mid đearfednesse ge mid heora ungelǣrednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28. In đearfednisse *in paupertate*, Ps. Surt. 30, 11.

þearfende. v. þearfan.

þearfend-līc; *adj. Poor*, (a) of persons, *indigent, destitute*:—Monnes bearn (*Guthlac in his hermitage*) swā þearfendlīc, Exon. Th. 128, 11; Gū. 402. (b) of things, *scanty, insufficient*:—Đæt đū ne forgite mīne þearfendlīcan gegirlan (cf. se fiscere tōslāt his wǣfels on twā and sealde Apollonige đone healfan dǣl, 11, 27), Ap. Th. 12, 8.

þearfian; *p.* ode *To be in need*:—Hē þearfigendra sāwla gehǣleþ *animas pauperum salvas faciet*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. [*Icel.* þarfa; *p.* þarfaði.] v. be-þearfaþ, ge-þearfian; þearfan.

þearf-leás; *adj. Without having need* or *reason* to do something. v. þearf, II, þurfan, II. 4:—Þearflǣs hē syrwde ymbe Crist *he plotted against Christ, but he had no need to do it*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ic đearfleás (þearfleáse, Job. Thw. 166, 22) hine geswencte *without having cause I afflicted him*, ii. 452, 16. [*Icel.* þarf-lauss *needless.*]

þearfleáse; *adv. Needlessly, without cause.* v. preceding word.

þearf-līc; *adj.* I. *necessary*:—Lā hū þearflīc hit is *quanto magis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 6. Nēd ł đarflīc is *necesse esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 7. Đarflīc ł nēd is *necessarium est*, p. 13, 1. II. *useful, profitable*, v. þearf, V:—Behōflīc ł đarflīc *utile*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 13, 6. Hēr is hālwendlīc lār and đearflīc lǣwedum mannum, Wulfst. 134, 9. Đæt is þearflīc gewuna, 104, 17: 108, 19: L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 18. On gōdum lǣce biþ gelang þearflīc broces bōt, L. Pen. 9; Th. ii. 280, 13. Đæt him đearflīc nǣre, đæt hē đǣs hālgan hǣse forhule his hlāforde *that it would not be well for him to conceal the saint's bidding from his lord*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 80. On gōdan þeáwan and on þearflīcan dǣdan, Wulfst. 121, 2. Sēlre ūs is and đearflīcre, đæt wē ūre gyltas andetton, 136, 1. Đarflīcro (đaroflīcra, Rush.) is *utilius est*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 2. Swā swā him þincæ đæt mǣ þearfliicustþ sī, Chart. Th. 554, 36. [*Icel.* þarf-ligr *useful.*] v. beþearf-līc, nīdþearf-līc.

þearflīce; *adv. Usefully, profitably, with profit, to good purpose*:—Wē mihton đās hālgan rǣdinge menigfealdlīcor trahtnian, ac ūs twȳnaþ hwæđer gē magon māran deópnysse đǣron þearflīce tōcnāwan *whether you can with profit know the profounder parts of the subject*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 15. Angan listum ymbe þencean þearflīce hū hē þider meahte Crēcas oncerran, Met. 1, 60. [*Icel.* þarfliga *usefully.*]

þearflīcness, e; *f. Poverty, neediness*:—þærflīcnys *paupertas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 60. þerflīcnes *mendicitas*, Kent. Gl. 950. On þearflīcnysse *in paupertate*, Ps. Spl. 30, 13: Scint. 127, 18: 148, 2. Þearflīcnysse hē ondrēt *paupertatem ueretur*, 179, 8. Þearflīcnysse lufian *paupertatem diligere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 7.

þearl; *adj.* (1) of persons, *severe, strict*:—Se đearla and se ryhtwīsa Dēma *districtus judex*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 22. (2) of things, (a) pain, punishment, effort, and the like, *severe*:—Hē đȳ wyrs meahte þolian đa þrāge, đā hió swā þearl becom, Met. 1, 77. Þreánȳd þearl, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Wæs seó ādl þearl, Exon. Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. And suā đȳ đearlan dōme hē forleás his mennisce *ut districto justoque judicio homo esse perderet*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 23. Heó þrowedon þearl æfterleán, Cd. Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76. Þreá wǣron þearle, Exon. Th. 135, 4; Gū. 519: Ps. Th. 104, 12: 149, 7. Wēndon hié wera cwealmes, þearlra geþinga, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600. Đirst and hungor and đearle gewin, Salm. Kmbl. 946; Sal. 472. (b) *utter, excessive*:—þȳstru đū gesettest on þearle niht (*night utterly dark*) *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox*, Ps. Th. 103, 19.

þearle; *adv. Severely, sorely, strictly, hard.* This word, as does *swīþe* (q. v.), tends to become an adverb of degree rather than one of manner or quality; where it qualifies words denoting pain, effort, or the like, it may be considered as keeping much of its old force, but even there it is used to translate Latin words marking degree; while in the case of words which do not convey such an idea, it becomes equivalent to *very, very much, exceedingly*, and the like. I. where there is the idea of pain, trouble, etc. (a) where the idea of manner is more prominent:—þearle ys mē nū đā, heorte ys onhǣted *matters go hardly with me now, my heart burns within me*, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Se đe his þeóden ǣr þearle gerǣhte (*severely wounded*), Byrht. Th. 136, 29; By. 158. Hī fuhton đearle *they fought hard*, Judth. Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 262: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23. Hī hungre wǣron þearle geþreátod, Andr. Kmbl. 2231; An. 1117: Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560: Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Đis is đeóstræ hām đearle gebunden fæstum fȳrclommum, Cd. Th. 267, 15; Sat. 38. Þearle hē dēmde *tantopere taxaverat*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 2. Ūs stalu and cwalu . . . derede swȳđe þearle *injured us very severely*, Wulfst. 159, 11. Đæt hē him đonne đearlur (*districtius*) dēman scyle,

Past. 53; Swt. 419, 5. (β) where the idea of degree is more prominent, *very, very much, exceedingly, excessively*:—Sāwl mīn gedrēfed is ðearle *anima mea turbata est valde*, Ps. Spl. 6, 3. Geeádmēt ic eom ðearle (*nimis*), 37, 8: Ps. Th. 78, 8. Þearle ic deorfe *nimium laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Forþôht þearle (cf. swíþe unrôt, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 4), Met. 1, 82. Ðæt folc wearð þearle geswenct mid ðam sīðfate *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4: Ps. Th. 103, 8: Homl. i. 80, 14. II. where there is no idea of pain, trouble, etc., *very, to a great degree, very much, to a great extent, exceedingly*:—Geðancas þearle deópe *nimis profundae cogitationes*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Þearle mildheort *multum misericors*, 144, 8: Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Swíðe gelýfed mann and ðearle eáwfæst, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. Ðū eall geworhtest þing þearle gôd (cf. swíþe gôde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 22), Met. 20, 45. Behêfe þearle *utilis valde*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 29, 31. Þearle deóplíce *valde profunde*, 32, 9. Þearle swíþe tô herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18: 438, 27. Hē geíhte folc his ðearle (*vehementer*), Ps. Spl. 104, 22. Þearle freinaþ cræft mīn eów *multum prodest ars mea vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 7: Judth. Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307. Ic ðē gemenigfilde swíðe þearle (*vehementer nimis*), Gen. 17, 2. Drīg swýþe þearle *dry very thoroughly*, Lchdm. i. 70, 10. Ðis godspel belimpþ swíðe þearle tô ðære mæran freólstíde *this gospel belongs very specially to the great festival*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 10. Hig þearle etaþ *nimium comedunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 11. Gehwylc mē drincan sealde þearle *each gave me abundance to drink*, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Drinc swýþe þearle *drink very largely*, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, Met. 28, 25. v. for-þearle.

þearl-líc; *adj. Severe, hard to bear*:—Ðâ ðæt Andrea earmlíc þûhte, þeódbealo þearlíc tô gepolianne, ðæt hē swā unscyldig ealdre sceolde lungre linnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Sceal se dæg weorþan, ðæt wē forð beraþ firena gehwylce; ðæt biþ þearlíc gemôt (*a meeting that will be a severe ordeal for all*), Exon. Th. 447, 9; Dôm. 36. Deáþes cwealm, þearlíc wíte, 240, 25; Ph. 644. Þurh þearlíc þreá, 283, 10; Jul. 678.

þearllíce; *adv.* I. *severely*:—Ðonne sint eác ðǽm ilcan monnum suíðe ðearllíce (ðearlíce, Cott. MSS.) tô recceanne ða godcundan cwidas *districte itaque contra illos divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 22. Forðon is nēd, ðætte sume mid woningum, sume þearlícor (ðearflícor, Bd. S. 490, 11), sume lîðelecor, synd gerehte *unde necesse est ut quidam damnis, quidam districtius, quidam levius, corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 68, 5. II. *strictly, exactly, thoroughly*:—Drīg swýþe þearle (þeaclíce (þearlíce?), MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 70, 10. III. *violently*:—Swā biþ be ðâm heáclifum and torrum, ðonne hī hlifiaþ feor up ofer ða ôðre eorðan, hý ðonne feallan onginnaþ and full þearlíce hreósan tô eorðan (*come with a great crash to the ground*), Wulfst. 262, 12. v. for-þearlíce.

þearl-môd; *adj. Of severe mind*, (1) in a bad sense, *stern, cruel*:—Hæfde his ende gebidenne unswǽslícne, swylcne hē ǽr ǽfter worhte, þearlmôd þeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. (2) in a good sense, *severe* in dealing with evil. v. þearl, I:—þearlmôd þeóden gumena (*the Deity*), 22, 34; Jud. 99.

þearl-wīs; *adj. Severe, strict*:—Ierre ðæs ðearlwīsan dêman *districti iram judicis*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Beforan ðæm ðearlwīsan dêman *apud districtum judicem*, 16; Swt. 105, 10: Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 36. Þearlwīsere gýmene *districto regimine*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 61. God sylfa ðonne ne gýmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe, ac biþ ðonne rēþra and þearlwīsra ðonne ǽnig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30.

þearlwīs-líc; *adj. Severe, hard*:—Drihten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýslícere swingle *the Lord punished him with a severe flogging*, Shrn. 98, 15.

þearlwīslíce; *adv. Severely, strictly*:—Ðreáge hē hine selfne ðearlwíslíce on his geðôhte *se districta animadversione corrigant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 20. Hié ða scyldigan þearlwíslíce dēmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Ðý læs hié wyrðen ðearlwíslecor gedêmede *ne districtius puniantur*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 15.

þearlwīsness, e; *f. Severity, strictness*:—Seó ðearlwīsnes ðæs heardan lífes *districtio vitae arctioris*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hē hine wæs frignende mid ða apostolícan ðearlwīsnesse *sciscitabatur apostolica districtione*, 2, 6; S. 508, 14.

þearm, es; *m. A gut, an intestine* [*Tharm* = guts washed for making hogs' puddings, is given as a Lincolnshire word in Bailey's Dictionary; with the meaning, 'material of which fiddle-strings are made,' it is given in E. D. S. Pub. Cumberland Glossary; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *therm, tharme* = the intestines; a gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument]:—þearm, thearm *intestinum*, Txts. 69, 1058. þearm *fibra*, 63, 870: Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55: *intestinum*, 44, 2. þearm *fibra*, þearma *fibrarum*, þearmas *fibre*, 35, 39–41. Blind þearm *cecum*, 16, 59. Lǽcedômas wiþ þearmes ûtgange, and gif men bilyhte sié ymb ðone þearm, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27. Þearmas *fibrae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 16: *intestina*, ii. 49, 50: *exta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 10. Ðearmàs, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 14. Smæle þearmas *ilia*, 44, 46. Þearma *fibrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 62. Darmana, Txts. 111, 27. Þearmas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 5: Hpt. Gl. 453, 14. [Þærmes (þarmes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 818. Þermes, 18451. Þine þarmes þralinge, H. M. 35, 26. Thaarme or gutte *sumen, viscus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A tharme *trutum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, 5 (15th cent.). *O. Frs.* thermar; *pl.*: *O. L. Ger.* thermî; *pl. exta*: *O. H. Ger.* darm *fibra*; *pl.* darma *intestina, ilia*: *Ger.* darm: *Icel.* þarmr; *pl.* þarmar: *Dan. Swed.* tarm *gut*.] v. bæc-, smeoru-, snǽdel-þearm, smæl-þearmas, *and next word*.

þearme(, es; *n.*? v. smæl-þearme) *the entrails*:—Tharme *viscera*, Txts. 107, 2140.

þearm-gewind, -wind, es; *m.* The words seem to mean '*that which enwraps the intestines*,' cf. *plecta* wǽfelsa, gewynde, Hpt. Gl. 462, 64, but they are used to gloss *jugulam* (*-um*?), so should mean *the collar-bone*, or *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone*, or *the throat*:—Gescyld ðearmgewind (ðearmwind, lxxiv, 24), breóstbân, breóst *tege jugulam, pectusculum, mamillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 1.

þearm-gyrd *a belly-band, girth*:—þearmgyrd *subligar* (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with horses), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* darm-gurtil *cingula*.] Cf. forþ-gyrd.

þeáter (*with declension like* winter?) *a theatre*:—Æt heora þeátra, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2.

þeáw, es; *m.* I. *a custom, usage, general practice* of a community:—Swā Iudēa þ[e]áw (ðeáu, Lind.: ðeów, Rush.) ys tô bebyrgenne *sicut mos Iudaeis est sepelire*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Hit wæs Iudisc þeáw, Blickl. Homl. 67, 8. Feówertig daga hit wæs þeáw (*mos*) ðæt man sceolde wēpan ǽlcne deádne mann, Gen. 50, 3. Siþþan wæs hiera (*the Amazons*) þeáw, ðæt hié ǽlce geáre tôsomne fērdon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 8: Beo. Th. 2497; B. 1246: Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Wæs in ða tîd ðeáu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt . . ., Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 15. Gyf hit on lande ðeáw sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 24. Hwæt ðeóde ðeáwe sý, 4; Th. i. 434, 34: 21; Th. i. 440, 21. Be ðære ðeóde ðeáwe ðe wē ðænne on wuniaþ, 440, 23. Ðara ðeóda þeáwas sint swíþe ungelîca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Efenfela þeóda and þeáwa, Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Ðeóda ungelîca ǽgþer ge on sprǽce ge on ðeáwum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29. II. *mode of conduct, custom, manner, practice, way, usage* of a class or kind, (a) referring to human beings:—Ne bið swylc cwênlíc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Swā bið geógude þeáw, Exon. Th. 127, 23; Gû. 390. Hýrena ðeáwe gê fleóþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 14. Hē for eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán, cûþe hē duguðe þeáw, Beo. Th. 724; B. 360. (b) *referring to animals*:—Hiora ðeáwe *suatim* (cf. *suatim, suarum more*, 77, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 14. Ðū (*Nebuchadnezzar*) ne gewittes wāst bûtan wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572. (c) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt mennisce môd hæfþ wætres ðeáw (*aquae more*), Past. 38; Swt. 277, 6. Ælces mannes môd hæfþ scipes ðeáw (*more navis*), 58; Swt. 445, 10. Nū ðū wāst hwelce þeáwas ða woruldsǽlþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðē heora þeáwas lîciaþ, Bt. ?, 2; Fox 18, 5–7. (d) referring to all created things:—God gesette unâwendendlícne sido and þeáwas eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 1: Met. 11, 12. III. *a practice* of religion, *method* of belief, *way* of thinking, legal *usage*:—Gecynde riht *jus naturale*, þeáw *vel* wîse *solempnitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 32. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra *such was their religion*, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ânmôde þeáwes *those who think alike*; unius moris (cf. un[i]animes, Ps. Th. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 6. Se forlēt his fulluht, and leouode on hǽðenum þeáwe, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 40. Hē nǽnigne nýdde tô Cristenum ðeáwe (*ad Christianismum*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 15. Tô reogollícum ðeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Þis folc æfter ðeáwe tô hûsle gange, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5. Heó ðone ðeáw ðæs Cristenan geleáfan (*ritum fidei*) healdan môste, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Hǽþennysse ðeáw forlǽtan *gentilitatis ritum relinquere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Ðone ealdan ðeáw . . . ðý apostolican ðeáwe *inveteratam illam traditionem . . . apostolico more*, 5, 22; S. 644, 6–8. Hē hæfde beteran ðeáw, leóhtran geleáfan, Cd. Th. 256, 18; Dan. 642. Ða ðe on hǽðnum þeáwum dwelgende wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 201, 20. Geset is on cyrclícum þeáwum, Homl. Th. i. 150, 26. Hē āwrāt āne bôc be cyrclícum ðeáwum, ii. 84, 23. Onfêngon hī rihtgelýfede ðeáwas on tô lifianne *susceperunt ritus vivendi catholicos*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 23: Hy. 9, 28. Ðone naman ânne wē hæfdon ðætte wē Cristene wǽron and swíðe feáwe ða ðeáwas *we should have the name only of being Christians, and very few of the practices of Christianity*, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 8. Þeáwas (*Epicuri*) *sectas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 67: Hpt. Gl. 503, 59. IV. *a custom, habit, manner, mode of conduct* of an individual; the pl. often may be rendered by *conduct, behaviour*:—Ðeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope, ðæt hē ðæt weorc mā ðurh his fôta gange fremede, ðonne on his horsa râde *moris erat eidem antistiti, opus magis ambulando quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 31. Ælces gôdes þeáwas wîsdôm gefyllþ ðone, ðe hine lufaþ, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 2. Wā him ðæs þeáwes, gif hī unrǽdes ne geswīcaþ, Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rä. 12, 8. Hē wæs swíþe yfel monn ealra þeáwa, bûton ðæt hē wæs cêne *his conduct was very bad in every respect, except that he was brave*, Ors. 6, 14; Swt. 268, 27. Weorðe hē worda and dǽda, þeáwa and geþonca, ðæt hē ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd, Exon. Th. 97, 1; Cri.

1584. Ic geseó on eówres fæder þeáwum ðæt hē nys swā wel wið mē geworht, swā hē wæs gyrstandæg *I see by your father's behaviour that he is not so well disposed to me as he was yesterday*, Gen. 31, 5. Hē ongiet be sumum ðingum oððe ðeáwum ūtanne ætiéwdum eall ðæt hié innan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Wer gecorene on his ðeáwum *virum probum moribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Wæs hē swīðe geþungen on his ðeáwum *he was most excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 7: Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129: Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369: 297, 14; Crā. 68. Þeáwum geþancul *habitually thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462: Cd. Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Lifian rihtum þeáwum *to live righteously*, 160, 4; Gen. 2646. Þeáwum lifian *to live virtuously*, Exon. Th. 319, 13; Vid. 11: Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Ælc ðara ðe healdan wile hālige þeáwas *every one who will maintain habits of holiness*, Cd. Th. 92, 20; Gen. 1531. [*O. E. Homl.* þeau, þeu: *A. R.* þeau: *Laym.* þeauwes, þewes, þæwes; *pl.: Orm.* þæw: *O. and N. Chauc.* þewes; *pl.: Prompt. Parv.* thewe, maner or condycyon *mos: O. Sax.* thau: *O. H. Ger.* dau.] v. freoðo-, fulwiht-, leód-, mann-, mynster-, regol-, un-þeáw; ge-þȳwe, un-geþeáwe.

þeáw *a slave.* v. þeów.

þeáw-fæst; *adj.* I. *of good manners, of well-ordered life, moral, virtuous*:—Loth hine fægre heóld, þeáwfæst and geþyldig, on ðam þeódscipe, Cd. Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942: (*Abraham*), 161, 8; Gen. 2662. Wunige hē mid þeáwfæstum mannum *maneat cum bene moratis hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 23. II. *gentle*:—Sumum hē syleþ monna milde heortan, þeáwfæstne geþōht, Exon. Th. 299, 28; Crā. 109. v. un-þeáwfæst.

þeáwfæstness, e; *f. Adherence to the rules of right conduct* or *method, discipline, obedience to rule*:—þeáwfæstnesse *disciplinae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34. Be sealmsanges ðeáwfæstnesse *de disciplina psallendi*, R. Ben. 45, 2. Ða cild mid steóre and þeáwfæstnysse (*cum disciplina*) heora endebyrdnysse healdon, 116, 9: R. Ben. Interl. 106, 12. On hāligre þeáwfæstnesse, Homl. Ass. 40, 406, 404: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 138. Þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon (cf. þēnas ðe his willan gefyllaþ, 65), Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. Regoles gehȳrsumnesse and þeáwfæstnesse *regule oboedientiam et disciplinam*, R. Ben. Interl. 103, 16. Ðū hatast ðeáwfæstnysse (*disciplinam*, Ps. 50, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 532, 2.

þeáw-full; *adj. Moral, virtuous*:—Oft hig (*devils*) beswīcaþ þeáwfulle weras (ða ðeáwfullan, MS. A.), Wulfst. 250, 4. [Heo Godd thonkeden mid þeufulle (witfolle, 2nd MS.), worden, Laym. 1797. Mid þeaufule talen schurteð ou, A. R. 422, 19. Ne beo þu nawt tu trusti ane to þi meidenhad wiðuten oðer god and þawfulle mihtes, H. M. 45, 4.] v. un-þeáwfull.

þeáwian *to serve.* v. þeówian.

þeáwian *to make (well) mannered.* [Wel ðewed, Gen. and Ex. 1914. So boner and þewed, Allit. Pms. 59, 733.] v. ge-þeáwian.

þeáw-leás; *adj. Ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Swȳn ðe cyrþ tō meoxe æfter his ðweále, þeáwleás nȳten, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. [For lust hath leve, the lond is theweles, P. S. 255, 19.]

þeáw-līc; *adj.* I. *usual, customary*:—Sum wīt mid sealfe his fēt smyrode, swā swā hit þeáwlīc wæs on ðære þeóde, Homl. Ass. 41, 439. II. *moral, figurative*:—þeáwlīc[r]e spǣce *tropologiae, figurati sermonis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 13. Þeáwlīcre spǣce *tropologiam misticum, moralem*, 410, 43. Wē willaþ secgan hū ðās lāc tō ūs belimpaþ æfter ðeáwlīcum andgite, Homl. Th. i. 116, 33: ii. 110, 26: 210, 27: Wulfst. 234, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* dau-līh *moralis.*]

þeáwlīce; *adv. In accordance with good manners, properly*:—Gāþ þeáwlīce . . . and standaþ þeáwlīce *incedite morigerate . . . et state disciplinabiliter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 1–5. Ðā hē ðæt hæfde ðeáwlīce (*rite*) gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

þec. v. þū.

þeccan; *p.* þeahte, þehte; *pp.* þeaht *To cover*, (1) *to cover* an object with something:—Ic wreó mē, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 29; Gen. 868. Ðū ðīn sylf þecest līc mid leáfum, 54, 15; Gen. 877. Se ðe heofen þeceþ wolcnum *qui operit coelum nubibus*, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ mon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 2; Rā. 15, 1. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǣge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Git eágorstreám earmum þehton, Beo. Th. 1031; B. 513. Saga hwā mec þecce, Exon. Th. 381, 21; Rā. 2, 14. Mec ongon hold gewēdum þeccan, 391, 13; Rā. 10, 4. Hine mid hrægle wryón and sceome þeccan, Cd. Th. 95, 3; Gen. 1573: 58, 7; Gen. 942. Wæstmum þeaht, 115, 20; Gen. 1922. Hleówfeðrum þeaht, 165, 31; Gen. 2740. Ýþum þeaht, Exon. Th. 392, 7; Rā. 11, 4. Helmum þeahte, Cd. Th. 120, 3; Gen. 1989. (2) *to serve as covering to* an object. Earn ðeceþ (*tegit*) nest his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 31. Mec hrīm þeceþ, Exon. Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ, 215, 7; Ph. 249. Ic gealgan þehte *I was stretched upon the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 1932; An. 968: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22. Ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte, Exon. Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. Th. 8, 1; Gen. 117. Līca gehwilc ðara ðe līfes gāst þeahte *every body that had within it a living spirit*, 77, 28; Gen. 1282. On hwelcum hī (*Weland's bones*) hlāewa hrūsan þeccen, Met. 10, 43. Sió filmen biþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 17. ¶ In the following passages Grein suggests that the form is quite a different word = *comburere*, and Cosijn (P. B. 8, 574) takes it to be connected with *þicgan* (but see *þecgan*); but, perhaps, the verb may be the same here as in the previous instances, and used with much the same force as *wrap* in such a phrase as *wrapt* in flames:—Byrneþ þurh fȳres feng fugel (*the phenix*) mid neste . . . þonne brond þeceþ heoredreórges hūs, Exon. Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hine ād þeceþ, 223, 26; Ph. 365. Seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, 330, 7; Vy. 47. Beágas sceal brond fretan, ǣled þeccean, Beo. Th. 6022; B. 3015. [To dyche and to thecche, Piers P. 19, 232. *O. L. Ger.* thekkan: *O. Frs.* thekka: *O. H. Ger.* decchen *tegere, operire, velare: Icel.* þekja *to cover.*] v. be-, (bi-), ge-, ofer-, un-þeccan; þeccend; þacian.

þeco-bryce, es; *m. A tile*:—þeccbrycum *imbricibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 42. Cf. þæc-tigele.

þeccend, es; *m. One who covers* or *protects, a protector*:—Ðū eart þeccend (*protector*) mīn, Ps. Th. 70, 5, 2.

þecel[l]e. v. þæccele.

þecen, e; *f. A roof*:—þecen *vel* rōf *tectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 34. Þæcen, 81, 9. Of daliscre þecene *dedalei tecti*, ii. 139, 68: Exon. Th. 493, 21; Rā. 81, 34. Swā swā spearwa on ðecene (on efese ł on þecene, Ps. Lamb.) *sicut passer in tecto*, Ps. Spl. 101, 8. Under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8: Lk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. i. 126, 30: Mk. Skt. 13, 15: Exon. Th. 431, 18; Rā. 46, 2. Hig þecena (getimbrena ł þæcena, Ps. Lamb.) *foenum tectorum*, Ps. Spl. 128, 5. [*O. L. Ger.* thecina.]

þecgan; *p.* þegde; *pp.* þeged *To take, consume*:—Hine þegeþ þurst *he is consumed by thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7: 74, 22. v. ā-, ge-, of-þecgan; þicgan.

þecge (?), an; *f. A receptacle* (?):—On hærfeste man sceal ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 17. Cf. þicgan.

þēde, þēdum, þēfel, þēfan-, þēfe-þorn. v. þeówan, þȳfel, þīfe-þorn.

þefian *to pant, to be agitated*:—þefiendra *anhelantium*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Þefian *aestuare in animo*, Dial. 1, 9 (Lye). [Cf. (?) *Icel.* þefja *to smell.*]

þeften. v. þyften.

þegan (*this seems the regular strong form for the verb which usually has weak forms in the present*, þicgan, q. v.) *to take, accept*:—Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde *there was too great fear of God in his thoughts for him to wish to get human glory*, Exon. Th. 112, 8; Gū. 140.

þegen, þegn, þeng, þēn, es; *m.* I. *a servant, one who does service for another*:—þēn *minister*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 24. Swā hwylc swā wyle betweox eów beón yldra, sȳ hē eówer þēn (*minister*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 26: 23, 11. Ðā bæd hē his ðeng (*ministrum*), ðæt hē him stōwe gegearwode. Ðā wundrade se ðeng, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 29. Geleáffull ðegn (esne, Rush.: þeów, W. S.) *fidelis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 45, 46. Ðā þēnas ðe ðæt wæter hlōdon, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. II. where the service is of a public or official character, *an officer, minister*:—þegn *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 10: 52, 59. Ðe læs se dēma ðē sylle ðam þēne (ðegne, Lind.: dægne, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ða weoregerēfan and ða þēnas (*praefecti operum et exactores*) cwǣdon tō ðam folce: 'Pharao bȳt, ðæt eów mann ne sylle leng nān cef,' Ex. 5, 10. Ða þeówas and ða þegnas *serui et ministri*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18. Þegna *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 24: 52, 41. Ábeád þeódcyning þegnum sīnum, ombihtscealcum, Cd. Th. 112, 12; Gen. 1869. Ða ealdras sendon hyra þēnas, ðæt hig woldon hine gefōn, Jn. Skt. 7, 32. Sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce ciricean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 32. II a. figurative:—Deófolgieldum, ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 29; Jul. 152. III. where the service is military, *a soldier*:—Ān Ueriatuses þegn *unus ex iis* (one of the victorious Lusitanians), Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 21. Þa þēnas (ðegnas, Lind. Rush.) *milites*, Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Ðā hēt hē his ðegnas (*milites*) hine sēcan . . . 'Ðone forhycgend ūra goda ðū mē helan woldest swȳþor ðonne mīnum ðegnum (*militibus*) secgean,' Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7–20. Hī sealdon ðām þegenum (*militibus*) micyl feoh, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 12. Ic hæbbe þegnas (ðeignas, Lind.) under mē *habens sub me milites*, 8, 9. IV. *a follower of a great man, a retainer*:—þegn, gesīþa *cliens*, i. *socius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 70. Thegn, degn, þegn *adsaeculam*, Txts. 42, 101. Þegn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 43. Ðæs ðegenes lof is ðæs hlāfordes wurðmynt, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Ðā wæs ðǣrinne Dauid mid his monnum. Ðā cleopedon his ðegnas him tō and hine lǣrdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge *illic cum viris suis Dauid inerat, cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Ārās se rīca (*Beowulf*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þēna, cnihta, forspillendra þēna *parasitorum*, incniht *parasitus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 18–21. Þēnum *parasitis*, incnihttum *clientibus*, 514, 52–54. Ðegnum *pedisequis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 75. IV a. figurative:—Ðū wāst hwelce þeáwas ða woruldsælþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðū heora þegen beón wilt, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. V. *a follower of a teacher, a disciple*:—Iōhannes, se deóra þegn, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. His þegnas

lǽddon him tō ðone eosol, 71, 5: 15, 13. On Sancte Petres naman, Cristes ðegnes, 205, 14. Ðeignas his (his discipuli ł his þegnas, Rush.) *discipuli ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 5, 1. Cuēdon tō ðeignum his, 9, 11. Ðegnum, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 19. **V a.** in poetry, borrowing the terms of war:—Sint geþreáde þegnas mīne (*St. Andrew's disciples*), geonge gūðrincas, Andr. Kmbl. 782; An. 391. **VI.** *one engaged in a king's or queen's service*, whether in the household or in the country, *a thane*. The word in this case seems gradually to acquire a technical meaning, and to become a term denoting a class (v. þegen-riht, -wer), containing, however, several degrees. To illustrate the wider sense in which the word could be used, when the þegen is spoken of in relation to the king, the following passages may be cited. In the Chronicle an. 897 'manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna' includes two bishops and three aldermen, as well as a cynges þegn and a cynges horsþegn. In a charter Cnut greets 'ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde' (*the twihynde man is a ceorl:* cf. too, 'ealne his leódscype, twelfhynde and twyhynde,' Chart. Erl. 229, 19), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 30. The word seems general, too, in the passage, 'Weorðscipes wyrþe ælc be his mǽðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden,' L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. The more limited sense seems to belong to the word in the following:—Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt hē wearð tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Cf. §§ 2, 6; and see L. In. 45, L. C. S. 72, L. M. L. given below. In some cases, too, it will be seen that the term implies military service, as when *de militia regis juvenis* is translated *sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin* (see also other passages below from Bd. 4, 3, and 5, 13); in others, the service is that of the household, v. Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21, and būr-, disc-, hrægl-þegen; in others it is official work in the country. For the development of the class of thanes in England, see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. thegn; Kemble's Saxons in England, I. c. 7, II. c. 3; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. þegen. (1) where the word is used of other than Teutonic peoples:—Wæs his (*St. Martin's*) fæder ǽrest cyninges þegn, and geðeáh ðæt hē wæs cininges þegna aldorman, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. (Cf. His (*St. Martin's*) fæder wæs æðelboren, ǽrest cempa, and siððan cempena ealdor, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 25. St. Martin's father was a military tribune.) Þegn *satrapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 17. Xersis þegn wæs hāten Marðonius, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 28. Wē sǽdon, ðæt hē wǽre ryhtwīsra ðā ðā hē ðeng wæs ðonne hē wǽre siððan hē kyning wæs. Ðā ðā hē ðegn wæs hē his feónd ne dorste ofsleán *David rectior fuit in servitio, quam cum pervenit ad regnum. Servus adversarium ferire timuit*, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 2-6. Tarcuinius ōðerne ðegn ongeán sende, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 17. Pharaones þegnas *servi Pharaonis*, Ex. 10, 7. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas him ne mihton leng mid gewunian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Mænegum cyninges (*king of Egypt*) þegnum, Cd. Th. 111, 5; Gen. 1851. (1 a) where the Deity is the king served:—Metodes ðegn, Abraham, Cd. Th. 176, 6; Gen. 2907. Dryhtnes þegn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 22; Gū. 665. Ðū cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, Cd. Th. 136, 31; Gen. 2266. Ðæt is micel wundor, ðæt wolde þeóden þolian, ðæt wurde þegn swā monig forlǽdd, 37, 30; Gen. 597. (1 b) figurative:—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne (*the phenix*), ǽghwylc wille wesan þegn and þeów þeódne mǽrum, Exon. Th. 209, 3; Ph. 165. (2) where the word applies to Englishmen or to other Teutonic peoples:—Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton uuiþ Walas and hiera þegn ān wearþ ofslægen, Chr. 465; Erl. 12, 23. Gest hine clǽnsie sylfes āðe, swylce cyninges þeng, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 20. Lilla se cyninges ðegn him se holdesta *minister regi amicissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin *de militia ejus juvenis*, 4, 22; S. 590, 33. Ðā ondrǽdde hē andettan ðæt hē cyninges ðegen wǽre, ac sǽde, ðæt hē folclīc man wǽre, and ðæt hē forðon in ða fyrd cōme, ðæt hē sceolde cyninges ðegnum heora mete lǽdan *timuit se militem fuisse confiteri; rusticum se fuisse respondit, et propter victum militibus adferendum in expeditionem se venisse testatus est*, S. 591, 5-9. Hē sægde ðæt hē wǽre cyninges ðeng *ministrum se regis fuisse manifestans*, 591, 38. Hē ðære ylcan cwēne ðeng (*minister*) wæs, 592, 13. Sum wer wæs on lǽwedum hāde ðæs cyninges ðegn *vir in laico habitu atque officio militari positus*, 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Þegn, se ðe on handa bær ealowǽge, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494. Þegn Hrōðgāres, ēgweard, 475; B. 235. Eádwold cynges ðegen, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 28. Gif mon cyninges þegn beteó, gif hē hine lādian dyrre, dō hē ðæt mid .xii. cininges þegnum. Gif man ðone man betýhþ ðe biþ læssa maga (māga?) ðonne se cyninges þegn, lādige hē hine mid .xi. his gelīcena and mid ānum cyninges þægne, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5-9. Gif cyninges þegn ætsace ... gilde .x. healfmearc (cf. the next two sections), L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 7: 58; Th. ii. 300, 3: 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Burgbryce mon sceal bētan ealdormonnes .lxxx. sciłł., cyninges þegnes .lx. sciłł., gesīðcundes monnes landhæbbendes .xxxv. sciłł., L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 9. Eorles heregeata syndon ... And syþþan cyninges þegenes (þegnas, MS. G.) ðe him nýhste syndon ... And medemra þegna ... And cyninges þegnes heregeata inne mid Denum ðe his sōcne hæbbe feówer pund. And gif hē tō ðam cyninge furðor cýðde hæbbe ..., L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4-20. Ðegenes lagu is, ðæt hē sý his bōcrihtes wyrðe, and ðæt hē ðreó ðinc of his lande dō, fyrdfæreld and burhbōte and brycgeweorc. Eác of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4-7. Ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel (swā ceorles). Ðonne biþ cynges ānfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 2-5. Hié (*the Danes*) sealdon (Ceólwulfe) ānum unwīsum cyninges þegne Miercna rīce tō haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. Ðæs cyninges þegnas (cf. ða men ðe mid ðam cyninge wǽron, Erl. 48, 31), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3, 9. Hē wæs hyre (*the queen's*) ðēna hire hūses and hire gefērscipes ofereældormonn *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fýre mid his ðegnum (*ministris*), 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Wē willaþ ðæt man namige on ǽlcon wǽpengetæce .ii. trýwe þegnas and ǽnne mæssepreóst, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. *In the two following passages, though translations, the ideas are probably English:*—Cyningas ne magan nǽnne weorþscipe forþ bringan būton heora þegna (*servientium*) fultume. Hwæt wille wē secgan be ðām ðegnum (*familiaribus;* cf. folgerum, l. 10), Bt. 29, 1-2; Fox 104, 12-15. Mid miclon gefērscipe hiora þegna, and ða bióþ mid fetlum and mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste, 37, 1; Fox 184, 4. **VI a.** *a thane who served a bishop:*—Wulfhere bisceopes ðegn, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 8. Ic Leófinc bisceop gebōcige sumne dǽl landes mīnan holdan and getreówan þegene, ðam is Ægelrīc nama, for his eádmōdre gehērsumnysse, Chart. Erl. 242, 11. Ic (Cnut) cýðe, ðæt ic hæbbe geunnen him (*archbishop Æthelnoth*), ðæt hē beó his saca and sōcne wyrðe ofer his āgene menn and ofer swā feala þegna swā ic him tōlǽtan hæbbe, 233, 6. **VI b.** *one engaged in the service of a republic:*—Scipia, se betsta Rōmāna þegn (se besta and se sēlesta Rōmāna witena and þegena, MS. C.), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 24. **VII.** *a person of rank, one of a class higher than the ordinary freeman* (ceorl). v. þegen-boren:—þegn *primas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 14. Ðegn *optimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ðeáh þrǽla hwylc hlāforde æthleape, and hit æfter ðam geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe gemǽne þegene and þrǽle, gyf þrǽl ðæne þegen āfylle, licge ǽgylde; and gyf se þegen ðæne þrǽl, ðe hē ǽr āhte, āfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5-10. Ælc dohtig man on Kænt and on Sūð-Sexan, on þegenan and on ceorlan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 11, 7. **VIII.** *a brave man, noble man, good warrior;* vir fortis. v. þegen-līc, -līce, -scipe, **III**:—Gif gē swelce þegnas synt, swelce gē wēnaþ ðæt gē sién, ðonne sceoldon gē lustlīce eówre āgnu brocu ārǽfnan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 7. Ðæt wæs swīðe sweotol, ðæt hié ðā wǽron beteran þegnas ðonne hié nū sién, ðæt hié ðæs gewinnes geswīcan noldon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 32. **VIII a.** in poetry the word is used, like *eorl*, as a complimentary term for *man, warrior:*—Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegn æt þearfe, Beo. Th. 5411; B. 2709. Se þegn (*St. John*) wæs on wynne, Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hö. 55. Þances gleáw þegn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 1114; An. 557. Ðam þegne (*Adam*) ongan his hige hweorfan, Cd. Th. 44, 7; Gen. 705. Scyle āscian deóphýdig mon ... ne sceal ðæs āþreótan þegn mōdigne, Exon. Th. 348, 1; Sch. 21. Ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton, þegnas þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205. Ne sceolon mē on ðære þeóde þegenas ætwītan (cf. stedefæste hæleð, 139, 5; By. 249), 138, 15; By. 220. ¶ The word is applied to Christ:—þegen mid þreáte, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. [*O. Sax.* þegan: *O. H. Ger.* degan *masculus, herus, miles, defensor: Icel.* þegn.] v. ærn-, ambeht-, bed-, būr-, burh-, cyric-, disc-, duru-, ealdor-, forþ-, gum-, hand-, heáh-, heal-, helle-, hrægl-, mægen-, mæsse-, magu-, mete-, scīr-, scōh-, sele-, tintreg-, weofod-, weoruld-, wic-, wīf-þegen (-þegn).

þegen-boren; *adj. Of gentle birth.* v. þegen, **VII**:—Sý hē þegenboren, sý hē ceorlboren, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

þegen-gilde, es; *n. The wergild for a thane:*—Gyf þrǽl þegen fullīce āfylle, licge ǽgylde; and gyf se þegen þæne þrǽl, ðe hē ǽr āhte, fullīce āfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 10. [*Icel.* þegn-gildi *the wergild for a þegn.*]

þegen-hyse; *pl.* -hyssas; *m. A follower, attendant:*—Ðegnhyssas *clientes* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Ejusdem nefandae militiae tam calones et clientes ... quam satrapae et proceres), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 73: 17, 74.

þegen-lagu, e; *f. Thane-law, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane:*—Se (*the priest*) ðe ðæs (*concubinage*) geswīcan wille and clǽnnesse healdan, hæbbe hē Godes miltse, and tō woruldwurðscipe sī hē þegenlage wyrðe *as regards worldly dignity let him rank as a thane*, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16: Wulfst. 270, 32. v. þegen-riht.

þegen-līc; *adj. Manly, brave, manful.* v. þegen, **VIII**:—Andreas is gereht ðegenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 586, 11. Māran lufe nimþ se heretoga on gefeohte tō ðam cempan, ðe æfter fleáme his wiðerwinnan ðegenlīce oferwinþ, ðonne tō ðam ðe mid fleáme ne ætwand, ne ðeáh on nānum gecampe nāht ðegenlīces ne gefremode, 342, 5.

þegenlīce; *adv. Bravely, manfully, like a brave man, gallantly:*—Beó ðū gehyrt and hicg þegenlīce *tu confortare et viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 248. Heó tō ðām þegnon cwæð: 'Dōð þegnlīce and wel; ābeódaþ mīne ǽrende tō ðam gemōte,' Chart. Th. 337, 36.

Gif hē ðegenlīce earfoðnysse forberþ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 19 : Homl. Skt. i. 11, 3. Ealle þeóda spræcon hū ðegenlīce hī fuhton, ii. 25, 324. Hē læg ðegenlīce ðeódne gehende *he lay like a warrior close to his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 26; By. 294. [*O. L. Ger.* thegenlīcho *viriliter*: *O. H. Ger.* thegan-, degan-līcho.] v. preceding word.

þegen-ræden[n], e ; *f. The condition of being a* þegen, *service* :—þegnræ̆denne oððe hīwræ̆denne *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 44. Hīrēdlīcre þēnræ̆dene *familiaris clientelae*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 46. Manige men of cyninges þegenræ̆dene tō Cristes þeówdōme gecyrdon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 17. Cf. þegen-scipe.

þegen-riht, es ; *n. Thane-right, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane* (e. g. Mæssepreóstes ā̆t and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage efendȳre . . . Twelfhyndes mannes (*a thane's*) ā̆t forstent .vi. ceorla ā̆t, L. O. 12, 13 ; Th. i. 182, 14–19) :—Se mæssepreóst bið þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12 ; Th. i. 182, 17 : L. Eth. v. 21 ; Th. i. 306, 21 : vi. 5 ; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif ceorl geþeáh ðæt hē hæfde fullīce fīf hīda āgenes landes . . . and sundernote on cynges healle, ðonne wæs hē ðononforð þegenrihtes weorðe, L. R. 2 ; Th. i. 190, 18. Gif massere geþeáh ðæt hē fērde þrige ofer wīdsæ̆, se wæs þegenrihtes weorðe, 6 ; Th. i. 192, 10. v. þegen-lagu, -wer.

þegen-scipe, es ; *m.* I. *thaneship, the status of thane* :—Se dēma ðe ōðrum wōh dēme . . . þolige hē his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3 ; Th. 266, 18 : L. C. S. 15 ; Th. i. 384, 13. II. *a body of thanes* :—Sċe Adrianes wæs ðæs cāseres ðegnscipes ealdorman, ðe Maximianus wæs nemned, Shrn. 59, 24. III. *bravery, manfulness, gallantry.* v. þegen, VIII, þegenlīc :—Beóþ nū gehyrte, and healdaþ mid ðegenscipe ða hālgan Godes æ̆, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 258. Hē him eft his rīce tō forlēt for his þegnscipe (*ob testimonium virtutis*), Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 132, 24. Alexander his ærestan ðegnscipe on ðon gecȳþde, ðā hē ealle Crēcas mid his snyttro on his geweald geniédde, ealle ða ðe wiðˊ hiene gewin up āhōfon *Alexander primam experientiam animi et virtutis suae, compressis celeriter Graecorum motibus, dedit*, Swt. 122, 32. IV. in that part of the Genesis which is thought to show Old Saxon influence, the word occurs with the meaning of *service to a lord*, like the Old Saxon *thegan-skepi* :—Nis mē on worulde mōd æ̆niges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 33 ; Gen. 836. On þegnscipe þeówian, 46, 15 ; Gen. 744. Hié þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon, 21, 19 ; Gen. 326. [*Icel.* þegnskapr *honour* (as in *on one's honour*) ; *liberality ; allegiance of a* þegn.]

þegen-scolu, e ; *f. A band of thanes, a following* :—þegenscole *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 1.

þegen-sorh ; -sorge ; *f. Sorrow for the loss of thanes* :—Grendel on reste genam þrītig þegna . . . Mǣre þeóden þegnsorge dreáh, Beo. Th. 263 ; B. 131.

þegen-weorod, es ; *n. A host of thanes* :—Ðæt wē tō ðam hȳhstan hrōf gestīgan, ðǣr is geþungen þegnweorud, Exon. Th. 47, 6 ; Cri. 751.

þegen-wer, es ; *m. The* wer-gild *of a thane* :—Hē sȳ þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. Eth. v. 9 ; Th. i. 306, 21 : vi. 5 ; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif weofodþēn be bōca tǣcinge his āgen līf rihtlīce fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres and weorðscipes wurðe, ix. 28 ; Th. i. 346, 18. Cf. Mæsseþegnes and woruldþegnes wergyld is .ii. þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5 ; Th. i. 186, 10. v. þegen-riht.

þēgh, þegin, þegn, þegnen. v. þeóh, þegen, þignen.

þegnest (? *related to* þegnian *as O. Sax.* thionost, *O. L. Ger.* thianust, thienest, *O. H. Ger.* dionōst, *Icel.* þjónusta *are to verbs* thionōn, dionōn, þjóna *respectively ; or* (?) þēnest, þeónest *the English form corresponding to the nouns given above. The passage in which the word occurs separately refers to Germany, so perhaps the German form has been borrowed* (?) : *where it occurs as the first part of a compound the form is* þeónest ; *in the same passage, which is late, eó is written where ē is the more regular form, as* heót *for* hēt ; *perhaps, however, the Scandinavian form has influenced the English*) *Service* :—Þæs ilcan gēres fōr Aldrēd biscop tō Colne ofer sæ̆, and wearð ðǣr underfangen mid mycclan weorðscipe, and him geaf æ̆gðer þēneste ge se biscop on Colone and se cāsere, Chr. 1054 ; Erl. 189, 25. (This passage occurs in only one MS.) v. *next word, and* þegnisc.

þegnest-mann (?), es ; *m. A thane* :—Þās (*a number of bishops, aldermen and others, who are named*) and feola ōþre kyninges þeónestmen (*but* cf. *Icel.* þjónustu-maðr *a liegeman*), Chr. 656 ; Erl. 33, 9. v. preceding word.

þegnestre, þēnestre, an ; *f. A female servant* :—þēnestran *cultricem, ministram*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 33. v. next word.

þegnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. I. *to serve* a person (*dat.*), *do* a person (*dat.*) *service, minister* to, *attend* upon :—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe ðēnaþ ðe se ðe sitt *quis major est, qui recumbit ? an qui ministrat ?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On heáhsetle siteþ self cyning (God), and ðiós síde gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gif him ārlīce esne þēnaþ, Exon. Th. 430, 9 ; Rä. 44, 5 : 403, 28 ; Rä. 22, 14. þēnaþ *prosequitur*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 57. Hē (*a king*) bioþ swīþe anlīc ðara his þegna sumum ðe him þēniaþ, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 12. Gif hē nære sōþ God, nā him englas ne þegnodon. On ðisse bysene is gecȳþed, ðæt eallum geleáffullum mannum englas þegniaþ, ðonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 1–4. Ic geornlīce Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, Cd. Th. 37, 7 ; Gen. 585. Hē mē holdlīce ðegnade *mihi ministrabat*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ne com ic tō ðon on eorðan ðæt mē mon ðēnode, ac tō ðon ðæt ic wolde ðegnian *filius hominis non venit ministrari, sed ministrare* (Mt. 20, 28), Past. 41 ; Swt. 301, 2. Iōsep hæfde mycele gife æt his hlāforde and þēnode (*ministrabat*) him, Gen. 39, 4 : 40, 4. Englas him þegnedan, Blickl. Homl. 27, 22. Þegnedon, 33, 34. Þēna me *ministra mihi*, Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Ælc wēnþ ðæt hē þenige Gode *omnis arbitretur obsequium se praestare Deo*, Jn. Skt. 16, 2. Se biscop and se mæssepreóst, gif hī mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian dæghwamlīce Godes folce *the bishop and the priest, if they desire to serve God aright, must minister daily to God's people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 30. Ne þūhte hit mē nāuht rihtlīc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnigan (þēnian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2 ; Fox 244, 27. On ðam hūse hyra ðeáw wæs, ðæt hī ða untruman in lǣdan sceoldan, and him ætsomne ðēnigean, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 538, 29. I a. where the instrument with which service is performed is given :—Mec lāðgeteónan þreátedon ; ic him þēnode deóran sweorde swā hit gedēfe wæs *I served my foes with my good sword, as was fitting*, Beo. Th. 1125 ; B. 560. Ðās bōc Leófrīc gef Sċō Petro and eallum his æftergengum intō Exancestre Gode mid tō þēnienne, Chart. Erl. 253, 12. II. *to serve* food, *to supply* wants, *minister* to necessities, *provide.* v. þegnung, V :—Ðæt ylce wæter eallum ðyder cumendum his heofonlīcre gife genihtsumnesse ðegnaþ *aqua sufficientem cunctis illo advenientibus gratiae suae coelestis copiam ministrat*, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 32. Seó mȳse is seó bōclīce lār, seó ðe ūs ðēnaþ līfes hlāf, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 26. Martha gearwode ðam Hǣlende sēfengereordu . . . Martha wæs geornful ðæt heó ðon Hǣlende tō gecwēmnesse þegnode (þēnode, Lk. Skt. 10, 40) : heó him tō cwæþ : 'Hwȳ nelt ðū gēman ðæt mīn sweostor mē lǣt āne þegnian (þēnian, Lk. Skt.)?, Blickl. Homl. 67, 25–31. Malchus, ða þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte, heom geornlīce þēnode, ðæt hī be dǣle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 240. Se him ða gerȳno ðēnode (*ministrare solebat*) ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 554, 17. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē hingrigendne oððe þyrstendne . . . and wē ne þēnedon ðē?, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 44. Eallum Godes ðearfum man sceall weldǣda þēnian, Homl. Th. i. 514, 5. Hē him bigleofan ðēnian wolde, ii. 128, 29. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his ēstmetum, Homl. Ass. 110, 268. III. *to serve* an office, *administer, perform the duties of* an office :—Ða hē ða monig geár biscophād ðegnade *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret*, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 555, 7. Ðēnade, 4, 3 ; S. 566, 28, 40. Ðegnode Willferþ ða bisceopðēnunge fīf geár *Wilfrid annos quinque officium episcopatus exercebat*, 4, 13 ; S. 583, 14. Medomlīce ðēnian ða ðēnunga *officium ministrare digne*, Past. 1 ; Swt. 27, 10. [Þe king him gon to þeinen, þæ quene bar to drinken, Laym. 30786. A þusen cnihtes þeineden þan kinge . . . þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene to þan kinge, 24595.] v. ge-, under-þegnian.

þegnisc (? cf. *-ska* nouns in Icelandic (?) ; or see *þegnest* (?)) *service* :—Þat sāwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þēnisce dōn for hig swilce hig āgon tō dōne, Chart. Th. 609, 16.

-þegnsum. v. ge-þēnsum.

þegnung, e ; *f. Service, ministration.* I. *service, good office* done by one to another :—Englas beóð tō ðegnunge gæ̆stum fram Gode hider on world sended, Blickl. Homl. 209, 23. Ne mihte se mānfulla ēhtere mid nānre ðēnunge ðām lytlingum swā micclum fremian, Homl. Th. i. 84, 10. Þēnunge *patrocinium* (ut puellulas ad patrocinium vitae impendant, Ald. 69), Hpt. Gl. 519, 2. Ða Ebrēiscan wīf cunnon þēnunga *obstetricandi habent scientiam*, Ex. 1, 19. v. þignen. Hē brǣd hine on feala bleóna þurh deófles þegnunga *he changed himself into many forms by the devil's good offices*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 5. I a. *service* rendered by things, *use* :—Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima ðēnunge benumen *deficiente omni membrorum officio*, Bd. 5, 5 ; S. 617, 38. In ðegnunge *in use ;* in procinctu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 16. Hē him beád his recedes hleów and þegnunge *he offered them the shelter and use of his house*, Cd. Th. 147, 19 ; Gen. 2442. I b. *use* made of things :—Nǣnig hī (*the cups*) hrīnan dorste, ne ne wolde, būtan tō his neódþearflīcre ðēnunge (*ad usum necessarium*), Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 520, 8. II. *service* to a lord or master :—Ā tō his (*king Oswine*) folgoþe and tō his ðēnunge ða æþelestan men cōman *ad ejus ministerium viri nobilissimi concurrerent*, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 12. Wuldres āras ðū tō þegnunge ðīnre gesettest, Elen. Kmbl. 1474 ; El. 739. Ōþþæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge, tō ðære ðe ðū sended eart, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28. Pharao geþenceþ ðīne þēnunga *recordabitur Pharao ministerii tui*, Gen. 40, 13. Ðēnunga *obsequia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 44. Gif him mon oftihþ ðara þēnunga, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 10, 14. Þegnunga, Met. 25, 24, 32. Ðara gumena ðē him mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe ūtan, 25, 28. For ðȳ ða ōþra gesceaſta þeówe sint, hī healdaþ hiora þēnunga, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 248, 18. Þegnunga, Met. 11, 46. II a. *service, obedience, suit and service* :—Ðæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his sōtum *the very water showed itself to be at his command by retreating before his feet* (cf. him gearu sōna þurh streámræce strǣt wæs gerȳmed, symble wæs drȳge folde fram flōde, swā his fōt gestōp, Andr. Kmbl. 3157–; An. 1581–), Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. III. *service* of an official, *office, official employment, ministry* :—Ðæs lāreówdōmes ðēnung *praedicationis officium*, Past.

7; Swt. 47, 20. Hē wilnode ðære ðegnunga ðæs lāriówdōmes, Swt. 49, 15. Ðære clǽnan ðegnenga ðæs sacerdhādes, Swt. 51, 2. Gefyldum dagum his (*St. Augustine*) ðēnunge *completis diebus officii sui*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Gif ðū wāst ðæt ic unrihtlīce bisceophāde onfēnge, ic lustlīce fram ðære ðēninge (*officio*) gewīte, 4, 2; S. 566, 6. Ic wæs gesett tō mīnre þēnunge (*officio;* office of cupbearer), Gen. 41, 13. Nǽnig sȳ belādod fram ðære kycenan þēnunge *nullus excusetur a coquine officio*, R. Ben. 58, 14. Hē ðæs godspelleres þegnunga gefylde *he filled the office of evangelist*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 9. Ða eorðlīcan hlāfordas sint tō ðæm gesette ðæt hié ða endebyrdnesse and ða ðegnunga hiora hiérēdum gebrytnige *terrenae domus dominus famulorum ordines ministeriaque dispertiens*, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 20. **IV.** *the act of serving* in an official capacity:—Ðæt Leuiés mǽgð stōde beforan him on þēnunge, Deut. 10, 8. **IV a.** *a service, an official performance, a service* of religion, *an office* of the church, *a ceremonial* or *ritual service*:—þēnung *officium*, onsægung *immolatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48–49. Þēnunge *sacrificio*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 70. Ðis godspel belimpþ tō ðysses dæges ðēnunge, Homl. Th. i. 104, 4. Byrgincge þēnuncge *sepulturae officio*, Anglia xiii. 444, 1124. Nǽnigum heora ālȳfed sī ǽnige sacerdlīce ðēnunge dōn *nulli eorum liceat ullum officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ðæt gē ða ðēnunge fulwihte (*ministerium baptizandi*) æfter ðeáwe ðære hālgan Rōmāniscan cyricean gefyllan, 2, 2; S. 503, 21. Ða clǽnan þēnunga *lauta* (*supernarum*) *munia* (*rerum*, Ald. 144), Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 9: 52, 51. Ðegnunge *munia*, 91, 32. Þēnunge, 57, 8. Ðā his þēnunga dagas (*dies officii eius*) gefyllede wǽron, Lk. Skt. 1, 23. Þēnungum *culturis, ministeriis*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 27. Mænigfealdum þēnungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 79. **IV b.** *a service, the formulas used in a service*:—Swīðe feáwa wǽron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. **V.** *service* of food, *a meal, food served, food, provision.* v. þegnian, **II**, *and* cf. gēmung *for similar specialization of a general term*:—Ðā Drihtnes þēnung wæs gemacod *cena facta*, Jn. Skt. 13, 2. Hē ārās fram his þēnunge *surgit a cena*, 4. Gearwa ūre þēnunga ðæt hig magon etan mid mē *instrue convivium, quoniam mecum sunt comesturi*, Gen. 43, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 17. Ic wolde ðīne ðēnunge sylf nū gearcian, gif ic mē mid fēðunge ferian mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 31. Malchus hæfde mid him eáþelīcan fōdan, and com tō his gefēran ... and ða eáðelīcan þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte heom þēnode, ðæt hī be dǽle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 233–240. Ðonne man fæste, ðonne dǽle man ða þēnunga ðe man brūcan sceolde ealle Godes þearfan *when a man fasts, then let all the food that would have been used be distributed to the poor*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 28. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his āgenum þēnungum and his ēstmetum, ac heó nolde his sanda brūcan, Homl. Ass. 110, 269. **VI.** in a personal sense, *a following, retinue, train*, cf. folgaþ:—Seó hell and se deáð and heora ārleásan þēnunga wǽron āforhtode, Nic. 28; Thw. 16, 10. [Fer (werþð) manifeald þeninge *fire does service of many kinds*, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 26.] v. ǽfen-, bisceop-, cyric-, fulluht-, geár-, heáh-, līc-, mynster-, tíd-, tō-, ūht-, weofod-, wic-þegnung (-þēnung), *and following words.*

þegnung-bōc, e; *f. A service-book, a book giving the religious services that were to be performed*:—Leviticus on Grēcisc and ministerialis on Lȳden, ðæt ys þēnungbōc on Englisc, for ðam ðara sacerda þēnunga sind ðār āwritene, Lev. pref. Sume ūre ðēningbēc onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini, Homl. Th. i. 98, 26.

þegnung-fæt, es; *n. A vessel used in the service of the kitchen*:—Ðære kycenan wicþēnas ... heora þēningfata clǽne and hāle ðam hordere betǽcen; se hordere eft ðære tōweardan wucan wicþēnum ða ylcan þēningfata betǽce, R. Ben. 59, 6–12.

þegnung-gāst, es; *m. A ministering spirit*:—Englas beóþ tō ðēninggāstum fram Gode hider on worulde āsende, ðæt hī beón on fultume his gecorenum (*nonne angeli sunt administratorii spiritus, in ministerium missi propter eos, qui haereditatem capient salutis?* Heb. 1, 14), Homl. Th. i. 510, 15.

þegnung-hūs, es; *n. A house in which an employment is carried on, a workshop*:—þēninghūsum *officinis*, Germ. 394, 267.

þegnung-mann (þēning-, þēnig-), es; *m.* **I.** in a general sense, *a serving-man, attendant*:—Wæs amang ðām Malchus heora ðēnigmann, and ða eáðelīcan þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte heom georulīce þēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 239. Ārās Malchus heora þeningmann, and dyde eall swā his gewuna wæs, nam mid him sumne dǽl feós ... ðæt feoh bær tō porte, 472–486: 447. Se Hǽlend hēt ða ðēnigmen āfyllan six stǽnene fatu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 12. **II.** *a servant of a lord* or *king, a thane, minister*, (a) in a general sense:—Sint tō manienne ða ðe mildheortlīce sellaþ ðæt hié habbaþ, ðæt hié angieten ðæt hié sint gesette ðæm hefencundan Gode tō ðēningmannum tō dǽlanne ðās lǽnan gōd (*ut a coelesti Domino dispensatores se positos subditorum temporalium agnoscant*), Past. 44; Swt. 321, 7. Ān woruldcyningc hæfþ fela þegna; hē ne mæg beón wurðful cyningc būton hē hæbbe swylce þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. (b) as a technical English term:—Mīne (*Alfred's*) ealdormenn and mīne þēnigmenn, Chart. Th. 490, 22. On cinges þēningmanna gemōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 80, 20. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 47; Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 186.

þegnung-weorod, es; *n. A body of attendants* or *serving-men*:—Manege of ðæs ealdormannes þēnungwerode, Shrn. 154, 26.

þegu, e; *f. A taking, accepting.* v. beáh-, beór-, fōd(d)or-, hring-, sinc-, wil-, wīn-þegu; þicgan.

þeh = þec, þēh. v. þū, þeáh.

þel (þell), es; *n. A thin piece of wood* or *metal, a plank, plate*:—Gylden þel āslægen *bratea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 42. Weel *planca* (þell? þele? *the line is:* Corpus virgineum natat ceu *plana carina*, Ald. 199), 95, 79. Þeáh man gesette ān brād īsen þell ofer ðæs fȳres hrōf ... and þeáh man mid ðām hameron beóte on ðæt īsene þell, Wulfst. 147, 2–7. Ða wāgas wǽron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ānæglede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 25. Wǽpenu mid gyldenum þelum bewyrcean *arma aureis includere laminis*, 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* þili; *n. a plank.*] v. benc-, ceól-, wǽg-þel; þel-brycg, -fæsten; þelu; þiling, þille.

þel-brycg, e; *f. A bridge of planks*:—On herepaþ ōþ ðelbrycge, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 18. Of ðam brōcæ in þælbricge; of þælbricge in hēhstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 21. Cf. stān-brycg.

þele. v. þyle.

þel-fæsten(n), es; *n. A fortress of planks* (Noah's ark):—Nolde seó culufre under salwed bord syððan ætȳwan on þellfæstenne, Cd. Th. 89, 17; Gen. 1482.

þelma, an; *m. A trap*:—þelman *tendiculum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. Cf. (?) þel.

þelma (?), an; *m. Heat*:—Se þelma and sió hǽto, Lchdm. ii. 82, 10. [Cockayne compares the word with *for-þylman;* but perhaps *welma* or *welm* should be read. The form *welm*, referring to the inflammation which 'þelma' denotes, occurs three times in the section.]

þelu. v. buruh-þelu; þel.

þēn. v. þegen.

þencan; *p.* þōhte (þohte?) *To think.* **I.** absolute, *to meditate, cogitate, consider*:—Sceal scearp scyldwīga gescād witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 584; B. 289. Ða leásan men treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum, fācenlīce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26. Ðara sacerda ealdras þōhton ðæt hig woldon Lazarum ofsleán *cogitaverunt principes sacerdotum, ut Lazarum interficerent*, Jn. Skt. 12, 10: Blickl. Homl. 69, 26: 77, 8. Weras þeahtedon and þōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 1094; El. 549. Ðā āgunnon þencan ða bōcerns *coeperunt cogitare scribce*, Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Ne mæg se flǽschoma, ðone him ðæt feorg losaþ, mid hyge þencan, Exon. Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Hē eode ūt on ðæt land þencende *egressus fuerat ad meditandum in agro*, Gen. 24, 63. **II.** where the thought is the object of the verb, *to think, have in the mind*:—Secge hē hwæt ic þence *let him say what my thoughts are*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 7. Ðeáh hwā mæge ongitan hwæt ōþer dō, hē ne mæg witan hwæt hē ðencþ, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 7. Gedō ðæt hȳ nægen dōn ðæt yfel ðæt hȳ þencaþ and sprecaþ *decidant a cogitationibus suis*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Weras ðe ðæt on geþōhtum þenceaþ: Wutun ..., 138, 17. Ealle ða geþōhtas ðe hī þōhtan *omnes cogitationes eorum*, 145, 3. **II a.** where the thought is expressed:—Ðæt mæg beón, ðæt sume men þencan, 'hū mæg ic sēcan ðæt gāstlīce leóht?' Blickl. Homl. 21, 18. **III.** *to think, suppose, hold as an opinion* or *belief*:—Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse wel hwam þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 12; Mōd. 30. Nǽnig heora þōhte, ðæt hē ðanon scolde gesēcean folc, Beo. Th. 1386; B. 691. **IV.** *to think of, consider, employ the mind on* a subject, (1) where the subject of thought is in the accusative:—Ic ðīne sōðfæstnysse þence *meditabor in justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ða þōhton hig ðis word, Lk. Skt. 9, 45. Him ðās þing þencendum *haec eo cogitante*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 20. (2) where the subject of thought is in genitive:—Hē ðencþ ðæs tīman hwonne hē hit wyrs geleánian mæge *deteriora, si occasio praebeatur, quaerat*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 23. Ðenc ðara worda mīnra gebeda *intende voci orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 5, 1. Gif ðū ðone mon lācnian wille, þænc his gebǽra *consider his gestures*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 13. Hié nyllaþ ðæs ðencean, hū hié mægen nyttweorðuste beón hiera niéhstum, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Wē mōton ðæs þencan ðe egeslīc on ðissum bōcum is gewriten, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 23. (3) where the subject of thought is governed by a preposition, *to think* about, of, on a subject:—Ic ymb sīþ spræce and on lagu þence, Exon. Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. Myccle swīðor wē sceolan þencan be ðǽm gāstlīcum þingum ðonne bē ðǽm līchomlīcum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 13. Be ðan morgendæge þencean *de crastino cogitare*, 213, 23. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean, Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sȳ māre þearf tō þencenne ðonne embe his sāwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 97, 19. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō þenceanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. (4) where the subject of thought is given in a clause introduced by an indirect interrogative:—Hē þencþ hū hē hine ēþelīcost beswīcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 21. Hē þōhte hū hē him stōl geworhte, Cd. Th. 18, 13; Gen. 272. Maria swīgende ðōhte hwæt seó hālettung wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hié þōhton hū hié hine ācwellan meahton, 241, 18: Ps. Th. 72, 6. Is wēn ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Smeágean wē and þencan hwæt ðæt tācnode, 19, 4. Smeágan and þencan hwylce ðæs gōdan mannes weorc and his dǽda

wǽron, 55, 12. (5) where the construction is uncertain:—Ðenċ *excogitat* (*de domo impii*, Prov. 21, 12), Kent. Gl. 775. V. *to direct the thoughts* to an object, (a) *to look* to with attention, *turn the thoughts* to: —þenc nū swīðe geornlīce tō ðam ðe ic ǽr sāde *turn your thoughts very carefully to what I said before*, Shrn. 177, 35. Ðǽm welwillendum is tō secganne, ðonne hié gesiōð hiera gefērena gōd weorc, ðæt hié eác ðencen tō him selfum *dicendum est benevolis, ut, cum proximorum facta conspiciunt, ad suum cor redeant*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 11. Riht is ðæt munecas dæges and nihtes inweardre heortan ā tō Gode þencan and geornlīce clypian *it is right that monks day and night ever earnestly direct their thoughts to God and diligently cry to him*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 3. (b) *to look* to with trust, expectation, *expect* of. Cf. *Ger.* zu-denken:—Næs heó swicol nānum ðæra ðe hyre tō ðōhte, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Ðā seonde hē ðæt man sceolde ða scipu tōheáwan; ac hī ābruðon ða ðe hē tō þōhte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mǽgum ne nān man tō his wīfe ðencean tō ðam swȳþe, ðæt him man æfter his forðsȳþe tō ðam micel fore gedǽle, ðæt hī hine fram wītan ālȳsan, gif hē hēr hine sylfne forgȳmde *we need not expect so much of our kinsmen, and no man need expect so much of his wife, as that enough will be given for him after his death to redeem him from torment, if he neglected himself before*, Wulfst. 306, 4. (c) where purpose or intention is implied, *to turn the thoughts* to action, *to be bent* upon something, *have an intention* to do something:—Hī beóð gewǽpnode on ða wīsan, ðe man hors gewǽpnaþ, ðonne man tō wīge þencþ (*intends to go to war*), Wulfst. 200, 11. Feówer þing synt ealra þinga behēfost ðam ārwyrðan men, ðam ðē þencþ tō ðam ēcan līfe, 247, 12. Hē tō gyrnwræce swīðor þōhte ðonne tō sǽlāde *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance than to voyage*, Beo. Th. 2282; B. 1139. Hī tō swice þōhton, and þrymcyning þeódenstōles berȳfan, Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61. Gif hwylc mǽdenman mid gehādodum wunaþ, and heó tō ðam ylcan hāde þence *si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 10. VI. *to think* of something, where it is implied that effect will be given to the thought, *to determine, devise, mean, purpose, intend*, (a) with gen.:—Ne þence wē nānes yfeles *nec ullas molimur insidias*, Gen. 42, 31. Geheald mē, ðæt mē ne beswīce synwyrcende, ða ðe unrihtes ǽghwǽr þenceaþ *custodi me a scandalis operantium iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ða ðe mē ðenceaþ yfeles *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 34, 5. Ealle mīne fȳnd þōhton mē yfeles, 40, 8. Ðæt ic mān fleó and mid rihtheortum rǽdes þence, 93, 14. Ne mæg ðīn rīce leng stondan, būton ðū heora forwyrde ðe geornor þence, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. Ne þenċū *ne moliaris* (*amico tuo malum*, Prov. 3, 39), Kent. Gl. 55. (b) followed by an infin., *to think* of doing something, *intend* to do:—Ic his swīðran hand settan þence *ponam manum ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22: 107, 8: 118, 109. Ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde licgan þence *I mean to lie by the side of my lord*, Byrht. Th. 141, 9; By. 319. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōðberan þence . . . ac ic mīnum Criste cwēman þence, Exon. Th. 120, 18–26; Gū. 274–277. Gif ðū ūre bīdan þencest, 119, 26; Gū. 260. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258: Beo. Th. 3075; B. 1535: Cd. Th. 287, 9; Sat. 364. Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ, 277, 22; Sat. 208. Mid ðȳ hī wrecan þenceaþ *ad faciendum vindictam*, Ps. Th. 149, 7, 8. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, 63, 3. Ic hine wrīþan þōhte . . . ic hine ne mihte ganges getwǽman *I meant to bind him . . . but I could not stop him*, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964: 1483; B. 739. Hē ðæt gewrecan þōhte *he determined to punish that*, Cd. Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Hié wyrnan þōhton Moyses māgum leófes sīðes, 180, 27; Exod. 51. Hié wǽron wið ðæs fȳres weard tō ðon ðæt hié hit ācwencean þōhton *ad extinguendum ignem concurrerunt*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 17: 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Se ðe gōd beginnan þence hē ðæt angin on him sylfum āstelle *he who intends to begin reformation, let him make a beginning with himself*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 32. (b 1) with the gerundial infin.:—Hī ðǽr swā longe ðōhton tō beónne, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 22. Se ðe ða āre þænce tō þeófigenne oððe on ōððre wīs on tō āwendenne *qui quid illinc abstulerit sive in alium usum converterit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. (b 2) with infin. omitted:—Ða Iudēas sōhton Iōsep and ða twelf cnyhtas and Nichodemus . . . Ealle hig hig selfe bedȳglodon . . . būton Nichodemus sylfa . . . Com hē tō hym . . . Eall swā gelīce Iōsep æfter ðam hyne ætȳwde, and heom tō com . . . Hig cwǽdon tō hym: 'Oncnāw nū ðæt hyt ðē lyt sceal fremian ðæt ðū tō þōhtest' (*know that it shall benefit you little, that you have determined to come to us*), Nicod. 12–13; Thw. 6, 14–38. Ðara ǽlces ðe ðæs wordes wǽre ðæt from Rōmebyrg þōhte *of each one that should give expression to an intention of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. (c) followed by a clause:—Ða ðe swā þenceaþ, ðæt heó gehȳden hǽlun mīne *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Heó ǽr þōhte ðæt heó Godes brȳd wurþan wolde *antea statuerat, quo Dei sponsa fieret*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 13. 'Uton ārīsan and ācwellan ða apostolas'. . . Ða Iudēas ðā ārison, and hié ongunnon mid sweordum ðyder gān; þōhton ðæt hié woldan ofsleán ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. (d) with an accus. to which a clause stands in apposition:—His ðegna ðreát ðe ðæt þence nū, ðæt hī his willan wyrcean georne *ministri ejus, qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. VII. *to think* of doing something with hope or expectation, *to desire, seek*:—Ðurh ða rōde sceal rīce sēcan ǽghwylc sāwl, seó ðe mid Wealdende wunian þenceþ, Rood Kmbl. 240; Kr. 121. Hwæþer ðū ðonne ongite ðæt ǽlc ðara wuhta ðe him beón þencþ ðæt hit þencþ ætgædere beón gehāl undǽled *quod autem subsistere ac permanere appetit id unum esse desiderat*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 26. Ðara gesǽlða wilniaþ ealle deáþlīce men tō begitanne, ðeáh hē ðurh mistlīce wegas ðencan tō cumanne, 24, 2; Fox 80, 31. VIII. *to think, call to mind, originate* in the mind:—Hié ðonne forhtiaþ, and feá þencaþ hwæt hié tō Criste cwēdan onginnen *then will they fear, and few will think what to say to Christ*, Rood Kmbl. 228; Kr. 115. [*Goth.* þag(g)kjan; *p.* þāhta *to think, consider, consult, debate*: *O. Sax.* thenkian; *p.* þāhta: *O. L. Ger.* thenkan; thāhta: *O. Frs.* thanka, thenkia; *p.* thōgte: *O. H. Ger.* denchen; *p.* dāhta: *Icel.* þekkja; *p.* þātti *to perceive, know.*] v. ā-, be-, bi-, for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, under-, ymbe-þencan.

þencan in the following passage seems an error:—Sum on bǽle sceal brondas þencan (*Thorpe would read* þeccan; *Grein suggests* sumne on bǽle sceal brond āswencan. Cf. ge-swencan), Exon. Th. 329, 33; Vy. 43.

þēnda, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16. v. þēnan.

þende; *conj. While*:—Ðendi hē ðæt þōhte engel Drihtnes æteáwde him *haec eo cogitante angelus Domini apparuit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 20. Þende hē ðā gesprǽc *adhuc eo loquente*, 17, 5. Ðende wæs hē sprecende ī ða hwīle hē spræc *adhuc ipso loquente*, Lind. 26, 47. Ðende ðonne (mid þȳ þonne þende, Rush.) wæs ðe Hǽlend in Bethania *cum autem esset Jesus in Bethania*, 26, 6. þende *regente* (perhaps here the word is the beginning of a rendering of the absolute construction, as in the previous passages; or it might be (?) a mistake for *þeódne*), Germ. 403, 35. [*Goth.* þandē, þandei *while, as long as; since*: *O. H. Ger.* danta *quia, ideo.*] v. next word.

þenden. I. *conj. While.* (1) where the periods of the actions marked by the verbs in the conjoined clauses are co-extensive, *as long as*, (*all the*) *while* (*that*):—Ic Drihtne singe þenden ic wunige on woruldreámum *psallam Deo, quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Byþ his sōþfæstnys mǽre þenden þysse worulde wunaþ ǽnig dǽl *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 111, 3: 101, 10: Cd. Th. 93, 9; Gen. 1542: 56, 7; Gen. 908. Ne þearft ðū ðē wiht ondrǽdan, þenden ðū mīne lāre lǽstest, 130, 33; Gen. 2169: Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Mon mæg gelācnian, þenden of ðære līfre sió blōdsceáwung geondgēt ealne ðone līchoman, Lchdm. ii. 222, 9. Heó wǽron leóf Gode, ðenden heó his word healdan woldon, Cd. Th. 16, 18; Gen. 245. Þenden, 73, 5; Gen. 1200: 194, 3; Exod. 255: 216, 17; Dan. 8: Beo. Th. 59; B. 30: 114; B. 57: Exon. Th. 157, 34; Gū. 901. Þendan, 37, 8; Cri. 590: 50, 14; Cri. 800. Þendon, Andr. Kmbl. 3422; An. 1715. Þynden, 2648; An. 1325. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 15; Cri. 772: Ps. Th. 105, 5. (2) where the verbs of the conjoined clauses denote contemporaneous actions. v. II:—Hȳ sceolon tæfle ymbsittan þenden him hyra torn tōglīde *they shall sit at their play, while their grief slips away*, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. (3) where the period of the action of the verb in the first clause is included within that of the verb in the subjoined clause, *while, at some time during the period when*:—Gif ic ǽnegum þegne þeódenmādmas forgeáfe, þenden wē on ðan gōdan rīce sǽton, Cd. Th. 26, 22; Gen. 410. Hē frægn ða mænigeo hwæt hine gemǽtte, þenden reordberend reste wunode, 223, 21; Dan. 123. II. *adv. Meanwhile*:—Heorot innan wæs freóndum āfylled, nalles fācnstafas þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon, Beo. Th. 2043; B. 1019. Dǽdum mildheort, þenden geðyldig, Ps. Th. 85, 14: 91, 13. v. preceding word.

þenedness, þeneness, þēnest, þēnestre, þeng. v. tō-þenedness, ā-þeneness (ðenenis *is given in* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 15, *but* āðenenes *in* Txts. 411, 48), þegnest, þegnestre, þegen.

þengel, es; *m. A prince*:—Segncyning, manna þengel, Cd. Th. 188, 24; Exod. 173. Hringa þengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3018; B. 1507. [*Icel.* þengill *a prince* (only in poetry).] Cf. fengel, strengel.

þenian, þēnian, þēnisc, þēning. v. þennan, þegnian, þegnisc, þegnung.

þennan, þenian; *p.* þenede. I. *to stretch, spread out, extend, bend* (a bow):—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and ðenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Bogan his ðeneþ *arcum suum tetendit*, Ps. Surt. 7, 13. Ic mīne handa tō ðē þenede *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 142, 6. Ða synfullan ðenedon (*intenderunt*) bogan, Ps. Surt. 10, 3. Ðene (*praetende*) mildheortnisse ðīne weotendum ðec, 35, 11. Ðænne ðone swīðran earm swā hē swīþast mǽge *let him stretch out the right arm as hard as he can*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 11. Swā hwider swā se cining his rīce mihte þennan *whithersoever the king could extend his power*, Anglia x. 142, 47. Hē ða fǽmnan hēt nacode þennan and mid sweopum swingan *he bade stretch the maiden out naked and scourge her with whips*, Exon. Th. 253, 29; Jul. 187. þenian *to stretch on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Ðennende ðū āðenes bogan ðīnne *tendens extendes arcum tuum*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 5. II. *to prostrate, overthrow*:—Ðæt hē þenede hig on wēstene *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 105, 25. III. *to strain, make an effort, exert one's self, press on* (v. Gothic):—Ðæt geswinc his sȳdfætes ne understandende

mid hrædestan ryne þenigende arn (*he exerted himself in running*), for ðam ðe hē gewilnode hine geðeódan ðam ðe ðǽr fleáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. [*Goth.* sik uſþanjan *se extendere* (Phil. 3, 14): *O. Sax.* sie netti thenidun, Hēl. 1155: *O. L. Ger.* thenan *intendere, extendere: O. H. Ger.* dennen *extendere, expandere, distendere: Icel.* þenja *to stretch, extend.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-þennan, -þenian.

þenning, e; *f. Stretching, extension:*—Be Cristes earm[a] þenninge and his honda on rōde, Anglia xi. 172, last line.

þēnsum, þēnung, þeó. v. ge-þēnsum, þegnung, se.

þeód, e; *f.* I. *a nation, people:*—Ðeód winþ ongēn þeóde *consurget gens in gentem,* Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Of ðām frumgārum folc āwæcniaþ, þeód unmǽte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Eást-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesōhte Ecgbryht cyning, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 24. Eal seó þeód ðe on Eást-Englum beóþ, L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 3. Myrcena ðeód onfēng fulluht, Lchdm. iii. 430, 21. Ðeós þeód (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 934; El. 468. Ðā wæs þeód (*the citizens of Mermedonia;* cf. burhwaru, 2189; An. 1096) gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100. Cham ys fæder ðære Cananēiscre þeóde, Gen. 9, 18. Ðǽr wæs micel unþuǽrnes ðære þeóde (*the Northumbrians*) betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Mid ðǽm ieldstan witum mīnre þeóde, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 6. Þióde aldor, Dauid, Ps. C. 146. In lond ðara ðeáde *in regionem Gerasenorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. Hēr Ēdwine kyning wæs gefulwad mid his þeóde, Chr. 627; Erl. 24, 2. Ic dēme ða þeóde (*gentem,* the Egyptians), Gen. 15, 14. Clǽnsie man ða þeóde, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Ealla ōðre Cristnæ ðióda, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 5. Of ðām frumgārum twā þeóda (*the Moabites and the Ammonites*) āwōcon, Cd. Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. Þeóda *gentes,* Ps. Th. 65, 7. Þeóde, 78, 1: 113, 10. Manegra þeóda fæder *pater multarum gentium,* Gen. 17, 4. Ofer þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Drihten, ðeóda waldend, Cd. Th. 238, 27; Dan. 361. Eardas rūme Meotud ārærde for moncynne, efenfela þeóda and þeáwa (i. e. *each people has its own customs*), Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Ðiéda *gentium,* Ps. Surt. 17, 44: ii. p. 192, 17. On ðeódum *inter gentes,* Ps. Th. 107, 3. Ofer ealle þeóde *super gentes,* 65, 6. Hī þreátiaþ ymbsittenda ōþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. Lǽraþ ealle þeóda *docete omnes gentes,* Mt. Kmbl. 28, 19. I a. where the general term is used, but only a part of the people is actually concerned:—Sió þeód geseah in Hierusalem, godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 6; Cri. 1134. Inne on healle wæs ðeód on sǽlum, Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. Heó ðæs āðt lǽdde on ealre ðeóde gewitnesse tō Æglesforda, Chart. Th. 202, 3. Æþelrēd Norþanhymbra cyning wæs ofslægen from his āgenre þeóde, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 5. I b. in pl. *the gentiles:*—Se þeóda lāreów Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 96, 35: Shrn. 58, 33. Þara þeóda (ðeáda, Lind.) Galilea, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 15. I c. *a race:*—Giganta cyn . . . ðæt wæs fremde þeód ēcean Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. I d. in a general sense, particularly in pl., *people, men:*—Gif ðū eádmōdne eorl gemēte, þegn on þeóde (*among men*), Exon. Th. 318, 7; Mōd. 79: 176, 4; Gū. 1204. Ðæt wē siþþan forð ða sēllan þing mōten geþeón on þeóde, 23, 31; Cri. 377: 8, 33; Cri. 127: 208, 23; Ph. 160. Cristes þegnas biddaþ God āre ealre þeóde; ðū him tīðast, swā ðū eádmōd eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 55. Grēcas . . . Egiptisce þeóda . . . Romani and Englisce þeóda, Anglia viii. 309, 19–21. Þeóda wlītaþ . . . hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. Hē þeóda gehwam (*to every one on earth*) hefonrīce forgeaf, Cd. Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641: Exon. Th. 429, 4; Rä. 42, 8. Geþola þeóda þreá *endure men's oppression,* Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Se ðisne ār hider onsende þeódum tō helpe (*to help people*), 3209; An. 1607. Is wīde cūð ðeódum, ceorlum and eorlum, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30. David wæs swīðe geðancol tō ðingienne þiódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. II. in a local sense, *the district occupied by a people, a country:*—Ān hearpere wæs on ðære þeóde ðe Thracia hātte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 28. Se wæs on ðære ðeóde ðe hātte Babilonie, Cd. Th. 226, 16; Dan. 172. Ða beorgas onginnaþ in Narbonense ðære ðeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 20. In ðær ðeáde *in Galilaeam,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 45. Aulixis hæfde twā ðióda under ðam Kāsere. Ða ðióda wǽron hātene Iþacige and Rētie, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4. III. *a language.* v. ge-þeóde:—Þeáh ðe seofan men sittan on middanearde, and heó mihton sprecan on ǽghwylcere þeóde ðe betwux heofonum and eorðan wǽre, ðara is twā and hundseofontig, Wulfst. 214, 29. [*Goth.* þiuda *a nation, people; pl. the gentiles: O. Sax.* thiod, thioda *a people;* in pl. *men: O. L. Ger.* thiad *gens, natio: O. Frs.* thiade *people, men: O. H. Ger.* diot, diota *gens, populus, plebs, natio: Icel.* þjóð *a nation, people;* in a local sense, *a land, country.*] v. el- (æl-), eást-, gum-, heáh-, neáh-, norþ-, sige-, Sweó-, wer-þeód, irmen-þeóde; in-geþeóde.

þeód-. As the first part of several compounds (see below) *þeód* has the force of *general, great;* a similar use is found in *O. Sax.* and *Icel.* The form is also found in proper names, e. g. Ðeód-bald, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Ðeód-rīc, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Þeód-Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 2042; B. 1019. Cf. regn-.

þeódan, þiédan, þīdan, þȳdan; *p.* de *To join* (trans. or intrans.), *attach:*—Be ðām ðe wið ða dǽdbētendan ðeódaþ *de is qui junguntur excommunicatis,* R. Ben. 50, 9. Ðonne hȳ sume mid geficum wið ðone ānne þeódaþ and leásettaþ, sume wið ðone ōþerne *dum adulantur partibus,* 125, 2. Ða woruldgesǽliþa hū hié simle tō ðām gōdum ne ðeódaþ ne ða yfelan gōde ne gedōð ðe hié hié oftost tō geðeódaþ *fortuna nec se bonis semper adjungit, et bonos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, non efficit,* Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 33. Ðā weóxon ða fȳr swȳþe and hī tōgædere þeóddon and samnedon ōþ ðæt ðe hī wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lēg geānede *crescentes ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 20. Nān brōðor wið ōþerne ne þeóde, ne mid his geþeódrǽdenne ne lette on unþæslīcum tīman *neque frater ad fratrem jungatur horis incompetentibus,* R. Ben. 74, 23. Ðæt hē hiene nānwuht ne āhebbe ofer his gelīcan ne from hiera gefērrǽdenne ne ðiéde *quia per elationem se minime a proximorum societate disjungit,* Past. 46; Swt. 349, 5. Þæt wē ūs georne tō Gode þȳddon *that we diligently attach ourselves to God,* Blickl. Homl. 115, 21. Mid cnottum (wǽre) þeód *nexibus nodaretur,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 31. Þiód *subjugatae, subjunctae,* 519, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þȳða *to associate, attach.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, ōþ-, under-þeódan (-þiédan, -þīdan, -þȳdan).

þeód-bealu, wes; *n. Great ill, grievous ill:*—Þeódbealu on þreó healfa (*referring to three elements in the misery of the lost;* cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-arbēdi, *applied to the expulsion from Eden*), Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlīc tō geþolianne, ðæt hē swā unscyldig ealdre sceolde linnan (cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-quālu, *applied to the crucifixion, and to the agony in the garden*), Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Cf. þeód-þreá.

þeód-būend[e], *pl. Those living in nations, mankind, men:*—Hē (*Christ*) earfeþu geþolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lādlīcne deáð leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 16; Cri. 1173. Hē geðingade þeódbūendum wið fæder swǽsne fǽhþa mǽste, 39, 3; Cri. 616: 84, 11; Cri. 1372.

þeód-cwēn, e; *f. A great queen, an empress:*—þeódcwēn *the empress* (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 2310; El. 1156. v. next word.

þeód-cyning, es; *m.* I. *the king of a whole nation, a monarch, an independent sovereign.* [Ei má þá kalla þjóðkonunga er skattkonungar eru, Edda. Ef hann (*Harold Fairhair*) vill leggja undir sik allan Noreg ok rāða því ríki jafnfrjālsliga, sem Eirīkr konungr Svíaveldi, eða Gormr konungr Danmörku, þá þykkir mēr hann mega heita þjóðkonungr, Haralds Saga, c. 3.]:—þeódcyning (*the king of Egypt;* cf. folcfreá, 111, 7; Gen. 1852), Cd. Th. 112, 11; Gen. 1869. Ðeódcyning (*Ongentheow*), Beo. Th. 5932; B. 2970. Se ðeódcyning (*Hrothgar*), 4294; B. 2144. Ðiódcyning (*Beowulf*), 5151; B. 2579. Æt þearfe þeódcyninges, 5382; B. 2694. Ðæs þeódkyninges (-kyngces, MS. D.) (*Edward the Confessor*), Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 15. Fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ǽniges on eorðan, Apstls. Kmbl. 36; Ap. 18. Gewiton hié feówer þeódcyningas (cf. Thadal rex gentium, Gen. 14, 1) þrymme micle, Cd. Th. 118, 14; Gen. 1965. Ðǽr beóþ þearfan and þeódcyningas (*paupers and monarchs;* pauperque potensque), Dōm. L. 161. Wē Gār-Dena in geárdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, Beo. Th. 3; B. 2. Ond swā micel wundor and wæfersién wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse ofer ealle ōþre þeódkyningas ðe in middangearde wǽron *fuitque inter uarietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum, qui ornatu pariter ac uiribus inter gentes eminebant,* Nar. 7, 19. II. *the king of all nations, the monarch of the world, the Deity:*—Būtan ēr þeódcyning (cf. Exon. Th. 367, 25 *which has here* ēce Dryhten), ælmihtig God ende worulde wyrcan wille, weoruda Dryhten, Soul Kmbl. 24; Seel. 12. [*O. Sax.* thiod-kuning (*used of Christ and of Herod*): *Icel.* þjóðkonungr.] Cf. þeóden.

þeóddon *served.* v. þeówan.

þeód-egesa, an; *m. A terror that affects whole nations, a mighty, general terror:*—Ðonne mægna cyning on gemōt (*at the day of judgement*) cymeþ, þeódegsa biþ hlūd gehȳred, Exon. Th. 52, 16; Cri. 834.

þeóden, es; *m.* I. *the chief of a* þeód [cf. dryhten, dryht *for connexion of* þeóden, þeód], *a prince, king;* the word is used almost exclusively in poetry, but occurs once in the Laws in an alliterative phrase:—Ælc be his mǽðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 14. Eádmund cyning, Engla þeóden, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 7. Cyning, þeóden Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 3746; B. 1871. Gūðcyning, Wedera þeóden, 4661; B. 2336. Ðeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. Hēr Eádgār wæs, Engla waldend, tō cyninge gehālgod . . . on ðam xxx wæs ðeóden gehālgod, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 28. Se mondryhten, se eów mādmas geaf . . . hē oft gesealde helm and byrnan, þeóden his þegnum, Beo. Th. 5730; B. 2869: Cd. Th. 158, 34; Gen. 2627. Rīce þeóden, 161, 31; Gen. 2673: 222, 24; Dan. 109. Mǽre þeóden, Beo. Th. 259; B. 129: 3434; B. 1715. Wealhþeów ðeódnes dohtor, 4354; B. 2174: 3678; B. 1837: 2174; B. 1085. Þrȳ wǽron on ðæs þeódnes byrig, ðæt hié noldon hyra þeódnes dōm þafigan onginnan, Cd. Th. 227, 18; Dan. 188. Þeódnes (*Constantine*) willan, Elen. Kmbl. 534; El. 267. Āsecgan suna Healfdenes, mǽrum þeódne, mīn ǽrende, aldre dīnum, Beo. Th. 695; B. 385: Cd. Th. 221, 25; Dan. 93. Þegnas þeódne sægdon, 228, 20; Dan. 205. Þeóden mǽrne þegn, winedryhten his, wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5435; B. 2721: 5570; B. 2788. Leófne þeóden, rīces hyrde, 6151; B. 3079. Mǽrne þeóden, hlāford leófne,

6274; B. 3141. **II.** *a great man, a lord, chief*:—Úre þeóden (*Byrhtnoth*) líð, eorl on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 138, 39; By. 232: 135, 18; By. 120. Þrymfæst þeóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 363. Þeóden leófesta, Andr. Kmbl. 575; An. 285: (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 163, 1; Gū. 987. Þurh ðæs þeódnes word, 174, 2; Gū. 1171. Eorl Beówulfes wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, mǽres þeódnes, Beo. Th. 1598; B. 797: 3259; B. 1627. Seó ecg geswāc þeódne (*Beowulf, not yet a king*) æt þearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Hē læg ðegenlīce ðeódne (*Byrhtnoth*) gehende, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294. Mec ides freán sealde, holdum þeódne, swā hió hāten wæs, Exon. Th. 479, 7; Rä. 62, 4. Hæleð, þeódnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. **II a.** referring to other than men:—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne, ǽghwylc wylle wesan þegn and þeów þeodne mǽrum (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 209, 4; Ph. 165. **III.** referring to the Deity, (1) to God:—Wæs freá eallum leóf, þeóden his þegnum, Cd. Th. 5, 31; Gen. 80: 37, 29; Gen. 597: 218, 4; Dan. 34. Þeóden, rodera waldend, 73, 10; Gen. 1202. Freá ælmihtig, mǽre þeóden, 52, 34; Gen. 853. Swegles aldor, rīce þeóden, 53, 21; Gen. 864. Engla þeódnes, 205, 6; Exod. 431. Swegles ealdor, þearlnōd þeóden gumena, Judth. Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 91. Se þióden, Met. 11, 80. Þegnas þrymfæste þeóden heredon, Cd. Th. 2, 7; Gen. 15. (2) to Christ:—Līfes ceápode þeóden moucynne, Exon. Th. 68, 1; Cri. 1097. Se brego mǽra tō Bethania, þeóden þrymfæst, his þegna gedryht gelaðade, 29, 3; Cri. 457. Crist, cyninga wuldor, mǽre ðeóden, Menol. Fox 4; Men. 2. Se drihten, se ðe deáð for ūs geþrowode, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 306, 19; Sat. 666: Elen. Kmbl. 971; El. 487. [*Goth.* þiudans *βασιλεύς*: *O. Sax.* thiodan (*used of God and Christ, as also of earthly rulers*): *Icel.* þjóðann (*poet.*) *a king, ruler; a great man.*]

þeódend-líc. v. under-þeódendlīc.

þeóden-gedāl, es; *n. The separation from a lord* by his death:—Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, behycgan þeódengedāl . . . se wāt his sincgiefan holdne biheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

þeóden-hold; *adj. Faithful to a lord, loyal*:—Þegn þeódenhold, Andr. Kmbl. 767; An. 384. Petrus and Paulus ðeódenholde ðrowedon on Rōme, Menol. Fox 243; Men. 123. Wīgend unforhte, þeódenholde, Cd. Th. 189, 10; Exod. 182. Hē wīgena fand æscberendra .xviii. and .ccc. eác þeódenholdra (þeonden, MS.), 123, 10; Gen. 2042. Hē mid wuldre geweorðode þeódenholde, 183, 5; Exod. 87. Cf. dryhten-hold, Cd. Th. 137, 32; Gen. 2282.

þeóden-leás; *adj. Without a lord, deprived of one's prince*:—Hié hira beággyfan banan folgedon þeódenleáse, Beo. Th. 2210; B. 1103. Cf. hlāford-leás.

þeóden-māðum, es; *m. A treasure given by a prince*:—Gif ic (*Satan*) ænegum þegne þeódenmādmas forgeáfe, Cd. Th. 26, 20; Gen. 409.

þeóden-stōl, es; *m. The seat of a king, a throne*:—Þrymcyning þeódenstōles berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 8; Mōd. 62. Ymb þeódenstōl hȳ þringaþ, 25, 7; Cri. 397: 319, 16; Víd. 13.

þeód-eorþe, an; *f. The whole inhabited earth, the world*:—Hwæt sceoldon ðē (*the guilty soul*), þeódeorðan fȳlnes (cf. Exon. Th. 368, 7), ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15.

þeód-feónd, es; *m. The arch-enemy*:—Se þeódfeónd, Antecrist sylfa, Wulfst. 83, 16. Hē fordēþ ðæne þeódfeónd and on helle grund besenceþ, 86, 20: 85, 19: 54, 20.

þeód-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a people, a lord, ruler*:—Ðæt hī þiówien swilcum þiódfruman (hlāforde, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 29), Met. 29, 94. Cf. land-fruma.

þeód-gestreón, es; *n. A great treasure*:—Brūc ðisses beáges, and ðisses hrægles neót, þeódgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2440; B. 1218. Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum teódan, þeódgestreónum, 87; B. 44.

þeód-guma, an; *m. A chief man of a people, a great man*:—Ða þeódguman (cf. eorlas æscrōfe, 26, 20; Jud. 337), Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332: 24, 26; Jud. 208. [*O. Sax.* thiod-gumo:—Thiodgumo, māri mahtig Krist, Hēl. 2576. The word is also used of John the Baptist, 2748.]

þeód-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. The army of a nation, the military force of a people*:—þeódherga wæl *the slain of the nations who fought*, Cd. Th. 130, 15; Gen. 2160.

þeód-herpaþ (-æþ, -oþ), es; *m. The highway, public road*:—On ðæne þeódherpað, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 2. Þeódherpoð, v. 157, 14, 16. On ðone þeódherpað west on herpað, Chart. Erl. 330, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* diet-uuec *via publica*, Grff. i. 669: *Icel.* þjóð-braut, -gata, -leið, -vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-weg.

-þeódig. v. el- (æl-) þeódig. [*O. Sax.* eli-thiodig: *O. H. Ger.* eli-diotic.]

þeódisc; *adj. Belonging to a people, gentile*:—þeódisce *gentiles*, Anglia xiii. 37, 268. [Þa þeodisce men (þe Romanisse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5838. *O. L. Ger.* thiudisca liudī *germania*: *O. H. Ger.* diutisk *teutonicus.* Cf. *Goth.* þiudiskō *ἐθνικῶς, gentiliter.*] v. el- (æl-) þeódisc, *and next word.*

þeódisc, es; *n. A language*:—Ðeáh hit gebyrige ðæt ða ūtemestan ðióda eówerne naman up āhebban and on manig þeódisc eów herigen *licet remotos fama per populos means diffusa linguas explicet*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Þiódisc, Met. 10. 26.

þeód-land, es; *n.* **I.** *an inhabited district, a region, country*:—Fromcyme folde weorðeþ, þeódlond monig, ðīne gefylled, Cd. Th. 106, 4; Gen. 1766. Ðā becwom ic on Caspiam ðæt lond; ðā wæs ðǽr seó wæstmberendeste eorþe ðæs þeódlondes, and ic swīðe wundrade ða gesǽlignesse ðære eorðan *Caspias portas peruenimus, ubi cum fertilissimarum regionum admirarer felicitatem*, Nar. 5, 21. Tō wrītanne be ðæm þeódlonde Indie *scribendum de regionibus Indie*, 1, 15. Wē neálēhtan ðæm þeódlonde (*regioni*), 26, 12. Hē forþfērde on Middel-Englum on ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) ðe is nemned on Feppingum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 35. On ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) ðe is gecȳged Elīge, 4, 19; S. 588, 1. Gotan geþrungon þeódlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Sculon āgan eaforan ðīne þeódlanda gehwilc, Cd. Th. 133, 15; Gen. 2211. On Cantwara mǽgþe and eác on ðām ðeódlandum ðe ðǽrtō geþeódde wǽron (*in contiguis eidem regionibus*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 26. Ðā fērdon wē on ōþer þeódlond India *in alias Indie profecti regiones*, Nar. 22, 2. Wē fram dæge tō ōþrum geāxiaþ ungecyndelīco wītu geond þeódland (*throughout the world*) tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hē weard wīde geond þeódland geweorðad, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 23: Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. **II.** *the continent* (?):—Fȳr cymþ and hit gefealþ ǽrest on Sceotta land . . . and hit ðonne færþ on Brytwealas . . . and ðonne hit færþ on Angelcyn . . . Ðonne hit færþ sūð ofer sǽ geond ðæt þeódland (on ða þeódland, 215, 18), and hit ðǽr forbærnþ ðæt mancyn, swā hit hēr ǽr dyde, Wulfst. 205, 13. [*Icel.* þjóð-land *a country.*]

þeód-līc; *adj. Of a people*:—Ðeódlīc nama *gentile nomen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 45; Zup. 65, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* diete-līh.]

þeód-licettere, es; *m. An arch-hypocrite*:—Se þeódlīcetere (*Antichrist*) hit gehīwāþ swā ðæt læst manna wāt, hū hē him wið ðone ðeódfeónd gescyldan sceal, Wulfst. 54, 18.

þeód-loga, an; *m. An arch-impostor, a great liar*:—Ða gōdan Godes þegnas sǽdan, ðæt hē (*Simon the sorcerer*) luge, and hȳ geswutelodon, ðæt hit eal leás wæs, ðæt se þeódloga sǽde, Wulfst. 99, 23. Antecrist lǽrþ unsōðfæstnysse and swicolnesse . . . and swā dōð ða þeódlogan, ðe taliaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt man cunne lytelīce swician and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, 55, 15.

þeód-mægen, es; *n. A tribal force*:—Þridde þeódmægen (*the tribe of Simeon, which came third*), Cd. Th. 199, 21; Exod. 342. Cf. folcmægen för æfter ōðrum, 199, 31; Exod. 347.

þeód-mearc, Cd. Th. 187, 33; Exod. 158, *read* þeód mearc.

þeódness, e; *f. A junction, joining*:—Gedafenlīc þeódnys *habilis conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 60. Þeódnysse *copulam, conjunctionem*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 51. v. ge-, under-þeódness.

þeód-sceaþa, an; *m. A criminal against the community, a spoiler of the community, a great criminal* or *spoiler*:—Wāc biþ se hyrde, ðe nele ða heorde bewerian, gyf ðǽr hwylc þeódsceaða sceaðian onginneþ. Nis nān swā yfel sceaða swā is deófol sylf. Ðonne mōton ða hyrdas beón swīðe wacore, ðe wið ðone þeódsceaðan folce sceolon scyldan, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22–28: Wulfst. 191, 6–13. Þeódsceaða, fȳrdraca, Beo. Th. 5369; B. 2688: 4545; B. 2278. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*), Andr. Kmbl. 2232; An. 1117. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeódscaðan (*Antichrist*) līfdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. God biddan, ðæt hē ūs gescylde wið ðæne þeódscaðan (*Antichrist*), 80, 6. Ðider (*to hell*) sculon þeófas and ðeódscaðan, 26, 18: 165, 36: Exon. Th. 98, 20; Cri. 1610. Lācende lēg lāðwende men þreáð, þeódsceaþan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. [*O. Sax.* thiod-skaðo (*the devil*).] Cf. folc-, leód-sceaþa.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. A people*:—Him cierde tō eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande *all the people of Mercia*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 25. Eal þeódscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng, 1013; Erl. 148, 36. Þes þeódscype *the English*, Wulfst. 163, 19. Se ðeódscype *the Jews*, 14, 7. Cyning sceal geþeón and his þeódscipe eác swā, 266, 21. *Oratores* syndon gebedmen, ðe sceolon for ðæne cyngc and for ealne þeódscipe þingian georne. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs, ðe eall þeódscipe big sceal lybban, 267, 10–15; L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 15: 4; Th. ii. 306, 33–36. Hī lēton ealles ðeódscipes geswincg forwurðan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12: 1048; Erl. 178, 23. An hē (*king Eadred*) his sāwla tō anliésnesse, and his ðeódscipe tō þearfe sixtȳne hund punda, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 1. On ðam þeódscipe (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 116, 27; Gen. 1942. Wið þeódscipe Assiriæ, 15, 11; Gen. 231. Hī nimaþ ūre land and ūrne þeódscipe (*gentem*), Jn. Skt. 11, 48: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 11. Hēt se cyng ābannan ūt ealne þeódscipe, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 25. Hū heó rihtlīcost heora þeódscipe gehealdan mehton, Chart. Th. 139, 22. Þeódscypas winnaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 7. Fela mǽrra manna of manegan þeódscipan, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 24. Æfter sumum þeódscipum byþ ðes saltus on .xv. kl. Decembris, Anglia viii. 309, 18. Cf. folc-, leód-scipe.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. Connexion, association, fellowship.* v. þeód-ness, þeódan:—Uton witan hwā hine ðæs wurðscipes cūðe ðe hē sceolde gestandan on ðam rīmcræfte. Ic wāt gere, ðæt hē ys þeódscipes wyrðe *it is entitled to be connected with arithmetic*, Anglia viii. 308, 23. Ðæt wē gēsine ne sȳn Godes þeódscipes, metodes miltsa *that we lack not fellowship with God, the Maker's mercies*, Cd. Th. 211, 19; Exod. 528.

Næfre ðū geþreátast ðínum beótum, ðæt ic þeódscype ðínne lufie, Exon. Th. 253, 10; Jul. 178.

þeód-scipe, es; *m.* **I.** *teaching, instruction*:—Þeódscipe ðīn hē mē lǽrde *disciplina tua ipsa me docebit*, Ps. Surt. 17, 36. **I a.** *instruction, being taught*:—Ðū fiódes ðeódscipe and ðū ǽwurpe word mīn efter ðē *odisti disciplinam et projecisti sermones meos post te*, Ps. Surt. 40, 17. **I b.** *testimony*:—Forebodan bið ðis godspell in ðeódscip tō cȳðnise (*in testimonium*) allum cynnum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 14. **II.** *what is taught* or *enjoined, a rule, regulation, law, injunction*:—Ðū him ǽrest ne sealdest, ǽfter ðam apostolīcan ðeódscipe, meolc drincan, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 33. **II a.** *a collection of regulations, law, religion*:—Swā swā bī ðan ealdan ðeódscipe ða ūttran weorc wǽron behealden, swā on ðam nīwan ðeódscype . . . *sicut in Testamento* (v. I b) *veteri exteriora opera observantur, ita in Testamento novo* . . . , 1, 27; S. 494, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe hālige men writon on ealdum oþþe on neówum þeódscipe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 2. .vii. gebrōðor geþrowedon deáþ for ðære ealdan ǽ bebode . . . Ðā cwæþ se cniht (*the seventh brother*): 'Ic sylle mīnne līchoman for ūssa fædera ðeódscipe, swā mīne brōþor dydon,' Shrn. 111, 20. Ic geseah manige gōde and on Godes þeódscipe wel heora līf lǽddon *alios fuisse narrabat verae religionis cultores*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 24. Ðū hine þeódscipe ðínne lǽrest *de lege tua docueris eum*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. **III.** *discipline, a disciplinary regulation*:—On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tō wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Æfæstnia untrymnisse hire mægne ðeátscip[es] *muniat infirmitatem suam robore disciplinę*, Rtl. 110, 3. On reogollīcne ðeódscipe *observatione disciplinae regularis*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hē micele gȳminge hæfde mynsterlīcra ðeódscipa *curam non modicam monasticis exhibebat disciplinis*, 3, 19; S. 547, 28. Reogollīcum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21: 3, 19; S. 547, 20. In cyriclīcum ðeódscipum and in mynsterlīcum heálīce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, 5, 8; S. 621, 34. Þætte ūs fæstern giðii ðōhto ūsra heofonlīcum gilǽr ðeádscipum *ut nobis jejunium proficiat, mentes nostras coelestibus instrue disciplinis*, Rtl. 14, 28. On mynstrum hē leornade gāstlīce ðeódscipas, Shrn. 50, 26. **IV.** (*regular*) *custom*, (*proper*) *mode of conduct*:—Bēte ðara ǽghwelc mid ryhte þeódscipe ge mid were ge mid wīte *let him make amends for each in the regular way both with* wer *and with* wīte, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. Wæs Godes lof hafen þrymme micle ōþ ðisne dæg mid þeódscipe (*with proper observance?* or *among the people?* v. þeódscipe *a people*), Exon. Th. 284, 10; Jul. 695. Hē wolde habban ða ðēnunga ðeáwas and ðeódscipe tō lǽranne, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 18. Ða men, ðe bearn habban, lǽran hié ðām rihtne þeódscipe, and him tǽcean līfes weg and rihtne gang tō heófonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Fæderas ic lǽrde, ðæt hié heora bearnum þone þeódscipe lǽrdon Drihtnes egsan (*fathers, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord*, Eph. 6, 4), 185, 19. **V.** *learning, knowledge, understanding*:—Nis in him ðiódscipe *non est in eis disciplina*; neither is there any understanding in them (Deut. 32, 28), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 41. Nis nū fela folca ðætte fyrngewritu healdan wille, ac him hyge brosnaþ, īdlaþ þeódscype (*or under* IV?), Exon. Th. 304, 13; Fä. 69. Hē wæs on godcundlīcan þeódscipe getȳd and gelǽred (*sacris litteris et monasticis disciplinis erudiebatur*) . . . Hē wæs twā geár on ðære leornunge, ðā hæfde hē his sealmas geleornode, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11. Ðū mē þeódscipe lǽr ðīnne tilne and wīsdōmes word *bonitatem et disciplinam et scientiam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Hē forget hine selfne and ða lāre and ðone ðiódscipe ðe hē geliornode, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 17. Heó hēht gefetigean forðsnotterne, and his lāre geceás ðurh þeódscipe (*on account of his learning?* or *with a view to learning?* the Latin has: convocans virum disciplinatum), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; El. 1167.

þeód-stefn, es; *m. A stock, people*:—Betere is tō gebīdanne ânne dæg mid ðē, ðonne ōðera on þeódstefnum þūsend mæla, Ps. Th. 83, 10. Cf. leód-stefn.

þeód-þreá *a great calamity*:—Hié wordum bǽdon, ðæt him gāstbona geoce gefremede wið þeódþreáum (*the injuries inflicted by Grendel*), Beo. Th. 358; B. 178. Cf. þeód-bealu.

þeód-weg, es; *m. A highway*:—In þiódweg; æftær þiódwege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 187, 30. On ðeódweg nord ofer ðone weg, 42, 30. [*Icel.* þjóð-vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-herpaþ.

þeód-wīga, an; *m. A mighty warrior*:—Se þeódwīga (*the panther*) . . . ellenrōf, Exon. Th. 357, 33; Pa. 38.

þeód-wita, an; *m.* **I.** *one of the wise men of a nation, one whose knowledge fits him for a place in the councils of the nation, a senator*:—*Senatores*, ðæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. p. 161, 32. Ðā wǽron þeódwitan (leód-, MS. H.) weorðscipes wyrðe, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. Be ðeódwitan. Cyningan and bisceopan, eorlan and heretogan, gerēfan and dēman, lārwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte ðæt hī ānrǽde weorðan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 12. **II.** *a man of great wisdom* or *learning, a sage*:—Wā eów ðe taliaþ eów sylfe tō ðeódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. **II a.** used of a poet:—Se þeódwita Virgilius, Anglia viii. 320, 30. Oft ða þeódwitan ðus heora meteruers gewurdiaþ, 332, 15. **II b.** used of a historian or philosopher or man of science:—Án þeódwita wæs on Britta tīdum, Gildas hātte, Wulfst. 166, 17. Manega þing wē mihton of þeódwitena gesetnysse geīcean, Anglia viii. 321, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* þjóð-skāld, -smiðr *a great poet, craftsman.*] Cf. leód-wita.

þeód-wrecan *to avenge thoroughly, take great vengeance for*:—Grendles mōdor gegān wolde sorhfulne sīð, sunu þeódwrecan (*Ettmüller would read* suna deáð wrecan; *but perhaps the force of* þeód- *here and its composition with a verb may be illustrated by the case of* full-, *which is compounded with verbs, and has the force of* per-; *see the verbs in the Dictionary. The parallel between* full- *and* þeód- *might be further illustrated from compound adjectives in Icelandic*, e.g. full-glaðr *and* þjóð-glaðr, full-gōðr *and* þjóð-gōðr), Beo. Th. 2561; B. 1278.

þeód-wundor, es; *n. A great wonder, mighty miracle*:—Men gesēgon þeódwundor micel, ðætte eorðe āgeaf ða hyre on lǽgun, Exon. Th. 71, 14; Cri. 1155.

þeóf, es; *m. A thief* [the secrecy implied by the word is marked in the following passage from the Laws dealing with injury done to a wood: Fȳr bið þeóf . . . sió æsc bið melda, nalles þeóf, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19–23. Cf. *Goth.* þiubjō *ἐν κρυπτῷ*]:—þeóf *fur*, scaþa *latro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 23. Gyf se hīrēdes ealdor wiste on hwylcere tīde se þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) tōwerd wǽre, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Ealle ða ðe cōmun wǽron þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind.) and sceaþan (*fures et latrones*) . . . þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 8–10. þeóf ðe on þȳstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872: 432, 10; Rä. 48, 4. Ðeóf sceal gangan in ðȳstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 543; Gn. C. 42. Ðǽr þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind. *fures*) hit delfaþ and forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19. On helle beóþ þeófas and gītseras ðe on mannum heora ǽhta on wōh nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 21. Hēr syndan rȳperas and reáferas and woruldstrūderas and ðeófas and þeódscaðan, Wulfst. 165, 36. þeófum *grassatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 35. Ealle niht ic (*the ox-herd*) stande ofer ða oxan waciende for þeófan (*propter fures*), Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. ¶ The passage last cited suggests a state of society in which property was not very secure, and the suggestion seems borne out by the many passages, dealing with thieves, that are to be found in the Laws. Thieving was so far common, that the law enacted: Gif feorrancumen man oþþe fræmde būton wege gange, and hē ðonne nāwðer ne hrȳme, ne hē horn ne blāwe, for þeóf hē bið tō prōfianne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15; and on such a scale was it conducted that according to the numbers of the depredators acting together were different terms used of them: Ðeófas wē hātaþ ōð .vii. men; from .vii. hlōð ōð .xxxv.; siþþan bið here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. The frequency of this particular form of crime may also be inferred from the later enactment: Wē wyllaþ ðæt ǽlc man ofer twelfwintre sylle ðone āð, ðæt hē nelle þeóf beón ne þeófes gewita, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 6. But far stronger measures than the exacting of such an oath were in force. The law made provision for the pursuit of thieves, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6, and imposed penalties on those who, being summoned, or hearing the hue and cry, neglected to take part in the pursuit, 3; Th. i. 258, 14: L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 17: while a reward was given to him who seized a thief: Se ðe þeóf gefēhþ, hē āh .x. scill., L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 5. To let a thief go, when caught, was a crime, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14; so, also, to allow him, when discovered, to escape without raising hue and cry, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: to harbour a thief, except in those cases where the right of asylum might for three or nine days be extended to him, was to become liable to the fate of a thief, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 6: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4: v. 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21; to fight for him was equally penal, v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23: v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. And the laws which affected the thief himself were very severe. Any one above the age of twelve, who was caught stealing property above the value of eight pence, was liable to capital punishment, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 15; according to other regulations, for a theft which, on conviction, rendered the thief liable to be slain, the limit of age was made fifteen years, L. Ath. v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 28, and the limit of value was twelve pence, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 12: v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 8. The extreme penalty was not in all cases exacted; but in case of repeated conviction there was to be no remission, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Cf. too the passages: Gesēce ǽbera þeóf ðæt ðæt hē gesēce, oððe se ðe on hlāfordsearwe gemēt sȳ, ðæt hī nǽfre feorh ne gesēcen, būton se cyninge him feorhgeneres unne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 390, 27. Sȳ hē þeóf, and þolige heáfdes and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. The kinds of death mentioned in L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, are throwing from a rock or drowning in the case of a free woman; in the case of a *servus homo*, stoning by slaves; in that of a *serva ancilla*, burning. Further a thief who was taken in the act, or taken in flight, or who resisted, instead of being handed over to justice (on cyninges bende, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 4: se cyning āh ðone þeóf, 28; Th. i. 120, 6), might be slain without the intervention of the law, and the death called for no 'wergild,' L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 7: 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 6: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20; and in cases of flight or resistance the fact that the value of the stolen property was less than twelve pence was to be no bar to the slaying, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. He who struck down a thief in public was rewarded: Se ðe þeóf fylle beforan ōðrum mannum, ðæt

hē wǽre of ūre ealra feó .xii. pæng̃ ðe betera for ðære dǽda and ðon anginne, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 22. Short of death were the punishments of selling into slavery, of imprisonment, fine, and mutilation: Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa gefō, ðanne wealde se cyning þreora ânes: oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sǽ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālēse, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif þeóf siś gefongen, swelte hē deáðe oþþe his līf be his were man āliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Gif man þeóf on carcerne gebringe, ðæt hē beó .xl. nihta on carcerne, and hine mon ðonne ālȳse ūt mid .cxx. sciłł., L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 21. Cutting off the hand or foot of a 'cirlisc þeóf' is mentioned, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. The same punishment is mentioned, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 10; and in aggravated cases the more severe sentence was passed, that the eyes were to be put out, and the nose, ears, and upper lip to be cut off, *ib.* An instance of punishment for theft, in which the eyes were put out and the ears cut off after (wrongful) conviction is given, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. If the thief managed to escape, he was declared an outlaw: Beó se þeóf ūtlah wiđ eall folc, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. v. Grmm. R. A. 635 sqq.; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. Diebstahl. [*Goth.* þiubs: *O. Sax.* thiof: *O. Frs.* thiaf: *O. H. Ger.* diob: *Icel.* þjófr.] v. beó-, gold-, mann-, mūs-, regn-, sǽ-, stōd-, wergild-þeóf; infangene-þeóf; þīfþ.

þeóf, e; *f. Theft:*—Nā dōn þeófæ *non facere furtum*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* diuba *furtum.*]

þeóf-denn, es; *n. A thieves' cave:*—Andlang weges tō ðam þeófdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 28.

þeófend, þeófent, e; *f.* (*the word seems to occur only in the plural*) *Theft:*—Of hearte ūtgaas . . . ðiófunta *de corde exeunt . . . furta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Ðiófunto (-ento, Rush.) *furta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 22. Wiđ þeófentum, Lchdm. iii. 58, 1. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō gefiitum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 11. Ne leásunga tō sæcganne, ne þeófenda tō begangenne, 253, 8. Ne dōe ðū ðiófonto ł stalo *non facies furtum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 18: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 20. Ðióf[]nto, Rtl. 103, 3.

þeófe-þorn. v. þīfe-þorn.

þeóf-feng, es; *m. Seizing of thieves;* the Latin rendering of the term in Charters is *comprehensio* (or *captio*) *furis* (*-um*). I. The word seems to denote the obligation of one who holds land to arrest and bring to justice those who committed theft on that land, and occurs generally in connection with the burdens from which land, when granted, was relieved:—Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls tō ðære hālgan stōwe æt Scīreburnan, ðæt hit sȳ gefreód alra cynelīcra and alra dōmlīcra þeówdōma, ge þeóffenges ge ǽghwelcre [un]iéðnesse ealles worldlīces broces, nymðe fyrde and bryceweorces, Chart. Th. 125, 11. Ðæt hit (*the monastery at Horton*) sȳ gefreód ealra cynelīcra and ealdordōmlīcra þeówdōma, ge þeóffengces ge ǽghwylcere uneáðnesse ealles woroldlīces broces būton fyrdsōcne and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce, 389, 28. *Corresponding cases in Latin charters are the following:*—Ego Ecgberhtus . . . hanc libertatem donabi aecclesiae . . . , ut omnes agros sint libera ab omni regali seruitio (*then follows a list of exemptions*), . . . et ab omnibus difficultatibus regalis uel saecularis seruitutis, cum furis comprehensione intus et foris, praeter pontis constructione et expeditione liberata permaneat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 288, 5. Terra predicta liber et securus omnium rerum permaneat, id est, regalium et principalium tributum, et ui exactorum operum siue poenalium causarum, furisque comprehensione, et omni saeculari grauidine, ii. 28, 22. Ui exactorum operum et penalium rerum, principali dominatione, furisque comprehensione, et cuncta seculari grauidine . . . secura et immunis, 65, 14. Omnium regalium debitorum et principalium rerum, caeterarumque causarum, furisque comprehensione, et ab omnium saecularium seruitutum molestia secura et inmunis, 95, 33. Furum comprehensione, iii. 277, 4. Captio furum, iv. 2, 26. II. In other passages, however, the word implies advantage, and seems to refer to the right to receive the fines which might be exacted in case of conviction for theft. For such emoluments cf. Gif frigman stelþ . . . cyning āge ðæt wīte and ealle ða ǽhtan, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Ealle wītu (*in cases of theft*) sint gelīce, .cxx. sciłł., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Gif þeuw stele . . . hine man ālēse .lxx. sciłł., L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Hine man his wergelde ālēse, 26; Th. i. 42, 17: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. These emoluments of the crown are made the subject of grant:—Concedo consuetudines, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligantur Anglice scriptas, scilicet, mundbryce, feardwītæ, fihtwīte . . . þiéfþang, hangwīte, gryðbryce . . . toll et teám, aliasque omnes consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 384, 24. Terram liueram ab omni seruitute, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, cum furis comprehensione, et cum omnibus rebus quae ad aecclesiam Sancti Andreae pertinent, cum campis, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 109, 21.

þeóf-gild, es; *n. Payment made in the way of fine or compensation by one convicted of stealing:*—Swerian hī ðæt him nǽfre āð ne burste, ne hē þeófgyld ne gulde (i. e. *that he had never been convicted of stealing*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 13: iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 13: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi-gjöld *fine for theft.*]

þeóflan (*and* þeófan? *The Lindisfarne gloss has* ðæt ðū ne forstele ł ne forðiófe, Mk. 10, 19; *the Kentish Glossary,* ðiófende *furtivus; but this might imply the form* ðiófian, cf. tācnendi *and* tācnian: cf. *also, for both force and form of the participle* styrende *agitatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7) *to thieve, steal:*—Se ðe ða āre þænce tō þeófigenne *qui quid illinc abstulerit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. Ðiófende weteru *stolen waters;* aque furtive, Kent. Gl. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* thaz sie mit stalu nan nirzuken noh inan thar githiuben, Ot. iv. 36, 12.] v. ge-þeófian.

þeóf-mann, es; *m. A robber, bandit, brigand:*—Ān hirde wæs Ueriatus hāten, and wæs micel þeófmon *Viriathus homo pastoralis et latro*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

þeóf-scip, es; *n. A pirate-vessel:*—Ðeófscip (thēb-) *mimopora* (=myoparo), Txts. 79, 1316: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 67.

þeóf-scolu, e; *f. A gang* or *band of thieves:*—Gif ðū wǽre wegfērende and hæfdest micel gold on ðē, and ðū ðonne becōme on þeófsceole (þiófscole, Cott. MS.), ðonne ne wēndest ðū ðē dīnes feores, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26.

þeóf-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of theft:*—Stent ðonne þeófscyldig se ðe hit on handa hæfþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16.

þeóf-slege, es; *m. Thief-slaying:*—Be ðeófslege. Se ðe þeóf ofslihþ, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 6.

þeóf-sliht, es; *m. Thief-slaying:*—Be ðeófslihte. Se ðe þeófslihþ, hē mōt āðe gecȳðan ðæt hē hine fleóndne for þeóf slōge, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 4.

þeóf-stolen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Stolen, taken by thieves:*—Swā ic spræce drīfe . . . swā mē þeófstolen (forstolen, MS. H.) wæs ðæt orf, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14: L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 12. Æt ǽlcon ðeófstolenan orfe, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 2. [*Icel.* þjóf-stolinn. Cf. *M. H. Ger.* diep-, diup-stâle: *Ger.* dieb-stahl.]

þeófþ, þeóft. v. þīfþ.

þeóf-wracu, e; *f. Punishment for theft:*—Gif hē eft ofer ðæt stalie . . . sleá man hine on ða þeófwrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4.

þeóging, e; *f. Profiting, thriving, progress, advancement:*—Þeógincg ðīn swutul sȳ eallum *profectus tuus manifestus sit omnibus;* that thy profiting may appear to all (A. V. 1 Tim. 4, 15), Scint. 203, 8. Þeóginc (*profectus*) mannes gyfu Godes ys, 132, 17. Swylcre þeógincge *tanti profectus*, Anglia xiii. 372, 94. Þeógincgum *profectibus*, Scint. 210, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* dīhunga *provectus.*] v. þeón.

þeóh; *gen.* þeós; *dat.* þeó; *pl.* þeóh; *gen.* þeóna; *dat.* þeón; *n. A thigh:*—Þeóh, thēgh *coxa*, Txts. 54, 295. Þeóh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 6. Þeóh *femur, femoris*, ys swā ðeáh eft gecweden *femen, feminis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 10. Inneweard þeóh *femen*, þeóh *coxa*, ūtanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 60–62. Þeóh *femur*, þeóh *coxa*, hype *clunis*, 71, 46–49. Þeóh *femor*, innewerd þeóh *femina*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, 283, 63–65. Þeóh *vel* hype *femur*, ii. 148, 18. Ðæt ðeóh getācnode his cynn, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 33. Gif þeóh gebrocen weorðeþ, .xii. scillingum gebēte, L. Eth. 65; Th. i. 18, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingð, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, 67; Th. i. 18, 16. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel, geselle him mon .xxx. sciłł. tō bōte; gif hit forad sié, sió bōt eác biþ .xxx. sciłł., L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13. Ðā æthrān hē his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. 'Hæbbe eówer ǽlc his sweord be his ðeó.' Ðonne mon hæfþ his sweord be his ðió, ðonne . . . , Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11: Exon. Th. 431, 2; Rä. 45, 1. Under mīn þeóh *subter femur meum*, Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29: Ps. Th. 44, 4. Bind on ðæt winstre þeóh up wiđ ðæt cennende lim, Lchdm. ii. 328, 22. þeóh *bathma*, i. *femora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 28. Ðeeoh (ðýóh, lxxiv, 3) *bathma*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 2. Gif men his ðeóh acen, 78, 23: ii. 66, 4. Hyre (*the bee's*) ða rūwan þeóh wurðaþ swýðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Bāna, þeóna *coxarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 27: Lchdm. i. 208, 3. Ðæra ðeóna sār, 80, 2. On þeón *in femoribus*, Anglia xi. 117, 25. Smyre ða þeóh, sōna hȳ beóþ hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 20: ii. 64, 26: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 3. [*O. Frs.* thiach: *O. L. Ger.* thio *femur: O. H. Ger.* dioh *femur, femen, coxa: Icel.* þjó.]

þeóh-ece, es; *m. Thigh-ache:*—Lǽcedōmas wiþ þeóhece, Lchdm. ii. 6, 6: 64, 26.

þeóh-geléte, es; *n. A thigh-joint, the meeting of the thigh with the part of the body above it:*—Ersendu mid ðām ðeóhgelǽtum (þeóhsconcum, lxxiv, 19) *nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lidi-gilāz *artus, compago.*] v. ge-lǽte.

þeóh-geweald; *pl. n. Genitalia:*—Ða þeóhgeweald mid ðǽm þeóhhweorfan *genitalia cum genuclis*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 20. v. ge-weald.

þeóh-hweorfa, an; *m. A knee-joint;* genuculum (cf. cneów-wyrste *geniculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 70). v. preceding word.

þeóh-sceanca, an; *m. A thigh-shank, the upper part of the leg:*—Earsendu *nates*, þeóh *femur*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 36–38: 283, 61–65. Ða hypbān ða earsenda mid ðǽm þeóhsconcum *catacrinas, nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. [*O. Frs.* thiach-schonk. Cf. *Icel.* þjó-leggr *the thigh-bone.*]

þeóh-seax, es; *n. A short sword that could be worn on the thigh:*—Þeóhsaex *semispatium* (= *-spathium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 26. Sweord *macheram*, þeóhseax *senspatium*, 96, 29. Cf. hup-seax.

þeóh-wærc, -wræc, es; *m. Pain in the thighs:*—Wiđ þeóhwræce . . . smyre ða þeóh, sōna hȳ beóð hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 19.

þeón [*from* þīhan; *and this from an earlier nasal stem, of which traces are preserved in the past forms, where* g *has replaced* h *by Verner's law:*—Ðunge *pollesceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 40. Frōd fæder freóbearn lǽrde

wordum wîsfæstum, ðæt hē wel þunge, Exon. Th. 300, 9; Fä. 3. *See also the passages given under* ge-þingan; ofer-þeón; ge-, heáh-, wel-þungen; on-þungan, Exon. Th. 497, 3; Rä. 85, 23 (*omitted in its place*)]; *p.* þāh *and* þeáh, *pl.* þigon *and* þugon; *p. pr.* þiende *and* þeónde; *pp.* þigen *and* þogen *To thrive, grow, flourish, prosper*:—þīhþ *cluit, pollet, viget, nobilitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 75. þāh *pubesceret*, 66, 22. þeó *vigeat*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 17. I. of persons in respect to either physical or moral growth. (1) absolute:—Se his yldrum ðāh tō frōfre *he grew up a comfort to his parents*, Cd. Th. 67, 28; Gen. 1107. Sunu weóx and ðāh, 138, 30; Gen. 2299. þāg, 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cynn þeáh, Wulfst. 13, 11. Heó ðurh mægðhād mǽrlīce þeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 3. Cnæplinge weóx ł þēh *puer pollesceret*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 60. Hyhtful *vel* ðiendi *indolis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 54. þiónde, 45, 58. (2) where that, in which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Se gæst þīhð in þeáwum, Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369. Sume on ǽgþrum þeóþ *quidam in utrisque pollent*, Scint. 221, 1. Hē weóx under wolcnum, weorþmyntum þāh, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. Se Hǽlend þeáh on wīsdōme and on ylde *Jesus proficiebat sapientia et aetate*, Lk. Skt. 2, 52: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 23. þeáh hwā þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31. Þió, Met. 10, 28. Ðeónde on cræftum *virtutibus pollens*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 11. Ðióndе, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ðiiende on wæstum *proficiens incrementis*, Rtl. 38, 41. (3) where that, in relation to which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Monge lifgaþ gyltum forgiefene, nales Gode þīgaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. Wǽron hālige sacerdas Gode ðeónde, Homl. Th. i. 544, 11. II. of things abstract or concrete:—Andgyt þȳhð *sensus uiget*, Scint. 52, 8. þȳhð (*virginitatis gratia*) *adolescit*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 67. Ic þǽh ðþþæt ic wæs yldra, Exon. Th. 485, 2; Rä. 71, 7. Se sīð ne þāh ðam ðe unrihte inne gehȳdde wræte *the journey did not turn to the profit of him who unrighteously had hidden treasure within*, Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058: 5665; B. 2836. Hine (him?) se cwealm ne þeáh, Exon. Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605. þeáh, bleów (*gratia*) *floruerit*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 48. His wæstmas genihtsumlīce þugon (*uberes fructus ager attulit*, Lk. 12, 20), Homl. Th. ii. 104, 15. Se līchama þeónde on strangum breóste, on fullum limum and hālum, i. 614, 11. Ðās wanunge getācnaþ se wanigenda dæg his (*John's*) gebyrdtīde, and se ðeónda (*increasing, lengthening*) dæg ðæs Hǽlendes ācennednysse gebīcnaþ his ðeóndan mihte, 358, 4. Betweox ōðrum mægenum bið ðeónde (ðiónde, Hatt. MS.) sió earnung ðæs geswenctan flǽsces *inter virtutes ceteras afflictae carnis meritum proficit*, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 25: Hpt. Gl. 420, 37. þeónde *florentis* (*pudicitiae*), 511, 50. [Here tuder swiðe wexeð and wel þieð, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 18. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, 127, 15. His welðe ðeg, Gen. and Ex. 2012. Wexen he (*they*) and ðogen wel, 2542. So wex here erue, and so gan ðen, 803. So mot I the, Chauc. N. P. T. 156. Theeñ or thryvyñ *vigeo*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *Goth.* þeihan: *O. L. Ger. O. Sax.* thīhan: *O. H. Ger.* dīhan *proficere, pollere, florere, crescere, excellere.*] v. for-, fore-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-þeón.

þeón; *p.* þeóde *To do, perform, effect*:—Wē ðæt ǽbylgð nyton, ðæt wē gefremedon, þeódon bealwa wið ðec ǽfre, Elen. Kmbl. 805; El. 403. v. ge-þeón.

þeón *to press.* v. þeówan.

þeónest-mann. v. þegnest-mann.

þeór, es (?), e (?), gender is uncertain: in the following passages, which might be decisive, the forms are doubtful:—Wiþ þeóre drenc, and eft wiþ þære (*if* þære *refers to* þeór *the word would be feminine, but perhaps* þeore *should be read*; cf. *the text*: Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . Wiþ þeóre and sceótendum wenne, 324, 15–25) and sceótendum wenne and eft beþing wiþ þam (*the* beþing *is for* þeór, v. 326, 3, *so if* þam *refers to* þeór *the word is masc. or neuter*) gif þeór gewunige on ānre stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 300, 30. Drenc wiþ þeórādle . . . gif hē on þam innoþe biþ þonne ādrīfþ hine ðes drinc ūt (hē *and* hine *may, perhaps, be taken as referring to* þeór, *as* ādl *is fem.*), 118, 1–12. The meaning, too, is doubtful. It seems to denote an inflamed swelling or ulcer; it is mentioned in connection with wens (Lchdm. ii. Bk. ii. §§ 30, 31); in reference to the eye it is said to be the same as 'fig' (ii. 38, 5), and is mentioned in close connection with the same disease (iii. 30, 3–16); the same prescription is good 'wið ðam micclan līce and wið ōþrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride' (iii. 70, 28); *þeórwyrt* is used against *hreófl* (ii. 78, 13); purgative and emetic drinks are used for its cure (ii. 115, 23), and bleeding (118, 21: 120, 12), cupping (120, 16), and fomentation (326, 3) are prescribed:—Gif þeór gewunige on ānre stōwe, wyrc beþinge, Lchdm. ii. 326, 2: iii. 30, 6. Drenc gif þeór sié on men, ii. 354, 16: iii. 28, 13. Sealf wiþ þeóre . . . Wiþ þeóre on fēt, ii. 118, 12, 28. Wiðˊ ðeóre, iii. 20, 15: 28, 7, 19: 30, 3, 13. v. next word.

þeór-ādl, e; *f. Some disease.* v. preceding word:—Wiþ þeórādle on eágum ðe mon gefigo hǽt, Lchdm. ii. 38, 5. Lǽcedōmas wiðˊ þeórādlum . . . Drenc wiþ þeórādle, 116, 1, 13: 118, 1, 18: 172, 30. Drencas and sealfa wiþ þeórādlum, 12, 1, 3.

þeorcung, Anglia xiii. 398, 475: 400, 508. v. deorcung.

þeór-drenc, es; *m. A drink for* þeór-ādl, Lchdm. ii. 324, 18: iii. 28, 25. v. þeór-ādl.

þeorf; *adj.* I. *unleavened*, used substantively, *unleavened bread*:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentacius panis*, ðeorf *azimus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 15–16. þeorf *azimum*, ii. 6, 8. Sȳfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31. þeorfne hlāf ðū scealt etan *vesceris azymis*, Ex. 34, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 16. Etaþ þeorf *azyma comedetis*, Ex. 12, 15, 18. Doege ðara ðorofra (ðefra, Rush.) mæta *die azymorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 17. Lactuca hātte seó wyrt ðe hī etan sceoldon mid ðām þeorfum hlāfum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26, 18. On ðærfum biluitnises *in azymis sinceritatis*, Rtl. 25, 19. Healdaþ þeorfe mettas *observabitis azyma*, Ex. 12, 17. Hī worhton þeorfe heorðbacene hlāfas *fecerunt subcinericios panes azymos*, 12, 39: Lev. 8, 2; Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34: 264, 2. Ia. in the Lindisfarne gloss *fermento* is glossed by *ðærfe*, Mt. 16, 6, 11. II. of milk, *fresh* (as opposed to sour? cf. *Icel.* þjarfr, of water, *fresh* as opposed to salt), *skim* (? so Cockayne):—Dō on beór swā on wīn swā on þeorfe meoluc, Lchdm. ii. 270, 29. [Bræd all þeorrf wiþþutenn berrme, Orm. 997. Þerue kake3, Allit. Pms. 57, 635, Þerf bred, Mand. 19, 1. Of þerf brede *de azymo pane*, Trev. v. 9, 6: Wick. Gen. 19, 3. Therf, not sowyryd *azimus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. Aº tharf bred *panis siliginus, sigalinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 198, 8, 9. *O. H. Ger.* derb brôt *azymus*: *Icel.* þjarfr *unleavened*; *fresh* (water).]

þeorf-dæg, es; *m. A day on which unleavened bread was to be eaten*:—Ðæt gerīst preóstum tō witanne hwæt beó betwyx Eástron and ðeorf-dagum. Eásterdæg wæs se forma dæg on ðære ealdan ǽ, þonne se mōna wæs .xiiii., and ða seofon dagas, ðe ðǽr æfter wǽron, wǽron gecīged *dies azimorum*, Anglia viii. 330, 19.

þeorf-hlāf, es; *m. A loaf of unleavened bread*:—Hī ǽton þeorfhlāfas, Jos. 5, 11.

þeorfling, es; *m. An unleavened loaf*:—Ðeorflingas *azimos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 32. [þerrflinng bræd iss clene bræd, forr þatt itt iss unnberrmedd, Orm. 1590.]

þeorfness, e; *f. Unleavenedness*; metaphorically, *freedom from impurity, purity*:—Ðonne wē būton yfelnysse beorman on ðeorfnysse sȳfernysse and sōðfæstnysse faraþ, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 1. On ðeorfnyssum sȳfernysse and sōðfæstnysse, 278, 25.

þeorf-symbel, es; *n. The feast of unleavened bread*:—Ðū ytst þeorf-symbel, Ex. 23, 14.

þeór-gerid, es; *n. The inflammation accompanying* þeór (?):—Gōdne morgendrænc . . . wið ðam micclan līce and wið ōþrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride and ǽghwylcum āttre, Lchdm. iii. 70, 28. v. þeór; *and* cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* rito *febris.*

þeórscwold. v. þerscold.

þeór-wærc, es; *m. The pain caused by* þeór (q. v.):—Wiþ þeórwærce, Lchdm. ii. 120, 7.

þeór-wenn, es; *m. An inflamed wen, a carbuncle* (?):—Wiþ þeórwenne, Lchdm. ii. 342, 16.

þeór-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a boil*:—Wiþ þeórwyrme on fēt, Lchdm. ii. 12, 2: 118, 25.

þeór-wyrt, e; *f. Ploughman's spikenard*; inula conyza:—Wiþ hreófle . . . þeórwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 78, 13. Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . þeórwyrt, 324, 20. Ðyórwyrt, iii. 28, 27.

þeóster-cofa, an; *m. A dark chamber*, used of the place where a person or thing is buried:—Under neólum niðer næsse gehȳdde in þeóstorcofan, Elen. Kmbl. 1662; El. 833. Ðæt heó ðis bānfæt beorge bifæste, lāme bilūce līc orsāwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 29; Gū. 1168. v. þeóster-loca.

þeóster-full (þīstre-, þrȳstre-); *adj. Full of darkness, dark, obscure*:—þeóstorfull wæter *tenebrosa aqua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Ðīn līchama byþ þȳsterfull (*tenebrosum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. þēstreful *tenebrosa, obscura*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 53. Of þrȳstrefulre *de latebroso, tenebroso*, 458, 52. Se engel mē lǽdde tō ānre þeóstorfulre stōwe . . . ealle ða ðeóstorfullan stōwe, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 15–26. Hē geseah swilce ān ðeóstorful dene, 338, 5. Ðeósterfulle wununga, i. 68, 4. þēsterfulle dimhoua *latebrosa latibula*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 5.

þeósterfullness, e; *f. Darkness, obscurity*:—þēstrefulnysse *latebras, tenebras*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 33.

þeóster-līc; *adj. Dark*:—Ðæs muntes cnoll mid þeósterlīcum genipum oferhangen wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 30. [Cf. þe clene of herte þet hier ssolle ysy him be byleaue, ac alneway þiesterliche, Ayenb. 244, 10.]

þeóster-loca, an; *m. A dark enclosure, a tomb*:—In byrgenne bīdende wæs under þeósterlocan, Elen. Kmbl. 967; El. 485.

þeósterness, e; *f. Darkness*:—Wearð micel þeósternes ofer eallne middangeard *tetra nox obducta terris est*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 16. Ðā com ðære nihte þȳsternys, Homl. Ass. 203, 265. þǽsternes (cf. þióstro, Met. 21, 40), Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4. On ðȳsternesse *in obscuro*, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. [*A..R.* þeosternesse: *Orm.* þeossternnesse: *Gen. and Ex.* ðisternesse: *Piers P.* þesternesse: *O. L. Ger.* thiusternussi.]

þeóstre *darkness.* v. þeóstru.

þeóstre, þeóster (-or, -ur), *and* þiéstre, þīstre, þȳstre; *adj. Dark.* I. in a physical sense, *without light*:—Ðis (*hell*) is ðeóstræ hām, Cd. Th. 267, 14; Sat. 38. Ðā hangode swīðe þȳstru wæter on ðām wolcnum *tenebrosa aqua in nubibus*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Wæs se ōðer beám eallenga

sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Þýstre genip, 9, 9; Gen. 139. Se þeóstra, Wulfst. 186, 4. Niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hit wearð þýstre *tenebrae factae erant*, Jn. Skt. 6, 17. On ôþre healfe ys þýstre land, Shrn. 120, 20. Ða fûlnessa ðæs ðýstran ofnes *foetorem tenebrosae fornacis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. Under ðam scûwan ðære ðýstran nihte *sub nocte per umbras*, S. 628, 15. Wæs heora sum ðýstran onsýne (*tenebrosae facici*), 5, 13; S. 633, 3. In ðære sweartan niht and in ðære þýstran, Nar. 15, 1. In ðam þýstran hâm (*hell*), in ðam neólan scræfe, Exon. Th. 283, 21; Jul. 683. Þýstre land (*hell*), Cd. Th. 46, 1; Gen. 737. Sume ðara ðýstra gâsta *quidam spirituum obscurorum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 40. Þeóstrum nihtum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 28. Ðeóf sceal gangan in ðýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gn. C. 42. Niht biþ wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. II. metaphorically, of absence of spiritual or mental light, or of cheerfulness:—Gif ðîn eáge byþ deorc, eall ðîn lîchama byþ þýstre (ðióstor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 34. Biþ seáð ðam fyrenfullan deóp âdolfen, deorc and ðýstre, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Tôdrîf ðone þiccan mist, ðe wið ða eágan foran ûsses môdes hangode, hefig and þýstre, Met. 20, 266. On hû ðióstrum horaseáþe ðara unþeáwa, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. On ðâs þeóstran weorulde, Exon. Th. 86, 18; Cri. 1410. Ðióstur (*caecatum*) habbas gê heorta iówre, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 17. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Elen. Kmbl. 623; El. 312. [*Laym.* þe þestere (þustere) niht: *Orm.* þessterr: *O. and N.* bi þeostre nihte: *Ayenb.* þiestre: *O. Sax.* thiustri: *O. Frs.* thiustere.]

þeóstrian, þêstrian, þiéstrian, þîstrian, þýstrian; p. ode. I. *to make dark* or *dim, to make* the eye *less capable of seeing, dim* the sight:—Se dæg blent and ðióstraþ hiora eágan, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. II. *to grow dark* or *dim*:—His eágan þýstrodon *caligaverunt oculi ejus*, Gen. 27, 1: 48, 10. Þýstrodan, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 19. Geseah ic onginnan ðýstrian ða stôwe *vidi obscurari incipere loca*, 5, 12; S. 628, 10. [Þa þestrede þe dai, Chr. 1135; Erl. 260, 32. Steorren sculen þeostren, O. E. Homl. i. 143, 20. Heó þeostreð (*make dark*) ham suluen, A. R. 94, 20. Aras a ladlich weder, þeostrede (þustrede, 2nd MS.) þa wolcne, Laym. 4575.] v. â-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-þeóstrian (-þiéstrian, -þêstrian, þiéstrian, -þîstrian, -þýstrian).

þeóstrig; *adj. Dark*:—All lîchoma ðîn ðióstrig (*tenebrosum*) biþ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34. Ðióstrig ł blind hearta *caecatum cor*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17. Ðurh ðrióstrie wegas *per vias tenebrosas*, Kent. Gl. 21.

þeóstru (*sometimes written* þr- *instead of* þ-) *and* þiéstru, þistru, þýstru; *f.: and* þeóstre, þýstre; *n.* [cf. *O. Sax.* thiustri; *n.*] *Darkness* (lit. and metaph.); *dimness* of sight (lit. or metaph.); like the Latin *tenebrae*, which it translates, it is often used in the plural:—Ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Leóht and þeóstro, Cd. Th. 239, 27; Dan. 376. þióstro, Met. 21, 41. Gif ðæt lêht, ðætte in ðê is, þeóstru sint, ðæt þeóstre hû micel biþ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 23. On ðæt gemære leóhtes and þeóstro, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Mid þýstro genipum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 8: 209, 33. On ðýstres onlîcnisse . . . on leóhtes onlîcnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 144, 30. For ðære egeslîcan þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 29. Ne gæþ hê on þeóstro, Blickl. Homl. 103, 31. In þýstro, Exon. Th. 432, 10; Râ. 48, 4. Mid þýstro, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. Wið eágena þýstru and genipe, Lchdm. i. 366, 13. On þeóstre, Exon. Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: 94, 27; Cri. 1546. Þeóf ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, 54, 22; Cri. 872. Mid þýstre, 462, 20; Hö. 55: 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14. Þeóstru *tenebre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 48. Þeóstru wæron, Gen. 1, 2. Becômon ðicce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 4. Swâ dôþ ða þeóstro ðînre gedrêfednesse, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Beóþ þeóstra gewordene, Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Ðære nihte þióstro hî onlîhtaþ, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Ðióstro, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 17. Gif ðæt leóht, ðe on ðê is, synt þýstru (ðióstræ, Lind.: þeóstru, Rush.), hû mycle beóþ ða þýstru (ðióstro, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. 11, 35. Ðæt þýstro eów ne befôn *ut non tenebrae uos compraehendant*, Jn. Skt. 12, 35: 1, 5. Æfter ðæm clammum helle þeóstra, Blickl. Homl. 83, 22: Exon. Th. 143, 28; Gû. 668. Se beorhta dæg tôdræfþ ða dimlîcan þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte . . . Crist ûs fram deófles ðeóstrum âlýsde . . . 'Uton âwurpan þeóstra weorc . . .,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 1–5. Ðara þióstra ðisse worulde, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Þýstra (ðióstrana, Lind. Rush.) anweald, Lk. Skt. 22, 53: 11, 36. Ðiéstra dæg and mistes, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 5. On þýstra bealo, Exon. Th. 76, 32; Cri. 1248. Þrýstra wræce, 37, 15; Cri. 593. Hê gedælde ðæt leóht fram ðâm þeóstrum, Gen. 1, 4: Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: Blickl. Homl. 65, 17. þióstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Ðyóstrum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 12. Mid ðæm ðiéstrum (ðîstrum, Hatt. MS.) ðisses andweardan lîfes . . . on ðæm ðîstrum (ðiéstrum, Hatt. MS.), Past. 65; Swt. 64, 8, 12. Ðýstrum, Ps. Th. 106, 9. ¶ *The acc. sing. and pl. are given together, as often the two cannot be distinguished*:—God hêt ða þeóstra niht, Gen. 1, 5: Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Ðeós India hæfþ on âre sîdan þeóstru, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. On ða ûttran þýstru (in þeóstra ðæt ýtterre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Ðara deófla þeóstro hê oforgeát mid his leóhte, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8, 21. Âweorpan ða ðióstro his môdes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 26: Met. 24, 56: Rtl. 37, 9. On ða ûttran þýstro (in ðióstre ðæt ýtemæst ł ýterræ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 8, 12. Þýstro (ðióstro, Lind.: ðióstru, Rush.) *tenebras*, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. þîstro, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. Ðîstro, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Þýstru, Ps. Th. 103, 19. Þrióstre senna, Hy. 8, 28. [Of þeóstran *de tenebris*, O. E. Homl. i. 131, 12. Hit luveþ þuster and hateþ liht, O. and N. 230. *O. Sax.* thiustria; *f.:* thiustri; *n.*] v. carcern-, hinder-þeóstru.

þeóstrung, þýstrung, e; *f. Darkness, gloom, obscurity*:—Hî on ðære þýstrunge hine swencton, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 14. Næhtes [ðió]strung *noctis caliginem*, Rtl. 182, 35.

þeótan *and* þûtan; *p.* þeát, *pl.* þuton. I. *to howl* like a wolf:—Wulf ðýtt *lupus ululat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 129, 1. Hwîlum hî ðuton eall swâ wulfas, Shrn. 52, 29: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36. Sume hî tô wulfum wurdon . . . hió þióton ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Ðeótende swâ swâ wulf, Homl. Th. i. 374, 9. Hwîlum swâ swâ þeótende wulf, hwîlum swâ beorcende fox, Shrn. 141, 12. II. of other sounds:—þeótende *murmurans*, Germ. 399, 417. Hlôwende, þûtende *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 51. Ðære þûtendan *bombose*, 11, 71. Him on gafol forlêt ferðfriþende feówer wellan scîre sceótan on gesceap þeótan (*or* gesceap-þeótan. ? v. gesceap, III, *and* þeóte. *The passage describes a calf sucking from its mother; if* þeótan *is an infinitive, it must refer to the sound made by the milk coming from the teat, but perhaps* gesceap-þeóte *may be a compound noun meaning the teat*), Exon. Th. 420, 2; Râ. 39, 4. [Bigunnen to þeoten and to ȝellen alle þe untrume weren, Marh. 22, 29. Wummone wroð is wuluene . . . ne deð heo bute þeoteð, A. R. 120, 12. ȝeinde ȝurinde & þeotinde wið reowfule reames *queruloso gemitu deplorantes*, Kath. 161. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt, and hutenn hire & þutenn, Orm. 2034. *O. H. Ger.* diozan *stridere, fremere, strepere, mussare: Icel.* þjóta *to whistle* (of the wind, etc.), *to howl* (of a wolf), *to rush: Dan.* tude *to howl*. Cf. *Goth.* þut-haurn, -haurnjan.] v. â-þeótan; ge-þeót, -þot, *and next word.*

þeóte, an; *f. A pipe* or *channel* through which water rushes:—þeóte *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 17: *fistula*, 39, 56. Of þeótan (þeóte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 4, *the passage glossed is the same*) *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. þeótan *organa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 51: 97, 24. þeótan, wæterþrûh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Ealle heofones þeótan wæron mid wætere gefylde, Wulfst. 206, 17. In stefne ðeótena (*cataractarum*) ðînra, Ps. Surt. 41, 8. þeótum *fistulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 67: 35, 59. Hê wundorlîce mid þeótum wæter ût âteáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 32. Hê ûs ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, Blickl. Homl. 39, 31: 51, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* watar-dioza *cataractae*. Cf. *Icel.* þjótandi *the name of an artery*.] v. lîc-, wæter-þeóte, *and previous word.*

þeów, es; þeówa, an; *m. A servant;* often with the stronger sense of *slave;* servus, famulus, mancipium:—Ic Bêda Cristes ðeów and mæsse-preóst *Baeda famulus Christi et presbyter*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 7. Se ðe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sý hê eówer þeów (ðeá ł ðegn *servus*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 27: 18, 26: 10, 24. Se Godes þeów *the priest*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. Metodes þeów (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 146, 29; Gen. 2429. Dryhtnes þeów (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 121, 8; Gû. 285. þegn and þeów þeódne mærum, 209, 3; Ph. 165. þeów *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 31. Ðeówa *servus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 18. Þeówa, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 15. Cham biþ þeówena þeówa (*servus servorum*) his gebrôðrum . . . beó Chanaan Semes þeówa (*servus*), Gen. 9, 25–26. Wê synd ealle ðîne þeówas . . . Sig se mîn þeówa, ðe ðone læfyl forstæl, and fare gê frige, 44, 17–18. Ðû gôda þeówa, Lk. Skt. 19, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 23. Se yfela þeówa, 24, 48. Se hlâford and se þeówa gelîce clypiaþ tô ðam heofonlîcan Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 28. Gif ôðer wyle Godes þeówa beón *if one wishes to enter a monastery*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 28. Biþ hê deófles ðeówa, Homl. Th. i. 172, 20. Hê biþ ðæra âhta ðeówa, 66, 7. Fram Gode hê is send, and hê is Godes þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 247, 19. Ðæs Godes þeówes synna, 49, 6. Moises gelîca mînes þeówes, Num. 12, 7. Ðæs þeówan hlâford, Lk. Skt. 12, 46. Ic cweðe tô mînum þeówe (ðeua, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Geseoh hû ðâs men ðînum ðeówe dôþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 23: Ps. Th. 118, 49. Gecum tô mînum ðeówan Saulum, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19: Exon. Th. 157, 19; Gû. 894. Ðissum ðeá (*famulo*) ðînum, Rtl. 103, 13. Ðiosne ðeá *hunc famulum*, 97, 4. Sêc ðinne þeów, Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Ðone unnyttan þeówan, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30: Homl. Th. i. 64, 17: ii. 578, 26. Wit syndon Cristes þeówas, Blickl. Homl. 187, 32: Wulfst. 157, 19. Eálâ gê mîne ðeówan beóþ getreówe *o mea mancipia, estote fideles*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 102, 3. Ðeás *servi*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 7. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Micel menigu Godes ðeówa (ðiówa, Hatt. MS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 11. Witniendra þiówa *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 77. Seó myccle menigo heora þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Ðæra þeówa (ðeána, Lind.) hlâfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 19. Ân ðæs bisceopes þeówena, Jn. Skt. 18, 26: Wulfst. 199, 22. Ðæm earmestan Godes þeówum, ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 26. Ðâ clypode hê his týn þeówas, Lk. Skt. 19, 13. Ðeá ðîno *famulos tuos*, Rtl. 100, 22: 170, 31. Ðiúwas (ða ðiówe, Rush.) *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 45. ¶ Slavery, which is mentioned by Tacitus (Germania, cc. 24, 25) as existing among the Germans, is recognized by the earliest English laws, and early traces of

it are to be found in the English slaves whom Gregory saw at Rome. It was a condition that was due to many causes. The fortune of war might put life and liberty at the disposal of another, as in the case of the Northumbrian, Imma, who, falling into the hands of a hostile Mercian, was by him sold to a Frisian, Bd. 4, 22. Kidnapping, to judge by Theodore's Penitential, was not unknown: Si quis Christianus alterum Christianum vagantem reppererit, eumque furatus fuerit, ac vendiderit, Th. ii. 50, § 5; and cf. Earme men beswicene and hreówlîce besyrwde, and ût of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tô gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Freedom might be forfeited as the punishment of crime; e.g. Gif hwâ stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfðe gewita, L. In. 7; Th. i. 107, 16; and cf. Wulfst. 158, 14. Gif se frigea on Sunnandæg wyrce, þolie his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6. See also L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. v. wîte-þeów. Again, the power which one relative had over another was at times exercised to enslave the latter. A child of less than seven years might, in case of need, be sold by its father: Se fæder his sunu, gif him mycel neód byþ, hê hine môt on þeówet gesyllan ôð ðæt hê biþ .vii. winter; ofer ðæt, bûtan ðæs suna willan, hê hine ne môt syllan, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17: L. Th. P. 19, 28; Th. ii. 19, § 28. Cf. L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. The sale of kindred is elsewhere, and not without occasion, denounced: Gif hwylc cristen man his âgen bearn, oððe his nêhstan mǽg wið ǽnigum wurðe sylle, næbbe hê nânne gemânan mid cristenum mannum, ǽr hê hine âlýsed hæbbe of ðam þeówdôme, L. Ecg. P. 26; Th. ii. 212, 8; cf. Wê witan ful georne, hwǽr seó yrmþ geweard, ðæt fæder gesealde bearn wið weorðe, and bearn his môdor, and brôðor ôþerne fremdum tô gewealde, Wulfst. 161, 6. Further, slavery was at times entered into voluntarily; such cases seem contemplated in Theodore's Penitential: Homo .xiii. annorum sese potest servum facere, Th. ii. 19, § 29; and that such cases did occur may be seen from the following passage: Geatfleda geaf freóls . . . ealle ða men ðe heó nam heora heáfod for hyra mete (cf. On .xii. mônðum ðû scealt sillan ðînum þeówan men .vii. hund hlâfa and .xx. hlâfa, bûton morge[n]metum and nônmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 18) on ðâm yflum dagum, Chart. Th. 621, 9. And besides the causes enumerated there was that which must have been the most efficient—birth; the child of slaves was itself a slave: cf. the phrase in the document last cited, in which freedom is given to certain persons and to 'eall heora ofsprinc, boren and unboren.' See also þeów-boren. The terms used in connection with the slave shew him to be the property of his master: Gif þeúw stele and hine man âcwelle, ðam âgende hine man healfne âgelde, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Gif hwylc man his ǽht (*servum*) ofslyhþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9. Wêron ðǽr ðreó wîteþeówe men bûrbærde and ðreó ðeówberde; ða mê salde bisceop tô ryhtre ǽhta, and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Bought and sold like an animal, his treatment in other respects was that of an animal. Tacitus (Germania, c. 25) had remarked that the Germans often killed their slaves on the impulse of passion, and that it was done with impunity. The same might be said of the English: Gif hwylc man his ǽht (*servum suum*) ofslyhþ, and hê nâne gewitnysse næbbe ðæt hê forworht sig, bûtan hê hine for his hâtheortnesse and for gýmeleáste ofslihþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9: L. Th. P. 21, 12; Th. ii. 23, § 12. Gif hwylc wîf for hwylcum lyþrum andan hire wîfman swingþ, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád, and heó unscyldig biþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: L. Th. P. 21, 13; Th. ii. 24, 1. The inferiority of the slave is marked in many ways by the law. The price of redemption in the case of the þeów who stole was seventy shillings, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20; in the case of the free man it was 120 shillings, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Ðeówæs wegreáf sê .iii. scillingas, L. Ethb. 89; Th. i. 24, 16; in the case of the ceorl it is six shillings, 19; Th. i. 8, 1. Gif þeów steleþ, .ii. gelde gebête, 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Gif frigman frêum steld, .iii. gebête, 9; Th. i. 6, 2. So, too, in the matter of punishments; where the freeman can pay a fine, the slave pays with his hide, i.e. is scourged; see L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 1: 8; Th. i. 172, 6: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 15: L. In. 13: 15; Th. i. 40, 7, 11. Gif þeów man fûl wurðe . . . swinge hine man þriwa, L. Ath. i. 19; Th. i. 208, 22. Or mutilation was inflicted, where a freeman was fined, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 14. The manner in which the punishment of death was executed was an ignominious one—stoning by slaves, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. The slave could not be vouched to warranty, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5; and he was not allowed the holidays given to freemen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3. Three days, however, in the year were granted, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Michaelmas: Sit omnis servus liber ab opere illis tribus diebus, quo melius jejunare possit, et operetur sibimet quod vult, L. Eth. viii. 2; cf. Wulfst. 181, 18; and one of Alfred's laws speaks of fragments of time in which it was possible for the slave to earn something: Ǽghwæt ðæs ðe ðeówum monnum ǽnig mon for Godes noman geselle, oþþe hié on ǽnegum hiora hwîlsticcum geearnian mægen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12. It was thus possible for a slave to acquire property, and the church endeavoured to render his possession secure: Ne biþ âlýfed æt ðam þeówan his feoh tô nimanne, ðæt hê mid his swynce begiteþ, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6: L. Th. P. 19, 30; Th. ii. 19, § 30. Throughout the influence of the church seems to have been exerted in favour of the slave. The sale of slaves into heathen lands was denounced: Gif hwâ cristene man on hǽðendôm sylle, se ne biþ wurðe ǽnigre reste mid cristenum folce, bûtan hê gebycge eft hâm ongeán, ðæt hê ût sealde, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 20; see, too, L. Th. P. 42, 3, 4; Th. ii. 50, §§ 3, 4: L. Ecg. E. 150; Th. ii. 124, 2: and probably freedom was not unfrequently granted at the suggestion of the church. Cf. such expressions as: Geatfleda geaf freóls for Godes lufa and for heora sâwla þearfe, Chart. Th. 621, 3. Ðâ freóde Folcerd Agelwine his man and his ofspring Criste tô lofe and Scâ Maria, and his sâwle âliésednisse, 634, 20. Cf. too, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15, and L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Gif þeów mon wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlâfordes hǽse, sié hê frioh. To the same effect is L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 18: Gif hlâford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde tô weorce, þolige ðæs þeówan, and beó hê syþþan folcfrig. See on the question of slavery Kemble's Saxons in England,' i. c. 8, Andrews' Old English Manor, c. 3, Grimm's R. A., pp. 300 sqq. [*Goth.* þius; *pl.* þiwôs; *m.: O. H. Ger.* deo: *Icel.* þý; *n.*] v. efen-, nîd-, under-, weorc-, wîte-þeów; lâd-teów, *and following words.*

þeów, e; þeówe, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave:*—Seó foresprecene Cristes þeówe *praefata Christi famula*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 13: 4, 10; S. 578, 5: 4, 23; S. 592, 36. Seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2. Ân menen ł þeówæ (ðîua, Lind.) *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69. Ðînre þeówan sunu *filium ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 85, 15: 115, 6. On Marian ðînre þeówan, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3. Ðió *famulam*, Rtl. 103, 40. Ðióe, 104, 18. Ðâ wǽron ða Cristes ðeówe ût gangende of cyricean *egressae de oratorio famulae Christi*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Ða hûs ðara untrumra Cristes ðeówna *casulas infirmarum Christi famularum*, 3, 8; S. 531, 33. Ne gǽð heó ût swâ þeówena gewuna ys *non egredietur, sicut ancillae exire consueverunt*, Ex. 21, 7. Ân from ðǽm ðiówum *una ex ancillis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 66. [*Goth.* þiwi: *O. Sax.* thiu; thiwa: *O. H. Ger.* diu; diwa: *Icel.* þýr.] v. þeówen.

þeów; *adj. Servile, not free, bond:*—Ðes ðeówa mann *hic manceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 2. Gif þeów monn wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlâfordes hǽse, sié hê frioh, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Ðeów swân and ðeów beócere, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 19. Ðeáh hwâ bebycgge his dohtor on þeówenne, ne sié hió ealles swâ þeówu swâ ôðru mennenu, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. Þeów mennen, Agar, Cd. Th. 135, 22; Gen. 2246. On þeówum dôme ł tô ðeówan wæs geseald *in seruum venundatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 17. Se ðe sleá his âgenne þeówne esne, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 12. Feówertýnewintre man hine sylfne mæg þeówne gedôn (*se servum facere*), L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 27. Hit þurh ǽnne þeówne mon geypped wearð *quadam ancilla indice*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 31. Gif hê þeów oþþe þeów mennen ofstinge, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3: Cd. Th. 134, 32; Gen. 2233. Gif hwylc swîþe rîce cyning næfde nǽnne frýne mon on eallon his rîce, ac wǽron ealle þeówe . . . Gif him sceoldan þeówe men þênigan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 24–27. Ealla gesceafta hê hæfde getiohhod ðeówe (þeówu, Cott. MS.) bûton englum and monnum, ða ôðra gesceafta þeówe sint, 41, 3; Fox 248, 16–18. Gê giet tô dæge wǽron Somnitum þeówe *hodie Romani Samnio servirent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 12. Þeówe men ða ðrig dagas beón weorces gefreóde, Wulfst. 181, 18. Seofæn þeówæ mæn, Chart. Th. 163, 10. Ne freó ne þeówe, Cd. Th. 166, 12; Gen. 2746. Freóra and þeówra, 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Mîne wealas eriaþ *mea mancipia arant*, mînra þeówra manna æceras *meorum mancipiorum segetes*, mînum ðeówum mannum (*mancipiis*) ic dǽle penegas, mîne þeówan men (*mancipia*) ic ðreáge, fram mînum þeówum mannum ic eom gefultumod, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 19–102, 5. Þeówe men manode se apostol . . . Ða hlâfordas hê manode ðæt hî milde wǽron heora ðeówum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 21–27. Nelt ðû nân ðing yfeles habban . . . ne yfele cild, ne yfele ðeówe men, 410, 16. [Cuð me ȝef þu art foster of freo monne oðer þeow wummon, Marh. 4, 2. Heo weren þeowe, Laym. 334. Ȝonge and olde, thewe and freo, Al. 3. *O. H. Ger.* frie getuon nals teuue.] v. wîte-þeów, *and preceding words.*

þeówa. v. þeów; *m.*

þeówan, þêwan, þîwan, þýwan, þýgan, þeón, þîan, þýn, *and* þeówian, þîwian, þýwian; *pres.* ic þý, hê þýþ; *p.* þeówde, þêwde, þîwde, þýwde, þýgde, þeóde, þýde; *ppr.* þýwende, þîende; *pp.* þêd, þýd. I. *to press:*—Hwîlum mec (*an animal's skin*) wonfeax wale wegeþ and þýð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8. [Hê mec (*a cup*) fin]grum þýð, 480, 24; Rä. 64, 6. Þýde *conpressit* (the line in Aldhelm is: Dulcia sed Christi compressit labra labellis), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 33. Ðýde, 19, 67. Hê ðâ hit eft sette on ðæt ylce þyrh and þýde mid his fêt, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 72. Hê sum fæc ðone swyle mid ðýgde (*or* midðýgde? mid þýde, Bd. M. 382, 29) *aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon ðam men mid drîum handum ða handa and ða fêt gnîdan swîðe and þýn *with dry hands must the hands and feet be rubbed hard and squeezed for the man*, Lchdm. ii. 182, 9. Ðæs mannes fêt and handa man sceal swîþe þýn, 182, 25. II. *to*

press on, urge on, drive:—Weard æt steorte wegeþ mec (*a plough*) and þýđ, Exon. Th. 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Se mec on þýđ æftanweardne, 480, 2; Rä. 63, 5. Hwílum ic (*a storm*) sceal tó staþe þýwan (þyran, MS.) flintgrǽgne flód, 383, 30; Rä. 4, 18. Þéwende (? þerende, MS.) *inruens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12. **III.** *to press* with a weapon, *to stab, pierce*:—Đá hét hé him his seax árǽcan, and hine sylfne hetelíce đýde, Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Đá đýde se cwellere hine bæftan mid átogenum swurde, ii. 478, 19. Se fear arn him tógeánes and hine đýde, đæt hé his feorh forlét, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 73. Hí hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum đýdon . . . Hí mid heora forcum hine đýdon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5-11. **IV.** *to press, threaten, rebuke*:—Seó módinys on horse đýwđ đæt folc *superbia in equo minatur turbis*, Gl. Prud. 31 b. Hé þýwþ (*arguet*) đysne middaneard be synne, Jn. Skt. 16, 8. Hé ondrǽde đa þeówwrace đe Drihten þurh his wítigan đýwđ đus cweþende *metuat prophete comminationem per quem dicit Deus*, R. Ben. 51, 14. Se đe brimu bindeþ, brúne ýđa þýđ and þreátaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. Hé ne þíwaþ *non comminabitur*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 9. Hé đýwaþ mé *increpabit me*, 140, 5. Gif ic đæt gefricge, đæt đec ymbsittend egesan þýwaþ, Beo. Th. 3659; B. 1827. Hé hine þeówde tó ofsleánne, Homl. Ass. 112, 342. Đíwde, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 32. Đýwde, 308, 16. Seó ofermódnes þýwde (*minatur*) đæt folc, Gl. Prud. 31 a. Đú hine þíwe *commineris*, Scint. 114, 10. Næs se folccyning ymbsittendra đe mec dorste egesan đeón, Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. Þeówigende, þéwende *minax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 7. Ic gá út þýwende (*minando*) oxan . . . Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þýwende (*minantem*) oxan mid gádísene, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 27. **V.** *to oppress, subjugate*:—þéde *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 70. Cf. geđédum *subjugatis*, 121, 69. Þédum *teste* (? the passage is:—Teste tyranni (*Holofernes*) capite), Hpt. Gl. 525, 53. [Þat he miȝte þat liþere folc so þewe, P. L. S. 24, 57. *Goth.* ga-þiwan *to pierce; to subject;* ana-þiwan *to subject*: *O. H. Ger.* theuwe *humiliat;* gi-diota, -dieti *confracti*: *M. H. Ger.* diuwen *to oppress*: *Icel.* þjá *to constrain; chastise, afflict*.] v. á-, for-, ge-, þurh-þeówan (-þéwan, -þíwan, -þeón, -þían, -þýan, -þýn); *and see* þyddan.

þeówan; *p.* þeówde, þeódde *To serve* (with dat.):—Đæt sind đa gecostan cempan, đa đam cyninge þeówaþ, Exon. Th. 107, 22; Gú. 62. Hé Dryhtne þeówde, 146, 20; Gú. 712. Israhéla folc on hæftnéde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27: 66, 9. Hé Drihtne đeówde *Domino servierat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 9. Ic him geornlícor đeódde *illis impensius servire curavi*, 2, 13; S. 516, 9. Ic bebeád đeówum mannum, đæt hí getreówlíce heora hláfordum þeówdon, Homl. Th. i. 378, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 85. Đa óđre beóþ frige, đeáh đe hí on lífe lange ǽr đeówdon, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 33. Đæt hié þeówdon Godes ciricum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 29: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 15. Đeówdun *servierunt*, Ps. Surt. 80, 7. Hí hǽþenum bigangum đeówdon *paganis cultibus provincia serviebat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 5. Hí swá frige Drihtne gefeónde đeóddon (þeówodon, Bd. M. 240, 13) *sic liberi Christo servire gaudebant*, 3, 24; S. 558, 1. v. þeówian.

þeów-beócere. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-boren; *adj. Slave-born, born of parents in slavery*:—Ne sceal hé (*the abbot*) đone æþelborenan settan beforan đane þeówborenan, gif se þeówborena ǽr on đæm mynstre wæs, bútan hé for hwylcum gesceáde hit dó *non preponatur ingenuus ex servitio convertenti nisi forte aliqua rationabilis causa existat*, R. Ben. 12, 13.

þeów-byrde, -berde; *adj. Of servile birth*:—Wéron đǽr đreó wíte-þeówe men búrbærde, and đreó đeówberde, Chart. Th. 152, 20.

þeów-cnapa, an; *m. A servant-lad*:—His đeówcnapena án wearđ þearle áwéd; đá sette Martinus his handa him onuppon, and se feónd fleáh forht for đam hálgan, and se đeówa siđđan gesundful leofode, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 27.

þeów-dóm, es; *m. Service;* in an unfavourable sense *servitude, slavery, bondage, thraldom*:—Đes þeówdóm *haec seruitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 60, 7. Þeówdóm *mancipatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 57: *famulatus*, ii. 147, 35. Þeówdómum *famulatibus*, 34, 3. Đeówdóm is twyfeald . . . Is óđer đeówt neádunge búton lufe, óđer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes đeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3. **I.** in the more favourable sense:—For lufan đæs godcundan đeówdómes, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 31. Godes þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 18. Ne þearft đú nó wénan, đæt đa wlitegan tungl đæs þeówdómes áþroten weorđe, Met. 29, 40. Embichta đeádómes *obsequium servitutis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 3: Rtl. 9, 13. Wyrta đeówdóme manna, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Swá hwá swá đæs wyrþe biþ, đæt hé on heora đeówdóme beón mót, đonne biþ hé on đam hélistan freódóme, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. On Godes đone sóþan þeówdóm, Blickl. Homl. 45, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 402; El. 201. Hé hine sylfne on đeówdum (-dóm, Bd. M. 450, 29) gesealde đara muneca *monachorum famulatui se contradens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 12. **I a.** *service* of the church, *divine service*:—On mynstre đǽr lytel þeówdóm sý, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 22. Nú habbaþ hig đæt mynster gesett mid preóstan, and willaþ đǽr habban þeówdóm eall swá man hæfþ on Paules byrig on Lundene, Chart. Th. 370, 22. **II.** in the less favourable sense:—Gif se Godes þeów nelle đære cyrican on riht þeówian, đæt hé đonne mid lǽwedum mannum onfó đæs heardestan þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Se freódóm đæs unáræfnedlícan þeówdómes *freedom from the intolerable bondage*, 137, 13. From deófles þeówdóme, 65, 33: 73, 8. Hí synd of miclum dǽle heora sylfes anwealdes, hwæþere of miclum dǽle hí syndon Angelcynnes đeówdóme betǽhte (*Anglorum sunt servitio mancipati*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. Nales đæt án đæt men hié mehten áliésan mid feó of þeówdóme, ac eác þeóda him betweónum búton þeówdóme gesibbsume wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 34. Ealle đa men đe hié on đeówdóme hæfdon, hié gefreódon, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 31: L. Alf. prm.; Th. i. 44, 5. In nédhérnisse ł in đeádóme ic bégo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9. Þeówdóm þolian, Cd. Th. 135, 9; Gen. 2240: 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Đeádóm *captivitatem*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 16. [Heo woneđ inne þeowedome (þeu-, 2nd MS.), þrelwerkes dođ, Laym. 454. I þeowwdom unnderr laferdd, Orm. 3611. Leden ut of þeoudome (þeowedom, MS. C.), A. R. 218, 28. Leaden in to þeowdom, H. M. 5, 5.] v. ǽfen-þeówdóm.

þeówdóm-hád, es; *m. Service*:—Monige hí sylfe and heora bearn má gyrnaþ on mynster and on Godes đeówdómhád tó syllanne đonne hí synd bigongende woruldlícne camphád *plures se suosque liberos, depositis armis, satagunt magis accepta tonsura monasterialibus adscribere votis, quam bellicis exercere studiis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 647, 8.

þeówe. v. þeów; *f.*

þeówen, þíwen, [n]e; þeówene, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a handmaid*:—Ic eom Drihtnes þeówen (*ancilla*, Lk. 1, 38), Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Đá com tó hym án þeówyn (-en, MS. A.) *accessit ad eum una ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69. Seó Godes đeówen, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192. Nergendes þeówen (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Ic Luba eáđmód Godes đíwen, Chart. Th. 475, 21. Hé sceáwode đa eáþmódnesse his þeówene, Blickl. Homl. 7, 4. Swá eágan gáđ earmre þeówenan (*ancillae*), đonne heó on hire hlǽfdigean handa lócaþ, Ps. Th. 122, 3. Heó hié sylfe tó đeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 24. Þeówene, 89, 12. Gif hwá ásleá his þeówe oþþe his þeówenne (-ene, MS. H.) đæt eáge út, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 24. Þeówne (*or adj.?*) *bernam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 24. Đeáh hwá bebycgge his dohtor on þeówenne, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. Se fæder hire sealde áne þeówene (*servam*), Gen. 29, 29. Đióenne *famulam*, Rtl. 104, 2: 34, 10 (see Skeat's collation). Đióen, 25. Sc̄a Affra and hire þreó đeówena . . . Sió Affra wæs ǽrest forlegor wíf mid hire þeówenum, Shrn. 115, 3-5. Đá hét hire fæder hí bewyrcean on ánum torre mid twelf đeówennum, 106, 1. Þeówenna *bernas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 59: 12, 17. Ic hæbbe þeówas and þeówena (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 32, 5. v. efen-þeówen.

þeówene. v. preceding word.

þeówet(-**ot**, -**ut**), þeówt, [t]es; *m. Service;* in an unfavourable sense, *servitude, bondage, slavery*:—Is óđer đeówt neádunge búton lufe, óđer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes đeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 5. **I.** of voluntary service:—Githro sǽde đæt Moyses on dyslícum gesuincum wǽre mid đæs folces eorđlícan đeówote *quod terrenis populorum negotiis stulto labore deserviat*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 14. **II.** of forced service:—Ǽlc đeówt biþ geendod on đisum andweardan lífe, búton đæra ánra đe synnum đeówiaþ; hí habbaþ écne đeówt, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 30. Sí þreora án for his feore, wergild, éce þeówet, hengenwítnung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Of þeówetes húse *de domo servitutis*, Deut. 6, 12. Þeówettes, 13, 10. Se synfulla đeówaþ đam wyrstan đeówte *the sinner is a slave to the worst slavery*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 10. Of þeówete út álǽdan *de servitute eruere*, Ex. 6, 6. Þeówette, Deut. 5, 6. Of þeówte gelǽdan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 19. Of þeówte álísan, 2, 11. On þeówote gebringan *to enslave*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 29. Đeówte, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 90. Tó đeówte gelǽdan, 66, 34. Hé wolde đæt folc habban ongeán tó his lande tó his láđum þeówte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. Bige ús tó đæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitutem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Tó þeówte bebycggan *to sell into slavery*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12 MS. H. On þeówete standan *to remain in bondage*, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Đære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his líf on đeówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 29. Drihtenes áre ođđe deófles þeówet, Hy. 7, 98. Tódǽlan freót and þeówet *to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, i. e. between the free and the bond, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 10. On þeówot gangan, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. On þeówot sellan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 30. Þeówet, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17. [Cf. Swa summ þu þeowwtesst tin eorþlike laferrd swa shall þin sune himm þeowwtenn, butt iff he wurrþe lesedd ut off hiss þeowwdomess bandess, Orm. 43-46.]

þeówet-dóm, es; *m. A service*:—Georne ymb ealle đa đeówutdómas (điówot-, Hatt. MS.) đe hié Gode dón sceoldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 10.

þeówet-líc; *adj. Servile*:—Þeówtlíc (þeówet-, þeówot-) *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1. Þeówtlícum inhírēde *vernacula clientela*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 71. Mid þeówetlícum móde *seruili mente*, Scint. 63, 13. Þeówtlícne líchoman *servile corpus*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 12. Gif wé đeówtlícera weorca, đæt sind synna, geswícaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 6. Đæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram þeówetlícum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7.

þeówetling, es; *m. A* (*poor*) *slave;* the diminutive form seems to be depreciatory in this case:—Quintianus wæs grǽdig gítsere, deófles þeówetlincg *a miserable slave of the devil*, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 6. Þeáh đe hé brúce brádes ríces hé is earm đeówtling ná ánes hláfordes *though he exer-*

cise extensive power, he is a poor miserable slave, and not of a single master, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 11. Ælc hysecild ǽgðer ge æþelboren ge þeówetling, i. 92, 1. Ælces mannes þeówetlingas ða drȳ dagas weorces beón gefreóde, Wulfst. 171, 19. Be teóðunge . . . þridda dǽl gā þearfum and earman þeówetlingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9. Þearfena helpan and þeówetlingan beorgan, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. Þeówetlingum *servulis*, Hymn. Surt. 25, 18. Þeówtlingas *servulos*, 124, 13: 125, 5. v. nīð-þeówetling.

þeówetscipe, es; *m. Service*:—Hē ealle ðæs regoles bebodu and fulfremednysse ðæs munuclīcan þeówtscypes geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26.

þeów-hād, es; *m. The condition of a servant, service*:—Heó hāligryfte onfēng and Godes ðeówhāde *she took the veil and accepted the condition of a servant of God;* accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Hē Godes ðeówhāde and sceare onfēng *accepta tonsura*, 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

þeówian; *p.* ode. I. *to serve* (of animate or inanimate objects), *be a servant* or *slave*. (1) in the more favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Ðiós sīde gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gehērsumendre stillnesse ł þieówiende *quiete*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 20. (b) followed by dat. of the person or institution served:—Ic (*an animal's skin*) dryhtum þeówige, Exon. Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15. Him ānum ðū þeówast (þēwige, Rush.) *illi soli servies*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Ðam (*God*) þeówiaþ ealle, ða ðe þeówiaþ . . . ge ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hié him þeówiaþ, ge ða ðe hit nyton, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30-32: Exon. Th. 106, 34; Gū. 40. Hū ne þeówode ic ðē for Rachele *nonne pro Rachel servivi tibi?* Gen. 29, 25: Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Hī ne mihton elles bēon, gif hē ne þiówedon hiora fruman, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30. Þiówoden, Met. 29, 99. Ða ðe fram cildhāde Gode þeówodon, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 17. Him ānum ðū þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 27, 21. Eall ðeós eorðe Gode þeówie, Ps. Th. 99, 1. Sume secgaþ ðæt se milte ðām sinum þeówige, Lchdm. ii. 242, 22. Ðæt wē ðīwgen him *ut serviamus illi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 26. Ne mæg nān man twām hlāfordum þeówian (ðeówigan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24: Lk. Skt. 16, 13. Drihtne on dǽdum þeówian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gif hī mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian Godes folce, 45, 30. Ðære cyrican þeówian, 49, 4. Hē nolde Gode þeówian, Cd. Th. 17, 24; Gen. 264. ¶ In special reference to the services of religion:—þeówian his Drihtne swā wel swā hē (*the monk*) betst mæge, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Ic ðǽr Englisce scole gesette, ðe ǽfre for ūre þéode Gode þȳwian scolde, Chart. Th. 116, 35. Þeówigende (ðió hērde Gode, Rush.) on fæstenum and on hālsungum, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Wæs heó Drihtne ðeówiende on ðam mynstre, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 15. On ðam mynstre wǽron fīf bróþra oþþe syxe Drihtne ðeówiende, 4, 13; S. 582, 23. (c) with dat. of practice in which a person labours, *to be devoted* to, *attend* to, *bestow pains* on, *work* at:—Hē wæs manod ðæt hē his ðam gewunelīcan wæccum and gebedum geornlīce ðeówode *admonitus est vigiliis consuetis et orationibus indefessus incumbere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 15. Sealmsangum hig þeáwian *psalmodiis inseruiant*, Anglia xiii. 373, 117. (d) with acc. (?) of service done, *to perform* a service:—Ealle ða ðēnunga ðe (*acc. or dat.?*) wē nū ðiówiaþ and wyrceaþ *quod in actione servemus*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 10. (2) in the less favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Eálā gē ðeówan . . . ne ðeówige gē tō ansȳne, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 24. Gif ðū þeów bigst, þeówie hē six gēr and beó him freoh on ðam seofoðan, Ex. 21, 2. Gilde hē, þeówige hē *whether he pay or serve* (*as a slave*), L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 19. (b) with dat. of that which is served:—Hē biþ ðæra ǽhta ðeówa ðonne hē him eallunga þeówaþ (*he is entirely in bondage to them*), Homl. Th. i. 66, 7. Se synfulla ðeówaþ ðam wyrstan ðeówte *the sinner is a slave to the worse slavery*, ii. 228, 10. Pharao āh ǽgðer ge eów and eówer land . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wē þeówiaþ blīðelīce ðam cynge,' Gen. 47, 25. II. *to enslave, reduce to a state of slavery, deprive of freedom*:—Ðæt hē ūs þeówige *ut violenter subjiciat servituti nos*, Gen. 43, 18. Sȳ ælc cirice on Godes griðe and on ðæs cynges and on ealles cristenes folces, and ǽnig man heonanforð cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26. [Þa hwile þu þeowest þire sunne, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 1. Heo hine beden þat he nomen heom to þrallen & heo him wolden þiwien (hii him wolde be þeouwe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10015.] v. ge-þeówian, þeówan.

þeówincel, es; *n. A young slave, a slave*:—Ðiówincelu *familici* (the word has been taken as if connected with *famulus*), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 15.

þeów-līc; *adj. Servile*:—þeóulīc *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1 MS. W. [Ressteda33 off alle þewwlike dede, Orm. 4177. *O. H. Ger.* deo-līh.]

þeówling, es; *m. A slave*:—Þeówlincgas ða þrȳ dagas ǽlces weorces beón frige, Wulfst. 173, 23. Cf. þeówetling.

þeów-men[n]en. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-nīd, e; *f. Violence* or *force that enslaves* or *subdues, oppression, enslavement*:—His suhtriga (*Lot*) þeównȳd þolode; bæd hē (*Abraham*) ða rincas ðæs rǽd āhicgan, ðæt his hyldemǽg āhred wurde, Cd. Th. 122, 21; 2030. Wē nū hǽðenra þeównēd (þreánȳd, Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28), 235, 18; Dan. 308: Elen. Kmbl. 1536; El. 770. For þreáum and for þeónȳdum (for þearfum and for þreánȳdum, Exon. Th. 186, 4; Az. 14) *on account of afflictions and oppression*, Cd. Th. 234, 19; Dan. 294.

þeówot, þeówracian, þeówracu, þeówt, þeówut. v. þeówet, þeów-[w]racian, þeów-[w]racu, þeówet.

þeów-weorc, es; *n. Servile work, work to be done by a slave*:—Gif hwā freót forwyrce . . . sȳ hē ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe ðe ðǽr tō gebyrige *if any one forfeit his freedom . . . let him have such servile work assigned him as pertains thereto*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnanǽfen (v. þeówet-līc, *last passage*), L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18.

þeów-[w]racian; *p.* ode *To threaten*:—Ne on ēcnysse hē þeówraca þ *neque in aeternum comminabitur*, Ps. Spl. 102, 9. v. next word.

þeów-, þīw-, þȳw- [w]racu, e, an; *f. A threat, threatening*:—Martianus hēt hī gebūgan tō his deófolgyldum, ðe læs ðe hī fordēmede wurdon; ac Iulianus ne rōhte ðæs rēðan þȳwrace (*cared not for the cruel one's threat*), Homl. Skt. i. 4, 114. Þreále oððe þeówraca[n?] *invectionis, inlationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Heó næs āfyrht for his þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 87. For ðeówracan sweartra deófla, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 32. Hē ondrǽde ða þeówwrace ðe Drihten þurh his wītigan ðȳwþ *metuat prophete comminationem*, R. Ben. 51, 13. Basilius cȳdde ðæs rēðan cāseres ðeówrace, Homl. Th. i. 450, 17. *Uae* getācnaþ hwīlon wānunge, hwīlon ðeówracan (þeówrace, MS. D.: þīwrace, MS. C.: ðīwwrace, MS. U.), hwīlon wyrigunge, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Ðīne ðeówracan synd hwīlwendlīce, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 100. Mid menigfealdum ðeówracena teartnyssum gebrēgede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27. Hē ne mihte mid nānum þeówracan ða cristenan geegsian, 564, 2. Mid þīwracum *minis*, Scint. 63, 8. Þeówwracan *minas*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 19. Hī him ne ondrēdon hǽðenra cyninga þeówracan, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 12. Ic forseó ðīne þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 124. Ic gehȳre hyra egeslīcan þīwracan, 3, 432. v. þeówan, IV.

þeox *a spear*:—Īsenum bārsperum ł þioxum *ferratis venabulis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 68. [Cf. (?) Thyxyl *ascia*, Prompt. Parv. 491, and see note there. Thyxylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 18. *O. H. Ger.* dehsa *ascia;* dehsīsen *confertorium;* dehsala *ascia, ferrum confertorium: Icel.* þexla *an adze.*]

þerende *inruens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12, (se) þe rende (? *from* rennan), *or* (?) þēwende. v. þeówan, II.

þerh. v. þurh.

þero?:—.vii. hrīðru and six weðeras and .xl. cȳsa and .vi. lang þero and þrītig ombra rūes cornes, Chart. Th. 40, 8.

þerscan; *p.* þærsc, *pl.* þurscon; *pp.* þorscen *To thrash.* I. *to strike, beat, flog, scourge*:—Ðū ðe rehtlice ðersces synfullo *qui juste verberas peccatores*, Rtl. 43, 9. Ða wēregan neát ðe man drīfeþ and þirsceþ, Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Se ðunor ðæt deófol ðrysceþ mid ðære fȳrenan æcxe, and hit drīfeþ tō ðære īrenan racenteáge ðe his fæder on eardaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. Sume hiá ðurscun *quosdam caedentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Hī þurhsun (þurcsun, MS. A.) his nebb *percutiebant faciem ejus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 64. Ðā hēt hē hine mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Ongunnun sume mid fȳstum hine slā ł ðarsca (*caedere*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 65. Ðærscende hine stānum *concidens se lapidibus*, Lind. 5, 5. Swoelce lyft ðerscende (*verberans*), Rtl. 6, 7. II. *to thrash* corn:—Hē corn ðærsc and ðæt windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. Mænige inweorc wȳrcean, ðerhsan, wudu cleófan, Anglia ix. 261, 25. Flōr on tō þerscenne *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. III. *to pound, batter*:—Ðēh ðū þercce . . . swā berecorn ðercce[n]dum *si contuderis* (*stultum in pila*) *quasi ptisanas feriente*, Kent. Gl. 1034-6. Ðerscaþ ðone weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. [Þin þrosshenn corn, Orm. 1530. *Goth.* þriskan *triturare: O. H. Ger.* drescan *triturare: Icel.* þryskva (*wk.*) *to thrash* corn.] v. be-, ge-, tō-þerscan.

þerscel, es; *m. An implement for thrashing corn, a thrashle, threshel* (v. Halliwell's Dictionary), *a flail*:—þerscel *tritorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 36: 34, 49: *bainus*, ii. 115, 2. Ðerscel, 12, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* driscil *tribula.*]

þerscel-flōr, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—Hē āfeormaþ his þyrscelflōre (*aream suam*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12. v. þirsce-flōr.

þerscold, þerxold, þrexold, þersc-wold, -wald, es; *m. A threshold*:—Oferslege oððe þerexwold (þræx-, þreox-, þerx-wold, ðrexold) *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 15. Þrexwold, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Þerx-wald, 290, 16. Þerscwold oððe duru, ii. 52, 5. Wrīte on ðinum þerscolde (*limine*), Deut. 6, 9. On ðam þerxolde, Ex. 12, 22. Fram deáþes ðrecswalde (þirsc-, Bd. M. 398, 23) *ab ipso mortis limite*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 34. Of ðæs portices dura ðærscwolde, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Ofer ðone ðerscold, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 22. Ðerscwold, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 413. Þerscwold, Shrn. 141, 17. Þeorscwold, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. Þyrscwold, Met. 11, 68. Þerxwold, Lchdm. ii. 142, 12. Þrexwealdum *liminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 66. Ðærscwaldas *limina*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 27. [*Icel.* þresköldr.]

þes, þæs; *m.*: þeós, þiós, þiús; *f.*: þis, þiss, þys; *n. demons. pron. This*:—*Iste*, þes (þæs, MS. F.), ys æteówiendlīc, and ðǽr biþ, ðǽr man swā bīcnaþ be him; *ille*, hē, ne biþ ðǽr ætforan andwerd, ðǽr men swā be him clypaþ . . . *ille* hē, *ipse* hē sylf, *iste* ðes, *hic* ðes, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 8-13. I. used adjectivally. (1) alone with a noun:—Eal þes middangeard, and þās windas, and þās regnas, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19.

Ðes eorl, Beo. Th. 3409; B. 1702. Þes Paulinus, Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 5. Ymbhwyrft þes, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Þeós (ðiós, Lind., Rush.) sealf *unguentum istud*, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Þeós (ðiús, Lind.: ðiós, Rush.) stefn *uox haec*, Ju. Skt. 12, 5. Þeós wundrung, Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Þiós eorðe, Met. 20, 118. Snytry ðiós *sapientia haec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 54. Þis word *verbum istud*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 15. Þis (ðis, Lind.) godspel *hoc evangelium*, 24, 14. Þisses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 27, 17. Þisses lífes, Cd. Th. 68, 21; Gen. 1120. Þysses, Beo. Th. 397; B. 197: Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Þyses, 115, 5. Heofones þisses, Met. 24, 3. Þisse worulde *saeculi istius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22: Blickl. Homl. 17, 17. Ðisse, 119, 9: Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Þysse eorðan *terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðeosse wîsan geweotan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 36. Weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. Þissum hysse, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550: Blickl. Homl. 11, 28. Þyssum, 7, 13. Ðyssum, 209, 4. Þisum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Þysum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 35. Of ðæssum (þissum, Rush.) cynne *de hoc genimine*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 29. Tô dæge þissum, Cd. Th. 63, 13; Gen. 1031. On þisse meoduhealle, Beo. Th. 1280; B. 638: Blickl. Homl. 23, 3. Ðisse, 139, 32. Þysse, 35, 33. On þysse (ðasser, Lind.: þisse, Rush.) nihte *in ista nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. On þissere (ðisser, Lind.: ðisse, Rush.) nihte *in hac nocte*, 26, 34. Tô dûne þissere, Rush. 21, 21. Þissere þeóde, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 22, 27. Þisne ælþeódigan, Blickl. Homl. 247, 13. Þysne, 11, 8. Ðysne, Elen. Kmbl. 624; El. 312. Wîngeard ðeosne *vineam istam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 15. Þâs woruld ofgifan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126: Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Ðâs, 117, 35. Ðiós (þâs, Rush.) *istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 15. Ðæt folc þis wundor geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. On þŷs geáre, 119, 2. Mid þisse sealfe and mid þŷs drence, Lchdm. ii. 118, 17. Mid ðŷs beácne, Elen. Kmbl. 184; El. 92. Of þîs middanearde, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Fram þîs wîgplegan, Byrht. Th. 141, 2; By. 316. Ealle þâs gôd cumaþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Ðâs men, 189, 28. Þissa leóda land, Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Þyssa, Met. 7, 54. Þeossa, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnisse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11. Worda þissa, Exon. Th. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Of þissum liodobendum, Cd. Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. Þyssum, Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Þisum, Met. 20, 255. Þysum, 26, 98: Blickl. Homl. 145, 5. Þeossum, 95, 11: 135, 31. Þiossum, Met. Einl. 4. Þâs folc sleán, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Þâs dâda, Blickl. Homl. 31, 20. Ðâs word, 177, 33. Þæs, 5, 30. (1 a) where objects are contrasted, *this* as opposed to *that*, *one* as contrasted with others:—Ðonne hî eów êhtaþ on þysse (ðissær, Lind.) byrig, fleóþ on ôðre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Þis leóht wê habbaþ wið nŷtenu gemæne, ac ðæt leóht wê sceolan sêcan, ðæt wê môtan habban mid englum gemæne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Ânra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gife of Gode, sume þâs gife, sume ôðre gife, Homl. Ass. 34, 242. (2) with numerals or adjective forms used substantively:—Ðæt fæsten þyses feówertiges daga, Blickl. Homl. 35, 5. On þyssum feówertigum nihta, 35, 17. For ðissum (ðeosun, Hatt. MS.) ilcan is gesæd, Past. 17; Swt. 120, 9. Ðioson, Swt. 125, 6. Be ðŷs ilcan, 22; Swt. 168, 19. Þâs þyllîce mê tugon tô helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. Mon ðissa twêga hwæðer ondrætt suîður ðonne ôðer, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 9. Menn þisra seofona hêddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 137. (3) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—Þes ealda man, Blickl. Homl. 43, 33: Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ðæs andwearda wela, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Þeós swîðre hand, Cd. Th. 195, 22; Exod. 280: Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Þiós, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Ðiós unstille gesceaft and þeós (þiós, Cott. MS.) hwearfiende, 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Þis mennisce cynn, Blickl. Homl. 17, 14. Ne þyses lâenan welan, ne þyssa eorþlîcra geofa, 21, 11. On ðissum andweardan dæge, 171, 3: Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Ðeossum, 271, 20; Sat. 108. Þysum, Hy. 3, 53. Be þisse ondweardan tîde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Þeosne andweardan dæg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 579. Þŷs uferan Sunnandæge, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Hwelc þæs flæsclîcan gôd sién, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 28. (3 a) with a numeral used adjectivally:—Intô ðŷs twentigum hîdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. On þŷs ylcum þrîm dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. II. used substantivally, (1) pointing out a person or object:—Þes ys smiðes sunu, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55: Ju. Skt. i. 34. Nys þes lôsepes sunu? Lk. Skt. 4, 22. Hê wæs gehâten Zosimus. Ðes on ânum mynstre drohtnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 22. Æfter ðyses fordsîðe, 25, 142. Hwanon ys þysum (ðissum, Lind.) þes wîsdôm? Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54, 56. Tô hwon læddest ðû hider þeosne? Blickl. Homl. 85, 25: 87, 1. Wê þissa wundra gewitan sindon; eall þâs geeodon in ûssera tîda tîman, Exon. Th. 147, 11; Gû. 725. Þysum (*for these men*) is tô gearcigenne ða rêþestan wîta, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 21. Ðeossum ða *his qui*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. Þassum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. (1 a) *this, the present*:—Êr ðissum (ðysum, Cott. MSS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 16. Of þisson fordˊ âwa tô worulde *ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Ðyssum, 130, 5. Ðyssan, 113, 25. Ôð ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) *hitherto*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 14. Þis, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 44. (1 b) where there is a contrast between two objects, *this* as opposed to *that* or *the other*:—Ðeós wyrt ys twêgea cynna; þonne ys þeós reád . . .; þonne ys ôðer byterre on byrgincge, Lchdm. i. 320, 15. Þeós . . . seó ôþer, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489. Of þysum on þæt, Ps. Th. 74, 8. ¶ *þis*, like *þæt*, is used with the substantive verb in reference to a subject of any gender or number:—Þis is mîn se leófa sunu, Blickl. Homl. 29, 28. Þis ys se dæg, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Cd. Th. 195, 7; Exod. 273. Eart ðû þis, Drihten? 298, 22; Sat. 537. Þis is seó eorðe, 107, 10; Gen. 1787. Þis (ðiós, Lind. Rush.) is eówer tîd *haec est hora uestra*, Lk. Skt. 22, 53. Þis is landa betst, Cd. Th. 49, 21; Gen. 795. Þiss wâron ealle Crêca leóde, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 13. Þis sint ða ðe sceolon standan *hi stabunt*, Deut. 27, 12: Jos. 12, 1. Þis synd ða bebodu and dômas and laga *haec sunt judicia atque praecepta et leges*, Lev. 26, 46: Num. 3, 2. Þe þis sint hira naman *quorum ista sunt nomina*, 1, 5. Ne synt nâ þis wôdes mannes word *haec uerba non sunt daemonium habentis*, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Sint þis ða gôd and ðæt edleán ðe ðû gehête? Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. (2) where the pronoun refers to that which has just been stated:—'Ðû cennest sunu.' Ða cwæþ heó: 'Hû mæg þis geweorþan?' Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Hwâ ne wafaþ ðæs ðonne se fulla môna wyrþ ofertogen mid þióstrum? oððe eft ðæt ða steorran scînaþ beforan ðam mônan and ne scînaþ beforan ðære sunnan? Ðisses hî wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Þisses, Exon. Th. 15, 18; Cri. 238. Hwanun wât ic þis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Swâ lange swâ ge ðis dydon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21: Exon. Th. 39, 24; Cri. 627. For þîs (þŷ, Cott. MS.) is se cwide sôþ *for this reason is the saying true*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 18. Þiss, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Wê ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) feáwum wordum sædon, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 6: 22; Swt. 169, 3. Wê sculon ðissa ægðer underðencean, 7; Swt. 49, 23. ¶ Referring to a circumstance which serves to mark time:—Æfter ðrîm mônðum ðises (*the circumstance just mentioned*), Homl. Th. ii. 496, 29. Æfter þisson, Jn. Skt. 11, 7. Betwux ðisum, Homl. Th. i. 480, 27. Æfter þiossum, Blickl. Homl. 239, 32. (2 a) where the pronoun refers to a statement immediately following:—Þis næs gecweden be Criste, ðæt his fôt æt stâne ôþspurne, Blickl. Homl. 29, 30. Þis þinceþ riht, ðæt ðû ðê âferige of þisse folcsceare, Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476: 294, 2; Sat. 465. For ðeosum wæs geworden . . . for ðæm, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 26. [*O. Sax.* thius; *f.*; thit; *n.*: *O. Frs.* this, thisse; *m.*; thius, thisse; *f.*; thit, this; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* dese; *m.*; desiu; *f.*; diz; *n.*: *Icel.* þessi; *m. f.*; þetta; *n.*]

þêwan, þî, þîan. v. þeówan, þŷ, þeówan.

þicce; *adj. Thick*:—þicce *condensa*, i. *spissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 64. Þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. I. of substances, (1) of liquids or moist materials, *thick*, *viscous*:—Gegnîd on gewleced wæter, ôþ ðæt hit sié swâ þicce swâ huniges teár, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Nâne ôþre wâtan ðæt þicce and stille sié, 138, 13. Ôþ hit sié þicce swâ þynne brîw, 314, 3: 316, 24. Swâ þicce swâ molcen, 332, 18. Wyl on swîþum beóre ðæt hit sié þicce, 358, 19. Þat hê ût hræcþ byþ swŷþe þicce, iii. 126, 11. Ðicce, ii. 262, 21. Tôsoden and þicge geurnen, 230, 8. Mid þiccere wâtan, 280, 4. Ne drince hê þicce wîn (cf. þynne wîn, l. 18), 254, 26. Of þiccum *lento* (*defruto*), Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. 'Wâ ðæm ðe gaderaþ an hine selfne ðæt hefige fenn (*densum lutum*)' . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon gadrige ðæt ðicke (ðicce, Cott. MSS.) fenn (*densum lutum*) on hine, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 19. (2) of solid material, *dense*:—Sió eorþe is hefigre and þiccre þonne ôþra gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 19. Þicre, Met. 20, 134. II. of air, cloud, darkness, etc., *thick*, *dense*:—þicce genip (*nubes densissima*) oferwrêh ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Êr se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. Sió þicce ærlyft *gravis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 74. Þiccre *crassae*, *densae* (*noctis*), Hpt. Gl. 446, 25. Tôdrîf ðone þiccan mist, Met. 20, 264. Anlîce swâ ðû bærne þornas þyre þicce fŷre, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Ða ðŷstru swâ ðicce wæron *tenebrae in tantum condensatae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Becômon ðicce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 3. III. where objects are placed close together, *thick*, *dense*:—Gif hêr tô þicce sié, Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Of þiccum (*thickly planted?*) felde *de denso campo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59. Ðû lætst mê on þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. On þiccon bearwum, Lchdm. i. 322, 25. Intô ðam wudu ðêr hê þiccost wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. In ðone þiccestan wudu, Shrn. 118, 16. III a. *growing thickly, abundant*:—Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tô genihte wæstme weorðlîce and wel þicce (*or adv.?*) *montem Dei, montem uberem; mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Seó eá (*Nile*) gedêþ mid ðæm flôde swîþe þicce eorþwæstmas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 36. IV. marking dimension, (1) in a general sense, *thick*, *stout*:—Dô on ânne þicne (þynne, MS. H.) línenne clâð, Lchdm. i. 240, 21. Lege on þone þiccestan clâð oþðe on fel, ii. 200, 11. (2) of more exact measurement, *thick*:—Hî woldon witon hû heáh hit wære tô ðæm hefone, and hû ðicke (þicce, Cott. MS.) se hefon wære, oððe hwæt ðêr ofer wære, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Se weall wæs .xx[x]. fôta ðicce *is locus murum triginta pedes latum habuit*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 30. Seó eá oferfleów mid fôtes þicce flôde, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. Ða wâgas wæron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ânæglede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 26. [*O. Sax.* thikki: *O. Frs.* thikke: *O. H. Ger.* dicchi *crassus*, *spissus*, *densus*, *torosus*, *grossus*, *frequens*: *Icel.* þykkr.] v. þicness.

þicce; *adv.* I. marking closeness in the texture or composition of a whole, *closely*:—þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 11. II. marking closeness of separate objects, *thickly*, *densely*, *closely*:—Ða flugon ða lêgetu swylce fŷrene strælas tô ðæm þicce ðæt . . .,

Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. Swâ þicce is þeó heofon mid steorrum âfylled on dæg swâ on niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 31. Wæl þicce gefylled *the corpses lying thick on the ground*, Cd. Th. 130, 16; Gen. 2160. Swâ þicce hié âweóllon swâ æmettan *they swarmed as thick as ants*, Nar. 11, 12. **III.** marking action that occurs with frequency or with little intermission:—Feónda feorh feóllon ðicce, Cd. Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065. Hió spræc him þicce tô *she spoke to him again and again*, 43, 1; Gen. 684. **IV.** marking abundance, *thickly*:—Lege ðæt dust swîþe þicce on clâð, Lchdm. ii. 148, 15: 340, 21. Wearð beám monig blôdigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. [*O. Sax.* thikko (mid thiodu gisetan): *O. H. Ger.* diccho *dense, frequenter, saepe.*] v. þiclîce.

þiccet[t], es; *n. A place where there is dense growth* (v. þicce, **III**), *a thicket*:—On þyccetum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Stefn Drihtnes âwrîhþ þiccettu (þiccetu, Ps. Lamb.) *vox Dominis revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8.

þiccian; *p.* ode *To thicken* (trans. and intrans.), *to make* or *to become thick*, of persons, *to throng*:—Ic ðiccige *denso* and *denseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 8. Þiccaþ *densescit, spissat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 74. Ðâ þiccodan þider semninga þa Ismahêli, Shrn. 38, 4. [Hit bicometh to a thikke blod . . . neoȝe dayes hit thicketh so, Wrt. popl. science 139, 3. Thykkyñ or make thykke, as wodys *condenso*, thykkyñ or make thykke, as lycurys *spisso, inspisso*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *O. H. Ger.* dicchên *glomerare, grossescere, crebriscere.*]

þiccness. v. þicnes.

þiccol(-ul); *adj. Stout, corpulent*:—Þiccol *corpulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 47. Ðiccul, 51, 13.

þic-feald; *adj. Dense, close*:—Þicfealdum þreátum *spissis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. v. next word.

þicfildan. v. ge-þicfyldan (*l.* geþycfyldan *densere*, Germ. 401, 21). v. preceding word.

þicgan; *p.* þah, þeah, *and* þigde, þigede, *pl.* þǽgon, þêgon, *and* þigdon, þigedon; *pp.* þegen, *and* þiged. **I.** *to take, receive, accept*:—Hê him brâd syleþ lond tô leáne, hê hit on lust þigeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 31; Vy. 76. Hié ða lâc þêgon tô þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Ðeáh hê mâðmas þêge, Elen. Kmbl. 2516; El. 1259. Ðæt hý beágas þêgon, Exon. Th. 283, 29; Jul. 687. Heó hafaþ gefreód ða men ðe heó þigede æt Cwæspatrike, Chart. Th. 621, 18. Welan þicgan, Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61. Feoh þicgan, 332, 7; Vy. 81. His giefe þicgan tô þonce, 109, 26; Gû. 96. Lâfe þicgan, 498, 9; Rä. 87, 10. Ne gê ðæt geþyldum þicgan woldan, 131, 12; Gû. 454. Se æðeling gehwilcan feoh and feorh beád, and heó nǽnig þicgan noldan, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 5. **II.** *to take* food, poison, medicine, etc., *to eat* or *drink, consume*:—Hû ðæt ne gemylt, ðæt se maga þigeþ, Lchdm. ii. 158, 16. Þigð, 186, 21. Fýr þigeþ lǽnne líchoman, Exon. Th. 213, 4; Ph. 219. Nô hê þigeþ mete, 215, 27; Ph. 259: 357, 28; Pa. 35. Of ðam mete ðe wê þicgaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 35. Ðonue hig mete þicgeaþ *cum panem manducant*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Hî hyra hlâf þicgaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 5. Hê on his hûs eode and his swǽsendo ðeah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Ðæt hê nǽfre oftor swǽsendo ðeah (*reficeret*), 4, 25; S. 600, 16. Swâ ðæt hê nǽfre mete onfêng ne swǽsendo ðeah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet*, S. 599, 30. Wê medu þêgon, Beo. Th. 5260; B. 2633: Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19. Hî wiste þêgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1186; An. 593. Hié fira flǽschoman þêgon, 49; An. 25. Hî þêgun æppel, Exon. Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402. Ðæt hê mæte ðygde *ad prandendum*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Israhêl ðigde ðæs lambes flǽsc, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 18. Þigde *consumeret, biberet*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 32. Þigede, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 18: 5; Gdwin. 34, 7. Ðygede, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Wit eaples þigdon, Cd. 290, 7; Sat. 411. Hê sumum liéfde tô ðicgganne ðætte hê nolde ðæt hî ealle ðigden, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 29. Þigedan, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 110, 1: 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Ðæt hî of his swǽsendum mete ne ðygedon *ne de cibis illius acciperent*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Ceorf nygan penegas, and ðige ða, Lchdm. iii. 8, 2. Nǽfre gê beódgereordu unârlîce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 29; Gen. 1519. Ne hê nâht fûles ne þicge (*comedat*), Jud. 13, 4. Wiþ þon þe mon þicge âtor, Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Ðæt hî môston onfôn and ðicgean ða foresetenysse hlâfas *ut panes propositionis acciperent*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 14: 5, 4; S. 617, 14. Nolde ic mid þæm men mînne mete ðicgean *cum hoc simul non edebam*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Ðicgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 11: 40, 13. Syle ðone wyrttruman ðam seócan þicgean . . . Gyf ðû ðâs wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wîne, Lchdm. i. 172, 10–13. On drince þicgean, 198, 25. Genim ðâs ylcan wyrte, seóð on hunige, syle þiggean (þiggcan, MS. H.: þicgan, MS. B.), 150, 9. Symbel þicgan, Beo. Th. 2025; B. 1010. Ðonne âliéfþ hê ðæm siócan eal ðæt ðæt hine lysð tô dônne and tô ðycganne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 25. Bið seó ân snǽd sêlre tô þicganne, Salm. Kmbl. 813; Sal. 406. Se forbeád blôd tô þicgenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 43. Ðicgendum (ðiccendum, Rush.) mið him and etendum *discumbentibus cum eis et manducantibus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 18. [Þet mon to muchel ne þigge on ete and on wete, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 3. *But later the word means* to beg:—He haueth me do mi mete to thigge, Havel. 1373. Beggyn or thyggyn *mendico*, Prompt. Parv. 28. Cf. thyggynge or beggynge *mendicacio*, 490. Thiggand *egenus*, Ps. 39, 18. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Jamieson's Dict. *O. Sax.* thiggean (*wk.*) *to receive, to ask*: *O. H. Ger.* diggen (*wk.*) *impetrare, petere, expetere*: *Icel.* þiggja; *p.* þâ, *pl.* þâgu; *pp.* þeginn *to receive, accept.*] v. ge-þicgan, þegan; þegu.

þiclîce; *adv. Thickly, in great numbers, in quick succession*:—Ðâ hié gesâwan ða deádan men swâ þiclîce tô eorþan beran, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 25. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nâht be ânan oððe twâm, ac swâ þiclîce ðæt hit nân mann âteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. v. ful-þiclîce; þicce.

þicness, e; *f.* **I.** referring to the consistency of matter, *thickness, viscosity*. v. þicce, **I**:—Cnuca mid wîne on huniges þicnysse, Lchdm. i. 126, 12. Gyf hwâ mycelne hracan þolige, and hê ðone him eáþelîce fram bringan ne mæge for ðycnysse, 284, 24. Seóþ ôþ ðæt ðæt hæbbe huniges þicnesse, ii. 190, 5. **II.** referring to the lack of transparency, *thickness, obscurity, cloud, darkness*. v. þicce, **II**:—Genipu and þicnæs *nubes et caligo*, Ps. Spl. 96, 2. Tegânre þicnysse *rupto tenebrarum situ*, Germ. 388, 43. Of nyþerhreósendre þicnysse *deciduo imbre*, 390, 79. Wê ne magon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse and ðæra wolcna ðicnysse and for ure eágena tyddernysse hî (heofenan) nǽfre geseón, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ða þicnyssa smîces stigon upp *the clouds of smoke rose up*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. **III.** *a thicket*. v. þicce, **III**:—On ðicnessum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Ðicnyssa *condensa*, 28, 9. **IV.** referring to dimension, *thickness, depth, a thick body*. v. þicce, **IV**:—Hreóflîcre þicnesse *elephantina callositate*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 31. Hit næfde eorþan þiccnesse *non habebat altitudinem terrae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. Sweflenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* diknissa *densitas.*]

þidan, þiddan. v. þeódan, þyddan.

þider, þieder; *adv. Thither, whither*, where motion is expressed or implied. **I.** as absolute demonstrative, *thither, to that place*:—Ne færst ðû þider (*illuc*), Deut. 1, 37. Ða ðe hine þider lǽddon, Cen. 39, 1. Þyder (ðider, Lind.) faran *illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Hê com þyder (ðidir, Lind.: þidera, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ðyder (ðidder, Lind.: ðider, Rush.), 11, 8. Hî tô ðon ðider (*illo*) sende wǽron, ðæt hî sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet mid him geniman ðætte ðider (*eo*) of Kent com, Bd. 3, 8; S. 530, 40. Ðâ fêrde hê ðyder, Blickl. Homl. 225, 7. Nû þyder ingongaþ and mê ætstondaþ, 207, 2. Uton mid him þyder geond gân, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 748, 321. Ðæt gifeðe ðe ðone þyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086. Hit witena nân þider (cf. þǽr, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9) ne sêceþ *no wise man goes thither to look for it*, Met. 19, 8. Þider wǽron fûse, Cd. Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Hê þyder folc samnode, 230, 5; Dan. 228: Blickl. Homl. 67, 20. Se síþfæt is þyder tô lang, 231, 26. Ærende wê þyder habbaþ, 233, 11. **I a.** in an indefinite sense:—Ðæt hió on ǽnige healfe ne heldeþ; ne mæg hió hider ne þider sîgan, Met. 20, 164. On healfa gehwǽr, sume hyder, sume þyder, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. **II.** as antecedent:—Ðâ ferede hine Godes hand þider, þǽr hine men siððan âredon, Shrn. 57, 5. Uton âcerran þider, þǽr hê sylfa sit, Cd. Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217. Gingran þider ealle urnon, þǽr se êca wæs, 298, 11; Sat. 531. Þider cuman, þonan þe hit êr com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. **III.** in correlative clauses, *thither . . . whither*:—Ðider becuman . . . ðieder ðe hê wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Ðyder ðe hê sylfa tôweard wæs æfter deáþe, ðiðer hê his môdes eágan sende ǽr his deáþe *ubi erat futurus post mortem, ibi oculos mentis ante mortem misit*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 41. Þider ðe Stephanus forestôp, ðider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 6. **IV.** where antecedent and relative are contained in the one form, *to the place to which, whither*:—Cuman þyder (ðidder, Lind.) ic fare *quo ego vado venire*, Jn. Skt. 8, 21. Ðû môst fêran þider ðû fundadest, Exon. Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671: Met. 26, 119: 13, 3. Ðæt heó mê gerihte þyder hire willa wǽre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 509. **V.** as a relative, *whither*:—Tô heofenum, þider hié witon ðæt hê âstâg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 29. Hê tô heofenum lôcade, þyder his môdgeþanc â geseted wæs . . . tô Drihtne þyder hê fêran sceal, 227, 17–22. v. þæder.

þideres, þidres; *adv. Thither*:—Ðæt sió ûterre âbisgung ðissa world-ðinga ðæs monnes môd gedrêfð and hiene scofeð hidres ðidres, ôððæt hê âfilþ of his âgnum willan *quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13. Hidres þidres, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. Hê lange hyderes and þyderes sêcende fôr, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 730. v. þædres.

þider-inn, -in; *adv. Into that place*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Þeáh hwâ his âgen spere sette tô ôdres mannes hûses dura, and hê þiderinn (-in, MS. B.) ærende hæbbe, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. Ic mê þyderinn eode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 500. Hié þyderin wǽron gesamnode *they were got together into the place*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 36. (2) of other relations:—Eal seó sôcna ðe ðǽrto hêreþ and ðæt land þiderinn *the land belonging to it*, Chart. Th. 547, 2. Ic wille ðæt se cyng beó hlâford ðæs mynstres and ðære landâra ðe ic þyderinn becweden hæbbe (*that I have bequeathed to the monastery*), 547, 32. His bêc ealle hê cwæð þyderin, 550, 23. Ôsanîg gange þyderin, 550, 19.

þider-leódisc; *adj. Of that people*:—Hē geleórde on Burgenda mǣgðe, and hē wæs bebyrged mid micle wōpe ge Angelcynnes monna ge þiderleódiscra, Shrn. 134, 24.

þider-weard; *adv. Thitherward, in that direction, towards that place* or *point*:—Iosue fērde mid his fyrde þiderweard *ascendit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo*, Jos. 10, 7. Đā hē þiderweard seglode *as he sailed towards that port*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ealle þiderweard ēfeston *all hastened towards the spot*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 20. Hié wǣron flocmælum þiderweard *they were flocking to the place*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 19: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 21. Đā hē ðyderweard wæs *when he was on the way to it*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 179: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Beheóld Abraham þyderweard *Abraham looked in that direction*, Gen. 19, 27. Beseah hē þiderweard, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 499. Þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, Met. 13, 14. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, 20, 159.

þiderweardes; *adv. Thitherwards*:—Wæs se cyng þiderweardes on fære . . . þā hē þā wæs þiderweardes and sió ōþeru fierd wæs hāmweardes *the king was on the march thither . . . When he was on the way thither and the other troops were on the road home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Swā heó ǣr dyde þyderweardes *as she did before when on the way to that place*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 724. Đā ongon hē sprecan swīþe feorran ymbūton, swilce hē nā þa spræce ne mǣnde, and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderweardes (*towards that point*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12.

þidres, þiédan, þiéfan, þiéfe-feoh, þiéfþ, þiéstru. v. þideres, þeódan, ge-þiéfian (*read* -þiéfan), þīfe-feoh, þīfþ, þeóstru.

þīfe-feoh *stolen goods*:—Gif þiéfefeoh (forstolen feoh, MS. H.) mon æt ciépan befō, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi; *n. stolen goods.*]

þīfe-, þeófe-, þēfe-, þýfe-, þēfan-þorn, es; *m. Buckthorn*:—Đeófeðorn, thēbanthorn *ramnus*, Txts. 93, 1710. þīfeþorn, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 43. þēfeþorn, 68, 34. þýfeþorn *ramnus* vel *sentix ursina*, 39, 23. þēfanðorn, coltetræppe *ramnus*, 285, 47. þēfanþorn, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15: 352, 12: 354, 24. Nim ðēfeþorn, iii. 56, 27. þēfeðorn *ramnum*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 9. [Wicklif uses *thevethorn* in the passage last cited, as also in Jud. ix. 14; see, too, Ps. 57, 10, and Prompt. Parv. *thevethorn tre* ramnus. *Thief* is given as a word for *bramble* in E. D. S. Leicestershire Glossary. *O. H. Ger.* dēpan-dorn *ramnus.*] v. þūfe.

þiffe ?:—*Defruto* ł felde ł þiffe (þīfe? Cf. (?) theve, brusch, Prompt. Parv. 490; *or* þīfele (?). The passage glossed is *lento careni defruto*, in which the first word is glossed by *of þiccum*, but in the margin by *of þiccum þēfele*. Cf. too Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59 *de lento fruto* of þiccum felde), Hpt. Gl. 408, 50.

þīfþ, þiéfþ, þýfþ, þeófþ, þeóft, e; *f.* I. *theft, act of thieving*:—Be ānre nihtes (nihte, MS. B.) ðiéfðe (þýfte, MS. B.: þýfðe, MSS. G. H.). Gif hit bið nihteald þiéfð (þýfð, MS. H.) *if a day has elapsed since the theft was committed*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10. Mōna se syofoða . . . þýfð gestrangaþ, Lchdm. iii. 186, 22. Gif hwā stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfðe (þýfðe, MSS. B. H.) gewita (cf. wǣron cradolcild geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þýfðe, Wulfst. 158, 15), L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Betygen þiéfðe (þīfðe, MS. H.), 37; Th. i. 124, 22. Be ðýfðe betogenum. Gif hwā þīfðe betogen sý, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 16. Onsacan ðære þiéfðe (þeófðe, MS. B.), L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14. Se ðe þýfðe forworht wǣre openlīce, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Gif man leúd ofsleá an þeófðe, licge būtan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Be ðeófes onfenge æt ðiéfðe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. þýfðe, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 20. Æt openre þýfðe, L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Đā geācsode se biscop ðæt ða bēcc forstolene wǣron, bæd ðara bōca geornlīce . . . man gerehte ðam biscope ða forstolenan bēcc, and bōte æt ðære þýfðe, Chart. Th. 265, 10. For þeófte oþþe for manslihte, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 6. Gif hē ða þiéfðe gedierne, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. Æt hý on heora mǣge nāne þýfðe (þeófðe) nyston, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 2: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Man forgā þýfðe (-a), i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3. Ealles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðām þýfðum, v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Đæncunge ðǣm ðe wið ðýfðe fylstaþ. Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum ðæs friðes ðe wē nū habbaþ æt ðǣm þýfðum, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 5. II. *what is stolen, theft*:—Tō ðý ðæt earm and eádig mōte āgan ðæt hý mid rihte gestrýnaþ, and þeófnyte hwǣr hē þýfðe (þeófte, MS. C.) befæste, þeáh hē hwæt stele, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R.* þeofðe: *R. Glouc.* þufþe: *Gen. and Ex.* ðefte: *Ayenb.* þiefþe: *Chauc.* thefte. *O. Frs.* thiufthe, thiufte: *Icel.* þýfð, þýft.]

þigaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. v. þeón.

þigen, e; *f.* I. *the taking* of food, *partaking*, *eating* or *drinking*:—Ne sý him gemǣne þigen mid gebrōðrum geþafod *non permittatur ad mense communis participationem*, R. Ben. 69, 13. Ðæs hālgan hūsles ðygen *partaking of the eucharist*, Homl. Th. i. 266, 17. Se frumsceapena man wearð ādrǣfed of neorxenawanges myrhðe for ðigene ðæs forbodenan bigleofan, 118, 25. Lactuca is biter on ðigene *lettuce is bitter in the eating*, ii. 278, 27. Mid unālýfedre ðigene, 332, 1. Æt ðære ðigene (*at the Passover*), 280, 34. Sý hē āscyred fram gemǣnre mýsan þigene *from eating at the common table*; a mensa, R. Ben. 49, 15; 70, 4. Sý ā on ðære þigene forhefednes *let there ever be moderation in taking wine*, 65, 3. Wið āttres ðigne, Lchdm. i. 150, 3. His gereordes þigene hē āna underfō *refectionem cibi solus accipiat*, R. Ben. 49, 6: Wulfst. 284, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 98, 30. Ðurh ðæs hālgan hūsles þygene ūs beóþ ūre synna forgyfene, i. 266, 8. Ðurh ānes æpples ðigene *through eating an apple*, ii. 330, 33. Ða oferflōwendlīcan ðygene *excessive eating and drinking*, i. 360, 13. II. *what is taken, food, meat* or *drink*:—þigen *edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 63. Dæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sý and seó hǣte ðære þigene oferslegen *ut digesti surgant*, R. Ben. 32, 14. Ne sý him nānre ōðere þigene getīðod *let him have no other food given him*, 69, 21. Werede ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38. Ða hālgan ðigene (*the eucharist*) onfōn, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. Heora þigne gehealdan *to retain their food*, Lchdm. i. 90, 12. Þygne, 8, 6. Đū ðās werðeóde wræccan lāste freónda feásceaft gesōhtest þīne þearfende (þīne *for* þigne? *needing food; or* þīne *pron.* (v. þīn, III) *thy men being in need*), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Fram eallum ðām þigenum ðe hracan oþþe innoþ tō miclum luste getýhþ, R. Ben. 138, 14. Āwendan ūrne swæcc fram unālýfedum, ðigenum, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 5. v. blōðþigen; þicgan.

þiging, e; *f. The taking* of anything to eat or drink, *eating* or *drinking*:—Of metta and of drincena þiginge, Lchdm. ii. 244, 12.

þignan *to eat*:—Hý ðýnde *depastus est eam*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

þignen[n], þīnen[n], þinnen[n], e; *f.* I. *a female servant, female attendant, handmaid*:—Ðignen *pedisequa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 63. þīnen, i. 282, 15: *ancilla*, ii. 4, 12. þīnen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, i. 17, 26, þýnen *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 20. Sum þīnen (ðignen, Lind.) *a certain maid*, Lk. Skt. 22, 56. Sió ðignen (ðegnen, Rush.) durehaldend *ancilla ostiaria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. Ic eom Godes dīnen *behold the handmaid of the Lord* (Lk. 1, 38), Homl. Th. i. 200, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 237. Heó cwæð tō him: 'Ic eom deófles dīnen, Shrn. 140, 18. þīnene *ancillae*, Gen. 35, 25, 26: Scint. 229, 6. þīnenne, Ps. Lamb. 115, 6: 85, 16. þinnenre (-ne?), Ps. Spl. 85, 15. þinnenne *abrā*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 49. Seó abbudisse eode mid ānre hire dignenne (*cum una sanctimonialium feminarum*) . . . Đā hēt heó hire dīnenne (*ministram*) gān, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18–27. þīnenne, Judth. Thw. 24, 4; Jud. 172. Heó hæfde āne þīnene (*ancillam*), Gen. 16, 1. Āne hire þīnena *unam e famulabus suis*, Ex. 2, 5. þīnennum *pedisequis*, þinenna *pedisequas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 9, 10. þinum *vernaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 26. þīnenne *vernaculas*, 404, 56. þīnena *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. 12, 45: Gen. 33, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 478, 10. II. *used with the meaning of* byrþ-þignen, *a mid-wife*:—Se cyning cwæþ tō ðām þīnenum ðe ðām Ebrēiscean wīfun þēnodon (*obstetricibus Hebraeorum*) . . . Ða þīnena (*obstetrices*) him ondrēdon God, Ex. 1, 15, 17, 20, 21. v. beorþor- (*written* broþor-), byrþ-, duru-, in-þignen (-þīnen).

þīht; *adj. Tight, firm, strong.* This word seems to be the second part in each of the two compounds found in the following charm:—Gehwǣr fērde ic mē ðone mǣran magaþīhtan mid ðysse mǣran meteþīhtan ðonne ic mē wille habban and hām gān, Lchdm. iii. 68, 17. [Thyht, hool fro brekynge *integer, solidus*; thyhtyn or make thyht *integro, consolido, solido*, Prompt. Parv. 491. Halliwell gives *thiht* close, compact, as an Eastern counties word. *M. H. Ger.* dihte: *Ger.* dicht: *Icel.* þéttr.]

Þíla(-e). v. Thýle.

þilian, þillian, þillan *to plank, lay planks* as in making a bridge:—Đā hēt Maxentius oferbricgian ða eá eal mid scipum, and syððan ðylian swā swā ōðre bricge, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22. Tō þilianne *plancas ponere*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 33. Tō þillianne, 5, 8, 10, 14. Tō þelliene, 26. Tō þillanne, 28. Tō þyllanne, 24. (The section is headed: Ðis is ðære bricge geweorc on Hrōuecæstre.) [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dillōn *insternere* (*pontes*): *Ger.* dielen *to board, plank*: *Icel.* þilja *to cover with deals, to board, plank.*] v. next two words.

þiling, e; *f. A boarding, flooring, something composed of planks*:—Breda þiling *vel* flōr on tō þerscenne *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. Hig fæstniaþ ðone stepe þurh ða þilinge (*deck*; cf. *Icel.* þiljur; *pl. the deck*), Shrn. 35, 15. v. wāh-þiling.

þille, an; *f. A boarding, flooring, floor*:—Ðille *tabulata, tabulamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 8, 10. þille *tabulamen*, i. 290, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* dilla; *f.*; dil, dillo; *m. planca, ima pars navis, pluteus, tabula parietis*: *Ger.* diele: *Icel.* þilja; *f. a deal, plank, planking.*) v. þel.

þillīc. v. þyllīc.

þīn; *pron. poss.* I. attributive, *thy, thine*, (1) with noun alone:—Tō becume þīn (ðīn, Lind.) rice. Gewurðe þīn willa, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. þīnes fæder God, Gen. 31, 29. Far of þīnum lande and of þīnre mǣgðe and of þīnes fæder hūse, 12, 1. þīnre dura belocenre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 6. (1 a) where the noun is to be inferred:—Ða ilcan ðē habbaþ nū heora āgnes þances forlētan, nales þīnes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. (1 b) strengthened by *āgen*:—þīn āgen geleáfa þē hæfþ gehǣledne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. þurh þīne āgene gemēlēste, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 1. Gif ðæt þīne āgne (āgnan, Bod. MS.) welan wǣron, 7, 3; Fox 29, 17. (2) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—For þīnum īdlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. For þīnum gōdan willan . . . ða leán ealra þīnra gōdena weorca, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 14–16. þurh þīne æðelan hand, Hy. 7, 5. Ða mōd

ðînra getreówra freónda . . . nimaþ hí heora men mid him and lǽtaþ þîne feáwan getreówan mid þē, 20; Fox 72, 14–17. (3) where a demonstrative pronoun is used with the noun:—Þes þîn sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Þîn se fægresta fæþm *that fairest bosom of thine*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Sege mē hwæþer se þîn wela swâ deóre seó, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6: Met. 20, 29. Âlēs þîne þa liófan gesceft, Hy. 8, 33: Ps. Th. 90, 7. Hí ðæt þîn fægere hûs forbærndan, 73, 7. Ðæt wē ðæt yrfe þîn herige, 105, 5. (4) used in the genitive where the personal pronoun might be expected:—On þînes silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Þurh þînes sylfes geweald, Exon. Th. 466, 26; Hö. 127. Þînre sylfre sunu, 21, 23; Cri. 339. Mid þînes ânes gepeahte *with the counsel of thee alone*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 19: Met. 20, 40. ¶ In poetry the pronoun may be separated from the words to which it belongs:—Blǽd is ārǽred geond wîdwegas, wine mîn Beówulf, þîn ofer þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Ðæt ic mǽgburge môste þînre rîm miclian, Cd. Th. 134, 6; Gen. 2220. Gewît þû þînne eft waldend sēcan, 138, 16; Gen. 2292. **II.** used predicatively, *thine*:—Gilpan ðæt heora fægernes þîn sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22. Nān ðara gōda þîn nis, 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Ealle mîne þing synt þîne (ðîno, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 15, 31. Hig wǽron þîne (ðîno, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 17, 6. **III.** used substantively, *thine*:—Nis sceat ðæs ic þînes āhredde *not a penny of what I saved of thine*, Cd. Th. 129, 16; Gen. 2144. Ðónne þû and þîne beóþ ālỹsde *when thou and thine are released*, Lchdm. i. 328, 25. Þū ðās werðeóde gesōhtest þîne þearfende (*thy men being in need* (?); v. þigen, **II**), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ealle mîne synt þîne, and þîne (ðîno, Lind.) synt mîne, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. [*Goth.* þeins: *O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* thîn: *O. H. Ger.* dîn: *Icel.* þinn.]

þînan; *p.* þân; *pp.* þinen *To get moist* or *damp*:—Dō on næsc, hæbbe him on, ðỹ læs hit þîne, Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. v. of-þinen; þǽnan.

þincan, þind. v. þyncan, ge-þind.

þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* þunden. **I.** *to swell up*:—Þindeþ him se milt *his milt swells up*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 11. Þint sió lifer, 198, 23. Gif innoþ þinde, i. 354, 1. Þindan, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rä. 46, 2. Se streám ongan tō þindenne ongeán swilce hit wǽre ān heáh dūn (*ad instar montis intumescentes*), Jos. 3, 16. Hit biþ þindende, Lchdm. ii. 210, 22. Gif ōmihte blōd and yfel wǽte on ðam milte sié þindende, þonne sceal him mon blōd lǽtan, 252, 25: 168, 11. **II.** figurative, *to swell with indignation, pride*, etc.:—Synful yrsaþ, tōþum torn þolaþ, þearle þindeþ (in this and the next passage the Latin verb is *tabescere*, but *tumescere* seems in each case to have been read), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic þand (*I was angry*) wið ðan ðe hí teala noldan þînre sprǽce spēd gehealdan, Ps. Th. 118, 158. Þindende weleras *labia tumentia*, Kent. Gl. 1002. v. ā-, tō-þindan; for-þunden; ge-þind.

þînen. v. þignen.

þing, es; *n.* **I.** *a thing*, (1) *a single object*, material or immaterial:—Hweðer ðū wēne ðæt ǽnig ðing on disse worulde swâ gōd sié, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 6. Ðonne ða lîf þing ealle gegadorade beóþ, ðonne beóþ hit eall ān ðing, and ðæt ān þing biþ God, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18. Ðæt ilce ðū miht geþencan be ǽlcum ðinge, ðæt nān þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs, siþþan hit wanian onginþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 9: Met. 20, 37. Æghwilc þing ðe on ðis andweardan lîfe lícaþ, 21, 28. Ælc þing ðe lîf hæfde, Gen. 7, 22. Ic seah sellîc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rä. 32, 3. Hefon and eorþe and sǽ and ealle ða þing ðe on ðǽm syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. Ðinga scæpend *rerum creator*, Rtl. 180, 9. Wē āgyltaþ þurh feówer þing, þurh geþōht and þurh word and þurh weorc and þurh willan, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. (1 a) of particular classes of objects, (*a*) *a thing* of value, *property, a thing* for sale; generally in pl., *things, goods*:—Him eallum wæs gemǽne heora ðing, Homl. Th. i. 316, 9. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorð ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 2. Breng ðing *offer munus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Him eallum wǽron heora ðing gemǽne, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 18. 'Būton ðū mē sylle sum ðinra þinga' . . . se apostol cwæð: 'Hafa mînne stæf,' 416, 34. Hū Wulfgyð gean hire þinga æfter hire fordsīðe, Chart. Th. 563, 3. Ðingum *muneribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Ða teóþan sceattas ge on lande ge on ōþrum þingum ge on ōþrum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 8. Hié mid miclum þingum hāmweard fōran *ingentem praedam ad classem devexerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 27. Ðe ealle his þing bewiste *qui praeerat omnibus quae habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ðinga ł geafa *munera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 11. Ða felarîcan brōhton micele ðing, Homl. Th. i. 582, 14. Hē hæfde ǽr his ðing þearfum gedǽlede, ii. 500, 24. Hē becwæð his ðincg, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 211: 18, 414: 9, 41. Hē on swilce weorc āspende his ðing, ii. 31, 68. Wilt ðū syllan þingc ðīne? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 15. (*β*) *a thing* to eat:—Eal ða wǽtan þing, and ða smerewigan, and eal swēte þing, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. Mid wyrmendum þingum swilc swâ pipor, 62, 2: 82, 4, 15. (2) *a thing* that is done, *an action, a proceeding, way* of conduct:—Ān þing ðē is wana (*one thing remains for you to do*); gesyle eall ðæt ðū āge, Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Plyhtlîc þingc hit ys gefōn hwæl, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Hē on axan and on duste licge: gif ic eów ōþres ðinges bysene onstelle ðonne āgylte ic, Blickl. Homl. 227, 15. Wes ðū gemyndig Marian þinga *be mindful of Mary's conduct*, 67, 33. Æfter þissum þingum hyra fæderas dydon ðām wîtegum *in these ways their fathers treated the prophets*, Lk. Skt. 6, 23. Tō morgen dēð Drihten ðās þing, Ex. 9, 5: Mk. Skt. 11, 33: 7, 8: Ps. Th. 28, 4. Ealle ða þing ðe wē ofor his bebod gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: 131, 33. (3) *a thing* that happens, *an event, what takes place*:—Nǽnges þinges māre þearf nǽre ðonne his unriht yppe wurde *nothing better could happen than that his wickedness should become manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Þās þing ealle geweorþan sceoldan, 109, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 3. Ðara þinga (ðingana, Lind., Rush.) race ðe on ūs gefyllede synt, Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Æfter þeossum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. (4) where the word has much the same force as a cognate accusative, or where the meaning of the indefinite *þing* is determined by a verb:—Hē hine ǽlces þinges geclǽnsode ðe him mann on sǽde *he cleared himself of every charge that was brought against him*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 37. Hū manigfeald þing Drihten geþrowode *what manifold suffering the Lord endured*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 11. Ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 15; Jul. 465. Hine betellan æt ǽlc ðæra þinga þe him mann on lǣde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Ealle ða þing ðe hālige men writon, Blickl. Homl. 133, 1. (5) *a thing, circumstance*; in combination with an adjective nearly the same as the neuter of the adjective used as substantive, or as an abstract noun formed from the adjective:—Is ðæt earmlîc þing, ðæt his gebîdan ne magon burgsittende, Met. 27, 16: 28, 53. Þreálîc þing, rēðe wîte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Æfter sōðum ðingce *according to the truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 14. Swâ hit āgǽð mid sōðum ðingce *as it actually happens*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 109. Wundorlîc ðingc, Lchdm. i. 112, 13. Manegu dīglu ðing sindon tō smeágeanne, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 13. On ðǽm sēlran þingum and on ðǽm gesundrum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum ac eác swylce on wiðearweardum þingum *not only in prosperity but also in adversity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7: 35, 33: Exon. Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. Tō ēcum ðingum *to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 18: 616, 21: 568, 25. Tō sōþan þingon *truly*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 736. Mid unrihtum þingum *per fraudem*, L. Ecg. P. ii. c. 13; Th. ii. 180, 23. Be fullum ðingum *fully*, Wulfst. 51, 11: 57, 8. (6) *state, condition*:—Ealles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðām þỹfðum *the condition of the whole people will be the better in the matter of the thefts*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Sēna hine gelōme; his þing biþ sōna sēlre, Lchdm. ii. 344, 19: Exon. Th. 378, 1; Deór. 9. Tō hwan ðīnre sāwle þing (sið, Exon. Th. 368, 11) siðdan wurde, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20. Cỹð hwæt ðū ðæs tō þinge þafian wille *declare to which* (*life or death*) *thou wilt assent as thy condition*, Elen. Kmbl. 1212; El. 608. (7) *a thing, matter, subject* of consideration or enquiry:—Ânes þinges ic ðē wolde ācsian, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5: Blickl. Homl. 117, 20. Uton ðās þing geþencean, 97, 1. (8) *concern, affair*:—Hē þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Sió geornfulnes eorðlîcra ðinga *terrena studia*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 15. Hē mînre geðylde þingum wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, 61, 5. On menniscum ðingum *in human affairs*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Hē wolde beón embe his þincg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. (9) *a cause, sake, account, reason*; in the phrase *for . . . þingum*:—Þinge *causam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 12. For hwylcum þinge *ob quam causam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 47. For ǽnegum þinge *quacumque ex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 3. Ārīs tō mînum þinge (*in causam meam*), Ps. Th. 34, 22. For hira þinge *because of them*, Deut. 28, 34. For ðan miceles blōdes þinge, Lchdm. iii. 140, 30. For feós þinge *pecuniae causa*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 20; Th. ii. 234. 30. Būton forlegennysse þingum *excepta fornicationis causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. For þisum þingum *igitur*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 19. For ðām þingum *for those reasons*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12. For þrîm þingum Hǽlend eode on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 29, 19. For monigra monna ðingum, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22: Ps. Th. 50, arg. For mînes wīfes þingon *propter uxorem meam*, Gen. 20, 11: 43, 30. For lōsefes þingon, 39, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 304. For his sceatta ðingon *for the sake of his money*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 29. For ðæs āðes þingum *propter juramentum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 12. For mînon þingon, for eówrum þingon *propter me, propter vos*, Jn. Skt. 12, 30: 11, 15. For mînum ðingum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. For ðīnum þingum, 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. Þurh þon þingum ðū eart eádig on ēcnesse, Nar. 46, 23. Incan *vel* þing *causas, res*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. (10) *an object, a purpose*:—Gode wē cyrican betǽcaþ tō ðām þingum, ðæt cristene men ðǽrtō faran magan and ðǽr heora neóda tō Gode mǽnan and synna forgifenesse biddan, Wulfst. 278, 19. Hē weard man geboren tō ðām þingum, ðæt hē mid his āgenum feore mancynn ālỹsde of deófles gewealde and of helle wîte, 16, 11. Þingum *purposely*, Exon. Th. 472, 10; Rä. 61, 14. (11) *a relation, respect*:—Hē ðone welegan wædlum efnmǽrne gedēð ǽlces þinges *in every respect*, Met. 10, 32, 50. Unmǽle ǽlces þinges, Exon. 21, 12; Cri. 333. Ne wēne hē nānes ðinges hine selfne beteran, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 16. Sōð hī sǽdon sumera ðinga (*in some respects*), Homl. Th. i. 190, 16: 236, 11. Ðæt ic ðē geþeó þinga gehwylce, Hy. 4, 12. God hine gebletsode on eallum þingum, Gen. 24, 1. Wæs heó on eallum þingum þe eáþmōddre, Blickl. Homl. 13, 3. On ǽnigum þingum cræftig, 49, 28. On eallum ðingum gehỹrsum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 17. (12) *a condition*:—Hié bǽdon friðes, ac hit Scipia nolde him āliéfan wið nānum ōþrum þinge būtan hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno āgeáfen, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. (13) *a way, means, wise*; mostly in phrases, every *way*, by no

means, in any *wise*, etc.:—Dæt dæt nǽnig ðing ne gedafenade *quia nulla ratione conveniat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38. Ne mihte hine nân man þurh ǽnig þing (*by any means*) âteón, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 194. Gif gê mîne lima þurh ǽnig þing gehǽlan magon, 5, 198: Wulfst. 49, 7. Þurh ǽlc þing *by all means*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 13. Oeghwelce ðinga *omni modo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 50. Đâ wolde hê ǽlce þinga dæt gyld âbrecan, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Hwæðer wên wǽre dæt wê ǽnige ðinga furþon dæt eálond gesêcean mihte *si forte insulam aliquo conamine repetere possemus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 29. Ne hî his bênum ǽnige ðinga geþafigean woldan *nor would they in any wise assent to his prayers*, 2, 1; S. 502, 14. Ne magon gê ǽnige ðinga lîfes hlâfe onfôn *nullatenus valetis panem vitae percipere*, 2, 5; S. 507, 20: Beo. Th. 4738; B. 2374: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 721. Dæt hê nâne ðinga dæt ryht tô suîðe ne bodige *ut ne recta quidem nimie proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Hê nâne þinga beór ne drince, Lchdm. ii. 88, 11. Nǽnig þinga, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 406, 21. Nǽnige ðinga *nequaquam*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 23: 5, 6; S. 619, 8: *nullatenus*, 1, 27; S. 495, 20. Hié nǽnige þinga ongeán lôcian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12: Met. 10, 16. Mid nânum ðingum *by no means*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 24. Mid ðâm þingum *by those means*, Lchdm. ii. 208, 26. Ôðero ðingo *alioquin*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 32. (14) *thing*, as in some*thing*, any*thing*, etc.:—Nân þing grênes *nihil virens*, Ex. 10, 15. Gê ne biddaþ mê nânes þinges *me non rogabitis quicquam*, Jn. Skt. 16, 23. Mid ǽnige þinge *in aliquo*, Chart. Th. 422, 28. Ge on mete, ge on hrægle, ge on ǽghwylcum þinge, Blickl. Homl. 219, 30. Nyste ic nân þing þises *I knew nothing of this*, Gen. 21, 26: Lk. Skt. 9, 36: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 72. Styrigendlîces nân þincg findan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 735. Sum ðing miccles gebîcnodon ða tungelwîtegan Homl. Th. i. 118, 20: ii. 24, 19. Hæfð se mann ealra gesceafta sum ðing, i. 302, 19. Canst ðû ǽnig þing *scis tu aliquid?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 37. Beó dæt þinga dæt hit beó *be it what it may*, Btwk. 222, 8. Hûru þinga *praesertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 6. Ærost þinga *first of all*, Wulfst. 32, 9: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 11. Raþost þinga *at the earliest*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 14. **II.** *a meeting, court*:—An medle oþþe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Hê Freán gesihð faran tô þinge (*the meeting held at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 57, 32; Cri. 927. Þing gehêgan *to hold a meeting*, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 1859; An. 932. Þing sceal gehêgan frôd wiþ frôdne, biþ hyra ferð gelîc, Exon. Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Ic wið Grendel sceal âna gehégan ðing, Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. [*O. Sax.* thing *res*; thing-hûs *court-house*: *O. Frs.* thing *res*; *meeting, court*: *O. H. Ger.* ding *res, substantia, negotium*; *concio, conventus, concilium*: *Icel.* þing; *pl. things, articles*; þing *an assembly, meeting*; *Norweg.* stor-thing *parliament*.] v. breóst-, bryd-, cîpe-(cýpe-), cyric-, ge-, woruld-þing.

þingan; *p.* de *To invite, address*:—Hê him thinget *invitat se*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 39. Þinge *interpella*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* dingen; *p.* dingta *conducere, convenire*; gi-dingen *appellare*.] v. ge-þingan; un-þinged.

þingere, es; *m.* **I.** *an advocate, intercessor*:—Þingere *advocatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 39. Ðingere, 4, 48: *interventor*, Rtl. 79, 36. Beón ðingere for ôðerra scylde *intercessor fieri pro culpis aliorum*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 20. Ðæs wordes (*Paraclete*) andgit is swâ mon cweþe þingere, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Đæt heó ûs sŷ milde þingere wið ûrne Drihten, 159, 33. Ic beó eówer þyngere tô Gode, Shrn. 155, 2: Homl. Ass. 137, 701. Mid ða gife his ðingeres *gratia suo intercessori*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3. Mid þingere *cum advocato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 56: *advocato, interpellatore*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 72. Hî noldon nǽnne þingere sêcan *defensorum operam repudiarent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13. Ða þingeras (*oratores*) þingiaþ nû ðǽm ðe læssan þearfe âhton, Fox 208, 25. Þingeras wið Drihten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 18: Wulfst. 240, 10. **II.** *a priest*, who in his office intercedes for the people. v. þingian, **I a**:—Preóst *vel* þingere *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24. [*O. Frs.* thingere: *O. H. Ger.* dingari *advocatus*.] v. cyrc-, fore-, ge-þingere.

þingestre, an; *f. A female advocate*:—Đæt heó ûs beó þingestre tô ðam heofenlîce mægenðrymme, Homl. Ass. 137, 698.

þing-gemearc, es; *n. Measuring* (*time*) *by events* (? cf. other compounds of *gemearc*, e. g. *fôt-, geár-gemearc*, where the first part determines the character of the measurement, measurement by feet, by years; in the case of almost all such compounds it is an (adverbial) genitive that is found):—Đâ wæs âgangen tû hund and þreó geteled rîmes swylce þrittig eác þinggemearces wintra *measuring by the events that had happened two hundred and thirty-three years would be counted as past, things had been going on for two hundred and thirty-three years*, Elen. Kmbl. 6; El. 3. Đâ wæs first âgân þinggemearces bûtan þrîm nihtum *things had gone on till there remained only three days of the allotted time*, Andr. Kmbl. 295; An. 148.

þingian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to intercede, ask favour, supplicate, plead, intervene*, (1) absolute:—Ðǽr Satanus þingaþ, Cd. Th. 292, 28; Sat. 447. (2) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*):—Ic for mînes Godes hûse þingie, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðæm ðe læssan þearfe âhton; þingiaþ ðǽm ðe man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðâm ðe dæt yfel dôþ *oratores pro his, qui grave quid perpessi sunt, misera-tionem judicum excitare conantur*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 26. Ic (*Christ*) eów þingade, đâ mê on beáme beornas sticedon, Cd. Th. 296, 29; Sat. 509. Him (*himself*) ðingode David, and tô Drihtne gebæd, Ps. C. 26: Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Gif hê wyle him sylfum þingian *si pro seipso supplicare velit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 62; Th. ii. 222, 25. Hwæðer his mâgas him fore þingian willon *num amici ejus pro eo intervenire vellent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 32. (3) *to ask* for (*for* with acc.) a person that some favour may be granted (*clause*):—Đæt hê sceolde for hî ðingian (*supplicatu obtineret*) dæt hî ne ðorftan fêran, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 36. (4) *to intercede, plead* before a person:—Þinga for ðeódne ǽr ðam seó þrâh cyme, dæt hê ðec âworpe of woruldrîce, Cd. Th. 252, 33; Dan. 588. (5) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*) to or with another (*tô, mid, wið*):—Đâ spæc ic him fore and þingade him tô Ælfrêde cinge. Đâ lŷfde hê dæt hê môste beón ryhtes wyrðe for mînre forspæce, Chart. Th. 169, 30. Wǽre þearf dæt him mon þyngode tô ðam rîcum, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Se ðe bitt ðone monn dæt him ðingie wið ôðerne ðe hê biþ eác ierre *cum is, qui displicet, ad intercedendum mittitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 12. Hû mæg ǽnig man tô his hlâforde ôðrum þingian, gif hê his hlâforde sylf hæfð âbolgen, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 5. Earmum ðingian tô ðam rîcan, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 2. Tô ðingienne þiódum sînum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. (6) *to make intercession* to (*tô*) a person that something may be granted (*clause*):—Þingode Dauid tô Dryhtne, dæt . . ., Ps. C. 146. **I a.** referring to intercession to the Deity. v. þingere, **II**:—Ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hî þingiaþ for ða ðe ðyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. Swâ oft swâ hig clypiaþ tô Criste, and for folces neóde þingiaþ, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4. Ic for ðê þingode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 416. Bûton sum hâlga mê þingie tô ðam Hælende, ii. 26, 255. Ðingige, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 34. Hê cleopie tô Godes hâlgum, and bidde dæt hig him tô Gode þingien, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 10. Hû dearr hê ðingian ôðrum monnum, and nât hwæðer him selfum gedingod bið *quomodo aliis veniam postulat qui, utrum sibi sit placatus, ignorat?* Past. 10; Swt. 63, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 388, 4: 528, 15: i. 174, 10: L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 6. For heora campwered gebiddan and tô Gode ðingian *ad exorandum Deum pro milite*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 40. For hine ðingian and for sibbe his ðeóde *ad supplicandum pro pace gentis ejus*, 3, 24; S. 556, 43. Đæt hî for mînum untrumnessum ðingian mid ða upplîcan ârfæstnesse *ut pro meis infirmitatibus apud supernam clementiam intervenire meminerint*, pref.; S. 472, 35. **II.** *to make terms, settle*, (1) absolute:—Âge hê þreora nihta fierst him tô gebeorganne, bûton hê þingian wille, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. (2) *to settle* a dispute:—Siððan ic ða fæhðe feó þingode, Beo. Th. 945; B. 470. Feorhbealo feó þingian, 315; B. 156. (3) *to settle* the terms of an agreement, *to agree* that . . .:—Bûton hiora hwæðer ǽr þingode dæt hê hit ângylde healdan ne þorfte, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11. (4) *to settle* with (*wið*) a person, *to come to terms, be reconciled*. v. (6):—Heom man raþe ðæs wið þingode *soon after people came to terms with them*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 32. Hê sceal þingian wið ðone ðe hê âbylgþ *debet reconciliari ei quem offendebat*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 19; Th. ii. 234, 27. (5) *to make terms* for:—Be ðǽm ðe for ordâle ðingiaþ. Gif hwâ þingie for ordâl, þingie on ðam ceápgilde, and nâht on ðam wîte, L. Ath. i. 21; Th. i. 210, 15. Weorpe dæt neát tô honda oþþe fore þingie *let the beast be handed over, or terms settled for it*, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 10. (6) *to make terms* for a person (*dat. or* for) with (*wið*) another, *to reconcile*. v. (4):—Gif gesîðcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhîwan, oððe wið his hlâford for þeówe, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 2. Þinga þê wið God *concilia tibi Deum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 17. Đæt wê ûs beþencan and wið God sylfne þingian, Wulfst. 166, 35. (6 a) where the person with whom is not stated:—Ne sié him nô ðŷ þingodre *none the more shall the case be settled for him*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. **III.** *to settle* to do something, *to determine*. v. ge-þingan, geþingian, **II**:—Hû hê him on ðâs world þingian ongan *how he settled for himself to come into this world*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 8. **IV.** *to speak, discourse*:—Dê ða wordcwydas wittig Drihten on sefan sende; ne hŷrde ic snotorlîcor, on swâ geongum feore, guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3691; B. 1843. **IV a.** *with* geán, ongeán, wið, *to address, accost*. v. þingan:—Him brego engla geán þingade, Cd. Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009. Iudas hire ongên þingode, Elen. Kmbl. 1214; El. 609: 1330; El. 667: Exon. Th. 116, 20; Gû. 210. Hyre se wræcmæcga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260: 268, 9; Jul. 429: Andr. Kmbl. 612; An. 306: 1264; An. 632: Elen. Kmbl. 154; El. 77. [Do we mid ure weldede þingen us wið ure helende, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 30. To þingenn uss wiþþ ure Godd, Orm. 8997. *O. Sax.* thingôn: Hie gêng im wið thena heritogon mahlian, thingôn wið thena thegan kêsures, Hêl. 5725. *O. Frs.* thingia *placitare*: *O. H. Ger.* dingôn *concionare, judicare, disceptare, pacisci*: *Ger.* dingen *to bargain for, agree on*: *Icel.* þinga *to hold a meeting; to consult about, discuss*.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, ôþ-þingian.

þingiend. v. fore-þingiend.

þing-leás; *adj. Exempt*:—Unscyldigo and ðingleáso from ðissum synne *innocentes et immunis ab hoc crimine*, Rtl. 114, 7. [*O. Frs.* thing-lôs.]

þing-ræden[n], e; *f. Intercession, advocacy, pleading, intervention, mediation,* (1) in a general sense:—Ða apostoli hī āstrehton æt ðæs ealdormannes fōtum, biddende ðæt ða hæðengildan nǽron for heora intingan ācwealde . . . Ðā cwæð se ealdorman: 'Wundor mē ðincþ eówer ðingrǽden,' Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. God heora synne ðurh his (*Job's*) ðingrǽdene forgeaf, 458, 4: 292, 1. Gif ðū geþafian nelt þingrǽdenne (*pleading on behalf of a lover*), Exon. Th. 250, 13; Jul. 126. (2) of intercession to the Deity. v. þingian, I a:—Mid ðīnre (*Stephen's*) þingrǽdene *tuo interventu*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 24. Þissere for þingrǽdene *hujus obtentu*, 139, 27. Þurh his hālgena þingrǽdene, Chart. Erl. 231, 28. Þurh his mōder ðingrǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 450, 26. Þa þingrǽdene for ðam folce, ii. 536, 11. Mid ðīnum (*St. Andrew's*) þingrǽdenum *tuis intercessionibus*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 8. Þurh heora menigfealdan þingrǽdena, Homl. Th. i. 556, 19. v. fore-þingrǽden.

þing-stede, es; *m. A place where a meeting* (v. þing, II) *is held*:—On ðam þingstede (*in the place to which Christ had summoned his disciples to speak with them for the last time.* Cf. tō Bethania þeóden his þegna gedryht geladade; hȳ ðæs lāreówes word ne gehyrwdon, hyra sincgiefan, 29, 2-9; Cri. 456), Exon. Th. 31, 17; Cri. 497. Ic gefrægn leóde tōsomne bannan . . . Ðā wæs tō ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2197; An. 1100. [An that hūs innan, thār Pilatus was an thero thingstedi, Hēl. 5307. *O. H. Ger.* ding-stat *forum, conciliabulum: Icel.* þing-staðr *place where a* þing *is held.*] v. next word.

þing-stōw, e; *f. A place of meeting, a public place:—Compitum*, i. *villa vel* þingstōw *vel* þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 55. In sprēc[stōw] ł in ðingstōw *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 3. From ðingstōwe (-stōw, Lind.) *a foro*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. geþing-stōw, *and preceding word.*

þingung, e; *f. Intercession, intervention, mediation:*—Þingunge *interventu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 28: 48, 76. Hī on friþe wunedon þurh ðære cwēne þingunge, Homl. Ass. 101, 313. ¶ Especially intercession to the Deity:—Ðæt ic mid eallum ðone wæstm ārfæstre ðingunge gemēte *ut apud omnes fructum piae intercessionis inveniam*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 39. Hē ðære eádigan Marian fultumes and ðingunge bæd, Homl. Th. i. 448, 19. Gif wē for synfullum mannum gebiddaþ and hī ðære ðingunge unwurðe synd, ii. 528, 12. Biddaþ eów þingunge æt ðysum martyrum, i. 88, 33: ii. 110, 30. Eádges lōhannes ðincgunge (*intercessione*), Rtl. 46, 30: 51, 16. Ūs tō þingunge, Chart. Th. 240, 24. Ðurh ða brōþorlican ðingunge *per intercessionem fraternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22: 5, 19; S. 640, 42: Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðǽr nǽnige þingunga ne beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wē biddaþ þingunga æt hālgum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 174, 9. Mid hira ðingengum, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Þurh bisceopes þingunga *ex episcopi interventu*, L. Ecg. P. i. c. ix; Th. ii. 170, 17. v. fore-, ge-þingung.

þinne, þió *a slave*, þió, *pron.* (Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 5), þio-, þió-, þióen. v. þynne, þeów, se, þeo-, þeó-, þeówen.

þir *a female servant:*—Ðīr ł sió ðignen (ðīr ł ðegnen, Rush.) *ancilla*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. [*The Scandinavian form* þȳr ?]

þirda, þirding, þirel, þirlian. v. þridda, þridding, þyrel, þyrlian.

þirran, þierran *to dry, wipe.* [*O. H. Ger.* derren *torrere, exsiccare; ar-derren arefacere: Icel.* þerra *to dry, wipe dry.* Cf. *Goth.* ga-þairsan *to wither.*] v. ā-þierran.

þirsce-flōr *a threshing-floor:*—Hig cōmon tō ðære þirscefliōre *venerunt ad aream*, Gen. 50, 10. v. þerscel-flōr.

þirscwald, þis, þīsl, þislīc. v. þerscold, þes, þíxl, þyslīc.

þistel, es; *m. A thistle:*—Þistel, thistil *cardu[u]s*, Txts. 47, 384. Ðystel, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 56. Þistel *carduus*, 31, 53. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, ii. 22, 43. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbos*, i. 69, 12. (Se unbrāde thistel, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Brād thistle *erithius*, 302, col. 1.) Þūfe þistel *sow thistle*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, 314, 11. Þistles blōstm *thistle-down;* pappus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 23. Þistlum *card[u]is*, ii. 128, 63. ¶ The word is found in compounds which are names of places. Þistel-beorh, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 396, 33: þistel-mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 15: þistel-leáh, iv. 49, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* distil: *Icel.* þistill.] v. þū-, wudu-þistel.

þistel-geblǽd *a blister caused by the prick of a thistle:*—Wið þorngeblǽd, wið þys[tel]geblǽd, Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

þistel-twige, an; *f. A goldfinch* or some other bird that eats thistle-down. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 58, *thistle-finch* is given as a name of the goldfinch; Halliwell quotes: '*Carduelis* a linnet, a thistle-finch' (1585). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* distil-finco *carduelis: Ger.* distel-fink *a linnet: O. H. Ger.* distil-ziu *carduelus*]:—þisteltuige, distiltige *cardella*, Txts. 47, 381. þisteltwige, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 19.

þistra, þristra *a trace* (?), *part of an animal's harness:*—Þistra *conjuncta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 34. Þristra, i. 16, 9. [*For similar double form* cf. þeóstru, *for meaning* cf. (?) *Goth.* þinsan: *O. H. Ger.* dinsan *trahere: 'Bavarian* dünsel *a twisted withy or other thin branch, used to bind rafts of wood to the shore,'* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xlii; *and see Du Cange* coniuncta.]

þistru, þiú (Mt. 24, 15). v. þeóstru, se.

þiustra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 18; *according to form the word might belong to* þeóstru, *but it glosses* ambulas, *the meaning of which, according to the dictionary, is* endive *or* chicory.

þīwan, þíwen, þíwracan. v. þeówan, þeówen, þeó[w]-wracu.

þíxl, þīsl, e; þīsle, an; *f.* I. *a beam* or *pole of a waggon;* temo: used, also, like *temo*, to denote a constellation, *the Bear:*—Wǽnes ðīsl (wægne þíxl (wægnes?), 100, 72) *archtoes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Þīsl *temo* vel *arctoes*, i. 16, 24: *themon* (in a list 'de plaustris'), 284, 46. Þīstle *temo* (*Wülcker prints* þīsle *themon*, Gl. 295, 14), 66, 53. Dīxl *arquamentum*, Txts. 109, 1147. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wǽnes ðīsla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19. Ān ðara tungla woruldmen hātaþ wǽnes þísla, Met. 28, 10. þīxlum, dīxlum, dīslum *temonibus*, Txts. 101, 2007. II. *a pole* (?):—Of ðære āc in ða heortsole; of ðære sole in ða þīsle; of ðære þīsle eft in ða mȳðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* thīsla; *f. wk. temo: Du.* dissel *axle-tree;* dissel-boom *beam* or *pole of a carriage: O. H. Ger.* dīhsel, dīhsila, dīsala; *f. temo: Ger.* deichsel: *Icel.* þīsl; *Swed.* tistel-stång *coach-pole.*]

þō, þōae. v. þōhe.

þocerian; *p.* ode *To run to and fro, run about:*—Þoceraþ *cursat, currit, cursitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 53. Þocerodan (*vitae late praeconia*) *cursant*, 95, 19: 19, 65. Sitte him ðīn mōd on mīnum hrædwǽne, þocrige him on mīnne weg *mea semita, meis vehiculis revertaris*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 174, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* þoka *to move.*]

þoddettan; *p.* te *To push, strike, batter:*—Ða deóflu þoddetton ða earme sāwle and hēton hȳ ūt faran of ðam līchaman, Wulfst. 235, 15. Þoddetton *pulsent*, Germ. 399, 264. v. þyddan.

þoden, es; *m. A violent wind, a whirlwind;* also, *a whirlpool;* turbo:—Þoden *alcanus* (l. *altanus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 3: *altanus*, i. 17, 34. Ðoden *turbo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 10. Þoden ða nān ne tōcwīse oþþe worigende tōwurpon windas *turbo quam nullus quatit aut vagantes diruunt venti*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 26. Cumendum swā þoden tō tōstæncanne mē *venientibus ut turbo ad dispergendum me*, Cant. Ab. 14. Ðonne sió geornfulnes eorðlīcra ðinga ābisgaþ ðæt ondgit and āblent ðæs mōdes eágan mid ðære costunge ðæm folce, suǽ suǽ dust dēð ðæs līchoman eágan on sumera mid ðodene (ðodne, Hatt. MS.) *dum pastoris sensus terrena studia occupant, vento tentationis impulsus ecclesiae oculos pulvis caecat*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 17. Hēr wǽron rēde forebēcna cumen ofer Norðhymbra land . . . ðæt wǽron ormēte þodenas and līgrescas, Chr. 793; Th. 101, 5, col. 1. Þurh ðæs windes blǽs, ðe swȳðlīce ða heánnyssa ðæs roderes sceoð mid his þodenum, Anglia viii. 320, 34. Lageflōdum þodenum *ceruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 38. [Swa þode [þodde, 2nd MS.) on felde þenne he þat dust heþe aȝiued from þere eorðe, Laym. 27645.]

þōe. v. þōhe.

þoft (?), e; þofte, an; *f. A rower's bench:*—Scipsetl *transtra*, þofta (þoftan?) *trastra* vel *juga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 15. Þoftan *transtra*, 56, 41: 63, 43. (All three occur in lists 'de navibus.') [*Du.* doft; *f. a rower's bench: Icel.* þopta; *wk. f. a rowing bench.* Halliwell gives *thoft-fellow* a fellow-oarsman.]

-þofta, -þoftian. v. ge-þofta [*Icel.* þopti *a bench-fellow*], ge-þoftian.

þoft-ræden[n], e; *f. Fellowship:*—Ðū hopast ðæt ðū hæbbe ðoftrǽdene tō ðam āwyrigedan deófle, ðonne ðū bǽde ðæt hē ðē āsende his englas tō mīnre dare, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. v. ge-þoftrǽden.

þoftscipe, es; *m. Fellowship:*—Sum brōðor . . . se him wæs on gāstlīcum (-re, MS.) þoftscipe geþeóded, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 5: 14; Gdwin. 62, 2. v. ge-þoftscipe.

þōhe, þōe, þō; *gen.* þōn; *f. Clay:*—Thōhae, thōae *argilla*, Txts. 36, 3. Ðō, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 16. Þōe *creta*, 136, 78. [*Goth.* þāhō πηλός: *O. H. Ger.* dāha *argilla, testa: Ger.* thon: *Icel.* þā *muddy ground.*] v. next word.

þōhiht, þōiht; *adj. Clayey:*—Ðōihte *argillosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 15.

þōht, es; *m. Thought, mind:*—Pund gefe of ðon is ðōht monnes *pondus gratiae, inde est sensus hominis*, Rtl. 192, 23. Suǽ līchomes suǽ ðōhtes (*animae*) hǽlo, 99, 13. Hāles ðōhtes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15. Mid þōhtes wilnunga besmiten *desiderio cogitationis coinquinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 15. In alle ðōht ðīnne *in tota mente tua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 37. In ðon ilco ðōcht *in eundem sensum*, p. 9, 18. Unstaðolfæstnis ðōhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. [*Icel.* þōttr, þōtti.] v. ge-þōht.

þol. v. þoll.

þole-byrde; *adj. Bearing patiently, patient, long-suffering:*—þolebyrde mann *patiens homo* . . . Wer þolebyrde *vir patiens*, Scint. 13, 11, 13. [He beð þoleburde, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 25.]

þolebyrdness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance:*—Tō þolibyrdnysse þrowunga strange *ad tolerantiam passionum fortes*, Scint. 3, 8. [On giwer þoleburdnesse *in patientia vestra*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 9.]

þole-mōd; *adj. Of a patient disposition, patient, long-suffering:*—þolemōd *longanimis*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 43. Heó wæs þolemōd and gestǽðig on hire gebǽran, and ne geseah hī nān man yrre, Homl. Ass. 127, 367. Þolemōd on wiþerweardum þingum *patient in adversity*, R. Ben. 26, 18. His mon fandige hwæðer hē þolemōd (þolo-, Wells Frag.) sȳ and geþyldig *probetur in omni patientia*, 99, 4. Þolomōd *patiens*, Scint.

8, 12, 14. Dæt se mann beó geðyldig and ðolomód (þol-, MSS. U. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 335. Geðyldig and ðolmód, 17, 55. On ðære ēcan worulde, ðe gewelgaþ ða þolmódan, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 2. [Gordoille wes þolemod, Laym. 3141. Katerine wes þuldi & þolemod, Kath. 173. Þolemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me deð him, A. R. 158, 4. Cf. *Icel.* þolin-móðr *patient: Dan.* taal-modig.]

þole-mód (?) *patience:*—*Patientia* ðæt is ðolmód, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334, MS. D. [Habbe we edmodnesse and þolemod, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 266.] v. next word.

þolemódness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance:*—*Patientia,* ðæt is geðyld and þolmódnys gecwæden, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334. Se geþyldiga man mid his þolmódnysse his sáwle gehylt, ii. 28, 146. Ða getreówfullan ealle lífes wiðerweardnesse forþyldigian scylun, be hiora þolemódnesse (þolo-, MS. T.) is þus áwriten, R. Ben. 27, 8, 13. Wurðigan ða gódan þeáwas . . . geþyld and þolemódnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. [Þolemodnesse and edmodnesse, of mild and meek heart, A. R. 158, 2. Þolemodnesse, H. M. 41, 10: Ayenb. 68, 4.]

þolian; *p.* ode *To thole* (still used in some dialects), *suffer, endure.* I. *to suffer* what is evil, punishment, reproach, illness, grief, etc.:—Hwílon forlidenesse ic þolie *aliquando naufragium patior,* Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 18; Rä. 88, 17. Hē þreánýd þolaþ, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet,* Ps. Th. 111, 9. Þoliaþ wē þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Hī hosp þoliaþ *contumeliam toleravit,* Hpt. Gl. 506, 25. Þū þoladest *ferres,* i. *sustinebas, contuleras,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 55. Ðū þolades mægenearfeþu, Exon. Th. 86, 19; Cri. 1411. David his ēhtnesse ðolade, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Hē þeównýd þolode, Cd. Th. 122, 21; Gen. 2030. Hī bryne þolodon, Rood Kmbl. 296; Kr. 149. Ða ðe elþeódigra edwīt þoledon, hæþenra hosp, Judth. Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215. Þoledan and þrowedan *luebant,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Þēh ðū drype þolie, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957. Gif wīf ðone flēwsan ðæs wǽtan þoligen, Lchdm. i. 308, 2. Fela þinga þolian fram yldrum *multa pati a senioribus,* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. Þoligean, Lk. Skt. 24, 26. Dæt micle morð þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Þeówdōm þolian, 135, 9; Gen. 2240. Hýnðo þolian, 198, 18; Exod. 324. Torn þolian, Beo. Th. 1669; B. 832. Wītu þolian, Andr. Kmbl. 2828; An. 1416. Dæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tō þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Syle ðam þoligendan ðicgean . . . ðū hine gelācnast wundorlīce, Lchdm. i. 220, 17: 17: 188, 1. Mid tōðon torn þoligende, Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Ia. *to suffer, undergo, submit to* discipline, treatment:—Se ðe ðysne lǽcedōm þolaþ, Lchdm. i. 300, 20. Dæt wīf ðe on blōdryne wæs fram manegum lǽcum fela þinga þolode, Mk. 5, 26. Tō ðolienne ðinne willan, Ps. C. 90. Ib. of things which are used to do hard work:—Seó ecg geswāc þeódne æt þearfe; þolode ǽr fela hondgemōta, Beo. Th. 3055; B. 1525. II. *to suffer* a person, *bear with, tolerate* a condition of things, *let come to pass:*—Swā lange swā ic mid eów beó, swā lange ic eów þolige (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Þolie (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Dæt is micel wundor, ðæt hit God wolde þolian, ðæt wurde þegn swā monig forlǽdd, Cd. Th. 37, 29; Gen. 597. III. *to suffer lack* or *loss* of something (*gen.*), *to lose* what one has, *to fail to get* what one desires; in many cases the loss or failure is the result of wrong either done or suffered by the subject of the verb, *to forfeit, be* (*wrongfully*) *deprived of:*—Ic ðolige sumes ðinges *careo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 16. Ic ðolige mīnes feós *careo mea pecunia,* ðoligende his þinges *carens sua re,* 41; Zup. 250, 11. Ðonne þolie ic ðus miceles ðæs ðe mīne foregengan hæfdon *in that case I shall be* (*unfairly*) *deprived of thus much of what my predecessors had,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 16. Gif ðū Drihten forgitst, ðū ðolast ðære ēcan mēde, Homl. Th. i. 140, 32. Ðolaþ *carebit* (*benedictione*), Prov. 20, 21. Gē þoliaþ ðæs ðe eów God behēt for eówre ungehīrsumnisse, Deut. i. 40. Hý (*evil spirits*) hāma þoliaþ, Exon. Th. 115, 22; Gū. 193. Ic þolade gōdes ealles, 457, 16; Hy. 4, 84. Hē fērde swā swā his forcūða fæder, and his lífes ðolode and his lǽnan rīces, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 231. Hē (*Job*) hæfde his wīf, þeáh hē his bearna þolode, ii. 30, 204. Þolade *caruerit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 83. Ne forgit ðū deáð, ðý læs ðū þolie ðæs ēcan lífes, Prov. Kmbl. 17. Þeáh God wille hwam hys willan tō forlǽtan, and hē ðæs eft þolige, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 36. Þolige hē his wǽpna and his ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14: L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 15. Þolie se þeówa his hýde oþþe hýdgyldes . . . þolie se frigea his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4, 6. Þolige se dēma, ðe ōðrum wōh dēme, ā his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 17: Chart. Th. 606, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33. Hefonrīces þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 3; Gen. 633: Exon. Th. 402, 8; Rä. 21, 26. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 28; Gn. Ex. 39. IIIa. with a preposition:—Þolige hē be healfre ðære bōte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 19. IV. *intrans. To hold out, exercise endurance, endure, not to give in:* of things, *to last, continue to be serviceable:*—Ic tō aldre sceal sæcce fremman, þenden ðis sweord þolaþ, Beo. Th. 4992; B. 2499. Gif mīn (*an anchor's*) steort þolaþ *if my tail can stand the strain on it,* Exon. Th. 398, 16; Rä. 17, 8. G[sælig?] bið ðæt, ðonne mon him sylf ne mæg wyrd onwendan, ðæt hē ðonne wel þolige, 459, 16; Hy. 4, 117. Æt ðearfe þolian, unwāclīce wǽpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 53; By. 307: 137, 45; By. 201. [*Goth.* þulan *to tolerate, endure: O. Sax.* tholian, tholôn (*trans. acc. and gen., and intrans.*) *to suffer, endure, lose, hold out: O. L. Ger.* tholôn *pati, sustinere: O. Frs.* tholia: *O. H. Ger.* dolēn, dolôn *pati, sustinere, tolerare, luere: Icel.* þola; *p.* þoldi.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, mid-þolian.

þoligend, þoligendlīc, þolibyrdness. v. mid-þoligend, un-þoligendlīc, þolebyrdness.

þoll, es; *m. A thole* or *thowl, a peg in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place:*—þoll *scalmus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 79. Thol, ii. 120, 15. [Tholle, cartepynne *cavilla,* Prompt. Parv. 492. *Du.* dol *a thole: Icel.* þollr *a wooden peg;* esp. *the thole* of a row-boat: *Dan.* tol *a thole;* tolle-gang *a row-lock.*]

þolle, an; *f. A frying-pan:*—Hwer ł þollan *sartaginem,* Hpt. Gl. 503, 16. v. fȳr-þolle.

þol-mód, þolo-byrde, þolo-mód, þon, þonan, þonc, þon-ēcan, þonne, þonon. v. þole-mód, þole-byrde, þole-mód, þan, þanan, þanc, þan-ēcan, þanne, þanan.

Thōmas *Thomas:*—Thōmas ān of ðām twelfon, Jn. Skt. 20, 24. Þōmas, 26. Ðōmas, 28. Thōmas genēðde, Apstls. Kmbl. 99; Ap. 50. Sċe Thōmas týd ðæs apostoles, Shrn. 155, 28. Nergend Thōmase forgeaf ēce rīce, Menol. Fox 444; Men. 223. Cf. Hē sǽde þōmē (thōmase, *later MS.*), Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Hē nýdde ðysne Thōmam, ðæt hē weorðode sunnan deófolgild, Shrn. 156, 9: Mk. Skt. 3, 18.

þoot, Txts. 64, 444. v. wōþ.

þór *the Scandinavian form of a name which in English is* Þunor (-er), *one of the gods, Thor:*—Nū secgaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, ðæt se Iouis wǽre, ðe hý þór hātaþ, Mercuries sunu, ðe hī Ōðon namiaþ; ac hī nabbaþ nā riht: for ðan ðe wē rǽdaþ on bōcum, ge on hǽþenum ge on cristenum, ðæt se hetula Iouis tō sōðan is Saturnes sunu, Wulfst. 107, 8–13. Þór and Ōwðen, ðe hǽðene men heriaþ swīðe, 197, 19. Fled (fleó?) þór (? þr̄, MS.) on fyrgen hæfde (fyrgenheáfde?), Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. Þunor.

þorch. v. þurh.

þorfa; *adj. Destitute, poor;* used as a substantive, *a needy person:*—Of ðorfum *de egenis,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*Icel.* þurfi *or* þurfa *wanting, in need* of. Cf. *Goth.* ga-þaurbs *continens.*] Cf. þearfa.

þorfan; *p.* te *To need:*—Ne ðorfeþ (-æþ, Lind.) *non indiget,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 10. Ne ðo[r]feþ ða ðe hālo sint tō lēce *non egent qui sani sunt medico,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Cf. þearfan, *and see next word.*

þorfend, es; *m.:* þorfende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. A needy person, a poor person:*—Wæs sum ðærfe ł ðo[r]fond (*mendicus*) . . . wæs deád se ðorfendo (*mendicus*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 20, 22. Ofer armne and ðorfend *super egenum et pauperem,* Rtl. 175, 33. Ðorfendo *pauperes,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Eádgo ða ðorfendo *beati pauperes,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20. Ic sello ðorfendum *do pauperibus,* 19, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 5. Ðorfendum ł næfigum (ðarfendum, Rush.) *egenis,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Cf. þearfende, *and see preceding and following words.*

þorfendness, e; *f. Poverty, destitution:*—In ðorfendnisse *in paupertate,* Rtl. 105, 11.

þorf-fæst; *adj. Useful:*—Ne on eorðo ne in feltūne ł on mixenne ðor[f]fæst is *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est,* Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 35. Ðor[f]fæst *utilis,* Rtl. 192, 7. Sié ðor[f]fæsta ūs *prosint nobis,* 91, 27. [Cf. All þatt hemm wass þurrfe, Orm. 9628. *Icel.* þurf-samr *helping.*] Cf. þearf, V, þearf-līc, II, *and next word.*

þorf-leás; *adj. Useless:*—Ðe ðor[f]leása ðegn *inutilis servus,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Ðor[f]leáse ł sum ōðer gefeóllon nēh strǽt *quaedam ceciderunt secus viam,* 13, 4. Esnas ðor[f]leáse (-leóse, Rush.) wē sindon *servi inutiles sumus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 10. Cf. þearf-leás, *and preceding word.*

þorh. v. þurh.

þorian (?) *to dare:*—Thorie *dosmui* (*domui?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 82. [*Icel.* þora *to dare.*]

þorn, es; *m. A thorn, the prickle of a plant* or *a plant on which such prickles grow:*—Þorn *spina,* Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 44: 80, 22: *tribulus,* 33, 45: *dumus,* ii. 25, 70. On ða þyrnan westeweardes, ðǽr se mycla þorn stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 13. Tō hafucðornæ; of ðam þornæ on ðone brādan stān . . . on hælnes þorn; of ðam þorne on ðone brōc, v. 348, 21. On weocan þorn; of ðam þorne, vi. 92, 3. Ðornas *sentes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 28. Þornas, i. 33, 41: 80, 19. Hī wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis,* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Of ðæm hylle ðæt swā be ðǽm .iii. þornan; of ðǽm þornan be ðǽm heáfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 31. Þornas and brēmelas *spinas et tribulos,* Gen. 3, 18. Sume feóllon on þornas; and ða þornas weóxon and forðrysmudon ða, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7. Swā ðū bærne þornas fýre *sicut ignis in spinis,* Ps. Th. 117, 12. Ātió hē of lande ða þornas and ða fyrsas and ðæt fearn and ealle ða weód ðe hē gesió ðæt ðām æcerum derigen *liberat arva fruticibus, falce rubos filicemque resecat,* Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Met. 12, 3. [The word is found in many

local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 341.] ¶ *The name of the letter* þ *was* þorn:—þ byþ þearle scearp, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 13; Rūn. 3. [*Goth.* þaurnus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* thorn *spina, dumus: O. H. Ger.* dorn: *Icel.* þorn *a thorn; the name of the letter* þ.] v. appel-, brēmel-, gemǣr-, hæg-, haga-, lūs-, mǣr-, pōl-, pric-, set-, slāh-, þīfe-þorn, *and following words.*

þorn-geblǣd *a blister caused by the prick of a thorn*, Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

þorn-grǣfe, an; *f. A thorn-copse*:—Andlang ðære þorngrǣfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4.

þornig; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns.* v. þorn:—Se yrðling lufaþ ðone æcer ðe æfter ðornum and brēmelum genihtsume wæstmas āgifþ swīðor ðonne hē lufige ðone ðe ðornig næs, Homl. Th. i. 342, 8. Gehega þīne eáran mid þornigum hege, Wulfst. 246, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dornig: *Ger.* dornig.]

þorniht; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns* (v. þorn) or *briars*:—þorniht *senticosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 41. Tō ðæm þornihtan heáfodlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 32. On ðam þornehtan dūne, 421, 24. On ða þornihtan leáge, v. 389, 14. Ðǣm ðornihtum *senticosis* (velut rosa *senticosis* exorta surculis, Ald. 18, 14), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* dornohti *spinosus*: *Ger.* dornicht.]

þorn-rǣw, e; *f. A row of thorn-bushes*:—On ða þornrǣwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 28. On ða ealdan þornrǣwe, 199, 33, 34.

þorn-rind, e; *f. The bark of a thorn-tree*:—Huutbeámes rinde and þornrinde gecnūa tō duste, Lchdm. ii. 52, 1.

þorn-stybb, -stubb, es; *m. The stump of a thorn-tree*:—Tō ðæm þornstybbe; of ðam þornstybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 252, 28. Tō ðan þornstybbe, vi. 8, 33, 37. On ðonæ þornstub, v. 291, 11. On ðone þornstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 169, 33.

þorof. v. þeorf.

þorp, þrop, es; *m.* Perhaps the idea at first connected with the word is that of an assemblage, cf. the use in Icelandic: Maðr heitir einnhverr . . . þorp ef þrīr ero, Skáldskaparmál; þyrpast *to crowd, throng*; þyrping *a crowd*: later the word may have been used of the assemblage of workers on an estate, and also of the estate on which they worked; all three ideas seem to be implied in one or other of the following glosses:—Tuun, þrop, ðrop *conpetum*, Txts. 53, 557: Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7. *Compitum* i. *villa vel* þingstōw *vel* þrop, 132, 56. þrop *fundus*, i. 37, 51. The idea of an estate belongs to the word in Gothic: þaurp ni gastaistald *ἀγρὸν οὐκ ἐκτησάμην*, Neh. 5, 16. In the end the meaning came to be *hamlet, village*, in which sense it remained for some time in English, e. g.: Ic Ædgar gife freodom Sčē Petres mynstre Medeshamstede of kyng and of biscop, and ealle þa þorpes þe ðærto lin: dæt is, Æstfeld and Dodesthorp and Ege and Pastun, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 40. He com to Bethfage, swo hatte þe þrop, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 13. Ther stod a throp . . . in which that poure folk hadden her bestes and her herbergage, Chauc. Cl. T. 199. Thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare *oppidum*, Prompt. Parv. 492. The word is now obsolete, but it remains in a great many local names, either alone or in composition; though, as such names are found mostly in those parts of England which were affected by the Danes, its occurrence in them may be due rather to Scandinavian than to English influence. v. Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, p. 43 sqq.; Taylor's words and Places, s.v. [*Goth.* þaurp: *O. Frs.* thorp, therp: *O. L. Ger.* thorp, tharp: *Du.* dorp: *O. H. Ger.* dorf *villa, vicus, praedium, oppidum, municipium*: *Icel.* þorp *a hamlet, village.*]

þost, es; *m. Dung, ordure*; with this meaning *thoste* (according to a MS. glossary cited by Halliwell) is used in Gloucestershire:—Wyrc drenc of hwītes hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Bærn hundes ðost and gnīd smale, 7. Nim drīgne hundes þost, 11: ii. 48, 8. [þost, thoste *stercus*, Ps. 82, 11. An horse thoste, P. S. 237, 14. As a thost in the weie totreden, Wick. Ecclus. 9, 10. Ass uryne and swynes thost, Pall. 116, 348. Thoste or toord *stercus*, Prompt. Parv. 492. *O. H. Ger.* dost *stercus, coenum.*]

-þot. v. ge-þot. [Cf. *Icel.* upp-þot *a great stir.*]

þoterian; *p.* ode *To howl, wail, cry out*:—þotraþ *clamat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 12. Geómriende hell þoteraþ *gemens infernus ululat*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 34. Gē wēpaþ and þoteriaþ *plorabitis et flebitis*, Scint. 167, 3. Hī ðotorodon swilce ōðre wulfas, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 27. v. þeótan.

þoterung, e; *f. Howling, wailing, crying*:—Stefn wæs gehȳred wōp and mycel þotorung (þoterung, MS. A.) *vox audita est, ploratus et ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 18: Homl. Th. i. 80, 19. Ne āblinþ grānung and þoterung (on helle), 68, 7. Geómerung and singal þoteruncg, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hē weóp swīðe biterlīce and hē feóll tō Iōhannes fōtum mid geómerunge and þoterunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 32. Hē symle clypode mid swīdlīcere þoterunge: 'And wā dissere burhware,' Homl. Th. ii. 302, 12.

þōþer (-or, -r), es; *m. A ball, sphere*:—Thōthr, thōthor *pila*, Txts. 87, 1584. Ðōþor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 17. þōðer, i. 86, 6. þōþor, 287, 15. Ðōþer *pila* vel *sfera*, 39, 51. þōþer *ballum*, ii. 125, 14. Ðū leornodest ðone cræft ðe wē hātaþ geometrica; on ðam crǣfte ðū leornodest onn ānum þōðere oðþe on æpple ātēfred, ðæt ðū mealitest be ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises rodores ymbehwirft . . . Ðū leornodest be ānre līnan wæs āwriten anlang middes ðæs þōperes . . . Ðū secgst ðæt ðū ymbe ða līnan wite ðe on ðam þōðere ātēfred wæs . . . Ic wolde witan hweðer ðū eác wite ymbe ðone þōðer ðe seó lȳne on āwriten is, Shrn. 174, 16–175, 1. Ðā āgan se cynge plegan wið his gefēran mid þōðere, and Apollonius yrnende ðone ðōðor gelǣhte, Ap. Th. 13, 1–3.

Þrāceas, þrācie (?); *pl. The Thracians*:—Ðrācia cyning, Met. 26, 22, 59, 7. Dorus Thrācea cyning, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 3. *In other passages Latin forms occur*, Traci, Thraci:—Be westan ðære byrig sindon Traci, 1, 1; Swt. 22, 8. Hē wæs farende on Thraci and hié tō him gebīgde *Thracas domuit*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 9: 4, 11; Swt. 204, 16. *Another form is* Trāciane; *pl.*:—Trāciana *Traciarium* (*provincias*, Ald. 64, 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 74. *The name of the country is given as* Trācia, Thrācia:—On Trācia (Thrācia, MS. C.) ðæm londe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 15. Lysimachus befēng Thrāciam *Thracia Lysimacho data*, 3, 11; Swt. 142, 33.

þracian. v. â-, an-, on-þracian.

þracu; *gen.* þræce; *f.* **I.** not in a bad sense, *power, force*:—þracu (-a, MS.) wæs on ōre, heard handplega, hægsteald mōdige, wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 198, 22; Exod. 326. Sigores tācn wið þeóda þræce *a token of victory against the power of nations*, Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Se cāsere hēht bannan tō beadwe, beran ūt þræce . . . wǣron Rōmware sōna gegearwod *the emperor bade give the summons to war, bade put forth their power* (?) . . . *At once were the Romans prepared*, 90; El. 45. Geceósan swā þrymmes þræce swā þrȳstra wræce *to choose either the power of glory or the misery of darkness*, Exon. Th. 37, 14; Cri. 593. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóda þeáwas, þræce mōdigra *the power of the proud*, 118, 12; Gū. 238. **II.** in a bad sense, *violence*:—Oft hī þræce rǣrdon . . . feóndscipe rǣrdon . . . hālge cwelmdon . . . bærndon gecorene, Exon. Th. 243, 18; Jul. 12: 262, 16; Jul. 333. [*O. Sax.* mōdthraka.] v. ādl-, æsc-, bǣl-, ecg-, flān-, gār-, gūð-, hild-, holm-, līg-, mōd-, wǣpen-, wīg-þracu; þrece.

þræc. v. ge-þræc, *and preceding word.*

-þræc. v. on-þræc.

þræc-heard; *adj. Brave in battle*:—þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123.

þræc-hwīl, e; *f. A time of suffering, a hard time*:—Ongan ðā hreówcearig sār cwānian . . . 'Ðū mec þreádes þurh sārslege . . .' Hine seó fǣmne forlēt æfter þræchwīle, Exon. Th. 275, 22; Jul. 554. [Cf. *Icel.* þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*]

þræc-röf; *adj. Valiant*, Cd. Th. 122, 22; Gen. 2030.

þrǣc-wīg, es; *m. Hard fighting*:—þurstige þræcwīges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182.

þræc-wudu, a; *m. A spear*:—Helm, byrne, þræcwudu, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246.

þrǣd, es; *m. A thread*:—Ðrēd *filum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 59: i. 66, 28. þrǣd, ii. 35, 44: i. 81, 65: *fila*, 282, 11. Se gyldna ðrǣd *bratea fila*, ii. 89, 37: 12, 3. þrǣd mē (*a coat of mail*) ne hlimmeþ, ne æt mē hrisil scrīþeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Cnyte mid ānum ðrǣde, Lchdm. i. 218, 20. Mid ānum reádum þrǣde, 100, 19. Mid wyllenan þrǣde, ii. 310, 22. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þrǣde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. þrǣda *filorum*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 18. Āþrāwenum ðrǣdum *contortis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 18. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrǣdum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint. 216, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* thrād *filum*: *O. Frs.* thrēd: *Du.* draad: *O. H. Ger.* drāt: *Ger.* draht *Icel.* þráðr: *Dan.* traad.] v. col-, gold-, hefeld-, rihtung-, weall-þrǣd þrāwan.

þræft *a quarrel, dispute, contention, chiding*:—Siteþ symbelwlonc searwum lǣteþ wīne gewǣged word ūt faran þrǣfte þringan þrymme gebyrmed æfæstum onǣled oferhygda ful *flushed with the feast he sits, affected with wine, words he guilefully lets fare forth, crowd out with quarrel in their train, leavened as he is with pride, inflamed with ill-will, full of overweening*, Exon. Th. 316, 1; Mōd. 42. [*Icel.* þrapt *quarrel*; þrefa *to wrangle.* Jamieson gives *thrafily* in a chiding or surly manner.] v. (?) þrafian.

þrægan (cf. *Goth.* þragjan, *and for conjugation* cf. plegan); *p.* de *To run, proceed in a course*:—Sume tungul læsse gelīðaþ, ða ðe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende, oðde micle māre gefēraþ, ða hire midore ymbe þearle þrægeþ (-aþ?) (cf. sume tunglu habbaþ lengran ymbhwyrft ðonne sume habban, and ða lengestne ðe ymb ða eaxe middewearde hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 24), Met. 28, 24. Ðǣr him eoh fore mīlpaðas mæt, mōdig þrægde, Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Ic seah hors swīþe þrægan, Exon. Th. 400, 4; Rä. 20, 3.

-þrǣge. v. wǣpen-þrǣge.

þrǣl, es; *m. A thrall, slave, servant*:—Ðe yfle ðrael *malus servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. Allra ðrǣl ȳ esne *omnium servus*, Mt. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 44. Se ðe dōeð synne ðrǣl is synnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 34. Ne cweðo ic iów ðrǣlas (ðrǣllas, Lind.), for ðon ðrǣl (ðrǣll, Lind.) nāt hwæt wyrceð hlāford his, 15, 15. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe þrǣl weard tō þegene, and ceorl tō eorle, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 8. Ðeáh þrǣla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe and of cristendōme tō wīcinge weorðe, and hit

æfter ðam eft geweorðe, ðæt wǣpngewrixl weorðe gemǣne þegene and þrǣle, gyf þrǣl ðæne þegen fullîce âfylle, licge ǣgylde ealre his mǣgðe; and gyf se þegen ðæne þrǣl, ðe hē ǣr âhte, fullîce âfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5-10. Oft þrǣl ðæne þegen, ðe ær wæs his hlâford, cnyt swŷðe fæste and wyrcþ him tō þrǣle, 163, 1. Gebēte þrǣl mid his hîde, þegn mid .xxx. scillingan, 181, 9. Ðe hlâferd ðrǣles ðæs *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 50. Ðrǣles (ðrǣlles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 46. Ic cuoeðo ðrǣle mînum, Lind. 7, 8. Hē sende ōðerne ðrael, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. Gif Englisc man Deniscne þrǣl ofsleá, gylde hine mid punde, and se Denisca Engliscne eal swâ, gif hē hine ofsleá, L. Eth. ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 24. Þrǣlas ne mōton habban ðæt hî âgon on âgenan hwîlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, Wulfst. 158, 38. Antecristes þrǣlas, 55, 9. Ðonne beó gē ealle þrǣlas *tunc eritis omnes servi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. [*From Icel.* þræll.]

þrǣl-riht, es; *n. Thrall-right;* in pl. *the legal rights and privileges which belonged to the thrall:*—Freóriht wǣron fornumene and ðrǣlriht generwde . . . Frige men ne mōtan wealdan heora sŷlfra, ne faran ðār hî willaþ, ne âteón heora âgen, swâ swâ hî willaþ; ne þrǣlas ne mōton habban ðæt hî âgon on âgenan hwîlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne ðæt ðæt heom on Godes ēst gōde men geūðon and tō ælmesgife for Godes lufan sealdon, Wulfst. 158, 15.

þrǣs *a fringe, border:*—Ðrēs, liste *limbus*, Txts. 75, 1228. Ðrēs, thrēs *oresta*, 85, 1455. Ðrǣs, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 51. Þrǣs *institu*, i. 26, 10. Ðrēsi *lymbo*, Txts. 75, 1264. Liste oððe þrǣs *lembum*, listum oððe þrǣsum *limbus*(-*is?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 68, 69.

þræsce, an; *f. A thrush:*—Ðrostle *trita*, ðraesce *truitius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 79. [Cf. *Icel.* þröstr; *gen.* þrastar *a thrush.*] v. þrysce.

þræscende. v. þrǣstan.

þræst. v. dærst.

þrǣstan; *p.* te. I. *to twist, writhe, roll about:*—Ðæt hors on misenlîce dǣlas hit wond and ðrǣste *cum diversas in partes se torqueret*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. Hē misenlîcum styrenessum ongan his limu ðrǣstan *diversis motibus coepit membra torquere*, 3, 11; S. 536, 15. II. *to torture, torment, harass, plague, afflict:*—Ǣnne of ðâm mannum ðe hî on ðam fŷre bærndon and ðrǣston *unum de eis quos in ignibus torrebant*, 3, 19; S. 548, 48. Ðætte Bryttas hié sylfe ðrǣston (*contriverint*) on ingefeohtum, 1, 22; S. 485, 11. Mē þræscende (þrǣstende?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 554. Hē grimme sâre ongan ðrǣsted beón (*torqueri*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 19. Ða unrîman mænigeo ðrǣste wǣron *innumerabilis multitudo torqueretur*, 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Missenlîcum cwealmnyssum ðrēste *diversibus cruciatibus torti*, 1, 7; S. 479, 13. III. *to press, constrain:*—Tō nirwienne ꝉ tō þrǣstenne *artandum, constringendum*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 32. [Is] þrǣst *compellitur, coartatur*, 469, 20. [In later English the word seems mostly used intransitively, *to press* in, on, out:—Monie þurles, þer þet water þrest in, A. R. 314, 14. Þreaste smoke ut, Marh. 9, 6. He þraste to þan fihte, Laym. 27644. Moni þusenden þrasten ut of telden, 26318. Heo þresten in uppon me *irruerunt super me*, A. R. 220, 31. Mine cnihtes scullen þræsten (þreaste, 2nd MS.) biforen me, Laym. 23373. He thurgh the thikkeste of the throng gan threste, Chauc. Kn. T. 1754.] v. â-, for-, ge-þrǣstan.

þrǣstedness, þrǣstness. v. for-þrǣstedness, for-, ge-þrǣstness.

þrǣsting, e; *f. Torment, affliction:*—Swâ hē sceal etan ðætte hiene sió gewilnung ðære gîfernesse of his mōdes fæstrǣdnesse ne gebrenge, ne eft sió ðrǣsting (ðrǣsðing, Hatt. MS.) ðæs lîchoman ðæt mōd ne âscrence mid upâhæfennesse *ne aut illos appetitus gulae a mentis statu dejiciat, aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 7.

þræxwold. v. þerscold.

þrafian; *p.* ode. I. *to urge, press:*—Ic ðrafige *urgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Gif ic mîne heorde tō swîðe þrafige on gancge and swence hig ealle hig sweltaþ ânes dæges *si greges meos plus in ambulando fecero laborare, morientur cuncti una die*, R. Ben. 120, 20. Mec mîn freá þrafaþ on þŷstrum, hætst on enge, Exon. Th. 383, 1; Rä. 4, 4. Se biscop sceal þrafian ða mæssepreóstas mid lufe ge mid lâþe, ðæt hié healdan Godes ǣwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. II. *to reprove, rebuke, correct.* v. þrafung:—Se Hǣlend on manegum wîsum ðrafode and âfandode his gingran, and geedlǣhte ðæt ðæt hē ǣr tǣhte tō fulre lâre, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Drihten, ne þreá ðū me ne ne þrafa on ðînum yrre *Domine, ne in ira tua arguas me*, Ps. Th. 37, 1. Hwîlum lîðelîce tō ðreátianne, hwîlum suîðlîce and stræclîce tō ðrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* þrafstjan *to exhort, encourage, comfort.*] v. (?) þræft.

þrafung, e; *f. Reproof, rebuke, censure:*—Þrafunge *argumenti* (v. þrafian, II), Hpt. Gl. 487, 20. Ðæt is ðonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge, ðæt mon openlîce and unforwandodlîce on ōðerne rǣse mid tǣlinge and mid ðrafunga *ex mucrone quippe percutere, est impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 13. Se Hǣlend æteówde hine sylfne cucenne his gingrum æfter his ǣriste on manegum ðrafungum, Homl. Th. i. 294, 16. Hî (*Job's friends*) mid manegum ðrafungum hine (*Job*) geswencton, ii. 454, 21. v. nîd-þrafung.

þrâg, þrâh, e; *f.* I. *a time, season:*—Ðonne seó þrâg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 9; Gū. 1324. Wergendra tō lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, ðâ hyne sió þrâg becwom, Beo. Th. 5759; B. 2883. Ǣr ðam seó þrâh cyme, ðæt hē ðec âworpe of woruldrîce, Cd. Th. 252, 34; Dan. 588. Nis seó þrâh micel, ðæt hî ðē swencan mōton, Andr. Kmbl. 214; An. 107. Ða æfterwritenan lǣcedōmas ne sculon on âne þrâge tō lange beón tō gedōne, Lchdm. ii. 186, 12. Nis ðæt eówer ðæt gē witan ða þrâge and ða tîde *non est vestrum nosse tempora vel momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. II. having reference to the condition of things at any time, *time* as in good, bad, hard, etc. *times:*—Hū seó þrâg (*the happy time just described*) gewât, swâ heó nō wǣre, Exon. Th. 292, 7; Wand. 95. Is ðeós þrâg ful strong, ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, 270, 13; Jul. 464. Onwæcnaþ sió wōde þrâg ðære wrǣnnesse and gedrēfþ hiora mōd *libido versat avidis corda venenis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Ic mē þyslîcre ǣr þrâge ne gewēnde *I did not expect such a time as I have had*, Exon. Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Wēndon hié þearlra geþinga, þrâge hnâgran, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Ōð ðæt rîmgetæl rēðre þrâge daga forð gewât, Cd. Th. 85, 26; Gen. 1420. Hē ðŷ wyrs meahte þolian ða þrâge, ðâ hió swâ þearl becom (cf. Ðâ hit gelomp ðæt hē on swâ micelre nearunesse becom, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26), Met. 1, 77. III. adverbial uses. Cf. hwîl:—Þrâge *interim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 76. Hē þrâge mid ūs wunode *he dwelt with us for a time*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19: Exon. Th. 208, 24; Ph. 160: Ps. Th. 81, 5: 111, 4: Met. 20, 134. Tōdrîf ðone mist ðe þrâge nū hangode hwŷle, 20, 264. Hē þrâge siððan wîcum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 25; Gen. 1811: 74, 5; Gen. 1217. Hit þrâge sceal in sondhofe siþþan wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 30; Gū. 1168. Swelge hē ða ðrâge ðe (*while, as long as*) hē mæge, Lchdm. ii. 284, 14. Geærndon hî sume ðrâge *they raced for some time*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. Ealle þrâge *all the time*, Ps. Th. 101, 25: Exon. Th. 324, 2; Vîd. 88: Judth. Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 237: Apstls. Kmbl. 60; Ap. 30. Ðū sægdest ðæt ic sceolde lifigan lange ðrâge, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Bâd sunu Lameches sōðra gehâta lange þrâge, Cd. Th. 86, 5; Gen. 1426: 153, 25; Gen. 2544: 252, 4; Dan. 573: Beo. Th. 108; B. 54: Andr. Kmbl. 1580; An. 791. Wǣran hî ǣr on hǣþenra hæfteclommum lange þrâga, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 17. Þēh mîn lîchama lytle ðrâge on niðerdǣlum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Swâ ic þrâgum (*at times, sometimes*) winne, hwîlum . . ., hwîlum, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67: 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4: 494, 6; Rä. 82, 4: Cd. Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112: Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Wæter wynsumu mōnþa gehwam bearo geondfaraþ þrâgum (*at appointed times*), is ðæt þeódnes gebod, ðætte twelf sîþum ðæt tîrfæste lond geondlâce laguflōda wynn, Exon. Th. 202, 11; Ph. 68: Ps. Th. 138, 11. [Habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 10. He tah hine aȝein ane þrowe, Laym. 640. God þraȝhe *a good while*, Orm. 3475. Lat me nu habbe mine þroȝe (*rimes with* oȝe), O. and N. 260. Sume þroȝe *for a while*, 478. Or he reste hym ony thrawe, Rich. 5062. Liþe me a litel þroȝe, Horn. 336. Þrawe, Havel. 276: R. Brun. 180, 11: Alis. 3836. Thi pynes lastes bot a thrawe, Met. Homl. 142, 2. Throwe, Ch. M. of L. T. 953. Many a throwe, Ch. Yem. T. 941. Any throwe, Monk's T. 3326. Throwe, a lytyl wyle *momentum*, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. earfoþ-, ryne-, treów-þrâg.

þrâg-bisig; *adj. Occupied for a time* (?), *periodically employed* (?):—Ic sceal þrâgbysig þegne mînum hŷran georne, Exon. Th. 387, 6; Rä. 5, 1. The subject of the riddle is a millstone, and the Latin riddles on which the English one is based seem to suggest that the epithet might refer to running; Aldhelm has: Par labor ambarum . . . altera currit; Symphosius: Non desinit ille moveri. v. Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. But the verse requires *þrâg*, while the verb, *þrægan*, has a short vowel; and *þrâg* seems always (?) used in the sense of *time*.

þrâg-mǣlum; *adv. From time to time, at times, at intervals:*—Ic wæs nŷde gebǣded, þrâgmǣlum geþreád, ðæt ic ðē sōhte, Exon. Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Ne meahton hió word forðbringan, ac hió þrâgmǣlum þióton ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, þrâgmǣlum eft ânforlǣteþ (cf. hit hwîlum þunraþ, hwîlum nâ ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 34), 28, 55. Ðrâgmǣlum, Andr. Kmbl. 2461; An. 1232.

þrang (?) *a throng, crowd:*—Wæterberendra þran[gum] *lixarum coetibus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 15. [Grete thrang of men, Pr. C. 4704. A þral in þe þrong, Allit. pms. 42, 135. *Du.* drang *a crowd: M. H. Ger.* dranc: *Ger.* drang: *Icel.* þröng.] v. ge-þrang; þringan.

þrâwan; *p.* þreów; *pp.* þrâwen *To throw* (v. throw, thraw *to turn wood, to twist;* throwster *one that throws or winds silk* or *thread;* throwing-clay *clay that will work on the wheel*, Halliw. Dict. See, also, E. D. S. Pub. Holderness, Lincolnshire and Huddersfield dialects, *thraw, thrown:* Jamieson's Dict. *thraw.*), *twist:*—Ic samod þrâwe *contorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 16. I. *trans. To twist, rack, torture:*—Hē hēt hî on hencgene âstreccan and ðrâwan swâ swâ wiððan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē hēt hine hōn on hengene, and mid hengene ðrâwan tō langere hwîle, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 31. II. *intrans. To twist, turn round,* (1) *to take a different direction:*—Se lîg sōna ðreów ðwyres wið ðæs windes *the flame at once turned round in a contrary direction towards the wind*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 8. (2) *to turn round, revolve:*—Þrâwende *rotante* (*fusa*, Ald. 175, 34), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 78. (3) *to curl:*—Þrâwendum ꝉ cyrpsiendum loccum *crinibus crispantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 9. [Haremarken þrauwen

mid winde, Laym. 27359. *But Layamon uses the word intransitively also of movement:*—Of his horse he þreou (cf. anan swa ich lihte of blonken, 793), 807. Þa cheorles up þreowen (þreuwen, 2nd MS.) *the churls started up*, 12321. Þrawen wyth a þwong, Gaw. 194. *The word, however, early gets the meaning of* throwing:—Horn þreu þe ring to grunde . . . 'Palmere trewe, þe ring þat þu þrewe,' Horn 1160–72. Ded he threow him to grounde, Alis. 2425. In fire saltou thrawe þam *in igne dejicies eos*, Ps. 139, 11. *O. L. Ger.* thrâan *rotare: Du.* draaijen *to turn, twist: O. H. Ger.* drâjan; *wk. tornare, torquere: Gen.* drehen.] v. â-, be-, ge-, ge-ed-, þurh-þrâwan; twi-þrâwen.

þrâwing-spinel, e; *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin:*—þrâwincspinle ł hærnædla *calamistro*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 7: 513, 75: 526, 46.

þreá, þrawu; *gen.* þreá; *pl.* þreá; *f.:* þreá; *gen.* þreán, *also* þreás (?); *m.; also neuter.* I. *rebuke, reproof, threat:*—Thrauuo, thrauu, trafu *argutiae*, Txts. 41, 200. Se ðe ege healdeþ eallum þeódum and his þreá ne sî ðær for âwiht *qui corripit gentes, non arguet?* Ps. Th. 93, 10. For ðînre þreá *ab increpatione tua*, 75, 5. Hê mid heardre ðreá hî on spræc *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Ðreán *adversione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 29. Ðâm scamleásan ne wyrð nô gestiéred bûtan micelre tælinge and miclum ðreán *impudentes ab impudentiae vitio non nisi increpatio dura compescit*, Past. 31; Swt. 205, 23. For ðînum þreán and for ðînum yrre *ab increpatione tua, ab inspiratione spiritus iræ tuae*, Ps. Th. 17, 16. Ða him þreá ðîne þearle ondrâdaþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, 103, 8. Hê for him þreá geaf kyningum *corripuit pro eis reges*, 104, 12. Gê hlâfordas, dôð gê eówrum monnum ðæt ilce, and gemetgiaþ done ðreán *vos domini eadem facite illis, remittentes minas*, Past. 29; Swt. 203, 1. Ne hî Agustinus lârum ne his bênum ne his ðreám (*increpationibus*) geþafigean woldan, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ðreá þeódum eáwan *ad faciendas increpationes in populis*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. II. *chastisement, correction, punishment, an infliction* that has been deserved, justifiable *severity:*—Se egsan þreá *the pain caused by the terror of the day of judgement*, Exon. Th. 65, 34; Cri. 1064. Seó lufu ðæt gemet ðære ðreá (*the punishment to be imposed for stealing*) dihtaþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21. On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tô wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, S. 492, 18. Ðære uplecan ðreá sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis*, 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Æfter ðære ðreá (*flagello*), 4, 31; S. 611, 1. Ðæt weorþeþ þeódum tô þreá, ðâm ðe þone Gode ne cûþun, Exon. Th. 67, 21; Cri. 1092. Ðoliaþ wê þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Þurh egsan þreá, Exon. Th. 83, 32; Cri. 1365. Næs ænig ðæt mec þus bealdlîce bendum bilegde, þreám forþrycte, 273, 22; Jul. 520. III. *an infliction* (where no idea of correction is implied), *evil, ill, pang, plague, calamity, affliction:*—Tô ne geniólaecað tô ðê yfel and ðreá (*flagellum*) ne geneólaeceþ getelde ðînum, Ps. Surt. 90, 10. Hî gesomnadon in mec ðreá (*flagella*), 34, 15. Heó fleón gewât þreá (*ill treatment*, cf. Gen. 16, 6) and þeówdôm, Cd. Th. 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Geþola þeóda þreá *bear the ills inflicted on thee by the gentiles*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Swylt ealle fornom . . . þurh þearlîc þreá *death carried off all . . . by a terrible calamity* (*shipwreck*), Exon. Th. 283, 10; Jul. 678. Þreá wæron þearle, þegnas grimme, 135, 4; Gû. 519. Monge ðreá (*flagella*) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 31, 10. Wê ðec for þreáum and for ðeónýdum (for þearfum and for þreánýdum, Exon. Th. 186, 3) ârna biddaþ, Cd. Th. 234, 18; Dan. 294. Bonan mændon ðæt hý monnes bearn þreám oferþunge and him tô earfeðum âna cwôme gif hý him ne meahte mâran sârum gyldan gyrnwræce *the murderous spirits made moan, that a child of man would have surpassed them in afflictions* (i. e. *would have caused them greater miseries than they had done to him*), *and alone would have come to their distress, if they could not requite their misery on him with greater pains*, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gû. 402. Þreám forþrycced þurh ðæs þeódnes word *grievously oppressed by the prince's words* (*which announced his death*), 174, 1; Gû. 1171. Hî beág ymb mîn heáfod þreám (*painfully* or *with reproaches?*) biþrycton, 88, 26; Cri. 1446. Hê Godes ðeówdôm miccle swîðor lufode þonne ða îdlan þreás ðisse worlde *he loved God's service much more than the vanities and vexations of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 27. III a. in reference to inanimate things:—Sunne wearð þreám âþrysmed *the sun was miserably darkened* (*at the crucifixion*), Exon. Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. Wind nearwe geheaðrod, þreám forþrycced *the wind, straitly confined, strictly repressed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. [Hie nimeð swo bittere þrowes, þat hie ne mai hire muð holden, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 2. A thrawe hire cam, Alis. 616. Wa geres us thol hard traues (thrawes, MS. C.), Met. Homl. 36, 16. In his harde þrowe, L. H. R. 150, 18. On his last þrowe, Ass. B. 533. Throwe, womannys pronge *erumpna*, Prompt. Parv. 493. *O. Sax.* thrâ (*in* thrâ-werk): *O. H. Ger.* drauua, drouua, drôa *animadversio, comminatio, mina; drôa passio: Icel.* þrâ *a throe, pang.*] v. brôh-, cwealm-, heáh-, môd-, þeód-þreá, *and next word.*

þreágan, þreán, *and* þreáwian (v. þreápian); *p.* þreáde [*in* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7 *a form occurs that might be a strong past of* þreán, *on the analogy of* þwean, sleán:—Ðæt gewit wæs swîþe sorgiende for ðâm ermþum ðe hî drôgan; cf. *the rendering of the same passage in the metres:* Ðæt môd wæs swîðe sorgum gebunden for ðâm earfoþum ðe him on sæton, Met. 26, 97. *But, perhaps,* drugon *should be read, as Latin is:* Mens super monstra, quae *patitur*, gemit]; *pp.* þreád. I. *to reprove, rebuke, reproach:*—Ic hine þreáge (ðreá, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) and forlæte *corripiam illum et dimittam*, Lk. Skt. 23, 22. Ne þreáge (drêgu, Surt.: þreá, Spl. C.: þræwie, Spl. T.) ic eów *non arguam te*, Ps. Th. 49, 9. Þreáge (ðrêu, Surt.: ðreáge, Spl.), 49, 23. Ðû ðreást (ðreádes, Surt.: þreádest, Spl.) ðeóda *increpasti gentes*, 9, 5. Gif ðû ðreást (dreast, MS.) *si corripueris*, Kent. Gl. 714. Ðreáð *corripit*, 514: *arguit*, 290. Ðû oferhýdige þreádest (ðreádes, Surt.) *increpasti superbos*, Ps. Th. 118, 21. Abraham þreáde Abimelech mid wordum *Abraham increpavit Abimelech*, Gen. 21, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 3371; An. 1689. Hê ðreáde ðænne wind, Lk. Skt. 8, 24: 23, 40. Ðreáde *corripit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 20. Þreádon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 13. Ne þreá ðû mê *ne arguas me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1: 37, 1. Þreá hine openlîce *publice argue eum*, Lev. 19, 17: R. Ben. 13, 9. Mê sôðfæst gerecce (ðreáð, Surt.) and þreáge (ðreáð, Surt.) *corripiet me justus et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7. Ðreágan *redarguere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. Hê ongan hine þreágean (þreágan, MS. B.) *coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Ðreiga, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 22. Hê sceall stîdlîcor þreán (*arguere*), R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1. Monige sindon suîðe lîðelîce tô ðreágeanne *nonnulla sunt leniter arguenda*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 24. Sindon monige suîðe suîðe tô ðreágeanne ðæt hî gehiéran ðreágende of ðæs lâriówes mûðe hû micle byrðenne hié habbaþ on hiera scyldum *nonnulla sunt vehementer increpanda, ut quanti sit ponderis culpa ab increpantis ore sentiatur*, Swt. 159, 16–18. Ða andwyrde se ôðer ðreágende '*the other answering rebuked him* (Lk 23, 40), Homl. Th. ii. 256, 12. Ðreágende wer *uir objurgans*, 530, 28. Wæs hê fram ðâm brôþrum ðreád *corripiebatur a fratribus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10. Wê beóþ þreád *corripiemur*, Ps. Spl. 89, 12. II. *to punish* one who deserves punishment, *to chastise* by way of discipline, with a view to amend, *to chasten, correct:*—Ða ðe ic lufige, ða ic ðreáge and beswinge, Homl. Th. i. 470, 26. God beswingð and þreáð ða ðe hê lufaþ, ii. 548, 18: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024. Lêg þreáð þeódsceaþan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. Wê sculon men ðreágean swâ swâ ða gôdan fæderas gewunigaþ heora bearn ða hî for heora synnum ðreágeaþ and swingaþ and hwæðere ða sylfan ðe hî mid ðâm wîtum ðreágeaþ and swenceaþ lufiaþ eác *sic nos fidelibus tenere disciplinam debemus, sicut boni patres filiis solent, quos et pro culpis verberibus feriunt, et tamen ipsos quos doloribus adfligunt amant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 15–18. Ðû mê þreádes þurh sârslege, Exon. Th. 275, 7; Jul. 546. Drihten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýslîcere swingle for his ungehýrsumnysse, Shrn. 98, 14. Hê hine sylfne þreáge swîðe þearle mid forhæfednesse ætes and drinces, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 18. Synrust þwéan, hine sylfne þreán, Exon. Th. 81, 10; Cri. 1321. Mid þýstrum þreán, Ps. Th. 104, 24. Ðrêgende ðreáde mec Dryhten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 117, 18. Hê him eáwde mid hû miclum swingum hê ðreád and wîtnod wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 24. Hê (*the man who will not give tithes*) bið mid wîtum þreád æfter his deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 49, 25. Synfulle (*those in purgatory*) beóþ þreád, Elen. Kmbl. 2590; El. 1296. III. of undeserved punishment, *to torture, torment, afflict, distress, vex, oppress:*—Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan and nâuht ne þreáþ ðâm scildigum *fortuna premit insonteis debita sceleri noxia poena*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Se hine mid miclum wîtum þreáde, ðæt hê Criste widsôce, Shrn. 93, 33. Ðreáde, 118, 19, 21. 'Þreá hig lôca hû ðû wylle.' Sarai hig ðâ geswencte, Gen. 16, 6. Ic hâlsige ðê ðæt ðû mê ne þreáge (*torqueas*), Mk. Skt. 5, 7: Lk. Skt. 8, 28. Ðrêge *urgeat*, Ps. Surt. 68, 16. Ðâ hêt hê hî âhôn be hire loccum and hî þreágean mid missenlîcum wîtum, Shrn. 75, 21: 104, 16. Swingan and þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Côme ðû ûs tô þreágenne (*torquere*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 29. Ðreágende *torquens*, Kent. Gl. 662. Mid sumre untrumnesse his lîchaman ðreád *quadam infirmitate corporis arreptus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 12. (Wê) biáð þreáde *aporiamur* (aporiare *ad angustiam reducere*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 44: 7, 6. (Wæron) þreád (*cruciatibus*) *artabantur, stringebantur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 10. III a. where the subject of the verb is not a person:—Seó langung hine þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Gif strongra storm and genip swýþor ðreáde *si procella fortior aut nimbus perurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [Þraghand *castigans*, Ps. 117, 18. What if þretty þryuande be þrad (*punished*), Allit. Pms. 60, 751. *O. Sax.* gi-þrôôn *corripere* (Lk. 23, 22, v. *first passage in* I *above*): *O. H. Ger.* drauwen, drouwen *arguere, redarguere, increpare, minari, minitari.*] v. ge-þreán.

þreágend, es; *m. One who reproves* or *corrects:*—þreágendes (*vox*) *correctoris* (*amici*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 48.

þreágung, þreáwung (v. þreápung), þreáung, þreáng, e; *f.* I. *reproof, rebuke:*—þreáiunge *castigationis* (*censura*), Hpt. Gl. 476, 48. For ðære strenge ðînre þreáunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Of þreáunga (þrægunge, MS. T.: ðreánge, Surt.) ðînre *ab increpatione tua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18: 79, 17: 103, 8. Fram ðreáwunge (ðreánge, Surt.), 75, 6. Hû gesceádwîs se reccere sceal bión on his ðreáunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 5. Ðreáunge *correptionibus*; Swt. 155, 5. Ðreánge *increpationem*, Ps. Surt. 37, 15. Ðreángum *increpationibus*, 38, 12. Ðreánge *increpationes*, 149, 7. II. *a threat:*—Ælc gleáw môd hit gewarenaþ ægðer ge wiþ heora þreáunga ge wid ôlecunga *prudentia nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse*

blanditias, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. **III.** *chastisement, punishment*:—Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg and þreáung (*castigatio*) mîn on dægrǽde, Ps. Spl. 72, 14. Đæt ic îdel heonone ne hwyrfe mîne synna on þreágunge berende *that I may not go hence with nothing accomplished, bearing my sins to punish me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 672. **III a.** *correction*:—Æfter deáþe nân þreágincge ys leáf *post mortem nulla correctionis est licentia*, Scint. 48, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* drowunga, drôunga *animadversio, comminatio.*]

þreahs. v. þreax.

þreál, e; *f. Correction*:—Þreál *correctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 81. **I.** *correction by words, reproof, rebuke*:—Đreál *correptio*, Kent. Gl. 1061. Þreále *invectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Hê (*John the Baptist*) đa heardheortan đeóde mid stearcre đreále and stîdre myngunge tô lîfes wege gebîgde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. **II.** *correction by acts, chastisement, punishment, discipline*:—Gif hê bêtan nele underlicgge hê rihtlîcre þreále *si non emendaverit, discipline regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 13. Đû (*Belshazzar*) noldest đê warnian þurh đînes fæder đreále, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 8. Mistlîce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas ođđe dyntas . . ., L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 25. Hine man mid lîchamlîcum þreálum gewylde, R. Ben. 57, 12: 58, 10. Đonne wurđ seó heardnis stîdmôdre heortanswîđe gehnescad þurh grimlîce steóra and heardlîce đreála, đe ic on mâncyn sænde, Wulfst. 133, 19.

þreá-lîc; *adj. Miserable, woeful, calamitous*:—Godes âgen bearn hêngon fæderas ûsse; đæt wæs þreálîc geþôht, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426. Wæs þreálîc þing (*the deluge*) þeódum tôweard, rêđe wîte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Đa apostolas þrowedon folcbealo đreálîc, mærne martyrdôm, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

þreán. v. þreágan.

þreá-nîd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Force* or *compulsion that punishes* or *causes misery, affliction that comes from punishment*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre; is đes hæft tô đan strang, þreánŷd đæs þearl *this imprisonment is so hard, so severe the pain of my punishment*, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Þrowigean þreániéd micel fŷres wylm *to suffer much torturing violence, the fervor of fire*, Cd. Th. 229, 7; Dan. 213. Þreánŷd þolian, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284: Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28. Þreánêd, 270, 12; Jul. 464. Blîđheort wunode eorl in þreánêdum *cheerful the man remained in his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2530; An. 1266. Wê đec for þearfum and for þreánŷdum ârena biddaþ *we pray thee for mercy on account of our needs and afflictions*, 186, 4; Az. 14: Beo. Th. 1668; B. 832. Đone feónd hê gefetrode fŷrnum teágum, biþeahte þreánŷdum (*with penal restraints*), 359, 11; Pa. 61. Þreánêdum beþeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 1764; El. 884.

þreá-nîdla, an; *m. Painful constraint, restraint of punishment, oppression*:—Bêc âmyrgaþ môdsefan of đreánŷdlan đisses lîfes *books bring the mind to mirth from the painful pressure of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 481; Sal. 241. Đonne wyrd and warnung winnaþ mid hira đreánŷdlan hwæđerne âđreóteþ êr *when fate and prudence strive, each with its own hard constraint, which of the two tires first?* 857; Sal. 428. Nealles sylfes willum ac for þreánêdlan, Beo. Th. 4450; B. 2224. Hê þeóstra þegnas þreániédlum bond *he bound the ministers of darkness with penal restraints*, Exon. Th. 143, 29; Gû. 668.

þreánîd-lîc; *adj. That entails painful violence, calamitous, afflictive*:—Micel is đæt ongin and þreániédlîc đînre gelîcan đæt đû forhycge hlâford ûrne *great is the undertaking and calamitous for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128.

þreáp (?) *a troop, band*:—þreápum *commanipularibus, sociis* (*perhaps* heápum *should be read*, cf. efenheápum *conmanipularibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 27; *or* þreátum; v. þreát: *but* þreáp *may have a double sense as* þreát *has* (*see, too,* þreápian, þreátian); *in later English it remains with the meaning* strife, contest, e. g.: Wituten threp (ani enuy, alle chidyng) or strijf, C. M. 13310. This þrepe (*the siege of Troy*) for to leue, Destr. Tr. 9845: *perhaps, also, in sense of troop*:—An feondes trume . . . þe saules . . . awarieþ al a-þrep (*in a troop?* or = *Ital.* a gara) al so wulues doþ þe scep, Misc. 149, 85. Halliwell gives *thrap* to crowd, as an Essex word), Hpt. 477, 52: 487, 33.

þreápian; *p.* ode *To rebuke, reprehend*:—Oft gelimpeþ, đonne hê tô suîđe and tô đearllîce đreápian (đreáwian, đreátian, Cott. MSS.) wile his hiéremenn, đæt his word beóþ gehwyrfedo tô unnyttre oferspræce *plerumque contingit, ut, dum culpa subditorum cum magna invectione corripitur, magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. [þrepe *arguere*, Ps. 93, 10. Himm birrþ þræpenn wiþþ skill onnȝæness alle sinness *he must with discretion contend against all sins*, Orm. 5744. Whan ȝe aȝens the prechur threpe *when ye blame the preacher* (quotation in Halliwell's Dict.). Ha þreapeđ aȝein þe, Kath. 1916. Bihat al þ tu wult, þreap (*threaten*) þrefter inoh, 1499. In þraldom to þrepe (*contend*) with þe werld, Destr. Tr. 12134. Þai þrappit with stormys, 2003. They threpide wyth the throstille, D. Arth. 930. See also Halliwell's Dict. *threap, thripe;* Jamieson's Dict. *threpe.* Cf. Al þet fortune may þreapny (*threaten*) an do, Ayenb. 84, 20.] v. þrîpel, *and next word.*

þreápung, e; *f. Rebuke, reproof*:—Đæt geđreátade môd bið suîđe rađe gehwierfed tô fiôunga gif him mon tô ungemetlîce mid đære đreápunga (đreáwunga, Cott. MSS.) oferfylgđ suîđur đonne mon đyrfe *correpti mens repente ad odium proruit, si hanc immoderata increpatio, plus quam debuit, affligit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 14. [þrepyng *strife*, Allit. Pms. 43, 183. Cf. Cheaste. Þes boȝ him todelþ ine .vij. oþre boȝes . . . þe zixte þreapninge (*threatening*) . . . Efterward comeþ þe þreapnynges and beginneþ þe medles and þe werres, Ayenb. 65–66.] v. two preceding words.

þreát, es; *m.* **I.** *a troop, band, crowd, body of people, swarm, press, throng*, (1) indefinite:—þreát *turba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 29. Đreát (đreátt, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 32. Đreôt (đæt folc ł đreátas, Lind.) *turbae*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 10. Menigo đreád (monige đreátas, Rush.) *multa turba*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 7: 5, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Þreát *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 33: i. 291, 13. Se đreát (*caterva*) đara Godes đeówa, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. His đegna đreát *ministri ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heofonengla þreát, Exon. Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928. Wîtgena weorod, wîfmonna þreát, 462, 7; Hö. 48. Þreátes *classis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 78. Þreáte *examine*, 33, 26. Gesomnadum đreáte (*coetu*) bisceopa, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12: Blickl. Homl. 95, 6. Se wæs on đam đreáte þreotteóđa secg, Beo. Th. 4803; B. 2406. Cyning þreáte fôr, herge tô hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 102; El. 51: Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. Hió þrungon on þreáte *they pressed in a crowd*, Elen. Kmbl. 657; El. 329. In đreáte *in choro*, Ps. Surt. 149, 3: 150, 4. Hî gesomnodan mycelne đreát discipula *congregata discipulorum caterva*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25. Wyrma þreát, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Gif hê on þreát cymeþ, Exon. Th. 380, 4; Rä. 1, 2. Ofer đreótt, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 2. Menigo ł đreátas *turbae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 2. Engla þreátas, Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. Ealle đa mycclan þreátas đe him mid fêrdon, 99, 35. Þurh þreáta geþræcu, Exon. Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Mid engla đreátum *ducibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 12. Þreátum *festis choreis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 14. Weras đreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Meara þreátum, Exon. Th. 119, 19; Gû. 257. Đreáttum *turbis*, Rtl. 95, 6. (2) in a more definite sense:—Đreát *turma* .i. *xxxii equites*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12 margin. Đes đreát *haec cohors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Zup. 64, 12. *Cohors, d. milites vel* þreát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 1. Þreát *falanx, multitudo militum, cohors*, 147, 6. Of þreáte *ex falange*, 29, 66. Đreóte, 107, 59. Đæs dêman cempan gegaderodon ealne đone þreát (đreád, Lind. *cohortem*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Þicfealdum þreátum eóroda *spissis legionum cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. **II.** *violence, compulsion, force, oppression, punishment, ill-treatment.* v. þreátend:—Is đeós þrâg ful strong, þreát ormæte; ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 14; Jul. 465. Hê wæs gebunden fŷre and lîge; đæt wæs fæstlîc þreát (*a punishment that pressed on him without remission*), Cd. Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Gotan eástan sceldas læddon þreáte (*by force* or (?) *with their army*) geþrungon þeódlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Stôdan him âbûtan swearte gâstas and mid micclum đreáte (*with great violence*) him onsigon, Homl. Th. i. 414, 9. Đa đe hæfdon sum þing lytles tô bigleofan, đæt gelæhton reáferas and of đam mûđe him âbrudon unmæđlîce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Mid swîđlîcum þreáte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 105: 29, 217. Godes æ forgægan for his gramlîcan đreáte, 25, 220. Ne forhtige gê for đæs fyrnfullan þreátum (*cruelties*, or (?) *troops*), 25, 260. Hié ealle worlde weán and ealle þreátas (*all the woes of the world and all miseries*) oferhogodan . . . hié ealle worldlîce tintrega and ealle lichomlîcu sâr oferhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16. [Riden ut þritti þusend, þe þræt (*throng*) wes þa mare, Laym. 9791. Listeđ wich þreat (*punishment, trouble*, cf. God wile his swerd dragen, 22), Dauid setted uppen us, O. E. Homl. ii. 61, 20. Þrat moste I þole and unþonk, Allit. Pms. 93, 55. 'Herekempen scullen þi lond wasten . . .' þis iherde þe king, þræt (*threat*) þas kaiseres, Laym. 22582. For scriđ ne đret *neither for entreaty nor threat*, Gen. and Ex. 2021. Ne recche ich noht of þine þrete, O. and N. 58. Grete wordis and moche grym þrete, Destr. Tr. 2595. Hire sire and hire dame þreteþ hire to bete, nule heo forgo Robin for al heore þrete, Misc. 190, 84. *M. H. Ger.* drôz *annoyance, molestation.* Cf. *Icel.* þraut; *f. a struggle, labour, hard task.*] v. â-, beadu-, beorn-, eóred-, ge-, gûđ-, here-, heofon-, îren-, mægen-, mearc-, sige-, wæg-þreát.

þreátend, es; *m. A violent person, one using violence* or *compulsion*:—Đæm đreátende *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Đæm nêdende ł đæm đreátende *volenti* (l. *violenti*), 5, 42. Đæm đreáddende *angarianti*, p. 14, 17. v. þreát, **II.**

þreátian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to urge, press*:—Threátade *urguet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 21. (1) *to oppress, afflict, vex, trouble, exercise, harass*:—Đû đreást đa đeóda đe ûs đreátigeaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 5. Mec lâđgeteónan þreátedon þearle *my foes harassed me sorely*, Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560. Wyrd . . . for đŷ cymþ tô đæm gôdan, đæt hió ôþer twêga dô, ođđe hine þreátige tô đon đæt hê bet dô đonne hê êr dyde, ođđe him leánige đæt hê êr tela dyde *fortuna . . . remunerandi exercendive bonos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 3. Þreátende *maceratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 49: 55, 43. (2) *to urge* a person to something, *press* for something, *force* to do something:—For đî ic đreátige đê tô ûra goda offrunge, đæt đis folc, đe đû bepæhtest, forlêton đa îdelnysse đînre lâre, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31.

Seó wyrd ðe þreátaþ ða yflan tô wîtnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25 note. Hê þreátode hine tô hæþenscipe, Shrn. 33, 10. Æghwylc hine þreátode æfter ðâm bôcum *every one tormented him for the books*, 123, 29. Ða cempan hine ðreátodon ðæt hê his lâc offrian sceolde *the soldiers urged him to offer his sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 27. Men ðreátian and tihtan tô gôdum ðeáwum for ðam ege ðæs wîtes *ad rectum supplicii terrore deducere*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7. Sceolan ða bisceopas men georne þreátigean, and him bebeódan, ðæt hî Godes dômas on riht healdan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 35. Ongan se câsere hine ðreátian tô hæðengylde, Shrn. 121, 12. Ða fæmnan Simfronius ongan þreátian his suna tô wîfe *that virgin* (*St. Agnes*) *Simfronius attempted to force to be wife to his son*, 56, 7. Geneáded ł þreátod *coacta*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 22. **II.** *to reprove, rebuke*:—On wuda ðû wildeór wordum þreátast *increpa feras silvarum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Geðence hê ðæt hê bið self suíðe gelîc ðâm ilcan monnum ðe hê ðær ðreátaþ and hênð *aequales se ipsis fratribus, qui corriguntur, agnoscant*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16. Se ðe brûne ýða þreátaþ *he that rebukes the waves* (cf. geðreádade tô sae *increpavit mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26), Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. God þreátode (*arguit*) ðê, Gen. 31, 42. Ðâ þreátode (*increpavit*) se fæder hine, 37, 10. Ðonne se lâreów sêcð ðone tîman ðe hê his hiéremen on ðreátigean (ðreágean, Cott. MSS.) mæge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 6. Lîðelîce tô ðreátianne (ðreátigeanne, Cott. MSS.) *leniter arguenda*, Swt. 151, 11. **III.** *to threaten*:—Hê þreátaþ ðone earman mid his eágum *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Hî þreátiaþ eall moncynn mid hiora þrymme *ore torvo comminantes*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6: Met. 25, 13. [*In later English the forms from* þrêtan, þriétan (e. g. *p.* þrette) *occur, though in the earlier time this form seems very rare.* v. þrîtan. He gon þretien swiðe, þat al he wolde heom todrive, Laym. 17300. Mine þralles me þretiað (*threaten*), 493. Þe king þræted Brutun, þat . . ., 504. Summe þrætteden heore ueond, 27131. Oluhnen oðer þreaten, A. R. 248, 8. He þrette us for to smiten, 366, 16. He bigon to þreatin hire *vehementius adversus eam in vocem erupit*, Kath. 2078. Þreatin *minari*, 626. To þrete *to complain* (cf. pleny, 548), Allit. Pms. 17, 560. Þat þretes (*reproves*) þe of þyn unþryfte, 89, 1728. Euereuch man me mid stone þreteþ (*ill-treats*), O. and N. 1609. Sho was adrad, for he so þrette (*threatened*), Havel. 1163: Gen. and Ex. 2023. An canticle ðæt ðreated (*rebuked*) ðo men, 4125. Ne threte (*arguis*) me, Ps. 6, 2. He watȝ þreted (*abused*) and þef called, Gaw. 1725. Of thralles y am thrat (*ill-used?*), P. S. 158, 17.] v. â-, ge-þreátian; þrîtan; þreátnian; þreátung; þreótan.

þreát-mælum; *adv. In troops, in crowds*:—þreátmêlum *manipulatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 38.

þreátnian; *p.* ode *To urge, force, compel*:—For hwilcum ðingum neádaþ se deófol eów ðæt gê cristene men tô his biggengum ðreátniaþ *for what reasons does the devil compel you to force Christian men to his worship?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 3. [Myd word he þretneþ muche, and lute deþ in dede, R. Glouc. 457, 14. Disciplis thretenyden (*comminabantur*) to men offringe, Wick. Mk. 10, 13.] v. þreátian.

þreátung, e; *f.* **I.** *compulsion, force, violence, oppression, ill-treatment.* v. þreátian, **I**:—Hî bestungon him on mûþ mid mycelre ðreátunge ðone fûlan mete, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 34. Pilatus hê hæfde on þreátunge ôþ hê hiene selfne ofstong *Pilatus tantis angoribus coarctatus est, ut sua se manu transverberaverit*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10. Hié heora land tô bismere oferhergodan, and him ðæs nânige bôte dydon bûton ofermôdlîce wîg and þreátunge *they harried their land, and for that they made them no amends, but in their arrogance made war on them and harassed them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. **II.** *rebuke, reproof.* v. þreátian, **II**:—Mid ðreátunge *correptionibus*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 5. Ðonne of ðære ðreátunga gâþ tô stîðlîco word *cum de correptione sermo durior excidit*, Swt. 167, 10. Ðurh ðæt îsern is getâcnod ðæt mægen ðara ðreátunga *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Swt. 163, 24. **II a.** *correction*:—Tô ðam yflum cymþ rêþu wyrd tô edleáne his yfla oððe tô þreátunge and tô lâre ðæt hê eft swâ ne dô *fortuna aspera puniendi corrigendive improbos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 8. **III.** *threatening*:—On ðam geáre gegaderade Eádward cyng mycele scypferde on Sandwîc þurh Magnus þreátunge on Norwegon (v. Saga Magnûs gôða, cc. 37, 38: Magnûs konungr gerði sendimenn til Englands . . . en þat stôð â brêfum . . . 'Vil ek, at þû gefir upp ríkit fyrir mêr; en at öðrum kosti mun ek sœkja til með styrk hers'), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 25. [Ihorde þe king of þisse herde þreting, Laym. 22582. Vre Louerd hefde ifuld him of his þreatunge *comminatione tua replesti me*, A. R. 156, 3. þreting ne bene, Misc. 156, 17.]

þreáung. v. þreágung.

þreá-weorc, es; *n. Pain inflicted as a punishment*, used of the misery of hell, as in *O. Sax.* the phrase *thrâ-werk tholôn*:—Wit hearmas, þreáweorc þoliaþ, and þýstre land, Cd. Th. 45, 35; Gen. 737.

þreáwian, þreáwung. v. þreágan, þreágung.

þreax, þreahs *rottenness*:—þreahs *caries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 56. Swâ swâ forrotod þreax, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

þrece, es; *m. Force, oppression;* the result of oppression, *weariness, exhaustion*:—Ðær synt tô sorge ætsomne gemenged se þrosma (þrosmiga. Wulfst. 138, 26) lîg and se þrece gicela *there to their sorrow are mingled together the stifling flame and the violence of cold;* frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis, Dom. L. 191. Hneppade sâwle mîn for ðrece *dormitavit anima mea prae taedio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28. [*O. Sax.* wâpanthreki *force of arms: Icel.* þrekr; *m.*; þrek; *n. strength, fortitude;* þrekinn *enduring;* þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*] v. þracu.

þrecswald, þreiga, þremma, þreó, þreo-. v. þerscold, þreágan, þrymma, þrî, þri-.

þreodian, þridian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to deliberate, take thought*:—Hê on his môde ðôhte and ðreodode ðæt hê wolde eall Angolcyn of Breotone gemærum âflýman *totum genus Anglorum Brittaniae finibus erasurum se esse deliberans*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 28. Hê þreodode and smeáde on his môde, hwæt hê embe ðæt dyde, Homl. Ass. 124, 242. Ic frôd þrâgum þreodude, Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Weras þeahtedon, þrydedon and þôhton, 1094; El. 549. **II.** *to deliberate, hesitate*:—þrydaþ *hesitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 35. Ne þreodode hê fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ænige on eorðan, ac him êce geceás lîf *he did not hesitate before the glory of any king on earth, but* (*at once*) *chose life eternal*, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18. v. ymb-þreodiende, *and next word.*

þreodung, þridung, e; *f.* **I.** *deliberation*:—þridung *discrepatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 63. Gif hê mid þancmetunge and ðreodunge (ðrydunge, MS. B.) geþafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23. **II.** *hesitation*:—Geseah hê sume earme sâwle ût fundigende of hyre lîchaman, ac heó ne dorste ût gân, for ðam ðe heó geseah ða âwyrgedan gâstas beforan hyre standan. Ða cwæð ân ðæra deófla tô hyre: 'Hwæt is ðîn þriding? hwî nelt ðû ût gân?' Wulfst. 140, 13. Tweógendlîcere tweónunge þrydunge *ancipiti ambiguitatis scrupulo*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 34. v. ymb-þreodung.

þreohtig. v. þrohtig.

þreóhund-wintre; *adj. Three hundred years old*:—Hê wæs on ðisum lîfe þreóhundwintre and fîf-and-sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 23.

þreó-niht; *pl. Three days*:—Hê þreónihta (*or ?* þreó nihta, þreó *being undeclined after the manner of* feówer, *etc.*) fæc swefeþ, Exon. Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38.

þreosel-lîc. v. þrisel-lîc.

þreótan; *p.* þreát; *pp.* þroten *To weary*:—Ic hê bydde ðæt ðê ne ðreóte, ne ðû ða sprêce ðær ne forlête *I pray thee that it may not weary thee, and that thou do not leave the conversation there*, Shrn. 188, 20. [*Goth.* us-þriutan *to trouble, be troublesome to: O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-, ir-driozan *to weary, trouble: Ger.* ver-driessen: *Icel.* þrjóta *to lack, want.*] v. â-þreótan, un-âþreótende, â-þrotennes, -þrotsum; þreát, þreátian.

þreó-teóða, þreotteóða *thirteenth*:—Se þreotteóða (þriot-, þret-, þreó-) *tertius decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 20. Se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4804; B. 2406. Paulus is se ðreotteóða ðyses heápes, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 30. Seó ðreotteóðe mæigð, i. 396, 4. On ðære þrytteóðan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20 rubc. On ðæm þreóteóðon geáre, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 33. Þrytteóðan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 272.

þreó-tîne *thirteen*:—Ðreótêno, Salm. Kmbl. 581; Sal. 290. Ðreótýne, Menol. Fox 229; Men. 116. Þreottýne *tredecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 11: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ðær syndon betweónan ðâm twâm mynstrum ðreottýne mîla âmetene, 4, 23; S. 596, 26. Þreótiénum *terdenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 38.

þreótîne-geáre; *adj. Thirteen years old*:—Seó fæmne wæs .xiii. geáre, Shrn. 153, 32.

þreoxwold, þrêpel, þrescwald, þrexweald. v. þerscold, þrîpel, þerscold.

þrî, þrý, þrié, þreó; *m.*: þreó, þrió, þrê; *f. n.* (ðreá, ðriá, ðreó, ðrió *in North.*); *gen.* þreóra, þrióra (*and* ðreána *in North.*); *dat.* þrim (þrîm? ðriim *in North., but* cf. *Goth.* þrim), *later* þreom. *Three*:—*Txes* þrý gebyriaþ tô masculinum and femininum, *tria* þreó tô neutrum, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 3. **I.** used adjectivally:—þrié Scottas cuômon, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ða þreó clystru ðæt sind þrî dagas, Gen. 40, 12. Ða þrî windlas ðæt sind þrî dagas, 18. Ða brôðor þrý, Cd. Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. þreó godas, Hy. 10, 44. Ða þrê fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 31. Nû synt þreó (ðrió, Lind., Rush.) gêr, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Tô ðara ðreóra burga ânre, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 17: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 4. þrióra, Swt. 4, 10. On þrim (ðriim, Lind.: ðrim, Rush.) dagon, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Jn. Skt. 2, 19, 20. Ðrîm, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63. On ðâm þrim geárum on þrim folcgefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 21. Of ðâm þrim sunnum, Anglia xi. 2, 37. On þýs ylcum þrim dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. Þreom nihton êr Candelmæssan, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 28. Hié ða þrié dælas on þreó tônemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3: Swt. 10, 3. Mîne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, Nar. 29, 27. Hê gestrînde þrî suna, Gen. 6, 10: Ex. 2, 2. Læn me þrý (ðreó, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) hlâfas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Þrý (þreó, Rush.) dagas and þreó (þreó, Rush.) niht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Ymbe þreó mônað, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 11. On ðrió wîsan, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 20. þrió mîla, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Ymb þreó niht, 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833: Gen. 29, 2. þreó eardungstôwa (ðreá hûso, Lind.: ðreó selescotu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 4. Ðreá hûsa (ðriá hûs, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Þrió mydd hringa, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. Ðrió

gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3: 35, 6; Fox 168, 19. Gif hē ðās þreó þing ne dēð, Ex. 21, 11. Þreó gēr, Lk. Skt. 4, 25. **II.** used substantivally, (1) absolutely:—Ðǽr twēgen oððe þrȳ (þreó, MS. A.: ðreó, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) synt gegaderode, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 20. Beóð fīfe on ānum hūse tōdǽlede, þrȳ (ðrió, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) on twēgen and twēgen on þrȳ (þreó, MS. A.: ðrió, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 12, 52. Ðæt ǽlc word stande on twēgra oððe þreóra (ðreá, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) gewittnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Ðæt wē twā oððe ðreó gehȳron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 29. (1 a) distributively:—Ða wuniaþ twām and þrim ætgædere, R. Ben. 9, 15. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—þa þrȳ cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Wē þrȳ, 242, 3; Dan. 413. Ða mōdhwatan þrȳ, 238, 21; Dan. 413. Cōmon þrȳ gelǽrede weras . . . hī ða ealle þrȳ tōgædere grētton ðone cyngc, Ap. Th. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða þreó ðē ne lǽtaþ geortrēwan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Hwylc ðara þreóra (ðīsra ðreána, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 36: Homl. Th. i. 288, 27. Of ðisum þrim Noes sunum, Gen. 9, 19. Of him þrim, Anglia xi. 2, 45. Betwuh ðam þrim, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 20. Se ðe ðās ðreó hæfþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 26. (3) in the phrase *on þreó*:—On þreó tōnemnan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3. On ðreó tōdǽlan, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 21. **III.** in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative:—þreó hund fæðma, Gen. 6, 15. þreó hund wera, Jud. 7, 6. On þisum þrim hundrydum, 7. Wiþ þrim hundred (ðriim hundum, Lind.) penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. (b) added to the decades:—þreó and twēntig, Ex. 32, 28. Þreo-and-hundeahtatig-wintre, 7, 7. (2) with ordinals:—Se þreó-and-syxtigeða, R. Ben. 37, 16. Mōna se þrī-and-twēntigoða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 21. [*Goth.* þrija; *n.*; *gen.* þriję; *dat.* þrim; *acc.* þrins; *m. f.*; þrija; *n.*: *O. Sax.* thrie, threa; *dat.* thrim: *O. L. Ger.* thrie; *m.*; thriu; *n.*; *dat.* thrim: *O. Frs.* thrē; *m.*; thria; *f.*; thriu; *n.*; *gen.* thrīra; *dat.* thrium, thrim, threm: *O. H. Ger.* drī; *m.*; drîo; *f.*; driu; *n.*; *gen.* drîo; *dat.* drim, drin: *Icel.* þrîr; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*; *gen.* þriggja; *dat.* þrim(r), þrem(r); *acc.* þrjá; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*]

þría. v. þriwa.

þri-beddod; *adj. Having three beds* or *couches*:—Būr þrybeddod *triclinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 5.

þridæg-līc; *adj. Lasting three days*:—Þreodæglīc fæsten *jejunium triduanum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

þri-dǽled; *adj. Divided into three parts, tripartite*:—Þreodǽledes *tripertiti*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 10. Þreodǽled *tripartitam*, 438, 27. Þreodǽlede *tripertitas, in tribus partibus divisas*, 451, 15. [*Icel.* þrî-deildr.]

þridda, þirda (*in North.*) *third*:—Se ðridda *tertius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 16. **I.** as an ordinal:—Se forma . . . se ōðer . . . se þrydda (ðirda, Lind.: þridde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. Se þridda (ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 12, 21. Twēgen men . . . mǽg wæs his āgen þridda, hē feórða sylf, Cd. Th. 173, 29; Gen. 2868: Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855. Heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 95. Ðære þriddan eá nama, Gen. 2, 14. On nānum heolstrum heofenan, oþþe eorþan, oþþe sǽ þriddan, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 32. Ðȳ þryddan dæge (ðe ðirda dæg, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. On ðære þriddan (ða ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.) wæccan, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Æfter ðon ðridan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2. Nān þridde be him sylfum ne lēt hē *he admitted no third hypothesis about himself*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 633. **I a.** marking degrees of relationship:—Þridde fæder *proavus*, þridde mōder *proavia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 55, 56. Þridde fæder *abavus*, 72, 21. Mīnes fæderan þridda fæder *abpatruus meus*, ii. 8, 24. Þridda sunu *pronepus*, 62, 36. **II.** fractional. v. twǽde:—Bewyl ōþ þriddan dǽl, Lchdm. ii. 120, 15. Seóþe tō þriddan dǽle, i. 98, 7. [*Goth.* þridja: *O. Sax.* thriddio: *O. Frs.* thredda: *O. H. Ger.* dritto: *Icel.* þriði (*gen.* þriþja).]

þridding (?), e; *f. The doing of a thing for the third time* (? Halliwell gives *thirding* with this meaning as a Suffolk word):—Ðirding (*but the word has been altered to* ðirde. v. Skeat's collation) scipdrincende *tertio naufragantem*, Rtl. 61, 31.

þridung, þrie-, þrielig, þriétan. v. þreodung, þri-, þrilig, þrītan.

þri-ex; *n.* ?:—On ðæt þri ex; of ðam þri exe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 28.

þri-feald; *adj. Threefold, triple*:—Ic cwæþ ðæt sió sāwul wǽre þriofeald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 2. Þriefald, Met. 20, 183. Þrifald *trinus*, Rtl. 111, 8: Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 6. Ðryfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 24. Ðryfeald *triplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: 49; Zup. 284, 17. From ðæm þriefealdan (*triplici*) brægene, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 57. On þreofealdum hūse *in triclinio*, 45, 80. Þreofealdum fæce *terna intercapedine*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 76. Mid þreofealdre lencge *terna proceritate*, 445, 7. Ðū þriefalde on ūs sāwle gesettest, Met. 20, 176. Þryfealdne (þreo-, MS. B.) āð . . . Þryfealde (þri-, MS. B.) lāde mid þryfealdan forāde, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 12–15. Ða þriefealdan sāwla, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðrifaldo *ternos*, Rtl. 193, 33. [*O. Frs.* thri-fald: *O. H. Ger.* dri-falt: *Icel.* þrî-faldr.]

þrifealdlīce; *adv. Triply*:—Ðriof[e]ealdlīce *tripliciter*, Kent. Gl. 839. Þriefealdlīce (þry-, MS. B.: þri-, MS. H.), L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 3.

þri-feoðor; *adj. Triangular*:—Ðrifeoðor, ðrifedor, trifoedur *triquadrum*, Txts. 103, 2052.

þri-fête; *adj. Having three feet*:—Þryfête *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 20. Þriefête rīcelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. [*Icel.* þrî-fættr.]

þrifildan; *p.* de *To triple*:—Ic þryfylde *triplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 4. [*Icel.* þrîfalda.]

þri-fingre; *adj. Three fingers thick*:—Æt þryfingrum (spic *is added in MS. B.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

þri-fingre; *adv. By a distance equal to the breadth of three fingers*:—Gif se ord sió þreofingre ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Cf. Grmm. R. A. 101.

þri-flēre; *adj. Having three floors, three-storied*:—Ðæt gyftlīce hūs wæs ðryflēre, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrȳ stæpas gecorenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17.

þri-fōtede, -fōtad; *adj. Three-footed*:—þrifōtede *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 20 note. Þryfōtad fæt *trisilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 30.

þri-fyrede; *adj. Three-furrowed*; the word renders Latin *trisulcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12 note.

þriga. v. þriwa.

þri-gēdrede; *adj. Cloven into three parts, three-pronged*:—Þrygēdrede (þreo-, þrio-) *trifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. gār, gāra.

þri-geāre; *adj. Three years old*:—Se ontēng fulwihte ðā hē wæs þrigeāre cniht, Shrn. 119, 19. [*Icel.* þrî-ærr.]

þri-geāre, es; *n. A space of three years*:—Þrigeāre (þreóra geára ferst) *triennio*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 15. [*Icel.* þrî-æri; *n.*]

þri-gilde; *adj. To be paid threefold*:—Cleroces feoh .iii. -gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. [*Icel.* þrî-gildr *of threefold value*; þrî-gilda *to pay threefold.*] v. twi-gilde; *adj.* and *subst.*

þri-gilde; *adv.* (*or case of a noun* þri-gilde. v. twi-gilde; *subst.* and *adv.*) *With a treble payment*:—Gif man inne feoh genimeþ, se man .iii.-gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1. Gylde hē hit þrygylde, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11. Gange hē tō ānfealdum ordāle oþþe gilde .iii.-gylde, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 15.

þri-heáfdede; *adj. Three-headed*:—þryheáfdede *triceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 11. [*Icel.* þrî-höfðaðr.]

þrihing *for* (?) þriþing. v. trehing.

þri-hîwede; *adj. Having three forms*:—Ðryhîwede *triformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 10.

þri-hlidede; *adj. Three-lidded, having three openings*:—Ðryhlidede *tripatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

þri-hyrne; *adj. Three-cornered, triangular*:—Ðæt sǽd byþ þreohyrne, Lchdm. i. 316, 10.

þri-hyrnede; *adj. Triangular*:—þryhyrnede *triangulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 289, 4. [*Icel.* þrî-hyrndr.]

þri-leáfe, -lēfe, an; *f. Trefoil* (cf. later, *three-leaved grass, triple grass.* v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Geáces sūre *vel* þrilēfe *trifolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 24.

þrilen; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—þrylen hrægel *trilicis vestis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 19.

þrili. *This word has the form of an i-stem adjective in the glosses* ðrili *trilex*, Txts. 35, 29; drili *triplex*, 115, 158; *and that* þril- *is the main part of the word seems suggested by* þrilen (q.v.), *by* þrielig *in* þrielig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53, *and by later English* þrile, e.g. An God, þrile in þreo hades, A. R. 26, note a; þrumnesse þreofald ant anfaldte, þrile i þreo hades, Marh. 11, 27. Þrille-hod *trinity*, C. L. 1239. Cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* drilero *triplici* (*catena*). *On the other hand it might seem that the form is* þri-li *from comparison with* aen-li *simplex*, Txts. 115, 156; cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* dri-līch *drilex* (*tunica*), dri-līha *trilicem* (*tunicam*): *Ger.* drillich *ticking. Perhaps the word has been influenced by the Latin which it translates.* v. twi-līc, *and next word.*

þri-līc; *adj. Threefold*:—Ān myhtylīce and þrylīc hādelīce *unus potentialiter trinusque personaliter*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13: 55, 13: 105, 15. Eálā ðū ðrilīc godcundnyss, 133, 5. Ðē þrylīcne and-ǣnne, 146, 32. v. preceding word.

þrilig; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—þrielig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53. v. þrili.

þri-līðe (?); *adj. Having three months named* Līða, a term applied to the year in which a fourth summer month was intercalated; the passage in which the Latinized form of the word occurs is as follows: Quotiescunque communis esset annus, ternos menses solares singulis anni temporibus dabant, cum vero embolismus, hoc est xiii mensium lunarium annus occurreret, superfluum mensem aestati apponebant, ita ut tunc tres menses simul Lida nomine vocarentur, et ob id annus thrilidus cognominabatur habens quatuor menses aestatis, ternos, ut semper, temporum caeterorum. Beda de temporum ratione, c. 13. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi.

þrimen *a third*:—Nim sealtes þrymen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*O. Frs.* thrimen (-in) *amounting to a third*; thrimenath *a third part.*]

þri-milce, es; *m.* (?) *The early name for the month of May*:—Se fīfta mōnað is nemned on ūre geðeóde Ðrymylce, for ðon swylc genihtsumnes

wæs geó on Brytone and eác on Germania lande, of ðæm Ongla ðeód com on ðâs Breotone, ðæt hî on ðæm mônðe þriwa on dæge mylcedon heora neát (Bede's Latin is: Thrimilci dicebatur, quod tribus vicibus in eo per diem pecora mulgebantur; talis enim erat quondam ubertas Britanniae vel Germaniae, e qua in Britanniam natio intravit Anglorum, De temp. rat. c. 13), Shrn. 77, 37. Ðonne Ðrymelces mônað bið geendod ðonne bið seó niht eahta tîda lang, 87, 28. Ðrymylce mônað, Chr. Erl. Introd. xxxi, margin.

þrim-feald; *adj. Threefold*:—On ðam þrimfealdan (þry-, MSS. B. L.) ordâle, L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 4. On ðam þrimfealdum (þry-) ordâle, 6; Th. i. 202, 13. Æt þrimfealdre (þryfealdre, 17) spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 13. Be ânfealdum *simplum*, be twyfealdum *duplum*, be þrimfealdum *triplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 18. [Cf. Ileafan on þa halga þreomnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 99, 34. Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid him, ii. 137, 7. Þrumnesse, A. R. 160, 10. Þrimmnesse, Orm. 11177. Cf. *also O. Frs.* thrim-dêl (threm-) *c. third.*]

þrimsa, þrindende, Exon. Th. 431, 23; Rä. 46, 5. v. trimes, þindan (?), þrintan (?).

þrinen; *adj. Threefold;* trinus:—God ânfeald and samod þrynen (*trinus*), Hymn. Surt. 105, 3. God þrynen and ân, 115, 37: 137, 31. Þrynenum gebede *trina oratione* . . . Mid þrynum tôdâle *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 214, 217. God ðæne ðrynenne on ânnesse and ænne on ðrynnesse wê andettaþ *Deus quem trinum in unitate et unum in trinitate confitemur*, Wanl. Cat. 292, col. 1. [Cf. *Icel.* þrinnr.]

þring. I. *a press, crowd.* [Útforen al þan dringe (þringe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14966. Amidden þan þrunge (þringe, 2nd MS.), 27524. Cf. Among þe þrenge of sipmen, 2229 (2nd MS.). Myd wel muchel þrynge, Misc. 86, 72. Cf. No þrung of folc, A. R. 162, 8.] v. eofor-, ge-þring. II. (*or* þryng?) *what presses* or *confines*:—þryng *cannalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* þröng *a strait, a narrow place.*]

þringan; *p.* þrang, *pl.* þrungon; *pp.* þrungen. I. *trans. To press, crowd, throng*:—Ðâs menegeo ðe ðringaþ *turbae te comprimunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 45. Ðæt folc hine þrang, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 17. Þrungun *torquent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 56. Hî þrungon (geðringdon, Lind.: on ðrungun, Rush.) *comprimebant illum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 24. Ðû gesyxst ðâs menigu ðê ðringende (ðringende on ðec, Rush.) *uides turbam comprimentem te*, 31. II. *to throng, press* round, upon, *crowd* together:—Hý ymb þeódenstôl þringaþ georne, Exon. Th. 25, 8; Cri. 397: 208, 30; Ph. 163. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, 221, 18; Ph. 336. Gelîc sumum ðara gumena ðe him geornost mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe ûtan, Met. 25, 28. Wergendra tô lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2883. Ðâ him ðæt folc swîðost an þrang *ubi se obrui a circumfusa multitudine persensit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 18. Duguð samnode, hildfrecan heápum þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 252; An. 126. III. *to press, move with violence, eagerness* or *hurry, press* on, *press* forward, *force a way*:—On hû grundleásum seáðe ðæt môd þringþ . . . hit þringþ on ða fremdan þîstro *tendit in externas ire tenebras*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7–10: Met. 3, 7. Sum on oferhygdo þryme þringe (þrymme þringeþ? cf. below Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781: Rä. 4, 61), Exon. Th. 314, 34; Môd. 24. Hê on ðæt weorod þrong for ðon ðe him wæs leófre ðæt hiene mon ofslôge ðonne hiene mon gebunde *he pressed into the host (of the enemy), because he would rather be slain than made prisoner*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12. Se ðe mid gebeóte and mid micclum þrymme þrang intô ðam temple, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781. Him arn on lâst, þrang þýstre genip *dark cloud made its resistless way*, Cd. Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139: Exon. Th. 179; Gû. 1255. Wræccan þrungon (*pressed forward*), 461, 28; Hö. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123. Hî þrungon and urnon ongeán ða ðeódnes mægþ, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Tô weallgeatum wîgend þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205: Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960. Tô ðam swicce men on healfa gehwone heápum þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 24; Pä. 67. Hê lâteþ word ût faran, þræfte þringan, 316, 1; Môd. 42. Ic gewîte þringan þrymme micle, 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Ne þurfon gê nô hogian on ðæm anwealde, ne him æfter þringan, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 30. Hê lêt willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 83, 2; Gen. 1373. Tô ðâm wîcum hî cwômun hlôþum þringan, Exon. Th. 156, 1; Gû. 868. Ðâ ongan ic nýdwræclîce gemang ðam folce wið ðæs folces (temples?) þringan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 405: Judth. Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249. [(1) His sporis he gyuneth in hors thryng, Alis. 2388. Cumpanyes thringen thee, Wick. Lk. 8, 45. Gif eiþer oþer faste þringe, O. and N. 756. To noght he thrange (*redegit*) Israele, Ps. 77, 59. Liknes of þa to noght thryng saltou (*rediges*), 72, 20. I am to noghte thrungen, 22. (2) Þe folc cumþ fastlice and elce deȝie þicce þringeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 29. A thousand of men thrungen togyderes, Piers P. 5, 517. (3) Iudas him com þrynge, Misc. 42, 177. Into þe deueleȝ þrote man þryngeȝ bylyue, Allit. Pms. 43, 180. Carrais him on þrong (Carais to þrong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10652. Through her hert the swerd throng, Gow. iii. 262, 7. Þrungen euchan biuoren oðer forte beo bihefdet, Jul. 67, 11. Binnen heo þrungen (alle in þronge, 2nd MS.), Laym., 9421. *O. Sax.* thringan (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. H. Ger.* dringan *urgere, stipare: Icel.* þryngva. Cf. *Goth.* þreihan.] v. â-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, ôþ-, tô-, ymb-þringan; ût-âþrungen.

þri-nihte; *adj. Three days old*:—Gif hê biþ âcenned on .iii.-nihtne mônan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 20: 176, 22, and note 2. [*Icel.* þrî-nættr.] v. twi-nihte.

þrinna. This seems a Scandinavian form [cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir *three twelves;* e. g. þrennar tylftir eigu at dæma mâlit, Njála c. 144]:—Lâdige hê hine mid þrinna .xii., L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29.

þrinness, þriness, e; *f. Trinity*, mostly in the special sense *the Trinity*:—Ðæs mannes sâwl hæfð ðære hâlgan þrynnysse anlîcnysse; for ðan ðe heó hæfð on hire ðreó ðing . . . Is hwædere se man ân man, and nâ ðrynnys, God . . . þurhwunaþ on ðrynnysse hâda and on ânnysse ânre godcundnysse; nis nâ se man on ðrynnysse wunigende, swâ swâ God, Homl. Th. i. 288, 17–35. Ðeós þrynnys is ân God, 10, 7. Is seó hâlige þrinnis on ðisum þrim mannum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 8. For ðî is gecweden 'uton wyrcan,' ðæt wære geswutelod ðære hâlgan þrynnysse weorc on ânnysse. Seó hâlige þrynnys is undergiten on ðam worde 'uton wyrcan,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 12. Ðrines *trinitas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 23. Þrynes, Exon. Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Þrynis, 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þrynysse þrym, 37, 26; Cri. 599. Of ðæm mægene ðære hâlgan þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 29, 12. On ðære hâlgan þrynnysse, 249, 23. Mid þrym fingrum man sceall sênian for ðære hâlgan þrynnysse (ðrymnysse, MS. U.; v. *Middle English quoted under* þrim-feald), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Clypung tô ðære hâlgan Ðrynnisse *invocatio ad sanctam trinitatem*, Hymn. Surt. 1, 1. Wê andettaþ . . . ðrynnesse in ânnesse and ânnesse on ðære ðrynnesse, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. For ða hâligan ðrinesse, Rtl. 114, 17. Þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* drinissa.]

þrintan; *p.* þrant, *pl.* þrunton; *pp.* þrunten *To swell*:—þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 1; Môd. 24. v. â-þrintan.

þrió, þrióstrig. v. þrî, þeóstrig.

þrîpel, es; *m. An instrument of punishment, a kind of cross*:—*Eculeus vel* þrýpel *genus tormenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 25. Unhêh þrêpel *eculeus* (equuleus *patibulum, furca cui decollatorum martyrum cadavera affigebant*, Migne), i. 21, 18. v. þreápian, *and next word.*

þrîpel-ûf (?) *an instrument of punishment*:—Wæarhrôd *vel* þrýpelûf *eculeus* vel *catasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 52. v. þrîpel.

þri-rêðre; *adj. Having three banks of oars;* used substantively *trireme*:—Ða næfde hê mâ scipa ðonne ân; ðæt wæs ðeáh þrerêþre, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Þrierêþre ceól, Met. 26, 27. Ân .C. ðara miclena þrierêðrena *centum triremes*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 27: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* dri-ruodri.]

þrisce. v. þrysce.

þri-scîte; *adj. Triangular, three-cornered*:—Ispania land is þryscýte *Hispania trigona est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1. Sicilia is ðryscýte *Sicilia tria habet promontoria*, Swt. 28, 2. On ðone þryscýtan crundel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* þrî-skeyta *a triangle.*]

þrisel; *adj. Divided into three.* v. twisel, *and next word.*

þrisel-lîc; *adj. Tripartite*:—Ðær beoþ men âcende þreosellîces hîwes *nascuntur homines tripartito colore*, Nar. 35, 29. v. twisel.

þri-slite, -slitte (?); *adj. Three-forked, three-pointed*:—Hæfdon ða wyrmas þriesli[ ]te (*a letter has been erased before the* t, *see note, and* Anglia i. 510, iv. 151) tungan *cum trisulcis linguis*, Nar. 14, 12. Cf. next word.

þri-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj. Three-pointed, cloven in three*:—þrysnece (-snæcce, -snæce) tungan hæfþ seó næddre *trisulcam linguam habet serpens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12. v. twi-snæcce.

þrîste *and* þrîst; *adj. Bold*, (1) in a good sense:—Môna se sixta . . . se ðe bið âcenned, þrîste, mære, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Ic ofstikode bâr. Swîþe þrýste (*audax*) ðû wære ðâ, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Þrîste sceal mid cênum, Exon. Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61. Gewât hê (*Andrew*) þrîste on geþance, Andr. Kmbl. 473; An. 237. Elene, þrîste on geþance, Elen. Kmbl. 533; El. 267. Eorl unforcûð, elnes gemyndig, þrîst and þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Þrîst, þonces gleáw, Exon. Th. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Geþinga ûs þrîstum wordum, 21, 30; Cri. 342: Cd. Th. 242, 27; Dan. 425. Ic ænig ne mette þrîstran geþôhtes, mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. (2) in a bad sense, *bold, presumptuous, audacious, shameless*:—Ðý læs hê tô ðrîste sié for ðý undersenge his lâreówdômes *ne doctrinam praesumtio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 23. Ðonne hê wilnaþ on his môde ðæt hê sciele rîcsian hê bið swîðe forht and swîðe behealden; ðonne hê hæfð ðæt hê habban wolde, hê bið swîðe ðrîste *mens principari appetens fit ad hoc pavida, cum quaerit, audax cum pervenerit*, 9; Swt. 57, 4. Mæden ofermôdig, þrîste on lîchaman mid manegum werum, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. (Cf. mæden môdig, dyrstig, manega weras wilnigende, 25.) Ic (*the devil*) wende þrîste geþoncge, ðæt ic ðê meahte bûtan earfeþum âhwyrfan from hâlor, Exon. Th. 264, 2; Jul. 358. Forhwon beóð suæ ðrîste ða ungelæredan ðæt hî underfôn ða heorde ðæs lâriówdômes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. Ða ðe tô ðam þrîste sýn, ðæt hig God oferseóð, Wulfst. 270, 23. Hié wæron womma ðrîste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Tô frece, synna þrîste, 155, 31; Gen. 2581. Wæron Sodomisc cynn synnum þrîste, 116, 13;

Gen. 1935. Wed gesyllan ealra unsnyttro, þrîstra geþonca, Elen. Kmbl. 2569; El. 1286. Ic þrîsta sum þeóres cræfte, Exon. Th. 486, 24; Rä. 72, 20. [Gif he were swa þriste, and he hit don durste, þ he heom wolde leaden, Laym. 356. Þer þe dusie mon bið þriste, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 23. Ne helpþ noht þat þu beo so þriste, ich wolde fihte bet mid liste þan þu mid alle þine strengþe, O. and N. 171. To uvele we beoþ al to þriste, P. L. S. 8, 10. *O. Sax.* thrîsti: *Ger.* dreist.] v. ellen-, gär-, un-, wig-þrîste(-þrîst).

þrîste; *adv. Boldly*, (1) in a good sense, *confidently, without apprehension, fear, hesitation, reserve*:—Hē þrîste genēdde on ōðre dælas, Apstls. Kmbl. 100; Ap. 50. Hē þrîste bebeád, ðæt hié his lāre lǣston, Andr. Kmbl. 3303; An. 1654: Elen. Kmbl. 818; El. 409. Ne wæs ǣnig ðæt nē þus þrîste hrînan dorste, Exon. Th. 273, 4; Jul. 511. Heó ne meahte þrîste geþencan, hū ymb ðæt sceolde *she could not think with confidence of the event*, 378, 6; Deór. 12. Ic mundbyrd on ðē þrîste hæfde *in te confirmatus sum*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Ic ðīn bebod þrîste gelȳfde, 118, 66. (2) in a bad sense, *without sense of shame, presumptuously, audaciously*:—Heó þrîste ongan wið Sarran swīðe winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 10; Gen. 2240. Gē him þrîste oftugon *ye had no misgivings when ye refused them help*, Exon. Th. 92, 18; Cri. 1510. (3) in the Psalms *þrîste* seems used several times with an intensive force, much as *swīðe* is used:—Þa þearfendan þrîste Drihten gehȳreþ holdlîce *hears attentively and graciously*; exaudivit pauperes Dominus, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Hē þearfena bearn þrîste hǣleþ *completely saves*; salvos faciet filios pauperum, 71, 4: 81, 4: 112, 6. Ealle hine þeóda þrîste heriaþ *greatly praise*; magnificabunt, 18. Þrîste ongunnon georne slēpan ða ðe on horsum wǣron, 75, 5. Ðū mīne gedōhtas þrîste oncneówe *thou didst thoroughly know my thoughts*; intellexisti cogitationes meas, 138, 2. Hē þearfendra drîste ēhte *he persecuted the poor exceedingly*; persecutus est hominem pauperem, 108, 16.

þrîst-full; *adj. Presumptuous*:—þrîstfulle *presumptuosi*, Anglia xiii. 369, 55.

þrîst-hycgende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thinking* or *intending boldly, firm of purpose, having bold resolve*:—Ðū geþōhtest þrîsthycgende, ðæt ðū ðīnne mægðhād Meotude sealdes būtan synnum, Exon. Th. 18, 24; Cri. 288. On þeóde geþeón, ðæt hē wese þrîsthycgende, 336, 17; Gn. Ex. 50.

þrîst-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Bold-minded, courageous*:—þióden þrîsthȳdig, Beo. Th. 5612; B. 2810. Nergend drîsthȳdigum Thōmase forgeaf ēce rîce, bealdum beornwigan bletsunga his, Menol. Fox 443; Men. 223. Sum bið æt þearfe þrîsthȳdigra þegn mid his þeódne, Exon. Th. 298, 1; Crä. 78. [Cf. *O. Sax.* thrîst-mōd thegan (*Peter*).]

-þrîstian. v. ge-þrîstian.

þrîst-lǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To become bold, to dare, presume*:—Wē þrîstlǣcaþ biddan *audemus rogare*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 34. Hié sint tō manianne ðæt hié nō ðȳ swīður wið hié ne drîstlǣcen (drîsd-, Hatt. MS.) *admonendi sunt, ne contra eos audaciores fiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 5. Be ðære ārfæstan Godes cennestran mildheortnysse þrȳstlǣcende, ic mē of ðære stōwe āstyrede, ðe ic ðis gebæd, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 457. [Awah þet he efre wulle þristelechen oðer biþenchen mid his fule heorte þe heo wulle underfon swa heȝ þing swa is Cristes licome in his sunfulle buke, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 30.] v. ge-þrîstlǣcan.

þrîstlǣcness, e; *f. Boldness, audacity, temerity, presumption*:—Ic eom ondetta . . . drîstlǣcnesse mīnra synna, Anglia xi. 98, 22. Gyf man þurh þrȳstlǣcnysse man fullaþ *si quis ex temeritate aliquem baptizaverit*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 30; Th. ii. 236, 34.

þrîstleásness (?), e; *f. Want of boldness*:—Ic eom andetta . . . þrîstleásnyssa mīnra synna, Anglia xi. 101, 34. v. preceding word.

þrîstlīce, þrîstelīce; *adv. Boldly, confidently*, (1) in a good sense:—Hē spræc þrîstlīcor mid hine *confidenter ait*, Gen. 44, 18. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða underdiódan sint tō manianne ðæt hié ðara undeáwas ðe him ofergesette bióð tō swīðe and tō drîstelīce (drîsdlīce, Hatt. MS.) ne eahtigen *admonendi sunt subditi, ne praepositorum suorum vitam temere judicent*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 1. Oft þeóf þrîstlīce sorgleáse hæled forfēhð, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872. Ðū (*the devil*) þrîstlīce þeóde lǣrest, Andr. Kmbl. 2371; An. 1187.

þrîstling (?), es; *m. A bold person*; found in the local name which occurs in the following passage:—On þrîstlinga dene; of þrîstlinga dene ufeweardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 28. v. þrîste.

þrîstness, e; *f. Boldness, presumption, temerity*:—Drîsnes *praesumptio*, Kent. Gl. 1169. Mid þrȳstnesse dyrstigere *praesumptione temeraria*, Anglia xiii. 383, 262. On þrîstnysse *in temeritate*, Scint. 139, 3. Hē yfel þurh þrîstnysse gefremede *malum per audaciam perpetravit*, 40, 5.

þri-strenge; *adj. Three-stringed*:—þrystrenge (þreo-, þrio-) *trifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. twi-strenge.

þrîtan; *p.* te. I. *to weary*:—Ðæt folc wearð þrît and þearle geswenct mid ðam sīðfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4. II. *to urge, press, force*:—Seó wyrd ðe þriétaþ (-eþ?) ða yflan tō wîtnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25. [*Icel.* þreytask *to be exhausted*; þreyttr *tried, exhausted*: *Dan.* træt *wearied.*] v. ā-, ǣ-þriétan (-þrîtan); þreátian.

þrîtig, þrittig; *num. Thirty*:—þrittig, þrîtig *triginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 17. I. used substantivally as a neuter. (1) governing a noun in the genitive, when the inflections are *gen.* -es, *dat.* -um. (*a*) alone:—Ðam sceal .xxx. sciłł. tō bōte (cf. *in next line*: Ðam sculon .v. sciłł. tō bōte), L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Hwæt gif ðǣr beóð þrîtig? God cwæð: Ne dō ic him nā lāð, gif ðǣr beóþ þrîtig rihtwīsra, Gen. 18, 30. Þrittig fæðma biþ se arc on heáhnisse, 6, 15: Jn. Skt. 6, 19. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ymb þrîtig wintergerîmes, Met. 28, 25. Ymb þrîtig geárgerîmes, 29. Hē genam þrîtig þegna, Beo. Th. 246; B. 123. Dō hī ealle tōgædere, ðæt þrîtig seolforsticca, Anglia xi. 8, 19. Wintra ðrittih (ðrîtig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23. Hē wæs ðrîtiges geára eald, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 15. Þrîtiges mîla brād, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 29. Ðrittiges heáh elngemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 8; Gen. 1308. xxx.-tiges manna mægencræft, Beo. Th. 764; B. 379. Ða hǣþenan ðrittigum sīþa māre weorud hæfdòn, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 22. (*β*) in combination with other numerals:—þreó and þrîtig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Eahta and þrittig (ðrittih, Lind.: ðrîtig, Rush.) wintra, Jn. Skt. 5, 5. Hē rîxode twā læs xxx geára, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Mid feówer hunde scipa and þrîtigum, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 31. (2) as a plural with *gen.* -a:—Com se cyning þrîtiga sum (þrittigum sum, MS. E.) ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wǣron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 20. II. used adjectivally, (1) alone:—Þrîtig þūsend wera, Jos. 8, 3. Þrîtigon sīðon *tricies*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 2. Cf. þrittig sīðon seofon beóð twā hundred and tȳn, Anglia viii. 303, 7. Þrittig sīðon twelf, 29. Þrittigun sȳþum hundteóntig þūsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 25. Ða þryttig scyllingas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. (2) in combination with other numerals:—Ðæt is ealles .xxx. and vi. peningas, Anglia xi. 8, 18. Mid þrym and ðrittigum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 128. Mid ðām āþelestum ceastrum ānes wana ðrittigum *civitatibus viginti et octo nobilissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. ¶ In the following passage the construction is unusual:—On þrȳtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 26. II a. of age, *thirty* (*years old*):—Se Hǣlend wæs þrittig dā hine mann fullude, Anglia xi. 3, 77. III. used in forming ordinals:—Se wæs fram Agusto ðridde eác ðrittigum *tricesimus tertius ab Augusto*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17. [*Goth.* þrins tiguns (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* thrîtig: *O. Frs.* thrîtich: *O. H. Ger.* drîzug: *Icel.* þrîr tigir.]

þrîtig-feald; *adj. Thirty-fold*:—Mid þrittifealdne hēhnysse *tricena altitudine*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 8. Sum berð þrittigfealdne wæstm, Homl. Ass. 21, 175: Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Þrîtigfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 20. Ða habbaþ þrittigfealde mēde, Homl. Ass. 21, 179.

þrîtigoða; *num. adj. Thirtieth*:—Se þrittigoða (ðrîtogoða, þritteogoða, þreotteogaþa) *tricesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 10. Ðȳ ðrittigoþan geáre, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29.

þrîtig-wintre, -wintra; *adj. Thirty years old*:—Iōsep wæs þrîtigwintre *triginta annorum erat Joseph*, Gen. 41, 46: Lk. Skt. 3, 23: Homl. Th. i. 26, 3., Ða ðā Crist wæs þrîtigwintra (*or* þrîtig wintra), Homl. Th. ii. 38, 25.

þriwa, þrywa, þreowa, þriowa, þriuwa, þriga, þrige, þrîa; *adv. Thrice, three times*:—þriwa (þreowa) *ter*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 14: 38; Zup. 232, 7: Exon. Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144. Þriwa on gēre *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14: *ter in anno*, 17. Ne sint ðæt þreó godas þriwa genemned, ac is ān God, Hy. 10, 44. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: þriowa, Rush.) *ter*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34. Þriuwa, Rush. 75. Þriwa (ðrîa, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30, 72. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 61. Þriwa (þrywa, MS. A.), Jn. Skt. 13, 38: 21, 14. Þriga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. Ðriga, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. ¶ With numerals:—Cweð þriwa nigon sīþan, Lchdm. i. 202, 11. Þriwa seofon beóð ān and twēntig, Anglia viii. 302, 43. Þriwa feówer beóð twelf, 328, 21. [Þrie twenti *sixty*, H. M. 23, 29. Þrie he eode abuten, Laym. 17432. Þreie (þries, 2nd MS.), 26066. Þrien, 14352: þreoien, 14338. Þries, A. R. 106, 18. Þriȝess, Orm. 1149. Þriȝȝess, 5945. Thrie, Alis. 1263. Þrye, R. Glouc. 191, 14. Þries, Ayenb. 35, 11. *O. Sax.* thriwo, thriio: *O. L. Ger.* thrîo: *O. Frs.* thrîa, thriia.]

þri-wintre, -wintra, -winter; *adj. Of three years, three years old*:—Thriuuintri (ðriuuintri, Corpus Gl.) steór *prifeta*, Txts. 86, 780. Þrywintre (-wintra) *triennis, trimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Þriwinter *trimus*, vel *triennis*, vel *trimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 59. Þrywinter *triennis*, 23, 53. Wæs cnihtcild sum ne wæs yldre ðonne ðrywintre *erat puer trium circiter, non amplius, annorum*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27. Geoffra mē ān þriwintre hrȳðer and ǣnne þriwintre ramm and ānne þriwintre gāt *sume mihi vaccam triennem et capram trimam et arietem annorum trium*, Gen. 15, 9. Hē āsende him tō ān ðrywintre cild, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. [*Icel.* þrí-vetr *three years old.*]

þroc, es; *n.* I. *a throck* (v. E. D. S. Pub., Cheshire Gloss., where is quoted: 'The *Throck* is the piece of Timber on which the suck (*share*) is fixed.' *Academy of Armory* by Randle Holmes. Also spelt *thruck*):—*Dentale*, s. *est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens* sule reóst *vel* þroc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. (v. Wülck. Gl. 219, 4.) II. *a table*:—Mynetera þrocu hē tōbræc *mensas nummulariorum euertit*, Mk. Skt. 11, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druh; *f. cippus, compes.*]

ðrogan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. v. þreágan.

þrōh *glosses* rancor:—*Rancor* þrōh (þröch, Erfurt Gl.) *vel invidia, vel odium* (trōh *rancor*, Corpus Gl.), Txts. 92, 874. v. next word.

þrôh; *adj. glosses* rancidus:—Of ðrôn æſðancan *rancida invidia*, Anglia xiii. 33, 156. Swā ðrôgum *tam rancidis* (v. Hpt. Gl. 472, 61: *tam rancidis* (*fetidis, amaris*, s. *invisis, abominatis*) þrôn, biterum, mid swā biterum), 148. v. preceding word.

þroht, es; *m. Oppression, affliction, hardship*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre, is ðes hæft tô ðan strang, þreánŷd ðæs þearl, and ðes þroht tô ðæs heard, Elen. Kmbl. 1405; El. 704. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttr *fortitude.*]

þroht; *adj. Oppressive, grievous*:—Him sorgendum sār ôðclifeþ, þroht þeódbealu, Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe oftost sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, deópe behycgan þroht þeódengedāl, 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

þroht-heard; *adj.* I. *strong under afflictions, having fortitude* or *endurance in trouble*:—Nu geald hē (*Stephen*) yfel yfele, ac his ealdfeóndum þingode þrohtheard *he requited not evil with evil, but strong to bear his sufferings he interceded for his foes*, Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Blīðheort wunode eorl unforcūð elnes gemyndig, þrīst and þrohtheard in þreánēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Hēton lǣdan ūt þrohtheardne þegn, woldon ellenrôfes mōd gemiltan; hit ne mihte swā, 2781; An. 1393. Þegnas þrohtheardne þafigan ne woldon, ðæt hié forlēton leófne lāreów, 803; An. 402. II. *grievously hard*:—Wæs se leódhete þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2279; An. 1141.

þrohtig (?); *adj. Enduring, firm, persevering, laborious*:—Ðrôhtig (*in the MS.* e *is written over* o) *pervicax*, Txts. 87, 1556. Ic eom swiftre ðonne hē, þrâgum strengra, hē þreohtigra, Exon. Th. 494, 7; Rä. 82, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttigr *powerful.*]

þrop, þrosle. v. þorp, þrostle.

þrosm, es; *m.* I. *smoke, vapour*:—Se þeóstra þrosm, Wulfst. 186, 4. On forsworcennesse sweartes þrosmes and ðæs weallendan pices, 139, 1: Dôm. L. 199. Eft ātogenum ðara fŷra ðrosmum . . . eác fūlnes wæs mid ðæs fŷres ðrosme *retractis ignium vaporibus . . . et foetor cum eisdem vaporibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 24–26. Ða ðe þrosme beþeahte in þeóstrum sæton, Exon. Th. 8, 11; Cri. 116: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Ða biteran rēcas, þrosm and þŷstro, Cd. Th. 21, 18; Gen. 326. Se þrosma (*but see* þrosmig) līg, Dôm. L. 191. II. *darkness, a dark space*:—Sweart þrosm onāslīt *tetrum chaos inlabitur*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 36. Betwux ūs and eów is gefæstnod micel ðrosm (*inter uos et nos chaos magnum firmatum est*, Lk. 16, 26), Homl. Th. i. 332, 17. III. *in* Germ. 398, 230 þrosm *glosses* chautêrem. v. swefel-þrosm; þrysman.

þrosmig; *adj. Smoky, vaporous*:—Ðær synd sorhlîce tôsomne gemencged se þrosmiga līg and se þrece gycela (*frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis*, Dôm. L. 25, 95), Wulfst. 138, 26.

þrostle, þrosle, an; *f. A throstle, singing-thrush*:—Ðrostle *trita*, Txts. 103, 2062: *turdella*, 2068. þrostle, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 16: *merula*, 62, 45: 77, 19. Ðrostle, ii. 55, 61. þrosle *merula* vel *plara*, i. 29, 57. Ān blāc þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. Of ðam leá on þrostlan wyl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* drostel.] Cf. þrysce.

-þrot. v. ǽ-þrot, â-þrotsum.

þrot-bolla, an; *m. The gullet, windpipe*:—Ðrotbolla *gurgulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7: Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. þrotbolla, i. 43, 41: 64, 62: 282, 82: *ceutrum*, ii. 131, 1. Eal þrotbolla *chautrum*, i. 43, 42: ii. 22, 59. Gif monnes þrotbolla biþ þyrel, gebête mid .xii. scill., L. Alf. pol. 51; Th. i. 94, 18. Ðrotbollan *gurgilioni*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. þrotbollan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 45: Hpt. Gl. 490, 20. [Nu schal forrotien . . . þi þrotebolle þat þu mide sunge, Misc. 178, 173. And by the throtebolle he caught Aleyn, Chauc. Reeve's T. 353. The throtebolle *epyglotum*, Wülck. Gl. 580, 21 (15th cent.). Throte bolle *frumen hominis est, rumen animalis est, ipoglotum*, Cath. Angl. 386.]

þrotu, an; *f. The throat*:—þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 39: Ps. Lamb. 5, 11: Scint. 97, 16: Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Þeós ðrotu *hoc guttur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. On ðære ðrotan, Lchdm. ii. 2, 18. On ða þrotan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30. Hē (*Judas*) gewrâð ða forwyrhtan ðrotan, seó ðe lytle ǽr belǣwde Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 16. Woruldcara forsmoriaþ ðæs mōdes ðrotan, 92, 11. þrotan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 52. [*O. H. Ger.* droza, drozza *gurgulio.*] v. æsc-, eofor-þrotu(-e).

-þrowen *in* â-þrowen, *read* â-dropen.

þrowend, es; *m. A scorpion*:—Hī habbaþ tæglas ðām wyrmum gelīce ðe men hâtaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 15. *Scorpius*, ðæt is þrowend, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Se wyrm ðrowend sliþ mid ðam tægle tô deáde . . . Ondrǽd ðē ðone ðrowend . . . Bið hiht geǽttrod mid ðæs ðrowendes tægle, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4–11. Se ðe gegrīpð þrowend (*scorpionem*), Scint. 86, 11: 225, 4. þrowendra *regulorum, serpentium*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 17.

þrowende(-as P); *pl. The Thronds* (?), people in North Norway (*Icel.* þrændir: *Norw.* Thrönder):—Mid þyringum ic wæs and mid þrowendum and mid Burgendum, Exon. Th. 322, 17; Vid. 64.

þrowere, es; *m.* I. *a sufferer*:—Gif mann bið ākenned on .x. nihta ealdne mônan se bið þrowere, Lchdm. iii. 156, 27. v. līc-þrowere. II. *a sufferer for religion, a martyr*:—Ðe fruma ðrowere *protomartyr*, Rtl. 197, 9. Ðroweres ðînes *martyris tui*, 75, 41. Ðæs þroweres gemynd Sĉi Ypolyti, Shrn. 117, 8. Sĉe Ciricius tîd ðæs þroweres, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Drowres, Rtl. 50, 15. Drowre *martyrem*, 2. Monge Godes þrowera, Exon. Th. 113, 5; Gū. 153: 111, 25; Gū. 132. Ðrowara ðînra *martyrum tuorum*, Rtl. 63, 16, 34. Ðrowerana, 44, 32. Wuldrigo ðrowras *gloriosos martyres*, 75, 34.

þrowian (þrôwian?), þreowian (þreówian?); *p.* ode *To suffer*:—Ic ðrowige *patior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 186, 9. I. *to suffer* as opposed to to act:—*Verbum* ys word . . . getācniende oððe sum ðing tô dônne oððe sum ðing tô þrowigenne oððe nādor, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 10. II. *to suffer* what is painful. (1) with acc.:—Mid gewyrhtum ic ðās þrowige, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Ðū ne þrowast nǽnige þrowunge, 157, 14. Wīf âcenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. Hungor hī þrowiaþ *famem patientur*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 562; An. 281: Exon. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Hē ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721. Hē drepe þrowade, 3183; B. 1589: Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Hē for ælda lufan fela þrowade, 69, 10; Cri. 1118: Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Hī ermða þrowodan, 17, 17. Ðrowedon, Menol. Fox 244; Men. 123. Hī heora scylde wīte ðrowedon *poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S 602, 14. Swā oft swā wē ôht uneáþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Þǣh þe ealle ǽswice þrowige on þē ic nǽfræ þrowe *si omnes scandalizati fuerint in te, ego numquam scandalizabor*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 33. Hīra untrymnesse hē sceal ðrowian on his heortan *ex affectu cordis alienae infirmitati compatitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 16. Ece wīte ðrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14. Sceame þrowian, Soul Kmbl. 98; Seel. 49. Sār þrowian synna tô wīte, Exon. Th. 77, 1; Cri. 1250. Wrace þrowian, biterne bryne, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 615. Wôp ðrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Torn þrowigean, Cd. Th. 146, 14; Gen. 2422. þrowigean þreániéd micel, fŷres wylm, 229, 6; Dan. 213. Manega earfoðnesse fram Iudēum ic wæs ðrowiende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 10. (2) without acc., generally *to suffer martyrdom*:—Ic þrowode, Cd. Th. 296, 17; Sat. 503. Mīn Drihten, āne tîd on rôde ðū þrowodest, Blickl. Homl. 243, 28. Godes sunu on rôde galgan þrowode, 27, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 841; El. 421: Rood Kmbl. 165; Kr. 84. Ðrowode, Menol. Fox 167; Men. 85. þrowode *martyrizavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 14. His mæssepreóst þreowude mid him, Shrn. 124, 1. þrowedon *agonizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 6. þreowedan, 81, 50. Hū Drihten wolde cuman tô ðære stōwe ðe hē on þrowian wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 5. Hē wolde þrowian for ealra manna hǽle, 65, 32: 77, 13. Hiǽ lǣddun hine ðæt hē þrowigan salde *duxerunt eum ut crucifigerent*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ys mannes sunu fram him tô þrowigenne (þrowende biđ, Rush.) *Filius hominis passurus est ab eis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Tô ðrowienne, Homl. Th. i. 82, 27. Ðrouande *passurum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 9. þrowigende *laturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 39: 52, 46. ¶ The past participle is used as if the verb were a causative = *to make to suffer, to crucify*:—Æfter ðonne ðe hē þrowad wæs *after he was crucified*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 44. Cf. Geðrowod under Pilate, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 15. Done geðrowodan Crist, 292, 13. (2 a) with gen. of instrument inflicting death:—Hē sceolde deófolgeldum geldan, oððe sweordes þrowian *suffer death by the sword*, Shrn. 129, 3. III. *to suffer for* something, *pay for, atone for*:—Ic ðrouuio *persolvio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 16. Ðrowode *expe*[*n*]*disset*, throuadae *expendisse*[*t*], Txts. 61, 783. þrowode *expendisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 63. Hē þrowade ðæs þeówes sleacnysse *he suffered for the slowness of the servant*, Shrn, 43, 15. þoledan and þrowedan *luebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Ðū scealt þrowian ðinra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. Th. 57, 2; Gen. 921. þrowgende *luendi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 51: 52, 65. [Crist þrouwede deð, O. E. Homl. i. 17, 29. þrowede, ii. 101, 9. Hwi walde he þrowin as he dude, Kath. 1135. He ðrowede and ðolede, Gen. and Ex. 1180. *O. H. Ger.* drôen, druoen *pati.*] v. â-, efen-, ge-þrowian.

þrowiend-līc, þrowigend-līc; *adj.* I. *capable of suffering*:—Ðā weard hē (*Christ*) gesewenlīc on ūrum gecynde and þrowigendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 120, 26: ii. 6, 32. Ðis is ðīn gecynd ðus ðrowigendlīc, ðe ic of ðē genam, 256, 28. Hēlias wæs ūs mannum gelīc, ðrowiendlīc, swā swā wē, 330, 16. II. as a grammatical term, *passive*:—*Passiva verba*, ðæt synd þrowiendlīce word, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 121, 1. Eal swā gāð ða ōðre ðrowigendlīcan word, 27; Zup. 161, 15. v. un-þrowi(g)endlīc.

þrowing, þreowing, e; *f.* I. *suffering* as opposed to doing:—*Verbum* is word, and word getācnaþ weorc oððe ðrowunge oððe gefaxunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 3. Him (*the verb*) gelimpþ *significatio*, ðæt ys getācnung, hwæt ðæt word getācnige, dǽde oððe þrowunge oððe nādor, 19; Zup. 119, 14. II. *suffering* which is painful:—Ic geteorode on ðære þrowunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Ðū ne þrowast nǽnige þrowunge on ðînum līchoman, Blickl. Homl. 157, 15. Wæs monigu ðrowunga from swīðe monigum lēcum *fuerat multa perpesa a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 26. Hē gehŷrde heora þrowunga *he heard of their sufferings* (they had been struck blind), Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. II a. as a medical term, *a painful symptom*:—Tâcn ðæs ofercealdan magan, ðæt ða men ne þyrst, ne hī swōl gefēlaþ on magan, and ne biþ him ǽnig wearm þrowung getenge, Lchdm. ii. 194, 13. III. *suffering* that is undergone for the sake of religion, *suffering* of persecution, *cross* (in the phrase to take up one's *cross*):—Him

God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād mōde gelufade, Exon. Th. 130, 22; Gū. 442. Lædæ ðrōunc his and fylge meh *tollat crucem suam et sequatur me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Ðrowung (ðrowunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23. Ðrōung (ðrowunge, Rush.), 14, 27. Se ðe in þrowingum þeódnes willan dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 125, 18; Gū. 356: 148, 26; Gū. 750. Gehȳran heora þrowunga *to hear of the sufferings of St. Peter and St. Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 2. **III a.** *suffering which ends in death, passion, martyrdom*:—Ðrouinges *martyrii*, Rtl. 64, 18. Ðrōunges *passionis*, 50, 23. Ic, eówer emnðeówa and Cristes ðrowunge gewita, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 16. Se ðe bið gemyndig Drihtnes þrowunge and his æriste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 14. Ða mōddru on heora cildra martyrdōme þrowodon . . . neód is ðæt hī beón efenhlyttan ðæs ēcan edleánes, ðonne hī wǣron gefēran ðære ðrowunge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 20. On hwæs tīman hē ðrowunge underhnige *in whose time he had submitted to martyrdom*, ii. 506, 31. Ðæt hē tō ðrowunge becōme *ad martyrium pervenire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Be Cristes ðrowunge *de passione dominica*, 4, 24; S. 598, 13. Drihten ūs mid his þrowunga ālēsde, ðā hē on rōde galgan āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 97, 10: 35, 7: 81, 31. Ðrowenge *passione*, Rtl. 50, 4. Hē ongan ārweorþian ða ðrowunge hāligra martyra *honorem referre incipiens caedi sanctorum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Þurh his þrowinga, Exon. Th. 29, 29; Cri. 470: 69, 33; Cri. 1130. **III b.** *the anniversary of a martyr's suffering*:—On ðone feówer and twēntygoðan dæg ðæs mōnðes byð Scī. Crissoȝones tȳd and þrowung, Shrn. 151, 17, 31. Þreowung, 114, 21. [Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge, O. E. Homl. i. 119, 26. Inntill þrowwinnge and pine, Orm. 15205. Cheosen er licomes hurt þen soule þrowunge, A. R. 372, 6. Wiðuten ðhrowing and figt, Gen. and Ex. 1317. *O. H. Ger.* druuunga *passio*.] v. following words.

þrowing-rǣding, e; *f. A martyrology*:—Sī rædd þrowungrǣding *legatur martyrlogium*, Anglia xiii. 385, 286.

þrowing-tīd, e; *f.* **I.** *the time at which a person suffered martyrdom*:—Fram ðissere worulde fruman ōð Xpes þrowungtīd, ðæt is six þūsend geára and .c. geára and lviii geára, Anglia xi. 7, 18. Weorðian wē on ðissum andweardan dæge Sancte Petres þrowungtīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 4. **II.** *the anniversary of the time when some one suffered*:—Deós tīd fram ðisum andwerdan dæge (*fifth Sunday in Lent*) ōð ða hālgan Eástertīde is gecweden Cristes ðrowungtīd, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 19. On ælces geáres ymbryne ymbe his ðrowungtīde, i. 564, 24.

þrowing-tīma, an; *n. A time of suffering*:—Ðonne mīn ðrowungtīma cymþ, ðonne geswutelaþ seó menniscnys hire untrumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, *2*.

þrūh (*also* þrȳh, Bd. S. 580, 14); *gen. dat.* þrȳh, *and dat.* þrūh; *f.: dat.* þrūge; *m. n. Wood* or *stone hollowed out.* **I.** *a trough, pipe, conduit*:—Ðrūh, thruuch, thruch *tubo*, Txts. 103, 2067. Þrūh *vel* mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16. Of þrȳh ł þeótan *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Of ðam brōce in ðæt þrūh; of ðam þrūge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 3. Ðā gesomnodon ða sticceo hī in ða þrūh, þurh ða ðe ðæt wæter fleów; ðā ne meahte ðæt wæter flōwan, Shrn. 125, 12. **II.** *a box, chest*:—*Fiscella* spyrte ł þrūh, Germ. 400, 492. **III.** *a coffin, sarcophagus, tomb*:—Þrūh *sarcofagum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 28. Ðūrh, 85, 78. Ðrūh oððe ofergeweorc *mausoleum*, 85, 76. Ðā gearwodan hī his līchoman tō bebyrigeanne on stānenre ðrūh (byrgenne stānenne ðrūh, MS. T.) . . . ðā wæs se līchoma sponne lengra ðære ðrȳh (ðonne seó ðrȳh, MS. B.) . . . Hī tōætýcton lengeo ðære ðrȳh . . . Ðā ðōhton hī ðæt hī ōþre ðrȳh (ðūrh, MS. B.) sōhton . . . Ðā wæs seó ðrȳh (þrūh, Bd. M. 296, 28) gemēted gerisenlīcre lengo . . . seó ðrūh wæs ðam līchoman lengre *cujus corpori tumulando praeparaverant sarcofagum lapideum . . . invenerunt hoc mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago . . . addiderunt longitudini sarcofagi cogitabant aliud quaerere loculum . . . Inventum est sarcofagum illud congruae longitudinis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3–14. Wæs him ðrūh (*loculus*) gegearwod, 5, 5; S. 617, 39. Ðā stōd on ðære stōwe sum stānen ðrūh . . . Ðā lēdon ða þegenas ðone Hǣlend ðǣron . . . Hī ða ðrūh geinnsegelodon, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 1–11. Þrēh *sarcophagi*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 58. Of þrīh *de tumba*, 450, 73. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid of ðære ðrȳh . . . Crist mihte, belocenre ðrīh, faran of middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 8–13. Hī gemētton nīwe ðrūh of marmanstāne on cyrcan wīson gesceapene . . . Æt ðære hālgan þrȳh sind getīðode heofonlīce lācnunga, 564, 19–31. On eallhwītre ðrȳh of marmstāne geworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 60, 21. Of ðære stānenan þrȳh ðe stent widinnan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 22. On treówene ðrūh *ligneo in locello*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21, 25, 31, 34. On ða stānenan ðrūh *in sarcophago*, S. 589, 40. Ða ðūrh (*loculum*) be him gesett, 5, 5; S. 618, 6. Hī his līc gedydon on þrūh, Blickl. Homl. 191, 33: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 7, 14. Hē worhte āne ðrūh on hwītum seolfre tō ðæra apostola līce, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. ¶ The word seems left in local names, *Thrubrook, Througham*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Me leiđ þene licome in þere þruh, O. E. Homl. i. 51, 5. Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh (*de sepulchro*), Kath. 2480. Ine stonene þruh biclused . . . þeos þruh, A. R. 378, 12: Misc. 51, 511. In throghes *in sepulcris*, Ps. 67, 7. Thurhwe stone, throwe or throwstone *sarcofagus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. A thrughe *mausoleum*, Cath. Angl. 386, *and see note there. Icel.* þrō; *f. a trough*; stein-þrō *a stone coffin*.] v. wæter-þrūh.

þrum. v. tunge-þrum. [Thrumm of a clothe *filamen*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Throm *licium*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 5. *O. H. Ger.* drum, thrum *meta, finis*.]

þrust-fell, es; *n. A cutaneous disease, leprosy*:—Blaec thrustfel *bitiligo*, Txts. 45, 296. [*Goth.* þruts-fill *leprosy*; þruts-fills *leprous*. Cf. *Icel.* þroti *a tumour*.]

þrūtian; *p.* ode *To swell* with pride *or* anger:—Hē āsende his swurdboran, Riggo gehāten, gescrȳdne mid his cynelīcum gyrelum, swilce hē hit sylf wǣre. Ðā gesæt Benedictus forn ongeán ðam Riggon, ðe mid ðam leáslīcum getote inn eode ðearle ðrūtigende (*he entered in a very pompous manner*), Homl. Th. ii. 168, 16. Hē cwæþ hire þus tō mid þrūtigendum mōde (*angrily, passionately*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 273. [Cf. *Icel.* þrūtinn *swoln*; reiði-þrūtinn *swoln by anger*; þrūtna *to swell*.]

þrūtung, e; *f. A swelling* of the mind from anger, etc., *angry emotion*:—Hē befrān mid mycelre ðrūtunge, hwæt se brȳdguma wǣre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 76.

þrȳ, þry-, þrȳan. v. þrī, þri-, ā-þrȳan, ge-þrȳde.

þryccan; *p.* þrycte, þryhte; *pp.* þrycced, þryht. **I.** *trans. To press, crush, oppress, repress, trample*:—Sittaþ mānfulle on heáhsetlum and hālige under heora fōtum þryccaþ *perversi resident celso mores solio, sanctaque calcant colla*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 14: Met. 4, 38. Ðæt sió manung hié ne ðrycte *ne admonitio eos concuteret*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 22. Ða gāstas ðe mē swenctan and ðrycton *qui me premebant spiritus*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 37. Ðrycce se magister ða belde *reprimatur praecipitatio*, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 21. Swā hié se stān and seó eorþe þrycce, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Hē mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes ðrycced wæs *mentis vesania premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. Untrumnesse ðrycced and hefigod *infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. **II.** *intrans. To press, force a way*:—Wē ðās wīc magun fōtum āfyllan; folc in ðriceþ meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. Th. 119, 18; Gū. 256. [He wænde mid his crucche us adun þrucche, Laym. 19483. Þre at þe fyrst þrast he þryȝt to þe erþe, Gaw. 1443. A þral þryȝt in þe þrong, Allit. Pms. 42, 135. *To thrutch* is still used in some dialects; see E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire and Cheshire Glossaries, where see also *thrutchings* = whey squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. *O. H. Ger.* drucchen *premere, comprimere*.] v. bi-, ge-, of-, on-þryccan.

þryceness, e; *f. Oppression, affliction, tribulation*:—Bið ðrycnisse micelu *erit tribulatio magna*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 21. In ðrycnisse *in tribulationem*, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* thrucnessi *pressura* (Ju. 16, 33).] v. ge-, of-þrycness.

þrydian, þrȳdge, þrydlīce, þrydung, þrȳh. v. þreodian, þrȳþig, þrȳþlīce, þreodung, þrūh.

ðryhte, *in* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31, *seems an error for* ðȳ ryfte *which glosses* clamyde *in the same passage of the Lindisfarne Gloss.*

þrylen, þryl-hūs, þrym. v. þrilen, þyrl-hūs, þrymm.

þrym-cyme, es; *m. A glorious coming*:—Ic (*Guthlac*) on mōde māð monna gehwylcne þeódnes þrymcyme (*the coming of the angel* (wuldres wilboda) *each evening to Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 177, 20; Gū. 1230.

þrym-cyning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity*:—Ðū, sigora waldend, þeóda þrymcyning, Met. 20, 205. Þrymcyning rīcne, Exon. Th. 317, 7; Mōd. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 986; El. 494. Cf. wuldor-cyning.

þrym-dōm, es; *m. Glory*:—Ðæt eorðlīce mægn ðe tō dōme (þrymdōme, MS. D.) cumen is, Wulfst. 254, 14. v. þrymness.

þrymen. v. þrimen.

þrym-fæst; *adj. Glorious, majestic, illustrious, mighty,* (1) as epithet of the Deity:—Mægencyninga Meotod, þrymfæst þeóden, Exon. Th. 58, 31; Cri. 944. Se brego mǣra, þeóden þrymfæst (*Christ*), 29, 3; Cri. 457: Andr. Kmbl. 645; An. 323. (2) in other connections:—Eorl unforcūð . . . þeóden þrymfæst, Andr. Kmbl. 957; An. 479. Þrymfæst þeóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 263. Ic (*the cross*) þrymfæst hlifige under heofonum, Rood Kmbl. 166; Kr. 84. Se wyrm (*a bookworm*) forswealg þrymfæstne cwide, Exon. Th. 432, 11; Rä. 48, 4. Þegnas þrymfæste (*angels*), Cd. Th. 2, 6; Gen. 15. Þeóda þrymfæste, 114, 22; Gen. 1908: 158, 10; Gen. 2615.

þrym-full; *adj. Glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty*:—Nergendes þeówen ðrymfull (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Wǣre ðū (*the body*) ðē wiste wlonc . . ., þrymful, Exon. Th. 369, 12; Seel. 40. Ic (*a storm*) āstīge strong, stundum rēþe, þrymful þunie, 380, 42; Rä. 2, 4: 386, 25; Rä. 4, 67. Ic bidde ðīnne þrymfullan cynescype, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 793. Þeódnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. Þegnas þrymfulle (*the disciples*), Exon. Th. 34, 12; Cri. 541.

þrym-līc; *adj. Magnificent, splendid, glorious*:—Ða apostolas cwǣdon ðæt hit (*the temple*) wǣre þrymlīc geweorc and fæger, Blickl. Homl. 77, 32. Swīðe mycel cyrice and þrymlīc, 125, 20. Þrecwudu þrymlīc, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246. Lidweardas þrymlīce, Andr. Kmbl. 489; An. 245. Ðrymlīc swǣsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Swā hē ūs mǣrlīcor gifeþ, swā wē him mǣrlīcor þancian scylon; swā þrymlīcre ār, swā māre eádmōdnes, Wulfst. 261, 21. Sceoldon hié ða menn beforan him drīfan gebundene ðe gefongene wǣron, ðæt heora mǣrþa sceoldon ðȳ þrymlīcran beón, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30.

Þrymlíce; *adv. Magnificently, splendidly, gloriously*:—Hū þrymlíce ðū (*God*) ðīne gife dǣlest, Andr. Kmbl. 1093; An. 547: Eleu. Kmbl. 1558; El. 781: Exon. Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. Cyning þrymlíce of his heáhsetle scīneþ, 232, 30; Ph. 514. Wæter wynsumu bearo geondfaraþ þrymlíce, 202, 11; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Ān and þryttig geára hē rīxode þrymlíce on Hierusalem, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 470.

Þrymm, es; *m.* I. *a host, great body of people, a force, multitude*:—Eall heofonlīc þrym (cf. ðæt heofonlíce werod, l. 9) hire tōcymes fægnian wolde. Eác wē gelýfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeánes cōme *all the heavenly host would rejoice at her advent. We believe, too, that the Lord himself would come to meet her*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 13. Đē þanciaþ þūsenda fela, eal engla þrym ānre stefne, Hy. 7, 50: Cd. Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. Ealle ābūgaþ tō đē, đūra engla þrym, Hy. 7, 11. Seó heá dugud and se engla þrym, Exon. Th. 65, 33; Cri. 1064. Glæd gumena weorud, . . . heofonduguða þrym, 101, 7; Cri. 1655. Hē wile cuman in wolcne and mid engla þrymme, Blickl. Homl. 121, 19. Hē āsende Rapsacen mid micclum ðrymme (*with a great army*, A.V. Is. 36, 2), Homl. Th. i. 568, 6: ii. 304, 6: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 531. Se ðe mid micclum þrymme (cf. hē com mid werode, 763) þrang intō ðam temple, 781. Se hundredes ealdor com mid mycclum þrymme, 841. Heora godas ne mihton hī gescyldan wið mīnne ðrymm (*host* or *power*?), Homl. Th. i. 568, 10. Hý forheówan Heaðobeardna þrym, Exon. Th. 321, 21; Vīd. 49: 461, 14; Hö. 35. Cyning (*God*) on gemōt cymeþ þrymma mǣste, 52, 15; Cri. 834. Đū (*Christ*) ǣr wǣre eallum geworden worulde þrymmum, 14, 10; Cri. 217. Of ðǣm engelícum þrymmum *from the angelic hosts* (or *glories*?), Blickl. Homl. 5, 13: 21, 15. Weras and wīf, wornum and heápum, ðreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Se ðe herga þrymmas on geweald gebræc, Cd. Th. 127, 14; Gen. 2110. I a. *a great body* of water: —Flōda þrym (*the host of waters*) sealte sǣstreámas sǣlde habbaþ *commoveatur mare et plenitudo ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 11. Ýþa ðrym *the host of waves*, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Swā wætres þrym ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte *cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem*, Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41: Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Wē þuruh flōda þrym faraþ *transivimus per aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Com æfter niht lagustreámas (=es?) wreáh þrym mid þýstro *night covered the great mass of water with darkness*, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. II. *force, power, might*:—Ðǣr wæs mōdigra mægen forbēged, wīgendra þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3142; An. 1574: 6; An. 3. Clang wæteres þrym *the water's might withered*, i. e. *the water was frozen*, 2522; An. 1262. On ðære fyrde wǣron feówertig þūsenda and seofon þūsenda swýðe gewǣpnode, and cōmon ðā mid þrymme tō Iudēiscum cynne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 334. Hié wið Drihtne dǣlan meahton wīc werodes þrymme *by the might of their band*, Cd. Th. 2, 31; Gen. 27. Eall ðæt ða þeódguman þrymme (*by force* or *gloriously*?) geeodon, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332. Se mec mæg ēcan meahtum, geþeón þrymme, Exon. Th. 427, 14; Rä. 41, 91. Bewyl þrimme (*strongly, thoroughly*) ðæt ealo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 14. Hē þrymmum (*mightily, with power*) cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Seraphinnes cynn unāþreótendum þrymmum singaþ *the seraphim with unwearying powers sing*, Exon. Th. 24, 22; Cri. 388. III. *glory, majesty, magnificence, greatness, grandeur*:—Mīn þrym is from eastewearde middangearde ōþ ðæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem*, Nar. 25, 24. Drihtenes þrym *the majesty of the Lord*, 274, 34; Sat. 164: Exon. Th. 37, 26; Cri. 599: Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Wæs him (*the fallen angels*) forbīged þrym, wlite gewemmed, Cd. Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: 306, 11; Sat. 662. Lof wīde sprang, miht and mǣrðo, þrym unlytel, Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Þīn heáhsetl is þrymmes āfylled, Wulfst. 254, 18. Wuldres dēma, ðrymmes hyrde, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 60: Blickl. Homl. 65, 32. On ðone gefeán ðæs heofonlīcan þrymmes, 63, 27. Þremmes, 73, 34. Gif him (*a king*) geberede, ðæt him wurde oftogen þrymmes and wǣda and þegnunga, Met. 25, 32. Mið ðý cymeþ in ðrymme his *cum uenerit in majestate sua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26, 31: 21, 27: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16: Exon. Th. 106, 22; Gū. 45: Hy. 8, 40. Babilon ðe ic self ātimbrede tō kynestōle and tō ðrymme *Babylon quam ego aedificavi in domum regni*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 432, 32. Mīn werod fōran ymb mē ūton mid þrymme (*with magnificent array*), and herebeácen and segnas beforan mē lǣddon, Nar. 7, 16. Hē fōr mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 658; El. 329: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7: Met. 25, 13. Ne þreodode hē fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ǣniges, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18: Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. Hiá gesēgon ðrymm (ðrym, Rush.) his *uiderunt majestatem ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 32: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024: 234, 17; Ph. 541. Ðīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18: Exon. Th. 349, 19; Sch. 48. Þone þrym and þa fægernesse ðæs temples *the magnificence and beauty of the temple*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 30. Wē Gār-Dena in geárdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, hū ða æþelingas ellen fremedon, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2. Þrymmas weóxon duguða dreámhæbbendra, Cd. Th. 5, 32; Gen. 80: Menol. Fox 468; Gn. C. 4. Ealira þrymma God, Elen. Kmbl. 1036; El. 519. Cyninga setl þrymmum (*magnificently*) gefrætewad, Wulfst. 253, 22. Heágum þrymmum *most gloriously*, Cd. Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hē hié ālǣdde of helle grunde on ða heán þrymmas (*the high glories*) heofona rīces, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. IV. denoting a glorious, magnificent person *or* object:—Ealra cyninga þrym (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 45: Eleu. Kmbl. 1629; El. 816. Ealra þrymma þrym, Exon. Th. 45, 28; Cri. 726. Rodera þrim, heofona heáhfreá, 26, 28; Cri. 423. Wuldres þrym, 6, 13; Cri. 83. Đū ðe sitst ofer engla ðrymm (*qui sedes super cherubim*, Is. 37, 16) (*or* (?) ðrymm=*host*), Homl. Th. i. 568, 15. Mec (*a hurricane*) þrymma sumne *one of glorious things*, Exon. Th. 383, 2; Rä. 4, 4. [Her throme fourti thousand men thai founde (quoted in Halliwell). A god man on þat throm, C. M. 7423. Cf. Heo folc funden feouwer þrumferden (fourvald ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1356. *O. Sax.* heru-thrummi *in* mid heruthrummeon *violently: Icel.* þrymr *an alarm, noise* (*poet.* of battle); used, too, in cpds. denoting a warrior.] v. cyne-, ēðel-, god-, heáh-, heofon-, here-, hilde-, hyge-, mægen-, ofer-, wuldor-þrymm.

Þrymma, an; *m. A strong* or *great man, a warrior*:—Þrymman sceócan, mōdige magueþegnas, morðres on luste, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. [Cf. *Icel.* þrymr *glorious;* and the poet. cpds. in *þrym-*, denoting a warrior.] v. hilde-þremma.

Þrymness. v. heáh-, mægen-þrymness; *and* cf. þrym-dōm.

Þrym-rīce, es; *n. A glorious kingdom, heaven*:—Drihten wolde cuman of ðam cynestōle and of ðæm þrymrīce hider on ðās world, Blickl. Homl. 105, 11.

Þrymsa. v. trimes.

Þrym-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Ofer ðrymseld *super thronum*, Ps. Surt. 9, 5: 88, 30. Þrymseld *thronos*, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 22.

Þrym-setl, es; *n. A throne*:—Heofon ys Godes þrymsetl (*thronus*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. On Godes þrymsetle, 23, 22. Se cāsere feóll of his ðrymsetle, Shrn. 76, 31. Beforan þrymsetle Cristes *ante tribunal Christi*, Anglia xiii. 387, 311: Blickl. Homl. 101, 29. *Throni* sind þrymsetl, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34. Gē sitton ofer þrymsetl (*thronos*) dēmende twelf mǣgða Israhēl, Lk. Skt. 22, 30: Blickl. Homl. 31, 8. [þrimsetles *troni*, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 10.]

Þrym-sittende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Dwelling in glory, inhabiting heaven*:—Seó þrynis þrymsittende, Exon. Th. 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þegn þrymsittendes wuldorcyninges, Andr. Kmbl. 834; An. 417: 1056; An. 528. Sié ðé þrymsittendum þanc, Elen. Kmbl. 1618; El. 811: Exon. Th. 239, 19; Ph. 623. Ēcne God þrymsittendne, 268, 20; Jul. 435.

Þrym-wealdend; *adj. Glory-ruling, ruling heaven*:—Seó Hālige Þrynnys ðe is þrymwealdend God, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4. Þrimwealdend, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Se ðrimwealdenda Scyppend, Homl. Th. i. 112, 10. Wē sceolon biddan ða hālgan ðæt hī ūs þingion tō ðam þrymwealdendum Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 288.

Þrynen, þryness, þryng, þrýpel. v. þrinen, þrinness, þring, þrīpel.

Þryscan *to press.* v. ge-, of-þryscan.

Þrysce, an; *f. A thrush*:—Þryssce *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 2. Þrisce *trutius*, 281, 23. [Þrusche and þrostle, O. and N. 1659. Thryshe *mauiscus*, Wülck. Gl. 595, 20. *O. H. Ger.* drosca.] v. þræsce, þrostle.

Þrysceð, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. v. þerscan.

Þrysman(-ian); *p.* de, ode *To choke, stifle, suffocate;* fig. *to keep in subjection*:—Alexander .xii. geár ðisne middangeard under him þrysmde and egsade *Alexander per duodecim annos trementem sub se orbem ferro pressit*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 22. [*O. Frs.* thresma, tresma *to choke, stifle, strangle.*] v. ā-, for-, of-þrysman(-ian).

Þrýste, þrystig, þrýstru, -þryt, -þrytness. v. þríste, þyrstig, þeóstru, æ-þryt, ā-þrytness.

Þrýþ, e; þrýþu (? *indecl.* v. mōd-þrýþu); *f. Force, power, strength;* the word seems to occur only in the plural, *forces, troops, hosts*:—Of ðam stāne wæter cwōman swýþe wynlīce wætera þrýðe (*the waters' forces*); eduxit aquam de petra, et eduxit tamquam flumina aquas, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra ðrýðe *the waters' forces guard heaven above*, 103, 3. Sōna wǣrun geworht wætera ðrýþe, 148, 5. Wætra þrýþe stille stondaþ, Exon. Th. 210, 12; Ph. 184. Eorlas fornōman asca þrýþe, wǣpen wælgīfru *hosts of spears, weapons ravenous for slaughter, have swept off the men*, 292, 15; Wand. 99. Þrýþa dǣl *some forces* (?), 481, 15; Rä. 65, 4. Eóredciestum hī faraþ, folca þrýþum, 220, 27; Ph. 326. Beornþreát monig faraþ folca þrýþum, eóredcystum, 358, 26; Pa. 51. Æfter him folca þrýðum sunu Simeones sweótum cōmon, Cd. Th. 199, 18; Exod. 340. Wæteregsa stōd þreáta þrýðum *the terrible waves stood in battalions*, Andr. Kmbl. 751; An. 376. Ecga þrýðum *with hosts* (or *force*?) *of swords*, 2298; An. 1150. ¶ Þrýþum *vehemently, mightily, fiercely, greatly*:—Teónlēg þrýþum bærneþ þreó eal on ān, grimme tōgædre, Exon. Th. 60, 15; Cri. 970. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle þrýþum geþrungne, 495, 3; Rä. 84, 2. Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs þrīþum āþrunten, 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2. Þrýðum dealle, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. ¶ *þrýþ is used in the formation of many proper names.* v. Txts. 638. [*Icel.* þrūðr *the name of a daughter of Thor and Sif;* it is used in the formation of proper names.] v. hilde-, hyge-, wæter-þrýþ; mōd-þrýþu.

þrýþ-ærn, es; *n. A splendid house, a palace:*—Nǽfre ic ǽnegum men ǽr álýfde ðrýþærn (cf. heáhsele, 1298; B. 647) Dena. Hafa nú húsa sélest, Beo. Th. 1318; B. 657.

þrýþ-bearn, es; *n. A mighty youth:*—Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann, þrýðbearn hæleð, ðé gelícne, steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 987; An. 494.

þrýþ-bord, es; *n. A strong shield,* E'en. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. [Cf. *Icel.* þrúð-hamarr *the mighty hammer of Thor.*]

þrýþ-cyning, es; *m. A mighty king* (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 872; An. 436. Cf. þrym-cyning.

þrýþ-full; *adj. Mighty, strong, powerful:*—Fôron æfter burgum þegnas þrýðfulle, oft hí þræce rǽrdon, Exon. Th. 243, 17; Jul. 12. Ic (*the devil*) bebeóde bearnum mínum, þegnum þrýðfullum, ðæt hié ðé hnǽgon, Andr. Kmbl. 2659; An. 1331.

þrýþ-gesteald, es; *n. A splendid abode:*—Þeódnes þrýðgesteald (*heaven*), Exon. Th. 22, 19; Cri. 354. Cf. wuldor-gesteald.

þrýþian. v. ge-þrýþian.

þrýþig (?); *adj. Mighty, powerful, strong:*—Hæleð onetton módum þrydge (þrýðge?), Cd. Th. 119, 28; Gen. 1986. [*Icel.* þrúðigr *doughty; and* cf. þrúð-móðigr *heroic of mood.*] v. þrýþlíce *for* d *instead of* ð, *and next word.*

þrýþ-líc; *adj. Mighty, powerful:*—Rinc manig, þrýðlíc þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Ðrýðlíc, 3258; B. 1627.

þrýþlíce (?); *adv. Mightily:*—Bissextus ðe on gewunan hæfþ ðæt hé binnan ðam feórðan geáre ealle ðære wucan dagas þrydlíce (þrýþlíce?) æthrîne, Anglia viii. 302, 14. Hé oft gesealde healsittendum helm and byrnan swylce hé þrydlícost (þrýþlícost?) óhwǽr feor oððe neáh findan meahte *he often gave to his followers helm and corslet such as for greatest strength anywhere far or near he could find* (cf. for similar use of the adverb: Hé sóhte, hú hé sárlícast meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571), Beo. Th. 5731; B. 2869. [*Or, perhaps,* þrydlíce = *deliberately, might be read.* v. þreodian.]

þrýþ-swíþ; *adj. Exceedingly powerful:*—Mǽre þeóden unblíðe sæt, þolode ðrýðswýð, þegnsorge dreáh *the great prince sat cheerless, he, mighty, suffered, grief for his thanes' loss he endured,* Beo. Th. 262; B. 131. Þrýðswýð beheóld, mǽg Higelâces, hú se mânscaða gefaran wolde, 1477; B. 736. [Cf. *the proper names* Æþel-swíþ, Beorht-swíþ.]

þrýþ-weorc, es; *n. A splendid, mighty work:*—Þrýðweorc (*a statue;* v. the description: Wrætlíce wundorâgrǽfen anlícnes engla . . . torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworht . . . anlícnes engelcynna ðæs brémestan, 1423–35; An. 712–8), Andr. Kmbl. 1546; An. 774.

þrýþ-word, es; *n. A brave word, noble speech:*—Ðâ wæs eft swâ ǽr (cf. word wǽron wynsume, 1228; B. 612) inne on healle þrýðword sprecen, ðeód on sǽlum, sigefolca swég, Beo. Th. 1290; 643.

þú; *pers. pron. Thou.* I. alone:—Ðis land ðe þú gesihst, Gen. 13, 15. Hwæt eart þú þe þýn ansýn is swylce ânes sceaþan, and hwæt ys ðæt tâcen þe þú on uppan þínum exlum byrst? Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19. Gewít þú, Abraham, fêran . . . þú scealt Isaac mé onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 24; Gen. 2849: Andr. Kmbl. 1899; An. 952. Ic âscige ðé, ðú Boetius, hwí þú swâ manigfeald yfel hæfdest? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 12. Eá lâ þú mín Drihten God, hwæt gifst þú mé? Ger. 15, 2. Westú gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Scealtú ceól gestîgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Hié woldon þín onbîdan, Blickl. Homl. 233, 27. Se ðe mid þé (ðec mid, Lind. Rush.) wæs *qui erat tecum,* Ju. Skt. 3, 26. Ne biþ þec mǽlmete, nymþe móres græs, ne rest witod, Cd. Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. Þú gesyxst þás menigu þé (ðec, Lind.: on ðec, Rush.) dringende, Mk. Skt. 5, 31. Se hálga gâst on þé (ðeh, Lind.: ðec, Rush.) becymþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 35. Þec Sarre âh, Cd. Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Ne forlǽte ic þé, 136, 10; Gen. 2256. I a. used reflexively:—Ne ondrǽd þú þé, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 1, 30. Ðú hafast þé on fyrhðe eorles ondsware, Andr. Kmbl. 1013; An. 507. Nim þé þis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Âsend þé (ðeh, Lind.: þec, Rush.) nyþer, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 6. Þonne þú þé gebidde, 6, 6. II. strengthened with *self* or *âna:*—Þú sylf ne gesyhst þæne beám on þínum âgenum cágan, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Þú (*Juliana*) sylfa meaht gecnâwan, Exon. Th. 262, 32; Jul. 341: Cd. Th. 36, 12; Gen. 570. Ðú eart seolfa geong, Andr. Kmbl. 1010; An. 505. Þú meaht þé self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Þæt þú þa beorhtan ûs sunnan onsende, and þé sylf cyme, Exon. Th. 8, 8; Cri. 114. Hwí swingst þú âna? . . . Ne miht þú âna hit ácuman, Ex. 18, 14, 18. Þú âna canst ealra gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Þé wæs leófra his hyldo, þonne þín sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921. Lufa þínne néhstan swâ þé sylfne (ðec seolfne, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. III. combined with *þe* to express the relative:—Fæder úre þú þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis,* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Drihten þú þe mîne fæderas on þínre gesihþe eodon, God þú þe mé fêddest *Deus, in cujus conspectu ambulaverunt patres mei, Deus, qui pascit me,* Gen. 48, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Wé þé þanciaþ, þe þú hafest on gewealdum hiofen and eorþan, Hy. 8, 12. Eálá þú Hǽlend þurh þíne þrowunga þe þú getuge tó þé ealle ða sâwla, H. R. 15, 3. [*Goth.* þu; *gen.* þeina; *dat.* þus; *acc.* þuk: *O. Sax.* thu; *gen.* thîn; *dat.* thi; *acc.* thik: *O. Frs.* thu; *gen.* thîn; *dat. acc.* thi: *O. H. Ger.* dû; *gen.* dîn; *dat.* dir; *acc.* dih: *Icel.* þú; *gen.* þín; *dat.* þér; *acc.* þik.] v. gé, git.

þúf, es; *m. A tuft.* I. applied to foliage:—Þúfum *crinibus* (the passage is: Dum virgas steriles atque superfluas flammis de fidei palmite concremant, ut concreta vagis vinea crinibus silvosi inluviem poneret idoli), Germ. 402, 71. v. þúf-bǽre, *and following words.* II. *the crest of a helmet* (?). v. Lydus de magistrat.:—*καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὰς οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι ἰούβας, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τουφάς.* v. next section. III. *a kind of standard,* made with tufts of feathers:—Illud genus vexilli, quod Romani *Tufam* (tufa *genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis,* v. Du Cange s. v.), Angli vero Tuuf (v. ll. thuuf, thuf, Txts. 137, 1), ante eum ferri solebat (the A.-S. version has only:—Him mon symle ðæt tâcen beforan bær), Bd. 2, 16. Ðâ wæs þúf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 246; El. 123. Sunu Simeones sweótum cómon, þúfas wundon ofer gârfare, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Hié gesâwon þúfas þunian, 187, 32; Exod. 158. v. sige-þúf.

þúf-bǽre; *adj. Bearing foliage, leafy:*—Bóh þúfbǽres pínutreówes *frondentis pini stipitem,* Hpt. Gl. 458, 67.

þúfe; *adj. Tufted, having leaves in tufts* (?), *bushy:*—Þúfe þistel *sow thistle,* Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. v. ge-þúf, þífe-þorn, *and preceding and following words.*

þúflan; *p.* ode *To become leafy* or *bushy:*—þúfaþ and wridaþ *frutescit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13.

þúfig; *adj. Full of leaves, with thick foliage:*—Þúfigum *frondosis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 14.

þúft, es; *m. A place full of bushes:*—Gewrid oþþe þúftas *frutecta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 25. v. þýfel.

þuhsian, þux[s]ian; *p.* ode *To make misty, dark:*—Eall upheofon biþ sweart and gesworcen and swýðe geþuhsod (cf. Dôm. L. 8, 105, *which has* geþuxsað), deorc and dimhîw and dwolma sweart, Wulfst. 137, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* þoka *fog, mist.*]

þullic. v. þus-líc.

þúma, an; *m. The thumb:*—Ðúma, thúma, thúmo *pollux,* Txts. 89, 1617. Swâ greáte swâ ðín þúma, Lchdm. iii. 18, 25. Ic com mid handa on ðone stân drîfan, and se ðúma gebrocen wæs, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. Gif se þúma biþ of áslægen, ðam sceal .xxx. scill. tô bóte. Gif se nægl biþ of áslegen, ðam sculon .v. scill. tô bóte, L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Gif man þúman of áslæhþ, .xx. scill. Gif þúman nægl of weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebéte, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 9. Hé æthrân his swíðran þúman (*pollicem manus ejus dextrae*), Lev. 8, 23. Þúman *pollices,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 48: Ex. 29, 20. [Mid te þume, A. R. 18, 14. Þe nayle of þe þoume, Ayenb. 43, 14. To the thowme, Rel. Ant. i. 190, 22 (end of 14th cent.). Thombe, Chauc., Piers P. Thowmbe, Prompt. Parv. 492. *In other glossaries of 15th cent. it is spelt* thome, Wrt. Voc. i. 184 (*where also* thombe): 207, col. 2: thowme, 186, col. 1: thombe, 179: 247, col. 2: (*in same glossary also*) thumb, 246, col. 1. *O. Frs.* thûma: *O. L. Ger.* thûmo: *O. H. Ger.* dûmo: *Dan.* tomme: *Swed.* tumme.] v. þýmel.

þumle *entrails:*—Tharme, thumle *viscera,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 72.

-þunca, -þuncan, þundende, þune-líc, þuner. v. æf-þunca, be-þuncan, þunian, þunor-líc, þunor.

þung, es; *m. A poisonous plant, (vegetable) poison;* the word is used to translate *aconitum, eleborus, mandragina,* as well as the more general term *toxa* (cf. letali toxa = mortali veneno, Hpt. Gl. 427, 54):—Þung, woedeberge *eleborus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 12: 29, 21. Þung *mandragina,* 59, 42: *aconita,* i. 31, 58: *aconitum,* 67, 16: *toxa,* 68, 26: *coxa* (r. *toxa*), 67, 15. Þung *toxa* or *toxicum* (printed *toxi* pang), 289, 52. Gif mon þung ete, âþege buteran and drince; se þung gewít on ða buteran. Eft wiþ ðon, âsleá him mon fela scearpena on ðam scancan, ðonne gewít ût ðæt âttor þurh ða scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 154, 1–4. Sealf wiþ ðam miclan líce . . . þung . . . , 78, 25. Ámber fulne holenrinda and æscrinda and þunges, 332, 16. Nim ðone miclan þung, 154, 14. Thungas, þungas *aconita,* Txts. 36, 23. Þungas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 20. v. cluf-þung; *f.*

þunge, -þungen. v. þeón, ful-, ge-, heáh-þungen.

þungenness, e; *f. Excellence, virtue:*—Mid hú monigum mêdum mîn fæder and mín móder mé [wǽron] biddende, ðæt ic forlête mîne (ge-?)þungenesse (*the speaker wished to become a monk*), Shrn. 36, 26. v. ge-þungenness.

þunian; *p.* ode. I. *to stand out, be prominent, be lifted up, stick up:*—On ðam forman dæge on ðam middangeard þunaþ gesceapen *primo dierum quo mundus extat conditus,* Hymn. Surt. 4, 4. Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hrôf *may much strife be lifted up for it above the top of its wall;* circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Hié gesâwon fyrd wegan . . . þúfas þunian *they saw the host march . . . saw the standards lift their tops above the ranks,* Cd. Th. 187, 32; Exod. 158. Þindan and þunian, þecene hebban, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rä. 46, 2. I a. fig *to be lifted up, be proud,* cf. colloquial *to be stuck up:*—Wǽre ðú (*the body*) ðé wiste wlanc, þrymful ðunedest, Soul Kmbl. 79; Seel. 40. v. on-þunian, *and* cf. þennan. II. *to make a noise, to sound, resound, creak:*—Ic

(*a storm*) âstîge strong, þrymful þunie, Exon. Th. 380, 42; Rä. 2, 4. Sundwudu þunede *the ship's timbers creaked*, Beo. Th. 3817; B. 1906. Þunode oððe hleoþrede *increpuerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 14. Dynedan and þunedan *crepitabant*, 21, 17. Dære thundendan (thuniendan? *but* cf. (?) *Icel.* Þundr *a name of Odin;* Þund *the name of a mythical river*) *bombosae* (*vocis mugitum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 59. v. tô-þuniende, þunung, ge-þun, þunor, *and* cf. *Lat.* tonare, tonitrus.

þunor (-ar, -er, -ur), es; *m.* **I.** *thunder* (implying not only sound but also striking); tonitrus, fulmen:—þunor *tonitruum* vel *tonitrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52. 45: 76, 34: Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Ðuner (ðunor, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 29. Ðunar byð hlûdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. Ðunor cymð of hâtan and of wâtan . . . seó hâte and se wâta winnaþ him betweónan mid egeslîcum swêge, and ðæt fŷr âbyrst ûs ðurh lîgett . . . Swâ hättra sumor, swâ mâra ðunor and lîget on geáre. Ða þuneras (þunras, MS. R.) . . . on Apocalipsin . . . ne belimpaþ tô ðam ðunere (þunre, MS. R.) ðe on ðyssere lyfte oft egeslîce brastlaþ. Se byþ hlûd for ðære lyfte brâdnysse, and frecenfull for ðæs fŷres sceótungum, Lchdm. iii. 290, 2–15. Þunor tôslôg heora godes hûs *aedes Salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18. Ân þunor tôslôg hiora Capitoliam *fulmine Capitolium ictum*, 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Hiene ofslôg ân þunor *fulmine ictus interiit*, 6, 29; Swt. 278, 17. Ðunres bearn *filii tonitrui*, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Þunres slege *a clap of thunder*, Nicod. 23; Thw. 13, 3. Þunres slege *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 4. Stefne ðunures micles, Rtl. 47, 22. God âsende rên mid ðunore, and manega menn mid ðam ðunore swulton, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 93. Beóþ myccle þuneras on heofnum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ðâ sceolde hê sendan ðunras and lŷgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. **II.** *one of the Teutonic gods, to whom, among the Roman, Jupiter seems to have been considered most nearly to correspond;* hence Jupiter is translated by þunor:—þunor oððe Ðûr *Joppiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þunor, 93, 59. Þuner *Jovem*, 112, 5. **II a.** it is mostly in connection with the fifth day of the week that the word occurs:—On ðam fîftan dæge ðe gê Ðunres hâtaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 23. Ðunres-dæges nama is of Iove, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On ðone Hâlgan Ðunres-dæg, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Tô ðam hâlgan þurres-dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 621. Gang on Þunres-æfen (*Wednesday evening*), Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. *It is found also in local names*, e. g. Ðunres-feld, Ðunres-leáh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Þa þunre heo þiuen þunres dæi (þoris dai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13929.] **III.** *a thane of king Egbert of Kent:*—Ermenrêd gestrŷnde twêgen sunu ða syððan wurðan gemartirode of Ðunore, Chr. 640; Erl. 26, 4. See for more details of the event thus recorded, Lchdm. iii. 422 sqq., and the Latin charter, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 236. [*O. L. Ger.* Thuner:—Ec forsacho Thuner ende Uuôden: *O. Frs.* thuner, tonger; Thunres-dei: *O. H. Ger.* donar; Toniris tac: *Icel.* þórr. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.] v. þór, þûr.

þunor-bodu *a gilthead* (a kind of fish):—Ðunorbodu *sparus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 71 (in a list 'nomina piscium').

þunor-clâfre, -clâfre, an; *f. Bugle;* ajuga reptans (cf. þundre clovere *consolida media*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 68, and *consound* in E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Þis is seó æðeleste eáhsealf . . . Genim . . . ðunorclâfran blôsman, Lchdm. iii. 4, 7. Ðunorclâfran, i. 374, 4.

þunor-lîc; *adj. Thunderous, of thunder:*—þune[r]lîcum cirme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 47.

þunor-râd, e; *f. Thunder, a peal of thunder:*—Ne biþ þâr lîget . . . ne þunerrâd (þunor, Wulfst. 139, 31) *non fulmina, . . . tonitru*, Dôm. L. 16, 263. Ðâ com þunerrâd and lêgetsleht and ofslôh ðone mæstan dæl, Shrn. 57, 35. Ðâ wæs geworden mycel þunorrâd, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðonne þunorrâd biþ, ne sceþeð ðam men ðe ðone stân (*agate*) mid him hæfð, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: iii. 374, col. 2. From stefne ðunurrâde (þunurâde, Spl.) *a voce tonitrui*, Ps. Surt. 103, 7: 76, 19. Þunurrâda ðînre *tonitrus tui*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hió âhôf ðæt heáfod of ðære mŷsan somod mid ðære þunorâde, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Biddaþ Drihten, ðæt his þunorrâda (*tonitrua*) geswîcon, Ex. 9, 28, 33, 34. Gif lîgette and ðunorrâde (*tonitrua*) eorþan and lyfte brêgdon, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Þunerâda, Hpt. Gl. 509, 22. Ðunorrâda hlynn, Wulfst. 186, 3. Mycel mægen liégetslyhta and þunerâda, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Gôd wiðˊ lîgetta and wiðˊ þunorrâda, ii. 290, 16. Hê worhte þunorrâda on heofonum *intonuit de caelum Dominus*, Ps. Th. 17, 13: Ex. 9, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* reið *a clap of thunder*, from the notion of Thor *driving* through the air. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.]

þunorrâd-lîc; *adj. Thunderous, of thunder:*—Of þunerâdlîcan cerme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 46.

þunorrâd-stefn, e; *f. A voice of thunder:*—Wæs þunurrâdstefn strang on hweóle *vox tonitrui tui in rota*, Ps. Th. 76, 14.

þunor-wyrt, e; *f. Thunder-plant* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *house-leek;* sempervivum tectorum:—Nime þunorwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 118, 2. [On plants that were a protection against thunder, see Grmm. D. M. pp. 167, 1147.]

þunres dæg. v. þunor, **II a.**

þunrian; *p.* ode *To thunder:*—Hê is mægenþrymmes God. and hê þunraþ ofer manegum wæterum *Deus majestatis intonuit, Dominus super multas aquas*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Hit ðunraþ *tonat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 17. Hit hwîlum þunraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 44, 34: Met. 28, 55. Seó menio sæðon ðæt hyt þunrode (*tonitruum factum esse*), Jn. Skt. 12, 29. Þunerode of heofonum Drihten *intonuit de coelo Dominus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* donarôn.]

þunring, e; *f. Thundering, thunder:*—Swâ stôr þunring and lâgt wes, swâ ðæt hit âcwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22.

þunung, e; *f. A creaking, a rattle:*—þununge *crepitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 25. Þununga *crepundiorum*, 23, 64.

þun-wang, e: -wange, -wenge, an; *f.* (and *n.*? Wange, wenge *are both found neuter, though also the plurals* wangas, wangan *occur*) *A temple:*—þunwang *timpus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 50. Þunwange *tempus*, 64, 32. Þunwencge (-wenge, -wange) *timpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 5: 298, 2. Gif ic on þunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Bufan his þunwengan *supra tempus capitis ejus*, Jud. 4, 21. Þunwonge *tympora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 44. Þunwonga sâr *dolor timporum*, ii. 143, 34: Lchdm. i. 156, 22. Þunwongena *timporum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 61. Þunwangena, Anglia xiii. 37, 291. Þunwængum (-wengum, Spl. C.) *timporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5. Ðunwoengum, Rtl. 181, 13. Þunwange *malas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 30. Smire ðone man mid on þa þunwonge, Lchdm. ii. 334, 15. Smyre ða ðunwonga, i. 216, 8. Gnîd on ða þunwunge, 380, 15. Smire ða þunwangan mid, ii. 20, 8. Þunwongan, 306, 2. [Þungana, Lchdm. iii. 292, 22. Lay on the forheyd and on the thunwanges, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 26, 43 (quoted in Halliwell's Dict.). Thunwonge of mannys heede *tempus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Thunwange *tempus*, Cath. Angl. 387, and see note. Thonwangnes, Wrt. Voc. i. 185, col. 2 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* dun-wengi: *Icel.* þunn-wangi; *m.;* þunn-wengi; *n.*] v. (?) þynne *and* wange.

þûr, es; *m. Thor,* the god who most nearly corresponded to Jupiter; hence Jupiter is translated by þûr:—þunor oððe Ðûr *Joppiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þûres môdur *Latona*, 53, 4. On Galienus dagum ðæs kâseres hêt Necetius Rôme burge gerêfa hî lædan tô þûres deófulgeldum, Shrn. 128. 9. Ðys godspel sceal on þûres-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 7, 40. On þûrs-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 5, 30. The word is found also in local names, e. g. Ðûres-leáh, Ðûrgârtûn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [A. R. þurs-dei.] v. þunor, þôr.

þuren. v. ge-þuren.

[þurfan;] *prs.* ic, hê þearf, ðû þearft, *pl.* wê þurfon; *p.* þorfte; *subj. prs.* ic þurfe, þyrfe, *pl.* þurfen, þyrfen; *prs. ptcpl.* þurfende, þyrfende *To need.* **I.** *to be in need, have need* of something, (1) absolute:—Gif ðû clâþa þe mâ on hæfst, þonne ðû þurfe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 15. Ðû gæderast mâre, þonne ðû þurfe (þyrfe, Cott. MS.), 14, 2; Fox 44, 8. Nis hit gôd, ðæt hié sién on ðam lâðe leng, þonne ðû þurfe, Cd. Th. 243, 3; Dan. 430. Sam hî þyrfon, sam hî ne þurfon, hî willaþ þeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 30. Ða þurfende *pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 3. Þyrfendra *egentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 69. (2) with gen. of thing needed:—Beó ðê be ðînum, and lât mê be mînum; ne gyrne ic dînes, ne ðû mînes ne þearft (dærft, Lchdm. iii. 288, 9), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 16. Ne ðearf hê nânes þinges bûton ðæs, ðe hê on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8: Cd. Th. 204, 27; Exod. 425. Hwæt ðurfe (ðurfu, Lind.) wê leng gewitnisse *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 65. Ða þurfon swîþe lytles, ðe mâran ne willniaþ þonne genôges, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Ne ðorfte hê nâ mâran fultumes, 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hî his sume ðorfton, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 16. Ðæm ðe micles ðorfton . . . ðæm ðe lytles ðyrfe, 44; Swt. 325, 5–7. Swâ welig ðæt hê nânes þinges mâran ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. (3) with acc.:—Mûþa gehwylc mete þearf, Exon. Th. 341, 12; Gn. Ex. 125. Mete bygeþ, gif hê mâran (*or gen.?*) þearf, 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. **II.** *to need* to do something. (1) where a want has to be satisfied, a purpose to be accomplished, or the like:—Ðû meaht ðê self geseón, swâ ic hit ðê secgan ne þearf, Cd. Th. 38, 24; Gen. 611. Gif hit sié sumor, dô wermôdes sædes dust tô; gif hit sié winter, ne þearft ðû ðone wermôd tô dôn, Lchdm. ii. 180, 29. Hê ne ðearf nâ faran fram stôwe tô stôwe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 4. Hwæt ðurfon (þurfe, Bod. MS.) wê nû mâ sprecan? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 22. Hî witan, hwâr hî eáfiscas sêcan þurfan (*where they must seek them, if they are to find them*), Met. 19, 25. Syle mê ðæt wæter, ðæt mê ne þyrste, ne ic ne ðurfe hêr feccan, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Ðŷ læs wê leng sprecen ymbe ðonne wê þyrfon (wê ne þyrfen, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 14. (2) where the need is based on grounds of right, fitness, law, morality, etc., *to be bound* to do something because it is right, etc.:—Nô ðû mînne þearft hafelan hŷdan *the duty of burying me will not fall upon you*, Beo. Th. 895; B. 445. Gif hê gewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf hê ðæt geldan (*he is not bound by law to pay*), L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 3. Ne þearf hê him onfôn, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 4. Mê ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ôleccan þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290. Ðæt ðû ne wêne, ðæt ðû Iudêa leásungum gelŷfan þurfe *that you may not think, that you are bound to believe the Jews' false tales*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 35. Hê suîðor his môd gebint tô ðæm unnyttran weorcum, ðonne hê ðyrfe (*more than is fitting for him*), Past. 4; Swt. 37, 21. Ðonne mon mâ fæst, ðonne hê ðyrfe (*more than religion requires*), 43; Swt. 313, 2. Gif ða gyltas tô ðam hefelîce beón, ðæt hê tô bisceopes dôme tæcan þurfe (*he must do it because the church has prescribed such a course*), L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176,

30. Gedôn hî ðæt hira synna ne ðyrfen (*need not, because of the divine ordinance*) bión gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dóme, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 16. (3) with the idea of compulsion, or where the inevitability of a consequence is expressed; in some cases the word might be taken almost as an auxiliary, of much the same force as *shall; to be obliged, be compelled by destiny*:—Gē ne þurfon hēr leng wunian *you shall not be obliged to stop here longer*, Ex. 9, 28. Nis ðæt þonne nānig man, ðæt þurfe ðone deópan grund ðæs hātan lēges gesēcean, Blickl. Homl. 103, 14. Næs him ænig þearf, ðæt hē sēcean þurfe *there was no need to force him to seek*, Beo. Th. 4984; B. 2495. Feallaþ ofor ūs, ðæt wē ne þurfon dysne ege leng þrowian, Blickl. Homl. 93, 34. Þȳ læs gyt lāð Gode weorðan þyrfen *lest the inevitable consequence, your becoming hateful to God, follow*, Cd. Th. 36, 26; Gen. 577. Þȳ læs ða týdran môd ða gewitnesse wendan þurfe, Exon. Th. 147, 21; Gū. 730. Nāuht ðæs ðe hē ondrēde, ðæt hē forleósan þorfte (*should be obliged to lose*), Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hwý him on hige þorfte (*should necessarily follow*) ā þȳ sæl wesan, Met. 15, 9. Hū hē ðisse worulde wynna þorfte læsast brūcan *how he should be least under the necessity of enjoying the delights of this world*, Exon. Th. 122, 20; Gū. 308. Ðæt ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton þolian *that men would not necessarily have to suffer that great perdition*, Cd. Th. 40, 17; Gen. 640. (4) *to have good cause* or *reason* for doing something:—Ðū sorge ne þearft beran on ðīnum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic ðē scylde, ne þearft ðū forht wesan, 131, 5; Gen. 2171: Blickl. Homl. 191, 18: Beo. Th. 3353; B. 1674. Ðū ðec sylfne ne þearft swīþor swencan, gif ðū God lufast, Exon. Th. 245, 18; Jul. 46. Ðæt is genōg sweotol, ðætte nānne mon ðæs tweógean ne þearf, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: Blickl. Homl. 41, 36: 83, 9. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, 101, 13: 109, 30. Ne ðarf mon nā ðone medwīsan lǽran, ðæt hē ða lotwrencas forlǽte, forðonðe hē hié næfþ, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 15. Ne þearf hē gefeón *he will have no cause to rejoice*, Cd. Th. 92, 4; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 449, 9; Dōm. 68: Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006. Mē wītan ne ðearf Waldend, 5475; B. 2741: Cd. Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. Ne ðurfe wē ceorian, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 27. Ne þurfan gē nōht besorgian, hwæt gē sprecan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 18. Ne þurfe gē beón unrôte, 135, 24. Ne þurfun gē wēnan, Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Ne þurfon mē hæleð ætwītan, Byrht. Th. 139, 4; By. 249. Ic eów secgan mæg, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Sume him ondrǽdaþ earfoþu swīþor þonne hý þyrfen, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 24. Gif hē nāne ǽhta næfde, ne þorfte hē nānne feónd ondrǽdan . . . Gif ðū swelces nānuuht næfdest ne þorftest ðū ðē nānwuht ondrǽdan, 14, 3; Fox 46, 23–28. Nō hē ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026: 2147; B. 1071. Hwǽr hē ðara nægla swīðast wēnan þorfte *where he had most reason to expect that he should find the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Nō wē þus swīðe swencan þorftan, þǽr ðū freónda lārum hýran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 19; Gū. 423. Ne þorfton hī hlūde hlihhan, Cd. Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hī gearowe wǽron deáðe sweltan, gif hī ðorfton (*if the occasion demanded it*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 5. (5) where the need arises from an advantage to be gained, or purpose to be served, *to be use, to be good* for a person to do something:—Ne þearf ic yrfestōl bytlian *it is no good* or *use for me to build an hereditary seat*, Cd. Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176. Ne þearft ðū sæce rǽran, Elen. Kmbl. 1876; El. 940. **III.** *to owe*, cf. sculan, **I**:—Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð; ac eal ic him gelǽste ðæt ðæt ic him scolde, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. [*Goth.* þarf, *pl.* þaurbum; *prs.*; þaurfta; *p.*; þaurbands; *prs. ptcpl.*: *O. Sax.* tharf, *pl.* thurðun; *prs.*; thorfta; *p.*: *O. Frs.* thurf, thorf, *pl.* thurvon; *prs.*: *O. H. Ger.* darf, tharf, *pl.* durfun, thurfun; *prs.*; dorfta; *p.*: *Icel.* þurfa; þarf, *pl.* þurfum; *prs.* þurfti; *p.*; þurfandi; *prs. ptcpl.*] v. be-þurfan; þearfan, þearfian, þorfan.

þurh, þurg, þuruh, þorh, þorch, þerh, þerih, þærh; *prep. Through.* **A.** with acc. v. also **C.** **I.** local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Þorh (dorh, ðorh) ludgaet *per seudoterum*, Txts. 84, 741. Ðurh ða duru wē gāð in *per hostium intramus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 18: Cd. Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. Gangaþ inn þurh (ðerh, Lind.) ðæt nearwe geat, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Syllan drincan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Ðā fērde hē þurh (ðerh, Lind.) hyra mydlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30. Wē þuruh fȳr faraþ and þuruh flōda þrym *transivimus per ignem et aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Hē wæs on breóstum wund þurh ða hringlocan, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145. (1 a) where the preposition follows the governed word:—Duru, ðe ic wæs þurh hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. (2) marking motion over *or* in, cf. geond:—Hē fērde þurh ða ceastre and ðæt castel bodiende, Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hē āstyraþ ðis folc, lǽrende þurh ealle ludēam, 23, 5. Hē hleóþrede þurh hātne līg, Exon. Th. 185, 4; Az. 2. Ic þurh ðīn hūs middan eode *perambulabam in medio domus meae*, Ps. Th. 100, 2. Ðæt fȳr nimeþ þurh foldan gehwæt, Exon. Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. **II.** temporal, marking continuity, *through, for, during*:—Ðurh twēgen dagas *per biduum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 2. Þurh ealne dæg *tota die*, Ps. Th. 73, 21. Þuruh, 87, 9. Ðorh syndrie neht *per singulas noctes*, Ps. Surt. 6, 7. Þurh scīrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15; Rä. 59, 4. Þurh lytel fæc, 115, 6; Gū. 185. Þurh ælda tīd, 152, 11; Gū. 807. Þurh ealra worulda woruld, Ps. Th. 71, 5. **III.** other relations, (1) marking the agent, *through, by*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) byrgeras *per vispelliones*, Txts. 86, 760. Ðerih, 151, 6. Wā ðam menn þurh ðone ðe (ðe ðorh hine, Lind.) byð mannes Sunu belǽwed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 24: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 8. Hié hié wendon ealla ðurh wīse wealhstōdas on hiora āgen geðióde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. Seó hergung wæs ðurh Alaricum geworden, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hē ða bisceopðēninge ðurh hine sylfne (*per se*) ðēnian ne mihte, 4, 23; S. 594. 27. Wiste Cūðberhtus eal be ðam wīfe, and wolde þurh hine sylfne hī geneósian (*would visit her in person, the visit should be made by himself*), Homl. Th. ii. 142, 11. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie þurh hine oþþe þurh wreccena feormunge (*by his own direct acts or by the harbouring of criminals*), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. (1 a) preposition following case:—Wā ðam ðe hig þurh (ðerh, Lind. Rush.) cumaþ *uae illi per quem ueniunt*, Lk. Skt. 17, 1. (2) marking the means or instrument, *through, by, by means of, by use of*:—Swā hē spræc þurh hys hālegra wītegena mūð (*per os sanctorum*), Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Hē ðurh ðæra wealhstōda mūð ðam cyninge bodade, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 21: 148, 12. Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Þurh his sylfes mūð, 464, 6; Hö. 83: Andr. Kmbl. 1301; An. 651. Tōdǽl þurh seofon *divide by seven*, Anglia viii. 304, 41. Cnuca hȳ þurh hȳ selfe *pound it by itself* (per se), Lchdm. i. 130, 4: 192, 17. Wē ðæt gehýrdon þurg hālige bēc, Apstls. Kmbl. 126; Ap. 63. Þurg wītgena wordgeryno, Elen. Kmbl. 577; El. 289. Hié lufodon wīsdōm and ðurh ðone hié begeáton welan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 14. Hē gefērde þurh feóndes cræft, Cd. Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: 1, 21; Gen. 11: Blickl. Homl. 17, 11. Þuruh, Ps. Th. 70, 1. Hē hié tō heofona rīce laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc and þurh ða godspellīcan lāre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1949; An. 977. Ðæt hī heora synna witnade and bētte ðurh fæsten and ðurh wōpas and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. Wē witon unrīm ðara monna ðe ða ēcan gesǽlða gesōhtan nallas ðurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wilnodon ðæs līchomlīcan deáðes ac eác manegra sārlīcra wīta hié gewilnodon wið ðan ēcan līfe *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oþþe mid bende oþþe þurh wunde, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. (3) marking the efficient cause or reason, *through, in consequence of, as the result of, by reason of, on account of*:—Heofonrīces duru belocen standeþ þurh ða ǽrestan men, Blickl. Homl. 9, 2. Wæs micel unfrið þurh sciphere, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ânes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 47: Ps. Th. 64, 11. Ðurh Æþelrēdes hǽse (*jubente Ædilredo*) Wilfriþ hine tō biscope gehālgode, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: Andr. Kmbl. 3038; An. 1522. Ic þurh his willan āsend wæs *Dei voluntate missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8: Exon. Th. 194, 3; Az. 133. Þurh clǽne gecynd *in consequence of a pure nature*, Hy. 9, 11: 7, 24. Ðā mihte heó wīde geseón þurh (*in consequence of*) ðæs lāðan lǽn, Cd. Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601: 39, 25–27; Gen. 631–2. Þurg, Apstls. Kmbl. 25; Ap. 13. Hę ðurh his gylt on ðām inrum þeóstrum befeóll, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 20: Cd. Th. 21, 29, 30; Gen. 331–2. Þurh ða eáðmōdnesse mid geleáfullum hē gefylde ðysne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 11, 7. Hine mǽtte, and hē rehte ðæt his brōðrum; þurh ðæt hig hine hatedon ðe swīðor (*quae causa majoris odii seminarium fuit*), Gen. 37, 5. Hit weard gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde micelne scypcræft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7: Wulfst. 161, 1. Weard ðǽr ǽfre ðuruh sum þing fleám āstiht, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 19. Þurh hwæt ðū ðus hearde ūs eorre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 799; El. 400. Man þurh ǽlc þinge rihtwīsnesse lufige, Wulfst. 266, 18. (4) marking motive or feeling that prompts action, *through, from*:—Ðurh (ðerh, Lind.: ðærh, Rush.) andan hine sealdon ða heáhsacerdas, Mk. Skt. 15, 10. Se forhātena spræc þurh feóndscipe, Cd. Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610. Ic Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, 37, 7; Gen. 586: Ps. Th. 77, 38. Hyre þurh yrre āgeaf andsware fæder feóndlīce, Exon. Th. 249, 25; Jul. 117. Gif wē þurh eáþmōdnesse eall ātrǽfnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 91. Hī fricgaþ þurh fyrwet, Exon. Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. (5) marking the circumstance which renders state or action possible or right, *through, in virtue of, by right of*:—Ðæt Martinus wǽre wyrðe ðæs hādes, and ðæt folc gesǽlig ðurh swelcne biscop *that Martin was worthy of the office, and the people happy in such a bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 9. His blōd āgeát God on galgan þurh his gāstes mægen *in virtue of his spirit's strength*, Cd. Th. 299, 16; Sat. 550. Hē fæste feówertig daga þurh his mildsa spēd, 306, 23; Sat. 668. Heó hit þurh monnes geþeaht ne sceáwode, 38, 12; Gen. 605. Him bearn Godes dēman wille þurh his dǽda spēd, 304, 2; Sat. 623: 301, 30; Sat. 589. (6) marking manner, state, *in, by, in the character of, by way of*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) ōbst *per anticipationem*, Txts. 84, 757. Ðurh endebyrdnesse singan *per ordinem cantare*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ðæt fȳr ābyrst ūt ðurh līgett *in the shape of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Ācenned in middangeard þurh mennisc heó *born into the world in human shape*, 12; El. 6. Onsýne þurh cnihtes hād *visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hnīgan mid heáfdum þurh geongordōm *to bow the head as vassals*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743. Ne can ðara idesa ōwðer þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwest, 148, 35; Gen. 2467. Hē ðolode ðurh wīte (*as punishment*) ða ȳttran

blindnysse . . . Hē ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 19–21. Wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe *wondrous gifts in the goldsmith's art*, Exon. Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73. Stōd him sum man æt ðurh swefen (*per somnium*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11: Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635: 160, 21; Gen. 2653. Him synna brytta þurh slǽp (*in sleep*) oncwæð, 159, 28; Gen. 2641. (7) marking accompanying circumstances of an action, *in, with*:—Ðū scealt þurh wōp and heáf on woruld cennan, þurh sār micel, sunu and dohtor, Cd. Th. 57, 4–7; Gen. 923–4. Līg þurh lust geslōh micle māre ðonne gemet wǽre, 231, 19; Dan. 249. Ðara ðe hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan, Exon. Th. 127, 19; Gū. 388. Ða wācran ðās worold healdaþ, brūcaþ þurh bisgo, 311, 6; Seef. 88. (8) marking aim, *with a view to*:—Hē Drihten mid hondum genom þurh edwīt (*with a view to disgrace him*), Cd. Th. 307, 17; Sat. 681. Heó his lāre geceás ðurh þeódscipe (*with a view to instruction* (?), *in order to be instructed;* or *on account of his learning* (?)), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; El. 1167. (9) with verbs of swearing, adjuring, etc., *through, by, in*:—Sume synd *jurativa*, dæt synd swerigendlīce, *per* ðurh: *juro per Deum* ic swerige ðurh God, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Dæt gē ne swerion ne þurh heofon . . . ne þurh eorðan . . . ne ðū ne swere þurh ðīn heáfod, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34–36: Cd. Th. 205, 10; Exod. 433: Elen. Kmbl. 1369; El. 686. Ðū deópe āðe þurh dīnes sylfes sōð benemdest, Ps. Th. 88, 42. Ic ðec hālsige þurh gǽsta weard, Exon. Th. 174, 14; Gū. 1177. Hȳ þurh mīnne noman bǽdan, 92, 12; Cri. 1507. Eallum ðǽm ðē mē gecēgaþ þorh dīnne noman, Shrn. 105, 6. Ic ðē hāte þurh ða hēhstan miht, Cd. Th. 308, 18; Sat. 694. (10) marking extent:—Hwī is ðis fæsten þus geteald þurh feówertig daga *why is this fast reckoned at forty days?* Homl. Th. i. 178, 19. **B.** with dat. v. also **C.** **I.** local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Englas flugon swilce ðurh ānre dūna intō ðære heofenan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 6. Gif ðǽr biþ ān hwem open forlǽten, ðæt se here þurh ðam infær hæbbe, 432, 5. Þerh middum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 30. (2) marking motion over or in:—Ic wæs getogen þurh disse ceastre lanum, Blickl. Homl. 243, 29. **II.** in other relations, (1) marking means or instrument:—Geufered þurh lārēwlīcum basincge *exaltatus melote*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 71. Heó wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mōd getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10: 448, 27. Ðurh dīnum drȳcræftum, 414, 4. Þurh ðam eárplættum, 248, 25. Þurh twām gewritum, Wulfst. 230, 3. Þerh mūðe hāligwara, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. (2) marking cause:—Hē næs ācweald ðurh ðam heálīcan fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 19. Seó geladung ys weaxende þurh ācennedum cildum and waniende þurh forðfarenum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 2. (3) marking manner, state:—Hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā ðurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde (*more on foot than on horseback*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Ðā com ūre Drihten þurh wolcnum (*in clouds*), Blickl. Homl. 145, 35. **C.** in the following passages both acc. and dat. are used:—Ðā āxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling, hwæðer hē ðurh drȳcræft oððe ðurh rūnstafum his bendas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10–11. Hī sume þurh freónda fultum and ælmesdǽdum, and swīðost þurh hālige mæssan beóð ālȳsede, 352, 25–27. Ðurh ða treówu and ðam streáwe and ðam ceafe sind getācnode leóhtlīce synna, 590, 12–14. **D.** with gen.:—Wē beóð geclǽnsode þurh ðæs hālgan hūselganges, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 23. **E.** as adverb; see also the following compounds:—Hē sǽ tōslāt and hī fōran þurh, Ps. Th. 77, 15. Ðǽr wæs fleóhnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, ðæt se bealofulla mihte wlītan ðurh, and on hyne nǽnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. [*O. E. Homl.* þurh, þurch, þuregh: *Laym.* þurh, þorh: *Orm.* þurrh: *A. R.* þurh, þuruh: *Gen. and Ex.* ðurg: *Havel.* þoru: *R. Glouc.* þoru, þorw: *Chauc.* thurgh: *Piers P.* þorow3, thorw: *Goth.* þairh: *O. Sax.* thurh, thuru: *O. L. Ger.* thurh, thuru(-o): *O. Frs.* thruch: *O. H. Ger.* durh, duruh (-ah, -eh).]

þurh-. With words expressing motion the prefix signifies *through, over;* in other cases it implies *thoroughness, completeness, continuity;* with adjectives of quality it has an intensive force. It is often a rendering of the Latin prefix *per-;* sometimes of *trans-*.

þurh-beorht; *adj. Very bright, splendid,* (1) lit.:—Heora nebwlite ongann tō scīnenne swilce seó þurhbeorhte sunne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 820. (2) fig.:—Swā micele māran eádmōdnysse ðū sȳ þurhbeorht (*perspicuus*), swā mīcele swā māran wurþnysse foresett ðū eart, Scint. 22, 17. Yrfweardnes mīn þurhscīnendlīc ł þurhbeorht (*praeclara*) is, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6.

þurh-bitter; *adj. Very bitter, exasperating*:—Þweor mǽgþ and tyrwiende ł þurhbitter *generatio prava et exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8.

þurh-blāwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Inspired*:—Mid forewitigum þurhblāwen gāste *presago afflatus spiritu*, Angl. xiii. 370, 65.

þurh-borian *to bore through, perforate*:—Ðā wolde ic witan hwæðer ða gelīcnissa wǽron gegotene ealle swā hē sǽde; hēt hié ðā þurhborian *simulacra quae an solida essent scire ego cupiens omnia perforavi*, Nar. 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-porōn *perforare, terebrare.*]

þurh-brecan *to break through*:—Wordes ord breósthord þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-brehhan *dissecare.*]

þurh-brengan *to bring through*:—Hē tōslāt sǽ and hē þurhbrōhte (*perduxit*) hig, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-bringan *perferre.*]

þurh-brogden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Transported*:—Ðorhbrogden *trajectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 63.

þurh-brūcan *to enjoy thoroughly*:—Hwylc manna þurhbrȳcþ (*perfruitur*) mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15.

þurh-burnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly burnt, burnt through*:—Bærn swā ðæt hit sī þurhburnen, Lchdm. iii. 40, 11.

þurh-clǽnsian *to cleanse thoroughly*:—Þurhclǽnsaþ (ðerhclǽnsade, Lind. *permundavit*) *he will throughly purge*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12.

þurh-creópan *to creep through*:—Swā swā mon melo sift, ðæt melo ðurhcrȳþ (þurg-, Cott. MS.) ǽlc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2.

þurh-delfan *to dig through, bore through, pierce*:—Ic ðurhdelfe *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Þurhdelfeþ, Ps. Th. 79, 15. Hȳ þurhdulfon (*foderunt*) mīne handa and mīne fēt, 21, 15. Þurhdol[fen] *confossa, transfixa*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 29.

þurh-dreógan *to carry through, perform, pass* time:—Ārīsende ōþre þurhdreógan *surgentes cetera peragant*, Anglia xiii. 423, 825. Nihte þurhdreógan *noctem peragere*, 394, 420.

þurh-drīfan. **I.** *to drive through, pierce, transfix*:—Him man ǽgðer þurhdrāf mid īsenum næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 22, 21. Þurhdrifon hī mē mid næglum, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hē lēt hine sylfne bindan and him ǽgðer þurhdrīfan mid næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 110, 15: Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110. Dolgbennum þurhdrifen, Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399. Mīne handa mid næglum þurhdrifene, Homl. Th. i. 220, 17. Þurhdryfene, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 30. **Ia.** fig. *to penetrate, permeate, imbue*:—Ðeáh ic ǽr mid dysige þurhdrifen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707. **II.** *to drive violently;* perpellere:—Word spearcum fleáh, ðonne hē ūt þurhdrāf (*when he sent out his words vehemently, exclaimed vehemently*), Cd. Th. 274, 33; Sat. 163. [He let þurhdriuen þe spaken mid gadien, Kath. 1920. Wes mon þurhdriuen upon þe rode *homo cruci affixus est*, 1198.]

þurh-dūfan *to dive through*:—Hē wæter up þurhdeáf, Beo. Th. 3243; B. 1619.

þurh-etan *to eat through, eat out*:—Se wyrm ða eágan þurheteþ, Soul Kmbl. 236; Seel. 122. Āholad, þurhetan (-en?) *exesum* vel *comessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 76. Swyrd ōmige, þurhetene, Beo. Th. 6090; B. 3049.

þurh-fær, es; *n. An inner, secret place*:—Ælc synful on his þurhfærum (*penetrabilibus*) byð bedīglod, Scint. 39, 2. v. þurh-fēre, -fareness, -faran, IV.

þurh-fæstnian *to transfix*:—Ðorhfæstnadon *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 37.

þurh-faran. **I.** *to go through* or *over, to traverse;* pertransire, (1) *trans.*:—Burnan þurhfōr (ł -færþ) sāwla ūre wēnunga þurhfōr sāwla ūre wæter *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra, forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam*, Ps. Spl. 123, 4. Hē ðæt land eall þurhfōr, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 8: 1097; Erl. 233, 38. (2) *intrans. To pass*:—Mid ðī ðe ðū þurhfærst (*pertransires*) on wēstene, Ps. Spl. 67, 8. On anlīcnysse þurhfærþ man *in imagine pertransit homo*, 38, 9: 102, 15. Ðǽr scipu þurhfaraþ (ðorhfearaþ, Surt.) *illic naves pertransibunt*, 103, 26. **II.** of a weapon, *to pierce, pass through*:—His swurd ðīne sāwle þurhfærþ, Lk. Skt. 2, 35. Īsen þurhfōr sāwla his, Ps. Spl. 104, 17. **III.** *to pass beyond, transcend*:—Hefonas hē ðurhfōr (*transcendit*), Past. 16; Swt. 99, 23. **IV.** *to penetrate*:—Sió stefn ðæs lāriówes ðurhfærþ ða heortan ðæs gehīrendes *illa vox auditorum cor penetrat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 9: 21; Swt. 155, 11: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 27. Ðeáh ðū ðæt hēhste ðurhfare *cum summa penetras*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 1. þurhfare *penetret*, Anglia xiii. 378, 192. Ðæt word ðære lāre ne mæg ðurhfaran ðæs wædlan heortan *egentis mentem doctrinae sermo non penetrat*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 6. Þurhfarende *penetrans*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-faran *transire, permeare, penetrare.*] v. þurh-fēran.

þurh-farenness, e; *f. An inner, secret place;* penetrale:—On þurhfarennyssum cyninga heora *in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 28. v. þurh-fær, -fēre, -faran, IV.

þurh-fēran. **I.** *to pass through* or *over*:—Ðæt geðyld ðurhfērde ðara leahtra truman *patientia medias acies transit*, Gl. Prud. 26 b. Hē þurhfērde hǽðenre þeóde eard, Shrn. 155, 34. Hī þurhfērdon ealle ða land . . . ōððæt hī cōmon ðǽr hē wunode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 231. Þurhfērende (*humida cum siccis*) *pervadens* (*caerula plantis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 38. **II.** *to penetrate, get into*:—Hēr Rodla ðurhfērde (*penetravit*) Normandi mid his here, Chr. 876; Th. i. 145, col. 3. [He þe þurhferde deaȝ, Kath. 1142.] v. þurh-faran.

þurh-fēre; *adj. That may be passed through* or *over, passable, pervious*:—Geat þurhfēre *porta pervia*, Hymn. Surt. 112, 9. *The neuter used substantivally translates* penetrale:—On þurhfērun *in penetralibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 26. v. þurh-fær.

þurh-fleón *to fly through*:—Cume ān spearwa and hrædlīce ðæt hūs þurhfleó *adveniens unus passerum domum citissime pervolaverit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18.

þurh-fōn *to get through, penetrate*:—Heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte lāþan fingrum, Beo. Th. 3013; B. 1504.

þurh-gân. I. *to go over* or *through*:—Fixas þurhgâð (*perambulant*) paðas sæs, Ps. Spl. 8, 8. Ic wille ðurhgân orsorh ðone here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 11. II. of a weapon, *to pass through, pierce*:—Hē sette his swurdes ord tōgeánes his innoðe, and feól him on uppon, ðæt him ðurheode (*or* him ðurh eode, *under* þurh, B. I (1)), Homl. Th. ii. 480, 15. His swurd sceal ðurhgân ðīne sāwle, i. 146, 8. III. *to penetrate, permeate, pervade*:—Seó eorðe byð mid ðam winterlīcan cyle þurhgân, Lchdm. iii. 252, 7. [Heo þurheoden Francene þeode, Laym. 5217. Læten heom þurhgon al þa duȝeðe, 19645. Þeȝȝ sholldenn all þurrhgan þiss middellærd, Orm. 12860. *Goth.* þairh-iddja; *p.: O. H. Ger.* durh-gân *pertransire, penetrare.*] v. next word.

þurh-gangan. I. *to go over* or *through, perambulate*:—þurhgangende *perambulante*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. II. *to pierce*:—Ne forhtast ðū ðē on dæge flān on lyfte, ðæt ðē þuruhgangan gāras on ðeóstrum, Ps. Th. 90, 6. [*Goth.* þairh-gaggan: *O. H. Ger.* durh-gangan.]

þurh-gefeoht, es; *n. War*:—þorhgefeht, þorgifect *perduellium*, Txts. 85, 738.

þurh-geótan. I. *to pour over, cover by pouring* (lit. and fig.):—Ðū þurhgute hine gedrēfednysse *perfudisti eum confusione*, Ps. Spl. 88, 44. Ic mid ða līffæstan ȳþe ðurhgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 18. II. *to fill, saturate*:—Ðonne se sacerd gehālgodne tapor in ðæt wæter dēð, ðonne wyrð ðæt wæter mid ðam hālgan gāste ðurhgoten, Wulfst. 36, 6. II a. *to fill, imbue, inspire*:—Gleáwnysse þurhgoten, Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-giozan *perfundere.*]

þurh-glēded; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly furnished with burning coals*:—Wæs se ofen onhǣted, īsen eall ðurhglēded, Cd. Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244.

þurh-hǣlan *to heal thoroughly*; persanare:—Ealle ða þincg, ðe on ðæs mannes līchoman tō lāðe ācennede beóþ, heó ðurhhǣleþ (þur-, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 124, 22.

þurh-hǣlig; *adj. Very holy*:—þurhhāligere gerde *sacrosancti viminis* (Moses' rod), Hpt. Gl. 409, 70. þurhhāliges blōdes *sacrosancti cruoris*, 503, 46. Tō ðam þurhhāligum hāligdōme Drihtnes līchaman and blōdes *ad sacrosanctum sacramentum corporis et sanguinis Domini*, Wanl. Cat. 79, 4.

þurh-hefig; *adj. Very heavy*; praegravis, Dial. 2, 3 (Lye).

þurh-hwīt; *adj. Very white*:—þurhhwīt *candidus*, Wülck. Gl. 163, 6 (omitted in Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 30).

þurh-irnan *to run through*:—þurharn *cucurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 60. Ðæt swurd ðe ðæra cildra lima þurharn, Homl. Th. i. 84, 18.

þurh-lǣran *to persuade*:—Nele God wrecan yfelnysse se andettan gyltas þurhlǣrþ *non ult Deus ulcisci malitiam, qui confiteri delicta persuadet*, Scint. 38, 12.

þurh-lǣred; *adj. Very learned*:—þurhlǣred *vel* gleáw *expertus*, i. *multum peritus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 35.

þurh-lāð; *adj. Very hateful, odious*:—þurhlāð *odiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 66.

þurh-leóran *to pass through*:—Ðorhleórdun *pertransierunt*, Ps. Surt. 76, 18.

þurh-lōcung, e; *f. A looking through* or *over, a preliminary examination* (?) of a book; but the word glosses *prohemium*:—Ðurhlōcung *prohemium*, forespǣc *praefatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 38. [Cf. Ille an ferrs to þurrhlokenn offte, Orm. dedic. 68.]

þurh-ræsan *to rush through*:—Hwílum ic þurhræse, Exon. Th. 384, 31; Rä. 4, 36.

þurh-sceótan *to shoot through, transfix, pierce*:—þurhscēt *transfigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 3. Hē his byrnsweord getȳhþ, and ða līchoman þurhsceóteþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ðǣr wearð Alexander þurhscoten mid ānre flān . . . hē þurh ðæt folc geþrang ðæt hē ðone ilcan ofslōg ðe hiene ǣr þurhsceát *in eo praelio sagitta trajectus eatenus pugnavit, donec eum, a quo vulneratus esset, occideret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 22–27. Besyrian ðone earman and þurhsceótan ða unscædfullan heortan, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Ða wurdon hī mid deófles flān þurhscotene, Homl. Th. i. 62, 28. [*O. Frs.* thruch-skiata: *O. H. Ger.* durh-sciozan.]

þurh-scīne; *adj. Transparent*:—þurhscȳne stān *specularis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 30. [Cf. *O. Frs.* thruch-skīnich.]

þurh-scīnendlīc; *adj. Splendid*; praeclarus, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6. v. þurh-beorht.

þurh-scrīþan. I. of physical movement, *to pass through, glide through*:—Synd twelf tācna on ðam foresprecenan circule ðe seó sunne þurhscrīð, Anglia viii. 298, 18. II. *to go through* a subject, *examine, consider*; perlustrare:—Ælc ðæra ðe wyle ða easterlīcan blisse mǣrsian, ne sceal hē nāðer ne ðæs lambes flǣsc hreáw etan, ne gesoden, ac gebrǣd; ðæt ys, ðæt hē ne sceal þurh menniscnysse wīsdōm þurhscrīðan ða hālgan flǣscennysse ūres Drihtnes (*he shall not by the aid of human wisdom examine* (?) *our Lord's nature according to the flesh*), ne on him gelȳfan swylce hē sȳ ānfeald man būton his godcundnysse, ac wē sceolon gelȳfan ðæt hē ys sōð man and sōðlīce God, Anglia viii. 324, 1. [Al þa londes ic scal þurhscriðen (þorhride, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10887.]

þurh-scyldig; *adj. Very guilty*:—Hī (*the Jews who plotted against Christ*) synd þurhscyldige for heora syrwunge, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 321.

þurh-sēcan. I. *to make search for, seek out*:—þurhsēcende *conquirens*, Scint. 209, 3. [II. *to search through, examine* (?), as in later English:—He þurhsecheð al þe soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 28. Twa Goddspelless uss birrþ þurrhsekenn, Orm. 242. He hefde al ϸ lond ouergan and þurhsoht *peragratis provincie finibus*, Kath. 519. Þe poyson þe veynes so þorwsouȝte, R. Glouc. 151, 11. *O. H. Ger.* durh-suohhan *to search through.*]

þurh-seón *to see through, see into, penetrate with the sight* (lit. or fig.):—God geseóþ and þurhseóþ ealle his gesceafta, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 11. Þurhsyhþ, Met. 30, 16. Gif hwā biþ swā scearpsēne, ðæt hē mæge hine (*Alcibiades*) ðurhseón, swā swā Aristoteles sǣde ðæt deór wǣre, ðæt mihte ǣlc wuht þurhseón . . . gif ðonne hwā wǣre swā scearpsēne, ðæt hē mihte ðone cniht ðurhseón, ðonne ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger, swā hē ūtan þūhte *si, ut Aristoteles ait, lynceis oculis homines uterentur, ut eorum visus obstantia penetraret, nonne introspectis visceribus, illud Alcibiadis superficie pulcerrimum corpus, turpissimum videretur*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19–25. Wē sceolon gleáwlīce þurhseón ūsse hreþercofan heortan eágum, Exon. Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328. [He þurhsihð elches mannes þanc, O. E. Homl. ii. 222, 90: i. 165, 90. Þe blake cloð is wurse to þurhseon, A. R. 50, 16. *O. H. Ger.* durh-sehan *visu penetrare.*]

þurh-seón *to strain through, penetrate*:—Ealle ða fūllnessa ðæs fūllan ofnes and ðæs þeóstran ðe mec ǣr ðurhseáh *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 430, 6.

þurh-sleán. I. *to smite through, strike through* (lit. and fig.):—Hē his byrnsweord getȳhþ and ðās world ealle þurhslyhþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 34. Hire swiora næs þurhslagen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 235. Ða wearð heó mid micelre sārnysse ðurhslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 21. II. *to smite*:—Ic ðerhslǣ ϸ hrīno ðone hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 27. [*O. Frs.* thruch-slā: *O. H. Ger.* durh-slahan *percutere, pulsare.*]

þurh-smeágan, -smeán *to search through, inquire into, examine into, investigate*:—Ða ðe mid carfulre gȳmene gāstlīce bebodu þurhsmeágeaþ *qui solerti cura spiritalia precepta perscrutantur.* Ða hē ða seofon cræftas ealle hæfde þurhsmeáde, Shrn. 152, 18. Hē rīxade ofer Englæland, and hit mid his geápscipe swā þurhsmeáde (*made such a thorough inquisition*), ðæt næs ān hīd landes innan Englælande, ðæt hē nyste hwā heó hæfde, oððe hwæs heó wurð wæs, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 10. þurhsmeágean *perscrutari*, Scint. 32, 11.

þurh-smūgan. I. of movement (lit. or fig.), *to creep through, move slowly through*:—Se wyrm ða tungan tōtȳhþ, and ða tēð þurhsmȳhþ, Soul Kmbl. 235; Seel. 121. Ðæt gēr, ðe man hǣt *solaris*, þurhsmīhþ *Zodiacum* ðone circul on þrim hund dagum and fīf and syxtigum, Anglia viii. 303, 22. II. *to go carefully through* a subject, *go over the details*:—Hē sceal snotorlīce smeágean and georne þurhsmūgan ealle ða ðing ðe hlāforde magan tō rǣde *he must prudently consider and diligently go over in his mind all those matters which may be to his lord's advantage*, Anglia ix. 259, 18. Nū wille wē ūre sprǣce āwendan tō ðam iungum munecum ðe heora cildhād habbaþ āb:sgod on cræftigum bōcum . . . Hig habbaþ āscrutnod Serium and Priscianum, and þurhsmogun Catus cwydas *they have gone carefully through Cato's Disticha*, Anglia viii. 321, 28.

þurh-spēdig; *adj. Very wealthy*:—Ðǣr eardode sum þurhspēdig mann (cf. *of the same person* sum rīce man and for worlde ǣhtspēdig, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27), Homl. Th. i. 502, 8.

þurh-stician *to stick through, pierce, transfix*:—Ðorhsticadun *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 37. [Cf. Heo þuruhstihten Isboset adun into þe schere (*percusserunt eum in inguine*, 2 Sam. 4, 6), A. R. 272, 12. *O. Frs.* thruch-steka: *O. H. Ger.* durh-stehhan *confodere, transfigere.*]

þurh-stingan *to stab through, pierce, thrust through*:—Gif man þeóh þurhstingð *if the thigh is thrust through*, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. þurhstinð, 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Hē ðurhstong ðone cyninges ðeng and ðone cyning gewundade *tanta vi hostis ferrum infixit, ut per corpus militis occisi etiam regem vulneraret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Þurhsting his eáre *perforabis aurem ejus*, Deut. 15, 17. Ðæt hē hine selfne ne ðurhstinge mid ðȳ sweorde unryhthǣmedes *ne luxuriae se mucrone transfigant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 8. Hē hēt hine mid sweorde þurstingan, Shrn. 131, 33. Þurhstungen *confosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 42. [Weren his fet mid irnene neiles þurhstungen, O. E. Homl. i. 147, 32.]

þurh-swimman *to swim through* or *over, pass by swimming*:—Ðorhsuimmaþ *tranant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 74.

þurh-swīðan *to prove very strong*:—Hē þurhswīðde on īdelnesse *praevaluit in vanitate*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9.

þurh-swōgan *to press through, penetrate, pervade*:—Ealle ða fūllnessa ðæs ðȳstran ofnes ðe mē ǣr ðurhsweógh(-swēg, Bd. M. 430, 6 note) *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21.

þurh-teón. I. *to carry through, get* a proposal *accepted*, a request *granted*:—Ða hē ðæt (*his proposal*) uneáþe ðurhteáh *quod dum*

aegre impetraret ab ea, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 17. Lucius bæd ðæt hē cristen gedōn wǣre, and hē þurhteáh ðæt hē bæd (*by a later hand this is turned into* him wærð tīþod ðæt hē bæd), Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. **II.** *to carry out* a plan, orders, etc., *give effect to* an intention:—Bið oft synleás yfel gedōht ðǣm gōdum, ðonne hī hit mid weorcum ne ðorhtiód, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4. Hē nōhwæþer ðyssa (*neither of these plans*) gefremede ne ðurhteáh *ne aliquid horum perficeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 23. Menniscliċ is ðæt mon on his mōde costunga ðrowige on ðæm luste yfles weorces, ac ðæt is deófullīc ðæt hē ðone willan ður[h]teó, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15. Gif hē ðæt þurhtió, ðæt hē getihhod hæfþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 4. Cweþan ðæt sió godcunde foretiohhung getiohhod hæfde ðæs ðe hió ne þurhtuge, 41, 3; Fox 248, 21. Hī nōhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteón magan *in neutro cupitum passunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Ðæt hē ðæt mihte mid ðý māran ealdorlīcnesse ðurhteón and gefremman, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 30. **III.** where continuous action is implied, *to carry through, carry on to a* (*successful*) *end, to accomplish, perform*; of evil actions, *to perpetrate*:—Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnð singallīce and nǣnne færeld ne ðurhtīhþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Micel tōsceád is betwuh ðære synne, ðe mon longe ymbsireð, and ðære ðe mon fǣrlīce ðurhtiéhð, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 6. Hī ðæt yfel þurhtióþ (þurgtióð, Cott. MS.) *scelus perficiunt*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 34. Ðurhteáh *patraverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 51. Ða scylde ðe se him self ǣr nyste se hié þurhteáh *culpam, quam nescit ipse etiam, qui perpetravit*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 14. Silla wið Marius heardlīce gefeaht þurhteáh (*fought and won*) and hiene gefliémde *Sulla Marium gravissimo praelio tandem vicit*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 21. Ðonne gē ymb ðæt ān gefeoht alneg ceoriað ðe eów Gotan gedydon, hwý nyllaþ gē geþencan ða monegan ǣrran ðe eów Gallie oftrædlīce bismerlīce þurhtugon *the many former fights that the Gauls often fought and won against you to your disgrace*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 9. Hī lǣrdan hine ðæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *they persuaded him to perform* (perficere) *the journey*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Ðæt ðæt mōd ðurhtuge swelce synne, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4. Ne mæg se ælmihtiga Wealdend þurhteón ðæt hē dō his ðeówan rīce *cannot the almighty Ruler accomplish the enriching of his servants?* Homl. Th. i. 64, 17. Wē ne magan for ūre tyddernysse þyllīc fæsten þurhteón *we cannot on account of our weakness accomplish such a fast*, Wulfst. 285, 27. Þurhtión (þurg-, Cott. MS.) ðæt yfel ðæt hī lyst *cupita perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 28, 32. Þurhtión nāwuht goodes (cf. nān gōd dōn, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 27), Met. 25, 59. Ðæt hié nāne mildheortnesse þurhteón ne mehtan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 17. Ða wearð eft Ianes duru andōn, þēh ðǣr nān gefeoht þurhtogen ne wurde *though no battle had actually been fought*; nulla bella sonuerunt, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 19. Ne biþ ðǣr sin ðurhtogen *peccatum perpetratum non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 21: Exon. Th. 128, 1; Gū. 397: 270, 1; Jul. 458. Þurhtogen *conlatum* (v. þurhtogenness), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41. Mid ðý ðurhtogenan weorce, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 12. Ða ðe ða ðurhtogenan (cf. geworhtan, 53; Swt. 413, 3) synna wēpaþ *qui peccata deplorant operum*, 23; Swt. 176, 22. **III a.** of continuous but uncompleted action, *to carry on, continue*:—Hē swā six and twēntig daga ðæt færeld þurhteáh swilce hē tō sumum menn mid gewisse fōre *so for six and twenty days he continued the journey, as if he were with certainty travelling to some one*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 159. **IV.** where a result is marked, *to bring to a successful issue, to achieve, bring about, bring to pass*:—Gif hē torngemōt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140. His sige tō tācne ðe hē ðurhteón þōhte *as a monument of the victory that he thought to achieve*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 5. On Criste āuum is ealles siges fylnes þurhtogen *in Christ alone does the fullness of all victory come to pass*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 7. **V.** *to afford*:—Hit wæs geset on ðære ealdan ǣ, ðæt ða ðe mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan ānes geáres lamb, and āne culfran . . . Gif hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǣre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte . . ., Homl. Th. i. 138, 35. Āne feorme swā gōde swā hī bezte þurhteón magon *a refection as good as ever they can afford*, Chart. Th. 531, 15. Gif hwā ne mage ðurhteón ða spēda ðæt hē gesewenlīc lāc Gode offrige *if any man cannot afford such means, that he may offer a visible gift to God*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 2. Sý him gefultumad and frōfor þurhtogen *solacia accomodentur eis*, R. Ben. 85, 18. **VI.** *to go through, undergo*:—Swā swā wīf ācenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu æfter ðam ðe heó ǣr micelne lust þurhteáh, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 3. Hefige geswincu wē þurhteón, ðæt wē tō heofenan āstīgan magan, Scint. 101, 11. Gif hē ða bepinge þurhteón ne mæge, Lchdm. ii. 340, 10. **VII.** *to draw, drag*:—On wītu helle mann gālnys þurhtýhð *in poenas tartari hominem libido pertrahat*, Scint. 89, 5. Ða ðe ōþre tō unrihtwīsnysse lǣrende þurhteódˊ (*pertrahunt*), 192, 4.

þurh-þeówan, -þīan, -þýgan, -þýn *to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*:—Ic ðurhðý (-þýge, MS. J.) *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Seó clǣnnys ðurhðýð (*transfigit*) ða gālnysse mid swurde, Gl. Prud. 13 b. Hē siwode scōs and ðurhþīde his hand, Homl. Skt. i. 15. 24. Ðurhðýde, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. Hī þurhðýdon (ðurhðýgdon, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17) mīne handa *foderunt manus meas*, ii. 16, 23. Dauides þegnas hine (*Absalom*) þurhðýdon, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 223. Ða wolde hē þurhþýn hī mid swurde, 12, 225. Þurhþiende *transverberans, transfigens*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 66. Þurhþēd *confossa, transfixa*, 501, 29. Mīn bān bið mid sārnysse þurhðýd *os meum perforatur doloribus* (Job 30, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 12. Ōþre wǣron mid stengum þurhðýde, i. 542, 28. v. þeówan, *and* þurh-þyddan.

þurh-þrāwan *to twist through* [:—Se wǣte of hūse dropaþ on stān . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ and þurhþreáwþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11].

þurh-þyddan *to thrust through, pierce through*:—Ða com sum cempa swīþe gewǣpnod, and hyne sōna þurhþydde, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 273. v. þyddan, *and* þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þȳn. v. þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þyrel; *adj. Pierced through, perforated*:—Gif hrif wund weorðeþ, .xii. sciłł. gebēte. Gif hē þurhþirel weorðeþ, .xx. sciłł. gebēte, L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 7. Gif sió lendenbrǣde biþ on bestungen, geselle .xv. sciłł. tō bōte; gif hió biþ þurhþyrel (-þyrl, MS. B.), ðonne sceal ðǣr .xxx. sciłł. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 67; Th. i. 98, 3. Cf. þurh-wund.

þurh-þyrelian, -þyrlian *to pierce through, make a hole through, perforate*:—[Se wǣte of hūse dropaþ on stāne . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11.] 'Ðurhðyrela ðone wāg.' Ða ic ðone wāh ðurhðyreludne hæfde '*fode parietem.*' *Cum fodissem parietem*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 17. Ðæt mon ðurhðyrelige ðone weall . . . Hē cuæð: 'Ða ic hæfde ðone weall ðurhðyrelod, Swt. 155, 1–3. Þurhþyrlige his hlāford his eáre *dominus perforabit aurem ejus* (Ex. 21, 6), L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Wǣron ða eáran him þurhþyrelode *perforatis auribus*, Nar. 26, 30.

þurhtogenness, e; *f. A religious reading in monasteries, especially after meals*; collatio:—Þurhtogenessa and gesetnessa heora līfes *conlationes patrum et instituta vite eorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 7. Cf. þurh-togen *conlatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41.

þurh-trymman *to confirm thoroughly, corroborate*:—Werc cȳðnisse ðerhtrymmaþ of mē *opera testimonium perhibent de me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 10, 25.

þurh-ūt; *prep. adv. Throughout, quite through*:—Ðæt spere him eode þurhūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55. Hē fōr þurhūt Eoferwīc, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [Mid helle sweordes al snesien ham þuruhut, A. R. 212, 23. He sahede hire þurhut, Marh. 22, 11. Ðis lond ðurgut he charen, Gen. and Ex. 3704. Ane strǣte þurhut al þis kinelond, Laym. 4826. Sunne þurhut forleten, O. E. Homl. i. 23, 10. Þurhut gode and þurhut clene on mode, O. and N. 879. *Ger.* durch-aus.]

þurh-wacol; *adj. Very watchful, vigilant*:—Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, ðurhwacul *pervigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 3. Þurhwacol, 75, 66. Þurhwacol *pernox*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 65; Zup. 71, 15. (1) in reference to persons:—Þurhwacol emhīdignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 51. Hē ābād on ðam legere . . . Þurhwacol on gebedum, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Wē hālsiaþ eów ðæt gē beón on gebedum þurhwacule *hortamur vos orationibus pervigiles existere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 36. Hī on heora gebedum wunodon þurhwacole ōð midde niht, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 44. Hī ealle ða niht mid hālgum sprǣcum ðæs gāstlīcan līfes ðurhwacole āspendon, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 14. Hī heom weardas setton, þurhwacole menn, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 147. (2) in reference to time, *very wakeful, quite sleepless*:—Hine gedrehte singal slǣpleást, swā ðæt hē þurhwacole niht būton slǣpe ādreáh, Homl. Th. i. 86, 17. [Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wakan *pernoctare, vigilare: O. H. Ger.* durh-wahhēn; durh-wacha *pervigilium.*]

þurh-wadan. **I.** *to pass through*:—Ða hyssas þrý wylm þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. **II.** of a weapon (lit. or fig.), *to pierce* through, *penetrate*:—Ðæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm, ðæt hit on wealle ætstōd, Beo. Th. 1785; B. 890: 3139; B. 1567: Byrht. Th. 140, 31; By. 296. For ðām næglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fēt þurhwōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1066. Swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ða syngan flǣsc, scandum þurhwaden, 78, 32; Cri. 1283. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-watan *pertransire.*]

þurh-wæccendlīc; *adj. Very vigilant*:—Mid þurhwæccendlīcan mōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43.

þurh-werod (?); *adj. Very sweet*:—Hwylc manna þurhwerodum (*dulcibus*; perhaps *þurh* is an error of the scribe brought about by the *þurh* of the following word) þurhbrýcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Wrt. Voc. i. 9, 21.

þurh-wlītan *to look through, penetrate with the sight*:—Glæs ðæt mon mæg eall þurhwlītan, Exon. Th. 79, 2; Cri. 1284. Wē ne magun hygeþonces ferð eágum þurhwlītan, 82, 1; Cri. 1332.

þurh-wrecan *to thrust through*:—Sumne heó mid sweorde ofslōgen, sumne mid spiten betweón felle and flǣsce þurhwrǣcon, Homl. Ass. 171, 39. Ōð hielt þurhwrecen (*ense*) *capulo tenus* (*per utraque latera*) *adacto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 69.

þurh-wund; *adj. Wounded by a weapon which has passed quite through*:—Gif mon biþ on hrif wund, geselle him mon .xxx. sciłł. tō bōte; gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehweðerum mūðe .xx. sciłł., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96, 11. [Cf. Sinness þatt stinngenn and þurrhwundenn all þatt bodig and tatt sawle, Orm. 17443.] Cf. þurh-þyrel.

þurh-wunian. **I.** *to continue, last, not to come to an end, not to*

pass away:—Godes ege þurhwunaþ â worlda world *timor Domini permanens in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. His rīce þurhwunaþ on ēcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 16. Hūs rihtwīsra þurhwunaþ (*permanebit*), Scint. 73, 2, 16. Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ â tō worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. God, se ðe æfre þurhwunode būton ælcum anginne, 2, 3. Þurhwunedan *duraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 58: Wülck. Gl. 256, 2. Ūre nā þurhwunedun fæderas *nostri non mansere parentes*, 6. Þa leornian on eorþan ðæra ūs cȳþ þurhwunige on heofenum *illa discere in terris quorum nobis notitia perseueret in coelis*, Scint. 218, 13. Lang mid þingum ūrum þurhwunian (*durare*) wē nā magan, 183, 4. Âdl þurhwunigende *languor perseuerans*, 153, 17. II. *to continue* in a place, with a person, *to remain, not to leave*:—Ic þurhwunode (*perseveravi*) on ðam munte feówertig daga and feówertig nihta, Deut. 9, 9. Gē synt ðe mid mē þurhwunedon (ðerhwunadon(-un) *permansistis*, Lind., Rush.) on mīnum geswincum, Lk. Skt. 22, 28. Þurhwunedan munecas on Xp̄es cyrican *monks have continued to live* (permanserunt) *in Christchurch*, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 29. Ðæt hē symle on ūs eardige, and wē on him þurhwunian (*permaneamus*), Scint. 16, 11. Ðæt gē þurhwunion lange on ðam lande, Deut. 4, 40. Eálá wǣran ða ancras swâ trume and swâ þurhwuniende, ðonne mihte wē ðȳ ēþ geþolian swâ hwæt earfoþnessa swâ ūs on becōme *haereant ancorae, precor; illis namque manentibus, utcumque se res habeant, enatabimus*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. III. *to continue* in a condition, *not to change*; where purpose or effort is implied, *to persevere, persist, hold out*, (1) absolute:—Se þurhwunaþ (ðerhwunes ł ðerhwunia wælla, Lind.) ōð ende, se byþ hāl *qui perseveraverit usque in finem, hic salvus erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22: Scint. 90, 2: Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Se ðe ōð ende þurhwunaþ (*sustenuerit*), Mk. Skt. 13, 13. Nā ongynnendum mēd ys behāten ac þurhwunigendum (*perseverantibus*) ys geseald, Scint. 91, 3, 1. (2) where the condition is given by a complementary noun or adjective:—Æfre hē biþ ānes mōdes, and glæd þurhwunaþ, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25. Heó þurhwunode mæden, 24, 27. Heó onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *manet adhuc et regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 24. Heó â clæne þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 3, 18. Hē þurhwunode unspecende and mihteleás forð ōð done Dunresdæg, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Is rihtost ðæt hē ðananforð wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. (3) where the condition is given in a phrase:—On gōde on ðam hē ongan ōþ ende hē þurhwunaþ *in bono quo coepit usque in finem perdurat*, Scint. 227, 15. Gyt git þurhwuniaþ on incre ânwilnesse *ye still persist in your obstinacy*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 33. His (*Adam's*) bendas wǣron onlȳsde . . . Eua ðāgyt on bendum þurhwunode, 89, 6. Hié þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan, 77, 19. Hē nolde þurhwunian on ðære sōðfæstnisse ðæs sōðfæstan Godes sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 41. Se ðe on ðām gesælþum ðurhwunian ne mōt, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 15. IV. *to continue* an action, *persevere* with or in, *not to desist from, not to leave off*:—Eua ðāgyt on wōpe þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Hié forþ on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, 79, 8. Ðā hig þurhwunedon (*perseuerarent*) hine āxsiende, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. On ðam gewinne þurhwunian, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: Met. 25, 70. Þurhwunian on fulfremedlīcum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 77, 19. Þurhwunian his bēne *persistere petitioni sue*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 16. Hē þurhwunigende mid gebedum wæs Drihtnes lōf singende, Blickl. Homl. 231, 9. Drihten eallum mannum þurhwuniggendum on sōþre andetnesse cwæþ, 171, 15. [An lond þer he mihte þurhwunian (wonie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1384. Þu wið Godd þurhwunest in alre worlde world, Kath. 663. Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wisan *manere, permanere.*]

þurhwunigendlīce; *adv. Perseveringly, persistently, continuously*:—Þurhwunigendlīce begȳman hit gedafenaþ mōd ūre *perseveranter intendere oportet animum nostrum*, Scint. 33, 18.

þurh-wunung, e; *f.* I. *continued dwelling, residence*:—Ōþer cyn is muneca, ðæt is wēstensetlan, ðe feor fram mannum gewītaþ . . . geefenlǣcende Élian and Iōhannem, ða þurhwununge on wēstenes innoþe heóldon, R. Ben. 134, 14. II. *perseverance, persistence, constancy*:—Be þurhwununge . . . Mægen gōdes weorces þurhwunung ys *de perseverantia . . . Virtus boni operis perseuerantia est*, Scint. 90, 1–14. Gif hē behǣt staðolfæste þurhwununge *si promiserit de stabilitate sua perseuerantiam*, R. Ben. 97, 20.

þurruc. I. *a small ship*:—þurruc *cumba* vel *caupolus* (the word occurs in a list of names for different kinds of ships), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 30. II. *the bottom part of a ship* (?):—Se æften-stemn *puppis*, þurruc *cumba* (cf. scipes botm *cimba* vel *carina*, 56, 32), bytme *carina*, scipes flōr *tabulata navium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37–40. In this instance the word seems to mean rather part of a ship than the whole, and in this sense it is used later. It occurs in the Persones Tale: 'Smal dropes of water, that enteren thurgh a litel crevis in the *thurrok*, and in the botom of a ship.' Tyrwhitt in explanation quotes the following: 'Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottome of a shyppe, wherin ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe, and it is called in some contre of thys londe a *thorrocke* . . . Some calle yt the *bulcke* of the shyppe.' See also *thurrok* of a shyppe *sentina*, Prompt. Parv. 493.

þūrs-dæg. v. þūr.

þurst, es; *m. Thirst* (lit. and fig.):—Ne biþ ðǣr hungor ne þurst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19: Exon. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beóð ðē hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 118, 27; Gū. 246. Hungor se hāta ne se hearde þurst, 238, 33; Ph. 613. Se hāta þurst, 430, 6; Rä. 44, 3. Ne biþ se ðurst gefylled heora gītsunga, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðū woldest ūs ofsleán mid þurste (*siti*), Ex. 17, 3. On ðurste mīnum hī drencton mē mid ecede, Ps. Spl. 68, 26: 103, 12. On hungre and on þurste hē biþ āfēded, Blickl. Homl. 59, 35: Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Drihten āsent hungor on eów and þurst and næcede, Deut. 28, 48. Ðeós wyrt þyrstendon ðone þurst gelīþigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 12. [*Goth.* þaurstei; *f.: O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thurst: *O. H. Ger.* durst: *Icel.* þorsti.] v. ungemet-þurst, þyrst.

þurstig; *adj. Thirsty* (lit. and fig.):—Hē sylfa þursti wæs *ipse sitiens*, Nar. 8, 4. Þurstig wyll *bibulus fons*, Scint. 13, 12. Swā swylgþ seó gītsung ða dreósendan welan, for ðam hió hiora simle biþ ðurstegu, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 14. Swā hwā swā sylþ ceald wæter drincan ānum þurstigan menn, Homl. Th. i. 582, 24: ii. 106, 15: Wulfst. 287, 20. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē þurstine? 288, 21. Þurstige mūðe, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Þurstige þrǣcwīges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182. Heolfres þurstge, Exon. Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. [*O. H. Ger.* durstig.] v. þyrstig.

þuruh. v. þurh.

þus; *adv. Thus, in this manner, degree, etc.* I. where the manner, etc., is determined by what precedes, (1) with verbs:—'Mīn Drihten, gestranga mīne heortan. Ðus gebiddende ðam hālgan Andrea Drihtnes stefn wæs geworden, Blickl. Homl. 245, 3: Exon. Th. 236, 6; Ph. 570: 43, 9; Cri. 686. Ðus (*sic*) unc gedafnaþ ealle rihtwīsness gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15: Lk. Skt. 24, 46. Hū mæg ðis ðus geweorþan? Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Ðās dǣda þus gedōne from Drihtne, 31, 20. Cucler fulne þus geworhtes drincan, Lchdm. ii. 182, 23. Lǣtaþ þus *sinite usque huc*, Lk. Skt. 22, 51. (2) with adjectives:—Ðis wīf wæs āfundyn on unrihton hǣmede. Moyses ūs bebeád ðæt wē sceoldon þus gerāde mid stānum oftorfian, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32. Þuss gerādum ādle, Anglia xiii. 434, 995. Þus manige men, Beo. Th. 679; B. 337. Ic nǣfre ðē gemētte þus mēdne, Exon. Th. 163, 3; Gū. 988: 376, 19; Seel. 376: 447, 4; Dōm. 34. (3) with adverbs:—Nō wē ðē þus swīðe swencan þorftan, Exon. Th. 129, 18; Gū. 423: 268, 16; Jul. 433: Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. II. where the manner, etc., is determined by what follows, (1) with verbs:—God spræc þus: 'Ic eom Drihten þīn God,' Ex. 20, 1. Se engel þus cwæþ: 'Wes ðū hāl,' Blickl. Homl. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 124; An. 62: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 5. Þus sindon hāten fæder and mōdur, ðæs wē gefrægen habbaþ . . . Maria and Iōseph, 1371; An. 686. Sōðlīce þus wæs Cristes cneóres *now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Ic wēne þus, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 468, 8; Phar. 4. Ðū ða sāwle þus gesceópe, ðæt hió hwearfode on hire selfre (cf. swā ðū gesceópe ða saūle, ðæt hió sceolde hwearfian on hire selfre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11), Met. 20, 205. Þuss, Gen. 2, 16. (2) with adjectives:—Ic wēne ðæt ðū nǣfre tō ðus mycles mægnes lǣcedōmum becōme swylcum swā ic gefregn ða ðe fram Æscolapio fērdon, Lchdm. i. 326, 5. III. used in place of a definite expression:—Ðā cwæð Petrus: 'Beceápode gē ðus micel landes?' Heó andwyrde: 'Geá, leóf, swā micel' *Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much* (Acts 5, 8), Homl. Th. i. 316, 32. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* thus.]

þūsend. I. as a numeral noun, neuter and fem. (v. Ps. Th. 118, 72, and cf. cognates), *a thousand; gen.* þūsendes, *pl.* þūsendu (-o, -a, -e); *also* þūsend *sometimes in the multiples, though, perhaps, in these cases the whole number is to be considered as singular*, e. g. Tele ða lenge ðære hwīle wið tēn þūsend wintra . . . Tele nū ðæt tēn þūsend geára wið ðæt ēce līf, Bt. 18, 3: Fox 66, 6–10. Wæs þreó þūsend ðæra leóda ālesen, Eleu. Kmbl. 569; El. 285: Blickl. Homl. 119, 3. v. under (2) other examples. (1) without other numerals, (a) governing a genitive:—Þūsend wintra biþ swā geostran dæg *mille anni sicut dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4: Exon. Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. Fealleþ ðē on ða wynstran wergra þūsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Mænigfeald þūsend mōdblissiendra *millia laetantitium*, 67, 17. Ān þūsend manna, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Ðeáh hē erige his land mid ðūsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Erigan æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 5. Ōð ðæt hē þūsende disses līfes wintra gebīdeþ *postquam vitae jam mille peregerit annos*, Exon. Th. 208, 5; Ph. 151. Hē ofslōg fela þūsend monna, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 17. Hē heora monig ðūsend ofslōg, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33. Ðurh ðās bodunge gelȳfdon fela ðūsend manna, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Manega ðūsenda engla, 334, 16. Heora fela ðūsenda gefongen wæs, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 11. Ic ðē þūsenda þegna bringe, Beo. Th. 3662; B. 1829. (b) where the genitive of the objects numbered is not given:—Hwæþer ðis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Ðæt forme þūsend, ðæt ys seó forme yld, Anglia viii. 335, 45. Þūsendes ealdor *ciliarcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 10. Æfter ðam þūsende biþ se deófol unbunden, Wulfst. 243, 23. On þūsende ðære cneórisse *in mille generationes*, Ps. Th. 104, 8. Hié ðone here gefliémdon and his fela þūsenda ofslōgon, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 28: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 8: Cd. Th. 289, 23; Sat. 402: 290, 26; Sat. 421. Hē fōr mid monegum þūsendum, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 19. Ic mē nā ondrǣde þūsendu folces *non timebo millia populi*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Betere ðonne mon mē geofe ðūsende goldes and seolfres *super millia auri et*

argenti, 118, 72. (2) with other numerals as multipliers, (a) alone:—Twâ þûsend, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 12: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 30. iiii þûsend monna, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 13. v þûsend wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 15, 18. Syx þûsend olfenda, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Wæs Rômâna eahta þûsend ofslagen, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 11: 4, 9; Swt. 192, 24. Tŷn þûsend punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Tên ðûsend, Ps. Surt. 90, 7. Endlefan þûsend monna, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 24. Feówertŷne þûsend sceápa, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 17. xvi þûsend punda, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 27. Ðæt wǽre þrîtig þûsend wintra, Exon. Th. 369, 5; Seel. 36: Salm. Kmbl. 544; Sel. 271. cxi þûsend, Chr. 71; Erl. 9, 2. Ân hund þûsend manna and hundeahtatig ðûsend, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 403. Ðæt wǽron fiéftiéne hund þûsend monna, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. Twâ þûsendo, Mk. Skt. 5, 13: Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. Twâ ðûsendu swîna, Chart. Th. 481, 5. Twâ þûsenda, 471, 22: Jos. 7, 3. Ðâ fêrdon þreó þûsenda feohtendra wera, 7, 4. iii þûsendo (-a, MS. E.) londes, Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16. Âgefe hê feówer ðûsendo, Chart. Th. 471, 24. v þûsendu wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 17. Fîf þûsendo. Andr. Kmbl. 1181; An. 591. Hê him gesealde seofon þûsendo, Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195. Tŷn þûsendo, Ps. Th. 90, 7: 67, 17. Têno ðûsendo (þûsende, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 24. Geselle et ðem londe .x. ðûsenda, Chart. Th. 465, 30. Cantwara him gesealdon xxx þûsenda, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21. Ðǽr wæs ofslagen eahtatig þûsenda, Ors. 5, 8; Swt. 232, 2. Hundeahtatig þûsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 17. Ân hund þûsenda gehorsedra, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 34: Cd. Th. 310, 9; Sat. 723. Hund þûsenda landes and locenra beága, Beo. Th. 5981; B. 2994. cxi þûsenda, Chr. 71; Erl. 8, 2. Ðone sang ðe nân mon elles singan ne mæg, bûton ðæt hundteóntig and feówertig and feówer ðûsendo, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 10. Wearð tû hund þûsenda ofslægen, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 28. Ðâ com him ongeán twâ hund þûsenda monna, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 30. His heres wæs seofon hund þûsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. viii c þûsenda, Swt. 80, 4. Ðæt wæs nigon x hund þûsenda, Swt. 84, 29. Þûsend ðûsenda ðênodon him, Homl. Th. i. 348, 2. Tô twǽm ðûsendum, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 13. Tên ðûsendum, Ps. Surt. 67, 18. Mid tŷn þûsendum cuman âgên ðone ðe him âgên cymþ mid twêntigum þûsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Fîf hund þûsendum *quinquagenis milibus*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 11. (b) in combination with hundreds, tens, units:—Twâ þûsend wintra and twâ hund and twâ and feówertig geára gerîmes, Anglia viii. 336, 1. Feówer þûsend wintra and feówer hund and twâ and hundeahtatig, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 58, 9. Wǽron âgân .v. þûsend wintra and .cc. wintra, Chr. 11; Erl. 7, 2. v. þûsend wintra and cc. and xxvi, 33; Erl. 7, 10. Gersones hîrêdes wǽron seofon þûsenda and fîf hundredu . . . Gaathes hîrêdes wæron eahta þûsendo and six hundredu . . . Meraries hîrêdes wǽron six þûsendo and twâ hundrydo . . . ðâ wǽron hira twâ and twêntig þûsenda, Num. 3, 21–39. Rômâna wæs ân C and ân M ofslagen *Romanorum mille centum periere milites*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 14. Ðæt wæs v hund monna and ân M, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 34. **II.** as an adjective indecl.:—Þûsend getŷme oxena and þûsend assan, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Mid þûsend gemetum *mille modis*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 44. On hund þûsend wintrum . . . on syx þûsend wintrum, Anglia viii. 335, 46-336, 20. On six þûsend wintrum, Wulfst. 244, 2. Tên ðûsend sîðan hundfealde ðûsenda, Homl. Th. i. 348, 3. **III.** the word is sometimes used of value without expressing the unit (cf. the Icelandic use of *hundrað*); see the passages (quoted above), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16: 694; Erl. 43, 21: Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195: 5981; B. 2994: Chart. Th. 465, 30: 471, 22, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 72. [*Goth.* þûsundi; *f. n.: O. Frs.* thûsend: *O. L. Ger.* thûsint: *O. Sax.* thûsundig: *O. H. Ger.* dûsunt, tûsunt; *f. n.: Icel.* þûsund; *f.* (later *f.* and *n.*)]

þûsend-ealdormann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—þûsend-ealdermen *chiliarcho*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 76.

þûsend-feald; *adj. Thousand-fold, a thousand*:—Ðæt þûsendfeald getæl is fulfremed, Wulfst. 243, 26, 23. Þûsendfealdre gegaderunge *millena congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 63. Ðæt wǽron þûsendfealde onsægednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 8. Ongǽn þûsendfealde deriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 30: Hpt. Gl. 424, 45. [Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towendeð *per mille meandros agitat quieta corda*, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

þûsend-gerîm, es; *n. Numeration by thousands, counting with the unit a thousand*:—Ðrîa ðreótêno ðûsendgerîmes *thirty-nine thousand*, Salm. Kmbl. 582; Sal. 290.

þûsend-getæl, es; *n. The number a thousand*:—þûsendgetel biþ fulfremed, and ne âstîhþ nân getel ofer ðæt, Homl. Th. i. 188, 34.

þûsend-hîwe; *adj. Of a thousand shapes*:—þûsendhîwe *milleformes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

þûsend-lîc; *adj. Numbered by thousands*:—Ðûsendlîcre *milleno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 40. Ðæt hê ûs gescylde wiþ ða þûsendlîcan cræftas deófles costunga, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16.

þûsend-mǽle (?); *adj. A thousand each, a thousand*:—Ðûsendmǽle *mellena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 19. Betere is tô gebîdanne ânne dæg mid ðê ðonne ôðera on þeódstefnum þûsendmǽla, Ps. Th. 83, 10.

þûsend-mælum; *adv. In thousands*:—Weras and wîf somod wornum and heápum þrungen and urnon þûsendmælum, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 165: Cd. Th. 190, 8; Exod. 196: 304, 18; Sat. 632. Him ymb flugon engla þreátas þûsendmælum, 300, 23; Sat. 569: 279, 11; Sat. 236: 296, 28; Sat. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1744; An. 874.

þûsend-mann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—Gesete of him þûsendmen and hundrydmen *rulers of thousands and rulers of hundreds* (A. V.), Ex. 18, 21, 25.

þûsend-rîca, an; *m. A ruler of a thousand men*:—þûsendrîca *millenarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 9.

þus-lîc, þul-lîc; *adj. Such*:—Næfre adeáwde ðuslîc (swylc, W. S.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 33. Ðuslîc *talem*, 18, 5. Mæhto ðullîco *uirtutes tales*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 2. Ðuslîcra is rîce Godes *talium est regnum Dei*, 10, 14. Of ðuslîcum cnæhtum *ex hujusmodi pueris*, 9, 37. Mid ðullucum (ðuslîcum, Rush.) monigum bîspellum *talibus multis parabolis*, 4, 33. Ðuslîcum fultumum, Rtl. 64, 33. Ðuslîco (-u, Rush.) monigo gié dôas *hujusmodi multa facitis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 7, 13. Ðe fæder ðullîco (ðuslîco, Rush.) soecað *pater tales quaerit*. Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 23. [Of þulliche wepnen, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 15. Þeos and swuche (þullich, MS. C.) oþre, A. R. 8, 7. Gon and iseon swuch (þullich, MS. C.), 10, 13. Of swuche (þullic, MS. C.), 82, 3. Swuche (þulliche, MS. C.), men, 84, 20. Þulli, Marh. 7, 27: H. M. 9, 25. Þullich, Kath. 847. Þellich, Ayenb. 6, 12.]

þûtende. v. þeótan.

þû-þistel, es; *m. Sow-thistle*:—þûðistel (-þistil) *lactuca*, Txts. 73, 1179: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 57. Cf. þûfe.

þuuf, þuxsian. v. þûf, þuhsian.

þwǽle (*or* -a?; *m.*), an; *f. A band, fillet*:—Ðuaelum *taenis*, Txts. 101, 1991. Thuêlan *vittas*, 107, 2120. From its form the word, apparently, should mean *towel*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* dwahila, dwehila; *f. mantile, mappula, manutergium: M. H. Ger.* dwehele, dwêle: *Du.* dwaal *a towel; a shroud.*

þwǽnan; *p.* de *To soften* by moisture, ointment, etc., *to soften*:—Rysele oþþe gelyndo wiþ gârleác gemenged and on âlêd ðone swile þwǽnþ, Lchdm. ii. 72, 5. Ðæt (*the ointment*) ða âheardodan swilas bêt and þwǽnþ, 246, 17. Ðâ hê ðam feaxe onfêng ðæs hâlgan heáfdes ðâ wæs hê monad ðæt hê tô gesette and sum fæc ðone swyle mid ðŷgde and ðwênde (ðwǽnde, MSS. B. T.) *admonitus, cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit, et aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere ac mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon mid ûtyrnendum drencum âteón ût ða horhehtan wǽtan. Þwǽne mid ðŷ ǽrest, Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. Gif ðû wylle mannes wambe þwǽnan, i. 82, 11. v. â-, ge-þwǽnan, *and* cf. (?) þǽnan.

þwǽre, an; *f. An instrument for beating* or *stirring*:—Thuaere, thuêrae, thuêre *tudicla, tudica*, Txts. 103, 2072. v. þweran.

þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, agreeable*:—Sćs Arculfus sǽde ðæt ðǽr hangade ûþmǽte leóhtfæt and ðwǽre (*a lamp giving an agreeable light?*), Shrn. 81, 17. [Gif hê on Tîwesdæg biþ âcenned, se biþ ǽwerd on his lífe and biþ mân and ðwǽre (*effeminate?, but perhaps* manþwǽre *should be read, the text is late*), Lchdm. iii. 162, 11.] v. efen-, ge-, mann-, un-þwǽre.

þwǽrian. v. ge-, mid-þwǽrian; þwârian.

þwǽrlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To consent*:—þwǽrlǽhte *consentiret*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 63. v. ge-þwǽrlǽcan.

þwǽrness, e; *f. Agreement*:—Hî him ðǽr eádmêdo budon and þwǽrnessa (geþuærnesse, MS. A.), Chr. 827; Erl. 65, 7. v. ge-þwǽrness.

þwang, es; *m.*: e; *f. A thong, strip of leather*:—Ðwangc *corrigia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 2. Grênre hŷde, þwanges *recentis corii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 31. Ic ne underfô ânne þwang (*corrigiam caligae*), Gen. 14, 23. Mid ðuongum (ðwongum, Rush.) *sandalis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 9. Dæs ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga (ðuongas, Lind.: þwongas, Rush.) bûgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. [*Orm. Laym.* þwang, þwong: *R. Glouc.* þong: *O. H. Ger.* dwang *frenum*.] v. brîdel-, ôl-, scôh-þwang; þweng.

þwârian; *p.* ode *To bring into agreement, make harmonious*:—Hê gemetgaþ ða feówer gesceafta, ða hê þwâraþ and gewlitegaþ (geþwǽraþ and wlitegaþ, Cott. MS.), hwîlum eft unwlitegaþ and on ôþrum hîwe gebrengþ and eft geednîwaþ *elementa in se invicem temperat, et alterna commutatione transformat*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* twârôn *misceri*.] v. þwǽrian.

þwarm. v. þwearm.

þwâstrian (=? hwâstrian, q. v.) *to murmur, speak low*:—Þis ic spece nû gyt mid swâ miccle ege ðæt mê þinceþ ðæt mê sió tunge stomrige nis hit gyt forðun ðæt ic þwâstrian durre *I dare not yet even speak low*, Shrn. 42, 35.

þweál, es; *n. m.* **I.** *washing*:—Ðhuehl, thuachl *delumentum*, Txts. 55, 641. Þweál, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 20: ii. 25, 18: *delumentum*, i. *lavatio*, 138, 52: *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20. Ðeáh swîn âðwægen sié, gif hit eft filþ on ðæt sol, ðonne biþ hit fûlre ðonne hit ǽr wæs, and ne forstent ðæt ðweál nâuht, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 3. Hwæt forstent him ðæt ǽrre ðweál (*lavatio*), 21. Ðæt wæter his bâna ðweáles *aqua lavacri*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 6. Clǽnsunge ðweáles and bæþes *lavacri purificationem*, 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Be weres þweále *de viri lotione*, L.

Ecg. C. xxvi. tit.; Th. ii. 130, 10. Æfter fôta ðweále *post pedum lavationem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 392: R. Ben. 83, 23. For ðæs reáfes þweále, 91, 4. Swŷn ðe cyrþ tô meoxe æfter his ðweále, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. Se Hǽlend hī âþwôh mid þweále, 242, 29: Blickl. Homl. 147, 22. Mid þweále ðæs hâlgan fulluhtes, Lchdm. iii. 434, 2. Eádig ðû eart ðe onfênge ðone þweál mînre gife, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 111. Þweálu clǽnes wǽles *lavacra puri gurgitis*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. Þweála (þweálu, MS. A.) calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. [Forhabbe hê hyne wyð ælc þweald, Lchdm. iii. 134, 25.] **II.** *what is used in washing, ointment.* (Cf. *Icel.* þvâl *a kind of soap*, þvæla *to wash with soap: Swed.* twål *hard soap.*) v. þweán, **II**:—Pund ðuahles *librum ungenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. [*Goth.* þwahl; *n. lavacrum: O. H. Ger.* dwahal.] v. fôt-, hand-, heáfod-þweál.

þweán; *p.* þwôh, *pl.* þwôgon; *pp.* þwagen, þwægen, þwegen, þwogen. **I.** *to wash.* (1) with object of that which is to be cleansed:—Petrus cwæð tô him: 'Ne þwyhst (ðuôas, Lind.: ðwǽs, Rush.) ðû nǽfre mîne fêt.' Se Hǽlend cwæþ: 'Gif ic ðê ne þweá (âðôa, Lind.: ðwǽ, Rush.), næfst ðû nânne dǽl myd mê, Jn. Skt. 13, 8. Ðû ðwehst (ðwês, Surt.) mê *lavabis me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 9. Hê his handa ðwehþ (ðwêð, Surt.), Ps. Th. 57, 9. Ne þweáð (ðwâs, Lind.: thuâð, Rush.) hî hyra handa, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Gif ic þwôh (geðuôg, Lind.: ðwôg, Rush.) eówre fêt, Jn. Skt. 13, 14. Ic þwôh (ðwôg, Surt.), Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic in ða eá âstâh and of ðam wætere mîne handa þwôh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 502. Hê hire fêt mid his teárum þwôh, 744. Hê þwôh Aaron and his suna, Lev. 8, 6. Heó hî ðwôhg, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hî ða bân mid ðwôgan, 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Ðæt wæter wæs gedrêfed, ðonne ðǽr micel folc hiera fêt and honda on ðwôgon, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 22. Þwôgan, Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Þwôgon, Gen. 43, 24. Þweah (ðuah, Lind.; þwah, Rush.) ðîne ansŷne, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Ne þweh ðû nâ mîne fêt âne, Jn. Skt. 13, 9. Þweáð eówre fêt, Gen. 19, 2. Ne beðearf bûton ðæt man his fêt þweá (âðôa, Lind.: ðwǽ, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 13, 10. Bûton hî hyra handa þweán, Mk. Skt. 7, 3. Scealt ðû ðweán (geðôas, Lind.: ðû mê ðwoege, Rush.) mîne fêt, Jn. Skt. 13, 6. Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere, Ex. 2, 5. Hê underfêhð ðæt fenn ðara ðweándra, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 24. (2) with object of that which is to be cleansed away:—Mid hû micle elne æghwylc wille synrust þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. **II.** *to anoint.* v. þweál, **II**:—Ðuah heáfud ðîn *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 17. [*Goth.* þwahan: *O. Sax.* thwahan: *O. H. Ger.* dwahan: *Icel.* þvâ.] v. â-, be-, ge-þweán.

þwearm, es; *m.* (?) *A cutting instrument*:—Thuearm, duæram, þuarm *scalprum*, Txts. 94, 891.

þwênan. v. þwænan.

þweng, e; *f.* (?) *A band*:—Ðuencgu (þwænge, Rush.) *philacteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 5. [*Icel.* þvengr *a thong.*] v. þwang.

þweora, an; *m. Crossness, peevishness*:—Ælc ðweora and ælc ierre and unweorðscipe . . . sié ânumen fram eów *omnis amaritudo, et ira, et indignatio . . . tollatur a vobis* (Eph. 4, 31), Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8. His mûð hê sceal from ælcum þweoran (*or adj.?* v. L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33) and yflum wordum gehealdan *debet os suum a malo vel pravo eloquio custodire*, R. Ben. 18, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* þwairhei *indignatio* (in the verse just given): *Icel.* þver-leikr *crossness.*] v. þweorh, **III.**

þweores, þwires, þwyres. **I.** *across* as opposed to along, *athwart, transversely, crosswise* as opposed to lengthways:—Lege bred þweores ofer ða fêt *lay a board across over the feet*, Lchdm. ii. 342, 6. Ðonon þweores ofêr ðone beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 353, 16. Adam wæs on længe fîf and hundnigontiges fingra lenge ofer þweoras ða fingras (i. e. *taking the breadth, not the length, of the fingers*), Anglia xi. 2, 28. Andlang ðære þorngrâfan þwyres ofer Hysseburnan on gôsdæne; ðonne andlang ðæs weges ðe lið andlang gôsdæne þwyres ofer in waldes weg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4-7. Þwyres ofer þrŷ crundelas; ofer ða strêt; þwyres ofer ða dûne, 13, 32: vi. 226, 15. Hê hêt ânne weall þwyres ofer eall ðæt lond âsettan from sæ ôþ sæ, Ors. 6, 15; Swt. 270, 13. Binnan ðam dîce ðe wê gemynegodon ðæt Severus hêt ðwyrs ofer ðæt eálond gedîcian *intra vallum quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 19. Ða wolde hê þurhþŷn hî þwyres mid ðam swurde *then he wanted to thrust her through, from one side to the other, with the sword*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 225. Hî wurdon âworpene intô ðam byrnendum ofne gebundene ðwyres (*bound across, with their arms bound to their sides*), Homl. Th. ii. 312, 1. **II.** *on the flank*:—Ða hêt hê ðæt hiere (*the serpent*) mon mid ðǽm palistas þwyres on wurpe. Ða wearð hiere mid ânum wierpe ân ribb forod, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 10. Hê gesette twâ folc diégellîce on twâ healfa . . . and bebeád ðǽm twâm folcum, . . . ðæt hié on Reguluses fird on twâ healfa þwyres on fôre (*that they should attack Regulus's army on both flanks*), 176, 3. Hannibal him com þwyres on, 4, 8; Swt. 188, 15. **III.** *perversely, wrongly*:—Godes wiþerwinnan ðe willaþ æfre þwires, Jud. Thw. 157, 30. Se ðe his neáxtan hataþ, se bið gehâten ðæs âwyrgedan deófles bearn, ðe wyle æfre ðwyres, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* tweres *oblique;* cf. *Ger.* quer, quer über: *Icel.* þvers, þvers um *across: Dan.* tværs, tværs over *across.*] v. next word.

þweorh, þwerh, þwyrh; *adj.* **I.** *crooked, cross,* (1) for the literal sense see *þweores.* (2) fig.:—Ðuer wig *perversa via*, Kent. Gl. 772. On ðweorum wige *in via perversi*, 812. Þwuru (þweoru, MS. A.) beóþ on gerihte *erunt prava in directa*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. **II.** *adverse, opposed* (cf. *Icel.* þver-ûð *discord*). v. þweorian, þweor-lîc, **II**:—Þwyr oððe wiðerræde *adversus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Gif gê beóð þwyre tô ðisum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 94. Ungeþwære and þwyre him betwŷnan *at variance among themselves*, 13, 236. **III.** *cross, angry, bitter.* v. þweora:—Ðǽm þweorum (þreorum, Wrt.) *rancidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 59. v. þrôh. **IV.** *perverse, wrong, evil, depraved, froward*:—Heorte ðuerh (þweor, Spl.: þweorr, Lamb.) *cor pravum*, Ps. Surt. 100, 4. Cyn ðuerh (þweor, Spl. Lamb.) *genus pravum*, 77, 8. Þwyr geþanc *praua mens*, Scint. 68, 3. Mann þwyr *homo peruersus*, 134, 11. Þwyr môd *proteruus animus*, 19. Hê wæs þwyr on dǽdum, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. Seó hîwræden is swîðe ðwyr *domus exasperans est*, ii. 530, 29. Decius se þweora heóld rîce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12. Eálâ þwyre (þweóre, MS. A.) cneóres *O generatio perversa*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 171. Þwure (þweore, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Seó ðwyre sâwul, Homl. Th. i. 408, 13. Ðæt ðwyre môd, 410, 21. Ðwerre heortan *peruersi cordis*, Kent. Gl. 612. Mid þweorum (ðŷ ðweoran, Surt.) *cum perverso*, Ps. Spl. 17, 28. Hê eall ðurh his unrihtdǽde mid ðweorum lîfe âþŷstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. On þwerre sprǽce *in locutione perversa*, Confess. Peccat. Ðweran *perverso*, Kent. Gl. 142. On bogon þweorne (ðone ðweoran, Surt.) *in arcum pravum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 63. On ððre wîsan sint tô manienne ða bilwitan on ððre ða ðweoran and ða lytegan *quomodo admonendi simplices et versipelles*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 5. Ða ðweoran hî ofslôgon, Homl. Th. i. 232, 7. Ða ðwyran beón geðreáde, ðæt hî tô Godes rihte gebûgan, ii. 96, 5. On þweorra (ðwyrra, Wells Frag.) manna (*pravorum*) gewit, R. Ben. 119, 13. Ðwyrra, Homl. Th. i. 552, 35. Ðweorum *pravis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 13. Mid þweorum ðeáwum, Homl. Th. i. 302, 30. From þweorum and yfelum wordum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Geðyldig wið ðwyrum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11. Ða ðwyran *improbos*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 10. ¶ On þweorh *wrongly, evilly*:—Ðæt hî ðŷ mâre wîte hæbben ðe hî gere witon ðæt hî on ðweorh dôð, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 9. Hê ongeat ðæt hê hæfde on ðweorh gedôn, ðæt seó mǽgþ wæs bûtan biscope, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 22. Ðonne hig eów tela tǽcean, and him sylf on ðweorh dôð, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 7. Hié on þweorh sprecáþ, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. [*Goth.* þwairhs *angry: O. H. Ger.* dwerah *transversus;* in duerh *in transversum: Icel.* þverr *cross, transverse.*] v. ire-þweorh.

þweorh-furh (?) *a cross furrow, a rough place*:—Þuerhfyri *salebrae* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* furihi *salebras; sulcos*), Txts. 95, 1761. Ða unsmêþan ðwerfuru *salebrosos* (*complanans*) *anfractus* (Ald.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 26. Þwyrhfero *anfractus* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Errabundis anfractibus exorbitans), 83, 6. Ðweorhfyro, 2, 20. *See also* þwyres fura *salebroso* (the passage is: Genus explanat salebroso pagina versu), 90, 60.

þweorian, þwyrian; *p.* ode *To be opposed, adverse* to (*wið*), *to be at variance.* v. þweorh, **II**:—Ic ðwyrige oððe ic wiðerige *adversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. On sibbe is fulfremednyss ðǽr ðǽr nân ðing ne þwyraþ (*there are no conflicting elements*), Homl. Th. i. 552, 21. Ic eom sôdfæstnys, ac ðâs ðweorigaþ wið mê *these men are opposed to me*, 380, 8. Ne mæg ðeós offrung beón on ðære heortan ðe mid gŷtsunge oððe andan gebysgod bið, for ðan ðe hî ðwyriaþ wið ðone gôdan willan *they are adverse to the good will*, 584, 20. Oððe hî his fêt gesôhton, him and Gode gehŷrsumigende, oððe gif heora hwylc ðwyrode (*if any one of them was adverse*), hê his andwearduysse forfleáh, 560, 10. Ða heáfodmen wiðcwǽdon and symle ðwyrodon *ever proved adverse*, ii. 260, 2. Wiðersaca[n]dan ł þw[r]eredon *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 50. Ða ongunnon Pharisêi him betwŷnan ðwyrian *the Pharisees began to be at variance among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 28.

þweor-lîc, þwyr-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *reversed, contrary, opposite*:—Ða word, ðe synd *passiva*, beóð *activa* gif se *r* byþ âweg gedôn; . . . twâ dǽdlîce word synd ðe habbaþ þwyrlîce getâcnunge; ðæt ðe geendaþ on o getâcnaþ þrowunge, and ðæt ðe geendaþ on *or* getâcnaþ dǽde, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 17. Bið swîðe þwyrlîc, ðæt ðearfa beó môdig *it is quite reversing the proper order of things for a needy person to be proud*, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 123. **II.** *adverse.* v. þweorh, **II**:—Antecrist is gereht ðwyrlîc Crist, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. **III.** *perverse, evil, depraved*:—Hê wæs âcenned bûton synne, and næs nân ðing ðwyrlîces on him, Homl. Th. i. 176, 5. Fram þwyrlîce sprǽce *a pravo eloquio*, R. Ben. Interl. 21, 9. Gesamnodon gehwylce ðwyrlîce wiðercoran, Homl. Th. i. 468, 5. Ðonne ðwyrlîcra manna heortan beóð geemnode, 362, 26. Þwyrlîcra *pravorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 107, 11.

þweorlîce; *adv.* **I.** *awry, askew, in reversed order*:—Þwyrlîce færð æt ðam hûse ðǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǽfdian wissigend and seó hlǽfdige bið ðære wylne underðeódd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 10. **II.** *in a way that offers opposition, obstinately, flatly* (of refusal):—Hê wiðcwæð þwyrlîce (*flatly;* cf. *Icel.* synja, neita þverliga; or *angrily*, v. þweorh, **III**) and hî mid gedrêfedre æbilignysse him fram âdrâf, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 29. **III.** *perversely, evilly*:—And suâ ðeáh hê mid wôn

weorcum hit tō ðweorlīce ne fremeþ ðeáh hē hit on his mōde forlǽtan ne mæge *et quamvis prava non exerceat opere, ab his tamen non evellitur mente*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 13. *Enervatius*, i. *debilius* sleaclīce, þweorlīce; *enerviter*, wāclīce, *turpiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 55. Þwyrlīce lybbende *praue uiuendo*, Scint. 45, 18.

þweorness, e; *f.* I. *crookedness* (fig.) v. þweorh, I. 2:—Ðwyrnyssa beóð gerihte, Homl. Th. i. 362, 22. II. *opposition.* v. þweorh, II, þweorlīce, II:—*Aduersus* ongeán mid þwyrnysse (.i. *discordia*, MS. W.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 14. Ðā sceorede ðāgyt se yldesta hǽðengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused most flatly*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 10. III. *perversity, iniquity, evil, depravity*:—Mycel is seó þwyrnes (cf. *abundabit iniquitas*, 8), Wulfst. 82, 17. Fram þwyrnysse *a prauitate*, Scint. 32, 3. For heora līfes ðwyrnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 24. Forbeóde hē ða þwyrnesse hyra ungeþeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 119, 9. Hrædlīce bið se Dēma tō ūrum bēnum gebīged, gif wē fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum beóð gerihtlǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 35: Lchdm. iii. 276, 18. Manna þwyrnyssa *hominum prauitates*, Scint. 44, 9.

þweorscipe, es; *m. Perversity, iniquity, depravity*:—Se bið ðæm īsene gelīc inne on ðæm ofne, se ðe for ðære suingellan nyle his ðweorscipe forlǽtan, ac ofan his nīhstan his līfes, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 6.

þweor-timbre (?); *adj. Cross-grained* (?), *stubborn*:—Ic wāt ðæt ic ǽr ne sīð ǽnig ne mētte þrīstran geþōhtes ne þweorhtimbran (*Grein suggests* -tīmran, v. *next word*) mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 15; Jul. 550.

þweor-tīme; *adj.* I. *given to opposition, contentious.* v. þweorh, II:—Ðone rēþan, ðe bið þweortēme, ðū scealt hātan hund, nallas mann *ferox, atque inquies linguam litigiis exercet? cani comparabis*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 16. II. *given to evil, wicked, depraved*:—And ðeáh ðonne hē ongiete ða scylda ðāra ðweortiémena, ðonne geðence hē ðone ealdordōm his onwealdes *cum pravorum culpa exigit, potestatem sui prioratus agnoscat*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 12. Ðǽm gōdum hē sceal mid wordum stȳran and ðǽm þweortȳmum mid swingellum *honestiores animos verbis corripiat, improbos autem verberum castigatione*, R. Ben. 13, 20.

þwer. v. þweorh.

þweran; *p.* þwær, *pl.* þwǽron; *pp.* þworen, þuren:—*To twirl, stir.* [*O. H. Ger.* dweran; *p.* dwar; *pp.* dworan *miscere.*] v. ā-, ge-þweran; þwirel.

þwīnan; *p.* þwān, *pl.* þwinon; *pp.* þwinen *To get less, dwindle, be reduced* (of a swelling):—Beþe ða fēt and smyre, ðonne þwīnaþ (-eþ, MS.) hȳ sōna (*the swelling goes down*), Lchdm. i. 84, 25. Ðonne þwīnaþ ða āswollena sina, ii. 282, 8. Tācn ðæt se swile þwīnan ne mæg, ne ūt yrnan on ðære līfre, 162, 3: 212, 9. Cf. dwīnan.

þwirel; es; *m. A stick for whipping milk*:—Meolc *lac*, fliéte *verberatum*, molcen *lac coagolatum*, þwiril *verberaturium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 26–30. [*O. H. Ger.* dwiril: *M. H. Ger.* twirel, twirl: *Ger.* querl, quirl *a twirling-stick*; querlen *to beat up*: *Icel.* þyrell *a whisk* to whip milk; flauta-þyrell *a stick for whipping milk*; þyrla *to whirl*; cf. þwara *a stick used to stir up a cauldron.*] v. þweran.

þwires. v. þweores.

þwītan; *p.* þwāt, *pl.* þwiton, þweoton; *pp.* þwiten *To thwite* (still in some dialects, e. g. Lancashire), *to cut, cut off*:—þwīteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 50; Reim. 63. Monige of ðam treówe ðæs hālgan Cristes mǽles spōnas and sceafþan nimaþ (spōnas ðwītaþ, MS. B.) *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31. Monige of ðære ilcan styþe spōnas ðweoton and sceafþan nōmon (ðæt geþwit nāman, MS. B.) *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, 3, 17; S. 544, 44. col. 2 (sprytlan ācurfon, col. 1). Genim ðone wyrttruman, delf up, þwīt nigon spōnas on ða winstran hand, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [Telwyñ or thwytyñ *abseco, reseco*, Prompt. Parv. 488. To thwyte *dolare*, Cath. Angl. 388, and see note. Cf. *Icel.* þveita *a small axe*, þvita *a kind of axe*, þveit, þveiti *a cut-off piece, a parcel of land.*] v. ā-, for-þwītan; ge-þwit.

þwur, þwyr, þwyr-, þwyre, þȳ, þȳan. v. þweor, þweor-, þweores, þe, þeówan.

þȳ-dǽges; *adv. On that day, then*:—Gif ðǽr byð ān ofer ða seofon, ðonne tācnaþ ðæt ðæt se mōnð gǽð on Sunnandæg on tūne; gif ðǽr beóð ofer ða seofon twā oððe þreó, feówer oððe fīfe oððe syxe, wite ðū tō sōðe ðæt ðȳdæges cymð sē mōnð tō mannum, Anglia viii. 304, 13: 310, 39.

þyddan; *p.* de *To strike, thrust, push*:—*Impingere* on besettan (*in margin* on þidden, ic on þydde), Hpt. Gl. 505, 46. Ðā ðydde Ælfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælðearme ðæt hē wæs deád *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine, et transfodit eum, et mortuus est*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 17. Se assa þidde his hlāfordes fōt þearle tō ðam hege *junxit asina se parieti et attrivit sedentis pedem*, Num. 22, 25. Ðā ābrǽd Aoth his swurd and hine hetelīce þidde swā ðæt ða hiltan eodon in tō ðam innoðe *Aoth tulit sicam, infinxitque eam in ventre ejus, tam valide, ut capulus sequeretur ferrum in vulnere*, Jud. 3, 21. Ðæt is ðæt mon mid hindewearde sceafte ðone ðydde ðe him oferfylge *aversa hasta persequentem ferire est*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 14. [Þenne þudde ich in ham luueliche þohtes, Marh. 14, 7. Þa þudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot, 12, 17. He þudde (þraste, 2nd MS.) frommard his breoste, Laym. 1898.] v. þurh-, wiþ-þyddan; þoddettan; *see also* þeówan.

þyder, þȳfe. v. þider, þīfe.

þȳfel, es; *m. A bush; a thicket; a leafy plant*:—*Frutectum*, i. *arborum densitas* vel *ramus* (*ramnus*?) þȳfel, *frutices, ramos* (*ramnos*?) þyrne, *frutex, frutecta* þȳfel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 42–45. Þȳfel *frutex*, i. 33, 42. Ðȳfel, ðo, 20. Þȳfel *spartus*, 32, 40: *spina, sentrix*, 33, 47. Of þiccum þēfele, Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. On ðone hundes þȳfel; of hundes þȳfele forþ on ðone þorn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 425, 29. Andlang paðes on ðone hyndes þȳfel; of ðæm þȳfele andlang weges, vi. 36, 4. Þȳfelas *frutecta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 9. His þȳfelas ł twygu *arbusta ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 11. Þȳfela *vel* boxa *belsarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 44. Genim ðysse wyrte, ðe wē león fōt nemdon, fīf ðȳfelas būtan wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 98, 16. [Smale fuȝele þat fleoþ bi grunde and bi þuvele, O. and N. 278.] v. brēmel-, rysc-, sceald-, widig-þȳfel; þūf.

þȳflen (?); *adj. Bushy*:—Þȳflen (*printed* ryplen) *sparteus* (cf. þȳfel *spartus*), Germ. 399, 457.

þyften, e; *f. A female servant*:—Þyften *verna, famula, servus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 9. Þeftan *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, 461, 56. [Þe oðer is ase lefdi; þeos is ase þuften, A. R. 4, 11. Mi lauerd biseh his þufftenes mekelec *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, H. M. 45, 12.] v. ge-þofta.

þȳgan. v. þeówan.

þyhtig; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Sweord ecgum þyhtig, Beo. Th. 3121; B. 1558. v. hyge-, un-þyhtig.

þylc; *pron. Such*:—Þes þylc fela spycð *iste talis multum loquitur*, Scint. 80, 19. Gif hē āwiht þylces dō *si tale quid fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 27. Þylces fela *his similia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Ānne þilīcne lytling *unum parvolum talem*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Hwæt is þes be þam ic þilc gehȳre *de quo audio ego talia*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Manega ōþre þylce (þyllīce, MS. A.) gē dōð *alia similia his facitis multa*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. Feáwa synd ða þylce gebedu habban *pauci sunt qui tales orationes habeant*, Scint. 33, 3. [*Laym. Chauc.* þilk: *R. Glouc.* þulk: *Icel.* þvī-līkr.]

þyl-crǽft, es; *m. Rhetoric*:—Þelcræft *rethorica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 55. v. þyle.

þyld *patience*:—On ðylde iówre settas gē sāwle iówre *in patientia uestra possidebitis animas uestras*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 19. [Þild to polenn unnseollþe, Orm. 2603. Þild *patientia*, Ps. 9, 19. *O. H. Ger.* dult.] v. ge-þyld.

þyldig; *adj. Patient*:—Strong and ðyldig *fortis et patiens*, Rtl. 101, 8. [Þuldi and þolemod, Kath. 174. *O. H. Ger.* dultīg *patiens.*] v. ge-, un-þyldig.

þyldigian; *p.* ode *To endure*:—Wel þyldigende hī beóð *bene patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. v. ā-, for-, ge-ðyldigian (-þylgian).

þyle, es; *m. An orator, spokesman*:—Gelǽred þyle fela spǽca mid feáwum wordum geopenaþ *doctus orator plures sermones paucis verbis aperit*, Scint. 119, 3. Þylas *oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 1. *As a proper name* Þyle *is found in* Exon. Th. 320, 5; Vid. 24:—Þyle weóld Rondingum. ¶ In Beowulf the *þyle* of the Danish king is mentioned:—Hūnferþ þyle, Beo. Th. 2335; B. 1165. Þyle Hrōðgāres, 2917; B. 1456. In two passages it is noted that he sat at his lord's feet:—Hūnferð maþelode ðe æt fōtum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1002; B. 499: 2335; B. 1165. He is the only one of the courtiers who is actually stated to have addressed Beowulf, so that the duty of leading the conversation seems to have fallen to him. If a gloss in Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 31—*descurris* hofðelum—may be read *de scurris* of ðelum (=ðylum) *or* hofðylum, perhaps his function was something like that of the later court jester, and the style of his attack on Beowulf hardly contradicts the supposition. [*Icel.* þulr; cf. þylja *to say, chant.*] v. þyl-crǽft.

þȳle, Thīla *Thule*, some island in the north-west of Europe:—Be westan-norðan Ibernia is ðæt ȳtemeste land ðæt man hǽt Thīla (*insula Thule*), and hit is feáwum mannum cūð for ðære oferfyrre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Ðæt īland ðe wē hātaþ Thȳle, ðæt is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middangeardes *ultima Thule*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. Thīle hātte ān īgland be norðan þysum īglande, syx daga fær ofor sǽ, Lchdm. iii. 260, 2. v. Týle.

þylian, þylīc, þyl-līc, þylman. v. þilian, þylc, þys-līc, for-þylman.

þȳmel, es; *m. A thumbstall, fingerstall, thimble*:—Wiþ scurfedum nægle . . . wyrc þȳmel tō, and lege eald spic onufan ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 6. [Themyl *digitale*, Wülck. Gl. 578, 29 (15th cent.). Themelle, thymbylle, thymle *digitale, parcipollex, pollicium*, Cath. Ang. 383, where see note. Thymbyl *theca*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *Icel.* þumall *the thumb of a glove.*]

þȳmel; *adj. A thumb thick*, applied to the fat of swine:—Æt þȳmelum, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

þȳn *to press.* v. þeówan.

þyncan; *p.* þūhte. I. *to seem, appear.* (1) where the subject of the verb is expressed:—Ðynceþ him swīðe leoht sió byrðen ðæs lāreówdōmes *pondus magisterii levius aestimant*, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 9. Mē ðeós (rōd) heardra þynceþ, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489: 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: Met. 12, 8. Þincð, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25: Met. 12, 18. Þis

þinceþ riht micel, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt . . . , 19, 11; Gen. 289. Þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1218; An. 609. Hī ne wundriaþ mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder þynceþ, Met. 28, 82. Ðæs ðe mē þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 944; An. 472: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Hȳ wyrðe þinceaþ, Beo. Th. 742; B. 368. Lytel þūhte ic leóda bearnum, Exon. Th. 87, 14; Cri. 1425. Ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger swā hē ūtan þūhte. Þeáh ðū nū hwam fæger þince, ne biþ hit nō ðȳ raþor swā, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 24. Hē ðūhte him selfum suīðe unlytel *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. Hire þūhte hwītre heofon and eorðe, Cd. Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603: 111, 4; Gen. 1850: Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842: Met. 12, 15. Tō lang hit him þūhte, hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron, Byrht. Th. 133, 47; By. 66. Him ðæt wræclīc þūhte, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Ðæt wundra sum monnum þūhte, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 133, 13; Gū. 489: 169, 27; Gū. 1101. Hié ðam were geonge þūhton men, Cd. Th. 146, 27; Gen. 2428. Ealle brimu blōdige þūhton, 214, 20; Exod. 572: Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440: Beo. Th. 1737; B. 866. Ðȳ ðe hȳ him sylfum sēllan þūhten, Exon. Th. 455, 24; Hy. 4, 54. Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse welhwam þince unforcūþ, 315, 13; Mōd. 30. Þeáh hit lang þince, Met. 10, 66. Hwæt eów sēlest þynce, Elen. Kmbl. 1062. Hié wilniaþ ðæt hié ðyncen ða betstan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 18. Hwelc wīte sceal ūs tō hefig ðyncan? 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hī woldon mē swīþe bitere þincan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 19. Swā hit þincan mæg, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 36. (2) where the subject is not expressed, as in *methinks*:—Swā mē ðincþ, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21: 36, 3; Fox 176, 30. Swā ðē ðyncþ, 38, 2; Fox 196, 22. Hū þincþ eów *quid vobis videtur*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Þincþ him genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora ēgenre hȳde habbaþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. Dēm ðū hī tō deáþe, gif ðē gedafen þince, Exon. Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. Ðeáh monnum swā ne þince, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 17. (2 a) where the verb is followed by a clause:—Mē þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume leáslīce mǣrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ne þynceþ mē gerysne, ðæt wē rondas beren, Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hwæt þincþ ðē ðæt ðū sȳ?, Jn. Skt. 8, 53. Þyncþ him ðæt hē næbbe genōg, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 4. Him selfum þincþ ðæt hē nǣnne næbbe, swā swā manegum men þincþ ðæt hē nǣnne næbbe, 29, 1; Fox 104, 8. Wrætlīc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan, Exon. Th. 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. Þinceþ ðē miht ðū libban *potes vivere*? Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 40. Ðūhte heom ðæt hit mihte swā, Cd. Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Ne þūhte gerysne rodora wearde, ðæt Adam leng āna wǣre, 11, 9; Gen. 169. Ðeáh ūs þince ðæt it on wōh fare, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 20. Higesnotrum mæg þincan, ðæt . . . , Met. 10, 8. **II.** *to seem fit*:—Swā mycel swā ðē þince *as much as to you seems good*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 2. Dō swā ðē þynce, gif ðū frygnen sié, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. [*Goth.* þug[g]kjan: *O. Sax.* thunkian: *O. H. Ger.* dunchan: *Icel.* þykkja.] v. ge-, mis-, of-, on-þyncan.

þyncþ[u]; *f. Honour, dignity, rank*:—Swā suā hē on ðyncðum (ge-ðyncðum, Cott. MSS.) bið furður ðonne ōðre *sicut honore ordinis superat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 23. v. ge-þingþu.

þȳnde. v. þignan.

þyng, es; *m.* (?) *Growth, progress, profit*:—Miċ ðynge *proficiendo*, Rtl. 83, 40. v. ge-þynge.

þyn-hlǣne; *adj. Wasted, shrunk*:—Ða gescruncenan and ða þyn-hlǣnan *marcida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 23.

þynne; *adj. Thin*:—Ðæt ic reccan mōste þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. Ic dō sum ðing ðinre *tenuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 9. **I.** of dimension, (1) *thin, lean, the opposite of fat* or *stout*:—Þynne monn *galbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 11. Ne mæg him se līchoma batian, ac bið blāc and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 206, 11. (2) *thin, the opposite of thick*:—Mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *obtectus cespite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Hē hæfde midmycle neosu ðynne *vir naso pertenui*, 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Seóh þurh þynne hrægl, Lchdm. ii. 290, 4. Seó wyrt hafaþ þynne leáf, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. (3) *thin, the opposite of broad*:—Ðæt seó ðynneste dolhswaþo ætȳwde *ut tenuissima cicatricis vestigia parerent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. **II.** of density, (1) where the parts of a whole are not close together, *thin*:—Oft of ðinnum rēnscūrum flēwð seó eorðe, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. In sceagan ðǣr hē þynnest is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 15. (2) applied to liquids, air, etc., *thin*:—Sum ūtgang biþ þynne, sum mid þiccum wǣtum geondgoten, Lchdm. ii. 276, 24. Hit sié þicce swā þynne brīw, 314, 4. Lyft is līchamlīc gesceaft, swȳðe þynne, iii. 272, 17. Þynne wīn, ii. 254, 18. Snāw cymð of ðam þynnum wǣtan, iii. 278, 23. Hē elles ne ðeah nemne medmicel hlāfes mid ðynre meolce *lac novum in phiala ponere solebat, et post noctem ablata superficie crassiore, ipse residuum cum modico pane bibebat*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ǣr se þicca mist þynra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. **III.** fig. (1) *thin, weak, feeble*:—Hwilc sié sió gecynd ðæs līchoman, hwæðer hió sié strang ðe heard . . . ðe hió sié hnesce and mearwe and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Ðynre ēþunge ānre ætȳwde ðæt hē līfes wæs *halitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. (2) *delicate, fine*:—Andgyt þēnunge gearwigende Gode þȳhð symle and þynne hit byð *sensus officium exhibens Deo uiget semper et tenuis fit*, Scint. 52, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dunni *tenuis*: *Icel.* þunnr.]

þynness, e; *f.* **I.** *thinness, slightness of density.* v. þynne, **II.** 2:—Metta meltung and þynnes, Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. **II.** *weakness.* v. þynne, **III.** 1:—Hit gehǣlð ða þynnysse ðære gesihðe, Lchdm. i. 134, 27 (see note).

þynnian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become thin*:—Ðynnade *obtenuerat*, Txts. 182, 80. Ðæt þicce horh ðū scealt mid ðām lǣcedōmum wyrman and þynnian, Lchdm. ii. 194, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dunnōt *attenuatus*; dunnēn *rarescere*: *Icel.* þynna *to make thin*.] v. ā-, ge-þynnian.

þynnol(-ul); *adj. Lean, meagre*:—Ðynnul *macilentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 16.

þynnung, e; *f. Thinning, making thin*:—Lǣcedōmas ðe þynnunge mægen hæbben and smalunge, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

þyn-wefen; *adj. Thin-woven*:—Thynwefen hrægl *levidensis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 17.

þyrel (*from* þyrhel, v. þurh), þyrl, es; *n. A hole made through anything, an aperture, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūð *vel* ðyrl *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57. Ic borige *terebro*, ðyrl *foramen*, 84, 65: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 16. Is on ðam wāge ðyrl geworht *est foramen in pariete*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 17. Gif ān þyrl (*foramen*) open byð forlǣten, ðanon fram feóndum beó inn āgan, Scint. 140, 6. Ðæt wǣre ðyrel on middum ðæm hweóle, Shrn. 81, 13. Gerȳme ðæt ðæt þyrel (*the aperture made by a lancet*) tō nearo ne sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 25. Stōl niþan ðyrele, 76, 22. Ðæt īsen (*a scythe*) becom swymmende tō ðam snǣde and tō ðam ðyrle ðe hit ǣr of āsceát, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 14. Swā swā mon melo sift; ðæt melo ðurhcrȳpþ ǣlc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Þurh nǣdle þyrel (ðyril, Lind.) *per foramen acus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Ðyrl, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 25. Gif wyrm þyrel gewyrce . . . drype on ðæt þyrel, Lchdm. ii. 114, 14. Drincan syllan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7: 397, 18; Rä. 16, 21. Ne furþon ān þyrl (*foramen*) būton cræfte mīnon (*the smith's*) ðū ne miht dōn, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 17. Hē ðæt īsen sette on ðæt ylce þyrl, and hit fæste stōd, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 71. Þyrel *foramina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 73. Þyrlum *finistris*, 148, 60. Ðyrelum *foraminibus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30, col. 2. Ðurh ða ðyrlo, 544, 32, col. 1. Ic hēt hié þurhborian . . . hēt ic eft ða ðyrelo mid golde forwyrcean, Nar. 20, 3. [*A. R.* þurl *a window*: *Ayenb.* þerle.] v. eág-, ears-, hūn-, næs-, nos-, teol-þyrel (-þyrl, -þerl), *and next word.*

þyrel; *adj. Perforated, having a hole* or *holes, pierced through*:—Gif eáre þirel weorðeþ, .iii. sciłł. gebēte, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6: 49; Th. i. 14, 15. Þyrel, 45; Th. i. 14, 10. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel (þyrl, MS. B.), L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13: 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif se wāh biđ ðyrel *if the wall have a hole through it*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 17. From ðyrelan stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 2. On ðone þyrlan stān, iii. 406, 11. Þyrllan, 436, 34. Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderaþ, hē legeþ hié on ðyrelne pohchan (*in sacculum pertusum*), Past. 45; Swt. 343, 20. Gif ðegna hwelc ðyrelne kylle brōhte tō ðȳs burnan, bēte hine georne, 65; Swt. 469, 10. Heáfodwunde tō bōte. Gif ða bān beóð būtū þyrel (þyrle, MSS. B. H.) . . . Gif ðæt ūterre bān biđ þyrel . . . , L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 14. Gif būtū þyrele sién, L. Ethb. 47: Th. i. 14, 12. Hē eówaþ ūs his þyrlan handa, Wulfst. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* durchil *pertusus*.] v. þurh-þyrel.

þyrelian, þyrlian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make a hole through, pierce through, perforate*:—Þirlie his hlāford his eáre mid ānum ǣle *dominus perforabit aurem ejus subula*, Ex. 21, 6. Þirlige, Lev. 25, 10. **II.** *to make hollow*; fig. *to make vain*:—Āīdlie ł þyrlie *obunco* (? obunco *is glossed by* ymbclipe, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31), Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 66. Þyrliaþ *cavantur, evacuantur*, hol *cava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 62. [He lette þurlen his scheld, A. R. 392, 24. To þurlin godes side wiđ speres ord, Jul. 41, 14. With a spere was thirled his brestboon, Ch. Kn. T. 1852. To hem þat his herte þirled, Piers P. i. 172. Thyrlyñ (thryllyn) or peercyñ *penetro, terebro, perforo*, Prompt. Parv. 491.] v. þurh-þyrelian.

þyrelung, e; *f. Perforation, piercing through*:—'Ðurhðyrela ðone wāg' . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung ðæs wāges '*fode parietem.*' . . . *Quid est parietem fodere*? Past. 21; Swt. 153, 25. [In his side þurlunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 13.]

þyrel-wamb; *adj. Having the stomach pierced*:—Þyrelwombne, Exon. Th. 490, 13; Rä. 79, 11.

þyrfende. v. þurfan.

þyringas; *pl. The Thuringians*:—Wōd weóld þyringum, Exon. Th. 320, 17; Vid. 30: 322, 16. Mid Eást-þyringum, 323, 30; Vid. 86. Maroara habbaþ bewestan him þyringas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 11. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxii.

þyrl, þyrlian. v. þyrel, þyrelian.

þyrl-hūs, es; *n. A turner's shop*:—Þrylhūs *tornatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 45.

þyrn-cin, es; *n.* (?) *A small prickly plant* (-cin *diminutive suffix*?), *a thistle*:—Cwyst ðū gaderaþ man wīnberian of þornum oððe fīcæppla of þyrncinum (*tribolis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16.

þyrne, an; *f. A thorn-bush*:—Þyrne, thyrnae *dumus*, Txts. 57, 710. Þorn oþþe þyrne *dumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 70. Þyrne *frutices, ramos*, 151, 44: *dumus*, i. *spina, spineta*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 23. Hē geseah ðæt seó

þyrne (*rubus*) . . . næs forburnen, Ex. 3, 2, 3. On ða þyrnan westewarde ðǽr se mycla þorn stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 12. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on ða brēmbelþyrnan, 419, 12. On gāte þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on blace þyrnan, vi. 2, 5. On ða blacan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, 220, 20. On ða ealdan þyrnan, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 25. Þyrnan *dumos*, þyrnum *dumis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 43, 44. [Cf. *Icel.* þyrnir *a thorn.*] v. brēmel-, brēr-, mǽr-þyrne.

þyrnen; *adj. Of thorns*:—Hē hæfde fīþru swylce þyrnen besma, Shrn. 120, 28. Hī mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod beſēngon, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26. Þyrnenne helm (ðyrnenne bēg, Lind., Rush.) *spineam coronam*, Mk. Skt. 5, 17: Jn. Skt. 19, 5. Þyrnenne cynehelm (sigbēg of ðornum, Lind., Rush.) *coronam de spinis*, 2. Ðyrnenne beág, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Þyrnenne, Exon. Th. 69, 27; Cri. 1127. Ðone ðyrnenan helm, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 10. Þyrnenan, Wulfst. 124, 5. [*O. Frs.* thornen: *O. H. Ger.* durnîn *spineus.*]

þyrnet[t], es; *n. A place full of thorns, a thicket of thorn-bushes*:—Þirnetum *spinetis*, of ācynnendlīcum ł fexedum þyrnetum *de spinetis nascentibus* (*gignentibus*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 32–36. Of þiccum þyrnetum *senticosis, spinosis*, 436, 47.

þyrniht; *adj. Thorny, prickly*:—Ðeós wyrt hafaþ leáf . . . þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 14–17. Þynne leáf and ða hwōnlīce þyrnihte, 288, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* dornoht *spinosus*: *Ger.* dornicht.]

þyrran. v. þyrrian.

þyrre; *adj.* I. *dry, lacking water*:—On þyrran mærǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 5. II. *lacking sap* or *moisture*:—Þornas þyre (þyrre? *but* cf. *O. L. Ger.* thiori holt), Ps. Th. 117, 12. III. as a medical term, *dry*:—Hine dreceþ þyrre hwōsta, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Eallum þyrrum līchomum hǽmedþing ne dugon ac swīþost þyrrum and cealdum; ne dereþ hit hātum and wǽtum, 222, 28–30. [*Goth.* þaursus *dry, withered*: *O. H. Ger.* durri *aridus, siccus, torridus*: *Icel.* þurr: *O. L. Ger.* thurritha *dryness.*]

þyrrian(-an ?) *to make* or *to become dry*:—Corfen, sworfen, cyrred, þyrred, Exon. Th. 410, 25; Rä. 29, 4. [Cf. *Goth.* thaurseith mik *I thirst*: *O. Sax.* thorrôn *to be withered up, consumed*: *O. H. Ger.* dorrēn *arescere*: dorren *arefacere.*] v. for-þyrrian.

þyrs, es; *m. A giant, an enchanter, a demon*:—Ðyrs, heldióbul *Orcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 64. Ðyrs sceal on fenne gewunian āna innan lande, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42. Þyrses *Caci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 62. Þyr[ses] *colossi*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 2. Gehēgan ðing wiþ þyrse (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. Ealdum þyrse (þyrre, MS.), Exon. Th. 425, 29; Rä. 41, 63. Þyrsa oððe wyrmgalera *Marsorum*, þyrsas ł wyrmgaleras *Marsi*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 13–15. Cf. Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 9. Ānīge þyrsas *Cyclopes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 37. Ðyrsa *Cyclopum*, 21, 72. [Com þe þurs Maxence, Kath. 1858. Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle, Marh. 11, 7. Thykke theefe as a thursse, Halliwell's Dict. Ther shal lyn lamya (satyr, A. V.), that is a thirs (thrisse), or a beste hauende the bodi lic a womman and horse feet, Wick. Isaiah 34, 15. *O. H. Ger.* durs *Dis, daemonium*: *Icel.* þurs *a giant.*] v. orc-þyrs.

þyrscel, þyrscwold. v. þerscel, þerscold.

þyrstan; *p.* te *To thirst.* I. used impersonally, (1) with acc. of person:—Mē þyrst (ic ðyrsto, Lind., Rush.) *sitio*, Jn. Skt. 19, 28. Ne þyrst ðone nǽfre ðe on mē gelȳfð (se ðe gilēfeð(-es, Lind.) on mec ne ðyrsteð(-es, Lind.) ǽfre, Rush.) *qui credit in me non sitiet umquam*, 6, 35. Mīne sāwle þyrst *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. Ða men ne þyrst, Lchdm. ii. 194, 12. Mē þyrste (mec þyrste, Rush.) *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35 Mīnne þegn þyrste and mīnne here, Nar. 8, 11. Hine ðyrstte, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 16. Ðæt mē ne þyrste (ł ic ne ðyrste(-o, Lind.), Rush.) *ut non sitiam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Cume tō mē se ðe hine þyrste (se ðe ðyrsteð, Lind.: gif hwelc ðyrste, Rush.) *qui sitit veniat ad me*, 7, 37. Ongan ðone oferhȳdygan þyrstan on deáþ, Shrn. 130, 1. Drihten ealle ða gefylde, ða ðe hié on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 159, 17. (1 a) with acc. of person and gen. of object of thirst:—Ðeáh ðæt folc ðyrste ðære lāre, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 7. (2) with dat. of person:—Ðyrste sāwle mīnre *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 41, 2: 62, 2. Swā hwam swā ðyrste, cume tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 274, 3. II. with nom. of person suffering thirst; see also extracts from Northern Gospels in I. (1) absolute:—Mīn sāwl on ðē þyrsteþ *sitivit in te anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. Ðyrsteþ sāwul mīn, Ps. Surt. 42, 3: 62, 2. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē þyrstendne, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37, 44. Heó þyrstendon ðone þurst gelīþigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 11. (2) with gen. (or acc.?) of object of thirst:—Flǽsc ðonne hit God þyrst *caro tunc Deum sitit*, Scint. 54, 6. Eádige ða ðe þyrstaþ rihtwīsnysse (*iustitiam*), 49, 17. Ða ðe rihtwīsnesse þyrstaþ (lǽt hig þyrstan, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Ðū ðe þyrstende wǽre monnes blōdes, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 33. Hió ðyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blōdes, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. [*O. Sax.* thurstian (*impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* dursten (*pers. and impers.*): *Icel.* þyrsta (*impers.*), cf. *Goth.* þaursjan (*impers.*) *to thirst.*] v. ge-þyrst, of-þyrsted, sin-þyrstende; þyrre.

þyrstig; *adj. Thirsty*:—Ic wæs ðyrstig *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. Ðyrstende ł ðrystig (þyrstigne, Rush.) *sitientem*, 37. v. þurstig.

þys, es; *m. A storm*:—Seó orsorhnes gǽþ scȳrmǽlum swā þæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventosam*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5 note. [*Icel.* þyss *uproar, tumult*; þysja *to rush.*]

þys-līc, þyl-līc; *pron. Such.* I. used adjectively, (1) qualifying a noun:—Gif him þyslīcu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5267; B. 2637. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðē ānum þyllīc (þellecu, Cott. MS.) hwearfung and þillīc (þillīcu, Cott. MS.) unrōtnes on becumen, and nānum ōþrum mōde swelc ne on becōme, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 35. Ic mē þyslīcre þrāge ne gewēnde, Exon. Th. 269, 20; Jul. 453. Þyslīcne þegn, 316, 7; Mōd. 45: Elen. Kmbl. 1087; El. 546. Ða ðe ðyllīcne gyrt þurhteóð, Homl. Ass. 148, 122. Ðā ongan hē forð sendan þyllīce stemne and þus cwæð . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 190. Ðyllīce, 204. Þislīc ǽrende se pāpa eft onsende and ðās word cwæð . . . , Blickl. Homl. 205, 22. Ne geceás ic nō ðis fæsten, ac ðyllīc fæsten ic geceás: brec ðæm hyngriendum ðīnne hlāf, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 13. Ðæt mōd þillīc sār cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Mid þyslīce þreáte hlāford fergan, Exon. Th. 32, 23; Cri. 517. Þyllīcu þing syndon gereht, Homl. Ass. 199, 142. Ðyllecum unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðyslīce gife and swā mycle *tanta taliaque dona*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13. Ðyllīca giefa, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 13. Ðyllīce gyltas, Homl. Ass. 149, 132. Ðyllīce weorc, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 28. Manega ōþre þyllīce ðing *alia similia his multa*, Mk. Skt. A. 7, 8. (2) predicative:—Ðæt seó onwrihgnes ðyslīc wǽre *revelationem hujusmodi esse*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 37. Ðyslīc mē is gesewen ðis līf *talis mihi videtur vita*, 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Ðonne ðis tācen ðyslīc ðē tō cume, 2, 12; S. 514, 22. Sió onsȳn biþ þyslīcu, Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Þyllīc biþ se ende ðæs līchoman fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 59, 21: Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Þyllīc byð ðæt cyn *haec est generatio*, Ps. Th. 23, 6. Ic nǽfre ðē þyslīcne gemētte, þus mēðne, Exon. Th. 163, 2; Gū. 987. Þās tācno þyslīco syndon, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Ða ðe ðyllīce beóð, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 20: Homl. Ass. 146, 63. II. used substantively:—Þes þyllīca sȳ gemyngod *hic ammoneatur*, R. Ben. 48, 6. Gif ōwiht þislīces gelimpe *si hujus simile quid acciderit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 144, 2. Ðises hī wundriaþ and manies þyllīces, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 32: Ps. Th. 9, 31: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 275: ii. 28, 106. Ymb ðyllīc is tō geðenceanne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 21. Þyllīc, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 119. Sege hwænne ic ǽfre ǽr þillīc ðē gedyde *dic, quid simile unquam fecerim tibi*, Num. 22, 30. Nǽfre wē ǽr þyllīc ne gesāwon *numquam sic vidimus*, Mk. Skt. 2, 12: Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 3. Hwam beóð ðās ðyllecan gelīcran *quibus isti sunt similes?* Past. 33; Swt. 226, 23. Ðās ðyllīce bringaþ gestreón, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 35: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. For ðyllecum næs hē geunrōtsod, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 8. Mid þyllīcum and mid manegum þyllīcum, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða ðe heora lustum folgiaþ and ðyllīce ādreógaþ, Homl. Ass. 196, 45. Wē gehȳrdon þyllīce gereccan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 184, 189. [*O. E. Homl. Kath. A. R. H. M.* þullich: *Ayenb.* þellich.] Cf. þus-līc.

þȳster-, þȳstre, þȳstrian, þȳstru, þȳstrung. v. þeóster-, þeóstre, þeóstrian, þeóstru, þeóstrung.

þȳþel, Ps. L. 79, 11, -þȳtiþ, þȳwan, þȳwen. v. þȳfel, ā-þȳtiþ, þeówan, þeówen.

U

For the Runic U, see ūr.

u *the letter u*:—*Mortuus* on twām uum, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Zup. 197, 16.

ūder *an udder, a breast*:—Of ūdrum *uberibus*, Kent. Gl. 203. [Iddyr or uddyr of a beeste, pappe *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 258. *O. Du.* uder, uyder: *Du.* uijer: *O. H. Ger.* ūtar, ūtiro *uber*: *M. H. Ger.* iuter, ūter: *Ger.* euter: *Icel.* jūgr: *Dan.* yver: *Grk.* οὖθαρ.]

ūf, es; *m. An owl*; the word also glosses *vultur*:—Uuf *bubo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 28. Ūf, i. 29, 45. Ðes ūf *hic uultur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 48, 17 note. [*O. H. Ger.* ūvo *bubo*: *Icel.* ūfr *some kind of bird.*] v. hūf; þrīpel-ūf?

ūf, es; *m. The uvula*:—Mūðes hrōf *palatum*, ūf *sublingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 59. Cf. Undertungan *sublinguae*, 282, 79. [*From Latin* uva?] v. hūf.

ufan; *adv.* I. *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *Dominus misit super eos lapides magnos de coelo*, Jos. 10, 11: Blickl. Homl. 51, 12. Him feóll ufan flǽsc *pluit super eos carnes*, Ps. Th. 77, 27. Seó lyft tȳhð ðone wǽtan tō hyre neoðan and ða hǽtan ufon, Lchdm. iii. 280, 3. Ic eom engel Godes ufan sīþende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. Hine ufan neósade Meotud, 159, 24; Gū. 931: Beo. Th. 3005; B. 1500. Se ðe ufa cuom *qui desursum uenit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Se Hālga Gāst cumeþ ufan on ðē, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Ic on andwlitan sīgan lǽte wællregn ufan wīdre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350. Hē ða eágan þurheteþ ufon on ðæt heáfod *it eats its way through the eyes down into the head*, Exon. Th. 374, 7; Seel. 122. Ic fērde tō foldan ufan from ēðle, Cd. Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Hī feóllon ufon of heofonum, 20, 11; Gen. 308. Ufan cumende of heánisse *oriens ex alto*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 40: Cd. Th. 248, 7; Dan. 509. Of roderum ufan onsended, 237, 14; Dan. 337: Exon. Th. 368, 20; Seel. 27. (2) where an action is directed from a higher

to a lower point:—Seó sunne lôcaþ ufan on helle, Salm. Kmbl. p. 200, 2. Ufan engla sum cỹgde . . . ufan of roderum wuldergâst mælde, Cd. Th. 176, 7–16; Gen. 2908–2911. Dæt eów ne bið ufan âlỹfed, Exon. Th. 138, 31; Gū. 584. Âmet ufan tō grunde *measure from top to bottom*, Cd. Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703. Godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 13; Cri. 1138. **II.** marking position, *above, at the top*:—Synd ðær þrỹ porticas . . . fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrỹfde. Seó cyrice is ufan open . . . and þeáh ðe dæt hûs ufan open sỹ, hweþre hit bið â þurh Godes gife ufan wiþ æghwilc ungewidro gescylded, . . . and nǽfre nǽnig man ða lǽstas ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 24–35: 19, 27: Exon. Th. 219, 17; Ph. 308: 446, 14; Dōm. 22. Æscholt ufan grǽg, Beo. Th. 665; B. 330. Hæfdon hī Dryhtnes leóht ufan (*above, in heaven*) forlêten, Cd. Th. 269, 7; Sat. 69. Hêr is fỹr micel ufan and neoðone, 24, 9; Gen. 375. On ælcere stōwe hē is hire emnneáh ge ufan ge neoþon, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. ¶ Associated with prepositions:—Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ufan ôþrum steorrum, Met. 24, 24. On ðām ufan stōdon scyttan, Nar. 4, 15. On ðam seáðe ufan hē hûs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9. Đā gefeóll hē on his earm ufan, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. [*Icel.* ofan *from above*; ofan â *upon*: *O. Sax.* bi-oban.] v. be-, on-ufan; ufane, ufenan.

ufan-cund; *adj. Heavenly, celestial*; supernus:—Segnbora ðæs ufancundan kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Ufancundes engles word, Exon. Th. 169, 19; Gū. 1097. Engel ufancundne, 176, 26; Gū. 1216. Ufancundne ege *fear from heaven*, 143, 8; Gū. 658. Đonne hē ongiete ðone ufancundan willan *cum superna voluntas agnoscitur*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 8. Âras ufancunde *celestial messengers*, Exon. Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503.

ufane(-en(n)e); *adv.* **I.** *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Hié sǽdon dæt hit ufane of dære lyfte cōme, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 30. Hē dēd dæt fỹr cymð ufene, Wulfst. 97, 21. Steorran hreósaþ ufene of heofonum, 93, 8. (2) where an action is directed from a higher to a lower point:—Ufone sceal dæt heáfod gīman ðæt ða fêt ne âslīden *caput debet ex alto providere, ne pedes torpeant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Clypigende ufenne, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 25. **Ia.** *from above, from heaven*:—Ic eom ufane *ego de supernis sum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 23. Ôð gē sỹn ufene (*ex alto*) gescrỹdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. **II.** marking position, *above*:—Ne hire on nânre ne mōt neár ðonne on ôðre stōwe gestæppan, strīceþ ymbûtan ufane and neoðane efenneáh gehwæðer, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* oband *from above*: *O. H. Ger.* obana *desuper, superne, super, supra.*] v. ufan.

ufan-weard; *adj.* The word may be translated by *top of* (the noun with which it agrees):—Sōna wǽron wit on his heánesse on ðam wealle ufanweardum *statim fuimus in summitate ejus* (i. e. muri), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 18. On ðysse dūne ufanweardre *in hujus* (*montis*) *vertice*, 1, 7; S. 478, 25. Đā gesâwon wē westan ðone leóman sunnan and se leóma gehrān ðām treówum ufonweardum *videmus ab occidente jubare fulgentibus Phebi radiisque percussa arborum cacumina*, Nar. 28, 25. [*Icel.* ofan-verðr. Cf. *O. Sax.* oban-wardan; *adv.*] v. ufe-weard.

ufemest. v. ufera *and* ufor.

ufenan. **I.** *adv. From above*:—Se ðe ufenan com *qui desursum uenit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Hē dēd dæt fỹr cymð ufenon, Wulfst. 97, 21 note. Seó landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon hig be ðam strande, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 24. **II.** *prep. with acc. Above, besides*:—Ufenan eall ðis *insuper*, Dom. L. 10, 144: 18, 271. Ufenon eal ðis, 14, 212. Hē ða bōc hire tō lēt . . . , and ufenan ðæt hire âð sealde, Chart. Th. 203, 1. ¶ Þǽr on ufenan *thereupon*:—Hē cwæð, dæt ân culfre him fluge wið dæt heáfod, swilce heó ðǽr on ufenan settan wolde, Homl. Ass. 198, 112. [Þe munt þe Vther wes ufenan (þar Vther lay ouenan, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18337. Swa deð ælc witer mon þa neode cumeð uuenan, 28501. He smat hine uuenen (ouenon, 2nd MS.), þat hæued, 18090. Þe eotend smat þer an ouenan (ouenan, 2nd MS.), 26051. He smat in enne stane þer Locrin stod vuenan, 2314. *O. H. Ger.* obenan.]

ufene. v. ufane.

ufer(r)a; *epve.*: ufemest; *spve.* **I.** local, *upper, higher; upmost, highest*:—Ufre scrûd *an upper garment*; ependeton, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 52. Dæt uferre hrif, Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. On ðam uferan dǽle ðæs heáfdes *in superiore parte capitis*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Đone wīsdōm ðara uferrena gâsta *supernorum spirituum scientiam*, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 13. Đām uferum (uferrum, Ps. Surt.) *superioribus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Đa uferan (uferran, Ps. Surt. 103, 3) *superiora*, Blickl. Gl. On ðam ufemystan windle *in uno canistro quod erat excelsius*, Gen. 40, 17. On midne dæg bið seó sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stīgende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 18. **II.** temporal, *later, after*. v. uferian, **II**, ufeweard, **II**:—Oððe eft uferran dōgore oððe ðonne *either at a later day or at the time*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 12. Hē ðē teóþan dæge him ðone Hālgan Gâst onsende . . . on ðās hâlgan tīde ðe nū ðỹs uferan Sunnandæge bið *he sent them the Holy Ghost on the tenth day . . . at the holy time which will be on the Sunday after next*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Ðỹ læs hit monn uferan dōgore wrǽce *ne quis eum umquam ulcisci meditaretur*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 6. Gif eówre bearn eów befrīnaþ eft on uferum dagum *quando interrogaverint vos filii vestri cras*, Jos. 4, 6. On uferan dagum, Wulfst. 88, 20: Chart. Th. 356, 7. Uferan dōgrum, Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200: 4773; B. 2392. On uferum tīdum, Lchdm. iii. 438, 15. On uferan tīdan, Wulfst. 89, 1. [Þe ufere (ouere, 2nd MS.) hond habben of þan kinge, Laym. 1520. An uuere daȝe (þar after, 2nd MS.), 27794. Þe huuemeste bou, O. E. Homl. ii. 219, 15. *O. H. Ger.* obero, oberoro: *Icel.* efri *upper*; of time, *later*.] v. yfemest.

uferian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to elevate, make higher*:—Ufered (uffred, MS.) *sublimatus*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 42. **II.** *to make later, to delay*. v. ufera, **II**:—Mīn hlāfurd uferaþ hys cyme *moram facit dominus meus venire*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48; Lk. Skt. 12, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* obarôn *differre.*] v. ge-uferian.

ufe-weard, uf-weard; *adj.* **I.** local, *upper*; generally may be translated by *upper part of* (the noun which it qualifies); used substantively, *upper part*:—Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard *the lower and upper parts of the neck are green*, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 29. Ufeweard eáre *pinnula*, i. 282, 62. Ufweard eáre, 43, 15. Ufeweard lippa *labium*, niðera lippe *labrum*, 43, 24–5. Ufeweard exle ðæs æftran dǽles *ola*, 43, 46. Eal ufweard nosu *columna*, 43, 18. Up tō ânre dūne tō ufeweardum ðam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. Đa eágan bióð on ðam līchoman foreweardum and ufeweardum *oculi sunt in ipsa honoris summi facie positi*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 13. Þreó stōdon æt ufeweardum ðæm mūðan, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 23. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Hē geseah Drihten on ufeweardre ðære hlǽdre *vidit Dominum innixum scalae*, Gen. 28, 13. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufeweardre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 19. Fram ufeweardon ôð nyþeweard *a summo usque deorsum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On ufeweardum *at the top*, Gen. 6, 16. On ufeweardan, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Fram ufeweardan ôð neoþeweardan, ii. 496, 26. Būtan ðam heáfde ufweardum *except the upper part of the head*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 353. Of ufeweardum bergum *de vertice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 74. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman ðǽm triówum ufeweardum, Nar. 30, 8. **II.** temporal, *later, latter part of* a time. v. ufera, **II**:—On foreweardne sumor and eft on ufeweardne hærfest *in the early part of the summer and again in the latter part of autumn*, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

ufon. v. ufan.

ufor; *cpve.*: ufemest; *spve. adv. Higher; highest*:—Ufor *superius*, ufemest *supreme*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 10. **I.** local, (a) *at* or *to a greater height*:—Seó sunne stīgþ ufor and ufor, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Saturnus wandraþ ofer ôþrum steorrum ufor ðonne ænig ôþer tungol, 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Seó sunne is micle ufor (furþor, MS. R.) ðonne se mōna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 11. Nâþor ne ufor (ufror, MS. R.) ne nyðor, 254, 17: 266, 18. Swā hī ufor fêrdon, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 15. Gif se ord sié ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Se earn flỹhð ealra fugela ufemest, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 198. (b) where distance rather than height is marked (cf. to go *up* country), *farther* from a coast, from a spot:—Hêr fōr se here ufor on Fronclond *in this year the Danes made their way further inland in France*, Chr. 881; Erl. 82, 4: Beo. Th. 5895; B. 2951. Đā hēt ic hī hwæthwega ufor gân *I bade them retire somewhat from the spot*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 22: i. 70, 35. (c) of position, *higher, at* or *to a more honourable place*:—Lā freónd site ufur *amice ascende superius*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. **II.** metaphorical, *higher*:—Hē bið suā micle sēl gehiéred suā hē ufor gestent on his līfes geearnungum, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 17. Nabbaþ hī nān gōd ofer dæt tō sēcanne, ne hī nānwuht ne magon ne ufor ne ûtor findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16: Exon. Th. 427, 8; Rä. 41, 88. **III.** temporal, *later*. v. ufera, **II**:—Fīf nihtum ufor *five days later*, Menol. Fox 355; Men. 179: 68; Men. 34. Đonne ymb .iii. niht gesēcæn hiom sǽmend, būton ðam ufor leófre sió ðe ða tihtlan âge *then after three days let them seek themselves an arbitrator, unless the prosecutor would liever do it later*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. [All þiss icc se33de her uferr mar, Orm. 1715. *Icel.* ofarr *higher up*; of time, *later*.]

uf-weard, uht. v. ufe-weard, wiht.

ûht, es; *m. The time just before daybreak*:—Đā hit wæs foran tō ûhtes *antelucanum demum tempus*, Nar. 15, 31. Gang eft tō ðonne dæg and niht furþum scāde on ðam ilcan ûhte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 14. [*O. Sax.* adro an ûhta *primo mane* (Mt. 20, 1).] v. next word.

ûhta, an; *m.* **I.** *the last part of the night, the time just before daybreak*:—Þis wæs on ûhtan eall geworden ǽr dægrēde, Cd. Th. 294, 2; Sat. 465. On ûhtan mid ǽrdæge, Beo. Th. 252; B. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 469; An. 235: 2775; An. 1390: Elen. Kmbl. 209; El. 105. Syle drincan ǽr ûhton, Lchdm. iii. 20, 2. Cymð on ûhtan easterne wind, Cd. Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315: 289, 31; Sat. 406: Exon. Th. 443, 24; Kl. 35. On ûhtan *very early in the morning*; ualde mane (Mk. 16, 2), ualde diluculo (Lk. 24, 1), Exon. Th. 459, 17; Hö. 1: 460, 14; Hö. 17. Ûhtna gehwylce, 287, 3; Wand. 8: 471, 24; Rä. 61, 6. **II.** as an ecclesiastical term, *the time at which the earliest of the seven canonical services was held, the time of nocturns*:—*De nocturna celebratione.* On ûhtan wē sculon God herian, ealswā Dauid cwæð: 'Media nocte surgebam ad confitendum tibi,' Btwk. 220, 17. Hit gedafenaþ dæt gehwylce cristene men on Sæternesdæg cume tō cyrcean, and ðǽr

æfensang gehýran, and on úhtan ðone úhtsang, L. E. G. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Eallum cristenum mannum is beboden ðæt hí ealne heora líchoman seofon síþum gebletsian mid Cristes róde tácne, ǽrest on ǽrnemorgen ... seofoþan síþe on úhtan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 19. [Godess enngell comm himm to onn uhhtenn þær he sleppte, Orm. 2484. Hi slo3en and fu3ten þe ni3t and þe u3ten, Horn 1376. Ruddon of þe dayrawe ros upon u3ten, when merk of þe mydny3t mo3t no more last, Allit. Pms. 64, 893. *Goth.* air úhtwôn *πρωΐ ἐννυχα λίαν*, Mk. 1, 35. *O. Sax.* adro an úhton *primo mane*, Mt. 20, 1. *O. H. Ger.* uohta *diluculum: Icel.* ôtta *the last part of the night.*] v. mæsse-, sunnan-úhta; úht, *and following words.*

úhtan-tíd, e; *f. The time of early morning:*—Úhtan(-en, MS.)-tíd *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 7. On úhtan-tíde *matutinis horis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. On úhtu-tíd (úhte-, Lind.) *galli cantu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 35. [Crist ras onn uhhtenntid, Orm. 5832. *Icel.* ôttu-tíðir *matins.*] v. úht-tíd.

úhtan-tíma, an; *m. The time of nocturns:*—On úhtan-tíman, Btwk. 194, 14.

úht-cearu, e; *f. Care that comes in the early morning*, Exon. Th. 442, 4; Kl. 7.

úht-floga, an; *m. A creature that flies in the early morning:*—Ðæs wyrmes denn, ealdes úhtflogan, Beo. Th. 5513; B. 2760.

úht-gebed, es; *n. A prayer repeated in the early morning, matins:*—Úhtgebed *vel* þénung *matutinum officium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 29. Se eádiga wer his úhtgebedum befeal, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 12.

úht-hlem[m], es; *m. A din made in the early morning* (the noisy conflict of Beowulf and Grendel; cf. dryhtsele dynede ... reced hlynsode ... swêg up ástâg, 1540–1569; B. 767–782), Beo. Th. 4019; B. 2007.

úht-líc; *adj.* I. *of early morning;* matutinus:—Tô ðǽm úhtlícum *ad matutinum*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 6. On úhtlícum *in matutino*, 100, 9. II. *of matins:*—Fram ðære tíde ðæs úhtlícan lofsanges *a tempore matutinae laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23: 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Tô úhtlícum lofsangum *ad matutinales laudes*, Anglia xiii. 382, 243.

úht-sang, es; *m. One of the services of the church, nocturns* or *matins:*—Hû fela sealma on nihtlícum tídum tô singenne synt. On wintres tíman is se úhtsang þus tô beginnenne ... *quanti psalmi dicendi sunt nocturnis horis. Hiemis tempore premisso in primis versu ...*, R. Ben. 33, 7. Seofon tídsangas hí gesetton ... Se forma tídsang is úhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðǽrtô gebiraþ, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 5: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Of ðære tíde úhtsanges *ex tempore matutinae synaxeos*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13: Shrn. 94, 32. Hwâ áwecþ ðé tô úhtsangce (*ad nocturnos*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 27. Tô úhtsange, tô æftersange *ad nocturnam, ad matutinam*, Anglia xiii. 396, 449: 401, 523. Ðæt ðære nihte tô lâfe sié æfter ðam úhtsange *quod restat post vigilias*, R. Ben. 32, 17. From Eástron oð ða kalendas Nouembris sý se ǽrest ðæs úhtsanges swâ gemetegad, ðæt lytel fæc gehealden sý betwyh ðæm úhtsange and ðæm dægrédsange, and upásprungenum dægriman dægrédsang sý begunnen *a Pasca usque ad kalendas Novembris sic temperetur hora vigiliarum agenda, ut parvissimo intervallo custodito mox matutini, qui incipiente luce agendi sunt, subsequantur*, 32, 19–33, 1: 34, 7. Ða þénunga ðe wé habbaþ on Godes þeówdóme tô mæssan, and tô úhtsange, and tô eallum tídsangum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 34. Ic sang úhtsang *cantavi nocturnam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25: Anglia xiii. 380, 220. Úhtsang singan *nocturnas laudes dicere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. On úhtan ðone úhtsang gehýran, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Tíd úhtsanga *hora vigiliarum*, R. Ben. Interl. 37, 12. Be nihtlícum úhtsangum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, 46, 9. [Ure Leafdi uhtsong sigged o3isse wise, A. R. 18, 19. Uhtsong bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer iþe dawunge, 20, 19. Da33sang and uhhtennsang, Orm. 6360. *O. H. Ger.* úhti-sang *orgia: Icel.* ôttu-söngr *matins.*] v. next word.

úhtsang-líc; *adj. Of nocturns:*—Úhtsanglíc lof *nocturna laus*, Anglia xiii. 436, 1014.

úht-sceaþa, an; *m. One who robs in the night* or *early morning:*—Eald úhtsceaða ... nacod níðdraca nihtes fleógeþ, Beo. Th. 4534; B. 2271.

úht-þegnung, e; *f.* v. úht-gebed.

úht-tíd, e; *f. Early morning time, the time before daybreak:*—Úhttíd *vel* beforan dæge *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 64. On úhttíde *in matutino*, Ps. Spl. 48, 15. Moyses bebeád eorlas on úhttíd folc somnigean, frecan árísan, Cd. Th. 191, 17; Exod. 216. v. úhtan-tíd.

úht-wæcce, an; *f. A nightly vigil:*—Be ðám úhtwæccum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, R. Ben. 40, 10.

úle, an; *f. An owl:*—Úlae *cavanni*, Txts. 47, 378: *ulula*, 107, 2150. Úle *noctua, ulula*, 81, 1382: *ulula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 7: ii. 62, 35: *noctua*, i. 281, 6: ii. 60, 35: *noctua* vel *strinx*, i. 77, 41: *strix* vel *cavanna* vel *noctua* vel *ulula*, 29, 11. Ne ete gê úlan (*noctuam*), Lev. 11, 16. Úlena *cavannarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 69: 19, 20: Hpt. Gl. 526, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* úwila, úla *noctua, ulula, bubo; Icel.* ugla.]

ulm-treów, es; *n. An elm-tree:*—Ulmtreów *ulmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 63. [*Wicklif uses* ulmtree, Is. 41, 19.]

uma, huma, an; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam:*—Uma *scapus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 25: *scafus*, 282, 8 (in each case the word occurs in a list of terms connected with weaving). Huma *scafus*, Corpus Gl. ed. Hessels 106, 206 (the word is omitted by Wright in Voc. ii. 120, 26, and in Txts. 97, 1832). II. *the name of some plant:*—Genim uman, and medmicelne bollan fulne ealaðe; bewyl ðæt ealo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12.

umbor, es; *n. A child:*—Hwæt wit tô willan umbor wesendum ǽr árna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ða ðe hine forð onsendon ǽnne ofer ýðe umbor wesende, 92; B. 46. Meotud âna wât hwǽr se cwealm cymeþ ðe heonan of cýþþe gewíteþ umbor ýceþ ðâ ǽr ádl nimeþ ðý weorþeþ on foldan swâ fela fira cynnes *the Lord only knows what becomes of the pestilence that departs away from the land. He increases the children then, before disease carries them off* (a great many children are born before pestilence returns to a country), *so it happens that there are so many of mankind on earth*, Exon. Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Cf. cniht-wesende.

un-. *The prefix* (1) *expresses negation;* (2) *gives a bad sense, as in* un-dǽd, un-dôm, un-lagu, un-lǽce; (3) *reverses an action, as in* un-bindan, un-dôn; (4) *is intensive* (?) v. un-hâr.

un-ábeden; *adj. Unbidden, unasked:*—God beád mancynne ðæt hí hine biddan sceoldon, and hé wile syllan unábeden ðæt ðæt wé ús ne wéndon þurh úre béne, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16; L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-áberendlíc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable:*—Unáberendlíc gyhða, Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. On ðam ne eardaþ nân eorðlíc mann for ðam unáberendlícum (unáberiendan, MS. R.) bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23 note. Unáberendlíce *intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Unáberendlíce broc, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Dyslícu gehât and unáberendlícu *vota stulta et intoleranda*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 33.

un-áberendlíce; *adv. Unbearably, intolerably:*—Ðæt hé ðæt ryht tô suíðe and tô ungemetlíce and tô unáberendlíce ne bodige *ne recta nimie et inordinate proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 18. Ðæt hí tô unáberendlíce ne beóden *ne plus justo jubeant*, 28; Swt. 189, 19. Wé wǽron unáberendlíce fornumene, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

un-áberiende. v. un-áberendlíc.

un-ábígendlíc; *adj. Inflexible:*—Unabégendlícre *inflexibili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 23.

un-ábindendlíc; *adj. That cannot be unbound, indissoluble:*—Hine gebindaþ ða wôn wilnunga mid heora unábindendlícum racentum *quem vitiosae libidines insolubilibus adstrictum retinent catenis*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18: 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. v. un-onbindendlíc.

un-áblinn, es; *n. A not ceasing:*—Ic geseó ða mânfullan smeáunge ðínre heortan; manna kynnes costere hafaþ ácenned on ðé ða unablinnu (-blinnunge?) ðæs yfelan geþóhtes *I see the wicked device of thy heart; the tempter of the race of men hath begotten in thee those incessant recurrences of* (that never ceasing from) *that evil thought*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 10.

un-áblinnende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unceasing:*—Mid unáblinnendre stemne *incessabili voce*, Hymn. ad Mat. 4.

un-áblinnendlíc; *adj. Unceasing, incessant:*—Ðǽr wæs unáblinnendlíc staþolfæstnys Godes herunge ǽghwylcne dæg and eác nihtes, Homl. Skt. ii. 236, 86.

un-áblinnendlíce; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing, without intermission:*—Unáblinnendlíce *incessanter*, Rtl. 3, 17: 23, 32: *indesinenter*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20. Heó ðurh syx singal geár ðære ylcan hefiguesse ádle unáblinnendlíce won *per sex continuos annos eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 19, 9: ii. 23 b, 328, 155. Hí gebiddaþ unáblinnendlíce, i. 5, 446: Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. Gnættas ǽgþær ge ða men ge ða nýtenu unáblinnendlíce pîniende wǽron *ciniphes nusquam evitabiles*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31.

un-ábrecendlíc; *adj. Inextricable:*—Ða unábrecendlícan *inextricabilem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 69.

un-ácenned; *adj. Unbegotten:*—Ðú eart unácenned Fæder, hé is Sunu of ðé ǽfre ácenned, Homl. Th. i. 464, 34.

un-ácnycendlíc; *adj. Not to be knocked off* (of bonds), *indissoluble:*—Unácnycendlícre sibbes bende *insolubili pacis vinculo*, Rtl. 108, 21.

un-ácumendlíc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable, impossible to be borne, excessive:*—Be unácumenlícra (-endlíca, 8, 24) ðinga gebode. Gif hwylcum brêþer hwæt hefelíces and unacumenlíces beboden sý *si fratri impossibilia jubentur. Si cui fratri aliqua gravia aut impossibilia* (unácumendalíce, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 5) *injunguntur*, R. Ben. 128, 9–11. Ða wiðercoran unácumendlíce hǽtu þrowiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. Unácumenlícum *inextricabili, infatigabili, inextinguibile*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 68. Unácumendlícum hagelum *inexhaustis* (*inconsummatis, investigabilibus*) *imbribus*, 414, 63.

un-ácumendlíceness, e; *f. Unbearableness, impossibility to be borne:*—Unácumenlícnesse *impossibilitatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 9.

un-ácwencedlíc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable:*—On helle unácwencedlíces fýres *in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 45. On unácwencedlícum fýre, Lk. Skt. 3, 17. On unácwencedlíc fýr, Mk. Skt. 9, 43.

un-ádrugod; *adj. Undried*:—On nîwne weall unádrugodne and unástîdodne, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ádrysendlîc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysendlîc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43: Rush. 9, 45. v. next word.

un-ádrysnende; *adj. Not to be quenched* or *extinguished*:—Mid ðæccille his unádrysnendre *cum lampade sua inextinguibili*, Rtl. 106, 10.

un-ádrysnendlîc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysnendlîc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17 (unádryssenlîc, Rush.). v. preceding word.

un-ádwæsced; *adj. Unquenched, unextinguished, never extinguished*:—þâr bið unádwæsced fŷr *there shall be fire that is not quenched*, Homl. Ass. 168, 115, 129.

un-ádwæscedlîc; *adj. That is not quenched* or *extinguished*:—On ðæt unádwescedlîce fŷr *into the fire that is not quenched*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 17. Of ðæm unádwæscedlîcum lîgum, Th. ii. 396, 5.

un-ádwæscendlîc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On middel ðæs unádwæscendlîcan lîges *in medium flammarum inextinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. On unádwæscendlîcum fŷre, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12: Homl. Th. i. 526, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 32.

un-ǽmetta, -ǽmta, an; *m. Want of leisure for doing something, occupation, business*:—Unëmetta *negotia* (unemotan *negotio*, Ep. Gl. 680), Txts. 81, 1371. Gif hit sié se ðe ðæt land hæbbe ðæt hë ðis forgŷmeleásie bûton hit hæres unǽmetta sié, ðonne . . . *if it happen that he who has the land neglect this arrangement, unless occupation in connection with the Danes be the cause of the neglect, then* . . . , Chart. Th. 159, 7. Gif man hwylc metrum cild tô mæssepreóste bringe, ðonne fullie hë hit sôna, and for nânigum unǽmtan ne forlǽte [ðæt] hë hit ne fullie *if any sick child be brought to a priest, let him baptize it at once, and do not let him be prevented by any occupation from baptizing it*, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 22. Gif hwâ mid hwylcum unǽmtan genŷd sŷ, ðæt hë tô ðære mæssan cuman ne mæge, 39; Th. ii. 438, 1. Misenlîce intingan and unǽmtan oft gelimpaþ *diversae causae impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

un-ǽmtig(i)an *to prevent* a person *being at leisure, to deprive of leisure*:—Ne lyste ðë wîfes ðe ðë on nânum þincgum ne âbysige ne ðë ne unǽmtige tô dînum wyllan *do not you desire a wife that may worry you in nothing, and may not prevent you being at leisure to follow your own will*, Shrn. 183, 12.

un-ǽt, es; *m. Excessive eating, revelling*:—Hë begǽð unǽtas and oferdrincas and gâlscipe *comessationibus vacat et luxuriae atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20.

un-æþelboren; *adj. Not nobly born, not of noble birth*:—Gif se æþelborena ðone unæþelborenan oferþŷhð, sŷ hë gemedemad furður be his geearnungum ðonne se unæþelborena, R. Ben. 12, 15–17. Ealle cristene men, ǽgðer ge rîce ge heáne, ge ædelborene ge unædelborene, and se hlâford and se ðeówa, ealle hî sind gebrôðra, Homl. Th. i. 260, 20. [Æþelboren [*nobi*]*lis* (v. 85, 60), unæþelboren *ignobilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 16.]

un-æþele; *adj.* **I.** of persons, *not noble*, (1) as regards birth:—Geðence hë simle, sié suâ æðele suâ unæðele, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 15. Hwî ofermôdige gë ofer ôþre men for eówrum gebyrdum, nû gë nânne ne magon mêtan unæþelne, ac ealle sint emnæðele, gif gë willaþ ðone fruman sceaft geþencan, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16: Met. 17, 17. Sume beóþ swîðe æþele and wîdcûþe on heora gebyrdum, ac hî beóþ mid wædle ofþrycte, ðæt him wǽre leófre ðæt hî wǽran unæþele ðonne swâ earme, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 1. Æþele and unæþele *nobiles, ignobiles*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ge æþele ge unæþele *tam nobiles quam privati*, 5, 23; S. 647, 7. Frige and þeówe, æðele and unæðele, Ap. Th. 12, 20. Unædilra (-sa, MS., aedilra, Ep. Erf.) *gregariorum*, Txts. 67, 993. Unæþelra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 7. Leófre mê is ðæt hë (*the king*) mê tô deáþe gesylle ðonne unæþelra (*ignobilior*) man, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. (2) as regards character:—Wæs se cyning æþelre gebyrde ðeáh ðe hë on dǽde unæþele wǽre *erat rex natu nobilis quamlibet actu ignobilis*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Ælc mon ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum . . . wyrþ anæþelad ôþ ðæt hë wyrþ unæþele (*degener*), Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22; Met. 17, 28. **II.** of things, *ignoble, mean, infamous*:—Unæþelre âdle *degeneri languore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 33. Mid ðŷ unæþelan gidde *cum infami eulogio*, 87, 40: 19, 16: 137, 42.

un-æþellîce; *adv. Ignobly*:—Ic cûþe sumne brôþor . . . wæs hë geseted on æþelum mynstre, ac hë unæþelîce his lîf lifede *novi fratrem . . . positum in monasterio nobili, sed ipsum ignobiliter viventem*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 9.

un-æþelness, e; *f. Ignobility*; ignobilitas, infamia, Dial. 2, 23.

un-ætspornen; *adj. That is not hindered*:—Unætspornenum fôtum *inoffensis pedibus*, Dial. 1, 9.

un-ǽwisc; *adj. Modest, bashful*:—Unêwisc *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 1.

un-áfandod; *adj. Untried, unproved*:—Ic wolde witan hû ðû ðæt ongytan woldest, hweðer ðe ðû woldest unáfand(o)des geleáfan ðe áfandud witan, Shrn. 181, 2.

un-áfeohtendlîc; *adj. Not to be overcome*:—Unáf(e)ohtendlîc *ineluctabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 52. Unáfæhtendlîc *inexpugnabile*, Rtl. 92, 18.

un-áfunden; *adj.* **I.** *not found out, undiscovered*:—Hë hæfde ǽnne lîcðrowere belocen on ânum clyfan, and hine ðǽr áfêdde unáfunden ôð ðæt, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 482. **II.** *not tried*:—Unáfundenum *inexperto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 28.

un-áfŷled; *adj. Undefiled*:—Unáfîlede wegas *inpolluta via*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 31.

un-áfylledlîc; *adj. Insatiate*:—Hî (*hell and avarice*) habbaþ unáfylledlîce grǽdignysse ðæt hî fulle ne beóð nǽfre, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 285.

un-áfyllendlîc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ic hæfde unáfyllendlîce gewilnunga, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. [Unafillendliche gredinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 17.]

un-áfyllendlîce; *adv. Insatiably*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 329.

un-âga, an; *m. One without possessions, a poor person*:—Hë of cordan mæg ðone unâgan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6.

un-âgêdledlîce; *adv. Unremittedly*:—Hié sceoldan mancynne bodian; swâ ðæt cûþ gewearþ ðæt hié ðæt seoþþan dydon unâgǽledlîce, Blickl. Homl. 121, 5.

un-âgân; *adj. Not lapsed, with the time of its lease not run out*:—Ego Ealdulf . . . quandam ruris particulam . . . cuidam militi nomine Leofenað . . . largitus sum . . . et post uitae suae terminum duobus tantum haeredibus immunem derelinquat; quibus defunctis, aecclesiae . . . restituatur. Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Ealdulf hæfð gerâd tô setnesse, ða hwîle ðis land unâgân sê *as long as the lease of the land runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 22–33. Nû gewrîte ic Cyneswîðe ðæt ðreóra hîda lond on ðreóra monna daeg . . . and êc ic hire lête tô . . . ðæt twêga hîda lond . . . ða hwîle hit unâgaen seó, ond Cyneswîð hit tô nǽngum ôðrum men ne lête ða hwîle hit unâgaen sê, bûtun tô hire bearna sumum . . . Ond ic biddu ðæt ðis ðreóra hîda lond and êc ðæt twêga, ðonne hit âgǽn seó (*when its lease has run out*), ðæt hit sê âgefen intô Clife; and êc ic and all hîgen hâlsigaþ ûsse æfterfylgend, ðæt heora nǽnig ðæt gefe gewonige, ǽr hit swâ âgǽn sî, swâ hit on ðissum gewrite stondeþ, ii. 100, 12–29.

un-âgen; *adj. Not one's own, not in a person's possession* or *under his control*:—Gehiéren ða eádmôdan hû êce ðæt is ðæt hié wilniaþ, and hû gewîtende and hû unâgen ðæt is ðæt hié onscuniaþ *audiant humiles, quam sint aeterna, quae appetunt, quam transitoria, quae contemnunt*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 9. Gif man widuwan unâgne (*a widow of whom he is not the guardian*) genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13, and see note. Hié sculon suâ micle êstelîcor dǽlan suâ hié ongietaþ ðæt him lǽnre and unâgenre bið ðæt hié ðǽr dǽlaþ *tanto humiliter praebeant, quanto aliena esse intelligunt, quae dispensant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 9.

un-âgifen; *adj. Not given up, not repaid*:—Nolde Sigelm tô wigge faran mid nânes mannes scette unâgifnum *Sigelm would not go to battle with the money owing to any man unpaid*, Chart. Th. 201, 24.

un-âgunnen; *adj. Not begun, without a beginning*:—On unâgunnenre Godcundnysse and on ongunnenre menniscnysse *of Divinity without beginning and of humanity with beginning*, Homl. Th. iii. 292, 16.

un-âlîfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit, unlawful*:—Be unâliéfedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unâliéfed swîn gemête, L. In. 39; Th. i. 132, 11. Unâlŷfedre willnunge *inlicitae concupiscentiae*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Ne sceal hë nâht unâliéfedes dôn, ac ðæt ðætte ôðre menn unâliéfedes dôt hë sceal wêpan *qui nulla illicita perpetrat, sed perpetrata ab aliis deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 14. Eall ðæt hié unâliéfedes ðenceaþ, 21; Swt. 155, 12. Unâlŷfedne gesynscipe *inlicitum conjugium*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 25. Ðone unâlŷfedan bryne mînra leahtra, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 331. Wiþsacaþ ðâm unâlŷfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Unâliéfde geþôhtas *cogitationes illicitas*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 21.

un-âlîfedlîc; *adj. Not allowable, unlawful, illicit*:—Unâlŷfedlîc þing *hoc nefas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2. Swŷnen flǽsc Iudêum unâlŷfedlîc ys tô etanne, Ps. Th. 16, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. Hî ne môstan for him nâht unâlŷfedlîces begangan, Shrn. 65, 11. On hûs gehwyrfed unâlŷfedlîcra scylda *in inlecebrarum cubilia conversae*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14.

un-âlîfedlîce; *adv. Unlawfully*:—Ne sceal mon unâlŷfedlîce gelustfullian *non concupiscere*, R. Ben. 16, 19. Unâlŷfedlîce *illicite*, Dial. 2, 2.

un-âlîfedness, e; *f. What is not allowed, licence, licentiousness*:—Lîchomlîcre unâlêfednesse *corporalis inlecebre*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 83. Úrum lîcumlîcum unâlŷfednessum ðeówigende *carnis inlecebris servientes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 39: 5, 14; S. 634, 5. Hî ðis lîf forseóð and ealles ðysses lîfes unâlŷfednessa, R. Ben. 136, 31.

un-âlîfendlîc; *adj. Unallowable, illicit*:—Unâlŷfendlîcum *illecebrosis, inlicitis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 42. From unâlîfendlîcum *ab inlecebrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 12: 44, 13.

un-âlîfendlîce; *adv. Unallowably, unlawfully*:—Unâlŷfendlîce *inlicite*, Scint. 141, 4.

un-âlîsendlîc; *adj. Not to be remitted* or *forgiven, without remission*:—Bið his scyld unâlŷsendlîc, Homl. Th. i. 500, 18.

un-âmânsumod; *adj. Unexcommunicated, relieved from sentence of excommunication*:—Ða wǽron ða âmânsumedan mynecena bebyrigede

. . . Benedictus hêt mæssian for ðâm mynecenum; cwæð ðæt hî siððan unâmânsumode wæron, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 28.

un-âmelt; *adj. Unmelted*:—Unâmaelte (-melti, Erf.) smeoruue *pice, saevo*, Txts. 87, 1581.

un-âmeten; *adj. Unmeasured.* (1) *not having determined limits*:—Unâmeten is se Fæder, unâmeten is se Sunu, (unâmeten is se Hâlga Gâst) . . . Ne synt þrŷ unâmetene . . . ac is ân unâmeten *immensus Pater, immensus Filius, immensus Spiritus Sanctus . . . Non tres immensi . . . sed unus immensus*, Ath. Crd. §§ 9, 12. (2) *very great, immense, boundless*:—God unâmetenre ârfæstnysse *Deus immense pietatis*, Anglia xi. 112, 2. Nis ûs nân gemet on ðam êrran bebode, forðan ðe wê sceolon ûrne Scyppend lufian mid unâmetenre lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 12: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254.

un-anbundenlîc. v. un-onbundenlîc.

un-andcŷðigness, e; *f. Ignorance*:—Scyld unondcŷðignesse mînre *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Surt. 24, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-kundig *expertus.*]

un-andergilde; *adj. Not to be paid back* (?), *that may be retained* (?):—Geðenc nû hwæt dînes âgnes seó ealra dissa woruldæhta and welena, oððe hwæt ðû ðæron âge unandergildes, gif ðû him sceádwîslîce æfter spyrast. Hwæt hæfst ðû æt ðâm gifum ðe ðû cwist ðæt seó wyrd eów gife, and æt ðâm welum, ðeáh hî nû êce wæron? *age enim, si jam caduca et momentaria fortunae dona non essent, quod in eis est, quod aut vestrum umquam fieri queat, aut non perspectum consideratumque vilescat*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1–5. v. andergilde.

un-andet; *adj. Unconfessed*:—Ænig man mid unandettan heáfodleahtrum hûsles ne âbyrige, ac andette and bête, Wulfst. 71, 7.

un-andgitfull; *adj. Not intelligent, without understanding*:—Unondgetfulle *insensati*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 11. Dæt ða andgytfullan mid worda lâre tô Godes willan gemyngode sŷn and ða unandgytfullan mid gôdum dædum getrymede *ut capacibus discipulis mandata Domini verbis proponat, et simplicioribus factis suis divina precepta demonstret*, R. Ben. 11, 16. Ðæm unandgytfullum (*infirmis intellectibus*) ðæt gâstlîce angyt is earfoþe tô understandenne, 66, 19.

un-andhêfe; *adj. Insupportable*:—Byrþenne hæfige and unandhoife *onera gravia et inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-heffen *sustentare.*]

un-andweard; *adj. Not present*:—Drihten nolde lîchamlîce sîðian tô ðæs cyninges untruman bearne, ac unandweard mid his worde hine gehælde, Homl. Th. i. 128, 17.

un-andwendlîc; *adj. Immovable, unchangeable*; immobilis, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16 note. v. un-âwendendlîc.

un-andwîs; *adj. Inexperienced*:—Unandwîs *inexpertus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 13: 46, 76. Ðŷ unandwîsan *inexperto* (the passage, however, is *in experto terrore*, Ald. 34), 79, 39.

un-ânræ̂dness, e; *f. Inconstancy*:—Hê (*the devil*) nænige mehte wið ûs nafaþ, bûton hwylc man þurh ða unâurædnesse his môdes him wiðstandan nelle, Blickl. Homl. 31, 34.

un-anwendenlîc. v. un-onwendendlîc.

un-âpînedlîce; *adv. With impunity*:—Unâpînedlîc(e) *inpune*, Rtl. 113, 36.

un-âr, e; *f. Dishonour*:—Tô unâre *to the dishonour* (*of God*), Anglia xi. 98, 45. Hê wêpende mænde ða unâre ðe him mon bûton gewyrhton dyde *deplorans injurias suas*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 9: Ps. Th. 68, 7. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-êra *dedecus, contumelia, damnum.*]

un-âræfned; *adj. Intolerable, insupportable*:—Ða unâræfnodan wurþaþ tôbrocenne *quae non toleranda sunt, dirimantur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 4. Þurh ða wædlan stôwe wætres and þurh ða unârefndon lond wildeóra and wyrma *per immania et egentia plerumque aquarum, per aliquot serpentium ferarumque loca*, Nar. 26, 8.

un-âræfnedlîc; *adj. Intolerable, impossible to bear*:—Bûton hit unâræfnedlîc sŷ tô ofercumenne ða þing ðe ûs synd fram ðê forestihtode *unless it be beyond our powers of endurance to overcome the things that are fore-ordained for us by thee*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 133. Seó unâræfnedlîce byrþen synna, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Se freódôm ðæs unâræfnedlîcan þeówdômes, 137, 13. Mid unârefnedlîce þurste geswencte, Nar. 9, 17: 8, 21. Wæter unârefnedlîc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Þurh ða lond ðe ða unârefnedlîcan cyn nædrena in wæron *in execrabilia serpentum genera*, Nar. 6, 22.

un-âræfnendlîc; *adj. Intolerable*:—Unâræfnendlîc *intolerabile*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Unâræfnendlîce fûlnes *foetor incomparabilis*, S. 628, 25. Weter unârefnendlîc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Surt. 123, 5. Be ðâm tintregum unâræfnendlîcum (*intolerabilibus*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 5. Grimme hergunge and unâræfnendlîce *acerbas atque intolerabiles irruptiones*, 3, 24; S. 556, 5.

un-âreccendlîc; *adj. Not to be related, indescribable*:—Unâreccendlîc blis *inenarrabile gaudium*, Scint. 26, 15.

un-âreht *undiscussed, not expounded*:—Nû hæbbe wê gereht be welan and be anwealde, and ðæt ilce wê magon reccan be ðâm þrîm ðe wê unâreht (unreht, Cott. MS.) habbaþ *similiter ratiocinari de honoribus, gloria, voluptatibus licet*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 21.

un-ârian *to dishonour*:—Se unârade sċs Georgies anlîcnysse, Shrn. 73, 13. v. ge-unârian.

un-ârîmed; *adj. Unnumbered, numberless, countless*:—Unârîmed mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Seó unârîmede menigo, 87, 18. Mid ðŷ unârîmedan weorode, 25, 35. Mid hû miclan feó woldest ðû habban geboht . . .? Ic wolde mid unârîmedum feó gebycgan *quanti aestimabis . . .? Infiniti*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 11. Unârîmede untrumnessa, Blickl. Homl. 209, 13. Unârîmedum *numerosis*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 67: Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Be ðæm unârîmdum cynnum *de innumeris generibus*, Nar. 1, 17.

un-ârîmedlîc; *adj.* I. *innumerable, countless*:—Se câsere gegaderode unârîmedlîce fyrde . . . seó fyrd wæs unârîmedlîc ðe hê gegaderad hæfde, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 21–24. Seó unârîmedlîce menigo hâligra sâula, Blickl. Homl. 87, 6. Be ðære unârîmedlîcan mengeo his weoredes, ðæs wæs bûton unârîmedlîcan fêþum . . . *de innumerabili exercitu, in quo fuerint permultae peditum copiae . . .* Nar. 4, 10–12. Cômun tôsamne unârîmedlîco mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9. Hî genâmon unârîmedlîco herereâf, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26: 584; Erl. 18, 25. II. *boundless, infinite, shewn in countless instances*:—Ðæt mid Drihtne sig unârîmedlîcu mildheortnys *quod apud Dominum sit innumerabilis misericordia*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14. Hê bæd hié ðæt hié gemunden ðæs unârîmedlîcan freóndscipes ðe hié hæfdon on ealddagum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 19.

un-ârîmedlîce; *adv. Innumerably*:—Ða geswinc ðe hê fela wintra dreógende wæs unârîmedlîce oft (*times without number*), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 29.

un-ârlîc; *adj.* I. *dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful*:—Ðîn môdor gewîteþ of weorulde þurh scondlîcne deáð and unârlîcne and heó ligeþ unbebyrged in wege fuglum tô mete and wildeórum *mater tua miserando turpissimoque exitu sepultura carebit, iacebitque in uia praeda auium ferarumque*, Nar. 31, 29. Sægde Lameh unârlîc spel (*a tale of shame*): 'Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme,' Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. II. *unkindly*:—Unârlîce yrfebêc *a will in which nothing is left to nearest relatives*; inofficiosum testamentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17.

un-ârlîce; *adv.* I. *disgracefully, shamefully*:—Mê þeówmennen drehte dædum and wordum unârlîce, Cd. Th. 135, 29; Gen. 2250. II. *mercilessly, cruelly*:—Næfre gê mid blôde beódgereordu unârlîce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 28; Gen. 1519.

un-arodscipe, es; *m. Inactivity, spiritlessness*:—Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and suíðe lætræde, and wênaþ men ðæt hit sié for suârmôdnesse and for unarodscipe, and bið ðeáh for wîsdôme and for wærscipe *sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

un-ârweorþian *to dishonour*:—Ic ârwurðige (-weorðige, Jn. Skt. 8, 49, MS. A.) mînne Fæder and gê unârwurðiaþ (-weorðodon, Jn. Skt. MS. A.) mê *honorifico Patrem meum et uos inhonoratis me*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 21.

un-ârweorþness, -wirþness, e; *f. Disrespect, irreverence*:—Unârwyrðnyss *irreverentia*, Scint. 224, 1.

un-âsaedde. v. un-âsedd.

un-âscended; *adj. Unharmed, not to be harmed*:—Unâscended fruma *incorruptibile principium*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unâscendedo *interos*, Rtl. 114, 7. Unâscendado, 101, 36: 172, 3: 179, 1.

un-âscirigendlîc; *adj. Inseparable*:—Ðære Hâlgan þrynnysse is ân godcundnyss, and ân gecynd, and ân willa, and ân weorc unâscyrigendlîce (*inseparable*; or *inseparably?*), Homl. Th. i. 326, 27.

un-âscirod; *adj. Not separated*:—Unâscyrod *inremota*, s. *inseparata*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 3.

un-âscrunoen; *adj. Unwithered, unfading*:—Unâscryuncan *immarcessibilem*, Rtl. 24, 32.

un-âsecgende; *adj. Not to be told, unspeakable, ineffable*:—Mid unâsecgendre swêtnysse *cum ineffabili dulcedine*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 3.

un-âsecgendlîc; *adj.* I. implying greatness, *beyond the powers of language to describe, unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable*:—Hwæt wundor is, gif se ælmihtiga God is unâsecgendlîc? Homl. Th. i. 286, 26: 322, 9: ii. 232, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 929; El. 466. Unâsæcgendlîc clæne girŷno *ineffabile sacramentum*, Rtl. 33, 8. Unâsægcgendlîc, 35, 15. Dæt unâsecgenlîce wræc, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Unâsecggenlîce, 65, 21. Dæt wæs unâsecgendlîc ænigum menn hû mycel ðæs folces wæs *it was impossible for any man to say how much people there was*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 14. God unâsecgendlîcere mildheortnesse *Deus inestimabilis misericordie*, Anglia xi. 112, 1. Wundriende ðære unâsecgendlîcan gesælignesse ðæra manna, ðe him God forgifþ ealle heora scylda, Ps. Th. 31, arg. Æfter his unâsecgendlîcum foreþonce, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 2. Unâsæccendlîcum *inenarrabili*, Rtl. 38, 5. Unâsecggendlîcum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 21. Mid unâsecgendlîcre wurðmynte, Ap. Th. 10, 21. Hê hæfde fulneáh unâsecgendlîcne sige, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 1: Homl. Th. i. 532, 1, 2. Hî nâmon unâsecgendlîce herehûðe, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 1. Ða unmætan tyntregu and ða unâsecgendlîcan wîta, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 35. Hê nam of hire eall ðæt heó âhte on golde and on seolfre and on unâsecgendlîcum þingum (*things innumerable*), Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 21. Unâsæccendlîcum costum *ineffabilibus modis*, Rtl. 108, 27. II. *not proper to tell, not to be told*:—Ða unâsecgendlîcan *nefandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 40.

un-âsecgendlîce; *adv. Unspeakably, in a way that cannot be told, ineffably*:—Hâligne Gâst forþleórændne of Fæder and of Suna unâsecgendlîce (*inenarrabiliter*), Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 14.

un-âsedd; *adj. Unsated*:—Unâsaedde (-seddae) *inopimum*, Txts. 71, 1102. Unâsedde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 81.

un-âseolcendlîc; *adj. Eager, energetic, vehement*:—Of geornum *subnixis*, unâseolcendlîcum (-seoclendlîcum, MS.) menegungum *hortamentis* (the whole passage is: Puberem subnixis precibus et inauditis blandimentorum hortamentis flectere nitebantur, Ald. 46), Hpt. Gl. 485, 50. v. un-âsolcenlîce, â-seolcan.

un-âseowod; *adj. Unsewed, without seam*:—Seó tunece wæs unâsiwod (-seowod, MS. A.) *erat tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. 19, 23.

un-âsêðendlîc (-sêdendlîc? v. sêdan); *adj. Insatiable*:—Unâsêðendlîc *insaturabilis*, Kent. Gl. 471. Unâsêðenlîc *insatiabilis*, 522: 1031: *insaturabilis*, 1087.

un-âsmeágendlîc; *adj. Unsearchable, past finding out, inscrutable*:—Seó godcundnys is unâsmeágendlîc, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33. Þîn myldheortnys is swîðe mycel and unâsmægendlîc, 3, 548. Dære sâwle brôgan, unâsmeágendlîcu yrmðu (*misery beyond the power of man to explore*), Wulfst. 249, 19. Hê mê gefrætwode mid unâsmeágendlîcra wurðfulnesse, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 31. Ða ôðre heofenan, ðe bufan hyre synd and beneoðan, synd mannum unâsmeágendlîce (*are beyond the reach of men's investigation*), Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. His lâra and his drohtnunga sind ûs unâsmeágendlîce, Homl. Th. i. 392, 23.

un-âsolcenlîce; *adv. Not lukewarmly, heartily, energetically, with vigour*:—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unforhtlîce and unsleaclice and unâsolcenlîce *si quod jubetur non trepide, non tarde, non tepide efficiatur*, R. Ben. 20, 19.

un-âspringende; *adj. Unfailing*:—Geunne mê ðæt ðis wæter sŷ mê tô fulwihtes bæþ unâspringende (*fiat mihi haec aqua fons baptismi indeficiens*, Homl. Ass. 217, 326), Nar. 46, 9.

un-âspyrigendlîc; *adj. That cannot be investigated, that cannot be learnt by inquiry*:—Unâsperiendlîc *in*[*inve*]*stigabilis*, Kent. Gl. 91. Unâsporiendlîc, Dial. 2, 16.

un-âstîðod; *adj. Not made firm*:—Gif mon on nîwne weall unâdrugodne and unâstîðodne micelne hrôf and hefigne onsett, ðonne ne timbreþ hê nô healle ac hryre *quod structuris recentibus necdum solidatis, si tignorum pondus superponitur, non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-âstyrigendlîc; *adj. Motionless*:—Ic fôr of dûne on ða eorðan, and forneâh eallunga unâstyrigendlîc bûtan gâste læg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 576. Beón hig unâstyriendlîce (*immobiles*) swylce stân, Cant. M. 16 (Ex. 15, 16).

un-âstyrod; *adj. Unmoved;* inmotus, Hymn. Surt. 11, 4.

un-âsundrodlîc; *adj. Inseparable;* inseparabilis, Rtl. 122, 10: 109, 13.

un-âswundenlîce; *adv. Not languidly, not slowly, promptly*:—Ða ðôhte hê ðæt hê sceolde weorulde wiþsacan, and ðæt unâswundenlîce swâ gedyde (*non hoc segniter fecit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 23. Heó ðæt weorc unâswundenlîce gefylde *opus non segniter implevit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 36.

un-âtalodlîc; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Gyltingum unâtaladlîcum *delictis innumerabilibus*, Rtl. 124, 42.

un-âteald; *adj. Uncounted*:—Gif se dæg bið forlæten unâteald, ðærrihte âwent eal ðæs geáres ymbrene ðwyres, Boutr. Scrd. 28, 32. v. un-teald.

un-âtellendlîc; *adj. Innumerable*:—Seó fyrd wæs unâtellendlîc ðe hê gegaderod hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 23. Hî bereáfedan hî æt eallon ðan gærsaman ðe héo âhte; ða wæron unâtellendlîce, 1043; Erl. 168, 34. Ðam se fæder becwæð gersuman unâteallendlîce, 1086; Erl. 221, 8. Mîne unâtellendlîce (*innumerabilia*) beón ic oncnâwe gyltas, Anglia xi. 118, 62.

un-âtemed; *adj. Untamed, unsubdued*:—Severus micelne dæl Breotone mid dîce tôsceádde fram ôþrum unâtemedum ðeódum, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 3.

un-âtemedlîc; *adj. Untameable*:—Forðon ðe ða men wæron unâtemedlîce and heardes môdes and ellreordes *eo quod essent homines indomabiles et durae ac barbarae mentis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 25.

un-âteoriende; *adj. Unwearying, indefatigable*:—Unâteoriendum þênungum *indefessis* (*infatigabilibus*) *famulatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 8.

un-âteorigendlîc; *adj.* I. *indefatigable, unwearied*:—Mid unâteriendlîce strecnysse *indefessa instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 22. II. *that shall not fail, unending, imperishable*:—Hî beſæston Godes lâre heora underþeóddum tô unâteorigendlîcum gafele, Homl. Th. i. 544, 18. Wê habbaþ unâteorigendlîce sâule, 96, 18. Wê ðe sind êce on ûrum sâwlum, and eác beóð on lîchaman unâteorigendlîce æfter ðam gemânelîcum æriste, ii. 462, 30.

un-âteorigendlîce; *adv.* I. *indefatigably*:—Unâteorien[d]lîce *infatigabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 17. II. *unceasingly, without failing*:—Unâteoriendlîce *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 22, 13. God ðe wê unâtirendlîce (*incessanter*) ondrædon, Chart. Th. 316, 33.

un-âteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unexhausted, unfailing*:—Unâteorodne *inexhaustam* (*indefessam, indeficientem*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 18.

un-âþreótende; *adj. Unwearying, inexhaustible*:—Hî unâþreótendum þrymmum singaþ, Exon. Th. 24, 21; Cri. 388.

un-âþroten; *adj. Unwearied, persevering*:—Sindon tô sêceanne stronge and unâðrotene lâreówas and ðurhwuniende *fortes perseverantesque doctores quaerendi sunt*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 9.

un-âþrotenlîce; *adv. Unwearyingly, unceasingly*:—Hî sint tô manienne ðæt hî unâðrotenlîce ða gedônan synna gelæden beforan heora môdes eágan *admonendi sunt, ut incessanter admissa ante oculos reducant*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 14. Ealne ðisne andweardan welan hî swîþe unâþrotenlîce sêcaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 21: 39, 13; Fox 234, 7.

un-âtweógendlîce. v. un-tweógendlîce.

un-âwæscen; *adj. Unwashed*:—Unâwæscen wull *lana succida* vel *sucilenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 8. Unâwaxen wul *lana sucida*, ii. 54, 6.

un-âwegendlîc; *adj. Immovable, unshaken*:—Seó gefæstnung staðelfæst and unâwægendlîc mid þurhwuniende rihte beó gefæstned *confirmatio stabilis et inconcussa perseverantissimo jure consolidetur*, Chart. Th. 319, 9.

un-âwemmed; *adj. Unstained, undefiled, immaculate*:—Unâwoemmed *immaculatus*, Rtl. 24, 42: 29, 11, 15. Unâwemdo *eunuchi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

un-âwemmedlîc; *adj. Incorruptible, immaculate*:—Eádignisse unâwoemmedlîcum *beata immortalitate*, Rtl. 33, 12.

un-âwemmedness, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Crist gewât of deáðe tô life, and of brosnunga tô unâwemmednysse, and of wîte tô wuldre, Anglia viii. 330, 10.

un-âwend, -âwended; *adj. Unchanged, unaltered*:—Hlâfordes rihtgifu stande æfre unâwend (-âwended, MS. B.), L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 17. Ic wille ðæt se fréols stonde unâwent, 219, 20.

un-âwendedlîc, -âwendlîc; *adj. Unchangeable, fixed, invariable*:—Ðû ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tô dînum willan âstyrast and ðû self simle stille and unâwendedlîc ðurhwunast *qui stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 10. Unâwendedlîce, unâwendlîce *fixa*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17 note. v. un-âwendendlîc.

un-âwendende; *adj. Unchanging*:—Se ûs gesette sido unâwendendne, Met. 11, 13. v. next word.

un-âwendendlîc; *adj. Unchangeable, unalterable, invariable*:—Heora nân nâfre of ðam hâde ðe hê is ne âwent, forðan ðe God is unâwendendlîc, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 27: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 4. God is ealra ðinga reccend and hê âna unâwendendlîc wunaþ and eallra ðara âwendendlîcra welt *rerum orbem mobilem rotat, dum se immobilem ipsa conservat*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Sió godcunde foreteohhung is ânfeald and unâwendendlîc (*simplex immobilisque*), 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. God gesette unâwendendlîcne sido, 21; Fox 74, 1. Eorþan ðû sealdest unâwendendlîce *terram dedisti immobilem*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 33. Gif hî béoð *participia*, ðonne beóð hî . . . *mobilia;* gif hî beóð naman, ðonne beóð hî . . . *fixa*, ðæt is unâwendendlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17. Ða habbaþ ða êcean reste and unâwendendlîce welan, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 219.

un-âwendendlîce; *adv. Unalterably, without possibility of change*:—Ic nât hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unâwendendlîce, ðæt hê wât and getiohhod hæfþ. Ða cwæþ hê: 'Ne þearf hit nô eall gewiorþon unâwendendlîce; ac sum hit sceal geweorþan unâwendendlîce, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30–250, 2.

un-âwidlod; *adj. Uncontaminated, undefiled*:—Lombes unâwidlades *agni incontaminati*, Rtl. 24, 40. Erfeneardnisse unâwidlad *hereditatem incontaminatam*, 32.

un-âwirded; *adj. Uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Unâwerded *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unâwoerdedo *inlaesos*, Rtl. 102, 31.

un-âwriten; *adj. Unwritten*:—Thomes ðrowunge wê forlætaþ unâwritene, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 9. Unâwritten *cautionem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6.

un-bældo. v. un-bildu.

un-banden; *adj. Released from bonds*:—Æfter ðam þûsende byð se deófol unbanden (-bunden?), Anglia viii. 336, 15.

un-beald; *adj. Not bold, not confident, irresolute*:—Oft gebyreþ ðæm manðwæran, ðonne hê wierð rîce ofer ôðre men, ðæt hê for his manðwærnesse âslâwaþ and wierð tô unbald (-beald, Hatt. MS.), forðæm sió unbieldo and sió manðwærnes bióð swîðe anlîce *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. On ôðre wîsan sint tô manianne ða ânfealdan stræcan, on ôðre ða unbealdan . . . Ðæm unbealdum is tô cŷðanne hû giémeleáse hié bióð ðonne hié hié selfe tô suîðe forsióð *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes . . . istis intimandum est, quod valde se despicientes negligunt*, 42; Swt. 305, 12–16. Wênde ic ðæt ðû ðŷ wærra weorþan sceolde, and ðŷ unbealdra, Exon. Th. 268, 4; Jul. 427. [*Laym.* un-bald.]

un-bealu; *gen.* -beal(u)wes; *n. Innocence*:—Mid unbealuwe ealre heortan *in innocentia cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 100, 2.

un-bealufull; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—Of unbealafullum feoh geræcan, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 26: Wulfst. 83, 13.

un-beboht; *adj. Unsold*:—Hē hæfde tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10.

un-bebyriged; *adj. Unburied*:—Ðīn mōdor ligeþ unbebyriged *mater tua sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 30: Shrn. 40, 4. Heora līchaman licgaþ unbebyrgede (-byrigde, MS. F.), Wulfst. 199, 10. [Unbiburiet *inhumatus*, Kath. 2243.]

un-beceás; *adj. Not giving occasion to litigation, indisputable, incontestable*:—Bidde hē ða hond ðe ðæt ierfe hafaþ, ðæt hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbeceásne (*that he shew the chattel to be his by incontestable right*), L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7.

un-becrafod; *adj. Not subjected to claims*:—Ðǣr se bōnda sæt unbecrafod *where the husband dwelt without having had any claims made upon him*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 22. v. un-crafod.

un-becweden; *adj. Unbequeathed, not left by will*:—On ǣlcum þingum ðe ðǣr unbecweden bidˀ, on bōcum and an swilcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 538, 24. Ðæt land æt Sendan and æt Sunnanbyrg unbecwedene and unforbodene widˀ ǣlcne man, 208, 38.

un-beden; *adj. Unbidden, unasked*:—Sume preóstas . . . unbedene gaderiaþ hī tō ðam līce, swā swā grǣdige ræmmas ðār ðār hī hold-geseódˀ, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2. [Toc Crist unnbedenn and unnbonedd to mælenn, Orm. 17081.]

un-befangenlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—God is unāsecgendlīc and unbefangenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27.

un-befliten; *adj. Uncontested, undisputed*:—Ðā wæs hīgen and hlāforde lond unbefliten ēghwæs and seoddan ā ōð his daga ende, Chart. Th. 48, 1: 481, 14: 483, 3.

un-befohten; *adj. Unfought, unopposed*:—Ðā wēnde se here . . . ðæt hié mehten faran unbefohtene ðǣr ðǣr hié wolden, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 23: Byrht. Th. 133, 28; By. 57.

un-beföndlīc (?). v. un-beseóndlīc.

un-begān; *adj.* I. *uncultivated*:—Unbegānum *incultis* (*arvis*, Ald. 200), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 2: 47, 38. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on dūnum and on unbegānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 230, 4: 238, 17. II. *unadorned*:—Unbegān *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 26.

un-begrīpendlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—Se myccla mægenþrym and se unbegrīpendlīca, Blickl. Homl. 179, 9. Unbegrīpendlīc and ungesȳnelīc God, 185, 31.

un-begunnen; *adj. Without beginning*:—*Sum* ic eom is edwistlīc word and gebyraþ tō Gode ānum synderlīce, forðan ðe God is ǣfre unbegunnen and ungeendod on him sylfum and ðurh hine sylfne wunigende, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 9: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 204, 12: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16: Homl. Ass. 25, 25. Hē wæs ǣfre unbegunnen Scyppend, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3.

un-beheáfdod; *adj. Unbeheaded*:—Ic eów lǣte unbeheáfdod, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 185.

un-behēfe; *adj.* (or *subst.*?) *Unsuitable, inconvenient, unprofitable*:—Unbehēfe *incommodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 35. [Al þat ure sowle and ure lichame beð unbiheue, O. E. Homl. ii. 7, 30. *Also subst.* Hie turnden fro him hem seluen to unbihefe, 121, 26.] Cf. un-brȳce.

un-behelendlīce; *adv. Without the possibility of concealment*:—Ðæt bidˀ eallum open unbehelendlīce, ðæt man ǣr hæl, Wulfst. 138, 3.

un-behelod; *adj. Uncovered, naked*:—Hē læg on his getelde unbehelod (*nudatus*), Gen. 9, 21, 22.

un-behreówsigende; *adj. Unrepenting, impenitent*:—Se ðe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mānsǣdum, Homl. Th. i. 500, 15.

un-belimp, es; *n. Mischance, accident*:—Of unbelimpum (*fortunae*) *casibus* (*oppressos*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 25.

un-beorhte; *adv. Not brightly*:—Ealle steorran weorþaþ gebirhte of ðære sunnan, sume þeáh beorhtor, sume unbeorhtor (*less brightly*), Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 6. Sume beorhtor, sume unbyrhtor, 33, 4; Fox 132, 21.

un-bereáfigendlīc; *adj. Not to be taken away*:—Syle mē ðæt unbereáfigendlīc gebæd ðīnre fulfremednysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 242.

un-berende; *adj.* I. *not bearing, barren, sterile*:—Elizabeth wæs unberende (-berend, Lind. *sterilis*), Lk. Skt. 1, 7. Unbeorendu (*sterilis*) cende monige, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 17. Ne biþ mid eów nān þing unberendes ne on mannum ne on nȳtenum, Deut. 7, 14. Ðæt unberende treó hē genimes *palmitem non ferentem fructum tollet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 2 margin. Unbeorende *sterilem*, Ps. Surt. 112, 9. Eádige syndon ða men ða ðe wǣron unberende, Blickl. Homl. 93, 30. Unberende telgan *spadones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 58. II. *unbearable*:—Byrðenna unbærende *onera importabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [*Goth.* un-bairands *barren*.]

un-berendlīc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable*:—On ðam ne eardaþ nān eorðlīc mann for ðam unberendlīcum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23.

un-berendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Unberendnise *sterilitas*, Rtl. 118, 1. Unbeore[n]dnisse *sterilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 34, 12.

un-besacen; *adj.* I. of persons, *unmolested by litigation*:—Ðǣr se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod, sitte ðæt wīf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 23. II. of things, *not made the subject of litigation, uncontested*:—Ðæt ðæt land swā unbesæccen gange intō ðære cyrican swā hit ðā on dæg wes ðā hit man him tō lǣt *that the land pass into the possession of the church as uncontested as it was on the day when it was let to him*, Chart. Th. 159, 24. Ðā sealde hē Æþelrige unbesacen land on hand, ðæt hē þanonforð syþþan ðǣron ne spræce *he gave the land up to Æþelrige uncontested, so that thenceforth he would not lay claim to it*, 289, 31. Hió ðæt land hæbben unbesacen wið ǣlce hand (*not liable to suits from any side*) ða hwīle ðe hió lifgean, and gif Ælfwȳ leng sió, ðonne sȳ hit hyre unbesacen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 22–25: L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 21. Hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbesacene *let him make the chattel secure from being the subject of litigation*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7 note. v. un-forboden.

un-besceáwod; *adj. Inconsiderate, heedless*:—Se ðe unbesceáwud ys tō specenne hē ongytt yfele *qui inconsideratus est ad loquendum sentiet mala*, Scint. 78, 7. Unbesceawad, Kent. Gl. 433. Unbesceáwode *inprovida* vel *inconsiderata*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 13.

un-besceáwodlīce; *adv. Inconsiderately, heedlessly*:—God swȳþor tō yrsunge unbesceáwudlīce forþclypian ðænne foresceáwudlīce tō synna forgyfenyssa innlaþian *Deum potius ad iracundiam inconsiderate prouocare quam prouide ad peccaminum ueniam inuitare*, Anglia xiii. 370, 76.

un-bescoren; *adj. Unshorn, without the tonsure*:—Sume sīdfeaxe gāþ, ðæt seó bescorene hālignes ne sȳ weorþre ðenne seó unbescorene, R. Ben. 135, 29.

un-besenged; *adj. Unsinged, unscorched, unburnt*:—Se bidˀ swȳðe clǣne ǣlcere synne, se ðe ðæne bryne ðurhfærð unbesencged (-sænged, MS. C.), Wulfst. 25, 19.

un-beseóndlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—God on ðrymme unbeseóndlīcne (-föndlīcne?) *Deum majestate incomprehensibilem*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16.

un-besmiten; *adj. Undefiled, unpolluted, unsullied, pure*:—Unbesmiten weg *impolluta via*, Ps. Spl. 17, 32. Gif heó unbesmiten (*impolluta*) tō him cyrre, L. Ecg. Addit. 12; Th. ii. 234, 6: Nar. 41, 11. Ðæs unbesmitenan līchaman ūres Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 113: Blickl. Homl. 155, 32: 3, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 69: 23 b, 503. Healdaþ eówre handa unbesmitene (*innoxias*), Gen. 37, 22.

un-besorh; *adj. Not the object of care, that one does not care about*:—Ðā hēt se cyning clypian him tō unbesorge men (*men that he didn't care about*), Homl. Th. ii. 486, 9. v. be-sorg.

un-bēted; *adj. For which amends has not been made*:—Nǣnig bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbēted, Exon. Th. 80, 25; Cri. 1312.

un-beþōht; *adj. Unreflecting, inconsiderate*:—Micle hrædlīcor hī wǣren ādwægene ðæra scylda mid ðære hreówsunga, gif hī fǣrlecor syngoden unbeðōhte *citius delicta poenitendo abluerent, si in his sola praecipitatione cecidissent*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2.

un-beþirfe. v. un-biþirfe.

un-beweddod; *adj.* I. *unbetrothed*:—Gif hwā līð mid unbeweddudre fǣmnan *si quis dormierit cum virgine necdum desponsata*, Ex. 22, 16. Gif hwā fǣmnan beswīce unbeweddode and hire mid slǣpe, L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Unbeweddod mǣden *puellam virginem, quae non habet sponsum*, Deut. 22, 28. II. *unmarried*:—Unbeweddod *innuba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 35. Mǣden seó ðe unbeweddud ys *uirgo quae innupta est* (1 Cor. 7, 34), Scint. 69, 3. Gif Maria unbeweddod wǣre and cild hæfde, ðonne wolde ðæt folc mid stānum hī oftorfian, Homl. Th. i. 196, 11.

un-bewilled; *adj. Not boiled away*:—Seóþ on wætre ōþ ðæt ðæs wætres sié þridda[n] dǣl unbewelled, Lchdm. ii. 248, 18.

un-biddende; *adj. Not praying, without praying*:—Gif hē nele biddan ðæs ēcan leóhtes, hē sitt ðonne blind be ðam wege unbiddende, Homl. Th. i. 156, 4.

un-bildu(-o); *indecl. f. Want of boldness, weakness, irresolution, inconstancy*:—Sió unbieldo and sió manðwǣrnes bióð swīðe anlīce *weakness and gentleness are very much alike*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. Of ðære leohtmōdnesse cymð sió twiefealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, 42; Swt. 307, 3. Sió unfæsðrǣdnes and sió unbieldo ðara geðōhta *cogitationum inconstantia*, Swt. 308, 5. Ðonne hié of unwīsdōme oððe of wācmōdnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse mōdes oððe līchoman gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia vel infirmitate delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 159, 1. Ða lytelmōdan and ða unðrīstan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, 32; Swt. 209, 7.

un-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, untie*:—Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic unbinde (*soluam*) his sceóþwang, Jn. Skt. 1, 27. 'Æfter his behāte ic ðē unbinde' . . . . Se engel hine ðā unband, Homl. Th. i. 466, 31. Swā hwæt swā ðū unbindst (*solveres*) ofer eorðan, ðæt byð unbunden (*solutum*) on heofonum, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 19: 18, 18. Ðæs fæder tungan his nama unband, Homl. Th. i. 352, 31. Ālēsde ł unband *soluit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 20. Unband *dissoluit*, Cant. Abac. 6. Hiá onfundun fola gibundenne, and unbundun hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 4. Sceal se lāreów hine unbindan fram ðam ēcum wīte, swā swā ða apostoli līchamlīce Lazarum ālȳsdon, Homl. Th. i. 234, 14, 9. Ǣr ðon God heó ðæs wræces unbindan wolde, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Æfter þūsend geārum bið Satanas unbunden *post mille annos soluetur Satanas*, Wulfst. 83, 6. Beón unbunden *dissolui* (*a peccato*), Scint. 38, 12. Hī wurdon

unbundene, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 8. From synna bendum unbundeno *a peccatorum vinculis absolutos*, Rtl. 7, 13. [Cf. *Goth.* and-bindan: *O. Sax.* ant-bindan: *O. H. Ger.* int-, in-bindan.] v. on-bindan.

un-birnende; *adj. Without burning, without being on fire*, Beo. Th. 5089; B. 2548.

un-bisc[e]opod; *adj. Unconfirmed*:—Wē lǽraþ .... ðæt ǽlc cild sỹ gefullod binnon .xxxvii. nihtum, and ðæt ǽnig man tō lange unbiscopod ne wurðe, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 28. Unbiscpod (-biscopod, MSS. C. E.), Wulfst. 120, 15. Wē secgaþ eów, ðæt ǽlc cild sceall beón binnon þryttigum nihtum gefullod ... Ne nǽnne man man ne lǽte unbisceopod tō lange ... And witan ða ðe cildes onfōn æt fulluhte oððe æt bisceopes handum, ðæt hī hit on rihtum geleáfan gebringan, 300, 16–30. [Longe beon unbishoped, A. R. 204, 29.]

un-bipirfe; *adj. Useless, vain, unprofitable*:—Ðū hafast unbiþyrfe ofer witena dōm wīsan gefongen *you have taken an unprofitable course contrary to the judgement of wise men*, Exon. Th. 248, 18; Jul. 97. Ða (*false gods*) sind geásne gōda gehwylces, īdle, orfeorme, unbiþyrfe, ne ðǽr freme mēteþ fira ǽnig, 255, 21; Jul. 217. [*O. Sax.* un-bitherbi: *O. H. Ger.* un-biderbi *inutilis, vanus, inanis.*]

un-blanden; *adj. Unmixed*:—Unblonden *non mixtum*, Rtl. 68, 30.

un-bleoh; *adj. Not coloured, clear, bright, splendid*:—Is mīn land foremǽre and mē swýðe unbleó *haereditas mea praeclara est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwæt mæg beón heardes hēr on līfe wið ðam ðū mōte gemang ðam werode eardian unbleoh on ēcnesse (*but there is no corresponding word in the Latin, which is:* Quid durum saeclo consetur in isto, utque illas inter liceat habitare cohortes?), Dōm. L. 302. Cf. ungebleoh.

un-bletsung, e; *f. Cursing*:—Fela is ðæra ðe .... embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leohtlīce lǽtaþ, and nā understandaþ ... 'Quodcumque benedixeritis et cetera,' L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36.

un-blinnendlīce; *adv. Incessantly*:—Unblinnendlīce dōn wæs *incessabiliter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 26.

un-bliss, e; *f. Unhappiness, grief, sorrow, misery*:—Mycel is mē unbliss mīnra dỹrlinga miss, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 271. Nū wē beóð blīðe, and eft on micelre unblisse, Homl. Th. i. 184, 3. Manege unblissa and micele sorga becōmon ðām Iudēiscum æfter Cristes slege, Homl. Ass. 79, 179.

un-blīðe; *adj.* I. *sad, sorrowful, grieved*:—Unblīðe *tristis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 22: Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Giómormōd, unblīðe, 4529; B. 2268. Wæs hē swýðe unblīðe ... Ðā geseah Gūðlāc ðone brōþor sārig, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 6. Beón in unblīðum mōde *moestus esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 37. Ðām unblīðum (*tristibus*) sint tō cỹðanne ða gefeán ðe him gehātene sindon ... Gehiéren ða unblīðan (*tristes*) ða leán ðæs gefeán ðe hié tō hopiaþ ... Monige beóð ðeáh blīðe and eác unblīðe (*laeti vel tristes*) for ðæs blōdes styringe, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 16–24: 61; Swt. 455, 10. Hū blinde hī (*the envious*) beóð, ðonne hī beóð unrōte for ōðerra monna gōdan weorcum and for hira ryhtum gefeán beóð unblīðe *quantae caecitatis sint qui alieno proiectu deficiunt, aliena exultatione contabescunt*, 34; Swt. 231, 17. Hý āswindaþ *vel* heó beóþ unblīþe *contabescunt*, i. *exsiccant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 74. Weorod eall ārās, eodon unblīðe, weóllon teáras, Beo. Th. 6054; B. 3031: Cd. Th. 223, 29; Dan. 127. Gemynd hē ða ungelimp ðe hē hæfde on his wrecsīðe and ne byrd þeáh nā ðe unblīðre (*not less glad*), Shrn. 204, 11. Ðonne hwylcum men gelimpeþ ðe his leóf fæder gefærþ, ne mæg ðæt nā beón ðæt ða bearn ðe unblīðran ne sỹn *it cannot be that the children are not the sadder*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. II. *unkind, shewing ill-will or displeasure, stern, angry*:—Gif ēgo dīn unblīðe sē *si oculus tuus nequam fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Ðā wearð unblīðe Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, wrāð on mōde, heard and hrēðe, Cd. Th. 136, 16; Gen. 2259. Him unblīðe andswarode wulfheort cyning, 224, 10; Dan. 134. III. *unquiet, not peaceful*:—Giðreáð ðe unblīðo *corripite inquietos*, Rtl. 11, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* un-blīdi *tristis.*]

un-blīðemēde; *adj. Sadhearted, sorrowful*:—Unblīðemoede *moestus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 37.

un-blōdig; *adj. Bloodless*:—On unblōdium gefeohte *incruento prelio*, Germ. 395, 16.

un-boht *unbought, free*:—Unboht ł unceáped *gratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 8. Sacleás ł unsynnig ł unbocht *gratis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25.

un-boren; *adj. Unborn*:—Se ðe unborenum cildum līf sylð, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 429. Ða unborenan bearn, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 20. [*Goth.* un-baurans.]

un-brād; *adj. Not broad, narrow*:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þingð ūs swýðe unbrād, Lchdm. iii. 236, 8. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 12. On brǽde, ðār hit brādest is, fīf geurda, and ðǽr hit unbrādost is, ānne geurde, Chart. Th. 156, 29. Ðǽr ðæt land unbrādest is, ðēr hit sceol beón eahtatỹne fōta brād, 236, 8.

un-brǽce; *adj. Unbreakable, indestructible*:—Flint unbrǽcne, Exon. Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6. Tīr unbrǽcne, Apstls. Kmbl. 172; Ap. 86.

un-brice, un-briéce. v. un-bryce, un-brỹce.

un-brocheard; *adj. Tender, delicate*:—Unbrocheard *vel* sēfta *delicatus*, i. *tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 39. Hwī ne miht ðū ongitan, ðætte ǽlc wuht cwices biþ innanweard hnescost and unbrocheardost *quid, quod mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6.

un-brosnigendlīc; *adj. Incorruptible, imperishable*:—His līchama wæs grāpigendlīc, and ðéahhwæðere unbrosnigendlīc; hē æteówde hine grāpigendlīcne and unbrosnigendlīcne, Homl. Th. i. 230, 26: 300, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 146. Ðū unscrỹddest ðē ðone brosnigendlīcan mann and ðē gescrỹddest ðone unbrosnigendlīcan mann, 30, 114: Homl. Ass. 45, 521. On ðam gemǽnelīcum ǽriste beóð ūre līchaman geedcennede tō unbrosnigendlīcum līchaman, Homl. Th. i. 394, 33.

un-brosnung, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Beóð ūre līchaman geedcynnede tō unbrosnunge, ðæt is tō ēcum ðingum, Homl. Th. i. 394, 27. Āwende fram brosnunge tō unbrosnunge, ii. 206, 2.

un-bryce; *adj. Unbroken, inviolate, uninjured*:—Hwæþre his meahta spēd hālig wunade, dōm unbryce, þeáh hē deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. Hyre wæs mægen unbrice, 256, 22; Jul. 235.

un-brỹce; *adj.* (or *subst.*?) *Useless, unprofitable*:—Unbrỹce, unbrỹce, unbrycci *ineommodum*, Txts. 69, 1050. Unbriéce *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Nyle hē ða dærstan him dōn unbrỹce *faex ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. [But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche, As unkynde and unbryche, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* unbrūkjai skalkōs *servi inutiles*, Lk. 17, 10.] Cf. un-behēfe.

un-brỹde. v. next word.

un-brygd (?), es; *m. A not unfair turn, fair dealing* (?):—Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, ðe tō syllanne āhte, unbrỹde and unforboden, and ic hit āgnian wille tō ǽgenre ǽhte *so I have it, as he gave it, who had the right to give, without fraud and unforbidden, and I mean to possess it as my own property*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 4. Cf. brægd, brygd (bryd). *Or, perhaps*, unbrỹde = un-brigde *without liability to be reclaimed*; cf. *Icel.* brigð *a right to reclaim*, chiefly of landed property.

un-bunden; *adj. Not bound*:—Nelle ic (*a bow*) unbunden ǽnigum hỹran nymþe searosǽled, Exon. Th. 406, 10; Rä. 24, 15. Gif hē hine bescire unbundenne ... Gif hē hine gebinde and ðonne bescire, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7.

un-burh (?). v. un-bỹing.

un-bỹed; *adj. Uninhabited, desert*:—Unbỹed is styd *disertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 35. Wēstig ł unbỹed *deserta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. In unbỹedum londæ *in deserto*, p. 9, 14.

un-bỹing (?) *a solitude*:—Unbyergo (-bỹengo? *or* -byrego, *from* -burh? Cf. un-lond) *solitudines*, Rtl. 1, 17.

un-byrged; *adj. Unburied*:—Se cāsere bebeád ðæt hine man forlēte unbyrgedne, Shrn. 57, 1.

unc; *dat.*: unc, uncet (-it), *acc.*: uncer; *gen. Us two, me and thee, me and him.* (1) *alone*:—'Hwæt wylle gyt ðæt ic inc dō?' Ða cwǽdon hī: 'Syle unc ðæt wit sitton, ān on ðīne swýðran healfe and ōþer on ðīne wynstran,' Mk. Skt. 10, 37. Hē sǽde unc eall, Gen. 41, 13. Ðū mē behēte hāl ðæt ðæt ðū mē sealdest, on ða gewitnesse ðe unc ðā mid wæs, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 24. Unc is his hyldo þearf, Cd. Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664. Æfter ðon ðe wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne beóþ, ne geseó wit unc ofer ðæt in ðysse weorulde, Bd. 4, 19; S. 607, 20. Beforan ungc, 5, 12; S. 628, 15. Mid ðỹ ic unc wēnde ingangende beón, S. 629, 39. Wit unc werian þōhton, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Gif hē forhigeþ uncet fyrenfulle, Shrn. 42, 27. Ðā sende hē uncerne esenþeówan mid unc, ðæt hē uncet sceolde ūt ālǽdan ... ðā ne mihte hē unc gesión, 43, 1–5. Sege mīnum brēðer ðæt hē dǽle uncer ǽhta wið mē, Lk. Skt. 12, 13. Wit be uncer ǽrdǽdum onfōð, 23, 41. Ðū hæfst yfele gemearcod uncer sylfra sīð, Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Mid uncer āgene swurde, Shrn. 39, 35. Wit gerehton bi ealre uncer fōre, 43, 34. Uncer lāþette āgðer ōðer, 39, 22. Ne nǽfre uncer āwþer his ellen cỹðde, Exon. Th. 496, 29; Rä. 85, 22. (2) *with numeral forms*:—Ic wið ðē sceolde for unc ānum twām ǽrendspræce ābeódan, Exon. Th. 472, 12; Rä. 61, 15. Unc mǽran twām, 496, 6; Rä. 85, 10. Bismærædu ugket men bā ætgadre, Txts. 126, 8. Hwæðer uncer twēga, Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532: Cd. Th. 110, 9; Gen. 1835. Ic rǽd sprece bēgra uncer, 115, 4; Gen. 1914. (3) with the name of the person who is associated with the speaker:—Sceolde unc Adame (*for me and Adam*) yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 1; Gen. 387. Is ðæt land healf ðæs einges, healf uncer Brentinges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 11. Uncer Grendles *of me and Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4009; B. 2002. [*Laym. Mark. Gen. and Ex.* unc: *Orm.* uunc baþe: *Kath.* bituhten unc tweien (us twa, *v. r.*): *Laym. O. and N.* hwaðer unker. *Goth.* ugkis; *dat.*; ugkis, ugk; *acc.*; ugkara; *gen.*: *O. Sax.* unk; *dat. acc.*; unkerō; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* unker (zweio); *gen.*: *Icel.* okkr; *dat. acc.*; okkar; *gen.*] v. wit, uncer.

un-cāfscipe, es; *m. Inactivity, sluggishness*; ignavia:—Ða fēng Nero tō rīce; se æt nēxtan forlēt Brytene īgland for his uncāfscipe (cf. se nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cynewīsan, ac ... hē Breotona rīce forlēt *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est ... Brittaniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20), Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 26.

un-camprôf; *adj. Unwarlike, not bold in battle*:—Uncamprôfes *inbellis*, Germ. 399, 420.

un-capitulod; *adj. Not provided with titles to the several sections*:—Hyt is tô witanne hwî ðeós feórþe bôc sig uncapitulod nû þa ǽrran bêc synt gecapitulode *sciendum est, quare liber hic quartus sit sine capitulis, cum priores libri capitulis instructi sint* (v. pp. 170, 180, 194, where the titles to the sections of bks. I, II, III are given), L. Ecg. P. iv; Th. ii. 204, 1.

un-ceáped. v. un-boht, *and* cf. un-cîpe.

un-ceápunga; *adv. Without payment* or *recompense*; gratis:—Nô ic wiþ feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dômas, ac ðê unceápunga orlæg secge, Cd. Th. 262, 18; Dan. 746.

un-ceás, -ceást, es (*but* ceás *and* ceást *are both fem.*) *Absence of quarrel, inhostility*:—Se ðe þeóf slihð hê môt âðe gecýðan ðæt hê hine fleóndne for þeóf slôge, and ðæs deádan mǽgas him swerian unceáses (-ceástes, MS. H.) âð *the kinsmen of the dead man shall swear to the slayer an oath that they will have no quarrel with him*, L. M. 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Cf. the similar phrase in reference to the seizing of a thief: Ða mǽgas him (*the captor*) swerian âðas unfǽhða, 28; Th. i. 120, 6.

un-cenned; *adj. Not begotten*:—Wuldor Fæder ðam uncænnedan *gloria Patri ingenito*, Hymn. Surt. 120, 13.

uncer; *pron. poss. Of us two, our* (of two persons):—Uncer hlâford hióld hiora olfendu and âbâd uncres tôcymes . . . wit gesêgon ðæt uncer efenþeów wæs forworden . . . and se uncer hlâford âbâd uncres tôcymes . . . sió lió forswealh uncerne hlâford . . . Wit geseágon uncre feónd forwordene, Shrn. 43, 2–21. Uncres gewinnes, Exon. Th. 254, 1; Jul. 190. Of uncrum wege, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 18. Of uncrum feó, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Uncerne hwelp, Exon. Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16. Crist wât uncre clænnysse, Shrn. 40, 20: 42, 3: Cd. Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Uncre eágan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 33: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 374. Mid uncrum fôtum, Shrn. 42, 1: Gen. 31, 16. For uncera sâule, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 33. [*O. Sax.* unka: *Icel.* okkarr.]

uncet. v. unc.

un-cîpe; *adj. Given without payment, gratuitous*:—Sió uncýpe *gratuita* (*Dei gratia*, Ald. 78), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* û-keypis *gratuitously*.] v. un-ceáped.

un-clǽmod; *adj. Rough-cast, unsmoothed*:—Unclǽmodum *impolitis*, Germ. 398, 258.

un-clǽne; *adj.* **I.** in a physical sense, *unclean, foul, filthy*. v. un-clǽnness, clǽne. **I a.** as applied to animals or things, *unclean, not fit for food*:—Seó ǽ monig ðing bewereþ tô etanne swâ swâ unclǽne (*inmunda*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 33. Hwæt gif hit unclǽne (*immundi*) beóþ fixas? Ic wyrpe ða unclǽnan ût, and genime mê clǽne tô mete, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 15. Ða ôðre synd unclǽne (*polluta*), Lev. 11, 12. Be swýnum and be ôðrum unclǽnum nýtenum *de porcis et de aliis impuris animalibus*, L. Ecg. C. 40, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 31. **II.** in a moral sense, *unclean, impure*:—Unclǽne *incestus* vel *impurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 13: *incestus*, 51, 35: 72, 13. Se unclǽna (*inmundus*) gâst, Mk. 1, 26. Woruldmonna seó unclǽne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 9; Cri. 1017. Besmitene mid ðem unclǽnan firenluste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 8. Wæs sum man unclǽne (*inmundum*) deófol hæbbende, Lk. Skt. 4, 33. Unclǽne ingeþoncas, Exon. Th. 80, 33; Cri. 1316. Unclǽnra *inpudicarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 14.

un-clǽnlîc; *adj. Uncleanly, impure*:—Cunnunga ða unclǽnlîco gifliǽ *contactus inlicitorum fugat*, Rtl. 110, 1.

un-clǽnlîce; *adv. Impurely*:—Swâ hwilc man swâ Godes weorc clǽnlîce wirceþ, hê bið ǽcelîce gehealden. Se ðe hit unclǽnlîce wyrceþ, hê bið âwyrged intô helle, Homl. Ass. 168, 121. Wê wilniaþ mid ûrum hlâforde clǽnlîce sweltan, swîðor ðonne unclǽnlîce mid eów lybban, Homl. Th. i. 432, 26.

un-clǽnness, e; *f.* **I.** in a physical sense, *uncleanness, impurity, foulness, squalor*:—Suâ huæd in hûsum ðâs ýð eft âstrægde beuærle unclǽnnisse *quicquid in domibus haec unda resperserit careat inmunditia*, Rtl. 121, 36. Fûle unclǽnnessa *olidos* (*ergastulorum*) *squalores*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 75. **II.** in a moral sense, *uncleanness, impurity, obscenity*:—Lâð unclǽnnys *detestanda obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 74. Se reccere sceal beón simle clǽne on his gedôhte, ðætte nân unclǽnnes (*immunditia*) hine ne besmîte, Past. 13; S. 75, 20: Rtl. 97, 29. Wrǽnre unclǽnnysse *lascivae obscenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 38. Hwâ unclǽnnisse lîf âlifde, Exon. Th. 448, 31; Dôm. 62. Unclǽnnysse *spurcitia*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 8.

un-clǽnsian; *p.* ode *To defile, pollute*:—Unwyrtrumias ł unclǽnsias *eradicetis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. Unclaensia *inquinare*, p, 17, 12. v. ge-unclǽnsian, *and next word.*

un-clǽnsod; *adj. Not purified*:—Ðý læs ǽnig unclǽnsod dorste on swâ micelne hâligdôm fôn ðære clǽnan ðegnenga ðæs sacerdhâdes *ne non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 1. v. un-geclǽnsod.

un-clǽnu(-o); *f. Uncleanness, impurity*:—Fulle sint unclǽno *pleni sunt inmunditia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25. Fulla sint all ł ẽghuelc unclǽnæ *plena sunt omni spurcitia*, 27.

un-cnyttan; *p.* te *To unknot, untie*:—Ðæs ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga bûgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens soluere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16. (Wǽron) uncnytte (*vinculorum ligamina*) *enodarentur, solverentur*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 59.

un-coðu, e; *f.*: -coða, an; *m. Disease*:—Ûs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoða (*murrain and disease*) derede swýðe þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10. Gê gehwilce uncoðe gehǽldon, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Hê mid îsene ðone uncoðan (ða uncoðe, *v. rr.*) âceorfe, R. Ben. 52, 19. Orfcwealm oþðon mancwealm þurh fǽrlîce uncoða, Wulfst. 170, 2.

un-cræft, es; *m. An evil art, ill practice*:—Gif hê þurh gedrinc oððe þurh ôðerne uncræft man âcwelle *si ex ebrietate vel alia prava arte hominem occiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 28. Gyf hit geweorðe ðæt man mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum sacerd belecge, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Utan sume getrýwða habban ûs betweónan bûtan uncræftan, Wulfst. 167, 5.

un-cræftig; *adj. Powerless*:—Se earma flýhð uncræftiga slǽp sleác mid sluman slincan on hinder *somnus iners torporque gravis, desidia pigra cessabunt*, Dôm. L. 239.

un-crafod; *adj. With no claim made upon one*:—Se ðe sitte uncrafod on his âre on life, ðæt nân man on his yrfenuman ne sprece æfter his dæge *he that dwells on his property without any claims being made on him in his lifetime, that no man shall bring an action against his heir after his death*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. v. un-becrafod.

un-cristen; *adj. Not Christian*:—Ðeáh ðe hî ðâgyta uncristene wǽron *thought they were not yet Christians*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 9 note.

un-cumlîðe; *adj. Inhospitable*:—Se Hælend spræc tô sumum weligum men, ðe . . . him wæs lâð þearfendum mannum mete tô syllenne, and hê wæs uncumlîðe, Wulfst. 257, 14.

un-cûþ; *adj. Unknown*; incognitus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 10. **I.** *unknown, strange*:—Wæs Breotone eálond Rômânum uncûþ (*incognita*), Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 3: Beo. Th. 4434; B. 2214. Gif men uncûð swyle on gesitte, Lchdm. i. 194, 27. Ðæt wǽre gelæht ân uncûð geong man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 613: Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 22. Heó on wêstenne gewunade eallum monnum uncûð, Shrn. 107, 24. Mon uncûþes andwlitan and uncûþes gegyrlan *hominem vultus habitusque incogniti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 35. Firum uncûþ, hwî . . ., Met. 4, 39. Word âres uncûþes, Exon. Th. 175, 5; Gû. 1190. Nis ðæs nân tweó. Ac ic wolde nû ðæt ðû mê sǽdest hwæthwegu uncûþes, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 24: Beo. Th. 1757; B. 876. Ne fyligeaþ hig uncûþum (*alienum*), for ðam ðe hig ne gecneówun uncûðra (*alienorum*) stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 5. Uncûðum gode *deo ignoto*, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 23. Be uncûðum yrfe (cf. ignotum pecus, L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 7), L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 21. Ða âlêde ic mînne kynegyrylan and mê mid uncûþe hrægle gegerede (*I went incognito*), Nar. 18, 2. Hwâ gifþ ðam uncûðan lîfes fultum, Ap. Th. 11, 15. Gehýrde hê ôðerne sang swilce uncûðne, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 16. Uncûðne weg, Met. 13, 58: Cd. Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2825; B. 1410. Drihten sent uncûðe þeóde ofer eów ða ðe gê ne cunnon *ducet te Dominus in gentem, quam ignoras*, Deut. 28, 36. Geopenigean uncûðe wyrd, hwǽr hê ðara nægla wênan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2202; El. 1102. Nime man uncûþ sǽd æt ælmesmannum, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Uncûð âdle *pestilentiae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 7. Cf. Se hwîta stân mæg wið eallum uncûþum (*unknown, and so caused by witchcraft?*) brocum, Lchdm. ii. 290, 11. Ðǽr him folcweras fremde wǽron, wine uncûðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ðæm folce seldsiéne and uncûðe wǽron wînes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Mînra firena ðe mê uncûðe wǽron *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðâs ðê sint unncûðo *haec ignoras*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 10. Hié uncûðra ǽngum ne willaþ feóres geunnan *they will grant no stranger life*, Andr. Kmbl. 355; An. 178: Cd. Th. 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Se ûtancumena munuc ðe of uncûðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 109, 4. Gif wê scomiaþ ðæt wê tô uncûðum monnum (*men we do not know*) suelc sprecen, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 6. Oft ic nû miscyrre cûðe spræce, and þeáh uncûðre ǽrhwîlum fond, Met. 2, 9. **II.** *unknown, not understood*:—God sealde heora ǽlcum synderlîce spræce, ðæt heora ǽlcum wæs uncûð, hwæt ôðer sǽde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11. **III.** *unknown, uncertain*:—Ðære tîde ðe ûs uncûþ is *ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Heora sylfra forþfôre ðære tîd[e] is uncûþ *suum exitum, cujus hora incerta est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 21: Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Ûs is swîþe uncûþ hwæt ûre yrfeweardas getreówlîces dôn willon, 51, 35: 119, 7. Clypiaþ gyt hlûdor uncûð þeáh ðe hê slǽpe (*cry aloud . . . peradventure he sleepeth*, 1 Kings 18, 27), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 119. Monig biþ uncûþ treówgeþofta teoraþ hwîlum wâciaþ wordbeót *many a thing is uncertain, trusty comrade sometimes fails, weak prove words of promise*, Exon. Th. 469, 19; Hy. 11, 4. Fægere word ðis synd ðe gê bróhton, ac hî nîwe syndon and uncûþe *pulchra sunt verba quae adfertis, sed nova sunt et incerta*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Ðonne cuman fǽrlîce on uncûðum tîdum tô mynstre cumaþ *incertis horis supervenientes hospites*, R. Ben. 85, 9. **IV.** *ungentle, unkind, hostile, harsh, unfriendly*. v. un-cûþlîce:—Bróga cwom egeslîc and uncûð, ealdfeónda nîð, Exon. Th. 110, 23; Gû. 112. Môna

se ehtoða . . . cild âcenned uncúð (*unfriendly?*), strang, Lchdm. iii. 188, 3. Wê genêddon eafoð uncúþes (*Grendel*); úþe ic swíþor, ðæt ðú hine selfne geseón môste, feónd fylwêrigne, Beo. Th. 1924; B. 960. Sceaþa eáweþ uncúðne níð, 558; B. 276. Mec ongon hreówan ðæt mín hondgeweorc on feónda geweald fêran sceolde, sceolde uncúðne eard cunnian, sâre síþas, Exon. Th. 86, 34; Cri. 1418. [*Goth.* un-kunþs *ignotus: O. H. Ger.* un-kund *ignotus, incognitus, peregrinus, agrestis, incertus: Icel.* ú-kunnr *unknown.*]

un-cúþlíc; *adj. Unknown, strange, uncanny:*—Ða stânas sint ealle swíðe gôde of tô drincanne wiþ ealle uncúþlícu þing, Lchdm. ii. 290, 14.

un-cúþlíce; *adv. Unkindly:*—Ðam elþeódigan and útancumenan ne lǽt ðú nô uncúðlíce wið hine ne mid nânum unrihtum ðú hine ne drecce (*peregrino molestus non eris*, Ex. 23, 9), L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 21. [He spacc till hiss moder þuss unncuþliȝ (v. Jn. 2, 4), Orm. 14341. *Icel.* ú-kunnliga *like a stranger.*] v. un-cúþ, IV.

un-cwaciende; *adj. Without shaking* or *tottering:*—Ða ðe ne magon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *qui in planis stantes titubant*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 7.

un-cweden; *adj. Unsaid, revoked:*—Uncwedene yrfebêc *ruptum testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 42.

un-cweþende; *adj.* I. *not having speech:*—Ðeáh ðe gesomnod sý eal ðætte heofon oððe hel oððe eorðe ǽfre âcende, and ânra gehwylc ge ðæra cweðendra ge ðæra uncweðendra hæbbe gyldene býman on múðe, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 9. II. *not having a voice, inanimate:*—Hweþer ðú ongite ðæt ða uncweþendan gesceafta wilnodon tô bíónne on êcnesse swâ ilce swâ men gif hí mihton *ea quae inanimata esse creduntur, nonne quod suum est quaeque simili ratione desiderant?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 17. [Cf. Waldandes dôð unqueðandes sô filo antkennian scolda . . . erða . . . bergôs . . . stênôs, Hêl. 5663.]

un-cwíd[d]; *adj. Undisturbed by charges, in undisputed possession:*—Se ðe sitte uncwýdd and uncrafod on his âre on líſe, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 9. Ðǽr se bônda sæt uncwýd (-cwýdd, MS. G.) and unbecrafod (cf. ubi bunda manserit sine calumpnia, L. H. I. 14, 5; Th. i. 526, 3), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-kvíðinn *unconcerned.*] v. cwíðan.

un-cwisse; *adj. Speechless:*—Ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswicade (*linguae motu caruit*). Ðâ wǽron ðrý dagas and ðreó niht fulle ðæt heó wæs uncwisse, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 18.

un-cyme; *adj. Mean, paltry, poor:*—On uncymre byrigenne geseted *ignobili traditus sepulturae*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 7. Wæs his æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorðan. Ðâ bǽdon hine his discipulos ðæt hié môstan húru sume uncyme streównesse him under gedôn for his untrumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. Ne hæfde wit monig ôðer uncymran hors *nunquid non habuimus equos viliores plurimos?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

un-cynde; *adj. Unnatural:*—Nim swâ wuda swâ wyrt of ðære stôwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tô weaxanne and sette on uncynde stôwe him, ðonne ne gegrêwþ hit ðǽr nâuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. ungecynde.

un-cynlíc; *adj. Unsuitable, improper:*—Ðæt wǽre uncynlícre, gif God næfde on eallum his ríce nâne frige gesceaft, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28 note.

un-cyn[n]; *adj. Unsuitable, unfitting, improper:*—Ðæm ne is uncynn mæht bið sald *cui non inmerito potestas datur*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3.

un-cýpe. v. un-cípe.

un-cyst, e: -cyste, an; *f. A vice, defect, fault.* I. of the body, *a disorder:*—Wið wífa earfoðnyssum; ðâs uncyste Grêcas hâtaþ hystem cepnizam, Lchdm. i. 334, 18. Tô eallum uncystum ðe on gômum beóð âcenned, 348, 12. II. of diction, *a fault, solecism:*—Ðære uncyste *sylocismi, laudacismi*, ða uncyste *barbarismi* (the passage is: Inter Scillam soloecismi et barbarismi baratrum . . . scopulosas lautacismi collisiones, Ald. 80), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 27–33: 52, 49. III. of morals, *a vice, fault:*—Ðæt on ús ne sý gemêted nǽnigu stôw ǽmetig gâstlícra mægena, ðæt ðǽr mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. Ðeós deáþberende uncyst (*envy*), 65, 13. Hê bær ða wǽtan ðære uncystan (-cyste, Bd. M. 82, 13) in ðam telgan *portat in ramo humorem vitii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 26. Ða uncyste ðære ânwielnesse *vitio obstinationis*, Past. 6; Swt. 47, 16. Gif ðú nân gôd dôn nelt Gode tô wurðmynte, ðonne geswutelast ðú mid ðære uncyste ðíne yfelnysse, Homl. Th. i. 142, 2. Fýr ǽleþ uncyste, Exon. Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526: 81, 27; Cri. 1330. Gif hwylce uncysta on biscopum gemêtte sýn *si qua sunt in episcopis vitia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 17. Ða unsýfernysse uncysta *rudera vitiorum*, 4, 3; S. 569. 32: 1, 27; S. 495, 32. Uncysta *passionum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 33. Ða men ðe ðyssum uncystum (*covetousness, envy, lust*) fylgaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Hwâ ongyt his uncysta *delicta quis intelligit?* Ps. Th. 18, 11. Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 35. III a. *the vice of avarice, niggardliness, parsimony, want of liberality.* v. un-cystig:—Ðises mannes (*the rich man who gave nothing to Lazarus*) uncyst and upâhefednys hine besencte on cwicsúsle, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22. Spærnesse ł uncyste *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 66. Ne hê uncysta nâ begange *nec avaritie studeat*, R. Ben. 55, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kust *vitium, scelus, dolus.* Cf. *Icel.* ú-kostr *a fault.*]

un-cystig; *adj. Niggardly, parsimonious, not liberal:*—Uncystig *frugus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 18: 36, 5: *frugi* vel *parcus*, i. 47, 37: *parcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 13. Uncystig oððe spærhynde *frugi*, 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Fæsthafol oððe uncystig *tenax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 5. Ne sǽde ðæt hâlige godspel (Lk. c. 16) ðæt se ríca reáfere wǽre, ac wæs uncystig and môdegode on his welum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 19. 'Gê noldon him on mínum naman tíðian' . . . Ðonne faraþ ða uncystigan intô êcere cwicsúsle, ii. 108, 30: Wulfst. 289, 8. Ða uncystgan hê cysta lǽre, swâ hê ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe; ond swâ eft ða rúmmôdan fæsthafolnesse lǽren, swâ hí ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut tamen prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur; sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus periturarum rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kustig *rudis, impurus, dolosus, improbus.*]

un-cýðig; *adj. Ignorant, unacquainted:*—Wittende *sciens* . . . uncýðig ł unwittende *ignorans*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 18. Ðâ wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hú hê swâ geleáfful on swâ lytlum fæce ond swâ uncýðig ǽfre wurde gleáwnysse þurhgoten *she wondered at the man's wisdom, how in so little space and (previously) so ignorant he should ever become so full of belief, saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1918; El. 961. Elnes uncýðig *ignorant* (i. e. *devoid*) *of strength*, Exon. Th. 175, 23; Gú. 1199. [*Icel.* ú-kunnigr *unacquainted: Ger.* un-kundig.] v. on-cýðig; un-andcýðigness.

un-cýððu(-o); *indecl.*: -cýðð, e; *f.* I. *ignorance:*—Ne spræc hê (*Moses*) hit nô forðýðe his môd âuht genierwed wǽre mid ðære uncýððe ðæs síðfætes *neque enim Moysi mentem ignorantia itineris angustabat*, Past. 41; S. 304, 17. Mín sceal of líce sâwul on síðfæt, nât ic sylfa hwider, eardes uncýðþu (*in ignorance of the land to which it is bound*), Exon. Th. 284, 22; Jul. 701. II. *a country not one's own, a strange land:*—Siþþan se êþel úðgenge wearð Adame and Euan . . . ðâ hý on uncýððu scofene wurdon, on gewinworuld, Exon. Th. 153, 18; Gú. 827. [Þe soule is her in uncuððe . . . and nout eðcene hwuch heo schal iwurðen in hire owune riche. Þet fleshe is her et home, A. R. 140, 17–20.]

un-dǽd, e; *f. An ill deed, evil action, a crime, misdeed:*—On yfelan geðance and on undǽde, Wulfst. 165, 5. Ðâ Helmstân ða undǽde gedyde ðæt hê Æðerêdes belt forstæl *when Helmstan committed the crime of stealing Æthered's belt*, Chart. Th. 169, 19, 28. Yflo uerco ł undêdo *mala opera*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 19. Scyldig and mânful mid undǽdum eall gesýmed *sceleratis impius actis*, Dôm. L. 58. Man deófol georne forbúge and his undǽda ealle oferhogie, Wulfst. 68, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-tât *delictum, macula, flagitiosum: Ger.* un-that.]

un-dæftelíce. v. un-gedæftlíce.

un-dǽled; *adj. Undivided, not separated:*—Hit þencþ ætgædere beón gehâl undǽled, forþam gif hit tôdǽled biþ, ðonne ne biþ hit nô hâl, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. Ða hwíle ðe seó sâwl and se líchoma undǽlde beóþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 5.

Undalan; *pl. The name which remains as Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire:*—Fêrde hê forþ on his mynstre ðe hê hæfde on Undalana mǽgþe (*in provincia Undalum*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 16. On ðære mǽgþe seó is gecýged In Undalum *in provincia quae vocatur In Undalum*, S. 636, 43. Wilferð biscop forðfêrde in (on *v. r.*) Undalum, Chr. 709; Erl. 45, 1. *In Latin charters the form is* Undale:—Uillam Undale . . . de ipsa uilla Undale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 93, 1, 8. Uillam de Undale, v. 6, 22. *In later English it is* Undela:—Ic gife ðone tún ðe man cleopeþ Undela, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 4.

un-deáded; *adj. Not deadened:*—Wiþ springe ge âdeádedum ge undeádedum, Lchdm. ii. 8, 7.

un-deádlíc; *adj. Immortal, undying, imperishable, endless:*—God hâlig and undeádlíc (*immortalis*), Rtl. 169, 17. Hê wunaþ undeádlíc, se ðe wæs deádlíc, Homl. Th. i. 150, 22. Se mann wǽre ǽfre undeádlíc, gif hê his Drihtne gehýrsumode, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 27. Undeádlíc, wyrm *the worm that never dies*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 385. Tô onfônne ðǽs undeádlícan gegyrlan on neorxna wange, Homl. Ass. 142, 105. Hí wǽron gehâtene ealle *immortalis*, þæt sindon undeádlíce, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 31. Þurh undeádlíce worulda *per immortalia secula*, Anglia xi. 119, 77. v. un-deáþlíc.

un-deádlícness, e; *f. Immortality:*—Úre ǽhta sind êce on heofenum, ðǽr ðǽr undeádlícnys rícsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 28. Hyht hiora undeádlícnise (*immortalitate*) full is, Rtl. 86, 22: Homl. Th. i. 544, 3. Hæfde God ðæs mannes sâwle gegôdod mid undeádlícnysse . . . wê ne forluron nâ ða undeádlícnyssæ, 20, 1–4: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 4: 3, 21; S. 551, 3. v. un-deáþlícness.

un-dearninga(-unga), -deornunga; *adv. Without secrecy* or *concealment, openly:*—Elene for eorlum spræc undearninga, ides reordode hlúde for herigum, Elen. Kmbl. 809; El. 405: Fins. Th. 45; Fin. 22. Undearnunga, Elen. Kmbl. 1237; El. 620. Ðú ofer ealle undearnunga ðíne bearn sprecest and bealde cwyst *locutus es in aspectu filiis tuis et dixisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 16. Ic seah wyhte twâ undearnunga plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 9; Rä. 43, 2. Gekýþe hê ðæt hê ðæt feoh undeornunga his cúðan ceápe in wíc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 10.

un-deáþlīc; *adj. Immortal*:—Se līchoma bið ðonne undeáþlīc, þeáh hē ār deáþlīc wǣre, Blickl. Homl. 21, 31. Se ðe com deádlīc tō ðissum middangearde . . . hē ārās undeádlīc, Homl. Th. i. 222, 12, 18. Wē sprecaþ ymbe God, deádlīce be undeádlīcum, 286, 8. Monna sāwla sint undeáþlīce (undeádlīca, Cott. MS.) and ēce, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. v. un-deádlīc.

un-deáþlīce; *adv. Immortally, to immortality*:—Úre Drihten on ðam ðriddan dæge undeáþlīce of deáðe ārās, H. R. 5, 24.

un-deáþlīcness, e; *f. Immortality*:—Bið ūre deádlīca līchama āwend tō undeádlicnỹsse, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 4. v. un-deádlīcness.

un-deáw; *adj. Without dew*:—Gewyrc ða wyrt on morgenne ðonne hió gedeáw sié, sume beóð undeáwe, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15.

un-declīnigendlīc; *adj. Indeclinable*:—*Nihil* nāht *indeclinabile*, ðæt is, undeclīnigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 6: 38; Zup. 223, 1: 44; Zup. 258, 1. *Indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd, undeclīniendlīce, 9, 78; Zup. 75, 3.

un-deógollīce. v. undīgellīce.

un-deóp; *adj. Not deep, shallow* (lit. and fig.):—Nis ðæt rædlīc ðing, gif swā hlūtor wæter hlūd and undióp tōflōweþ æfter feldum ōð hit tō fenne werð, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 6. Ðỹ læs mon mā geóte on ðæt undiópe mōd ðonne hit behabban mæge ðæt hit ðonne oferflōwe *ne cum angusto cordi incapabile aliquid tribuitur, extra fundatur*, 63; Swt. 459, 14. [Sume hi diden in crucethus ð is in an cæste þat was scort and nareu and undep, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 9.]

un-deópþancol; *adj. Not given to think deeply, shallow*:—Nū smeáð sum undeópðancol man hū God mæge beón æghwǣr ætgædere, and nāhwār tōdǣled, Homl. Th. i. 286, 29.

un-deór(-deóre?); *adj. Not dear, cheap, common*:—Undeór hit is *vile valet*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 61. Ðæt hié mon nā undeórran weorðe mōs:e lēsan ðonne hié mon be ðam were geeahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 1. Hē nemde ða undiórestan wyrta ðe on wyrttūnum weaxe and ðeáh swīðe welstincenda *cum decimari minima diceret, extrema quidem de oleribus maluit sed tamen bene olentia memorare*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32. [Undeore he maked God, þet for eni worldliche luue his luue trukie, A. R. 408, 14. *O. H. Ger.* un-tiuri *vilis*: *Icel.* ū-dỹrr *cheap, of little value*.]

un-deóre; *adv. Cheaply, at a small cost*:—Undeóre hē bohte *vile vendidit*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 63. Gā seó wǣge wulle tō .cxx. þ. and nān man hig nā undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 4. Ðæt sỹ undeóror geseald ðonne hit woroldmannum gewunelīc sỹ *vilius detur quam ab aliis secularibus*, R. Ben. 95, 17. Swylce mon undeórest bicgan mæge *quid vilius comparari potest*, 89, 17.

un-deornunga. v. un-dearnunga.

under; *prep. adv. Under*. I. with dat. (1) local, without motion to bring one object under another, (a) where one object has another vertically above it:—Ða wæteru ðe wǣron under ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 7. Under heofenum, 6, 17. Heó ālēde ðone sunu under sumum treówe, 22, 15. Ic ge-eah ðē ðā ðū wǣre under ðam fīctreówe, Jn. Skt. 1, 48. (a 1) where one object is supported by another:—Mearh under mōdegum, Elen. Kmbl. 2383; El. 1193. Ðæt scip wæs yrnende under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Wedera leód heard under helme, Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Cwom Wealhþeów gān under gyldnum beáge, 2330; B. 1163. (b) where one object is at the lower part of another, *under, at the foot of*:—Wæs bāt under beorge, Beo. Th. 427; B. 211. Ðā com of mōre under misthleoþum Grendel gongan, 1425; B. 711. Under weallum, Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. v. neoþan. (c) where an object is surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another, *under, within*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum under locum, Cd. Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. Under lindum, 192, 7; Exod. 228. Under gyrdelse, Exon. Th. 436, 34; Rä. 55, 11: 431, 3; Rä. 45, 2. Under heolstorlocan bīdan *to wait in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144: Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. Heó under breóstcofan bearn ācende, Hy. 10, 16. Hwæþer him yfel þe gōd under wunige *whether evil or good dwell within the mind*, Exon. Th. 82, 4; Cri. 1333. (d) where an object is surrounded by others, *among*:—Ne mehton ða senātus nǣnne consul under him findan, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 10. Sang se wanna fugel under deoreð-sceaftum, Cd. Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984. (2) local, where motion is implied:—Mec mīn freá sendeþ under sælwonge, Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rä. 4, 2. (3) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc.:—Sete hig under Aarone, ðæt hig þēnigeon him . . . Beón hig þēnas under Aarone and his sunum, Num. 3, 6, 9. Ða ðe under Alexandre fyrmest wǣron, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 17. Aulixes hæfde twā dióda under ðam Kāsere, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4: Met. 26, 5. Under Rōmwarum, Hy. 10, 26. Burgā fīfe wǣran under Norðmannum gebēgde, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 15. Ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mē, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Ealle ða rīcu ðe him under beóð, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Būtan ðam dǣle ðe under Dena onwalde wæs, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 23. Under hǣþenra hyrda gewealdum, Exon. Th. 44, 19; Cri. 705. Eáþmōdgiaþ eów sylfe under ðære mihte Godes handa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. Óðer tíd is seó ðe wæs under æ; seó ðridde . . . is gecweden under Godes gife, Homl. Th. i. 312, 31. Cild ic eom under gyrde (*sub virga*) drohtniende, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 21. (b) marking protection, shelter:—Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 84: 84, 15. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. (c) marking pretence:—Under intingan *sub obtentu* (Mk. 12, 40), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 43. (d) marking exposure, suffering:—Hū se mānscaða under fǣrgripum gefaran wolde, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738. Under stormum, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Fela ðæs ðe hē ādreág under nīðgysta nearwum clommum, 134, 21; Gū. 511. Under Godes egsan, 146, 2; Gū. 703. (e) marking rank, degree:—Under hire selfre hió biþ ðonne, ðonne heó lufaþ ðās eorþlīcan þing, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 17. (f) marking circumstances or conditions under, among, or during which something takes place:—Be ðam men ðe bið hūsl forboden and under þam (*interim*) forðfærð, L. Ecg. P. i. 13, tit.; Th. ii. 170, 25: *interea*, 13; Th. ii. 178, 15: Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 12: 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Hē him gehēt ðæt hē his rīce wið hiene dǣlan wolde and hiene under ðæm ofslōg *Titum, mox ut in societatem regni adsumpsit, occidit*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 12. Under ðæm ðe hē him onwinnende wæs *while he was warring upon them*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Under ðæm gewinne hié genāmon friþ *in the course of the struggle they made peace*; pace armis quaesita, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 7. Swā wæs ðæt hié under ðære sibbe tō ðære mǣstan sace becōme, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28: 4, 12; Swt. 210, 10: Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Wē sceolan under ðæm feówerte[g]oþan gerīme syllan ðone teóþan dǣl ūre worldspēda *we must during that forty days give the tithe of our worldly wealth*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 18. (g) marking manner:—Under earhfære bannan tō beadwe *to summon to war by sending round an arrow* (v. Grmm. R. A. 162), Elen. Kmbl. 87; El. 44. II. with acc., (1) local, where motion is expressed or implied, (a) where one object comes to have another vertically above it:—Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ðū gā under mīne þecene, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Sume steorran gewītaþ under ða sæ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Hió ðæt līc ætbær under firgenstreám, 4263; B. 2128. Ða nāmon hig ānne stān and lēdon under hine, Ex. 17, 12. Lǣd under earce bord eaforan dīne, Cd. Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Under helm drepen biteran strǣle, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. ¶ Combined with on:—Lecgan uppan ðone stān and on under, Lchdm. iii. 38, 18. (b) where one object comes to the lower part of another:—Weorod eodon unblīde under Earna næs wundur sceáwian; fundon on sande sāwulleásne ðone ðe him hringas geaf, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031. (c) where one object comes to be surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another:—Hē gelǣdde brỹd under burhlocan, Cd. Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537: Andr. Kmbl. 1879; An. 942. Under heolstorhofu hreósan, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764. In under eoderas, Beo. Th. 2068; B. 1037: Cd. Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445. Under sceát, 124, 17; Gen. 2064: Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4. (d) where extension under a surface is implied:—God under roderas feng wolde ðæt eorðe geseted wurde woruldsceafte, Cd. Th. 6, 33; Gen. 98: 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Under heofenes hwealf, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4033; B. 2015. Under swegles begong, 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773: An. 415; An. 208. Siððan æfenleóht under heofenes hādor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light has died out everywhere beneath the sky*, Beo. Th. 832; B. 414. (2) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc:—Under hand hǣðenum dēman *in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. Gewāt him Abraham under Abimelech æhte lǣdan, 158, 22; Gen. 2621. Under ānes meaht ealle forlætan, Exon. Th. 294, 30; Crä. 23. Hī wǣran geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. (b) marking exposure, suffering:—Se eów in hæft bedrāf, under nearowe clom, Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gū. 570. (c) in various other senses:—Ne þurfon gē wēnan ðæt gē ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gē under Drihtnes borh syllaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 13. Hī him his forwierndon and hit under ðæt lādedon for ðon ðe hē æt ðæm ōþrum cirre sige næfde *they refused him the triumph, and sheltered themselves under the excuse, that he had not on the other occasion been victorious*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Under monnes hīw *in human form*, Exon. Th. 144, 22; Gū. 682. Ne swerigen gē nǣfre under (cf. þurh, Ex. 23, 13) hǣðene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. Se king swōr under God ælmihtine and under ealle hālgan ðārtō, Chart. Th. 340, 2. Symle byð under dæg and niht feówer and xx^{tig} tīda, Lchdm. iii. 260, 12. Ðū āhst tō fyllene ðīne seofen tīdsangas under dæg and niht, Wulfst. 290, 18. III. adverbial; see also the compound forms given below. (1) where one object has another vertically above it:—Ān treów ðæt mæge .xxx. swīna under gestandan *a tree so big that thirty swine can stand beneath*, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 3. His hors wearð under ofscoten *his horse was killed under him*, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 25. Sume crupon under *some crept beneath*, 1083; Erl. 217, 22. Hē hēt fỹr under bētan, Homl. Th. i. 4, 393. Ðǣr ðæs Hælendes fōtlāstas syndon under, Shrn. 81, 29. (2) where relative height is marked, *below, beneath*:—Hē funde wynleásne wudu, wæter under stōd, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416. (3) *down* as opposed to up:—Wið ðone ðe him mete under ne gewunige *if his food do not remain down*, Lchdm. ii. 190, 1: 198, 23. [*Goth.* undar: *O. Sax.* undar: *O. Frs.* under: *O. H. Ger.* untar: *Icel.* undir.] v. þǣr-under.

under-āgenlīc; *adj. The word glosses* subnixus *in*: Underāgenlīcum beadum *subnixis precibus*, Rtl. 182, 33.

under-andfōnd *glosses* susceptor *in:* Underondfōendo *susceptores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

under-bæc; *adv.* **I.** where there is motion of a person in the direction towards which the back is kept turned, *backwards*, (a) approaching an object:—Sem and Iafeth eodon underbec *Shem and Japhet went backward;* incedentes retrorsum, Gen. 9, 23. (b) motion from:—Đā eodon hig underbæc *they went backward;* abierunt retrorsum, Jn. Skt. 18, 6. Hwīlum ic underbæc bregde nebbe, Exon. Th. 498, 5; Rä. 87, 8. Feallan underbæc *to fall backwards*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 8: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Sceófan underbæc, 14, 88: 18, 345: Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. **II.** marking retreat, where there is motion of a person in the direction to which his back has been turned, *back:*—Diabolo non dicitur: 'Uade retro me,' sed: 'Uade retro'... Crist cwæð tō ðam deófle: 'Gā ðū underbæc.' Deófles nama is gereht, nyðerhreósende. Nyðer hē āhreās and underbæc hē eode đā đā hē wæs āscyred fram ðære heofonlīcan blisse, Homl. Th. i. 172, 30–35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 70. Nū næfð Israēl nānne stede wið his fȳnd ac flīhð underbæc *nec poterit Israel stare ante hostes suos, eosque fugiet*, Jos. 7, 12. Underbæc cyrran *to turn back*, Exon. Th. 405, 2; Rä. 23, 17: Ps. Lamb. 34, 4. (Under bæce, Ps. Spl. 34, 5.) Đū gehwyrfdest mīne fȳnd underbæc *in convertendo inimicum meum retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 9, 3. **III.** where an action is directed towards a point behind the agent's back, *behind, back:*—Đū forwurpe mīn word underbæc fram đē *projecisti sermones meos postea*, Ps. Th. 49, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 532, 3. Ne beseoh đū underbæc *noli respicere post tergum*, Gen. 19, 17: Cd. Th. 154, 28; Gen. 2562: Jos. 8, 20. Đā beseah hē hine underbæc wið đæs wīfes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14. Hāwian underbæc *respicere retro* (Lk. 9, 62), Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. **IV.** where the point from which something proceeds is behind the recipient:—Đīn eáran gehīraþ underbæc *thine ears shall hear a word behind thee* (Is. 30, 21); aures tuae audient verbum post tergum monentis, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 26: 407, 12. v. next word.

under-bæcling; *adv. Back:*—Đonne gecerraþ mīne fȳnd underbæcling *tunc conuertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 10. Underbæclinc, Blickl. Gl.

under-beginnan *to attempt:*—Nū þincþ mē đæt đæt weorc is swīþe pleólīc mē oþþe ænigum men tō underbeginnenne, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 14. v. under-ginnan.

under-beran *glosses* supportare, sustinere, subsistere:—Underbearaþ *subportantes*, Rtl. 13, 35. Underbær *sustinuit*, 27, 31. Underbeara *subsistere*, 7, 38. Underberende *supportantes*, Scint. 24, 1.

under-bīgan *to subject:*—Underbēged *subjectus*, Rtl. 125, 25: Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. v. under-būgan.

under-brēdan *glosses* substernere *in:* Underbrǣddon gegerelo *substernebant uestimenta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36.

under-bregdan *to spread under:*—Ōþer eáre hī him on niht underbrēdaþ and mid ōðran hī wreóð *unam aurem sibi noctem substernunt, de alia se cooperiunt*, Nar. 37, 12.

under-būgan *to submit:*—Paulus underbeáh swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 382, 6. Ūre Hǣlend rōdehengene underbeáh, ii. 600, 7.

under-burh *a suburb:*—Of Gomorra underburgum *de suburbanis Gomorrhae*, Deut. 32, 32.

underburh-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of a suburb:*—Of underburhwarum *de suburbanis*, Cant. M. ad fil. 32. v. preceding word.

under-cirran *glosses* subvertere *in:* Undercerrende *subvertentem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 2.

under-crammian *to stuff full below;* suffercire:—Hī mid byrnendum glēdum đæt bed undercrammodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 4.

under-creópan *to enter surreptitiously;* surrepere:—Đā wæs đæs wītegan cnapa mid gītsunge undercropen *avarice crept into the heart of the prophet's servant*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 16. Đæt ne feónd ūs undercreópe (*but the Latin is* subripiat), Hymn. Surt. 12, 28.

under-cuman *glosses* subvenire, succedere *in:* Undercwom *succedente*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 9. Undercyme *subveniat*, Rtl. 66, 35. Undercymende *succedente*, 37, 35.

under-cyning, es; *m. A dependent, tributary king, one who rules under another.* Cf. þeód-cyning:—Cyning *rex*, lytel cyning oððe undercyning *regulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 19. Kyning *basileus*, undercyning *regillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 47. Sum undercyning wæs *erat quidam regulus*, Jn. Skt. 4, 46, 49: Homl. Th. i. 128, 5. Ic Offa, Myrcena kining ... Ic Aldrēd, Wigraceastres undercining (*subregulus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 186, 13. Griffin swōr āðas đæt hē wolde beón Eádwearde kinge hold underkinge, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Tiberius hæfde anweald ofer eall Rōmāna rīce, and him wæs undercyning Herōdes, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 8. Đe Hǣlend stōd befar đone undercynige (*praesidem*), and gefrægn þine đe undercynig (*praeses*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 11, 21. Tō undercyningum *ad praesides*, 10, 18: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Ic đǣr gemētte Tȳtum and Vespasianum đȳne (*Tiberius'*) getrȳwestan undercyningas, Homl. Ass. 191, 285. [*Icel.* undir-konungr.]

under-delf *glosses* suffossum, Ps. Spl. 79, 17. v. under-holung.

under-delfan *to dig under, undermine, dig out* (lit. or fig.):—Ic underdelfe *subfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Æt dura hē underdelfeþ (*suffodiet*) fōtwylmas đīne, Scint. 196, 8. Đū beswice oððe underdulfe (*supplantasti*) onārisende on mē under mē, Ps. Lamb. 17, 40. Seáþ hē geopnode and hē underdealf đæne *lacum aperuit et effodit eum*, 7, 16. Hē nolde geþafigan đæt man hys hūs underdulfe *non sineret perfodi domum suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. 12, 39. Hē nolde geþafian đam þeófe nāteshwōn đæt hē underdulfe dīgellīce his hūs, Homl. Ass. 50, 13. Ne beóþ underdolfene ł ne beóþ forscrǣncte stæpas his *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 31. ¶ underdelfan *glosses* suffocare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 7, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 7, 19.

under-diácon, es; *m. An under-deacon, a sub-deacon:*—Underdiácon *subdiaconus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 26: Rtl. 194, 9. Subdiaconus is sōðlīce underdiácon, se đe đa fatu byrđ forđ tō đam diácone, and mid eádmōdnysse þēnaþ under đam diácone æt đam hālgan weofode mid đām hūselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 9.

under-dōn *to put under;* subjicere:—Đone wudu đe man đæt fȳr sceal underdōn *ligna quibus subjiciendus est ignis*, Lev. 1, 12.

under-drencan *glosses* suffocare *in:* Underdrencdo *suffocati*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13.

under-drifenness *glosses* subjectio *in:* Of underdrifenise diówla *de subjectione daemonum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 16.

under-etan *to eat away below, to sap;* subedere:—Đæt mennisce mōd bið undereten and āweged of his stede đonne hit se wind strongra geswinca āstyroþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17.

under-fang *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Spl. 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7: 143, 2.

under-fangelnes *glosses* susceptio *in:* Underfangelnes heáfdes mīnes *susceptio capitis mei*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 9.

under-fangenness, e; *f. Undertaking, assumption:*—Mid underfangennysse menniscnysse *assumptione humani*, Ath. Crd. 35.

under-feng, es; *m. Undertaking, acceptance:*—Đȳlæs hē for đȳ underfenge (*the undertaking the office of teacher*) his eádmōdnesse forlǣte, oððe eft his līf sié ungelīc his đēnunga, oððe hē tō đrīste and tō stīđ sié for đȳ underfenge his lāreówdōmes *ne aut humilitas accessum (ad culmen regiminis) fugiat; aut perventioni vita contradicat; aut vitam doctrina destituat; aut doctrinam praesumtio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 22.

under-flōwan *to flow under:*—Wæs ic neoþan wætre, flōde underflōwen *beneath had I water, the flood flowing under me*, Exon. Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2.

under-folgoþ, es; *m. An office under a superior:*—Hē (*Julian*) sǣde đæt nān cristen man ne mōste habban nǣnne his underfolgoþa (sunderfolgeþa, Swt. 286, 5), Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 24.

under-fōn; *p.* -lēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen. **I.** *to receive, to have given, to get:*—Ne underfō ic nāne beorhtnesse æt monnum *claritatem ab hominibus non accipio*, Jn. Skt. 5, 41. On đam lande đe đū underfēhst *in the land which the Lord giveth thee* (A.V.); in terra quam acceperis, Deut. 28, 8. Eálā đæt hit is gōd đæt mon micelne welan āge, nū se nǣfre ne wyrþ orsorg đe hine underfēhþ *O praeclara opum mortalium beatitudo, quam cum adeptus fueris, securus esse desisti*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 34. Hū micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ đam unmedeman, gif hē hine underfēgþ, 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Mid đam casu (*ablative*) byđ geswutelod, swā hwæt swā wē underfōđ æt ōðrum ... *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi* fram đisum men ic underfēng feoh, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 7–11. Đa Godes þeówas đe đa sceattas underfōđ đe wē Gode syllaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 15. Đā underfēng Iudas đæt folc æt đām bisceopum, Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ne cwæð hē nū, 'đū hēte mē,' ac 'forgeáfe mē'; mid đam worde is seó gifu geswutelod đe hē on đǣre menniscnysse underfēng. Seó menniscnys wæs underfangen fram đam godcundum worde, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 11–14. Hī heora mēde underfēngon, 80, 2: i. 68, 30. Đæt hē ne cnytte đæt underfongne feoh on đæm swātlīne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. **II.** *to receive, submit to* a rite, etc.:—Godes đeów, se đe hād underfēhð *God's servant, who takes orders*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 31. Đā wē fulluht underfēngan, Wulfst. 167, 1. **III.** *to receive* a person, (1) *to receive* for the purpose of entertaining, sheltering, harbouring, etc.:—Florus fērde him tōgeánes and đa æđelan Godes menn underfēng tō him, and foresceáwode him wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 138. Đæt nān man nǣnne man ne underfō nā leng đonne þreó niht, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 9. Đæt nāđor ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn ōðres wealh, ne ōðres þeóf, ne ōðres gefān, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. (2) *to receive* for safe conduct, custody, etc.:—Đā underfēngon đæs dēman cempan đone Hǣlend on đam dōmerne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Nāh tō farenne Wylisc man on Æneglisc land būtan gesettan landmen, se hine sceal æt stæđe underfōn, and eft đǣr būtan fācne gebringan, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 25. (3) *to receive* as a servant or dependent:—Be đon đe ōðres mannes man underfēhđ būtan leáfe. Ne underfō nān man ōðres mannes man būtan đæs leáfe đe hē ǣr fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 14: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 18. 'God underfēng his cnapan Israhēl.' Mid đam naman syndon getācnode ealle đa đe Gode gehȳrsumiaþ, đa hē underfēhđ tō his werode, Homl. Th. i. 204, 13. (4) *to receive, admit* into a society:—Hē sī underfangen on gegæderunge *suscipiatur in congregatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 4. (5) *to receive* as a master, *to submit to*:—Gif se anweald of his āgenre gecynde gōd wǣre,

ne underfēnge hē nǽfre ða yfelan ac ða gōdan, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 23. (6) *to receive, admit the claims of*:—Se ðe eów underfēhð, hē underfēhð mē, and se ðe mē underfēhð, hē underfēhð ðone ðe mē sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 40. Ic com on mīnes Fæder naman and gē mē ne underfēngon. Gyf ōðer cymþ on his āgenum naman, hyne gē underfōð, Jn. Skt. 5, 43. (6 a) *to receive, admit the force of* a person's words, *accept* testimony:—Hē cȳð ðæt hē geseah and gehȳrde, and nān man ne underfēhþ his cȳðnesse, Jn. Skt. 3, 32. Se ðe mīne word ne underfēhð, hē hæfþ hwā him dēme, 12, 48. Ne underfōð ealle menn ðis word, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11. **IV.** *to receive* what is offered, *to accept*:—Drihten gebed mīn hē underfēng (-fang, MS.) *Dominus orationem meam suscepit*, Ps. Spl. 6, 9. Hē nolde nāne frēfrunge underfōn *noluit consolationem accipere*, Gen. 37, 35. **V.** of things, *to receive, serve as a receptacle for*:—Underfō *receptet* (*the passage is:* Cadaver nequaquam sepulchri sarcophagus receptet, Ald. 52), Hpt. Gl. 496, 11. **VI.** *to receive* or *accept* an office, a duty, etc., *to take upon one's self, to undertake* a labour, task, etc., (a) where the object of the verb is a word implying action or effort:—Regulus underfēng Cartaina gewinn *Regulus, bellum Carthaginense sortitus*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 1: 2, 2; Swt. 66, 13. Ðæt ilce (ða ðegnunga ðæs lārēowdōmes) ðæt hē untǽlwierðlīce ondrēd tō underfoonne, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 19. Sió giémen ðæs underfangenan lārēowdōmes *suscepta cura regiminis*, 4; Swt. 37, 13. Ðā hié gewin hæfdon underfongen *bella suscepta*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 29. Ǽr hē hæbbe godcunde bōte underfangen, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. Underfangenre andwealhnysse *adeptae integritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 70. (b) where the object of the verb denotes that in respect to which action or effort is needed:—Gif wīfman hīwrǽdene underfēhð *si mulier familiam susceperit*, L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 272, 7. Ðonne hié monna heortan underfōð tō lǽronne, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 12. Hig underfōð ðis folc mid ðē *ut sustentent tecum onus populi*, Num. 11, 17. On ða rīcu ðe hē underfangen hæfde, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 8. **VII.** *to receive* what is burdensome, *undergo, bear*:—Gē underfōð eówere unrihtwīsnissa (*ye shall bear your iniquities*, A.V.), ðæt gē witon mīne wrace *recipietis iniquitates vestras, et scietis ultionem meam*, Num. 14, 34. **VIII.** *to take surreptitiously, to steal*:—Gyf feoh sȳ underfangen (*or* ? under fangen), Lchdm. iii. 286, 4. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. Kath. Gen. and Ex.* under-fon; *Orm.* unnderr-fon; *A. R.* under-von: *Piers P.* under-feng; *p.: Ayenb.* onderving: *O. H. Ger.* untar-fâhan.] v. under-niman.

under-fōnd *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Lamb. 3, 4: 53, 6: 90, 2.

under-fōndlīc; *adj. To be received*:—Se underfōnlīca *suscipiendus*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 8.

under-fylgan *glosses* subsequi *in:* Underfylgdon (-fyligdon, Rush.) *subsecutae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 55.

under-gān *to undermine, ruin*:—Gif hwylcne man deóful tō ðam swȳþe undergān hæbbe *si diabolus hominem aliquem adeo perdiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 14; Th. ii. 208, 12. Ne sȳ nān eorðcund cyning mid gītsunge tō ðæm swīþe undergān, Lchdm. iii. 444, 3. [Þis maidenes redden . . . hu he migten undergon (*deceive*) here fader, Gen. and Ex. 1147.]

under-gangan *to undergo*:—Ic undergange *subeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 217, 17. [Me birrþ beon fullhtnedd att tin hannd þin blettsinng tunnderrgaunngenn, Orm. 10661.]

under-geoc; *adj. Accustomed to the yoke, tame*:—Ofer ðone fola suna undergeocas (cf. on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *super pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 5.

under-gerēfa, an; *m. An under-officer*:—Gerēfa *consul*, undergerēfa *proconsul*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 5. Se undergerēfa *the pro-prefect*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 332: 7, 216.

under-geþeóded *subject*:—Nǽnig ealdormonna ne ūs undergeþeódedra (-endra, MSS. B. H.), L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 11. v. underþeódan.

under-ginnan; *p.* -gann; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, attempt*:—Ic gedyrstlǽhte ðæt ic ðās gesetnysse undergann *I ventured to attempt this work* (the translation of a Latin work), Homl. Th. i. 2, 27. Gregorius ūs trahtnode ðyses godspelles dīgelnysse ðus undergynnende: 'Dryhten ūs gewilnaþ . . . etc.,' 608, 9.

under-gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -giten *To understand, perceive, know*:—Ic geſrēde oððe undergyte *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 11. Ic undergyte *perpendo*, 28, 7; Zup. 181, 6. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytenyss[e] and his gylt undergit (*et cognoverit peccatum suum*), Lev. 4, 28. Fram hyra wæstmum gē hī undergytaþ (*cognoscetis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. Ðā Samson heora syrwunga undergeat and ārās, Jud. 16, 3: Homl. Th. i. 62, 30. Ðā undergeat Noe, ðæt ða wæteru wǽron ādrūwode ofer eorðan, Gen. 8, 11. Ðā Ulfcytel ðæt undergeat, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 25. Ðā Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl ðæt undergeáton, 1066; Erl. 198, 39: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 26. Hig ne undergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) ðæt hē tealde him God tō fæder *non cognouerunt quia patrem eis dicebat*, Jn. Skt. 8, 27. Ne undergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*cognouerunt*) hys leorningcnihtas ðās þing ǽrest, 12, 16. Gif hwam gelustfullaþ tō witanne hwæt sȳ *quadrans*, ðonne undergite hē ðæt *quadrans* byð se feórða dǽl, Anglia viii. 298, 10. Understandan *capere, intelligere*, undergite *capiat*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 28. Undergitende heortan *cor intelligens*, Deut. 29, 4. Beón undergiten *colligi, cognosci, intelligi*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 13. Þe beóð undergitene *noscuntur, intelleguntur*, 430, 11.

under-hebban *glosses* accipere, sustollere, sublevare *in*:—Onfoeng ł underhōf *accepit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. Genom ł underhōf *sustulit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 9. Underhōf *subleuasset*, 6, 5. Underhebendum ēgum *subleuatis oculis*, Lind. 17, 1. Ðæt uē sié underhefen *sublevari*, Rtl. 80, 1.

under-hlystan *renders* subaudire *in: Subaudio* ic underhlyste, *subaudis* ðū underhlyst, *subaudit* hē underhlyst, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 2–4.

under-hlystung *renders* subauditio *in: Subauditionem et personam*, ðæt ys, underhlystunge and hād, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 1.

under-hnīgan; *p.* -hnāh; *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen. **I.** *to descend beneath, go lower than* a place:—Grundum ic hrīne, helle underhnīge, heofonas oferstīge, Exon. Th. 482, 23; Rä. 67, 6. Hwīlum ȳða ic sceal underhnīgan, 386, 29; Rä. 4, 69. **II.** *to submit to* what is laborious or painful, *be subjected to* evil, *undergo* punishment, etc., (a) with acc. of that which is undergone:—Ðonne hī ða scandlīcan lustas ðisses middangeardes mid hira mōdes willan underhnīgaþ *cum turpi hujus mundi desiderio humanae mentis voluntas substernitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 3. For intingan hērsumnesse ic hāten geþafode ðæt ic ðone hād underhnāh (-nāgh, S. 566, 8) þeáh ðe ic unwyrðe wǽre *obedientiae causa jussus subire hoc quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; M. 260, 8. Hī underhnigon ðone hwīlendlīcan deáþ *mortem subiere temporalem*, 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Hē underhnīge menniscne þeówdōm *se humano servitio subjiciat*, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 18; Th. ii. 234, 24. Ic eom nȳded ðæt ic sceal hraþe deáþ underhnīgan *ad articulum subeundae mortis compellor*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. Beheáfdunge underhnīgan *capitalem sententiam subire*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 74. (b) with dat.:—Sixtus underhnāh swurdes ecge, and his twēgen diáconas samod, Homl. Th. i. 420, 17. Hē ðam deáðe underhnāh and ðone deófol oferswȳðde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 115. Regolīcore stȳre hē underhnīge *disciplinae regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 1. Ðonne sceal hē underhnīgan ðære steóre regollīcre lāre, R. Ben. 16, 4. Hī sceoldon underhnīgan nacodum swurde, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 28. Hēt se rēða cwellere hine underhnīgan swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 428, 8. (c) case uncertain:—Hē sāres wite underhnīhð *doloris poenae succumbit*, Scint. 12, 9. Ðū galgan underhnige, Anglia xii. 506, 1. Nyste heora nān on hwæs tīman hē ðrowunge underhnige, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 31.

under-holung *glosses* suffossum *in:* Underholunga *suffossa*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 17.

under-hwītel, es; *m. An under-whittle;* ragana, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 28. [Migne gives *racana* vêtement déchiré, de peu de valeur.]

under-hwrǽdel. v. under-wrǽdel.

under-īcan *glosses* subjungere *in:* Underȳcende *subjungentes*, Anglia xiii. 385, 292.

un-derigende; *adj. Harmless, innocent*:—*Nocens*, derigende, is nama and *participium*, and *innocens*, underigende, of ðam gefēged ys ǽfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 16. Underigende handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Hió mid wīflīce nīðe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19.

un-derigendlīc; *adj. Harmless, innoxious*:—Se Hālga Gāst hī ealle onǽlde mid undergendlīcum fȳre, Homl. Th. i. 298, 6.

under-irnan *to under-run, run beneath*:—Hē underyrnþ ealle ða twelf tācna, Lchdm. iii. 248, 1. Ðonne seó sunne hī hæfð ealle underurnen, 246, 10. ¶ *As a gloss of* succurrere:—Underiorn *succurre*, Rtl. 43, 17.

under-lāðteów, es; *m. A subordinate ruler*, applied to the consuls in comparison with the kings:—Him ðā Rōmāne æfter ðæm lāðteówas (underlātteówas, MS. C.) gesetton ðe hié consulas hēton ðæt heora rīce heólde ān geár ān monn *igitur regibus urbe propulsis, Romani consules creaverunt*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2.

under-lǽded *glosses* subductus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 11: sublatus, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10.

under-lecgan. **I.** *to underlay, support*:—Ic underlecge *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Ðā bæd hē hī ānre sylle, ðæt hē mihte ðæt hūs mid ðære underlecgan, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 33. Þeáh hit mid nāne anwald ne sié underlēd *cum nulla potestate fulcitur*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 25. Ðonne bið se elnboga underlēd mid pyle and se hnecca mid bolstre *pulvillo cubitus vel cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, 19; Swt. 143, 17. **II.** *rendering* supponere, substernere, etc.:—Ic underlecge *subpono*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 167, 17: 47; Zup. 276, 9. Underlegdon *substernebant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Of underlēdum brandum *suppositis torribus*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-leccen *fulcire.*]

under-licgan *to be subject, submit, yield*:—Ne mæg se preóst mannum ðingian, gif hē synnum underlīð, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 21: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 155. Ne underlicga wē synnum *nec succumbamus vitiis*, Rtl. 82, 25. Underlicgge hē þreále *disciplinae subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 12. Ða underðiéddan mon sceal lǽran ðæt hī him eáðmōdlīce underlicgen *subditi*

admonendi sunt ut humiliter subjaceant, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-ligan *subjacere.*]

under-lihtan *glosses* sublevare *in:* Uē underlihtad sié *sublevemur*, Rtl. 51, 23. Dætte uē sié underlihtado *sublevari*, 72, 3.

underling, es; *m.* (the word seems to occur only in late texts) *An underling, a subordinate, a subject:*—Heó (*the Jews*) syđđen æfre unwurđe wæron on heora lifdagen and get synden underlinges, Homl. Ass. 194, 50. Eádward kyng grēt Harald eurl and alle his undurlynges (*omnes meos ministros*) in Herefordeshire, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 14. [Leir king scal beon eouwer lauerd . . . & Aganippus ure king scal beon his underling, Laym. 3657. Inobedience, þet is . . . underling þet ne buhđ nout his prelat, A. R. 198, 18.]

under-lūtan; *p.* -leát, -luton; *pp.* -loten *To stoop beneath* something in order to raise or support it, *to support, bear, submit to:*—Đa đe beóđ mid hira āgnum byrđennum ofđrycte, dæt hió ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustlice underfōn ōđerra monna, ond unniédige hié underlūtaþ mid hira sculdrum ōđerra byrđenna *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 25. Hē ārās underléat dæt bēr eode *ille surrexit sublato grauato abiit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 12. Eálā ofermōdan! hwī gē wilnigen dæt gē underlūtan mid eówrum swiran dæt deáþlīcne geoc *quid o superbi colla mortali jugo frustra levare gestiunt?* Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26. Hwī eów ā lyste mid eówrum swiran selfra willum dæt swǽre gioc underlūtan, Met. 10, 20.

undern, es; *m. The third hour of the day, nine in the morning;* in later English (v. infra) it is used of the *sixth hour*, a use it seems to have in *undern-rest*, q.v.:—Undern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 11. Undern is dæges þridde tīd, Btwk. 214, 33. Đæs hīrēdes ealdor gehȳrde wyrhtan on ǣrnemerigen, eft on undern . . . Se ǣrmerigen wæs fram Adam ōđ Noe, se undern fram Noe ōđ Abraham, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7–19. Tō undernes, Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. Byđ seó sceadu tō underne and tō nōne seofon and twēntigoþan healfes fōtes *the shadow at nine and at three is twenty-six and a half feet long*, iii. 218, 3, and often. Æt underne . . . ǽr underne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22, 36. Ær undern . . . ofer undern *mane . . . vespere*, Lev. 6, 20. On đa þriddan tīd dæges, dæt is on undern, Shrn. 79, 35. Wē ētaþ on đam Sunnandagum on undern and on ǣfen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 3. Sele drincan on þreó tīda, on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. Fram hancrēe ōđ undern, Homl. Th. i. 74, 21: Chr. 538; Erl. 16, 2. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Healfe tīd ofer undern, 540; Erl. 16, 4. Ōđ heáne undern *usque ad tertiam plenam*, R. Ben. 74, 11. [Abuten undern deies . . . abute swucke time alse me singeđ messe (from prime ođet midmareȝen, hwenne preostes singeđ heore messen, MS. C.), A. R. 24, 11. So ha dede at undren end and at midday also (Mt. 20, 3), Misc. 33, 22. At þon heye undarne (Acts 2, 15), 56, 657. It was the thridde our (that men clepen undrun), Wick. Mk. 15, 25. The time of undern of the same day, Ch. Cl. T. 260. *But the word sometimes denotes a later hour:*—Bi þis was undren (under, undrin) on þe dai (*the sixth hour*, Lk. 23, 44), C. M. 16741. Undorne, 19830. The our was as the sixte or undurn, Wick. Jn. 4, 6. An orendroñ, ornedrone *meredies*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *See also the later English forms given under* undern-mæl, -mete, -tīd. *O. Sax.* undorn *the third hour: O. Frs.* ond, unden (*and see Richthofen Wtbch.*): *O. H. Ger.* untarn *midday: Icel.* undorn *nine o'clock* A.M. or *three o'clock* P.M.; *a meal.* Cf. *Goth.* undaurni-mats *ἄριστον.* As in the case of *mæl* = meal, the word seems to have come to denote the eating that takes place at the time, which at first the word denoted. v. Halliwell's Dict. *aandorn*, and see the forms in other dialects in Cl. & Vig. Icel. Dict. s.v. undorn.] v. *compounds with* undern-.

un-derne. v. un-dirne.

under-neoþan, -nyþan; *prep. adv. Underneath:*—þurhscoten mid ānre flān underneođan ōđer breóst *sagitta sub mamma trajectus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Đū nymst cealfes blōd mid đīnum fingre on dæs weofodes hyrnan and gītst dæt ōđer undernyđan (*reliquum sanguinem fundes juxta basim altaris*), Ex. 29, 12. [þet fotspure þe wæs under-næđen his fote, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8.] v. neoþan.

under-neoþemest *lowest:*—Eorđe stōd ealra gesceafta underniþemæst (under niþemæst? Cf. sió eorđe is nioþor đonne ǽnig ōđru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20), Met. 20, 135.

undern-gereord, es; *n. A morning meal, breakfast:*—Underngereord *prandium*, ǣfengereord *cena*, nōnmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 12. Æt his underngereorde ǽr hē tō dæm gefeohte fōre, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 34. Gif wē fæstaþ and dæt underngereord tō đam ǣfengifle healdaþ, đonne ne bid dæt nān fæsten, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii, 436, 28. Heora underngereordu and ǣfengereordu hié mengdon tōgædere, Blickl. Homl. 99, 22.

undern-gifl, es; *n. Food eaten in the morning, breakfast:*—Đonne đū hæbbe gegearwod underngifl (-gifl, Hatt. MS.) ođđe ǣfengifl *cum facis prandium aut coenam*, Past. 44; Swt. 322, 19.

under-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take surreptitiously, to steal.* v. under-fōn, VIII:—Gif feoh sȳ undernumen (under numen?), Lchdm. i. 392, 8. II. in figurative senses, (1) *to take into the mind, receive* what is said, taught, etc.:—Gehādede men hit sceolon him āsecgan, undernimđ se đe wile, Wulfst. 305, 20. Hē deóplīce undernam Drihtnes lāre æt him, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 76. Abraham undernam hefiglīce đās word *dure accepit hoc*, Gen. 21, 11. Đis sind đæra apostola word, undernimaþ hī mid carfullum mōde, Homl. Th. i. 236, 4: H. R. 7, 29. Ne underfōđ ealle menn đis word . . . Undernyme se đe undernyman mæge (cf. ne underneomeđ (uođ, MS. B.) nawt þis ilke word alle . . . Hwase hit me underneomen, underneome, H. M. 19, 27) *non omnes capiunt verbum istud . . . Qui potest capere, capiat*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11–12. Man mæg swīđe eáđe witan, se đe hit underniman wile, dæt hit riht nis . . ., Wulfst. 305, 1: Homl. Ass. 26, 53. [Hire fader hefde iset hire to lare and heo undernom (-ueng, MS. R.) hit wel, Kath. 117.] (2) *to take upon one's self:*—Gif đū leornian wille hū dæt gewurđan mæge, đonne undernim đū leorningcuihtes hīw, Homl. Th. i. 590, 20. [We þis feht habbeođ undernumen buten Arđures rede, Laym. 26734. To poure iheorted eni heih þing to undernimen ine hope of Godes helpe, A. R. 202, 6. Hardy to greate þinge undernime, Ayenb. 83, 19.] (3) *to blame, resent* (?):—Đā undernam Godwine eorl swȳđe dæt on his eorldōme sceolde swilc geweorđan, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 16. [He cometh not to the light, that his workis be not undirnomun *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Wick. Jn. 3, 20. Impacient is he that wil not ben itaught ne undernome of his vices, Chauc. Pers. T. Whoso undernymeth me hereof, Piers P. 5, 115. Underneme *reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo;* undernemynge *deprehensio, reprehensio*, Prompt. Parv. 511.]

under-niþemæst. v. under-neoþemest.

undern-mǽl, es; *n. Morning-time:*—On undernmǽl, Beo. Th. 2860; B. 1428. An undermǽl, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319. [Ther walkith noon but the lymytour himself in undermēles and in morwenynges, Chauc. W. of B. T. 19. Undermele *postmeridies, postmessimbria, merarium*, Prompt. Parv. 511. Cf. In an undermele tyde *meridiano tempore*, Trev. v. 373, 9. See also Nares' Dict. *undermeal.*]

undern-mete, es; *m. Food eaten in the morning, breakfast:*—Undermete *prandium*, ǣfenmete *cena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 65. Uton brūcan đisses undernmetes swā đa sculon đe hiora ǣfengifl on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tamquam apud inferos coenaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 1. Undernmete *prandium*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 4. [An orendroñ mete, ordrone mete *merenda;* to ete orendroñ mete *merendare*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *Goth.* undaurni-mats *ἄριστον, prandium.*]

undern-rest, e; *f. Rest in the morning:*—Đā hē ārās on dæge of undernræste (*postquam de meridiana quiete surrexerunt*, Bede's Vita Cudbercti, c. 35), Shrn. 64, 7.

undern-sang, es; *m. The service at the third hour of the day, tierce:*—Undernsang *tertia*, R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 6: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Undernsanges gebed *tertie oratio*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 10. Æt ǣfen-songe and æt undernsonge, Chart. Th. 137, 34.

undern-swǣsendu; *pl. Breakfast:*—Dæt hē mid đȳ biscope sǣte æt his undernswǣsendum (*ad prandium*), Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 13.

undern-tīd, e; *f.* I. *the third hour of the day, nine o'clock* A.M.:—Đā wæs underntīd *erat hora tertia*, Mk. Skt. 15, 25: Homl. Th. i. 314, 22 (see Acts 2, 15). Ūres andgites merigen is ūre cildhād, ūre cnihthād swylce underntīd, on đam āstīhđ ūre geógođ, swā swā seó sunne dēđ ymbe đære đriddan tīde, ii. 76, 15. From underntīde (underne tīde, S. 592, 7), đonne mon mæssan oftost singeþ *a tertia hora quando missae fieri solebant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 328, 32. Embe underntīde *circa horam tertiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Ærest on ǣrnemorgen, ōþre sīþe on underntīd, Blickl. Homl. 47, 17: 133, 27. II. *the service at the third hour:*—Wē sungon underntīde and dydon mæssan *cantavimus tertiam et fecimus missam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 31. [Hit is undertid (Acts 2, 15), O. E. Homl. i. 91, 2: Mk. Skt. 15, 25, col. 2. Þe sođe sunne iđe undertid was istien on heih, A. R. 400, 15. Þan was it underntide (undrin-, undir-) o þe dai *about the sixth hour* (Acts 10, 9), C. M. 19830.]

undern-tīma, an; *m. The third hour of the day,* nine o'clock A.M.:—On undern wē sculon God herian, forđam on underntīman Crist wæs tō deáþe fordēmed . . . And eft com se Hālga Gāst on underntīman ofer đa apostolas, Btwk. 214, 26–30. [Godess Gast com i firess onnlicnesse an daȝȝ att unnderrntime, Orm. 19458.]

under-plantian *glosses* supplantare *in:* Đū underplantedest *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. 17, 41. Dysig byđ underplantud *stultus supplantatur*, Scint. 169, 2.

under-sceótan; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten. I. *to move to a place beneath, to intercept:*—His (*the moon's*) trendel underscȳt dære (đa, MS. R.) sunnan tō đam swīđe dæt heó eall āþeóstraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 20. II. *to under-prop, support:*—Hī ne beóđ mid nānre sylle underscotene dæs godcundlīcan mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 17. Cf. under-stingan.

under-scyte, es; *m. Intercepting, intervention:*—Se mōna mæg þurh his underscyte đa sunnan āþeóstrian, Lchdm. iii. 242, 25. Wē rǽdaþ on tungelcræfte dæt seó sunne bid hwīltīdum þurh dæs mōnelīcan trendles underscyte āđȳstrod, Homl. Th. i, 608, 32.

under-sēcan; *p.* -sōhte *To investigate;* discutere (cf. discutiens, i.

judicans, querens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 42):—Ðæt is ðæt hié ðara ðing ðe him underðiódde bióð for ðam ege ânum ðæs innecundan dêman undersêce *est subjectorum causas pro sola interni judicis intentione discutere*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 8. Ðæm lâreówe is swíðe smeálîce tô undersêceanne be ðæm weorcum ðara ofertrûwedena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, 32; Swt. 209, 12. [Huo þet heþ þise yefþe, he onderzekþ þe redes þet me him yefþ, Ayenb. 184, 23. *Ger.* untersuchen.]

under-serc, es; *m. An under-garment*:—Undersyrc *colophium* (= *colobium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 45.

under-singan *renders* succinere *in*: Ic undersinge *succino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 181, 2.

under-sittan *renders* subsidere *in*:—Ic undersitte *subsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 5.

under-smeágan *glosses* subrepere, subripere *in*: Undersmæge *subripiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 6. Undersmêge *subrepat*, 72, 9. v. next word.

under-smûgan; *p.* -smeáh, *pl.* -smugon; *pp.* -smogen *To creep under, come upon unawares, surprise*:—Îdelnysse underþeódde gâlscype undersmŷhð *otio deditos luxuria subripit*, Scint. 89, 8. Ne undersmûge gîtsunge yfel *non subripiat* (but other MS. *subrepat*) *avaritie malum*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 7. Ðæt ænig þinc ne undersmuge on wege gesyhðe *ne quid forte subripuerit in via visus*, 113, 11. Swâ hŷ nâfre mid oferfylle undersmogene and beswicene ne weorðan *ne subrepat satietas aut ebrietas*, R. Ben. 64, 19.

under-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen. I. *to understand, have insight into*:—Ðû genôh wel understentst ðæt ic ðê tô sprece, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1. Se godcunda foreþonc hit understent eall swîþe ryhte . . . wê ne cunnon ðæt riht understandan, 39, 8; Fox 224, 19–21. Gecŷdnessa ðîne ic ongeat ł understôd *testimonia tua intellexi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 95. Understand ðâs gesihðe *intellige visionem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðam men is gemæne mid englum ðæt hê understande i. 302, 22. Eal ðæt syndon micle and egeslîce dæda, understande se ðe wille, Wulfst. 161, 9. Understande se ðe cunne, 162, 12. Snotornys, þurh ða seó sâwel sceal hyre Scippend understandan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Ðæt wê magon understandan ða þing ðe ðû specst *ut possimus intelligere quae loqueris*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 15. Swâ clæne hió (*learning*) wæs ôðfeallenu on Angelcynne ðæt swîðe feáwa wæron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðêninga cûðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. Gehwâ ðe his âgene þearfe wille understandan, L. Eth. vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 9. I a. *with prep.* ymbe:—Ne mæg nân gesceaft fulfremedlîce smeágan ne understandan ymbe God . . . Englas ne magon fulfremedlîce understandan ymbe God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 2–5. II. *to understand, perceive, know certainly*:—Understand be ðâm hû se ælmihtiga God hî ealle gesceóp bûtan antimbre *know certainly concerning them, how that the almighty God created them all without matter*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 178. Understandaþ eác georne, ðæt deófol ðâs þeóde dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 7. Understanden (beón) *deprehendi*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 18: *conjici*, 469, 30. [I do gowe to understonden *ego notifico nobis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 15.] III. *to understand* in such and such a sense, *to conceive of, consider*:—Ne understand ðû hit mê tô unrihtwîsnesse *do not consider it as unrighteousness in me*, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Gif ic eádmôdlîce mê sylfne ne understôde, ac mîn môd on môdignesse anhôfe *si non humiliter sentiebam, sed exaltavi animam meam*, R. Ben. 22, 18. III a. *with prep.* be:—Æwfæstlîce understandende be ûre ealra æriste *piously conceiving of the resurrection of us all*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 472. III b. *to accept as correct*:—Ðis ylce understand be ðâm ôðrum dagum *take the same rule as applicable in the case of the other days*, Anglia viii. 304, 29. IV. *to observe, notice, consider*:—Understand (*or* I) rædere, hwæt seó rædinge cwyð, Anglia viii. 309, 1. Understand mîne spræce *animadverte sermonem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðæt tô understandenne ealle gedêmdon *hoc adtendendum cuncti decreuerunt*, Anglia xiii. 371, 90. Ðæt geswinc his sŷðfætes ne understandende hê mid hrædestan ryne arn, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. On dehter nâ understandendre *in filia non aduertente se*, Scint. 225, 7.

under-standenness *glosses* substantia *in*: Understondennisse *substantia*, Rtl. 31, 40.

under-standing, e; *f. Intelligence*:—On andgyte inran understandincge *sensu interioris intelligentie*, Scint. 221, 13.

under-stapplian *glosses* supplantare *in*: Understappla ł forscræuc hine *supplanta eum*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 13.

under-staþolfæst. v. un-staþolfæst.

under-stingan *to under-prop, support*:—Understungen and âwreðed mid ðŷs hwîlendlîcan onwalde *fultus temporali potentia*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 11. Cf. under-sceótan.

under-stregdan *to under-strew*:—Hê wæs nacod and on carcern onsænded, and ðær wæs understregd mid sæscellum and mid scearpum stânum *he was stripped and sent to prison, and there had sea-shells and sharp stones strewed under him*, Shrn. 51, 13.

under-þegnian *glosses* subministrare *in*: Underþênaþ *subministrat*, Scint. 5, 6.

under-þencan *to look into, consider*:—Wê sculon swíðe smeálîce ðissa ægðer underðencean *hoc in utrisque subtiliter intuendum*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 23.

under-þeód; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. Subject, subordinate*:—On ôðre wîsan sint tô maniamne ða underðiódan, on ôðre ða ofergesettan. Ða underðiéddan (-ðiódan, Cott. MSS.) mon sceal lâran ðæt hié elles ne sién genæt *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati. Illos ne subjectio conterat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 14. Ðonne ðæt môd ðara underðiédra (-ðiéddra, Cott. MSS.) hwæthwugu ryhtlîces ongitan mæg *subditorum mens cum quaedam recte sentire potuerit*, 19; Swt. 147, 1. On his (*the abbot's*) underþeóddera môdum *in discipulorum mentibus*, R. Ben. 10, 18. Se lâreów sceal ærest on him sylfum ælcne leahter âdwæscan, and siddan on his underðeóddum, Homl. Th. i. 320, 30. Landfranc wæs gehâded on his âgenum biscopsetle fram ealite biscopum his underðiódum, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 5. [Prost scal spenen among al his underþede, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 14.] v. next word.

under-þeódan, -þiédan, -þîdan; *p.* de. I. *to subject, subjugate, render subject*, (1) with dat.:—Se lichoma hine him (*the devil*) underðiéd mid ðære lustfulnesse . . . Swâ swâ sió nædre lærde Euan on wôh and Eue hî hire underðiód[d]e mid lustfulnesse, swâ swâ lîchoma *caro se delectatione subjicit . . . Unde et ille serpens prava suggessit, Eva autem quasi caro se delectationi subdidit*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 24–27. Hî hî underþiódaþ unþeáwum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. God ðû ðe mê sealdest ðæt ic meahte swylc wîte dôn mînum feóndum, and mê swylc folc underþŷdes (-þeodes, Ps. Surt.) *Deus qui das vindictas mihi, et subdidisti populos sub me*, Ps. Th. 17, 45. Hê ûs underþeódde ûre folc *subjecit populos nobis*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 46, 3. Claudius Orcadus Rômâna cynedôme underþeódde, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. Ðû mê folc mænig underþeóddest *subjiciens populum meum sub me*, Ps. Th. 143, 3. Tô ðara hlâforda dôme ðe hê hine ær underþeódde (-þiódde, Met. 25, 66), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 29. Ic mîne sâwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1: Met. 25, 63. Hî druncennesse and oferhŷdo . . . wæron heora swiran underðeóddende (*subdentes*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 27. Reogollîcum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21. His anwealde underþeóded, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15. Ælc mon ðe underþeóded (-þieded, Met. 17, 23) bið unþeáwum, 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. Underþeód (-þŷded, Met. 16, 4), 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Næs him nô ðŷ læs underðeód eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Hê wæs him underþeód (-ðióded, Lind., Rush.) *erat subditus illis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 51. Underþeód (-þŷd, Th.: -ðióded, Surt.) beó ðû Drihtne *subditus esto Domino*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6: *subjecta*, 61, 5. Him se mæsta dæl weard underþiéded, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Gif hê wiðcwæde ðæt hê nære underðiódd (-ðidd, Hatt. MS.) his Scippende *si auctoris imperio obedire recusaret*, Past. 7; Swt. 50, 13. Him wesan underþŷded, Exon. Th. 138, 13; Gû. 575. Syndan mê fremde cynn underþeóded *mihi allophili subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. Deófolseócnessa ûs synt underþeódde *daemonia subjiciuntur nobis*, Lk. Skt. 10, 17. Ealle ðâs mægþe Æþelbalde on hŷrsumnesse underþeódde syndon *hae omnes provinciae Ædilbaldo subjectae sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Ðâm ânum ðe Gode underþeódde syndon mid myclum hâdum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22. Swæsum wordum underþeódde (*dediti*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. Ða ðe him underðiédde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) bióð *subjecti*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7. Wê ealle ðære hnescnesse ûres flæsces beóð underðiédde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) *cuncti corruptionis nostrae infirmitatibus subjacemus*, 21; Swt. 159, 6. Eall ða ðing ðe hire underþiéd sint, sint underþiéd ðam godcundan foreþonce, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 20. Ða ealdormen beóð Gode underðŷdde, Ps. Th. 46, 9. (2) with a preposition:—Ðû underþeódest folc mîn under mê *subdis populum meum subter me*, Ps. Spl. 143, 3. Gê underþiódaþ eówre hêhstan medemnesse under ða ealra nyþemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quaeque detruditis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. Ðû underþeóddest folc under mê *subdis populos sub me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 49. Ne wæs ærfre ænig cyning ðæt mâ heora landa him tô gewealde underþeódde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 23. Underðeódende folc under mê *subjiciens populos sub me*, Ps. Surt. 143, 2. (3) where that to which there is subjection is not stated:—Ðonne hê underðiód *quando summiserit*, Kent. Gl. 1004. Ðæt hit ungedafenlîc sig, ðæt se dædbêta hine nâ on ða wîsan ðissa woroldlîcra þinga ne underþeóde *quod indecorum sit, poenitentem in re mundanorum horum negotiorum se non cohibere*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 25. Ûs is tô gelŷfenne ðæt se Hælend þyder côme, næs nô genêded, ne underþeóded, ac mid his wyllan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Underþeód *dedito*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 62. II. *to subject, cause to endure, render liable*:—Hefigran scylde and hefigran wîtum hê hine underðiét *poenae gravioris culpae se subjicit*, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 6. Ða hêt se câsere ðone diácon miclum wîtum underþeódan, Shrn. 56, 34. III. *to subjoin, add*:—Hê underþeódde and him sæde ðæt se dæg swîþe neáh stôde his forþfôre *subjunxit diem sui obitus jam proxime instare*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 15. IV. *to support*:—Underþiód *subnixa, suffulta*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 21. Underþeódne *subnixum*, 507, 57.

under-þeódendlîc *renders* subjunctivus *in*: *Subjunctivum*, ðæt ys underðeódendlîc, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 98, 23. *Subjunctivae*, ðæt sind underþeódendlîce, 46; Zup. 267, 7.

under-þeódness, e; *f. Subjection, submission*:—For yrmþo ðære underþeódnysse *ob aerumnam subjectionis*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 41. Wite hē ðæt hē micle eáðmódra beón sceal on regoles underðeódnysse *sciens se multo magis discipline regulari subditum*, R. Ben. 112, 1. Micle swýþor is tō hālsienne Drihten mid ealre eáðmódnesse and mid ealre underþeódnysse (*cum omni humilitate*), 45, 18. Him gehýrsumiaþ ōðra engla werod mid micelre underðeódnysse, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34: 346, 34: Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 31. Hī him gehētan eáþmōde hýrnysse and singale underþeódnysse *subjectionem continuam promittebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 27.

under-þeów, es; *m. One reduced to slavery, one who serves under* or *is subject to another, a slave, servant*:—Hē geniédde Arhalaus ðone lātteów ðæt hē wæs his underþeów, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 2. Ða burgware bǽdon ðæt hié mōsten beón hiera underþeówas ðā hī hié bewerian ne mehton *petentes, ut quos belli clades reliquos fecit, saltem servire liceat*, 4, 13; Swt. 212, 5: 2, 8; Swt. 92, 23. Ealle wurdon Iuliuse underþeówas *Caesar omnes ad deditionem compulit*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 27.

under-þídan, -þiédan, -þýdan. v. under-þeódan.

under-tōdāl *renders* subdistinctio *in: Subdistinctio*, ðæt is undertōdāl, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Zup. 291, 5.

under-tunge *glosses* sublingua *in:* Undertungan *sublinguae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 79.

under-tungeþrum. v. tunge-þrum.

under-weaxan *glosses* succrescere *in:* Underwexaþ *succrescunt*, Scint. 104, 8.

under-wed[d], es; *n. A pledge, security*:—'Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd (*arrhabonem*), ōð ðæt ðū mē sende ðæt ðū mē behǽtst' . . . 'Hwæt wilt ðū tō underwedde (*pro arrhabone*) nyman?' . . . Iudas sende ān tyccen wið his hirde, ðæt hē fette ðæt underwedd, Gen. 38, 17–20. Gylde hē ðæt yrfe oþþe underwed lecge, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 8: 8; Th. i. 356, 10.

under-wendan *glosses* subvertere *in:* Hē underwende *subuertat*, Scint. 196, 6.

under-wrǽdel *glosses* subfibulum *vel* subligaculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 61.

under-wreðian, -wreoðian, -wriðian *to support, sustain*:—Ic underwreðige (-wreoðige, MSS. F. O.) *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Underwreðie, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 34. Ðū underwreddes *sustentas*, Rtl. 45, 9. Underwreoðaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Ealle stōwa Drihten ymbfēhþ and neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 21. Man ða ræftras tō ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ and mid cantlum underwriðaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 10. Hē mid criccum his fēðunge underwreðode, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 25. Hī underwriðedon his handa *sustentabant manus ejus*, Ex. 17, 12. Ðæt hī underwreþigen *ut leuent*, Germ. 390, 173. Ða ðe bet cunnon, sceolon gýman ōðra manna, and mid heora fultume underwryðian, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 2. Sceancan mīne mē tō underwreðigenne on yfel strange wǽron *crura mea ad me sustinendum in malum fortes fuere*, Anglia xi. 117, 23. Mid gōdum weorcum underwreðed *bonis actis fultus*, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 228: Hpt. Gl. 430, 36: Rtl. 76, 3. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Underwreoþod ǽghwanone *circum fultus undique*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 12. Hyt ys underwryðed mid þrīm swerum, Anglia viii. 301, 37. Mid týn rihtingum underwriðode, 304, 32: Homl. Th. i. 444, 35. Underwreddedo *suffulti*, Rtl. 71, 17. ¶ *The word glosses* supponere *in:* Drihten underwriðaþ t [under]set handa his *Dominus supponet manum suam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 24.

under-wreðung, e; *f. Support, sustentation:* — Underwreþung līchaman *sustentatio corporis*, Scint. 56, 10. Trumre underwreþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69.

under-wrītan *to subscribe, sign*:—Wē ealle mid Cristes rōdetācn fæstnedon and underwritan *nos omnes subscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

under-wriðian. v. under-wreðian.

under-wyrtwalian *glosses* supplantare *in:* Ðū underwyrtwæledæst *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 41.

un-dīgollīce; *adv. Not secretly, openly, clearly, plainly*:—Se dīgla Dēma him swīðe undīgellīce (-deógollīce, Hatt. MS.) (*aperte*) geondwyrde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 19. Þus spræc God gefyrn, hit is swā ðeáh swā gedōn swýðe neáh mid ūs . . . and undīgollīce, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 177.

un-dilegod; *adj. Not blotted out, not effaced*:—Swā se wrītere, gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ǽr wrāt, ðeáh hē nǽfre mā nāuht ne wrīte, ðæt bið ðeáh undilegod, ðæt hē ǽr wrāt *neque enim scriptor, si a scriptione cessaverit, quia alia non addidit, etiam illa, quae scripserat, delevit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 33.

un-dirne, -dierne, -dyrne; *adj. Not hidden, discovered, revealed, manifest*:—Gif mon āfelle on wuda wel monega treówa and wyrð eft undierne (-dyrne, MS. B.), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 20: 44; Th. i. 130, 3. Ðæt weard underne eorðebūendum, ðæt Meotod hæfde miht, Cd. Th. 265, 1; Sat. 1. Wīde weard wyrd undyrne, Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ðā wæs Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne, Beo. Th. 255; B. 127: 4004; B. 2000. Bið him synwracu andweard undyrne *the punishment of sin shall stand revealed before them*, Exon. Th. 94, 16; Cri. 1541. Nū is undyrne werum, hū ða wihte hātne sindon, 429, 19; Rä. 43, 15. Ic wordum wemde wyrd undyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 2959; An. 1482. Ic gearwe wāt ðæt ðē (*God*) siendan ealle wīsan (*printed* wifan) undierne and cūðe ðīnre ðære hālgan þrymesse, Anglia xi. 97, 7. *Nuncupatio est* undyrne yrfebēc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 24.

un-dirne; *adv. Openly, clearly, plainly*:—Weard ylda bearnum undyrne cūð ðætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 303; B. 150: 825; B. 410.

un-dōm, es; *m. Unjust judgement*:—Wā ðam ðe rǽreþ unriht tō rihte and undōm dēmeþ earmum tō hýnðe *vae qui condunt leges iniquas; et scribentes, injustitiam scripserunt; ut opprimerent in judicio pauperes* (Is. 10, 1–2), Wulfst. 47, 26: 128, 10: 268, 1. Se ðe unlage rǽre oþþe undōm gedēme for lǽððe oþþe for feohfange, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Hī geūtlageden ealle Francisce men ðe ǽr unlage rǽrdon and undōm dēmdon and unrǽd rǽddon, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Wē cýðaþ dēman and gerēfan, ðæt hig āgan þearfe, ðæt hī unrihtes geswīcan and nāhwār þurh undōm for feó ne for freóndscipe forgýman heora wīsdōm, Wulfst. 267, 28. Weard ðes ðeódscipe swīðe forsingod þurh undōmas, 130, 4.

un-dōmlīce; *adv. With bad judgement, indiscreetly*:—Hyrde oþþe unbindan undōmlīce ondrǽde oþþe gewrīþan *pastor vel absoluere indiscrete timeat uel ligare*, Scint. 202, 14.

un-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To undo.* **I.** *to undo* that which is closed, *to open*:—Ðā heó ðone windel undyde *aperiens fiscellam*, Ex. 2, 6. Ðā undyde hira ān his sacc *aperto sacco*, Gen. 42, 27. Hē undyde his mūð, Homl. Th. i. 548, 14. Ðā undydon wē ūre saccas *aperuimus saccos nostros*, Gen. 43, 21. Ðæt hē undō his eágan, Anglia viii. 317, 5. **II.** *to undo* that which is bound, *to release*, (1) literal:—Beón þreó niht ǽr man ða hand undō, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4. (2) figurative, *to release, absolve*:—From allum ūsig synnum undō *ab omnibus nos peccatis absolve*, Rtl. 42, 3. Ða ðe synna racentēg gifæstnigaþ milsa ðīnræ ārfæstnisse undōe *quos delictorum catena constringit miseratio tuae pietatis absolvat*, 40, 23. Dæs on .ix. nihton ðæt wed undō hē mid rihtan gylde *nine days after let him release the pledge by lawful payment*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. **III.** *to undo* that which closes, *to open* a door, etc.:—Undōð mē duru sōðfæstra *aperite mihi portas justitiae*, Ps. Th. 117, 19: 23, 7. Undōnde *reserando* (*valvam*), Hpt. Gl. 478, 11. Ðā wearþ eft Ianes duru undōn (andōn, Swt. 254, 17) *apertus est Janus*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 25. Undōnum remmingum *apertis obstaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 73. **IV.** *to undo* that which binds or fastens, *to undo* a bolt, a knot, etc.:—Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 26. Ic ne am wyrðe ðætte ic undōe (*soluam*) his ðuong scōes, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Undōn (undōa, Lind.) ꝺ loesan þwongas *soluere corrigiam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7. **V.** *to undo* what has been done, *to abrogate, destroy*, (1) where the object is material:—Ic undōe tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. (2) where the object is not material:—Ðet hyra nān næ undō ðet ic tō ðām hāligum mynstrum gedōn hebbe, Chart. Th. 232, 28. Ne mæg undōa ða gewriota *non potest solui scribtura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 35. Nællas gié woenæ fordon ic cuom tō undōenne (*solvere*) ae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. Dætte ne sē undōen ae *ut non soluatur lex*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 23. v. on-dōn.

un-drēfed; *adj. Untroubled, not made turbid*:—Gē gedrēfdon hiora wæter mid iówrum fōtum, ðeáh gē hit ǽr undrēfed druncen, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 3.

un-drifen; *adj. Not driven*:—Ælc ceápscip frið hæbbe, ðe binnan mūðan cuman[mæg?], þēh hit unfriðscyp sý, gyf hit undrifen bið (*si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.). For the fate of what was driven, cf. such a grant as the following:—Ic cīðe eów ðæt Urk habbe his strand . . . and eall ðæt tō his strande gedryuen hys, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 5–8), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 21.

un-druncen; *adj. Not drunk, sober*:—Hē suā micle bet his āgen dysig oncnēw suā hē undruncenra wæs *he recognized his own folly so much better as he was more sober*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 8. [*Icel.* ū-drukkinn.]

un-drysnende *inextinguishable;* inextinguibilis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

un-dyrne. v. un-dirne.

un-eácniendlīc; *adj. Unproductive, sterile;* infecundus, Hpt. Gl. 430, 57.

un-earh; *adj. Undaunted, intrepid, fearless*:—Unærh *impavidus, intrepidus*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 61. Sum cāsere wæs on ðām dagum unearh on gefeohtum, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 47. Gif mann bið ākenned on .xxii. nihta ealdne mōnan se bið unearh fihtling, Lchdm. iii. 158, 11. Ðǽr mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne, ðæt hī be hyra gate tō sǽ eodon, and mæte and mādmas ofer .l. mīla him fram sǽ fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. Wendon ford wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 54; By. 206.

un-earhlīc; *adj. Intrepid, dauntless*:—Hē cwæð tō ðam cāsere unearhlīcere stemme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 164.

un-eáðe *and* un-iéðe (-ēðe, -īðe, -ȳðe); *adj.* I. of that which is not easy to do, *difficult, hard*:—Nis dæt uneáðe ealwealdan Gode tō gefremmanne, Andr. Kmbl. 409; An. 205. Hē sæde dæt se cræft uniéðe wære tō gehealdenne *praedicit quia difficile capitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 20. Hit is uniéðe tō geseegenne hū monege gewin wæron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 8. II. of that which is not easy to bear, *troublesome, unpleasant, grievous*:—Se līchoma on ðone fūlostan stenc bið gecyrred . . . and hē byð uneáðe ælcon men on neáweste tō hæbbenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 15. Uneáðe mē is ðis *I am in a great strait* (2 Sam. 24, 14), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 247. Dæt folc hine hæfde swā yfele swā hē sumes þinges scyldig wære . . . and him wæs swā uneáðe amang ðām, and him ða eágan floterodon, and bitere teáras ālēton, 23, 654. For hwȳ sceal ænigum menn ðyncan tō rēðe oððe tō uniéðe dæt hē Godes suingellan geðafige *cur asperum creditur, ut a Deo homo toleret flagella?* Past. 36; Swt. 261, 20. Seó wīse wæs mīne (in mē, *v. l.*) on twā healfa unēþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23. Him bið unēþe þurst getenge *he will be oppressed by troublesome thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 174, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unȳþe, 242, 5. Unȳþe *molestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 12. Swā oft swā wē ôht uneáþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Hē Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hē him forgeaf, ægðer ge ȳðran ge unȳðran, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Hē was underfange[n] of ðām hādesmannum ðe him ealra uneáþest was, ðæt was clerican *he was received by those of the clergy that it was most distasteful to him to be received by, that is by the secular clergy* (cf. Aþelwold drāf ūt ða clerca of þe biscoprīce, 963; Th. i. 220, 19), Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 6. III. of that which is not readily done, to which one is not easily moved, and so is little done:—Dū gionga, bió ðē unīðe tō clipianne and tō lǣranne *do not let it be an easy matter to you to call and to teach;* adolescens loquere vix, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 10. [Þeih hem be uneáðe ne sal nafre eft Crist þolien deað for lesen hem of deaðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 225, 183. Corineus was uneðe and wa on his mode, Laym. 2259.]

un-eáðe; *adv.* I. where a thing is not easily done, *with difficulty*:—Se weliga uneáþe (-eáðe, Lind.) gǣþ in heofuna rīce *dives difficile intrabit in regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 23. Swīðe uneáðe (-eáða, Lind.) ł hefige, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 24. Hē uneáðe āwæig com, and him ðǣr micel forfērde, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 18. Swīðe strang gyld, ðæt man hit uneáðe ācom, 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Ða lufe mon mæg swīðe uneáþe oððe nā forbeódan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 11. Ongit hē swā micle māran sige on him selfum swā hē uniéð wiðstōd *he will feel so much greater victory in himself as he had greater difficulty in withstanding*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 26. Þisse ādle fruman mon mæg ȳþelīce gelācnian . . . and æfter unēð, gif hió bið unwīslīce tō lange forlǣten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. Cumaþ æalle tō ānum hlāforde, sume ēð sume unēð, Shrn. 187, 15. II. where a thing is not easily borne, *grievously, hardly*:—Sume uneáþe gedrycnede (gedrehte, MS. C.) āweg cōman *turpi macie exinanitos adflictosque pestilentia dimiserit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 10. Rīc heofna uneáðe geðolas *regnum caelorum vim patitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. III. where a thing is not readily done, *unwillingly, hardly*:—Dā geþafedon dæt uneáþe ða his gesacan *quod cum adversarii inviti concederent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. Dā underfēng hē hig uneáðe *vix fratre compellente suscipiens*, Gen. 33, 11. IV. with a force only slightly removed from a negative, *hardly, scarcely, only just*:—Uneáþe cwic ætberstende *vix vivus evadens*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 3. Uneáðe Isaac geendode ðās spræce ðā com Esau *vix Isaac sermonem impleverat, venit Esau*, Gen. 27, 30. Hē uneáþe ðurh hine sylfne oþþe ārīsan oþþe gangan mihte *vix ipse per se exsurgere aut incedere valeret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 19. Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðīne ācsunga and cwist þeáh dæt ic ðē andwyrdan scyle *vix rogationis tuae sententiam nosco, ne dum ad inquisita respondere queam*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Ic hit mæg uneáþe mid wordum gereccan *sententiam verbis explicare vix queo*, 20; Fox 70, 27. Uneáþe ænig com tō ende ðære spræce *ad rem . . . cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit*, 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Uneáðe (*pretium scorti*) *vix* (*est unius panis*, Prov. 6, 26), Kent. Gl. 163. Ungeáþe (uneáþe, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. [Itt wass till ennde brohht unnæþe and all wiþþ ange, Orm. 16289. Þu me hauest sore igramed þat ic mai uneaþe speke, O. and N. 1605. Cf. He spac uneðes, so e gret, Gen. and Ex. 2341. *Chauc.* unnethe, unnethes, and v. Halliwell's Dict. *unnethe*.]

un-eáðelīc; *adj.* I. *difficult* to do, *impossible*:—Uneáðelīc ðæt ys mid mannum *apud homines hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 26. Uneáþelīc, Mk. Skt. 10, 27. Līg fȳres on ceafa yrnende æthabban ys uneáþelīc *flammam ignis in paleas currentem retinere est impossibile*, Scint. 57, 7. II. *difficult* to bear, *grievous, troublesome*:—Ne heó (*a sin*) nǣfre ne þince eów tō ðan hefig ne tō ðan uneáðelīc ne tō ðam fracodlīc, ðæt gē ǣfre lǣton ænig ðing ungeandett, Wulfst. 135, 12. Unēþelīcne wæterbollan *a grievous dropsy*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 13. Ðās onfōað unēðelīc (-ēðlīc, Lind.) dōm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40.

un-eáðelīce; *adv.* I. *with difficulty*:—Mid ðȳ wit ðæt unēþelīce ðurhtugan ðæt hē ðæs geþafa beón wolde *cum hoc difficulter impetraremus*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hē geseah ðæt hē unȳþelīce (*difficulter*) mihte ða heánnesse ðæs cynelīcan mōdes tō eádmōdnesse gecyrran, 2, 12; S. 512, 27. II. *with trouble* or *inconvenience, under difficulties*:—Hē uniéþelīce æfter wudum fōr and on mōrfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 33. Ða scipu wurdon swīðe unēðelīce āseten *the ships were stranded in a most inconvenient manner*, 897; Erl. 95, 29.

un-eáðelicness, e; *f. Difficulty*:—Dā wæs mycel unēþelīcnes geworden be his byrignesse *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8.

un-eáðlācn[e ?], -lǣcne; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Biþ ðonne se milte uneáþlǣcne, ðonne ðæt blōd āheardaþ on ðǣm ǣdrum, Lchdm. ii. 250, 5. Cyrnelu uneáðlācnu, 240, 21. Ða dolh beóþ uneáðlācnu, 242, 10. Uneáðlācno, 242, 3. Seó wǣte wyrcþ uneáþlācna ādla, 226, 15.

un-eáðlǣce; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Gif hit biþ of yfelre inwǣtan hit biþ ðe uneáþlǣcra, Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

un-eáðmilte; *adj. Not easily digested, indigestible*:—Sió melt mete wel, swīþost ða ðe hearde beóð and uneáðmylte, Lchdm. ii. 220, 23.

un-eáðness, e; *f.* I. *uneasiness of mind, anxiety, trouble, grief, difficulty*:—Hē ealle ða word gehȳrde, and ǣfre wæs his uneáðnys ȳwexende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 621. Ne biþ ðǣr sār ne gewinn, ne nǣnig unēþnes, ne sorg ne wōp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Hē swȳþe weóp and mid mycelre unēðnysse his eágospind mid teárum leohte. Dā frēfrode hine Gūthlāc and him cwæð tō: 'Ne beó dū nā geunrōtsod, forþon ne bið mē nǣnig unēðnysse ðæt ic tō Drihtne fare, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 2–8. Hī on wōpe wǣron and hī on uneáðnysse sprǣcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 247. Dū manigfeald yfel hæfdest and micle unēþnesse on ðam rīce, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ealle angnysse and uneáðnysse, Lchdm. iii. 156, 13. Gif hit geberige ðæt hē ða unǣtnessa ābidan scel, Chart. Th. 509, 33. Hwæt wylt dū tō mēde gesyllan ðam ðe ðe fram ðissum unēðnyssum ālȳseþ? Shrn. 16, 29. Dū canst mīne yrmþa, dū mē wǣre symble on fultume on mīnum unȳðnyssum, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 11. II. *severity, harshness*:—Ða ðe ðǣr gefongne wǣron hié tawedan mid ðære mǣstan uniéðnesse; sume ofslōgon, sume ofswungon, sume wið feó gesealdon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

Unecunga? The word occurs in a list of territorial names:—Unecung(a ?)ga (Ynetunga, p. 415; Unecung-ga, p. 416) twelf hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 26.

un-efn, -efen, -emn, -emne (?); *adj. Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, diverse, irregular*:—Hū ðǣr wæs unefen racu unc gemǣne, ic onfēng ðīn sār ðæt dū mōste gesǣlig mīnes ēþelrīces neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. Dysigra monna mōd bið suīðe unemn and suīðe ungelīc . . . Ac ðara monna mōd bið spīðe unemn, for ðæm hit gedēð hit self him selfum suīðe ungelīc for ðære gelōmlīcan wendinge, for ðæm hit nǣfre eft ne bið ðæt hit ǣr wæs *cor stultorum dissimile erit . . . Cor vero stultorum dissimile est, quia, dum mutabilitate se varium exhibet, numquam id, quod fuerat, manet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 12–18. Sume word synd gehātene *anomala* oþþe *inequalia*. *Anomalus* is unemne, *inequalis* ungelīc, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 3. Ða unefne ł ungelīco burna woegas *diversos rivulorum tramites*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 9.

un-efne; *adv. Unequally, diversely*:—Swā unefne is eorþe þicce *sicut crassitudo terrae*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

un-efnlīc; *adj. Unequal, diverse*:—Unefenlīcra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5.

un-endebyrdlīce; *adv. In a disorderly manner, without order, irregularly*:—Gif hē unendebyrdlīce onet mid ðære spræce *si inordinate ad loquendum rapitur*, Past. 15; Swt. 93, 18. Ðonne ðæt mōd bið forlǣten and onstyred and tōdǣled ungedafenlīce and unendebyrdlīce on unðeáwas *si inordinatis dimissa motibus mens vitiis dissipatur*, 43; Swt. 315, 7. Unendebyrdlīce *inordinate*, Scint. 101, 14; 191, 3.

un-ered; *adj. Unploughed*:—Unered land *rus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 49.

un-ēðe, un-ēwisc. v. un-eáðe, un-ǣwisc.

un-fǣcne, -fācne; *adj. Without deceit, without fraud*:—Unfaecni, -fēcni *non subscivum*, Txts. 81, 1386. Unfǣcne (*printed* -sæcne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 16. Gif man mægð gebigeþ ceápi, geceápod sȳ, gif hit unfācne is, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Gif man mannan ofsleá, unfācne feó gehwilce gelde (*there should be no fraud as regards anything given in payment of the* wergild), 30; Th. i. 10, 4. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne talige Denum unfǣcne, freóndscipe fæstne, Beo. Th. 4143; B. 2068. Hæbbe hē him twēgen oþþe þreó unfācne ceorlas tō gewitnesse, L. H. G. 16; Th. i. 34, 4.

un-fæderlīce; *adv. In an unfatherly manner*:—Saturnus wæs swā wælhreów, ðæt hē fordyde his āgene bearn ealle būtan ānum and unfæderlīce macode heora līf tō lyre, Wulfst. 106, 6.

un-fǣge; *adj. Not fey, not appointed to die*:—Mæg unfǣge eáðe gedīgan weán and wrǣcsīð, se ðe Waldendes hyldo gehealdeþ *out of misery and exile may easily come one not appointed to die, who possesses God's favour*, Beo. Th. 4571; B. 2291. Wyrd oft nereþ unfǣgne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh, 1150; B. 573. [*Icel.* ū-feigr *not fey.*] v. un-fǣglīc.

un-fæger; *adj. Not fair, not beautiful, foul, ugly, horrid*:—Sió gefrēdnes mæg gefrēdan ðæt hit līchoma bið, ac hió ne mæg gefrēdan hwæþer hē bið ðe blac ðe hwīt, ðe fæger þe unfæger, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 12. Þincð his (*a dead man's*) neáwist lāþlīco and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Him of eágum stōd līge gelīcost leóht unfæger *from*

Grendel's eyes there shot a horrid light like flame, Beo. Th. 1459; B. 727. Se unfægera *larbata* (cf. hreófe *larbatos*, 86, 64: egisgrîma *larbula*, 112, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 68. [*Goth.* un-fagrs *ingratus: Icel.* û-fagr *ugly.*]

un-fægere; *adv. Unpleasantly, ungently, terribly, cruelly:*—Hê đæt unfægere wera cneórissum gewrecan þôhte, Cd. Th. 77, 11; Gen. 1273. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gâras, 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Sampson hewis doun of þa hirdis, hurtis þam unfaire, Alex. (Sk.) 1224, [and see Glossary.]

un-fægerness, e; *f. Foulness, ugliness, abomination:*—Unfegernis slitnese *abominatio desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15.

un-fêglîc; *adj. Not indicating impending death:*—Đæt is tâcn đînre hâele; swâ swâ lâeca gewuna is, đæt hê cweþaþ đonne hió seócne mon gesióþ, gef hê hwelc unfæglîc (ungefæglîc, Cot. MS.) tâcn (*a symptom which does not indicate that a disease is mortal*) him on geseóþ: mê þinc nû đæt đîn gecynd flîte swîþe swîþlîce wiþ đæm dysige *id, uti medici sperare solent, indicium est erectae jam resistentisque naturae*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. un-fæge.

un-fêhđ, e; *f. Absence of hostility;* the word refers to the abstention from the prosecuting of the feud, which under certain conditions it would be allowable for the kinsmen of a man to follow up:—Se đe þeóf gefêhđ, hê âh .x. sciff. . . . and đa mægas him swerian âđas unfêhđa (cf. unceases âđ, 35; Th. i. 124, 8, the circumstances in the two cases being similar), L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 6. v. un-fâh.

un-fêle; *adj. Evil, ill, bad:*—Unfæle (*printed* -sæle), gemâh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. (1) applied to living objects:—Hî wêndon đæt hit unfæle gâst (*phantasma*) wære, Mk. Skt. 6, 49. *Satiri* vel *fauni* vel *selini* vel *fauni ficarii* unfæle men, wudewâsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Unfæle men *satyri* vel *fauni*, wudewâsan *ficarii* vel *invii*, 60, 23-4. [Gif þe unfele man his wille folgeđ, and teđ him to unwrenches, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 27. Þe laþe gast cwelleþþ hemm þurrh his unnfæle þeowwess, Orm. 8034. Iđisse wildernesse beođ monie vuele bestes (unfeale bestes monie, MS. T.), A. R. 198, 2. Ȝef heo is atbroide þenne heo is unfele and forbrode, O. and N. 1381.] (2) applied to inanimate objects:—Ofet unfæle (*the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 45, 7; Gen. 723. Unfæle *dira* (the passage is: *dira vinculorum ligamina*, Ald. 44), Anglia xiii. 34, 178. [Þat water is unfæle, Laym. 22018. Þat lond is grislich and unfele, þe men beoþ wilde and unisele, O. and N. 1003. Þe stude (*hell*) is swiþe unvele (*rimes with* hele = *heal*), Misc. 73, 45. Cf. A seolcuđ mere . . . mid uniuele þingen, Laym. 21744.]

un-fæst; *adj. Not firm, unstable, unsteady, weak:*—Hû ne is đê nû genôh sweotole gesæd đæt seó wyrd đê ne mæg nâne gesælþa sellan, for đam đe êgþer is unfæst ge seó wyrd ge seó gesælþ *manifestum est, quod ad beatitudinem percipiendam fortunae instabilitas aspirare non possit*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 21. Hwæt getâcnaþ đonne đæt flæsc bûton unfæsđ weorc and hnesce . . .? Oft đeáh gebyreþ đætte sume on monegum weorcum unfæste beóđ ongietene *quid per carnes nisi infirma quaedam ac tenera acta signantur? Et plerumque contigit, ut quidam in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 14–17. Đonne đæt môd biđ on monig tôdæled, hit biđ on âne hwæm đe unfæstre *impar quisque invenitur ad singula, dum confusa mente dividitur ad multa*, 4; Swt. 37, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* un-festi *infirmus.*]

un-fæstende; *adj. Not fasting:*—Đæt ænig unfæstende man hûsles ne âbirige, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 1.

un-fæstlîce; *adv. Not firmly, uncertainly, vaguely:*—Đonne mon smeáđ on his môde ymb hwelc eorđlîc đing, đonne dêđ hê swelce hê hit âtîfre on his heortan, and swâ þweólîce and unfæstlîce hê âtîfreþ đæs đinges onlîcnesse on his môde đe hê đonne ymb smeáđ, Past. 21; Swt. 156, 13.

un-fæstrêd[e], -râd; *adj. Infirm of purpose, inconstant, unstable, weak:*—Unfæstræd *inconstans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 4. Đâ ongon hê êrest herigean on him đæt đæt hê fæsđrâdes wiste and sôna æfter đon suîđe lîđelîce hierd[d]e đa đe hê unfæsđrâde (unfæstrâdes, Cott. MSS.) wisse *prius in eis, quae fortia prospicit, laudat, et caute monendo postmodum, quae infirma sunt roborat*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 9. Đa ungestæđđegan and unfæsđrâdan *inconstantes*, 23; Swt. 177, 4: 42; Swt. 305, 11.

un-fæstrêdness, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy, levity:*—Hié wêndon đæt hê nyste hiera leohtmôdnesse and hiera unfæstrædnesse *dum de ipsa levitate motionis praedicatori suo se incognitos crederent*, Past. 32; Swt. 214, 2. On heora wandlunga hié gecŷþdon heora unfæstrædnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 32 note.

un-fâh; *adj. Not regarded as a foe,* used of the kinsmen of a criminal when not involved in the feud which their kinsman's guilt occasioned:—Gif hwâ heonanforđ ænigne man ofsleá, đæt hê wege sylf đa fæhđe . . . Gif hine seó mægđ forlæte . . . đonne wille ic đæt eall seó mægđ sŷ unfâh, bûtan đam handdædan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2–7. [*O. Frs.* un-fâch.] v. un-fæhþ.

un-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unroll:*—Unfealdaþ *replicant*, i. *revoluunt*, Scint. 140, 2. Hê đa bôc unfeóld *revoluit librum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 17.

un-feferig; *adj. Not feverish:*—Syle drincan on wîne, gif hê unfeferig sŷ; gif hê on fefere sŷ, syle drincan him on wætere, Lchdm. i. 164, 19.

un-fêlende; *adj. Unfeeling, callous:*—Yfele swilas unfêlende, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13.

un-feor[r]; *adv. Not far off.* I. marking position, *at no great distance off,* (1) where the point from which the distance is measured is given by an adverb:—Đær wæs unfeorr (-feor, MS. A.) ân swŷna heord *erat non longe ab illis grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Đâ geseah hê deófol đær unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) with dative:—Đâ hê wæs unfeor đam hûse *cum non longe esset a domo*, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Đæt is unfeor đære byrig Neapoli *quod est non longe a Neapoli*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 30: Cd. Th. 125, 22; Gen. 2083. Unfeor herge *haud procul a delubro*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 36. (3) with dative and adverb:—Se rinc him đær rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, Cd. Th. 177, 9; Gen. 2927. (4) with preposition:—Hî wæron unfeor fram lande *non longe erant a terra*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Fram đam mynstre unfeor wæs đære abbudissan mynster *a quo* (*monasterio*) *non longe illa monasterium habebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 1. (5) where the point from which distance is measured is implied:—Wutađ đætte unfeorr sié *scitote quod in proximo sit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 29. II. with verbs of motion, (*to*) *no great distance:*—Hig wendan unfeorr ût on Wealas *they marched a short distance into Wales*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 12.

un-feormigende *inexpiable:*—Đâ onhrân mîn môd hâlo andgit mid mê sylfre þencende đæt mê đone ingang belucen đa onfeormeganda mînra misdæda *the inexpiable circumstances of my misdeeds had closed the entrance for me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 426. v. feormian, III.

un-fêre; *adj. Incapacitated, disabled, infirm, feeble:*—Se wæs Æþelstânes biscopes gespelia syđđan hê unfêre wæs, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 21. [Þa iwærđ þe king unfere. Swa þe king seoc læi . . . ne mihte he þer of. beon hæl, Laym. 6780. Al unfer he it (*Moses's leprous hand*) fond, Gen. and Ex. 2810. Þat licour for to dele unto þe unfere, L. H. R. 115, 277. See also Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* û-fœrr *disabled.*]

un-flitme; *adv. Without dispute:*—Fin Hengeste elne unflitme âđum benemde đæt hê đa weálâfe ârum heólde (*Fin confirmed with oaths the terms he made with Hengest, and there was no dispute about the terms which were settled*), Beo. Th. 2198; B. 1097.

un-forbærned; *adj. Unburnt, not burnt up, not consumed by fire:*—Đær is đeáw, đonne đær biđ man deád, đæt hê lîđ inne unforbærned mid his mâgum and freóndum mônađ, . . . hwîlum healf geár đæt hî beóđ unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 19–24. Gyf man ân bân findeþ unforbærned, hî hit sceolan miclum gebêtan, Swt. 21, 12. Tiburtius eode ofer đa byrnendan glêda unforbærnedum fôtum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 380.

un-forboden; *adj. Unforbidden, not prohibited, free from any moral* or *legal hindrance:*—Đæt hî môston him beran unforboden flæsc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 91. Swâ ic hit hæbbe, swâ hit se sealde, đe tô syllanne âhte, unforboden (*no one had a right to forbid the entering into possession of the property*), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Unforboden and unbesacan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 234, 20. Gebohte se arcebisceop æt Ælfhêge đæt land æt Sendan mid .xc. pundum, and æt Sunnanbyrg mid .cc. mancussan goldes, unbecwedene and unforbodene wiđ ælcne man tô đære dægtîde; and hê him swâ đa land geâgnian derr, swâ him se sealde đe tô syllenne âhte, Chart. Th. 208, 38.

un-forbûgendlîc; *adj. Unavoidable, inevitable:*—Unforbûgendlîc *inevitabile*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 40.

un-forbûgendlîce; *adv. Without turning aside, constantly, fixedly:*—Ic cwæđ tô hire geornlîce and unforbûgendlîce behealdende and cweđende: Eálâ . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 431.

un-forburnen; *adj. Unburnt, not consumed by fire:*—Se wind âbær đone lîg tô đæs cyninges botle, swâ đæt him ne belæfde nân þing unforburnen, and hê sylf earfođlîce đam fŷre ætbærst, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 7.

un-forcûþ; *adj. Not despicable, not ignoble, not wicked, honourable, noble, good:*—Ic eom heard and strong, forđsîđes from, freán unforcûđ, Exon. Th. 479, 22; Rä. 63, 2. Hêr stynt unforcûđ eorl đe wile gealgian êþel dysne, Byrht. Th. 133, 16; By. 51. Eorl unforcûđ elnes gemyndig, Andr. Kmbl. 2527; An. 1265. Nâfre ic sâlidan sêlran mêtte . . . ic wille đê, eorl unforcûđ, biddan, 949; An. 475. Đegn unforcûđ, Menol. Fox 338; Men. 170. Hê þenceþ đæt his wîse þince eal unforcûþ, Exon. Th. 315, 14; Môd. 31. Cweđan ealle đæt unforcûđe đe him on standeþ egsa Dryhtnes *dicant qui timent Dominum*, Ps. Th. 117, 4.

un-forcûþlîce; *adv. Nobly, excellently:*—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth unforcûđlice, swâ him from yldrum æđelu wæron, Cd. Th. 103, 9; Gen. 1715.

un-fordyt[t]; *adj. Unobstructed, unstopped:*—Đa unfordyttan gemâgnesse *obstinatam importunitatem* (*garrulitatem*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 24.

un-forebyrdig; *adj. Impatient;* inpatiens, Scint. 8, 13.

un-fored. v. un-forod.

un-foresceáwod; *adj. Unconsidered, hasty, without due consideration:*—Næs hit nâ færlîc geđôht ođđe unforesceáwod ræd, đæt se ælmihtiga God đysne middangeard gesceóp, ac wæs êfre æt fruman on his êcum ræde, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5.

un-foresceáwodlîc; *adj. Hasty, inconsiderate, rash:*—On scyterês oþþe on færfyll, unforesceáwodlîc *in preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 44. v. un-forsceáwodlîc.

un-forfeored (un-forfored (?). v. un-forodlīc; *also* ungebrocenre *extricabili*, 33, 7: perhaps in each case *inextricabilis* should be read, cf. untōsliten *inextricabilis*, 110, 60); *adj. Unbroken;* extricabile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 22. v. forod.

un-forgifen; *adj.* I. *unforgiven:*—Ealle scylda ðe wiđ God beóđ ungebētta beóđ unforgifne on dōmes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. II. *not given in marriage* (cf. *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal; Icel.* ū-gefinn *unmarried*):—Unforgifenum *innupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 19.

un-forgitende; *adj. Not forgetful, mindful:*—Dīnra gewinna and earfođa ic eom unforgitende, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 22.

un-forgolden; *adj. Unremunerated, not paid for:*—Nafa đū āne niht unforgolden dæs weorc ðe ðē wirce *do not leave unpaid for a night the work of him that works for thee*, Lev. 19, 13.

un-forhæfedness, e; *f. Incontinence:*—Gȳfernyss mōder ys unforhæfednysse (*incontinentiae*), Scint. 89, 14. Unforhæfdnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 36.

un-forhladen; *adj. Unexhausted:*—Unforhladenum *inexaustis*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 39.

un-forht; *adj. Not frightened, not afraid, fearless, intrepid:*—Dæt geđyld stent unforht betweónan đara leahtra truman *patientia inter acies vitiorum intrepida stat*, Gl. Prud. 17 b. Hwæt eart đū, đū ðe swā unforht ūs tō eart cumen? Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 18, 262: Cd. Th. 199, 7; Exod. 335: Exon. Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601: Rood Kmbl. 218; Kr 110. Se Hǣlend unforht āxode, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 13: Exon. Th. 255, 5; Jul. 209. On wicge sæt ombeht unforht, Beo. Th. 579; B. 287. Him seó unforhte āgeaf andsware, Exon. Th. 251, 18; Jul. 147. Unforhte mōde hē geneálǣhte đære stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Se man hȳwaþ hine sylfne mihtine and unforhtne, Wulfst. 53, 15. Wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180: Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Hī unforhte and blīþe underþnigon deáþ *mortem laeti subiere*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Dæt hī đȳ baldran and đȳ unforhtran wǣron (dæt heora compweorodes mōd đȳ unforhtre beón sceolde, col. 2) *sperantes minus animos militum trepidare*, 3, 18; S. 546, 24.

un-forhte; *adv. Fearlessly:*—Hē wille leóde etan unforhte, Beo. Th. 892; B. 444.

un-forhtigende; *adj. Not fearing, fearless:*—Hē wolde leódum bodian on fyrlenum lande unforhtigende, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 29.

un-forhtlīce; *adv. Fearlessly, without fear:*—Unforhtlīce *non trepide*, R. Ben. 20, 18. Hē unforhtlīce đa strǣle đara āwerigdra gāsta him fram āsceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Twā swalewan hī setton unforhtlīce on đa sculdra Gūdlāces, 10; Gdwin. 52, 9: Homl. Th. i. 508, 1: ii. 558, 30. Hē đȳ unforhtlīcor đone deáþ ārǣfnode, Shrn. 129, 21.

un-forhtmōd; *adj. Fearless:*—Ic unforhtmōd đæs drences onfō, Homl. Th. i. 72, 17. Sixtus unforhtmōd tō his preóstum clypode: 'Mīne gebrōđra, ne beó gē āfyrhte, and eōwer nān him ne ondrǣde đa scortan tintregunga,' 416, 6.

un-forlǣten; *adj. Not left:*—Unforlētne *non relicto*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 20.

un-formolsniendlīc; *adj. Undecaying, incorruptible:*—Unforwurdenlīcne ł [unfor]molsniendlīcne (*or* [un]molsniendlīcne?) *incorruptam, immarcescibilem*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 37.

un-formolsnod; *adj. Undecayed:*—His līchama līđ unformolsnod, Th. An. 124, 4.

un-formolten; *adj. Unconsumed, undigested:*—Se wītega wæs gehealden unformolten on đæs hwæles innođe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 7.

un-forod(-ed); *adj. Unbroken, inviolate:*—Werige hine se Francisca mid unforedan āþe, L. W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Wē sceolon healdan đone brōđerlīcan bend unforedne, Homl. Th. i. 260, 29. v. next word.

un-forodlīc; *adj. Indissoluble:*—Unforedlīcre racent[e]ágæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 9. Unforedlīcum bende *inextricabili* (*indissoivibili*) *repagulo*, 462, 73. Unforadlīce *inextricabile* (*vinculum*), 521, 75.

un-forrotigendlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, imperishable, incorruptible:*—Beó his calic of clǣnum antimbre geworht unforrotigendlīc, gylden ođđe seolfern ođđe tinen, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Unforrotiendlīc, 36; Th. ii. 360, 42.

un-forrotodlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, incorruptible, imperishable:*—Unforrotedlīces *immarcescibilis, imputribilis*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 45.

un-forsceáwodlīce; *adv.* I. *unexpectedly:*—Ōþ dæt đe hig (wildeór) cuman tō đām nettan unforsceáwodlīce *usque quo perveniant ad retia improvise*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. II. *without forethought, without consideration:*—Ne getīmode Thōme unforsceáwodlīce dæt hē ungeleáffull wæs, ac hit getīmode þurh Godes forsceáwunge, Homl. Th. i. 234, 19. Gif hē hit ǣne and unforsceáwodlīce gedyde *si semel et inconsiderate fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 24. v. un-foresceáwodlīc.

un-forswǣled; *adj. Unburnt, unscorched:*—Ic geseó feówer weras gangende onmiddan đam fȳre ungewemmede and unforswǣlede *ego video quatuor viros . . . ambulantes in medio ignis, et nihil corruptionis in eis est* (Dan. 3, 25), Homl. Th. ii. 20, 15.

un-forswigod; *adj. Not passed over in silence, not omitted:*—Ān weorc hē hæfde unforswigod . . . đæt wæs sealmsang *one work he never allowed to pass in silence . . . that was psalmsinging*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 35.

un-forswȳped; *adj. Unconquered:*—Ic dæs þoncunge dō đæm unforswȳþdum ūrum weorode *ago gratias inuicto exercitui nostro*, Nar. 2, 31.

un-fortredde *not destroyed by treading;* a name given to a plant that can grow in trodden paths, *knot-grass;* polygonum aviculare:—*Pilogonus et sanguinaria* dæt is unfortredde, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 66. Unfortrædde. Đeós wyrt ðe man *proserpinacam* and ōđrum naman unfortredde nemneþ, heó biđ cenned gehwǣr on begānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 112, 4-7. [Cf. way-grass, E. D. S. Plant Names: *O. H. Ger.* wege-trat *centenodia;* umbi-trat *serpinacia;* ana-tret *proserpinaca.*] v. next word.

un-fortreden; *adj. Not destroyed by treading:*—Unfortreden wyrt *appoligonius* (=*polygonum*), Lchdm. iii. 299, col. 2. v. preceding word.

un-forwandigendlīce; *adv. Unhesitatingly, freely, without regard to fear* or *shame:*—Gif đū wundrige dæt swā scamfæst fǣmne swā unforwandigendlīce đās word āwrāt, đonne wite đū đæt ic hæbbe þurh weax āboden, ðe nāne scame ne can, đæt ic silf ðē for scame secgan ne mihte, Ap. Th. 21, 9.

un-forwandodlīc; *adj. Undeterred by fear* or *shame, fearless, free:*—Dæt hē wiđstande mid his spræce đām unryhtwillendum ðe ðyses middangeardes waldaþ mid freóre and unforwandodlīcre stefne *voce libera hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 23. Đonne wēnaþ hié đæt hié sprecen for unforwandodlīcre and orsorglīcre ryhtwīsnesse *se credunt loqui per libertatem rectitudinis*, 41; Swt. 302, 5.

un-forwandodlīce; *adv.* I. *without swerving, directly:*—Forđrihte, unforwandedlīce *indeclinabiliter, inevitabiliter* (ad destinatum indeclinabiliter dirigit locum, Ald. 2), Hpt. 406, 4. II. *unexpectedly, suddenly:*—Unforwandedlīce *ex improviso, extemplo, subito*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 35. III. *with a disregard of fear, unhesitatingly, freely, fearlessly:*—Ne durron ryht freolīce lǣran and unforwandodlīce sprecan *loqui libere recta pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12: 41; Swt. 302, 2. Dæt mon openlīce and unforwandodlīce on ōđerne ræse mid tǣlinge *impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, 40; Swt. 297, 12. Æghwylc cristen man dō swā him þearf is . . . unforwandodlīce his synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 6: Wulfst. 180, 6: Homl. Ass. 141, 69. IV. *rashly, recklessly, inconsiderately, heedlessly:*—Unrædlīce, unforwandedlīce *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Đǣr biđ dæghwomlīce wōp . . . and endeleás cwylmiþg, tō đam Egeas onet unforwandodlīce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17.

un-forwealwod; *adj. Unwithered, undecayed:*—Bringan Drihtne unforwealwod wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 73, 25.

un-forwordenlīc; *adj. Undecayed, uncorrupt:*—Unforwurdenlīcne *incorruptam*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 36.

un-forworht; *adj. Not criminal, innocent:*—Wǣron earme men beswicene and ūt of đisan earde gesealde swȳđe unforworhte fremdum tō gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Ūre hlāfordes gerǣdnes is dæt man cristene menn and unforworhte of earde ne sylle, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Se ðe hit āwende æt unforworhtum þingum *he who sets aside the grant when there is no criminality on the part of the grantee* (cf. the phrase frequent in Oswald's charters: Gif hwā būton gewyrhtum hit ābrecan wille, iii. 21, 30, and often. See also, in another of Oswald's charters: Si quid praefatorum delicti praeuaricantis causa defuerit jurum, praevaricationis delictum secundum quod praesulis jus est emendet, aut illo quo antea potitus est dono et terra careat, vi. 125; and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 311), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 408, 5. [*O. Frs.* un-forwrocht *not forfeited.*] v. for-wyrcan.

un-forworht [*different from preceding word.* v. fōr-wyrcan (*l.* for-), *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* furi-wurchen *obstruere*]; *adj. Unobstructed, without hindrance, free;* the term is used of land that after several lives was to revert to the grantor, and seems to render the word *immunis* in the Latin charters:—On đa gerād, weorce hē đæt hē weorce, đæt đæt land seó unforworht intō đære hālgan stōwe (the Latin previously in the same charter is: Ad usum primatis in Weogornaceastre redeat inmunis. See also the passage: Tellus episcopali restituatur cathedrae absque ullius controversiae obstaculo, iii. 232, 24), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 396, 33: 397, 29: 384, 22. (The formula is common in Oswald's charters. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xxxiii, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 312.)

un-fracodlīce; *adv. Not dishonourably, honourably, virtuously:*—Ic wilnode andweorces tō đam weorce ðe mē beboden wæs tō wyrcanne, đæt wæs, đæt ic unfracođlīce and gerisenlīce mihte steóran and reccan đone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs *materiam gerendis rebus optavimus, quo ne virtus tacita consenesceret*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27.

un-frætewod; *adj. Unadorned, unpolished:*—Unfratewode *inculta*, Germ. 396, 180.

un-fremful; *adj. Unprofitable, not advantageous:*—Unfremful biđ đæt folc beó būtan steóre ođđe būtan ǣ him eallum tō hearme, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 126. Unfremful *imperfectum* (incomplete, not of use), Hpt. Gl. 524, 66.

un-fremu, e; *f. Hurt, loss, damage, detriment:*—Hû nyt bið dæt, ðeáh ðû ðê ealne middaneard and ealle eorðan wille gestrŷnan, gif ðû ðînre sâwle unfreme and forlorenesse gewyrcst? Anglia xi. 8, 29. Ðû blǽda nâme on treówes telgum, and mê on teónan ǽte ða unfreme, Cd. Th. 55, 12; Gen. 893. [Ðe man noteð wel his ȝiepshipe, þe birgeð him seluen wið his aȝene soule unfreme, and erneð after his soule freme, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 9.]

un-freóndlîce; *adv. In an unfriendly manner:*—Wê ðê freóndlîce wîc getǽhton, ðû ûs leánest nû unfreóndlîce, Cd. Th. 162, 30; Gen. 2689.

un-fricgende *not questioning:*—Mê sægde dæt wîf hire wordum selfa unfricgendum *the woman of her own accord told me without my asking*, Cd. Th. 160, 12; Gen. 2649.

un-friþ, es; *n.* I. *absence of peace, hostilities:*—Hêr wæs micel unfrið on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, and wel gehwǽr hergedon and bærndon *in this year there were constant hostilities in England through the Danes, and they harried and burned pretty well everywhere*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 1. Hêr âspôn Æðelwald ðone here tô unfriðe, dæt hié hergodon ofer Mercna land *in this year Ethelwold enticed the Danes to hostilities, so that they went across Mercia harrying*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Hê behêt dæt hê nǽfre eft tô Angelcynne mid unfriðe cumon nolde *he promised that he would never again come and disturb the peace of England*, 994; Erl. 133, 33. Se cyng bæd Godwine eorl faran intô Cent mid unfriða, ac se eorl nolde nâ geðwǽrian dære infare, forþan him wæs lâð tô âmyrrenne his âgenne folgað, 1048; Erl. 178, 8. For unfriðe *on account of hostilities*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26. Hié ne dorston forþ bî dære eá siglan for unfriþe; for dæm dæt land wæs eall gebûn on ôþre healfe dære eás *they durst not sail on past the river for fear of being attacked; for the land was all cultivated on the other side of the river*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 22. II. referring to the king's peace, *the state of being out of the king's peace:*—Fare se ealdorman tô; gif hê nelle, fare se cyning tô; gif hê nelle, licge se ealdordôm on unfriðe (*the old Latin version renders this:* adeat aldremannus; si nolit, rex; si nolit, sit pars illa praeter pacem), L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 34. [Membriz hefde inomen griđ, ah sone he makede unfriđ, Laym. 2557. *O. Frs.* on-frede, un-fretho: *O. H. Ger.* un-fridu: *Ger.* un-friede: *Icel.* û-friðr.]

unfriþ-flota, an; *m. A hostile fleet:*—Se[ò] unfriðflota wæs ðæs sumeres gewend tô Rîcardes rîce, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 5.

unfriþ-here, es; *m. A hostile army, an army that is carrying on hostilities:*—Com se ungemetlîca unfriðhere tô Sandwîc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 16. On ðissum geáre wæs ðet gafol gelǽst ðam unfriðehere, 1007; Erl. 141, 13.

unfriþ-land, es; *n. A hostile country, a country with which hostilities are being carried on:*—Gyf Æðelrêdes cynges friðman cume on unfriðland (*terram hostilem*, Latin version), and se here ðǽrtô cume, hæbbe frið his scip and ealle his ǽhta, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 7.

unfriþ-mann, es; *m. A man of a country not at peace with another, a man of a hostile country:*—Gif hê his ǽhta bere geman[g] ðara unfriðmanna ǽhta intô hûse, þolie his ǽhta *si pecuniam suam inter pecuniam unfriðmannorum*, i. e. *pacem non habentium, in domo mittat, perdat pecuniam suam* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 11. [*O. Frs.* unfreth-monn.] v. preceding word.

unfriþ-scip, es; *n.* I. *a ship which is carrying on hostilities:*—Ðam cynge com word dæt unfriðscipa lǽgen be westan and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. II. *a ship belonging to a hostile country:*—Ælc ceápscip friđ hæbbe ðe binnan mûðan cuman(-e?), þêh hit unfriðscyp sŷ, gyf hit undrifen bið *omnis ceapscip*, i. e. *navis institoris, pacem habeat, quae in portum veniet, licet navis sit inimicorum, si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 21.

un-frôd; *adj.* I. *not old:*—Ðâ wæs gegongen guman(-û, MS.) unfrôdum (cf. geongum, 5712; B. 2860) earfoðlîce, dæt hê on eorðan geseah ðone leófestan bleátne gebǽran, Beo. Th. 5635; B. 2821. II. *not wise, ignorant, rude.* [*Goth.* un-frôþs *foolish: Icel.* û-fróðr *ignorant.*] v. next word.

un-frôdness, e; *f. Ignorance, rudeness:*—Unfrôdnyssa (cf. edwîtu, R. Ben. 97, 7) geþyldelîce beran *difficultatem patienter portare*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 14.

un-from; *adj. Not strong, feeble, weak:*—Dæt hê sleac wǽre, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4382; B. 2188. Eágan ðîne gesâwon dæt ic ealles wæs unfrom on ferhþe *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

un-fûl; *adj. Not foul, good;* but the word glosses *insulsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 50.

un-fulfremed; *adj. Imperfect:—Praeteritum imperfectum*, dæt is unfulfremed forðgewiten, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 3. Dæt hî didon unfulfremed (*imperfectum*) forlǽtende, R. Ben. Interl. 24, 1. Ða ðing ðe hê unfullfremed gemêtte *ea quae minus perfecta reperit*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 2.

un-fulfremedness, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Dæt hî murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 13. Unfulfremednisse mîne (*imperfectum meum*) gesêgun êgan ðîn, Ps. Surt. 138, 16.

un-fulfremming, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Unfulfremmingce mîne *imperfectum meum*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 16.

un-fûliende; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfûliendre clǽnnysse *imputribilis pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 46.

un-fûliendlîc; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfûliendlîcere gecynde *imputribilis naturae*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 36.

un-fullod; *adj. Unbaptized:*—Swâ hwylc mæssepreóst se ðe wite dæt hê unfullod sŷ, fullige man hine *omnis presbyter, qui noverit quod non sit baptizatus, baptizetur*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 23. Be unfullodon mæssepreóste, Th. ii. 128, 17.

un-fulworht; *adj. Unfinished, uncompleted, imperfect:*—Ða ðe . . . swâ hwylce bysiga swâ hŷ on handa hæfdan unfulworhte lǽtaþ *ex occupatis manibus quod agebant inperfectum relinquentes*, R. Ben. 20, 3.

un-fyrn; *adv.* I. of past time, *not long ago:*—Weorþodan wê nû unfyrn for tên nihtum ðone symbeldæg foran tô ðyssum ondweardan dæge *not long ago now, ten days from to-day, we celebrated the festival*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 9. II. of future time, *before long:*—Secgas mîne gearwe sindon; ða ðê unfyrn faca feorh ætþringan, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Nû ic fundige tô ðê of ðisse worulde; nû ic wât dæt ic sceal ful unfyr[n] faca, Exon. 454, 32; Hy. 4, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* û-forn *not old.*] Cf. un-gefyrn, -geára.

un-gænge, ungc, un-gæhtendlîc. v. un-genge, unc, un-geeahtendlîc.

un-geǽwed; *adj. Unmarried:*—Uniǽwedan *innuptis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 17.

un-geandet[t]; *adj. Unconfessed:*—Dæt gê nǽfre ne lâton ǽnige synne ungeandet . . . dæt gê lâton ǽnig ðing ungeandett . . . dæt se deófol eów nâge nâht on tô bestelenne ungeandettes, Wulfst. 135, 9–32.

un-geára; *adv.* I. of past time, *not long ago, lately:*—Ic wæs ungeára on niht âbysgod on wæccum *nuper occupatus noctu vigiliis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 39. Dæt wæs ungeára, dæt ic ǽnigra mê weána ne wênde bôte gebîdan, Beo. Th. 1868; B. 932. II. of the future, *before long, soon:*—Ðone egesfullan dômes dæg, se cumeþ nû ungeára, Blickl. Homl. 101, 28. Ungeára nû, Cd. Th. 289, 9; Sat. 395: Beo. Th. 1209; B. 602. Ðû ungeára deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 8; Jul. 124. Cf. un-fyrn.

un-gearu; *adj.* I. *not ready, not prompt, indisposed* to act:—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehâten, dæt is slǽwð on Englisc, ðonne ðam menn ne lyst nân gôd dôn and hê bið ǽfre ungearu tô ǽlcere duguðe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 299. [Ungearu to elchere duȝeðe, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 28.] II. *not ready, not in a fit state* for use:—Ðŷ læs sió earc sî ungearo tô beranne *ut ad portandum arcam nulla mora praepediat*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 11. Ðŷ læs hine ǽnig wuht gǽlde ungearowes (-ewes, Cott. MSS.), ðonne mon ða earce beran scolde *ut, cum portari arcam opportunitas exigit, portandi tarditas nulla generetur*, Swt. 171, 23. IIa. of land, *uncultivated:*—Gûðlâc dæs wîdgillan wêstenes ða ungearawan stôwe ðǽr gemêtte, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. III. *not ready, not prepared* for attack:—Wê ðê beód holde, gif ðû ûs hŷran wilt, oþþe ðec ungearo (-geára ?) eft gesêcaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 9; Gû. 252. Hê on ungearone ðone Ôsrîc mid his fyrde becom and hine mid ealle his weorude âdylgode *Osricum erumpens subito cum suis omnibus imparatum cum suo exercitu delevit*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 26. Ælc here hæfð ðŷ læssan cræft ðonne hê cymð, gif hine mon ǽr wât, ǽr hê cume; for ðæm hê gesihð ða gearwe ðe hê wênde dæt hê sceolde ungearwe findan. Him wǽre ðonne iéðre dæt hê hira ǽr gearra wênde, ðonne hê hira ungearra wênde, and hî gearuwe mêtte *dum contra ictum quisque paratior redditur, hostis, qui se inopinatum credidit, eo ipso, quo praevisus est, enervatur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 27–31. Þeóf forfêhð slâpe gebundne eorlas ungearwe, Exon. Th. 54, 27; Cri. 875. Andra besierede dæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfde on ânre niht ungearwe *exercitum incautum Andro oppresserat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2. Hié fôron ût nihtes and cômon on ungearwe men, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Hê nihtes on ungearwe hî on bestæl *ex improviso adgredi et insperatas circumvenire maluerit*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Hié on Ahtêne ungearwe becôman and hié gefliémdon *Agesilaus improvisus bello supervenit*, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 15. Dæt hê on ða burgware on ungearwe becôme *quibus repente incautam urbem opprimeret*, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 32: 4, 10; Swt. 196, 25. Hê on ungearwe on Ahtêne mid firde gefôr, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* un-garo *imparatus.*]

un-geârwyrd; *adj. Not honoured, not respected:*—Ungeârwyrd *intemerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 25.

un-geáþe = un-eáþe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28.

un-geâxod; *adj. Unasked:*—Hê ungeâxod clypode: 'Ic eom cristen,' Homl. Th. i. 428, 6.

un-gebeard[e ?], -bierde, -bird (-byrd); *adj. Beardless, young:*—Ungebyrd *investis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 28: 92, 54. Ungebarde hysse *effebo hircitallo* (cf. beardleás hysse, Hpt. 487, 78), ii. 82, 32. Ða ungebyrdan heápas *investes catervas*, 44, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giparta *sine barba, impubis.*]

un-gebeorhlîce; *adv. Not safely, rashly* (?), *intemperately* (?):—

Lufiaþ, gē weras, eówere wîf on ǣwe; ne beó gē bitere him ungebeorhlîce (*nolite amari esse ad illas*, Col. 3, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 26.

un-gebēt[t]; *adj.* I. of things, *unamended, uncorrected;* in reference to sin, *not amended through the penance prescribed by the church*:—Scylde ðe an hiera ealra gewitnesse gedôn wæs and dâgiett ungebētt (-bēt, Hatt. MS.) *culpam quae apud eos et perpetrata fuerat, et incorrecta remanebat*, Past. 32; Swt. 210, 7. Gyf hē ǣnigne gylt ungebēt hæfð, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 29. Ealle scylda, ðe wið God beóð ungebētta, beóð unforgifne on dômes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. II. of persons, *unatoned* because 'bôt' has not been made:—Đâ wæs hē disse spæce, ægðer ge on lîfe and æfter, ungelâdod ge ungebētt *he was, both when alive and afterwards, uncleared from this charge and unatoned* (i. e. neither was his innocence proved nor was the case settled by the payment of 'bôt'), Chart. Th. 540, 4. [*Icel.* û-bættr *unatoned.*]

un-gebierde. v. un-gebearde.

un-gebîged; *adj. Unbent*:—Unibîgedre *inflexi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 23.

un-gebîgendlîc; *adj. Inflexible;* in grammar, *indeclinable*:—Ungebîgendlîc *inflexibile*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 34. Đâs naman synd *indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd ungebîgendlîce . . . *nugas* is ungebîgendlîc on declînunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2–6.

un-gebleoh; *adj. Of different colours, unlike*:—Ungebleoh *discolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 16: *discolor, i. dissimilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 79.

un-gebletsod; *adj. Unblessed*:—Sume ic funde bûtan Godes tâcne, gȳmeleáse, ungebletsade, Exon. Th. 271, 34; Jul. 492.

un-geblȳged; *adj. Undismayed*:—Him færinga âdl in gewôd; hē on elne swâ þeáh ungeblȳged bâd beorhtra gehâta blîþe in burgum, Exon. Th. 158, 23; Gû. 913. [Cf. Þa iwarð þat folc swiðe abluied (*stupebant omnes*, Acts 2, 7), O. E. Homl. i. 89, 31. *O. H. Ger.* plûcheit *diffidentia: M. H. Ger.* er-bliugen *to frighten: Icel.* bljúgr *shy: Dan.* bly: *Swed.* blyg. See also Diefenbach's Gothic Dict. i. 307, § c.] Cf. â-blîcgan.

un-geboden; *adj. Unsummoned, unbidden*:—Þreó mōtlâþu ungeboden on .xii. mônþum *the tenant attended three courts without summons in the year*, Chart. Th. 433, 22. *Perhaps the word is to be found in the phrase* de placito ungebendro (ungebendeo, MS. R.=ungebodene?), L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 21. Cf. Tribus principalibus mallis, qui vulgo *ungeboden ding* vocantur . . . tria plebiscita, quae dicuntur *ungeboten* . . . tria judicia per annum, quae dicuntur judicia *non indicta*, Grmm. R. A. 823.

un-geboht; *adj. Unbought*:—Ic hēr on sôðre gewitnesse stande, unâbeden and ungeboht, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-geboren; *adj. Unborn*:—Ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, L. A. G. proem.; Th. i. 152, 6.

un-gebrocen; *adj. Unbroken*:—Ungebrocenre *extricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 7. v. un-forfeorod.

un-gebrocod; *adj. Unafflicted, uninjured*:—Đonne wē manna lîchoman derigaþ, bûton wē ðære sâwle derian magon, ða lîchaman þurhwuniaþ on heora âwyrdnysse . . . Đonne hī gelȳfaþ ðæt wē godas sind . . . wē forlætaþ ðone lîchaman ungebrocodne, and cēpaþ ðære sâwle, Homl. Th. i. 464, 6.

un-gebrosnendlîc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Ða ungebrosnendlîcan limo *incorrupta membra*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 29.

un-gebrosnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Ungebrosnad *incorruptus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Đâ wæs heó swâ ungebrosnad gemēted swâ heó ðȳ ilcan dæge wære forðfēred, Shrn. 94, 36. His handa siondan ungebrosnode in ðære cynelîcan ceastre, 114, 1: Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 568, 24.

un-gebrosnung, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Ungebrosnunge onfēhð *incorruptionem recipit*, Scint, 71, 2.

un-gebunden; *adj. Unbound*:—Sume syndon *absolutiuae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 13.

un-gebyde, un-gebyrd. v. un-gebyrde, un-gebearde.

un-gebyrde; *adj. Not natural, uncongenial*:—Ælc gesceaft flîhþ ðætte him wiþerweard biþ and ungebyrde (? -byde, Fox) and ungelîc, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 23.

un-gebyredlîc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungebyredlîc *incongruum*, Rtl. 179, 34.

un-gecirred; *adj. Unconverted*:—Đȳ læs ðe ǣnig ungecyrred woroldman mid ungewitte regules geboda âbræce, Lchdm. iii. 442, 1.

un-geclǣnsod; *adj. Uncleansed, unpurified*:—Swâ hwâ swâ ungeclǣnsod byð, hē gefrēt ðæs fȳres ǣðm, Homl. Th. i. 616, 23: L. E. I. 44; Th. ii. 440, 21. v. un-clǣnsod.

un-geconâwen; *adj. Unknown*:—Hē fela þinga forðteáh ðe ðam folce ungecnâwe[n] wæs and ungewunelîc, Ap. Th. 17, 13.

un-gecnirdness, e; *f. Negligence, want of diligence*:—Menige sind ðe ðurh ungecnyrdnysse ðisum ðeówan (*the slothful servant in the parable*) geefenlǣcaþ, Homl. Th. ii 552, 35.

un-gecoplîc; *adj. Unfit, inconvenient, troublesome;* importunus:—Saca mid ungecoplîcum *quarrels with rude fellows*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 18. v. un-gedafenlîc.

un-gecoplîce; *adv. Unsuitably, unseasonably*:—Ongecoplîce *importune*, Scint. 80, 14.

un-gecoren; *adj.* I. *unchosen, unselected;* used in reference to those who swore along with another, when they were not selected by the party making oath from a number of persons named to him, as was the case in the *cyre-âð*, q. v.:—Đæt hē ðone âð funde, gif hē mæhte, ungecorenne, ðe se onspeca on gehealden wære. Gif hē ðone ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men and begēte ðara syxa ǣnne æt ânum hrȳðere, i. e. *if he could bring those to swear with him, that the claimant was satisfied with, there was no need to nominate persons from whom he was to choose; if he could not, then six men were to be nominated and from them he was to get one for every ox* (*or its equivalent*) *that was in dispute*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. Đonne môt hē syxa sum ungecorenra, ðe getrȳwe sȳn, ðone âð syllan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 12. II. *reprobate, evil*:—For ðissum lǣnan lîfe ic sylle ðæt unlǣne, for ðyssum ungecorenum ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ða burhware (*of Jerusalem*) him (*Christ*) wæron for heora ungeleáfan and mândǣdum swîþe forhogde and ungecorene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. [*Goth.* ùn-gakusans *ἀδόκιμος, reprobus.* Cf. *Icel.* û-kjörligr *wretched.*] v. next word.

un-gecost; *adj. Bad, evil, vicious*:—On ungecostum ðeáwum *moribus improbis*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1. v. un-cyst, *and preceding word.*

un-gecwême; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable;* ingratus, Scint. 38, 15.

un-gecȳd[d], -gecȳðed; *adj. Undeclared*:—Gif ceáp ofer .v. niht ungecȳd on gemǣnre lǣse wunaþ, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 1.

un-gecynde; *adj. Unnatural*:—Nim swâ wuda swâ wyrt of ðære stōwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne, and sette on ungecynde stōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðǣr nâuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27 note. Hié hæfdun hiera cyning âworpenne Ósbryht and ungecyndne (*not of the royal race*; cf. 'non de regali prosapia progenitum,' Asser.) cyning underfēngon, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 10. [We scullen of londe driuen unicunde (*foreigners*), Laym. 18429.] v. next word.

un-gecyndelîc; *adj.* I. *unnatural, not in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Ungecyndelîc is ælcre wuhte, ðæt hit wilnige deáþes, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 7. II. *not natural, supernatural*:—Ungecyndelîc fȳr cymð fǣrunga on eówre burga, Wulfst. 297, 13. III. *unnatural, contrary to nature, monstrous*:—Hit is ungecyndelîcu ofermōdgung ðæt se monn wilnige ðæt hine his gelîca ondrǣde *contra naturam superbire est, ab aequali velle timeri*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 11. Swîþe ungecyndelîc yfel, ðæt ða bearn sieredon ymbe ðone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Gecyndelîcra synna oþþe ungecyndelîcra, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 24: Anglia xi. 98, 19. On ungecyndelîcum þingum *in rebus naturae contrariis*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: Anglia xi. 3, 78. Wē fram dæge tō ôþrum geâxiaþ ungecyndelîco wîtu and ungecyndelîce (-cynelîce, MS.) deáþas tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hwæt wǣre ungecyndlîcre, gif God næfde on eallum his rîce nâne frige sceaft under his anwealde, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28.

un-gecyndelîce; *adv. Unnaturally*:—And sǣ hē dēð beón ungemetlîce and ungecyndelîce swîþe âstyrode, Wulfst. 196, 3.

un-gedæftlîce, -gedæftelîce; *adv. Unseasonably, unsuitably*:—'Đæt ðū lǣre ægðer ge gedæftlîce ge ungedæftlîce (-dæfte-, Cott. MSS.).' Đeáh hē cuǣde un[ge]dæftelîce, hē cuæð ðeáh ǣr gedæftelîce '*insta opportune, importune.*' *Dicturus importune praemisit opportune*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 16.

un-gedæftness, e; *f. Importunity, unseasonableness*:—Đonne sió ungedæftnes hit ne cann eft gedæftan *si habere importunitas opportunitatem nescit*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 19.

un-gedafenlîc; *adj. Unbecoming, unseemly, unmannerly*:—Ungedafenlîc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Đæt hit ungedafenlîc sig *quod indecorum sit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 22. Đæt man intō circan ǣnig þinge ne lōgige, ðæs ðe ðārtō ungedafenlîc sī, L. Edg. C. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. Mid ungedafenlîcre and unwærlîcre ofersprǣce *loquacitatis incauta importunitate*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 19. Saca mid ungedafenlîcum *quarrels with unmannerly fellows* (v. un-gecoplîc), Lchdm. iii. 204, 20. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlîce wîsan smeágeaþ, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 22. Gif preóst on circan ungedafenlîce þinge gelōgige, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 26; Th. ii. 294, 12.

un-gedafenlice; *adv. Unbecomingly, unseasonably, inordinately, in an unseemly manner, indecently*:—Ôðer ðara irsunga bið tō ungemetlîce and tō ungedafenlîce âtyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall *illa ira in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur*, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 13. Đeáh hwelc man ungemetlîce and ungedafenlîce wilnige ðæt hē scile his hlîsan tōbrǣdan, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 20. Boda Godes word ǣgðer ge gedafenlîce ge ungedafenlîce *preach God's word both in season and out of season*, Homl. Ass. 12, 306. Be ðam men ðe ungedafenlîce hǣmð *de homine qui turpiter fornicatur*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 9.

un-gedafenlîcness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungedafenlîcnyssum *inopportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. v. gedafenlîcness.

un-gedafniendlîc; *adj. Unseemly, indecent*:—Unidafniendlîc fûlnes *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 60.

un-gedēfe; *adj. Troublesome, disagreeable*:—Cild âcenned ungedēfe, ofermōd, felasprecol, Lchdm. iii. 192, 22. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht ðîne æceras bētan, gif hī nellaþ wel wexan oþþe ðǣr hwilc ungedēfe þing on gedôn bið, i. 398, 2. Mannum ungedēfum *hominibus importunis*,

Scint. 38, 15. Ungeþeáwfæstan and ða ungedéfan þreán *indisciplinatos et inquietos arguere*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1.

un-gedéfelíce; *adv. Unfitly, in a way that ill suits the conditions of a case*:—Wæs ðam yldestan ungedéfelíce mǽges dǽdum morþorbed strēd . . . Hǽðcyn his mǽg ofscēt, brōðor ōðerne *for the eldest unfitly, by a kinsman's deeds, was the death-couch spread . . . Hæthcyn with his arrow slew his kinsman, brother slew brother*, Beo. Th. 4862; B. 2435.

un-gedered(-od); *adj. Unhurt, uninjured*:—Ic bidde ðē, u ca peruica, . . . ðæt ðū mē gegearwie, ðæt ic sȳ ungedered fram āttrum and fram yrsunge *te precor, uica peruica, ut ea mihi prestes, ut a uenenis et ab iracundia interus sim*, Lchdm. i. 314, 10. Hē æfter ðam drence ansund and ungederod ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 574, 12. Ne sceal hē ungederod ðæs ēcan līfes brūcan, ii. 336, 20. Hē wunade betwux eallum deórcynne ungederod, i. 486, 35: Homl. Ass. 71, 169. Ān man mihte faran ofer his rīce mid his bōsum full goldes ungederad, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 5. Ðære ungedereðan *inlibatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 16. Seó leó heóld ðæt cild ungederod, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 183.

un-gedrehtlíce; *adv. Unwearíedly, indefatigably*; infatigabiliter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

un-gedyrstig; *adj. Faint-hearted, diffident*:—Ða unmōdigan and ða ungedyrstigan wēnaþ ðæt ðæt suīðe forsewenlīc sié ðætte hié dōð and forðon weorðaþ oft ormōde *pusillanimes vehementer despecta putant esse, quae faciunt, et idcirco in desperatione franguntur*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 10.

un-geeahtendlíc; *adj. Inestimable*:—Mid ða sylfan mycelnysse ðes ungeæhtendlīcan (ungeendedlīcan and [un]geeahtendlīcan, MS. B.) gerȳnes *ipsa inaestimabilis mysterii magnitudine*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 11.

un-geendigendlíc; *adj. Indefinite, infinitive*:—Gif ic cweðe: *Nescio, quis hoc fecit*, ðonne byð se *quis* infinitivum, ðæt is, ungeendigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 113, 16: 116, 14. Ðæt fīfte gemet is *infinitivus*, ðæt is ungeendigendlīc, forðan ðe ðǽr ne byð nān sprǽc geendod, 21; Zup. 126, 7.

un-geendod; *adj.* I. *endless, without end, not coming to an end*:—God is ǽfre unbegunnen and ungeendod, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 10: Homl. Th. i. 8, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16. Ðǽr is ðæt ēce blis and ðæt ungeendode rīce, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30, 24. Gif ðū getælest ða hwīle disses hwīlendlīcan wið ðæs ungeendodan līfes hwīla, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. Swā ēcum līfe swā ungeendedlīcum wīte *sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 14. Geond ungeendode worulde, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Ðæra gesǽlða ðe him ungeendode becuman sculon *felicitas, quae sine transitu attingitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 30. II. *infinite, very great* in number, extent, etc.:—Se hine slōh on ðæt næsþyrl, ðæt ðǽr ūt fleów ungeendod blōd, Shrn. 112, 31. Ungeendodre lengo *infinitae longitudinis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Ungeendedum forbeácnum *infinitis prodigiis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 67.

un-geendodlíc; *adj. Infinite*:—Nis nō tō metanne ðæt geendodlīce wiþ ðæt ungeendodlīce *infiniti atque finiti nulla poterit esse collatio*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 13. v. un-geeahtendlīc.

un-geféglíc, un-geférum. v. un-fǽglīc, un-gefēre.

un-gefandod; *picpl. Not tried, not experienced*:—Sint tō manigenne ða ðe ðonne giet ungefandod habbaþ flǽslīcra scylda *admonendi sunt peccata carnis ignorantes*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 19: 409, 16, 22.

un-gefaren; *adj. Untravelled, without a road*:—On ungefarenum and on wæterigum *in invio et in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 62, 3: 106, 40). v. un-gefēre, -gefēred, -gefērne.

un-gefeálíce; *adv. Joylessly, miserably*:—Beornrǽd fēng tō rīce and lytle hwīle heóld and ungefeálīce, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 3.

un-gefége; *adj. Unsuitable, absurd*; ineptus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 38. [Ferde he hauede inoh, muchel and unifeie (onimete, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5573. *O. H. Ger.* un-gifōgi *importunus, enormis*.] v. un-gefōg.

un-gefēle; *adj. Without feeling, without sensation, insensible*:—Ða lǽcedōmas ðe wē lǽrdon ðæt mon dyde tō ðære ungefēlan heardnesse ongunnenre on ðære lifre, Lchdm. ii. 212, 15.

un-gefēled; *adj. Not possessed of feeling, insensible*:—Ðonne seó ungefēlde āheardung ðære lifre tō langsum wyrð, Lchdm. ii. 210, 3. Gif ðæt līc tō ðon swīþe ādeádige, ðæt ðǽr nān gefēlnes on ne sié, ðonne scealt ðū eal ðæt deáde and ðæt ungefēlde of āsnīþan, 82, 27.

un-gefēre; *adj.* I. lit. *impassable*:—Ungefēre *vel* wegleás pæð *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. On ungefērum *in invio*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 40. Mid wēstenum and ungefǽrum londum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. II. fig. *impervious, impenetrable*:—Ða mōd ðe Dryhtne ungefēru sint *mentes Deo impenetratae*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 23.

un-gefēre; *adv. Impassably*:—Ungefēre [*im*]*pervie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 61: 69, 17.

un-gefēred; *adj. Unapproached, inaccessible*:—Feldas and wudu and dūna, ða wǽron monnum ungefērde for wildeórum and wyrmum, Nar. 20, 11. In ān nearo fæsten micel ungefēredra mōra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. v. un-gefaren.

un-gefērendlíc (?); *adj. Inaccessible, difficult of access*:—Fōran wē þurh ða ungefērenlīcan (-fērend-?) eorþan, Nar. 17, 7.

un-gefērlíc; *adj. That cannot be united* or *that separates*; applied to war in which those, who naturally should be comrades, are opposed, *civil, social*:—Wearþ ofer ealle Italia ungefērlīc unsibb *sociale bellum tota commovit Italia*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 232, 31: 5, 10 tit.; Swt. 5, 31. Ungefērlīces *dissociabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 39. v. next word.

un-gefērlíce; *adv. In civil war*:—Hē .v. gefeoht ungefērlīce (wel cynelīce gefeaht and, MS. C.) þurhteáh *bella civilia quinque gessit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 25. v. preceding word.

un-gefērne; *adj. Impassable*:—In ungefoernum *in invio*, Ps. Surt. 106, 40. In ðæm ungefoernan, 62, 3.

un-gefeþered; *adj. Unfeathered*:—Ungefeþeredne *inplumem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 21.

un-gefōg(-fōh); *adj.* I. *immense*:—Hī nāmon sceattas genōge sylfrene and gyldene ungefōge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 199. II. in a bad sense, *intemperate, immoderate excessive*:—Seó þwyre sāwul on hwīlwendlīcum bricum bið ungefōh, Homl. Th. i. 408, 15. Hefigtȳme leahter is ungefōh fyrwitnys, ii. 374, 3. Hē wæs mid ungefōhre gȳtsunge ontend, i. 414, 5. [He sloh þer uniuoȝe, moni and inoȝe, Laym. 21793. Noldest þu nefre ben inouh, buten þu hefdest unifouh, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 23. *O. Frs.* un-efōg.]

un-gefōge; *adv. Immensely, exorbitantly*:—Ðǽr beóð ða swiftan hors ungefōge dȳre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 6.

un-gefōglíc; *adj. Immense, enormous*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ungefōhlīc hreám *immensus clamor*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. Ymbūtan ðone weall is se mǽsta dīc, on ðam is iernende se ungefōglecesta streám *fossa extrinsecus late patens vice amnis circumfluit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 18. (2) in a moral sense:—Is swīðe micel þearf ðæt gē georne mǽnra āða stȳran, and eówrum hȳremonnum cȳðon, hū ungefōhlīcu scyld ðæt is, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20.

un-gefōglíce; *adv. Excessively, intemperately, immoderately*:—Hī ongann ungefōhlīce swǽtan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12. Hī mid eorþlīcum teolungum ungefōhlīce hī gebysgiaþ, 524, 14: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

un-gefrége; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungefrége *inauditum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 66: 80, 60. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-frægr *not famous*.]

un-gefrégelíc; *adj. Unheard of, unusual, extraordinary*:—Gyf hyra (*gallinarum*) hwylc man æthrīneþ, ðonne forbærnaþ hī sōna eall his līc; ðæt syndon ungefrégelīcu (unge frelicu, un ge fræ licu, MSS. v. Anglia i. 332) lyblāc, Nar. 34, 3. Ða deór habbaþ eahta fēt, and wælkyrian eágan, and twā heáfda . . .; ðæt syndon ungefrégelīcu (-fregelicu, MS. T.) deór, 34, 8.

un-gefréglíce; *adv. In an unheard of manner, to an unheard of extent, unusually, extraordinarily*:—Catulus swā ungefréglīce forcwæð Nonium *Catullus Nonium strumam appellat*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Swīþe ungefréglīce upāhafen on his mōde, 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Se hearpere wæs swīþe ungefréglīce gōd, 35, 6; Fox 166, 29.

un-gefrætwod; *adj. Unadorned*:—Ungefrætwodu *incompta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 3.

un-gefrédelíce; *adv. With insensibility, callously*:—Hié beóð tō ðreágeanne and tō swinganne mid swā micle māran wīte suā hié ungefrédelīcor beóð āheardode on hiera unðeáwum *tanto acriori invectione feriendi sunt, quanto majori insensibilitate duruerunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 16.

un-gefremed; *adj. Not accomplished, not done*:—Ungefremed *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 36. Ungefremed, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13.

un-gefullod, -gefulwad; *adj. Unbaptized*:—Gif ungefullod cild fǽrlīce bið gebrōht tō ðam mæssepreóste, ðæt hē hit mōt fullian sōna, ðæt hit ne swelte hǽðen, L. Ælfc. C. 26; Th. ii. 352, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 50, 20. Ðeáh ðe hē ungefullod gyt farende sȳ, 500, 35. Hine swā fǽrlīce deáð fornam, ðæt hē ungefullad fordīfde. Ða Sanctus Martinus ðæt geseah . . . him wæs ðæt swīþe myccle weorce ðæt hē swā ungefulwad fordīeran sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18–23.

un-gefullod; *adj. Unfulfilled*:—Ðære bēne ungafullodre, Exon. Th. 441, 7; Rä. 60, 14.

un-gefylled; *adj. Unfilled, unsatisfied*:—Ic eom getogen tō fremdum þeáwum ðurh ða ungefyldan (-gefylledan, Cott. MS.) gītsunge woruldmonna *nos ad constantiam, nostris moribus alienam, inexpleta hominum cupiditas alligabit?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26.

un-gefylledlíc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ðam ungefylledlīcan *insatiabili*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5: Nar. 42, 12.

un-gefyllendlíc; *adj. Insatiable*; insatiabilis, Scint. 50, 8: 110, 16.

un-gefynde; *adj. Not to be found* or *provided as food* (?) (cf. (?) *the phrase* mete findan *to provide food*):—Se æcer ðe stent on clǽnum lande, and bið unwæsðmbǽre oððe ungefynde corn bringð oððe deáf *terra, quae exculta sterilem segetem gignit*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 19.

un-gefyrn; *adv. At no distant date, before long, soon*:—Ðū āfindst his mihte ungefyrn on ðē sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 153. Eallum folce ðæs swīðe ungefyrn (*very soon after that*) hē geswutelian wolde hwæs gehwā gelȳfan sceolde, i. 23, 405. v. un-fyrn.

un-gegearwod, -gegered; *adj. Not dressed*:—Ungigearuad woede *non vestitum veste*, Rtl. 108, 1. Ungegeradne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 11.

un-gegrét; *adj. Ungreeted*:—Hē wolde tō ðam mynstre faran and his gebrōðra grētan, forþan hē ǽr fram heom ungegrēt gewāt, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 20.

un-gehâdod; *adj. Not ordained, not in holy orders*:—Be ungehâdedan mǽdene. Gif hwylc mǽdenman mid gehâdodum wunaþ, and heó tó ðam ylcan hâde þence . . . ne biþ heó nâ wiðer God unscyldig, þeáh heó ungehâdod wǽre *de puella non ordinata. Si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet . . . non erit insons coram Deo, etiamsi non sit ordinata*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 180, 19–188, 9–12. Gewylces ungehâdodes wífes tâcen is . . ., Techm. ii. 129, 18. [Artu ihoded oþer þu cursest al unihoded, O. and N. 1178.] v. un-hâdod.

un-gehǽledlíc; *adj. Incurable;* insanabilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 21.

un-gehǽlendlíc; *adj. Incurable;* insanibilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 17.

un-gehǽmed; *adj. Unmarried*:—Ungehǽmed *innupta*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 37. v. un-hǽmed.

un-gehæplíc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungehæplíc (-geþæslíc, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 452) *incongruus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39.

un-gehâlgod; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—On ungehâlgedum Cristes mǽle *in cruce non consecrata*, L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 36. Mid wíne ungehâlgudum, Anglia xiii. 422, 818. Ungehâlgod fýr *ignem alienum*, Lev. 10, 1. v. un-hâlgod.

un-gehâten; *adj. Not promised*:—Ðæt ungehâten is sceal beón geendod, Blickl. Homl. 189, 27.

un-geheáfdod; *adj. Not come to a head*:—Gif se slyte blind biþ and mid ðam geswelle ungeheáfdud, ðonne lege ðú ða wyrte ðǽrtó, sóna hit sceal openian, Lchdm. i. 92, 26.

un-gehealdsum; *adj. Incontinent*:—Se óðer heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger oððe gálnyss, ðæt is ðæt se man ungehealdsum sý on hǽmede, and hnesce on móde tó flǽsclícum lustum, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Ðæt gē (*maidens*) wislíce lybbon and wel geþeáwode beón . . . nâ tó ungehealtsume (-heald-, *in one MS.*), Homl. Ass. 47, 575.

un-gehealdsumlíce; *adv. Incontinently*:—Ðæt eald wíf sceole ceorles brúcan ungehealtsumlíce, Homl. Ass. 20, 159.

un-gehealdsumness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Hí (*a widow or widower marrying again*) sculon dǽdbóte dón for heora ungehealdsumnesse, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 34. Ðes þeódscype þurh ungehealdsumnesse âwyrd is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 7.

un-gehende; *adv. Not near, at a distance, far off*:—Se ðe tó ðam ungehænde sý, ðæt hē dæghwamlíce his circan gesécan ne mæge, Homl. Ass. 144, 8.

un-gehendness, e; *f. Remoteness, distance*:—Sume naman syndon *localia*, ðæt synd stówlíce, ða geswuteliaþ gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 19.

un-geheort; *adj. Disheartened, without courage*:—Ðâ ðâ hí gesâwon swâ mænigfealde ógan on mistlícum wítum, ðâ wurdon hí sóna ungeheorte (*they lost heart*), and deófle offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 62. v. un-gehirt.

un-gehíred; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungehēredre leoma tóslítnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13.

un-gehírness, e; *f. Hardness of hearing, deafness*:—Wiþ eágwærce and wiþ ungehýrnesse, Lchdm. ii. 316, 1. Wiðer eágena dimnessa, wiðer eárena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse, iii. 70, 23.

un-gehírsum; *adj. Inattentive to what is said, unsubmissive, disobedient*:—Hú lange wylt ðú beón ungehírsum *usque quo non vis subjici mihi?* Ex. 10, 3. Oððe hē biðer ânum gehýrsum, and ôðrum ungehýrsum *aut unum sustinebit, et alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. Ðis is uncer ungehírsuma sunu, hē forhogaþ ðæt hē híre uncre lâre *filius noster iste protervus et contumax est, monita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Ne forlǽte hē ða ungehiérsuman (-hír-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 12; Swt. 74, 16. v. un-hírsum.

un-gehírsumness, e; *f. Want of submission, disobedience*:—Módignys âcenð forsewennysse and ungehýrsumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. [Þane stede þe se deofel of hafel þurh unihersamnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 30. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gihôrsamî *inobedientia*.] v. un-hírness.

un-gehírsumod; *adj. Not subject, disobedient*:—Ungehýrsumude *inoboedienti*, R. Ben. Interl. 12, 8. v. ge-hýrsumian, II, un-hírsumness.

un-gehirt; *adj. Disheartened, cowardly*:—Ða ungehyrtan of heora wege âflýman, Wulfst. 192, 24. v. un-geheort.

un-gehíwod; *adj.* I. *not formed, without form*:—On ðam ungehíwoðum antimbre ðe hē ða gesceafta of gesceóp *in materia informi creavit omnia*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 15. Tó gescippenne ðæt ungehíwode antimber *ad formandam informem materiam*, 19, 3. II. *not feigned, unfeigned*:—Unihíwidre (*gloriosa*) *non fictae* (*puritatis palma*, Ald. 24), Hpt. Gl. 447, 46.

un-gehleóþor; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswēga *vel* [un]-gehleóþre *vel* ungerâde *dissona*, i. *discordantia, incongrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 37. v. ge-hleóþ (*read* -hleóþor).

un-gehrepod; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Ne þorfte Adam deáðes onbyrian, gif ðæt treów móste standan ungehrepod, Homl. Th. i. 18, 25. God wolde ðæt hí ungehrepode on ðam scræfe slēpon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 317.

un-gehrinen; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Seó studu ungehrinen (*intacta*) fram ðam fýre âwunede, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 36.

un-gehwǽde; *adj. Not slight, considerable, much*:—Gif mete sý âwyrd and ungehwǽde mylcen, Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

un-gehwǽrness, -gehýrness, -gehýrsum, -gehyrt. v. un-geþwǽrness, -gehírness, -gehírsum, -gehírt.

ungel, es; *m.* (?) *Fat*:—Ungel *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 11. Mid ungle ł mid fǽtnysse lamba *cum adipe agnorum*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Beó mín sâwul gefylled swâ swâ mid rysle and mid ungele *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea* (Ps. 63, 5), Homl. Th. i. 522, 35. [*Du.* ongel; *m. suet.*]

un-gelâcnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Næs nǽnig untrum ðæt hē ungelâcnod fram him fērde, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 16. v. un-lâcnod.

un-gelâdod; *adj. Not acquitted, uncleared* of a charge:—Ðâ wæs hē ðisse spǽce, ægðer ge on lífe ge æfter, ungelâdod ge ungebētt, Chart. Th. 540, 4.

un-geláeccendlíc; *adj. Irreprehensible;* inreprehensibilis, Scint. 119, 11.

un-geláered; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilled*:—Ungeláered *idiota*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 48. Swíðe eáðe mæg on smyltre sǽ ungeláered scipstiéra genóh ryhte stiéran *quieto mari recte navem et imperitus dirigit*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Ceahhetung swâ swâ ungeláredes folces *cachinnum quasi vulgi indocti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Dysine and ungeláredne ic ðē underfēng, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 9. Tó hwon ðú sceole for ôwiht ðysne man habban ungeláredne fiscere (*St. Peter*), Blickl. Homl. 179, 14. Ungeláredе wē syndon *idiotae sumus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Forhwon beóð ǽfre suǽ ðríste ða ungeláredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. v. un-láered.

un-geláredlíce; *adv. Without instruction, ignorantly, in an undisciplined manner*:—Swíþe unwíslíce and ungeláredlíce (*indocte*) gē dydon, ðæt gē sceoldan on feówernihte mónan blód lǽtan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 13. Ungeláredlíce (*indisciplinate*) nâ geþwǽrlǽce mūþ ðín, Scint. 136, 2.

un-geláredness, e; *f. Uninstructedness, ignorance, inexperience, rudeness*:—Monige sindon mē swíðe onlíce on ungeláerednesse *sunt plerique mihi imperitia similes*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 8. Hē hié ðreáde for hira ungeláerednesse *pastorum imperitia increpatur*, 1; Swt. 27, 24. Mid ðearfednesse ge mid heora ungeláerednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28.

un-gelaðod; *adj. Uninvited*:—Drihten nolde gelaðod síðian tó ðæs cyninges bearne . . . and hē wæs gearo ungelaðod tó síðigenne mid ðam hundredes ealdre, Homl. Th. i. 128, 18.

un-geleáf; *adj. Unbelieving*:—Ne magon ðǽr eard niman ungeleáfe menn *qui non credunt inhabitare in eo*, Ps. Th. 67, 19. [Cf. þu art unlef mine worde *non credidisti uerbis meis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 125, 24.]

un-geleáfa, an; *m. Unbelief*:—Hē wundrode for heora ungeleáfan (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 6, 6: Blickl. Homl. 77, 27. Ungeleáuon, Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 21. For ungeleáfa heora, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 58: 17, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-gilôbo: *O. H. Ger.* un-giloubo. Cf. *Goth.* ungalaubeins.]

un-geleáfful[1]; *adj. Unbelieving, incredulous*:—Ne beó ðú ungeleáfful (-full, MS. C.) *noli esse incredulus*, Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Eálâ ungeleáffulle cneórys, Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Eálâ gē ungeleáffulle cneóres, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 17. Hē ungeleáfful wæs Cristes ǽristes, Homl. Th. i. 234, 20. Ne sý mē nân man tó ungeleáfful be ðām þingum wrítende ðe ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. Ða deófolgyldan ðe ðâgyt ungeleáffulle wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24. Tó beswícenne ungeleáffulra manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 189, 8. Hē æteówde ða wunda ðǽm ungeleáffullum mannum, 91, 2.

un-geleáffullíc; *adj.* I. *unbelieving, incredulous*:—Gif hwâ ðises ne gelýfð hē ys ungeleáfulíc, Jud. 15, last line. II. *unbelievable, incredible*:—Ic wât ðæt hit wile ðincan swýðe ungeleáffullíc ungeláredum mannum, Lchdm. iii. 270, 7. v. un-geleáflíc.

un-geleáffullíce; *adv. Incredibly;* incredibiliter, Scint. 54, 9: Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

un-geleáffulness, e; *f. Unbelief, incredulity*:—Gefylst mínre ungeleáffulnysse (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 9, 24. Ne dô ðú æfter heora ungeleáffulnesse, Blickl. Homl. 237, 9. Ungeleáfulnesse, 241, 34. For hyra ungeleáffulnysse, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 58: 17, 20. Hē tǽlde hyra ungeleáffulnesse, for ðam ðe hí ne gelýfdon ðām ðe hine gesâwon of deáþe árísan, Mk. Skt. 16, 14.

un-geleáflíc; *adj. Incredible*:—Ðæt ân þing wǽre ungeleáflíc on ðære race geset, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleáflíc eallum ðǽm ðe ða stówe on uferum tídum geseóð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 9.

un-geleáfsum; *adj. Unbelieving, infidel, not Christian*:—Se ðe ðam suna is ungeleáfsum ne gesyhþ hē líf *qui incredulus est filio non uidebit vitam*, Jn. Skt. 3, 36. Ða ungeleáfsuman ðeóde gesécan *incredulam gentem adire*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Gif hí ungeleáfsume (*infideles*) wǽron, hē hí laþede ðæt hí onfēngon ðam gerýne Cristes geleáfan, 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Manige hǽþne men ungeleáfsume, Blickl. Homl. 129, 24. Ðām ungeleáfsumum (*infidelibus*) nóht biþ clǽne, Bd. 1, 27; S.

494, 40. Hē ungeleáfsume (*incredulos*) tō Cristes geleáfan getrymede, 3, 19; S. 547, 10.

un-geleáfsumness, e; *f. Unbelief, infidelity, heathenism:*—Monige on Angelðeóde, mid ðỹ hī dāgyta on ungeleáfsumnysse (*infidelitate*) wǣron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22.

un-gelīc; *adj. Unlike, different, dissimilar, diverse:*—Ungelīc *dispar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 2: *dissimile*, Kent. Gl. 512. Ðē is ungelīc wlite siððan ðū lǣstes mīne lāre *you have a different beauty, since you followed my teaching*, Cd. Th. 38, 26; Gen. 612: 222, 29; Dan. 112. Ðonne is ungelīc be ðon ēcan līfe *now with the life eternal it is different*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 28. Ungelīc is ūs *our lots are different*, Exon. Th. 380, 5; Rä. 1, 3. Hē tiolaþ ungelīc tō biónne ðam ōþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7: Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hit is ungelīc ūrum gecynde, Met. 20, 33. Unlīcum hāde *dispari sexu*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 5. Ungelīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 41. Hē reorde gesette eorðbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 21; Gen. 1685. Se ðe bīspell secgan wolde, ne sceolde fōn on tō ungelīc bīspell ðære sprǣce ðe hē ðonne sprecan wolde *cognatos, de quibus loquimur, rebus oportere esse sermones*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Syndon dryhtguman ungelīce, Exon. Th. 314, 32; Mōd. 23. Wē syndon ungelīce ðonne ðe wē in heofonum hæfdon wlite *we are different from what we were when we had beauty in heaven*, Cd. Th. 274, 7; Sat. 150. Hē cwæþ ðæt hē gesāwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón ðurh ða gōdan gāstas oþþe ðurh ða gālan *quod codices diversos per bonos sive malos spiritus sibi vidit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 24. Hī wilniaþ þurh ungelīce earnunga cuman tō ānre eádignesse, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 9. Ealle gesceafta ðū gesceópe him gelīce, and eác on sumum þingum ungelīce, 33, 4; Fox 128, 26; Met. 20, 55.

un-gelīca, an; *m. One not like another:*—Ic hæbbe ōðerne lufiend, ðīnne ungelīcan (*a very different person from you*), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 28. [Ever ich am þin unlike, O. and N. 806.] v. ge-līca.

un-gelīce; *adv. Not in like manner, differently, diversely:*—Hwæðer ðū mæge gemunan ðætte ǣlces monnes ingeþanc wilnaþ tō ðære sōþan gesǣliþe tō cumenne, ðeáh hē ungelīce hiora earnige *meministine intentionem omnem voluntatis humanae, quae diversis studiis agitur, ad beatitudinem festinare?* Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 21. Ða strengas se hearpere suīðe ungelīce styreþ, and mid ðỹ gedēð ðæt hī nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ. Ealle hē grēt mid ānre honda, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat. Chordae uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7–10. Is hām sceapen ungelīce englum and deóflum, Exon. Th. 56, 11; Cri. 899: 56, 34; Cri. 910: 83, 29; Cri. 1363: 283, 31; Jul. 688. Bið ðām ōþrum ungelīce willa geworden, 77, 28; Cri. 1263. Biþ ðam ōþrum ungelīce, se ðe on eorþan eáðmōd leofaþ, 317, 18; Mōd. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 2611; El. 1307: Exon. Th. 380, 14; Rä. 1, 8.

un-gelīclīc; *adj. Unseemly, improper:*—Ne hē cnihtlīce gālnysse næs begangende, ne ungelīclīce ōlǣcunge, ne leáslīcetunge, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 17.

un-gelīclīce; *adv. Improperly:*—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelīclīce lyste, Lchdm. ii. 160, 7.

un-gelīcness, e; *f. Difference, dissimilarity, diversity:*—Ic cwæð ðæt ǣghwelc mon wǣre ōðrum gelīc ācenned, ac sió ungelīcnes hiera earnunga hié tīhð sume behindan sume . . . Hwæt ðonne ða ungelīcnesse ðe of hiera unðeáwum forðcymeþ, se godcunda dōm geðencð *omnes homines natura aequales genuit, sed variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit. Ipsa autem diversitas, quae accessit ex vitio, divino judicio dispensatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 106, 18, 22. For ðære ungelīcnesse ðara hiéremonna sculun beón ungelīc ða word ðæs lāreówes, 23; Swt. 175, 2.

un-gelīfed; *adj. Not possessed of belief, unbelieving, infidel:*—Se ungelȳfeda Ualens genam Godes circean of ðām Godes þeówum, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 318. Hī ofslōgon swīðe ða hǣðenan, ðæt ðǣr nān ne belāf ðæra ungelȳfedra cucu, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 33. Paulus spræc swīðe egeslīce be ungelȳfedum mannum: hē cwæð: 'Ða ðe Godes ǣ ne cunnon, and būton Godes ǣ syngiaþ, hī eác būton Godes ǣ losiaþ,' 52, 22: i. 460, 26: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Ungelȳfdum, 55, 32.

un-gelīfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit:*—Ðurh ungelȳfedne willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

un-gelīfedlīc; *adj. Incredible, marvellous:*—Swā ðæt nān wundor [nis] ne eác ungelȳfedlīc þincg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 39. Nis nān tō ðam ungelȳfedlīc spel, gif hē hyt segð, ðæt ic him ne gelīfe, Shrn. 196, 18. Ðæs wealles micelness is ungeliéfedlīc tō secganne *murorum ejus vix credibilis relatu magnitudo*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 14. Hit is ungeliéfedlīc tō secganne *incredibile dictu est*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. Ungeliéfedlīc is ǣnigum menn ðæt tō gesecgenne *pene incredibile apud mortales erat*, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 7. Hē hæfde āne swīðe wlitige dohter ungelīfedlīcre fægernysse, Ap. Th. 1, 9. For ðam ungelīfedlīcan wlite ðæs mǣdenes, 3, 12. Hē ungeliéfedlīcne micelne weg on ðæm dæge gefōr, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 27. v. un-gelīfendlīc.

un-gelīfend, es; *m. An unbeliever:*—Se ðe ungelēfend (-en, Lind.) is *qui incredulus est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 36: 20, 27.

un-gelīfendlīc; *adj. Incredible, extraordinary:*—Ungelȳfendlīc tō-blāwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. Ic ðē mæg tǣcan ōþer ðing ðe dysegum monnum wile ðincan get ungelēfendlīcre (-lēfed-, Cott. MS.) *hoc quod dicam, non minus mirum videatur*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 198, 30.

un-gelīfness (ƿ), e; *f. Unbelief:*—Fore ungeleáffulnisse ł ungelēfenise hiora *propter incredulitatem illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58.

un-geligen. v. un-gelygen.

un-gelimp, es; *n. m. Misfortune, mishap:*—Ælc ungelimp cymð of deófle *omne infortunium venit a diabolo*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. Ðonne mē hwylc ungelimp becymð, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Him cymð ege and ungelimp, 13, 9. Wæs swīðe hefelīc geár and swīðe sorhfull geár . . . and swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā man nāht ǣðelīce geþencean ne mæg, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðæt mīne fȳnd ne gefeón mīnes ungelimpes, Ps. Th. 34, 23, 24. Hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe, 34, 15. Wē sceolon ǣgðer ge on gelimpe ge on ungelimpe cweðan: 'Ic herige mīnne Drihten on ǣlcne tīman, Homl. Th. i. 252, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 251. Ic andette mīne scylda and seófige mīn ungelimp, Ps. Th. 21, 2: Homl. Th. i. 584, 5. Ðā geāxodon þrȳ cyningas eal his ungelimp, ii. 454, 6. Wēpendlīc tíd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs forðbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23. Gif ūs ungelimpas on ǣhtum getīmiaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 27. Fela ungelimpa gelimpð ðysse þeóde, Wulfst. 162, 12. Him becōmon fela yrmða on eallum ungelimpum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 43. Ðæt se man geunrōtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum ðises andweardan līfes, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 17. On ungelimpum . . . on gesǣlðum, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 348. Hē geþafaþ ðæt ða gōdan habban unsǣlþa and ungelimp on mænegum þingum *bonis dura tribuat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 4. Hē (*Job*) ða ungelimp geāxod hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 30.

un-gelimplīc; *adj. Unseasonable, unhappy, unfortunate:*—Ungelimplīc slāpolnys *lethargia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 63. (Cf. 46, 1 where two entries seem confused, v. next word.) Ungelimplīce gewyderu, Wulfst. 172, 18. Ða ungelimplīcan *inepta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 53. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ārīseþ þeód wiþ þeóde and ungelimplīco gefeoht (*unhappy wars*) on wōlīcum dǣdum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28.

un-gelimplīce; *adv. Unseasonably, unhappily:*—Ungelimplīce slāpol *lethargus* vel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 62. Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung ðurh mislīce stormas ðe ungelimplīce becumaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

un-gelygen; *adj. Not lying, true:*—Būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . oþþe ōðres ungelygenes (-lig-, *v. l.*) mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 19. Ungeligenes, i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10 note. Ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse . . . ðæt hē gelǣdde ungeligne gewitnesse, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16, 19. Swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungelygne sȳn. . . . And sién heora āðas ungelygenra manna be ðæs feós wyrðe, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10, 13. Hæbbe hē ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe ōðera ungeligenra manna ðe man gelȳfan mæge, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 12. Ðū tēhtest mē swā ungelygena gewittnesse swā ic nān ōðer dōn ne mæg būte ic nǣde scall hym gelīfan, Shrn. 201, 17. v. un-lygen.

un-gemaca, an; *m. Not a match, not an equal:*—Ungemaca *impar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 1: Germ. 389, 76. [Þæ drake elcches wurmes unimake *unlike all other serpents*, Laym. 17961.]

un-gemæo[ɔ]; *adj. Unlike, unequal, dissimilar:*—Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* un-gimac *infestus: O. H. Ger.* un-gimah[h] *dispar.*]

un-gēmæn. v. un-gīmen.

un-gemǣte; *adj. Immeasurable, immense:*—Wearð þurh ðæt ungemǣte orfcwealm, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 17. [Unimete festen and to michel forhefednesse, O. E. Homl. i. 101, 29: 253, 11. Þe ferde wes swa muchel, þat heo wes unimete, Laym. 4964. Her is chele and hete and hunger unymete, Misc. 73, 50. In his unimete blisse, A. R. 40, 13. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimāzi *inaequalis.*] v. un-mǣte, *and next words.*

un-gemǣte; *adv. Immeasurably, immensely:*—Mid ungemǣte miclum ege geslægene *timore immenso perculsos*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14 note.

un-gemētlīc; *adj. Immense, excessive:*—Mid ungemētlīcre gewilnunge anwaldes *dominationis libidine*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 27. [Cf. Swa unimeteliche þu swanc, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 18. Unimeteliche and unendliche more, A. R. 398, 25.]

un-gemeaht (ƿ); *adj. Weak:*—Hū micle unmihtegran (ungemihtran, Bod. MS.) hī wǣron, gif hī his nān gecynde næfdon, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. v. meaht; *adj.*

un-gemēde; *adj. Disagreeable, discordant, adverse*, Exon. Th. 315, 2; Mōd. 25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimōti *dispendium, damnum, contumelia, injuria.*] v. un-gemōd, *and next word.*

un-gemēdness, e; *f. Adversity, calamity:*—From ungimoednisum ðætte wē sié ālēsado *ab adversitatibus liberari*, Rtl. 63, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimōtnissi *humilitas.*]

un-gemeltness, e; *f. Indigestion:*—Gebeorh ðæt hié ungemeltnesse ne þrowian, Lchdm. ii. 184, 11.

un-gemenged; *adj. Unmixed, unmingled:*—Hit is gecynd ðære godcundnesse ðæt hió mæg beón ungemenged wið ōþre gesceafta būton ōþerra gesceafta fultume *ea est divinae forma substantiae, ut neque in*

externa dilabatur, nec in se externum aliquid ipsa suscipiat, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 5. v. un-menged.

un-gemet, es; *n.* I. *immensity, an immense number*:—Ealles his heres wæs swelc ungemet ðæt mon eáðe cweþan mehte ðæt hit wundor wǽre hwǽr hié wæteres hæfden ðæt hié mehten þurst of ádrincan *ut exercitui immensaeque classi vix ad potum flumina suffecisse memoratum sit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 7. Hē heora ungemet ofslōg; be ðæm mon mehte witan, ðā hē and ða consulas hié átellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta ipse consul ostendit; qui numerum explicare non potuit*, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 29. II. *immoderation, excess*:—Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wǽda, wīngedrinces, Met. 25, 38. Ðæt hē ne wilnige wynsumran wyrde ðonne hit gemetlīc sié, ne eft tō rēþre; for ðæm hē ne mæg nāþres ungemet ádrīohan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22. II a. adverbial uses of cases, *ungemetes*, (*mid*) *ungemete*, *ungemetum, to excess, without measure, excessively, immensely, very*:—Ungemetes wel, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Wese ðīn esne on ðē ungemete blīðe *servus tuus laetabitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27: 115, 2: 141, 7: 143, 17: Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Ic bidde ðīnre ansȳne ungemete georne, mid ealre gehygde heortan mīnre *deprecatus sum faciem tuam in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 58: 108, 3: 115, 1. Ungemete neáh, Beo. Th. 4832; B. 2420: 5450: B. 2728. Hió wile weahsan mid ungemete *sine mensura dilatatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 17. Mid ungemete (cf. ungemetlīce, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25), Met. 26, 62. Se mid ungemete gernde anwalda ofer ōþre *ardens cupiditate dominandi*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 25: 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Ða folc būtū on feferādle mid ungemete swulton *gravissima pestilentia uterque exercitus angebatur*, 4, 10; Swt. 198, 35. Ðā ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan, 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 230. Ungemetum rēðe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 2; Rūn. 3: 341, 15; Rūn. 11. Ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *mirae asperitatis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. Ungemetum georne, Ps. Th. 118, 107: 142, 1. Ungemetum swīðe, 118, 67. Eágan ungemetum wēpaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 193. [From mesure into unimete, A. R. 74, 28. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimez.]

un-gemet. *Where the word seems to be used with an adjective or with an adverbial force, it is given, as in the case of* ungemet-hleahtor, *as part of a compound*: cf. *O. Sax.* un-met (*with adjectives*): *O. H. Ger.* un-mez, Grff. ii. 898–9. Cf. ungesceád-micel.

ungemet-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*:—Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald, Met. 11, 59.

un-gemete, un-gemetegod, un-gemetegung, ungemetelīce. v. un-gemet, II a, un-gemetgod, un-gemetgung, un-gemetlīce.

un-gemetfæst; *adj.* I. in a moral sense, *immoderate, immodest, intemperate*:—Ðā forseah se Catulus hine, for ðam hē hine wiste swīþe ungesceádwīsne and swīþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelīce, ðæt beóð unrihtwīse and ungemetfæste, 14, 1; Fox 42, 4. II. in reference to physical things, (1) *immoderate, excessive*:—Hwīlum cymð of ungemetfæstre hǽto, hwīlum of ungemetfæstum cyle, Lchdm. ii. 56, 16. Hwīlum of ungemætfæstre hǽto, hwilum of ungemetfæstum cyle, hwīlum of ungemetlīcre wǽtan, hwīlum of ungemætlīcre drīgnesse, iii. 72, 29. (2) applied to the stomach, *irretentive*:—Ðæs hâtan magan ungemetfæstan tâcn sindon, ðonne hē bið mid ōmum geswenced, ðam men bið þurst getenge, Lchdm. ii. 192, 25: 160, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezfast *immoderatus, immodestus.*]

ungemet-fæst; *adj. Extremely firm*:—Ðær hē mæge findan eáðmētta stân ungemetfæstne, grundweal gearone (cf. on ðam fæstan stâne eáðmētta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22), Met. 7, 33.

un-gemetfæstlīc; *adj. Irretentive*:—Ðis sint tâcn ðæs hâtan magan ōmihtan ungemetfæstlīcan, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. v. un-gemetfæst, II. 2.

un-gemetfæstness, e; *f. Intemperance*:—Ðū wilt cweþan ðæt wrǽnnes and ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte *sed transversos eos libido praecipitat, sic quoque intemperantia fragiles*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2.

ungemet-geneahhie; *adv. Extremely*:—Mē fyrenfulra rāpas ungemetgeneahhie oft beclyptan, Ps. Th. 118, 61.

ungemet-gīmen[n], e; *f. Excessive care*:—Se rēþa rēn, sumes ymbhogan ungemetgēmen (cf. se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 28.

un-gemetgod; *adj. Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, indiscreet*:—Ðonne sió ðreáung bið ungemetgad *cum increpatio immoderate accenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 18. Sió ungemetgode suīge *indiscretum silentium*, 15; Swt. 89, 9. Ne durre wē ðās bōc nā miccle swīðor gelengan, ðī læs ðe heó ungemetegod sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 4. Ungemetegod lufu, 220, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 276. Tunge ungemetegud(-ad) *lingua immoderata*, Scint. 78, 10: Kent. Gl. 507. Mid ðære ungemetgodan smeáunge, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 8. Ða ungemetgodan sprǽce *immoderatam locutionem*, 38; Swt. 281, 1. His ungemetegodan lufe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 363. Beweóp se ylca apostol ungemetegodra manna līf, ðus cweðende: 'Heora wamb is heora god,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 27.

un-gemetgung, e; *f. Want of moderation, excess, intemperance*:—'Coða becumaþ.' Efne hēr is foresēd manna līchamana ungemetegung and geswenceduys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 30. Ðȳ læs ðæt innegeðonc sié gebunden ðære heortan for ðære ungemetgunge ðæs ymbehōgan ðæra ūterra ðinga (*per moderatam cordis intentionem non impeditur*), Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8.

ungemet-hleahtor, es; *m. Immoderate laughter*:—Hū micele mâ wēnestū ðæt hē mid yrre ða ūt âweorpe of his temple, ðe mid unnyttum gesprǽcum and mid ungemethleahtrum ða stōwa, ðe tō Godes þeówdōme gehālgode wǽron, fȳlaþ and besmȳtaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 32.

ungemet-lange; *adv. Excessively long*, Cd. Th. 20, 23; Gen. 313.

un-gemetlīc; *adj.* I. *immoderate, inordinate, excessive, too great*:—Ungemetlīco forgifnis . . . ungemetlīcu irsung *inordinata remissio . . . effrenata ira*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 9–11. Ungemetlīcu sprǽc *immoderata loquacitas*, 43; Swt. 309, 2. Se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlīcre wrǽnnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. For ungemetlīcum cyle, 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Mið ungemetlīcre gītsunge *intemperans cupido*, Txts. 180, 1: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28. Of ungemetlīcre drīgnesse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 17. Ungemætlīcre, iii. 72, 30. Of ðam ungemetlīcan gegerelan, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. Hē onsent ofer hig ungemetlīce hǽto ðære sunnan, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ðā hié angeátan ðæt hē ungemetlīc gafol wið ðæm friþe habban wolde *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24. Ungemetlīca metesōcna and ungemetlīce unlustas, Lchdm. ii. 174, 27. Ða ungemetlīcan hleahtras, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. II. *immense, very great*:—Ungemetlīc *inmane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 25. Gif hit full ungemetlīc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15. Ungemetlīc moncwealm *incredibilium morborum pestis*, Ors. 6, 23; Swt. 274, 11. Wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 15. Ðā com se ungemetlīca unfriðhere, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. III. *not of the same measure, diverse*:—Ungemetlīcra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5. v. un-metlīc.

un-gemetlīce; *adv.* I. *immoderately, beyond measure, excessively, too (much)*:—Se ðe wile ungemetlīce gesceádwīs beón, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 6. Tantalus ðe ungemetlīce gīfre wæs, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 33. Gē wilniaþ eówerne hlīsan ungemetlīce tō gebrǽdanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Ne nān preóst ne drince ungemetelīce, L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 28. Hū ungemetlīce gē bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Ongan hió hine lufian, and hiora ǽgþer ōþerne swīþe ungemetlīce, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25. Ðæt hē ðæt ryht tō swīðe and tō ungemetlīce (*nimie et inordinate*) ne bodige, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Ðæt hié tō ungemetlīce ne forweaxen *ne immoderatius excrescant*, 18; Swt. 141, 6: 21; Swt. 167, 14. II. *immensely, exceedingly, very greatly*:—Ðā wearð Cain ungemetlīce yrre *iratus est Cain vehementer*, Gen. 4, 5. Seó wæs ungemetlīce micel *serpens mirae magnitudinis*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 4. Sió eá hæfde ungemettlīce ceald wæter *praefrigidus amnis*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 29. Ic eom swīþe ungemetlīce ofwundrod *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 4. Isaac wundrode ungemetlīce swīðe *Isaac ultra quam credi potest admirans*, Gen. 27, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezlīhho *hyperbolice.*] v. un-metlīce.

ungemet-lytel; *adj. Exceedingly little*:—Ðæt ðeós eorðe sié eall for ðæt ōþer ungemetlytel, Met. 10, 9.

un-gemetness, e; *f. Extravagance*:—Ungemetnisse *dementiam*, Txts. 180, 3.

ungemet-scearp; *adj. Excessively sharp*:—Wǽron hyra tungan ungemetscearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

ungemet-þurst, es; *m. Excessive thirst*:—Se hâta maga ungemetþurst þrowaþ, Lchdm. ii. 160, 4.

ungemet-wæcce, an; *f. Excessive wakefulness*:—Monige ádla . . . on unmōde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

ungemet-wæl, es; *n. Very great carnage*:—Ðǽr wæs ungemetwæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 14.

ungemet-wilnung, e; *f. Excessive desire*:—Ungemetwilnung ǽtes and slǽpes, Dōm. L. 30, 44.

un-gemidlod; *adj. Unbridled*:—Swâ swâ mōdig hors, ðe ungemidlod byð, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 22. Seó ofermōdnes ungemidledum (-odon) horse fleáh *superbia effreni volitat equo*, Gl. Prud. 29 a. v. unmidlod.

un-gemilt; *adj. Undigested*:—Heald georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt . . . , for ðan ðe se ungemylta mete him wyrcð mycel yfel, Lchdm. ii. 284, 4.

un-gemōd; *adj. Disagreeing, contentious, at variance;* discors:—Ðǽm ungesibsuman is tō cȳðanne ðæt hié wieten ðætte swâ lange swâ hié beóð from ðære lufe âdiéd hiera niéhstena and him ungemōde beóð . . . *admonendi sunt dissidentes, ut noverint, quod . . . quamdiu a proximorum caritate discordant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 7. Ða ungemōdan . . . , ða gemōdan *discordes . . . , pacati*, 23; Swt. 177, 9.

un-gemōdigness, e; *f. Dissentiousness*:—Ðæt wæs ungerīm, ðæt þurh deófles ungemōdignesse intō helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. next word.

un-gemōdness, e; *f. Contentiousness, indisposition to agree*:—Ða ungesibsuman sint tō manianne ðæt hié witen ðæt hié nō on tō ðæs monegum gōdum cræftum ne ðiód ðæt hié ǽfre mægen gāstlīce bión gif hié ðurh ungemōdnesse ágiémeleásiaþ ðæt hié ánmōde bión nyllaþ on ryhte and on gōde *discordes admonendi sunt, ut sciant, quia, quantislibet*

virtutibus polleant, spiritales fieri nullatenus possunt, si uniri per concordiam proximis negligunt, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 9.

un-gemolsnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Hē healdeþ ða deádan líchoman ungemolsnode under eorðan, ōþ ðæt hī eft cuce ārísaþ, Shrn. 82, 21.

un-gemunecod; *adj. Not made a monk*:—Unhādod man and ungemunecod *homo non ordinatus nec monachus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 4.

un-gemynd *distraction* or *confusion of mind, dementedness*:—Wiþ ungemynde and wið dysgunge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 1, 4: 14, 16. Wiþ deóſle and ungemynde, 352, 7. Wiþ heáfodece and wiþ ungemynde and wiþ ungehȳrnesse, 314, 25. Cf. gemynd-leás.

un-gemyndig; *adj. Unmindful, forgetful*:—Ungemyndig *immemor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 14. Ne byð ǣfre God ungemyndig ðæt hē miltsige manna cynne *numquid obliviscetur misereri Deus?* Ps. Th. 76, 8. Swā hwā swā ungemyndig (*immemor*) sié rihtwīsnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10: Met. 22, 55. Hē wæs ungemyndig ðæs hālgan gewrites, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ungemyndig *oblitum*, Germ. 388, 36. Ungemyndigne, 388, 24. Hī wurdon ðæs treówes ungemyndige, ac God wæs his gemyndig, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 2.

un-gemyndum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38, un-genēd. v. un-gīmende, un-genīd.

un-genge; *adj. Impracticable, useless, vain*:—Gē ungænge gedydon bebod Godes *irritum fecistis mandatum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 6. [*Icel.* ū-gengr *not fit to walk on.* Cf. *Ger.* un-gangbar *not current, impracticable.*]

un-genīd[d]; *adj. Unforced, uncompelled*:—Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan . . . ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *nihil invenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, abjiciat manendi intentionem*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 14. Ðæt ealle gesceafta hiora āgnum willum ungenēdde him wǣron underþeódde, 35, 5; Fox 164, 29. Ungeniédde (-nīdde, Cott. MSS.) mid eówrum āgenum willan gē sculon ðencean for eówre heorde *providentes non coacte, sed spontanee*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 19: Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 14.

un-geocian *to unyoke*:—Ic ungeocige oððe tōtwǣme *disjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3.

un-georne; *adv.* I. *unwillingly, reluctantly*:—Ðā on ðæm tweón ðe hié swā ungeorne his willan fulleodon *qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes*, Ors 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. II. *without diligence, negligently*:—Ðæt hē tō ungeorne bewiste hwæt hē on þeóstrum dyde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gerno: *Ger.* un-gern: *Icel.* ū-gjarna *unwillingly.*]

un-geornful[l]; *adj. Not diligent, negligent, careless, remiss*:—Ðæt ungeornfulle mōd hyngreð *anima dissoluta esuriet*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 11. Ðȳ læs hine se wærscipe gelǣde on ealles tō micle hātheortnesse, oððe eft sió ānfealdnes hine tō ungeornfulne gedoo tō ongietanne, ðȳ læs hē weorðe besolcen *quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant, nec ab intellectus studio ex simplicitate torpescant*, 35; Swt. 239, 2. Hyne nān man geseah ungeornfulne tō Cristes þeówdōme, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 19.

un-gerād; *adj.* I. *stupid, rude, unskilled, foolish, ignorant*:—Walah *sive* ungerād *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Gif se sacerd bið ungerād ðæs lārеówdōmes *sacerdos si praedicationis est nescius*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 24. Sum ungerād mann . . . nolde gān tō ðām axum on ðone Wōdnes-dæg, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 41. Dysig bið se wegfērenda man, se ðe nimð ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislǣt . . . Swā eác wē beóð ungerāde, gif wē lufiaþ ða hwīlwendlīcan lustas, Homl. Th. i. 164, 10. Ða dwollīcan bēc rǣdaþ ungerāde menn, ii. 444, 25. Ðeáh ða dysegan and ða ungerādan his gelȳfan nyllan, Wulfst. 305, 14. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum stȳrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. II. *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*:—Ungerāde *dissona* (*sermonum procacitate*, Ald. 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 20: 26, 69. Næles ungerāde *non dissona* (*sententia*, Ald. 65), 86, 12: 60, 69. *Dissona* .i. *discordantia, incongrua*, ungeswēga *vel* ungerāde, 141, 37. Simle bióþ ða gōdan and ða yflan ungeþwǣre betwyh him, ge eác hwīlum ða yflan bióþ ungerāde betwuh him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27: Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Ða lātteówas wǣron Agustuse ungerāde, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 18. Ðonne se abbod and se prāfost ungerāde beóð and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contraria sibi invicem abbas prepositusque sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124. Ic sceal nū mid ungerādum wordum gesettan, þeáh ic geóhwīlum gecoplīce funde *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi, moestos cogor inire modos*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7.

un-gerād, es; *n.* I. *stupidity, folly, unreason*:—Fela dyslīce dǣda deriaþ mancynne oððe for ānwylnysse oððe for ungerāde; swā swā sume menn dōð, ðe dyslīce fæstaþ ofer heora mihte . . . Nū gesettan ða hālgan fæderas ðæt wē fæston mid gerāde, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 92. II. *discord, disagreement, variance*:—Ðætte ān sibb Godes lufe būtan ælcum ungerāde ūs suīðe fæste gebinde *tunc sola nos in aedificio concordia caritatis liget*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22.

un-gerādness, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyne mēte, ðæt hē āwiht beran geseó, ðæt byð ungerādnes, Lchdm. iii. 170, 20. v. un-gerǣdness.

un-gerēd (?); *adj. Stupid*:—Ungerǣd[e?] *insipidus*, stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 42. (*The MS. has* ungeræd, v. Wülck. 165, 16.)

un-gerēdelīce; *adv. Roughly, rudely*:—Ða Godes wiðerwinnan ða sǣmnan genāmon, ūt of ðære byrig ungerǣdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 307. [Þe weregede gastes hine uniredlice (*or see* un-gerȳdelīce?) underfangeð mid stearne swupen, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 10.]

un-gerēdness, e; *f. Discord, disagreement, variance*:—Betux Agathocle and his folce wearð ungerǣdnes *in exercitu Agathoclis orta est seditio*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 15. Sōna swā hié him betweónum ungerǣdnesse up āhōfon swā forwurdon hié ealle *discordia exitio fuit*, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 19: 6, 6; Swt. 262, 14. For his feóndum gebidde hē, mid ðām ðe wið hyne ungerǣdnysse hæbben, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 15.

un-gerec[o], es; *n. Disorder, tumult, violence*:—Ungerecc (-rec, Rush.) *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 5. Ungerece *impetu* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* Mit mihhilu ungirehhu *magno impetu*, Mk. 5, 13), Rush. 8, 32. Hē ōðerne cyninges þegn in ðæm ungerecce ācwealde *in ipso tumultu alium de militibus peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gireh *tumultus, seditio, impetus, inquietudo, passio.*]

un-gereccan *to repel a charge from, to clear*:—Gif hit man him on gerecce, and hē hine ungereccan ne mæge, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 4.

un-gereclīc; *adj. Disorderly, tumultuous, ungovernable*:—Seó menego tācnode ða flǣsclīcan willan and ða ungereclīcan uncysta, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6.

un-gereclīce; *adv. Without order, tumultuously, without restraint*:—Se ðe ungereclīce liofaþ and his gecynd nyle healdan, ne bið se nāuht *est enim quod ordinem retinet, servatque naturam; quod vero ab hac deficit, esse etiam derelinquit*, Bt. 46, 6; Fox 182, 21. Ic ongite ðæt ealle gesceafta tōfleówon swā swā wæter and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, ac swīþe ungereclīce tōslupen and tō nāuhte wurden, gif hī nǣfdon ǣnne God ðe him eallum stiórde and racode and rǣdde *vel ad nihilum cuncta referuntur, et uno veluti vertice destituta, sine rectore fluitabunt*, 34, 12; Fox 154, 3.

un-gerēdelīce. v. un-gerȳdelīce.

un-geregnod; *adj. Unornamented*:—Massehakele þæt is ungerēnad, Chart. Th. 515, 26.

un-gereord; *adj. Not having an intelligible language*:—Ungereord *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 22.

un-gereordedlīc, -gereordlīc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ungereordedlīcne (-gereo[r]dlīcre, Ps. Spl. C.) *insatiabili*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5.

un-gereordod; *adj. Unfed, not having had a meal*:—Se dēma ungereordod sæt būtan ælcere dēnunge unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 91.

un-gerian. v. un-girwan.

un-gerīm, es; *n. A countless number, an immense number* or *quantity*:—Feala ōðra gōdra þegna and folces ungerīm, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 23. Ðara wæs ungerīm, Shrn. 48, 31. Ðara ys forneán ungerīm, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 18, 3. Ðæt hē gegaderige ungerīm ðissa welena, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13. Hire olfendas bǣron ungerīm goldes, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 11. Ungerīm feós syllan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Cf. un-rīm.

un-gerīm; *adj. Countless, numberless, innumerable, incalculable, immense*:—Ðǣr is ungerīm fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorðon, Lchdm. iii. 254, 12. Ðæt wæs ungerīm (ungerīmlīc, MS. E.), ðæt intō helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15. Cōmon ða hæðengildan mid ungerīmum folce, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 16. S. Anastasius, sċs Basilius and ungerīme ōðre, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 46, 14. Ōðre ungerīme, 9, 37; Zup. 62, 5: 9, 38; Zup. 63, 8. Tō gefremminge ungerīmra tācna, Homl. Th. i. 310, 17. Ungerīmum *innumeris*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 14. Se deófol . . . wyrcð ungerīma wundra, Homl. Th. i. 4, 16. Ungerīme hūðe *numerosas praedas*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 20. [Mikell follc and unngerim iss onn erþe, Orm. 18993.] Cf. un-rīm; un-getel.

un-gerīmed; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Mid ðære ungerīmedan mænigo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4 note.

un-gerīmedlīc; *adj. Innumerable*:—Ðā geseah hē ða mycelan and ða ungerīmedlīcan ferde his feónda, H. R. 3, 15.

un-gerīmlīc; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable*, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. un-gerīm.

un-gerīpod; *adj. Immature, premature*:—Unirīpedes (deáþes) *immaturae* (*mortis*), Hpt. Gl. 507, 38. On ungerīpedum freódōme and unstæðigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 12. Hē forfleáh ungerīpedan deáð, Homl. Th. i. 390, 31.

un-gerīsende; *adj. Unbecoming, indecent*:—Ungerīsendre æfesne *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 59.

un-gerisene, -gerisne; *adj.* I. *unsuitable, inappropriate*:—Ungerisenu *indecens* (*est stulto gloria*, Prov. 26, 1), Kent. Gl. 977. Nis ungerisne ðæt wē ān wundor of monegum āsecgan *nec ab re est unum e pluribus miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. II. *unseemly, indecent*:—Ðȳ læs hē ōwiht unwyrþes oððe ungerisenes dyde mid his mūþe *ne aliquid indignum suae personae vel ore proferret*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 26. Ungerisnre bysene ðū hātest hié witnian *you order them to be punished*

in a way that inflicts indignity upon them, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Ungerysenre æfsna *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 62.

un-gerisene, es; *n.*, *or* un-gerisenu; *indecl. f.* I. *inconvenience, disagreeableness*:—Hit ðē biþ oððe ungetæse oððe frēcenlīc, eall ðæt ðū ofer gemet dēst . . . seó ofering ðē wurþ oþþe tō ungerisenum oþþe tō plió, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wið scurfendum næglum, gebærned hundes heáfod and seó acxe ðæron gedōn; ða ungerisnu hyt on weg āfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 10. II. *unseemliness, indignity, disgrace*:—Tō æwisclīcum bismer .i. ungerisne *ad infame dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 8. Hē teáh hiene ðæt hē his ungerisno spræce *he accused him of speaking unbecomingly of him*; velut sui proditorem, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29. Wege hē ða ungerisenu (*contumeliam*, Latin version), L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 7. Gif mín gerēfa ungerysena gebȳt āðer oþþe tūnes-mannum oþþe heora hyrdon, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 27. Him is leófre ðæt hē leóge ðonne him mon ænigra ungerisna tō wēne *eligit falsa de se jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 16. Bið ðæt sæd āgoten tō unclænnesse and tō ungerisnum *ad immunditiam semen effundit*, 15; Swt. 97, 11.

un-gerisenlīc; *adj. Unseemly, dishonourable, base*:—Is ðæt ungerisenlīc wuldor ðisse worulde and swīþe leás *gloria quam fallax, quam turpis est*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 30. Þeáh ðe ful monige mid gerisenlīcum weorcum ārīsen from eorðan, mid ungerisenlīcum gewilnungum ðissa woroldðinga hié hié selfe ālecgeaþ on eorðan *etsi honesta actione nonnulli quasi a terra se erigunt, ambitione tamen inhonesta semetipsos ad terram deponunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 8. Āðō of his mōde ungerisenlīce ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Hwæt ungerisenlīcre sié ðonne ðæt *quo quid turpius excogitari potest?* 30, 1; Fox 108, 6.

un-gerisenlīce; *adv. In an unsuitable, unseemly* or *unbecoming manner, with indignity, dishonourably, basely*:—Ungerisenlīce *inconvenienter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 64. Hē sceal tilian ðæt hē ne sié tō ungerisenlīce underþeód his unþeáwum, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. For ðære gewilnunga woroldgielpes hē onlȳtt ungerisenlīce tō ðissum eorðlīcum, suā ðæt neát for gīfernesse onlȳt tō ðære eorðan, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 2. Dauid, ðā hē ðone læppan forcorfenne hæfde, suīðe suīðlīce hreówsade ðæt hē him (*Saul*) æfre suā ungeriesenlīce (-risen-, Cott. MSS.) geðēnigan, sceolde, 28; Swt. 199, 18. Hē bepæhte hī intō his būre, and hī man ðærinne ofslōh ungerisenlīce (*they were basely slain*), Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 1.

un-gerisenness, -gerisness, e; *f. Unseemliness, shame*:—Unirisnysse *dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 35.

un-gerȳde; *adj. Rough, violent*:—Se egeslīca swēg ungerȳdre sæs, Wulfst. 137, 7. [Unirude duntes wid mealles istelet, O. E. Homl. i. 253, 12. Cf. An unrude raketehe, 249, 24. Unnseollþe unnride inoh forr to dreȝhenn, Orm. 4784. Oferrcumenn wiþþ nan unnride strenncþe, 12527. Ðis fis (*the whale*) ðat is unride (*rimes with* wide), Misc. 16, 505: 20, 631: (*rimes with* side), 646. A kowel ful unride (*rimes with* shride = scrȳdan), Havel. 964. Þe unrideste wunde þat men may see, 1985. Þen rewis þe king of unride (-rode) werkis, Alex. (Sk.) 871. Þou has ragid with unryd gestis, 460. See also Halliwell's Dict. *unride*.] v. following words.

un-gerȳde, es; *n. A rough place*:—Ungerȳdu beóð on smēðe wegas *aspera erunt in uias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5.

un-gerȳdelīce; *adv. Violently, with impetus*:—Cwæð se Hælend: 'Ic geseah ðone sceoccan swā swā scīnende līget feallende ādūn dreórig of heofonum,' for ðam ðe hē āhreás ungerȳdelīce, Hexam. 10; Norm. 18, 7. Ða felga bióþ fyrrest ðære eaxe, for ðæm hī faraþ ungerȳdelīcost (-rēde-, Cott. MS. v. (?) un-gerædelīce), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21. [Þe meiden reat him mitte raketehe unrudeliche, Jul. 54, 1. Ha þe dintede unrideli o rug, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 27. Þer as þe rogh rocher unrydely watȝ fallen, Gaw. 1432. If any of his feris raged with him unridly, Alex. (Skt.) 638. Þen rekils it unruydly, & raynes doune stanys, 566. And oferr warrp þær i þe flor unnriddlig þeȝre bordess, Orm. ii. p. 419.]

un-gerȳdness, e; *f. Violence, tumult*:—Ungerȳduyss and gewinn *tumultus et conluctatio*, Scint. 82, 2.

un-gesadelod; *adj. Not saddled*:—Eahte hors, feówer gesadelode and feówer ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.) . . . feówer hors, twā gesadelode and twā ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 5–10.

un-gesælhþ, e; *f. Unhappiness, misery*:—For ungesælhðe ðissere earman þeóde, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 26. v. next word.

un-gesælig; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate*:—Ungesælig *infelix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 30. Ðæs ungesæligan *infausti*, ii. 47, 56. I. of persons, *unhappy*, (a) *suffering, misfortune, calamity, etc.*:—Ne meht ðū cweðan ðæt ðū earm sē and ungesælig (*te existimari miserum*), Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. Ðæt is seó mæste unsældt ðæt mon ærest weorþe gesælig and æfter ðam ungesælig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, 10; Fox 26, 31. Gif ðū gesihst hwylcne swīþe ungesæligne mon and ongitst ðeáh hwæthwegu gōdes on him, hwæþer hē sié swā ungesælig swā se ðe nānwuht gōdes næfþ . . . ac hū þyncþ ðē be ðam ðe nānwuht gōdes næfþ, gif hē hæfþ sumne eácan yfeles; se ðū wilt secgan sié ungesæligra ðonne se ōðer *si miseriae cujuspiam bonum aliquid addatur, nonne felicior est eo, cujus pura ac solitaria sine cujusquam boni admissione miseria est?* . . . *Quid si eidem misero, qui cunctis careat bonis, praeter ea, quibus miser est, malum aliud fuerit annexum, nonne multo infelicior eo censendus est, cujus infortunium boni participatione relevatur?* 38, 3; Fox 200, 14–20. Sedechias se ungesæliga kining, ðe man gelædde on bendum tō Babiloniam birig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 11. Ða unþeáwas nǣfre ne bióþ unwītnode . . . ða yfelan bióþ simle ungesælige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 26: Met. 27, 18. Ungesælge, Exon. Th. 75, 4; Cri. 1216. Wā lā wā ðæt ða ungesæligan menn ne magon gebīdon hwonne hē (*death*) him tō cume, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Āra mē, ungesæligost ealra wīfa, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. (b) *suffering want of moral good*:—Deófol sǣwð unwīsdōm and gedēð þurh ðæt, ðæt ungesælig man wīsdōmes ne gȳmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27 note. Se ungesæliga gȳtsere wile māre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ, ðonne hē furðon orsorh ne brīcð his genihtsumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33. Hié beóð suīðe ungesælige ðonne hié yfeliaþ for ðæm ðe ōðre menn gōdigaþ . . . Hwā mæg beón ungesæligra *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui meliorationi proximi deteriores fiunt . . . Quid istis infelicius?* Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18–22. Hī synt earmran and dysigran and ungesæligran ðonne ic hit ārecan mæge, 32, 3; Fox 118, 28: Met. 19, 42. (c) *causing unhappiness*:—Ungesælig *infelix* (a son that bringeth reproach, Prov. 19, 26), Kent. Gl. 716. II. of things, (a) *unfortunate, calamitous*:—Ðis ungesælige geár *infaustus ille annus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 32. (b) *unprofitable, evil*:—Se ungesæliga gewuna belāf of hǣðenra manna biggenge, Homl. Ass. 146, 47. Þreó ārleása scylda wē gehȳrdon—ungesælige mǣrsunge his (*Herod's*) gebyrdtīde . . . Wē ne mōton ūre gebyrdtīde tō nānum freólsdæge mid īdelum mǣrsungum āwendan, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. [*Laym. A. R.* un-iseli.] v. un-sælig.

un-gesæliglīce; *adv.* I. *unhappily, miserably*:—Hē (*Judas*) hine sylfne āhēng and swā ungesæliglīce tō ēcan deáðe wæs geniðerad, Homl. Ass. 158, 164. Hē him seluan ēce hellewīte ungesæliglīce getilaþ, Chart. Th. 117, 23. II. *wickedly*. v. un-gesælīlīce:—Swā ungesæliglīce Iudas ðam lāreówe deád sǣtade, swā him eall his līf tō ungesældum wearð, Homl. Ass. 161, 225.

un-gesæligness, e; *f. Unhappiness, calamity, misery*:—Ungesælignys *infelicitas*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7. Seó ungesælignys becom on ðæt folc, ðæt hig ðone Hǣlend gefēngon and on rōde āhēngon, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 12. Wæs se dōm oncyrred Euan ungesæliguesse, ðæt heó cende on sāre and on unrōtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Hē ða ðeóde fram langre wōnesse and ungesælignysse (*infelicitate*) ālȳsde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 10.

un-gesælīlīce; *adv. Unhappily, miserably, wickedly*; improbe:—Hæfð se yfela gāst ungifa . . . and ða hē dǣld ðām mannum ðe ungesælīce him gehȳrsumiaþ, Wulfst. 52, 12. [His sune ðe uniseliche (onselliche, 2nd MS.) luuede, his deden weoren forcuðe, Laym. 7022.] v. un-sæle.

un-gesælþ, e; *f.* I. *unhappiness, illfortune, calamity*:—Ealle ðās ungesældа ūs gelumpon þurh unrædes, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Biþ simle ða eówre gesælþa on sumum þingum ungesælþa (unsælþa, Cott. MS.), Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 20. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ægðer ge gesælþa ge ungesælþa ælces monnes, 39. 8; Fox 224, 13. Ne meaht ðū nō mid sōþe getælan dīne wyrd for ðām leásum ungesælþum (unsælþum, Cott. MS.) ðe ðū þrowast, 10; Fox 28, 2. Eall his līf tō ungesældum and tō ermðum wearð, Homl. Ass. 161, 226. Āfyr fram ðē ða unnettan ungesælþa and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. II. *unhappiness* which consists in absence of moral good:—Ða yfelan habbaþ ðrió ungesælþa (unsælþa, Cott. MS.); ān is ðæt hī yfel willaþ, ōþer ðæt ðæt hī magon, þridde ðæt hī hit þurhtiónþ *triplici infortunio necesse est urgeantur, quos videas scelus velle, posse, perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 33. Nān man ne dear for ārwyrðnesse ðæs ānsetlan leahtras tælan; him synt eác ða ungesælþa leófran, ðæt hē hȳ nyte, ðænne hē hī lācnige, R. Ben. 135, 18. [Þurh him (*Adam*) deð com in þis middenerd and oðer uniselðe, O. E. Homl. i. 171, 197. For heora uniselðe (*wickedness*), Laym. 2545.] v. un-sælþ.

un-gesawen. v. un-gesewen.

un-gesceád, es; *n. Indiscretion, unreason*:—Ða ðe on ðām sylfum cildum mid ungesceáde gehātheortaþ *qui in ipsis infantibus sine discretione exarserit*, R. Ben. 130, 7. Hē on ānum dæge mid ungesceáde forspilð þreóra daga andlifene, Homl. Ass. 145, 30: Lchdm. iii. 442, 32.

un-gesceád; *adj. Indiscreet, unreasonable, irrational*:—Hwā is manna tō ðam ungesceád and ungewittig, ðæt hē ðæm cyninge his āre ætrecce for ðī ðe his gerēfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 7.

un-gesceádlīc; *adj. Indiscreet, irrational*:—Ungesceádlīc swīgea *indiscretum silentium*, Scint. 213, 13. Mid ungesceádlīcum þinge *in re irrationali*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 10.

un-gesceádlīce; *adv. Unreasonably, excessively*:—Ungesceádlīce (-sceáde-) *irrationabiliter*, R. Ben. 54, 13 note. Tācn ðæs ungesceádlīce cealdan magan (cf. ðæs ofercealdan magan, 192, 25: 194, 11), Lchdm. ii. 160, 4. v. next word.

ungesceád-micel; *adj. Excessively great*:—Æled wæs ungesceádmicel, Cd. Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Cf. un-gemet-, *and see preceding word*.

un-gesceádwīs; *adj.* I. *not acting according to reason, un-*

reasonable, irrational, unwise, foolish:—Hē hine wiste swīþe ungesceádwīsne and swīþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 4. Ic wundrige hwī men sién swā ungesceádwīse dæt hié wēnan dæt dis andwearde līf mæge donne monnan dōn gesæligne, 11, 2; Fox 34, 36: 39, 9; Fox 226, 9. Ðeáh ungesceádwīsum monnum swā ne þince, 39, 8; Fox 224, 16. II. *not possessed of reason, irrational*:—Ælc gesceaft, ægder ge gesceádwīs ge ungesceádwīs, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Ic eom ofwundrod hwī eów þince dære ungesceádwīsan gesceafte gōd betere donne eówer āgen god, 13; Fox 40, 5. On ðara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 24. Hē hine gehwyrfde tō ungesceádwīsum neátum *in irrationale animal hunc vertit*, 4; Swt. 39, 22.

un-gesceádwīslīc; *adj. Indiscreet, imprudent, unreasonable, extravagant*:—Ðætte hē ne ðōhte nāwuht ungesceádwīslīces ne unnetlīces *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 12. Gif wē hwæt ongietaþ on him ungesceádwīslīces gedoon *si qua ab eis inordinate gesta sunt*, 32; Swt. 211, 22. v. un-sceádwīslīc.

un-gesceádwīslīce; *adv. Indiscreetly, unreasonably, foolishly*:—Ða ðe hiora āgen ungesceádwīslīce healdaþ *qui sua indiscrete tenuerunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 11. Se gītsere and se ðe woruldwelan lufaþ ungesceádwīslīce, Swt. 331, 8. Ðonne wē biddaþ ongeán ūre āgenre þearfe, ðonne forwyrnð God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceádwīslīce biddaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 9. Ongesceádwīslīce *inrationabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 61, 11.

un-gesceádwīsness, e; *f. Unreasonableness, foolishness*:—Hwæt segst ðū ðæt sié forcūþre ðonne sió ungesceádwīsnes? hwī geþafiaþ hī ðæt hī bióð dysige? hwī nyllaþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wīsdōme? *quid enervatius ignorantiae caecitate? an sectanda noverunt?* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 31, 35. Hē lǽt his mōd tōflōwan on ðæt ofdele giémeliéste and ungesceádwīsnesse æfter eallum his willum *anima neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 15.

un-gesceapen; *adj.* I. *unshapen, unformed*:—*Interjectio* is ān dǽl spræce getācniende ðæs mōdes gewilnunge mid ungesceapenre stemne (*voce incondita*), Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 277, 17. Hē is sōð Scyppend, ðe ða ungesceapenan eáhhringas (*the eyes of the man who was born blind*) geopenode, Homl. Th. i. 474, 8. II. *uncreated*:—Ungesceapen (*increatus*) is se Fæder, ungesceapen is se Sunu, and is ungesceapen se Hālga Gāst, Ath. Crd. 8.

un-gescended; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ungiscended *inlessa*, Rtl. 146, 23.

un-gesceþþed; *adj. Uninjured, entire*:—Wæs his līchama gemēted ungesceþþed *corpus inventum est inlesum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 11.

un-gescrēpe, -gescræpe; *adj. Inconvenient, unfit, useless*:—Unbriéce, ungescræpe *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Æghwylcre menniscre eardunge ungescræpe *humanae habitationi minus accommodus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20.

un-gescrēpness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Seó ungescrēpnes ðæs sāres fram heora eágan gewāt *doloris incommodum ab oculis amoverent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 37.

un-gescrēpu(-o); *f. or* un-gescrēpe; *n. Inconvenience, an inconvenient thing*:—Mid ðȳ ðā se foresprecena brōþor langre tīde ðyllīc ungescrēpo woon (ðyllīce ungescrēpo wonn?) *cum tempore non pauco frater praefatus tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22.

un-gesegnod, -gesēnod; *adj. Not marked with the sign of the cross*:—Gif ðæt deófol mēteþ ungesēnodes mannes mūð and līchoman, and hit ðonne on forgitenan mannes innelfe gewīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 10.

un-gesēne. v. un-gesīne.

un-geseónde; *adj. Not seeing, blind*:—Gyf ðū on foreweardon sumera þigest hwylcne hwelpan ðonne gyt ungeseóndne, ne ongitest ðū ǽnig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26.

un-gesewen, -gesawen; *adj. Unseen, invisible*:—Ðā ðā ða tungelwītegan ðone cyning gecyrdon, ðā weard se steorra him ungesewen, Homl. Th. i. 108, 29. Ðone ungesewenan (*invisibilem*) engel, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 8. Ōðre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āðe gewyrðan, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6.

un-gesewenlīc; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó eorðe wæs æt fruman eall ungesewenlīc, for ðam ðe heó eall wæs mid ýðum oferðeht, Hexam. 5; Norm. 10, 17. Heora (*angels*) ungesewenlīce gecynd, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28. Se ungesawenlīca feónd, Wulfst. 52, 8. Unisæwenlīcere mihte *invisibili potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 69. God menniscum eágum ungesewenlīcne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 17. Ða ōðre heofenan synd ungesegenlīce, Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. Mid ðære gewilnunge ðara ungesewenlīcra ðinga, Past. 16; Swt. 98, 3: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30: Met. 11, 5. Wið mīnum wiþerwinnam gesewenlīcum and ungesewenlīcum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 11. Hē offrige ða ungesewenlīcan lāc, Homl. Th. i. 584, 3.

un-gesewenlīce; *adv. Invisibly, without being seen*:—God cymð ungesewenlīce tō geswǽsre heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4.

un-gesib[b]; *adj.* I. *not related, strange*:—Hē bið fremede Freán ælmihtigum, englum ungelīc (ungesibb, MS. B.) āna hwearfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 69; Sal. 35. Ic (*the cuckoo*) under sceáte ungesibbum weard eácen gǽste, Exon. Th. 391, 20; Rä. 10, 8. II. *not at peace, at variance*:—Ða twā mǽgþa ða ðe betwih him ungeþwǽre and ungesibbe wǽron *provinciae quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 32: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. [Cf. Betere weare sæhte þene swulc unisibbe, Laym. 9845.]

un-gesibsum; *adj. Prone to discord, quarrelsome*:—Lōca hwylc cristen man sȳ ungesibsum, man āh on ðam dæge hine tō gesibsumianne, Wulfst. 295, 4. On ōðre wīsan sint tō manigenne ða gesibsuman, on ōðre ða ungesibsuman *aliter admonendi sunt discordes, atque aliter pacati*, Past. 46; Swt. 345, 6. Ðǽm ungesibsumum is tō cýðanne *admonendi sunt dissidentes*, Swt. 348, 5.

un-gesibsumness, e; *f. Proneness to discord, quarrelsomeness, discord*:—Wē magon gecnāwan on ðara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce gecynd ðurh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *si solertes aspicimus, concordando sibi irrationalis natura indicat, quantum malum per discordiam rationalis natura committat*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 1.

un-gesilt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Swīnen smeru ungesylt, Lchdm. i. 146, 20. v. un-silt.

un-gesīne; *adj. Invisible*:—Ungesēne wearþ *disparuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 43.

un-gesīnelīc; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó ungesýnelīce sāwl, Blickl. Homl. 21, 25. Ungesýnelīcne God, 185, 31. Flǽsclīce men ða ungesýnelīcan ne magon angytan, Wulfst. 2, 4.

un-gesoden; *adj. Unsodden*:—Nim ðū ða ylcan wyrte ungesodene, Lchdm. i. 92, 29.

un-gesōm; *adj. At variance*:—Æfter sumum fyrste wurdon hī ungesōme, Philippus and Arethe, Homl. Th. i. 478, 25. [Hit itit þat wif and were beoþ unisome, O. and N. 1522.]

un-gestæððig; *adj. Inconstant, unstable*:—Ðæt ungestæððige folc *mobile vulgus*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. Ðam ungestæþþegan and ðam gālan ðū miht secgan ðæt hī biþ gelīcra unstillum fugelum ðonne gemettæstum monnum *levis atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, 37, 4; Fox 192, 22. Ða gesceaftas ðe wē embe sprecaþ, ðæt heó ūs þince ungestæðþie, hý habbaþ sumne dǽl gestæþinesse, Shrn. 168, 30. Ða ungestæðegan and unfæsðrǽdan *inconstantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 3. Nānwuht nis on ūs unstilre and ungestæððigre ðonne ðæt mōd *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, 38; Swt. 273, 11.

un-gestæððiglīce; *adv. Unsteadily, without stability*:—Ðonne mon ða fæstrǽdnesse his mōdes innan forlīst, ðonne bið hē hwīlum swīðe ungestæððiglīce āstyred ūtane on his limum *qui statum mentis perdidit, subsequenter foras in inconstantiam motionis fluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 7. Hié beóð suā micle ungestæðelīcor tōflōwene on hiera mōde suā hié wēnaþ ðæt hié stilran and orsorgran beón mægen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 17.

un-gestæððigness, e; *f. Unsteadiness, levity, want of firmness*:—Se hæfð singalne sceabb se ðe nǽfre ne blinð ungestæððignesse *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 70, 3. Gif hē eallunge forberan ne mæg for hira āgnum unðeáwum and for hiera ungestæððignesse *qui pro infirmitate sese abstinere vix possunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 9.

un-gestreón, es; *n. Ill-gotten treasure*:—Ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and seolfre and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 9.

un-gestroden; *adj. Not subjected to forfeiture* or *confiscation* of goods:—Swǽse mæn ciriclīcæs gemānan ungestrodyne þoligen *natives shall forfeit the communion of the church but without being subjected to forfeiture of goods* [cf. gestrod *proscriptionem* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Proscriptionem rerum et patrimonii jacturam), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 67], L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3.

un-geswēge; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswēge *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 51. Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 34. Ungeswēgre *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 76. Ungeswēga *vel* ungehleóþre *dissona*, i. *discordantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 36. Ungeswēgium *absonis*, Germ. 392, 12.

un-geswencedlīc; *adj. Unwearied, indefatigable*:—Mid ungeswencedlīce luste heofonlīcra gōda *infatigabili coelestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35.

un-geswīcendlīce; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly*:—Ungeswīcendlīce *indesinenter*, Scint. 28, 7: *incessanter, jugiter*, 131, 8: *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. 19, 4 note.

un-geswuncen; *adj. Unlaboured*:—Ungeswuncenre *inelaborate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 59.

un-gesȳnelīc. v. un-gesīnelīc.

un-getæse; *adj. Inconvenient, disagreeable, troublesome, obnoxious*:—Ungetæse *infestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 46. Oððe hit ðē deraþ oððe hit ðē unwynsum biþ, oððe ungetēse (-getæse, Cott. MS.) oððe frēcenlīc *aut injucundum, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Gilpes ðū girnest? ac ðū hine ne miht habban orsorgne, for ðam ðū scealt habban simle hwæthweg wiþerweardes and ungetēses (-getæses, Cott. MS.) *gloriam petis? sed per aspera quaeque distractus, securus esse desistis*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. Ða cyningas ðe æfter Rōmuluse rīcsedon wǽron forcūðran ðonne hē wǽre, and ðǽm folcum lāðran and ungetæsran, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 26.

un-getæse, es; *n. An inconvenience, a trouble*:—Gif hē ðǽm gehiér-

suman mannum næfde geteohchad his ēðel tō sellanne, hwié wolde hē hié mid ænegum ungetæsum lǽran? *nisi correctis haereditatem dare disponerit, erudire eos per molestias non curaret*, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 24. Mid hū monigfaldum ungetæsum and mid hū heardum brocum ūs swingaþ and ðreágaþ ūre worldcunde fædras *quam dura carnales filios disciplinae flagella castigent*, Swt. 253, 24.

un-getǽslīce; *adv. Inconveniently, incommodiously*:—Ðonne ðæt scyp ungetæslīcost on ancre rīt, Shrn. 179, 17.

un-getǽsness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungetæsnesse *incommoditate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 30.

un-getel; *adj. Innumerable*:—On þisum and on manegum and on ungetelum (ge)ōþrum intingan ic syngade *in istis et in multis atque innumeris aliis causis peccavi*, Confess. Peccat. Cf. un-gerīm.

un-getemed; *adj. Untamed*:—Se wilda fola hæfde getācnunge ealles ōðres folces, ðe wæs ðāgyt hæðen and ungetemed, Homl. Th. i. 208, 23. Tīgan tō ungetemedra horsa swuran, 432, 33.

un-getemprung, e; *f. Rough weather*; intemperies, Anglia xiii. 397, 461.

un-geteón, es; *n. Foul injury*:—Wið nētana ungetiónu . . . Engel se ðe āsetted is ofer nētno ūsra gihalda ða ðætte ne mæg diól onrād ða (*ut non poterit diabolus inequitare illa*), Rtl. 119, 15.

un-geteoriendlīce; *adv. Indefatigably*:—Ðis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlīces cræftes, gif hig from ūs dæges oððe nyhtes ungeteoriendlīce begongenne beóð . . ., L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 18.

un-geteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unfailing, unexhausted*:—Ungeteorudne goldhord on heofenum *thesaurum non deficientem in caelis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Ungeteorodne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 92. Ungetyradne *inexhaustam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 19.

un-getēse. v. un-getǽse.

un-geþæslīc; *adj. Unfit, unsuitable*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39. v. un-gehæplīc.

un-geþanc, es; *m. n. Evil thought*:—Būtan hē mid fulre dǽdbōte his ungeþanc gebēte, R. Ben. 21, 6. Āfyrsiaþ of mīnre gesyhðe ða ungeðanc eówra heortena *auferte malum cogitationum vestrarum ab oculis meis*, Wulfst. 48, 20.

un-geþancfull; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ðū man, tō hwan eart ðū mē swā ungeþancfull mīnra gifena? Wulfst. 259, 1: 241, 4.

un-geþeaht, es; *n. Evil counsel*:—Forbeóde hē and ālecge ða ðwyrnysse heora ungeþeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 118, 10.

un-geþeahtendlīce; *adv. Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*:—Nalæs hē sōna and ungeþeahtendlīce ðām gerȳnum onfōn wolde ðæs Cristenan geleáfan *non statim et inconsulte sacramenta fidei Christianae percipere voluit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 6.

un-geþeáwe; *adj. Not in accordance with one's habits*:—Se biscop bæd ðone hālgan wer ðæt hē scolde tō gereorde fōn mid him; and hē swā dyde, þeáh hit his līfe ungeþeáwe wǽre, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 27.

un-geþeáwfæst; *adj. Illregulated of conduct*:—Ungeþeáwfæstan *indisciplinatos*, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 16. v. un-þeáwfæst.

un-geþeód; *adj. Separate, disjoined*:—Tōfōran ðā (*after the confusion of tongues*) on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn ungeþeóde (cf. hȳ beóð geþeóde þeódscipum on gemang betwyx heáhfæderas and hālige wītegan *vatidicis junctos patriarchis atque prophetis*, Dōm. L. 18, 282), Cd. Th. 102, 11; Gen. 1698.

un-geþinged; *adj. Undetermined, unsettled*:—Se egeslīca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eorðwaran ungeðinged (*the time is not fixed and known beforehand*; repentina dies illa), Past. 43; Swt. 317, 12. v. un-þinged.

un-geþungen; *adj. Vile, base, ignoble*:—Ðū ungeþungena hund, Nar. 42, 12.

un-geþwǽre; *adj.* I. *not in harmony, at variance, discordant, not in agreement*:—Ungeþwǽra *discordator, discors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 77. Simle bióþ ða gōdan and ða yflan ungeþwǽre betwyh him, ge eác hwīlum ða yflan bióþ ungerāde betwuh him selfum, ge furþum ān yfel man bið hwīlum ungeþwǽre him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 26–29. Gōd and yfel bióþ simle ungeþwǽre betwux him and simle on twā willaþ *bonum malumque adversa fronte dissideant*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 13. Fȳr and wæter and manega oþra gesceafta ðe beóþ ā swā ungeþwǽra betwux him swā swā hī beóþ, 21; Fox 74, 16. Ða twā mǽgþa, ða ðe betwih him ungeþwǽre and ungesibbe wǽron *provinciae, quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. Ðā wǽron ungeðwǽre preóstas on ānum his mynstra; ða hē wolde sibbian . . . Se biscop ða ungeðwǽran preóstas ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 4–15. Ðæt ic mōste ofercuman ða þeóda ðe mē ungeðwǽre wǽron, Ps. Th. 15, 2. II. *given to discord, quarrelsome*:—Ðætte on ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða geðwǽran (cf. ða gesibsuman, 6) on ōðre ða ungeðwǽran (cf. ða ungesibsuman, 6) *quomodo admonendi sunt discordes et pacati*, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 5. III. *disagreeable, troublesome, vexatious*:—Hē sum fæc ðone ungeþwǽran swyle ðwēnde *aliquamdiu tumorem illum infestum mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Ðū hine ongeáte on eallum þingum unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, swīþe sceamleásne and ungeþwǽrne (ungewærne, Bod. MS.) būton ælcum gódum þcáwe (*the Latin is*: Cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae respiceres), Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 19. v. un-þwǽre.

un-geþwǽre, es; *n. A disturbance, dissension*:—Ðȳles ungerec ł ungeþwǽre in ðæm folce gewyrde *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 5.

un-geþwǽrian; *p.* ode *To disagree, be at variance, differ*:—Ic ungeðwǽrige *dissentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 190, 13. Anda fram gōdan willan ungeþwǽregaþ *invidia a bona voluntate discordat*, Scint. 143, 3. Hē ongeat ðæt hī on monegum ðingum Godes cyricean ungeþwǽredon *vitam ac professionem minus ecclesiasticam in multis esse cognovit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Ungeþwǽrudon *discordarent*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

un-geþwǽrlīce; *adv. Ungently, crossly*:—Ðā andswarode heó hire ungeþwǽrlīce: 'Ðeáh ðe God ðinne wer æt ðē genāme, hwæt sceal ic ðæs dōn?' Homl. Ass. 121, 153.

un-geþwǽrness, e; *f.* I. *discord, dissension, disagreement, division, quarrel*:—Ungeðwǽrnes *discordia*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 17. Seó ungeðwǽrnes wundode ða geðwǽrnesse *discordia vulnerat concordiam*, Gl. Prud. 77: 78. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermētta and ungeþwǽrnes (cf. þonan mǽst cymeþ . . . unnetta saca, Mét. 25, 44), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Ungeðuærnis *vecordia*, Rtl. 163, 1. Ungehwǽrnys (=-þwǽrnys) *simultas*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 59: 522, 16. Ungeþwǽrnes wæs geworden on ðære menigeo for him *dissensio facta est in turba propter eum*, Jn. Skt. 7, 43: 10, 19. On ðisum geáre ārās seó ungehwǽrnes on Glæstingabyrig betwyx ðam abbode and his munecan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 1. Ðȳlæs ænegu ungeþwǽrnes on his āgnum rīce āhafen wurde *prius quam adversa fama novas res domi moliretur*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 30. Ne mihte hē mid ðone cyning . . . sibbe 'habban; ac swā mycel ungeþwǽrnys and unsibb betwih him āras (*ingravescentibus causis dissensionum*), ðæt hī heora fyrd gesomnedon, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Be ungeþwǽrnysse wið his nēhstan *de discordia cum proximo suo*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27 tit.; Th. ii. 182, 1. Sii his wunung on hellewīte mid ðām ðe symle on ælcre ungeðwǽrnesse blissiaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 129, 27. Se swicola feónd sǽwð ungeðwǽrnysse betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 19. Ða hwīle ðe hē ænige ungeþwǽrnysse hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone nēhstan *quamdiu simultatem ullam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 28. Bilewite cild ne hylt langsume ungeþwǽrnysse tō ðam ðe him derode, Homl. Th. i. 512, 15. Hié ǽgþer hæfdon ungeþwǽrnesse ge betweónum him selfum ge tō eallum folcum *they were at variance both among themselves and with all nations*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1. 'Þeód ārīst ongeán þeóde.' Mid ðisum wordum hē foresǽde manna ungeðwǽrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 26, 17. II. *trouble, disquiet*. v. ungeþwǽre, III:—On hū grundleásum seáde ðæt mōd þringþ, ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwǽrnessa (*terrenis flatibus aucta crescit in immensum noxia cura*), Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9. v. un-þwǽrness.

un-geþyld, e; *f.*: es; *n.* [v. ge-þyld] *Impatience*:—Hū mycel Godes geþyld is, and hū mycel ūre ungeþyld is, Blickl. Homl. 33, 26. Ungeðyld *impatientiae culpa*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 2. Sió ungeðyld, Swt. 311, 21: 33; Swt. 220, 66. For ðæm unwrence ðære ungeðylde . . . for ðæm unðeáwe ðære ungeðylde *per vitium impatientiae*, 33; Swt. 214, 20, 23: Swt. 224, 2. Mid ungeðylde (-geðylde, Hatt. MS.), 43; Swt. 310, 15. Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *cum dederit impatientiae manus*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Ðætte ðæt mōd ne berǽse on ungeðyld *ne ad impatientiam spiritus erumpant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 21. Þurh ungeþyld *per intolerantiam*, Scint. 150, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gidult, -gidultī; *f. impatientia*.]

un-geþyldig; *adj. Impatient*:—Ðæt wæs ungeþyldig heretoga . . . hē wǽpn gegrāp mid tō campienne, ǽr ðon ðe hē tō his līchoman leomum becōme, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Se ðe dysne lǽcedōm þolaþ, hē sceal upweard licgean, ðȳ læs hē ungeþyldig (*if he is impatient*) ða strengde dyssæ lācnunge ongite, Lchdm. i. 300, 21. Se ðe biþ ungeþyldig, and ceoraþ ongeán God on his untrumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8. Se dysega ungeðyldega all his ingeðonc hē geypt, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 9. Swā ungeþyldige ðæt hī ne magon nān earfoþu geþyldelīce āberan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2 note. On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða ungeðyldegan (-geðyldgan, Hatt. MS.) and on ōðre ða geðyldegan . . . Ðǽm ungeðyldegum (*impatientibus*) is tō sæcganne, Past. 33; Swt. 214, 3–6. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum stȳrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. Æghwelc monn bið onfunden swǽ micle læs geláred ðonne ōðer swǽ hē bið ungeðyldegra *tanto quisque minus ostenditur doctus, quanto minus convincitur patiens*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 3.

un-geþyldiglīce, -geþyldelīce; *adv. Impatiently*:—Ðā scylde hē ongeán swīþe ungeþyldelīce, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 1.

un-geþyre; *adj. Dissentient* (?):—Ungeðyre *discensor*, Txts. 57, 684. Cf. (?) ge-þuren, *pp. of* geþweran, *and* un-geþwǽre.

un-getīmu; *f. or* un-getīme, es; *n. Mishap, misfortune*:—On ðǽm dagum wǽron ða mǽstan ungetīna (cf. (?) un-geteón: ungetīma *is the reading of the other MS. here and in the following passages*) on Rōmānum, ǽgðer ge on hungre ge on moncwealme *duo vel maxima omnium malorum abominamenta, fames et pestilentia, fessum urbem corripuere*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 7. Ðæt hellefȳr wæs geswiðrad, swā ealle ungetīna (-getīma, MS. C.) wǽron *Sicilia requiem malorum, nisi nunc, nescit*, 2, 6; Swt.

90, 2. Hwelce ungetîna (-getîma, MS. C.), ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce ge on mislîcre forscapunge, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

un-getogen; *adj. Uneducated*:—Fisceras and ungetogene menn geceás Dríhten him tô leorningcnihtum, and hî swâ geteáh, ðæt heóra lâr oferstâh ealne woruldwîsdôm, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hê geceás siððan woruldlîce ûðwitan, ac hî môdegodon, gif hê ǽr ne gecure ða ungetogenan fisceras, 578, 14.

un-getreów, -getreówe, -gettîwe, -getrŷwe; *adj. Untrue, unfaithful, faithless*:—Wǽrleás mon and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 27; Gn. Ex. 163. Ungetreówe *infidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 31: ii. 91, 58: 47, 25: *infidelis*, i. 74, 28. Se ðe sŷ folce ungetrŷwe (-getrîwe, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 14: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 29, 30. Gyf hwylc man sŷ swâ ungetrŷwe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21. Be ungetreówum mannum. Gyf hwylc man sŷ ðe eallum folce ungetrŷwe sŷ, 33; Th. i. 396, 13. Ungetrŷwan (-getreówan, MS. B.) men ceóse man ânfealdne âð, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Hit is ungeleáful cynren and ungetreówe bearn *generatio perversa est et infideles filii*, Deut. 32, 20. Mê âblendan ðâs ungetreówan woruldsælþa, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Hê sett his dæl mid ðâm ungetreówum (*infidelibus*), Lk. Skt. 12, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gitriuwi *infidelis*.]

un-getreówness, e; *f. Unfaithfulness, infidelity*:—Se ðe forlæt ðone cele ungetreównesse *quisquis amisso infidelitatis frigore vivit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 6.

un-getreówþ, e; *f. Bad faith, breach of good faith*:—Hêr sŷn on lande ungetrŷwða (-treówða, MS. B.: -trîwða, MS. C.) micle for Gode and for worulde, Wulfst. 160, 6.

un-getrum; *adj. Infirm*:—Manige men bióþ ungetrume (untrume, Cott. MS.) ǽgþer ge on môde ge on lîchoman, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 36.

un-getŷd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled, rude*:—Dæt ungetŷde folc (*rudis ille populus*) nolde geliéfan, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 33. Æt ðæm ungetŷdum folce *apud imperitum vulgus*, 48; Swt. 365, 22. Dæt hié ne scolden forhyggean ðone geférscipe ðara synfulra and ðara ungetŷdra, 16; Swt. 105, 15. v. ge-tŷn (-tŷan).

un-getŷdd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled*:—Seó bôc wæs yfele gehwyrfed and gyt wyrs fram sumum ungetŷddum (*a quodam imperito*) gerihted, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. v. ge-tŷdan.

un-getynge; *adj. Unapt of speech, not eloquent*:—Ic eom ungetinge on sprǽce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 12. v. next word.

un-getyngfull; *adj. Ineloquent*:—Ungetingfullum *infantissimo, ineloquentissimo*, Germ. 392, 3.

un-gewǽpnod; *adj. Unarmed*:—Ungewǽpnad *inermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 13. Đâ hêt se cyning healdan Martinum, ðæt hê wurde âworpen ungewǽpnod ðam here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 14. Đâ geseah Æþelfrið heora sacerdas sundor stondon ungewǽpnade, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

un-gewær (ƿ); *adj. Incautious, inconsiderate* (v. un-geþwære, III). v. un-wær.

un-geweald *impotence, inability to control.* The word occurs only in the genitive, with the force of an adverb. I. where an action is done without the actor's intending it, *unintentionally, not wilfully, involuntarily*:—Hê wræc his ungewealdes on ðære byrig hiora misdæda, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 2. Gif hwâ his cild ofslihð tô deáðe ungewealdes (*praeter voluntatem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 21: L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1: L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Ungewealdes, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 1. Suelce hê hit ungewisses oððe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, 33; Swt. 215, 11. Đonne hê of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwîsdôme and ungewisses oððe ungewealdes *cum non malitia, sed sola ignorantia, delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. Se ðe hine nêdes ofslôge oþþe unwillum oþþe ungewealdes, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 23. Gif man unwilles oþþe ungewealdes ænig þing misdêð, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. Eówre synna ðe gê geworhton gewealdes oþþe ungewealdes, Wulfst. 135, 30. II. where something happens that is not controlled or brought about by a person:—Ûre gâst bið swîþe wîde farende ûrum unwillum and ûres ungewealdes . . . ðæt bið ðonne þonne wê slâpaþ *our spirit wanders far independently of our wishes or control . . . that is when we sleep*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Is ðæm tô cŷðanne ðæt hî hié warenigen ǽgðer ge wið ða ungemetlîcan blisse ge wið ða ungemetlîcan unrôtnesse, for ðæm hira ǽgðer âstyreþ sumne unðeáw, ðeáh hié ungewealdes cuman of ðæs lîchoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 3. Gif him gewealdes gebyrige oððe ungewealdes ðæt hê on ðæs hwæt befoo ðe wið his willan sié, 28; Swt. 199, 22. [Þurh uniweald *per impotenciam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 63, 6. *O. Frs.* un-ewald.]

un-gewealden; *adj. Not under control, disordered* (?):—Đonne for miclum cele wamb sié ungewealden (cf. Lǽcedômas tô wambe gemetlîcunge, 164, 3), Lchdm. ii. 228, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unŷþe . . . tunge ungewealden and unsmêþe, 242, 5–9. Đonne se man mete þigð, ðonne âwyrpð hê eft and hæfð ungewealdene wambe and ða micgean, 204, 10.

un-geweaxen; *adj. Ungrown, not grown up*:—Ungeweaxenra deáþ *acerva mors* (i.e. the death of the young), Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 31.

un-geweder, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Se stranga winter mid forste and mid snâwe and mid eallon ungewederon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 33. Hefigtŷme geár on ungewederan, ðâ man oððe tilian sceoldon oððe eft tilða gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. v. un-weder.

un-gewemmed; *adj.* I. physical, *unspotted, immaculate, uncorrupted, uninjured*:—Se lîchoma wæs gemêted ungebrosnod and ungewemmed *corpus incorruptum inventum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 38. Hê ungewemmed of ðam hâtum bæðe eode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 28. Seó hâlge stôd ungewemde wlite, Exon. Th. 277, 33; Jul. 590. Eall ða hrægel ungewemmed (*intemerata*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 40. v. un-forswǽled. II. moral, *undefiled, unstained, inviolate, immaculate*:—Ungewæmmed ic beó *immaculatus ero*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. Ungewæmmed *inviolata*, Hymn. Surt. 54, 25: *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Uniwemmedes *inlaesae* (*virginitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 435, 53: *inlibatae*, 511, 47. Uniwemmedre *immunem*, 507, 49. On ungewemmedum mægðhâde, Homl. Th. i. 58, 8. Hê his wîf him betǽhte ungewemmed, Gen. 20, 14. III. uncertain:—Ungeuuemmid *infractus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwemmit *immaculatus, inlibatus*.] v. un-wemmed.

un-gewemmedlîc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Uniwemmedlîcre clænnysse *immarcescibilis* (*imputribilis*) *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 47.

un-gewemmedlîce; *adv. Uncorruptly, purely, inviolably*:—Dæt ða dômas and ða gesetnysse, ða ðe fram hâlgum fæderum ârǽdde and gesette wǽron, ðæt ða fram eallum ûs ungewemmedlîce (*incorrupte*) healdene wǽron, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 19.

un-gewemmedness, e; *f. Purity*:—Rihtlîc is mê swâ besmitenre fram ðînre clænan ungewemmednesse beón âscirod, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 438.

un-gewemness, e; *f. Freedom from pollution*:—Uniwemnysse *immunitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 28.

un-gewendendlîc; *adj. Unchangeable, invariable, chronic* (of disease):—þeáh man sŷ on hwylcre ungewendendlîcre (-dedlîcre, MS. H.) âdle, Lchdm. i. 328, 20.

un-gewêned; *adj. Unexpected*:—Se here wæs cumende ungewênedre tîde on herfeste *legio inopinata tempore autumni adveniens*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 41. Of ungewênedum *ex improviso*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 23. Of ungewêndum, 204, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwânit *inopinatus*.] v. un-wêned.

un-gewêrigod; *adj. Unwearied*:—Ungewêrigadre geornfullnysse *indefessa instantia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 14.

un-gewid(e)re, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Hit bið wiþ ǽghwylc ungewidro gescylded, ðæt ðǽr nǽfre nǽnig dæl regnes ne ungewidres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31–3. Gif ðê þince ðæt ðû ôþerne mâran lǽcedôm dôn ne durre for ungewiderum, Lchdm. ii. 254, 2. Is ðeós woruld on stormum and on âdlum and on ungewyderum, Wulfst. 273, 9. Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geáres forfaren ǽgðer ge þurh mistlîce coða ge þurh ungewyderu, 1041; Erl. 169, 9: Lchdm. iii. 210, 26. [Bið his erd iheñed eiðer ȝe on herȝunge ȝe on hungre ȝe on cwalme ȝe on uniwidere, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 36. *O. Sax.* un-giwideri (wið ungiwidereon allun standan, Hêl. 1813): *O. H. Ger.* un-giwitiri *tempestas, procella, hiems, ventus*.] v. un-widere.

un-gewiderung, e; *f. Bad weather*:—Syððan com, þurh ða mycclan ungewiderunge ðe cômon, swŷðe mycel hungor ofer Engeland, ðæt manig hundred manna earmlîce deáðe swulton þurh ðone hungor, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33.

un-gewild; *adj. Unsubdued, unsubjected*:—Ungewyld *indomita, ineffrenata*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 49. Ungewyldre ǽwnunge *effrenatae jugalitatis*, 434, 25. Ungewylde *indomitos*, 457, 76. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan).

un-gewilde; *adj. Not in subjection*:—Heora gecynd wæs him ungewylde *their nature was not in subjection to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 2. Gif ǽnig leódscipe wæs ungewylde ðam Câsere, ðonne send hê him tô swâ fela eóroda ðe mihton gebîgan ðæt mennisc him tô, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 35. Hê underþiédde him selfum monege þeóda ðe ǽr wǽron Rômânum ungewilde, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 6. v. ge-wilde (-wylde).

un-gewildelîc; *adj. Not to be subdued, unyielding*:—Hæbbe se mann heardheortnysse and ungewyldelîc môd . . . ðonne forsearaþ swîðe hraðe ðæt hâlige sæd on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 2.

un-gewil[l]; *adj. Displeasing, not with the good will of a person*:—Se arcebiscop leáfe æt ðam cynge nam, ðeáh hit ðam cynge ungewill wǽre, ðæs ðe men lêton, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 16. [þeáh hit ðam arcebiscope swyðe ungewille wǽre, 1120; Erl. 248, 21. Cf. Halde we us from uniwil, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 264.]

un-gewintred; *adj. Not adult*:—Be ungewintredes wîfmannes nêdhǽmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wîfmon tô niédhǽmde geþreátige, sié ðæt swâ ðæs gewintredan monnes bôt, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16.

un-gewirded; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ne mæg him bitres wiht sceððan, ac gescylded â wunaþ ungewyrded þenden woruld stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181.

un-gewîs; *adj. Uncertain, unknown*:—For ðam ðe him cûþ forþfôr tôweard wǽre and ungewiis (ungewiss? q. v.) seó tîd ðære ylcan forðfôre *eo quod certus sibi exitus, sed incerta ejusdem exitus esset hora futura*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16.

un-gewislíc; *adj. Uncertain, unknown, uncommon*:—Wênst đû đæt hit hwæt nîwes sié ođđe hwæthwugu ungewislîces đæt đê on becumen is *novum credo aliquid inusitatumque vidisti*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 27 note.

un-gewisness, e; *f. Uncertainty, ignorance*:—Đa đe đurh ungewisnysse (*per ignorantiam*) synne fremmaþ . . . đa đe him ne ondrædaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 36. Swâ hwæt swâ on hyre unclænnysse đurh ungewisnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gelumpe, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gewiss, es; *n.* I. *uncertainty, ignorance, unconsciousness*:—Se đe his sylfes blôd on spâtl mid ungewisse forswelge *qui sanguinem proprium inscius cum saliva sorbuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Gif eall folc syngaþ þurh ungewiss (*through ignorance* (A. V.); per imperitiam), Lev. 4, 13. Swâ hwæt swâ wê þurh ungewis ođđe þurh hwylce dysignesse gedôn habban, Homl. Ass. 143, 136. ¶ Ungewisses *in ignorance, unintentionally, unconsciously, unwittingly*:—Đa scylda đe ic ungewisses geworhte ne gemun đû; đæt synt đa đe ic wênde đæt nân scyld nære *delicta ignorantiae meae ne memineris*, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Swelce hê hit ungewisses ođđe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Đonne hê of unwîsdôme and ungewisses ođđe ungewealdes gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. II. *what is uncertain* or *unknown*; incertum:—Đâ gebende ân scytta his bogan and âscêt âna flân swylce on ungewis (cf. *O. H. Ger.* in ung(i)uis *a casu*) *vir quidam tetendit arcum, in incertum sagittam dirigens* (1 Kings 22, 34), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 220. Đæt hié on swâ micle nêþinge and on swâ micel ungewiss êgđer ge on sæs fyrhto ge on wêstennum wildeóra ge on þeóda gereordum, đæt hié hiene æfter friþe sôhton *that they ventured upon so much that was hazardous and so much that was unknown in respect to both the terrors of the sea and the deserts with their wild beasts and the languages of nations to seek him and get peace*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. Ongewissu and dîglu wîsdômes đînes đû swutelodest mê *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae manifestasti mihi*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. next word, II a. III. the word also glosses *ignominia*. v. next word, III:—Gefyl ansŷne heora of ungewisse *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Spl. 82, 15: Blickl. Gl.

un-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain*:—Ungewis *incerta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 17. I. of persons, *not having knowledge, ignorant*:—Gif hê hit nât, hwelce gesælþa hæfþ hê æt đam welan, gif hê biþ swâ dysig and swâ ungewiss đæt hê đæt witan ne mæg *si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26. Ungewiss com se deófol tô Criste, and ungewiss hê eode âweig; for đan đe se Hælend ne geswutelode nâ him his mihte, Homl. Th. i. 176, 9–11. Đâ đâ ic đêr lange stôd ungewis mînes færeldes, ii. 350, 26. II. of things, (a) *not known, of which there is not certain knowledge*:—On đînes lifes ryne đe đê is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. Ungewisse þingc and dŷgelnyssa wîsdomes đînes *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 8. (b) *not conveying certain knowledge*:—Đû stunta, on hwilce wîsan sceole wê đê gelŷfan and đînum ungewissum wordum? Homl. Skt. i. 23, 697. III. *ignominious*. v. preceding word, III:—Ungewis *ignominiosus*, Kent. Gl. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwiss *incertus, inexpertus, fortuitus.*]

un-gewîtendlîce; *adv. Without passing away, permanently*:—Gehiéren hî đæt đâs andweardan gôd bióđ đurh ælcre lustfulnesse swîđe hrædlîce gewîtende and swâ đeáh sió scyld đe hî đurh đa lustfullnesse đurhtiôđ ungewîtendlîce bið đurhwuniende mid wræce *audiant quod bona praesentia et a delectatione citius transitura sunt, et tamen eorum causa ad ultionem sine transitu permansura*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 21.

un-gewitfæstness, e; *f. Madness*:—Him cymđ brægenes âdl and ungewitfæstnes him bið *he will be out of his senses*, Lchdm. ii. 222, 3.

un-gewitfull; *adj.* I. *foolish, insensate*:—Eálâ gê ungewitfullan Galata, hwâ gehefegode eów *O insensati Galatae, quis vos fascinavit?* Past. 31; Swt. 207, 14. Welan and weorþscipes hî willniaþ, and đonne hî hine habbaþ, đonne wênaþ hî swâ ungewitfulle đæt hî habban đa sôþan gesælþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30. II. *mad, insane, not in one's senses*:—Đa wôđđrâga đæs ungewitfullan monnes se lâce gehælđ *furor insanorum ad salutem medico reducitur*, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21. Sume đa untruman wæron dumbe, sume ungewitfulle, Homl. Ass. 180, 364.

un-gewitfulness, e; *f. Madness, insanity*:—Saules ungewitfulnes (-full-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 26; Swt. 185, 1.

un-gewitlîc; *adj. Senseless, foolish*:—Ungewitlîce word, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

un-gewîtnigendlîce; *adv. With impunity*; impune, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6 note.

un-gewîtnod; *adj. Unpunished*, (1) of the person to whom punishment might be given:—Ne beó gê on nânre leásre gewitnysse, for đon đe se leása gewita ne bið hê nâfre ungewîtnod, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 1: Homl. Ass. 148, 10. Ne wên đû nâ be đê đæt đû ungewîtnod beó, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 159. Wê beóđ mid Gode suâ micle suđor gebundne suâ wê for monnum orsorglîcor ungewîtnode syngiaþ bûtan ælcre wrace (*quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*), Past. 17; Swt. 117, 23. (2) of the fault for which punishment might be given:—Đæt him biþ ungewîtnode hiora yfel on đisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 28. v. un-wîtnod.

un-gewit[t], es; *n.* I. *madness, insanity*:—Nân unhâl cild, ne deáf, ne blind, ne ungewittes, Homl. Ass. 179, 322. Hié sindon suâ micle wærlîcor tô oferbûganne suâ mon ongiet đæt hié on mâran ungewitte beóđ *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto et insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 22. Gif hwylc man of his gewitte feólle . . . Gif man hine ofsleá on đam ungewitte, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. Se yfela gâst on ungewitte his (*Saul's*) môd âwende, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 11. Sende đê Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et coecitate*, Deut. 28, 28. II. *folly, stupidity*:—Đŷ læs đe ænig ungecyfred woroldman mid nytnesse and ungewitte regules geboda âbrêce, and đære tale brûce, đæt hê misfênge đŷ hê hit sêlre nyste, Lchdm. iii. 442, 2. Hî mid heora gedwolsprâece eall folc âmyrdon. And Theodosius, đâ hê swilce ungewitt ælce dæge gehŷrde, hê wearđ sârig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 370. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwizzi *insipientia.*]

un-gewittig; *adj.* I. *mad, insane*:—Ic wât đæt gê wênaþ đæt ic ungewittige môde (*insana mente*) sprece, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 1. II. *foolish, senseless*:—Gif cinges gerêfena hwylc gyltig biþ, hwâ is manna tô đam ungesceád and ungewittig, đæt hê đæm cyninge his âre ætrecce for đî đe his gerêfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 8. III. *not having reason, irrational*:—Hî (*the innocents*) wæron gehwæđe and ungewittige âcwealde, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21. Beóđ đa ungewittigan cild gehealdene on đam fulluhte þurh geleáfan đæs fæder and đære mêder, ii. 50, 35. Đa yfelan men ne magon cuman þider, đider đa ungewittigan gesceafta wilniaþ tô tô cumenne, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 3. [*O. Sax.* un-giwittig *unwise.*] v. un-wittig.

un-gewittiglîce (-witte-); *adv. Unwisely, foolishly*; stolide, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

un-gewittigness, e; *f. Foolishness*; stultitia, Gr. Dial. 2, 31.

un-gewlitig; *adj. Not bright, not brilliant*:—Ealle đa đing đe beorhte beóđ đonne seó sunne hym on scînaþ, hî lŷhtaþ ongeán; ac đa đe ungewligige (-wlitige?) beóđ, đa ne lŷhtaþ nâwiht ongeán đa sunnan, þeáh heó hym on scîne, Shrn. 180, 15. v. un-wlitig.

un-gewlitigian *to disfigure, deform, deprive of beauty*:—Hê gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ ælle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ, and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 12. v. un-wlitigian.

un-geworht; *adj.* I. *not made*:—Gif Hê geworht wære, ne wurde Hê nâfre ælmihtig God . . . Hê wæs âfre ungeworht, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 69. II. *not finished*:—Ungeworht *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 17.

un-gewriten; *adj. Unwritten*:—Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 41: ii. 49, 20. v. un-writen.

un-gewuna, an; *m. A bad custom, evil practice*:—Se eorđlîca gefêrscipe hiene tiéhđ on đa lufe his ealdan ungewunan *ad vetustatem vitae per societatem secularium ducitur*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 9. Đa đe đone ungewunan hæfdon, đæt hî heora wîf glengdan swâ hî weofoda sceoldan, geswîcan đæs ungewunan, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 20. Se bið siwenîge đonne his môd and his andgit đæt gecynd âscirpđ and hê hit đonne self gescint mid his ungewunan and wôm wilnungum *lippus est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 9. Æt đam unþeáwe đe dysige men on ungewunan healdaþ (*which foolish men observe as a custom, and a bad one it is*), Wulfst. 305, 9.

un-gewuna; *adj. Unaccustomed, unused*:—Micel gedâl is on đam mægene đæs đe sié gewin (-wun?) þrowungum and đæs đe sié ungewuna swelcum þingum, Lchdm. ii. 84, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-giwon *inusitatus, insolens, novus.*]

un-gewunelîc; *adj.* I. *unusual, unwonted*:—Đæs wundredon men, for đî đæt hit wæs ungewunelîc, Homl. Th. i. 184, 30. Fela fægera þinga đe đam folce ungecnâwe[n] wæs and ungewunelîc, Ap. Th. 17, 14. Hwîlum gebyrede swîþe ungewunelîc and ungecyndelîc yfel, đæt đa bearn sieredon ymbe đone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Hwæthwegu ungewunelîces *novum aliquid inusitatumque*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 27. Đâ geseah hê ealle đa cytan mid heofonlîce leóhte gefylde. Hê đâ wæs forhtlîce geworden for đære ungewunelîcan gesihþe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 23. II. *unfrequented, uninhabitable*:—Seó stôw wæs swâ wêsten and swâ dîgle, đæt næs nâ đæt ân đæt heó wæs ungewunelîc, ac eác swilce uncûđ đâm landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 106. Ân đæra dæla is ungewunelîc for đære sunnan neáweste; on đam ne eardaþ nân eorđlîc mann for đam unberendlîcum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21 note. v. un-gewynelîc.

un-gewunelîce; *adv. Unusually, in an unwonted manner*:—*Cometae* synd gehâtene đa steorran đe færlîce and ungewunelîce æteówiaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 4. Đære sâ gemengednyssa and đæra ŷđa swêg ungewunelîce gyt ne âsprungon (*it has not been unusual for them to occur already*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwonalîhho *insolite.*]

un-gewuni[g]endlîc; *adj. Uninhabitable*:—Ân đæra dæla is ungewuniendlîc (-wunig-, MS. P.: unwuniendlîc, MSS. L. R.) for đære sunnan neáweste; on đam ne eardaþ nân eorđlîc mann, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. v. un-wuni[g]endlîc.

un-gewyld, -gewylde. v. un-gewild, -gewilde.

un-gewynelíc; *adj. Unusual, unwonted*:—Mid ege ungewynelícum *timore insolito*, Anglia xiii. 411, 651. v. un-gewunelíc.

un-gewyrht *in the phrases* be ungewyrhtum *undeservedly, not according to one's deserts*; gratis, Ps. Surt. 34, 7, 19: 68, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 2: 118, 161.

un-gifeðe; *adj. Not granted*:—Ûs wæs â syððan milts ungyfeðe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2921.

un-gifre; *adj. Harmful, unfortunate*:—Ær gē sceonde fremmen, ungifre yfel ylda bearnum, Cd. Th. 149, 5; Gen. 2470. v. gifre.

un-gifu, e; *f. An evil gift*:—Hæfð se yfela gāst hērongeán seofonfealde ungifa ... ða yfelan ungifa ðæs ārleásan deófles syndan ðus genamode *insipientia, stultitia* ..., Wulfst. 52, 7–20: 58, 14.

un-gild, -gilde, es; *n. An improper* or *excessive tax*:—Hē ǣfre ðās leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, for ðan ðe on his dagan ǣlc riht âfeóll, and ǣlc unriht up ārās, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2. Ðis wæs swíðe geswincfull geár þurh manigfeald ungyld, 1098; Erl. 235, 11. Ûs ungylda swýðe gedrehton, Wulfst. 159, 12. Ðis wæs swíðe hefigtýme geár ... on ungyldan ða nǣfre ne āblunnon, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25.

un-gilda, an; *m. One who is not a full member of a guild*:—Æt ǣlcon rihtgegyldan âne byrðene wudes and twā æt ðam ungyldan (cf. (?) *for a difference between those in the same gild*, Hæbbe ǣlc gegilda .ii. sesteras mealtes, and ǣlc cniht ânne, 613, 32), Chart. Th. 606, 16.

un-gilde; *adj. Not entitled to wergild*:—Gif se friðman fleó oþþon feohte, and nelle hine cýþan, gif hine man ofsleá, licge ungylde, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 14. Homo qui aliquem innocentem affliget in via regia, si jaceat, jaceat in ungildan ækere [as the technical name of the crime here referred to was *forsteal* (cf. si in via regia fiat assaltus super aliquem, forestel est, L. H. I. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2), the passage seems to be a Latin equivalent for the following: Gif hwā forsteal gewyrce, ... gif hē sylf gewyrce ðæt hine man âfylle, licge ǣgilde, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21–24; so that the phrase *licgan in ungildan ǣcere* seems to be equivalent to *licgan ungilde*], L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 23. [*Icel.* û-gildr *for whom no wer-gild is to be paid.*] v. ǣ-, or-gilde.

un-gîmen[n], e; *f. Carelessness*:—þurh ungēmænne synne (ðurh gýmeleáste, col. 1) *per culpam incuriae*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 24, col. 2: 2, 7; S. 509, 19. Ungýmenne, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. Ðurh ungýmenne *per incuriam*, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gîmende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Careless, negligent*:—Ða ðing ðe se Dryhtnes wer geseah nales eallum monnum suongrum and heora liifes ungēmendum [ungemyndum *for* (?) ungýmendum, Bd. S. 630, 38] sæcgan wolde *haec quae viderat idem vir Domini non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis referre volebat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 434, 5. v. preceding word.

un-gin[n]; *adj. Not ample, contracted*:—Â sceal ðæs heánan hyge hord onginnost, Exon. Th. 346, 18; Gn. Ex. 206.

un-girwan, -girian; *p.* -girwde, -girede *To strip, divest*:—Hē gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ ælle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 13. Gūðlāc hine sylfne ungyrede, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 16. Hē hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 2. Hiǽ ungeredun (*exuerunt*) hine and gegearwadun (*induerunt*) hine his âgene wēde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ðeodoricus wæs ungyred and unscōd, Shrn. 85, 32. v. on-girwan.

un-glæd; *adj. Dull, cheerless*:—Swā eác se sūþerna wind hwílum miclum storme gedrēfeþ ða sǣ ðe ǣr wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtra on tō seónne; ðonne heó swā gemenged wyrð mid ðan ýðum, ðonne wyrþ heó swíþe hraðe ungladu, þeáh heó ǣr gladu wǣre on tō lōcienne *si mare volvens turbidus Auster misceat aestum, vitrea dudum, parque serenis unda diebus, mox, resoluto sordida coeno visibus obstat*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26. [Goddes glam to hym (*Jonah*) glod, þat hym unglad made, Allit. Pms. 94, 63. *Icel.* û-glaðr.]

un-glædlíc; *adj. Stern, implacable*:—Stíð, grimm, unglædlíc *inmitis, atrox, implacabilis*, Germ. 392, 33. v. glæd, III.

un-glædnes *glosses* imperitia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25, *but* un-glǽwnes *perhaps should be read.* v. un-gleáwness.

un-gleáw; *adj.* I. of persons, *without understanding, without skill, not sagacious, ignorant, blind* (fig.):—Ungleáw *imperitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 49. Ungleu *caecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 14. Synt gē þus ungleáwe (*imprudentes*)? Ne ongyte gē ðæt ...? *are ye so without understanding? Do ye not perceive that* ...? Mk. Skt. 7, 18. Ungleáwe *inertes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 32. Hit ne biþ seó ylce âdl, þeáh ðe ungleáwe lǣcas wēnan ðæt ðæt seó ylce healfdeáde âdl sī, Lchdm. ii. 284, 24. I a. where that in which there is want of skill is expressed:—Ðā wæs ic ungleáw ðæs geþeódes ðara Indiscra worda ... ðā rehte hit mē se bisceop, Nar. 29, 14. Wē ðæs londes ungleáwe and unwīse (*imprudentes*; but the Latin is not literally translated) wǣron, 10, 6. II. of things:—*dull, not apt for service*:—Sweord gebrǽd gōd gūðcyning, gomele lāfe, ecgum ungl[e]áw (*dull of edge*; cf. sió ecg gewāc, bât unswīðor ðonne his ðiódcyning þearfe hæfde, 5148–; B. 2577–), Beo. Th. 5121; B. 2564. [*Icel.* û-glöggr *not clever.*]

un-gleáwlíce; *adv. Without understanding, without sagacity, unwisely, imprudently*:—On his heortan cwæð unhýdig sum ungleáwlíce ðæt God nǣre *dixit insipiens in corde suo, Non est Deus*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Gif hē ðære styringe ne wiðstent, ðonne gescient hē ða gōdan weorc ðe hē oft ǣr on stillum mōde ðurhteáh, and suā ungleáulíce for ðæm scyfe ðære styringe suíðe hrædlíce tōwierpð ða gōdan weorc ðe hē longe ǣr foreðonclíce timbrede *qui, dum perturbationi suae minime obsistunt, etiam si qua a se tranquilla mente fuerant bene gesta, confundunt, et improviso impulsu destruunt, quidquid forsitan diu labore provido construxerunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-glaulîhho *insolerter.*]

un-gleáwness, e; *f. Want of understanding, unskilfulness, foolishness, blindness* (fig.):—Unglædnes (-glǽwnes?) *imperitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25. Sió ungleáwnes biþ on ðē selfum, ðæt ðū hit ne canst on riht gecnâwan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 33. Ongleáwnis *imperitia*, Scint. 5, 5. [Un]-gleáwnysse *rusticitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 16. Hē nǣfre for his unglaunesse (ungleáwnesse, MS. T.) and for his unscearpnesse ða ðēnunge on riht geleornian mihte *nullatenus propter ingenii tarditatem potuit ministerium discere*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7. Of ungleáunesse *imperitia* (os stultorum pascitur imperitia, Prov. 15, 14), Kent. Gl. 520. Ungleównise heartæs *caecitatem cordis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5.

un-gleáwscipe, es; *m. Want of understanding, foolishness*; imperitia, Scint. 83, 16.

un-glenged; *adj. Unadorned*:—Unglenied *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 25.

un-gnîðe; *adj. Not scanty, liberal, abundant*:—Monigfealde sind geond middangeard gōd ungnýðe (-gnyde, MS.) ðe ûs dǽleþ tō feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold and abundant are the goods which for our life's support the Father almighty gives on earth*, Exon. Th. 359, 31; Pa. 70. v. gneáð.

un-gōd; *adj. Not good, evil, bad*:—Sèldan hē bið eald; ungōdan deáðe hē swylt, Lchdm. iii. 184, 23. On ylde ungōdum deáðe heó swylt, 188, 28. [Dede unngod and unnclene, Orm. 16739. *O. H. Ger.* un-guot: *Icel.* û-gōðr.]

un-gōd, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Wā eów ðe taliaþ ungōd tō gōde and gōd þing tō yfele *vae qui dicitis malum bonum, et bonum malum*, Wulfst. 47, 6. Heó firenaþ mec wordum, ungōd gæleþ, Exon. Th. 402, 25; Rä. 21, 35. [Nis þing so god þat ne mai do sum ungod, O. and N. 1364.]

un-grāpigende; *adj. Not handling, that does not handle*:—Hī habbaþ ungrāpigende handa *manus habent, et non palpabunt* (Ps. 115, 7), Homl. Th. i. 366, 27.

un-grēne; *adj. Not green*:—Folde wæs ðāgyt græs ungrēne, Cd. Th. 7, 36; Gen. 117.

un-grið *violation of peace, hostility* (Lye). [Forr sware unngriþ þatt heþenn follc þær wrohhte, Orm. 16280.]

un-grund; *adj. Bottomless, boundless, immense*:—Ðæs heriges hām eft ne com ealles ungrundes ǣnig *of that host, all boundless as it was, not one came home again*, Cd. Th. 209, 32; Exod. 508. [Cf. *Icel.* û-grunnr *not shallow*; û-grynni; *n. boundlessness*, in phrases like û-grynni hers, liðs, manna.]

un-grynde; *adj. Bottomless, deep*, Exon. Th. 354, 21; Reim. 49. v. preceding word.

un-gyld, -gylde. v. un-gild, -gilde.

un-gyltig; *adj. Innocent*:—Hit God wræc on him, swā oft swā hié mid monnum ofredan, ðæt hié mid hiera cucum onguldon, ðæt hié ungyltige cwealdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 9. [Un-gilti *innoxius*, Wick. Gen. 37, 22. Ongylty *immunis, innocens*, Prompt. Parv. 365.]

un-gýmen[n]. v. un-gîmen[n].

un-gyrdan; *p.* de *To ungird*:—Se cyning ungyrde hine ðā his sweorde *rex discinxit se gladio suo*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 35. Se cāsere hēt hine ungyrdan and bewǽpnian, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 409. Gif him þince ðæt hē sý ungyrd, broc ðæt biþ, Lchdm. iii. 172, 12.

un-gyrian. v. un-girwan.

un-hādian; *p.* ode *To deprive of orders*:—Sý hē unhādod *ordine suo privetur*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 22. Sume wyllaþ ðæt hē sig eft unhādod *nonnulli volunt ut denuo ordine caveat*, 3; Th. ii. 136, 36. [He him plihte he wolden unhadien Costanz ... þe abbed unhadede his brođer, Laym. 13169.] v. on-hādian.

un-hādod; *adj. Not ordained*:—Unhādod man *homo non ordinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 3. v. un-gehādod.

un-hādung *renders* exordinatio *in*:—Unhādunge *exordinationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 110, 8.

un-hǽl, un-hǽlan. v. un-hǽlu, ge-unhǽlan.

un-hǽlþ, e; *f. Bad health, sickness, weakness, infirmity*:—Līchaman unhǽlð ormǽte mægenu sāwle tōbrycð *corporis debilitas nimia uires animae frangit*, Scint. 54, 17: 107, 11. Ne beþurfon lǽces ða ðe hāle synd, ac ða ðe unhǽlþe habbaþ (*qui male habent*), Lk. Skt. 5, 31. [Ne elde ne unhelðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 6: Misc. 108, 113.]

un-hǽlu; *indecl.*: un-hǽl, e; *f.* I. *bad health, disease, sickness, infirmity*, (a) of persons:—Se oferdrenc fordēð ðæs mannes gesundfulnysse and unhǽl becymð of ðam drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 38. Oferfyll bið ðæs līchaman unhǽl, Wulfst. 242, 4. Būton ðē unhǽl oððe yld derige, 247, 34. Ða diófla gelǽrdon hié, ðæt ða ðe on unhǽle wǽran, ðæt hié

hāle for hié cwealdon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 17. Gif ðū wile hāl beón, drinc ðē gedeftlīce; ǣlc oferfyl fēt unhǣlo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Unhǣlo *languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23: *crucem*, 16, 24. Ðām ðe under hȳ migaþ . . . ða unhǣle heó gehǣlþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 9. Ðās unhǣle (*blotch*), ii. 76, 16. Untrymmnise ł unhǣlo *infirmitates*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. (b) of animals, *unsoundness*:—Gif mon hwelcne ceáp gebygeþ and hē ðonne onfinde him hwelce unhǣlo on binnan .xxx. nihta, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 11. [Licome unhele, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 23. Unhæle and ælde, Laym. 11546. Unnhal þurrh unnride unnhæle, Orm. 4779. *O. H. Ger.* un-hailī *insania.* Cf. *Goth.* un-haili; *n. ill-health.*] II. *misfortune, mishap*:—Sorge ne cūðon, wonsceaft wera, wiht unhǣlo, Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. [Envye that sory is of other mennes wele and glæd is of his sorwe and unhele, Chauc. Doct. T. 116. *Icel.* ū-heill *mishap.*]

un-hǣmed; *adj. Unmarried*:—Unhǣmedo *innuba* (*voluit dotales linquere pompas*, Ald. 195), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 50. v. un-gehǣmed.

un-hāl; *adj. In bad health, sick, weak, infirm, unhealthy, unsound*, (a) in reference to persons:—Ðǣr ðæt heáfod bið unhāl *languente capite*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 7. Ic eom unhāl *infirmus sum*, Ps. Th. 6, 2. Unhāl *debilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43. Ðe unhāla *languidus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 7: Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Ne mæg se unhāla ðam hālan gelīce byrðene āhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. Ðȳ læs hié mid ðȳ tōle ðæt hāle līc gewierden ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhāle āweg āceorfan *dum per hoc in se sana perimunt, per quod salubriter abscindere sauciata debuerunt*, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 12. Eágan mē syndon unhāle *oculi mei infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 9: 108, 24. Fēt mīne unhāle (*inbecilles*), Anglia xi. 116, 22. Sume habbaþ bearn geuōge, ac ða beóþ hwīlum unhāle oþþe yfele and unweorþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 8. Ða hālan . . . ða unhālan *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 4. Ðara unhālra ł ādligra *languentium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 3. For hwī se gōda lǣce selle ðǣm unhālum, sumum līþne drenc, sumum strangne *cur aegri quidam lenibus, quidam vero acribus adjuvantur*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Alle unhāle *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 155. Ealle ða unhālan, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. (b) of animals:—Gif man āfindeþ his ǣhte, syððan hē hit gebohte hafeþ, unhāl, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 21. Ðæt hors blon fram ðām unhālum (*insanis*) styrenessum ðara leoma . . . and sōna ārās hāl and gesund, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 38. [Adam bicom unmihti and unhol, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 9. *Laym. Orm.* un-hal: *Goth.* un-hails: *O. H. Ger.* unheil *insanus.*]

un-hālgod; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—Fela dropena unhālgodes eles, Lchdm. i. 380, 5. Gif preóst on unhālgodon hūse mæssige, L. N. P. L. 13; Th. ii. 292, 16. v. un-gehālgod.

un-hālig; *adj. Unholy*:—Of unhāligre þeóde *de gente non sancta*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1.

un-hālwendlīc; *adj. Incurable*:—Fyll unhālwendlic *casus insanabilis*, Scint. 80, 8. Þeáh man sȳ on hwylcre unhālwendlīcre ādle, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hira wīn is dracena gealla and næddrena āttor unhālwendlīce *fel draconum vinum eorum et venenum aspidum insanabile*, Deut. 32, 33.

un-handworht; *adj. Not made with hands*:—Ic unhandworht tempel getimbrie *ego templum non manu factum aedificabo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* un-handuwaurhts.]

un-hār; *adj. Very grey* (un- *seems to have here the unusual force of an intensive*):—Hrōðgār, eald and unhār (cf. *the epithets elsewhere applied to him*, gamolfeax, 1220; B. 608: blondenfeax, 3586; B. 1791), Beo. Th. 719; B. 357.

un-heáh; *adj. Not high, low*:—Unhēh (*printed* unhela, *but see* Anglia viii. 450) þrēpel *eculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 18. Unhēge sceós *talares*, i. 26, 23. Faraþ tō feldlandum and dūnlandum and tō unhēheran landum *venite ad campestria atque montana et humiliora loca*, Deut. 1, 7. Hwǣr se weall unhēhst sȳ, Homl. Th. i. 484, 10.

un-heánlīce; *adv. Not in an abject manner, gallantly*:—Hē unheánlīce hine werede *he defended himself gallantly*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33.

un-hearmgeorn; *adj. Inoffensive*:—Se Hālga Gāst com ofer Criste on culfran hīwe for ðī ðæt hē wolde getācnian mid ðam ðæt Crist wæs on ðære menniscuysse swīðe līðe and unhearmgeorn, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 20.

un-hēge, un-hela. v. un-heáh.

un-helian; *p.* ede *To uncover, reveal*:—Nis nān þing oferheled ðe ne beó unheled *nihil opertum est quod non reueletur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 2. [God dede, þet wule adeaden, forworpeð hire rinde, þet is, unheleð hire . . . þe figer . . . schal adruwien rindeleas, þuruh þet hit is unheled, A. R. 150, 8–20. Hire hede unhelid was, Alex. (Skt.) 3450. If his hous be unheled (-hiled), Piers P. 18, 319.]

un-heóre, -heórlīc, -hēre. v. un-hīre, -hīrlīc, -hīre.

un-hered; *adj. Unpraised*:—Þeáh hē seó ānum gehered, ðonne bið hē ōþrum unhered, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15.

un-herigendlīc; *adj. Not praiseworthy*:—Se bið unherigendlīc ðe unnyt leofaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17.

un-hērsum, un-hiére, -hiórde, -hióre. v. un-hīrsum, un-hīre.

un-hīre, -heóre, -hēre, -hiére, -hióre, -hȳre; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful*:—Unhiére *carolios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 59. Unhēre (*printed* unkere), 94, 36: *carolios, atrox, inobediens*, 129, 17. Unhēre, sceþðende *caustica, nocens*, 130, 12. Wælgrim, unhēre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, 151, 64. Unhȳri, unhiórde *trux*, Txts. 100, 983. Unhȳre *funesta*, i. *scelesta, criminosa*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 1. Ðæs unhiéran *cruentae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 34. Ða unhióran *infestos*, 47, 59. (1) of living creatures:—Weard unhióre (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4818; B. 2413. Grendeles mōdor . . . wīf unhȳre, 4247; B. 2120. Se (*Ishmael*) bið unhȳre, orlæggīfre, wiðerbreca wera cneórissum *hic erit ferus homo, manus ejus contra omnes* (Gen. 16, 12), Cd. Th. 138, 5; Gen. 2287. Ne gēmde hē nā swā swȳðe hū hē ārafnede ðæs unhȳran cwælres hand, Shrn. 129, 9. Ða unhiéran *torvam* (*gypsam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 12. Hió hyne scyldeþ wið unhȳrum nihtgengum and wið egeslīcum gesihðum, Lchdm. i. 70, 5. (2) of things:—Egl unheóru *a cruel talon*, Beo. Th. 1978; B. 987. Weder unhióre *hard weather*, Met. 29, 65. Him geblendon drȳas drync unheórne, se onwende wera ingeþanc, Andr. Kmbl. 68; An. 34. [*O. Sax.* un-hiuri: *O. H. Ger.* un-hiuri, -hiur *dirus: Icel.* ū-hȳrr *unfriendly-looking, frowning.*]

un-hīre, -hióre; *adv. Fiercely*:—Hē lōcaþ unhióre, swīðes wingeþ, gilleþ geómorlīce, Salm. Kmbl. 532; Sal. 265.

un-hīrēdwist *renders* infamiliaritas, Scint. 203, 13.

un-hīrlīc; *adj.* I. *fierce, savage*, (1) of living creatures:—Mera mengeo on onsióne māran and un[hȳ]rlīcran ðonne ða elpendas, Nar. 11, 1. (2) of things:—Ðā cwom ðǣr swīðe micel wind and tō ðæs unheórlīc se wind geweóx ðæt hē ðara ūra getelda monige āfylde *tum euri uenti tanta uis flantis exorta est, ut omnia tabernacula nostra euerterit*, Nar. 22, 28. Unhiérlīc storm of ðæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. II. *dismal, doleful*:—Ic forht and unrōt ðās unhȳrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange *carmina prae tristi cecini haec lugubria mente*, Dōm. L. 11. [Leper mas bodi ugli and lathe and unherly, Metr. Homl. 129, 26. *O. H. Ger.* un-hiurlīcha *eumenides: Icel.* ū-hȳrligr *frowning.*]

un-hīrsum; *adj. Disobedient, inattentive*:—Wæs hē nāwiht unhȳrsum his yldrum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 14. v. un-gehīrsum.

un-hīrsumlīce; *adv. Disobediently*:—Ic ne dyde ārleáslīce ne unhȳrsumlīce wið mīnne Drihten *nec impie gessi a Deo meo*, Ps. Th. 17, 21.

un-hīrsumness, e; *f. Disobedience*:—Ðurh gewyrht sumre unhȳrsumnesse *per meritum cujusdam inobedientiae*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 38: 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Æt ðæs ǣrestan mannes unhȳrsumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 85, 31. For heora unhȳrsumnesse Godes beboda, 95, 8. Gefriða mē wið ðises folces unhȳrsumnesse *eripies me de contradictionibus populi*, Ps. Th. 17, 41. Hē dēð unhiérsumnesse Gode, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 32. v. un-gehīrsumness.

un-hirwan *to speak very ill of, calumniate*:—Ne ǣnig man ōþerne bæftan ne tǣle ne hyrwe (unhyrwe, MS. C.), Wulfst. 70, 15.

unhiþy. v. un-hȳþig.

un-hīwe; *adj. Formless*:—Unhīwe *informia*, Germ. 399, 259.

un-hīwed *glosses* discolor, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 19.

un-hleówe; *adj. Chill*:—Unhleówan wǣg *the chill wave*, Cd. Th. 209, 4; Exod. 494.

un-hlidian; *p.* ode *To uncover, to remove the lid* or *covering from* something:—Fēng se portgerēfa tō ðære tēge and hē hī unhlidode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 765. Seó byrgen wæs open geworden and unhlidod, Wulfst. 214, 19.

un-hlīs[e ?]; *adj. Of evil repute, disreputable*:—On unhlīsum wige *infami via*, Kent. Gl. 475.

un-hlīsa, an; *m. Ill-fame, evil report, discredit, infamy*:—Unhlīsa *infamia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 3. Gode swā gecwēme þurh hālige drohtnunge, ðæt him nān unhlīsa ne fylge þurh ǣnigne fracodscipe, R. Ben. 141, 4: L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 24. Ðǣm hādum ðe mon nānes unhlȳsan æt wēnan ne þorfte, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 9. Ða cwæð Eugenia, ðæt heó eáþe mihte ðæs forligeres unhlīsan hī belādian, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 205. Tō unhlīsan *infamiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 48. Sume swīðe yfele fērdon . . . and yfele geendodon on heora unhlīsan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 10. Ða wīf ðe heora ǣwe healdaþ wið unhlīsan, Homl. Ass. 39, 376: 108, 208.

un-hlīsbǣre; *adj. Disreputable*:—Tō ðæm unhlīsbǣrum *ad infame*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 19.

un-hlīseádig; *adj. Disreputable*:—Ðæs unhlīseádgan *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49.

un-hlīsful; *adj. Disreputable*:—Unhlīsful *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 2. Unhlīsfullum gydde *infami elogio*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 76. Unhlīsfullest *infamis*, 505, 12.

un-hlīsig; *adj. Disreputable*:—Unhlīsie *infames*, Kent. Gl. 24.

un-hlytm *an ill-sharing* (?):—Hengest wunode mid Finne . . . unhlitme (finnel unhlitme, MS.) *Hengest dwelt with Fin and his lot was not a happy one* (? v. hlytm, *and* cf. *Icel.* ū-hlutr, -hluti *harm, hurt*), Beo. Th. 2262; B. 1129.

un-hneáw; *adj. Not niggardly, liberal, bounteous*, (1) *giving liberally*:—Sumne hī gemētaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 36; Vïd. 139. Ælfwine hæfde heortan unhneáweste hringa gedāles, 323, 3; Vïd. 73. (2) *given liberally, abundant*:—Geofum unhneáwum, 43, 10; Cri. 686. [*Icel.* ū-hnöggr.]

un-hoga; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unhogo (-hogu, Rush.) *inprudentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 18. Cf. wan-hoga.

un-hold; *adj.* I. *unfriendly, hostile*:—Đæt dyde unhold mann *inimicus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 28. Hē āstealde swīðe strang gyld . . . and him wæs đā unhold eall đæt his ār gyrnde, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 22. Wearđ rīces đeóden unhold þeóden đām đe ēhte geaf, Cd. Th. 218, 4; Dan. 34. Hē him đa sǽtnunge gewearnode đæs unholdan cyninges *regis sibi infesti insidias vitavit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 12. Ealle his ēhta unholde fýnd, rīce rēđe mann gedǽle, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Hē mē ālýsde of huntum unholdum, 90, 3. II. *unfaithful, disloyal*:—Se unholda đeówa, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 18. [Monies monnes sare iswinc habbeđ oft unholde, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 36. Unholde uorureten þe strencđe of his soule *alieni comederunt robur ejus*, A. R. 222, 10. *O. Sax.* un-hold *unfriendly, hostile: O. H. Ger.* un-hold *inimicus*, unholde; *pl. eumenides*.] v. next word.

un-holda, an; *m. A fiend*:—Hē his āras hider onsendeþ, đī læs unholdan wunde gewyrcen, Exon. Th. 47, 29; Cri. 762. [*Goth.* un-hulþa; *m.*; un-hulþō; *f. an evil spirit: O. L. Ger.* un-holdo *a devil: O. H. Ger.* un-holda *diabolus: Ger.* un-hold *a fiend, devil*.]

un-hrædspręce; *adj. Not ready of speech*:—Ic eom unhrædspręce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 30.

un-hreóflig; *adj. Not leprous*:—Ne gedyde se sacerd đone man hreófligne ođđe unhreófligne, Homl. Th. i. 124, 24.

un-hrōr; *adj. Not stirring*:—Unhrōrum neátum *immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gi[h]ruorig *immobilis*.]

un-hūfed; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *With the head made bare, with the head shaved*:—Unhūfed *decalvata* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 13. v. hūfian.

un-hwearfiende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unchanging, immutable*:—Nānwuht woruldlīces fæstes and unhwearfiendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11.

un-hwīlén; *adj. Not temporary, eternal*:—Him is symbel and dreám ēce, unhwýlen, Exon. Th. 352, 13; Sch. 97. Unhwīlen, Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232. Đǽr bið symle gearu freónd unhwīlen, Andr. Kmbl. 2309; An. 1156. Ic mē sylfum wāt æfter līces hryre leán unhwīlen, Exon. Th. 167, 27; Gū. 1066. Hē him ēce geceás langsumre līf, leóht unhwīlen, Apstls. Kmbl. 40; Ap. 20.

un-hygdig; *adj. Foolish*:—On his heortan cwæđ unhýdig sum ungleáwlīce *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Hwī nǽre đū genōg earm and genōg unhýdig (-hýdig?), þeáh đe þūhte đæt đū welig wǽre, đonne đū ōþer twēga ođđe hæfdest đæt đū noldest, ođđe næfdest đæt đū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30 note. Cf. wan-hygdig.

un-hyldu(-o); *f. Disfavour, unfriendliness*:—Đa habbaþ his unhyldo đe hit him bryttian sceoldon *iram merentur, qui dispensatores sunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 4. Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, Cd. Th. 45, 20; Gen. 729. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte đe mid heora rǽde on đes cynges unheldan (=hyldum?) wǽron (*who were hostile to the king*), Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-huldi: *O. H. Ger.* un-huldī.]

un-hýre, un-hýrsum. v. un-hīre, un-hīrsum.

un-hýđig; *adj. Without that which is advantageous* or *beneficial, unhappy*:—Hwī nǽre đū đonne genōg earm and genōg unhýþi (*printed* -hiþy; -hydig, Cott. MS.), þeáh đe þūhte đæt đū welig wǽre, đonne đū ōþer twēga ođđe hæfdest đæt đū noldest, ođđe næfdest đæt đū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30. Gewāt beorn unhýđig (*Guthlac's disciple when he had just lost his master*), Exon. Th. 181, 32; Gū. 1302. Hié unhýđige gecyrdon luste belorene lāđspell beran, Andr. Kmbl. 2157; An. 1080.

un-inseglian; *p.* ode *To unseal*:—Hī (*a casket*) nān man ne uninsæglode ār hī ealle þyder cōmon . . . Se portgerēfa hī uninsæglode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 762. Hig uninseglodon đæt loc and cǽgan, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 11.

un-īđe, un-kere. v. un-eáđe, un-hīre.

un-īþian; *p.* ode *To disquiet, molest*:—Đonne mē unýþgiende wǽron *cum me molesti essent*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 15.

un-lācnigendlīc; *adj. Incurable*:—Unlācnigendlīce ādlu, Lchdm. i. 262, 1.

un-lācnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Hē hæfđ on his nebbe opene wunde unlācnode, Past. 9; Swt. 61, 4. v. un-gelācnod.

un-lǽce, es; *m. An unskilful physician*:—Hū unlǽcas (cf. unwīse lǽcas, 232, 8) wēnaþ đæt đæt sié lendenādl, Lchdm. ii. 164, 8.

un-lēđ, -lǽđe; *adj.* I. *poor, miserable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Unlǽđe bið and ormōd se đe ā wile geómrian, Salm. Kmbl. 699; Sal. 349. Ōđer bið unlǽđe on eorđan, ōđer bið eádig, 731; Sal. 365. Him mæg eádig eorl eáđe geceósan mildne hlāford; ne mæg dōn unlǽđe swā, 784; Sal. 391. Lōcaþ fram đam unlǽdan hlāford *his lord turns his looks from the unhappy man*, 765; Sal. 382. II. in a moral sense, *poor, miserable, wretched*:—Mē þincđ swīđe dysig man and swīđe unlǽđe đe nele hys andgyt ǽcan đa hwīle đe hē on đisse weorulde byđ, Shrn. 204, 24. Unlǽđe bið on eorđan, unnyt līfes se þurh đone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 41; Sal. 21. Rǽd biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, đæt unlǽd nimeþ, Exon. Th. 341, 3; Gn. Ex. 120. Helle gǽst, earm and unlǽd, 279, 19; Jul. 616. Se unlǽda (-e, MS.) Iudas, se đe hine tō deáþe belǽwed hæfde, Wanl. Catal. 134, col. 1. Swā heó đæs unlǽdan (*Holofernes*) eáþost mihte wel gewealdan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 102. Đa þrowunga đe hē ādreág æt đæm unlǽdan folce Iudēa, Blickl. Homl. 97, 16. Đæt wīte, đæt đon unlǽdon geteohhod biþ; him wǽre betere đæt hē nǽfre geboren nǽre, 25, 24. Đa unlǽdan (*the chief priests who wished to kill Lazarus*, Jn. 12, 10), 77, 9. Gesǽlige beóđ đa đe đam fyliaþ, and unlǽde beóđ đa đe đam widsacaþ, Wulfst. 264, 21. Gē sind unlǽde earm[r]a geþōhta, Andr. Kmbl. 1487; An. 745. Unlǽdra (*the cannibals*) eafođ, 59; An. 30: (*evil spirits*), 283; An. 142. Hē æt đǽm unlǽdum Iudēum manig bysmor geþrowade, Blickl. Homl. 23, 30: 85, 1. [Þo unlede (þese wikkede, MS. V.) fode, Al. (T.) 333. Hu he is unlede (*miserable*) þat foleweþ quene rede, Misc. 122, 337: O. and N. 1644. *Goth.* un-lēds *poor*.] v. un-lǽdlīce.

un-lēđe; *adj. Stray* (?):—Đā forstæl hē đa unlǽdan oxan, Chart. Th. 172, 21.

un-lēđlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*:—Hē (*Judas*) hine sylfne swīđe earme and unlǽdlīce of đære gemānan ealra Godes gecorenra ādilgode, Homl. Ass. 153, 48. Hē hine sylfne swīđe unlǽdlīce āhēng and swā ungesǽliglīce tō ēcan deáđe wæs geniđerad, 158, 163.

un-lēgne. v. un-līgne.

un-lēne; *adj. Not transitory, permanent*:—For đissum lǽnan līfe ic sylle đæt unlǽne, Wulfst. 264, 18.

un-lēred; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant*:—Gelaered ođđe unlaered *doctus vel indoctus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 6. Hū mæg unlǽred dēma ōđerne lǽran? L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 32. Đætte unlǽrede (-lǽrde, Hatt. MS.) ne dyrren underfōn lāreówdōm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1; Swt. 24, 14. Tō đon đæt unlǽrede sýn gelǽrede *ut indocti doceantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 24. Đū ongytest đæt hié syndon unlǽrede men, Blickl. Homl. 183, 7. Hwā unlǽredra ne wundraþ . . .? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15: Met. 28, 1. v. un-gelǽred.

un-læt; *adj. Not slow, quick, ready, active*:—Unlæt *non pigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 61. Wīga, unlæt lāces (*death*), Exon. Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. Hræd and unlæt, 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11.

un-lāf, e; *f. A child not left by a father at his death, a child born after the father's death, a posthumous child*:—Unlāb *posthumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 67. Unlāf, 69, 2: 93, 70.

un-lagu, e; *f.* I. *violation of law, illegality, injustice*:—Mid unlage *contra justitiam*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 198, 15: 224, 11. Đeáh đe Harold đæt land mid unlage ūt nam, 274, 29. Ic nelle geđafian đat man hym ǽnige unlage beóde *nec impune feram quod aliquis ei injuriam inferat aut molestiam*, 196, 27: vi. 187, 22. Se đe unlage rǽre oþþe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9: Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Đæt man rihte lage up ārǽre and ǽlce unlage āfylle, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 11. Fela unrihta and yfelra unlaga ārysan, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 30. Æt unlagum *unlawfully* (cf. *Icel.* at ūlögum *in a lawless manner*), L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 18. Swicollīce dǽda and lāđlīce unlaga āscunige man, đæt is, false gewihta . . . and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 13. Đæt man rihte laga up ārǽre, and ǽghwylce unlaga georne āfylle, vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26: L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 8: 11; Th. i. 382, 7: Wulfst. 156, 13. Hē ne rōhte nā hū manige unlaga hī dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 13. II. *a bad law*:—Man behāteþ, đonne man fulluhtes gyrneþ, đæt man aa wile deófol āscunian, and his unlāra forbūgan and ealle his unlaga āweorpan, Wulfst. 144, 10. Cradolcild wǽron geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þýfđe, 158, 14. [*Icel.* ū-lög; *pl. lawlessness, injustice*.]

un-land, es; *n. What is not land*:—On đam fīftan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes (*sea, marsh, etc.*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Tō đam unlonde (*the whale, by whose side seamen, 'deeming him some island,' moor their bark*), Exon. Th. 361, 3; Wal. 14.

un-landāgende; *adj. Not owning land*:—Gesīđcund mon unlandāgende, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 9.

un-lār, e; *f. Evil teaching, incitement to evil*:—Đa đe nū deófle fyligaþ and his unlārum, Wulfst. 19, 17: 37, 12. Se đe gehealt Godes beboda, and forbūhđ deófles unlārum, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 330, 28. Đæt hē forsace and forbūge deófles unlāra, Wulfst. 32, 15: 144, 9.

un-leahtorwirþe; *adj. Unblameable*:—Godes ǽ is swīđe unleahtorwyrđe *lex Domini irreprehensibilis*, Ps. Th. 18, 7.

un-leánod; *adj. Not repaid*:—Ic wille, gif ic ǽnigum menn ǽnig feoh unleánod hæbbe, đæt mīne māgas đæt geleánian, Chart. Th. 491, 5.

un-leás; *adj. Not false, true*:—Unleás *non frivola, non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 21. Se bið unleás forscrencend đe his leahtras forscrencđ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 23. Wē willaþ eów gereccan ōđres mannes gesihđe đe unleás is, ii. 332, 26. Gelýf hys hālgum, for đam hī wēron swīđe unleáse gewitan, Shrn. 199, 14. Unleásra manna sægena, 195, 29. Hweđer đē đince Honorius wīsra ođđe unleásera đonne Crist, 196, 27. Wīsran and unleáseran đegnas, 197, 8.

un-leáslīce; *adv. Not falsely, truly*:—Heó geseah đæt his bodung unleáslīce gefylled wæs, Homl. Th. i. 42, 29. Gif wē đæt geđyld on ūrum mōde unleáslīce healdaþ, ii. 546, 1. Hē cwæđ đis unleáslīce, 386,

10. Mid ânfealdnysse sprece hē æfre unleáslīce, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 5.

un-leóf; *adj. Not dear, not beloved, odious, hateful:*—Sodomware, Gode unleófe, Cd. Th. 148, 6; Gen. 2452. Gigantmæcgas, Gode unleófe, Metode lāðe, 77, 1; Gen. 1268. Wīglāf seah on unleófe (*the followers who had failed Beowulf in his need*), Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. [Al þat is on unlef and unqueme, hit is þat oðer iqueme, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 25. *Goth.* un-liubs *not beloved: O. H. Ger.* un-liup *insuavis, non optatus.*]

un-leoþuwâc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable, implacable:*—Unlioþuwâc (-lidouuâc, -liuduuâc) *intractabilis*, Txts. 69, 1079. Unliþewâc (in-, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. Đā wæs mīn hlāford in micle hātheortnysse, and hē wæs swīðe unlioðewâc geworden wið mē, and hē gebrægd his swurd and wolde mē ofsleán, Shrn. 39, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lidoweih *invulsus, inplicabilis, implacabilis.*]

un-leoþuwâcness, e; *f. Inflexibility, implacability:*—Unlioþuwâcnis *infestatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 65. Unleoþowâcnes, 45, 42.

un-libbende; *adj. Not living, dead:*—Se dyde monig wundor ge lybbende ge unlybbende, Shrn. 127, 22. v. un-lifigende.

un-līchamlīc; *adj. Incorporeal:*—Seó sâwul is unlīchomlīc, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 176. Unlīchamlīce *incorporalia*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 19: 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2.

un-līcwirþe; *adj. Unpleasing, disagreeable:*—Nimaþ mē mid eów; ne beó ic nâ eów unlīcwyrðe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 374.

un-līfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit:*—Unliéfedo *illicitum*, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 30. Sió unliéfde byrðen *pondus illicitum*, Swt. 401, 5. Fleón ðone unliéfedan bryne ūres līchoman *illicita carnis incendia declinare*, Swt. 397, 36. Ða ðe ðæt unliéfde herigaþ *qui illicita laudant*, 55; Swt. 427, 11.

un-lifes; *adv. Not alive:*—Hē is nū unlifes, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 203.

un-lifigende; *adj. Not living, dead, defunct:*—Unlifigendes fēt and folma, Beo. Th. 1492; B. 744. Heáfod Holofernus unlyfigendes, Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 180. Unlifgendes, Elen. Kmbl. 1754; El. 879. Siteþ eorl ofer ōðrum unlifigendum (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5809; B. 2908. Ðæt biþ drihtguman unlifgendum æfter sēlest, 2782; B. 1389. Hē aldorþegn unlyfigendne, deádne wisse, 2621; B. 1308. Fore gileáffullum unlifigendum *pro fidelibus defunctis*, Rtl. 173, 37. Fore deádum ł unlifiendum, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. On heora ealdfeóndum unlyfigendum, Judth. Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 316. v. un-libbende.

un-līgne; *adj. Not to be denied* or *rejected, incontrovertible:*—Biscopes word and cyninges sié unlǣgne būton āðe *a bishop's word and a king's is to be accepted without an oath*, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Þissa ealra āð sié unlēgnæ, 21; Th. i. 42, 1. v. līgnian, *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* lougenīg *negativus.*

un-līsan; *p.* de. I. *to unloose, undo:*—Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū mē unlȳse ða insæglunge, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 537. II. *to release:*—Hē beád ðæt man sceolde unlēsan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wǣron, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 38.

un-līþe; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, severe, cruel:*—Ðē tō heortan hearde gripeþ ādl unlīðe, Cd. Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Geliðewâca ðisne unlīðan cyle, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 192. Scearpnyssa beóð âwende tō smēðum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd and unlīðe gecyrraþ tō manðwǣrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30.

un-lofod; *adj. Unpraised:*—Ne lǣt ðū unlofod ðæt ðū swutele ongite ðæt līcwyrðe sȳ; ðǣr ðē âuht tweóge, lofa ðæt gemetlīce, Prov. Kmbl. 62.

un-lūcan; *p.* -leác *To unclose, open:*—Godes engel unleác ðæt cweartern, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 839. *Hostiarius* is ðære cyrcean durewerd, se sceal ða cyrcan unlūcan geleáffullum mannum, and ðām ungeleáffullum belūcan wiðūtan, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. Nân man ne dorste ða duru unlūcan, Homl. Ass. 113, 360.

un-lust, es; *m.* I. *absence of desire, disgust, disinclination.* (a) *want of appetite:*—Lǣcedōm gif men unlust (cf. *Ger.* Unlust zum Essen) sié getenge, Lchdm. ii. 16, 15: 150, 17. Wiþ metes unluste, 184, 15: 28, 5. Wiþ unluste and wlætan þe of magan cymð, 158, 12. Wiþ sâre and unluste ðæs magan, se ðe ne mæg ne mid mete ne mid drincan beón gelācnod, 158, 17. Hié þrowiaþ ormǣtne þurst and metes unlust, 230, 19. Ungemetlīca metesōcna and ungemetlīce unlustas and cīsnessa, 174, 28. [Þi mahe wið unlust warpeð hit (*food*) eft ut, H. M. 35, 31. *Icel.* ū-lyst *a bad appetite.*] (b) *disinclination to action, listlessness:*—Hē (*the slothful servant*) ðolaþ neádunge þeóstra ðurh wrace, se ðe ǣr lustlīce forbær his unlustes (*or under* III? cf. 552, 12) þeóstra, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 22. [Þæn unnlusst and forrswundennle33c, Orm. 4562. He doth alle thing with slaknes and excusacioun, and with ydelnes and unlust, Chauc. Pers. T. (de accidia). *Goth.* wairþan in unlustau *ἀθωμεῖν.*] II. *want of pleasure, joylessness, weariness:*—For unluste *prae taedio*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 28. Hē wylleþ hine on ðam wīte, wunaþ unlustum (cf. lustum, on lustum), Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lust *taedium, fastidium.*] III. *an evil pleasure, lust:*—Ne unlust on hire mōd ne becom, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 10. Ðā gestōd hine micel līchamlīc costung . . . hē âwende ðone unlust tō sārnysse, 156, 32. Unlusta *voluptatum*, Scint. 106, 10. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwylles on ðyssum līfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum līfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Þurh unlustas *libidinibus*, L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 15. Winnan wið leahtras and unlustas forseón, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 19.

un-lustian. v. ge-unlustian.

un-lybba (*and* un-lybbe, an; *f., or* un-lybb; *dat.* -lybbe; *n.?*), an; *m.* I. *poison:*—Sumum men wæs unlybba gesealð, ac hit ne mihte hine âdȳdan, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 11. Unþeáwas weaxaþ on yfel, swa swa âtres unlibba on men; swā hē leng ðæs âttres þigene bedīhlaþ, swā wyrð his untrumnes māre, R. Ben. 135, 16. Unlybbe *delatera* (*deletera?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 55. Hī rǣddon ðæt hī mid âttre hine âcwealdon; gemengdon ðā unlybban tō his drence, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 15. Hē ðygde unlybban on his mete, 504, 14. Hē ðone unlybban hālsode, and hine ealne gedranc, i. 72, 24, 19: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6: 6; Th. ii. 280, 2: Wulfst. 150, 5. Wiþ unlybbum, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. II. *poison* used for purposes of witchcraft, *witchcraft, sorcery:*—Gif wīf drȳcræft and galdor and unlibban wyrce . . . Gif heó mid hire unlybban man âcwelleþ *si mulier artem magicam, et incantationes, et maleficia exerceat . . . si maleficiis suis aliquem occiderit*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 8–11. Ðæs flǣsces weorc . . . hǣðengild oððe unlybban (*veneficia*, Gal. 5, 19), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 25. Ðīnre mōdor fela unlybban *matris tuae veneficia multa* (2 Kings 9, 22), 18, 333. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lyfjan *poison.*] v. ge-unlybba, lybb, *and next word.*

unlyb-wyrhta, an; *m. A poison-maker, one who prepares poisons for purposes of witchcraft, a sorcerer:*—Unlybwyrhta *veneficus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 39. Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 19. Antecrist hæfð mid him drȳmen and unlybwyrhtan and wīgleras and ða ðe cunnan galder âgalan, 194, 18. Unlibwyrht[en]a wiccecræft *maleficorum (venenificorum) necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 62.

un-lyft, e; *f. Bad air, malaria:*—Rōmāne and eall sūðfolc worhton him eorþhūs wið ðære unlyfte, Lchdm. ii. 16, 2.

un-lygen; *adj. Unlying, truthful:*—Ceápige man on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe ōðres unlygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10. [*Icel.* ū-lyginn. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lugīn *mendax.*] v. un-gelygen.

un-lyt; *n. No little, much:*—Gē mânes unlyt wyrceaþ, Ps. Th. 61, 9.

un-lytel; *adj.* I. of size, extent, *not little, great:*—Wē magon tōcnâwan be hyre leóman ðæt seó sunne unlytel is, Lchdm. iii. 236, 11. Wolcen unlytel, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Unlytel dǣl foldan, Cd. Th. 154, 4; Gen. 2550. Unlytel dǣl eorþan gesceafta, 97, 17; Gen. 1614. Unlytel leádes clympre, Exon. Th. 426, 17; Rä. 41, 75. Hē geseah sweras unlytle, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. II. of quantity, amount, number, *not little, not few in number, much:*—Tō miclum bryne sceal wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 9. Menigo, folc unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 1740; El. 872: 565; El. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2542; An. 1272: Beo. Th. 1000; B. 498. Se eorl com mid unlytlan weorode, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 10. Mycel feoh and unlytel *summam pecuniae non parvam*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 20: 4, 5; S. 571, 35. Micle lāc and unlytle ælmessan, Wulfst. 278, 5. Ic him gestrȳnde unlytel folc, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31. Hyre wer lǣfde unlytle æhta on lande and on feó, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 155. III. of quality, degree, *not little, great,* (a) of persons:—Hē ðūhte him selfum suīðe unlytel and suīðe medeme *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. (b) of things:—Storm, cirm unlytel, Andr. Kmbl. 2476; An. 1239. Dōm unlytel, Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885: Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Wundor unlytel, Cd. Th. 250, 26; Dan. 522. Unlytel spell *a tale of serious import*, 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Wundur unlytel *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lítill.]

un-lytel, es; *n. No small amount, much:*—Eft wearð folces unlytel, Wulfst. 10, 17. Hē lǣfde þære wudewan unlytel on feó and on ōðrum æhtum, Homl. Ass. 108, 200: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14.

un-mǣg, es; *m. One who is not a kinsman, an alien;* or *a bad kinsman:*—Unmǣgas, Wald. 102; Vald. 2, 23.

un-mǣge; *adj. Not of kin, not related, alien:*—Ic wæs unmǣge gyst mōdor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meae*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

un-mægness, e; *f. Inability, weariness:*—Æþrot, unmægnes, ǣmelnes *fastidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 46. v. un-maga.

un-mægþlīc. v. un-mǣþlīc.

un-mǣle; *adj. Spotless,* (1) in a physical sense, *without marks* or *spots:*—Æt ânes heówes cȳ, ðæt heó sȳ eall reád oððe hwīt and unmǣle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 14. (2) in a moral sense, *immaculate, virgin:*—Unmaelo *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 75. Ðurh ðingunge his ðære eádigan mēder ðære unmǣlan fæmnan Sċa Marian *per intercessionem beatae suae genetricis semperque virginis Mariae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Hât unmǣlne mon gefeccean swīgende ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 10, 31. Þē (*the Virgin Mary*) unmǣle ǣlces þinges, Exon. Th. 21, 11; Cri. 333. Hē on fæmnan âstāg, mægeð unmǣle, 45, 18; Cri. 721.

un-mēne; *adj.* I. *free from evil, pure,* (1) of persons:—Þeáh þe þū welig beó þū nā byst unmēne fram gylte (*inmunis a delicto*), Scint. 179, 10. Sancta Maria, ides unmēne, Hy. 10, 14. Fram ealre synne unmēne *ab omni peccato inmunes*, Scint. 67, 20. (2) of an oath, *without*

perjury:—Se âþ is clæne and unmæne, L. O. 6; Th. i. 180, 18. **II.** *free from, exempt from, not sharing in*:—Âlýsede fram bende ælces mennisces dômes, fram ælcere gærsuman woruldlîcra brûcunga clæne and unmæne *nexu humanae conditionis exuti, ab omni munere secularium functionum immunes*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 16. [*O. Frs.* un-mên *unperjured*: *O. H. Ger.* dhiu unmeina magad Maria: *Icel.* û-meinn *harmless*.]

un-mære; *adj. Not illustrious, inglorious*:—Þeáh hê on ðam lande seó mære ðonne biþ hê on ôþrum unmære *fit, ut quem tu aestimas gloriosum, pro maxima parte terrarum videatur inglorius*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16.

un-mærlîc; *adj. Ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðê þynce unweorþ and unmærlîc seó gegaderung *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29.

un-mæte; *adj. Immense, enormous, excessive*:—Þeód unmæte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Sîde herigeas, folc unmæte, Andr. Kmbl. 1305; An. 653: Menol. Fox 11; Men. 6. Gebrec unmæte, Exon. Th. 59, 18; Cri. 954. Ðæt unmæte gestreón goldes and seolfres, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Ðæt unmæte sâr weóx *augescente dolore nimio*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32: 4, 25; S. 599, 43. Micelne swêg unmætes wôpes *sonitum immanissimi fletus*, 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Ðæt mægen ðære unmætan (*immensi*) hæto . . . on middel ðæs unmætan (*infesti*) cyles, S. 627, 41, 42: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Bôc unmætre (*enormis*) micelnesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5: Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1. Mid unmætan here, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 21. Mid unmæte ege geslægene *timore immenso perculsus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. On ænne unmætne lêg geâhede *in inmensam adunati flammam*, 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Giefe unmæte, Exon. Th. 273, 16; Jul. 517. Ðær synd unmæte môras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 4. Ðær synt ða unmætan tyntregu, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 34. Ic wæs on unmætum costnungum winnende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. [Mid unmete drunche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 9. *O. H. Ger.* un-mâzi *immensus, ingens*.]

un-mæþ, e; *f. Transgression, wrong*. v. mæþ, **IV**:—Ða discipulas wæron on heora môdgeþance swîðlîce âfyrhte and gedrêfde, swâ hit nænig fyren wæs (unmæþ næs, MS. F. i. e. *it was perfectly right that they should be troubled*), Homl. Ass. 162, 234. [Min is þe guld and þe unmeþ, Fl. a. Bl. 675. Evrich þiug mai leosen his godhede mid unmeþe and mid overdede, O. and N. 352.]

un-mæþlîc; *adj. Not in due measure, immoderate, excessive*:—Of gîtsunge beóð âcennede . . . leás gewitnyss and unmæðlîc neádung. Homl. Th. ii. 220, 11. [So hit unmeðluker is, wunnen aȝean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17.]

un-mæþlîce; *adv.* **I.** *immoderately, out of measure*:—Seó wydewe nænigfealde sceattas hyre unmæðlîce beád (*was immoderate in her offers*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 147. Hê hêt ðone bisceop unscrýdan and unmæðlîce (*or* **II**) swingan, ii. 29, 231. **II.** *inhumanely*. v. mæþlîce:—Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles tô bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reáferas and of ðam mûðe him âbrudon unmæðlîce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Ælc læhte of ôðrum ðone mete of ðam mûðe swîðe unmægðlîce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 11. [For lutle ich mei makien to muchelin unmeaðeliche, ȝef me hut hit, Marh. 15, 9. ȝeieð luddre and unmeðluker, A. R. 266, 1.]

un-mætlîc; *adj. Immense*:—Laforas unmætlîcre micelnisse *capri ingentis forme*, Nar. 15, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mâzlîh *incomparabilis*. Cf. *Icel.* û-mâtaliga *immoderately*.]

un-mætness, e; *f. Immenseness, excess*:—Fore unmætnysse ðæs gewinnes *ob nimietatem laboris*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 31. Mid unmætnesse miceles stormes *tempestatis impetu*, 5, 12; S. 627, 40. Ða cwom micel snâw . . . ða ic ða unmætnisse and micelnisse ðæs snâwes geseah, ða dûhte mê ðæt ic wiste ðæt hê wolde ealle ða wîcstôwe forfeallan *cadere mox . . . immense ceperunt nives quarum aggregationem metuens ne castra cumularentur*, Nar. 23, 14.

un-maga, an; *m.*: un-magu; *f.* **I.** *a person without means, a needy person*:—Se maga and se unmaga ne beóð nâ gelîce, ne ne magon nâ gelîce byrðene âhebban . . . and ðý man sceal gescâdlîce tôscâdan . . . welan and wædle, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 16: L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 6. Ðis is mihtiges mannes and freóndspêdiges dædbôtlihtinge, ac âu unmaga ne mæg swilc geforðian, L. P. M. 4; Th. ii. 288, 22. Ðû ne scealt nâfre gelîce dêman . . . ðam strangan and ðam unmagan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Ðearfan and unmagon *pauperem et inopem*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. **II.** *a person who cannot maintain himself, one who is dependent upon others*:—Mardocheus hæfde Hester for dohtor, for ðan hire deád wæs ge fæder ge môdor, ða ða heó unmagu (-maga, *v.l.*) wæs, Homl. Ass. 94, 86. Gif hwâ ôðrum his unmagan ôðfæste, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 4. [On-mawe, Fer. i. 2658. *O. H. Ger.* un-mag *segnis, dissolutus; parvulus*: *Icel.* û-magi *one who cannot maintain himself*, e. g. a child.]

un-manig; *adj. Not many, few*:—Æfter unmonegum geárum *post aliquot annos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 9: 5, 18; S. 636, 18. Unmonigum dagum *non multis diebus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 12. Ymbe unmanige dagas, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 26: 3; Gdwin. 22, 17: 5; Gdwin. 34, 13. Unmonige *paucos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 7. Unmonige fiscas *paucos pisciculos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* un-manig.]

un-mann, es; *m.* **I.** *a bad man, an inhuman person*:—Swâ fela ðûsend engla mihton eáðe bewerian Crist wið ðâm unmannum (*those who came to seize Jesus*), gif hê ðrowian nolde sylfwilles for ûs, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-menisco: *Ger.* un-mensch: *Icel.* û-mannan *a person fit for nothing*.] **II.** *one who is not a mere man, a hero*:—Ða gemunde hê ða strangan dæda ðara unmanna (*perhaps* iumanna *should be read; the Latin is*: Valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens. v. geó-, iú-mann) and ðæra woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27.

un-meagol; *adj. Feeble, insipid*:—Unmeagol *emellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 30. *Insipidum, quod saporem non habet, hoc est* unmeagle *sive* æmelle, 49, 37.

un-meaht, -meht, -mieht, -miht, e; *f. Weakness, lack of power*:—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swîðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Bið geond fingras cele and cneówa unmeht, Lchdm. ii. 258, 14. Gif ðê þince ðæt ðû maran lâcedôm dôn ne durre for unmihte ðæs mannes, 254, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 21. Ða ongan ic þencan ðæt mê ðæt gelumpe for ðære wîflîcan unmihte, ii. 23 b, 411. Ðurh unmihte, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte (-mihte, Cott. MSS.) *infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 8. Hû magan ða cyningas forhelan hiora unmihte, ðonne hî ne magan nænne weorþscipe forþbringan bûton heora þegna fultume? Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 13. Ôð unmihte, Ps. Th. 106, 17. Ne bióð ðæt nâne mihta ðæt mon mæge yfel dôn, ac beóþ unmihta, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 28. Hió his unmehta hine gemyndgaþ *infirmitatis memoriam ad mentem revocat*, Past. 65; Swt. 465, 32. Wurþaþ hig þurh ðæs mettruman unmihta beswicene, Wulfst. 285, 11. [Monnes unmihte *hominis infirmitatem*, Kath. 1022. *Goth.* un-mahts: *O. H. Ger.* un-maht *inbecillitas, inpotentia, infirmitas*: *Icel.* û-mâttr.] v. môd-unmeaht.

un-meaht; *adj. Impossible*:—Nâniht unmæht bið iúh *nihil inpossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. [Un-maht *impotent*, A. D. 297.]

un-meahtelîc (-mihte-, -miht-); *adj. Impossible*:—Eów ne byð ænig þing unmihtelîc *nihil inpossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20: Lk. Skt. 1, 37. Unmihtlîc is *inpossibile est*, 17, 1. Ða þing ðe mannum synt unmihtelîce, 18, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mahtlîh *impossibilis*: *Icel.* û-mâttuligr *impossible*.] v. un-meahtiglîc.

un-meahtig, -mehtig, -mihtig; *adj.* **I.** *not mighty, weak, impotent, of little power* or *means*:—Unmihtig *inpos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 2: *inpotens*, 14; Zup. 87, 13. Ys Drihtnes hand unmihtig (*invalida*)? Num. 11, 23. Gif ic beó bescoren, ðonne beó ic unmihtig (*recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam*), Jud. 16, 17, 19. Mannes fultum is unmihtig and îdel *vana salus hominis*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 41. Ðê læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his âgenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 27. Tô ânum mædene unmihtigum tô wîge, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 257. Ðý læs mon unmihtigne man tô feor for his âgenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Ongit hû unmihtige ða yfelan men beóþ *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 2: 29, 1; Fox 104, 12: 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. Unmehtige, Met. 24, 62. Ne bepæce nân man hine sylfne, ðæt hê secge, ðæt ænig hâd sý unmihtigra ðonne ôðer, Homl. Th. i. 284, 17. Swâ hwæt swâ unmihtigre bið, ðæt ne bið nâ God, 228, 27: Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 7, 5. Hû micle unmihtegran hî wæron, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. **II.** *impossible*:—Ðis unmæhtig is *hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 26: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 27. Unmæhtigo (-mæhtge, Rush.) *inpossibilia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. [Adam bicom unmihti, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 8. Þilke unmyȝty tyraunt, Chauc. Boet. 13, 241. *Goth.* un-mahteigs *weak; impossible*: *O. H. Ger.* un-mahtîg *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillis*: *Icel.* û-mâttigr *weak, infirm*.]

un-meahtiglîc; *adj.* **I.** *weak*:—Hê biþ unmehtiglîc, Lchdm. ii. 60, 8. Unmihtiglîc, iii. 74, 23. **II.** *impossible*:—Unmæhtiglîc (-iclîc, Lind.) *inpossibile*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 37: 17, 1. Suîðe unmæghtiglîc, Lind. 18, 24. v. un-meahtelîc.

un-meahtigness, e; *f. Weakness, impotence*:—Sume men secgeaþ, ðæt heó him unmihtignesse and untrumnysse on gebrincge, Lchdm. i. 248, 23. Heó fremaþ wið ða unmihticnysse ðæs migðan and wið ðæra innoða âstyrunga, 272, 16.

un-medume (-ome, -eme); *adj. Unmeet, unfit, unworthy*:—Se ðe him ondrædan sceal ðæt hê unmedome (-eme, Cott. MSS.) sié *hoc indignus pertimescat*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 21. Him dûhte selfum ðæt hê wære swîðe unmedeme *parvulum se in suis oculis videret*, 17; Swt. 112, 11. Ic swîðe unmeodum nêdde tô Dryhtnes lîchoman, Anglia xi. 99, 70. Hwylc ðæt unmedeme gôd wæs *quae sit imperfecti boni forma*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5. Drihten, ðû ðe eall medemu geworhtest and nâht unmedemes, Shrn. 165, 31. Hât mê unmedemre ða duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 447. Ongitan hû micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Ða ðe unmedome bióð tô ðære lâre for unwisdôme *quos a praedicatione imperfectio prohibet*, Past. 49; Swt. 375, 18. Gestîran ðære wilnunge ðâm unmedemum, ðæt hiera nân ne durre grîpan on ðæt rîce *ne imperfecti culmen arripere*

regiminis audeant, 4; Swt. 41, 5. Ða ðe hē unmedume gemētte ðes Godes geleáfan, Anglia x. 141, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-metamî *intemperies.*]

un-medumlîce; *adv. Unmeetly, unworthily*:—Is swîðe frēcendlîc ðæt ðæm hûsle hwā ungeclǣnsod and unmedomlîce onfoo, L. E. G. 44; Th. ii. 440, 22. Mînne hâd ic hæbbe unmedumlîce gehealden, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 10. Unmeodomlîce, Anglia xi. 99, 60.

un-meltung, e; *f. Indigestion*:—For unmeltunge, Lchdm. ii. 254, 1.

un-menged; *adj. Unmixed*:—Se unmengeda *non mixta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 78. Hē (*Adam*) of ðære eorðan selfre unmængedre gesceapen wæs, Anglia xi. 1, 9. v. un-gemenged.

un-menniselîc; *adj. Inhuman*:—Wē hērdon on ealdum spellum, ðæt sum sunu ofslôge his fæder, ic nât hûmeta, bûton wē witon ðæt hit unmennislîc (-lîcu, Cott. MS.) dǣd wæs *nimis e natura dictum est, nescio quem filios invenisse tortores*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 16.

un-met[t], es; *n. Excess*:—Of ðam unmetta and ðam ungemetlîcan gegerelan, of ðâm swētmettum and of mistlîcum dryncum (cf. of ungemete ǣlces þinges, wiste and wǣda, wîngedrinces, and of swētmetann (-mettum?), Met. 25, 38), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* unmez:—In guotis unmezze *in luxuria.*] v. next words.

un-met[t], -mete; *adj. Without measure, immense, excessive*:—Wæs seó ēhtnysse unmetre eallum ðâm ǣrgedônum *quae persecutio omnibus anteactis immanior fuit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mez, -mezzi *immensus, ingens.*]

un-metlîc; *adj. Immoderate, excessive*:—Hî swā unmetlîcre (-um?) ege fōron, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 3.

un-metlîce; *adv. Immensely, exceedingly*:—Ða columnan wǣron unmetlîce greáte heáhnisse upp *columnae ingenti grossitudine atque altitudine*, Nar. 4, 22. v. un-gemetlîce.

un-micel; *adj. Not great, little*, Greg. Dial. 2, 15.

un-midlod; *adj. Unbridled, unrestrained*:—Unmidled *effrenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 60. Ða upāhæfenan weorðaþ unmidlode and āðundene geniédde mid hiera upāhæfenesse *elatos effrenatio impellit tumoris*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Swā ða ofermôdan ne weorðen unmidlode *ut superbis non crescat effrenatio*, 60; Swt. 453, 21. v. un-gemidlod.

un-miht, un-mihtan. v. un-meaht, ge-unmihtan.

un-milde; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, rude*:—Gif hē is unmilde and oferhȳdig *si inmitis et superbus est*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 7. [Hæþenndom iss unnmeoc and all unnmilde, Orm. 9880. Þu (*the owl*) art unmilde, O. and N. 61. *Goth.* un-milds ἄστοργος: *O. H. Ger.* un-milti *inmitis*: *Icel.* û-mildr.]

un-mildheort; *adj. Hard-hearted, merciless, pitiless*:—Se dēma betǣcþ ða unrihtwîsan ðam unmildheortan wîtnere, Homl. Ass. 8, 203. Ðe unmiltheortne welige *inmisericordem divitem*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. Mē cōman tō Sîlhearwan . . . hî wǣron unmildheorta, and mē tugon tō ðære sweartan helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 289.

un-milts, e; *f. Sternness, wrath*:—Hæbbe hē Godes unmiltse *may the wrath of God abide on him*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 2: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 315, 21.

un-miltsigendlîc; *adj. Unpardonable*:—Hwî wæs ðæs heáhengles syn unmiltsigendlîc, and ðæs mannes miltsigendlîc? Btwk. Scrd. 17, 21.

un-miltsung, e; *f. Want of consideration, impiety* towards God, *pitilessness* towards men:—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unmiltsunge ðe hié tō Gode hæfdon, ge eác him selfum betweónum *if they will remember their forefathers' impiety to God, and pitilessness among themselves;* recolant majorum suorum tempora sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 16.

un-mirigþ. v. un-myrhþ.

un-môd, es; *n. Despondency, dejection*:—Of ðæs magan âdle cumaþ monige âdla . . . on unmôde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-muot *perturbatio*: *Ger.* un-muth.]

un-môdig; *adj.* I. in a depreciatory sense, *without courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—On ōðre wîsan sint tō manianne ða môdgan, on ōðre ða unmôdgan and ða unðrîstan (*pusillanimes*) . . . ða unmôdgan and ða ungedyrstigan wēnað ðæt ðæt suîðe forsewenlîc sié ðætte hié dōð, and forðon weorðaþ oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 1-12. II. in a good sense, *not proud, diffident, humble*:—Geclǣnsa mē ða hwîle ðe ic on ðisse worulde sî, and gedō mē unmôdigne, Shrn. 171, 1.

un-môdigness, e; *f. Pride, arrogance* (un- giving a bad sense):—Ic ondette ofermētto and unmôdennesse (nesse *is written above* môden), Anglia xi. 98, 33.

un-molsniendlîc. v. un-formolsniendlîc.

un-murn; *adj. Untroubled*:—Hî slǣp hiora [swǣfon?] sylfum unmurne *dormierunt somnum suum*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. [Cf. Aylmar aȝen gan turne wel modi and wel murne, Horn. 704. *O. H. Ger.* morna *moeror*. *French* morne. *See also* murcen.] v. next word.

un-murnlîce; *adv. Carelessly, without compunction, without anxiety*:—Brond ǣleþ ealdgestreón unmurnlîce, Exon. Th. 51, 9; Cri. 813. Blôdig wæl eteþ āngenga unmurnlîce, Beo. Th. 903; B. 449. Se ðe unmurnlîce mādmas dǣleþ, egesan ne gȳmeþ, 3516; B. 1756.

un-myndlinga; *adv.* I. where an act is not intended or expected by the doer of it, *undesignedly, without meaning* to do something:—Nis hit nān wundor ðeáh hwā wēne ðæt swylces hwæt unmyndlinga gebyrige, þonne hē ne can ongitan for hwî God swylc geþafaþ *nec mirum, si quid ordinis ignorata ratione, temerarium confusumque credatur*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 9. Gif hē unmyndlunge (*without having previously intended to do it*) ceáp āredige ût on hwylcere fare, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. Maurus arn uppon ðam streáme unmyndlunge (*unaware of what he was doing*), swilce hē on fæstre eorðan urne . . . undergeat æt nēxtan ðæt hē uppon ðæm wætere arn, and ðæs micclum wundrode, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 9. Hî unmyndlinga (*unintentionally*) swîðe fæsthealdne weorcstān upp āhwylfdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 423. II. where an act is unexpected by the object of it, *unexpectedly*:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga (*de insperato*) mid here becōme, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 8. Bûtan hit swā limpe ðæt hwylc cuma unmyndluncga cume, R. Ben. 67, 12. Gif him ǣfre unmendlinga geberede ðæt . . ., Met. 25, 30. [Hire wone is to cumen bi stale, ferliche and unmundlunge hwen me least weneð, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. Þe ȝeape wrastlare mid þen ilke turn mei his fere unmunlunge aworpen, A. R. 280, 10.]

un-mynegod; *adj. Undemanded*:—Gif preóst geárgerihta unmynegode lǣte *if a priest leave the yearly dues without payment asked*, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15. v. mynegian, II c.

un-myrhþ, e; *f. Sadness, misery*:—On unmyrhðe his lîf geendian, Wulfst. 148, 9.

un-myrige; *adj. Unpleasant, unfair*:—Unmyrge plega *collidium* (=colludium; cf. colludium, turpis ludus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 35, 643), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 72. [Ne beo þe song never so murie þat he ne schal þinche unmurie ȝef he ilesteþ over unwille, O. and N. 346.]

unna, an; *m.*: unne, an; unn, e; *f.* I. *grant, allowance, permission*:—Ic cȳðe eów ðæt hit is mîn fulla unna, ðæt heó becweðe hire land *I declare to you that she has my full permission to bequeathe her land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 27: 223, 24. Hit is mîn unna and mîn fulle leáfe ðæt hē dihte privilegium, vi. 203, 23. Mid unnan Godes and his hālgena . . . mit unnan hîrēdes, ii. 58, 23, 25. Se wæs tō Eoferwîcceastre be cinges unnan and ealra his witena tō ærcebisceope gehālgod, Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 36. Habban hî ðone feórðan pening be mînre unnan *omnem quartum nummum fratribus reddendum censeo*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 61, 16. Be mînre unne and gife habban hî and wealdan *meo concessu et dono habeant et possideant*, iv. 200, 7. Hē mid his unne tō Scotlande fōr, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 20. Bûtan hē ðæs abbodes unnan begite *nisi ea abba jubeat*, R. Ben. 94, 9. Hē eów sige forgeaf þurh unnan ðæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Th. i. 506, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 556. II. *willingness* to give, *pleasure* in doing something:—Gelǣste hē Gode his teóðunga mid ealre blisse and mid eallum unnan . . . Gif hē hit mid unnan and fulre blisse dōn wolde, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 2, 13. III. *a grant, what is given*:—Se ðe ðās gyfu and ðisne unnan wille Gode and sancte Petre ætbrēdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 276, 31.

unnan; *prs.* ic, hē an[n], *pl.* wē unnon; *p.* ûðe. I. *to grant* a person (*dat.*) something (*gen.*), *to give, allow*:—Gē gehîraþ hwæs ic Gode ann, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 14. Ic an Eádwearde ðæs landes, Chart. Th. 487, 18, 32. Ic ðē an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. Ðæs steápes onfēhð ðe hē ann *he receives the cup to whom God gives it*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Gif mē Waldend an lengran lîfes, Cd. Th. 110, 18; Gen. 1840. Hæfde gefohten foremǣrne blǣd, swā hyre God ûþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 123. Gif ic mînum eágum unne slǣpes *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Ðæt mē unne God ēcan dreámes, Exon. Th. 454, 13; Hy. 4, 32. Eal folc geceás Eádward tō cynge; healde ða hwîle ðe him God unne, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5. On ða gerād ðe gē mē unnan mînes, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 1 note. Gif hié him ðæs rîces ûþon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17. Ic feores ðē unnan wille, Exon. Th. 254, 4; Jul. 192: Andr. Kmbl. 292; An. 146. Hē ða bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt *librum bona voluntate dimisit*, Chart. Th. 202, 36. Bōc and land betǣcan unnendere heortan, 376, 5. Unnende môde, 126, 22. I a. with dat. of person and clause:—Him God ûðe, ðæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc, Beo. Th. 5741; B. 2874. Þenden lîfes weard unnan wolde, ðæt hē blǣdes hēr brûcan môste, Exon. Th. 158, 2; Gû. 902. II. *to wish* something (*gen.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Ða ðe mē yfeles unnon *them that wish me evil* (A. V.); qui cogitant mihi mala, Ps. Th. 39, 17. Ne dyde ic, ðæs ic ðē weán ûðe (*because I wished you woe*), Cd. Th. 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Geweard ðætte Perse gebudan frið eallum Crēca folce, næs nā for ðæm ðe hié him ǣnigra gôda ûþen (*non quod misericorditer fessis consuleret*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 31. [Gledieð alle wið me, ðæt me god unnen, Marh. 21, 22. Þine feond þe þe ufel unnen, Laym. 28117. He mire dohter wel on, 11928. Þu hit (*sorrow*) myht segge swyhc mon þat [hit] þe ful wel on, wyþute echere ore he on þe muchele more (he wolde þad þu heuedest mor, 2nd Text), Misc. 116, 238]. III. *to wish* something (*gen.*) for a person (*dat.*), *to like* a person to have something:—Se arcebiscop wēnde ðæt ðæt biscoprîce sum ōðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs truwude and ûðe (*somebody else, that he would have been worse pleased should have it*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesǣleþ ðæt his ǣhta weorþaþ on ðæs

onwealde ðe hē ǽr on his līfe wyrrest ūþe *it often happens that his property gets into the power of the man that when alive he would have been least pleased should have it*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. **III a.** with dat. of person and a clause:—Ðæt is, ðæt hwā fare mid his mōde æfter his niéhstan, and him unne ðæt hē tō ryhte gecierre *that is, that a man go in spirit after his neighbour, and be glad that he tūrn to right*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 14. **IV.** *to like* a condition of things, *to be pleased*:—Hē ne ūþe, ðæt ǽnig ōþer man mǽrða mā gehēdde ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503. Ūþe ic swīþor ðæt ðū hine selfne gesēon mōste *I should have been much better pleased, that you could have seen the creature himself*, 1925; B. 960. Ne meahte hē, ðeáh hē ūðe wel, on ðam frumgāre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the prince, though he would have been well pleased to do it*, 5703; B. 2855. [Hwer ich habbe iwiket, ich on wel þ ȝe witen, Kath. 1744. *O. H. Ger.* unnan: *Icel.* unna.] v. ge-, of-unnan.

unne. v. unna.

un-neáh; *adj. Distant, far*:—In lond unnēh *in regionem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 13: 19, 12.

un-neáh *not near.* **I.** as adv. *far*:—Syndan ealle hī fram ǽ dīnre unneáh gewiten *a lege tua longe facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 118, 150. **II.** as prep. *far from*:—Ōþlæ unnēg, Txts. 127, 1.

un-nēdige, un-nēh, un-net. v. un-nīdige, un-neáh, un-nyt.

unnend, es; *m. One who grants*:—Unnend ł forgefend *prestabilis*, Rtl. 5, 10.

un-nīdige; *adv. Without compulsion, willingly*:—Ða ðe beóð mid hira āgnum byrðennum ofðrycte ðæt hié ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustlīce underfōn ōðerra monna, ond unniédige hié underlūtaþ mid hira sculdrum ōðerra byrðenna tōeácan hiera āgnum *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7; Swt. 52, 25. Oft hit gebyreþ ðætte manige men bióþ swā ungetrume ǽgþer ge on mōde ge on līchoman ðæt hī ne magon ne nān god dōn, ne nān yfel nyllaþ unnēdige, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 1.

un-nīdunga; *adv. Without necessity* or *compulsion*:—Hē ðurh his āgene geornfulnesse gesyngaþ unniédenga *desiderio peccatur*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 12.

un-nīþing, es; *m. Not a rascal, an honest man*:—He beád ðæt ǽlc man ðe wǽre unnīðing sceolde cuman tō him, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 2.

un-nyt[t]; *adj. Useless, vain, idle, unprofitable*:—Unnyt spræc *fabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 64. Nān brōðor ymbe īdelnesse and unnette spræce (unnytte spræca, *v. l.*) beó . . . ne biþ hē nā him ānum unnyt *ne frater vacet otioso et fabulis . . . non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Ben. 74, 15–18. Unlǽde bið on eorðan, unnyt līfes, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 42; Sal. 21. Nis him nān wuht unnyt ðæs ðe hē gesceóp, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 17. Ðes wīda grund stōd īdel and unnyt, Cd. Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106: Beo. Th. 830; B. 413. Unnet gelp, Met. 10, 17. Āðō of his mōde fela ðara ymbhogona ðe him unnet sié (cf. ungerisenlīce ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19),–16, 6: 22, 10. Hit wæs unnet gebod, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 32. Se unnytta and forhogoda *inrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 65. His word beóð gehwyrfedo tō unnyttre oferspræce, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. Ðý unnyttan *nugaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 69. Gehæft mid ðære unnyttan lufe ðisse middangeardes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 25. Unnytne gefeán, Met. 5, 27. Unnytne andan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Unnetne, Met. 28, 52. Hwæþer ðæt sié tō talianne wāclīc and unnyt *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Ðone īdelan hlīsan and ðone unnyttan gilp, 19; Fox 68, 21. Ðone unnyttan þeówan *inutilem servum*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Hī lufiaþ ðæt hī sȳn īdle and unnytte *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 13, 4. Unnetta saca *vain disputes*, Met. 25, 44. Heora hǽþenan gild wǽron īdelu and unnyt, Blickl. Homl. 223, 2. Āfyr fram ðé ða yfelan sǽlþa and ða unnettan, and eác ða unnettan ungesǽlþa, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðonne ðæt mōd bið on monig tōdǽled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðý unnyttre . . . Oft ðonne mon forlēt ða fæstrǽdnesse . . . hine spænð his mōd tō swīðe monegum unnyttum weorce . . . Hē swīður his mōd gebint tō ðǽm unnyttan (-nyttran, Hatt. MS.) weorcum ðonne hē ðyrfe, Past. 4; Swt. 36, 14–21. Rǽd biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 2; Gn. Ex. 120. Ðæs hādes men ðe hwȳlum wǽron nyttoste . . . syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* unnit, -net, -nut: A. R. un-nut, -net: *Orm.* un nitt: *Goth.* un-nutis *inutilis*: *O. H. Ger.* un-nuz[z] *inutilis, cassus, otiosus, ignavus*: *Icel.* ū-nýtr.] v. next word.

un-nyt[t], es; *n.* **I.** *a vain thing, vanity, frivolity*:—Ne gerīseþ ǽnig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 30. Ðū hātodest ða ðe beeodon īdelnesse and ða ðe unnyt worhton *odisti observantes vanitatem supervacue*, Ps. Th. 30, 6. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man æt ciricwæccan ǽnig unnit ne dreóge, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 13: 26; Th. ii. 250, 5: 65; Th. ii. 258, 12. Ðonne mæg hē ongitan ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hē ǽr on his mōde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Hwý gē ymb ðæt unnet swincen? Met. 10, 21. Hwī smeágaþ hī unnytt *quare meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Unnyttu ł īdelnyssa sprǽcon ānra gehwilc *vana locuti sunt unusquisque*, Ps. Lamb. ii. 3. **II.** *an evil thing, iniquity*:—Hī unnyt sæcgeaþ *loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. [On unnet *in vain*, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 3. He isihð and iherð oðerhwule unnut, and speked umbe hwule, Ā. R. 352, 28.]

un-nyt[t], e; *f. Ill use, disadvantage, hurt*:—Gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnytte (-nyte, Hatt. MS.) gehweorfaþ *si incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent*, Past. 36; Swt. 246, 8. Ic andette eal ðæt ic ǽfre mid eágum geseáh tō gītsunge oððe tō tǽlnesse, oþþe mid eárum tō unnytte gehȳrde, oþþe mid mīnum mūðe tō unnytte gecwæð, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 264, 1–2. Lā hwæt fremaþ cyrichatan cristendōm on unnyt *see what Christianity can do to the disadvantage of the church's foes*, Wulfst. 67, 19. v. nytt.

un-nytlīc; *adj. Useless, unprofitable*:—Ðysse wyrte wyrttruma is unnytlīc (-net-, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 258, 4. Ðætte hē ne ðōhte nāht ungesceádwīslīces ne unnytlīces (-net-, Hatt. MS.) *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 76, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-nuzlīh *inusitatus.*]

un-nytlīce; *adv.* **I.** *uselessly, vainly, to no purpose*:—Unnytlīce *inaniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 43: *nugaciter*, 80, 33: 60, 62. Ðý læs hié unnytlīce forweorpen ðæt ðæt hié sellen for hira hrædhȳdignesse *ne praecipitatione hoc, quod tribuunt, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 17: 15; Swt. 95, 24. Unnytlīce wē swincaþ, gif wē his nabbaþ ðý māran ðanc, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. **II.** *to ill purpose*:—Suā hié egeleáslīcor and unnytlīcor brūcaþ Godes giefe *quo bonis Dei male uti non metuunt*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 10.

un-nytlīcness, e; *f. Uselessness, unserviceableness*:—Wið ðæra eárena unnytlīcnysse, and wið ðæt man wel gehȳran ne mæge, Lchdm. i. 212, 3: 214, 20.

un-nytness, e; *f. Uselessness, frivolity, vanity, triviality*:—Unnytnis *nugacitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Unnytnes, 60, 24. Ǽrendwrecan unnytnesse *nugigerelus*, 60, 21. Hī on unnytenesse gewordene synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 4. Ðæt on ðam hālgan Sunnandæge nān man hine tō unnytnesse tō swīðe ne geþeódde, Wulfst. 227, 6. Wē forbeódaþ ǽgðer ge geflitu, ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwelce unnytnesse in ðām hālgan stōwum tō dōnne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 23.

un-nytwirðe; *adj. Not fit for use, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable*:—Hē nis ðæt ān him unnytwurðe *non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Ben. Interl. 83, 9. Wē beóð gehātene yfele þeówan and unnytwyrðe, Homl. Ass. 57, 150. Unnytwyrþe gewordene hig synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 4.

un-nytwirðlīce; *adv. Uselessly, vainly, to no purpose, unprofitably*:—Ðæra wiðercorenra wīte tiht oft heora mōd unnytwurðlīce tō lufe, Homl. Th. i. 332, 29. Āgyldan gesceád ealra ðæra ȳdelnyssa ðe hī unnytwurðlīce nū begǽð, ii. 220, 31. Se forlȳst ða gife ðe hē unnytwurðlīce underfēng, 556, 16.

un-ofercumen; *adj. Unsubdued*:—Unobercumenre (-ofaercumenrae, -ofercumenrae) *indigestae*, Txts. 71, 1097. Unofercumene *indigeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 52.

un-oferfēre; *adj. Not to be crossed, impassable*:—Unoferfoere *intransmeabili*, Txts. 73, 1144. Unoferfēre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 68.

un-oferhrēfed; *adj. Not roofed over*:—Seó cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 31.

un-oferswīðed; *adj. Unconquered*:—Unoferswīþed hiht *invicta spes*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 34. Ðīn geþyld wē cunnon unoferswýþed, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 19. Ðū unoferswýðda Alexander in gefeohtum *invicte belli Alexander*, Nar. 29, 9.

un-oferswīðedlīc; *adj. Unconquerable*:—Sume men wǽron unoferswīþedlīce, swā ðæt hī nān ne mihte mid nānum wīte oferswīþan *quidam suppliciis inexpugnabiles*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. un-oferswīðendlīc.

un-oferswīðende; *adj. Unconquerable, invincible*:—Geoffra ðīne lāc ðam unoferswīðendum Apolline, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 35.

un-oferswīðendlīc; *adj. Invincible*:—Unoferswīþendlīc weorud *invincibilis exercitus*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16.

un-oferwinnende (?); *adj. Not to be overcome*:—Ða unoferwinnene (-winnende (?), -wunnene (?). v. un-ofeiwunnen) *ineluctuabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 54: 46, 78.

un-oferwinnendlīc; *adj. Invincible, unconquerable*:—Unoferwinnendlīcne (-wunnendlīce, *v.l.*) here *invictissimum exercitum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 7. Unoferwinnendlīce halsbearga *loricam inextricabilem* (*inexpugnabilem*), Hpt. Gl. 424, 34.

un-oferwrigen; *adj. Not covered over*:—Ða sceame mīnes līchaman hæbbende unoferwrigene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 208.

un-oferwunnen; *adj. Unconquered*:—Ic ða mōste oferwinnan ðe ǽr wǽron unoferwunnen *qui ante hac invicti fuere viri, hos ego in pugna vici*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 28.

un-ofslegen; *adj. Unslain*:—His brōðor geendode his līf on sibbe unofslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 31.

un-onbindendlīc; *adj. Not to be unbound, indissoluble*:—Mid unanbindendlīcum racentum *irresoluto nexu*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 6. v. unābindendlīc.

un-onwendedlīc; *adj. Unchangeable*:—Ne wyrð seó burh nǽfre onwend, ða hwīle ðe God byð unonwendedlīc on hire midle, Ps. Th. 45, 4.

un-onwendendlîc; *adj. Unchangeable, immutable*:—God âna unanwendendlîc wuniaþ *se immobilem conservat*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9 note: Met. 20, 17: 24, 43.

un-onwendendlîce; *adv. Unchangeably, immutably, without variableness*:—Dæt hî geðencen hû hrædlîce se eorðlîca hlîsa ofergǽð, and hû unanwendendlîce se godcunda ðurhwunaþ *ut pensent, humana judicia quanta velocitate evolant, divina autem quanta immobilitate perdurant*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 30. Ic nât hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unanwendendlîce, ðæt hê getiohhod hæfþ, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30 note: 250, 1, 2 note. Se wîsa mon eall his lîf lǽt on gefeán unonwendendlîce, 12; Fox 36, 24.

un-orne; *adj. Simple, plain, poor, mean, humble*:—Dunnere, unorne ceorl, Byrht. Th. 139, 18; By. 256. [Crist warrþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child forr þatt he wollde uss alle maken riche, Orm. 3368. He warrþ an unnorne and wrecche mann, 4884. Crist wass unncuþ 3et, and unnwurrþ, and unnorne, 16163. Heo beo ful unorne, oðer of feir elde, A. R. 424, 5. 3ef hire laverd is forwurþe and unorne at bedde and at borde, O. and N. 1492. Horn nis no3t so unorn; Horn is fairer þane beo he, Horn. 330. He brohte hine uppen unorne mare, þet bitacneð ure unorne fleis, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 3. Hiss (*John the Baptist*) fode wass unnorne, forr nass nan esstemete þær, Orm. 828: 11548. Unnorne mete and wæde, 6337. Þet heo ne grucchie uor none mete, ne uor none drunche, ne beo hit neuer so unorne, A. R. 108, 2. Ower cloðes beon unorne, and warme, and wel iwrouhte, 418, 17. Mi stefne is bold and noht unorne, heo is ilich one grete horne, O. and N. 317. Swa (*as Nichodemus did*) to lefenn upponn Crist wass rihht unnorne læfe, Orm. 16809.] v. next word.

un-ornlîc; *adj. Poor, plain, mean*:—Hî nâmon him ealde gescŷ and unornlîc scrûd *they took old shoes and mean apparel*; tulerunt calceamenta perantiqua, induti veteribus vestimentis, Jos. 9, 5. [Arrchelauss flæh inntill oþerr land, and tære he wass unnornelið (*in mean estate*), Orm. 8251. Cf. Lætenn swiþe unornelið and litell off þe sellfenn, Orm. 3750: 7525: 4886. Me wore leuere i wore lame, þanne men . . . him onne handes leyde unornelike, or same seyde, Havel. 1941.] v. preceding word.

un-pleólîc; *adj. Not dangerous, without risk*, (1) as regards physical hurt:—Unpleólîcre hit bið on lytlum scipe and on lytlum wætere, ðonne on miclum scipe and on miclum wætere, Prov. Kmbl. 29. (2) as regards moral hurt:—Augustinus cwæð, ðæt unpleólîc sŷ þeáh hwâ lǽcewyrte ðicge; ac ðæt hê tǽlþ tô unâlŷfedlîcere wîglunge, gif hwâ ða wyrta on him becnitte, bûton hê hî tô ðam dolge gelecge, Homl. Th. i. 476, 3. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoðlîce mæg bûton synnum begân, Petrus hæfde unpleólîce teolunge, and hê bûton pleó tô his fixnoðe gecyrde, ii. 288, 25. Ðâs tâcna sind dîgle and unpleólîce, i. 306, 30.

un-pleólîce; *adv. Without danger, without risk, safely*:—Ða ôðre apostoli be Godes hâlse leofodon be heora lâre unpleólîce; ac ðeáh hwæðere Paulus âna nolde ða âlŷfdan bigleofan onfôn, ac mid âgenre teolunge his neóde foresceáwode, Homl. Th. i. 392, 20.

un-rǽd, es; *m.* I. *evil counsel, ill-advised course, bad plan, folly*:—Scipia sǽde, ðæt hit (*the building of a theatre*) wǽre se mǽsta unræd and se mǽsta gedwola *dicens, inimicissimum hoc fore bellatori populo ad nutriendam desidiam, lasciviaeque commentum*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 1. Eádrîc gewende ðone cyning ongeán. Næs nân mâra unræd gerǽd ðonne se wæs *Eadricus per dolum fecit exercitum Anglorum redire. Non fuit pejus concilium factum in Anglia de tali re*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 22. Ðæs unrædes (*the building of the tower of Babel*) stîðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, Cd. Th. 101, 15; Gen. 1682. Gif ðû unrædes ne geswîcest, Exon. Th. 249, 31; Jul. 120: 393, 14; Rä. 12, 10: 410, 6; Rä. 28, 12. Hî geeácnodon heora yfel and God mid weorcum gegremedon . . . swâ ðæt hig Eglone þeówodon for heora unrǽde, Jud. 3, 14: Thw. p. 162, 29. Hŷ fêrdon on unriht and unrǽde fyligdon *ambulaverunt post vanitatem* (Jeremiah 2, 5), Wulfst. 49, 9. Absalon fêrde forð mid his unrǽde, and wolde his âgenum fæder feores benǽman, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 215. Ðæra hâlgena lîc woldon hî besencan on flôde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend widstôh ðam unrǽde. Sum wîf wæs ðe wiste heora unræd, ii. 29, 324. Tô his (*Lucifer's*) unrǽde gefæstnod, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 44: 4, 10: Cd. Th. 43, 33; Gen. 700. Hê intô Englelande mid mâran unrǽde fêrde ðone him behôfode, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 3. Wæs gesæd ðæt hê wǽre on ðam unrǽde, ðæt man sceolde on Eást-Sexon Swegen underfôn, Chart. Th. 539, 27. Agathocles gedyde untreówlîce wið hiene . . . On ðære hwîle ðe hê ðone unræd þurhteáh, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 13. Ne wend ðû ðê on ðæs folces unræd and unriht gewil *non sequeris turbam ad faciendum malum* (Ex. 23, 2), L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 6. Ðæs engles môd ðe ðone unræd (*rebellion against God*) ongan ǽrest fremman, Cd. Th. 3, 3; Gen. 30. Hyra freá ǽrest unræd (*the setting up of the image*) efnde, 227, 13; Dan. 186. Hî þêgun æppel unrædum (*ill-advisedly*), Exon. Th. 226, 9; Ph. 403. Ealle ðâs ungesælþa ûs gelumpon þuruh unrædas, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 22. II. *disadvantage, prejudice, hurt*:—Ic andette . . . ælcne glængc ðe tô mînes lîchaman unrǽde ǽfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28: Anglia xi. 98, 28. Hê helle ontŷneþ ðâm ðe lîces wynne fremedon on unræd, Exon. Th. 364, 14; Wal 70. Hî drugon heora sylfra êcne unræd, Cd. Th. 116, 16; Gen. 1937. [*Laym.* un-ræd *ill-counsel*. Þat child his unred to rede wend, O. and N. 1464. Iacobes sunes deden unred, Gen. and Ex. 1906. *O. H. Ger.* un-rât: *Icel.* û-râð; *n. bad counsel, an ill-advised step*.]

un-rǽden[n], e; *f. An ill-advised action*:—Hê ða unrǽden folmum gefremede, ofslôh brôðor sînne, Cd. Th. 60, 16; Gen. 982. [Cf. *Icel.* û-ráðan *an ill-advised step*.]

un-rǽdfæstlîce; *adv. Unadvisedly, without heeding good counsel*:—Twâ geár hê rîxode unrædfæstlîce, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 456.

un-rǽdlîc; *adj. Ill-advised, foolish, vain*:—Hié hæfdon plegan and oforgedryne, and dyslîce and unrǽdlîce hâlsunga. Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* ùn-râtlîh *inconsultus*: *Icel.* û-ráðligr *inadvisable, inexpedient*.]

un-rǽdlîce; *adv. Unadvisedly, inconsiderately*:—Unrædlîce *inconsulte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 78: 44, 79: *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Hê began tô lufienne leahtras tô swîðe mid his cnihtum, ðe unrædlîce fêrdon on heora îdelum lustum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 14. On ðâm ænglum ðe unrædlîce môdegodon, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 183. Ûs gedafenaþ ðæt wê hit wênon swîðor ðonne wê hit unrædlîce gesêþan, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* un-râtlîcho *inconsulte*: *Icel.* û-ráðliga.]

unrǽd-síþ, es; *m. A foolish, unprofitable way*:—Ic unrædsîþas ôþrum stŷre nyttre fôre, Exon. Th. 393, 2; Rä. 12, 4.

un-reht *not treated*, un-reht *wrong*. v. un-âreht, un-riht.

un-reordian (ᵽ) *to speak ill of, to abuse*:—Swâ firenfulle fâcnum wordum heora aldordægn unreordadon (on reordadon? v. on, **B. III.** 5), Cd. Th. 269, 1; Sat. 66.

un-rêtan. v. ge-unrêtan.

un-rêðe; *adj. Not fierce, gentle*:—Wê rǽdaþ be ðære culfran gecynde, ðæt heó is unrêðe on hire clawum, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 25.

un-rêtu (-o); *f. Anxiety, disquiet*:—Dâ bǽdon mec mîne gefêran ðæt ic on swâ micelre môdes unrêto and nearonisse mec selfne mid fæstenne ne swencte *rogantibus amicis ne me anxietate et jejunio condeficerem*, Nar. 30, 23. v. un-rôt.

un-rîce; *adj. Not rich* or *not powerful, poor, humble*:—Ða ðe unrîce synd and hafenleáse þearfan *pauperiores*, R. Ben. 104, 7. Mîn gerêfa oþþe ænig ôðer man rîccre oþþe unrîccre, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 26. Ic wât ðæt ðû hefst ðone hlâford ðe ðû treówast bet ðonne ðê silfum, and swâ hefð eác manig ðara ðe unrîcran hlâford hefð ðonne ðû hefst, Shrn. 196, 11. [*Icel.* û-ríkr.]

un-riht; *adj. Wrong, evil, bad, unjust, unlawful, depraved, perverse*:—Ic eom geþafa ðæt hit nâuht unriht wǽre ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men hête nêtenu *fateor nec injuria dici video vitiosos in belluas mutari*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 17. Ic gelêfe ðætte ælc unriht wîtnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit dêþ, næs ðæs ðe hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Unreht, 37, 2; Fox 188, 7. Se yfla, unrihta willa wôhhæmetes *voluptas*, Met. 18, 1. Of unrihtum wege *de via iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Gif hwâ geniéd sié oþþe tô hlâfordsearwe oþþe tô ǽngum unryhtum fultume, L. Alf. pol. i. 60, 5. Unryhtre ǽ *unlawful marriage*, Exon. Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. Hê gedwolan fylde, unrihte ǽ *idolatry*, Elen. Kmbl. 2081; El. 1042. Ic wundrige for hwî swâ rihtwîs dêma ǽnige unrihte gife wille forgifan, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 10. Tuoege wôhfullo ł unrehto *duo nequam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. Unræhto (-rehte, Rush.) ł wôh *praua*, 3, 5. Ða unrihtan men, Blickl. Homl. 231, 10. Âblinnan fram heora unrihtum gestreónum, 25, 5. Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his rîces for unryhtum dǽdum, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Mid hiera unryhtum bisenum *per exemplum pravi operis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 18. Fram sumum unrihtum lâreówum *a quibusdam perversis doctoribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 30. Unrihte wegas ealle *omnem viam iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 104. Unrihte gemeta and wôge gewihta âweorpe man, Wulfst. 70, 3. Ða unrehtan *iniqua*, Ps. Surt. 9, 24. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *improbus, injustus, iniquus, vitiosus*: *Icel.* û-réttr.] v. following words.

un-riht, es; *n.* I. *wrong, evil, iniquity, injustice*:—Uniht *injuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 26. Hira unriht (*iniquitas*) wearð untŷned, Ps. Th. 72, 5: Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Hwylc unryht mæg bión mâre *quae potest iniquior esse confusio?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 28. Unrihtes feala *iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Gê ðe unrihtes wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 52, 5: 58, 2: 70, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes þenceaþ, 140, 11: Blickl. Homl. 111, 1. Ðǽm mannum ðe heora synna and unrihtes geswîcaþ . . . and nǽfre tô unrihtum ne gewendaþ, 193, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1029; El. 516. Ic him ðæs unrihtes (*seeking to destroy Jesus*) andsæc fremede, 941; El. 472. Ðæt hŷ bealodǽde, ælces unryhtes gescomeden, Exon. Th. 80, 5; Cri. 1303. Ða oferhŷdegan, ðe mê unrihte (*or adv.*) grêtan *injuste iniquitatem fecerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: Cd. Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Full mið unrehte *plenum iniquitate*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Mid unryhte *wrongfully*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 55, 1: 68, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3116; An. 1561. Ne dêm nân unriht *non injuste judicabis*, Lev. 19, 15. Ðonne gê unriht wirceaþ *quando feceritis malum*, Deut. 31, 29. Eallum ðe unriht wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps.

Th. 58, 5. Hī wyrceaþ unriht (*injustitiam*), 93, 4. Unriht dōn, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 12: Cd. Th. 217, 16; Dan. 23. Grendel unriht æfnde, Beo. Th. 2512; B. 1254. Unryht fremian, Exon. Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Ps. Th. 118, 51. Unriht (*iniquitatem*) sprecan, 72, 6: 62, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 6. Hē mid listum speón idese on ðæt unriht (*taking the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 37, 13; Gen. 589. Hit wæs mid unriht him of genumen, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 8. Heó on unriht þōhtan *injusta cogitatio eorum est*, Ps. Th. 118, 118: Beo. Th. 5471; B. 2739: Elen. Kmbl. 1161; El. 582: Wulfst. 158, 10. Ðý læs hié on unryht hǣmen *propter fornicationem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14: 51; Swt. 397, 19. Ne gemune ðū ealdra unrihta *ne memineris iniquitates antiquas*, Ps. Th. 78, 8: Wulfst. 156, 10. Babylonie mid monigfealdum unryhtum and firenlustum libbende wǣron, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 7. Unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10: Blickl. Homl. 109, 20: Cd. Th. 259, 2; Dan. 685. Him gyldeþ God ealle ða unriht (*iniquitates*) ðe hī geearnedan, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ǽr man āweódige ða unriht and ða mānweorc, Wulfst. 243, 19. **II.** *a defect*:—Ða ðe mid unrihte heora gecyndes beóþ geuntrumade *quae naturae suae vitio infirmantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 21. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *iniquitas, injustitia, injuria, nefas.*]

unriht-cyst, e; *f. Vice, excess*:—Ic andette . . . unrihtgilp and īdel word and unrihtcysta and ǽlcne glængc (cf. ic ondette . . . unnyttes gilpes bigong and īdle glengas, uncyste . . ., Anglia xi. 98, 27) ðe tō mīnes līchaman unrǽde ǽfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28.

unriht-dǽd, e; *f. Evil-doing*:—Hē eall ðurh his unrihtdǽde āþȳstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. God wyle ðæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram eallum unrihtdǽdum and þeówetlīcum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7. Cf. yfel-dǽd.

unriht-dǽde; *adj.*: unriht-dǽda, an; *m. Evil-doing; an evil-doer*:—Se synfulla and se unrihtdǽda *peccator et iniquus*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 3. Cf. yfel-dǽde, -dǽda.

unriht-dēma, an; *m. An unjust judge*:—Ða unrihtdēman, ðe dēmaþ ǽfre be ðām sceattum and swā wendaþ wrang tō rihte, Wulfst. 203, 25: 298, 19.

unriht-dōm, es; *m. Wrong, iniquity*:—Hié for ðam cumble on cneówum sǽton, efndon unrihtdōm, swā hyra aldor dyde . . . hyra freá unrǽd efnde, Cd. Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183.

unriht-dōnde; *adj. Evil-doing*; substantive, *an evil-doer*:—Him wæs beboden ðæt hī sceoldan ðǽm unrihtdōndum stēran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12. Cf. yfel-dōnde.

un-rihte; *adv. Not rightly, unjustly*:—Unrihte wē dydon *injuste egimus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 6: 118, 78. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-rehto *injuste, improbe.*]

unriht-feóung, e; *f. Evil hatred, unjustifiable hate*:—Hwȳ gē ǽfre scylen unrihtfióungum eówer mōd drēfan? Met. 27, 1. v. fióung.

unriht-gestreón, es; *n. Unrighteous gain*:—Ða ðe heora sylfra sāula forhycggaþ for feós lufan, and unrihtgestreón lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 8.

unriht-gewil (? *or* unriht gewil). v. *first passage under* gewil.

unriht-gewilnung, e; *f. Evil desire*:—Ða ðe swīðe hrædlīce beóð oferswīðde mid sumre unryhtgewilnunge (cf. l. 33: ða ðe mid fǽrlīce luste bióð oferswīðde *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*) *qui subito motu peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 30.

unriht-gilp, es; *m. n. Vainglory*:—Ic andette unrihtgilp and īdel word, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27. Cf. īdel-, leás-gilp.

unriht-gītsung, e; *f. Greed, covetousness*:—Ða welan, and ðæt mycele gylp, and seó unrihtgītsung, and ðæt man ðæm earman forwyrne, ðæt is eal swīþe mycel synn beforan Gode, Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: Wulfst. 290, 26. Hē woruldsǽlþa ðē onlǽnde æfter his bebodum tō brūcanne, nallas ðīnre unrihtgītsunga gewill tō fulfremmanne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ðæt wē gescildan ūs wiþ ða eahta heáhsynna . . . ðæt is morþor and stala, māne āþas and unrihtgītsunge . . ., Engl. Stud. viii. 479, 96.

unriht-hǽman; *p. de To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery* or *fornication*:—Hē dēð ðæt heó unrihthǽmð; and se unrihthǽmð ðe forlǽtene genimð *facit eam moechari; et qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Se unrihthǽmð *moechatur*, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Heó unrihthǽmð, Mk. Skt. 10, 12. Ne unrihthǽm ðū *ne adulteris*, 10, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 15. Ne unrihthǽme ðū *non moechaberis*, Deut. 5, 18: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 27. Fram unrihthǽmendum mæssepreóste *a fornicante presbytero*, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 29.

unriht-hǽmdere, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Mid unrehthǽmderum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Surt. 49, 18. v. unriht-hǽmend, -hǽmere.

unriht-hǽmed, es; *n. Unlawful cohabitation, illicit intercourse, adultery, fornication*:—Cwēna geligr *vel* unrihthǽmed *adulterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 33. Forligr flǽsces unrihthǽmed is *fornicatio carnis, qdulterium est*, Scint. 87, 14. Unrihthǽmed wīfes *fornicatio mulieris*, 86, 15: Met. 9, 6. Mid ðý sweorde unryhthǽmedes (-hǽmdes, Cott. MSS.) *luxuriae mucrone*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 9. On ðæt hnesce bedd ðæs gesinscipes, næs on ða heardan eorðan ðæs unryhthǽmdes, 51; Swt. 397, 23. Ne ða unfæsðrādan ðe ne magon hira unryhthǽmdes geswīcan *neque adulteri, neque molles, neque masculorum concubitores*, Swt. 401, 28. Se yfela willa unrihthǽmedes (*voluptas*) gedrēfð fulneáh ǽlces monnes mōd . . . sceal ǽlce sāwl forweorðan æfter ðam unrihthǽmede, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18, 10. On unrihthǽmede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Be mōnaðādles hǽmede and be ōþrum unrihthǽmede (*de alio pravo coitu*), L. Ecg. C. 16, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 26: Shrn. 99, 4. Monige hié gehealdaþ wið unryhthǽmed *multi scelera carnis deserunt*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 7. Hē onscunede unrihthǽmed *recusabat stuprum*, Gen. 39, 10. Gif wer unrihthǽmed fremeþ wiþ ōþer wīf, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Unrihthǽmedu *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

unriht-hǽmed; *adj. Adulterous*:—Unrihthǽmede mæn tō rihtum līfe mid synna hreówe tō fōn, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18. Mid unrihthǽmedum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.

unriht-hǽmend, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Þeófum and mānswarum and unrihthǽmendum, Blickl. Homl. 63, 13.

unriht-hǽmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator*:—Unrihthǽmere *adulter*, Kent. Gl. 169. Se ðe wīfaþ on ðam forlǽtenum wīfe bið unrihthǽmere gehāten fram Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 35. Unrihthǽmeras *adulteri*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11: Wulfst. 298, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 324, 7: Homl. Ass. 147, 94: *fornicarii*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 38.

un-rihtlīc; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, wicked, wrongful*:—Unryhtlīcu iersung, ðæt is ðæt mon iersige on ōðerne for his gōde (*on account of his prosperity*), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 8. Hié him andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālīc wǽre and unryhtlīc ðæt swā oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 11. Gif ǽlces mannes līf ǽfre sceole swā gān ðæt hē mæge forbūgan bysmorlīce dǽda, ðonne bið unrihtlīc ðæt ða unrihtwīsan onfōn wītnunge for heora wōhnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 231: Homl. Th. i. 292, 5. Ne lufa ðū gītsunga ne unrihtlīce welan . . . Beó ðē swīðe ælfremed ǽlc unrihtlīc gestreón, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 18–21. For dīnum gōdan willan ðū wēndest ðæt ðē nānwuht unrihtlīces on becuman ne mihte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 15. Þing unrihtlīc *rem injustam*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3. Hē ne mæg ðurhteón ðæt unryhtlīce weorc *nequaquam usque ad opus nefarium rapitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 6. Mē egleþ swýðe ða unrihtlīcan gefeoht ðe betwux ūs sylfum syndan, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 24. Be unrihtlīcum hǽmedum *de pravis coitibus*, L. Ecg. C. 21, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rehtlīh: *Icel.* ū-rēttligr.]

un-rihtlīce; *adv. Unrighteously, unjustly, wickedly, wrongfully*:—Unrihtlīce *injuste*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6: 118, 78. Nōht unryhtlīce *non injuste*, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 3. Gē unrihtlīce libbaþ *inique agetis*, Deut. 31, 29. Wē syngodon, wē dydon unrihtlīce, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 26: Wulfst. 160, 4: Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Unrihtlīce hī mē hatiaþ *odio iniquo oderunt me*, Ps. Th. 24, 17. Se wæs unrihtlīce ofslagen ofer āþas and treówa, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Se wæs unrihtlīce ādrǽfed, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 36. Hē nǽnigne man unrihtlīce fordēmde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 32. Se ðe unwærlīce and unryhtlīce gewilnige *qui incaute expetiit*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 15. For ðam sceatte ðe hē lufode unrihtlīce, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 15. Ælc ðe hǽmð būton rihtre ǽwe, hē hǽmð unrihtlīce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rihtlihho: *Icel.* ū-rēttliga.]

unriht-lust, es; *m. Improper desire*:—Ðū eart scyldigra ðonne wē for ðinum āgnum unrihtlustum, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 7.

unriht-lyblāc, es; *n. m. Sorcery*:—Ne galdorsangas ne unrihtlyblāc wē onginnen, Wulfst. 253, 11. v. lyb-lāc.

un-rihtness, e; *f. Iniquity, injustice, wrong*:—Unrehtnise *iniquitatis*, Rtl. 42, 27. Unrehtnises, 174, 10. Ðū heardeste strǽl tō ǽghwilcre unrihtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 241, 4. Ða ðe wyrcaþ unrihtnesse (*injustitiam*), Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Unrehtnisse *iniquitatem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 27.

unriht-weorc, es; *n. Improper work*:—Þe Sunnandæges unrihtweorcum *de profanis operibus die Dominico*, L. Ecg. C. 35, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 25.

unriht-wīf, es; *n. A woman of bad character*:—Godwine hæfð gelǽd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe ðe Leófgār bisceop hine tihte, Chart. Th. 373, 32.

unriht-wīfung, e; *f. Unlawful matrimony*:—Hē forlēt ða unrihtwīfunge *abdicato connubio non legitimo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 30.

unriht-willend, es; *m.*: *or* -willende *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An ill-disposed person, an unrighteous person*:—Ðæt hē wiðstande mid his spræce ðām unryhtwillendum ðe ðyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22.

unriht-wilnung, e; *f. Improper desire, cupidity, concupiscence*:—Ānra gehwylces unrihtwillnung (*cupiditas*) on ðyssum fýre bærneþ, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. Ða ðe mid sumere unryhtwilnunga beóð fǽringa ofersuīðede *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*, Past. 23; Swt. 179, 2.

un-rihtwīs; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, evil*:—Unrihtwīs *injustus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 70. Unrihtwīs dōm ðæt se hālga wer swā drowode, Homl. Th. i. 596, 24. Se ðe ys on lytlum unrihtwīs (*iniquus*), se ys eác on māran unrihtwīs (-rehtwīs, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 10. Se unrihtwīsa *injustus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Se unrihtwīsa dēma *judex iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 18, 6. Se unrihtwīsa cāsere Neron, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 2: 28; Fox 100,

25: Met. 15, 1. Of handa unrihtwíses (*iniqui*), Ps. Spl. 70, 5. Cýðeras unrihtwíse *testes iniqui*, 26, 18. Unrihtwíse *injusti*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Ða unryhtwísan *impii*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 12. Ða unrihtwísan tálaþ ða rihtwísan *justus tulit crimen iniqui*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Ða unrihtwísan cyngas *tyranni*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 26: 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Ic hatode ða gesamnunge unrihtwísra (*malignorum*), Ps. Th. 25, 5. Se áwyrgda gást is heáfod ealra unrihtwísra dǽda, swylce unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hé wæs mid unrihtwísum (-rehtuísum, Lind.: -rehtwísum, Rush. *iniquis*) geteald, Mk. Skt. 15, 28. Be ðám ofermódum and ðám unrihtwísum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: Met. 25, 2. [*Icel.* û-rêttwíss.]

un-rihtwís[u] (ƿ): -rihtwíse (?), an; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—Árfest eallum unrihtwísum (*iniquitatibus*) dínum, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. [*Icel.* û-rêttvísi; *f. unrighteousness.*] v. riht-wís (?); *f.*

un-rihtwíslíce; *adv. Unrighteously*:—Ic cwæð tó ðǽm unrihtwísum: 'Ne dó gé unryhtwíslíce' *dixi iniquis: 'Nolite inique agere,'* Past. 54; Swt. 425, 21. [*Icel.* û-rêttvísliga.]

un-rihtwísness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity, injustice*:—Nis nán unrihtwísnys (*injustitia*) on him, Jn. Skt. 7, 18. Unryhtwísnys (*iniquitas*) ríxaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 12. Unrihtwísnys, Ps. Spl. 7, 3: 35, 3. Ðonne hwæm hwæt cymþ mâre ðonne ðé þincþ ðæt hé wyrþe sié, ne biþ sió unryhtwísnes nó on Gode, ac sió ungleáwnes biþ on ðé selfum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 32. Sió ðuru ðære únryhtwísnesse *janua iniquitatis*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 22. Unrihtwísnesse (-rehtwísnesses, Lind.) túngerêfa *vilicus iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 16, 8, 9. Ðú ágiltst fædera unrihtwísnysse (*iniquitatem*) hira bearnum, Ex. 34, 7: 20, 5. Ða ðe unrihtwísnesse wyrceaþ *qui faciunt iniquitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 41: Blickl. Homl. 89, 16. Árfæst eallum mínum unrihtwísnessum, 89, 3. Unrehtuísnissum *iniquitatibus*, Rtl. 169, 29. God hæfð árásod úre unrihtwísnissa, Gen. 44, 16: Blickl. Homl. 87, 29.

unriht-wrigels, es; *n. A veil of error*:—Hié wǽron stánenre heortan and blindre, ðæt hié ðæt ongeotan ne cúðan, ðæt hié ðǽr gehýrdon, ne ðæt oncnáwan ne mihton, ðæt hié ðǽr gesáwon; ac God áfyrde him ðæt unrihtwrigels (cf. ðone unrihtan wrigels, Wulfst. 252, 4) of heora heortan (cf. Their minds were blinded; for until this day remaineth the same vail untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which vail is done away in Christ . . . The vail is upon their heart. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the vail shall be taken away, 2 Cor. 2, 14–16), Blickl. Homl. 105, 30.

unriht-wyrcend, es; *m.: or* -wyrcende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An evil-doer*, or *evil-doing*:—Ic ne ineode on ðæt geþeaht unrihtwyrcendra *cum iniqua gerentibus non introibo*, Ps. Th. 25, 4. Mid ðám unrihtwyrcendum *cum operantibus iniquitatem*, 27, 3. Belocen ðǽm synnfullum mannum and ðǽm unrihtwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 11.

unriht-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, a worker of iniquity*:—Gewítaþ fram mé ealle unrihtwyrhtan (*operarii iniquitatis*), Lk. Skt. 13, 27. Unryhtwyrhtan, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 23. Unrihtwyrhtan *iniqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 86.

un-rím, es; *n. A countless number, an incalculable number* or *amount*, (1) without a following genitive:—Ðonne án tweó of ádón biþ, ðonne biþ unrím ástyred *ut una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. (2) with a genitive plural:—Ðǽr is unrím on ealra cwycra *illic reptilia, quorum non est numerus*, Ps. Th. 103, 24: Shrn. 65, 24. Hié in ðære eá áweóllon swá sémettan, swilc unrím heora wæs, Nar. 11, 14. Him com unrím wildeóra ðǽrtó, Shrn. 118, 16: Met. 20, 190. Him gelýfde leóda unrím, 26, 40. Reced weardode unrím eorla, Beo. Th. 2480; B. 1238. Ðæt is herga mǽst, eádigra unrím, Exon. Th. 352, 3; Sch. 92. Mid unríme þegna and eorla, Met. 25, 7. Þeáh hé âge áhta unrím, 14, 4. Betwuh óþerra unrím ǽwyrdleasa *inter alia detrimenta innumera*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 1408; An. 704. Hé gehét unrím máþma *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8: Exon. Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Wé witon unrím monna *multos scimus*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2. Hé ofslóh unrím Walana, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 26: Cd. Th. 194, 15; Exod. 261: 220, 13; Dan. 70: Exon. Th. 270, 23; Jul. 469. Wíta unrím, Cd. Th. 22, 4; Gen. 335: 48, 15; Gen. 776. (2a) with the verb in the plural:—Beóð ðé áhylded fram wíta unrím, grimra gyrna ðe ðé gegearwad sind, Exon. Th. 252, 33; Jul. 172. (2b) in the following the construction is peculiar, the word seeming indeclinable; v. next word, ¶:—Nalæs mid ánes mannes geþeahte, ac mid gesǽgene unrím geleáffulra witena *non uno quolibet auctore, sed fideli innumerorum testium adsertione*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Bútan óþrum læssan unrím ceastra *praeter castella innumera*, 1, 1; S. 473, 28. (3) with a sing. gen. of word implying multitude:—Unrím heriges, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 31. Cnósles unrím, Exon. Th. 430, 15; Rä. 44, 9. Ðæt his (*of that race*) unrím á in wintra worn wurðan sceolde, Cd. Th. 236, 21; Dan. 324. Eác ðám wæs unrím óðres mánes (cf. ðæt wæs tó-eácan óþrum unárímedum yflum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11), Met. 1, 44. Ðǽr wæs wunden gold on wǽn hladen, ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 6261; B. 3135. Sió hálige cirice unrím folces befǽhð mid ánfealde geleáfan *innumeros sanctae ecclesiae populos unitas fidei contegit*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 7: Exon. Th. 36, 1; Cri. 569. Hé geaf him gúðgewǽda ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 5241; B. 2624. [*O. Sax.* un-rím (engilŏ).] v. un-gerím, *and following words.*

un-rím *and* un-ríme; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable, not to be numbered*:—Unrím getæl *ingens numerus*, Nar. 9, 13. Folc unrím (*or pl.?*) þrymfæste twá þeóda áwócon, Cd. Th. 158, 9; Gen. 2614. Werod, mægen unríme, Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. Hyra fromcynn swá unríme weorðan sceolde, Exon. Th. 188, 4; Az. 40: 187, 26; Az. 36. Ðǽr is mádma hord, gold unríme, Beo. Th. 6016; B. 3012. Mid ða unríman mænigeo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Wǽron on ðyssum felda unríme gesomninge *erant in hoc campo innumera conventicula*, S. 629, 24. Monige sindon geond middangeard, unrímu cynn, Exon. Th. 355, 38; Pa. 2: 389, 5; Rä. 7, 3. ¶ In the following passage the word seems indeclinable, unless *unrím-gód* = an immense, incalculable good, may be taken as a compound; cf. unrím-folc, and see preceding word (2b):—Se symle leofaþ gehwǽr on unrím gódum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. v. un-gerím; *adj.*

unrím-folc, es; *n. An innumerable people*:—Gif hé underfénge ðone ealdordóm swelces unrímfolces búton ege *si ducatum plebis innumerae sine trepidatione susciperet*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 12. Cf. síd-, wíd-folc.

un-rípe; *adj. Unripe, immature*:—Unrípe deáð *immatura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 20. Ða unrípan *immatura*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rîfi *immaturus.*]

un-rót; *adj.* I. *sad, sorrowful, troubled, gloomy*:—Unrót *tristis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 1: 83, 37. Hé ongann beón unrót (*moestus*). Ðá sǽde se Hǽlynd: 'Unrót (*tristis*) is mín sáwl,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37, 38. Unrót *contristatus*, Ps. Th. 37, 6: Exon. Th. 73, 2; Cri. 1183: 166, 3; Gú. 1037. Geómormód, earg and unrót, eallum bidǽled dugeþum and dreámum, 86, 14; Cri. 1408. Hwæðer ðú ǽfre áuht unrót wǽre ðá ðá ðú gesǽlgost wǽre *inter illas abundantissimas opes numquam ne animum tuum concepta ex qualibet injuria confudit anxietas?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 21. Ðá andsworode ðæt unróte mód, 3, 4; Fox 6, 18. Se Hǽlend hine unrótne geseah *uidens illum Jesus tristem factum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 24: Exon. Th. 177, 28; Gú. 1234. Ða unrótan *mestam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 42. Wǽron hig swíðe unróte (*tristes*), Gen. 40, 6: Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Middaneard geblissaþ, and gé beóð unróte *mundus gaudebit, vos autem contristabimini*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20: Blickl. Homl. 135, 15, 25. Ne beóð gé unróte, ac gefeóþ mid mé, 191, 22: 225, 14. Higum unróte módceare mǽndon, Beo. Th. 6288; B. 3148. Ða men (*men with pain in the spleen*) beóð mægre and unróte, Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. On óðre wísan sint tó manianne ða gladan (blíðan, l. 14), on óðre ða unrótan (*tristes*), Past. 27; Swt. 186, 13. Hé geseah ða men ealle unróte (*moestos*) ðe him æt wǽron, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 6. II. *displeased, harsh, angry*:—For hwig syndon gé swá unróte ongeán mé? Is hyt for ðam ðe ic ábæd ðæs Hǽlendes líchaman æt Pilate? Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 29. v. þurh-unrót.

un-rótian. v. ge-unrótian.

un-rótlíc; *adj. Gloomy*:—Unrótlíc heofon *triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 3. v. next word.

un-rótlíce; *adv. Gloomily, sadly*:—Reáðaþ unrótlíce ðe heofun *rutilat triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Unrótlíce dóþ *exterminant* (but perhaps the word is adjective, as the passage to which the gloss belongs is Mt. 6, 16: Nolite fieri sicut hypocritae tristes: exterminant facies suas), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 21: 30, 64.

unrót-mód; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Hé for ðære geómrunga ðæs óþres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte; ac hé unrótmód of his cýþþe gewát, Blickl. Homl. 113, 12.

un-rótness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrow, trouble, gloominess*:—Unrótnys *tristitia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 42. Ðætte sió unrótnes, ðe hé for ðæm yflan weorcum hæbbe, gemetgige ðone gefeán ðe hé for ðǽm gódan weorcum hæfde, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 3. Unrótnyss (*tristitia*) gefylde eówre heortan, Jn. Skt. 16, 6. Eówer unrótnys (-ródtnis, Lind.) byð gewend tó gefeán, 16, 20. Nis ðǽr ǽnig sár geméted, ne ádl, ne ece, ne nánig unrótnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 31. Ic hit wiste be sumum dǽle, ac mé hæfde ðiós unrótnes ámerredne, ðæt ic hit hæfde mid ealle forgiten; and ðæt is eác mínre unrótnysse se mǽsta dǽl, ðæt . . . *eaque mihi etsi ob injuriae dolorem nuper oblita, non tamen ante hac prorsus ignorata dixisti; sed ea ipsa est vel maxima nostri caussa moeroris; quod . . .*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 2–4. Se fífta leahtor is *tristitia*, ðæt is ðissere worulde unrótnyss; ðæt is ðonne se man geunrótsaþ ealles tó swýðe for his ǽhta lyre . . . Twá unrótnyssa synd; án is ðeós yfele, and óðer is hálwende, ðæt is ðæt se man for his synnum geunrótsige, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 289: Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16: Wulfst. 68, 15. Ðé is frófre mâre ðearf ðonne unrótnesse *medicinae tempus est, non querelae*, Bt. 3, 3; Fox 6, 15. Hí weorþaþ geræfte mid ðære unrótnesse and swá gehæfte *moeror captos fatigat*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21: Met. 25, 48. Gefeá búton unrótnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 18: 85, 33. On wóþe and on unrótnesse and on sáre his líchoma sceal hér wunian, 61, 1: 3, 9. Hé hig funde slǽpende for unrótnesse (*prae tristitiam*), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Se heora unrótnesse ealle gewríðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th.

146, 3. Hē hiene on unrôtnesse oððe on ormôdnesse gebringð, Past. 21; Swt. 166, 12. Of ðæs magan ādle cumaþ . . . micla murnunga and unrôtnessa būtan þearfe, Lchdm. ii. 174, 26. Mid manegum unrôtnessum Dauid wæs oftrycced under Sawle, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Ðām oferblīdum is tō cȳðanne ða unrôtnessa (*tristia*) ðe ðǽrǽfter cumaþ, and ðām unblīdum sint tō cȳðanne ða gefeán (*laeta*) ðe him gehātene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15.

un-rôtsian; *p.* ode. I. *to be sad, to be sorrowful:*—Hē unrôtsade *contristatus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5. Ðā unrôtsodon helware, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 292. Ðæt gehwā for his synnum unrôtsige mid sōðre dǽdbōte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 20. Ðū lǽrdest ðæt wē ne unrôtsodon, þeáh ūre spēda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 12. Hē ongann unrôtsian *coepit contristari*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37. Hiá ongunnon unrôtsia (-rôtsiga, Rush.) *illi coeperunt contristari*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Unrôtsande wæs *contristatus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 9. II. *to make sad* or *sorrowful:*—Alle gidroefde ł unrôtsade (unrôdsad ł gestyred, Lind.) wērun *omnes conturbati sunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 50. v. ge-unrôtsian.

un-rūh; *adj. Not rough, smooth:*—Cyrtil unrūh ł smoeðe *tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23.

un-ryne, es; *m. An ill-running, diarrhœa:*—Gif ðū ðās wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wīne, heó ðæs innoðes unryne gewrīð, Lchdm. i. 172, 13.

un-sac (-sæc?); *adj. Free from any charge:*—Unsac hē wæs on līfe *no charge was brought against him while alive*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. v. sac, on-sæc, *and* cf. *Icel.* ū-sekr *not guilty.*

un-sadelod. v. un-gesadelod.

un-sæd; *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiable:*—Unsædre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Th. 100, 5.

un-sēd, es; *n. Bad seed:*—Ealle unþeáwas āweallaþ of deófle, and hē ðæt unsēd sāweþ tō wīde, Wulfst. 40, 23.

un-sægd, -sǽd; *adj. Unsaid:*—Wē hit lǽtaþ unsǽd, Wanl. Cat. 6, 13.

un-sēl, es; *m. Unhappiness:*—Ða deóflu wǽron on miclum unsǽlum (v. sēl, IV. ¶), and ða englas wǽron on swīðe micelre blisse, Wulfst. 236, 26. [Unsel him wes on mode, Laym. 30541. Sum unsel heom is ihende, O. and N. 1263. Þer heo þolyeþ al unsel, Misc. 146, 90. A draȝte of unsele *an unfortunate draught*, i. e. poison, Alex. (Skt.) 1106. On unsele oðer an untime *at an improper season or time*, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 43. Cf. *Icel.* ū-sæla *unhappiness.*]

un-sēlan; *p.* de *To untie, unbind, loose:*—Git moeteþ æsul gesǽlde and folan mid hire, unsǽleþ (*solvite*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2. Onlēsed, unsǽled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29. Unmidled *vel* unsǽled *effrenus*, 142, 60.

un-sēle; *adj. Evil, wicked:*—Unsǽle, gemāh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. [Crist warrþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child, Orm. 3668. Holde ich no mon for unsele (*miserable*) otherwhyle that he fele sumthyng that him smerte, Rel. Ant. i. 113, 13. *Goth.* un-sēls *πονηρός*: *Icel.* ū-sæll *unhappy.*]

un-sēlig; *adj.* I. of persons, *unhappy, unblest, miserable* as being evil:—Deófol sǽwð unwīsdōm, ðæt unsǽlig man wīsdōmes ne gȳmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27. Ðū miltsige mē (*a devil*), ðæt unsǽlig (ic) ne forweorþe, Exon. Th. 269, 14; Jul. 450. Hī (*the good*) fore gōddǽdum blissiaþ, ða hȳ (*the wicked*) unsǽlge ǽr forhogdun tō dōnne, 79, 9; Cri. 1288. Hæleð unsǽlige (*the unbelieving Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1122; An. 561. II. of things, *unhappy, bringing misery:*—Æppel unsǽlga (cf. Milton: the fruit whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe), Cd. Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. [Þe unseli Semei, A. R. 174, 1. Hwa se is swa unseli, þat he þis soð schunie, Kath. 1793. Unnseliȝ mann amm ic wurrþenn, Orm. 4812. Ðat folc unseli (*the people of Sodom*), Gen. and Ex. 1073. Unsely wrecche, Chauc. second N. P. T. 468. *O. H. Ger.* un-sālig *infelix.*] v. un-gesǽlig.

un-sēlþ, e; *f. Unhappiness, misfortune, misery:*—Ðæt is seó mǽste unsǽld on ðīs andweardan līfe, ðæt mon ǽrest weorþe gesǽlig and ǽfter ðam ungesǽlig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Him wǽre ealra mæst unsǽlþ ðæt, ðæt se fyrst wǽre ōþ dōmes dæg *licentiam infelicissimam, si esset eterna*, 38, 4; Fox 204, 16. Hwelc mæg him māre unsǽld becuman *quid eorum mente infelicius?* Past. 45; Swt. 340, 4. Hié wilniaþ ōþera manna unsǽlþa and him cymð sylfum ðæt ylce *infelicitas in viis eorum*, Ps. Th. 13, 7. Hē hwīlum selþ ða gesǽlþa ðǽm gōdum and ðǽm yflum unsǽlþa . . . hwīlum hē eft geþafaþ ðæt ða gōdan habbaþ unsǽlþa and ungelimp and ða yfelan habbaþ gesǽlþa *qui saepe bonis jucunda, malis aspera, contraque bonis dura tribuat, malis optata concedat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1–5: 10; Bt. 28, 8. [He fleh mid muchele unsælðe, Laym. 4748. Al for hire onselþe (*wickedness*), 2nd MS. 2545. To þolenn illc unnsellþe, Orm. 1561. Unnseollþe, 4811. Sum unselþe heom is ihende, O. and N. 1263. Ðo wex unselðe on hem . . . dolc, sor, and blein, Gen. and Ex. 3026. *O. H. Ger.* un-sālida *infelicitas, dementia.*] v. un-gesǽlþ.

un-sæpig; *adj. Not sappy, sapless:*—Treówa gif hī beóð on fullum mōnan geheáwene, hī beóð heardran tō getimbrunge, and swīðost gif hī beóð unsæpige geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 102, 24.

un-samwrǽde; *adj. Not united, opposed, contrary:*—Gif ða gōdan ðonne simle habbaþ anweald, ðonne nabbaþ ða yfelan nǽfre nǽune, for ðam ðæt gōd and ðæt yfel sint swīþe unsamwrǽde *nam cum bonum malumque contraria sint, si bonum potens esse constiterit, liquet imbecillitas mali*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 2. v. sam-wrǽdness.

un-sār; *adj. Not sore, without soreness* or *pain:*—Se teter būtan sāre hē ofergǽð ðone līchoman . . .; se giecða bið suīðe unsār, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 19. Gnīd mid ða tōðreoman, hī beóð clǽne and unsāre, Lchdm. i. 346, 15. Ðæt geswel wyrð unsārre *the swelling becomes more free from pain*, ii. 208, 4.

un-sāwen; *adj. Not sown:*—.ii. æceras, ōðerne gesāwene, and ōðerne unsāwene, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

un-sæþfull, -scæþþig, -scæþþende. v. un-sceaþfull, -sceþþig, -sceþþende.

un-sceád[e]līce; *adv. Unreasonably:*—Gif hwylc brōðor unsceádelīce hwæs bidde *si quis frater aliqua inrationabiliter postulat*, R. Ben. 54, 13. v. un-gesceádlīce.

un-sceádwīslīc; *adj. Unreasonable, irrational:*—Gif wē ða unsceádwīslīcan styrunga on stæððignysse āwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. un-gesceádwīslīc.

un-sceamfæst; *adj. Shameless, impudent:*—Unsceamfæst *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 57. Unscamfæst *impudens, inverecundus, sine pudore*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 37. [Onschamefæst *inpudens, inverecundus, effrons*, Prompt. Parv. 367.]

un-sceamfulness, e; *f. Shamelessness, immodesty, lasciviousness:*—Unsceomfulnise (-scomfulnisse, Rush.) *inpudicitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

un-sceamiende *not being ashamed:*—Ðæt hē mæge fore eágum eorðbūendra unscomiende ēðles brūcan bysmerleás, Exon. Th. 81, 17; Cri. 1325.

un-sceamig; *adj. Not to be confounded, unabashed:*—Is on mē sweotul ðæt ðū unscamge ǽghwæs wurde on ferþe frōd *in me is it plain, that thou, O woman not to be confounded! hast become in everything sagacious in mind*, Exon. Th. 275, 18; Jul. 552. [*O. H. Ger.* scamig *confusus, erubescens*; unscameg ze uuerdenne *not to be put to shame.*]

un-sceamlīc; *adj. Immodest, shameless:*—Ic hī āstyrede mid fūllīcum gespræcum. Hī mīne unsceamlīcan gebǽra geseónde mē on heora scip nāmon tō him, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 377. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalīh *impudens.*]

un-sceamlīce; *adv. Shamelessly:*—Ðæt [hié] mid ðām hæleðum hǽman wolden unscomlīce, Cd. Th. 148, 19; Gen. 2459. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalīcho *impudenter.*]

un-sceandlīce (ƿ); *adv. Shamelessly:*—Ic mē unsceandlīce [*the un- has been erased* (*properly.* v. sceandlīce) *in one MS.*], swā swā ic gewuna wæs, tōmiddes heora gemengde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 372.

un-scearp; *adj. Not sharp:*—Unscearp wīn, Lchdm. ii. 212, 4. v. scearp, II.

un-scearpness, e; *f. Want of sharpness, dullness:*—For his ungleáwnesse and for his unscearpnesse *propter ingenii tarditatem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7.

un-scearpsīne; *adj. Not sharpsighted:*—Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsȳno . . . Þus mon sceal unscearpsȳnum sealfe wyrcean tō eágum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 27–32, 1.

un-sceaþfull (-scæþ-, -sceþ-); *adj. Innocent:*—Se ðe æfter ðæm higaþ ðæt hē eádig sié on ðisse worulde, ne biþ hē unsceaþful (-full, Cott. MSS.) *qui festinat ditari, non erit innocens*, Past. 44; Swt. 331, 15. Hē ðe unscæðfull byð mid his handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. Unsceðfull wið ða unsceðfullan, 17, 25: 24, 19. Ða wegas ðæra unsceðfulra *vias immaculatorum*, 36, 17. Ða unscæðfullan heortan *rectos corde*, 36, 13. [Shep iss all unskaþefull, Orm. 1176.]

un-sceaþfullīce; *adv. Innocently:*—Ða ðe unsceaðfullīce (-sceð-, Cott. MSS.) libbaþ *qui innocenter vivunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 7.

un-sceaþfulness, e; *f. Innocence:*—Se ðe gehielt his unsceaðfulnesse and his gōdan willan *si mentis innocentia custoditur*, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 22. Ðȳ læs hī forlǽtan hiora unsceaþfulnesse (-sceð-, Cott. MS.) *desinet colere forsitan innocentiam*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 5. Unsceaðfulnisse *innocentiam*, Ps. Surt. 17, 25. Unsceðfulnisse, 7, 9: 40, 13: 100, 2.

un-scelleht. v. un-scilliht.

un-scende, -scynde; *adj. Without disgrace, honourable, noble:*—Ælfheres lāf (*a coat of mail*) golde geweorðod, ealles unscende, æðelinges reáf, Wald. 96; Vald. 2, 20. Gife unscynde *a noble gift* (the nails from the cross), Elen. Kmbl. 2400; El. 1201: 2492; El. 1247. Eów Dryhten geaf dōm unscyndne, 730; El. 365. Se him dōm forgeaf, unscyndne blǽd, Cd. Th. 263, 16; Dan. 763. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scant *non ignominiosus.*]

un-sended; *adj. Unharmed, uncorrupted:*—Erfeweardnisse unscended *hereditatem incorruptam* (v. 1 Pet. 1, 4), Rtl. 24, 32. Unscendede hond *manum inlesam*, 102, 37.

un-scendende; *adj. Innocent:*—Unscendende ic am *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24.

un-sceód. v. un-scóg(i)an.

un-sceótan *to open*:—Unsceót *vel* geopena *exentera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 13. v. an-sceótan.

un-sceþþende; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—Unsceþþende ic eam *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 25. Onfôh mîne sâwle, for ic wæs unsceþþende and clæ̂nheort, Shrn. 139, 22. Ða bilehwitnysse ðæs unscæþþendan (*innocentis*) lîfes, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 40. Ðæt hê ðære unsceþþendan (*innocuae*) ylde cilda ne ârede, 2, 20; S. 521, 25. Ðone mildheortan and ðone unsceþþendan Crist, Blickl. Homl. 3, 11. Hî ða unscæþþendan (*innoxiam*) ðeóde forhergodon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 6. Unsceaþþendra fordêmednesse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, 1, 6; S. 476. 25. Ðæt hê mæge fordôn ða unsceðendan *ut interficiat innocentem*, Ps. Th. 9. 28.

un-sceþþig, -scæþþig; *adj. Innocent, harmless*:—*Innocens* unsceðdig (-scædðig) is æfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 253, 16. Beó se cristena man unsceaðþig and bilewite, Homl. Th. i. 142, 10. Hêr com Ælfrêd se unsceðdiga æþeling, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 25. Hys ðæt synnige blôd wæs âgoten on ða wrace hyre ðæs unsceðdian blôdes, Shrn. 155, 8. Hê sæde ðæt ân gehwæde wolcn upp âstige mid ðære unscæðþigan (*not threatening storm*) lyfte, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 150. Cain his âgenne brôðor rihtwîsne and unscædðigne âcwealde, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 41. Bûton hî wæron swâ eádmôde and swâ unscædðige swâ ðæt cild wæs, Homl. Th. i. 512, 12. Culfran sind swîðe unscædðige fuglas, i. 142, 8. Hî ða deór swâ getemedon, ðæt hî mid him unscædðige (*harmless*) wunodon, ii. 492, 14. Betwuh ðâm unscædðigum *inter innocentes*, Ps. Th. 25, 6: Homl. Th. i. 88, 33. [He ne wollde nohht unshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhenn, Orm. 2889.]

un-sceþþigness, e; *f. Innocence, harmlessness*:—Æfter gerisenre âre heora unscæþþignysse *juxta honorem innocentibus congruum*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7. On unscædðignysse heortan *in innocentia cordis*, Ps. Spl. 100, 2. Gyt hê hyit his unscædðignysse *adhuc retinens innocentiam*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 15: 210, 29. Habban ða unscædðignysse on heora môde ðe cild hæfð, i. 512, 18. Ne funde hê on him nâne synne ac unscædðignysse, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 25. Unsceaðþignysse, Ps. Spl. 36, 39. [Menn þatt cwemmdenn Godd þurrh unnshaþiȝnesse, Orm. 58.]

un-scilliht; *adj. Not shell* (of fish):—Fixas unscellehte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9.

un-scirped; *adj. Not dressed*:—Monno unscirped *hominem non vestitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-scôd. v. next word.

un-scôg[i]an *to unshoe, take off the shoes*:—Unsceógien hî gebrôþor *discalcient se fratres*, Anglia xiii. 413, 683. Ðonne bið ûs suîðe fracoðlice ôðer fôt unscôd *quasi unius pedis calceamentum cum dedecore amittit*, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 14. Hê wæs geslæded and ungyred and unscôd, Shrn. 85, 32. Nyme ðæt wîf his gescŷ of his fôtum, and nemne hine ælc man unsceóda (*discalceatus*), Deut. 25, 10. Unsceóde *discalciati*, Anglia xiii. 416, 735. Unscôdum fôtum, Wulfst. 170, 16.

un-scoren; *adj. Unshorn, unshaven*:—Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 45. Hî beón unscorene *sint inrasi*, Anglia xiii. 408, 609. Hî lange tîd eodon ealle unscorene and sîdfeaxe, Ap. Th. 6, 12. [*Icel.* û-skorinn.]

un-scortende; *adj. Not failing, not running short*:—Striôn unscortende *thesaurum non deficientem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33.

un-scrŷdan; *p.* de *To undress, strip, divest*:—Unscrŷdde *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. Byþ unscrŷdd *exuitur*, Scint. 226, 9. Unscrîdde *exutos, nudatos*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 52. Unscrŷdde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 146. (1) with acc. of person:—Baðiendra manna hûs, ðær hî hî unscrêdaþ inne *apodyterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 6. Hine man sôna unscrŷde and ða reáf nime ðe hê ær notode *mox exuatur rebus propriis quibus vestitus est*, R. Ben. 101, 22. Hê hêt hine unscrŷdan, Homl. Th. i. 432, 3: 424, 12. Gif hwâ his lîc forstæle, nolde hê hine unscrŷdan, 220, 8. (2) with acc. of person and dat. of garment:—Hê hine unscrîdde ðam healfan scicelse, Ap. Th. 12, 22. Hî unscrŷddon hyne hys âgenum reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31: Mt. Skt. 15, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 252, 24, 29.

un-scyld, e; *f. Innocence*:—For unscylde *propter innocentiam*, Ps. Spl. 40, 13. [*O. Frs.* un-skelde: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculd *innocentia*.]

un-scyld, e; *f. A grievous fault*:—Gif mîne fŷnd ne rîcsiaþ ofer mê, ðonne beó ic unwemme, and beó geclænsod fram ðæ̂m mæstum scyldum; ac gif hî mê âbysgiaþ, ðonne ne mæg ic smeágan mîne unscylda, Ps. Th. 18, 12.

un-scyldig; *adj.* I. *innocent, guiltless*:—Unscyldig *insons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 16. Mid werum unscyldigum unscyldig (*innocens*) ðû bist, Ps. Spl. 17, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 2275; An. 1139. Hêr weard Ecgbriht abbud unscyldig oflsegen, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Ne cweþe ic nâ ðæt ðæt yfel sié ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan (-scyldgan, Cott. MS.), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4. Sweord besyled on unscyldigum (-scyldgum, Met. 9, 59) blôde, 16, 4; Fox 58, 18. Se ðe unscildigne man belæ̂we *qui percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Unscildigne and rihtwîsne ne ofsleh ðû *insontem et justum non occides*, Ex. 23, 7. Ðû woldest ðone besmîtan ðe ðû nânwiht yfles on nystest. Tô hwon lædest ðû ðeosne freóne and unscyldigne hider? Blickl. Homl. 87, 1: Exon. Th. 143, 11; Gû. 659. Unscyldigne, synna leásne, Elen. Kmbl. 990; El. 496. Hû ne is se yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldgan wîtnoþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 11, 15. Ne syle ðû unscyldigra sâwla deórum ðe ðê andettaþ *ne tradas bestiis animas confitentes tibi*, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðæ̂m wære mâre þearf ðe ða ôþre unscyldige yfelaþ, ðæt mon bæ̂de ðæt him mon dyde swâ micel wîte swâ hî ðæ̂m ôþrum unscyldegum dydon, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 30: Met. 4, 36. Hî unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan (*insontes*), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. I a. *innocent* of a crime, charge, (1) with gen.:—Ðet hê wæs unscyldig ðæs ðe him gelêd wæs, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20. Unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 845; El. 423. (2) with preposition:—Ic eom unscyldig, ægðer ge dæ̂de ge dihtes, æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mê tîhð, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 15. Sind mænige rihtwîse unscyldige wið heáfodleahtras, Homl. Th. i. 342, 9. I b. *guiltless* in relation to (*wið*) a person. v. un-scyldigness:—Iç eom unscyldig wið ðâs mîne fŷnd *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Th. 25, 1. Ðû ne bist unscyldig wið mê gif ðû on îdelnesse cîgst mînne noman *nec habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra* (Ex. 20, 7), L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 8. II. *innocent, not accountable* for an ill result, *not responsible*:—Gif oxa ofhnîte wer oþþe wîf, ðæt hié deáde sién . . . Se hlâford bið unscyldig (*the owner of the ox shall be quit*, A. V. Ex. 21, 28), gif se oxa hnitol wære . . . and se hlâford hit nyste, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29. His hlâford bið unscildig *dominus bovis innocens erit*, Ex. 21, 28. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwîsan blôde *innocens ego sum a sanguine justi hujus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 24. Ne ofsleh ðû unscildine mannan . . . ðis ic dyde mid bilewitnysse *num gentem ignorantem et justam interficies? . . . in simplicitate cordis mei feci hoc*, Gen. 20, 4. [*O. Sax.* un-skuldig: *O. Frs.* un-skeldech: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculdîg *innocens, indebitus, nil meritus*: *Icel.* û-skyldigr *not due*.]

un-scyldiglîc; *adj. Innocent, not obnoxious, unobjectionable*:—Ungerisnre bysene ðû hâtest hié wîtnian, ah mê þynceþ unscyldiglîcre ðæt him man heáfod of âceorfe bûton ôðrum wîtum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 32.

un-scyldigness, e; *f. Innocence*:—Dauid sang ðisne sealm be his unscyldinesse wið (v. un-scyldig, I b) his sunu, Ps. Th. 25, arg. Æfter unscyldignisse mînre *secundum innocentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 9: Rtl. 48, 40.

un-scynde. v. un-scende.

un-seald; *adj. Ungiven*:—Seó sêleste gyrd is gyt unseald, Homl. Ass. 131, 495.

un-sealt; *adj. Without salt, insipid*:—Gif ðæt sealt unsealt (*insulsum*) biþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Unsaltera *insulsior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 6.

un-sefuntig, -seofuntig (= hund-seofontig) *seventy*:—Unsefuntig *septuaginta*, æfter unseofontigum *post septuaginta*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 3, 11: Lk. Skt. p. 6, 15. Unseofontigum, p. 6, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* ant-siðunta.]

un-seht; *m. f. n. Disagreement*:—Hî macodon mæst ðet unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. [Mæst þis unsehte wæs forþan þe se cyng fylste his nefan, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 29. He mid unsehte fram þam cynge fôr . . . Hi mid unsehte tohwurfon, 1106; Erl. 240, 20, 25. For þære unsehte þe he hæfde wið France, 1112; Erl. 243, 32. For þes cynges unsehte of France, 1117; Erl. 246, 6. Mid unsæhte, 1123; Erl. 250, 26. *Icel.* û-sâtt, -sætt *disagreement*.] v. seht, *and next word*.

un-seht; *adj. Not in agreement, in hostility, at variance*:—Eádric cild and ða Bryttas wurdon unsehte and wunnon heom wið ða castelmenn on Hereforda *Eadric and the Welsh broke out into hostility* (against William. v. Florence of Worcester, who says that Edric summoned two Welsh kings to help him and laid waste Hereford. The same writer, under the year 1070, notes that Edric was reconciled with William) *and fought with the garrison at Hereford*, Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 40. Sôna ðæræfter wurdon unsehte se cyng and se eorl *directly after the king and the earl fell out*, 1102; Erl. 238, 6. [Heo weren unsahte and heo weren unsome, Laym. 3930. Þou and his sone woxen unsauȝt (*fell out*), and þou sloug him þere, Jos. 433. Folk that were unsaught toward her king (*at variance with their king*) for his pillage, Gower iii. 153, 26. *Icel.* û-sâttr *disagreeing, unreconciled*.] v. seht; *adj.*

un-seldan; *adv. Not seldom, frequently*:—Ðone sang wê sungon unseldon mid heom, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 264. Oft and unseldan, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9: Btwk. 222, 2. Oft and unseldon, L. Pen. 2; Th. ii. 278, 5. [*Icel.* û-sjaldan.]

un-seþe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. v. un-sôþ.

un-settan *to displace, put down*:—Tô unsettanne (-setanne, Rush.) *ad deponendum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 36.

un-sewenlic (P); *adj. Invisible*:—Hwæt wênst ðû be ðære unsewenlîcran wyrde (Cott. MS. *has* unwênlîcran, *and the Latin is*: Quid reliqua, quae, cum sit *aspera*), Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24. v. un-gesewenlîc.

un-sib[b], e; *f.* I. *unfriendliness, unkindliness, enmity*:—Unsib *simultas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 62. Swâ mycel ungeþwærnys and unsibb ârâs *ingravescentibus causis dissensionum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Ðæt ðridde is unsibbe fŷr, ðonne wê ne forhtigaþ ðæt wê ða môd âbylgean ûra ðæra nŷhstena *tertium dissensionis, cum animos proximorum offendere non formidamus*, 3, 19; S. 548, 17: Anglia xi. 101, 37. Unsibbe *simultate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 11. Unsibbe *simultatem*, 83, 38. God ûs

lǽrd sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ûs lǽrd unsibbe and wrôhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 112: Cd. Th. 281, 13; Sat. 271. Ic andette mînes môdes morðor and unsibbe and ofermôdignesse, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32. Oferfyll ne murneþ ne for fæder ne for mêder, ne for nânum gesibban men. Ealle unsibba hit wyrcð, Wulfst. 242, 8. **II.** *strife, hostilities, war*:—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena wôlgewinna and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15. Hié ðæt heóldun mid micelre unsibbe, and tû folcgefeoht gefuhton, and ðæt lond oft forhergodon, and ǽghwæþer ôþerne oftrædlîce ût drǽfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 10. Ðæt hî wǽron unsibbe and gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfônde *quia bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. His ii suna ymb ðæt rîce wunnon, and ða unsibbe mid gefeohte dreógende wǽron, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 17. Æfter hû monegum wintrum sió sibb gewurde ðæs ðe hié é[re]st unsibbe wið monegum folcum hæfdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 18. **III.** *division, variance, disagreement, disunion*:—Unsib (*dissensio*) âuorden wæs in ðær menigo fore hine, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 43. Unsib *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 30. Forlǽtaþ ða ûterran sibbe, and habbaþ ða innerran fæste, ðætte eówer unsibb geeáðmêde ðæs synnigan môd (*ut peccantis mentem vestra discordia feriat*), Past. 46; Swt. 357, 9. Ða sôhte Colemannus ðysse unsibbe (*dissensioni*) lǽcedôm, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Hê hiera sundorspræce tô unsibbe brôhton *their colloquy led to no agreement;* infecto pacis negotio, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 13. [Betere his sahte þane onsibbe, Laym. 9845, 2nd MS. *Goth.* un-sibja *iniquitas: O. H. Ger.* un-sippe *seditio.*]

un-sibbian; *p.* ode *To disagree*:—Unsibbaþ *desidet*, i. *discordat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 20. Unsibbade *desidebat*, 25, 16.

un-sibsumness, e; *f. Want of tranquillity, anxiety*:—Mid unsibsumnise gedroefede *anxietate turbati*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1.

un-sidefull; *adj. Immodest*:—Unsideful *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33: O. E. Homl. i. 300, 29, 30.

un-sidefulness, e; *f. Immodesty, immorality*:—Se fîfta unþeáw is ðæt wîf beó unsydefull. Unsydefulnys bið sceamu for worulde, and ðæt unsydefulle wîf bið unwurð on life, O. E. Homl. i. 300, 30.

un-sidu, a; *m. A bad habit, vicious custom, mal-practice*:—Sôð is ðæt ic secge, âtǽre man unlaga on lande oððe unsida lufige tô swîðe, ðæt cymð ðære þeóde tô unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 8. Nis eác nân wundor, þeáh ûs mislimpe, forðam wê witan ful georne, ðæt . . . weard þes þeódscipe swýðe forsyngod . . . þurh hǽþene unsida, Wulfst. 164, 2. Âne misdǽda hê dyde þeáh tô swîðe, ðæt hê ælþeódige unsida lufode, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 1. [*Icel.* û-siðr.]

un-sigefæst; *adj. Not victorious, unsuccessful*:—Ða ðe God wurðodon sigefæste wǽron symle on gefeohte; ða ðe fram Gode bugon tô bysmorfullum hǽðenscype wurdon gescynde and â unsigefæste, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 44.

un-silt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Unsilt (-slit, MS.) smeoro *saevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 45. Unsylt smeoru, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. v. un-gesilt.

un-síþ, es; *m.* **I.** *an evil, ill-advised expedition*:—Weard ofslegen Ecgfridus on his unsîðe, ða ða hê on Peohtum begann tô feohtanne tô dyrstelîce ofer Drihtnes willan (cf. Ecgfrid, cum temere exercitum ad vastandam Pictorum provinciam duxisset, multum prohibentibus amicis, extinctus est, Bd. 4, 26), Homl. Th. ii. 148, 16. **II.** *a mishap, misfortune*:—Heó ðurh wôdnysse micclum wæs gedreht . . . heó ǽr ðon eáwfæst leofode, ðeáh ðe se unsîð hire swâ gelumpe, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 12. [Þu (*the owl*) ne singst never þat hit nis for sume unsiþe (*mishap*), O. and N. 1164.]

un-slæc, -sleac; *adj. Not slack, not lazy, strenuous, active, diligent*:—Unsleac *inpiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 30: 93, 15: Kent. Gl. 140. [*Icel.* û-slakr.]

un-slæclîce; *adv. Not slackly, not languidly, strenuously*:—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unsleaclîce (*non tarde*), R. Ben. 20, 18.

un-slǽpig; *adj. Sleepless*:—Unslǽpige *insomnes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 20.

un-slǽwð, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 4, *seems an error for* un-sǽld, *the reading of the* Cott. MSS.

un-slâw, -slâw, -sleáw; *adj. Not slow, not sluggish, active, ready, quick*:—Unslâw *impiger* vel *praepes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 34. Unsleáw *inpiger*, 74, 34. Hê hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdôm æscrôf, unslâw, Elen. Kmbl. 403; El. 202. Se ðe wǽre full slâw, weorðe se unslâw tô cyrican, Wulfst. 72, 15. Ðone ðe him on weorcum gecwêmde elne unslâwe, Exon. Th. 159, 7; Gû. 923. Wîgan unslâwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Hî slôgon tôgædere unslâwe mid wǽpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 375.

un-slâwlîce; *adv. Not slowly, not sluggishly, actively*:—Hié sculon gehiéran ðætte is gehâten ðǽm monnum ðe lustlîce and unslâwlîce lǽraþ ðæt ðæt hié ðonne cunnon (*qui in hoc, quod jam obtinuit, corporis vitio non tenetur*), Past. 49; Swt. 381, 1.

un-sleac, -sleáw, -slit. v. un-slæc, -slâw, -silt.

un-slîped; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—His tungan bend weard unslýped *solutum est uinculum linguae ejus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35.

un-sliten; *adj. Unrent*:—Ðæt cyrtel wæs unslitten, . . . Cuoedon: Ne tôslîte (*scindamus*) wê hiá *the coat was unrent . . . They said: Let us not rend it*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. [*Icel.* û-slitinn.]

un-slopen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—Æfter þûsend geárum bið Satanas unbunden . . . and nû syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tôslopene (unslopene, MS. H.), Wulfst. 83, 9.

un-smeoruwig; *adj. Not fatty* or *greasy*:—Genim unsmerigne healfne cŷse, Lchdm. ii. 292, 23.

un-smêþe; *adj. Not smooth, rough, uneven*:—Unsmêðe *scabra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 13. Unsmêðe hrægel *birrus*, i. 40, 25. Eoh bið ûtan unsmêðe treów, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 27; Rûn. 13. Tunge unsmêþe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 10. Wê habbaþ hrepunge, ðæt wê magon gefrêdan hwæt bið smêðe, hwæt unsmêðe, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 33. His unsmêdan (*leprous*) lîces, 512, 6. Ne unsmêðes wiht, Exon. Th. 199, 15; Ph. 26. Unsmoeði *scabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 24. Ðære unsmêþan *elefantinosa*, 142, 82: 31, 8. Hê hleóp on unsmêðe eorðan, Shrn. 152, 1. Ða unsmêþan tungan smirewan, Lchdm. ii. 238, 25. Ðeós wyrt bið cenned on unsmêþum stôwum, i. 160, 18. Ða unsmêþan *salebrosos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 25. [Unnsmeþe þurrh bannkes and þurrh græfess, Orm. 9209.]

un-smêþness, e; *f. Roughness*:—Unsmêðnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36: 82, 54. Unsmêþnes, 127, 55.

un-smôþe (-smôþ? *but see* sôfte; *adj.*); *adj. Rough*:—Unsmôþi *aspera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 15. Unsmôðe, 7, 33. v. smôþ, un-smêþe.

un-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unsnotor *insipiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 15: Ps. Lamb. 91, 7. Unsnoter *inprudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 13. Se unsnotera ł se unwita *insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Se unsnotera ł se dysega, 48, 11. Ðæt biþ swîþe dysig man and unsnottor on his life, se þe lufaþ ðâs eorþlîcan welan and ne lufaþ God ðe hit him eal sealde, Blickl. Homl. 195, 24. Fû dysega man and dû unsnottra, 49, 35. Unsnotterra *insipientum*, Rtl. 86, 14. Unsnoterum *insipientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21; L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 2.

un-snotorlîce; *adv. Unwisely, imprudently*; inprudenter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: 228, 10.

un-snotorness, e; *f. Folly*:—Tô unsnotornysse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 3. Þurh unsnotornesse, Wulfst. 166, 25.

un-snyternes, e; *f. Folly*:—Tô unsnyternesse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 2. v. snytre.

un-snytro (-u); *f. Folly*:—Gefylled mid unsnytro *repleti insipientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Hosp unwîsum ł unsnytro ðû sealdest mê *opprobrium insipienti dedisti me*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 12. Worda eallra unsnyttro ǽr gesprecenra, Elen. Kmbl. 2567; El. 1285. Hê his selfa ne mæg for his unsnyttrum ende geþencean, Beo. Th. 3472; B. 1734: Met. 9, 11. Hê unsnytrum (*foolishly, unwisely*) Andreas hêt âhôn, Exon. Th. 260, 35; Jul. 308. Unsnyttrum, 251, 14; Jul. 145: 153, 25; Gû. 831: Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 947.

un-soden; *adj. Unsodden, unboiled*:—On unsodenan hunige, Lchdm. iii. 40, 6. Sceápes hôhscancan unsodenne, ii. 38, 8. Genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene, i. 198, 15: Exon. Th. 488, 18; Rä. 76, 8.

un-sôfte; *adv.* **I.** *not at ease, in discomfort*. v. sôfte, **II**:—Gif men fêrlîce wyrde unsôfte, Rtl. 114, 24. **II.** *not gently, hardly, severely*:—Hwǽr mon unsôfte getilaþ on forewearde ða âdle *in case severe treatment is used in the early stages of the disease*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Ða ðe hine unsôfte âdle gebundne gesôhtun, Exon. Th. 155, 10; Gû. 858: 83, 16; Cri. 1357. Hî wrehton unsôfte ealdgenîþlan, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 228: Blickl. Homl. 203, 18. **III.** *hardly, with difficulty, with trouble*:—Wê hit unsôfte mid longsceaftum sperum ofscotadon *vix ipsis defixa est venabulis*, Nar. 15, 28. Ic ðæt unsôfte ealdre gedîgde, Beo. Th. 3314; B. 1655: 4287; B. 2140: Elen. Kmbl. 263; El. 132: Exon. Th. 168, 20; Gû. 1080. [Þer is þe sunfulle unsofte to beon, Misc. 91, 25. *O. H. Ger.* un-samfto *difficulter, aegre.*]

un-sôftlîce; *adv. Ungently, hardly*:—Ualerianus âwêd hrýmde: 'Eálá ðû, Laurentius, unsôftlîce tîhst ðû mê gebundenne mid byrnendum racenteágum,' Homl. Th. i. 434, 7.

un-sôm, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyra ǽnig wið ǽnigne mon ǽnige unsôme hæbbe, ðæt hê wið ðone geþingie . . . Man sceal ǽlce unsôme and ealle geflytu gestyllan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 2–7.

un-sorh; *adj. Without care, without anxiety, secure*:—Ða ongeat hê ðæt ðǽr wæs godcundlîc mægen ondweard, and hê ðære mildheortnesse unsorh âbâd, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

un-sóþ, es; *n. Untruth, falsehood*:—Mid unsôðe sôð oferswîðan, Wulfst. 55, 16. Leáslîce hîwian unsôð tô sôðe, 128, 9. Ic nelle secgan unsôð on mê sylfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 195.

un-sóþ; *adj. Untrue, false*:—Unsôþe (Wright gives *unseþe*, but Wülcker Voc. 243, 15 *unsoþe*) sage (-a, Wülcker) *falsa dicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. [*Icel.* û-sannr *untrue.*]

un-sóþfæst; *adj.* **I.** *untruthful, unveracious*:—Ic silf geseah ðæt ðæt mê unsôðfæstran men sǽdon, ðonne ða wǽron ðe ðæt sêdon ðæt wit ymb sint, Shrn. 204, 12. **II.** *unjust, unrighteous*:—Unsôðfæstne wer *virum injustum*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Wê unsôðfæste ealle wǽron *injuste egimus*, 105, 6. Sôðfæst fore unsôðfæstum *justus pro injustis*, Rtl. 21, 32.

un-sóþfæstness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, injustice*:—Unsôðfæstnys *injustitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Ðes sôðcuoed is and unsôðfæstnise in ðæm ne is *hic verax est, et injustitia in illo non est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18.

un-sóþian. v. ge-unsóþian.

un-sóþsagol; *adj. Speaking falsely, lying, mendacious*:—Unsóðsagul *falsidicus* vel *falsiloquus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 47. Unsóðsagol *falsidicus*, 76, 20. Se smið ne dorste secgan ðás gesihðe ænigum menn, nolde beón gesewen unsóðsagul (-ol) boda, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 58.

un-spannan; *p.* -speónn *To unclasp, unfasten*:—Unspeón *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. [Cf. Seint Iohan ine his iborenesse unspennede his feder tunge into prophecie, A. R. 158, 14.] v. on-spannan.

un-spêd, e; *f. Want, indigence, penury*:—Unspêde *inopiae*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27. For unspêda *prae inopia*, 87, 9. Ðiós of unspoed (unspoedum, Rush.) hire alle ða ðe hæfde sende *haec de paenuria sua omnia quae habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. [It fel to mikel unspede *it turned out very unfortunate*, C. M. 15420. *O. Sax.* un-spôd *disadvantage*: *O. H. Ger.* un-spuot.]

un-spêdig; *adj.* I. *without means, poor, indigent*:—Ðes and ðeós and ðis unspêdige *hic et haec et hoc inops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 1. Gif hwylc wíf tô ðam unspêdig wære ðæt heó ðás ðing begytan ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 140, 3. Generigende unspêdigne *eripiens inopem*, Ps. Spl. 34, 12: Blickl. Gl. Hê geendebyrde ðone unspêdigan fiscere ætforan ðam rîcan câsere, Homl. Th. i. 578, 9. Eádge biðon ða ðaerfe, ðæt is unspoedge menn *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða rîcostan men drincaþ myran meolc, and ða unspêdigan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. For yrmðe unspêdig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðonne ðû geseó geoñgran man ðonne ðû sŷ, and unwîsran, and unspêdigran, Prov. Kmbl. 31. Þeáh hŷ sŷn on ðyson woroldsælþon ða unspêdgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. II. *barren, poor, unproductive*:—Hié gesæton sorgfulre land, eard and êðyl unspêdigran fremena gehwylcre, Cd. Th. 59, 12; Gen. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* un-spuotig.]

un-spiwol; *adj. Not emetic*:—Unspiwol drenc, Lchdm. ii. 274, 11, 20. Unspiule dreuceas, 170, 11.

un-sprecende; *adj. Not speaking, unable to speak, without speech, speechless*:—Unsprecende cild *infans* vel *alogos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 41: 73, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Zup. 61, 7. Hê (*Christ in Simeon's arms*) ðâ gyt on ðære menniscnysse unsprecende wære, Homl. Th. i. 142, 26. Færinga sâh hê niðer spræce benumen, and þurhwunode swâ unsprecende, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Unsprecende forneán *almost speechless*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða unsprecendan çild, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 14: 50, 15.

un-stæfwîs; *adj. Illiterate*:—Unstæfwîs *inlitterata*, Germ. 393, 82.

un-stæðdig; *adj.* I. *not steady, remiss, irregular*:—Sum munuc wæs unstæðdig on Godes lofsangum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19. II. *unstable, inconstant, fickle*:—Wê sceolon fyligan ûrum Heáfde fram ðissere unstæðdigan worulde tô his staðelfæstan rîce, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 21. Ðises lîfes gewilnung geléæ ða unstæðdian tô manegum leahtrum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 67. III. *unsteady, unstaid, not sober, light, wanton*:—Wearð hê gegripen mid ðære gâlnysse his unstæðdigan heortan, Homl. Ass. 110, 247. Hê his sylfes geweóld on ungerîpedum freódôme and unstæðdigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Ða unstæðdigan hleápunge ðæs mædenes (*the daughter of Herodias*), Homl. Th. i. 480, 35.

un-stæðdigness, e; *f.* I. *unsteadiness, instability, inconstancy*:—Sun munuc mid gemâglîcum bênum gewilnode ðæt hê môste of ðam munuclîfe . . . Ða wearð se hâlga wer gehâthyrt ðurh his unstæðdignysse, and hêt hine âweg faran, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18. II. *want of sedateness, levity, wantonness*:—Of gâlnysse cumaþ ungemetegod lufu and eágena unstæðdignys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 7. Se grimlîca deófol lærð dyrstignysse and gebringð rêceleáse men on unstæðdignesse wordes and weorces, Wulfst. 54, 3. Mid môdes unstæðdignysse, 60, 1.

un-staþolfæst; *adj.* I. *unsettled, not remaining in one place, not stationary*:—Ða twâm and þrîm dagum geond missenlîcra monna hûsum wuniaþ, æfre unstaþolfæste (*numquam stabiles*) and woriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. II. *unsettled, desirous of change*:—Sum munuc wearð unstaðolfæst on his mynstre, and gewilnode ðæt hê môste of ðam munuclîfe, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 14. III. *not steadfast, unstable, not enduring, easily moved*:—Unstaðolfest weorc *opus instabile*, Kent. Gl. 369. Hî nabbaþ wyrtruman on him ac beóð unstaðolfæste *non habent radicem in se sed temporales sunt*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Understaþolfæste (unstaþolfæste? cf. ðæt ungestæðdige folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) *mobile vulgus*, Met. 28, 69. IV. *unsettled in mind, wavering*:—Ðone unstaðolfæstan brôðor and ðone tweónigendan *fratrem fluctuantem*, R. Ben. 51, 3. [Þe twafalde mon is unstaþelfest (*inconstans*) on alle his weies, O. E. Homl. i. 151, 29. Unstaðeluest bileaue, A. R. 208, 16.]

un-staþolfæstness, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy*:—Wolcnes pund, ðanon him wæs his môdes unstaðelfæstnes geseald, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 11. Unstaðolfæstnis ðôhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. Se hâlga wer swîðe mid wordum ðreáde his unstaðolfæstnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 17. v. preceding word.

un-stedefull; *adj. Unstable, apostate*:—Mið englum unstydfullum *cum angelis apostaticis*, Rtl. 121, 21.

un-stedefulness, e; *f. Instability*; but the word glosses *infestatio*:—Aelc unstydfulnis ðæs unclænes gâstes *omnis infestatio inmundi spiritus*, Rtl. 122, 24. v. on-stedefullness.

un-stenc, es; *m. A bad smell, stench*:—Hŷ mid nosan ne magon nâht geswæccan bûtan unstences ormætnesse *foetor ingenti complet putredine nares*, Dôm. L. 207. Nâht elles gestincan bûton unstenca ormætnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

un-stillan. v. ge-unstillan.

un-stille; *adj. Not still, unquiet*:—Unstille *inquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 4. I. of motion, *not at rest, moving*:—Ðæt wæter unstille æghwider wolde tôscrîþan, ne meahte hit on him selfum æfre gestandan, Met. 20, 92. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swift wæs on fôre, dreág unstille winnende wêga, 434, 24; Rä. 52, 5. Eall ðiós unstille gesceaft, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Ðæt unstille hweól (*velox rota*) ðe Ixion wæs tô gebunden, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ða unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nô weorþan gestilled, ne eác onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Ðû ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tô ðînum willan âstyrast *qui das cuncta moveri*, 33, 4; Fox 128, 9: Met. 20, 14. II. *liking movement* (lit. or fig.), *unquiet, restless*; in a bad sense, *unruly*:—Hê cwæð ðæt sió tunge wære unstille yfel *lingua, inquietum malum*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 7. Eh byð unstyllum æfre frôfur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 9; Rûn. 19. Ða unstillan (*inquietos*) hê sceal þreágean, R. Ben. 13, 12. Nânwuht nis on ûs unstilre and ungestæðdigre ðonne ðæt môd *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 11. III. *unquiet, disturbed*:—Ðæt mæden hæfde unstille niht, Ap. Th. 18, 27. IV. *not at peace, troubled*:—Hê wæs fram ðam âwyrgedan gâste unstille; and swâ swŷþe hê hine drehte, ðæt hê his sylfes nænig gemynd ne hæfde, Guthl. 13; Gdwin. 60, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-stilli *inquiens, vacillans, inquietus.*]

un-stillian. v. ge-unstillian.

un-stillness, e; *f.* I. *absence of rest, motion*:—Unstilnis *agitatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 55. II. *disturbance, noisiness, clamour*:—Gif hê ðurhwunaþ cnucigende, ðonne ârîst se hîrêdes ealdor for ðæs ôðres onhrôpe, and him getîðaþ ðæs ðe hê bitt, nâ for freóndrædene, ac for his unstilnysse, Homl. Th. i. 248, 33. Lærð ûs se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlîce hleahtras, and unnytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 18. III. *tumult, bustle, commotion*:—Hê ne mihte ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo âberan *tumultus inruentium turbarum non ferret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32. IV. *disturbance, breach of peace*:—On ðæs wîfes gebærum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstilnesse (*the king had been attacked and killed*), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Læcedemonie hæfdon mâran unstillnessa ðonne hié mægenes hæfdon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 34. V. *restlessness, unruliness*:—Hê geseah ðæt hig niorwedon mid fæstenum and mid gebedum hiora lîchaman unstilnesse, Shrn. 37, 3. *VI. *disquietude, disturbance of mind, trouble*:—Se ðe his brôðor hataþ, hê hæfð unstilnesse and swŷðe drôfi môd, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 16.

un-strang; *adj. Not strong, weak, feeble*:—Unstrang *invalidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 22: 83, 57. Heó (*Judith*) wæs lytel and unstrang, Homl. Ass. 114, 411. Hwæt is se intinga ðæt ân þûsend manna ðê ne magon âstyrian, swâ unstrang swâ ðû eart? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 110. Â sceal man ðam unstrangan men lîðelîcor dêman ðonne ðam strangan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 4. Hyra handa wæron unstrange hine tô âcwellanne, Shrn. 117, 31. Hê (*Peter*) mid his gange getâcnode ægðer ge ða strangan ge ða unstrangan on Godes folce. Cristes geladung ne mæg beón bûton strangum, ne bûton unstrangum. Ða ða him twŷnode, ða getâcnode hê ða unstrangan. Hwæt sind ða unstrangan? Ða sind unstrange ðe slâwe beóð tô gôdum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 15–25. Ðæt ða unstrangan (*infirmi*) ofersŷmede heora þeówdôm ne forlieón, R. Ben. 121, 23. Sŷ fultum geseald ðâm wâcmôdum and ðâm unstrangum *inbecillibus procurentur solacia*, 58, 18. Hæla ða unstronga *sanare infirmos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 2. Ðeáh hwâ anweald hæbbe, gif ôþer hæfþ mâran, beþearf se unstrengra ðæs strengran fultumes *si quid est, quod in ulla re imbecillioris valentiae sit, in hac praesidio necesse est egeat alieno*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 18. Hwæt is unstrengre ðonne se mon ðe bið tô ungemetlîce oferswîþed mid ðam têdran flæsce, 36, 6; Fox 182, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 16. Ôþ ðæt hié (*inflammations*) unstrangran weorþan, Lchdm. ii. 178, 14. Hû ne mihte ðû geseón ælce dæge ðæt ða strengran nimaþ ða welan of ðâm unstrengrum, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 15. v. strang, *and next word.*

un-strenge; *adj. Weak*:—Paulus cwæð: 'Wê strange sceolon beran ðæra unstrengra byrðene' *debemus nos firmiores imbecillitates infirmorum sustinere* (Rom. 15, 1), Homl. Th. ii. 390, 26. v. strenge.

un-stydfull. v. un-stedefull.

un-styri[g]ende; *adj. Not moving, unmoving, stationary*:—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swâ scylfiscas sint . . . Ða styriendan nêtenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác mâre tô . . . For ðæm sint ðás sceafta ðus gesceapene ðæt ða unstyriendan hî ne âhebben ofer ða styriendan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 20–31.

un-styrigendlîc; *adj. Not to be stirred, not to be carried*:—Byrðenna unstyrendelîco *onera inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4.

un-súr; *adj. Not sour*:—Ƿala forgâ and meoloc þicge unsûre, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. [*Icel.* û-sûrr.]

un-swǽs; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable*:—Settan mê ðǽr mê unswǽsost (*or adv.?*) wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. [*Icel.* û-svâst veðr *bad weather.*]

un-swǽse; *adv. Unpleasantly.* v. preceding word.

un-swǽslîc; *adj. Unpleasant, ungentle*:—Hê hæfde his ende gebidenne unswǽslîcne, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65.

un-swefen, es; *n. A bad dream*:—Sing ðis ylce gebed on niht ǽr ðû tô dînum reste gâ, ðonne gescylt ðê God wið unswefnum ðe nihternessum on menn becumaþ, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22.

un-sweotol; *adj. Not evident, not to be seen, not discernible*:—Nân ðara gesceafta ne mæg bión bûton ôþerre, ðeáh hió unsweotol sié on ðære ôþerre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26. Ne mæg hira ænig bûtan ôþrum bión, þeáh hî unsweotole (*or adv.?*) somod eardien, Met. 20, 146.

un-swête; *adj. Unsweet*, (1) of taste, *bitter, sour*:—Hî mê geblendon bittre tôsomne unswêtne dryne ecedes and geallan, Exon. Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. (2) of smell, *offensive, fetid*:—Ðonne ne biþ se þost tô unswête tô gestincanne, Lchdm. ii. 48, 14. [*O. Sax.* un-swôti: *O. L. Ger.* un-suôti *molestus: O. H. Ger.* un-suozi.]

un-swice, es; *m.* (*or* -swic, es; *n.?*) *Good faith, absence of deceit or treachery*:—Ðâ gyrnde hê griðes and gîsla, ðet hê môste unswican intô gemôte cuman and ût of gemôte *he required safeconduct and hostages, that he might come to the meeting and go from it without treachery*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* verða fyrir svikum *to be exposed to treachery.*]

un-swîcende; *adj. Not failing in duty* to others, *faithful, loyal*:—Ic (*Cnut*) cŷðe eów ðæt ic wylle beón hold hlâford and unswîcende tô Godes gerihtum and tô rihtre woroldlage, Chart. Erl. 229, 22. Hig âþas swôron and gîslas saldan ðæm cynge and ðæm eorle, ðæt heó him on allum þingum unswîcende beón woldon, Chr. 1063; Erl. 195, 17. v. next word.

un-swici[g]ende; *adj. Unfailing, that does not deceive, loyal*:—Griffin swôr âðas ðæt hê wolde beón Eádwearde kinge hold underkinge and unswicigende, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Ðæt ðû wið Waldend heólde fæste treówe; seó ðê freoðo sceal weorðan âwa tô aldre unswiciendo, Cd. Th. 204, 25; Exod. 424.

un-swicol; *adj. Not false, not treacherous, honest*:—Unswicel *non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 24. Uton beón eádmôde and sôðfæste and unswicole and rihtwîse, Wulfst. 109, 13. [*Icel.* û-svikull *guileless.*]

un-swîþ; *adj. Not strong, weak*:—Gif drenc sié tô unswîþ, Lchdm. ii. 270, 15: iii. 18, 22. v. swîþ, I. 2 a. α.

un-swîðe; *adv. Not strongly, weakly*:—Sió ecg bât unswîðor ðonne his ðiódcyning þearfe hæfde, Beo. Th. 5150; B. 2578.

un-sŷferlîc; *adj. Impure, uncleanly*:—Sume synna beóþ swîþe unsŷferlîce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hê hî æfre âsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sûbarlîh *squalidus.*]

un-sŷferness, e; *f. Impurity, uncleanness* (physical or moral):—Se ðe forgŷmeleásige gehâlgod hûsl, ðæt him sig unsŷfernys (*sordes*) on, L. Ecg. P. iv. 44; Th. ii. 216, 18. Ðǽr unsŷfernes on ne sŷ ne unclænnes, L. E. I. 5; Th. ii. 406, 1. Fulle bâna deádra and æghwilcre unsŷfernissæ (*omni spurcitia*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 27. Monige wiþsôcan ðære unsŷfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 21. Fram unsŷfernyssum ðara ærrena mâna, 3, 23; S. 554, 27. On unsŷfernyssum betwih deófolgyldum *in sordibus inter idola*, 3, 30; S. 562, 18: 3, 1; S. 523, 23: 5, 19: S. 639, 23. Ða unsëfernessa ðe ðǽr beóþ sió lifer âwyrpþ ût and ðæt clæne blôd gesomnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 5.

un-sŷfre; *adj. Impure, unclean, foul* (physically or morally), (1) physical:—Gif hió swîþor unsŷfre weorþe (weorþe?), clænsa mid hunige, Lchdm. ii. 210, 2. Wîc unsŷfre (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2622; An. 1312. Unsŷfra *olidarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 15. (2) moral:—Forhwan ðû ðæt selegescot, ðæt ic mê on ðê gehâlgode, þurh firenlustas fûle synne unsŷfre (*or adv.?* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-sûbro *sordide*) besmite, Exon. Th. 90, 34; Cri. 1484. Synfulra weorud, swâ fûle swâ gæt, unsŷfre folc, Exon. Th. 75, 35; Cri. 1232. Ær se unsŷfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwôce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Be ðam sacerde ðe hine sylfne besmît þurh unsŷfre spræce (*impuro sermone*), L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 14. Þurh unsŷfre spræce *per turpiloquium*, 5; Th. ii. 138, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sûbar, -sûbiri *fedus, immundus, sordidus.*]

un-syn[n], e; *f. Not guilt, not crime*:—Ne hûru Hildeburh herian þorfte Eótena treówe; unsynnum (*with no faults on her part, undeservedly*; gratis. Cf. un-synnig, II) wearð beloren leófum æt ðam lindplegan, bearnum and brôðrum, Beo. Th. 2149; B. 1072.

un-syngian; *p.* ode *To exculpate, prove innocent*; purgare:—Hine môton his mǽgas unsyngian, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8.

un-synnig; *adj.* I. *innocent, guiltless, without sin*:—Sacleás ł unsynnig, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Crist symle unsynnig wunode, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 35. Ne ðûhte him tô huxlîc, ðæt hê mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynnine, 226, 12. Dauid miclum his âgenes herges pleáh, ðǽr hê ymb his getreówne ðegn unsynnigne sierede, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 8. Gif esne ôðerne ofsleá unsynnigne, L. Ethb. 86; Th. i. 24, 11: L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6: 35; Th. i. 84, 2: Beo. Th. 4185; B. 2089. Unsynnige *insontem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 22. Ûs men secgaþ, ðæt hî unsynnige beón, ðeáh ðe hî mettas him on mûð bestingon on swilcum fæstendagum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 30: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða unsuinnigo *innocentes*, 12, 7. II. *undeserved*:—Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen, Shrn. 93, 13. [*O. Sax.* un-sundig: *O. H. Ger.* un-suntîg *insons, innocens, inculpabilis: Icel.* û-syndigr.]

un-tǽle; *adj. Blameless, without reproach*:—Ðeáh ðe nǽfre ne wurde syððan mancynne gemiltsod, ðeáh wǽre Godes rihtwîsnys eallunga untǽle, Homl. Th. i. 112, 19. Sió wiþerweardnes biþ simle untǽlu and wracu âscirred mid ðære styringe hire âgenre frêcennesse *videas adversam fortunam sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5. Ic ða leóde wât ǽghwæs untǽle, Beo. Th. 3734; B. 1865. Sŷn hŷ swâ gecorene, ðæt hŷ untǽle sŷn and sacerdhâdes þurh ealle gôde cysta wyrþe, R. Ben. 140, 6. Heó hæfð twâ ðing untǽle for Gode, sinscipe and eádmôdnysse, Homl. Ass. 40, 399.

un-tǽled; *adj. Unblamed*:—Ðŷ læs hié forlǽten untǽlde ôðerra monna yfele unðeáwas *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 20.

un-tǽllîce; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Ðonne birð se sacerd suîðe untǽllîce âwriten ðara fædra naman on his breóstum, ðonne hê singallîce geðencð hiera lîfes bisene, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 17: 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hî wǽron rihtwîse and heóldon Godes beboda untǽllîce *erant justi incedentes in omnibus mandatis Domini sine quaerella* (Lk. 1, 6), Homl. Th. i. 200, 35. v. un-tâllîce.

un-tǽlwirðe; *adj. Not blameable, irreprehensible, praiseworthy*:—Is geteald hwelc hê beón sceal, gif hê untǽlwierðe bið *quae sit irreprehensibilitas ipsa, manifestat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 11. Æew Dryhtnes untêlwyrðe (*inre traehensibilis*), Ps. Surt. 18, 8. Ðæt hê gecnâwe ôðerra monna weorc untǽlwierðe (-wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) *ut laudabilia aliorum facta cognoscant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 5. Ðæt hié ðæs ðe untǽlwyrðran wǽren, 32; Swt. 215, 1.

un-tǽlwirðlîce; *adv. Blamelessly, laudably*:—Ðætte oft ðæs lâreówdômes ðênung bið swîðe untǽlwyrðlîce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) gewilnad, and eác swîðe untǽlwierðlîce (*laudabiliter*) monige beóð tô geniédde, Past. 7; Swt. 47, 20. Ðæt ilce ðæt hê untǽlwyrðlîce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) ondrêd tô underfônne, ðæt ilce se ôðer swîðe hergeondlîce (*laudabiliter*) gewilnode, Swt. 49, 18.

un-tala. v. un-tela.

un-tâllîce; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Hê ealle ðæs regoles bebodu untâllîce geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26. v. untǽllîce.

un-tamed, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. v. un-temed.

un-tamlîc (P); *adj. Untameable*:—Untamlîc (*printed* untamcul) *indomabilis*, Germ. 397, 11.

un-teala. v. un-tela.

un-teald; *adj. Uncounted*:—Gyf se dæg byð forlǽten unteald, ðǽrrihte âwent eall ðæs geáres ymbryn þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12.

un-tealt; *adj. Steady*:—Ðâ hêt Ælfrêd cyning timbrian lange scipu ongeán ðâs æsceas; . . . ða wǽron ǽgðer ge swiftran, ge unteal[t]ran, ge eác heárran, ðonne ða ôðru, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 1, col. 2. v. tealt.

un-tela; *adv.* (*but in some cases it seems a noun?*) *Not well, ill, badly*:—Ða scamleásan nyton ðæt hié untela dôð, bûton hit mon him sæcge *impudentes se delinquere nesciunt, nisi a pluribus increpentur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 1. Swâ micle hî onfôð ðǽr mâre wîte, swâ hî hêr gearor witon ðæt hî untela dôð, and [hit] ðeáh nyllað forlǽtan *tanto illic graviora tormenta percipiat, quanto hic malum non deserit, etiam quod ipsa condemnat*, 55; Swt. 429, 19. Þeáh hine hwâ âhsode, for hwî hê swâ dyde, ðonne ne mihte hê hit nâ gereccan, ne geþafa beóu nolde, ðæt hê untela dyde *requiretur delictum ejus, nec invenietur*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Hê wât ðæt hê untela dêð *faciant quae non fuisse gerenda decernant*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 29. Getîmige ûs tela on lîchaman, getîmige ûs untela, symle wê sceolon ðæs Gode ðancian, Homl. Th. i. 252, 15. Wiþ ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 5. Ne forsuwa ðû nâ ðæt unteala gedôn sŷ, Prov. Kmbl. 44. Hwætd tô untala dyde hê (hwæt dyde untale, Rush.) *quid mali fecit?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 23. v. tela.

un-temed; *adj. Untamed, wild*:—Untemed (*Wright prints* untamed, *but see* Wülcker 226, 14), wilde *edomitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. Untemed hors, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 17. [*Wick.* un-temid.] v. temian.

un-teorig; *adj. Untiring, unceasing*:—Rodor recene scrîþeþ, sûðheald swîfeþ swift, untiorig, Met. 28, 17.

un-teóðod, -tiogoðad; *adj. Untithed*:—Gê tiogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile, and lǽtaþ untiogoðad ðætte diórwyrðre is eówra ôðra ǽhta, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 29.

un-þæslîc; *adj. Unsuitable, unseemly, unbecoming, unfit*:—Unðæslîc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Ne gedafenaþ biscope ðæt hê beó on dǽdum folces mannum gelîc. Geswîc swâ unðæslîces plegan, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 13. Ûs ne gedafenaþ ðæt wê ûrne lîchaman, ðe Gode is gehâlgod on fulluhte, mid unþæslîcum plegan gescyndan, i. 482, 9. On

unþæslîcum tîman *horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Tô ðan unþæslîcum *ad ineptas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 35. Onþæslîce mîslâra *inportunas suggestiones*, Scint. 33, 19.

un-þæslîce; *adv. Unsuitably, in an unseemly manner*:—Ðæt nân þing unþæslîce ne gelympe on nânes limes þênunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 204.

un-þæslîcness, e; *f. Unseemliness, impropriety*:—Menn dæftaþ heora hûs, gif hî sumne freónd onfôn willaþ tô him, ðæt nân unðæslîcnys him ne ðurfe derian, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 8.

un-þæslîcu; *indecl. f. Incongruity, absurdity*:—Eáþe is tô understandenne of hwylcum antimbre ðeós unþæslîcu âsprincð ðisse miclan tôþundennesse *quod quam est absurdum facile advertitur, quia materia ei datur superbiendi*, R. Ben. 124, 13.

un-þanc, es; *m.* I. *disfavour, displeasure, anger, ill-will*:—Oft ða unwaran lâreówas for ege ne durron cleopian, ondrædaþ him sumra monna unðonc *saepe rectores improvidi humanam amittere gratiam formidantes loqui pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12. Hine on unðanc R eorringa gesêceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 197; Sal. 98. II. *an unpleasing act, a displeasure, an offence, annoyance*:—Cweðe gê ðæt ic eów dide æfre ænigne unþanc? Ap. Th. 26, 3. Nû ic wolde ðê ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian, Gen. 31, 29. Hê bræc ðæne palant æt Neomagan and eác fela ôðra unþanca hê him dyde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 22. Hê wolde geofan him ðone castel, ðæt hê mihte syððan dæghwamlîce his unwinan unþancas dôn, 1075; Erl. 212, 16. III. *not thanks, displeasure expressed in words*:—Ða âgeaf hê ðæt feoh tô unðances (*he gave back the money without getting any thanks*), and his eác hæfde micelne dem *talentum cum sententia damnationis amisit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 9. Ða wæs Hannibale æfter hiera hæðeniscum gewunan ðæt andwyrde swîþe lâð and him unþanc sæde ðæs andwyrdes *abominatus dictum Annibal*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 7. ¶ The word occurs most frequently in the genitive, with adverbial force, where something is done without a person's consent or good-will, (1) absolute, *unwillingly, without consent, on compulsion*; ingratis:—Niman hî unþances (*without the person's consent*) ðone teóðan dæl, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1. Hê ðone deófol âdræfde of ðam preóste . . . Se deófol, ðe hine ær unðances forlêt, hine sôna gelæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 11. Ðû miht forleósan unðances ða ðing ðe âteorian magon, ac gif ðû sylf for Gode gôd byst, ðæt ðû ne forlŷst næfre unðances, 410, 26–28. Far ðê frig; nis nâ ûre gewuna ðæt ænig man unðances tô Gode gecyrre, 416, 32. Se cyning sende æfter Amane, and hê unþances com, Homl. Ass. 99, 247: Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 92. Ealle hyra unlustas hî sceolon gebêtan sylfwylles on ðyssum lîfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum lîfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 31. Se mægðhâd sceal beón geoffrod be his âgenum cyre, ðæt seó lâc beó leófre ðonne hê wære, gif hê unðances wære, Homl. Ass. 33, 237. Gewilde man hî tô rihte þances oððe unþances, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 38. Hê nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 37. (2) with noun or pronoun, *without* (*a person's*) *consent, not of* (*one's own*) *accord, against* (*one's*) *will*:—Ða gerâd Æþelwold ðone hâm æt Winburnan ðæs cynges unþances (bûtan ðæs cyninges leáfe, MS. A.), Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 12. On ðâm castelan ðe hî ær ðes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, 1091; Erl. 227, 10. Ða wearð hê gecristnod his mâga unþances, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 24. Sealt ðû ðînes unþances ðone hord âmeldian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 716. Ân his manna wolde wîcian æt ânes bûndan hûse his unðances, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. Þeáh him ðæt word ofscute his unnþances *licet verbum illud improviso exprimerit*, 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðonne sió sâul hire unðonces gebædd wierð ðæt yfel tô forlætanne, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 12. Ðis folc ðe ûre unþances faran wyllaþ, Ex. 14, 5. Hî heora unðances hié begeáton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27. Unþonces, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 21. Unþances, Jud. 11, 33. [Þat him wes mucheles unðonc (mid mochel onþong, 2nd MS.), Layam. 22370. Hit is þe an unðonke, 11769. Seoruwe uor luve of eie worldliche þinge, oðer uor eni unðonc, A. R. 202, 12. For þeft and for þrepyng unþonk may mon haue, Allit. Pms. 43, 183: P. S. 327, 90: Chauc. T. and C. 5, 699. Unthank come on his heed, Reeve's T. 162. Hy wyteþ and zyggeþ onþank, Ayenb. 69, 15. A king of Britaine hauede heo bewedded al hire unðonkes, Laym. 4502. Bettre iss to þe mann to don all hiss unnþannkess god þan ifell hise þannkess, Orm. 7194. *O. H. Ger.* un-dankes *ex necessitate, invite.* Cf. *Icel.* û-þökk; *f. reproach, censure.*]

un-þancful[1]; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ic wæs micles tô unðoncful Gode mînes gewittes and mînre hæle and ealra ðara gôda ðe ic on lîfde, Anglia xi. 99, 67. Hê is gôd ofer unþancfulle (unðoncfullum, Lind.) *benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35 v. þanc-ful[1].

un-þancweorþ, -wirþe; *adj. Ungrateful*; ingratus. (1) *not agreeable, unacceptable*:—Gemâgnys is ðam sôðan Dêman gecwême, þeáh ðe heó mannum unðancwurðe sŷ, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 3. (2) *thankless*:—Wê wæron unðancwurðe, and wendon ûs fram Criste, ac hê ûs gesôhte, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 5. God, se ðe dæghwomlîce getîðaþ weldæda unðancwurðum (cf. ipse benignus est super ingratos, Lk. 6, 35), Homl. Th. ii. 418, 23.

un-þearf, e; *f. Disadvantage, hurt, harm, detriment*:—Gif ðû heora untreówa onscunige, oferhoga hî and ädrîf hî fram ðê, for ðam hî spanaþ ðe tô ðînre unþearefe *si perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abjice perniciosa ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Ðæt wyrð ðære þeóde eall tô unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3, 9: Wulfst. 267, 30. Deófol mâ and mâ manna forlærde and getihte tô heora âgenre unþearfe, 10, 4. Ðû lutodest on ðam lâðum cristendôme ðâm godum tô teónan and mê tô unþearfe, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 414. Hê gegaderode his folc tô ðæs cynges unþearfe, ac hê wæs gelet (hê gaderode his folc þan cyngce tô unþearfe hê þôhte, ac hit wearð heom seolfan tô mycclan hearme, MS. D.), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 17. Hê fêrde for his brôðer unþearfe intô Normandige *he* (*William*) *went to Normandy on account of the injury his brother had done him* (see Henry of Huntingdon), 1091; Erl. 227, 5. Nû hæfð se yfela gâst seofontealde ungifa, ðæt sŷn unþearfa manegra manna, Wulfst. 52, 9. [*Icel.* û-þörf *harm.*]

un-þearf; *adj. Needless, useless*:—Unðærfe ðing *nequaquam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6. [*Icel.* û-þarfr *useless, bad*; û-þarfi *needless.*]

un-þearfes; *adv. Needlessly, without cause*:—Heora fêt beóð swîðe hraðe blôd tô âgeótanne unþearfes for yflum willan, Ps. Th. 13, 6. v. þearf-leás.

un-þeáw, es; *m. A bad habit, an evil practice, a vice, fault*:—Mêdsceattas âwendaþ wôlîce tô oft ða rihtan dômas, and seó yfelnyss becymð ofer eallum folce ðær ðær se unþeáw orsorhlîce rîxaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 34. Ðæt is ðara monna unþeáw ðæt hî nyton hwæt hî send *sese ignorare hominibus vitio venit*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 8. Nân hæfignes ðæs lîchoman, ne nân unþeáw ne mæg eallunga âteón of his môde ða rihtwîsnesse . . . ðeáh sió swærnes ðæs lîchoman and ða unþeáwas oft âbisegien ðæt môd mid ofergiotulnesse, 35, 1; Fox 154, 29. Mâ dereþ monna gehwylcum môdes unþeáw ðonne mettrymnes lænes lîchoman, Met. 26, 112. Suâ ðû meaht ælcne unðeáw on ðæm menn æresð be sumum tâcnum ongietan . . . Siððan bið sió duru ðære unrihtwîsnesse ontŷned *uniuscujusque peccati prius signa forinsecus, deinde janua apertae iniquitatis ostenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 19. Mon sceal ðone unþeáw of mynstre âwyrtwalian, ðæt nænig ne gedyrstlæce ænig ðing tô syllenne bûtan ðæs abbodes hæse *hoc vitium amputandum est de monasterio, ne quis presumat aliquid dare sine jussione abbatis*, R. Ben. 56, 16. Hwæt is sâwla hælo bûte rihtwîsnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes bûte unþeáwas? *quid aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 19. Ne sié hê tô ungerisenlîce underþeód his unþeáwum *nec victa libidine colla foedus summittat habenis*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 19: Met. 16, 4. Hê wæs swîþe gefylled mid unþeáwum and firenlustum *homo flagitiosissimus*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 23: Ps. Th. 7, 13. Wê sceolon faran fram unðeáwum tô gôdum ðeáwum, gif wê willaþ faran tô ðam ecan lîfe, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 23. On unðeáwum *in abusione*, Ps. Spl. 30, 22. Lufie mon ðone man, and hatige his unþeáwas, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 8: Met. 27, 32: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27: Met. 16, 24. Ŷdel bið seó lâr ðe ne gehælð ðære sâwle leahtras and unðeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Ða wolde hê forbûgan ða unðeáwas ðe menn begâð, ii. 38, 4: 154, 12: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 31. Ðŷ læs hié forlæten untælde ôðerra monna yfele unðeáwas (yfle ðeáwas, Cott. MSS.) *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46: Swt. 351, 21. Gê ða Engliscan þeáwas forlætaþ ðe eówre fæderas heóldon, and hæðenra manna þeáwas lufiaþ, and mid ðam geswuteliaþ ðæt gê forseóð eówer cynn and eówere yldran mid ðâm unþeáwum, ðonne gê him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc âberedum hneccan and âblendum eágum, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 4. [Þat unþeáw . . . þat ilke unhende flesches brune, H. M. 9, 27. Sparuwe cheatereð euer and chirmeð . . . Moni ancre haueð þet ilke unþeau, A. R. 152, 23. He þaht hit weren for unðeawe, þ he hire weore swa unwourð, Laym. 3064. To hatenn all þatt Godd iss lef and lufenn alle unnþæwess, Orm. 17782. Him is loþ everich unþeu, O. and N. 194.]

un-þeáwfæst; *adj. Of bad habits, vicious, ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Hit is bysmorlîc dæd, ðæt ænig man æfre swâ unþeáwfæst beón sceole, ðæt hê ðone mûð ufan mid mettum âfylle, and on ôðerne ende him gange ðæt meox ût, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 15. Onþeáwfæste *indisciplinatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 75. Hwam becumaþ wunda oððe eágena blindnyss bûton ðâm unðeáwfæstum ðe wôdlîce drincaþ, and heora gewitt âmyrraþ? Homl. Ass. 6, 144. v. un-geþeáwfæst.

un-þeáwful[1]; *adj. Undisciplined, ill-conditioned*:—Unþeáwfulra *indisciplinatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 10: 87, 75.

un-þeccan; *p.* -þehte *To uncover*:—Hiá unðehton ðæt hûs *nudauerunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4.

un-þeód:—Ne lyste ðê fægeres wîfes and wel gelêredes and seó ðînum willum and wel unþeód (underþeód? *subject*), Shrn. 183, 10.

un-þinged; *adj. Uninvited, sudden, unexpected*:—Ðŷ læs iów gemête se rêða and se egeslîca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eorðwaran unðinged, swâ swâ grin *et superveniat in vos repentina dies illa. Tamquam laqueus superveniet in omnes, qui sedent super faciem omnis terrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 12. Hî ofer cume unþinged deáð, âstîgon heó on helle lifigende *veniat mors super eos, et descendant in infernum viventes*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Dol biþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ; cymeþ him se deáð un-

þinged, Exon. 312, 8; Seef. 106: 335, 18; Gn. Ex. 35. v. un-ge-þinged.

un-þingod; *adj. Unatoned, unsettled:*—Swá eác se ðe ôðrum bismer cwíð, oððe dêð, ðeáh hê geswîce, and hit nâfre eft ne dô, ðeáh hit bið gedôn, ðæt hê dyde, and unðingad, gif hê hit ne bêt *neque qui contumelias irrogat, si solummodo tacuerit, satisfecit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 35.

un-þolemôdness, e; *f. Impatience:*—þurh unðolemôdnesse *per impatientiam*, Confess. Peccat.

un-þoligendlîc; *adj. Intolerable:*—Nâht unþoligendlîcre *nihil intolerabilius*, Scint. 208, 14.

un-þorffæst; *adj. Useless, needless:*—Unðor[f]fæst bidda *ineptum rogare*, Rtl. 179, 34. v. þorf-fæst.

un-þrîste; *adj. Timid, diffident, faint-hearted:*—Ða unmôdgan and ða unðrîstan (*pusillanimes*) . . . Ða lytelmôdan and ða unðrîstan, ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte, hié weorðaþ oft ormôde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 5–8. Ða unðriéstan (-ðrîstan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 211, 15.

un-þrowi[g]endlîc; *adj. Incapable of suffering, impassible:*—Se ðe is unðrowigendlîc on his godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 116, 27: 120, 25. Seó Godcundnys ne mihte nân ðing þrowian, for ðan ðe heó is unðrowigendlîc, ii. 6, 30. Unðrowiendlîc, 270, 32.

un-þurhsceótendlîc; *adj. Impenetrable:*—Mid ðý unþurhsciótendlîcre gescyldnesse gescyld mê *inpenetrabili tutela me defende*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 5.

un-þurhtogen; *adj. Not carried through, not performed:*—Hwæt wêne gê hwæt sió ðurhtogene unrihtwîsnes geearnige, nû sió unðurtogene ârfæstnes swá micel wîte geearnaþ *quid mereatur injustitia illata, si tanta percussione digna est pietas non impensa*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 14.

un-þwêre; *adj. At enmity, not in agreement:*—Gif ðû gemanst ðæt ðîn brôðor sig unþwêre wið ðê *si recordatus fueris quod frater tuus simultatem tecum habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 194, 1. v. ungeþwêre.

un-þwêrian. v. ge-unþwêrian.

un-þwêrness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement:*—Ðâr wæs micel unþuærnes (-ðwærnesse, MS. E.) ðære þeóde betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Unðwêrnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 155.

un-þwagen, -þwægen, -þwegen, -þwogen; *adj. Unwashed:*—Ða hwîle ðe hig unþwogene beóð, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 14. Unþwogenum (-þwagenum, MS. A.: -ðwægnum, Rush.: -ðuegenum, Lind.) handum *manibus non lotis*, Mk. Skt, 7, 2. Unþwogenum (-ðuênum, Lind.: -ðwegenum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 20. Unðweánum, p. 17, 11. [*Goth.* un-þwahans.]

un-þyhtig; *adj. Weak:*—Unðyhtge (-þyotgi, -dyctgi) êgan *vitiato oculo*, Txts. 107, 2133.

un-þyldig; *adj. Impatient:*—Hî bióþ swá unþyldige ðæt hî ne magon nân earfoþa geþyldelîce âberan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-dulîg *inpatiens.*]

un-þyldlîcness, e; *f. Difficulty:*—Ðâ wæs mycel unþyldlîcnes geworden be his byrignesse *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8 note.

untîd-fyll[u]; *f. Unseasonable repletion, excessive drinking at improper times:*—Be oferfylle. *Ve, qui consurgitis mane ad bibendum, etc.* Wâ eów, hê cwæð, ðe lufiaþ untîdfylla and âr on morgen oferdrenc dreógaþ, Wulfst. 46, 14.

untîd-gewidere, es; *n. Unseasonable weather:*—Ðises ylcan geáres wæron swîðe untîdgewidera, and for ðî geond eall ðis land wurdon eorðwæstmas eall tô medemlîce gewende, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 35.

un-tîdlîc; *adj. Unseasonable:*—Untîdlîc *intemporalis*, Germ. 394, 316. Nâ, swá hit gewuna is, of untîdlîcan gewideran, ðæt is, of wætum sumerum and of drýgum wintrum and of rêðre lenctenhâte, and mid ungemêtre hærfestwætan *non, ut adsolet, temporum turbata temperies, hoc est, aut siccitas hiemis, aut repentinus calor veris, aut humor aestatis, vel autumni divitis indigesta illecebra*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zîtlîh *inportunus.*]

un-tîdlîce; *adv. Unseasonably, at a wrong time:*—Eall ðæt mon untîdlîce onginþ, næfþ hit nô æltæwne ende, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zîtlîcho *immature.*]

un-tîdre; *adj. Not weak, firm, strong:*—Him wæs byge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2506; An. 1254.

untîd-sprêc, e; *f. Unseasonable speech:*—Unnytte dæde and untîdspæca forhogian, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 10.

untîd-weorc, es; *n. Unseasonable work, work done at a wrong time:*—Geswîcan untîdweorces (*work done on Sunday*), Wulfst. 209, 27. Geswîcan untîdweorca, 221, 19.

un-tîgan; *p.* de *To untie, unbind, loose:*—Ic unbinde oððe untîge *soluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 7. Ne untîgð (*soluit*) eówer âlc on restedæge his oxan oððe assan fram ðære binne? Lk. Skt. 13, 15. Gyt gemêtaþ as·an folan getîged . . . untîgaþ hyne. Gif inc hwá âhsaþ hwî gyt hyne untîgeaþ . . . Ðâ hig hine untîgdon, ðâ cwædon ða hlâfordas: 'Hwí untîge gê ðæne folan,' 19, 30–33: Mk. Skt. 11, 2–4. Petrus ðone ryðdan untîgde, Homl. Th. i. 374, 2. Ðâ sende God his apostolas tô gebundenum mancynne, and hêt hî untîgan. Hû untîgdon hî ðone assan? 208, 4–6. Untýgaþ hî, 206, 11. Hwæt dô gyt ðone folan untîgende? Mk. Skt. 11, 5. Se ðe gesyhð assan clipiende oððe untîende (-tî[g]edne?) yrnan, Lchdm. iii. 198, 12. Ðonne wê sind gelaðode, ðonne sind wê untîgede, Homl. Th. i. 210, 7, 9.

un-tîlod; *adj. Without provision made:*—Se ðe his âr tîde ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tîd untilad *who makes no provision for himself beforehand, for him will there be no provision made when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3.

un-tîma, an; *m.* I. *a wrong time, an improper time:*—Se lâce ðonne hê on untîman lâcnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 2. Hê wilnaþ hâlo tô late and on untîman, ðonne hê âr nolde hié gehealdan, ðâ ðâ hê hî hæfde *salus infructuose ad ultimum quaeritur, quae congruo concessa tempore utiliter non habetur*, 36; Swt. 249, 8. Ælc ðæra manna ðe yt oððe drincð on untîman on ðam hâlgan lenctene oððe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Anglia xi. 113, 26. II. *a bad time, an unhappy condition of things, a mishap* (cf. *French* malheur):—Ic âsende ofer eówer land âlcne untîman, ðæt bið egeslîce greát hagol, se fordêð eówre wæstmas, and unâsecgendlîce þunras . . . , Wulfst. 297, 7. [*Continentia*, þat is, þat man þe spuse haveð, his golliche deden widteo, swo hit be untime, Rel. Ant. i. 132, 18. Vres misseide, oðer in untime, A. R. 344, 3. A man schulde not ete in untyme, Chauc. Pers. T. In vntyme ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, Piers P. 9, 186. *Icel.* û-tîmi *a wrong time* (koma î ûtîma *to come too late*); *an evil time, mishap.*]

un-tîme; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate, ill-timed:*—Se dysiga dranc bûtan bletsunge and eode him ût. Man slâtte ðâ âinne fearr, and se fear arn him tôgeánes, and hine ðýde ðæt hê his feorh forlêt, and gebohte swá ðone untîman drenc, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 74. v. un-tîma, II, un-tîmness.

un-tîmende; *adj. Not productive, barren:*—Sarai wæs untýmende (*sterilis*); næfde heó nân bearn, Gen. 11, 30: Jud. 13, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Hit is swîðe ungedafenlîc ðæt forwerode menn and untýmende gifta wilnian, ðonne gifta ne sind gesette for nânum ðinge bûtun for bearnteáme, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 12. Fádige synd ða untýmendan *beatae steriles*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. tîman, I.

un-tîmness, e; *f. Misfortune, unhappiness:*—Ic sende on eówrum hûsum cwealm and hungor and untîmnesse and fýr, ðæt forbærnð ealle eówre welan, Wulfst. 207, 18. v. un-tîma, II, un-tîme.

un-tiogoðad, un-tiorig, un-tîþe. v. un-teóþod, un-teorig, un-tygþa.

un-tôbrocen; *adj. Not broken in pieces:*—Gif gê ðone bend healdaþ sôðre brôðerrædene untôbrocenne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 5. Hê sum þing hæfde untôbrocen, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 258.

un-tôclofen; *adj. Uncloven:*—Ða ðe synd gehôfode on horses gelîcnysse untôclofenum clawum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 45.

un-tôdæled; *adj. Undivided, unseparated:*—Is ðæt full gôd ðæt eall ætgædere is untôdæled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 28. Hê biþ ânfeald untôdæled, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18, 21. Se God is simle on ânum untôdæled, 34, 6; Fox 142, 22: Wulfst. 21, 19. Willnade se cyning ðæt se wer him syndriglîce untôdælede gefêrscipe (*individuo comitatu*) lâreów wære, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 3.

un-tôdæledlîc; *adj. Indivisible, inseparable:*—Ânfeald and untôdæledlîc *simplex indivisumque natura*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 10: 34, 7; Fox 144, 19. Hî ðrý ân God untôdæledlîc, Homl. Th. i. 150, 15: 248, 9: 500, 29. Ðære Hâlgan Þrynnysse weorc is æfre untôdæledlîc, 498, 35. *Littera* is se læsta dæl on bôcum and untôdæledlîc . . . beóð ða stafas untôdæledlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 19–5, 3. Ðæt gecynd gefêhþ ða friénd tôgædre mid untôdæledlîcre lufe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2.

un-tôdæledlîce; *adv. Indivisibly, inseparably:*—Seó ðe hæfð ðâs ðreó ðing on hire tôgædre wyrcende untôdæledlîce, Homl. Th. i. 288, 25: 500, 14: 368, 2.

un-tôdæledness, e; *f. Undividedness:*—*Indivisio*, ðæt is untôdælednyss, Anglia viii. 318, 17.

un-tôdællîc (-dæl-); *adj. Indivisible, inseparable:*—Tôdæl ða twâ, ðonne byð ân tô lâfe; ðæt ys untôdællîc, Anglia viii. 318, 30. Untôdællîcre[ro] *inseparabili, indivisibili*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 50.

un-tôlêtendlîce; *adv. Unremittingly;* indesinenter, Gr. Dial. 2, 8.

un-tôlîsende; *adj. Inextricable:*—Ðý untôlýsendum *inextricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 70. Untôlêsende *inextricabilem*, 76, 48.

un-tôsceacen; *adj. Undisturbed, undestroyed:*—Swá lange swá God wolde ðæt Cristen geleáfa mid Engolcynne untôsceacen weóxa, Chart. Th. 127, 11. Swá lange swá God wylle ðæt Cristen geleáfa mid Angelcynne untôsceacan wurðe, 390, 35.

un-tôslegen; *adj. Not beaten to pieces:*—þeáh ðæt scyp sî ûte on ðære sæ on ðâm ýðum, hyt byð gesund untôslegen, gyf se streng âbolaþ, for ðam hys byð se ôðer ende fæst on ðære eorðan and se ôðer on ðam scype, Shrn. 175, 22.

un-tôsliten; *adj. Not torn asunder:*—Untôsliten *inextricabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 60: *inima* (?), 45, 37. Hî heóldon his tunecan untôslitene, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Untôslitenum *indisruptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 31: 47, 13.

un-tôsprecendlîc; *adj. Ineffable:*—Rîcsiendum ûrum Dryhtne, ðæm

hiéhstan and ðæm untôsprecendlícan (cf. regnante Domino nostro, summo et ineffabili rerum Creatore omnium, 106, 19) ealra þinga and ealra tída Scippende, Chart. Th. 124, 8 : 388, 24.

un-tôtwǽmed; *adj. Undivided, unseparated:* — Nis Cristes godcundnys gerunnen tô ðære menniscnysse, ac hê þurhwunaþ þeáh â on ecnysse on ânum hâde untôtwǽmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 30. Ðæra weorc is symle untôtwǽmed, ii. 366, 20.

un-trâglíce; *adv. Well, honestly:*—Âsecaþ ða ðe snyttro mid eów hæbben, ðæt mê þinga gehwylc þríste gecýðan untrâglíce, ðe ic him tô sêce, Elen. Kmbl. 819; El. 410.

un-treów, e; *f. Bad faith, faithlessness, perfidy, fraud:*—Mê ðâs woruldsǽlþa blindne on ðis dimme hol forlǽddon, and mê dâ berýpton rǽdes and frôfre for heora untreówum, Met. 2, 13. Gif ðû heora untreówa onscunige, oferhoga hî, and ádrîf hî fram ðê, for ðam hî spanaþ ðê tô dînre unþearefe *si perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abjice perniciosa ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Heó ðæt leóht geseah ellor scrîðan, ðæt hê hire þurh untreówa tâcen iéwde, Cd. Th. 48, 10; Gen. 773. [*O. Sax.* un-trewa: *O. H. Ger.* un-triuwa *fraus.*]

un-treówe, -trýwe; *adj. Untrue, not faithful:*—Gyf hwylc man sý untrýwe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21 note. [*Goth.* un-triggws *iniquus: Icel.* û-tryggr *faithless, untrustworthy.*]

un-treówfæst; *adj. Unfaithful, untrustworthy:*—Untrýwfæst *flecti facilis*, Germ. 401, 27. Hî cwǽdon tô ðam Hǽlende: 'Wê wyton ðæt ðû of forlygere wǽre ácenned; and ôðer ys, ðæt ðýn cynn ys on Bethleem swýþe untreówfæst; and þrydde ðæt ðýn fæder and ðýn môdor flugon of Egiptan lande for ðam ðe hig nefdon nânne trûwan tô nânum folce,' Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 22.

un-treówlíce; *adv. With bad faith, perfidiously:*—Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene, ðæt hê hiene on his wârum beswâc and ofslôg *per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus, occisus est*, Oros. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 9. Ða bæd hê ðæt mon dyde beforan him done triumphan. Ac him Rômâne untreówlíce his forwierndon, and hit under ðæt lâdedon for ðon ðe hê ǽr sige næfde, 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31.

un-treówsian; *p.* ode. I. *to defraud:*—Ne untreówsige gê nô eów betweoxn *nolite fraudare invicem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14. II. *to offend:*—Ðonne beóð manega untreówsede *tunc scandalizabuntur multi*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 10 note. v. ge-untreówsian.

un-treówþ, e; *f. Bad faith, perfidy:*—Ða Dænescan, ðe wæs ǽrur geteald ealra folca getreówast, wurdon âwende tô ðære mêste untrîwðe and tô ðam mǽsten swicdôme ðe ǽfre mihte gewurðan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 7. Antigones forlêt ðæt setl. Ac Umenis him wende from Antigones hâmfærelte micelra untreówða *Antigonus ab obsidione discessit. Sed nec sic Eumeni spes firma aut salus certa*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 21. Adam týhð mê untryówða, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene . . . Gif hê dâ ða âne untreówþa ne gedyde, from ðæm dæge hê mehte bûtan gebroce Cartaina onwald begietan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 11. [*Icel.* û-trygð *falseness, faithlessness.*]

un-trum; *adj. Weak, sick, ill, infirm:*—Untrum *infirmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 45. Untrum ic eom *infirmus sum*, Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36. Næs ðæra leóda ǽnig untrum *non erat in tribubus eorum infirmus*, Ps. Th. 104, 32. Þeówa untrum *servus male habens*, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Se ðe ǽr untrum wæs *qui languerat*, 7, 10. Dâ wearð hê untrum on feforâdle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15. Nǽnig næs tô ðæs untrum, ðæt hê sôna hǽlo ne onfênge, 223, 23. Ðæt flǽsc is untrum *caro infirma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Man hwylcne dǽl his hrægles tô untruman men brôhte, ðæt hê wearð hâl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 25. Untrume ealle wǽran *infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Wæs ðǽr on neáweste untrumra manna hûs, on ðam hyra ðeáw wæs ðæt hî ða untruman in lǽdan sceoldan *erat in proximo casa, in qua infirmiores induci solebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27. v. ge-untrum.

un-trumian; *p.* ode. I. *to make weak, weaken:*—Ic untrumige *infirmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 7. II. *to be* or *to become weak:*—Nâ ic untrumge *non infirmabor*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ðæs brôðer untrumade *cujus frater infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 2. [Þa was þe king swiðe untrumed, Laym. 15037.] v. ge-untrumian; un-trymman.

un-trumlíc; *adj. Weak:* — Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sî tô gefeohte stranglíc oððe untrumlíc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20.

un-trumness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity:—Freneticus* se ðe þurh sleápleáste âwêt, *frenesis* seó untrumnys, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 61. Untrumnys *egritudo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18: *infirmitas*, 3, 12; S. 537, 12. Dâ gestôd his wîf untrumnes on hire eágan *ingruente oculis caligine subita*, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Líchomlícre untrumnesse ðrycced *corporea infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. Of untrumnysse (*infirmitate*) ðæs gecyndes, 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Mid his môdes untrumnesse (*infirmitate*), Past. 54; Swt. 423, 21. Hêr Eádsige forlêt ðet biscoprîce for his untrumnisse, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 23. Mid ðære untrumnesse (*fever*) swiðe geswenced, Blickl. Homl. 227, 8. Mihtig ælce untrumnesse tô hælenne, 223, 22. Underwreoðaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Gemænigfylde synd untrumnyssa (*infirmitates*) heora, Ps. Spl. 15, 3: 102, 3. Ón manegum gemetum geneósaþ God manna sâwla . . . hwîltîdum mid untrumnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 410, 28. On feforâdle and on mislîcum ôþrum untrumnessum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 11. v. un-trymness.

un-trymed; *adj. Unconfirmed:*—Se ðe him biþ unfullod oððe untrymed *qui ipse non baptizatus vel non confirmatus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 19.

un-trymig, -trymmig; *adj. Weak, sick, infirm:*—Líchoma is untrymig (*infirma*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 38. His sunu untrymig uæs *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46: 11, 2. Untrymig is *infirmatur*, 11, 3. Untrymmig *infirmus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36, 43. Ða ðe wǽrun untrymige (-trymig, Lind.) *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. Ofer untrymigum *super aegrotos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 18. Fore untrymigum *pro infirmis*, Rtl. 177, 19.

un-trymig[i]an *to become weak, sick, infirm:*—Ða ðe untrymigdon *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 2.

un-trymigu(-o); *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity:*—Ðæt heá gegême all unhǽl and all untrymmigo *ut curarent omnem languorem et omnem infirmitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1.

un-trymman, -trymian; *p.* ede *To be* or *to become weak, sick, ill, infirm:*—His sunu untrymede (unntrymade, Lind.) *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 46. Ðæs brôðer untrymade, Lind. 11, 2. Hê ongann untrymmia *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 14.

untrymness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity:*—Hwæt is sâwla hǽlo, bûte rihtwîsnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes bûte unþeáwas? *quid vero aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 18. Ðê untrymnes âdle gongum bysgade, Exon. Th. 163, 7; Gû. 990. Of untrymnesse môdes oððe líchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1: 56; Swt. 435, 15. In untrymnisse wæs ðû lêcedôme *in infirmitate sis medicina*, Rtl. 105, 11. Hê hǽlde ǽghwilce âdle and ǽghwilce untrymnisse (*infirmitatem*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 1. Ða untrymnesse hiera heortan ic wolde getrymman *cordis infirmitatem munimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 4: 10; Swt. 61, 16. Untrymnise, Rtl. 49, 30. Se ðe ne mægi giðrouia untrymnissum ûsum *qui non possit conpati infirmitatibus nostris*, 91, 7. Lǽcedômas wið eallum untrymnessum heáfdes, Lchdm. ii. 2, 1. v. untrumness.

un-trymþ, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity:*—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swiðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Gif hwylc wîf seteþ hire bearn ofer hrôf oððe on ofen for hwylcere untrymðe hǽlo (*alicujus morbi sanandi causa*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 36.

un-tweó; *gen.* -tweón; *m. Not doubt, certainty:*—Bið untweó (-treo, MS.) ðæt ðǽr Adames cyn cwîþeþ gesârgad *there is no doubt that Adam's race will lament afflicted*, Exon. Th. 59, 31; Cri. 961.

un-tweód; *adj. Not inspired with doubt, unwavering:*—Hê hæfde him on innan ellen untweódne, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244.

un-tweógende, -tweónde; *adj. Undoubting, unhesitating, unwavering, certain:*—Gif wê hæfdon ǽnigne dǽl untwiógendes andgites swâ swâ englas habbaþ *si divinae judicium mentis habere possemus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 7. Hî ôþ heora lîfes ende untweógende môde þurhwunodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 13. Hê næfð gearone willan untweógendne tô ðæm weorce, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 26. Hyht untweóndne, Elen. Kmbl. 1592; El. 798. Ðæt wê ðý untweógendran be ûs gelýfden ðæt wê be ðǽm leorniaþ, Shrn. 67, 24.

un-tweógendlíc; *adj. Certain:*—Untuêndlíc sind *certi sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6.

un-tweógendlíce; *adv.* I. *without feeling doubt, certainly, unhesitatingly:*—Ic hit untweógendlíce gelýfde in tô gesettanne *eam indubitanter inserendam credidi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 30. Eallum mannum þurhwuniggendum in tintregum untweógendlícre, Blickl. Homl. 171, 16. Hié untweógendlíce wêndon ðæt heora hlâford wǽre on heora feónda gewealde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 27. Ægðer ðara folca wênde untweógendlíce ðæt hié sceoldon on ða eorþan besincan, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ðætte hié ðý fæsdlícor and ðý untweógendlícor gelîfden ðara êcena ðinga *ut ad aeternorum fidem certius roboretur*, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 35. Þêh hý gelýfdan be his segene, ðe hit ǽr geseah, untweógendlícor (-âtweógendlícor, MS. C.), ðonne ða heora segene eft gelýfdon, ðe æfter heom âcende wǽron, Wulfst. 2, 12. II. *so as not to cause doubt, unequivocally, indubitably:*—Hê his ǽrendracan âsende tô ðære ðeóde, and him untweógendlíce secgan (*say in a way that should leave no room for doubt*) hêt, ðæt hié ôðer sceolden, oþþe ðæt lond æt him âlêsan, oþþe hê hié wolde mid gefeohte fordôn *missis legatis qui hostibus parendi leges dicerent*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 8. v. tweógend-líc.

un-tweólíc; *adj. Undoubted:* — Untweólícere *indubitata*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 38.

un-tweólíce; *adv.* I. *undoubtedly, indubitably, certainly:*—Smyre ðone seócan; untweólíce ðû hyne âlýsest, Lchdm. i. 302, 4. Hê grîpð untweólíce ðæt behâtene rîce, Homl. Th. i. 360, 25: Homl. Ass. 97, 184. Heó getâcnode untweólíce ða hâlgan geladunge, 114, 412. Untwílíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 39. Se Sunu is gâst and hâlig untwýlíce, Homl. Th. i. 282, 30. Untwýlíce ðû lîhst, 378, 6. Ða ungeleáffullan

untwýlîce forwurdaþ on ēcnesse, ii. 60, 15: 110, 27: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 12: 5; Norm. 46, 18. II. *without feeling doubt, with certainty:*—Ealle ða geleáffullan fæderas sǽdon untwýlîce and geþwǽrlehton on ðam ánum, ðæt God gescypð ǽlces mannes sáwle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 85.

un-tweónigende; *adj. Not to be doubted, indubitable:*—God untwýnigendre mildheortnesse *God of mercy which must not be doubted* (but the Latin is: Deus inestimabilis misericordie), Anglia xi. 115, 45.

un-twifeald; *adj.* I. *not double* (v. twi-feald, IV), *simple, sincere, honest, pure:*—Nis nân scild trumra wið ðæt tuiefalde gesuinc ðonne mon sié untwiefeald (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) *nil est ad defendendum puritate tutius*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 10. Se untweofealda willa bioþ tô tellenne for fullfremod weorc, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. Ne magon wê nǽfre gereccan ðone yfelan mon clǽnne and untwifealdne *malos esse, pure atque simpliciter nego*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 18. Gif hî gôde beóþ and hlâfordholde and untwifealde *si probi sunt*, 14, 1; Fox 42, 24. Hî untweofealde treówa gehealdaþ, Met. 11, 95. II. *not double, united, without division:*—Ðeáh hê hwelcne wæstm forð brenge gôdes weorces, gif hê ne bið of gôdum willan and of untwiefaldre (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) lufan ongunnen, ne bið hê nâwuht *qui etsi boni operis fructus in suis actionibus proferunt, profecto nulli sunt, quia non ex unitate caritatis oriuntur*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zwifalt.]

un-twîlîce, -twýlîce, un-twýnigende. v. un-tweólîce, un-tweónigende.

un-týd; *adj. Ignorant, uninstructed, unskilled:*—Dysig bið se lǽce and untýd ðe wilnaþ ðæt hê ôðerne mon gelâcnige, and nât ðæt hê self bið gewundad *improbus et imperitus est medicus, qui alienum mederi appetit, et ipse vulnus, quod patitur, nescit*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 6. Ic ðê giungne underfêng untýdne and ungelǽredne, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24.

un-týdre, es; *m. An evil growth, evil progeny, a monstrous birth:*—Ðanon untýdras ealle onwôcon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas, swylce gigantas (cf. Milton: Where nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, P. L. Bk. 2), Beo. Th. 222; B. 111.

un-týdrende; *adj. Not propagating:*—Swînes blǽdran untýdrendes, ðæt is gylte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 23.

un-tygþa(-e), -týþa(-e); *adj. Unsuccessful in obtaining a request:*—For ðæm ne meahte Balaham geearnian ða Godes giefe ðe hê biddende wæs, ðâ hê Israhêla folc wirgean wolde and for hine selfne gebiddan, for ðæm hê wearð untygða ðe hê hwierfde his stemne nales his môd *hujus correptionis donum idcirco Balaam non obtinuit, quia ad maledicendum pergens vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 18. v. tíþe (*where read* tygþe(-a), týþe(-a): cf. *O. Sax.* tugiðôn).

un-týnan; *p.* de. I. *to unclose, open:*—Euplis bær Cristes godspel in fôdre . . . Ðâ untýnde Eplius ðæt Cristes godspel, Shrn. 116, 33. Ân ðara cempa mid spere sidu his untýnde (*aperuit*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 34. Hê untýnde ealle ða bernu, Gen. 41, 56. Hî untýndon heora goldhordas (*apertis thesauris*), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Gif hwâ ádelfe wæterpyt oþþe betýnedne untýne, and hine eft ne betýne *si quis aperuerit cisternam, et foderit, et non operuerit eam* (Ex. 21, 33), L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, note. Untýne insigloe *aperire signaculum*, Rtl. 29, 17. Gié geseáð ðæt heofun untýned (*apertum*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 51. Hât ða duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 448. Untûned bôc *aperto codice*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 1. Byrgenna untuende (-tûnede?) ł untýned wêron, Lind. 27, 52. II. *to disclose, lay open:*—Untênd *aperiet* (*stultitiam*), Kent. Gl. 452. Hira unriht wearð eall untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5. III. the word is used to gloss *solvere* and *inhiare* in the following:—Se ðe untýnes ł tôslittes (*solverit*) ênne of bebodum ðissum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 19. Hê untýnde (*solvebat*) ðone Sunnadæg, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 5, 18. Ðætte eardlíco lusto wiðsæcgende giliorniga wê untýna (*inhiare*) heofonlíco, Rtl. 34, 20. v. on-týnan.

un-týned; *adj. Unfenced:*—Ceorles weorðig sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hê bið untýned . . . , L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14.

un-wâclîc; *adj. Not mean, not poor, noble, splendid:*—Gegiredon âd unwâclîcne, Beo. Th. 6268; B. 3138.

un-wâclîce; *adv.* I. *not weakly, resolutely, without faltering:*—Ðæt hî æt þearfe þolian sceoldon, unwâclîce wǽpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 54; By. 308. Ic beó gearo sôna unwâclîce willan dînes, Exon. Th. 245, 25; Jul. 50. II. *not meanly, nobly, splendidly:*—His aferan eád bryttedon unwâclîce, Cd. Th. 258, 12; Dan. 674.

un-wǽded; *adj. Not clothed:*—Monno unwǽded mið wêde *hominem non vestitum veste*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-wær; *adj.* I. *not on one's guard, unaware, unprepared:*—Gif ðê man scotaþ tô, ðû gescyltst ðê, gif ðû hit gesihst; gif ðû unwær bist, ðû bist ðe swîðor geswenct, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 11. Hî cweþaþ ðæt tô worde, ðæt se biþ on geþance wærast and wîsast, se ðe ôðerne can raðost âsmeágan and oftost of unwæran sum ðing gerǽcan, Wulfst. 55, 22. Perpena on ðone cyning ungearone (unwærne, MS. C.) becom *Perperna Aristonicum inproviso bello adortus*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 26. Ðý læs ðe se smîc derige ðâm unwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 5. II. *unwary, heedless, incautious, inconsiderate:*—Môdignys is endenêxt gesett, for ðan ðe se unwæra on ende oft môdegaþ on gôdum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Þencð se unwara eall swâ deófol hine lǽrð, Wulfst. 298, 32. Unwaie weorude, Exon. Th. 363, 25; Wal. 59. Deófol wile beswîcan ðone unwaran, Homl. Th. i. 16, 22: Blickl. Homl. 55, 23. Hig fordrencton ðone unwæran Loth, Gen. 19, 35. Ða unwaran *indocti et praecipites*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 12. Ða unwaran lâreówas *rectores improvidi*, 15; Swt. 89, 10. His word beóð gôde geðûhte unweran (-warum, MS. C.) mannum, Wulfst. 54, 17. Deófol dêd swýðe lytelîce, ðǽr hê ongyt unwære (-ware, MS. C.) menn, 11, 16. Unware *inexpertos, incautos*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 67. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ and unwære men beswîcaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 24. Unware, 185, 2. Unuuere *incautos*, Kent. Gl. 902. Tô fordônne ða unwaran, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 30. Oft ðonne se hirde gǽð on frêcne wegas, sió hiord ðe unwærre bið gehrîst *cum pastor per abrupta graditur, ad praecipitium grex sequitur*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 1. III. adverbial uses:—Hî unwares (*unawares, unexpectedly*) cômon, and hê fyrst næfde, ðæt hê his fyrde gegadrian mihte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 21. Unwæres, 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ðâ com Harold heom ongeán on unwaran (cf. *Icel.* at úvörum *unexpectedly*), 1066; Erl. 200, 38. Ðâ com Harold on unwær (cf. *Icel.* koma á úvart *to take by surprise*) on ða Normenn, Erl. 201, 26: 202, 7: 1043; Erl. 168, 32. Hî cômon unwær on heom, 1050; Erl. 175, 32: 1067; Erl. 205, 25. [He wes to unwar, Laym. 7810. Sunnen sleað þeo unwarre soule, A. R. 274, 5. *Icel.* ú-varr.]

un-wæres. v. un-wær, III.

un-wærlîc; *adj. Unwary, incautious, heedless:*—Suâ suâ unwærlîcu and giémeleáslîcu sprǽc menn dweleþ *sicut incauta locutio in errorem pertrahit*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 8. Oft ðæt mægen ðære lâre wierð forloren, ðonne mon mid ungedafenlîcre and unwærlîcre oferspræce ða heortan gedweleþ ðara ðe ðǽrtô hlystaþ *saepe dictorum virtus perditur, cum aṭud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur*, Swt. 95, 19. Ðeáh ðû fela unwærlîcra worda gespræce, Exon. Th. 254, 6; Jul. 193. [*Icel.* ú-varligr *unwary.*]

un-wærlîce; *adv. Unwarily, incautiously, without caution, heedlessly:*—Ic lǽre ðæt hira nân ðara ne wilnie ðe hine unwærlîce begâ; and se ðe hî unwærlîce gewilnige, ondrǽde hê ðæt hê hî ǽfre underfênge *ut haec, qui vacat, incaute non expetat; et qui incaute expetiit, adeptum se esse pertimescat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 14. Geðence se lâriów ðæt hê unwærlîce (*incaute*) forð ne rǽse on ða spræce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. Gif sió wund bið unwærlîce gewriðen *cum fractura incaute colligatur*, 17; Swt. 123, 18. Se ðe ðone wuda unwærlîce (*incaute*) hiéwð, 21; Swt. 167, 15. Ðâ eode hê on îse unwærlîce *dum incautius in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Ða ðe unwærlîce and gêmeleáslîce Gode hýraþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22: 57, 9: Exon. Th. 363, 34; Wal. 63: L. Ælfc. P. 7; Th. ii. 366, 13. Him com ongên Hanno unwærlîce, and ðǽr ofslagen wearð, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 4: Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 9. Þænne gyltas unwerlîce [wê] forgyfaþ *dum culpas incaute remittimus*, Scint. 149, 8. [Ne ne wite hie a wiche halue ne a wiche wise he hem wile bisette, þanne he hem unwarliche (*unexpectedly*) his dintes giued, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 32. *Icel.* ú-varliga *unwarily.*]

un-wærness, e; *f. Heedlessness, want of caution, imprudence:*—þurh ðâs unwærnysse hê gebringð hine on helle, Wulfst. 299, 7.

un-wærscipe, es; *m. Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, imprudence:*—Ða gê forluron þurh unwærscipe, Homl. Th. i. 68, 4.

un-wæscen; *adj. Unwashen:*—Nim sigelhweorfan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 24.

un-wæstm, es, e; *m. f. n.* I. *an evil growth, a bad plant, a tare, weed:*—Unwæstm (ða weód, Rush.) *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Huona hafes unwæstm (ðæt weód, Rush.) *unde habet zizania?* 13, 27. Gié geadrias ðæt unwæstm, 13, 28. Ða unwæstma *zizania*, 13, 30, 40. Ðara wunwæstma *zizaniorum*, 13, 36. II. *bad growth, failure of crops:*—Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelôme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 6. Gyf hit geweorðe ðæt on þeódscype becume heálîc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, orfcwealm oþðon mancwealm, 170, 1. Gif hwæt fǽrlîces on þeóde becymð, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, 271, 3. Ûs unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, 129, 5: 159, 13.

un-wæstmbǽre; *adj. Unproductive, barren, sterile:*—Unwæstmbǽre elebeám *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 19. On ðisum dæge âcende seó unwæstmbǽre môder ðone mǽran wîtegan, Homl. Th. i. 356, 4. Se ðe on gôdnysse unwæstmbǽre bið, ii. 406, 19. Se ðe eard seteþ unwæstmbǽrre *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Th. 112, 8. Unwestembǽre têdrunge *infructuosa* (*infecunda*) *sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 56. Hî woldon mê gedôn unwæstmbǽrne, swâ swâ se ðe bûtan ǽlcum yrfewearde byð, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Unwæstmbǽre wîf *sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 8. Ic wyrce ðîn land unwæstmbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 34. Sume treówu hê cearf, ðý læs hié tô ðæm forweóxen ðæt hié forsearedon, and ðý unwæstmbǽrran wǽren, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7.

un-wæstmbǽrness, e; *f. Unproductiveness, barrenness, sterility:*—Unwestmbǽrnys *sterilitas* vel *infoecunditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 45. Unwæstmbǽrnys *sterilitas*, 76, 79. On hungre is geswutelod ðære eorðan unwæstmbǽrnys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 31. For unwæstmbǽrnesse ðæs londes *propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18. On his âcennednysse hê ætbrǽd ðære mêder hire unwæstmbǽrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 352, 30.

un-wæstmberendlîc; *adj. Barren, sterile:*—Seó stôw is unwæstmber-

endlîcu for ðæra næddrena mænigeo *loca illa sterilia sunt propter multitudinem serpentium*, Nar. 34, 28.

un-wæstmberendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Mê mîne fŷnd âscufon fram ðære hâlgan onsegdnysse for mînre unwæstmberendnysse, Homl. Ass. 126, 329.

un-wæstmfæst; *adj. Barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmfæst ðara godcundra mægena, Blickl. Homl. 163, 6.

un-wæstmfæstness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Sôna seó unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleáh, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

un-wæterig; *adj. Without water, dry*:—On unwæterium *inaquoso*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 3. On unwæterige stôwe, 77, 17. Þurh unwæterige (-wæterie) stôwa *per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. 11, 24.

un-wandiende; *adj. Unhesitating*:—Ða ðe unwandiende ðara scyldegena gyltas ofslôgen *qui delinquentium scelera incunctanter ferirent*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 25.

un-warnod; *adj. Unwarned*:—Gif preóst ôðerne unwarnode lǽte ðæs ðe hê wite ðæt him hearmian wille, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 25.

un-wealt; *adj. Not given to roll, steady*:—Ða scipu wǽron ǽgder ge swiftran, ge eác unwealtran, ge eác hiéran ðonne ða ôðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14 (v. note, p. 320). v. wiltan.

un-wearnum; *adv. Without hindrance*:—Hê slǽpendne rinc slât unwearnum, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741: Exon. Th. 309, 27; Seef. 63. v. wearn.

un-weaxen; *adj. Not grown up, young*:—Him be healfe stôd hyse unweaxen, cniht on gecampe, Byrht.'Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Cild unweaxen, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5. Ðus mê fæder mîn unweaxenne (*when a boy*) wordum lǽrde, Elen. Kmbl. 1055; El. 529. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sînne unweaxenne (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 204, 1; Exod. 412. Isaac bearn unweaxen, 173, 34; Gen. 2871. Hê hêt ealle ârîsan geonge . . . Ða upp âstôdon eaforan unweaxne, Andr. Kmbl. 3252; An. 1629.

un-weder, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Nû cweðaþ sume men ðæt se môna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian sceal on ðam mônðe; ac hine ne went nǽfre nâðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde is, Lchdm. iii. 268, 4. Ðǽr ne cymð storm ne nân unweder ðæt ðam corne derie, Homl. Th. i. 526, 30. Heálîc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, Wulfst. 170, 1. Hî synd geneádode mid stormum ðæs unwederes (-wedres, MS. F.) *tempestatibus acti*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 260, 12. Hê geðreáde ðæt wind and hroeðnise ł unwoeder ðæs wætres *increpavit ventum et tempestatem aquae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: p. 5, 18. Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelôme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 7. Ûs unwedera for oft weóldan unwæstma, 159, 12. Eall ðæt geár wæs swîðe hefigtŷme on unwæderum, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. [Unweder (*the plague of hail*), Gen. and Ex. 3058. *Icel.* û-veðr *bad weather, storm.*] v. un-geweder, un-widere.

unweder-lîce; *adv. In a way that indicates bad weather, threateningly*:—Tô dæg hit byð hreóh weder; ðeós lyft scînð unwederlîce *hodie tempestas, rutilat enim triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3.

un-wegen; *adj. Unweighed*:—Ðera ôðera wyrta ælces healues penincges gewihta, and vi pipercorn unwegen, Lchdm. i. 376, 7.

un-wemlîc; *adj. Spotless, pure, virgin*:—Mid ðam unwemlîcan cǽgan *virgineo clave*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 75.

un-wemme; *adj.* I. of concrete objects, *spotless, without blemish, without defect, uninjured*:—Lamb unwemme *agnus absque macula*, Ex. 12, 5: Lev. 9, 2, 3. Se æþela wong ǽghwæs onsund wið ŷðfare gehealden stôd hreóra wǽga unwemme *ille locus, cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 25; Ph. 46. Hê eft mid his unwemmum lîchoman hine gegyrede, Blickl. Homl. 89, 35. Hê gelǽdde ðæt folc ealle unwemme ofer ða Reádan sǽ *he led the people all of them uninjured over the Red Sea*, Btwk. 196, 2. II. of abstract objects, *uninjured, inviolate*:—Cyninges handgrið stande unwemme, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21 (cp. L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 25). Godes cyrican wê sculan ǽfre lufian and nǽfre derian wordes ne weorces, ac griðian hŷ symle and healdan unwemme, Wulfst. 67, 17. Hî eodon of ðam fŷre feorh unwemme, Exon. Th. 197, 7; Az. 186. III. in a moral sense, *undefiled, pure, immaculate, perfect*:—For ðî ic weorðe unwemme (*immaculatus*) beforan him, Ps. Th. 17, 23: 18, 12. Sié heorte mîn unwemme, Ps. Surt. 118, 80. Se Hǽlend betwux synfullum unwemme fram ælcere synne ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 356, 14. On unwemmum (ðæm unwemman, Surt.) wege *in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Unwemne weg, Ps. Surt. 17, 33. Flǽsc unwemme, Exon. Th. 26, 18; Cri. 418. Hié scoteden ðone unwemman, Ps. Surt. 63, 5. Unwemme synt ðîne wegas *impolluta via ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 29. Ða ðe unwemme (*immaculati*) on hiora Dryhtnes ǽ gangaþ, 118, 1. Weagas unwemra, Ps. Surt. 36, 18. Unwæmme, Ps. Th. 17, 31. Ðæt wê ûrne lîchaman and ûre sâwle swâ unwemme him âgeofan on dômes dæg, swâ hê hine ǽr gesceóp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 22. II a. of virginity, *pure, immaculate*:—Unwemme *immunis* (*carnali spurcitia*, Ald. 21), Hpt. Gl. 442, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 59. Fram unwemre fǽmnan âcenned, Blickl. Homl. 167, 21. Æt Sancta Maria ðære unwemman fǽmnan, 105, 20. Heó lufode ðone Hǽlend ðe hî heóld unwemme, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 18: Exon. Th. 19, 13; Cri. 300. Unwemme *imnunes, incontaminati*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 43. Hêr syndon inne unwemme twâ dohtor mîne, ne can ðara idesa ôwðer gieta þurh bædscipe beorna neáwest, Cd. Th. 148, 30; Gen. 2864. [*Goth.* un-wamms *sine macula, immaculatus: O. Sax.* idis un-wamma; *acc.*] v. next word.

un-wemmed; *adj. Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate*:—Ðû wǽre symle fǽmne oncnâwen, and ðînne lîchaman hæbbende clǽne and unwemmed (-wæmme, MS. G.), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 437. On wege unwæmmedum *in via immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 100, 1, 7. Unuoemedo *immaculatam*, Rtl. 104, 18. [*A. R. Orm. Ps. Chauc.* un-wemmed.]

un-wemming, e; *f. Incorruption, immortality*:—Ðâm unwemmincge sêcendum *his incorruptionem quaerentibus* (Romans 2, 7), Scint. 41, 10.

un-wemness, e; *f. Purity*:—Ðæt ða clǽnan and ða unwemman hira clǽnnysse and hiora unwemnysse ford gehióldan, Homl. Ass. 207, 422. [Cf. *Goth.* un-wammei *sinceritas.*]

un-wendness. v. ge-unwendness.

un-wêne; *adj.* I. *hopeless, not having hope* or *expectation*. Cf. or-wêne:—Wæs ðǽr ân cnapa geǽttrod þurh næddran, swîðe tôswollen þurh ðæs wyrmes slege, unwêne his lîfes, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7. Hê gehǽlde ânre wydewan sunu ðe unwêne læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 103. Hê fond hlingendne, fûsne on forðsîþ, freán unwênne, Exon. Th. 171, 4; Gû. 1121. II. *not hoped for, unexpected*:—Gyf him þince ðæt hê æt forðgewitenum men âhtes onfô, of unwênum (*ex improviso*: v. ungewêned) hym cymeþ gestreón, Lchdm. iii. 170, 7. Forðon hiá unwoene (unwoen, Lind.) sint mæhte in him *propterea inopinantur uirtutes in illo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 14. [*Icel.* û-vænn *hopeless, not to be expected.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-wân *desperatio.*]

un-wênedness; *adj. Unhoped for, unexpected*:—Ic him eft his rîce âgeaf, and ða ðære unwêndan âre ðæs rîces (ðe hê him seolfa nǽniges rîces ne wênde) ðæt hê ða mê eall his goldhord æteówde *regna Poro restitui, qui, ut ei insperatus honor donatus est, mihi thesauros suos manifestavit*, Nar. 19, 23. On unwênedum forþsîþe hê beóð gegripene *inprouiso exitu rapiuntur*, Scint. 181, 12. v. un-gewênedness.

un-wênlîc; *adj. Not giving grounds for hope, unpromising*:—Ða ðû ðe selfum ðûhtest unwênlîc *when you did not seem to yourself to have much chance of success*; cum esses parvulus in oculis tuis, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 9. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwênlîcum (*a slight foundation and one that gave little hopes of success*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Hwæt wênst ðû be ðære gôdan wyrde, ðe oft cymþ tô gôdum monnum on ðisse worulde, hweðer ðis folc mæge cweþan ðæt hit sié yfel wyrd? . . . Hwæt wênst ðû be ðære unwênlîcran wyrde ðe oft þriétaþ ða yflan tô wîtnianne, hwæðer ðis folc wêne ðæt ðæt gôd wyrd sié? *quid vero jucunda fortuna, quae in praemium tribuitur bonis, num vulgus malam esse decernit? . . . quid reliqua, quae, cum sit aspera, justo supplicio malos coercet, num bonam populus putat?* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24 note. [Magaþ unwânlîk, Hêl. 4959. *Icel.* û-vænligr *leaving little hope of success.*]

un-wênunga; *adv. Unexpectedly*:—Men cwǽdon ðonne him hwæt unwênunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wǽre weás gebyred, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4. [*Goth.* un-wêniggô *repentine.*]

un-weód, es; *n. A noxious weed* (lit. or metaph.):—Seó eorðe ûs wind wið, ðonne heó forwyrneþ eorðlîces wæstmes and ûs unweóda tô fela âsendeþ, Wulfst. 92, 19. Man sceal ælc unriht mid rihte bêtan and unweód âweódian and gôd sæd ârǽran, 73, 2.

un-weorclîc; *adj. Unsuitable for work*:—Seó niht hafaþ seofon tôdælednyssa . . . seó feórðe is *intempestivum*, ðæt ys mid niht oððe unworclîc tîma, Anglia viii. 319, 30.

un-weorþ, -wurþ, -wyrþ, -wierþe, -wyrþe; *adj.* I. *of no value*:—Mid deórwyrþum reáfum ne beóþ hŷ gescrŷdde, ac mid unweorþum, R. Ben. 137, 9. Ðæt heora heortan mid wâcum mettum and unweorþum ne sŷn ofersŷmede, 138, 11. II. *of no dignity, little esteemed*:—Gif munuc eáðhylde bið, þeáh hine man wâcne and unweorðne talige *si omni vilitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 3, 6. Gif munuc hine sylfne ŷttran and unweorðran talaþ ðonne ænigne ôþerne *si omnibus se inferiorem et viliorem credat*, 29, 11. Æt ðæm feórðan cirre hié sendon Hannan heora ðone unweorðestan þegn, and hê hit âbæd *novissime Annonis, minimi hominis inter legatos, oratione meruerunt*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 13. Nime gê ða ðe unweorþuste sién *them who are least esteemed* (1 Cor. 6, 4), Past. 18; Swt. 131, 7. III. *unworthy, not of sufficient merit*:—Ic ðone hâd underhnâg, ðeáh ðe ic unwyrþe wǽre *quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 8. Nemne God mê earmum and unwyrþum (*misero mihi et indigno*) gemildsian wylle, 3, 13; S. 538, 35. Sum ungeseáwîs man hine sylfne âhêng . . . Martinus hine unwurðne of deáðe ârærde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 1. III a. with gen. of that of which one is unworthy:—Ðŷ læs ænig lâreówdôm underfôn durre ðara ðe his unwierðe sié *ne temerare sacra regimina, quisquis his impar, audeat*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 8. Ic am unwyrðe micles hêrnisse *ego sum indignus tanti officii*, Rtl. 98, 16. Mânsceaða, feores unwyrðe, Exon. Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Saul ǽresð fleáh ðæt rîce and tealde hine selfne his suîðe unwierðne (*indignum se prius considerans*), Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Ðû hine ongeáte unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. Hié woldon selfe fleón ða byrðenne suâ micelre scylde, ða

ðe his unwierðe wǽron *indigni quique tanti reatus pondera fugerent*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 15. Hié woldon habban gôdne hlîsan, þeáh hî his unwyrþe sién, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 26. Gif anweald becymþ tô ðam men ðe his ealra unweorþost biþ, 16, 1; Fox 48, 34. **IV.** *worthless, bad, contemptible, despicable, ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðé þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlîc seó gegaderung? *obscurum hoc atque ignobile censes esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29. Ðû wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and âcorene, and wilt ðé sylf beón wâclîc and unwurð, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. Unwurð scop *tragicus* vel *comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 9. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, 39, 39. Hî syndon ǽwisce on lîchoman and unweorðe *sunt publicato corpore et inhonesto*, Nar. 38, 13. Sume habbaþ bearn genôge, ac ða beóþ yfele and unweorþ *alius prole laetatus, filii filiaeve delictis moestus illacrymat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 9. Geþenc nû hwæþer ǽnig mon beó â ðý unweorþra ðe hine manige men forsióþ. Gif ðonne ǽnig mon â ðý unweorþra biþ, ðonne biþ ǽlc dysi man ðe unweorþra ðe hê mâre rîce hæfþ ǽlcum wîsum men . . . Se anweald ne mæg his wealdend gedôn nô ðý weorþron, ac hê hine gedêþ ðý unweorþran (wyrsan, Bod. MS.) *si eo abjectior est, quo magis a pluribus quisque contemnitur, . . . despectiores potius improbos dignitas facit*, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8–14. Se ealra wyrresta and se ealra unweorþesta mon *pessimus*, 14, 3; Fox 46, 21. **IV a.** with dat. of person by whom one is considered worthless:—Xersis wearþ his âgenre þeóde swîþe unweorþ *Xerxes contemtibilis suis factus*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 23. Ælcum witum lâþ and unweorþ *omnibus invisus*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28: Met. 15, 6. Se îdela gylp ûs beó ǽfre unwurð (-wyrð, MS. U.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 367. Philippus him dyde heora wîg unweorð *Philip made light of their fighting power*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 3. Bisceopum gebyreþ, ðæt hî ǽghwylc gefleard heom unwyrð lǽtan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 28. Romulus and ealle Rômware ôþerum folcum unweorðe wǽron, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 16. **V.** *ignominious, dishonouring*:—Mid ealre ðare unwurð[r]este scame beó hê gescænt *ignominiosissima confusione subsannetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 34. [Unwurð *of no value*, A. R. 94, 4. Uvel strengþe is lutel wurþ, Ac wisdom ne wurþ never unwurþ, O. and N. 770. Crist wass unnwurrþ (*little esteemed*), Orm. 16163. He biþ unworþ, þe mon þe litul ah, Laym. 3464. Þu maht to þi were iwurðen þe unwurðere, H. M. 33, 12. Yhealde for uyl and onworþ, Ayenb. 132, 24. *O. H. Ger.* un-werd *ignobilis, contemtibilis, obscurus, dejectus: Icel.* û-verðr *unworthy*.]

un-weorþe; *adv. Unworthily*:—Unwyrðe *indigne*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 14: 14, 4. Gif hê ðæs hâlgan hûsles unwurðe onbyrigð, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* un-wairþaba *unworthily*.]

un-weorþian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to dishonour, disgrace*:—Hû ne unweorþast ðû ðé selfne, ðæt ðû winsð wiþ ðam hlâfordscipe ðe ðû self gecure? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Seó cwên, ðe ðîn word forseah, ne unwurðode ðé ǽnne, ac ealle ðîne ealdormenn *non solum regem laesit regina, sed et omnes principes* (Esther 1, 16), Homl. Ass. 93, 53. Gê unworðadun mec *uos inhonoratis me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 49. Ðæt hê God ne unwurðige, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 86. Ðæt man unweorðige ða ðe godcunde lâre wyrdan, Wulfst. 168, 7. Unweorðian *dehonestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 15: 26, 40. Ða swelcan monn sceal unweorðian mid ǽlcre unweorðnesse *sine dedignatione dedignandi sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Forsewen and geunwurþod, Homl. Th. i. 24, 4. **II.** *to become dishonoured*:—Unwurðiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 53. Unwurðie *vilescat*, 420, 13. [We unwurðeð ure Drihten, wurðeð þe deuel, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 29. He shameþþ þe and unnwurrþeþþ, Orm. 18285. To onworþi, Ayenb. 22, 18. *Icel.* û-virða *to slight*.] v. ge-unweorþian.

un-weorþlîc; *adj.* **I.** *of little value* or *importance, humble*:—Ða hlâfordas and ða recceras scoldon ðencean ymb ðæt hêlîcuste and ða underðióddan scoldon dôn ðæt unweorðlîcre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 10. **II.** *that has little honour, not famous* or *splendid, poor*:—Hié lange wǽron ðæt dreógende ǽr heora âðer mehte on ôþrum sige gerǽcan, ǽr Alexander late unweorðlîcne sige (*a by no means famous victory*) gerǽhte *commissoque praelio diu anceps pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. **III.** *ignoble, disgraceful, infamous*:—Mid ðý unæþelan gydde *vel* unweorþlîcan *cum infami eulogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 43. God ða mǽstan ofermêtto geniðrode mid ðære bismerlîcestan wrace and ðære unweorðlîcostan (*tormenta turpia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 5. [Ȝif þu art unwurðlich (*of little account*), H. M. 33, 11. Þe man þoleþ þet he by uoulliche ydraȝe, and ase persone onworþlych (v. unweorþ, II), Ayenb. 132, 35. *Icel.* û-virðiligr *contemptible*.]

un-weorþlîce; *adv.* **I.** *unworthily, in an unsuitable manner*:—Him is micel ðearf ðæt hié geornlîce geðencen ðæt hié tô unweorþlîce ne dǽlen ðæt him befæsð bið *necesse est, ut sollicite perpendant, ne commissa indigne distribuant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 14. Unwurðlîce, Cd. Th. 28, 23; Gen. 440. **II.** *with indignity, with contempt, ignominiously*:—Hê wearð self unweorðlîce ofslagen *Domitianus interfectus est; cujus cadaver ignominiosissime sepultum est*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 15. Hê heora ǽrendracan swâ unweorðlîce forseah, ðæt hê heora self onseón nolde *legatos ad se missos injuriosissime etiam a conspectu suo abstinuit*, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 7: 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Hî heóldon ðæt gold unwurðlîce *they held the gold in contempt*, Homl. Th. i. 326, 24. **III.** *with indignation*:—Ða se Hǽlend hî geseah unwurðlîce (-weorð-, MS. A.) hê hit forbeád *quos cum uideret Iesus indigne tulit*, Mk. Skt. 10, 14. Sume hit unwurðlîce (-weorð-, MS. A.) forbǽron *erant quidem indigne ferentes*, 14, 4. [Unworthly þou wroght . . . when þou was bowne with a brande my body to shende, Alex. (Skt.) 869. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdlîcho *indifferenter, indigne: Icel.* û-virðiliga *scornfully*.]

un-weorþness, e; *f. Indignity, contempt, disgrace*:—Mid unweorðnesse *dedignatione*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Hê his rîce mid micellre unweorðnesse and mid micelre uniédnesse gehæfde, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 1. Hê his onfêng mid micelre unweorðnesse *a quo arrogantissime exceptus est*, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Ða wôn wyrd ǽgþer ge on ðara unrihtwîsra anwealda heánesse, ge on mînre unwurþnesse and foreseuwenesse, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 22. [Onworþnesse (despit) is wel grat zenne, Ayenb. 19, 35. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdnissa *contempt*.]

un-weorþscipe, es; *m.* **I.** *dishonour, disgrace*:—Hweþer ðû nû mæge ongitan hû micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman? *videsne quantum malis dedecus adjiciant dignitates?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 9. **II.** *indignation*:—Ierre and unweorðscipe *ira et indignatio*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 10. v. next word.

un-weorþung, e; *f.* **I.** *disgrace, shame*:—Sŷn gescrŷdde mid gescendnysse and unwurþunge ðe yfel sprecaþ ofer mê, Ps. Spl. 34, 30. **II.** *indignation*:—Hit bið unnyt ðæt mon unweorðunga forlâte *frustra indignatio tollitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 12. [*Icel.* û-virðing *disgrace*.]

un-wered; *adj. Unprotected*:—Wit baru standaþ unwered wǽdo; nys unc wuht beforan tô scûrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812.

un-wêrig; *adj. Not weary, fresh*:—Æt nîxtan wurdon hî ealle geteorode, and hê âna unwêrig him æfter fyligde, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 34. Gif mon on mycelre râde weorðe geteorad, nime betonican . . .; ðonne bið hê sôna unwêrig, Lchdm. i. 76, 8. Hê hêt ðæt mon ðæt fæsten brǽce and on fuhte dæges and nihtes, simle ân legie æfter ôþerre unwêrig *cum alias aliis legiones dies noctesque succedere sine requie cogeret*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 9.

un-werod; *adj. Not sweet*:—Wæter ðý unwerodre tô drincanne, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 19.

un-widere, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Ûs unwidera weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4: 159, 12 note. [*O. H. Ger.* un-witari *tempestas*.] v. un-weder, -gewidere.

un-widlod; *adj. Unpolluted*:—Unwidlad *inpollutus*, Rtl. 90, 34.

un-wil[l], es; *n. Absence of good will, dislike, despite, repugnance, reluctance*; the genitive, with adverbial force, *against one's will, not willingly, without one's consent, without intention, involuntarily*, is (almost) the only case used. (1) alone:—Gif hê hit dide unwilles *si praeter voluntatem id fecerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 13. Unwilles wê magon forleósan ða hwîlwendlîcan gôd, ac wê ne forleósaþ nǽfre unwilles ða ecan gôd, Homl. Th. i. 576, 7–9: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Gif ðû mê unwilles gewemman dêst, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 90. Hê dǽr wunode ða niht unwilles, se ðe sylfwilles nolde, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 13: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. (2) with pronouns:—Þeáh ðû mê geoffrige mînes unwilles, ic beó þeáh unscyldig, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 87. Hire unwilles *invita ipsa*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 15, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 27. Heó wæs hire unwilles fram him *ab eo invita aberat*, 15; Th. ii. 186, 29. Heora unwilles, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 5. [Ich mot nede, ant neoðeles min unwil hit is to dou al þ ti wil is, Marh. 13, 3. Ha wes him ihondsald þah hit hire unwil were, Jul. 7, 12. Heo wes ihondsald al hire unwilles, 6, 5.] v. next word.

un-willa, an; *m. What displeases, displeasure, what is not desired*:—Nafa ðû tô yfel ellen, ðeáh ðé sum unwilla on becume; oft brincð se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Hê drŷhð deófles willan and Godes unwillan, Wulfst. 12, 13. ¶ *the word occurs mostly in dat.* (*sing. or pl.*) *with adverbial force*, unwillan, unwillum *against one's will, unwillingly, not voluntarily, without one's consent, in despite of one.* (1) alone:—Se ðe monnan nêdes ofslôge, oððe unwillum, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. Hî sealdon unwillum âþas, Met. 1, 24. Rôd ðe ic unwillum on beom gefæstnad, ôðer ðe ic gestâg willum mînum, Exon. Th. 91, 12; Cri. 1491: 360, 11; Wal. 4. Se ðe mid his willan bið besmiten . . . Se ðe onwillan (*invitus*) bið besmiten, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 7. (2) with pronouns:—Dcc ðîn sâwl sceal mînum unwillan (-willum, Soul Kmbl. 125) oft gesêcan, Exon. Th. 370, 22; Seel. 63. Ic âscige ðê, forhwî ðû ðæt rîce ðînum unwillan (-willum, Cott. MS.) forlête? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 14. Sæton ða Gotan on lande, sume be ðæs câseres willan, sume his unwillan, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 298, 5. Hê for ðam ege his unwillum ðonan wende, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 8. Nis nân syn þeáh man his unwillum blôdes byrige of his tôðum, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 27. Ûre gâst biþ swîþe wîde farende ûrum unwillum (*independently of our will*), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Godes anweald nǽre full eádiglîc, gif ða gesceafta hiora unwillum him hêrden, 35, 4; Fox 160, 19: Ps. Th. 44, 16: Ors. 6, 13 tit.; Swt. 6, 3. Heora bêgra unwyllum, Shrn. 204, 6. [He wuneð on wanrede and þoleð his unwille, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. *O. Sax.* un-willeo:—An Godas unwilleon, Hêl.

2460. *O. H. Ger.* un-willo *nausea;* sînen unwillen *against his will: Icel.* û-vili, at ûvilja eins *against one's will.*] v. preceding word.

un-willende; *adj. Unwilling, not desiring* or *intending:*—Ic hit unwillende dŏ, Homl. Ass. 180, 353. Đæt hĭ ne hlĭpen unwillende on đæt scorene clif unđeáwa *per multa, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur,* Past. 33; Swt. 215, 7. [*Icel.* û-viljandi *unwilling, not intending.*]

un-wilsumlĭce; *adv. Against one's will, not of one's own accord:*—Se sceal nŷde on helle duru unwilsumlĭce geniþerad gelæ̆đed beón *necesse habet in januam inferni non sponte damnatus introduci,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 20.

un-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden *To unwind, unwraþ* what is wrapped up:—Đã hĕt hĕ unwindan đæs cnihtes lĭc, Homl. Th. i. 66, 24.

un-wine, es; *m. An unfriend, enemy:*—Đæt hĕ mihte his unwinan unþancas dŏn, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 16. Gif ic ongĕn ne cume, þat þũ it nĕfre ne lĕt weldon mine unwinan æfter mĕ þe mid unrichte sitteđ đĕron and nyttađ it mĕ ĕuere tŏ unđanke, Chart. Th. 584, 10. [Wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1628. For to beon itempted of þe unwine of helle, A. R. 178, 27. Eđ were ure lauerd to awarpen his unwine (*diabolus*), Kath. 1221. Herode wass unnwine wiþþ Filippe, Orm. 19838. *Icel.* û-vinr *an enemy.*]

un-wĭs; *adj.* I. *unwise, foolish, stupid:*—Unwĭs *insipiens,* Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 11: Ps. Spl. 91, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Deut. 32, 6. Se unwĭsa, Ps. Spl. 13, 1: 52, 1. Đũ wăst đæt ic eom unwĭs hyges *tu scis insipientiam meam,* Ps. Th. 68, 6. Unwĭs *glebo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 81. Hié sealdon ânum unwĭsum cyninges þegne Miercna rîce tŏ haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Unwĭse on folce and dysige *insipientes in populo et stulti,* Ps. Spl. 93, 8: Ps. Th. 73, 21: Blickl. Homl. 59, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 70. Monige men biŏđ đe noldon đone hlĭsan habban đæt hié unwĭse (-wiése, Hatt. MS.) sién *sunt nonnulli, qui aestimari hebetes nolunt,* Past. 11; Swt. 66, 3. Earfođtæ̆cne unwĭsra gehwæm (cf. dysgum monnum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28), Met. 20, 148. Þeáh hié unwĭsum wĭdgel þince, 10, 10. Neâtum đæ̆m unwĭsum *jumentis insipientibus,* Ps. Surt. 48, 13: Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. Ic lære ge snottre ge unwĭse, 107, 12. On đæs unwĭsestan lâre, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 8. Gĕ đe on folce unwĭseste ealra syndon *qui insipientes estis in populo,* Ps. Th. 93, 8. II. *ignorant:*—Gif hĕ hit năt, hwelce gesæ̆lþa hæfþ hĕ æt đam welan, gif hĕ biþ swâ dysig and swâ unwĭs đæt hĕ đæt witan ne mæg? *si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26 note. Unwĭse lâreówas cumaþ for đæs folces synnum. Forđon oft for đæs lâreówes unwĭsdŏme misfaraþ đa hiéremenn, and oft for đæs lâreówes wĭsdŏme unwĭsum hiéremonnum biđ geborgen. Gif đonne æ̆gđer biđ unwĭs *pastorum saepe imperitia meritis congruit subjectorum: quia quamvis lumen scientiae sua culpa exigente non habeant; districto tamen judicio agitur, ut per eorum ignorantiam hi etiam, qui sequuntur, offendant,* Past. 1; Swt. 29, 3–6. Wênaþ unwĭse læ̆cas đæt đæt sié lendenâdl, ac hit ne biđ swâ, Lchdm. ii. 232, 8. Unwĭsum *ignaris,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 23: *imperitis,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. II a. with gen. *ignorant* of something:—Hĕ wæs đære godcundan æ̆festnysse unwĭs *divinae erat religionis ignarus,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 22: 2, 20; S. 521, 22: 4, 13; S. 582, 18. Wĕ đæs londes ungleáwe and unwĭse wæ̆ron, Nar. 10, 7. [*Goth.* un-weis *idiota;* un-weis bi *ignorant of: O. Sax.* un-wĭs *foolish: O. H. Ger.* un-wîs *insipiens, brutus, hebes, fatuus: Icel.* û-vĭss *foolish.*] v. on-unwĭs.

un-wĭsdŏm, es; *m.* I. *folly, stupidity:*—Unwĭsdŏm *stultitia,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 22. *Insipientia,* đæt is unwĭsdŏm, Wulfst. 52, 17. From onsiéne unwĭsdŏmes (*insipientiae*) mînes *fra face of mine unwisdome* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 37, 6. Tŏ unwĭsdŏme *ad insipientiam,* Ps. Spl. 21, 2. Mid unwĭsdŏme gefyllede, Lk. Skt. 6, 11. Hit com of đæs abbotes unwĭsdŏme, đæt hĕ misbeád his munecan on fela þingan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Se đe samnaþ ungemætlĭce weolan, for his unwĭsdŏme (*stultitia*) sylle hĕ đone þriddan dæ̆le þearfum, L. Ecg. P. addit. 7; Th. ii. 232, 24. Se wĭsdŏm is đæs Hâlgan Gâstes gifu; deófol sæ̆wđ đæ̆rtŏgeánes unwĭsdŏm, Wulfst. 52, 26. II. *ignorance:*—Unwĭsdŏmes blendnise *ignorantiae cecitate,* Rtl. 38, 9. Sôna swâ hĭ heora môd âwendaþ from Gode, swâ weorþaþ hĭ âblende mid unwĭsdŏme *ubi oculos a summae luce veritatis ad inferiora dejecerint, mox inscitiae nube caligant,* Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 31. For đæs lâreówes unwĭsdŏme *pastorum imperitia,* Past. 1; Swt. 29, 4. Hĕ of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwĭsdŏme (*non malitia, sed sola ignorantia*), 21; Swt. 157, 25. [We habbet idon unwisdom, Laym. 3383. Bihold i þine soule two þinges—sunne and ignorance; þet is, unwisdom and unwitenesse, A. R. 278, 7. *O. H. Ger.* un-wîstuom *ignavia, insapientia.*] v. on-unwĭsdŏm.

un-wĭslĭc; *adj. Unwise, foolish:*—Đæra unwĭslĭcra geþanca, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 526. [*Icel.* û-vĭsligr *foolish.*]

un-wĭslĭce; *adv. Unwisely, foolishly:*—Unwĭslĭce *insipienter,* Past. 15; Swt. 93, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Đã beseah Lothes wĭf unwĭslĭce underbæc, Gen. 19, 26. Đisse âdle fruman mon mæg yþelĭce gelæ̆cnian, and æfter unĕđ, gif hió biđ unwĭslĭce tŏ lange forlæ̆ten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wîslĭcho *inmature.*]

un-wĭsness, e; *f.* I. *ignorance:*—Swâ hwæt swâ ic for unwĭsnesse âgylte *quicquid ignorantia deliqui,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29. Hĭ þurh unwĭsnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gesyngodon, 1, 27; Bd. 491, 29. II. *wickedness:*—In đærfum yfelgiornisse and unwĭsnisse *in fermento malitiae et nequitiae,* Rtl. 25, 19.

un-wita, an; *m. A foolish, stupid, witless person, a fool:*—Se unwita *insipiens,* Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Eorp unwita, Exon. Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. Gebĭg fram unwitan (*insensato*), and đũ nâ wiþerast on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. Wĕ læ̆raþ đæt preósta gehwilc tŏ sinođe gefædne man tŏ cnihte and nænigne unwitan đe disig lufige, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Gif hit unwitan ænige hwîle healdaþ bûtan hæftum, hit đurh hrŏf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, Salm. Kmbl. 821; Sal. 410. [Gif eni unweote acseđ ou of hwat ordre ȝe beon, A. R. 8, 22. Ođre þurh wicchecreftes biȝulić unweoten (-witen, MS. R.), Kath. 1054. Unweoten buten wit, Marh. 6, 11. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzo *inscius, ignavus: Icel.* û-viti *an idiot, a witless person;* û-vita *senseless, insane.*]

un-witende; *adj. Unwitting, not knowing, not aware* of what is done, *unconscious:*—Hĕ monig tæcen self gedyde, þĕh hĕ hié unwitende dyde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 14. Hĕ oft unwitende slŏg mid his heáfde on đone wâg, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Gelĭcost đæm đe hĕ hiene selfne unwitende (witende? *the Latin is:* Ut voluntariam sibi conscivisse mortem putaretur) hæfde âwierged, 6 36; Swt. 294, 11. [Nyme oþre manne þinges onwytinde and wyþoute wylle of þe lhorde (*without the knowledge or consent of the owner*), Ayenb. 37, 5. Unwiting this preest of his false craft, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 13320. *O. L. Ger.* sŏ ik it uuitandi dâdi, sŏ unuuitandi: *Icel.* û-vitandi *not knowing, unconscious, not intending.*]

un-wiþerweard; *adj. Not adverse, not in opposition:*—His folgeras, swâ hié unwiđerweardran and gemŏdran beóđ, swâ hié fæstor tŏsomne beóđ gefĕgde tŏ gŏdra monna hiénđe *sequaces illius, quo nulla inter se discordiae adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur,* Past. 47; Swt. 361, 20.

un-wiþmetenlĭc; *adj. Incomparable, not to be compared:*—Is his eádmŏdnys ðs unwiđmetenlĭc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 119. Đis hâlige mæ̆den, Godes mŏdor, is unwiđmetenlĭc eallum ŏđrum mæ̆denum, Homl. Th. i. 442, 29. Hire geđincđu ŏđra hâlgena unwiđmetenlĭce sind, 446, 5.

un-wiþmetenlĭce; *adv. Incomparably, beyond compare, indescribably:*—Unwiđmetenlĭce *incomparabiliter, inenarrabiliter,* Hpt. Gl. 414, 29: Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Đes symbeldæg oferstĭhđ unwiđmetenlĭce ealra ŏđra hâlgena mæssedagas, 442, 27: ii. 232, 10.

un-wĭtnigendlĭce; *adv. With impunity:*—Unwĭtnigendlĭce ođđe bûtan wîte *inpune,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6.

un-wĭtnod; *adj. Unpunished:*—Hĭ wênaþ đæt đæt sié sió mæ̆ste gesæ̆lþ, đæt men seó âlæ̆fed yfel tŏ dŏnne, and sió dæ̆d him môte beón unwĭtnod *vel licentiam, vel impunitatem scelerum putant esse felicem,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 8. Đa đe him biþ unwĭtnode eall hiora yfel on đisse worulde habbaþ sum yfel hefigre đonne æ̆nig wîte sié, đæt is, đæt him biþ unwĭtnod hiora yfel *improbi cum supplicio carent, inest eis aliquid ulterius mali, ipsa impunitas,* 38, 3; Fox 200, 25–28. Đa unþeáwas næ̆fre ne bióþ unwĭtnode, 36, 1; Fox 172, 25. Hĕ geþafade đa scylde unwĭtnode, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 6. v. un-gewĭtnod.

un-wĭtnung, e; *f. Impunity:*—Gyltes unwĭtnung *sceleris impunitas,* Scint. 235, 5.

un-witod, -wiotod; *adj. Uncertain:*—Unwnted *incertus,* Rtl. 6, 5: 106, 15. Wel mon sceal wine healdon on wega gehwylcum; oft mon fĕreþ feor bĭ tûne, đæ̆r him wât freónd unwiotodne (*where he cannot look for a friend*), Exon. Th. 342, 23; Gn. Ex. 146.

un-wittig; *adj. Without wit* or *understanding,* (1) not in a bad sense:—Ge weras, ge wĭf and đa unwittigan cild, Homl. Ass. 29, 122. (2) in a bad sense:—Wel dĕd se đe unwittigum stŷrđ mid swinglum, gif hĕ mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is âwriten: 'Ne biđ se stunta mid wordum gerihtlæ̆ced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Þeówian unclænum deóflum and đâm unwittigum heargum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 52. [Þat nan ne beo so wilde, nan swa unwitti, þat word talie ær he ihere minne horn, Laym. 786. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzig *insipiens, improvidus, insanus.*] v. un-gewittig.

un-wittol; *adj. Ignorant:*—On manegum beó đũ swylce unwittol *in multis esto quasi inscius,* Scint. 80, 12.

unwit-weorc, es; *n. A work of folly, foolish work:*—Wĕ habbaþ nĕdþearfe đæt wĕ tŏ lange ne fylgeon unwitweorcum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 2.

un-wlite, es; *m. Disgrace;* dedecus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35: 26, 70: 85, 28.

un-wlitig; *adj. Not beautiful, ugly, foul:*—Unwlitig *deformes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 68. Unwlitig swile *tumor deformis,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Hũ fægerne and hũ wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe âtæ̆fred, swâ unwlitig writere swâ swâ ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus,* Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. Đes and đeós unwlitige *hic et haec dedecor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 15. Simle đæt unwlitige wlitigaþ đæt wlitige *ever does the fair make fair the unfair,* Shrn. 165, 34. v. un-gewlitig.

un-wlitigian; *p.* ode. I. *to make ugly, deprive of beauty,*

disfigure:—Ða hē gewlitegaþ; hwílum eft unwlitegaþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. II. *to become ugly*:—Se wǽta āstīgð tō ðæm lime, ðonne āsuilð hit and āhefegaþ and unwlitegaþ *humor ad virilia labitur, quae cum molestia dedecoris intumescunt*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 10. v. ge-unwlitigian, un-gewlitigian.

un-wlitigness, e; *f. Ugliness, disfigurement*:—Semninga gehrān hē his eágan; ðā gemētte hē hit swā hāl swā swā him nǽfre nǽnig swyle oððe unwlitignes on ætýwde (*ac si nil unquam in eo deformitatis ac tumoris apparuisset*), Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 7.

un-wlitigung, e; *f. Disfiguring*:—Sió unwlitegung *deformatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 62.

un-wrǽne; *adj. Not lustful*:—Lǽcedōmas gif man tō wrǽne sié oþþe tō unwrǽne, Lchdm. ii. 14, 25: 144, 20.

un-wrǽst, -wrǽste; *adj. Weak, poor, sorry, miserable, wretched*:—Forcūðlīc ł unwrǽste *absurdum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 50. Eálā hū leás and hū unwrēst is ðysses middaneardes wela, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 40. Hē wearð him on ānum unwrǽstum (unwrǽste, Th. 321, 10) scipe (cf. uneáðe ætburstan, p. 320, col. 2) and fērde ofer sǽ, Chr. 1051; Th. 319, 3. Hī hī selfe lēton ǽgþer ge for heáne ge for unwrǽste, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. [Gif þær wære hure an unwreste wrenc (*a miserable trick*) þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 4. Ur lif wes unwreast . . . his lif was haliȝe, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 12. Ðe unwreste herde *iners pastor*, ii. 39, 17. Þenne þat hæfd is unwræst þe hælp (hæp? heop, 2nd MS.) is þæ wurse, Laym. 16307. Þatt tu unn-orneliȝ off þe sellfenn læte, and halde þe forr unnwræsste, Orm. 4889. Giff þu tellesst all þin witt unnwresste, 4909. Ge muwen icnowen þet he is eruh and unwrest, A. R. 274, 16 (cf. Heo beoð to woke and tō unwreste iheorted, 268, 7). Hwet nu, unwreste men and wacre þen eni wake *quid vos ignavi et degeneres*, Kath. 1260. To binden faste upon an asse swiþe unwraste, Havel. 2820. Hit schal beo a thyng unwreste, heved of cok, breost of man, crop as best, Alis. 620.] v. next word.

un-wrǽstlīce; *adv. Weakly, absurdly*:—Ðys hīw ealde ūðwitan gesettan āgēn ðam þingum ðe Zenodotus unwrǽstlīce gesette, Anglia viii. 334, 17. [Gif þu werest te erest wocliche (unwreastliche, MS. T.), A. R. 294, 5.]

un-wrecen; *adj.* I. of a person, *unavenged*:—Sceolde æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4877; B. 2443. II. of crime, *unpunished*:—Gif hī ðæs wilniaþ, ðæt him hiora yfel unwrecen sié be ðæs gyltes andefne, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7.

un-wrenc, es; *m.* I. *an evil trick, a malicious wile, a wicked artifice*:—Ðisne unwrenc (*the device practised by Potiphar's wife*) heó geþōhte, Gen. 39, 16. Hē (*Antichrist*) bið eal unwrenca full, Wulfst. 97, 16. Mid ðām unwrencan bið Antecrist eal āfylled, 54, 15. II. *an evil practice, a vice*:—For ðæm unwrence ðære ungeðylde *per impatientiae vitium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 19. [He teð him to unwrenches (*evil practices*) to stele oðer refloc . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 28. Þet is his unwrench (*artifice*) . . . he egged þe to a þing, þet þuncheð god, A. R. 268, 16. Ne spedestu noht mid þine unwrenche (*your vile tricks*), O. and N. 169.]

un-wreón; *p.* -wrāh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To uncover* (lit. or fig.) what is covered, *to reveal*:—Hē unwrīhþ þiccetu *revelabit condensa*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 9. Ðæt mǽden unwreáh hire heáfod, Ap. Th. 26, 14. Hē unwreáh his rihtwīsnesse *revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 2. Hī unwreogon ðæt hūs *nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4. Ða līcmen his neb unwrugon, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 31. Unwreóh (*revela*) Drihtne weg ðīnne, Ps. Spl. 36, 5. Nǽnig gedēgled ðæt ne sē eft unwrigen (*nihil opertum quod non revelabitur*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Unwrigen *retectum, discoopertum*, Germ. 389, 11. Ūre misdēda bioþ ealle opene and unwrigene beforan ūs, Wulfst. 225, 23. Unwrogene (*revelata*) synd staðolas ymbhwyrftes eorðana, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16. Ða deópan þing beóð unwrogene, Anglia viii. 334, 7. v. on-wreón.

un-wrigedness (-wrigenness?), e; *f. A revelation*:—Of unwrigedness (*lectio*) *de apocalipsi*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 16. v. on-wrigenness.

un-writen; *adj. Unwritten*:—Ne lēt ic ðæt unwriten, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 26. Hī for heora slǽwþe forlēton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and heora dǽda ðe on hiora dagum foremǽroste wǽron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. v. un-gewriten.

un-wrītere, es; *m. A bad, incorrect writer*:—Mycel yfel dēð se unwrītere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 24.

un-wrīþan; *p* -wrāþ; *pp.* -wriðen *To untwist, unbind* (lit. or fig.):—Unwrīþan *distringere*, Scint. 232, 2. v. on-wrīþan, *and next word.*

un-wriðen; *adj. Not bound*:—Ðæt hē mid ungemetlīcre grimsunge his hiéremonna wunda tō suīðe ne slīte, ne eft for ungemetlīcre mild-heortnesse hē hié ne lǽte unwriðena *ut neque multa asperitate exulcerentur subditi, neque nimia benignitate solvantur*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 16.

un-wunden; *adj. Not wound*:—Unwunden gearu *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 36.

un-wundod; *adj. Not wounded*, Cd. Th. 12, 10; Gen. 183.

un-wuni[g]endlīc; *adj. Uninhabitable*:—Beóð twēgen dǽlas on twā healfa ðam gemetegodum dǽle unwuniendlīce, for ðan ðe seó sunne ne cymð him nǽfre tō, Lchdm. iii. 262, 2. v. un-gewuni[g]endlīc.

un-wurþ. v. un-weorþ.

un-wynsum; *adj. Unpleasant*:—Ðeós woruld hwīltīdum is myrige on tō wunigenne, hwīlon heó is swīðe styrnlīc, and mid mislīcum þingum gemenged, swā ðæt heó bið swīðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 184, 1. Hit ðe unwynsum (*injucundum*) bið, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Ælc wyrd, sam hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum *omnis fortuna vel jucunda vel aspera*, 40, 1; Fox 236, 2. Rēþu wyrd and unwynsumu, 40, 2; Fox 238, 2. Hē hine gegyrede mid hārenum hrægle swíþe heardum and unwinsumum, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wunnisam *incultus, invenustus*.]

un-wynsumness, e; *f. Unpleasantness*:—Se stenc wearð āwend tō wynsumum brǽðe, and eall seó unwynsumnyss him wearð tō blysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 215. Se mann gewyrðeþ tōswollen and tō stence āwended mid unwynsumnysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 23.

un-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte *To undo, destroy*:—Ic þurh manslihtas mē scyldigne dyde wið ðē, mīn Hǽlend, ðā ðā ic dīn handgeweorc unwyrcan dorste, Anglia xi. 113, 34.

un-wyrd, e; *f. Bad fortune, misfortune*:—Gyf him þince ðæt hē leád habbe, sum unwird him byð tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 5. Ðæt mē nū þyncþ ðætte ic ðās unwyrd āræfnan mæg ðe mē on becumen is *ut jam me imparem fortunae ictibus non arbitrer*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 13.

un-wyrþ. v. un-weorþ.

un-wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To unroot, pluck up by the roots, root up*:—Ðý læs gié unwyrtrumias (*eradicetis*) ðone huǽte, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29.

un-ymbwendedlīc; *adj. Unmoved, unalterable*:—Unymbwoendedlīc *inmotus*, Rtl. 164, 34.

un-ȳþe, un-ȳþian. v. un-eáþe, un-īþian.

up (ūp?), upp; *adv. Up.* I. where motion takes place, (a) from a lower to a higher point, (a) from the (earth's) surface to a point above it:—Hī eodon up tō ðære dūne *ascenderunt verticem montis*, Num. 14, 40. Hē āstāh ofer sunnan up *ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Gewende se engel up, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 100: i. 21, 56. Hē geseah windum ðone rēc up ofer ðære burge wallas āhefenne, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Ðā genam hine God mid sāwle and mid līchaman up in ðone heofon, Salm. Kmbl. p. 182, 14. Āteó hē āne hringan up of ðare þrȳh . . . Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 44, 47. (β) to the (earth's) surface from a point beneath it:—Seó burh, ðǽr sunne up on morgen gǽð, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 4. Óð ðæt seó sunne eft becume ðǽr heó ǽr up stāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 5. Nīwe steorra wæs upp yrnynde, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. Se mōna up eode, Nar. 30, 7. Hī delfaþ gold up of eorþan, Nar. 35, 8. Wolde ðæt se hālga wer wurde up gedōn, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 136, 138, 140: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24. Nime hē upp his mǽg *let him take his kinsman up from the grave*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 10. Ða ancras upp teón, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Wið ðon ðe men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Beforan his fōtum wæs wyl upp yrnende, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 27. (a 1) where the motion is from sea to land:—Mid ðý wē upp cōman tō lande, and ūre scyp eác swylce fram ðām ýþum upp āberon *cum evadentes ad terram, naviculam quoque nostram ab undis exportaremus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10. On ðissum ealonde com upp Agustinus *in hac insula adplicuit Augustinus*, 1, 25; S. 486, 22. Com hē ǽrest upp on Westseaxum *primum Gevissorum gentem ingrediens*, 3, 7; 529, 9. Hē wæs ādrifen ðæt hē cōm up on Frysena land *pulsus est Frisiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Be ciépemonna fōre up (upp, MS. H.) on londe, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11 note. Hī cōmon up on Limene mūþan mid .ccl. scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Hī up cōmon æt Leptan ðæm tūne *ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 9. Ðā wē up cōmon *when we landed*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 325: Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 25. Þēh ða menn up ætberstan intō ðære byrig, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 2. Se here hiene on niht up bestæl, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 34. Cnut com tō Sandwīc, and lēt ðǽr up ða gīslas, 1014; Erl. 151, 9. Hēt ðā up beran æþelinga gestreón, Beo. Th. 3844; B. 1920. (a 2) marking arrival, or coming into notice (cf. colloquial to turn *up*). Cf. a. β:—Ðæs ymb .iii. niht ridon .ii. eorlas up, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6. Up ābrecaþ *erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 7. (a 3) *up* a river, *against the stream*:—On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ōþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31. (b) where a body remains in the same place but moves in an upward direction:—Ðā ārās hē upp, Jn. Skt. 8, 7, 10. Hē upp āsæt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. For hwý ðæt fýr fundige up, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Gǽð seó eá up, and oferflēt ðæt land, Lchdm. iii. 252, 24. Up hleápende *exoriens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 9. Hī (*the plants*) up sprungon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. II. marking direction, (a) of physical action:—Abraham beseah upp, Gen. 18, 2. Ðīnes brōðor blōd clypaþ up tō mē of eorðan, 4, 10. Hē lōcade upp on heofon, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 20. Lōciaþ nū ealle up, Nar. 28, 26 (b) of mental action:—Langaþ ðē āwuht up tō Gode, Cd. Th. 32, 2; Gen. 497. (c) marking measurement:—Habbe hē his strand upp of sǽ and ūt on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 7. III. marking position, (a) *up, on high*:—Hī (*beams*) man mæg up fēgean (*lignum ad summa levatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 3.

Wǽron ða wealdleðer swâ up getîged, swâ swâ hig urnon tô heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. Iosue hî up âhêng on fîf wâcum bôgum *Iosue suspendit eos super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. Heó stôd upp on ânre upflôra, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 341. .vii. upp hangene bella, Chart. Th. 430, 4. Lyft up geswearc, Cd. Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Ða tânas up æpla bǽron, 495, 7; Sat. 482. Up in heofonum, 284, 26; Sat. 327: Exon. Th. 281, 11; Jul. 644. In roderum up, 22, 17; Cri. 353. (b) *up, erectly*:—Âhô on up standende twig, Lchdm. i. 332, 15. Up standende herebeácn *pira*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 43. (c) *up, to a high point*:—Gif se mônа urne swâ up swâ seó sunne dêð, Lchdm. iii. 248, 6. Hió cymþ swâ up swâ hire yfemest gecynde bið, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. IV. marking separation, as in to cut *up*, break *up*:—Up âliðode *evulsum, abscisum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 36. Hê ða eá upp forlêt an feówer hund eá and on lx . . . and æfter ðæm Eufrate hê eác mid gedelfe on monige eá upp forlêt *fluvium per magnas concisum deductumque fossas in quadringentos sexaginta alveos comminuit . . . etiam Euphratem derivavit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 1–5. V. in figurative expressions:—Ðû âhefst upp mîn heáfod *exaltans caput meum*, Ps. Th. 3, 2. Ðæt hŷ hŷ upp ne âhôfen for heora welum, 48, arg. Âhafen up *elevatus in sublime*, Kent. Gl. 1118: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 29. Ðe læs ðê God up brêde ðone godspellîcan cwide *lest God bring up the words of the Gospel against thee*, Wulfst. 248, 9: 249, 3. Ðǽr bær Godwine eorl up his mâl *Earl Godwine brought his case up* or *forward*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Syþþan up cymð deófles costnung *orta tribulationi*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Se wæs up cymen in Palestina mǽgðe *he was a native of Palestine*, Shrn. 141, 6. Ne hebbe gê tô up eówre hornas, Past. 54; Swt. 425, 22. Se mann âna gǽþ uprihte; ðæt tâcnaþ ðæt hê sceal mâ þencan up ðonne nyþer, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 58. Eahta sweras rihtlîcne cynedôm up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* up: *O. Frs.* up, op: *Icel.* upp: *O. H. Ger.* ûf, cf. *Goth.* iup.] v. uppe.

up, upp; *adj. That is above, that is on high*:—Neoman ûs tô wynne weoroda Drihten, upne êcne gefeán, Cd. Th. 277, 4; Sat. 199. Gê synd uppe godu (uppe-godu? v. up-godu), ealle upheá and æðele bearn *dii estis et filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. v. up-ness.

up-âhafenness, e; *f. Uplifting, elevation.* I. literal:—Up-âhafenes handa mînra *eleuatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 2. Seó symbelnyss ðære hâlgan rôde upâhefennysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 399. II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Drihten ys mîn upâhafenys *Dominus exaltatio mea*, Ex. 17, 15. His môd bið âfêdd mid ðære smeáunga ðære wilnunga ôðerra monna hiérnesse and his selfes upâhæfenesse, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 6. (b) *exultation*:—Welerum upâhafennysse *labiis exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 62, 6. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Hwæt is ðonne forcûðre ðonne sió upâhæfennes (-hæfenes, Hatt. MS.)? . . . Hwæt mæg hiérre bión ðonne sió sôðe eáðmôdnes? *quid elatione dejectius . . . Quid humilitate sublimius?* Past. 41; Swt. 300, 18. Ða wæs gehroren sió upâhæfenes Paulus, . . . and sôna æfter ðæm hryre ðære upâhæfennesse hê ongan timbran eáðmôdnesse, 58; Swt. 443, 29. Hêr is ûres môdes upâhafennes; ac ðǽr is ðære þŷstro dymnes, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 12. Ælc upâhafenes *omnis arrogans* (cf. 242), Kent. Gl. 547. Ðonne ðæt môd ðenceþ gegrîpan him tô upâhæfenesse (-hef-, Hatt. MS.) ða eáðmôdnesse, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 12. For gilpe and for upâhafenesse *elationis intentione*, 9; Swt. 55, 21. For his (*Haman*) upâhafennysse, Homl. Ass. 96, 135. Ða upâhafenesse (*Nebuchadnezzar's*) God getælde, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Upâhefenysse *insolentiam, superbiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 73. v. up-âhefedness, -hefness.

up-âhefedlîce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Upâhefedlîce *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8.

up-âhefedness, e; *f. Elevation.* I. literal:—*Exaltatio sancte crucis*, ðæt is on Engliscre spræce upâhefednyss ðære hâlgan rôde, for ðan ðe heó wæs âhafen on ðam dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 140. II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Þurh ðâs clypunge is gesweotolad, ðæt ælc upâhefednes âsprincð of môdignesse cynrene *ostendit nobis omnem exaltationem genus esse superbie*, R. Ben. 22, 13. (b) *exultation*:—Upâhæfdnes mîn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 7. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Ðisses mannes (*Dives'*) uncyst and upâhefednys, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22: ii. 560, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 163. Aman wearð gehŷnd for his upâhefednysse, Homl. Ass. 101, 322. Hê (*Lucifer*) wæs fordôn þurh ða miclan upâhefednysse, Homl. Th. i. 12, 21. Upâhefednesse forfleón *elationem vel jactantiam fugere*, R. Ben. 18, 23: L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 12. v. up-âhafenness.

up-âspringness, e; *f. Uprising*:—Upâspringness ł eástdæl *ortus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

up-âsprungenness, e; *f. Uprising, origin*:—Ymbe ðises bissextus upâsprungnysse wê wyllaþ rûmlîcor iungum cnihtum geopenian, Anglia viii. 306, 14.

up-âstigenness *and* -âstîgness, e; *f. An ascent,* (1) *a going up, an ascension*:—Be ðisse drihtenlîcan upâstigennesse, Blickl. Homl. 117, 6. Æt ðære upâstîgnesse, 121, 13: 171, 9: Shrn. 78, 10: 79, 29: Nar. 39, 14. Ða hâlgan upâstigenesse on heofonas, Blickl. Homl. 119, 36. Upâstîgnesse, 81, 11. (2) *a means of going up*:—Ic on ðam wealle nǽnige duru ne eághþyrl ne uppâstîgnesse geseón mihte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 15. Ðû ðe setst geuipu upâstîgnesse ðinne *qui ponis nubem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Stapas ł upâstigenesse *ascensiones*, 83, 6.

up-cund; *adj. Supernal, celestial*:—Onǽled mid ðŷ upcundan leóhte *illustratus superno lumine*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 24. Cuman tô ðam upcundan æþelan rîce, Exon. Th. 17, 10; Cri. 268. Ðæt wê magon upcund rîce gestîgan, 348, 27; Sch. 34. Upcundra ceastergewarena *supernorum civium*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 5. Upcundra eádegum setlum *sedibus superum beatis*, Dôm. L. 303. [*In* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40 *for* upcundne swêg *read* uppe cûðne swêg; v. Bd. M. 340, 5.]

up-cyme, es; *m. Up-coming, rising, up-springing*:—Upcyme wylla *the springing up of the fountains*, Cd. Th. 240, 12; Dan. 385. From sunnan upcyme *a solis ortu*, Ps. Surt. 49, 1: 106, 3. Naehte upcyme *noctis exortum* (l. *exortu*, v. Hymn. Surt. 2, 21), ii. p. 202, 1. Ic monnum sceal ŷcan upcyme eádignesse *for men I shall increase the upspringing of happiness*, Exon. Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9.

up-eard, es; *m. A dwelling on high*:—Ic eom sîþes fûs upeard niman, Exon. Th. 166, 31; Gû. 1051.

up-ende, es; *m. The upper end, top end*:—Se steorra Ursa is swîþe neáh ðam upende ðære eaxe *summo vertice mundi flectit rapidos Ursa meatus*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Met. 29, 18. At ðas akeres upende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 434, 2. Oð ðære foryrðe upende, 419, 33.

up-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*:—Upengla fruma, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Upengla weard, Menol. Fox 417; Men. 210.

up-færeld, es; *n.* (*m.*?) *A journey up, an ascension*:—Eal heofonwaru wundrode ðysre fæmnan upfæreldes, Homl. Th. i. 444, 1.

up-feax; *adj. Having hair at the top, bald in front;* recalvus, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 57.

up-flêring, e; *f.* I. *an upper floor*:—Seó upflêring tôbærst under his fôtum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 3. II. *an upper chamber*:—Hî âstigon upp on âne upflêringe (*coenaculum*, Acts 1, 13), Homl. Th. i. 296, 9: 314, 7.

up-flôr, a, e: -flôre, an; *f.*: es; *m. An upper floor* or *story, upper chamber*:—Upflôr *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 31. Heó hæfde hig behîd on hire upflôra (*solario domus suae*), Jos. 2, 6. Gesamnodon hî on sumre upflôra (*de tecto et solario spectantes*) ealle ða heáfodmen, Jud. 16, 25. Wunigende on ânre upflôra (*in coenaculo*), Homl. Th. i. 314, 5: ii. 184, 26: 164, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 10, 58, 64, 81: 18, 341: ii. 27, 31, 67. Seó wudewe wunode on clǽnnysse æfter hire were on hyre upflôre, Homl. Ass. 108, 204. Ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeóllan of ânre upflôran (*solario*), Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 10. Sume fêrde upp on ðone uppflôre, 1083; Erl. 217, 18.

up-gang, es; *m.* I. *a going up, rising* of a heavenly body:—Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortus solis solstitialis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 20. Ær sunnan upgange, Lchdm. ii. 306, 17. Æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 27, 17. Fram sunnan upgange ôð hire setlgang, Ps. Th. 49, 2: 112, 3. Uppgange, 106, 3. Tôforan mônan upgonge, Nar. 13, 9. Hî (*the constellations of the zodiac*) gefyllaþ twâ tîda mid hyra upgange oððe nyðergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. II. *a going up,* (a) to land from sea, *a landing*. v. up, I. a 1:—Hî forwerndon heom ǽgðer ge upganges ge wæteres, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 5. (b) from the coast inland, *an incursion*:—Hî nâmon him wintersettl on Temesan . . . Ða æfter middan wintra hî nâmon ǽnne upgang ût þurh Ciltern and swâ tô Oxneforda, 1009; Erl. 143, 9. III. *a way of going up*:—Hié gerŷmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ûf-gang *ortus: Ger.* auf-gang: *Icel.* upp-gangr: *Dan.* op-gang *ascent; stairs.*] v. next word.

up-gange, an; *f. Landing.* v. up-gang, II. a:—Hî bǽdon ðæt hî upgangan âgan môston *they asked for leave to land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 20; By. 87. [*Icel.* upp-ganga; *f. a going ashore; a landing-place.*]

up-gemynd, es; *n. Mindfulness of what is above, thought directed heavenward*:—Hê hæfde hlûttre lufan, êce upgemynd engla blisse, Andr. Kmbl. 2129; An. 1066.

up-godu(-o); *pl. n. The gods above*:—Upgodo *superi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 19.

up-hafenness, e; *f. Elevation*:—Uphefenes honda mînra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. up-âhafenness.

up-heáfod, es; *n. A top end* (?):—Tô crofte tô ðan upheáfdan (*to the croft, to the top end of it?*); of ðan upheáfdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 79, 10. v. heáfod.

up-heáh; *adj.* I. *tall, lofty*:—Wæs hê .x. fôta upheáh *pedum non amplius decem statura altior*, Nar. 26, 28. Ða trió meahte beón hundteóntiges fôta upheáh *he pedum centum alte erant arbores*, 27, 28. Sindon dûna upheá, Exon. Th. 443, 15; Kl. 30. Wǽron hié swâ greáte swâ columnan, ge eác sume uphŷrran (*proceriores*), Nar. 14, 5. II. fig. *lofty, noble*:—Ealle upheá and æðele bearn *filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. III. *upright*:—Ða genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa and upheáh ârærde, Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Ðâm treówum ðe him gecynde bið upheáh tô standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22. [*Icel.* upphâr *high, tall.*] v. up-lang.

up-heald, es; *n. Upholding, support, maintenance:*—Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Crist, Hælennde and hellpe and god upphald, Orm. 9217. *Icel.* upp-hald; *n. support, maintenance: Dan.* op-hold.]

up-hebbe, an; *f. A coot* (so called because it lifts up its tail when moving over the water, Grein):—Uphebbean hûs *fulicae domus*, Ps. Th. 103, 17.

up-hebbing, e; *f. Uplifting, uprising:*—Uphebbing *ortum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8.

up-hefness, e; *f. Exaltation:*—Gâstlîcre uphefnesse *extaseos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 70.

up-heofon, es; *m. The heavens, the sky:*—Eall upheofon bið sweart and gesworcen, Wulfst. 137, 8. Beofaþ ealbeorhte gesceaft . . . dyneþ upheofon, Exon. Th. 448, 25; Dôm. 59. Eálâ middaneard . . . eálâ upheofon, Cd. Th. 275, 6; Sat. 167. Ðû geworhtest eorþan frætwe and upheofen; ðæt is heáh geweorc handa ðînra *terram tu fundasti; et opera manuum tuarum sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 101, 22. Eorðan ic bidde and upheofon, Lchdm. i. 400, 3: Exon. Th. 60, 12; Cri. 968: Andr. Kmbl. 1596; An. 799. Se gâst upheofon gesôhte *spiritus astra petit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. [Cf. *O. Sax.* up-himil: *O. H. Ger.* ûf-himil: *Icel.* upp-himinn.] Cf. up-rodor.

up-hûs, es; *n. An upper chamber:*—Uphûses *cenaculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 67.

up-lang; *adj.* I. *tall, high:*—Wǽron hié nigon fôta uplonge *pedum alti ix.*, Nar. 22, 6. II. *upright:*—Ongeán sunnan upweard licge hê . . . ðonne uplang âsitte, Lchdm. ii. 18, 16: iii. 2, 12. Sǽweall uplang gestôd, Cd. Th. 197, 7; Exod. 303: Beo. Th. 1523; B. 759. Uplong, Exon. Th. 495, 16; Rä. 85, 4. v. up-heáh.

up-legen, e; *f. A hair-pin:*—Uplegen *discriminale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 1. Uplegene *vel* feaxpreónas *discriminalia*, i. 17, 2.

up-lendisc; *adj. Uplandish, country* (as opposed to town), *rural, rustic:*—Uplendisc *forensis* (forensis *qui foras est*, Migne), Germ. 389, 41. Eft begann sum uplendisc mann egeslîce hrýman tô ðâm ârleásum burhwarum . . . Ðâ arn se ceorl geond ealle ða strǽt hrýmende, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4–8. Wê wyllaþ ðisne circul âmearkian, ðæt se uplendiscea preóst (cf. Chaucer's: Poure persoun dwellyng uppon lond) wite his naman; mæg beón ðe glædre his heorte ðe hê sum þing hêrof undergyte, Anglia viii. 317, 38. Ic wêne, lâ, uplendisca preóst, ðæt ðû nyte hwæt beó atomos, 318, 14. Ðû byst uppan lande mid wîmmannum oftor ðonne ic beó . . . Ic hit gehýrde secgan, ðæt ðâs uplendiscan wîf wyllaþ oft drincan, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 12. Wê witon ðæt ðâs þing þincaþ clericum and uplendiscum preóstum genôh mænigfealde, Anglia viii. 321, 25. [Oplondysch men wol lykne hamsylf to gentilmen . . . The Saxon tonge ys abide scarslych wiþ feaw uplondysch men, Trev. i. c. 59. Uplondysche mann *villanus*, Prompt. Parv. 512, where see note.]

up-lîc; *adj.* I. *on high,* (1) referring to this world:—Ðonne bið gefylled eall uplîc lyft ǽtrenum lîge, Wulfst. 138, 5. Ûre Drihten gesceóp . . . ða upplîcan heofenan . . . and ðæt upplîce lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 20–24. (2) referring to heaven:—Ðæt wuldor ðæs uplîcan ëðles *supernae patriae gloriam*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 23. Tô gefeán ðære upplîcan ceastre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 15. In ðam uplîcan ëðle, Exon. Th. 225, 20; Ph. 392. Uplîcne hâm, Cd. Th. 287, 5; Sat. 362. Ðara uplîcra burhwara gefêrscipe, Blickl. Homl. 197, 16. II. *lofty, sublime:*—Upplîcan *anagogen*, upplîc andgyt *supernum intellectum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 17–19. Uplîcum andgite *anagogen*, Anglia xiii. 28, 15. (Cf. *Anagogen, celsissimo intellectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 37. Gâstlecum andgite *anagogen*, 1, 10. Ðæm godcundan heáhstan *anagogen*, 9, 7.) God mid ðǽm uplîcum and mid ðǽm diéglum ðingum hira môd onliéht mid ðæm scîman his giefe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 20. III. *celestial:*—Se uplîca Dêma, Blickl. Homl. 95, 33: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Gif hine gecîst sió uplîce gifu *quem superna gratia elegit*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 4. Cuæð sió uplîce stemn tô Moyse, 11; Swt. 63, 23. Seó upplîce ârfæstnys, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 31. Mid ðam uplîcan mihte geþreád, 1, 7; S. 478, 40. Sprecan be ðâm upplîcan dômum Godes, 5, 19; S. 640, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ûf-lîh *supernus.*]

up-lyft (*for gender see* lyft) *the air above:*—Ðû wealdan miht eorðan mægen and uplyfte, wind and wolcna, Btwk. 196, 29; Hy. 9, 6. Ðû geworhtest heofonas and eorðan, eardas and uplyft, 198, 4; Hy. 9, 19.

up-ness, e; *f. Height:*—Ðû ðe oferwrîhst mid wæterum hire upnyssa *qui tegis aquis superiora eius*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. v. up; *adj.*

upon; *adv. From above:*—Swâ fæger dropa ðe on ðâs eorðan upon dreópaþ *sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

upp. v. up.

uppan (-on); *prep. dat. acc.* I. *dat.* (1) where there is rest or motion on a surface, *upon, on:*—Moises wæs lange uppan ðam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Gâ uppan Sinai dûne and stand uppan ðære dûne ufeweardre. Ne cume nân mann uppan ðære dûne, 34, 2–3. Hê bæd æt Gode ðæt hê him sealde wæter uppan ðære dûne, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 112. Geoffra hyne uppon ânre dûne *offeres eum in holocaustum super unum montium*, Gen. 22, 2. Hê ætstôd uppon ânum beáme, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 11. Hê rît upp.n tamre assene *sedens super asinam*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Ða wearð Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeóran uppon heora *Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 38. Hê bær his tunecan, and âlêde uppon ðâm twâm deádum, Homl. Th. i. 74, 2. Ðû byst uppan lande (*up country, in rural districts;* cf. Chaucer's 'poure persoun dwellyng uppon londe'; *and see* up-lendisc) oftor ðonne ic beó, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 9. To ælcen cyrcean uppe land, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 36. (2) marking relative height, *above:*—Him uppan wæs rôd ârǽred, Elen. Kmbl. 1768; El. 886. Ðonne bist ðû ofer uppan rodere (cf. ðonne bist ðû bufan ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15), Met. 24, 27. (3) of time (the case is doubtful in some instances), (a) *upon, at:*—Hê Ansealme uppon Pentecosten his pallium geaf, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 30. Uppon Scê Michaeles mæssan ætýwde ân selcûð steorra, 1097; Erl. 234, 9, 19, 32. (b) *after:*—Ðys sceal on Sunnandæg feówertýne nyht uppan Éastron, Ju. Skt. 10, 11 rubc. On ðisum geáre wǽron Éastron on viii kal. Apr., and ðâ uppon Éastron on Scê Ambrosius mæsseniht, ðæt is .ii. non. Apr. . . . , Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 17. (4) marking object of attack:—Ða hǽðenan men hergodan uppon ðâm Xpenan mannan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 11. (5) marking ground of trust, *upon* trust, honour, etc.:—Se cyng him nâþer nolde ne gîslas syllan ne uppon trýwðan geunnon ðæt hê mid griðe cumon môste and faran, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 24. II. *acc.* (1) where there is motion on to a surface, *upon, on to:*—Ðû gîtst ðæt blôd uppan ðæt weofod *fundes sanguinem super altare*, Ex. 29, 20: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 7. Se ðe fylð uppan ðysne stân, 21, 44. (2) of time. v. I. 3. (3) marking object of attack, *upon, against:*—Hê fôr uppon heora brôðer and uppon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 8–10. Se cyng his fyrde beád, and uppon ðone eorl tô Norðhymbran fôr, Erl. 231, 26. Heora ǽgðer uppon ôðerne tûnas bærnde, 1094; Erl. 230, 12. Hî ealne ðone bryce uppon ðone cyng tealdon *they laid all blame for the breach upon the king*, Erl. 230, 4. (4) marking addition:—Ða bodan cýddon ðæt his brôðer grið and forewarde eall æftercwæð, bûtan se cyng gelǽstan nolde eall þet hî on forewarde hæfdon ǽr gewroht, and uppon ðæt (*in addition to that, on the top of that*) hine forsworenne clypode, bûton hê ða forewarde geheólde, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 31. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. O. and N.* uppen: *O. Sax.* uppan: *O. Frs.* uppa: *O. H. Ger.* ûfan.] v. on-, þǽr-uppan.

uppan = yppan *in* uppende *proferens*, Anglia xiii. 423, 836. v. ge-upped.

uppe; *adv.* I. *up, above, on high:*—Ðǽh hê uppe seó, Cd. Th. 281, 2; Sat. 265. Salte sǽstreámas and swegl uppe, Andr. Kmbl. 1498; An. 750. Hræfn uppe gôl, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52. Uppe ofer rodere (cf. bufan ðam rodore, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 15), Met. 20, 124. Wearð ætýwed uppe on roderum steorra on staðole, Chr. 978; Erl. 126, 23. Hê geseah âne hlǽdre standan æt him on eorðan. Ôðer ende wæs uppe on hefenum, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 19. Saul hine wolde sêcean uppe on ðæm munte, 28; Swt. 197, 13. Wǽron ða lâc forbærndu uppe on ðæm altere, 33; Swt. 222, 24. Uppe on ðam eaxlegespanne, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9. Fugel uppe sceal lâcan on lyfte, Menol. Fox 536; Gn. C. 38. Mynster tô timbrianne on heánum môrum uppe (*in montibus arduis ac remotis*), Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 20. I a. referring to heavenly bodies, *up:*—Ôþ ðæt sunne uppe siê, Lchdm. ii. 346, 22. Næs se môna ðâgyt uppe *quum luna erat oritura*, Nar. 29, 22. On winterlîcre tîde hî (*the Pleiades*) beóð on niht uppe and on dæg âdûne, Lchdm. iii. 272, 2. I b. where there is motion from the sea up to the land. v. up, I. a 1:—Gif hê his scip uppe getogen hæbbe, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 8. Be ciépemonna fôre uppe on londe. Gif ciépemon uppe on folce ceápie, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11. Wǽron ða men uppe on londe of âgâne, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 24. I c. marking arrival. v. up, I. a 2:—Ða se cyng geâxode ðæt se here uppe wæs *when the king learned that the Danes had appeared upon the scene*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 13. I d. referring to heaven:—Hî wiston Drihten ëcne uppe, Cd. Th. 227, 31; Dan. 195. Eádige ðǽr uppe sittaþ, 305, 16; Sat. 647. Ys ûre se hâlga God on heofondreáme uppe mid englum *Deus noster in coelo sursum*, Ps. Th. 113, 11: Cd. Th. 273, 25; Sat. 142: Exon. Th. 24, 19; Cri. 387: 239, 30; Ph. 629: Fragm. Kmbl. 86; Leás. 45. Wê mid englum uppe wǽron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ne uppe on heofone ne niðer on eorðan *neque in coelo sursum nec in terra deorsum*, Deut. 4, 39. Wê syngodon uppe on earde, Cd. Th. 279, 1; Sat. 231. Uppe on roderum mid englum, Exon. Th. 90, 4; Cri. 1468: Hy. 3, 30. II. marking discovery. v. yppan:—Hê hî gemartirode swâ hê dyrnlîcost mihte, and hê geðôht hæfde ðæt hî ðǽr nǽfre uppe ne wurdan, ac ðurh Godes mihte hî ðanon gecýdde wurdon, Lchdm. iii. 424, 31. III. marking effectual action. (Cf. *Icel.* uppi vera *to take place.*):—Ðara ðe wile ânra hwylc uppe bringan (*bring it to pass*), ðæt ðû ðære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blîcan, Salm. Kmbl. 466; Sal. 233. [Her uppe, Orm. 1169. Þer uppe, A. R. 94, 12. Uppe on, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2: Layn. 17495. *O. Sax.* uppa (-e), thâr uppa an: *Icel.* uppi, uppi á, uppi î.]

uppe-godu (?); *pl.* v. up; *adj.*

uppe-land, es; *n. Up-country, country* as opposed to town, *rural districts:*—Ðæt ælc man ðe wǽre unniðing sceolde cuman tô him of

porte and of uppelande, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 3. v. up-lendisc, uppan, I. 1. last two passages.

uppe-weardes; *adv. Upwards:*—Nim mid dînum twâm handum uppeweard[n]es, Lchdm. iii. 38, 10. v. up-weardes.

uppian; *p.* ode *To mount up, rise:*—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit miclaþ and uppaþ and fundaþ wið ðæs ðe hit êr from com *ad superiora colligitur*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 7.

uppon. v. uppan.

up-riht; *adj.* I. *upright, erect:*—Ic uppriht âstôd, Beo. Th. 4191; B. 2092. Mannum hê gesealde uprihtne gang, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. II. *lying with the face turned upwards.* Cf. up-weard:—Upriht âstreht *supinus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* ûf-reht *erectus: Icel.* upp-rêttr.]

up-rihte; *adv.* I. *uprightly, erectly:*—Mê þûhte ðæt mîn sceáf ârise and stôde uprihte, Gen. 37, 7. Mann âna gæþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 57. Ða âræs se cnapa and uprihte eode, 6, 41. II. *right up, exactly overhead, in the zenith:*—Gæð seó sunne uprihte (upp-, MS. P.) on ðam sumerlîcan sunnstede on middæge, Lchdm. iii. 258, 15.

up-rodor (**-er**), -rador, es; *m.* I. *the firmament on high, the visible heavens, the sky:*—Wolde hê ðæt him eorðe and uproder and sîd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte, Cd. Th. 7, 1; Gen. 99. Ðâs woruld, eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, 179, 10; Exod. 26: 205, 2; Exod. 429. Eorðan sceâtas and uprodor, Exon. Th. 312, 6; Seef. 105. Eorðan and uprodor, 69, 32; Cri. 1129: Cd. Th. 182, 15; Exod. 76. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1459; El. 731. Hwîlum cerreþ on uprodor ælbeorhta lêg, Met. 29, 51. II. *heaven:*—Wæs Gûðlâces gæst gelæded in uprodor fore ousŷne êces Dêman, Exon. Th. 148, 34; Gû. 754. Hê lædeþ eádige gâstas on uprodor, Cd. Th. 212, 25; Exod. 544. In uprodor, 177, 33; Exod. 4. Cf. up-heofon.

up-ryne, es; *m. A coming up, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day:—Wiþ hire (*the sun's*) uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Fram sunnan upryne *a solis ortu*, Ps. Spl. 106, 3. Uprine, 112, 3. Æfter sunnan setlgange êr mônan upryne, Lchdm. i. 330, 18. Ymb ðæs dæges uppyrne *circa exortum diei*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 11.

up-spring, es; *m.* I. *an upspringing, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day or night:—Upspryng *ortus* (*solis*), Ps. Spl. 103, 23. Fram ðære sunnan upspringes anginne *a solis ortus cardine*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 2. Fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Anglia viii. 317, 10. Upsprince, Ps. Spl. 49, 2. Eásterne wind, *subsolanus* gehâten, for ðan ðe hê blæwð fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Lchdm. iii. 274, 15. Nihte of upspringe *noctis exortu*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 20. Nâ manega dagas, ac ân, se nât nænne upspring ne nâne geendunge, Homl. Th. i. 490, 18. Þurh ðæs steorran upspring, 108, 5. II. *a rising* of water, *breaking forth:*—On upspri[n]c (*diluvii*) *inruptionem*, Anglia xiii. 32, 124. III. *birth:*—Hê gestrŷnde Cainan. Æfter ðes upspringe (*post ejus ortum*) hê leofode eahtahundgeáre and fîftêne geár, Gen. 5, 10. IV. *what springs up:*—Lîgloccode upspringas *flammicomos ortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

up-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect;* in reference to the sun, *eclipse:*—*Eclypsis solis*, ðæt is sunnan âsprungennysse (uppsprungennes, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10.

up-stige, es; *m.* I. *ascension, mounting:*—Nis bûtan tweón tô understandenne se upstige and se niþerstige (*the ascending and descending on Jacob's ladder*) on nâne ôþere wîsan, bûtan ðæt heofona rîces upstige mid eádmôdnesse geearnod bið and mid ofermêttum forwyrht, R. Ben. 23, 6–9. Hê becom tô ðæm heáhsetle ðære rôde; on ðæm upstige (*by the ascent of the cross*) eall ûre lîf hê getremede, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Seó dûn stent . . . twelf mîla on upstige fram âre byrig *there is an ascent of twelve miles from the town to the hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 6. ¶ especially *the ascension* of Christ to heaven:—Ðone mæron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: Exon. Th. 41, 13; Cri. 655. Æfter upstige êcan Dryhtnes, 44, 31; Cri. 711: 38, 31; Cri. 615: Blickl. Homl. 137, 23: Homl. Th. i. 324, 31. Æfter Cristes upstige tô heofonum, 58, 24: ii. 380, 24: H. R. 3, 4. Uppstige on heofonas, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 23. II. *an ascent, a way of ascending:*—Uppstige sandfull *ascensus arenosus*, Scint. 223, 13. Se seteþ wolcan upstige his *qui ponit nubem ascensum suum*, Ps. Surt. Lamb. 103, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ûf-stîc *ascensus: Icel.* upp-stiga.]

up-stîgend, es; *m. One who ascends:*—Ða gecoreno upstîgendo *electos ascensores*, Rtl. 193, 33.

up-wæstm *growth upwards, stature:*—Se cyningc hêt bringan îsenne scamol; se wæs emnheáh ðæs mannes úpwæstme; ðæt wæs twelf fæðma lang *jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Artifices tulerunt mensuram ejus quae erat cubitorum duodecim*, Anglia xvii. 113, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* up-vöxtr *growth, tallness.*]

up-waras (-an, -e); *pl. The dwellers above, the celestials:*—Tô upwarum *ad superos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 67.

up-weard; *adj.* I. *turned upwards:*—Ongeán sunnan upweard licge hê *let him lie on his back with his face to the sun*, Lchdm. ii. 18, 13: iii. 2, 10. Licge hê upweard æfter ðon gôde hwîle, ii. 318, 14. Hê sceal upweard licgean, i. 300, 20. Mon on bedde dæges upweard ne licge, ii. 26, 19. Âlege ðone man upweard, 342, 5. Hê mid bæm handum upweard (*with his face turned upwards?* or adverb? *he stretched his hands up.* v. upweardes) plegade, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806. Nis ðæt gedafenlîc ðæt se môdsefa monna æniges niþerheald wese, and ðæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. Hê âsette his sweord upweard and ðâ hyne sylfne ofstang *he placed his sword with the point up, and then stabbed himself*, Shrn. 132, 10. Nioþan upweardne on nearo fêgde, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rä. 62, 6. For ðam gelômlîcum ðeáwe his gebeda, swâ hwær swâ hê sæt, ðæt his gewuna wæs ðæt hê his handa upwearde hæfde ofer his cneówa *ob crebrum morem orandi, semper ubicumque sedens, supinas super genua sua manus habere solitus sit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 25. II. *moving upwards.* v. up, I. a. β:—Ðæt leóht ðe wê hâtaþ dægrêd cymð of ðære sunnan, ðonne heó upweard bið, Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. v. upheáh, -lang, *and next word.*

up-weard; *adv. Upwards, up.* (1) of motion, (a) from a lower to a higher point:—Ða gewende eal se sang upweard tô heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806 (? v. preceding word). (b) *up* into a country. v. up, I. a 1:—Swegen wende intô Humbran mûðan, and swâ uppweard andlang Trêntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. (2) of reckoning, in the calendar, *upward, backward:*—Swâ fela daga tell ðû fram Martius mônðes ende upweard . . . Rîm swâ fela daga upweard fram pridie Kl. Martii, and ic ðê secge tô gewissum, ðonne ðû cymð tellende tô .vii. id. Martii, ðonne gemêtst ðû ðær lunam primam, Anglia viii. 327, 9–13. Tellaþ þreó and twêntig daga fram æfteweardum Martium upweard, 329, 28. [Cnihtes eoden upward, cnihtes eoden adonward, Laym. 15244. Kasten upward (*sursum*) . . . dranen dunewardes, Kath. 1964. To climben upward, A. R. 72, 20. Ha biheold uppard, Jul. 74, 14. Reccnedd uppwarrd (*back*) and dunnwarrd, Orm. 2056.]

up-weardes; *adv. Upwards:*—Hê onginþ of ðâm wyrttrumum, and swâ upweardes grêwþ ôþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hê biþ upweardes (cf. swâ sprincþ hê up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24), Met. 13, 54. Hió stîhþ â upweardes, 13, 62. Hê hæfde his handa upweardes, Blickl. Homl. 227, 16. Hê his handa wæs uppweardes brâdende wið ðæs heofones *manus ad coelum tendens*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 19.

up-wearp. [*Icel.* upp-varp.] v. sæ-upwearp.

up-weg, es; *m. The way to heaven:*—Wæs Gûðlâces gæst gelæded on upweg, Exon. Th. 180, 15; Gû. 1280: 184, 6; Gû. 1340: Andr. Kmbl. 1659; An. 832. Hî dôm hlutan, eádigne upwæg, Menol. Fox 383; Men. 193. [*O. Sax.* up-weg.]

up-yrne. v. up-ryne.

ur (occurring only as it is represented by the U-rune); *adv. Formerly:*—ᚢ (= ur) wæs geára (cf. iú (geó) . . . geára) geógoðhâdes glæm; nû synt geárdagas forð gewitene, lîfwynne geliden, Elen. Kmbl. 2530; El. 1266. ᚢ wæs longe lagulîðum bilocen lîfwynna dæl, feoh on foldan, Exon. Th. 50, 25; Cri. 806. v. or.

ûr, es; *m. A kind of ox, a bison;* urus: also *the name of the U-rune:*—Ûr (ᚢ) byþ ânmôd and oferhyrned, feohteþ mid hornum mære môrstapa, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 7; Rûn. 2. (The rune is written without representing a word, Exon. Th. 284, 32; Jul. 706.) [*Goth.* ûraz *name of the U-rune: Icel.* ûrr *a kind of ox;* ûr *the name of the U-rune: O. H. Ger.* ûr-ohso: *Ger.* auer-ochse.]

ûre; *gen. pl. of personal pronoun of first person. Of us:*—Adam can yfel and gôd, swâ swâ ûre sum (*quasi unus ex nobis*), Gen. 3, 22. Ûs is eallum þearf, ðæt ûre æghwylc ôþerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 42; By. 234: Beo. Th. 2776; B. 1386. Ûre ealra bliss eardhæbbendra *laetantium omnium nostrum habitatio*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Weorð ðû ûre gemyndig *memor fuit nostri*, 113, 21. Gemiltsa ûre *miserere nostri*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4. Gif ðû ûre bîdan þencest, Exon. Th. 119, 26; Gû. 260. ¶ used as a possessive, *our:*—Wê sceolan syllan ðone teóþan dæl ûre worldspêda, and wê sceolan ûre daga ðone teóþan dæl on forhæfdnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 19, 20. Geþencean ûre sâula þearfe, 95, 24. Ûre synna forgifnessa, 97, 14. Fram ðam heáhsetle ûre Gescyppendes, 11, 29. v. ûs.

ûre; *adj. pronoun.* I. *our:*—Ûre *noster*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17. Ûre Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 11, 21. Fæder ûre (ûrer, Lind.) *Pater noster*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ûre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Tô ûres Drihtnes mêder, 5, 2. On naman Godes ûres, Ps. Spl. 19, 5. Beorhtnes blîðan Drihtnes ûres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Seó rihteste bysen ûran (ûres, MS. F.) menniscan lîfes, R. Ben. 133, 4. Ða blindnesse ûre ælþeódignesse, Blickl. Homl. 23, 2: 77, 14. Mid eallre ûre heortan megolnesse, 65, 23. Ûrum Hælende fylgende, 23, 11. Deóre Drihtne ûrum, Cd. Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261. Mid ûre âre sâule, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16. Ûrne dæghwamlîcan hlâf, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Âlêse wê ûre sâule, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10: 33, 13. Ge wê ge ûre fæderas, Gen. 46, 34. Sió ân ræst eallra ûrra (ûra, Met. 21, 14) geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Be ðære hælo ûrra sâwla, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 26; Gû. 848: Blickl. Homl. 131, 1. Ûra synna forlætnesse, 35, 36. Ûrum fæderum, Deut. 5, 3. Forgyf ûs ûre gyltas, swâ swâ wê forgyfaþ ûrum gyltendum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12. II. predicative, *ours:*—Ðonne bið ûre seó yrfeweardnes, Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Ðonne wê ðæm dearfum

hiera niéddearfe sellaþ, hiera ágen wē him sellaþ, nalles úre, Past. 45; Swt. 335, 18. III. where in place of an inflected form of the adjective the genitive *úre* might be expected:—Nis dæt mín miht ne nániges úres, Blickl. Homl. 151, 29. Gē habbaþ gecýðed dæt gē úres nánes ne siendon *ye have shown that ye are of no one of us;* nullius vos esse monstratis, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 14. Gif hwelc forworht monn cymð and bitt úrne hwelcne, 10; Swt. 63, 1. Úrum sceal sweord and helm . . . bám gemáne, Beo. Th. 5312; B. 2659. v. úser.

úre-lendisc; *adj. Of our country*:—Úrelendisc *nostras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17.

úrer. v. úre; *adj.*

úrig-feþera; *adj. Wet-feathered, with dewy plumage*:—Earn úrig-feþera, Judth. Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210. Úrigfeðera earn, Elen. Kmbl. 57; El. 29. Úrigfeðra, 221; El. 111. Úrigfeþra, Exon. Th. 307, 17; Seef. 25. [Cf. *Icel.* úr *drizzling rain;* úrigr *wet;* úrig-toppi *dewy-mane* (epithet of a horse in a verse).] v. deáwig-feþere.

úrig-lást; *adj. Making a dewy track, walking the wet earth*:—Sum sceal on fēþe on feorwegas nýde gongan, and his nest beran, tredan úrig-lást elþeódigra frēcne foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29.

ús; *dat.*: ús, úsic; *acc.*: úser, usser; *gen.; pron. pl. first person. To us, us, of us*:—Wel ús wæs on Egipta lande *bene nobis erat in Aegypto*, Num. 11, 18. Wē habbaþ ús tō fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. Ús ys betere *expedit nobis*, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Ús nis nā álýfed, 18, 31. Ús neód is, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Hǽle ús (úsic, Lind. Rush.) *salva nos*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 25. Ne geláed ðú ús (úsih, Lind.) on costnunge, ac álýs ús (úsich, Lind.) of yfele, 6, 13. Gif ðú ús (úsig, Lind.: úsic, Rush.) úr ádrífst, ásende ús (úsig, Lind.: úsic, Rush.) on ðás swína heorde, 8, 31. Hē ús álēsde of deófles þeówdóme, Blickl. Homl. 73, 7: Cd. Th. 25, 8; Gen. 390: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Úsic, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10: Ps. Th. 64, 3: Cd. Th. 162, 4; Gen. 2676: Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30: Beo. Th. 5270; B. 2638. Þeáh ðe úser feá lifgen, 188, 8; Az. 42. Hē cwom úser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Geóca úser, Cd. Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Helpe usser, Ps. Th. 67, 20. ¶ gen. used as a possessive (v. úre), *our*:—Úser yldran, Cd. Th. 234, 26; Dan. 298. [*Goth.* uns, unsis; *dat. acc.;* unsara; *gen.: O. Sax. O. Frs.* ús; *dat. acc.;* úser; *gen.: O. H. Ger.* uns; *dat.* unsih; *acc.;* unsar; *gen.: Icel.* oss; *dat. acc.*] v. wē, unc, úre, *and next word.*

Úse, Wúse, an; Ús (*or* Úse; *indecl.?*), e; *f.* The name of several rivers in England, *Ouse*:—Andlang Úsan ōð hī cōmon tō Bedanforda, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 33. Of Úsan up on Wilbaldes fleót . . . On Úsan; andlang Úsan (*the charter refers to Northamptonshire*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 14–25. Landgemǽre æt Ollanége . . . In on Úse; andlang Úse, 170, 22–31. Tō Úse stæðe (cf. uulgare prisco usu nomen imposuerunt Use, l. 2), v. 226, 14. Up on Úsan ōð Wætlinga-strǽt, L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 10. Eall hira land betwuh dícum and Wúsan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 20. Betwyx Úsan and Trēntan, 1069; Erl. 207, 16. See, too:—In Úsanmere *Ousemere* (in Warwickshire), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 9. In provincia Usmerorum (*some part of Worcestershire*), i. 154, 20. In aliis multis locis; hoc est . . . aet Stúre in Úsmērum, 173, 18, 34. Of Úsmere . . . on Úsmere, vi. 68, 14.

úser, usser; *adj. pron. Our*:—Nergend úser, Cd. Th. 34, 11; Gen. 536. Drihten úser, Ps. Th. 59. 1. Drihten usser, 54, 8: Cd. Th. 53, 3; Gen. 855. Usses Dryhtnes rōd, Exon. Th. 67, 7; Cri. 1085. Endelāf usses cynnes, Beo. Th. 5619; B. 2813. Módes usses, Met. 21, 12. Ne meaht ðú in usse mǽgþe ne on ussum gemánan wunian, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. On eallum ussum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ussum móde, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Mid usse líchoman, 47, 14; Cri. 755. Hlāf úserne (úsenne, Lind.) *panem nostrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11. Freán úserne, Beo. Th. 5997; B. 3002: Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. Úsa ł úserna (úse ł úserra, Rush.) *nostrum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 11. Úsra (úserne, Rush.) *nostram*, 10, 24. Hālne dō kyninge usserne, Ps. Lamb. 19, 10. Usserne God *Deum nostrum*, Ps. Th. 98, 5. Ōþ usse tíde, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 37. Wē usse gesihþ upp áhōfan, 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Exon. Th. 464, 23; Hö. 91. Usse yldran, 160, 20; Gū. 946. Dæt ussa (úre, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18) tída wǽren swylce, Met. 8, 40. Usse sāula, 21, 35. In ussera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 725. Mildsa sāulum ussa leóda, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Goda ussa gield, Exon. Th. 251, 16; Jul. 146: 279, 26; Jul. 619. Godum ussum, 252, 26; Jul. 169. On ussum sāwlum, 80, 29; Cri. 1314. Tō ussum wǽpnum, Nar. 21, 19. Forgef ús scylda úsra, suð uoe forgefon scyldgum úsum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Heó beswāc yldran usse, Exon. Th. 226, 31; Ph. 414. Ussa sāula, Met. 23, 11. [*Goth.* unsar: *O. Sax.* úsa: *O. Frs.* unse, úse: *O. H. Ger.* unsar.] v. uncer.

úsic. v. ús.

út; *adv.* I. where there is motion, lit. or fig., *out, beyond the bounds within which a thing is enclosed*, (1) with verbs of going. (α) without words determining whence or whither motion proceeds:—Hē lǽteþ word út faran, Exon. Th. 315, 35; Mód. 41. Uton gān út *egrediamur foras*, Gen. 5, 8: 27, 3: Cd. Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461. Đā eodon hig út ān æfter ānum *unum post unum exiebant*, Jn. Skt. 8, 9. Cume ān spearwa ðurh ōþre duru in, ðurh ōðre út gēwite, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18. (α 1) *out* on an expedition:—Wæs Eádmund cyng gewend út, and gerād ða West-Seaxan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 13. (α 2) *out*, in the sense of leaving a place:—Be dām ðe út faraþ, hwæðer hī mon eft underfōn scyle, R. Ben. 53, 6. (α 3) *out* to the closet:—Gif mon ne mæge út gegān, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12: 230, 21, 23. v. úte, II. 1 a. (α 4) of the passage of time, *out*, with the idea of coming to an end:—Út gangendum ðam mōnþe ðe wē Aprelis hātaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14. (β) with words denoting whence motion proceeds:—Út āfaren of dīnes fæder ēþele, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 29: Cd. Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6. Lēt of breóstum word út faran, Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. In tō gemōte cuman, and út of gemōte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. Fleógan of húse út, Cd. Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Gangan út of earce, 89, 29; Gen. 1488. Ða ðe út gongaþ of múþe, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 34. Moyses oft eode inn and út on dæt templ, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 24. Ic of ðē út síðode, Soul Kmbl. 110; Seel. 55. Ðǽr ic út swícan ne mæg *non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hionan út wítan, Met. 24, 52. (γ) with words denoting whither motion proceeds:—Ic wæs út ácymen on élþeódig land *advena fui in terra aliena*, Ex. 2, 22. v. út-ácumen. Fleáh cāsere út on Crēcas, Met. 1, 21. Hē eode út on dæt land, Gen. 24, 63. Cnut wende him út þurh Buccingahāmscíre intō Beadafordscíre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 6. (1 a) with verbs that imply going:—Ic ne mæg út āredian, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Heó forlēt hyre hæftlingas út, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Word ðe hē út forlēt, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Gif mec se mānsceaða of eorðsele út gesēceþ, Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Hī bedícodon ða burh úton dæt nān mann ne mihte ne inn ne út, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Heó wolde út þanon feore beorgan, Beo. Th. 2589; B. 1292. (2) where motion (lit. or fig.) is caused, with verbs of bearing, casting, driving, releasing, etc.:—Geóte man ðone wǽtan út *liquor effundatur*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 7. Hwæthugu of cyricean ðurh stale út ābregdan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 5. Deófolseócnessa út tō ādrīfanne, Mk. Skt. 3, 15. Ða landbigengan út āmǽran, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Út tō anýdenne *expellendum*, Scint. 210, 13. Hē út āwearp ða sceamolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic mægenbyrðenne hider út ætbær, Beo. Th. 6176; B. 3092. Hié ne mehton ða scipu út brengan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 10. Ðone æþeling ðe hē út flémde, Chr. 725; Erl. 45, 31. Álǽd mē út of ðyssum bendum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 34. Sum lytel cniht sweart teáh ðone bróðor of ðære cirican út, Shrn. 65, 18. Ne mæg nān man of mínre handa út álinnan, Deut. 32, 39. God bebeád dæt hī sceoldon álýsan hysecild út mid fíf scyllingum, Homl. Th. i. 138, 16. Hē hine of earfoðum út álýsde, Ps. Th. 90, 15. Dæt land eode eft intō ðære stówe ðe hit út álǽned wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 267, 6. Ðeáh ðe Harold dæt land mid unlage út nam, 274, 29. Nǽnig mon his geþóht openum wordum út ne cýðe *nemo palam pronunciet*, Nar. 28, 30. Hit nǽnig mon út cýþan ne móste *no man might spread the news of it abroad*, 32, 17. Út mǽran, 32, 22. (2 a) figurative, as in to carry *out, to an end*, marking completeness. v. út-cwealm. (3) *out, forth*, as in to break *out*:—Se wielm ðæs innoþes út ábiersð, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Streám út āweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Wiþ út ablegnedum ómum, Lchdm. ii. 10, 5: 98, 25. Ðǽr blód and wæter út bicwómon, Exon. Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. Geseah streám út ðonan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5084; B. 2545. Ðætte seó wǽte út fleówe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Hī of mínre sídan swāt út guton (gotun, MS.), Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. Cleopaþ se alda út of helle, Cd. Th. 267, 7; Sat. 34. (4) with the idea of removal from the place in which a thing is fixed, to knock *out*, pull *out*, etc.:—Ic út ādelfe *effodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Þafa dæt ic út ādō (*ejiciam*) dæt mot of dínum eágan . . . Ādō ǽrest út ðone beám of dínum ágenum eágan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4–5. Út āstingan, Chr. 797; Erl. 59, 43. Ðú ðe út ātuge (*extraxisti*) mē of innoðe, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. Āteón út ða wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 25. Gif hwā sleá his weales eáge út oððe his wylne, lǽte hig frige for ðam eágan ðe hē út ādyde, Ex. 21, 26: L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. Đā sticode him mon ða eágan út *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. (5) with verbs of summoning:—Hē hine ācīgde út, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. Ában ðú ða beornas út of ofne, Cd. Th. 242, 34; Dan. 429. Út *from this world*, Salm. Kmbl. 962; Sal. 480. (5 a) summoning to service:—Đā hēt se cyng ābannan út ealne þeódscipe of West-Seaxum, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. Hēt se cyning bannan út here . . . Đā hī þider út cōmon (cf. ðone here ðe ðam cynge mid wæs, Erl. 181, 8), 1048; Erl. 180, 1: Exon. Th. 120, 12; Gū. 270. (6) *out, away from home, abroad*:—Gif hē unmyndlunge ceáp āredige út on hwylcere fare, būton hē hit ǽr cýdde ðā hē út rād, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. (7) *out, away from land*:—Hweðer gē eówer hundas and eówer net út on ða sǽ lǽdon? Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14: Met. 19, 19. Hié út ōðreówon, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Út feor on Wendelsǽ, Met. 26, 30. Wit on gārsecg út aldrum nēðdon, Beo. Th. 1079; B. 537. Guman út scufon wudu, 436; B. 215; Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Nacan út āþringan, Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. II. where there is not motion, *out*. (1) *outside*:—Ne beóð hī út fram ðē ātýnde *non excludantur*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. (1 a) *not within doors, not in the house, abroad*:—Niman hī him wíf and heora andlyfene út onfōn *sortiri uxores debent, et stipendia sua exterius* (not in a monastery) *accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 18. v. út-wǽpnedmann. (2) *on the surface*:—Byrgennum út hwítum *monumentis dealbatis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. (3) *out, away from land*:—Orcadas ða

eálond, ða wǽron ût on gârsecge bûtan Breotone *Orcadas insulas ultra Brittaniam in oceano positas*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13: Ps. Th. 96, 1: Met. 16, 12. (4) figurative, *externally*:—Se ðe ût wel lǽrð mid his wordum, hê onfêhð innan ðæs ingeðonces fǽtnesse *qui exterius praedicando benedicit, interioris augmenti pinguedinem recipit*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. Icel.* ût: *O. H. Ger.* ûz.] v. þǽr-, þurh-ût.

ût-ácumen, -cymen[e]; *adj. Stranger, alien, foreign*:—Dêmaþ ælcon men riht, sî hit burga man, sî hit ûtácymene (*peregrinus*), Deut. 1, 16. Se ûtácymena (ûtancumena, *v. l.*) munuc ðe of uncûðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 108, 4. Gê wǽron ûtácymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Lev. 19, 34: 25, 23. Eallum and mâgum and ûtácymenum *omnibus et propinquis et extraneis*, Scint. 3, 14. Ûtácymene and ælþeódige *aduenas et peregrinos*, 137, 16. Útácymene *peregrinos*, Lev. 23, 22. Wræccan ł ûtácumenan *aduenas*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 9. v. ûtan-cumen, -cymene.

ûta-cund (ûta = ûtan *or* ûte; v. innan-, inne-cund); *adj. Foreign, alien, strange*:—Útacund cynn *alienigena*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 8. Ðes ûtacunda, Lind. 17, 18. On ûtacund *in alieno*, 16, 12. Útacund *alienum* . . . ðara ûtacundra *alienorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 5. From ûtacundum *ab alienis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Rtl. 168, 13.

utan *let us*. v. witon.

ûtan (-on); *adv. prep.* **A.** *adv.* **I.** *from without*:—Weard mê on hige leóhte ûtan and innan, Cd. Th. 42, 21; Gen. 677. Gif ðû wênst ðæt him âhwonan ûtan cômon ða gôd ðe hê hæfþ, ðonne wǽre ðæt þing betere, ðe hit him fram côme, ðonne hê, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 26. Ælfrêd com ûtan (ûton, MS. E.) mid fierde, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 23. Æghwylcne ellþeódigra ðara ðe ðæt eáland ûtan sôhte, Andr. Kmbl. 56; An. 28. Cumaþ of eálandum ûtan kyningas, Ps. Th. 71, 10: 79, 13. **II.** *without, on the outside*. (1) where action, stated or implied, may be thought of as operating on an object from without:—Hât wæs him ûtan wrâðlîc wîte, Cd. Th. 23, 6; Gen. 354: 285, 23; Sat. 342. (1 a) with *ymb, be*, as prepositions or prefixes of verbs:—Pontius hæfde ðone consul mid his folce ûtan befangen, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 22: Met. 13, 7. Æghwilc ôþer ûtan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35: Exon. Th. 423, 2; Rä. 41, 15. Hî hine ûtan ymbðringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. (2) where action takes place outside an object:—Hî bedîcodon ða burh ûtan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Hê ðone bûr ûtan beeode, 755; Erl. 48, 30. Land belicgan ûton, Cd. Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Besittaþ hié ûtan, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 4: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 9: 918; Erl. 104, 1. Hié hine ðǽr ûtan besǽton, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Ðæt nân neód sŷ ûtan tô farenne *ut non sit necessitas vagandi foris*, R. Ben. 127, 7. Se ðe sceal healdan folc ûtan wið feóndum, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Se fugel ymbseteþ ûtan lîc hâlgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3; Ph. 204. Útan ymbestandne mid unrîme þegna, Met. 25, 7. Úton, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 3. Cyrican wyrcean ymb ða cyrican ûtan ðe hê ǽr worhte, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 30. (3) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Útan (*a foris*) wlitige, innan fulle deádra bâna, Mt. 23, 27: Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 26; Rûn. 13: Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðæt treów biþ ûton gescyrped mid ðære rinde, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 7: Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Úton tô gesett tô trymnesse ðæs hûses, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 35: Exon. Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. Úton hié wǽron elpendbânum geworhte, Nar. 5, 5: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Beámas ûtan ofætes gehlædene, Cd. Th. 30, 3; Gen. 461. On dysse eorðan ûtan *on the face of the earth*, Ps. Th. 64, 6. Innan and ûtan eorðan lîme gefæstnod, Cd. Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322: Beo. Th. 1552; B. 774: Exon. Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005: 219, 2; Ph. 301. (3 a) figuratively, *outwardly*:—Gê ætŷwaþ mannum ûtan (*a foris*) rihtwîse, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Ðeáh hê fæger word ûtan ætŷwe, Fragm. Kmbl. 32; Leás. 18. (4) with *ymb* or *be* and verbs of motion or rest, *about, round*:—Ðæt hê hine ǽghwonon ûtan ymbsâwe (cf. behealde hê on feówer healfe, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), Met. 10, 4. Útan behwerfed, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35: Met. 13, 77, 78. Hê ælce dæg ûton ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, 39, 3; Fox 214, 16: Met. 28, 4, 13. Hié ne mehton Sûð-Seaxna lond ûtan berôwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9. Ætŷwdon twêgen steorran ymb ða sunnan ûtan, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. (5) *out, away from land*:—Eálond ûtan, Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334. **B.** *prep. with gen. Without, outside of.* v. ûtan-bordes, -landes. [*O. Sax.* ûtan: *O. H. Ger.* ûzân *foras, a foris: Icel.* ûtan *from outside; outside.*] v. be-, on- (Lchdm. ii. 292, 27), wiþ-, ymb-ûtan; ûtane, *and compounds with* ûtan *as prefix.*

ûtan-bordes; *adv. Abroad*:—Man ûtanbordes wîsdôm and lâre hieder on lond sôhte *people abroad came hither in search of learning*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 11. [*Icel.* ûtan-borðs *overboard: Dan.* uden-bords. Cf. *Goth.* ûtana (*with gen.*): *O. H. Ger.* ûzân (*with gen.*): *Icel.* ûtan (*with gen.*).] v. ûtan-landes.

ûtan-cumen, -cymen[e]; *adj, Come from without.* **I.** *from another land, foreign, alien, strange*:—Útancuman *advena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 64. Ðǽr nân útancymen (útencumen, Cott. MS.) mon cuman ne dorste, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 1. Se útancumena munuc ðe of uncûðum eardum cymð, R. Ben. 109, 4. Ðam elþeódigan and útancumenan (ût-cymenan, MSS. G. H.) ne lǽt ðû nô uncûðlîce wið hine, L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. Ne hyrwe gê útancymenne man (*advenam*), Lev. 19, 33. Ælþeódige men and útancumene swýðe ûs swencaþ, Wulfst. 91, 19. Gê wǽron útancymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Deut. 10, 19. Útancumenra *exterorum* i. *peregrinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 62. Þurh útancymen[r]a goda naman *per nomen externorum deorum*, Ex. 23, 13. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc ðû, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. **II.** *belonging to another*:—Gif útancymene (*alienus*) oxa ôðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. v. ût-ácumen.

ûtane (-one, -ene); *adv.* **I.** where there is motion (lit. or fig.) to an object, *from without*:—Útene *extrinsecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 21. Him biþ se wela ûtane cumen, and hê ne mæg ûtane nâuht âgnes habban, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7, 8. Ic nolde ðæt ðû wêndest ðæt Gode âhwonan ûtane côme his gôdnes, 34, 2; Fox 136, 23: 34, 7; Fox 144, 20. Ðý læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ ðæt hié sién oferreahte ûtane mid ôðerra manna lârum hié sién innan gehæfte mid ofermêtum *ne dum aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 6. Him mon ûtane of ôðrum londum an wann, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. **II.** where there is not movement to an object. (1) *outside*:—Se here ða burh ûtone besǽton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 14. Se rodor hine hæfþ ûtane (cf. se rodor ðâs rûman gesceaft ûtan ymhwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137), Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. Ðætte wê scylen beón on ðisse ælðeódignesse ûtane beheáwene mid suingellan, tô ðæm ðæt wê sién gefêged tô ðæm gefôgstânum on ðære Godes ceastre *quia nunc foris per flagella tundimur, ut intus in templum Dei postmodum disponamur*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18. (2) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Se wielm ðæs innoðes ût âbiersð, and wierð tô sceabbe, and moniga wunda ûtane wyrcð, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 10. (3) *out, at sea*:—Ða gerǽdde se cyng ðæt man gegaderode scipu . . . and hî sceoldan cunnian gif hî muhton ðone here âhwǽr ûtene betræppen, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 27. (4) *outwardly, externally*:—Ðonne hê ongit be sumum ðingum oððe ðeáwum ûtone (-anne, Hatt. MS.) ætiéwdum (*signis exterius apparentibus*) eall ðæt hié innan denceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Ûtane, 28; Swt. 195, 22. Gif munuc inne on his heortan eáðmôd bið, and nâ ðæt ân, ac eác swylce ûtene mid his lîchoman eáðmôdnesse gebŷcnige, R. Ben. 31, 3. (5) *with* ymbe, *about*:—Ða ymbe ðæt ûtene forðferde Decius *about that time Decius died*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 348. [*O. H. Ger.* ûzana.] v. ûtan.

ûtan-landes; *adv. Abroad, in distant countries*:—Þeóda ðe eard nymaþ ûtanlandes *gentes qui habitant fines terrae*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. [Cf. In outenland *in terra aliena*, Ps. 136, 4. Utenerdes *in foreign lands*, Gen. and Ex. 956. Laban ferde fro Caram into utenstede, 1741. *Icel.* ûtan-lands, -lendis *abroad;* útanlands-maðr, -siðir *a foreigner, foreign customs.*] v. ûtan-bordes.

ûtan-weard; *adj. Outside, exterior;* may be translated, *the outside of* the noun with which it agrees:—Útanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 62. Fram ðæm mûþan ûtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Hlǽw ymbehwearf útanweardne, Beo. Th. 4583; B. 2297. Útaweard fingeres *extremum digiti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. ¶ adverb:—Útaword *deforis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25, 26: Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. [*Icel.* ûtan-verðr.] v. ûte-, ût-weard.

ût-cwealm, es; *m. Utter destruction*:—Útcualm *internicium bellum dicitur, quo nullus remanet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 83.

ût-cymen. v. ûtan-cumen.

ût-drǽf, e; *f. Ejection, expulsion*:—Ða onscunode se Eádsige Aðelwold, and ealle ða munecas ðe on ðam mynstre wǽron, for ðære útdrǽfe ðe hê gedyde wið hî, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85.

ût-drǽfere, es; *m. One who drives out*:—Útdrǽfere *exterminator*, ût ádrifen *exterminatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 45.

ûte; *adv. Outside, without.* **I.** where there is motion to the outside:—Ne com se here oftor eall ûte of ðǽm setum ðonne tuwwa, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19. Ðæt hê up heonon ûte mihte cuman, Cd. Th. 27, 10; Gen. 415. Môste ic ûte weorþan, 23, 34; Gen. 369. **I a.** fig. with the idea of degradation, *out, from one's position*:—Bûtan ðâm ânum ðe for heora leahtrum of hyra endebyrdenesse ûtor (uttor, Wells Fragm.) âscofene synd *exceptis his quos abbas degradaverit*, R. Ben. 115, 9. **I b.** *out, into another's possession*:—Wearð ðæt land ûte and hæfdon hit cynegas *ablatum est in manibus regum*, Chart. Th. 271, 27. **II.** *on the outside*:—Ic eom ûte *ego foris sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 242, 5. (1) *outside* a house, any enclosed place, etc.:—Petrus sæt ûte (*foris*) on ðam casertûne, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69: Lk. Skt. 1, 10. Tô ðâm wiggendum ðe ðǽr unrôte ûte (*outside the tent*) wǽron, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Gê standaþ ðǽr ûte (uuta, Lind. *foris*), Lk. Skt. 13, 25: Jn. Skt. 18, 16: 20, 11: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 30: Blickl. Homl. 201, 18: 217, 35. His lîchoma wæs ûte bebyriged nêh cyricean *positum corpus ejus foras juxta ecclesiam*, 2, 3; S. 504, 31. Mycel menigu ymb hine sæt, and tô him cwǽdon: 'Hêr is ðîn môdor ûte (*foris*),' Mk. Skt. 3, 32. (1 a) in a special sense. v. ût, I. 1. α 3:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe, ðæt ðone seócan monnan lysteþ ûtganges, and ne mæg ðonne hê ûte betŷned bið (*when he is at the closet*), Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (1 b) *out, not residing* in a place:—Ðæt muneca gehwylc, ðe ûte sŷ of mynstre . . .; gebûge intô mynstre, L. Eth. 5, 5; Th. i. 306, 2. (1 c) in reference to persons:—Ðæt môd mæg findan on innan him selfum ealle ða gôd ðe hit ûte sêcþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 25. (1 d) where the locality is non-material:—Ðam ðe ûte synt ealle þing on bigspellum gewurþaþ, Mk.

Skt. 4, 11. Nū sind wē ūte belocene fram ðam heofenlīcan leóhte, Homl. Th. i. 154, 13. Ðǽr wæs Evan wōp ūte betýned, Blickl. Homl. 7, 14. (2) *outside, on the outer side*:—Gē ðæt ūte is calices geclǽnsiaþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. (3) *out, out of doors, in the open air*:—Se cyng hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean *rex, residens sub divo*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Hī slēpon ūte on triówa sceadum, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12: Met. 8, 27. Gnættas cōmon ofer eall ðæt land, ge inne ge ūte, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. Ic seah wyhte twā ūte plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rä. 43, 2. (4) *out, away, at a distance*:—Úttor *exterius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 7: Exon. Th. 426, 35; Rä. 41, 84. (4 a) *out, away from habitations, in open country*:—Hē ne mihte on ða ceastre gān, ac beón ūte (*foris*) on wēstum stōwum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. On burgum beóþ blōstmum fægere, swā on eorðan hēg ūte on lande, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Hē genam hine æt eówde ūte be sceápum, 77, 69. (4 b) *out, from home on service*:—Hié wǽron simle healfe æt hām, healfe ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 18. Hī lāgon ūte ealne ðone herfest on fyrdinge, 1006; Erl. 140, 9. (4 c) *out, not in one's own country, abroad*:—Him leófre wæs ðæt hē ūte wunne ðonne hē æt hām wǽre, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 30. (4 d) *out, away from land*:—Ān īgland ðæt is ūte on ðære sǽ, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Ðā sǽton hié ūte on ðam īglande, 918; Erl. 104, 11. Gefeaht Scipia wið Hannibal ūte on sǽ, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 36. (5) marking degree or extent:—Hī nānwuht ne magon ufor ne ūtor (*beyond*) findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16. Ðām ðe him ðās woruld ūttor lǽtan, ðonne ðæt ēce līf, Exon. Th. 109, 28; Gū. 97. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* ūta: *Icel.* ūti.] v. þǽr-ūte; ūt, ūtan.

ūtera; *cpve.* ūtemest, ūtmest; *spve. adj. Outer, outmost.* I. of position or order:—Seó ūtre wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 21. Gif ðæt ūterre (ūttere, MS. B.: ūtre, MS. H.) bān bið þyrel, L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 15. Hié forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta *they forgot the foreign wars*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. Wurpaþ hyne on ða ūttran (ūtteran, MS. A.: ðǽm ūtmestum, Lind.) þýstro *mittite eum in tenebras exteriores*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 25, 30 (wūtmestum, Lind.). Ōð tō ūtmeste *usque ad extremum*, Rtl. 55, 36. Ða ūtemestan ðióda *the most distant nations*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 29. In ūtmestum *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 23. II. *external, not of the inner man*:—Úre mann ūttra *noster homo exterior*, Scint. 53, 20. Hū se lāreów ne sceal ða inneran giémenne gewanian for ðære ūterran ābisgunge (*exteriorum occupatione*), ne eft ða ūterran ne forlǽte hē for ðære inneran . . . ðý læs hē sié gehæft mid ðam ūterran ymbhogan, Past. 18; Swt. 127, 8–14. For ðære ūttran geornfulnesse woruldlīcra dǽda *pro industria exteriori*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðætte wē swā lufigen ðisne ūterran and ðisne eorðlīcan fultum, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 2. Ða ūttran weorc wǽron behealden *exteriora opera observantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 30: Scint. 60, 4. Þeáh hē mē ðara ūterrena gewinna gefreóde, þeáh winnaþ wið mē ða inran unrihtlustas, Ps. Th. 15, 7: Past. 18; Swt. 139, 23. Ðara ūterra weorca, Swt. 127, 12: 141, 8. Þeáh ðe ic næbbe ða ūttran lāc, ic gemēte on mē sylfum hwæt ic lecge on weófode ðīnre herunge, Homl. Th. i. 584, 15. [*O. Frs.* ūtera: *O. H. Ger.* ūzero.] v. innera.

ūter-mere, es; *m. Outer-sea, open sea*:—Hié forfōron him ðone mūðan on ūtermere, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* ūt-sjár.]

ūte-weard; *adj. Outward, extreme*; may sometimes be translated *on the outside of, at the extremity of*, the noun to which it refers; sometimes is used substantively, *the outward part, extremity*:—Úteweard (dǽl) *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 27. Se munt is mycel ūteweard *the hill presents a large surface*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 26. iiii mīla fram ðæm mūðan ūtewearðum *four miles from the outside of the mouth*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Ða gefēngon hié ðara þreóra tū æt ðæm mūðan ūtewearðum, 897; Erl. 95, 26. Hē sý onfangen on ūteweardre endebyrdnesse *in ultimo gradu recipiatur*, R. Ben. 53, 11. Hē ðencð on ðam oferbrǽdelse his mōdes . . . Ac on ūtewearðum his mōde hē liéhð him selfum, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 18–24. Heó hafaþ langne wyrtruman and ðone ūteweardne sweartne *it has a long root, and that black on the outside*, Lchdm. i. 304, 2. Ðū smītst his blōd ofer ūtewerd Aarones swýðre eáre *sanguinem ejus pones super extremum auriculae dextrae Aaron*, Ex. 29, 20. Úteweard nosterle *pinnulae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 22. Smyra ða eágan ūtewarde, Lchdm. i. 374, 10. ¶ with preps. forming prepositional or adverbial phrases:—Ðes eard (*England*) nis swā mægenfæst hēr on ūteweardan ðære eorðan brādnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 107. Gif munuc eáðhylde biþ, þeáh hine man wācne and unweorðne talige and an ūtewearðum forlǽte and tō ūteweardum medemige *si omni vilitate vel extremitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 4. [*O. Frs.* ūta-werd.] v. ūtan-, ūt-weard.

ūt-fær, es; *n. A going out, egress, exit*:—Útfær *egressio*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 7. On ūtfære *in exitu*, 73, 5. Ðæt wē symle ðone mǽran gylt forfleón þurh ūtfære ðæs læssan, Homl. Th. i. 484, 8. Ðeáh heó nān ūtfær ne gemēt, 410, 10. On ūtfærum heora *in egressibus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13.

ūt-færeld, es; *n. A going out*:—*Exodus* on Grēcisc, *exitus* on Lýden, ūtfæreld on Englisc, Ex. Thw. tit. Útfæreld his fram Fæder *egressus ejus a Patre*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17. Hī ǽr Moyse and hys folce ðæs ūtfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Útfæreld *exitum*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 8. Ne fare hē ūt tō gefeohte ne him nān man ūtfæreld beóde (*he is not to be called upon to leave home*), Deut. 24, 5.

ūt-faru, e; *f. A going out, going abroad* or *out of doors*:—Ðæt nān neód ne sý munecum ūtan tō farenne, for ðý ðe seó ūtfaru nān þing ne framaþ hira sāulum *ut non sit necessitas monachis vagandi foris quia omnino non expedit animabus eorum*, R. Ben. 127, 8. [*Icel.* ūt-för.]

ūt-fōr, e; *f. A going out* from the body, *an evacuation*:—Be drencum and ūtfōrum, Lchdm. ii. 14, 30.

ūt-fūs; *adj. Ready to sail*:—Þǽr æt hýðe stōd bringedstefna ūtfūs, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33.

ūt-gang, es; *m. A going out, exit, egress*:—*Exitus, finis, effectus, terminus, egressus* ūtgong, endestæf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 83. Útgang *egressio*, Ps. Spl. 18, 6: *exitus*, 118, 136. (1) *a going out* of a place, *egress, exit*:—Nā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rýmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Be ūtgonge (*egressu*) folces of Ægypta lande, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Ðū mē ne dēst tō ūtgonge ic ne mæg *you will not make me go out, and I cannot*, Shrn. 141, 21. Útgang ðīnne and ingang Dryhten gehealde *Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Þurh earmlīcne deáþ and þurh sārlīcne ūtgang ðæs mānfullan līfes, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 21. Útgong heonan, Exon. Th. 282, 10; Jul. 661. (1 a) *the right of egress*:—Ingong and ūtgong, Chart. Th. 578, 26. (2) *a coming out* from a position within a body:—Lǽcedōmas wið þearmes ūtgange, and wið bæcþearmes ūtgange, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27, 29. (2 a) in a special sense, *evacuation* of the body:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe ðæt ðone seócan monnan lysteþ ūtganges, Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (3) in reference to time, *the going out* of a period, *the conclusion, end*:—Se ǽresta Mōnandæg ǽfter ūtgange ðæs mōnþes Decembris *the first Monday after December has gone out*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 18. (4) *a place by which anything comes out, an exit, passage*:—On ūtgange burnan *in exitus aquarum*, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Nǽfð ūtgang sió stōw, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. (4 a) in a special sense, of part of the body:—*Viscera* inilve, *meatis* ūtgang, *anus* bæcþearm, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 59. Ða swylas ðe beóð on mannes handum oððe on ōþrum limum oððe ymb ðone ūtgang, Lchdm. i. 356, 17: 364, 20. (4 b) *a privy*. Cf. forþ-gang:—In ūtgeong ł in feltūn (innun ūtgongum, Rush.) *in secessum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. (5) *what comes out* of a body, *an evacuation*:—Sceáwige mon hwylc se ūtgang sié þe micel þe lytel, Lchdm. ii. 218, 12: 200, 1: 220, 6. Gesceáwa ǽlce dæge ðæt ðīn ūtgong and micge sié gesundlīc, 226, 20, 22. Be ðære coþe ðe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūð him fram weorpe, 236, 12. Næs þurh ða micgean āne ac eác þurh ōþerne ūtgang, 250, 11. [*O. Frs.* ūt-gong: *O. H. Ger.* ūz-gang *exitus, egressus, eventus; diarria, dysenteria*: *Icel.* ūt-gangr, -ganga *a going out; a passage.*] v. ūt-geng.

ūt-gārsecg, es; *m. The ocean at the horizon, the ocean at a distance from land.* v. ūt, II. 2:—Tungol (*the sun*) on ǽfenne ūtgārsecges grundas pæþeþ *the sun at even holds its way beneath the depths of utmost ocean*, Exon. Th. 350, 29; Sch. 70. [Cf. *Icel.* ūt-haf.]

ūt-gefeoht, es; *n. Foreign war*:—Ðætte Bryttas sume tīd gestildon fram ūtgefeohte *ut Brittones, quiescentibus ad tempus exteris bellis*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 11.

ūt-gemǽre, es; *n. An extreme boundary*:—Of eorðan ūtgemǽrum *a finibus terrae*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. Ōþ ðysse eorðan ūtgemǽru *ad terminos orbis terrae*, 71, 8.

ūt-geng, es; *m.* (*or?* -genge, an; *f.* v. genge) *An outlet, exit*:—Tō ūtgengum weogas *ad exitus viarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* ūt-ganga; *wk. f.*] v. ūt-gang.

ūt-healf, e; *f. The outside, exterior*:—Úthealf ðæs beddes *sponda* (v. sponda, est exterior pars lecti, 242, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* ūt-hālfa *the outskirts.*]

ūt-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. A foreign army*:—Se here fērde swā hē sylf wolde, and seó fyrding dyde ðære landleóde ǽlcne hearm, ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūthere, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13. Ða scipu sceoldan ðisne eard healdan wið ǽlcne ūthere, 1009; Erl. 141, 25.

ūþgendra. v. next word.

ūþ-genge; *adj. Fugitive, transitory, not to be retained, passing out of one's possession*:—Se ēþel ūðgenge wearð Adame and Euan, eardrīca cyst beorht ōðbrōden *that country could no more be held by Adam and Eve, the choicest realm was taken away from them*, Exon. Th. 153, 12; Gū. 824. Ðǽr wæs Æschere feorh ūðgenge *there life fled from Aschere*, Beo. Th. 4253; B. 2123. Ðæs ēðel wǽre ēce tō gelýfanne on heofonum, nalæs on eorþlīcre frætwædnysse, on gewītendre and on ūþgengre *cujus sedes aeterna non in vili et caduco metallo, sed in coelis esset credenda*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Ðæt hié ne āstigan on ofermēdu, ne ūþgendra (-gengra?) welena tō wel ne truwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. [Cf. *Goth.* unþa- *in* unþa-þliuhan *to escape.*]

ūt-hleáp, es; *n. The fine for allowing a culprit to escape* (cf. L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14):—Úðleáp, Chart. Th. 411, 30: 359, 3 (*printed* -leaw). The word occurs in a list of privileges granted by the king.

ūþ-mēte; *adj. Immense, very great*:—Ðǽr hangade ūþmǽte leóhtfæt, byrnende dæges and nihtes ofer ðara Drihtnes fōta swaða (cf. Hangaþ ðǽr eác bufan ðǽm lāstum geregnod swíþe mycel leóhtfæt . . . and bið ā dæges and nihtes byrnende, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29), Shrn. 81, 17.

ūþ-wita, -weota, an; *m. A person distinguished for wisdom* or *learning* in general or in a special branch, *a philosopher, scribe, geo-*

metrician, etc.:—Se gomola, eald úðwita (cf. frōd fæder, mōdsnottor, 300, 4; Fä. 1), Exon. Th. 304, 6; Fä. 66. Úðweota *a councillor, senator*, Andr. Kmbl. 2211; An. 1107. Úðuuta *philosophus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 24. Cato wæs openlīce ūþwita, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 8: Met. 10, 50. Epicurus se ūþwita, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 21. Úre ūþwita Plato, 33, 3; Fox 126, 35: 35, 1; Fox 156, 9: Met. 22, 54. Úðwita *sophista*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 8. Gleáwum úðwitum and getiucgum *gymnosophistis et rhetoribus*, úðwita *gymnosophista*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 6–9. Ān swīþe wīs mon ongan fandigan ānes ūþwitan and hine bismerode, for ðam hē hine swā orgellīce up āhōf and bodode ðæs ðe hē úðwita (*philosophus*) wǣre; ne cýðde hē hit mid nānum cræftum . . . Đā wolde se wīsa mon his fandigan, hwæðer hē swā wīs wǣre swā hē self wende ðæt hē wǣre, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27–33. Ān úðuutta *unus scriba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 19. Úðwitan *sophistae*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 46. Đā clypode se apostol ðone úðwitan Graton, Homl. Th. i. 60, 31. Ðæs ðe ūs secgaþ bēc, ealde úðwitan (*historians*), Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 18: *astronomers*, Menol. Fox 329; Men. 166. Úþwitan (*philosophers*) secgaþ ðæt sió sāwul hæbbe ðrió gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3; Met. 20, 184: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 96. Úðweotan (*the Jewish scribes and elders*), Elen. Kmbl. 943; El. 473. Úðwuta *scribae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 1. Úðuta (-wutu, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Úðwutto (-wuta, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 66. Swā swā ūþwitena gewuna is *ut geometrae solent*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Sume of úðuutum (-wutum, Rush.) *quidam de scribis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1. Wē iúh uuðutum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 29. Ic sende tō iúh wītgo and snotre menn and úðuto (*scribas*), 23, 34. Úðwiotan his *seniores suos*, Ps. Surt. 104, 22: 118, 100. [Magy wærenn uþwitess swīþe wise, Orm. 7083.]

úþ-witian; *p.* ode *To study philosophy*:—Ic úðwitige oððe ic smeáge embe wīsdōm *philosophor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 2.

úþ-witigung, e; *f. The study of philosophy, philosophy*:—Ðæt heó on woruldwýsdōme wǣre getogen æfter Grēciscre úðwytegunge . . . Heó þeáh on wīsdōme and on úðwytegunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20–23. Befæst tō woruldlīcre lāre and tō úðwitegunge, 4, 185. Hē cwæð him tō: 'Nū ic hæbbe ðē oferðogen on úðwitegunge.' Se biscop him andwyrde: 'God forgeáfe ðæt ðū úðwitegunge beeodest,' Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 210.

úþ-witlīc; *adj. Philosophical*:—Ðære úðwitlīcan *acathemice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 10. Ðære úðwiottelīcan, 9, 13. Ða úþwitlīcan *gymnica*, 91, 21: 41, 39. Úþwitlīcum *gimnicis artibus*, 42, 34.

ūtian; *p.* ode *To put out*. (1) *to put* a person *out* of a place, *to expel, remove*:—Ðæt ænig man ciricþēn ne ūtige būton biscopes geþehte, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28. Gif man preóst of circan on unriht ūtige, L. N. P. L. 22; Th. ii. 294, 2. (2) *to put* a thing *out* of one's possession, *to alienate*:—Gif preóst ciricþinge ūtige, L. N. P. L. 27; Th. ii. 294, 14. Úttige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 10. [*O. Frs.* ūtia: *O. H. Ger.* ūzōn *to put out.*] v. ge-ūtian.

ūt-irnende; *adj. Running out of the body.* (1) of medicine, *purging, purgative*:—Wyrtdrenc ðe ne bið ūtyrnende, Lchdm. ii. 282, 9: 170, 25. Sele him wyrtdrenc ūtyrnende, 280, 17. Útyrnenᵹne, 336, 1. Mid swelcum ūtyrnendum drencum, 222, 25: 82, 17. (2) of a disease, *diarrhoeic*:—Đisse ādle fruman mon mæg gelācnian on ða ilcan wīsan ðe ða ūtyrnendan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. (3) of persons, *suffering from diarrhoea* or *dysentery*:—Hū mon ða ūtyrnendan men scyle lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 278, 16. v. ūt-ryne, *and next word.*

ūt-irning, e; *f. A flux*:—In ūtiorninge (ūttiornende, Rush.) blōdes *in profluuio sanguinis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25.

ūt-lād, e; *f. Carriage out* of a place, *the right to carry things out* of a place:—Mid inlāde and mid útlāde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5.

ūt-lēs, we; *f. Out-pastures, pasture-land away from the house*:—Seó útlēs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 14, 21.

ūt-laga, an; *m. An outlaw*:—Útlaga *exlex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 62; Zup. 70, 5: *exul*, 9, 10; Zup. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 58: 74, 26. Hē scel beón útlaga wið mē, Wulfst. 296, 10. Útlagen (-an? -ne?) *extorrem*, Hpt. 412, 73. Se ðe Godes útlagan hæbbe on gewealde, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 1. Wē beódaþ ðæt útlagan Godes and manna of earde gewītan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Riht is ðæt ða útlagan weorþan, ðe tō Godes rihte gebūgan nellan, Wulfst. 269, 5. Útlagan *exules*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 25. [*Icel.* út-lagi.] v. út-lah.

ūt-lagian; *p.* ode *To outlaw, banish, proscribe*:—Útlagode mann Ælfgār eorl, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3: 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Norðhymbra útlagodon heora eorl Tostig, 1064; Erl. 194, 14. Wið ðam ðe hī ǣfre ǣlcne Denisc[n]e cyning útlagede of Englalande gecwǣdon, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. [*Icel.* út-lægja *to banish.*] v. ge-ūtlagian.

ūt-lagu (ƿ), e; *f. Outlawry*:—Útlaga, L. C. S. 13 tit.; Th. i. 382, 17. Æt eallan utlaga (-an? v. ūt-lah, III) þingan *de omnibus utlarie rebus*, W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 20.

ūt-lah; *adj. Out-lawed*; substantively, *an outlaw.* I. of a person in respect to his own country:—Gif hē man tō deáðe gefylle, beó hē útlah, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. Edg. H. 3; Th. i. 258, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 15: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3. Sý hē útlah (-laga, MS. B.), L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 400, 18. Se ðe útlages weorc gewyrce (cf. *Icel.* göra útlaga verk), 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Gif hwā āmānsodne oþþe útlahne (āmānsumodne oþþe útlagene, MS. B.) hæbbe and healde, 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Se cyng cwæð hine útlage and ealle his suna, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 10. Ia. where it is stated with respect to whom one is an outlaw:—Beó hē útlah wið God and āmānsumod fram eallum Cristendōme, Chart. Erl. 231, 15: Wulfst. 271, 24. Sý hē útlah (-laga, MS. B.) wið God and wið men, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. II. of a person in respect to a country not his own:—Hī ǣfre ǣlcne Deniscne cyng útlah of Englalande gecwǣdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 33. Ælc ðara landa ðe ǣnigne friðige ðæra ðe Ænglaland hergie beó hit útlah wið ūs and wið ealne here, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 18. Gif heora menn sleán ūre āhta, ðonne beód hȳ útlage ge wið hȳ ge wið ūs, ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 10. III. *calling for outlawry*:—Gif se Englisca beclypaþ Frenciscne mid útlagan þingan *si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria*, W. ii. 3: Th. i. 489, 22. [*Icel.* út-lagr, út-laga.]

ūt-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign country*:—Hē ðīne gemǣru gemiclade, ðū on útlandum āhtest sibbe *qui posuit fines tuos pacem*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. II. *out-lying land.* v. in-land. [Outlandes *foreign lands*, Mand. F. 3212; *Icel.* út-lönd *foreign countries; the outlying fields.*]

ūt-lenda, an; *m. A foreigner, stranger, not a native.* v. in-lenda:—Útlenda *extorris, alienus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 76: *exul*, i. *peregrinus, alienus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 27. *Exterres*, i. *exules, peregrini* útlendan, *extranei* wreccean, 146, 5. v. next word.

ūt-lende; *adj. Foreign, strange, not native*:—Útlende ic eom and ælðeódig *advena ego sum et peregrinus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 17. Iacob útlænde ǣgðer ge inlendum ge útlendum, Ps. Th. 2, arg. [*O. H. Ger.* ūz-lenti *exul*: *Icel.* út-lendr *foreign.*]

ūt-lendisc; *adj. Outlandish, foreign*; substantivally, *a stranger*:—Sī hē landes man, sī hē útlendisc (*peregrinus*), Lev. 24, 22. Ðǣr útlendisc man inlendiscan derie, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Útlendisc *exul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 15. Útlendiscum *extraneo*, Scint. 193, 16. Hig noldon ðæt útlendiscum þeódum wǣre ðes eard þurh ðæt ðe swīðor gerȳmed ðe hī heom sylfe ǣlc ōðerne forfōre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 31. Hē útlændisce hider in tihte, 959; Erl. 121, 3. [*Icel.* út-lenzkr *foreign.*]

ūt-līc; *adj. External, foreign*:—For ermþo ðære útlecan underþeódnesse (*subjection to those without*), Bd. 4, 16; M. 308, 30. Hē his ðeóde fram útlīcre hergunge (*ab externa invasione*) ālȳsde, 4, 26; S. 603, 20.

ūtmest, uton, ūton. v. útere, witon, útan.

ūt-ryne, es; *m. A running out*:—Útrene (*excursus*) tō helle, Hymn. Surt. 44, 21. Ðæs blōdes útryne, Lchdm. i. 294, 17. Is se útryne (*what runs out*) swilce blōdig wæter, ii. 202, 1. Útryne *exitum*, Scint. 224, 6. Útrynas *exitus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 106, 33. Útrinas, 106, 35. [*O. Frs.* út-rene.]

ūt-scyte, es; *n. An out-shoot, outlet, place where a stream* or *road runs into another*:—Be brōce ōð Pippelriðiges útscyte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 330, 20. 'Faraþ tō wega útscytum' . . . Útscytas ðara wega sind āteorung woruldlīcera weorca, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11–14.

ūt-scytling, es; *m. A stranger*:—Mid útscytlinge ne dō ðū rǣd *cum extraneo ne facias consilium*, Scint. 200, 4.

ūt-siht, e: -sihte, an; *f. Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Útsiht *diarria*, blōdig útsiht *dissenteria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 52, 53: ii. 141, 3. Wið útsihte, Lchdm. i. 114, 6: iii. 18, 1: 46, 13. Wið útsihte; ðysne pistol se ængel brōhte tō Rōme ðā hȳ wǣran mid útsihte micclum geswæncte, 66, 6. Tācn be útsihte, ii. 170, 18. Gyf hē on útsihte sȳ, i. 260, 24. Wespasianus gefōr on útsihte *Vespasianus profluvio ventris mortuus est*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 28. Æfter útsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 25. For útsihtan, 254, 3: 276, 22. Þurh ða wambe útsihtan, 224, 5. Wið útsiht and wið ðæs innoðes āstyrunge, i. 254, 7: iii. 294, 7. Hē bið gōd wið lengtenādle and wið útsiht (*contra dysenteriam et diarrhoeam*), L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 23. v. mete-útsiht.

útsiht-ādl, e; *f. Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Sió útsihtādl cymð manegum of tō miclum útgange, Lchdm. ii. 278, 7. Wið útsihtādle, 320, 11.

ūt-sīþ, es; *m. A going out* (lit. or fig.); excessus, Ps. Lamb. 115, 2: exitium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 84: Hpt. Gl. 503, 35. Gǣst útsīþes georn *the spirit eager for departure from this world*, Exon. Th. 178, 9; Gū. 1241. Nāgon hwyrft ne swice, útsīþ ǣfre ða ðǣr in cumaþ *those who come in there never have return or escape, never egress*, 364, 31; Wal. 79.

ūt-wǣpnedmann, es; *n. A stranger, outsider*:—Hī útwǣpnedmonna freóndscipes ceápiaþ *externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18.

ūt-wærc, es; *m. Dysentery, painful evacuation*:—Se útwærc, Lchdm. ii. 278, 4. Wyrð ðæt tō útwærce, 278, 15. Wiþ útwærce, 174, 1: 234, 30: 276, 20.

ūt-waru, e; *f. Defence away from home*:—Gif ceorlisc man geþeó ðæt hē hæbbe .v. hīda landes tō cynges útware, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 6: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 21.

ūt-weald, es; *m. An outlying wood*:—An útwalda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 36.

ût-weard; *adj. Outward, tending to the outside*:—Eoten wæs ûtweard, Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Dynt mid honde uutearde *alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. Wæs gesŷne ðæt ða swaðo wæron ǽrest ûtwearde ongunnen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 12. [*O. Frs.* ût-ward.] v. ûtan-, ûte-weard, *and next word.*

ût-weardes; *adv. Outwards, towards the outside*:—Suâ bið sió costung ǽresð on ðæm môde, and ðonne fêreþ ûtweardes tô ðære hŷde, ôð ðæt nió ût âsciét on weorc, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5.

ût-wîcing, es; *m. A foreign pirate*:—Hugo eorl wearð ofslagen innan Anglesêge fram ûtwîkingan, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 6.

W

wâ. I. *adv. Woe, ill*:—Ða mê grame wǽron and mê wâ dydon (cf. *Goth.* wai-dêdja), Ps. Th. 118, 38. (1) with dat. of person:—Ðê byþ ǽfre wâ *it shall be ever ill with thee*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12: Beo. Th. 369; B. 183: Exon. Th. 444, 25; Kl. 52: Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Him biþ æt heortan wâ, Salm. Kmbl. 210; Sal. 104. Him wæs ǽghwǽr wâ, Cd. Th. 285, 24; Sat. 342. Bið ðam men full wâ, 40, 5; Gen. 634. Hî ne mihton âsecgan, hû wâ ðâm sâwlum byð, Wulfst. 147, 17. Ðæt him nǽfre ǽr nǽre swâ wâ swâ him ðâ wæs, 235, 19. Ne weorðe ðê nǽfre tô ðæs wâ, ðæt ðû ne wêne betran andergilde, Prov. Kmbl. 41. (2) with gen. of the source of ill;—Wæs gehwæþeres waa, Met. 1, 25. (3) with dat. of person, and (a) gen. of source:—Ðæm folce wæs ǽgþres waa, ge ðæt . . ., ge eác ðæt . . ., Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 31. Him wæs gehwædres wâ, ge . . . ge . . ., Elen. Kmbl. 1253; El. 628. (b) with a clause:—Him bið wâ on his môde, ðæt gê swâ ânræde beód, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 167. Ðâ wæs ðam deófle waa on his môde, ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhðe geearnian, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 22. II. *interject.* (1) *woe, alas;* vae, (a) with dat. of person:—Wâ (wǽ, Lind. Rush.) ðam menn *uae homini illi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 21. Wâ eów ðe hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 22. Wâ mê forworhtum, Exon. Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Waa ieów welegum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 23. (b) with dat. of person and (a) gen. of cause of ill:—Wâ ðæs gestreónes ðam ðe his mæst hafaþ, Wulfst. 45, 19. Wâ heom ðæs wærscipes, 268, 19: Hy. 2, 6: Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rä. 12, 8. Wâ mê (*heu mihi*) ðære wyrde, Ps. Th. 119, 5. (β) with preposition;—Wâ mânfullan (*ve impio*) for his misdǽdan, Wulfst. 45, 15. Wâ (wǽ, Lind.) ðysum middangearde þurh swicdômas *vae mundo a scandalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. ¶ *combined with* lâ, wâ lâ, wâ lâ wâ. (1) *well-a-way, well-a-day* (*Laym.* wa la wa: *A. R. O. and N.* wo la wo: *Chauc.* wai la wai);—Wâ lâ! âhte ic mînra handa geweald, Cd. Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wâ lâ ðære yrmðe and wâ lâ ðære woruld-scame, Wulfst. 163, 3. Wâ ûs lâ, Blickl. Homl. 153, 26. Wâ lâ wâ *eheu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 44. Wâ lâ wâ hû ic greów . . ., wâ lâ on hû micelre genihtsumnysse ic hwîlum wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 189–193. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt is sârlîc *heu, proh dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt ða ungesǽligan menn ne magon gebîdon hwonne hê him tô côme, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. (2) expressing anger or contempt, *ah;* vah:—Wâ lâ wâ *euge, euge*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wâ ðæt ðes tôwyrpð Godes tempel, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Wâ lâ (wǽ, Lind. Rush.) se tôwyrpð ðæt tempel *va qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. [*Goth.* wai *vae: O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wê: *Icel.* vei.] v. wei; wâwa, weá.

waa, waac, waad, waar. v. wâ, wâc, wâd, wâr.

wâc; *adj.* I. *yielding, not rigid, pliant, fluid*:—Waac *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 35. Wæter, wâc and hnesce (cf. ðæt huesce and flôwende wæter, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 3), Met. 20, 93. Wâc hreód ðe ǽlc hwiða windes mæg âweggan, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 6. Gerd wâcc ł bifiende (hreád ðæt wagende, Rush.) *harundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Byrhtnôð wand wâcne æsc (*the pliant ash-shaft*), Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. Iosue hî up âhêng on fif wâcum bôgum *Iosue eos suspendit super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. II. *weak, feeble, wanting mental* or *moral strength, wanting courage*:—Wâc bið se hyrde funden tô heorde, ðe nele ða heorde ðe hê healdan sceal mid hreáme bewerian, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22. Wâc bið ðæt geðanc on cristenum men, gif hê ne cann understandan þurh rihtne geleáfan ðæne ðe hine gescôp, Wulfst. 20, 9: Cd. Th. 40, 34; Gen. 649. On gewitte tô wâc, Andr. Kmbl. 423; An. 212. Ne tô wâc wiga, ne tô wanhŷdig, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Ðæt wæs wîglîc werod: wâc ne grêtton in ðæt ringcetæl rǽswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Ic, Ælfrîc, munuc and mæssepreóst, swâ þeáh wâccre ðonne swilcum hâdum gebyrige, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Hæfde hire wâcran hige Metod gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 16; Gen. 590. Sume lârteówas sindon beteran ðonne sume; sume sind wâccran, swâ swâ wê beóð, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 17. III. *poor, mean, not of great value* or *in high esteem;* vilis. v. wâc-lîc, -ness:—Mid wâces olfendes hârum gescrŷdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23. Ðone wâcan assan hê geceás, i. 210, 15. ii forealdode rǽdingbêc swîðe wâke, and .i. wâc mæssereáf, Chart. Th. 430, 31. Hê ðis wâce forlêt, lîf ðis lǽne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 31: Exon. Th. 53, 25; Cri. 856. Swâ tealte beóð eorðan dreámas, and swâ wâce syndan ǽhta mid mannum, Wulfst. 264, 4. Ða wâcan fugelas, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 25. Hwî forgifð God ðâm wâcum wyrtum swâ fægerne wlite, 464, 16. Hwî dêst ðû ðê sylfe ðurh wâce þeáwas swilce ðû wyln sŷ, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 44. Hit is on worulde â swâ leng swâ wâcre; men syndon swicole, and woruld is ðe wyrse, Wulfst. 83, 10. Seó stôw (*Abingdon*) næs wâccere ðonne (*inferior to*) formænig ðara ðe his yldran ǽr gefyrþredon, Lchdm. iii. 438, 11. Ælc man sylð on forandæge his gôde wîn, and ðæt wâccre ðonne ða gebeóras druncniaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 26. Gedroren is ðeós duguð eal, wuniaþ ða wâcran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Fyrmest manna *primas*, wâcost manna *infimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ne eart ðû wâcost (*minima*, Mt. 2, 6) burga, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. On reáfe wâccust *habitu vilissimus*, Scint. 21, 7. Hwî wênst ðû, ðonne nû ða wâcestan gesceafta eallunga ne gewîtaþ, ðæt seó seóleste gescaft mid ealle gewîte? Shrn. 198, 19. [*O. Sax.* wêk: *O. H. Ger.* weih *lentus, mollis, liquens, imbecillis, debilis: Icel.* veikr.] v. leoþu-, wund-wâc.

wâc, es; *n. A weakness*:—Nyste ic on ðâm þingum ðe ðû ymbe specst fûl ne fâcn, ne wâc ne wom tô ðære dæigtîde ðe ic hit ðê sealde, ac hit ǽgðer wæs ge hâl ge clǽne bûton ælcon fâcne, L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3.

wacan; *p.* wôc; *pp.* wacen *To wake;* but occurring mostly in the sense *to come into being, be born, spring*:—Sió mǽgburg ðe ic æfter wôc *the family from which I sprang*, Exon. Th. 401, 34; Rä. 21, 21. Abrahame wôc bearn of brŷde *to Abraham a child was born of his wife*, Cd. Th. 167, 10; Gen. 2763: Beo. Th. 3925; B. 1960. Of ðam eorle wôc unrîm þeóda, Cd. Th. 99, 15; Gen. 1646: 98, 29; Gen. 1637: Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Ðæm feówer bearn in worold wôcun, 119; B. 60. Wôcon, Cd. Th. 131, 31; Gen. 2184. Þanon his eaforan wôcan, bearn from brŷde, 65, 5; Gen. 1061. Ær him sunu wôce, 70, 25; Gen. 1158. [He awoc (woc, 2nd MS.) of slæpe, Laym. 25566. Ðe king woc, Gen. and Ex. 2111. Aboute þe middel of þe nith wok Ubbe, Havel. 2093.] v. â-, on-wacan.

wacan *a watch.* v. wacen.

wâce; *adv. Weakly.* (1) *feebly, faintly, without boldness*:—Ic mînum gewyrhtum wâce trûwige *I have feeble trust in my own merits*, Anglia xii. 502, 9: Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. (2) *feebly, inefficiently, without energy, remissly*:—Nû syndon cyrcan wâce gegriðode *churches are very inefficiently protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11. Wê tô wâce hŷraþ ûrum Drihtne *we are too remiss in obedience to our Lord*, Wulfst. 91, 13: Exon. Th. 50, 13; Cri. 799. Wê rihte getŷwða healdaþ tô wâce *we are too remiss in keeping good faith*, Wulfst. 91, 17. Hî mîne heorde wâce begîmdon, 190, 21. Ic wâccor hŷrde Dryhtne ðonne mîn rǽd wǽre, Exon. Th. 453, 18; Hy. 4, 16. Gif hê wâccor hŷ behwyrfð ðonne ðæt hê him tô ágenum teleþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* weiho *enerviter.*]

wacen (-an, -on, -un), e; *f.* I. *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Ðone intingan ðînre unrôtnisse and ðînre wacone (wæcene, Bd. M. 128, 23) *tuae moestitiae et insomniorum causam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41. II. *a watch, vigil*:—'Wel ðû dêst ðæt ðû nalæs ðê slǽpe forgeáfe, ac mâ woldest wæccan (weacenum, Bd. M. 354, 7) and gebedum ætfeolan.' Cwæþ hê: 'Ic wât ðæt mê ðæs is micel ðearf, ðæt ic hâlwendum weacenum ætfeole,' Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1–3. III. *a watch, a division of the night*:—Ðiú feórða waccen (feórþe ðære wacone, Rush.) *quarta vigilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 25. Ymb ða feárða wacune (wacan, Lind.) *circa quartam vigiliam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On ða æfterra wacone (waccane, Lind.) *in secunda vigilia*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. IV. *a watch, guard*:—Haldende wacone (wacana, Lind.) næhtes *custodientes vigilias noctis*, 2, 8. V. *a rousing, an incitement*:—Wacana mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 63, 36. v. on-wacan; *f.*; wæccen.

wacian; *p.* ode *To watch, wake*:—Ic wacige *vigilo*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 245, 10. (1) *to remain awake, not to sleep*:—Gif wê tô lange waciaþ, wê âteoriaþ, Homl. Th. i. 488, 34. Ic waecade *vigilavi*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Hwæðer hê wacode ðe slêpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. On middere nihte gewurdon on slǽpe Pictauienscisce bepǽhte, ðæt of ealre ðære menigu ân man ne wacode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slǽpe swundon, oþþe tô synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 12. Sceal se man wacyan ealle ða niht, ðe ðone drenc drincan wille, Lchdm. iii. 6, 4. (1 a) of the eye, *to be freed from obstruction, to open*:—Gif eágan forsetene beód, genim hræfnes geallan . . . drŷp on ðæt eáge . . . ðonne wacaþ ðæt eáge (*the eye opens again*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 24. (1 b) *to be alert*:—Se slâwa ongit hwæt him ryht bið tô dônne, swelce hê ealneg wacige, and swâ ðeáh hê âslâwaþ, for ðæm ðe hê nâwuht ne wyrcð *piger enim recte sentiendo quasi vigilat, quamvis nil operando torpescat*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 7. Hê wecð hine selfne, ðæt hê wacie on ðære geornfulnesse gôdra weorca (*ut studio bonae actionis evigilent*), 64; Swt. 461, 14. Wacige, 461, 16. Ðæt heó mihte beón âcenned, and wacian, and ârîsan, and faran of stôwe tô ôþerre, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. (2) *to keep one's self awake* or *alert* because there is special need of attention, *to watch, be on the watch, be on guard*:—Ic ðê tô wacie (waecio, Ps. Surt.) *ad te vigilo*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. In îdelnisse węciaþ ða haldaþ hié *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Gif hê wiste hwænne se þeóf cuman wolde, witodlîce hê wacude (*uigilaret*), Lk. Skt. 12, 39. Hine twêgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gû. 86. Wacodon menn,

swâ swâ hit gewunelîc is, ofer ân deád lîc, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 290: Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Gehealdhûsa sélest, . . . waca wiđ wráþum, Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660. Waciaþ (*vigilate*) and gebiddaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Wacigeaþ, 24, 42. Hê beóde đam durewearde, đæt hê wacige, Mk. Skt. 13, 34. Is micel đearf đæt se reccere geornlîce wacige (*solerter invigilet*), Past. 19; Swt. 141, 13. Ic bidde eów, đæt gê wacian mid mê, Blickl. Homl. 139, 20. Ne mihtest đû âne tîde wacian, Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Wacigean, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Man sceal wacigean and warnian, Wulfst. 90, 2. Tô wacene *ad vigilandum*, Rtl. 85, 1. Ic stande ofer hig waciende (*vigilando*) for þeófan, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. Hê wæs waciende on gebede *erat pernoctans in oratione*, Lk. Skt. 6, 12. Se þeów đe hlâford fint wacigenne (*vigilantem*), Scint. 116, 9. Hyrdas wæron waciende and nihtwæccan healdende ofer heora heorda, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. (2 a) in a bad sense, *to watch, be on the watch* to injure:—Wacaþ se ealda, Fragm. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. [Þe herdes þe wakeden ouer here oref . . . were herdes wakiende and wittende here oref, O. E. Homl. ii. 31, 22–27. Đus agen alle gode herdes to wakegen gostliche, 41, 5. Festen, wakien, A. R. 6, 8. His cnihtes wakeden alle nihte, Laym. 9859. Þat haveth fele nihtes waked, Havel. 2999. His liche was waked, Gen. and Ex. 2516. Þet uolk þet late louieþ to soupi, and to waki be nizte, Ayenb. 52, 18. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wakôn: *O. H. Ger.* wahhôn. Cf. *Goth.* wakan: *O. H. Ger.* wahhên: *Icel.* vaka.] v. â-, be-, morgen-, ofer-, þurh- (v. Blickl. Homl. 227, 7) wacian.

wâcian; *p.* ode. I. of persons, *to be* or *become weak, want resolution* or *courage*. v. wâc, II:—Đonne se heretoga wâcaþ, đonne biþ eall se here swîđe gehindred, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 12. Be đam mihte man oncnâwan, đæt se cniht nolde wâcian æt đam wîge, Byrht. Th. 132, 2; By. 10. II. of things, *to be* or *become weak, not able to endure, to fail*:—Ne wâciaþ đâs geweorc, Exon. Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Teoriaþ hwîlum, wâciaþ wordbeót, 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. III. *to become poor* or *mean*. v. wâc, III:—Wachiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 52. [Þa ældede þe king and wakede an ađelan (failede his mihte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2938. Heo weoren swa drunken, þ wakeden heore sconken, 13466. Bruttes wokeden (*lost heart*) þa, 26996. His heorte gon to wakien, 19798. Þi strengþe wokeþ, Misc. 101, 15. *Piers P.* wakie, wokie *to soften*: *O. H. Ger.* weihhên, weihhôn *infirmari, emarcescere*.] v. â-, ge-wâcian; wâcan.

wâc-lîc; *adj. Poor, mean, of little dignity* or *worth, paltry*. v. wâc, III:—Wâclîc *vilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 64: Hpt. Gl. 523, 74: *inutile, contemptum*, 470, 22. Đû wilt habban ealle fægere đing and âcorene, and wilt đê sylf beón wâclîc and unwurđ, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20: 372, 8. Hwæþer đæt nû sié tô talianne wâclîc and unnyt đætte nytwyrþost is eallra đissa woruldþinga? *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Wê mihton eów secgan âne lytle bysne, gif hit tô wâclîc nære, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. Wâclîc biđ him swâ lytel tô sendenne, 400, 20. Hî wâdliende on ânum wâclîcum wæfelse fêrdon, 62, 29. Him þûhte tô wâclîcre dæde, đæt hê fordyde hine ænne, Homl. Ass. 96, 142. Đæt gecynd đe hî ær wâclîc tealdon, Homl. Th. i. 38, 30. Manega Lazaras gê habbaþ. . . . Đeáh đe hî sŷn wâclîce geđûhte, 334, 30. Wudehunig and ôđre wâclîce đigena, 352, 8. Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tô hŷre swâ swâ wâclîce mylna, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 249. On wâclîcum đingum wîcnian *to perform menial offices*, ii. 170, 25. Wâclîcum *foedis*, Germ. 395, 78. Hî unrædlîce fêrdon on heora îdelum lustum and wâclîcum gebærum, Ælfc. T Grn. 17, 16. [*Icel.* veik-ligr *vilis*.] v. un-wâclîc.

wâclîce; *adv.* I. *weakly, feebly*:—Wâclîce *enerviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 32: *enerviter, turpiter*, 143, 56. II. *poorly, meanly, cheaply*:—Eówer reáf ne beó tô ranclîce gemacod, ne eft tô wâclîce, ac werige gehwâ swâ his hâde tô gebyrige, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7. Gehwam sceamaþ, gif hê gelađod biđ tô woruldlîcum gyftum, đæt hê wâclîce gescrŷd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 23. Wâclîcor *vilius*, R. Ben. Interl. 92, 4. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlîce . . . *bene* wel, and of đam is *belle* nâ ealles swâ wel, *bellissime* ealra wâclîcost, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 231, 4. [Gif þu werest te wocliche, A. R. 294, 5. The poure þat beođ wacliche iȝeouen and biset uuele, H. M. 9, 18. *O. H. Ger.* weihlîcho *enerviter*.] v. un-wâclîc.

wâc-môd, *adj.* I. *of weak disposition, morally weak*:—Đa hnescan (*vel* wâcmôd, *written above the line*), đæt synd đa đe nâne stîđnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. II. *faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—Gif yrmđ getîmaþ wâcmôd nâ wuna đû *si calamitas contigerit, pusillanimis non existas*, Scint. 172, 6. Crist lærde đæt man tô wâcmôd (cf. Mt. 24, 6: Mk. 13, 7) đonne ne wurde, Wulfst. 89, 6. On ôđre wîsan sint tô monianne đa ofermôdan, on ôđre wîsan đa earmheortan and đa wâcmôdan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32; Swt. 209, 3. Beó hit eal mid gemete đe læs đe đa wâcmôdan beón ormôde *omnia mensurate fiant propter pusillanimes* (for đâm wâcmôdum, R. Ben. Interl. 82, 7), R. Ben. 74, 1. Sŷ fultum geseald đâm wâcmôdum and đâm unstrangum, đæt hî mid unrôtnesse đa hŷrsumnesse ne dôn *imbecillibus procurentur solacia, ut non cum tristitia hoc faciant*, 58, 17. Secgaþ đâm wâcmôdum, đæt hî beón gehyrte, and nânđing ofdrædde *say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not* (Is. 35, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 16, 15. [*O. Sax.* wêk-môd.]

wâcmôdness, e; *f.* I. *weakness of character, moral weakness*:—Đŷ læs sió scyld, đe hiene costaþ, for his luste and for his wâcmôdnesse hine ofersuîđe *ne vitium, quod tentat, mollitie delectationis subigat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 22. II. *faintheartedness, want of courage, pusillanimity, cowardice*:—*Ignauia*, đæt is wâcmôdnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Se fîfta leahtor is unrôtnys đissere worulde. Of đam biđ âcenned wâcmôdnys, . . . and his sylfes orwênnys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 19. Of wâcmôdnesse and of unbieldo ođđe of untrymnesse môdes ođđe lîchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1. Gedrêfde mid wâcmôdnesse *pusillanimitate turbatos*, 32; Swt. 213, 6. For wâcmôdnesse *from want of courage*, 40; Swt. 289, 3. Ongeán môdstađolnysse and môdes strencđe se deófol sendeþ wâcmôdnesse and lyđerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 12. III. *weakness, feebleness*:—Sî foresceáwod wâcmôdnyss (*imbecillitas*), nateshwôn heom (*old men and children*) stîđnis regoles nâ sî gehealdan on fôdum, R. Ben. Interl. 68, 14. Untrumera wâcmôdnesse, 72, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weih-môtî *pusillanimitas, teneritudo*.]

wâcness, e; *f. Meanness of condition, mean estate*; vilitas, v. wâc, III:—Horsþênes wâcnys (*printed* wænys) *mulionis vilitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 70. Mid ealre wâcnisse hylde *omni vilitate contentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 33, 14. Hwî forgifđ God đâm wâcum wyrtum swâ fægerne wlite, . . . bûton for đan đe wê sceolon mid wâcnysse and sôđre eádmôdnysse đa heofenlîcan fægernysse geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 18. Hî bêdon, đæt đa gymstânas (*gems which had been pebbles before a miraculous change*) âwendon tô heora wâcnysse, i. 68, 19. [Þat te strengđe of þe helpe mi muchele wacnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 273, 14. Þe ueond þurh hire (*Eve's*) word understond hire wocnesse, A. R. 68, 6.]

-wacnian. v. â-, on-wacnian; wæcnan.

wacol (-ul, -el); *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Wacol *vigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 64. Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, 46, 2. Đes and đeós wacole (-ele) *hic et haec uigil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 3. Đa đe cariaþ mid wacelum môde hû hî ôđra manna sâwla Gode gestrŷnan, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. Gewinn wiđ đone wacolan feónd, 560, 28. Wacele (-ole) beón on gôdum weorcum, Homl. Ass. 53, 86. Wacule (-ole), R. Ben. 2, 7. Môtan đa hyrdas beón swîđe wacole, Wulfst. 191, 12. *Uigilantius*, đæt is on Englisc wacolre, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wachal *uigil: Icel.* vökull.] v. ær-, þurh-wacol.

wacollîce; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly*:—Hê (*Gregory*) wæs swîđe wacol on Godes bebodum, and hê wacollîce ymbe manegra đeóda þearfe hogode, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15.

wacon. v. wacen.

wacor; *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Se đe wære slâpol, weorđe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 14. Beó đû wacor *esto vigilans*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 20. Sint tô manienne đa đe hiera synna onfunden habbaþ, đætte hié mid wacore môde (*vigilanti cura*) ongieten . . ., 52; Swt. 405, 8. Đonne môton đa hyrdas beón swîđe wacore, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 27. [*Uigilaui*, ich was waker, seiđ Dauid, A. R. 142, 25. Wyþ þeoues þu most beo waker and snel, Misc. 97, 150. Wakyr *pervigil*, Prompt. Parv. 514. *O. H. Ger.* wachar *vigil, pervigil: Icel.* vakr *watchful, alert; nimble*.] v. eád-wacer; wæccer.

wacorlîce; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully*:—Sint tô læranne đa ofersprǽcean đæt hié wacorlîce (*vigilanter*) ongieten . . ., Past. 38; Swt. 277, 4. Đonne đæt môd wacorlîce stiéreþ đære sâwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit*, 56; Swt. 433, 4. Is ûs swîđe wocorlîce tô geđenceanne *vigilanti consideratione pensandum est*, 49; Swt. 385, 24.

wacsan. v. wæscan.

wâc-scipe, es; *m. Remissness*:—Đæt hî stŷran ælcum đara đe đis ne gelæste and mînra witena wed âbrecan mid ænigum wâcscipe wille, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 7. Cf. wâce (2).

wacu *a waking, wake, watch.* [Heo hefde ileaned one wummone to one wake on of hore weaden, A. R. 314, 27. Heó haveþ daies care and nihtes wake, O. and N. 1590.] v. niht-wacu.

wâd, es; *n. Woad*, a plant much used for dyeing, which circumstance may account for the appearance of the word as a gloss to some of the following Latin words:—Đis wâd *hic sandyx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 69; Zup. 72, 14. Wyrt ođđe wâd *sandix* (the passage to which this gloss belongs is Vergil Eclogae, iv. 45, quoted by Aldhelm), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 33. Wâd *sandix*, i. 32, 6: 68, 70: 79, 42. Waad *fucus*, 32, 7. Dolhsealf. Genim wâdes croppan, Lchdm. ii. 94, 11. Of wâde † hæwenre deáge *ex hyacintho* (cf. wâde *iacincto*, Anglia xiii. 29, 52. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weitîn *iacinctus*), Hpt. Gl. 431, 26. Wiđ bryne, wâd wyl on buteran, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1, *and see* i. 174, 1–5. Man mæg on hærfeste wâd spittan, Anglia ix. 261, 16. ¶ the growth of woad seems marked by the occurrence of the word in such forms as *wâd-beorh, wâd-denu, wâd-lond* in charters:—Of đære dîc on wâdbeorgas; of wâdbeorgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 15. Æt wâdbeorhe, 82, 29. On wâdbeorh; of wâdbeorhge, 232, 36. On wâddene; andlong wâddene, vi. 137, 12. Đæt wâđlond, iii. 390, 17: 381, 5. [*O. Frs.* wêd: *O. H. Ger.* weit *sandix*.]

wadan; *p.* wôd, *pl.* wôdon; *pp.* waden *To go, pass, proceed.* I. of actual movement, (a) absolute:—Wôd wîges heard, . . . and wiđ đæs beornes stôp, Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: 139, 13; By. 253. Brimmen wôdon, 140, 29; By. 295. Đâ com hæleđa þreát wadan, Andr. Kmbl.

2543; An. 1273. Gesión wadan wǽgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246. (b) with prepositions:—Hit ðurh hrôf wadeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 824; Sal. 411. Ic wôd ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24. Wægn ne be grunde wôd, 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Hit ofer eall wôd and eode, Nar. 15, 22. Dæt feórðe cyn wôd on wǽgstreám, Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311. Hē wôd þurh ðone wælrēc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661. Hē wôd under wolcnum, 1432; B. 714. Wôdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, ofer scīr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. Th. 350, 9; Sch. 61. Gewât him se æðeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. On sǽ wadan, 51, 22; Gen. 830. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. (c) with acc. of the way traversed: —Gē wadaþ wīdlāstas, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677. Hē wôd (woð, MS.) geócrostne sīð, Cd. Th. 254, 23; Dan. 616. Wadan wræclāstas, 272, 17; Sat. 121: Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. **II.** fig.:—Ða ðe on eallum ðingum wadaþ on hiora āgenne willan, and æfter hiora līchoman luste irnaþ, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 23. Ða men ðe on eallum þingum wadaþ on heora āgenum willan, and on heora lustum heora līf āspendaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 239. Ðæt seó wyrd on ðīnne willan wôde, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 19. [*O. Frs.* wada: *O. H. Ger.* watan: *Icel.* vaða.] v. an-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, þurh-wadan.

wād-sǽd, es; *n. Woad-seed*:—Līnsēd sāwan, wādsǽd eác swā, Anglia ix. 262, 11.

wād-spitel *a woad-spade*, Anglia ix. 263, 6. v. spitel.

wadung, e; *f. Going, travelling*:—Ūs sceaṁaþ tō secgenne ealle ða sceandlīcan wīglunga ðe gē dwǽsmenn drīfaþ oððe on wīfunge oððe on wadunge (see, for instance, Lchdm. i. 328, 330, where the virtues of various parts of a badger in case of journeying are stated, and 102, ii. 154 for similar passages in reference to mugwort. Cf. also: Sind manega mid swā miclum gedwylde befangene, ðæt hī cēpaþ be ðam mōnan heora fær, Homl. Th. i. 100, 23), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102.

wǽ, wæbb, wæbbung. v. wā, web, webbung.

wǽcan; *p.* wǽhte; *pp.* wǽht, wǽced *To weaken, afflict, oppress*:—Se foresprecena hungur Bryttas swýþe wǽhcte *Brittones fames praefata magis magisque adficiens*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Ðý læs his yrre ūs yrmþum swence and wǽce *ne ejus ira nos damnis affligat*, 4, 25; S. 601, 40. Scealt ðū ðīnne līchaman þurh forhæfdnysse wǽccan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 9. Ðā hē mid swinglum and tintregum wǽced wæs *cum tormentis afficeretur*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 45. Mid ðý seó mǽgð wǽced wæs mid wæle *provincia cum clade premeretur*, 3, 30; S. 561, 37. Mid ða ādle wǽced and swenced *quo affectus incommodo*, 4, 31; S. 610, 20: Exon. Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ða men beóþ mid hriþingum swīþe strangum wǽcede, Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* weihen; *p.* weihta *mulcere, enervare.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-wǽcan; wācian.

wǽcca. v. hālig-wǽcca.

wǽccan; *p.* wæhte *To watch, wake;* except in the Northern specimens the verb seems to occur only in the present participle, *wacian* (q.v.) being used elsewhere:—Wæccaþ (-as, Lind.) gē *vigilate*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 42. Wæcceþ (wæcas, Lind.), 26, 41. Wæccas, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 37. Ðæt hē wæcce (gewæhte, Lind.) *ut uigilet*, Rush. 13, 34. Suā huoeðer wē woæca ł wē slēpa *sive vigilemus sive dormiamus*, Rtl. 28, 37. Wæcca hē walde (hē wæcende beón walde, Rush.) *vigilaret*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 43. Walde wæcce (wæca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. For hwon hē wæccende sǽte *quare pervigil sederet*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 38: Cd. Th. 191, 12; Exod. 213: Beo. Th. 1420; B. 708. Hē wæccende ða niht on hālgum gebedum āwunode, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 14. Of scondlīcum geþōhte ðæs wæccendan (*vigilantis*) up cymeþ seó bysmrung slǽpendes . . . ðæt hē wæccende ðōhte, ðæt hē nō witende ārǽfnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5–9. Heó wæs wæccende dæges and nihtes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 22. Mid wæccendre gȳmen[ne], L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 31. Se fand wæccendne wer, Beo. Th. 2540; B. 1268. Wæccende, 5674; B. 2841. Hē hēt mec wæccende wunian, Exon. Th. 422, 18; Rä. 41, 8. Ðæt gē wæccende wearde healden, 282, 13; Jul. 662. Ða þeówas ðe se hlāford wæccende (-o, Lind.: wæcende, Rush. *uigilantes*) gemēt, Lk. Skt. 12, 37: Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. [þ heo wecchinde ham werien, Marh. 15, 33.] v. ge-wæccan; þurh-wæccende, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12.

wǽcce, an; *f.* **I.** *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Gif men sié micel wæce getenge, popig gegnīd, smire ðīnne andwlitan mid, . . . raþe him biþ sió wæcce gemetgod, Lchdm. ii. 152, 12–14. Wæcæ, 16, 19. Dæges and nihtes ic swanc on hǽtan and on wæccan *die noctuque aestu urebar, fugiebatque somnus ab oculis meis*, Gen. 31, 40. Tō slǽpe. Gāte horn under heáfod gelǽd, weccan (wæccan, MS. B.) hē on slǽpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21. Hī singale wæccean þrowiaþ, ii. 258, 7. Hū micel sār, and hū micele wæccan, and hū micle unrōtnesse hē hæfþ, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 30. **II.** where the wakefulness is intentional, *watching, watchfulness, a watch, vigil*:—Wæcce *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 65: *excubia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 28. Gē sceolon witan, ðæt twā wæccan synd; ān is ðæs līchaman, ōðer ðæs mōdes. Ðæs līchaman wæcce is ðonne wē waciaþ on cyrcan æt ūrum ūhtsange, ðonne ōðre men slāpaþ . . . Ðæs mōdes wæcce is micele betere, ðæt se man hogie hū hē gehealden beó wið ðone deófol, Homl. Ass. 51, 35–49: R. Ben. 35, 2. Man wacaþ tō oft on unnyt . . .; and micle betere is ǽlcum cristenum men, ðæt hē nāne wæccan æt cyrican næbbe, ðonne hē ðǽr wacyge mid ǽnigan gefleorde. Ac se ðe rihtlīce his wæccan healdan wylle, . . . wacie hē and gebidde hine georne, ðonné fremaþ him seó wæcce, Wulfst. 279, 11–17. Gif hwelc mon fæste oþþe nytte (*Cockayne alters to* nihte, *but this is unnecessary; see beginning of preceding passage*) wæccan dō, Shrn. 104, 29. Tō wæccum *ad excubias, vigilias*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 37. On hālgum wæccan *vigiliis sanctis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. Wæcceum, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Wæccan *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 48. Weardsetl oððe wæccan, 30, 11. Gif hwā his wæccan (*vigilias*) æt ǽnigum wylle hæbbe, oððe æt ǽnigre ōðre gesceafte, būton æt Godes cyricean, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. **III.** *a division of the night, a watch*:—Drihten com tō his leorningcnihtum on ðære feórðan wæccan. Ān wæcce hæfð þreó tīda; feówer wæccan geſyllað twelf tīda; swā fela tīda hæfð seó niht, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 13. On ðære æfteran wæccan *in secunda uigilia*, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Embe ða feórðan wæccan, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. [Noðing ne makeð wilde uleschs tommure þen deð muche wecche; vor wecche is ine holie write ipreised. . . . Ure Louerd teihte us wecche, A. R. 144, 1–9. Temien hire fleschs mid wecchen, 138, 6. Wiþþ fassting, and wiþþ wecche, Orm. 1451. *O. H. Ger.* wacha: *Icel.* vaka.] v. cyric-, niht-, ūht-, ungemet-wæcce; wacen.

wæccend (?), es; *m. A watcher, watchman*:—Ne mæg hī cynlīce wæccend . . . weard gehealdan *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Th. 126, 2.

wæccendlīc. v. þurh-wæccendlīc.

wæccer, wæcer; *adj. Vigilant, watchful*:—þurh niht wæcer (*printed* wæter) *pernoctans* (Lk. 6, 12), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 42. Mid wæccere (wæccre, Bd. M. 84, 2) mōde is tō smeágeanne *vigilanti mente pensandum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. v. wacor.

wæcen, e; *f. A waking, watch*:—Wecen *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 4. Waecene *vigilias*, Ps. Surt. 76, 5. v. wacen.

wæcer, wæcian, Wæclinga ceaster, Wæclinga strǽt. v. wæccer, wacian, Wætlinga ceaster, Wætlinga strǽt.

wæcnan; *p.* ede *To waken, arise, spring*:—Ne wæs hit lenge, ðæt se ecghete (secg hete, MS.) æfter wælnīðe wæcnan scolde, Beo. Th. 171; B. 85. Of idese biþ eafora wæcned, Cd. Th. 144, 20; Gen. 2392. [Þat ter walde wakenen of wif and weres somninge worldes weole, H. M. 31, 5. Þu art walle of waisdom, ant euch wunne wakeneð ant waxeð of þe, Marh. 11, 1. He began to wakne, Havel. 2164. Ther wakeneth in the world wondred ant wee, P. S. 152, 17. *Also transitive*:—Itt iss waccnedd off slæp þurh þatt te faderr stireþþ itt and waccneþþ, Orm. 5845. Thai wakned Crist, Met. Homl. 134, 9. *Goth.* ga-waknan *to become awake: Icel.* vakna.] v. ā-, on-wæcnan, *and next word.*

wæcnian. v. ā-, on-wæcnian, *and preceding word.*

wæd, es; *n. A ford, shallow water, water that may be traversed* (cf. wadan, *and the forms* wade, wath *in place-names*, e.g. Biggles-wade, Longwathby); poet. *a body of water, sea*:—Bī wædes ōfre, Exon. Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9. Wyllelm king lǽdde scypferde and landfyrde tō Scotlande . . . him sylf mid his landfyrde fērde inn ofer ðæt wæd (æt ðam gewæde, MS. E. Cf. wath *a ford*, Jamieson's Dict.), Chr. 1073; Erl. 211, 25. Wit on sǽ wǽron, ōþ ðæt unc flōd tōdrāf, wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546: 1166; B. 581. Sǽholm oncneów ðæt ðū gife hæfdes . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1066; An. 533. Wē on sǽbāte ofer warudgewinn wada cunnedon faroðrīdende, 878; An. 439: Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. Ðonne ic (*a swan*) wado drēfe *when I trouble the waters* (i.e. swim), Exon. Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. [A wathe *vadum, flustrum*, Cath. Angl. 410, and note: *O. H. Ger.* wat, furt *vadum: Icel.* vað *a ford.*] v. ge- (geuueada *vada brevia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 17), mearc-, seolh-wæd.

wǽd, e; *f.*: wǽde, es; *n.* **I.** referring to the dress of human beings. (1) *a weed* (as in palmer's, widow's *weeds*), *an article of dress, a garment*:—Martinus mē bewǽfde mid ðyssere wǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. Ne cume hē būton his oferslipe, ne hē þēnige būton ðære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 11. In wēde (*vestimentum*) ald . . . from wēde (*vestimento*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Gehrān woede (wēdum, Rush.) his *tetigit uestimentum ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 27. Ungigearuad woede gīmungalīcum *non vestitum veste nuptiali*, Rtl. 108, 1. Woede hāluoende *vestimentum salutare*, 103, 22. Hē næfþ ða neódþearfe āne, ðæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Woedo *uestimenta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Ic wæs nacod, nolde gē mē wǽda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Wǽda leásne, Gd. Th. 53, 27; Gen. 867: 256, 2; Dan. 634: Met. 25, 32. Ðū wǽda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39. Hē hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðām wlitegestum wǽdum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26: Cd. Th. 58, 5; Gen. 941. Hī hine wǽdon bereáfodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 2. Gif dynt sweart sié būton wǽdum *if a blow cause a bruise in a part not covered by the clothes*, L. Ethb. 59; Th. i. 18, 3. Binnan wǽdum *in a part covered by the clothes*, 60; Th. i. 18, 5. Ofer wǽda mīne *super vestem meam*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17: Cd. Th. 52, 20; Gen. 846: Met. 8, 23. Forlǽt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Mid ðý gewearp woedo

(giwēdo, Rush.) his *proiecto uestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. 10, 50. Hē sette uoedo (giwēdo, Rush.) his *ponit uestimenta sua*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 4: Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. Wit baru standaþ unwered wǽdo, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812. Sylle mon him wist and wǽdo, Exon. Th. 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 336. (2) in a collective sense, *clothing, dress*:—Līchoma forðor is ðon wēde *corpus plus est quam vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. Ðæt gād ne wǽre wiste ne wǽde, Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Ðæt gebyreþ tō wǽde and tō wiste ðām ðe Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Heó wæsceþ his warig hrægl and him syleþ wǽde nīwe, Exon. Th. 339, 25; Gn. Ex. 99. II. of other covering, equipment, or dressing, v. ge-wǽdian:—Wǽde *mataxa* (cf. strǽl *vel* bedding *mataxa* vel *corductum* vel *stramentum*, i. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 28. Wǽde *antemne* (=*sail? rigging?* v. wǽde-rāp; *and* cf. *Icel.* vāð *sail* (poet.)), 100, 29. Strengas gurron, wǽdo gewǽtte, Andr. Kmbl. 749; An. 375. Se wælisca (hafoc) wǽdum and dǽdum his ēðgiefan eáðmōd weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 25; Vy. 90. Wuldres treów wǽdum geworðode, Rood Kmbl. 29; Kr. 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wādi; *n. clothing: O. Frs.* wēde, wēd; *n.: O. H. Ger.* wāt; *f. amictus, vestimentum, vestis, vestitus: Icel.* vāð; *f. a piece of stuff; a garment.*] v. headu-, here-, līm-, līn-wǽd; ge-wǽde.

wǽd-brēc; *pl. f. Breeches, a covering for the loins*:—Wǽdbrēc *perizomata* vel *campestria* vel *succinctoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 62: *perizomata* vel *campestria*, 81, 64. Hig siwodon fícleáf and worhton him wǽdbrēc (*perizomata*), Gen. 3, 7.

-wǽde, -wǽded. v. ǽ-wǽde, un-wǽded.

wǽdelness, e; *f. Poverty, want, indigence, penury*:—Wǽdlnes *inedia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 50. For wēþelnysse (wǽðelnesse, Bd. M. 298, 25) woruldgōda *prae inopia rerum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 9. Ðurh wēþelnysse (wædelnesse, Bd. M. 68, 4) *ex inopia*, 1, 27; S. 490, 9. Of wǽdlnysse (wēðelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 41: 87, 10. On wǽdlnysse (wēðelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Ðonne ðæs sellendan mōd ne cann ða wǽdelnesse (*inopiam*) geðolian, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Wēdelnisse, Ps. Surt. 43, 24. v. wæter-wǽdelness; wǽdl.

wǽde-rāp, es; *m. A stay, halyard; pl. rigging*:—Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, wǽderāpa (wæderrāp, Wrt.) *rudentum* (the passage is: Antemnas solvens de parte rudentum, Ald. 213), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 30. Untōslitenum wǽderāpum (the passage is: Quod nostrarum carbas antennarum *indisruptis rudentibus* feliciter transfretaverint, Ald. 80), 88, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* wāt-reif *rudens.*]

wǽdian *to clothe, dress*. [*O. Sax.* wādian *to clothe: O. H. Ger.* wāten *vestire, induere: Icel.* væða.] v. ge-wǽdian.

wǽdl (v. P. B. viii. 535), e: wǽdle, an; *f. Poverty, want*:—Wēðl *penuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 2. I. *poverty, indigence, want, penury*:—þār þār word synd fela gelōme ys wǽdl (*egestas*), Scint. 78, 9: Dōm. L. 265: Wulfst. 139, 31. Seó mennisce wǽdl, ðe nǽfre gefylled ne biþ wilnaþ ǽlce dæg hwæthweg ðises woruldwelan, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 2. Wēðel, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 212. Of wǽdle weán *de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40: Exon. Th. 201, 12; Ph. 55. Þearfan ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora wǽdle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Hī wilniaþ ða heafene ðysse gestreónfullan wǽdle, R. Ben. 136, 1. Hié for wǽdle weorðen on murcunga, ðæt hié eft ongiennen giétsian for hiera wǽdle *ad murmurationem proruunt, sed cogente se inopia usque ad avaritiam devolvuntur*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 2–4: Ps. Th. 87, 9. Wǽre ðū on wǽdle, sealdest mē wilna geniht, Soul Kmbl. 284; Seel. 146. Mid wǽdle and mid hēnþe ofþrycte *angustia rei familiaris inclusi*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 33. Ðæt hē hlāfes ne gȳme, gewende tō wǽdle and ða wiste wiðsæce (*choose want as his portion and refuse the food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Ðonne hié gefylden and gebēten ða wǽdle hiera hiéremonna *dum subjectorum inopiam satiant*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 22: 44; Swt. 325, 11: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 32. Ðū tilast wǽdle (*indigentiam*) tō fliónne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Ða hreósendan welan ne magon eówre wǽdle (*indigentiam*) eów fram ādōn, ac gē ēcaþ eówre ermðe (wǽdle, Cott. MS.) mid ðam ðe hī eów tō cumaþ, 26, 2; Fox 94, 8–10. Hē wilnaþ welan and flīhð ða wǽdle (*penuriam*), 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. Ðe læs ðe þurh wǽdle and hæfenleáste ðære ǽfestnesse welm āwlacige, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19. Wǽdle *egestatem*, Kent. Gl. 316. Ðǽr is wyrma slite and ealra wǽdla gripe, Wulfst. 114, 24. ¶ weak forms:—Gē þeówiaþ eówrum feóndum and Drihten āsent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede and ǽlce wǽdlan *servies inimico tuo, quem immittet tibi Dominus, in fame et siti et nuditate et omni penuria*, Deut. 28, 48. Man sceal gesceádlīce tōsceádon ylde and geóguðe, welan and wǽdlan, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. Ia. with gen. of that which is wanting:—Wǽdl hlāfes, Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hit tācnaþ nȳtena wǽdla, Lchdm. iii. 180, 21. II. *unproductiveness, barrenness*:—Cumaþ seofen swīðe wæstmbǽre geár and swīðe welige . . . and ðǽrǽfter cumaþ ōðre seofene mid swā micelre wǽdle (*tantae sterilitatis*) and hungre, ðæt man forgitt ða ǽrran geár, Gen. 41, 30. Hē ðæs landes wæstmbǽrnesse ðara syfan geára sǽde, and ðara ōþera syfan geára wǽdle (*agrorum sterilitatem*), Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 10. [Al þat god of þisse londe we sculen leden mid us, and heo bilæuen wrecches, and wælde (=wædle) heom scal fulien, Laym. 1002. *O. H. Ger.* wātalī *egestas.*]

wǽdla. I. as adjective, *poor, needy, indigent*:—Wǽdla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 54: 74, 22. Oehtende wes mon ðearfan and wēðlan *persecutus est hominem pauperem et mendicum*, Ps. Surt. 108, 17. Ia. with gen. of what is wanting, *wanting*, (1) of persons:—Ne geseah ic his sǽd, ðæt wǽre hlāfes wǽdla *non vidi semen ejus egens panem*, Ps. Th. 36, 24. Wurdon menn wǽdlan hlāfes, 104, 14. (2) of things, *deficient* in, *poor* in:—Wæs seó stōw ge wæteres wǽdla ge eorþwæstma *erat locus et aquae et frugis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. Þurh ða weallendan sond and þurh ða wǽdlan stōwe wæteres and ǽlcere wǽtan *per ferventes arenas et egentia humoris loca*, Nar. 6, 9: 26, 8. Ib. *begging*:—Hē sæt blind wið ðone weg wǽdla (*mendicans*), Mk. Skt. 10, 46. II. as predicative adjective or substantive, *poor, needy; a poor, needy person*:—Ic eom wǽdla (wēðla, Ps. Surt.) *egenus sum*, Ps. Th. 85, 1: *egens*, 87, 15. Hē wearð wǽdla *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 14. Ðā hē wǽdla (*mendicus*) wæs, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Se welega nāt ðæt hē is wǽdla, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 27. Ðonne se mon wǽdla biþ, hē wilnaþ welan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 32: Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. Se se on his gǽste biþ wǽdla, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Ða ðe ðæs welan gītsiaþ, hī bīð symle wǽdlan and earmingas on hyra mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gif eall þises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǽron ðonne ealle ōþre men wǽdlan? . . . Ðonne ðū ealle gedǽlde hæfst, ðonne bist ðū ðē self wǽdla, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 20–35. III. as substantive, *a poor, needy person, a beggar*:—Sum welig man wæs . . . and sum wǽdla (*mendicus*) wæs . . . Se wǽdla forðfērde, Lk. Skt. 16, 19-22. Se reóflia wǽdla, Homl. Th. i. 330, 10. Ðearfa and wēðla hergaþ noman ðinne *pauper et inops laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 21. Geðeaht wǽdlan (wēðlan, Ps. Surt.) *consilium inopis*), Ps. Spl. 13, 10. Hē hine on wǽdlan hȳwe æteówde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 221. Hié nānne mon geweligian ne magon, būtoh hié ōþerne gedōn tō wǽdlan (*sine ceterorum paupertate*), Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1. Ic gewirce eów tō wǽdlan *visitabo vos in egestate*, Lev. 26, 16. Ðȳ læs hwā him self weorðe tō wǽdlan, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 7. Hē ālȳseþ ðæne wǽdlan (wēðlan, Ps. Surt.) *liberavit inopem*, Ps. Th. 71, 12: (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *egenum*, 34, 11. Sōna swā ðū geseó nacodne wǽdlan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. For yrmðum ðæra wǽdlena (wēðlena, Ps. Surt.) *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Th. 11, 5. Dēð Drihten dōmas ðe wǽdlum weorðaþ *faciet Dominus judicium inopum*, 139, 12. Hē ðone welegan wǽdlum efnmǽrne gedēð, Met. 10, 31. [Scullen þe wædlen alle iwurðen riche, Laym. 5872. Þa weoleȝen and ða weaðlen, 427. Riche men and wedlen, 497. Wrecche and wædle and usell mann, Orm. 5638: 7732: 7770: 7889: *O. H. Ger.* wātal, wādal *egens.*] v. nīð-wǽdla.

wǽdlian; *p.* ode. I. *to be poor, indigent, needy, in want*:—Ic wǽdlige *egeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Hē wǽdlaþ *egebit*, Kent. Gl. 835. Se ðe wēdlat *qui indiget*, 333. Ða welegan wǽdledon (wēðladon, Ps. Surt.) and eodon biddende *divites eguerunt*, Ps. Th. 33, 10. Beóð welige hwīlwendlīce, ðæt gē ēcelīce wǽdlion, Homl. Th. i. 64, 16. Ðā wurdon hī dreórige on mōde, ðæt hī wǽdligende on ānum wāclīcum wǽfelse fērdon, 62, 28. Ia. *to be in want* of something, *to lack, not to have enough*:—Leádes ða men wǽdliaþ, and goldes genihtsumiaþ *plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4. Wēðliende hlāf *egens panem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 25. II. *to beg*:—Se ðe sæt and wǽdlode *qui sedebat et mendicabat*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Mē sceamaþ ðæt ic wǽdlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Hī wǽdlian (wēðlien, Ps. Surt.) *mendicent*, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. Sum blind man sæt wið ðæne weg wǽdligende (*mendicans*), Lk. Skt. 18, 35. Wǽdliende, Blickl. Homl. 17, 31, 34. Hē wēdlat *mendicabit*, Kent. Gl. 731. [Þe king wæilien (wædlien? *to go as a beggar*) agon wide ȝeon þas þeoden, Laym. 28880. *O. H. Ger.* wādalōn *evagari.*]

wǽdlig; *adj. Poor, needy, destitute*:—Hē wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wǽdlian hreóflian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 486. Hē on mislīcum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wǽdligum and wanscrȳddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wǽdlness. v. wǽdelness.

wǽdlung, e; *f.* I. *poverty, indigence, want*:—Ðār is geómerung and wǽdlunc, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hine (*Lazarus*) geswencte seó wǽdlung, and āfeormode; ðone ōðerne (*Dives*) gewelgode his genihtsumnys, and bepǽhte, Homl. Th. i. 332, 9. Of wǽdlunga *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. 106, 41. On wǽdlunga *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Þearfan hē lǽrde ðæt hī on līfes wǽdlunge geðyldige beón, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 15. Ne ðū ne wēn nā ðæt ic āht underfēnge for ǽnegum welan, ac symle on wǽdlunge lyfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. II. *begging*:—Hē ða wanspēdigan cristenan ne geðafode ðæt hī openre wǽdlunge underðeódde, ac hē gemanode ða rīcan ðæt hī ðæra cristenra wǽdlunge mid heora spēdum gefrēfrodon *he would not allow the destitute Christians to be subject to public begging, but admonished the rich to succour with their wealth the poverty of the Christians*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 26.

wǽfan; *p.* de *To wrap up, clothe*:—Utan wǽfan nacode, Wulfst. 119, 6. [*Goth.* bi-waibjan *to clothe.* In later English the verb expresses motion:—Þe ivele gost weuеð wide and wandreð (*vadit*, v. Mt. 12, 43), O. E. Homl. ii. 85, 33. Ich smet of Modred is hafd þat hit wond (wefde, 2nd MS.) a þene weld, Laym. 28049. Þa cnihtes wefden up þa castles ȝæte, 19003. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* za-weiben *dispergere;* weibōn *fluere, fluitare, agitari: Icel.* veifa *to wave, vibrate.*] v. be-, ymbe-wǽfan, *and next word.*

wǽfels, es; *m. A covering, wrap, cloak, veil*:—Wǽfels *tegmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 1. Wǽfelses ł scȳtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Wǽfel(se), basincge *chlamide*, 456, 46. Under wǽfelse *velamento, indumento*, 457, 24. Mid gewefenum wǽfelsa *consuta plectra*, 462, 63. Hī wædligende on ânum wâclîcum wǽfelse fêrdon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 29. On wǽfelse (*tegmine*) fyþera ðînra, Ps. Spl. 35, 8. Oferbrǽdel ł wǽfels *opertorium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðîne tunecan, lǽt him tô ðînne wǽfels (*pallium*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40: Gen. 39, 12: 24, 65: Ap. Th. 11, 27. Ælmesgedâl dǽle man gelôme, mete ðâm ofhingredum, wǽfels ðâm nacedum, Wulfst. 74, 4. Wêfels *pallium*, Kent. Gl. 968.

wæfer-gange, an; *f. A spider*:—Wæfyrgange (gongeweafre, Ps. Surt.) *aranea*, Ps. Spl. 89, 9. v. gange-wifre.

wæfer-geornness, e; *f. Eagerness to see sights*:—Mæssepreóstas ne sceolon fremdra manna tûnas, ne hûs, for nânre wæfereornnysse sêcan, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 19.

wæfer-hûs, es; *n. A theatre, amphitheatre*:—Hê lǽdde hī tô ðam wæferhûse, ðǽr ða deór wunodon, beran and león, ðe hī âbîtan sceoldon, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 49.

wæfer-lîc; *adj. Of a theatre*:—Wæferlîce glencgu *theatrales pompas*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 42. v. wafor-lîc.

wæferness, e; *f. Public exhibition, display, show*:—On wæfernysse ł wæfersêne *per publicum* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur, et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 11.

wæfer-sîn, -sién, -sȳn, -seón, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfersȳn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Ðæt ic him wæfersȳn wǽre *factus sum illis in parabolam*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Ond swâ micel wundor and wæfersién wæs mînes weoredes on fægernisse *fuitque inter uarietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum*, Nar. 7, 18. Wæfersêne *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 28. Wæfersȳne, 487, 47. Wæfersêne *spectaculo*, 412, 1. Mid wundurfulre wæfersêne *stupendo spectaculo*, 470, 76. Wæfersȳne, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 38: 5, 12; S. 628, 8. Hê bebeád his folce ðæt hī tô ðyssere wæfersȳne (*a man trying to fly*) cômon, Homl. Th. i. 380, 15. Eall wered ðe æt ðisse wæfersȳnne wǽron, Lk. Skt. 23, 48. On wæfersêne (v. wæferness) *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 12. Hī woldon ða gymstânas tôcwȳsan on ealles ðæs folces gesihðe tô wæfersȳne, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: 542, 32. Hī mê geworhton him tô wæfersȳne, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Wê for ûrum synnum tô swylcere wæfersȳne synd, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 158. Wæfersêne *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49: 501, 46. Se dæg mê ætȳwde swîðe micele wæfersȳne, Shrn. 41, 15. Tô ðissum wæferseónum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wabar-siuni *spectaculum.*]

wæfer-stôw, e; *f. A place for spectacles, an amphitheatre*:—Weaferstôwa *amphitheatrum*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 9. v. wafung-stôw.

wæfre; *adj.* I. *flickering, wavering, quivering*:—Wylm ðæs wæfran lîges (cf. *Icel.* vafr-logi), Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. II. fig. *wavering, languishing*:—Him wæs geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfûs, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420. Hê ne meahte wæfre môd forhabban in hreþre, 2305; B. 1150. III. *active, nimble* (? cf. the force of the old adjective *quiver*):—Wearð him tô handbanan wælgæst wæfre, Beo. Th. 2666; B. 1331. [Cf. Uten uorsien þisne midelard and his wouernesse (*instability*?), Anglia i. 31, 18. *M. H. Ger.* waberên *vacillare*: *Icel.* vafra *to hover about.*] v. wafian.

wæfs. v. wæps.

wæfþ, wæft, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfð *vel* wæfersȳn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Hwâ mæg forbæran ðæt hê swylcre wæfte ne wundrige, ðætte æfre swylc yfel gewyrþan sceolde under ðæs ælmihtigan Godes anwealde *quae fieri in regno potentis omnia Dei nemo satis potest admirari*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 14. v. wafian.

wæg *a way*, **wǽg** *a wall*. v. weg, wâg.

wǽg, es; *m.* I. *movement*, cf. *Goth.* wêgs *motus* (*in mari*):—Ðû his ȳþum miht âna gesteóran, ðonne hī on wǽge wind onhrêreþ *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8. II. *a wave, water, the wave, sea*:—Fâmig winneþ wǽg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Wîdfæðme wǽg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Þurh wǽges wylm, Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680: Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Wǽges weard, Andr. Kmbl. 1263; An. 632. Wǽges weard, 1201; An. 601. Ȳð wið lande winneþ, wind wið wǽge, Met. 28, 58. Staþelas wið wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 8; Cri. 981: 351, 23; Sch. 84. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wiþ wǽge winnan and wiþ winde feohtan, 398, 1; Rä. 17, 1. Mec upp âhôf wind of wǽge, 392, 19; Rä. 11, 10: 405, 10; Rä. 23, 21. Wiht (*an ice-floe*) cwom æfter wǽge lîþan, 415, 22; Rä. 34, 1. Feówertȳne gewiton mid ðȳ wǽge in forwyrd sceacan, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Wonnan wǽge *with the dark wave*, 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Wǽg *aquam*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 28. Hié scufon wyrm ofer weallclif, lêton wǽg niman, flôd fæðmian frætwa hyrde, Beo. Th. 6256; B. 3132. Sum fealone wǽg stefnan steóreþ, streámrâde con, Exon. Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. On sealtne wǽg, 361, 30; Wal. 27: Cd. Th. 236, 19; Dan. 323. Gewât se fugel earce sêcan ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Windas weóxon, wǽgas grundon, Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373: 911; An. 456: 3088; An. 1547. Hreó wǽgas, salte sæstreámas, 1496; An. 749. Wonne wǽgas, Cd. Th. 8, 4; Gen. 119. Wið ȳðfare gehealden hreóra wǽga, Exon. Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Wræclîce syndon wǽgea gangas, ðonne sæstreámas swîðust flôwaþ *mirabiles elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Wâga *gurgites*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 76. Fêran ofer wêga gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1863; An. 934. Ealle ða ðe onhrêraþ hreó wǽgas on ðam brâdan brime, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Wadan ofer wǽgas, 350, 9; Sch. 61. Flôd, fealewe wǽgas, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Fealwe wêgas (wegas?), Exon. Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46. [*Goth.* wêgs *a wave*: *O. Sax.* wâg: *O. Frs.* wêg: *O. H. Ger.* wâg *liquor, gurges, vorago, pontus, aequor, lacus, fretum*: *Icel.* vâgr *a wave, sea.*] v. flfel-, môdig-, sæ-wǽg.

wǽg (*see also* wǽge), e; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽg *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17 note. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte ânre tremesse wǽge, Lchdm. i. 72, 11. Genim twêga trymessa wǽge, 70, 15. Þreóra trymessa wǽge, 72, 26: 74, 4. Habbaþ emne wǽga *aequa sint pondera*, Lev. 19, 36. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Ân wêg spices and cêses, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 312, 8. Selle mon uuêge cæsa, 293, 11. .i. wêge cêsa, .i. wêge speces, 296, 35. .ii. wêga spices and cêses, 299, 18. .iii. wêga, 311, 3. (c) fig.:—Ða gewunelîcan wǽge (*pensum*) heora ðeówdômes hig nâteshwôn forgîmeleásion, R. Ben. 78, 11. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance*:—On wǽge beód âwegene *statera ponderabuntur*, Scint. 97, 7. Weh on wǽge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. Gelîcere wâge *aequa bilance*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 76. Tô wêge ł tô disce *ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23. Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sâwle on ða wǽge, Wulfst. 240, 1. Wâga *trutina* . . . lytle wâga *momentana* vel *statam*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 38, 42. [Nicodemus brouhte an hundred weien of mirre and of aloes, A. R. 372, 7. Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, Rel. Ant. i. 70, 22. A weye of Essex chese, Piers P. 5, 93. Seint Austin deð þeos two boðe in one weie, A. R. 60, 10. Me ssel weȝe þet word er hit by yzed . . . Zoþnesse halt þise riȝtuolle waye . . . þis waye ne ssel hongi of þis half, ne of yend half, Ayenb. 256, 6–10. *O. H. Ger.* wâgi (*dat.*) *pondere*; wâga *pondus, libra, statera, lanx, trutina*: *Icel.* vâg *a weight*; vâgir; *pl. scales, a balance.*] v. pening-, pund-, twi-, wull-wǽg; wǽge-tunge.

wǽgan; *p.* de *To vex, harass, afflict*:—Hê hét hī swingan, wîtum wǽgan, Exon. Th. 251, 10; Jul. 143. Ðæt gê mec tô wundre wǽgan môtun (cf. erlôs skulun wêgian mi te wundrun, dôt mi wîties filu, Hêl. 3088), 124, 22; Gû. 341. [*O. Sax.* wêgian: *O. H. Ger.* weigen *vexare, afficere, affligere, exagitare.*] v. ge-wǽgan.

wǽgan; *p.* de *To deceive, delude*:—Ne gewurðe hit ðæt ic on ðâm hâigum gerecednyssum wǽge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 18. Bepǽhst *vel* wǽgest *deludis*, i. *decipis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 53. Uuêgiđ *fefellit*, 108, 46. Wǽgeþ *fefellit*, i. *eludit*, 35, 28. Wêgđ *mentitur*, Kent. Gl. 414: *fallit*, 933. Gif hwylc brôðor wǽgđ and misfêhđ on boduncge sealma oðþe rǽdincge *si quis dum pronuntiat psalmum fallitur lectionem*, R. Ben. 71, 5. Gesuîcas ł wǽges *mentientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. Wǽgde *vel* bepǽhte *fefellit*, i. *delusit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 27. Ne hine nôwiht his geleáfa wǽgde, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 3. Weleras wǽgendes *labia mentientis*, Scint. 95, 4. Wǽgendre gesǽlignesse *vel* bepǽcendre *fallentis fortunae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 73. Wêgende welere *labium mentiens*, Kent. Gl. 596. Wǽged *delusus* (v. Mt. 2, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 57: 26, 29. Wǽged wæs *deluditur*, 95, 63: 27, 26. Wêged *ludificatus*, 86, 22. v. â-, be-, ge-wǽgan.

wǽg-bora, an; *m. A wave-bearer, a creature that lives beneath the waves*:—Wundorlîc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440.

wǽg-bord, es; *n. A wave-board, a plank of a vessel*:—Ðû of eorðan wæstmum wiste under wǽgbord (cf. lǽd under earce bord, 80, 23; Gen. 1333; be ûtan earce bordum, 81, 33; Gen. 1354) gelǽde, Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340.

wǽg-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*:—Wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 21; Cri. 988.

wǽg-dropa, an; *m. A wave-drop, a salt tear* (?):—Hê hâte lêt teáras geótan, weallan wǽgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gû. 1030.

wǽge (*see also* wǽg), an; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽge *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17. Hæbbe ælc man rihte wǽgan and rihte gemetu *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Gâ seó wǽge (wǽg, MS. G.) wulle tô .cxx. þ., and nân man hig nâ undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance, scale*:—Ðeós wǽge oððe scalu *lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Zup. 73, 10. Wǽge *trutina*, 36; Zup. 215, 18: *statera*, Scint. 81, 12: 110, 12. *Libra*, ðæt is pund oððe wǽge, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Gelîcere wǽgan *in equilibrium*, 234, 5: 238, 26. Ælc ðæra ðinga ðe man wihð on wǽgan, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 3. Âwegene on ânre wǽgan, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 23: 436, 12. On wǽgum (wêgum, Ps. Surt. Spl.) *in stateris*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 10. v. efen-wǽge.

wǽge, wêg[e], es; *n. A cup*:—Wêgi *poculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 82. Sume ic geteáh, tô geflite fremede . . . beóre druncne; ic him byrlade wrôht of wǽge, ðæt hī in wînsele þurh sweordgripe sâwle forlêtan of flæschoman, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Fæted wǽge, dryncfæt deóre,

Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253. Hē mandryhtne bær fæted wǣge, 4553; B. 2282. [*O. Sax.* wâgi, wêgi *a vessel.* Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* bah-weiga; *f. ferculum, discus, lanx: Icel.* veig; *f. strong drink.*] v. bǣde-, deáþ-, ealo-, līþ-wǣge (-wēge, -wēg).

wæegen. v. wægn.

wǣge-tunge, an; *f. The tongue of a balance:*—Wǣgetunge (*or* wǣge tunge, v. wǣg, II) *examen,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 41. [*Ger.* wagezunge.]

wǣg-fær, es; *n. A sea-journey:*—Ic đē ongitan ne meahte on wǣgfære, Andr. Kmbl. 1845; An. 925.

wǣg-fæt, es; *n. A water-vessel, a cloud:*—Won wǣgfatu, lagustreáma full (*cups*), Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37.

wǣg-faru, e; *f. A sea-passage, passage through the sea* (the passage through the Red Sea):—Nū se āgend up ārǣrde reáde streámas in randgebeorh, syndon đa foreweallas fægre gestēpte, wrætlīcu wǣgfaru, ōđ wolcna hrōf, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exon. 298.

wǣg-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, a ship:*—Hū đū wǣgflotan sund wīsige, Andr. Kmbl. 973; An. 487. Gesión brecan ofer bæđweg brimwudu myrgan, sǣmearh plegan, wadan wǣgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246: Beo. Th. 3818; B. 1907.

wǣg-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship:*—Hē bāt gestâg, wǣghengest wræc, Exon. Th. 181, 34; Gū. 1303. Hī gehlōdon hildesercum wǣghengestas, Elen. Kmbl. 472; El. 236. [Cf. *Icel.* vâg-marr *a ship.*]

wǣg-holm, es; *m. The billowy sea:*—Gewât ofer wǣgholm flota fāmigheals, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217.

wǣg-līpend, es; *m.:* -līþende; *ptcpl. A sea-farer; sea-faring:*—Wēnaþ wǣglīþende, đæt hȳ on eálond sum eágum wlīten, Exon. Th. 360, 26; Wal. 11. Ne mōston wǣglīđendum wætres brōgan hrīnon, ac hié God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 9; Gen. 1395: Beo. Th. 6297; B. 3159. Hæleđ langode, wǣglīþende, hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten, Cd. Th. 86, 17; Gen. 1432. [*O. Sax.* wâg-līđand.]

wægn, wægen, wǣn, es; *m. A waggon, wain, carriage, vehicle:*—Wægn *vehiculum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 40. Wǣn *plaustrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 51: 284, 43: *plaustrum* vel *carrum,* 16, 19: 85, 69. Mid đȳ hē đā se wǣn (wægn, MS. T.) com đe man đa bān on lǣdde *cum venisset carrum in quo ossa ducebantur,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 17 note. Hē ofer wǣg gewāt, wǣn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Wægnes hweól *rotam,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. Wǣnes weđ (swæđ? pæđ?) *orbita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 47. Ānes wǣnes gangweg *actus,* 37, 37. On wǣnes eaxe hwearfaþ đa hweól, and sió eax byrþ eallne đone wǣn, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 27: 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Wǣne *carruca,* Hpt. Gl. 438, 67. Mid đȳ đe hine mon bere oþþe on wǣne ferige, Lchdm. ii. 30, 29. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 17; Rä. 23, 9. Hī gegearwodon wægen (*carrum*) and on āsetton đa fǣmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Wæs gold on wǣn hladen, Beo. Th. 6260; B. 3134. Twēgra wǣna gangweg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 38. Tuēgra uuegna gang (v. wægn-gang), Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. On wǣnum *in curribus,* Ps. Spl. 19, 8. Đæt hig nymon wǣnas (*plaustra*), Gen. 45, 19, 27. ¶ with special reference to what is carried, in the phrase *wægnes, wægna gang,* the going to fetch wood, v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71:—.ii. wēna gang mid cyninges wēnum tō Bleán đem wiada (cf. .iiii. carris transductionem in silba regis sex ebdomades a die Pentecosten, hubi alteri homines silbam cedunt, 122, 8), Chart. Th. 119, 16. An ic twēgra wǣna gang on clætinc tō wudurēdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 36, 15. [Tuēge waine gong wudes, iv. 282, 15. Tō wayne gong tō wude, 282, 28.] ¶ referring to the constellation Charles' *wain.* v. carles wǣn:—Wǣnes đīsl (waegne[s] þixl, 100, 72) *archtoes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Tunglu đe wē hātaþ wǣnes đīsla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* reidi-wagan *currus: O. Frs.* wain, wein: *O. H. Ger.* wagan *plaustrum, carra, carrum, vehiculum: Icel.* vagn.] v. fyrd-, hors-, hræd-, rǣd-, ryne-, scrid-, wīg-wægn (-wǣn).

-wægnan. v. be-wægnan.

wægnere, es; *m. A driver of a carriage, a waggoner, charioteer:*—Scridwīsa *vel* wǣnere *auriga,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38. Wēnere, ii. 4, 57.

wǣgnere, es; *m. A deceiver:*—Sponera, wǣgnera *lenonum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42. v. wǣgnian.

waegne-þixl. v. wægn.

wægn-faru, e; *f. A chariot-journey:*—*Fiscalis reda* (=*rheda*) gebellīcum wæg[n]fearu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 64. *Fiscalis ræde* gafellīcum wǣnfare, 35, 56.

wægn-gehrado *a waggon-plank:*—Wǣngehrado *tabula plaustri,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 53.

wægn-gerēfa, an; *m. A wain-reeve, one who has charge of carriages:*—Wǣngerēfa *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 44: ii. 16, 66.

wægn-gewēđe, es; *n. A waggon-cloth, covering for a waggon:*—Man sceal habban wǣngewēđu, Anglia ix. 264, 4.

wǣgnian. v. ge-wǣgnian.

wægn-scilling, es; *m. A toll of a shilling on each waggon standing to be loaded at a salt-pan:*—Se wægnscilling and se seámpending gonge tō đæs cynges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwīc (cf. sine aliquo tributo dominatoris gentis praedictae, id est statione siue inoneratione plaustrorum, 125, 30-32), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 70. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71, 329.

wægn-þoll, es; *m. A cart-pin:*—Wǣnđoll *aries,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 72. v. þoll.

wægn-treów, es; *n. A perquisite of a log of wood from each load to the labourer loading and leading the waggon* (? cf. wægn-scilling):—On sumere þeóde gebyreþ . . . æt wudulāde wǣntreów, æt cornlāde hreáccopp, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27.

wægn-weg, es; *m. A cart-road, carriage-road:*—On đone wǣnweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 8, 37. On đone brādan wǣnweg, iii. 37, 26.

wægn-wyrhta, an; *m. A wain-wright, cart-wright, carriage-maker:*—Wǣnwyrhta *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 9: 66, 50: ii. 128, 68.

wǣg-pundern *a steel-yard, weighing-machine:*—Ælc burhgemet and ælc wǣgpundern beó be his (*the bishop's*) dihte swīđe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 20. Hē sceal habban wǣipundern, Anglia ix. 263, 9. Cf. pundern *perpendiculum,* Hpt. Gl. 476, 77, *and* pundar.

wǣg-scealu, e; *f. The scale of a balance:*—Wǣgscala *lances,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 7.

wǣg-stæþ, es; *n. A shore, bank:*—Cwom .lx. monna tō wǣgstæþe rīdan, Exon. Th. 404, 3; Rä. 23, 2.

wǣg-streám, es; *m. The sea:*—Đæt feórþe cyn wōd on wǣgstreám (*the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311.

wǣg-sweord, es; *n. A sword with wavy ornamentation* (v. Woorsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40):—Wrætlīc wǣgsweord, Beo. Th. 2982; B. 1489.

wǣg-þel, es; *n. A wave-plank, a ship:*—Hē ālǣdde of wǣgþele (*the ark*) wrāđra lāfe, Cd. Th. 90, 16; Gen. 1496. Nōe tealde đæt se hrefn hine sēcan wolde on wǣgþele, 87, 9; Gen. 1446. On wǣgþele *on board,* Andr. Kmbl. 3418; An. 1713. Under earce bord eaforan lǣđan, weras on wǣgþel, Cd. Th. 82, 6; Gen. 1358.

wǣg-þreá *the chastisement by the waters* (the deluge), Cd. Th. 90, 5; Gen. 1490.

wǣg-þreát, es; *m. A wave-host, the waters of the deluge:*—Ic wille mid wǣgþreáte ēhta and āgend eall ācwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 29; Gen. 1352.

wæl, es; *n.* I. in a collective sense, *the slain, the dead, a number of slain,* (a) generally of death in battle:—Wæl feól on eorđan, Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: 140, 45; By. 303. Đæs wæles wæs geteald six hund manna mid đām fȳrenum flānum ofsceotene *of those who died they counted six hundred shot with the fiery arrows,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 6. Đā hē his brōđor slege ofāxode, đā fērde hē tō đam wæle his līc sēcende, ii. 358, 6. Đā gelæhton his gebrōđra his līc of đam wæle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 673. Đā sōhte hē on đam wæle his līc, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 17. Hē on wæle lǣge, Byrht. Th. 139, 65; By. 279: 140, 39; By. 300. Hit næs nā gesǣd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wǣre, for đon hit næs þeáw đæt mon ǣnig wæl on đa healfe rīmde đe wieldre wæs (*mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 21. Ǣr hē đæt wæl bereáfian mehte, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 9: Beo. Th. 2429; B. 1212: 6047; B. 3027. On wæl feallan *to die in battle,* Cd. Th. 123, 2; Gen. 2038. On wæll fyllan *to kill in battle,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 24. ¶ as object of verbs of slaying:—Đǣr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hond *many were killed on both sides,* Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 11: 833; Erl. 64, 20. Ne wearđ wæl māre folces gefylled, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Đǣr was ungemetlīc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, 867; Erl. 72, 15: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26. Hī him mycel wæl on geslōgan *magnam eorum multitudinem sternens,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 30. Hié đǣr đæt mǣste wæl geslōgon on hǣþnum herige đe wē secgan hiérdon ōþ đisne andweardan dæg, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 4. Hē menigfeald wæl felde and slōh, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 7. (b) in other connections:—Đā geát mon đæt âtter ūt on đone sǣ, and raþe đæs đǣr com upp micel wæl deádra fisca, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 17. II. *a single corpse, a slain person:*—Hē mē habban wile dreóre fāhne, gif mec deáđ nimeþ, byreþ blōdig wæl, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Đonne walu feóllon, 2089; B. 1042. Crungon walo, Exon. Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26. III. in an abstract sense, (a) of destruction in war, *slaughter, carnage:*—Wæl on gefeohte *strages,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Mycel wæl (wælfill, MS. A.) gewearđ on Brytene æt Wōdnesbeorge, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Hē hī on gelīcnysse đæs trāiscan wæles (*caedis*) wundade, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30. Mid grimme wæle and herige *saeva caede,* 4, 15; S. 583, 26. Of wæle *strage, occisione,* Hpt. Gl. 427, 60. (b) in other connections, *destruction:*—Com mycel wæl and monncwyld godcundlīce gesended *supervenit clades divinitus missa,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10. Hē hī fram đam mānfullan wæle (*clade;* destruction by famine) generede, 4, 14; S. 582, 27. Wæle *strage; occisione* (destruction of the soul by sin. v. Ald. 7), Hpt. Gl. 415, 22. [Þat wæl (heap, 2nd MS.) wes þe more, Laym. 4111. He lette al þæt wel weorpen an ane dich, 6427. Ic heo wulle biwinnen oðer an wæle liggen, 9497. *O. Sax.* wal (*in* wal-dād): *O. H. Ger.* wal *strages, clades: Icel.* valr *the slain.*] v. ecg-, ungemet-wæl.

wǣl, es; *m. n. A weel* (e. g. Mode *weel* (*wheel*), Lanc.), *a deep pool, gulf, deep water of a stream* or *of the sea:*—Wæl *gurges,* deópnys

abyssus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 34: 80, 65. Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wîsdômes streám, ðæt hê on unnyt ût ne tôflôweþ, ac se wæl wunaþ on weres breóstum dióp and stille, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 4. *Hic gurges* ðis (ðis *with* e *over* i, MS. F.: ðes, MSS. D. O.) wæl, ðæt is, deóp wæter, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 9. Wæles stæð *alvei* (the Nile) *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 70. Scymriendes wæles *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. Wê æthrynon mid ûrum ârum ða ŷðan ðas deópan wælis, wê gesâwon eác ða muntas ymbe ðære sæ strande, Anglia viii. 299, 38. Þweálu clænes wæles (*gurgitis*), Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. On wæle fûlum þweán, sume wrôhte getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 206, 10. Fugel uppe sceal lâcan on lyfte, leax sceal on wæle mid sceóte scrîðan, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Of wæle getogen *gurgite ductus*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 27: 25, 6. Áðuah in ðær uele (*natatoria*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 7. In ðæt uoel ł in ðæt fiscpôl *in piscinam*, 5, 4. On wælum âdrenctum *profundis pelagi flustris suffocato* (Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 22. Weálu (*rubicundi oceani*) *gurgites*, 409, 64. Ðû gedrêfest deópe wælas *conturbas profundum maris*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. [With weel of þi liking *torrente voluntatis tuae*, Ps. 35, 9. Þai sink in þat wele (*v. l.* pitt), þar neuer man sank þat was o sele, C. M. 2903. Wel (*rimes with* sel), Misc. 149, 89. v. Jamieson's Dict. s. v. wele. *O. L. Ger.* wâl *abyssus*.]

wǽlan; *p.* de *To vex, torment, afflict*:—Ðæt hŷ his lîchoman leng ne môstan wîtum wælan, Exon. Th. 127, 34; Gû. 396. Dogter mîn is yfle from deófle wæled *filia mea male a daemonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 22. Hê is yfle wælid *male torquetur*, 8, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* veill *diseased, ailing*; veilindi *disease*.] v. â-, be-, ge-wælan.

wæl-bed[ð], es; *n. The bed of the slain*:—Ic hine heardan clammum on wælbedde wrîþan þôhte *I had thought to bind him on the couch of the slain* (i. e. *to kill him*), Beo. Th. 1932; B. 964. Hwæt befealdest ðû folmum ðînum on wælbedd brôðor ðînne? Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. v. wæl-rest.

wǽl-ben[n], e; *f. A wound inflicted by the sea*, v. wǽl:—Gârsecg wêdde . . . egesan stôdon, weóllon wǽlbenna (wæl-?) (*the reference is to the death of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491.

wæl-bend, e; *f. A deadly, mortal band*:—Wælbende handgewriþene *deathband hand-twisted* (i. e. *death at a person's hands*), Beo. Th. 3876; B. 1936. v. wæl-clamm.

wæl-bleát; *adj. Causing mortal weakness, deadly, mortal*:—Benne, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725.

wæl-ceald; *adj. Deadly cold*:—Hê him hælle gescôp, wælcealde wîc (cf. Ðær (*in hell*) cymð forst fyrnum cald, Cd. Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316), wintre beðeahte, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468.

wæl-ceásiga, an; *m. A chooser of the slain, a raven*:—Wonn wælceásega, Cd. Th. 188, 6; Exod. 164. v. wæl-cyrige.

wæl-clam[m], es; *m. A fatal bond*:—Forgif mê mennen ðe ðû âhreddest wera wælclommum (*captivity in which they might have been slain?*), Cd. Th. 128, 17; Gen. 2128. v. wæl-bend.

wæl-cræft, es; *m. A deadly power, power which causes death*:—Ðonne mîn hlâford wile lâfe þicgan ðara ðe hê of lîfe hêt wælcræf[ṫum] âwrecan (*of those whom he has ordered to be slain*), Exon. Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11.

wæl-cwealm, es; *m. A death-pang, pain of violent death*:—Rêcas stîgaþ ofer hrôfum, hlin biđ on eorþan, wælcwealm wera, Exon. Th. 381, 8; Rä. 2, 8.

wæl-cyrge, -cyrige, -cyrie, an; *f. A chooser of the slain.* According to the mythology, as seen in its Northern form, the Val-kyrjur were the goddesses who chose the slain that were to be conducted by them to Odin's hall—Val-halla: 'Þær rîða jafnan at kjósa val.' Something of the old idea is still shewn in the following glosses, in which the word renders a Fury, a Gorgon, or the goddess of war:—Uualcyrge *Tisifone*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 34: *Eurynis*, 107, 43. Walcrigge *Herinis*, 110, 34. Wælcyrge, 43, 2: *Bellona*, 94, 15: 12, 12. Wælcyrige *Allecto*, 5, 72. Wælcyrie *Tisiphona*, i. 60, 21. Ða deór habbaþ wælkyrian eágan *hae bestie oculos habent Gorgoneos*, Nar. 34, 6. But elsewhere it is used apparently with the sense of *witch* or *sorceress*:—Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 18. Wiccan and wælcerian, 165, 34. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. [Clerkes out of Caldye . . . wyche3 & walkyries . . . deuinores of demorlaykes . . . sorsers & exorsismus, Allit. Pms. 85, 1577. *Icel.* val-kyrja.]

wæl-cyrging, es; *m. One that belongs to the race of the* wælcyrgan:—*Gorgoneus*, ðæt is wælkyrging (-cyrginc, *v. l.*), Nar. 35, 6.

wæl-deáþ, es; *m. A violent death*:—Hié wældeáð (*death at Grendel's hands*) fornam, Beo. Th. 1395; B. 695.

wæl-dreór, es; *m. The blood of the slain*:—Wæter wældreóre fâg, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Eorðe wældreóre (*the blood of Abel*) swealh of handum ðînum (*Cain's*), Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016. Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles, eorðan sealde wældreór weres, 67, 9; Gen. 1098.

wæl-fæhþ, e; *f. Deadly feud, hostility that leads to slaying*:—Hê wælfæhða dæl, sæcca gesette. Beo. Th. 4061; B. 2028.

wæl-fæðm, es; *m. A deadly embrace*:—Brim wælfæðmum sweóp, fæge crungon (*of the overwhelming of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.

wæl-fâh; *adj. Deadly hostile* (?):—Wælfâgne winter (*winter when the earth seems dead*), Beo. Th. 2260; B. 1128.

wæl-feall, es; *m.* (?) *The fall of the slain, destruction*:—Tô wælfealle wæs æt Wôddesbeorge (Wôdnes-, MS. E.), Chr. 592; Erl. 18, 30. Blôdgyte, wællfyll weres, morð mid mundum, Cd. Th. 92, 11; Gen. 1527. Heó underbæc beseah wið ðæs wælfylles (*the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 29; Gen. 2563.

wæl-fûs; *adj. Ready to be slain;* referring to Beowulf before the fight in which he was mortally wounded:—Him wæs geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfûs, wyrd ungemete neáh, se sceolde sêcean sâwle hord, sundur gedælan lîf wið lîce, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420.

wæl-fyll, e: -fyllu(-o); *indecl. f. Abundance of slain*:—Grendel on reste genam þrîtig þegna; ðanon eft gewât tô hâm faran mid ðære wælfylle, Beo. Th. 250; B. 125.

wæl-fŷr, es; *n.* I. *a fire that slays, deadly fire*:—Beorges weard (*the fire-drake*) wearp wælfŷre, wîde sprungon hilde leóman, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582. II. *a fire that burns the slain, a funeral pile*:—Hêt Hildeburh hire selfre suna on bæl dôn . . . wand tô wolcnum wælfŷra mæst, Beo. Th. 2243; B. 1119.

wæl-gæst (-gæst?), es; *m. A deadly guest* (*spirit?*), *a murderous guest*:—Wælgæst (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 3994; B. 1995: (*Grendel's mother*), 2666; B. 1331.

wæl-gâr, es; *m. A deadly spear*:—Wælgâr slîteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 46; Reim. 61. Ðær wæs heard plega, wælgâra wrixl, wígcyrm micel, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990.

wæl-gîfre; *adj.* I. *eager to slay*, (a) of persons:—Ðâ com hæleða þreát (*those who wished to kill St. Andrew*) wadan wælgîfre, Andr. Kmbl. 2543; An. 1273. Deáð, wiga wælgîfre, Exon. Th. 231, 8; Ph. 486: 162, 7; Gû. 972. (b) of things:—Wæpen wælgîfru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. II. *eager to prey on the dead*:—Se grædiga mæw wælgîfre wand, Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Se wanna hrefn, wælgîfre fugel, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Wulfum tô willan, and eác wælgîfrum fuglum tô frôfre, 25, 37; Jud. 296. v. wæl-grædig.

wæl-gim[m], es; *m. The word seems to be an epithet for the sheath of a sword, which is called in the riddle the sword's* byrne:—Byrne is mîn (*a sword's*) bleófâg, swylce beorht seomað (-d, MS.) wîr ymb ðone wælgim, ðe mê waldend geaf, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4.

wæl-grǽdig; *adj. Greedy for the slain* (an epithet of cannibals):—Hæfdon hié âwriten wælgrǽdige wera endestæf, hwænne hié tô môse meteþearfendum weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 269; An. 135. v. wæl-gîfre.

wæl-grim[m]; *adj. Cruel, destructive*:—Wælgrim, unhêre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 63: *violentus*, Germ. 399, 467. (1) of living things, *bloodthirsty, cruel*:—Hwæt standest ðû (*the devil*) wælgrim (the MS. breaks off here) . . .? *quid adstas cruenda bestia?* Blickl. Homl. 227, 26. Wælgrim wiga, Exon. Th. 396, 21; Rä. 16, 8. Heó wæs ǽryst hæðen and wælgrim, Shrn. 139, 5. Ðone Iacôbum se wælgrimma hyrde (*Herod*) âcwealde mid sweorde, 108, 23. Hî wælgrimme wyrmas slîtaþ, Wulfst. 139, 10: Dôm. L. 210. (2) of other than living things, *cruel, dire, destructive*:—Hunger se hearda, wælgrim werum, Cd. Th. 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Nîð wæs rêðe, wællgrim werum, 83, 23; Gen. 1384. Hê geseah wîde fleógan wælgrimme rêc (*the smoke from the burning cities of the plain*), 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Wælgrimme wyrd (*the fall of man*), 61, 12; Gen. 996. Ðê sind heardlîcu, wundrum wælgrim (wel-, MS.) wîtu geteohhad, Exon. Th. 258, 12; Jul. 264. Gefylstan of ðâm wælgrimmum tintregum, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 396, 4. Þolian wælgrim wîtu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðâm ǽrgedônum *strages cunctis crudeliores prioribus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 24. Cf. wæl-hreów.

wæl-grimlîce; *adv. With the utmost bitterness*:—Hî wælgrimlîce gefuhton. Ðær wæs se mæsta blôdgyte on ǽgðere healfe, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31.

wæl-gryre, es; *m. The terror that comes from danger of falling in battle*:—On fyrd hyra (*the Israelites*) færspell (*the tidings of the approach of the Egyptian army*) becwom; egsan stôdan, wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137.

wæl-here, (ig)es; *m. A slaughtering host*:—Fôron tôsomne wrâðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983.

wæl-hlem[m], es; *m. A deadly onslaught*:—Hyne Wulf wæpne gerǽhte, ðæt him for swenge swât ǽdrum sprong . . .; næs hê forht

swâðĕh, ac forgeald hraðe wælhlem ðone, Beo. Th. 5931; B. 2969. Cf. hilde-hlem.

wæl-hlenca *or* -hlence, an; *m.* or *f. A slaughter-link, a link of a coat of mail*:—Wriðene wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. Gûðweard gumena grîmhelm gespeón, . . . [h]wælhlencan sceóc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176.

wæl-hreów, -hreáw, -reów, -rǽw; *adj. Cruel, barbarous, bloodthirsty*:—Wælhreów *crudelis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 12: *atrox*, 9, 66; Zup. 72, 1: *trux*, 9, 67; Zup. 72, 9. Wælhreówe *crudeli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 22. Ða wælhreówan *funestam*, 38, 20. (1) of living beings:—Wælhreów werod, Cd. Th. 219, 11; Dan. 53. Hĕ (*Nero*) wælhriów wunode, Met. 9, 38. Hĕ wæs wælhreáw cwellere cristenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 4. Welhriów *crudelis*, Kent. Gl. 367. Irtacus wælreów cyning, Apstls. Kmbl. 137; Ap. 69. Wælreów wiga *a warrior who would not spare his foe*, Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Hĕ wunaþ wælrǽw deófol, Homl. Th. i. 192, 21. Se wælhreówa Antecrist, 6, 16. Se wælhreówa cyning, Ðeódrîc, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24. Wælhreówes (*Nero's*) gewĕd, Met. 9, 5. Ne lǽt ðû on ðæs wælhreówan hond (*crudeli*) ðîn geár, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 11: Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. Ne mæg ic mînne feónd lufian, ðone ðe ic wælhreówne tôgeánes mĕ geseó, 54, 31. Ðone wælhreówan feónd ðisse menniscan gecynd[e], Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Ðĕ wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2423; An. 1213: Exon. Th. 380, 10; Rä. 1, 6. Ða wælhreówan wyþersacan Annas and Caiphas, Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. Earn beheóld wælhreówra wîg, Elen. Kmbl. 223; El. 112. Wælreówra (-e, MS.) *carnificum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 60. Ða âne ætwundon ðînum wælhreáwum handum, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 25. Hwæt is wælhreówre betwux nǽddercynne ðonne draca? i. 486, 31. Ðû wælhreówasta wîmman, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 182. (2) of things:—Ðæt wîf gelŷfde his wælhreówum geðeahte, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15. Mid wealhreówre ł deóflîcre mihte *tyrannica potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 3. Mid wealreówre grimnysse *crudescente atrocitate*, 515, 23. On þysum wælhreówan cwearterne, Nicod. 26; Thw. 15, 1. Forgripen mid wælhreówe (*crudeli*) deáþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 24. Tô þrowienne wælhreówne deáð, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 117. Mid wælhreówum dǽdum, 11, 354. Geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga, Wulfst. 158, 14. [Þa welreowen (*those who seized Christ*), O. E. Homl. i. 229, 25.] v. wælgrim.

wælhreówlîce; *adv.* I. *cruelly*:—Se wælhreówlîce (*crudeli caede*) wæs ofslægen, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 14. Æt ðæm cirre wurdon Ahtêniense swâ wælhreówlîce forslagen *quam pugnam atrociorem fuisse ipse rerum exitus docuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 22. Hî woldon habban ðone hâlgan Eástersæg geblôdegodne wælhreówlîce (wel-, *v. l.*) mid ðæs Hælendes blôde, Homl. Ass. 68, 62. Swâ ðæt hĕ wælhreáwlîce wurde âhangen, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 22. Hĕ ðæt suîðe wælhreówlîce (*crudeliter*) gecŷðde on Urias slæge, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 23. Ðæt hĕ ne weorðe wælhreó[w]lîce (-reówlîce, Cott. MSS.) (*crudeliter*) gefangen mid ðǽm grimum uncysta, 43; Swt. 313, 12. Wælhreówlîce swingan, Homl. Th. i. 424, 12. Hî âxodon, hwî hî swâ wælhreówlîce dydon, ðæt hî freónda ne rôhton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 44. II. *horribly, atrociously*:—Ðæt cild wolde wyrian wælhreáwlîce Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 10.

wælhreówness, e; *f. Cruelty*:—Wælhreównys *crudelitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 12: Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23 (wæll-, Bd. M. 48, 28). Ðara cyninga wælhreównes wæs tô ðam heard, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 33. Wearð Iulianus for his wælhreównysse ofslægen, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 419. Wĕ sceolon dĕman mildheortlîce bûtan wælhreównysse, Homl. Ass. 9, 222. Sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, nâ mid wælhreáwnysse oferdôn, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Wĕ witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

wæl-hwelp, es; *m. A dog that slays, a dog for hunting*:—Ic (*a badger*) mĕ siþþan (*after getting to my hole*) ne þearf wælhwelpes wîg wiht onsittan, Exon. Th. 397, 21; Rä. 16, 23.

Wælisc, wæll-. v. Wilisc, wæl-.

wæl-lîc (?); *adj. Deep* (of water):—On deópum ł in welicum (= wællîcum. v. wæl) grunde sæwe *in fundo maris*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 23.

wælm. v. wilm.

wæl-mist, es; *m. A mist that covers the bodies of the slain*:—Hreám wæs on ŷðum, wæter wæpna ful, wælmist âstâh (*the passage refers to the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 206, 12; Exod. 450. Sum sceal on galgan rîdan . . . hĕ, blâc on beáme, bîdeþ wyrde bewegen wælmiste, Exon. Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42.

wæl-net[t], es; *n. The net of destruction* (?), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202.

wæl-nîþ, es; *m. Deadly hate, mortal enmity*:—Ðæt ys sió fæhðo, and se feóndscipe, wælnîð wera, Beo. Th. 5992; B. 3000. Æfter wælnîðe, 170; B. 85. Âwehte ðone wælnîð Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Weallaþ wælnîðas, Beo. Th. 4136; B. 2065.

wæl-not, es; *m. A fatal mark, a mark that brings death, a rune that brings death.* v. Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28, p. 336. See for baleful influence of runes, Egils Saga, c. 75: Grettis Saga, c. 81; see also Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. i. pp. 40, 41, for the virtues of runes:—Hwîlum hié (*fiends*) gefeteraþ fæges monnes handa, gehefegaþ ðonne hĕ æt hilde sceall wið lâð werud lîfes tiligan; âwrîtaþ hié on his wæpne wælnota heáp, bealwe bôcstafas, Salm. Kmbl. 324; Sal. 161.

wæl-pîl, es; *m. A deadly dart, death-pang*:—Wæs his mondryhtne endedôgor, . . . âwrecen wælpîlum wlô ne meahte oroð up geteón, Exon. Th. 171, 15; Gû. 1127.

wæl-rǽs, es; *m. A deadly attack, an attack in which men are slain*:—Wæs sió swâtswaðu Sweóna and Geáta, wælrǽs wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Æfter wælrǽse wunde gedŷgan, 5055; B. 2531. Æfter ðam wælrǽse (*the fight in which Grendel was mortally wounded*), 1652; B. 824. Mĕ ðone wælrǽs wine Scyldinga leánode, 4208; B. 2101.

wæl-rĕw. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-râp, es; *m. A rope that binds the deep, a rope with which frost binds the water*:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, onwindeþ wælrâpas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. v. wæl.

wæl-reáf, es; *n.* I. *what is taken from the slain, spoil taken in war, spoil, prey*:—Waelreáf (wael-, uuel-reáb) *manubium*, Txts. 77, 1277. Wælreáf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 44: *manubia* (the passage is: Vesperi dirimens manubias (v. Gen. 49, 27), Ald. 26), 78, 48. Hĕ under segne sinc ealgode, wælreáf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Ic sceal langne hâm âna gesĕcan, lǽt mĕ on lâste lîc eorðan dǽl wælreáf wunigean weormum tô hrôðre, Apstls. Kmbl. 189; Ap. 95. Hĕ (*the phœnix*) gebringeþ ædes lâfe (*what is left after it is burnt*) eft ætsomne and ðæt wælreáf (*exuvias suas*) wyrtum biteldeþ, Exon. Th. 216, 24; Ph. 273. II. as a technical term, *robbing the slain*:—Walreáf is niðinges dæde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Cf. Qui aliquem quocunque modo perimit, videat ne weilref faciat. Weilref dicimus, si quis mortuum refabit armis aut vestibus, aut prorsus aliquibus, aut tumulatum aut tumulandum, L. H. I. 83, 2; Th. i. 591, 12, and see two following sections. [*O. H. Ger.* wala-raupa (*de vestitu mortuorum, quod* walaraupa *dicimus*): *Icel.* val-rauf *spoils*; val-rof *the plundering the slain on the battle-field.*] Cf. here-reáf.

wæl-rĕc, es; *m. Deadly reek*:—'Mĕ is leófre ðæt mînne lîchaman glĕd fæþmie' . . . Wôd ða þurh ðone wælrĕc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661.

wæl-regn, es; *m. A deadly rain* (the rain that caused the Flood):—Ic on andwlitan sîgan lǽte wællregn ufan wîdre eorðan; fæhðe ic wille on weras stælan, and mid wægþreáte eall âcwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350.

wæl-reów. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-rest, -ræst, e; *f. The rest* or *bed of the slain*:—Wælræste wunian *to be dead*, Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: Exon. Th. 184, 10; Gû. 1342. Wælreste ceósan *to die*, Cd. Th. 99, 8; Gen. 1643: Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Sceal fæge flæschoma foldærne biþeaht wunian wælræste (*inhabit the grave*), Exon. Th. 164, 3; Gû. 1006. Sió rôd foldan getŷned wunode wælreste (*lay buried*), Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724.

wæl-rûn, e; *f. The secret of approaching slaughter*:—Fyrdleóð âgôl wulf on walde, wælrûne ne mâð (*proclaimed the coming carnage*), Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28.

wæl-sceaft, es; *m. A deadly shaft*, Beo. Th. 801; B. 398.

wæl-scel *slaughter, the slain*:—Cirdon cynerôfe wîggend on wiþertrod wælscel oninnan, reócende hrǽw, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. v. scelle.

wæl-seax, es; *n. A war-knife, a sword* or *dagger used in fight*:—Hĕ wælseaxe gebrǽd, ðæt hĕ on byrnan wæg, Beo. Th. 5400; B. 2703.

wæl-sliht, -sleaht, es; *m. Slaughter in battle, slaughter, carnage*:—Hĕr wæs micel wælsliht (-sleht, MS. E.) on Lundenne, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 16. Ðær wearþ micel wælsliht on gehwæþere hond, 871; Erl. 74, 32. Wæpna wælslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Gemyndig wælsleahta, Exon. Th. 286, 27; Wand. 7: 291, 32; Wand. 91. Wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn, Fins. Th. 57; Fin. 28. [Grickes hit (*Troy*) biuunnan mid heora wælslahte (bitere slahtes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1369.]

wæl-slîtende; *adj. Corpse-rending, that rends the dead*:—Ðæt lîc ðær (*in the grave*) tô fûlnesse weorðeþ and ðâm wælslîtendum wyrmum weorðeþ tô æte, Wulfst. 187, 14. On helle mid deóflum and mid dracum and mid wælslîtendum wyrmum, 241, 12.

wæl-spere, es; *n. A battle-spear, spear with which slaughter is to be wrought*:—Oft hĕ gâr forlĕt, wælspere windan on ða wîcingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. Syx smiðas sǽtan wælspera worhtan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 31. [Forwunded mid walspere brade, Laym. 28577.]

wæl-steng, es; *m. A spear*:—Feówer scoldon on ðæm wælstenge weorcum geferian Grendles heáfod, Beo. Th. 3280; B. 1638.

wæl-stôw, e; *f. The place of the slain,* (1) *a battle-field*:—God âna wât hwâ ðære wælstôwe wealdan môte *God only knows who shall be master of the field*, Byrht. Th. 134, 36; By. 95: Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051: 5960; B. 2984: Cd. Th. 121, 4; Gen. 2005. Ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe gewald, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 9: 871; Erl. 76, 7. Æþelwulf cyning gefeaht wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta, and ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe geweald, 840; Erl. 66, 19. Hié ðær nâu licgende feoh ne mêtten, swâ hié ær bewuna wæron ðonne hié wælstôwe geweald âhton, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 33. On here cringan, on wælstôwe wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 24; By. 293: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9. (2) *any*

place where there is slaughter:—Him Loth gewât of byrig (*Sodom, about to be destroyed*) gangan, wælstôwe fyrr, Cd. Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wal-stat: *Dan.* val-plads *battle-field*, beholde valpladsen *to remain master of the field*.]

wæl-stræl; *m. f. A fatal shaft*:—Bâd se ðe sceolde endedôgor âwrecen wælstrælum (*the pangs of mortal disease*), Exon. Th. 179, 11; Gû. 1260.

wæl-streám, es; *m. A destructive stream*:—Ðonne wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaðum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301.

wæl-sweng, es; *m. A murderous stroke*:—Æfter wælswenge (*the stroke which killed Abel*), Cd. Th. 60, 25; Gen. 987.

wælt *apparently some part of the thigh, a sinew* (?):—Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, .iii. scillingas gebête, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. (The preceding section deals with wounds to the thigh. As regards the form of the word, it might be compared with *O. H. Ger.* walza *decipula, pedica*.)

wæltan. v. wiltan.

wæl-wang, es; *m. A plain of slaughter*:—Ðær wæs secg manig on ðam wælwange (*the place at which were assembled those who maltreated St. Andrew*) wîges oflysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2453; An. 1228.

wæl-weg (= hwæl-weg *or* wæl-weg) *the sea*:—Hweteþ on wælweg ofer holma gelagu, Exon. Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63.

wæl-wulf, es; *m.* I. as an epithet of a warrior, *a war-wolf, one who is as fierce to slay as is a wolf*:—Wôdon wælwulfas, wîcinga werod, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. II. as an epithet of a cannibal, *a fierce cannibal, one who preys on the dead like the wolf*:—Wælwulfas bânhringas âbrecan þôhton, tôlŷsan lîc and sâwle, and ðonne tôdælan werum tô wiste fægres flæschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 297; An. 149.

wæm[m], wæman. v. wem[m], wëman.

wæmbede; *adj. Having a great belly*; ventriculosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 37.

wæmn, wæn, wæn[n], wænan, wænge, wænian, Wænte, wænys (Hpt. 438, 70), wæpan. v. wæpen, wægn, wen[n], wênan, wenge, wenian, Wintan-ceaster, wâcness, wêpan.

wæpen, wæpn, es; *n.* I. *a weapon*:—Steng oððe wæpen *clava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 63. Mê sceal wæpen niman, ord and îren, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Ðis (*the bridle into which the nails from the cross were put*) bið unoferswîðed wæpen, Elen. Kmbl. 2375; El. 1189. Ælces wæpnes ord *mucro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Swurdes ord oððe ôðres wæpnes, 84, 22. Wæpnes ecge, Cd. Th. 109, 30; Gen. 1830. Gehealdan heardne mêce, wæpnes wealdan, Byrht. Th. 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hê folcgemôt mid wæpnes brŷde ârære, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Be ðâm monnum ðe heora wæpna tô monslyhte lænaþ. Gif hwâ his wæpnes ôðrum onlâne ðæt hê mon mid ofsleá, 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Wæpnes spor *a wound*, Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623. Âwrîtaþ hié on his wæpne wælnota heáp, Salm. Kmbl. 323; Sal. 161. Ic ðŷ wæpne gebræd, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Hê ðæs beran ceaflas tôtær bûton ælcum wæmne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Gif man wæpn âbregde ðær mæn drincen, L. H. E. 13; Th. i. 32, 11. Ðeáh hwâ his âgen spere sette tô ôðres mannes hûses dura . . . oþþon gif man ôðer wæpn lecge . . . and hwilc man ðæt wæpn gelæcce, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6. Hê wæpen hafenade be hiltum, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Nolde ic sweord beran, wæpen tô wyrme, 5031; B. 2519: 5367; B. 2687. Gif sweordhwîta ôðres monnes wæpn tô feormunge onfô, oððe smið monnes andweorc, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Sum mæg stŷled sweord, wæpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 29; Cri. 680. Hê wæpen up âhôf, bord tô gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 39; By. 130. Wæpnu *arma*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 15. Wæpna *arma*, wæpna hûs *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 1, 2. Eorlas fornôman wæpen wælgîfru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. Wêpen *arma*, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Se hâlga hêht his heorðwerod wæpna onfôn, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Hê ne mihte wæpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509: Byrht. Th. 139, 50; By. 272. Wæpna wyrpum, Exon. Th. 35, 28; Cri. 565. Wæpna wundum, 119, 15; Gû. 255. Wæpna wælslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Seó wæpna lâf *those whom the sword spared*, 121, 5; Gen. 2005: 220, 20; Dan. 74. Se helm hafelan werede . . . hine worhte wæpna smið, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Ðâ fôr hê mid eallum his folce and mid eallum his wæpnum *omnis equitatus Pharaonis, currus ejus et equites*, Ex. 14, 23. Gif man mannan wæpnum bebyreþ ðær ceás weorð, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. Ðæt folc com mid wæpnum (woepnum, Lind.: wêpenu, Rush.) *venit cum armis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2140; An. 1071. Gegearwod wæpnum, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Wæpnum geweorðad, Beo. Th. 505; B. 250: 667; B. 331. Ælc þing ðe orðode, hê âcwealde mid wæpnum *omne, quod spirare poterat, interfecit*, Jos. 10, 40. Wæpnum âswebban, Apstls. Kmbl. 138; Ap. 69. Leohtum wæpnum (*levibus armis*) gegyrwan, Nar. 10, 27. Scearpum wæpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 30; Rä. 4, 52. Mid gæstlîcum wæpnum, 112, 24; Gû. 148. Gescyldend wið sceaðan wæpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1298: Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775. Hî wurpon hyra wæpen of dûne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. Wæpen and gewæ̂du, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Wæpen healdan, mêce, gâr and gôd swurd, Byrht. Th. 138, 45; By. 235. Wêpen and sceldas *arma et scuta*, Ps. Surt. 45, 10. Ealle his wæpnu (woepeno, Lind.: wêpeno, Rush.) hê him âfyrð, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Hê âwearp his wæmna, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 31. Hié him ealle hiera wæpeno âgeáfen *arma tradèrent*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 21. Hié wæpna nâman *arma sumunt*, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Nimaþ eówre wæpn *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Ex. 32, 27. Gegrîp (gefôh, Ps. Th.) wæpn (wêpen, Ps. Surt.) and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Uoepeno, Rtl. 168, 1. Ðeáh ðe hî wæpen ne beran *quamvis arma non ferant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Hê ða gâstlîcan wæpnu ne mæg âberan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 27. II. *membrum virile*:—Teors *veretrum*, teors, ðæt wæpen *vel* lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 56. Wæpen, gecynd (*printed* wepen-gecynd; *but see* gecynd, II) *veretrum*, 44, 58. [Whiles þow art ȝonge, and þi wepne kene, wreke þe with wyuynge, Piers P. 9, 180.] v. wæpen-lîc, -mann, wæpned. [*Goth.* wêpna; *pl. arma*: *O. Sax.* wâpan: *O. Frs.* wêpin: *O. H. Ger.* wâfan *gladius, framea, telum, falx, scutum*: *Icel.* vâpn.] v. beadu-, camp-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, sige-, weoruld-, wîg-wæpen.

wæpen-berend, es; *m. An armed man*:—Se stronga woepenberend (wêpend-, Rush.) gehealdaþ ceafertûn his *fortis armatus custodit atrium suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21: p. 7, 5. [*O. Sax.* wâpan-berand.]

wæpen-bora, an; *m. One who bears arms, a warrior*:—Wæpnbora *armiger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 14. Wæpenbora, 35, 9: *bellator*, ii. 125, 35. Wæpenboran *pugiles, gladium portantes, gladiatores*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 15.

wæpen-getæc, -tak, es; *n. A wapentake*, a term used in northern England where in the south *hundred* was used: 'Quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus (*counties northward from Northamptonshire*) vocant wapentagium,' L. Ed. C. 30; Th. i. 455. The word, which seems of Danish origin (cf. Icel. *vâpna-tak*, though this is used in a different sense), is thus explained in the document above cited: Cum quis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus, secundum morem, foedus accipiebat: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice vero arma vocantur wapen, et taccare confirmare, quasi armorum confirmacio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus wapentac, i. e. armorum tactus: wapen enim arma sonat, tac tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur wapentac, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confoederates sunt. On this explanation see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 99 sq :—Wê willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wæpengetæce .ii. trŷwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. Ælc dara ceápa ðe hê bigege oððe sylle âðer oþþe [on] burge oþþe on wæpengetæce, L. Edg. 5, 6; Th. i. 274, 14. On wæpentake, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 8: iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 3, 8.

wæpen-geþræc [?], es; *n. A weapon*:—Ofsend uoepengiðræcc (uoepen, giðræcc ?) *effunde frameam*, Rtl. 168, 5. Cf. Geþrece *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 24: 76, 53: Hpt. Gl. 424, 77. Geþræce, 512, 9.

wæpen-gewrixl, -gewrixle, es; *n. A passage of arms, an exchange of blows, a conflict, fight*:—Gif hit geweorðe, ðæt wæpngewrixl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle, Wulfst. 162, 7. Ðæt heó beaduweorca beteran wurdun on campstede, gârwittinge, gumena gemôtes, wæpengewrixles, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* vâpna-skipti, -viðskipti.]

wæpen-hete, es; *m. Armed hate, hate that resorts to arms*:—Æðele sceoldon ðurh wæpenhete weorc þrowian *the noble ones were to be slain by their foes*, Apstls. Kmbl. 159; Ap. 80.

wæpen-hûs, es; *n. An armoury*:—Wæpenhûs *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* wâfan-hûs.]

wæpen-leás; *adj. Without arms, unarmed*:—Ðam wæpenleásan menn ne mihton ða wælhreówan mid wæpnum widstandam, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 175. Fram wæpenleásre fêmnan *e virgine inermi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 38. Gehwilce wæpenleáse *inermes* (*sine armis*) *quosque*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 48. [*Icel.* vâpn-lauss.]

wæpen-lîc; *adj. Male, masculine*:—Ðæt wæpenlîce lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 58. Ða wæpenlîcan limo *preputia*, 68, 60: 69, 16.

wæpen-mann (wæp-), es; *m. A male, a man*:—Wæpnmann *mas*, Anglia xiii. 366, 23. Êghuelc hê ŧ woepenmon (wêpenmon, Rush.: wæpned, W. S.) *omne masculinum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Wer oððe wæpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Ðes wæpman *hic mas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 15. Ne scríde nân wîf hig mid wæpmannes reáfe (*veste virili*), ne wæpman (*vir*) mid wîfmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Woepenmon ŧ hee *masculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hê worhte wæpman (woepenmonn *masculum*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4. Synna wið wæpman oððe wîfman, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 23. Riht is ðæt ænige wæpnmen on mynecena beóderne ne etan ne drincan, Wulfst. 269, 9. Wêpmen (wæpned-, *v. l.*) ge wîfmen, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wæpmen, Homl. Ass. 27, 73. xx m wîfmanna and wæpmanna (wæpned-, *v. l.*), Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 30: Homl. Th. i. 442, 1: Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 24, 5. Mægðhâd is ægðer ge on wæpmannum ge on wîfmannum, Homl. Th. i. 148, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* wap-man *vir*: *Laym.* wap-, wep-mon: *A. R.* wep-, weop-man: *Orm.*

wepp-mann: *Kath.* wep-man: *O. and N.* wep-mon: *Gen. and Ex.* wap-man.] v. wǽpen, II, wǽpned, wǽpned-mann.

wǽpen-strǽl, es; *m. An arrow to be used as a weapon*:—Synd mē manna bearn mihtigum tōdum wǽpenstrǽlas *filii hominum dentes eorum arma et sagittae*, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

wǽpen-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Force of arms*:—Hine monige on winnaþ mid wǽpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138, 12; Gen. 2290. Hē hēht wīgend weccan and wǽpenþræce, Elen. Kmbl. 212; El. 106. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wāpan-threki.]

wǽpen-þrǽge *arms* (?):—Sum mæg wǽpenþrǽge (-þræce (?), cf. (?) wǽpen-geþræc), wīge tō nytte, mōdcræftig smiđ, monige gefremman, đonne hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm ođđe hupseax, ođđe heaþubyrnan, scīrne mēce, ođđe scyldes rond fæste gefēgan wiđ flyge gāres, Exon. Th. 296, 34; Crā. 61.

wǽpen-wīfestre, an; *f. A hermaphrodite*; hermafroditus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28.

wǽpen-wiga, an; *m. An armed warrior*:—Ic wæs wǽpenwiga (wǽpen wigan? *the subject of the riddle is a horn*), nū mec þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 1; Rā. 15, 1.

wǽp-mann, wǽpn. v. wǽpen-mann, wǽpen.

wǽpned; *adj. Male*; used substantively, *a male, a man*:—Ælc wǽpned gecyndlim ontȳnende *omne masculinum adaperiens uuluam*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Micel gedāl is on wǽpnedes and wīfes līchoman, Lchdm. ii. 84, 16. Se đe mid wǽpnedum men hǽme *qui cum viro coiverit*, L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wēpned and wīf geworhte hiė God *masculum et feminam fecit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 4. Wīf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195: 166, 9; Gen. 2745. Wīfes meoluc đe wǽpned fēde, Lchdm. ii. 338, 8. v. wǽpen, II, *and following compounds*.

wǽpned-bearn, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—For wǽpnedbearne ... for wīfcilde *pro masculo . . . pro femina*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 14.

wǽpned-cild, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—Tō đan đæt wīf cenne wǽpnedcild, Lchdm. i. 344, 22: 346, 3. Đa þīnena heóldon đa wǽpned-cild (*mares*), Ex. 1, 17: *pueros*, 1, 18.

wǽpned-cyn[n], es; *n. The male kind* or *sex*:—Wǽpnedcyn *masculinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 4. Ælc þing wǽpnedcynnes *omne generis masculini*, Ex. 34, 19: Cd. Th. 139, 19; Gen. 2312: 142, 35; Gen. 2372: 189, 21; Exod. 188. Wiđ đon đe mon ođđe nȳten wyrm gedrince; gyf hit sȳ wǽpnedcynnes . . ., Lchdm. iii. 10, 11. Hwylce wihta beóđ ōđre tīd wīfcynnes, and ōđre tīd wǽpnedcynnes, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 13: Exon. Th. 419, 22; Rā. 39, 1. Đæt hī mā of đam wīfcynne him cyning curan đonne of đam wǽpnedcynne *ut magis de feminea regum prosapia quam de masculina regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22.

wǽpned-hād, es; *m. The male sex*:—Swā hwæt swā wǽpnedhādes beó ācenned *quidquid masculini sexus natum fuerit*, Ex. 1, 22: Num. 1, 2. Ærfeweard wēpnedhādes, Chart. Th. 483, 17.

wǽpned-hand, a; *f. The male side, male line*:—Hȳ fōđ tō mīnum đe ic syllan mōt swā wīfhanda swā wǽpnedhanda, swađer ic wylle, Chart. Th. 491, 32.

wǽpned-healf, e; *f. The male side*:—Đonne is mē leófast, đæt hit gange on đæt [bearn] strȳned on đa wǽpnedhealfe, đa hwīle đe ǽnig đæs wyrđe sȳ, Chart. Th. 491, 16.

wǽpned-mann, es; *m.* I. *a male, a man*:—þriwa on gēre ælc wǽpnedman (*omne masculinum tuum*) ætȳwđ beforan Drihtne, Ex. 23, 17: Num. 34, 23. Wǽpnedman (-men?) *mares*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 50. Se cyning wæs gōd wǽpnedman *rex erat vir bonus*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 39. Đū (*Eve*) scealt wǽpnedmen wesan on gewealde, Cd. Th. 56, 29; Gen. 919. Wæs se gryre læssa efne swā micle swā hī wīggryre wīfes be wǽpnedmen, Beo. Th. 2573; B. 1284. God hī geworhte wǽpnedman and wīmman (wǽpman and wȳfman, MS. A.: wǽpned and wīmman, MS. B.: wēpnedmenn and wīfmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Heó eode tō đære wǽpnedmanna stōwe (*ad locum virorum*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 19. xx m wīfmonna and wǽpnedmonna *viginti millia puerorum ac foeminarum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 31. Đara manna eallra, mid wīfmannum and wǽpnedmannum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19. Hiora wīf ofslōgan ealle đa wǽpnedmen đe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 1, 6, 8. II. of plants, *a male*:—Gif man scyle mugcwyrt tō lǽcedōme habban, đonne nime man đa reádan wǽpnedmen and đa grēnan wīfmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 20. v. wǽpen-mann.

wǽpnian; *p.* ode *To provide with weapons, to arm*:—Ic wǽpnige đē *armo te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 16: 36; Zup. 215, 16. Ic wǽpnige sumne man *armo*, 43; Zup. 257, 12. Uoepnedum *armata*, Rtl. 99, 20. [Wepne þine cnihtes, Laym. 17945. He hæhte wepnien (wepni, 2nd MS.) his uolc, 20347. Heo wepnede hire mid bileaue, Kath. 188. Itt þatt wæpnedd iss wiþþ trowwþe on Criste, Orm. 677. *O. Frs.* wēpened: *O. H. Ger.* wāfenen *armare*: *Icel.* vāpna.] v. be-, ge-wǽpnian.

wǽpnung, e; *f. Armour, arms*:—[Gāstlī]cere weápnunge *spiritalis armaturae*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 65. Ymbscrȳdaþ eów mid Godes wǽpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nānre wǽpnunge, 248, 3. Golias gearu tō ānwīge mid ormēttre wǽpnunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 21. Iudas com mid đām cwealmbǽrum mid ormǽtere wǽpnunge (*with an immense amount of weapons*), Homl. Ass. 74, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4.

wæps, wæsp, es; *m. A wasp*:—Waefs *fespa*, Txts. 63, 859. Waefs *vel* hurnitu (uaeps, Erf. Gl.) *crabro*, 55, 603. Wæps *vespa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 66: *fe[s]pa*, ii. 35, 27. Wæsp, 148, 17: *vespis*, i. 281, 37. Weaps *vespa*, 77, 49. Uuaefsas (waeffsas, Ep. Gl.) *vespas* (uuaeps *vespa*, Erf. Gl.), Txts. 105, 2098. [*O. H. Ger.* wafsa, wefsa.]

wær; *adj.* I. *ware, aware, having knowledge* of something which is to be guarded against:—Đā wurdon đa landleóde his (*a band of Danes*) ware and him wiþ gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 17. Hē eode nihtes, đæt hē his līfe geburge, ac đa hǽđenan wurdon wære his fare, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 230. II. *ware, prepared* for, *on guard* against something that might be hurtful, (a) absolute:—Beó gē wære *uos estote parati*, Lk. Skt. 12, 40. Ūs is mycel þearf, đæt wē geornlīce wacian and wære beón, Btwk. 220, 27. Se Hǽlend ūs warnode, for đam đe hē wyle, đæt wē ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 113. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, đæt man geara weorđe . . . Leófan men, utan beón đe wærran, Wulfst. 90, 10. (b) with gen.:—Ūs is micel þearf, đæt wē wære beón dæs egeslīcan tīman, đe nū tōwærd is, Wulfst. 191, 25. (c) with preposition:—Wes đū giedda wīs, wær wiđ willan, Exon. Th. 302, 26; Fā. 42. Sōna wyrđ deófol inne; is micel þearf đæt manna gehwylc wiđ swylc wær sȳ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Đæt wē geornlīce wacian and ā wære beón wiđ deófles costnunga, Btwk. 220, 35. Woruldmenn wǽron wære wiđ heora fȳnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150. Wosas gē wære fram monnum *cavete ab hominibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. III. *ware, careful* to avoid something, *on guard* against doing something, (a) with gen.:—Wēnde ic đæt đū đȳ wærra weorþan sceolde swylces gemōtes, Exon. Th. 267, 34; Jul. 425. (b) with preposition:—Beó wær æt đam, đæt đū nǽfre mīnne sunu þyder ne lǽde *cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 6. (c) with a clause:—Mīn bearn, beó đē wærr đæt đū ne drince of đam wīne, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 17. Wærne đē beón, đæt đū nāht unrihtes ne dō getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 25. IV. *ware, observant* of, *attentive* to a warning:—Đæt hī wære beón đæs cwydes, Wulfst. 7, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 330, 2. V. *wary, cautious, sagacious, prudent, cunning*:—Wær *cautus*, i. *sagax, prudens, acutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 5. Wær geápnis *argumentum*, 125, 1. Hē bid scarp and biter and swiđe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Hē wær (*printed* þær) weorđe worda and dǽda, Exon. Th. 96, 32; Cri. 1583. Deófol gedēđ, đæt unsǽlig man wīsdōmes ne gȳmeþ, and gyt gedēđ, đæt hē talaþ hine sylfne wærne and wīsne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Beó gē swā ware suā suā nædran *estote prudentes sicut serpentes*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 20. Hig sint wære and cunnon þēnunga, and hig cennaþ ǽr đam đe wyt cumon tō him *ipsae obstetricandi habent scientiam, et priusquam veniamus ad eas pariunt*, Ex. i. 19. Se wīsdōm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse and wære, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Werra biđ *astutior fiet*, Kent. Gl. 509. Gielpaþ hié suelce hī sién micle wærran and wīsran đonne hié *quasi praestantius ceteris prudentes se esse gloriantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 25. Đæt se biđ on geþance wærast and wīsast, se đe ōđerne can raðost āsmeágean, Wulfst. 55, 21. Se þincđ nū wærrest and geápest đe ōđerne mæig beswīcan, Shrn. 17, 23. [*Goth.* wars wisan *to be ware*: *O. Sax.* war wesan wiđar: *O. H. Ger.* gi-war *providus, solers, gnarus, intentus, adtentus, vigilans*: *Icel.* varr.] v. ge-, un-wær.

wær *the sea*:—Wē đissa leóda land gesōhton wære bewrecene, Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. Hū đū wǽgflotan, wære bestēmdan, sǽhengeste, sund wīsige, 974; An. 487. [*Icel.* wer; *n.* (poet.) *the sea.*]

wǽr, e; *f. A covenant, compact, agreement, pledge*:—Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna, gǽsthālig treów, Exon. Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. [Gewemme]dre wǽre *violati foederis* (*pacti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 3: Cd. Th. 186, 18; Exod. 140. Wǽre gemyndig, 143, 1; Gen. 2372. Wǽre (cf. *Icel. use in pl.*) *foedus*, i. *pactum, conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 43. Clam ođđe wed ođđe wǽra *clasma*, 21, 2. Wǽra *foedera*, i. *pacta amicitiae, certa amicitia*, 148, 38. Đære sibbe wǽre (*cujus foedera pacis*) betwyh đa ylcan cyningas and heora rīce āwunedon, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25. Beweddedum wǽrum *pactis sponsalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 19. Se cyng mid his folce hiene gesōhte. Ac Agothocles gedyde untreówlīce wiđ hiene, đæt hē hiene on his wǽrum (MS. L. *has* warum) beswāc and ofslōg *rex pactus est cum Agathocle communionem belli. Sed postquam in unum exercitus junxerunt per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus occisus est*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10. Wǽre genōman *foedus fecerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 25. Đæt ic đa wǽre forlǽte đe ic tō swā myclum cyninge genom *ut pactum, quod cum tanto rege inii, ipse primus irritum faciam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Wēre trume fæstnie *pactum firmum feriat*, Txts. 172, 8. Ic đē wǽre mīne selle, Cd. Th. 132, 33; Gen. 2202: 171, 22; Gen. 2832. Ic đē bidde, đæt đū treówa selle, wǽra dīna, 170, 24; Gen. 2818. Gewrīþ sibbe wǽre ł wedd *asstringe pacis federa*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 3. Pehta cynn hafaþ sibbe and wǽre mid Angelđeóde *Pictorum natio foedus pacis cum gente habet Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 34. Haldende wēre *servantes pactum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 158. Utan wē đa drihtenlīcan wǽra gehealdan, Wulfst. 253, 3. Wǽre healdan, Cd. Th. 216, 22; Dan. 10. Wiđ Waldend wǽre healdan, fæste treówe, 204, 19; Exod. 421: Andr.

Kmbl. 426; An. 213: Elen. Kmbl. 1643; El. 823: Exon. Th. 339, 28; Gn. Ex. 101. Hē ða wǽre and ða winetreówe lǽstan wolde, 475, 19; Bo. 50: 172, 17; Gū. 1145: Cd. Th. 93, 8; Gen. 1542: 139, 10; Gen. 2307: 142, 23; Gen. 2366. Ðæt ǽnig mon wordum ne worcum wǽre ne brǽce, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Heó his (*Joseph's*) mǽgwinum morðor fremedon, wǽre frǽton, Cd. Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. Hē lyt wǽre gewonade, Exon. Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Wē sceolon ūs geearnian ða siblecan wǽra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wâra *foedus; Icel.* vârar; *pl.*] v. freoðo-, friðo-wǽr.

wǽr (?); *adj. True:*—Ic gelȳfe ðæt hit from Gode cōme, brōht from his bysene, ðæs mē ðes boda sægde wǽrum wordum, Cd. Th. 42, 31; Gen. 681. [The word, found here only, if at all, occurs in that part of the Genesis, which seems to show Old Saxon influence, and the phrase *wǽrum wordum* may be the equivalent of that found often in the Hêliand, e. g. Gumon, thea ūs gōdes so filu gehētun fon heðankuninge wârun wordun, 569. But perhaps *wærum* (v. wær, V; and see last passage under *wær-līc*) might be read. Cf. Heó geleáfan nom ðæt hē ða bysene from Gode brungen hæfde ðe hē hire swā wǽrlīce (= *O. Sax.* wârlīko; *or?* wærlīce *cunningly*) wordum sægde, iéwde hire tācen, and treówa gehēt, Cd. Th. 41, 5; Gen. 652.] [*O. Sax.* wâr: *O. Frs.* wêr, weer: *O. H. Ger.* wâr, wâri *verus, verax: Lat.* vērus.]

wærc, wræc, es; *m. Wark* (in Northern dialects), *ache, pain:*—Mē sâr gehrân, wærc in gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Seó reádnes and bryne ðæs swyles and wærces *rubor tumoris ardorque*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Wið magan wærce ... Wið wambe wærce, Lchdm. ii. 318, 4, 15: 356, 19, 22. From wærc deáðes *a dolore mortis*, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 3. Wærco ł ādla *dolorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 8. Wærcco, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. *The word occurs mostly in compounds*, v. bân- (Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 83), blǽder- (Lchdm. ii. 320, 3), breóst- (Lchdm. ii. 4, 23), ceol- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 2), cneó-, eág-, eár-, felle-, fylle-, fōt-, heáfod-, heals- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 5), heort-, lenden-, lifer-, liþ-, milte-, rysel- (Lchdm. ii. 318, 15), sculdor-, sīd-, stic-, sweor-, tōþ-, þeóh-, þeór-wærc (-wræc). [On eðelich stiche, oðer on eðelic eche (oðer warch, MS. T.), A. R. 282, 12. For evel and werke in bledder, Rel. Ant. i. 51, 34: *Icel.* verkr: *Dan.* værk.]

wærc (?):—*Cuneus* wecg ... *cunicellus* lytel wærc (wæcg?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 28–31.

wærcan; *p.* wærhte. I. (used impersonally) *to pain:*—Gif hine innan wærce, Lchdm. ii. 272, 11. Gif ða þeóh wærce, 312, 7. Ðonne monnes wambe wærce oððe rysle, 318, 20. II. *to suffer pain* (?), *be troubled:*—Ic werhte eom *exercitatus sum* (*if* werhte *can be taken as the past tense of the verb*, eom *is superfluous*), Ps. Spl. 76, 3. [v. Jamieson's Dictionary, wark, werk *to ache: Dan.* værke, det værker i mit Hoved *my head aches.*]

wærc-sâr, es; *n. Pain:*—Fruma wercsâre *initium dolorum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 8.

-wǽre, -wǽred, wærelīce. v. on-wǽre, ge-wǽred (Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 37), wearglīce.

wǽr-fæst; *adj. Faithful*, (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Waldend gemunde wǽrfæst (*faithful to his covenant*) Abraham ārlīce, Cd. Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Ūs Hǽlend God wǽrfæst onwrāh *Jesus, faithful to the covenant, has revealed God to us*, Exon. Th. 24, 13; Cri. 384. Wǽrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 79, 33; Gen. 1320: 175, 23; Gen. 2900. (2) of men:—Se eádega Loth, wǽrfæst, Waldende leóf, Cd. Th. 156, 29; Gen. 2596. Hālig, wǽrfæst (*Juliana*), Exon. Th. 256, 27; Jul. 238. Wǽrfæst (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2621; An. 1312: (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 1091, 7; Gen. 1819. Fæder Abrahames, wǽrfæst hæle, 104, 24; Gen. 1740. Ne lǽt ðū (*Abraham*) ðē ðīn mōd āsealcan, wǽrfæst willan mīnes (*faithful in observing my will*), 130, 31; Gen. 2168. Wǽrfæstne rinc (*Abel*), 62, 9; Gen. 1011. Wǽrfæstne hæleð (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2548; An. 1275. Ða (*the three children*) wǽron wǽrfæste, wiston Drihten ēcne, Cd. Th. 227, 29; Dan. 194. Wǽrfæstra wera (*Abraham and Lot*), 113, 34; Gen. 1897. (3) of things:—Ðǽr sceal lufu uncer wǽrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163.

wærg, wærgan, wær-geápnis (Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 1), wær-genga, wærgolness, wærgþu, wæriht. v. wearg, wirgan, wær, V, wer-genga, weargolness, wirgþu, wearriht.

Wǽring-wīc *Warwick:*—On ðison geáre wæs Wǽrincwīc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Th. i. 189, col. 2. Æt Wǽringwīcon (-um), 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2, 187, col. 1.

Wǽringwīc-scīr, Wǽring-scīr, e; *f. Warwickshire:*—Tō Wǽrincwīcscīre (Wǽringscīre, p. 277, cols. 1, 2), Chr. 1016; Th. i. 276, cols. 1, 2.

-wærlǽcan. v. ge-wærlǽcan.

wærlan; *p.* de *To wend, turn:*—Ðona foerde ł mið ðȳ wærlde *praeteriens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 1. v. bi-, ge-, ymb-wærlan.

wǽr-leás; *adj. Faithless, false:*—Wǽrleás mon ... and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 24; Gn. Ex. 162. Se feónd, wræcca wǽrleás, 263, 17; Jul. 351: 267, 26; Jul. 421. Wǽrleás werod (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 5, 5; Gen. 67. Wǽrleásra weorud (*the wicked at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 98, 27; Cri. 1614: (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2139; An. 1071.

wær-līc; *adj. Cautious, prudent, wise, circumspect:*—Wærlīc *cauta, sollicita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 70. Wærlīc bið ðæt man ǽghwilce geáre sōna æfter Eástron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3. Wærlīc mē þinceþ ðæt gē wæccende wið hettendra hildewōman wearde healden, Exon. Th. 282, 12; Jul. 662. Wīsdōmes beþearf, worda wærlīcra, and witan snyttro, se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrde gifan, Elen. Kmbl. 1083; El. 544. [*Icel.* var-ligr.] v. ful-, un-wærlīc.

wærlīce; *adv.* I. where there is danger of receiving hurt, *warily, cautiously, circumspectly*, (1) *in a way that guards against surprise:*—Faraþ eów wærlīce, ðe læs ðe eów gemēton ða ðe eów æfter rīdon, Jos. 2, 16. Nimaþ and lǽdaþ hine wærlīce (*caute*), Mk. Skt. 14, 44. Ðæt man Malchum suīðe wærlīce heólde, ðæt hē ne ætburste, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 644. Āhyld hit wærlīce, ðonne gesihst ðū hwæt ðǽroninnan sticaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 18. Wē mōtan swȳðe wærlīce ūs healdan, gyf wē ūs sculan wið deófol gescyldan, Wulfst. 38, 3. Wē sculon wið ðam fǽrscyte symle wærlīce wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 5; Cri. 767. Hié sindon suā micle wærlīcor tō oferbūganne suā mon ongiet ðæt hié on māran ungewitte beóð *qui tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 21. Hū hȳ ðam deófle wærlīcast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 3. (2) *in a way that guards against an ill result, safely:*—Nāmon hī tō rǽde, ðæt him wærlīcor wǽre, ðæt hī sumne dǽl heora londes wurðes æthæfdon *they came to the conclusion, that it would be safer for them to keep back some part of the price of their land*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 23. Wærlīcor bið se man geherod æfter līfe ðonne on līfe *there is less danger of mistake in praising a man after his death than while he is alive*, ii. 560, 14. II. where there is danger of doing wrong, *carefully, heedfully, prudently:*—Hwīlum bið gōd wærlīce tō mīðanne his hiéremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 8. Behalde hē hine geornlīce ðæt hē wærlīce sprece *sub quanto cautelae studio loquatur, attendat*, 15; Swt. 93, 18. Ðætte sié wærlīce gehealden sió ānmōdnes ðæs godcundan geleáfan *ut unitatem fidei cauta observatione teneatis*, Swt. 95, 14. Wærlīce ic mē heóld *caute me tenui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 9. Mǽst þearf is ðæt ǽghwelc mon his āð and his wed wærlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3: Wulfst. 167, 4. Cristendōm wærlīce healdan, 78, 8. Is suīðe micel ðearf ðæt hē suā micle wærlīcor hine healde wið scylde *necesse est, ut tanto se cautius a culpa custodiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. [Wearliche to biwiten us seoluen wið þe unwiht of helle, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 17. Þa cheorles warliche heom hudden, Laym. 12300. Temien hire fleschs wisliche and warliche, A. R. 138, 8. Ha heold hire hird wisliche and warliche *familiam pervigili cura gubernabat*, Kath. 82. *O. Sax.* waralīko: *Icel.* varliga: *O. H. Ger.* gi-waralīcho *vigilanter, diligenter, solerter.*] v. un-wærlīce, *and next word.*

wǽrlīce *truly; or* wærlīce *cunningly.* v. wǽr *true.*

wærlīcness, e; *f. Caution, care, carefulness:*—Ūs is micel wærlīcnys getācnad and æteówed on ðære onfangennysse ūres Drihtnes līchaman, Homl. Ass. 163, 263.

wǽr-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his covenant, a faithless, perfidious person:*—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude on ðam dōme standeþ, bið se wǽrloga fȳres āfylled, Exon. Th. 95, 25; Cri. 1562. Hām Eormanrīces, wrāþes wǽrlogan, 319, 8; Vīd. 9. Ðone wǽrlogan, lāðne leódhatan (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 71. Hēr syndan wedlogan and wǽrlogan *in this land are men false to their pledges and to their covenants*, Wulfst. 165, 37. Wǽrlogan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 141; An. 71: 215; An. 108. Wǽrlogona (*the people of Sodom*) sint firena hefige, Cd. Th. 145, 22; Gen. 2409. On wǽrlogum wrecan torn Godes, 152, 33; Gen. 2530. Mid ðyssum wǽrlogan, 151, 4; Gen. 2503. On wǽrlogan (*the people before the flood*) wīte settan, 76, 32; Gen. 1266. Hē sceal wedlogan and wǽrlogan hatian and hȳnan, Wulfst. 266, 29. ¶ applied to spirits:—Se atola gāst, wrāð wǽrloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299. Hié hȳrdon tō georne wrāðum wǽrlogan, 1225; An. 613. Wīc æt ðam wǽrlogan *a dwelling with the devil*, Exon. Th. 362, 15; Wal. 37: 269, 24; Jul. 455. Hwīlum cyrdon mānsceaþan on mennisc hīw, hwīlum brugdon āwyrgde wǽrlogan on wyrmes bleó, 156, 31; Gū. 883: 120, 9; Gū. 269: 139, 18; Gū. 595. Hē sceóp ðām wērlogan (*the apostate angels*) wræclīcne hām, Cd. Th. 3, 16; Gen. 36. [This Dragon of Dissait (*the devil*) ... þis warloghe ... with wilis ynoghe mannes saule to dissaiue, Destr. Tr. 4436–45. A warlow (*a monster*), Alex. (Skt.) 1706. Snakis and oþire warlaȝes wild, þat in þe wod duelled, 3795. To þe way of wickidnes be warlaȝes (*devils*) gidid, 4425. He warded þis wrech man (*Jonah*) in warlowes gutteȝ, Allit. Pms. 99, 258. Þaa warlaus (*v. ll.* deuils, fendes), C. M. 23250. The foulle warlawes of helle, Halliw. Dict.]

wær-lot, es; *n. Craft, cunning:*—Wærlotes *astus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 33.

wærming, wærna. v. wirming, wrænna.

wærness, e; *f. Prudence, circumspection, caution:*—Mid wærnyssa (*cautela*) in gangende, ðæt ōþre gebiddende hē nā gelette, Anglia xiii. 378, 188. Hæfde hē miccle lufan and ealle wærnesse tō ælcum men (*he was very considerate to everybody*), ... and ðeáh ðe hē on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde, hweðre hē tō ðon wærnesse hæfde on eallum ðingum (*he was so circumspect in all things*), ðæt hē munuclīfe swīþor lifde ðonne

lǽwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6 11. [*Wick.* warnesse *prudentia.*] v. un-wærness; wær-scipe.

wærness *cursing*, wærnian, wærnung, wærriht. v. weargness, warenian, wirnung, wearriht.

wær-sagol; *adj. Cautious in speech, careful of what one says*:—Se ðe wǽre leássagol, weorðe se sóðsagol; se ðe wǽre bæcslitol, weorðe se wærsagol; se ðe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorðe se wîswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

wær-scipe, es; *m. Prudence, caution, circumspection, wisdom*, in a bad sense, *cunning, astuteness*:—Wærscipe *cautela*, i. *astutia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 77. Ðæt hié geîcen ða gód hira ânfealdnesse mid wærscipe, and suâ tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ânfealdnesse ðætte hē ðone ymbeðonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlǽte . . . Ðære culfran biliwitnesse sceal gemetgian ðære nædran wærscipe, ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelǽde on tō micle hâtheortnesse *ut simplicitatis bono prudentiam adjungant, quatenus sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant . . . Debet serpentis astutiam columbae simplicitas temperare, quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 15–24. Wîsdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and hæfþ on him feówer ōþre cræftas; ðara is ân wærscipe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: 34, 6; Fox 140, 35: Shrn. 175, 27. Â gerîst bisceopum wîsdōm and wærscype, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 28. Se swicola hæfð ēce wîte, for ðan ðe his wærscype ne dohte, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 177. Þūhte wîsast se ðe wæs swicolost . . . ac wā heom ðæs wærscipes, Wulfst, 268, 19. Hý lǽtaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt hý ōðre magan swicollîce pǽcan, 55, 2, 15. Mid micelum wærscype lufian *cum magna cautela diligere*, Anglia xiii. 374, 125. For wîsdōme and wærscipe *consilio*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 16. Būton wærscipe *unadvisedly*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. Mid mâran fultume and mid mâran wærscipe *circumspectiore cura ac magis instructo adparatu*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 25. Hē hæfde Ýrlande mid his werscipe gewunnon, and wiðûtan ælcon wǽpnon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. Ongiet mînne wîsdōm and mînne wærscipe (*prudentiam*), Past. 38; Swt. 273, 9. Ðes sunderhâlga hæfde opene eágan tō ælmesdǽdum, ac hē næfde nǽnne wærscipe ðæt hē ða sōðan eádmōdnysse on his weldǽdum geheólde (*he had not the wisdom to observe true humility in his benefactions*), Homl. Th. ii. 432, 1. [Belin wes swiðe wis, and warscipe him folweden, Laym. 5603. Dumbe bestes habbeð þeos warschipe, þet hwon heo beað asailed, heo þrungeð alle togederes, A. R. 252, 6. Warschipe azaines unþeawes, H. M. 41, 7. Warsipe and wisedom wið deuel, Misc. 14, 426.] v. un-wærscipe.

wærst-lîc, wærtere. v. wræst-lîc, weardere.

wærþu(-o); *indecl. f. Sagacity, cunning, cleverness*:—Gif him lîfes weard of mōde âbrît ðæt micle dysig ðæt hit oferwrigen mid wunode lange, þonne ic wāt ðæt hī ne wundriaþ mæniges þinges ðe monnum nū wærþo and wunder þynceþ (*many a thing that now seems very clever and wonderful*) *cedat inscitiae nubilus error, cessent profecto mira videri*, Met. 28, 82. v. wær, V.

wær-word, es; *n. A word of caution, forewarning*:—Wærwordum *antefatis* (as if from *ante-fatus* = spoken before, cf. *antefata* forewyrde, 100, 28; but the Latin is *ante fatis*. Cf. Hpt. Gl. 529, 40 *fatis* gewyr[dum]), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 34: 5, 42.

wær-wyrde; *adj. Cautious of speech, prudent in speech, careful of one's words*:—Wærwyrde sceal wîsfæst hæle breóstum hycgan, nales breahtme hlūd, Exon. Th. 303, 22; Fä. 57. Cf. hræd-wyrde.

wæsc *washing*:—Reáfa wæsc *uestimentorum ablutio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085. v. ge-wæsc.

wæscan, wacsan, waxan, wacxan, waxsan; *p.* wōsc, wōcs, wōx, weóx; *pp.* wæscen, wacsen, waxen *To wash*:—Heó wæsceþ his hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 99. Ðæt man clāðas waxe, Wulfst. 296, 7. Wicþēnas on ðone Sætresdæg ǽgðer ge fata þweán, ge wæterclāðas wacsan (waxsan, waxan, *v. ll.*), R. Ben. 59, 7. Wacxon hig hira reáf, Ex. 19, 10. Waxan hig ðæt innewerde, Lev. 1, 9, 13. Dā hig hira reáf wōxon (*lavissent*), Ex. 19, 14. Ðæt hi heora hrægel weócsan and clǽnsodon, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 5. Hē wolde his reówan and hwītlas on sǽ wacsan (wæscan, MS. T.), 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Lînene clāðas waxan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 29. Hī sculan waxan sceáp, Chart. Th. 145, 13. [*O. E. Homl.* waschen, weschen; *p.* wosch, wesch: *Laym.* wascen: *Orm.* wasshenn; *p.* wessh: *A. R.* waschen; *p.* weosch: *O. L. Ger.* wascan; *p.* wōsc: *O. H. Ger.* wascan; *p.* wuosc: *Icel.* vaska; *p.* vaskaði.] v. â-, ge-wæscan (-wacsan); un-wæscen, un-âwæscen.

wæsc-ern, -ern, es; *n. A wash-house*:—Wæscern *lautorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 22.

wæsce, an; *f. A washing-place.* v. sceáp-wæsce.

wæscing (?) *washing* in weascing-weg *a road leading to a sheep-washing place* (?):—Tō weascingwege nioðeweardun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

wæser ?:—Wæser *bubimus* (? *bulimus*; cf. bulimus *vermis similis lacertae in stomacho hominis habitans*, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 26, 209), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 62.

wǽsma ?, wæsp. v. here-wæsmum, wæps.

wæstling, es; *m. A coverlet*:—Wæstling *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 34: *stragula*, 25, 46. Wæstlinge, 81, 58. Bedreáf: genihtsumiaþ hwîtel and weslinc (*lena*) and heáfudrægel, R. Ben. Interl. 93, 3. Wæstlinga *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. [Cf. *Goth.* wasti *clothing.*]

wæstm (-em, -im, -um), es; *m. n.*: e; *f. Growth, increase*:—Wæstm *crementum*, i. *augmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 65. I. *growth, produce*, (1) *fruit* of the earth or of a vegetable (lit. or fig.), *plant, fruit*:—Wæstm *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 1. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, ii. 151, 31. Rædrîpe wæstm *praecoquus fructus*, i. 39, 22. Oftost on treówcynne beóð ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Zup. 20, 15. Beó ðînes landes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Se ðæs wæstmes (*the fruit of the tree of knowledge*) onbât, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470. Ðæs wæstmes yrþ *illius frugis seges*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38. Būtan wæstme *sine fructu*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Weastme, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Ða beámas wǽron gewered mid wæstme, Cd. Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. Treów wæstm (westm, v. 12) wircende *lignum faciens fructum*, Gen. 1, 11. Seó eorðe wæstm bereþ *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hē geseah geblōwen treów wæstm berende, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8. Sume sealdon weastm (wæstm, MSS. A. B., Lind.: wæstem, Rush.) *alia dabant fructum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Ælc treów ðe gōdne wæstm (woestim, Rush.) ne bringð *omnis arbor, quae non facit fructum bonum*, 3, 10. Dōð medemne weastm (wæstm, MS. A., Lind.: wyrþe westem, Rush.), 3, 8. Wæstim gōdne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 9. Beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eorðe salde westem his *terra dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Surt. 66, 7. Ðæt fîctreów, on ðæm hē nānne wæstm ne funde; ðæt getācnaþ ða nabbaþ nānne wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Wæstm *frumentationem*, Blickl. Gl. Ða wæstmas beóð þurh āgne gecynd eft ācende, Exon. Th. 215, 19; Ph. 255. Fægre land ðonne ðeós folde seó, ðǽr wæstmas scīnaþ beorhte, Cd. Th. 277, 34; Sat. 214. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, eorðan wæstma, 154, 10; Gen. 2553. Cumaþ (-eþ?) eádilîc wæstm on wangas, weorðlîc on hwǽtum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Of ðam twige ludon lāðwende, rēðe wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 31; Gen. 990. [Ðec] wæstem (wæstme?) weorðian *let earth's fruits honour thee* (cf. benedicite universa germinantia in terra Domino, Hym. T. P. 76), Exon. Th. 190, 28; Az. 80. Weastma (wæstma, MSS. A. B., Lind., Rush.) tîd *tempus fructuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 34. Wæstma, Ex. 23, 15; Met. 20, 101. Hig ǽton of ðæs landes wæstmum (*de frugibus terrae*), Jos. 5, 11. Welig on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13: Cd. Th. 81, 3; Gen. 1339. Eówres landes wæstmas (*fruges*), Deut. 28, 42: 1, 25. Westmas, 32, 13: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Wæstmas (wæstmo, Lind.) *fructus*, Lk. Skt. 12, 17. Him eorðe syleþ æþele wæstme, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 67, 15, 16. Ðū Adame sealdest wæstme, ða inc wǽron forbodene, Cd. Th. 55, 13; Gen. 894. (2) *fruit* of the body, *offspring, progeny*:—Beó ðînes innoðes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod and ðînra nýtena wæstm, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Innoðes wæstm (wæstem, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Se wæstm ðînes innoþes is gebletsad, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Ic eom būton westme, ne furðum ân spearca mînes cynrenes nis mē forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 205. Hē weordlîcne wæstm gesette, ðe of his innaðe āgenum cwōme, ofer ðīn heáhsetl *de fructu ventris tui ponam super sedem meam*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ic his cynn gedō brād bearna tūdre wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mōdor ne bið wæstmum geeácnod þurh weres frige, Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341. Wæstmas fēdan, Cd. Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. (3) including the two preceding meanings:—Sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlite and his wæstma blǽd nīwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 24; Gen. 207. (4) *fruit* of action, *result*:—For hwan gǽst ðū būton wæstme ðînes gewinnes? Blickl. Homl. 249, 5. Mînra gewinna wæstm gefullian, 191, 23. Of wæstmum weorca ðînra *de fructu operum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. (5) *fruit, that which may be enjoyed*:—Hine Metod mundbyrde heóld, wilna wæstmum, and worulddugeðum, lufum and lissum, Cd. Th. 117, 3; Gen. 1948. Ic lisse selle, wilna wæstme, ðâm ðe ðē wurðiaþ, 105, 24; Gen. 1758. (6) *produce of money, usury*. v. wæstm-sceatt:—Of wæstme *ex usuris*, Ps. Spl. 71, 14. II. *growth, growing*, (1) of the growth of plants:—Seó sunne tempraþ ða eorðlîcan wæstmas ge on wæstme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 18. (2) *growing* as opposed to diminishing, *increase*:—Seó sǽ and se mōna beóð gefēran on wæstme and on wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 102, 27: Anglia viii. 327, 26. (3) *growth, thriving*:—Mannum becymð rēn ofer eorðan eów tō wæstme (*that you may thrive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 64. III. *growth, condition reached by growing, stature, form*; the plural is sometimes used when a single person is referred to:—On ealdlîcum geárum bið ðæs mannes wæstm gebīged, Homl. Th. i. 614, 13. Ūre fulfremeda wæstm is swā swā middæg, ii. 76, 17. Se man âna gǽð uprihte . . . hē sceal smeágan embe ðæt ēce lîf . . . swīðor ðonne embe ða eorðlîcan þing, swā swā his wæstm him gebīcnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 61. Ðē weorð wæstm ðý wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14; Gen. 520. Swā wynlîc wæs his wæstm, ðæt him com from Drihtne, 17, 5; Gen. 255. Cniht, stranglîc on wæstme, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Ða beóð on wæstme fîftýne fōta lange and on brǽde týn fōtmǽla *homines longi pedum .xv. lati pedum .x.*, Nar. 37, 10 note. Hī (*the Innocents*) wǽron gehwǽde ācwealde, ac hī ārîsaþ mid fullum wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22. On geðungenum wæstme, ii. 76, 26. Ðæt seax

āfealleþ, ðe ǽr wæs fæger on hīwe and on fulre wæstme, Wulfst. 148, 5. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlīcran, Exon. Th. 413, 13; Rä. 32, 5. Ðē is ungelīc wlite and wæstmas, siððan ðū mīnum wordum getrūwodest, Cd. Th. 38, 27; Gen. 613. Wē gesāwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma (*procerae staturae*), Num. 13, 34. Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332. Hē wæs lytel on wæstmum *statura pusillus erat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 3. Oðer wæs idese onlīcnes, ōþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352: Exon. Th. 214, 11; Ph. 237. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, 295, 18; Crä. 35. Se ðe hē oft ǽr mid wlite and mid wæstmum fægerne geseah, Blickl. Homl. 113, 17. [Fæla untime on corne and on ealle westme, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 33. Westmes þorð uuele wederas scal forwurðan, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. Wastmes and wederes-sele, Laym. 32108. Brohhte ȝho þe wasstme forþ off wambe, Orm. 1937. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, O. E. Homl. ii. 127, 16. Marherete schan of wlite ant of wastum, Marh. 2, 34. Hire wliti westum *vultus ipsius claritas*, Kath. 310. On westme fæir, Laym. 15698. *O. Sax.* wastum *fruit, growth, stature, form.* Cf. *Goth.* wahstus: *Icel.* vöxtr: *O. H. Ger.* wahsmo *fructus, statura.*] v. bere-, eorð-, fold-, frum-, hwǽte-, lim-, ō-, on-, treów-, un-, up-wæstm.

wæstm-bǽre; *adj. Fruitful, fertile, productive*:—Wæstmbǽre *ferax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 5: *frugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 31. Wæstmbǽru *fecunda*, 38, 22. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt wæstmbǽre land *campi uberes*, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 2. Sceáwiaþ ðæt land, hwæðer hit wæstmbǽre sī *considerate terram, qualis sit, bona an mala, humus pinguis an sterilis*, Num. 13, 19. Land ðe ys wæstmbǽre ǽgðer ge on hunie ge on meoluce *terram fluentem lacte et melle*, Ex. 33, 3. Életreów westembēre *oliva fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 51, 10. Eorðan westembēre *terram fructiferam*, 106, 34. Sāwan wæstmbǽre land *serere ingenuum agrum*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 21: Met. 12, 1. Treó westembēru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Wæstmbǽre tyrf *feraces glebas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 51. Hwæt bið wæstmbǽrre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. (2) referring to living creatures:—On hire is wæstmbǽre mægðhād, Homl. Th. i. 438, 25. (3) figurative:—Se bið cwealmbǽre, se ðe on yfelnysse ǽfre grōwende and wæstmbǽre bið, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 20. Uton beón wæstmbǽre on gōdum weorcum, 408, 26. v. un-wæstmbǽre.

wæstmbǽrian. v. ge-wæstmbǽrian *fecundare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 48.

wæstmbǽrness, e; *f. Fruitfulness, fertility, productivity*:—Wæst[m]bērnys *fertilitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 80. Wæstmbǽrnes *fertilitas*, i. *habundantia*, ii. 147, 77. Wæstmbǽrne[s] *ubertas*, 151, 33. Wæstembiornis *fertilitas*, Txts. 180, 19. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Wæstmbǽrnys on eorþan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 162. Hī hēton secgan ðysses landes wæstmbǽrnysse (*insulae fertilitatem*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15: Homl. Th. i. 286, 19. Wæstmbǽrnesse, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 9. (2) referring to living creatures:—Nis on nānum ōðrum meu mægðhād, gif ðǽr bið wæstmbǽrnys, ne wæstmbǽrnys, gif ðǽr bið ansund mægðhād, Homl. Th. i. 438, 27. Hē him geheóld wæstmbǽrnysse tuddres (*fecunditatem sobolis*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 8. v. un-wæstmbǽrness.

wæstmbǽru (-o); *indecl. f. Fertility*:—Ðās eorþan ealle hiere wæstmbǽro hē gelytlade *terra haec sterilitate suorum fructuum castigatur*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 20.

wæstm-berende; *adj. Fruit-bearing, fertile, fruitful, productive*, (1) referring to inanimate things:—Se dǽl se ðæt flōd ne grētte ys gyt wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blǽdum, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Seó wæstmberendeste (*fertilissima*) eorþe, Nar. 5, 20. (2) referring to living creatures:—Mid ðý ne is ænig syn wæstmbærendes (-beorendes, M. 74, 24) līchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2. (3) figurative:—Hē wæs gefultumiende ðæt heora lār wǽre wæstmberende *ipse praedicationem ut fructificaret adjuvans*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 38. Ðone æþelan Albanum seó wæstmberende (*fecunda*) Bryton forþbereþ, 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Woestimberende *fructiferum*, Rtl. 34, 14. Ðā wǽron ða wæstmberendan breóst ðæs eádigan weres mid ðam lārcówdōme ðæs heán magistres Godes gefyllede, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 8.

wæstm-berendlīc. v. un-wæstmberendlīc.

wæstmberendness, e; *f. Fertility, fecundity*:—Mid ðý nis ǽnig synn wæstmberendnesse līchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 74, 24 note. v. un-wæstmberendness.

wæstm-fæst, -fæstness. v. un-wæstm-fæst, -fæstness.

wæstmian; *p.* ode *To bring forth fruit* (lit. or fig.), *fructify*:—Eorðo wæstmiaþ (wæstmas, Rush.) *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. Ic wæstmede *fructificavi*, Rtl. 3, 20. Manig yfel wē geāxiaþ wæstmian, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

wæstm-leás; *adj. Without fruit* (lit. or fig.):—Ðæt word westemleás geweorðæd *verbum sine fructu efficitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22. Ðī læs ðe se Hlāford ūs wæstmleáse gemēte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 27. [Itt liþ uss wasstmeleas off alle gode dedess, Orm. 13858.]

wæstm-līc; *adj. Fruitful*:—Wæstimlīc *fructuosus*, Rtl. 18, 25.

wæstm-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, interest*:—Wæstmsceat *usura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 71. Westemsceat, Ps. Surt. 54, 12. Wæstmscettes *fenoris*, Germ. 389, 45. Se ðe his feoh tō unrihtum wæstmsceatte (tō westemscette *ad usuram*, Ps. Surt.) ne syleþ, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Of westemsceattum *ex usuris*, Ps. Surt. 71, 14.

wǽt; *adj.* I. *wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture*:—Ðæt wæter is wǽt and ceald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35; Met. 20, 77. Hyra blōd byð wǽt and wearm, Anglia viii. 299, 29. Ðū ðam wættere wǽtsum and cealdum foldan tō flōre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Mid wǽttere rude *roseo* (*purpurei cruoris*) *rubore* (Ald. 61), Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Gecyrred on wǽtne deáw, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 441. II. *wet, moist, having moisture*:—Sié lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wǽt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35: Anglia viii. 299, 28. Se wǽta wong *roscida tellus*, Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. In wǽtan sihtran; of ðam wǽtan sīce; . . . in ðæt wǽte sīcc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10–16. *Loca humentia*, ðæt beóð wǽte stōwa, Wulfst. 249, 17. On smēþum landum and on wǽtum, Lchdm. i. 90, 4. On wātum (*v. ll.* wǽtum) stōwum, 222, 18. Wǽtum *udis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 42: Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 1. Nǽfre hē his ða wǽtan hrægel and ða cealdan āsettan wolde *nunquam ipsa vestimenta uda atque algida deponere curabat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 24. **II a.** referring to the humours or juices of bodies:—Ðonne sió wamb swīðe wǽtre gecyndo biþ, ne þrowaþ seó þurst ne hefignesse metta, and gefihð wǽtum mettum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 19–21. Be (wambe) cealdre and wǽtre gecyndo . . . and ðæt hǽmedþing ne sceþeþ hātum līchoman ne wǽtum, 162, 17–20: 222, 1, 2. Eal ða wǽtan þing and ða smerewigan sint tō forbeódanne, 210, 27: 246, 3. III. of weather, *wet, rainy*:—Lengtentīma ys wǽt, Anglia viii. 299, 27. Of untīdlīcan gewideran, ðæt is, of wǽtum sumerum and of drȳgum wintrum, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. Frs.* wēt: *Icel.* vātr.]

wǽt, es; *n.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hǽto, and ðæt wǽt wiþ ðām drȳgum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33: Met. 20, 74. II. *liquor, drink*:—Hē āna gereorde, and be dǽle ǽt and wǽt gewanod sȳ *reficiat solus, sublata ei portione sua de vino*, R. Ben. 69, 14. Hē ne mæg ǽtes oððe wǽtes brūcan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Hē fæste, swā ðæt hē ne onbyrigde ǽtes ne wǽtes on eallum ðam fyrste, 166, 11: ii. 490, 11: Wulfst. 103, 1. Nān ðing tō ðigenne ne on ǽte ne on wǽte *nec quicquam cibi aut potus presumere*, R. Ben. 69, 19: 76, 18: Homl. Th. i. 360, 13: ii. 590, 21. Būton ǽte and būton wǽte, H. R. 11, 27. [Þis halwende wet (*the blood of Jesus*), O. E. Homl. i. 187, 31. Gifernesse deð þet mon to muchel nimeð on ete oðer on wete, 103, 7. Lokenn himm fra luffsumm æte and wæte, Orm. 7852.] v. next word.

wǽta, an; *m.*: wǽte, an; *f.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Wǽta *humor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 78. Hwílum flīht se wǽta ðæt drȳge, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Prov. Kmbl. 71. Seó lyft sȳcð ǽlcne wǽtan up tō hyre, . . . se wǽta gǽð up swylce mid miste, and gyf hit sealt byð . . . hit byð . . . tō ferscum wǽtan āwend, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7–12. Ðā forscranc ðæt sǽd, for ðan ðe hit næfde nǽnne wǽtan. Swā dōð sume menn . . . se wǽta ne fæstnode heora wyrtruman, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30–35. Wǽte *humor* vel *mador*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 44. Snāw cymð of ðam þynnum wǽtan, ðe byð up ātogen mid ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Hit wǽtan næfde *non habebat [h]umorem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 6. Hwílum ðæt drīge drīfð ðone wǽtan, Met. 29, 48. Hī feallan lǽtaþ seáw of bōsme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Wǽtum hē (*snow*) oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga geatu, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305. II. *a liquid*:—Wynsum wǽta (*water*) ūt flōwende, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Æfter sōðum gecynde ðæt wæter is brosniendlīc wǽta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Wolde ðæt folc ðæt fȳr ādwæscan, gif hit ǽnig wǽta wanian mihte, 140, 17. Hit wæs mid wǽtan (*blood*) bestēmed, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. **II a.** *a liquid that may be drunk* or *used in cookery, medicine*, etc., *liquor, drink*:—Wǽta *liquor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 49 (in a list 'de generibus potionum'). Mete *cibus*, drenc *potus*, wǽta *liquor*, 82, 47. Ūre wǽta wæs olfenda miolc, Shrn. 38, 18. Dō on hunig and on wīn . . . dō ðæt se wǽta mæge oferyrnan ða wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 306, 27. Gesamna tū āmbru hrȳþra micgean . . . wylle ōþ ðæt se wǽta sié twǽde on bewylled, 332, 17. Ǽgru sint tō forgānne, for ðon ðe hira wǽte bið fǽt and māran hǽto wyrcð, 210, 23. Geðicge ðæs wǽtan (*hot water and wine*) þreó full fulle, i. 76, 25. Þeáh hȳ him wǽtan bǽdan, drynces gedreahte, Exon. Th. 92, 14; Cri. 1508. Wæs glæsen fæt ðæt ðæs wynsuman wǽtan onfēng. Þǽr wæs gewuna ðæm folce, ðæt hié tō ðæm fæte āstigon and ðære heofonlīcan wǽtan onbyrigdon, Blickl. Homl 209, 4–9. Wǽtan (byrele? cf. wīn-byrele *caupo*, 21, 13; *or* brytta? cf. wīn-bryttum *cauponibus*) *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 81. Wǽtan heó ne swelgeþ, ne wiht iteþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Tō leohtum drence (*a number of plants then follow*), tō wǽtan (*for liquor*) healf hāligwæter, healf eala, Lchdm. ii. 274, 4. Gif mon sié mid wǽtan forbærned, 324, 14. Gif lytel fearh āfealle on wǽtan (*liquorem*), and cucu sig upp ātogen, sprenge man ðone wǽtan mid hāligwætere, and þicge man ðone wǽtan; gif hit deád sig, and man ne mæge ðone wǽtan gesyllan, geóte hine man ūt, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3–7. Nānne wǽtan hī ne cūþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Ne hē cealdne wǽtan ne þicge, Lchdm. i. 190, 2: 238, 9. Drince wucan æfter ðon beónbroð and mænige (nǽnige?) ōþre wǽtan; ōþre wucan . . . , and nāne ōþre wǽtan . . . ; þriddan wucan . . . nānne ōþerne wǽtan, ii. 216, 11–15. Ða wyrte wið ðone wǽtan gemencge, drince ðonne, iii. 18, 20. Ne dranc hē wīnes drenc, ne nān ðæra wǽtena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 18. III. *moisture in an animal body, humour*:—Ðonan cymeþ sió mettrymnes ðǽm healedum,

đe se wǽta đæra innođa (*humor viscerum*) âstîgđ tô đæm lime, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 9. Đonne biđ se deáđbǽra wǽta (*humor mortiferus*) on đæm menn ofslægen mid đæm biteran drence, 41; Swt. 303, 16. Gif đû wille đæt yfel swyle and ǽterno wǽte ût berste, Lchdm. ii. 16, 14. Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, đonne cymđ đæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sâr an, 224, 24. Wiđ ealle gegaderunga đæs yfelan wǽtan of đam lîchoman, i. 236, 18. Gîfernes ârîst of đæs hores wǽtan đe of đam magan cymđ, ii. 196, 3. Of yfelum wǽtan slîtendum đone magan, . . . gif se seóca man âspîwđ đone yfelan bîtendan wǽtan âweg, 60, 20–23. Of yfelre wǽtan slîtendre, 4, 30. Wiþ yflum wǽtan and swile . . . hit eal đæt worms and đone yfelan wǽtan âdrîfþ, 72, 12–15. Hyt ealne đone wǽtan (*dropsical humour*) ût âtŷhþ, i. 204, 3. **III a.** *water, urine*:—Genim eoferes blǽdran mid đam micgan, âhefe upp, and âbîd ôþ đæt se wǽta of âflôwen sŷ, Lchdm. i. 360, 6. **IV.** *moisture of plants, juice, sap*:—Nim ǽnne sticcan . . . forbærn đone ôderne ende, đonne gǽđ se wǽta (*v, l.* wǽte) ût æt đam ôđrum ende, Lchdm. iii. 274, 5. Sæp ł wǽte *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 13. Hê bær đa wǽtan đære uncystan in đam telgan đone hê getŷhþ ǽr of đam wyrtruman *portat in ramo humorem vitii, quem traxit ex radice*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 26. [He þoleđ hwile druie, and hwile wete, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. Hwo þet bere a deorewurđe licur, ođer a deorewurđe wete in a feble uetles, A. R. 164, 14. Ifulled mid attere, weten alre bitterest, Laym. 19769. *Icel.* væta *wet, rain.*] v. hærfest-wǽta.

wǽtan; *p.* te *To wet, moisten*:—Ic đweá *lauo, lauas*: ic wǽte *lauo, lauis*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 6. Ic mîn bedd wǽte (wêtu, Ps. Surt.) mid teárum *lacrymis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Wǽteþ *ingurgitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 59: 47, 19. Ne is đæt wîn tô þicgenne đætte hǽteþ and wǽteþ đone innoþ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 5. Mec (*an animal's skin*) brŷd wǽteþ in wætre, Exon. Th. 393, 34; Rä. 13, 10. Heó genam đæs gehâlgodan sealtes, and wǽtte, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Wǽt đæt gewrit on đam drence, Lchdm. ii. 350, 15. Wǽt wulle mid biccean hlonde, i. 362, 17. Wǽt đæt liþ mid ecede, ii. 134, 9. Wǽt mid đînum scytefingre, Techm. ii. 126, 2. Hî đa lifre wǽten, Lchdm. i. 346, 23. Hê wylle mid đam seáwe his eágan hreppan and wǽtan, 128, 13. Wǽtan *rigare, humectare*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 54. Wǽtende *humectans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 28: Lchdm. ii. 156, 20. Wǽtendum *rorantibus, tingentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 55. [*Icel.* væta *to wet.*] v. ge-wǽtan; wǽtian.

wǽte. v. wǽta.

wæter, es; *n.* (*the word seems to be feminine in* on đisse wætere, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25; *see also* Ps. Th. 17, 11: *and a weak genitive plural* wæterena *is found in* Ps. Th. 31, 7.) **I.** *water*:—Wæter *aqua*, hlûttor wæter *limpha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 17, 18. Wæter *limphale*, ii. 52, 19. Đæt wæter is brosniendlîc wǽta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Blôd flêwđ ofer eorđan swâ swâ wæter, Blickl. Homl. 237, 6. Byrneþ wæter swâ weax, Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Blôd and wæter ætsomne ût bicwôman, 68, 33; Cri. 1113. Ealle gewîtaþ swâ swâ wolcn, and swâ swâ wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Ûre lîchoma wæs gesceapen of feówer gesceaftum, of eorþan and of fŷre and of wætere and of lyfte, 35, 13. Hî forweorđan wætere gelîcost, đonne hit yrnende eorđe forswelgeþ, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Þegn winedryhten his wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722. Wætre, 5700; B. 2854. Đætte hê gewǽte his ŷtemestan finger on wættre, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 7. Wættre gelîcost, Andr. Kmbl. 1906; An. 955. **I a.** *water* for drinking:—Đæt wæter âsceortode đe wæs on đam buturuce, Gen. 21, 15. Ânne drinc cealdes wæteres (wætres, Lind.: wættres, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Wæteres (wætres, Lind., Rush.), Mk, Skt. 9, 41: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22. Hê gehâlgode wîn of wætere, 1173; An. 587. Wætre, Ps. Th. 123, 3. Hwæt drincst đû? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 11. **I b.** *water* in the sky, *rain*:—Đâ hangode swîđe þŷstru wæter on đâm wolcnum, and on đære lyfte, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ne wæter fealleþ lyfte gebysgad *nec cadit ex alto turbidus humor aquae*, Exon. Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61. Hit wǽron mîne wæter, đa đe on heofenum wǽron, Wulfst. 260, 4. **II.** where a considerable volume of water is referred to, *water* of a river, sea, etc.:—Ic sleá đises flôdes wæter and hyt byđ geworden tô blôde, Ex. 7, 17. Hê funde wynleásne wudu; wæter under stôd, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Faraþ geond ealle eorđan sceátas emne swâ wîde swâ wæter bebûgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 666; An. 333. Sîd wæter *ocean*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Sealt wæter, 13, 6; Gen. 198. Âdô mê of deópe deorces wæteres đe læs mê besencen sealte flôdas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ofer wæteres hrycg *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres ǽht, 1037; B. 516. Hê stilde wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. Wætres swêg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Wætres (*the Deluge*) brôgan, Cd. Th. 84, 10; Gen. 1395: Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41. Ic hine of wætere genam, Ex. 2, 10. Hê âstâh of đam wætere (wætre, Lind.: wættre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. Gestreón bewrigen wætere ođđe eorđan, Met. 8, 59. Wiđ wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. Đû đam wættere foldan tô flôre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Geót đæt blôd on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Se đe gǽđ on deóp wæter, Salm. Kmbl. 448; Sal. 224. Deóp wæter *ocean*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Ofer wîd wæter, 4937; B. 2473. Swâ wê on laguflôde ofer cald wæter liđan, Exon. Th. 53, 17; Cri. 852: Andr. Kmbl. 401; An. 201. **II a.** *water* as in Derwent*water*, *a body of water, a stream, lake, sea*:—Heó wolde hig þweán æt đam wætere (*in flumine*) and hyre mêdenu eodon be đæs wæteres ôfre (*per crepidinem alvei*), Ex. 2, 5. Hê becom tô Iordanes ôfrum đæs wæteres *he came to the shores of the river Jordan*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 664, 678: (*the Danube*), Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60. On wætere *in amne*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Hê geseah ofer đæm wætere hârne stân, Blickl. Homl. 209, 31. Đâs đe on đîs wætere (*a flood*) syndon eft hié libbaþ . . . Đa đe on đisse wætere syndon, 247, 21, 25. Eástreámas feówer wǽron âdǽlede ealle of ânum wætre, Cd. Th. 14, 17; Gen. 220. Hyra (*the Egyptians'*) wæter wurdon tô blôde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 25. Đa þreó wæter, Cd. Th. 133, 16; Gen. 2211. Swâ swâ ealle wæteru cumaþ of đære sǽ, and eft ealle cumaþ tô đære sǽ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 23. Wætera *laticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 17. Hê tô Iordane becom ealra wætera đam hâlgestan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 63. Sǽs and wætra heá holmas, Exon. Th. 193, 16; Az. 122. Fiscwyllum wæterum *fluviis multum piscosis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15. Hî witon on hwelcum wæterum hî sculun sêcan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. Đæt folc fôr betwux đâm twâm wæterum (*the two parts of the Red Sea*), Wulfst. 293, 16. Seó eorđe wæs wætrum weaht, lagostreámum leoht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. Mid bricgum ofer deópe wæteru, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Lǽt forđ đîne willas and tôdǽl đîn wætru æfter herestrǽtum, Past. 48; S. 373, 13, 15. Âþene đîne hand ofer ealle Egipta wætro and flôdas, ge ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas, Ex. 7, 19. **II b.** in plural, *waters*, implying abundance or great extent, *waters* of a great river, of a sea, etc.:—Đa fixas đe synd on đam flôde âcwelaþ, and đa wæteru forrotiaþ, Ex. 7, 18. Đǽr wǽron manega wætro (uætro, Lind.: wæter, Rush.) *there was much water there*, Jn. Skt. 3, 23. Đê wæter sceáwedon and đê gesâwon sealte ŷþa . . . wæs swêg micel sealtera wætera, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Swâ ǽr wæter fleówan, flôdas âfŷsde, Exon. Th. 61, 16; Cri. 985: Andr. Kmbl. 3105; An. 1555. Đæt lêg miclade, and him nǽnig mon mid wætra onweorpnesse wiþstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20. Ofer wætera geđring, ofer hwæles êđel, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21: Exon. Th. 351, 13; Sch. 351. Ŷđa gelaac, wîd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Đæt flôd đæra myclena wæterena, 31, 7. Wætrum bisencte, Exon. Th. 271, 9; Jul. 479: Cd. Th. 88, 4; Gen. 1460. Đa scîran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 11. Hât mê cuman tô đê ofer đâs wæteru (wætra, Lind.: đæt wæter, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. Hû heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 680. Wætru, 684. Hê gegaderode eall sǽ wætru. (*aquas maris*), Ps. Th. 32, 6. **II c.** in reference to the surface of water:—Đæt hié nǽren .x. fôta heá bufan wætere *decem pedum altitudine a mari aberant*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11. Under wætere, Beo. Th. 3316; B. 1656. [*O. Sax.* watar; *O. Frs.* weter: *O. H. Ger.* wazzar. Cf. *Goth.* watô: *Icel.* vatn.] v. font- (fant-), hâlig-, hreód-, neáh-, weorold-, wille-wæter; wæter-ordâl.

wæter-âdl, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Se đe him seó wæterâdl, Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Wiđ wæterâdle . . . seó wæterâdl ût âflôweþ, 364, 19–20, 11. v. wæter-seócness.

wæter-ǽdre, an; -ǽder, e; *f.* (*in the first passage given the word is made neuter*). *A vein of water, a spring*:—Gewemmed weterêdre *uena corrupta* (Prov. 25, 26), Kent. Gl. 973. Hê hêt đa heardnysse holian onmiddan đære flôre, and đæt wæterǽddre đâ wynsum âsprang, werod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Ân lamb bîcnode mid his swŷđran fêt, swilce hit đa wæterǽddran geswutelian wolde. Clemens cwæđ: 'Geopeniaþ đâs eorđan' . . . Æt đam forman gedelfe swêgde ût ormǽte wyllspring, i. 562, 10. Ealle wyllspringas and eán þurh hig (*the earth*) yrnaþ. Swâ swâ ǽddran licgeaþ on đæs mannes lîchaman, swâ licgaþ đâs wæterǽddran geond đâs eorđan, Lchdm. iii. 254, 23. On stemne wæterǽdrena (-êdrana, Ps. Lamb. *cataractorum*) đînra, Ps. Spl. 41, 9: Blickl. Gl. Wæterǽdra, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Wæterǽddrum *cataractis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 63. Seó gŷtsung hyre gold betweoh đa wæterǽdran rǽt *avaritia aurum inter arenas legit*, Gl. Prud. 55.

wæterælf-âdl, e; *f. Some form of illness*:—Gif mon biþ on wæterælfâdle, đonne beóþ him đa handnæglas wonne and đa eágan teárige, and wile lôcian niþer, Lchdm. ii. 350, 21: 304, 8.

wæter-ælfen[n], e; *f. A water-elf, water-nymph*:—Wæterælfenne *nymfae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 31.

wæter-berend, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Wæterberendra *lixarum* (*mercenariorum qui aquam portant*), Hpt. Gl. 427, 14. v. next word.

wæter-berere, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Mid wæterbererum *cum lixarum* (*coetibus*, Ald. 13; *the passage is the same as that glossed in the preceding word*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 74: 18, 2. Wæterberere (-a?) *lixarum*, 52, 73.

wæter-bôg (-bôh), es; *m. A bough with moisture in it*:—Wæterbôh *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 16.

wæter-bolla, an; *m. Dropsy*:—Of đære âdle cymđ ful oft wæterbolla, Lchdm. ii. 202, 5: 206, 11. Wiþ wæterbollan, 108, 4: 10, 17: 204, 13.

wæter-brôga, an; *m. Terror caused by water, the terror of the deep*:—Engel đîn con sealte sǽstreámas, warođfaruđa gewinn and wæterbrôgan, Andr. Kmbl. 394; An. 197: 912; An. 456. Cf. wæter-egesa.

wæter-bûc, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Ân man mid wæterbûce *homo am-*

phoram aquae portans, Lk. Skt. 22, 10. Gedeon hêt heora ælcne geniman ânne æmtigne sester oððe ænne wæterbûc *Gedeon dedit in manibus eorum lagenas vacuas*, Jud. 7, 16.

wæter-bucca, an; *m. An aquatic insect, a water-spider*:—Wæterbuc[c]a *vel* [wæter]gât *tippula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 14.

wæter-burne, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Ic âna sæt innan bearwe . . . ðær ða wæterburnan swêgdon and urnon, Dóm. L. 3.

wæter-byden, e; *f. A water-cask;* dolium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 76.

wæter-clâþ, es; *m. A towel*:—Dære kycenan wiçpênas wæterclâðas wacsan, ðe hý heora handa and fêt mid wîpedan *linthea, cum quibus sibi fratres manus aut pedes tergunt, lavet*, R. Ben. 59, 7: R. Ben. Interl. 66, 1.

wæter-crôg, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Watercróg *lagenam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 28.

wæter-crûce, an; *f. A water-pot*:—Waetercrûce *urciolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 19.

wæter-del[l], es; *n. m.* (?) *A dell in which there is water*:—Norð tô wæterdellæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 126, 14.

wæter-denu, e; *f. A valley with water in it*:—Andlang weterdene west tô ðære deópan dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 365, 33.

wæter-furh; *f. A trench*:—On ða wæterfurh innan smalan brôc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 105, 17.

wæter-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by water*:—Wæteregesa sceal lîðra wyrðan *the terrors of the deep shall lose their force*, Andr. Kmbl. 870; An. 435. Wæteregsa, 750; An. 375. Grendles môdor wæteregesan wunian sceolde, cealde streámas *Grendel's mother must live among the dreadful waters, the cold streams*, Beo. Th. 2524; B. 1260. Cf. wæter-brôga.

wæter-fæsten[n], es; *n. A place protected by water*:—Hê gewîcode ðær ðær hê niéhst rýmet hæfde for wudufæstenne ond for wæterfæstenne *he encamped as near to the Danes as the wood and water, which protected their position, would allow him to find sufficient room*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 10.

wæter-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for water, a water-pot*:—Wæterfæt *ydria*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 4: *ydria* vel *soriscula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 12. Dæt wîf forlêt hyre wæterfæt (*hydriam*), Jn. Skt. 4, 28. Ðær wæron âset six stænene wæterfatu (*hydriae*), 2, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 5, 21. Ða six wæterfatu getâcnodon six ylda ðyssere worulde, 58, 1. Ða hira wæterfatu fulle wæron *impletis canalibus*, Ex. 2, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzarfaz *hydria.*]

wæter-flasce, -flaxe, an; *f. A water-flask, a pitcher*:—Sum man berende sume wæterflaxan *homo lagenam aquae baiulans*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13.

wæter-flôd, es; *m. n. A flood, deluge;* in plural, *floods, waters*. Cf. wæter, **II b**:—Swilce ôðer wæterflôd swâ fleów heora blôd, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 74. On ðæs Ambictiones tîde wurdon mycele wæterflôd (*inluvies aquarum*) geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. Hine storm ne mæg âwecgan, ne wæterflôdas brecan brondstæfne, Andr. Kmbl. 1006; An. 503. Hî nê ymbsealdan swâ wæterflôdas (*sicut aqua*), Ps. Th. 87, 17. On wæterflôdum *in aquoso*, 62, 2.

wæter-full; *adj. Dropsical*:—Wæterfull *hydropicus* (v. Lk. 14, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 57: 43, 21.

wæter-fyrhtness, e; *f. Fear of water, hydrophobia*:—Wæterfirhtnys *ydrofobam* vel *limphatici*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 25.

wæter-gât. v. wæter-bucca.

wæter-geblêd *a blister with water in it* (?); or *a blister made by boiling water* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wæter-gelâd, es; *m. A water-way, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelâda *aquae ductuum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 16.

wæter-gelêt, es; *n. A water-course, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelæt *colimbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 69. v. wæter-þeóte.

wæter-gewæso, es; *n. Land formed by the washing up of earth*:—*Circumlutus locus* mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede, *alluvium* wætergewæsc, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15, 16.

wæter-grund, es; *m. The bottom of the sea, the depth of the sea*:—On wætergrundum *in profundo*, Ps. Th. 106, 23.

wæter-gyte, es; *m. A pouring of water, a water-course*:—Endlyfta is *aquarius*, ðæt is wætergyte (-scyte, MS. R.), oððe se ðe wæter gýt, Lchdm. iii. 246, 4.

wæter-hæfern, es; *m. A water-crab*:—Genim wæterhæfern gebærnedne, Lchdm. ii. 44, 19.

wæter-hâlgung, e; *f. Blessing* or *hallowing of water;* aquae benedictio:—Waeterhâlgungce, Rtl. 117, 1.

wæter-ham[m], es; *m. Land surrounded by a ditch* (?):—Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on waterhammes; of ðan hamman on grênan beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 31. Cf. flôdhammas, i. 289, 18.

wæter-helm. v. wegan, **III** (1).

wæterian; *p.* ode *To water, supply with water,* (1) *to water* animals, *give drink to* living creatures:—Hê wæterode hig *adaquavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 18. Hê wæterode hire heorde *adaquavit gregem*, Gen. 29, 10. Hî heora orf wæterodon *refectis gregibus*, 29, 3. Orf wæterian, Ex. 2, 16. Oxan wæterian, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. Ða hêt ic wætrigan ûre hors and ûre niéteno, Nar. 12, 12. Tô wætranne, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 15: p. 8, 15. (2) *to water* plants:—Se man ðe plantaþ wyrta, hê hî wæteraþ, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26. Sumu treówu hê watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4. (3) *to water* land, *to irrigate*:—Hê land wæteraþ *arua rigat*, Scint. 118, 14. Ða feówer eán ealne ðisne embhwyrft wæteriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 177. Án wyll âsprang of ðære eorðan wætriende (*irrigans*) ealre ðære eorðan brâdnysse . . . Ðæt flôd . . . tô wætrienne (*ad irrigandum*) neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 6, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* vatna *to water.*] v. ge-wæterian.

wæterig; *adj. Watery*:—Wæterig æcer *alluvius ager*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 52. Gif se ûtgang sié windig and wætrig and blôdig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 7. Seó wamb ðe bið wæterigre gecyndo, 220, 26. On wæterigum *in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 62, 3. Mid ðam wæterian bleó, Scrd. 21, 27. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stôwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: Lchdm. i. 98, 26. v. un-wæterig.

wæter-leás; *adj. Without water, dry*:—Hig dydon hine on ðone wæterleásan pytt *miserunt eum in cisternam, quae non habebat aquam*, Gen. 37, 24. Hê gâð ðerh stôwa (-e, Rush.) wæterleása (-e, Rush.) *perambulat per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzerlôs *sine aqua.*]

wæter-leást, e; *f. Want of water*:—Ðæt folc wearð geangsumod on môde for ðære wæterleáste, Homl. Ass. 108, 177.

wæter-lîc; *adj. Aquatic*:—Wæterlîce *aquatiles*, Germ. 394, 243. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzar-lîh *aquaticus.*]

wæter-mêle, -mâle, es; *m. A water-cup*:—Wætermêle *pelvis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 15. Wætermâle *pulvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 68.

wæter-nædre, an; *f. A water-snake*:—Wæternædre *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 21: i. 285, 3: *salamandra*, 289, 29. Wæternedrum [*h*]*ydris*, ii. 97, 2. [A watyrnedyre *hic idrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, 2. A wateradder *agguis*, 255, 4. Wateraddur *vipera*, 177, 37 (all 15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-natra *natrix, ydrus.*]

wæter-ordâl, es; *n. The ordeal by boiling water*:—Hæbbe se teónd cyre, swâ wæterordâl swâ ýsenordâl, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Cf. Ælc tiónd âge geweald swâ hwæðer hê wille swâ wæter swâ îsen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. *See* ordâl.

wæter-pund. v. pund, **III**.

wæter-pyt[t], es; *m. A water-pit, well*:—Of ðam wege on ðone wæterpytt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 186, 19. On ðone wæterpyt; of ðam wæterpyt, iii. 359, 15. Heó geseah sumne wæterpytt *videns puteum aquae*, Gen. 21, 19. Ðone wæterpytt *puteum illum* (cf. wyllspring, v. 7), 16, 14. Gif hwâ âdelfe wæterpyt (*cisternam*, Ex. 21, 33), oþþe betýnedne ontýne, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6. Ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Hig dulfon wæterpyttas *they dug for water*, 7, 24.

wæter-rîþe, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Wæterîþan *laticem*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 25.

wæter-sceát, es; *m. A napkin;* mappa, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 1. v. wæter-scîte.

wæter-scipe, es; *m. A body of water, a piece of water, water*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swâ sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neádbehêfe þing ðær binnan wunien, ðæt is wæterscipe, mylen, wyrtûn (*aqua, molendinum, ortus*), R. Ben. 127, 5. On ðære neáwiste næs nân wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 8. Ðis is se wæterscipe, ðe ûs God tô frôfre gehêt . . . ðæs wæterscipes welsprynge is on hefonrîce, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 28. Wæterscipes hûs *colimbus*, i. *aquaeductus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 56. Ða cwômon ðær scorpiones swâ hió ær gewunelîce wæron ðæs wæterscipes *scorpiones consuetam petentes aquationem*, Nar. 13, 11. Ðæt monnum wære ðý êþre tô ðæm wæterscipe tô ganganne *ut facilior aquatoribus esset accessus ad flumen*, 12, 20. Wæs swîþe wynsum wæta ût flówende . . . Wæs ongeán ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. Wæs ðâm gebrôðrum micel frêcednys tô âstîgenne tô wæterscipe, and cômon tô ðam hâlgan were biddende ðæt hê ða mynstra gehendor ðam wæterscipe timbrian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29–31. Hê heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, Anglia x. 94, 172. Ðone weterscype ðe hê into Níwan mynstre be ðes cinges leáfan geteáh, Chart. Th. 232, 3. Hwalas . . . ða ðe lagostreámas, wæterscipe wecgaþ, Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Ûre Drihten gesceóp ealle wæterscypas and ða wîdgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24.

wæter-scîte, an; *f. A towel*:—Hê wearð bewæfed mid âne wæterscýtan (*linteo*, Jn. 13, 4), Homl. Th. ii. 242, 25. v. wæter-sceát.

wæter-scyte, es; *m. A rush of water*. v. wæter-gyte.

wæter-seáþ, es; *m. A water-pit, well, reservoir*:—Ða wæs ðær on ôþre sîdan ðæs hlâwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáð wære, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Wæterseáðes *cisternae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 27. [Myrige wæterseáðes ðær âbûten standeþ, Shrn. 13, 17.]

wæter-seóc; *adj. Dropsical*:—Ða wæs sum wæterseóc man *homo quidam hydropicus erat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Wæterseóc *lymphaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 30. *Ydropicus* byð se wæterseóca, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 3. Wæterseóces mannes þurst gecêlan, Lchdm. i. 146, 13. Hit fremaþ ðam wæterseócan, 204, 2. Wæterseóce *hydropicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 3. Heó gehnæceþ ða anginnu ðâm wæterseócum,

Lchdm. i. 272, 15. Hê ða wæterseócan gedrîgeþ, 284, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzar-siuh *hydropicus.*]

wæter-seócness, e; *f. Dropsy:*—Ðeós wæterseócnyss *hic ydrops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 2: Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Wiđ wæterseócnysse, Lchdm. i. 122, 19: 144, 21: 202, 19: 234, 5: 272, 13: 276, 13: 322, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-suht *hydrops.*] v. wæter-âdl, -bolla.

wæter-slæd, es; *n. A valley with water in it:*—On wæterslædes dîc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 11. On ðæt wæterslæd, iii. 394, 17. v. slæd.

wæter-spring, es; *m. A springing up of water:*—Upcyme, wæterspryne wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386.

wæter-steal[1], es; *m. Standing water, a pool:*—Ðær synd unmâte môras, hwîlon sweart wætersteal, hwîlon fûle eárîþas yrnende (*sometimes black stagnant water, sometimes foul streams running*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

wæter-stefn, e; *f. The voice* or *sound of water:*—Fram wæterstefnum wîdra manigra *a vocibus aquarum multarum*, Ps. Th. 92, 4.

wæter-streám, es; *m. A stream of water:*—Hê wæterstreámas wende tô blôde *convertit in sanguinem flumina eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 44. [Waterstræm, Orm. 18092.]

wæter-þeóte, an; *f. A water-channel, conduit:*—Wæterþeóte *aquagium* (aquagium *aquaeductus, canalis,* Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 23: *canalis* vel *colimbus* vel *aquaeductus*, 61, 22. Ðære heofenan wæterþeótan wæ̂ron geopenode *cataractae coeli apertae sunt*, Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2: Homl. Th. i. 22, 4. On stefne wæterþeótena dînra *in voce cataractarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. [Weterþeotan of þer mycele niwelnisse, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 23. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-dioza *cataracta.*]

wæter-þisa (?), an; *m. A water-rusher, what rushes through the water*, applied to a ship and to the whale:—Hê wæ̂ghengest wræc, wæterþîsa (-þiswa, MS., *but the w is marked for erasure*) tôr snel, Exon. Th. 182, 1; Gû. 1303. Hê (*the whale*) hafaþ ô|re gecynd, wæterþîsa wlonc, 363, 7; Wal. 50. [Cf. *Icel.* þeysa *to rush, storm;* þeysir *a rusher, stormer.*] Cf, mere-þyssa.

wæter-þrûh *a water-pipe, conduit:*—Uueterþrûh, uua[e]terthrûch, uaeterthrouch *caractis*, Txts. 47, 367. Wæte[r]þrûh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 1. Þeótan, wæterþrûh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Waeterðrûm *canalibus*, 102, 68.

wæter-þŷþe; *pl. f. Water-hosts, great waters:*—Ða ðe wyrceaþ weorc mænig on wæterðrŷþum *qui faciunt operationem in aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 106, 22.

wæter-tyge, es; *m. An aqueduct:*—Wætertige *aquaeductus, canalis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 50.

wæterung, e; *f. Watering, providing with water,* (1) *providing water* for people:—Sume ða hæ̂ðenan on heora ðeówte leofodon tô wudunge and tô wæterunge (*as hewers of wood and drawers of water*), Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. (2) *watering* of plants:—Syððan ða wyrta grôwende beóð, hê geswŷcð ðære wæterunge, i. 304, 27.

wæter-wæ̂dlness, e; *f. Poverty of water, lack of water:*—For ðyses wêstenes wæterwæ̂dlnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 538.

wæter-weg, es; *m. A water-way, a channel connecting two pieces of water* (?):—Wæterweg *tramites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 43. Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on wæterhammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 30. [Water-wey *meatus*, Prompt. Parv. 518.]

wæter-will, es; *m. A spring of water:*—Ðæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oþþe stânas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20.

wæter-write, es; *m.* (*or* ? -write, an; *f.*) *A vessel measuring time by the running of water:*—Wæterwrite *clepsydra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 12.

wæter-wyrt, e; *f. Water-fennel:*—Wæterwyrt *callitriche*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 18: *gallitricum*, ii. 42, 38: *gallitricium*, Wülck. Gl. 298, 25 (omitted by Wright). Wæterwyrt. Genim ðâs wyrte ðe man *callitricum* (*gallitricum*, MS. V.) and ôðrum naman wæterwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 4–6.

wæter-ŷþ, e; *f. A wave of water, a wave:*—Beorh wunode on wonge wæterŷðum neáh, Beo. Th. 4477; B. 2242.

wæð, -wæ̂ða, wæ̂ðe. v. wæd, here-wæ̂ða, wâþ.

wæ̂ðan; *p.* de *To hunt:*—Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah . . . seó ðæt feoh fêdeþ, hafaþ fela tôþa . . . wæ̂þeþ geond weallas, wyrte sêceþ aa, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. Winde gelîcost, ðonne hê hlûd âstîgeþ, wæ̂ðeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Brim wîde wæ̂ðde, wælfæ̂dmum sweóp, Cd. Th. 208, 8; Exod. 480. Hwæþer gê willen wæ̂þan mid hundum on sealtne sæ̂ (cf. hwæþer gê eówer hundas ût on sæ̂ læ̂don, ðonne gê huntian willaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14), Met. 19, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* weidôn *venari, errare, pascere; Icel.* veiða *to hunt.*] v. wâþ.

wæ̂ðe-burne (?), an; *f. A fishing-stream* (?):—Of ðæm geate on wæ̂ðeburnan; andlang wæ̂ðeburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* veiði-vatn *a fishing-lake: O. H. Ger.* weida *piscatio.*] v. preceding word.

wæ̂tian; *p.* ode *To become wet:*—Ðâniaþ and wætigaþ *madescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 39. v. wæ̂tan.

wæ̂ting(-ung), e; *f. Wetting, moistening:*—Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wæ̂tung (v. wæ̂tian), swâ swâ sió geswât, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Mid wæ̂tingum (v. wæ̂tan) and mettum gelâcnian, 222, 8.

wætla, an; *m. A bandage:*—Ðonne ðû hit snîþe, ðonne hafa ðê lînenne wætlan gearone ðæt ðû ðæt dolh sôna mid forwrîðe; and ðonne ðû hit eft mâ læ̂tan wille, teóh ðone wætlan of, Lchdm. ii. 208, 20–23. Cf. watel.

Wætlinga-ceaster, e; *f. St. Alban's:*—Wæs hê ðrowigende se eádiga Albanus ðŷ teóþan dæge Kalendarum Iuliarum neáh ðære ceastre ðe Rômâne hêton Verolamium, seó nû fram Angelðeóde Werlameceaster oþþe Wælingaceaster (uaetlingacæstir, -cester, uetlinguacaester, Lat. versions, Txts. 133, 13–14) is nemned, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 5. Neáh ðære ceastre ðe Bryttwalas nemdon Uerolamium and Ængla þeód nemnaþ nû Wætlingaceaster, Shrn. 94, 3. Uerulamium, quod nos uulgariter dicimus Wætlingaceaster, God. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 248, 31. In loco qui solito æt Uueatlingaceastre nuncupatur uocabulo, 297, 7.

Wætlinga-strêt, e; *f. Watling Street*, the Roman road running from Dover, through Canterbury, Rochester, London, St. Alban's, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, Wroxeter to Chester. [From Douere in to Chestre tilleþ Watlingestrete, R. Glouc. 8, 1. According to Trevisa it went 'besides Wrokecestre, and then forth to Stratton, and so forth by the myddell of Wales unto Cardykan, and endeth atte Irisshe see.' Polychron. bk. i. c. 45. Florence of Worcester, in his Chronicle under the year 1013, gives a mythical explanation of the word, that it was the road which the sons of King Weatla made across England]:—Ðis sint ða landgemæ̂ra ðara landa tô Baddanbyrig (*Badby*) and tô Doddanforda (*Dodford*) and tô Eferdûne (*Everdon*) (*all three places are in Northamptonshire, a little to the west of Watling Street*) . . . Sûð on gerihte andlang Wætlinga strâte on ðone weg tô Weóduninga gemæ̂re (*Weedon*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 7: iii. 421, 29. Ðis sint ða landgemæ̂ro intô Stôwe (*Stowe in Bucks*). Æ̂rest of ðam hâlgan wylles forda sûð andlang Wætlinga strâte, 443, 4. Hii sunt termini hujus terrae [*land* at Teobbanwyrðe (*Tebworth, Beds*).] Ðær se dîc sceót in Wæclinga strâte; andlanges Wæxlinga strâte . . . æfter dîce in Wæxlingga strâte, v. 187, 21–31. Ðis syndon ða landgemæ̂ra tô Hâmstede. Of Sandgatan . . . west tô Wætlinga strâte, vi. 106, 1. On Weaclinga strêt (*the place is the same as in the first passage given*), 213, 22. Ðonne on gerihte tô Bedanforda, ðonne up on Ûsan ôð Wætlinga strêt, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 10. Hê com ofer Wæclinga strâte, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 6. ¶ In one charter the word occurs in boundaries of land 'æt Eástûn,' which Kemble places in Hampshire, the gift of the land being made at Glastonbury. If this identification is correct the word seems to have been used of more than one road:—Of ðære strâte in Ebban môr . . . in ðone dîc on Uppinghæ̂ma gemæ̂ra (*Upham? Hants*); andlang dîces on Wætlinga strâte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 18. [In later English the word was applied to the Milky Way:—The Galaxye, which men clepeth the Milky Wey . . . and somme callen hit Watlinge Strete, Chauc. H. of Fame, ii. 431. Wattelynge strete *lactea, galaxias* vel *galaxia*, Cath. Angl. 410, and see note.]

wæ̂tness, e; *f. Wetness, moisture:*—Ôðer ne hæbde wêtnise *aliud non habebat umorem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 6.

wætri[g]an. v. wæterian.

wæwærð-lîc; *adj. Good* (?):—*Semis* ys swŷðe wæwærðlîc tô ongytanne, swâ hit geræ̂d ys on ðære bôc ðe ys Exodus genemned: 'Habuit arca testamenti duos semis cubitos longitudinis.' Hêræfter wê wyllaþ geopenian uplendiscum preóstum ðæra gerêna æfter Lŷdenwara gesceáde, Anglia viii. 335, 30. v. next word.

wæwærðlîce; *adv. Well, successfully* (?):—Of ðissum syx tîdum wihst *se quadrans* swŷðe wæwerðlîce, and forð stæpð wel orglîce swylce hwylc cyng of his giftbûre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Nû þincð ðe wærra and micele ðe snotera, se ðe can mid leásungan wæwerðlîce (-werðlîce [e *from* æ], -wyrdlîce, *v. ll.*) werian, and mid unsôðe sôð oferswîðan, Wulfst. 169, 1.

wæx. v. weax.

wafian; *p.* ode *To look with wonder, be amazed,* (1) absolute:—Ic wafige *stupeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 13. Wafede *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Hæleð wafedon, Cd. Th. 182, 20; Exod. 78. Ða wunode hê wundriende and wafiende *cum quasi adtonitus maneret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ðæt ðû gange wafiende for hira þinge and ege *sis stupens ad terrorem eorum*, Deut. 28, 34. Ðæt folc wafigende him sâh onbûtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Wafiendre wæfersêne *theatrali* (*visibili*) *spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 77. Hî swîðe wundredon and wafiende cwæ̂don, Lchdm. iii. 436, 7. (2) with gen. *to wonder at, be amazed at:*—Hwâ ne wafaþ ðæs, ðonne se fulla môna wyrþ ofertogen mid þióstrum? . . . Ðises hî wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Heora dysige men wafiaþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 3. Eówre fŷnd wafiaþ eówre *stupebunt super ea inimici vestri*, Lev. 26, 32. Ealle men wafedon his ânes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Ða ðe Simônes wundordæ̂da wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. Hwâ ne mæge wafian ælces steorran? Met. 28, 44. Hæfde hê mê gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges, ðæt ic his wæs swîþe wafiende *cum me stupentem carminis mulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. (2a) case uncertain:—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gê wafiaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 25; Cri. 89. (3) with prep. v. wafung, II:—Dugud wafade on ðære fæ̂mnan wlite, Exon. Th. 252, 13; Jul. 162. (4) with a clause:—Þeóda wlîtaþ, wundrum wafiaþ, hû seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph.

342. Wafiaþ weras, ðæt . . ., 493, 24; Rä. 81, 86. Hwã is ðæt ne wafige ðæt . . ., Met. 28, 18. Hwã is ðæt ne wafige (cf. hwã ne wundraþ ðæs, ðæt . . ., Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25) hũ . . ., 28, 31.

wafian; *p.* ode *To wave:*—Wafa mid ðĩnum handum, Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. Þeáh ðe man wafige wundorlĩce mid handa, ne bið hit þeáh bletsung bũta hẽ wyrce tãcn ðære hãlgan rõde, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151.

wafor-lĩc; *adj. Spectacular, theatrical:*—Hĩ heora waforlĩcan plegan forlẽton and heora baða belucon, Ap. Th. 6, 12. v. wæfer-lĩc, wæfer-sĩn, wafian, *and following words.*

wafung, e; *f.* I. *glossing* spectaculum. v. *two following words:*—Wafung *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. On openre wafunge (the passage is: Martyres in Circi *spectaculo* cuparum gremiis includuntur, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 71. Wafunge *spectaculum* (mirum mundo spectaculum exhibuit, Ald. 62), 509, 33. II. *amazement, wonder, astonishment:*—On ðære gesihðe hine gestõd wundorlĩc wafung . . . eall hẽ wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 501–509. Him an gefõr swĩðlĩc wafung on swã wuldorfæstan wuldre, ii. 23b, 691. Ðã arn ðæt folc tõ for wafunge, i. 12, 206. Hit hĩ mid swã mycelre fyrhto and wafunge (*tanto stupore*) geslõh, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Hĩ sceáwodon ðæt heáfod mid swĩðlĩcre wafunge, Homl. Ass. 112, 331: Jud. 16, 25. God hæfþ geẽced mĩnne ege and mĩne wafunga *stuporem meum Deus exaggerat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1. v. webbung.

wafung-stede, es; *m. A place for spectacles* (v. wafung, I), *a theatre, an amphitheatre:*—Wafungstede *theatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 45. Syneweald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1.

wafung-stõw, e; *f. A place for spectacles, a theatre, an amphitheatre:*—On plegstõwe oððe on wafungstõwe, Lchdm. iii. 206, 16. v. wæfer-stõw, *and preceding word.*

wãg (-**h**), wæ̃g, es; *m. A wall*, mostly of a building:—Wãh *paries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 8: 290, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 12. Ǣlces hũses wãh biþ fæst ǣgþer ge on ðære flõre ge on ðæm hrõfe, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 12. Him ne wiðstent nãn ðing, nãðer ne stǣnen weall ne brȳden wãh (*a wattled wall; cf.* wãga *cratium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 55, *and next passage; and* v. brẽden), Homl. Th. i. 288, 4. *Graticium* wãg *flecta* (cf. *flecta* hyrdel, 149, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Wãg, Exon. Th. 476, 18; Ruin. 9. Ǣlc wãg (*paries*) bið gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm heale, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. 'Ðurhðyrela ðone wãg (wãh, Cott. MSS.). Ðã ic ðã ðone wãh ðurhðyreludne hæfde . . . Ealle ða hearga wǣron ãtiéfrede on ðæm wǣge' . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung ðæs wãges? 21; Swt. 153, 17–25. On ãne studu ðæs wãges (*the wall of the hall*), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29: (*the wall of a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 16. Seó wræþstudu ðam wãge (*the wall of the church*) tõ wræþe geseted wæs, Bd. 1, 17; S. 544, 24, 32. Hẽ wende hine tõ wãge (*the wall of the chamber*), Homl. Th. i. 414, 19. On ðĩnre healle wãge, ii. 436, 10: Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723: Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714: Beo. Th. 3328; B. 1662. Wǣge, Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rä. 14, 4. Hẽ slõg mid his heáfde on ðone wãg, ðonne hẽ on his setl sæt, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Wãh, Ps. Th. 61, 3. Ða wãgas (*the walls of a church*) nǣron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: (*the walls of a palace*), Nar. 4, 24. Ne mẽ ne lyst mid glase geworhtra wãga, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 17. Ne beó wẽ tõ weallum oððe tõ wãgum geworhte on ðære gãstlĩcan gebytlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 14. Web æfter wãgum, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Ðæt cyricgrið stande ǣghwǣr binnan wãgum, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 338, 35. On wãgum ðæra hũsa ðe wið dũna standaþ, Lchdm. i. 124, 16. Wið wãgas, 116, 21. Hĩ heora heáfdu slõgan on ða wãgas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5: Homl. Th. i. 106, 14. [Wahes, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 17. Þare halle wah, Laym. 25887. Waȝes (*walls of temples*), wowes (2nd MS.), 10182. Wah (wach) oðer wal, A. R. 104, 5. Wiðinnen þe uour woawes, 172, 21. Fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1015. Tweȝȝenn waȝhess, 6825. Wowes, O. and N. 1528. Woȝ, Ayenb. 72. Woughe, Wyck. Ps. 61, 4. Wowes, Piers P. 3, 61. *O. Frs.* wâch: *Goth.* waddjus: *Icel.* veggr.] v. cyric-, grund-, sũþ-wãg (-wǣg).

wãg *a balance.* v. wǣg.

wãg-hrægel, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple):—Wãghrægl (-hrǣl, Rush.) temples *velum templi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 38. Wãghrǣl (-hrægl, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 45. Wãghruhel, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. Bitwih wãghrǣle (wǣghrægle, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 51. v. wãg-rift.

wagian; *p.* ode *To move* (intrans.). I. *to wag, wave, shake, move backwards and forwards:*—Hẽ mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Ða wudubeámas wagedon and swégdon, Dõm. L. 7. Wagedan bũta, Exon. Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. Hreád ðæt wagende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. II. of that which threatens to fall, *to shake, totter:*—Hornsalu wagiaþ, weallas beofiaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. Wagaþ, ãslãd and gefióll *labat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 62. Weagat, 112, 43. Wagiende *nutabunda*, 77, 75: 60, 57. Ðȳ wagigendan *nutabunto*, 83, 71. III. *to shake, be loose.* v. wagung:—His tẽð ne wagedon *nec dentes illius moti sunt*, Deut. 34, 9. Wið tõþa sãre and gyf hȳ wagegen (wagigan, wagion, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 126, 15. [Ðe se is eure wagiende, O. E. Homl. ii. 175, 19. Deor gunnen waȝeȝen (pleoye, 2nd MS.), Laym. 26941. *O. H. Ger.* wagõn *to be moved.*] v. wecgan, wegan.

wãg-rift, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple):—Wãgryft *curtina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 68: 15, 57. Wãgrift ðes temples *velum templi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 203, 17. Wãhrift, Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Wãhryft (wãg-, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Lk. Skt. 23, 45: Homl. Th. ii. 258, 3. Wãhreft *velum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 2. On ðæs temples wãhrift *contra velum sanctuarii*, Lev. 4, 6. Godweb tõ wefanne of seolce wãhrift tõ ðam temple, Homl. Ass. 132, 548. Ðǣr synt eác wãhriftu, sum ðe hyre wyrðe bið, Chart. Th. 538, 29. Wãgryfta *curtinarum, velarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 11: 18, 6. Wãhrefta, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. Hẽ hæfð ðiderynn gedõn . . . .ii. wãhræft, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [An waȝherifft wass spredd fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1014.] v. heall-wãhrift.

wãg-þiling, e; *f. Wall-planking, wainscoting:*—Wãhþyling *tabulatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* vegg-þili *wainscoting.*]

wãg-þyrel (?) *a door-way:*—Swã swã wãge ł wãgþeorles ãhyldum *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 4.

wagung, e; *f. Shaking, looseness.* v. wagian, III:—Wið tõþa sãre and wagunge, genim ðãs ylcan wyrte, syle etan fæstendum, heó ða tẽþ getrymeþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 11: 334, 6.

wãh *a wall.* v. wãg.

wãh; *adj. Fine:*—Genim wãh mela hæsles oþþe alres, ãsift ðonne ful clǣne tela micle hand fulle, Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wãhi:—Uuãhes prõtes *laboratae cereris.*]

wãl (?) *some part of a helmet* [cf. *M. H. Ger.* wæl, wæle *contrivance for fastening the crest of a helmet*]:—Ymb ðæs helmes hrõf heáfodbeorge wĩrum bewunden wãl an ũtan (walan utan, MS.) heóld *about the helm's top a* 'wãl' *wire-girt guarded on the outside the head's defence* (i.e. the helmet), Beo. Th. 2067; B. 1031.

wala (?), an; *m. A root* (?):—Ad (æt?) walan *to the root of a matter, to certainty;* ad liquidum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 46. v. weall-, wyrt-wala.

wala, walas, walca, walch, walc-spinl, wald-, walde, wald-mora, wale. v. wela, wealh, wealca, wealh, wealc-spinl, weald-, willan, wealh-more, weale.

waled; *adj. Coloured* (?):—Waledra *histriatarum* (histriatus *historiis sculptus vel depictus*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 14. v. (?) walu.

walh. v. wealh.

wã-lĩc; *adj. Woeful, miserable:*—Is ðes wãlĩc hãm (*hell*) wĩtes ãfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 3; Sat. 100. [*O. H. Ger.* wẽ-lĩh *miser, dirus, atrox.*] v. weá-lĩc.

Waller-wente; *pl. The Celtic inhabitants of Cumbria:*—Nime hẽ his mãga .xii. and .xii. Wallerwente, L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 8. v. Wente.

walu, e; *f. The mark left by a blow, a wale:*—Walu *vibex*, wala *vibices*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 59. Wale *vibice, livore*, 516, 16. Wala *vibices*, 510, 41. Stĩðra wala swipa *asperae invectionis mastigias*, 527, 26. [Wale or strype *vibex*, Prompt. Parv. 514. A wale *vibix*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 16.]

walu, e; *f. A ridge, bank* (?):—In stãn wale; andlang ðære wale on ðone portweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 98, 28. Of ðam beorge sũþ on ða ealdan wale . . . sũþ be wale on ðære dĩce hyrnan, 31, 2–4. [Wale of a schyppe *ratis*, Prompt. Parv. 514.] v. dĩc-, stãn-walu.

walwian, wam. v. wealwian, wamm.

wamb, e; *f.* I. of living things, (a) *a belly, stomach:*—Wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 21. Seó inre wamb *alvus*, 44, 38. Seó ũtre wamb *venter*, 45, 21. Gif sió wamb wund bið, Lchdm. ii. 162, 13. Is seó womb (*of the Phenix*) neoþan wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307. Be wambe coþum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 1. Be wambe missenlĩcre gecyndo, 14. Wiþ wambe wærce, 318, 15. Wiþ wambe heardnesse, 358, 3. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Ic wiht (*a sow*) geseah fẽran, hæfde feówere fẽt under wombe, Exon. Th. 418, 11; Rä. 37, 3. Eall ðæt on ðone mũð gǣð, gǣð on ða wambe (womb, Lind.: wombe, Rush. *ventrem*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17: Lchdm. ii. 186, 23. Wambe gefyllan *ventrem implere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 16: Exon. Th. 494, 22; Rä. 83, 5. Hẽ hæfð ãne wambe and þũsend manna bigleofan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 1. Be cilda wambum and oferfyll, and gif him mete tela ne mylte, Lchdm. ii. 240, 12. (b) where there is reference to the bringing forth of young, *a womb:*—Westem wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C.) *fructus ventris*, Ps. Surt. 126, 3. Ðũ ãtuge mẽ of wombe (*ventre*) . . . Of wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C. *ventre*) mõdur mĩnre, 21, 10–11. Ða wombe (wombo, Lind. *ventres*) ða ðe ne ãcendun, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 29. II. of inanimate things:—Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs on hindan, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Hĩ (*clouds*) feallan lǣtaþ seáw of bõsme, wǣtan of wombe, 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle, 495, 2; Rä. 84, 1. III. in the following passage giving the boundaries of some land, Kemble takes the word to mean *a hollow:*—Ondlong ðære hegerǣwe; ðæt on Ondoncilles wombe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 52, 14. [*Goth.* wamba γαστήρ, κοιλία, *venter, uterus: O. L. Ger.* wamba *venter, uterus: O. Frs.* wamme: *O. H. Ger.* wamba *venter, ventriculus, uter, vulva: Icel.* vömb *belly.*]

-wamb; *adj.* v. þyrel-wamb.

wamb-ãdl, e; *f. Disease of the stomach:*—Hẽr sint tãcn be wambe coþum and ãdlum, and hũ mon ða yfelan wǣtan ðære wambe lãcnian scyle. Ðonne wambãdl tõweard sié, ðonne beóþ ða tãcn . . ., Lchdm. ii. 216, 19.

wamb-hord, es; *m. A womb-hoard*, used of the weapons contained in a fortified place:—Mẽ (*the fortified place*) of hrife fleógaþ hylde pĩlas; hwĩlum ic sweartum swelgan onginne brũnum beadowǣpnum; is mĩn innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 12; Rä. 18, 10.

wamb-seóc; *adj. Diseased in the stomach:*—Ða wambseócan men þrowiaþ on ðam bæcþearme and on ðam niþerran hrife, Lchdm. ii. 232, 12: 164, 10.

wamm, es; *m. n.* I. in a physical sense, (a) *a spot, mark, blot, stain:*—Wam *livor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 17. Wommum *nevis*, 61, 39. (b) *filth, impurity, corruption:*—Wyrms oðþe wom *lues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7. Cwealmbærne wom *letiferam luem* (gipsae crudelitas, quae letiferam civibus luem inferebat, Ald. 69), Hpt. 518, 41. Wom *illuviem, immunditiam* (*carceris*, Ald. 48), 488, 31. Gold ðæt in wylme biþ womma (woman, Kmbl. *but MS. has* woña) gehwylces gecláensod, Elen. Kmbl. 2618; El. 1310. II. fig. (a) *a blot, disgrace, damage, hurt:*—Wom *dispendium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 40: 28, 11. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hénþa, 140, 68. Wæs him ful strang womm and wítu (cf. *O. Sax.* al getholôian wíties endi wammes, Hél. 1536), Cd. Th. 278, 24; Sat. 227. Wam *maculam* (qui arguit impium, sibi maculam generat, Prov. 9, 7), Kent. Gl. 292. Hellbendum fæst, wommum gewítnad (*grievously punished*), Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073. (b) *moral stain, impurity, uncleanness, defilement:*—Idese mid widle and mid womme besmítan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Fram wæmme leahtra *a labe criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 5. Womme *labe* (qui genitus mundum miseranda labe resolvit, Ald. 182), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 43: 52, 63. Wom *nevum* (moribus castis vivunt, ut spurcum vitarent pectore nevum, Ald. 168), ii. 92, 82. Synrust þweán and ðæt wom ágrran wunde hálan, Exon. Th. 81, 11; Cri. 1322: 94, 23; Cri. 1544. Óþ ðæt hafaþ áldes leóma woruldwidles wom forbærned, 62, 25; Cri. 1007. (c) *evil, sin, shameful word* or *deed:*—Náfre wommes tácn in ðam eardgearde eáwed weorþeþ, ac ðé firina gehwylc feor ábúgeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Eorl óðerne mid teónwordum tæleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan . . . Byð ðæs wommes gewita weoruda Dryhten, Fragm. Kmbl. 12; Leás. 7. Genere mé fram ðam were ðe wom fremme *a viro iniquo eripe me*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Wom dydon yldran ússe, ðín bebodu bræcon, Exon. Th. 186, 10; Az. 17: Cd. Th. 234, 25; Dan. 297: Exon. Th. 68, 4; Cri. 1098. Of ðám welerum ðe wom cweðen *a labiis iniquis*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Heó mé wom spreceþ, firenaþ mec wordum, Exon. Th. 402, 22; Rä. 21, 33. Náenig bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbéted, ðær hit ða weorud geseóð, So, 25; Cri. 1312. Wer womma leás, Cd. Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283: Menol. Fox 415; Men. 209: Exon. Th. 89, 4; Cri. 1452. Cláne, womma leáse, 12, 19; Cri. 188: 450, 27; Dóm. 94. Womma cláne, 103, 26; Cri. 1694. Ne ic culpan in ðé áfre onfunde womma geworhtra, and ðú ða word spricest, swá ðú sié synna gehwylcre gefylled, 12, 1; Cri. 179. Hié wæron womma dríste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Ðú tó fela synna gefremedes; wé ðé nú willaþ womma gehwylces leán forgieldan, Exon. Th. 137, 15; Gú. 559. Áþweah mé of sennum, sáule fram wammum, Ps. C. 38. Ic eom dædum fáh, gewundod mid wommum, Cd. Th. 274, 20; Sat. 157. Riht ágyldan ealles ðæs ðe hé on worlde tó wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 4. Wídgongel wíf mon wommum bilihð, hæleð hý hospe mánaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65. Mánsceaða, wommum áwyrged, 95, 24; Cri. 1562: Cd. Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532. Unriht dón, wommas wyrcean, 217, 17; Dan. 24. Se ðe warnaþ him wommas worda and dæda, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fä. 79. [*Goth.* wammê; *gen. pl. macularum: O. Sax.* wamm *evil, wrong: O. Frs.* wamm *a blemish: O. H. Ger.* wamm *damnum: Icel.* vamm; *n. a blemish.*] v. mán-, wlite-wamm.

wamm; *adj.* I. *foul:*—Ic under eorþan sceáwige wom wræcscrafu (? wrað-, MS.) wráþra gésta, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rä. 41, 41. II. *evil, wicked:*—Ná ðú be gewyrhtum, Wealdend, úrum, wommum wyrhtum woldest ús dón *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [*O. Sax.* wamm (dád): cf. *Goth.* ga-wamms *communis;* un-wamms *immaculatus, sine macula.*]

wamm-cwide, es; *m. Evil speaking, reviling, slander, blasphemy:*—Him (*the devils*) wæs wráð geworden for womcwidum, Cd. Th. 282, 6; Sat. 282. Ne wíte ic him ða womcwidas, þeáh hé his wyrðe ne sié tó álætanne ðæs fela hé mé láðes spræc, 39, 7; Gen. 621.

wamm-dæd, e; *f. An evil deed, a misdeed, trespass, crime:*—Swá swá wé forlætaþ lealtras on eorðan ðám ðe wið ús oft ágyltaþ, and him womdæda wítan ne þencaþ '*as we forgive them that trespass against us*,' Hy. 6, 25. Him (*David*) sáwla Neriend secgan hét ymb his womdæda Waldendes dóm, Ps. C. 19: Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. [*O. Sax.* wam-dád: Ef gí ne willeat weron wamdádi álátan, Hél. 1624.]

wamm-freht, es; *n. Divination:*—Ða ðæt womfreht rénaþ *ariolorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 8. Womferht, 5, 16. Cf. frihtere, frihtrung.

wamm-full; *adj. Evil, guilty, criminal, flagitious:*—Ær se unsýfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwóce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 77. Synfulra here . . . womfulra scolu, Exon. Th. 94, 5; Cri. 1535. Womfulle, scyldwyrcende (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1519; El. 761.

wamm-lust, es; *m. A foul pleasure, an allurement, seduction:*—Womlustas *lenocinia*, Anglia xiii. 28, 19.

wamm-sceaþa, an; *m. An evil-doer, a sinner, criminal:*—Áwyrged womsceaða (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 255, 8; Jul. 211. Womsceaþan (*the wicked, at the day of judgement*), 75, 23; Cri. 1226: 96, 7; Cri. 1570. Áwyrgede womsceaðan, leáse leódhatan. árleásra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2595; El. 1299. [*O. Sax.* wam-skaðo.]

wamm-scyldig; *adj. Sinful, criminal:*—Ne mæg ðær (*paradise*) inwitfull énig geféran, womscyldig mon, Cd. Th. 58, 20; Gen. 949.

wamm-wlite, es; *m. A wound on the face:*—Swá hwylc man swá ódrum womwlite on gewyrce, forgylde him done womwlite, and his weorc wyrce ód ðæt seó wund hál sig *quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 18. v. wlite-wamm.

wamm-wyrcende *working iniquity:*—Ðæt weorþeþ þeódum tó þreá, ðám ðe þonc Gode, womwyrcende, ne cúþun ðæs ðe hé on done hálgan beám ahougen wæs, Exon. Th. 67, 23; Cri. 1093.

wan *wan.* v. wann.

wan, es; [*n.* (?) cf. *Icel.* vánt (*neut. of* vanr) *with gen.*] *Want, lack:*—Ne byð mé nánes gódes wan *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Th. 22, 1. Hí habbaþ ághwæs genóh, nis him wihte won, Exon. Th. 352, 9; Sch. 95. On ðám þingum ðe hí won hæfdon *in eis quae minus habuerat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 15. v. wana; *m., and next word.*

wan; *adj.* I. *wanting, absent:*—Ða getreówde hé in godcundne fultom, ðær se mennesca wan wæs *confidens in divinum, ubi humanum deerat, auxilium*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Him won (wona, MS. Ca.) ne wæs seó monung ðære godcundan árfæstnesse *non defuit admonitio divinae pietatis*, 4, 25; S. 599, 23. Ne wiht mé wonu biþ *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Surt. 22, 1: 33, 10. Ær ðon ðe Drihten on heofenas ástige, þonon hé náfre won wæs þurh his godcundnesse miht, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17. II. *lacking, not possessed of:*—Wé tíres wone á bútan ende sculon ermþu dreógan, Exon. Th. 17, 15; Cri. 270. III. with numerals (v. læs), *less.* Cf. wana; *adj.* IIIa:—Ðæt ríce hé hæfde ánes won ðe twéntig wintra, Bd. 4, 1; M. 252, 9. Ánes won þe syxtig wintra, 3, 24; M. 238, 2. Ánes won þe twéntig wintra, 5, 1; M. 386, 25. Gewurþad mid ðám æþelestum ceastrum ánes won ðe þrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26 note. [*Goth.* wans *wanting* (Tit. 1, 6): *O. Sax.* wan: *O. Frs.* won: *O. H. Ger.* wan wesan *deesse: Icel.* vanr.] v. wana; *adj.*

wana, an; *m.* I. *want, lack, absence:*—Mé ys feós wana *deest mihi pecunia*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 12. Hláfes wæs wana *panis deerat*, Gen. 47, 13. Ðonne wana (wona, Hatt. MS.) biþ ðæs ðe hié habban woldon *hae cum desunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 126, 22. Hit nán mon ne mæg eall habban, ðæt him ne sié sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 19. Ðú mánst gif ðé énies willan wana biþ, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22: 29, 1; Fox 102, 18. Ðonne is sum gód full álces willan and nis nánes gódes wana, 34, 1; Fox 134, 27: Homl. Th. i. 272, 13: ii. 400, 11: Ps. Th. 33, 9: Shrn. 202, 11. Gif hwæm ðara twégra hwæðeres wana biþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Ðam biþ gomenes wana ðe ða earfeða dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 183, 17; Gú. 1328. Mé is wana æt ðam scýrgesceatte ðus micelys ðe míne foregengan hæfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4. Swá ic feós bidde swá ic wanan hæbbe ðæs ðe mé N. behét (*I have not got what N. promised me*), L. O. 10; Th. i. 182, 7. Ia. in connection with numerals. v. wana; *adj.* IIIa:—Hire daga rím gefylled wæs, ðæt is ánes geáres wana sixtigra wintra (*there wanted one year of sixty;* undesexaginta annorum), Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6 note. II. *want of necessaries, lack, want, defect:—Dispendium, i. damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hénþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Wanan *inopiam* (cum panis copia plebis inopiam refocillantes, Ald. 53), Hpt. Gl. 497, 26. [Ðet ich þurh to muche wone ne falle i fulðe of sunne . . . ðet ich mote underuon boðe wone and weole þe ine cwemnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 213, 28–32. And tah þu wone hefdest oðer drehdest ani derf, H. M. 29, 8. Uor wone of witnesse, A. R. 68, 8.] v. for-wana; wan.

wana; *adj. generally indeclinable.* I. *wanting, lacking, absent,* (a) with substantive verb, wana wesan *to be wanting:*—Ic eom wana of ðam getele *desum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 11. Án þing hé is wana (wona, Lind., Rush.) *unum tibi deest*, Lk. Skt. 18, 22: Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Wæs eów énig þing wana? *numquid aliquid defuit vobis?* Lk. Skt. 22, 35. Hwæt ys mé gyt wana (gwona, Lind.: woen, Rush.)? *quid mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 20. Ðæt ic wite hwæt wana (wone, Ps. Surt.) sý mé, Ps. Spl. 38, 6: Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 20. Ðam biþ anweald wana (anwaldes wana, Cott. MS.), 36, 3; Fox 176, 13. Mé wana is ágþer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Synn wana ná byð *peccatum non deerit*, Scint. 78, 4: Kent. Gl. 335. Wana sié *absit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 57. Mé synd wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 13. Ne heora martyrháda wona wæron heofonlícu wundru *nec martyrio eorum coelestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4. (b) in connection with numerals, *wanting* for the completion of a number:—Ðæs hærfest cymþ ymb óðer swylc bútan ánre wanan *after one less than the same number of days comes autumn*, Menol. Fox 280; Men. 141. .X. geár búton .xv. wucan wanan (*fifteen weeks were wanting to complete the ten years*), Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 17. II. *wanting, destitute* of, *without* something:—Se ne ongyteþ ða þeóstra his ágenra synna, wite hé ðæt hé biþ wana ðæs écan leóhtes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. III. *wanting, not complete, deficient:*—Gif nán wuht full nære, ðonne nære nán wuht wana; and gif nán wuht wana nære, ðonne nære

nân wuht full; for ðý biþ ænig full þing, ðe sum biþ wana, and for ðý biþ ænig þing wana, ðe sum biþ full, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 20–23. Genóg sweotol hit is ðæt ðæt fulle gôd wæs ær ðam ðe ðæt wana *omnia perfecta minus integris priora esse claruerunt*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 12. **III a.** with numerals, *wanting, save* (cf. *Goth.* fidwôr tiguns ainamma wanans, 2 Cor. 11, 24). v. wana; *m.* **I a**, wan; *adj.* **III.** As appears especially in the first of the following passages, the word and the numerals which precede and follow it as much form a compound as do the words which give the number they express in modern English:—Hê wæs âne-wana-xxx-wintre (xxix wintra eald, col. 3), Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 1. Ânes wana fiftig, Andr. Kmbl. 2079; An. 1040. Ânes wona sixtig wintra *undesexaginta annorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. Gewurþad mid ðâm æðelestum ceastrum anes wana ðrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26. Ðæt rîce hê hæfde ânes wona .xx. wintra (âu læs ðe twêntig, MS. B.), 4, 1; S. 563, 15. Hê Norþanhymbra ðeóde ânes wana .xx. wintra fore wæs *genti Nordanhymbrorum decem et novem annis praefuit*, 5, 1; S. 614, 21. [Ful lutel þer wæs wone, þat Corineus nas ouercome, Laym. 1905. Him ne schal beo wone nouht (no þing, *v. l.*) of his wille, Misc. 104, 57. Hem was ðat water wane, Gen. and Ex. 3353. Wane or wantynge *absens, deessens*, Prompt. Parv. 515. ¶ *with numerals*:—On wane of an hundred *ninety-nine*, Gen. and Ex. 1028. Twa wone of twenti *duo de viginti*, Kath. 67.] v. wan; *adj.*

wana-beám. v. wanan-beám.

wan-éht, e; *f. Scant possession*:—Nâh ic fela goldes . . . ic mê sylf ne mæg fore mînum wonæhtum willan âdreógan, Exon. Th. 458, 19; Hy. 4, 103. Cf. wan-spêd.

wanan-beám, es; *m. A spindle-tree* (v. English Plant Names, E.E.T.S. Pub., and cf. *O. H. Ger.* spinnel-boum *fusarius*):—Wananbeám (uuanan-, uuonan-) *fusarius*, Txts. 65, 935: Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 5. Wanabeám *fussarius*, 36, 58: *fursarius*, i. 286, 3.

wancol; *adj. Unstable, uncertain, fickle, fluctuating*:—Hió hit gecŷþ self mid hire hwurfulnesse ðæt hió biþ swîþe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 35. Nû ðû hæfst ongyten ða wanclan (wonclan, *v. l.*) treówa ðæs blindan lustes *deprehendisti caeci numinis ambiguos vultus*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [Ðis wunder (*the mermaid*) wuneð in wankel stede, Misc. 18, 566. This worlde is wondur wankille, Halliw. Dict. *O. Sax.* wankol (hugi): *O. H. Ger.* wanchal *lubricus, infidelis*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wankil-heidî *fluctuatio*.]

wand[, e; *f.?*] *a mole*:—Wond (wand, uuond) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1973. v. wande-weorpe.

-wand. v. ge-wand.

wande-weorpe, an; *f. A mole* (cf. later English mold-werp, *still used in some dialects: O. H. Ger.* mu-werfo *talpa*, Grff. i. 1040: *M. H. Ger.* molt-werf: *Ger.* maul-wurf: *Icel.* mold-varpa):—Wondeuueorpe (uuandaeuui[o]rpae, uuondæuuerpe) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1975. Wandewurpe *talpa* vel *palpo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 60: *talpa*, 78, 19. v. wand.

wandian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to turn aside* from something (*gen.*):—Ne beforan manegon sôðes ne wanda *nec in judicio plurimorum acquiesces sententiae, ut a vero devies*, Ex. 23, 2. **II.** *to turn aside* from a task, purpose, duty, etc., *to hesitate, shrink, flinch*, (a) absolute:—Ic wandige (âwandige, *v. l.*) *uereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 2. Hê wandode ðâ git (*dissimulante illo*); ac hig gelæhton hys hand and his wîfes hand and gelæddon hig ût of ðære byrig, Gen. 19, 16. Wandode se wîsa (*Daniel*), hwædre hê worde cwæð tô ðam æðelinge, Cd. Th. 250, 24; Dan. 550. Hê ne wandode nâ æt ðam wîgplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 42. Ne mæg nâ wandian se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, 139, 22; By. 258. Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and suíðe lætræde *agendi tarditas*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 14. (b) where the grounds for turning aside are given, *to care* for, *be influenced* by:—Dû ne wandast for nânon menn *non est tibi cura de aliquo*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Dû for nânon men ne wandast *non accipis personam*, Lk. Skt. 20, 21. Ne wandaþ hê for rîcum ne for heánum *qui personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. For hira feónda yrre ic wandode *propter iram inimicorum distuli*, 32, 27. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hâtan lêges *nec ignium tardatus ardoribus*, Nar. 15, 20. Ne wanda ðû for rîcum ne for heánum ne for nânum scette *non accipies personam nec munera*, Deut. 16, 19. Nô wandige hê for ðan yflan willan *non consideret malam voluntatem*, R. Ben. 92, 11. (c) where that which is turned aside from is given, (*α*) by a clause:—Sume synna beóþ swîþe unsŷferlîce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hê hî æfre âsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Ðonne ðû behât behætst, ne wanda ðû ðæt ðû hit ne gelæste *cum votum voveris, non tardabis reddere*, Deut. 23, 21. Ne wanda ðû, ðæt ðû dînum frŷnd ne helpe, 15, 10. (*β*) by the dat. infin.:—Hî ne wandiaþ tô licgenne on stuntnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 2. Hê ne wandode nâ him metes tô tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (d) with the constructions of (b) and (c. *α*):—Ðæt hyra nân ne wandode ne for mînan lufan ne for mînum ege, ðæt hŷ ðæt folcriht ârehton, Chart. Th. 486, 23. Ne wandige nâ se mæssepreóst nô for rîces mannes ege, ne for feó, ne for nânes mannes lufon, ðæt hê him symle riht dême, Blickl. Homl. 43, 9. (e) with the constructions of (b) and (c. *β*):—Ða bydelas ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ænigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tô sprecanne, Wulfst. 191, 6. **III.** *to turn aside* from punishing, injuring, etc., *to refrain* from, *spare* a person or thing (*dat.*). (a) absolute:—Ðæt man nânne ne slôge . . . bûton hê fleón wille oþþe hine werian; ðæt man ne wandode ðonne, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Suelce hê hine wandigende ofersuíðe *quasi parcendo superare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 15: 295, 12. Næs wandigendre ðonne hit gedafenlîc sié *non plus quam expediat, parcens*, 17; Swt. 127, 4. (b) with dat.:—Ne wandode ic nâ mînum sceattum ða hwîle ðe eów unfriðlic on handa stôd *I did not spare my treasures while you had hostilities on hand*, Chart. Erl. 229, 27. Ða ðe heora Drihtne wiðsacan noldon, ðâm man nân þinge ne wandode, ac hî tô ealre yrmðe getucode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 71. Ne wanda ðû nân ðing ne âra ðû nânum rîce *non parcet oculus tuus ulli regno*, Anglia x. 88, 47. Se wilnaþ suíður ðæt mon lufge sôðfæstnesse ðonne hine selfne, se ðe wilnaþ ðæt mon nânre ryhtwîsnesse fore him ne wandige *ille se ipso amplius veritatem desiderat amari, qui sibi a nullo vult contra veritatem parci*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 17. (c) with a clause:—Sanctus Paulus geliéfde, ðæt hê swâ micele unscyldigra wære his niéhstena blôdes swâ hê læs wandade ðæt hê hira unðeáwas ofslôge *Paulus eo se a proximorum sanguine mundum credidit, quo feriendis eorum vitiis non pepercit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 11. [Love wol love—for no wight wol hit wonde, Ch. L. G. W. 1187. Wolde I wonde for no sinne, Gow. i. 332, 7. For us ne schalt þou wonde, Jos. 399. To love nul i noht wonde, Spec. 29. Sche wold for no man wond, that sche no wold to him fond, Am. and Amil. 550. He wonded no woþe of wekked knaueȝ, þat he ne passed þe port, Allit. Pms. 63, 855. For to speke alle vilanie nel nu no kniht wonde for shame, P. S. 335, 262. Lust whi ihc wonde bringe þe Horn to honde, Horn 337. Jhon her son sche wolde nought wonde, Rich. 228.] v. â-, for-wandian; un-wandiende.

-wandigendlîce. v. un-forwandigendlîce.

wandlung, e; *f. Changing, mutation*:—Hié beheáldon on ðê heora âgen gecynd, and on heora wandlunga hié gecŷþdon heora fæstrædnesse *servavit circa te propriam in ipsa sui mutabilitate constantiam*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wandelunga *mutatio*, cf. *O. L. Ger.* wandlôn *to change*.]

-wandodlîc, -lîce. v. un-forwandodlîc, -lîce.

wandrian; *p.* ode *To wander, rove, roam*:—Wandriendu *ludivaga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 26. **I.** in a physical sense:—Se steorra (*Saturn*) wandraþ ofer ôþrum steorran, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13: Met. 24, 23. Wandraþ *vagatur*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 56. Hî maciaþ eall be luste, woriaþ and wandriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Hræfen wandrode, Fins. Th. 69; Fin. 34. Wandrigende pucan *uagantes demonas*, Germ. 388, 37. **II.** figurative. (a) *to leave one's proper work*:—Ðonne gæð Dine ût sceáwian ða eldiódigan wîf, ðonne hwelces monnes môd forlæt his ægne tilunga, and sorgaþ ymb ôðerra monna wîsan, ðe him nâuht tô ne limpð, and færð swâ wandriende from his hâde and of his endebyrdnesse. Sihhem geniédde ðæt mæden ðâ hê hié gemêtte swâ wandrian *Dina, ut mulieres videat extraneae regionis, egrediter, quando unaquaeque mens sua studia negligens, actiones alienas curans extra habitum atque extra ordinem proprium vagatur. Quam Sichem opprimit; quia inventam in curis exterioribus diabolus corrumpit*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 19–23. (b) *to proceed without plan, follow an uncertain course*:—Swâ ða sêlestan men swîþor ðâs eorþlîcan ðing forseóþ, swâ hî læs rêccaþ hû sió wyrd wandrige, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 25. Ðiós wandriende wyrd ðe wê wyrd hâtaþ, 39, 6; Fox 220, 5. [*M. H. Ger.* wandern.]

wandung, wan-fâh, -feax, -fôta, -fŷr. v. for-wandung, wann-fâh, -feax, -fôta, -fŷr.

wang, es; *m.* **I.** the word, which is almost confined to poetry, may be rendered by words denoting the surface of the ground taken in their most general sense, *field, plain, land, country, place*:—Wonge (wongc?) *arvum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 51. Mec se wæta wong wundrum freórig of his innaþe cende *roscida me genuit gelido de viscere tellus* (Ald.), Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. Se wong seomaþ eádig and onsund. Is ðæt æþele lond blôstmum geblôwen, beorgas ðær ne muntas steápe ne standaþ . . . ne dene ne dalu *illic planicies tractus diffundit apertos, nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Wlitig is se wong . . . ænlîc is ðæt îglond, 198, 8; Ph. 7. Wynsum wong, wealdas grêne, 198, 20; Ph. 13. Se hâlga wong *Paradise*, 227, 5; Ph. 418. Brûcan wonges, . . . neótan londes frætwa, 268, 1; Ph. 149. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (cf. londes wyn, 130, 15; Gû. 438) swebrade *whether the land grew less delightful to him*, 123, 15; Gû. 123. Ic ða stôwe ne can ne ðæs wanges (*the place where the cross was buried*) wiht ne ða wîsan cann, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. On ðam wange, ðær hê sorge gefremede *on the scene of his wrong-doings*, Beo. Th. 4010; B. 2003. Hî gesêgon wyrm on wonge licgean *he saw the serpent lying on the ground*, 6070; 3039. On wonge, wæterýðum neáh, 4476; B. 2242: Cd. Th. 113, 4; Gen. 1882: Exon. Th. 485, 21; Rä. 72, 1. Næs ðær hlâfes wist werum on ðam wonge (*the island of Mermedonia*), Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Hê sceal ðý wonge (*the island in the fens where St. Guthlac's hermitage was*) wealdan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gû. 674. Hŷ ðone grênan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, 130, 34; Gû. 448. Hê wang sceáwode fore burggeatum *he reconnoitred the place*, Andr. Kmbl. 1678; An. 841:

Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413: 4809; B. 2409: 6139; B. 3073. Hī on wang stigon *they landed*, 456; B. 225. Ofer wong faran *to go across country*, Exon. Th. 481, 10; Rä. 65, 1. Hryre wong gecrong *the ruin sank to earth*, 477, 30; Ruin. 32. Ðone wlitigan wong *Paradise*, 228, 16; Ph. 439. Wangas blōstmum blōwaþ *fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 178; Men. 90. Wangas grēne, 410; Men. 206. Ðās foldan bearm, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 482, 21; Rä. 67, 5: Cd. Th. 100, 1; Gen. 1657. Wangas, eorðe ælgrēno, Met. 20, 77: Exon. Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811: 451, 32; Dōm. 112. Him wīc curon, ðǽr him wlitebeorhte wongas geþūhton, Cd. Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804: Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Sum con wonga bīgong, wegas wīdgielle *one knows the world, ways wide-spreading*, Exon. Th. 42, 30; Cri. 680. Dæg se georstenlīca God besceáwede on wangum *dies hesterna Deum conspexit in arvis*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 10. On sumeres tīd stincaþ on stōwum, wynnum æfter wongum wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 24; Gū. 1249. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weordlīc on hwætum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Ic foldan slīte, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 393, 18; Rä. 13, 2. Wīde geond wongas, 491, 8; Rä. 80, 11. II. *the earth, the surface of the earth*:—Ic (*creation*) eorþan eom ǽghwǽr brǽdre, and wīdgelra ðonne ðes wong grēna (cf. *O. Sax.* grōni wang *the earth*), Exon. Th. 426, 34; Rä. 41, 83. Cýþan werum on wonge, 414, 2; Rä. 32, 14: 439, 11; Rä. 59, 2. Seó heá miht on ðysne wang āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 105, 14. Ðū eorðan wang ealne gesettest, Hy. 10, 3. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Gangan ofer foldan wang, Menol. Fox 225; Men. 114. III. fig. of any surface:—Ic (*a cup for cupping*) eom stīð and steáp wong, staþol wæs in þā wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 70, 2. [Casteles and tunes, wodes and wonges, Havel. 397. Wonge of londe *territorium*, Prompt. Parv. 532. *Goth.* waggs *paradisus* (2 Cor. 12, 4): *O. Sax.* wang *field, plain, country*: *O. H. Ger.* holzwang *campus nemoreus*: *Icel.* vangr (poet.) *field*.] v. beadu-, deáð-, fold-, freoðo-, græs-, grund-, medu-, metud-, sǽ-, sǽl-, sige-, stān-, staþol-, stede-, wæl-, wil-wang, neorxna wang, *and* wang-turf.

wang, es; *m.*: wange, wænge, wenge, an; *n. A cheek, side of the face*:—Ðæt wange wið ða ceócan ufan *maudibula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 3. Ðæs wonges locfeax *cesaries*, 22, 57. Smire ðæt hāle wonge mid, Lchdm. ii. 338, 9. Bind on ðæt wænge, 20, 10. Smyre ðæt wenge, 20, 18. Gif hwā ðē sleá on ðīn swýðre wenge (gewenge, *v. l.*, wonge ł cēke, Rush.) *si quis te percusserit in dextera maxilla tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Benedictus slōh ðone munuc under ðæt wencge mid anre handa, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 10. T him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 192; Sal. 95. Ic ða wangas mid teárum ofergeát, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 556. [Wete weoren his wongen, Laym. 30268. I wette my wonges, Jos. 647. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wanga; *wk. n. maxilla*: *Icel.* vangi; *wk. m.*] v. þunwang, -wange, -wenge, ge-wenge.

wang-beard, es; *m. A whisker*:—Teóh him ða loccas, and wringe ða eáran, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13.

wange. v. wang *a cheek*.

wangere, es; *m. A pillow, bolster*:—Wangere *cervical* (v. Mk. 4, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 29: 17, 53: i. 25, 45: *capitale*, ii. 128, 44. Bolster *vel* wongere *cervical*, i. *capitale*, 130, 26. Fram dǽle ðæs heáfdes mihte wongere (*cervical*) betwih geseted beón, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 16. [His helm was his wonger, Chauc. Sir Th. 2102. *Goth.* ana waggarja *super cervical*, Mk. 4, 38: *O. H. Ger.* wangāri; *m. plumatium*.]

wang-stede, es; *m.* I. *a place in open country, a place*:—Forlǽt of ðam wangstede (cf. stōpon tō ðære stōwe, on ða dūne up, 1428; El. 716) rēc āstīgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1584; El. 794: 2205; El. 1104. Stenc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede (cf. hē sēceþ dýgle stōwe under dūnscrafum, 357, 31; Pa. 37), Exon. Th. 358, 13; Pa. 45. On ðam wongstede (*the place of the last judgement*) wērig bīdan, 50, 18; Cri. 802. Hwæðer hē cwicne gemētte in ðam wongstede (cf. wong, 4809; B. 2409) Wedra þeóden, Beo. Th. 5565; B. 2786. Se ðās wongstedas grōf æfter golde (cf. se ðe ða eorþan ongan delfan æfter golde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 23), Met. 8, 56. II. *a town on a plain* (wang)?:—Hē eode in burh hraðe, . . . stōp on strǽte . . . swā him nǽnig gumena ongitan ne mihte; hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede (cf. hé wang sceáwode fore burggeatum, 1678; An. 841. *But perhaps* wangstede = wang, *and the passage means that St. Andrew was unseen as he passed across the space* (wang) *between the sea and the town*. Cf. stede-wang) wǽre betolden leófne leódfruman . . . Hæfde ðā se æðeling in geþrungen carcerne nēh, Andr. Kmbl. 1975; An. 990.

wang-tōþ, es; *m. A wang-tooth* (in northern dialects. v. e.g. Lancashire Gloss. in E. E. D. S. Pub.), *molar tooth*:—Gif mon ōðrum tōð of āsleá, gif hit sié se wongtōð geselle .iiii. scill. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 11. Wangtēð *molares* vel *gemini*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 32. Wongtoeð (-tēþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *molas*, Ps. Surt. 57, 7: [Wangeteth *les messeléres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 146, 22. Out of a wangtooth sprang a welle (v. Wick. Jud. 15, 19, where the word is used), Chauc. M. T. 3234. Wangetoothe *molaris*, Prompt. Parv. 515. Wangtoth *geminus*. Cath. Angl. 407. Wayngetothe *geminus, maxillaris*, 406 (see note). Wongtothe *uteelaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 207.]

wang-turf; *gen.* -tyrf; *f. Turf, grass-land*:—Ðæt ic mōte ðis gealdor tōðum ontýnan . . . wlitigan ðās wancgturf (cf. *the beginning of the article*: Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht dīne æceras bētan gif hī nellaþ wel wexan, 398, 1), Lchdm. i. 400, 7.

wan-hæfelness. v. wan-hafolness.

wan-hæfenness, e; *f. Want, need*:—Wanhæfænysse and meteláste *famis inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 33.

wan-hǽle; *adj. Having bad health*:—Ealle ða ðe wonnhǽle wǽron, healtte and blinde, dumbe and deáfe, Nar. 48, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wan-heili *semianimis, debilis, mancus*.] v. wan-hāl.

wan-hǽlþ, e; *f. Defective health, weakness, sickness*:—Þurh wanhǽlðe *per inbecillitatem*, Scint. 54, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wana-heilī *debilitas*.] v. wan-hālness.

wan-hafa, an; *m. A poor person*:—Wanhafa and þearfa ic eom *inops et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 85, 1.

wan-hafness, e; *f. Poverty, want*:—Nis wanhafnes (*inopia*) ondrǽdendum hine, Ps. Spl. 33, 9.

wan-hafol; *adj. Needy, destitute*:—Him embe stōdon wēpende wydewan and wanhafele þearfan, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 65. Widewena bigleofa and wanhafolra manna, ii. 25, 765. Gehelp wanhafolum mannum mid ðīnum āgenum spēdum, i. 21, 363.

wan-hafolness, e; *f. Need, want, destitution*:—Nis wanhafolnes (*inopia*) ondrǽdendum hine, Ps. Lamb. 33, 10. Úre wanhæfelnesse *inopiae nostrae*, 43, 24.

wan-hāl; *adj. Imperfect as regards health* or *soundness of body, weak, sick, maimed, infirm, unsound*:—Wanhāl *inbecillis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 23. Betere ðē ys ðæt ðū gā wanhāl (*debilis*) oððe healt tō līfe, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8: Mk. Skt. 9, 43. Hī God mǽrsodon swā oft swā ǽnig wanhāl mann wurde gehǽled, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 229. Ðæt wanhāl wæs and ālēwed, ðæt gē āwurpan *quod debile erat proicebatis*, R. Ben. 51, 15. Ðý læs ðe ān wannhāl scēp ealle ða eówde besmīte, Homl. Th. i. 124, 32. Swā hwylc man swā on gecynde ōðerne wanhālne (*debilem*) dō, L. Eccg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 17. Ða ðe limseóce wǽron, wērige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wonhāle, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Næs ðǽr wīnes drenc būton wanhālum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 202. Hē wolde gehelpan þearfum and wannhālum, 26, 276: Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Clypa þearfan and wanhāle and healte and blinde *voca pauperes, debiles, clodos, caecos*, Lk. Skt. 14, 13, 21. [*Icel.* wan-heill *unsound, disabled, ill*.] v. wan-hǽle.

wan-hālian; *p.* ode *To weaken, impair the health* or *soundness* of something [:—Þurh ðisne dryne beóð ǽgðær ge ða sāwle ofslagene ge ða līchaman gewanhālode, Homl. Ass. 146, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* wana-heilen *debilitare*; ka-wanaheilit *debilitatus*.]]

wan-hālness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, unsoundness, infirmity*:—Ðæm abbode is ā tō behealdenne heora (*fratrum infirmorum*) wanhālnes (*imbecillitas*), R. Ben. 75, 11. Wanhālnysse (*debilitate*) ealles līchaman, Scint. 38, 7. Dysig æfter untrumnysse his ongyt, and æfter wanhālnysse (*inbecillitatem*) gecyndes his wāt, 97, 15. Brōþor se untruma gif hē gefrēt hys weaxan wanhālnysse (*inbecillitatem*), Anglia xiii. 442, 1102. Cf. wan-hǽlþ.

wan-hlyte; *adj. Not having a share* in something, *destitute* of:—Wanhlytne *expertem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hluta; *adj. unfairly dealt with*; van-hlutr *an unfair share*.] v. or-hlyte.

wan-hoga, an; *m. One who is wanting in understanding, a foolish, imprudent person*:—Hī lifiaþ him in māne, heáhgestreón healdaþ georne, . . . and wēnaþ wanhogan ðæt hȳ wile God gehýran, Salm. Kmbl. 639; Sal. 319. Ic dīne weogas wanhogan lǽrde, ðæt hié ārleáse eft gecerdan tō hiora sāula hiorde, Ps. C. 105. v. un-hoga, *and following words*.

wan-hygd, -hygdu(-o) [cf. ofer-hygd] *want of mind, folly, rashness, recklessness, imprudence*:—For wlence and for wonhygdum hī ceastre worhton, and tō heofnum up hlǽdræ rǽrdon, Cd. Th. 100, 33; Gen. 1673. Grendel for his wonhýdum wǽpna ne rēcceþ; ic ðæt ðonne forhicge ðæt ic sweord bere, Beo. Th. 872; B. 434. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hyggja *want of forethought*.]

wan-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Foolish, imprudent, thoughtless, careless, reckless*:—Wonhýdig wer *vir insipiens*, Ps. Th. 91, 5: Exon. Th. 95, 14; Cri. 1557: 343, 25; Gn. Ex. 162. Ne sceal wita nō tō hātheort, ne tō hrædwyrde, ne tō wāc wiga, ne tō wanhýdig, 290, 19. Ne mid swīðran his nele brýsan wanhýdig gemōd Wealdend engla, ne ðone wlacan smocan wāces flǽsces wætere gedwæscan, Dōm. L. 50. Wonhýdige (*the apostate angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1522; El. 763. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hugaðr *ill-considered*.]

wanian; *p.* ode. I. *trans.* (1) *To make less, lessen, diminish, curtail*:—Hī sculon ǽlce dæg eácan ðæt mon ǽlce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Symble hē bið gyfende, and hē ne wanaþ nān þing his, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 46: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. Hwæt tō bōte mihte æt ðæm fǽrcwealme ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, Th. i. 270, 10. Hē leóde mīne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. (*The last two passages might be taken under* (3).) Wirceaþ ealle ða þing ðe Drihten eów bebeád, and ne īce gē nān þing ne ne waniaþ (*nec addas quidquam nec minuas*), Deut. 12, 32. Ne sý ðæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan, gif hī ne wanige se ðās woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 15;

Gn. Ex. 34. Ne ſce gē nân þing . . . ne gē wanion *non addetis . . . nec auferetis*, Deut. 4, 2. Godes dômas nâwþer ne nā wanian ne ne ēcan, Blickl. Homl. 81, 4. (2) *to bring within narrower limits, to abate, check, reduce.* v. (4):—Wona dæt ondspyrnisse *minue offendiculum*, Rtl. 11, 13. Wē sceolon ða fûlan gālnysse symle wanian, Homl. Th. i. 96, 22. Dæghwomlīce wē sceolon ûre synna wanian; for ðan ðe hī beóð gegaderode tō micelre hŷpan, gif wē hī weaxan lǽtaþ, ii. 466, 6. Dâ wolde dæt folc dæt fŷr âdwæscan, gif hit ænig wǽta wanian mihte, 140, 17. (3) *to weaken, impair, injure.* v. wanung, I. (3):—Windas blāwaþ brecende, weccaþ and woniaþ worulde mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Hē bebeád dæt mon nænne mon ne slōge, and eác dæt man nânuht ne wanade ne ne yfelade ðæs ðe on ðǽm ciricum wǽre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. (3 a) *to weaken, reduce* by medical treatment. Cf. wanung, I. (3 a):—Lǽcas lǽrdon dæt nân man on ðam mōnþe ne drenc ne drunce, ne âhwǽr his līchoman wanige, būtan his nŷdþearf wǽre, Lchdm. ii. 146, 12. Manega nellaþ heora ðing wanian on Mōnandæg (cf. þrŷ dagas (*the last Monday in April, the first Mondays in August and January*) syndon on ðǽm for nânre neóde ne mannes ne neátes blōd sŷ tō wanienne . . . Se ðe on ðysum dagum his blōd gewanige, sŷ hit man, sŷ hit nŷten, ðæs ðe wē secgan gehŷrdan, dæt on ðam forman dæge oþþe ðam feórþan dæge his līf gecundaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–22), Homl. Th. i. 100, 25. (4) *to cause to cease* or *fail, to bring to nought, destroy, frustrate:*—Ic wīfe âbelge, wonie hyre willan, Exon. Th. 402, 21; Rä. 21, 33. Mon scel ðone unþeáw of mynstre wanian and mid ealle âwyrtwalian *hoc vitium radicitus amputandum est de monasterio*, R. Ben. 56, 16. (5) *to put in an inferior position:*—Dū wanodest (*minuisti*) hine lytle læs fram ænglum, Ps. Spl. 8, 6. II. *intrans.* (1) *To wane, become less, decrease, diminish:*—Ne wexþ his welena (wela nâ?), ne eác næfre ne wanaþ, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 29. His wered wanode æfre ðe leng ðe swīðor, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Ða wæteru wanedon *aquae decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. Þeáh ûs ûre spēda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 13. Dæt sweord ongan wanian . . . hit eal gemealt, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607. Ða wæteru begunnon tō wanigenne *aquae coeperunt minui*, Gen. 8, 3. (1 a) of the moon's phases:—Ðonne se mōna wanaþ, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. Dæghwamlīce ðæs mōnan leóht byð weaxende and waniende, Lchdm. iii. 242, 7. Ðās wyrte dū scealt niman on wanigendum mōnan, i. 320, 3. (2) *to wane, become inferior, decline, decay:*—Ðes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 60; Leás. 32. Hit gebyraþ dæt hē weaxe and dæt ic wanige *illum oportet crescere, me autem minui*, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Wanige his weorðscipe, L. Ath. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 23. Gesihð hē ða dômas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Nân þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs siððan hit wanian onginþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 9. Ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bið wanigende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 21. [*O. Frs.* wania: *O. H. Ger.* wanôn: *Icel.* vana *to diminish; to spoil, destroy.*] v. â-, gewanian; wan; *adj.*, wana; *adj.*

wânian; *p.* ode *To lament, deplore*, (1) absolute:—Dæt synfulle mancynn wēpaþ and wâniaþ, Wulfst. 183, 2. Ðonne grâniaþ and wâniaþ ða ðe hēr blissedon and fægnedon, 245, 3: Anglia viii. 336, 41. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wânende, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Ða wânigendran welras (wâniendan, Wulfst. 139, 8) *os lugens*, Dōm. L. 208. (2) with reflexive dative:—Hē wânode him sylfum: 'Wā is mē earmum . . .,' Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. (3) with acc.:—Sâr wânigean, Beo. Th. 1579; B. 787. Wânian, Exon. Th. 166, 22; Gū. 1046. Ongan hē sâr cwânian, wyrd wânian, wordum mǽlde . . .; 274, 24; Jul. 538. (4) with reflex dat. and (a) acc.:—Hē him wæs wâniende ǽgðer ge his âgene heardsǽlþa ge ealles ðæs folces *ipse nunc suam, nunc publicam infelicitatem deflet*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20. (b) a clause:—Hē him wæs swīþe wâniende dæt hē tō him cucan ne com, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 4. [Heo weop for hire weisið, wanede hire siðes, Laym. 25847. Weape and wony (weinen, 1st MS.), 25827. Wepenn and wanenn for hiss sinne, Orm. 5653. Hit cumeþ weopinde and woniende iwiteþ . . . þeo moder greoneþ and þ bearn woaneþ, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 32–41. Heo woneþ and groneþ day and nyht, Misc. 152, 187. Scholde euch mon woni and grede, O. and N. 975. *O. H. Ger.* weinôn *flere, lacrymare, ejulare, vagire: Icel.* veina *to wail.* Cf. *Goth.* wainags *unhappy.*]

wanigend, es; *m. One who diminishes, weakens, impairs, injures, spoils*, etc. v. wanian:—Gyf him þince dæt hē on reádum horse ríde, dæt byð his gōda wanigend (wanung, MS. T.) *if he dreams that he is riding on a bay horse, that means there will be a spoiler of his goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 29.

wani[g]end-līc; *adj. Diminutive* (as a grammatical term), *expressing diminution:*—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, dæt synd waniendlīce, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 17. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlīce. *Clam* is dīgellīce and of ðam is wanigendlīc *clanculum* hwōnlīcor dīgellīce, 38; Zup. 231, 1–3.

waniht. v. wanniht.

wann; *adj. Dark, dusty, sable, lurid, livid:*—Wann *bruntus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 40. Wonn, ii. 12, 58. Won, 127, 28. Ða sweartan *lurida*, wan and flæc *luridus*, 53, 16. Ða wannan *libiða* (but the Latin is *lividæ* (*vibex*), Ald. 77–8), 88, 3: 50, 33. Dære wannan *cerula*, 24, 58. Ða wonnan aetrinan *livida toxica*, 112, 63: 50, 80. Ða wonnan *lividas*, 53, 1. (1) *blue-black, livid:*—Ðonne se dǽl ðæs līchoman sié gewended blæc oþþe won oþþe swilces hwæt, Lchdm. ii. 82, 12. Gif dæt blōd swīðe reád sié oþþe won, 254, 10. Swearte ł wan[ne] wale *caerulea* (*nigra, tetra, tunsa*) *vibice* (*livore*), Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Gif ða ōmihtan wannan þing oþþe ða reádan sŷn ûtan cumen, Lchdm. ii. 82, 21. (2) of the colour of living creatures, *swarthy, dusty, dark-hued:*—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneb, Exon. Th. 433, 8; Rä. 50, 4. Biđ se wǽrloga (*the wicked at the judgement day*) won and wliteleás, hafaþ werges bleó, 95, 30; Cri. 1565. Deófol ætŷwde wann and wliteleás, hæfde weriges hīw, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171. Hræfen gōl wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53. Se wonna hrefn, Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Wanna, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206: Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Beard won, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rä. 41, 107. (3) of the colour of material, *dark, dingy:*—Ys mīn bæc wonn, Exon. Th. 496, 13; Rä. 85, 14. Wonnum hyrstum gefrætwed, 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wǽdum, and mec on þeóstre ālegde biwundenne mid wonnum clāþum, 87, 12; Cri. 1424. (4) as a (poetical) epithet of shade, cloud, night, etc.:—Gif him (*the stars*) wan fore wolcen hangaþ (cf. ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22) ne mægen hī leóman ansendan *nubibus atris condita nullum fundere possunt sidera lumen*, Met. 5, 4. Sceadu wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. Seó deorce niht won gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99: 292, 23; Wand. 292. Dâ se æþela glǽm setlgong sōhte, swearc norðrodor won under wolcnum, 178, 34; Gū. 1254. In ðisse wonnan niht, 163, 30; Gū. 1001. On wanre niht scrîðan, Beo. Th. 1409; B. 702. Hē geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart, wonn and wēste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. Ða wonnan niht mōna onlīhteþ (cf. se mōna līht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25), Met. 11, 61. Færeþ sunne in dæt wonne genip under wætra geþring, Exon. Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Wolcnu wann, Cd. Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. Sceadu sweðerodon wonn under wolcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839. Wan, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651. Won, Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37. Wonnum nihtum, 496, 3; Rä. 85, 8. (5) as a (poetical) epithet of water (cf. Myn is the drenchyng in the see so wan, Chauc. Kn. T. 1598):—Ýðgeblond âstīgeþ won tō wolcnum *the troubled waves mount dark to heaven*, Beo. Th. 2752; B. 1374. Wonn, Exon. Th. 383, 34; Rä. 4, 20. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge *he covered earth's children with the dark wave*, Cd. Th. 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Gewât se wilda fugel ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Hē wolde dæt wanne wæter tō wīne âwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 16. Sweart wæter, wonne wælstreámas, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301: 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Gārsecg þeahte sweart synnihte wonne wǽgas *black everlasting night covered ocean, the dark waves*, 8, 4; Gen. 119. (6) as a (poetical) epithet of fire. v. wann-fŷr:—Nū sceal glēd fretan, wyrdan wonna lēg, wigena strengel, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Se wonna lēg, Cd. Th. 309, 24; Sat. 715. v. brūn-wann.

wann-fâh; *adj. Dark-hued:*—Wonfâh wale, Exon. Th. 435, 11; Rä. 53, 6.

wann-feax; *adj. Dark-haired, with raven-black tresses:*—Wonfeax wale, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rä. 13, 8.

wann-fôta, an; *m. A bird with dark feet* (?):—Stângella *vel* wanfôta *pelicanus* (cf. porfyrionis, pellicanus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 94, 498), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20.

wann-fŷr, es; *n. Lurid fire:*—Wonfŷres wælm, se swearta līg *lurid fire's glow, the dark flame*, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966.

wann-hǽwe; *adj. Dark-blue, blue-black:*—Ða wonhǽwan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66.

wannian. v. â-wannian.

wanniht; *adj. Livid:*—Ða wan[n]ihtan *lividas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 32. v. wann.

wan-sǽlig; *adj. Unblest, miserable, evil:*—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer, Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Wineleás, wonsǽlig genimeþ him wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. In ðisse wonsǽlgan worulde līfe, 158, 33; Gū. 919. Weras wansǽlige mē (*Christ*) slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1925; An. 965. Wonsǽlige, Elen. Kmbl. 953; El. 478. Frōde sace sēmaþ, sibbe gelǽraþ, ða fǽr wonsǽlge âwegen habbaþ, Exon. Th. 334, 24; Gn. Ex. 21. Werum wansǽligum (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 1952; El. 978.

wan-sceaft, e; -sceafte(-a; *m.?*), an; *f.* I. *misfortune, misery, unhappiness:*—Hī sorge ne cūðon, wonsceaft wera, wiht unhǽlo, Beo. Th. 240; B. 120. Ic ne wrecan meahte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mīne, ac ic ealle þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 16; Rä. 88, 16. Lāð biþ ǽghwǽr fore his wonsceaftum wineleás hæle, 329, 10; Vy. 32. II. *some form of disease:*—Hū mon sceal ða wǽtan and wonsceafta (ða wonsceaftan *in the section*, 246, 6, *where no other malady than* ða wǽtan *is referred to except* ða âheardodan swilas) ûtan lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 166, 22. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than wōpiat thār wanskefti thie hēr ēr an wunnion sind, Hēl. 1352.]

wan-scrŷd[d]; *adj. Imperfectly clothed, ill-clad:*—Hē wæs swīðe

geswǽs eallum swincendum, and on mislicum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wǽdligum and wanscrýddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wan-seóc; *adj. Epileptic, having the falling sickness, frenzied, lunatic:*—Wanseóce *comitiales, lunaticos*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 43. v. bræc-, fylle-, gebræc-, mônaþ-seóc; bræc-coþu.

wansian; *p.* ode [*the word seems to occur only late, and perhaps is due to Scandinavian*, cf. *Icel.* vansi *want:* wanian *is the usual word*] *To diminish:*—Swā hwā swā ûre gife ôuþer ôðre gôdene manne gyfe wansiaþ, wansie him seó heofenlîce iateward on heofonrîce, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 17. *The compound* â-wansian *also occurs:*—If ânı man ðis ilk forward breke and âwansige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 243, 6. [Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn and Marrchess daȝhess waxenn, Orm. 1901. Worldes catel wacset and wansit as te mone, P. R. L. P. 234, 7. Wansoñ, wansyn *evaneo, decresco*, Prompt. Parv. 515.]

wan-spêd, e; *f. Poverty, indigence:*—þurh wanspêde *per inopiam*, Scint. 226, 6. On ðæm gefeohte wæs ærest anfunden Scilþia wanspêda *ea res primo fidem inopiae Scythicae dedit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 34. Cf. wan-æht.

wan-spêdig; *adj. Poor, indigent:*—Sum æhta onlîhð; sum bið wonspêdig, Exon. Th. 295, 11; Crä. 31. Ðîn wanspêdiga mæg *attenuatus frater tuus*, Lev. 25, 25. Ðâs læssan lâc, ðe wǽron wannspêdigra manna lâc, Homl. Th. i. 140, 6. Uton dôn þearfum and wannspêdigum sume hîðe ûre gôda, ii. 100, 35. Se gýtsere berýpð ða wannspêdigan, i. 66, 11.

wanspêdigness, e; *f. Indigence, poverty:*—Of neóde oþþe wanspêdignysse *ex necessitate uel indigentia*, Scint. 198, 5.

wanung, e; *f.* I. *a making less*, (1) *diminution.* Cf. wanian, I. (1):—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18. Ða word habbaþ hwîlon *sincopam*, ðæt ys, wanunge: *amauisti* vel *amasti*, hêr ys se *ui* âwege, 25; Zup. 146, 17. (2) *abatement, reduction, checking.* v. wanian, I. (2):—Hwæt getâcnaþ ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf on ðam gesceape bûton gâlnysse wanunge? Homl. Th. i. 94, 33. (3) *a weakening, an impairing, hurt, injury.* v. wanian, I. (3):—Wonung *detrimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 29. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hênþa, 140, 68. Gyf him þince ðæt hê hæbbe rûh lîc, ðæt byð his gôda wanung, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24. Gôda wanigend (wanung, MS. T.), 172, 29. Wanunge *dispendio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 37. Ðæt nâðær ne þâ ne ûs God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ waniungæ on ûrum dæge *quatinus nec tibi nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem diebus nostris actam*, Chart. Th. 163, 26. Nalæs bûtan mycelre wonunge his weoredes *non sine magno exercitus sui damno*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 7. Is nŷd ðæt sume mid wonunge heora woruldǽhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Hê mycle wonunge and æwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Mid ðâm hefigestum wonungum his rîces fram his feóndum geswenced *gravissimis regni sui damnis ab hostibus adflictus*, 3, 7; S. 530, 18. (3 a) *a weakening, reducing the strength* of something. Cf. wanian, I. (3 a):—Flæsces wonunge *carnis maceratione*, Rtl. 14, 33. II. *a growing less*, (1) *a decrease* in number, size, etc. v. wanian, II. (1):—Dæghwamlîce geleáffulle men nimaþ ðæt sand, and ne biþ nǽnig wonung on ðæm sande, Shrn. 81, 6. Symle bið hâligra manna getel geeácnod þurh ârleásra manna wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 25. (1 a) *waning* of the moon. v. wanian, II. (1 a):—Æfre seó sæ and se môna beóð gefêran on wæstme and on wanunge, Lchdm. iii. 268, 13: Homl. Th. i. 102, 28. (2) *decline, decay.* v. wanian, II. (2):—Ðonne se môna wanaþ, ðonne tâcnaþ hê ðisse worlde wanunge, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. III. *a lack, want, defect:*—Wanunge *defectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 43.

wânung, e; *f. Wailing, lamentation:*—Wânung *threnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 20. Ðâr (*in hell*) is wânung and grânung and â singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. Hæðenra grânung and reáfera wânung, 186, 13. Wôp and wânung and heófung and endeleás cwylming, Homl. Th. i. 592, 16. Geómrung and wânung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 104. Se læce cyrfð oððe bærnð, and se untruma hrýmð, þeáhhwæðere ne miltsaþ hê ðæs ôðres wânunge, Homl. Th. i. 472, 16. *Uae* getâcnaþ hwîlon wânunge, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12. Gesaeh ðæt wânung (*tumultum*) and woepende and mǽnende, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 38. Se âfunde his hlâford licgan heáfodleásne and hê ðâ mid wânunge wende ût ongeán *videns cadaver absque capite Holofernis exclamavit voce magna cum fletu*, Anglia x. 101, 365. Mid hreówlîcere wânunge, Homl. Th. i. 466, 33. [Heui is his greoning and seorhful is his woaning, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 35. Wanung and wow, O. E. Homl. i. 173, 231. After al þis cumeð of þat bearn iboren þus wanunge and wepnunge, H. M. 37, 9. Þer wes muchel waning, heortne graning, Laym. 17796. Wop and wonynge and bymenynge, Mirc. 74, 55. Þu telst . . . al mi (*the owl's*) reorde is woning, O. and N. 311.]

wan-wegende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Waning:*—On wanwegendum mônan, Lchdm. i. 100, 20. Wanwægendum, 98, 17.

wâpe(-a ? *m.*), an; *f. A cloth, rubber* (? cf. wîpian):—Gif ðû sceát habban wille oððe wâpan, ðonne sete ðû ðîne twâ handa ofer ðînum bearme and tôbræd hî swilce sceát âstrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 23. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* veipa *a woman's hood.*]

wapol (**-ul**, **-el**) *foam:*—Wapul *famfaluca* (cf. faam, leásung *famfaluca*, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 20: 35, 4 (cf. leásung oððe fâm *famfaluca*, 24, 75). v. next word.

wapolian; *p.* ode *To foam, bubble up, pour forth* (*intrans.* and *trans.* ?), *abound, swarm:*—Wapolaþ *ebullit* (os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, Prov. 15, 2), Kent. Gl. 505. Wapolode *vaporat*, Germ. 398, 220. Up âbrǽcan, wapeladan *ebulliebant, emergebant* (cadavera horrida vermium examina ebulliebant, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 11. Wapeledan ? up âbrǽcan *bullirent, exundaverunt* (cum Ethnae montis incendia favillis scintillantibus bullirent, Ald. 55), 499, 46. Ingâ forrotednys on bâuum mînum and under mê heó wapelige *ingrediatur putredo in ossibus meis et subter me scateat*, Cant. Habac. 16. v. preceding word.

wâr. I. *sea-weed, waur* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, in which other forms are given, *ware, woare, woore, ore:* see also Jamieson's Dict. *ware*):—Waar, uaar, uâr *alga*, Txts. 39, 120. Wâr, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 46: i. 285, 12. II. *sand, strand.* Cf. sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 39, 125:—Streámas weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stâne and sande, wâre (*or under* I?) and wǽge, Exon. Th. 382, 8; Rä. 3, 8. Wâra *sablonum*, strand *sablo* (mentis fundamina nequaquam arenosis sablonum glareis ultro citroque nutabundis subdiderat, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 76: (*printed* wasa) 465, 8. Wârum *sablonibus*, 449, 30. v. sæ-wâr.

wara, an; *m. An inhabitant. The word is used mostly in the plural, and as the second part of compounds; but the singular in composition is found in* ceaster-weara *civis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 32 (cf. ceaster-gewara *civis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 16), *and the independent word in the following instances:*—Heofenlîcra warena *supernorum civium* (*habitatorum*), Hpt. Gl. 498, 23. Hié here samnodon ceastre (*printed* ceaster) warena, Andr. Kmbl. 2251; An. 1127. Warum *civibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 40. *In composition both* -waran *and* -ware *occur* (cf. Seaxe *and* Seaxan), *and also* -waras, v. Sigel-waras. *The forms are united with common nouns*, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-waran, -ware; *or with proper names, native or foreign*, e. g. Lunden-, Rôm-waran, -ware, Bæx-warena land (cf. Bex-leá, 13), Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 5, Cant-ware, Wiht-ware, Sodom-ware, Syr-ware: *see also* Up-ware. Cf. *the Icelandic* Rôm-verjar, *and Latin forms like* Angri-varii. v. -waru.

-ware. v. preceding word.

warenian, warnian, wearnian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans.* (1) *To take heed, beware, be on guard:*—Warniaþ and waciaþ *uidete, vigilate*, Mk. Skt. 13, 33. Hê wolde warnian on ær *he would take precautions*, Gen. 6, 6. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, Wulfst. 90, 2. (2) *to take heed of, guard against, abstain* from (cf. *Icel.* varna við *to abstain from*):—Warniaþ fram beorman Farisêorum *cavete a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6, 11, 12. Warniaþ fram bôcerum *cavete a scribis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 38. Warniaþ (warnigeaþ, *v. l.*) wið Farisêa lâre *attendite a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Ðæt man wið leahtras warnie (warnige, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 68, 14. (3) *to take heed* that something is not done, does not happen (expressed in a clause):—Warna ðæt ic ðê leng ne geseó *cave ne ultra videas faciem meum*, Ex. 10, 28. Warna ðæt ðæt leóht ðe ðê on is ne sŷn þýstru *vide ne lumen quod in te est tenebrae sint*, Lk. Skt. 11, 35: Homl. Th. i. 120, 16. Warniaþ (*videte*) ðæt gê hyt nânum men ne secgeon, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30: 18, 10. Warnigeaþ ðæt gê ne beón gedrêfede, 24, 6. Se man môt geornlîce warnian, ðæt hê eft ðâm yfelum dǽdum ne geedlǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 23. Hê mê warnian hêt, ðæt ic on ðone deáðes beám bedroren ne wurde, Cd. Th. 33, 29; Gen. 527. Is mycelum tô warnienne ðæt man . . . menn blôd ne lǽte, Lchdm. iii. 152, 33. (4) *to take heed* that something does happen:—Wel is eác tô warnianne ðæt man wite, ðæt hŷ þurh mǽgsibbe tô gelænge ne beón, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. II. *trans.* (1) *To put on guard, to warn:*—Bûtan ic eów warnige, ic sceal âgyldan gesceád mînre gýmeleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. Ðæt wyrreste þingc ðû didest, ðæt ðû mê warnodest, Ap. Th. 8, 15. Se Hælend ûs warnode ðus, for ðan ðe hê wyle, ðæt wê ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 112. Wê âgan þearfe, ðæt wê wið swylcne ege wære beón and eác ða warnian, ðe swylc nyton swylc tôweard is, Wulfst. 101, 11. Men ða leófestan, wê willaþ eów warnian, and ûs sylfe âlŷsan, Homl. Ass. 144, 18. Ða sende Ælfrîc and hêt warnian ðone here, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 31. (1 a) where no object is expressed:—Swefnu beóð onwrigene tô warnienne, Lchdm. iii. 196, 24. (1 b) *to warn* against something, *give notice* of something:—Benedictus warnode ða gebrôðra wið ðæs deófles tôcyme, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 17. Ðæt hŷ Godes folc warnian wið ðone egesan, ðe mannum is tôwerd, Wulfst. 79, 14. (1 c) where the matter to which the warning refers is given in a clause:—Ic eów warnode, ðæt gê wîglunge mid ealle forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 68. Wê âgan þearfe, ðæt wê godcunde heorda warnian, hû hŷ Antecriste wærlîcast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 2. (2) used reflexively, *to be on one's guard, to look to one's self, take heed to one's self, take warning:*—Ðurh gîtsunge forlŷst oft se ârleása his lîf, ðonne hê gewilniaþ ðara æhta, and ne warnaþ hine sylfne, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 2: Cd. Th. 40, 6; Gen. 635. Gif ðû ðîn âgen myrre, ne wît ðû hit nâ Gode, ac warna ðê silfne, Prov. Kmbl. 51. Warniaþ eów sylfe *uidete uosmetipsos*, Mk. Skt. 13, 9, 23. Ðê is micel þearf ðæt ðû ðê warnige, for ðam ðê ðû eart fordêmed, Ap. Th. 8, 1. Utan warnian ûs

georne, Wulfst. 101, 21. Đū noldest đē warnian þurh đīnes fæder đreále *thou wouldst not take warning by thy father's punishment*, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 7. (2 a) *to guard, be on one's guard* against something:—Gif hē hine ne warenaþ wiþ đa unþeáwas, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27. Wærnaþ (warenaþ, Cott. MS.) hē hine wiþ đæt weder, 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. Hié oft gesyngiaþ giet wyrs on đæm đæt hī hī wareniaþ wið đa lytlan scylda đonne hī dōn on myclum scyldum; for đæm đe hī līcettaþ hié unscyldge, đonne hī hī wæreniaþ wið đa lytlan, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 18–20. Ic mē [wið] his hete berh and wearnode (warnode, *v. l.*: warenode, Bd. M. 128, 9) *hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Warniaþ eów wið oferfylle, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 16. Is đæm tō cȳđanne, đæt hī hié warenigen ǣgđer ge wið đa ungemetlīcan blisse ge wið đa ungemetlīcan unrōtnesse. . . . Is micel niédþearf đæt mon hiene wið đæt irre and wið đa ungemetlīcan sǣlđa warenige (warnige, Cott. MSS.), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 1–6. Ic bidde đæt ǣlc mann hine sylfne georne wið đisne curs warnige, Chart. Th. 445. 8: Wulfst. 101, 16. Utan warnian ūs wið his unlāra, 80, 4. (2 b) where what is to be guarded against is expressed in a clause:—Warnode hē hine đȳ læs hī on hwylc hūs tō him in eodan *caverat ne in aliquam domum ad se introirent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39. Hē hēt hine warnian (*or* I. 3), gif hē wolde libban, đæt hē nǣre on đam mynstre nǣfre eft gesewen, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 211. (3) *to keep* something from a person, *to ward off* (cf. *Icel.* varna einum eins *to deny a person something*):—Snyttra brūceþ đe fore sāwle lufan warniaþ him wommas worda and dǣda *he uses wisdom, that for love of his soul wards off from himself* (avoids) *sins of word and deed*, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fä. 79: 305, 9; Fä. 85. Ic mē warnade hyre onsȳne *I avoided seeing her, denied myself her presence*, 173, 6; Gū. 1156. Ōþ đæt hē geseah his gehȳrend đone Eástordæg onfōn, đone hī symle ǣrđan wearnedon (warenedon, Bd. M. 474, 20) *donec illum in Pascha diem, suos auditores, quem semper antea vitabant, suscipere videret*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 44. Eall hē wearnige (weornige, MS.) swā fȳr (syer, MS.) wudu wearnie (weornie, MS.) *let him avoid it all, as wood avoids fire*, Lchdm. i. 384, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* warnōn *munire, prospicere, admonere, instruere, attendere: Icel.* varna (*see* I. 2, II. 3 *above*); cf. varan *a warning; shunning*.] v. be-, ge-warenian (-warnian, -wearnian), un-warnod; wirnan; warian.

warenung, warnung, wearnung, e; *f.* I. *a taking heed, caution.* v. warnian, I:—Hwæđer wǣre strengra wyrd đe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. II. *a putting on guard, a warning, admonition.* v. warnian, II:—Hit ys Godes spræc and his warnung and seó tīd cymđ hrædlīce, Gen. 41, 32. Wīsdōmes bigspell and warnung wið disig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hēr is rihtlīc warnung and sōđlīc myngung đéode tō đearfe, gȳme se đe wille, Wulfst. 167, 26. Đæt mæg wītes tō wearninga, đam đe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922. [*O. H. Ger.* warnunga *munimentum, defensio, monimentum*.]

warian; *p.* ode I. *intrans.* (*or uncertain*) *To beware:*—Warat *cavet*, Kent. Gl. 364. Wara *cave*, Germ. 393, 136. Warige (warnige, *v. l.*) hē đæt hit nā forealdige, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 6. II. *trans. To make ware,* (1) *to warn:*—Mid đǣm wordum hē ūs warode and lǣrde *quibus verbis pastoribus praecavetur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 21. Mōtan đa hyrdas beón swīđe wacole, đe wid đone þeódscađan folc sculon warian, Wulfst. 191, 13. (2) used reflexively, (a) *to be on one's guard, guard* against evil:—Forlǣtaþ đone ǣnne beám, wariaþ inc wið đone wæstm, Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Hē gelǣre đæt hȳ hī wið đæt warien, đæt hȳ hēr ne cumen, Shrn. 203, 3. (b) *to be careful* to do what is necessary, *take a precaution:*—Warige hine se đe his āgen befōđ, đæt hē tō ǣlcan teáme hæbbe getrȳwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6. III. *to guard, hold:*—Mīn hord waraþ feónd, Exon. Th. 499, 27; Rä. 88, 22: 414, 17; Rä. 32, 21. Hē hēđen gold waraþ, Beo. Th. 4543; B. 2277. III a. *to hold* a place, *occupy, inhabit:*—Hié dȳgel lond warigeaþ, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358. Hē wēsten warode, 2534; B. 1265. Goldsele Grendel warode, 2511; B. 1253. III b. *to take possession of* (cf. gisehan thana hēlagon gēst ēnigan man warōn, Hēl. 1003:—Waraþ hine wræclāst, nales wunden gold, Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32. IV. *to ward off.* v. warenian, II. 3:—Đæt wit unc wīte warian sceolden, Cd. Th. 49, 33; Gen. 801. [They bad him he scholde warye (*be on his guard*), Alis. 4083. Heo mot warien hwon me punt hire, A. R. 418, 1. Iosep cuđe him biforen waren, Gen. and Ex. 2154. Ware the what thou do, Gow. ii. 388, 27. Ware þe fram wanhope, Piers P. 5, 452. *O. Sax.* warōn: *O. Frs.* waria: *O. H. Ger.* bi-warōn: *Icel.* vara *to warn;* varask *to beware of, be on one's guard against, shun.*] v. be-, ge-warian; werian, warenian.

warian; *p.* ode *To remain, continue:*—Ne him gāst waraþ gōmum on mūđe *neque est spiritus in ore ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Waraþ hē windes full, Salm. Kmbl. 49; Sal. 25. [*O. Sax.* warōn *to last, continue*.] v. werian *to remain.*

wārig; *adj. Stained with sea-weed, dirty:*—Biþ his ceól cumen and hyre ceorl tō hām, and heó hine in lađaþ, wæsceþ his wārig hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 90. [Hu maht þu iseon þine sceadewe in worie watere, O. E. Homl. i. 29, 4. Schir heorte . . . wori heorte, A. R. 386, 7.] v. next word.

wāriht; *adj. Full of sea-weed:*—Wārihtum ārena tīum *algosis remorum tractibus* (Ald. 3), Hpt. Gl. 406, 68: Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 14: 4, 63.

warnian, warnung. v. warenian, warenung.

waroþ (-uþ, -aþ, -eþ), wearoþ, weroþ, warþ, es; *m. A shore, strand:*—Ic geseah men standende be đam waruđe (werođe, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. Bī warađe (nēh warđe *secus littus*, Lind.) sittende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 48. Seó mænigeo stōd on đam warođe (waraþe, Rush.: wearđe, Lind. *litore*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 2: Shrn. 150, 20. Đū gemētst scip on đæm warođe, Blickl. Homl. 231, 30: Andr. Kmbl. 525; An. 263. On đæs sǣs waroþe, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Feówer swulung ond ān lǣs on waruđe gebyređ inn tō Raculfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16. On waruđe, Andr. Kmbl. 479; An. 240. Hē geseah scip on đæm warþe, Blickl. Homl. 233, 1. On đæm warđe (woređe, Rush.) *in litore*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Gewāt him tō warođe rīđan þegn Hrōđgāres, Beo. Th. 473; B. 234. Đa līchoman cōman tō đam warođe, Shrn. 54, 23. Ōđ đone mǣran wearođ (*of Sicily*), Met. 1, 14. Nānig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearođ (-od, MS.) *nec nova littora viderat hospes*, 8, 30. Weroþ, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Đǣr (*at the Red Sea*) wǣron đa waređas drīge, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ofer warođa gewebrp, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Wereþum, Lchdm. i. 390, 11. Sǣwong tredan, wīde warođas, Beo. Th. 3934; B. 1965. [Þe whal wendeȝ and a warþe fyndeȝ, Allit. Pms. 102, 339. Ät vche warþe oþer water, Gaw. 715. *O. H. Ger.* warid, werid *insula*.] v. sǣ-waroþ.

wūroþ, es; *n. Sea-weed:*—Ic eom wyrslīcre đonne đes wudu fūla cođe đis wārođ, đe hēr āworpen ligeþ in eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 34; Rä. 41, 49. v. wār.

waroþ-faroþ, es; *m. A shore-wave, a breaker:*—Warođfaruđa gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 393; An. 197.

waroþ-gewinn, es; *n. The strife of waves near the shore, the surge:*—Wē on sǣbāte ofer waruđgewinn wada cunnedon farođrīdende, Andr. Kmbl. 877; An. 439.

waru, e (*but acc.* waru, Ps. Th. 118, 17); *f. Watchful care,* (1) *observance, keeping* of a command, etc.:—Ic on lifdagum lustum healde đīnra worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. (2) where need for caution is implied, *heed, care:*—Đa wiđerwinnan wurdon oferswīđde þurh đæs engles gewinne and ware, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 2. Antiochus giémde hwæt hē hæfde monna gerīmes, and ne nom nāne ware hūlīce hié wǣron, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 22. (3) *care* for the safety of others:—Se hȳra ne bið nāđor ne mid ware ne mid lufe āstyred, Homl. Th. i. 240, 28. Paulus ne ēhte geleáffulra manna đurh andan, ac đurh ware đære ealdan ǣ, 390, 6. (4) *safe-keeping, custody, keeping* from injury, *guard:*—Stōd se grēna wong in Godes wære, Exon. Th. 146, 32; Gū. 718: 143, 17; Gū. 662: Andr. Kmbl. 1648; An. 825. Đē God hæfde wære bewunden *God kept thee on every side*, 1069; An. 535. Wære betolden, 1976; An. 990. Him Scyld gewāt on Freán wære, Beo. Th. 54; B. 27. In Godes wære, Menol. Fox 79; Men. 39. Hē his gāst āgeaf on Godes wære, 432; Men. 217. Hēr Eádward kingc sende sāwle tō Criste on Godes wæra, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 23. (5) *defence, protection* against attack, *guard:*—Geīsnedum belādiendlīcre ware [scilde] wiđþyddende leásere wrōhte arwan *ferrato apologeticae defensionis clypeo retundens strophosae accusationis catapultas*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Tō ware *ad tutelam (defensionem)* (leo ad tutelam virginis Dei nutu dirigitur, Ald. 45), 484, 49. Nān man ne dorste for đæra deóra ware đām hālgum geneálēcan, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 56, 60. Scealt đū for ware ūra goda wīta đrowian *for the protection of our gods thou shalt suffer punishments*, Homl. Th. i. 594, 4. Cyninge gebyraþ đæt hē sȳ on ware and on wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. Hié ealle ongeán hiene wǣron feohtende and đone weg lētan būtan ware (*they left the road unguarded*), đæt seó fierd þǣr þurhfōr *in se omnes pugnando convertit, donec exercitus angustias transiret*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 22. Hié wǣron đa burg hergende and sleánde būton ælcre ware (*without any defence being offered*), 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. Ware ł gescildnysse *defensionem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 61. Đū mē behēte fulle wære (ware, *v. l.*) wið æfterspræce *thou didst promise complete protection against claim*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23. Hȳ đæs wære cunnon, healdaþ hine twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 518; Sal. 258. His ware *munitiones ejus*, Blickl. Gl. [To habbe som gret cite or castel me to ware (*for my defence*), R. Glouc. 115, 9. *Goth.* warei *astutia: O. Sax.* wara *heed* (wara niman); *safe-keeping* (wara Godes sōkean): *O. Frs.* ware: *O. H. Ger.* wara (wara neman, tuon) *heed, care*.] v. niht-, ūt-waru.

waru, e (*but the declension seems partly u-stem*); *f. Ware, merchandise:*—Mangere *mercator*, waru *merx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 73. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord *they cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea* (Jonah 1, 5), Homl. Th. i. 246, 2. Đā gelamp hit æt sumum sǣle, swā swā gyt for oft dēđ, đæt Englisce cȳpmenn brōhton heora ware tō Rōmāna byrig, and Gregorius eode be đære strǣt tō đām Engliscum mannum heora đing sceáwigende. Đā geseah hē betwux đām warum cȳpecnihtas gesette, ii. 120, 14–18. [Chæpmen bunden heore ware, Laym. 11356. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurđe ware, A. R. 66, 19. Đe chapmen into Egipte ledden đat ware, Gen. and Ex. 1990. *O. Frs.* were: *Icel.* vara; *f.*]

-waru, a form occurring only in compounds with a collective force, *the inhabitants* of a place. It is used with common nouns, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-, land-waru; and with proper names, native or foreign, e.g. Lunden-waru, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 22: Hierosolim-waru *Hierosolyma*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5; Sychem-ware *Sicinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 66. v. wara.

waru *wearing?*, waru, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16, warum, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10, wâsa. v. scrûd-waru, waroþ, wǽr *a covenant*, wudu-wâsa.

Wascan; *pl. m. The Gascons*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 32, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* Wascun *Uacea.*]

wascan. v. wæscan.

wâse, an; *f. Ooze, mud, slime:*—Wâse *caenum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 2: 13, 35. *Cenum*, i. *luti vorago*, vel *lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i. wâse *vel* fæn, 130, 75. Wâsan *ceni* (squallentis ceni contagia, Ald. 49), 82, 63: 18, 39. ¶ the word occurs in several charters dealing with land in the north of Berkshire, and seems to refer to a marsh or stagnant piece of water:—On Wâse; of Wâsan (the Ock, the Thames, and Fyfield are mentioned in this charter), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 466, 17. On Wâsan; andlang Wâsan (with mention of the Ock and Fyfield), v. 386, 33. Ongeán ða dîc ðe scýt tô Wâsan; siddan andlang Wâsan (with mention of the Thames and Appleton), 275, 15. Of ðære mêde ût tô Wâsan; of Wâsan ût tô Eá (with mention of Buckland), 392, 32. Eást tô Wâsan (with mention of Sandford), vi. 9, 7. On Wâse; of Wâse (with mention of the Thames and Cumnor), 84, 24. [William . . . stombled at a nayle, into the waise he tombled, R. Brun. 70, 16. A wase, wayse *alga*, Cath. Angl. 409, and see note. Alle we byeþ children of one moder, þet is of erþe: and of wose (*or* v. wôs?), Ayenb. 87, 22. As weodes wexen in wose (*v. l.* muk) and in donge, Piers P. C. 13, 229. Wose, slype of the erthe *gluten*, *bitumen*, Prompt. Parv. 532, and see note. *O. Frs.* wâse *mud, slime: Icel.* veisa *a pool of stagnant water.*] v. wâse-scite.

wâsend, es; *m. The weasand, gullet:*—Wâsend *rumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 43: 64, 61: 282, 81: *ingluvies*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 11. Wâsende *ingluvie*, 464, 15. Lâcedômas wið gealhswile and þrotan ða wâsende, Lchdm. ii. 44, 8: 46, 7. In ðane wâsend *ingluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 30. [Weysande *isophagus*, Wülck. Gl. 590, 40. Waysande, 635, 19. Wesande, 676, 24. Wesawnt, 748, 19. *O. Frs.* wâsende (-ande); *O. H. Ger.* weisont (-unt) *arteriae.*]

wâse-scite (cf. (?) scîtan), an; *f. or* -scyte (-scite?), es; *m. The cuttle-fish; or the liquid ejected by the cuttle-fish:*—Ctidele *vel* wâsescite *sepia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 6. v. scyte, wæter-scyte, *and other compounds of* scyte.

watel, es; *m. A wattle, interwoven twigs:*—Watul *teges*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 13. Hê mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræftrum and on wâgum and on watelum and on ðacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Ða âstigon hig uppan ðære hrôf þurh ða watelas (*per tegulas*) and hine mid ðam bedde âsendon, Lk. Skt. 5, 19. [v. wattle (*subst. and vb.*) in Baker's Northants Gloss.: wattle *to tile*, Halliwell's Dict.: watteled, Piers P. 19. 323.]

wâþ, e; *f.* I *wandering, roving:*—Deóra gesîð of wâðe cwom, Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 257, 26; Dan. 663. Fêðan sæton, reste gefêgon, wêrige æfter wâðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Ic (*a storm*) beámas fylle . . . wrecan on wâþe wîde sended *I fell trees . . . sent driving a-wandering far* (cf. Aldhelm's Ego rura peragro), Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rä. 2, 11. Hý sîð tugon, wîde wâðe, lyftlâcende, 110, 29; Gû. 116. Hê sîðfæt sægde sînum leódum, wîde wâðe, ðe hê mid wilddeórum âteáh, Cd. Th. 256, 33; Dan. 650. Hý of wâþum wêrge cwômon, restan ryneþrâgum, Exon. Th. 115, 1; Gû. 183. Wâþum strong, fugel feþrum wlonc, 204, 18; Ph. 99: 208, 26; Ph. 161. II. *hunting:*—Deáð, egeslîc hunta âbît on wâðe, nyle hê ænig swæð æfre forlætan *death, dread hunter, persists in his hunting, never will he abandon any track*, Met. 27, 13. [Myght we not fynde ffor to wyn as for waithe, Destr. Tr. 2350. Here is wayth fayrest þat I se3 þis seuen 3ere, Gaw. 1381. *O. H. Ger.* weida *venatio, piscatio: Icel.* veiðr *hunting, fishing;* fara á veiðar *to go a-hunting.*] v. gamen-wâþ; wâðan.

waþem(-um), es; *m. A wave, billow:*—Ic þonan wôd ofer waþema gebind *I crossed the band of billows*, Exon. Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24. Waðema streám, sincalda sæ, Cd. Th. 207, 24; Exod. 471. v. next word.

waþema(-uma), an; *m. Moving water, wave, flood:*—Ða cwom wôpes hring ût faran, weóll waðuman streám, and hê worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 2561; An. 1282. Tungol beóþ âhýded, gewiten under waþeman westdælas on, Exon. Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97.

wâþol (v. wâþ); *adj. Wandering:*—Scýneþ ðes môna wâþol under wolcnum (cf. *wandering* as an epithet of the moon in Shakspere), Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. [Grein takes waþol=*full moon.* v. Grmm. D. M. 674–5.]

wâwa, an; *m. Woe, misery:*—On ðære wâron âwritene heófunga and leóð and wâwa (*scriptae erant in eo lamentationes et carmen et uae*) . . . se wâwa getâcnaþ ðone êcan wâwan, ðe ða habbaþ on hellewîte, ðe nû God forseóþ, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 1–8. Ðonne sceal eów weaxan tô hearme wædl and wâwa, Wulfst. 133 3. Ceósan gôdes and yfeles, welan and wâwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. On ælcum wâwan hî wǽron geþyldige, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 130. *Uae* getâcnaþ wâwan, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Sume hî wyrcaþ heora wôgerum sumne wâwan, ðæt hî hî tô wîfe habbon, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 158. Ðæt gê swâ earme eów sylfe fordôþ on wîton and on wâwon, 23, 186. Hî gesâwon ða mænigfealdon wâwan ðe Cristes ða gecorenan þoledon, 23, 124. [To þolien wawe mid douelen, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 11. For ðon muchele wawen þet hi iðoleden, 87, 12. Of þan wowe alse of þe wele, ii. 197, 8. Mochel wowe (seorwen, 1st MS.), Laym. 6268. Þolemod a3ean alle wowes, A. R. 198, 26. To þolenn al.e waweinn, Orm. 13349. Al þat heo singeþ hit is for wowe, O. and N. 414. *O. H. Ger.* wêwo; *m.*; wêwa; *f. dolor, poena, malum.*] v. weá.

wâwan; *p.* weów; *pp.* wâwen *To blow, be moved by the wind:*—Hnescre ic eom micle halsrefeþre, seó hêr on winde wǽweþ on lyfte, Exon. Th. 426, 30; Rä. 41, 81. [Mine lokes . . . me wes lef to showen, þe wind hem wolde towowen, Anglia iii. 279, 89. *Goth.* waian *to blow* (of the wind): *O. H. Ger.* wâjan (wâen) *ventilare, spirare.*] v. bi-wâwan.

waxan *to wash*, wax-georn. v. wæscan, weax-georn.

wê; *pron. We.* I. used of more than one person, (1) dual:—Ic and ðæt cild gâð unc tô gebiddenne and wê syððan cumaþ eft tô eów, Gen. 22, 5. Wê willaþ ðæt ðû ûs dô swâ hwæt swâ wê biddaþ (cf. wyt magon, v. 39), Mk. Skt. 10, 35. (2) plural:—Hwî fæste wê (woe, Lind.)? Mt. Kmbl. 9, 14. Wê þonne synt ðe fylgeaþ *it is we that follow*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 33. Wê men sculon, Exon. Th. 46, 33; Cri. 746. Wê selfe cûþen, 147, 7; Gû. 723. Wê ealle wâron ðê fylgende, and ðû eart ûre ealra fultum ða ðe on ðê gelŷfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 20. Uton wê ealle wynsumian on Drihten, wê ðe his æriste mæ1siaþ, 91, 8. Getîþa ûs ðæt ðe wê ðê ætforan âgyltan . . . *anue nobis ut quę* (qui *has been glossed*) *te coram deliquimus* . . ., Hymn. Surt. 124, 30: Exon. Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25. (2 a) used by a king in reference to himself and his counsellors:—Wê (*Ine and the witan*) bebeódaþ, L. In. 1; Th. i. 102, 14. Wê (*Alfred*) lârap, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 2. Wê (*Athelstan*) cwædon, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 5. Wê (*Cnut*) willaþ, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 5. II. used of one person, (1) by a writer or speaker:—Nû hæbbe wê scortlîce gesæd (cf. scortlîce ic hæbbe nû gesæd, 10, 3), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 26: 22, 1: 24, 23. Swâ wê ær cwædon (cf. swâ ic ær cwæþ, 8, 14), 24, 32. Wê mihton ðâs rædinge menigfealdlîcor trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 556, 13. Hwæt wille wê eów swîðor secgan be disum symbeldæge, ii. 444, 13: Blickl. Homl. 115, 28. (2) by a prince:—Beówulf maþelode: 'Wê ðæt ellenweorc fremedon,' Beo. Th. 1920; B. 958: 3308; B. 1652. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wî: *O. H. Ger.* wir: *Icel.* vêr.] v. ûs, wit.

weá, an; *m.* I. *woe, misery, evil, affliction, trouble:*—Genôh dæge weá his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 34. Weá wæs ârærred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Mec dîn weá æt heortan gehreáw, Exon. Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1493. Weá bið wundrum clibbor, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. Weán on wênum *in expectation of evil*, Cd. Th. 63, 4; Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213: Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deór. 25: Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. Ne ic ðê weán ûðe *nor did I wish you ill*, 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Nysses ðû weán ænigne dæl *you knew nothing of misery*, Exon. Th. 85, 3; Cri. 1385. Ne læd ðû ûs tô wîte in weán sorge, Hy. 6, 27. Hê þearfende of wædle weán âlŷsde *adjuvabit pauperem de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Gif ðê ænig mid weán grêteþ *if any man afflict thee*, Cd. Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. Hê heóld his æhta him tô weán, Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Bið hê on êcne weán bedrifen, 95, 5. Ðæt ða yfelan bioþ micle gesæligran ðe on disse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wîte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða sién ðe nâne wræce nabbaþ *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 3. Hî mê weán [îhton, cf. 77, 31] mînra wunda sâr *super dolorem vulnerum meorum addiderunt*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Weán, sâr and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74: 267, 22; Sat. 42. Ic fleáh weán wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 11; Gen. 2272: 109, 7; Gen. 1819. For hwon wâst ðû weán, gesyhst sorge, 54, 12; Gen. 876. Gedîgan weán and wræcsîð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. Gesamna ûs of wîdwegum, ðær wê weán dreógaþ, Ps. Th. 105, 36: Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. Hê for wlenco weán âhsode, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. Wyrd wôp wecceþ, heó weán hladeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Eal sâr and sace, hungor and þurst, wôp and hreám, and weána mâ ðonne æniges mannes gemet sŷ ðæt hié ârîman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Fela ic weána gebâd, heardra hilda, Fins. Th. 51; Fin. 25. Wên ne brûceþ, ðe can weána lyt, sâres and sorge, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rûn. 8. Weána dæl *a deal of trouble*, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór. 34: Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150. Ic ðê wið weána gehwam wreó, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Beo. Th. 2796; B. 1396. Ic ænigra mê weána ne wênde bôte gebîdan, 1870; B. 933. Hié ealle worlde weán oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gû. 587. II. *evil, wickedness, malice.* v. weá-dæd:—Næfre on his weorþige weá âspronge, mearce mâ scyte mân inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Weá bið in môde, siofa synnum fâh, gefylled mid fâcne, Fragm. Kmbl. 27; Leás. 15. Ðæt gelamp for weán and for yfelnesse ðara eardiendra (*a malitia inhabitantium*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22. Hý magon weána tô fela geseón on

him selfum, synne genôge, Exon. Th. 77, 30; Cri. 1264. [Hu stont ham þ beoð þere ase alle wo and weane is, A. R. 80, 11.] v. wâwa, weó.

weacen. v. wacen.

weá-cwânian; *p.* ode *To lament, wail*:—Deófla weácwânedon mân and morðor, Cd. Th. 284, 12; Sat. 320. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-fairhwjan *ejulare*: *Ger.* weh-klagen.]

weá-dǽd, e; *f. A deed of woe, an ill-deed*:—Hê (*Stephen*) bæd þrymcyning ðæt hê him ða weádǽd tô wræce ne sette (cf. Domine, ne statuas illis hoc peccatum, Acts 7, 60), Elen. Kmbl. 987; El. 495. Ârisaþ weádæda, Fins. Th. 15; Fin. 8. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-dêdja *a malefactor*.]

weá-gesîþ, es; *m. A companion in misery* or *in wickedness*:—Tô ðam symle sittan eodon ealle his (*Holofernes'*) weágesîþas, Judth. Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 16. Hê ðone deófol on helle mid his weágesîðum ofþrihte, Wulfst. 145, 4. Ða deorcan and ða dimman stôwe helle tintrego, ðe deófol an wunaþ mid his weágesîþum and mid ðâm âwergdum sâulum, 225, 33.

weal *a wall*; weala. v. weall; wela, wealh.

weá-lâf, e; *f. A remnant spared by calamity, those who remain after evil times, the survivors of calamity*:—Land hý âwêstaþ and burga forbærnaþ and æhta forspillaþ and eard hý âmirraþ. And ðonne land wurðeþ for sinnum forworden and ðæs folces duguð swîðost fordwîneþ, ðonne fêhð seó weálâf sorhful and sârigmôd synna bemænan *erit terra uestra deserta et ciuitates uestre destructe. Et, cum deserta fuerit terra propter peccata populi, et ipsi, qui remanserint tabescentes pronuntiabunt peccata sua*, Wulfst. 133, 13: Met. 1, 22. Ðæt hê ða weálâfe ârum heólde, Beo. Th. 2200; B. 1098: 2172; 1084.

Wealas, wealand, -wealc. v. weallh, wealh-land, ge-wealc.

wealca, an; *m.* I. *a roller, a wave, billow* (cf. *fretum*, i. *feruor maris* a walke, Wülck. Gl. 584, 36). v. ge-wealc:—Streám ût âweóll, fleów ofer foldan, fâmige walcan eorðan þehton, miclade merefiðd, Andr. Kmbl. 3047; An. 1526. II. *a garment that may be rolled round a person, a muffler, wrap, veil.* v. wealcian:—Ðâ dyde heó of hire wydewan reâf and nam hire walcan (*theristrum*), Gen. 38, 14.

wealcan; *p.* weólc; *pp.* wealcen *To roll, toss.* I. of the movement of water; v. wealca, I, ge-wealc. (1) *trans.*:—Se fisc getâcnaþ geleáfan, for ðan ðe his gecynd is, swâ hine swîðor ða ŷða wealcaþ, swâ hê strengra bið, Homl. Th. i. 250, 17. (2) *intrans.*:—Wealcynde eá *fluctus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 28. Hê gehŷrde ðæt gebrec ðara storma and ðæs wealendes (*v. l.* wealcendan) sæs *audito fragore procellarum ac ferventis oceani*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wealcendre sæ flôdas *ferventis oceani flustra*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 59. Ia. fig.:—Hê hine sylfne betweox ðises andweardan middaneardes (wælum? v. wæl) weólc and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. of other movement, (a) literal:—Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scûras, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rûn. 9. (b) metaph. (1) of action:—Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lâgon ongeán swâ hî lengost mihton, ac hî ne mihton nân þing ongeán wealcan (*another MS. has* hî nâht nâ gespêddan) *Earl Godwin and the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could put no obstacle in the way*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 3. (2) of thought, (*a*) *trans. To turn over* in the mind, *to revolve, consider*:—Ða getŷdde munuccild ðæt heom betweónan oft wealcaþ, Anglia viii. 314, 35. Hê hine beþôhte and ða hellîcan pînunge on his môd weólc, Homl. Th. i. 448, 17. Ðæt êce lîf on his môde hê wealce *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. Interl. 29, 2: Hymn. Surt. 121, 9. Wê witon ðæt iunge clericas ðâs þing ne cunnon, þeáh ða scolieras ðisra þinga gŷmon and gelômlîce heom betwux wealcun, Anglia viii. 335, 44. Hî nellaþ on heora môde wealcan ðæs Hælendes beboda, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 53. For ðæra gelæredra manna þingum, ðe ðâs þing ne behôfiaþ betweox heom tô wealcynne, Anglia viii. 300, 4. (*β*) with a preposition:—Wealce hê on his môde embe ðæt êce lîf *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. 24, 3. (*γ*) *intrans.*:—Ða ingeðoncas ðe wealcaþ in ðæs monnes môde *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. (3) *to turn over, deal with*:—Þeáh ðe hî Moyses æ on heora mûðe wealcon, and nellaþ understandan bûtan ðæt steaflîce andgit, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 72. [Hi walkeð (*toss*) weri up and dun se water deþ mid winde, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 240. He walkeþ and wendeþ and woneþ . . . on his bedde, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 33. Þa scipen ȝeond þa sæ weolken, Laym. 12040. Þat folc was walkende (*going*) toward Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 13. He (*Christ*) weolc bimong men, Kath. 914. Welk, Pr. C. 4390. Ihc habbe walke wide, Horn. 953. An hundred winter welken (*rolled by*), Gen. and Ex. 568. *O. H. Ger.* ge-walchen *concretus*.] v. and-, ge-, on-wealcan; wealcîan, wealcol.

wealc-basu. v. wealh-basu.

wealcere, es; *m. A walker* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire Gloss. s.v. walk-mill), *a fuller*:—Wealceres *fullones* (*-is?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 3. [Fullere or walkere of cloth, Wick. Mk. 9, 3. A walker *hic fullo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 212, col. 2 (cf. walkyng *lanugo*, 238, col. 1. To walke clothe *fullare*, Cath. Angl. 406, where see note. Cloth ytouked (*v. l.* ywalked), Piers P. 15, 447). *O. H. Ger.* walchare *coagitator, compressor*: *Ger.* walker *a fuller*; walken *to full*.]

wealcian; *p.* ode *To roll up, muffle up*:—Hefeldþrædum liða weal-cedon *liciis articulos obvolverent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 56. [Þe sipes in see walkede, Laym. 12040, 2nd MS. *Generally the word* = to walk, go:—Hu me schal liggen, slepen, walkien, A. R. 4, 8. Ðe desert he walkeden ðurg, Gen. and Ex. 3882. Ihesu walkide in to Galilee, Wick. Jn. 7, 1. I haue walked ful wide, Piers P. 5, 537. *Icel.* valka (*wk.*) *to roll*.] v. wealcan.

wealcol; *adj. That turns* or *rolls easily*:—Wealcol *mobilis*, Germ. 399, 441.

wealc-spinel, e; *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin*:—Walcspinl *calamistrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 75. Cf. þrâwing-spinel, *and see* wealcan.

weald, es; *m. High land covered with wood* (v. weald-genga), *wood, forest.* [The word is left in the phrase the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, the earlier woodland character of which district is shewn by its local names (v. Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 244–5); and in *wold*, e. g. the *wolds* of Lincolnshire, Cots*wold*, though from the changed condition of the country this word no longer implies the presence of wood: in Bailey's Dictionary *wold* is defined 'a down or champian ground, hilly and void of wood.' See, too, the examples from Mid. English given below]:—Se weald Pireni *Pyrenaei saltus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10. Gif hî (*birds*) ðæs wuda benugen . . . þincþ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncweþe, and hî gehîran ôþerra fugela stemne *si nemorum gratas viderit umbras . . . silvas tantum moesta requirit, silvas dulci voce susurrat*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20: Met. 13, 92. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, wealtes ne wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Wealdes treów (*the cross*), Rood Kmbl. 34; Kr. 17. Ân wind of Calabria wealde *de Calabris salubus aura*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 8. Se Limene mûþa is on eásteweardre Cent, æt ðæs miclan wuda eástende ðe wê Andred hâtaþ . . . seó eá lîð ût of ðæm wealda. On ða eá hî tugon up hiora scipu ôþ ðone weald iiii mîla fram ðæm mûþan ûtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 26–32. On wealda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 4. In Limenwero wealdo and in burhwaro uualdo, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 10, 11. Wulf on wealde, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28: Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. 'Uton gân on ðysne weald, innan on dîsses holtes hleó.' Hwurfon hié . . . on ðone grênan weald, Cd. Th. 52, 6–10; Gen. 839–41. Ðæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grêne, rûme under roderum, Exon. Th. 198, 21; Ph. 13. Gewât him se æþeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. ¶ using the name of the whole for a part:—Hié heora lîchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðŷ wealde, 52, 19; Gen. 846. [He is bicumen hunte and fiihð ouer bradne wæld (feld, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21339. Þe wald þe is ihaten Heðfeld, 31216. Fluȝen ouer þe woldes (feldes, 2nd MS.), 20138. Liðen heo bi straten and bi walden, 12832. Wilde deor þ on þeos wilde waldes (*forests*) wunieð, Marh. 10, 4. Elpes togaddre gon o wolde, Misc. 19, 606: O. and N. 1724. On ðe munt quor men Aaron in birieles dede . . . ðor hê liđ doluen on ðat wold, Gen. and Ex. 3892. Þe holy gost hyne ledde up into þs wolde for to beon yuonded of sathanas, Misc. 38, 27. Y^e^ walde *alpina*, Cath. Angl. 406. *O. Frs. O. Sax.* wald *wood*: *O. H. Ger.* walt, wald *silva, saltus, nemus, eremus*: *Icel.* völlr *a field, plain*.] v. ût-, wudu-weald.

weald *power*:—Se wæs on his wealde (gewealde, MS. L.), Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 23. [He haueð his soule weald, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 14. A neuere nane walde ne mihte swa mochel folc halde, Laym. 5253. Unnderr þe deofless walde, Orm. 38. Hine þet alle þing haueð on wealde, Anglia i. 31, 186. To don swilc dede adde he no wold, Gen. and Ex. 2000. *O. Frs.* wald: *Icel.* vald.] v. ân-, and-, ge-, on-(an-) weald; wealdes, *and next word.*

weald; *adj. Powerful, mighty*:—Mid ðære wealdestan [lufe] *ferventissimo amore*, R. Ben. 117, 5. [v. ân-, eal-(al-) wealda; *adj. O. Sax.* ala-, alo-waldo: *O. H. Ger.* al-walto.] v. on-weald, wealda; *m.*; wilde.

weald *is found as the second part of many proper names.* Cf. *Icel.* -valdr, e. g. Âs-valdr = English Ôs-wald. v. for a list of such names, Txts. pp. 491–3.

weald; *adv. conj.* I. in independent clauses, *with* þeáh, *perhaps, may be*:—Nyte gê ða micclan deópnysse Godes gerŷnu; weald þeáh him beó ælŷfed gyt behreówsung, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 9. Ðis godspel ðincð dysegum mannum sellîc, ac wê secgaþ swâ ðeáh; weald ðeáh hit sumum men lîcige, 466, 10. Wên ys ðæt hê sig on gâste up âhafen, and on-uppan muntum geset; ac uton ða muntas eondfaran; weald þeáh wê hyne gemêtan magon, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 25, 31. II. in dependent clauses, with indefinite pronouns or adverbs (cf. gif), *in case*:—Bið nû wîslîcor ðæt gehwâ ðis wite and cunne his geleáfan, weald hwâ ða mycclan yrmðe gebîdan sceole *in case any one have to experience that great misery*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt mid heom wunian welgeþungene witan . . . ðæt heora gewitan beón on æghwylcne tîman, weald hwæt heom tîde *in case anything befall them*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Hî nâmon tô rǽde, ðæt him wærlîcor wǽre, ðæt hî sumne dǽl heora landes wurðes æthæfdon, weald [hwæt?] him getîmode, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, ðæt man geara weorðe tô ðam dôme, weald hwænne hê us tô cyme; wê witan mid gewisse, ðæt hit ðǽrtô neálǽcð *people ought to watch and be ever on guard so that they may get ready for the judgement, in case any time it come to us; we know with certainty that we are getting near to it*, Wulfst. 90, 3.

wealda, an; *m. A ruler.* v. ân-, an-, Bret-, bryten-, eal-wealda. [*O. Sax.* ala-waldo: *O. H. Ger.* -walto: *Icel.* valdi.] ¶ as a proper name (?):—Innan Wealdan hricg on Eádrîces gemǽre, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Walto, Waldo: *Icel.* -valdi *in cpd. names.*] v. weald; *adj.*

wealdan; *p.* weóld, *pl.* weóldon; *pp.* wealden *To have power* over:—Wealdeþ *imperitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 43. Ælc mon biþ wealdend dæs ðe hē welt; næfþ hē nânne anweald dæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17. I. *to control the movements of* that which is moved, *to regulate, wield* a weapon, (a) with gen.:—Sió eax welt ealles dæs wǽpnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Ða hwîle ðe hî wǽpna wealdan môston, Byrht. Th. 134, 13; By. 83: 139, 50; By. 272. Wǽpnes wealdan, 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hē his wordcwida wealdan meahte, Exon. Th. 171, 26; Gū. 1132. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Swâ hē selfa bæd, þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Se ðe wætrum weóld þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge, Cd. Th. 83, 9; Gen. 1377. Þenden hié ðâm wǽpnum wealdan môston, Beo. Th. 4083; B. 2038. II. *to control* that which moves itself, *to have control* of a person, an emotion, &c., *to govern*, (a) with gen.:—Be cnihtum, on hwylcere yldo hî môton hyra sylfra wealdan (*se ipsos gubernare*), L. Ecg. C. 27, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 12. (b) with acc.:—Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 34. III. of the control exercised by one in authority, *to rule, govern, have dominion over, bear sway, wield* power, (a) with gen.:—Þenden ic wealde wîdan rîces, Beo. Th. 3722; B. 1859. Dryhten, ðū ðe ealle gesceafta gesceópe, and heora weltst *qui mundum gubernas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6, 24. Wealdest, Met. 20, 7, 50. Waldest, Hy. 3, 5. Ðū heora wylst *reges eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Wealdeþ (*dominabitur*) God manna cynnes, 58, 13. Waldeþ, Met. 29, 77. Se ðe waldeþ ealra ôðra eorðan cyninga, 24, 35. Hē welt (wilt, *v. l.*) ealles, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 23. Welt, 25; Fox 88, 3. Wylt, 5, 3; Fox 14, 3. Wealt, 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. Wealt (welt, *v. l.*), 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. Wealt (wylt, *v. l.*), 35, 3; Fox 158, 19. Ðâm ðe ðyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22. Ealdormenn wealdaþ hyra þeóda *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25: Lk. Skt. 22, 25. Hē him ealles dæs anwaldes weóld Mæcedonia rîces, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 24: Cd. Th. 258, 19; Dan. 678. Wióld, Met. 9, 38. Hî heora weóldan *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Þeáh hē ðæs ealles wealde, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 25: Met. 16, 16. Gelēfst ðū ðæt seó wyrd wealde ðisse worulde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 2. Abbod, ðe ðæs wyrðe sỹ, ðæt hē mynsteres wealde *abba, qui preesse dignus est monasterio*, R. Ben. 10, 9. Walde, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. Hē wæs tô ðam swỹðe upâhafen, swylce hē weólde ðæs cynges and ealles Englalandes, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 25: Homl. Th. i. 488, 14: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25–27. His fæder ne wolde him lǽtan waldan his eorldômes, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 21. God ne beþearf nânes ôþres fultumes his gesceafta mid tô wealdanne, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 15. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Ðū waldes (wyldst, Ps. Spl.) mæhte sǽs *tu dominaris potestati maris*, Ps. Surt. 88, 10. Hē eorðrîcum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 75, 9. Waldeþ, Met. 25, 15. Hū hē welt eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21, tit.; Fox xiv, 3. Ic weóld folce Deniga, Beo. Th. 935; B. 465. Hē eallum sûðmǽgþum weóld *cunctis australibus provinciis imperavit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Hē weóld Walum and Scottum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 28: Exon. Th. 319, 26; Vîd. 18: Beo. Th. 4747; B. 2379. Hié burgum weóldon, Cd. Th. 216, 19; Dan. 9. Wióldon, Met. 1, 48. (c) with acc.:—Ðū wealdan miht eall eorðan mægen, wind and wolcnu; wealdest ealle on riht, Hy. 9, 5–7. Hē welt ealle gesceaftu, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 22. (d) with a preposition:—Se ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765. Se ofer mægna gehwylc waldeþ, Exon. Th. 255, 32; Jul. 223. (e) absolute:—Wylt *presidet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 45. Wealdendum *imperantibus* (*Valeriano et Gallieno*, Ald. 67), Hpt. Gl. 515, 45. III a. fig. where the subject is an abstract noun, (a) with gen.:—Ðỹ læs mîn ǽnig unriht wealde *non dominetur mei omnis injustitia*, Ps. Th. 118, 133. Sió gesceádwîsnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan, Met. 20, 198. (b) with acc.:—Unsôðfæstnys ealle wealde, Ps. Th. 54, 9. (c) with a preposition:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. IV. *to have power over* things, *to possess, be in possession of, have at command, be master of*, (a) with gen.:—Hē sǽs wealdeþ *ipsius est mare*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Hî wealdaþ eorðan *possederunt terram*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 4. Þonne wealdaþ hỹ heom sylfum weorðscypes *then shall they command for themselves respect*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 23. Manigra folca gestreónes hié wieóldon *labores populorum possederunt*, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 4. Hî weóldon wælstôwe *they were masters of the field*, Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051. Wælstôwe wealdan, 5961; B. 2984: Byrht. Th. 134, 37; By. 95: Ps. Th. 90, 11. For worulde weorðscypes wealdan *to command the respect of the world*, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 4. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Hē sceal ðỹ wonge wealdan; ne magon gē him ða wîc forstondan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gū. 674. Ðara ðe life weóldon *of those who lived*, 118, 14; Gū. 239. Beáhhordum leng wyrm wealdan ne môste, Beo. Th. 5647; B. 2827: Vald. 2, 31. (c) with acc.:—Heofonas ðū wealdest *tui sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. Habban hî and wealdan Hornemeres hunred on hyre âgenre andwealde *habeant et possideant hundredum de Hornemere in sua propria potestate*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 7. V. *to have power to decide* or *choose* what shall take place, *to determine, ordain, have the deciding* or *control of* matters, (a) with gen.:—Se ðe lîfa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he that determines the length of every life*, Exon. Th. 133, 2; Gū. 483. Wealde se cyning þreóra ǽnes (*the king shall have power to ordain one of three courses*); oþ þe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sǽ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde âlêse, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 16. Se ðe ûtlages weorc gewyrce, wealde se cyningc ðæs friðes, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ǽgþer ge gesǽlþa ge ungesǽlþa ǽlces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Ðæt hî ne geþafian, gyf his waldan magan, ðæt ðǽr ǽnig unriht up âspringe, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 36. Gif hî ðæs wealdan mihton, Wulfst. 185, 3. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Seó weóld hyra (*two buckets*) sîþe, Exon. Th. 435, 12; Rä. 53, 6. Segl sîðe weóld, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Ðǽr hē ðỹ fyrste wealdan môste, Beo. Th. 5141; B. 2574. (c) with a clause:—Petre ðæne ealdorscipe hē betǽhte, and hēt, ðæt hē weólde be manna gewyrhtum, hwâ ðǽrin môste and hwâ nâ ne môste, Wulfst. 176, 16. Wē ðē magon sêlre geláran, ǽr ðū gûðe fremme, weald hū ðē sǽle (*decide thou how it shall happen to thee*) æt ðam gegnslege, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1537. (d) absolute:—Ðæt ne geþafodon ða ðe micel weóldon on ðisan lande (hit him ne geþafode Godwine eorl, ne éc ôþre men ðe mycel mihton wealdan, col. 1) *those who very much had the control of affairs in this land would not allow that*, Chr. 1036; Th. i. 292, col. 2. Gif lâd forberste, bisceop ðonne wealde and stîðlîce dême, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Gif man wealdan mæge (*if it can be managed*), ne dýde man nǽfre on Sunnandæges freólse ânigne forwyrhtne, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 13: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10: Anglia ix. 260, 11. Binnan ciricflûne ǽnig hund ne cume, dæs ðe man wealdan mæge, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Hē wille, gif hē wealdan môt, leóde etan, Beo. Th. 889; B. 442. Ne beóð wē leng somed, gif ic wealdan môt, Cd. Th. 168, 22; Gen. 2786. VI. *to have power* that brings something to pass, *to cause, be the cause, author, source* of something, (1) of persons, (a) with gen.:—Ðæs ðū wealdest *this is thy doing*, Elen. Kmbl. 1517; El. 761. Hē nânre geðylde wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Gif hwelc folc bið mid hungre geswenced, and hwâ his hwǽte gehŷt and ôðhielt, hū ne wilt hē hiera deáðes? *si populos fames attereret et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores procul dubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 9. Syndon cyrcan wâce gegriðode . . . wâ ðam ðe ðæs wealt, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 14. Ðæs ic seolfa weóld, Cd. Th. 281, 21; Sat. 275. Gif ðū hwæt ón druncen misdô, ne wît ðū hit ðam ealoðe, for ðam ðu his weólde ðē silf, Prov. Kmbl. 39. Ðæt hē sigora gehwæs âna weólde (wolde, MS.), Exon. Th. 276, 7; Jul. 562. Ic wille wealdan eów blisse and micelre lisse, Wulfst. 132, 23. (b) with dat. or acc.:—Ðæt his môd wite, ðæt migtigra wîte wealdeþ, ðonne hē him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. (2) of things, with gen.:—Ûs unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4. (3) of motives:—Mid ðỹ se willa mâ waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 38. VII. *to have power* to do, *be able*:—Bûton hî hit gebêton, ðæs ðe hî wealdan magon (*as far as lies in their power*), Wulfst. 301, 20. Þeáh fŷr wið ealla sié gemenged weoruldgesceafta, þeáh waldan ne môt ðæt hit ǽnige fordô (cf. ðeáh ne mæg nâne ðara gesceafta ofercuman, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 17), Met. 20, 129. [To walden (welde, 2nd MS.) kineriche, Laym. 2966. Wealden *possidere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 11: H. M. 39, 20. Welden, O. E. Homl. i. 163, 55. *Goth.* waldan garda *οἰκοδεσποτεῖν*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* waldan *dominari*: *O. Frs.* walda: *O. H. Ger.* waltan *dominari, regnare, protegere*: *Icel.* valda *to wield, rule; to cause.*] v. ge-, ofer-wealdan; wealdende, ge-wealden; wealdian.

weald-bêre, es; *n. A place where trees grow affording mast for swine*:—Ad hoc terram pertinent in diuersis locis porcorum pastus, id est uuealdbaera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 184. 1. v. den-bære.

wealdend, es; *m.* I. *one who exercises power over* persons or things, *a controller, master*:—Ælc mon biþ wealdend dæs ðe hē welt, næfþ hē nânne anweald dæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17. Hî hine heom for god hæfdon, and hỹ sǽdon ðæt hē wǽre ealles gewinnes waldend (cf. hans (*Odin's*) monn trûðu þvî, at hann ætti heimilan sigr î hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 21. Wē witon hē ûre wæs wealdend *we knew he was master of us*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 18. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sỹ, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 22. Ðū wêndest ðæt steórleáse men wǽron gesǽlige and wealdendas ðisse worulde *nequam homines potenteis felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 8, 3; Fox 14, 1. Hē wolde ðætte ealle men wǽran ealra ôþra gesceafta wealdandas *ille genus humanum terrenis omnibus praestare voluit*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. II. *one who exercises dominion, a ruler, governor, sovereign*:—Ðes and ðeós wealdend *hic et haec praesul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 12. Cum mid ûs for ðon ðe ðû eart ûre wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Eádgâr, Engla waldend, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 9. Eádweard, hæleða wealdend, 1065; Erl. 196, 27. Englalandes wealdend, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 3. Ne sint wē nâne waldendas eówres geleáfan *non dominamur fidei vestrae*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 24. Ne sint wē nâne waldendas ðisses folces *non dominantes in clero*, Swt. 119, 24. Ðeóda kyningas beóð ðæs folces

waldendas *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Swt. 120, 3. Hié wēron scolfe wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 18; Sat. 24. Wealdendras *imperatores*, Scint. 215, 9. Ealdormen and þeóde wealdendras, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 25. **II a.** applied to the Deity:—Ân sceppend is and se is wealdend heofones and eorþan and ealra gesceafta, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29: 35, 3; Fox 158, 25: 39, 12; Fox 232, 11. Wealdend Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Ure fæder, ealles wealdend, cyning on wuldre, Hy. 7, 1. God ðe is wealdand and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13. Ân is ēce cyning, wealdend and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2. Se is waldend windes and goldes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 30. Wit Waldendes word forbrǽcon, Cd. Th. 49, 26; Gen. 798. Dæt hē Wealdende, ēcean Dryhtne, gebulge, Beo. Th. 4648; B. 2329. **III.** *a possessor, master, lord*:—'Gewīt ðū (*Hagar*) ðinne waldend sēcan; wuna ðǽm ðē āgon.' Heó gewāt engles lārum hire hlāfordum, Cd. Th. 138, 17; Gen. 2293. Se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðý weorþron, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13: 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Se wela and se anweald nāuht āgnes gōdes nabbaþ, ne nāuht þurhwuniendes heora wealdendum sellan nā magon, 27, 4; Fox 100, 22. [*Creatorem celi et terre* scuppende and weldende of heouene and of orðe, O. E. Homl. i. 75, 26. Wealdende, ii. 17, 32. Godd, domes waldend, Laym. 28205. Waldende (weldende, 2nd MS.), 25568. *Goth.* gardawaldands *οἰκοδεσπότης*: *O. Sax.* waldand (*used of the Deity*): *O. H. Ger.* Waltant (*proper name*): *Icel.* valdandi.] v. eal[l]- (al-), ofer-, þrym-wealdend, *and next word.*

wealdende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ruling, powerful*:—Mihtig God, . . . waldende God, Exon. Th. 62, 34; Cri. 1011: 71, 27; Cri. 1162. Se wealdenda Drihten, Homl. Th. i. 328, 11. Se anweald ne mæg gedōn his wealdend wealdendne, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Hwæþer ðū nū wēne ðæt ðæs cyninges gefērrǽden and se wela and se anweald ðe hē giefþ his dcórlingum mæge ǽnigne mon gedōn weligne oððe wealdendne? *an vero regna regumque familiaritas efficere potentem valent?* 29, 1; Fox 102, 4. Waldendne, 29, tit.; Fox xvi, 2. Nis under mē ǽnig ōþer wiht waldendre, ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 427, 6; Rä. 41, 87. v. eal[l]-, ge-, þrym-wealdend[e]; wealdan.

wealdend-god, es; *m. The Lord' God*:—Ic cleopige tō Heáhgode and tō Wealdendgode ðe mē wel dyde *clamabo ad Deum altissimum, et ad Dominum qui bene fecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Se is wealdendgode wellīcendlīc *beneplacitum est Deo*, 67, 16. [*O. Sax.* waldand-god.]

wealdes; *adv. Of one's own accord, purposely, voluntarily*:—Gif him wealdes (gewealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22. [Þu forschuppeste selfwilles and waldes in to hare cunde, H. M. 27, 2. Heo suneged deadliche iđe bruche, 3if heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26.] v. ge-wealdes.

weald-genga, an; *m. A weald-goer* (v. weald), *bandit, brigand*:—Hē wolde beón yldest on ðam yfelan flocce, and geworhte his gefēran tō wealdgengum calle on wīdgillum dūnum . . . 'Hē is geworden tō wealdgengan and ðæra sceaðena ealdor, ðe hē him sylf gegaderode, and wunaþ on āure dūne mid manegum sceaðum.'. . . Đā ætstōd se wealdgenga . . . and āwearp his wǽmna, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 30–18, 31. [Cf. wald-scaðe (wode-scaþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25859; the same creature is referred to in these previous lines: Isihst þu þe munt and þene wude muchele, þer wuneð þe scaðe inne, þa scendeð þas leode? 25689–92.]

wealdian; *p.* ode *To rule, command*:—Ic wealdige *vel* ofer bebeóde *imperito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52. [*O. Sax.* gi-waldōn.] v. wealdan.

weald-leðer, es; *n. A rein*:—Hī ne mōton swīþor styrian ðonne hē him ðæt gerūm his wealdleðeres tō forlǽt, Bt. 21: Fox 74, 8. Se gemetgaþ ðone brīdel and ðæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorfles heofenes and eorþan *orbis habenas temperat*, 174, 19. Đā gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer fæste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, and æt ðam wǽron gyldene hors, and on ðām wǽron ða wealdleðer swā up getīged, swā swā hig urnon tō heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. v. ge-weald-leðer.

weald-more. v. wealh-more.

wealdness, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—Waldnis ðīn *dominatio tua*, Ps. Surt. 144, 13.

weald-stapa, an; *m. A grasshopper, locust*:—Waldstapan *locustas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6.

weald-swaþu, e; *f. A forest-track*:—Lāstas wǽron æfter waldswaþum wīde gesȳne *the steps were to be seen far along the forest-tracks*, Beo. Th. 2810; B. 1403.

weale, wale, an; *f. A female slave, servant*:—Wonfeax wale, . . . mennen, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rä. 13, 8. Wonfāh wale weóld hyra (*two buckets*) sīþe, 435, 11; Rä. 53, 6. v. wealh.

weale-wyrt. v. wealh-wyrt.

wealg; *adj. Nauseous* (? Halliwell gives *wallow* = flat, insipid; *wallowish* = nauseous):—Se wearma weld on gōdum crǽftum, ðý læs hē sié wealg for wlǽcnesse, and for ðæm weorðe ūt āspiwen (*ne evomatur tepidus*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. [Þi mud is bitter and walh al þat tu cheowest, and hwit mete se þi mahe hokerliche undorfed, þat is wid unlust, warped hit eft ut, H. M. 35, 30. Walhwe swete *supra in* bytter swete, Prompt. Parv. 515. *Icel.* vālgr, volgr *warm, lukewarm.*]

-wealg (-wealh). v. on-wealh.

wealh *an implement that rolls things over* (?), *a harrow*:—Wealh *occa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. Walh, 62, 63. [Cf. *Goth.* us-walugjan *περιφερεῖν*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-walagōn *volutare.*]

wealh; *gen.* weales; *m.* **I.** *a foreigner*, properly *a Celt* (cf. the name *Volcae*, a Celtic tribe mentioned by Caesar):—Walch *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Ic (*an axle-tree*) sīþade wīddor, mearcpaþas wala (walas, MS.) træd, mōras pæðde, Exon. Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. [*Icel.* Valir; *pl. the Celtic* people in France.] ¶ wealh *is found in many proper names.* v. Txts. 489. See also the compounds in wealh-. **I a.** *a Celt of Britain*; the word occurs mostly in pl., Wealas; *gen.* Weala, Walena, *the British, the Welsh*, or *Wales*:—Wealh gafolgelda .cxx. scill. . . . Weales hȳd twelfum, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Wealh, gif hē hafaþ fīf hȳda, hē bið syxhynde (cf. for relative importance of the Celt and the Englishman, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15–18), 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Gif þeów Wealh Engliscne monnan ofslihð, 74; Th. i. 148, 14. Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas (cf. Brettas, l. 17) . . . and ða Walas flugon ða Englan swā fȳr, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26. Hēr Æðelfriđ ofslōh unrīm Walena (-ana, *v. l.*), and swā weard gefyld Augustinus wītegunge, ðe hē cwæð: 'Gif Wealas nellaþ sibbe wið ūs, hī sculan æt Seaxana handa farwurþan.' Đār man slōh .cc. preósta, ða cōmon ðyder ðæt hī scoldon gebiddan for Walena here, 607; Erl. 20, 29. Hī ofslōgon .ii. þūsendo Wala (Walana, *v. l.*), 614; Erl. 20, 37. Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) cyning, 710; Erl. 44, 4. Hēr wæs Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) gefeoht and Defna æt Gafulforda, 823; Erl. 62, 14. Wiþ ðæs landes gewrixle ðe on Wealum is æt Pendyfig *pro commutatione alterius terre que sita est in Cornubio, ubi ruricole illius pagi barbarico nomine appellant Pendyfig*, Chart. Erl. 192, 5. Hī ofslōgon monige Wealas (Walas, *v. l.*), Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31. ¶ the word is found as part of place-names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. v. Bret- (Bryt[t]-), Corn-, Norþ-, West-Wealas (-Walas). **I b.** *a Roman*:—Weala sunderriht *jus Quiritum* (cf. Rōmwara sundorriht, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11, reht Rōmwala, Rtl. 189, 13, which translate the same phrase), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* walah *Romanus.*] **II.** *a slave, servant.* Cf. the derivation of *slave* from the name of a people:—Mīn weal spreco *meum mancipium loquitur*, mines weales sunu, mīnum weale ic timbrige hūs, mīnne weal ic belādige, eá lā ðū mīn weal, sāw wel, fram mīnum weale ic underfēng fela gōd, mine wealas (*mancipia*) eriaþ, mīnra þeówra manna (*mancipiorum*) æceras, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 13–21. Þes wīsa weal (*mancipium*), 6, 4; Zup. 19, 8: 6, 3; Zup. 18, 16. Đæs weales (*v. ll.* weles, wieles; drǽles, Lind.: esnes, Rush.) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Shrn. 154, 22. Đrittegum geárum ne gestilde nǽfre stefen cearciendes wǽnes ne ceoriendes wales *for thirty years the sound of creaking wain and chiding thrall never ceased*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 34. Ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn ōðres wealh ne ōðres þeóf, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. Wealas *servi*, Gen. 21, 25. Đis folc ðe ūre wealas syndon, Ex. 14, 5. Wē ðe nǽron wurðe beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Weala wīn *crudum vinum*, . . . hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 55, 57. Genam Abimelech wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14. Ic (*a skin which furnishes thongs*) fæste binde swearte wealas (*slaves* or *strangers, captives*; Aldhelm's riddle has: Nexibus horrendis homines constringere possum), hwīlum sēllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4. [Ælc þrel and ælc wælh wurðe iuroeid, Laym. 14852.] v. hors-, hund-, scip-wealh; weale, wilh. **II a.** *a shameless person.* v. wealian, wealh-word:—Walana *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 22.

weal-hât. v. weall-hât.

wealh-basu(-o) *foreign scarlet, vermilion*:—Wealhbaso *vermiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 21. Wealhbasu, Anglia xiii. 29, 56. [*The passage glossed in both is* Ald. 15. *In glossing the same passage* wealcbasewere (weolc-(?) v. weoloc-basu; *but* cf. wealc-stōd *for* wealh-stōd, 463, 42) *occurs*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 32.]

Wealh-cyn[n], es; *n. The Celtic race*:—Đa land ðe ic on Wealcynne (*the Celts of the south-west*) hæbbe būtan Triconscīre, Chart. Th. 488, 26. Hig gegaderadan mycle fyrde mid Walkynne (*the Celts of Wales*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 33. Griffin wæs kyning ofer eall Wealcyn, 1063; Erl. 195, 12. v. Norþ-Wealhcynn.

Wealh-færeld, es; *n. A 'Welsh' expedition*, a term applied to forces defending the Welsh Marches (?):—Liberabo monasterium (*Blockley, Worcestershire*) a pastu et refectione illorum hominum quos Saxonice nominamus Walhfæreld and heora fæsting, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 60, 29. v. next word.

Wealh-gefēra, -gerēfa, an; *m. A count of the Welsh Marches* (?), *the commander of the* Wealh-færeld (?):—Đý ilcan gēre forðfērde Wulfrīc cynges horsðegn; se wæs eác Wealhgefēra (*other MSS. have* -gerēfa. Kemble, taking the latter reading, says: 'I am disposed to believe that he was a royal reeve to whose care Alfred's Welsh serfs were committed, and who exercised a superintendence over them in some one or all of the royal domains,' Saxons in England, ii. 179. See the first passage under Wealh-cyn), Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 17, and note.

wealh-hafoc, es; *m. A foreign hawk, a gerfalcon*; herodius (v. *erodius*

gerfawcune, Wrt. Voc. i. 188, col. 2: jarfawkon, 220, col. 2):—Walhhabuc *falc(o)*, Txts. 61, 826. Walchhabuc, uualhhaebuc, uualh[h]ebuc, ualchefuc *herodius*, 67, 1016. Gōshafuc *accipiter*, wealhhafuc *herodius*, spearhafuc *alietum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 18–20: ii. 42, 67. Wealhhafoces hūs *herodii domus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. Ða fugelas *nocticoraces* hâtton wæron in wealhhafoces gelīcnesse (*vulturibus similes*), Nar. 16, 13. Wealhhafeca *falconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 68: 37, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* walucl apuh *herodius*.]

wealh-hnutu; *gen.* -hnyte; *f. A foreign nut, walnut*:—Hnutbeám oððe walhhnutu *nux*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 23. [On a walnot withoute is a bitter barke, Piers P. 11, 251. Walnote *avelana*, Prompt. Parv. 574. A walnotte *auellanum*, a walnott-tree *auellanus*, Cath. Angl. 407 (see note). Walnot *auelena*, Wülck. Gl. 647, 25. Walnottre *auelana*, 646, 15. A walnutte and the nutte *avelana*, 715, 26. A walnote *moracia*, 596, 38. Cf. A walshenote shale, Chauc. H. F. 1281. *Icel.* val-hnot.]

wealh-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign land*:—Æghwǽr eorðan ðǽr wit earda leás mid wealandum wunian (winnan, MS.) sceoldon (cf. mē ellþeódigne, l. 20), Cd. Th. 163, 30; Gen. 2706. II. *Normandy* (cf. *Icel.* í Vallandi er sīðan var kallat Nordmandi):—Com Eádweard hider tō lande of Weallande (fram begeondan sǽ, *v. l.*), Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* Walho-lant *Gallia*.]

wealh-more(-u), -mora, an; *f. m. A foreign root, carrot, parsnip*:—Walhmore, uualhmorae *pastinaca*, Txts. 85, 1502. Wealmore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: i. 286, 27: Lchdm. i. 120, 8. Wealmora, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 58: *daucus*, 31, 43. Waldmora *cariota*, 31, 46. v. wilisc.

wealh-sāda (P), an; *m. A noose for binding a captive* or *slave* (? cf. Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4, *given under* wealh, II):—Forhȳddan oferhygde mē inwitgyrene, wrāðan wealsādan *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

wealh-stod, es; *m. An interpreter*:—Wealhstod *interpres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 60: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 14. I. *one who serves as a medium between speakers of different languages*:—Se cyning gerehte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde ðæs bisceopes bodunge, and wæs his wealhstod, for ðan ðe hē wel cūþe Scyttysc, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 67. Walhstod, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 2. Hē (*Jerome*) is se fyrmesta wealhstod betwux Hebrēiscum and Grēcum and Lēdenwarum, Homl. Th. i. 436, 16. Se hālga biscop hine hādode tō messepreóste, and his wealhstod tō diácone, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 525. Nōman hī him wealhstodas (*interpretes*) of Franclande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 128, 19. II. *an interpreter of written language, a translator*:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod disse bēc, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 1. Ðæra hundseofontigra wealhstoda gesetnyssa, Anglia viii. 336, 4. Wealcstoda *interpretum* (*praestantissimus, Hieronymus*, Ald. 33), Hpt. Gl. 463, 42. Hié hié (*books*) wendon ðurh wīse wealhstodas on hiora āgen gedīóde, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. III. *an interpreter* of a subject, *an expounder*:—Wealhstod *interpres* (*divinae legis*, Ald. 64), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 79: 47, 2. Līfes wealhstod, Cd. Th. 211, 7; Exod. 522. IV. *a mediator*:—Se wealhstod Godes and monna, ðæt is Crist *Dei hominumque mediator*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 11. V. the word occurs as a proper name:—Ðām folcum ðe eardiaþ be westan Sæferne is Wealhstod biscop *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant, Valchstod* (Ual-, *v. l.*) *episcopus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21.

Wealh-þeód, e; *f. The Welsh people*:—Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran gesetton, L. O. D. proem.; Th. i. 352, 1.

wealh-word, es; *n. A wanton word*:—Ic eom ondetta ðæt ic onfēng on mīnne mūð wealworda, Anglia xi. 98, 37. v. wealh, II a, wealian.

wealh-wyrt, e; *f. Wall-wort, dwarf elder*; the word glosses *ebulum* and *intula*:—Walhwyrt, uualhuyrt, ualuyrt *ebulum, elleus*, Txts. 59, 714. Wealwyrt *ebulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 75. Walwyrt, i. 30, 58. Wealwyrt ł ellenwyrt *ebule* ł *ecbulum*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Wælwyrt *vel* ellenwyrt. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *ebulum* and ōðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ, i. 202, 3–6. Uualhwyrt *intula*, Txts. 69, 1075. Wealewyrt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 71. Walwyrt, Wülck. Gl. 299, 8 (*this* gloss is omitted by Wright): Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. Wealwyrt, ii. 64, 27: 70, 2. Wælwyrt, iii. 30, 13. Wealwyrte wyrttruman, ii. 108, 7. Wealwyrte moran, 264, 20. Wælwyrte, i. 354, 13. Genim wealwyrt, 66, 14. Nime wealwyrt nioþowearde, 118, 2. Wælwyrt, 38, 17. [Walwurt *ebulum*, Wülck. Gl. 555, 10. Walwort *ebulus*, 579, 33. Walwortte *ebolus*, 712, 24. Wallewurte *ebula*.]

wealian; *p.* ode *To be impudent, bold, wanton*. v. wealh, II a:—Hē wealode mid wordum, and sǽde ðæt hē wolde his wīfes brūcan on ðām unālȳfedum tīman, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 48.

weá-līc; *adj. Miserable*:—Sumum ðæt gegongeþ, ðæt se endestæf weálīc weorþeþ; sceal hine wulf etan, Exon. Th. 328, 4; Vy. 12. v. wā-līc.

wealig. v. welig.

weall, es; *m.* I. *a wall* that is made, *wall* of a building, of a town, *side* of a cave:—Weal *murus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 35: Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Ofer wealles hrōf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Wealles rihtungþrēd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64. Seó heánnes ðæs walles (*parietis*), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Heora gewinnan tugan hī ūðūn of ðam wealle (*de muris*) . . . Hig ðā forlǽtan ðone wall (*relicto muro*), 1, 12; S. 481, 22. Andweorc tō wealle *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 27. Tō wealle *ad moenia*, Kent. Gl. 287. Hē æfter recede wlāt, hwearf be wealle, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573. Ofer mīnre burge weall (*murum*), Ps. Th. 17, 28: Cd. Th. 101, 3; Gen. 1676: Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 161. Wið ðone weall *murotenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. Wið ðæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Wall īserne, Cd. Th. 231, 15; Dan. 247. Tō hwȳ tōwurpe ðū weal (*maceriam*) his, Ps. Spl. 79, 13. Ðā gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (*vallum*, v. Bd. 1, 5) and brēd weall ðǽr onufan, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. Weallas *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 62: *muri*, Jos. 6, 20. Ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære strǽte swilce twēgen hēge weallas *erat aqua quasi murus*, Ex. 14, 22. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. Binnan ðære ylcan cyricean weallum (*muris*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 43. On ceastre weallum beworhte *in civitatem munitam*, Ps. Th. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 145, 21; Gen. 2409. Ofer ðære burge wallas (*muros*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Ðū hī betweónum wætera weallas lǽddest, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ealle his weallas *omnes macerias ejus*, 88, 33. Uallas *menia*, Rtl. 124, 3. II. *a natural wall, a steep hill, a cliff*. v. weall-clif (cf. *O. Sax.*:—Hwō sie ina fan ēnumu klībe wurpin, oðar enna berges wal, Hēl. 2676. Fan themu walle niðar werpan, 2684. Sie an hōhan wal stigun, stēn endi berg, 3117):—Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Cwom wundorlīcu wiht (*the sun*) ofer wealles hrōf (*over the mountain top*), Exon. Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Draca beorges getrūwode, wīges and wealles (*the cliff in which the firedrake's cave was*), Beo. Th. 4635; B. 2323. Norð-Denum stōd egesa, āna gehwylcum ðara ðe of wealle wōp gehȳrdon (*to each that heard the cry coming from the hill on which the hall stood* (?)), 1574; B. 785. Nō wyrm on wealle leng bīdan wolde *the serpent would not longer wait in the hill, in its cave*, 4604; B. 2307. Geseah hē māððumsigla fela, gold glitinian grunde getenge, wundur on wealle, 5511; B. 2759. Se ðe inne gehȳdde wræte under wealle, 6112; B. 3060: 6197; B. 3103. Æt wealle, 5045; B. 2526. Geseah be wealle stondan stānbogan, streám ūt þonan brecan of beorge, 5077; B. 2542: 5425; B. 2716. Of wealle (*the sea-cliff*) geseah weard, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, 463; B. 229. Winneþ wǽg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Æniges monnes wīg forbūgan oððe on weal fleón (*flee to the hill*) līce beorgan, Vald. 1, 15. Weallas him wiþre healdaþ, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Ic sǽnæssas geseón mihte, windige weallas (*wind-beaten cliffs*), Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: Cd. Th. 214, 19; Exod. 571. Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah, seó wǽþeþ geond weallas (*among the hills* (?)), wyrte sēceþ, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wal *a wall. From Latin* vallum.] v. bord-, breóst-, burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, fore-, grund-, holm-, port-, sǽ-, scīd-, scild-, stæð-, stān-, streám-weall.

weall, e; *f. Fervour*:—Wealle, wylm *fervorem, ardorem* (devotionis fervorem, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. v. weall-hāt.

weall, es; *n.* (?) *Boiled* or *mulled wine*:—*Defrutum*, i. *vinum* medo geswēt *vel* weall (cf. gesoden wīn *defrutum vinum*, i. 27, 62. Coerin *defrutum*, cyren oððe āwylled wīn *dulcisapa*, ii. 25, 10, 69. Āsodenes wīnes *careni*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 42), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 24. Nīwes ł gesodenes wealles *defruti* ł *medoni*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 1. Wealle *defruto, vino*, 520, 38.

weallan; *p.* weóll, *pl.* weóllon; *pp.* weallen. I. of water, &c. issuing from a source, *to well, bubble forth, spring out, flow*:—Ic wealle *bullio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. Of ðæm neáhmunte wealleþ hlūter wæter, ðonne drincaþ ða menn ðæt *cadente rivo puram ex vicino monte potant aquam*, Nar. 31, 7. Of ðǽm beorgum wilð seó eá Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates de radice montis effusus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10, 29. Ðǽr hió (*the Nile*) ǽrest up wielð *prope fontem*, Swt. 12, 24. [Ðæt treów ðæt man on heorþe leges, for ðare mycele hǽten ðe ðæt treów barned beoþ, þāre wylþ ūt of ðan ende water, Lchdm. iii. 128, 6.] Rēcels of ðæra treówa telgan weól, Nar. 26, 22. Swāt ȳðum weóll *the blood welled out in streams*, Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693: Andr. Kmbl. 2552; An. 1277: 2482; An. 1242. Weól, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. Wiþ ðon ðe men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Hē lēt teáras geótan, weallan wǽgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030: Andr. Kmbl. 3005; An. 1505. Mon geseah weallan blōd of eorþan *sanguis e terra visus est manare*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 6. Geseah ic balzamum of ðǽm treówum ūt weallan *video opobalsamum arborum ramis manans*, Nar. 27, 23. II. of the source, *to well* with, *flow* with, (1) with a noun:—Ān wielle weól blōde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Flōr āttre weól, Cd. Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Flōd blōde weól, Beo. Th. 2848; B. 1422. Weóll, 4282; B. 2138. Wið ðon ðe mon blōde wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. iii. 44, 22. Wæs on blōde brim wealende, Beo. Th. 1699; B. 847. (2) absolute:—Benna wealleþ *wounds bleed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2810; An. 1407. Hit ongan rīnan . . . and seó eorðe weóll ongeán ðam heofonlīcan flōde *it began to rain . . . and the earth sent forth its waters to meet the waters of heaven*, Wulfst. 206, 21. Weóllon wælbenna, Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491. III. implying abundance, (1) *to swarm, exist in large numbers*:—Him weóllon maðan geond ealne ðone līchaman, Homl. Th. i. 472, 30. (2) of production in large numbers or great quantity, *to swarm* with, *flow* with:—Land ðe weóll meolce

and hunie *terra quae lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 13. His gesceapu maðan weóllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 212. Wealleude *scaturiens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 34: *scatens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 7. **IV.** of violent movement, *to boil, rage, heave*:—Geofon ýþum weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515. Holm storme weól, 2267; B. 1131. Hreðer ǽðme weóll *his breast heaved*, 5180; B. 2593. Ða ýþa weóllan and wéddan ðæs sǽs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39, 42. Brim weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3147; An. 1576. Ðæt gebrec ðæs weallendes (*ferventis*) sǽs, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546. **V.** of movement in liquids caused by heat, *to boil* (intrans.), *to be hot*:—Dô ofer fýr, ǽwyl; ðonne hit wealle, sing iii Pater noster, Lchdm. ii. 358, 11. Scenc fulne weallendes wæteres, 130, 1. Seóð on weallendon wætere, i. 204, 23. Mid weallendum ele, Homl. Th. i. 58, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 16. Weallende wǽte *fervida flumina*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 51. **V a.** used of a vessel in which a liquid boils:—Seó ǽrene gripu ofer glêda gripe gífrust wealleþ (-aþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 98; Sal. 48. Bæð hâte weól, Exon. Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. **VI.** of other than liquids, *to be hot, burn, blaze, rage*:—Wið ðone weallendan bryne ðe wealla þ (-eþ?) on helle, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 13. Him on breóstum weóll âttor, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Ân ðæra dǽla is weallende (*the torrid zone*), Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. Se wallenda lêg *furens flamma*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Hê hæfþ weallendene lêg, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Weallende fýr, Cd. Th. 153, 22; Gen. 2542. Weallendum lîgum *flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 37. Weallende axan, Lchdm. i. 178, 6. þurh ða weallendan sond *per ferventes sole arenas*, Nar. 6, 9. **VII.** figuratively, of persons, passions, emotions, *to be fervent, to burn, rage, to be strongly moved*:—Ic wealle *ferueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. Weld *fervet*, Kent. Gl. 665. Hê weld on gôdum cræftum *in virtutibus inardescit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. Hê metta mid cystignesse weald *aescarum largitate feruescit*, Scint. 56, 2. Hyge hearde wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. Wyrd bið wended hearde, wealleþ (*is zealous*) swîðe geneahhe, 872; Sal. 435. Feóndscipe wealleþ *hatred burns hot*, Exon. Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. Wallaþ wælnîðas, Beo. Th. 4136; Beo. 2065. Brandhâta nîð weóll on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 1537; An. 770. Hreðer innan weóll, beorn breóstsefa *their hearts burnt within them*, Exon. Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, 4652; B. 2331. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. Th. 23, 4; Gen. 353. Se ðe nyle wearmian ôð hê wealle (*ut ferveat*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 8. Suâ sculon ða hierdas weallan ymb ða geornfulnesse dære inneran ðearfe his hiéremonna *sic pastores erga interiora studia subditorum suorum ferveant*, 18; Swt. 137, 11. Hire oninnan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeaht, Cd. Th. 37, 15; Gen. 590. Weallende *furibundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 37: *fervidus*, 147, 84: Lchdm. iii. 188, 25. Se mǽra wæs hâten weallende wulf (cf. (?) Wôden), Salm. Kmbl. 423; Sal. 212. Lêg, weallende wiga, Exon. Th. 61, 15; Cri. 985. Hê wæs weallende on geleáfan (*fide fervens*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 17. Weallende spelboda, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Manegum wæs hât æt heortan hyge weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Ðeós gîtsunc weallende byrnð, Met. 8, 45. Mid weallendre lufe, Wulfst. 286, 11. Sorge weallende, Beo. Th. 4919; B. 2464. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gû. 587. Hê geseah ealle witon on þeáwum scînende and on gâste weallende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 86. **VIII.** *trans.* (=willan?) *To roll, turn*:—Hine on lyfte lîfgetwinnan sweopum seolfrenum swîðe wealla þ, ôð ðæt him bân blîca þ, blêda þ ǽdran, Salm. Kmbl. 288; Salm. 143. [*O. Sax.* wallan *to well; to boil, burn* (fig.): *O. Frs.* walla: *O. H. Ger.* wallan *scatere, bullire, fervescere: Icel.* vella *to boil; to swarm.*] v. â-, be-, ge-weallan; heoru-weallende, for-weallen.

weall-clif, es; *n. A steep cliff*:—Hî scufon wyrm ofer weallclif, lêton wǽg niman, Beo. Th. 6255; B. 3132. v. weall, **II.**

weall-dîc (?), e; *f. A walled ditch* (?):—Andlang ðære wealdîc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 346, 21, 22. Cf. Usque la diche walle; et sic per fossatum, iii. 408, 10.

weall-dor, es; *n. A door in a wall*:—Ðû eart ðæt wealldor; þurh ðê Freá on ðâs eorþan ût sîðade, Exon. Th. 21, 1; Cri. 328.

weall-fæsten[n], es; *n.* **I.** *a walled stronghold, a fortress*:—Ða gesceáda þ ðæt land westan and eástan ôð ðæt weallfæsten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 27. Hê ongan ceastre timbran, ðæt wæs weallfæstenna ǽrest, Cd. Th. 64, 31; Gen. 1058. **II.** *a wall for defence, a bulwark*:—Forhwan ðû tôwurpe weallfæsten his? *quid deposuisti maceriam ejus?* Ps. Th. 79, 12. Wicon weallfæsten, wǽgas burston, Cd. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. Wyrceþ wæter wealfæsten (*erat aqua quasi murus a dextra eorum et laeva*, Ex. 14, 22), 195, 27; Exod. 283.

weall-geat, es; *n. A gate in a wall*:—Hié gegân hæfdon tô ðam weallgeate *they had reached the city's gate*, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 141. Tô weallgeatum, Andr. Kmbl. 2407; An. 1205.

weall-gebrec, es; *n. A breaking down of a wall*:—Hié noldon ðæs weallgebreces geswîcan *donec perfractis muris*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30.

weall-geweorc, es; *n. Wall-work,* (1) *wall-building*:—Gang tô ðînum weallgeweorce (*a monastery was being built*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 173. Sî hit ǽlces þinges freoh bûtan ferdfare and walgeworc (cf. burh-bôt) and brycgeworc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 5, 13. Hê gesette hî tô his weallgeweorcum, ðæt hî worhton his burga (*in aedificationibus urbium suarum*), Anglia x. 91, 96. (2) *the destruction of walls*:—*Aries* byð ram betwux sceápum and ram tô wealgeweorce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 5. v. weallweorc.

weall-hât; *adj. Boiling hot, red-hot*:—Âcêle ðû wealhât îsen ðonne hit furþum sié of fýre âtogen on wîne, Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [He bed bringen forð brune wallinde bres, and healden hit se walhat up on hine heaued, Jul. 31, 4. Wiþþ wallhat herrtess lufe, Orm. 14196.]

weallian *to wall.* v. ge-weallod.

weallian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to wander, roam*:—Wealla þ swâ niéten feldgangende, seoh bûtan gewitte, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. **II.** *to go as a pilgrim*:—Of earde weallige hê wîde and dǽdbôte dô ǽfre ða hwîle ðe hê libbe *a patria longe peregrinetur, et poenitentiam usque agat, quamdiu vivet*, L. M. I. 44; Th. ii. 276, 31. Deóplîc dǽdbôt bið ðæt lǽwede man his wǽpna âlecge and weallige bærfôt wîde, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 18. Oferbecumendum wealligendum þearfum se abbud mid gebrôþrum gearwian hýrsumnysse *supervenientibus peregrinis pauperibus abbas cum fratribus exhibeant obsequium*, Anglia xiii. 439, 1060. [*O. H. Ger.* wallôn *errare, ambulare, meare, pervagari: Ger.* wallen *to travel;* wall-fahrt *pilgrimage: Icel.* vallari *a tramp, vagrant.*]

weall-lîm, es; *m. Mortar*:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stân and tyrwan for wealliim *habuerunt lateres pro saxis et bitumen pro caemento*, Gen. 11, 3.

weall-stân, es; *m. A stone for building*:—Ðû eart se weallstân ðe ða wyrhtan wiðwurpon tô weorce (*lapidem, quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Mt. 21, 42), Exon. Th. 1, 2; Cri. 2. Wrætlîc is ðes wealstâu *marvellous is this masonry*, 476, 1; Ruin. 1. Ceastra, wrætlîc weallstâna geweorc *cities, wondrous works of stones*, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3.

weall-steall, es; *m. A place where there are buildings*:—Ðisne wealsteal *this spot where the walls stand* (cf. weallas stondaþ, 291, 3; Wand. 76), Exon. Th. 291, 26; Wand. 88.

weall-steáp; *adj.* **I.** *high as regards its walls* or *buildings, with lofty walls*:—Hié on weallsteápe burg (cf. seó steápe burh on Sennar, 102, 15; Gen. 1700) wlîtan meahton, Cd. Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. **II.** *with lofty cliffs, lofty.* v. weall, **II**:—Hié oferfôran weallsteápan hleoðu, Cd. Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803.

weall-stellung, -stilling, -stylling, e; *f. The putting a wall in order, repairing of a wall.* v. burh-bôt:—Tô ânes æceres brǽde on weallstillinge (cf. weall-geweorc) and tô ðære wære gebirigeaþ xvi. hîda; gif ǽlc hîd byþ be ânum men gemannod, ðonne mæg man gesettan ǽlce gyrde mid feówer mannum. Ðonne gebyreþ tô twêntigan gyrdan on wealstillinge hundeahtig hîda, and tô ðam furlange gebyrgeaþ ôþer healf hund hîda and x hîda . . . Tô fîf furlangum gebyreþ ymbeganges eahta hunda hîda on wealstyllinge . . . Tô eahta furlangum ymbeganges wealstyllinge hund eahtig hîda and .xii. hund hîda *for one acre's breadth* (22 yds.) *in the matter of repairing a wall and for the keeping of it* 16 *hides are requisite; if each hide is assessed at one man, then four men can be appointed to each pole.* 80 *hides are requisite for the putting in order of twenty poles of wall and for the furlong* 160 *hides . . . For a circuit of five furlongs* 800 *hides are necessary . . . For a circuit of eight furlongs* 1280 *hides*, Hickes' Diss. p. 109.

weall-þrǽd, es; *m. A plumb-line*:—Walðrǽd *perpendicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 68. v. rihtung-þrǽd.

weallung, e; *f.* **I.** *agitation*:—Se drænc is gôd wið heáfodece and wið brægenes hwyrfnesse and weallunge *the potion is good against headache and against giddiness and cerebral excitement*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. **II.** *fervour*:—Wyrðelîcre wallunge lufes *digno fervore fidei*, Rtl. 64, 26.

weall-wala, an; *m. A wall-foundation* (?):—Hygerôf gebond weallwalan wîrum wundrum tôgædere, Exon. Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 21.

weall-weg (?), es; *m. A walled road* (?):—On ðane ealdan walweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

weall-weorc, es; *n. Wall-work, building*:—Ða gebrôðra eodon tô ðam weallweorce, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 14, 25. v. weall-geweorc, *and next word.*

weall-wyrhta, an; *m. A wall-wright, a mason, builder*:—Wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 15: 85, 27. Fram wealwyrhtan (-wyrhtum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 6=a cementario, Ald. 31) *a cimentario*, Anglia xiii. 32, 106. Weallwyrhtan *cimentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 83.

weal-more(-u, -a), wealowigan *to fade*, wealowigan *to roll*, wealsâda, -wealt [*Icel.* valtr], -wealtian, -weálu. v. wealh-more, wealwian *to fade*, wealwian *to roll*, wealh-sâda, seonu-, un-wealt, seonuwealtian, wǽl.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To fade, wither* (Halliwell gives *wallow*=to fade away, as a Somerset word):—Hæfð se Ælmihtiga ðæt gewrixle geset, ðe nû wunian sceal, wyrta grôwan, leáf grênian, ðæt on hærfest eft hrêst and wealuwaþ (cf. fealwaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23), Met. 11, 58. Ðǽr ðǽr hit gefrêt ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg and latost wealowigan (wealowian, Cott. MS.) *ubi quantum earum natura queat, cito exarescere atque interire non possint*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. [Welewen *marcescere*,

Wick. Is. 19, 6. Man welewith as flouris of hay, P. R. L. P. 173, 56. Al welwed and wasted þo worþelych leues, Allit. Pms. 106, 475. See also *welewed* in Halliwell's Dict.] v. un-forwealwod.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll* (intrans.):—Þonne tyht hié ðæt ierre ðæt hié wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Hē wealwode on ðæm gedrōfum wætere *in lutosa aqua semetipsum volvit*, 54; Swt. 421, 8. His hors feól wealwigende geond ða eorðan . . . mid ðam ðe hit swā wealwode, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan, þeáh hī eallunga wealowigen on ðære eorþan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 14. Ðæt hors ongan walwian and on gehwæþere sīdan gelōmlīce hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Micel stān wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28. [Hie secheð to þe fule floddri and þaron waleweð, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 27: H. M. 13, 34. They walweden as pigges in a poke, Chauc. Reeves T. 358. þe grete wawes walweth (walketh, *v. l.*), Piers P. 8, 41.] v. be-wealwian; wilwian.

weal-word, -wyrt. v. wealh-word, -wyrt.

weá-mēt[t], e: -mēttu(-o); *indecl. f. Anger, wrath, passion, irascibility*:—Se feórða heáfodleahter is weámēt, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 21. Se feórða leahtor is weámēt, ðæt se man nāge his mōdes geweald, ac būton ǣlcere foresceáwunge his yrsunge gefremaþ, 220, 12. Wē sceolon oferwinnan weámētte mid wīslīcum geðylde, 222, 21. Ne gerīsaþ heom hræde weámētta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. Heo weore god ȝif heo neore to wamed. Anan se he wes wrað wið eni he hine wolde slæn, Laym. 6368.]

weá-mōd; *adj. Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate*:—Se ðe wære weámōd, weorðe se geþyldmōd, Wulfst. 70, 7. Ne rēce ðū nā weámōdes wīfes worda *you are not to care for an angry woman's words*, Prov. Kmbl. 48. Ða weámōdan and ða grambǽran *iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 4: Wulfst. 40, 17. Weámōdum *turbulentis*, Germ. 395, 13. [Ne beo þu wemod ne ouermodi, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 26. Pellican is a leane fowel, so weamod and so wreðful þet hit sleað ofte uor grome his owune briddes, A. R. 118, 8.]

weámōdness, e; *f. Anger, passionateness, irascibility*:—Se feórða leahtor is *ira*, ðæt is on Englisc weámōdnyss, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 286: Wulfst. 68, 15. Ðonne hié berǽsaþ on suelce weámōdnesse hié sindon tō oferbūganne *qui in eodem furoris impetu declinandi sunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 20. Forlȳst se yrsigenda wer his āgene sāwle þurh weámōdnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 149: Anglia xi. 113, 32, 38. Ðære sāwle miht is ðæt heó sylf beó geðyldi and ǣlce weámōduysse fram hire āwyrpe, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 38, 27. [*Ira*, þet is on Englisc wemodnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 19.]

wear. v. wearr.

weard, es; *m.* I. *a guard, warder, watchman, sentinel*:—Ðara wearda sum geseah ðæt of heofonum com ān læs feówertig wuldorbeága . . . ðā gecerde se weard tō Criste, Shrn. 62, 5–8. Weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, Beo. Th. 464; B. 229: Ps. 126, 2. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*), Cd. Th. 58, 21; Gen. 949. Ða weardas *custodes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 4, 11. Ða weardas heóldon ðæs cwearternes duru, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Snelle gemundon weardas wīgleóð, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gū. 86. Ða byrgene besettan mid wacelum weardum (*custodibus*), Homl. Th. ii. 262, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66: Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, ðæt wæs mid syxtigum werum, 11, 16. Hē sette him weardas ofer, Jos. 10, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 210. I a. fig.:—Him oninnan oferhygda dǣl weaxeþ, ðonne se weard swefeþ, sāwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. Geác, sumeres weard, Exon. Th. 309, 8; Seef. 54. Bāuhūses weard *the mind*, Cd. Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523. II. *a guardian, protector, lord*:—Ðære cneórisse wæs Cainan aldordēma, weard and wīsa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðū (*Nebuchadnezzar*) hæleðum eart āna eallum eorðbūendum weard and wīsa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Engla weard (*Lucifer*), 2, 20; Gen. 22. Cyning, beáhhorda weard, Beo. Th. 1847; B. 921. Rīces weard, 2784; B. 1390. Folces weard, 5019; B. 2513. ¶ the term is often used of the Deity:—Weard *servatorem* (*animae tuae*, Prov. 24, 12), Kent. Gl. 932. Rodera weard, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Lifes weard, 9, 20; Gen. 144. Sigores weard, Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Wuldres weard, 33, 17; Cri. 527. Heofonrīces weard, Andr. Kmbl. 104; An. 52. [*Goth.* daura-wards: *O. Sax.* ward *a guard, a guardian: O. H. Ger.* wart *custos: Icel.* vörðr.] v. bāt-, botl-, brego-, brycg-, burh-, carcern-, cweartern-, dæg-, drihten-, duru-, edisc-, eorþ-, ēðel-, fore-, forþ-, freoðu-, gold-, gūþ-, hæg-, heáfod-, healf-, hearg-, heofon-, hof-, hord-, hȳð-, irfe-, land-, lāst-, leác-, leáctūn-, lid-, mearc-, mere-, mylen-, niht-, regn-, regol-, scip-, sele-, stig-, stōc-, wudu-, wyrt-weard; *also such proper names as* Æþel-weard, Eád-weard.

weard, e; *f.* I. *ward, guard, watch*:—Gefangen on hergiunge oþþe æt weard *utrum explorantem an in praelio captus*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 5. Healdaþ wearde dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte manebitis observantes custodias*, Lev. 8, 35. Weras wæccende wearde heóldon, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 142: Beo. Th. 616; B. 305. Wið wrāð werod wearde healdan, 644; B. 319: Exon. Th. 48, 6; Cri. 767: 282, 16; Jul. 664. Weardum *excubiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 12. Lux et tenebre ðe dās werþeóda weardum healdaþ, Exon. Th. 192, 5; Az. 101. Wærda *excubias*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 29. I a. *a watch, a body of men keeping watch*:—Hī besetton his birgene mid wearde, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 12. II. *guardianship, protection, keeping*:—Heora feorh generede nihtig Metodes weard, Cd. Th. 230, 18; Dan. 235. Cristenum cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ on fæder stæle cristenre þeóde, and on ware and on wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* warta *speculatio, cura, custodia, excubiae: Icel.* vörðr; *m. ward, watch, protection.*] v. ǣg-, fird-, flōd-, fore-, heáfod-, hors-, leód-, sǣ-weard; or-wearde.

weard; *adv. Ward* in to-*ward*; the form occurs in combination with *tō* (v. tō-weard; *prep.* II. 3) and *wiþ* (v. wiþ, IX):—Hié wǣron wið ðæs fȳres weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 16. Hē wið Rōme weard farende wæs, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9, 15, 21. Ðā ongan seó leó fægnian wið ðæs ealdan weard, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 778. Heó teáh hyne wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. v. eást-, for-, forþ-, hām-, hider-, hindan-, norþ-, sūþ-, þider-, west-weard.

-weard *the second component of many adjectives denoting position or direction.* v. æf-, æftan-, æfte-, æfter-, and-, eáste-, for-, fore-, forþ-, fram-, from-, heonon-, hider-, hinde-, hinder-, innan-, inne-, midde-, neoþan-, neoþe-, niþer-, norþ-, norþan-, norþe-, on-, ongeán-, sūþe-, þanan-, tō-, ufan-, ufe-, up-, ūtan-, ūte-, westan-, weste-, wiþer-weard. [*O. Sax.* -ward: *O. H. Ger.* -wart. Cf. *Goth.* -wairþs: *Icel.* -verðr.]

wearda (?), wearde (?), an; *m.* or *f. A watchman* or *a watch*:—Ōð weardan hylle; fram weardan hylle (*the beacon-hill?* Cf. *Icel.* varða *a beacon*; varð-berg *a look-out place: O. H. Ger.* wart-perg), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 191, 34. Cf. On weardæs beorh, 291, 23: 112, 32. Weardan *excubiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 16. [*Goth.* wardja *a guard: O. H. Ger.* warto.] v. next word.

weard-dūn, e; *f. A beacon-hill* (? cf. weardan hyll. v. wearda):—On wearddūne, ðǣr ðæt Cristes mǣl stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 465, 31.

weardere, es; *m. One who holds a country, an inhabitant*:—Columba com tō Pyhtum; ðæt synd wærteras be norðum mōrum *Columba came to the Picts; they are the people who hold the country to the north of the hills* (cf. Bd. 3, 4: Venit Columba Brittaniam praedicaturus verbum Dei provinciis Septentrionalium Pictorum, hoc est, eis quae arduis atque horrentibus montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestratae), Chr. 565; Erl. 16, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* wartari *custos*,] v. weardian, IV.

weardes; *adv. Wards* in to-*wards*:—Ðā smearcode heó wið his weardes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 590. Swā eode heó wið his weardes, 684. Ðā arn se ealda wið hire weardes, 599. v. eást-, from-, hām-, niþer-, norþ-, ongeán-, sūþ-, þider-, tō-, up-, ūt-weardes.

weardian; *p.* ode. I. *to guard, keep, defend*:—Æðele getrym eorðan weardaþ *erit firmamentum in terra*, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra ðrȳðe *tegis in aquis superiora coeli*, 103, 3. Hȳ (*Seraphim*) mid hyra fiþrum Freán ælmihtiges onsȳne weard (weardiað? v. Isaiah 6, 2), Exon. Th. 25, 5; Cri. 396. [Se heáhengel geong weardode (*l.* geondweardode *presented*) ðære eádigan Marian sāwle beforan, Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 157, 9.] I a. with gen. (cf. *O. Sax.* wardōn *with gen. to have charge of something*):—Ða Englisce men ðe wærdedon ðære sǣ *the Englishmen that had charge of the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. II. *to act as guardian to, to rule*:—Him on lāste Seth weardode, ēþelstōl heóld, Cd. Th. 68, 36; Gen. 1128. Nabochodonossor weardode wīde rīce, heóld hæleða gestreón, 257, 29; Dan. 665. Rīce gerēfa rondburgum weóld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 33; Jul. 20. III. *to keep, have charge of*:—Būton hit under ðæs wīfes cǣglocan gebrōht wǣre, sȳ heó clǣne; ac ðæra cǣgean heó sceal weardian, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. IV. *to hold* a country, *to occupy* a place, *inhabit*. v. weardere:—Ðone wudu weardaþ fugel *hoc nemus avis incolit*, Exon. Th. 203, 16; Ph. 85: 208, 25; Ph. 161: 209, 10; Ph. 168. Hwīlum hygegeómor healle weardaþ (*keeps the house*), Salm. Kmbl. 762; Sal. 380. Ðonne færð se deófol intō his mōder innoðe, and ðǣr hē hine healt, and weardaþ inne, Wulfst. 193, 10. Hē heánne beám wunaþ and weardaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. In ðam hālge wīc weardiaþ, 228, 34; Ph. 448. Him fērend on fæste wuniaþ, wīc weardiaþ, 361, 27; Wal. 26. Hī dreám weardiaþ, 100, 15; Cri. 1642. Frȳnd sind on eorþan, leger weardiaþ, 443, 23; Kl. 34. Ealle ða ðe on feldum eard weardiaþ *omnia quae in campis sunt*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ðǣr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ, ēðel healdaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 351; An. 176. Fifelcynnes eard wer weardode, Beo. Th. 211; B. 105. Receð weardode unrīm eorla, 2479; B. 1237. Heó gefylled wæs wīsdōmes gife; hālig gāst hreðer weardode, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. Th. 169, 30; Gū. 1102. Wē sele weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Sume stede weardedon ymb Danūbie, Elen. Kmbl. 270; El. 135. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 16; Cri. 772. Ðǣr hig ǣnne sculan eard weardian *habitare in unum*, Ps. Th. 132, 1: Exon. Th. 356, 13; Pa. 11. Eard weardigan, ān lond būgan, 473, 19; Bo. 17: Andr. Kmbl. 1198; An. 599. Wīc weardian, Exon. Th. 248, 7; Jul. 92. Staþol weardian, 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. IV a. *in the phrases* lāst, swaðe weardian *to keep a track*, (1) *to follow*:—Hȳrde ic ðæt ðām

frætwum feówer mearas lâst weardode *I heard that four steeds followed in the train of those equipments*, Beo. Th. 4335; B. 2164. (2) *to remain behind*:—Hē onweg losade, hwæþre him sió swīðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorte *he escaped, yet his right hand remained behind in Heorot*, Beo. Th. 4203; B. 2098. Cyning ūre gewât . . . ðær hȳ tō sēgun, ða ðe leófes ðā gēn lâst weardedun (*those who still remained where he had been*), Exon. Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten līfe bilidene lâst weardian wiste *he who knew that his dead lord remained behind*, 182, 19; Gū. 1312. Hē his folme forlēt lâst weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Sāula sculon eft tō ðē, sceal se līchama lâst weardigan eft on eorþan, Met. 20, 241. [Sicnesse wardeð tozein þeo sunnen þet weren touwardes, A. R. 182, 14. Wel heo wardith heom bothe, Alis. 909. Þilke tyme þat Samuel þe prophete wardede (*ruled*) þat folc of Israel, R. Glouc. 27, 16. *O. Sax.* wardôn *to guard, to have charge of: O. Frs.* wardia: *Icel.* varða *to guard, defend.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wartēn.] v. â-, be-weardian; ge-wardod.

weard-mann, es; *m. A guard, watchman, keeper*:—Nyte wē hweþer se weardmann wære æfre gefullod, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 293. Ealle ða weardmenn wæron geswefode būton heora ânum, 11, 200: 4, 419. Ða weardmenn ðe bewiston Cristes līc, Homl. Ass. 79, 175. Hē geseah ðæra sceaþena fær and tō ðām weardmannum becom. Ðā gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer, ðæt hē mid fleáme ne burste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Wylsce menn geslōgan mycelne dǣl Englisces folces ðæra weardmanna, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 10. Nytendum ðām weardmannum ic ārīse *clam custodibus surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 272, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 217: Homl. Ass. 78, 152: Anglia x. 99, 311. Hē heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, 94, 172.

weard-seld, es; *n. A guard-house*:—Weardseld *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 1.

weard-setl, es; *n. A place where guard is kept: those who keep watch, a guard*:—On weardsetl; of weardsetle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 11. Andlang herpaðes tō weardsetle, 284, 23. On weardsetl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 24. Seofon weardsetl wacodon ofer ðone cāsere. . . . Ðā fērde his gâst and mid wǣpne ðone Godes feónd ofstang, his weardsetlum on lōcigendum, Homl. Th. i. 452, 13–31. Æt ðǣm weardsetlum *ad excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 16. Weardsetl *excubias*, 81, 20: 30, 11: 71, 11. Hī ofereodon ða twā weardsetl *transeuntes primam et secundam custodiam* (Acts 12, 10), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 11.

weard-steall, es; *m. A watch-tower*:—Weardsteal *specula* vel *conspicilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 42: *spectacula*, 39, 35.

weard-wīte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting to keep guard*, Chart. Th. 411, 31.

wearf, v. hwearf.

wearg(-h), es; *m.* I. of human beings, *a villain, felon, scoundrel, criminal*:—Wearg *furcifer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 66. Wearh, 152, 2. Wearh sceal hangian, fægere ongildan ðæt hē ǣr lācen dyde manna cynne, Menol. Fox 572; Gn. C. 55. Hī hēton mē (*the cross*) heora wergas hebban, Rood Kmbl. 62; Kr. 31. II. of other creatures, *a monster, malignant being, evil spirit*:—Under ðæm stāne wæs niccra eardung and wearga, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34. Wē sceolun þrowian weán 7 (and; *prep.*? *or* = on) wergum, nalles wul[d]res blǣd habban in heofnum *we must suffer woe with accursed ones, not have glorious honour in heaven*, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42. [Þe wari of þeos wordes ward wrað, Marh. 4, 12. Ic am unwurð as weri (*v. l.* wari) þet is anhonged, A. R. 352, 21. Ich wulle hine anhon haxst alre warien, Laym. 28215. *Goth.* launawargs *an unthankful person*: *O. H. Ger.* ubiles, palowes warc *tyrannus*: der warch *diabolus*: *Icel.* vargr *a wolf; an outlaw.* Graff quotes the latinized form wargus = *expulsus, latrunculus.* See Grmm. R. A. p. 733.] v. heoru-wearh, *and next word.*

wearg, werg, werig, wyrig; *adj. Evil, vile, malignant, accursed,* (1) of human beings:—Sum sceal on galgan rīdan . . . bið him werig noma, Exon. Th. 329, 31; Vy. 42. Ðū (*the body*) werga (weriga, Soul Kmbl. 43), 368, 15; Seel. 22. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlīcre wrǣnnesse. Ac ðē willaþ ðonne forseón Godes þeówas, for ðam ðe ðīn werige flǣsc hafaþ ðīn anweald . . . Hū mæg mon earmlīcor gebǣran, ðonne mon hine underþeóde his weregan flǣsce *voluptariam vitam degas. Sed quis non spernat vilissimae fragilissimaeque rei, corporis, servum?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 20–24: Met. 26, 14. Bearn Godes brȳda on Caines cynne sēcan, wergum folce, Cd. Th. 75, 34; Gen. 1250. Gē dyslīce dǣd gefremedon, werge wrǣcmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Werige, Andr. Kmbl. 1229; An. 615. Fealleþ ðē on ða wynstran wergra þūsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Ðū mē āweredest wyrigra gemōtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2. Werigra, Cd. Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Werigum wrōhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86. Hē gelǣdde wærge weorod *adducto maligno exercitu*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 40. (2) of evil spirits:—Ðū (*the serpent*) scealt werg ðīnum breóstum bearm tredan brād[r]e eorðan, Cd. Th. 56, 3; Gen. 906. Se werga gǣst, Exon. Th. 129, 16; Gū. 422. Se werga, 268, 8; Jul. 429. Sió werge sceolu (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1523; El. 763. Se weriga gâst *serpens*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14: *malignus spiritus*, 497, 19, 26. Se weria feónd *hostis malignus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Hafaþ werges bleó, Exon. Th. 95, 31; Cri. 1565. Weriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2340; An. 1171. Lâst wergan gâstes (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 266; B. 133. Wergan gâstes *the devil's*, 3499; B. 1747. Ðæm wergan gāste wiþstondan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11. Werigan, Cd. Th. 309, 17; Sat. 711. Wið ðone wergan gǣst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Weregan, Cd. Th. 306, 24; Sat. 669. Hī sculon werge wihta wræce þrowian, Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Werige, Cd. Th. 6, 18; Gen. 90: 304, 15; Sat. 630. Wergan gǣstas, Exon. Th. 23, 4; Cri. 363. Ða werigan gâstas *spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36, 40: Cd. Th. 310, 23; Sat. 731. Manna cynn and eác werigra gâsta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. (3) of things:—Ðone werigan sele *that accursed hall* (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. [*O. Sax.* warag (*applied to Judas*).] v. preceding word.

weard-berende; *adj. Villainous, rascally*:—Ða weargberendan *furcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 1.

weard-brǣde (weargе- [weard-ge-(?)], wearh-), an; *f. Some form of disease;* the word translates *impetigo, ulcus, carcinoma*:—Wearhbrǣde *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 62. Weargebrǣde, ii. 45, 39: *ncvum*, 62, 29. Werhbrǣde, i. 61, 16. Gif hwylcum weargbrǣde (wearh-, MS. B.; *the Latin has* ulcus) weaxe on þām nosum oððe on ðam hleóre, Lchdm. i. 86, 1. Wið ðæt wearhbrǣde (*the Latin has* carcinomata) hwam on nosa wexe, 116, 11. Gif nægl sié of handa and wiþ wearhbrǣdan (*probably πτερύγιον*, Cockayne), nim hwætecorn, meng wið hunig, lege on þone finger, ii. 80, 20, 24.

wearg-cwedol, -cwidol; *adj. Given to evil speaking* or *cursing*:—Ðeáh ðe wyrigcwidole (wærgcweodole, Bd. M. 356, 26) Godes rīce gesittan ne magon, hwæþere is gelȳfed ðæt ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wæron for heora ārleásnysse, ðæt hī hraðe ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wīte ðrowedon *quamvis maledici regnum Dei possidere non possint, creditum est tamen quod hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur, ocius Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Ðæt hī nō āfyrhte ðæt gewin ðæs sīþfætes ne wyrigcwydolra (wyrgcweodulra, Bd. M. 56, 14) manna tungan ne brēgde *nec labor vos itineris nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant*, 1, 23; S. 486, 1.

wearg-cwedolian; *p.* ode *To curse, speak evil*:—Wergcweoðelade mec *maledixit me*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 183, 27. Gif feónd mīn wergcweodelade mē *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Surt. 54, 13.

wearg-cwedolness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Lufade wergcweodulnisse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Surt. 108, 18.

wearg-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǣdon *To curse*:—Wergcweoðaþ *maledicent*, Ps. Surt. 108, 28. Wergcweódon *maledicebant*, 61, 5. Wercweoðende *maledicentes*, 36, 22.

wearg-līc (werig-); *adj. Vile, mean, wretched*:—Sint ðæt werilīce welan ðisses middangeardes, ðonne hī nān mon fullīce habban ne mæg, ne hié nānne mon geweligian ne magon, būton hié ôþerne gedōn tō wǣdlan *O! igitur angustas, inopesque divitias, quae nec habere totas pluribus licet, et ad quemlibet sine ceterorum paupertate non veniunt*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 36. v. next word.

wearglīce; *adv. Vilely, meanly, wretchedly*:—Gif ðū ðē wilt dōn manegra beteran and weorþran, ðonne scealt ðū ðē lǣtan ânes wyrsan. Hȳ ne is ðæt sum dǣl ermþa, ðæt mon swā wærelīce (werelīce, *v. l.*) scyle culpian tō ðam ðe him gifan scyle *qui praeire ceteros honore cupis, poscendi humilitate vilesces*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15. v. preceding word.

weargness (werg-, werig-, wirig-, wyrig-), e; *f. Evil*:—Wel mæg ðæm dæg werignise his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. Feala wyrgnessa wrāde feóndas dīnum ðām hālgum hefige brohtan *quanta malignatus est inimicus in sanctis*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. v. wearg, wirgness *a curse.*

weargol; *adj. Evil*:—Ðis is seó wyrt ðe wergulu (*the crab apple;* pirus malus, Cockayne) hâtte, Lchdm. iii. 34, 14.

weargolness, e; *f. A curse*:—Ic syngede swīðe þurh âdsware and þurh wærgolnesse *ego peccavi nimis per juramentum et maledictiones*, Confess. Peccat.

wearg-rōd, e; *f. A gallows, gibbet*:—Waergrood *furcimen*, Txts. 65, 930. Uuergrōd, uaergrōd *furca*, 62, 409. Wearhrōd, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 68: 70, 24: 152, 1: *eculeus* vel *catasta*, i. 55, 52. We[rg]rōd *catasta*, ii. 22, 23. Of ðam þorne on ða wærhrōda; of ðām rōdun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. v. wearg-treów.

wearg-trēf, es; *m. A house of the accursed*:—Of ðām wearhtreafum ic âwecce wið ðē ôðerne cyning *from the tents of the accursed* (*hell*) *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1850; El. 927.

wearg-treów, es; *n. The accursed tree, a gallows, gibbet, cross*:—Tō ðe waritroe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 25. [Nu raise þai up þe rode; setis up þe warhtreo, O. E. Homl. i. 283, 9. Doð up and waritreo, þer on heo scullen winden (hongy, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5714. Me ledde him uorte hongen o waritreo, A. R. 122, 8. Let heom don adun of þe waritreo, Misc. 51, 491. *Icel.* varg-trē *a gallows.*] v. wearg-rōd.

wearh-, weariht. v. wearg-, wearriht.

wearm; *adj. Warm*:—Swā swā ðæt cealde ǣrest onginð wlacian, ǣr hit ful wearm weorðe, swā eác ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ǣr hit eallunga âcealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore*

per teporem reditur ad frigus, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 5. Wedercondel wearm *the sun*, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187: 179, 25; Gū. 1267. Sié lyft is ǣgðer ge ceald ge wǣt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 36. On sumera hit biþ wearm, 21; Fox 74, 23: Exon. Th. 340, 19; Gn. Ex. 113. Wearm weder, 198, 30; Ph. 18. Ðeáh ðē wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. For ðære wearman *pro aprico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 62: 9, 23. Swā weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fȳre gefæstnad, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Wring on wermōd wearmne, Lchdm. ii. 310, 10. Ða sceolon beón wearme *offerrent eam calidam*, Lev. 6, 21. Wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. Sumor æfter cymeþ, wearm gewideru, Met. 11, 61. Wearme gewyderu, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* warm: *O. H. Ger.* warm (waram) *calidus, apricus: Icel.* varmr.] v. cū-wearm.

wearme; *adv. Warmly*:—Genim þreó snǣda, gerest æfter wearme *take three slices, go to bed afterwards and keep warm*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 23. Bewreóh ðē wearme *wrap yourself up warmly*, 116, 20: 118, 10. Bebinde þonne genōh wearme, 270, 9. Beþe ðæt heáfod swā wearme *use as warm fomentations as possible for the head*, 154, 18.

wearmian; *p.* ode *To get warm*:—Ic wearmige *caleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 3. *Caleo* ic wearmige and of ðam *calesco* ic onginne tō wearmigenne, 35; Zup. 212, 2. Gif wund ācōlod sȳ . . . lege on ða wunda, heó cwicaþ sōna and wearmaþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 26. Wyrta wearmiaþ, Exon. Th. 212, 20; Ph. 213. Wearmode ł gehǣt wæs ł āhātode heorte mīn *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 4. Hī (*the clothes which he wore while standing in the river*) on his līchaman wearmodon, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 20. Se ðe nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan and wearmian ōð hē wealle *quisquis nequaquam tepore superato excrescit, ut ferveat*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 7. Se cealda dencð tō wearmianne, 447, 17. v. ge-wearmian; wirman.

wearm-līc; *adj. Warm*:—Wearmlīc wolcna scūr *the warm rain from the clouds*, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350.

wearmness, e; *f. Warmness, warmth*:—Hē wolde hine baðian on þam wlacum wætere, ac hē gewāt sōna swā hē ðæt wæter hrepode, and wearð seó wearmnys him āwend tō deáðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 160.

wearn, es; *m.* (?) *A multitude, a great number* or *quantity, a great deal*:—Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hrōf and heom on midle wese mān and inwit *circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, et labor in medio ejus*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Þeáh ðe ða ealle ðe mē āfeódon wordum wyrigen and wearn sprecan *si is, qui oderat me, super me magna locutus est*, 54, 12. Hió innwit feala ȳwdan on tungan, and mē wrāðra wearn worda sprǣcon *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa, et sermonibus odii circumdederunt me*, 108, 2. Ic on unriht oft lōcade and wiðercwyda wearn gehȳrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. Hī his wundra wearn gesāwon on wætergrundum *ipsi viderunt mirabilia ejus in profundo*, 106, 23. Þeáh ðe eów wealan tō wearnum flōwen *divitiae si affluant*, 61, 11. Hē synfulle tōdrīfeþ wearnum ealle *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Ful oft mon wearnum (*or from* wearn; *f.*) tīhð eargne ðæt hē elne forleóse *full often the coward is freely* (or *with difficulty*) *accused of losing his courage*, Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. v. wearn-mǣlum, *and* cf. worn.

wearn, e; *f.* **I.** *a hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*. v. wearn-wīslīce:—Wearne ł remmincge *obstaculo, impedimento*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 48. Ðæt mōd hæfð fulfremedne willan tō ðære wrǣnnesse būtan ǣlcre steóre and wearne *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 8. Gif hē geþyldelīce forbyrð ǣgðer ge hosp ge edwītu and on ðære wearne þurhwunaþ þeáh and eádmōdlīce bit, ðæt him mon infæres tīþige, sȳ hē underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 97, 7. **II.** *a refusal*. v. wirnan:—Hȳ bēnan synt ðæt hié wið ðē mōton wordum wrixlan, nō ðū him wearne geteóh dīnra gegncwida *they are petitioners that they may exchange words with thee, give them not a refusal of thy words in reply*, Beo. Th. 738; B. 366. [*Icel.* vörn *a defence.*] v. un-wearnum.

wearnian, wearnung. v. warenian, warenung.

wearn-mǣlum; *adv. In flocks, in crowds*:—Wearnmēlum *gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 9.

wearn-wīslīce; *adv. With difficulty*:—Wearnwīslīce *difficile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 47: 25, 53.

wearoþ. v. waroþ.

wearp, es; *n.* **I.** *the warp, thread stretched lengthwise in a loom*:—Wearp *stamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 34: i. 59, 32: 66, 21: 282, 4. Līnen wearp *linostema*, 40, 8. Be cembum wearpe *de stuppe stamineo* (*de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51 and v. Hpt. Gl. 494, 1), ii. 83, 15: 26, 62. Of wearpe *de stamine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 1. Wundene mē ne beóð wefle, ne ic wearp (uarp, Txts. 151, 5) hafu, Exon. Th. 417, 16; Rä. 36, 5. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 28. Wearpum *stamina*, 430, 74. **II.** *a pliant twig* that may be used in basket-making. v. wearp-fæt:—Wearp *vimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 73. [Warp, threde for webbynge *stamen, licium*, Prompt. Parv. 517. *O. H. Ger.* warf, waraf *stamen: Icel.* varp *a casting.*]

wearp-fæt, es; *n. A wicker-basket*:—*Corbis* vel *cofinus* wylige, *sportella* tǣnel, *cartallum* windel, *calathus* (cf. wearp, **II**, and Ovid: Calathos e vimine textos) wearpfæt, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2–5: 40, 42. [A warpefatte *alveolus*, Cath. Angl. 409.]

wearr, es; *m. A piece of hard skin* (particularly on the hands or feet), *callosity*:—Wear *callus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 12. War, i. 291, 8. Wær *callositas*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 33. Ða wearras and ða swylas ðe beóð on mannes handum oððe on ōðrum limum, Lchdm. i. 356, 16. Wiþ weartum and wearrum on lime, ii. 148, 26: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 139. Fram þysum heardum wearrum, 5, 198. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, Txts. 49, 400. Uarras, 111, 13: *callos, tensam cutem*, 114, 93. Wearras, ilas *callos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 48: *calces*, 127, 45. Wiþ wearras and wiþ swylas, Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Wearras and weartan on weg tō dōnne, 362, 17: ii. 150, 1. [Warre or knobbe of a tre *vertex*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wearr, es; *m. A cup, bowl*:—Clǣfran seáwes .ii. lytle bollan fulle mid lytle hunige gemengde, dō wear fulne gehǣttes wīnes tō, sele drincan þȳ dagas, Lchdm. ii. 214, 12.

wearrig; *adj. Callous*:—Hē gelōme ðingode for ðæs folces gyltum, bīgende his cneówu on gebedum symle, swā ðæt him weóxon wearrige ylas, on olfendes gelīcnysse, on his liðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26.

wearriht; *adj.* **I.** of living beings, *having hard skin, leprous*:—Wærrehte ł hreōflige *elephantinosa, leprosa* (elephantinosa corporis incommoditas, Ald. 28), Hpt. Gl. 455, 35. Hreóse oððe wearrihtum *callosi* (corpore calloso venere leprosi, Ald. 175), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 72: 19, 53. Ða wearrihtan *callosa* (calloso corpore lepram, Ald. 201), 96, 6: 20, 2. Wearihte *callosa*, 127, 53. **II.** of trees, *gnarled, knotted*:—On ðonæ wearrihtan stocc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 4: v. 221, 4. In ða wæriht āc; of ðæt wærriht āc, iii. 390, 16. v. wearr.

wearrihtness, e; *f. Hardness of skin, roughness of skin* as in leprosy:—Rūh wærbitnys *callositas*, wearrihtnys, rūh wærihtnys *scabredo* (leprosi, quos dira cutis callositas elephantino tabo deturpans, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 33–36. Unsmēðnes oððe wearrihtnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36. Wearihtnes, 127, 54.

wearte, an; weart(?), e; *f. A wart*:—Uearte, uuertae, uaertae *berruca*, Txts. 45, 288. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 4: 126, 2. Wearte, uuertae, uearte *papula*, Txts. 83, 1485. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 73: ii. 67, 57. Wearte, uueartae, uuertae *verruca*, Txts. 105, 2088. Wearte *verruca* . . . weartena (-e, MS.) heáp *satiriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7, 9. Wearte *vel* bȳl *furunculus*, ii. 151, 75. Wearte (*pl.?*), bȳle *frunculas* (*-us?*), 151, 34. Wið weartan, genim dysse wyrte meolc, dō tō ðære weartan, hit ða weartan gehǣleþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 6–8: 130, 20–21. Wiþ weartum . . . dō on ða weartan, ii. 148, 26: 322, 12. Wiþ weartan . . . lege tō ðām weartan, hē hȳ fornimeþ, i. 256, 1–2. Wearras and weartan on weg tō dōnne . . . wriđ on ða weartan and on ða wearras, 362, 17. Wið scurfedum nægle, nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta (-an?), ii. 150, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* warta; *f. verruca, papilla* (the word has both strong and weak forms): *Icel.* varta *a wart.*]

weás; *adv. By chance, by accident, fortuitously*:—Weás *casu*, Txts. 181, 54. Ic his wundrode micle ðȳ læs, gif ic wiste ðæt hit weás gebyrede būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse *minus mirarer, si misceri omnia fortuitis casibus crederem*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 32: 214, 6: 39, 3; Fox 216, 3: Met. 28, 72. Witan hwæt wyrd sié, and hwæt weás gebyrige *de fati serie, de repentinis casibus quaeri*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30. Ic wolde witan hwæþer ðæt āuht sié ðæt wē oft gehiórað ðæt men cweþaþ be sumum þingum ðæt hit scyle weás gebyrian. . . . Hit nis nāuht ðæt mon cwiþ ðæt ǣnig ðing weás gebyrige; for ðam ælc þing cymþ of sumum ðingum, for ðȳ hit ne biþ weás gebyred; ac ðær hit of nāuhte ne cōme ðonne wǣre hit weás gebyred *quaero an esse aliquid omnino, et quidnam esse casum arbitrere. . . . Nihil est, quod vel casus, vel fortuitum jure appellari queat*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13–30. Men cwǣdon ðonne him hwæt unwēnunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wǣre weás gebyrede *quoties aliquid cujuspiam rei gratia geritur, aliudque quibusdam de causis, quam quod intendebatur, obtingit, casus vocatur*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 5, 9. Gif him weás gebyreþ, ðæt him wyrþ sume hwīle ðara þénunga oftoheu, 37, 1; Fox 186, 13: Met. 25, 31. Gif him weás (wealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoo, ðe wið his willan sié *siquando contra eos lingua labitur*, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22.

weascing. v. wæscing.

weás-gelimp, es; *n. What happens by chance, accident, chance*:—Mid weásgelimpe *fortuitu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 35.

weá-spell, es; *n. A tale of woe*:—Æfter weáspelle (*the news of Æschere's death*), Beo. Th. 2634; B. 1315.

weá-tācn, es; *n. A sign of misery, a woeful signal*:—Nis þǣr on ðam londe, ne wōp ne wracu, weátācen nān, yldu ne yrmðu, Exon. Th. 201, 5; Ph. 51. Wæs ðæt weátācen geond ða burh bodad, ðæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2239; An. 1121.

weá-þearf, e; *f. Grievous need*:—Ic mē fēran gewāt folgað sēcan, wineleás wrǣcca, for mīnre weáþearfe, Exon. Th. 442, 10; Kl. 10.

weax, es; *n. Wax*:—Weax *cera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 33: *cerea*, 284, 32.

Âsoden weax *obrizum metallum*, ii, 65, 14. Swâ weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fŷre gefæstnad *sicut cera liquefacta*, Ps. Th. 57, 7: 67, 2: Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Swâ swâ eles gecynd bið ðæt hê beorhtor scîneþ þonne wex on sceafte, Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. Ða fôtlâstas wǽron swutole, swâ hié on wexe wǽron âðŷde, 205, 1. God hêt wǽpen wera wexe gelîcost formeltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2292; An. 1147. Mon ðaet weax âgæfe tô ciricean, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 20. Ontend .iii. candella, drŷp ðæt weax, Lchdm. i. 392, 11. On gemelt weax gedôn, ii, 72, 7. Ic gefrægn weax (*dough?*) nât hwæt þindan and þunian, Exon. Th. 431, 16; Rä. 46, 1. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahs: *O. Frs.* wax: *Icel.* vax.]

weax-æppel, es; *m. A wax apple, a ball of wax*:—Se Pater Noster mæg âna ealla gesceafta on his ðære swîðran hand on âues weaxæpples onlicnisse geðŷn and gewringan, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 33.

weaxan, weacsan, weahsan, **weahxan**, wexan, wehsan; ic weaxe; ðû wyxt; hê weaxeþ, weaxþ, weaxt, waexit, weaxst, wexeþ, wexþ, wixt, wihst, wihxþ, wyxþ, wyxt, wyxst, wycxþ; *p.* weóx, weócs, weóhs, *pl.* weóxon, weóhson, weóxson; *pp.* weaxen *To wax, grow.* **I.** glossing the following Latin words:—Ic weaxe *glesco*, weaxeþ *glescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 60, 57. Weaxð *gliscit*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 6. Waexit *surgit*, Txts. 99, 1955. Weacsaþ *pullulant*, Kent. Gl. 1163. Weóx *matureseret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 40: *floruerit*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 63: *pollesceret*, 466, 59. Wehsan *crescere*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 39. Weaxende *pubescentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 64: 66, 20. Wexende, Hpt. Gl. 491, 15: *crebrescens*, 499, 13. Mid wexendre *praepollente*, 459, 30. **II.** *to grow, be produced*, (1) of animals or plants:—Of ðam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri*, Exon. Th. 213, 29; Ph. 232. Ðeós wyrt wihst (cf. ðeós wyrt bið cenned, 96, 13, *and often*) on begânum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 6. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stôwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 9. Wexeþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 9; Rün. 15. (2) of other things, (a) concrete:—Ðæt land ðær ðær gold wixt *terra, ubi nascitur aurum*, Gen. 2, 11. Hwæðer gê nû sêcan gold on treówum? . . . Ealle men witon ðæt hit ðær ne weaxt, ðe mâ ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wîngeardum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 8–11. Wexð, Met. 19, 8. Him wyxþ wind on ðære heortan, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. (b) abstract:—Of ðissum syx tîdum wihst se quadrans, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Of irsunge wyxt seófung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ and wridaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Of mistlîcum dryncum onwæcnaþ (cf. weaxaþ, Met. 25, 40) sió wôde þrâg ðære wrâmnesse. . . . Þonne weaxaþ (cf. þonan cymeþ, Met. 25, 43) ða ofermêtta and ungeþwærnes, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Seó gâlnyss weóhs on him, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Him weóxon ofermêtto, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 6. Ðonne sceal eów sôna weaxan tô hearme wǽdl and wâwa, sacu and wracu, Wulfst. 133, 2. Hê hêht geond ðæt rædleáse hof weaxan wîtebrôgan, Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, 114, 11; Gen. 1902. **III.** of growth in animals or plants, *to grow, grow up*:—Hê (*the phenix*) on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Þonne hit wyxð (wexeþ, Rush.), hit is ealra wyrta mæst *cum creverit, majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Seó wyrt weóx, and ðone wæstm brôhte, 13, 26. Ðæt cild weóx and weard gewened, Gen. 21, 8: Cd. Th. 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cild swîþe weócs, Jud. 13, 24. His feax weóx swâ swâ wîmmanna, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 8. Sumu hê cearf ðonne him ðûhte ðæt hié tô swîðe weóxen (weóxsen, Hatt. MS.) . . . Sumu hê leahte mid wætre, ðonne hié tô hwôn weóxon (weóxson, Hatt. MS.), Past. 40; Swt. 292, 5–8. Ða þornas weóxon (wôxon, Lind.: wêxon, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Swâ elebeámas weaxen, Ps. Th. 127, 4. Lætaþ ægþer weaxan (wexan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Ðîne teódan sceattas gongendes and weaxendes âgyf ðû Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 32. **IV.** *to grow, increase, wax*:—Se môna dêð ægþer, ge wycxð ge wanaþ: healfum mônðe hê bið weaxende, healfum hê bið wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðes saltus lune wyxst wundorlîce æfter bôccræfte, Anglia viii. 308, 24. Gif ðæt ne wexð ðæt hié tiohhiaþ tô dônne, ðonne wanaþ ðæt ðæt hî ær dydon, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 8. Æghwelces lâreówes lâr wihst (wihxð, Hatt. MS.) ðurh his geðylde, 33; Swt. 216, 1. Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lifgaþ bi ðâm lissum, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. Weóx and wriðade mægburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 18; Gen. 1702. Seó âdl dæghwamlîce weóx, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 25: 5, 12; 627, 12. Weóx wæteres þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Æðelinge weóx word and wîsdôm, 1136; An. 568: 3351; An. 1679. Æðelinges weóx rîce, Elen. Kmbl. 24; El. 12. Windas weóxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Wægas weóxon, 3088; An. 1547. Wex and beó gemænigfyld on þeóda and mægþa, Gen. 35, 11. Weahxaþ and beóþ gemenigfylde, 9, 1. Wexaþ, Cd. Th. 13, 1; Gen. 196. Weaxaþ, 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Weaxe sió bôt be ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 70, 2: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14. Gif ðû gesihst timbrian hûs ðîn, feoh ðîn wexan hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 33. Sió gîtsung wile weahsan mid ungemete, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Hê lêt weaxan heora rîmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 28; Gen. 2754. Sceal weaxan wonna lêg, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Ne tæce wê nâ ðæt hê leahtras fyrðrige and weaxan (wehsan, *v. l.*) læte, ac ðæt hê hŷ simle wanige *non dicimus, ut permittat nutriri vitia sed ea amputet*, R. Ben. 121, 8. Gif sió âdl sié git weaxende, Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Weaxende spêd, Cd. Th. 100, 7; Gen. 1660. **IV a.** *to grow* in honour, *grow great, flourish, prosper*:—Ic gedô ðæt ðû wyxt *faciam te crescere*, Gen. 17, 6. Ðes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 60; Leas. 32. Hit gebyraþ ðæt hê weaxe and ðæt ic wanige, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Þeáh hwâ wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Se hlîsa ðæt wǽre sum ancra, ðæt missenlîcum mægnum for Gode weóhse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 14. **V.** *to be productive*:—Ær ðon eówre treówu telgum blôwe, wæstmum weaxe *priusquam producant spinae vestrae rhamnos*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. Hêr ys seó bôt hû ðû meaht ðîne æceras bêtan, gif hî nellaþ wel wexan, Lchdm. i. 398, 2. Hê ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. **VI.** *to grow, take shape*:—Hyre weaxan ongon under gyrdelse, ðæt oft gôde men mid feó bicgaþ, Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 10. [*Goth.* wahsjan: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahsan: *O. Frs.* waxa: *Icel.* vaxa.] v. â-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, ofer-, under-weaxan; ful-, un-weaxen.

weax-berende *bearing a wax candle*; the word (in the form *uæx biorende*) glosses *cerarius* in the passage: Accoluthus grece, cerarius ad recitandum evangelium (cf. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candele oððe tapor byreþ þonne mann godspell rât, Ælfc. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4), Rtl. 195, 16.

weax-bred, es; *n.* **I.** *a table, tablet* for writing on:—Ða wrât hê gebedenum wexbrede (wæx-, Lind.) *postulans pugilarem scribsit*, Lk. Skt. 1, 63. Sŷn gesealde from ðæm abbode ealle neádbehêfe þing, ðæt is . . . græf, . . . weaxbreda *dentur ab abbate omnia quae sunt necessaria, id est . . . gravium, . . . tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 4. God âwrât ða ealdan æ on ðâm stânenum weaxbredum. . . . Ða stânenan weaxbredu getâcnodon ðæra Iudêiscra manna heardheortnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 1–13. Wexbredu, 196, 32. Wexbreda *tabulas*, Ex. 31, 18. Ne bôc, ne weaxbreda, ne græf, R. Ben. 56, 20. Ðonne ðû græf habban wille, ðonne sete ðû ðîne þrî fingras tôsomne, swilce ðû græf hæbbe, and styra ðîne fingras swilce ðû wrîte. Gyf ðû gehwǽde wæxbreda habban wille, ðonne strece ðû ðîne twâ handa, and sete hŷ neoþan tôsomne and feald tôgædere and feald tôgædere swilce ðû weaxbreda fealde. Ðonne ðû micel weaxbred habban wille . . . , Techm. ii. 128, 6–12. **II.** *a table, list*:—Seó forme abecede ys bûtan pricon, and seó ôðer ys gepricod on ða swŷðran healfe, and seó þrydde on ða wynstran healfe, swâ ûs hêr æfter gelustfullaþ tô âmearkianne on þissum æfterfyligendum wexbredum, ðe se ârwurða Bêda gesette, Anglia viii. 332, 45. [God wrate þas lage in stanene waxbredene, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 27. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wahs-tavala *tabula*: *Icel.* vax-spjald.]

weax-candel[l], e; *f. A wax candle*:—Waexcondel *funalia, cerei*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 45. Weaxcandel, 36, 26. Wexcandel *cereus*, 130, 16: *funalia*, i. *candelabra*, 151, 56. Genim âcmela and beolonan sæd and weax, meng tôsomne, wyrc tô weaxcandelle, and bærn, Lchdm. ii. 50, 18.

weax-georn; *adj. Eager to grow* (?), *eating much with the desire of growing* (?):—Swîþe waxgeorn eart ðû (*the boy*) ðonne ðû ealle þinge etst ðe ðê tôforan gesette synd *valde edax es, cum omnia manducas quae tibi apponuntur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31.

weax-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of wax*, due to a church:—Swâ hwæt swâ witan tô ðearfe gerædan, hwîlum weaxgescot, Wulfst. 171, 1. [*O. Frs.* wax-skot, -schot. Cf. *Icel.* vax-tollr *a tithe in wax*, payable to a church. See Grimm R. A. 315.]

weax-hlâf, es; *m. A cake of wax*:—On weaxhlâfes wîsan on âlêd, Lchdm. ii. 46, 2. Dô ðonne weax on ðæt ele ðætte ðæt eall weorðe tô hnescum weaxhlâfe, 234, 10: 82, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* wahs-leip *formella* (*formella cerae* circulus cereus, eadem origine qua caseus formella dicitur, quod nempe in forma struatur, Migne).]

weaxhlâf-sealf, e; *f. A salve consisting of a cake of wax*:—Wið weaxhlâfsealfe gemeng, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. v. weax-sealf.

weaxness, e; *f. Growth, increase, waxing*:—Gyf man mête ðæt hê his hûs timbrie, ðæt byð his weaxnes (cf. 214, 33), Lchdm. iii. 170, 12. Ðonne ðæs sæes flôdes weaxnes bið *quando rheuma oceani in cremento est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hê mycle wonunge and æwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 38. v. ge-weaxness.

weax-sealf, e; *f. A salve made of wax*:—Wexsealf *cerotum, unguentum de cera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 41. Weaxsealf wiþ wyrme; weaxsealf; butere, pipor, hwît sealt, meng tôsomne, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 124, 11.

weaxung, e; *f.* **I.** *waxing, growing, increase*:—Ðonne se môna beó týn nihta eald, and nâ ðænne his leóht beó ærest on weaxunge, Anglia viii. 323, 5. Nû hæfð se eádiga wer ûs geopenod ymbe ðæs saltus weaxunge, 308, 40. **II.** *increase* of prosperity:—Eormas strange habban wexinge hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 32. On hûse his offrian wexingce oððe blisse hit getâcnaþ, 202, 21: 210, 4.

web(b), es; *n. A web, woven stuff*:—Web *telum*, webb, uueb *textrina*, Txts. 101, 2004, 2005. Web *textrina, telum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 72: *textrina*, 66, 9: *tela* vel *peplum*, 82, 5: *peblum*, 59, 30. Lang web *tela*, 59, 20. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrâdum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint.

216, 2. Webbes *pepli*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 26. Goldfâg scinon web æfter wâgum *shot with gold shone the work of the loom along the walls*, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Webbum *peplis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 12. Webbu swâ hwilc swâ wyfð, and blisse gesihð, gôd ærende getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. [*O. Sax.* webbe: *O. H. Ger.* weppi *tela, lodix: Icel.* vefr; *m.*] v. god- (gode-) web, â-, ô-web.

webba, an; *m. A weaver:*—Webba *textor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 48. Hêr kŷð on ðissere bêc ðæt Willelm cwæð saccles Wulwærd ðane webba, Chart. Th. 648, 3. [The webbes ant the fullares (*of Flanders*), P. S. 188, 14. *Chauc.* webbe: *Piers P.* webbe *a (female) weaver.*]

webbe, an; *f. A female weaver.* v. freoðu-webbe, *and see preceding word.*

web-beám, es; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam:*—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 19: 281, 73. II. *the treadle of a loom:*—Webbeámas *insubula*, 59, 43: *insubuli*, ii. 49, 56. [A webbeme *laciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 3 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* weppi-boum *liciatorium.*] Cf. web-sceaft.

webbestre, an; *f. A female weaver:*—Webbestre *textrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 49. [Webstere *texens*, Wick. Job 7, 6. Webstere *textor*, Wülck. Gl. 629, 1: 652, 23. Webster, 685, 29: *textrix*, 692, 26: 795, 8. Webstar *textor, textrix*, Prompt. Parv. 519 (all 15th cent. glossaries).]

webbian; *p.* ode *To weave, contrive:*—Hê wrôht webbade, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gê inwitþancum wrôht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó inwit tô leóf, ne wrôhtas tô webgenne, ne searo tô rênigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. [Webboñ or webbe clothe of lynnyne *linifico*, webboñ clothe of wulle *lanifico*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbung.

webbung, e; *f. A spectacle:*—Uuebung *scena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 13. Gereónedes geltes wæbbunge Arsenius geypte *concinnati sceleris scenam Arsenius prodidit* (*ostendit*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 65. Cf. wafian, wafung, *and cpds. of* wæfer-.

webbung, e; *f. A weaving, contriving, plot:*—Webbung (*printed* hwebbund) *conspiratio, conjuratio*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 20. [Webbynge of wullyne clothe *lanificium*, webbynge of lynnyne *linificium*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbian.

web-gerêþru (-o)? The word occurs in lists of terms connected with weaving, and glosses *tala, tara:*—Webgerêþro *tala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 9. Webgerêþru *tara*, 59, 45: 66, 26. v. next word.

web-gerôdes *glosses* tala, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 9. v. preceding word.

web-geweorc, es; *n. Weaving:*—Hió (*the Virgin Mary*) on hyre mægdenhâde dyde fela wundra on webgeweorce, Shrn. 127, 16. Heó wolde beón fram ðære þriddan tîde ôð ða nigoþan tîd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 127, 348.

webgian. v. webbian.

web-hôc, es; *m. Some implement used in weaving, a tenter-hook* (?):—Webhôc *apidiscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 41: 66, 24: 282, 7: ii. 7, 70.

web-lîc; *adj. Of weaving:*—Weblîc gewurc *textrinum opus*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 4. Ðæt weblîce *textrinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 17.

web-sceaft, es; *m. A weaver's beam:*—Websceaft *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 10. Cf. web-beám.

web-tawa *thread for weaving:*—Webtawa *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 11. Cf. next word.

web-teáh, -teág, e; *f. Thread for weaving:*—Waebtaeg *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 4.

webung. v. webbung.

web-wyrhta, an; *m. A fuller:*—Webwyrhta *fullo*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 33. Swylcne gerelan swylcne nænig fulwa, ðæt is nænig webwyrhta, ðæt mihte dôn, Shrn. 56, 10. Ðone Iacôbum ludæa leorneras ofslôgan mid webwyrhtan rôde, 93, 12.

weccan; *p.* weahte, wehte; *pp.* weaht, weht *To wake, waken.* I. *to rouse* from sleep:—Geseh hê beornas swefan on slæpe; hê sôna ongann wîgend weccean, Andr. Kmbl. 1699; An. 852. I a. *to rouse* from the sleep of death:—Bŷman weccaþ of deaðe eall monna cynn, Exon. Th. 55, 21; Cri. 887. Ic gæ ðætte of slêpe ic wecce hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 11. Ne hûru wundur wyrceaþ deáde; oþþe hî læceas weccean *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia; aut medici suscitabunt?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. II. *to rouse* from unconsciousness or torpor, *to enliven, stimulate, refresh:*—Hê wehte hine wætre, Beo. Th. 5700; B. 2854. Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsŷno; þonne sceal hê ða eágan weccan mid gnîdingum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 28. Seó wæs wætrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. III. *to rouse* from repose, *to excite, stir up:*—Se kok, ær ðam ðe hê crâwan wille, hefð up his fiðru, and wecð hine selfne, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 14. Drihten windas weceþ *Dominus ventos excitat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Biþ sæ smilte þonne hŷ wind ne weceþ, Exon. Th. 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Ne bið ðê rest witod, ac ðec regna scûr weceþ and wreceþ, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Windas weccaþ worold mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Nalles sceal hearpan swêg wîgend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024. IV. *to raise* what is depressed:—Hê of eorðan mæg ðone unâgan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. V. *to give life to, to cause, give rise to, produce, raise:*—Feorbeáccno cynn, ða ðe flôd wecceþ, Cd. Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204. Wyrd wôp wecceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 873; Sal. 436. Sunnan glæm on lencteune lîfes tâcen weceþ, Exon. Th. 215, 17; Ph. 255. Ðâs windas and ðâs regnas ða ðe eorþan wæstmas weccaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21: Exon. Th. 38, 20; Cri. 609. Hî æled weccaþ *they kindle a fire*, 361, 18; Wal. 21. Wec ðû clêne hiortan in mê *cor mundum crea in me*, Ps. C. 50, 88. Ðæt his brôðor nime his wîf and his brôðor sæd wecce (*resuscitet*), Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Wæcce, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 24. Unræd fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31: Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046. Bælfŷra mæst weccan, 6279; B. 3144. Weccean, Cd. Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. [*Goth.* us-wakjan: *O. H. Ger.* wecchen: *Icel.* vekja.] v. â-, tô-weccan; wacan, wacian.

weccend, es; *m. One who rouses, incites:*—Weccend *incitator*, Germ. 393, 67.

wecce-drenc, es; *m. An emetic:*—Wecedrenc . . . sele ðæt lytlum sûpan . . . ôþ ðæt hê spîwe, Lchdm. ii. 268, 31: 170, 8.

wecen. v. wæcen.

wecg, es; *m.* I. *a wedge:*—Waecg *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 70. Wecg, 15, 49: 137, 29. Treówes on ôste nægel oððe wecg on tô fæstnigenne ys *arboris nodo clauus aut cuneus infigendus est*, Scint. 103, 10. II. *a mass of metal:*—Ælces cynnes wecg *vel* ôra oððe clyna *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Wecg *metallum, massa*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 20. Ðætte ðær wære ðæt hêhste gôd, ðær ðær ða gôd ealle gegæderode bióþ, swelce hî sién tô ânum wecge gegoten, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 20. Hî behwyrfdon heora âre on sumum gyldenum wecge, and ðone on sæ âwurpan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Berende on wecga ôrum, âres and îsernes, leádes and seolfres *venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi, et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seó eorðe is cennende wecga ôran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. On smæstum goldôrum ł (gold-?) wecgum *in obrizum auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. Nis nâ Godes wununge on ðâm græ̂gum stânum, ne on æ̂renum wecgum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 136. Læt îs âmyltan ða sylfrenan godas and eác swylce ða gyldenan, ðælan siððan wâdligum ða âmoltenan wæcgas, 5, 234. III. *a piece of money:*—Nim ðone æ̂restan fisc . . . ðû finst æ̂nne wecg (*staterem*) on him, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27: Homl. Th. i. 512, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* wecki *cuneus: Icel.* veggr.]

wecgan; *p.* de, ede *To wag* (trans.), *move, shake:*—Hwîlum mec wonfeax wale wegeþ and þŷð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8: 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Hî wecgaþ heora heáfdu *moverunt caput*, Ps. Th. 21, 6. Wecggeaþ, 43, 16. Hwalas and hefonfuglas lyftlâcende, ða ðe lagostreámas wecgaþ (cf. fiscas and fuglas, ealle ða ðe onhrêraþ hreó wæ̂gas, Exon. Th. 194, 18; Az. 141), Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Hwŷ gê æ̂fre scylen unrihtfiówungum eówer môd drêfan, swâ swâ mereflôdes ŷþa hrêraþ îscalde sæ̂, wecggaþ for winde (cf. swâ swâ ŷþa for winde ða sæ̂ hrêraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25), Met. 27, 4. Hig wegdan, hrêrdan heora heáfod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hî wegedon mec of earde, Exon. Th. 485, 30; Rä. 72, 5. Ðonne ðû antiphonariam habban wille, ðonne wege ðû ðîne swîþran hand, Techm. ii. 119, 3, 5, 10, *and often.* Wege ðû medemlîce ðîn reáf mid ðînre handa, 119, 19: 120, 3. Tâcn ys ðæt mon wecge his hand, 119, 7. Wæcge, 121, 9. Þeáh hit wecge (cf. âstyroð, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19) wind, Met. 7, 35. [Swa þe hæ̂je wude þenne wind weieð hine, Laym. 20137. *Goth.* wagjan *agitare, movere: O. H. Ger.* wegen *agitare, movere, vibrare, quatere.*] v. â-wecgan; wagian, wegan.

-wêd. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuoti *insania: Icel.* œði.] v. ge-wêd.

wed[d], es; *n.* I. *a pledge, what is given as security:*—Wed *vel* âlæ̂ned feoh *pignus*, gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, wed *vel* wedlâc *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 5–7. Wed *pignus*, ii. 82, 25. Þeós gerŷnu is wedd and hîw; Cristes lîchama is sôðfæstnyss. Ðis wed wê healdaþ gerŷnelîce ôð ðæt wê becumon tô ðære sôðfæstnysse, and ðonne bið ðis wedd geendod, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6–8. Hié onfêngon fulwihte and freoðuwæ̂re, wuldres wedde, Andr. Kmbl. 3260; An. 1633. Ic ða wære gelæ̂ste ðe ic ðê sealde frôfre tô wedde, Cd. Th. 139, 13; Gen. 2309: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Ða ylcan his dohter Criste tô gehâlgianne ðam biscope tô wedde gesealde, ðæt hê ðæt gehât gelæ̂stan wolde *in pignus promissionis implendae, eandem filiam suam Christo consecrandam episcopo adsignavit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 39: Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. Gif man hrægl tô wedde selle, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. Gif hwâ þeóf clæ̂nsian wylle, lecge ân .c. tô wedde, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Se Hâlga Gâst wæs onsended tô wedde ðæs heofonlîcan ê̂ples, Blickl. Homl. 131, 14. Nafa ðû nânes þearfan wedd (*pignus*) mid ðê nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gif ðû wed nime æt ðînum næ̂hstan *si pignus a proximo tuo acceperis*, Ex. 22, 26. Genime mon .vi. sciff. weorð wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Æt cynges spæ̂ce lecge man .vi. healfmarc wedd, æt eorles .xii. ôran wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25–6. Heora æ̂lc sylle .vi. healfmearc wedd, 3; Th. i. 294, 7. Wed undôn *to redeem a pledge*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Wed *pignora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 20. I a. *a dowry:*—Wed, gifu *vel* fædren feoh *dos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 80. Mid wedde *dote*, 27, 18. I b. fig.:—Worda wed gesyllan (v. the same phrase in the passages from the laws), ealra unsnyttro ær gespreccna *to be responsible for all that has been said before*, Elen.

Kmbl. 2566; El. 1284. **II.** *a pledge, solemn promise, engagement, covenant, compact:*—Wed oððe wæra *clasma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 2. Ða stænenan bredu, on ðām wæs ðæt wedd ðe Drihten wiđ eów gecwæd *tabulis pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. Ðis ys ðæt wedd (*pactum*), ðæt gē healdan sceolon betwux mē and eów, Gen. 17, 10. Ðis bið ðæt tācen mīnes weddes *hoc signum foederis*, Gen. 9, 12, 13, 15. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sỹ, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 21. Beó mīn wedd (*pactum*) on eówrum flæsce on ēcum wedde (*in foedus aeternum*) . . . hē āīdlode mīn wedd (*pactum*), Gen. 17, 13–14. Hī mid wedde and mid āþum fryþ gefæstnodon, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 44: 1016; Erl. 159, 4. Mid worde and mid wædde, 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. On (in) wedde[ge]syllan *to give on covenant, to engage to do*:—Ða cwæð ic ðæt ic him wolde fylstan on ða gerāda ðæt hē his mē ūðe, and hē mē ðæt in wedde gesealde . . . Hē mē ða bōc āgeaf swā hē mē on ðon wedde ær geseald hæfde *then I said that I would help him on condition that he would make a grant of the land to me, and he engaged to do that . . . He gave me the deed, as he had before covenanted in the engagement*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 9–20. Hæfdon Eoforwīcyngas hyre gehāten, and sume on wedde geseald, sume mid āþum gefæstnod, ðæt hī on hire rædinge beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 29: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. Hī sædon, and on wedde sealdon, hwæt hỹ hyre syllan woldon *they stated what they would give her, and engaged to pay it*, Homl. Ass. 196, 24. God behēt ūs wedd *Deus pepigit nobiscum foedus*, Deut. 5, 2. Ic sette mīn wedd tō ðē *ponam foedus meum tecum*, Gen. 6, 18. Ic sette mīn wedd tō eów *ego statuam pactum meum vobiscum*, 9, 9. Hig slōgon heora wedd ægðer tō ōðrum, ðæt hig æfre wurdon gefrỹnd *percusserunt ambo foedus*, 21, 27. Geþence hē word and wedd ðe hē Gode betǣhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5. Sealde God his wedd Abrame *pepigit Dominus foedus cum Abram*, Gen. 15, 18. Uton syllan wedd *inemus foedus*, 31, 44: Chart. Th. 485, 37. Ðæt ða witan ealle sealdan heora wedd ðam arcebisceope, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 34: v. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. Be āðum and be weddum. Ðæt æghwelc mon his āð and his wed wærlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 1–3: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1: Wulfst. 113, 1. Hī wiđ ðone cyning hī getreówsoden, and binnan litlan fæce hit eall ālugon, ge wed ge āðas, Chr. 947; Th. 118, 14: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12. Gif hwā his āð and his wæd brece, ðe eal þeód geseald hæfđ, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Ðæt man āðas oððe wedd tōbrece, Chart. Erl. 231, 6. Gif gē cōð mīn wedd for nāht *si ad irritum perducatis pactum meum*, Lev. 26, 15: Deut. 31, 16. Ælc gerēfa nāme ðæt wedd on his āgenre scīre, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1: v. 11; Th. i. 240, 15. Ða āðas and ða wedd and ða borgas synt ealle oferhafene and ābrocene, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 14. Hī ðæt mid hiera weddum (cf. cum se exsecrationibus devovissent, sacramentisque obstrinxissent) gefæstnod hæfdon, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 23: L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 7: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 30. [Ic wille settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 28. Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde, Laym. 25172. Him þet leiđ his wed ine Giwerie, A. R. 394, 3. To legge a wedde, Piers P. 5, 244. His nekke liþ to wedde, Chauc. Kn. T. 360. Wedde or thynge leyyd yn plegge *vadium, pignus*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *Goth.* wadi *pignus: O. Frs.* wed: *O. L. Ger.* weddi *pignus: O. H. Ger.* wetti *pignus, pactum, stipulatio: Icel.* veð.] v. an-, under-wed[d].

wēdan; *p.* de *To be mad* or *furious, to rage, rave*:—Ic wēde *saevio* and *insanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. *Furo* ic wēde macaþ *insaniui* of *insanio* ic wēde, 33; Zup. 203, 9. Ic wēde *grasso*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 44. Wētt *saevit*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 16. Wēt *furit, irascitur*, 245, 19. Wēdende *funeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 65. **I.** *to be mad, out of one's senses*:—Cwæþ se cyning: 'Ne wille ðū swā sprēcan; gesioh ðæt ðū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic (*non insanio*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Deófol is on him, and hē wēt (*insanit*), Jn. Skt. 10, 20. Se man wēt ðe wyle habban ǣnig þincg ær anginne, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 17. Ða wēndon hī ðæt hē tela ne wiste, ac ðæt hē wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Woedendi *limphaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 75: *lymphatico*, 113, 36. Wēdende, 53, 66. Ðone wēddendan *insanum*, 48, 1. Hwā mæg ðam wēdendan gỹtsere (*dives qui sese credit egentem*) genōh forgifan? Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 33. **II.** *to act with violence, be furious, rage*, (a) of persons:—Ðonne se deófol ðūs wētt, Wulfst. 198, 5. Hē wēt swīðe and wynd on ða Cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 225. Heó geseah hū Decius wēdde and brỹmde dæges and nihtes ær ðon hē deád wǣre, Shrn. 139, 6. Hē wēdde on gewitte swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Hī wēddon þearle and tōtēron hī sylfe mid heora āgenum tōðum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 194. Hē (*Antichrist*) onginð deóflīce tō wēdanne, Wulfst. 200, 1. Wēdende *debachatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 21: 26, 74. Seó wēdende meniu ofslōgon ðone Victor, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 113. For wēdendre heortan ðæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Uuoedende *bachantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 52. Hī (*the Jews*) tō Criste hosplīce word wēdende sprǣcon, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 31. Wrōhtsmiðas (*evil spirits*) wēdende swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 156, 23; Gū. 8, 9. (b) of animals:—Leōn wēdan (gesihð), gestric ge(tācnaþ), Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wulfas woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. (c) of things, abstract or concrete:—Gỹtsung openlīce wēt *auaritia palam saeuit*, Scint. 99, 17. Wēdde stīðnes *exarsit acerbitas*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 15. Gārsecg wēdde, Cd. Th. 208, 27; Exod. 489. Ða ỹða weóllan and wēddan ðæs sǽs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39. Þeáh ðeós woruld wēde and windige ēhtnysse āstyrige ongeán Cristes gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. Ðonne wiud wēdende færeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274. Mid wēdendum ánd egislīcum gehlỹde *bacchanti et furibundo strepitu*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 75. Wēdende reóhnysse *tumentem insaniam*, 465, 20. Wēdende ỹða *frementes* (*furentes*) *fluctus*, 464, 74. Hyt ða wēdendan bitas gehǣlcþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 14. [Biginneð þe deoflen to weden, A. R. 264, 9. As mon þ bigon to weden and to wurðen ut of his ahne witte *indignatus cum furore nimio*, Kath. 1257. Fra þatt gredinesse þatt doþ þe mann to wedenn rihht to winnenn erþlic ahhte, Orm. 14140. Þe kyng ferde for wraþþe as he wolde wede, R. Glouc. 53, 10. *O. Sax.* wōdian: *O. H. Ger.* wuoten *furere, grassari, insanire, bacchari, fremere: Icel.* œðask *to become furious.*] v. ā-, ge-wēdan; wōd.

wed-brōðer; *m. One who is pledged to act as a brother to another, a confederate*:—Ða luuede Wulfere hit swīðe for his brōðer luuen Peada, and for his wedbrōðeres luuen Oswī, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 1. Cōman bēgen ða cyningas tōgædre and wurdon feólagan and wedbrōðra, and ðæt gefæstnadan ægðer mid wedde and eác mid āðan, 1016; Th. i. 284, 1, col. 1. [Send after mine sune Octa, and æfter Ebissa his wedbroðer, Laym. 14469. *Icel.* veð-bróðir. Cf. eið-bróðir.]

wed-bryce, es; *m. Breach of a pledge* or *engagement*:—Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, and ðæt ālecge . . . bēte ðone wedbryce swā him his scrift scrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6–21. Eác syndan wīde þurh āðbrycas and ðurh wedbrycas and ðurh mistlīce leásunga forloren and forlogen mā ðonne scolde, Wulfst. 164, 7. Wedbricas, 130, 6. [Cf. With wedbrek *cum adulteris*, Ps. 49, 18.]

wedd. v. wed[d].

weddian; *p.* ode *To engage, covenant, undertake*:—Weddodon *pepigere*, Germ. 396, 137. **I.** *to engage* to do something, (a) with gen. of that for which the engagement or pledge is given:—Be ðon ðe ordāles weddigaþ. Gif hwā ordāles weddige *if any one engage to undergo an ordeal*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 25. Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6. Is tō witanne hwam ðæt fōsterleán gebyrige, weddige se brỹdgum eft ðæs *let the bridegroom engage to furnish this*, L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 9. Ðæt se slaga mōte sylf wæres weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 17. (b) with gerundial infin.:—Hig him weddedon feoh tō syllenne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lk. Skt. 22, 5. **II.** in reference to either taking or giving in marriage, *to wed, betroth, espouse*:—Gif hỹ ælces þinges sammæle beón, ðonne fōn māgas tō and weddian heora māgan tō wīfe and tō rihtlīfe ðam ðe hire girnde, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 20. Gif man mǣdan oþþe wīf weddian wille, 1; Th. i. 254, 2. [Þat mæiden he weddede, Laym. 4432. Wifmann to weddenn, Orm. 10407. Weddedd wiþþ an weppmann, 1942. He moste weddy wyf, R. Glouc. 331, 13. I wedde myne eres, Piers P. 4, 146. *Goth.* ga-wadjōn *despondere: O. Frs.* weddia *to promise, pledge: Icel.* veðja *to wager.*] v. be-, for-, ge-weddian.

weddung, e; *f. Betrothal, espousal*:—Ða cwæþ Pilatus tō ðam folce, ða ðe sǽdon ðæt hē of forligere wǣre ācenned: 'Ðeós sprǽc nys nā sōþ ðæt gē sprecaþ, for ðon seó weddung wæs beweddod, eal swā eówre āgene ðeóda secgaþ,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 31. [Or men wimman to louerd giue for wedding or for morgengiwe, Gen. and Ex. 1428.] v. be-weddung.

wēde; *adj. Furious, in a rage, mad, fierce*. v. wēdan, **II**:—Nælle ðū mē woede (cf. gram, W. S. version) wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7. Woedo (gram, W. S.) wæs mē ðió widiua *molesta est mihi haec vidua*, 18, 5. Wiđ wēdes (wēde, MS. B. v. wēde-hund) hundes slīte, Lchdm. i. 362, 23. Cf. wōd.

wēde-berge, an; *f. A plant that is used against madness, hellebore*:—Woedeberge, woedibergæ *eleborus*, Txts. 59, 736. Woidiberge *helleborus*, 67, 1017. Wēdeberge, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2ᵛ: 32, 30. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album* . . . and eác sume men wēdeberge hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 23.

wēde-hund, es; *m. A mad dog*:—Gif wēdehund man tōslīte, Lchdm. i. 86, 13. Wiđ wēdehundes (cf. wōdes [*printed* woden] hundes, 4, 8) slīte, 78, 17: 92, 12: 138, 13: 198, 8: 370, 12, 15: ii. 144, 9. Hē rēþigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde (*printed* reðe hunde, *but* cf. wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelīcost, Met. 25, 18. v. wēde.

wēden-heort, es; *n. Madness, frenzy, fury*:—Lǽcedōmas wiđ feóndseócum men . . . and wiþ brǽcseócum men, and wiþ wēdenheorte, Lchdm. ii. 14, 7: 138, 14. Drenc wiþ wēdenheorte, 356, 4: 304, 15. Ðæt hrỹðer him þūhte on wēdenheorte *the beast seemed to him mad*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 11.

wēden-heort; *adj. Mad, frenzied, furious*:—Wēdenheortra synna *furiarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 30. v. next word.

wēdenheortness, e; *f. Madness, frenzy, fury*:—He gelōmlīce mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes drycced wæs *crebra mentis vesania premebatur*,

Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 3. Wiþ wēdenheortnesse Macedones *contra vesaniam Macedonii*, 4, 17; S. 585, 45. For wēdenheortnesse ðæs leódhatan *propter vesanam tyrannidem*, 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Hī ongunnon ðæt hī his wēdenheortnysse gestildon *motus ejus insanos comprimere conati*, 3, 11; S. 536, 22. Hié wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse *in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Wēdenheortnessum ðæs leódhatan *furiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 50. In woedenheortnisse leáse *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Surt. 39, 5.

weder, es; *n.* **I.** *weather, condition of the atmosphere*:—Uueder *temperies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 27. Gif hit sié gōd weder, Lchdm. ii. 182, 10. Hyt byð smylte weder *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2: Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Ðonne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 8; Ph. 182. Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Rēn, swylce hagal and snāw, weder unhióre, Met. 29, 65. Hit wæs ceald weder, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 31: Met. 26, 28. Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379. Wearm weder, Exon. Th. 198, 30; Ph. 18. Rēnig weder, 380, 18; Rä. 1, 10. Wederes blæst, hādor heofonleóma, Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Līþes wedres, Met. 12, 13. Wedere gelīcost . . . on sumeres tīd, Cd. Th. 237, 34; Dan. 347. Ða sǣ ðe wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtru, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24. Þeáh hine (*a sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, ne mæg hē be ðȳ wedre wesan (*he can't stand the weather*), þeáh hit sȳ wearm on sumera, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Hē ūs giefeþ weder līþe, Exon. Th. 38, 12; Cri. 605. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcēald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. On sumera ðonne ða hātostan weder synd, Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Weder cōledon heardum hægelscūrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136. Wedera cealdost, 1097; B. 546. Wedera cyst, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Niht bið wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. Ðeóf sceal gangan in ðȳstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gn. C. 42. Hwȳ hī ne scīnen scīrum wederum, Met. 28, 45. Holmegum wederum, Cd. Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118. **I a.** *good weather.* v. weder-dæg:—Hine ne went nādor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 3. Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor swegle hāt, 338, 12; Gn. Ex. 77. Wedres on luste, 361, 28; Wal. 26. Rēn cymð, ðonne eówre wæstmas wederes beþorftan, Wulfst. 297, 11. **II.** *wind, storm, breeze, air*:—Weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 43: 52, 59. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, ii. 4, 56: 6, 20. Blōstme fægerust raþe tō leohtum forscrincþ wedere *flos pulcherrimus cito ad leuem marcescit auram*, Scint. 70, 3. Wedre gesomnad, Exon. Th. 412, 19; Rä. 31, 2. In wedr *in auram*, Blickl. Gl. Weder, Ps. Surt. 106, 29. [Wurdon ormǣtlīca wædera mid þunre, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 15.] Wintregum wederum *cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Styrmendum wederum, 7, 3; Fox 22, 5. **II a.** in reference to sailing, *weather* (as in *weather*-bow, -bound), *wind.* v. weder-fæst:—Ða gestōd hine heáh weder and storm sǣ, wearþ ða fordrifan on ān īglond *vela Neritii ducis eurus appulit insulae*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Ða him weder com, and Godwine and ða ðe mid him wǣron wendan tō Brycge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 19. Wearð ðæt wæder swīðe strang, ðæt ða eorlas ne mihton gewitan hwet Godwine eorl gefaren hæfde, Erl. 183, 3. Hē ðǣs wederes ābād, 1094; Erl. 229, 36: 1097; Erl. 234, 20. Hē wearð þurh weder gelet, Erl. 233, 34. Gōd scipstȳra ongit micelne wind on hreóre sǣ ǣr ǣr hit geweorþe . . . warenaþ hē hine wiþ ðæt weder, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 17. [*O. Sax.* wedar *weather, storm: O. Frs.* weder: *O. H. Ger.* wetar: *Icel.* veðr.] v. ge-, ofer-, un-weder, un-geweder.

Wederas; *pl. The Geats,* a tribe of southern Scandinavia:—Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wedera leód (*Beowulf*), 687; B. 341. Wedra ðeóden, 5305; B. 2656. v. Weder-Geátas.

weder-blāc; *adj. Weather-pale, pale from exposure to weather* (?). Cf. flōd-blāc:—Wederblāc *palus*, healfhār *semicanus*, fulhār *canus* (these glosses are omitted after Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34), Anglia viii. 451.

weder-burh; *f. A town exposed to storms, a weather-beaten city*:—Him Dryhten bebeád, ðæt hē ða wederburg wunian sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3390; An. 1699.

weder-candel; *f. The candle of the open air, the sun*:—Wedercandel swearc, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Wedercondel wearm weorodum lȳhteþ, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187. Cf. heofon-, swegl-candel.

weder-dæg, es; *m. A day of fine weather, a fine day.* v. weder, **I a**:—Beorht sumor, wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. [Cf. *Icel.* einn góðan veðrdag *one fine day, once on a time.*]

weder-fæst; *adj. Weather-bound*:—Ða gewendon hī west tō Peueneseá and lǣgen ðǣr wederfeste, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 6. [*Icel.* veðrfastr.]

Weder-Geátas; *pl. The Geats*:—Weder-Geáta leód (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 2989; B. 1492: 3229; B. 1612. Hē Weder-Geátum weóld, 4747; B. 2379. v. Wederas.

wederian; *p.* ode *To be* (*good* or *bad*) *weather*:—Cweðaþ sume men, ðæt se mōna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian (wedrian, widrian) sceal on ðam mōnðe; ac hine ne went nādor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 2. [*Icel.* viðra *to be such and such weather.*] v. ge-wederian, wederung.

weder-līce. v. unweder-līce.

Weder-mearc, e; *f. The district occupied by the Wederas*:—Ōþ ðæt eft byreþ ofer lagustreámas leófne mannan wudu wundenheals tō Wedermearce, Beo. Th. 602; B. 298.

weder-tācen, es; *n. A sign of fine weather.* v. weder, **I a**:—Eástan cwom dægrēdwōma, wedertācen wearm, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-zeichen *prognostic of a storm.*]

wederung, e; *f. Weather*:—Ðæs ilcan geáres wæs swīðe hefelīc geár . . . swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā man nāht æþelīce geþencean ne mæg; swā stōr þunring and lǣgt wes, swā ðæt hit ācwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. [Gif ȝe mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 17. We shul preyen . . . for alle trewe shipmen, þt godd ȝeue hem wederyng . . .; for þe fruyte of þe londe and þe wederyng, E. G. 23, 18, 20. Wederynge of þe eyre *temperies*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. wederian.

weder-wolcen, es; *n. A fine weather cloud.* v. weder, **I a**, weder-dæg, -tācen:—Hæfde wederwolcen (*the pillar of cloud*) eorðan and uprodor efne gedǣled, Cd. Th. 182, 13; Exod. 75. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-wolke *a tempestuous cloud.*]

wed-fæstan; *p.* te *To pledge* [:—Geuuetfæstae *subarrata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 52.] [Cf. *Icel.* veð-festa *a pledge.*]

wēding, e; *f. Madness, frenzy*:—Wēding *frenesis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuotunga *furor.*]

wed-lāc, es; *n.* **I.** *a pledge, security*:—Wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7. Wedlāc *arrabo*, 50, 31. **II.** in reference to marriage, v. weddian, **II**, *wedlock, espousals*:—Wedlāc wiðsacende *pacta sponsalia refutans*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 44. [The latter is the usual sense in Middle English:—Under wedlac iboren, Laym. 395. Bute one ine wedlake, A. R. 206, 14. Wass soþ weddlac haldenn, Orm. 2499. In lele wedlayk born, Pr. C. 8261. Heo þat her wedlac brekeþ, Misc. 150, 105. Þei wrouȝt wedlokes aȝein goddis wille, Piers P. 9, 152. Wedlok *matrimonium*, Prompt. Parv. 520. Wedloke *maritagium*, Wulck. Gl. 595, 5.]

wed-loga, an; *m. One who is false to a pledge* or *engagement*:—On ðison gēre swāc Harðacnut Eádulf eorl under his griðe, and hē wæs ðā wedloga, Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 33. Ic ðē eom andetta mīnra synna . . . ic eom wedloga, Anglia xii. 501, 19. Ðæt gē ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal wedlogan and wǣrlogan hatian and hȳnan, 266, 29. [Þu (*the body*) were wedlowe and monsware, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 27.]

wedrian, weel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 79, -wef. v. wederian, þel, ge-, ō-wef.

wefan; *p.* wæf, *pl.* wǣfon; *pp.* wefen. **I.** *to weave* a web:—Ic wefe *texo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 47. Ðū wyfst and wǣda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Ðīn wyln wefð *tui ancilla texit*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 13. Webbu swā hwylc swā wyfð, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. Hī smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Ða of ðæs treówes leáfum and of his flȳse spunnon and swā eác tō godewebbe wǣfon and worhtan *gens foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 19. Ða onfēng Maria hwīt godweb tō wefanne . . . Ða sprǣcon hī: 'Þū eart ūre gingast, ðe miht wefan ðæt hwīte godeweb,' Homl. Ass. 132, 550. Wefen wæs *ordiretur* (*colobium de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 18. From ðæm weofendan *a texente*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 34. Fram wefendum wīfe, Cant. Ez. 12. **II.** in a more general sense, lit. or fig. *to weave, construct, put together, arrange, plan, contrive*:—Swā ðæt wuldor wifeþ, Exon. Th. 493, 8; Rä. 81, 27. Ðus ic frōd wordcræft wæf and wundrum læs, Elen. Kmbl. 2473; El. 1238. Ic wef *intexui* (*funibus lectulum meum*, Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 199. Wefan *contexere* (*coronam*), Hpt. Gl. 439, 68. Wefan *texuisse* (*oraculorum seriem*), 442, 39. Ðæs engles mōd ðe ðone unræd ongan ǣrest fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31. Ðonne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 10; Gū. 1325. [*O. H. Ger.* weban: *Icel.* vefa. Cf. *Goth.* bi-waibjan *to wind about.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-wefan; þyn-wefen.

wefl, e; wefle (-a; *m.*?), an; *f.* **I.** *weft, woof, thread which crosses the warp*:—Weft *vel* ōwef, uuefl *cladica, caldica*, Txts. 51, 482. *Cladica* wefl oððe ōwef oððe *claudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 43. Wefl *vel* ōweb *cladicla*, 131, 59. Wefl *cladica*, 16, 31: i. 66, 13: 281, 76. Uuefl *panuculum*, ii. 116, 29: *titica* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* below), 122, 33. Weflan *penniculae* (the passage is: Nisi panniculae diversis colorum varietatibus fucatae inter densa filorum stamina ultro citroque decurrant, Ald. 15), Hpt. Gl. 430, 69. Wefla *panucla* (this is a gloss to the same passage as the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 13. Wundene mē (*a coat of mail*) ne beóð wefle (ueflæ, Txts. 151, 5), ne ic wearp hafu *the threads of the woof are not twisted for me, nor have I a warp*, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rä. 36, 5. Wæfla *panniculorum* (colobium cum sine pompulenta panniculorum varietate ordiretur, Ald. 51), Hpt. Gl. 494, 9. Weflum *panniculis* (*panuclis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 61, in a gloss to the same passage: Lanea filorum stamina ex glomere et panniculis revoluta, Ald. 8), 417, 30. **II.** *an implement for weaving* (-l suffix in words denoting implements, cf. scofl), *a shuttle* (?):—Hē sceal habban fela towtōla . . . pihten, wefte,

wefle (*or under* I ?), wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wefal (-el, -il) *datica, subtemen, stamen.*] v. next word.

wefta, an: weft, es; *m. Weft, woof:*—Wefta *vel* weft *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 38. Wefta, 66, 14: 281, 77. Wefta *deponile,* uueftan *depoline,* Txts. 55, 642. Wefta *depo*[*nile*], weftan *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 85, 86. Wefta *depoline,* 25, 19: *clatica,* 131, 68. [Weft *subtegmen,* Wick. Ex. 39, 3. A wefte *trama,* Wulck. Gl. 696, 21. *Icel.* veftr, vifta.] v. preceding word.

wefung, e; *f. Weaving:*—Weofung *textura,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 12.

weg (wig, Kent. Gl. 207: 475: 772; *pl.* weogas, 21), es; *m. A way.* **I.** of the direction in which motion (lit. or fig.) takes place:—Ða tungelwîtegan ðurh ôðerne weg tô heora earde gecyrdon. Ure eard is neorxnawang, tô ðam wê ne magon gecyrran ðæs weges ðe wê cômon, Homl. Th. i. 118, 20–23. Þonne rîdeþ ælc hys weges, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 4. Hî wendon him sûðweard ôðres weges, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 15. Wæges, 1006; Erl. 140, 22. Hê mê eft lædde ðý sylfan wegge ðe wê ær tô côman, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 41. Hig gewendon him ofer langne weg, ðæt hig ðæt land embfêrdon, Num. 21, 4: Cd. Th. 35, 13; Gen. 554: 43, 13; Gen. 690. Hié ofer feorne weg ceólum lâcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 504; An. 252: 2348; An. 1175. Fôre gefremman on feorne weg, 382; An. 191. Nân man ne mihte faran þurh ðone weg (woeg, Lind.: wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Sceáweras, ðæt cŷðon ûs, on hwilcne weg wê faran sceolon (*per quod iter debeamus ascendere*), Deut. 1, 22. Ðû weg nimest geond deóp wæter, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wærun wegas ðîne on wîdne sæ *in mari viae tuae,* Ps. Th. 76, 16. Onbûgan of ðæs gewealde, ðe mê wegas tæcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rä. 4, 16. Tôfôran on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 102, 9; Gen. 1697. **I a.** with the idea of access or passage:—Ða gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdræ̂dene and fŷren swurd tô gehealdenne ðone weg tô ðam lîfes treówe, Gen. 3, 24. Ic mê weg ryhtne gerŷme, Exon. Th. 479, 24; Rä. 63, 3. Hê sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weig, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Wegas syndon drŷge, haswe herestræ̂ta, Cd. Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. **II.** *a road* (lit. or fig.) *made for passengers, a path commonly used:*—Weg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 56. On eástan ealles folces weg, and an sûðan se weg se ðe lîd tô ðam ilcan lande, Cod. Dip. B. i. 586, 15. Swâ swâ se weg lîd, wê faraþ *via regia gradiemur,* Num. 21, 22. Ðæt geat is swŷðe wîd, and se weg is swîðe rûm, ðe tô forspillednesse gelæ̂t, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. On ðam wege, ðe lîd tô Euphfrate *in via, quae ducit Euphratam,* Gen. 35, 19. Se assa eode of ðam wege. Hwæt ða Balaam beót ðone assan, wolde ðæt hê eode innan ðone weg *asina avertit se de itinere et ibat per agrum; quam cum verberaret Balaam et vellet ad semitam reducere,* Num. 22, 23. Sum sacerd fêrde on ðam ylcan wege (woege, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 31. Gif feorrancumen man oþþe fræmde bûton wege gange, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23. Gif ðû wyrfst on wege rihtum up tô ðam earde, Met. 24, 44. Gif ðû cymst on ðone weg and tô ðære stôwe, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 21. Hê leóde lærde on lîfes weg, Andr. Kmbl. 340; An. 170: 3357; An. 1682. Sume feóllon wið weg (æt stræ̂t ł woeg, Lind.: bi wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4. Wegas, enta ærgeweorc, stræ̂te stânfâge, Andr. Kmbl. 2470; An. 1236. Nâeron Metode ðâ gyt wîdlond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Betŷndan wega gelæ̂tan *competa clausa,* wega gelæ̂tum *competis, terminis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 52: 19, 55. Ðæt wîf, ðe æt ðæra wega gelæ̂te sæt *mulier, quae sedebat in bivio,* Gen. 38, 21. Tô wega (ðære wegara ł ðæra wegana, Lind.: weogas, Rush.) gelæ̂tum *ad exitus viarum,* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 9. Wega gemittung *compitum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 8. On wega gemôtum *in competis,* ii. 46, 12. Eádgifu gefreóde Ælfgiðe on feówer wegas (v. Earle's note, p. 468, on manumission at four cross-roads), Chart. Erl. 255, 20: 254, 29. Ungerydu beóð on smêðe wegas (woegum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Gôdige hê folces fær mid bricgum ofer deópe wæteru, and ofer fûle wegas, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Ðurh ðrîóstrie weogas *per vias tenebrosas,* Kent. Gl. 21. **II a.** of what resembles a path, as in Milky Way. v. Îringes weg. **III.** *space to be traversed, a journey:*—Eáðfêre weg *iter* vel *itus,* lang and stearc weg *itiner,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 35, 36. Gif se weg swâ lang beó, ðæt ðû ðîne þing bringan ne mage, Deut. 14, 24. Hig hæfdon sumne dæ̂l weges gefaren *processerant paululum,* Gen. 44, 4: *aliquantulum itineris confecissent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Mê wæs Rachel deád be wege *mortua est Rachel in itinere,* Gen. 48, 7. Hê tô ðam cyng gewænde. Ða com Sparhafoc be weg[e] tô him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Fela þûsenda be wæge forfôran, 1096; Erl. 233, 21. Heó forðfêrde be Rôme wege (*in itinere Rome*), 888; Erl. 87, note 10. Mid ðý ðe ðæt mîn werod gestilled wæs, ða fêrdon wê forð ðý wege ðe wê ær ongunnon *quae res quum anime quietiorem fecisset exercitum, ceptum iterum institui,* Nar. 8, 18: 17, 5. Gif mon fram longum wege geteorod sié, Lchdm. ii. 150, 19: 16, 16. Ârîs and et, ðû hæfst swŷþe langne weg, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 168. On eallum ðâm wegum ðe gê fôron, Deut. 1, 31. **IV.** in reference to conduct, action, practice, *manner, mode, method, plan:*—Geriht mînne weg (se weg is mîn weorc), Ps. Th. 5, 8. Ealle his wegas sint dômas, Deut. 32, 4. Gehwelci wega (uuaega, uuegi) *quocumque modo,* Txts. 91, 1700. Hê his wegas dyde cûðe *notas fecit vias suas,* Ps. Th. 102, 7. Unrihte wegas, 118, 104. **V.** *way,* in al-*way, -ways:*—Under his tungan byð ealne weg ôþera manna sâr, Ps. Th. 9, 28. Ðæt edleán ðe ðû ealne weg gehête, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. Ealne weg (symle, Met. 8, 18) hî æton æ̂ne on dæg, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ic wât ðû wêne ðæt hî on heora âgenre cŷþþe ealne weg mægen *inter eos, apud quos ortae sunt, num perpetuo perdurant?* 27, 4; Fox 100, 11: 29, 1; Fox 102, 10. Ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan ðînes georn on môde, Andr. Kmbl. 129; An. 65. Wel mon sceal wine healdan on wega gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 342, 19; Gn. Ex. 145. **VI.** in the plural, in some compounds, the word has the sense of *parts, regions.* Cf. *Icel.* -vegir. v. eást-, norþ-, sûþ-, sîd-, wîd-wegas. [*Goth.* wigs: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* weg: *O. Frs.* wei: *Icel.* vegr.] v. â-, ærne-, bæþ-, beám-, burh-, dîc-, eást-, eorþ-, fær-, feor-, flôd-, flot-, fold-, forþ-, gang-, here-, hîg-, holm-, hors-, horu-, hrycg-, hwæt-, hwyrft-, lîf-, mæ̂r-, mid-, mold-, norþ-, on-, or-, riht-, sîd-, sîdling-, sîþ-, stân-, stapol-, stîþ-, sûþ-, tûn-, twi-, þeód-, up-, wægn-, wæl-, wæter-, weall-, west-, wîd-, wil-, will-weg; ealneg.

weg (wei, wî) **lâ;** *interjection:*—Weg lâ, weg lâ *euge, euge,* Ps. Th. 69, 4. Weg lâ weg ł wâ lâ wâ ł eálâ, eálâ *euge, euge,* Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wî lâ wei (wei lâ wei, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12. [Cf. *Ital.* via.]

wêg *a wave.* v. wæ̂g.

wegan; *p.* wæg, *pl.* wæ̂gon; *pp.* wegen. **A.** *trans.* **I.** *to move, bear, carry, bring, transport:*—Ic wege oððe ic ferige *ueho,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 4. (Scip) wist in wigeþ, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Ðone (*a dog*) on teón wigeþ feónd his feónde, 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. Hâm wegaþ *advehunt,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 5. Hê ða frætwe wæg ofer ŷða ful, Beo. Th. 2419; B. 1207. Hê com tô ðam forwundodum, and wæh hine hâm tô his inne, Homl. Ass. 47, 559. Mec wæ̂gun fedre on lifte, feredon mid listę, Exon. Th. 409, 19; Rä. 28, 3. Micel mænigeo elpenda ða ðe gold wæ̂gon and læ̂ddon *elephanti qui aurum uehebant,* Nar. 9, 6. Mîn weorod goldes micel gemet mid him wæ̂gon and læ̂ddon, 7, 1. Wâgon, Judth. Thw. 26, 14. Gesâwon hié weallas standan. . . . Þurh ða heora beadosearo wæ̂gon, Cd. Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. Wêgon, Byrht. Th. 134, 43; By. 98. Gûðspell wegan *to carry news of the war,* Cd. Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097. Wegen on wægne, Exon. Th. 403, 15; Rä. 22, 8. **I a.** fig. where the object is abstract, *to bring, cause:*—Geáp stæf wigeþ biterne brôgan, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124. **II.** *to bear, support:*—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlîcne cynedôm trumlîce up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. **III.** *to bear, carry,* (1) *to have* as part of one's equipment, *bear* arms, *wear:*—Sigegyrd ic mê wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 15. Ic (*a sword*) sinc wege, Exon. Th. 401, 4; Rä. 21, 6. Se ðe gold wigeþ *he that wears golden ornaments,* 484, 12; Rä. 70, 6. Mec (*a lance*) . . . on fyrd wegeþ, 486, 21; Rä. 72, 18. Hê heregeatowe wegeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Mec (*a horn*) folcwigan wicge wegaþ, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. On ðæm hrægle, ðe hê on his breóstum wæg, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 15. Wæs feówer geár, ðæt hê woroldwæ̂pno wæg. Blickl. Homl. 213, 4. Hæfde hê and wæg mid hine twigecgede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15: Beo. Th. 5402; B. 2704. Hê lîgegesan wæg, 5554; B. 2780. Rincas randas wæ̂gon, Cd. Th. 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Gyf him þince ðæt hê wæ̂pen wege, ðæt byð orsorh, Lchdm. iii. 174, 13: Beo. Th. 4497; B. 2252. Ne wæs âlŷfed, ðæt hê môste wæ̂pen wegan (*arma ferre*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. Th. 123, 13; Gen. 2044. Îs sceal brycgian wæter helm wegan (*water must wear a helm of ice*), Exon. Th. 338, 5; Gen. Ex. 74. Wegan mâðdum *to wear a jewel,* Beo. Th. 6023; B. 3015. Ic nolde wegan ðîn wynsume geoc, Anglia xi. 112, 22. (1 a) fig., where the object is abstract:—Sume him ðæs hâdes hlîsan willaþ wegan on wordum and ða weorc ne dôð *some are ready to bear the reputation of being of the elect, as far as words go, and do not do the works,* Exon. Th. 105, 32; Gû. 32. (2) *to have* as part of or within one's self:—Fela geofona, ða ða gæ̂stberend wegaþ in gewitte, Exon. Th. 293, 18; Crä. 3. Ðone lîchoman ðe heó (*the soul*) ær longe wæg, 367, 21; Seel. 11. Ðæt lâmfæt ðæt hié (*the soul*) ær lange wæg, 375, 5; Seel. 133. Tîr unbræ̂cne wæ̂gon on gewitte wuldres þegnas, Apstls. Kmbl. 173; Ap. 87. Ðû scealt wegan swâtig hleór, Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934. (3) *to be under the influence of* pain, joy, etc., *have* such and such feelings, *bear* a grudge:—Ic ðæs tâcen wege sweotol on mê selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Hê lust wigeþ, Beo. Th. 1203; B. 599. Hê on breóstum wæg byrnende lufan, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 14. Grendel hetenîðas wæg, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152. Môdþrŷðo wæg cwên, 3867; B. 1931: Cd. Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238. Ic wæg môdceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777. Wedera helm heortan sorge wæg, 4919; B. 2464: Exon. Th. 162, 28; Gû. 982: 182, 13; Gû. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61: 1307; El. 655. Lifge Ismael and ðê þanc wege, heardræ̂dne hyge, Cd. Th. 141, 20; Gen. 2347. Ða ðe â wegen egsan Dryhtnes *qui timent Dominum,* Ps. Th. 113, 20. **IV.** *to bear, submit to* consequences:—Ne bið æ̂ngum gôdum gnorn ætŷwed, ne nâengum yflum wel; ac æghwæþer ânfealde gewyrht andweard wigeþ, Exon. Th. 96, 23; Cri. 1578. Gylde hê ðæs cinges oferhŷrnesse, and wege ða ungerisenu, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 6. Gif hwâ æ̂nigne man ofsléa, ðæt hê wege sylf ða fæhðe, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2, 9. **V.** *to weigh,* (1) *to put something in a balance:*—Ic wege *trutino,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 18. Ælc dæra ðinga, ðe man wihð (wehð, *v.l.*) on

wǽgan, 13; Zup. 84, 2. Man sett ða synne and ða sâwle on ða wǽge, and hý man wegeþ, swâ man dēð gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Weh on wǽge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. (1 a) fig.:—Teóðige on Godes ēst eal ðæt hē âge, and wege hine sylfne swâ hine oftost tō onhagige, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 23. Wegendre tōdǽles ł gescâdes âpinsunge *discretionis lance librantis* (*ponderantis*), Hpt. Gl. 447, 71. (2) *to be equal to* a certain weight:—Ælc ân hagelstān wegeþ līf pund, Wulfst. 228, 7. Se sester sceal wegan twâ pund, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. **B.** *intrans. To move*:—Ymb hine wǽgon wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Frætwed wǽgun (-m, MS.) wic[g] ofer wongum, Exon. Th. 353, 2; Reim. 6. [Heo weȝe (beore, 2nd MS.) on heore honde feouwer sweord, Laym. 24471. To teche an beore to weȝe boþe scheld and spere, O. and N. 1022. Chepinge þe me shule meten oðer weien, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 34. To weien swuðer his sunne þen he þurfte. Weien hit to lutel is ase vuel, A. R. 336, 22. *Goth.* ga-wigan *to shake*: *O. L. Ger.* wegan *to weigh*: *O. Frs.* wega, weia *to move, weigh*: *O. H. Ger.* wegan *movere, vibrare, nutare, librare, trutinare, ponderare, pensare*: *Icel.* vega *to move, carry, weigh*.] v. â-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, tō-wegan; sweord-, wan-wegende; un-wegen.

wēgan *to delude*, wēgan *to bend*. v. wǽgan, ge-wēgan.

weg-brāde, -brǽde, an; *f. Way-bread* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Wegbrāde, uuegbrādae, uegbrādae *arnaglossa*, Txts. 43, 213. Uuegbrāde *plantago*, uuaegbrādae *plantago* vel *septenerbia*, 87, 1601. Wegbrǽde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 21. Wegbrāde *arnaglosse*, i. 67, 10. Wegbrǽde, 286, 22: ii. 8, 37, 48: Lchdm. i. 80, 8 (cf. title, 4, 14 wegbræd (-brāde, -brǽde, *v. ll.*). Wegbrāde *plantago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 40. Wegbrǽde, 79, 32: *cinoglossa* vel *plantago* vel *lapatium*, 30, 50. Ðū wegbrāde, wyrta mōdor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 5. Wegbrǽdan seáw, i. 80, 12. Wegbrǽdan sǽd, 82, 6. Of ðære rūwan wegbrǽdan, ii. 106, 13. Genim ða rūwan wegbrǽdan nioþowearde, 292, 10. Ða smēþan wegbrǽdan, 350, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* wege-breita *centinodia, plantago*.]

wēge. v. wǽge.

weg-farende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*:—Sum wegfarende (-fēarende, *v. l.*) man fērde wið ðone feld; ðā weard his hors gesicclod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Seó nædre ligeþ on ðam wege, and wyle ða wegfarendan mid hire tōðum slītan, Wulfst. 192, 23. [*Icel.* veg-farandi.] v. following words.

weg-fēarend, es; *m. A wayfarer, a traveller*:—Se nacoda wegfēarend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Stunt wegfēarend *stultus viator*, Scint. 187, 6. Wīferend *viator*, Kent. Gl. 137. v. next word.

weg-fērende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*; used subst. *a wayfarer, traveller*. **I.** *travelling, on a journey*:—Gif ðū wǽre wegfērende, and ðū becōme on þeófsceole, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 25. Se wegfērenda man, se ðe nimð ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislǽt, Homl. Th. i. 164, 7. Ānes wegfērendes mannes nýten gehǽled wæs *jumentum cujusdam viantis curatum est*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Wē sind hēr swilce wegfērende menn, Homl. Th. i. 248, 15. Se rīca and se ðearfa sind wegfērende on ðisse worulde, 254, 28. **I a.** used substantively:—Swâ swâ wegfērende þyrstende *sicut uiator siciens*, Scint. 225, 10. Wīfērend, Kent. Gl. 137. Wegfērende ðæt sǽd forträdon, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 45. Se ðe ǽnig ðissa dō . . . , būton wegfērende; ða mōton for neóde mete ferian, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. Nyhtlīc leóht wegfērendum (*viantibus*), Hymn. Surt. 6, 14. **II.** *going a way, passing by*:—Hī genýddon sumne wegfērendne *angariauerunt praetereuntem quempiam*, Mk. Skt. 15, 21. Ða wegfērendan (*praetereuntes*) hyne bysmeredon, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 39. [Sein Iulianes in, þet weiuerinde men ȝeorne secheð, A. R. 350, 16. Þe pilgrimes, and oþre wayuerinde men, Ayenb. 39, 3.] v. preceding words.

weg-fōr, e; *f. A wayfaring, going away*:—On wegfōre *in provectione* (= profectione?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 29.

weg-gedāl, es; *n. A place where a road divides*:—Weggedāl *difortium*, Txts. 57, 672: *compitum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 60.

weg-gelǽte, an; *f.*: -gelǽte, es; *n.* (v. ge-lǽte) *A place where roads meet*:—Weggelǽte *compitalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 27. Æt ðære wegegelǽton, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 29. Wegelǽton *trivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 58. Weggelǽta *compita*, 37, 45.

weg-gesīþa, an; *m. A companion* or *attendant on the road*:—Wæggesīðan *satellites*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 68.

wēgi. v. wǽge.

weg-leás; *adj.* **I.** *without a road, impassable*:—Ungefēre *vel* wegleás pæð *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. Weglǽsa beara *aviaria, secreta nemora*, 39, 11. **II.** fig. *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*:—Welise (= wīlēse? cf. wig = weg, *and* wī-fērend = wegfērend, *both in the same glossary*) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. Gedwelde mid wegleásum *errore devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* vega-lauss *out of the way, lost in the woods*.]

weg-leást, e; *f. Want of road*:—Dwelian hē dyde hig on wegleáste and nā on wege *errare fecit eos in invio et non in via*, Ps. Spl. 106, 40. v. next word.

weg-līsu (?); *f. Want of road*:—Welise (= wīlēsu?) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. [Cf. *Icel.* vega-leysi *want of roads*.] v. preceding words.

weg-nest, es; *n. Food for a journey*:—Weard uncer wegnyst āfūlod, Shrn. 42, 4. Him siþþan sý wegnestes getīðad, and swâ nīd wegneste hām cyrren, R. Ben. 103, 21. Ðā genāmon wit twēgen buccan, and wit hig âcwealdon, and gehiōldan hiora flǽsc unc tō wægnyste, Shrn. 41, 30: 36, 31. ¶ the word is used of the sacrament administered to the dying:—Gif se man on his ýtemestan dæge gyrneþ Cristes līchaman tō underfōnne, ne wyrne him man nā, . . . ðæt bið his wegnyst (*viaticum*), and ǽlces ðæra manna ðe tō Godes rīce becymð, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 20. Heó onfēng wægnyste ðære hâlgan gemǽnsumnysse, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27. Hē būtan hǽlo wegnyste of worulde gewât, 5, 14; S. 634, 33. Hē wæs hine trymmende mid ðý heofonlīcum wægneste, 4, 24; S. 599, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wega-nest (-nist) *cibaria, viaticum*: *Icel.* veg-nēst.]

weg-reáf, es; *n. Booty taken on the high road, robbery done on a road*:—Gif wegreáf sī gedōn, .vi. scillingum gebēte. Gif man ðone man ofslǽhð, .xx. scillingum gebēte, L. Ethb. 19, 20; Th. i. 8, 1–2. Ðeówæs wegreáf sē .iii. scillingas, 89; Th. i. 24, 16. Cf. wæl-reáf.

weg-twislung, e; *f. The forking of a road*:—Wegtwislung (*spelt* -twiflung) *diverticulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 6.

wegures, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 47. v. wīg-gâr.

wei lā wei. v. weg lā.

wel, well. **I.** *adv. Well*, (1) with verbs, (a) marking the success or excellence of the action of the verb:—Ðæt hié heora fulwihthādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Wel hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668. Swíþe wel ðū mīn hæfst geholpen, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. (a 1) *well, prosperously*:—Se man wæs wel dōnde on eallum þingum *erat vir in cunctis prospere agens*, Gen. 39, 2. (b) marking the rightness, fitness, etc. of an action:—His nama wæs gereht 'Godes strengo.' Wel ðæt wæs gecweden, for ðon ðe se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 14. Wel ðū sprecst *bona res est, quam vis facere*, Deut. 1, 14. Wel ðū cwǽde *bene dixisti*, Lk. Skt. 20, 39. Hē him wel (woel, Lind.) andswarode, Mk. Skt. 12, 28. Hī nalæs wel dydan *non observaverunt pactum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: 118, 126. Welan âh in wuldre se nū wel þenceþ, Exon. Th. 452, 12; Dōm. 119. Suíðe wel Dryhten ðreáde Iudēas, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 19. (c) marking kindness or goodness:—Gyf gē wel dōð ðam ðe eów wel dōð, Lk. Skt. 6, 33. Tō Gode ðe mē wel dyde *ad Dominum qui benefecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Gié magon him woel dōe (wel dōa, Rush.) *potestis illis bene facere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Wese ðīn mildheortnis well ofer ūs, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (d) marking degree, *well, much, thoroughly, freely*:—Gecnua wel, Lchdm. ii. 322, 26. Lǽt gestandan wel *let it stand a good while*, 326, 19. Syle him ðās ylcan wyrte wel drincan on wætere, i. 148, 19. Se cyng him eác wel feoh sealde, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 32. Dō wel sealtes on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 17. Ðé ðissa woruldsǽlða tō wel ne lyste, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 24. Ungemetes wel randwigan restan lyste, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Ðæt hié welena tō wel ne trūwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Eal swâ wel behōfaþ ðæt heáfod ðæra ōðera lima, swâ swâ ða lima behōfiaþ ðæs heáfdes, Homl. Th. i. 274, 7. (e) marking favourable condition, absence of hindrance:—Hē his wel geweald âhte on ðæm scræfe, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 5. Eálā gif hē wolde, ðæt hē wel meahte ðæt unriht him eáðe forbiódan, Met. 9, 53. Hié wel mealhton hbban on ðam lande, gif hié wolden lāre Godes fremman, Cd. Th. 49, 3; Gen. 786. (f) marking fitness of circumstance, *well, properly*:—Hý mihton wel habban wīf on ðam dagum, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 7. (f 1) with verbs that denote fitness:—Wel ðæt gerâs, ðæt heó wǽre eádmōd . . . Wel ðæt eác gedafenaþ, ðæt hē tō eorþan âstige, Blickl. Homl. 13, 16–19. Hine man byrigde, swâ him wel gebyrede, ful wurdlīce, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 34. (g) marking happy, pleasant, agreeable condition:—Līf ādreógan wel *to pass life pleasantly*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Ðæt mē wel sig for ðē *ut bene mihi sit propter te*, Gen. 12, 13: Num. 11, 18: Exon. Th. 66, 32; Cri. 1080. Ne bið ðǽr ǽngum gōdum gnorn ætýwed, ne nǽngum yflum wel, 96, 20; Cri. 1577. Ðām bið well, ðe ðara blissa brūcan mōton, Andr. Kmbl. 1770; An. 887. Is ðæt lā well *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 39. 18. Wel lā wel is ūrum mōdum *euge, euge animae nostrae*, 34, 33. Ðē wel weorðeþ on wynburgum *bene tibi erit*, 127, 2. (g 1) exclamatory, without a verb expressed:—Wel hym ðæs geweorkes, Hy. 2, 11. Wel ðām, ðe ðonne ne āwâcaþ, Wulfst. 89, 19: 124, 8. Wel ðære heorde, ðe gefolgaþ ðam hyrde, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 12. (2) with adjectives, *well, very, quite, thoroughly*:—Strange cyningas and wel cristene, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31: Wulfst. 29, 6: 39, 15: 127, 2. Glæsfæt wel micel, Lchdm. ii. 252, 8. On wīne wel scearpum, 180, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 15, 16: 104, 37. Dagas wel manige, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15: 225, 10. Wyrta swíþe wel clǽne, Lchdm. ii. 336, 5. (3) with numerals:—Hē ðǽr þurhwunode wel twā geár *he stopped there quite two years*, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 37. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lārspella, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. (4) with adverbs, *very, quite*:—Wæs be eástan ðære ceastre wel nēh *erat prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem ecclesia*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wē wel neáh stōdan ðām bearwum, Nar. 28, 31: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 19. Wel wīde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. **II.** *interjection, well, ah*:—Wel lā *heu*, Germ. 388, 11. Hē cwæð nīd wōpe; wel lā, Basilius, gif ðū sylf noldest, nǽre ðū git forðfaran, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 627. Wel lā, mín Drihten, hwæt ic hēr nū lreówlīce hæbbe

gefaren, 23, 575. Wel lā (cf. ealā, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10), ðū ēca sceppend āra monna cynne *O! jam respice terras*, Met. 4, 29. Wel lā, monna bearn, 21, 1. Wel lā, men, wel, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel gā *heia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 30. Weol gā, weol gā *euge, euge*, Ps. Surt. 69, 4. [*Goth.* waila: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wel: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola: *Icel.* vel.] v. for-wel, *and compounds with* wel *as first component.*

wēl *a pool.* v. wæl.

wela, weola, weala, an; *m.* I. *wealth, riches*:—Wela, hord, feoh *gazofilacium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 24. Wuldur and wela *gloria et divitiae*, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Geðenc nū hwæt ðīnes āgnes seó ealra ðissa woruldāhta and welena . . . hwæt hæfst ðū . . . æt ðām welum? Sege mē nū hwæþer se ðīn wela (*divitiae*) ðīnes þances swā deóre seó . . . ða welan beóþ leóftælran ðonne ðonne hié mon selþ, ðonne hié beón ðonne hī mon healt . . . Gif nū eall ðises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǣron ealle ōþre men wædlan? Genōh sweotol ðæt is, ðætte gōd hlīsa biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1–24. Ælc sōþ wela *opes*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 16. Ðæt unmæte gestreón goldes and seolfres, oþþe eal se wela, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. Eal eorþan wela, 51, 30. Wala *divitiae*, Rtl. 81, 18. Welan *patrimonii*, welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 7–9. Ne biddan wē ūrne Drihten ðyses lǣnan welan, ne ðyssa eorþlīcra geofa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. Of ðisse worulde welan (wælom, Lind.) *de mamona*, Lk. Skt. 16, 9. Ūre ieldran begeáton welan, and ūs lǣfdon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 15. Se man āhte mycelne welan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 30. Æhte sīne, beágas and botlgestreón, welan, wunden gold, Cd. Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61: Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302. Welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Weolan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 26: Ps. Th. 16, 9. Gif ðæt ðīne āgne welan wǣron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18: Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: 99, 24: 113, 25. Wealan (weolan, Surt.) *divitiae*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Ægðer ge ðīnra welona ge ðīnes weorþscipes *opum dignitatumque*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 4. Ðæra wlenca ł walana (weolan, Rush.) *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Walana ł weala (willana, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19. Wiþsacaþ ðām leásum welum . . . and ðām unālȳfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Hē weorþode his deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29: Audr. Kmbl. 1509; An. 756. Weolum *divitiis*, Nar. 4, 7: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Welum (walum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Ða welan dǣlan earmum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. I a. *abundance, wealth*:—Hærfest cymþ, wæstmum hladen, wela byð geyped, Menol. Fox 282; Men. 142. Welan neótan, londes frætwa, Exon. Th. 208, 2; Ph. 149. Mid wuldres welan *cum gloria*, Ps. Th. 72, 19. Mid welan bewunden, Cd. Th. 27, 19; Gen. 420: 42, 2; Gen. 668. Beóð ðīnes wīfes welan gelīce swā on wīngearde weaxen berigean *uxor tua sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Būwa eorðan and fēd ðē on hyre welum (weolum, Surt.) *inhabita terram, et pasceris in divitiis ejus*, 36, 3. II. *weal, prosperity, happy estate*:—Bið him se wela onwended, and wyrð him wīte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431. Wæs him beorht wela, þenden ðæt folc mid him hiera fæder wǣre healdan woldon, 216, 20; Dan. 9: 96, 32; Gen. 1603. Dō hiá ondueardlīc gefeáiga uale *fac eos praesenti gaudere prosperitate*, Rtl. 70, 1. Onceósan gōdes and yfeles, welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. Hī mōton him ðone welan āgan ðe wē on heofonrīce habban sceoldon, rīce mid rihte, 27, 24; Gen. 422. Hē þeóda gehwam heofonrīce forgeaf, wīdbrādne welan, 40, 22; Gen. 643. God sealde welan swā wīte, swā hē wolde sylf, 256, 23; Dan. 645: Exon. Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1385. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. O. and N.* wele, weole: *A. R.* weole: *Gen. and Ex.* wale: *Pr. C. Chauc. Piers P. Gow.* wele: *O. Sax.* welo: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola; wolo *riches, prosperity.*] v. æht-, ær-, æt-, ār-, blǣd-, bold-, botl-, burg-, eád-, eorþ-, fōddur-, fold-, grund-, hord-, land-, līf-, māðum-, nāwiht-, weoruld-wela.

Wēland, es; *m. A character in old Teutonic legends celebrated for his skill as a smith.* Allusion to him is found in Middle English poetry: 'My sword . . . thorrow Velond wroght yt wase,' Torrent of Portugal, ed. Halliwell, l. 428 (v. preface, pp. vii sqq.), and a trace of the legend is preserved in the name *Wayland Smith's Cave*, in Berkshire (v. infra). Perhaps, too, the same may be said of the river-name Welland (but see Weolud), which occurs in Latin charters as *aqua de Uueeland*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 78, 10, *aqua de Uueland*, 304, 6: ii. pp. 90, 281, 416:—Wēland him wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 9; Deór. 1. Wēlandes geworc ne geswīceþ monna ænigum, Wald. 2; Vald. 1, 2. Wēlandes bearn, 74; Vald. 2, 9. Beaduscrūda betst, Wēlandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 914; B. 455. Hwǣr sint nū ðæs foremǣran and ðæs wīsan goldsmiðes bān Wēlondes *ubi nunc fidelis ossa Fabricii* (cf. faber) *jacent?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Wēlandes, Met. 10, 33; 35, 42. ¶ in local names of England:—Ðis sint ðæs landes gemǣre æt Cumtūne (*Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire*) . . . hit cymð on ðæt wīde geat be eástan Wēlandes smiððan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. Andlang strǣte on Wēlandes stocc (*boundaries of land at Princes Risborough, Bucks*), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* Wielant, Wiolant: *Icel.* Völundr.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 420 sqq.; Stephens' King Waldere's Lay, pp. 35 sqq.; Grmm. D. M. 350.

wel-besceáwod; *adj. Considerate, prudent*:—Welbesceáwod *consideratus, cordatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 71. Sȳ hē ā foregleáw and welbesceáwod *sit providus et consideratus*, R. Ben. 121, 15.

wel-boren; *adj. Well-born, noble*:—Welboren *nobilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 43. Monn sum welboren *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 12. Ic nam wīse menn and welborene (*nobiles*), Deut. 1, 15.

wel-dǣd, e; *f.* I. *a good deed*:—Wē sceolon on ūrum weldǣdum blissian mid sōðre eádmōdnysse, and ūrum Drihtne ðancian his gife, ðæt hē ūs geūðe, ðæt wē mōston his willan gewyrcan þurh sume weldǣde. Ne mæg nān man nāht tō gōde gedōn būton Godes gife, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 6–10. Dō well on eallum ðīnum līfe, and wē siððan æfter ðīnum weldǣdum ðē eft genimaþ tō ūs, 346, 17: i. 414, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 148. Wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldǣdum, Exon. Th. 234, 21; Ph. 543. Sprec ofter ymb ōðres monnes weldǣda ðonne ymb ðīne āgene, Prov. Kmbl. 10. II. *a benefit, favour, kindness*:—Weldǣd *beneficium*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 19. Hē ūs gelǣde tō his Fæder, ðe hine sealde for ūrum synnum tō deáðe. Sȳ him wuldor and lof ðære weldǣde, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 27. Weldǣdum *beneficiis*, Scint. 16, 5. Uton brūcan godcundum weldǣdum, 133, 6: Anglia xiii. 370, 74: Homl. Th. i. 562, 7. Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǣdum (*acts beneficently*), Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Wē ðīnum weldǣdum wurdan āhafene *in beneplacito tuo exaltabitur cornu nostrum*, Ps. Th. 88, 14. Nele God ūs wītnian for his weldǣdum, oððe his milde mōd mannum āfyrran, 76, 7. Weldǣda wītes *merita* (*beneficia*) *martyrii*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 50. Ūs God mǣre weldǣda getīðaþ *nobis Deus magna beneficia prestet*, Scint. 16, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 298, 12: 418, 23. Wē ne magon āsecgean his weldǣda on ūs, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 3. Hī ofergeáton weldǣda (-dēda, Surt.) his *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. III. *an office, service*:—Be reáflācum fremedum ælmyssan dōn nys weldǣd miltsunge *de rapinis alienis elemosinam facere non est officium miserationis*, Scint. 159, 16. His ēðhylde weldǣde *suo contentus officio*, 133, 3. Cumlīþnysse and manscipes weldǣdum underþeódde *hospitalitatis atque humanitatis offitiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 38. [Weldede *good deeds*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 1. Heo cunnen us unðonc for ure weldede (*the good we do them*), Laym. 3306. Heom (*the gods*) wurðen for heore weldæde (*benefits*), 8052. Leueþ to writen in wyndowes of 3owre weldedes, Piers P. 3, 70. *Goth.* waila-dēds *beneficium: O. H. Ger.* wola-tât *beneficium, meritum: Ger.* wohl-that.]

wel-dōn *to satisfy, please*:—Hē walde ðæm folce weldōn (*satisfacere*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 15.

wel-dōnd, -dōend, es; *m. A benefactor*:—For weldōndum *pro benefactoribus*, Anglia xiii. 370, 72: 394, 411. Weldōndan, 384, 275. Fore weldōendum mīnum, Rtl. 125, 9.

wel-dōnde; *adj. (ptcpl.) Doing well, acting rightly*:—Hū se reccere sceal bión ðæm weldōndum monnum for eáðmōdnesse gefēra *ut sit rector bene agentibus per humilitatem socius*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 5.

wel-dōnness, e; *f. Kindness, benignity*:—Weldōnnis *benignitas*, Rtl. 13, 33.

weled. v. wilwian.

weler (-ur, -or), weolor (-ur, -er), es; *m.*: e; *f. A lip*, (1) masculine or uncertain:—Weler *labium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 48. Wæler *labrum*, 64, 53. Welor *labium*, 282, 69: ii. 51, 67. Neoðera welor *album*, 7, 79. Weolure *labio*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 4. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 2, 4: 65, 12: Ps. Th. 62, 5: 65, 12: Kent. Gl. 1002. Weleras (weloras, Cott. MSS.), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. Weleras (welras, *v. l.*), R. Ben. 2, 22. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Welera *labiorum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 2. Welerum *labiis*, 62, 6: 119, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8: Mk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 26: *labellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 68. Wælerum *labiis*, Rtl. 174, 17. Walerum, 179, 11. Welrum *buccis, buccellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 66: *labellis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 46. Weolorum *labiis*, Ps. Th. 11, 2: 20, 2. Wiþ sārum weolorum, gesmire mid hunige ða weoloras, Lchdm. ii. 54, 20. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3: Homl. Th. i. 568, 33: Exon. Th. 363, 15; Wal. 54. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 11, 3. (2) in Ps. Surt., and occasionally elsewhere, the word is feminine:—Wēgende welere *lying lips*; labium mentiens (cf. [wele]ra *labium*, 418), Kent. Gl. 596. Welure *labia*, Ps. Surt. 11, 3. Weolure, 62, 6: 65, 14: 70, 23. Weolere, 30, 19: 62, 4. Weolre, 11, 5: 118, 171. Weolera *labiorum*, 20, 3: 58, 13. Weolerum *labiis*, 58, 8: 118, 13: 119, 2: 139, 3. Weolure *labia*, 11, 4. Ic ne wirne mīne welora *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 10. Gif mannes mūð sār sié, genim betonican . . . lege on ða weolore, Lchdm. ii. 48, 29. [*Goth.* wairilō.]

wel-frem[m]ende; *adj. Beneficent*:—Welfremmende (-fremende, Rush.) geceiged biðon *benefici vocantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 25.

wel-fremming, e; *f. A well-doing, benefit, kindness*:—Uelfremming *beneficium*, Rtl. 187, 39.

wel-fremness, e; *f. A benefit*:—Uelfremnisum *beneficiis*, Rtl. 58, 31. Uelfremnisse *beneficia*, 39, 19. Uoelfremnisse, 73, 3: 77, 41.

wel-gecwēme *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 118, 108: 146, 12.

wel-gecwēmedlīc *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 149, 4.

wel-gecwēmness, e; *f. Well-pleasingness, good pleasure*: — In

welgecuoemnise (*beneplacito*) âncendes bearnes dînes, Rtl. 174, 33: 173, 25.

wel-gedôn *well done*:—Gif hwæt welgedônes bið *si qua bene gesta sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 3. Suîðe suîðe wê gesyngiaþ, gif wê ôðerra monna welgedôna dæda ne lufigaþ *valde peccamus, si aliena bene gesta non diligimus*, 34; Swt. 231, 1. *The word also glosses* beneficium:—Welgidoeno *beneficia*, Rtl. 23, 7.

wel-gehwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*:—Hî welgehwǽr hergedon and bærndon, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. v. wel-hwǽr.

wel-geléred; *adj. Well-instructed*:—Larwas ł welgilǽrde Godes *docibiles Dei*, Ju. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

wel-gelícod *glosses* beneplacitum:—In welgelícodum heara *in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 5.

wel-gelícwirþe *glosses* beneplacitus, V. Ps. 118, 108.

wel-gelícwirþniss *glosses* beneplacitum, V. Ps. 140, 7.

wel-geþungen; *adj. Of great excellence*:—Welgeþungene witan, I. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. v. wel-þungen.

welgian. v. weligian.

wel-hǽwen; *adj. Beautifully blue*:—Dæt bleóh ðæs welhǽwnan iacintes bið betera ðonne ðæs blâcan carbuncules *coerulei coloris hyacinthus praefertur pallenti carbunculo*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 28.

wel-hwâ; *pron. Every one, every thing*:—Mê ðâs woruldsǽlða welhwæs blindne (*altogether blind*) on ðis dimme hol foläddon, Met. 2, 10. Hê þenceþ ðæt his wîse welhwam þince eal unforcûþ, Exon. Th. 315, 13; Mód. 30: Weódmônað on tûn welhwæt bringeþ, Menol. Fox 274; Men. 138.

wel-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere, generally, commonly*:—Welhwǽr *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 22: *vulgo*, 79, 36. Unriht gewuna welhwǽr is ârisen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 33. Swâ geläerede biscepas, swâ swâ welhwǽr (well-, Cott. MSS.) siendon, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4. Wæs wîde and welhwǽr Waldendes lof äfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Wiód ða ðe willaþ welhwǽr derian clǽnum hwǽte, Met. 12, 4. Mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder welhwǽr þynceþ, 28, 82. v. ge-welhwǽr.

wel-hwilc; *pron. Every*:—Hit (*reason*) nǽnig hafaþ neát . . . hæfð ða wilnunga welhwilc nêten, Met. 20, 191. Hine gearwe geman witena welhwylc, Beo. Th. 537; B. 266. Welhwylc gecwæð ðæt hê fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde, 1753; B. 874. Se ðe eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, 2692; B. 1344. v. ge-welhwilc.

welig (**-eg**); *adj. Wealthy, rich, opulent*, (1) of persons, in respect to material or non-material riches:—Welig *dives*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 18: *pecuniosus*, 54, 53. Sum welig man wæs *homo quidam erat dives*, Lk. 16, 1, 19. Sum weli (welig, MS. A.: wælig, Lind.) mann, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 57. Hê wæs swîðe welig (weolig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 18, 23. Sum welig mon *vir quidam, privatis opibus reipublicae vires superans*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 24. Hê wæs swîðe welig þearfum, and him sylfum swîðe hafenleás, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 33. Swîðe welig on golde and on seolfre and on orfe and on geteldum, Gen. 13, 5. Forseó ðysse worulde wlenco, gif ðû wille beón welig on dînum môde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Ðes and ðeós welega *hic et haec dives*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 2; Zup. 18, 12. Earfoðlîce se welega (-iga, Rush.) gǽð on Godes rîce, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 23: Ps. Th. 71, 12: Blickl. Homl. 51, 2. Se welega man, 197, 28. Weliga, Exon. Th. 245, 1; Jul. 38. On ðæs rîcan neáweste and ðæs welegan, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Hwæt bið ðæm welegan (welgan, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 12) woruldgîtsere ðe bet, Met. 14, 1. Ðæm welgan, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 24. Welige *dites, divites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 46. Manega welige (wealigo, Lind.: weolge, Rush.) torfudon fela, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. Weolie, Ps. Surt. 33, 11. Ða welegan, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 3. Gongan tô byrgenne weligra manna, Blickl. Homl. 99, 13. Wâ iúh weligum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Geceósan welige yldran, Blickl. Homl. 23, 25. Ge ða welegan ge ða þearfan, 107, 12. Ne clypa ðû ðîne welegan (weligo, Lind.: wealigo, Rush.) nêhhebûras, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ða welegan (weligo, Lind.: weolige, Rush.), 21, 1. Swâ mycele swâ se mann bið weligra on disse worlde, swâ him se uplîca Dêma tô sêcþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 32. Weolegrum *ditiori*, Kent. Gl. 834. Weliogran (= wiolegran) *ditiores*, 377. Welegost, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 7. (2) of places where wealth is accumulated:—On ðære welegan byrig (*Rome*), Met. 1, 37. Wîcstede weligne, Beo. Th. 5207; B. 2607. Hê wolde oferwinnan sume welige burh, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 532. Nǽron ða welige hâmas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4: Met. 8, 8. Setl wuldorspêdum welig, Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87. Babylonia ðe ða welegre wæs ðonne ænigu ôþeru burg *Babyloniam, urbem tunc cunctis opulentiorem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 26. Sidonem, seó wæs welegast (*opulentissima*) on ðæm dagum, 3, 5; Swt. 104, 30. (3) of places or things which produce abundantly, of seasons in which there is abundance:—Ðæt wiolie *opimum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 64. Eorðan ðû gefyllest êceum wæstmum, ðæt heó welig weorþeþ *multiplicasti locupletare terram*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Hit is welig, ðis eálond, on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus insula*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 12. Hwæðer hit nû ðînes gewealdes sié ðæt se hærfest sié swâ welig on wæstmum *an tua in aestivos fructus intumescit ubertas?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 28. Wæstmbǽre geár and weligè *ubertatis anni*, Gen. 41, 26. Swîðe wæstmbǽre geár and swîðe welige *anni fertilitatis*, 41, 29. (3 a) fig.:—Mid ðam geläredan biscope hê wunode on weligre läre tô langum fyrste *with that learned bishop he continued for a long time, engaged in learning which was rich in results*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. [*Laym.* weoli: *C. M.* weli: *O. L. Ger.* welag *ditis*: *O. H. Ger.* welac *ditis*.] v. folc-, môd-welig.

welig, es; *m. A willow*:—Welig *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 62. Weliges leáf, Lchdm. ii. 156, 1. Welies, 154, 22. Ærest on ðone welig; of ðam welige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 223, 23. Tô ðam greátan welige, 438, 3. Ón ðone ealdan myl[en] ðǽr ða welegas standaþ, ii. 250, 10. On welgum *in salicibus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Chauc.* wilwe: *Prompt. Parv.* wylowe, wilwe. Welogh *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 228, col. 2 (15th cent.).] v. wiliht.

weligian; *p.* ode. I. *to make rich, enrich*:—Ic weligie *beo*, ic welegode *beavi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 1. II. *to become rich* or *abundant, to abound*:—Tîr welgade, Exon. Th. 353, 58; Reim. 34. v. ge-welgian.

welig-stedende; *ptcpl. Making rich*:—Uoeligstydende (*printed* uoeglig-) *locupletans*, Rtl. 98, 18. Cf. stede.

Welisc, well, wellcumian, welle, welliere. v. Wilisc, will, wilcumian, wille, wellyrge.

wel-libbende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Of good life, living aright*:—Ðæt mynster hê gelôgode mid wellybbendum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 16. Ongeán ða gôdan and ða wellibbendan *bene viventibus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 14.

wel-lîcung, e; *f. Well-pleasing*:—Wellîcunga *beneplaciti*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 16.

wellung. v. willung.

wellyrge, wellere *are glosses of* sinus:—Wellyrgae (uellyrgae *sinus, simus*, Ep. Erf.) *smus* (for *sinus*), Txts. 97, 1876. Wellere *sinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 34. [*The form* wellyrgae *looks as if taken from a Latin form* velluria (?).]

welm, welode. v. wilm, wilwian.

wel-rûmlîce; *adv. Kindly, benignantly*; benigne, Rtl. 41, 11: 46, 14: 109, 4.

wel-rûmmôd; *adj. Kind, benignant*:—Uelrûmmôdo *benigni*, Rtl. 12, 39.

wel-stincende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fragrant, sweet-smelling*:—Wyrta swîðe welstincenda *olera bene olentia*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 33.

wel-swêgende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Melodious, sonorous*:—Heriaþ hine on cimbalum welswêgendum *laudate eum in cymbalis bene sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. 150, 5.

weltan. v. wiltan.

wel-þungen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Well-thriven, able, good, proficient, excellent*:—Hygd wæs swîðe geong, wîs, welþungen, Beo. Th. 3858; B. 1927: Menol. Fox 309; Men. 156. v. wel-geþungen.

weluc. v. weoloc.

welwan (?) *to seize*:—Wyleþ (*printed* wylcþ; *but see* Lchdm. iii. 373, col. 1 *under* wylan, *where also Cockayne notes that the Latin is* captat, *not* raptat) *captat* (*printed* raptat), Germ. 389, 42. [*Goth.* wilwan; *p.* walw *to seize*.]

wel-weorþ; *adj. Of high esteem, of great account*:—Hê swâ wuldorfulle and Gode swâ welweorþe (wel weorþe? v. weorþ, III a) leóde geneósian wolde, Lchdm. iii. 432, 31.

wel-willedness, e; *f. Benevolence, kindness*:—Mâre ys welwyllednyss ðænne ðæt ys geseald . . . nys sôðlîce mildheortnyss ðǽr nys welwilednyss *maior est beniuolentia quam quod datur . . . non est enim misericordia ubi non est beniuolentia*, Scint. 160, 4–6.

wel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *of good will, benevolent, benignant, kind*:—Welwillende *beniuolus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 17. Ic ðê hâlsie, ðû ârfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende Dryhten, Shrn. 169, 19. Swâ him gewissode se welwillenda God, Jud. 6, 14: Homl. Ass. 55, 122. Se wellwillenda bisceop Æðelwold (cf. Adelwoldus benevolus et venerabilis presul, Homl. Th. i. 1, 3), Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 1. Se wellwillenda man wyle eáðe forberan gif hine man âhwǽr týnð, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Hê hit þearfum dǽlde mid wellwillendum môde, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Tô ðam welwillendan Hælende, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11: Homl. Ass. 80, 186: 101, 329. Wynsum ûs byð ðæt wê welwyllende beón, 10, 267. Gebyreþ ðætte sume, ða ðe welwillende beóð, on monegum weorcum unfæste beóð ongietene *contigit, ut quidam cum cordis innocentia in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 17. Ða welwillendan *benevoli*, Swt. 229, 10. II. *of right will, right-minded*:—Ða Dauid ðysne sealm sancg, ða gealp hê and fægnode Godes fultumes wið his feóndum; and swâ dêd ælc welwillende man, ðe ðisne sealm singð, Ps. Th. 4, arg. [Þe dol, þet God ȝeſþ to his welwilynde . . . þet is to alle guode herten, Ayenb. 112, 11. Welewyllynge or of god wylle, welwyllyd *benevolus*, Prompt. Parv. 521.]

welwillendlîce; *adv. Benevolently, kindly*:—Wellwillendlîce dô, Drihten *benigne fac, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 20. Wôpas welwillendlîce underfôh *fletus benigne suscipe*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 17. Wolde se heofenlîca lâce ðæt geswell heora heortan welwyllendlîce gelâcnian, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 64: Wulfst. 295, 2.

welwillendness, e ; *f. Benevolence, benignity, kindness :*—God wolde for his welwillendnysse ûs earmingas âlȳsan, Hexam. 18 ; Norm. 26, 27. Se cyngc blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse, Ap. Th. 16, 11. On ðînre welwyllendnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 598, 17. Ofer welwillendnysse *super benignitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 5 : Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 44 : Anglia xi. 114, 94. Wellwillendnysse, 84, 13 : Basil admn. 9 ; Norm. 54, 16. Wellwyllendnysse, 5 ; Norm. 44, 22.

welwilness, e ; *f. Good will, kindness, goodness :*—Welwilnes, Shrn. 175, 28. Ðû ûs gescyldst mid ðam scylde ðînre welwilnesse *ut scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13. Hym ic mê befeste and hys welwylnesse ic mê bebeóde, Shrn. 189, 34.

wel-wyrcende *well-doing :*—Ic ðê hâlsie, ðû ârfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende, Shrn. 169, 19. Ælcum welwyrcendum God myd beó midwyrhta, 179, 29. Se freódôm ðæs deófollîcan onwaldes wæs seald eallum welwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 137, 14.

wêman ; *p.* de *To allure, attract, persuade, entice,* (1) in a good sense :—Ða gesetednessa ðe tô hâlgum mægenum wêmaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 24. Hine mon georne wême ðæt hê wununge healde *suadeatur ut stet*, R. Ben. 109, 22. Ðæt wê tô ælcan rihte ûs sylfe wenian and wêman, Wulfst. 266, 6. Hwær ic findan meahte ðone ðe mec frêfran wolde, wêman (wenian ? *q. v.*) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10 ; Wand. 29. (2) in a bad sense :—Ða teolunga ðe hine fram Gode wêmaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 24. Hî (*devils*) duguðe beswîcaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dæda, wêmaþ on willan, ðæt hȳ sêcen frôfre tô feóndum, Exon. Th. 362, 11 ; Wal. 35. v. ge-wêman.

wêmere, es ; *m. One who allures* or *entices, a pander :*—Wêmere *vel* tihtere *leno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 55.

wem-lîc. v. un-wemlîc.

wemm (?) *a spot :*—Wið wemme (cf. 34, 9 *which has* wenne) on eágum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 8. [*A. R. Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wem.]

wemman ; *p.* de. **I.** *to spot, mar, spoil, disfigure,* (a) lit. :—Unwlitig swile and atelîc his eágan bregh wyrde and wemde *tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32 ; S. 611, 18. (b) fig. :—Ic hâliges lâre wordum wemde (*I have not given a good account of the saint*), Andr. Kmbl. 2958 ; An. 1482. Wordum wemman *to reproach, blame* (cf. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *vituperare*) :—Stefn æfter cwom, wordum wemde, Andr. Kmbl. 1479 ; An. 741. Þec (*the body*) ðîn sâwl sceal oft gesêcan, wemman mid wordum (cf. nemnan ðê mid wordum, Soul Kmbl. 127), Exon. Th. 370, 24 ; Seel. 64. **II.** *to defile, pollute, profane :*—Gyf rihtwîsnys mîn hî wemmaþ *si justitias meas profanaverint*, Ps. Spl. 88, 31. Gif hê ôðres ceorles wîf wemme (*maculaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 14 ; Th. ii. 142, 12. [Ho of hire meidenhad nawiht ne wemde, O. E. Homl. i. 83, 8. Ȝho ne shollde nohht ben wemmedd, Orm. 2326. He wolde þys tendre þyng wemmy foule, R. Glouc. 206, 1. Wemmed *maculatus*, Wick. Deut. 12, 15. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *to blame : O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-wemmen.] v. ge-wemman ; un-wemmed.

-wemme, -wemmedlîc, -wemmedlîce, -wemmedness. v. un-wemme, ge-wemmedlîc, ge-wemmedlîce, ge-wemmedness.

wemmend, es ; *m. A fornicator, adulterer :*—Wemmend *scortator, adulter, fornicator*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 61. v. ge-wemmend.

-wemmendlîc. v. ge-wemmendlîc.

wemming, e ; *f. Pollution, defilement :*—Wemmincge (wêmincge ? v. wêman) *lenocinii, seductionis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 20. [Wiðute wemmunge, H. M. 13, 24.] v. ge-, un-wemming.

wemness, e ; *f. Pollution*, Shrn. 183, 21. v. ge-, un-wemness.

wên, e ; *f.* **I.** *supposition, opinion, thought, idea :*—Hî fleóð swâ hrædlîce swâ is wên ðætte hî fleógen *longe fugiunt quasi putes eos volare*, Nar. 37, 15. Ðû (*Joseph*) fæder cweden woruldcund bi wêne (cf. Jesus erat, . . . ut putabatur, filius Joseph, Lk. 3, 23), Exon. Th. 13, 33 ; Cri. 212. Woeno *opiniones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6 : Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. **II.** *hope, expectation :*—Hié cwêdon ðæt heó rîce âgan woldan . . . Him seó wên geleáh, Cd. Th. 4, 5 ; Gen. 49 : 87, 10 ; Gen. 1446 : Andr. Kmbl. 2150 ; An. 1076 : Beo. Th. 4636 ; B. 2323. Ðæs ic wên hæbbe *as I hope*, 772 ; B. 383. Wêna mê ðîne (*the unsatisfied hopes of seeing thee*) seóce gedydon, ðîne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 25 ; Rä. 1, 13. Sibbe oflyste, wynnum and wênum, 464, 4 ; Hö. 82. Wênum *hopefully, expectantly*, 380, 17 ; Rä. 1, 9. **II a.** with gen. of what is hoped for or expected :—On ðam is godcundnesse wên ðe manna ingehygd wât *divinity may be expected in him who knows men's hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 25 : Exon. Th. 302, 21 ; Fä. 39. Wistfylle wên, Beo. Th. 1472 ; B. 734. Is leódum wên orleghwîle, 5813 ; B. 2910 : Exon. Th. 384, 16 ; Rä. 4, 28. Mê ðæs wên nâfre forbirsteþ, ðe ic gefeán hæbbe, 236, 1 ; Ph. 567. Him wæs bêga wên, Beo. Th. 3751 ; B. 1873. Weán on wênum *in expectation of misery*, Cd. Th. 63, 4 ; Gen. 1027 : 191, 11 ; Exod. 213 : 163, 18 ; Gen. 2700 : Andr. Kmbl. 2176 ; An. 1089. Ðîn on wênum, Exon. Th. 474, 12 ; Bo. 28. Bêga on wênum, endedôgores and efteymes, Beo. Th. 5783 ; B. 2895. **III.** *likelihood, probability, chance :*—Nû is wên micel ðæt heó mec eft wille gehȳnan *there is now a great probability that she will again humiliate me*, Exon. Th. 280, 21 ; Jul. 632. Is mê on wêne geþûht ðæt ðê untrymnes þysgade *it seems to me in all likelihood that sickness has troubled you*, 163, 6 ; Gû. 989. Wên ic talige, gif ðæt gegangeþ, ðæt se gâr nimeþ ealdor ðînne *I reckon there is likelihood, if that comes to pass, that the spear will carry off thy prince*, Beo. Th. 3695 ; B. 1845. **III a.** *in phrases such as* wên is (ðæt) = *perhaps, perchance, may be, probably :*—Wênunge, wên is *forsitan*, i. *forsan, fortasse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 24. Gyf gê mê cûþon, wên is ðæt gê cûþon mînne fæder *si me sciretis, forsitan et patrem meum sciretis*, Jn. Skt. 8, 19 : Ps. Th. 123, 2, 3. Gif ðû wistes, ðû uoen is (woen is mâra, Rush.) gif ðû gegiuuedes *si scires, tu forsitan petisses*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10. Cum mid ûs, ðý læs wên is hî ûs eft genimon *come with us, lest haply they take us again*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Ðý læs wên sié ðæt hine God gefreólsige, 243, 19 : 247, 2. Wên is ðæt ic gefyrenode *perhaps I have sinned*, 235, 32 : 239, 29 : Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Ne biþ his lof nâ ðý læsse, ac is wên ðæt hit sié ðý mâre *his praise will not be the less, but may be the greater*, Bt. 40, 3 ; Fox 238, 11. Him bið forboden ðæt hê offrige, forðæm hit is wên ðæt se ne mæge ôðerra monna scylda of âdueán, Past. 11 ; Swt. 73, 17. Hit is þêh wên ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hê onfô æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Hwæðer hyt wên sig ðæt ðû sig se ylca Hælend ðe Satan ûre ealdor ymbe spæc ? (*perhaps thou art that Jesus of whom Satan spoke*, Gospel of Nicodemus 17, 12), Nicod. 28 ; Thw. 16, 35. Mâra woen is *quanto magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11 : 12, 12 : Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 13 (Mâra woen, Lind.). Mâra woen *alio quin*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 22. Nys hit nâfre sôþ ðæt wê gelȳfan sceolon ðâm cempon . . ., ac ys bet wên ðæt (*more likely*) his cnyhtas cômon and heom feoh geáfon (*perhaps his disciples gave them money*, Gospel of Nicodemus 10, 29), Nicod. 19 ; Thw. 9, 13. Hû mæg ic hit gefaran ? ac mâ wên is ðæt ðû onsende ðînne engel *how can I do the journey ? but more likely thou mayst send thine angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Nimðe wên wære *ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 3. Cômon hî tô Eald-Seaxna mægþe gif wên wære ðæt hî ðær ænige durh heora lâre Criste begitan mihte (*si forte aliquos ibidem praedicando Christo adquirere possent*), Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 624, 13. [Of þine kume nis na wene (*expectation*), Laym. 28141. Hit bið a muchele wæne *it is very doubtful*, 13503. Wen iss þatt (*probably*) he wass forrdredd, Orm. 7152. Efter monnes wene *as men suppose*, A. R. 390, note e. *Goth.* wêns *spes : O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wân *hope : O. Frs.* wên *opinion : O. H. Ger.* wân *opinio, existimatio, aestimatio, suspicio, spes : Icel.* vân *hope, expectation.*] v. next word.

wêna, an ; *m.* **I.** *supposition, opinion, thought, idea, imagination :*—Se leása wêna and sió rædelse ðara dysigena monna *hominum fallax opinio*, Bt. 27, 3 ; Fox 98, 32. Swâ sume wênaþ, ðæt sió sunne dô, ac se wêna nis wuhte ðe sôþra, Met. 28, 35. Gewyrd nis nân ðing bûton leás wêna. . . . Gê habbaþ nû gehȳred be ðan leásan wênan, ðe ýdele men gewyrd hâtaþ, Homl. Th. i. 114, 13–34. Sume men wênaþ, ðæt . . . : ac gif heora wêna sôþ wære, ðonne . . ., 124, 18. Se ðe wæs Crist geteald mid ungewissum wênan, 358, 3. Be wênan (*as a matter of opinion*) hî healdaþ God ælmihtigne, R. Ben. 135, 24. For dysiges folces wênan *falsis vulgi opinionibus*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 4. Hê ongeat ðæt hié wæron onstyrede mid ðæm wênan ðæt hî ðæs endes suâ neáh wêndon *commotos eos vicini finis suspicione cognoverat*, Past. 32 ; Swt. 213, 23. Ðæt hié ne lâten hiera geðeaht and hiera wênan suâ feor beforan ealra ôðerra monna wênan *nequaquam cunctorum consilia suae deliberationi postponerent*, 42 ; Swt. 306, 1–2. Gif ðæt ondgit ongiett ðæt hit self dysig sié, ðonne gegrîpð hit ðurh ðone wênan ðæt ondgit ðære incundan byrhto, 11 ; Swt. 69, 21. Hit is betere, ðætte ælc mon âdrŷge of ôðerra monna môde ðone wênan be him ælces yfeles *cum prava aestimatio ab intuentium mente non tergitur*, 59 ; Swt. 451, 23. Ðâ befrân hê, hû woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . hê wolde âdwæscan ðone leásan wênan dweligendra manna, Homl. Th. i. 366, 8. Wênena *suspicionum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 26. **II.** *hope, expectation :*—Ne weorðe ðê nâfre tô ðæs wâ, ðæt ðû ne wêne betran andergilde ; for ðam ðe se wêna ðê nâfre lât forweorðan, Prov. Kmbl. 41. Ætes on wênan, Cd. Th. 188, 9 ; Exod. 165 : 119, 25 ; Gen. 1985 : Elen. Kmbl. 1165 ; El. 584 : Exon. Th. 378, 32 ; Deór. 25. v. preceding word.

wênan ; *p.* de. **I.** *to ween, suppose, think, imagine, opine, believe,* (1) absolute :—Ic wêne *autumo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 68. Wênð *opinatur*, 62, 53. Hê wênð *estimat*, Kent. Gl. 870. Hwilum ic gewîte, swâ ne wênaþ men (cf. Aldhelm's riddle : Cernere me nulli possunt), Exon. Th. 381, 24 ; Rä. 3, 1. Wênde *metitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 31. Wêndan *autumant*, 95, 69. Ne meahton hié, swâ hié wêndon ær, Elen. Kmbl. 954 ; El. 478. Wênde *arbitraretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 36. (2) with accusative :—Hwæt wênst ðû ? hwæt is ðes ? *quis putas est iste ?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41. Hwæt wêne gê ? *quid putatis ?* Jn. Skt. 11, 56. Ðæs ðe hê wênde *according to his belief*, Chart. Th. 140, 7. Ûs gedafenaþ ðæt wê hit wênon swiðor ðonne wê unræd lîce hit gesêþan ðæt ðe is uncûð bûton ælcere fræcednysse *it befits us to hold this as an opinion, where absence of certain knowledge is without any peril, rather than to assert it unadvisedly*, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. Nis ðæt nô lîchomlîce tô wênanne, ac gâstlîce *that is not to be estimated corporeally, but spiritually*, Bt. 42 ; Fox 258, 13. (2a) with acc. pron. and appositional clause :—Ic ðæt wênde and witod tealde, ðæt ic ðê meahte âhwerfan, Exon. Th. 263, 29 ;

Jul. 357. (3) with genitive:—Ne wēne ic his nō, ac wāt geara, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 13. Gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 29. Hié dæt fǽge þēgon, þeáh dæs se rîca ne wēnde, Judth. Thw. 21, 16; Jud. 20. Onstyrede mid dæm wēnan dæt hī dæs endes suā neáh wēndon *commotos vicini finis suspicione*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 24. Hī wēndon his beteran ðonne hē wǽre, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 5. Hwæðer dū wēne dæt ǽnig mon sié swā andgetfull, dæt hē mæge ongitan ǽlcne mon on ryht hwelc hē sié, dæt hē nāuþer ne sié ne betera ne wyrsa ðonne hē his wēne? *num ea mentis integritate homines degunt, ut quos probos improbosve censuerint, eos quoque, uti existimant, esse necesse sit?* 39, 9; Fox 226, 3. (3 a) with gen. and *tō*:—Ðonne scenceð hē ða scylde ǽlcum ðara ðe him ǽnges yfles tō wēnð. For ðæm hit gebyreþ oft, ðonne hwā ne rēcð hū micles yfeles him mon tō wēne . . . *cunctis mala credentibus culpa propinatur. Unde plerumque contigit, ut, qui negligenter de se mala opinari permittunt . . .*, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 24–27. Him is ðeáh leófre dæt hē leóge, ðonne him mon ǽnigra ungerisna tō wēne *eligit bona de se vel falsa jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, 33; Swt. 217, 16. Ðæs ilcan is tō wēnanne tō eallum ðâm gesǽlðum ðe seó wyrd brengð *de cunctis fortunae muneribus illud etiam considerandum puto*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 24. (3 b) with gen. pron. and appositional clause:—Wē ðæs wēnaþ, dæt ūs God mæge bringan tō beód gegearwad *numquid poterit Deus parare mensam?* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Wēnaþ ðæs sume, dæt ic on seáð mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *aestimatus sum cum descendentibus in lacum*, 87, 4. Ic ðæs wēnde, dæt ic ongitan mihte *existimabam ut cognoscerem hoc*, 72, 13. Wēnde ðæs formoni man, dæt wǽre hit ūre hlāford, Byrht. Th. 138, 52. Ne wēne ðæs ǽnig, dæt ic lygewordum leóð somnige, Exon. Th. 234, 26; Ph. 546. Ne þurfan wē nā ðæs wēnan, dæt hē ūs nolde ðæra leána gemānian, Wulfst. 261, 18. (4) with a clause, (a) introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic wēne, dæt nān mon ne sié *neminem esse hominum arbitror*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 13. Hwam wēne (woeno, Lind.) ic ðæt hit beó gelīc? *cui simile esse existimabo?* Lk. Skt. 13, 18, 20. Wēn ic, ðæt . . . , Beo. Th. 681; B. 338: 888; B. 442. Hig wēnaþ (woenas, Lind.: woenaþ, Rush. *putant*), dæt hī sīn gehȳrede, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. Ðonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulle, dæt hī habban ða sōþan gesǽlþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30: Met. 19, 34: Exon. Th. 360, 25; Wal. 11: Cd. Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Wēndes dū, dæt dū āhtest alra onwald, 268, 22; Sat. 59. Dā wēnde hē (*suspicatus est*), dæt hit wǽre sum myltystre, Gen. 38, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 6: Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 21: Cd. Th. 44, 20; Gen. 712. Nalles hē wēnde, dæt hié hit wiston, 249, 14; Dan. 530. Wēndun gē and woldun, dæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 635. Hī wēndon, dæt hig sceoldon māre onsōn *arbitrati sunt quod plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Wēndon (woendon Lind.: woendun, Rush.) *putaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 49: Jn. Skt. 11, 13: Lk. Skt. 3, 23. Wēndon, dæt hē on heora gefēre wǽre *existimantes illum esse in comitatu*, 2, 44. Wēndan, Exon. Th. 460, 8; Hö. 14. Ne wēne gē, ðæt . . . *nolite arbitrari quia . . .*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Ðeáh gē nū wēnen and wilnian, ðæt gē lange libban scylan *si putatis longius vitam trahi*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 14: Met. 10, 63. Nelle gē wēnan (woenæ, Lind.), ðæt . . . *nolite putare quoniam . . .*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Ne þurfon gē wēnan, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 41, 12: Met. 29, 39: Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Nis tō wēnanne ðætte wolde God hiora gâsta mid him gȳman *non est creditus cum Deo spiritus ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 28. (b) not introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic wēne (*arbitror*), ne mihte ðes middaneard ealle ða bēc befōn, Jn. Skt. 21, 25. Ic wēne (woeno, Lind., *aestimo*), se ðe hē māre forgef, Lk. Skt. 7, 43. Ic wēne, wit sȳn oferswīþede, Blickl. Homl. 181, 29. Wēne wē, sȳ ðis se? 85, 16. Wēnst dū hwæt is ðes? *quis putas hic est?* Lk. Skt. 8, 25. (5) with acc. and infin.:—Wēn ealle uferan beón ðē *aestima omnes superiores esse tibi*, Scint. 22, 2. (6) with a preposition:—Dā ongan ic ofer ðæt georne wēnan *I began to make conjectures on the circumstance*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 420. II. *to hope, expect, look for*, (1) absolute:—On ðam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnð (woenas, Lind.) *in die, qua non sperat*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Ðonne hȳ læst wēnaþ (wēnaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Ðe læs ðe wē forweorðan, ðonne wē læst wēnan, Wulfst. 76, 1. (1 a) with preps. marking the direction of the expectation or hope:—Geþyld hafa, swā ic ðē wēne tō, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396. Swā wē wēnaþ on ðē *sicut speravimus in te*, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (2) with acc. of what is hoped for or expected and dat. of person for whom:—Ic wēne mē, and eác ondrǽde, dôm ðȳ rēþran, Exon. Th. 49, 22; Cri. 789. Ic mē bættran hām ǽfre ne wēne, Cd. Th. 268, 5; Sat. 50. Hē wile syllan unābeden ðæt, ðæt wē ūs ne wēndon, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16. (3) with gen. of what is expected, (a) alone:—Ic ðǽr heaðufȳres hātes wēne, Beo. Th. 5038; B. 2522. Ðīn līf geendaþ, ðonne dū his ne wēnest, Wulfst. 260, 24. Hwæs wēneþ se, ðe nyle gemunan? Exon. Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Ðǽr wē ūres feores ne wēnaþ *where we despair of our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 28. Ðeáh hē ðǽr ne sién, ðǽr hē heora wēnaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 9. Dā fōr hē (*Saul*) forð bī ðæm scræfe ðæt hē (*David*) oninnan wæs, and hē his ðǽr nō ne wēnde, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 14. Hē ðæs mǽldæges ne wēnde, Cd. Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2340. Far ðǽr dū freónda wēne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gū. 262. Geworpene on hlǽw, ðǽr hiora gemynde men ne wēnan *projecti in monumentis, quorum non meministi amplius*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. Hwonon hié ðæs wēnan sculon, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 2. Nū swȳðe raðe his (*Antichrist*) man mæg wēnan, Wulfst. 19, 5. Līfes ne wēnan, Exon. Th. 98, 22; Cri. 1611. Ne wē ðære wyrde wēnan þurfon, 6, 9; Cri. 81: Blickl. Homl. 63, 2: Cd. Th. 62, 31; Gen. 1023. Ne hī edcerres ǽfre môton wēnan, 293, 8; Sat. 451. Hwǽr hē ðara nægla swīðost on ðam wangstede wēnan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Ðēh ðe hē wēnende wǽre anwealdes, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 22. (b) with appositional clause:—Ðæs ne wēndon witan, ðæt hit manna ǽnig tōbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1560; B. 778. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, ðæt hine ōþer mon mæge âlēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13: 109, 30: Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Frōfre ne wēnaþ, ðæt gē wræcsīða wyrpe gebīden, Exon. Th. 132, 28; Gū. 479. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan ðæs weorces, ðæt hē wīsdōm mæge wið ofermētta gemengan, Met. 7, 7: 13, 24: 26, 114. (c) with dat. of object for which something is expected:—Ne wēndest dū ðē dīnes feores *thou wouldst despair of thy life*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26. Him mon ðæs līfes ne wēnde *proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 32: Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 39: 5, 3: S. 616, 9. Hē wēnde him þrāge hnāgre, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Hié seudon æfter fultume, ðǽr hié him ǽniges wēndon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 23: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13: 6, 13; Swt. 268, 13. Wēnaþ eów ǽlcere blisse, Homl. Th. i. 554, 30. Ðǽr dū ðē hleahtres wēne, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 8. Ǽr hē hym ðæs feferes wēne, Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Ne mæg ic mē nānes ōðres wēnan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 576. (d) with preposition marking direction of expectation, *to look* to a person for something:—Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan geþingea, Beo. Th. 1054; B. 525. Ne ic tō Sweóðeóde sibbe oððe treówe wihte wēne, 5838; B. 2923. Hē sæcce ne wēneþ tō Gâr-Denum, 1205; B. 600. Ne wēndon hig nānes fleámes tō unc, Shrn. 40, 29. Nǽnig wihta wēnan þorfte beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum, Beo. Th. 317; B. 157. (e) where (c) and (d) are combined:—Wēne ic mē wrāðe tō ðē *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Ða dysegan nānwuht nyllaþ onginnan ðæs ðe hī him ǽwþer mægen tō wēnan oððe lofes oððe leána, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 11. (f) where (a) or (d) is accompanied by a clause [v. (4)]:—Hig ðæs æðelinges eft ne wēndon, ðæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme mǽrne þeóden, Beo. Th. 3197; B. 1596. Ne þorftan ða þegnas tō ðam frumgāre feohgestealde wēnan, ðæt hȳ beágas þēgon, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. (4) with a clause:—Ic wēne mē hwænne mē Dryhtnes rōd gefetige, Rood Kmbl. 268; Kr. 135. Wîscton and ne wēndon, ðæt hié heora winedrihten gesāwon, Beo. Th. 3212; B. 1604. (5) with infinitive:—Ic ǽnigra mē weána ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, 1870; B. 933. [*Goth.* wēnjan *sperare: O. Sax.* wānian *to suppose, hope* (with gen., infin., and clause): *O. Frs.* wēna: *O. H. Ger.* wân[n]en *opinari, putare, censere, arbitrari, suspicari, aestimare, credere, sperare* (with gen., clause, infin., acc. and infin., preposition): *Icel.* væna *to suppose, hope for.*] v. â-, ge-wēnan; un-wēned.

wen-bŷl *or* **-bŷle** *some kind of boil*:—Wiþ wenbŷle, Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Lācedōmas tō wenbŷlum, 12, 19: 128, 6.

wencel, wincel, es; *n. A child*:—Gif his hlāford him wīf sylle and hig suna hæbbon and dohtra, ðæt wīf and hire winclo (*liberi*) beóð ðæs hlāfordes. Gif se wiel cwið: 'Mē ys mīn hlāford leóf and mīn wīf and mīne winclo,' Ex. 21, 4, 5. Se eorðlīca kempa bið ǽfre gearo, swā hwyder swā hē faran sceal tō gefeohte mid ðam kininge, and hē for his wīfe ne for his wenclum ne dearr hine sylfne belādian, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 20. Weodewum (and) wencelum hē wel onfēhð *pupillum et viduam suscipiet*, Ps. Th. 145, 8. [Ȝuw iss borenn an wennchell þatt iss Iesu Crist, Orm. 3356. Men and wummen and children (*v.l.* were and wif and wenchel), A. R. 334, 25. Quelæn þa wifmen, quelen þa wanclen, Laym. 31834. *The later form is* wenche, e.g. Wicklif, Mt. 9, 24.]

wencge. v. wang.

wend *a course, an alternative, a case*:—Ðonne gerecce hē, gif hē mæge, ōþer twēga, oððe ðara spella sum leás oððe ungelīc ðære sprǽce ðe wit æfter spyriaþ; oððe þridde wend (*a third course* or *alternative*) ongite and gelēfe ðæt wit on riht spirien, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Gif hit gebirie ðæt Alhmund swā ða freóndrēddene healdan nolde, oððe hine mon oferricte ðæt hē ne mōste londes wyrðe beón, oððe þridda wend, gif him ǽr his ende gesǽlde, Chart. Th. 141, 13. [Cf. A pryve went *a secret passage*, Chauc. T. and C. ii. 738. *O. Frs.* wend *a case.*] v. ed-wend.

wendan; *p.* de *To turn.* I. *trans.* (1) *To cause to move, alter the direction* or *position* of something (lit. or fig.):—God on gesyhðe wæs . . . mīn on ða swīðran, ðanon ic ne wende onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Swā hwā swā his mōd went tō yflum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Ic āwyrgde fram mē wende and cyrde, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðam ðe slihþ on ðīn gewenge, wend ōðer āgēn *qui te percutit in maxillam, praebe et alteram*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Wendaþ mīn heáfod ofdûne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2. Byð his horn wended on wuldur *cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Wyrd bið wended hearde *the course of fate is hard to turn*, Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. (2) *to turn round* or *over.* Cf. wending, I:—Ðæt wērige mōd wendaþ ða gyltas swīðe mid sorgum *caeca scelerum mergit vertigine mentem*, Dôm. L. 244. Se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rä. 60, 5. Tō eáhsealfe . . . wende man ǽlce dæge (*let the paste be turned every day*), Lchdm. iii. 16, 24. Wend-

ende *convolvens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 27. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter, convert*:—Hē wendeþ stân on wīdne mere *convertit solidam petram in stagnum aquae*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. God ūs ēce biþ, ne wendaþ hine wyrda, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde *convertit aquas eorum in sanguinem*, 104, 25. Hī wendan unriht tō rihte, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 23. Wend ðās stānas tō hlāfum, Homl. Th. i. 168, 22. Ða yldu wendan tō līfe, Exon. Th. 211, 2; Ph. 191. Ða gewitnesse wendan *to pervert the testimony*, 147, 21; Gū. 730. Ðær hē hit wendan (-en, MS.) meahte *if he could have changed it*, 276, 23; Jul. 570: Elen. Kmbl. 1955; El. 979. God giet settende is and wendende ælce onwaldas and ælc rīce tō his willan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 2. Hī beōċ wended *mutabuntur*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Wese heora beōd wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. (3 a) *to turn* from one language to another, *to translate, interpret*. v. wendere:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bēc and hié of bēclēdene on Englisc wende, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 2. Ic ðē secge worda gerȳnu, ða ðū wendan (or *alter?*) ne miht, Cd. Th. 262, 21; Dan. 747. **II.** reflexive, (1) *to move one's self, take one's way, go, proceed, wend* (lit. or fig.):—Ic wende mec on wæteres hricg, Salm. Kmbl. 37; Sal. 19. Wendeþ hē hine under wolcnum, wīgsteall sēceþ, 207; Sal. 103. Ða innoþas hī wendaþ mid heora hefignesse, and on ða sīdan feallaþ ðe hē on licgeaþ, Lchdm. ii. 258, 11. Hē wende hine lythwōn fram him and weōp, and wende eft tō him *avertit se parumper et flevit; et reversus est ad eos*, Gen. 42, 24. Se cyning hine west wende, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 5. Hē wende hine ðanon, Cd. Th. 31, 31; Gen. 493: 34, 33; Gen. 547. Hē wende hine of worulde *he departed this life*, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Wend ðē from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. (2) *to turn, direct the attention*:—Ic wolde ðæt wit unc wendon tō ðises folces spræce, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 11. **III.** *intrans.* (1) *To wend, go, proceed* (lit. and fig.):—Se ðe biď on æcere, ne went hē on bæc *qui fuerint in agro, non redeant retro*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Went nū fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 13, 55. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan *all the world goes well with him*, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. For hwī hit swā went swā hit nū oft dēþ *why things go as now they often do*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 26. Ðā wende hē on scype āgēn *ascendens nauem reversus est*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Se here eft hāmweard wende, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 25. Hē grundsceát sōhte, wende tō worulde, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650. Ða bōceras ðe wendon (*descenderant*) fram Hierusalem, Mk. Skt. 3, 22. Hig wendon tō Hierusalem *regressi sunt in Hierusalem*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hī wendon ðā tō horsum . . . Hī wendon him fram, and heora wǣpna āwurpon, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 425, 435. His feónda wǣmna wendon on hī sylfe, Jud. Thw. 162, 9. Ðǣr wendon forð wlance þegenas, Byrht. Th. 137, 52; By. 205. Ūre yldran swultan and ūs from wendan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 27. Ðæt ic hām sīðie, wende fram wīge, Byrht. Th. 139, 10; By. 252. Ǣr hē hionan wende *ere he depart*, Met. 18, 11. Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. Wendan of (*to depart from*) woruldryhte, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. (1 a) with reflexive dative:—Cnut wende him ūt, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 5. Hī wendon him tō ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 177, 40. (2) *to turn round*:—Swylce ex wendende *quasi axis versatilis*, Scint. 97, 4. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter*:—Hī on wiðermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Exon. Th. 73, 7; Cri. 1186. Hē gehālgode wīn of wætere, and wendan hēt on ða beteran gecynd, Andr. Kmbl. 1174; An. 587. Ðæt wile wendan on wæterbollan, Lchdm. ii. 248, 7. (4) *to change, shift, vary, be variable*:—God ne went nō swā swā wē dōþ, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Wendeþ, Exon. Th. 379, 13; Deór. 379. Geseah ic ðæt beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm; hwīlum hit wæs mid wætan bestēmed, hwīlum mid since gegyrwed, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22. [*Goth.* wandjan: *O. Sax.* wendian: *O. Frs.* wenda: *O. H. Ger.* wenten: *Icel.* venda.] v. ā-, be-, ed-, ge-, mis-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, under-, ymb-wendan; un-āwendende, un-āwend(-wended); windan.

wendan (? *or* wennan? Cf. winnan); *p.* de *To labour*:—Ðā wende (*other MSS. have* wann, wonn) hē swȳþe, ðæt hē ða ðe mid hine cōman geheólde *laboravit multum, ut eos, qui secum venerant, contineret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* vanda *to take pains in a work.*]

-wende. v. hāl-, hāt-, hwīl-, lāð-, leóf-, luf-wende.

-wendedlīc, -wendedlīcness, -wend(ed)ness. v. ā-, on-wendedlīc, ā-wendedlīcness, ā-, and-, on-wendedness, ge-unwendedness.

Wend(e)las (-e?), a; *pl. The people of Vendīl* (the northern part of Jutland, *Icel.* Vendill)?, *the Vandals?*:—Wulfgār maþelode, ðæt wæs Wendla leód, Beo. Th. 702; B. 348. Mid Wenlum ic wæs and mid Wærnum, Exon. Th. 322, 6; Vīd. 59. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 332 sqq.; P. B. xii. 7.

Wendel-sǣ (*generally masc.*) *the Mediterranean.* In Alfred's Orosius the word is used to translate several Latin terms denoting the Mediterranean or parts of it:—Andlang Wendelsǣs (*mare Nostrum, quod Magnum generaliter dicimus*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 12. Wendelsæ *mare Nostrum*, 12, 14: 26, 28: 8, 23. Ōþ ðone Wendelsæ, 10, 36. Se Wendelsæ *mare Magnum*, 24, 26. On ðæm Wendelsæ *per totum Magnum pelagus*, 28, 24. Seó ūs fyrre Ispania, hyre is be westan gārsecg, and be norðan Wendelsæ *Hispania ulterior habet a septentrione Oceanum, ab occasu Oceanum*, 24, 8. Se Wendelsæ ðe man hæt Atriaticum, 22, 14: 28, 9. Andlang ðæs Wendelsæs is Dalmatia on norðhealfe ðæs sæs *Dalmatia habet a meridie Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 12. Hió hæfð be norðan ðone Wendelsæ, ðe man hæt Adriaticum *habet a septentrione mare Siculum vel potius Adriaticum*, 26, 7. Se Wendelsæ *mare Tyrrhenum*, 8, 25: 28, 15: 24, 3. Italia land belīð Wendelsæ ymb eall ūtan būton westannorðan *Italia habet ab Africo Tyrrhenum mare, a borea Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 18. Be sūðan Narbonense is se Wendelsæ (*mare Gallicum*), 22, 29, 20. Wendelsæ ðe man hæt Libia Æthiopicum *mare Libycum*, 26, 1. Begeondan Wendelsæ *citra Pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 52. Fēng Carl tō allum ðam westrīce behienan Wendelsæ and begeondan ðisse sæ, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 11. On ān īglond ūt on ðære Wendelsæ, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 11. Æt Wendelsæ on stæðe (*the Italian shore*), Elen. Kmbl. 462; El. 231. On Wendelsæ ðǣr Apollines dohtor wunode, Met. 26, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 406; Sal. 203. [*O. H. Ger.* Wentil-sēo *oceanus*. Cf. wendel-meri *oceanus.*]

wendend, es; *m. That which turns round*:—Wendend *vertigo* (teres vertigo coeli, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 32. Cf. hweorfa.

-wendendlīc, -wendendlīce. v. ā-wendendlīc, ā-wendendlīce.

wendere, es; *m. A translator, interpreter.* v. wendan, I. 3 a:—Wenderum *translatoribus, interpretes*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* misse-wendari.]

wending, e; *f. Turning.* **I.** *a turning round, revolution.* Cf. wendan, I. 2:—On ānre wendinge, ða hwīle ðe hē (*the firmament*) ǣne betyrnð, gǣð forð feówor and twēntig tīda, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 30. **II.** *a turning up* or *over*:—Gif ðǣr sié ðæs hrifes wendung *if the stomach be upset* (?), Lchdm. ii. 228, 24. **III.** *changing, mutation*:—Ne wyrð ðisses nǣfre nān wending *non movebor de generatione in generationem*, Ps. Th. 9, 26. Wendincg, 29 6. Earfoðe ys fǣrlīc wendincg *difficilis est subita permutatio*, Scint. 63, 20. Hit gedēð hit self him selfum suíðe ungelīc for ðære gelōmlīcan wendinge *mutabilitate se varium exhibet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 17. Orsorg līf lǣdaþ woruldmen wīse būton wendinge (cf. unonwendendlīce, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. [Dyaþ is a wendinge, and þet ech wot, Ayenb. 70, 34. At the wendyng *at the turn* (versura), Pall. 44, 12.] v. ā-wending.

wēne; *adj.* **I.** *hopeful.* v. or-, un-wēne. **II.** *fair, beautiful.* v. wēn-līc:—Wēnre (? wenče, MS.) *formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. [*Icel.* vænn *hopeful; fair, beautiful.*]

wenge. v. wang.

wenian; *p.* ede *To accustom.* **I.** *to accustom, train, prepare, fit,* (1) with prep. *tó* marking the end of the training:—Lǣrde hē ða leóde on geleáfan weg, wenede tō wuldre weorod unmæte, tō ðam hālgan hām, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hié lǣrdon hira tungan and wenedon tō leásunga *docuerunt linguam suam loqui mendacium*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 19. Ðæt ǣlc cristen man his bearn tō cristendōme geornlīce wænige, L. Edg. C. 17; Th. ii. 248, 9. Wenian tō gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 571. Tō ǣlcan rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 5. Godes folc wenian tō ðam ðe heom þearf sȳ, 154, 13. (1 a) with prep. *tó*, and *mid* marking the means used:—Ðæt ēce līf geearnian ðe hȳ ūs tō weniaþ mid lāre and mid bysene gōdra weorca *to merit that life eternal, to which they are training us by teaching and by the example of good works*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 22. Man mæg ylpas wenian tō wīge mid cræfte, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 10. Utan ūs sylfe mid gōdan geþance wenian tō rihte, Wulfst. 76, 2. (2) with prep. *in*, marking end attained by training:—Leorna lāre, wene ðec in wīsdōm *train yourself so that you may be wise*, Exon. Th. 303, 32; Fä. 62. (3) with instrumental:—Dō ā ðætte duge . . . wene ðec ðȳ betran (cf. *Icel.* venjask *with dat. to be accustomed to do a thing*) *always choose the better part*, Exon. Th. 300, 17; Fä. 7. **II.** *to draw, attract,* (1) *to draw* to:—Ðæt æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode, Hengestes heáp hringum wenede (*he should attach them to himself by presents*), efne swā swíðe swā hē Fresena cyn byldan wolde, Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wenian (wēman? *q.v.: but* cf. Sulīk folk laðōian, wennian mid willeon, Hēl. 2818) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) *to draw* from:—Wene and teóh ðæt blōd fram ðære ādeádedan stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 84, 3. Hū mon ðæt deáde blōd āweg wenian scyle, 8, 15. (2 a) *to wean*; ablactare:—Swā mōdor dēþ hyre bearn, ðonne hió hit fram hire breósta gesoce weneþ, R. Ben. 22, 21. [*O. Sax.* wenian, wennian: *O. H. Ger.* wennen *assuefacere: Icel.* venja *to accustom* to (*dat. or* við).] v. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, mis-wenian; for-, ofer-wened.

wēning, e; *f.* **I.** *supposition, doubtful-thought, doubt*:—Se Godes man ne sceolde be ðan morgendæge þencean, ðȳ læs ðæt wǣre, ðæt hē þurh ðæt ǣnig ðara gōda forylde, ðe hē ðonne ðȳ dæge gedōn mihte, and

(þurh) ða wēninge hweðer hē eft ðæs mergendæges gebīdan mōste *the man of God ought not to think of the morrow, lest it should come to pass, that through it he should put off any of the good that he might do then on the day, and through the doubt whether he may live to see the morrow*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 24. **II.** *hope, expectation*:—Bæd heó swīþe lange ðone cyninge, ðæt hē hī forlǣte on mynstre Criste þeówian, ðæt heó ða wēnunge æt nȳhstan ðurhteáh (*so that at last her hope was realized*), Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 39. **III.** *chance*:—In woenunga *forte*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. [Aboue onderstandingge and wenynge (*imagination*), Ayenb. 113, 6. It is a wrongful wenynge (*opinion*), Chauc. Boeth. 172, 28. *O. H. Ger.* ana-wânunga *existimatio*; bi-wânunga *deliberatio*.] v. wēnunga.

weninga. v. wēnunga.

wēn-līc; *adj.* **I.** *fair, handsome, comely*:—Stranglīc on wæstme and wēnlīc on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Heó wæs swīðe wlitig and wēnlices hīwes *erat eleganti aspectu nimis*, Homl. Ass. 108, 205. **II.** the word glosses *conveniens* in the following passages:—Ne wæs woenlīc (þæslīc (*q v.*), W. S.) gecȳðnisse hiora *non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 59. Woenlíca (weonlīce, Rush.) gecȳðnise *conuenientia testimonia*, 14, 56. [Swo warð iturnd þat folc of ateliche to wenliche *ita facta est Niniue speciosa que prius turpis existebat*, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 9. Hwu hie mai hire seluen wenlukest makien, 29, 12. Þe mon þe on his ȝouhþe ȝeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom, he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu, Misc. 108, 105. *O. Sax.* wân-lîk *fair: Icel.* væn-ligr *hopeful, promising, fine*.] v. un-wēnlīc.

wēnlīce; *adv. Fairly, in comely fashion*:—September and December mid heora seofon geférum gladiaþ wēnlīce swȳðe, Anglia viii. 302, 4. [*O. Sax.* wân-líko *beautifully: Icel.* vænliga.]

wenn, es; *m. A wen*:—Eágan wenn *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 39: i. 43, 62. Wið wenne (*τύλος*) on eágon, Lchdm. ii. 34, 9. Wænne, 34, 3. Wiþ sceótendum wenne, 324, 25. Gif men synd wænnas gewunod on ðæt heáfod foran oððe on ða eágan, iii. 46, 21. Sealf wið wennas, 12, 22. Wið wennas æt mannes heortan, 40, 4. v. þeór-wenn.

-wēnness. v. or-wēnness.

wen-sealf, e; *f. A salve for wens*:—Wensealf, Lchdm. ii. 128, 13, 19. Ðās wyrta sceolon tō wensealfe, i. 382, 15: ii. 128, 6: 12, 19.

wen-spring (-spryng), es; *m. A mole*:—Wensprynga *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50.

Wente; *pl.* **I.** *the people of Gwent* (the district comprising Monmouth and Glamorgan):—Ealle ða cyngas ðe on ðyssum īglande wǣron hē (*Athelstane*) gewylde; ǣrest Huwal West-Wala cyning, and Cosstantin Scotta cyning and Uwen Wenta cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 43. **II.** *the same as* Waller-wente q. v.:—Nemne man him ealswā micel Wente swā cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 11: 53; Th. ii. 298, 14. v. Went-sǣte.

wēnþ (?) *beauty*. v. wēn-līc:—Wēnðe *cum formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. v. wēne.

Went-sǣte; *pl. The inhabitants of Gwent*:—Be Wentsǣtum and Dūnsǣtum. Hwīlon Wentsǣte hȳrdon intō Dūnsǣtan, ac hit gebyreþ rihtor intō West-Sexan, þyder hȳ scylan gafol and gīslas syllan, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 17–20. v. Wente.

wēnunga (-inga); *adv. Perhaps, haply, by chance*:—Wēnunge (-a) *forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 1: Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 23. Wēnunga *forsitan*, Ps. Spl. 80, 13. Wēnunga hine hig forwandiaþ, ðonne hig hine geseóþ *forsitan cum hunc uiderint uerebuntur*, Lk. Skt. 20, 13. Ne hit nǣfre næs tō geopenigenne būton wēnunga hwilc munuc ūt fōre *unless it happened that a monk had to go out*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 104. Ðe læs wēnunga *ne forte*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. Nymðe mē Drihten gefultumede, wēnincga mīn sāwl sōhte helle *nisi quia Dominus adjuvasset me, paulominus habitaverat in inferno anima mea*, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Woenunga *forte*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 13. Woenunge, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2: *forsitan*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 46. Woeninga, Ps. Surt. 123, 4: 138, 11. v. un-wēnunga; wēning.

wen-wyrt, e; *f. The name of some plant supposed to be good for wens* [*two kinds are mentioned*, seó clufihte wenwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 128, 17: 336, 3: 128, 7: 266, 26; *and* seó cneóehte wenwyrt, ii. 140, 8]:—Wyrc sealfe of wenwyrte, Lchdm. ii. 52, 4. Gesmire mid wenwyrte, 62, 27. Wensealf; ontre, reáde netlan, twā wenwyrta, 128, 14.

weó *the upper part of the throat*:—Tunge *lingua*, weó *faus*, mūðes hrōf *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 57. Cf. (?) weohlan.

weó, ón (?); *f. Woe, misery*:—Daroþas wǣron weó (weá?) ðære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rä. 57, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wêwa; *f. dolor, pena, supplicium*.] v. weá, wāwa.

weó-bed, -bud. v. wīg-bed.

weóce, an; *f. The wick of a lamp* or *candle*:—Weóce *licinius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 19. Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, candelsnytels *emunctorium*, weóce *papirus*, i. 26, 56. Weócan (*papyrum*) settan *to put a wick to a lamp*, Lchdm. iii. 348, col. 1. Ðonne ðū blācernes behōfige . . . wæt mid ðīnum scytefingre on midden, swylce ðū weócan settan wylle, Techm. ii. 126, 3. Riscene weócan *fila scirpea*, Germ. 391, 15. Weócan *accendilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 46: *cicindilia*, 284, 26. Wiócum *cicindilibus, stuppulis*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 77. Weócum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 43: 131, 13. [Wex on þe candele sene, þe wueke widinnen unsene *in candela cera exterius, luminulum interius*, O. E. Homl. ii. 47, 32. As wex and a weke were twyned togideres. . . . And as wex and weyke . . ., Piers P. 17, 204, 206. Weyke of a candel *lichinius*, weyke of a lampe *ticendulum* (l. *cicendulum*. v. Cath. Angl. 412), Prompt. Parv. 520. The weke of a candele *lichinus*, Wülck. Gl. 592, 30: 721, 43. *M. Du.* wieke: *M. H. Ger.* wieche *licinia*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wioh *lucubrum*.] v. candel-, clāþ-weóce.

weoc-steall. v. wīg-steall.

weód, es; *n. f.* (?) *A useless* or *injurious plant, a weed*:—Æceres weód, ðæt ðe bið on ofen āsend *faenum agri, quod in clibanum mittitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Hwonan hæfð hit ðæt weód (*zizania*)? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 27. Is āwriten ðæt hē sēwe ðæt weód on ða gōdan æceras, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 17. Ðā æteáwde ða weód, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 26, 25, 29, 30. Mōtan ealle weóda nū wyrtum āspringan, Lchdm. iii. 36, 26. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbære land, ātió ǣrest of ealle ða weód ðe hē gesió, ðæt ðām æcerum derigen, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 23: Met. 12, 4, 28. [Forgrouwen mid brimbles, and mid þornes, and mid iuele wiedes, O. E. Homl. ii. 129, 25. Wo þat mygte weoden abbe and þe roten gnawe, R. Glouc. 404, 11. Weed or wyyld herb *herba silvestris* vel *herba nociva*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *O. Sax.* wiod.] v. un-weód.

weód, e; *f.?*:—Wið cneówærce genim weóde wīsan, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16.

weodewe. v. widuwe.

weód-hōc, es; *m. A weed-hook, a hoe*:—Uueódhōc (uueád-, Ep. Erf.) *sarculum*, Txts. 95, 1764. Weódhōc (*printed* weodhoclu *sarcum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 2: Anglia ix. 263, 5. [Þe wyedhoc of þe gardine, þet uordeþ al þet kueade gers, Ayenb. 121, 27. Weodhook, Wick. Is. 7, 25. A wedehoke *sarculum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 22. Wedhoc, 724, 30 (both 15th cent.).]

weódian; *p.* ode *To weed, clear the ground of weeds*:—Me mæig on sumera . . . weódian, Anglia ix. 261, 12. [Wede corne or herbys *runco, sarculo*, Prompt. Parv. 519. To wede *sarrio*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 24. To wedy *vello*, 618, 31.] v. ā-weódian; weódung.

Weód-mōnaþ, es; *m. August*:—Agustus mōnaþ on ūre geþeóde wē nemnaþ Weódmōnaþ, for ðon ðe hī on ðam mōnþe mǣst geweaxaþ, Shrn. 110, 33: 124, 14: Menol. Fox 273; Men. 138.

weodu-binde. v. wudu-binde.

weódung, e; *f. Weeding*:—Weódung *runcatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 12.

weoduwe, weofung, weogas. v. widuwe, wefung, weg.

Weogorna-, Weogora-ceaster, e; *f. Worcester*. The first part of the name is found in the following forms:—Weogorna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 131, 14: 100, 8: i. 35, 21. Weogerna, 114, 15: 152, 7: ii. 150, 4. Weogurna, i. 315, 27. Wiogorna, 176, 5. Wiogoerna, 279, 11. Wiogerna, iii. 166, 7: 186, 4. Wiogerne, 261, 5. Wiogurna, 50, 18: ii. 384, 17. Wiogurnae, iii. 49, 29. Wiogurne, 36, 6. Wegorne, i. 171, 13: 259, 32. Wegerna, 38, 17: 171, 33. Wegrinan, 109, 21. Wegrin, 201, 4. Wigorna, 108, 5: ii. 111, 36. Wigornae, i. 185, 33. Wigerna, 150, 32: iii. 91, 33: iv. 235, 28: Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 38. Wigurna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 385, 14: iii. 52, 3. Wigeran, ii. 108, 37: iv. 234, 27. Uigran, i. 80, 14. Wigrinnan, 154, 15. Wygerna, iii. 260, 33. Wygerne, 262, 6: 263, 7. Wygoran, vi. 215, 7. Weogerie, ii. 405, 26. Wiogora, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, tit. Wiogre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 405, 5. Wigera, iv. 137, 21: 262, 21: Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 37. Wihgera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 14. Wigra, iii. 95, 28: vi. 126, 25. Wigra, Wygra, Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 30, 31. Wigre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 168, 15: 186, 9. Wihgra, iv. 72, 22. Wigar, Chr. 959; Th. i. 219, col. 3. Cf. also Wiricestria, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 161, 25, and the Latin adjective forms, which shew the same variety, e. g. Weogernensis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 99, 29: Wiornocensis, iii. 366, 26: Wigorcestrensis, i. 167, 18: Wigorcensis, v. 142, 16.

Weogornaceastre-scīr, e; *f. Worcestershire*:—On Wigeraceastrescīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 138, 1. Wigraceasterscīre (Wihracestrescīre, *v.l.*), Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 10. Wigercestresīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 192, 2. Wigeceastrescīre, 263, 4. Wireceastrescīre, 56, 8. Wircestrescīre, 193, 4.

weohlan; *pl. The jaws*:—Tuxlas ł geahlas (weohlan, MS. T.) leóna tōbrycð Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. weó.

weohlere, weoh-steall, weola, weolc. v. wīglere, wīgsteall, wela, weoloc.

weolc (? weolcen); *adj. Scarlet, purple*:—Twigedeágade deáge ł weolcere (weolcenre?) ł wealcbasewere *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. v. next word.

weolcen-reád; *adj. Scarlet, purple*:—Se wolcnreáda wǣfels *the scarlet robe*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 4. Hī scrȳddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28. Wolcnreádum, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 25. Gif eówere synna wǣron wolcnreáde *si fuerint peccata vestra ut coccinum*, 322, 10. Wolcnereádum deáhum *conchiliis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 57. Ðeós wyrt hæfð wolcenreáde blōstman, Lchdm. i. 244, 5. v. wcoloc-reád.

weoler. v. weler.

weolma, an; *m. Desire* (?), *what of its kind is most to be desired* (?), *what is best.* Cf. cyst:—Siþþan hē Marian, mægða weolman (*best of maidens*), mǽrre meówlan, mundheáls geceás, Exon. Th. 28, 12; Cri. 445. Cf. wil-.

weoloc, es; *m. A kind of shell-fish, a whelk, cockle;* also *the dye obtained from such fish*:—Wioloc *coccum,* Txts. 55, 594. Uulluc, uuluc *involucus,* 71, 1115. Weoluc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 56: *cochlea,* i. 65, 72. Weoloc, 281, 50: ii. 16, 29: *conquilium,* i. 291, 27. Wurma, weoloc *murice,* ii. 56, 62. Weluc *murice* vel *conchyleum,* i. 56, 8. Weoloces scyll *conquilium,* 34, 11. Fiscdeáh, weolces *conchilii,* Hpt. Gl. 524, 19. Lytle snæglas *vel* weolocas *cocleas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 45. Hēr beoþ swȳþe genihtsume weolocas, of ðām biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *sunt et cochleae satis superque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 19. Uuiolocas, uuylocas *cocleas,* Txts. 53, 542. Wilocas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 81.

weoloc-basu; *adj. Purple*:—Uuylocbaso *purpuram,* Txts. 113, 66. v. wealh-basu.

weoloc-reád; *adj. Of the red colour that is got from the* weoloc, *scarlet, purple*:—Wiolocreád, wilocreád *coccum bis tinctum,* Txts. 51, 496. Weolocreád, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 43: *cocco,* 77, 20. Weolcreád *coccum,* 14, 57: *coccum rubicundum bis tinctum,* i. 34, 10. Weol[c]rǽd *coccinea,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 32. Weolocas, of ðām biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *cochleae, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 19. Wolcreádum *coccineo,* Hpt. Gl. 523, 77: Anglia xiii. 29, 53. Weolocreáde *coccineas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 30. Wolcreáde, Hpt. Gl. 524, 55: Lchdm. i. 244, 5, note. v. weolcen-reád.

weoloc-scill, e; *f. A shell-fish, a whelk, cockle*:—Wilocscel (uuiluc-, uuyluc-) *conquilium,* Txts. 51, 499. Wiolucscel (*but Ep. Erf. have* iiugsegg) *papilivus,* 83, 1487. Hēr beoþ oft numene missenlīcra cynna weolcscylle and muscule *exceptis variorum generibus conchyliorum, in quibus sunt et musculae,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17.

weoloc-telg, es; *m. The scarlet dye got from the* weoloc:—Wiolctælges *conquilini,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 41.

Weolud *the river Welland*:—Him cirde tō þurferþ eorl and ða holdas and eal se here ðe tō Hāmtūne hiérde norþ ōþ Weolud, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29. v. Wēland.

weóningas (?); *pl. m. Bindings for the legs*:—Weóningas (meóningas? v. meó) *fascellas* (fascella = fasciola = fasciae crurales, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 53.

Weonod-land, es; *n. The country of the Wends*:—Weonoðland him wæs on steórbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34. Weonodland, Swt. 20, 4, 6. Of Weonodlande, 7. Of Winodlande, 11. [*Icel.* Vind-land.] v. Winedas.

weor *bad.* v. weorr.

weorc, es; *n. Work;* opus. **I.** *work, operative action, operation*:—Godes willa is weorc *God's will is operative,* Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 24. Ðæt Godes weorc (uoerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.) wǽre geswutelod on him, Jn. Skt. 9, 3. Gesweotula þurh searocræft ðīn sylfes weorc, and sōna forlǽt weall wiþ wealle, Exon. Th. 1, 17; Cri. 9. **II.** *working, doing, performance*:—Be rihtes weorce betweox Wealum and Englum *concerning the doing of justice between Welsh and English,* L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14. v. **V a, V b.** **III.** in a collective sense, *work, doings, actions,* (1) *what a person does*:—Se ðe ōþrum forwyrneþ wlitigan wilsíþes, gif his weorc ne deág, Exon. Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte blīceþ in ðam blīþan hām, 238, 3; Ph. 598. Ðæt hē ne forleóse his weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Hē getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlīcon weorce, Blickl. Homl. 17, 8. Ðis is wæstm wīses and goodes ðe his sōðfæst weorc symble lǽste, Ps. Th. 57, 10. (2) *what happens*:—Ðæs dæges weorc byð egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Wulfst. 182, 7. **IV.** *work, labour, occupation, employment, any form of long-sustained* or *habitual activity*:—Weorc *opus,* cræftca *opifex,* Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 37. Towlīc weorc *weaving;* textrinum opus, 26, 13: 82, 11. Hī mōtan bletsian eal Cristen folc, and him godcunde lāc forebringan . . . ðis weorc biþ deóflum se mǽsta teóna, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hē næfre Godes weorces ne āblon, ah hē ealle niht þurhwacode on hālgum gebedum, 227, 6. God geswāc hys weorces (*the work of creation*), Gen. 2, 3. Weorces (*the building of the tower of Babel*) wīsan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. Ūt fǽrð man tō weorce his, Ps. Spl. 103, 24. Hī sōhton weras tō weorce (*building*), Cd. Th. 100, 30; Gen. 1672: Exon. Th. 1, 4; Cri. 3. Hū leóda feala forlǽrdest, nū leng ne miht gewealdan ðȳ weorce, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367. Yrþlingc, hū begǽst ðū weorc ðīn? Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Sum mæg wrætlīce weorc āhycgan heáhtimbra gehwæs, Exon. Th. 296, 1; Crä. 44. Weorc gebannan, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74. **IV a.** *a particular act of labour*:—Wirc six dagas ealle ðīn weorc, Ex. 20, 9. Gif hȳ ūt an æcere wurc (*v.l.* weorc) hæbben *si opera in agris habuerint,* R. Ben. **IV b.** *workmanship*:—Wæs ðæt hūs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces, ðæt ða wāgas wǽron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18. **V.** *a work, deed, any action*:—Dēd ł wærc *opus,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Hwæt dō wē ðæt wē wyrceon Godes weorc (uerco, Lind.: werc, Rush.)? Ðā andswarode se Hǽlend: Ðæt is Godes weorc (uerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.), ðæt gē gelȳfan on ðone ðe hē sende, 6, 29. Wēnan ðæs weorces, ðæt hē wīsdōm mæge wiþ ofermētta gemengan, Met. 7, 7. Hȳ weorces (*taking the forbidden fruit*) onguldon, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gū. 829. Wērig ðæs weorces, 436, 20; Rä. 55, 10. Tō hwon syndon gē ðyses weorces swā hefige? gōd weorc heó wæs wyrceude on mē, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Nis eów ðæs weorces þearf, ðæt gē ða ciricean hālgian, 205, 36. Wræclīcne hām weorce tō leáne, Cd. Th. 3, 18; Gen. 37. Ða ðe ðȳ worce gefǽgon, 232, 31; Dan. 268. Mon mæg ðȳ ilcan weorce (*ipso facto*) cweþan ðæt nētenu send gesǽlige, gif man cwiþ, ðæt ða men sēn gesǽlige, ða heora līchoman lustum fyligaþ *to say that those men are happy, who follow their body's lusts, is at the same time to say that beasts are happy,* Bt. 31, tit.; Fox xvi, 9. Ān weorc (uoerc, Lind.: werc, Rush.) ic worhte, Jn. Skt. 7, 21: Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. Hē Godes eorre þurh his selfes weorc āfunde, Ps. C. 25. Gif hē ðonne git māre weorc geworht hæbbe *if then he have committed a greater crime,* L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 12. Hwylce ðæs gōdan mannes weorc and hwylce dǽda wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 13. Weorcu *opera,* Scint. 20, 19. Wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 36: Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. Eargra weorca, 80, 8; Cri. 1304. Dǽdum georn, wīs in weorcum, 185, 7; Az. 4: 159, 4; Gū. 921. Weorcum fāh, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1246. Mid ælmessan and mid mildheortum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19: 73, 16. Leánigean æfter his weorcum and dǽdum, 123, 34. Ne dō gē nā æfter heora worcum (*v.l.* weorcum: wærcum, Rush.) . . . Ealle heora worc (*v.l.* weorc: werca, Lind.: wærc, Rush.) hig dōð, ðæt menn hī geseón, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 3–5. Weorc (uoerca, Lind.: werc, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 9, 4. Uoerco, Lind. 10, 32. God gesihþ ealle ūre wyrc (weorc, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 1. **V a.** where action is contrasted with speech or thought:—Gif hwā hæfðendōm weorðige wordes oððe weorces, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Ic dō swā ic ne sceolde, hwīle mid weorce, hwīle mid worde, Hy. 3, 44. Ðonne on ūrum mōde biþ ācenned sum ðing gōdes, and wē ðæt tō weorce āwendaþ, Homl. Th. i. 138, 23. Ðæm synfullan nāuht ne helpaþ his gōdan gedōhtas, for ðæm ðe hē hæfð gearone willan tō ðæm weorce, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 27: 11; Swt. 73, 4. Biþ sió costung ǽresð on ðæm mōde, ðonne fēreþ ūtweardes tō ðære hȳde, ōððæt hió ūt āsciét on weorc, Swt. 71, 8. Sīnra weorca wlite and worda gemynd, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Gescād witan worda and worca, Beo. Th. 583; B. 289. Wordum ne worcum, 2204; B. 1100. Wordum and weorcum, Cd. Th. 278, 17; Sat. 223. Wercum, 267, 34; Sat. 48. Mid wordum oððe mid weorcum cȳðan, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 21. Se ðe ðās ǽ mid sprǽcon and mid wordum gefylð and nele mid worcum, Deut. 27, 26. Swilce hē mid weorcum hī gespræce, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 2. Sume him ðæs hādes hlīsan willaþ wegan on wordum, and ða weorc ne dōð, Exon. Th. 105, 33; Gū. 105. **V b.** of action that gives effect to anything:—Hwæðer hig gefyllaþ mid weorce ðone hreám, oððe hit swā nys, Gen. 18, 21. Hwæðer mīn word beó mid weorce gefilled, Num. 11, 23. Hwī hē nolde gehȳrsumian his hǽsum mid weorce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 61. Hē wolde his gebeót mid weorcum gefremman, 25, 621. Ðæt ðū mid weorcum gefille ealle ða ǽ, Jos. 1, 7. Se ðe mægna gehwæs weorcum (*actually, indeed*) wealdeþ, Exon. Th. 121, 3; Gū. 283. Ðīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum, Ps. Th. 92, 6. **VI.** *a work, what is wrought*:—Weorc *machina,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 53. Ðā wæs geforðad ðīn fægere weorc, Hy. 9, 24. Nānwuht nis fæste stondendes weorces ā wuniende, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 6, 17. Bisiuuidi uuerci (uerci, werci) *opere plumario,* Txts. 80, 699. Weorce *fabrica,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 35. Is ðam weorce þearf, ðæt se cræftga cume, and gebēte, Exon. Th. 1, 21; Cri. 11. Com God wera weorc sceáwigan, beorna burhfæsten and ðæt beácen somod, Cd. Th. 101, 9; Gen. 1679. Se wealdend ðe ðæt weorc (*the universe*) staðolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800: Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. Mē glīwedon wrætlīc weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14. Mycel wǽrun ðīne worc, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Ðā sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlite, Cd. Th. 13, 23; Gen. 207: 239, 2; Dan. 364: Met. 20, 21. **VI a.** *a strong building, fortress*:—Babylonia ðe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Bewrigene mid weorcum, Cd. Th. 218, 24; Dan. 44. **VI b.** *work, what is done, effect produced*:—Ða flǽsclīcan willan cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa ǽr tō manna heortan, ǽr Drihtnes weorc ðǽr wunian mōte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8. **VII.** *pain, travail, grief.* v. weorcsum:—Ðæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tō þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. Ðæt wæs weorc Gode, Cd. Th. 217, 18; Dan. 24. Ne hié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786: Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Wæs hē tō ðæs ārfæst, ðæt him wæs on weorce, ðæt hē leng from Cristes onsȳne wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 225, 28. Hē ðæs weorc gehleát, frēcne wīte, Cd. Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745. Hē ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, leódbealo longsum, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721: Apstls. Kmbl. 160; Ap. 80: Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79. Ic weorc þrowade, earfoða dǽl, Exon. Th. 485, 12; Rä. 71, 12. Worc, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. ¶ *the instrumental or dative is used in the phrase* weorce wesan *with the dative of the person = to be painful to a person* (cf. torne; *adv.*):—Mē næs se hrædlīca ende mīnes līfes swā miclum weorce, swā mē wæs ðæt ic læs mǽrðo gefremed hæfde, ðonne

mîn willa wǽre, Nar. 32, 27. Him wæs on môde myccle weorce (cf. on weorce, 225, 28 *supra*) and mycel tweó, hwæt hié be ðære dorstan dôn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. Him wæs ðæt swîþe myccle weorce, ðæt hē swā ungefulwad fordfēran sceolde, 217, 22. Ðā wæs him ðæt swîþe sār and myccle weorce, 219, 14. Mē ða fraceðu sind on môdsefan mǽste weorce, Exon. Th. 247, 2; Jul. 72. Ne mē weorce sind wîtebrôgan, 250, 30; Jul. 135. Wæs Abrahame weorce on môde, ðæt hē on wræc drife his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 168, 31; Gen. 2791. Denum eallum wæs weorce on môde tō geþolianne, Beo. Th. 2841; B. 1418. [*O. Sax.* werk *work, pain: O. Frs.* werk: *O. H. Ger.* werah *opus, operatio, fabricatio, materia, opera: Icel.* verk.] v. æcer-, and-, beadu-, bôc-, cræft-, dǽd-, dæg-, ellen-, firen-, frum-, fyrn-, ge-, gûð-, hand-, heáh-, heaðo-, here-, in-, irre-, lāð-, mægen-, mǽr-, mān-, mis-, nīþ-, niht-, ofer-, orleg-, sigor-, stān-, þeów-, þreá-, þrȳþ-, unriht-, untīd-, unwit-, weall-, weorold-, wic-, wundor-weorc.

-weorc; *adj.*, weorcan. v. mān-weorc, wyrcan.

weorc-dǽd, e; *f. A working, operation:*—Uoercdēdo deáðberendo *operationes mortiferas*, Rtl. 125, 35.

weorc-dæg, es; *m. A work-day, any day, not a* 'freólstīd,' *of the week but Sunday:*—Weorcdæg *feria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 4. Sealmas tō weorcdæge (*ad feriam*) gebyrigende, Anglia xiii. 402, 532. Ðam syxtan weorcdæge *sexta feria*, 404, 563. Worcdæge, 389, 348. Būton drihtenlīcum and freólsum hāligra weorcdagas þeáwe gewunelīcum beón haldene *exceptis dominicis et festiuitatibus sanctorum feriales more solito teneantur*, 396, 451. Freólsdæg *festivitas*, weorcdagas *fasti*. Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 14. Hū dægrēdsangas on weorcdagum (*privatis diebus*) tō healdenne sȳn (v. the whole chapter, and cf. the title of the previous one: Hū dægrēdsangas on freólstīdum tō healdenne sȳn), R. Ben. 37, 4, 5. [ȝif hit is werkedei . . . , ȝif hit is halidei . . . , A. R. 20, 7. ȝure wuke gifeþþ ȝuw sexe werrkedaȝhess, but iff þatt aniȝ messedaȝȝ . . . , Orm. 11315. Werkday *feria*, Prompt. Parv. 522. *Icel.* verk-dagr *a work-day.*]

weorce, weorcean. v. weorc, **VII** ¶, wyrcan.

weorc-full *glosses* gestuosus:—Wīf weorcfull *mulierem gestuosam*, Scint. 169, 1. [Workuol *active*, Ayenb. 199, 9.]

weorc-gerēfa, an; *m. An overseer of work:*—Ða weorcgerēfan *praefecti operum*, Ex. 5, 10, 13. Sidrac, Misac, and Abdenago, ðe Nabochodonosor gesette him tō weorcgerēfan, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 5.

weorc-hûs, es; *n. A workshop:*—Weorchûs *officina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 23: *ergasterium* vel *operatorium*, 59, 6. Werchûs *ergasterium*, 34, 54. [Werkehowse *artificina, opificium*, Prompt. Parv. 522. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 11.]

weorc-līc; *adj. Working, busy.* [*O. L. Ger.* werk-līk *operosus: Icel.* verk-ligr *working.*] v. un-weorclīc.

weorc-mann, es; *m. A workman, labourer:*—Wercmonn *operarius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. Woercmonn (werc-, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 7. Wercmenn *operarii*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 37. Woercmenn, 20, 1: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2. Ælc riht cynestōl stent on þrȳm stapelum . . . *laboratores* syndon weorcmenn, Wulfst. 267, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban gebedmen, and fyrdmen, and weorcmen, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* werah-man *operarius: Icel.* verk-maðr.]

weorc-rǽden[n], e; *f. Work, labour:*—Of Dyddanhamme gebyreþ micel weorcrǽden (*the work is then defined*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31.

weorc-sige, es; *m. Success in work:*—Sigegyrd ic mē wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

weorc-stān, es; *m.* **I.** *stone for building:*—Ne bið ðes stȳpol getimbrod mid ǽnigum weorcstāne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 14. Hī man mid weorcstāne on ǽghwilce healfe ealle cuce ðǽrinne forwyrce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 322. **II.** *a stone for building, a large stone:*—Weorcstān *saxum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 20. Hēt se cāsere āhōn ānne weorcstān on hyre swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 389. Ðā geseah hē hwǽr ða weorcstānas (cf. 322 *supra*) lāgon ofer eall, 23, 490. On ðam fenlande synd feáwa weorcstāna, 20, 77. Hē hēt ðæs scræfes ingang mid weorcstānum forwyrcan, 23, 316. Mid ormætum weorcstānum, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 27. Hē spræc nā tō ðām weorcstānum (*the stones of Jerusalem*) oððe tō ðære getimbrunge, i. 402, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 106. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe micele weorcstānas (*saxa ingentia*), Jos. 10, 18, 27.

weorc-sum; *adj. Grievous, noxious:*—Deáðes beámes weorcsumne wæstm, Cd. Th. 37, 23; Gen. 594. v. weorc, **VII.**

weorc-þeów, es; *m.*: e; *f. A slave who works, a bondman, a bondwoman, a slave, a thrall:*—Ða wearð unblīðe Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, Cd. Th. 136, 18; Gen. 2260. Nabochodonossor him dyde Israēla bearn, wǽpna lāfe, tō weorcþeówum (*si quis evaserat gladium, ductus in Babylonem servivit regi*, 2 Chron. 36, 20), 220, 21; Dan. 74. Ða Abimæleh Abrahame his wīf āgeaf, sealde him gangende feoh and weorcþeós (= -þeówas; cf. (?) *Northumbrian forms under* þeów: *MS. has* feos. The passage in Genesis is: Tulit Abimelech oves et boves et servos et ancillas et dedit Abraham, reddiditque illi Saram uxorem suam, 20, 14), 164, 25; Gen. 2720. [Cf. *Icel.* verk-þræll.]

weorc-wīsung, e; *f. The direction of work:*—Bisceopes dæg-weorc . . . weorcwīsung be ðam ðe hit neód sȳ, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 22.

weord, weored. v. wyrd, weorod.

weorf, es; *n. A young ass:*—Weorf *asellus*, assa *asinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 45. Be ǽlces nȳtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill. . . . wilde weorf mid .xii. scill., oxan mid .xxx. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Ungewylde weorf, nȳten ł hors *indomitos subjugales*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 1. v. next word.

weorf-tord, es; *n. Dung of beasts:*—Hē mæg of woruftorde ðone þearfendan āreccan *de stercore erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. v. preceding word.

weorh, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3 *read* dweorh, cf. i. 364, 13.

weorld, weorm, weorn *a multitude.* v. weorold, wyrm, worn.

weorn (wearn?) *an admonition* (?):—Hēt ðā of ðam līge lifgende bearn Nabocodonossor neár æt gangan; ne forhogodon ðæt ða hālgan, siþþan hī woruldcyninges weorn gehȳrdon, Exon. Th. 197, 5; Az. 185. Cf. warenian, warenung.

weornian; *p.* ode *To wither, fade, pine away:*—Ic eom hēge gelīc ðam ðe hraðe weornaþ, ðonne hit byð āmōwen, Ps. Th. 101, 4, 9. Ða blōstman blōwaþ ðonne ōþre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Ic weornede *tabescebam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 158. Seó wlitige fægernes heora geógoðhādes weornode and wanode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 127. Weornodon, Cd. Th. 294, 9; Sat. 468. Wurniende *marcescens*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 62. Seó sāwul, gif heó næfð ða hālgan lāre, heó bið weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. v. for-weornian; wisnian.

weorod (-ud, -ed, -ad), werod (-ud, -ed), worud (-ad), word, es; *n.* **I.** *a host, troop, band, multitude, crowd:*—Weorod *agmen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 58. Werod, 6, 42. Werud *cetus*, i. *congregatio, conventus, multitudo*, 130, 79. Ðæt æfterfylgende weorod *the multitudes* (turbae, Mt. 21, 9) *which followed*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 14. Ða cwom ðǽr micel mængeo elpenda of ðæm wudo ungemetlīc weorod ðara dióra *uenire e siluis elephantorum immensos greges*, Nar. 21, 19. Engla þreát, weorud wlitescȳne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Leóde, weorud willhrēðig, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. Ðǽr gewyrð ðurh Godes mihte rāðe tōscaden ðæt wered (-od, *v. l.*) on twā, Wulfst. 26, 2. Eall werod (-ed, *v. l.*) ðæs folces *omnis multitudo populi*, Lk. Skt. 1, 10. Ða com ðæt wered (*turba*), 22, 47. Mycel wered (*later MS.* werd) his leorningcnihta, 6, 17. Ðæs welegan mannes ungeendod word and unārīmed mengeo on hrȳðrum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Ða com hæleða þreát weorodes brehtme, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. Se Hǽlend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Mid ðȳ unārīmedan weorode hāligra martyra, 25, 35. Weorude, Exon. Th. 57, 2; Cri. 912. Mid engla weorede *cum agmine angelorum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 1. On weorede *in coetu*, Kent. Gl. 785. Ðǽr hit ða weorud geseód, Exon. Th. 80, 26; Cri. 1312. Stōdon twā heofenlīce werod ætforan ðære cytan dura, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 10. Weredu *examina*, Germ. 396, 180. Lytle worado *pauci*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 23. Weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872: Exon. Th. 66, 11; Cri. 1070. Hē ofer weoruda gehwylc scīneþ, 82, 7; Cri. 1335. Wereda, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. Ðǽm englīcum weorodum, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19. Fore weorodum *before the multitudes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1471; An. 737: Apstls. Kmbl. 109; Ap. 55. Weorudum, 121; Ap. 61. Werodum, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Mycelum weredum (*turbis*) him embe standendum, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. **II.** *a people:*—Ðæs weorudes (*the Mermedonians*) ða wyrrestan, Andr. Kmbl. 3182; An. 1594. Werodes aldor, Cd. Th. 74, 33; Gen. 1231. Werodes rǽswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Weredes weard, 250, 25; Dan. 552. Ðam werude (*the Jews*), 216, 28; Dan. 13: 217, 23; Dan. 27. Hē sægde him wereda gesceafte, 225, 27; Dan. 160. Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund, weoredum bodiaþ, 30, 22; Cri. 482. **III.** where numbers are associated for a special purpose or arranged in regular order. (1) in military matters, *a host, army, troop, band.* v. weorod-līst:—Werod oððe here *exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 4. Ða wearþ snellra werod gegearewod tō campe, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199: Cd. Th. 184, 1; Exod. 100. Ðæt werod gefōr, 218, 25; Dan. 44. Werud, 190, 24; Exod. 204. Wered *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 49. His wered wanode ǽfre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Fram ðām monnum ðæs feóndlīcan weoredes *a viris hostilis exercitus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 3. Mycelnes heofonlīces werydes (-edes, *v. l.*) *multitudo coelestis militiae*, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Man ofslōh Theódbald mid eallan his weorode, Chr. 603: Erl. 21, 15. Litle weorode, 937; Erl. 112, 34. Mid ealle his weorude *cum suo exercitu*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 27. Weorede, 1, 9; S. 479, 40. Werode, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 31. Hē (*king Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelīce æfter wudum fōr, 878; Erl. 78, 33. Wærede, 823; Erl. 63, 18. Síde worude (worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Hié sceoldan ðæt hǽþene weorod geflȳman, Blickl. Homl. 221, 30. Hē gesamnode weorod (werod, *v. l.*), Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 5. Weored, 449; Erl. 13, 10. Heora feónda werod (wærod, *v. l.*), 999; Erl. 134, 34. Werod (-ed) *cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Wered *manum* (the reference is to the Gothic host), Hpt. Gl. 513, 10. Ðegna uorud *cohortem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. Weredu *castra*, Ps. Spl. 26, 5.

Wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137. Đū cāsere . . . hyt byþ gōd ðē and dīnum weorudum (werudum, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 330, 11. Hī ofslōgon .iiii. werad (iiii wera, feówer werod, *v. ll.*), Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 28. ¶ in epithets applied to the Deity, *the Lord of hosts*:—Weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 345; An. 173: 869; An. 435. Weorada, Ps. C. 17: Hy. 8, 1. Drihten weoroda, Cd. Th. 301, 14; Sat. 581: Exon. Th. 27, 10; Cri. 428. Weoroda ealdor, 15, 1; Cri. 229. Weoroda God, 332, 31; Vy. 93. (*The passage is printed* weorod anes God . . . monna cræftas; *Mr. Bradley suggests that* nes *is merely an alternative inflexion for the* na *of* monna, *and written above it.* v. Academy, 1893, p. 83.) Weoruda God, 293, 19; Crä. 3: 126, 5; Gū. 366: 273, 13; Jul. 515. Weruda, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Weoruda helm, byrnwīggendra, Elen. Kmbl. 446; El. 223. Weoruda waldend, Exon. Th. 96, 6; Cri. 1570: 137, 28; Gū. 566: Andr. Kmbl. 775; An. 388. Sigora waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465: Andr. Kmbl. 123; An. 62: 2565; An. 1284. Weoroda wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 10, 32; Cri. 161. Weroda, Cd. Th. 213, 4; Exod. 547. Wereda, 1, 3; Gen. 2. Weoruda wuldorgeofa, Elen. Kmbl. 1358; El. 681. Wereda, Hy. 10, 48. (2) where a large number is arranged in regular companies:—Hē gesceóp tȳn engla werod, ðæt siud englas . . . seraphim. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod . . . Ðæt teóðe werod ābreáð, Homl. Th. i. 10, 12–18. (3) *a body of servants, retainers, followers, associates*:—Ðis is hold weorod, Beo. Th. 586; B. 290. Gif se getihtloda man mārran werude beó ðonne twelfa sum, ðonne beó ðæt ordāl forad, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Đā geāscode hē ðone cyning lytle werode (wyrede, *v. l.*) æt Merantūne, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29. Reste hē ðǣr mǣte weorode, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 124. Đā gesamnodan hié (*Peter and Paul*) heora weorod wiþ Simone, Blickl. Homl. 173, 9. Đā gesamnode hē mycel weorod his manna, 199, 12. Hwyder gewiton ða mycclan weorod ðe him (*the rich*) ymb fērdon and stōdan? 99, 25. Oft wǣron teónan weredum (*the servants of Abraham and those of Lot*), Cd. Th. 114, 1; Gen. 1897. (4) *a company, assembly*:—Wealhþeów fore ðæm werede (*the company in the hall*) spræc, Beo. Th. 2435; B. 1215. Werede *sinagoge*, Kent. Gl. 101. (5) *a crew* of a ship, *ship's company*. v. scip-weorod:—Sum streámrāde con, weorudes wīsa ofer wīdne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 22; Crä. 55. [He ȝescop tyen engle wered oðer hapes, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 9. Niene englene ordres (weoredes, *v. l.*). A. R. 30, 19. Heouene riche wordes, Marh. 22, 25. Bruttene weored (ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19922. Engel wird agen him cam, als it were wopnede here, Gen. and Ex. 1786.] v. burh-, eorl-, eorþ-, fird-, flet-, hell-, heofon-, heorþ-, leód-, lind-, man-, scip-, þegen-, þegnung-, wuldor-, wyn-weorod.

weorod, werod (-ed); *adj. Sweet*:—Werod (word, *v. l. late*) *dulcis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wæter . . . werod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Hwæðer hit bið ðe wered ðe biter ðe wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29: Ex. 15, 25. Weredre *mulsae*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 40. Þurh weredre *pro dulci*, 462, 66. Weredre *vel* wynsumre *dulcisone, i. blanda*, weredum beóbreáde *vel* swǣsum *dulci favo*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 17, 20. Werede ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38: *mulsum*, 417, 56. Werede *mulsa*, 408, 32: *dulcia*, Kent. Gl. 179. Ða leáf beóð werede on swæcce, Lchdm. i. 302, 21. Heó is weredre (*rather sweet*) on byrincge, 108, 2: 276, 10. Ælcum men þincð huniges biobreád ðȳ weorodra, gif hē hwēne ǣr biteres onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Weorodran ofer hunig *dulciora super mel*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. v. þurh-, un-werod, *and next word.*

weorod, wered, es; *n. A sweet drink*:—Hē scencte scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. v. *preceding word, and* weorod-ness.

weorodian; *p.* ode *To grow sweet*:—Hē is swīðe biter on mūþe, and hē ðē tirþ on ða ðrotan, ðonne ðū his ǣrest fandast; ac hē weroda þ (-edaþ, *v. l.*) syðþan hē innaþ, and biþ swīþe līþe on ðam innoþe (*interius recepta dulcescant*), Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30.

weorodlǣcan. v. ge-weorodlǣcan.

weorodlīce; *adv. Sweetly*:—Uton singan werodlīce *canamus dulciter*, Hy. Surt. 7, 38. Werudlīce *dulcisone*, Anglia xiii. 427, 887.

weorod-līst, e; *f. Want of troops.* v. weorod, **III.** 1:—Rōmwara cyning rīces ne wēnde for werodlīste, hæfde wigena tō lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 125; El. 63.

weorod-ness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Ðeós werodnys (weorodnes, *v. l.*) *hoc nectar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 7. Weorodnyss *dulcedo*, Hy. Surt. 98, 17. Werednes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 10. Werodnes, Ps. Lamb. 30, 20. Werednesse *dulcedinem*, Anglia xiii. 369, 48. Him ne līcaþ on his gecorenum nāne lustfullunga oððe werodnyssa ðyssere worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 3. [Salt ȝiuеð mete wordnesse (smech *v. l.*), A. R. 138, 12.]

weorold (-uld), weorld, worold (-uld, -eld), world, e; *f.* (*but* se worold, Prov. Kmbl. 40: worldes, Lk. Skt. 1, 70: ðissum worulde, Met. 10, 70) *A world*:—Ealra worulda scippend, Hy. 3, 23. **I.** *the material world*:—Ðeáh ðū ealle gesceafta āne naman genemde, ealle ðū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, and þeáh ðone āne noman ðū tōdǣldest on feówer gesceafta; ān ðæra is eorþe, ōþer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fȳr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28: Met. 20, 57. Weoruld, 20, 62, 171. Hire þūhte eall ðeós worold wlitigre, Cd. Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604. Þenden standeþ worold under wolcnum, 56, 22; Gen. 916: Exon. Th. 203, 25; Ph. 89. Ðeós world eall gewīteþ and eác ðe hire on wurdon ātȳdrede, Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Weorulde sceátum, Met. 20, 251: 24, 34: 30, 14. Worulde, Cd. Th. 13, 9; Gen. 199. Ofer worulde hrōf, 241, 20; Dan. 407. Worolde dǣlas, Beo. Th. 3469; B. 1732. Eall ðætte grōweþ, wæstmas on weorolde, Met. 29, 71. Hē grundsceát sōhte, wende tō worulde *he came to the earth*, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650: Cd. Th. 30, 20; Gen. 420: 32, 29; Gen. 510. Nǣron geond weorulde welige hāmas, Met. 8, 8. Đū weorulde geworhtest, 20, 24. Weoruld, 28, 26: 31, 14. Geond ðās wīdan weoruld, 8, 41. Worulde, 11, 45. Woruld, 13, 65: Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565. Wuldres wyrhta woruld staþelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Đū woruld gesceópe, Met. 20, 4. Swearc nordrodor, woruld miste oferteáh, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Ofer ealle woruld, Hy. 9, 34. Wurdon mycele wæterflōd geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. **Ia.** *earth* as opposed to heaven:—Ic wæs on worulde wǣdla, ðæt ðū wurde welig on heofonum, Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. **II.** *a state of existence*, (1) *the present state*, (a) with reference to time. v. **VI**:—Ǣr woruld wǣre *ante secula*, Ps. Th. 73, 12. World, 89, 2. Worulde (woruldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) endung *consummatio saeculi*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39, 40. Woreuldes, Lind. 24, 3. From fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192. Ðone forman dæg ðyssere worulde (*seculi*), Lchdm. iii. 238, 16. Se æftera worolde dæg, Shrn. 63, 4. Of worldes frymðe (from weorlde, Rush.) *a saeculo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ǣr worolde (worlde, Cott. MSS.) *ante secula*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 13. Ætforan wurulde, Ps. Spl. 54, 21. God behēt gefyrn worulde Abrahame, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 23. Se cāsere ðe ðū embe āxast, hē wæs gefyrn worulde, and swīðe fela geára synd nū āgāne syððan hē gewāt of ðysan līfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 727. On worulde ǣr, Elen. Kmbl. 1118; El. 561. (b) as the state of existence of all men:—Hié ne dooð him nān gōd ðisse weorolde *eis necessaria praesentis vitae non tribuunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 5. Ðisse worolde (worlde, Hatt. MSS.) *praesentis saeculi*, 1; Swt. 27, 2. Ælc wlite tō ende onetteþ ðisse weorlde līfes, Blickl. Homl. 57, 29. Worulde, Beo. Th. 4675; B. 2343: Exon. Th. 158, 5; Gū. 904. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnas saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Worulde, Cd. Th. 270, 22; Sat. 94: Exon. Th. 122, 19; Gū. 308. Moncyn winþ on ðām ȳðum ðisse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: 33, 4; Fox 132, 28: Met. 4, 56. Worulde gedāl *death*, Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Worulde brūcan *to live*, 2129; B. 1062. Gād worolde wilna, 1904; B. 950. Worlde geweorces, 5415; B. 2711. Hē unæþele ā ford þanan wyrd on weorulde, Met. 17, 29. Worulde, Cd. Th. 35, 7; Gen. 551: 160, 25; Gen. 2655. Hē on weorolda (worulda, *v. l.*) hēr wunodæ þrāgæ, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 23. Hēr on worulde, Cd. Th. 30, 29; Gen. 474. Ðīn mōdor gewīteþ of weorulde þurh scondlīcne deáð and heó ligeþ unbebyrged *mater tua miserando exitu sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 29. Worulde, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Seó burh Iericho mid hire seofon weallum getācnode ðās āteorigendlīcan woruld, ðe tyrnð on seofon dagum, and hī symle geedlǣcaþ, ōð ðæt seó geendung eallum mannum becume, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Hī ðǣr hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *ibi prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 27. Woruld, Cd. Th. 137, 35; Gen. 2284. On woruld cenned, 12, 20; Gen. 188: 57, 5; Gen. 923. In worold wacan, Beo. Th. 119; B. 60. Worold oflǣtan, 2371; B. 1183. Ðās woruld þurh gāst gedāl ofgyfan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126. Hē woruld ofgeaf, 71, 2; Gen. 1164. ¶ where the present state is contrasted with the future, where the temporal is contrasted with the eternal:—Ðysse worulde (woreldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) bearn . . . Ða ðe synt ðære worulde (weorlde, Rush. *heaven*) wyrðe, Lk. Skt. 20, 34, 35. Se ðe ða ēcan āgan wille gesælða, hē sceal swīðe flión ðisse worulde wlite, Met. 7, 31. Ne byð hyt hym forgyfen, ne on ðisse worulde (worold, Lind.: weorlde, Rush. *saeculo*), ne on ðære tōweardan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 32. Forgife ðē Dryhten willan on worulde, and in wuldre blǣd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356: 1895; An. 950. Se ēca deáþ æfter ðisse worulde, Met. 10, 70. Ðæt God ðē on worlde (*in mundo*) ðīne synna forgyfe, and æfter worlde (*post mundum*) ēce reste, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 18. Ðās dagas tācniaþ ðās ondweardan weorld, and ða Eástorlīcan dagas tācniaþ ða ēcean eádignesse, Blickl. Homl. 35, 31. Ðām ðe him willaþ ðās woruld ūttor lǣtan ðonne ðæt ēce līf, Exon. Th. 109, 27; Gū. 96. On ðās þeóstran weorulde . . . æfter hingonge hreósan in helle, 86, 18; Cri. 1410. (c) of temporal things as distinguished from spiritual:—Ðisse worulde (woruldes, Lind., *saeculi*) bearn synd gleáwran ðises leóhtes bearnum, Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōðberan þence, worulde wǣpen, Exon. Th. 120, 21; Gū. 275. Hē ðās woruld forhogde, 146, 22; Gū. 713. ¶ *in the phrases* æfter, for worolde *according to the standard of the world, in respect to temporal matters*:—Wæs sum cempena ealdorman æfter worulde swīðe æþelboren, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 3. Mon monþwǣre and for weorulde gōd *vir summae mansuetudinis et civilitatis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. For weorulde wīs, Met. 1, 51. For Gode oððe for worulde gyltig, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Ðæt folc wolde hine āhebban tō cyninge, ðæt hē wǣre heora heáfod for worulde, Homl. Th. i. 162, 5. Đā forlēt hē eal ða ðing ðe hē for worulde hæfde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 33: Exon. Th. 276, 22; Jul. 570. Gif hē rēcþ ǣniges weorþscipes hēr for worulde, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. Ðǣr ðū gemunan woldest hwylcra burgwara ðū wǣre for worulde, oþþe eft gāstlīce hwilces gefērscipes ðū

wǽre on ðínum môde, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 87. Hê ne mæg geðyldgian ðæt hê for ðisse worlde (worulde, Hatt. MS.) sié forsewen *despici in mundo hoc non patitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 7: Exon. Th. 457, 5; Hy. 4, 79. (2) *the next world, the future state*:—Fæder ðære tôweardan worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 8. v. (1 b ¶). **III.** *men, people*:—Woruld is onhrêred, Exon. Th. 104, 16; Gû. 8. Ic ðæt for worulde geþolade, lytel þûhte ic leóda bearnum, 87, 13; Cri. 1424. Hî biddaþ God âre ealre þeóde, ðonne ðû him tîdast, swâ ðû eádmôd eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 57. Hê woruld âlýseþ, eall eorðbûend, Exon. Th. 45, 14; Cri. 718: Elen. Kmbl. 607; El. 304. **IV.** *earthly things, temporal possessions*:—Ne won hê æfter worulde, ac hê in wuldre âhôf môdes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gû. 370: 109, 34; Gû. 100. Lamech woruld bryttade, Cd. Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. Hié woruld bryttedon, sinc ætsomne, 103, 27; Gen. 1724. **V.** *men and things upon earth*:—Wuldorcyning worlde and heofona, Cd. Th. 242, 31; Dan. 427. Cyningas ðe weoruld heóldan, Ps. Th. 135, 19. Him God sealde gumena rîce, world tô gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608. Wêndes ðû ðæt ðû woruld âhtest, 268, 23; Sat. 59. **VI.** *an age*:—Weorld *seculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 50. Woruld, 52, 67. Hî gesâwon ðæt beorhte leóht æfter ðære langan worolde (*the time between Adam's death and Christ's descent into hell*), Shrn. 68, 15. Fram worulde *of old* (?); a saeculo, Gen. 6, 4. Worulde *secla*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 21. Wê sind ða ðe worulda geendunga on becômon *in quos fines saeculorum devenerunt* (1 Cor. 10, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 372, 10. God ær ealle worulda, 280, 13. ¶ in expressions equivalent to *for ever*:—Ôð on weorulde *usque in saeculum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 52. Stændan tô worulde, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Tô worulde *in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Â weoruld *in secula*, 43, 10. On worulda woruld *in seculum seculi*, 78, 14. On ealra weorulda weoruld, 110, 5. **VI a.** used to give emphasis, as in 'what in the *world*.' Cf. what-*ever*:—Nǽnig wæs weorð on weorulde, Met. 8, 37. Ne gehŷrde wê nǽfre on worulde *a saeculo non est auditum*, Jn. Skt. 9, 32. Nis mê on worulde môd ǽniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 32; Gen. 835: 32, 16; Gen. 504: Ps. Th. 71, 12. Eall ðæt heó on weorulde hæfde *omnia quaecumque habuerat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 10. Hwâ is on weorulde, ðæt ne wundrige? Met. 28, 40, 18. On hwam mæg ǽfre ǽnig man on worolde swîðor God wurðian ðonne on circan? L. Eth. vii. 25; Th. i. 334, 25. **VII.** *a person's lifetime*:—Gif gê mægen on eallre eówerre worulde geearnian, ðæt gê habban gôdne hlîsan æfter eówrum dagum, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 3. Gê winnaþ eówre woruld *ye labour all your life*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Hê swincþ ealle his woruld æfter ðam welan, 33, 2; Fox 124, 1. Ða eldran gnorniaþ ealle heora woruld, 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Hî winnaþ heora woruld æfter ðæm, 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. Hî bûton wærscipe heora woruld âdreógaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. **VIII.** *a person's world, conditions of life*:—Hwæðer Boetie ealle his woruld lîcode ðâ hê gesǽlgost wæs, Bt. 26, tit.; Fox xiv, 18: 26, 1; Fox 90, 23. Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed, Cd. Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Fremdre worulde, Met. 3, 11. **IX.** *the course of human affairs*:—Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3481; B. 1738. Nafa ðû tô yfel ellen, ðeáh ðê sum unwilla on becume; oft brincð se woruld ðonne willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Onwendeþ wyrda gesceaft weoruld under heofonum, Exon. Th. 292, 31; Wand. 107. [*O. Sax.* werold *world; men; lifetime*: *O. Frs.* warld, wrald: *O. H. Ger.* weralt *mundus, orbis, terra, seculum, aevum*: *Icel.* veröld.] v. ǽr-, gewin-, wræc-, wundor-weorold, *and following compounds.*

weorold-ǽht, e; *f. Worldly property, worldly possession* or *good*:—Is nŷd ðæt sume mid wonunge heora woruldǽhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Ðone teóðan dǽl his woruldǽhta gesyllan, Wulfst. 283, 26: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 2. Ðæt hî þolian woroldǽhta (world-, *v.l.*), L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 13. Hê môt his fæstan âlýsan mid his worldǽhton (*mundanis suis possessionibus*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 27: 63; Th. ii. 224, 13. Micclode God his woruldǽhta, Homl. Ass. 119, 59. [Weorelldahhtess spedd, Orm. 12079.]

weorold-afol (-el), es; *n. Worldly power*:—Ǽnigne man ðe hê (*the priest*) tô bôte gebîgan ne mæge oþþe ne durre for worldafole, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 246, 2. Entas and strece woruldmen ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 106, 1.

weorold-âr, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly honour*:—Ðurh ða wilnunga ðære woroldâre (world-, Hatt. MS.) *per concupiscentiam culminis*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 9. Ða ðe woroldâre wilniaþ. 50; Swt. 387, 1. Hê wilnaþ micle woroldâre habban, 1; Swt. 27, 5. Gif hê woroldâre hæbbe, 9; Swt. 55, 16. Woruldâre, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Woroldâre, Beo. Th. 34; B. 17. Gewonie him God his weorldâre ond eác swâ his sâwle âre, Chart. Th. 483, 31. **II.** *worldly property, property not belonging to the church*:—Ðæt mon ælles ðises freólses âre ǽfre for âne hîde werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes âr ǽfre freogre beón sceal ðonne ǽnig woruldâr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 113, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-êra *populares honores.*]

weorold-bearn, e; *n. A child of earth, a man*, Exon. Th. 493, 9; Rä. 81, 27.

weorold-bisegu; *f. Worldly, secular business*:—Ða þrig dagas ðe man fæste, forlǽte man ælce worldbysga, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 30. Riht is ðæt munecas hŷ symle âsyndrian fram woruldbysegan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5.

weorold-bisegung, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly occupation*:—Nys nânum mæssepreóste ælýfed, ne diâcone, ðæt hî ymbe nâne worldbysgunge âbysgode (*mundano negotio ullo occupati*) beón, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. **II.** *care of this world, anxiety of this life*:—Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 4.

weorold-bismer, es; *n. m. Worldly reproach*:—For woroldbismere ânum *per contumaciam*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 10.

weorold-bliss, e; *f. Worldly bliss, earthly joy*:—Hê his lîchoman wynna forwyrnde and woruldblissa, Exon. Th. 111, 32; Gû. 135.

weorold-bôt, e; *f.* '*Bôt*' *prescribed by the secular power* in contrast with 'godcund bôt,' that prescribed by the church:—Ða woruldbôte hig gesetton . . . swâ hwâr swâ man nolde godcunde bôte gebûgan mid rihte tô bisceopa dihte, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 16.

weorold-broc, es; *n. Worldly affliction, trouble of this life*:—Ðæt sâr ðære suingellan ðissa woruldbroca (world-, Hatt. MSS.), Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2.

weorold-broc, es; *n. Use for secular purposes*:—Ðes pâpa gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas and diâconas ne sceoldon brûcan gehâlgodra mæsse-hrægla tô nǽnegum woroldbroce, ne nô bûton on cyrcean âure, Shrn. 112, 20.

weorold-bûende; *pl. The dwellers in this world, men*:—Ne furþum wundne wer weoruldbûende gesâwan under sunnan, Met. 8, 35. God is wîsdôm and ǽ woruldbûendra, 29, 83: Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 82. Ðætte rinca gehwylc ôþrum gulde weorc be geweorhtum weoruldbûendum, Met. 27, 27.

weorold-camp, es; *m. Worldly warfare*:—Godes þeówas nâgon mid wîgge ne mid worldcampe tô faren[n]e, ac mid gâstlîcan wǽpnan campian wið deófol, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 388, 4.

weorold-candel[1], e; *f. This world's candle, the sun*:—Woruld-candel scân, sigel sûðan fûs, Beo. Th. 3935; B. 1965.

weorold-cearu, e; *f. Worldly care, care about things of this world*:—Woruldcara and welan and flǽsclîce lustas forsmoriaþ ðæs môdes ðrotan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 10. Beóð wære ðæt eówere heortan ne beón gehefegode mid woruldcarum, 22, 19. Twâ mynecena wǽron . . . ðâm gewîcnode sum eáwfæst wer on woruldcarum, 174, 7. Aidan ealle woruldcara âwearp fram his heortan, nânes þinges wilnigende bûtan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 55: L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35.

weorold-cempa, an; *m. A warrior of this world, an earthly* (*not a spiritual*) *soldier*:—Se woruldkempa weraþ woruldlîce wǽpna ongeán his gelîcan, ac ðû habban scealt ða gâstlîcan wǽpna ongeán ðone gâstlîcan feónd, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Woruldcempa, 36, 17. Se woruld-cempa sceall winnan wið ûre fŷnd, and se Godes þeówa sceall symle for ûs biddan . . . Nû ne sceolon ða woruldcempan tô ðam woruldlîcum gefeohte ða Godes þeówan neádian fram ðam gâstlîcan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 820–8.

weorold-cræft, es; *m. A secular craft* or *art*:—Ne sî nân man swâ dysig, ðæt hê ðâs gelîcnysse tô ǽnigum hâlgum þinge âwende, for ðan ðe ðis (*grammar*) is woruldcræft (weorld-, *v. l.*), Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 246, 2. Ðê gebletsige woruldcræfta wlite and weorca gehwilc, Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364. Warniaþ ðæt gê beón wîsran on eówrum gâstlîcan cræfte . . . ðonne ða worldmen sindon on heora worldcræftum, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15. Ðæt him God onsende wîse geþôhtas and woruldcræftas, Exon. Th. 294, 29; Crä. 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-kraft *ciliarchus, tribunus.*]

weorold-cund; *adj.* **I.** *earthly, temporal*:—Fæder woruldcund *an earthly father*, Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. On ðâs tîd wê sceolan habban godcunde blisse and eác worldcunde, Blickl. Homl. 83, 20. Mid hû heardum brocum ûs swingaþ ûre worldcunde fædras, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 25. Ðonne hié eallinga âgiémeleásiaþ ðone ymbhogan woruld-cundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia funditus negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Hlǽfdige wuldorweorudes and worl[d]cundra hâda under heofonum and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 18; Cri. 285. Ðætte gê fore uueorolde sién geblitsade mid ðêm weoroldcundum gôdum, and hiora sâula mid ðêm godcundum gôdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 35. **II.** *secular, profane* as opposed to sacred:—Gelǽred ge on godcundum gewritum ge on weoruldcundum *literis sacris simul et saecularibus instructi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 24. **III.** *secular* as opposed to ecclesiastical:—Ðis is seó weoruldcunde (weorld-, *v. l.*) gerǽdnes, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 2. Woruldcunde (world-, *v. l.*), L. C. S. proem.; Th. i. 376, 4. Hwelce wutan wǽron geond Angelkynn ǽgðer ge godcundra hâda ge woruld-cundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 3. Woroldcundra, Chart. Th. 132, 2.

weoroldcundlîce; *adv. In a worldly manner*:—Hê brýcð ðære god-cundan âre worldcundlîce (*seculariter*), Past. 9; Swt. 57, 7. Ðeáh hié woroldcundlîce drohtigen *cum terrena agunt*, 18; Swt. 135, 17.

weorold-cyning, es; *m.* **I.** *an earthly king*:—Ân woruldcyningc hæfð fela þegna, Homl. Skt. i. p. 6, 59. Of ðam leódfruman ârîsaþ rîces hyrdas, woruldcyningas, Cd. Th. 140, 29; Gen. 2335. Woroldcyninga ðæm sêlestan, Beo. Th. 3373; B. 1684. Woruldcyninga, 6343; B. 3181. **II.** *a king of all the earth, a supreme monarch*:—Woruld-

cyninges (cf. him God sealde gumena rîce, world tô gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608), Exon. Th. 197, 4; Az. 185. [Weoreldking (worlich king, 2nd MS.), Laym. 6328. *O. Sax.* werold-kuning *an earthly king, a powerful king: O. H. Ger.* weralt-kuning *an earthly king.*]

weorold-dǽd, e; *f. A worldly deed, a deed which is concerned only with affairs of this world*:—Hê hyne sylfne ǽgðer ge wið woroldsprǽce ge wið worolddǽda warnige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-tât *seculi actus.*]

weorold-deád; *adj. Dead as far as this life is concerned, dead as regards the body*:—Hî mê on deorce stôwe settan, samed anlîce swâ ðû worulddeáde wrige mid foldan *collocavit me in obscuris sicut mortuos seculi*, Ps. Th. 142, 4.

weorold-dêma, an; *m. A secular judge*:—Be eorlum. Eorlas and heretogan and ðâs worulddêman âgan nŷdþearfe ðæt hî riht lufian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 20. Bisceop sceall saca sehtan mid ðâm worulddêman ðe riht lufian, 7; Th. ii. 312, 15, 36.

weorold-dôm, es; *m. A secular judgment, judgment by a secular court*:—Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hê wǽre on stale, and hine man gelæhte and æfter worulddôme dydon him ût ða eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 267.

weorold-dreám, es; *m. Joy of this life*:—Hê worulddreáma breác, Cd. Th. 74, 10; Gen. 1220: 180, 9; Exod. 42. Þenden ic wunige on worulddreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31: Exon. Th. 184, 1; Gû. 1337.

weorold-dryhten, es; *m. The Lord of the world, the Deity*:—Gif ðû wilnige weoruldrihtnes heáne anwald ongitan *si vis celsi jura tonantis cernere*, Met. 29, 1.

weorold-duguþ, e; *f. Worldly good*:—Wilna brytta and woruldgedêa brôðrum sînum, Cd. Th. 97, 30; Gen. 1620. Wilna wæstmum and woruldgedûm, lufum and lissum, 117, 4; Gen. 1948.

weorold-earfeþe, es; *n. Labour* or *trouble of this life*:—Strong wind woruldearfoþa, Met. 7, 26, 35, 49.

weorold-ege, es; *m. Worldly fear, fear of the world*:—Hŷ sculan Godes ege habban on gemynde and ne eargian for woruldege ealles tô swŷðe, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 20.

weorold-ende, es; *m. The end of the world*:—Ðæt hê lête hyne licgean ðǽr hê longe wæs, wîcum wunian ôð woruldende, Beo. Th. 6159; B. 3083. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-enti.]

weorold-fægerness, e; *f. Earthly fairness*:—Seó hine lǽrde ðæt hê nǽfre Godes geleáfan forlête, and ðæt nǽnig woruldfægernes ǽfre his gedôht oncerde, Shrn. 59, 31.

weorold-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Worldly wealth, this world's goods*:—Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mê ágan wille sceat ne scilling (*I will not take from a thread even to a shoe-latchet*, Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 12; Gen. 2142.

weorold-folgoþ, es; *m. A worldly service, service with an earthly lord*:—Sceolde Sanctus Martinus nêde beón on ðære geférǽdenne cininges ðegna . . . Næs nâ ðæt hê his willan on ðæm woruldfolgaðe wǽre . . . Ða hê wæs tŷnwintre, and hine hys yldran tô woruldfolgaðe tyhton, ða fleáh hê tô Godes ciricean, Blickl. Homl. 211, 22–29. Ða forlêt hê ðone woroldfolgað, and ða gewât tô Sancte Hilarie ðæm bisceope, 217, 1.

weorold-fræt[e]wung, e; *f. Worldly ornament, earthly decoration*:—Ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, ne mid nǽnigre worldfrætwunga, Blickl. Homl. 125, 36.

weorold-freónd, es; *m. An earthly friend*:—Weoruldfrŷnd mîne, Met. 2, 16. Wê witan ðæt ûs forlætaþ and nîde sculon ealle ûre worldfrŷnd, Wulfst. 127, 31. Ealle ûre weoruldfreónd, 122, 7.

weorold-friþ, es; *n. Peace that is maintained by the temporal power.* Cf. cyric-friþ:—Ðæt woroldfrið stande betweox Æðelrêde cynge and eallum his leódscipe, and eallum ðam here ðe se cyng ðæt feoh sealde, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 9.

weorold-fruma, an; *m. One of the world's great men*:—Ða gemunde hê ða strangan dǽda ðara unmanna (iumanna?) and ðæra woruldfrumena *valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 28.

weorold-gâlness, e; *f. Desire for worldly pleasures*:—Ðara bôcera ðe nellaþ godspel sæcgan Godes folce for hiora gêmeleáste and for weoruldgâlnesse, Wulfst. 219, 14.

weorold-gebyrd[u]; *f. Birth* (natural not spiritual):—Hê wæs on his môde æþelra ðonne on woruldgebyrdum *erat animo quam carne nobilior*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Wæs heó æþele in weoruldgebyrdum, ðæt heó wæs ðæs cyninges nefan dohtor *nobilis natu erat, hoc est, filia nepotis regis*, 4, 23; S. 593, 2. v. ge-byrd.

weorold-gedâl, es; *n. Parting from the world, death*:—Tô woruldgedâle, Elen. Kmbl. 1159; El. 581.

weorold-gefeoht, es; *n. An earthly fight*:—Sigefæste on woroldgefeohtum, Shrn. 61, 29.

weorold-geflit, es; *n. A secular dispute*:—Gif him þince ðæt hê æt woruldgeflitum sî, ðæt tâcnaþ him âdl tôwerd, Lchdm. iii. 174, 19.

weorold-gerǽdness, e; *f. A secular ordinance*:—Weoruldgerǽdnes (Eádgâres cyninges gerǽdnes, MS. D.), L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 1.

weorold-geriht, es; *n. A secular* or *civil right*:—Woruldgerihta ic wille ðæt standan on ǽlcum leódscipe swâ gôde swâ hŷ mon on betste âredian mæge . . . And ic wille ðæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swâ gôdum lagum swâ hŷ betst geceósan mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23–31.

weorold-gerisene, es; *n. Worldly propriety*:—Æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum *as religion and the world require*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 5: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 4. Woruldgerysenum, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 336, 38.

weorold-gesǽlig; *adj. Blessed with this world's goods, prosperous*:—Wîs ealdorman, woruldgesǽlig, Byrht. Th. 138, 13; By. 219. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sâlig *abundans in seculo.*]

weorold-gesǽlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings*:—Eálâ! hwæþer gê men ongiton hwelc se wela sié, and se anweald, and ða woruldgesǽlþa, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36: 16, 3; Fox 54, 16. Ða getreówan treónd, ic secge seó ðæt deórweorðeste ðyng eallra ðissa woruldgesǽlþa, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Tô upâhafen for woruldgesǽlþum, Met. 5, 34. Ðeáh hŷ sŷn on þyson woroldgesǽlþon ða unspêdgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. Ælc ðara ðe ðâs woruldgesǽlþa hæfþ, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. v. weorold-sǽlþa.

weorold-gesceaft, e; *f.* I. *the created world*:—Ôð ðæt ðeós woruldgesceaft þurh word gewearð wuldorcyninges, Cd. Th. 7, 23; Gen. 110. II. *created things, creatures*:—God wolde ðæt him eorðe and uproder and sîd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte on wrâðra gield, Cd. Th. 7, 4; Gen. 101. III. *a creature of this world, an earthly creature*:—Ða unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19, 101. Hê waldeþ weoruldgesceafta, 29, 78. Woruldgesceafta, 11, 84. Fægerust woruldgesceafta (*the sun*), Menol. Fox 227; Men. 115. Weroda Waldend, woruldgesceafta, Cd. Th. 237, 4; Dan. 332: 53, 19; Gen. 863. Ðæt fŷr is yfemest ofer eallum ðissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 39. Wið ealle weoruldgesceafta, Met. 20, 129.

weorold-gestreón, es; *n. Worldly gain, this world's wealth*:—Wêndest ðû, gif ðû mê sealdest ôwiht ðînes, ðæt ðê ðonne wǽre ðîn woruldgestreón eall gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 19. Ðâs woruldgestreón, Exon. Th. 106, 15; Gû. 41. Sum hêr ofer eorþan ǽhta onlîhð, woruldgestreóna, 295, 10; Crâ. 31. Ofergrǽdige woruldgestreóna (*cupidi*, 2 Tim. 3, 2), Wulfst. 81, 14. Hê breác mondreáma hêr, woruldgestreóna, Cd. Th. 71, 27; Gen. 1177. Swîðan woruldgestreónum, 164, 19; Gen. 2717. Eádge eorðwelan . . . and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 32; Gen. 1879: Exon. Th. 215, 18; Ph. 255. Feor lâ sî ðæt Godes cyrice . . . weoruldgestreón sêce (*lucra quaerere*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 26.

weorold-geswinc, es; *n. Worldly labour* or *toil*:—Sió friðstôw æfter ðissum weoruldgeswincum, Met. 21, 18. Ðyncð him gesuinc ðæt hê bið bûtan woroldgesuincium (worldgeswincum, Hatt. MS.) *laborem deputant, si in terrenis negotiis non laborant*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 1.

weorold-geþôht, es; *m. A worldly thought*:—Cristes þegnas ðeossa worda nân ongeotan ne mehton, ac hié wǽron him bedîglede, for ðon ðe hié wǽron ðâgyt mid worldgeþôhtum bewrigene, Blickl. Homl. 15, 14.

weorold-geþyngþ[u]; *f. Worldly dignity*:—Ælc heáh âr hêr on worulde bið mid frêcnessum embeseald; efne swâ ða woruldgeþincþa (-geþingþa, *v. l.*) beóð mâran, swâ ða frêcnessa beóð swîðran, Wulfst. 262, 3.

weorold-gewinn, es; *n. Earthly war*:—Hit bið swŷðe derigendlîc, ðæt Godes þeówan Drihtnes þeówdôm forlætan, and tô woruldgewinne (weoruld-, woruld-, *v. ll.*) bûgan, ðe him nâht tô ne gebyraþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 832.

weorold-gewritu; *pl. n. Profane literature*:—On weoruldgewritum gelǽred *saeculari literatura instructus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Ða lǽrde se hyne godcunde gewritu; ða forlêt hê ða woruldgewrytu, Shrn. 152, 20.

weorold-gewuna, an; *m. The custom of the world*:—Hê âsmeáde ðæt godcunde be woruldgewunan *he considered the religious question from a secular standpoint*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15.

weorold-gifu, e; *f. A gift of temporal things*:—Sende se eádiga pâpa Gregorius Æðelbyrhte cyninge woroldgife monige, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 20. Woruldgiua, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 17.

weorold-gilp, es; *m. Worldly glory*:—Ðæm upâhæfenum is tô cŷðanne hwelc nâwuht ðes woruldgielp (worldgilp, Cott. MSS.) is *elatis intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 6. For ðære gewilnunga woroldgielpes and giétsunga *appetendis lucris temporalibus honoribusque*, 21; Swt. 157, 2. Wê ðurh ða ne wilniaþ woruldgielpes *per eam humanas laudes assequi minime ambimus*, 48; Swt. 375, 11. *Largitas* . . . ðæt is ðæt man wîslîce his ǽhta âspende, nâ for woruldgylpe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 327, 330. [For weorldȝelpe, worldȝelpe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 14, 13.]

weorold-gîmenn (?). v. weorold-sorh (*last passage*).

weorold-gîtsere, es; *m. One who is covetous of this world's goods*:—Hwæt bið ðæm welegan woruldgîtsere (cf. gîtsere, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13) on his môde ðe bet, þeáh hê micel âge goldes and gimma and gooda gehwæs, Met. 14, 1.

weorold-gîtsung, e; *f. Greed for this world's goods, covetousness*:—Ne mæg fira nân wîsdôm timbran, ðǽr ðǽr woruldgîtsung (cf. gîtsung, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12) beorg oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 12. Hî cumaþ of woruldgîtsunga, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 15.

weorold-gleng, es *or* e; *m.* or *f. Worldly pomp*:—Se blinda ne bæd goldes, ne seolfres, ne worldglenga, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6. Se snotera wer ne gewilnaþ ðara woruldglenga, ne ðæs lícaman wlite, ac gewilnaþ ðære sáwle, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 14. Heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldglænge, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 334, 4. Ðá forlét hé ealle ðás woruldglenga, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 18.

weorold-gód, es; *n. A temporal good, worldly good*:—Eówre woruldgód *vestra bona*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 1. Ða getreówan freónd ne sint tó woruldgódum tó tellanne, ac tó godcundum, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Eall ða weoruldgód ðe him fram cyningum and fram weligum mannum ðisse weorulde gegyfne wǽron *euncta quae sibi a regibus vel divitibus saeculi donabantur*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 24.

weorold-hád, es; *m. A secular, lay condition*:—In weoruldháde drohtiende *in saeculari habitu conversata*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42. In weoruldháde geseted, 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Weoruldhád forlǽtan, 598, 2: 4, 23; S. 593, 7.

weorold-hláford, es; *m. An earthly master, a temporal lord*:—Se ðe gyfð ge dæs worldhláfordes freóndscype ge his ágenne, Shrn. 177, 6. Se esne ðe ǽrendaþ his woroldhláforde wífes, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 2. Beó manna gehwylc hold and getrýwe his worldhláforde, Wulfst. 74, 9. Hí ic wille wyrðian swá swá man worldhláford sceal, Shrn. 196, 32. Woruldhláfordas móston ðære fiohbóte onfón, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 7. Beóð gé underðeódde eówrum woroldhláfordum *obedite dominis carnalibus*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 21. Wé láraþ þæt Godes þeówas beón geornlíce Gode þeówigende . . . and ðæt hí beón á heora ealdre holde and gehýrsume . . . and ðæt hí beón heora worldhláfordum eác holde and getrýwe, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 5.

weorold-hlísa, an; *m. Worldly fame, earthly renown*:—Habbon hí ðone woruldhlísan ðe hí sóhton, ná ða écan méde ðe hí ne róhton, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 6.

weorold-hyht, es; *m. Earthly joy*:—Ðú lǽtest wæter wynlíco tó woruldhyhte of clife clǽnum, Exon. Th. 194, 10; Az. 136.

weorold-irmþ[u], *f. Misery of this life*:—Wé nú gehýraþ hwǽr ús hearmstafas onwócan, and woruldyrmðo, Cd. Th. 58, 3; Gen. 940. Hí héton eft Ióhannes gebringan æt his mynstre, fram ðám woruldyrmþum ðe hé hwíle on wæs, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 36.

weorold-léce, es; *m. A physician for the body*:—Nis se woruldlǽce wælhreów, ðeáh ðe hé ðone gewundodan mid bærnette gelácnige, Homl. Th. i. 472, 13.

weorold-lagu, e; *f.*: -laga, an; *m. Law relating to secular matters, civil law* as distinguished from ecclesiastical:—Woruldcunde bóte séce man be woruldlage, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 22. Hláfordes bearwu æfter woruldlagu is bótleás þing, Wulfst. 274, 24. Wíse woroldwitan ðe gesettan tó godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 22. Leófan menn, lagiaþ góde woroldlagan, Wulfst. 274, 7.

weorold-leán, es; *n. Worldly reward*:—Ða ðe Godes þances hwylcne cuman underfón, ne wilnigen hig ðǽr nánra woruldleána, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 13.

weorold-líc; *adj.* I. *worldly, earthly, temporal, mundane*:—Náuht woruldlíces fæstes and unhwearfiendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11 note. Ne seó eorþe ǽnigre worldlícre frætwednesse onfón wolde, seoþþan hire ða hálgan fét úres Drihtnes on stódan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 3. On woruldlícum wuldre scínende, Homl. Th. i. 62, 27. Tó forsewennysse woruldlícra ǽhta, 60, 25: Exon. Th. 126, 20; Gú. 374. Hé sceolde woroldlícum wǽpnum onfón, Blickl. Homl. 213, 2. Ðæt hwá woruldlíce spéda forhogige, Homl. Th. i. 60, 32. Worldlíce tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ealle worldlícu þing, 109, 3. Gewilnian ða woruldlícan þingc, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 44. II. *natural, physical*:—Nis ðeós woruldlíce niht nán þing búton ðære eorþan sceadu, Lchdm. iii. 240, 18. For ðam ungewunan woruldlíces gesceádes, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28. Woruldlíce úðwitan *natural philosophers*, 18, 25: Lchdm. iii. 240, 20. III. in contrast with religious or ecclesiastical, *worldly, secular, civil*:—From woruldlícum luste hearte his giscilde *a seculari desiderio cor ejus defendat*, Rtl. 96, 11. Neádian preóstas tó woruldlícum gecampe, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 834, 827. Woroldlícra weorca on ðam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12. Woruldlícra, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. Se ðe Gode sceal þeówigan ne sceal hé hyne ná ábysgian worldlícra bysgunga *qui Deo vult servire, non debet occupari mundanis negotiis*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 27. Bót æt woroldlícan þingan, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-líh *mundanus, secularis, carnalis, civilis.*]

weorold-líce; *adv.* I. *secularly, civilly*:—Ne sind ealle cyricean ná gelícre máde weoruldlíce wurðscipes wyrðe, þeáh hig godcundlíce hálgunge habban gelíce, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16. Worldlíce, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 26. II. *after the manner of this world*:—Weoroldlíce and wíslíce gé dyde ðætte mannum bedígled wæs on eorðan ðæt gé ðæt on heofenas tó Gode sóhtan *ye acted with worldly wisdom in seeking in heaven of God what was hidden from men on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* weraltlícho *carnaliter.*]

weorold-líf, es; *n.* I. *life in this world, life on earth*:—Ðæt ðú mé forgyfe ðæt mínes worldlífes bletsung anstande *ut tu mihi condones ut mundanae meae vitae benedictio permaneat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes on weoruldlífe worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Nis him onwendednes on woruldlífe *non est illis commutatio*, 54, 20: 114, 7: 118, 92: Cd. Th. 222, 12; Dan. 103: Exon. Th. 172, 11; Gú. 1142: 294, 15; Crá. 15: Wulfst. 258, 15. Hé self lifde on gneáðum woroldlífe *he* (*bishop Lupus*) *lived a very frugal life on earth*, Shrn. 110, 5. Ðæt hió ne wunian on worldlífe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33: 61, 12: Exon. Th. 427, 7; Rä. 41, 87. II. *the period of the world's duration, the while the world lasts*:—Ealle on weoruldlífe weorþaþ gedréfde *conturbentur in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Nele God wið ende ǽfre tó worulde his milde mód mannum áfyrran on woruldlífe wera cneórissum *numquid Deus in finem misericordiam suam abscindet a seculo et generatione?* 76, 7. Ðú eart ána God ðe ǽghwylc miht wundor gewyrcean on woruldlífe, 76, 11. III. *worldly life, secular life*:—Hé mynsterlíf ðam weoruldlífe forbær *monasticam saecularem vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 8. Hé óþer líf má lufode ðonne ðæt woruldlíf, S. 638, 7. [Þiss weorelldlíf iss wel þurrh nihht bitacnedd, Orm. 2978.]

weoruld-lufu, e, an; *f. Love of the world, love of worldly things*:—Wé nellaþ búgan fram ðyssere andweardan woruldlufe, Homl. Th. i. 580, 3. Se cwyrnstán, ðe tyrnð singallíce, and nǽnne færeld ne ðurhtíhð, getácnaþ woruldlufe, ðe on gedwyldum hwyrftlaþ, and nǽnne stæpe on Godes wege ne gefæstnaþ, 514, 21. Se man ðe ánrǽdlíce wile his synna geswícan, dǽle on Godes ést eal ðæt hé áge, and forlǽte eard and éðel and ealle ðás worldlufu, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 19.

weorold-lust, es; *m. Worldly pleasure, pleasure that comes from things of this world*:—Hú ne is ðé genóg openlíce geeówad ðara leásena gesǽlþa anlícnes; ðæt is ðonne ǽhta and weorðscipe and anweald and woruldlust. Be ðam woruldluste Epicurus sǽde . . . ðæt se lust wǽre ðæt héhste gód *habes igitur ante oculos propositam fere formam felicitatis humanae, opes, honores, potentiam, voluptates. Quae considerans Epicurus sibi summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19–23: 24, 4; Fox 86, 29. For ðam ðe hé mæg ðurh ðæt tó anwealde cuman oððe tó sumum woruldluste *vel potentiae caussa, vel delectationis*, 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. [*O. Sax.* werold-lust: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-lust *terrena concupiscentia.*]

weorold-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman according to the flesh*:—Mé æfter sculon míne woruldmágas welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 18; Gen. 2178.

weorold-mann, es; *m.* I. in a general sense, *a man upon earth, a man*:—Orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse (cf. se wísa mon, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. Án ðara tungla woruldmen hátaþ (cf. wé hátaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19) wǽnes þísla, 28, 10. Weoruldmen (cf. folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) wénaþ, 28, 72. Hú yfele mé dóþ manege woruldmenn . . . ic eom getogen tó fremdum þeáwum ðurh ða ungefyldan gítsunge woruldmonna (*inexpleta hominum cupiditas*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19–26. Hwá is weoruldmonna ðæt ne wafige (cf. hwá ne wundraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 31. Woruldmonna seó unclǽne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 8; Cri. 1016. Ic wát ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát búton feá áne (cf. went nú ful neáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. II. *a man employed, or interested, in worldly affairs; a man of the world*:—Se Hǽlend befrán hú woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . Drihten ðá befrán: 'Hwæt secge gé ðæt ic sý? swylce hé swá cwǽde: "Nú woruldmenn ðus dwollíce mé oncnáwaþ, gé ðe godas sind, hú oncnáwe gé mé,"' Homl. Th. i. 366, 5–14. Hé hine wið eallum ðǽm wǽpnum geheóld, ða ðe woruldmen fremmaþ on menniscum ðingum, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Ðonne hé from woruldmonnum (world-, Cott. MSS.) bið ongiten suelce hé sié ældiédig on ðiosum middangearde, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18. Ða hǽþenan féngon tó wurðienne mistlíce entas and strece woruldmen, ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 105, 34. II a. *a man engaged in secular, as opposed to ecclesiastical, affairs, a layman*:—Nalæs ðæt án ðæt ðás ðing dyden weoruldmen (*saeculares viri*), ac eác swylce ðæt Drihtnes eówde, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða láfe dæs gereordes, ðæt sind ða deópnyssa ðære láre ðe woroldmen understandan ne magon, ða sceolon ða láreówas gegaderian, Homl. Th. i. 190, 6. Munuclíf wǽron gehealdene, and ða woruldmenn wǽron wære wið heora fýnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150: 20, 120. Woruldmanna gebeórscypas *secularium conuiuia*, Anglia xiii. 375, 133. [For nane weorldmonne *for no man on earth*, Laym. 28131. Þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen *sapientia sapientium*, Kath. 486. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-mann *a man.*]

weorold-méd, e; *f. Worldly recompense*:—Ne sceal nán man woruldméde wilnian æt ðam cuman, for ðam ðe him is geháten ece gefeá fore on Godes ríce, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15.

weorold-níd, -neód, e; *f. Secular need, need in worldly matters, temporal necessity*:—Se cyngc beódeþ eallum his gerésan, ðæt gé ðám abbodan æt eallum worldneódum beorgan swá ge betst magon, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-nôt *tribulatio.*]

weorold-nytt, e; *f. Use in this world, temporal advantage*:—Áweccan ðás wæstmas ús tó woruldnytte, Lchdm. i. 400, 6: Cd. Th. 59, 7; Gen. 960: 62, 18; Gen. 1016.

weorold-prýt, -prýd, e; *f. Worldly pride*:—Næs heó, swá nú ædelborene men synt, mid ofermettum áfylled, ne mid woruldprýdum, Lchdm. iii. 428, 32.

weorold-rǽdenn, e; *f. The rule* or *way of the world*:—Hē ne forwyrnde woroldrǽdenne, Beo. Th. 2289; B. 1142.

weorold-rîca, an; *m. A man of great worldly power* or *wealth*:—Gif him ǽnig heáfodman hwilces þinges forwyrnde . . . him sôna getîðode his Scyppendes ârfæstnys ðæs ðe se woruldrîca him forwyrnde on ǽr, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 17. Ne cyning ne woruldrîca, Lchdm. iii. 442, 36. Unrihtwîse dēman and gerēfan and ealle ða wôhgeornan woruldrîcan mid heora golde and seolfre and godwebbum and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 8. v. next word.

weorold-rîce; *adj. Having worldly power* or *wealth*:—Sum dŷre bið woruldrîcum men, Exon. Th. 295, 26; Crä. 39. Nǽnigum woruldrîcum men ne cininge sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Woruldrîcum men, ðe âhte on ðysse worlde mycelne welan and swîðe mōdelîco gestreón and manigfealde, 113, 5. Woruldrîcra manna deáþ, 107, 29.

weorold-rîce, es; *n.* I. *the kingdom of this world, this world*:—Ne ꝺearf ic ǽnigre âre wēnan on woruldrîce, Cd. Th. 62, 32; Gen. 1024: 67, 33; Gen. 1110: 99, 4; Gen. 1641. Eorðcyninga se wîsesta on woruldrîce, 202, 25; Exod. 393: 201, 1; Exod. 365. Bibeád ic eów ðæt gē brôþor mîne in woruldrîce wel ārētten, Exon. Th. 91, 32; Cri. 1501: 275, 12; Jul. 549: 290, 14; Wand. 65: 442, 16; Kl. 13. Hū wolde ðæt geweorðan on woruldrîce? Elen. Kmbl. 910; El. 456. In worldrîce, 2095; El. 1049. Hē hēt ðæt on worldrîce wunian ēce *fundavit eam in seculo*, Ps. Th. 77, 68. Ne beó nǽnig man hēr on worldrîce on his geþôhte tō mōdig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. For hwam winneþ ðis wæter geond woruldrîce? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. II. *a kingdom of this world, an earthly kingdom, earthly power*:—Nāuht woruldrîces fæstes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11. Ic ongite ðætte ælces gōdes genōg nis on ðisum woruldwelan, ne æltæwe anweald nis on nānum woruldrîce *video nec opibus sufficientiam, nec regnis potentiam posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 3. Hē hine (*Nebuchadnezzar*) âseád of ðam woroldrîce (world-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 21. Woruldrîce, Cd. Th. 253, 2; Dan. 589. Ðū woruldrîcum wealdest eallum, Ps. Th. 144, 13. On worldrîcum, 77, 2. Geond woruldrîcu, 113, 9. [Wha wolde wenen a þissere weorldriche, Laym. 15179. Þe laþe gast himm bæd all weorelldrichess ahhte, Orm. 11800. *O. Sax.* werold-rîki *the world; earthly power: O. H. Ger.* weralt-rîchi *orbis terrarum.*]

weorold-riht, es; *n.* I. *right in worldly matters, civil* or *secular law*:—Wylle wē ǽrest, ðæt Godes riht forð gā and woruldriht syððan, Wulfst. 274, 20. Beó on ðære scîre bisceop and se ealdorman, and ðǽr ǽgðer tǽcan ge Godes riht ge woruldriht, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 5. II. *the law that should govern the world*:—Dryhten sceáwaþ hwǽr ða eardien ðe his ǽ healden; gesihð hē ða dômas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 25; Gū. 28.

weorold-sacu, e; *f. A dispute about worldly matters*:—Ælce wīgwǽpna and ǽghwylce woruldsaca lǽte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 9. [*O. Sax.* werold-saka *a worldly matter: O. H. Ger.* weralt-sahha *mortalis res.*]

weorold-sǽlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings*:—Ealâ hwæþer gē nētenlîcan men ongiton hwelc se wela sié and se anweald and ða woruldsǽlþa? Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36 note. Nis ðē nāuht swiþor ðonne ðæt ðū forloren hæfst ða woruldsǽlþa ðe ðū ǽr hæfdest (*fortunae prioris affectu tabescis*). Ic ongite ðæt ða woruldsǽlþa ōleccaþ ðǽm mōdum ðe hī willaþ beswîcan, 7, 1; Fox 16, 8–12: 8; Fox 26, 5, 8. Mē âblendan ðās ungetreówan woruldsǽlþa *dum levibus malefida bonis fortuna faveret, paene caput tristis merserat hora meum*, 2; Fox 4, 9: Met. 2, 10. Se ymbhoga ðyssa woruldsǽlþa, 7, 54. Woruldsēlþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 29. Swâ his mōd ǽr swîðor tō ðām woruldsǽlþum gewunod wæs, 1; Fox 4, 1. Ic wolde ðæt wit māre spræcan ymbe ða woruldsǽlða *vellem pauca tecum fortunae ipsius verbis agitare*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-sâlida *fortuna, terrena felicitas.*] v. weorold-gesǽlþa.

weorold-sceaft, e; *f. A creature of this world, an earthly creature*:—Wuldres Waldend and woruldsceafta, Exon. Th. 188, 20; Az. 48. Woruldsceafta wuldor, 190, 16; Az. 74. v. weorold-gesceaft.

weorold-sceamu, e; *f. Worldly shame, disgrace among men*:—Wâla ðære woruldscame, ðe nū habbaþ Engle. . . . Oft twēgen sǽmen oððe þrȳ drîfaþ ða drâfe cristenra manna fram sǽ tō sǽ . . . ūs eallum tō woruldscame, Wulfst. 163, 3–7. Ða ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ǽnigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, 191, 5. For woruldsceame, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 22. Gif wîf be ōðrum were forlicge, and hit open weorðe, geweorðe heó tō woruldsceame hire sylfre, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 7. Tō woroldscame, Wulfst. 168, 14. [Æfter muchel weorldscome (worliche same, 2nd MS.) wurðscipe, Laym. 8323.]

weorold-scipe, es; *m. A worldly affair, an affair of this life*:—Ne scyle nān Godes ðeów hine selfne tō ungemetlîce bindan on woruldscipum (world-, Cott. MSS.), ðȳ læs hē mislîcige ðæm ðe hē ǽr hine selfne gesealde *nemo militans Deo implicat se negotiis secularibus, ut ei placeat, cui se probavit*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 2. [Himm þatt ledenn shall þiss lif, himm birrþ all weorelldshipe flen, Orm. 6322.]

weorold-snotor; *adj. Wise in earthly matters*:—Ægelwīg se woruldsnotra abbod on Eofeshamme, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 29. Woroldsnottre men (*naturalists*) secgaþ, ðæt ða ficsas sȳn on sǽ hundteóntiges cynna and ðreó and fîftiges, Shrn. 65, 31. Weoroldsnottrum *gymnosophistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 52. Ne weorþeþ on woruldе ǽnig worldsnotera (woruld-, *v. l.*) þonne hē wyrðeþ *there shall be none in the world that has more worldly cunning than he* (*Antichrist*) *has*, Wulfst. 54, 21.

weorold-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Worldly care, care of this life*:—Hwonon wurde ðū mid ðissum woruldsorgum ðus swîþe geswenced? . . . Gewîtaþ nū, āwirgede woruldsorga, of mînes þegenes mōde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 20–23. Ðæt gemearr ðære woruldsorga *curarum secularium impedimentum*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 21. Bæd heó ðæt heó mōste weoruldsorge and gȳmenne forlætan *postulans ut saeculi curas relinquere permitteretur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 38.

weorold-spēd, e; *f.* I. *worldly wealth*; generally in plural, *this world's goods*:—Syllan ðone teóþan dǽl ūre worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 35, 20. Mid hire âhtum and worldspēdon *possessionibus suis et mundanis opibus*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 3. Weoroldspēdum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27. Ða ðe habbaþ weoruldspēde *habentes subsidia*, S. 490, 8. Hē him weoruldspēde and âhte (*locus facultasque*) forgeaf, 3, 24; S. 556, 42. Ðē Dryhten geaf welan and wiste and woruldspēde, Andr. Kmbl. 636; An. 318. Ðonne hié wilniaþ ðæt hié hira woruldspēda (world-, Cott. MSS.) īcen ðonne weorðaþ hié bedǽlede ðæs ēcean ēðles ūres Fæder *dum hic multiplicari appetunt, illic ab aeterno patrimonio exheredes fiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 5. On ðara mānfulra forþforlætenesse on ðās woruldspēda, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23. Nolde hē him geceósan welige yldran, ac ða ðe hæfdon lytle worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26: 37, 36. II. *worldly success*:—Syndon ðīne willan on woruldspēdum rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 11; Dan. 290: Exon. Th. 185, 20; Az. 10.

weorold-spēdig; *adj. Rich in this world's goods, wealthy*:—Se ðe wilnaþ ðæt wolde on ðam angienne his līfes woroldspēdig (world-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan *qui in principio hereditari festinant*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 2.

weorold-sprǽc, e; *f. Worldly speech, conversation on worldly matters*:—Ne forlǽte preóst his godcundnysse, ne ne fō tō woruldsprǽcum, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Gē lufiaþ woruldsprǽca, 34; Th. ii. 356, 20. Hyne sylfne ǽgðer ge wið woroldsprǽce ge wið woroldðǽda warnige hē and healde, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38.

weorold-steór, e; *f. A secular penalty*:—Gif for godbôtan feohbôt ârîseþ . . . ðæt gebyreþ . . . nǽfre tō woroldlîcan îdelan glengan, ac for woroldsteóran tō godcundan neódan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 9.

weorold-strengu; *f. Physical strength*:—Mec feónda sum feore besnyþede, woruldstrenga binom, Exon. Th. 407, 30; Rä. 27, 2.

weorold-strūdere, -strūtere, es; *m. A spoiler of this world's goods*:—Ne mōt mid rihte nān preóst beón gītsiende mangere, ne worldstrūtere on gerēfscipe, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 7. Tō helle sculan gītseras, rȳperas and reáferas and woruldstrūderas, Wulfst. 26, 17: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal rȳperas and reáferas and ðās woruldstrūderas hatian and hȳnan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19.

weorold-stund, e; *f. Time spent in this world*:—Mē ne woldon folc oncnāwan, ðeáh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum (*in the hours I spent on earth*) wundra gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363. [*O. Sax.* werold-stunda.]

weorold-þearf, e; *f. What is needed for the life of this world*:—Swā swâ hē gehēt him andlyfne and heora weoruldðearfe forgifan, eác swylce lȳfnesse sealde ðæt hī mōstan Cristes geleáfan bodian *eis, ut promiserat, cum administratione victus temporalis, licentiam quoque praedicandi non abstulit*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19.

weorold-þearfa, an; *m. One who is needy in the matter of this world's goods*:—Ic eom wǽdla and worldþearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 69, 6.

weorold-þearfende; *adj. Deficient in this world's goods, needy*:—Earme men, woruldþearfende, Exon. Th. 83, 4; Cri. 1351.

weorold-þeáwas; *pl. m. Conduct in the affairs of this world*:—Se wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwîsesta *in the conduct of his life he was most righteous*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13.

weorold-þegen, es; *m. A secular thane*:—Mæssepreóstes âð and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendȳre, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14: L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10.

[**weorold-þeówdōm**, es; *m. Secular service*:—Hī hit freódon wið ealle weoruldþeówdōm, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 31.]

weorold-þing, es; *n. A worldly thing, matter, affair*:—Ne sȳ nān sacerdhādes man ðe durre geþrīstlǽcan, ðæt ǽnig ðara fata, ðe tō godcundum bīgonge gehālgod bið, tō ǽnigum woruldþinge dō (*put it to any secular use*), L. E. I. 18; Th. ii. 412, 30. Mid ungerisenlîcum gewilnungum ðissa woroldðinga (world-, Cott. MSS.) *ambitione inhonesta*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 9. Sió ūterre âbisgung ðissa woroldðinga ðæs monnes mōd gedrēfð *cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum*, 22; Swt. 169, 13. Woruldðinga, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Hē wæs hwōn giernende ðissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 29. Hwæðer ðæt nū sié tō talianne wâclîc and unnyt, ðætte nytwyrþost is ealra woruldþinga, ðæt is anweald? *num imbecillum, ac sine virtutibus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 17. Ðonne hē fægnaþ ðæt hē sié âbisgod mid woroldðingum *dum se urgeri mundanis tumultibus gaudent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Freom in weoroldðingum *in saeculi rebus strenuus*, Bd. 4,

2; S. 566, 18. On woruldþingan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 17. Of wurðfulre mægðe æfter woruldþingum *of a family honourable from a worldly point of view*, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 14. Wē forlēton ealle woruldðing *nos dimisimus omnia* (Mk. 10, 28), Homl. Th. i. 392, 32, 28. Ðā ðā his geógoð æfter gecynde woruldðing lufian sceolde, ii. 118, 23. [Gif we forleosað þas lenan worldþing, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 30. He hadde michel of wereldþinge, ii. 127, 16. To geornenn affterr weorelldþing, Orm. 2966.]

weorold-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon used in this world's warfare:*—Ðā wæs feówer geár ǽr his fulwihte, ðæt hē woroldwǽpno wæg (*he bore this world's arms*), Blickl. Homl. 213, 4.

weorold-wæter, es; *n. An ocean:*—Saga mē, hū fela is woruldwætra? Ic ðē secge, twā sindon sealte sǽ, and twā fersce, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 24.

weorold-wela, an; *m. Worldly wealth, worldly good:*—Se woruldwela (*pompa*) his frætewunga āweorpende fleáh, Gl. Prud. 52 a. Sume mægon habban ælles woruldwelan genōg *huic census exuberat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30. Hē wilnaþ hwæthweg ðises woruldwelan, 26, 2; Fox 94, 3. Hī geleáfan ceósaþ ofer woruldwelan, Exon. Th. 230, 30; Ph. 480. Ne wearð ǽnig eorðlīc cyning mǽrra ðonne Salomon wearð þuruh ǽghwylcne woroldwelan, Wulfst. 277, 23. Ða woruldwelan synt gesceapene tō bīswice ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelīce, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 2. Swylcra fela weoruldwelena (cf. ealne ðisne andweardan welan, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 20), Met. 19, 26. Waa ieów welegum, ðe iówer lufu eall and tōhopa is on eówrum woruldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 24. Ðiossum woruldwelum, 45; Swt. 339, 6. Ðās land beóð neáh ðǽm burgum ðe beóð eallum woruldwelum gefylled *hic est ciuitas uicina diues, omnibus bonis plena*, Nar. 34, 33. [Gif þu best aihteles . . . ac gef þu hauest woreldwele . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 28. *O. Sax.* werold-welo: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-wolun; *pl. mammona.*]

weorold-weorc, es; *n.* **I.** *worldly work, secular occupation:*—Ðǽm tīdum þonne gē ða rǽdinge hāligra bōca forlǽten and ða gebeda, þonne sculon gē on sum nytlīc weoroldweorc fōn, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 10. Nǽnig mon ne geþrīstlǽce on ðone hālgan dæg on nān weoruld-weorc befōn, 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. **II.** in a special sense, *mechanics:*—*Mechanica*, ðæt ys weoruldweorces cræft, Shrn. 152, 16.

weorold-weorþscipe, es; *m. Worldly honour, civil dignity:*—Hæbbe hē (*the priest*) Godes miltse, and tō woroldweorðscipe ðæt hē sȳ þegen-weres and þegenrihtes wyrðe (*his civil status is that of a thane*), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Tō woruldwurðscipe sī hē þegenlage wyrðe, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16: Wulfst. 270, 32.

weorold-widl, es; *n. Worldly pollution, defilement contracted in this life:*—Ðæt fȳr georne āsēceþ eorðan sceátas, ōþþæt eall hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwidles wom wælme forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 25; Cri. 1007.

weorold-wig, es; *n. The warfare of this world:*—Ne gebyraþ him (*the priest*) nāðor ne tō wīfe ne tō woruldwīge, L. Edg. C. 60; Th. ii. 256, 35. Worldwīge, L. Eth. ix. 30; Th. i. 346, 23.

weorold-willa, an; *m. A worldly good:*—Monige habbaþ ælces woroldwillan genōg, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30 note.

weorold-wilnung, e; *f. Worldly desire:*—Ðæt līf ðæra gesinhīwena, ðeáh hit ful wundorlīc ne sié on mægenum weoruldwilnungum tō wid-stondanne, hit mæg ðeáh bión orsorglīc ælcra wīta, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 21. Fram weoruldwilnungum hine sceal gehwā fremdian *a seculi actibus se facere alienum*, R. Ben. 17, 4.

weorold-wīs; *adj.* **I.** *worldly wise, having knowledge of the ways of the world:*—On ōðre wīsan mon sceal manian ða woroldwīsan (cf. ða ðe ðisse worulde lotwrenceas cunnon and ða lufigeaþ, 30; Swt. 203, 5), on ōðre ða dysegan *aliter hujus mundi sapientes admonendi sunt, aliter hsbetes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 16. Ðonne hē gesyhð ða welegan and ða weoruldwīsan sweltan *cum viderit sapientem morientem*, Ps. Th. 48, 8. **II.** *having secular knowledge, learned:*—Ðone hys yldran befæston on hys cnyhthāde sumum woruldwȳsan men, ðæt hē æt ðam leornode ða seofon cræftas, Shrn. 152, 11. Hēton woroldwīse menn wordsāwere ðone æðelan lārеów Paulus *ab hujus mundi sapientibus praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4. [Þe king sende æfter witien, æfter worldwise monne, ða wisdom cuðen, Laym. 15496. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-wīs *mundi sapiens, gymnosophista, maleficus.*]

weorold-wīsdōm, es; *m. Secular knowledge, science, learning:*—Ða dohtor befæste se fæder tō lāre, ðæt heó on woruldwȳsdōme wǽre getogen æfter Grēcisre ūðwȳtegunge and Lǽdenre getingnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20. His fæder and his frȳnd hine befæstan tō lāre tō woruldwīsdōme, 3, 5. Ða ðe woldon woruldwīsdōm gecneordlīce leornian, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27. Ungetogene menn geceás Drihten him tō leorningcnihtum, and hī swā geteáh, ðæt heora lār oferstāh ealne woruldwisdōm, 576, 30. Ða seofon cræftas on ðām beóþ gemēted ealle weoruldwȳsdōmas, Shrn. 152, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-wīstuom *sapientia.*]

weorold-wīse, an; *f. What is usual in the world, a fashion of the world:*—Hē bæd ðæt Godes yrre ofer hī ne cōme, ne him wǽre hwæs (hwæt?) gneádes ne ōþerra worldwīsena. Ða com stefn of heofonum and seó cwæð: . . . 'Gif hwilc man on micelre neádþearfnesse bið ðīn ge-myndig . . . ic gefremme ðæs mannes nēdþearfnesse' *he prayed that God's anger should not come upon them, nor that aught of penury or of other ills that are fashions of this world might be theirs. Then came a voice from heaven, and it said: . . . If any man in great need shall be mindful of thee . . . I will perform that man's need*, Shrn. 77, 1–9.

weorold-wita, an; *m. A secular* or *lay councillor:*—Gif feohbōt ārīseþ, swā swā wise woroldwitan tō steóre gesettan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Wīse eác wǽron woroldwitan ðe ǽrest gesettan tō godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. Worldwitan, ix. 348, 13.

weorold-wīte, es; *n.* **I.** *a punishment suffered in this world, a punishment on earth:*—Forgield mē ðīn līf, ðæs ðe ic ðe mīn þurh woruld-wīte weorð gesealde, Exon. Th. 90, 22; Cri. 1478. **II.** *a secular* (in contrast with an ecclesiastical) *punishment, secular penalty, money-fine:*—Sunnandaga cȳpinga forbeóde man georne be fullan worldwīte, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 8. Gif hǽðen cild binnon .ix. nihton þurh gīmelīste forfaren sī, bētan for Gode būton worldwīte; and gif hit ofer nigan niht gewurðe, bētan for Gode and gilde .xii. ōr, L. N. P. L. 10; Th. ii. 292, 7.

weorold-wlencu (-o); *indecl.:* -wlenc, e; *f. Worldly pride, worldly pomp:*—Bisceopum gebyreþ, ðæt hī woruldwlence ne hēdan tō swȳðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Hī læccaþ of manna begeátum lōc hwæt hī gefōn magan . . . Syððan hȳ hit habbaþ, hī glencgaþ heora wīf mid ðam ðe hī weofoda sceoldan, and maciaþ eall heom sylfum tō woruld-wlence, 19; Th. ii. 328, 9. Ða mon sceal swā micle mā hātan ðonne biddan suā man ongiet ðæt hié for ðissum woruldwlencum (world-wlencium, Cott. MSS.) bióð suīður upāhafene and on ofermēttum āðundene *talibus rectum tanto rectius jubetur, quanto in rebus transitoriis altitudine cogitationis intumescunt*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21.

weorold-wrenc, es; *m. A worldly wile, a trick of this world:*—Ða ðe woruldmonnum ðynceaþ dysige, ða geciésð Dryhten, for ðæm ðæt hē ða lytegan, ðe mid ðissum woroldwrencium bióð upāhæfene, gescende *quae stulta sunt mundi, elegit Deus, ut confundat sapientes*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 24.

weorold-wuniend, es; *m. or* -wuniende; *adj. A dweller in this world;* or *dwelling in this world:*—Būton moncynne, ðara micles tō feola woroldwuniendra wind wið gecynde, Met. 13, 17.

weorpan (wurpan, wyrpan); *p.* wearp, *pl.* wurpon; *pp.* worpen. **I.** *to cast, throw, fling.* (1) with acc. of what is thrown:—Heó wearp twēgen feorðlingas *misit duo minuta*, Mk. 12, 42. Hē wearp wundenmǽl, ðæt hit on eorðan læg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Hī wurpon tān betweox him, Homl. Th. i. 246, 3. Swā swā mid unmǽtnesse micles stormes worpene beón *quasi tempestatis inpetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40. (1 a) where further the direction or end of throwing is marked, (*a*) by the dative:—Weorpaþ hit hundum, Ex. 22, 31. Nis nā gōd ðæt man uime bearna hlāf and hundum weorpe (worpe, *v. l.*), Mk. Skt. 7, 27. Ða hēt hē hine wurpan deórum, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 245. (*β*) by prepositions or adverbs:—Ic wyrpe max mīne on eá, and angil ic wyrpe . . . Ic wyrpe ða unclǽnan ūt, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 9–17. Hira tū sǽ on lond wearp, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9: 1009; Erl. 142, 6. Se deófol wearp ǽnne stān tō ðære bellan, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 9. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord, i. 246, 2. Hig tōdǽldon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot ðǽr ofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hī wurpon hine on ðone bāt, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 17. Ofen esnas wurpon wudu oninnan, Cd. Th. 231, 10; Dan. 245. Hī wurpon hyra wǽpen ofdūne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. 'Wurp (*projice*) hig on eorðan.' And hē wearp, Ex. 4, 3. Wurp hym mete tōforan, Lchdm. i. 246, 3. Weorp hit ūt, Mt. Skt. 9, 47. Worp ðone beám of ēgo ðīn, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Weorp (wurp, *v. l.*) ðīnne angel ūt, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Wurpaþ hit ūt on ðæt wæter, Ex. 1, 22. Ðæt hē wurpe his cynehelm and gecneówige æt ðæs fisceres gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 578, 6. Hwylc eówer sī synleás weorpe (wurpe, *v. l.*) stān on hī, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Be ðære cope þe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūð him fram weorpe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Swylce mon wurpe (worpe, MS. A.: worpað, Lind.: worpes, Rush., *jaceat*) gōd sǽd on his land, Mk. Skt. 4, 26. Ic hēt hit weorpan on fȳr, Ex. 32, 24. Hēt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas . . . and habban forð mid eów tō eówere wīcstōwe and wurpan hig ðǽr *praecipe eis, ut tollant . . . duodecim lapides, quos ponetis in loco castrorum*, Jos. 4, 3. Worp-ende ða scillingas in temple *projectis argenteis in templo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. Heora līchoman on ða eá worpene wǽron, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 6. (2) with dat. of what is thrown. Cf. *Icel.* verpa *with dat.*:—Hē teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Beorges weard wearp wælfȳre, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582: Exon. Th. 478, 11; Ruin. 39. (2 a) where the direction or end of throwing is marked:—Streámas weorpaþ on stealchleoþa stāne and sonde, Exon. Th. 382, 5; Rä. 3, 6. **I a.** *to throw* (as in *to throw* open):—Mycel wynd wearp upp ða ðuru, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 347. **II.** where a (forcible) change of a person's place or condition is made (lit. or fig.), *to cast* into prison, *cast* off, out, *throw* into a form, *drive out:*—Ic ne weorpe (wyrpe, wurpe, *v. ll.*) ūt ðone ðe tō mē cymð, Jn. Skt. 6, 37. Gif ðū worpes ūsig *si eicis nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 31. Ðū wurpe þeóde *ejecisti gentes*, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Hē wearp lōsēp on cweartern, Gen. 39, 20: Cd. Th. 20, 7; Gen. 304. Hē wearp hine on ðæt morðer innan, 22, 18; Gen. 342. Hē wearp hine of ðan heán stōle, 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hē wearp hine

on wyrmes líc, 31, 26; Gen. 491. Hē ūt weorpe earme þearfan *ejiciantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Men sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire drȳcræft weorpan men an wildedeóra líc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hié worpene beóð in helle grund, Elen. Kmbl. 2606; El. 1304. **III.** *to move* a thing from one position to another, in the phrase *weorpan tō handa* to hand over:—Weorpe hē ðone ceáp tō handa, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 74, 19: 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Sceal se ðe hine āh weorpan hine tō handa hlāforde and mǽgum, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15. **IV.** in metaphorical senses:—Drihten ādrīfð fram eów ǽlc yfel and wyrpð ongēn eówere fȳnd *auferet Dominus a te omnem languorem, et infirmitates pessimas non inferet tibi, sed cunctis hostibus tuis*, Deut. 7, 15. Ðonne hió wyrpð (wirpð, Cott. MSS.) on ðæt geðōht hwæthugu tō bigietenne *dum adipiscenda quaeque cogitationi objicit*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 22. Ne andswarast ðū nān ðing āgēn ðæt ðās ðē on weorpaþ (wurpaþ, *v. l.*) *non respondis quicquam ad ea quae tibi objiciuntur ab his?* Mk. Skt. 14, 60. Him man wearp on, ðæt hē wæs ðes cynges swica *he was charged with being a traitor to the king*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3. Ðȳ læs ǽfre cweðan ōðre þeódæ: 'Hwǽr com eówer God?' and ūs ðæt on eágum worpen þǽr manna wese mǽst ætgædere *nequando dicant in gentibus: 'Ubi est Deus eorum?' et innotescant in nationibus coram oculis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. **V.** *to reach an object by throwing, to throw and hit, to strike* with something, (1) with gen. of what is thrown:—Hē hine ongon wæteres weorpan *he threw water upon him*, Beo. Th. 5575; B. 2791. (2) with a preposition:—Gif men cīdaþ and hira ōðer hys nēxtan mid stāne wirpð oððe mid fýste sliccð *si rixati fuerint viri et percusserit alter proximum suum lapide vel pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. Seó clǽnnys wyrpð ða gālnysse mid stāne *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 b. Seó sȳfernes mid stāne wearp ða gālnesse on ðone mūð *sobrietas lapidem iacit et percutit os luxuriae*, 48 a. [*O. E. Homl.* werpen: *Laym.* weorpen, werpen, worpen; 2nd MS. werpe, wearpe: *Orm.* werrpenn: *A. R.* weorpen, worpen: *Gen. and Ex.* werpen: *O. and N.* werpe, worpe: *Goth.* wairpan: *O. Sax.* werpan: *O. Frs.* werpa: *O. H. Ger.* werfan: *Icel.* verpa.] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-, wið-, ymb-weorpan; worpian.

weorpe. v. wande-weorpe, seale-weorpan (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 15.

weorpere, es; *m. A thrower* (cf. *to throw* as a wrestling term):—Ic (*mead*) eom weorpere, efne tō eorþan ealdne ceorl (cf. Aldhelm's riddle: Pedum gressus titubantes sterno ruina), Exon. Th. 409, 27; Rä. 28, 7.

weorpness. v. on-weorpness.

weorr; *adj. Bad, grievous*:—Ðæt wæs ðam weorode weor tō geþolienne (cf. sār tō geþolienne, 3375; An. 1691), Andr. Kmbl. 3317; An. 1661. v. wirsa.

weorras, weorþ *a place.* v. wearr, worþ.

weorþ, weorþe, worþ, wurþ, wyrþ, es; *n.* **I.** *worth, value,* (1) of things:—Underwed ðæt sȳ ðæs orfes ōðer healf weorð *a security that is half as much again as the value of the cattle*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Be ðæs ceápes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 16. Be ēwes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), 55; Th. i. 138, 6. Be his wlites weorðe . . . swā man ðæt weorð up ārǽran mihte, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 6–10. Gilde ðæs pyttes hlāford ðæra nýtena wurð, Ex. 21, 34. (2) of persons, *worth, worthiness*:—Ðæt be ðære cennendra gefyrhtum ðæs bearnes weorþe ongyten wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27. **II.** *price* of anything sold, *amount paid* for purchase or redemption:—Hig cwǽdon: 'Hyt is blōdes weorð' (*v. l.* wurð, worð, Lind.: weorð, Rush., *praetium sanguinis*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6, 7, 9. Noldon hig nānes wurðes onfōn, ac forgeáfon him ða birgene, Gen. 23, 6. Hī sumne dǽl heora landes wurðes æthǽfdon, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hire innoþ ðū gefyldest mid ealles middangeardes weorþe (cf. Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120 infra, and next passage), Blickl. Homl. 89, 19. Hē āhongen wæs fore moncynnes mānforwyrhtum, ðǽr hē līfes ceápode mid ðȳ weorðe, Exon. Th. 68, 3; Cri. 1098. Hē monige mid weorþe ālýsde *he redeemed many by purchase*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 15. Gebycge hē ða lond æt hire mid halfe weorðe *let him buy the lands of her at half price*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 120, 28. Giboht worðe miclum, Rtl. 27, 1. Ðū becȳptest folc ðīn būton weorðe, Ps. Spl. 43, 14: Ps. Surt. 43, 13. Geseald tō myclum weorðe (wurðe, wyrðe, *v. ll.*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 9. 'Ic sille eów hundteóntig þūsenda mittan hwǽtes tō ðam wurðe ðe ic hit bebohte.' . . . Ðæt wyrð ðe hē mid ðam hwǽte genam hē āgeaf āgeán tō ðare ceastre bōte, Th. Ap. 10, 1–9. Fæder gesealde bearn wið weorðe (wurðe, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 161, 7. Mon āceorfe ða tungan of, ðæt hié mon nā undeórran weorðe mōste lēsan ðonne hig wið wurðe and bring ðæt wurð tō ðære stōwe, and bige mid ðam ylcan feó swā hwæt swā ðē līcige, Deut. 14, 25–26: 24, 7. Ðæt hē ðæt weorð āgife tō ālýsnesse his sāwle *pretium redemtionis animae suae*, Ps. Th. 48, 7: Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 14. Ālēsan wē ūre sāule ða hwīle ðe wē ðæt weorþ on ūrum gewealde habban, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10. Tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ (cf. Blickl. Homl. 89, 19 *supra*), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120. Forgelde hē ðæt lond, and ðæt wiorth gedaele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 234, 33. Wurð, Ex. 21, 35: Homl. Th. i. 62, 3: 316, 11. Him man his weorð āgefe *let the price of the chattel be returned to him*, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 11. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorð (*that costs more than fourpence*), L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Þēh ðe hē hié sume wið feó gesealde, hē ðæt weorð nolde āgan ðæt him mon wið sealde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 17. Ðæs hwǽtes wurð ðe hē ðē sealde, Gen. 44, 2. Weorð, Exon. Th. 90, 23; Cri. 1478. **III.** *amount* to be paid in compensation:—Mid weorðe forgelde man, L. Ethb. 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Gif esne ōðerne ofsleá, ealne weorðe forgelde, 86; Th. i. 24, 11. Gif esnes eáge and fōt of weorðeþ āslagen, ealne weorðe hine forgelde, 87; Th. i. 24, 14. **IV.** *worth,* as in penny-*worth, amount of a certain value*:—Nabbaþ hī genōh on twēgera hundred penega weorðe (wurþe, *v. l.*) hlāfes *ducentorum denariorum panes non sufficiunt eis*, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Sceóte man æt ǽghwilcre hīde pænig oððe pæniges weorð, Wulfst. 181, 5: L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 10. Ðæt hyra ǽgðer hæbbe .lx. penenga wyrð . . . ðæt sȳ .xxx. penega wyrð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 23, 24. [*Goth.* wairþa galaubamma usbauhtai *pretio empti: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* werð; *n.: O. H. Ger.* werd; *n. pretium, aestimatio: Icel.* verð; *n.*] v. mann-, or-, pening-weorþ; wirþa.

weorþ, worþ, wurþ, wirþ, wyrþ, wirþe, wierþe, wyrþe, weorþe; *adj.* **I.** *worth, of value,* (1) referring to saleable things:—Ēwe bið mid hire giunge sceápe scill. weorð, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Oxan horn bið .x. pæninga weorð, 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Hū mycel feós hit wǽre wurð, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 33. Næs ān hīd landes, ðæt hē nyste hwæs heó wurð wæs, 1086; Erl. 222, 11. Ðæt yrfe ðæt wǽre .xxx. pæniġ wyrð, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Genime man .vi. scill. weorð (wurð, *v. l.*) wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Āgife man ān ram weorðe .iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 7. (2) in other cases where money is to be paid:—Gif mon ōðrum wongtōð of āsleá, geselle .iiii. scill. tō bōte. Monnes tux bið .xv. scill. weorð, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 13. Ðæt man finde of ðam yrfe æt Ceorlatūne healfes pundes wyrðne sāulsceat, and healfes pundes sāulscet fram Cynnuc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 11–14. (3) in cases where a scale expressed in money can be fixed:—Pundes weorðne āð, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 2. Wurðne, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 17. **II.** *possessed of honours, honourable* or *noble* as regards position, *great*:—Swā weorð man wīne druncen *quasi potens crapulatus a vino*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Wyrðro ðec *honoratior te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 8. Ða gīslas ðe on ðam here weorþuste wǽron, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 10. Ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wǽron, 878; Erl. 80, 21. **III.** *honoured, highly thought of, held in esteem, valued, dear*:—Nǽnig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan ongeat yfelne (cf. yfelwillende men nǽnne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17), Met. 8, 37. Ic nǽfre ne geseah nǽnne wīsne mon ðe mā wolde bión wrecca and earm and æl þiódig and forsewen, ðonne welig and weorþ and rīce and foremǽre on his āgenum earde, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17: Lchdm. iii. 156, 24. Ðīn word wunaþ weorþ on heofenum, Ps. Th. 118, 89. His noma wæs ā seoþþan weorð and mǽre geworden, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4. Deófolgild ðe mid ðǽm hǽðnum mannum swīðe weorð and mǽre wæs, 221, 7. Weorðiaþ his naman forðon hē wyrðe is (*quoniam suavis est*), Ps. Th. 134, 3. Unwīs folc ne wāt ðīnne wyrðne naman, 73, 17. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wyrðe lufade, 118, 119. Hē ðæm bātwearde swurde gesealde, ðæt hē syðþan wæs māþme ðȳ weorþra (*he was the more thought of* (or v. IV ?) *for having such a treasure*), Beo. Th. 3809; B. 1903. **III a.** with dat. of person to whom a thing seems honourable, *precious* to, *dear* to, *prized* by, *held honourable* by, *honoured* by:—Hē eallum ðisse worulde ealdormonnum wæs leóf and weorð *omnibus principibus saeculi honorabilis*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Mōyses se ðe wæs Gode swā weorð, ðæt hē oft wið hine selfne spræc, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 11: Lchdm. iii. 162, 1. Weorð Denum, Beo. Th. 3633; B. 1814. Twā ðing mæg se weorþscipe and se anweald gedōn, gif hē becymþ tō ðam dysgan; hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne ōþrum dysgum. Ac þonēcan ðe hē ðone anweald forlǽt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysegan weorþ *dignitates honorabilem cui provenerint reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18–22. Ic (*mead*) eom weorð werum, Exon. Th. 409, 14; Rä. 28, 1. Nis hē nā Gode wyrð, Wulfst. 52, 5. Synd mē wīc ðīne weorðe and leófe *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Gē wyrðe wǽron wuldorcyninge, Dryhtne dȳre, Elen. Kmbl. 581; El. 291. Ne beó gē mē heononforð swā wurðe ne swā leófe swā gē ǽr wǽron, ac fram mē gē beóð āscyrede, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 181. Nǽron hý ðȳ weorþran witena ǽnegum, Met. 15, 12. Wurðran, Cd. Th. 27, 23; Gen. 422. Ðæt hē sié his gefērum weorþost *reverendi civibus suis*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Ðū, seó dȳreste and seó weorþeste wuldorcyninge, Exon. Th. 257, 16; Jul. 248. Ys mē ðīn gewitnes weorðast and rihtast, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Mid ðæm cræfte ðe ðā scondlīcost wæs, þēh hē him eft se weorðesta wurde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. **IV.** *worthy, honourable, noble, excellent*:—Wæs hē mid clǽnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mǽre *erat abstinentiae castigatione insignis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 39. On weorcum ælmesdǽda weorþ and mǽre, 4, 29; S. 608, 16. Āhsiaþ hwā sī wyrðe (*dignus*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Mīne gewitnesse weorðe and getreówe *testamentum meum fidele*, Ps. Th. 88, 25. Habban ða mid wynne weorðe blisse ða ðe sēcean Drihten *exultent et laetentur qui quaerunt te*, 69, 5. Ða ðe gelaðode

wǽron ne synt wyrðe (*digni*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 8. Hwelc gesceádwís mon mihte cweþan ðæt hē ā þý weorþra wǽre, þeáh hē hine weorþode *quis illos putet beatos, quos miseri tribuunt honores?* Bt. 28; Fox 100, 31. Eard wæs ðý weorþra ðe wit on stōdan, hyrstum ðý hȳrra, Exon. Th. 495, 20; Rä. 85, 6. Se anweald and se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðý weorþron, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13. **V.** *worthy* of something, *deserving* of, (1) with gen.:—Sceal bām gelīc, mon tō genæccan, māþþum ǫ́þres weorð (*one gift deserves another in return*), Exon. Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Mīn unrihtwīsnysse is māre ðonne ic forgifenysse wyrðe sý *major est iniquitas mea, quam ut veniam merear*, Gen. 4, 13: Cd. Th. 81, 19; Gen. 1347. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metes (*dignus cibo suo*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 52. Heó nis nānes lofes wyrþe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24: 24, 4; Fox 86, 10: Lchdm. iii. 162, 5. Hwæs bið ðæt unwæstmbǽre treów wyrðe būton scearpre æxe? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 16. For his cræftum hē bið anwealdes weorþe, gif hē his weorþe biþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 25. Ne onmun ðū mē nānre āre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 183, 1. Ðæs cynedōmes Crist God weorðne munde, Ps. C. 155. Ða ðe ic ðǽr tō geladode nǽron his wyrðe, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11. Ða lāreówas beóþ dōmes wyrþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 23: Met. 10, 56. Hwæþerne woldest ðū dēman wītes wyrþran? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 15. (2) with infin. forms:—Wē ðe nǽron wurde beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Ða ðing ðe weorðe sindon in gemyndum tō habbanne, Nar. 4, 9. (3) with a clause:—Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor, Blickl. Homl. 75, 1. Ðæt his lār nǽre wyrþe, ðæt hī mon gehȳrde, 41, 3. Ðeós woruld nǽre wyrðe, ðæt man tō hire lufe hæfde tō swīðe, Wulfst. 273, 13. Ic neom wyrðe, ðæt ic beó ðīn sunu nemned *non sum dignus uocari filius tuus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 19. Se bið wurðe, ðæt hine man ārwurðian, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 10. Ðæt gē weorðe (wurðe, *v. l.*: wyrðo, Lind.: wyrðe, Rush.) sȳn, ðæt gē ðās tōwerdan þing forfleón *ut digni habeamini fugere ista omnia quae futura sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 36. (4) with gen. and clause:—God is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt hine werþeóde and eal engla cynn hergen, Exon. Th. 281, 8; Jul. 643. (5) with gen. and dat. infin.:—Þeáh hē his wyrðe ne sié tō ālǽtanne, Cd. Th. 39, 8; Gen. 621. (6) with other constructions:—Hine man byrigde ful wurðlīce, swā hē wyrðe wæs, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 36. Hē nāt hwæðer hē wurðe is intō ðam ēcan rīce, Homl. Th. i. 532, 25. **VI.** *fit, meet, becoming, proper*:—Wē sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, brōður, suā suā hit wel wierðe (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) is (*ita ut dignum est*), Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. Wyrcaþ wæstm wyrðne tō hreówuisse, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 8. **VII.** *worthy* of, *fit* for *or* to, *properly qualified* for, (1) with gen.:—Ðæt Martinus wǽre wyrðe ðæs hādes, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 8. Ne fleáh hē ðý rīce ðý his ǽnig mon bet wirðe (wyrðe, Hatt. MS.) wǽre, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 17. (2) with dat. or inst.:—Templ Gode weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 163, 14. Nys hē mē wyrðe *non est me dignus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 37. Ðæt hē wǽre his biscophāde wel wyrþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Ic mē sylfne nǽfre ðý hāde wyrþe (wyrþne, *v. l.*) dēmde, 4, 2; S. 566, 7. (3) with dat. infin.:—Hālig treów ðe wyrþe (wurðe, *v. l.*) wǽre tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 119. Ne am ic wyrðe tō unbindanne ðuongas sceúea his *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 16. (4) with a clause:—Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ðū in gange under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8. Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga uncnytte, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Se man ðæt can rihtne geleáfan, þonne biþ hē wyrðe, ðæt hē fulluht underfō, Wulfst. 33, 6: 155, 12. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hē bīt ðære tīde hwonne hē ðæs wierðe (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) sié, ðæt hē hine besuīcan mōte *aptum deceptionis tempus inquirit*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 12. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe (wierðe, Cott. MSS.), ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien *si imitabilem ceteris in cunctis, quae agit, insinuat*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. Swā hwā swā ðæs wyrþe biþ, ðæt hē on heora ðeówdōme beón mōt, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. Hwā is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt āstīge on Godes munt *quis ascendet in montem Domini?* Ps. Th. 23, 3. Ne eom ic ðæs wyrþe, ðæt ic swā on rōde gefæstnod beó, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Ða ðe ðæs wyrðe beóþ, ðæt hié heofoncining on heora heortum beran, 79, 32. (5 a) with impersonal construction:—Wæs ðæt ðæs wyrðe, ðæt seó stōw swā fæger wǽre *it was fitting that the place should be so fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 23. Ðæt is ðæs wyrðe, ðætte werþeóde secgen Dryhtne þonc duguða gehwylcre, Exon. Th. 38, 1; Cri. 600. For ðon is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt ðū ðæs weres frige ne forlǽte, 248, 29; Jul. 103. **VIII.** mostly in a legal sense, (1) *having a right* to, *entitled* to, *properly qualified* for, *possessed* of, (a) with gen.:—Gif ceorl geþeáh, ðæt hē hæfde fīf hīda . . ., ðonne wæs hē þegenrihtes weorðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*), L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18: 5; Th. i. 192, 8: 6; Th. i. 192, 11. Se wæs syþþan mǽðe and munde swā micelre wurðe, swā ðam hāde gebirede mid rihte, 7; Th. i. 192, 14. Sié hē feores wyrðe and folcryhtre bōte, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 24: L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Ne beó hē āðes wyrðe *he shall not have the right to make oath*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 7. Ða hwīle ðe God wille ðæt ðeara ǽnig sié ðe londes weorðe sié and land gehaldan cunne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 10: 311, 17. Ich queðe eóu ðæt ich wille ðæt Gyse biscop beó ðisses biscopríches uurðe *significamus uobis nos uelle quod episcopus Giso episcopatum possideat*, iv. 198, 6. Ic bidde mīne hlāford ðæt ic mōte beón mīnes cwydes wyrðe *I pray my lord that I may have the right to dispose of my property by will*; iii. 293, 29. Ðæt heó mōte beón hyre cwydes wyrðæ, 359, 34. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde . . . and ābiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte .xxx. scill. and binnan .vii. nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierðne (wyrðe, *v. l.*) (*let justice be done him*), L. In. 8; Th. i. 108, 2. Forlǽt mē mīnes wyrðe (weorðe, *v. l.*) wesan ðæs ðe ic mē sylf begiten hæbbe *leave me in undisturbed possession of mine own, that I myself have got*, Wulfst. 254, 21. Ne hyne micles wyrðne Drihten gedōn wolde, Beo. Th. 4377; B. 2185. Ðæt hī rihtes wyrðe lēte ðone leódscipe, Met. 1, 67. Ðæt hī mōstan heora ealdrihta wyrðe beón, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9: Met. 1, 37. Wē synt ālýsde līfes wyrðe *nos liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Gedō ūsic ðæs wyrðe *make us partakers* (*of glory*), Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30. (b) with gen. and clause:—Nime se hlāford twēgen þegenas and swerian, . . . būton hē ðone gerēfan hæbbe ðe ðæs wyrðe sý ðe ðæt dōn mæge (*a reeve properly qualified for doing it*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 14. (c) with acc. (?):—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurðe beón ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe hē ǽr āhte, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 1. Hī gerūdon tō him ðæt hī mōston beón wurðe ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe heom mid unrihte of genumen wæs, 1052; Erl. 185, 8. (2) *deserving* of punishment, etc., *subject* to, *liable* to (with gen.):—Ðæs ilcan dōmes sié hē wyrðe *simili sententiae subjacebit* (Ex. 21, 31), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3. Ðæt hȳ siþþan āðwyrðe nǽron ac ordāles wyrðe *that afterwards they might not make oath but had to submit to the ordeal*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21. Sȳ hē ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe, 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Wē cwǽdon hwæs se wyrðe wǽre ðe ōðrum ryhtes wyrnde, 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Beó se leása gewita ðæs ilcan wyrðe ðe hē wolde ðæt se ōðer wǽre *reddent ei, sicut fratri suo facere cogitavit*, Deut. 19, 19. Gif hȳ swā ne dōn, ðonne sȳn hȳ ðæs wyrðe ðe on ðam canone cwæð, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 12. [*Goth.* wairþs: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* werth: *O. H. Ger.* werd: *Icel.* verðr.] v. ār-, āþ-, bōt-, deór-, fyrd-, mōt-, rōde-, tǽl-, þanc-, un-, un-leahtor-, wel-weorþ(e), -wirþe.

weorþan (wurþan, wyrþan); *p.* wearþ, *pl.* wurdon; *pp.* worden. **I.** absolute, (1) *to come to be, to be made, to arise, come, be*:—Gif bānes blice weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4. Gif bānes bite weorð, 35; Th. i. 12, 5. Ende nǽfre dīnes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Hwā wæs ǽfre, oþþe is nū, oððe hwā wyrþ get æfter ūs? Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 24. Hlynn wearð on ceastrum, Cd. Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hwī ne wundriaþ hī hwī ðæt īs weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ðe læs tō mycel styrung wurde on ðam folce *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. 26, 5. Hēht līfes weard on mereflōde middum weorðan hyhtlīc heofontimber, Cd. Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. (2) *to come to pass, to be done, to happen, to take place, befall, come, be*:—Ðæt weorþeþ for ðyses folces synnum, ðæt ealle ðās getimbro beóþ tōworpene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 35. Daga egelīcast weorþeþ in worulde, Exon. Th. 63, 21; Cri. 1023. Huu worðes ðis *quomodo fiet istud?* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 34: 23, 31. Ðǽr wearþ micel gefeoht, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 7: 868; Erl. 72, 28. On ðām gemōtan, þeáh rǽdlīce wurðan on namcūðan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. Hwæðer ǽfre wurde þus gerād þing *si facta est aliquando hujuseemodi res*, Deut. 4, 32. Eálā ðæt hit wurde, ðæt . . ., Met. 8, 39. Sceal se dæg weorþan, Exon. Th. 447, 5; Dōm. 34. Þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde, Beo. Th. 6129; B. 3068. Ðætte rīces gehwæs sceolde gelimpan, eorðan dreámas ende wurðan, Cd. Th. 223, 6; Dan. 115. Sceal feorhgedāl æfter wyrðan, Andr. Kmbl. 364; Ass. 182: 430; An. 215. (2 a) when the object affected by what happens is given:—Ne wyrð him nān orne, Lchdm. iii. 16, 4. Ic wāt ealre ðysse worulde wurðeþ ende *omni consummationi vidi finem*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Dōmas ðe wǽdlum weorðaþ, 139, 12. Tācnu wurðaþ on eów *erunt in te signa*, Deut. 28, 46. Hwæt wearð eów? Andr. Kmbl. 2685; An. 1345. Ðæt ðē sceates ðearf ne wurde, Cd. Th. 32, 16; Gen. 504. Uuc sceal weorðan swā unc wyrd geteóð, Beo. Th. 5045; B. 2526. **II.** *to become, be made, be*, (1) with predicative substantive:—Ða hwīle ðe hē ðǽr stōd, hē wearþ fǽringa geong cniht, and sōna eft eald man, Blickl. Homl. 175, 2. On ðam dæge wurdun Herōdes and Pilatus gefrȳnd; sōdlīce hig wǽron ǽr gefȳnd, Lk. Skt. 23, 12. Wā heom ðæs sīðes ðe hī men wurdon, Wulfst. 27, 4. Weorðan his bearn steópcild, and his wīf wyrðe wydewe *fiant filii ejus orphani, et uxor ejus vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Ðæt wē ðæs mordres meldan ne weorðen, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. (2) with predicative adjective, *to get, grow*:—Gif ðū lārna ðīnra ēste wyrðest, Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. Gif eáre þirel weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Ðē weorð on ðīnum breóstum rūm, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. Gif ða cearwylmas cōlran wurðaþ, Beo. Th. 570; B. 282. Ða deáde ne weorðaþ (*v. l.* wurðaþ) *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Lk. Skt. 9, 27. Ðā wearð hē druncen *inebriatus est*, Gen. 9, 21. Ðæt wīf wearð wrāð ðam geongan cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti*, 39, 10. Wearð hē swīðe yrre *iratus est valde*, 39, 19. Hwelc siddan wearð herewulfa sīð, Cd. Th. 121, 23; Gen. 2014. Ða fixas wurdon deáde *pisces mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21. Mierce wurdon cristne, Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Mē milde weorð *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1: 66, 1. Monigfaldge worðe *habundaverit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 20. Nǽnges þinges māre þearf ðonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Eálā ðæt ūre tīda nū ne

mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Sǽne weorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204. Wyrðan, 874; An. 437. Wurðan, Cd. Th. 27, 8; Gen. 414. Wæs ôðere ǽghwilc worden mǽgburh fremde, 102, 3; Gen. 1694: 135, 2; Gen. 2236. Wearð hē acol worden, 223, 24; Dan. 124. Eal cristen folc is þurh geleáfan geleáful worden, Wulfst. 279, 30. Ða dysegan sint wordene blinde, Met. 19, 29. (3) with prepositional phrase:—Heó wearð mid cilde, Homl. Th. i. 24, 26. Dæt ic tō dīnum willan weorþan mōte *that I may be to thy liking*, Ps. C. 104. (4) with adverb, (a) where the subject is given:—Heó wyrð glædlīce on hyre heortan, Anglia viii. 324, 16. Ôþ dæt dīn fōt weorðe fæste on blōde *ut intinguatur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. (b) with impersonal construction:—Wearð mē on hige leóhte, Cd. Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Ðā wearþ hyre rūme on mōde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. Gif men fērlīce wyrde unsōfte, Rtl. 114, 24. **III.** with prepositions (see also **IV**), (a) weorþan of *to come from, be caused by, be produced from* or *by*:—Wiþ geswelle ðam ðe wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 72, 22. Hwý dæt īs mæge weorþan of wætere, Met. 28, 60. (b) weorþan on, (1) *to get into a state* of being, feeling, *to become* the adjective connected with the noun, *get*:—Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *if he gets impatient*; cum dederit impatientiae manus, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) oft on wōn se sido *in hoc hominum judicia depugnant*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Ðā wearþ Holofernus on gytesālum *he grew merry, as the wine flowed*, Judth. Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 21. Wurdan gesweoru on seledreáme *exultaverunt colles*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Hié weorðen on ungeðylde, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (2) *to get into a state* of action, *to come to* be doing something, *to fall to* an action, *to take to*:—Hē wierð (wirð, Hatt. MS.) swīðe hræðe on fielle *citius corruit*, Past. 39; Swt. 286, 17. Wēnst ðū dæt ðū dæt hwerfende hweól, ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ (*when it gets a-running*), mæge oncyrran *tu volventis rotae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Hē on fylle wearð, Beo. Th. 3093; B. 1544. Hē wearð on fleáme, Andr. Kmbl. 2771; An. 1388. Hē wearð on slǽpe, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 161. Hī on slǽpe wurdon, 23, 249. Hig wurdon on fleáme *terga verterunt*, Jos. 7, 4. Hié weorðen on murcunga *they fall a-grumbling*; ad murmurationem proruunt, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (3) *to come to be* something, *become, turn into*:—Mē weorð on God þeccend and on trume stōwe *esto mihi in Deum protectorem, et in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Dæt heó on sealtstānes wurde anlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 154, 32; Gen. 2564. Hē mē ys worden on hǽlu *factus est mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. (c) weorþan tō, (1) of change in material condition, *to become, turn to*:—Ðū eart dust, and tō duste wyrst *pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*, Gen. 3, 19. Weorðeþ tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Tō wætere weorðeþ, 147, 7: Met. 28, 63. Se wyrm wyrð tō eorþan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 16. Weorp dīne girde beforan Pharaone, and heó wirð tō næddran (*vertetur in colubrum*), Ex. 7, 9. Seó eá ðǽr wyrþ tō miclum sǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 28. Weorðaþ hig tō acxan *fatiscunt in cinerem*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 15. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, Cd. Th. 154, 8; Gen. 2552. Sume wurdon tō wulfan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36: Met. 26, 79. On eorþan gangan and tō eorþan weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 10. Seó eá ne mæg weorþan tō ǽwelme, ac se ǽwelm mæg weorþan tō eá, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 15. (2) of the state or condition to which things come, of the event of matters, *to become, have as issue, come to*:—Ælc þing wyrþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 13. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwan wearð hondrǽs hæleþa *what was the event of the combat*, Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Ðonne hié ne giémaþ tō hwon ôðerra monna wīse weorðe *when they do not care to what a state other men get*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Hē ðōhte dæt hē hine ofslōge, wurde siððan tō dæm ðe hit meahte (*be the event what it might*), 34; Swt. 235, 10. Lyt ðū geþōhtes tō hwon dīnre sāwle sīð siþþan wurde, Exon. Th. 368, 12; Seel. 20. Hī bidon tō hwon his ðing weorþan sceolde *quem res exitum haberet exspectantes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 32. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan *what is to become of us?* Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Eall mīn mægen is tō nāuhte worden, Ps. Th. 21, 11. (3) where a character or function is taken by anything, *to become, turn, turn to*:—Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrāðra sum *some fell one will become the destroyer of my life*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Hē wierð tō ðæs onlīcnesse ðe āwriten is *usque ad ejus similitudinem ducitur, de quo scriptum est*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 21. Ne wyrð nān tō lāfe *none shall become a remnant*, i. e. *none shall be left*; non remanebit ex eis ungula, Ex. 10, 26. Gif þegen geþeáh dæt hē wearð tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Se tō deófle wearð, Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Ic tō meldan wearð *I turned informer*, Exon. Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Wearð hē Heaðolāfe tō handbonan, Beo. Th. 924; B. 460. Hwonne līffreá weorðe ūssum mōde tō mundboran, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Ðeáh þrǽla hwylc of cristendōme tō wīcinge weorðe, Wulfst. 162, 6. Ðý læs sió upāhæfenes him weorðe tō wege micelre scylde *ne elatio via fiat ad foveam gravioris culpae*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 11. (4) where a result is brought about, *to become, prove a source of*:—Seó ofering ðē wurþ tō sāre, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hit him wyrþ tō teónan, Blickl. Homl. 51, 9. Fū wurde mē tō hǽlu *factus es mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 27. Hió wearð mongum tō frōfre, Exon. Th. 421, 17; Rä. 40, 18. Tō blisse, Blickl. Homl. 123, 2. Tō aldorceare, Beo. Th. 1817; B 905. Hē manegum wearð mannum tō hrōðre, weraþeódum tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 30; El. 15. Ða byrig, ðe ǽr gafol guldon, wurdon Ciruse tō monegum gefeohtum *civitates, quae tributariae erant, a Cyro defecerunt; quae res Cyro multorum bellorum causa et origo exstitit*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 14. Ðe læs ūre deáþ ūrum feóndum tō gefeán weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 33. Tō hleó and tō hrōþer hæleþa cynne weorðan, Exon. Th. 73, 31; Cri. 1198. Tō frōfre weorþan, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. (5) *to become, be an object of*:—Ic eom worden mannum tō leahtrunge and tō forsewennesse *ego sum opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Th. 21, 5. **IV.** implying movement, change of position, (1) literal, *to come, get*, (a) with prepositions:—Ðonne hē (*the moon*) betwux ūs and hire (*the sun*) wyrþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2. Of ðære sǽ cymþ dæt wæter innon ða eorþan; cymþ ðonne up æt ðam ǽwelme, wyrþ ðonne tō brōce, ðonne tō eá, ðonne andlang eá, ôþ hit wyrþ eft tō sǽ, 34, 6; Fox 140, 17–20. Se regn dæt deófol on ufan wyrðeþ, Salm. Kmb'. p. 148, 5. Swā swā wē of disse weorulde weorðaþ, Shrn. 202, 4. Gif hī on ðam wuda weorþaþ *if they get in the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Gif hī on treówum weorþaþ, Met. 13, 36. Hē wearð him on ānon scipe *he got him* (reflex.) *on board a ship*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 13. Sebastianus geseah hū ða Godes cempan ongunnon hnexian, and wearð him tōmiddes (*he came amongst them*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 52. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off the hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7. Ðū mihtest ðē fēran betwyx ðām tunglum, and ðonne weorþan on ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. On ðæm rodere ufan weorþan, Met. 24, 18. (b) with adverbs:—Gif eáge of weorð *if an eye comes out*, L. Ethb. 43; Th. i. 14, 8. Gif fōt of weorðeþ *if a foot comes off*, 69; Th. i. 20, 1: 70; Th. i. 20, 2: 72; Th. i. 20, 5. Hē wearð him āwege *he went away, got off*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 228. Hié sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 14. Mōste ic āne tīd ūte weorðan, Cd. Th. 23, 34; Gen. 369. (2) figurative:—Adames cynn onfēhð flǽsce, weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *Adam's race shall receive flesh, shall come to the end of its rest in earth*, Exon. Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029. Būton monnum and sumum englum, ða weorþaþ hwīlum of hiora gecynde *except men and some angels, who sometimes depart from their nature*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 8. His āhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde ðē hē wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 3. Ic nō ne wearþ of ðam sōþan geleáfan *nec umquam fuerit dies, qui me ab hac sententia depellat*, 5, 3; Fox 12, 6. Hwī dæt īs for ðære sunnan scīman tō his āgnum gecynde weorþe, 39, 3; Fox 216, 1. Dæt gē of feónda fæðme weorðen *that ye get out of the foes' grasp*, Cd. Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Dæt ne loc of heáfde tō forlore wurde *that not a hair from the head should come to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. **V.** as an auxiliary with participles, (1) present:—Gif him hwilc yfel gelimpð, ic wurðe syððan geómriende, Gen. 42, 38. (2) past, (a) of transitive verbs, forming a passive voice:—Eów weorþeþ forgifen hwæt gē sprecaþ, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Ne weorþeþ sió mǽgburg gemicledu eaforan mīnum, Exon. Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Hē him ābolgen wurðeþ, Cd. Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Hū wurþ hē elles gelǽred *how else shall he get taught?* Bd. pref.; S. 471, 18. Hī weorþaþ bereáfode ǽlcre āre, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 16. Ðā wearð Faraones heorte gehefegod *ingravatum est cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 32. Ðā him gerȳmed wearð, dæt hié wælstōwe wealdan mōston, Beo. Th. 5959; B. 2983. Swā his mandrihten gemǽted wearð, Cd. Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. Ðý læs hié eft weorðen (wyrðen, Hatt. MS.) gedēmde, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 15. Seó burh sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrðan dæt his engyl ongan ofermōd wesan, Cd. Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðē sunu weorðeþ cumen, Cd. Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Ða geongan leoþu geloden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6. Hē sōna wearð hāl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 26: Cd. Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124. Denum wearð willa gelumpen, Beo. Th. 1851; B. 823; 2473; B. 1234. Ðā weard āfeallen ðæs folces ealdor, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202. Ðā wearð se līchama tōslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 24: Jos. 5, 1. Dæt hī forwordene worðen *ut intereant*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. [*Goth.* wairþan: *O. Sax.* werðan: *O. Frs.* wertha: *O. H. Ger.* werdan: *Icel.* verða.] v. for-, ge-, mis-weorþan.

weorþ-apulder. v. worþ-apulder.

weorþe; *subst.* or *adj.*: weorþe; *adv.*, weorþe-līce. v. weorþ; *subst.* or *adj.*, un-weorþe, weorþ-līce.

weorþere, es; *m. A worshipper*:—Godes uorðare *Dei cultor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. Sōðo uorðares *ueri adoratores*, 4, 23.

weorþ-full; *adj.* **I.** *having worth, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent*:—Beó preóst, swā his hāde gebyraþ, wīs and weorðfull, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 17. Būton gē ondrēdon Drihtnes wurðfullan naman *nisi timueris nomen ejus gloriosum*, Deut. 28, 58. Wurþfulle gegedriende *honesta colligentes*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Wurðfulleste *praestantissimus, dignissimus, sublimissimus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 44. Hē manna wæs wīgend weorðfullost, Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. **II.** *having honour* with others, *held in honour, honoured, esteemed, prized, dear*:—Se bið on eallum þingum wurþfull (cf. weorþ mannum, 162, 1), Lchdm. iii. 158, 3. Ða hālgan weras, ðe gôde weorc beeodon, hī wurðfulle wǽron on dissere worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 9. Ðe læs sum weorðfulra (wurð-, *v.l.*) sig yn gelaðod fram hym *ne honoratior te sit invitatus ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. **II a.** with dat. of person to whom another seems honourable:—

Daniel wunude on Chaldēa wurdfull ðām ciningum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 43. His welwillende mōd, and Gode swīðe wurdful, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 20. III. *having honours, worshipful, noble, illustrious, magnificent:*—Ân woruldcyninc . . . ne mæg beón wurdful cyninc, būton hē hæbbe ða geþincðe ðe him gebyriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. Se cyng Willelm wæs swīðe wīs man and swīðe rīce, and wurdfulre and strengere ðonne ænig his foregengra wǣre . . . Hē wæs swýðe wurdful; þriwa hē bær his cynehelm ælce geáre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 14–27. IV. *worthy, suitable, fitting:*—Beón wurdful wunung ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Homl. Th. ii. 600, 17. Munecas hē gestaþolode tō weorþfulre þēnunge Hǣlendes Cristes, Lchdm. iii. 440, 13. [Helyas wass an wurrþfull prophete, Orm. 5195. His wundri werkes and wurdful, Kath. 1017. Ȝet he is wurþful and aht man, O. and N. 1481. Of prede þe dyeul begyleþ þe riche and þe wyse and þe hardi and þe worþuolle, Ayenb. 16, 33.]

weorþful-līc; *adj. Noble, magnificent:*—Hwæt rūmedlīces oððe micellīces oððe weorþfullīces hæfþ se eówer gilp *quid habet amplum magnificumque gloria?* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21.

weorþfullīce; *adv.* I. of moral worth, *worthily, honourably, excellently:*—Ic wilnode weorþfullīce tō libbanne ða hwīle ðe ic lifede, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 15. II. *nobly, in a way that is highly esteemed:*—Swā swā men wurdlīcor lybbaþ ðonne treówu, swā hý eác weordfullīcor ārīsaþ on dōmes dæge, Shrn. 168, 26. III. *in a way that shews respect, with honour:*—Dā onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weordfullīce *a Diocletiano plurimo honore susceptus est Galerius*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 19. IV. *in a fitting manner, worthily, properly:*—Wyrdfullīce hē gebēte Gode *digne satisfaciat Deo*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 6.

weorþfulness, e; *f. Nobleness, magnificence:*—Gesceáwode se ân engel ðe ðǣr ænlīcost wæs, hū fæger hē silf wæs, and hū scīnende on wuldre, and him wel gelīcode his wurdfulniss, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 34. For swā miceles freólses wurþfulnesse *ob tante festivitatis honorificentiam*, Anglia xiii. 401, 522. Brōhton Rōmāne ðone triumphan angeán Pompeius mid micelre weorþfulnesse (wyrð-, *v.l.*), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 29.

weorþ-georn; *adj. Desirous of honour, noble-minded, excellent:*—Se wīsa and se weorðgeorna and se fæstrǣda folces hyrde . . . Caton, Met. 10, 48. Hý weorðgeornra sǣlða tōslīta þ, Salm. Kmbl. 696; Sal. 347. Lā wīsan menu, gāþ on ðone weg ðe eów lǣraþ ða foremǣran bisna ðara gōdena gumena and ðæra weorþgeornena wera ðe ǣr eów wǣron (*ite nunc fortes, ubi celsa magni ducit exempli via*). Ealā gē eargan and īdelgeornan . . . hwý gē nellan ācsien æfter ðām wīsum monnum and æfter ðām weorþgeornum . . . ðe ǣr eów wǣron . . . hī wunnon æfter wyrþscipe on ðisse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hlīsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 28–240, 5. Ða menn ðe on hiora dagum foremǣroste and weorþgeornoste wǣron *clarissimos suis temporibus viros*, 18, 3; Fox 64, 36.

weorþian, wurþian, wyrþian; *p.* ode. I. *to set a value upon*, (1) of money value:—Be ðam ðe se man hit weorðige ðe hit āge *according to the value the owner may set upon it*, L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 232, 26. (1 a) *to fix interest on a loan* (?), *to lend at interest* (?):—Wiorþigende *foenerator*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 10. (2) in other cases, *to value, esteem, hold in honour, venerate:*—Wæs ðǣr gild ðe ða hæþenan men swīðe weorðodan (*held in the highest honour*), Blickl. Homl. 221, 20. Uton rihtne cristendōm geornlīce weorðian, and ælcne hǣðendōm mid ealle oferhogian, L. Eth. ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 11. Wēnst ðū ðæt se anweald and ðæt geniht seó tō forseónne, oððe eft swīþor tō weorþianne ðonne ōþre gōd (*rerum omnium veneratione dignissimum*). Dā cwæþ ic: Ne mæg nǣnne mon ðæs tweógan, ðætte anweald and geniht is tō weorþianne, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22–25. Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor ðǣr ðonne weorðod bið and oftost æteówed, Blickl. Homl. 209, 21. II. *to honour, shew honour to, treat with reverence* or *respect:*—Ðū weorðasð ðīne suna mā ðonne mē *honorasti filios tuos magis quam me*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. Ðis folc mē mid welerum weorðaþ (wurðaþ, *v.l.:* wordas, Lind.) *populus hic labiis me honorat*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8. Weordas (wordias, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 6. Gē ne weordiaþ (wurdiaþ, *v.l.:* worðiges *honorificavit*, Lind.), fæder and mōdor, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 6. Ic lisse selle ðam ðe [ðē] wurðiaþ, Cd. Th. 105, 25; Gen. 1758. Hī hine weorþodan swā cinige gerīseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31. Wurðodon, Chr. 975; Th. i. 227, 13. Weorða (wurða, *v.l.:* worðig, Lind.) ðīnne fæder *honora patrem tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Worða, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Cyning wyrþiaþ *regem honorificate*, Sciut. 64, 10. Ðæt hī Godes þeówas werian and weorðian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hē gesiehð ða weorþigan (weorðian, Cott. MSS.) ðe ǣr wel ongunnon, ðā ðā hē īdel wæs *eorum palmas respiciant, in quorum nunc laboribus otiosi perdurant*, Past. 34; Swt. 229, 21. II a. in reference to subjects divine or sacred, (1) of honour shewn to a god, *to worship, adore:*—Nǣfre ðū gelǣrest ðæt ic deófolgieldum gafol onhāte, ac ic weorðige wuldres ealdor, Exon. Th. 251, 30; Jul. 153. Gif ðū worðas (wordias, Lind.) bifora mec *si adoraueris coram me*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 7. 'Gif ðū feallest tō mē, and mē weorþast.' Ealā sōþlīce se āfealleþ, se ðe deófol weorþeð . . . Ðæt mānfulle wuht wolde ðæt hē (*Christ*) hine weorþode . . . hine (*Christ*) ealle hālige weorþiaþ . . . Swā wē sceolan hine mid wordum weorþian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 1–11. Hig mē weordiaþ (wurðiaþ, *v.l.*) *colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Worðiaþ (worðas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Ða ðe weorðiaþ wuldres aldor *adorabunt coram te, Domine*, Ps. Th. 85, 8: Ps. Surt. 71, 11: Exon. Th. 150, 1; Gū. 772. Menn ūs wurðiaþ for godas, Homl. Th. i. 462, 28. Ða þing ðe hig wurðiaþ *ea quae colunt Aegyptii*, Ex. 8, 26. Gāst is God, and ða ða worðigas (*adorant*) hine, in gāste gidæfnaþ tō worðanne (uorðia *adorare*, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 24. Wyrðade *oraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 56. Gē wurðodon ðæt cealf for god, Deut. 9, 16. Ðām godum ðe hira fæderas ne wurðodon (*coluerunt*), 32, 17. Weorþedon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 26. Wurðedon, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Hiora cyningas hī weorþodon for godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16: Met. 26, 45: Wulfst. 98, 24. Hý wurðedon him for godas ða sunnan and ðone mōnan, 105, 13. Ða tungelwītgan cuōmon tō ðon ðæt hié Crist weorþedon (wurðoden, *v.l.*), Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 29. Nānes cynnes andlicnyssa ne wurða (*non adorabis et non coles*), Deut. 5, 9. Weorþa ðinne Drihten God, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Weorþian wē Drihtnes godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 33, 36. Weorðian Waldend, Exon. Th. 25, 1; Cri. 394. Wīg weorðian, Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Wurðigean, Cd. Th. 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hū hine man wurðian scyle *ritum colendi*, Ex. 18, 20. Ic ðone Dēman wille weorþian wordum and dǣdum, Exon. Th. 139, 10; Gū. 591. Gif ðū fallas tō worðenne ǣ tō worðianne mec *si cadens adoraveris me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. (2) of reverence shewn to sacred things, *to worship, adore:*—Ic ðīn tempel weorðige *adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Heó on cneów sette, lāc (*the cross*) weorðade, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Ðæt ic mōte ðone sigebeám weorðian, Rood Kmbl. 255; Kr. 129: Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. (3) of reverence shewn to holy persons or religious seasons, *to celebrate, commemorate*, (α) of persons:—On ðisum dæge wē wurðiaþ on ūrum lofsangum and on freólse ðone mǣran apostol Iacōbum, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 18. Se (*St. Michael*) ðe is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. (β) of seasons:—Be ðære ārwyrðnesse disse hālgan tīde, ðe wē nū weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 115, 30. Weorðiaþ, Menol. Fox 349; Men. 176. Ðæt hié weorðeden ðone mǣran dæg, Elen. Kmbl. 2442; El. 1222. Eal folc wurþodon symbelnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 152. Weorþian wē nū tōdæg ðone tōcyme ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: 171, 3. Be disse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē mǣrsian sceolan and weorþian . . . ūs is ðes dæg swīþe tō mǣrsienne and tō weorþienne, 161, 5–8. Ða dagas ðe gē sceolun Drihtne hālgian and wurðian *feriae Domini, quas vocabitis sanctas*, Lev: 23, 2. Dære abbudissan gemynddæg on myclum wuldre weorþad is *cujus natalis solet in magna gloria celebrari*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 40. (4) used intransitively, *to celebrate* (*a service*):—Se bisceop ðǣr gesette ciricean þegnas, ða ðǣr dæghwamlīce mid gelimplīcre endebyrdnesse weorðode, Blickl. Homl. 207, 33. III. *to honour* in words, *speak in honour of, magnify, praise, celebrate, glorify:*—Ic Drihten wordum weorðige *in Domino laudabo sermonem*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Hē wæs Drihtne fylgende, and hine herede and weorþode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 28. Hē Dryhten herede, weorðade wordum, Andr. Kmbl. 2537; An. 1270. Wyrðode, 109; An. 55. Wyrðude, 1076; An. 538. Se eádga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorðade, Cd. Th. 113, 13; Gen. 1886. Hæleð hālgum stefnum cyning weorðodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2112; An. 1057. Wordum weorðodon, 1611; An. 807. Wurðedon, Cd. Th. 232, 15; Dan. 260. Weorðiaþ his naman *psallite nomini ejus*, Ps. Th. 134, 3. Wē naman ðīnne weorðien *honorificabo nomen tuum*, 85, 11. Ūre Hǣlend wæs weorþod and hered from Iudēa folce, Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorþad, 71, 33. IV. *to honour, pay respect to, heed, attend to* (cf. *Icel.* virða *to give heed*):—Hē hēt mē his word weorðian and wel healdan, lǣstan his lāre, Cd. Th. 34, 13; Gen. 537: 21, 24; Gen. 329. Wurðian, 23, 3; Gen. 353. Heó his dǣd and word noldon weorðian, 20, 16; Gen. 310. IV a. *to pay court to* a person:—Weorðiaþ *colunt* (multi colunt personam potentis, Prov. 19, 6), Kent. Gl. 671. IV b. *to bestow labour upon, take pains with:*—Ðam gelīcost ðe sién gyldenu fatu and sylfrenu forsewen, and treówenu mon weorþige *si vilia vasa colerentur, pretiosa sordescerent*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 20. IV c. *to care about:*—Hē mistlīce fugela sangas ne wurþode swā oft swā cnihtlīcu yldo begǣð *he did not care about the various songs of birds, as often is the usage of such a boyish age;* non variarum volucrum diversos crocitus, ut adsolet illa aetas, imitabatur, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 18. V. *to honour, bestow honour upon, grace:*—Swā hē his weorc weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. Gif se abbod his geearnunge swylce ongyte, hē hine mōt be suman dǣle furþor weorðian (wyrðian, *v.l.*), and him innor tǣcan stede and setl, R. Ben. 111, 4. V a. *to honour* with something, (1) where the subject is inferior to the object:—Godes þeówum ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorðiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne Drihten God mid gedafenlīcum þingum *honora Deum de tua substantia* (Prov. 3, 9), 41, 9. Heó hēt mē fremdne god welum weorþian, Exon. Th. 247, 9; Jul. 76. (2) where the subject is not inferior to the object, *to grace, favour, honour by bestowing* something:—God geofum unhneáwum, cræftum weorðaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 12; Cri. 687. Hē

weorþode hi's deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29. Drihten his folc wurðode mid ðara Egiptiscan gestreóne *Dominus dedit gratiam populo coram Aegyptiis, ut commodarent eis*, Ex. 12, 36. Hē hine miclum and his gefēran mid feó weorðude, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 25. Æt feohgyftum hē Dene weorþode, Beo. Th. 2185; B. 1090. Ic ðīne leóde weorðode weorcum, 4198; B. 2096. Is gesÿne ðæt ðū ðyssum hysse hold gewurde, and hine geofum wyrðodest, Andr. Kmbl. 1102; An. 551. Hē hī welum weorðode, 1509; An. 756. Ðam werode ðe hē wurðode wlite and wuldre, Cd. Th. 3, 14; Gen. 35. Hē hī wolde swīþe weorþian mid ēce rīce, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 11. **VI.** *to make worthy, to ennoble*:—Weorða ðē selfne gōdum dǣdum, Wald. 1, 40; Vald. 1, 22. [God wurþian, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 26. Sunnedei wurþien, 45, 36. Wurðien (weorþi, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9510. To lofenn Godd and wurrþenn, Orm. 208. He wurðede ðe ton . . . ðe was wurðī wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1010. *Goth.* wairþôn *to fix the value of: O. Sax.* gi-weriðôn; *O. H. Ger.* werdôn *appretiare, venerari: Icel.* virða *to fix the value of.*] v. â-, ār-, ge-, mis-, un-weorþian.

weorþig. v. worþig.

weorþing ? :—Andlang streámes in wiððan weorðing (weording, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 19), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 41, 2.

weorþ-leás; *adj. Worthless, of no value*:—Wurðleás *depretiatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 59.

weorþ-līc; *adj.* **I.** *of value, valuable*:—Ælc seldsÿnde fisc ðe weorðlīc byð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Weorðlīc reáf gedǣlan *dividere spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. **II.** *worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid*:—Gif ðū ǣnigne mon cūþest ðara ðe hæfde ǣlces þinges anweald, and ǣlcne weorþscipe . . . geþenc hū weorþlīc and hū foremǣrlīc ðē wolde se mon þincan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34. Bið him weorðlīc setl *sedes ejus sicut sol*, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Weorðlīc wlite wuldres dīnes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Wæs his rīce brād, wīd and weorðlīc, Exon. Th. 243, 11; Jul. 9. Treów in ðē weorðlīcu wunade, 6, 12; Cri. 83. Ðīn heáhsetl is heáh and mǣre, fæger and wurðlīc, Hy. 7, 40. Wē ðē þanciaþ dīnes weorðlīcan wuldordreámes, 8, 10. Hī mid weorðlīcan weorode and wynsaman dreáme hine feredan, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 26. Drihten hine mid weorðlīce wlite gegyrede *Dominus praecinxit se virtute*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: 103, 2. For ðam wyrðlīcan *propter dignitosam* (*innocentiae palmam*, Ald. 72), Hpt. Gl. 521, 64. Weorþlīcne sige *vere laudandum victoriam*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Ðæm folce ðe on clǣnum fielda weorðlīcne sige gefeohtaþ *his, qui per fortitudinem in campo victores sunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 25. Weorðlīcne wæstm, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Hī worhton wurðlīce cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 143. Hē wurðlīc lāc geoffrode; ðæt wæs ān gylden calic on fīf marcon swīðe wundorlices geworces, Chr. 1058; Erl. 193, 21. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weorðlīc on hwǣtum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hī ðām wurðlīcum godum nāne lāc ne offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 297. Ða weorðlīcan godas, 23, 302. Ðū selest weorðlīca ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Weorþlīce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 19. Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tō genihte wæstme weorðlīce and wel þicce *montem Dei, montem uberem; mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Wundor ðīn weorðlīc *mirabilia tua*, 70, 16. His weorðlīcu weorc *opera Dei*, 77, 9. Ealra þinga weorþlīcost and mǣrlīcost *omni celebritate clarissimum*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. **III.** *worthy, meet, fit, becoming*:—Heom bið weorðlīc, ðæt hī ā habbon ārwurðe wīsan on eallum heora þeáwum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 33. Wyrðelīcum tōhigunge *digno effectu*, Rtl. 35, 37. Wyrðelīcum gimērsiga oeste *digna celebrare devotione*, 81, 31. Dōð weorðlice dǣdbōte wæstmas *facite fructus dignos poenitentiae*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. [Ðu ert wel don man and þarto wurðlich, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 16. Wurðliche wepnen, Laym. 28923. Hwite wurðliche men *viros dealbatos, quorum vultus inspicere pre claritate non poteram*, Kath. 1576. *O. H. Ger.* werdlīh *celeber, munificus: Icel.* virði-ligr *noble, splendid.*] v. ār-, or-, un-weorþlīc (-wirþ-, -wurþ-).

weorþlīce, weorþelīce; *adv. Worthily, honourably*:—Ðe weorðelīcor *dignius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 8. **I.** *nobly, excellently, splendidly, magnificently, gloriously*:—Weorþlīce getÿd on Grēcisc gereorde *Graecae linguae peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Hī brāde weóxan weorðlīce wīde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ðū ymb ðīnne esne dydest wel weorðlīce *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, 118, 65. Swīðe mycel cyrice . . . geworht swā fægre and swā weorþlīce swā hit men on eorþan fægrost and weorþlīcost geþencean meahton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 22: Rood Kmbl. 33; Kr. 17. Swā weorðlīce, wīde tōsāweþ Dryhten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 30; Crā. 110: 121, 27; Gū. 295. Fægere, weorðlīce, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Eleutherius onfēng biscopdōm and ðone wurþlīce (cf. wuldorfæstlīce, 8, 14) xv winter geheóld, Chr. 167; Erl. 9, 20. Hē his sincgyfan wurðlīce wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Ne gefrægn ic nǣfre wurðlīcor sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebǣran, Fins. Th. 74; Fins. 37: Cd. Th. 126, 12; Gen. 2094. Men wurðlīcor lybbaþ þonne treówu *the life of men is more excellent than that of trees*, Shrn. 168, 24. Swā hit weorðlīcost foresnotre men findan mihton, Beo. Th. 6304; B. 3162. **II.** *in a way that shews honour* to a person, *honourably, with honour*:—Ðā onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weorðlīce (*plurimo honore*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 16. Hī swīðe weorðlīce hine of heora gryðe sendon, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 33. Hī mīd mycclan þrymme and blisse and lofsange ðone hālgan arcebiscop feredon, and swā wurðlīce intō Cristes cyrcan brōhton, 1023; Erl. 163, 30. Hine man byrigde ful wurðlīce, 1036; Erl. 165, 35. **III.** *in a fitting manner, worthily*:—Wē willaþ offrian wurðlīce ūrum Drihtne, Ex. 10, 9. [þo þu iseie þine sune . . . so wurðliche stien to his blisse, A. R. 40, 7. Wel and wurrþlike gemmde, Orm. 1033. *O. Sax.* werð-līko: *O. H. Ger.* werd-līhho: *Icel.* virði-liga.] v. ār-, un-weorþlīce.

weorþ-mynd (-mynt), es; *m.*: e; *f.*: -myndu (-o); *indecl. f. Honour*:—*Favor, i. fama, honor, laus, laetitia, testimonium laudis* wyrþmynd, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 13. **I.** *honour, respect* shewn to an object, *celebration* of an event:—Sÿ ūrum Drihtne lof and wuldor and weorþmynd, Blickl. Homl. 65, 25. Wurðmynt, Homl. Th. i. 76, 23. Ðam ānum is ēce weorðmynd, Exon. Th. 240, 10; Ph. 636. On weorðmynde ðara twelfa apostola, Lchdm. ii. 138, 22. Dære dǣde tō weorðmynte *in honour of the deed*, Ors. 6, 25; Swt. 276, 15. Freólsiaþ ðone seofoðan dæg Gode tō wurðmynte, Ex. 35, 2. Gode tō lofe and ðam hālgan arcebiscope tō wurðmynte, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 35. Gē weorðmyndu Dryhtne gieldaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 7; Gū. 434. Eodan hié him tōgeánes mid blōwendum palmtwigum heora siges tō wyorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 67, 11. Seó mǣre burh ðe ic geworhte tō wurðmyndum *Babylon magna quam ego aedificavi in gloria decoris mei* (Dan. 4, 27), Cd. Th. 254, 12; Dan. 610. Hwæt wit tō willan and tō worðmyndum ārna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2377; B. 1186. **II.** *honour* bestowed on an object, *favour, grace*:—Seó mennisce gecynd mæg ðæm Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara āra and ðara weorþunenda ðe Drihten mancynne forgeaf . . . Hū mihte mannum māra weorðmynd geweorþan, ðonne him on ðyssum dæge gewearþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 3–15. · Wurðment *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68. Ic hæfde gemynt ðē tō ārwurðienne on ǣhtum and on feó, ac God ðē benǣmde ðæs wurðmintes *decreveram magnifice honorare te, sed Dominus privavit te honore disposito*, Num. 24, 11. For synderlīcum wurðmente *propter privilegium* (*singularem honorem*), Hpt. Gl. 411, 31. Frumgife ł wurðmente *praerogativam*, 457, 29. Hit nān wundor nys ðæt sē hālga cyningc untrumnysse gehǣle, nū hē on heofonum leofaþ . . . hæfð hē ðone wurðmynt (*the privilege of healing sickness*) for his gōdnesse, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 277. Syndrige wyrðmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 2. Ic wāt hwā mē wyrðmyndum (*graciously*) on wudubāte ferede ofer flōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1809; An. 907. **III.** *honour, decoration, ornament*:—Uueorðmynd *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 66. Weorþmynd *infulas*, 43, 60. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīc gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié (*pulcrum variis fulgere vestibus putas*?), ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, Bt, 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Yr byð æðelinga gehwæs wyn and wyrðmynd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 31; Rūn. 27. Hē geseáh sigeeádig bil, wigena weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 3122; B. 1559. Wel bið ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ rūme heortan, ðæt him bið for worulde weorðmynda mǣst, Exon. Th. 467, 18; Alm. 3. **IV.** *honour, glory, fame*:—Byð ðē weorðmynd (wurðmynt, *v.l.*) beforan midsittendum *erit tibi gloria coram simul discumbentibus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. Ðæt hié witen ðæt mīn þrym and mīn weorðmynd māran wǣron ðonne ealra ōþra kyninga, Nar. 33, 4. On his winestran handa wǣre wela and wyrðmynt (*gloria*) . . . Hē mæt ðone welan and ðone wyrðmynd tō ðære winestran handa, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 17–19. Wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gyfen, wīges weorðmynd (*glorious success in war*), Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Ðÿ læs hié ormōde wǣron, and ðÿ sǣnran mīnes willan and weorðmyndo (*the slower to do my will and promote my glory*), Nar. 32, 24. Ic (*Eve*) wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange *I lived glorious in Paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Hē heóld ðone arcestōl mid mycclan weorðmynte, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 16. Sió eáðmōdnes ierað beforan ðæm gilpe, and hió cymð ǽr ǽr ða weorðmyndu (wyrðmynðu, Hatt. MS.) *gloriam praecedit humilitas*, Past. 41; Swt. 298, 16. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf, mǣrþe on moldan rīce, Judth. Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 343. Wē hæfdon wlite and weorðmynt, Cd. Th. 274, 10; Sat. 152. Him God sealde weorðmynda dǣl, Beo. Th. 3509; B. 1752. Hē wæs for weorulde wīs, weorðmynþa georn, Met. 1, 51. Ðæt ðū gefeó in ðæm fromscipe mīnes līfes, and eác blissige in ðǣm weorðmyndum, Nar. 32, 32. Hē weorþmyntum þāh *he throve gloriously*, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. **V.** *honour, dignity, honourable position* or *office*:—Ne gedafenaþ nā munuce ðæt hē ǣniges worldlīces wyrðmyntes gyrne *non convenit monacho mundanum quemquam honorem desiderare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 198, 30. Ða weorðmynde cynehādes hē fleáh *rex fieri noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 20. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38. Tō weorðmyndum *ad fasces*, 99, 35: 4, 47. Wyrþmyndum *titulis*, 95, 47. Ne bidde wē nā leáse welan ne gewītenlīce wurðmyntas, Homl. Th. i. 158, 26. **VI.** *dignity, nobleness*:—Seó wlitige, weorðmynda full, heáh and hālig heofuncund þrȳnes, Exon. Th. 24, 2; Cri. 378. Āra mē for hire wuldres weorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. Wolde reordigean rīces hyrde hālgan stefne, werodes wīsa wurðmyndum (*nobly, with dignity*) spræc, Cd. Th. 194, 10; Exod. 258. [Habban þene eche wurðment mid Gode, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 21. Ilæsten scal is worðmunt (me wole of him telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18851. Si Drihhtin wurrþmiunt and loff and wu'lderr, Orm. 3379. Ȝef þu hit ȝulde to his wurðmunt þe scheop

þe, Kath. 216. Cf. He cweð þet he wolde hit wurðmiuten and arwurðen, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 3.]

weorþness, e; *f.* I. *worthiness, honourable character:*—For his geearnunge wurþnys[se] (wyrðnesse, Bd. M. 194, 34) hē wæs fram eallum monnum lufad *ob meritorum dignitatem ab omnibus diligebatur*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 10. Tō līfes wyrþnysse *ad vite honestatem*, Anglia xiii. 368, 48. II. *dignity, nobility, honourable* or *honoured condition:*—Werðnes *dignitas*, Kent. Gl. 582. Æþele æfter ðysse worulde wurþnysse *ad saeculi hujus dignitatem nobilis*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 2. Ðū ðe menisc gicynd bufa frumes frumcendnisse eft boetest wyrðnise *qui humanam naturam supra prime originis reparas dignitatem*, Rtl. 35, 13. III. *dignity, honourable office:*—Hæfde se cyning efenhlētan ðære cynelīcan wurþnysse (*regiae dignitatis*), Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 30. IV. *dignity, state, imposing show:*—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid micelre weorþnesse, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 28. V. *honour* shewn to an object:—On wurþnysse ðīnre *in honore tuo*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ne is wītge būta worðnis (*sine honore*) būta on oeðel his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 4. v. un-weorþness.

weorþscipe, es; *m.* I. *worship, honour* shewn to an object:—Gif hwā biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod, hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam ðe hine geweorðaþ; ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlīcor *si quod ex appositis luceat, ipsa quidem, quae sunt apposita, laudantur*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. Ða dysiende wēnaþ ðætte ðæt ðing sié ælces weorþscipes betst wyrþe ðætte hī medemæste ongiton magon *labuntur hi, qui quod sit optimum, id reverentiae cultu dignissimum putant*, 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Nys nān wītega būtan weorðscype (wurð-, *v. l.*) (*sine honore*), būton on his earde, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 57: Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Hī wunnon æfter weorðscipe (wyrþ-, *v. l.*) on disse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hlīsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 5. Ealne ðæne bysmor wē gyldaþ mid weorðscype ðām ðe ūs scendaþ, Wulfst. 163, 10. Mid wurðscipe underfōn, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 19: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 26. Him cōmon lāc tō wurðscipe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 32. Yfelwillende men nānne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Uorðscip, Lind.: worðscip, Rush., *honorem*, Jn. Skt. 4, 44. II. *honour, honourable* or *honoured condition, dignity, honours:*—Se weorþscipe and se anweald, gif hē becymþ tō ðam dysigan, hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne *dignitates honorabilem, cui provenerint, reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18. Benumen āgþer ge dīnra welona ge dīnes weorþscipes, 7, 3; Fox 20, 5. Welan and weorþscipes hī willniaþ *opes, honores ambiant*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 29: Met. 19, 44. Hwæt mæg ic ðē māre secgan be ðam weorþscipe and be ðam anwealde ðisse worulde . . . Gē ne ongitaþ ðone heofoncundan anweald and ðone weorþscipe, se is eówer āgen . . . Hwæt se eówer wela and se eówer anweald ðe gē nū weorþscipe hātaþ, gif hē becymþ tō ðam eallra wyrrestan men *quid de dignitatibus potentiaque disseram, quas vos, virae dignitatis ac potestatis inscii, coelo exaequatis? quae si in improbissimum quemque ceciderint?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 27–34. Mann ðā ðā hē on wurðscype (*in honore*) wæs, Ps. Spl. 41, 21. Hē (*Joseph*) heóld his fæder on fullum wurðscipe ðēr mid eallum his brōðrum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 7. III. *honour, glory:*—Mīne fȳnd mīnne weorðscipe tō duste gewyrcen *inimicus gloriam meam in pulverem deducat*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. IV. *honour, state, magnificence:*—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid mycclum wurðscipe, Chr. 855; Erl. 69, 18. V. *dignity* of behaviour:—Mōderlīcere stæððinysse ⁊ wurðscipe *materna gravitate* ⁊ *dignitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 38. VI. *worthiness, excellence, nobleness:*—Weorþscipe *vel* geþungennes *dignitas*, i. *honestas, excellentia, fastigium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 25. Sittende hē tæhte; ðæt belimpð tō wurðscipe lāreówdōmes, Homl. Th. i. 548, 25. Hié ālȳsde for his weorþscipe Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. VII. *an honour, a dignity, an honourable office* or *position:*—Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hēhstan wurðscipas *fasces*, biscoplīc wurðscipe *flaminus honor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 53, 54. Swelce wræccan woldon underfōn ðone weorðscipe and eác ða byrðenne *infirmus quisque, ut honoris* (plebium ducatus) *onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 23. Se ðe wel þēnaþ, hē gōdne wyrðscipe him sylfum gestrȳnð *qui bene ministraverit, gradum bonum sibi adquirit*, R. Ben. 54, 18. VII a. *pl. Dignities, persons in office* (?):—Wyrþscipas *comitia* (cf. weorþung-dæg). Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 65. VIII. *an honour, ornament, decoration:*—Wurðscipe *infula*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 24. Gifu gumena byð gleng and herenys, wraðu and weorðscype, and wræcna gehwam ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 25; Rūn. 7. Mid twām wurðscipum geglængde se ælmihtiga Scyppend ðæs mannes sāwle; ðæt is mid ēcnysse and eádignysse, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 150. VIII a. *honour, cause of an object being honoured* or *honourable:*—Hit gewearð ðæt ðam wīsan men com tō lofe and tō wyrðscype ðæt se unrihtwīsa cyning him teohhode tō wīte *ita cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 26. IX. *what is honoured* or *prized, an excellent thing, a good:*—On swelcum and on ōþrum swelcum lǣnum and hreósendum weorþscipum (*riches, fame, power*, etc., *have been enumerated*; cf. ðām lǣnum gōdum, l. 1), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 21. v. un-, weorold-weorþscipe.

weorþung, e; *f.* I. *honouring, shewing of honour* to an object, *honour, reverence:*—Ðæm is simle wuldor and weorðung, Blickl. Homl. 169, 28. Ne is wītga būta worðunge (*sine honore*), būta on oedle his, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 4. For ðīnre weorþunge *in honore tuo*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Gif hē on rīce becymð, for ðære weorðunge ðæs folces hē bið on ofermēttu āwended and gewunaþ tō ðæm gielpe *si ad regiminis culmen eruperit, in elationem protinus usu gloriae permutatur*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 12. Leóhtfæt bið ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Wē habbaþ on Godes naman weorðunge bisceop gebletsode, Wulfst. 176, 2. Hē bið on gōdre weorþunge *he will be highly respected*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 10. I a. in religious matters, (1) *worship* of a god, *divine worship, religious service:*—Tīdsangas *canonica*, weorþung *canor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 27. Dægrēdsanges weorþung is þus tō healdenne *matutinorum solempnitas ita agatur*, R. Ben. 37, 5. Ne dear man forhealdan lytel ne mycel ðæs ðe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weorðunge, Wulfst. 157, 14. Drihtne tō wurðunga, Lev. 2, 2. Īdola wurðinge, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. (2) *honouring* of a person, thing, or season, *celebration, commemoration, festival:*—Mycel is þeós weorþung ðæs hālgan Sancte Iōhannes gebyrde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 13. On ðæm dæge ðe seó tīd bið and his (*S. Michael*) weorðung, 209, 17. Be disse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē tō dæg mǣrsian sceolan and weorþian, 161, 4. Be ðyses dæges (*Pentecost*) weorþunga, 133, 12. Æt eallra hāligra weorðunge *at the feast of All Saints*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. Hē ða weorþunge Eástrena on riht ne heóld ne nyste *de observatione Paschae minus perfecte sapiebat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. Weorðunga, Blickl. Homl. 137, 8. Hī tō Hierusalem faran woldon for ðære hālgan rōde wurðunga, ðe man æfter nāht manegum dagum wurðian sceolde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 350. II. *nobleness, glory, excellence:*—Ðæt wuldres bearn on ðysne middangeard āstāg, and seó heofencunde weorþung ðone fǣmnilīcan bōsm Sancta Marian gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 165, 27. Mycel is se hāligdōm and seó weorþung Sancte Iōhannes, ðæs mycelnesse se Hǣlend sylfa tācn sægde . . . Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswīþ ealra ōþerra martira wuldor, 167, 16–25. Him wile God miltsian for heora mægena weorþunga, and for eorþlīcra manna gebedum, 47, 8. Næs riht on ðære stōwe ǣnigne tō ācwellanne for ðære stōwe weorþunge, Nar. 30, 3. Apostola dīnra worðunge folc dīn giwynsumia *apostolorum tuorum Petri et Pauli honore plebs tua exultet*, Rtl. 59, 33. Ðæt hē Sanctus Iōhannes līfes weorþunga gesecgan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 163, 36. III. *ornament, decoration:*—Crist com tō wlitignesse and tō weorþunge his brȳde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 31. Godwebba cyst, ðæt ðām hālgan hūse sceolde tō weorþunga weorud sceáwian, Exon. Th. 70, 11; Cri. 1137. [Þat folc sungen heore leofsong ure Helende to wurðinge, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 10. Godes lage bit ec mon wurðie his feder mid muchelere wurþunge, 109, 27. Ðe, God, to wurðinge, Gen. and Ex. 33. *O. H. Ger.* werdunga *solemnitas, celebritas, dignitas: Icel.* virðing *worship, reputation, honour.*] v. breóst-, dæg-, hāls-, hām-, hord-, hring-, maun-, neód-, sinc-, stān-, sundor-, tīd-, treów-, un-, wīg-, will-weorþung.

weorþung-dæg, es; *m.* I. *a day for the bestowing of honours* or *offices:*—Ārdagas *vel* weorðungdagas (weordung-, Wrt.) *comitiorum dies, honorum dies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 29. [II. *a day for worship* or *celebration:*—Setteres dei wes heore Sunedei, and bet heo heolden heore wurðingdei þene we doð, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 9.]

weorþung-stōw, e; *f. A place for worship:*—On ðære hālgan wurðungstōwe *de tabernaculo testimonii*, Lev. 1, 1.

weorud, weoruld, weosan, weosend, weosnian, weosule, weota, weotan, weoðo-bān, weoðo-bend, weotian, weotuma. v. weorod, weorold, wesan, wesend, wisnian, wesle, wita, witan, wiþo-bān, wiþo-bend, witian, wituma.

weoxian; *p.* ode *To wipe, make clean:*—Ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, Anglia ix. 261, 18. Hūs gōdian, rihtan and weoxian, 262, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wisken *tergere.*]

wēpan; *p.* weóp, wēp (wǣpde, Lind.), *pl.* weópon, wēpon; *pp.* wōpen *To weep, wail, mourn, lament:*—Ic wēpe *fleo*, ðū wēpst (wǣpst, *v. l.*) *fles*, ic weóp *fleui*, gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 152, 18. I. *intrans.* (1) of persons:—Maria stōd and weóp (hrēmende ⁊ uoepende *plorans*, Lind.); and ðā heó weóp (gewǣp *fleret*, Lind.), heó ābeáh nyðer . . . Ða englas cwǣdon tō hyre: 'Wīf, hwī wēpst (uoepæs, Lind.: woepes, Rush., *ploras*) ðū?' Jn. Skt. 20, 11–13. Hē geseah mycel gehlȳd wēpende (*flentes*) . . . Hē cwæþ: 'Hwī wēpaþ (*ploratis*) gē?' Mk. Skt. 5, 38, 39. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wānende wērgum stefnum, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Hē weóp (*ploravit*) bityrlīce, Mt. 26, 75: Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hē weóp (geweæp *fleuit*, Lind.) ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 19, 41. Wē heófdun and gē ne weópun (wǣpde gié *plorastis*, Lind.), 7, 32. Ne ceara ðū ne ne wēp, Blickl. Homl. 143, 4. Wēpan *ploremus*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Wēpan wē and geþencan hū Drihten cwæð: 'Eádige beóþ ða ðe nū wēpaþ (*lugent*, Mt. 5, 5),' Blickl. Homl. 25, 19. Gif ðū wistest hwæt ðē tōweard is, ðonne weópe ðū mid mē, Homl. Th. i. 404, 27. Ðā ongan hē wēpan (woepa *flere*, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 72. Mid wēpendre bēne *lacrymosis precibus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 26. Mid wǣpendre stefne *flebili voce*, 480, 37. Wēpendre, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26, 8. Drihten hȳrde mīne wēpendan stefne (*vocem fletus mei*), Ps. Th. 6, 7. Ða ðe wǣpende (*flentes*) sǣton, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. Heófendum and wēpendum (wōpendum *flentibus*, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 16, 10. Hē gemētte swīþe manige wēpende, and wǣron cweþende: 'Wā ūs lā . . .' And ðā him swā wēpendum, ðā com ðara sacerda ealdorman, Blickl. Homl.

153, 25–33. Hī ofslōgon weras and wīfmen and ða wēpendan cild *interfecerunt omnia a viro usque ad mulierem, ab infante usque ad senem*, Jos. 6, 21. (2) of other than human beings:—Weóp eal gesceaft, Rood Kmbl. 110; Kr. 55. **I a.** where tears are shed:—On mīnum bedde ic sīce and wēpe *lavabo lectum meum*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Hē sægde ðæt ða hālgan tríów swīðe wēpen and mid micle sāre instyred wǽron (*uberibus lacrimis commoueri*), Nar. 28, 11. Hē ongan wēpan hlūttrum teárum. Ðā fræng hine his mæssepreóst for hwon hē weópe *coepit ad lacrymarum profusionem effici. Quem dum presbyter suus, quare lacrymaretur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3–5. Hē wæs wēpende mid teárum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59. **II.** *trans.* (a) with accusative, *to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore*, (1) of persons:—Hē weóp ðone wrǽcsīð, Andr. Kmbl. 2861; An. 1433. Wrǽcsīð wēpan, Exon. Th. 166, 23; Gū. 1047: 443, 30; Kl. 38. Ðæt ðætte ōðre menn unālīefedes dōt hē sceal wēpan suā suā his āgne scylde *illicita perpetrata ab aliis ut propria deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 15. Ðā hē hine ealle wēpende geseah *when he saw all mourning him*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 22. Wōpene *lamentatae*, Blickl. Gl. (2) of other than human beings:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grǽga, Exon. Th. 343, 2; Gn. Ex. 151. (b) with gen. *to mourn* for, *be grieved* at:—Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 40. [*O. E. Homl.* wiep; *p.*: *A. R.* weop: *Laym.* weop, wep: *Will.* wep, wepte: *Chauc.* weep, wepte; *pp.* wopen: *Piers P.* wept: *Goth.* wōpjan; *p.* wōpida *to cry: O. Sax.* wōpian; *p.* wiór, wēp *to mourn: O. L. Ger.* wōpan; *p.* wiep: *O. Frs.* wēpa: *O. H. Ger.* wuofan; *p.* wiof *flere, plorare, plangere, lacrimari, deflere;* wuofen; *p.* uuofta *plorare, flere, lugere: Icel.* œpa; *p.* œpta *to cry, scream.*] v. be-, ge-wēpan.

wēpend-līc; *adj. Lamentable, mournful*:—Reówlīc and wēpendlīc tīd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs forðbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 22. Wēpendlīce *flebiles* (*and* wēpendlīc *flebilis*. v. Wülck. Gl. 240, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wuofant-līh *luctuosus.*] v. be-wēpendlīc.

wēpendlīce; *adv. Lamentably, mournfully, grievously*:—Wēpendlīce tō bewēpenne synd *flebiliter deplorandi sunt*, Scint. 77, 3.

wer, es; *m.* **I.** *a man, a male person*:—Wer oððe wǽpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Wer wintrum geong (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 174, 34; Gen. 2888. Wīffæst wer *a married man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Se Godes wer Sanctus Martinus, Blickl. Homl. 213, 36. Se eádiga wer, 215, 31. Se weor (wer, Rush.) *uir*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. Woer (wer, W. S., Rush.), 9, 38. Of ðæs weres (*viri*) handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes (*hominis*) līf, Gen. 9, 5. Ou weres hāde, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72: Apstls. Kmbl. 53; Ap. 27. Ðæs weres tīd sēi Symforiani, Shrn. 119, 17. Gelīc ðam wīsan were (*viro*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Ic nǽnigne wer (*uirum*, Lk. 1, 34) ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Wundne wer (cf. gewundodne monn, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 16), Met. 8, 35. Gē Galilēiscan weras *uiri Galilei*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 20. Niniuetisce weras (wæras *viri*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 41. Tȳn hreófe weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush. *uiri*), Lk. Skt. 17, 12. Fīftig rihtwīsra wera *quinquaginta justos*, Gen. 18, 26. Wælrǽs weora, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Fīf ðūsendo wæro ł wærana (weorona, Rush., *uirorum*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Ymbseted mid syxtigum werum ðǽm strengestum ðe on Israhēlum wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 17. Hālige weoras *viros sanctos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 41. **I a.** in conjunction with words denoting a woman:—Óðer wæs idese onlīcnes, óþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352. Ðeós bið gecīged fǽmne, for ðam ðe heó ys of were genumen *haec vocabitur virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est*, Gen. 2, 23. Gif wīf be ōðrum were forlicge, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Gif oxa ofhnīte wer oþþe wīf (*virum aut mulierem*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27: Exon. Th. 225, 24; Ph. 394. Weras mid wīfum, Cd. Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. Weras, wīf samod, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras and wīf, Exon. Th. 448, 26; Dōm. 60. Weras and idesa, 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eall wīfa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24: Beo. Th. 1990; B. 993. Twā hund and eahta and feówertig wera, and nigon and feówertig wīfa, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Bletsung gemǽne werum and wīfum, Exon. Th. 7, 14; Cri. 101. Ge weras ge wīf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. ¶ in the plural the word seems sometimes to include women as well as men:—Hē wolde for wera synnum eall āǽðan, Cd. Th. 77, 23; Gen. 1279. Folcdryht wera, sāwla gehwylce, Exon. Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Wera endestæf (cf. Blickl. Homl. 239, 14 *supra*), Andr. Kmbl. 270; An. 135. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gū. 1186. In wera līfe, 26, 13; Cri. 416. Wera cneórissum, 347, 4; Sch. 7. Ðū ne wilnast weora ǽniges deáð, Ps. C. 54. Feówertig daga nīð wæs wællgrim werum, Cd. Th. 83, 23; Gen. 1384: 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Lencten on tūn geliden hæfde werum tō wīcum, Menol. Fox 58; Men. 29. Næs ðǽr hlāfes wist werum, Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Fǽhðe ic wille on weras stǽlan, eall ǽcwellan ða beūtan beóð eare bordum, Cd. Th. 81, 28; Gen. 1352. **II.** *a man, a male that has reached man's estate*:—Ðā āworden ic am uoer ic giīdlade ða ðe uoeron lytles *quando factus sum vir, evacuavi quae erant parvuli*, Rtl. 6, 19. Fīf þūsenda wera (wearana, Lind.: weora, Rush., *virorum*) būtan wīfum and cildum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 21. Ic mægen wera (*virorum*) eom, and litlincgas nellaþ forbīgean mē, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Weras and wīfmen and ða wēpendan cild, Jos. 6, 21. **III.** *a being in the form of a man*:—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer (cf. 2708; B. 1352 *supra*), Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Twēgen weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush., *uiri*) Mōysēs and Hēlias, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Abraham geseah þrī weras standende him gehende, Gen. 18, 2. **IV.** *a married* or *a betrothed man, a man* (as in *man* and wife), *a husband*. v. wer-leás:—Swā micel swā ðæs wīfes wer (*maritus mulieris*) girnþ, Ex. 21, 22. Hererīc hire wer (*vir ejus*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 44. Be ðon ðe ryhtgesamhīwan bearn hæbben, and ðonne se wer gewīte, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 2. Wer and wīf beóð in ānum līchoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13: Exon. Th. 327, 11; Vy. 2: Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ðæt hē hȳ healdan wille swā wær his wīf sceal, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 7. Iōsep hyre wer (*vir*), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19. Wearð seó mōdor gegremod æfter hire weres forðsīðe fram hire cilde, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 4. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian æfter hire weres forðsīðe, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Heó leofode mid hyre were seofan gēr of hyre fæmnhāde, Lk. Skt. 2, 36: Cd. Th. 134, 1; Gen. 2218. Gif mon hǽme mid monnes wīfe, gebēte ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 9: Exon. Th. 153, 6; Gū. 821. Gif wuduwe binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8. Wær, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 16. Iōsep, Marian wer (wær, Rush., *virum*), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 16. Hié noldan heora wera ræstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Heora wīf him sǽdon, ðæt hié him woldon ōðerra wera ceósan (*sobolem se a finitimis quaesituras*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 22. Wīf ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora weras lufedan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 23. **V.** *a male*, (1) of human beings:—Wer and wīf hē gesceóp hī *masculum et feminam creavit eos*, Gen. 5, 2. (2) of plants:—Ys ðeós wyrt twēgea cynna, ðæt is wer (wær, *v. l.*) and wīf, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Ðeós wyrt is twēga cynna, ōðer ys wīf, ōðer wer, 252, 20. **V a.** in grammar, *masculine gender*:—*Participia* belimpaþ tō þrȳm cynnum, tō were and tō wīfe and tō nāðrum cynne, Ælfc. Gr. 39: Zup. 243, 19. [*Orm. O. and N. Gen. and Ex.* were: *Laym.* were (*dat.*): *Goth.* wair: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* wer: *Icel.* verr: *Lat.* vir.] v. dryht-, folc-, hūsel-, leód-, riht-wer.

wer *and* **were**, es; *m.* [*The word seems to be interchangeable with* wer-gild (q. v.), e. g.:—Gif hē geþeó ðæt hē hæbbe hīwisc landes . . . þonne bið his wergild .cxx. scill.; and gif hē ne geþeó būton tō healfre hīde, þonne sī his wer (were, *v. l.*) .lxxx. scill., L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14. Wergildes (*v. l.* weres) . . . Se wer, 1; Th. i. 186, 3, 4. Bið cynges ānfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer (wergyld, *v. l.*), L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 4.] *The price set upon a man according to his degree*:—Be fullan were, sȳ swā boren swā hē sȳ, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund scill. . . . Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære mǽðe dōn ðe him tō gebyreþ, swā wē be twelfhyndum tealdan, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 13–14, 176, 3. Gif wylisc mon hæbbe hīde londes, his wer bið .cxx. scill.; gif hē hæbbe healfe, .lxxx. scill.; gif hē nǽnig hæbbe, .lx. scillinga, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9 (cf. Wealh, gif hē hafaþ fīf hȳda, hē bið syxhynde, 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Wealh gafolgelda, .cxx. scill.; his sunu, .c.; ðeówne, .lx.; somhwelcne, fīftegum, 22; Th. i. 118, 3). **I.** when a person was wrongfully (for other cases v. ǽ-gilde) slain, the *wer* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer (cf. wergild, I), who was bound to furnish security for the payment, and the date for the first instalment of such payment was fixed. According to a law of Cnut the slain man must have been in a hundred and in a tithing to make the claim for the *wer* valid:—Gif man ofslægen weorðe, gylde hine man swā hē geboren sȳ. And riht is ðæt se slaga, siþþan hē weres beweddod hæbbe, finde ðǽrtō wærborh . . . be ðam ðe ðǽrto gebyrige; ðæt is æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, .viii. fæderenmǽgðe, and .iiii. mēdrenmǽgðe. Ðonne ðæt gedōn sȳ, ðonne rǽre man cyninges munde. (*Then at intervals of twenty-one days* healsfang, manbōt, fyhtwīte *respectively were to be paid.*) Ðæs (*the payment of* fyhtwīte) on .xxi. nihtan ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld, and swā forð ðæt forgolden sȳ on ðam fyrste ðe witan gerǽden, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15–29. Be fǽhðe. Ærest æfter folcrihte slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgðe. Ðonne syþþan gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōte mid griðe nȳr and sylf wæres weddian. (*The proceedings are then as in the preceding extract, with the exception that* fyhtwīte *is not mentioned; so that the first payment of* wer *is made twenty-one days earlier*), L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12–21. Wē wyllaþ ðæt ǽlc freó man beó on hundrede and on teóðunge gebrōht ðe lāde wyrðe beón wylle oþþe weres wyrðe, gif hine hwā āfylle ofer .xii. wintre, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Be swā ofslægenes monnes were. Gif mon ðæs ofslægenan weres bidde, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3–4. Gif mon twyhyndne mon unsynnigne mid hlōðe ofsleá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié wer . . . Gif hit sié syxhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hē sié twelfhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hlōð ðis gedō . . . ealle forgielden ðone wer gemǽmum

hondum, L. Alf. pol. 29-31; Th. i. 80, 6–17: 36; Th. i. 84, 13, 14. Gif mon beforan cyninges ealdormen on gemôte gefeohte, bête wer and wîte swâ hit ryht sié, and beforan đâm .cxx. scill. đam ealdormen tô wîte, 38; Th. i. 86, 14. **I a.** of those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wer* the following passages speak; see also wer-gild, **I a**:—Se wer (*a king's*) gebiraþ mâgum, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 8. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá, se cyning âh twæ̂dne dæ̂l weres, þriddan dæ̂l sunu oþþe mæ̂gas. Gif hê mæ̂gleás sié, healf kyninge, healf se gesîđ, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Se đe dearnenga bearn gestriéneþ and gehileþ, nâh se his deáđes wer, ac his hlâford and se cyning, 27; Th. i. 120, 3. Se forspeca sceal mâgum on hand syllan, đæt se slaga wille bêtan wiđ mæ̂gđe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. **I b.** those concerned in the payment of the *wer* are referred to in the following:—Gif fædrenmæ̂ga mæ̂gleás mon gefeohte and mon ofsleá, and đonne gif hê mêdrenmæ̂gas hæbbe, gielden đa đæs weres þriddan dæ̂l, þriddan dæ̂l đa gegyldan, for þriddan dæ̂l hê fleó. Gif hê mêdrenmæ̂gas nâge, gieldan đa gegildan healfne, for healfne hê fleó, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 22. **I c.** of the form in which payment might be made see the following; see also wer-gild, **I b**:—En la were purra il rendre cheual pur .xx. sol., e tor pur .x. sol., e uer pur .v. sol., Wil. I, 9; Th. i. 470, 16. **II.** in cases other than death the whole or part of the injured person's *wer* could be claimed:—Gif se hund mâ (*more than three*) misdæ̂da gewyrce, and hê (*the owner*) hine hæbbe, bête be fullan were, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. Gif man æt unlagum man bewæ̂pnige . . . and gif hine man gebinde, forgilde be healfan were, L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 20. **III.** in case of certain crimes the *wer* of the criminal was exacted as a penalty; see also wer-gild, **II**:—Æt nânum bôtwyrđum gylte ne forwyrce man mâre đonne his wer, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bîde mon . . . ôþ đæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Gif hwâ æt þeófe mêdsceatt nime, and ôđres ryht âfylle, beó hê his weres scyldig, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16. Gif hwâ flŷman feormige, sŷ hê his weres scyldig, bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be đæs flŷman were, đæt hê hine flŷman nyste, 20; Th. i. 210, 12. Gielde hê hine (*the fugitive*) his âgenum were, L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. Gif hwâ æ̂nigra godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . and gif hê wigie and man gewundie, beó his weres scyldig, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 9. Gif hwâ cristendôm wyrde oþþe hæ̂đendôm weorđige, wordes oþþe weorces, gylde swâ wer swâ wîte swâ lahslitte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Đâ bæd Byrhferđ ealdormann Æđelstân his wer for đam têmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 3. **III a.** to whom, and by whom, the wer was paid is seen in the following:—Gif hê fûl wurđe bête đam hlâforde his were . . . Gif hê ût hleape, . . . gilde se borh đam hlâforde his were (*if the lord had a share in the escape, the* wer *went to the king:* Fô se cyning tô đam were) . . . Gif hê (*a lord's man*) ût ôđhleape, gylde se hlâford đæs mannes were đam cyninge . . . Gif him (*the lord*) seó lâd byrste, gilde đam cynge his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21–282, 14: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 7–23. Beó hê his weres scyldig wiđ đone cyning, and gif hê hit eft wyrde, gylde tuwa his were, L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 10. Đæt hê (manslaga binnon ciricwâgum) his âgenne wer gesylle đam cyninge and Criste, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Ic âgife đînne wer đam cynge, Chart. Th. 207, 11, 33: 208, 28. **III b.** the payment of the *wer* is in some cases an alternative; see also wer-gild, **II a**:—Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hê deáđe, oþþe his lîf be his were man âliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Sŷ hê (*a false accuser*) his tungan scyldig, bûton hê hine mid his were forgilde, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. **IV.** the *wer* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated; see also wer-gild, **III**:—Cyninges geneát, gif his wer biđ twelf hund scill., hê môt swerian for syxtig hîda, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 10. Bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be đæs flŷman were, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Be his âgnum were gelâdige hê hine, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Hê hine be his were geswicne, 15; Th. i. 112, 3. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tô monbôte .xxx. scill.; æt .vi. hyndum, .lxxx. scill.; æt twelfhyndum, .cxx. scill., 70; Th. i. 146, 13. Gielden ealle ân wîte, swâ tô đam were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 18. Gif hê (*a thief*) đa hand lêsan wille, . . . gelde swâ tô his were belimpe, 6; Th. i. 66, 6. Weaxe sió bôt be đam were, 11; Th. i. 70, 2: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 15. v. þegen-wer, wer-gild.

wer (were?), es; *m. n.* (?) *A guard* (? cf. werian, waru), *a troop, band:*—Were *manipulo* (coelestis militiae manipulo, Ald. 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 2: 56, 75. Iu ic wæs cempena lâreów, and mid mycclum were ymbseald, nû ic eom âna forlæ̂ten, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 195.

wer, es; *m.* **I.** *a weir, a dam:*—Salomon sæ̂de đætte suîđe deóp pôl wære gewered on đæs wîsan monnes môde, and suîđe lytel unnyttes ût fleówe. Ac se se đe đone wer bricđ, and đæt wæter ût forlæ̂t, se biđ fruma đæs geflites *dicitur:* '*Aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*,' Prov. 18, 4. *Qui ergo dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 16. **II.** often the *wer* is connected with fishing, and the word seems sometimes to be used of the water that is kept in by the dam:—*Captura* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*, Migne), *detentio, captio* hæft *vel* wer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 31. Đis is đæs hagan bóc on Winceastre and đes healfan weres æt Brægentforda and đæs æcersplottes đe đæ̂rtô lîđ (cf. dimidium cuiusdam piscarii uadum ad capturam piscium æt Bræge decurrentem, ad Uetus monasteriam pertinentem, cum unius iugeris sibi adjacentis portione, 134, 31–34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 136, 11. Hê wundrude and ealle đa đe mid him wæ̂ron on đam were (*in captura*) đara fixa, Lk. Skt. 5, 9. Terram cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus rebus necessariis hoc est, in siluis, in campis, in captura etiam piscium quae terrae illi adjacet, ubi sunt scilicet duo quod nostratim dicitur waeres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 64, 10. Æt æ̂lcum were, đe binnan đâm .xxx. hîdan is, gebyreþ æ̂fre se ôđer fisc đam landhlâforde, iii. 450, 25. Andlang Úse tô Kekan were; of Kekan were andlang Úse tô Caluwan were, 170, 31. Mid were and mid mylene, 243, 10. Be eá tô Brihtwoldes were; of đam were tô đære dîc, 424, 19. On Eádmundes wer; of Eádmundes were, vi. 31, 14, 34. [Ic gife þas landes and þas wateres and meres and fennes and weres, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 5. Ic gife þa twa dæl of Witlesmere mid watres and mid wæres and feonnes, 963; Erl. 122, 15. He set in weres (dam, *v.l.*) of watres wildernes *posuit desertum in stagnum aquae*, Ps. 106, 35. *M. H. Ger.* wer: *Ger.* wehr *a weir, dam.* Cf. *Icel.* vörr; *f. a fenced-in landing-place;* ver; *n. a fishing-place.*] v. cyt-, fisc-, ford- (Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 11), hæc-, mylen-wer.

wer-bæ̂re, es; *n. A weir where fish are caught:*—Se mylenstede and đæt land đæt đe đæ̂rtô hŷrđ . . . and đa werbæ̂ra and seó mæ̂d be norđan eá, and đa hammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 383, 17. Tô Cranemere, and đære gebyraþ tô six wærbæ̂re, iii. 344, 2.

wer-beám, es; *m. A strong man, warrior:*—Đâ slôh mid hâlige hand heofonríces weard werbeámas (*the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), wlance đeóde, Cod. Th. 208, 20; Exod. 486. Cf. the epithets derived from words denoting trees which are applied to men in Icelandic poetry. v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, ii. 476.

wer-bold, es; *n. Weir-building:*—Se gebûr sceal his riht dôn . . . tô werbolde .xl. mæ̂ra ođđe ân fôđer gyrda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 37.

wer-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A security for the payment of* wer. v. first two passages under wer, **I.**

were *glosses* nanus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 45: 71, 36. [*Elsewhere* nanus *is rendered by* dweorh, *for which* were *is perhaps wrongly written. Or* (?) were *might be for* wearh. v. wearg.]

were, wercan, wer-cweþan. v. weorc, wyrcan, wearg-cweþan.

wer-cyn[n], es; *n. Mankind:*—World wendeþ . . . wercyn (wen-, MS.) gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 45; Reim. 61. Cf. wer-þeód.

werdan. v. wirdan.

węrde *glosses* opes, Kent. Gl. 864. (*For* prêde ? cf. *opes superbe* ofermôde prêde, 249.)

were, wered *a troop,* wered *sweet,* were-môd. v. wer, weorod *a troop,* weorod *sweet,* wer-môd.

were-wulf, es; *m. A wer-wolf, a fiend:*—Đæt se wôdfreca werewulf tô swŷđe ne slîte, ne tô fela âbîte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 30: Wulfst. 191, 16.

wer-fæ̂hþ, e; *f. Slaying, in pursuing the feud, under circumstances that call for the payment of* wer [cf. L. Alf. pol. 42: Be fæ̂hđum . . . Gif hê (*a man's foe*) wille on hond gân and his wæ̂penu sellan, and hwâ ofer đæt on him feohte, gielde swâ wer swâ wunde, swâ hê gewyrce, Th. i. 90, 19]:—Be werfæ̂hđe tyhtlan. Se đe biđ werfæ̂hđe betogen, and hê onsacan wille đæs sleges mid âđe, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 9–11. Æ̂lc mon môt onsacan werfæ̂hđe gif hê mæg oþþe dear, 46; Th. i. 132, 1.

werg, wergan *to defend,* wergan *to curse,* wergend *a protector,* wergend *malignans.* v. wearg, werian, wirgan, weriend, wirgend.

wer-genga, an; *m. A stranger who seeks protection in the land to which he has come:*—Deóra gesîđ, wildra wærgenga, Nabochodonossor *the beasts' comrade, the stranger that sought shelter among wild beasts, Nebuchadnezzar,* Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Gif eów Dryhten Crist lŷfan wylle, đæt gê his wergengan (*Guthlac, who had Christ's protection in the wilderness.* Cf. Ic mê friđ wille æt Gode gegyrnan . . . mec Dryhtnes hond mundaþ . . . hêr sceal mîn wesan eorđlîc êþel, 117, 23–30; Gû. 228–232. Nû ic đis lond gestâg . . . mê friđe healdeþ . . . se đe mægna gehwæs wealdeþ, 120, 28–121, 3; Gû. 278–283) in đone lâđan lêg læ̂dan môste, Exon. Th. 137, 29; Gû. 536: 144, 28; Gû. 685. [*The Latinized* wargangus *occurs in the Lombard laws:* Omnes wargangi, qui de exteris finibus in regni nostri finibus advenerint. *And* wargengus *among the Franks:* Si quis wargengum occiderit. v. Grff. iv. 103: Grmm. R. A. 396. Cf. *also Icel.* verð-gangr (ver-) *going about asking for food* (verðr).] v. waru, werian.

wergian *to curse,* wêrgian *to grow weary.* v. wirgan, wêrigian.

wer-, were-gild, es; *n.* [*The word seems interchangeable with* wer (q.v.), *which in the later laws is the more frequent form.*] *The price set upon a man according to his degree:*—Twelfhyndes mannes wergyld biđ six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Ceorles wergild (were-gild, l. 20) is .cc. and .lxvi. þrimsa, đæt biđ .ii. hund scill. be Myrcna lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11. Norđleóda cynges gild .xxx. þûsend þrymsa, fîftêne þûsend þrymsa biđ đæs wergildes (wæres, l. 16), 1; Th. i. 186, 2. (The wergilds for other ranks are given in the sections of this article.)

Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Ðegnes wergild is syx swā mycel, ðæt bið .xii. hund scill. Ðonne bið cynges ānfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, ðæt is .xxx. þūsend sceatta, and ðæt bið ealles .cxx. punda. Swā mycel is ðæs wergildes on folces folcrihte be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. 1: 190, 2–7. Cyninges horswealh, se ðe him mæge geærendian, ðæs wergield bið .cc. scill., L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 14. **I.** when a person was wrongfully slain the *wergild* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer. Cf. wer, **I**:—Gif man leód ofsleá an þeófðe, licge būtan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Se .vii. nihta mōna is gōd on tō fixianne, and æðeles monnes wergild an tō manianne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 14. **I a.** for those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wergild* see wer, **I a**, and the following:—Gif man his mæn freólse gefe, . . . freólsgefa āge his erfe ænde wergeld, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. (See also the cases quoted under **IV.**) **I b.** as to the form which the payment might take see wer, **I c**, and the following:—Mōt hē gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord on ðæt wergild, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. (Cf. for similar payment: Mid .lx. scill. gebēte . . . and ðæt sié on cwicæhtum, and mon nānigne mon on ðæt ne selle, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.) Tō ðam ðæt hió hyre brōðra wergild gecure on swylcum þingum swylce hyre and hire nȳhstan freóndum sēlost līcode. And hió ðā swā dyde ðæt hió ðæt wergeld geceás on ðam īglande ðe Teneð is nemned, ðæt is hundeahtatig hīda landes ðe hió ðǣr æt ðæm cyninge onfeóng, Lchdm. iii. 426, 16–21. **II.** in case of certain crimes the criminal's *wergild* was exacted as a penalty, v. wer, **III**:—Gif frī man wið frīes mannes wīf geligeþ, his wergelde ābicge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Forgielde hē hine selfa be his wergilde, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12. **II a.** the payment of the *wergild* is in some cases an alternative, v. wer, **III b**:—Sī þreóra ān for his feore . . . wergild, ēce þeówet, hengenwītnung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Þolige hē līfes oþþe wæregildes (were-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 23. Wealde se cyning þreóra ǣnes; oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sǣ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde āliése, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 17. Hē hine be his wergilde āliése, oþþe be his were geswicne, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2. Hē bið feorhscyldig, nimþe him se cyning ālȳfan wille ðæt man wergylde ālȳsan mōte, L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 15. **II b.** of the uses to which *wergild* paid as a fine in religious matters (cf. L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1–3) could be applied see the following:—Gif for godbōtan feohbōt ārīseþ, ðæt gebyreþ rihtlīce . . . tō godcundan neódan (*these are enumerated in the section*); hwīlum be wīte, hwīlum be wergilde (*at times the* feohbōt *is in the form of* wergild), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4–10. **III.** the *wergild* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated, v. wer, **IV**:—Se ðe on ðære fōre wǣre ðǣr mon monnan ofslōge, getriéwe hine ðæs sleges, and ða fōre gebēte be ðæs ofslegenan wergielde. Gif his wergield sié .cc. scill., gebēte mid .l. scill., and ða ilcan riht dō man be ðām deórborenum, L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 1. Twelfhyndes mannes āð forstent .vi. ceorla āð, for ðam . . . his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Gif hē hine selfne triówan wille, dō ðæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Gif hē lādian wille, dō ðæt be ðæs cynges wergilde, oþþe mid þryfealdan ordāle, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 7. Gylde ðam cyninge be his weregilde (wer-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17. In the following case the *wergild* seems to have suggested the amount of a bequest to the church:—Hió (*the testator's wife*) gebrenge æt Sancte Petre mīn twā wergild, gif ðet Godes wille seó ðæt heó ðæt tǣreld āge, Chart. Th. 481, 10. **IV.** instances of the payment of *wergild* are the following. The two young princes Æþelred and Æþelbriht were slain by Thunor, and to their sister eighty hides of land was given as *wergild*, Lchdm. iii. 424–6. In the war between Ecgfriþ and Æþelred the former's brother was slain. Theodore brought about peace between them 'ðæt nāniges mannes feorh tō lore wearþ, ne māre blōdgyte wæs for ðam ofslægenan cyninges brēðer, ac hē mid feó wiþ hine geþingode, ðæt heora sib wæs,' Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 24. In 687 Mul, Ceadwalla's brother, was burnt in Kent: in 694 'Cantware geþingodon wiþ Īne, and him gesaldon xxx m̄., for ðon ðe hīe ǣr Mul forbærndon, Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15. [*O. Frs.* wer-geld, -ield: *O. H. Ger.* wer-, weri-gelt *fiscus, pretium.* Cf. *Icel.* mann-gjöld; *pl.*] Cf. leód, leód-gild; *and see* Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i. c. x, Grmm. R. A. 650.

wergild-þeóf, es; *m. A thief whose* wergild *was paid as a punishment for his crime* [cf. Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hē deáðe, oþþe his līf be his were man āliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8]:—Be wergeldþeófes forefonge. Gif mon wergildþeóf gefēhð, and hē losige ðȳ dæge ðām monnum ðe hine gefōð, þeáh hine mon gefō ymb niht, nāh him mon māre æt ðonne ful wīte, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 5–8. At omni tributo publicalium rerum et ab expeditionalibus causis et á cunctis operibus uel regis uel principis sit terra in perpetuam libera, ita ut nec pontem nec arcem facere debeant, nec de furtis aliquam poenam soluere, nec etiam fures illos quos Saxonice uuergeldtheouas alicui foras reddant; sed si capiantur, in illorum dominio sunt habendi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 172, 7: 14. ¶ the word is also used to denote the right to receive the wergilds paid in cases of theft; cf. the preceding passage:—Huic libertati concedo additamentum, in qua, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligatur, nomina consuetudinum Anglice praecepi ponere: scilicet, mundbryche, . . . flȳmena fyrmðe, wergeldþeóf, ūðleáp (cf. wer, **III a**), . . . fyrdwīte . . ., aliasque omnes leges et consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 411, 26–34.

wergness, wergulu, wergum, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42, wergþu, wergung. v. weargnes, wirgness, weargol, wearh; *m.* (?), wirgþu, wirgung.

wer-hād, es; *m. The male sex*:—Werhād oððe wīfhad *sexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 78, 16: Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 7: 70, 19. Werhādes man *mas* vel *masculus*, 70, 17. Ælc werhādes man *omne masculinum* . . . se werhādes man *masculus*, Gen. 17, 12, 24. Ealle werhādes men *omnes viri*, 17, 27. Werhādes and wīfhādes hē gesceóp hig *masculum et feminam creavit eos*, 1, 27. Werhādes men ongunnon ðone dreám, and wīfhādes men him sungon ongeán, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 11. Ðæt hī heora clǣnnesse healdan be heora hāde, swā werhādes swā wīfhādes, swā hwæðer swā hit sȳ, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 11.

werh-brǣde, werhte, weria. v. wearg-brǣde, wærcan, wearg.

werian, wergan; *p.* ede. **I.** *to hinder, check, restrain*:—Stān sēpte sacerdas sweotolum tācnum, witig werede, and worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Egesan stōdon, weredon wælnet (*deadly toils hampered* (?)), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202. Ic wylle ðæt ælc man hæbbe symle ða men gearowe on his lande, ðe lǣden ða men ðe heora āgen sēcan willen, and hȳ for nānum mēdsceattum ne werian, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. **I a.** *to dam* water. v. wering:—Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wīsdōmes streám, welerum gehæftaþ, ðæt hē on unnyt ūt ne tōflōweþ, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 2. **II.** *to keep off, drive away*:—Wereth *abiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 18. **II a.** *to keep off* something from a person (*dat.*), *to keep* a person (*dat.*) *from* something (*acc.*). v. warian, **IV**:—Ic mīnum fōtum fǣcne-sīðas werede *ab omni mala via prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ægðer ōðrum trymede heofonrīces hyht, helle wītu wordum werede (cf. gihēt im heƀanrīki endi helleógethwing werida mid wordun, Hēl. 2082), Andr. Kmbl. 2107; An. 1055. **III.** *to defend, resist attack upon*:—God geseah his (*St. Paul's*) geðanc, ðæt hē ēhte geleáffulra manna ðurh ware ðære ealdan ǣ, and hine gespræc:—'Saule . . . ic eom seó sōðfæstnys ðe ðū werast,' Homl. Th. i. 390, 8. Hē unheánlīce hine werede, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. His rīce hē heardlīce werode ða hwīle ðe his tīma wæs, 1016; Erl. 155, 6. Hū his seó mycle hand on gewindæge werede and ferede *qua die manus ejus liberavit eos de manu tribulantis*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Hē under segne sinc ealgode, wælreáf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Wē on orlege hafelan weredon, 2658; B. 1327. Hī cēne hī weredon, Byrht. Th. 140, 5; By. 283. Ðā hē (*Peter*) his Drihten werian wolde, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 22. Gif hē hine werian wille, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20: v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 29: 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Utan līf and land ealle werian, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 22: Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 8. Burh werian, Blickl. Homl. 79, 16. Wīgsteal wergan, Exon. Th. 315, 31; Mōd. 39. Ealle ða ðe hié wergan noldon, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 4. **III a.** *to defend* against, (1) with dat.:—Ðonne hand wereþ feorhhord feóndum, Wald. 99; Vald. 2, 21. Hī woldon burh wrāðum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Wergan ēþelstōl Ætlan leódum, Exon. Th. 325, 34; Vīd. 121. (2) with prep. *wið*:—Ða hī fæstlīce wið ða fȳnd weredon, Byrht. Th. 134, 11; By. 82. Wit unc wið hronfixas werian þōhton, Beo. Th. 1086; B. 541. Breóstnet wera wīð feónd folmum werigean, Cd. Th. 192, 26; Exod. 237. **III b.** *to defend* at law:—Se ðe on gemōte mid wiðertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Se Englisca hine werige mid orneste oþþe mid īrene . . . Gif se Englisca nele hine werian mid orneste oþþe mid gewitnesse, hē lādige hine mid īrene, L. W. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13–19. Werige hine se Frencisca mid unforedan āþe, 3; Th. i. 489, 24. Se ðe can mid leásungan wæwerdlīce werian, and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, Wulfst. 169, 1. **III c.** in the phrase *werian land* the word refers to the performance of services that might be demanded from the holders of land:—Werige (*the Latin version has* adquietet) se cotsetla his hlāfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sǣwearde and æt cyniges deórhege and æt swilcan ðingan swilc his mǣð sȳ, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 323. ¶ the phrase commonly occurs where an assessment is made for a smaller number of hides than those actually held, and is retained in Domesday Book in the Latin *defendere pro* (a certain number of hides):—Hē geūðe ðæt man ðæt land on eallum þingon for āne hīde werode, swā swā his yldran hit ǣr gesetton and gefreódon, wǣre ðǣr māre landes, wǣre ðǣr læsse . . . Ealles ðæs landes is ān hund hīda: ac ða gōdan cynegas . . . ælc æfter ōðran, ðæt ylce land swā gefreódon Gode tō lofe and his þeówan tō bryce intō fōstorlande, ðæt hit man æfre on ende for āne hīde werian sceolde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 112, 5–24. Nū wille ic ðæt hit man on eallum þingon for āne hīde werige . . . sȳ ðēr māre landes, sȳ ðēr lesse (*there were* 578 *hides*), 203, 16. Hē werige for twā hīda, iv. 262, 15. Ic wylle ðæt Æðelnōð arcebisceop werige his landāre nū, ealswā hē dyde ǣr Ægelrīc wǣre gerēfa, vi. 187, 19. Ðæt mon ælles ðises freólses āre ǣfre for āne hīde werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes ār ǣfre freogre beón sceal ðonne ǣnig woruldār, v. 113, 33. **IV.** *to protect, guard from wrong* or *injury*, (1) of persons:—God, se ðās fyrd wereþ, Cd. Th. 195, 10; Exod. 274. Gif man ofsleá ōþerne for neóde ðǣr hē his hlāfordes ceáp werige *si quis alium occiderit ex necessitate*,

ubi rem domini sui tuebatur, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 5. Dæt hē (*a king*) Godes cyrcan weorþige and werige, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 26. Dæt hī Godes þeówas symle werian and weorðian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hý sculan cyrican wyrðian and werian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 25: 25; Th. ii. 338, 30. Manig strec man wyle, gif hē mæg and mōt, werian his man swā hwæðer him þincð dæt hē hine eáð āwerian mæge, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. (1a) with dat.:—Ðū mē weredest wrāþum feóndum, ðe mē woldon yrre on ācýðan, Ps. Th. 137, 7. (2) of things:—Beaduscrūda betst, dæt mīne breóst wereþ, Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. Se hwīta helm hafelan werede, 2901; B. 1448. **V.** *to hold, occupy.* v. warian, **III a**:—Ða ðe ouhāle eardas weredon, Exon. Th. 123, 14; Gū. 322. [Ich wolle ðat Gyso bisschop werie (*possideat*) now hiss lond also his forgenge aforen hym er dude, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 195, 14.] [Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 20. I compe hine werien, Laym. 8288. Weorien heom mid wepnen, 21289. Þu mihht werenn þe fra þe33m, Orm. 1406. Scheld to werien ham mide, A. R. 52, 5. Were þe agean me, 400, 7. Foyne if him lust on foote himself to were, Chauc. Kn. T. 1692. *Goth.* warjan *prohibere: O. Sax.* werian: *O. Frs.* wera: *O. H. Ger.* werien *prohibere, cohibere, inhibere, resistere, defendere, vetare, abnuere, abigere: Icel.* verja *to defend.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-werian; un-wered; warian.

werian; *p.* ede, ode. **I.** *to clothe* with a garment:—Līc dæt hē ær werede mid wǣdum, Exon. Th. 374, 14; Seel. 126. Hié heora līchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðý wealde, Cd. Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Hwæt sindon gē searohæbbendra byrnum werede, Beo. Th. 481; B. 238: 5052; B. 2529. Hī lifgaþ ā leóhte werede, Exon. Th. 237, 26; Ph. 596. **II.** *to wear* a garment, *wear* or *bear* a weapon, etc.:—Dæt hālie reáf, dæt Aaron wereþ *vestem sanctam, qua utetur Aaron*, Ex. 29, 29. Se woruldkempa weraþ woruldlīce wǣpna, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Ðe mā ðe se wer weraþ wīmmanna gyrlan, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 10. Hit næs þeáw mid him dæt ænig ōþer purpuran werede būton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 35: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Dæt reáf, dæt se Hǣlend werede, Homl. Ass. 189, 249. Seó cwēn werode cynehelm on heáfode, 93, 38. Ða purpuran ālecgan, ða hié weredon, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 21. Ðam folce wæs gewunelīc, dæt hī weredon bȳman on ælcum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 16. Deóplīc dǣdbōt bið dæt lǣwede man . . . wyllen werige, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Werige gehwā swā his hāde tō gebyrige, dæt se preóst ne werige munucscrūd, ne lǣwedra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7–9. Ne preóst wǣpna ne werige, 30; Th. ii. 354, 3. Ne mōt preóst wǣpnu werian mid rihte . . . Nū secgaþ sume preóstas dæt hī for neóde wǣpn mōton werian, L. Ælfc. P. 50, 51; Th. ii. 386, 13–21. Gyldenne hring werian, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 15. Gyrlan werian, Homl. Ass. 115, 427. Wǣpen wegan (werian, *v. l.*) *arma ferre*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Reáf tō werigenne *vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Hrægl tō werianne, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. **II a.** in reference to the hair, *to wear* a beard, etc.:—Leófgār . . . Haroldes eorles mæssepreóst werede his kenepas on his preósthāde ōð dæt hē wæs biscop. Se forlēt . . . his gāstlīcan wǣpna, and fēng tō his spere and tō his sweorde æfter his biscuphāde, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 24. [The verb is weak in Chaucer and Wicklif. *Goth.* wasjan *to clothe: O. H. Ger.* werien *vestire: Icel.* verja *to clothe.*] v. ge-werian; for-, scīr-, swegel-wered (-od).

werian; *p.* ode *To remain, continue, live*:—Iç cýðe eów, dæt ic wylle dæt Giso bisceop weryge on his lande æt Chyw ælswō hys foregenga ætforen him ær dyde *sciatis me uelle quod Giso episcopus possideat terram suam apud Chyw sicut fecerunt praedecessores sui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 196, 24. (Cf. werian *to defend*, V.) [*O. L. Ger.* werōn *esse, subsistere: O. H. Ger.* werēn *manere, remanere, subsistere, durare: Ger.* währen.] v. warian *to remain*; wesan.

weriend, werigend, es; *m. A defender, protector*:—Ic eom ðīn wergend *ego protector tuus sum*, Gen. 15, 1. Utan lufian ūre cyrican, for ðam hcó bið ūre friðiend and werigend, Wulfst. 239, 7. Hig woldon sumne weriend habban, ðe hī geheólde wið dæt hǣðene folc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 43. v. be-werigend.

werig. v. wearg.

wērig; *adj.* **I.** physical, *weary, tired, exhausted, fatigued*:—Ða hē wæs wērig (uoerig, Lind.: woerig, Rush.) gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Skt. 4, 6: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 10. Sesirra arn ōð dæt hē wērig becom tō ānum wīfmen æt nēhstan, Jud. 4, 17: Cd. Th. 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187: 307, 26; Seef. 29. Ne forlæt ðū ðæs blōdes tō fela on ænne sīþ, ðý les se seóca man tō wērig (*exhausted*) weorde oððe swylte, Lchdm. ii. 208, 19. Wǣgdeóra gehwylc wērig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Mōyses willa ne āteorode, ac se wēriga līchama, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 40. Mōises handa wǣron wērige (*graves*), Ex. 17, 12. Fēðan sæton, reste gefēgon wērige æfter wǣðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Wērge, Exon. Th. 115, 2; Gū. 183. Limseóce, wērige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wērge, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Ða wēregan neát ðe man drīfeþ and þirsceþ, Elen. Kmbl. 714; El. 357. **I a.** where the source of weariness is given, (1) with gen., *weary* of *or* from doing something:—Wērig dæs weorces, Exon. Th. 436, 20; Rä. 55, 10. Sīþes wērig, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sīðes wērgum, feorrancundum, 3593; B. 1794. (2) with dat. inst., *exhausted* by suffering:—Īserne wund, beadoweorca sæd, ecgum wērig, Exon. Th. 388, 5; Rä. 6, 3. Wundum wērig, Andr. Kmbl. 2557; An. 1280. Wītum wērig, Cd. Th. 274, 30; Sat. 162: 291, 9; Sat. 428. Wītum wērige, 285, 25; Sat. 343. Wīgend crunc on wundum wērige, Byrht. Th. 140, 44; By. 303. Wundum wērge, Beo. Th. 5866; B. 2937. **II.** *weary* at heart, *sad, grieved*:—Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan, ne se hreó hyge helpe gefremman *a soul that is sad may not stand against fate, nor the mind that mourns minister help*, Exon. Th. 287, 16; Wand. 15. On wērigum sefan, 74, 18; Cri. 1208. Sendan wērigne sefan, 289, 33; Wand. 57. Hē hafaþ wilde mōd, wērige heortan, Salm. Kmbl. 756; Sal. 377. Woldan wērigu wīf wōpe bimǣnan æþelinges deáð, Exon. Th. 459, 23; Hö. 4. Wērigra wraþu, 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Eálā ðū ðe eart sió hēhste frōfer ealra wērigra mōda *O! summum lassorum solamen animorum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 9. **III.** *that expresses sadness, weary, grievous*:—Hē wēpende wēregum teárum his sigedryhten sārgan reorde grētte, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Beornas wēpaþ wērgum stefnum, heáne, hygegeómre, Exon. Th. 61, 32; Cri. 993. **IV.** *weary, impatient of the continuance* of anything painful:—Sunu mīn, ne āgiémeleása ðū Godes suingan, ne ðū ne beó wērig for his dreáunge (*neither be weary of his correction;* neque fatigeris, cum ab eo argueris, Prov. 3, 11), Past. 36; Swt. 253, 3. [*O. Sax.* sīð-wōrig *weary with travel: O. H. Ger.* wōrag *crapulatus.*] v. ādl-, deáþ-, drinc-, ferhþ-, fyl-, gūþ-, heaðu-, hrā-, lid-, lim-, medu-, mere-, rād-, sǣ-, slǣp-, symbel-, un-wērig.

werig(e)an *to curse*, werigend. v. wirgan, weriend.

wērig-ferhþ; *adj. Weary-hearted, disconsolate, depressed*:—Ongan geómormōd tō Godę cleopian . . . weóp wērigferð, Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hī hreówigmōde wurpon hyra wǣpen of dūne, gewitan him wērigferhþe on fleám sceacan, Jud. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 291. Wērigferðe . . . reónigmōde, Exon. Th. 361, 14; Wal. 19.

wērigian; *p.* ode *To grow weary, get exhausted*:—Ðonne dæt deófol swīðe wērgaþ, hit sēceþ scyldiges mannes nýten, oððe unclǣne treów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 8. Hingrian, ðyrstan, hātian, cēlan, wērigean (wǣrigean, Bd. M. 78, 22), eall dæt is of untrumnysse dæs gecyndes *esurire, sitire, aestuare, algere, lassescere, ex infirmitate naturae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Ða ongan his hors semninga wērian (wērgian, Bd. M. 178, 19) and gestandan *equus subito lassescere et consistere coepit*, 3, 9; S. 533, 31. Hwēriende *aegrotantibus, infirmantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 37.

werig-līc, -līce. v. wearg-līc, -līce.

wērig-mōd; *adj. Weary in spirit*:—Ic wērigmōd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2732; An. 1368: Beo. Th. 1692; B. 844: 3090; B. 1543. Mīn freónd siteþ under stānhliðe, . . . wine wērigmōd . . . dreógeþ se mīn wine micle mōdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 18; Kl. 49. Gewīteþ wērigmōd, wintrum gebysgad, 227, 24; Ph. 428. Gewītaþ āwyrgde, wērigmōde, 117, 19; Gū. 226.

wērigness, e; *f. Weariness, lassitude*:—Mōyses wērignyss (v. Ex. 17, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 44. Gehwǣr is on ūrum līfe āteorung and wērignys, Homl. Th. i. 490, 7. Dæt hors ðý gewunelīcan þeáwe horsa æfter wērinysse (*post lassitudinem*) ongan walwian, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 39. Hwæt elles is tō secanne wiþ wērignysse nymþe reste, 1, 27; S. 494, 17.

wering, e; *f. A dam*:—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit fundaþ wið ðæs ðe hit ær from com . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, oððe sió wering wirð tōbrocen, ðonne tōflēwð hit eall, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 8. v. werian, **I a**; be-werung.

wer-lād, e; *f. A* 'lād' (q.v.) *in which the number of those who supported the accused by their oaths is determined by the* 'wer' *of the accused.* [See passages under wer, **IV**, wer-gild, **III**, and L. H. I. 64, 4; Th. i. 566, 18: Si quis de homicidio accusetur, et idem se purgare velit, secundum natale suum perneget, quod est werelada.]:—Būton hē gelādige hine mid werlāde, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 400, 1. ¶ the equivalent Latin forms *werelada negare* or *pernegare* occur several times in L. H. I.; see 12, 3; Th. i. 523, 7: 66, 1; Th. i. 569, 4: 74, 1; Th. i. 578, 22: 92, 14; Th. i. 604, 14. Other instances of the Latinized form *werelada* are:—Werelada fiat, 85, 4; Th. i. 592, 17: 88, 9; Th. i. 595, 35. Triplicem wereladam habere, 64, 1; Th. i. 566, 3.

wer-leás; *adj. Without a husband.* v. wer, **IV**:—Sitte ælc wydewe .xii. mōnað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 3: vi. 26; Th. i. 322, 3: L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6: Wulfst. 271, 20.

wer-līc; *adj.* **I.** marking sex, *male.* Cf. wer-hād:—Wer *uir*, werlīc *virilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Of werlīcum folman *sine viri vola*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 72. Hié ǣghwelcum cnihtcilde ymbsnidon dæt werlīce lim, Shru. 47, 20. Ða werlīcan *virilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 54. **I a.** marking gender, *masculine*:—Æfter gecynde syndon twā cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, dæt is werlīc and wīflīc. Werlīc cyn byð *hic uir* ðes wer. Gemǣne cyn, dæt is ǣgðer ge werlīc ge wiflīc . . . *Neutrum* is nāðor cynn, ne werlīces ne wiflīces, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 1–3; Zup. 18, 5–15. **II.** marking age, *that has reached man's estate.* v. wer, **II**:—Ða hē wæs in werlīcre giúguðe *in his early manhood*, Shru. 119, 20. **III.** marking married condition, *of a husband, marital*:—

Werlîcere wrǣnnysse *maritalis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Tô werlîcum gemânan *ad maritale consortium*, 502, 23: 442, 74. Werlîcre beclyppincge *maritali complexu*, 442, 75.

werlîce; *adv.* I. *after the manner of a male*:—Se ðe ðis werlîce dêð *qui hoc virili modo fecerat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18. II. *like a man, manfully*:—Wer *uir*, werlîce *uiriliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 232, 16. Werlîce dô ðû *viriliter age*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20: Ps. Surt. 26, 14. Ðǣr wǣron getealde æt ðam gereorde fîf ðûsend wera; for ðon ðe ða menn, ðe tô ðam gâstlîcan gereorde belimpaþ, sceolon beón werlîce geworhte, swâ swâ se apostol cwæð: 'Beóð wacole, and standaþ on geleáfan, and onginnaþ werlîce (*quit you like men*; viriliter agite, 1 Cor. 16, 13).' Ðeáh gif wîfmann bið werlîce geworht, and strang tô Godes willan, heó bið ðonne geteald tô ðâm werum ðe æt Godes mŷsan sittaþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 28–34: 360, 13: 542, 25. [*Goth.* wairaleikô taujaiþ ἀνδρίζεσθε, 1 Cor. 16, 13.] v. eal-werlîce.

wêr-loga. v. wǣr-loga.

wer-mǣgþ, e; *f. A tribe* or *family of men*:—Of Cames cneórisse wôc wermǣgða fela, Cd. Th. 98, 30; Gen. 1638: 101, 29; Gen. 1689 Cf. wer-þeód.

wer-met, es; *n. A man's measure, stature of a man*:—Tô wermete *ad staturam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 23: 8, 70. (In both cases *stauram* is printed; but the former is a gloss on Mt. 6, 27. v. Wülck. Gl. 479, 23.)

wermôd, es; *m. Wormwood*:—Wermôd (uuermôd, uermôdae) *absinthium*, Txts. 37, 35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 11: i. 79, 29. Weremôd, 67, 23. Ic eom wrâþre ðonne wermôd sŷ, Exon. Th. 425, 23; Rä. 41, 60. Wermôd. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *absinthium* and ôþrum naman wermôd nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 216, 17. Se fûla wermôd, ii. 312, 18. Drîges wermôdes blôstman, 250, 3. Gif hit sié sumor, dô wermôdes sǣdes dust tô . . . gif hit sié winter, ne þearft þû ðone wermôd tô dôn, 180, 27. Grêne wermôd oððe drîgne, 206, 24: 296, 13. Wring on wermôd wearmne, 310, 10. Nim wermôd nioþoweardne, 326, 10. Wærmôd, i. 206, 10. Wyrmôd, iii. 50, 17, 20. Sûþerne wermôd (*artemisia abrotanon*), ii. 34, 27: 178, 26. Ðone sûþernan wermôd, ðæt is prutene, and ôþerne wermôd, 236, 20. Twêgra cynna wermôd, i. 374, 6. Wyrmôd, iii. 4, 9. Wermôd drincan sace hefige getâcnaþ *to drink wormwood in a dream betokens grievous strife*, 198, 24. [Wermod *absinthium*, Wülck. Gl. 554, 11 (13th cent.): 560, 12 (15th cent.). Wormode, 645, 35 (15th cent.). Wormwod, 711, 24 (15th cent.). *Wick.* wermod: *Pall.* wermode: *O. H. Ger.* wermuota (weri-) *absinthium*: *O. L. Ger.* wermuode.]

werna. v. wrænna.

wer-nægel, es; *m. A warnel* or *wornil*. [Bailey's Dictionary gives '*warnel worms*, worms on the backs of cattle within the skin'; and in Johnson's Dictionary, ed. Latham, is quoted the following: 'In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.' Halliwell explains *wornil* as 'the larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.'] :—Ân æþelboren wîf wearð micclum geswenct mid langsumere untrumnysse, and hire ne mihte nân lǣcecræft fremian. Ðâ lǣrde hî sum man ðæt heó nâme ǣnne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tô ânum hringe mid hire snôde, and mid ðam hî tô nacedum lîce begyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 17.

wernan, werod *a band*, werod *sweet*, werôd *catasta*, werold, werp, werrest, wersa, wer-scipe *prudence*, werta. v. wirnan, weorod *a band*, weorod *sweet*, wearg-rôd, weorold, wirp, wirrest, wirsa, wær-scipe, wyrhta.

wer-scipe, es; *m. Married state, estate of matrimony*:—Gebodene werscipe *oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 60.

wer-stede, es; *m. A weir-stead, place where there is a weir*:—Of ðam wege on ða eá, and se werstede be sûðan hreódbricge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 105, 11.

wertacen?:—Sagaþ Scs. Iôhannis sôðum wordum wîslîce and wærlîce swâ se wertacen (*a later rendering of the passage has* swa se wyrhte cann, 476, 66, *as if the word* = werhta cann), Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 75.

wer-þeód, e; *f.* I. *a people, nation; pl. nations, men*:—Wê ðê freóndlîce on ðisse werþeóde wîc getǣhton, Cd. Th. 162, 26; Gen. 2687: Elen. Kmbl. 1283; El. 643. On ðære werþeóde, Andr. Kmbl. 273; An. 137. Ðû ðâs werðeóde gesôhtest, Cd. Th. 149, 21; Gen. 2478: 171, 2; Gen. 2822. In ðære folcsceare geond ða werþeóde, Elen. Kmbl. 1934; El. 969. Ongunnon wercan werþeóda (cf. leáse men, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) spell, Met. 26, 73. Werþióda, 29, 28. Werðeóde, Cd. Th. 211, 1; Exod. 519. Ðæt is ðæs wyrðe, ðætte werþeóde secgen Dryhtne þonc, Exon. Th. 38, 2; Cri. 600: 281, 9; Jul. 643. Waldend werþeóda, 45, 4; Cri. 714: Cd. Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Hê manegum wearð geond middangeard mannum tô hrôðre, werþeódum tô wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Werþeódum Filistina, Salm. Kmbl. 424; Sal. 212. Se ðe waldeþ giond werþióda ealra ôþra eorþan cyninga, Met. 24, 35. Wutun hî tôwyrpan geond werþeóda *disperdamus eos ex gente*, Ps. Th. 82, 4: 105, 19: 59, 1: Cd. Th. 61, 2; Gen. 991. Geond wærðeóda, Menol. Fox 252; Men. 127. Geond ealle werðeóda, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Geond ðâs werþeóde *in omnibus gentibus*, 66, 2. Ofer werþeóda, 104, 6. Ge nêh ge feor is ðîn nama hâlig ofer werþeóda, Andr. Kmbl. 1086; An. 543. Wîde geweorðod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 30; Ap. 15: Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899: Exon. Th. 243, 12; Jul. 9: Lchdm. iii. 36, 24. Werþióde, Met. 9, 21. Ofer ealle werþeóde *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. II. *men, the world*, cf. weorold, **VI a**:—Hû mihte ðæt gewyrðan in werþeóde (*how in the world did it happen?*), ðæt ðû ne gehŷrde Hǣlendes miht? Andr. Kmbl. 1146; An. 573. ¶ Werðeóde glosses *nixu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 73. [*Icel.* ver-þjóð *mankind, men.*]

wer-tihtle, an; *f. An accusation where the crime of which a person is accused involves the payment of the* wer; *the crime itself*:—Be wertyhtlan. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bîde mon mid ðære wîterǣdenne ôþ ðæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 1–4.

werud, weruld, werung. v. weorod, weorold, wering.

wêsa, an; *m. A soaker, one that drinks intemperately*:—Wêsan oþþe eteras *commessatores* (Prov. 28, 7), Kent. Gl. 1044. v. wêsan; ealo-wôsa.

wesan; *p.* wæs, *pl.* wǣron *To be*:—Wesan and beón *fore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 61. I. as an independent verb, (1) denoting existence *to be, exist*:—Wesendum, beóndum *existentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 63. (a) of animate objects, *to exist, live*:—Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lifgaþ bi ðâm lissum ðe ûs Dryhten sette, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. On frymðe wæs word, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. God ðe ǣr worulde wæs, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ða hwîle ðe hê wæs *while he lived*, Chart. Th. 167, 9. Manige hâlge wîtgan wǣran ǣr Sancte Iôhanne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 12. Ðæt hê his môste brûcan, ða hwîle ðe hê wǣre, Chart. Th. 140, 30. Swaðer uncer leng wǣre (cf. swaðer uncer leng lifede, 38), 485, 29. Swilce hê âwâr wǣre, ǣr ðan ðe hê geboren wǣre, ac . . . him betere wǣre, ðæt hê nǣfre nǣre, ðonne hê yfele wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19. Ne mæg ic hêr leng wesan, Beo. Th. 5595; B. 2801. Hê bið â wesende, Blickl. Homl. 19, 26. (b) of inanimate objects:—Him is eall andweard, ge ðætte ǣr wæs, ge ðætte nû is, ge ðætte æfter ûs bið, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 28. Ǣr woruld wǣre, Ps. Th. 73, 12. Seó þrâg gewât, swâ heó nô wǣre, Exon. Th. 292, 9; Wand. 96. Hê him tô frôfre lêt forð wesan hyrstedne hrôf, Cd. Th. 58, 33; Gen. 955. (2) where an object exists, and so may be found; where in modern English *there* precedes the verb:—Wæs ðara manna . . . endleofan sîþum hund teóntig þûsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 17. Wǣron monge, ða ðe Meotude gehŷrdun, Exon. Th. 228, 24; Ph. 443. Ðâ wǣron monige ðe his mǣg wriðon, Beo. Th. 5956; B. 2982. Him þûhte ðæt ðanon wǣre tô helle duru hund þûsenda mîla, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. (3) denoting presence, stay of longer or shorter duration, *to be, stand, have place, dwell*:—On ðære gesihðe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 28. Ic wæs (*I have been*) sixtŷne sîðum on sǣbâte, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðû on faroðstrǣte feor ne wǣre, 1796; An. 900. Wǣre ðû mid ðînum fæder? Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Wôp wæs wîde, Cd. Th. 180, 8; Exod. 42. Ðæt hê lête hyne licgean, ðǣr hê longe wæs, Beo. Th. 6157; B. 3082. Ðæt word wæs mid Gode, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. Heó wæs mid twâm werum *she lived with two husbands*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Ðonne wæs hê mid his âgnum cynne, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 10. Wê mid englum uppe wǣron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ða ðe ðǣr ǣr inne wǣron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. Ða ðe him on neáweste wǣron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ðǣr manna wese mǣst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Wese ûs beorhtnes ofer, 89, 19. Wesan hî wið Drihtne, 108, 19. Wǣre ðǣr hê wǣre, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 9, 10: Elen. Kmbl. 317; El. 159. Gelimplîc wæs ðæt ða ætgædere wǣron on êcre stôwe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 24. Ðæt hié ongieton mîn mægen on ðê wesan, 241, 15. Ðara cynna monige hê wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Ne mæg hê be ðŷ wedre wesan *he cannot stop in the open air*, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Gôd is ûs hêr tô wossanne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 4: Mk̄. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Wosanne (wosane, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33: Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 5. (4) where motion takes place:—Ðâ wǣron wit twêgen on ânum olfende þurh ðæt rûme wêsten, and wit unc simble ondrêdon hwonne wit sceoldon feallan of ðam olfende, Shrn. 38, 14. Hî wǣron heom tô Lundene weard, Chr. 1052; Erl. 185, 4. (5) denoting condition, (a) nature of persons, *to be, live*:—Ne wosas gê swǣ lêgeras, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. Him betere wǣre ðæt hê nǣfre nǣre, ðonne hê yfele wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. Ðonne gê fæston, nellon gê wesan (wosa, Lind.) swylce leáse lîceteras, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. (v. **III c.**) (b) condition or state of things:—Se hâlga heáp wæs sprecende mid eallum gereordum; and eác, ðæt wunderlîcor wæs, ðâ ðâ heora ân bodade mid ânre sprǣce, ǣlcum wæs geþûht, ðe ða bodunge gehŷrde, swilce hê sprǣce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Wese swâ, Ps. Th. 71, 20: 88, 45. Lǣtaþ ðis ðus wesan, Blickl. Homl. 69, 17: 75, 31. (6) *to be, to be done, come to pass, happen*:—On ðǣm dagum wæs ðæt Liber Pater oferwan Indêa ðeóde, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 17. On ðære tîde wæs sió ofermycelo hǣto, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. On ðæm geáre ðe ðiss wæs, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 17: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 19. Git ðæt wæs, ðæt hê tô cyninges simbla gelaþod wǣre, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2: Blickl. Homl. 11, 23: Wulfst. 9, 11: 12, 14. Hwæt wille gê nû hwæt ic hire doo? . . . Wese hit nû be eówrum dômum, Blickl. Homl. 157, 7. Ðŷ læs ðæt wǣre, ðæt hê ǣnig ðara gôda forylde, 213, 23. Tô wosanne onginnaþ *fieri incipient*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 7. (7) *to be, have result, turn*

out (v. wâ, I):—Se hâlga gebæd for ðæt seóce cyld, and him wæs sôna bet (*it was better with him at once*, i. e. *he was better*), Homl. Skt. i. 3, 311. Nâmon tô râde, ðæt him wærlîcor wêre, ðæt hî sumne dæl heora landes wurðes æthæfdon *they resolved that keeping back part of the price of the land would turn out more safely for them*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hê ðôhte hine him tô yrfewearde gedôn. Ac ðæt hwæþere swâ wesan ne mihte, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 23. (8) with dat. of person, (a) *to belong* to, for a person *to have* something:—Him wæs beorht wela, Cd. Th. 96, 32; Gen. 1603: 216, 20; Dan. 9. Ðam wæs Crist nama, Andr. Kmbl. 2646; An. 1324. Ne him wese ænig fultum, Ps. Th. 108, 12. Wesan him dagas deorce and feáwe, 108, 8. Ðæt dâm gengum gâd ne wêre wiste ne wâde, Cd. Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102. (b) *to affect, be the matter* with:—Đâ frægn hê hine hwæt him wêre, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32. **II.** with a predicative noun or pronoun, *to be*:—God wæs ðæt word, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. Ðæt wæs gôd cyning, Beo. Th. 22; B. 11. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Ðæt mon mæg gesiôn ðæt hî gió men wêron, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 3. Wes ûs freónd, Cd. Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725. Ic mæg wesan god, 18, 35; Gen. 283. Se ðe wæs leorningcniht on hâde ongann wesan lâreów on martyrdôme, Homl. Th. i. 50, 6. Hwæt wile ðis wesan? Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Sæde hê ðæt hê hine cniht wesende gesâwe *quod fanum se in pueritia vidisse testabatur*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 36: Exon. Th. 320, 34; Vïd. 39. On ðæm cniht wesendum ðâ ðis hælo wundur geworden wæs *in quo tunc puero factum erat hoc miraculum sanitatis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Umbor wesendum, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ic hine cûðe cniht wesende, 750; B. 372. **III.** with a predicative adjective or participle:—Hê edgeong weseþ, Exon. Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373. Đû ðê wêre reód, and ic mê wæs blâc; đû wêre glæd, and ic mê wæs unrôt, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Se beág wæs of þornum geworht, Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Þeód wæs oflysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1115. Cyning wæs âfyrhted, Elen. Kmbl. 112; El. 56. Đâ wæs gesŷne ðæt sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig, 287; El. 144. Wes đû behŷdig and gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 67, 32. Hâl wæs đû *aue*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. Hâl westû, Blickl. Homl. 143, 17. Westû gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Hâle wese gê (wosaþ gié, Lind.) *auete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Wesaþ hâle *valete*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 61. Wesaþ þancfulle, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. Wîsfæsto wossaþ gié *perfecti estote*, Rtl. 13, 19. Wese hê hrægle gelîc, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Hit næs gesêne hweðer hê seóc wêre (*had been*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 259. Ðæt Adam leng âna wêre, Cd. Th. 11, 5; Gen. 170. Ofermôd wesan, 17, 20; Gen. 262. Uossa oestig *esse devota*, Rtl. 15, 21. Giscroepo uossa *aptas fieri*, 117, 14. ¶ used impersonally:—Đâ wæs on ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 31; Dan. 346. Settan mê ðêr mê unswæsost wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Ðêr him leófost wæs, Byrht. Th. 132, 29; By. 23. Swâ him gemêdost wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. (In the last three passages the superlatives might be taken as adverbs. Cf. I. 7.) **III a.** with a predicative genitive:—Đâ sôna wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hê nô ðes rihtes widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 10. Wæs seó eorla gedriht ânes môdes, Cd. Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304. His þegnas wêron flæsclîces môdes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 5. **III b.** with prepositional phrases, (1) prep. and noun:—Ic wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange, and ic ðæt ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Đâ wæs cyning on hreón môde, Beo. Th. 2617; B. 1307. Sôna wæs hê on sunde, 3240; B. 1618. Đû on sælum wes, 2345; B. 1170. Wesan him on wynne, Cd. Th. 23, 29; Gen. 367. ¶ used impersonally:—Đâ wæs ofer midde niht, ðæt hê frægn *cum jam mediae noctis tempus esset transcensum, interrogavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. (2) with gerundial infinitive:—Ne wæs ðæt tô wundrianne, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Hwæt him be ðam tô dônne wêre, Homl. Th. i. 502, 24: 506, 24. **III c.** with a clause:—Hê wæs ðæt hê wolde wyrcan æghwylc ðara weorca ðe dâm ôðrum brôðrum wæs heard and hefig, Shrn. 145, 18 (cf. I. 5a). **IV.** with participles, (1) with present participles:—Swâ ic him secgende wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1898; An. 951. On æfenne ðære nihte ðe hê of worulde gangende wæs *nocte qua de saeculo erat exiturus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. Wæs se engel sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Hê wæs Drihtne fylgende, 15, 28: Beo. Th. 321; B. 159. Hê in byrgenne bîdende wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484. Se hâlga wer hergende wæs Metodes miltse, Cd. Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Hî ðêr stondende wêron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 23. Hî on ðæt folc winnende wêron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 6: 44, 19. Woeron (wêrun, Rush.) sprecende *erant loquentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Hwæðer sincende sæflôd ðâ gyt wêre, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438. Wrîðende sceal mægðe dînre monrîm wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1763. (2) with past participles, (a) of transitive verbs forming the passive:—Đonne wesaþ dîne handa sôna geedneówode, and beóþ swâ hié êr wêron, Blickl. Homl. 153, 11. Wêr đû gewurdod, Cd. Th. 127, 7; Gen. 2107. Hwêr âhangen wæs rodera Waldend, Elen. Kmbl. 409; El. 205. Ðeós geofu on heora heortan âlegd wes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 4. Ealle þing wêron geworhte (*facta sunt*) ðurh hyne, and nân þing næs geworht bûtan him, Jn. Skt. 1, 3. Ða ðe ðurh geleáfan gehâlede wêron *qui credendo salvati sunt*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. Wesaþ gê fram Gode gebletsade *benedicti vos a Domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 23. Ðæt ic wese gelæded *quis deducet me?* 107, 9. Wese heora beód wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. Wesan ealle gedrêfde *turbabuntur*, 67, 5. Ne wesen hî mid sôðfæstum âwritene *cum justis non scribantur*, 68, 29. Ðæt wêron âlŷsede leófe dîne *ut liberentur dilecti tui*, 59, 4. Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahêl hâten, Cd. Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286. Forgifen weosan, Bd. 4, 22; M. 330, 16: 4, 23; M. 340, 15. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Đû wêre geworden . . . cild âcenned, Exon. Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Đâ wæs ðæs folces fela on ân fæsten ôþflogen (*confugerant*), Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 12. Đâ wæs ford cumen geóc æfter gyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Đâ wæs first âgân, 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1. Đâ wæs geworden ðæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 15, 15. Giwêdo his giwordne wêrun scînende, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 3. Gif ic ðæs sægde, ðæt mîn sylfes fôt âsliden wêre *si dicebam: 'Motus est pes meus,'* Ps. Th. 93, 17. [*Goth.* wisan: *O. Sax.* wesan: *O. Frs.* wesa: *O. H. Ger.* wesan: *Icel.* vera.] v. fore-, ge-wesan, nesan; efen-wesende.

wêsan; *p.* de. **I.** *to steep, soak*; inficere, conficere:—Genim grêne rudan, cnuca smale and wês mid doran hunige, Lchdm. iii. 4, 24. Heoretes sceafeþan of felle âscafen mid pumice and wêse mid ecede, 44, 11: ii. 100, 15: 246, 13. v. ge-wêsan; wêse, wêsing. **II.** *to ooze, suppurate*:—Đonne ærest onginne se healsgund wêsan (wesan?), Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. [Wese, N. P. 65. *See Halliwell* wese, *and Jamieson* weese, weeze *to ooze, distil gently.*] v. wôs.

wêse; *adj. Soaked, moist with soaking*:—Sŷ crocca âsett on eorþan, and ðâs wyrta sŷn gedôn innan ðam croccan; onuppan ðâm sŷ gedôn wæ̂ta, ðæt hî þearle wel wêse beón, Lchdm. iii. 292, 6. v. wôs, *and preceding word.*

wesend, es; *m. A bison, buffalo, wild ox*:—Weosend, uusend, wesand *bubalis*, Txts. 47, 337. Wesend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 40: *bubalus*, 126, 60: *urus*, i. 22, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* wisunt (-ant, -ent, -int) *bubalus: Icel.* vîsundr.] v. next word.

wesend-horn, es; *m. A buffalo-horn*:—Ælfwolde hyre twêgen wesendhornas, Chart. Th. 536, 1. v. preceding word.

-wesenness. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-wesannussi *substantia.*] v. tô-wesness.

wêsing, e; *f. Soaking, steeping*:—Wêsing, gemangcennys ł mencingc *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 28. Wêsing ł gemang *confectio*, 449, 61. v. wêsan.

wesle, an; *f. A weasel*:—Uueosule, uuesulae *mustela*, Txts. 79, 1345. Wesle, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 57: 78, 18: ii. 56, 53: 71, 25: Ælfc. Gr. 6, 5; Zup. 19, 14. Gif on hwylcne mycelne wâtan mûs oððe wesle (*mustela*) on befealle, and ðær deád sig, sprenge mid hâligwætere and þycge, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 11: 40; Th. ii. 166, 6, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* wisala (-ula, -ela, -ila) *mustela.*]

weslinc, -wesness. v. wæstling, ge-, tô-wesness.

[west]; *spve.* west[e]mest; *adj. Westerly, situated in the west*:—Rômâna onweald, se is mæst and westmest, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 19. On ðæm sîþmestan onwalde and on ðæm westemestan, Swt. 254, 2. Ðis sindon ðæs landes gemæ̂ra ðe gebyriaþ into ðære westmestan hîde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 18. On ðone westmestan mylengear . . . eft on ðæm westemestan mylengeare, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23–30. ¶ westan *in combination with prepositions, governing dative or adverbial*:—Bewestan Hai *ab oriente habens Hai*, Gen. 12, 8. Ðâm folcum ðe eardiaþ be-westan Sæferne *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Be-westan Sealwuda, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 19: 709; Erl. 42, 28: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 7, 12, 26. Ðonne heóld man fyrde be-westan (cf. wonyng fer by weste, Chauc. Prol. 388), Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 5. On-westan ðære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 29. Is on-westan medmycel duru, Blickl. Homl. 127, 8. [*Icel.* vestari; *cpve.*; vestastr; *spve. more, most westerly.*]

west; *adv. West, westward, to the west, in a westerly direction*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Hêr fôr se here west ðe eást gelende, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 24: 918; Erl. 102, 23: Cd. Th. 219, 12; Dan. 53. West fêran, 220, 25; Dan. 76: Exon. Th. 412, 7; Rä. 30, 10. Hê west gewîteþ, 208, 27; Ph. 162. Wôdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, Byrht. Th. 134, 41; By. 97. Đâ wende hê hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Se sciphere sigelede west ymbûtan, 877; Erl. 78, 17. Ðonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gû. 1186. (2) marking relative position:—Seó burh is west ðonon from ðære stôwe on ânre mîle *the town is a mile to the west of the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. Ðonne se æfensteorra biþ west gesewen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34: Met. 29, 28. Hê wið ðone here ðêr wæst âbisgod wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 9. Sûð, eást and west, Met. 9, 42: 14, 7. Ðæt hê west and nord trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 18; Gen. 275. Ðæt is ðrittiges mîla lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Wes[t]mest ân îglond ligd ût on gârsecg, Met. 16, 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* westor: *O. Frs.* wester: *Icel.* vestr *westwards.*] v. norþ-, sûþ-west.

westan; *adv. From the west*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Ðæm fultume ðe him westan com, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15. Monige from eástan and westan (weosta, Lind.) cumaþ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Cymeþ westa (woesta, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Fêrde se æðeling wæston, Chr. 1052; Erl. 152, 6. Westan brôhton, Elen. Kmbl. 2030; El. 1016. Somnaþ sûþan and norþan, eástan and westan, Exon. Th. 220,

24; Ph. 325. Se þridda heáfodwind hâtte *zephirus;* se blǽwð westan, Lchdm. iii. 274, 20: Cd. Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806. Ðonne blǽwð sûþan and westan wind, Met. 6, 8. Swinsiaþ sûþan and norþan, eástan and westan, Exon. Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Gesâwon wê westan ðone leóman sunnan, and se leóma gehrân ðǽm treówum ufonweardum, Nar. 28, 23. (2) marking the direction of measurement:—Is seó stôw êghwanon mid sǽ ymbseald bûtan westan *est locus ille undique mari circumdatus praeter ab occidente,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 10. Se cyng hæfde funden ðæt him mon sæt wið on sûþhealfe Sæfernmûþan westan from Wealum éast ôþ Afene mûþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4. [*O. Sax.* westan: *O. Frs.* westa: *Icel.* vestan.] v. norþan-, sûþan-westan; westane.

wêstan; *p.* te *To lay waste, devastate, desolate:*—Hine wilde deór wêstaþ and frettaþ *singularis ferus depastus est eam,* Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hî his wîcstede wêstan *locum ejus desolaverunt,* 78, 7. Hié wæron ðæt lond herigende and wêstende, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 20. [Heo westen þat lond, Laym. 1754. *O. Sax.* â-wôstian: *O. H. Ger.* wuosten *vastare.*] v. â-, ge-, on-wêstan.

westane; *adv. From the west, in the west:*—Ða beorgas onginnaþ westane fram ðæm Wendelsǽ in Narbonense ðære ðeóde, and endiaþ éast in Dalmatia ðæm lande æt ðæm sǽ *Alpes a Gallico mari exsurgentes, primum Narbonensium fines, deinde Galliam Rhetiamque secludunt, donec in sinu Liburnico defigantur,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 19. Dioclitianus and Maximianus bebudon êhtnesse cristenra monna, Dioclitianus eástane, Maximianus westane (*in occidente*), 6, 30; Swt. 280, 18. [*O. Sax.* westana: *O. H. Ger.* westana *ab occidente.*] v. westan.

westan-norþan. I. *adv. From the north-west.* Cf. westan (2):—Hit (*Italy*) belið Wendelsǽ ymb eall ûtan bûton westannorðan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 18. II. in phrases (or compounds) marking position, *to the north-west:* — Be-westannorðan ðære byrig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5.

westan-sûþan *in* be-westansûþan *to the south-west:*—Be-westansûðan Corinton, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 10, 24, 27.

westansûþan-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind:*—Westansûðanwind *austrum,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 30.

westan-weard; *adj. Westward:*—Mîn þrym is from eástewearde middangearde ôþ ðæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem,* Nar. 25, 25.

westan-wind, es; *m. A west wind:*—Hê bâd westanwindes and hwôn norþan, and sigide ða eást, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15.

West-Centingas; *pl. m. The people* or *the district of West Kent:*—Hî forneáh ealle West-Kentingas (Weast-Centingas, *v. l.*) fordydon, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 28.

west-dǽl, es; *m.* I. *a western part, the extreme western point:*—Westdǽles *Hesperiae,* Hpt. Gl. 466, 67. Manega cumaþ fram eástdæle middangeardes, and fram westdæle tô heofenan rîce . . . þurh ða twégen dǽlas, eástdæl and westdæl, sind getâcnode ða feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes, Homl. Th. i. 130, 17–21. Ðîn ofspring byð fram eástdæle ôð westdæle, Gen. 28, 14. Se heofon tôbyrst from ðæm eástdæle ôþ ðone westdæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27. Hê gesealde him westdæl middaneardes, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 18. Ne se steorra gestîgan wile westdæl wolcna, Met. 29, 13. Tungol beóþ gewiten under waþeman westdælas on, Exon. Th. 204, 14; Ph. 97. II. *the west:*—Beheald . . . tô westdæle *vide . . . ad occidentem,* Gen. 13, 14: Deut. 3, 27. God sende wind fram westdæle, Exod. 10, 19. Se steorra ne cymþ nǽfre on ðam westdæle, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 30. Breoton is geseted betwyh norþdæle and westdæle *Brittania inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 9. II a. with special reference to the sun's setting:—On westdæle geendaþ se dæg, Homl. Th. i. 130, 27. Se ðe âstâh ofer westdæl (*super occ vm*), Ps. Spl. 67, 4. [Wesstdale off all þiss werelld iss Dysiss, Orm. 16406. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-teil.]

West-Dene; *pl. m. The West-Danes:*—Tô West-Denum, Beo. Th. 771; B. 383: 3161; B. 1578.

wêste; *adj.* I. of open country, *waste, uncultivated and uninhabited, desert:*—Ðara Terfinna land wæs eal wêste, bûton ðǽr huntan gewîcodon, oþþe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29: 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Ðeós stôw ys wêste *desertus est locus,* Mt. Kmbl. 14, 15. Is sæd ðæt ðæt land wêste (*desertus*) wunige, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Eall (*all of the earth*) ðæt on eallum ðeódum wêstes ligeþ, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 15. On wêstere (wêstre, *v. l.*) stôwe, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. On wêstum lande *in terra deserta,* Deut. 32, 10. Hê fêrde on wêste stôwe, Mk. Skt. 1, 35: 6, 31, 32: Lk. Skt. 4, 42: 9, 10: Exon. Th. 209, 12; Ph. 169. Hê sealde him wêste land, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Hê ne mihte on ða ceastre gân, ac beón ûte on wêstum stôwum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Of ðissum wîdum, wêstum môrum *a desertis montibus,* Ps. Th. 77, 6. II. *waste, empty, unused:*—Seó grundleáse swelgend hæfþ swîþe manegu wêste holu on tô gadrianne, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. III. *waste, useless, unproductive:*—Hê geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart under roderum, wonn and wêste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. IV. of habitations, *waste, deserted, desolate:*—Byð eówer hûs eów wêste (*deserta*) forlæten, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 38. Wese wîc heora wêste (woestu, Ps. Surt.) and îdel, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Wêste (wôstu, Ps. Surt.), 108, 7. Hié gedydon on ânre wêstre ceastre, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. Hê gesyhð wînsele wêstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. On wêste wîc, Cd. Th. 128, 25; Gen. 2132. Babylonia, seó ðe mǽst wæs and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nû læst and wêstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. V. *waste, spoiled:*—Ðonne ealle ðisse worulde wela wêste stondeþ, Exon. Th. 290, 33; Wand. 74. VI. *deprived, devoid* (with gen.):—Bið on eorðan wêste (wêsðe, *v. l.*) wîsdômes, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 43; Sal. 22. [*O. Sax.* wôsti: *O. Frs.* wôste: *O. H. Ger.* wuosti *solus, desertus, solitarius, vastus.*]

westemest. v. west; *adj.*

wêsten, wêsten[n], wêstern (*in northern dialect*), es, e; *m. f. n. A desert, wilderness:*—Wêsten *desertum* vel *heremus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 62. Wǽsten, 80, 35. Wîd is ðes wêsten, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gû. 267. Andlang ðæs wêstenes, Jos. 8, 16. Wêstennes (on wêstenne, *v. l.*) weard, Salm. Kmbl. 167; Sal. 83. Woesternes *exterminii,* Rtl. 86, 18. Hig cômon tô ðam wêstene (*in solitudine*), Gen. 21, 14. On wêstenne, Cd. Th. 137, 17; Gen. 2275. Tô Sinai wêstene *in solitudinem Sinai,* Ex. 19, 1. On wêstenne, Cd. Th. 178, 7; Exod. 8: 185, 15; Exod. 123. Tô ðam wêstene Sin *in desertum Sin,* Num. 20, 1. On wêstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) *in solitudine,* Ps. Th. 54, 7. On ðisum wêstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) wîdum and sîdum *in deserto,* 77, 20. On wêstenne, 77, 40. On ðam wêstene (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 1. Wêstene (wêstinne, Rush.), 3, 3. On ðisum wêstene (woesterne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in solitudine,* Mk. Skt. 8, 4. On ðis wêstene (wæstenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in deserto,* Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Tô wêstenne, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3: 169, 4. Se hrefen fêdde Hêliam, ðam eode hê tô ðam wêsterne (-nne?), and him þênode, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 9. On woesterne, Rtl. 56, 27. Ofer wêstenne (*chaos*), Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. On ðæt wêsten *in desertum,* Ex. 4, 27: *in solitudinem,* 5, 3. On ân wêsten, 15, 22. On wêsten (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in desertum,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 1: Blickl. Homl. 35, 6. Hê wæs geond ðæt wêsten sundorgenga, 199, 5. Wildeóra wêsten, Cd. Th. 255, 10; Dan. 622. Þurh wêsten *per devia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 76. On ðæt wîdgille wêsten, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 729. Ofer ða wêstenne (-u, *v. l.*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 35. Mid mistlîcum wêstenum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. On wêstennum, Exon. Th. 107, 2; Gû. 52. Þurh wêstenas, Ps. Th. 77, 52. Geond wêstena, 67, 8. Geond wêstenu, 10, 1. On ða wêstenu middangeardes *in desertas orbis terrarum solitudines,* Nar. 6, 5. Gynd wêstnu *per auia,* Germ. 391, 40. [A westene *in the wilderness,* O. E. Homl. i. 245, 5. *O. Sax.* wôstun (*dat.* wôstunni); wôstunnia (-innia); *f.: O. L. Ger.* wôstinna; *wk. f.: O. Frs.* wôstene, wêstene: *O. H. Ger.* wuostinna (-unna); *f.*] v. wudu-wêsten.

wêsten; *adj. Desert:*—Seó stôw wæs swâ wêsten and swâ dîgle, ðæt næs nâ ðæt ân ðæt heó wæs ungewunelîc, ac eác swilce uncûð ðâm landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 105. Hê fêrde him ðanon tô ânum wêstenum earde, Homl. Ass. 66, 24: 71, 166.

wêstend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer, devastator:*—Wêstend, tôlŷsend *desolator, vastator,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34. Wêstend, ŷtend *exterminator, vastator,* 145, 64. v. â-wêstend.

west-ende, es; *m. The west end, western extremity* of anything:—Hire on westende is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ðæt hire ǽwielme sié on westende Affrica, Swt. 12, 21. Hine man byrigde æt ðam westende, ðam stŷple ful gehende, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 37. Æt ðam westænde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 30. v. riht-westende.

wêsten-gryre, es; *m. The terror of the wilderness, terror inspired by the wilderness,* Cd. Th. 185, 4; Exod. 117.

wêsten-setla, an; *m. A dweller in a wilderness, a hermit, an anchorite:*—Wêstensetla *eremita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 28: 72, 2. Wêstensetla (*printed* -seda) *eremita, anachoreta,* Hpt. Gl. 465, 24. Sum wêstensettla on ðæm eálande ðe Liparus is nemned, Shrn. 85, 27. Wê willaþ wrîtan be sumum wêstænsetlan (*solitarius quidam*), Homl. Ass. 195, 1. Ôþer cyn is muneca, ðæt is wêstensetlan, ðe feor fram mannum gewîtaþ, and wêste stôwa and ânwunung gelufiaþ . . . Swilce wêstensetlan . . . on wêstenes wununge gelustfulliaþ, R. Ben. 134, 11–16. Ôþer cyn is ancrena, ðæt is wêstensetlena, 9, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wuostan-sedalo *solitarius.*]

wêsten-staþol, es; *m. A waste place, a deserted place:*—Wurdon hyra wîgsteal wêstenstaþolas, Exon. Th. 477, 22; Ruin. 28.

westerne; *adj. Western:*—Ða âstâh westerne wind and bleów *flante favonio,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 635, 20 note. Com Æþelmêr ealdorman þider and ða weasternan (westenan, *v. l.*) þægnas, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 16. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* westrôni: *Icel.* vestrænn.] v. sûþ-, sûþan-westerne.

weste-weard; *adj. Westward, west, western* part of the noun to which the word refers:—Se westsûþende Eurôpe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum et ðæm gârsecge *Europae in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ða ða hê wæs on eásteweardum ðissum middangearde, ða from him ondrêdan ðe wæron on westeweardum . . . Him ða swîþe hiene ondrêdan ðe on westeweardum ðisses middangeardes wæron, 3, 9; Swt. 136, 6–23. On ðone westmestan mylengear westeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23. Eall ðes middangeard from eástewearðum ôð westeweardne, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: 29, 3;

Fox 106, 22. From eástewearðan ðisses middangeardes ôð westewearðne, 18, 2; Fox 62, 1. Gehergade Ecgbryht cyning on West-Walas from eástewearðum ôþ westewearde, Chr. 813; Erl. 62, 2.

west-healf, e; *f. The western side*:—On westhealfe *ab occasu*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: *ad occidentem*, Num. 3, 23. On westhealfe ðære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* west-halba. Cf. *Icel.* vestr-hâlfa.]

wêstig; *adj. Waste, desert, desolate*:—Of Angle se â syððan stôd wêstig (*desertus*, Bd. 1, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 16. Wêstig is stôw *desertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35. Wêstig (woestig, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. Woestihg (woestig, Rush.), 14, 15. On woestigum stôwe, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 42. In wêstige stôwe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 35. Woestig, 6, 32.

west-lang; *adj. Lying in a westerly direction*:—On ðone westlangan hlinc; of ðes westlangan hlinces ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 25. Ða westlangan dîc, v. 334, 22. v. next word.

west-lang; *adv. With the length measured in a westerly direction*:—Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mîla lang *the length of the wood measuring east and west is one hundred and twenty miles*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Se þridda sceáta is ân hund and syfan and hundsyfantig mîla westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 9. v. preceding word.

westmest. v. west; *adj.*

West-môringas; *pl. m. The people of Westmoreland*:—Westmôringa land, Chr. 966; Erl. 125, 2.

West-mynster, es; *n. Westminster*:—Hêr forðfêrde Harold cyning, and hê wæs bebyrged æt Westmynstre, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 13. Willelm com tô Westmynstre, and Ealdrêd arcebiscop hine tô cynge gehâlgode, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. Hêr man wrægde ðone biscop Ægelrîc and sende hine tô Westmynstre, 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Icc habbe gifen Sainte Petre intô Westminstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 190, 12, 26. Ða gebrôðere on Westminstre, 192, 5. The word occurs often in charters of Edward the Confessor. The Latin form Westmonasterium is found in a doubtful charter of the reign: Locum qui dicitur Westmonasterium quod a tempore sancti Augustini institutum, multaque ueterum regum munificentia honoratum, propter uetustatem et frequentes bellorum tumultus pene uidebatur destructum, 176, 1. The place is mentioned in a (doubtful) charter of Offa of the year 785: In loco terribili, quod dicitur æt Uuestmunstur, i. 180, 3.

wêstness, e; *f. Desolation*:—Woestenisse hire *desolatio ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. â-wêstness.

west-norþ; *adv. North-west*:—þonan westnorð is ðæt lond ðe mon Ongle hæt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 6.

westnorþ-lang; *adv.* or *adj.* [cf. west-lang] *With the length lying north-west (and south-east)*:—þonne is Italia land westnorðlang and eástsûðlang *Italiae situs a circio in eurum tenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 17.

westnorþ-wind, es; *m. A north-west wind*:—Westnorðwind *circius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 4: 24, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westernort-wint *chorus*.]

west-rîce, es; *n. A western kingdom* or *empire*:—Ða ðæt eástrîce in Asiria gefeóll, ða eác ðæt westrîce in Rôma ârâs, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 8. Ðý ilcan geáre fêng Carl tô ðam westrîce, and tô allum ðam westrîce behienan Wendelsæ and begeondan ðisse sæ, swâ hit his þridda fæder hæfde, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westar-rîchi *occidens*.]

west-rihte; *adv. Due west*:—Seó stôw is tŷn mîlum westrihte fram Cetrihtworþige *locus est a vico Cataractone decem millibus passuum contra solstitialem occasum secretus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 41. Seó is fram Cantwarabyrig on feówer and .xx. mîlum westrihte (*ad occidentem*), 2, 3; S. 504, 26. Scŷt se sæarm of ðam sæ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4. Westryhte, Swt. 14, 9.

west-rodor, es; *m. The western heavens*:—Fram upgange sunnan ôð ðæt heó wende on westrodur *a solis ortu usque ad occasum*, Ps. Th. 112, 3. Heó gewîteþ on westrodur, 106, 3. Westrodor, Exon. Th. 350, 24; Sch. 68.

west-sæ; *f. m. A west sea, sea on the west coast of a country*:—Hê (*a Norwegian*) bûde on ðæm lande norþweardum wiþ ða westsæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. Hî (*the Saxons in Britain*) hergodon fram eástsæ ôð westsæ (*ab orientali mari usque ad occidentale*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 40. Fram eástsæ ôþ wæstsæ *a mari ad mare*, 1, 12; S. 481, 8.

west-sceáta, an; *m. A western angle* or *promontory*:—Sicilia is ðryscŷte . . . ðone westsceátan man hæt Libêum *Sicilia tria habet promontoria . . . tertium, quod adpellatur Lilybaeum, dirigitur in occasum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 5.

West-Seaxe, -Seaxan (Wes-); *pl. m. The West-Saxons; Wessex*:—Hêr cuômon West-Seaxe in Bretene, Chr. 514; Erl. 14, 20. Of Ealdseaxon cômon Eást-Sexa and Sûð-Sexa and West-Sexan (-Sexa, *v.l.*), 449; Erl. 12, 11. West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Weast-Seaxan, 5, 18; S. 635, 15. West-Seaxna biscop, S. 635, 22. West-Seaxna rîce, lond, Chr. Erl. 2, 9, 10. West-Seaxna (-Seaxena, *v.l.*) cyning, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Wes-Seaxna, Chr. Erl. 2, 18, 23: 4, 20. Wes-Seaxena kyning, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 2. Wæst-Sæxna, Chr. 836; Erl. 65, 23. West-Sexena landes is hund þûsend hîda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. On Wes-Saxum (Weast-, *v.l.*), Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 24. Hêr Birinus biscop bodude West-Seaxum (Weast-, *v.l.*) fulwuht, 634; Erl. 24, 9. Hêr cuom se here tô Reádingum on West-Seaxe, 871; Erl. 74, 5.

westsûþ-ende, es; *m. The south-west extremity*:—Se westsûþende Eurôpe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23.

westsûþ-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind*:—Westsûðwind *affricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 51: 6, 40: *favonius*, 35, 6: *faonius*, 108, 22. Westsûþwind, 39, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westersunder-wint *africus*.]

West-Wealas; *pl. m. The Celts of Cornwall; Cornwall*:—Huwal West-Wala cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 42. Ðý geáre gehergade Ecgbryht cyning on West-Walas, 813; Erl. 62, 1. Hêr cuom micel sciphere on West-Walas (Wæst-Wealas, *v.l.*), 835; Erl. 64, 24.

west-weard; *adv. Westward, in a westerly direction*:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *localia* . . . westweard *occidentem uersum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 10. Fôr se here of ðæm eástrîce westweard, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 22: 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Ða hê ða hâmweard tô ðære ié com, ðe hê êr westweard (*when marching westward*) hêt ða oferm[æ]tan brycge ofer gewyrcan, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Ðâs seofon tunglan gâð æfre eástwerd ongeán ða heofenan; ac seó heofen[e] is strengre and âbrêt hî ealle underbæc westweard mid hire ryne; and is for ðî mannum geþûht swilce séo sunne and ða foresæ̂dan tunglan gangon westweard. Sôð ðæt is westweard hî gâð unþances, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 39–42. Ða seofon steorran . . . gangende eástan westweard, Lchdm. iii. 270, 26. Affrica onginð eástan westwerd (*starting from the east and coming westward*) fram Egyptum æt ðære eá ðe man Nilus hæt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 32.

west-weardes; *adv. Westwards*:—Hê man geseah westweardes on ðæt wêsten êfstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 174.

west-wegas; *pl. m. The west*:—Eástan ne cymeþ gumena æ̂nig, ne of westwegum *neque ab oriente, neque ab occidente*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* vestr-vegir *the West* (*the British Isles*).]

West-Wille (-as?); *pl. m. The people of some district in England*:—West-Willa landes is syx hund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 29.

west-wind, es; *m. A west wind*:—Ða bleów westwind *flante favonio*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-wint *favonius*.]

West-Wixan; *pl. m. The people of some district in England*:—West-Wixna landes is syx hund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wêþan; *p. de To make calm, gentle, mild*:—Blîþe weorðaþ ða ðe brimu wêþaþ *laetati sunt quod* (*fluctus*) *siluerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. v. next word.

wêþe; *adj. Sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant*:—Ðone swêg ðæs swêtan (wêþan, MSS. O. T.) sanges *sonum cantilenae dulcis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. Ðone scŷnan wlite, wêðne mid willum, Exon. Th. 57, 9; Cri. 916. Wegas wêþe *pleasant paths*, 102, 15; Cri. 1673. [*Goth.* wôþeis *sweet* (*savour*): *O. Sax.* wôdi.] v. wêþness.

wôðel. v. wædl.

weþer, es; *m. A wether, a ram*:—Weþer *vervex* vel *manto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 56. Weðer *aries*, ii. 10, 42. Ða habbaþ swâ micle hornas swâ weðeras *habentes cornua similia arietibus*, Nar. 34, 19. Tû eald hrîðeru oððe .x. weðeras, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18: Chart. Th. 40, 7. Weðras, 468, 25. Is nû irfæs ðæs ðæs stranga winter læfæd hæfð nigon eald hrîðru . . . and fiftig wæþera, 163, 4. Weðera *vervecum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 17. His bigleofa wæs ælce dæg . . . hundteóntig weðera (*centum arietes*, 1 Kings 4, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 33. [*Goth.* wiþrus (Guþs) *agnus* (*Dei*): *O. L. Ger.* withet *aries*: *O. H. Ger.* widar *aries, vervex, multo*: *Icel.* veðr.]

wêþness, e; *f. Sweetness, gentleness, mildness*:—Biluitnisse and uoeðnisse *mansuetudo et lenitas*, Rtl. 100, 13. Ða miclan geniht ðînre wêðnesse (*suavitatis tuae*), Ps. Th. 144, 6. v. ge-wêþness.

wex, wexen. v. weax, wixen.

wî=weg. v. weg lâ, weg-fêrend, weg-leás.

wibba, an; *m. A worm* or *beetle*:—Se glisigenda wibba *the glow-worm*; cicindela, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 77. v. scearn-wibba; wifel.

wî-bed, wibil, wic *cariscus*. v. wîg-bed, wifel, wice.

wîc. The word is generally neuter, but as it is often used in the plural where a singular might express the meaning, the similarity of neuter plural and feminine singular accusatives seems to have caused the word to be taken sometimes as feminine, e. g. tô ânre wîc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. A weak form also seems to be used, Chart. Th. 446, 29. **I.** *a dwelling-place, abode, habitation, residence, lodging, quarters*:—Hê tô him wilnende wæs ðætte heó him funden swylce londâre swylce hê mid ârum on beón mehte, and his wîc ðaer on byrig beón mihte on his lîfe, Chart. Erl. 69, 23. In locum qui dicitur cynges uuîc (cf. in villa regali qui dicitur Werburging-wîc, i. 275, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 8. Syndon sume dîgol wîc (*mansio quaedam secretior*) mid wealle and mid bearuwe ymbsealde . . . habbaþ ða wîc gebedhûs, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. Synd mê wîc ðîne (*tabernacula tua*) leófe, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Beód him wîc gestaþelad in wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 230, 19; Ph. 474. Sindon bitre burgtûnas, wîc wynna leás, 443, 18; Kl. 32. Sceldes fordas boec and ðeara wîca on byrg, Txts. 443, 10. Londbôc mînra wîca, 458, 8. Hê gewât hâm faran, wîca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: 2255; B. 1125. Hê wæs

on ðâm foresprecenan wîcum (*in praefata mansione*) wuniende, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 15, 33. Hî hine nænige ðinga of his wîcum and of his stôwe tô him gelaþian mihton *nequaquam suo monasterio posset erui*, 4, 28; S. 606, 9. Ðæt nân biscop ne nân mæssepreóst næbbe on his wîcan ne on his hûse wunigende ænigne wîfman, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 21. Of Lambhyrste tô huntan wîcan (*huntsman's lodge*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 9. On ðâm wîcum his fæder Abrahames feorh gesealde, Cd. Th. 104, 21; Gen. 1738: 94, 17; Gen. 1563. Hê drâf of wîcum idese of earde, 169, 23; Gen. 2804: Ps. Th. 77, 55: Menol. Fox 48; Men. 24. On ðâm wîcum (*in Heaven*), Exon. Th. 238, 28; Ph. 611. Wunian in wîcum, 316, 9; Môd. 46: Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Râsbora wîcum wunode, 108, 26; Gen. 1812: Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. Ða ðe on carcerne hleóleásan wîc wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 261; An. 131: 2621; An. 1312. Ic wîc bûge, Exon. Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 120, 10; Gû. 269. Wîc eardian, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589. Hê brôhte wîf tô hâme, ðær hê wîc âhte, Cd. Th. 103, 21; Gen. 1721. Ðonne ic ðâs ilcan wîc geseċe, 144, 23; Gen. 2394. Hê him wîc geceás fædergeardum feor, 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 164, 29; Gen. 2722: Ph. 448. Fêrend fæste wuniaþ, wîc weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 27; Wal. 26: 228, 34; Ph. 448. Hê him helle gesceóp wælcealde wîc, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468. Ic him selle on mînum hûse and binnan mînum wealle wîc (*locum*), Past. 52; Swt. 407, 35. Hê him synderlîce wîc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Heó hire ðær wîc âsette ðæt heó Gode in lifede *ibi sibi mansionem instituit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 26. **II.** *a place* where a thing remains:—Heó (*Lot's wife*) sceal on ðâm wîcum wyrde bîdan, Cd. Th. 155, 9; Gen. 2570. **III.** *a collection of houses, a (small) town, a village, a street.* v. wîc-gerêfa:—Wîc *vel* lytel port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 34: 84, 42: *vicus*, 36, 27. Seó gelaþung fêrde of ðære byrig tô ânre wîc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. Hî cômon tô ânre wîc *processerunt vicum unum* (Acts 12, 10), ii. 382, 13. Tâme hê tô wîc tô cyngæs sele . . . gekŷþe hê . . . ðæt hê ðæt feoh in wîc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6–10. Andlanges ðære eá tô ðære wîc; fram ðære wîc tô ðære cortan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 217, 6: 148, 24. Hê lædde hine bûtan ða wîc (*extra vicum*), Mk. Skt. 8, 23. 'Gâþ on ða wîc (*castellum*, Mt. 21, 2) ðe beforan inc stondeþ' . . . Hwæt Drihten ða cynelîcan burh forhogodlîce naman nemde; for ðon oft wîc beóþ on monegum stôwum medmycle gesette, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22–24. On wîcum *in vicis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 2. Gâ on ða strâta and on wîc dissse ceastre *exi in plateas et vicos ciuitatis*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21. Far geond ðâs strâta and wîc, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 26. Hê begeat . . . Penhyll and Grimanleáh and .ii. hîna wîcan, Chart. Th. 446, 29. **IV.** *a temporary abode, a camp, place* where one stops, *station*:—Ða wæs feórðe wîc, randwigena ræst, be ðan Reádan Sæ, Cd. Th. 186, 4; Exod. 133: 183, 6; Exod. 87. Ic hêt ða fyrd ðær wîcian . . . wæron ða wîc (*castra*) on lengo .l. furlanga long, Nar. 21, 10. Wæs in wîcum wôp, Cd. Th. 190, 16; Exod. 200: 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hê fôr of ðâm wîcum, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12. Restaþ incit hêr on ðissum wîcum (cf. exspectate hic cum asino, Gen. 22, 5), Cd. Th. 174, 20; Gen. 2881. Onmiddan ða wîc *in medio castrorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Tô ðon ðæt hié on ða ûre wîc feohtan *ad expugnanda castra*, Nar. 21, 21. ¶ the word occurs in local names, some of which are still found shewing *-wich* or *-wick*:—In Lunden-wîc, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3. Tô ðam porte ðe is nemned Cwento-wîc *ad portum cui nomen est Quentavic*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 45. In loco qui vocatur Hremping-wiic, et alia nomine Hafingseota, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 211, 11. Hêr wæs Wæring-wîc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Erl. 103, 19. Æt Wæring-wîcon, -wîcum, 913; Th. i. pp. 186, 187. Hêr wæs Gypeswîc gehergod, 991; Erl. 130, 19. Æt Gipeswîc, 1010; Erl. 143, 17. Cf. too: Ón gerihte tô hreódwîcan on ða ealdan strâet; andlang strâet tô norðwîcan; of norðwîcan eft andlang strâete tô Billesham, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 14–17. In loco qui dicitur Childesuuicuuon (cf. Childesuicoque, 75, 13), i. 66, 6. Iuxta marisco qui dicitur biscopesuuîc, 104, 2: v. 46, 13. [Of æuerelche huse þat husbonde wunede and his biweddede wif weore on þere ilke wike, Laym. 31960. Fra wic to wic i tune, Orm. 8512. Þar was wonand witin a wike tua men, C. M. 7917. Canntyrbery, that noble wyke, Rel. Ant. ii. 93, 1. Ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 604. *O. Sax.* wîk: *O. Frs.* wîk; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* wîch; *m. vicus*. From Latin.] v. deáþ-, eard-, fird-, here-, hrâ-, sceáp-, sealt-, stôc-, wîþig-wîc.

wîcan; *p.* wâc, *pl.* wicon; *pp.* wicen *To yield, give way*:—Wicon weallfæsten, wægas burston, multon meretorras, Cod. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. [*O. Sax.* wîkan: *O. Frs.* wîka: *O. H. Ger.* wîchan *cedere*: *Icel.* víkja.] v. ge-, on-wîcan.

wîc-bora. v. wîg-bora.

wicca, an; *m. A wizard, soothsayer, sorcerer, magician*:—Wicca *ariolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 40: 60, 30. Drêas and wiccan *arioli et conjectoris* (in similitudinem arioli et conjectoris, Prov. 23, 7), Kent. Gl. 869. Drŷmen and feóndlîce wiccan and ôðre wîgeleras, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28: Wulfst. 27, 1. Be wiccum, wîglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oþþe wigleras . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccum *a pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 66. Hî âxoden æt wyccum and æt wîsum drŷum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 108. Ða fæmnan ðe gewuniaþ onfôn wiccan, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 10. Ne âxa nâne wicca[n] râdes *nec sit qui pythones consulat nec divinos*, Deut. 18, 11. [Symon þe wicche *Simon Magus*, Jul. 40, 9. Ðe wicches *the magicians*, Gen. and Ex. 3028. Uor ane wychche þet hette Symoun, Ayenb. 41, 28. Somme saide he was a wicche, Piers P. 18, 69. Wytche, wyche *magus, sortilegus*, Prompt. Parv. 526. Wyche *hic sortilegus*, Wülck. Gl. 652, 12 (15th cent.).] v. next word, to which perhaps some of the passages given above might belong.

wicce, an; *f. A witch, sorceress*:—Wycce *phytonyssa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 42. Nû cwŷð sum wîglere, ðæt wiccan oft secgaþ swâ swâ hit âgæd . . . Nû secge wê . . . ðæt se deófol . . . geswutelaþ ðære wiccan hwæt heó secge mannum . . . Ne sceal se cristena befrînan ða fûlan wiccan be his gesundfulnysse, þeáh ðe heó secgan cunne sum ðinċg þurh deófol, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108–126. Ânimaþ ða rêdan wiccan, seó ðe ðus âwent þurh wiccecræft manna môd, 7, 209. Wiccan *pythonissam*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 70. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. Wiccan, Wulfst. 165, 34. Wiccena *parcarum*, Anglia xiii. 31, 104. v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wicce-cræft, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic art*:—Wiccecræft *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 66. Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . hæðengyld, drŷcræft, wiccecræft, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 7. Se cristena man ðe his hælðe sêcan wyle æt unâlŷfedum tilungum, oððe æt wyrigedum galdrum, oþþe æt ænigum wiccecræfte, ðonne bið hê ðâm hæðenum mannum gelîc, i. 474, 22: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Be wiccecræfte (*veneficio*) ðær man corn bærnð, L. Ecg. C. 32, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 20. Be wîfes wiccecræfte *de veneficio mulieris*, 33, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 22. Se man ðe begâ wiccecræft *vir in quo pythonicus vel divinationis fuerit spiritus*, Lev. 20, 27: Wulfst. 71, 2. Hæðenscipe bið ðæt man . . . wiccecræft (wiccan cræft, *v. l.*) lufige, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. Wiccecræft âlecgan, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 36. Seó wicce ðe âwent þurh wiccecræft manna môd, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 210. Eówer nân ne âxie þurh ænigne wiccecræft be ænigum ðinge, 17, 26. Ne gŷman gê galdra ne îdelra hwata ne wîgelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Be wiccecræftum. Wê cwædon be ðæm wiccecræftum and be liblâcum . . . gif man ðær âcweald wære, and hê his ætsacan ne mihte, ðæt hê beó his feores scyldig, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 9–12. Wiccecræftas *prestigias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 25.

wicce-dôm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Næfre nân man ne geþrîstlæce ænigne deófles bigeneg tô dônne, ne on wîglunge, ne on wiccedôme, ne on ænegum îdelum anginne, Homl. Ass. 143, 123.

wiccian; *p.* ode *To practise witchcraft*:—Gif hwâ wiccige ymbe æniges mannes lufe, and him on æte sylle, oððe on drince, oððe on æniges cynnes gealdorcræftum, ðæt hyra lufu for ðon ðe mâre beón scyle . . . Gif hit bið cleric . . . *si quis veneficiis utatur, alicujus amoris gratia, et ei in cibo dederit, vel in potu, vel per alicujus generis incantationes, ut eorum amor inde augeatur . . . Si clericus sit* (cf. Com a modi clarc, to mi douter his love beed, . . . he ne mi3tte his wille have . . . Thenne bigon the clerc to wiche, An. Lit. 11, 3–8), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31: L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 31. [Þe steven wicchand (wiccand, *v. l.*) *vocem incantantium*, Ps. 57, 6. Wytchon (wychyn, wycchyn) wythe sorcerye *ariolor, fascino*; wytchyn or charmyn *incanto*, Prompt. Parv. 527.] v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wic-cræft. v. wicg-cræft.

wiccung, e; *f. Witching, witchcraft*:—Gif hwylc wîf wiccunga begâ *si mulier aliqua veneficia exerceat*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 26. [Oðer unriht inoh, wicching and swikedom, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 15.]

wiccung-dôm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Hê hêt tôsomne sînra leóda ða wiccungdôm wîdost bæran (*praecepit rex, ut convocarentur arioli, et magi, et malefici, et Chaldaei*, Dan. 2, 2), Cd. Th. 223, 17; Dan. 121.

wic-dæg (wicu-, wuce-), es; *m.* **I.** *a day of the week*:—Ðam æftran dæge (*the day after Sunday*), on ôþrum witodlîce wucedæge *die sequenti, secunda uidelicet feria*, Anglia xiii. 387, 319. Ðæt hî ðŷ feórþan wicdæge and ðŷ syxtan (*quarta et sexta Sabbati*) fæston, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Ðŷ drihtenlîcan dæge and ðŷ fîftan wicdæge *die dominica et quinta sabbati*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30: 600, 17. **II.** *a week-day, a day on which business may be done*:—Wicdaga *nundinarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* wehha-tag: *Icel.* viku-dagr.]

wice (*and* wic?), es; *m. A wich-elm*:—Cuicbeám, uuice *cariscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 65. Wice, 13, 21: i. 285, 45 (at 42 *virecta* is glossed by *wice*, but perhaps *cwice* should be read, cf. *virecta* quicae, ii. 123, 62). Wic *vel* cwicbeám *cariscus*, ii. 129, 7. Tô ðam wic . . . of ðam wice tô ðære hapuldre . . . of ðam alre tô ðâm twâm wycan standaþ on gerêwe eal swâ ðæt gemêre gæð; swâ up tô ðam wice stynt beneoðan bælles wæge; of ðam wice . . . â be hege tô ealdan wycan tô ðam wealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 5–30. Genim . . . wice, âc, bircean . . . and ælces treówes dæl, ðe man begitan mæg, Lchdm. ii. 86, 7. ¶ perhaps the word is found in the place name occurring in the following:—Uuo in eo loco cui uocabulum est æt Griman laeg . . . Tertio æt Wican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 407, 22 (cf. Ðis syndon ðara halfe hîde londgemæru æt Wican, iii. 464, 2). Ad villam quae uocatur Uuican, i. 153, 27 (cf. Ðis

synd ða langemæra intô Wican, iii. 382, 4. [Wyche *ulmus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.]

wîce, an; *f. An office, a duty, function:*—Ic dô ðæt gê (hyrdas) geswîcaþ ðære wîcan (*cessare faciam eos* (*pastores*) *ut ultra non pascant gregem*, Ezech. 34, 10), Homl. Th. i. 242, 13. Bydele gebyraþ ðæt hê for his wŷcan sŷ weorces frigra ðonne ôðer man, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. Ða hêt se cāsere lætan león and beran tô ðām cynegum . . . and betæhte ða wîcan ðam wælhreówan Ualeriane, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 31. Ne gedyrstlæce nân læwede man ðæt hê wissunge oððe ealdordôm healde ofer Godes ðeówum. Hû dear ænig læwede man him tô geteón Cristes wîcan? Homl. Th. ii. 592, 28. Þonne hig bysega nabbon on heora wîcum *quando vacant*, R. Ben. 84, 19. [Stiwardas and burþenas and byrlas and of mystlicean wican, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 10. Don wiken *to do good offices*, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 11. Inne here muðes wike (*officio*), ii. 91, 19. Hie here wiken hem binimeð ðe hie ar noteden, 183, 1. Ure archebiscop mid wurðscipe mucle haldeð his wike, Laym. 29752. He me (*the prefect*) walde warpen ut of mine wike, Jul. 24, 6. No beggeris blod bryngе on hygh wyke, Bote he wolde him seolf byswyke, Alis. 4608. Ich can do wel gode wike, For ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 603.] v. wîcnian.

wîc-eard, es; *m. A dwelling-place:*—Hê on wêstenne wîceard geceás, Exon. Th. 158, 12; Gû. 907.

wicel ?:—Wicelre (micelre? *the next article is:* Gif ðû lytel drencefæt habban wylle) blede tācen is ðæt ðû ārære up ðîne swŷþran hand and tôspræd ðîne fingras, Techm. ii. 125, 9.

wice-weorc. v. wic-weorc.

wîc-freoþu; *f. Peace among dwellings:*—Gerîseþ gārnîþ werum wîg tôwiþre wîcfreoþa healdan *the strife of the spear beseems men to meet war and keep peace among their dwellings*, Exon. Th. 341, 21; Gn. Ex. 129.

wicg, es; *n.* (a poetical word) *A steed:*—Bið se hwæteádig (ðe) ðæt wicg byrð, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. Wycg, Exon. Th. 395, 10; Rä. 15, 5. Wicgce ł meare *cornipede*, *equo*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 21. Wicge wegan, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. Wicge rîdan, Beo. Th. 474; B. 234. Hê on meare rād, on wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240: Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. On wicge sittan, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286: Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 1; Rûn. 27. Gûðbeorna sum wicg gewende, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Ongunnon stîgan on wægn weras and hyra wicg somod, Exon. Th. 404, 18; Rä. 23, 9: 405, 11; Rä. 23, 21. Onweald wicga and wæpna, Beo. Th. 2094; B. 1045. Wicgum rîdan, Exon. Th. 404, 4; Rä. 23, 2. Beornas cômon wiggum gengan, on mearum môdige, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. Þrió wicg, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. [He (*Jesus*) sende after þe alre unwurþeste wig one to riden, and þat is asse, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 15. *O. Sax.* wigg: *Icel.* vigg (poet.).]

wicga, an; *m. Some kind of insect:*—Wicga *blatta* (*elsewhere* blatta *is glossed by* nihtbuttorfleóge, *and* eárwicga), *lucifuga*, lytel wicga *bruuinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 11, 32. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman and wicggan innelfe, gnîd tôsomme, Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. v. eár-wicga.

wicg-cræft, es; *m. Steed-craft, skill in connection with horses:*—Sum bið meares gleáw, wiccræfta wîs, Exon. Th. 297, 18; Crä. 70.

wîc-gerêfa, an; *m. The reeve of a* wîc. v. wîc, **III.** From the Latin words which are translated by *wîcgerêfa*, it seems that the official so denominated was concerned in collecting taxes, and from a passage in the laws that it was one of his duties to act as witness at sales. As a *wîcgerêfa* of Winchester is mentioned in the Chronicle, *wic* cannot be confined to small towns:—Wîcgerêfa *publicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 47. Se (*St. Matthew*) wæs *theloniarius*, ðæt is gafoles moniend and wîcgerêfa, Shrn. 131, 24. Beornulf wîcgerêfa (*so three MSS., the fourth has* wîc-gefêra; *Florence of Worcester has* praepositus Wintoniensium) on Wintanceastre, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 175, 30. Gif Cantwara ænig in Lundenwîc feoh gebycge, hæbbe him twêgen oþþe þreó unfâcne ceorlas tô gewitnesse, oþþe cyninges wîcgerêfan . . . gekŷþe hê mid his gewytena ânum, oþþe mid cyninges wîcgerêfan, ðæt hê ðæt feoh in wîc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3–10. Uuîcgeroebum *teloniaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 28. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. p. 175.

wîc-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road to a* wîc (q.v.):—Be ðam yrðlande ôð hit cymð tô ðam wîcherpaðe, ðonne andlang ðæs wîcherpaðes tô ðam stænenan stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 27. Cf. wîc-weg.

wîcian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to lodge, take up one's quarters.* v. wîc, **I**:—Eallum ûs leófre ys wîkian (*hospitari*) mid ðam yrþlinge þonne mid ðê; for ðam se yrþling sylþ ûs hlâf and drenc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ân his manna wolde wîcian æt ânes bûndan hûse, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. **II.** *to camp, encamp.* v. wîc, **IV.** (1) *to stop in the course of an expedition* or *march:*—Hê âstyrede his fyrdwîc forð tô Iordanen and wîcode þreó niht wið ða eá *movit castra, veneruntque ad Jordanem, et morati sunt ibi tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 130; El. 65. Hig fôron fram Sochoþ and wîcodon æt Etham (*castrametati sunt in Etham*), Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19. Wîcedon, Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Ðû cans eal ðis wêsten and wâsd hwær wê wîcian magon *tu nosti, in quibus locis per desertum castra ponere debeamus*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Ða hêt ic mîne fyrd restan and wîcian *ego jussi castra poni*, Nar. 8, 26. Ða com Eustachius mid his here tô ðam tûne . . . Wæs seó wununng þær swŷþe wynsum on tô wîcenne, and his geteld wæron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. (1 a) of an object that moves:—Nihtweard (*the pillar of fire*) nŷde sceolde wîcian ofer weredum, Cd. Th. 185, 3; Exod. 117. (2) *to occupy a position for a time:*—Ða wîcode se cyng on neáweste ðare byrig ða hwîle ðe hié hiera corn gerypon, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 5. Hê wîcode ðær ða hwîle ðe man ða burg worhte, 913; Erl. 102, 6. Tô ðæm monnum ðe on eásthealfe ðære ê wîcodon, 894; Erl. 92, 30. Seó eorþe tôbærst ðær ðær hî wîcodon mid wîfum and mid cyldum on heora geteldum, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 226. **III.** in case of travel by water, *to land:*—Þyder hê cwæd ðæt man mihte geseglian on ânum mônðe, gyf man on niht wîcode . . . and ealle ða hwîle hê sceal seglian be lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 13. Ða hî ofersegledon, hî cômon tô Genesar and ðār wîcedon *cum transfretassent, peruenerunt in terram Gennesareth, et applicuerunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 53. [Wikien ȝe scullen here (wonieþ nou here, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18102.] v. ge-, ymb-wîcian.

wîcing, es; *m. A pirate, sea-robber:*—Wîcing (wigcing, *v.l.*) oððe scegðman *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9: *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wîcing oððe flotman *pirata*, 73, 74: *archipirata*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 35. Yldest wîcing, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 60. Philippus scipa gegaderode and wîcingas wurdon, and sôna ân .c. and eahtatig ceápscipa gefêngon *Philippus, ut pecuniam praedando repararet, piraticam adgressus est. Captas centum et septuaginta naves mercibus confertas distraxit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 3. Metellus fôr on Belearis ðæt lond, and oferwan ða wîcingas ðe on ðæt land hergedon *Metellus Baleares insulas bello pervagatus edomuit, et piraticam infestationem compressit*, 5, 5; Swt. 226, 23. ¶ in passages dealing with English affairs the word refers to the Northmen:—Ðeáh þrâla hwylc hlâforde æthleápe and of cristendôme tô wîcinge weorðe (*become a pirate, go over to the Danes*), Wulfst. 162, 6. Hê stang wlancne wîcing, Byrht. Th. 135, 56; By. 139. Ða flotan, wîcinga fela, 133, 60; By. 73: 134, 40; By. 97. Ðŷ geâre gegaderode ôn hlôþ wîcenga (-inga, *v.l.*), Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Ða mētton hié .xvi. scipu wîcenga (-inga, *v.l.*), 885; Erl. 82, 28. Gegaderode micel here hine of Eást-Englum, ægðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wîcinga ðe hié him tô fultume âspanen hæfdon, 921; Erl. 107, 15. Weard wîcingum wiþerleán āgifen, Byrht. Th. 135, 10; By. 116. Ðæt mynster æt Westbyrig weard þurh yfele men and wîcingas eall âwêst (cf. bereáfode þurh Densce men, 446, 6), Chart. Th. 447, 8. [*Icel.* víkingr. Cf. *O. Frs.* witsing, wising.] v. sæ-, ût-wîcing.

wîcing-sceaþa, an; *m. A pirate:*—Uuîcingsceadan *piraticum*, Txts. 84, 736. Wîcingsceaþan, sæsceaþan, æscmen *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 12. v. next word.

wîcing-sceaþe (?), an; *f. Piracy:*—Wîcincsceaðan (*the Erfurt Glossary has* uuîcingsceadae) *piraticam*, Txts. 87, 1579.

wîcnere, es; *m. An officer, a minister, steward, manager:*—Wîcnere *dispensator*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 47. Be ðam men ðe ðone wîfman fram his hlâforde âspaneþ, ðe his wîcnere (*villicus*) bið, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 25. Hê clipode him tô his yldestan gerêfan (*servum seniorem domus suae*), ðe ealle his þing bewiste . . . Ða cwæd se wîcnere (in v. 9 gerêfa is again used, in v. 10 wîcnere), Gen. 24, 5. Ða cwædon hig tô ðam wîcnere (v. gerêfan, v. 16; *in each case the Latin is* dispensatorem), 43, 19. Setton him ða ænne wîcnere getreówne . . . æt ðam wæs gelang eall heora fôda; se heom on ealre hwîle metes tilian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 217. Nys nânum mæssepreóste ālŷfed, ne diácone, ðæt hî gerêfan (*praefecti*) beón, ne wîcneras (*procuratores*) beón, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. Ic nelle ðæt ænig mann âht ðær on teó būton hê (*the archbishop*) and his wîcneras (cf. the similar document of Henry II: Mine agene wicneres (*ministri*) . . . hi and heara wicneras (*ministri*) ðe hi hit betechan willað, 347, 1–4), Chart. Erl. 233, 7. Se cyngc beódeþ his gerêfan, ðæt gê ðām abbodan beorgan, and filstan heora wîcneran, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 32. Ân woruldcyningc hæfð fela þegna and mislîce wîcneras, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. [He king wæs and his wikenares chæs, Laym. 18175. He sende word bi his beste wukeneren (one of his cnihtes, 2nd MS.), 6704.] v. next word.

wîcnian; *p.* ode *To perform an office* (wîce), *to serve, minister:*—Se geatweard, gif hê fultumes behôfige, sŷ him gingra brôðor betæht, ðe him mid wîcnige, R. Ben. 127, 3. Sum æðelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his mŷsan, and ongann môdigian ðæt hit on swâ wâclîcum ðingum him wîcnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. v. ge-wîcnian.

wîcnung, e; *f. Discharging of an office, service, stewardship:*—Be gehâdodra manna wîcnungum *de ordinatorum hominum procurationibus*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 32. v. wîcnere.

wîc-sceáwere, es; *m. A harbinger:*—Ðæs Cristes wîcsceáwere (*John the Baptist*), Blickl. Homl. 163, 12.

wîc-steall, es; *m. A camp:*—Leóde ongēton, ðæt ðær cwom weroda Drihten wîcsteal metan, Cd. Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92.

wîc-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place, habitation:*—Þūhte him eall tô rûm, wongas and wîcstede, Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Hê gemunde ðā āre, wîcstede weligne, 5207; B. 2607. Hî his wîcstede wêstan *locum ejus*

desolaverunt, Ps. Th. 78, 7. Ic ẽþelstól hæleþa hrẽre, hornsalu wagiaþ, wera wícstede, weallas beofiaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 11; Rä. 4, 9.

wíc-stów, e; *f.* I. *a dwelling-place*:—Ðis ða wyrta sind, ða se wilda fugel somnaþ tó his wícstówe, ðær hẽ nest gewyrceþ, Exon. Th. 230, 6; Ph. 468. Ðá hẽ geseah ða wícstówa ðara ryhtwísena Israhẽla *justorum tabernacula respiciens*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 13. II. *a camp, an encampment*; both singular and plural forms are used to translate *castra*:—Hẽ nemde ðære stówe naman Manaim, ðæt is wícstów (*castra*), Gen. 32, 2. Ðá hẽt ic ða fyrd wícian; wæs seó wícstów on lengo xxes furlonga long, Nar. 4, 15. Hẽ of ðære wícstówe áfór, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 13. Bútan ðære wícstówe *extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15; Ex. 33, 11. Bútan híra wícstówe, 33, 7. Bútan wícstówe, Lev. 10, 4. Ceósaþ eów wícstówe *castra ponetis*, Ex. 14, 2. On ðám wícstówum *in castris Persarum*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 5. Ær hẽ ða wícstówa bereáfian mehte, Swt. 128, 9. Siþþan hẽ wícstówa náme, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 10: Num. 11, 31.

wic-þegen, es; *m. A brother in a monastery who performs the duties of an office for a week*:—Wicþegn *betica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 45. Be wicþẽnum (*de septimanariis coquine*). Gebróðru gemẽnelíce heom betwyh þẽnien, and nánig sý beládod fram ðære kycenan þẽnunge . . . Ðære kycenan wicþẽnas on ðone Sætresdæg ægðer ge fata þweán ge wætercládas wacsan . . . þweán on ðan sylfan dæge ealra gebróðra lẽt ægðer ge ðære wucan wicþẽnas ge ðære tóweardan . . . Ða wicþẽnas (cf. ða wucan þegnas *septimanarii*, R. Ben. Interl. 66, 6) ánre tíde ær gemẽnum gereorde gán tó hláfe . . . Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wicþẽn, R. Ben. pp. 58–60. Se diácon wucþẽn *diaconus hebdomadarus*, Anglia xiii. 415, 721. Fram mæssepreóste wucþẽne *a sacerdote ebdomadario*, 395, 435. Gebróðru wucþẽnas *fratres epdomadarii*, 391, 375. Þa wucþẽnas *epdomadarii ministri*, 415, 714.

wic-þegnung, e; *f. Service which lasts for a week*:—Se ðe ða ærran wicþẽnunga geendod hæbbe, þonne hẽ út of ðære wicþẽnunge fære, cweþe ðis fers . . . and swá mid bledsunge of ðære wicþẽnunge fare. Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wicþẽn, and þus cweþe . . . and swá mid bletsunge his wicþẽnunge beginne, R. Ben. 59, 21–60, 8.

wíc-tún, es; *m. A court*:—Hine weorðiaþ on wíctúnum mid lofsangum *intrate atria ejus in hymnis*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Ingangaþ on his wíctúnas (*atria*), 95, 8. [Þar beoþ þeos gode wiketunes, O. and N. 730.]

wicu, wucu, an; *f. A week*:—Wucu *ebdomada*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 56: *ebdomada* vel *septimana*, 53, 19. On ðam seofoðan dæge God geendode his weorc and seó wucu wæs ðá ágán, Lchdm. iii. 234, 16: Anglia viii. 310, 23. Seó wucu on Grécisc hátte *ebdomada* and on Lýden *septimana*; seofon daga ryne ys seó wucu, and feówer wucan wyrcaþ ánne mónð, 319, 3. Án wucu ðæs fæstenes *una quadrigesimae septimana*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 3. Þeós wucu is getealed tó ánum dæge, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 27. Ymb fyrst wucan bútan áure niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Hẽ ælcere wucan dæg mid nihte ætgædere áfæste *in omni septimana diem cum nocte jejunus transiret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12. On ðære seofoðan wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*) ofer Eástron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Tuwa on ucan (wucan, *v. l.*: wico, Lind.: wica, Rush.) *bis in sabbato*, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ða fullan wican (wucan, *v. l.*) ær Sẽta Marian mæssan, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. Ymb wucan *after a week*, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465: 167, 21; Gen. 2769. On ðam geáre synd getealde twá and fíftig wucena, Lchdm. iii. 246, 12. Hié fela wucena sæton on twá healfe ðære ẽ, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 25. vi. wicum (wucan, *v. l.*) ær hẽ forþférde, 887; Erl. 84, 35. Wucum, 901; Erl. 98, 6: Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Ðæs ymb .iii. wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*), Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 19. Wucan, 941; Erl. 116, 5: Menol. Fox 30; Men. 15. [*Goth.* wikó: *O. L. Ger.* wika: *O. Frs.* wike: *O. H. Ger.* wehha, wohha: *Icel.* vika.] v. Easter-, fæsten-, gang-, lencten-, palm-, ymbren-wicu (-wuce).

wicu-bót, e; *f. A week's penance*:—Mót tó bóte stíðlíc dǽdbót, and hit man mót sẽcan be ðæs mannes mihtum, sumon geárbóte . . . sumon wucubóte, sumon má wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 13.

wíc-weg, es; *m. The road to a* wíc (q. v.):—Tó ðæm midlestan wícwege; ondlong ðæs weges eft tó ceastergeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 11. Cf. wíc-herpaþ.

wic-weorc, es; *n. Weekly work, work done for the lord by the tenant so many days a week*:—On sumen lande is ðæt hẽ (*the* gebúr) sceal wyrcan tó wicweorc ,ii. dagas swilc weorc swilc him man tǽcð ofer geáres fyrst ǽlcre wucan, and on hærfest .iii. dagas tó wicweorce, and of Candelmæsse óð Eástran .iii., L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5–8. Consuetudines in Dyddanhamme . . . Se gebúr sceal his riht dón; hẽ sceal erian healfne æcer tó wiceweorce . . ., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. Cf. Hér synd gewriten ða gerihta ðe ða ceorlas sculan dón tó Hysseburnan . . . Hí sculan ǽlce wucan wircen ðæt hí man hátе bútan þrím, án tó middanwintra, óðera tó Eástran, þridde tó gangdagan, v. 147, 26. v. Seebohm's English Village Community, s. v. week-work.

wíd; *adj.* I. in reference to the dimensions of an object, *wide, of (a certain) width*:—Se arc wæs fíftig fæðma wíd, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 4. Fær gewyrc fíftiges wíd, ðrittiges heáh, þreó hund lang elngemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 7; Gen. 1307. Wite ðú hú wíd and síd helheoðo dreórig, and mid hondum ámet, 308, 29; Sat. 699. Is ðár on ðære myclan ciricean geworht emb ða lástas útan, hwẽne wíddre ðonne byden, fæt up óþ mannes breóst heáh, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. II. where there is a considerable distance between the extremities or sides of an object, *wide, of great width, broad*:—Wíd strǽt *platea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 33. Ðæt geat is swýðe wíd and se weg is swíðe rúm *lata porta et spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Se merewearð (*the whale*) múð ontýneþ, wíde weleras . . . hí ðǽr in faraþ, óþ ðæt se wída ceafl gefylled bíð, Exon. Th. 363, 13–27; Wal. 53–60. Hí deópne seáð dulfon wídne, Ps. Th. 56, 8. Óþ ða wýde strǽte, súð andlang strǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. III. of great surface, *wide, vast, spacious, broad, ample*:—Ðes wída grund, Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ýða gelaac, wíd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Wíd is ðes wésten, wræcsetla fela, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gú. 267. Wæs his ríce brád, wíd and weorðlíc, 243, 11; Jul. 9. Þenden ic wealde wídan ríces, Beo. Th. 3723; B. 1859. On andwlitan wídre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 25; Gen. 1350. In ðære wídan byrig, 258, 10; Dan. 673. On egeslícere stówe and on wídum wésтene *in loco horroris et vastae solitudinis*, Deut. 32, 10. Ofer wídne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 23; Crä. 55. Ofer wíd wæter, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2473. Geond ðás wídan weoruld, Met. 8, 41. Ic hæbbe wíde wombe, Exon. Th. 399, 20; Rä. 19, 3. Hí gesetton Sennar wídne and sídne, Cd. Th. 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Setl wíde stódan, 6, 12; Gen. 87. Of ðissum wéstum wídum mórum, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Hæfde wederwolcen wídum fæðmum eorðan and uprodor gedǽled, Cd. Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. IIIa. of that which is spread over a wide surface. Cf. wíd-folc:—Wẽ ne magon rím witan; ðæs wíde sind fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope, Exon. Th. 355, 42; Pa. 4. IV. *wide, having no limit near, open*, cf. wíd-sǽ:—Sume hí wǽron on wíddre sǽ besencte, Homl. Th. i. 542, 29. V. fig. *not confined within narrow limits, of far-reaching power*:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorðe his wuldres word wíddra and síddra ðonne befæðman mæge eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. VI. of travel, *that traverses many lands, distant, far and wide*:—Sceal ic wreclástas settan, sídas wíde, Cd. Th. 276, 16; Sat. 189. Wíde sídas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: Beo. Th. 1759; B. 877. VII. of the duration of time, *long, lasting long*, in phrases equivalent to *ever, always*. v. wíde-feorh, -ferhþ:—Gẽ sceolon ádreógan wíte tó wídan ealdre, Exon. Th. 92, 27; Cri. 1515: Cd. Th. 62, 16; Gen. 1015. Tó wídan ealdre, ẽce mid englum, Andr. Kmbl. 3439; An. 1723. Á tó wídan feore sý úrum Drihtne lof, Blickl. Homl. 65, 24: 103, 29. Ða ðe gewordun wídan feore from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 33; Jul. 508. Wídan feore *as long as life lasts*, 301, 23; Fä. 23. Ne seah ic wídan feorh *never in all my life have I seen*, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Ðú scealt wídan feorh ẽcan díne yrmðu, Andr. Kmbl. 2766; An. 1385. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wíd: *O. H. Ger.* wít *amplus, latus, vastus, spatiosus, capax*: *Icel.* víðr.]

wídan; *adv. From* (*far and*) *wide, from a distance*:—Hẽ his witan wídan gesomnod hæfde . . . Ealle ða ðegnas ðe ðǽr wídan gegaderode wǽron, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 315, 9, 36. Óðer sinoð wæs eft óðer healf hund biscopa wídan gesamnod . . . Se feórða sinoð wæs six hund biscopa and .xxx. sacerda swýðe wídan gegaderode, L. Ælfc. P. 26, 28; Th. ii. 374, 7, 22. Ðæt wæs háligdóm se mǽsta of gehwilcum stówum wýdan and sýdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23.

wíd-bráð; *adj. Wide-spread, far-spreading, ample*:—Hẽ þeóda gehwam hefonríce forgeaf, wídbrádne welan (cf. hwó mau himilríki gehalón skoldi, wídbrédan welon, Hél. 1841), Cd. Th. 40, 22; Gen. 643. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wít-preiten *spargere*.]

wíd-cúþ; *adj. Widely known, well known*, (1) of persons, *noted*:—Wídcúþes wíg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1042. Húnferð, wídcúðne man, 2983; B. 1489. Sume beóþ swíðe æþele and wídcúþe on heora gebyrdum *hunc nobilitas notum facit*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 32. Twégen becómon tó ús, wídcúðe ðurh heora yrmðe, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 30. (2) of things:—Mid ðý ðe se cyningc gehírde ðæt Apollonius ðone rǽdels swá rihte árǽdde, ða ondréd hẽ ðæt hit tó wídcúð wǽre, Ap. Th. 5, 2. Ðæt gesýne wearð, wídcúþ werum, ðæt wrecend ða gyt lífde, Beo. Th. 2516; B. 1256. Wídcúðne weán, 3986; B. 1991.

wíde, an (wídu; *indecl.*? cf. bráðu, lengu, *and O. H. Ger.* wítî); *f. Width*:—Heora wíde (*longitudo*) is .cc. míla, Nar. 36, 28.

wíde; *adv.* I. where there is measurement, *widely, far*:—Bearwas wurdon tó axan efne swá wíde swá ða wítelác gerǽhton, Cd. Th. 154, 11; Gen. 2554. Swá wíde swá wæter bebúgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 665; An. 333: 2469; An. 1236. II. with the idea of a great space between extremities, *widely, to a great width*:—Múð ic ontýnde mínne wíde, Ps. Th. 118, 131. Hý tódǽlden unc ðæt wit gewídost (*very far apart*) in woruldríce lifdon, Exon. Th. 442, 15; Kl. 13. III. where there is the idea of diffusion, distribution, *widely, in different places, on all sides*:—Wíde *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 75. Wel wíde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. Fela óðra deófles manna wíde wǽran, Wulfst. 100, 20. Manncwealmas beóð wíde geond land *erunt pestilentiae per loca*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Fáh ic eom wíde, Exon. Th. 401, 24; Rä. 21, 16. Ða moldan men wíde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tó reliquium, Blickl.

Homl. 127, 15: Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: 6190; B. 3099. Tôfêrde se here wîde swâ hê êr gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 8. Đâ cômon tôgædere þreóhund biscopa and eahtatŷne biscopas wîde gesamnode, L. Ælfc. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 28. Ic đysne sang fand, sammode wîde, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ic eom wîde funden, brungen of bearwum and of burghleoþum, of denum and of dûnum, Exon. Th. 409, 15; Rä. 28, 1. Ic geondfêrde fela londa . . . folgade wîde (*I have served in many a land*), 321, 29; Vïd. 53. Ehtatŷne sŷþum hundteóntig þûsenda hî tôsendon, and wiđ feó sealdon wîde intô leódscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. Hî tôweorp wîde *disperde eos*, Ps. Th. 53, 5: Exon. Th. 16, 24; Cri. 258. Wîde tôsâweþ Dryhten his duguþe, 299, 31; Crä. 110. Hî brâde weóxan, wîde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Leád wîde sprong, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Wæs on Myrceon wîde and welhwær Waldendes lof âfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Hê geseah drîge stôwe wîde æteówde, Cd. Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. Đû meaht swâ wîde ofer woruld ealle geseón, 36, 1; Gen. 565. Đær is wôp wîde gehêred (*heard on all sides*), 285, 6; Sat. 333: Andr. Kmbl. 3107; An. 1556. Đæt wæs wîde cûþ, hû hê his dagas geendode, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 24: Cd. Th. 170, 17; Gen. 2814. Đa eá geond folc monig weras Eufraten wîde nemnaþ, 15, 17; Gen. 234: Met. 8, 51. Đa wîde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Gif đeós spræc tô wŷde sprynge Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 17. Woruldcyningas wîde mære, Cd. Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2335. His lof secgaþ wîde under wolcnum wera cneórisse, 117, 7; Gen. 1950. Is se apostolhâd wîde geweorđod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 29; Ap. 15. Wîde geond eorđan, Menol. Fox 350; Men. 176. Dreám gerîst wel wîde gehwær, 118; Men. 59. Se đe his wordes geweald wîde hæfde, Beo. Th. 159; B. 79. Hê wîde (*in all his ways, in all things*) bær herewôsan hige, Cd. Th. 255, 23; Dan. 628. Swâ hit beorna mâ uncre wordcwidas wîddor ne mænden, Exon. Th. 472, 17; Rä. 61, 17. **IV.** where a great distance is traversed, *widely, far, to a distance*:—Fior ŧ wîde *longiuscule*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 31. Wîde *longius*, 50, 39. Hig fêrdon swâ wîde landes swâ hig faran mihton, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 20. Him fêran gewât geond đa folcsceare Abraham wîde, Cd. Th. 106, 36; Gen. 1782. Bana wîde scrâđ, 180, 3; Exod. 39. Wîde âsent *relegatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 42. Ic lâstas sceal wîde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 5; Gen. 1027. Lâstas wæron wîde (*for a great distance*) gesŷne ofer myrcan môr, Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403. Seó culufre wîde fleáh, Cd. Th. 88, 15; Gen. 1465. Wîde râd ofer holmes hringe hof sêleste (*the ark*), 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Mec wîde wolcna strengu ofer folc byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 3; Rä. 8, 5. Hrâ wîde sprong, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ic sceal hweorfan đŷ wîdor, wadan wræclâstas, Cd. Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. Ic wîddor meahte sîþas âsettan, Exon. Th. 391, 25; Rä. 10, 10: 485, 6; Rä. 71, 9. Đa đe wræclâstas wîdost lecgaþ, 309, 15; Seef. 57. **IV a.** of degree, *far*:—þeáh gê eów eâc gewyrce wîdor sæce, Exon. Th. 120, 14; Gû. 271. Hê hêt tôsomne sînra leóda đa wiccungdôm wîdost bæron, Cd. Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. ¶ where the word occurs with words of similar meaning:—Feor and wîde (*longe lateque*) gemærsode, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 4, 27; S. 604, 2: 5, 12; S. 628, 3. Hê fêrde feorr and wîde geond middangeard, Shrn. 90, 23. Sîde and wîde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: Exon. Th. 230, 5; Ph. 467. Đâ gesamnodon weras wîde and sîde, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639: Ps. 56, 6, 13: Exon. Th. 25, 2; Cri. 394: 155, 3; Gû. 854. Wîde ođđe sîde, Hy. 1, 7. [*O. Sax.* wîdo: *O. H. Ger.* wîto *spaciose, late, passim*: *Icel.* víđa.]

wîde-feorh *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever*. v. wîd, **VII**:—Wê sceolon leánum hleótan, swâ wê wídefeorh (*through all time*) weorcum hlôđun, Exon. Th. 49, 11; Cri. 784. Â forđ heonan wîdeferh *for ever*, 36, 28; Cri. 583. Swâ âwa sceal wesan wîdeferh, 142, 12; Gû. 643: 350, 1; Sch. 57: 255, 32; Jul. 223. Ic him wille wîdeferh wesan underþŷded, 138, 12; Gû. 375: 420, 23; Rä. 40, 8: 421, 20; Rä. 40, 21. Wîdeferg, 270, 19; Jul. 467. Đonne hê gâst ofgifeþ, syþþan hine gærsbedd sceal wunian wîdefyrh (*so the MS.*; -fyrhþ (?) *as Thorpe reads*), Ps. Th. 102, 15. v. next two words.

widefeorh-lîc; *adj. Perpetual, eternal*:—Wídefeorlîc *vel* êce *aevum* vel *aetas perpetua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 60.

wîde-ferhþ, -ferþ, *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative, alone or with *eall*, with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever, for all time*:—Heora noma leofaþ wîdeferhþ in êcnesse *nomen eorum vivet in generationes et generationes*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 29. Mihtig God manna cynnes weóld wîdeferhđ, Beo. Th. 1408; B. 702. Hié ne wêndon đæt hié wîdeferhđ landgeweorc beweredon, 1879; B. 937. Đû scealt wîdeferhđ đînum breóstum bearn tredan eorđan (*super pectum tuum gradieris cunctis diebus vitae tuae*, Gen. 3, 14), Cd. Th. 56, 2; Gen. 906. Đæs đe hié wîdeferđ wyrnan þôhton, 180, 26; Exod. 51. Đû wunast wîdeferđ mid waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Hafast đû gefêred, đæt đê feor and neáh ealne wîdeferhđ (*through all time*) weras ehtigaþ, Beo. Th. 2448; B. 1222. Wese swâ, wese swâ þurh eall wîdeferhđ (*through all ages*), Ps. Th. 105, 37. v. two preceding words.

-widere, widerian. v. ge-, mis-, un-, unge-widere, wederian.

Wideriggas; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Widerigga (Witherigga, 416, 11) landes is syx hund hŷda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 28.

wîd-fæđme; *adj. Broad-bosomed*:—Wîdfæđme wæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Wîdfæđme scip, 480; An. 240. [*Icel.* víð-faðmr; víð-feðmir *a name of one of the heavens*.] Cf. sîd-fæđme.

wîd-farende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wide-faring, wandering*:—Đone wîdfarendan lâđ on đîn hûs *vagos induc in domum tuam*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 14. v. wîd-fêrende.

wîd-fêrende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wide-journeying, far-travelling*:—On đam (*the ocean*) wuniaþ, wîdfêrende sîđe on sunde, seldlîcra fela, Exon. Th. 193, 32; Az. 130. Ne magon đær gewunian wîdfêrende, ne đær elþeódige eardes brûcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 558; An. 279. v. wîd-farende.

wîd-floga, an; *m. A wide-flier, one that takes wide flights*:—Se wîdfloga (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5652; B. 2830. Oferhogode fengel đæt hê đone wîdflogan weorode gesôhte, 4681; B. 2346. [Cf. *Icel.* víðfleygr.]

wîd-folc, es; *n. A wide-spread folk*:—Of đam wîdfolc, cneórîm micel, cenned wæron, Cd. Th. 98, 31; Gen. 1638. Cf. sîd-, unrîm-folc.

wîd-gal; *adj. Wandering, roving*:—Se mê wîdgalum wîsaþ hwîlum sylfum tô rîce, Exon. Th. 401, 1; Rä. 21, 5. v. wîd-gil[1], *and next word*.

wîdgalness, e; *f.* **I.** *vastness, extensiveness*:—Be đære wîdgalnisse his sîđfata and his fôra đe hê (*Alexander*) geond middaneard fêrde, Nar. 1, 6. **II.** *discursiveness, wandering*:—Wîdgalnys môdes *vagatio mentis*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. v. wîdgilness.

wîd-gangol; *adj. Rambling, roving, wandering*:—Wîdgongel wîf word gespringeþ, oft hŷ mon wommum bilihd, hæleđ hŷ hospe mænaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Đonne wê sittaþ innan ceastre, đonne wê ûs betŷnaþ binnan đæm locum ûres môdes, đŷ læs wê for dolspræce tô wîdgangule weorđen *in civitate considemus si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus, ne loquendo exterius evagemur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 7.

wîd-gil(1), -giel, -gel, *and* -gille; *adj. Wide-spreading, spacious, vast, broad*:—Wîdgil *passiva, vasta*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 52. Þeáh đeós eorđe unwîsum wîdgel (cf. îûm, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23) þince, Met. 10, 10. Đæt is suîđe rûm weg and wîdgille *lata et spatiosa via est*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 20. Đæt fenn mid menigfealdan bîgnyssum wîdgille and lang þurhwunaþ on nordsæ, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 8. Sió wîdgille *passivus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 55. Wîdgilles fæces *spatiosae intercapedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 46. Wîdgilles embhwerftes *vasti orbis*, Hymn. Surt. 104. 7. Đæs wîdgillan wêstenes đa ungearwan stôwe, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. On stôwe wîdgylre *in loco spatioso*, Ps. Spl. 30, 10. Tô gôdum lande and wîdgillum *in terram bonam et spatiosam*, Ex. 3, 8. Hwider arn đæt wæter of đam wîdgillan flôd . . .? Wên is đæt đæt wæter gewende tô đære wîdgillan niwelnysse, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 13–14. Tô âure wîdgyllan byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 82. On đam wîdgillan lande, Num. 21, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. Geond đone wîdgillan munt, Blickl. Homl. 199, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Đa wîdgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ofer đæt wîdgille wêsten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 40: Jos. 11, 16. Behealde hê hû wîdgille đæs heofones hwealfa bîþ (hû wîdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6) *late patentes aetheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Wîdgille *passivos*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 64. Sum con wonga bigong, wegas wîdgielle, Exon. Th. 42, 31; Cri. 681. Ic eom brædre and wîdgielra đonne des wong grêna, 425, 4; Rä. 41, 51. Wîdgelra, 426, 33; Rä. 41, 83. v. wîd-gal.

wîdgilness, e; *f. Vastness, spaciousness, vast expanse*:—Hî him menigfeald þing sædon be đære wîdgilnysse đæs wêstenes, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 16. Seó eorđe stôd mid manegum wudum on hire wîdgilnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5. Đa dîglan wîdgilnysse *abstrusam vastitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 70. Behealdaþ đa wîdgilnesse and đa fæstnesse and đa hrædfêrnesse đisses heofenes *respicite coeli spatium, firmitudinem, celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Wê beóđ ful swylte tô farenne geond ealle wîdgylnyssa (*vast expanses*) Godes rîces, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 34. v. wîdgalness.

wîd-herian, -hergan; *p.* ede *To celebrate, spread abroad the praise* of a person:—Đeáh hî for micel gôd ne dôn, hî wilniaþ đæt hî micel đyncen, and hî mon wîdherge *quamvis implere maxima praetermittant, ea tamen minima observant, quae humano judicio longe lateque redoleant*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 34. Cf. wîd-mærsian.

wîdl *filth, pollution*:—Ælc wiđđil *omnis pollutio*, Rtl. 98, 24. Idese mid widle and mid womme besmîtan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Widl and fûl *inluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 53. Geseah sîđe sælwongas synnum gehladene, widlum gewemde, Cd. Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294. v. weorold-widl.

wîd-land, es; *n.* **I.** *broad land, the face of the earth*. Cf. wîdsæ:—Næron Metode wîdlond (*or under* **II**) ne wegas nytte, ac stôd bewrigen folde mid flôde, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Ic on middangeard næfre egorhere eft gelæde, wæter ofer wîdland, 91, 33; Gen. 1538: 85,

9; Gen. 1412: Andr. Kmbl. 395; An. 198. Hē ūs giefeþ welan ofer wídlond, Exon. Th. 38, 11; Cri. 605. **II.** *a broad, spacious land:*—Geaf ic welan ofer wídlonda gehwylc, Exon. Th. 85, 2; Cri. 1385. [Cf. *Icel.* víð-leudr *having broad lands.*] Cf. síd-land.

wíd-lást, es; *m. A track that stretches far, a wanderer's track:*—Wulfes ic mínes wídlástum (*far wanderings*) wēnum dogode, Exon. Th. 380, 16; Rä. 1, 9. Gē (*the apostles*) sindon earme ofer ealle menn, wadaþ wídlástas (*wide are your wanderings*), weorn gefēraþ earfoðsíða, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677.

wíd-lást; *adj. Making a track that stretches far, wide-wandering:*—Ðū (*Cain*) flēma scealt wídlást wrecan (*vagus et profugus eris super terram*, Gen. 4, 12), Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. (Wer) wídlást ferede rōfne hafoc, Exon. Th. 400, 8; Rä. 20, 6.

widlian; *p.* ode *To defile, pollute, violate, profane:*—Ne dæt ingaas in mūð widlas (*coinquinat*) ðone monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 11. Measapreóstas sunnadæg widlas (*violant*), 12, 5. Ðās yflo wiðlað (widlas, Rush., *communicant*) ðone monno, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Hī (*the apostate angels*) heofon widledan (wid lædan, MS.), Exon. Th. 317, 4; Mōd. 60. Se ðe āwiht þicge ðæs ðe wesle widlige (wiðt licge, MSS.) *qui comederit ūliquid de eo quod mustela inquinaverit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 7. Se ðe mid ænige unclæne þinge sȳ besmiten . . . bēte hē be ðæs widlodes mǣðe (*juxta pollutionis gradum*), L. Ecg. P. addit. 10; Th. ii. 234, 2. v. â-, ge-widlian; un-widlod.

wíd-mǽran. v. ge-wídmǽran, *and next word.*

wíd-mǽre; *adj. Far-famed, famous, celebrated;* in a bad sense, *notorious.* (1) of persons:—Sume teohhiaþ dæt dæt betst sȳ, dæt mon seó foremǽre and wídmǽre *quibus optimum quiddam claritas videtur*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 10. Wídmǽre wer . . . hē moncynnes mǽste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. Th. 98, 14; Gen. 1630. Wídmǽre cynn, 158, 16; Gen. 2618. (2) of things:—Ān wundorlīc tācn gelamp, swā wídmǽre dæt feáwa wǽron on ðære neáwiste ðe dæt ne gesāwe, oððe ne gehȳrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 35. Hū Caudenes Furculus sió stōw wearþ swīþe wídmǽre for Rōmāna bismere, Ors. 3, 8, tit.; Swt. 3, 10. Wídmǽre gewín (*the war of the apostate angels*), Exon. Th. 317, 1; Mōd. 59. Wídmǽre blǽst (*the fire that shall consume the world*), 60, 27; Cri. 976. Swā gē sweotolran and wídmǽrran gedōð eówre tǽlweorðlīcnesse *tanto foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15. Hafaþ se cantic wídmǽrost word, Salm. Kmbl. 101; Sal. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* wítmâri *insignis.*]

wíd-mǽrsian; *p.* ode *To spread abroad the knowledge* or *fame* of an object, *to proclaim, publish, celebrate:*—Ðā spræc man ofer eall and wídmǽrsude, dæt Iōsepes brōðru cōmon tō Pharaone *auditum est et celebri sermone vulgatum in aula regis: Venerunt fratres Joseph*, Gen. 45, 16. Hē ongan bodian and wídmǽrsian ða spræce *ille coepit praedicare et diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Heó nolde wídmǽrsian Cristes dīgelnesse, Homl. Th. i. 42, 18. Wídmǽrsiende *crebrescens*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 21. v. ge-wídmǽrsian.

wíd-mǽrsung, e; *f. Proclamation, publication:*—Openung mūþes his wídmǽrsung (*infamatio*) ys *he openeth his mouth like a crier* (Ecclus. 20, 15), Scint. 96, 11.

wídness, e; *f. Width:*—Heora wíde (wídnes, *v.l.*, v. Anglia i. 335) is .cc. míla *longitudo eorum .cc. stadia sunt*, Nar. 36, 28. Dæs temples længc wæs syxtig fæðma, and seó wídnes wæs twēntig fæþma, and his heáhnys wæs þrītyg fæþma, Anglia xi. 9, 27. Dæt tempel wæs . . . on wídnysse twēntig fæðma . . . Dæt eástportic wæs on lenge twēntig fæðma be ðæs temples wídnysse, and wæs tȳn fæðma wíd, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 10–13.

wíd-nett, es; *n. A drag-net:*—Wídnyt (wíd nyt?) *funda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 21.

wído-bâne, widrian. v. wiþo-bân, wederian.

wíd-rynig; *adj. Wide-streaming:*—Hāteþ heofona cyning dæt dū forð onsende wæter wídrynig, geofon geótende, Andr. Kmbl. 3012; An. 1509.

wíd-sǽ; *f. m. Open sea, ocean:*—Ðeós wídsǽ *pelagus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 21: 13; Zup. 84, 1: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 14. Him wæs â wídsǽ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 27: 19, 26. Fǽmendre wídsǽ *spumantis pelagi*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 69. Wídsǽs *cataclismi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 75. On wídsǽwes grund, Shrn. 54, 21. Mid his fōtum gangan on wídsǽ, 111, 28. Wurpan on wídsǽ, 57, 4. Gif massere geþeáh, dæt hē fērde þrige ofer wídsǽ, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Hē lēt him ealne weg dæt wēste lond on dæt steórbord, and ða wídsǽ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10.

wíd-scofen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Pushed far, extreme:*—Weá wídscofen, Beo. Th. 1876; B. 936.

wíd-scop, -sceop; *adj. Widely distributed* (?):—Fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope swā wæter bibūgeþ, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 8.

wíd-scriþol (-el, -ul); *adj. Wide-wandering, roving, rambling:*—Hlūd and wídscriðel *garrula et vaga*, Kent. Gl. 188. Dæt feórðe muneca cyn is wídscriþul (wídscriþel *gyrovagum*, R. Ben. Interl. 10, 16) genæmned, R. Ben. 9, 21. Hit is yfel, dæt sume (munecas) synd tō wídscriþole, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 13. Fīfte cyn muneca is wídscriþelra hleápera, ðe under muneces gegyrlan ǽghwyder scrīþaþ; ða þurh nânes mannes sande ne faraþ, faraþ þeáh geond missenlīce þeóda, nēfre staþolfeste, nǽfre wuniende, nâhwâr sittende, R. Ben. 135, 20. Wīþscriþole renas tunglena *vagos recursos siderum*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 29.

wíd-síþ, es; *m. A far journey, long travel:*—Módor ne rǣdaþ, ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hū him weorðe geond woruld wídsíð sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Wērig winneþ, wídsíð onginneþ, Exon. Th. 354, 26; Reim. 51. ¶ the word occurs also as a name for one who has travelled much:—Wídsíð maðolade, se ðe mǽst mǽrþa ofer eorþan, folca geondfērde, Exon. Th. 318, 19; Wíd. 1.

widu. v. wudu.

widuwa, an; *m. A widower:*—Dæt bið rihtlīc līf dæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthāde, ōð dæt hē on rihtre mǽdenǽwe gewīfige; and habbe ða syððan, ða hwīle ðe seó libbe: gif hire ðonne forðsíð gebyrige, ðonne is rihtost dæt hē þananforð wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. [Zaynte Paul zayþ to wodewon (*non nuptis et viduis*): Huo þet guod is, he him hyealde ine þe stat of wodewehod; and ȝef hit him naȝt ne lykeþ, he him wyui, Ayenb. 225, 14. *O. H. Ger.* witwo *celebs.*] v. next word.

widuwe, widewe, weoduwe, weodewe, wuduwe, wudewe, wydewe, widwe, an; *f. A widow.* v. wíf, **III a**:—Widuwe, *v. l.*: widuwe, Rush.: widiua, Lind.) *vidua*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Widewe, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 15. Weodewe, Gen. 38, 11. Wydewe (wudewe, Ps. Spl.: weoduwa, Ps. Lamb.: widwe, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 108, 9. Widwe, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 37: 18, 5. Anna seó hālige wuduwa, Lchdm. iii. 428, 19. Paula wæs gehālgod wydewe, Homl. Th. i. 436, 9: Shrn. 112, 31. Sī ælc wydewe (wuduwe, *v. l.*) on Godes griðe and on ðæs cynges; and sitte ælc .xii. mōnað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 1. Be wudewan . . . Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mōnað . . . Ne hādige man ǽfre wudewan tō hrædlīce. And gelǽste ælc wuduwe ða heregeatu binnan twelf mōnðum, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 3–17. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian æfter hire weres forðsíðe, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Mund ðære betstan widuwan eorlcundre, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Ðīnes wuduwan hādes *viduitatis tuae*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 12. Wudewan gierela *viduitatis theristrum* (Ald. 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 46. Wīf gif hire forman were forðsíð gebyrige, be leáfe heó nime ōðerne, gif heó dæt ceósan wyle; and gif heó ðone oferbȳt, wunige heó â syððan on wudewan hāde, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 6. Iudith þurhwunode on hire wudewan hāde, Homl. Ass. 114, 399. Hig ne mōston nā wīfian on nānre wuduwan, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Būton earmre wudewan, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Gif man widuwan unāgne genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13. Gif hwā wydewan nȳdnǽme, gebēte dæt deópe, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25. Wæs gesett dæt se ðe widewan nāme, oððe āworpen wīf, dæt hē ne wurde nǽfre syððan tō nānum hāde genumen, L. Ælfc. C. 8; Th. ii. 346, 13. Heora widwan (wudwan, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 77, 64. Fǽmnan and wuduwan, Cd. Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Wydywyna (wudewena, *v. l.*: widuena, Lind.: widwa, Rush.) hūs, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. Weodewena (widwena, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 5. Widewum, Deut. 27, 19. Weodewum, Ps. Th. 145, 8. Wydewum, 67, 5; Blickl. Homl. 45, 1. Ða wuduwan (wydewan, wydwan, *v. ll.*), L. Alf. 34; Th. i. 52, 16. Earme wydewan, Cd. Th. 128, 27; Gen. 2133. [*Goth.* widuwō: *O. Sax.* widowa: *O. Frs.* widwe: *O. H. Ger.* witawa (-ewa, -uwa, -wa).]

wíd-wegas; *pl. m. Distant regions, regions lying far and wide:*—Ūs gesamna of wídwegum *congrega nos de nationibus*, Ps. Th. 105, 36. Hē synfulle tōdrīfeþ geond wídwegas *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund, geond wídwegas, bodiaþ geleáfan (*euntes in mundum universum praedicate evangelium*, Mk. 16, 15), Exon. Th. 30, 21; Cri. 482. Fērdon folctogan feorran and neán geond wídwegas, Beo. Th. 1684; An. 840. Blǽd is ārǽred geond wídwegas, ofer þeóda gehwylce, 3412; B. 1704. Cf. síd-wegas.

wiel, wielm, wiergan, wiers, wieta, wietan. v. wilh, wilm, wirgan, wirs, wita, witan.

wíf, es; *n.* **I.** *a woman, a female person:*—Wíf *mulier*, wíf ðe wer hæfð *uxor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 12, 14. Wíf ðe hæfð ceorl *uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 8. Ald uuíf *anus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 38: i. 73, 17: *anula* vel *vetula*, 50, 48. Dæt wíf (*mulier*) wæs gehǽled, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 22. Gif hwylc wíf (*mulier*) hire wífman (*ancillam suam*) swingð, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32. Cwēn Hrōðgāres, freólīc wíf, Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Wídgongel wíf word gespringeþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Wæs sum wíf, seó (dæt wíf ðió *mulier quae*, Lind.) hæfde untrumnesse gāst, Lk. Skt. 13, 11. Wæs sōna gearu wíf, swā hire weoruda helm beboden hæfde, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sǽde dæt wíf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 10; Gen. 2648. Wífes sceós *baxeae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 20. Dæt hī nâgan mid rihte þurh hǽmedþing wífes gemânan, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 19. For ðære synne ðæs ǽrestan wífes, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Freá wíf âweahte, and ða wrǽce sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 12; Gen. 174. Dæt æðele wíf (*Eve*), 294, 19; Sat. 473. Ðǽr wǽron manega wíf (wífo, Lind., *mulieres*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 55: Lk. Skt. 8, 2: 24, 22. Betwyx wífa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Betuh eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Rícera

(-æ, MS.) wîfa (-e, MS.) wǽfels *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Seó ǽrest wîfa (*feminarum*) is sǽd in Norþanhymbra mǽgþe ðæt heó munuchâde onfênge, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 22. **II.** *a being in the form of a woman*:—Wîf unhýre (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 4247; B. 2120. Ðǽr ða mihtigan wîf hyra mægen berǽddon, and hý gyllende gâras sændan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 21. **III.** *a married woman, a wife*:—His wîf *sua uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 2. Câseres wîf *imperatrix* vel *Augusta*, 42, 10. Abram and Nachor wîfudun; Abrames wîf hâtte Sarai, and Nachores wîf Melcha, Gen. 11, 29: 16, 1: Cd. Th. 167, 30; Gen. 2773. Gûð sceal in eorle geweaxan, and wîf geþeón leóf (lof, MS.) mid hyre leódum, leóhtmôd wesan, rûne healdan, rûmheort beón, Exon. Th. 338, 28; Gu. Ex. 85. Se man geþeót hine tô his wîfe (*uxori*), Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 5. Se cyning mid his wîfe and twâm sunum, Homl. Th. i. 468, 1. Æt his mêder ðe wǽre tô ǽwum wîfe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 29. Ðe wîf hæfð *uxoratus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 44. Ceorl ðe wîf hæfð *maritus*, 73, 13. Ðanon ic mê âfêde, and mîn wîf and mînne sunu, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 23. Ða ða hê mann wolde beón, hê ne geceás nâ him wîf tô mêder, ac geceás clǽne mǽden, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 34. Sume tiliaþ mid micelre geornfulnesse wîfa, for ðam ðæt hî þurh ðæt mæge mǽst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 26. Wôhhǽmed mid ôþerra ceorla wîfum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 15. His wîfum twâm sægde Lameh, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090. Hî him wîf curon, 76, 1; Gen. 1250. Hié hæfdon wîf and cyfesa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. ¶ the following passages will illustrate some points connected with the position of women in relation to marriage:—Be ðon ðe mon wîf bycgge, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3. Wê lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig cristen mann . . . ne gewîfie . . . on ðæs wîfes nêdmâgan ðe hê sylf ǽr hæfde . . . hê nâ mâ wîfa ðonne ân hæbbe, and ðæt beó his beweddode wîf, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 21–28. Wer môt his wîfe on fulwihte onfôn, and ðæt wîf ðam were, L. Ecg. C. 18, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 31. Gif ceorl bûton wîfes wîsdôm deóflum gelde . . . Gif bûtwû deóflum geldaþ, sión hió healsfange scyldigo, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. Gif hwâ stalie swâ his wîf nyte and his bearn, geselle .lx. scill. tô wîte. Gif hê stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Gif ceorl ceáp forstelð . . . ðonne bið se his dǽl synnig, bûtan ðam wîfe, forðon heó sceal hire ealdore hiéran, 57; Th. i. 137, 17. Ðæt ða (*criminals*) ealle beón gearwe mid him silfum and mid wîfe and mid ærfe tô farenne þider ic wille, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 6. Gif be cwicum ceorle wîf hig be ôðrum were forlicge, and hit open weorðe . . . heó þolige nase and eárena . . . , L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Mon môt feohtan orwîge, gif hê gemêteþ ôðerne æt his ǽwum wîfe, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26. Gif frî man wið fríes mannes wîf geligeþ . . . ôðer wîf (hê) his âgenum scætte begete and ðæm ôðrum gebrenge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Gif ceorl âcwyle be libbendum wîfe and bearne, riht is ðæt ðæt bearn mêdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 3. Gif hwâ cwydeleás of ðyssum lîfe gewîte . . . beó be ðæs hlâfordes dihte seó ǽht gescyft swýðe rihte wîfe and cildan and nêhmâgon, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. Ðǽr se bônda sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod, sitte ðæt wîf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, 73; Th. i. 44, 23. **III a.** *a woman who has been married and lost her husband* (by death or divorce):—Lâf *vel* forlǽten wîf *derelicta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 46. Wîfian on nâure wuduwan, ne on forlǽtenum wîfe, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Ælc man ðe his wîf forlǽt . . . se ðe ðæt forlǽtene wîf nimð, se unrihthǽmð, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Gif man mǽdan oþþe wîf (cf. *the old Latin version*: virginem vel viduam) weddian wille, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Ne nýde man nâðer ne wîf ne mǽden tô ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislicige (cf. *passages from the Laws under* widuwe, *and* L. H. I. 1, 3; Si, mortuo marito, uxor ejus remanserit, . . . eam non dabo marito, nisi secundum velle suum, Th. i. 499, 15), L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 20. **IV.** *a female*. v. wer, **V**:—Ælcne mon, ge wîf ge wǽpned, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 27. Ða forman twâ, fæder and môder, wîf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195. **IV a.** as a grammatical term, *feminine*. v. wer, **V a.** [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wîf: *O. H. Ger.* wîp: *Icel.* vîf (*poet.*).] v. aglǽc-, gesîþ-, hǽmed-, mere-, riht-, sige-, sîþ-, unriht-wîf, *and next word*.

wîfa (?), an; *m. A woman*:—Gif rîce wîf and earm âcennaþ tôgædere, gangon hî âweig, nâst ðû hwæðer bið ðæs rîcan wîfan (-es?) cild, hwæðer ðæs earman, Homl. Th. i. 256, 14.

wîf-cild, es; *n. A female child*:—For wǽpnedbearne sceolde cennende wîf hî âhabban fram Godes hûse ingange ðreó and ðrittig daga, and for wîfcilde (*femina*) syx and syxtig daga, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 16.

wîf-cyn[n], es; *n.* **I.** *woman-kind, women*:—Ðæt hî of ðam wîfcynne him cyning curan *ut de feminea regum prosapia regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 22. Ðû eart gebletsod betuh ealle wîfcyn (*in mulieribus*, Lk. 1, 28), Blickl. Homl. 143, 18. [Wiðuten wifkin and childre *besides women and children*, Gen. and Ex. 656.] **II.** *female sex*:—Ôþer ðara is wǽpnedcynnes, sunnan trió, ôþer wîfkynnes, ðæt mônan trió *quarum lignum virile est solis, alterum est femineum lune*, Nar. 25, 18. Hwylce wihta beóð ôðre tîd wîfcynnes, ôðre tîd wǽpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12: Lchdm. iii. 10, 12.

wîf-cýþ[þ], e; *f. A visit to a woman, familiarity with a woman*:—Ða geâscode hê ðone cyning on wîfcyþþe (-cyððan, *v.l.*), Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29.

wifel, es; *m. A weevil, a beetle*:—Wibl *panpila*, Txts. 85, 1498. Wifel *papila*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 59. Wibil, uuibil *cantarus*, Txts. 49, 398. Wifel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 47. Wifel *cantarus* (*animal*), 128, 11: *scarebius*, i. 281, 43. Is ðæs gores sunu gonge hrædra, ðone wê wifel nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 13; Rä. 41, 73. Æfter ðam wifele, Lchdm. ii. 320, 2. Weorp ofer bæc ðone wifel (tordwifel, l. 15) on wege; beheald ðæt ðû ne lôcige æfter, 318, 19. ¶ the word seems to occur in several local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 352. [Wevyl, wyvyl *or* malte boode (bowde) *gurgulio*, Prompt. Parv. 523 and 531. *O. L. Ger.* gold-uuivil *cicendela*: *O. H. Ger.* wibil *scarabaeus, cantarus*: *Ger.* wiebel: *Icel.* tord-yfill.] v. scearn-, tord-wifel.

wifel, wifer *an arrow, dart, javelin*:—Gafeluca ł wibere *jaculo, sagitta*, gâre ł wifele *spiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 45, 53. Gâra *jaculorum*, gafluca *catapultas, sagittas*, wifera *sagittarum*, gâras *spicula*, 405, 52–55. [Wyfle, wepene *bipennis*, Prompt. Parv. 526, and see note.]

wî-fêrend, -wîfestre. v. weg-fêrend, wǽpen-wîfestre.

wîf-fæst; *adj. Married*:—Gif wîffæst wer (*uxoratus*) hine forlicge be his âgenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Cf. wîf-leás.

wîf-feax, es; *n. A woman's hair*:—Wîffex *cesaries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 43: ii. 16, 46.

wîf-gâl; *adj. Incontinent, licentious*:—Swâ lǽren hî ða wîfgâlan gesinscipe, swâ hî ða forhæbbendan ne gebrengen on unryhthǽmde *sic incontinentibus laudetur conjugium, ut tamen jam continentes non revocentur ad luxum*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 30.

wîf-gehrine, es; *m. Contact with woman*:—Gif dîne geféran beóð clǽne from wîfgehrine (*femineo contactu*), Nar. 27, 8.

wîf-gemǽdla, an; *m. A woman's fury*:—Wiþ wîfgemǽdlan; geberge on neaht rædices moran, ðý dæge ne mæg ðe se gemǽdla sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 342, 10. v. ge-mǽdan.

wîf-gemâna, an; *m. Mulieris consortium*:—Wîfgemânan tô âwecanne . . . ðæt âwecceþ wîfgemânan lust, Lchdm. i. 336, 15–17.

wîf-georнness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Uîfgiornis *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19.

wîf-gifta; *pl. f. Nuptials, marriage*:—Wæs se weliga ðæra (-e, MS.) wîfgifta georn on môde, ðæt him mon fǽmnan gegyrede brýd tô bolde, Exon. Th. 245, 2; Jul. 38.

wîf-hâd, es; *m.* **I.** *womanhood*:—Wê sprecaþ be ðære heofonlîcan cwêne ǽfter wîfhâde *we speak of the heavenly queen as woman*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 14. **II.** *female sex*:—Wîfhâd *femininum sexus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 19. Wîfhâdes man *femina*, i. 70, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 10, 12: 94, 30. Se ðe handlaþ wîfhâdes mannes lîc, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 50, 11. God âna wât hû his gecynde biþ, wîfhâdes oððe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Se ðreát ðæra Godes ðeówa in wîfhâde *ancillarum Dei caterva*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* wîp-heit *sexus*.] *See other instances under* wer-hâd.

wîf-hand, a; *f. The female side, female line*:—Mîn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe; ðonne gif ic gesealde ǽnigre wîfhanda ðæt hê gestrýnde, ðonne forgyldan mîne mâgas . . . for ðon ic cweðe ðæt hî hit gyldan, for ðon hý fôðt tô mînum ðe ic syllan môt swâ wîfhanda swâ wǽpnedhanda swâðer ic wylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 16–24. v. next word.

wîf-healf, e; *f. The female side, female line*:—On ða gerâd ðæt hî gecuron heora kynecinn aa on ða wîfhealfa, Chr. Erl. 3, 16. (Cf. wîf-cynn, I.) v. preceding word.

wîf-hearpe (?), an; *f. A woman's harp*:—On glîgbeáme (owif-hearpan = on wîfhearpan? MS. C.) *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. 150, 4.

wîfian; *p.* ode *To take a wife, to marry*, (1) without an object:—Nân wer ne wîfaþ, ne wîf ne ceorlaþ, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Is geset swîðe micel dǽdbôt swylcum mannum tô dônne, ðe eft wîfiaþ; and eác is ǽlcum preóste forboden, ðæt hî beón ne môton on ða wîsan ðe hî ǽr wǽron æt ðâm brýdlâcum, ðǽr man ôðre sîðe wîfaþ. Be ðam man mæg witan, ðæt hit riht nis, ðæt wer wîfige oððe wîf ceorlige oftur ðonne ǽne, Wulfst. 304, 28–305, 3. Ne wîfiaþ hig, ne hig ne ceorliaþ *neque nubent, neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 30. Ne wîfiaþ hî, ne ne gyftigeaþ, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Þysse worulde bearn wîfiaþ and beóð tô giftum gesealde, Lk. Skt. 20, 34. Hî ne wîfiaþ, ne hî beóð hâmbrôhte, Hpt. Gl. 436, 40. Ðæt se cniht heólde hine sylfne clǽne ôðt ðæt hê wîfode, Homl. Ass. 20, 149. Abraham and Nachor wîfudun (*duxerunt uxores*), Gen. 11, 29. Wîfodon, Lk. Skt. 17, 27. Wîfian *nubere*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 72: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 6. Mê is gesǽd ðæt eówer ancor sægð, ðæt hit sý ǽlýfed ðæt mæssepreóstas wel môton wîfian, Homl. Ass. 13, 6. Ne fremaþ nânum menn tô wîfienne (wîfigæ, Lind.) *non expedit nubere*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 10. Wîfigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, 24, 38. (2) with an object governed by *on*:—Be ðam men ðe wîfaþ on twâm geswystrenum *de homine qui duas sorores in matrimonium ducit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 11, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 18. Be ðam men ðe on his mâgan wîfaþ *de homine qui inter cognatas suas uxorem ducit*, 18, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 30. Se ðe wîfaþ on ðam forlǽtenum wîfe, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 34. Tô his âðumum ðe woldon wîfian on his dohtron (*qui accepturi erant filias ejus*),

Gen. 19, 14. Hē ne môste bûtan ǽne wîfigan, ne hē ne môste on wydewum wîfigan, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 5. Wîfian, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Is nŷd dæt cristene menn on ðære ðriddan cneórisse oððe on ðære feórþan him betwih wîfian sceole *necesse est ut tertia vel quarta generatione fidelium licenter sibi jungi debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8. [Iudas wiuede o Thamar, A. R. 308, 13. To late here sones wyue, R. Glouc. 35, 9. To wyui *nubere*, Ayenb. 225, 17. Wyvyñ or weddyñ a wyfe *uxoro*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. ge-wîfian.

wîf-lâc, es; *n. Intercourse with women*:—Gif hwâ openlîce Lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh wîflâc (*concubitum*, Lat. vers. Cf. qui in Quadrigesima ante Pascha nupserit, .i. annum peniteat, L. Ecg. E. 108; Th. ii. 113, 3. Eác is gesynscipum micel þearf, ðæt hî hig on ðâs hâlgan tîd (*Lent*) clænlîce healdan, bûtan ælces hæmedes besmytennysse, L. E. I. 43; Th. ii. 440, 2), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Ealle synoðas forbudon æfre ælc wîflâc (v. wîfung) weófodþênum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 12: Wulfst. 270, 21.

wîf-leás; *adj. Without a wife, unmarried*:—Gif hwylces weres forme wîf bið deád, ðæt hē be leáfe ôðer wîf niman môte, and gif hē ða oferbŷt, wunige hē â syððan wîfleás (*coelebs*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. [Wyyfles or not weddyd *agamus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.] See also next word.

wîf-leást, e; *f. Lack of women*:—Menn hæfdon on frymðe heora mâgan tô wîfe, and swâ wel môsten for ðære wîfleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 216.

wîf-lîc; *adj.* I. *womanly, of a woman, female, feminine*:—Wîflîc *muliebris*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Wîflîces *femineis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 20. Wîflîcum lîcome of woeres ðû saldest lîchome fruma *femineo corpore de viri dares carne principium*, Rtl. 109, 15. Bûtan wîflîcre bysnunge *without an example among women*, Homl. Th. i. 198, 5. Mid wîflîce nîðe *with all a woman's hate*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 39, 18. Ðæt hē ne forðon wîflîce hâde ârede *ut ne sexui quidem muliebri parceret*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 24. Âwyrp mē hyder ðînne scyccels, ðæt ic mæge ða wîflîcan tŷddernysse oferwreón, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 211. I a. as a grammatical term, *feminine* (gender):—Æfter gecynde syndon twâ cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, ðæt is werlîc and wîflîc; wîflîc cyn byð *haec femina* ðis wîf . . . *Neutrum* is nâðor cynn, ne werlîces ne wîflices, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 18, 5–15. II. *wifely, matronly*:—Wîflîcre *matronalis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 36. Wîflîcere, 520, 2. Ða wîflîcan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* wîp-lîh *muliebris, femineus.*]

wîflîce; *adv. Like a woman*:—Wîflîce *muliebriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 232, 17: Hpt. 504, 30. Ðû wunodest æfter ðînum were wîflîce on clænnysse *after your husband's death you continued in womanly purity*, Homl. Ass. 114, 392.

wîf-lufu, an; *f. Love for a woman*:—Se hâlga wer ðære wîflufan (*the love of Herod for Herodias*) wordum stŷrde, unryhtre æ, Exon. Th. 260, 12; Jul. 296. Ingelde weallaþ wælnîðas, and him wîflufan côlran weorðaþ, Beo. Th. 4137; B. 2065. Cf. wîf-myne.

wîf-mann (wîm-, wim-?), es; *m.* (*but* seó wîfman *occurs*). I. *a woman*:—Wē lâraþ ðæt ænig wîfman neáh weófode ne cume ða hwîle ðe man mæssige, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 3. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preóst, sum wæs lâwede, sum wæs wîfmon (*femina*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Minutia hâtte ân wîfmon, ðe on heora wîsan sceolde nunne beón. Seó hæfde gehâten . . . ðæt heó wolde hiere lîf on fæmnhâde âlibban *Minucia, virgo vestalis*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 15. Seó wîfman (seó wîfman, vv. 18, 22) *Jahel*, Jud. 4, 21. Wîfmannes loccas *crines*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 49. Wîfmannes innoð *matrix, uterus*, 44, 39. Ne scríde nân wæpman mid wîfmannes reáfe (*veste feminea*), Deut. 22, 5. Be wîfmannes beweddunge, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254. Be ungewintredes wîfmannes nēdhæfnide. Gif mon ungewintrædne wîfmon tô niédhæfmde geþreátige, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16. Nû cweðe gē ðæt gē ne magon beón bûtan wîmmannes þênungum, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 19. God geworhte ðæt ribb tô ânum wîfmen (*in mulierem*), Gen. 2, 22. Ðæt bisceop . . . næbbe on his hûse nænne wîfman, bûton hit sŷ his mŏdor . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 13. Gif hwâ wille wiht wîfman (*cum muliere*) unrihtlîce hæfman, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 274, 10. Þeówne wîmman *ancillam*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 18. God hî geworhte wæpnedman and wîmman (wŷfman, *v. l.*, hiuu ł wîfmon, Lind.: wîfmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Wēpmen ge wîfmen *viri ac feminae*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wîfmenn, Exon. Th. 460, 12; Hö. 16. Hæleþa gemôt, wîtgena weorod, wîfmonna þreát, fela fæmnena, folces unrîm, 462, 7; Hö. 48. Wæpmanna sang and wîfmanna sang, Homl. Th. i. 442, 1. Wæs micel ege from ðæm wîfmonnum (*the Amazons*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 27. I a. a *serving-woman*:—Gif hwylc wîf (*mulier*) hire wîfman (*ancillam suam*) swingð, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád . . . fæste seó hlâfdige (*domina*) .vii. geár, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: ii. 4, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 6. Heó fŗeóde Hægelfæde hire wîmman, Chart. Erl. 253, 16. God gewîtnode ealle his wîmmen (*uxorem ancillasque suas*), Gen. 20, 18. II. applied to plants, *female*:—Gif man scyle mugewyrt tô lâcedôme habban, ðonne nime man . . . ða grênan wîfmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 21. [*Laym.* wifmon, wimmon: *Orm.* wifmann, wimmann: *A. R.* wummon: *Ayenb.* wyfman.]

wîf-myne, es; *m. Love for a woman*:—Drihten weard Faraone yrre for wîfmyne (*love for Sarah*), Cd. Th. 111, 25; Gen. 1861. Cf. wîf-lufu.

-wîfre. v. gange-wîfre.

wîf-scrûd, es; *n. Clothing for a woman, woman's dress, female attire*:—Ic geann mînre yldran dehter . . . ânes wîfscrûdes ealles. And mînre gyngran dehter ic geann ealles ðæs wîfscrûdes ðe tô lâfe bið, Chart. Th. 530, 14–25.

wift, e; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban fela towtôla . . . pihten, timplean, wifte, wefle, wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

wîf-þegen, es; *m. A pander;* leno, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 31: 284, 14: ii. 51, 63.

wîf-þing; *pl. n. Matters connected with women, marriage, intercourse*:—Tô wîfþingum foxes tægles se ýtemæsta dæl on earm âhangen; ðû gelŷfest ðæt ðis sŷ tô wîfþingum on bysmær (*irritamentum ad coitum*) gedôn, Lchdm. i. 340, 22; 368, 16. Wîfþing, gifta, hæmed *hymeneos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 13. Be ðam men ðe gelômlîce wîfþing begæð *de homine qui crebras nuptias conciliat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 32. [He weddede þat mæiden, and nom heo to his bedden; þer wes wîfðing riche, Laym. 31128.] Cf. brŷd-þing.

wîfung, e; *f.* I. *taking a wife, marriage*:—Be gehâdodra manna wîfunge (*matrimonio*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 25: Gen. 24, 9. Ûs sceamaþ tô secgenne ealle ða sceandlîcan wîglunga ðe gē dwæsmenn drîfaþ on wîfunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102. Se ðridda cwæð: 'Ic hæbbe gewîfod . . .' þurh ða wîfunge sind getâcnode ðæs lîchaman lustas, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 19. Âðas and wîfunga sindan tôcwedene heáhfreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24. Ðâs sinoðas forbudon ælce wîfunga æfre weófodþēnum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 35. II. in plural, *wives;* matrimonia:—Eów preóstum þingð, ðæt eów nân sin ne sŷ ðæt gē mid wîfungum swâ libban swâ lâwede men, L. Ælfc. P. 32; Th. ii. 376, 28. v. frum-, unriht-wîfung.

wig *a way*, wig *an idol*. v. weg, wîh.

wîg, es; *n.* I. *fight, battle, war, conflict*:—Wîg oððe gefeoht *mavors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 37. Ðonne wîg cume, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: 5737; B. 2872. Wîg ealle fornam, 2165; B. 1080: Exon. Th. 291, 11; Wand. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 262; El. 131. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wîg wîde gesŷne, nearofâges nið neán and feorran, hû se gûðsceaða Geáta leóde hatode and hŷnde, Beo. Th. 4621; B. 2316. Ful oft ðær wîg ne ælæg *there was constantly war*, Exon. Th. 325, 30; Vîd. 119. Wîges on wēnum *expectant of battle*, Cd. Th. 188, 30; Exod. 176. Wîges bîdan, Beo. Th. 2541; B. 1268. Se wyrm getrûwode wîges and wealles *the dragon trusted to battle* (*or under* II?) *and bulwark*, 4635; B. 2323. Him wæs hild boden, wîges wôma, Elen. Kmbl. 37; El. 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357: Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. Sumum wîges spēd hē giefeþ æt gûþe, 42, 16; Cri. 673. Wæs Hrôðgâre herespēd gyfen, wîges weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Hē hafaþ wîgges leán, blæd bûtan blinne, Elen. Kmbl. 1647; El. 825. Sum bið wîges heard, beadocræftig beorn, Exon. Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39: (*Ulysses*) Met. 26, 13: (*Sigemund*) Beo. Th. 1776; B. 886: (*St. Andrew*) Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Wîges oflysted, 2454; An. 1228. Wîges hrēmige, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8. Wîges sæd, Erl. 112, 20. Him wîge forstôd fæder frumsceafta, weard him seó feohte tô grim, Exon. Th. 317, 14; Môd. 65. Heald mē herewæpnum wið unholdum, and wîge belûc feóndum *effunde frameam, et conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3. Wîgge, Beo. Th. 3545; B. 1770. Wîgge under wætere, 3316; B. 1656. Æt wîge cringan, 2679; B. 1337. Æt wîge sigecempa, Ps. C. 9. Æt wîgge spēd, sigor æt sæcce, æt gefeohte frið, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hē mid wîge âcwealde ðone cyning and ðæt folc *percusserunt urbem et omnes habitatores ejus*, Jos. 10, 30. Hî mid wîge âcwealdon eall ðæt hî ðær fundon *percussit in ore gladii universas animas, quae in ea fuerant*, 10, 37. Gif hwâ mid wîge godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . Gif hē man gewundige . . . Gif hē man âfylle . . . Gif hē gewyrce ðæt man hine âfylle, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 6–12. Hē gewann mid wîge ðone eard *cepit omnem terram*, Jos. 11, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 1. Seó burhwaru heóldan mid fullan wîge ongeán, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hû him speów ægðer ge mid wîge ge mid wîsdôme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Giefe on wîge, Exon. Th. 299, 25; Crä. 107. Hē on wîgge (*in bello*) âfeallen wæs, Chart. Th. 201, 27. Cêne tô wîge, Jud. p. 162, 30. Ðæt folc wurdon gewexene tô wîge ful strange, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 18. Man beónn ealle Cantware tô wîgge, Chart. Th. 201, 21. Æghwylc ôþerne bylde tô wîge, Byrht. Th. 138, 44; By. 235. Tô wîgge faran, Chart. Th. 201, 22. Hié giredon hié tô wîge, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 17. Wîgge, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Hē sende twelf þûsenda gewæpnodra manna tô ðam wîge (*ad pugnam*), Num. 31, 6. Hî beóð gewæpnode on ða wîsan ðe man hors gewæpnaþ, ðonne man tô wîge þencð, Wulfst. 200, 11. Hié heora land oferhergodan, and him ðæs nænige bôte dydon, bûton ofermôdlîce wîg and þreátunge, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. Abraham sealde wîg tô wedde, nalles wunden gold, Cd. Th. 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Oft ic (*a shield*)

wîg seó, frēcne feohtan, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Wælhwelpes wîg, 397, 21; Rä. 16, 23. Gesēcean wîg, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. Wîg gefeohtan, 2170; B. 1083. An wîg gearwe, 2499; B. 1247. II. *fighting force* (abstract or concrete), *valour; troops*:—Wæs his mōdsefa manegum gecȳðed, wîg and wîsdōm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Nǣfre on ōre læg wīdcūþes wîg, ðonne walu feóllon, 2088; B. 1082: Exon. Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. On Mōyses hand wearð wîg gifen, wigena mænieo, Cd. Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Hē mid ðam ōðrum flocce tō ðære birig fērde beútlīce mid wîge *ascendit cum senioribus in fronte exercitus, vallatus auxilio pugnatorum*, Jos. 8, 10. Ðanon hē gewende mid wîge tō Lebna and oferwann ða burh *transivit cum omni Israel in Lebna et pugnabat contra eam*, 10, 29. Offōr hiene (*Philip*) ōðere Sciþþie mid lytelre firde . . . Philippus him dyde heora wîg unweorð (*made light of their force*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 2. Ne hē him ðæs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, eafoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. [He scheldede his scalken al se heo to wiȝe solden, Laym. 4728. Com mid muchle wiȝe (*a great force*) Irtac, 25365. To werchen wi *to fight*, Gen. and Ex. 3220. *O. Sax.* wîg: *O. Frs.* wîch: *O. H. Ger.* wîc (ch, g) *bellum, proelium, pugna, militia: Icel.* vîg; *n.* Cf. *Goth.* waihjō *pugna*.] v. ân-, and- (Exon. Th. 112, 22; Gū. 147), camp-, fēðe-, þræc-, weorold-wîg; or-wîge. The word is found in proper names. v. Txts. p. 631.

wîg (?); *adj.* v. wîg-heafola.

wiga, an; *m.* I. *one who fights, a (fighting) man, a warrior*:—Wiga *heros*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 57, 11. Wiga oððe wîgstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45. Iung wiga *tyro*, i. 18, 16. Wiga wintrum geong, Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Wælreów wiga (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Wiga ellenrôf, Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Wâc wiga, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Wigan wîgheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75: Cd. Th. 189, 22; Exod. 188. Wigan unforhte, mōdige twēgen, Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Wigan on gewinne, 140, 42; By. 302: Cd. Th. 197, 23; Exod. 311: 219, 22; Dan. 58. Ðǣr wigan sittaþ on beórsele bliðe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 4; Rūn. 14. Wigena æscberendra, Cd. Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Wigena mænieo, 216, 12; Dan. 5. Wigena strengest (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3091; B. 1543. Hī sendon mâran sciphere strengran wihgena *mittitur classis prolixior armatorum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16. Wigum and wǣpnum, Beo. Th. 4779; B. 2395. ¶ in phrases denoting a chief or leader:—Wigena hlâford (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 135, 49; By. 135. Wigena baldor (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. Dauid cyning, wigena baldor, Elen. Kmbl. 688; El. 344. Wigena hleó . . . wigena weard (*Constantine*), Elen. 300–306; El. 150–153. Wigena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115. *Similarly the Deity is called* wigena wyn, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Ia. used of that which destroys:—Wiga wælgifre (*death*), Exon. Th. 162, 7; Gū. 972: 231, 8; Ph. 486. Wiga unlæt lâces, 164, 4; Gū. 1006. Fȳr swearta lēg, weallende wiga, 61, 15; Cri. 985. Wiga (*a dog? fire?*) is on eorþan wundrum âcenned, 433, 23; Rä. 51, 1. II. *a noble, strenuous man*:—Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, wiga weorþlīce, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Wigan unslâwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Wigena tîd (*the day of St. Simon and St. Jude*), Menol. Fox 370; Men. 186. [*Gaw. Allit. Pms.* wyȝe; *pl.* wyȝes: *Alex.* (Skt.) wee; *pl.* wees, wies: *Piers P.* wy, wye. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Wigo (*proper name*).] v. æsc-, beorn-, byrn, cumbol-, folc-, gār-, gūð-, lind-, ord-, rāðe-, rand-, rîd-, scild-, wǣpen-, þeód-wiga.

wîgan [*p.* wâg, *pl.* wigon; *pp.* wigen] *to fight, do battle*:—Nū sceal hond and heard sweord ymb hord wîgan, Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509. Mōises getealde ðæs folces meniu wîgendra manna *numeravit Moyses omnem summam filiorum Israel a viginti annis et supra*, Num. 26, 1. Six hund þūsenda wîgendra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 367: Homl. Ass. 103, 54. [*Goth.* weihan (weigan? v. Lk. 14, 31); *p.* waih *to fight: O. H. Ger.* wîhantero *bellantium*. Cf. *Icel.* vega; *p.* vâ *to fight*.] v. ofer-wîgan, wîgend, wigian.

wî-gār. v. wîg-gār.

wîg-bǣre; *adj. Warlike, martial, eager for fighting*:—Wîgbǣre *bellicosus, pugnandi cupidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 36.

wîg-bealu, wes; *n. War-bale, harm caused by war* or *the calamity of war*:—Wîgbealu weccean *to kindle the wasting flame of war*, Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046.

wîg-bed, wî-bed, wió-bed, -bud, wié-bed, weó-bed, -bud, weófod (-ed, -ud), wēfod, es, *also* -beddes; *n.* (*generally, but* se weóbud, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 21, *and pl.* wîbedas, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 42) *An altar* [*from* wîg (wîh) *and* beód; *some forms, e.g.* wîgbeddes, weóbedd, *suggest that the word was thought to be derived from* bed]:—Weófod *altar* vel *ara*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 51. Hē scolde ðone Godes alter habban uppan âholodne, ðæt hē meahte on healdan ða lāc ðe mon brôhte tō ðæm weóbude; for ðæm, gif se weóbud ufan hol nǣre, and ðǣr wind tō cōme, ðonne tōstencte hē ða lāc. Hwæt elles getācnaþ ðæt weóbud būton ryhtwīsra monna sāula? . . . Wæs eall sió offrung uppe on ðæt wiébed (wióbud, Cott. MSS.) brôht, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 19–25. Ðæt weóbud, 219, 3. Wîg-bed, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Ðæt weófud (-od, MS. A.: wîgbed, Lind.: wîbed, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Wîgbedes hornas *cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25: Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Tō wîgbedes ðēnunge, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9: 5, 10; S. 624, 34. Wîgbedes (weófodes, col. 1), 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Weófodes (wîgbeddes, Lind.: wî-bedes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 11. Weófodes þēn, Homl. Ass. 22, 206. Weónedes (weófedes), R. Ben. 55, 2. On wîgbede tō hālsienne *ariolandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 15. Ân dǣl ðam wîbede (wîgbede, *v. l.*), L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 14. Tō wîbede, Ps. Surt. 42, 4. Tō weófode (wîgbed, Lind.: weófud ł wîbede, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23. On wîgbed ðīn, Ps. C. 138. Tō wîgbed (beforan ðæt weófud ł wîbed, Rush.) *ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 24. Ic ymbgaa wîbed ðīn, Ps. Surt. 25, 6: Cd. Th. 107, 18; Gen. 1791: 108, 14; Gen. 1806: 113, 5; Gen. 1882. Weóbedd, 172, 8; Gen. 2841. Uppan ðæt weófod, Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20. Lege under weófod, Lchdm. ii. 138, 28: 142, 8. Wîgbedu (wîbed, Surt.: weófod, Spl.: wiébed, Spl. T.) ðīn *altaria tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 4. Tō wîgbedum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Wîbedum (*v. l.* weófodum), 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Tō Godes weófedan, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 30. Tō hâlgum wēfodum, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 5. Ðæt tempel and ða weófedu (wîgbedo, Bd. M. 136, 18) . . . ða wîgbed and ða heargas *templa et altaria . . . aras et fana*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33–39. Ða wîgbed (*v. l.* weófedu), S. 517, 18. Hē wîbedas sette, 5, 20; S. 641, 42. Wîbedu *arulas*, Germ. 394, 259. Paulus sceáwode ða weófoda, ōþ ðæt hē funde ân weófod ðe ðis gewrit on stōd: *Deo ignoto*, ðæt is on Englisc, 'Uncūðum gode is ðis weófod hālig,' Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 21. Hig ðǣr gedydon twā weófedu, Blickl. Homl. 205, 15. [*Laym.* weofed (wefd, 2nd MS.), weofd; *dat.* wæfde (wefde, 2nd MS.): *A. R. Kath.* weoued: *Ps. R. Glouc.* weved: *Ayenb.* wieved.]

wîgbed-bōt, e; *f. A fine paid to the bishop for the injury done to the church by doing wrong to one in holy orders*:—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebēte man ða wyrdlan, and tō weófodbōte for his hâde sylle .xii. ōr.; æt diácone .vi. ōr. tō weófodbōte, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4–6. Gif man preóst ofsleá, forgilde man hine be fullan were, and biscope feówer and .xx. ōr. tō weófodbōte; æt diácone .xii. ōr. tō weófodbōte, 24; Th. ii. 294, 7–9. Gif hwā gehādodne man bende oððe beáte oþþe swȳðe gebysmrige, bēte wið hine swā hit riht sȳ, and biscope weófodbōte be hâdes mǣðe, L. C. S. 42; Th. i. 400, 23. In the laws of Henry I it is called emendacio altaris, 11, 8; Th. i. 521, 7: 66, 3; Th. i. 569, 13.

wîgbed-heorþ, es; *m. The altar-hearth, the part of the altar where the offering is burnt*:—Hē genom on ðam wîbedheorðe ðæs dustes dǣl, Lchdm. iii. 364, col. 1.

wîgbed-hrægel, es; *n. An altar-covering*:—Hē sende ða ðing eall ða ðe tō cyrican dēnunge nȳdþearflīco wǣron, hūselfatu and wîgbid-hrægl (-bed-, Bd. M. 90, 2) (*vestimenta altarium*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9.

wîgbed-sceát, es; *m. An altar-cloth*:—Bewindan ða māgas ðæs cildes hand on ðæs altares weófodsceáte (*in palla altaris*), R. Ben. 103, 14. Ðis syndon ða cyrican mādmas on Scīrburnan. Ðǣr synd . . . .ii. mæsse-reáf and iii mæssehakelan and ii weóvedsceátas and ii overbrǣdels, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 33. Hit gedafenlīc is ðæt his (*the priest's*) reáf ne beó horig, and his weófodsceátas beón wel behworfene, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 21. Hē hæfð ðiderynn gedōn . . . .v. wællene weófodsceátas and .vii. oferbrǣdelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Gif hwā wyle wyrcan weófodsceatas oððe ōðre reáf of his ealdum clâðum, gesylle ða ealdan, and geceápige nīwe, Homl. Ass. 35, 284. v. next word.

wîgbed-sceáta, an; *m. An altar-cloth*:—On weófodsceátan *in palla altaris*, R. Ben. Inter. 99, 10.

wîgbed-steall, es; *n. The part of the church where the altar stands*:—Wē lǣraþ ðæt mæssepreósta ǣnig ne cume binnan weófodstealle būton his oferslipe, ne hūru æt ðam weófode ðæt hē ðǣr þēnige būton ðære wǣde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9 note. v. wîg-steall.

wîgbed-þegen, es; *m. A minister of the altar, an ecclesiastic who performs service at the altar*:—Gif weófodþēn, ðæt is, biscop oððe mæssepreóst oððe diácon, gewîfode . . . hī forbudon ælc wîflāc weófod-þēnum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 3–13: Wulfst. 270, 21. Gif weófodþēn his āgen līf rihtlīce fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres wurðe, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Be gehādedum mannum. Gif weófodþegen manslaga wyrðe, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gif man freóndleásne weófodþēn mid tihtlan belecge, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18: L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Weófodþēna mǣðe medemige man for Godes ege, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9.

wîgbed-þegnung, e; *f. Service at the altar*:—Wē forbeódaþ ðæt ǣnig preóst ōðre[s] cirican nāðer ne gebicgæ ne geþicgæ, būton hine hwā mid heáfodgylte forwyrce, ðæt hē weófodþēnunge wyrðe ne sī, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

wîgbed-wîglere, es; *m. One who divines from the sacrifices, a diviner, soothsayer*:—Wîgbedwîglere *ariolus* (as if from *ara*), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 11.

wîg-bil[1], es; *n. A battle-blade, a sword*:—Ðæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswāte hildegicelum, wîgbil wanian, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607.

wîg-blâc; *adj. Splendid with warlike equipment*:—Werud wæs wîg-blâc (cf. beran beorht searo, 191, 23; Exod. 219. Wîgbord scinon, 207, 14; Exod. 466), Cd. Th. 190, 24; Exod. 204.

wîg-bora, an; *m. A belligerent*:—Wîgbora *belliger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 16.

wíg-bora, an; *m. An image-bearer:*—Wícbora (wióbora, Anglia xiii. 35, 214) *signifer*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 71. v. wíh.

wíg-bord, es; *n. A shield:*—Hē hēht him gewyrcean eallírenne wígbord; wisse hē gearwe, ðæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, líud wíð líge, Beo. Th. 4667; B. 2339. Wígbord scinon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466.

wíg-cirm, es; *m. The din of battle:*—Ðǽr wæs wígcyrm micel, hlúd hilde swēg, Cd. Th. 120, 6; Gen. 1990.

wíg-cræft, es; *m.* I. *war-craft, military skill:*—Pirrus wæs gemǽrsad ofer eallę ōþere cyningas, ǽgðer ge mid his miclan fultume, ge mid his rǽdþeahtunge, ge mid his wígcræfte *Pyrrhus in se, ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque, summam belli nomenque traduxit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27. Hȳ him grimme forguldon ðone wígcræft ðe hȳ æt him geleornodon *vincere, dum vincitur, edocuit*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 7. Hē hæfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen, wlonces wígcræft (*or* II?), Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. I a. *a warlike art, a warlike engine:*—Hȳ wurdon gerāde wígcræfta, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 6. Mid scotum, ge mid stâna torfungum, ge mid eallum heora wígcræftum *vis magna telorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16. Wígcræftum *machinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 33. II. *warlike force, military power* (abstract or concrete):—On Thessali hē ðæt gewinn swíþost dyde for ðære gewilnunge ðe hē wolde hī him on fultum geteón for heora wígcræfte, for ðon hié cūþon on horsum ealra folca feohtan betst *Thessaliam ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit, invasit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 3. Hē (*Christ*) mihte, gif hē wolde, wígcræft habban sōna genōhne (cf. Mt. 26, 53), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 34. Ðā beþōhtan hié ealle heora wígcræftas Exantipuse *Xanthippum, cum auxiliis accitum, ducem bello praefecerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 30.

wíg-cræftig; *adj. Strong in war:*—Hē ðone gūðwine (*a sword*) gōdne tealde, wígcræftigne, Beo. Th. 3626; B. 1811.

wígend, wíggend, es; *m.* I. *a fighting man, a warrior, soldier:*—Wígend weorðfullost (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. Ðæm wíggende (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 1964; El. 984. Ðone wíggend (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 258. Wígend cruncon wundum wērige, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302: Beo. Th. 6279; B. 3144. Wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180. Wígend, cêne under cumblum, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205. Wíggend, Judth. Thw. 22, 20; Jud. 69: 23, 26; Jud. 141. Wígendra scolu (*Ulysses and his men*), Met. 26, 31. Wíggendra, Andr. Kmbl. 2191; An. 1097. Hē ðæt word ācwæþ tō ðām wíggendum, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 283. Wígend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024: Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. II. *a noble, strenuous man:*—Se wígend, Nergendes þegen, Mathias, Menol. Fox 49; Men. 24. Ða wígend, cempan coste (*St. Andrew and St. Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2108; An. 1055. Wuldres wynn, wígendra þrym, 1774; An. 889. Wígend (*St. Andrew's disciples*), 1699; An. 852. Gelǽdde ða wígend (*those in the ark*) weroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 85, 7; Gen. 1411. ¶ *in the phrase* wígendra hleó = *a lord, chief:*—Wígendra hleó, freáwine folca (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: (*Sigemund*), 1803; B. 899: (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: (*St. Andrew*), 1792; An. 898. Ðū eart weoroda God, wígendra hleó, helm alwihta, Exon. Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wíggendra hleó, Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wígand: *O. H. Ger.* wígant *bellator, pugnator, mars, armatus.*] v. burg-, byrn-, gār-, lind-, rand-, sweord-wígend (-wígende).

wígende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fighting, able to fight.* v. wígan.

Wígere-ceaster. v. Weogorna-ceaster.

Wígestas (-e?); *pl. m. The name of some people in England:*—Wígesta landes is nygan hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wíg-freca, an; *m. A warrior:*—Wyrsan wígfrecan, Beo. Th. 2428; B. 1212: 4985; B. 2496.

wíg-fruma, an; *m. A leader in war, a chieftain:*—Wígfruma (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1332; B. 664. Æfter wígfruman *after the chieftain's death*, 4514; B. 2261.

wíg-gār, es; *m. A lance:*—Wígâr *lancea*, wegures (wígâres?) gewrið *amentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 46–47. Cf. wíg-spere.

wíg-gebed, es; *n. Prayer to an idol* (?):—Wíggebed (wigg-bed?) *ara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 43. v. wíg-bed.

wíg-getawa (-e); *pl. f. War-equipments:*—On wíggetawum, Beo. Th. 741; B. 368.

wíg-gild (wíh-), es; *n. An idol:*—Hié onhnigon tō ðam herige, hǽðne þeóde wurðedon wíhgyld, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Cf. deófol-gild.

wíg-gryre, es; *m. Terror caused by war:*—Wíggryre wífes *the terror inspired when a woman makes war*, Beo. Th. 2572; B. 1284.

wíg-haga, an; *m. A phalanx:*—Hē mid bordum hēt wyrcan ðone wíhagan, and ðæt werod healdan fæste wið feóndum, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102.

wíg-heafola (?):—[Hē] wōd þurh ðone wælrēc wíg[hea]folan bær freán on fultum, Beo. Th. 5316; B. 2661. *Hea* is the reading of Thorkelin's transcripts, but now the MS. shews only quite uncertain traces of *h*, and *ea* is entirely gone (Zupitza). Wíg-heafola is taken to mean *a helmet* by some editors: Grein suggests wígneafolan = *umbonem bellicum* i. e. *clypeum*. Could the reading be wígne afolan? Cf. *Icel.* vígr *in fighting state, serviceable for fighting*, and afli *strength;* so that the passage would mean he had *or* brought strength that might serve to help his lord in battle.

wíg-heáp, es; *m. A war-troop, a band of warriors:*—Is mîn fletwerod, wígheáp gewanod, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477.

wíg-heard; *adj. Stout in fight, hardy:*—Wigan wígheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75. [*Icel.* víg-harðr (*poet.*).]

wíg-hete, es; *m. Hate that leads to war:*—Sunu deáþ fornam, wíghete Wedera *death took off her son, the Weders' hate that found its vent in war*, Beo. Th. 4246; B. 2121.

wíg-hryre, es; *m. Fall in fight:*—Se ðe æt sæcce gebād wíghryre wrāðra *he that in strife had lived to see the fall in fight of fierce foes*, Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619.

wíg-hûs, es; *n.* (in Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41 it is masc.) *A war-house, a tower, fortification:*—Ðis wíghûs *haec arx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 75; Zup. 73, 14: 3; Zup. 7, 9. Se hîhsta wíghûs *arx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41. Wíghûs *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 61. On ǽlcum ylpe wæs ân wíghûs getimbrod, and on ǽlcum wíghûse wǽron þrittig manna, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Wíghûses *turris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 28. Wíghûs *propugnacula*, i. 36, 40. Wíghûsum *turribus*, ii. 91, 25: Ps. Th. 47, 11: Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5. Se weall is mid stǽnenum wíghûsum (*habitaculis defensorum*) beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 21. Menn wyrcaþ wíghûs him (*elephants*) on uppan, and of ðām feohtaþ, Hex. 9; Norm. 16, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-hûs *turris, propugnaculum.*]

wíg-hyrst, e; *f. The trappings of war:*—Beorn monig goldbeorht wíghyrstum scān, Exon. Th. 478, 3; Ruin. 35.

wígian; *p.* ode *To fight:*—Gif hē wigie and man gewundie, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 8. [Cf. *Goth.* waihjô *strife.*] v. wígan.

wígle (wigle?), es; *n. Divination, heathen practice:*—Wíglum *ceremonias* (the passage is: Ad tortas simulacrorum ceremonias, Ald. 41), Anglia xiii. 33, 162. [Þurh Merlines wiȝel (craft, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19250. He (*a devil*) maked þe unbilefulle man to leven swilche wigeles, swo ich ar embe spac, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 27. His (*the devil's*) wiȝeles and his wrenches, A. R. 300, 5. Wieles, 92, 21: Fragm. Phlps. 8, 54. Wiheles, Marh. 13, 9.] v. steor-wigle; wíglere.

wíg-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song, the trumpet's summons:*—Gemundon weardas wígleóþ . . . bȳman gehȳrdon flotan, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221.

wíglere (wiglere?), weohlere, es; *m. A diviner, soothsayer, augur, sorcerer:*—Wíglere *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 37. Ðes and ðeós wiglere *hic et haec augur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 2. Nū cwyð sum wíglere, ðæt wiccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit āgǽd mid sōðum ðincge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108. On gelícnysse wígleres and rǽdendes (*arioli et coniectoris*), Scint. 75, 12. Wȳgleras *auspices*, Germ. 398, 79. Be wiccum, wíglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oððe wígleras, oþþe morðwyrhtan . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccan oþþe wígleras, scīncræftigan . . ., L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20. Wiccan and wígleras (wígeleras, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 27, 1. Drȳmen, and wiccan and ōðre wígeleras beóð tō helle bescofene for heora scīncræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28. Wígulera *magorum, hariolorum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 51. Tunglera ł wí[g]lera *Chaldaeorum* . . . wihlera (? *printed* wineena) *hariolorum*, 483, 5–10. Ðonne man tō wiccan and tō wígleran tilunge sēce æt ǽnigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē wiccan fordyde, and wígleras āflīgde, and drȳcræft tōwearp, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 464. [Wielare *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 20. Þe wielare (*the devil*) maked a swote smel cumen, ase þauh hit were of heouene, A. R. 106, 2. *M. Du.* wijcheler.] v. fugel-, gebyrd-, wígbed-wíglere (-weohlere), *and next word.*

wíglian; *p.* ode *To practise divination* or *sorcery:*—Wíglia þ stunte men menigfealde wígelunga on ðisum dæge æfter hǽðenum gewunan, swylce hī magon heora līf gelengan, oþþe heora gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 100, 19. Ne sceal nān cristen mann nān þincg be ðam mōnan wíglian, Lchdm. iii. 266, 17. [*M. Du.* wijchelen. v. Grmm. D. M. 985.] v. wíglung; wigol.

wíg-líc; *adj. Warlike, martial:*—Ðæt wæs wíglíc werod, Cd. Th. 192, 17; Exod. 233. Wíglíc *bellica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 42. Wíglíce tōl *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Wíglíce *bellicosas*, 425, 7. Wēpna wíglíce *arma bellica*, Hymn. Surt. 135, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-líh *bellicus, bellicosus: Icel.* víg-ligr.]

wíglíce; *adv. In a warlike manner, by fighting:*—*Bellatores* syndon wígmen, ðe eard sculon werian wíglíce mid wǽpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 37: Wulfst. 267, 16. v. ân-wíglíce.

wíglung, e; *f. Divination, soothsaying, sorcery, augury:*—Wílung *divinatio*, Kent. Gl. 554. Wē gehȳrdon seggon, ðæt nān mann ne leofode gif hē gewundod wǽre on ealra hālgena mæssedæg. Nis ðis nān wíglung, ac wíse menn hit āfunden þurh ðone hālgan wísdōm, Lchdm. iii. 154, 5. Gif treówa beóð on fullum mōnan geheáwene, hī beóð heardran, and langfǽrran tō getimbrunge . . . Nis ðis nān wíglung, ac is gecyndelíc ðincg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 25. Hleótan man mōt būtan wiccecrǽfte . . . gif hī hwæt dǽlan willaþ; ðis nis nān wíglung, ac bið wissung for oft, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Wígelunge *divinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 69. Deófles bígencg, ne on wíglunge ne on wiccedōme, Homl. Ass. 143, 122. Ðæt

hē tǽlđ tō unālȳfedlīcere wīglunge, gif hwā đa wyrta on him becnitte, būton hē hī tō đam dolge gelecge, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. Se đe gelȳfđ wīglungum ođđe be fuglum, ođđe be fnorum, ođđe be horsum, ođđe be hundum, ne biđ hē nā cristen . . . Se đe hwider faran wille . . . clypige hē tō his Dryhtne . . . and sīđige orsorh þurh Godes gescyldnysse būtan đæra sceoccena wīglunga. Ús sceamaþ tō secgenne ealle đa sceandlīcan wīglunga đe gē dwǽsmenn drīfaþ, oþþe on wīfunge, ođđe on wadunge, ođđe on brȳwlāce, ođđe gif man hwæs bitt, đonne hī hwæt onginnaþ, oþþe him hwæt biđ ācenned, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 88–104. Ne gȳman gē galdra ne īdelra hwata, ne wīgelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Gē cēpaþ dagas and mōnđas mid ȳdelum wīglungum (Gal. 4, 10), Homl. Th. i. 102, 19, 11, 15: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Hē sum þing hæfde đe his hǽle hremde þurh rēđe wīglunga (wīgelunga, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 259. [King scal wicchecreft aleggan and wiȝelunge ne geman, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 22. Monies godes monnes child heo (*incubii demones*) biccharređ þurh wigeling, Laym. 15791.] v. ge-, līc-, steor-wīglung; wīglian.

wîg-mann, es; *m. A man of war, a fighting man, soldier:—Bellatores* syndon wīgmen đe eard sculon werian wīglīce mid wǽpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 36: Wulfst. 267, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wīc-mann *pugnator, pugil, bellator: Icel.* vīg-maðr.]

wignoþ (?), es; *m. Warfare:—*Wignoþes (? *printed* -roþes), duguđe *militiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 18. v. wigian.

wigol; *adj. Adapted to augury:—*Wigole fugelas *oscines aves*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 8. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wihil, wigil *alciones.*] Cf. wīglian.

wîg-plega, an; *m. The game of war, battle:—*Hē ne wandode nā æt đam wīgplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 43; By. 268: 141, 2; By. 316. Hē sumum dǽleþ gūþe blǽd, gewealdenne wīgplegan, Exon. Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69.

wîg-rād (?), e; *f. A war-road, road along which an army passes:—*Gewāt him Abraham on đa wīgrōde (-rāde? -trode? v. wīg-trod) wiđertrod seón lāđra monna *Abraham betook himself to the way where the foe had gone and saw the track of their retreat*, Cd. Th. 125, 24; Gen. 2084.

wîg-rǽden[n], e; *f. Warfare*, Wald. 39; Vald. 1, 22.

wîg-sigor, es; *m. Victory in battle:—*Hē hæfde wīgsigor, Cd. Th. 121, 1; Gen. 2003. Hālig God geweóld wīgsigor (cf. Óðinn ātti heimilan sigr ī hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554.

wîg-sîþ, es; *m. A warlike expedition:—*Nǽfre mon lytle werede đon wurđlīcor wīgsīđ āteáh, Cd. Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094.

wîg-smiþ, es; *A war-smith, war-maker, warrior, a man* (poet.):—Engle and Seaxe, wlance wīgsmiđas, Wealas ofercōman, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21: Exon. Th. 314, 14; Mōd. 14. Ic wīgsmiđum sægde, đæt Sarra mīn sweostor wǽre, Cd. Th. 163, 24; Gen. 2703.

wîg-smiþ, es; *m. An idol-smith, a maker of idols:—*Deófulgild . . . đa hēr menn worhtan, wīgsmiđas mid folmum *simulacra . . . opera manuum hominum*, Ps. Th. 113, 12.

wîg-spêd, e; *f. Success in war, victory:—*Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wīgspēd wiđ wrāđum, Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165. Him Dryhten forgeaf wīgspēda gewiofu, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

wîg-spere, es; *n. A war-spear:—*Wīgspere *falarica* vel *fala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 48.

wîg-steall, es; *n. A defensive position, a bulwark, bastion, defence:—*Wīgsteal *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 17: 530, 3. Hē lǽteþ inwitflān brecan đone burgweal, đe him bebeád Meotud đæt hē đæt wīgsteal wergan scealde, Exon. Th. 315, 30; Mōd. 39. Hē wīgsteall sēceþ, heolstre behelmed, Salm. Kmbl. 208; Sal. 103. Wurdon hyra wīgsteal wēstenstaþolas, brosnade burgsteal, Exon. Th. 477, 21; Ruin. 28. Wīgstealla *propugnacula*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 73.

wîg-steall, es; *n. The part of a church where the altar stands:—*Weocsteall *absida*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 6. Wē lǽraþ đæt mæssepreósta oþþe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan weohstealle (weófodstealle, *v. l.*) būton his oferslipe, ne hūru æt đam weófode, đæt hē đǽr þēnige būton đære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9.

wîg-strǽt, e; *f. A high-road, public road:—*An đara wīstrǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heri-strâza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ.

wîg-strang; *adj. Powerful in war:—*Wīgstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45.

wig-telgode *for* twig-telgode, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 28. v. twi-telged.

wîg-þracu, *gen.* -þræce; *f. Violence of war, warfare:—*Hwǽr đæt hālige treó beheled wurde æfter wīgþræce (*the violent death of the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430. Wē đa wīggþræce (*the Trojan war*) on gewritu setton, 1312; El. 658.

wîg-þreát, es; *m. A military troop:—*Đæs hiofenlīcan werodes wīgþreátas *coelestis exercitus militiae*, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 8.

wîg-þrîst; *adj. Bold in battle, daring:—*Đū mē saga hū đū wurde þus wīgþrīst, đæt đū mec þus fæste fetrum gebunde, Exon. Th. 268, 14; Jul. 432.

wîg-trod [?], es; *n.:* -trodu (? v. wīg-rād), e; *f. A war-track, the road along which an army has passed:—*Wītrod (= wīgtrod) gefeól heáh of heofonum handweorc Godes *on to the track where the host of Israel had passed fell from the heavens the lofty walls raised by God's hand* (cf. se āgend up ārǽrde reáde streámas . . . syndon đa foreweallas gestēpte ōđ wolcna hrōf, 196, 28; Exod. 298), Cd. Th. 208, 31; Exod. 491.

wîg-wægn, es; *m. A war-chariot:—*Se kyningc Pharon hæfde syx hund wīgwægna (*curruum*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 24, 35.

wîg-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war:—*Ǽlce wīgwǽpna and ǽghwylce woruldsaca lǽte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 8.

wîg-weorþung, e; *f. Honour to idols:—*Būton đū forlǽte đa leásinga, weohweorđinga, and wuldres God ongyte gleáwlīce, Exon. Th. 253, 14; Jul. 180. Hwīlum hió gehēton æt heargtrafum wīgweorþunga, Beo. Th. 353; B. 176.

wîh (wih?), weoh; *gen.* wīges (weós?); *m. An idol:—*Hié gecwǽdon đæt hié đæs wīges (*the golden image*) ne rōhton, ne hié tō đam gebede mihte gebǽdon hǽđen heriges wīsa, Cd. Th. 228, 12; Dan. 201. Hié ne willaþ đysne wīg wurđigean, 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hē (*St. Bartholomew*) ne wolde wīg weorđian (cf. *the account in* Shrn. 120, 17–32), Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Hē hǽþengield ofer word Godes, weoh gesōhte, Exon. Th. 244, 6; Jul. 23. Wōden worhte weós, 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wīh *a temple: Icel.* vē: *Goth.* weihs *holy: O. H. Ger.* wīh *holy.*] v. wīg-bed, -bora (*signifer*), -gild, -smiþ, -steall, -weorþung.

wihgena, Wihg(e)ra-ceaster, wīh-gyld. v. wiga, Weogorna-ceaster, wīg-gild.

wiht, e; *f.:* es; *n.* I. *a wight, creature, being, created thing:—*Nis nān wuht (cf. nān gesceaft, 22) đe mæge ođđe wille swā heágum Gode wiþcweþan . . . Ne wēne ic đæt ǽnig wuht (cf. gesceaft, 24) sié đe wiþwinne *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere. Non . . . arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 29. Manig wyht is mistlīce fērende geond eorþan *quam variis terras animalia permeant figuris*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 23. Ǽlc uht, đæs đe hió (*an asp*) ābītt, scel his līf on slǽpe geendian, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 27. Ic (*a leather bottle*) eom wunderlīcu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1 (the word occurs often in the riddles). Úr . . . is mōdig wuht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rūn. 2. Nānre wuhte līchoma ne beođ tēderra đonne đæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. Se hrycg færđ æfter ǽlcre wuhte, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 14. Wiþerweardnes wuhte gehwelcre, Met. 11, 78. Đære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rä. 57, 5. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht (*animalia*) ongitan, đara đe wite hwæt hit wille, ođđe hwæt hit nylle, đe ungenēd lyste forweorþan, for đam ǽlc wuht (*animal*) wolde bión hāl and libban, đara đe mē cwica đincđ; būte ic nāt be swylcum gesceaftum swylce nāne sāwle nabbaþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13–17. Sōđ is ǽghwylc đara đe ymb đās wiht wordum bēcneþ; ne hafaþ heó ǽnig lim, leofaþ se þeáh, Exon. Th. 421, 30; Rä. 40, 26. Hī gesēgon syllicran wiht, wyrm on wonge, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. Ic đa wihte geseah . . . heó wæs wundrum gegierwed, Exon. Th. 483, 5; Rä. 68, 1. Hwylce wihta beóđ ōđre tīd wīfcynnes, and ōđre tīd wǽpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12. Ic geseah đa anlīcnessa ealra creópendra wuhta (*reptilium*) . . . Đa creópendan wuhta getācniaþ . . . , Past. 21; Swt. 155, 14. Swilca wuhta (fleógan, gnættas, loppe) him deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 14. Manega wuhta (*animalia*), Met. 31, 2. Đē sculon moldwyrmas ceówan, slītan swearte wihta (wihte, Exon. Th. 371, 10), Soul Kmbl. 146; Seel. 72. Đīne wihte *animalia tua*, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Đa wihte twā, Exon. Th. 429, 38; Rä. 43, 16. Flǽsc lytelra wuhta, smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Wihta Wealdend, Cd. Th. 272, 25; Sat. 125. Ne meahte đǽr drincan wihta ǽnig, Ps. Th. 77, 44. Ealra wihta gehwam *omne animal*, 144, 17. Wuhta gehwylc, Met. 11, 52. Earmost ealra wihta, đara đe cenned wǽre, Exon. Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. Wihta gehwylce, deóra and fugla, 61, 10; Cri. 982. Cynna gehwylc cucra wuhta, đara đe lyft and flōd fēdaþ, feoh and fuglas, Cd. Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Dreám cwicra wihta, Exon. Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. Đeós lyfte byreþ lytle wihte, 438, 26; Rä. 58, 1. I a. of evil beings:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 49. Wiht unhǽlo (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. Werge wihta (*devils*), Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Unfǽle men, wudewāsan, unfǽle wihtu *satiri* vel *fauni*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Đās fūlan wuhta (*wizards*) đū sceoldest āwurpan of đīnum rīce, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 12. II. *a whit, thing;* ǽnig wiht *aught, anything,* (a) without a negative:—Đǽr hī ǽnige wuht āgnes gōdes an heora anwealde hæfden, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Ic eom swīđe gefiónde đæt gē ǽfre woldon ǽnige wuht (ǽnig wuht (ǽnig-wuht?), Hatt. MS.) eów selfum wītan, ǽr ic hit eów wīte, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. (b) with a negative, *aught.* See also **III.** (1) alone:—Ne biđ him wiht tō sorge, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 611. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht (or *acc.?*) dreceþ, ādl ne yldo, 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9. Nis đæt onginn wiht, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Nō hē him đæs wyrmes wīg for wiht dyde, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. (2) with a genitive:—Ne biđ wiht forholen monna gehygda, Exon. Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ne him wiht gescōd đæs đe hȳ him tō teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, 127, 35; Gū. 396. Ne đǽr hleonaþ unsmēđes wiht, 199, 15; Ph. 26. Ne magon wē geleánian him mid lāđes wihte, Cd. Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Ne dyde ic for feóndscipe, ne for wihte đæs ic đē weán ūđe *I did it not from enmity, or from aught of ill will,* 163, 2; Gen. 2692. Hē nele lāþes wiht geæfnan, Exon. Th. 357, 22; Pa. 32: Cd. Th. 16, 13; Gen. 242. Ic đīnra worda ne mæg wuht

oncnâwan, 34, 8; Gen. 534. Wiht, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. Wonhýdig wer ðæs wiht ne cann *vir insipiens non cognoscet*, Ps. Th. 91, 5. Hí nâne wuht ongitan ne cunnon ðara gæstlecena beboda, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 23. **III.** cases (with or without preps.) with adverbial force, (a) without a negative:—Gif wê hit mægen wihte (*anyhow*) âþencan, Cd. Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400. Gif hit eówer ænig mæge gewendan mid wihte, ðæt hié word Godes forlæten, 27, 35; Gen. 428. Ne wê wênaþ, ðæt hê wihte mæge ðis folc âfêdan, Ps. Th. 77, 22. (b) with a negative:—Nis mê wihtæ þearf (*there is no need at all*) hearran tô habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. Hié ðæs wîges wihte ne rôhton, 228, 13; Dan. 201. Ic ðê bæd ðæt ðû ðone wælgæst wihte ne (*in no wise*) grêtte, Beo. Th. 3995; B. 1995: Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1663. Næs wordlatu wihte (*at all*) ðon mâre, 3043; An. 1524. Wuhte, Met. 14, 10: 16, 14. Næs him wihte ðe sêl *it was not a whit the better for him*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Nât ic hit be wihte (*at all*; cf. be dæle *in part*), Exon. Th. 468, 7; Phar. 4. Ic mid wihte (cf. mid ealle) ne mæg of ðissum loðobendum *I am utterly unable to escape from these bonds*, Cd. Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesan tô wuhte (*at any rate*), 52, 5; Gen. 839. Ic ne forhtige wiht (*or under* **II** (b)) *non movebor amplius*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 113, 13. Him wiht ne speów *they did not at all succeed*, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Him wiht ne sceód grim glêda nið, Cd. Th. 245, 17; Dan. 464. Nô hê wiht fram mê fleótan meahte hraþor on holme, Beo. Th. 1087; B. 541. Ne beód winter ðin wiht ðe sæmran *anni tui non deficient*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hwæt wilt ðû cweþan, gif hwâ wuht nylle wiþwinnan, ac mid fullan willan forlæt ælc gôd and fulgæþ ðam yfele, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Hié noldon beón âbisgode nâne wuht on eorðlícum ðingum *rebus exterioribus nullatenus occupentur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 1. [*Goth.* waihts; *f. res*; ni waiht *nihil*: *O. Sax.* wiht; *m. a thing, whit*; wihtî, *pl. evil spirits*: *O. H. Ger.* wiht; *n. substantia, animal, res*: *Icel.* vættr; *f. a being*; especially *a supernatural being*.] v. â-, ænig- (?), hel-, nâ-, nân-, sæ-wiht; æl-, eall-wihta.

wiht (e; *f.*?) *weight*:—Wiht *pondus*, Kent. Gl. 344. Wihte *pondere*, Wülck. Gl. 237, 27. Genim ægþres gelîce micel be wihte (gewihte, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 146, 20. Mâ hundred punda seolfres; ðet hê nam be wihte, and mid mycelan unrihte, Chr. 1086; Th. i. 355, 31. Genim of ælcere ðisre wyrte .xx. penega wiht, Lchdm. i. 374, 21. [For his æfne wiht of golde, Laym. 30835. Wiþþ fife wehhte of sillferr, Orm. 7812. *Ayenb.* wiȝte: *Chauc.* wighte, weihte, weiȝte: *Piers P.* weȝt, weght: *Icel.* vætt; *f.*] v. ge-wiht.

Wiht, Wiht-land, Wiht (Wihte) eáland *the Isle of Wight*:—Seó mæið ðe nû eardaþ on Wiht, Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 16, 24: v. 82, 19: vi. 196, 8. Cômon sex scipu tô Wiht, Chr. 897; Th. i. 176, 7. Intô Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.ll.*), 1006; Th. i. 257, col. 2. Tô Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.l.*), 1022; Th. i. 286, col. 1. On Wihtlande, 998; Th. i. 246, 24. Intô Wihtlande, 1001; Th. i. 250, 13. Hê on Wiht gehergade, 661; Th. i. 54, 24. Hié Wieht (Wiht, *v.l.*) forhergedon, 681; Th. i. 62, col. 1. Hêr Cerdic and Cynríc genâmon Wihte eálond (Wihtland, Wiht ðæt eáland, *v.ll.*), 530; Th. i. 26, 33. Hié sealdon hiera nefum Wiht eáland (Wihte eáland, Wiht ðæt êgland, Wihtland, *v.ll.*), 534; Th. i. 28, col. 1. Ymbe Wiht ðæt îgland (Wihtland, *v.l.*) *Vectae insulae*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 14. Seó ðeód ðe Wiht ðæt eálond (Wihtland, *v.l.*) oneardaþ *gens quae Vectam tenet insulam*, 1, 15; S. 483, 22. [*From Latin* Vecta *or* Vectis.]

Wiht- *in proper names*. v. Txts. 512.

Wihtgâras; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Wihtgâra (Wightgôra, 416, 7) landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 22.

Wihtgâres (-as) burh, Wihtgâra burh *Carisbrooke*:—On Wihtgâras (-gâra, *v.l.*) byrg, Chr. 530; Th. i. 26, col. 1. Wihtgâra (-gâras, -gâres, *v.ll.*) byrg, 544; Th. i. 28, col. 1.

Wiht-land. v. Wiht.

Wihtmêres wyrt *spoonwort* (?):—Witmêres wyrt nioþoweard, Lchdm. ii. 32, 10. [Uihtmêres wyrt ł heauen hindele *brittannica*, iii. 300, col. 2.]

wiht-mearc, e; *f. A weight-mark, a plumb-line*:—Of punder, of wihtmearce *perpendiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 75. v. pundar.

Wiht-sêtan, -sête; *pl. m. The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight*:—Of Geáta fruman syndon Wihtsêtan (*Victuarii*), ðæt is seó ðeód ðe Wiht ðæt eálond oneardaþ, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. v. next word.

Wiht-ware; *pl. m. The people of the Isle of Wight*:—Cantware and Wihtware (-wara, *v.l.*), Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1. Hê brôhte Wihtwarum (-an, *v.l.*) fulwiht ærest, 661; Th. i. 54, col. 1. v. preceding word.

wiisc. v. wýsc.

wil. v. wil[ì].

wîl *a wile, a device*. [He wolde þurh his micele wiles ðeor beon, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 14. To lokenn himm fra þe33re laþe wiless, Orm. 10317. Þe wrenchful feont wið his wiles, Kath. 891. Þe world ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. Wyle or sleythe *cautela, astucia*, Prompt. Parv. 528.] v. flige-wîl.

wîl-bec *a stream of misery* (?):—Wuniendo wær wîlbec biscær, Exon. Th. 353, 42; Reim. 26. [Cf. *Icel.* vîl *misery, wretchedness*; vîl-stigr *a path of misery*.]

wil-boda, an; *m. A welcome messenger*:—Mec meahtig Meotudes þegn (*an angel*) gesôhte, and mê sâra gehwylc gehælde, wuldres wilboda, Exon. Th. 176, 34; Gû. 1220. Cf. wil-spell.

wil-cuma, an; *m. One whose coming is pleasant, a welcome person* (or *thing*):—Mê is ðîn cyme on myclum ðonce, and ðû eart leóf wilcuma *gratus mihi est multum adventus tui, et bene venisti*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. Leóf wilcuma Frysan wîfe, Exon. Th. 339, 17; Gn. Ex. 95. Hê wilcuman (*Christ come to hell*) grêtte: 'Ðê ðæs þonc sié, ðæt ðû ûs sêcan woldest,' 462, 26; Hö. 58. Ðegnas cwômon, gesêgon wilcuman heofones Waldend, 35, 7; Cri. 554. Gê sind wilcuman, Cd. Th. 303, 22; Sat. 617: Beo. Th. 794; B. 394. Hié synt wilcuman Deniga leódum, 782; B. 388: 3792; B. 1894. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela (*many welcome things*) wôþe mînre, Exon. Th. 391, 4; Rä. 9, 11. [Wulcume (welcome, 2nd MS.) ært þu, swîðe leof þu ært me, Laym. 8528. His lauerd alse wilcume swa he weoren his sune, 4901. Cum aȝean, wilkume schaltu beon me, A. R. 394, 17. Ich am hire wel welcume, O. and N. 1600. Ðu and ðin trume ben to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1830.] v. next word.

wil-cume (-a); *interj. Welcome*:—Wilcume *evax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 29. Wilcymo *euge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 23. ['A!' seið warschipe, 'Welcume liues luue!' O. E. Homl. i. 259, 11. *O. H. Ger.* Heilo *aut* willicomo *osianna*.] v. next word.

wilcumian; *p.* ode *To welcome, bid welcome, greet, salute*:—Gyf gê ðæt ân dôð, ðæt gê eówre gebrôðra wylcumiaþ (welcumieð (*later version*); hælo beádas ł wilcyma, Lind.) *si salutaveritis fratres vestros tantum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 47. Ðæt folc . . . wellcumiaþ Fênix, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 45. Basilius sende him tôgeánes, and hine wylcumode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 507. Hine wylcumede se câsere, and cwæð him tô mid blysse, 7, 339. Wilcumiga (wilcymogie (wilcymo gié? v. preceding word), Lind.) ł groeta *salutari*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. [He wilcumede hine to londe, Laym. 10957. To wulcumen Mærlin, 17098. Þe lilie wolcumeþ (wel-, *v.l.*) me, O. and N. 440. Faiger welcumede he Eliezer, Gen. and Ex. 1396.] v. ge-wilcumian, *and preceding word*.

-wild. v. ge-wild.

wil-dæd, e; *f. An acceptable deed, favour, benefit*:—Mônа se ændlefta, wyldæda (wel-? v. wel-dæd) biddan nytlîc is, Lchdm. iii. 188, 24.

wil-dæg, es; *m. A welcome day*:—On ðam wildæge, Exon. Th. 29, 7; Cri. 459. [Muchel wes þa murðe þe þat folc makode, and heo Godd thonkeden þat heo heora wildaȝes wælden weoren, Laym. 1798.]

wildan; *p.* de. **I.** *to tame, subdue*:—Wylde *domuit*, i. *vicit, mitigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 74. **II.** *to make submissive, have dominion over, rule, control*:—Hit is swytol, ðæt man tô hwôn wylde (wilde, gewilde, *v.ll.*) and woruldlîce stýrde ðâm ðe oftost for Gode syngodon and scendan ðâs þeóde, Wulfst. 168, 2. Wille ic ðæt . . . ic and mîne þegnas wyldan ûre preóstas tô ðan ðe ûre sâula hyrdas ûs tæcaþ, ðæt syndon ûre bisceopas, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 17. Se ðe ðone mæran noman abbodes underfêhð, hê sceal mid twyfealdre lâre ða wyldan and týn, ðe him underþeódde synt *qui suscipit nomen abbatis duplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Gyf mîn hî ne beóþ wyldde *si mei non fuerint dominati*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. **III.** *to take into one's power, to seize*:—Ne dýde man on Sunnandæges freólse ænigne forwyrhtne man . . . ac wylde (wylde man hine, *v.l.*; *the old Latin version has* capiatur) and healde, ðæt se freólsdæg âgân sý, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan), wilding.

wild-cyrfet *bryony*; brionia, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 17. v. wilde.

wild-deór, wildeór, es; *n. A wild animal, wild beast*:—Wilddeór *fera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 39. Ðis wilddeór (wildeór, *v.l.*) well fremaþ, Lchdm. i. 330, 7. Wildeór *feræ*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 76. Ne mæg hit wæter ne wildeór beswîcan, Salm. Kmbl. 571; Sal. 285. Wildiór *leena*, Kent. Gl. 989. Wildeór *bestiae*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 24: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Swâ hwæt swâ wilddeór âbiton, Gen. 31, 39: 37, 20. Wildeór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16: Ex. 22, 13. Wildeór *bestiae agri*, 23, 11. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 49, 11: 103, 19. Wilddeóra *ferarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 32. Wilddeóra holl and denn *lustra*, i. 59, 10: Soul Kmbl. 164; Seel. 82. Wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572: 255, 10; Dan. 622. Uildeár (-deára? -dera?) *bestiarum*, Rtl. 117, 4. Anweald ofer wilddeórum, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 16. Hê mid wilddeórum (*cum bestiis*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Cd. Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650. Wildeórum, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gû. 713. Wildiórum gelîcran ðonne monnum, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 208, 1. Ic âfyrre yfel wilddeór (*malas bestias*), Lev. 26, 6. Ealle yfele wilddeór, Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Wildeór, Lev. 26, 22: *feras*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Nêtena oððe wildeór, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 18. Hwylce wildeór (*feras*) swýþost gefêhst ðû? Ic gefô heortas, and bâras, and rægan, and hwîlon haran, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 29. Wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. v. wilde-deór, *and following words*.

wild-deóren; *adj. Of wild beasts*:—Mid wilddeórenum tôþum *cum feralibus dentibus*, Scint. 99, 7.

wilddeór-lîc; *adj. Wild beast-like, brutish, brutal, bestial*:—Se wîsdôm is eorðlîc and wildeórlîc (-diór-, Hatt. MS.) *est ista sapientia terrena, animalis*, Past. 46; Swt. 346, 25. Seó wildeórlîce ârleásnes Bretta

cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7. Ða wildeórlícan *ferinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 10. Hié be sumum dǽle wildiórlíce (*bestiales*) bióð, Past. 17; Swt. 108, 23. v. wilder-líc.

wilddeórlíce; *adv. After the manner of wild beasts, brutishly:*—Ðǽr ǽr wildeór oneardodan, oþþe men gewunedon willdeórlíce (*bestialiter*) lifian, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 25.

wilde; *adj. Wild:*—Wildæ *agrestis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 53: i. 17, 41. Wilde *indomitus*, ii. 111, 78. Untamed, wilde *edomitus*, 142, 40. Wudulíce oððe wilde *agrestes*, 4, 61. *As in this gloss the word seems used in* wylde (*or* cf. weald?) elfen *hamadryades* (cf. feldelfenne *amadriades*, ii. 8, 14), i. 60, 17. I. in reference to animals, *wild, not domestic, not tamed, not broken in:*—Rēþra þonne ǽnig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31: Homl. Th. i. 486, 28: Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 46. Wilde bār *aper*, tam bār *verres*, 22, 70. Assa *asinus*, wilde assa *onager*, 23, 27. Se getemeda assa . . . Se wilda fola, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20–22. Wilde goos *cente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 68: *gente*, 109, 63. Wilde gōs *cante*, 14, 21. Wæs sum wilde hrem, Homl. Th. i. 162, 21. Se wilda fugel (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 211, 21; Ph. 201. Hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian, wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 495; Gn. C. 18. Sió wilde beó, Met. 18, 5. Seó leó gemond ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Sum sceal wildne fugel ātemian, Exon. Th. 332, 14; Vy. 85: 222, 3; Ph. 343. Hālig feoh and wilde deór, Cd. Th. 13, 13; Gen. 202. Eoferas and wilde deór *aper et singularis ferus*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Wildu diór, Met. 27, 20: Cd. Th. 91, 22; Gen. 1516. Wildu deór and neáta gehwylc, 240, 20; Dan. 389. Cōmon wilde beran and wulfas, Homl. Th. i. 244, 18. Wildra deóra ðæt grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 28; Seel. 82. Wildera deóra tēð *dentes bestiarum*, Deut. 32, 24. Hyre dǽl ðera wildera (*not broken in*) horsa, Chart. Th. 538, 33. Wildra, 548, 10. Wildu hors *equos indomitos*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 9. Fiówer wildo hors, Shrn. 71, 34. Ða stælhrānas beóð swýðe dýre mid Finnum, for ðæm hȳ fōð ða wildan hrānas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12. I a. *not under restraint; uncontrolled:*—Ðā wæs culufre eft sended wilde, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465. II. in reference to plants, *wild, not cultivated:*—Wilde cyrfet *colochintida*, hwīt wilde wīngeard *brionia*, wilde (v. Wülck. Gl. 133, 12) wīngerd *labrusca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 12–15. Wilde popig *saliunca*, . . . wilde næp *nap silvatica*, 31, 8, 27. Wilde næp *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, . . . wilde lactuce *sarrabum*, 32, 5, 24. *Oleastrum* ðæt is wilde elebeám, Lchdm. ii. 90, 20. Wildre magþan wyrttruman, 206, 15. Wildre mealwan seáw, 214, 14. Unwæstm ł wilde fōter *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27. III. of places, *wild, uncultivated, uninhabited:*—Licgaþ wilde mōras emnlange ðæm bȳnum lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27. Ðone eard (*East Anglia*) iii mōnþas hī hergodon and bærndon, ge furðon on ða wildan fennas hī fērdon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 27. Com se biscop tō ðære mynstre (*Peterborough*) . . . ne fand ðǽr nān þing būton ealde weallas and wilde wuda, 963; Erl. 121, 28. IV. of fire, *wild, that spreads over a country* (like a prairie fire) [cf. *Icel.* villi-eldr]:—Hēr wæs se drīa sumor, and wilde fȳr com on manega scīra and forbærnde fela tūna, and eác manega burga forburnon, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 36. On ðissum geáre atȳwde ðæt wilde fȳr, ðe nān mann ǽror nān swylc ne gemunde, and gehwǽr hit derode on manegum stōwum, 1032; Erl. 164, 1. Hēr wæs swīðe mycel mancwealm and orfcwealm, and eác ðæt wilde fȳr on Deórbȳscīre micel yfel dyde, and gehwǽr elles, 1049; Erl. 173, 19. IV a. figurative of a disease:—Wylde fȳr *erisipilas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 3. [v. *wildfire* in Halliwell's Dictionary, and *cf. Germ.* das wilde feuer *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*.] V. in a moral sense, *wild, turbulent, ungoverned:*—Hē geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mōd, Salm. Kmbl. 755; Sal. 377. [*Goth.* wilþeis: *O. Frs.* wilde: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wildi: *Icel.* villr.]

wilde; *adj. Having power, powerful, strong:*—Hit næs þeáw ðæt mon ǽnig wæl on ða healfe rīmde ðe ðonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Beó â seó mildheortnys wyldre ðonne se rihta dōm *semper superexaltet misericordiam judicium*, R. Ben. 118, 27. Ðæt ðæt gesceád beó wylldre ðonne seó yfele gewilnung, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 40, 3. Útancumene men beóð wildran ðonne gē and eów genyðriaþ *advena ascendet super te eritque sublimior; tu autem descendes et eris inferior*, Deut. 28, 43. Hié wyldran wǽron ðonne hié, and hié mid ealle of ðæm earde adrifon *urbem suo generi vendicant, patrimonia dominorum sibi usurpant, extorres dominos procul abigunt*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 18: Blickl. Homl. 151, 3. [Freo of heorte, of wisdom wilde, Misc. 96, 94. Þet þe mon lete his iwit weldre þene his wreððe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 19.] v. weald.

-wilde. v. ge-wilde (-wylde), wildan.

wilde-cyn[n], es; *n. A wild species:*—Wildecynnes hors *equifer* (cf. *hic equiferus* a wyld hors, 187, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 4.

wilde-deór, es; *n. A wild beast:*—Weorpan hī an wildedeóra līc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hē wæs mid wildedeórum *erat cum bestiis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 13. [*Icel.* villi-dȳr.]

wilder (-or? cf. wildor-líc. v. next word) (*and* wild? cf. Þa men tuhten to þan deoren, and duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla, Laym. 1129, At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde, Gaw. 1150. Went we to wod the wilde for to cacche, Destr. Tr. 2347. *O. H. Ger.* wild; *dat. pl.* wildiran; *and the declensions of* lamb, cild), es; *n. A wild beast:*—Þurh ðæs wildres (*the panther's*) mūð, Exon. Th. 358, 10; Pa. 43. Ðæt flǽsc, ðæt wildro ābiton *carnem, quae a bestiis fuerit praegustata*, Ex. 22, 31. Weorpan on wildra līc, Met. 26, 76: Exon. Th. 356, 10; Pa. 9: Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Spēdig man on wildrum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 9.

wilder-líc (?); *adj. Wildbeast-like, brutish:*—Hié be sumum dǽle wildorlíce (wildiórlíce, Cott. MSS.) beóð *ex qua parte bestiales sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 23.

wild-gōs, e; *f. A wild goose:*—Wildgoos *gente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 60.

-wildian. v. ā-wildian.

wilding, e; *f. Dominion:*—On ǽlcere stōwe wylddingce his *in omni loco dominationis ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 22. Wylding, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 22.

wildness (?), e; *f. Wildness, licentiousness:*—Gālre wild[nesse?] *petulantis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 10.

wildor, wildro; wilege, wile-wīse. v. wilder; wilige, wilig-wīse.

wil-fægen; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad:*—Wilfægen *voti compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 59: *compos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 1. Wilfangen (*l.* -fægen) *voti compos*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 96. Ongan hē wilfægen æfter ðam wuldres treó eorðan delfan, ðæt hē sunde behelede, Elen. Kmbl. 1652; El. 828. On eallum ðām mid ðȳ hē willfægen wæs gefremed, hē eft hwearf tō godcundre lāre *in quibus omnibus cum sui voti compos esset effectus, ad praedicandum rediit*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 40. Mid eádigum wilfægene *cum beatis compotes*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 30. Crist ūs ēcum gefeánum dō beón wilfægene *Christus nos sempiternis gaudiis faciat esse compotes*, 123, 11. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* wille-vagunge *satisfactio poenitentiae*.] v. wil-hrēmig, -hrēþig, -tygþe.

wilfullīce; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, with a good will:*—Wilful[l]īce *sponte*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 66. [Alle þet for þi luue pouerte wilfulliche þolien, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 8. Þe ournemen of boȝsamnesse ys þet me bouȝe wiluolliche, Ayenb. 140, 19. Wylfully *voluntarie, spontanee*, Prompt. Parv. 528.]

wil-gæst, es; *m. A desirable, welcome guest:*—Godes āgen bearn, wilgest on wīcum, Exon. Th. 313, 28; Mōd. 7. Cf. wil-cuma.

wil-gebrōþor; *pl. m. Brethren pleasant in their lives:*—Freólīcu twā frumbearn, Cain and Abel . . . willgebrōðor, Cd. Th. 59, 30; Gen. 971. Cf. wil-gesweostor.

wil-gedryht, e; *f. A glad band:*—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ *turba prosequitur munere laeta pio*, Exon. Th. 222, 2; Ph. 342. Wes ðū, Andreas, hāl mid ðās willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916.

wil-gehlēþa, an; *m. A pleasant comrade:*—Hwīlum ic (*a horn*) tō hilde bonne wilgehlēþan, Exon. Th. 395, 9; Rä. 15, 5.

wil-gesīþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion:*—Wilgesīþas, Beo. Th. 45; B. 23. Willgesīðdas, Cd. Th. 120, 31; Gen. 2003.

wil-gesteald, es; *n. A desirable possession:*—Ðȳ læs ðū eft cweðe ðæt ic wurde willgestealdum (-gesteallum, MS.; *but cf. the pairs of words (as here)* ǽht-gesteald, ǽht-gestreón; feoh-gesteald, feoh-gestreón) eádig on eorðan ǽrgestreónum *ne dicas: Ego ditavi Abram* (Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 20; Gen. 2146.

wil-gesweostor; *pl. f. Gracious sisters:*—Idesa, willgesweostor (*Lot's daughters*), Cd. Th. 157, 16; Gen. 2607. Cf. wil-gebrōþor.

wil-geþofta, an; *m. A pleasant associate:*—Ðæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freóndum sīnum, bæd him fultumes willgeþoftan, Cd. Th. 122, 14; Gen. 2026.

wil-gifa, -giefa, -geofa, an; *m. A giver of what is desirable, a giver of good*, (1) as epithet of an earthly prince:—Wilgeofa Wedra leóda, dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5792; B. 2900. Ðæs wilgifan (*Constantine's*) word, Elen. Kmbl. 441; El. 221. (2) as an epithet of the Deity, *the giver of all good:*—Sigora Waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465. Bearn Godes, weoroda willgifa, Elen. Kmbl. 1626; El. 815. Dryhten God, weoruda willgeofa, Andr. Kmbl. 2565; An. 1284. Gumena brego, weoruda wilgeofan, 123; An. 62. God, hyra wilgifan, Exon. Th. 34, 4; Cri. 537. Willgifan, Elen. Kmbl. 2221; El. 1112.

wilh (wiel); *gen.* wiles; *m. A slave, servant:*—Gif se wiel (*servus*) cwið: 'Mē is mīn hlāford leóf,' Ex. 21, 5. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nēhstan wyeles, 20, 17. Ðæs weles (wieles, weales, *v. ll.*) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Se ðe his wiel (*servum*) slicð mid girde, oððe his wylne, Ex. 21, 20, 32. v. wealh.

wil-hrēmig; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, exultant:*—Wilhrēmig (*printed* -hranig, *but see* Wülck. Gl. 376, 26) *compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 69. v. wil-fægen, *and next word.*

wil-hrēþig; *adj. Satisfied, exultant:*—Weorud willhrēðig sægdon wuldor Gode, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. v. wil-fægen, *and preceding word.*

wilian *to roll*, wilie. v. wilwan, wilige.

wilige (*and* -a; *m.*?), an; *f. A basket:*—Wilige *cophinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 3. Wilige *vel* leáp, 55, 37. Wylige oððe meoxbearwe *corbis* vel *cofinus*, 86, 2. Wylige (wilige, *v. l.*) oððe windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9,

28; Zup. 55, 13. Wiligan *corbes*, wiliga *corbis*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 41. On wylegan *in cophino*, Ps. Spl. 80, 6: Blickl. Gl. Hī hine on ānre wilian (*in sporta*, Acts 9, 25) ālēton ofer ðone weall, Homl. Th. i. 388, 9. Hū fela wyligena (-egena, *v. l.*) *quot cophinos*, Mk. Skt. 8, 19, 20. Wylegena, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 9, 10. Wiligum *corbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 27. Seofon wilian fulle *septem sportas plenas*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 182, 22. Wylian, ii. 396, 6: Jn. Skt. 6, 13.

wilig-wíse, an; *f. Basket-wise*:—Seó cyrice is sinhwyrfel on wilewīsan geworht, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21.

wiliht; *adj. Having willows*:—On wylihte mǽdwan (*the meadow with willows in it*); of wylihte mǽdwan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 235, 16.

wilincel (-uncel), es; *n. A* (*young*) *slave*:—Wiluncel *mancipium*, Germ. 401, 30. v. wealh, *and next word*: cf. þeówincel.

wilisc; *adj.* I. *foreign, not English*:—Wylisc moru *carrot* (cf. wealh-moru) . . . Englisc moru *parsnip*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 16–21. Wælisc *opratanum* (=*abrotanum*, cf. sūþerne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 46. Se wælisca (heafoc) (cf. wealh-hafoc), Exon. Th. 332, 24; Vy. 90. Đā hæfdon ða welisce menn gewroht ǽnne castel . . . Đā wǽron ða wælisce men (*quidam de Normannis*; cf. *Icel.* Valskr *Norman*) ætforan mid ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 15, 24. Ia. referring to the Celts of England, *Welsh*:—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hīde londes, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9. Englisc . . . Wilisc, 46; Th. i. 130, 16: L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13. Nāh nāðer tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðe mā, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Tremerin se Wylisca (Wylsca, *v. l.*) biscop (*bishop of St. David's*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 11. Cōmon upp on Wylisce Axa .xxxvi. scypa and ðǽr ābūtan hearmas dydon mid Gryfines fultume ðæs Wæliscan cynges, 1050; Th. i. 310, 19. Welscan (Wyliscean, l. 36), 1052; Erl. 186, 17. Ðæt ylce ðe man ðam Wyliscean þeófe dyde, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 13. Ðone Wyliscan cining, Chr. 1056; Erl. 191, 22. Wīteþéowne monnan Wyliscne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. .xii. lahmen scylon riht tǽcean Wealan and Ænglan, .vi. Englisce and .vi. Wylisce, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 10. Wylsce menn geslōgan mycelne dǽl Englisces folces, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 9. Đā Wylisce menn hī gegaderodon, and wiðˉða Frencisce ðe on Walon wǽron gewinn up āhōfon, 1094; Erl. 230, 32. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas, and .xii. Wilisce (Wilsce, *v. l.*) aldormenn ofslōgon, 465; Erl. 12, 22. ¶ the word is used of some kind of ale:—.xii. āmbra Wilisces ealaþ, .xxx. hlūttres, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Twā tunnan fulle hlūtres aloð and cumb fulne līðes aloð and cumb fulne Welisces aloð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 9. .xxx. ōmbra gōdes Uuelesces aloð ðæt limpeð tō .xv. mittum, 293, 13. Wælsces, ii. 46, 27. Geworht of Wiliscum ealaðˉ, Lchdm. ii. 78, 23. Drence on Welscum ealaðˉ, 136, 1. Dō ealle ðās wyrta on Wylisc ealo, 120, 6. II. *servile*:—Hē on ðreó tōwearp ða cneór[d]nesse, ðæt wæs wælisc (*the race of Ham*; cf. Onwōcon of Chame .xxx. theóda mycelra, and eác ðæt cynn wæs geseald ðām ōðrum cynnum twām on heafmeád and on þeówdōm, 2, 51), and on cyrlisc cynn, and on gesȳðcund cynn, Anglia xi. 3, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Walahisc *romanus, latinus*: *Icel.* Valskr *foreign*, esp. *French*.] v. wealh.

wil[1], es; *n.* I. *will, pleasure*:—Se cyng geseah ðæt hē nān þinceg his willes ðǽr geforðian ne mihte *the king saw that he could carry out nothing of his purpose*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 6. Hē wolde his willes (*of his own accord*) heora gefērrādene forlǽtan, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 25: Ap. Th. 4, 5. Wylles, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 7. Gif hwā hine sylfne besmīte his āgenes willes (*sua sponte*), L. M. I. P. 36; Th. ii. 274, 20: Homl. Ass. 62, 255. Gif þeówa and þeówen hyra bēgra wylles hig gesomnigon *si servus et ancilla mutua voluntate se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 15. Be ðīnum āgenum wille ðū fērdest tō ðīnes fæder hīwrǽdene *ad tuos ire cupiebas et desiderio erat tibi domus patris tui*, Gen. 31, 30. Hī mōston ðes cynges wille folgian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 33. Ne fornime incer nōðer ōðer ofer will būtan gefafunge *nolite fraudare invicem, nisi ex consensu*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hē genam ðæt wīf ofer ðæs cynges wil, Chr. 1015; Th. i. 276, 4, col. 2. II. *a pleasant* or *desirable thing*:—Willa (wilna? v. willa, VI a) spēdum, dugeða gehwilcre stēpan, Cd. Th. 142, 18; Gen. 2363. [Þin agen wil, O. E. Homl. i. 61, 119. Liues wil and eche pleie, 193, 62. Þe onnesse of o luue and of o wil, A. R. 12, 7. Al his wil to don, Laym. 2793. Ðu wurchest mi wil, Kath. 2108. Þat wil, Shor. 16. *Icel.* vil; *n.*] v. ge-, self-, un-wil[l], willes; willa.

will, well, wyll, es; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Well *fons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 29. Ān wyll (*fons*) āsprang of ðære eorðan, Gen. 2, 6. Ðǽr wæs Iacōbes wyl (wyll, *v. l.*). Se Hǽlend sæt æt ðam wylle, Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Bið on him will (wyll, *v. l.*) forðrǽsendes wætres, 4, 14. Wyl, Bd. I, 7; S. 478, 27. Hió āweóll of ānum wille (welle, Cott. MSS.) *non a diverso fonte emanavit*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. Lǽt forð ðīne willas (wyllas, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðætte se lāreów ǽrest sceal self drincan of ðam wille his āgenre lāre *deriventur fontes tui foras . . . Rectum est, ut ipse prius bibat*, 48; Swt. 373, 14. Of ðam geate tō wille; fram ðan wille, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 37. Āþweah ða eágan on clǽnum wylle, Lchdm. ii. 32, 16. Hwīlum gehātaþ hȳ ælmessan tō wylle (wille, welle, *v. ll.*), Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmessan gehāte oððe bringe tō hwylcon wylle (*ad fontem aliquem*), . . . fæste .iii. geár on hlāfe and on wætere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif hwā his wæccan æt ǽnigum wylle hæbbe, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 12. Hlūterra wella wæter hī druncon *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386. Willas *fontes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 11. Wyllas, 73, 16. Ne weorðian gē wyllas, Wulfst. 40, 15. [Cnihtes þane wel dutte, Laym. 19812 (2nd MS.).] v. wæter-will; willa, wille.

willa, wella, wylla, an; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Wæs ðēr wælla (*fons*) . . . ðe Hǽlend sæt ofer ðæm wælla, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 6, 14. In ðæm wælla, 9, 7. Tō ðē ðam willan ealles wīsdōmes *ad te fontem omnis sapientiae*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 3. Mid ðam willan fulluhte bæþes *fonte baptismatis*, 5, 7; S. 620, 33. Ðiosne pytt ł uællа *puteum*, Jn. Skt. Liud. Rush. 4, 12. [Heo ȝeoten i þan welle (wille, 2nd MS.); þa wes þa welle mid attre bigon, Laym. 19771.] v. wille, will.

willa, an; *m.* I. *will, the faculty of willing*:—Gē hwæthwega godcundlīces on eówerre sāule habbaþ, ðæt is andgit and gemynd and se gesceádwīslīca willa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 26. Sāwul is *voluntas*, ðæt is wylla, ðonne heó hwæt wyle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. Ðæs mannes sāwl hæfð on hire . . . gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Of ðam willan cumaþ geþōhtas and word and weorc, ǽgðer ge yfele ge gōde . . . þurh ðone willan heó wile swā hwæt swā hire līcaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–30. Se willa sceal beón ǽfre frig, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 200, 2. Mid dīnum āgenum willan and mid dīnum āgenum anwealde ðū ealle ðing geworhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12. II. in case of one who has authority, *will, purpose, design, command*:—Gewurðe ðīn willa *fiat voluntas tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Hē eall gedēð, swā his willa byð *omnia, quaecumque voluit, fecit*, Ps. Th. 113, 11. Bið ðām ōþrum ungelīce willa geworden *God's will will turn out very differently for the others*, Exon. Th. 77, 29; Cri. 1264. Hæfde se heorde, se ðe of heofonum cwom, feóndas āfyrde. Hwylc wæs fægerra willa geworden? *what fairer instance of God's will taking effect has there been?* 147, 3; Gū. 721. Gebēte hit God elmihtiga, ðonne his willa sȳ, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 24. Gecyrron wē tō Drihtnes willan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 35. Hwyder magon gyt gangan from mīnum willan? 187, 25. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. Ðās fīf andgitu gewisseþ seó sāwul tō hire wyllan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 201. Willan *nutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 26: 61, 5. Ic þurh his willan hider āsend wæs *Dei voluntate huc missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8. Ðæne þeów ðe his hlāfordes willan (*voluntatem*) wiste, and ne dyde æfter his hlāfordes willan, Lk. Skt. 12, 47. Hē Drihtnes willan sōhte, Blickl. Homl. 225, 30. Ic dō willan mīnes Drihtnes, 243, 22: Cd. Th. 9, 15; Gen. 142. Hī his willan wyrcean *qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heó Alwaldan bræc word and willan, Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600. Mid gebedum ealne deófles willan oferswīþan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Ic tō him gebeáh and his willan geceás *I submitted to him and swore allegiance to him*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 9. Wiðˉðam ðet heó his willan geceóse *on condition of her becoming his wife*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 12. Syndon ðīne willan rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 10; Dan. 290. II a. with reference to the disposition of property:—Ic Abba cȳðe and wrītan hāte hū mīn willa is ðæt mon ymb mīn ærfe gedōe æfter mīnum dæge. Ærest ymb mīn lond . . . is mīn willa, gif mē God bearnes unnan wille, ðæt hit fōe tō londe æfter mē, Chart. Th. 469, 27: 470, 3. III. *will, determination, resolution*:—Hwilc anwilnys and geortrūwad wylla, þurh ða ðeós fægre geógað nū forwurðan sceall, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 310. IV. *will* in contrast with power or performance, *intention, purpose, desire to act*:—Twā ðing sindon ðe ælces monnes ingeþanc tō fundaþ, ðæt is willa and anweald *duo sunt, quibus omnis humanorum actuum constat effectus; voluntas scilicet, ac potestas*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Þeáh hī ðæt weorc ne mægen fulfremman, hī habbaþ ðeáh fūlne willan, and se untweofealda willa bioþ tō tellenne for fullfremod weorc . . . þeáh willaþ ða yfelan wyrcan ðæt, ðæt hī lyst, . . . ne forleósaþ hī eác ðone willan, ac habbaþ his wīte . . . Se yfla willa hiora welt, 36, 7; Fox 184, 23–29. Se yfela willa biþ tōstenced, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtión ne mæg, 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Ic nǽfre ne teolade sittan on ānum willan mid ðām ārleásum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Arn hē inn mid sceandlīcum willan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Oðerne rǽd wyrsan tō his willan *other counsel worse for his purpose*, 19, 206. Se Hǽlend hæfde ðone gōdan willan tō ðam fōstre, and ða mihte tō ðære fremminge, Homl. Th. i. 184, 22. Ūs æteówan his mihte and his willan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Wē āgyltaþ þurh weorc and þurh willan, 35, 14. Se man se ðe wylle ōþerne ofsleán, and ne mæg his wyllan þurhteón, L. Eg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 14: Past. 11; Swt. 71, 14. V. *will, desire, wish*:—Ic læs mǽrðo gefremed hæfde þonne mīn willa wǽre, Nar. 32, 29. Wē witon ðæt ðæt is ðīnes mōdes willa, ðæt ðū mōte ðās world forlǽtan, Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ic beó gearo sōna willan ðīnes *I will consent to your wish*, Exon. Th. 245, 26; Jul. 50. Hē cwæþ ðæt ðæt īdel wǽre ðæt hī wilnedon, ac æt nȳhstan mid ānmōde willan monigra hē wæs oferswīþed, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 3. Tō willan (*ad votum*) ðæs weres heó eardigendlīc wæs geworden, 4, 28; S. 605, 20. His heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan, Cd. Th. 44, 30; Gen. 717. Hié ðæs ðone willan nǽfdon, ðæt hié heora noman hié benāmon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7: Cd. Th. 36, 9; Gen. 569. Hī forlēton ðone willan tō āgenne, Homl. Th. i. 394, 5. Se

cyning geþafode ðam þegne his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 224: Beo. Th. 1274; B. 635. Ðæt mē God gefylle feores ingeþanc, willan mīnne, Elen. Kmbl. 1359; El. 681. Willum ic wilnade *desiderio desideraui*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 15. **V a.** *desire* in an unfavourable sense:—Nýtenu . . . heora willa tō nānum ōþrum þingum nis āþenod būton tō gīfernesse and tō wrǣnnesse *pecudes . . . quorum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 7. Weres wylla, Lchdm. i. 358, 18. Sió hātheortness ðæt mōd gebringð on ðæm weorce ðe hine ǣr nān willa tō ne spōn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Fæste for ðam unrihtan wyllan *pro illa prava cupidine jejunet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 10; Th. ii. 206, 20. Ic him in onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas þurh mislīce mōdes willan, Exon. Th. 266, 31; Jul. 406. Ða flǣsclīcan willan, ða cumaþ þurh deófles sceónessa tō manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6. **VI.** *pleasure, delight*:—Willa *voluptas*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 44. Se willa ðæs līchoman *voluptas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 19, 21. Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Mē bið willa gif ðū mihte' *multum delector, si potes*, 5, 3; S. 616, 30 note. Se yfela willa unrihthǣmedes *voluptas*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18, 2. Wē sprǣcon ǣr be ðām fīf gesēlþum, ðæt is . . . willa (cf. fīfte beoþ seó blis, 33, 1; Fox 122, 6), Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 19, 22: Wulfst. 11, 7. Hire se willa gelamp, ðæt heó on ǣnigne eorl gelýfde, Beo. Th. 1257; B. 626: 1653; B. 824. Hwý ne miht ðū geþencan gif on ǣnegum ðissa eorþlīcena gōda ǣniges willan and ǣniges gōdes wana is, ðonne is sum gōd full ǣlces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana *si est quaedam boni fragilis imperfecta felicitas, esse aliquam solidam, perfectamque, non potest dubitari*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 24–27. Ðæt wīf onfēhð ðæs (*from that*) willan on ðæm hǣmede, Lchdm. i. 350, 11. Ðū tīres mōst, willan brūcan, Andr. Kmbl. 212; An. 106: Exon. Th. 151, 24; Gū. 800. Gif ðæt mōd ðæm willan ne wiðbrītt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Hē hine on ðæm willan gehielt ðæt hē mid ealre ēstfulnesse lufaþ ðæt ēce līf *sub aeterna ejus beatitudine tota devotione continetur*, 50; Swt. 389, 15. Se wer ðe his bebod healdeþ mid willan *the man that delighteth in his commandments*, Ps. Th. 111, 1. Ðeáh ðe hē lēte wæter on willan, wynnum flōwan, 77, 21. Ne weóx hē him tō willan, ac tō wælfylle and tō deáðcwalum, Beo. Th. 3426; B. 1711. Tō willan and tō wordmyndum *to please and honour him*, 2376; B. 1186. Nafast ðū tō manna mǣgene willan *non in viribus equi voluntatem habebit*, Ps. Th. 146, 11. Þurh ungelýfedre willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29. Forgife ðē Dryhten willan on worulde and in wuldre blǣd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte, nō hweðere reste fand, Cd. Th. 87, 28; Gen. 1455. Ða willan and ða getǣsu ðe him on dīsse worulde becumaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 15. Hwǣr cumaþ his willan and his fyrenlustas? Blickl. Homl. 113, 1. Ða ðe dīsses middangeardes wilna and welena wilniaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 7. Mid walum and willum līfes *divitiis et uoluptatibus uitae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 14. Willum neótan, Exon. Th. 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Hē brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, 208, 1; Ph. 149. Willum biscyrede, 93, 3; Cri. 1520. Tō hira willum *ad suos libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 10. Willan *libitos, luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 60. **VI a.** *a pleasant, desirable thing, a good, what gives pleasure, what is desired*:—Ic eom æþelinges ǣht and willa, Exon. Th. 488, 19; Rä. 77, 1. Nānes willan wana, nāþer ne weorþscipes, ne anwealdes, ne foremǣrnesse, ne blisse, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 30. Gif ðē ǣnies willan wana biþ, ðeáh hit lytles hwæt sié, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22. Nǣron hī bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Siððan hē ðæs welan full biþ, ðonne þincþ him ðæt hē hæbbe ǣlcne willan, gif hē hæbbe anweald, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 10. Oft brincð se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft *time often brings the unattained desire*, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Gif man mǣgðman nēde genimeþ, ðam āgende .l. scillinga, and æft æt ðam āgende sīnne willan (*the object he had desired* i. e. *the maiden*) ætgebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Losewest willana *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Wilna brūcaþ, āra on eorðan, Cd. Th. 92, 22; Gen. 1532. Wilna geniht, 113, 21; Gen. 1890. Wilna brytta, 97, 29; Gen. 1620. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spēd, 100, 6; Gen. 1660. Wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 12; Gen. 2272. Hié lǣddon eorðwelan, wīf and willan and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 31; Gen. 1879. **VII.** *will, disposition*:—On eówrum fæstendagum bið ongieten eówer willa *in diebus jejuniorum vestrorum inveniuntur voluntates vestrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 3. 'Sý on eorðan sibb ðām mannum ðe synd gōdes willan.' Ne bið nān lāc Gode swā gecwēme swā se gōda willa . . . Hwæt is gōd willa būton gōdnys . . . Hwæt is ǣnig lāc wið ðisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 582, 33–584, 10: Hy. 8, 6. Hē (*Titus*) wæs swā gōdes willan ðæt hē sægde ðæt hē forlure ðone dæg ðe hē nōht on tō gōde ne gedyde, Ors. 6, 8; Swt. 264, 2. Mid gōdum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 97, 27. Gode underþeódde on gōdum willan, 79, 32. On fæstendagum bið gesýne hwilcne willan gē habbaþ, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. Nǣnig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan begeat yfelne, Met. 8, 37. Gelīcnyssa willena *qualitates affectionum*, Scint. 28, 18. **VII a.** *good will, favourable disposition*:—Swā micel beón scyl gebiddendes embe God willa *tantus esse debet orantis erga Deum affectus*, Scint. 33, 8. Willa belimpð tō blisse simle *voluntas ad laetitiam pertinet*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 5. Se Hālga Gāst is willa and sōð lufu ðæs Fæder and ðæs Suna; sōðlīce willa and lufu getācniaþ ān ðing, Homl. Th. i. 282, 2–4: 228, 24. In ārfæstnesse willan *in devotione pietatis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 25. Gē earme men willum onfēngun, on mildum sefan, Exon. Th. 83, 5; Cri. 1351. **VIII.** in reference to voluntary or to permitted action, *will, accord, consent, pleasure*:—Gif ðam Pāpan ðæt līcode and ðæt his willa wǣre and his leáf *si Papae hoc ut fieret, placeret*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 32. Gif beweddod mǣden nele tō ðam ðe heó beweddod bið, and wæs hire willa *si puella desponsata cum eo esse nolit, cui voluntate sua desponsata erat*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 148, 29. Selflīces willan *spontaneae voluntatis*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 76. Āgnes willan hē bið gebunden, Homl. Th. i. 212, 16: 224, 23. Ða yfelan nellaþ heora willan gehýran Godes beboda, L. Ælfc. P. 4; Th. ii. 364, 20. Be willan *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Wæs sió fǣmne mid hyre fæder willan biweddad, Exon. Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32: Met. 24, 54: Andr. Kmbl. 2802; An. 1403. Eallra gesceafta āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) God rīcsaþ ofer hī, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 12. Hwæðer ǣnig gesceaft seó, ðe hire willan (-um, Cott. MS.) nylle ealne weg bión, ac wile hire āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) forweorþan, 34, 9; Fox 148, 11. Mid fullan willan *volens*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 7. Nō genēded, ac mid his wyllan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 16. Mid hyra bēgra wyllan *cum consensu amborum*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 20. His āgnum willan (willum, *v. l.*) hē com tō rōde gealgan, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 19. Ungeniédde, mid eówrum āgenum willan (willum, Cott. MSS.), 18; Swt. 137, 20. Be his āgenum willan, Homl. Th. i. 228, 30. Mid his sylfes willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Mid nænigum nēde gebǣded, ac mid his sylfes willan, Blickl. Homl. 83, 32. Hē genam ðæt wīf ofer ðes cynges willan, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 5. Hē ofer willan gióng *he went against his will*, Beo. Th. 4810; B. 2409: Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Him nānwuht wið his willan ne sié, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hē mid ðara wietena willum ðæm cynedōme ne mehte tō cuman, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 26. Ic gestāg willum mīnum, Exon. Th. 91, 16; Cri. 1493. Ðæs ðe ðū nǣfre þīnum willum ālǣtan woldest, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 13. Ðæt ǣnegu þeód ōþre hiere willum friþes bǣde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 29. Gif hié hiera willum ūs tō noldon *si uoluntate sua nollent procedere*, Nar. 10, 23: L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 16: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 29: Ps. Th. 17, 43: 44, 16. Hannibal his āgnum willum hine selfne mid ātre ācwealde *Annibal veneno sese necavit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 30: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 30. Hī hiora āgnum willum hī sylfe unþeáwum underþeódaþ, 40, 7; Fox 242, 29: 35, 4; Fox 160, 16. Hī sēcaþ sylfra willum hāmas on heolstrum, Exon. Th. 107, 4; Gū. 53. Ōðer hiene his selfes willum gebeád, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 3. Mid his sylfes willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15. **IX.** *sake, account* (cf. *Ger.* meinetwillen):—Hē āscade hié for hwý hié nolden geþencan ealle ða brocu and ða geswinc ðe hē for hira willan and eác for hiera niédþearfe fela wintra dreógende wæs, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 28. Hē ǣfre wan for willan ðæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 683. **X.** *will, one's own way*:—Saga mē hwæt ðam men sī leófust on his līfe and lāðost æfter his deáðe. Ic ðē secge his willa, Salm. Kmbl. p. 204, 44. Ic hī līfian hēt æfter hiora willum *ibunt in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Goth.* wilja: *O. Sax.* willio: *O. Frs.* willa: *O. H. Ger.* willo *voluntas, voluptas, affectus, affectio, votum, placitum, intentio, nutus, propositum, arbitrium, mens, anima, ratio: Icel.* vili.] v. hyht-, un-, weorold-willa; wil[l].

willan; *prs.* ic, hē wille, wile, ðū wilt, *pl.* wē willaþ; *p.* wolde, walde; *part. prs.* willende *To will, wish*:—*Volo* ic wylle, *uis* ðū wylt, *uult* hē wyle, *uolumus* wē wyllaþ . . . *utinam uellem* eálā gyf ic wolde; *utinam uelim* eálā gyf ic wylle gyt . . . *uelle* wyllan, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 14–200, 6. **I.** *to will, exercise the faculty of willing*:—Ic undergyte ðæt ic wylle undergytan and gemunan, and ic wylle ðæt ic undergyte and gemune; ðǣr ðǣr ðæt gemynd bið, ðǣr bið ðæt andgyt and se wylla, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 120. Þurh ðone willan seó sāwul wile swā hwæt swā hire līcaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 29. Ælc mon hæfþ ðone frióðōm, ðæt hē wāt hwæt hē wile, hwæt hē nele *ipsis inest volendi, nolendique libertas*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 20. **II.** where the will of the subject determines his own action, *to will, purpose, think, mean, intend*, (a) with an infinitive:—Ic wille mid flōde folc ācwellan, Cd. Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296. Ic reste on ðē āgan wylle, 254, 16; Dan. 612. Ic ðēc for sunu wylle freógan, Beo. Th. 1899; B. 947. Hwyder wilt ðū gangan? Ic wille gangan tō Rōme, Blickl. Homl. 191, 16. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan, Cd. Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291. Hē wile eft gesettan heofona rīce, 25, 20; Gen. 396: 176, 30; Gen. 2919. Wē hine willaþ ācwellan and ūs tō mete dōn, Blickl. Homl. 231, 14. Hū gewearð ðē ðæs, ðæt ðū sǣbeorgas sēcan woldes mādmum bedǣled? Andr. Kmbl. 616; An. 308. Wolde hē hiene selfne on ðæm gefeohte forspillan *mori in bello paratus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Cd. Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905. Ne wellaþ (willaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 64) cweþan *ne velitis dicere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 9. Hwī forcwið hē . . . būton hē cuéðan wielle (wille, Cott. MSS.), ðæt hē ne lufige ðone Hlāford, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 7. Hwæþre him Alwalda wille wyrpe gefremman, Beo. Th. 2633; B. 1314. Ðæt ðū for sunu wolde hererinc habban, 2355; B. 1175. Ðū him ðæt gehēte, ðæt ðū hyra frumcyn īcan wolde, Cd. Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. (b) with an accusa-

tive:—God symble wyle gôd, and nǽfre nân yfel, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. From dære tungan ðe teosu wylle *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Ðæt heó hī frûne hwæt hī sôhton, oþþe hwæt hī ðǽr woldon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39. (c) with a clause:—Wêndun gē and woldun, ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelîce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gû. 636. Wêndon and woldon, ðæt hié on elþeódigum ǽt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2145; An. 1074. (d) absolute, (1) of purpose to go:—Nû wille ic ðam lîge neár, Cd. Th. 47, 14; Gen. 760. Ðâ hē him from wolde, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 19. Gif hē eów âxie hwæder gē willon (*quo vadis?*), Gen. 32, 17. Ðâ hī tô scipan woldon, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Ðâ salde se here âþas ðæt hié of his rîce uuoldon, 878; Erl. 80, 17. Ðâ woldan hié on ēcnesse hǽle and trume wið deófla nîþum, and wundorlîce deáþ geþrowodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Mið ðæm ðe hī hié getrymed hæfdon, and tôgædere woldon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 28. (2) of purpose to do:—Hē cŷdde his syrewunge, hû hē ymbe wolde (*how he had intended to act*), Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. (3) of things, *to tend*:—Hwæder ðû nû ongite hwider ðiós spræce wille? Ðâ cwæþ ic: Sege mē hwider hió wille *jamne igitur vides, quid haec omnia, quae diximus, consequatur? quidnam? inquam*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 234, 32. **III.** where the will of the subject determines the action of another, *to will, ordain, order, command*, (a) with an accusative:—Se ealdorman gewât ðâ ðâ hit wolde God, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 13. Ðâ ðâ hē wolde ðæt ðæt hē wolde, Met. 11, 15. Hwæþer wē ǽnigne frŷdôm habban, ðe sió godcunde foretiohhung oþþe sió wyrd ûs nēde tô ðam ðe hī willen, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 16. (b) with a clause:—Ic wylle (uillo, Lind.: willo, Rush.) ðæt hē wunige ðus, Jn. Skt. 21, 22. Wyltû (wylt ðû, *v.l.*) wē secgaþ ðæt fŷr cume of heofene, Lk. Skt. 9, 54. Hē wolde ðæt ða cnihtas cræft leornedon, Cd. Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83. Hē wolde ðæt him eorðe geseted wurde, 6, 35; Gen. 99: Met. 11, 16. (c) absolute:—Hē cunnian wolde his Drihtnes wyllan, hû hē wolde be him (*what he would have him do*) . . . Cwæð se Hǽlend, ðæt hē sceolde underfôn mǽden, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 7–13. **IV.** *to will, wish, want, desire*, (a) with infinitive:—Ic wielle heora cŷpan hēr lufîcor ðonne ic gebicge ðǽr, Wülck. Gl. 97, 2. Wilt ðû, gif ðû môst, wesan aldordēma? Cd. Th. 149, 26; Gen. 2480. Ðē wile beorna sum him geâgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Se ðe wyle sôð sprecan, Beo. Th. 5721; B. 2864. Ðē sǽlîðend secgan willaþ, ðæt wē fundiaþ Higelâc sēcan, 3641; B. 1818. Wē willaþ beón bylewite *volumus esse simplices*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ic ðîne bebodu wolde gegân *concupivi mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. Swâ fela swâ hē habban wolde, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 24. On hwilce healfe ðû wille hwyrft dôn, Cd. Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918: 139, 20; Gen. 2312. Gesecgan mid hû micle elne ǽghwylc wille synrust þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Se biscop ðe wile onfôn Godes mildheortnesse, Blickl. Homl. 45, 7. Gif ǽnig man wolde heora ôðrum fylstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 56. (a 1) where an infinitive may be supplied from the context:—His nēxtan be his mihte gehelpan, and ofer his mihte wyllan *to help his neighbour according to his power, and to wish to help him beyond his power*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 9. (b) with an accusative:—Ðæt ðæt ðû wylt, ðæt ðû lufast, Homl. Th. i. 282, 5. Hwæt wille gē? Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 23: Blickl. Homl. 155, 35. For ealle ðe willaþ ðæt hē wile, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 20. Hē cwæþ: 'Hwæt wilt ðû ðæt ic ðē do?' Næs ðæt nâ ðæt hē nyste hwæt se blinda wolde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Hig dydon ymbe hyne swâ hwæt swâ hig woldon (waldon, Lind.: waldun, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Bide mē swâ hwæt swâ ðû wylle (willt ł wælle, Lind.) . . . ic ðē sylle swâ hwæt swâ ðû mē bitst, þeáh ðû wylle healf mîn rîce, Mk. Skt. 6, 22, 23. Behreówsunge mâ wyllan ðænne deáð *penitentiam malle quam mortem*, Anglia xi. 119, 66. ¶ the present participle used with force of Latin forms in *-dus*:—Gefeán ðære willendan gesynto *cupitae sospitatis gaudia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. (c) with a clause:—Wilt ðû ðæt ic ðē secge? Salm. Kmbl. 506; Sal. 253. Wilt ðû ðæt ic gelŷfe? Blickl. Homl. 179, 35. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, 51, 15. Hû hē wolde ðæt mon him miltsode, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Hē walde ðæt hī wǽren gedrēfde, 58; Swt. 443, 11. Wolde, Exon. Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203. Wē woldun ðû gesâwe ðæt . . ., 130, 16; Gû. 439. Hī woldun, ðæt . . ., 123, 17; Gû. 324. Hī willen ðæt him Dryhten tô hyra earfeða ende gerŷme, 115, 25; Gû. 195. For ðŷ ic wolde ðæt hié ealneg æt ðære stôwe wǽren, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 5. For ðon hē ðis dyde ðæt hē wolde ðæt hié ne wǽron gedrēfede, Blickl. Homl. 17, 1. **IV a.** *to like* (where there is an expressed or implied condition):—Ic wolde ðē âcsian hwæþer wē ǽnigne frŷdôm habban, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 13. Wolde ic freóndscipe ðînne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 956; An. 478. Wolde ic ânes tô ðē cræftes neósan, 966; An. 483. Gif hæleþa hwone hlîsan lyste, ðonne ic hine wolde biddan, Met. 10, 3. Wolde ic, ðæt ðû funde ða, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080. Eall þing habbaþ ǽnne willan, ðæt is ðæt hī woldon â bión, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 29. **V.** *to will, be willing* to do something, (a) with an infinitive expressed or implied:—Gyf ðû wilt, ðû miht mē geclǽnsian . . . Ic wylle; beó geclǽnsod, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2–3. Gif ðû þeáh mînum wilt wordum hŷran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Wylt, Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Ne wylt ðû ofergeottul weorðan *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 118, 31. Ne wile Sarran gelŷfan wordum mînum, Cd. Th. 144, 11; Gen. 2388: 161, 7; Gen. 2661. Gif wit him geongordôm lǽstan willaþ, 41, 27; Gen. 663. Gif git ðæt fæsten fŷre willaþ forstandan, 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Wille gē beón beswungen on leornunge? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gif ðû woldest myltsian, and swâ þeáh ne mihtest . . . ðæt ðû ne mæge myltsían, þeáh ðû wylle, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 184–188. Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēnan, ðæt wuldorcyning ǽfre wille eard âlēfan, Cd. Th. 272, 7; Sat. 116: 281, 25; Sat. 277. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan, 194, 25; Exod. 266. Ic nû suna mînum syllan wolde (*should be ready to give*) gûðgewǽdu, ðǽr mē gifeðe ǽnig yrfeweard ǽfter wurde, Beo. Th. 5452; B. 2729. Ðǽr ðû fromlîce freónda lârum hŷran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 22; Gû. 425. Hié gehēton ðæt hiera kyning fulwihte onfôn wolde, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 18. Hē cwæð ðæt hē wolde ðam wîfe gemyltsian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 179. Hē getrûwode ðæt hió his giongorscipe fylgan wolden, Cd. Th. 16, 27; Gen. 249: 46, 15; Gen. 744. Nymðe hié friðes wolde wilnian, 229, 9; Dan. 214. Ðǽr hŷ hit tô gôde ongietan woldan *if they had been willing to understand it aright*, Exon. Th. 68, 22; Cri. 1107. Gif ðû mînum wilt, wîf, willende wordum hŷran, Cd. Th. 35, 25; Gen. 560. ¶ along with negative forms of the verb:—Saga him swâ hē wille, swâ hē nelle, hē sceal cuman *dic illi quia, velit nolet, debet venire*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wē sceolon, wylle wē, nelle wē, ârîsan, Homl. Th. i. 532, 7. Wē sceolon beón nēde geþafan, sam wē willan, sam wē nyllan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Se brym hine bær, wolde hē, nolde hē, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 20. (b) with accusative, *to allow, permit, grant, consent to*:—Ne willaþ hié rûmor unc landriht heora, Cd. Th. 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Se câsere hine ðreátade ðæt hē Crîste widsôce. Ðâ hē ðæt ne walde, Shrn. 71, 33. Ne ðæt wille God, Cd. Th. 114, 13; Gen. 1903. (c) with a clause:—Nô God wolde, ðæt sió sâwl sâr þrowade, Exon. Th. 126, 29; Gû. 378. **VI.** *to be disposed, to have such and such a will*:—Ðæt man his Scyppend lufige and ða men ðe wel willaþ (*the men that are of good will*), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254. Ðæt hē widstonde ðǽm ðe on wôh wiellen (cf. ðâm unryhtwillendum, 89, 22), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 1. Ðæt hē geornlîce fylste ðâm ðe riht willan, and â hetelîce stŷre ðâm ðe þwyres willan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17. **VII.** of habitual action:—Ða ingeðoncas ðe wealcaþ in ðæs monnes môde, ðe ǽfre willaþ licgean on ðǽm eorðlîcum gewilnungum *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente, quae a terrenis desideriis numquam levantur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. Hē wolde ǽfter ûhtsange oftost hine gebiddan and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 114. Hwæþer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold? Met. 19, 4. Ðæt se lâreów sceolde beón miehtig tô tyhtanne on hâlwende lâre, and eác tô ðreánne ða ðe him widstondan wiellen *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana, et eos, qui contradicunt, arguere*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 16. **VIII.** *to will, profess, claim*:—Hē wæs swâ upâhafen, ðæt hē wolde beón god . . . wolde rēnas wyrcan, swylce hē sylf god wǽre, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 27–33. **IX.** as an auxiliary for the future, *will, shall, to be about to*:—Gif hē mē cûð ne bið, ic wille him suíðe ræde andwyrdan (*protinus respondemus*), Past. 10; Swt. 63, 4. Hwæt wille ic ðissum widersacan geandwyrdan? Homl. Th. i. 378, 11. Hē wæs cweþende: 'Ic mē wille nû onhwyrfan tô ðisse bǽre . . .' Ða wæs hē gongende, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. Ic mîne sâwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Gif ðû ûre unriht wilt behealdan *si iniquitates observaveris*, 129, 3. Gif ðû ǽfre cymst tô ðære stôwe, ðonne wilt ðû cweþan (*dices*), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Met. 24, 48. Se ðe wyle sprecan *loquuturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Gif hiere ne bið sôna gestiéred, hió wile weahsan mid ungemete (*sine mensura dilatatur*), Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleáflîc eallum ðǽm ðe ða stôwe on ufe.um tîdum geseódð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14. Hwæþer hit hysecild ðe mǽdencild beón wille, ii. 172, 18. Hē wyle naman ðînne herian *laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 73, 20. Hwâ wyle mē gelǽdan? *quis deducet me?* 59, 8. Hwæt wille wē cweþan be ðînum sunum? *quid dicam liberos?* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 30: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 117: Homl. Th. ii. 448, 13. Hit wolde dagian *the day was about to break*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 123. Hit ǽfnian wolde, 23, 245. His âdumum ðe woldon wîfian on his dohtron *generos suos, qui accepturi erant filias ejus*, Gen. 19, 14. Wât ic ðæt ðû wile gilpan, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Hwæt God mǽlan wille *quid loquatur Deus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. Ic wât ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan (cf. went eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17), Met. 4, 51. Ne hē sôðfæste lǽteþ ðæt hī tô unrihte willen handum rǽcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. Wēn is ðæt hī ûs lifigende wyllen forsweolgan *forsitan vivos deglutissent nos*, 123, 2. Swâ ic ǽr sægde ðæt ic dôn wolde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 29. Ðeáh ðû onsôce ðæt ðû sôð godu lufian wolde, Exon. Th. 254, 10; Jul. 195. Ða Darius geseah ðæt hē oferwonnen beón wolde *Darius cum vinci suos videret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Blickl. Homl. 15, 34. Hû wolde ðæt geweorðan? Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Wēn is ðæt hī ûs woldan gesûpan *forsitan absorbuissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3. **IX a.** without an infinitive:—Hwænne ðû mē wylle tô *quando venies ad me*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Ǽr him se fefer tô wille, Lchdm. ii. 134, 24, 22. **IX b.** as optative:—Wolde hûru se earming hine sylfne beþencan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 161. [*Goth.* wiljan; *p.* wilda: *O. Sax.* willian, wellian; *p.* welda: *O. Frs.*

willa, wella; *p.* wilde, welde, wolde: *O. H. Ger.* wellan, wollan; *p.* wolta: *Icel.* vilja; *p.* vilda.]

willan; *p.* de. **I.** *to boil* (trans.):—Wyl (wel, *v.l.*) on wætere . . . wyl on ealdan wîne, Lchdm. i. 72, 7, 23. Wel on buteran, ii. 22, 25. Wæl, i. 374, 8. Wæll, 378, 3. **II.** fig. *to torment, agitate, with violent feelings* (cf. *figurative uses of* weallan *and* seóþan):—Hê wylleþ hine on ðam wîte, wunaþ unlustum *he gives himself no peace in that pain, lives unpleasingly*, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. [Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure and stroncliche iwelled, A. R. 284, 20. A chetel of iwelled bras, Jul. 82, 54. Welled led *molten lead*, H. R. 59, 501. *Icel.* vella *to boil* (trans.).] v. â-, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-willan (-wellan, -wyllan).

wille, es; *m. A well, spring, fountain*:—Se wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29 note. Hê is se libbenda wylle (-a?) *fons vivus*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. An tuddeles þorn, and an hrôces wylle; . . . þonne an lawernwylle . . . On hrôces wylle, þanne up on ðæne weg . . .; þanon on oden wielle . . .; þanon on eabbincgwylle, þanne on riscbrôc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 54, 6–15. On ðone fûlan wylle; of ðam wylle, vi. 213, 16–23. v. wîþig-wille; will, *and next word.*

wille, wielle, welle, wylle, an; *f. A well, spring, stream, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Ân wielle weól blôde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Welle *fontana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 79. Ðær com upp wætres welle, Shrn. 93, 36. Seó wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29. Is sæd ðæt wylle (ân welle, *v.l.*) (*fons*) âweólle, seó wæter geóteþ, 5, 10; S. 625, 23. Lîfes wylle (waelle, Ps. Surt.) *fons vitae*, Ps. Th. 35, 9: Basil admn. 4; Hex. 42, 16. Ealle ða nâmon Ændor wylle and Cisone clâne hlimme, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Waelle lêhtes *fons luminis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 200, 35. Uælle *fons*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 6. On saltere wellan; of saltere wellan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 31. In fûle wellan; of ðære wellan, 366, 31. Swâ culfre ðonne heó baðaþ hî on smyltum wætre on hlûttere wællan, Shrn. 85, 22. Ða hâlwendan wellan (*fonte*) fulwihtes bæþes, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17. Wyllan, 3, 22; S. 552, 35: 4, 13; S. 582, 13. Hî druncon burnan wæter, calde wellan *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Met. 8, 29. Of denum yrnaþ deópe wyllan (waellan *fontes*, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 103, 10. In stôwum ðær ðe hlûttre wyllan (*lucidi fontes*) urnon, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4. Tô waellum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 41, 2. On cwicu wæteres wellan *in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Hê him forlêt feówer welian sceótan (*the reference is to the milk from a cow's udder*), Exon. Th. 419, 26; Rä. 39, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wella *fluctus, unda: Icel.* vella *boiling heat.*] v. ed-, sealt-wille. [The word is also found in place-names.]

-wille (cf. wille *a well*). v. cwic-, deád-, fisc-, lîf-wille.

-wille (cf. willa *will*). v. ân-, druncen-, on-, self-wille.

-Wille. v. Eást-, West-Wille.

wille-burne, an; *f. A bubbling burn, running stream*:—Lago yrnende, wylleburne, Cd. Th. 14, 1; Gen. 212. Drihten lêt willeburnan on worold þringan of æðra gehwære, 83, 1; Gen. 1373.

wille-cærse, an; *f. Well-kerse* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *water-cress*:—Wyllecyrse *foenum graecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 76. Willecærse *britia*, 286, 28. Wyllecærse *fenegrecio*, ii. 38, 77. Seóð mid wyllecærsan (-cersan, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 140, 12. Nim wylecærsan (-en, MS.), iii. 134, 2. [Were me leuere lyue by wellecarses (ete watercrasses, *v.l.*), Piers P. C. 7, 292.]

-willedness, -willend, -willende. v. wel-willedness; riht-, unriht-willend; un-, wel-, yfel-willende, *and* willan, **IV b, V a.**

willendlîce; *adv. Diligently*:—Willendlîce *diligenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 41. [*In the following passage the better reading is* hwîlwendlîce:—Hê cwæþ ðæt hê gehyhte swâ swâ hê on his ðeóde willendlîce (hwîlwend-lîce, M. 248, 22) rîcsode, ðæt hê swâ on tôweardnesse êcelîce mid Criste rîcsian môste *sperans ut sicut in sua gente regnat, ita et cum Christo in futuro conregnare*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22.] v. welwillendlîce.

-willendness. v. yfel-willendness.

willes; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Be ðam men ðe willes man ofslihð *de homine qui voluntate aliquem occidit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 1. Ne scylan hyg ænig unriht willes geþafian, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 18. Hê willes deáð þrowade, R. Ben. 26, 15. Geneádod tô ânre mîle gange, gang willes twâ, 28, 3. Hwîlum willes, hwîlum geneádode, Homl. Ass. 145, 45. Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man un-willes oþþe ungewealdes ænig þing misdêð, nâ bið ðæt nâ gelîc ðam ðe willes and gewealdes sylfwilles misdêð, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 22: L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26: L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 6. [Gif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26. Þu þat forschuppes te self willes and waldes, H. M. 27, 2.] v. self-willes, un-wil[l], wil[l].

wille-streám, es; *m. A bubbling, running stream*:—Ðær se eádga (*the Phenix*) môt neótan wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, Exon. Th. 223, 19; Ph. 362. Se æþela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ wyllestreámas, 204, 30; Ph. 105. [In ane wallestream, Laym. 2849.]

wille-wæter, es; *n. Spring-water*:—Þweah mid wyllewætre, Lchdm. ii. 308, 11. Wyrc ðæt bæþ of ðâm ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wylle-wætre, 74, 27. Seóðe on yrnendum wyllewætere, i. 330, 14. [Þe ter þet mon wepð for laðe of þisse liue is inemned wellewater (*aqua fontis*), for he welled of þe horte swa doð water of welle, O. E. Homl. i. 159, 12. Cæld wellewater (welles water, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19792.]

will-flôd, es; *n. m. The waters of the deluge*:—Willflôd ongan lytligan, Cd. Th. 85, 10; Gen. 1412. Cf. wille-burne.

will-gespryng, es; *n. A spring*:—Ðeós eorþe is berende missenlîcra fugela and sæwihta and fiscwyllum wæterum and wyllgespryngum *aviúm ferax terra marique generis diversi, fluviis quoque multum piscosis, ac fontibus praeclara copiosis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Of ðâm wilsuman wyllgespryngum beorgeþ *e vivo gurgite libat aquam*, Exon. Th. 205, 8; Ph. 109.

willian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to will*:—Gode willigende *Deo volente*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 20. **II.** *to desire*, (a) with a genitive:—Mæg snottor guma his gæste forð weges willian, Exon. Th. 104, 15; Gû. 8. Ne sceolde nân wîs man willian (wilnian, *v. l.*) sêftes lîfes, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. (b) with infinitive:—Hwelc is mon se wile lîf and willaþ gesiân dægas gôde? *quis est homo qui vult vitam et cupit videre dies bonos?* Ps. Surt. 33, 13. Gê wylladon (wilniaþ, *v.l.*) ûs ða ðing gemænsuman *ea nobis communicare desiderastis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 13. (c) with gerundial infin.:—Ongit hû unmihtige ða yfelan men beóþ, nû hî ne magon cuman þider ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta williaþ (wilniaþ, *v.l.*) tô tô cumenne *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas, qui ne ad hoc quidem pervenire queunt, ad quod eos naturalis ducit, ac pene compellit intentio*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. (d) with a clause:—Ic willio and wille ðæt hió sión getrymed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 23. (e) absolute:—Wer se ðe in bibodum his willaþ (*cupiet*), Ps. Surt. 111, 1. [He wyllede mest of alle þynge to hym enlyance, R. Glouc. 12, 18. Naȝt ne willieþ more þanne uor to by uorlore to þe wordle, Ayenb. 142, 15. Þu willest of briddes to knowe, Piers P. 12, 221. *O. H. Ger.* willôn *desiderare.*] v. ge-willian; willung.

wil-lîc; *adj. From a fountain* or *well*:—Willîcan *fontona* (*fontana flumina*, Ald. 161), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 10. Wyllîcan, 37, 30: 149, 79.

willîce; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily*:—Ôþre gehwylce ða wyllîce wê onfêngon *cetera queque quae voluntarie suscepimus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 138. [*O. L. Ger.* willîco *voluntarie.*]

willnian, willnung. v. wilnian, wilnung.

will-spryng *and* **-sprynge**, es; *m. A well-spring, fountain, source* (lit. and fig.):—Welspreng *latex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 30. Seó sôðe lufu is wylspring and ordfruma ealra gôdnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 52, 12. Ðæs wæter-scipes welsprynge is on hefonrîce, Past. Swt. 467, 31. Welsprinces *fontis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 43. Mid dæwigun wylsprince *roscidis fontibus*, 421, 67. Ðâs synd ða feówer eán of ânum wyllspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 3. Wyllspringas ðære micelan niwelnisse *fontes abyssi magnae*, Gen. 7, 11. Wilspringas, 8, 2. Wæs ðæt wæter and ealle wyllspringas gehâlgode þurh Cristes lîchaman, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 28. Wilspringum *fontibus*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 18. Tô wyllsprengum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 2. [An angel tagte hire (*Hagar*) ðor a wellespring, Gen. and Ex. 1243.]

will-sum. v. wil-sum.

willung, e; *f. Desire*:—Ðurh unrihte willunge *per ambitionem*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 11. [My willing is as ye wole, Chauc. Cl. T. 319.] v. ge-willung; willian.

willung, e; *f. Boiling, heat*:—Wyl[l]inc *fervor* (*autumni*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. samod-willung.

will-weorþung, e; *f. Worship paid to springs*:—Wê lâraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc ælcne hæðendóm âdwæsce, and forbeóde wilweorðunga (cf. Hæðenscipe biþ . . . ðæt man weorðige hæðene godas, and sunnan oþþe mônan, fŷr oþþe flôd, wæterwyllas oþþe stânas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. *See also* will), L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. See Grmm. D. M. c. 20.

wilm, wielm, welm, wælm, wylm, es; *m.* **I.** *that which wells.* v. weallan. (1) of fluid, *a fount, stream, water that surges* or *boils, that moves in waves*:—Wæs ðære burnan wælm heaðofŷrum hât *the burn's surging stream was hot with fierce fires*, Beo. Th. 5086; B. 2546. Fisca welm, wildeóra holt *the fishes' flood, the wild beasts' wood*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ne foldan stân, ne wæteres wylm, ne wudutelga, 843; Sal. 421. Geofon ŷþum weól, wintres wylm (*the boiling flood of winter*), Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Ic ðæs wælmes grundhyrde fond, 4276; B. 2135. Hê drincð of ðæm wielme his âgnes pyttes *bibit sui fluenta putei*, Past. 48; Swt. 373, 10. Of swêttestum wylme (wylme?) *de dulcissimo fonte*, Scint. 18, 3. Gân ofer flôdes wylm *to go over the tossing waves of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 734; An. 367. Ofer ŷða wylm, 1726; An. 865. Hî stæðe wîcedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm (*by the surge of the sea*), Elen. Kmbl. 77; El. 39. In ðæs leádes wylm scûfan *to thrust into the boiling font of lead*, Exon. Th. 277, 20; Jul. 583. Heortan wylmas *veins, blood-vessels* (?), Beo. Th. 5008; B. 2507. (2) of fire, *surging fire, flames*:—Won fŷres wælm, se swearta lîg, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966. His bân brondes wylm forþylmde, 217, 21; Ph. 283. In ðæs wylmes grund befæsted, Elen. Kmbl. 2596; El. 1299. Gold ðæt in wylme bið geclænsod, 2617; El. 1310: 1527; El. 765. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. God wylme gesealde Sodoman, sweartan lîge, Cd. Th. 115, 26; Gen. 1925. Gedûfan in ðone deópan wælm, 266, 31; Sat. 30. Helle, grundleásne wylm, Exon. Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Hâtan ofnes wylm

þurhwôdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. In fýrbaðe, wælmum bi-wrecene, Exon. Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. II. *heat, fervent heat, fiery heat*:—Wylm *fervor*, i. *calor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 82. Gif sumeres welm (wylm, *v. l.*) tô swîðlîc bið *si aestatis fervor nimius fuerit*, R. Ben. 65, 20. Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran lîges, Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ðæs unmæ̂tan wylmes ðære sunnan hæ̂to, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Wilme and bryne *fervore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 42. Flôr is on welme, Cd. Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Þrowigean frêcne fýres wylm, 229, 8; Dan. 214. ¶ fig.?:—Ôdðæt deáðes wylm hrân æt heortan *until the hot touch of death was at the heart*, Beo. Th. 4531; B. 2269. II a. *boiling, roasting*:—Wylm *vel* hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Gif hit wæter sý, hæ̂te man hit ôð hit hleówe tô wylme, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. On welme weorðan *fervere*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 9. II b. *inflammation*:—Se wielm ðæs innoðes ût âbiersð and wierð tô sceabbe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Ðæs welmes sâr on ðære lifre, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. Æfter âdle welme . . . of ðara ômena welme, 82, 2, 20. Ða welmas ða ðe beóþ gehwæ̂r geond ðone lîchoman, 204, 14. III. *violent movement, violence, raging, tempestuous movement* of water:—Oðde fýres feng, oðde flôdes wylm, Beo. Th. 3533; B. 1764. Gestilde seó sæ̂ fram ðam wylme *pontus suo quievit a fervore*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 3. Him ðæs endeleán þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1693: Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680. Hî feorh âlêton þurh æ̂dra wylm (*by the surging of the blood from the veins*), 271, 6; Jul. 478. Hê ýðum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. IV. of mental emotion, (1) *fervour, ardour*:—Hié wênaþ ðæt hiera unðeáw sié sumes ryhtwîslîces andan wielm *his suum vitium quasi virtus ferveus videtur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 20. On ðæm welme ðære sôþan lufan Godes, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Wylme, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 3. Wylme *fervore, ardore*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 56. Wælme lufu ðînre *fervore dilectionis tuae*, Rtl. 95, 27. Seó hâlige cyrice sum ding ðurh wælm (*per fervorem*) receþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 30. Wylm, Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. (2) *heat, fury, rage, passion*:—Wræ̂ðo ðîn and wælm (*furor*) ðîn, Rtl. 11, 1. In uælme ðînum *in furore tuo*, 183, 2. Mid ðam welme ðære hâtheortnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20: Met. 25, 46. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Of lufe nalæs of wylme, 1, 27; S. 490, 13. Yrre ne læ̂t ðê wylme besmîtan, Exon. Th. 305, 8; Fä. 85. [Fouuer walmes of watere sprungen ut, O. E. Homl. i. 141, 17. In the welmes ben founde stones, Map. 355, 14.] v. æ̂-, bæ̂l-, breóst-, brim-, bryne-, cear-, ed-, ege-, flôd-, frum-, fýr-, heáfod-, heaðo-, holm-, hyge-, sâr-, sæ̂-, sorg-, streám-wilm (-wælm, -wylm).

wilm-fýr, es; *n. Fierce fire, flaming fire*:—Fore Dryhtne færeþ wælmfýra mæ̂st, hlemmeþ hâta lêg, Exon. Th. 58, 7; Cri. 932.

wilm-hât; *adj. Burning hot*:—Him brego engla wylmhâtne lîg tô wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 5; Gen. 2584. [He het fecchen a ueat, and wið pich fullen, and wallen hit walmhât, Jul. 69, 20.]

wiln, e; *f. A maid-servant, a hand-maid*:—Mîn wyln (wiln, *v. l.*) *mea ancilla*, mînre wylne *meae ancillae*, mîne wylne *meam ancillam*, mîne wylna *meae ancillae*, mînra wylna *mearum ancillarum*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 100, 20–101, 7. Wyln *ancilla, serva, abra, dula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 14: 73, 2. Þînen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, 17, 26. Heó ýs ðîn wyln (*ancilla*) under ðînre handa; þreá hig lôca hû ðû wylle, Gen. 16, 6. Seó sâwl is ðæs flæ̂sces hlæ̂fdige, and hire gedafnaþ ðæt heó simle gewylde ða wylne, ðæt is ðæt flæ̂sc, tô hyre hæ̂sum. Þwyrlîce færð æt ðam hûse ðæ̂r seó wyln bið ðære hlæ̂fdian wissigend, and seó hlæfdige bið ðære wylne underðeódd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8–12. Oft on ânre tîde âcenð seó cwên and seó wyln . . . and ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his lîf on ðeówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Gen. 21, 13. Ne wilna ðû ðînes nêhstan wylne, Ex. 20, 17. Gif wîfæst man hine forlîcge be his âgenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Âdô ðâs wylne (*ancillam*) heonon, Gen. 21, 10: Ex. 21, 20, 32. Hê genam wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14: Lev. 25, 44. v. wealh.

wilnian; *p.* ode. I. of animate objects, (1) *to desire, ask for* (the source from which marked by *tô*), (a) with gen. or uncertain:—Wilnigaþ monige men anwealdes . . . Se ealra forcûþesta wilnaþ ðæs ylcan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 27. Hwî wilnige wê æ̂nigre ôþre sage? *quid adhuc egemus testibus?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ða nêtenu, and eác ða ôþre gesceafta, mâ wilniaþ ðæs ðe hî wilnaþ for gecynde ðonne for willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ealle tô ðê æ̂tes wilniaþ *omnia a te expectant, ut des illis escam*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ tô eorðan, sume nêdþearfe, sume neódfræce, Met. 31, 14. Ealle þider willniaþ oþþe ðæs ðe hî lyst, oþþe ðæs ðe hî beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. Heó hiere feores tô him wilnade (*pro vita precans*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 33. Ðæt wæter ðe hê tô Gode wilnade *aquam quam a Deo petierat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 28. Hê wilnode him tô Gode sumre frôfre *he asked of God for some comfort for himself*, Ps. Th. 15, arg. Helpan nânum ðara ðe tô him âre wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 3. Ne wilna ðû ðînes nêhstan hûses ne his wîfes *non concupisces domum proximi tui nec desiderabis uxorem ejus*, Ex. 20, 17. Hwelc fremu is ðê, ðæt ðû wilnige ðissa and-weardena gesæ̂lþa ofer gemet? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8. Þonne hî tô his hûse hleówes wilnian, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Tô ðæm heáhengle ðæt hié him fultomes wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 28. Friðes wilnian, Andr. Kmbl. 2258; An. 1130. Willnian (wilnian, *v. l.*) ðæs ðe hê næfþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 12. Him wilnian lofes *to desire praise for himself*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 26: Exon. Th. 119, 28; Gû. 261. Tô Rômânum friþes wilnian *a Romanis pacem petere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 7: Cd. Th. 229, 10; Dan. 215: Exon. Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. Wylnian, Wulfst. 277, 19. (b) with accusative:—Ðû ne wilnast weora æ̂niges deáð (cf. nolo mortem impii, Ezech. 33, 11), Ps. C. 54. Ða æþelingas wilniaþ, Exon. Th. 433, 14; Rä. 50, 7. Eall hwæt hî willniaþ hî begitaþ, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 22. Ðæt sâwul mîn wilnaþ (*concupivit*), ðæt ic ðîn word môte healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 20. Ealle hié ðæt wilnodan, ðæt hié his word gehýran môston, Blickl. Homl. 219, 35. Hwæt (hwæs, *v. l.*) hê wilnian sceal, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 18. (c) with infinitive:—Ða ðe wilniaþ fretan mîn folc, Ps. Th. 13, 9. Willniaþ ealle þurh mistlîce paþas cuman tô ânum ende *diverso calle, sed ad unum finem nititur pervenire*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Hê wilnode hine geseón *erat cupiens uidere eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Gif ðû wilnige oncnâwan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Gif ðû willnige ongitan *si vis cernere*, 39, 13; Fox 232, 24. Wilnige, Met. 29, 1. Gebida wilnando *petere uolentes*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 12. (d) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðæt hié wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) tô wietanne ðæt ðæt hié nyton *ut appetant scire, quae nesciunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 8. (e) with genitive and gerundial infinitive:—Ælc môd wilnaþ sôþes gôdes tô begitanne *est mentibus hominum veri boni inserta cupiditas*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 32. Hî wilniaþ welan and weorþscipes tô gewinnanne *opes, honores ambiant*, Met. 19, 43. (f) with a clause:—Gif ðû wilnast ðæt ðû mæge oncnâwan, Met. 5, 24. Wilnaþ God tô ælcum men ðæt hê sié oðde wearm oðde ceald *aut calidus quisque esse, aut frigidus quaeritur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15. Hê wilnode ðæt his lîcræst sceolde beón æt Cridiantûne, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 37. Heó ealle tô mê wilnodon ðæt ic hine læ̂te æt mê ðæt land begeotan, Chart. Th. 167, 38. Hié wilnedon tô him ðæt hié môsten on his rîce mid friðe gesittan, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 20. Nis nân gesceaft ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit þider cuman mæge, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. Wilnie, Met. 13, 69. Þeáh hî wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié andrysne sién, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 18. Tô Sancte Michaele ðæt hié wilnodan ðæt God gecŷþde ðæt mannum bemiðen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 32. Wilniende ðæt hî ælcum gewinne ôdflogen hæfdon *credentes quod se a congressu totius humanae habitationis abstraherent*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21. Wæs hê wilniende tô Gode, ðæt hê æghwylcum gemildsode, Wulfst. 278, 12. (g) absolute or uncertain:—Hê hî ne gewemde, eal swâ heó tô Gode wilnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 221. Wilnig from mê ðætte ðû willt *pete a me quod uis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Tô wilnanne *ad concupiscendam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 28. Ân ðære sâwle gecynda is ðæt heó biþ wilnigende, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Wilnigendum *flagitante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 23. ¶ present participle with force of Latin form in *-dus*:—Uilnende ginyhtsumnise *desideratam abundantiam*, Rtl. 73, 32. (2) *to desire to go*:—Ðû wilnast ofer wîdne mere, Andr. Kmbl. 565; An. 283. Swâ heort wilnaþ tô wætre *sicut cervus desiderat ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 41, 1. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, ðæ̂r his mæ̂gðe bið mæ̂st ætgædere, Met. 20, 159. II. of inanimate objects, *to tend* to an end (*gen.*):—Swîðe lytlum siceraþ ðæt wæter on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ylcan ðe sió hlûde ŷð dêð *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens*, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 14. Sege mê hwelces endes ælc angin wilnige *dic mihi, quis sit rerum finis, quove totius naturae tendat intentio*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 19. Ðû cŷþdest ðæt ðû nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, Fox 12, 35. [*Laym.* wilnien: *A. R.* wilnen: *Orm.* willnenn: *Ayenb.* wilni: *Piers P.* wilne: *Icel.* vilna.] v. ge-, yfel-wilnian.

-wilni[g]endlîc. v. ge-wilnigendlîc.

wilnung, e; *f. Desire*:—Ûþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió sâwul hæbbe ðrió gecynd. Ân ðara gecynda is ðæt heó biþ wilnigende . . . Twâ ðara gecynda habbaþ nêtenu; . . . ôþer ðara is wilnung . . . Seó gesceádwîsnes sceal wealdan ðære wilnunga, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3–10: Met. 20, 186. Worldlîce wilnung *desiderium mundanum*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 10. Fram gebrosnunge lîcumlîcre willnunge clæ̂ne *a corruptione concupiscentiae carnalis inmune*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36. Unâlŷfedre willnunge môd biþ geþeóded, 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Unrihtes willan willnunge *cupidine voluptatis*, 495, 33. Sum hlâw, ðone men for feós wilnunga gedulfon, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Âbisgod on ðisse worulde willnunga (wilnunga, *v. l.*), Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 31. For ðære wilnunge (gewil-nunge, *v. l.*) ðe hê wolde hŷ him on fultum geteón *ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 14. Hî nôhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteón magan *in neutro cupitum possunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 2. Drihten gehýrð ða wilnunga his þearfena *desiderium pauperum exaudivit Dominus*, Ps. Th. 9, 37. Willniungum *petitionibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 20. [þuruh wilnunge of hereword, A. R. 148, 20. Worsipe haue þou for þine wilninge, Laym. 3160.] v. ge-, ungemet-, unriht-, weorold-wilnung.

Wil-sæ̂tan, -sæ̂te; *pl. The people of Wiltshire*:—Ðâ mêtte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsæ̂tum, . . . and Wilsæ̂tan (-sæ̂te, *v. l.*) nâmon

sige, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6–9. Sumorsæte alle and Wilsætan (Willsæte, *v. l.*), 878; Erl. 80, 10.

wil-sele, es; *m. A pleasant hall*:—Weorðeþ his hûs (*the nest of the Phenix*) onhæted, willsele stýmeþ, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213.

wil-síþ, es; *m. A desired journey, a wished for, welcome journey*:—Eádga ûs siges, wlitigan wilsíþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Ðæs sæs smyltnys eów blíþe on eówerne willsíþ hâm forlæteþ *serenitas maris vos cupito itinere domum remittet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 36. Gewât Matheus menigo lædan on gehyld Godes, weorod on wilsíð (*he was leading them out of prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2093; An. 1048. Elene ne wolde ðæs síðfætes sæne weorðan, . . . ac wæs sôna gearu wíf on wilsíð, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sunnan wilsíð, Exon. Th. 2, 29; Cri. 26.

wil-spell, es; *n. Welcome news, glad tidings*:—Wæs him frôfra mæst æt ðam willspelle (*the news of the finding of the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1985; El. 994. Wilspella mæst gesecgan, 1965; El. 984. [A steoresman ham talde wilspel, þ he Spaine isæih, Laym. 1350. *O. Sax.* wil-spel.]

wil-sum; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Ðam bið gæst Godes âgen bearn, wilsum in worlde, Exon. Th. 318, 11; Mod. 81. Eorðan wilsume *terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Surt. 105, 24. Ðæt willsume weorc onginnaþ *desideratum opus inire*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Wilsum *desiderabilia*, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. Of ðâm wilsuman wyllgespryngum *from the pleasant well-springs*, Exon. Th. 205, 7; Ph. 109. II. *willing, voluntary, spontaneous*:—Wilsumne regn *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Th. Spl. 67, 10: Blickl. Gl. Ðone wilsuman *spontaneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 65. Him (*a child whose father is dead*) man an his fæderingmâgum wilsumne (*willing, ready to undertake the guardianship*; or under I (?), *desirable, suitable, sufficient*) berigean geselle his feoh tô healdenne, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. Mid selfwillum ł wilsumum *ultroneis, voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. Wilsum mûðes mînes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 108. III. *devout, devoted*:—Gode se willsuma wer *vir Deo devotus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 5. Gode seó willsume fæmhe, 4, 26; S. 603, 5. Gode willsumra wîfmonna lâreów, 4, 6; S. 574, 16: 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Hê sylfa wæs se wilsumesta (*devotissimus*) læstend, 5, 22; S. 644, 4. v. ge-, un-wilsum.

wilsum-líc; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Wilsumlîc *desiderabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 18. Mon willsumlîcre yldo and fægernesse *juvenis amantissimae aetatis et venustatis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 32. Hê monig ðing ge egeslîce ge willsumlîce (*desideranda*) geseah, 5, 12; S. 627, 29. II. *voluntary, spontaneous*:—Hê geleornade ðæt Cristes ðeówdôm sceolde beón wilsumlîc, nalæs genêdedlîc *didicerat servitium Christi voluntarium, non coactitium esse debere*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18. On wilsumlîcre ðearfednesse *voluntariae paupertatis*, 4, 3; S. 569, 2. Wilsumlîce mûðes mînes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 108.

wilsumlîce; *adv.* I. *willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously*:—Hê wilsumlîce (*sponte*) hine geþeódde tô ðam cyninge, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 44. Se ðe ne wyle cyricean duru wilsumlîce (*sponte*) geeádmôded ingangan, se sceal nýde on helle duru unwilsumlîce geniþerad gelæded beón, 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wilsumlîce (*voluntarie*) ic onsecg[e] ðê, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. II. *devoutly, devotedly*:—Lifde se man his lîf Gode swýþe wilsumlîce *ducens vitam multum Deo devotam*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 29. v. un-wilsumlîce.

wilsumness, e; *f.* I. *devotion, devoutness*:—Byrnende wilsumnes môdes *ardens devotio mentis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. Hî ânre wilsumnesse wæron *erant unius devotionis*, 5, 10; S. 624, 14: 5, 20; S. 642, 14. Hê smyltre willsumnesse (*tranquilla devotione*) Drihtne ðeówde, 4, 24; S. 599, 9. On willsumnesse (*devotioni*) hâligra gebeda gecneord, 4, 28; S. 606, 33. II. *a vow*:—Wilsumnessa *votorum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 8.

wiltan; *p.* te *To roll* (trans.):—Se ðe welt *qui volvit* (*lapidem*), Kent. Gl. 1006. Hê wylte (tôwælte, Lind.: âwælte, Rush.) ânne stân tô ðære byrgenne dura *aduoluit lapidem ad ostium monumenti*, Mk. Skt. 15, 46. Hê (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. [Walles he welte downe, D. Arth. 3152. *M. H. Ger.* welzen: *Ger.* wälzen: *Icel.* velta. *Goth.* waltjan *to roll* (intrans.).] v. â-, ge-wiltan (-wæltan, -wyltan); wealt, *and next word.*

-wilte *in* ëð-wilte *that rolls* or *moves easily*:—Êðwiltum *versatili, volubili, mobili*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 69. v. preceding word.

wil-þegu, e; *f. A grateful repast*:—Tôlýsan lîc and sâwle, and þonne tôdælan werum tô wiste and tô wilþege fæges flæschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 306; An. 153.

Wil-tûn, es; *m. Wilton* in Wiltshire:—Ælfrêd cyning gefeaht wiþ alne ðone here lytle werede æt Wiltûne, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Hêr forðfêrde Ælfgâr cinges mæg on Defenum, and his lîc rest on Wiltûne, 962; Erl. 120, 3. Swegen lædde his here into Wiltûne, 1003; Erl. 139, 14. Hió becwið ân pund tô Wiltûne ðâm hîwum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 1. ¶ the name occurs in several Latin charters:—In uilla regali qui appellatur Uuiltûn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 320, 15. In uico regio æt Wiltûne, iii. 278, 32. In palacio nostro quod dicitur Wiltûn, ii. 15, 13. In monasterio quod dicitur Wiltûn, 306, 30. Ad monasterium sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae quod dicitur Wiltûne, v. 214, 14. Venerabili collegio Christicolarum in illo celebri loco qui dicitur Wiltûn ad aecclesiam Sanctae Mariae, 227, 6. Ad usum sanctimonialium in Wiltûne degentium, iii. 23, 15. v. next words.

Wiltûnisc; *adj. Belonging to Wilton*:—Wiltûnisc *Wiltuniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 5.

Wiltûn-scîr (Wiltûnes-), e; *f. Wiltshire*:—Æþerêd Wiltûnscîre biscop wearþ gecoren tô ærcebiscope tô Cantuareberi, Chr. 870; Erl. 74, 4. Æðelm Wiltûnscîre ealdormon, 898; Erl. 96, 18. Fêng Ælfrîc Wiltûnscîre bisceop tô ðam arcebiscoprîce, 994; Erl. 134, 2. Ânes scipes Ælfrîc arcebisceop geûðe ðam folce tô Cent and ôðres tô Wiltûnesscîre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 18. Ða gegaderode man swîðe mycele fyrde of Wiltûnscîre, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5: 1011; Erl. 144, 29: 1015; Erl. 152, 12. On ðam ylcan geâre forðfêrde Ælfstân bisceop on Wiltûnscîre, 981; Erl. 128, 18. Sum ungerâd mann wæs mid Ælfstâne bisceope on Wiltûnscîre on hîrêde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 42. Brihtwold biscop fêng tô ðam rîce on Wiltûnscîre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Hêr gefôr Brihtwold biscop on Wiltûnescîre, and man sette Hereman on his setle, 1046; Erl. 171, 23. Hereman biscop forðfêrde; se wæs biscop on Beorrucscîre and on Wiltûnscîre and on Dorsætan, 1078; Erl. 215, 32.

wil-tygþe, -týþe; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wiltîðe *voti compos*, i. *laetos* ł *hilares*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 62. Wiltîðe *voti compotes, hilares*, 490, 47. v. wil-fægen.

wiluncel, wîlung. v. wilincel, wîglung.

wilwan, wilwian, wilian; *p.* wilwede, wilede. I. *to roll* (trans.): —Ic âwende oððe wylewige (wylwige, *v. l.*) *uoluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 9. Hê wylede ðone stân fram ðære byrgenne duru, Blickl. Homl. 157, 8. Hê wylode hine sylfne on ðâm þornum and netelum, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 28. Hê hêt wilian tô ðam scræfe micele weorcstânas *praecepit*: '*Volvite saxa ingentia ad os speluncae*,' Jos. 10, 18. Hê hî swâ nacode hêt wylian on ðam fýre, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 170. Ia. fig.:—Sibb âflýmd saca, anda tôgædre wilaþ hî *pax effugat discordias, inuidia copulat eas*, Scint. 11, 8. Hê hine sylfne betweox ðises andweardan middangeardes (wælum?) weólc and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. *to join, compound, compose*:—Byð wylyd ealswâ middangeardes boga, Lchdm. iii. 82, 18. [Welwyñ or rollyñ al thyngys þat may not be borne *volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 521. *Goth.* walwjan *to roll* (trans.).] v. â-, be-, ge-wilwan; wealwian.

wil-wang, es; *m. A pleasant plain, pleasant land*:—Ðone wudu weardaþ fugel (*the Phenix*) . . ., eard bihealdaþ . . ., næfre him deáþ sceþeþ on ðam willwonge, Exon. Th. 203, 24; Ph. 89.

wil-weg, es; *m. A pleasant way, a desirable way*:—Syndan wê nû eft âmearcode tô ðam gefeán neorxnawanges; ne gelette ûs ðæs síðes se fæcna feónd, ne ûs ne forwyrne ðæs wilweges, ne ûs ða gata ne betýne, ðe ûs opene standaþ, Wulfst. 252, 17. Ðæt hî ðê heóldan, ðæt ðû wilwega wealdan môstest *ut custodiant te in omnibus viis tuis*, Ps. Th. 90, 11.

wîm-(wim-)man. v. wîf-mann.

wimpel, winpel, es; *m. An article of woman's dress, a wimple*:—Winpel *vel* orl *ricinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 1. Winpel *anabala* (cf. anaboladium *amictorium lineum feminarum, quo humeri operiuntur*, Migne), 26, 1. Wimple goldgewefenum *cyclade auro texta*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 63. Wimplum *cycladibus*, 480, 71: 486, 41: *mafortibus*, i. *velaminibus*, 526, 52: Anglia xiii. 37, 293. [Sum seiđ þ hit limpeđ to ene wummon cundeliche forte were wimpel. Nai: wimpel . . . ne nemned hali write, ah wriheles of heuet . . . Wrihen, þe Apostel seiđ, naut wimplin, A. R. 420, note a. Hyre body wyþ a mantel, a wympel aboute her heued, R. Glouc. 338, 4. Ful semely hire wympel ipynched was, Chauc. Prol. 151. *O. H. Ger.* wimpal *theristrum*: *Icel.* vimpill *a hood, veil.*]

win. v. winn.

win[n] (?), e; *f. Pasture*:—Of ðære dîc tô wynne mæðuan be ðære stræt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 29. [*Goth.* winja *pasture*: *O. H. Ger.* winne *pastum*: *Icel.* vin *a meadow.*]

wîn, es; *n. Wine*:—Wîn *vinum, merum*, geswêt wîn *mellicratum*, nîwe wîn *mustum*, ælces kynnes gewring bûtan wîne and wætere *sicera*, ðæt sêleste wîn *falernum*, weala wîn *crudum vinum*, geolo wîn *succinacium vinum*, hlâforda wîn *honorarium vinum*, gewyrtod wîn *compositum vinum* vel *conditum*, gesoden wîn *defrutum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 36–62. Âwilled wîn *dulcisapa*, geswêted wîn *defrucatum*, 290, 56, 58. Ðonne wîn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan, breahtme stîgeþ cirm on corþre, Exon. Th. 314, 23; Mód. 18. Wæron hî (*the Danes*) swýðe druncene, for ðam ðær wæs gebrôht wîn sûðan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 15. Wîn *Bachus*, wînes *Bachi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 25, 36. Wînes *defruti*, 27, 32: *meri*, 87, 13. Wînes god *Bachus*, 61, 6. Ðæm folce (*the Scythians*) seldsiéne and uncûðe wæron wînes drencas . . . Hié bûton gemetgunge ðæt wîn drincende wæron ôð hî heora selfra lytel geweald hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 11–19: Homl. Th. i. 352, 6: ii. 298, 18. Wære ðû (*the body*) ðê wiste wlonc and wînes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 11; Seel. 39. Wînes glæd, 449, 28; Dôm. 78. Wîne *temeto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 42.

Ne gemunde hē ðæt hē ǽr gespræc, wîne druncen, Beo. Th. 2938; B. 1467. Wîne gewǽged, Exon. Th. 315, 34; Mód. 41. Hē ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sîne drencte mid wîne, Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. Wer sæt æt wîne, Exon. Th. 431, 25; Rä. 47, 1. Wîn *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 31. Hē brôhte hlâf and wîn, Gen. 14, 18. Hwilc þinc gelǽdst ðû (*the merchant*) ûs? Wîn and ele, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. Hwæt drincst ðû (*the boy*)? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu. Ne drincst ðû wîn? Ic ne eom swâ spēdig ðæt ic mæge bicgean mē wîn; and wîn nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wîsra, 35, 9–22. Ðonne ðû wîn habban wille, ðonne dō ðû mid ðînum twâm fingrum swilce ðû tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 9. Byrelas sealdon wîn of wundorfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162. [The word made its way into all Teutonic speeches from Latin.] v. æppel-, mæsse-wîn.

wîn-ærn, es; *n.* I. *a place where wine is stored*:—Wînærn *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6. v. wîn-hûs. II. *a place where wine is sold and drunk, a tavern*:—Wînaern *taberna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 3. Wînærn, i. 290, 52. III. *a hall where wine is drunk, where there is feasting*. Cf. wîn-ræced:—Grētte Hrōðgâr Beówulf, and him hǽl âbeád, wînærnes geweald: 'Næfre ic ǽnegum men ǽr âlýfde ðrýþærn Dena . . . Hafa nū and geheald hûsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654.

wîn-beám, es; *m. A vine-pole*:—Wînbeám *partica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 4: *trabs uinee*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 20.

wîn-beger, es; *n. A grape*:—Ðæt wînbeger *uuam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Wînbegær *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Wîntrog, ðēr monn tred ða wînbegera *torcular*, Lind. 21, 33.

wîn-belg, es; *m. A wine-skin, wine-bottle*:—Ne menn geótaþ wîn niówe in wînbelgas (*utres*) alde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 17. [*Icel.* vîn-belgr.]

wîn-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f. A grape*:—Wînberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 72. Wînberge te hunige âwylled *medus*, ii. 59, 34. Hire wînberie ys gealla *uva eorum uva fellis*, Deut. 32, 32. Ne hig wînberian (*uuam*) on gorste ne nimaþ, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Gesoden[e] wînberigan (-en, MS.) *fecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 63. Hit wæs ðā se tīma, ðæt wînberian rīpodon *erat autem tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21: Scint. 154, 2. Wînberigena *bacciniorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 21. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte mid wînberian (-berium, -bergan, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 282, 9. Wînberigean *uvas*, Gen. 40, 9. Ic nam ða wînberian and wrang on ðæt fæt, 40, 11: Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Wînberian (-bergean, *v. l.*) *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. [Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? A. R. 276, 12. *Goth.* weina-basi; *n.: O. Sax.* wînberi; *n.: O. H. Ger.* wîn-beri(-peri); *n.: Icel.* vîn-ber; *n.*]

wîn-bōh; *gen.* -bōges; *m. A branch of a vine*:—Wînbōga *palmitum*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 17: 496, 74: Homl. Th. ii. 74, 6. Of ðām wînbōgum mid berium mid eallum *palmitem cum uva sua*, Num. 13, 24.

wîn-brytta, an; *m. A wine-dealer, wine-seller, vintner, tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere, wînbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 10. Wînbryttum *cauponibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 79: 18, 21.

wîn-burh; *f.* I. *a town where wine is drunk, where there is feasting, where a prince feasts his followers, a chief town*. Cf. medu-burh, wîn-ærn, III:—Wînburge cyning (*the king of Babylon*; cf. Belshazzar's feast), Cd. Th. 255, 11; Dan. 622. Wuna in ðære wînbyrig salu sincbroden, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wînburh wera (*Jerusalem*), 219, 21; Dan. 58. Geond ða wînburg (*the town of the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 3272; An. 1639. Se ðe wînburga geweald āhte, Exon. Th. 323, 11; Vid. 77. Wlonce wīgsmiþas wînburgum in sittaþ æt symble, 314, 15; Mód. 14: 247, 23; Jul. 83. II. *a walled vineyard*:—For hwan ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his? wealdeþ his wînbyrig eall, ðæt on wege fārð *ut quid deposuisti maceriam ejus; et vindemiant eam omnes, qui transeunt viam?* Ps. Th. 79, 12.

wîn-byrele, es; *m. A vintner*:—Wînbyrele *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 13. [*Icel.* vîn-byrli *a cup-bearer*.]

wince, an; *f. A winch*:—Wince *gigrillus* (=girgillus; cf. *girgillus* a reel, Wülck. Gl. 586, 30), Wrt. Voc. 42, 29.

-wince, Win-ceaster, wincel. v. hleápe-wince, Wintan-ceaster, wencel.

wincel (?) *a corner*; cf. place-names, e.g. Wincel-cumb, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 33: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 354; and modern *Aldwinkle* (Northants). [*O. H. Ger.* winkil *angulus*. The word is found in place-names. v. Graff. i. 721.]

wincettan; *p.* te *To wink*:—Ða ðe mē hatiaþ būtan scylde and wincettaþ mid heora eágum þetwuh him *qui oderunt me gratis, et annuunt oculis*, Ps. Th. 34, 19.

wincian; *p.* ode. I. *to wink, make a sign*:—Ic wincie *annicto* vel *annuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 27. II. *to close the eyes, blink*:—Ic wincige *conniveo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 14: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 14. Se ðe āgīmeleásaþ ðæt hē ðence ǽr ðæm ðe hē dō, se stæpð forð mid ðām fōtum and wincaþ mid ðǽm eágum *qui negligit considerando praevidere, quod facit, gressus tendit, oculos claudit*, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 16. Lamena hē is lǽce, leóht wincendra (winciendra, *v. l.*), dumbra tunge, Salm. Kmbl. 156; Sal. 77. [Waryn wisdome wynked uppon Mede, Piers P. 4, 154. Or mans eghe may open or wynk, Pr. C. 4970. Twynkyñ wythe the eye, or wynkyñ *conniveo, nicito, nicto*, Prompt. Parv. 505. Wynkyñ *conniveo*, 530. *O. H. Ger.* winchen *nutare, nictare, oculo annuere*.]

wîn-clyster, es; *n.* I. *a bunch of grapes*:—Wînclyster *botrus*, Scint. 154, 2. II. *a row of vines*:—Wînclystra *antes*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 3.

wîn-cōle, an; *f. A tub into which the juice pressed from the grapes runs*:—Wînmere *sive* wîncōle *lacus ubi frugum liquor decurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 13.

wind, es; *m.* I. *wind, air in motion*:—Seó lyft, þonne heó âstyred is, byð wind. Se wind hæfð mistlîce naman on bōcum . . . Feówer heáfodwindas synd. Se fyrmesta is éasterne wind . . . Ðās feówer heáfodwindas habbaþ betweox him on ymbhwyrfte ōðre eahta windas, ǽfre betwyx ðām heáfodwindum twēgen windas. . . . Is ân ðæra eahta winda *aquilo* gehāten . . .; ealne ðone cwyld ðe se sūðerna wind *auster* âcænð, ealne hē tōdrǽfð, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10–276, 8. Sæge mē, huona geblâwaþ wind? Ðæt is of Serafin, of ðon is âcweden Serafin windana, Rtl. 192, 33. Gif hūs full ungemetlīc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16. Swift wind, Met. 7, 20. Se stearca wind, 12, 14. Winneþ wind wið wǽge, 25, 58. Ðonne wind styreþ lâð gewidru, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374. Ðonne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Bið sǽ smilte, ðonne hȳ wind ne weceþ, 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Nō wǽgflotan wind ofer ýðum sīðes getwǽfde, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Bærn eal tōsomne on ða healfe ðe se wind sȳ, Lchdm. iii. 56, 7. Se wind strongra geswinca . . . se wind ðara earfoþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18, 28. Wæs mycel ýst windes geworden, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Hwyrft hægel of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scūra, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Holm storme weól, won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Winde gelīcost, ðonne hē hlūd âstīgeþ, wǽðeþ be wolcnum, wēdende færeþ, and eft semninga swīge gewyrðeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2542; El. 1272. Winde biwâune weallas, Exon. Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Winde gefȳsed flota, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Ðā sende Drihten micelne wind, Ex. 14, 21. Ðū ðe ða treówa þurh ðone stearcan wind norþan and eástan on hærfesttīd heora leáfa bereáfast, and eft on lencten ōþru leáf sellest þurh ðone smyltan sūþanwesternan wind *quas Boreae spiritus aufert, revehat mitis Zephyrus, frondeis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5–8. Þurh ðone lâðran wind, Met. 4, 24. Theodosius hæfde ðone wind mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mǽstra ǽlcne heora flāna on hiora feóndum âfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. Ðǽr bleówun windas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Wedercandel swearc, windas weóxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende bearhtma mǽste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Hē fleáh ofer winda fiðeru, Ps. Th. 17, 10. Hē bebȳt ge windum ge sǽ, Lk. Skt. 8, 25. II. *wind, flatulence*. v. windig, II:—Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 23. Wambe wind, 168, 20. III. *wind, breath*:—Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 28; Rä. 15, 14. [*Goth.* winds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wind: *O. H. Ger.* wint: *Icel.* vindr: *Lat.* ventus.] v. eástan-, eástansūþan- (*under* eástan), eástnorþ-, heáfod-, norþ-, norþan-, norþaneástan-, norþanwestan-, sūþ-, sūþan-, sūþaneástan-, sūþanwestan-, west-, westan-, westansūþan-, westnorþ-, westsūþ-wind.

wind, es; *m. Winding, wrapping*:—Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, gebēte ðæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebēte ðæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal* (cf. in the descriptions of the proceedings at the ordeal: Inseglige man ða hand, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. Beón þreó niht ǽr man ða hand undō, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4), *let him make 'bōt,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. [*Icel.* vindr *a winding*.]

wind?:—Uuind *sclabrum*, Txts. 97, 1841. Windum *slabris*, 181, 72. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta *flabrum, ventilabrum*; or (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde *a pulley, reel*.] Cf. windung.

wind-ǽdre, an; *f. A windpipe*:—Gōma *palatum*, sweora *collum*, hracan *fauces*, windǽddran *arteriae*, þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 35–39. [*Icel.* vind-æð.]

win-dæg. v. winn-dæg.

windan; *p.* wand, *pl.* wundon; *pp.* wunden. I. *intrans.* (1) of motion that results from a blow, swing, or other impetus, *to fly, leap, start*:—Sió æcs wint of ðam hielfe and eác ûs of ðære handa . . . Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe *securis manu fugit . . . Ferrum de manubrio prosilit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 7–9. Sum ōðer hine wolde sleán mid īsene, ac ðæt wǽpen wand āweg mid ðam slege of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 22. Ðā slōg hē ânes monnes hors mid his sweorde, ðæt him wand ðæt heáfod of *ad unum gladii ictum caput desecuisset*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 24. Slōh ides ðone hǽþenan hund, ðæt him ðæt heáfod wand forþ on ðā flōre, Judth. Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 110. Bærst sum sagol intō ânes beáteres eágan swā ðæt his eáge wand ūt mid ðæm slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 144. Heó weard mid swurde gewundod, ðæt hire wand se innoð ūt, 9, 127: Jud. 3, 22. (2) *to fly, wheel, spring*. Cf. wendan. (a) of the movement of living things:—Sume fōtum foldan peðþaþ, sume fleógende windaþ (-eð, MS.) under wolcnum *sunt quibus alarum levitas vaga . . .*

liquido longi spatia aetheris enatet volatu, Met. 31, 12. Hē wand him up þanon, hwearf him þurh ða helldora, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Ðā wand se of his swuran *he sprang from his neck*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 17. Hornfisc plegode, and se grǣga nǽw wælgīfre wand (*flew circling round*), Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Hremmas wundon, Byrht. Th. 134, 59; By. 106. Hē mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte, windan on wolcne, Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. (b) of inanimate things:—Dægscealdes hleó (*the pillar of cloud*) wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. So. Mid ðam worde wand fȳr of heofonum *at those words fire flew from heaven*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 249. Wand tō wolcnum wælfȳra mǽst, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Ða spearcan wundon wið ðæs hrōfes *the sparks flew whirling towards the roof*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 229. Hē forlēt wælspere windan on ða wīcingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. (c) of abstract subjects:—Sió æcs wint of ðam hielfe, and eác ūs of ðære hounda ðonne ðonne sió lār wint on rēðnesse *securis manu fugit, cum sese inorepatio in asperitatem pertrahit*, Past. 21.; Swt. 167, 8. (3) of twisting, rolling movement, (a) of living things:—Hē wand swā swā wurm *he writhed like a serpent*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Hwīlum nacode men windaþ (winnaþ, MS.) ymbe wyrmas (cf. Canto xxv of the Inferno), Cd. Th. 273, 13; Sat. 136. Hē wearp hine ðā on wyrmes līc, and wand him ymbūtan ðone deáðes beám *he twined round the tree of death*, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 491. (b) of inanimate things:—þūfas wundon ofer gārfare *the banners fluttered above the battalions*, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Streámas wundon *the waters rolled*, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Staþelas wið wǣge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. (4) fig. *to waver*. Cf. wandian:—Gearo wæs Gūðlāc; hine God fremede on ondsware and on elne strong; ne wond hē for worde (*he did not waver on account of what was said to him*), Exon. Th. 120, 1; Gū. 265. **II.** *trans.* (1) *to twist, roll*:—Ðæt hors on misenlíce dǽlas hit wond and ðræste *cum equus diversas in partes se torqueret volutando*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. (2) *to brandish, wave*:—Hē wand wācne æsc, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. (3) *to twist, plait, weave*:—Wundun *intexunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 74. Hī wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Windan *plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 78. Windan manigne smicerne wǣn, Shrn. 163, 15. Windende *plectentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 32. Wundene mē ne beóð wefle, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rä. 36, 5. Wundne loccas, 428, 7; Rä. 41, 104. Wundnum rāpum fōtas gefæstnian, Ps. Th. 139, 5. (4) *to twist, give a curved form to* (mostly as an epithet of gold made into ornaments; cf. *O. Sax.* wundan gold):—Bunden, wunden (*applied to a winecask*), Exon. Th. 410, 26; Rä. 29, 5. Him wæs wunden gold geeáwed . . . hringas, healsbeága mǽst, Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193: 6259; B. 3134: Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32: Cd. Th. 124, 30; Gen. 2070. Beágas, welan, wunden gold, 116, 4; Gen. 1931: 258, 9; Dan. 673. Wunden gold, . . . feoh and frætwa, 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Wunden gold (*the ornament of a sheath*), Exon. Th. 437, 6; Rä. 56, 3. Ic ðē leánige eáldgestreónum, wundnum golde, Beo. Th. 2768; B. 1382. Wundnan golde, Exon. Th. 326, 16; Vïd. 129. [Þat we mosten ouer sæ winden mid seile (away wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 20818. Stanes heo letten winden, 27461. He smat an Arðures sceld, þat he wond (fleh, 2nd MS.) a þene feld, 23964. Þe sparke þet wint up, A. R. 296, 13. Gif dust windeð up, 314, 8. In to reste his sowle wond, Gen. and Ex. 4136. Þho wand himm i wundeclut, Orm. 3320. *Goth.* bi-windan *involvere*; us-windan *plectere*: *O. Sax.* windan *to fly; to roll; to plait*: *O. H. Ger.* wintan *torquere; rotari*: *Icel.* vinda *to twist, wind; to thrust; to hurl; to turn.*] v. â-, æt-, be- (bi-), ge-, on-, ōþ-, un-, ymb-windan; un-wunden.

wind-bland *tumult of winds*:—Windblond gelæg, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146.

wind-cyrice, an; *f. A round church* (? cf. seonu-wealt, I):—Ic Eádward cinig begeat æt Deneulfe biscepe on Winteceastre ða windcirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 163, 12.

winde (?); *adj. Curly*:—Winde loccas (windeloccas?) *cincinni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 43: 14, 27: 104, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* vindr *awry, twisted.*] v. windan.

-winde. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde: *Icel.* vinda *a hank.*] v. ed-, gearn-, næder-, wudu-winde.

-winde ; *adj.* v. ge-winde.

windel, es; *m. A basket*:—Windil *cartellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 42. Windel, 13, 9: *cartellus, fiscella*, 128, 78: *cistella* vel *cartellum*, i. 24, 56: *cartallum*, 86, 4. Wylige oððe windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 13. Ða hlāfas on ðam windle (*canistro*), Ex. 29, 32. Ic geseah swefen, ðæt ys, ðæt ic hæfde þrī windlas (*canistra*) ofer mīn heáfod, and on ðam ufemystan windle (*canistro*) wǣre manegra cynna gebæc, Gen. 40, 17. Ðā nam heó ānne riscenne windel (*fiscellam scirpeam*) on scipwīsan gesceapenne, Ex. 2, 3, 5, 6. Man sceal habban wilian, windlas, systras, sǽdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 12.

windel-stān, es; *m. A tower with a winding staircase*:—Windelstān *coclea*, gewind *circuitus ascensus* (the word occurs in a list of names of buildings), Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wentil-stein *cochlea, turris in qua per circuitum scanditur.*]

windel-streáw, -streów, es; *n. Windle-straw, some kind of coarse grass* or *reed* (v. windle-straws, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Eár *spica*, egle *aresta*, windelstreów *calmum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 22: ii. 16, 74. Genim ðæt micle greáte windelstreáw twyecge, ðæt on worþium wixð, Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. windel.

windel-treów, es; *n. A wild olive*:—Windeltreów *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 74: ii. 64, 6. v. windel.

wind-fana, an; *m. A cloth for winnowing with, a fan*:—Windfona *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 71: i. 289, 22. His fone ł windfone (fonnae ł windgefonnae, Lind.) in honda his and clǽnsaþ bereflōr his *cujus uentilabrum in manu ejus et purgauit aream suam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. [Cf. *Ventilabrum* . . . a sayle or a wynde clothe. A wyndowe clothe *ventilabrum*, Prompt. Parv. 529, note 5. See also Cath. Angl. 419, note 3.]

wind-filled; *adj. Wind-felled, blown down by the wind*:—Wudu-wearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 10.

wind-gerest, e; *f. A windy resting-place* (?), *a hall open to the winds* (?):—Hē gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, windgereste (wind gereste, MS.: windge reste, Grein) *he sees the hall deserted, the resting-place of men open to the winds* (? For the hall as a sleeping-place, cf. Monig snellīc sǽrinc selereste gebeáh, 1385; B. 690), Beo. Th. 4904; B. 2456. Cf. wind-sele.

wind-hladen; *adj. Wind-laden, windy*, Lye.

wind-hreóse (?), es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Swā swā gōd scipstȳra ongit micelne windhreóse ǽr ǽr hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Cf. wind-rǽs.

windig; *adj.* **I.** *windy*:—Ðā com windi (wyndig, *v.l.*) ȳst *descendit procella uenti*, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Windig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 30. Windig lengten, 164, 5. Wæs on ðam ofne, ðǽr se engel becwom, windig (*breezy, airy*) and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Ðes windiga sele (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Heora wyrtruma bið swā swā windige ysla (*ashes blown by the wind*, sic radix eorum quasi favilla erit, et germen eorum ut pulvis ascendet, Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Torras stōdon, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1685; An. 845. Windige holmas, Exon. Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Ic sǽmæssas geseón mihte, windige weallas, Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: 2721; B. 1358. Swā sīde swā sǽ bebūgeþ windge eardweallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 2452; B. 1224. **I a.** fig.:—Ðeáh ðeós weoruld wēde, and windige ēhtnysse āstyrige ongeán Cristes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. **II.** *windy, flatulent.* v. wind, II:—Gif se ūtgang sié windig and wætrig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 6. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Wiþ windigre āþundenesse, 166, 25: 188, 22. Wiþ ða þing ðe windigne āþm on men wyrcen, 214, 3. [*Icel.* vindugr.]

Windles-ōra, an; *m. Windsor*:—Æt Windlesōran, Chr. 1061; Erl. 194, 3. Wæs se cyng on Windlesōran, 1095; Erl. 231, 22. Ðis writ wæs gemaced æt Windlesōren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 27. Ic habbe gegefan Criste and Sancte Petre intō Westmynstre Windlesōran and Stāne, 227, 6: 178, 19.

wind-rǽs, es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Windrǽs *procella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 37.

wīn-drenc, es; *m. Wine*:—Wīndrenc (-dred, l. 10, -drend, l. 12, MS.) *vinum*, R. Ben. Interl. 72, 10, 12. Ða cempan him budon drincan gebitrodne wīndrenc, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 16. v. wīn-dryne.

wīn-druncen; *adj. Drunken with wine, drunken*:—Wīndruncen *vinolentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 20, 13. Wīndruncen gewit, Cd. Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Wīndruncynes *temulenti*, Kent. Gl. 985. Wīndruncene *uinolentae, ebriae*, Germ. 394, 250. [Gumen weoren windrunken (dronge of wine, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8126. *O. H. Ger.* wīn-trunchan *temulentus*: *Icel.* vīn-drukkinn.]

wīn-dryne, es; *m. Wine*:—Heortan manna must and wīndrinc myclum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Wē þeáh rǽdaþ ðæt munecum tō wīndrince (-drynce, -drence, *v.ll.*) nāht ne belimpe *licet legamus uinum monachorum non esse*, R. Ben. 64, 21. [*Icel.* vīn-drykkr.] v. wīn-drenc, -gedrinc.

wind-scofl, e; *f. A fan*:—Winds(c)obl *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 66. [Cf. *Q. L. Ger.* wind-scūfla *ventilabrum*; *O. H. Ger.* wint-scūvala *ventilabrum.*] v. windwig-scofl.

wind-sele, e; *m. A windy hall*:—Wīde geond windsele (*Hell*; cf. Ðes windiga sele, 273, 14; Sat. 136), Cd. Th. 284, 11; Sat. 320: 288, 23; Sat. 386.

wind-swingla, an; *m. A fan*:—Windswingla *pala* vel *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 36.

windu-mær. v. wudu-mær.

windung, e; *f. Something woven* or *plaited, a hurdle* (cf. *plecta* hyrdle, Hpt. Gl. 497, 70):—Windonge *plecta* (cf. gewind *plectas*, 68, 71: plecta *quilibet nexus ex virgulis, vel papyro, vel carecto*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 77.

windung, winnung, e; *f. What is winnowed, chaff, straw*:—Ða winnunga *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Wynnunga, 26. Wynnung, 25. Ða halm ł ða windungo (winnunge, Rush.) *paleas*, Lk. Skt. Lind.

3, 17. Bisiu of winnuncum *parabolam de zizaniis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wintôn *ventilare: Goth.* winþi-skaurô *ventilabrum.*] Cf. next word.

windwian; *p.* ode *To winnow;* ventilare, (1) literal:—Hê corn ðærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. (2) figurative:—Fiónd ûre wê windwiaþ *inimicos nostros ventilavimus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 6. Ic windwade (*ventilabam*) in mê gâst mînne, 76, 7. [God wule windwin þet er wes iþorschen, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 22. Ane wummon windwede hweate, A. R. 272, 20. Drihtin windweð his hweate, Jul. 79, 15. Winndell forr to winndwenn, Orm. 10483. Windewe, winewe, Wick. Jer. 49, 36. Wynwyñ *ventilo*, Prompt. Parv. 530.] v. â-, ge-windwian; *and* cf. *preceding word.*

windwig-ceaf, es; *n. A husk winnowed from the grain:*—Windwig-ceafum *paleis* (the passage is: Non te hordeo alam, sed paleis et fame conficiam, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 464, 3.

windwig-scofl, e; *f. A winnowing-fan:*—Windiuscoful (windui-? = windwig-) *ventilabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. wind-scofl.

windwig-sife, es; *n. A winnowing-sieve:*—Windwigsyfe *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 44.

wine, es; *m. A friend.* (1) applied to an equal:—Wine mîn, Hûnferð, Beo. Th. 1065; B. 530. Hê ongan winas manian, frŷnd and gefêran, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. (2) applied to one who can help or protect, *a friendly lord, a (powerful) friend*:—Wine frôd . . . Geared lâfde land and leódweard (cf. Geared gold brittade . . . , his freómâgum leóf, 72, 8; Gen. 1183), Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. Ne þurfon mê hæleð ætwîtan, nû mîn wine (*Byrhtnoth*) gecranc, ðæt ic hlâfordleás hâm sîðie, Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250. Wine Scyldinga, leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 60; B. 30: 298; B. 148. Wine Scyldinga, ríces hyrde, 4057; B. 2026. Meaht ðû, mîn wine (*my lord*), mêce gecnâwan, 4100; B. 2047. Wine Ebrêa (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 170, 20; Gen. 2816. Æfter wines (cf. freán ûserne, leófne mannan (*Beowulf*), 6206; B. 3107) dâdum, Beo. Th. 6184; B. 3096. Hê sôhte holdne wine (*Hrothgar*), 758; B. 376. Wine Deniga, freán Scyldinga, 706; B. 350. Ne sint mê winas (*friends who will protect*) cûðe eorlas elþeódige, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Ðâr him folcweras fremde wæron, wine uncûðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ic fela folca gesôhte, wina uncûðra, 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Hê (*Pharaoh*) hêht him (*Abraham*) wine (*or sing.?*) ceósan, ellor æðelingas, ôðre dugeðe, 112, 8; Gen. 1867. Ne ceara incit duguða ellor sêcan, winas uncûðe, ac wuniaþ hêr, 165, 19; Gen. 2734. (3) used of a husband or lover:—Mîn freónd siteþ, wine wêrigmôd . . . Dreógeþ se mîn wine micle môdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 15–22; Kl. 47–51. Ðû meaht hit mê (*Eve*) wîtan, wine mîn, Adam, Cd. Th. 51, 10; Gen. 824. Wine *amatore* (the passage is: Ab alio amatore (*Christ*) praeventa sum, qui me annulo fidei suae subarravit, Ald. 60), Hpt. Gl. 506, 55. (4) applied to an inferior or subordinate, one to whom favour or protection may be shewn:—Hrôðgâr maþelode: 'Wine mîn, Beówulf . . . ,' Beo. Th. 919; B. 457: 3413; B. 1704. Se eádga wer (*Guthlac*) âgeaf andsware: 'Hwæt, ðû (*the disciple*) mê, mîn wine, frignest,' Exon. Th. 175, 25; Gû. 1200. Ða gâstas ðus ðone líchoman grêtaþ: 'Wine leófesta,' Soul Kmbl. 266; Seel. 137: Andr. Kmbl. 614; An. 307: 2862; An. 1433. Dryhten wine sînne (*St. Andrew*) grêtte, 2926; An. 1466. Wine leófestan (*Guthlac's disciple*), Exon. Th. 166, 1; Gû. 1036. Winiga (wunga, MS.) hleó (*Guthlac*), 184, 4; Gû. 1339. Winia bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Winigea (or under I?) leásum, 3332; B. 1664. [Brutus þe wes mi deore wine, mi drihliche lauerd (mi louerd deore, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2289. Og eurilc wurðen stedefæst his wine, Misc. 12, 374. *O. Sax.* wini: *O. H. Ger.* wini *amicus, sodalis, dilectus: Icel.* vinr.] v. freá-, freó-, gold-, gûð-, iu-, mâg-, sundor-, un-wine.

wîn-eard. v. wîn-geard.

Winedas; *pl. m. The Wends:*—Wineda lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 9. Se port Hæþum stent betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, Swt. 19, 23. Mid Winedum, Exon. Th. 322, 8; Vîd. 60. Winedas and Burgendan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* Winidâ *Vandali: Icel.* Vindir *the Wends.*] v. Weonod-land.

wine-dryhten, es; *m. A friendly, gracious lord.* v. wine (2):—Ongan his magu frignan: 'Hû gewearð ðê ðus, winedryhten (*Guthlac*) mîn, fæder, freónda hleó?' Exon. Th. 162, 32; Gû. 984. Se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes leófes lârcwidum forþolian, 288, 27; Wand. 37. Ongon hê tô his winedryhtne mæðlan: 'Ic ðec hâlsige, hæleða leófost, 174, 9; Gû. 1175. Winedrihtne, Beo. Th. 726; B. 360. Ðæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge, 6332; B. 3176: 5437; B. 2722: Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Hê winedryhten (*the Deity*) frægn, Andr. Kmbl. 1838; An. 921. Hié winedrihten wiht ne lôgon, glædne Hrôðgâr, ac wæs ðæt gôd cyning, Beo. Th. 1728; B. 862. Hié wîscton and ne wêndon, ðæt hié heora winedrihten selfne gesâwon, 3213; B. 1604: Byrht. Th. 139, 3; By. 248.

wine-geómor; *adj. Sad for the loss of friends:*—Ealle hié deáð fornam, and se ân leóda duguðe, se ðær lengest hwearf, wearð winegeómor, Beo. Th. 4470; B. 2239.

wine-leás; *adj. Friendless.* v. wine:—Lâð biþ æghwær fore his wonsceaftum wineleás hæle, Exon. Th. 329, 11; Vy. 32. Wineleás wonsælig mon genimeþ him wulfas tô gefêran, 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. Earm biþ se ðe sceal ânа lifgan, wineleás wunian, 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. Wineleás guma, 289, 9; Wand. 45. Ic mê fêran gewât folgaþ sêcan, wineleás wræcca, 442, 9; Kl. 10. Ânhoga leódwynna leás, wineleás wræcca, 457, 27; Hy. 4, 90. Cain gewât gongan Gode of gesyhðe, wineleás wrecca, Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Wreccan wineleásum bana, Beo. Th. 5219; B. 2613. Se ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) wineleásne on wræc sendeþ (*they shall drive thee from men*, Dan. 4, 25), Cd. Th. 251, 25; Dan. 569. [*Icel.* vin-lauss *friendless.*]

wine-mâg, es; *m. A loving kinsman:*—Him his winemâgas georne hŷrdon, Beo. Th. 131; B. 65: Byrht. Th. 140, 50; By. 306: Elen. Kmbl. 2029; El. 1016. Hê winemâga lyt, freónda hæfde, Cd. Th. 158, 31; Gen. 2625. Winemâga hryre, Exon. Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7: 184, 2; Gû. 1338. Winemâgum bidroren, 306, 31; Seef. 16. Flêma, winemâgum lâð, Cd. Th. 62, 29; Gen. 1021. [Wreke we ure winemæies, Laym. 5831.]

wine-scipe, es; *m. Friendship:*—Winescipe *collegio* (the passage is: Inseparabili angelicae sodalitatis collegio perfrui, Ald. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 10: 18, 5. Læst wære and winescype, word ða wit spræcon, Exon. Th. 172, 17; Gû. 1145. [*Icel.* vin-skapr *friendship: Dan.* ven-skab. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wine-scaft, -scaf *amor, foedus.*]

winestra; *adj. Left;* the feminine form is used substantively = *left hand.* v. swîþ, **II**:—Ðæt sió winestre hand ne scyle witan hwæt sió suîðre dô, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 14. 'Dryhtnes winestre hand is under mînum heáfde.' Sió winestre hand Godes, hê cwæð, wære under his heáfde . . . Eft wæs gecueden ðætte on his winestran handa wære wela . . . Godes fiónd, ðeáh hî on ðære winstran handa bión geðigene, hî beóð mid ðære swîðran tôbrocene, 50; Swt. 389, 10–25. Him wæs gelîce gewylde his wynstre and his swîðre . . . Ða âbræd Aoth his swurd mid his wynstran handa, Jud. 3, 15, 21. Nyte ðîn wynstre (winstra, Lind.: se winstrae hond, Rush., *sinistra*) hwæt dô ðîn swŷðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Wiþ ðære winestran sîdan sâre, Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. On ðam winestran earme, 254, 5. Gif ðû færst tô ðære winstran hælfe, ic healde ða swîðran healfe, Gen. 13, 9. On his wynsteran (wynstran, *v.l.:* on ða winstran healfe, Rush.: of winstrum, Lind., *a sinistris*) healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 33. On ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 28; Cri. 1228. Wynstran, 83, 31; Cri. 1364: Gen. 48, 14. On ða wynstran healfe *ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. Fealleþ ðê on ða wynstran þûsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. On ðæt wynstre weorud, Exon. Th. 449, 22; Dôm. 75. [*O. Sax.* winistro: *O. Frs.* winstera: *O. H. Ger.* winstero, winistro, winstro: *Icel.* vinstri.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xl.

wine-þearfende; *adj. Friendless:*—Hê (*Guthlac's disciple*) ne mâð fæges (*Guthlac's*) forðsîð wineþearfende, Exon. Th. 183, 2; Gû. 1321. Andreas wineþearfende mælde: 'Næbbe ic gold . . . ðæt ic ðê mæge lust âhwettan,' Andr. Kmbl. 599; An. 300.

wine-treów, e; *f. Faith between friends (between husband and wife;* cf. wine (3)):—Ðæt hê (*the man*) ða wære and ða winetreówe be him lifgendum læstan wolde, ðe git on ærdagum oft gespræcon, Exon. Th. 475, 20; Bo. 50. [Læste thu (*Joseph*) inka winitrewa, hald inkan friundskepi, ne lât thu sie (*Mary*) thi thiu lêðaron, Hêl. 321.]

wine-winela (-e; *f.?*), an; *m.* (?) *A periwinkle:*—Sæsnæl *vel* winewinclan *chelio, testudo*, vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Winewinclan *torniculi*, 6, 21. (v. Lchdm. ii. 240, note 1, for these two passages.) Cwice winewinclan gebærnde tô ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 25. Þicgen hié ostran and winewinclan, 254, 23. Sæ-winewinclan gebærnde and gegnidene, 240, 4.

win-fæt, es; *n. A wine-vat:*—Wînfæt *enophorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 5: *apotheca*, ii. 100, 54: 6, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wîn-faz *vas vinale: Icel.* vín-fat.]

wîn-gâl; *adj. Flown with wine, wanton with wine:*—Onwôc wulfheort, se ær wingâl swæf, Cd. Th. 223, 8; Dan. 116. Wlonc and wingal *'flown with insolence and wine,'* Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Reim. 35.

wîn-geard, -eard, es; *m.* **I.** *a vineyard, a place where vines grow, the vines growing in such a place;* vinea:—Hê ût eode âhŷrian wyrhtan on his wîngeard (-eard, *v.l.*) . . . Hê âsende hig on hys wîngeard (-eard, *v.l.*) . . . Ða sæde se wîngeardes (ðære wîngeardе, Lind.) hlâford, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 1, 2, 8: 21, 40. Sum man hæfde ân fîctreów geplantod on his wîngeardе (-georde, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 13, 6. Dô swâ on ðînum wînearde and on ðînum elebeámon *ita facies in vinea et in oliveto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. Hê gesette him wîneard *plantavit vineam*, Gen. 9, 20. Wîngeard, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558. Wîngeord, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 1. Ðû sealdest ûs landæhta and wînеardas *dedisti nobis possessiones agrorum et vinearum*, Num. 16, 14. **Ia.** *a place where other plants than vines grow:*—Wînegeardes *palmeti* (cf. the gloss of same passage in Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77: Palmbearwes *palmeti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 62. **II.** *a vine;* vitis, vinea:—Elebeám *oliva*, wîngeard *vinea*, wînberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 71. Gescreáded wîngeard *sarpta vinea*, 54, 65. Hwît wilde wîngeard *brionia* vel *ampelos leuce*, wîngerd *labrusca*, blac wîngeard *brabasca* vel *ampelos male*, 30, 14–16. Hwît wîngeard *brionia*, 32, 17: *aminea vitis*, 39, 1. Ic eom sôð wîneard (*vitis*), Jn. Skt. 15,

1, 5. Đeós wyrt hafaþ leáf swylce wîngeard, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wîngeardes twiga, ii. 190, 11. Of đises wîngeardes (-eardes, *v.l.*) cynne *de generatione vitis*, Lk. Skt. 22, 18. Swâ on wîngearde weaxen berigean *sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Of wîngearde *de vite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 53. Se gesibsuma wer byđ đam wînearde gelîc đe byrđ gôde wæstmas, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 24. Đû ût âlæddest wîngeard (*vineam*) . . . and his wyrtruman settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Ic geseah wîneard (*vitem*), on đam wæron þreó clystru, Gen. 40, 9. On sumum stôwum wîngeardas (*vineae*) grôwaþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14: Ps. Th. 104, 29. Wîngearda hôcas đe hî mid bindaþ đæt him nêhst biđ *cafreoli* vel *cincinni* vel *uncinuli*, wîngearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59–60. Wîngearda gewind *capreoli*, 39, 10. Đe mâ đe gimmas weaxaþ on wîngeardum *nec vite gemmas carpitis*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 11: Met. 19, 9. [He plantede winiærd, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 19. Wingeardes *vineae*, A. R. 294, 29. Winyard, Misc. 33, 20. *Goth.* weina-gards: *O. Sax.* wîn-gardo: *O. H. Ger.* wîn-gart, -garto: *Icel.* vîn-garðr.] v. following words.

wîngeard-bôh(-g), es; *m. A vine-tendril*:—Wingeardbôgas *capreoli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 15. v. wîn-geard, **II**, *and next word.*

wîngeard-hocgas (*for* wîngeard-bôgas, v. preceding word; or wîngeard-hôcas, cf. wîngearda hôcas *capreoli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59) *caprioli dicti quod capiant arbores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 61.

wîngeard-hring, es; *m. A cluster of grapes*:—Wîngeardhringas (cf. Wîngearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, i. 38, 60) *vel* bergan *vel* croppas *corimbi*, i. *viti racemi* vel *botriones* vel *circuli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 74.

wîngeard-seax, es; *n. A pruning-knife*:—Wîngeardseax *falx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 76.

wîn-gedrinc, es; *n. Wine-drinking, wine*:—Hié wlenco onwôd and wîngedrync, Cd. Th. 155, 28; Gen. 2579. Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wæda, wîngedrinces, Met. 25, 39. Wîngedrince *nectare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 32. Hié tô đam symle sittan eodon, wlance tô wîngedrince, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 16. v. wîn-drync.

wîn-getred, es; *n. A place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wîngetred *forus, ubi uva calcatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 66.

wîn-hâte, an; *f. A feast*:—Gefrægn ic Olofernus wînhâtan wyrcean, and eallum wundrum þrymlîc girwan up swæsendo; tô đâm hêt se gumena baldor ealle đa yldestan þegnas (the Latin is: Holofernes fecit cenam servis suis, Judith 12, 10), Judth. Thw. 21, 6; Jud. 3.

wîn-horn, es; *m. A wine-horn, drinking-cup*:—Gyf đû wînhorn habban wille, đonne dô đû mid đînum swiđran scytefingre on đîne wynstran hand swilce đû tæppan teón wille, and rær up đînne scytefinger be đînum heófede, Techm. ii. 120, 11. [In Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6 *apotheca* wînfæt, wînærn ho is written above ærn. v. Wülck. Gl. 348, 2.]

wîn-hûs, es; *n. A wine-house*:—Wînhûs *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 18. Wînhûsum *apothecis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 40. Ne môt mid rihte nân preóst drincan æt wînhûsum ealles tô gelôme, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 8. [*Icel.* vîn-hûs.] Cf. wîn-ærn.

wînian; *p.* ode *To gather grapes*:—Hiá wînigaþ *uindemiant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44.

wining, es; *m. A band for the leg*:—Winingc *fascia*, wyncgas (= winincgas?) *vallegias*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 7, 9. Đonne đû wynyngas habban wille, đonne dô đû mid đînum twâm handum onbûtan đîne sceancan, Techm. ii. 127, 10. [Cf. (?) *O. L. Ger.* winding: *O. H. Ger.* winting *fascia, fasciola, fasciale*: *Icel.* vindingr *strip wound round the leg instead of hose.*]

wîn-leáf, es; *n. A vine-leaf*:—Wînleáf *pampinus*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 73.

wîn-lîc; *adj. Of wine*:—Hê wæter âwende tô wînlîcum drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 37. Hê gemêt đæt wæter tô wînlîcum swæcce âwend (cf. l. 16), Homl. Th. ii. 58, 31: 64, 29.

wîn-mere. v. wîn-côle.

winn, es; *n.* **I.** *labour*:—Nêdđarf woerces ł đæs wynnes *necessitas laboris*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 8. Đæt hî gemæne win (*v.l.* gewin, M. 98, 18) onfênge godcunde lâre tô lâranne on Angelđeóde *ut communem evangelizandi gentibus laborem susciperent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. In wynn (gi-winne, Rush.) hiora *in laborem eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 38. **II.** *strife, conflict*:—Hê ongan him winn up âhebban wiđ đone hêhstan heofones wealdend, Cd. Th. 17, 14; Gen. 259. [Þa þe ledden here lif in werre and in winne, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 246. Devel weccheđ among hem flite and win, Rel. Ant. i. 128, 32. Þar aros wale and win, Laym. 404. Đe watres win, Gen. and Ex. 598. Ȝeolpen for þere winne (of þan winne, 2nd MS.) *to boast of the gain*, Laym. 12072. Þin rihhte swinnkes winn (*gain*), Orm. 6118.] v. ge-, wiþer-winn.

winna, an; *m. An opponent*:—Đa þeóda đe hyra winnan (wiþer-, ge-winnan, *v.ll.*) wæron, Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 130, 44. v. ge-, wiþer-winna.

winnan; *p.* wann, *pl.* wunnon; *pp.* wunnen. **A.** *intrans.* **I.** *to labour, toil, work*:—Swâ ic þrymful þeów winne, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67. In îdelnisse winnaþ đa timbriaþ đa *in vanum laborant qui aedificant eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Hê mid his handum wonn and worhte đa đing đe nŷdþearflîcu wæron *operi manuum studium impendebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 30. Hê won and worhte, wîngeard sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Đerh alle næht wê wunnon *per totam noctem laborantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 5. Đû sylest ûrum leomum ræste, for đon đe hié on đînum noman wunnon, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Đeáh đe hê wunne on his lâre *quamvis illo laborante in verbo*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 9. Đû winnan scealt, and on eorđan đê đîne andlifne selfa geræcan, Cd. Th. 57, 23; Gen. 932. Winnende *vel* swætende *desudans*, i. *laborans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 36. Ic geseah winnende wiht, Exon. Th. 438, 3; Rä. 57, 2. **I a.** *to labour, endeavour, strive* after:—Ælc wiđ be his andgites mæþe, đæt hê hine wolde ongitan gif hê mihte, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 25. Â đû wunne æfter eorđlîcum welum, Wulfst. 140, 24. Nô won hê æfter worulde, ac hê in wuldre âhôf môdes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gû. 370. Đâ wann (*laboravit*) hê swŷþe, đæt hê his geféran geheólde, đæt hî ne âsprungan fram heora geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. Hî wunnon æfter wyrþscipe, and tiledon gôdes hlîsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4. Đæt hê wunne æfter worulde, Exon. Th. 109, 34; Gû. 100. Winnan æfter snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 778; Sal. 388. **I b.** *to labour, struggle, be troubled*:—Moncyn winþ on đâm ŷđum đisse worulde *homines quatimur fortunae salo*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22. For hwam winneþ đis wæter . . . ne môt on dæg restan? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. Gê winnaþ and â embe đæt sorgiaþ, đæt wê ûrne lîchoman gefyllan . . . Ûs is myccle mâre nêdþearf, đæt wê winnon ymbe ûre sâule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6–11. Ealle gê đe winnaþ (*laboratis*), and gebyrde sindun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28. On worulde ŷþum wynnaþ and swincaþ earme eorđwaran (v. Fox 8, 22 supra), Met. 4, 56. Ic wêrigmôd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. Đû in wræc wunne, wuldres blunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelîc, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hê sceal winnan and sorgian, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Hê wolde đæm winnendum fultmian, and earme frêfran, 213, 17. Đâm winnendum brôþrum on sæ *laborantibus in mari fratribus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 7. **I c.** *to labour* under, *suffer* from:—Heó đære ylcan hefignesse âdle unâblinnendlîce won *eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18. Horsum and ælcum fiþerfêtum neáte đe on wôle winnen (cf. wôles gewinn, 330, 4), Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Longsumum ermđum winnende *diuturnis calamitatibus laborantem*, Rtl. 41, 29. **II.** *to strive, contend, fight*:—Ic wan *pugnavi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 29. Winnende *congrediens, certando*, 133, 43. Winn for sâwle đîne . . . winn for rihtwîsnysse *agonizare pro anima tua . . . certa pro justitia*, Scint. 73, 14, 15. (1) of hostile action towards a person:—Gif Satanas wiđ ongên hine sylfne *si Satanas consurrexit in semetipsum*, Mk. Skt. 3, 26. Se fæder winđ wiđ his âgenne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 296. Hû đa synna him wiđ winnaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 2. Gê wunnon ongeán Drihten *adversum Dominum contendisti*, Deut. 9, 7. Ne wynne gê ongên đa đe eów yfel dôđ *non resistere malo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Heó (*Hagar*) ongan wiđ Sarran winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 12; Gen. 2241. (1 a) of competition:—Eart đû se Beówulf, se đe wiđ Brecan wunne, ymb sund flite, Beo. Th. 1017; B. 506. (2) of opposition to things:—Đû winsđ wiþ đam hlâfordscipe đe đû self gecure, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Is micel đearf, đonne him mon hwæđer ondrætt suiđar đonne ôđer, and wiđ đæt wienđ (winđ, Cott. MSS.), đæt hê suâ suiđe wiđ đæt winne, suâ hê on đæt ôđer ne befealle, đe hê him læs ondrêd *ne dum pugnat contra hoc, quod tolerat, ei a quo se liberum aestimat, vitio succumbat*, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 10: 46; Swt. 347, 12. Gif hê winđ mid gebedum ongeán, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Hî winnaþ him (*vices*) tôgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 63. Monige lâreówas winnaþ mid hira đeáwum wiđ đa gæsdlecu bebodu, Past. 2; Swt. 29, 21. Hê wearđ âhangen on rôde . . . , and hê ongeán nân dyngc ne wan (*he made no resistance to being crucified*), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 37. Wê wiđ đam winde and wiþ đam sæ campodan and wunnan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 28. Winn ongên *resist (temptation)*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 137. Đæt gehwâ winne wiđ his lîchaman unrihtlustas *ut quisquis cum corporis sui pravis cupiditatibus certet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 4: Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 5. Đæt hê for lîcuman tiédernesse wiđ đa scîre ne winne *nec per imbecillitatem corpus repugnat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 11. Nis nân gesceaft đe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, bûton dysig mon, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 22. Hê đâm unþeáwum nyle furþum wiþ winnan, 37, 1; Fox 186, 30: Met. 25, 67. (3) of the action of inanimate objects:—Fâmig winneþ wæg wiđ wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 32; Rü. 4, 19. Ælc his gesceafta winþ wiþ ôþer . . . ge hié betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 10–15: Met. 11, 45: 20, 74. Seó tunglena heofon tyrnđ eásten westweard, and hire winnaþ ongeán đa seofon dweligendan tunglan, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. Holm won wiđ winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wiþ wæge winnan, and wiþ winde feohtan, Exon. Th. 398, 1; Rä. 17, 1. (4) *to make war* (lit. or fig.), *fight*:—Mec gesette Crist tô compe . . . Hwîlum ic frêfre đa ic êr winne on, Exon. Th. 389, 14; Rä. 7, 7. Ælc đæra đe on gecampe winđ, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 22. Đeód winđ ongên þeóde *consurget gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Wê winnaþ for hælo ûre đeóde *pro salute gentis nostrae bella suscepimus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Se lîchama and seó sâwl winnaþ him betweónan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8. Wildu diór đa winnaþ betwuh, Met. 27, 20. Hine monige on wrâđe winnaþ mid wæpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138,

11; Gen. 2290. Đū wealdest đises rîces đe đū æfter wunne, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 7. Đū wiđ Criste wunne and gewin tuge, Exon. Th. 267, 26; Jul. 421. Hē wann mid đam (*a sword*) on ælcum gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 296. Đā wan him on Amalech, i. 13, 4. Hē wonn on Sciþþie *regi Scytharum bellum intulit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Fæht hine on and won Penda *impugnatus a Penda*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 18. Đā wann him ongeán Maxentius, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 5. Hē gelōmlīce uppon đone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 10. Đā won wiþ hine Cadwalla *rebellavit adversus eum Caedualla*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 7. Hē feaht and won wiþ his ēþle, 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Grendel wan wiđ Hrōđgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. Hī wunnon him betwȳnan, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. Wunnon hȳ wiđ Dryhtnes mihtum, Salm. Kmbl. 655; Sal. 327. Đa Bryttas wunnon heom wiđ đa castelmenn, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 5. Win him on swȳđe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 8. Seō ǣ đe đū under hire tǣcinge winnan wylt and campian *lex sub qua militare uis*, R. Ben. 96, 23. Æfter rîce winnan, Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 16. On winnan *ingruere*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 42: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 23. Đonne hē on ōđer folc winnan sceal, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 9. Đæt hī uppon hǣđene þeódan winnan woldan, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 14. On gehwelc lond tō winnanne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Hē him on winnende wæs, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Worhte Ælfrēd cyning lytle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga eigge, and of đam geweorce wæs winnende wiþ đone here, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6. (4 a) of the action of inanimate objects:—Se winterlīca wind wan mid đam forste *the winter wind warred along with the frost*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. (4 b) with cognate accusative:—For đæm gewinne đe hē wiþ God wan, Blickl. Homl. 63, 4. Winn gōd gewinn *certa bonum certamen*, Scint. 214, 16. **III.** *to win* (v. Jamieson's Dictionary), *make one's way*:—Hwæt is đæt wundor, đæt geond đās woruld fareþ..., winneþ oft hider? Salm. Kmbl. 568; Sal. 283. **B.** *trans.* **I.** *to labour at, bestow labour upon*:—Ic wann wununise mīn *laboravi habitationem meam*, Rtl. 68, 28. Ic sende iúh gehrioppa đætte gié ne wunnon *ego misi uos metere quod uos non laborastis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 38. **II.** *to labour under, suffer, undergo*:—Ic đæt geþolade... læg on heardum stāne... ic đæt earfeþe wonn, Exon. Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Ā ic wīte wonn mīnra wræcsīþa, 441, 26; Kl. 5. Ic ā þolade geára gehwylce gōdes ealles, won ic mōdearfoþa (þonc mōd earfoþa, Th.) mā đonne on ōþrum, fyrhto in folce, 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86. Mid đȳ đā se brōþor langre tīde ðyllīc ungescrǣpo wonn (woon, MS.) *cumque tempore non pauco frater tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22. Đū đæs cwealmes scealt wīte winnan and on wræc hweorfan, Cd. Th. 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Hī āwo sculon, wræc winnende, wærgđu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272. **III.** *to win, get, attain*:—Đū wunne reste ā ōþ ende mid hālgum fǣmnum, Nar. 49, 1. Hī wēndon đæt hī sceoldon winnon eall đæt land, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 27. [Ierusalem and Babilonie fliteđ eure and winneđ bitwinen hem... þe king of Babilonie wan Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 11–25. Iob wan wiđ þe wurse, 187, 26. Heo wunnen agean, A. R. 238, 17. Đanne sumer and winter winnen, Misc. 17, 521. He iwon (won, 2nd MS.) al þis lond, Laym. 2560. Winnenn heoffness kinedom, Orm. 801. He wan to William, Will. 2498. *Goth.* winnan *παθεῖν*: *O. Sax.* winnan *to strive; to suffer; to gain*: *O. Frs.* winna *to gain*: *O. H. Ger.* winnan *laborare; jurgare, decertare, dimicare*: *Icel.* vinna *to work; to withstand; to suffer; to win.*] v. ā-, ge-, ofer-, wiþer-winnan; on-winnende.

winn-dæg, es; *m. A day of labour* or *of struggle*:—Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes se đe longe hēr on đyssum windagum worulde brūceþ, Beo. Th. 2128; B. 1062. v. gewin-dæg.

-winnend, -winnendlīc. v. ofer-, wiþ-winnend, un-oferwinnendlīc.

winn-stōw, e; *f. A wrestling-place*:—Winstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 40. On winstōwe *in scammate*, 489, 59. Winstōwe *palaestrarum*, 478, 50. v. gewin-stōw.

winnung, winpel. v. windung, wiþ-winnung, wimpel.

wīn-ræced, es; *m. n. A house where there is feasting, a palace*:—Wīnreced, goldsele gumena (*Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714. Đæt wīnreced, gestsele, 1991; B. 993. Hornsalu wunedon wēste wīnræced, Andr. Kmbl. 2319; An. 1161. Cf. wīn-ærn.

wīn-reáfetian *to take grapes*:—Plucciaþ ł wīnhreáfetiaþ *vindemiant*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wīn-repan *to gather grapes*:—Wīnreopad đæt *vendemiant eam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13. v. repan.

wīn-sæd; *adj. Wine-sated, having had one's fill of wine*:—Yrrum ealowōsan, were wīnsaduḥ, Exon. Th. 330, 12; Vy. 50. Weras wīnsade (cf. hē oferdrencte his duguđe ealle, 21, 22; Jud. 31; and the Latin c. 13, 2: Erant omnes fatigati a vino), Judth. Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 71.

wīn-sæl, es; *n. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Wóriaþ đa wīnsalo, Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. v. next word.

wīn-sele, es; *m. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Nis hēr (*in Hell*) wloncra wīnsele, ne worulde dreám, Cd. Th. 270, 21; Sat. 94. Se wīnsele (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1547; B. 771. In đæm wīnsele, 1394; B. 695. Beóre druncne... hī in wīnsele sāwle forlētan, Exon. Th. 271, 25; Jul. 487: 283, 27; Jul. 686. Gesyhđ on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. [*O. Sax.* wīnseli.]

wīn-sester, es; *m. A wine-can*:—Wīnsester *cantarus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 37.

wīn-stōw, winstre, winsum. v. winn-stōw, winestra, wynsum.

wīn-tæppere, es; *m. A wine-seller, tavern-keeper*:—Wīntæpperum *cauponibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 42.

Wintan-ceaster (Wintun-, Winta (-e, -i), Win-), e: Wænte, an; *f. Winchester.* [The name is got from the earlier Venta of Roman Britain. This form occurs in Latin works, e. g.: In Venta civitate, Bd. 4, 15: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 300, 16. Monasterium in Wenta positum, vi. 29, 16. Also the adjective Wentanus (Uentanus, Bd. 5, 18), e. g.: Wentanus episcopus, v. 82, 14. Wentana ecclesia, ii. 210, 3: v. 45, 3. Wentana civitas, ii. 140, 9: 220, 28. Urbs Wentana, iii. 326, 10: iv. 45, 7. Wentana sedes, v. 169, 16. And Wentana is used as the name of the place, e. g.: Wentanae monasterium, iii. 8, 13. But Latinized forms of the English word are used; Wintonia is often found in the charters; the form Wincestria occurs v. 167, 7, and the adjective Wintancestrensis 90, 29.]:—In ciuitate opinatissima quae Winteceaster nuncupatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 35. Belumpon hī (*the South Saxons*) ǣr tō Wintanceastre biscopscīre *ad civitatis Ventanae parochiam pertinebant*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 639, 14. Daniel Wæntan biscop, Chr. 731; Erl. 47, 11. Intō Wintanceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 26: iii. 111, 29. Gange ān gemet swilce man on Lundenbyrig and on Wintanceastre (Winta-, *v. l.*) healde, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Seó gerǣdnys đe Cnut cyningc gerǣdde on Wintanceastre (Win-, *v. l.*), L. C. E. proem.; Th. i. 358, 7. Cēnwalh hēt ātimbran đa ciricean on Wintunceastre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), Chr. 643; Erl. 26, 9. Hēr Danihel gesæt on Wintanceastre, 744; Erl. 48, 1. Hedde heóld đone biscopdōm on Wintaceastre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), 703; Erl. 42, 22. Hī West-Seaxna bisceopum underþeódde wǣron, đa đe on Wintaceastre wǣron, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 35. Tō Wintaceastre (Winte-, *v. l.*) .vi. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 31: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 326, 16. Winteceastre, ii. 176, 11: v. 163, 11. Tō ealdan mynstære tō Winticeastræ, ii. 127, 12. Syþþan đæt gemōt wæs on Winceastre, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 26. Đes Swīđūn wæs bisceop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Æđelwold biscop on Winceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 207. 6.

winter, es; *m.* (*in pl. a neuter form* wintru *occurs, as well as masculine* wintras, winter: *the dat. sing.* wintra *is a trace of earlier* u-*stem declension*). **I.** a season of the year, *winter*:—Feówer tīda syndon getealde on ānum geáre, đæt synd *uer, aestas, autumnus, hiems*... *Hiems* is winter, Lchdm. iii. 250, 12. On đone .vii. dæg đæs mōnđes (*November*) bið wintres fruma; se winter hafaþ tū and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 146, 7. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetceald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. Winter bið cealdost, Menol. Fox 470; Gn. C. 5. Hengest wælfāgne winter wunode mid Finne... Holm storme weól, winter ȳþe beleác īsgebinde, ōþ đæt ōþer com geár in geardas... Đā wæs winter scacen, fæger foldan bearm, Beo. Th. 2259–2278; B. 1127–1137. Đæt hit wǣre wintres tīd, and se winter wǣre grim and ceald and fyrstig and mid īse gebunden, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 26. Is đǣr nū irfæs đæs stranga wintær lǣfæd hæfđ, Chart. Th. 163, 1. Nys hit swā stearc winter đæt ic durre lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Sam hit sȳ sumor sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Wintres *brumae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 43. On wintres tīman, đæt is fram đan anginne đæs mōnđes, đe is November gehaten, ōþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. Siđđan (*after the first of November*) wintres dæg (*winter*; cf. *Icel.* á vetrardag *in the winter*) wīde gangeþ on syx nihtum, sigelbeorhtne geninđ hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. Hē (*petra oleum*) is gōd tō drincanne on wintres dæge, for đon đe hē hæfđ swīđe micle hāte; for đȳ hine mon sceal drincan on wintra, Lchdm. ii. 288, 16. Beámas grēne stondaþ wintres and sumeres, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Mid đȳ storme đæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Geofon weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Wintres wōma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Biddaþ đæt eówer fleám on wintra (wintre, Rush.) ne gewurđe, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 20. On wintra hit bið ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 24. Se oftrǣda rēn leccaþ đa eorþan on wintra, 39, 13; Fox 234, 17. Wīciaþ Finnas on huntođe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 6. Hī (*the hawks*) fēdaþ hig sylfe and mē on wintra, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 1. Beád Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here đone winter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 3: Exon. Th. 306, 29; Seef. 15. Wintras *hiemes*, Germ. 388, 26. *See also* midd, **II.** **Ia.** *wintry weather, cold*:—Hē (*the sparrow*) sōna of wintra in winter eft cymeþ, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21. Hē him helle gescōp, wælcealde wīc, wintre beđeahte, Salm. Kmbl. 938; Sal. 468. Se wind (*zephirus*) tōwyrpđ and đāwaþ ælcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. **II.** *a year*:—Beóđ his winter wynnum īced *annos ejus in diem seculi adjicies*, Ps. Th. 60, 5. Ūre winter *anni nostri*, 89, 10. God āna wāt hwæt him weaxendum winter bringaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 26; Vy. 9. Hī wǣron on Egipta lande feówer hund wintra and þrītig wintra, Ex. 12, 40. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Hū seó ādl ǣr feówertigum ođđe fiftigum wintra on men ne becume *how the disease does not attack a man before*

he is forty or fifty, Lchdm. ii. 284, 10, 20. Ne mæg weorþaŋ wîs wer ǽr hē âge wintra dǽl in woruldrîce, Exon. Th. 290, 14; Wand. 65. Hē wintra hæfde fîf and hundteóntig, Cd. Th. 69, 4; Gen. 1130: 74, 32; Gen. 1231. Wintra fela . . . geára mengeo, 103, 26; Gen. 1724. Twelf wintra tîd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Đæt swā fyrn gewearð wintra gangum, Elen. Kmbl. 1262; El. 633. Wintra gerîmes þreó and þrîtig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26. Ic eom gomel wintrum, Ps. Th. 70, 16. Wintrum frôd, Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724. Wintrum yldre, Cd. Th. 158, 2; Gen. 2611. Wintrum geong, 174, 34; Gen. 2888: Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Đæt wîf on blôdryne twelf winter (wintra twelfe, Rush.: wintrum twoelfum, Lind., *annis duodecim*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 5, 25. Hî besǽtan đa burg .x. winter (*per decem annos*), Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 19. Hē geheóld rîce fîftig wintru, Beo. Th. 4424; B. 2209. Siđđan hē strŷnde seofon winter suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 21; Gen. 1139. **II a.** used in singular with a collective force:—Adam wæs on þrŷtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 27. Wine frôd wintres, Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. [*Goth.* wintrus; *m. winter; a year: O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wintar; *m.: O. Frs.* winter; *m.: Icel.* vetr; *m.*] v. mid-, midde-winter; -wintre.

winter-biter; *adj. Having the bitterness of winter*:—Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder *frosts and snows, weather with winter's bitterness*, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379: Exon. Th. 192, 12; Az. 105.

winter-burna, an; *m. A stream that is full in winter* (?), *a stream that has the fullness of winter* (?), *a torrent*:—Ofer đæt burna ł uinterburna *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1. ¶ the word occurs as a local name, and is found often in the Charters, e. g.: In Winterburnan . . . swā on ôđerne Winterburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 22. See vi. 354, col. 2.

winter-ceald; *adj. Wintry-cold, cold with the cold of winter*:—Ic him gromheortum winterceald oncweþe, Exon. Th. 387, 18; Rä. 5, 7. Hē dreág wintercealde wræcce, 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wintercealdan niht, Andr. Kmbl. 2531; An. 1267. [*O. Sax.* wintar-kald snēu.]

winter-cearig; *adj. Sad from age* or *from the gloom of winter*:—Ic heán wôd wintercearig (*sad with the load of years* (?), cf. Gemon hē hū hine on geóguđe his goldwine wenede tô wiste, 288, 22; Wand. 35: or *depressed by gloomy winter* (?), cf. Ic earmcearig îscealdne sǽ winter wunade wræccan lâstum, 306, 27; Seef. 14) ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24.

winter-dæg, es; *m. A winter-day*:—Đū đām winterdagum selest scorte tîda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4: Met. 4, 20.

winter-dūn, e; *f. A down* or *hill on which there is pasturage for sheep during the winter* (?):—On manegum landum tilđ biđ redre đonne on ôđrum, ge yrđe tîma hrædra, ge mæda rædran, ge winterdûn (*the sheep can be sent on to the hills earlier* (?), cf. Sunt pascua ouium in meósdûne pertinentia ad Tangmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 23) eác swā, Anglia ix. 259, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-beit *winter-pasturage*; vetr-hagi *a winter-pasture.*]

winter-feorm, e; *f. A Christmas feast*:—On sumere đeóde gebyreþ winterfeorm, Eástерfeorm (the Old Latin version translates: In quibusdam locis datur firma Natalis Domini, et firma Paschalis), L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. Cf. Eallum ǽhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Eástorfeorm, 9; Th. i. 436, 33.

Winter-fylleþ *the month of October*. Bede, speaking of the months, says: Antiqui Anglorum populi . . . annum totum in duo tempora, hiemis et aestatis dispertiebant, sex menses . . . aestati tribuendo, sex reliquos hiemi; unde et mensem, quo hiemalia tempora incipiebant, Wintirfyllith appellabant, composito nomine ab hieme et plenilunio, quia videlicet a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hiems sortiretur initium . . . Wintirfyllith potest dici compositio novo nomine hiemi plenium. Cf. winter, I:—Se teóđa mônđ, October, Winterfylleđ, swā hine cîg[a]đ îgbuende, Engle and Seaxe, Menol. Fox 365; Men. 184. Đone teóđan mônđ mon nemneþ on Lēden October, and on ûre geđeóde Winterfylleđ, Shrn. 136, 31: 143, 32.

winter-gegang, es; *m. What happens as the years pass*:—Wintergegonge *fato* (cf. wyrde ođđe gegonges *fati*, 33, 65), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 9.

winter-gerîm, es; *n.* **I.** *numbering by years*:—Ymb þrîtig wintergerîmes *after thirty units of a numbering which takes a year as the unit*, i. e. after thirty years (cf. ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 26. **II.** *a number of years*:—Gē đa wintergerîm on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1304; El. 654.

winter-getæl, es; *n. A number of years*:—Đa âgân wæs wintergeteles (-tæl-, *v. l.*) seofon and twēntig, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* wintar-gital.]

winter-gewǽde, es; *n. A wintry weed, wintry garment*:—Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ wintergewǽdum *frost and snow cover earth with winter's weeds*, Exon. Th. 215, 8; Ph. 250.

winter-geweorp, es; *n. A winter-cast, storm of snow* or *hail, tempest*:—Nis đǽr ne wintergeweorp ne wedra gebregd *non ibi tempestas, nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. Th. 201, 16; Ph. 57. Snāw eorđan band wintergeweorpum, weder côledon heardum hægelscûrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2513; An. 1258.

winter-lǽcan; *p.* lǽhte *To draw near to winter*:—Swā seó sunne sûđor biđ swā hit swîþor winterlǽcđ *the further south the sun is, the nearer are we to winter*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2. Đā hit winterlǽhte, đa fērde seó fyrd hām, Chr. 1006; Th. i. 256, 15.

winter-lîc; *adj. Of winter, winter*:—Winterlîc dæg ođđe niht *hiemalis dies vel nox*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 30: 76, 64. Se winterlîca wind *the winter wind*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. Se winterlîca cyle, Lchdm. iii. 252, 3. Winterlîces cyles *hybernalis algoris*, Anglia xiii. 397, 461. Fram heánesse đære winterlîcan sunnan uppgange *ab alto brumalis exortus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 42. Tô đam winterlîcan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24. Hî ongynnaþ heora geár æfter hǽđenum gewunan on winterlîcere tîde, 246, 16. Đa winterlîcan *brumalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-lîh *hiemalis: Icel.* vetr-ligr.]

winter-rǽdingbôc; *f. A lectionary for the winter*:—i. winterrǽdingbôc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-bók *a missal for the winter.*] v. rǽding-bôc.

winter-rîm, es; *n. A number of years*:—Heora winterrîm *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 89, 5.

winter-scûr, es; *m. A winter shower*:—Ne mæg đǽr wearm weder ne winterscûr wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 31; Ph. 18.

winter-selde, an; *f. A winter-house*:—Winterselde *zetas hyemales* (cf. *zeta* a chambyre, 235, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 48. v. selde, sumerselde.

winter-set, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter*; in pl. *winter-quarters*:—Se here . . . đǽr wintersetu (-sætu, *v. l.*) nāmon, Chr. 886; Th. i. 156, cols. 2, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-seta *winter-quarters.*]

winter-setl, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter, winter-quarters*:—Se consul wēnde đæt hē būton sorge mehte on đæm wintersetle gewunian đe hē đā on wæs, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 5. Hié đǽr sceoldon wintersetl habban, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 11. Hié wintersetl (-setle, *v. l.*) nāmon on Eást-Englum, Chr. 866; Th. i. 130, cols. 1, 2, 3: 868; Th. i. 132, cols. 1, 2, 3: 886; Th. i. 156, col. 1. Wintersetle, 1009; Th. i. 263, col. 1.

winter-steall, es; *m. A yearling foal* (?):—Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. sciłł., myran mid .xx. sciłł., and wintersteal ealswā, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 3. [*For similar use of* winter cf. *Icel.* vetr-gemlingr *a sheep a year old.*]

winter-stund, e; *f. A year's space*:—Môste ic âne tîd ûte weorđan, wesan âne winterstunde, Cd. Th. 23, 35; Gen. 370.

winter-sufel, es; *n. Provisions, other than bread, for the winter*:—Đeówan wîfmen .i. sceáp ođđe .iii. p̄. tô wintersufle (*the Old Latin version has* ad hiemale companagium), L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31. v. sufel.

winter-tîd, e; *f. Winter-time, winter*:—Hit is wintertîd nû, and ic wundrie þearle hwanon þes wyrtbrǽđ þus wynsumlîce stēme, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 35. Swā gelîc swā đû æt swǽsendum sette mid đînum đegnum on wintertîde (*brumali tempore*), and sŷ fŷr onǽled, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 16. Đâs wyrte đû scealt niman on wintertîde, Lchdm. i. 148, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-zît *hyemis tempus.* Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-tíð.]

wîn-þegu, e; *f. Wine-taking* (v. þicgan, **II**), *drinking, feasting*:—Sum biđ gewittig æt wînþege, beórhyrde gôd, Exon. Th. 297, 27; Crä. 74. Hié wlenco anwôd æt wînþege, Cd. Th. 217, 4; Dan. 17.

wîn-tiber, -tifer, es; *n. An offering of wine, a libation*:—Wîntifer *libatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 52.

-wintran. v. ofer-wintran.

-wintre. The form is combined with the cardinals to make adjectives denoting the age of the object to which the adjective is applied. v. e. g. ân-, fîf-, sixtîne-, sixtig-, hundseofontig-, hundtwēgentig-wintre. [*Icel.* -vetra.] v. winter, **II.**

-wintred. v. ge-wintred.

wîn-tredd (-tredde, an; *f.*? cf. wîn-wringe) *a wine-press, a place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wîntreddum *torcularibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wîn-trota *torculare.*]

wîn-treów, es; *n. A vine*:—Wîntreów *vitis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 52: 80, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 10: Ps. Surt. 127, 3. Wîntreó, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 1, 5. Hwylc treów is ealra treówa betst? Wîntreów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 188, 10. Wæstma đæs wîntreówes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 34. Of đissum cynne wîntreós (-trēes, Lind.) *de hoc genimine vitis*, 26, 29. [Ic stod at a wintre, Gen. and Ex. 2059: C. M. 4465. *Goth.* weina-triu: *Icel.* vîn-trē.] v. next word.

wîntreówig; *adj. Of a vine*:—Wîntreówige *vitea*, Germ. 390, 53.

wintrig; *adj. Wintry, winter*:—Swā dēþ se đe wintregum wederum wile blôsman sēcan *numquam purpureum nemus lecturus violas petas, cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. On đǽm wintregum tîdum wyrþ se mûþa fordrifen foran from đǽm norþernum windum *tempestivis auctus incrementis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* in wintiriga zît *in winter.*]

wîn-trog, es; *m. A wine-press*:—Wîntrog, đǽr monn tred đa wînbegera *torculas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33.

wîn-tunne, an; *f. A wine-cask:*—Ne hē ne drince æt wîntunnum, swā swā woroldmenn dōð, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 4. [*Icel.* vîntunna.]

wîn-twig, es; *n. A vine-twig, shoot of a vine:*—Wîntwiges *palmite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 41. Wîntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, i. 39, 5.

wîn-wringe, an; *f. A wine-press:*—Frymþa wînwringan dînre *primitias torcularis tui*, Scint. 109, 3. Tō wînwringan *ad praelum* (*ad torcular*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 29: Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 59. Hē sette wînwringan (*torcular*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Dîne wînwringan *torcularia tua*, Kent. Gl. 35.

wîn-wyrcend, es; *m. A vine-dresser:*—Wînwirccendum *vinitoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 3.

wio-, wió-bora, wiodu, wiota. v. weo-, wīg-bora, wudu, wita.

wîpian; *p.* ode *To wipe:*—Ic wîpige *tergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 11: 28, 4; Zup. 172, 8. Ic geseó Godes engel standende ætforan dē mid handclāðe, and wîpaþ dîne swātigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. Sum synful wīf his fēt āþwōh and mid hyre fexe wîpode, Homl. Ass. 41, 436. Wæterclāðas ðe hȳ heora handa and fēt mid wîpedan, R. Ben. 59, 8. Lege on hunig ðreó niht, nim þonne and wîpa ðæt hunig of, Lchdm. iii. 4, 20.

wîr *myrtle:*—Uuîr, uuȳr *myrtus*, Txts. 79, 1356. Wîr, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 51: ii. 55, 83. Ele on ðam ðe wǣre wîr gesoden, Lchdm. ii. 70, 15. Genim wîr, 86, 7. v. wîr-treów.

wîr, es; *m. Wire, metal thread;* often used apparently in ornamental work, so, *an ornament made of wire.* Cf. *Icel.* vîra-virki *filigree work:*—Beorht seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wîr ymb ðone wælgim, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4. Hæleð gierede mec (*a book*) mid golde, for ðon mē gliwedon wrǣtlīc weorc smiþa wîre bifongen, 408, 19; Rä. 27, 14. Wîre geweorþad, 484, 9; Rä. 70, 5. Eordsele wæs innan full wrǣtta and wîra (*ornaments made of gold or silver wire*), weard unhióre goldmāðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Næbbe ic fǣted gold, . . . ne wîra gespann, landes ne locenra beága, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 302: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. Wîrum gewlenced, 2525; El. 1264: Exon. Th. 402, 19; Rä. 21, 32. Ic eom fægerre frætwum goldes, þeáh hit mon āwerge wîrum ūtan, 424, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Wîrum bewunden, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Hygerōf gebond wealliwalan wîrum wundrum tōgædre, Exon. Th. 477, 7; Ruin. 21. [Gold wir, Laym. 7048. Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, Piers P. 2, 11. *Icel.* vîrr.]

wîr-boga, an; *m. Bent wire* used in ornamenting an object:—Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, wōum wîrbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rä. 15, 3.

wircan, wircness. v. wyrcan, wyrcness.

wird, e; *f. An offence:*—Gehēndon hine ða hēhsacerdas on monigum ðingum ł woerdum *accusabant eum summi sacerdotes in multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 3. v. following words.

wirdan; *p.* de *To injure, hurt, annoy:*—Werdit *officit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 43. Wyrde *officit*, 63, 36. **I.** of physical hurt:—Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Ne bēt hē hit, ac wyrt, 212, 20. Ða gnættas mid swīþe lytlum sticelum him deriaþ, and eác ða smalan wyrmas ðone mon werdaþ (wyrdaþ, *v.l.*), and hwīlum fulneáh deáðne gedōþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 12. Mec unsceafta innan slītaþ, wyrdaþ mec be wombe, Exon. Th. 497, 6; Rä. 85, 25. Ða menigo ðec geðringaþ and woerdaþ (*affligunt*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 45. Sum mon wæs, ðam unwlitig swile his eágan brēgh wyrde and wemde *cui tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Se weolocreáda tælhg, ðone ne mæg ne sunne blǣcan, ne ne rēn wyrdan *tinctura coccinei coloris, cujus rubor nullo solis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria pallescere*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Wǣron eágan mīne mid wæcceum werded swȳþe, Ps. Th. 76, 4. **II.** *to injure, do wrong to, violate* a law, *hinder:*—Hwæt is ðis manna, ðe mīnne folgað wyrdeþ, ȳceþ ealdne nīð? Elen. Kmbl. 1805; El. 904. Hine teóne (teonode, MS., *with a line below* od) wyrde (wyrgde?) Chus *Chus did him wrong with abusive words*, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Grendel leóde mīne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. Hwilcan geþance mæg ǣnig man ðæt dōn, ðæt hē hine on cirican gebidde, and ǣr oþþon æfter, inne oþþe ūte, cirican berȳpe, and wyrde oþþe wanige ðæt tō circan gebyrige, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 31. Gif hwā Cristendōm wyrde, oþþe hǣðendōm weorðige, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1. Se ðe ðās laga wyrde . . . gif hē hit eft wyrde . . . gif hē . . . hit þriddan sīðe wyrde (ābrece, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 8–424, 1. Gif hwā Godes lage oþþe folclage wirde, gebēte hit georne, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Forbeádendę ł woerdende gæfelo tō seallanne *prohibentem tributa dari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. Woerdendra *vitiorum*, Rtl. 37, 9. [Þu ne mahht nohht lufenn God and hatenn menn and werdenn, Orm. 5185. Ne birrþ þe shendenn nani mann, ne weordenn, 6249. Gif anig mann þe shendeþþ oþerr werdeþþ, 6255. *Goth.* fra-wardjan *to corrupt, disfigure: O. Sax.* â-wardian, -werdian *to spoil, destroy: O. H. Ger.* warten *exulcerare;* far-warten *laedere.*] v. â-, ge-wirdan (-wyrdan).

wirde (ƿ), es; *m. An observer.* v. circol-wirde.

-wirdelsa. v. æf-werdelsa.

wirding, e; *f. Injury, hurt:*—Woerding *lesio*, Rtl. 102, 9. v. â-wirding.

wirdla, wirdlian. v. ǣ-, æf-werdla (-wyrdla); ge-wyrdlian.

wirdness, e; *f.* **I.** *injury, hurt, annoyance:*—Miđ woerdnisse *affligendo*, Rtl. 16, 13. From woerdnissum *a noxiis*, 17, 15. **II.** *a vice:*—From sceððendum woerdnisum *a noxiis vitiis*, Rtl. 16, 25.

-wîred. v. ge-wîred.

Wîre-mūþa, an; *m. Wearmouth:*—On ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ æt Wîremūðan *juxta ostium fluminis Viuri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 27: 5, 21; S. 642, 35: Sbrn. 50, 30: 61, 14. Æt Wîramūðan *ad Viuraemuda*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20.

wirgan, wirigan, wirian; *p.* de, ede. **I.** *to curse;* maledicere:—Ic wyrge *devoto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 79. Ic wyrge (wyrige, *v. l.*) *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Riht ðū dēst, gif ðū ealle dîne cild wyrigst . . . wyrig hī ealle, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 10–14. Se ðe his hwǣte hȳt, hiene wiergd ðæt folc (*maledicetur in populis*), Past. 49; Swt. 376, 13. Gif mē mīn feónd wyrgeþ (wyrigde, Ps. Spl.) *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11. Se ðe wyrigð (woerges, Lind.: wærge, Rush.) hys fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 36, 10. Hē ðē on ansȳne wyrigð *he will curse thee to thy face*, 448, 33. Se man ðe wirigð Drihtnes naman *qui blasphemaverit nomen Domini*, Lev. 24, 16. Wergiaþ hig and ðū bletsast, Ps. Lamb. 108, 28. Ða ðe hine wyrgeaþ (ða wirgendan, Ps. Lamb.) *maledicentes illum*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Bletsiaþ ða ðe eów wyrgeaþ (wiriaþ, *v. l.:* ðām woergendum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 6, 28. Wyrigeaþ (wyriaþ, *v. l.:* wærgaþ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Þæt fictreów ðe ðū wyrgdyst (wyrigdest, *v. l.*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Þæt ðū mīne fȳnd wirigdest, Num. 23, 11. Wyrgde *devotaret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 29: 96, 57. Wirigde *maledixisset*, Lev. 24, 11. Wyrigde, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 15. Gē wergdon ðane ðe eów of wergðe lȳsan þōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 588; El. 294. Mid heora heortan hig wergdon (wyrgedan, Ps. Th.: wyrigdon, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 61, 4. Unārīmedlīca mengeo wyrgdon ðone cāsere, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. Wyrgdan *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48: 80, 53. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne wyrg (werig, *v. l.:* wirig, Ex. 22, 28) ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Wyrig God and swelt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 30. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne werge ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Þæt ðū hig wirige, Num. 23, 27. Se ðe werge (wyrge, wyrie, *v. ll.*), L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 8. Wirige, Gen. 27, 29. Ealle ðe mē wordum wyrigen, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Hē Israhēla folc wiergean (wirgean, Hatt. MS.) wolde, Past. 36; Swt. 256, 17. Ongan hē his selfes bearn wordum wyrgean, Cd. Th. 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Bletsian and wyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 7: 326, 10. Wergendi *devotaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 78. Wiergende, 89, 9. Wyrgende, 27, 4. He cōme mā wītgiende ðonne wyrgende, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Bið wereged *maledicetur*, Kent. Gl. 382. Ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wǣron for heora ārleásnesse *hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 12. **II.** *to do evil:*—Nylle ðū onbyrgan ðæt ðū wyrge. For ðam ða ðe wyrgaþ beóþ geteorode *noli aemulari ut maligneris. Quoniam qui malignantur exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 8–9. In wītgum mīnum nyllaþ wergan (wirigan, Ps. Spl.: wyrian ł yfel wilnian, Ps. Lamb.) *in profetis meis nolite malignari*, Ps. Surt. 104, 15. [3if he his feder wericð, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 27. Þe weregede gastes, 239, 9. An wereged gost, þ is þe deuel, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 25. With þair her þai weried, Ps. 61, 5. Ge ne schulen ne warien ne swerien, A. R. 70, 20. Euch waried weoued, Kath. 201: Gen. and Ex. 544. Þai ealle wery þe tyme þat þai war wroght, Pr. C. 7422. Corozaym God weried, 4202. Curse or warie, Wickl. Rom. 12, 14. This sowdanesse, whom I thus blame and warye, Chauc. M. of L. T. 372. Waryyñ or cursyñ *imprecor, maledico, execror*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note 5. *Goth.* ga-wargjan *to condemn: O. H. Ger.* far-wergen *maledicere.* Cf. *O. Sax.* gi-waragean *to punish* a criminal.] v. â-, ge-wirgan; wirged, wirgend, wirgende.

wirged, es; *m. An accursed being, the devil:*—Cymeþ se wærgad *venit malus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. v. preceding word.

wirgedness, e; *f. Cursing:*—Hē lufode wyrgednesse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Spl. 108, 16.

wirgen. v. grund-wyrgen.

wirgend, es; *m.* **I.** *a curser.* v. wirgan, **I**:—Wyrgendras, ðæra mūð bið symle mid wyrigunge āfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 42. **II.** *an evil-doer, a malignant person.* v. wirgan, **II**:—Mīne wergend gehȳrde ðīn āgen eáre *insurgentes in me malignantes audivit auris tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 10.

wirgende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Given to cursing:*—Ne ǣnig man ne gewunie, ðæt hē mid yfelum wordum tō wyriende (wyrgende, *v. l.*) weorðe, Wulfst. 70, 18.

wirgness, e; *f. Cursing, a curse:*—Wergnes *devotatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 1. Wirgnes, ii. 26, 2. Sig seó wirignys ofer mē *in me sit ista maledictio*, Gen. 27, 13. Of wirignysse mūð full is *maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 8. Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirignissa (*maledictionem*) . . . wiriguissa gif gē ne gehīraþ Drihtnes bebodum, Deut. 11, 26, 28. Wirinysse, 30, 19. Swā nū āwa sceal wesan ðæt gē wærnysse (wærh-?), brynewylm hæbben, nales bletsunga, Exon. Th. 142, 13; Gū. 643. Hē sceal lǣtan his wyrignesse and lufian his gebedu, Wulfst. 239, 19. His mūð byð symle full wyrignessa *cujus os maledictione plenum est*, Ps. Th. 9, 27: 13, 6. Hī ūs mid heora wiþer-

wordum onbênum and wyrinessum êhtaþ *adversis nos inprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4. v. wirgan.

wîr-græfe, an; *f. A myrtle-grove*:—Wîrgræfen (-an?) *mirteta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 18: 57, 5. Cf. þorn-græfe.

wirgþu (-o); *indecl.*: wirgþ, e; *f.* **I.** *condemnation, curse, punishment*:—Gê wergdon ðane ðe eów of wergðe lŷsan þôhte . . . eów seó wergðu for ðan sceððeþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 588–619; El. 294–310. Wergðu dreógan *to be damned*, 422; El. 211: 1901; El. 952. Werhðo dreógan, Beo. Th. 1182; B. 589. Hŷ grim helle fŷr, gearo tô wîte, seóð, on ðam hî âwo sculon wærgðu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 11; Cri. 1272. Wergðu wyrcean *to afflict, hurt*, Ps. Th. 108, 17. Ne sceolon gê on mîne wîtegan wergðe settan *in prophetis meis nolite malignari*, 104, 13. Ic hine wergðo on mîne sette *my curse shall be upon him*, Cd. Th. 105, 19; Gen. 1755. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, wærgða âworpen, Exon. Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98. **II.** *evil, wickedness*:—Ðê firina gehwylc feor âbûgeþ, wærgðo and gewinnes, Exon. Th. 4, 23; Cri. 57. **III.** *cursing*; maledictio:—Hê hine gegyrede mid wyrgðu *induit se maledictionem*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. [*Goth.* wargiþa *condemnation.*]

wirgung, e; *f. Cursing, a curse*:—*Uae* getâcnaþ hwîlon wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) . . . On wyrigunge: *Uae tibi sit* wâ ðê sî, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12–16. Wyrgendras, ðæra mûð bið mid wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) âfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 43. Hê fordêð his sâwle mid ðære mânfullan wyriunge . . . Ûre tunge is gesceapen tô Godes herungum, nâ tô deófollîcum wyriungum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3–6. Wyrgunge *maledictionem*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 18. Heó wolde ðone sunu ðe hî getirigde mid wyriungum gebindan, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 6. Tælincga oððe wærginga hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16. [Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid wærienge, O. E. Homl. ii. 179, 23. Wariunge, A. R. 200, 28. Warryynge *maledicio, imprecacio*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wirgung-galere, es; *m. One whose incantations are curses, a sorcerer*:—Wyrincgalere *Marsum* (the passage is: Marsum, qui virulentas matrices ad sacrae Virginis laesionem incantationum carminibus irritabat, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 46. v. wyrm-galere, -galdere.

wîr-hangra, an; *m. A meadow where myrtles grow*:—Æt wîrhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 18. Cf. sealh-hangra.

Wir-healh; *gen.* -heales; *pl.* -healas; *m. Wirral, the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey*:—Fôr se here of Wîrheale (-healan, *v. l.*) in on Norð-Wealas, Chr. 895; Th. i. 170, 171. Hié fôron ðæt hié gedydon on ânre wêstre ceastre on Wîrhealum; seó is Lêgaceaster gehâten, 894; Th. i. 170, 171.

wirian, wirigness. v. wirgan, wirgness.

wirman; *p.* de *To warm, make warm*:—Ic wyrme mê *calefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 5. Ic mê wyrme, 222, 1. Ðæt wyrmð and heardaþ ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Heó mec wâteþ in wætre, wyrmeþ hwîlum tô fŷre, Exon. Th. 393, 35; Rä. 13, 10. Se cyning gestôd æt ðam fŷre and hine wyrmde *rex coepit consistens ad focum calefieri*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Hê wyrmde (wærmde, Lind.: wermde, Rush.) hine *calefaciebat se*, Mk. Skt. 14, 54: Jn. Skt. 18, 25. Ða þeówas wyrmdon (uearmdon, Lind.) hig, for ðam hit wæs ceald, 18, 18. Cnuca mid wîne, and wyrm hit, Lchdm. i. 108, 7. Wyrm tô fŷre, 374, 10. Wirman *fovere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 34. For ðŷ hê cwæð be ðam côlan wætere, ðæt nân man ne ðorfte hine belâdian, ðæt hê fæt næfde, on hwŷ hê hit wyrman mihte, Homl. Ass. 141, 84. Tô wyrmanne ðone cealdan magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 22. Heó geseah Petrum wyrmende (wærmigende, Lind.: wermende, Rush., *calefacientem*), Mk. Skt. 14, 67. Mid wyrmendum þingum lâcnian, swilc swâ pipor is, and ôþra wermenda wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 62, 2–3. [*Goth.* warmjan: *O. Sax.* wermian: *O. H. Ger.* warmen: *Icel.* verma.] v. ge-wirman; wearmian.

wirming, e; *f. Warming*:—Se cyning gestôd æt ðam fŷre and hine wyrmde; and ðâ betwih ða wærminge (werminge, M. 196, 27) (*inter calefaciendum*) gemunde hê ðæt word, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34.

wirn, e; *f. A hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*:—Gif hê geðyldelîce forbyrð ægðer ge hosp ge edwît, and on ðære wirne þeáh þurhwunaþ and eádmôdlîce bitt, ðæt him man infæres tîdige, sŷ hê underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 96, 7. Færð ðæt fŷr ofer eall . . . ne nân man næfð ðæra mihta, ðæt ðær ænige wyrne dô *the fire will go everywhere . . . and no one will be able to hinder it*, Wulfst. 138, 7. v. wearn, wirnan.

wirnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to refuse, refrain from granting* a prayer, claim, grant, etc., (a) with gen. of what is refused:—Se ðe ne wiernð (wirnð, Hatt. MS.) ðæs wînes his lâre ða môd mid tô oferdrencanne ðe hiene gehiéran willaþ *vino eloquii auditorum mentem inebriare non desinit*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 6. Cyning ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wîsan mæneþ mîne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rä. 21, 11. Hî swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 244; Sal. 121. Hê swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15; By. 118. Ætsôc Goda ðæs feós ægiftes, and ðæs landes wyrnde (*he refused to give up the land*), Chart. Th. 201, 30. Myrce ne wyrndon heardes hondplegan, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24. Se hlâford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 14. (b) with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Syle ðam ðe ðê bidde, and ðam ðe æt ðê borgian wylle, ne wyrn ðû him (*volenti mutuari a te ne avertaris*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 42. Biddaþ ðæs ðe riht sié, for ðam hê eów nyle wyrnan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 24. (c) with the constructions of (a) and (b):—Gif ðû ðam frumgâran brŷde wyrnest, Cd. Th. 161, 4; Gen. 2660. Eal hit him wyrþ tô teónan ðæm ðe his Gode wyrneþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. Ðâ wyrnde him mann ðera gîsla, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 13. Gif hê him ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 19. Hî Môyse and hys folce ðæs ûtfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Ne beó ðû swâ heard-heort, ðæt ðû him dînes gôdes wyrne *non obdurabis cor tuum, nec contrahes manum*, Deut. 15, 7. Sele him scearpne wyrtdrenc, wyrne him metes, Lchdm. ii. 46, 25. For hwan ðû woldest dînre gesihðe mê wyrnan? Ps. Th. 87, 14. **II.** *to prevent, prohibit, keep from*, (a) absolute:—Gif hæto oþþe meht ne wyrne, læt him blôd, Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. (b) with gen. of what is prohibited:—Ðû wâst ðæt ic ne wyrne mînra welera (wirne mîne welora, Cott. MSS.) *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 10. (c) with gen. of what is prohibited, and dat. of that to which the prohibition is given:—Se lîchoma getâcnaþ ðone engel ðe him tôgênes stent, and him wiernð his unnyttan færelta, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 9. Âwierged bið se mann se ðe wirnð (wyrnð, Cott. MSS.) his sweorde blôdes *maledictus, qui prohibet gladium suum a sanguine*, 49; Swt. 379, 1. Mê ðæs hyhtplegan wyrneþ se mec on bende legde, Exon. Th. 402, 13; Rä. 21, 29. Hié wyrnan þôhton Môyses mâgum leófes sîdes, Cd. Th. 180, 27; Exod. 51. (d) with dat. of person prevented, and a clause giving that which is prevented:—Hê ûs ne wyrnþ (wernþ, *v. l.*), ðæt wê yfel dôn, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 4. Georne is tô wyrnanne bearneácennum wîfe, ðæt hió âht sealtes ete oððe swêtes, Lchdm. ii. 330, 6. (e) with acc. See **II b.** [Gif he hit wul auon, ich hit wulle wernen, Laym. 30310. He ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, A. R. 330, 11. An hwet þ tu ne maht nawt wearnen (wernin, *v. l.*) mid rihte *quod negare jure non potes*, Kath. 769. Ne mai ich mine songes werne, O. and N. 1358. He him wernde his elmesse, Ayenb. 189, 6. He taketh mete, whan men hym werneth, Piers P. 20, 12. He that wol werne a man to light a candel at his lanterne, Chauc. W. of B. T. 330. *O. Sax.* wernian: *O. Frs.* werna.] v. for-wirnan; warenian, **II.** 3, *and next word.*

wirnung, e; *f. Refusal, denial*:—Be ryhtes wærnunge. Se hlâford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 13.

wirp, wierp, es; *m. A throw, a blow with a missile*:—Ðâ wearð hiere mid ânum wierpe (wyrpe, *v. l.*) ân ribb forod, ðæt hió siþþan mægen ne hæfde hié tô gescildanne, ac rače ðæs hió wearð ofslagen *hic serpens ad unius saxi ictum cessit, ac mox facile oppressus est*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 11. v. wyrp.

wirp, e; *f. A change for the better, recovery* from sickness, *improvement* in circumstances:—Hê tilaþ ðæs gewundedan werpe ðe hê bewitan sceal *vulnerati sui, cui medicamentum adhibet, vitam servat*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 16. Lege on lâcedômas ða ðe ût teón ða yfelan wâtan, ðonne biþ ðær wyrpe wên (*hope of recovery*), Lchdm. ii. 46, 27. Gê frôfre ne wênaþ, ðæt gê wræcsîða wyrpe gebîden *ye look not for comfort, that ye may live to see redemption from exile*, Exon. Th. 132, 30; Gû. 480. Gê sceolon dreógan deáþ and þŷstro, nâfre gê ðæs wyrpe gebîdaþ (*never will that lot be bettered*), 140, 11; Gû. 608. Se mon ne þearf tô ðisse worulde wyrpe gehycgan *man need not look to this life to mend his lot*, 105, 5; Gû. 18. Is ðæt bearn cymen tô wyrpe weorcum Ebrêa *the child is come to alleviate the afflictions of the Hebrews*, 5, 9; Cri. 67. Se Waldend him (*the blind man*) mæg wyrpe syllan, hælo on heáfodgimme (of heofodgimme, MS.), 336, 5; Gn. Ex. 43. Se snotera bâd hwæþre him Alwalda æfre wille æfter weáspelle wyrpe gefremman (*make his lot better*), Beo. Th. 2635; B. 1315. v. next word.

wirpan; *p.* de *To recover*:—Wyrpton hié wêrige, wiste genæ̂gdon môdige meteþegnas, hyra mægen bêton, Cd. Th. 185, 29; Exod. 130. Sôna ic wæs wyrpende and mê sêl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 34. Ðâ sôna gefêlde ic mê b[e]ôtiende and wyrpende (batiende and werpende, Bd. M. 404, 1) *confestim me melius habere sentirem*, 5, 6; S. 620, 12. v. â-, ge-wirpan, -wyrpan, ge edwyrpan, *and preceding word.*

wirping. v. ed-wirping.

wirrest. v. wirs, wirsa.

wîr-rind, e; *f. Myrtle-bark*:—Tô hâligre sealfe sceal wyirrind, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Nim wîrrinde, ii. 98, 8: 332, 8: iii. 14, 2.

wirs; *cpve.*: wirrest, wirst; *spve.*; *adv. Worse, worst*, (1) in reference to moral ill:—Wyrs dêð se ðe lŷhð, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Ðonne hié wênen ðæt hié hæbben betst gedôn, ðæt wê him ðonne secgen ðæt hié hæbben wierst (wyrst, Cott. MSS.) gedôn *cum ea, quae bene egisse se credant, male acta monstramus*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 17. (2) marking an inferior degree of what is desirable or proper:—Ðæt hié wiers ne dôn ðonne him man bebeóde *ne minus, quae jubentur, impleant*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 18. Ðŷ læs hira lufu âslacige, and hê him ðe wirs lîcige, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 10. Se æfterra anweald git wyrs lîcode ðonne se ærra, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 13. Ic mîn fulluht wyrs geheóld ðonne ic

behēte, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 8: L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 2. Hē ðý wyrs meahte þolian ða þrāge, Met. 1, 76. Se arcebiscop wende ðæt hit sum ōðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs trūwude and ūðe, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesǣleþ ðæt his ǽhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde, ðe hē ǽr on his līfe wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. (3) marking unfavourable condition, a higher degree of what is unpleasant or improper:—Ðý læs him ðý wirs (wiers, Cott. MSS.) sié, gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 7. Hī wyrs gefērdan (gefērdon māran hearm and yfel, *v. ll.*), ðonne hī ǽfre wēndan, Chr. 994; Th. i. 241, col. 2. Eów wyrs gelomp, Exon. Th. 142, 1; Gū. 637. Ne wæs hyra ǽnigum ðý wyrs, ne sīde ðý sārra, 394, 19; Rä. 14, 5. Hē bið on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden ðonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte *he will be assigned to the host on the left hand by a sentence too stern to allow him to pass to the right hand*, 449, 23; Dōm. 75. Hit ðē wyrs ne mæg hreówan ðonne hit mē dēð *you cannot repent it more bitterly than I do*, Cd. Th. 51, 12; Gen. 825. Heora weóldan ða him wyrrest ǽr on feóndscipe gestōdon, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Wyrst, Met. 24, 60. [*Goth.* wairs: *O. Sax.* wirs: *O. H. Ger.* wirs: *Icel.* verr; *cpve.;* verst; *spve.*]

wirsa (wirra *occurs once in the Chronicle*); *cpve.;* wirrest, wirst; *spve. adj. Worse, worst*, (1) in a moral sense:—For hwam lifaþ se wyrsa leng? Salm. Kmbl. 716; Sal. 357. Ne wearð nān wærsa dǣd gedōn ðonne ðeós wæs, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 4. Gif wē ðæt ne dōþ, ðonne wyrce wē ūs myccle synne; and ūs is get wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Hī for nānum ermþum ne byóð nō ðý betran, ac ðý wyrsan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 17. Ða gǣð hē and him tō genymð seofun ōðre gāstas wyrsan (*nequiores*) ðonne hē . . . and wurðaþ ðæs mannes ỳtemestan wyrsan (*pejora*) ðonne ða ǽrran, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45: Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 59. Ðes wyrresta cyning Neron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 3. Se wyresta sceaþa (*Judas*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Ðis is manna se wyrresta, 185, 2. Se ealra wyrresta mon, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 20. Ðē þūhte ðæt ealra ðinga wyrrest, 38, 4; Fox 204, 9. Ðæs wyrrestan eorðcyninga, Cd. Th. 235, 13; Dan. 305. On werrestre dǣde *in actione pessima*, Confess. Peccat. Swā byð disse wyrrestan (wyrsesta, Lind., *pessimae*) cneórysse, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. Wirestan, Deut. 1, 35. Ða wyrstan (*pessimam*) ingewitnesse mē ic geseó, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Ða wyrrestan, fā folcsceaftan, Andr. Kmbl. 3183; An. 1594. Ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 28; Jul. 152. On werstum ðingum *in rebus pessimis*, Kent. Gl. 23. (1 a) of an unfitting condition of things:—And ðæt git wyrse is, ðæt wē witon manige foremǽre weras forþgewitene ðe swīþe feáwa manna ā ongit, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 11: Met. 10, 57. (2) of the physical condition of persons or things:—Hē tōbrycð hys stede on ðam reáfe, and se slite byð ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Sió wund bið ðæs ðe wierse, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18. Heó wæs ðe wyrse *deterius habebat*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Seó frecednes dæghwamlīce wæs wyrse and wyrse, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24. (2 a) where injury is done to a person in respect to his well-being:—Se ðe ōðerne mid wō forsecgan wille, ðæt hē āðer oþþe feó oþþe freme ðā wyrse sỹ, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 24. Hī dydan mycelne hearm ābūtan Hāmtūne . . . swā ðæt seó scīr and ða ōðra scīra, ðæ ðǽr neáh sindon, wurdon fela wintra ðe wyrsan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 11. (3) of the condition of affairs, of an (unfavourable) circumstance or event:—Mē ðǽr wyrse gelamp, ðonne ic tō hyhte āgan mōste, Cd. Th. 275, 22; Sat. 175. Hit him wyrse gelomp, 272, 26; Sat. 125. Wæs ǽfre heora ǽftra sỹð wyrse ðonne se ǽrra, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 14. Swā wearð hit fram dæge tō dæge lætre and wyrre, 1066; Erl. 202, 17. Ne wearð wyrse dǣd (*more disastrous act*) monnum gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594. Hē āwende hit him tō wyrsan þinge, 17, 13; Gen. 259. Hē tǽhte Absalone ōðerne rǽd wyrsan tō his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 206. Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan þinga, gif ðū Grendles dearst bīdan, Beo. Th. 1055; B. 525. (4) of that which is harmful, painful, etc.:—Hī nǽfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton *they never met with harder fighting in England*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. Ðý læs God ūs sende on wyrsan tintrego, Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. Ðæra synfullena deáþ byð se wyrsta (wyrresta, Ps. Surt.: wyrst, Ps. Spl., *pessima*), Ps. Th. 33, 21. Wilddeóra ðæt wyrreste (grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 29) . . . wyrmcynna ðæt grimmeste (wyrreste, Exon. Th. 371, 32), Soul Kmbl. 164–167; Seel. 82–84. Se deófol slōh lōb mid ðære wyrstan wunde (*with the most grievous disorder*), Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Mid ðý werrestan āttre *with the most virulent poison*, Shrn. 84, 28. On ðone wyrrestan deáð *to the most cruel death*, Andr. Kmbl. 172; An. 86. We[r]stum gedrecenyssum *saevissimis afflictionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 59. Getogen tō ðǽm wyrstan tintregum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 1. Ða werrestan tintrega, 229, 25. Wyrrestan, Exon. Th. 257, 20; Jul. 250: Elen. Kmbl. 1860; El. 932. (5) marking inferiority:—Hē bið swīðe gelīc sumum ðara gumena ðe him þringaþ ymbe ūtan; gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 20. Ælc man sylþ ǽrest gód wīn, and ðonne hig druncene beóð ðæt ðe wyrse (wyrest, Rush.: wurresta, Lind., *deterius*) byð, Jn. Skt. 2, 10. Hē ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan wiðsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; El. 1040. On ðone wyrsan dǽl scyrede, Exon. Th. 75, 24; Cri. 1226. On ða wyrsan hand, Salm. Kmbl. 998; Sal. 500. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād styrces, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Wyrsan wīgfrecan, Beo. Th. 4985; B. 2496. Buccena flǽsc is wyrrest, Lchdm. ii. 196, 17. Gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 8. [*Goth.* wairsiza; *cpve.: O. Sax.* wirsa; *cpve.;* wirsista; *spve.: O. Frs.* wirra; *cpve.: O. H. Ger.* wirsiro; *cpve.;* wirsisto; *spve.: Icel.* verri; *cpve.;* verstr; *spve.*] v. weorr.

wirsian; *p.* ode *To get worse*:—Hit fareþ yfele ealles tō wīde. Swā swýðe hit wyrsaþ, ðæt ðæs hādes men, ðe hwýlum wǽron nyttoste, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 18. And aa hit wyrsode mid mannan swīðor and swīðor, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 23. Wyrsadon *deterioraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. Folclaga wyrsedan ealles tō swýðe, Wulfst. 158, 6. Hē sceolde beón āscyred fram manna neáwiste, gif his hreófla wyrsigende wǽre, Homl. Th. i. 124, 26. [Þet his licome, ðe feble wes, ne sceolde noht wursien, O. E. Homl. i. 47, 26. Þe wunde þet euer wurseð, A. R. 326, 23. Þenne wursede (wersede, 2nd MS.) ich on crafte, Laym. 18931. Werihede þet makeþ þane man worsi, Ayenb. 33, 18.]

wirs-līc; *adj. Mean, vile*:—Ðysse worulde wela is wyrslīc and yfellīc and forwordenlīc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Ic eom wyrslīcre ðonne ðes wudu fūla, oððe ðis waroð, ðe hēr āworpen ligeþ on eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 32; Rä. 41, 48.

wirþig; *adj. Worthy, fitting*:—Wyrþigre wrace hī́ forwurdon ðā, ðæt ðā heora synna sceoldon hreówsian and dǣdbōte dōn, swīþor ðonne heora plegan begān, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. [Wurþi to winnenn Cristess are, Orm. 2705. Wurði wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1012. Wurði to hauen same, Misc. 14, 447. *O. Sax.* wirðig: *O. H. Ger.* wirdig *dignus, meritus: Icel.* verðugr.]

wirþu; *indecl.:* wirþ, e; *f. Honour, decoration, dignity*:—Uyrðo *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 75. Cf. weorþ-mynd, III. [*O. H. Ger.* wirdī *dignitas, infula.*] v. or-wirþu.

wīr-treów, es; *n. A myrtle-tree*:—Wīrtreów *myrtus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 83. Cnuca mid rosan wōse oððe wýrtreówes, Lchdm. i. 232, 12.

wīr-treówen, -trīwen; *adj. Of a myrtle-tree, myrtle*:—Þweah mid wearmum wýrtrýwenum (-treówenum, *v. l.*) wōse, Lchdm. i. 236, 1.

wīs *a manner.* v wīse.

wīs; *adj.* I. *wise, discreet, judicious*:—Wīs *sapiens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 10: *fronimus*, 47, 34. (1) of persons:—Ne scyle nān wīs monn (*vir sapiens*) forhtigan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8, 13, 15. Ne mæg weorþan wīs wer ǽr hē āge wintra dǽl in woruldrīce, Exon. Th. 290, 12; Wand. 64. Ðū eart gleáw and scearp, wīs on ðīnum gewitte and on ðīnum worde snottor, 463, 30; Hö. 78. Cyninges rǽswa, wīs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418. Ne hȳrde ic snotorlīcor guman þingian, Ðū eart wīs wordcwida, Beo, Th. 3694; B. 1845. Azarias Dryhten herede, wīs in weorcum, Exon. Th. 185, 7; Az. 4. Se wīsa mon eall his līf lǽt on gefeán, ðonne hē forsihþ ðās eorþlīcan gōd, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24. Se wīsa spræc sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th. 3401; B. 1698. Ðis is wæstm wises and goodes, ðe his sōðfæst weorc symble lǽste *est fructus justo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. Gelīc ðam wīsan were (*viro sapienti*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Se cyning him ceóse sumne wīsne man and glǽwne (*virum sapientem et industrium*), Gen. 41, 33. Hié sǽdon ðæt hié wǽren wiése (wīse, Cott. MSS.), and ðā wurdon hié dysige, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 2; 30; Swt. 203, 10. Wīn nys drenc cilda ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wīsra, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 21: Ps. Th. 106, 42. Mæg ic wīsran findan, ðonne ðū eart? Gen. 41, 39: Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Swelce hī sién micle wærran and wīsran, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 1. Swelc eówer swelce him selfum ðynce ðætte wīsast sié on ðǽm lotwrencum, weorðe ðæs ǽresð dysig, ðæt hē mæge ðonan weorðan wīs, 30; Swt. 203, 20. Mid his ealdormannum, ða ðe hē wíseste and snotereste wiste, hē gelōmlīce ðeahtade, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 10. (2) of animals:—Sió wilde beó ðeáh wīs sié, Met. 18, 5. Wīsran *sapientiora* (v. Prov. 30, 24), Kent. Gl. 1101. (3) of things:—Worde and gewitte, wíse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Wīsne wordcwide, 249, 28; Dan. 537. Ðām ðe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 22; Cri. 922: 150, 2; Gū. 772. Wīsne geleáfan, Ps. Th. 77, 36. On wīsne weg worda ðīnra, 118, 32. Þurh wīs gewit, Exon. Th. 73, 21; Cri. 1193. Ealle mīne wegas wíse syndan on ðīnre gesihðe, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðonne hē ðīne wīsan word gehealde, 118, 9. Ia. in a bad sense, *cunning*:—Wille gē wesan prættige? Wē nellaþ swā wesan wíse, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 1. Hī ān geþeaht ealle ymbsǽtan, and gewitnesse wið ðē wíse gesettan (*adversum te testamentum disposuerunt*), Ps. Th. 82, 5. II. *wise, learned, skilled, expert*:—Wīs *sophus* vel *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 40. Se wīsa *gnarus*, ii. 40, 31. Hond bið gelǽred, wīs and gewealden sele āsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 4; Crä. 46. Sum bið meares gleáw, wic(g)crǽfta wīs, 297, 18; Crä. 70. Wordcræftes wīs *an able speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Wīs sāwle rǽdes, Frag. Kmbl. 79; Leás. 41. Se wīs oncneów (*he, being a skilful man, knew*) ðæt hē Marmedonia mǽgðe hæfde gesóhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1686; An. 845: Ps. Th. 106, 16. Ðū mē gewurde wīs on hālu *factus es mihi in salutem*, 117, 20, 21, 27. Ðæs wīsan goldsmiðes bān Wēlondes, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Micel is tō hycgenne wīsum wōðboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, Exon. Th. 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wīse men *learned men*, Cd. Th. 201, 24; Exod. 377. Hē

feára sum gengde wîsra monna wong sceáwian, Beo. Th. 2830; B. 1413. Geceós wîse men (*viros potentes*), Ex. 18, 21. Unrihtwîse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wîsran, Met. 4, 45. Eorðcyninga se wîsesta (*Solomon*), Cd. Th. 202, 24; Exod. 393. Tómiddes ðara wietena ðe wîsoste wæron *in medio doctorum*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 22. Ða wîsestan, ða ðe snyttro cræft þurh fyrngewrit gefrigen hæfdon, Elen. Kmbl. 306; El. 153: 337; El. 169: 645; El. 323. Sum from ǽs wîsistum *quidam ex legis peritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 45, 46. Hê sende tô Egipta wîsustan witun, Gen. 41, 8. **III.** *known*:—Dô mê wegas ðîne wîse *vias tuas notas fac mihi*, Btwk. 208, 6: Ps. Ben. 24, 3: Ps. Th. 102, 7. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wîs: *Icel.* vîss.] v. and-, brægd-, fore-, gesceád-, getæl-, med-, riht-, sâm-, sundor-, un-, unriht-, weorold-, wrenc-wîs. (*Some of these compounds may be connected with* wîse.)

wis *certain*. v. wiss.

wisa:—Ân wisa (wihta? cf. ða wrǽtlîcan wiht, 505; Sal. 253) is on woruldrîce, ymb ða mê fyrwet bræc L wintra, Salm. Kmbl. 491; Sal. 246.

wîsa, an; *m. A leader, director, captain*:—Wæs Cainan æfter Enose aldordêma, weard and wîsa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðû eart eallum eorðbûendum weard and wîsa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Enoch ealdordôm âhôf, folces wîsa, 73, 2; Gen. 1198. Leóda aldor, herges wîsa, freom folctoga, 178, 18; Exod. 13: 228, 16; Dan. 203. Mægenes wîsa, 260, 2; Dan. 703. Elamitarna ordes wîsa, 121, 3; Gen. 2004. Rîces hyrde, werodes wîsa, 194, 9; Exod. 258: Beo. Th. 523; B. 259: Exon. Th. 296, 22; Crä. 55. Þeóda wîsan, 196, 9; Az. 171. Weorces wîsan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. [*O. Sax.* balu-wîso (*the devil*): *O. H. Ger.* wîso *dux*: *Icel.* vîsi (*poet.*) *a guide, leader, captain.*] v. brim-, camp-, cræt-, ealdor-, fyrd-, heáfod-, here-, hilde, mægen-, scrid-wîsa.

wîsan; *p.* de *To shew*:—Þeóden wîsde herepað tô ðære heáñ byrig eorlum eldeódigum, Cd. Th. 218, 5; Dan. 35. [*O. Sax.* wîsian; *p.* wîsda *to shew* (he im te hebanrîkea thena weg wîsit, Hel. 1872): *O. H. Ger.* wîsen; *p.* wîsta: *Icel.* vîsa; *p.* vîsti.] v. gin-wîsed; wîsian.

wîs-bôc, e; *f. A book in which the state of things is described, a record*:—Eágan ðîne gesâwon ðæt ic wæs unfrom on ferhþe; eall ðæt forþ heonan on ðînum wîsbôcum âwriten standeþ *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui, et in libro tuo omnes scribentur*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

wisc *a marsh* (?):—Concedo terram in loco qui dicitur Fearnleág (*Farleigh, in Kent, by the Medway*) & an myclan wisce vi. æceres mǽde (*and in the big marsh vi. acres of meadow* (?)), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 128, 33. Cf. Wiscleágeat, v. 179, 34. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* Wisicha (*place-name*).]

wîscan. v. wȳscan.

wischere (ƿ), es; *m. A wizard*:—Mannum is tô witenne ðæt manega drȳmen maciaþ menigfealde dydrunga þurh deófles cræft, swâ swâ wischeras dôð, and bedydriaþ menn, swylce hî sôðlîce swylc þincg dôn, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 466.

wîs-dôm, es; *m.* **I.** *wisdom, discretion*:—Wîsdôm (*sapientia*) ys gerihtwîsud fram heora bearnum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 19: Lk. Skt. 11, 49. Wæs his môdsefa manegum gecȳðed, wîg and wîsdôm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Ðæt hê ða yldestan lǽrde ðæt heó wîsdômes word oncneówan *ut senes prudentiam doceret*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Iosue weard gefilled mid wîsdômes gâste (*spiritu sapientiae*), Deut. 34, 9: Exon. Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. Gleáwhȳdig, wîsdômes ful, Elen. Kmbl. 1875; El. 939. Hê wîsdômes beþearf, worda wærlîcra, 1082; El. 543. Hié nâhton foreþances, wîsdômes gewitt, 713; El. 357: Andr. Kmbl. 1289; An. 645. Wê willaþ wesan wîse. On hwilcon wîsdôme (*sapientia*)? Wê willaþ beón bylewite, and wîse, ðæt wê bûgon fram yfele and dôn gôda, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Hê wîsdôme heóld êðel sînne, Beo. Th. 3923; B. 1959. Ic healde ðînra worda waru mid wîsdôme, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Hine God þurh his worda wîsdôm âhôf, 104, 15. Hê sette on hî sôðne wîsdôm worda and weorca, 104, 23. Ðæt se sâwle weard lîfes wîsdôm forloren hæbbe, se ðe nû ne giémeþ hwæþer his gæst sié earm þe eádig, Exon. Th. 95, 4; Cri. 1552. Ȳwaþ wîsdôm weras, wlencu forleósaþ, 132, 17; Gû. 474. **II.** *knowledge, cognizance*:—Gif ceorl bûtun wîfes wîsdôme deóflum gelde, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. **III.** *wisdom, knowledge, learning, philosophy*:—Swilc is se wîsdôm ðæt hine ne mæg nân mon ongitan swilcne swilce hê is . . . Ac se wîsdôm mæg ûs ongitan swilce swilce wê sind . . . for ðæm se wîsdôm is God. Hê gesihþ eall ûre wyrc, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 24. Hê lǽrde hig, swâ ðæt hig cwǽdon: 'Hwanon ys ðysum des wîsdôm?' Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54: Mk. Skt. 6, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: Exon. Th. 169, 33; Gû. 1104. Rûmran geþeaht wîsdôm onwreáh . . . mê lâre onlâg mægencyning, Elen. Kmbl. 2483; El. 1243. Wundorlîc is geworden ðîn wîsdôm (*scientia tua*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Ðû mê lǽr wîsdômes word *scientiam doce me*, 118, 66. Sefa deóp gewôd, wîsdômes gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 2379; El. 1191. Wîsdômes gife, 1189; El. 596: Exon. Th. 178, 1; Gû. 1220. Wîsdômes *philosophiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 28. Wæs se wer in wîsdôme (*scientia*) gewrita wel gelǽred, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Hê wîsdôm hâligra gewrita from him nom, 4, 27; S. 603, 40. *Philosophus* is se ðe lufaþ wîsdôm: of ðam is *philosophor* ic smeáge embe wîsdôm, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 6–8. Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twydǽledan wîsdôm tôcnâwaþ, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gâstlicra wîsdôm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Tô gehȳranne Salomones wîsdôm, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1299; An. 650: Elen. Kmbl. 667; El. 334. Gif hê hafaþ ofer ealle men wîsdôm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crä. 103. Wîsdôm swelgan, 147, 31; Gû. 735. Wîsdôm cȳþan, 500, 19; Rä. 89, 9. Wîsdôm onwreón, Elen. Kmbl. 1344; El. 674. Se ðe men lǽreþ micelne wîsdôm *qui docet hominem scientiam*, Ps. Th. 93, 10. Swâ ûs gleáwe wîtgan þurh wîsdôm on gewritum cȳþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. Ða mîne þeówas sindon wîsdômas and cræftas (*sciences and arts*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 33. ¶ throughout the Boethius, in which Philosophy personified is a speaker, the word used in the translation is wîsdôm. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wîs-dôm: *O. H. Ger.* wîs-tuom: *Icel.* vîs-dômr.] v. un-, weorold-wîsdôm.

wîse, an: wîs, e; *f.* **I.** *a wise, way, manner, mode, fashion*:—Hit is ǽlces môdes wîse, ðæt sôna swâ hit forlæt sôþcwidas, swâ folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Maniges mannes wîse bið, ðæt hê wile tó his nêhstan sprecan ða word ðe hê wénþ ðæt him leófoste sýn tô gehȳrenne . . .; deófles wîse bið, ðæt hê ðone unwaran man beswîcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 19–23: Exon. Th. 362, 5; Wal. 32: 315, 12; Môd. 30: 489, 20; Rä. 78, 10: 419, 4; Rä. 37, 14. Seó wîse (*that manner of treatment*) hine hǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hié hine líchomlîce gesâwon, and him æfter eorþlîcre wîsan hȳrdon, Blickl. Homl. 135, 20. Ðæt Lêden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ nâ âne wîsan on ðære spræce fadunge. Ælfre se ðe âwent of Lêdene on Englisc, ǽfre hê sceal gefadian hit swâ ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his âgene wîsan, elles hit biþ swîþe gedwolsum tô rǽdenne ðam ðe ðæs Lêdenes wîsan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 7–11. On ða ylcan wîsan (*juxta quem ratum*) nymaþ ticcenu, Ex. 12, 5: Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðû gesettest ǽlcere þeóde þeáw and wîsan, Hy. 7, 22. Ic healde mîne wîsan, Exon. Th. 390, 19; Rä. 9, 4: 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11; 483, 12; Rä. 69, 1. Ðû hafast ofer witena dôm wîsan gefongen *thou hast taken a course opposed to the judgment of understanding men*, 248, 20; Jul. 98. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlîce wîsan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 29. Gif hê ne cunne his dǽda andettan, âcsa hine his wîsena, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21. Ic ðînra ne mæg worda ne wîsna (*words or ways;* or v. III) wuht oncnâwan, sîdes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 7; Gen. 534. Is ðes middangeard missenlîcum wîsum gewlitegad, Exon. Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2. Mîn gebed him on wîsum is wel lȳcendlîce *est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Wîsum clǽne, Exon. Th. 312, 16; Seef. 110. Se his godcundnesse mid sôþum wîsum gerȳmeþ, Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Sendon hié Amilchor, ðæt hê Alexandres wîsan besceáwode (*ad perscrutandos Alexandri actus*), Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Hê sorgaþ ymb ôðerra monna wîsan *actiones alienas curans*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 20. Nân nyste ôþres wîsan oþþe dǽda, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 133. Ðæt wê forlætan ða wîsan ðe wê langere tîde mid ealle Angelðeóde heóldan, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Hê forlêt ða wǽpna and ða woruldlîcan wîsan, Shrn. 61, 16. Ealle ûre wîsan rǽdlîce fadian, Wulfst. 143, 22: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 12. On feala wîsan (*multis modis*) ic beswîce fugelas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. ¶ in adverbial phrases as in other-*wise*:—Mid suman gemete ł wîsan *quodammodo*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 59. Ðâs cȳþnesse Drihten nam of disse wîsan, Blickl. Homl. 31, 16. Ne dyde hê ða wîsan (so) beforan mê, 181, 4. On ǽlce wîsan, 163, 2. On ǽnige wîsan, Wulfst. 158, 1: L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On ǽnige ôðre wîsan *aliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 56. On nâne wîsan, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. On ðâs word ic becom, ðe læs ðe ôðre wîsan ǽnig man leóge, Blickl. Homl. 177, 33. On ôðre wîsan hit ys *aliter est*, Gen. 42, 12: Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 36. Hit feor on ôðre wîsan wæs *longe aliter erat*, 3, 14; B. 539, 45. On ôðre wîsan *secus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 74. Wê ongitaþ mon on ôðre wîsan, on ôðre hine God ongit, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 29. *Bifariam* on twâ wîsan, *omnifariam* on ǽlce wîsan, *multifarie* on manega wîsan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 237, 14–17. *Meapte* on mîne wîsan, *tuapte* on ðîne wîsan, *nostrapte* on ûre wîsan, 16; Zup. 107, 17. On hire wîsan *suatim, suo more*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 21. On ða betstan wîsan ðû dêmest, Blickl. Homl. 189, 35. Ealde wîsan *as of old*, Beo. Th. 3735; B. 1865. **Ia.** the word is found with strong forms:—Onwendan mîne wîse (wîsan, Th.), Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rä. 72, 5. **II.** *state, condition*:—Ðonne hié ðenceaþ hû hié selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan, and ne giémaþ tô hwon ôðerra monna wîse weorðe *cum sua et non aliorum lucra cogitant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Ðæt hié oncnâwæn tô hwæm hiera ǽgen wîse wirð *ut ad cognitionem sui revocentur*, 37; Swt. 265, 24. Ne scyle nân wîs monn gnornian tô hwæm his wîse weorþe, oððe hwæþer him cume þe rêþu wyrd þe líþu *vir sapiens moleste ferre non debet, quoties in fortunae certamen adducitur*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8. Heora wîse on nânne sǽl wel ne gefôr, nâþer ne innan from him selfum, ne ûtane from ôþrum folcum *nulla unquam tempora vel foris prospera vel domi quieta duxerunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13: L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 28. Ðonne ðê ðîn wîse lície *cum bene tibi fuerit*, Gen. 40, 14. Hæte hym man bæþ

swâ hraþe swâ hys wîse gôdige, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. Gehŷre hû his wîse gerâd sí, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 17. **III.** *an arrangement, instruction, a disposition, direction, condition:*—Worda mê dînra wîse onleóhteþ *declaratio sermonum tuorum illuminat me*, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðæra manna naman ðe ðeosse wîsan (*a will*) geweotan sindon, Chart. Th. 483, 36. Hebfaþ hiá ðâs wîsan ðûs fundene, 465, 26: 473, 22. Ðæt is tô þafianne on ða wîsan, ðæt man gîslas sylle, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 4. Ða wîsan âbeád weoroda ealdor: 'Nû sié geworden gefeá,' Exon. Th. 14. 34; Cri. 229. Wîsna fela, lâre longsume, wîtgena wôdsong, 3, 28; Cri. 43. **IV.** *a thing;* res, negotium:—Seó wîse wæs mîne on twâ healfa unêþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23: 10, 32: Blickl. Homl. 33, 5. Ðâr seó wîse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. Gelimp wîsan *eventum rei*, Hpt. Gl. 457. 45. On ðysse wîsan *hac in re*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9. Be ðære wîsan ðe mîn môd gedrêfed hæfþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 11. Ða hê hæfde ða wîsan onfangene *suscepto negotio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 36. Hwanon hê ða wîsan (*rem*) cûþe, 4, 25; S. 600, 39: Exon. Th. 20, 11; Cri. 316: Elen. Kmbl. 1365; El. 684. Ne sette ic mê fore eágum yfele wîsan (*rem malam*), Ps. Th. 100, 3. Secgan ymb sume wîsan, Salm. Kmbl. 852; Sal. 425. Ne syndon tô lufianne ða wîsan fore stôwum, ac for gôdum wîsum stôwe syndon tô lufianne *non pro locis res, sed pro bonis rebus loca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Wîsena Sceppend alra *rerum Creator omnium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 28. Swâ on ðam ende ðara wîsena ætŷwed is *sicut rerum exitus probavit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 42. Feala ðû ætŷwdest folce dînum heardra wîsan (wîsna?) *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Hû hê his wîsna trûwade on ðære dimman âdle *how he expected matters would be with him in his illness*, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gû. 1134. Ðes biscop is swîðe mihtig on frêcnum wîsum gescyldnesse tô biddanne, Shrn. 70, 9. Hê ne conn ôðre lâran ða godcundan wîsan ðe hê lâran scolde *interna, quae alios docere debuerat, ignorent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Wê oft ymb ungedafenlîce wîsan smeágeaþ, Swt. 139, 22. Hê hæfde his wîsan beþôht tô Seleucuse *he had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 16. **IV a.** *a cause, reason;* res:—For ðære wîsan (*pro qua re*) hê wæs heáfde becorfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 18. For ðære wîsan *quare*, 4, 15; S. 583, 32: *quamobrem*, 4, 18; S. 587, 3. For ðisse wîsan *pro hac re*, 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Be ðisse wîsan *hinc*, S. 496, 12. Of hwylcere wîsan hit gegange *ex qua re accidat*, S. 496, 35. For hwylcre wîsan côme ðû tô mê synfulre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 249. [*O. Sax.* wîsa (*wk.* and *str.*): *O. Frs.* wîs: *O. H. Ger.* wîsa (*wk.* and *str.*) *modus, mos, consuetudo, usus, ratio, modulatus: Icel.* vîsa *a stanza;* öðru-vîs (-vîsa (-u, -i)) *otherwise.*] v. cniht-, cyne-, fyrd-, hring-, hyse-, leóþ-, mann-, munuc-, mynster-, riht-(?), sceáwend-, scip-, tungolcræft-, unriht-(?), weorold-, wilig-wîse.

wîse, an; *f. A sprout, stalk:*—Streáwbergean wîse, Lchdm. ii. 36, 12: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian wîsan nioþowearde, 34, 24, 27. Nim hwîteclâfran wîsan, 326, 21. Hæþbergean wîsan, 344, 10. Weóde wîsan, iii. 16, 16. Eallhwîte wŷsan *gesie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 16. [Wyse of strawbery or pesyn *fragus* (cf. a streberytre *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 29), Prompt. Parv. 531. Take the wyse of tormentile, and bray it, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* vîsir *a sprout.*] v. streáwberige-wîse.

wîse; *adv. Wisely, with wisdom:*—Ðû worhtest wîse hâlu, Ps. Th. 73, 12 (cf. 117, 20). Ða ðe wyllaþ his gewitnesse wîse smeágan *qui scrutantur testimonia ejus*, 118, 2; 36, 79. Ic ðê wegas mîne wîse secge *vias meas enuntiavi tibi*, 118, 26. Ic wegas ðîne wîse þence tô frêrenne *cogitavi vias tuas*, 118, 59. Gemune ðînes môdes, ða miclan geniht ðînre wêdnesse wîse sægenum roccette, and ræd sprece *memoriam abundantiae suavitatis tuae eructabunt*, 144, 7.

wîsere, es; *m. A sign-post* (?):—Tô Afene; on wîsere; on ða fûlan lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 301, 36.

wîs-fæst; *adj.* **I.** *wise, discreet, judicious,* (1) of persons:—Hió grêtte Geáta leód, Gode þancode, wîsfæst wordum, Beo. Th. 1256; B. 626. Wîsfæstne wer, wordes gleáwne, Andr. Kmbl. 3294; An. 1650. Is nû þearf micel, ðæt wê wîsfæstra wordum hŷran, 2335; An. 1169. (2) of things:—Ðæt heó his wîsfæst word efnan *ut faciant mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 17. **II.** *wise, having knowledge* or *skill, learned:*—Esaias, wîsfæst witga, Exon. Th. 19, 25; Cri. 306. Ðis ys se dæg, ðe hine Drihten ûs wîsfæst geworhte, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Menol. Fox 122; Men. 61. Micel is tô hycganne wîsfæstum menn, hwæt seó wiht sŷ, Exon. Th. 411, 15; Rä. 29, 13. Swâ witgan wîsfæste sægdon, 5, 3; Cri. 64. Sume bôceras weorþaþ wîsfæste, 331, 22; Vy. 72. Ðæs ðe wîsfæste weras on gewritum cŷþan, 356, 19; Pa. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 627; El. 314. Ðæt is tô geþencanne wîsfæstum werum, hwæt seó wiht sŷ, Exon. Th. 429, 5; Rä. 42, 9. **II a.** *intelligent, rational* (?):—Hê wile on dômes dæg on ðysne middangeard cuman, and hê wile eallum wîsfæstum gesceaftum ęcn[e] dôm gesetton (*he will pass an eternal sentence on all intelligent creatures*), Blickl. Homl. 121, 20. v. next word.

wîs-fæst (v. wîse, *and* cf. þeáw-fæst); *adj. Perfect:*—Gif ðû wilt wîsfæst (*perfectus*) wosa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 19, 21. Wîsfæst êghwelc bið *perfectus omnis erit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 40. Folc wîsfæst *plebem perfectum*, 1, 17. Wîsfæsto (*perfecti*) wossaþ gié, Rtl. 13, 19. [Perhaps these passages might be put under I of preceding word.]

wîsfæst-lîc; *adj. Wise:*—Hê him wîsfæstlîc word onsende, þurh ðæt hî hrædlîce hælde wæron *misit verbum suum et sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19.

wîs-hycgende *thinking wisely, having wise thoughts:*—Hê wîs-hycgende gesæt on sesse, seah on enta geweorc, Beo. Th. 5426; B. 2716.

wîs-hygdig; *adj. Wise-minded:*—Him ðâ wîshŷdig Abraham gewât, Cd. Th. 109, 2; Gen. 1816. Ongan his brŷd wîshŷdig wer wordum lâran, 109, 15; Gen. 1823: 123, 29; Gen. 2053: 136, 8; Gen. 2255.

wîsian; *p.* ode. **I.** where movement takes place, *to shew the way, guide, direct,* (1) absolute:—Hê stôp on strâte, stîg wîsode, Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Hê lêt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, hand wîsode, Byrht. Th. 135, 61; By. 141. Snyredon ðâr secg wisode, Beo. Th. 810; B. 402. Hê hêt him fŷrenne beám beforan wîsian, Ps. Th. 104, 34. (2) with dat.:—Ic eów wîsige, Beo. Th. 590; B. 292: 6198; B. 3103. Ic fêre swâ mê wîsaþ feónd, Exon. Th. 403, 4; Rä. 22, 2. Hê fêrde swâ him God wîsode, Gen. 35, 5: Num. 10, 28. Îsernhergum ân wîsode, Cd. Th. 199, 34; Exod. 348: Ps. Th. 77, 16. Stîg wîsode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320. Se ðæm headorincum hider wîsade, 746; B. 370. Him seleþegn forð wîsade, 3595; B. 1795. Ðæt heáfod sceal wîsian ðâm fôtum, ðæt hió stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of way:—Hwâ ðam sâflotan sund wîsode, Andr. Kmbl. 762; An. 381. Hû ðû sâhengeste sund wîsige, 976; An. 488. (4) with acc. of person:—Swâ mec wîsaþ, se mec wræde on legde, Exon. Th. 383, 19; Rä. 4, 13. (5) with acc. of that to which the way is shewn, *to shew the way to, shew, point out:*—Secg wîsade, lagucræftig mon, landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 422; B. 208. Hê sceolde wong wîsian (*act as guide to the place*), 4809; B. 2409. **II.** figurative, (1) absolute, *to shew the course to be followed, guide, direct, indicate:*—Ic Werferð cŷðe, swâ mê Alchûn sægde, and eác mîne gewrytu wîsodon, Chart. Th. 166, 6. Eorðcyningas ðe folcum fore wîsien, Ps. Th. 148, 11. (2) with dat.:—Swâ ic ðê wîsie, Cd. Th. 35, 32; Gen. 563. Se ðe him hâlig gæst wîsaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 1; Gû. 333. Se mê wîsaþ tô rîce, 401, 2; Rä. 21, 5. Hê wîf gefette, swâ hyne his hlâford hêt and him God wîsode, Gen. 24, 15: Beo. Th. 3331; B. 1663. Him se eorl wîsade (*compulit illos*, Gen. 19, 3), Cd. Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Him se Dryhtnes dôm wîsade tô ðam nŷhstan nŷdgedâle, Exon. Th. 129, 3; Gû. 415. Ûre Drihten beád Môyse ðam heretogan, ðæt hê folce wîsode (folc wissode, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 132, 11. Ðus him gewîsede se mon ða gemæru, swâ him ða ealdan bêc ryhtan and wîsedon, Chart. Th. 142, 15: 141, 18. Hwæt mæg ic dôn, bûton mê God wîsige? Gen. 41, 16. Swâ him ryht wîsie, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 20: 3; Th. i. 62, 9. Se consul sceolde him eallum wîsian and beón heora yldost tô ânes geáres fyrste, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 23. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt wê ægðer ge ûs sylfe, ge ða ðe wê wîsian sceolan, swâ gewîsian môtan, swâ swâ ûre ealra þearf sŷ, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 24. (4) with clause stating what is pointed out:—Hié lêton tân wîsian hwylcne hira ærest ôðrum sceolde tô fôddurþege feores ongildan, Andr. Kmbl. 2200; An. 1101. (5) with dat. of person and acc. (or clause) of what is pointed out:—Hâlgan heápe hlŷt wîsode ðær hié Dryhtnes æ dêman sceoldon, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. Mê ða treahteras tala wîsedon on ðam micelan bêc, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. [Heþe Diana, wise mi, Laym. 1200. Hwi nultu wisi heom hu engles singeþ, O. and N. 915. Thut lond wel to wise, R. Glouc. 524, 8. *O. Sax.* wîsian: *O. Frs.* wîsa: *O. H. Ger.* wîsen *monstrare, ducere, regere, docere: Icel.* vîsa.] v. ge-, riht-wîsian; wissian.

Wîsle, an; *f. The Vistula:*—Weonoðland wæs ûs ęalne weg on steorbord oð Wîslemûðan. Seó Wîsle is swŷðe mycel eá, and hió tôlið Witland and Weonodland; and seó Wîsle lið ût of Weonodlande, and lið in Estmere . . . Ðonne cymeþ Ilfing eástan, and Wîsle sûðan, and benimð Wîsle Ilfing hire naman . . .; for ðý hit man hæt Wîslemûða, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 6–13.

Wîsle-land, es; *n. The land in which the Vistula rises, part of Poland:*—Be eástan Maroara londe is Wîslelond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 17.

Wîsle-mûþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Vistula.* v. Wisle.

wîs-lîc; *adj. Wise, discreet, prudent, sagacious:*—Mê ðynceþ wîslîc, gif ðû geseó ða þing beteran, ðæt wê ðâm onfôn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. Is wîslîc ræd, ðæt manna gehwylc geornlîce smeáge, Wulfst. 4, 21. Wîslîc wærscipe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37. Ðîn mildheortnes wîslîc standeþ, deórust and gedêfust, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Mid wîslîcum geðylde, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 21. Hê him wîslîce andsware sende *ille ei prudens responsum misit*, L. Ecg. P. iii, 14; Th. ii. 200, 20. Ðû ægwylces canst worda wîslîc andgit, Andr. Kmbl. 1018; An. 509. Wera gehwylcum wîslîcu word gerîsaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gen. Ex. 166. Ongan se biscop lustfullian ðæs iungan snyttro and his wîslîcra worda *delectabatur antistes prudentia verborum juvenis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Drihten wordum wîslîcum herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Ræd forð gæð, hafaþ wîslîcu

word on fæðme, Cd. Th. 211, 14; Exod. 526. Wíslícu wundur oncnáwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Swá dēme hē swá him wíslícost þince *judicet pro ut ipsi prudentissimum videbitur*, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 20. [*O. Sax.* wís-lík: *O. H. Ger.* wís-líh *sagax, urbanus.*] v. un-wíslíc.

wis-líc *certain.* v. wiss-líc.

wíslíce; *adv.* I. *wisely, sagaciously, with wisdom, prudently:*—*Sapienter* wíslíce . . . *sapienter loquor* wíslíce ic sprece, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: Past. 15; Swt. 93, 24: Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Ps. Th. 46, 7. Hē him wíslíce (*sapienter*) andwyrde, Mk. Skt. 12, 34. Wíslíce spyrian, Bt. 18; Fox 60, 27. Beþencan heora dǽda wíslíce and wærlíce, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 35: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 34: Blickl. Homl. 97, 2. Wíslíce gē dyde, 201, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 42: Exon. Th. 348, 2; Sch. 22: Ps. Th. 77, 12. Hē wíslíce rǽdde for Gode and for worulde his þeóde, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26. Hit ða tēd getrymeþ, gif his man wíslíce brūceþ, Lchdm. i. 334, 10. Bið nū wíslícor dæt gehwá ðis wite, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. II. *wisely, skilfully, cunningly:*—Se wolcnreáda wǽfels wíslíce getācnode ūres Drihtnes deáð mid ðære deáge híwe, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Hē Adam funde, wíslíce geworht, and his wíf, Cd. Th. 29, 26; Gen. 456: Ps. Th. 138, 13. Ða wíslíce áwriten standaþ, 101, 16. Ðū unstilla gesceafta wíslíce ástyrest, Met. 20, 15. Daniel sægde him wíslíce wereda gesceafte dætte sōna ongeat cyning, Cd. Th. 225, 26; Dan. 160. [*O. Sax.* wíslíko; *O. H. Ger.* wíslícho *sapienter, mature, sophistice.*] v. un-wíslíce.

wísness. v. un-wísness.

wísnian, weosnian; *p.* ode *To wizen, dry up:*—Wisnaþ (-eþ, Lind.) *aruit,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Dā wisnode hē on Cristes hāligra heortum, and is nū on ūrum heortum blówende, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Weosniendre *arida,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* wesanēn *arescere, marcescere: Icel.* visna *to wither.*] v. ā-, for-wisnian.

wiss; *adj. Certain:*—Ðeáh ðe hē wis (gewiss, M. 412, 5) geworden wǽre ðurh ða ætýwnesse ðære gesihðe *tametsi certus est factus de visione,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 623, 15. ¶ *in the phrase* tó wissum:—Tó wissum *profecto, omnino,* Hpt. Gl. 431, 15. Tó wissan *praesertim, maxime, saltim,* 416, 41. Wite gē tó wissan dæt se deófol ne mæg mannum derian būtan Drihtnes geþafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 174. [He seȝde him to wisse whille ende he shollde sekenn, Orm. 8460. Þ wite þu to wisse, Kath. 1532. Hi wenden to wisse of here lif misse, Horn 121. He is here fader mid wisse, O. E. Homl. ii. 25, 23. *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wiss: *Icel.* viss. Cf. *Goth.* du unwisamma *in incertum.*] v. ge-wiss.

wisse (?); *adv. Certainly:*—Sculan wē wrecan wordum forð, wisse gesingan, dæt . . ., Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. [As wis ase . . . ase wis . . . *as certainly . . . so certainly . . .*, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 36. Alse wis alse . . ., A. R. 38, 8. Ȝho wass wiss allre manne mast off lufe filledd, Orm. 2597. Þatt wass wiss to soþe þe maste þing, 2866. *O. H. Ger.* wisso *profecto.*] v. ge-wisse.

wís-sefa, an; *m. A wise-minded person:*—Him mæg wísse fa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, gif hē bið módes gleáw, Salm. Kmbl. 877; Sal. 438.

wissian; *p.* ode. I. *to shew* a way (*acc.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Dæt ðū nyme ðē lādmenn, dæt ðē wegas wissigeon, Gen. 33, 15. II. fig. *to shew the way, guide, direct, rule,* (1) absolutely (see also (2), (3)):—Gif swá gesceád wissaþ *si ita ratio dictaverit,* Anglia xiii. 443, 1116. Ða ðe him betǽhte sindon tó wissianne, Wulfst. 108, 16. Wissiendum *gubernante,* Hpt. Gl. 453, 39. (2) with dat. (or uncertain):—*Rego* ic wissige, of ðam cymð *rex* cyning, ðe rihtlíce wissaþ his folce, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 6. Ða ðe heora synna bētaþ swá swá hym man wissaþ, Wulfst. 104, 14. Hē ðē wissaþ, Gen. 24, 7. Hē wítegode swá him wissode God, Num. 33, 8. *Rex* cyning is gecweden *a regendo . . .*, for ðan ðe se cyning sceal mid micelum wísdōme his leóde wissian, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 18; Zup. 293, 9. Cyning sceal wissigan mid wísdōme his folce, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 28. On dæra (ðære, MS.) gewitnysse, ðe ðū wissian scealt on ðissere geladunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 39. (3) with acc.:—Ælces mannes weorc cýðaþ hwilc gást hine wissaþ. Godes gást wissaþ tó hālignesse; deófles gást wissaþ tó leahtrum, Homl. Th. i. 324, 27. Úre Drihten beád Móyse ðam heretogan, dæt hē folc wissode, Wulfst. 132, 11. Weard ðæt mǽden hohful, hū heó áfre wæras wissian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 122. Hū mæg ūre gegaderunge būton geþeahtynde beón wissod (*regi*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 9. III. *to declare, make known:*—Se cræft sceolde wissian gewisslíce be steorrum hwæt gehwilcum menn gelumpe on his lífes endebyrdnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 253. [Ure Drihten cweð to Moyses þet he scolde wissien his folc, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 15. Witen þat lond and wissien þa leoden, Laym. 5280. Antenor ȝam ladde, wissede and radde, 1365. To wissenn himm, Orm. 10823. Crist, that kan wisse and rede, Havel. 104. Crist þe wisse, Horn 1457. Coudestow wissen us þe weye? Piers P. 5, 540. Wyssyū or ledyū *dirigo,* Prompt. Parv. 530. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wissen.] v. ge-, mis-wissian; wísian, *and next word.*

wissigend, es; *m.* I. *a director, guider* of that which moves:—Cræt and his wissigend *currus et auriga ejus,* Homl. Skt. i. 18, 295. II. *a director, ruler:*—Wissiend *gubernator, rector* (*ecclesiae*), Hpt. Gl. 459, 54. Gesceafta Sceppend and wissigend. (*rector*) ūre, Hymn. Surt. 20, 25. *Rex* wē cwæþaþ cyning, ðæt is gecweden wissigend, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 27. Þwyrlíce færð æt ðam hūse dǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǽfdian wissigend, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 11.

wiss-líc; *adj. Certain:*—Ne heora wítes bið wislíc trymnes *nec est firmamentum in plaga eorum,* Ps. Th. 72, 3. Dryhten eorle monegum āre gesceáwaþ, wislícne blǽd, sumum weána dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 16; Deór. 34. v. un-gewislíc, *and next word.*

wisslíce; *adv. Certainly:*—Hī wisslíce witon *scient,* Ps. Th. 58, 13. Wislíce, 99, 2. [Wenndenn þeȝȝ þatt he wisslike wære Crist, Orm. 10330. He falleþþ wisslig for þatt gillt, 928. Alse wisliche alse hie þis dai was hoven into hevene, Rel. Ant. i. 130, 37: Kath. 185. Wislike for soth, Havel. 274. I wot wislike, Will. 2947. Also wisly God my soule blesse, Chauc. C. T. B. 2112.] v. ge-wislíce.

wissung, e; *f.* I. *shewing of the way, guidance, direction:*—Hwænne ðū eáðelícost miht tó ðam folce becuman be mínre wissunge, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. II. fig. *direction, instruction, teaching:*—Hleótan man mót mid geleáfan, gif hī hwæt dǽlan willaþ; ðis bið wissung, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Hē mót lǽtan hī lybban be heora bóca wissunge and heora gāstlícan ealdres tǽcunge, Homl. Th. ii. 594, 2. Hī (*the apostles*) ða lāre on bócum áwriton be Godes ágenre wissunge, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 29: Homl. Ass. 20, 156. Hī heóldon Godes æ æfter Móyses wissunge, 101, 319. Hī ðurhwunedon swá þurh his wissunge, 30, 149. Þurh gōde wissunge, Wulfst. 32, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 104. Hī wurðan swýðe blíþe ðurh swilce wissunge, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 23. III. *rule, government, direction* of one in authority:—Wissung *regimen,* Hpt. Gl. 412, 69. Wissunge *regimine,* 453, 49. Wæs wuniende Israēl on friðe feówertig wintra be Gedeones wissunge *quievit terra per quadraginta annos, quibus Gedeon praefuit,* Jud. 8, 28. Under abbodes wissunge, Homl. Ass. 39, 382. Hī leofodon be heora ágenum dihte, be nānes ealdres wissunge, 44, 502. Ne gedyrstlǽce nān lǽwede man ðæt hē wissunge oððe ealdordōm healde ofer Godes ðeówum, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 25. Dathan and Abiron forsáwon Móyses wissunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224 note. [Hit wes iloked bi Godes wissunge, þet mon scule childre fulhten, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 29. Hiss wissing and his lare, Orm. 11830. Al þe world is iwald þurh his wissunge, Kath. 187.] v. ge-wissung.

wist, e; *f.* (and *m.? v.* big-, dæg-, hūs-, neáh-wist.) I. *being.* v. æt-, ed-, gador-, gegador-, hūs-, los-, mid-, neáh-, on-, sam-, stede-wist. II. *subsistence:*—Wist *vel* anleofa *stips,* Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 8. Wiste *stipis,* Anglia xiii. 36, 248. II a. *sustenance, food, provisions:*—Næs ðǽr hlāfes wist, ne wæteres tó brūcanne; ah hié blód and fel þégon, Andr. Kmbl. 42; An. 21. Hē næfþ ða neódþearfe ane, ðæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39: Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Welan and wiste, 59, 29; Gen. 971. Hē smeáde hwǽr hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ðā ðā hī ða fare férdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34: Cd. Th. 185, 30; Exod. 130. Gif feohbōt árīseþ, dæt gebyreþ tó wǽde and tó wiste ðām ðe Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Tódǽlan werum tó wiste fǽges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 305; An. 153: Menol. Fox 388; Men. 195: Soul Kmbl. 49; Seel. 25. Genōh wǽre ðam wǽdlan his untrumnys, þeáh ðe hē wiste hæfde, Homl. Th. i. 330, 16. Mon tó andleofne eorðan wæstmas hām gelǽdeþ, wiste wynsume, Exon. Th. 214, 26; Ph. 245: Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340. Nafast ðū hlāfes wiste, ne hlūtterne drync, Andr. Kmbl. 623; An. 312: Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. Forlǽt eal dæt ðū āge būton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Nǽbbe ic welan ne wiste, Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302: 635; An. 318. Hē āfēdde of fixum twām and of fíf hlāfum fira cynnes fíf þūsendo; wiste þégon menn, 1186; An. 593. Waldend ðē wist gife, heofonlícne hlāf, 776; An. 388. Hunig, wynsume wist, Frag. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Fōddurwelan, wist, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Sylle him mon wist and wǽdo, 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 48. Wistum gehladen, 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Mid wistum þénian *to serve with food,* Homl. Skt. i. 7, 390. Ic welan and wista gife eów genōge, Wulfst. 132, 15. III. *dainty food, a feast.* v. wistfullian:—Ðeós wist *epulum,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 6. Wist *epulae,* keninga wist *vel* ēstas *dapes,* Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 12, 13. Wiste wlonc and wínes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Ðonne ðū dēst wist oððe feorme *cum facis prandium aut caenam,* Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Æt hām findaþ witode him wiste and blisse, Exon. Th. 430, 14; Rä. 44, 8. Wista *dapes,* Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Hwǽr beóþ ðonne his welan and his wista? Blickl. Homl. 111, 33. Wista *epularum,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 15: Exon. Th. 130, 6; Gū. 434. Gebytlu mid wistum āfyllede, Homl. Th. i. 68, 3: 74, 27. In wistum mīnum *in delitiis meis,* Ps. Surt. 138, 11. Wystu *delicias, epulas,* Hpt. Gl. 480, 76. Wista *delicias,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 69. Wiste *epulas,* Kent. Gl. 787. Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. IV. *eating, feasting:*—Nelle ðū grǽdig beón on ealre wiste (*epulatione*), Scint. 169, 17. Hī on druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 1. Wunaþ hē on wiste, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Hine his goldwine wenede tó wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hē ælce dæge symblede and mid micelre wiste wǽre gefeormod, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. [*Goth.* wists; *f. natura: O. Sax.* wist; *m. food: O. H. Ger.*

wist; *f. substantia; alimentum, stipendium: Icel.* vist; *f. abode; food.*] v. and-, big-, dæg-, ofer-wist (*for other compounds see* I).

wist-full; *adj. Abounding in food, productive:*—Ðis wæs swíðe gód geár and swíðe wistfull on wudan and on feldan, Chr. 1112; Erl. 243, 38.

wistfullian; *p.* ode *To feast:*—Ic wistfullige *epulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 1. Tíma is ðæt ðú mid ðínum gebróðrum wistfullige on mínum gebeórscipe, Homl. Th. i. 74, 15. Utan wistfullian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Se apostol tǽhte ðæt wé sceoldon wistfullian ná on yfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum sýfernysse (*epulemur, non in fermento malitiae, sed in azymis sinceritatis*, 1 Cor. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 278, 24. v. ge-wistfullian.

wistfullíce; *adv. Sumptuously:*—Wistfullíce *sumptuosius* (si tu te sumptuosius comas, Ald. 75), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 24.

wistfulli[g]end, es; *m. One that feasts:*—Swég wistfulgend[es] *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Spl. 41, 5.

wistfullness, e; *f. Luxury in eating:*—His wistfullnys him wyrðeþ tó biternysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 25.

wistfullung, e; *f. Feasting:*—Wistfullunga *epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 4. v. ge-wistfullung.

wist-fyllu; *indecl.* -fyll, e; *f. Abundance of food:*—Him álumpen wæs wistfylle wén, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734.

wist-gifende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Yielding food, fertile:*—Ðære wistgifendan *opulenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 47.

-wistian, -wistlǽcan. v. ge-wistian, -wistlǽcan.

wistle, an; *f. A hollow reed:*—Wistle *avena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 5: ii. 8, 26: *fistula*, 90, 25: 37, 26. v. wóde-wistle.

-wistlíc. v. ofer-wistlíc.

wist-líce *for* wíslíce, Anglia xi. 108, 14: 109, 46. Cf. Wulfst. 51, 15: 52, 28.

wist-mete, es; *m. Food for sustenance:*—Ic eom áfǽded of ðam genihtsumestan wistmettum mínre fylle, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 582.

wísung, e; *f. Direction, guidance:*—Scylon hý gán tó heora scriftan and hym hys synna ealle geandettan, and ealle be his wísunge gebétan Homl. Ass. 141, 71. Dathan and Abiron mycelne teónan Móyse gedydon and forsáwon his wísunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224. v. ge-, weorc-wísung.

wís-wyrdan; *p.* de *To be wise in speech:*—Wýswyrdan *philosophari*, Anglia xiii. 38, 301. v. next word.

wís-wyrde; *adj. Wise in speech:*—Se ðe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorðe se wíswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 18.

wit; *pers. pron. We two*, (1) *I and thou*, (a) alone:—Ðæt hí sýn án swá wyt sýn án, Jn. Skt. 17, 22. Abram cwæð tó Lothe: 'Wyt sind gebróðru,' Gen. 13, 8. Wit, Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Geþenc hwæt wit sprǽcon, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476: Exon. Th. 172, 18; Gú. 1145. Wit baru standaþ, Cd. Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. (b) with numeral forms:—Wit bútú sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 52, 3; Gen. 838. Ne forlǽte ic ðé, þenden wit liñaþ bú, 136, 11; Gen. 2256. (2) *I and he* (*she*), (a) alone:—Ðá becóme wit tó ðam inneran dǽle ðæs wéstenes ðǽr uncer hlǽfdige wæs, and wit wǽron belocene in carcerne, Shrn. 38, 20: Gen. 41, 12. Rincas míne, restaþ incit hér, wit (*Isaac and I*) eft cumaþ, Cd. Th. 174, 21; Gen. 2882: 152, 31; Gen. 2529: Beo. Th. 1074; B. 535. (b) with numeral forms:—Ic wæs gehloten mid ánum wífe in ánes ceorles þeówdóme. Ðá wǽron wit twégen on ánum olfende, Shrn. 38, 14. Ic gean intó Élíg, ðér mínes hláfordes líchoma rest, ðara þreó landa ðe wit bútá geheótan Gode, Chart. Th. 524, 20. Ðá bær unc mon liþ forþ, and wit bú druncan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. (c) with the name of the person associated with the speaker:—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song áhófan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vid. 103. (d) with name and numeral:—Wit Adam twá eaples þigdon, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. [Gif þu me dest woh and wit beon anes lauerdes men, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Þe bet wit (*he and I;* we, 2nd MS.) mawen libben, Laym. 9515. Wit (we, 2nd MS.) tweie, 23653. Witt ne muȝhenn tæmenn, Orm. 202. Wit beoð ifestnet and þe cnotte is icnut bituhhen unc tweien, Kath. 1512. Ðo quat Laban: 'Frend sule wit ben and trewðe pligt nu unc bitwen, Gen. and Ex. 1775. *Goth. O. Sax.* wit: *Icel.* vit.] v. unc, wé.

wit(t), es; *n.* I. *right mind, wits:*—Wóde hé gehǽlde, and on witte gebróhte, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 7. II. *wit, intelligence, understanding:*—Ðæs ðú scealt werhðo dreógan, þeáh ðín wit duge, Beo. Th. 1183; B. 589. III. *the mind:*—Ðeós gítsunc hafaþ gumena gehwelces mód ámerred, ðæt hé máran ne rǽcð, ac hit on witte weallende byrnð, Met. 8, 45. [*O. Frs.* wit: *O. H. Ger.* wizzi *ingenium, ratio: Icel.* vit *consciousness, sense, understanding: Goth.* un-witi *ignorance, foolishness.*] v. ge-wit; bil-, fyr-wit.

-wit (-wid). v. in-wit.

-wít. v. ed-wít.

wita, an; *m.* I. *one who knows, a person of understanding* or *learning, a wise man:*—Wita (-e, MS.) *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 41. Fród wita, snottor ár, beorn bóca gleáw, Exon. Th. 313, 16; Mód. 1. Se ðe wita (*sapiens*) is, mid feáum wordum geswytelaþ, R. Ben. 30, 15. Wita sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nó tó hátheort, ne tó hrædwyrde, Exon. Th. 290, 15; Wand. 65. Ðissere worulde hǽl is ðæt heó witan hæbbe, and swá má witena beóð, swá hit bet færð. Ne bið se ná wita ðe unwíslíce leofaþ, ac bið open sott, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 131. Mé com swíðe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan (wutan, Cott. MSS.) iú wǽron giond Angelcynn, ǽgðer ge godcundra hláda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 3. Wín gedéð, ðæt furðon witan (*sapientes*) oft misfóð, R. Ben. 65, 4. Filistina witan, *the wise men of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 861; Sal. 430. Ða ǽláruwas ł aldo uuto *Pharisaei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 17. Witena *peritorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 37. Ofer witena dóm, Exon. Th. 248, 19; Jul. 98. Hit witena nán þider ne sécep, Met. 19, 7: 20, 3: Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 8; Rún. 4. Hé (*Nero*) wæs ǽlcum witum láþ and unweorþ, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28. Ðæt Godes hús wíslíce fram witum (*sapientibus*) sig gefadod, R. Ben. 84, 24. I a. with special reference to taking part in deliberations:—Ðis witena gemót *haec sinodus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 30, 8. Bǽdon ðæt eft óþer seonaþ wǽre, and hí ðonne woldan mid má heora witena gesécean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 37. Wurdon monega seonoðas háligra biscepa and eác óðerra geþungenra witena, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 5. II. *one able to give counsel, a counsellor:*—Se wæs wita and geþeahtere ðæs Pápan *consiliarius erat Papae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. II a. *one able to give counsel in affairs of state, one who takes part in the councils of a nation, a leading man:*—Sum in mǽdle mæg módsnottera folcrǽdenne forð gehycgan, ðǽr witena bið worn ætsomne, Exon. Th. 295, 34; Crä. 43. (1) in reference to other than Teutonic people:—Se ríca Rómána wita Brutus, Met. 10, 44. Hié sendon .x. hiera ieldstena wietena (*decem principes*), Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 11. Witena, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 29. Hí hæfdon ǽlce dæge heora witena gemót (-met, Thw.), and wǽron gesette synderlíce tó ðam ða senatores, ðæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 31. Wiþ ðám Rómániscum witum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Hé ofslóg ealle ða witan (*in Thrace*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 20. Crêca witan, Met. 1, 66. Ða rícostan Rómána witan, 9, 25. (2) in reference to England. See also *gemót:*—Ðyssum wordum óðer ðæs cyninges wita and ealdormann (*alius optimatum regis*) geþafunge sealde, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12. Gif hwá on ealdormannes húse gefeohte, oþþe on óðres geþungenes witan, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 6. Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Engla cyng and ǽgðer ge gehádode ge lǽwede witan gecuran (cf. ðe Engla rǽdgifan gecuran, vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3), L. Eth. v. tit.; Th. i. 304, 4. Miercna cyning and his weotan, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 23. Eádweard cyng and his witan, 911; Erl. 100, 18. Se cyng ond his biscopas ond his aldormenn ond alle ða wioton disse ríóde ðǽr gesomnade wǽron, Chart. Th. 70, 15. Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his ríces and West-Seaxna wiotan, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Bútan ðæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Eádmund cyning cýþ . . . ðæt ic smeáde mid mínra witena geþeahte ge hádedra ge lǽwedra, L. Edm. S. proem.; Th. i. 246, 19. Ic Ælfréd West-Seaxna cyning eallum mínum witum ðás geeówde, and hié ðá cwǽdon, ðæt him ðæt lícode eallum tó healdenne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Ic Íne . . . mid eallum mínum ealdormonnum and ðǽm ieldstan witum mínre þeóde and eác micelre gesomnunge Godes þeówa wæs smeágende be ðære hǽlo úrra sáwla and be ðam staðole úres ríces, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 6. Ædelréd wæs mid mycelum gefeán Angelcynnes witon gehálgod tó cyninge, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 30. Weotum, Chart. Th. 480, 16. (3) in reference to other Teutonic people:—Witan Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 1561; B. 778. Hé ða wealáfe weotena dóme árum heólde, 2201; B. 1098. III. *an elder, a chief person, senior* (cf. fród *for double sense of* wise *and* old):—Beón gesette án oðþe twégen ealde witan (*unus aut duo seniores*), R. Ben. 74, 14. Ældo ł uuto ðæs folces *seniores populi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 23. On gemóte heora witena *in conventu seniorum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23. Wutuna (uutuna ł ældra, Lind.) *patrum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 17. Cwæð se Hǽlend tó ðám witum (*ad seniores*), Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Hé ge fram ðám witum ge fram his efenealdum (*a senioribus et coaetaneis suis*) mid rihtre lufan lufad wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Hé geseah ealle witon on þeáwum and dǽdum scínende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 85. IV. *one who has knowledge, a witness:*—Eall mín mǽgð mé is tó witan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 42. Leáse uuta *falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. Mid sægene unrím geleáffulra witena (*testium*) ða ðe ða ðing wiston, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Gif hé hit nǽbbe beforan gódum weotum (witum, *v.l.*) geceápod, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14. V. *a wise man, one professing supernatural knowledge:*—Hé sende tó Egipta wísustan witan *misit ad omnes conjectores Egypti cunctosque sapientes*, Gen. 41, 8. [Witene imot, Laym. 11545. Beon weote and witnesse þerof, A. R. 204, 24. Þe wite (Helyas þe prophete, 8628), Orm. 8673. *O. Frs.* wita *a witness: O. H. Ger.* wizzo *gnarus, sapiens; divinus.* Cf. *Goth.* un-wita *foolish; ignorant.*] v. æ-, burh-, folc-, fyrn-, ge-, láh-, lár-, leód-, rǽd-, rún-, scír-, stíg-, un-, úþ-, þeód-, weorold-wita.

witan; *prs.* ic, hé wát, ðú wást, wǽst, *pl.* wé witon; *p.* wiste; *pp.* witen. I. *to wit, know, have knowledge, be aware*, (1) absolute:—*Noui* ic can oðde ic wát, *noui* ic wiste, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 8. Oft wé oferswíðdon swá swá ðú sylf wistest, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 27. Ne meahte hire Iudas, ne ful gere wiste, sweotole gecýðan, Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. Ne ongeátan hí, ne geara wistan *nescierunt, neque intellexerunt*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. Giefe monigfealdran ðonne ǽnig mon wite, Exon. Th. 177, 4; Gú. 1221. Hé wæccende ðóhte ðæt hé nó witende (*nesciens*)

ārǽfnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8. Ic oft swōr mǽne âđas ge weotende ge nytende, Anglia xi. 99, 65. Đa gâd libbende and witende on helle *ad infernum viventes sentientesque descendunt*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 27. Hié æt níhstan witende mid deófolcrǽftum sôhton hũ hī hit gestillan mehte, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 7. Đa đe him ne ondrǽdaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Ne weotendum (*nescientibus*) oþþe nō gȳmendum đǽm hyrdum đære stōwe, 4, 3; S. 570, 12. (2) with acc., *to know* something, *have knowledge of, be aware of*:—Hwanun wât (witto, Lind., wito, Rush. *sciam*) ic đis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Ne ic ǽniges wât hæleđa gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 398; An. 199. Đũ wâst đa menniscan tȳddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30: Ps. C. 31. Đũ wǽst and const ânra gehwylces earfeđsīđas, Andr. Kmbl. 2566; An. 1284. Crist ealle wât gōde dǽde, Exon. Th. 449, 7; Dōm. 67: Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ælc here hæfđ đȳ læssan cræft đonne hē cymđ, gif hine mon ǽr wât (*if people know of it*), ǽr hē cume, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 28. Hē manna ingehygd wât and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ne magon wē hit nā dyrnan, for đam đe hit Drihten wât, Hy. 7, 93: Exon. Th. 183, 11; Gū. 1325. Manna geþōhtas nǽnig mon ne wât, Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Hy. 3, 32. Wē gewislīce witon (*know of*) unrīm đara monna đe đa ēcan gesǽlđa sôhtan *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1285; El. 644. Rincum đe bēc witan, Exon. Th. 429, 19; Rä. 43, 7. Ic wiste hira sâr *sciens dolorem ejus*, Ex. 3, 8. Hē heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Hē wiste spræca fela, Cd. Th. 29, 5; Gen. 445. Đeáh đe hē hit ǽr wisđe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 3. Hē ne wisse word ne angin, Cd. Th. 223, 25; Dan. 125. Ealle đa đe đone gylt mid him wiston *conscii servi*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 2. Đa swīđe lytle fiorme đara bōca wiston *very little profitable matter in those books did they know*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. Yldo bearn ǽr ne cūđon, þeáh hié fela wiston, Cd. Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Metod hié ne cūþon, ne wiston hié Drihten God, Beo. Th. 365; B. 181. Gē sweltaþ deáđe, nymþe ic dōm wite swefnes, Cd. Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. Nis đæt eówer đæt gē witan đa þrāge and đa tīde *non est vestrum nosse tempora et momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. Đa mildestan đara đe men witen, Exon. Th. 255, 1; Jul. 207. Gē ne magon witan đæra tīda tācnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3: Exon. Th. 339, 11; Gn. Ex. 92. Gerīm witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 13; Jul. 261. Ūs Hælend God onwrâh, đæt wē hine witan mōtan, 24, 14; Cri. 384: Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. Æghwæþres sceal scearp scyldwiga gescâd witan worda and weorca, 582; B. 288. Wytan, Hy. 3, 17. Dō hit mon ūs tō witanne, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 5. Bēc đa đe niédbeđearfosta sién eallum monnum tō wietonne, pref.; Swt. 7, 7. Tō wietenne, 15; Swt. 92, 26. Witende (*scientes*) ǽgđer ge gōd ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5. Witendum (weotendum, Ps. Surt.) đē *scientibus te*, Ps. Spl. 35, 11. Nân þing nis behȳdd đæt ne sȳ witen (*quod non sciatur*), Lk. Skt. 12, 2. (3) with acc. and infin.:—Đǽr ic seomian wât dīnne sigebrōđor bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183. Wē witun đē bilewitne wesan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 22. Đara cynna monige hē wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14: Exon. Th. 182, 20; Gū. 1313: 248, 16; Jul. 91. Wisse, 436, 15; Rä. 55, 1: 324, 28; Vīd. 101. Đǽr đū wite elenan standan, Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. (4) with acc. and complementary word or phrase:—For đære byldo đe ic tō him wât, Blickl. Homl. 179, 21. Ic đē on đyssum hȳnđum wât wyrmum tō wiste, Soul Kmbl. 303; Seel. 155. Ic mē đæt wât tō helpe, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Ic wât heáhburh hēr âne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517. Ic hine goodne wât, Ps. Th. 53, 6: 106, 1: Beo. Th. 3731; B. 1863: Hy. 1, 3. Ne wât ic mē beworhtne wulle flȳsum, Exon. Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. Đũ wǽst đē bǽles cwealm hâtne in helle, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. Hē wât his sincgiefan biheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gū. 1326: 311, 15; Seef. 92. For đam ǽrende đæt hē tō ūs eallum wât, 451, 34; Dōm. 113. Hȳ him in wuldre witon Waldendes giefe, 76, 23; Cri. 1244: 107, 20; Gū. 61. Đũ wȳsctest đæt đũ witest Crist on rōde âhangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 34: Ps. Th. 118, 21. Đa heó sēleste wiste, Elen. Kmbl. 2404; El. 1203: Cd. Th. 3, 26; Gen. 41: Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646. Hē wende hine đǽr hē wiste handgeweorc heofencyninges, Cd. Th. 31, 32; Gen. 494: 169, 3; Gen. 2793: 259, 1; Dan. 685: Exon. Th. 162, 16; Gū. 976. Hē aldorþegn deádne wisse, Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309: Cd. Th. 249, 25; Dan. 535. Đæt hē wiste hine scyldigne, Chart. Th. 166, 33. Hié đone here tōweardne wiston, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13: Shrn. 86, 3: Exon. Th. 459, 20; Hö. 2. Ne mē unrihtes on âwiht wistan, Ps. Th. 58, 3. Wiston him be sūđan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Wisson, Beo. Th. 498; B. 246. Gif hē hine sylfne wite đæs clǽnne, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 9. (5) with a clause, (a) without connecting word:—Ic wât đũ eart Godes hālga, Mk. Skt. 1, 24: Cd. Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385: 35, 8; Gen. 551. Ic wât þeáh, gif đē ǽfre gewyrđ đæt . . . þonne gesihst đũ . . ., Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 24. Wē witon hē ūre wæs wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 243, 17. Wiste hē his bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wǽron, 131, 26. Wite đē be đissum, gif đũ eádmōdne eorl gemēte, đam bið gæst gegæderad Godes âgen bearn, Exon. Th. 318, 4; Mōd. 77. (b) with introductory *đæt*:—Ic wât (*novi*), đæt đũ eart wlitig, Gen. 12, 11. Ic wât (*scio*), đæt đũ swâ didest, 20, 6. Ic wât (*cognovi*), đæt Drihten ys mǽre, Ex. 18, 11. Ic wât (uât, Lind., wâtt, Rush. *scio*), đæt seó cȳđnes is sōđ, Jn. Skt. 5, 32: Cd. Th. 35, 22; Gen. 558. Ic wât and can, đæt đũ mīn God wǽre *agnovi quoniam Deus meus es tu*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Ic wât geare, đæt . . ., Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656. Đũ wâst, đæt ic eom untȳmende, Gen. 16, 2: Jn. Skt. 21, 15: Ps. Th. 68, 6. Wē weotan, đæt wē đæs đearfe nabbaþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 21. Se hellsceađa wiste, đæt hié Godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 43, 23; Gen. 695. Wisse, Beo. Th. 4668; B. 2339. Đa men wisson (wisston, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8), đæt . . ., Met. 26, 100. Westan, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 207. Wē witon (uutton, Lind., wutun, Rush. *scimus*), đæt hē is synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 24, 29, 31. Wē wuton (wutan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wite gē (wutas gié, Lind., gē wutan, Rush. *scitis*), đæt . . ., 26, 2: Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Wit đũ, đæt ic eom drȳ, Blickl. Homl. 183, 17. Witaþ gē, đæt hit swâ nis *scitote, quia non est mea*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 2. Witaþ (wutas gié, Lind.), đæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. Skt. 10, 11: Ps. Th. 99, 2. Wite gē, đæt . . . *scitote, quoniam* . . ., Ps. Th. 4, 4; Blickl. Homl. 191, 36. Wite đũ, đæt . . . *scito, quod* . . ., Gen. 15, 13: Jud. 6, 14: Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: 183, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1889; El. 946. Wite hē, đæt hē bið wana, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Suâ suâ hié selfe wieten, đæt hié hit for Gode dōn, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 2. Witen, Met. 19, 13. Se reccere sceal geornlīce wietan, đætte . . ., Past. 20; Swt. 149, 1. Đæm lāreówe is tō wietanne, đæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. Tō witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5: 129, 26: 209, 19. (bb) with *for đon đe*:—Crist đā wiste, for đon đe (*quia*) se hālga đā slēp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. (c) with indirect interrogative forms:—Ic wât hwæt hē þenceþ, Blickl. Homl. 181, 10: Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Ic wât hwā mē ferede, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ic ne wât hwǽr đũ eart, Blickl. Homl. 241, 7: Exon. Th. 496, 21; Rä. 85, 18. Đũ cans eal đis wēsten, and wâsđ hwǽr wē wīcian magon, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Đũ wâst and canst hũ đũ lifian scealt, Cd. Th. 56, 23; Gen. 916. Wâst đũ hũ đeós âdle scyle ende gesettan? Exon. Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994. Eówer Fæder wât hwæs eów þearf biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 1. Wē witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 56, 36. Ne wuti gē of hwelc tīd hlāferd īwer tō cymmende sié, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 42. Gif ic wiste hũ . . ., Beo. Th. 5032; B. 2519. Đæt đũ wisse (wistest, *v. l.*) hwæs đũ wundredest, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Ne wiste hē hwonne him fǽmnan tō brȳde wǽron, Cd. Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600. Đæt wē wissen (wiston, *v. l.*) hwæt hē wǽre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Đæt ic wite gearwe on hwylcne weg ic gange, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Wite đũ hũ wīd and sīd helheođo, and mid hondum âmet, Cd. Th. 308, 27; Sat. 699. Wē witon magon hũ swīþe ūs is đes dæg tō mǽrsienne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 7: 47, 21. Gif đũ witan wille hwæt gedōn wæs, 177, 1. (d) with *gif*:—Đũ wâst gif hit is swâ wē secgan hȳrdon, Beo. Th. 550; B. 272. (6) with the construction of (2) and of (5). (a) (2) and (5 b):—Ân þing ic wât, đæt ic wæs blind, and đæt ic nũ geseó, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Wât ic đæt nũ đā, đæt hē bið alles leás ēcan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 34; Sat. 181: Andr. Kmbl. 866; An. 433. Đũ wâst mīne geheówunga, đæt ic eom dust, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15. Đæt đũ wâst, đæt ic wæs deád, 183, 13. Đa đe hit witon, đæt hié him þeówiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 32. Đæt ic gearwe wiste, đæt . . ., Exon. Th. 196, 7; Az. 170: Cd. Th. 24, 31; Gen. 386. Đis wutaþ gié, đætte geneólǽcaþ rīc Godes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 11. Ǽr hē sōđ wite, đæt đa synfullan sāwla sticien helle tō middes, Salm. Kmbl. 342; Sal. 170. Hũ mæg ic hit witan, đæt ic hit āgan sceal *unde scire possum, quod possessurus sim eam?* Gen. 15, 8. (b) with (2) and (5 c):—Đũ đæt ānа wâst, hũ mē mōdor gebær, Ps. C. 61. Gif đũ hit wâst, hũ đũ mǽre eart, Hy. 3, 20. Đæt ne wât ǽnig, hũ đa wīsan sind wundorlīce, Exon. Th. 223, 10; Ph. 357. Đæt ne wiste hē, hwæt se manna wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 521; An. 261. Đæt hié đæt wiston, hwonne hē đisse worlde ende gesettan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9. Nis nǽnig mon đe đæt ān wite, hũ lange hē đās gedōn wille, hwæþer đis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre đe lengre, 119, 5. Đæt đũ sōđ wite, hũ đæt geeode, Exon. Th. 28, 6; Cri. 442. Đæt ic sōđ wite, hwæđer . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 1206; An. 603. Ne mæge wē đæt sōđ witan, hũ đũ æđele eart, Hy. 3, 13. (c) with (2) and (5 d):—Gif hē synful is, đæt ic nât, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. (7) with preposition *be*:—Wē witon bī monnum, se se đe bitt đone monn đæt him đingie wiđ ōđerne đe hē bið ierre, đæt irsigende mōd hē gegremeđ, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 11. Hié wiston ge be heora sige, ge eác be đara hǽþenra manna fleáme *they knew both about their victory and about the heathens' flight*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Se consul heora ungemet ofslōg and sige hæfde; be đæm mon mehte witan, đā hē and đa consulas hié ātellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta, quot capta sint, ipse consul ostendit; qui, cum multitudinem capti populi referre vellet, numerum explicare non potuit*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 30. Be đam æfteran is tō witanne, đæt hē wæs tō biscope gehālgod *de secundo intimandum, quod in episcopatum fuerit ordinatus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 11. **II.** *to be wise, be in one's senses*:—Đā wēndon hī đæt hē tela ne wiste, ac đæt hē wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10. 'Geseoh đæt đũ teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic' *vide ut sanum sapias. Non, inquit, insanio*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32. **III.** *to be conscious of, to know* fear, pity, etc., *to feel, shew* respect, honour, etc.:—Wât ic sorga đȳ mā, Cd. Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. For hwon

wâst đū weán? 54, 12; Gen. 876. Hit mâre ne wât būton gnornunge, Met. 3, 9. Se wyrsa ne wât on his mægwinum mâran âre, Salm. Kmbl. 717; Sal. 358. Hió him tō litelne ege tō witan *they feel too little awe of him*, Wulfst. 220, 27. Đū đæs þonc ne wisses *thou knewest (feltest) no gratitude for it*, Exon. Th. 85, 5; Cri. 1386: 90, 15; Cri. 1474. Đone đe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*should feel affection*), oþþe mec frēfran wolde, 288, 7; Wand. 27. Ic lǽrde đæt ǽlc on ōþrum ârwyrþnesse wiste, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. Hē him forgeaf đone nīđ đe hē tō him wiste, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē sâr ne wiste, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. Hié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786. Đæt is tō wundrianne, đæt đa Egipti swâ lytle þoncunge wiston Iōsepe, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. Đæt hī nǽnige incan tō him wiston *se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 41. Wite mâran þanc đæs đe đū hæbbe, đonne đæs đe đū wēne, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Ælc đe gescâd wite *every rational person*, L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 424, 19. Đæt hē on đam griđe micle mǽđe wite *that he shew great respect to that* 'griđ,' L. Eth. vii. 31; Th. i. 336, 14. Gif man on Godes griđe mǽđe witan wolde, Wulfst. 161, 3. Ne wolde hē ǽnige âre witan on đære Cristenan ǽfestnysse *nec religioni Christianae aliquid impendebat honoris*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Đū mē noldest þanc witan mīnra gōda, Wulfst. 261, 10. Nā heáge witende *non alta sapientes*, Scint. 19, 2. [He wald ha witen (witten, wist, *v. ll.*), C. M. 10793. *Goth.* witan; *prs.* wait, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Sax.* witan; *prs.* wēt, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Frs.* wita; *prs.* wēt, *pl.* witen, witath: *O. H. Ger.* wizzan; *prs.* weiz, *pl.* wizzun; *p.* wissa, wista, westa; *pp.* wizzan: *Icel.* vita; *prs.* veit, *pl.* vitu; *p.* vissa; *pp.* vitinn.] v. be-, gewitan, nytan, un-witende.

wîtan; *p.* wât, *pl.* witon; *pp.* witen. **I.** *to see to, take heed to, guard, keep*, (1) absolute:—God witeþ on đam hēhstan heofna rīce ufan Alwalda, Cd. Th. 32, 31; Gen. 511. [He (*God*) witeđ and wialdeđ alle þing, Anglia i. 11, 40. Ihesu, wel þu witest hem, Jul. 51, 15. Wel is him þat wakeđ and witeđ wel him seoluen, 74, 6. Swuch wardein (*God*), þet wit and weređ us ever, A. R. 312, 8. Þe vif wittes, þet witeđ þe heorte alse wakemen, 14, 6. Wite mine Bruttes a to þines lifes, Laym. 28604. Crist . . . wite his soule, Havel. 405. To witen ant to welden, Marh. 2, 23. To wyten us wyþ þan unwihte, Misc. 72, 4.] (2) with acc.:—Đæt bið gōd swefen, wīte đū đæt georne on đīnre heortan, Lchdm. iii. 154, 19. (3) with a clause:—Wīte đū georne, đæt đū dō ealle đa tācn *vide, ut omnia ostenta facias*, Ex. 4, 21. Wīte đæt đīn geþanc ne losige, Lchdm. iii. 154, 20. Wȳte đæt đū swâ dō, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 23. Wīte se ōđer, đæt hē hit bēte, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 13. Wē willaþ âwerian ūs; wīte gē hwæt gē dōn siđđan, L. Ælfc. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 13. Wē beóđ unscildige, gif wē hit secgaþ eów; wīte gē hwæđer gē silfe eówrum sâwlum beorgan willan, 43; Th. ii. 382, 27. [Wite ȝe þet ȝe ȝemen þenne halie sunnedei, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 29. Cf. *Goth.* þu witeis *σὺ ὄψῃ*, Mt. 27, 4.] **II.** *to lay to* a person's *charge, lay the blame of* something on a person or thing, *impute*. (1) absolute:—Wīte *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. (2) with dat. of person:—Đæt hē him ne wīte, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 12. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of charge:—Mīnum âgnum scyldum ic hit wīte, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Ne wīte ic him đa womcwidas, Cd. Th. 39, 7; Gen. 621. Hwæt wītst đū ūs *what do you lay to our charge?* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 22, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 164, 28. Mē Freá wīteþ sume đara synna, Exon. Th. 456, 32; Hy. 4, 75: Salm. Kmbl. 885; Sal. 442. Hwæt wīte đū mē? Soul Kmbl. 43; Seel. 22. Ic nyste hwæt hī mē witon, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Hié witan Claudiuse đone hunger, and hē wearđ him grom (*imperator convitiis infestatus*), Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 22. Ne wīt đū heom đās synna *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, H. R. 9, 29. Gif đū hwæt on druncen misdō, ne wīt đū hit đam ealođe, Prov. Kmbl. 39: 18: 54. Gif hē hwylc hleahterlīc word onfinde, đæt hē đæt ūs ne wīte, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 13: Ps. Th. 65, 16. Hwæþer Rōmâne hit wīten nū ǽnegum men tō secganne hwæt hiera folces forwurde? Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 220, 9. Hwæt sió syn wǽre, đe him seó cwēn wīte, Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416. Ic eom swīđe geflúnde đætte gē woldon ǽnige wuht eów selfum wītan (wiétan, Hatt. MS.), ǽr ic hit eów wīte. Hit is gōd đæt gē hit nū wiétun (wīton, Hatt. MS.), Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. Æfter đæm đe him swâ oftrædlīce mislamp, hié angunnan hit wītan heora lâtteówum and heora cempum heora earfeþa, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 25: Cd. Th. 51, 9; Gen. 824: Hy. 6, 25; Beo. Th. 5475; B. 2741. (4) with prep. governing person, and charge expressed in a clause:—Gif đū mē on wīte, đæt ic unrihtlīce đone biscopdōm onfēnge, Anglia x. 141, 22. [Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi sulueñ, A. R. 304, 10. Schal he hit wite me? O. and N. 1248. If that I mysspeke wyte it the ale of Southwerk, Chauc. Mill. Prol. 32. Wytyn *imputo*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Sax.* wītan: *O. H. Ger.* wīzan *imputare, statuere*. Cf. *Goth.* fra-, in-weitan.] **III.** *to go, depart*:—Nylle ic ǽfre bionan ūt wītan, ac ic symle hēr sōfte wille standan, Met. 24, 52. [Witeđ ge awariede gastes into þat eche fir *ite maledicti in ignem eternum*, O. E. Homl. ii. 5, 36. He heđen wit, 123, 4. Þe wolf to witeþ, Laym. 21311. Herode wass witenn ut off life, Orm. 8222. Ne wite þou noȝt fra me *ne discesseris a me*, Ps. 21, 12.] v. æt-, ed-, ge-, ōþ-wītan.

wîte, es (*a weak gen. pl.* wîtena *occurs*); *n.* **I.** *punishment, pain that is inflicted as punishment, torment*:—Wīte *poena* vel *supplicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 35. Tintregung *vel* wīte *tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Heó (*Eve*) hæfde hire sylfre geworht đæt mǽste wīte and eallum hire cynne, ge đæt wīte wæs tō đæs strang, đæt ǽghwylc man sceolde mid sâre on đās world cuman, and hēr on sorhgum beón, and mid sâre of gewītan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 27: Cd. Th. 28, 6; Gen. 431. Hié (*Lot's wife*) strang begeat wīte, 155, 5; Gen. 2568. Rēđe wīte (*the deluge*), 79, 30; Gen. 1319. Wæs đæt wīte (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) swâ strang, swâ Godes geþeld ǽr mycel wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 27. Hwæþer đū ongite đæt ǽlc yfelwillende mon sié wītes wyrþe? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 9, 13: 39, 2; Fox 212, 25. Wȳtes, 39, 9; Fox 226, 5. Sweartne līg werum tō wīte, Cd. Th. 153, 21; Gen. 2542: Hy. 6, 27. Hié âhōfon hine of đam hefian wīte (*crucifixion*), Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . ., wylleþ hine on đam wīte, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. Hē wīte wealdeþ *he is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. Wīte *poenam, vindictam*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 7: Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. Đæt đū inc meaht wīte bewarigan, Cd. Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. Đū đæs cwealmes scealt wīte winnan, 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Ic wīte þolade, Exon. Th. 89, 5; Cri. 1452: 240, 25; Ph. 644: Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Freá wolde on wǽrlogan wīte settan, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1265. Geseah hē engles hand wrītan Sennara wīte, 261, 17; Dan. 727. Đē sind wītu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2730; An. 1367: Exon. Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264. Ne ondræde ic mē dōmas đīne, ne đīnra wīta bealo, 255, 9; Jul. 211. Hē weorna feala wīta geþolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492. Manigra wīta (wiéta, Hatt. MS.) hié beóđ wyrđe, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 7. Wītena *tormentorum, poenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 10. Ne bist đū orhlȳte đæra wītena, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 27. Wītum *cruciatibus, poenis*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 12. Đā heó wæs tō đām wītum (*ad poenam*) gelǽdd, Gen. 38, 25. Tō manegum wītum geworht *put to many tortures*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. Wītum belecgan, Andr. Kmbl. 2424; An. 1213. Mid wītum swingan, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Forniman mid wītum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Wīta *tormenta, supplicia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 34. Wītu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. ¶ referring to the punishment of hell:—Đæt ungeendode wīte, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24: 51, 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1778; An. 891: Exon. Th. 446, 8; Dōm. 19. Is đes wælīca hām, wītes âfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100. Wītes fȳr, Exon. Th. 39, 21; 625. Grim helle fȳr tō wīte, 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Synna tō wīte, 77, 2; Cri. 1250. In wīte bīdan, Cd. Th. 268, 1; Sat. 48. Gelǽdeđ đe tō wīte þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Se gâst nimeþ æt Gode swâ wīte swâ wuldor, swâ him ǽr đæt eorđfæt geworhte, Soul Kmbl. 13; Seel. 7: Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. In ēce wīte gefeallan, 57, 21. Se đæt wīte ǽr tō wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 28; Sat. 494. Hē đæs ōþres sâule of wītum generede, and of tintregum ālēsde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 33. Hē bið mid wītum þreád æfter his deaþe, 49, 25. On ēcum wītum wunian, 83, 18. Ic sceal weán and wītu and wrace dreógan, Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. **I a.** *a means* or *implement of punishment*:—Wundor on wīte (*the fiery furnace*) âgangen, Cd. Th. 233, 3; Dan. 270. Wīta cyn *catastarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 58: 18, 64: 20, 34. **I b.** *a fine*. v. wīte-rǽden:—Sié đæt wīte .lx. sciłł., ōđ đæt ângylde ārīse tō .xxx. sciłł. . . . siþþan sié đæt wīte .cxx. sciłł., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 3–5. Gilde se borh đam hlāforde his were đe his wītes wyrđe sī, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4. Se hlāford gesette .xxx. sciłł. tō wīte, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4: 6; Th. i. 106, 7: 7; Th. i. 106, 16: 10; Th. i. 108, 10: 25; Th. i. 118, 16. Be wīte, Th. i. 118, 15: L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Hē âge healf đæt wīte, L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 3. Gylde swâ wer swâ wīte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Gif hwâ æfter đam wīte crafige, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Beó se cyng ǽlces đæra wīta wyrđe đe đa men gewyrcen đe bôcland hæbben, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 16. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 53. **II.** in a general sense, *torment, plague, disease, evil, pain*:—Wīte *malum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 63. Đæt wīte geswâc *plaga cessavit*, Num. 16, 48, 46. Đis ylce wīte (*plaga*) Hibernia gelīce wæle slōh and cwylmde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 19: 4, 7; S. 574, 35. Wæs đæt wīte (*famine*) tō strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Drihten slōh đæt folc mid swīđe micclum wīte (*plaga magna nimis*), Num. 11, 33. Of đam wīte gehǽled *sanata a plaga*, Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Ne ondræd đū đē deáđ tō swīđe for nānum wīte, Prov. Kmbl. 49. Ne bið him hyra yrmđu ān tō wīte, ac đara ōþerra eád tō sorgum, Exon. Th. 79, 20; Cri. 1293. Waldend him đæt wīte (*blindness*) teóde, 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. God sealde gumena gehwelcum welan swâ wīte, Cd. Th. 256, 23; Dan. 645. Wīte âwinnan *to be tormented*, Exon. Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440: 441, 26; Kl. 5. Wīte lecgan on *to torment, plague*, 144, 29; Gū. 685. Syndon hyra wīta scytelum cilda onlīcost *sagittae parvulorum factae sunt plagae eorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. Wrađu wannhālum wīta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2058; El. 1030. Hē monge gehǽlde hefigra wīta, Exon. Th. 155, 9; Gū. 857. Wanhâle wītum gebundene, Andr. Kmbl. 1160; An. 580. Hē gehǽlde manega of wītum (*plagis*), Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sleá đē Drihten mid đām Egiptiscan wīton *ulcere Aegypti*, Deut. 28, 27. Ic sende eall mīn wīto (*plagas*) ofer đē, Ex. 9, 14. Wē geâxiaþ ungecyndelīco wītu, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Nis nō đæt ān đæt hē him ūre

wîtu (*the pains that we inflict*) ne ondrǽde, 85, 15: Cd. Th. 289, 3; Sat. 392. [His wite abideð on þere oðre weorlde, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 32. Mid ærmliche witen (in 3oure bendhuse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1046. Uppe wite of feowerti punden, 5118. *O. Sax.* wîti *punishment, torment: O. Frs.* wîte: *O. H. Ger.* wîzi *poena, supplicium, tormentum, passio, damnatio, judicium, crux: Icel.* vîti *a punishment, fine.*] v. blôd-, dol-, fiht- (fyht-), fyrd- (ferd-), helle-, leger-, weard-, weorold-, wræc-wîte.

wîte-ærn, es; *n. A house of punishment, a prison:*—Wîtern *carcer,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 62.

wîte-bend *a torturing bond, a prison-bond:*—Ðê wǽrlogan wîtebendum swencan môton, Andr. Kmbl. 216; An. 108. Wê ellþeódigne on carcerne clommum belegdon, wîtebendum, 3120; An. 1563.

wîte-brôga, an; *m. Penal horror, a horrid punishment* or *torment:*—Ne mê weorce sind wîtebrôgan, ðe ðû tô mê beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 31; Jul. 135. Eal ðæt man ûs foresegð embe helle wîtebrôgan (cf. Wende him God fro heuene riche into helle witerbrogen (hellewites brogen?), Chart. Th. 581, 3), Wulfst. 151, 24. Hê ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan wîtebrôgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1861; El. 932: Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45.

wited-lîc. v. witod-lîc.

wîte-dôm, es; *m.* I. *knowledge derived from a superhuman source, prophecy, foreknowledge:*—Wîtedôm *profetia,* Kent. Gl. 1064. Se Godes wer ðurh wîtedômes gâst (*per prophetiae spiritum*) ðone storm tôwardne foreseah, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Ðæt heó ðurh wîtedômes gâst ða âdle forecwǽde, 4, 19; S. 588, 15: 4, 28; S. 606, 20. Ðæt wundor, ðæt þurh wîtedômes cræft [hê] wiste and him cŷdde, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2. Wîtedôme *vaticinatione,* Hpt. Gl. 520, 17. Hî þurh wîtedôm eal ânemdon, Exon. Th. 104, 24; Gû. 12. II. *a statement of what is known through superhuman agency, a prophecy:*—Wæs gefylled se wîtedôm (*praesagium*) Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 8: 3, 14; S. 541, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 3: Exon. Th. 14, 1; Cri. 212. Wæs se wîtedôm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2304; El. 1153. Æfter ðam wîtedôme *secundum vaticinium* (*prophetiam*), Hpt. Gl. 493, 48. Æfter Esaias wîtedôme, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. Gehŷraþ wîtedôm lôbes gieddinga, Exon. Th. 234, 31; Ph. 548. Wîtedômas *oracula,* Hpt. Gl. 409, 50. Wîtedôma ł godcundra sprêca *oraculorum,* 442, 36. Mid wîtedômas *presago,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 32. v. *next word, and* cf. wîteg-dôm.

wîtedôm-lîc; *adj. Of superhuman knowledge, prophetical:*—Wîtedômlîc wundor *a miracle which displayed a knowledge communicated by God* (cf. him God ealle ða dîglan þinge cûð gedyde, l. 12), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 1. Gûðlâc wîtedômlîce gâste (*in prophetic spirit*) weóx, and hê ða tôweardan mannum cŷdde swâ cûðlîce swâ ða andweardan, 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Wîtedômlîce mûðe hê sang, 4; Gdwin. 28, 19.

wîte-fæst; *adj. In slavery as a punishment for crime.* v. wîteþeów:—Hê wyle ðæt man freóge æfter his dæge ælcne wîtefæstne man ðe on his tîman forgylt wǽre *si quis, secundum patriae Anglie morem, in aliquam incurrisset servitutem tempore sue potestatis, libertate sibi penitus contributa, relaxatus ejus jussu est,* Chart. Th. 551, 14. Ic gean ðæt man gefreóge ælcne wîtefæstne man ðe ic on sprǽce âhte, 557, 21.

wîtega, an; *m.* I. *a wise man, one who has knowledge:*—Hê is wîtgan (cf. *the epithets applied to Simon,* eald æwita, 907; El. 455, guma gehðum frôd, 1059; El. 531, *and the whole passage in which these forms occur*) sunu, Elen. Kmbl. 1181; El. 592. Swâ ûs gefreogun gleáwe wîtgan þurh wîsdôm on gewritum cŷþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. II. *one who has knowledge from a superhuman source,* (1) *a prophet:*—Wîtega *propheta* vel *vates,* Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 69: *propheta,* 71, 68. (1 a) in the biblical sense:—Swâ se wîtega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Wîtga, Exon. Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650: 316, 18; Môd. 50. Se wîtiga (*the Psalmist;* v. Ps. 28, 3) cwæð, Fragm. Kmbl. 13; Leás. 8. Ôð ðæt wîtga cwom, Daniel tô dôme, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wîtga (*Isaiah*), Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. Lônas tâcn ðæs wîtegan (*prophetae*), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 39. On ðæs wîtegan bêc Isaiam, Mk. Skt. 1, 2. Sunu Dauides wîtgan (*Nathan the prophet*) lârum getimbrede tempel, Cd. Th. 202, 19; Exod. 390. Ðæt fram Drihtne gecweden wæs þurh ðone wîtegan (wîtgo, Lind., witgu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 22: 2, 15. Twelf wîtegan syndon ðe twelf bêc âwriton . . . Wǽron eác ôðre wîtegan ðe ne writon nâne bêc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 8, 28. 'Eówre wîtgan (*prophetae*) eów wîtgodon dysig' . . . Ða gôdan lâreówas beóð oft genemnede on hâlgum gewritum wiétgan (wîtgan, Cott. MSS.), for ðæm hié gereccaþ ðis andwearde lîf fleónde and ðæt tôwearde gesweotoligeaþ, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–7. Wîtigan, Cd. Th. 293, 26; Sat. 460: Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Ðæt in fyrndagum wîtegan sǽdon, 293, 32; Sat. 464. Ða wîtigan þrŷ (*Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*), Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Hû on worulde ær wîtgan sungon, gâsthâlige guman, be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561: Exon. Th. 5, 3; Cri. 64. Æ and wîtegena bebod (wîtgas ł wîtgo, Lind., witgu, Rush.) *lex et prophete,* Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Wîtgena word, Exon. Th. 29, 27; Cri. 469. Heáhfædera nân, ne wîtgena, 273, 12; Jul. 515. Siteþ Waldend mid wîtegum, Cd. Th. 301, 25; Sat. 587. Nê wê sweotul tâcen ûs geseóð ænig, ne wê wîtegan habbaþ, ðæt ûs andgytes mâ secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. (2) *a wise man, diviner, soothsayer:*—Wîtgan, Caldêa cyn, Cd. Th. 218, 19; Dan. 41. Andswarode cyning wîtgum sînum (*the wise men of Babylon, the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans,* Dan. 2, 2, 12), 224, 13; Dan. 135. Unîtgan *divinos,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 57: 25, 42: *divinos, ariolos,* 141, 55. III. applied to things, *a presage:*—Ætŷwdon twêgen steorran . . . Hî wîtegan (*praesagae*) wǽron grimmes wæles, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Wîtegum *praesagminibus,* Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Dauid þe halie witeȝe, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 16. Se witiȝe, 233, 12. Ðe lorðew þe tehte Salemon and alle wise witege here wisdom, ii. 83, 36. Dauid þe witeȝe, H. M. 5, 2. Teilesin heo heolten for witie, Laym. 9094. Merlin þe witeȝe, 17415. Tweolue of þine witiȝn, of þine wisuste monnen, 4368. He þeos word seide þurh an of his witeȝen *propheta clamabat dicens,* Kath. 483. *O. H. Ger.* wîzago *propheta; pitho, divinus, ariolus.*] v. deófol-, tungol-wîtega.

wîteg-dôm, es; *m.* I. *prophecy:*—Ðæt sié gefylled wîtigdôm (*prophetia*) Essaies, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 14. Ðæt uîtgadôm and allra canône cuido ða ðe ymb Cristes ðroung âcueden uæs ł wêron, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 30 margin. II. *divination:*—Ne meahte seó manigeo þurh wîtigdôm wihte âþencean, ne âhicgan, Cd. Th. 224, 34; Dan. 146. [*O. H. Ger.* wîzag-tuom *prophetia, divinatio.*] Cf. wîte-dôm, wîtegung.

wîtege, an; *f. A prophetess:*—Anna ðió wîtga *Anna prophetissa,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* wîzaga *prophetissa.*] v. wîtegestre.

wîte-geard (?), es; *m. A place of punishment:*—Wîtehûses ł wyrtgeardes (wîtegeardes?) *amphitheatri,* Hpt. Gl. 484, 47.

wîtegend-lîc; *adj. Prophetic:*—Ic (*Elisha*) bidde ðê (*Elijah*), ðæt ic beó âfylled mid ðam wîtegendlîcum gâste ðe on ðê nû wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282. Ðæt cild on his môdor innoðe . . . mid wîtigendlîcre fægnunge getâcnode ðone tôcyme ûres Âlŷsendes, Homl. Th. i. 352, 28. Hî wiston ða tôwerdan ðing, and mid wîtigendlîcere gyddunge bododon, 540, 25.

wîtegestre, an; *f. A prophetess:*—Anna wæs wîtegystre (*prophetissa*), Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Tŷn mǽdena wǽron on hæðenum folcum, ðe man hêt Sibillas, ðæt synd wîtegestran, and hî wîtegodon ealle be Criste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 31.

wîtegian, wîtgian; *p.* ode *To prophesy,* (1) absolute:—Ða hig wîtegodon (*prophetarent*), ða arn ân cnapa and cwæð: 'Eldad and Meldad wîtegiaþ (*prophetant*),' Num. 11, 27. Wîtigaþ, Cd. Th. 246, 16; Dan. 480. Wîtgas, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 10. Zacharias wæs mid hâlegum gâste âfylled and hê wîtegode (*prophetauit*), Lk. Skt. 1, 67: Num. 23, 8. Hû ne wîtegode wê on ðînum naman? Mt. Kmbl. 7, 22. Ealle wîtegan wîtegudun (wîtgadun, Rush.) ôð Iôhannes, 11, 13. Mid wîtegiende mûðe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 19. (2) with an object, (a) an accusative:—Ðæt hê him wîtgode wyrda geþingu, Cd. Th. 250, 13; Dan. 546. 'Eówre wîtgan eów wîtgodan dysig' . . . Hié scolden leásunga wîtgian, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–8. Hié eal, ðæt tôweard wæs, beforan wîtgodan, Blickl. Homl. 161, 15. Se swêg wæs þurh wîtgan wîtgod, 133, 31. (b) with a clause:—Hê wîtgode, ðæt se Hælend sceolde sweltan for ðære þeóde, Jn. Skt. 11, 51. Hê wîtgode suâ suâ hit geweorðan sceolde, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Wîtigan wîtigodan, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Wîtga (*prophetiza*) ûs, huâ is se ðe ðec ofslôg, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 68. (c) with constructions of (a) and (b):—Heora fæderas ðæt wîtgodan, ðæt him God wolde sendan his sunu, Blickl. Homl. 177, 10. (3) with a preposition:—Anna wîtegode be him . . . swâ hâlig wîf wæs ðæs wyrðe, ðæt heó môste wîtigian embe Crist, Homl. Th. i. 146, 27–29. Hê wîtgode be ðære âcennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg.: Blickl. Homl. 133, 28. Wîtgade, 83, 24. Wîtegan ðe wîtegodon ymbe Crist, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 18. [Þis witeȝede Dauid . . . þis he witeȝede bi Drihteue, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 13–15. Minna bern sculen witeȝan, 91, 5. *O. Frs.* wîtgia: *O. H. Ger.* wîzagôn *prophetare, vaticinari, auguriari, divinare.*] v. fore-, ge-wîtegian.

wîtegung, e; *f.* I. *prophecy:*—Ân ðæra gecŷdde Cristes tôcyme mid sealmsange, and ôðer mid wîtegunge. Sind sealmsang and wîtegung, swylce hî syflinge wǽron . . . tô ðâm fîf ælîcum bôcum, Homl. Th. i. 188, 19. Ða wæs gefylled Hieremias wîtegung, ðe ðus wîtegode, 80, 18. Esaias wîtegung (wîtgiung *prophetia,* Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 14. Wîtgiung, p. 16, 15. In stefne wîtgeonges *in uoce prophetiae,* Mk. Skt. p. 1, 8. Swâ swâ Isaias se wîtega hit on bêc sette on his wîtegunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 22. II. *divination:*—Þurh eorþan wîtegung *geomantia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 23. Þurh deáþes wîtgung *nicromantia,* 62, 30. [He ȝifð summe witegunge, O. E. Homl. i. 97, 19. All þatt witeȝhunnge þatt hallȝhe witess writenn, Orm. 15149. *O. H. Ger.* wîzagunga *divinatio, vaticinium, auspicium.*] v. fore-wîtegung.

wîtegung-bôc; *f. A book containing prophecies, a prophetical book:*—Hit is âwriten be mê on wîtegungbôcum, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 115. Ic geliornod hæbbe on eówer wîtegungbôcum, ðæt gê wǽron fram frymðe gecorene fram Criste selfum, H. R. 7, 11, 30.

wîte-hrægel, es; *n. A garment worn as a punishment, sackclo'h:*—Ic mîne gewǽda on wîtehrægl cyrde *posui vestimentum meum cilicium,* Ps. Th. 68, 11.

wîte-hûs, es; *n. A house of punishment* or *torment,* (1) *a prison:*—Wîtehûsa *ergastulorum,* Hpt. Gl. 516, 8. (2) *an amphitheatre* in which the Christians were martyred:—Wîtehûses *amphitheatri,* Hpt. Gl. 484, 47. On wîtehûse *in amphitheatrum* (the passage is: In amphitheatrum

sanctos ferreis collariis connexos cruentus carnifex imperat duci, Ald. 49), 489, 69. (3) *hell*:—Hē hēht ðæt wītehūs wrænca (*the fallen angels*) bīdan, Cd. 3, 21; Gen. 39: 304, 11; Sat. 628. On wrāþra wīc . . ., on wītehūs, Exon. Th. 94, 7; Cri. 1536.

wīte-lāc, es; *n. Punishment, torment, pain*:—Wurdon tō axan eorðan wæstma, efne swā wīde swā ða wītelāc (*the burning and terror at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*) gerǣhton, Cd. Th. 154, 12; Gen. 2554. Weras bāsnedon wīteloccas (wītelāces, Grn.) weán under weallum, 146, 5; Gen. 2417.

wīte-leás; *adj. Not having to pay a fine*:—Gelǣste ælc wuduwe ða heregeata binnan twelf mōnðum, būton hire ǣr tō onhagige, wīteleás, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 18.

witendlīc *prophetic.* v. wītiend-līc.

witendlīce; *adv. Surely, certainly*:—Witendlīce hē getrymde ymbhwyrft eorðan *etenim firmavit orbem terrae*, Ps. Spl. 92, 2: 40, 10: 88, 6. Cf. witodlīce.

witer, witter; *adj. Knowing, wise*:—Hē wīslīce hine beþōhte, swā hē full witter wæs, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 35. [Heo wes witer, heo wes wis, Laym. 9600. Þeo weoren þa alre witereste þe wuneden on Bruttene, 15204. Full witerr takenn *a manifest token*, Orm. 4013. Wurð ðe child witter and war, Gen. and Ex. 1308. Wex he witter and wyse, Alex. Skt. 629. *Icel.* vitr *wise*.]

wīte-rǣden[n], e; *f.* I. *punishment*:—Ðes cyning bebeád ðæt feówertiglīce fæsten healden beón ǣr Eástrum be wīterǣdenne *jejunium quadraginta dierum observari praecepit . . . in transgressores dignas et competentes punitiones proposuit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 11. II. *fine*. v. wīte, I b:—Ut sit tuta . . . regalibus tributis majoribus et minoribus, sive taxationibus quod nos dicimus wīterēden, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 84, 7. Ego Tūnburht episcopus aliquam partem terrae donabo liberam ab omnibus terrenis difficultatibus omnium gravitudinum . . . a taxationibus quod dicimus wīterēdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 25. Bīde mon mid ðære wīterǣdenne ōþ ðæt se wēr gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Nāh hē ðǣr nāne wīterǣdenne *he cannot exact any fines*, 50; Th. i. 134, 4.

wīte-scræf, es; *n. A den of torment, hell*:—Gewīt ðū āwyrgda in ðæt wītescræf, Cd. Th. 308, 12; Sat. 691.

wīte-steng, es; *m. A pole used for punishment* or *torture*:—Wītestengces, rōde *eculei*, wītestenges *eculei, gabuli*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 70-73: Anglia xiii. 34, 169. v. þrīpel.

wīte-stōw, e; *f. A place of punishment* or *torment, hell*:—Upp cōmon sume ðara ðȳstra gāsta of ðære neowolnesse and of ðære wītestōwe (*de abysso illa flammivoma*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41. Nis hēr (*in hell*) nū nǣnig wōp, swā hit ǣr gewunelīc wæs on ðisse wītestōwe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 29.

wīte-swinge, an; *f. A stroke given as a punishment, chastisement*:—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wīteswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 2; Gen. 1864.

wīte-þeów, es; *m. One who had been condemned to slavery for crime*, or *from inability to pay the fines incurred for violation of the law*. For cases which involved loss of freedom, v. þeów. (1) literal:—Gif hwelc man bið wīteþeów (or *adj.*? v. next word) nīwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. (2) figurative, *one in hell*:—Bring ūs hǣlo līf wērigum wīteþeówum, Exon. Th. 10, 12; Cri. 151.

wīte-þeów; *adj. In slavery as a consequence of crime*:—Be wīteðeówes monnes slege. Gif wīteþeów Englisc mon hine forstalie, hō hine mon, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif ðǣr hwylc wīteðeów man sȳ ðe hió geðeówede, hió gelȳfð tō hyre bearnon ðæt hī hine willon lȳhtan for hyre sāulle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 132, 8. Wīteþeówne monnan Wyliscne mon sceal bedrīfan be twelf hīdum tō swingum, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. Ic wullan ðæt man gefreógen ælcne wīteðeówne man on ælcum ðæra landæ ðæ ic mīnon freóndon bæcwedden hæbbæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 128, 10. Ðæt man freóge on ælcum tūnæ ælcne wītæþæównæ mann ðæ undær hiræ geðeówuð wæs, 360, 6. Ðis is Ælfsiges biscopes cwide. Ðæt is ǣrest, ðæt ic wille ðæt man gefreóge ælcne wīteþeówne mannan ðe on ðam biscopríce sié for hine and for his cynehlāford, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 329, 17: L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 9. Wēron ðǣr þreó wīteþeówe men and þreó þeówberde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 152, 8. Be wīteðeówum mannum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 6. Cf. wīte-fæst, and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 200, Grmm. R. A. 328.

witga-dōm, wītgian. v. wīteg-dōm, wītegian.

wiþ; *prep.* (*adv. conj.*). I. with gen. (1) determining the direction of motion or action, (a) marking an object towards which motion is directed, *towards, to, in the direction of*:—Wende hē hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Rād ūt wið Lygtūnes, 917; Erl. 102, 16. Hē āfaren wæs wiþ þara scipa, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 30. On ðone ealdan weg wið huītan stanes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 5. Fleógan wið ðæs holtes, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162: 25, 7; Jud. 248. Hē irneþ wið his eardes, Met. 5, 15. Heó stīgþ wiþ hire uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Hē him bebeád, swā hié feohtan angunnen, ðæt hié wið his flugen, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 28. Hē wið ðæs beornes stōp, Byrht. Th. 135, 41; By. 131. Līget fleáh wið ðæs hǣðenan folces, Homl. Th. i. 504, 29. Ðæt wolcn leát wið his and hine genam fram heora gesihðum, 296, 2. Ðū se hālga wer ne com, ðā cōmon hī eft wið his (*they made their way to him*), ii. 172, 22. Sum fǣmne āsende wið his, 506, 6. Hī āsendan twēgen weras wið his (tō him, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 61. Ne gemēt hē hine, ne rihtne weg wiþ his ne āredaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 128, 2. (b) marking an object towards which an action is directed, *towards, to, at*:—Hē hnāh tō eorðan, āleát wið ðæs engles (*he bowed to the angel*), Num. 22, 31: Homl. Th. i. 120, 2. Hī luton wið heora, 38, 21. Grīp wið ðæs grundes *clutch at the bottom*, Cd. Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Se lēg lǣhte wið ðes lāþan, 309, 25; Sat. 716. Beseah hē hine underbæc wiþ ðæs wīfes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14: Cd. Th. 154, 29; Gen. 2563. (c) marking the object of an operation, purpose, aim, feeling, *with, towards, to, at, against*:—Gif gebyrige ðæt heora hwilc wið ūre bige habban wille (*wants to come to us to buy*), oþþe wē wið heora, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 3. Hē beseah wið mīn *respexit me*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hē wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24, 28: Met. 13, 67. Wiþ ðæs, ic wāt, ðū wilt higian, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Mē wǣre liófre ðæt ic onette wiþ ðæs, ðæt ic ðē mōste gelǣstan ðæt ic ðē ǣr gehēt *festino debitum promissionis absolvere*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 16. Hwī murcnast ðū wið mīn? 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Deófles anda bið āstyred wið dīn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 115. (2) marking position, *over against, opposite to*:—Sætt se Hǣlend wið (*contra*) ðæs dores, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 41. (3) marking an object against which there is protection, *against, from*:—Hē hié wið ðæs hēhstan brōgan gefriðode, Judth. Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Wið hungres hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. Wið yfela gefreó ūs feónda gehwylces, Hy. 6, 31. II. with dat. (1) marking local relations, (a) proximity, *by, near, against, beside*:—Æt Alre, and ðæt is wiþ Æþelingga eige, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Hire līchama resteþ wið Rōmebirig on ðam wege ðe man nemneþ Latina, Shrn. 31, 28. Sǣweall uplang gestōd wið Israhēlum, Cd. Th. 197, 8; Exod. 303. (b) extension, *unto*:—Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (c) contact, *at, against*:—Heald wiþ wǣtan (or acc.?), Lchdm. ii. 150, 7. Him on hreþre langað beorn wið blōde (*burnt against the blood, heated his blood*?), Beo. Th. 3764; B. 1880. (d) collision or impact, *with, against, on*:—Scearp cymeþ sceó wiþ ōþrum, ecg wið ecge, Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. Ic hnītan sceal hearde wið heardum, 497, 23; Rä. 87, 5. Streámas wundon sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Hē wið āttorsceaðan oreðe gerǣsde (*rushed and met the breath*), 5670; B. 2839: Cd. Th. 126, 14; Gen. 2095. Hire wið halse heard grāpode, Beo. Th. 3136; B. 1566. Mid grāpe fōn wið feónde *to lay hands on the foe*, 882; B. 439. Ne sceal mon nō mid openlīce edwīte him wið sleán *non aperta exprobratione sunt feriendi*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 11. (e) confronting, *over against, opposite*:—Ongan ic steppan forð āna wið englum *I stepped forth and alone confronted the angels*, Cd. Th. 280, 1; Sat. 249. Be norðan is se sǣ, ðe ǣgþer is ge nearo ge hreóh wið Italia ðam lande (*opposite Italy*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. (f) obstruction, *against, in the way of*:—Bordrand onswāf wið ðam gryregieste, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. III. 2:—Gesweotula dīn sylfes weorc, and forlǣt weall wið wealle (*let wall join with wall*), Exon. Th. 1, 20; Cri. 11. Hē teofanade ǣghwylc wiþ ōþrum, 349, 10; Sch. 44. Sand is geblonden, grund wið greóte, Andr. Kmbl. 849; An. 425. Mengan lyge wið sōðe, leóht wið þȳstrum, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Hī wið mānfullum mengdan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Swā gǣð þeóstru wið leóhte *sicut tenebrae ejus, ita et lumen ejus*, 138, 11. Ðā bæd heó hire wer ðæt hē wið hire wylne tȳman sceolde, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. (3) marking separation, *with* (as in part *with*), *from*. v. III. 3; and see wiþ-faran, -ferian, -lǣdan:—Tōsceádene mid Trēntan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Hē gesundrode leóht wið þeóstrum, sceade wið scīman, Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: 10, 27; Gen. 163. Hwonne se dæg cume ðe hē sceole wið ðæm līchomon hine gedǣlon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Gedǣlan līf wið līce, Beo. Th. 4837; B. 2423: Apstls. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Nō hē hine wið monna miltse gedǣlde, Exon. Th. 122, 7; Gū. 302: 146, 18; Gū. 711. Swā nō man scyle his gāstes lufan wið Gode dǣlan, Cd. Th. 217, 12; Dan. 21. Ðam ðe his gāst wile meltan wið mordre, mergan of sorge, āsceándan of scyldum, Salm. Kmbl. 111; Sal. 55. (4) marking exchange or return, (a) buying (lit. or fig.), marking the object for which a price is paid, *for, in return for, as payment for*:—Abraham sealde feówer hund scillinga seolfres wið ðæm æcere and wið ðam scræfe, Gen. 23, 16: Chart. Th. 232, 13. Twā and twēntig þūsend punda goldes and seolfres mon gesealde ðam here of Ængla-lande wið friðe, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 12. Cantware him feoh gehēton wiþ ðam friþe, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Sendan beágas wið gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 132, 44; By. 31. Ðā beád hē ealle his āhta wiþ his feore, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 21. Ðæt mihte beón geboden wið clǣnum legere, Chart. Th. 208, 30. Hē sealde ælcon ǣnne penig wið hys dæges worce, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 2. Hē bæd ðæt hē him ðǣs siiþfætes lātteów wǣre, and him mycel feoh wið ðon gebeád, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35. (b) selling (lit. or fig.), marking the payment which is received, *for, in consideration of*:—Hwī ne sealde heó ðās sealfe wiþ þrīm hundred penegon? *quare hoc ungentum non uenit trecentis denariis?* Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Hī him ðæt land sealdon wiþ ,iii. pundon, Chart. Erl. 235, 27. Hē

gesealde wiþ feó heofones Hlâford, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34. Ðæt nân preóst ne dô his hälgan þênunge wiþ sceattum, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 18: Cd. Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744. Wiđ đam golde griđ fæstnian, Byrht. Th. 132, 52; By. 35. Gē ne rēccaþ þēah hweþer gē âuht tô gode dôn wiþ ænegum ôþrum þingum bûton wiđ đam lytlan lofe đæs folces and wiþ đam scortan hlîsan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 21. Ðý læs men wênan đæt đû nâne treôwe næbbe bûton wiđ hlîsan (*unless you can get reputation for it*), Prov. Kmbl. 76. (c) exchanging (lit. or fig.), *for, in exchange for*:—Ðes landes boec đet Eđelbearht cyning sealde his đegne wiđ ôđrum suê miclum lande, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 17. Se đe ealle his æhta behwyrfde wiđ ânum gyldenum wecge, Homl. Th. i. 394, 12. (d) redemption, *for*:—Beád Darius healf his rîce wiþ đæm wîfmonnum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 7. (e) reward or requital, *for, in reward of, in return for*:—Ic sylle Wulfsige wiđ his holdum mægene and eádmôdre hêrnesse ânes hîdes lond, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 268, 8. Forþ gewât đurh martyrdôm Laurentius; hæfþ nû lîf wiþ đan mid Wuldorfæder weorca tô leáne, Menol. Fox 290; Men. 146. Hî mê yfel settan â wiđ goode *posuerunt adversum me mala pro bonis*, Ps. Th. 108, 4. (f) reply, *in answer to*:—Suwade Crist wiđ đæs wîfes clypunge, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 7. (g) compensation, *for, as compensation for*. v. III. 4:—Sylle lîf wiđ (*pro*) lîfe, tôđ wiđ têđ, hand wiđ handa, fôt wiđ fêt . . . lâl wiđ lâle, Ex. 21, 23–25. Gif hwâ forstele ôđres sceáp . . . selle feówer sceáp wiđ ânum. Gif hê næbbe hwæt hê selle, sié hê self beboht wiđ đam fiô, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. (h) where the condition, in consideration of which something takes place, is given, *in consideration of, in return for, on condition of*:—Hit Scipia nolde him âliêfan wiđ nânum ôþrum þinge bûtan hié him ealle hiera wæpeno âgeáfen *Scipio would not grant it them on any other condition than that of giving up all their weapons to him*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. Ælces mannes þeówetlingas đa đrý dagas weorces beón gefreóde wiđ cyricsôcne, and wiđ đam đe hý đæt fæsten đe lustlîcor gefæsten, Wulfst. 171, 20: 181, 19. ¶ wiþ đam đe *or* đæt, *introducing a clause that contains the condition or consideration*:—Sende hê êrendracan tô him and mycel feoh wiþ đon đe hê hine ofslôge *misit nuncios, qui Redualdo pecuniam multam pro nece ejus offerrent*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 9. Se câsere him beád gold and seolfor wiđ đon đe hý forlêton Cristes geleáfan, Shrn. 134, 5. Hê cwæđ đæt hê heom hold hlâford beón wolde, . . . wiđ đam đe hî ealle tô him gecyrdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 12: L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 7. Nolde hê syllan ealle his æhta, wiđ đan đe hê libban môste? Homl. Skt. i. 12, 118. Hê forlæt manigne woruldlust, wiþ đam đe hê đone welan begite, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 2. Hwelc wîte sceal ûs tô hefig đyncan, wiđ đæm đe wê mægen geearnian đone hefenlîcan êđel? Past. 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hû micle suiđor sculon wê beón gehiérsume, wiđ đæm đæt wê môten libban on êcnesse, 255, 9. Hê wolde ungerîm feós syllan, wiđ đam, gif hê hit gebicgan mihte, đæt hê hêr lybban môste, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *against* (as in to set one thing *against* another), *as a set-off*. v. III. 5:—Swelce hié setten đa synne wiđ đære ælmessan, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 20. (6) marking comparison, *by the side of, compared with*. v. III. 6:—Hwæt is ænig lâc wiđ đisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 584, 10. Nære đeós blis đe gelîcre đære êcean myrhđe, đonne bið đam menn đe sit on cwearterne, wiđ đam menn đe færđ frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 109. (7) marking contrast, *in contrast with*:—Wiþ đon *e contrario*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34: 5, 14; S. 634, 42. (8) marking address, *with, to*. v. III. 7:—Drihten wiđ Abrahame spræc, Cd. Th. 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Reordode rîces hyrde wiđ đære fæmnan fæder, Exon. Th. 246, 25; Jul. 67. Hyre se wræcmæcga wiđ þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260. Him Andreas wiđ mælde, Andr. Kmbl. 598; An. 299. Wê habbaþ word gearu wiđ đam ælglæcan, 2717; An. 1361. Ne heó wiþ monnum spræce hafaþ, Exon. Th. 421, 3; Rä. 40, 10. (9) marking dealing, *with*. v. III. 8:—Hæþen here genâmon friþ wiþ Cantwarum, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 32: Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 22. (10) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. III. 14:—Hê feaht and won wiþ his êþle (*contra patriam*), Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Exon. Th. 398, 1–2; Rä. 17, 1. Hî gefuhton wiþ hæþnum herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Hié gefuhtun wiþ Walum (Walas, MS. E.). 495; Erl. 14, 11. Holm won wiđ winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132: Cd. Th. 5, 26; Gen. 77. Hilde gefremman wiþ ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Wæpen âhebban wiđ hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. Wiđ firenum in gefeoht gearo, Exon. Th. 298, 24; Crä. 90. Hê honda ârærde wiđ đam herge, Cd. Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51. Hê wiđ đam wyrme gewegan sceolde, Beo. Th. 4791; B. 2400. Se wiđ mongum stôd, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gû. 294. Swincan wiđ synnum, 150, 21; Gû. 782. For đære synne đe hê wiđ Sarran gefremede, Cd. Th. 166, 4; Gen. 2742: Elen. Kmbl. 831; El. 416. Hié wiđ Godes bearne nîđ âhôfon, 1671; El. 837. Wê wiđ Gode oft âbylgeaþ, Hy. 6, 21. Hié him ondræden wiđ (for, Cott. MSS.) hiera wordum and dædum hiera geférena tælinge, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 7. Hospewide fremman wiđ Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1048; El. 525: Andr. Kmbl. 1120; An. 560. Wæs yrre fæder wiđ dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141. Gôd sceal wyđ yfele, Menol. Fox 561; Gn. C. 50. Hê him đær wiþ gefeaht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8. Ðæt hî him wiþ ne winnan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 1. Ðæt migtigra wîte wealdeþ, đonne hê him wiđ mæge, Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. (11) marking friendly relation, *with, for*. v. III. 15:—Hê forget đone freóndscipe wiđ Israhêle, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 17. Hié wiđ Rômânum (-e, *v.l.*) sibbe heóldon *civitatem amicam populi Romani*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 3. Hwæt is mannes sunu đæt hit gemet wære, đæt đû him aht wiđ hæfdest (*that thou shouldst have consideration for him;* quoniam reputas eum), Ps. Th. 143, 4. (12) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. III. 16:—Ic đê wiđ weána gehwam wreó and scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Exon. Th. 47, 27; Cri. 761. Đû eart gescyldend wiđ sceađan wæpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Wiđ ælfylcum êþelstôlas healdan, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371: 6000; B. 3004. Ealle đa wôcre đe hê wiđ wætre belcác, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 1049. Gefæstnod wiđ flôde, 80, 3; Gen. 1323. Hâle and trume wiđ deófla nîþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Wiđ fârscyte wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766. Him holtwudu helpan ne meahte wiđ lige, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341: 358; B. 178: Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Sang se mæssepreóst orationem đa đe wiþ đære âdle âwritene wæron, and đa đing dyde đe hê sêlust wiþ đon cûþe *dicebat presbyter exorcismos, et quaeque poterat pro sedando miseri furore agebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 23–24. Wiđ eágena sâre, Lchdm. i. 2, 7 (and often). Godes môdor hî âhredde wiđ heora feóndum, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 16. Mê wiđ blôdhreówes weres bealuwe gehæle *de viris sanguinum salva me*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Wiđ nîþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gû. 212: Cd. Th. 233, 22; Dan. 279. (13) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to, in opposition to*. v. III. 17:—Wiþ winde rôwan, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Se wiđ dînum willan wyrceþ, Met. 4, 28: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 25, 15. Ic sceolde wiþ gesceape mînum on bonan willan bûgan, Exon. Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. (14) marking the instrument, *with*. v. III. 19:—Hiora in ânum weóll sefa wiđ sorgum, Beo. Th. 5193; B. 2600. (15) in reference to time, *at*:—Wearđ gesewen wiđ sunnan setlunge geond ealne đone eard yrnende here up on đâm wolcnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 2. III. with accusative, (1) marking local relations, (a) where one object is near to or in contact with another, *against, beside, by, at*:—Wiđ đone weg *iuxta uiam*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 15: *secus uiam*, 271, 2. Wiđ đone weall *muro tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. (*α*) of the position occupied by one body in relation to another at rest:—Đâ hê wæs wiđ đa stôwe (*secus locum*), Lk. Skt. 10, 32. Hê stôd wiđ đone mere (*secus stagnum*), 5, 1, 2. Hê gestôd wiđ steápne rond, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Æteówde ân engel wiđ hine (*by him*) Homl. Skt. i. 5, 88. Se geatweard sceal cytan habban wiđ đæt geat (*juxta portam*), R. Ben. 126, 19. Tô đâm hâtum bađum wiđ đæt botl Salustii, Homl. Th. i. 428, 10. Sittan læte ic hine wiđ mê sylfne, Cd. Th. 28, 19; Gen. 438. Hê mê wiđ his sylfes sunu setl getâhte, Beo. Th. 4030; B. 2013. Wiđ đæt dômsetl ic sitte *pone tribunal sedeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 16. Wiđ (*secus*) đone ford hê sit, 271, 2. Sittende wiđ (*juxta*) đone pitt, Gen. 29, 2: Ex. 2, 15. Heó sæt wiđ (*secus*) đæs Hælendes fêt, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Seó bôc lîđ wiþ (*juxta*) đê, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 2. Eal đæt his (*Norway*) man âþer ođđe ettan ođđe erian mæg, đæt lîđ wiđ đa sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 26. Hê bûde on đæm lande norþweardum wiþ đa westsæ, 17, 3. Hê is đær byrged wiđ Cnut cyng, Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 4. Hî wacodon wiđ đa byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 120. Hig gewîcodon wiđ đone munt, Num. 20, 22. Heó wiđ wâgas weaxan wylle, Lchdm. i. 116, 21. Đeós wyrt bið cænned wiđ wegas, 224, 14. Hié wiđ eorđan fæđm þûsend wintra eardodon *they had remained on the ground a thousand years*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. (*β*) of the position which is reached after movement:—Sume feóllon wiđ (*secus*) weg, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4: Lk. Skt. 8, 5. Wiđ đone weg *circa uiam*, Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hî setton scyldas wiđ đæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Hê heora fela gesette wiđ đone sæ *plurimos ad mare habitare praecepit*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 26. Nim sticcan, sete on đone nægl wiđ đa wearta . . . Heald wiþ wâtan, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4–7. (*γ*) giving the direction of movement by reference to a body at rest:—Se Hælend eode wiđ (*juxta*) đa sæ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Fêrde sum man wiđ hine *quidam iter transiens uenit secus eum*, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Sum man fêrde wiđ đone feld (cf. sum mon râd be đære stôwe (*juxta locum*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30, the incident being the same in both passages), Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Heó wiđ đa eorđan (*along the ground*) hyre telgran tôbræđeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. (*δ*) giving the direction of movement by reference to a moving body:—Wiđ đone segn foran manna þengel râd, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. (b) marking position in connection with the parts of an object, *by, against, at*:—Gif monnes sconca bið of âslagen wiđ đæt cneóu, L. Alf. pol. 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Forborn bord wiđ rond *the shield burned against the rim*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (c) marking extension, *unto*:—Wiđ heofenas *usque ad coelos*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. II. 2:—Drihten lêt rînan hagol wiđ fŷr gemenged and hig fêrdon ætgædere *pluit Dominus grandinem, et grando et ignis mista pariter ferebantur*, Ex. 9, 24: Lchdm. ii. 30, 2: Met. 7, 8: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 9. Se yfela willa næfþ nænne gefêrscipe wiþ đa gesælþa, 36, 7; Fox 184, 32. Đis leóht wê habbaþ wiđ nŷtenu gemæne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Hû đone cumbolwigan wiþ đa hälgan mægþ hæfde geworden, Judth. Thw. 25, 14;

Jud. 260. Hē wolde dǽlan rîce wið God ælmihtigne, Wulfst. 306, 27: Homl. Th. i. 172, 1. Đæt hié healfne geweald wið Eotena bearn âgan môston, Beo. Th. 2180; B. 1088. Hē gemôt wið hî habban wolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 21: Exon. Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19. Se hrefn wið wulf (*sic MS.*) wæl reáfode, Beo. Th. 6046; B. 3027. (3) marking separation, *from*. v. II. 3:—Ne mæg mîn lîchoma wið đâs lǽnan gesceaft deáđ gedǽlan (*my body cannot separate death from this frail condition in which it is created*, i. e. death is a condition inseparable from the frailty of the body), ac hē gedreósan sceal, Exon. Th. 124, 24; Gū. 342. (4) marking compensation, *for*. v. II. 4 g:—Sylle eáge wið eáge, Ex. 21, 24. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *with*, *against* (as in to weigh one thing *with* or *against* another). v. II. 5:—Genim âcmistel, gegnîd tô meluwe, âweh đonne wiþ ǽnne pening, Lchdm. ii. 88, 6. Man sett đa synne and đa sâwle on đa wǽge, and hỹ man wegeþ, swâ man dēđ gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Hiora birhtu ne bið âuht tô gesettanne wið đære sunnan leóht, Met. 6, 7. (6) marking comparison, *in comparison with*. v. II. 6:—Heora dỹre gold ne bið nâhte wurđ wið đa foresǽdan mâđmas, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 55. (7) marking address, conversation, *with*, *to*. v. II. 8:—Hē spræc heardlîcor wið hig đonne wið fremde men *quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur*, Gen. 42, 7: 45, 15. Hû stîđe se landhlâford spræc wið hig *locutus est nobis dominus terrae dure*, 42, 30. Sprǽcan twēgen weras wið hyne *duo viri loquebantur cum illo*, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Ongan Waldend wið Abraham sprecan, sægde him unlytel spell, Cd. Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Hē wordum wið his Waldend spræc, 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Heó ne mæg wordum wrixlan wið đone wergan gâst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Wið đone rǽdde Chromatius, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. (8) marking dealing, arrangement, where terms are come to *with* a person, *with*. v. II. 9:—Wiþ đone here se cyning friþ nam, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 9. Swegen griđode wið đone cyng, 1046; Erl. 172, 6. Đa foreword đe Ælfweard and se hîrēd worhtan wið Æđelmǽr, Chart. Erl. 235, 26. Hē sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga feó þingian, Beo. Th. 315; B. 155. Tô þingienne þiódum sînum wið đane Sceppend, Ps. C. 8: Exon. Th. 39, 4; Cri. 617: 254, 15; Jul. 197. Þingeras wið đone ælmihtigan þrym, Wulfst. 240, 10. Būton hē gebēte wið God, 271, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 160. Đâ rǽdde se cyng wið his witan (*the king settled with the 'witan'*), đæt man sceolde mid scipfyrde faran, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 29. (9) marking action affecting a person, (to deal) *with*, (act) *towards*:—Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hwî dēst đū wið mē swâ? Gen. 12, 18. For đære ûtdrǽfe đe hē gedyde wið hî, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85. Begaa hē đa ryhtwîsnesse đæs lâreówes wið đa gyltendan, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 23. Ic lufan symle lǽste wið eówic, Exon. Th. 30, 10; Cri. 477. Beó đū hâlig wið đa hâlgan, and hwyrf đē wið đa forhwyrfdan, Ps. Th. 17, 25. Men mihton tôcnâwan his mihte wið God, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 114. (10) marking action having reference to a person:—Hē wolde lîcettan wið Dauid *he would dissemble with David*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 250. Âlỹse ic mē sylfne wið God, 17, 75. Đæt rîce and đone anwald hē nâ ne angeat wið Cornelius (*in the case of Cornelius*), Past. 17; Swt. 115, 18. Þēh đe hē hit wið đa senatus hǽle *though he concealed it from the senate*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē bedîglode his fær wið đone ~~wî~~tegan, Homl. Th. i. 400, 22. Nis mîn bân wið đē deópe behỹđed *non est occultatum os meum abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 13. (11) marking action directed to a person:—His gerēfa wearđ wið hine forwrēged *his steward was accused to him*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. (12) marking position or attitude in regard to a person, *with*, *in respect to*:—Ne bið heó nâ wið God unscyldig *non erit insons coram Deo*, Ł. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 12. Scyldig wið God, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 171: Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Beó hē ûtlah wið God and wið đone cyningc scyldig ealles đæs, đe hē âge, Wulfst. 271, 24: 296, 10. Hió hit hæbben unbesacen wið ǽlce hand, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 23. Land unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ǽlcne man, Chart. Th. 209, 1. Đæm đeówan is tô cỹđonne đæt hē wiete đæt hē nis freoh wið his hlâford, Past. 29; Swt. 200, 19. (13) *with* a person by whom something is held:—Byđ đē meorđ wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Hē wið ælda mæg eádes hleótan, Exon. Th. 305, 16; Fä. 89. Wið Drihten dỹrne *dear in God's eyes*, Cd. Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. (14) marking hostility, *with*, *against*, *to*. v. II. 10:—Hié wiþ đone here gefuhton, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 10: Byrht. Th. 139, 61; By. 277. Wið his Waldend winnan, Cd. Th. 19, 28; Gen. 298. Simle hē feaht and won oþþe wiþ Angelcynn oþþe uuiþ Walas, Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Hē wolde gecompian wiþ đone âwerigdan gâst... hē wolde deófol gelaþian tô campe wiþ hine, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17, 20. Þeáh wē fǽhþo wið đec gefremed hæbben, Exon. Th. 23, 14; Cri. 368: Andr. Kmbl. 2773; An. 1389. Gylt, đe wið Metod men gefremeden, Cd. Th. 61, 18; Gen. 999. Næbbe ic synne wið hié gefremed, 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Dǽdbōte dôn đæs mycclan yfeles and mânes đe hié wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Swâ hwæt swâ đes middangeard wiþ hine ǽbyligđa geworhte, 9, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Hē spræc heálig word wið Drihten sînne, Cd. Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295. Hē rēsade đæt hē hæfde ǽrendo sum wiþ Francena rîce (*contra regnum*), Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Ic eom fâh wið God, Cd. Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Beo. Th. 1627; B. 811. For heora heardheortnesse wið đone Hǽlend, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 529. Hē wæs strengesđ wið scylda, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 17. (15) marking friendly relation, *with*, *to*. v. II. 11:—Ic sibbe wið hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 2; Gū. 688. Treów đū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 31; Gen. 2119. Đæt đū wið Waldend wǽre heólde, 204, 18; Exod. 421: Andr. Kmbl. 425; An. 213. Đæt friđ wið hỹ gefreoþad wǽre, Exon. Th. 127, 6; Gū. 382. Uton beón rihtwîse on ûrum môde wiþ ôþre men, Blickl. Homl. 95, 28. Beó wið Geátas glæd, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. (16) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against*, *from*, *for*. v. II. 12:—Đæt hē ûs gescylde wiþ đa cræftas deófles, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16: Cd. Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Unc wið hronfixas werian, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Wið wrâđ werod wearde healdan, 643; B. 319. Hit ǽr hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 4. Geheald đîne heortan wið unþeáwas, Wulfst. 247, 3. Đæt man wið fûlne gâlscipe warnie, 308, 2: Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Đæt manna gehwylc wið swylc wær sỹ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Hē hine mihte wiþ đa mânfullan âhreddan, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 233. Wið swỹdlîcne blôdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 2, 11, and often. Wið đæt mannes innođ tô fæst sỹ, 2, 16, and often. (17) marking contrary motion or action, *against*, *contrary to*. v. II. 13:—Wiþ Godes gife *contra gratiam Dei*, Bd. 1, 10; S. 480, 2. Wið mînes môdes willan *contra animi voluntatem*, Nar. 30, 26. Ǽr gē sceonde wið gesceapu fremmen, Cd. Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. (18) marking objection, *against*:—Đa geweddodan fæmnan hire yldran hî ne môton syllan ôđrum men, būton heó eallunga đone (*the man to whom she is betrothed*) wið cweđe, đæt heó hine nelle (*unless she bring the objection against him, that she does not wish to have him*), L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 22. (19) marking the instrument, *by*, *through*. v. II. 14. (a) personal:—Hē sende ân tyccen wið his hirde *misit hoedum per pastorem suum*, Gen. 38, 20. Hē đæt wið yfele englas sende *immissiones per angelos malos*, Ps. Th. 77, 49. (b) in the phrases sittan wið earm, &c., *to rest on the arm*:—Âtâs ânra gehwylc and wið earm gesæt, hleonade wið handa, Cd. Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Hē wið earm gesæt, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. (20) in reference to time, *till*. v. also VI:—Wið đa hwîle *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. IV. with dat. and acc. in the same passage:—Gesæt đā wið sylfne se đe sæcce genæs, mǽg wið mǽge (v. III. 1 a α, II. 1 a, e), Beo. Th. 3958; B. 1977. Næfre Ismaēl wið Isace, wið mîn âgen bearn yrfe dǽleþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Cd. Th. 168, 24; Gen. 2787. Đæt hî wurdon đe geheortran wið đam âwyrgedan strangan and đone ealdan wiđerwinnan (v. II. 10, III. 14), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 241. Breóstnet wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstôd (v. III. 16, II. 12), Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. Đîn mildheortnes is mycel wið heofenas (*usque ad coelos*), is đîn sôđfæstnes wið wolcnum (*usque ad nubes*), Ps. Th. 56, 12. V. with the instrumental, cf. II. 2:—Gemeng wiþ đỹ leáce, Lchdm. ii. 34, 5. VI. not unfrequently the form of the word governed by *wiþ* does not shew the case: as instances of this are given the following passages in which the word is used with force of *till*, *to*:—Wið ende *usque in finem*, Ps. Th. 67, 16: *in finem*, 73, 10, 11. Wið oryldu *usque in senectam et senium*, 70, 16. Wið sefo sîđa *usque septies*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wið nū *usque nunc*, 11, 12: *usque modo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 24. Uiđ tô đises (đisse, Rush.) ł uiđ nū ł uiđ đāgeána *usque athuc*, 2, 10. Wið tô đæm dæge *usque ad eum diem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 38: 11, 13. VII. used adverbially; see also compounds with *wiþ*:—Meng hwîtcwudu wiþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Đæt ǽnig wiþerweard đing beón gemenged wiþ ôđrum wiþerwearđum, ođđe ǽnige gefêrrǽdenne wið habban (v. II. 2, III. 2), Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 13. Nâuþer ne đone anweald, ne eác đæt đæt hē wiþ sealde (v. II. 4 a), 33, 2; Fox 124, 15. Hē cwæđ jâ wið (v. II. 4 f), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. Gif hwâ forstele ôđres oxan . . . sette twēgen wið (v. II. 4 g), L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. Him cômon ongeán .vi. cyningas, and ealle wið trỹwsodon, đæt hî woldon efenwyrhton beón (v. III. 8), Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 12. Heald đē elne wið (v. II, 10, III. 14), Exon. Th. 303, 9; Fä. 50. Wilna brûceþ, and nô wið spriceþ (v. II. 13, III. 17), 411, 10; Rä. 29, 10. VIII. as conjunction. v. III. 20, *until*:—Wið gē đona geonga *donec exeatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11, 23: 24, 39. IX. combined (1) with *weard* (q. v.) (a) with gen.:—Hundas rǽsdon wið Petres weard, Homl. Th. i. 376, 34. Âstrehte hē hine sylfne tô eorđan wîđ his weard, ii. 168, 24. Đâ đā hî wið his werd wǽron, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 102: ii. 23 b, 136. Hî wið đæs heres weard wǽron, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5. (b) with acc.:—Hē beheóld wið heofonas weard, Homl. Th. i. 46, 29: 382, 9: 464, 29. (2) with *weardes*. v. weardes. [*O. Sax.* wiđ: *O. Frs.* with: *Icel.* við.] v. þǽr-wiþ.

wiþ-æftan; *prep. adv. Behind.* I. *prep.* (1) with dat.:—Heó hym tô geneálǽhte wyđæftan hym, Homl. Ass. 182, 48. Hî cômon tô Wiht, and nâmon đǽr đæt him ǽr wiđæftan wæs (*what had been left behind them*), Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 25. (2) with acc. or doubtful:—Heó com wiđæftan đa menigu *uenit in turba retro*, Mk. Skt. 5, 27. Sette syrwa wiđæftan đa burh *pone insidias urbi post eam*, Jos. 8, 2. Heó stôd wiđæftan his fêt *stans retro secus pedes eius*, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Đū âwurpe mîne word wiđæftan đē, R. Ben. 12, 3. II. *adv.*:—Ân wîf geneálǽhte wiđæftan *mulier accessit retro*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20. Fîf scipu

belifan wiðæftan, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 12. Wiðeftan *posse* (=*post se* filios derelinquet, Prov. 20, 7), Kent. Gl. 735.

wiþ-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów *To strain at*:—Ðæt hī wiðbleówen ðære fleógan and forswulgun ðone olfend *liquantes culicem, camelum autem glutientes*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 24.

wiþ-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon *To withhold, restrain, check, hold back*:—Gif ðæt mōd ðæm willan ne wiðbrītt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Godes feónd wiðbrītt ðæm untruman mōde ðære sibbe (*dilectionem proximorum vulneratis cordibus subtrahens*) ðe hē self forlēt, 47; Swt. 361, 2. Ðā ðā hē wolde ārwierðra monna mōd from ðisses middangeardes geferrǽdenne āteón, suīðe suīðe hē him wiðbrǽd, ðā hē cuæð *Paulus religiosorum mentes a mundi consortio contestando, ac potius conveniendo suspendit, dicens*, 18; Swt. 131, 1. Hē hēt heora ǽlcum fīftig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, ðæt hī heora handa fram ðam blōdes gyte ne wiðbrūdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Hit is micel ðearf, ðæt mon hire suīðe hrædlīce wiðbregde *festinare necesse est, ut repugnatione vincantur*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 21. [Bute þu wiðbride þe, H. M. 9, 9.]

wiþ-geósan; *p.* -geás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To reject*:—Hē wiðceóseþ (-cīst) *reprobat*, Blickl. Gl. Stān ðone widcurun timbrende *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Surt. 117, 22. Wiðcurun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 42. v. next word.

wiþ-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Reprobate*:—Ðā ongeat hē ðæt se wæs Gode wiðcoren, se ðe on ðæt bæþ eode, Shrn. 62, 8. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wiþcorenan *ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. v. wiþer-coren.

wiþ-cwedenness, e; *f. Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition*:—Hī woldon hine besyrewian æt his līfe, and habban syþðan his rīce būtan ǽlcre wiðcweðenesse, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 36 note. Tō wetre wiðcwedenisse *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Surt. 105, 32. Of wiðcweðenisse, 17, 44. Wiðcwedennysse, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 26: 79, 7.

wiþ-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden. I. *to reply*. v. wiþ, VII:—Ðā wiþcwæþ him se engel *contradicens angelus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 6. Com Swegen tō Eádwerde cinge, and gyrnde tō him landes. Ac Harold his brōðor wiðcwæð, and Beorn eorl, ðæt hig noldon him āgyfan nān þingc ðæs ðe se cing heom gegyfen hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 31. Cwæð sum wyln, ðæt hē mid ðam Hælende wǽre, and hē wiðcwæð, ðæt hē hine ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 31. II. *to gainsay, contradict, maintain an opposite opinion*:—Ða hālgan apostolas heredon ða clǽnnysse . . . Se ðe him wiðcwyð, hē ne byð nā wita, ac gedwola, Homl. Ass. 22, 198. Hē sægð ðæt hit sȳ ālȳfed, ðæt mæsse-preóstas mōton wīfian, and mīne gewritu wiðcweðaþ ðysum, 13, 7. Ða māgas setton ðam cilde naman Zacharias, ac seó mōdor him wiðcwæð mid wordum, and se dumba fæder mid gewrite, Homl. Th. i. 354, 25. Drihtne ðrowende him cuoeðende wiðcuoeð *Domino passurum se dicenti contradicit*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 2. Hī eallum his wordum wiðcwǽdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. Ne mæg ic nā wiþcweþan ne andsacigan ðæt ðe ðū mē ǽr sǽdest, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. Ic ne mæg nō wiþcweþan, ne furþum ongeán ðæt geþencan, 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. Ic sylle eów mūð and wīsdōm ðam ne magon eówer wiðerwinnan wiðstandan and wiðcweðan (-cuoeða, Lind., -cweoða, Rush. *contradicere*), Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Hē begann tō wiðcweðenne ðam geleáfan ðe se apostol tǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 28. III. *to contradict, oppose, resist*:—Se man, ðe wiðcwið ðīnum wordum *qui contradixerit ori tuo et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus tuis*, Jos. 1, 18. Ēghwoelc se ðe hine cyning wyrcið wiðcuoeðæs (wiðcweðes, Rush. *contradicit*) ðæm cāser, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 12. 'Ne stala ðū.' Ðis bebod wiðcweð ǽlcum reáflāce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24, 27: 210, 1. Tō ēcum forwyrde ðām ðe him (*Antichrist*) onbūgaþ, and tō ēcere myrhðe ðām ðe him wiðcweðaþ, i. 4, 35. Wiðcwæð *reluctaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 16. Cristes naman, ðam hī ǽr wiþcwǽdon *nomen Christi, cui contradixerant*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Hē wæs ofer eall gemett stearc ðām mannum ðe wiðcwǽdon his willan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 18. Nis nān wuht ðe mæge oððe wille swā heágum gōde wiþcweþan *non est qliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 30. On tācen ðam ðe wiðcweden byð *in signum cui contradicetur*, Lk. Skt. 2, 34. IV. *to refuse, reject, not to allow*:—Hē wiðcwyð geðōhtas folce and hē wiðcwyþ geþeaht ealdrum *reprobat cogitationes populorum et reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10. Ða com Sparhafoc tō ðam arcebiscope, tō ðam ðet hē hine hādian sceolde. Ða wiðcweð se arcebiscop, and cwæð ðet se pāpa hit him forboden hæfde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Wiðcwæð *renunciaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 72. Seó burhwaru wolde ðone hālgan geniman, and Pictauienscisce þearle wiðcwǽdon *the citizens wanted to take the saint, and the Poitevins absolutely refused to allow it*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 20. Ða begann se cyngc gyrnan his sweostor him tō wīfe, ac hē and his menn ealle lange wiðcwǽdon, and eác heó sylf wiðsōc, 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Ða þrȳ cuihtas wiðcwǽdon his hǽþenscipe, Homl. Ass. 70, 131. Sume sind gecwedene *vitia*, ðæt synd leahtras, on manegum wīsum miswritene oððe miscwedene; ðām eallum wē sceolon wiðcweðan, gyf wē cunnon ðæt gesceád, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 23; Zup. 294, 15. IV a. with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Hē wolde ðæt hē āna wǽre heora cyning, ac ealle ða leódscipas ānmōdlīce him wiðcwǽdon, Homl. Ass. 103, 34. IV b. with dat. of person and gen. of thing refused:—Him ða burgleóde ðæs wiðcwǽdon, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Gif inc hwā ðæs wiþcweþe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. [Ealle munechades men hit wiðcwæðen . . . Ealle þa biscopas him underfengen, him wiðcwæðen muneces and eorles, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 17, 24. He wiðquað (*respondit*, Lk. 3, 16), and sede, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 30.] v. wiþer-cweþan.

wiþ-drīfan; *p.* -drāf *To repel*:—Næfre wiðdrīfeþ Drihten ūre his āgen folc *non repellet Dominus plebem suam*, Ps. Th. 93, 13: 94, 4.

wiþ-eástan; *prep. adv. To the east*, (1) prep.:—Wyðeástan Constantinopolim Crēca byrig iȝ se sǽ Proponditis, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 2. (2) *adv.*:—Seó eá wiðeástan ūt on ða sǽ flōweþ, Swt. 8, 20.

wiþer; *prep. adv.* (1) prep. with acc. *Against*:—Mīne āgen word wiðer (*adversum*) mē wǽran georne, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Uiððir ða *adversus eos*, Rtl. 168, 5. (2) *adv. Against, in opposition*:—Wiþer *infensus*, Germ. 394, 366 cf. he wæh Wiðer king þe wiðer wes an compe, Laym. 9287. [*Goth.* wiþra: *O. Sax.* wiðar: *O. Frs.* withir: *O. H. Ger.* widar: *Icel.* viðr.] v. wiþere.

wiþer (Þ), es; *n. Opposition, resistance*:—Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrūnen, wlonces wīgcræft; wiðres ne trūwode, ðæt hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. [Þa ich wer i wide sæ, wiðer com toȝenes, þet weder wes swa wilde, Laym. 4678. Cf. His wiðerfulle hine, þo ben deules on helle, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 21. Wiðerfulle cheorles, Laym. 21520.] v. wiþere, *and preceding word*.

wiþer-breca, an; *m. An adversary*:—On eallum dǽdum Godes wiþerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Nis ðē wiðerbreca nymðe Metod āna, Cd. Th. 251, 20; Dan. 566. Se (*Ishmael*) bið wiðerbreca wera cneórissum, 138, 7; Gen. 2288. Wæs ðū geðafsum wiðerbracæ (*adversario*) ðīnum; ðȳ læs gesellæ ðec ðe widerbracæ tō dōme, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. Gif ðæ wiðerbraca (*Satanas*) ðone wiðerbraco drīfes, 12, 26. Wiðerbrecan *obpositum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 24. Hē his wiþerbreocum sorge gesægde, Exon. Th. 120, 2; Gū. 265. Ðū forbriccest wiþerbrecan *conteruisti adversarios*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7: Cd. Th. 4, 35; Gen. 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-brechinta *repugnantem*.] v. next word.

wiþer-broca, an; *m. An adversary*:—Wiðyrbroca *adversarius*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 11. Forhtiaþ wiðerbrocan (*adversarii*) his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 36: 187, 25. Widerbrocum *adversariis*, 194, 37. Ðū slōge alle wiðerbrocan mē *tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Surt. 3, 8. v. preceding and following words.

wiþerbrocian; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to, be against*:—Se feónd bismerad wiðerbrocaþ noman ðinne *inimicus inritat adversarius nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 10. Ða ðe widerbrociaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 22. v. preceding word.

wiþer-brōga, an; *m. Terror caused to an adversary* (?):—Nū sind duguþum bidǽled deófla cempan; ne meahtan wiþerbrōgan, wīge spōwan (*they could not succeed in being terrible to their adversaries, could not succeed in war*), siþþan wuldres cyning hilde gefremede wiþ his ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 26; Cri. 564.

wiþer-cirr, es; *m. A going against, resistance*:—Ic gehȳned eom, fāh and freóndleás; ic findan ne can wiðercyrr wið ðan of ðām wearhtreafum *I am humiliated, proscribed and friendless; against this I can devise no resistance from hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1849; El. 926. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-ker; *m. conversio*: widar-kera; *f. controversio*.] Cf. ed-, ofer-cirr.

wiþer-cora, an; *m.* I. *an adversary, opponent, rebel*:—Wiþercora *contrarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 75. Ne sȳ hē sacerd geteald, ac Godes wiþercora (wiþersaca, *v. l. rebellio*), R. Ben. 113, 13. Freónd hē wæs ðurh geleáfan, and wiþercora þurh weorc, Homl. Th. i. 530, 5. Gesamnodon gehwylce ðwyrlīce wiðercoran, and wrēhton ðone cyning tō his brēðer, 468, 5. Wiþercorum *rebellibus*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 31. II. *a reprobate person*:—Wiðercora *reprobus*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 8. Mid micelre geornfulnysse gewilniaþ ða wiðercoran (*the wicked in hell*) ðæt hī mōton of ðære susle ðe hī on cwylmiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 332, 19.

wiþer-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). I. *reprobate, wicked*:—Elles wiðercoren hē is, līchamlīcere wrace hē sig underþeód *sin autem improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. Interl. 56, 2. For ðissum lǽnan līfe ðæt unlǽne, for ðyssum ungecorenum (wiðercorenum, *v. l.*) ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wiþercorenan (*improbos*), Bd. 1. 14; S. 482, 41 note. II. *rejected* from heaven, *reprobate* as opposed to elect:—Ðæt ða gecorenan ðȳ geleáffulran wǽron; and ða wiðercorenan nāne belādunge nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 406, 35: ii. 568, 33. Ðǽr beóð feówer werod æt ðam dōme, twā gecorenra manna, and twā wiðercorenra, i. 396, 17: 332, 23, 29: 536, 32. Sam ðe gecorenra tō reste, sam ðe wiþercorenra tō deáþe *siue electorum ad requiem, siue reproborum ad mortem*, Scint. 226, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-kiusan *reprobare*.] v. wiþ-coren.

wiþer-corenness, e; *f. Reprobateness*:—Swā fela manna gebūgaþ tō geleáfan on dissere andwerdan gelaðunge, ðæt hī sume eft ūt berstaþ ðurh wiðercorennysse and leahtrum heora ðwyran līfes, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 19.

wiþer-crist, es; *m. An antichrist*:—Wiðer ł leáso cristo *pseudochristi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22.

wiþer-cwedolness, e; *f. Contradiction*; contradictio:—Wiþer-

cwedolnesse *contradictionis*, Blickl. Gl. Wiđercwydelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 32. Wiþercwedulnisse, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 79, 7. Wiđercwidelnyssum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44.

wiþer-cwedung, e; *f. Gainsaying*:—Word wyþercwedunga *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Spl. 51, 4.

wiþer-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǣdon *To resist*, cf. wiþ-cweþan, III, wiþer-cwide:—Gemâgnesse wiđsacende wiđercweđan (-en, MS.) *importunitatem refutando frustrari* (*contradicere*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 32. Wiđercwiđendum *resistentibus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-quedan *contradicere*.]

wiþer-cweþness, e; *f. Contradiction*:—Hine mon ne cnysđ mid nânre rēđnesse ne nânre wiđercueđnisse (-cwed-, Cott. MSS.) *quem nulla asperitas contradictionis pulsat*, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 20.

wiþer-cwida, an; *m.* I. *a contradicter*:—Ungeleáful wiđercwyda *incredulus negator, infidelis contradictor*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 11. II. *a rebel*:—Wiđercwyda *rebellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-queto a *contradicter*.]

wiþer-cwide, es; *m. Resistance, opposition, contest*:—Đæt twelf hîda land bûtan ǣlcum wiđercwide seó âgefen tō Wigornacestre, Chart. Th. 131, 25: Chart. Erl. 162, 1. Gif hwâ openne wiđercwyde ongeán lahriht gewyrce, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8. Đǣr hī wiđercwyde wæteres hæfdon *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic on unriht lôcade and wiđercwyda wearn gehȳrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-queta *contradictio*.]

wiþer-dûne *glosses* angusta *in*:—Hū naru ł wiđerdūne geate *quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14.

wiþere; *adv. prep. Against*:—Weallas him (*the waves*) wiþre healdaþ *the cliffs hold out against the waves*, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Cf. ȝif þe king wolde wiđ heom wiđerheolden, Laym. 9175. [*O. H. Ger.* widari, wid[i]ri.] v. tō-wiþere, wiþer.

wiþer-feohtend, es; *m. An adversary*:—Gâđ fromlîce, đæt gē wiđerfeohtend wīges gehnǣgan, Andr. Kmbl. 2367; An. 1185. Đæt gē wearde healden, đȳ læs eów wiþerfeohtend weges forwyrnen tō wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 282, 17; Jul. 664. v. wiþ-feohtend.

wiþer-flita, an; *m. An adversary, opponent*:—Magan hiora sprǣce gemetgian đa đe đæs cristendōmes wiþerflitan sint, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 14. Wiđerflitan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 26: 3, 3; Swt. 102, 15. Cf. wiþ-flītan.

Wiþer-gild, es; *m. A man's name*:—Weóldon wælstôwe, syđđan Wiđergyld læg (cf. syđđan Heardrēd læg, 4766; B. 2388), æfter hæleþa hryre, hwate Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 4109; B. 2051. Sōhte ic Wiþergield and Freoþerîc, Exon. Th. 326, 5; Vîd. 124. [For a form similar to this, but used as a common noun, in other languages, v. Grmm. R. A. 652.]

wiþer-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To resist*:—Hwæt mæg mē wiđerhabban? *quid mihi restat?* Ps. Th. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-habên *reniti, retundere, resultare*.] v. wiþ-habban.

wiþer-hlinian; *p.* ode *To lean against*:—Wiđerhlingende, uuidirhliniendae, uuidirlinienti *innitentes*, Txts. 71, 1098. Wiþerhlyniende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 78.

wiþer-hycgende; *adj. Having hostile thoughts* or *purpose* against another, *of evil intent*:—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius* gewinna, wiþerwinna, æfstig, wiþerhycgende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Ongan meldigan helle hinca đone hâlgan wer, wiđerhycgende, Andr. Kmbl. 2345; An. 1174. Đū (*the devil*) scealt, wiđerhycgende (*the adversary of God and man*), wergđu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 952. Đē leán sceolan, wiþerhycgende (*opponent of the gods*), witebrōgan æfter weorþan, Exon. Th. 254, 12; Jul. 196. Wēndun gē (*the devils*) and woldun, wiþerhycgende (*rebellious*), đæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelîce wesan, 141, 31; Gū. 635. Wēndon and woldon, wiđerhycgende (*having evil designs upon the strangers*), đæt hié on elþeódigum ǣt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2146; An. 1074. v. wiþ-hogian, -hycgan.

wiþer-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Hostilely disposed, adverse*:—Hē âhōf wōđe wiđerhȳdig *he raised his voice with mind adverse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675.

wiþerian, wiþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to be against, be hostile*:—Ic wiđerige *adversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. Đa đe wiđriaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 19. Đa wiđrigendan (wiđriende, Ps. Spl.) mē *adversantes mihi*, 3, 8. II. *to strive* with, against (*wiþ, ongeán*), *struggle, dispute*:—Ic wiđerige *controuersor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 219, 9. Beó đū gebeogul đīnum wiđerwinnan, đe læs đe đīn wiđerwinna, gif đū wiđerast wiđ hine, đē betǣce đam dēman, Homl. Ass. 4, 95. For đī synd đa gesibsuman Godes bearn, for đan đe nân đing on him ne wiđeraþ ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 552, 22. Mislâra, đa ūrum ongeán wiþeriaþ andgytum *suggestiones, quae nostris obstrepunt sensibus*, Scint. 33, 20. Đâs twâ burh wiđriaþ betwux him, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 28. Hē ne wiđerode ongeán, ne ne feaht, 40, 17. Hī wiđerodon ongeán Cristes lâre, 224, 30. Gif preóst ongeán biscopes gerǣdnesse wiđerige, L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 18. Se đe sōđlîce God lufaþ, nele hē wiđerian ongeán his bebodum, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 18. III. *to resist, oppose*:—Wiđstōd ł wiđerode *refragabatur, resistebat*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 41. Hig wǣron gemæste and wiđerodun (*recalcitravit*), Deut. 32, 15. Eal folc hine tō đære geđincđe geceás, þeáh đe hē mid eallum mægne wiđerigende wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 23. IV. *to make hostile, to provoke*:—Se đe gecyrredne būton līđnysse lǣrđ, wiđerian (*exasperare*) mā đænne þreágean cann, Scint. 61, 12. V. *to become provoked*:—Gebīg fram unwitan, and đū nā wiþerast (*exacerbaberis*) on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. [He seđ þo þe wiđerieđ togenes him, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 36. So hit unmeđluker is, heo wunnen (wiđeređ, *v. l.*) agean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17. Wrestlin ant wiđerin wiđ ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Shep . . . þær mann cwelleþþ itt, ne wiþþreþþ itt nohht swiþe, Orm. 1181. Fleges . . . wiđeren in đæt web, Misc. 15, 475. *O. H. Ger.* widarôn *abnuere, renuere; reniti, obviare, reluctari*.]

wiþer-lǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte *to deprive*:—Wyþerlēcaþ *privabit*, Ps. Spl. T. 83, 13.

wiþer-leán, es; *n. Recompense, retribution*:—Wearđ wīcingum wiþerleán âgifen; gehȳrde ic đæt Eádweard ânne slōge, Byrht. Th. 135, 11; By. 116. Deáþes hâliges wiþerleáne (*as recompense*) līf eádig geâhniaþ *mortis sacre compendia vitam beatam possident*, Hymn. Surt. 130, 9. Wunde wiđerleán *retribution for sin*, Soul Kmbl. 187; Seel. 94. [*O. L. Ger.* withir-lôn *retributio*: *O. H. Ger.* widar-lôn *recompensio, recompensatio*.]

wiþerling, es; *m. An adversary*:—Đū forbriccest wiþerlingas (*adversarios*), Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7. [Iesu cristes wiþerling (wiþering, ed. Lumby), K. Horn 154 (ed. Ritson).]

wiþer-mâl, es; *m. A case against* (*in reply to*, or (?) *by way of accusation*), *defence, prosecution* (?):—Man ûtlagode Swægn eorl, his ōđerne sunu. Đâ ne onhagode him tō cumenne tō wiđermâle ongeán đone cyng, and âgeán đone here đe him mid wæs *his* (*Godwin's*) *other son, Swegen, was outlawed. Then it did not suit him to come to meet the king and the army that was with him in order to defend himself* (or? *in order that the case against him might be brought*; cf. Geornde se eorl griđes đæt hē mōste hine betellan æt ǣlc đæra þinga đe him man on lēde, Erl. 180, 12), Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 7.

wiþer-mêde; *adj.* I. *contrary-minded, contrary, adverse, hostile, opposed*:—Se wiđermēda (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2391; An. 1197. Gif huoelc uiđirmoedo (*contraria*) sindon in hūse esnes đīnes, Rtl. 123, 12. II. *opposed* to good, *perverse, depraved*:—Ic (*Eve*) wæs wiþermēde and unwīsum nētenum gelīc geworden, Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muoti *injuriosus*.] v. wiþer-mēdu, wiþer-mōd, *and next word*.

wiþer-mêdness, e; *f.* I. *adversity*:—From ǣlcum wiđermoednise (*adversitate*) giscild đū, Rtl. 89, 24. Nǣngum wiđirmoednisum (*adversitatibus*) âđryht, 106, 15. From allum uiđirmoeduesum (*adversis*) âscildad, 75, 7. II. *perversity, depravity*:—Wiđirmoednise *pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9.

wiþer-mêdu(-o); *indecl.*: -mēd, e; *f.* I. *hostility, disfavour*:—His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne đonne his wiđermēdo, Cd. Th. 41, 22; Gen. 660. II. *adversity, injury*:—Allum wiđirmoedum (*adversitatibus*) in līchome, Rtl. 52, 22. III. *perversity, depravity*:—Hī on wiđermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muotī; *f.*; -muoti; *n. injuria, sinistrum, detrimentum, malum*.]

wiþer-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǣton; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Hine wiđermet *equat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 77: *equiparat*, i. *coequat*, i. *imitatur, assimilat*, 143, 70. Wiđermeten is *confertur*, 90, 46: *adsimilatum est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-mezan *comparare, rependere, compensare*.] Cf. wiþ-metan.

wiþer-môd; *adj. Having the mind set against* something, *adverse, hostile, contrary*:—Đæt wē hié wiđermōde ne gedōn ūs mid đære tǣlinge *that we may not set them against us with the blame*, Past. 32; Swt. 212, 1. [*O. Sax.* wiđar-mōd.] v. wiþer-mēde.

wiþer-môdness, e; *f. Adversity, contrary fortune*:—Hine ne gedrēfe nân wuht wiđerweardes, ne hine ne geđrysce nân wiđermōdnes tō ormōdnesse *non hunc adversa perturbent, non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 19. Cf. wiþer-mēdu.

wiþer-rǣde; *adj. Adverse, contrary*:—*Aduersus* is nama þwyr ođđe wiđerrǣde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Wiþerrǣde *contrarius*, 47; Zup. 275, 6. I. where there is ill-will, *at variance, hostile*:—Đæra Persiscra cyning wæs đam Câsere wiþerrǣde, Jud. Thw. 162, 24. Ongeán đam wīslīcan rǣde, đe of Godes âgenre gyfe cymđ, se wiđerrǣda deófol (*the devilish adversary*) sǣwđ rēceleásnesse, Wulfst. 53, 7. Wurdon wiđerrǣde se cyng and se eorl, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 24. Woldon đa wiþerrǣdan hǣþenan mid micelre fyrde faran on hergoþ on đæs Câseres anwealde, Jud. Thw. 162, 36. Þeówum Godes ealle đyses middaneardes wiþerrǣde synd *servis Dei cuncta hujus mundi contraria sunt*, Scint. 62, 4. II. where there is opposition to duty, *rebellious, contumacious*:—Gif hē gyt wiđerrǣde biđ, hē līchamlīce wrace mid swingelle þolige *sin improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 11. Đæt Israhēla folc wearđ on đam wēstene wiđerrǣde ongeán God, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 10. Ne beó gē wiþerrǣde wiđ eówerne Drihten *nolite esse rebelles contra Dominum*, Num. 14, 9. Se câsere wolde gewyldan mid wīge đa leóda đe wiþerrǣde wǣron, and his rīce forsâwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 4. III. *out of harmony, repugnant, offensive, disagreeable*:—Wiđerrǣde đū eart mē *scandalum es mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 23. Nis nân ǣ wiđerrǣde þus

geworhtum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 60. Ðeós wyrt bið ðam gôman stîð and wiðerræde for mete geþiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Wulfes tæsl hafaþ leáf wiþerræde (*unpleasant, rough?*) and þyrnyhte, 282, 15. **IV.** *adverse, not fitted to further the good of anything, unfavourable, disadvantageous:*—Mîn wîf is for manegum wintrum untrum, ðam wæs ælc lǽcecræft wiðerræde (*no medicine suited her*), Homl. Th. i. 22, 44. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on wiþerrædum stôwum (*in places not favourable to growth*) wið wegas and hegas, Lchdm. i. 228, 17. On feldum and on wiðerrædum stôwum, 304, 3. Rihtwîs þoligende wiþerræde *justus tolerando aduersa*, Scint. 12, 7. **V.** *contrary, of an opposite nature:*—Stân is gesett ongeán ðone hlâf, for ðam ðe heardmôdnys is wiðerræde sôðre lufe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Twâ wiðerræde ðing geðeódde Drihten on ðisum cwyde, ðæt sind ymhîdignyssa and lustas, ii. 92, 13. Hæfd se yfela gâst seofonfealde ungifa, and ða syndan wiðerræde mid ealle ðyssum gôdum Godes gyfum, Wulfst. 52, 10. v. wiþerrædness; wiþ-ræde.

wiþer-rædlíc; *adj. Adversative:*—Sume (*conjunctions*) sind *adversativae*, ðæt sind wiþerrædlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 264, 1.

wiþer-rædness, e; *f. Contrariety, opposition:*—Wiðerrædnys *contrarietas, contrauersio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 275, 7. **I.** *hostility, ill-will.* v. wiþer-ræde, I:—Wið hunda rêdnysse and wiðerrædnysse; se ðe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beóð ongeán hine hundas cêne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. **II.** *unfavourableness, disadvantage.* v. wiþer-ræde, IV:—Ðæs fŷrhŷses hlŷwing[e] winterlîces cyles and ungetemprunge wiþerrædnes sî gelŷht *caumene refugio hybernalis algoris et intemperei aduersitas leuigetur*, Anglia xiii. 397, 462. **III.** *oppositeness of nature.* v. wiþer-ræde, V:—On wiþerrædnysse went *in contrarium uertit*, Scint. 55, 3.

wiþer-ræhtes; *adv. Opposite:*—Hî gesêgan wyrm on wonge wiðerræhtes licgean, Beo. Th. 6071; B. 3039.

wiþer-riht, es; *n. Recompense, compensation:*—Wiðerriht *vel* edleán *hostimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 24.

wiþer-saca, an; *m.* **I.** *an adversary, opponent, enemy:*—Antiqristus is on Lǽden *contrarius Cristo*, ðæt is on Englisc Godes wiðersaca, Wulfst. 78, 13: Homl. Th. i. 376, 16. Ælc ðæra ðe hyne tô cynge dêð ys ðæs câseres wiðersaca (*contradicit Caesari*), Jn. Skt. 19, 12. Hêr sŷn on earde Godes wiðersacan, apostatan âbroðene, Wulfst. 164, 10. Wiðersa[cena] *contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 74. **I a.** *a rebel:*—Ne beó hê nâ sacerd geteald, ac Godes wiðersaca *non sacerdos sed rebellio judicetur*, R. Ben. 112, 13. **I b.** *an adversary at law, a prosecutor* (?):—Ða andsweredon Pîlate ða twêgen wælhreówan wyþersacan, Annas and Caiphas, and cwǽdon: 'Lâ, leóf dêma, eall ðeós mænio secgaþ ðæt hê wæs of forligre âcenned,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. **II.** *one who renounces* or *denies, an apostate:*—Wiðersaca *apostata*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 26. Wiðersaca (*pervicax fidei*) *refragator vel negator*, 502, 65: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 413. Gif munuc oþþe mæssepreóst wiðersaca wurðe mid ealle, hê sî âmânsumod æfre, bûton hê ðe rædlîcor gebûge tô his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 31. Iûdas se wiþersaca, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 14: Mk. Skt. 14, 10, 43. Under Juliane ðam ârleásan wiðersacan (*Julian the apostate*), Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 19. Wê beódaþ ðæt wiðersacan and ûtlagan Godes and manna of earde gewîtan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Hŷ synt genemnede sarabagite oððe renuite, ðæt ys sylfedêman and wiðersacan, R. Ben. 136, 11. Wiðersacena *apostatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 54: *apocryphorum, falsorum scriptorum*, 452, 58. [Þat heðene cun is Goddes wiðersake, Laym. 12620. *O. Sax.* wiðar-sako: *O. L. Ger.* wither-sacco *adversarius: O. H. Ger.* wider-sacho *adversarius.*]

wiþer-sacian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to blaspheme:*—Ðam ðe wiðersacaþ ongên hâligne gâst, ne bið ðam forgyfen *ei, qui in spiritum sanctum blasphemauerit, non remittetur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 10. Swâ hwylc man swâ wyþersacaþ (*blasphemes*, v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 4, v. 7) ðam Câsere, hê byþ deáþes scyldig, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 23. Wiþersacendra *blasphemantium*, Scint. 209, 5. **II.** *to be apostate:*—Wiðersaca[n]dan *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 49. Wiðersacedan *apostatarent*, 513, 24. Wiðersacian *apostatare*, 493, 25: *apostare*, 477, 68. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-sachan *recusare.*]

wiþer-sacung, e; *f.* **I.** *blasphemy:*—Wiþersacung *blasphemia*, Scint. 102, 16. 'Wylt ðû hys wyðersacunge gehŷran?' Ða cwæþ Pîlatus: 'Gif seó sprǽc wyþersacung ys ðe hê spycþ, nyme hyne and lǽdaþ hyne tô eówre gesomnunge,' Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 31. **II.** *apostasy:*—Wiðersacunge *apostasiae*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 69: 515, 69.

wiþer-sæc, es; *n.* **I.** *striving, opposition, contradiction:*—Æt ðæs wiðersæces wæterum *ad aquas contradictionis*, Deut. 32, 51: Ps. Spl. 105, 31. Fram wiðersace tungana *a contradictione linguarum*, 30, 16. Genera mê of wiðersacum (*contradictionibus*) folces, 17, 45. **II.** *denial:*—Hê (*Peter*) gemunde his micclan gebeótes, and mid biterum wôpe his wiðersæc behreówsode, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 35. Heó worda gehwæs wiðersæc fremedon, ðæt heó frignan ongan; cwǽdon ðæt heó on aldre âwiht swylces ne ǽr ne sîð ǽfre hŷrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1135; El. 569. **III.** *apostasy, recusancy:*—Ðæt heora (*the Northumbrians*) geleáfa wurde âwend eft tô Gode fram ðam wiþersæce ðe hî tô gewende wǽron, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 63. Wearð geopenad his earman wîfe his mânfullan behât ðam deófle . . . . Heó cŷdde Basilie hyre cnihtes wiþersæc, i. 3, 408. [*O. Sax.* wiðar-sak, -saka *contradiction.*]

wiþer-sæc; *adj. Adverse, unfavourable:*—Hlinunge and hligiunge wiþersæc, Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

wiþer-sînes (-sŷnes); *adv. Withershins* (v. *widder-sinnis* in Jamieson's Dictionary), *backwards:*—Steorran yrnaþ wiþersŷnes *the course of the stars shall be reversed*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 19.

wiþer-stǽger; *adj. Hard to mount, steep, abrupt:*—Wiðerstǽgre *prerupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 59: 69, 15. v. stǽger.

wiþer-standan; *p.* -stôd *To withstand, resist:*—Fram ðâm wyderstandendum swŷþran dînre *a resistentibus dexterae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-standan *resistere.*] Cf. wiþ-standan.

wiþer-steall, es; *m. Resistance, opposition:*—Wiðerstal *obvix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 22: 63, 22. Færð ðæt fŷr ofer eall, ne byð ðǽr nân wiðersteall (cf. foresteall, Dôm. L. 146, *where the Latin is:* Ignis ubique suis ruptis regnabit habenis), ne nân man næfð ðæra mihta, ðæt ðǽr ænige wyrne dô, Wulfst. 138, 6. Næs Petrus gewunod tô nânre wǽpnunge, ac ðǽr wǽron twâ swurd gebrôhte tô ðam wiðerstealle, gif hit Crist swâ wolde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 4. Mê hwîlum biþ forwyrned þurh wiþersteall willan mînes, Exon. Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. Cf. wiþ-steall.

wiþer-sŷnes. v. wiþer-sînes.

wiþer-talu, e; *f. Reply, defence:*—Hê ðǽrrihte âdumbode, for ðan ðe æt Godes dôme ne bið nân belâdung ne wiþertalu, Homl. Th. i. 530, 6.

wiþer-tihtle, an; *f. A counter-charge, cross-action:*—Gif ênig yfelra manna wǽre ðe wolde ôðres yrfe tô borge settan for wiðertihtlan, ðæt hê gecŷðe mid âðe, ðæt hê hit for nânum fâcne ne dyde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5, and see note. Se ðe on gemôte mid wiðertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, hæbbe ðæt eall forspecen, and geandwyrde ðam ôðrum swâ hundrede riht þynce, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 5. Cf. Si quis in placito per justiciam posito sui vel suorum causam injustis contermina-cionibus (*v. l.* concriminationibus) vel contraposicionibus difforciet, hanc perdat, et de cetero rectum faciat, sicut hundreto vel judicibus videbitur ydoneum, L. H. I. 34, 5; Th. i. 537, 6–10.

wiþer-tîme (-tŷme); *adj. Troublesome, grievous:*—Apozeus ys ðam forespreceneu hîwe genôh wyðertŷme, Anglia viii. 331, 14. Ða ða mê wiðertŷme ł hefigtŷme hî wǽrun *cum mihi molesti essent*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13.

wiþer-trod, es; *n. Return, retreat:*—Cirdon cynerôfe wîggend on wiþertrod *they turned to march back*, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. Wiðertrod seón lâðra monna *to see the retreat of the foe*, Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084.

wiþer-weard (-word, -wurd), *and* -wierde; *adj.* **I.** of direction, *contrary:*—Him wæs wiðerweard (-word, Lind., Rush.) wind *erat ventus contrarius eis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24. Wiþerward wind âstîgeþ . . . âstigon wiþerwarde windas, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33, 39. **II.** of hostility or conflict, *adverse, hostile;* used substantively, *an adversary, enemy, opponent, a fiend:*—Ælc hûs ðe byð wiðerweard ongeán hyt sylf *omnis domus divisa contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. Se wiðirwearda god diúl *Asmadeus demon*, Rtl. 146, 37. Gâ ðû onbæcling, wiþerwearda (*Satanas*), Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Se ilca wiþerwearda ðe him ǽr ða synna lǽrde, 61, 17. Se wiðerwearda (-worda, Rush.) *Satanas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 26. Ðe wiðerworda, 4, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 16. Bysmraþ se wiðerwearda (*adversarius*) naman dînne, Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Ðæm wiþerweardan (*the devil*) beóþ ðæs mannes synna gecwêmran ðonne eal eorþlîc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 20, 24. From ðæm wiðerwearda (-e, Lind.) *a Satana*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Mid wiðerweardum *cum emulo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 63: 17, 61. Beó ðû gemôd dînum ðæm wiþerwearde (*adversario tuo*), ðŷ læs se wiðerwearde ðec selle doeme, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Mid wiðerworde dînum (wiðerwordne dînne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 58: 18, 3. Wiðerweardne wið hine *adversum se*, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 2. On ðam geáre wurdon ða Gallie Rômânum wiðerweardе *eodem anno Galli novi exstitere hostes*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 24. Ealle ða ðe mê wiðerwearde wǽron *omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Mê wiðerwearde wǽron ealle, ða him sǽton on portum *adversum me exercebantur qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12: 123, 3: 139, 8: Blickl. Homl. 223, 18: Past. 21; Swt. 161, 23. Ða men ðe hié ongeáton ðæt wiðerwearde wǽron Godes beboda, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Naman dînne bysmriaþ ða wiþerweardan (*adversarius*), Ps. Th. 73, 10. Alle wiðiwordas (wiðerworda, Rush.) ł fióndas iúra *omnes adversarii uestri*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 15. Se wæs on dæle ðara wiþerweardra *in parte erat adversariorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 27. Mînra wiðerweardra, Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid wiþerwordum (*adversis*) onbênum, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. ii land ðe wǽron bereáfodon þurh Densce men and wiðerwearde (*hostile;* or *evil*, v. **IV**) dêman ût of ðam mynstre, Chart. Th. 446, 7. Heó heora ða wiþerweardan (*adversarios*) feor âdrifan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 3. **II a.** *hostile to rightful authority, rebel:*—Nis nân gesceaft ðe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, bûton dysig mon, oþþe eft ða wiþerwierdan (-weardan, *v. l.*) englas, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 25. Wiþerwyrd *perduelles, ualde rebelles*, Germ. 393, 53. **III.** of hindrance, *contrary, opposed, that presents an obstacle, obstinate:*—Nis âhwǽr gemêted on hâlgum bôcum ðæt dysse frignysse wiþerword sî gesawen

nequaquam in sacris eloquiis invenitur quod huic capitulo contradicere videatur, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 32. Hē oft wolde ðæt eorþlīce rīce forlǣtan, gif him ne wiþstōde ðæt wiþerwarde mōd (*obstinatus animus*) his wīfes, 4, 11; S. 579, 10. Wiðerwurdra *contrariarum* (omnes rerum contrariarum machinas exterminans, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 26. **IV.** *opposed to what is right, arrogant, perverse, depraved, reprobate, false;* in special senses, *heretic, apocryphal*:—Wiðerweard heorte *cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. Manega mid mannum synd getealde gecorene and mid Gode wiþerwyrde (*reprobi*), and fela mid mannum wiþerwyrde synd and mid Gode gecorene; nān hine getelle gecorenne, ðe læs ðe hē mid Gode sȳ wiþerwyrd, Scint. 74, 13–16. Widerwurde *importunus, improbus*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 59. Ðæt wiðerwurde *importuna, improba*, 444, 22. Mid wiðerwurde *protervo, contrario*, 434, 12. Betera geþyldig wiþerwyrdum *melior patiens arrogante*, Scint. 8, 18. Fela dūsenda folgeaþ Criste, þeáh ðe hī sume (*the Jews*) wunian wiðerwerde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 526. Wiðerweardе crist *pseudo-cristi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. Wiðerworde criste and wiðerworde wītgu, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Alle wiðerweardra gedwola *omnes apocryphorum naenias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. Wiðerwordra lārwa[s] sēda *haereticorum semina*, 8, 19. Wiðerwurdra *perfidorum, impiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 45. From wiðirwordum lārwum *ab ereticis*, Rtl. 198, 19. **V.** *opposed to the good or pleasure of anything, unfavourable, adverse, hurtful, pernicious, disagreeable*:—Nānwuht ne byð yfel, ǣr mon wēne ðæt hit yfel seó; and þeáh hit nū hefig seó and wiþerweard, þeáh hit biþ gesǣlþ gif hit mon geþyldlīce ārǣfnþ *nihil est miserum, nisi cum putes; contraque beata sors omnis est aequinamitate tolerantis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 31. Seó wiþerweарde wyrd *adversa fortuna*, 20; Fox 70, 29. [Nān þing] swā wiðerweard þēn is [cristenum monnum] swā swā oferfylle *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 7. Hē ālýseþ mē fram worde wiðerweardum (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Spl. 90, 3: Blickl. Gl. Alle wiðirwærda hǣles meunisces wyrttruman *omnes adversas salutis humani radices*, Rtl. 125, 33. Gif huoelc sindon wiðirworda in hūse esnes dīnes *si qua sunt adversa in domo famuli tui*, 123, 13. Ðonne ðē for worulde wiþerwearda mǣst þinga þreáge, Met. 5, 36. Þolemōd on heardum and on wiþerweardum (*contrariis*) þingum, R. Ben. 26, 18. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Wiðˇwiþerweard hǣr; gif ðū nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hraðe ða stōwe ðe ða hǣr beóð of āpullud, ne geþafaþ seó smyrung ðæt hȳ eft wexen, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Wala middangeardes getēla, and nǣngo his wiðirweardo (*adversa*) onscynia, Rtl. 50, 6. Geþyld gōdu gehealt, āweg nȳt wyþerwerde, Scint. 13, 10: 62, 5. Wyþerwyrde, 62, 2. **VI.** of diversity, *contrary, opposite* in nature, action, etc.:—Ðæt gecynd nyle nǣfre nānwuht wiþerweardes lǣtan gemengan . . . Nū ðonne nū ǣlc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt, ðæt hire wiþerweard biþ . . . hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran betwux him ðonne gōd and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35–56, 7. Ða wiþerweardan gesceafta ǣgþer ge betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, swā nū fȳr dēþ and wæter . . . Ac ā sceal ðæt wiðerwearde ðæt ōðer wiþerwearde gemetgian, 21; Fox 74, 13–20: Met. 11, 49, 52. Ðæt mē þincþ wiþerweard þing *in contrarium relapsa res est*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24. Hē nāwyht wiðerweardes (*contrarium*) ðære sōðfæstnysse ðæs geleáfan Crēca ðeáwe on Angelcynnes cyricean on gelǣdde, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 20. Hī monig ōþer ðing ðære cyriclīcan ānnesse wiþerword hæfden, 2, 2; S. 502, 12. On monegum ðingum gē wiþerwearde wǣron ūrum gewunan *in multis nostrae consuetudini contraria geritis*, S. 503, 18. From wiðerwordum lārwum *a diversis auctoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 4. [Wið al folc he wes wiðerword, Laym. 6875. Wiþerrwarrd onnȝænes Godd, Orm. 9667. Ðis king him his wel widerward agen ðis folc, Gen. and Ex. 2935. *Goth.* wiþrawairþs *that is over against; contrary: O. Sax.* widar-ward, -word *hostile; displeasing: O. H. Ger.* widar-wart, -wert *contrarius, adversus, adversarius.*] v. un-wiþerweard.

wiþerweardian; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to*:—Ða ðe wiþerweardiaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. 34, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-wartōn, -wertōn *obviare, adversari, contraire, fraudare.*] v. ge-wiðerworded; wiþerwirdan.

wiþerweard-līc; *adj. Unfavourable, adverse, hurtful.* v. wiþer-weard, **V**:—Nis cristenum monnum nān ðing swā wiðerweardlīc and hefigtȳme swā swā oferfyl *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. 63, 20. Warna ðē ðæt ðū nān þing wiðerwerdlīces ne sprece ongēn Jacob *cave ne quidquam aspere loquaris contra Jacob*, Gen. 31, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* widarwart-līh *tyrannicus.*]

wiþerweardlīce; *adv. Detrimentally, against the interests of any one*:—þurh ðæt ðe ðū ðysne wuldres cyning āhēnge, ðū dydest wyþerwerdlīce ongeán ðē and eác ongeán mē (*thou hast acted against thine own interests and against mine.* v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 18, v. 11), Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 10.

wiþerweard-ness, e; *f.* **I.** *hostility, contention, opposition.* v. wiþer-weard, **I**:—Nis ðǣr ege, ne gefit, ne yrre, ne nǣnig wiþerweardnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 32. Hē wearð grǣdig ðæs gōdan deáþes būtan ǣlcre scylde and ǣlcre wiðerweardnesse wið hine *he* (*David*) *was greedy for the death of the good man* (*Uriah*), *who was without any crime against him and had shewn no hostility to him*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 2. Mid wiðerwurdnessa *cum aemulo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 32. Sume sace wyðerwyrdnesse hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 13. **II.** *perversity, frowardness, depravity, arrogance.* v. wiþer-weard, **IV**:—Wiðirweardnis ł wyrs *perversius*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. Wiþerwerdnysse *arrogantie*, Anglia xiii. 371, 83. Wyþerwyrdnysse, 369, 56. Wiðirwordnisum *pravis*, Rtl. 91, 24. **III.** *unfavourable condition, adverse circumstance, adversity.* v. wiþer-weard, **V**:—Seó wiþerweardnes *adversa fortuna, adversitas*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5, 9, 12. Nān yfel ne mæg ðē geneálǣcan, ac ǣlc wiðerweardnys gewīteþ fram ðīnre sāwle, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 10. Ðū ðē ne anhebbe on ofermētto on ðīnre gesundfulnesse, ne eft ðē ne geortrȳwe nānes gōdes on nānre wiþerweardnesse, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 1. On wiþerweardnesse *in aduersitate*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 4. Wiðirwordnise, Rtl. 14, 20. Hē ðisses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gīmð, ne him nāne wiðerweardnesse ne andrǣt ðisse worolde *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 8: 33; Swt. 219, 2. Hē sǣde ge hwylce wiþerwardnesse (-wordnesse, Bd. M. 330, 10), ge eft hwylce frōfre on dām wiþerweardnessum (-wordnissum, Bd. M.) him becom, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 17. Geþyld on wiðerwerdnyssum, Scint. 12, 12. On wiþerwerdnyssum *in adversitatibus*, 62, 2. Ða getreówfullan for Godes ege ealle līfes wiðerweardnesse (*universa contraria*) forþyldigian scylun, R. Ben. 27, 7. **IV.** *contrariety, diversity.* v. wiþer-weard, **VI**:—Seó wiþerweardnes ðe wē ǣr ymbe sprǣcon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32: Met. 11, 78.

wiþer-wierde. v. wiþer-weard.

wiþer-winn, es; *n. Contest, conflict*:—Wiþerwinnes *exercitationis* (qui laboriosi certaminis coronam difficillimis propriae exercitationis viribus nanciscuntur, Ald. 2), Hpt. Gl. 405, 20.

wiþer-winna, an; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy*:—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius*, gewinna, wiþerwinna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 45. Beó ðū onbūgende ðīnum wiþerwinnan (*adversario tuo*) . . . ðe læs ðe ðīn wiðerwinna ðē sylle ðam dēman, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25: Homl. Ass. 4, 95. Ðȳ læs hē sié ongieten ðæt hē sié wiðerwinna on ðære diégelnesse his geðōhtes ðæs ðe hē biđ gesewen ðeów on his dēnunge *ne inveniatur ei, cui servire per officium cernitur, occulta cogitationis tyrannide resultare*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 16. Ðǣr (*in heaven*) ne wunaþ nān wiþerwinna, Homl. Ass. 78, 145. Ūre wiðerwinna is se deófol. . . . Is ōðer wiðerwinna, ðæt is Godes word, ðæt word wind on ūs, 5, 120–128: 52, 53. Ðæt hālige Godes word is ðīn freónd, and ðū wyrcst ðē sylfne ðē tō wiðerwinnan, 6, 138. Ðonne ðū gǣst on wege mid ðīnum wiðerwinnan (*cum adversario tuo*) tō hwylcum ealdre, Lk. Skt. 12, 58. Wrec mē wið mīnne wiðerwinnan, 18, 3. Wiþerwinnan *conluctatorem*, i. *oppugnatorem*, Scint. 151, 4. Ðam ne magon ealle eówer wiðerwinnan (*aduersarii uestri*) wiðstandan and wiðcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Ða Godes wiðerwinnan, Homl. Ass. 178, 306. Ða þeóda ða hiora wiðerwinnan wǣron, Ors. 6, 35; Swt. 292, 7. Wiðerwinnena *aemulorum, contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 22: 471, 72: 475, 70. Gescylde mē wiþ mīnum wiþerwinnum, gesewenlīcum and ungesewenlīcum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 10. Nigon x hund þūsenda of Persa ānra anwealde būton hiera wiþerwinnum, ǣgþer ge of Sciþþium ge of Crēcum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 30. [Þe wyþerwynne (*the devil*), Misc. 74, 77. Forgive us ure sinne als we don ure wiðerwinnes, Rel. Ant. i. 235, 18. *O. H. Ger.* widar-winno.]

wiþer-winnan *to oppose, resist*:—Wiþerwinnende *rebelles*, Germ. 389, 88. [*O. H. Ger.* uuidar-uuinanten *conluctantem.*] v. wiþ-winnan.

wiþer-winning, e; *f. Contest, controversy*:—Būtan wiþerwennincge (-winninge ?) *sine controversia*, Scint. 146, 15.

wiþerwirdan; *p.* de *To oppose, be adverse to*:—Ealle ða ðē wiþerwyrdaþ *omnes qui tibi aduersantur*, Scint. 165, 4. v. wiþerweardian.

wiþer-word, -wurd; wiþe-winde. v. wiþer-weard; wiþo-winde.

wiþ-faran; *p.* -fōr *To escape.* v. wiþ, **II.** 3:—Siððan hié ðam [herge] wiðfōron, Cd. Th. 214, 23; Exod. 573. v. wiþ-ferian, wiþ-gangan, **II.**

wiþ-feohtan *to fight against, contend with*:—Hē gefeaht mid ða ǣ ðæs mōdes, ðære wiþfeaht (wiðflāt, *v. l.*) seó ǣ ðe on his limum wæs *pugnabat legi mentis, cui lex, quae in membris est, repugnabat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 39. Wiðfeohtan *certare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 17. v. wiþ, **II.** 10.

wiþ-feohtend, es; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy, a rebel*:—Hió self fieht wið hié selfe tō fultome ðæm wiðfeohtende (*adversario*), Past. 38; Swt. 279. 1. Ðone māngengan and ðone wiþfeohtend *rebellem et sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18. Betweoh ða elreordan and ða wiþfeohtend Cristes geleáfan *inter rebelles fidei barbaros*, 2, 5; S. 507, 33. v. wiþer-feohtend.

wiþ-feolan; *p.* -fealh *To apply one's self to*:—Đā hē đā ongeat ðæt hē ðære godspellīcan lāre georne wiþfealh, and ða ðeóde tō Cristes geleáfan gecyrréd hæfde *qui ubi prosperatum ei opus evangelii comperit*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43.

wiþ-ferian; *p.* ede *To carry off, to rescue.* v. wiþ, **II.** 3:—Ðū wiðferedes (fæderas, MS.) Israhēla bearn of Ægyptum *redemisti filios Israel et Joseph*, Ps. Th. 76, 12. Hē of heofenum hider onsende, ðe mē

ālȳsde, lāþum wiðferede *misit de caelo, et liberavit me*, 56, 3. Mīne sāwle ālȳs, and wiðfere lāþum feóndum *animam meam libera: propter inimicos meos eripe me*, 68, 18. Dæt ðū symle sāwle mīne ālȳse, lādum wiðferige *liberabit in pace animam meam ab his qui adpropiant mihi*, 54, 18. Ðū āwurpe hī ðā hī wēndan, ðæt hī wǽron ālȳsde, lādum wiðferede *dejecisti eos dum allevarentur*, 72, 14. v. wiþ-faran, wiþ-lǽdan, wiþteón, III.

wiþ-flītan; *p.* -flāt *To contend with*:—Oferstǽleþ oððe wiðflīteþ *confutat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 31. v. wiþ-feohtan.

wiþ-fōn; *p.* -fēng *To lay hold on, seize on.* Cf. wiþ, II. 1 d:—Hē uplang āstōd, and him fæste wiðfēng, Beo. Th. 1524; B. 760. Cf. wiþ-grīpan.

wiþ-foran; *prep. with dat. acc. Before*:—Hē feaht him wiðforan, Jos. 8, 22. Hē ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiþforan ða sunnan up, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. ¶ wiþ . . . foran:—Ðone mist ðe wið ða eágan foran usses mōdes (cf. beforan ūres mōdes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32) hangode, Met. 20, 265. Hwȳ hī (*stars*) ne scīnen beforan ðære sunnan, swā hī dōð wið ðone mōnan foran (beforan ðam mōnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30), 28, 47. Wið ðone segn foran, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exon. 172.

wiþ-gān *to go against, act in opposition to, in contravention of.* Cf. wiþ, II. 13:—Nǽfre mīne lāstweardas gedrīstlǽcen ðæt heó hit (*a grant*) onwenden oððe ðon wiðgán, Chart. Th. 29, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-gangan. I. *to go against*:—Ic ne meahte mægnes cræfte gūðe wiðgongan (*I could not go and meet the foe in fight*), ac ic sceal sēcan cempan sǽmran, Exon. Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393. II. *to go off, withdraw, fail*:—Byð mē eágon wiðgangen *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. v. wiþ-faran.

wiþ-gemetness, e; *f. Comparison*:—In ða wiþgemetnesse wæs lytel gesewen *in comparatione tenuissima videbatur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 36. v. wiþ-metenness.

wiþ-geondan; *prep. Beyond*:—Eal ðæt rīce wiðgeondan Iordanen *omnis regio circum Iordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5.

wiþ-gīnan; *p.* de *To reply* (? cf. *Icel.* gegna *to reply*); *to repel, reject* (? v. gynde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 636):—Ðā cwæð hē eft tō him sylfum: 'Tō sōðan ne þincð mē nǽfre ðæt hit sōð sȳ ðæt ðys sȳ Efesa byrig . . .' Ðā wiðgȳnde hē eft his geðance, ond him þus andwyrde (*he replied to his thought*, or *he rejected the idea, and answered himself thus*): 'Ac ic nāt eftsōna, ne ic nǽfre git nyste ðæt ǽnig ōþer byrig ūs wǽre gehende būton Ephese ānre,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 541.

wiþ-grīpan; *p.* -grāp *To seize on*:—Gif ic wiste hū wið ðam āglǽcan elles meahte gripe wiðgrīpan, swā ic wið Grendle dyde, Beo. Th. 5035; B. 2521. v. wiþ-fōn.

wiþ-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To hold out against, to withstand, resist*:—Gif ðæs synfullan ingehȳd bið gehrepod mid fyrhte ðæs upplican dōmes, ðonne wiðhæfð hē ðām unlustum, Homl. Th. i. 494, 9. Ðæt wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wīnsele wiðhæfde heaðodeórum, Beo. Th. 1548; B. 772. Þurh ða gedurstignysse ðe folces men wiðhæfton (-hæfdon?) ðære gelōmlīcan mynegunge ðe ūre lāreówas dydon, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 24. Se ðe him ǽr geþūhte, ðæt him nān sǽ wiþhabban ne mehte, ðæt hē hiene mid scipum and mid his fultume āfyllan ne mehte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 13. Næs nān ðæs strongīc . . . ðæt mihte ðam miclan mægne wiðhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 18; Sat. 519. v. wiþer-habban.

wiþ-heardian *to make obdurate*:—Nylle gē wiðheardian (*obdurare*) heortan eówre, Ps. Spl. 94, 7.

wiþ-hindan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *Behind*:—Hē feaht him wiðforan and his gefēran wiðhindan, Jos. 8, 22.

wiþ-hogian; *p.* ode *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to be disposed to resist*:—Abraham . . . nalles Nergendes hǽse wiðhogode (*had no thought of disobeying the command*), Cd. Th. 173, 20; Gen. 2864. v. next word.

wiþ-hycgan; *p.* -hogde *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to set one's self against*:—Heó ðæs beornes lufan fæste wiðhogde *her heart was fast closed against the man's love*, Exon. Th. 245, 9; Jul. 42. Gē wiðhogdun hālgum Dryhtne *your hearts were hostile to the holy Lord*, 139, 34; Gū. 603. Dæt hē stān nime, hlāfes ne gȳme, ða wiste wiðsæce, beteran wiðhycgge (*the food refuse, set himself against the better*), Elen. Kmbl. 1232; El. 618. v. wiþer-hycgende, *and previous word.*

wīþig, wīþing (?), es; *m. A withy, willow*:—Ðes wīþig *salix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Zup. 70, 10: Lchdm. ii. 86, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 53. Wīðig, 80, 28. Wīþies rinde, Lchdm. ii. 150, 2. On ðone hāran wīðig . . .; of ðam wīþige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 8, 10: 313, 27: 399, 21: 400, 2. On ðone ealdan wīðig; ðonne of ðam wīðige, vi. 35, 33. On ðone wīðig, iii. 10, 25. In ǽnne wīðing, 391, 27. v. wīþig-mere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīda *salix*: *Icel.* viðir *a willow.*] See the following words.

wīþig-bed[d], es; *n. A bed of willows, an osier-bed*:—On ðæt wīðigbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 21.

wīþig-brōc, es; *m. A brook by which willows grow*:—In wīðibrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. On wīðigbrōch, 202, 3.

wīþig-ford, es; *m. A ford by which willows grow*:—On wīðigford, of wīðigford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 14: 252, 20, 36.

wīþig-grāf, es; *m. A willow-grove*:—Of weardsetle on wīðiggrāfas; of wīðiggrāfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 328, 11: 48, 11.

wīþig-leáh; *gen.* -leás; *m. A meadow where willows grow* (a place-name):—Ðis synt ða landgemǽro tō Wīðileá . . . Ðis is ðæra feówer hȳda landbōc æt Wīðigleá, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 13–23.

wīþig-mǽd; *f. A meadow where willows grow*:—Ærest æt wīðigmǽde . . . ðæt eft on wīðigmǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 464, 18–30.

wīþig-mere, es; *m. A mere with willows on the banks*:—On wīðimære, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 29. In wīðingmere, ii. 41, 4.

wīþig-mōr, es; *m. A moor where willows grow*:—On wīðigmōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

wīþig-pōl, es; *m. A pool with willows on the banks*:—On wīðepōl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 30.

wīþig-pyt[t], es; *m. A pit with willows by it*:—On wīðigpytt, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21.

wīþig-rēw, e; *f. A row of willows*:—On ða wīðigrēwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 5.

wīþig-rind, e; *f. Willow-bark*:—Nim wīþigrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9.

wīþig-slǽd, es; *n. A slade* (v. slǽd) *where willows grow*:—Tō wīðigslǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 16.

wīþig-þȳfel, es; *m. A willow-copse*:—On wīðigðȳfel, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21. Andlang dīche foren ongēn wīðigþēuel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 2. Anlang brōke on ānne wīðigþēfele, þiers ouer ðane mersc, 426, 26. Tōemnes ðām wīðigðȳfelum bewestan flōdan, v. 194, 32.

wīþig-wīc, es; *n. A dwelling-place by which willows grow*:—Wīðigwīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 18.

wīþig-will, es; *m. A spring by which willows grow*:—On ðone fūlan wylle . . . on wȳðigwylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 213, 16–21.

wīþing. v. wīþig.

wiþ-innan; *adv. prep. Within.* (1) as adverb:—Gehrepod mid heortan sārnisse wiðinnan (*intrinsecus*), Gen. 6, 6. Fācn wiþinnan (*intus*) tȳddriende swā swā bergyls wiþinnan (*intus*) full stence, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33, 35. Ðū clǽmst wiðinnan and wiðūtan (*intrinsecus et extrinsecus*) mid tyrwan, Gen. 6, 14. Hī ofslōgon ǽgðer ge wiðinnan ge wiðūtan mā þanne .xx. manna, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Symle wē beóð fram Gode gesewene ǽgðer ge wiðūtan ge wiðinnan, Homl. Th. i. 604, 19. (2) as preposition:—Ealle ða ðe wiðinnan mē (*intra me*) synd, Ps. Spl. 102, 1: 108, 21. v. wiþ-ūtan.

wiþ-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead away, carry off, take away.* v. wiþ, II. 3:—Ðū ðe Iōseph swā sceáp gramum wiðlǽddest *qui deducis velut ovem Joseph*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðū mīne sāwle of swyltdeáðes lāþum wiðlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, 55, 11. Ða ðe wiðlaeddun ūs *qui abduxerunt nos*, Ps. Surt. 136, 3. Cneóris mīn wiðlaeded is *generatio mea ablata est*, ii. p. 184, 30. Wiðlaedde eam *ablatus sum*, 108, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Cf. wiþ-ferian.

wiþ-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon *To be obstructive, object, oppose.* Cf. wiþ-standan:—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurðe beón ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe hē ǽr āhte. Ðā wiðlæg (wiðcwæð, MS. D.) Harold, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 2. Ða eorlas gerūdon tō ðam cynge ðæt hī mōston beón wurðe ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe heom of genumen wæs. Ðā wiðlæg se cyng sume hwīle, 1052; Erl. 187, 1.

wiþ-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Wiðmeteþ *equiperat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 70: 31, 23. Hine wiðmete *equat*, 31, 49. Wiðmeten is *confertur*, 19, 27. Wiþmeten *comparatus, assimilatus*, 132, 77. Bión wiðmetene *comparari*, Kent. Gl. 42: 1023. (1) with dat.:—Hwylcum bigspelle wiðmete wē hit? *cui parabolae comparabimus illud?* Mk. Skt. 4, 30. Ðeáh ðe hē nō sī his foregengan tō wiþmetenne *tametsi praedecessori suo minime comparandus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35: Homl. Th. i. 486, 25, 29. Beón wiðmeten ðīnre strengðe *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 200, 33: 456, 13. (2) with prep.:—Ða cræftas ne sint tō wiþmetanne (metanne, *v. l.*) wiþ ðære sāwle cræfta ǽnne, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 2. v. wiþer-metan.

wiþ-mētedness, e; *f. An invention*; adinventio. v. mētan:—Wiðmētednyssa heora *adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5. On wiðmētednysse heora, 80, 11. Wiðmētednyssa, 98, 9.

wiþ-metendlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Wiðmetendlīce naman *comparativa nomina*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 45, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-metenlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Hī synd *comparativa*, ðæt synd wiðmetenlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 15. v. un-wiþmetenlīc.

wiþ-metenlīce. v. un-wiþmetenlīce.

wiþ-metenness, e; *f. Comparison*:—Wiþmetenes *comparatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 79. Ðyslīc mē is gesewen ðis andwarde līf tō wiþmetenysse ðære tīde ðe ūs uncūþ is *talis mihi videtur vita praesens ad comparationem ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Wiðmetennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 430, 18. On wiðmetennysse *in comparatione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 22. On his wiðmetennysse *in comparison with it*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 20. Næs hē geteald tō ðyssere wiðmetennysse *he was not included in this comparison*, ii. 38, 3. Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, nā wiðmetennysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18.

wiþ-meting, e ; *f. Comparison :*—Wiðmetincg *comparatio,* Scint. 194, 13. Of wiðmetincge *ex comparatione,* 103, 9.

wiþ-neoþan ; *adv. Beneath :*—Wiðneoðan (-nioþan, -nyðan, *v.ll.*) *infra,* Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 225, 5 : 240, 10. Duru ðū setst be ðære sîdan wiðneoðan *ostium pones ex latere deorsum,* Gen. 6, 16. Beón hī beworpene mid wuda wiðneoðan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 106.

wiþo-bān, es : -bâne (? cf. Icel. -beina), an ; *n. A collar-bone :*—Gif widobâne gebroced weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 52 ; Th. i. 16, 5. Ofer ealle ða sîdan âstîhþ ôþ ðæt wiþobân and ôþ ðone swîþran sculdor ðæt sâr, Lchdm. ii. 198, 18. Stingende sâr ôþ ða wiþobân ôð ða eaxle, 204, 26. Hwîlum ofer ealle ða sîdan biþ ðæt sâr, hwîlum becymð on ða weoþobân, and eft ymb lytel ða gesculdru ðæt sâr grêt, 258, 5. [*O. Frs.* widu-bên : *Icel.* við-beina ; *n. a collar-bone.*]

wiþo-bend *wood-bine :*—Nim weoþobend, Lchdm. ii. 312, 12. [A bordun ibounde with a brod lyste, in a wethebondes wyse iwrithen aboute, Piers P. A. 6, 9.] Cf. wudu-bend, *and next word.*

wiþo-winde (wiþ-), an ; *f. Withy-wind, with-wind* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *convolvulus :*—Wiþewinde *involuco,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 2. Wiðwinde *viticella,* i. 33, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Wiþowindan leâf, 52, 6. Wiþewindan, 122, 18. [In a withe-wyndes (weythwynde, MS. C.) wise ywounden, Piers P. 5, 525.]

wiþ-rêdan *to act against, be an antidote :*—Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere geðyged wiðrâð îceom and næddrum, Lchdm. i. 144, 15.

wiþ-rêde ; *adj. Contrary :*—Wiðrâde *contraria,* R. Ben. Interl. 13, 7. v. wiþer-râde.

wiþre. v. wiþere.

wiþ-reótan ; *pp.* -roten *To clamour against* (?) :—Gê ðam rihte wiðroten hæfdon, onscunedon ðone scîran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 738 ; El. 369.

wiþ-sacan ; *p.* -sôc, *pl.* -sôcon ; *pp.* -sacen *To deny, refuse, reject :*—Ic wiþsace *recuso,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6 ; Zup. 178, 13. Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa,* ðæt synd wiðsacendlîce, mid ðâm wê wiðsacaþ, 38 ; Zup. 226, 4. Wê wiðsacaþ *diffitemur,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 21. Ic ne wiþsôc *non abnui,* 60, 32. Wiðsôc *refragatur,* 87, 37. Wiðsôcan *refragabantur,* 78, 8. **I.** *to say no* to a request, *to refuse permission :*—Ðâ ongunnon ða iungan biddan ðone biscop, ðæt hê him âlŷfde, ðæt hî ærnan môstan. Ðâ wiþsôc (*negavit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 619, 1. **II.** where an offer or command is expressed or implied or choice is possible, *to refuse, reject, decline,* (1) absolute :—Bæd se gesîþ hine, ðæt hê eode on his hûs ; wiþsôc (*renuit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 4 ; S. 617, 11. Begann se cynge gyrnan his sweostor him tô wîfe . . . heó sylf wiðsôc, Chr. 1067 ; Erl. 204, 17. Wiðsôc *refragabatur* (*oblatam matrimonii sortem,* Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 65 : *exhorruit,* 504, 10. Wiðsacende *refutans* (*carnalis luxus lenocinia,* Ald. 9), 420, 69 : *refutando* (*obstinatam importunitatem,* Ald. 49), 491, 29. (2) with dat. of what is refused :—Gif ic sié dînum folce nêdþearflîc tô hæbbenne, þonne ne wiðsace ic ðæm gewinne, Blickl. Homl. 225, 27. Wiðsæcest ðū sylfre râdes dînum brŷdguman, Exon. Th. 248, 21 ; Jul. 99. Ic wiðsôc sâwle mînre frôfre *negavi consolari animam meam,* Ps. Th. 76, 3. Ætfæste hê mê mîne efenþeówene, ðâ wiðsôc ic hire, Shrn. 39, 9. Ðâ bæd hê ða cempan, ðæt hî onfêngon gereorde mid him ; geþafode ðæt ôþer, ôðer ðam wiþsôc, 129, 32. Ôðer hiene gebeád tô ðæm færelte ; ôðer him wiðsôc (*pergere recusavit*), Past. 7 ; Swt. 49, 5. Hê ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan wiðsôc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078 ; El. 1040. Mid ðon ðe hê Egypte oferwon . . . hê heora godgieldum eallum wiðsôc, and hié mid ealle tôwearp *cunctam Aegypti religionem abominatus, ceremonias ejus et templa deposuit,* Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 78, 5. (3) with acc. :—Ðæt hê ðone stân nime and ða wiste wiðsæce, Elen. Kmbl. 1231 ; El. 617. For hwan ðū mîn gebed woldest wiðsacan? *quid repellis orationem meam?* Ps. Th. 87, 14. Foregehêht brengende him lytla ne wiðsaca *praecepit oblatos sibi parvulos non repelli,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 10. (4) with a clause :—Hê wiþsôc ðæt hê ðone Godes andettere slôge (*ferire recusavit*), Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 40. Se wiþsôc ðæt hê geleáfan onfênge and ðam gerŷne ðæs heofonlîcan cyninges *et fidem ac sacramenta regni coelestis suscipere renuit,* 3, 7 ; S. 529, 27. (5) with dat. and clause in apposition :—Ne wiðsace ic ðon, ðæt ic on ðæm campe leng sié, Blickl. Homl. 225, 32. **III.** where a claim is made or implied, *to deny, refuse to acknowledge* a person, (1) absolute :—Tô wiðsacenne *ad negandum* (*Deum*), Kent. Gl. 1080. (2) with gen. of what is denied :—On dissere nihte ðū wiþsæcst mîn (*me negabis*) . . . Ne wiðsace ic ðîn (*non te negabo*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34, 35 : Mk. Skt. 14, 30. (3) with acc. (or uncertain) :—Se ðe mê wiðsæcð, ic wiðsace hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. Ðū mê wiðsæcst, 26, 75 : Jn. Skt. 13, 38. Se ðe mê wiðsæcð beforan mannum, se byð wiðsacen beforan Godes englum, Lk. Skt. 12, 9. **IV.** where a statement is made or implied, *to deny, reject, refuse assent.* (1) absolute :—Hê wiðsôc (*negavit*) and cwæð : 'Nât ic hwæt ðū segst,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 70 : Jn. Skt. 18, 27. Wê wiðsôcun âr mid leásingum, Elen. Kmbl. 2242 ; El. 1122. Wiðsacende *post tergum ponentes, abjicientes,* Hpt. Gl. 428, 65. (2) with gen. :—Hî wiðsacaþ Cristes tôcymes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 23. (3) with dat. :—Wiðsæcest ðū sôðe and rihte ymb ðæt lîfes treów, Elen. Kmbl. 1322 ; El. 663. Gê wiðsôcon sôðe and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn Wealdendes cenned wâre, 779 ; El. 390. (4) with a clause :—Hî wiðsôcon, ðæt hê God wâre . . . Sume wiðsôcon, ðæt hê deádlîc flæsc underfênge, Homl. Th. i. 116, 16–19. (4 a) where the clause is put negatively :—Ðâ wiðsôc Crist, ðæt hê deofol on him næfde ; ac hê ne wiðsôc, ðæt hê nâre Samaritanisc, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 1–2. **V.** where a claim has been acknowledged or a relation has been established, *to renounce, reject, give up,* (1) absolute :—Heó wiðsôce *respuerit* (*mundi opes gloriamque,* Ald. 65), Hpt. Gl. 512, 69. Wiðsacan *abdicare* (*apocriphorum deliramenta,* Ald. 26), 452, 62. (2) with gen. v. (5). (3) with dat. :—Ælc of eów ðe ne wiðsæcð (*renuntiat*) eallum þingum ðe hê âh, Lk. Skt. 14, 33. Ðū wiðsôce sôþum criste *tu repulisti christum tuum,* Ps. Th. 88, 32. Hê wiðsôc (*repulit*) snytru hûse, wæs his âgen hûs, 77, 60, 67. Hê dînum wiðsôc aldordôme, Elen. Kmbl. 1531 ; El. 767. Ðæm englum ðe Gode wiþsôcan, Blickl. Homl. 49, 8. Bûton hî ðam deófolgylde geoffrodon and Drihtne wiðsôcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 114. Monige wiþsôcan ðære unsŷfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae,* Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 551, 21. Wiþsacaþ nû ðâm leásum welum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ðæt ðū heofoncyninge wiðsôce, Exon. Th. 264, 8 ; Jul. 361. Deófulgyldum wiþsacan *abrenunciatis idolis,* Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 35. (4) with acc. :—Ðæt ðū wiðsæcest ðone cyning, ðam ðū hŷrdest âr, Elen. Kmbl. 1863 ; El. 933. Læsse ys wiðsacan (*abnegare*) ðæt hê hæfð, swŷþe micel ys wiðsacan ðæt hit ys (*abnegare quod est*), Scint. 60, 13. (5) with gen., dat., and acc. in the same sentence :—Se fæder wiðsôc his bearne, and ðæt bearn wiðsôc ðone fæder, and æt nêxtan âlc freónd wiðsôc ôdres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 110. **V a.** of self-renunciation :—Gyf hwâ wylle fyligean mê, wiðsace (*abneget*) hyne sylfne, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 24. **VI.** *to refuse, withhold, not to give :*—Wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hê nô ðes rihtes wiðsacan wolde . . . and hit mildlîce âgeaf ðan biscope, Chart. Th. 140, 12. **VII.** *to declare hostility* (?) :—Hî hiene (*Mucius*) secgan hêton, hû fela ðæra manna wâre ðe wið ðæm cyninge Tarcuime swîdost wiðsacen hæfde, Ors. 2, 3 ; Swt. 68, 24. [Widsaken cristindom (he þene beo, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10898. Þ iherde Uortiger, and fastliche hit wiðsoc, 13000. Hit is so wide ibrouht forth, ich hit ne mei nout wiðsaken, A. R. 88, 11.]

wiþ-sacendlîc ; *adj. Negative, expressing negation :*—Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa,* ðæt synd wiðsacendlîce, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 226, 3.

wiþ-sacung, e ; *f. Renunciation :*—Nâht ûs framaþ wiðsacing (*abrenuntiatio*) lîchaman bûtan wiðsacinge geþances, Scint. 60, 14.

wiþ-scorian ; *p.* ode *To refuse :*—Se ðe ðeónde bið on cræftum, and ðonne tô swiðe wiþsceraþ (-sceoraþ, Hatt. MS.) ðæm ealdordôme (*si omnino renititur*), healde hine ðæt hê ne cnytte ðæt underfongne feoh on ðam swâtlîne, ðæt Xrist ymbe spræc, Past. 9 ; Swt. 58, 12. [Yef þou louest to bi sobre, wyþscore and wyþdraȝ þine willes, Ayenb. 254, 26.]

wiþ-scûfan ; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon ; *pp.* -scofen *To push back* or *away, to repel, drive away, refute ;* repellere, expellere, praecipitare ;—Wiðscyfs ðū *precipitas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 67. Ûs drîfaþ ða ællreordan tô sæ, wiþscûfeþ (*repellit*) ûs seó sæ tô ðâm ællreordum, Bd. 1, 13 ; S. 481, 44. Hê oft stormas wiþsceáf (*repellere consueverat*), 2, 7 ; S. 509, 33. Gif hwylc monn his âgen wîf wiþscûfe (*expulerit*), 4, 5 ; S. 573, 17. Hwî willaþ gê wiþscûfan (*repellere*) ðone ðe gê âr onfêngon, 3, 19 ; S. 549, 4. Wiþscûfan (*refutare*) ða ðe gedyrstigedon, ðæt hî Eástran heóldan bûtan heora rihtre tîde, 5, 21 ; S. 642, 39. Fultum tô wiþscûfanne hergunge (*ad repellendas inruptiones*), 1, 14 ; S. 482, 37.

wiþ-secgan ; *p.* -sægde *To renounce :*—Eardlîco lusto wiðsæcgende *terrena desideria respuentes,* Rtl. 34, 20. [Þ hit beo so open sunne, Þ he hit ne mei wiðsiggen (*deny*), A. R. 86, 7. Wiðsuggen (-segge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13237. Manig mann þiss merrke shall wiþþstanndenn and wiþþseggenn (*contradicere*), Orm. 7646. No men ne mygt wel it wyþsegge, R. Glouc. 106, 3. No þing to hele, no þing wyþzigge *to conceal nothing, to deny nothing,* Ayenb. 175, 4. Whoso wole my juggement withseie, Chauc. Prol. 805. Wytheseyne or geyneseyne *contradico,* Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-seón ; *p.* -seah, *pl.* -sâwon *To plot against* (?) :—Hié sume heora þeówas gefreódon. . . . Ða oþþûhte heora ceorlum ðæt mon ða þeówas freóde, and hî nolde. Ða wiðsâwon hié ðæm hlâfordum, and ða þeówas mid him, ôþ hié wyldran wâron þonne hié *cum servos suos passim liberos facerent, libertini in partem potestates recepti plenitudinem per scelus usurpare meditati sunt. Itaque conspirantes in facinus libertini correptam urbem suo tantum generi vendicant,* Ors. 4, 3 ; Swt. 162, 14–18.

wiþ-setness, e ; *f. A placing opposite* or *something placed opposite :*—Uuitsetnis *objectus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 26.

wiþ-settan ; *p.* te *To oppose, resist :*—Sende hê him fultum þurh sumne dêman, ðe wiðsette heora feóndum, and hî âlîsde of heora yrmðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 25. Fram ansŷne ârleásra ða ðe mê geswenctun Þ wiðsettun (*afflixerunt*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 9. [Wythesettyñ *obsto, obsisto,* Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-sleán ; *p.* -slôh *To counteract :*—Hî woldon ðæra hâlgena lîc besencan on flôde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend wiðslôh ðam unrâde, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 324.

wiþ-sprecan ; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprâcon ; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak against,*

to revile:—From stefne edwētendes and wiðspreocen[des] *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 17.

wiþ-spurnan; *p.* -spearn *To dash* against:—Ðý læs ðū wiðspurne wið stāne fōt ðīnne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 6.

wiþ-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* stōdon; *p.* -standen. I. of opposition to force or compulsion, *to withstand, resist*, (1) absolute:—Wiðstōd *reluctaretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 45. Ðet landfolc hardlīce wiðstōdon *the people offered a stout resistance*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Wiðstōde *disputans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 1. (2) with dat.:—Gif hwylc eów wiþstondeþ (*restiterit*), ðonne gefultumiaþ wē eów, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17. Him man swīðe fæstlīce wiðstōd and heardlīce, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 8; Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gū. 875. Hē galdorcræftum wiðstōd stranglīce, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167. Wiðstōd *refragabatur* (*decalogi sanctionibus*, Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 40. Hē wolde ðæt gyld ābrecan. Ðā wiðstōdan him ða hǣþenan men, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Wǣpen wyrcean and heora feóndum wiþstondan (*resistere*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Ðæm sloegende wiðstonda, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 18. From ðǣm wiðstondendum (*resistentibus*) ðere swīðra dīnre, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. II. *to stand against, succeed in opposing, be a match for, refute:*—Se nama tācnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wiþstōd deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 15. Eftforefundeno wiðstōd *reprehensores redarguit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 13. Ðæt hī ðām yrmðum ne wiðstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Ne mæg eów nān þing wiðstandan (*resistere*), Jos. 1, 5: 10, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 10: Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wyrde wiðstondan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15: 161, 32; Gū. 967: 278, 18; Jul. 599. Wīsdōm, ðam ne magon ealle eówer wiðerwinnan wiðstandan and wiðcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15: Blickl. Homl. 161, 17. III. *to stand in the way, be a hindrance, obstruct, prevent, be a preventive*, (1) absolute:—Wið blōdryne of nosum; ādrȳg gāte blōd and gnīd tō duste, dō on ðæt næsþyrl; hyt wiðstandeþ (*it acts as a preventive*), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. (2) with dat.:—Him nǣnig wiþstōd *nullo prohibente*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. In swā micclum heápe ðæra ðe ðǣr wǣron ūt gongende, hira nǣnig ðām in gangendum ne wiðstōd, Shrn. 41, 10. Ða þióstro ðīnre heortan willaþ mīnre lāre wiðstondan, Met. 5, 22. (3) with dat. of that which is hindered and gen. of that in respect to which the hindrance occurs:—Micel stān ðone brōc tōdǣld and him his rihtrynes wiþstent; swā dōð nū ða þeóstro ðīnre gedrēfednesse wiþstandan mīnum lārum, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Hē ðē oft wiðstōd willan dīnes, Exon. Th. 268, 5; Jul. 427. IV. *to stand off* (cf. wiþ *in* wiþ-faran), *keep away, be absent:*—Fearr dióules fācon uiðstonde *procul diaboli fraus absistat*, Rtl. 98, 22. Be ðon ðe mon wīf bycgge and ðonne sió gift wiðstande. Gif mon wīf gebycgge and sió gyft forð ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 4 note. V. *to be hostile:*—Ic wiðstande ongēn eów *ponam faciem contra vos*, Lev. 26, 17. Cf. wiþer-standan.

wiþ-steall, es; *m.* I. *a defence:*—Ic ingehygd eal geondwlīte, hū gefæstnad sȳ ferð innanweard, wiðsteall geworht *I scan the mind to see how the soul is fortified within, how its defences are built*, Exon. Th. 266, 20; Jul. 401. II. *an obstruction, obstacle:*—Wiðsteallas *obstacula* (nimborum obstacula rupit, ut fluerent imbres, Ald. 143), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 71: 64, 39. Cf. wiþer-steall.

wiþ-steppan *glosses* praetergredi, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wiþ-stunian; *p.* ode *To dash against:*—Eallum ðū wiðstōde and wiðstunedest . . . stunaþ heó wærce, wiðstunaþ heó āttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 13–24.

wiþ-styllan; *p.* de *To leap back, retreat:*—Wiðstylde *descivit, pedem retraxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 25. v. stellan *to leap*.

wiþ-styltan; *p.* te *To hesitate, doubt:*—Gif gié hæbbe leáfo and gié ne wiðstylte *si habueritis fidem et non haesitaveris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 21.

wiþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. I. with acc. *to withdraw, draw back:*—Swā micel swā seó sǣ heó mǣst wiðteóhð *as far as ever the sea withdraws itself* (*recedes*), Chart. Th. 318, 9. II. with dat. *to draw back, restrain:*—Balaham wolde fēran ðǣr hiene mon bæd, ac his ēstfulnesse wiðteáh (wit-, Hatt. MS.) se esol ðe hē onuppan sæt *Balaam pervenire ad propositum tendit, sed ejus votum animal, cui praesidet, praepedit*, Past. 36; Swt. 254, 23. Ōðerne hē drāf suíðe geornfullīce mid sticele, ōðrum hē wiðteáh mid brīdle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, 40; Swt. 293, 1. III. *to draw away*, cf. wiþ-ferian:—Wiþtugon *detrahebant*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 3. IV. *to draw to:*—Wiðtīhþ *attrahit* (other Latin versions have *abstrahit*), Ps. Lamb. second 9, 9. [Wiðteod giu of þe fiesliche lustes *abstinete uos a carnalibus desideriis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 18. Þat he us wissie to wiðtien of alle fiesliche lustes, 79, 4.]

wiþþe, an; *f. A with* (v. Jud. 16, 9 where Wicklif has *wiþþis*), *a thong, cord:*—Wiððe *loramentum* vel *tormentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 26: *lorumentum*, ii. 53, 39. Wiððe *circus* vel *circulus*, rāp *funiculus* vel *funis*, i. 15, 18–19: 75, 3–4. Hē hēt hī (*Agatha*) on hencgene āstreccan, and drāwan swā swā wiððan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē bebeád ðām cwellerum, ðæt hī hine mid wiððum handum and fōtum on ðære rōde gebundon, Homl. Th. i. 594, 31: 596, 21. [Nimeð me þene ilke mon, and doð wiððe (raketeȝe, 2nd MS.) an his sweore, Laym. 22833. Twælf swine iteied tosomne, mid wiðen swiðe grete ywriðen al togadere, 25973. Crist himm wrohhte an swepe all alls itt wære off wiþþess, Orm. 15563. Þe þief . . . þet heþ nieȝ þe wyþþe ine þe nykke, Ayenb. 135, 25. Witthe, wythth *boia*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Frs.* withthe: *Icel.* viðja, *and* við; *gen.* viðjar.] v. cyne-wiþþe.

wiþ-þyddan; *p.* de *To thrust back:*—Wiðþyddende *retundens*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 52.

wiþ-tremman; *p.* de *To step back:*—Ðonne wiðtremð hē and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27. v. trem *a step*.

wiþ-ufan; *adv. prep. Above*, (1) as adverb:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *localia . . . super* wiðufan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5: *supra*, 240, 9. On ðære bytminge wæs se arc rūm, and wiðufan genyrwed, Homl. Th. i. 536, 15. Hēr wiðufan on ðyssere rǣdinge, 608, 15: ii. 228, 7. Swā swā wiðufan gecweden hit is *sicut supra dictum est*, Ath. Crd. 27: Lchdm. iii. 438, 7. Hē bebeád wolcnum wiþufan *mandavit nubibus desuper*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 23: Hymn. Surt. 24, 31. (2) as prep.:—Tō grǣwan stāne, ðonon wiðufan ðæs wælles heáfod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 4.

wiþ-ūtan; *adv. prep. Without.* I. as adverb:—Gē clǣnsiaþ ðæt wiðūtan ys caliceas and dixas. . . . Clǣnsa ǣryst ðæt wiðinnan ys calices and disces, ðæt hit sī clǣne ðæt wiðūtan ys *mundatis quod deforis est calicis et parapsidis . . . Munda prius quod intus est calicis et parapsidis, ut fiat et id, quod deforis est, mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25–26. His līchama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǣtan, Homl. Th. i. 86, 4. Man scolde fandian gif man mihte betræppan ðane here āhwār wiþūtan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 43. II. as preposition. (1) with dat. (a) *without* (the opposite of *within*), *outside of:*—Wiðūtan ðæm dīce is geworht heáh weall, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 19. Ðā cwæð man mycel gemōt wiðūtan Lundene, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 16. Se cyng gefeaht tōgeánes his sunu wiðūtan Normandīge, 1079; Erl. 216, 7. (b) *without* (the opposite of *with*):—Hē hæfde Ýrlande gewunnon wiðūtan ǣlcon wǣpnon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. (2) with acc., *without, to the outside of:*—Lēd ūt ðone hirwend wiðūtan ða wīcstōwe *educ blasphemum extra castra*, Lev. 24, 14. Hig āwurpon hyne wiðūtan ðone wīngeard (*extra vineam*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 39. v. wiþ-innan.

wiþ-weorpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To reject:*—Ðū eart se weallstān ðe ða wyrhtan wiðwurpan, Exon. Th. 1, 4; Cri. 3. Gē ðære snyttro [stān (? cf. Lk. 20, 17)] unwīslīce wiðweorpon, Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294.

wiþ-winde. v. wiþo-winde.

wiþ-winnan; *p.* -wann, *pl.* -wunnon *To strive against, resist:*—Went hē mid ealle cræfte ongēn ðæs ōðres geðyld, ðe him ðonne giet wiðwinð (*eum obsistentem fortiter*), Past. 33; Swt. 227, 7. Eallum his wordum hī wiðcwǣdon and wiþwunnan *cunctis quae dicebat contradicere laborabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. 'Nis nān wuht ðe mæge swā heágum gōde wiþcweþan.' Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Nē wēne ic ðæt ǣnig wuht sié ðe wiþwinne' *non est igitur aliquid, quod summo huic bono possit obsistere. Non, inquam, arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 31. Hwæt wilt ðū cweþan, gif hwā nylle wiþwinnan, 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Ðone anwald mæg wel reccan se ðe ǣgðer ge hine habban cann ge wiðwinnan *potentiam bene regit qui et tenere illam noverit et impugnare*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 21. Ðeáh ðe hē swȳþe wiþwinnende wǣre *quamvis multum renitens*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 17. Ða biscepas sǣdon ðæt ealle godas him irre wǣren and wiðwinnende, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 4. v. wiþer-winnan, wiþ, II. 10.

wiþ-winnend, es; *m. An opponent:*—Wiðwinnend *refragator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 62.

witian, witiendlīc. v. be-witian, witod, fore-witiendlīc.

wītiend-līc (wītend-); *adj. Prophetic:*—Wītiendlīcere mihte *prophetica virtute*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 22. Wītendlīcum wītedōme *prophetica vaticinatione*, 520, 16. Wītendlīcere, 505, 3. Wītenlīcere, 443, 58. Wītiendlīcum *propheticis*, 416, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wīzôn *prophetizare, vaticinari, divinare.*] v. wīte-dōm; wītegend-līc *and* wīteg-dōm.

witig, wittig; *adj.* I. *having knowledge, wisdom, sense; sagacious, wise:*—Stān witig werede and worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras *velut sagaces* (*prudentes*) *gymnosophistas*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 76. ¶ as an epithet of the Deity (cf. witte of witty God, Piers P. 15, 126):—Witig God, Cd. Th. 182, 24; Exod. 80: Ps. Th. 77, 20: Exon. Th. 14, 29; Cri. 226: Beo. Th. 1375; B. 685: 2116; B. 1056. Witig Drihten, 3113; B. 1554: Hy. 4, 6: Exon. Th. 379, 12; Deór. 32: Cd. Th. 179, 8; Exod. 25: 241, 14; Dan. 404. Wittig (wigtig, MS.), Beo. Th. 3687; B. 1841. Witig Wuldorcyning, Cd. Th. 242, 30; Dan. 427. II. *in one's wits, in one's right mind:*—Weard his suna wittig, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 428. [Wygar þe witeȝe (wittye, 2nd MS.) wurhte, Laym. 21134. Mine wise and mine witie (wittye, 2nd MS.) men, 15829. Witti and wise, Kath. 315. Ich am witi and wot al þat to cumen is, O. and N. 1189. Ȝe wise men and witty of the lawe, Piers P. C. 10, 51. *O. Sax.* witig, wittig: *O. H. Ger.* wizīg, wizzīg *solers, sapiens: Icel.* vitugr.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, un-witig, -wittig.

wītiga, wītig-dōm. v. wītega, wīteg-dōm.

witigness, e; *f. Sagacity, prudence:*—Wyttinysse *industriam* (saga-

cissimam animi industriam, Ald. 3: cf. gleáunes *industria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 2), Hpt. Gl. 407, 71.

wîting-stôw. v. wîtung-stôw.

wit-leás; *adj. Witless, senseless:*—On ðam fîftan mônþe hê (*the fœtus*) biþ cwica and weaxeþ and seó môdur lîð witleás, Lchdm. iii. 146, 12. [Ne wurðe non so witleas, A. R. 256, 25. Giff þin macche iss wis and god and tu wittlæs and wicke, Orm. 6197. Nis neure mon redles ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 692. Ine foles, and yne wytlease, þet ne habbeþ nenne skele, Ayenb. 86, 13. *Icel.* vit-lauss *witless, foolish, mad.*] v. gewit-leás, *and next word.*

wit-leást, e; *f. Senselessness, folly:*—His (*Job's*) wîfes witleást (gewitleást, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 4), Job. Thw. 167, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* vit-leysi *madness.*] v. gewit-leást.

witnere, es; *m. A punisher, tormentor:*—Wîtnere *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 59. Se dêma betæcð ða unrihtwîsan ðam unmildheortan wîtnere, and se wîtnere hî gebrincð on cwearterne, Homl. Ass. 8, 205. Ðonne beóð ða hire (*the soul's*) wîtneras, ða ðe hî tô dâm leahtrum forspeónon, Homl. Th. i. 410, 31. Se hlâford sealde hyne ðâm wîtnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 34. Se heretoga cwæþ: 'Gê beóð gewîtnode' . . . Ðâ swôr se dêma, ðæt hî þurh drŷcræfte ða stânas âwendon tô heora wîtnerum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 110. [*O. L. Ger.* wîtneri *tortor: O. H. Ger.* wîzinâri *ultor, tortor, lictor.*]

witness, e; *f.* I. *knowledge:*—Fore wîsdôm ł witnesse *propter scientiam*, Rtl. 194, 37. II. *witness, cognisance, knowledge:*—Menigo ôðro bêceno worhte se Hælend on witnesa (*in conspectu*) ðara ðegna, Jn. Skt. 20, 30. III. *witness, testimony:*—Âsceacaþ eówer fôta dust ofer hig on witnesse (gewytnysse, *v. l.*) (*in testimonium*), Lk. Skt. 9, 5. In cŷðnisse ł witnesa *in testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Leása witnesa *falsa testimonia*, 15, 19. IV. *a person who gives testimony, a witness:*—Monigo leáse witnesa (*testes*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. In mûð tuoe witnesa (*testium*), 18, 16. Tô witnesum *testibus*, 26, 65. v. ge-witness.

wîtnian; *p.* ode *To punish, torment, plague:*—Ic wîtnie *multo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 58. Uuîtnath *multabitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 42. Wîtnað *plectit*, 90, 12. Wîtnode *multavit, punivit*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 15. Dême ðæt se bisceop and wîtnige be ðam (*juxta hoc puniatur*), L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wîtnian *vapulare, multare, flagellare*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 27. Wîtniende *multans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 31. Wîtniendra þiówa *lictorum*, 52, 77. Dêman wîdnigendne *judicem punientem*, Scint. 38, 3. (1) with acc. of person:—Hê wîtnaþ ða scyldigan *injusti punientur*, Ps. Th. 36, 28. Ðæt ða bióþ gesælegran ðe mon wîtnaþ ðonne ða bión ðe hî wîtniaþ *infeliciores eos esse, qui faciunt, quam qui patiuntur injuriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 6. Hwæþerne woldest ðû dêman wîtes wyrþran, ðe ðone ðe ðone unscyldgan wîtnode, ðe ðone ðe ðæt wîte þolode? *cui supplicium inferendum putares, eius qui fecisset, an qui pertulisset injuriam?* Fox 208, 16. Ðone blacan Heáwald hî lange cwylmdon and ðurh lima wîtnadon *Nigellum Hewaldum longo suppliciorum cruciatu et horrenda membrorum omnium discerptione interemerunt*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 41. Ðæt man ðâs menn wîtnige and cwelle, Blickl. Homl. 183, 2. Nele God ûs wîtnian, Ps. Th. 76, 7. Ða unrihtwîsan beóð wîtnade (*punientur*), Ps. Surt. 36, 28. Hî wæron wîtnade *virgis caesi*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 160, 14. (1 a) with the means of punishment expressed:—Ic wîtnige eów seofon wîton *corripiam vos septem plagis*, Lev. 26, 28. Se uultor ne slât ða lifre Tyties, ðe hine ær mid ðŷ wîtnode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 4. Wîtna mid tintregum dînne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 205. Ðæt se hî môte mid mycclum wîtum wîtnian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 18. Hê hî wolde wîtnian mid deáþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 12. Hê biþ wîtnad manegum wîtum *vapulabit multis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 47, 48. (2) with acc. of fault:—Ðæt hî heora synna wîtnade and bêtte, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Sume wyllaþ wîtnian stîðlîce ða læssan gyltas on heora underþeóddum, and nella[ð] wîtnian mid nânre wrace ða mâran synna on him sylfum, Homl. Ass. 7, 182. Ðŷ læs hit him sié wîtnod *lest it be punished in him*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. [*O. Sax.* wîtnôn: *O. Frs.* wîtnia: *O. H. Ger.* wîzinôn *damnare, dijudicare, vexare, angere, plectere, torquere.*] v. ge-wîtnian; un-wîtnod.

wîtnigend-lîc; *adj.* I. *that punishes* or *torments:*—Seó ðwyre sâwul gæð tô ðam wîtnigendlîcum fŷre, Homl. Th. i. 408, 23. Wîtniendlîcum fŷre, ii. 344, 12, 17: 590, 13. II. *that deserves to be punished:*—Ne gemêtst ðû on mê âht wîtniendlîces, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 4. Cf. un-wîtniendlîce.

wîtnung, e; *f. Punishment, torment, pain:*—Mægmorðres wîtnung *parricidii actio*, . . . gebohtre scîre wîtnung *ambitus judicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 10, 12. Geligra wîtnung *incerta* (*incesti?*) *judicium*, ii. 49, 29. Ðæs ic gelêfe, ðætte ælc unriht wîtnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit dêð, næs ðæs ðe hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Ðæt hê on wîtnunge stôwe swungen wære, ôþ ðæt hê swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Ðære synne tô wîtnunge mînre unhŷrsumnesse *ad puniendam inobedientiae meae culpam*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Ðonne seó sâwul bið tô hire wîtnunge gelæd . . . betæht tô êcere wîtnunge, Homl. Th. i. 410, 24, 30. Helpan ðâm forðfarenum ðe on wîtnunge beóð, ii. 356, 12. Gefyl hié nû mid ðære wîtnunga ðe ðû him geteohhod hæfdest, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Bûton wîtnunge *without exacting a penalty*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Swerie hê (*a criminal who has been punished*) ðæt hê æfre wîtnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Âwend nû fram mê ðîne wîtnunga (*plagas tuas*), Ps. Th. 38, 11. v. ge-, hengen-, un-wîtnung.

wîtnung-stôw, e; *f. A place of punishment:*—Seó micele byrnende dene is wîtnungstôw, in ðære beóð manna sâwla gewîtnode and geclænsode, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 20. Oft men wurdon of ðisum lîfe gelædde, and eft tô lîfe ârærde, and hî fela wîtnungstôwa and eác hâlgena wununga gesâwon, 354, 28. v. wîtung-stôw.

witod; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *appointed, ordained, assured, certain:*—Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, nû hié wordewyde his forlêton, Cd. Th. 45, 21; Gen. 730. Ðê is gedâl witod lîces and sâwle, 57, 19; Gen. 930: 252, 9; Dan. 576: Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Ðonne bið ûs seó mêd æt Drihtene witod, L. E. G. 21; Th. ii. 418, 20. Mê bið gyrn witod . . . bearnum biþ deáþ witod, Exon. Th. 396, 18, 28; Rä. 16, 6, 11: 494, 13; Rä. 82, 7: Fins. Th. 53; Fin. 26. Mê bið witod, ðæt ic þolian sceal bearngestreóna, Exon. Th. 402, 3; Rä. 21, 24. Ðê is sûsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: Andr. Kmbl. 1902; An. 953. Here bâd witodes willan, Cd. Th. 213, 12; Exod. 551. Witodre fyrde, 207, 23; Exod. 471. Sceal ic witodes bîdan *I must await my certain fate*, 137, 18; Gen. 2275. Dôm wutedne *judicium certum*, Rtl. 92, 18. Wê ûs nytan witod lîf ôð æfen *we are not sure of life until the evening*, Wulfst. 241, 16: 240, 18: 151, 17. Nû hæbbe ic ðîne hyldo mê witode geworhte, Cd. Th. 45, 15; Gen. 727. Weotude, Andr. Kmbl. 2149; An. 1076. Fleág fugla cyn, ðær hŷ feorhnere witude fundon (*where they were sure of finding food*), Exon. Th. 157, 11; Gû. 890. Witode, 430, 13; Rä. 44, 8. Bêc bodiaþ weotedne willan, Salm. Kmbl. 475; Sal. 238. Ne cŷþ ðû witod on wên ðîn *do not feel sure of your expectation*, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Se ealda man him mæg gewislîce witod witan, ðæt him se deáð geneálæcð *the old man may surely know, that for him the approach of death is certain*, Wulfst. 147, 26. Hî eác wênan ne þurfon, ac witod witan, ðæt hig yfel leán habban scylan, 270, 26. Ic ðæt wênde and witod tealde, ðæt ic ðê meahte âhwyrfan from hâlor, Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Him tô wæron witode geþingþo, Cd. Th. 30, 30; Gen. 475. Ðê sind wîtu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2731; An. 1368. Feohgestealda witedra wênan, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. Hê him wælbende weotode tealde, Beo. Th. 3877; B. 1936. Uutedo *certa*, Rtl. 171, 41. II. with much the same force as *witodlîce*, (a) with definite sense, *it is certain, certainly, assuredly:*—Witod, se ðe his broces bôte sêcð, bûton tô Gode sylfum, hê drŷhð deófles wyllan, Wulfst. 12, 11: 85, 14. Ân þing ic eów secge tô gewisse, ðæt witod sceal geweorðan godspel gecŷþed geond ealle worulde ær worulde ende, 89, 21. Se ðe forsyhð eów, witod hê forsyhð mê, 177, 15. (b) in a less definite sense, *indeed, surely:*—Allo wuted iornaþ *omnes quidem currunt*, Rtl. 5, 35. Ða heordas wutud gisprêcun betwih him, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15. Witud *quidem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 383: *nam*, 368, 40: *itaque*, 379, 194. [*O. Sax.* witod:—Nadra, thâr siu iro nîðskepies witodes wânit *where it thinks hostility intended*, Hêl. 1880. Cf. *Goth.* witôþ *law: O. H. Ger.* wizod, wizzod *lex, jus.*] v. ge-, un-witod, *and next word.*

witod-lîc; *adj. Certain:*—Wutudlîce sindun wîtga ðætte wêre *certi sunt prophetam esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wizzod-lîh *legalis.*]

witodlîce; *adv.* I. *certainly:*—Witodlîce (*amen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 21. Wêne ic ful swîðe and witodlîce, Exon. Th. 461, 5; Hö. 30. II. with a somewhat indefinite sense, translating many Latin words, *indeed, surely, truly:*—Witodlîce (wotetlîce, Lind.) *autem*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 21. Wiototlîce, Lind. 2, 3. Wutedlîce (wutudlîce, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. Witodlîce *enim*, Mk. Skt. 1, 38. Wiotudlîce *ergo*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 3. Witedlîce *etenim*, Ps. Spl. 15, 6. Witudlîce, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Witodlîce *igitur*, Gen. 4, 11: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 28: *inquam*, Kent. Gl. 945. Wutudlîce *itaque*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 4. Witodlîce *nam*, Anglia xiii. 386, 302: *quippe* and *nempe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 2: *quidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Witedlîce, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. Uutetlîce, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 24. Witudlîce *quoque*, Anglia xiii. 397, 459: *utique*, 366, 19. Wutudlîce, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 28. Witodlîce *vero*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Wiotudlîce, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 8. Witodlîce *videlicet*, Anglia xiii. 387, 318. Wietodlîce, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* wizzodlîcho *quidem.*]

-witol, -wittol. v. fore-witol, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 28, un-wittol.

witon, wuton (-an, -un), uton (-an, -un); *interjectional form with an infinitive, the combination being the equivalent of a subjunctive, = let us . . .*:—Uton (wuton, Cott. MS.) âgifan ðæm esne his wîf, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten, Hy. 8, 1. Uuton nû gehŷran, Blickl. Homl. 83, 30. Wutan cuman ealle, and ûre mâgas mid ûs wutun þyder habban, Ps. Th. 73, 8. Wutun cuman ealle and hî tôwyrpan *venite et disperdamus eos*, 82, 4: Beo, Th. 5290; B. 2648. Gæ wê ł wutun (wutu, Rush.) geonga, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 38: 14, 42. Uton gân (uutun geonga, Lind.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. 11, 16. Uton wircean *faciamus*, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3: Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403: 278, 6; Sat. 217. Ðâ cwæþ hê: 'Uton geêcan ðone anweald . . .' Ðâ

cwæþ ic: 'Uton ðæs,' Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 28. Utan biddan God, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 18: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Exon. Th. 48, 14; Cri. 771. Utun faran *transeamus*, Lk. Skt. 2, 15. ¶ the word was originally a tense of the verb wîtan, and its verbal character is occasionally still marked by the use of the pronoun:—Wuton wē ðæt gemunan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 2. Uutun uē geonga (uton gan, W. S., wutun gonga, Rush.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. [Uten don elmessen, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 6. Uten we heom to liðe, Laym. 20635. Ute we to him fare, O. and N. 1779. *O. Sax.* wita.]

witran *to make certain* (?), *to inform*:—Witro *veror*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 23. [Wise mi and witere (witte me, 2nd MS.), whuder ic mæi liðan, Laym. 1200. Wite me and were and witere and wisse þurh þi wisdom to wite me wiđ sunne, Jul. 33, 13. Ho has witered hire of þis, and ho has hire kenned, Jos. 466. Ho wat3 wytered bi wy3es what wat3 þe cause, Allit. Pms. 85, 1587. Cf. *Icel.* vitra *to manifest, reveal.*] v. witer.

wî-trod. v. wîg-trod.

wit-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, possessed*:—Hrȳmde sum wôd mann ðurh deófles gâst ... Wearð se mann geclænsod fram ðam fûlan gâste ... Ðâ geâxode se cyning be ðam witseócum menn, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2–8. Hî deóflu fram witseócum mannum âflîgdon, ii. 490, 23. *Exorcista* is se ðe rǽt ofer ða witseócan men, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 392. v. gewit-seóc.

witt, witter, wittiend-lîc, wittig, witud. v. wit, witer, witiend-lîc, witig, witod.

wituma, an; *m. A dowry*:—Wituma *vel* wetma, uuituma *dos*, Txts. 57, 704. Weotoma *dote* (the line is: Ne metuas juvenis sortiri dote puellam, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 28: 27, 18. Lôcige hē ðæt hió hæbbe ðæt weorð sié hire mægðhâdes, ðæt is se weotuma (wituma, *v. l.*) *pretium pudicitiae non negabit* (Ex. 21, 10), L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Âgife hē ðæt fioh æfter ðæm weotuman (*juxta modum dotis, quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17), 29; Th. i. 52, 8. In Anglia xiii. 30, 82, wytuma *paranymphus* seems a mistake for witumbora. v. next word. [*O. Frs.* wetma, witma, v. Richthofen: *O. H. Ger.* widemo *dos.*]

witum-bora, an; *m. A bridesman*; paranymphus, Hpt. Gl. 448, 25.

witung. v. fore-witung.

wîtung-stôw, e; *f. A place of torment* or *punishment*:—Ðæt is eác cûþ, ðæt for ðæs dæges weorþunge, ðæt ða sâuwla onfôþ reste, ða ða beóþ on wîtincgstôwan, Wulfst. 219, 34. v. wîtnung-stôw.

wit-word, es; *n. A statement which bears witness* to anything, *testament, covenant*:—Witword and gewitnes, ðæt ðæt stande ðæt hit nân man ne âwende, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. Wē willaþ ðæt ... witword and getrȳwe gewitnes ... fæste stande, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ofer ðǽm landum ðe Ealdrēd ærcebiscop hæfđ siđþan begitan on witword ođđe on caupland (*by testament or purchase?*), Chart. Th. 439, 4. [His witeword *testamentum ejus*, Ps. 24, 14. Alle þat felle to me ... of my lordes witeword, witnes þerof haf I, R. Brun. 152, 9. Fulfille I salle in dede þe kynges witworde, 153, 2. Cf. *Swed.* wits-ord *witness, testimony. Icel.* vit-orð *knowledge.*]

Wixan; *pl. The name of some people in some district in England*:—Éast-Wixna is þryú hund hȳda, West-Wixna syx hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19. Cf. on wixena brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 1.

wixen; *adj. Of wax*:—Hlâf wexenne, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1. [*M. H. Ger.* wehsin.]

wlacian; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *get lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 4. Swâ swâ ðæt cealde ǽrest onginđ wlacian, ǽr hit ful wearm weorđe, swâ eác ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ǽr hit eallunga âcealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore per teporem reditur ad frigus*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 4. II. *to make lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 6. v. â-, ge-wlacian; wleccan.

wlacu *and* **wlæc**; *adj. Lukewarm, tepid*:—Mid wlæcre *tepida* (*lepida*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 43. (1) in a physical sense:—Gedô ðæt sió wyrt wlacu (blacu, MS.) sȳ, and þyge hȳ, Lchdm. i. 80, 13. Wlece hyt, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, and habbe on hys mûþe swâ wlac, iii. 106, 2–4. Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, cymđ ðæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sâr an, ii. 224, 23. Hié beóđ mid wlacum wætre on hælo gebrôhte *aegros ad salutem tepens aqua revocavit*, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 25: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 158. On wlacum ele, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Syle hyt him wlacu sûpan, Lchdm. i. 196, 19. Genim ðæt swâ wlacu, ii. 40, 5. Sete him wlacu wæter drincan swîþe hât, 62, 11. Wlaco, 40, 9: 192, 10. Gewyrm hyt and swâ wlæc drȳpe on ðæt eáre, i. 178, 25: 188, 7: 210, 9. On wlæc wîn, ii. 24, 28. (2) in a figurative sense:—Hē is wlaco (*tepidus*), and nis nâuđer ne hât, ne ceald ... Se biđ wearm, nalles wlaco ... Swâ eác se ðe wyrđ wlacra treówa, and nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan (*nequaquam tepore superato*) ... Se ðe tô lange wunaþ on ðǽm wlacum treówum ... hē wlacu biđ ... Se ðe tô lange wlæc biđ, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1–14. Gif wēn sî ðæt hē on strengo þeódscipes tô wlæc (*tepidus*) sȳ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Oft ða mondwǽran weorđaþ suâ besolcne and suâ wlace and suâ slâwe *saepe mansueti dissolutionis torpescunt taedio*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 15. [Đe wop đe cumeđ of þe wlache heorte *lacrima tepida*, O. E. Homl. ii. 151, 9. Torpor is þe uorme, þet is wlech heorte, A. R. 202, 4. Wlech weater, Jul. 31, 11.]

wlæcce (?), an; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæccan *frigum*, Germ. 397, 448.

wlæclîce; *adv. Lukewarmly*:—Wlæclîce *tepide, enerviter*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 39. For hwon segdes ðû Ægbrihte swâ gēmeleáslîce and swâ wlæclîce (*tam negligenter ac tepide*) ða ðing, ðe ic bebeád him tô secganne, Bd. 5, 9; M. 410, 33. [*In* Ps. Th. 148, 5 wlæclîce *seems a mistake for* wræclîce.]

wlæcness, e; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæcnesse *teporis* (wlætnesse *leporis*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 45. Đȳ læs hē for wlæcnesse sié ût âspiwen *ne tepidus evomatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 16, 18.

wlæffetere, es; *m. A stammerer, one who speaks imperfectly*:—Wlæffetera *uilium baulorum*, Germ. 403, 910. [Cf. Ich ne ssolde by bote a wlaffere, ne zigge þing to þe uolle, Ayenb. 262, 1. A checun mot l'un balbeye (*wlaffes*), Wrt. Voc. i. 173, 8. Som useþ strange wlaffyng, chyteryng, harrying & garryng, Trev. c. 59.]

wlǽta, wlætta, an; *m.* I. *nausea, loathing*:—Wiđ spiwđan and wlættan, Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Wiþ wlættan, ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne lîþes, ii. 62, 15. Wiþ unluste and wlættan ðe of magan cymđ, 184, 5. Wlætan, 158, 12. Gif hwâ on scipe wlættan þolige, i. 206, 9. Đone wlættan ðæs magan, 204, 20. Ne yrne hē, ðe læs hē mid ðæs rynes ēđgunge hwylcne wleáttan (wlættan, *v. l.*) and sogeđan on his heortan ne âstyrige, R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *what produces nausea, an object of loathing*:—Ôđ hit gǽđ þurh eówre næsþyrlu and sî gewend tô wlættan (*vertatur in nauseam*), Num. 11, 20. Bûtan hlâfe ælc mete tô wlættan byþ gehwyrfed, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 35. Seó ofering ðē wurþ oþþe tô sâre ođđe tô wlættan, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wlættan *sentina* (ab omni spurcitiae sentina immunes, Ald. 10), Anglia xiii. 28, 28. Fûlne wlættan *foetidam nauseam* (*sentinam*) (the passage is: Cum falsae garrulitatis incestum velut foetidam melancholiae nauseam de recessibus falsi pectoris evomuisset, Ald. 40), Hpt. Gl. 475, 50. Wlættan *nausiam* (the gloss belongs to the passage given in the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 9. III. *defilement, disfigurement.* v. an-wlǽta, -wlâta; â-, ge-wlǽtan:—Wlǽtta *deformatio* (venusti capitis deformatio, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 6. [Þu miht mid wlate þe este bugge, O. and N. 1506.]

wlǽtan. v. â-, ge-wlǽtan.

wlǽtung, e; *f.* I. *sickness, nausea*:—Mid micelre wlǽtunge gewîteþ ðæt sâr on weg, Lchdm. i. 80, 14 note. v. morgen-wlǽtung, Lchdm. iii. 44, 19. II. *defilement, disfigurement.* v. wlǽta, III:—Wlǽttuncg *deformatio*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 6.

wlanc; *adj.* I. *proud, high-spirited, bold.* v. wlencu, I:—Wlanc Wedera leód, Beówulf, Beo. Th. 687: B. 341. Wlonc hæleþ, 668; B. 331. Wæterþisa wlonc, Exon. Th. 363 7; Wal. 50. Đǽr wlanc manig on stæđe stôdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Duguþ eal gecrong wlonc, Exon. Th. 291, 10; Wand. 80. Hē hæfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen, wlonces wîgcræft, Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205: Cd. Th. 188, 19; Exod. 170. Wlance wîgsmiđas, eorlas ârhwate, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21. Men môdum wlonce, Exon. Th. 325, 4; Vid. 106. Hē in healle wæs wended wloncra folmum, 441, 17; Rä. 60, 19. Plega wlancum, ðǽr wigan sittaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 8; Rûn. 14. I a. applied to animals:—On wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240: Exon. Th. 489, 13; Rä. 78, 7. Sum sceal wildne fugel wloncne âtemian, hafoc on honda, 332, 15; Vy. 85. II. in an unfavourable sense, *proud, bold, arrogant, haughty, insolent.* v. wlencu, II:—Hē (*a dog*) leánaþ grimme ðe hine wloncne weorþan lǽteþ, Exon. Th. 434, 13; Rä. 51, 10. Ða wlanca[n] scamlēstan *frontosam* (*elationis*) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 5. Tô manege weorđaþ tô wlance and ealles tô rance and tô gylpgeorne *erunt homines elati, superbi* (2 Tim. 3, 1), Wulfst. 81, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Ne wlance (*elati*) synd eágan mîne, Ps. Spl. 130, 1. Wlancra (wancla, MS.) manna *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 70. Ôđ ðæt wlance (*the Egyptians*) forsceáf mihtig engel, Cd. Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. III. *proud, elate, exultant*:—Se ðe âh lîfes wyn, wlonc and wîngâl, Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Ruin. 35. Hē mid gâre stang wlancne wîcing, ðe him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 56. IV. *splendid, great, high, august, magnificent, rich.* v. wlencu, III:—Welig ł wlonc *dives*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21: 16, 22. Wlonc *dives* ... ðe wlonca *divitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 23, 24. Summ monn wlong *quidam homo dives*, 27, 57. Đû, weliga, đinne Drihten ne lufadest ... Hwæt, wēndest đû, wlanca, gif đû mē sealdest ôwiht đines, ðæt đē đonne wǽre đîn woruldgestreón gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 18. Wereda Wuldorgifa, wlanc and ēce *God great and eternal*, Hy. 10, 48. Se wlonca dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord*, Exon. Th. 448, 7; Dôm. 50. Monnes wloncas (wlonches, Rush.) lond *hominis diuitis ager*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16. Of beád ðæs wlonces *de mensa diuitis*, 16, 21. Se Hǽlend cwæđ tô ðam wlancan: 'For hwî wǽre đû swâ fæsthafol mînra gôda, ðe ic đē sealde?' Wulfst. 258, 12. Þam wlancan *to the great king* (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 221, 30; Dan. 96. Ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldglænge *those whose*

forefathers were not wealthy or great through worldly splendour, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 3: Wald. 116; Vald. 2, 30. Ealle gelīce on worulde cumaþ, wlance and heáne (*high and low*), Met. 17, 6. Wlance *the grandees of Egypt*, Cd. Th. 109, 20; Gen. 1825. Wloncra wīnsele, 270, 21; Sat. 94. Hē feorgbona weorþeþ wloncum and heánum, Exon. Th. 362, 27; Wal. 43. Ic lǣrde wlance men and heáhgeþungene ðæt hié ne āstigan on ofermēdu, ne welena tō wel ne trūwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. **IV a.** where the circumstance, in which the splendour, etc., consists, is given:—Fugel feþrum wlonc *the bird splendid of plumage*, Exon. Th. 204, 19; Ph. 100. Draca on hlǣwe frætwum wlanc, Menol. Fox 513; Gn. C. 27. Wǣre ðū wiste wlonc and wīnes sæd *thou wast sumptuous in food, sated with wine*, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Æse wlanc (*abundantly provided*), fylle gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332. Mādmǣhta wlonc *rich in treasures*, 5659; B. 2833. Weras duguðum wlance Drihtne guldon gōd mid gnyrne, Cd. Th. 146, 8; Gen. 2419. [He wes prud and wlonc, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 16. Neuer upen eorþe to wlonk þu ny uurþe, Misc. 112, 184. Godelike on horse, wlanc on werge, and unwurþ on wike, 121, 315. Þat child (*Christ*) þat is so milde and wlong, 197, 11. Ȝe beoð toswollen wið wind of wlonke wordes, Kath. 842. My wodbynde so wlonk þat wered my heued, Allit. Pms. 106, 486. Al my weole wlonke, P. S. 156, 17. Sumeres tide is al to wlonc, O. and N. 489. Asked Crist, quethir thai yed to se sain Ion in wlanke wede, Met. Homl. 42, 2. Þe wlonkest wedes, Gaw. 2025. [*O. Sax.* wlank.] v. fela-, gold-, hyge-, mod-, symbel-wlanc.

wlanc, es; *n. Pride*:—Wlanc *typhus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 9. [For wlaunke (*rimes with* ranke), P. S. 341, 5.] v. wlencu.

wlancian; *p.* ode *To grow proud, great*:—Wlancaþ *insolescat* . . . wlancende *indruticans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 5–8. Wlancude *adolesceret*, wlancige *adolesco*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 12–14. Wlancode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 42. v. ā-wlancian.

wlanclīce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Uulanclīcae *adrogantissime*, Txts. 42, 112. Wlanclīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 53.

-wlāt, -wlāta, wlātend, wlāt-ful. v. on-wlāt, an-wlǣta, ymb-wlātend, neb-wlātful.

wlātian; *p.* ode; *impers. To cause a person* (acc.) *loathing*:—Mē wlātaþ *nauseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 7. Ūs wlātaþ for ðisum mete *anima nostra nauseat super cibo isto*, Num. 21, 5. Ðonne hié mete þicgeaþ and drincaþ, ðonne wlātaþ hié, Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Gif man sȳ innan unhāl, oþþe hyne wlātige, i. 76, 9. Būton ðū git tō full sȳ ðæs ðe ðē lǣfed is, ðæt ðē for ðȳ wlātige, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. [Gif heo hit stunken, ham wolde wlatien þer agean, A. R. 86, 19. Overfulle makeþ wlatie, O. and N. 354. Menslaers Laverd wlate sal (*abhominabitur*), Ps. 5, 7. Me wlateȝ withinne, Allit. Pms. 47, 305. Him wlatis, H. S. 3541. Surfet us wlattis, Alex. (Skt.) 4277. It wold haue wlated any wee, 5634.] v. wlǣtan.

wlātian; *p.* ode *To gaze, look*:—Hraðe wæs æt holme hȳdweard, se ðe ēr lange tīd feor wlātode, Beo. Th. 3837; B. 1916. Ðæt is gefylled, ðæt se fróda mid eágum on wlātade, Exon. Th. 20, 34; Cri. 327. [*Goth.* wlaitōn *circumspicere.*] v. be-, ymb-wlātian; wlītan.

wlātung, e; *f. Nausea, loathing*:—Uulatung (-ing, -unc) *nausatio, vomitus*, Txts. 78, 667. Mid micelre wlātunge gewīteþ ðæt sār, Lchdm. i. 80, 14. Wiþ wlātunge, ii. 62, 18. Wlātunge *nausiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 67. [Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter, A. R. 80, 25. Lest heo suppose þow make þat fare for wlatynge, Mirc. 894.]

wlātung. v. ymb-wlātung.

wleccan; *pp.* wleced, wlecced, wleht *To make lukewarm*:—Wlece listum on wearmum glēdum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 8: 30, 13. Wlece hyt eall tōgadere, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, iii. 106, 2. Ælc wæter bið ðȳ unwerodre tō drincanne, æfter ðæm ðe hit wearm bið, gif hit eft ācōlaþ, ðonne hit ǣr wǣre, ǣr hit mon ō ongunne wleccan, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 21. v. ge-wleccan; wlacian.

wlencan *to make* wlanc (*q. v.*) [Ech man is strong ðe awelt is lichame, and wlencð his soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 27. Leaf þi lease wit þ tu wlenchest te in *depone false sapientie supercilium*, Kath. 1010.] v. for-, ge-wlencan, ofer-wlenced.

wlencu (-o); *indecl.*: wlenc, e; *f.* **I.** *pride, high spirit.* v. wlanc, I:—Wēnic ðæt gē for wlenco, nalles for wrǣcsīðum, ac for higeþrymmum Hrōðgār sōhton, Beo. Th. 681; B. 338. Þrym sceal mid wlenco, þrīste mid cēnum, Exon. Th. 337, 7; Gn. Ex. 61. **II.** in an unfavourable sense, *pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence.* v. wlanc, II:—Him wlenco gesceōd, oferhȳd egle, Cd. Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Hié wlenco onwōd, ðæt hié firendǣda tō frece wurdon, 155, 27; Gen. 2579: 217, 3; Dan. 17. Uulencu *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 32. Wlenceo, 35, 12. Git for wlence wada cunnedon, and for dolgilpe on deóp wæter aldrum nēþdon, Beo. Th. 1020; B. 508: Exon. Th. 114, 27; Gū. 179. Ðȳ læs hē for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, of gemete hweorfe, and forhycge heánspēdigran, 294, 32; Crā. 24: Cd. Th. 100, 32; Gen. 1673. For wlenco, Beo. Th. 2416; B. 1206. Wlence *insolentiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 6. Þeódum ȳwaþ wīsdōm weras, wlencu forleósaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 18; Gū. 474. **II a.** used of an animal:—Se fear ðæs hyrdes drāfe forhogode and him on ðæt wēsten gewunode. . . . Ðā ðæt se hlāford geāhsod ðæt ðæt hrȳþer swā on wlencu geond ðæt wēsten fērde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 10. **III.** *distinction* of various kinds, *splendour, pomp, dignity, magnificence, wealth, greatness.* v. wlanc, IV:—Ða tīda ða āne burg welge gedydan . . . þurh ðære ānre burge wlenco (*wealth*) wurdon ealle ōþra tō wǣdlan gedōne, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 10. Forseó ðysse worulde wlenco, gif ðū wille beón welig on ðīnum mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Æghwylce wlence and īdele rence forhogian *to despise all pomp and vanity*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ðæt mennisce mōd bið oft upāhafen, ðeáh hit mid nāne onwalde ne sié underlēd; ac hū micle mā wēnst ðū ðæt hit wolde, gif ða wlencea (wlenca, Hatt. MS.) and se anwald ðǣr wǣre tō gemenged, Past. 17; Swt. 114, 1. Hié wǣron welige on ðyssum middangearde, and heora wlenca wǣron swīþe monigfealde on landum and on wīngeardum, and heora hordernu wǣron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 99, 14–17: 101, 7. Hwǣr beóþ ðonne his welan and his wista? hwǣr beóþ ðonne his wlencea and his anmēdlan? 111, 34. Hē is wyrma wlence *it is the pride of serpents*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ðæra wlenca ł walana *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Hē breác longe ǣr wlencea under wolcnum (cf. his mōd ǣr tō dām worulds*ǣl*þum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 1), Met. 1, 76. Ic cwæð on mīnum wlencnm and on mīnre orsorhnesse *ego dixi in abundantia mea*, Ps. Th. 29, 6: Past. 65; Swt. 465, 15. Ne ðyrfe hē bión tō upāhæfen for nānum wlencum ne for nānre orsorgnesse *non hunc prospera elevent*, 14; Swt. 83, 16. Ðone naman ic sceolde habban, ðæt ic wǣre wela and weorþscipe; ac hié hine habbaþ on mē genumen, and hine habbaþ gesealdne heora wlencum and getehhod tō heora leásum welum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30: Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Þeáh hwā wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum *magna titulis fulgeat claris domus*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32: Met. 10, 28. Ðū forlǣtan scealt īdle ofersǣlþa . . . ne ðū ðē ǣfre ne lǣt wlenca gewǣcan, Met. 5, 31. v. gold-, ofer-, weorold-wlencu.

wlisp, wlips; *adj. Speaking inarticulately, lisping, stuttering, stammering*:—*Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 11. Wlisp *balbus*, 101, 50: 10, 71: i. 288, 8: *balbutus*, ii. 101, 56: 10, 75. Wlips *blessus*, i. 75, 38. Stamerum and wlipsum *balbis et blaesis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 15: *blessis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 42.

wlita, an; *m.* **I.** *face, countenance*:—Hleór *vel* wlita *frons*, wlitan *frontes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 4–5. **II.** *beauty*:—Wlitan (*or from* wlitu? v. wlite) *decore* (in pulcherrimo pubertatis decore, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. [Heo wes a wliten alre vairest, Laym. 2934.] v. and-wlita; wlite.

wlītan; *p.* wlāt, *pl.* wliton *To look, gaze*, (1) absolute:—Þeóda wlītaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. (2) with prep. (adv.):—Ðū on magan wlītest, Cd. Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Wuhta gehwylc on weoruld wlīteþ, Met. 31, 14. Hē wlīt ofer ealle ða ðe ealre eorðan ymbhwyrft būaþ *respexit super omnes qui habitant orbem*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. Ðissum idesum ðe wē on wlītaþ, Cd. Th. 150, 32; Gen. 2500. On ða synwyrcend wlītaþ, Exon. Th. 68, 18; Cri. 1105. Wlāt wītga geond þeódland, ōþ ðæt hē gestarode, ðǣr gestaþelad wæs æþelīc ingong, 19, 25; Cri. 306. Hió wlāt ofer ealle, Elen. Kmbl. 770; El. 385. Hē tō heofenum wlāt, Byrht. Th. 136, 56; By. 172. Hē æfter recede wlāt, Beo. Th. 3149; B. 1572. Ða ðe on holm wliton, 3189; B. 1592. Wlītan on Wīlāf, 5696; B. 2852: Cd. Th. 145, 8; Gen. 2402. Heó swā wīde wlītan meahte ofer heofonrīce, 38, 18; Gen. 608. Wlītan in wuldre *to see heaven*, 290, 2; Sat. 409. Fleóhnet, ðæt hē mihte wlītan ðurh ǣghwylcne, and on hyne nǣnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. (2 a) amplified by the addition of *eágum*:—Hē ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlīteþ *oculi ejus super gentes respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Hȳ geseóð hyra cyning, eágum on wlītaþ, Exon. Th. 352, 7; Sch. 94. On ðone eágum wlāt cining, Cd. Th. 7, 15; Gen. 106. Wlīt (hāwa, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20) on moucyn mildum eágum, Met. 4, 54. Hȳ wēnaþ ðæt hȳ on eálond sum eágum wlīten, Exon. Th. 360, 28; Wal. 12. Eágum wlītan on, Cd. Th. 107, 25; Gen. 1794: 109, 19; Gen. 1825. [*Icel.* līta *to look.*] v. be-, geond-, þurh-wlītan; wlātian.

wlite, es; *m.*: wlitu, e (*and?* an; v. wlita, **II**); *f.* **I.** *aspect, countenance, looks, appearance, shape, form*:—Wlite his *vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 10, 8. Cristes onsȳn, æþelcyninges wlite, Exon. Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907: Beo. Th. 506; B. 250. Se wlite ðæs wundorlīcan lichoman *species corporis gloriosi*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 35. Ðeáh ðe him se wlite cwēme *though the looks* (*of the sword*) *please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Sceal on leóht cuman sīnra weorca wlite, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Wæs gelīcnes horses and monnes, hundes and fugles, and eác wīfes wlite, 418, 28; Rä. 37, 12. Ðeós wlitu *haec species*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Zup. 82, 11. Gilde be his (*a horse's*) wlites weorðe, L. Ath. v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 25. Be his (*a slave's*) wlites weorðe, 2; Th. i. 234, 6. Be his wlite, L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 20. Mid wlite and mid wæstmum fæger *fair in face and form*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 16. Ðeáh ðe ðū wǣre eallra monna fægrost on wlite, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 27. Hī ealle tō ðæs mannes wlite gesceapene synd *they are all made in his likeness*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 22. Wlit ł onsiȝn *personam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332.

Nǽnig mæg wlite and wîsan wordum gecŷþan, 491, 30; Rä. 81, 7. **II.** *good looks, beautiful appearance, beauty, glory, ornament*:—Hwæþer nû gimma wlite eówre eágan tô him getió, heora tô wundrianne? seó duguð ðæs wlites ðe on ðâm gimmum bið, bið heora, næs eówre *an gemmarum fulgor oculos trahit? si quid est in hoc splendore praecipui, gemmarum est lux illa, non hominum*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1: Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364: Exon. Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Fealwe blôstman wudubeáma wlite, 202, 25; Ph. 75. Dînes wuldres wlite *gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 13. Weorðlîc wlite wuldres ðînes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Se wlite his andwlitan *species decoris ejus*, 49, 2: Cd. Th. 278, 18; Sat. 223. Ælc wlite and ælc fægernes ðisse weorlde lifes. . . . Se wlite and seó fægernes ðære sâule, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28–31: 59, 6. Priscianus se ðe ys ealre Lêdenspræce wlite gehâten, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 3. Wlites wealdend, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se fulla môna wyrð wlites bereáfad, Met. 28, 42. Wlittes *decoris*, Rtl. 92, 10. Wlite *decore*, 97, 16: *stemmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 46. Ðe læs ðe hê for hire (*Sarah's*. v. Gen. 12, 11) wlite wurde ofslagen, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 1. Sunnan beorhtra, æþeltungla wlite, Exon. Th. 181, 4; Gû. 1288. Him mid sîðedon twægen scînende englas mid wundorlîcre wlite swâ hê sylf wæs geglenged, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 775. Heó nalles on goldes wlite and on scolfres ne scîneþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2636; El. 1319: Exon. Th. 238, 24; Ph. 609. Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, 104, 29; Gû. 15. Sió micle Babilon ðe ic self âtimbrede mê selfum tô wlite and wuldre (*in gloria decoris mei*), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Exon. Th. 70, 18; Cri. 1140. Wlitan *decore* (*see* wlita), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. Drihten hine mid weorðlîce wlite gegyrede *Dominus decorem induit*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: Cd. Th. 3, 15; Gen. 36. Myceline wlite (*decorem*) ðû âsetst ofer hine, Ps. Spl. 20, 5. Geheald ðînne wlite and ðîne fægernesse *speciem tuam et pulcritudinem tuam intende*, Ps. Th. 44, 5: Hpt. Gl. 523, 60. Ðes middangeard wæs tô ðon fæger, ðæt hê teáh men tô him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11: Met. 7, 31: Exon. Th. 86, 10; Cri. 1406: Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191: 13, 23; Gen. 207. Ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20: Met. 6, 13. Spræcon ymb ðæs wîfes wlite monige, Cd. Th. 110, 34; Gen. 1848. Heora wlite gewemman *to mar their beauty*, 231, 1; Dan. 240. Gif hê hafaþ ofer ealle men wlite and wîsdôm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crä. 103. Gæstes wlite, 53, 11; Cri. 849: 96, 29; Cri. 1581. His weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Bringaþ Drihtne wlite and âre, wuldor ðridde *afferte Domino gloriam et honorem*, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Gegyrede mid eallum mistlîcum hrægla wlitum *circumcincta varietate*, 44, 15. Hê hié gegiereþ myd ðâm winsumestan wlitum, and eft geungewlitegaþ, Shrn. 195. 11. [Haueden men ispeken of hire mucla fæire wlita (of hire mochele fairsipe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3139. Keruеð of hire neose, and heore wlite ga tô lose, 22844. Gif itt seþ þe wlite off ennglekinde, Orm. 666. Þi wlite *speciem tuam*, Ps. 44, 5. Ne sal þu þi wif bi hire wlite chesen, Misc. 119, 249. Min hew fəlewiðþ, and min wlite is wan, 135, 580. O schene nebschaft . . . areow þi wlite, Kath. 1452. Þe lilie mid hire faire wlite, O. and N. 439. Al his wlite wurð teres wet, Gen. and Ex. 2288. *Goth.* wlits *face, form: O. Frs.* wlite: *O. Sax.* wliti *form, beauty: Icel.* litr *hue, countenance.*] v. and-, mæg-, on-, wamm-wlite, neb-wlitu.

wlite-andett, es; *n.* (?) *A confession of splendour*:—Ðû ðê weorðlîce wliteandette gôde gegyredest *confessionem et decorem induisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

wlite-beorht; *adj. Of splendid beauty, beautiful*, (1) of persons:—Wlitebeorht ides (*Sarah*), Cd. Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wlitebeorht wǽron on worulde cenned, 12, 19; Gen. 188. (2) of things:—Dæg, wlitebeorhte gesceaft, 8, 28; Gen. 131. Of ânum wætre wlitebeorhtum, 14, 17; Gen. 220. Eorþan, wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Hî him wîc curon, ðǽr him wlitebeorhte wongas geþûhton, Cd. Th. 108, 10; Gen. 1804. Eorþan cyningas monegum and mislîcum wǽdum wlitebeorhtum scînaþ, golde gegerede and gimcynnum *reges purpura claros nitente*, Met. 25, 4. Wlitebeorhte wæstmas, Cd. Th. 94, 11; Gen. 1560.

wlite-full; *adj. Beautiful, handsome, comely*:—Ofermôdig gif hê wlitefull (*decorus*) sî geþûht on gesihþe, swâ þeáh on weorcum wâc ys, Scint. 21, 8.

wlite-leás; *adj. Without beauty, uncomely, hideous*:—Deófol ætŷwde wann and wliteleás, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171.

wlitelîce; *adv. Beautifully, in comely fashion*:—Hî weófod wlitelîce geworhtan and gegyredon, Blickl. Homl. 205, 6.

wlite-sceáwung, e; *f. The word is used to translate Sion*:—Bið gesegen God in wlitesceáwunge (-scêwunge, Bd. S. 547, 39) *uidebitur Dominus in Sion*, Bd. 3, 19; M. 212, 11.

wlite-scîne; *adj. Of brilliant beauty, splendid, beauteous*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescŷne wer, Cd. Th. 237, 15; Dan. 338: Elen. Kmbl. 143; El. 72. Weorud wlitescŷne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 35, 6; Cri. 554. Seó wlitescŷne wuldres condel (*Juliana*), 269, 22; Jul. 454. Wlitesciéne wîf (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 33, 28; Gen. 527. On mærum dæge ł on wlitescênan dæge *insigni die*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Weoruda wlitescŷnast, Exon. Th. 101, 27; Cri. 1665. [*O. Sax.* wliti-skôni.]

wlite-seón, -sîn, e; *f. A sight to gaze on, a spectacle*:—Wæs be feaxe on flet boren Grendles heáfod, and ðære idese mid, wliteseón wrǽtlîc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Cf. wæfer-sîn, wundor-seón.

wlite-torht; *adj. Brilliant, splendid*:—Wlitetorht scîneþ sunna, Met. 28, 60. Wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 5; Rä. 70, 3.

wlite-wamm, es; *m. A disfigurement of the face, personal disfigurement*:—Æt ðam læsestan wlitewamme .iii. scillingas, and æt ðam mâran .vi. scill., L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. Wlitewomma *nevorum* (nullis naevorum maculis deformatos, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 27: 60, 56. [*O. Frs.* wlite-wam; cf. *also* wlite-wimelsa.]

wlitig; *adj. Beautiful, comely, fair*:—Wlitig *speciosus* vel *decorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 17: *formosa*, ii. 33, 57. *Elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher* wynsum, wlitig *praecipuus, magnus*, 142, 81. Wlitigre *formosior*, 34. 59. **I.** of beauty that appeals to the senses, (1) appearance in persons or things, (a) of earthly beauty:—Ðæt wîf wæs swîðe wlitig (*pulchra*), Gen. 12, 14. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, Exon. Th. 295, 18; Crä. 35. He (*the Phœnix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318. Onlîcnes wlitig, Andr. Kmbl. 1463; An. 732. Ðæt treów wæs wlitig on eágum (*pulchrum oculis*), Gen. 3, 6: Cd. Th. 30, 16; Gen. 467: 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wlitig is se wong, Exon. Th. 198, 8; Ph. 7. Ðeós wlitige gesceaft, heofon and eorþe, Andr. Kmbl. 2873; An. 1439. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ eástan wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 350, 13; Sch. 63. Smicere on gearwum cymeþ wlitig scrîðan Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Hærfest, wlitig, wæstmum hladen, 281; Men. 142. Ðære wlitegan byrig weallas, Judth. Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137. In ðam wlitegan træfe, 25, 11; Jud. 255. Hûs wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 211, 25; Ph. 203. Wlitig sweord, Beo. Th. 3329; B. 1662. Manna dohtra wǽron wlitige (*pulchrae*), Gen. 6, 2. Gelice hwîtum byrgenum, ða þinceaþ mannum ûtan wlitige (wlittig, Lind. *speciosa*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 27. Ne seleþ ðê wæstmas eorþe wlitige, Cd. Th. 62, 18; Gen. 1016. Ðâs wlitegan tungl, Met. 28, 6. Ðê weorð wæstm ðŷ wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14: Gen. 520. Þûhte ðeós woruld wlitigre, 38, 9; Gen. 604. Wîfa wlitegost, 39, 17; Gen. 627. Mid ðam wlitegostum nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðeáh hê hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðâm wlitegestum wǽdum *quamvis se Tyrio ostro comeret*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. (b) of celestial beauty, *beauteous, glorious*:—Hê (*Christ*) bið ðâm gôdum glædmôd on gesihþe, wlitig, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912: 232, 33; Ph. 516. Seó wlitige þrŷnes, 24, 1; Cri. 378. Wlitig weoroda heáp and wuldres þreát, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872. Wlitig wuldres boda, Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Sió wlitige stôw (*heaven*), Met. 20, 279. Wlitig, wuldorfæst, Exon. Th. 151, 2; Gû. 789: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Him is engel mid, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 24; Az. 179. (2) of sound:—Hyre stefn oncwæð wlitig of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 283. Swêg eallum songcræftum swêtra and wlitigra, 206, 26; Ph. 132. Wôða wlitegaste, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. (3) of scent:—Ðæt wæs swête stenc, wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 359, 19; Pa. 65. **II.** of beauty that appeals to the mind:—Wynsum and wlitig herung *jocunda decoraque laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 146, 1. Ðeáh ðe ne beó wlitig lof on ðæs synfullan mûðe, hwæðere ne geswîce hê ðære herunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 5. Þûhte fæger and wlitig heora lîf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Is ðîn nama mære, wlitig and wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wlitigan wilsîþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Gæst weorcum wlitigne, 180, 11; Gû. 1278. Ðæt gê eówer ðæt wlitige lîf magon generian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 189. Ðonne hê ûs seld micle getyngnesse and wlitige spræce ymb sôdfæstnesse tô cŷðanne *cum nobis luce veritatis plena eloquia subministrat*, Past. 48; Swt. 369, 14. Hine wlitegum wordum herigeaþ, Ps. Th. 146, 1. Wlitige and unclæne, tile and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 8; Sat. 609. Wlitegran *formosiore* (venustate formosiore fretus virginitate, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 24. [He awundrede him of hire wliti westum, Kath. 310. *O. Sax.* wlitig.] v. sunn-, un-, un-ge-wlitig.

wlitige; *adv. Beautifully, fairly, splendidly*:—Hâlge gæstas stîgaþ tô wuldre, wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. His blæd scîneþ wlitige in wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3438; An. 1723.

wlitig-fæst; *adj. Beauteous, glorious*:—Swâ se æþela fugel wlitigfæst wunaþ wyllestreámas, Exon. Th. 204, 29; Ph. 105.

wlitigian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make beautiful*:—Ða hê geðwǽraþ and wlitegaþ, hwîlum eft unwlitegaþ and on ôþrum hîwe gebrengþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. Simle ðæt unwlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige *ever the beautiful beautifies the unbeautiful*, Shrn. 165, 35. Hit worulde wlitigaþ, Exon. Th. 493, 17; Rä. 81, 32. Fyl nû ða frumspræce, wlitega ðîne wordcwidas (*give glorious effect to thy words*), and ðîn wuldor ûs gecŷð, 188, 9; Az. 43. Wlitiga ðînne wordcwyde and ðîn wuldor on ûs gecŷð, Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ðæt ic môte âweccan ðâs wæstmas ûs tô woruldnytte, wlitigigan ðâs wancgturf, Lchdm. i. 400, 7. Wlitigende *decorans*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 14. **II.** *to grow beautiful*:—Byrig fægriaþ, wongas wlitgiaþ (wlitigaþ, MS.), Exon. Th. 308, 33; Seef. 49. v. ge-, un-wlitigian.

wlitigness, e; *f. Beauty, comeliness, adornment*:—Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. Crist com tô wlitignesse and tô weorþunge his brŷde, 11, 31. v. un-wlitigness.

wlitigung, wlitu. v. un-wlitigung, wlite.

wlō; *adv.* (?) *Readily, easily*:—Hē āwrécen wælpílum wlō ne meahte orođ up geteón (cf. sōna ne meahte orođ up geteón, 163, 20; Gū. 997), ellenspræce hleóþor āhebban, Exon. Th. 171, 16; Gū. 1127. v. next word.

wlōh (; *gen.* wlēh; *f.*?) *A hem, fringe*:—Næs him gewemmed wlite, ne wlōh of hrægle ālȳsed, ne loc of heáfde, Andr. Kmbl. 2941; An. 1473. Seó hālge stōd ungewemde wlite, næs hyre wlōh ne hrægl, ne feax ne fel, fȳre gemæled, Exon. Th. 277, 34; Jul. 590. Wlōh wēdes his *fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Wglōana (wlogana?) mid đȳ gehrān *fimbriae tactu*, p. 17, 10. Hiá miclas wloeh *magnificant fimbrias*, 23, 5. [Clothes wel neiȝ forwerd, & the wlon offe, Pl. Cr. 736.] v. an-, ge-wlō.

wlott (?) *a blemish*:—Wlotta, smyttena *naevorum, notārum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 55. v. (?) wlǣta, III.

wō; *adv. Wrongly, perversely, unequally*:—Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. v. wōh.

Wocen- (**Wrocen-**? v. Wreocen-sǣte) **sēte, -sǣtan**; *pl. The name of the occupants of some district in England*:—Wocensǣtna land is syfan þūsend hīda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 16.

wocig (?), e; *f. A snare, noose*:—Wocie *tendiculum, decipulam, laqueum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 18. Wociga *catenarum*, 489, 72.

wōcor, e; *f. Increase, fruit, offspring*:—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces on đæt wudufæsten, wōcor gelǣded eorđan tūdres, Cd. Th. 79, 17; Gen. 1312. Fēd feora wōcre, 81, 9; Gen. 1342. Đā gemunde God sunu Lameches, and ealle đa wōcre đe hē wið wætre beleác, 85, 3; Gen. 1409. Hīwan lǣd đū, and ealle đa wōcre đe ic nerede, 90, 4; Gen. 1490. [*Goth.* wōkrs *τόκος*: *O. Frs.* wōker *interest*: *O. H. Ger.* wuochar *augmentum, incrementum, fructus, fecunditas, germen*: *Icel.* ōkr *interest*.]

wocorlīce. v. wacorlīce.

wōd; *adj. Mad*:—Wōd *rabidus* vel *insanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 70: 75, 56. (1) in reference to persons:—Đū eart wōd *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 8, 48, 49, 52: Homl. Th. ii. 232, 17. Hwā is swā wōd, đæt hē dyrre cweđan, đæt God ne sē ǣce, Shrn. 176, 32. Ne synt nā đis wōdes mannes word, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Tō biddenne hire wōdan dehter gesundfulnysse . . . seó dohtor on wōdum dreáme læg dweligende, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 15–19: 50, 27. Fela wōde menn heora gewit underfēngon, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 130. Hē wōdum mannum gewitt forgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14. Hē đa deóflu āflīgde of đām wōdum wyrhtum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 205. (1 a) *raving, blasphemous*. v. wodlīce, II, wōdness, II, *and* cf. woffian:—Mūđ wōdne sōđfæstnysse andsware genyþeriau *os blasphemum ueritatis responsione dampnare*, Scint. 9, 11. (2) of animals:—Wið wōdes hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 4, 8. His hors feól wealwigende geond đa eorđan wōdum gelīcost, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 206. (3) of things, *mad, raging, furious*:—Heom on becom swīđe hreóh weder, and seó wōde sǣ and se stranga wind hī on đæt land āwearp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Wōd *effera* (*fluctuum ferocitas*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 60. Sió wōde þrāg đære wrǣnnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Ayenb.* wod: *Chauc.* wood: *Prompt. Parv.* wood, ooth: *Goth.* wōds: *O. H. Ger.* wuot: *Icel.* ōđr.] v. ellen-, tung-wōd; wēde.

wōd *madness*:—Wōd (wōdnesse?) *rabiem, insaniem*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 32. v. ellen-wōd.

wōda, an; *m. A madman, an insane person, one possessed*:—Wōda *epilepticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 30: *demoniaticus, insanus, amens*, Wülck. Gl. 218, 41. Wōdan *limphaticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 56. Hē eode ūt tō đām earmum wōdum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 203. Wōdan *inergumenos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 57; 45, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* wuoto.]

wōda, an; *m. Danger* (?):—Đā gyrnde hē đæt hē mōste macian ǣnne hwerf wið đon (*Kemble reads* đone, Cod. Dip. iv. 58, 1) wōdan tō werianne, Chart. Th. 341, 8. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* vāđi (vōđi) *a danger, a dangerous object*.]

wōddor (= wōþ-dor?), es; *n. The gate of speech* (?), *the mouth* (?):—T hine teswaþ, and hine on đa tungan sticaþ, wrǣsteþ him đæt wōddor, and him đa wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95.

Wōden, es; *m. Woden, one of the Teutonic deities.* Among the Roman gods Mercury seems to have been thought most nearly to correspond, and *Wōden* is rendered by *Mercurius*, e. g.:—Wōden *Mercurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 4. Cf. Saga mē hwā ǣrost bōcstafas sette. Ic đē secge, Mercurius se gygand, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 7: 200, 24. The name is of rare occurrence in the literature:—Wōden worhte weós, wuldor alwalda rūme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. Wyrm com snīcan, tōslāt hē man; đā genam Wōden viiii. wuldortānas, slōh đā đa næddran, đæt heó on viiii tōfleáh, Lchdm. iii. 34, 23. ¶ Woden is found in most of the genealogies of the old English royal families:—Đæs (Wihta) fæder wæs Wōden nemned, of đæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Fram đan Wōdne āwōc eall ūre cynecynn, and Sūđan-Hymbra eác, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 20: 547; Erl. 16, 13: 560; Erl. 16, 32: 855; Erl. 70, 9. See Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Stallybrass's translation, vol. i. p. 163, vol. iv. pp. 1709 sqq. ¶ the word is found in place-names, e. g. Wōdnes beorg, Wōdnes den, Wōdnes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 355. See also Wōdnes-dæg. [We (*the Saxons*) habbeđ godes gode . . . þe þridde hæhte Woden . . . Woden hehde þa hæhste laȝe, Laym. 13897–13921. *O. L. Ger.* Wōdan: *O. H. Ger.* Wuotan: *Icel.* Ōđinn.] v. Ōđen.

wōden-dreám, es; *m. Madness, fury*:—Wēþnes, wōdendreám (cf. wēden-heort; *or* (?) wōden dreám; cf. on wōdum dreáme, v. wōd, (I)) *furor animi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 69.

Wōdening, es; *m. A son of Woden*:—Bældæg Wōdening, Chr. pref.; Erl. 2, 7: 547; Erl. 16, 13: 552; Erl. 16, 21: 560; Erl. 16, 31: 855; Erl. 70, 9. Wōdning, 449; Erl. 13, 20.

wōde-wistle, an; *f. Hemlock*:—Wōdewistle, uuōdaewistlae, uuōdewislae *cicuta*, Txts. 51, 463. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þistle) *elleborum* vel *veratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 56. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þisele, but see Wülck. Gl. 297, 8) *cicuta*, 67, 37.

wōd-frec; *adj. Furiously greedy, raging, ravening*:—Đæt se wōdfreca werewulf (*the devil*) tō swȳđe ne slīte, tō fela ne ābīte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30. Wōdfræca, Wulfst. 191, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuot-grimm *tyrannus*: *Icel.* ōđ-fūss, -gjarn *madly eager*.]

wōd-hen[n], e; *f. A quail*:—Wōdhae[n] *coturno*, Txts. 53, 583. Wōdhen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 30.

-wōdian. v. ellen-wōdian; wēdan.

wōd-līc; *adj. Mad, furious, frantic*:—Benedictus manode đone rēđan ēhtere đæt hē dære wōdlīcan rēđnysse geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 1. Heó ne rōhte his worda for đæra wōdlīcan ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 397. Se sceocca fordwān mid swīdlīcum reáme, swā đæt đa munecas wurdon āwrehte đurh his wōdlīcan stemne, 6, 318. [*Icel.* ōđligr *vehement*.]

wōdlīce; *adv.* I. *madly, furiously, frantically*:—Đām unþeáwfæstum đe wōdlīce drincaþ, and heora gewitt āmyrraþ, Homl. Ass. 6, 145: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 76: L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 43. Wōdlīce āstyrode wið đone hālgan, Homl. Ass. 79, 162. Wōdlīce geyrsod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 616. Đū þus wōdlīce wilnast ceorles, i. 3, 396. Hē mōt wōdlīce derian, Wulfst. 85, 5. Đam wulfe gelīc đe wōdlīce ābīteþ đa sceáp, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 23. II. *blasphemously*. v. wōd (1 a):—Đæt ōđer dæra hospworda hē widsōc, đæt hē deófol hæfde; ac hī wǣron witodlīce mid deófle āfylled, đā đā hī swā wōdlīce tō đam Hǣlende sprǣcon, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11. [He mochul þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mæidenes, Laym. 3201. He schal scheten woodlich or fersliche, Halliw. Dict. *Icel.* ōđliga *rashly*.]

Wōdnes-dæg, es; *m. Wednesday*:—Wōdnesdæges nama wæs of Mercurio, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On Wōdnesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 3, 1, 13 *and often*: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 1: R. Ben. 65, 16: Wulfst. 180, 25. On đone ōđerne Wōdnesdæg ofer Pentecosten, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 5, 17. .iiii. Wōdnesdagas on .iiii. Ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. [Woden we ȝefue wendesdei, Laym. 13925 (2nd MS.). *A. R.* Wodnesdei: *Kath.* Wednes-dai: *Piers P.* Wodnes-, Wednes-dai: *O. Frs.* Werusdei: *M. Du.* Woens-dach: *Icel.* Ōđins-dagr.]

Wōdnes-niht, e; *f. The night between Tuesday and Wednesday.* v. Sunnan-niht:—Gebyreþ đæt hig hyra clǣnnysse healdon ǣfre Sunnannihte and Wōdnesnihte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 19. Sunnannihtum ne mæssenihtum ne Wōdnesnihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

wōdness, e; *f.* I. *madness, fury, frenzy, rage*:—Wōdnys *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 71: 75, 58. Đā geāxode se cyning be đam witseócum menn, hū se apostol hine fram đære wōdnysse āhredde, Homl. Th. i. 458, 9. Wurdon āflīgde deófla fram mannum, đa đe on wōdnysse ǣr wǣron gedrehte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 199. Hē of his gewitte wearđ, and hine se feónd swȳþe swencte mid đære wōdnysse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 15. Đæt wīf wearđ mid māran wōdnysse (*with greater fury*) āstyrod, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15: Homl. Ass. 72, 170. His sāwul is đurh deófol gedrehte; him is neód đæt hē his āgene wōdnysse tōcnāwe, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. On wōdnessum ł gewytlȳstum leásum *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 5. Wōdnyssa and rēđnyssa *furias atque ferocia*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 18. II. *blasphemy*. v. wōd (1 a):—Đā sæt hē tǣlende đone Hǣlend . . . His *wōdnys* wearđ gewrecen đurh God, Homl. Ass. 60, 212. [Wodnesse *insania, furia, furor*, Prompt. Parv. 531: *Chauc.* woodnesse: *O. H. Ger.* wuotnessa *dementia*.]

wōd-scipe, es; *m. Madness, fury*:—Wōdscipe *furia, insania, amentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 72. [*Ira furor brevis est* wređđe is a wodschipe, A. R. 120, 14.]

wōd-þrāg, e; *f. A mad fit* or *time, madness, fury*:—Weaxeþ đære wrǣnnesse wōdþrāg (wōd þrāg? v. þrāg, II) micel, Met. 25, 41. Oft đa wōdþrāga dæs ungewitfullan monnes se lǣce gestilđ and gehǣlđ mid đæm đæt hē him ōlecđ æfter his āgnum willan . . . Đonne Saule se wiđerwearda gǣsđ on becom, đonne gefēng Dauid his hearpan, and gestillde his wōdþrāga. . . . Dauid mid his sange gemetgode đa wōdþrāge Saules *furor insanorum saepe ad salutem medico blandiente reducitur . . . Cum Saulem spiritus adversus invaderet, apprehensa Dauid cithara ejus vesaniam sedabat . . . David canente ejus vesania temperatur*, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21–185, 5.

woede, woel. v. wēdc, wǣl.

woepe? :—*Catasta, genus supplicii, vel* woepe (þrēpel? v. þrīpel), *eculeo simile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 44.

woerd, woerdan, woestig. v. wird, wirdan, wēstig.

wofflan; *p.* ode *To rave, blaspheme*:—Đǽr wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlīce, and tō đām mannum cwæd, swylce for plegan, đæt hē Swýđūn wǽre . . . Hē woffode đā swā lange mid wordum dyslīce, ōđ đæt hē feóll geswōgen, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 298. Woffode *debacchatur*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 76. Woffie *insolescat, superbiat*, 461, 59. Woffigende *blasphemantem*, Scint. 9, 9. v. ā-woffian, *and* cf. wōd (I a).

woffung, e; *f. Raving, blasphemy*:—Woffung *insania*, Grieg. Dial. i. 9. Đās word wǽron geþūhte beforan him swā woffung (*deliramentum*), Lk. Skt. 24, 11. Hwæt is đes đe spryċþ woffunga (*blasphemia*), 5, 21.

wōg. v. wōh.

wōgere, es; *m. A wooer, suitor*:—Wōgere *procus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 36: 73, 7: Hpt. Gl. 501, 58. Wōgeres (*printed* fogeres) *proci*, 498, 42. Wōgere *proco*, 503, 70. Wōghere (*printed* foghere), 506, 45. Wōgere (*printed* fogere), 498, 72. Basilla hæfde ēnne hǽđene wōgere . . . Heó đone hǽđenan wōgere habban nolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 349, 353. Sume wīf wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drencas, 17, 157. [He, ase noble woware, com uor to preouen his luue, A. R. 390, 21. Þise woweres þat wedde none wydwes, Piers P. 11, 71. Woware *procus*, Prompt. Parv. 532.]

wōgian; *p.* ode *To woo, marry*:—Nāht framaþ flǽsc habban mǽden gif on geþance ǽnig wōgaþ *nihil prodest carnem habere uirginem si mente quis nupserit*, Scint. 70, 7. Bearn worulde đissere wōgiaþ (*nubunt*) . . . hī ne wōgiaþ (*nubunt*), ne hī ne lǽdaþ wīf, 68, 14, 17. [Hwi ne con ic þe woȝe wiþ swete luue, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 19. Ase a mon þet woweþ (wohes, *v. l.*), A. R. 388, 13. Crist wowude ure soule, 390, 20. Uorte wowen hire, 388, 17. *Chauc.* woweth: *Piers P.* wowede: *Destr. Tr.* woghit; *pp.*] v. ā-wōgian.

wōgung, e; *f. Wooing*:—Sum heretoga āwōgode đæs cāseres dohtor; wearđ se cāsere for đære wōgunge āstyrod, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 301. [Mid wouhinge, A. R. 204, 25. Wowunge efter Godes grome, 116, 12. Wowynge *procacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.]

wōh; *adj.* I. *not straight, bent, crooked, twisted, oblique*:—Wiþ lyftādle, gif se mūđ sié wōh, Lchdm. ii. 338, 5. Gif mūđ ođđe eáge wōh weorđeþ, L. Ethb. 44; Th. i. 14, 9. Hlāford mīn (*the plough's*) wōh færeþ, weard æt steorte, Exon. Th. 403, 7; Rä. 22, 4: 483, 14; Rä. 69, 2. Sió micle nosu and sió woo (*tortus*), Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. Mid wōgum bīgelse *obliqua curvatura*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 72. Mid ānum wōgan īserne, Lchdm. i. 318, 18. Wiþ wōuum mūþe, genim ompran . . . sele on đone wōn dǽl, ii. 54, 22. Wōn *obunca* (*arpagine*), Anglia xiii. 37, 296. Tō đam wōn stocce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 22. Tō đære wōhgan apeldran, iii. 389, 32. Tō wōhan (wōgan, *v. l.*) æc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 16. Đā oncierde đæt scip on wōnne sīþfæt þurh deófles beswicennesse, Shrn. 60, 8. Gif hē hæfde wō (*tortum*) nosu, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 4. Woo, 67, 7. On đæt wō treōw (*printed* wottreów), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 31. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Wōum wīrbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rä. 15, 3. Tō đǽm wōn *ad tortas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 68. Wōge hylcas *obliquos* (*curvos, flexos*) *anfractus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 71: *anfractus*, 448, 20. Hī hæfdon wōh nebb, and wōge sceancan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 22–27. II. *not right, perverse, froward, wrong, unfair*:—Hit is riht đæt mon yfelige đa yfelan, and hit is wōh (wōg, *v. l.*) đæt hī mon lǽte unwītnode, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 6. Forlǽtan đa đīstro đæs wōn weorces (*actionis pravae*), Past. 55; Swt. 429, 13. Mid wōre twiefealdnesse *duplicitatis perversitate*, 35; Swt. 245, 15. On wōre heortan *pravo corde*, 47; Swt. 357, 21. Mid wōre lāre *perversa praedicatione*, 48; Swt. 367, 15. Be wōhre gewitnesse. Gif man āfinde đæt heora ǽnig on wōhre (wōre, *v. l.*) gewitnesse wǽre, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. Gescynded on heora wōn willan *abominabiles in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 13, 1. Mid wō mūđe *ore perverso*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. Đæt hyne gehwā wiđ wō gewitnysse gehealde, L. E. G. 27; Th. ii. 422, 35. Wiđ ælc wōh gestreón (*but see* wōh-gestreón) beorge man, ac strȳne mid rihte, Wulfst. 70, 2: L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 29. Hū micle unrōtnesse se hæfþ đe đone wōn willan hæfþ on đisse worulde, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 31. Đa wōn (woon, *v. l.*) wyrd on đara unrihtwīsra anwealda heánesse, 5, 1; Fox 10, 20. Đurh đæt woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) weorc hē forliést đone wlite ōđerra gōdra weorca, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 25. Đæra gerēfena unriht and wō dōmas (v. wōh-dōm) and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40. False gewihta and wōge gemeta, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13: Wulfst. 70, 3. Wōh wyrda gesceapu *the unequal decrees of fate*, Exon. Th. 421, 26; Rä. 40, 24. Hine gebindaþ đa wōn wilnunga, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18. Hē wiste him spræca fela wōra worda, Cd. Th. 29, 6; Gen. 446. Mid đæm gewunan đara wōna weorca, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 7. Wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747. Mid wōm wilnungum, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 9. From hiera woom (wōn, Cott. MSS.) wegum, 37; Swt. 267, 5. Wōn, 11; Swt. 73, 13: 37; Swt. 267, 12, 16: L. E. G. proem.; Th. ii. 400, 20. Woeum *pravis*, Rtl. 52, 24. Mīne wōn wīsan, Exon. Th. 393, 10; Rä. 12, 8. Hī him wōh godu worhtan, Ps. Th. 77, 58. [He mid woȝe dome benimeđ him his beliue, O. E. Homl. i. 179, 16. Þat is woh and na wiht riht, Laym. 4333. Of woh inwit, A. R. 2, 12. Ure woȝhe dedess, Orm. 1375. Þe fox can paþes rihte and woȝe (wowe, *v. l.*), O. and N. 815. *Goth.* un-wāhs.]

wōh; *gen.* wōges, wōs; *dat.* wōge, wō; *n. Wrong, perversity, injustice, error*:—Englas nānes wōges (wōs, *v. l.*) ne willniaþ, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 23. Gif wē wilnigen đæt hié đæs wōs geswīcen *hos cum conamur instruere, ne perversa sentiant*, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 23. Wōes ł wōhfulnise *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Ic him wolde fylstan tō ryhte and nǽfre tō nānan wō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 10. From ælcum wōe *ab omni pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9: 37, 23. Hié nyllaþ wietan mid hwelcum woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) hié hit gestriéndon, Past. 45; Swt. 343, 23. Mid wōge (wō, *v. l.*) forsecgan, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. Mid wō fordēman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 3. Sceal gehwā gerihtlǽcan đæt đæt hē ǽr tō wōge gebīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 25. Tō wōge gebringan *to render incorrectly*, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 25. Đā sǽde him hīora ān, đæt hē wōh bude, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264, 28. Gif hwā ǽnigum preóste ǽnig wōh beóde, L. N. P. L. 1; Th. ii. 290, 2. Đæt hē đurh hine nān wōh ne bodige *ut ab eis prava nullo modo proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 16. Hī wōh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. Se dēma đe ōđrum wōh dēme, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15. Hē đæt mǽste wōh dyde wiđ đa Godes þeówas, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 18. Ne dō wē eác nān wōh, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 21. Se đe wilnaþ wōh tō dōnne, 19; Swt. 145, 12: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 19: Ps. Th. 61, 9. Wōh fremian, 54, 20. Wē đæt wōh ne worhton, đæt wē đīne ǽ forlēten *inique non egimus in testamento tuo*, 43, 19. Gif hwā wōh wyrce, L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. Ic nylle đæt gē mē hwæt mid wōh (cf. unrihte, l. 17) begytaþ, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 196, 31. Mid wōh fordōn, iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On wōh spanan, Salm. Kmbl. 1002; Sal. 502. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesyhđ, hē sceal tilian đæt hē hyne on rihtum gebrynge, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) swīþe oft on wōn (*in error*) se sido, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. On wōn gebringan *destruere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 24: 28; Swt. 191, 8. ¶ on wōh *wrongfully, wrongly*:—On wōh cierran *deviare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 40: 139, 57. Đa đe on wōh dēmaþ, and rihte dōmas onwendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 26. On wōh dōn *perverse agere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. Đeáh ūs þince đæt hit on wōh fare *tametsi confusa omnia perturbataque videantur*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 21. On wōh yrsian, Ps. Th. 4, 5. On wōh lǽran, 25, arg. On wōh libban, Blickl. Homl. 45, 11, 19. On wōh niman, 61, 22. Đa gōdan đæt gōd on riht sēcaþ, and đa yfelan on wōh, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 6. [Gif þu me dest woh, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Mid woȝe, Laym. 24811. Þu hauest wouh, A. R. 54, 1. Hatenn woh and sinne, Orm. 5555. Meanen him of wohe, Kath. 1236. Þay lafteu ryȝt and woȝten woghe, Allit. Pms. 19, 621. Mid wowe ne myd ryhte, Misc. 49, 412. *O. Sax.* wāh *evil*.] v. ā-, folc-wōh.

wōh-bogen; *adj. Bent, crooked*:—Wyrm wōhbogen *the crooked* (cf. Job 26, 13) *serpent*, Beo. Th. 5646; B. 2827.

wōh-ceápung, e; *f. The fine to be paid for trading contrary to the regulations of a market*:—Ge wōhceápung, ge ælc đæra wōnessa đe tō ǽnigre bōte gebyrie, đæt hit āge healf đære cyrcean hlāford, swā swā hit mon tō ceápstōwe gesette, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22.

wōh-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed, crime*:—Manna wōhdǽda sind swīþe gemonigfealdode, Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, đæt hī heora wōhdǽda geswīcan woldan, đonne sceal ǽghwylc man bētan his wōhdǽda be his gyltes andefne, 45, 26–29. Ne byđ đǽr nān stefen gehȳred, būton wōp and wānung for wōhdǽdum, Wulfst. 139, 4. v. wōh, II.

wōh-dōm, es; *m. An unjust judgement*:—Đurh leóde unlaga and đurh wōhdōmas, Wulfst. 166, 24. v. wōh, II.

wōh-fōtede; *adj. Crook-footed, splay-footed, club-footed*; peduncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 45.

wōh-fremmende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*): *or* wōh-fremmend, es; *m. Wrong-doing*; or *a wrong-doer*:—Nalles sorgode hwæþer mihtig Drihten āmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōhfremmendum, Met. 9, 36.

wōh-full; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—Wōhgfull *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 15. Suno sindon yfelwyrcende ł wōhfulra (*nequam*), 13, 38. Mid unrehtuīsum ł wōhfullum *iniquis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. From gāstum wōhfullum ł yflum ł unrehtwīsum (*malignis*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 2. Wōhfulro *nequiores*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

wōhfulness, e; *f. Wickedness, iniquity*:—Wōghfulnis *nequitia*, Rtl. 120, 33. Wōghfulnisse his *nequitias ejus*, 113, 40. Wōhfulnise, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Wōghfulniso *nequitias*, Rtl. 122, 16.

wōh-georn; *adj. Loving iniquity*:—Đa wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora ungestreónum forweorđaþ, Wulfst. 183, 8,

wōh-gestreón, es; *n. Wrongful gain, ill-gotten gain*:—þurh rīcra reáflāc and þurh gītsunge wōhgestreóna, Wulfst. 166, 24. Đæt mancyn, đe nū is on synnlustum and in đām wōhgestreónum goldes and seolfres beswicen, 182, 13. v. wōh, II.

wōh-god. v. wōh, II.

wôh-hǽmed, es; *n. Adultery, fornicatiòn :*—Se yfla willa wôhhǽmetes (cf. unrihthǽmedes, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24), Met. 18, 2. Sió hreófl getácnaþ ðæt wôhhǽmed *per scabiem luxuria designatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5. Ða ðe wôhhǽmed begangaþ mid ôþerra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 14.

wôh-hǽmende; *adj. (ptcpl.)*; *or* wôh-hǽmend, es; *m. Adulterous, fornicating;* or *an adulterer, a fornicator :*—Ða wôhhǽmendan *fornicatores*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 27. Ðú dydest ðé tô ðám wôhhǽmendum *cum adulteris portionem tuam ponebas*, Ps. Th. 40, 19.

wôh-hǽmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator :*—Ðǽm wôhhǽmerum dêmeþ Dryhten *fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 30.

wôh-handede; *adj. Crook-handed, having a maimed hand;* mancus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 44.

wôh-líc; *adj. Wrong, perverse, evil :*—Hit ys swíðe wôlíc, ðæt ða geworhtan gesceafta ðam ne beón gehírsume, ðe hí gesceóp and geworhte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 1. Mid wôlícum *obliqua (invidia)*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 1. On wôlícum dǽdum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28. Wôlíce *inritos*, Germ. 402, 76.

wôhlíce; *adv. Wrongly, unjustly, perversely, wickedly :*—Gif hié on ǽnigum dǽle wôlíce libban heora líf, Blickl. Homl. 109, 19. Ða ðe ǽwbryce ne wyrceaþ wôlíce (wôhlice, *v. l.*) and sceamlíce, Homl. Ass. 19, 140: 29, 127. Mêdsceattas âwendaþ wôlíce ða rihtan dômas, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 32: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. Seó lagu lahlíce gewîtnode ða ðe wôlíce singodon, L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 23. Hé cwæð ðæt hé wurde wôlíce swá getúcod, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 276. Nú dô wé swýðe wôlíce, gif wé ne wurðiaþ God, 13, 180: 17, 233: Wulfst. 105, 9: Homl. Ass. 29, 264: 102, 6.

wôhness, e; *f.* I. *crookedness* (lit. or fig.), *a crooked place :*—Ic gerihte sume wôhnysse *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 9. Ealle wôhnyssa beóð gerihte *erunt prava in directa* (Is. 40, 4), Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. II. *wrongdoing, iniquity, perversity, depravity, wickedness :*—Heora wôhnys on ðam regole his rihtwísnysse ætspearn, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 10. Ic wæs on wônysse geeácnod *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 24. Fram langre wônesse and ungesǽlignysse âlýsde *a longa iniquitate atque infelicitate liberatam*, 2, 15; S. 519, 10. Wônessa *iniquitates*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 38: Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Heora wôhnyssa forgyfennys, Homl. Ass. 136, 668. Ælc ðæra wônessa (*crimes*) ðe tô ǽnigre bôte gebyrie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 23. On wônyssum *in iniquitatibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 25. Gif hié on ǽnigum dǽle wôlíce libban heora líf, sýn hié from heora wônessum onwende, and fram heora unrihtum oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

wôhsum; *adj. Wicked, evil :*—Wôgsum *nequam*, Rtl. 27, 17.

woide-berge. v. wêde-berge.

wôl, es; *m. :* e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague, murrain :*—Âdle and wôle *luem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 3. (1) in a physical sense in reference to men or animals :—Wôl (*pestis*) wæs æfter fyligende, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Mycel wôl and grim *acerba pestis*, 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Dætte nô mid him getió mê wôl (*mortalitas*) ðyses geáres, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 3: 330, 1. Ǽr ðæm ðe seó wôl geendod wǽre *cessatum a mortibus non est*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 12. Seó monigfealdeste wôl *pestilentia gravis, praecipue mulieres pecudesque corripiens*, 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. On ða tíd ðæs miclan wôles and moncwylde ðe Breotona eálond mid mycle wôle forhergode *tempore mortalitatis quae Brittaniam lata strage vastavit*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15: 3, 23; S. 555, 9. His hýd is brýce eallum fiþerfêtum nýtenum wið wôles gewinne on tô dônne, Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Ælcum fiþerfêtum neáte ðe on wôle winne, 328, 13. For ðæm wôle (*pestis*) ðe on ðæt lond becom, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 15. (2) figurative :—Hwelc is wyrsa wôl oððe ǽngum men mâre daru ðonne hê hæbbe on his gefêrrǽdenne feónd on freóndes anlícnesse? *quae pestis efficacior ad nocendum, quam familiaris inimicus?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 13. Wôl *lues*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23. Ðæs Pelagianiscan wôles (*pestis*), 1, 21; S. 485, 5. On wôles setle *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Wôle, Anglia xiii. 33, 146. Fram ðysses gemetes wôle (*labe;* the heresy of Eutyches) clǽne, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12. Wênst ðú ðe ic nyte ðone wôl ðínre gedrêfednesse (*perturbationum morbum*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ic ðone wôl (*witchcraft*) eów forbeóde, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. [*O. Sax.* wôl: *O. H. Ger.* wôl *clades, strages.*]

wôlbǽrness, e; *f. Pestiferousness, destructivity :*—Ic wolde ðæt ða ongeáten, ðe ða tída ûres cristendômes leahtriaþ, hwelc mildsung siþþan wæs, siþþan se cristendôm wæs, and hû monigfeald wôlbǽrnes ðære worulde ǽr ðæm wæs (*with how many kinds of plagues the world was afflicted before Christianity*), Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 34.

wôl-berende; *adj. Pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious,* (1) physical :—Æteówde wôlberende lyft, Nar. 15, 31. Se wôlberenda (*pestifer*) stenc ðære lyfte monige ðúsendo monna and neáta fordilgade, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ne sceþþeþ ðé wôlberendes âwiht, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. Wæs ðæra wyrma oroð swíðe deáðberende and ǽterne (*quorum halitus erat pestifer*) and for hiora ðæm wôlberendan oroðe monige men swulton, Nar. 14, 17: 16, 2. Hé onsent ofer hig wôlberende windas, Ps. Th. 10, 7. (2) figurative :—On heora wôlberendum setle *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Ps. Th. 1, 1: Past. 56; Swt. 435, 22. On ðæm wôlberendan setle, 435, 19. Forspenð hé hit mid ðære wôlberendan ôliccunge *mentem securitatis pestiferae blanditiis seducit*, 53; Swt. 415, 12.

wôlberend-líc; *adj. Pestilential :*—Geweard swíðe wôlberendlíc geár on ðissum lande, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 29.

wôl-bryne, es; *m. Deadly violence :*—Weard micel wundor on heofonum gesewen, swelce eal se hefon birnende wæs. Ðæt tâcen weard on Rômânum swíþe gesweotolad mid ðæm miclan wôlbryne monncwealmes, ðe him rade ðæs æfter com *Romae gravis pestilentia per universam civitatem violenter incanduit, ut merito praecedente prodigio coelum ardere visum sit, quando caput gentium tanto morborum igne flagravit*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 24.

wolcen, wolcn (wolc), es; *n. : also* wolcne, an; *f. A cloud :*—Wolcn *nubes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 46. Ealle ða gewîtaþ swâ swâ wolcn, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Nalas ðæt wolcn ðý forþ com ðe ûre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultomes þearfe hæfde, oþþe ðæt wolcn hiene up âhôfe, ac hé ðæt wolcn him beforan nam, and hé on ðæm wolcne from heora gesihþe gewât, 121, 11–17. Regn wolcen brincgeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Wolcen *the pillar of cloud*, 77, 16. Beorht wolcn (wolcen, Lind.: wolken, Rush.) *nubes lucida*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Blôdig wolcen, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Wan wolcen, Met. 5, 4. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Se ðe him ǽlc wolcn ondrǽdt. . . . Hwæt getácnaþ ðæt wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.)? . . . Se wind drífeþ ðæt wolcn, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18–21. 'Send mê ðínne engel on fýrenum wolcne.' . . . Fýren wolc âstâh of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 30. Donne ða wolcnan sceótaþ betweón ðære sunnan and ðé. . . . Þeáh nân wolcne sî betweón ðé and hyre, Shrn. 201, 27. Wǽt wolcnes tiér, Met. 20, 81. Sealdon wolcnes stefne *vocem dederunt nubes* (the translator has read *nubis?*), Ps. Th. 76, 14. Ic cume tô ðé on sweartum wolcne (*in caligine nubis*), Ex. 19, 9: Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. Wolcan *nubem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 3. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gâþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Ðâs ðe fleógaþ swâ swâ wolcnu, Homl. Th. i. 584, 28. Wolcnu scrîþaþ, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Nalles wolcnu ofer rûmne grund regnas bǽron, Cd. Th. 14, 2; Gen. 212. Bletsiaþ weolcnu Drihtne, Hymn. T. P. 73. Wolgceno, Rtl. 81, 24. Wolcna *nimborum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 57. Wolcna strengu, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. For ðæra wolcna ðicnysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Wolcna scûr, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350. Ðonne ic oferteó heofenan mid wolcnum (*nubibus*), ðonne æteówd mîn boga on ðám wolcnum, Gen. 9, 14. On heofones wolcnum, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64: Cd. Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Wind wǽðeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Wolcnum beþehte, Andr. Kmbl. 2094; An. 1048: Rood Kmbl. 105; Kr. 53. Mônа waþol under wolcnum, Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. Se ðe him ða wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.) ondrêde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 24. Hé fram ðysse eorðan ende lǽdeþ wolcen wræclicu *educens nubes ab extremo terrae*, Ps. Th. 134, 7: 77, 25: Cd. Th. 265, 11; Sat. 6. Seó lyft âbyrd ealle wolcnu (-a, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 274, 9, 24: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9. ¶ in pl. (1) *the clouds, the heavens, the sky :*—Ða ârâs se wind and ða wolcnu sweartodon, and com ormǽte scûr of ðære lyfte (*coeli contenebrati sunt, et nubes, et ventus, et facta est pluvia grandis*, 1 Kings 18, 45), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Hwâ is unlâredra ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, rodres swifto (cf. ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15), Met. 28, 2: Cd. Th. 255, 15; Dan. 624. Ôð wolcna hrôf *to the skies*, 196, 28; Exod. 298. Ofer wolcna hrôf *above the clouds*, Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89. Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Tô wolcnum, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Hyre stefn oncwæð of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 289. Hwæðer sincende sǽflôd wǽre under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438: Beo. Th. 3266; B. 1631: Met. 7, 26: Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. Scip wíde rād wolcnum under, Cd. Th. 84, 4; Gen. 1392. Ôþ wolcen (wolcenu, Ps. Surt.) *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Ôþ ða wolcnu (wolcen, Ps. Surt.), 35, 5. (2) *the clouds of night :*—Ôþ ðe nîpende hiht scrîðan cwôme, wan under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651: 1432; B. 714: Salm. Kmbl. 207; Sal. 103: Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839: Exon. Th. 178, 34; Gû. 1254: Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. (3) *in the phrases* under wolcnum, under wolcna hrôfe *under heaven, on earth :*—Ðenden hé on ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrôfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Â þenden standeþ worold under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 56, 22; Gen. 916: 64, 30; Gen. 1058: 117, 7; Gen. 1950: Exon. Th. 14, 28; Cri. 226. Hé weóx under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 15; B. 8. Ic Hring-Dena weóld under wolcnum, 3544; B. 1770: Met. 1, 76. Landes frætwe gewîtaþ under wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2541; El. 1272. [Þa scipen foren wide mid wolcnen and mid wedere, Laym. 102. Com winden mid ðam weolcnen a drake, 25592. In the later English, however, the word seems used mostly in the sense of *sky, welkin :*—Fir weax up to þam wolcne, and se wolcne undide on fower healfe and faht þær togeanes, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22. Þa wolcne gon to dunien, þa eorðe gon to biuien, Laym. 27452: 25575. Þere weolcne (wolkne, 2nd MS.) he wes swiðe neh, 2883. Bonen þurleð þe weolcne *oratio penetrat nubes*, A. R. 246, 24: Marh. 7, 3. We sitteþ under weolcne (welkne, *v. l.*) bi nihte, O. and N. 1682. On the welkne shoon the sterres, Chauc. Cl. T. 1124. Al þe wyde worlde bothe

welkne (wolkne, þe welkene, welken, *v. ll.*) and þe wynde, water and erþe, Piers P. 17, 160. *O. Sax.* wolkan; *n. a cloud: O. Frs.* wolken: *O. H. Ger.* wolchan; *n. nubes.*] v. heofon-, weder-wolcen.

wolcen-faru, e; *f. The cloud-host, the moving clouds:*—Đec forstas and snâwas, winterbiter weder and wolcenfaru (cf. wolcna genipu, Exon. Th. 192, 13; Az. 105) lofige on lyfte, Cd. Th. 239, 33; Dan. 379. Ic (*a storm*) wolcnfare wrêge, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71.

wolcen-gehnâst, es; *n. The collision of clouds;* Exon. Th. 386, 12; Rä. 4, 60.

wolcen-reád. v. weolcen-reád.

wolcen-wyrcende; *adj. Cloud-producing:*—Wolcenwyrcende *nubigenu* (-*a*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 13. [*The glosser seems to have mistaken* (?) *the word, which would be more nearly rendered by* wolcen-geworht. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolc-poran *nubigena.*]

wolc-reád. v. weoloc-reád.

wôl-dæg, es; *m. A day of pestilence, a day of death:*—Cwômon wôldagas; swylt eall fornom secgrôf wera, Exon. Th. 477, 18; Ruin. 26.

wôl-gewinn, es; *n. A conflict where there is a great mortality:*—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unclænnessa, and heora wôlgewinna, and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima, sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda,* Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15.

wô-líc. v. wôh-líc.

wollen-teár; *adj. Having hot tears, with hot tears:*—Weorod eall ârâs, eodon unblîðe, wollenteáre, wundur sceáwian, Beo. Th. 6056; B. 3032. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ollinn; *pp. of* wella.]

wôlness, e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague:*—Wôlnes, fefor, âdl *pestis, febris, langor,* Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 1.

wom. v. wamm.

wôm, es; *m. Sound, noise:*—Wunian ðone werigan sele, ðær is wôm and wôp wíde gehêred, and gristbîtunge, and gnornunge mecga, Cd. Th. 285, 5; Sat. 333. [*Icel.* ômr *sound.*] v. next word.

wôma, an; *m. Sound, noise* (cf. hilde-wôma *and* hilde-swêg):—Se wôma (*the noise of battle*) cwom, Cd. Th. 190, 21; Exon. 202. Siððan tô reste gehwearf rîce þeóden, com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wôma, 222, 26; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Hrîð hreósende, wintres wôma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Hê secgan ongan swefnes wôman, Cd. Th. 249, 33; Dan. 539. Hebban herebŷman hlûdan stefnum, wuldres wôman, 183, 31; Exod. 100. Ær ðû gûðe fremme, wîges wôman, Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357. Wîges wômum, Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. [Cf. *Icel.* Ômi, *one of the names of Odin;* a personification of the wind; ôma *to resound;* ôman *sound, voice.* Grimm says: Scheint mir der grund weshalb *wóma* mit *hild, wîg, dæg, dægrêd, swefen* verbunden wird, anzuzeigen, dass das alterthum sich hierunter lauter persönliche wesen dachte, die rauschend nahten, And. u. El. xxx.] v. dæg-, dægrêd-, heofon-, hilde-wôma, *and preceding word.*

wome, Chart. Th. 483, 30, *read* wonie.

won-, wôness. v. wan-, wôhness.

wôp, es; *m.* I. *a whoop, cry.* v. here-wôp. II. mostly *a cry of grief, wailing, lamentation, weeping:*—Hlûde swêgde ðæra muneca wôp on Martines deáðe, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 16. Wôp (*fletus*) and tôþa gristbîtung, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42. Wôm and wôp, Cd. Th. 285, 2; Sat. 333. Nis nænig wôp ne nænig heáf gehŷred, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: Exon. Th. 164, 32; Gû. 1020. Hreám and wôp, Blickl. Homl. 115, 15. Ðara cirm and wôp tô mê âstâh, 249, 7. Ne sorg ne wôp, 103, 36: Exon. Th. 201, 4; Ph. 51. Hlûd wôp, 62, 9; Cri. 999. Wæs wôp up âhafen, atol æfenleóð, Cd. Th. 190, 17; Exod. 200: Beo. Th. 257; B. 128. Wôp, hlûd heriges cyrm, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157. Ða gesîðas, wôp and hleahtor, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347. *Coragium,* i. *virginale funus vel* wôp, Wülck. Gl. 213, 33. Eall ðæt folc hyne weóp hundseofontig dagas. Ðâ dæs wôpes dagas âgâne wæron (*expleto planctus tempore*), Gen. 50, 4. On wôpe and on unrôtnesse hê leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36. Mid swíðlice heáfe and wôpe *luctu,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 12. Wôpe cwíðan, Cd. Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Wôpe besingan, Exon. Th. 139, 3; Gû. 517. Wôpe bimænan, 459, 24; Hö. 4. Wôpe bewunden, Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Wôpe gewæged, wreccea giómor *flebilis,* Met. 2, 3. Ðara ðe wôp gehŷrdon galan Godes andsacan, sâr wânigean, Beo. Th. 1575; B. 785. Wôp dreógan, Exon. Th. 140, 10; Gû. 608. Wôp þrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Ðurh fæsten and ðurh wôpas (*fletus*) and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. II a. where shedding of tears is referred to:—Ûs wôpe forcymenum, bitrum bryneteárum, Exon. Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. Mid myclum wôpe (cf. wêpende wêregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59), Blickl. Homl. 229, 19. Ne rêce ðû nâ weámôdes wîfes worda, for ðam heó wile oft mid wôpe geswigian (*be silent and burst into tears*), Prov. Kmbl. 48. Se wæs ðurh micelne wôp âblend, Homl. Th. i. 420, 31. *See* wôpes hring *under* hring. [Hæleð ðe iherde ðesne weop, Laym. 11991. Muchel wes þa wop (wepinge, 2nd MS.), 5970. Cullfren sang iss lic wiþþ wop, Orm. 7931. His moderes wop (ream. *v. l.*), and þe oðres Maries, þ melten al of teares, A. R. 110, 15: Kath. 2332: R. Glouc. 34, 15. Þer is wop and grindinge of teþ, Ayenb. 265, 5. *O. Sax.* wôp: *O. H. Ger.* wuof *fletus, luctus, ploratus, planctus, gemitus.*] v. feld-, here-wôp.

wôp-dropa, an; *m. A tear:*—Hwæt is ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðâs worulds tyrnenga gæð, âweccaþ wôpdropan? Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283.

wôpen. v. wêpan.

wôperian; *p.* ode *To wail, lament:*—Ðâ cleopode seó ungesælige wôperiende him tô: 'Eálâ, help mîn, wildeór mê habbaþ forneán tôslyten,' Homl. Ass. 196, 32.

wôpig; *adj. Mournful, doleful,* (1) of persons expressing grief:—Ðæt ic wôpig sceal teárum mænan, Exon. Th. 285, 9; Jul. 711. (2) of things which are the expression of grief:—Hê hine on ða eorþan âstrehte, mid wôpegum teárum hlûde clypigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 601.

wôp-leóþ, es; *n. A mournful lay, a tragedy:*—Wôpleóð *tragoediam,* Hpt. Gl. 488, 57.

wôp-líc; *adj. Mournful, doleful, lamentable:*—Wôplîc *flebilis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 4. (1) of persons expressing grief:—Wôplîc (*printed* -lie) *lacrimabundus,* Hpt. Gl. 472, 66. In faran ðæt tungla wôplîcan heofones eáhþerl ðû eart geworden *intrent ut astra flebiles, coeli fenestra facta es,* Hymn. Surt. 76, 5. (2) of that which is an expression of grief:—Hê spræc mid wôplîcre stemne, Homl. Th. i. 402, 9: Homl. Ass. 196, 29: 198, 121. Mid wôplîcre ceorunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 355. Mid wôplîcum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus,* Hpt. Gl. 518, 25. Mid wôplîcum siccitungum *lacrimosis singultibus,* 504, 62. (3) of that which occasions grief:—Se dæg is heora sôðe âcennednys; nâ wôplîc, swâ swâ seó ærre, ac blissigendlîc tô ðam êcum lîfe, Homl. Th. i. 354, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuof-lîh *lugubris.*]

wôplîce; *adv. Mournfully, with lamentations:*—Wê healdaþ heora gemynd, nâteshwôn wôplîce, swâ swâ man bewêpð deádne, Homl. Ass. 77, 124.

word, es; *n.* I. *a word, a single part of speech;* in pl. *words* forming connected speech:—Bûtan ðâm stafum ne mæg nân word beón âwriten, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 12. *Barbarismus,* ðæt is ânes wordes gewemmednyss . . . *Solocismus,* ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse ðære rædinge . . . *Barbarismus* bið on ânum worde, and *solocismus* bið sum leás word on ðam ferse, 50; Zup. 294, 4–10. Ðæs wordes andgit is swâ mon cweþe þingere oþþe frêfrend, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Seó ceaster ealde worde is nemned Wiltaburh, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 26. Hî ígbûend ôðre worde Baðan nemnaþ, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, word wæron wynsume, 1228; B. 612. Wera gehwylcum wîslîcu word gerîsaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Ealle ða îdlan word ðe hê ût forlêt, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Ealle ða word sint sôþe ðe Paulus sægþ, 187, 2. Ðæt sindon ða word, swâ ûs gewritu secgaþ, Exon. Th. 241, 12; Ph. 655. Gif ðâs word sind sôþ, 247, 24; Jul. 83: Beo. Th. 1282; B. 639. Nô ðæs fela Daniel gespræc sôðra worda, Cd. Th. 253, 13; Dan. 595. Engel wrât in wâge worda gerŷnu, baswe bôcstafas, 261, 9; Dan. 723. Gif hê his wordcwida wealdan meahte, ðæt hê him onwrige worda gongum, hû . . ., Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gû. 1134. Meaht ðû worda gewealdan, 163, 5; Gû. 989. Worda tô hræd, 330, 13; Vy. 50. Worda gleáw, 415, 20; Rä. 33, 14. Hê wile tô his nêhstan sprecan ða word ðe hê wênþ ðæt him leófoste sŷn tô gehŷrenne, and ðonne þencþ hû hê hine beswîcan mæge þurh ða swêtnesse ðara worda, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22. Hî þeossa worda nân ongeotan ne mehton, 15, 13: Exon. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Swâ hê bæd, þenden hê wordum weóld, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Wordum wîsfæst, Exon. Th. 418, 4; Rä. 36, 14. Ne wile Sarran gelŷfan wordum mînum, Cd. Th. 144, 13; Gen. 2389. Æfter ðissum wordum, Blickl. Homl. 135, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88. ¶ *wordum* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying or writing. Cf. *worde* under II. 1:—God cwæð him wordum tô *Dominus ait,* Jud. 6, 14: Cd. Th. 148, 16; Gen. 2457. Ðæt wîf wordum sægde, 44, 11; Gen. 707. Wordum sprǽcon monige, 110, 33; Gen. 1847. Wordum herian, 1, 4; Gen. 2. Wordum wyrgean, 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Ðone wê wifel wordum nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Se ongan godspell wordum wrîtan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1. Hê lǽteþ word ût faran, 315, 35; Mód. 41: Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. Hê word æfter cwæþ; 'Mǽl is mê tô feran,' 636; B. 315: 688; B. 341: Cd. Th. 204, 11; Exod. 417. Hê word âhôf, Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416: 2993; An. 1499: Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724. Ic ðâs word sprece, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82: Blickl. Homl. 191, 29: 205, 23. Ða word ðæs heofonlîcan gerŷnes, 17, 7. Êces lîfes word (wordo, Lind.) *uerba uitae aeterne,* Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Wordu, Scint. 94, 8. Hié þrŷ cwǽdon þurh gemǽne word, Cd. Th. 238, 30; Dan. 362: 149, 14; Gen. 2474. I a. *a verb:*—*Verbum* is word, and word getâcnaþ weorc oððe þrowunge oððe geþafunge . . . *Adverbum* is wordes gefêra, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 2–8. On ðisum eahta dǽlum synd ða mǽstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen et verbum,* ðæt is nama and word. Mid ðam naman wê nemnaþ ealle ðing and mid ðam worde wê sprecaþ be eallum ðingum, Zup. 11, 8–11. I b. *a written word:*—Moðde word fræt, Exon. Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. II. *a word, a group of words* forming a phrase, clause, sentence or sentences, (1) *a saying, sentence, anything said, words:*—Hê ðæs geanwyrde wes, þeáh him ðæt word ofscute his

unnþances (*the words escaped him involuntarily*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Đæt word belimpđ synderlîce tô Gode ânum, 'Ic eom,' Homl. Th. ii. 236, 11. Him andswarode God swâ đæt ne wiste, se đæs wordes (*the answer*) bâd, Andr. Kmbl. 522; An. 261. On đam worde: 'Uton wyrcan,' . . . on đam worde: 'Tô ûre anlîcnysse,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 13. For đam worde hê wæs geunrêt *he was sad at that saying*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. 'Ic hit eom.' Hî mid đam worde wendon underbæc . . . Eft âxode se Hælend . . . Hî eft andwyrdon mid đam ærran worde . . . Đâ andwyrde hê mid đam ylcan worde, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 15–20: Cd. Th. 31, 35; Gen. 495: 165, 4; Gen. 2726. ¶ *worde* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying, cf. *wordum* under I:—Đâ hê worde cwæđ, đæt . . ., Cd. Th. 3, 6; Gen. 31. Hê worde cwæđ: 'Têmaþ and wexaþ,' 12, 34; Gen. 195: Andr. Kmbl. 1432; An. 716. Swâ đû worde becwist, 386; An. 193: Exon. Th. 123, 32; Gû. 331. Đâ worde frægn wuldres Aldor Cain hwær Abel wære, Cd. Th. 61, 24; Gen. 1002. Hê đæt word gecwæđ, đæt hit aa hæfde ofer Godes êst đe hit hæfde bûtan dære cyrcan hlâforde, Chart. Th. 141, 1. Hê đæt word âcwæđ, đæt đæt micle morđ menn ne þorfton þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Hê đæt word âcwæđ: 'Ic đê mæg secgan . . .,' Exon. Th. 20, 12; Cri. 316: Andr. Kmbl. 2722; An. 1363 (and often). Đis is sceortlice gesæd; uton secgan word gyt, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 23. Wæron đâs word gewîdmærsode *these sayings were noised abroad*, Lk. Skt. 1, 65. Đâ âhsode hê hine manegum wordum *interrogabat illum multis sermonibus*, 23, 9. On đâm twâm formum wordum *in the two first sentences* (of the Lord's prayer), Homl. Th. i. 262, 22. Hê rihte æ getâcnode on tŷn wordum [*or* (6)], Andr. Kmbl. 3023; An. 1514. (2) *a saying, maxim*:—Hî cweþaþ đæt tô worde, đæt se bið on geþance wærast and wîsast, se đe ôđerne can rađost âsmeágan; cweþaþ eác tô worde đa đe syndan stunte, đæt mycel forhæfednes lytel behealde, ac đæt mete wære mannum gescapen, tô đam ânum, đæt men his scoldan brûcan, Wulfst. 55, 20–25. (3) *a tale, story*:—Đâ hæfdon monige unwîse menn him tô worde and tô leásungspelle, đæt sió hâte . . . wære for Fêtontis forscapunge *quidam . . . suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculam Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8. (4) *a report, tidings*:—Đam cynge com word (*word came to the king*), đæt unnfriđscipa lâgen and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Sôna swâ đæt word becom tô Nerône, Blickl. Homl. 173, 35. Đâ sprang đæt word, đæt hê on đam holte dwelode, ôđ đæt hine wulfas tôtæron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 9. (5) *fame, name, (good) word, (good) report*:—Gôd word and gôd hlîsa ælces monnes bið betera đonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 23. Đâ âsprang his word wîde geond land, hû se mæra man manna fêt âđwôh, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 388. Ûre word sprang wîde geond đâs eorđan, 13, 151: Shrn. 17, 9. Æđelinge (*Christ*) weóx word and wîsdôm (cf. Lk. 2, 52), Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: 3352; An. 1680. Hê þôhte đæt hê him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde gecarnian him hereword, *v.l.*), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Uton ûs selfum betst word and longsumast æt ûrum ende gewyrcan *Spartanos admonet, de gloria plurimum, de vita nihil sperandum*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. Wîdgongel wîf word gespringeþ (*gets a (bad) name*), hæleđ hŷ hospe mænaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. (6) *a command, an order, ordinance*:—Word hleódrode: 'Ne wêp đone wræcsîđ,' Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432: Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Eoppa be Wilferþes worde brôhte Wihtwarum fulwiht, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 17. Đû lifes word lâstan noldes, ac mîn bibod bræce be đînes bonan worde, Exon. Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. Đæt hié đæt onwendon, đæt hê mid his worde bebeád, Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Đâ sende se cyng Leófsig, and hê đæs cynges worde grið gesætte, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25: L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 36: Exon. Th. 99, 19; Cri. 1627. Ic ne mæg âwendan Godes word . . . God cwæđ: 'Dô đæt ic đê bebeóde,' Num. 22, 18–20. Hŷ bræcon cyninges word, beorht bôca bibod, Exon. Th. 99, 26; Cri. 1630: Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600: 49, 27; Gen. 798. Word gehyrwan, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221. Ofer Drihtnes word, Cd. Th. 37, 21; Gen. 593: Rood Kmbl. 70; Kr. 35. Đæt đû Dryhtnes word healde, and đæs cininges bebod begange, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Þurh his word *at his command*, Cd. Th. 10, 17; Gen. 158: 7, 24; Gen. 111: 82, 15; Gen. 1362. Ær âwæged sié worda ænig, Andr. Kmbl. 2877; An. 1441. Hê com be Honorius wordum đes pâpan, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 28. Hê wrât đa tŷn word, đe Drihten him bebeád, Ex. 34, 28: Deut. 10, 4. (7) *a message, an announcement*:—Hê word âbeád: 'Eów hêt secgan sigedrihten mîn, đæt hê eówer æþelu can, Beo. Th. 786; B. 390. (8) *word, solemn statement*:—Biscopes word and cyninges sié unlægne bûton âđe, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Đû đæt gehête þurh đîn hâlig word, Andr. Kmbl. 2836, An. 1420. (9) *promise, oath*. v. word-fæst, -loga:—Man freóndscipe gefæstnode mid worde and mid wædde, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Geþence hê word and wedd đe hê Gode betæhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 24. Hwær syndon đîne word, on đâm đû ûs gestrangodest, and đû cwæđe: 'Gif gê mê gehŷraþ, ne ân loc of eówrum heáfde forwyrđ,' Blickl. Homl. 243, 31. (10) *an (expressed) intention* or *opinion*:—Đara ælces đe đæs wordes wære đæt from Rômebyrg þôhte *of every one that talked of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. Hié wæron đæs wordes, đæt him leófre wæs se cristendôm tô begânne đonne his scîra tô habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, 6, 31; Swt. 286, 6. Đâ wæs ælc đæs wordes, đæt him leófre wære đæt hê land foreode, đonne hê đæne hâd underfênge, Chart. Th. 167, 32. Wæs Eþelwald đæs wordes, đæt hê nô đes rihtes widsacan nolde *Ethelwald declared his intention of not opposing the right*, 140, 11. **III.** *speech, language, words*:—Word spearcum fleáh, Cd. Th. 274, 31; Sat. 162. Scôp him Heort naman se đe his wordes geweald hæfde (*who had power to name things as he pleased*), Beo. Th. 158; B. 79. Wordes ord *the first word*, 5576; B. 2791. Rædsnotteran, wordes wîsran, Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Wordes gleáwne, 3295; An. 1650. Weras wordes cræftige, Elen. Kmbl. 628; El. 314: 837; El. 419. Of eallum đæm worde đe gâþ of Godes mûþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. Mid đon worde đæs godcundan gewrites hê hine oferswîþde, 33, 20. On worde mid nænigre mihte gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Wîs on đînum gewitte and on đînum worde snottor, Exon. Th. 463, 31; Hö. 78. Men đû sealdest word and gewitt, Hy. 9, 56. **III a.** *language, style*:—Ærest Eroico metro, and æfter fæce gerâđe worde (*plano sermone*) ic âwrât, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. **III b.** where speech is contrasted with act or thought:—Lufige man Godes riht wordes and dâđe, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310. 20: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 4. Wordes ođđe weorces, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Môde and dædum, worde and gewitte, Cd. Th. 117, 23; Gen. 1958. Hê men of deáđe worde âwehte, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584: Elen. Kmbl. 1888; El. 946. Mihtig mid worde eal tô dônne, Blickl. Homl. 235, 36. Scyndan mid worde oþþe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Þurh geþôht and þurh word and þurh weorc, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. **IV.** *word* (in *word* of God):—Se đe sæwđ, word hê sæwđ . . . Hî đæt word gehŷraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 14–20. Wê wæron gesamnode đær wê gehêrdan Godes word, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Gif heó ne bið mid Godes worde fêded, 57, 11. **IV a.** translating *verbum* in Jn. 1, 1. v. word-cennend. [*Goth.* waurd: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* word: *O. H. Ger.* wort: *Icel.* orð.] v. beót-, cyne-, galdor-, gilp-, gleó-, gnorn-, gram-, heoru-, here-, hosp-, husc-, lâst-, leóþ-, lyge-, lygen-, mæđel-, mân-, ôleht-, orgel-, sceand-, sôþ-, sorh-, teón-, torn-, þanc-, þrŷþ-, wær-, wealh-, wit-, wuldor-word.

-word; *adj. in* rôf-word (?), Exon. Th. 353, 21; Reim. 16. [*Icel.* -orðr.] Cf. -wyrde.

word-beót, es; *n. A promise*:—Đâ com fêran Freá tô Sarran swâ hê self gecwæđ, hæfde wordbeót leófum gelæsted, Cd. Th. 167, 6; Gen. 2761. Wâciaþ wordbeót, Exon. Th. 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. v. word-gebeót, *and next word*.

word-beótung, e; *f. Promising, a promise*:—Đec biddan hêt se đisne beám âgrôf, đæt đû gemunde on gewitlocan wordbeótunga, Exon. Th. 473, 14; Bo. 14. v. preceding word.

word-cennend, es; *m. The begetter of the Word* (Jn. 1, 1):—Ô milda Wordcennend *pie Verbigena*, Germ. 389, 2.

word-cræft, es; *m. The art of speaking* or *writing*:—Wordcræftes wîs *a good speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Ic wordcræft wæf *I composed poetry*, 2473; El. 1238.

word-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a saying, words*:—Fyl nû frumspræce, wlitiga đînne wordcwyde (*what thou hast said;* đîne wordcwidas, Exon. Th. 188, 9; Az. 43), Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ne lengde leóda aldor wîtegena wordcwyde, 256, 27; Dan. 647. Đŷ đîne wordcwidas weorđan gefelde (*ut justificeris in sermonibus tuis*), đæt đû ne wilnast weora æniges deáđ, ac đû synfulle simle lærdes đæt . . ., Ps. C. 53. Đê đa wordcwydas Drihten on sefan sende . . . Đû eart on môde frôd, wîs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3686–3694; B. 1841–1845. Gif hê his wordcwida wealdan meahte *if he could talk*, Exon. Th. 171, 25; Gû. 1132. Wîs on wordcwidum, 294, 11; Crä. 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1104; An. 552. Wuldorcyninges word hleódrode. . . . Æfter wordcwidum wuldorcyninges *after the words*, 2892; An. 1449: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753. Uncre wordcwidas *what we said to one another*, Exon. Th. 472, 16; Rä. 61, 17. Cleopaþ se alda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. **II.** *speech, language*:—On đam (*Daniel*) Drihtenweard wisse sîđne geþanc and wîsne wordcwide, Cd. Th. 249, 28; Dan. 537. Sum mæg searolice wordcwide wrîtan *one is a clear writer*, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. [*O. Sax.* word-quidi *a saying, a speech.*]

word-fæst; *adj. Adhering to what one says, keeping one's word*:—Se hlâford sceal beón egesfull đâm dysegum, đæt hê heora dysig ælecge; and hê sceal beón wordfæst and witan hwæt hê clypige (he scal beon weordfeste and wise lare lusten, 111, 32), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 13. Cf. word-loga.

word-full; *adj. Wordy, verbose, talkative*:—Mann wordfull (*verbosus*) âsyndraþ ealdras, Scint. 134, 12. Wordful *verbosa* (*garrulorum loquacitas*), Hpt. Gl. 528, 49. Wordfulle *uerbosi*, Scint. 78, 1.

word-gebeót, es; *n. A promise*:—Hê his wordgebeót gemunde *memor fuit testamenti sui*, Ps. Th. 105, 34. v. word-beót.

word-gecwide, es; *n. An expressed agreement, a formal contract*:—Eal ic him gelæste đæt ic him scolde swâ forđ swâ uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wæron, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Gif hit heó gehaldeþ mid đare clænnisse đe uncer wordgecwædu seondan, Chart. Th. 481, 8.

word-gemearc, es; *n. A limit fixed in words, a term*:—Sceal sôđ

forð gân wyrd æfter ðissum wordgemearcum (*according to these terms*), Cd. Th. 142, 2; Gen. 2355. [Cf. Wrîtan wordgimerkiun hwat sie that barn hêtan skoldin, Hêl. 233.]

word-gerýne, es; *n. A mystery expressed in words, a deep saying:*—Him tâcna fela tîres brytta onwrâh wordgerýnum, Exon. Th. 29, 16; Cri. 463. Sum biþ listhendig tô âwrîtanne wordgerýnu, 299, 3; Crä. 96. Ic ðæt ongiten hæbbe þurg wîtgena wordgerýno on Godes bôcum, Elen. Kmbl. 578; El. 289: 646; El. 323.

word-gid[d], es; *n. A lay:*—Cyning mænan, wordgyd wrecan and worn sprecan, Beo. Th. 6325; B. 3173.

word-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in speech:*—Cwæð se ðe wæs cyninges rædswa, wîs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418.

word-hleóþor, es; *m. The sound of speaking, voice:*—Wordhleóðor âstâg hâliges lâre *the voice of the holy one's teaching rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708. Wearð gehŷred heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleóðres swêg mæres þeódnes, 186; An. 93.

word-hord, es; *n. A word-hoard, store of words:*—Him Andreas þurh andsware wordhord onleác, Andr. Kmbl. 632; An. 316. Weges weard wordhord onleác, beald reordade, 1202; An. 601: Beo. Th. 524; B. 259: Met. 6, 1: Exon. Th. 318, 20; Vïd. 1. Mê frôd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, wordhord onwreáh, 313, 20; Môd. 3.

wordian; *p.* ode *To speak:*—Wurdiaþ (*but changed to* wurdliaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58. Wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 36. [Þe king wordede þus, Laym. 18052. Þei wordeden wyseli a gret while togideres, Piers P. 4, 46. *Icel.* orða. Cf. *Goth.* waurdjan.]

wordig; *adj. Wordy, verbose:*—Wordig gehlŷd *verbosa garrulitas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 58. [*Icel.* orðigr.]

word-lâc, es; *n. A speech;* loquela:—Næron wordlâcu ne sprǽcu ðara ðe ne wǽron gehêrde stefna heora *non sunt loquelae neque sermones quorum non audiantur uoces eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 4.

word-laþu, e; *f. Speech, discourse:*—Sumum hê wordlaþe wîse sendeþ on his môdes gemynd, Exon. Th. 41, 31; Cri. 664. Mîn hyge blissaþ þurh ðîne wordlæðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1270; An. 635.

word-latu, e; *f. Delay in speaking:*—'Ðû scealt hræðe cŷðan, gif ðû his ondgitan ǽnige hæbbe.' Næs ðâ wordlatu (*there was no delay in the answer*), Andr. Kmbl. 3042; An. 1524. (Cf. bûton late *sine mora*, R. Ben. 55, 12, *omitted under* latu.)

word-leán, es; *n. A reward for words* (*a song*):—Oft ic wôðboran wordleána sum âgyfe æfter giedde, Exon. Th. 489, 18; Rä. 78, 9.

wordlian, wurdlian; *p.* ode *To talk, discourse:*—Wurdliaþ (*changed from* wurdiaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur, . . .* snytrian ł wurðlian *philosophari*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58–63. Epactas ðe wîse preóstas oft ymbe gerâdlîce wurdliaþ, Anglia viii. 300, 45. Hyt gerîst ðæt wê ymbe ða epactas wurdlion, 305, 19: 308, 16. Se sceop in gebringþ ôðre hâdas, ðe wið hine wurdlion swylce hig him andswarion, 330, 43. Uton nû on Englisc ymbe ðys be dǽle wurdlian, 303, 14. [Gewurdlud *vel* gesprecen, 320, 16.] Wordlian *sermocinari*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* wortalôn; wortalônti *verbosus;* wortalâri *verbosus.*] v. wordlung; wordrian.

word-loc, es; *n. A conclusion expressed in words:*—Wordlocum *dialectica* (the passage is: Ut tomus dialectica dogmata rerum disceret, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 23: 27, 16.

word-loca, an; *m. The storehouse of words:*—Ongan hê reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 470.

word-lof, es; *n. Praise in words, praise:*—Cyning mec weorþaþ, ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wîsan mǽneþ mîne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rä. 21, 11. [*Icel.* orð-lof *praise.*]

word-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his word:*—Ðæt gê ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10. v. word, **II.** 9.

wordlung, e; *f.* **I.** in a good sense, *discourse, conversation:*—His wordlunc *sermocinatio ejus* (*cum simplicibus*, Prov. 3, 32), Kent. Gl. 61. **II.** in a bad sense, *idle talk, babbling, chattering:*—Ðæt sidefulle wîf wordlunge ne lufaþ (cf. idele weord ne luuað, 111, 21), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 2. Âsolcennys âcenð îdelnysse, gemâgnysse and wordlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wortal *verbosus.*] v. wordlian.

word-mittung, e; *f. Collation:*—Wordmittung *vel* wordsomnung *collatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 51.

wordrian; *p.* ode *To speak, discourse:*—Wordriendra, bænnendra, maðeliendra *concionatorum, locutorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 70. Cf. wordlian, wordian.

word-riht, es; *n.* **I.** *a law expressed in the form of a command* (v. word, **II.** 6), *an ordinance;* or *a law expressed in spoken words, a spoken law:*—Môyses dômas, wræclîco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. **II.** *a statement of what is right;* or (?) *a duty which one has given his word to perform* (v. word, **II.** 9):—Wîglâf maðelode, wordrihta fela sægde gesîðum (*told them much of what they ought to do;* or (?) *told them much of what they had promised to do.* Cf. wê gehêton, 5261; B. 2634), Beo. Th. 5256; B. 2631.

word-samnere, es; *m. A collector of words:*—Wordsomnere *cocologus* (=καταλογεύς?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 42.

word-samnung. v. word-mittung.

word-sâwere, es; *m. A word-sower:*—Hêton menn wordsâwere ðone æðelan lâreów *praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4.

word-sige, es; *m. Success in speaking:*—Sigegyrd ic mê wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

word-snotor; *adj. Expert in speech, eloquent, learned:*—Ôslâc, gamolfeax hæleð, wîs and wordsnotor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21. Lŷfing se wordsnotera biscop, 1047; Erl. 171, 28. Wordsnoteran (*Homerum*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 53. Wordsnotere *oratores, rhetores, grammatici*, 481, 72. Wordsnoterum *sapientium*, 503, 67. Ne weorþeþ on worulde ǽnig wordsnotera ne on wordum getingra, ðonne hê (*Antichrist*) wyrðeþ, Wulfst. 54, 21.

word-snotorung, e; *f. A sophism:*—Wordsnoterung *sophisma*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 61.

word-wîs; *adj. Wise in speech, learned:*—Dæs wordwîsan *sophiste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 39. [*O. Sax.* word-wîs: *Icel.* orð-vîss.]

word-wynsum; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable;* affabilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 37.

wôr-hana, an; *m. A pheasant:*—Wôrhona, uuôrhana, -hona *fasianus*, Txts. 61, 830. Wôrhana, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 71: *fusianus*, i. 280, 29: *fursianus* (*fursianus* is glossed by môrhana, Hpt. Zeit. 33, 240, 27), 62, 24.

wôr-hen[n], e; *f.* The word glosses *cracinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 75: 136, 59.

wôrian; *p.* ode *To wander about:*—Ic wôrige *uagor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. (1) literal, *to wander about, ramble, be a vagabond:*—Ic wôrige and beó âflŷmed geond ealle eorðan *ero vagus et profugus in terra*, Gen. 4, 14. Hî lufiaþ îdele blisse, wôriaþ and wundriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Is ðæs (*the whale's*) hîw gelîc hreófam stâne, swylce wôrie bi wædes ôfre, Exon. Th. 360, 21; Wal. 9. Seó rîpung ðæs geatweardes gestæþþignesse sŷ swylc ðæt hine ne wôrian ne scrîðan ne lyste (*eum non sinat uagari*), R. Ben. 126, 17. Ðû færsð wôrigende (*vagus*), Gen. 4, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: 19, 2. Ne fêrde heó wôrigende geond land, ac wæs wunigende binnan Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 148, 3: ii. 160, 21. Wôrigende geond wudas and feldas, 188, 14. Eówre bearn beóð wôrigende on ðisum wêstene *filii vestri erunt vagi in deserto*, Num. 14, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 27. Æfre unstaþolfæste and wôriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. (1 a) of the movements of the planets:—Hî (*the planets*) synd wôrigende gecwedene, for ðan ðe ælc gæð on his âgenum ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. (2) figurative in various senses:—Wôraþ *fluctuat, estuat*, i. *vacillat, dubitat, anxiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 60. Wôriaþ ða winsalo *the halls totter* (*are ruinous*), Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. Gangas rihte dôþ, ðæt nâ healtigende wôrige (*erret*), Scint. 186, 4. Bûtan sôþre lufe, nâ gân (*ambulare*) magan menn ac wôrian (*errare*), 3, 8. Wer unsnoter and wôrigende (*errans*) þencþ stunte, 138, 18. Wôriende *vagi* (*sunt gressus ejus*, Prov. 5, 6) i. *vagabunda* (*rumorum praeconia*, Ald. 64), Hpt. Gl. 512, 51. His eágan ne fêrdon wôrigende geond mistlîce lustas, Homl. Th. i. 168, 13. Wôrigende sefan (*vagos sensus*) hê þreáge, Hymn. Surt. 114, 15.

wôriend, es; *m. A vagabond;* vagabundus, Hpt. Gl. 484, 64.

world. v. weorold.

worms, worsm, wurms, wursm, es; *n. Corrupt matter:*—Worms *pus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 52. Uuorsm, Txts. 86, 777. Wurms *virus*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 41. Ðæt worms (worsm, Cott. MSS.) ðara wunda, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 15. Ðæt worsm *putredo*, 38; Swt. 273, 22. Bið seó micge lyswen swilce worms, Lchdm. ii. 198, 27. Se swile and ðæt worms, 208, 11. Wið ða gerynnincge ðæs worsmes (wormses, *v. l.*), i. 292, 8. On ða âdle ðe mon wormse spîweþ, ii. 200, 21: 208, 5. Hreófeligum wormse *elephantino tabo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 38. Âfêwð ðæt sâr of ðære wunde mid ðŷ wormse *mala livor vulneris abstergit*, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2. Heó ðæt worsm (worms, *v. l.*) ût âtŷhþ, Lchdm. i. 100, 13. Ðæt worms, ii. 72, 14. Ðæt wursm, 202, 25. Eall ðæt folc wæs on blǽdran and ða wǽron swîðe hreówlîce berstende and ða worms ût siónde *vesicas effervescentes, ulceraque manantia*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mine wunden gedereð neowe wrusum (wursum, *v. l.*), A. R. 274, 3. Wrusum *sanies*, 322, 11. Worsum, C. M. 11835. Wirrsenn, Orm. 4782.] v. wyrms.

worms-gemang (?), es; *n. A mixture in which there is corrupt matter:*—Wið ðæt man blôd and worsmgemang (worsm gemang?) hrǽce, Lchdm. i. 250, 7. Cf. blôd-gemang.

worn, weorn, es; *m. A swarm, band, flock, crowd, multitude, many, a great number, a great quantity,* (1) of animate objects:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, worn æfter ôþrum (*flock* (*of birds*) *following flock*) turba *prosequitur*, Exon. Th. 222, 4; Ph. 343. Folc onette, weras wîf somod, wornum and heápum, ðreátum and þrymmum, þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Mægen wêrge monna cynnes wornum hweorfaþ on wîdne lêg, Exon. Th. 59, 25; Cri. 958. (1 a) with gen. pl.:—Wæs ðêr worn (*grex*) swîna michil, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 11, 13. Ðâr witena biþ worn ætsomne, 295, 35; Crä. 43: Salm. Kmbl. 802; Sal. 400. Wearð Seme suna and dohtra worn âfêded, Cd. Th. 99, 5; Gen. 1641. Hê worn gestrŷnde suna and dohtra, 74, 11; Gen. 1220. Oft se snâw gecostaþ

wildeóra worn, Salm. Kmbl. 611; Sal. 305. Fugla and deóra wornas, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 6. (1 b) with gen. sing. of a collective noun:—Lâđ æfter lâđum, leódmægnes worn, þûsendmǽlum, Cd. Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195. (2) of inanimate objects, abstract or concrete. (a) alone, *much, many things*:—Hê worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 4235; B. 2114. Hê worn eall gespræc, 6180; B. 3094. Se gomola sægde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 7; Fä. 66. Ongan worn sprecan, 319, 9; Vîd. 9. (b) with adj.:—Đû worn fela sprǽce *you have said many, many things*, Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. (c) with gen. pl.:—Ârleásta fela, misdǽda worn, Met. 9, 7. (Wintra) worn, twâ hund ođđe mâ, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Ymb wintra worn, Cd. Th. 79, 32; Gen. 1320: 236, 22; Dan. 325: Beo. Th. 533; B. 264. Missera worn, Cd. Th. 71, 10; Gen. 1168. Ymb worn daga, 86, 30; Gen. 1438: 142, 10; Gen. 2359: Menol. Fox 336; Men. 169. Ic spræc worda worn, Andr. Kmbl. 1807; An. 906. Se đe ealdgesegena worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 1744; B. 873. Hê wundra worn cýđde, Andr. Kmbl. 1623; An. 813. Worn sârcwida, Exon. Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: 291, 32; Wand. 91: 315, 19; Môd. 33. Weorn earfođsîđa, Andr. Kmbl. 1354; An. 677. Fæstena worn, Cd. Th. 181, 5; Exod. 56. Se đe worna fela gûđa gedîgde *he that from numbers and numbers of battles escaped*, Beo. Th. 5078; B. 2543. Hê weorna feala wîta geþolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2978; An. 1492. (d) with adj. and gen. pl.:—Unc sceal worn fela mâþma gemǽnra *we two shall have many, many treasures in common*, Beo. Th. 3571; B. 1783. (e) with gen. sing.:—Gewât dægrîmes worn *a great number of days passed*, Cd. Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975. Hê wunode dægrîmes worn, 156, 31; Gen. 2597: 80, 20; Gen. 1331: Met. 26, 33. Hê đæs wîtes worn gefêlde *he felt the multitudinous pain*, Cd. Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77. Hê worna fela sorge gefremede, yrmđe, Beo. Th. 4011; B. 2003. v. wearn.

worn-gehât (? word-gehât; cf. word-beót, -gebeót), es; *n. A promise of a numerous progeny*:—Đê beóþ worngehât (cf. patrem multarum gentium constitui te, Gen. 17, 5) mîn gelǽsted, Cd. Th. 144, 24; Gen. 2394.

-worpenness. v. â-, on-, tô-worpenness.

worpian; *p.* ode. I. *to throw* with something at an object. v. weorpan, I. 2 a:—Đonne hié forwandigaþ đæt hié mid đǽm kycglum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen (worpien, Cott. MSS.) *cum contra irascentem dissimulat verborum jacula reddere*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 2. II. *to throw and strike* with something. v. weorpan, V:—Worpaþ hine deófol of bl-cere liđran îrenum aplum, Salm. Kmbl. 50; Sal. 25. Stephanus wæs stanum worpod, Elen. Kmbl. 982; El. 492: 1646; El. 825. [*O. H. Ger.* worfôn *projicere.*]

worsm. v. worms.

worþ, weorþ, wurþ, wierþ, wyrþ, e; *f.*: es; *m.*: wyrþe, wirþe (v. wyrþe-land, *and first extract under* I), es; *m.* I. *a close* (?), *an enclosed place* (?):—Ût on rigewyrđe (*the rye-close?*) westeweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 35. Uppan rigeweorđe on đa ealdan dîc; of đære dîc ût on rigewurđe heal, v. 377, 21. On lindwyrđe, iii. 375, 6. II. *an enclosed homestead, a habitation with surrounding land*:—Be hagan on weorđe hege; fórđ be đan hege on weorđapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 30. Tô ealdan wyrđe . . . wiđ westan ealdan wyrđe, 195, 3–5. Ondlang hîweges tô Ecguuines wyrđe, iii. 437, 32. Tô Cumbran weorđe; of Cumbran weorđe tô đære mǽran æc, 78, 35. ¶ perhaps in the last two passages *weorþ* may be regarded as the second part of a compound name: such expressions as 'in loco ubi soliculae illius regionis Ægeleswurđ nomen imposuerunt' are not uncommon in the Charters, and such names seem to have remained. In the index of places given in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 251 sqq. about 70 combinations with *weorþ* occur, and for many of these modern representatives terminating in *-worth* are found. Already places whose names contain the form (cf. those with *tûn*), when they are mentioned in the Charters, may have extended beyond their original limits and have become properties, whose area was considerable (e. g. Hê gean đæra hundtwýntiga hîda æt Wyrđæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 127, 15. Brinkewurđa terra est .v. hîdarum, iv. 167, 1. Æt Æscmǽres-weorđæ (-wyrđe, l. 14), .x. hîda, v. 218, 22), whose boundaries consequently had to be defined (e. g. Đis syndon đa landgemǽro tô wyrđe, vi. 8, 25. Tô Ceorles-wyrđe, iii. 458, 3. Tô Ægeles-uurđe, 428, 18. Tô Æscmêres-wierđe, v. 173, 36. Tô Peádanwyrđe, 383, 8), and upon which a number of persons resided (e. g. .xxx. mansas illic ubi Anglica appellatione dicitur æt Wurđe (Weorđe, 329, 32), v. 395, 13. Quarta terra .iii. manentium, et uocatur Gislheresuuyrth, i. 44, 11. Monasterium quod situm est in loco qui dicitur æt Baedricesworth, ii. 258, 25: iii. 272, 10: 305, 11. In Blacewyrđe .v. mansas). Various Latin words are used in speaking of such places; Wealawyrđ is a *uillula*, iii. 347, 11: v. 346, 33: Æbbewyrđ is a *uiculus*, iv. 164, 8–10: Æscmeresweorđ is a *uilla*, v. 216, 10: Gislheresuuyrth is a *terra*, i. 44, 11, so also Brinkeuurđa, iv. 167, 1, and Deceuurthe, ii. 367, 22–23: Ceolwurđ is spoken of as *aliquantulum terrae*, ii. 135, 16, 22: and Oswald grants *aliquam telluris partem* æt Bynnyncgwyrđe, iii. 177, 23. Corresponding to these last terms are the English forms with *land*: Ic gean đara twêgra landa Cæorlesweorþæ and Cochanfelde, iii. 274, 4. Ic gean đara twêgra landa æt Cohhanfeldæa and æt Cæorlesweorþe, 272, 8. Đæt land æt Ægeleswyrđe, 125, 10. Some passages are added which may further illustrate the different forms and the variation in gender:—In loco quae dicitur Meranworđ, Txts. 437, 10. Ab occidente Hodoworđa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 49, 18. Ôslanwyrđ and eall đæt đǽrtô gebyreþ, v. 267, 36. Andlang Æđeleswyrđe, 195, 3. Tô Lulleswyrđe hyrnan, iii. 343, 31. Tô Uffawyrđa gemǽre, 428, 22. Tô đan norđran Denceswurđe . . . đa þreó hîda on đan norđran Denceswurđe, v. 310, 34–36. Deneceswyrđe, 400, 12. On Cwicelmeswyrđe eástwearde, iii. 344, 7: v. 121, 6. Ôđ Bulonweorđe; of Bulanweorđe, iii. 343, 37. On Hananwurđe, 403, 11. On tûnlesweorþ eastweardne, 425, 22, 28. On Wulfrêdeswyrđ; of Wulfrêdeswyrđe, iv. 103, 13. III. *a place enclosed by buildings, a court* or *hall* of a house, *a place* or *street* of a town:—Hê sæt ûta in worđe *sedebat foris in atrio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 69: Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 66. Ôđ tô on worđe *usque in atrium*, 14, 54: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 15. Bifora đone (þ, Lind.) worđ *ante atrium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 68. On worđ (*atrium*) đæs dômernes, 15, 16. In hwommum worþana (huommum đara plæcena ł worđum, Lind.) *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. On worđum *in plateis eorum*, Ps. Th. 143, 18: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 12, 19. Cf. In plægiword ł on plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. [*O. Sax.* wurđ:—Thâr that korn gikrund habad ende imu thiu wurđ bihagôd, Hêl. 2478. *M. L. Ger.* word, wurd *an enclosed homestead*, v. Leo, A. S. Names of Places, p. 60: Jellinhaus, Die Westfälische Ortsnamen, p. 134.] v. worþig, wyrþe-land.

worþ-apulder, e; *f. An apple-tree growing by a homestead* (?):—Be hagan on weorđe hege; forđ be đan hege on weorđapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 31.

worþ-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Wordcærsa *grissa garina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 31. v. worþig-cærse.

worþig, weorþig, wurþig, wyrþig [*Ps. Surt. has forms as from* worđign; *one such form is found in Ps. Spl. C., and a dative* worđine *occurs in* Bd. S. 539, 42], es; *m.* I. this word, which remains in proper names in the form *-worthy*, has much the same meaning as *worþ* (q. v.), and seems sometimes to exchange with it (cf. In Beniguurthia, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 70, 27, with: In loco qui dicitur Benninguuyrđ, ii. 152, 19). In its simplest application it seems to mean *an enclosed homestead*:—Be Ceorles weorđige (worđige, *v. l.*). Ceorles weorđig (weorđi, wurđig, *v. ll.*) sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hê biđ untýned, and recđ his neáhgebûres ceápe in on his âgen geat, nâh hê æt đam ceápe nânwuht, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12–16. But it is found also in connection with land of considerable extent (e. g. Trium cassatorum in loco qui dicitur Worđi (cf. tô Worđie, 34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 109, 7. Đis synd đa landgemǽra tô Worđige, 110, 32. .v. cassatos in loco qui appellatur æt Worđige (Worđie, 120, 5), 118, 31), and where there are habitations of considerable importance (e. g. Ego Offa rex sedens in regali palatio in Tamouuorthige, i. 172, 19. Tamouuordie, 171, 6. In loco celeberrimo quae a vulgo vocatur Tomeworđig, 238, 11). Various Latin words are used in reference to places in whose names the word occurs:—In uico celeberrimo qui vocatur Tomouuorđig, i. 256, 24. In uilla omnibus notissima quae Worđig nuncupatur, v. 199, 10. Rura . . . Tantun . . ., Uuorđig, . . . Stoke, iii. 155, 27. .viii. mansas agelluli, ibidem ubi uulgares prisco more uocitant æt Worđige, v. 240, 9. Worđig, vi. 244, 13, is agellus in the body of the Charter, iv. 150, 26. In Bd. 3, 14 a vico Cataractone is in English fram Cetrihtworđige (-worđine, *v. l.*), S. 539, 42. Other instances of the use of the word in reference to localities are the following:—Unam mansam loco qui celebri æt Monowyrđige appellatur. . . . Đis synd đære ânre hýde landgemêru tô Monawurđige. Ǽrust on Monawurđiges forde, vi. 57, 9–15. Ofer đæt hǽđ wiđ Cyblesweorđiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 392, 5. Sûđ tô Ellewurđie, vi. 194, 11. Of đam ealdan lace on Burhgeardesworđig, iii. 412, 12. Instances of the independent use of the word are the following:—Wurđig (worþig, weorþi, *v. ll.*) *fundus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12. Worþig *predium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 59. Hió an đæs worđiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 35. Of đære rôde on Heađeburhe weorđyg; of đæm worđige ondlong hrycges, iii. 77, 10. Sancte Andreas cirican and đone worđig đe đǽrtô gaunnan wes, v. 163, 20. At Sunemannes wyrđige; ond of đam wyrđige . . . on Sunemannes weorđig, vi. 62, 16–31. Wê wrîtaþ him đa circan and đone circstall and đone worđig tô đære burnan and đone croft be sûđan đære burnan, iii. 53, 1. Đæt se gîdsere his weorđig (worđig, Hatt. MS.) and his land mid unryhte rýme *cum multiplicare large habitationis spatia cupiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 328, 21. Hygelâce wæs gecýđed đæt đǽr on worđig (*into the precincts of the palace*) wîgendra hleó cwom tô hofe gongan, Beo. Th. 3948; B. 1972. Æt Hunigburnan twêgen weorđias and .xi. æceras earđlandes, vi. 219, 1. Đæt greáte windelstreáw đæt on worþium wixđ (*that grows in yards about houses?*), Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. On worþigum, 92, 26: iii. 56, 1. Twelf æceras mǽde đe licgaþ on sûđhealf weges intô đâm þreom worđigan (cf. agellorum, iv. 150, 26), 244, 13. Đa worđias æt Æscwîcan (v. preceding passage), iv. 171, 7. II. *a place surrounded by buildings, a place* or *street* of a town; platea:—Hê sǽde đam cyninge, đæt ǽghwanone côman micel menigo đearfena, đæt se weorþig full sǽte *indicavit regi quia multitudo pauperum undecumque adveniens maxima*

per plateas sederet, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Næfre on his weorþige (*or under* I?) weá áspringe *non defecit de plateis ejus usura*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Fenn wordigna *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 44: Ps. Surt. 17, 43. Of wurdigum *de plateis*, Ps. Spl. C. 54. 11. Wordignum, Ps. Surt. 54, 12: 143, 14. Hweorfaþ ymb Sion . . . and dælaþ hire weordias *circumdate Sion . . . et distribuite gradus ejus*, Ps. Th. 47, 11.

worþig-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Uorthigcearse *grissa garina*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. v. worþ-cærse.

worþig-netele, an; *f. A nettle that grows by a homestead* (?):—Sió micle worþignetle, Lchdm. ii. 116, 2.

woruld. v. weorold.

wôrung, e; *f. Wandering about, rambling*:—Hé hêt ðæt hé wunode bûtan wôrunge on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Âsolcennys ácenð ídelnysse . . ., wôrunge and fyrwitnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26.

wôs, es; *n. Moisture, juice*:—Ofetes wôs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Genim ðysse wyrte wôs, Lchdm. i. 200, 15. Genim rosan wôs, 214, 1. Genim leáf, wyl on wætere and wring ðæt wôs (*press the moisture out of the leaves*), 72, 8. Genim ðâs wyrte, cnuca hý swá grêne, wring ðæt wôs, 126, 7: 208, 12: iii. 102, 14. Wring ðæt wôs on eced, i. 200, 15. Genim cetel, dô þriddan dæl ðara rinda and ða wyrta, wyl on wætre swíþe; dô ðonne of ða rinda and dô níwe on innan ðæt ilce wôs, ii. 86, 16. [He thrast hom as men dos crapbys, thrastyng owt the wos, Halliwell's Dict.] v. pere-wôs; wêsan, wôsig.

-wôsa. v. ealo-, here-wôsa; wêsa.

wôsig; *adj. Juicy, succulent*:—Ðeós wyrt is wel wôsig, Lchdm. i. 270, 21. Genim ðâs wyrte swá wôsige gecnucude, 278, 23. Ða beód fulle of gehwǽdum leáfum wel wôsigum, 258, 3.

wôþ, e; *f.* I. *a sound, cry, noise*:—Weard breahtm hæfen, wôd up âstâg, cearfulra cirm, cleopedon monige, Exon. Th. 118, 4; Gû. 234: 125, 31; Gû. 362. Hý mislîce, mongum reordum, wôðe hôfun, hlûdne herecirm, 156, 8; Gû. 871. II. of articulate or melodious sound, *voice, song, speech*:—Wood, uuôþ *lepor*, Txts. 73, 1196. Wôþ *facundia*, i. *eloquentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 3. Mid ðære getyngan wôð *lepida*, 50, 44. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela wôþe mînre, Exon. Th. 391, 5; Rä. 9, 11. Hé âhôf wôðe: 'Hwæt! gê sind earme,' Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675. Hî singaþ heofoncyninges lof, wôða wlitegaste, and ðâs word cweðaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. Swégleóþor cymeþ, wôþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mûð, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pä. 43. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* weit-wôdei *witness: Icel.* óðr; *m. mind; song.*] v. heáfod-wôþ.

wôþ-bora, an; *m. A (good) speaker, orator, poet, prophet, philosopher*:—Sum biþ wôðbora, giedda giffæst, Exon. Th. 295, 19; Crä. 35. Sægde sum wôðbora, Esaias 19, 18; Cri. 302. Ic wôðboran wordleána sum âgyfe æfter giedde, 489, 17; Rä. 78, 9. Micel is tô hycgenne wîsum wôðboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wilt ðû wîsne wôðboran wordum grêtan, biddan ðé gesecge gesceafta cræftas, 346, 21; Sch. 2. Cræftgleáwe men, wîse wôþboran, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. Wôðborum *rhetoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 53.

wôþ-cræft, es; *m. The art of poetry* or *song*:—Wôðcræfte, beorhtan reorde, Exon. Th. 206, 15; Ph. 127. Ne wêne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóð somnige, wríte wôðcræfte, 234, 30; Ph. 548. Ic wille wôðcræfte wordum cýþan bi ðam hwale, 360, 7; Wal. 2.

wôþ-dor (?). v. wôd-dor.

wôþ-gifu, e; *f. The gift of song*:—Hyre (*a musical instrument*) is on fôte fæger hleóþor, wynlîcu wôdgiefu . . . seó wiht mæg wordum lâcan þurh fôt neoþan, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rä. 32, 8.

wôþ-sang, es; *m. Song*:—Wítgena wôðsong, Exon. Th. 4, 1; Cri. 46.

woxo (=oxan) *bovem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15.

wracian; *p.* ode *To be in exile*:—Wracode *exulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 13: 31, 14. Hé ge mid Scottum ge mid Pehtum wracode *apud Scottos sive Pictos exulabat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 17. Hé on Gallia wracode (wrecca wæs, *v.l.*), 3, 18; S. 545, 38. Wracade, 4, 23; S. 594, 44. His menn ða ðe mid wracedon *suos homines qui exules vagabantur*, 4, 13; S. 583, 9. Wraciende *exulans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 15.

wracnian, wræcnian; *p.* ode *To be* or *travel in a foreign country, be a pilgrim* or *stranger*:—Ic wræcnige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19 note. Ic wracnode mid Labane *apud Laban peregrinatus sum*, Gen. 32, 4. Ephron, ðær wracnode Abraham *Hebron, in qua peregrinatus est Abraham*, 35, 27: 37, 1. Wrænede *exulat, peregrinatus est*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 3. Chanaan land, ðe hig on wracnodon and ûtancymene wæron *Chanaan, terram peregrinationis eorum, in qua fuerunt advenae*, Ex. 6, 4. Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurðe, ðonne þolige hé ágðres, ge hâdes ge eardes, and wræcnige swá wíde swá pápa him scrîfe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Þolige hé éðeles, and wræcnige, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 15. Þolige se, ðe hit **on gelang** sý, ælcere eardwununge, and wræcnige of earde, oððon on earde swíðe deópe gebête, swá biscop him tæce, Wulfst. 120, 13: 300, 25. v. for-wracned, R. Ben. 82, 2.

wracu, e; *f.* I. *pain, suffering, misery*:—Is fela yfela and mistlîcra gelimpa wíde mid mannum; and eal hit is for synnum; and gyt weorþeþ mâre, ðæs ðe bêc secgaþ, wracu and gedreccednes, ðonne æfre ær wære on worulde, Wulfst. 91, 7. Nis mê wracu ne gewin, ðæt ic God sêce, Exon. Th. 167, 2; Gû. 1054. Nis ðær láð genîðla, ne wôp ne **wracu, weánâcen** nân, yldu ne yrmðu . . . ne sâr wracu *non huc exangues morbi, non aegra senectus . . . luctus acerbus abest*, 201, 2–11; Ph. 50–54. Him com swá hrædlîc sâr and wracu swá ðam cennendan wîfe cymð fǽrlîc sâr *ibi dolores sicut parturientis*, Ps. Th. 47, 6. His þegnas for hiora eardes lufan and for ðære wrace (cf. for ðæm yrmþum eardes lyste, Met. 26, 71) tihodon hine tô forlætanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. Him ðæt tô longsumere wrace côme, ðær hié ðe rador gesêmed ne wurden *actum de Romano nomine intestina pernicie foret, nisi reconciliatio subrepsisset*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Hé weard werþeódum tô wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hé hæfde him tô gesíþþe sorge and longað, wintercealde wræce, weán oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wræce bisgodon fǽge þeóda *miseries troubled the doomed peoples*, Cd. Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance, retribution*:—Seofonfeald wracu (*ultio*) bið gesealde for Cain, Gen. 4, 24: Cd. Th. 63, 35; Gen. 1042. Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quae illos spernentes ultio secuta sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Swá micele mâre byþ êhtnysse grama, swá micele rihtwîsre gewyrþ and hefigre of êhtnysse wracu *quanto major fuerit persecutionis injuria, tanto justior fiet et gravior de persecutione vindicta*, Scint. 212, 5. Swingella wracu *verberum vindicta*, R. Ben. 52, 7. Ðâm eardum becom ôðer wracu siððan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 14. Ær ðam ðe seó wracu (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) côme, Homl. Th. i. 402, 24: 408, 12. Synna wracu, Exon. Th. 98, 14; Cri. 1607: Cd. Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. Ðis synt wrace dagas *dies ultionis hi sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 22. On dæge wræce *in die ultionis*, Scint. 178, 11. On dæge wræce (*vindicte*), 179, 6. Âhebban hine ofer ða scyldgan mid andan and mid wræce *se peccantibus zelo ultionis anteferre*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 5. Hé gecýðde his nîð and his onwald mid ðære wræce *zelus ultionis jus aperuit potestatis*, 115, 22. Swá wé for monnum orsorglîcor ungewîtnode syngiaþ bûton ælcre wrace *quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*, 117, 24. Bûtan ælcre ôðerre wrace *inulte*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 17. Ðære ceastre tôworpennysse, ðe gelamp for ðære wrace heora mándǽda, Homl. Th. i. 402, 8. Ða gesceafte ðe synd þwyrlîce geðûhte, hî sind tô wrace gesceapene yfeldǽdum, 102, 3. On gelîcre wrace (*vindicta*) dǽdbête hé, R. Ben. 50, 14. Hé lîchamlîce wrace mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur*, 48, 11. Ða yfelan biób micle geswíligran ðe on disse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wíte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða sién ðe nâne wræce nabbaþ, ne nân wíte on disse worulde for hiora yfle *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 4. Ðær sceal ǽghwylc man onfôn ðam rihtan dôme his âgenra gewyrhta, . . . swá wrace, swá êce wíte, swá êce líf, Wulfst. 136, 8. Hé ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 21. Wræce, Exon. Th. 37, 15; Cri. 593: 455, 30; Hy. 4, 57. Wrace, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 616. II a. where the punishment or vengeance is attributed to the Deity:—Seó wracu (*ultio*) is mîn and ic hit âgilde, Deut. 32, 35. Sôðcyninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 14; Gen. 1100. Waldendes wracu, hungor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 28. Open wracu ys on his yrsunga *ira in indignatione ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. Him becom seó godcundlîce wracu, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Him com on Godes wracu (*irato Deo*) an gefeohtum tôeácan ôþrum yflum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 22. Wraco, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 9. Cymð se Dryhtnes dômes dæg and wrace (*vindictae*), Past. 35; Swt. 245, 18. Hé ðæt eal for Godes wræce fordyde, Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Hwæt him se Waldend tô wrace sette, Exon. Th. 98, 4; Cri. 1602. Tô wræce, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584. Hé bæd þrymcyning, ðæt hé him ða weádæd tô wræce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. Ðæt gê witon mîne wrace (*ultionem*), Num. 14, 34. Wrace (wrece, Ps. Surt.) *vindictam*, Ps. Spl. 57, 10: Ps. Th. 78, 13: Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Drihten sende on hié mâran wræce ðonne ǽfre ær ænigu ôþru gelumpe, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Hwæðer Drihten âmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum, Met. 9, 36. Wracena (wraca, Ps. Spl.: wreca, Ps. Surt.) God *Deus ultionum*, Ps. Th. 93, 1. II b. where the punishment takes the form of exile:—Hié ádrǽfdon ðone consul on elþeóde . . . Hit wæs swíþe ofþyncende ðâm ôþrum consulum . . . þêh ðe hié mid ðære wrace (*in the matter of his banishment*) ðæm ádrǽfdan on nânum stale beón ne mehton, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 22. Hé wîtgode be ðære wræce . . ., ðæt wæs ðâ hî tô Babilonia gelǽdde wæron, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Heó on wrace seomodon swearte síðe, Cd. Th. 5, 14; Gen. 71. Ic sceal wrace dreógan . . . sceal nû wreclâstas settan, sîðas wíde, 276, 8; Sat. 185. III. *persecution, hostility, active enmity*:—Of ðære wræce mînra feónda álýs me, Ps. Th. 16, 12. Ic wræce fêre geond foldan, folcsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4. Gif hé monna dreám of ðam orlege eft ne wolde gesêcan, . . . lætan wræce stille, 114, 10; Gû. 170. His sunu hâtte Mars, se macode ǽfre gewinn, and saca and wraca hé styrede gelôme, Wulfst. 106, 26. IV. where hurt is inflicted in return for hurt suffered, *vengeance, revenge*:—Wracu sceal heardum men, Exon. Th. 343, 7; Gn. Ex. 153. Onginþ him leógan se tôhopa ðære wræce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 51. Hé gesette ða men on ǽnne truman ðe mon hiora mǽgas ær slôg, and wiste ðæt hié woldon geornfulran beón ðære wrace (*or under* III? *see the Latin* certaminis) þonne ôþere men, and hié swá wæron *illi quorum cognati occubuerant, certaminis extitere*

principium, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 21. Gif hwâ wrace dô, ær hê him ryhtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille . . . Gif hê man ofsleá on ða wrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 12. Ne mæg wê ðæs wrace gefremman, Cd. Th. 25, 14; Gen. 393. Ðæs hê wræce leornode *he learnt how to take revenge for the wrong*, Beo. Th. 4660; B. 2336. **IV a.** with gen. of person for whose sake vengeance is taken:—Gif hwylc man for his mæges wræce (*in ultione propinqui*) man ofsleá . . . Se ðe man ofsleá on his môdor wrace (*in ultione matris suae*), L. Eccg. P. iv. 68, 18, 19; Th. ii. 230, 18–21. Hêt se cyning ofsleán mycel wæll on ðære byrig on ðæs abbodes wrece, ðe hî ær ofslôgon, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 29. Ne dêð God his gecorenra wrace (wraco, Rush.: ðæt wræcce, Lind. *uindictam*)? . . . Ic eów secge ðæt hê raþe hyra wrace dêð, Lk. Skt. 18, 7, 8. [Þa ilke wrake þe ic dude þe, þu scoldest dôn me, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 18. Scal eou gewaxen muchele wrake and sake, 13, 26. His swerd, þat is his wrake, ii. 61, 23. Wrake wes on londe, Laym. 4040. Min is te wrake *mihi vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. We schule sechen efter wrake on alle þeo þat te biwiteð, Jul. 51, 10. Schal beo niþ and wrake, O. and N. 1194. Wele after wrake (wowe, *v.l.*), Misc. 111, 142. Wrake or weniawnce *vindicta, ulcio*, Prompt. Parv. 533. *Goth.* wraka *persecution: O. Sax.* wraka, wreka.] v. gnyrn-, gring-, gyrn-, nîd-, nîþ-, sâr-, syn-, torn-, þeóf-, þeów-wracu; wræc.

wracu, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6 *for* wacru? v. wacor:—Sió wiþerwerdnes biþ simle untælu and wracu (wæru, *v.l.*) âscirred (-scirped?) mid ðære styringe hire âgenre frêcennesse. The Latin is: Adversam fortunam videas sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem.

wræc, es; *n.* **I.** *wrack, misery, suffering*:—Ðæt cûþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs, ðæt yfell wræc côme ofer ða wiþcorenan *quod Domini nutu dispositum esse constat, ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. Ðæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga, môdes brecða, Beo. Th. 342; B. 170. Wêland wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 10; Deór. 1. Oft sceal eorl monig wræc âdreógan, Beo. Th. 6148; B. 3078. **II.** *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance*:—Ælc wræc and nâ wræc *omnis uindicta et non uindicta*, Scint. 223, 5. Ðæt unâsecgenlîce wræc and ðæt ungeendode wîte, ðæt ðon unlædon ðær geteohhod biþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Mid ðý wîte ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wæron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Ende næfre dînes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Ne wæs ungelîc wræce (*ultioni*) ðam ðe Chaldêas bærndon Hierusaleme weallas, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. God ðæt wîte tô wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 29; Sat. 494. Hî wæron þurh heora handa deáþes wræc ðrowiende *per horum manus ultionem essent mortis passuri*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 31. Hî ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wîte ðrowedon *Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, 4, 26; S. 602, 13. Hê ðæt wîte and ðæt êce wræc âsette on ðone aldor deófla and mancyn freólsode, Blickl. Homl. 83, 23; Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382: Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272: 92, 28; Cri. 1515. Wræccum *plagis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 12, 48. **III.** where the punishment or misery is exile or banishment:—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wæron on helle fîf þûsend wintra and twâ hund wintra ær ðon God wolde heó ðæs wræces unbindan, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Se Hælend wolde Adam gefreólsian of ðam langan wræce, Blickl. Homl. 29, 21. Wilfriþ æfter langum wræce (*post longum exilium*) wæs eft onfangen on bisceophâd, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 37. Dauid sang ðysne sealm gebiddende tô Drihtne for his hâmcyme of ðam wræce and of ðâm earfoðan, ða hê ðâ on wæs, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðone kyning ðe hine (*David*) on suâ heardum wræce gebrôhte, and of his earde âdræfde, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 4. Hê wæs ðær iii. geár on wrece (wræce, wreccesîd, *v.ll.*); hæfde hine Penda âdrifenne, Chr. 658; Erl. 34, 4. Hê (*Abraham*) on wræce lifde *he lived a wanderer*, Cd. Th. 202, 5; Exod. 383. Ðû scealt ôðerne êðel sêcean, and on wræc hweorfan, 57, 15; Gen. 928: 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Ðæt hê on wræc drife his selfes sunu (*Ishmael*), 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Metod ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) âceorfeþ of cyningdôme, and ðec wineleásne on wræc sendeþ, 251, 26; Dan. 569.

wræc *what is driven*:—Wraec *actuarius*, Txts. 37, 62.

wræc *pain*, Lchdm. i. 338, 9. v. wærc.

wrêc, e; *f. Vengeance.* This form seems to be implied by later English forms, e.g. þatt was mikell wræche, þatt all follc for till helle, Orm. 19; don wreche (*rimes with* speche, leache, teche), Misc. 143, 56; tak wreche (*rimes with* preche), Alis. 2858: but there appears to be no instance in Old English of a nominative *wrêc* which is certainly feminine; where the gender of a nominative *wræc* is marked it is neuter. Some of the oblique cases given under *wracu* and *wræc* might belong to the word and perhaps the following passage:—Hió cwædon: 'Sió his blôd and his blôdes wrêc ofer ûs and ofer ûre bearn, H. R. 7, 23. [Gif þu heuedest wreche inumen, O. E. Homl. i. 197, 107. Unwreste þu best, gef þu wreche ne secst, ii. 29, 25: Laym. 29581. Min is þe wreche (wrake, *v.l.*) *mihi vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. Cæm on werlde wreche and wrake, Gen. and Ex. 552. He heþ ynome tô lite wreche, Ayenb. 45, 28. *O. H. Ger.* râhha *vindicta, ultio.* Cf. *Goth.* wrêkei *persecution.*]

-wræc (-wræce?). v. god-, mân-, sceþ-wræc.

wræcca, wræccan, wræcce-ness. v. wrecca, wreccan, wrec-ness.

wræc-fæc (?), es; *n. A time of misery*, Exon. Th. 354, 51; Reim. 64. Cf. wræc-hwîl.

wræc-full; *adj. Wretched, miserable*:—Ðæt ân lîf is wræcful, ðæt ôðer is eádig; ân hwîlwendlîc, ôðer êce, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 4. Besceáwiaþ hû wræcfull ðis andwyrde lîf is, i. 488, 21. Fram ðisum wræcfullum lîfe, 84, 1: ii. 370, 19. Ðis wræcfulle lîf, ðe wê on sind, wê lufiaþ, 540, 12: 490, 15.

wræc-hwîl, e; *f. A period of misery* or *exile, the present life*:—Ðær ða eádgan beóð æfter wræchwîle weorcum bifongen, Exon. Th. 233, 19; Ph. 527.

wræc-lâst, es; *m. An exile-track*:—Waraþ hine wræclâst, Exon. Th. 288, 16; Wand. 32. Hê wunode wræclâstum *he lived in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 36. Hê wræclâstas træd *he wandered an outlaw*, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Ic sceal hweorfan ðý wîdor, wadan wræclâstas, wuldre benêmed, duguþum bedêled, Cd. Th. 272, 17; Sat. 121. Hê longe sceolde hrêran mid hondum hrîmcalde sæ, wadan wræclâstas (*to wander an exile*), Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ ðe ða wræclâstas wîdost lecgaþ *what some of those suffer whose exiled steps go furthest*, 309, 14; Seef. 57. Ic sceal wreclâstas settan, sîðas wîde, Cd. Th. 276, 14; Sat. 188. Wreclâstas wunian *to live in exile*, 280, 21; Sat. 259.

wræc-lâstian; *p.* ode *To be in exile* or *banishment*:—Wræclâstaþ *exulat*, i. *captivatur, peregrinatur, alienatur, fugatur, expellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 25. Wræclâstode *exulat*, 96, 3.

wræc-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *strange, wonderful*:—Fæste is dîn templ êce and wræclîc âwa tô feore *sanctum est templum tuum, mirabile in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 64, 5: Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. Geseah cyning wundor on wîte âgangen; him ðæt wræclîc þûhte, hyssas hâle hwurfon in ðam hâtan ofne, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Wundor dîn wræclîc *mirabilia tua*, Ps. Th. 88, 4: 74, 2. Dîne weorc wæron wræclîce swýþe *mira opera tua*, 138, 12. Wræclîce syndon wægea gangas *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 5. Weorca wræclîcra *mirabilium*, 76, 9: 105, 11. Æðele cyningas, weras wræclîce *reges mirabiles*, 135, 19. Wundur wræclîcu *magnalia*, 70, 18: *mirabilia*, 118, 18. Wolcen wræclîcu, 134, 7. Môyses dômas, wræclîco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. **II.** *wretched, miserable*:—Wê on ðâs wræclîcan woruld âcende wurdon, Wulfst. 1, 12. Hý wurdon of ðære myrhðe âworpene, ðe hý ær on wæron, and on ðis wræclîce lîf bescofene and on earfoðan and on geswince wunedon, 9, 13. Hê sceóp ðâm wêrlogan wræclîcne hâm, Cd. Th. 3, 17; Gen. 37.

wræclîce; *adv.* **I.** *abroad, to foreign parts*:—Hê fêrde wræclîce (*peregre*) on feorlen rîce, Lk. Skt. 15, 13. **II.** *strangely, wonderfully*:—Wræclîce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. Gemunaþ hû hê mænig wundor worhte wræclîce, 104, 5: 105, 7: 148, 5.

wræc-mæcg, es; *m. A wretch*:—Wræcmægas, ða ðe ne bimurnaþ monnes feore, Exon. Th. 109, 35; Gû. 100. Gê dyslîce dæd gefremedon, werge wræcmægas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Hyne wræcmægas ofer sæ sôhton, Beo. Th. 4748; B. 2379. ¶ used of evil spirits:—Wræcmægas, . . . Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gû. 202: 118, 3; Gû. 234: 135, 26; Gû. 530. Wræcmægas, wergan gæstas, 23, 3; Cri. 363.

wræc-mæcga, an; *m. A wretch*:—Se wræcmæcga *the devil*, Exon. Th. 258, 4; Jul. 260.

wræc-mann, es; *m. A fugitive*:—Wræcmon gebâd lâðne lâstweard *the fugitive* (*the Israelites*) *awaited the hated pursuer* (*the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 186, 12; Exod. 137.

wræcnian. v. wracnian.

wræc-setl, es; *n. An exile-abode*:—Wîd is ðes wêsten, wræcsetla fela, eardas onhæle earmra gæsta, Exon. Th. 120, 6; Gû. 267.

wræc-sîþ, es; *m.* **I.** *travel in a foreign land, peregrination, pilgrimage*:—Hî noldon geþafian ðæt swâ getogen mann (*Gregory*) ða burh forlête, and swâ fyrlen wræcsîð genâme, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 15. Gif hwâ weófodþên âfylle, sý hê útlah, bûton hê þurh wræcsîð (wrec-, *v.l.*) gebête, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 26. Â ic wîte wonn mînra wræcsîþa, Exon. Th. 441, 27; Kl. 5. Ic wêpan mæg mîne wræcsîþas, earfoþa fela, 443, 31; Kl. 38. **I a.** fig. of absence from heaven:—Gê (*evil spirits*) frôfre ne wênaþ, ðæt gê wræcsîða wyrpe gebîden, Exon. Th. 132, 29; Gû. 480. **II.** *exile, banishment*:—Wræcsîð *exilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 21: 51, 36. Wræcsîþ, ii. 32, 18. Wræcsîðe *liminio*, (postliminium, Ald. 37), 80, 30. Wræcsîþe, 52, 33: *exiliata*, 144, 80. Dauid sang be his gehwyrftnesse of his wræcsîðe, Ps. Th. 22, arg. Hê is swîþe sârig for dînum earfoþum and for dînum wræcsîþe, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 19. Of wræcsîðe lædan, Exon. Th. 143, 12; Gû. 660. Hê bebeád ðæt mon Iôhannes gebrôhte on Bothmose on wræcsîþe from ôþrum cristenum monnum *Ioannes in Patmum relegatur fuit*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 11. Ða âsende hê hine on wræcsîð tô ânum îgeoðe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31: 560, 20. Seó wæs gelæded from Rôme on wræcsîð on ða ceastre seó is nemned Piceno, Shrn. 102, 35. Wên ic ðæt gê for wlenco, nalles for wræcsîðum, Hrôðgâr sôhton, Beo. Th. 682; B. 338. Heora lâtteówum and heora cempum hié bebudan, ðæt hié on wræcsîþas

fôran, and on ellþéode *ducem suum et milites exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 26. **II** a. fig. of living out of heaven:—Nis ðeós woruld nâ ûre êðel, ac is ûre wræcsíð, Homl. Th. i. 162, 17. Ðam bið wræcsíð witod, ðe sceal heán hwearfian, ðonne heonon gangaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Gê in wræcsíðe longe lifdon, swegle benumene, Exon. Th. 139, 19; Gû. 595. Wræcsíð wêpan in ðam deáðsele (*hell*), 166, 23; Gû. 1047: 466, 24; Hö. 126. Wê synd on ðisse worlde ælþeódige . . .; for gylte wê wæron on ðysne wræcsíþ sende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 5. **III.** *misery, wretchedness*:—Uton gangan ðæt wê bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ôðwîton him his wræcsíð, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. 'Ic nû þrŷ dagas þolian sceolde wælgrim wîtu. . . .' 'Ne wêp ðone wræcsíð,' 2861; An. 1433. Mæg unfæge eáðe gedîgan weán and wræcsíð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. [*O. Sax.* wrak-sîð *pilgrimage; exile.*]

wræc-sîþian; *p.* ode *To be* or *travel in a foreign country, to be in exile*:—Ic wræcsíðige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19. Ðæt hine mann âsende ofer sæ̂ on wræcsíð tô sumum wêstene, on ðam ðe cristene menn for geleáfan fordêmde wræcsíðedon, Homl. Th. i. 560, 22. Tô wræcsíðienne *peregrinandi, vagandi*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 59: *ad incolatum peregre*, 413, 12.

wræc-stôw, e; *f.* **I.** *a place of exile*:—Seó stôw ðe ðû nû on hæft eart, and ðû cwist ðæt ðîn wræcstôw sŷ, heó is ðâm monnum êþel ðe ðæ̂ron geborene wæ̂ran *hic ipse locus, quem tu exsilium vocas, incolentibus patria est*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. **II.** *a place of misery* or *punishment*:—Siððan wræcstôwe (*or* I?) werige gâstas under hearmlocan heáne geſôran, Cd. Th. 6, 17; Gen. 90. Wræcstôwa *ergastula*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 4.

wræc-weorold, e; *f. A world of misery* or *exile*:—Adam wæs gesceapen on neorxnawonge, and for his sylfes synnum ðanan âdræ̂fed on ðâs wræcworuld, and on eall ða earfeðu, ðe wê siððan drugon, Wulfst. 1, 2.

wræc-wîte, es; *n. Punishment*:—Seó æ̂reste môdor ðyses menniscan cynnes wræcwîte middangearde brôhte, ðâ heó Godes bebodu âbræc, and on ðis wræcwîte âworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24–26.

wræ̂d, wræ̂ð, es; *m.* **I.** *a bandage, band, fillet*:—Wræ̂da *fasciarum*, wræ̂d *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 21–22: 39, 69. Wræ̂d sceal wunden, Exon. Th. 343, 6; Gn. Ex. 153. Sió wund wile tôberan, gif hió ne bið gewriðen mid wræ̂de (wræ̂ðe, Cott. MSS.), Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16: Lchdm. ii. 306, 18. Se mec wræ̂de on furþum legde, bende and clomme, Exon. Th. 383, 20; Rä. 4, 13. Genim nioþowearde wrætte, dô on reádne wræ̂d, binde ðæt heáfod mid, Lchdm. ii. 304, 26. Wræ̂das *redimicula*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 7. Wræ̂da *fasciarum, vinculorum*, 488, 48. Sume heora fnada and wræ̂das gemiccliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 27. **II.** *what is bound together, a bundle*:—Wræ̂des *fascis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 4. **III.** *a band, company, flock*. Cf. wræd-mælum:—Wræ̂d *grex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Wræ̂da *manipulorum* (innumeris manipulorum milibus equitatu et peditatu, Ald. 76), 525, 24. v. beado-wræ̂d (Lchdm. ii. 350, 29); wríþan.

-wræ̂de, wræ̂del. v. un-samwræ̂de, under-wræ̂del.

wræd-mælum; *adv. In bands*:—Heápmælum oððe wræ̂dmælum *gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 18. Cf. wræ̂d, **III**.

-wræ̂dness, wræ̂nan. v. sam-wræ̂dness, â-wræ̂nan.

wræ̂ne; *adj. Lascivious, libidinous, salacious, wanton*:—Uuraeni urêni *petulans* vel *spurcus*, Txts. 90, 835. Wraene *petulans*, 87, 1569. Wræ̂ne *petulcus, luxuriosus*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 55: *libidinosus*, 514, 4. Hê (*Sardanapalus*) wæs swîþe furþumlîc mon, and hnesclîc, and swîþe wræ̂ne, swâ ðæt hê swîðor lufade wîfa gebæro þonne wæ̂pnedmonna, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 1. Gif mon sié tô wræ̂ne, Lchdm. ii. 144, 19: Prov. Kmbl. 54. Wræ̂nre *lascivae*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 37. Wrênre *petulantis*, 515, 9. Ða wræ̂nan *lascivam*, 463, 71. Tarcuinius wæs ægðer ge eargast, ge wræ̂nast, ge ofermôdgast, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* reino *emissarius, admissarius:* reinisc *admissarius: Icel.* reini *a stallion: Dan.* vrinsk *rank: Swed.* wrensk *lascivious.*] v. un-wræ̂ne.

wrænna. v. wrenna.

wræ̂n-ness, e; *f. Wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, lust*:—Wræ̂nnes *lascivia, ferventia*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 32. Wræ̂nnyss *petulantia*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 28. Wræ̂nnes *luxuria*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 1. Wræ̂nnes, seó bið ælcum men gecynde *gignendi opus, quod natura semper appetit*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 12. Ðû woldest brûcan ungemetlîcre wræ̂nuesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 21. Sió wôde þrâg ðære wræ̂nnesse *libido*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Werlîcere wræ̂nnysse *maritalis lasciviae* (*luxuriae* ł *petulantiae*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Se anga ðære wræ̂nnesse *aculei libidinis*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 16. Ðæt môd hæfð fulfremedne willan tô ðære wræ̂nnesse *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae delectatur*, 11; Swt. 73, 7. Heó mid ungemetlîcre wræ̂nnesse (*libidine ardens*) mænigfeald geligre fremmende wæs, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28: Ps. Th. 7, 13: L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 33. Nŷtena willa tô nânum ôþrum þingum nis âðenod bûtan tô gifernesse and tô wræ̂nnesse *pecudum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31; Fox 112, 8. v. sin-wræ̂nness.

wræ̂nsa, an; *m. Lasciviousness*:—Wræ̂nsan *lasciviae, luxuriae*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 51. Cf. gælsa.

wræ̂nscipe, es; *m. Wantonness*:—Wrênscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 74.

wræ̂sen. v. hilde-wræ̂sen.

wræ̂snan; *p.* de *To twist, change the character of* something:—Ic (*a woodpecker*) eom wunderlîcu wiht, wræ̂sne mîne stefne, hwîlum beorce swâ hund, hwîlum blæ̂te swâ gât, hwîlum græ̂de swâ gôs (cf. Ic (*a woodpigeon*) þurh mûþ sprece mongum reordum *based on the Latin*: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris, 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1), Exon. Th. 406, 15; Rä. 25, 1.

wræ̂st, wræ̂ste, wrâst; *adj.* **I.** *delicate, elegant, splendid*:—Wrâst *delicatus*, Txts. 55, 630. Wrâstum (urastum) *delicatis*, 55, 645. Hê hine wæ̂dum wræ̂stum geteóde, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Ôft wîgbedes wræ̂ste hornas, 117, 25. Ne ðê on ðînum selegescotum swîðe lîcaþ, þeáh ðe weras wyrcean wræ̂st on eorðan, 146, 11. Rose wynlîc weaxeþ; ic eom wræ̂stre þonne heó, Exon. Th. 423, 23; Rä. 41, 26. **II.** *noble, excellent*:—Ðû ût âlæddest wræ̂stne wîngeard. . . . Ðû him his wyrtruman wræ̂stne settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8–9. Nolde ic ðîne gewitnesse wræ̂ste forlætan, 118, 157. Hê on his welan spêde wræ̂ste getrûwode, 51, 6. Hî ne wiston wræ̂stran ræ̂d *they knew not a more excellent way*, Cd. Th. 227, 6; Dan. 182. v. un-wræ̂st.

wræ̂stan; *p.* te. **I.** *to wrest, twist*:—T hine on ða tungan sticaþ, wræ̂steþ him ðæt wôddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95. **II.** *to move the strings of the harp in playing*, Cf. wreste of an harpe *plectrum*, Prompt. Parv. 533:—Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlâfordes fôtum sittan, and â snellîce snere wræ̂stan, lætan scralletan, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [Iulius þat sweord wraste (wreste, 2nd MS.), Laym. 7532. Wresten *to struggle, wrestle*, A. R. 374, 7. Wrestoñ *plecto*, wrestyñ and wrythyñ aȝen *replecto*, Prompt. Parv. 533: *Icel.* reista *to twist.*] v. â-, ge-wræ̂stan.

wræ̂stan (?); *p.* te *To be* or *make elegant*. v. wræ̂st:—Wræ̂stende *indruticans* (but the passage is: Ista (*mulier nupta*) stolidis ornamentorum pompis infruticans, Ald. 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 44: 44, 8: 110, 58.

wræ̂ste; *adv. Delicately, elegantly*:—Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwîte loccas wræ̂ste gewundne, Exon. Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99.

wræ̂stlere, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wræ̂stlere *luctator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 37. [Iacob speleð wrastlare, A. R. 374, 4. Wrestelare *luctator*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlere.

wræ̂stlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*. [To wreastlene, Laym. 1858. Summe heo wræstleden, 24699. To wrastlen aȝein þes deofles swenges, A. R. 80, 7. Wrestlin and wiðerin wið ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Hwerto wultu wreastlin (wrestlen, *v. l.*) wið þe worldes wealdent *quid contra Deum eluctaris?* Kath. 2035. Ðor wrestlede an engel wið, Gen. and Ex. 1803. *M. Du.* wrastelen.] v. *next word, and* cf. wraxlian.

wræ̂st-lîc (wrâst-); *adj. Pertaining to wrestling*:—Ðæ̂m wæ̂rstlîcum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 3: 74, 54.

wræ̂st-lîc; *adj. Delicate, elegant*:—Ðære wrâstlîcan *delicate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 29: 26, 44. Wræ̂stlîcum *delicatis* (ornamentis vestium delicatis decorari, Ald. 73), 87, 17.

wræ̂stlîce. v. un-wræ̂stlîce.

wræ̂stliend, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wræ̂stliendra *luctatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 36.

wræ̂stlung, e; *f. Wrestling*:—Wræ̂stlunge *palaestram*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 56. [Wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge, Laym. 1871. Bitternesse in wrastlunge aȝean uondunges. . . . Þeos wrastlunge is ful bitter to monie, A. R. 374, 2–5. Ȝif tweie men goþ to wrastlinge, O. and N. 795. Wrestelynge *colluctacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlung.

wræ̂t[t], e; *f. A work of art, a jewel, an ornament*:—Se (*the cave*) wæs innan full wræ̂tta and wîra, weard unhióre goldmâðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Wundenmæl wræ̂ttum gebunden, 3067; B. 1531. Is ðes middangeard wîsum gewlitegad, wræ̂ttum gefrætwad, Exon. Th. 413, 8; Rä. 32, 2: 414, 27; Rä. 33, 2. Hê ðone grundwong ongitan meahte, wræ̂te (wræce, MS.) geondwlîtan, Beo. Th. 5535; B. 2771. Ðam ðe inne gehŷdde wræ̂te (wræce, MS.) under wealle, 6112; B. 3060.

wræ̂t[t], es; *m.*: e; *f. Crosswort*:—Wræ̂ttes cîð, Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 24, 4. Mid wræ̂te, ii. 306, 18. Genim nioþowearde wræ̂tte, 304, 26. Cf. *Warantia* wret (12th cent.?), i. 376, note. *Vermiculum* warance, wrotte (13th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 2.

wræþ *a band*, wræ̂þ *anger*. v. wræd, wræ̂þu.

wræ̂þan; *p.* de *To be angry, get angry*:—Se ðe uraeðes brôðere his *qui irascetur fratri suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 22. Wraeðde hlâford *iratus dominus*, 18, 34. Se cynig wræ̂dde *rex iratus est*, Rtl. 107, 29. Uræ̂dde *fremuit*, 197, 31. [He wile wreðe wið þe, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 8. He bigon to wreðen (cf. he wreððede him, 10, 4), Jul. 11, 6. Affrican wreaðede and swor, 13, 7. Cf. *O. Sax.* wrêðian (*with reflex. acc.*): *Icel.* reiðask *to get angry.*] v. ge-wræ̂þan; wrâþian.

wræþian. v. wreþian.

wræþ-studu, -stuþu, e; *f. A support, prop, buttress, stay*:—Seó

wræþstudu *destina*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 17, 24. Wræþstuþum *fulcris*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28. Wreðstuþum, Exon. Th. 422, 6; Rä. 41, 2.

wrǽþþu (-o); *indecl.*: wrǽþþ, e; *f.* I. *wrath, anger*:—Wrǽððo *ira*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 23: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 36: *indignatio*, Rtl. 12, 35. Urâððo *iracundiae*, 8, 37. Mið wrǽððo *cum ira*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. Hæbbe hē Godes curs and wrǽððe ealra hālgena, Chart. Erl. 253, 14. II. *injury*:—Ðū in wrǽððo giscildnise *tu in injuria defensio*, Rtl. 105, 9. v. next word.

wrǽþu (-o); *indecl.*: wrǽþ, e; *f. Wrath, anger*:—Wrǽðo ðīn *ira tua*, Rtl. 11, 1. Hī wǽran intinga ðare wrǽðe ðe wæs betwyx him and ðan cinge, Chr. 1051; Erl. 182, 28. Hæfþ eal folc micele wrǽþe æt Gode þurh his ǽnne gilt, þe hē nolde healdan ða þincg, Wulfst. 174, 27. From tôweard wurâðo *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. [*Icel.* reiði.]

wrǽt-līc; *adj.* I. *wondrous, curious*:—Grendles heáfod and ðære idese mid, wliteseón wrǽtlīc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Stefn cwom þurh heardne [stān] . . ., wrǽtlīc þūhte stânes ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 1480; An. 741. Ic eom wrǽtlīc wiht, on gewin sceapen, Exon. Th. 405, 14; Rä. 24, 2: 483, 11; Rä. 69, 1. Wiht wrǽtlīcu, 415, 23; Rä. 34, 2. Mē ðæt þūhte wrǽtlīcu wyrd, 432, 6; Rä. 48, 2. Wrǽtlīc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lâcan þurh fōt neoþan, 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. Ðæt is wrǽtlīc þing tō gesecganne, 421, 27; Rä. 40, 24. Wrǽtlīcne wyrm, Beo. Th. 1786; B. 891. Wrǽtlīce gecynd wildra, Exon. Th. 356, 9; Pa. 9. Ða wrǽtlīcan wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Se mē on flīteþ wordum wrǽtlīcum, Andr. Kmbl. 2401; An. 1202. Ic seah wrǽtlīce wuhte feówer, Exon. Th. 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1: 429, 8; Rä. 43, 1. Hē hafaþ ōþre gecynd wrǽtlīcran, 363, 8; Pa. 50. II. *of wondrous excellence, beautiful, noble, excellent, elegant*:—Ceastra . . . orðanc enta geweorc, . . . wrǽtlīc weallstāna geweorc, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3: Exon. Th. 476, 1; Ruin. 1. Wrǽtlīc is seó womb neoþan, wundrum fæger, scīr and scȳne, 219, 14; Ph. 307: 356, 29; Pa. 19. Heofoncyninges stefn wrǽtlīc, Andr. Kmbl. 185; An. 93. Syndon ða forewealles fægre gestēpte, wrǽtlīcu wǽgfaru, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exod. 298. Ðæs wrǽtlīcan hringes, Exon. Th. 441, 12; Rä. 60, 17. Healsbeáh, . . . wrǽtlīcne wundormāþðum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173. Wrǽtlīc wīgsweord, 2982; B. 1489: 4668; B. 2339: Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rä. 56, 3. Wundrum wrǽtlīce wyllan, 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wrǽtlīc weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14. Wordum wrǽtlīcum, . . . beorhtan reorde, 32, 7; Cri. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1259; An. 630. Wrǽtlīcra, ǽnlīcra and fægerra, Exon. Th. 357, 12; Pa. 27. Heó wæs on sangum wrǽtlīcre, ðonne heora ǽnig ǽr wǽre, Homl. Ass. 127, 365.

wrǽtlīce; *adv.* I. *wondrously, curiously*:—Hē (*the phenix*) eft cymeþ, āweaht wrǽtlīce, wundrum tō līfe, Exon. Th. 223, 29; Ph. 367: 224, 19; Ph. 378. Seó wiht wæs wrǽtlīce, wundrum gegierwed, 418, 8; Rä. 37, 2: 422, 14; Rä. 41, 6: 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: 428, 2; Rä. 41, 102. II. *wondrously, excellently, beautifully, elegantly, nobly*:—Ðǽr wrǽtlīce symle telgan gehladene grēne stondaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 26; Ph. 75. Is him ðæt heáfod hindan grēne, wrǽtlīce wrixled, wurman geblonden, 218, 13; Ph. 294. Swâ wrǽtlīce weoroda God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 30; Vy. 93. Mē on gescyldrum scīnan mōtan ful wrǽtlīce wundne loccas, 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104. Ða ðe wrǽtlīcost wyrcan cūðon stāngefōgum, Elen. Kmbl. 2037; El. 1020.

wrǽtte. v. wrǽt[t].

wræxliende. v. wraxlian.

wrang, es; *n. Wrong*:—Unrihtdēman, ðe wendaþ wrang tō rihte and riht tō wrange, Wulfst. 203, 26: 298, 20. [Ealle sædon þet se king heold his broðer mid wrange on heftnunge, and his sunu mid unrihte aflemde, Chr. 1134; Erl. 252, 30. Cf. *Icel.* rangr; *adj. Wrong.*]

wrang, wranga *the hold of a ship*:—Wranga (*printed* pranga) *cavernamen* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50. Wrong, ii. 129, 65. [Wrangis *the ribs* or *floor-timbers of a ship*, Jamieson's Dict.: *Icel.* röng *a rib in a ship.*]

wrâsan. v. next word.

wrâsen, e; *f. A band, tie*:—Wrâsan (=? wrâsen; for suffix cf. (?), bodan *fundus*, 98, 10), ōst *nodus* (cf. *nodos* bende, 95, 27, *nodorum* râpa, 61, 68), Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 79. v. fetor-, freá-, inwit-wrâsen; wrīþan.

wrâst, wrâst-līc. v. wrǽst, wrǽst-līc.

wrâþ, es; *n.* I. *cruelty*:—Wrâð *crudelitas*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 35. II. *what is grievous, the painful*:—Ðæt nân wiht ne sȳ, . . . ne ðæs heardes ne ðæs hnesces, ne ðæs wrâðes ne ðæs wynsumes, . . . ðæt hig þonne mihte fram ūres Drihtnes lufan āsceádan, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wrâþ; *adj.* I. *wroth, angry, incensed*:—Gram ⁊ wrâð *furibundus*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 37. Wearð se cyng swīþe gram (wrâð, *v. l.*) wið ða burhware, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. Crist him wurðe wrâð, ðe hī geþȳwie, Chart. Erl. 253, 17. Bið ūre Drihten ðām synfullum swīðe wrâð æteówed, and ðām sōðfæstum hē byð blīðe gesewen, Wulfst. 184, 2. Ðīn yrre fram ūs oncyrre, ðæt ðū ūs ne weorðe wrâð on mōde, Ps. Th. 84, 4: Cd. Th. 26, 12; Gen. 405: 46, 17; Gen. 745. Unblīðe, wrâð on mōde, 136, 19; Gen. 2260. Wearð yrre God, and ðam werode wrâð, 3, 13; Gen. 35. Ðe cynig wurâð wæs *rex iratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. Wrâð, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 21. Wrâð wæs *indignatus est*, Lind. 15, 28. II. *fierce, cruel, grievous, hostile, bitter, fell, evil, malignant*, (1) of living creatures, often used substantively:—Eormanrîces, wrâþes wǽrlogan, Exon. Th. 319, 8; Vïd. 9. Wið wrâð werod wearde healdan *to keep watch and ward against foes*, Beo. Th. 643; B. 319. Wrâðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983. Ða ðe wydewum sȳn wrâðe æt dōme, Ps. Th. 67, 5. Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrâðra sum *some fell one shall be my life-destroyer*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034: 109, 29; Gen. 1830. Wrâðra gryre *the horror of fierce foes*, 178, 32; Exod. 20: Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275: 2635; An. 1319. Burh wrâðum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Torn gewrecan on wrâðum, 123, 1; Gen. 2038: Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165: Ps. Th. 104, 34. Wrâþþum forstolen âhreddan, flȳman feóndsceaþan, Exon. Th. 396, 2; Rä. 15, 17. Andsware findan wrâþum tōwiðere *to find an answer against bitter adversaries*, 12, 13; Cri. 185. Ðū mē weredest wrâþum feóndum, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Wrâþum wyrmum, Exon. Th. 94, 30; Cri. 1548. (1 a) of evil spirits:—Se atola gâst, wrâð wǽrloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299: Cd. Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686. Þurh ðæs wrâþan geþanc, þurh ðas deófles searo, 39, 25; Gen. 631. Hié hȳrdon wrâðum wǽrlogan, Andr. Kmbl. 1225; An. 613. Waca wið wrâþum (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660: 1421; B. 708. Hē wrâðne gegrīpeþ feónd be ðām fōtum, Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Wreceþ heó wrâðan, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Wrâðe wræcmæcgas, Exon. Th. 135, 26; Gū. 530. On wrâþra wîc (*hell*), 94, 4; Cri. 1535. Wrâðra, Cd. Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101. Wrâþra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 424, 19; Rä. 41, 41. Wîte mid wrâþum, 37, 18; Cri. 595. Hē grâp on wrâðe, Cd. Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61. (2) of things:—Hū sârlīc and hū sorhful and hū geswincful and hū teónful ðis līf is, hū tealt and hū wrâð (*grievous* or *evil*), Wulfst. 273, 7. Is him on welerum wrâð sweord and scearp, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Se yfla unrihta wrâþa (*evil*) willa wôhhǽmedes, Met. 18, 2. Wrâðan (*fierce*) yrres, Ps. Th. 77, 50. On ðam wrâðan dæge *diem tentationis*, 94, 9. Wrâþe hægle, 77, 47. Wrâð yrre ðīn, 78, 5. Þurh wrâð (*evil*) gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 915; El. 459. Hearmstafas wrâðe (*bitter*) and woruldyrmðo, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Wrâþe wyrde, Exon. Th. 468, 14; Phar. 8. Ic eom wrâþra lâf, fȳres and feóle, 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Gemyndig wrâþra wælsleahta, 286, 27; Wand. 7. Wîta wrâðra, 253, 9; Jul. 177: 261, 7; Jul. 311. Feala ic gebiden hæbbe wrâðra wyrda, Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. Wrâðum teárum, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Folmum ðīnum wrâðum, Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. Hī mid wrâðum wordum trymmaþ *firmaverunt sibi verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 63, 4: Met. 26, 76. Wrâþe firene, Exon. Th. 80, 28; Cri. 1313: 272, 30; Jul. 507. Ic mīnum fōtum fǽcne sīþas, ða wrâþan wegas werede *ab omni via mala prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ic eom wrâþre (*bitterer*) þonne wermōd sȳ, Exon. Th. 425, 22; Rä. 41, 60. [He andsware ȝaf, eorlene wraðest (wroþliche swiþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18583. *Also in the sense* bad, evil:—To wraðere (wroþere, 2nd MS.) hele, 29556: A. R. 102, 8: Marh. 10, 11: Misc. 148, 27. Þu were ibore o wraðe time (*in an evil hour*), Jul. 57, 3. Wraðe werkes wurchen aȝein Godes wille, Kath. 171. *O. Sax.* wrēð: *Icel.* reiðr: *O. H. Ger.* reid *crispus.*] v. and-wrâþ, *and next word.*

wrâþe; *adv.* I. *angrily, with* or *in anger, with indignation*:—Eów se Waldend wrâðe (*in his wrath*) bisencte, Exon. Th. 142, 3; Gū. 638. Ondsworade ðæs folches aldor wrâðe (wrâðe, Lind.) *respondens archesynagogus indignans*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. II. *fiercely, cruelly, greviously, bitterly*:—Woroldlaga syndan innan ðysan earde wrâðe forhwyrfde (*grievously perverted*), Wulfst. 268, 5. Him grimme on woruldsǽlþa wind, wrâðe blâweþ . . . hine se ymbhoga ðyssa woruldsǽlþa wrâðe drecce, Met. 7, 51–54: 29, 89, 91. Hī wrâðe tôweorp *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11; 61, 4: 72, 14, 15. Ða wiðerwearde mē wrâðe hycgeaþ *cogitaverunt adversum me*, 139, 8: Cd. Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316. Hine monige on wrâðe winnaþ, 138, 11; Gen. 2290. Wē synd wrâðe geswæncte, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 156: Exon. Th. 443, 19; Kl. 32. Wrâþe geworhtra wîta, 252, 32; Jul. 172. Ðū ðē sylfne swȳþe wrâðe bepǽcst *you deceive yourself most grievously*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 99. Ðæs wrâðe ongeald, hearde mid hīwum, hægstealdra wyn, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861. III. *evilly, perversely, wickedly*:—Hē ða gehât swîðe yfele gelǽste, and swîðe wrâðe geendode mid manegum mâne, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 10. Gē on heortan hogedon inwit, worhton wrâðe *in corde iniquitates operamini*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Ys hyra mûðes scyld mânworda fealа, ða hī mid welerum wrâðe âsprǽcan *delicta oris eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, 58, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294. IV. with an intensive force to qualify an unfavourable idea:—Syndon gewordene heora willan wrâðe besmitene (*horribly defiled*), Ps. Th. 52, 1. Ðæt bið forwisnad wrâðe sôna (*terribly soon*), 128, 4. [On two wise, wel and wroðe (*ill*), O. E. Homl. ii. 193, 28. In helle smyche acoryen hit ful wraþe (*very grievously*), Misc. 75, 96. Þunne ischrud and ifed wroþe *thinly clad and badly fed*, O. and N. 1529. Ich habbe more þan þi sostren boþe yloued þe one, and þou ȝeldest now my loue wroþe,

R. Glouc. 31, 10. Þou hest euele and wroþe yloked hire festes, Ayenb. 20, 23.]

wrâþian; *p.* ode *To be angry*:—Ða tênu ongunnun wrâðiga (wurâðia, Lind. *indignari*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 41. [He wrathed in his wyt, Allit. Pms. 94, 74. Þe king bigon to wraðden (wreðden, *v. l.*) *stomachatur tirannus*, Kath. 745. Wraþen *irasci*, Wick. Prov. 18, 14. *The verb is used also in the sense of* to anger, e. g. Þa sæ þe wind wraðede, Laym. 4577.] v. ge-wrâþian; wræþan.

wrâþ-lîc; *adj. Cruel, dire, bitter.* v. wrâþ, II:—Hât wæs him ûtan wrâðlîc wîte, Cd. Th. 23, 7; Gen. 355. Hî sculon onfôn in fŷrbaðe wrâþlîc andleán, Exon. Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832.

wrâþlîce; *adv. Cruelly, direly, bitterly*:—Sió fæhð geweard gewrecen wrâðlîce, Beo. Th. 6116; B. 3062.

wrâþ-môd; *adj. Angry-hearted, incensed*:—Unc is God wrâðmôd, Cd. Th. 50, 27; Gen. 815: 34, 33; Gen. 547. [*O. Sax.* wrêðmôd.]

wrâþ-scræf, es; *n. An evil cave, a den*:—Wom wrâðscrafu wráþra gêsta *the foul dens of evil spirits*, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rä. 41, 41.

wraþu, e; *f. A prop, stay, support*:—Wraþe *fulcimentum*, i. *adminiculum*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 27. (1) literal:—Se biscop hine onhylde tô ânre dærá studa ðe ûtan tô dære cyrican geseted wæs dære cyricean tô wraþe (*pro munimine*), Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 40. Ðam wâge tô wræþe *in munimentum parietis*, S. 544, 24. Tô wealles wraðe, Ps. Th. 117, 21. Wraðe *cimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 51. Wraðum *columpnis*, 21, 70. (2) figurative, *support, assistance*:—Wêrigra wraþu (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 183, 34; Gû. 1337. Wîsdômes wraðu, and witena frôfur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 7; Rûn. 4. Gyfu gumena byð . . . wraðu and weorðscype, 340, 25; Rûn. 7. Ðær bið â gearu wraðu wannhâlum wîta gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Wêne ic mê wraðe tô ðê *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Wyrta ðû geworhtest tô wraðe manna *producens herbam servituti hominum*, 103, 13. Se mê wraþe healdeþ, Exon. Th. 117, 7; Gû. 220. Ðær hî wraðe mêtaþ, 215, 3; Ph. 247. Ðæt hŷ wraþe sêcen, frôfre tô feóndum, 362, 12; Wal. 35. Ðær ðû wraðe findest, Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84. Him Freá ælmihtig fultum tióde, wîf âweahte, and ða wraðe sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 13; Gen. 174. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sôð sprecan, ðæt se mondryhten, . . . ðonne hê gesealde helm and byrnan healsittendum, . . . gûðgewædu, wraðe (*armour that ought to have proved of assistance to him; or* wráðe; *adv.?*) forwurpe, Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. v. lîf-wraþu; wræþ-studu, wreþian.

wraxlere, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wraxlerum *agonothetis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 46. Cf. wræstlere.

wraxlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*:—Ic wraxlige *luctor*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 12. Ða wraxlode (*luctabatur*) ân engel wið hine, Gen. 32, 24. Ic wæs on unmætum costnungum winnende and wraxligende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. Wraxliendum *luctando*, Germ. 389, 91. Pleglîcum ł wræxliendum *palaestricis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6. [To wraxli, Laym. 1858 (2nd MS.). Somme wraxlede, 24699. Thaugh Couetyce wolde with the poure wraxle, Piers P. C. 17, 88. *O. Frs.* wraxlia.] Cf. wræstlian.

wraxlung, e; *f. Wrestling*; luctatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 34. [Was mochel folk at þare wraxlinge, Laym. 1871 (2nd MS.).] Cf. wræstlung.

wrec[c]; *adj. Wretched, miserable*:—Ða wreccan munecas lâgon onbûton ðam weófode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Ðâ ða wreccæ men lægen fordrifene full neáh tô deáðe, 1086; Erl. 219, 36. [Uppon his wreccea folc, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 37. Crist ræde for þa wrecce muneces of Burch and for þ wrecce stede, 1131; Erl. 260, 15. Ich æm a wrecche mon, Laym. 3474. A wrecche, sunful mon, A. R. 56, 18. Godd wurrþenn wass wrecche child off wrecche kinn, Orm. 3878. Þu wrecche wiht, O. and N. 556.] v. wrecca.

wreca. v. æfrend-wreca.

wrecan; *p.* wræc, *pl.* wræcon; *pp.* wrecen *To drive, press*:—Wraec *aegit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 43. Uuraec *torquet*, 122, 50. Wræc *egit*, i. *ducit, compulit*, Wülck. Gl. 227, 6. Wrecende, drîfende *agens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 3. **I.** *to drive, force to move*:—Hwîlum mec mîn freá sendeþ under sælwonge, and on bîd wriceþ, Exon. Th. 382, 29; Rä. 4, 3. Ýða wræcon ârleásra feorh of flæschoman, Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385. Hwâ mec on sîð wræce, Exon. Th. 380, 39; Rä. 2, 2. Wearð ecgum sweorda blondenfexa on bîd wrecen, Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. Mê þurh hrycg wrecen hongaþ under ân orþoncpil, Exon. Th. 403, 21; Rä. 22, 11. Sume wurdon wrecen of lande, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 38. **I a.** *to drive out, expel*:—Wreceþ heó wrâðan, weorpeþ ût âttor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Ferh ellen wræc, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. **I b.** *to drive out* words, *to express* in words, *utter, recite*:—Ic ðis giedd wrece . . ., mînre sylfre sîð, Exon. Th. 441, 18; Kl. 1. Cleopaþ se alda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. Hî sittaþ æt symble, sôðgied wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 17; Môd. 15. Hê gyd æfter wræc, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Hwæt mid gieddungum guman oft wrêcan, Exon. Th. 347, 14; Sch. 12. Ðonne hê gyd wrece, sârigne sang, Beo. Th. 4884; B. 2446. Monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wræce, Exon. Th. 285, 25; Jul. 719. Sculan wê martira gemynd âreccan, wrecan wordum forð, wisse gesingan, Menol. Fox 139; Men. 70: Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873: 6325; B. 3173: Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. Wæs gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065: Andr. Kmbl. 3094; An. 1550. **I c.** *to drive in, impress, inlay* [:—Goldwreken spere, Chart. Th. 556, 24. *Icel.* gull-rekinn *inlaid with gold*]. **I d.** *to drive, practise, carry out* or *on*:—Sôð lîf ys on ðam ðæt man wrece his willan *vita in voluntate ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. **I e.** *to drive* (intrans.), *press on*:—Stôpon stîðhŷdige, stundum wræcon, þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 242; El. 121. Ðû scealt wîdlâst wrecan, Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. Wrecan on wâðe wîde sended *sent driving* (?) *wide on the chase*, Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rä. 2, 11. **II.** *to wreak* anger, etc.:—Hî tredaþ ðec, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 24; Gû. 259. Ne wrec ðû ðîne yrre *ut non irascaris*, Ps. Th. 84, 5. Wrecaþ Godes yrre on ðâm mannum, Ex. 32, 27. Ðæt wê magon wrecan Godes yrre on ðâm mannum, 32, 26: Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530. Ðâs folc sleán, and his torn wrecan, 151, 13; Gen. 2508. **III.** *to punish*, (a) absolute:—Ælc wyrd is nyt ðara ðe âuþer dêþ, oððe lârþ, oþþe wriceþ *fortuna, quae aut exercet, aut corrigit, prodest*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 16. (b) *to punish* a person (*dat.*):—Parcas, ða hî secgaþ, ðæt on nânum men nyton nâne âre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Ðæt mon wræce and wîtnode hwone for his yfle, 41, 3; Fox 248, 7. Mid ðŷ hî wrecan þenceaþ wrâðum cynnum *ad faciendam vindictam in nationibus*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. (c) *to punish* a fault:—Se ðe ungemetlîce wricð ða scylda *immaniter feriendo quod delinquitur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 23. Sûâ wê hêr hiera synna wrecaþ suîðor *quanto hic eorum culpas sine vindicta disciplina nostra non deserit*, 17; Swt. 119, 1. Ic wundrige . . . for hwŷ God yfel sôna ne wrece (*mala impunita praetereant*), Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 7. Gif him mon hŷran nelle, þonne môt se mæssepreóst hit wrecan, swâ hit hêr beboden is, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. (d) *to punish* a person (*dat.*) for a fault (*acc.* or *clause*):—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc wîteswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 1; Gen. 1864. Titus com mid herige and him wræc ðæt hié heora cyning on rôde âhêngon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 11. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart lîg sâre and grimme hæðnum folce, Cd. Th. 145, 32; Gen. 2414. **IV.** where hurt is inflicted on account of injury, *to avenge*, (a) absolute:—Se wrecenda brynæ *vindex ardor*, Dôm. L. 154. Be ðam wrecendan êr hê him rihtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 3. Wrecendum lîgum *flammis ultricibus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 27. (b) *to avenge* a person:—Ic wrece (wræco, Lind.) hig *vindicabo illam*, Lk. Skt. 18, 5. Nû hine man wricð *en sanguis ejus exquiritur*, Gen. 42, 22. Hê wræc ðone aldormon, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24. Sêlre bið æghwæm ðæt hê his freónd wrece, ðonne hê fela murne, Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Ða ðe þeóf wrecon, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. Ðæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnôð wræce, Byrht. Th. 139, 21; By. 257. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille, and nânne man ne gewundige, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 20: 20; Th. i. 210, 10: v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Gif man ðone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hê bið fulwrecan on syx ceorlum, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 20. Hine nolden his eorðlican mâgas wrecan, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. Heora weras wrecan *ultionem caesorum conjugum consequi*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32: Beo. Th. 2683; B. 1339: 3097; B. 1546. (b 1) *to avenge* a person on some one:—Hê his sincgyfan on ðâm sæmannum wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Wrec (wræc, Lind.) mê wið mînne wiðerwinnan *ultionem de aduersario meo*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Ðæt mê bearn wræce on bonan feore, Exon. Th. 401, 27; Rä. 21, 18. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán on folce, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258. (c) *to avenge* a wrong:—Se wer hit wreceþ, gif his wîf hié forhealdeþ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ic wræc Wedera nîð, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423: 3343; B. 1669. Heó ða fæhðe wræc, ðe ðû Grendel cwealdest, 2671; B. 1333. Wrecaþ ealdne nîð, Exon. Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. Swerie hê ðæt hê wîtnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Ða dæde wrece swîðe deópe se ðe cyning sŷ on þeóde, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 10: L. Eth. ix. 34; Th. i. 348, 10. Hê sceal Cristes âbilgðe wrecan swîþe georne, 2; Th. i. 340, 15: L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. Wê ûrne teónan wrecan, and ðone þeóf lecgean, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. Se ðe ûre ealra teónan wræce, v. 7; Th. i. 234, 21. Nân man ðæt ne wræce, ne bôte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. (c 1) *to avenge* a wrong on some one:—Ða wræc hê his æfþancas on his feóndum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 4. Ðæt hig wrecon mihton heora teónræddenne mid tintergum on him *ut reddamus ei, quae in nos operatus est*, Jud. 15, 11. Ic sceal on ðære grimmestan godscyld wrecan, Exon. Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204. Nô ic wrecan meahte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mîne, 499, 14; Rä. 88, 15. (d) *to take vengeance* (*on*):—Ic wreocu in him *vindicabor in eis*, Ps. Surt. 117, 12. Ic wræc on him *ultus sum in eos*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Wreocende ic eam hié *ultus sum eos*, Ps. Surt. 117, 10, 11. ¶ of the action of the Deity:—Dryhten cwæð: 'Ic wrice on eów (*visitabo super vos*) æfter eówrum geðeahte.' Ðŷ ne wricð Dryhten nô gelîce ða gesiredan synne and ða fæðrîce ðurhtogenan, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 12. Ic wrece fædera unrihtwîsnysse on bearnum *ego sum Deus visitans iniquitatem in filios*, Ex. 20, 5: Deut. 5, 9. Ic hit wrece on eów *ego ultor existam*, 18, 19. Ðû wrices *vin[di]cas*, Ps. Surt. 50, 6. Hê

wriċð his þeówas *sanguinem servorum suorum ulciscetur*, Deut. 32, 43. Drihten wreceþ þearfendra *faciet Dominus vindictam pauperum*, Ps. Th. 139, 12. God hit suíðe hrædlíce wræc *vox illius irae vindictam aperte pertulit*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Hygeteónan wræc Metod on monnum, Cd. Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Wrec âgen blōd esna dīnra *vindica sanguinem servorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hū ne wrǽce hit God? *nonne Deus requiret ista?* 43, 22. Đū miht wrecan ǽghwylcne mann *Deus ultionum*, 93, 1. Wrecende (*ulciscens*) on eallum wiðmētednyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 98, 9. Tō wreoganne hine hī gecȳgdon *ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt*, 77, 64. Wreocende *vindicans*, Ps. Surt. 98, 8. Dryhten wreocende wes *Dominus zelatus est*, ii. p. 193, 27. [(1) Đe bones ut of đe erđe wroken, Gen. and Ex. 3191. Þou wat3 wroken fro uch a woþe, Allit. Pms. 12, 375. He his ssel wreke out of his uela3rede, Ayenb. 189, 33. Huerout he wrek þo þe zyalde and bo3te ine þe temple, 215, 7. Þe deuel fram hir for to wreke, Greg. 216. (2) Heo hine wreken wolden, wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1627. Heo wreken heore cun, 13749. Godd wollde himm wrekenn o þe preost, Orm. 914. For te wreken þe, A. R. 286, 13. On him for to ben wreken, Gen. and Ex. 2028. Leste þu wreoke mine sunnen on me, O. E. Homl. i. 209, 30. Þat micte hire bale wreken, Havel. 327. *Goth.* wrikan *to persecute: O. Sax.* wrecan *to punish, avenge: O. Frs.* wreka: *O. H. Ger.* rechan *ulcisci, vindicare, retribuere, punire: Icel.* reka *to drive; to take vengeance.*] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, tō-, þeód-, þurh-wrecan; un-wrecen, scyld-wreccende.

wrecca, wrécca, an; *m.* **I.** *one driven from his own country, a wanderer in foreign lands, an exile, a stranger, pilgrim:*—Wrǽcca *exul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 27: Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 38. Wæs hē wrǽcca on Gallia lande *cum exularet in Gallia*, 2, 15; S. 519, 1. Đā wæs mid him ân wrǽccea of Lacedamania *Demaratus Lacedaemonius apud Xerxem exsulabat*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 33. Com se foresprecena wrǽcca . . . , hine se kyning hider and þider wīde āflȳmde, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 12. Wundorlīc wrǽcca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Ic mē fēran gewāt folgað sēcan, wineleás wrǽcca, Exon. Th. 442, 9; Kl. 10: 457, 27; Hy, 4, 90. Aldbryht wrǽccea (wrecca, *v. l.*) gewāt on Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Đā hē wrecca wæs *dum exularet*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 39. Wrecca (wreccea, *v. l.*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 33. Fundode wrecca, gist of geardum, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1138. Wineleás wrecca (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Đū đās werđeóde wrǽccan lāste feorran gesōhtest, 149, 22; Gen. 2478: 171, 3; Gen. 2822: Exon. Th. 306, 30; Seef. 15. Wreccan, 420, 24; Rä. 40, 8. Hē đa scīre gesealde ānum wrǽccean of Ahtēna (*Atheniensem virum, qui apud Cyprum exsulabat*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 24. Wrǽccan *extorrem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 64. Wreccan *advenam*, Ps. Spl. 93, 6: Blickl. Gl. Wraeccan *extorres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 83: *expulsi*, 30, 9. Wreccean *extranei*, 146, 6. Gifu byđ wrǽcna gehwām ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 26; Rūn. 7. Wreccena mǽrost, Beo. Th. 1800; B. 898. Wreccena feormunge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. Hē bebeád đæt mon ealle đa wrǽccan an cȳþþe forlēte *jussit omnes exsules patriae restitui*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 14. Drihten gehealdeþ wreccan (*advenas*), Ps. Spl. 145, 8: Wulfst. 295, 1. **I a.** applied to a hermit:—Mantat ancer, Godes wrǽcca, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 192, 3. **I b.** figurative:—Wrǽccan (*those in Hades, exiles from Heaven*), Exon. Th. 461, 28; Hö. 42. Hē hēht đæt wītehūs wrǽcna (*the angels driven from Heaven*) bīdan, Cd. Th. 3, 22; Gen. 39. Đæt đū helpe gefremme wērgum wreccan, . . . and đīn hondgeweorc mōte cuman tō đam upcundan rīce, 17, 2; Cri. 264. Đonne gesihst đū đa unrihtwīsan cyningas bión swīþe earme wreccan *cernes tyrannos exsules*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28. **II.** *a wretch, an evil person:*—Se feónd, wrǽcca wǽrleás, Exon. Th. 263, 17; Jul. 351. Mē ceigendæ đæt ic sié Godes wracco *me clamans esse sacrilegum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 9. **III.** *a wretched person, a miserable, feeble creature:*—God selfa tyhte Mōyses on đone folgoð, swāđeáh hē him ondrēd; and nū fandiaþ swelce wrǽccan and teóđ tō, woldon underfōn đone weorđscipe and eác đa byrđenne *Moyses suadente Domino trepidat, et infirmus quisque, ut honoris onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. **IV.** *a wretched, unhappy, miserable, poor person:*—Dohtor se Babilōnisca wrǽcca *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8. Đa liōđ đe ic wrecca geó lustbǽrlīce song, ic sceal nū heofiende singan, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 6: Met. 2, 3. Ne mæg mon ǽnne wrǽccan his crǽftes beniman, 10, 38. Heó āhredde đa hūþe, and tō hām bedrǽf wreccan (*the hapless wight?*) ofer willan, Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Wrǽccena reáflāc is on heora hāmum (*rapina pauperis in domo vestra*, Is. 3, 14), Wulfst. 45, 18. [Heo scullen wrǽcchen (*expelled?*) to heoren scipen liđen, sǽlilen ouer sæ, Laym. 20887. Wrecche *thou wretch*, Kath. 2049. Đat folc unseli, siune wod, đo sori wrecches of yuel blod, Gen. and Ex. 1074. Drihten alesde þene wrechan *liberauit pauperem*, O. E. Homl. i. 129, 14. Wiþþ usell wrecche dælenn, Orm. 10140. Þer wes moni wrehche iworđen riche, Laym. 5932. Þes wrecche ayhte nabbeþ, Misc. 75, 103. Ich nam non aswunde wrecche, O. and N. 534. *O. Sax.* wrekkio (*used of the three kings from the East*): *O. H. Ger.* reccho *exul, extorris, profugus, incola.*]

wreccan; *p.* wreahte, wrehte; *pp.* wreaht, wreht. **I.** *to raise, lift up:*—Wreceþ tō rǽde Drihten đara manna bearn đe ǽr man gebræc *Dominus erigit elisos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. **II.** *to take up, undertake:*—Đæm hē hæfde beboden đæt hē scolde þearfena and earmra monna ǽrendo wreccan *cui suscipiendorum inopum erat cura delegata*, Bd. 3, 6; M. 166, 4. **III.** *to rouse:*—Đū đe ært fæder dæs suna đe ūs āwehte, and gyt wrehđ of đam slǽpe ūre synna, Shrn. 166, 9. Đec regna scūr weceþ and wreceþ, swā wildu deór, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Wē feóllan on slǽpe, ac hē læg þurhwacol, and wrǽhte ūs siđđan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 241. Hié wrehton cumbolwigan, Judth. Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 24, 37; Jud. 228. Ne sceal hē nō đæt ān dōn đæt hē āna wacie, ac hē sceal eác his friénd wreccan *non solum ut ipse vigilet, sed etiam ut amicum suscitet, admonetur*, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. Hēht hē mid ǽrdæge wīgend wreccan, Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. [He of his eyre briddes wrahte (wra3te, wrauhte, *v.ll.*), O. and N. 106.] v. â-, ǽrend- (Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20) wreccan; wrehtend.

wreccan (P); *p.* wreahte; *pp.* wreaht, wrǽht, wreht *To twist,* (1) *to strain* [:—Gif hors biđ gewrǽht, Lchdm. iii. 62, 12.] (2) fig. *to torment:*—Ic hālsigo đec ne mec ne wrecce (*for* wrece?; wurǽcce, Lind.) *adiuro te ne me torqueas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 7.

wrecel (P). v. spor-wrecel.

wrecend, es; *m. An avenger:*—Hwæt hwā ōđrum tō wō gedō, God his biđ wrecend, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Đæt gesȳne wearđ, đætte wrecend đāgyt lifde æfter lāþum, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. Hī habbaþ eác wrecend *ultorem*), Scint. 39, 13.

wrecness, e; *f. Vengeance:*—Dagas wrecnisse (wrǽcnisse, Lind.) *dies ultionis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 22.

-wrecness. v. god-wrecness.

wrec-scipe, es; *m. Exile, living in a foreign land:*—Mīn wrecscype *incolatus meus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5.

wrēgan (wrēcan); *p.* wrēgde, wrēhte; *pp.* wrēged, wrēht *To bewray, accuse, denounce,* (1) absolute:—Ne đū ne wrēi *nec accuses*, Kent. Gl. 1083. Wīte ł wrēce *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. Wroegde *defert*, meldadun *vel* wroegdun (roactum, Erf.) *defferuntur*, Txts. 57, 663, 652. Wrēgde, wrēgdan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 35, 26. Wrēgian *insimulare*, 81, 7. Đæs wrēgendan *mussantes*, 58, 34. (2) *to accuse* a person:—Đysne man ic wrēge *hunc hominem accuso*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 22. Ic đē wrēge beforan Crystes þrymsetl, Shrn. 154, 9. Hié yfel gewitnes ne wrēgde, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Man wrǽgde đone biscop, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 6. Mid đȳ đe hyne wrēgdon đæra sacerda ealdras *cum accusaretur a principibus sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 12: Jn. Skt. 8, 10. Đæt hī wrēhton hyne *ut accusarent eum*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 10: Homl. Th. i. 570, 21. Đē wrēg *te accusa*, Scint. 165, 1. Gif ǽnig mann ōđerne wrēge and him hwilcne gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Hit is betre đæt mon wrēge đone scyldigan, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. Hī âgunnon hyne wrēgan (*accusare*), Lk. Skt. 23, 2. Heó begann hī tō wrǽgenne, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 184. Mid micelre wrōhte hine wrēgende *bringing a heavy accusation against him*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. (2 a) *to accuse* a person to (*tō, wiþ*) somebody:—Ne wēne gē đæt ic eów wrēge tō fæder (*apud patrem*). Se is đe eów wrēgđ Mōyses, Jn. Skt. 5, 45. Hié mon wrēgde tō đæm cāsere, Blickl. Homl. 173, 10. Wrēhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 597. Wrēgdon đa ōđre cræftigan hȳ tō đam cāsere, Shrn. 146, 20. Hī wrēhton đone cyning tō his brēđer, Homl. Th. i. 468, 6. Đe læs hē wrēge đē tō Drihtene *ne clamet contra te ad Dominum*, Deut. 15, 9. Đeáh đīn wīf đē hwane tō wrēge, ne gelȳf đū nā tō hrađe, Prov. Kmbl. 4. Ongan hē hī wrēgean tō đam cyninge, Lchdm. iii. 424, 21. Đīne ǽhta mid stylre stemne wyllaþ đē wrēgan tō đīnum Drihtne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 21. Hē began đæt cynn tō wrēgenne wiđ đone cyning, Homl. Ass. 96, 148. (2 b) *to accuse* a person of something:—Of đām đe gē hine wrēgaþ *ex his in quibus eum accusatis*, Lk. Skt. 23, 14. Lōca hū mycelum hī đē wrēgeaþ *uide in quantis te accusant*, Mk. Skt. 15, 4. Đā wrēgdon hine đa heáhsacerdas on manegum þingum, 15, 3. (3) *to denounce* something to a person:—Đā onfēng đære þeóde kyning fulwihte; đā fōron đa hǽþnan bisceopas and đæt wrēgdon tō đæs kyninges brēþer, Shrn. 120, 34. Đæt folc wrēhton his mōdignysse tō đam cāsere, Homl. Th. i. 478, 17. [Mon schal wreien him suluen ine schrifte, A. R. 304, 1. Gif þu wreiest þe seoluen to þine scrifte, O. E. Homl. i. 27, 36. He ne wollde unnshaþi3 wimmann wre3henn, Orm. 2889. Þai3 syns sal wreghe þam, Pr. C. 5462. Na3t him to defendi, ne nenne oþrenne wraye, Ayenb. 175, 5. Fund mann nan þing uppon hemm to wre3enn, Orm. 416. *Goth.* wrōhjan *to accuse: O. Sax.* wrōgian: *O. Frs.* wrōgia, wrēia: *O. H. Ger.* ruogen: *Icel.* rægja.] v. for-, gewrēgan.

wrēgan; *p.* de *To rouse, excite:*—Hwīlum ic streámas styrge, hwilum wolcnfare wrēge, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71. Hwīlum ic (*a storm*) sceal ȳþa wrēgan, [streámas] styrgan, 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. v. gewrēgan.

wrēgend, es; *m. An accuser, a denouncer:*—Wrēgend *accussator*, Scint. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 71: 72, 57. His wrēgend and gesacan *accusatores ejus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. Hyra wrēgendras, Scint. 29, 4. Wrēgendum *delatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 13.

wrēgend-līc; *adj. Accusative:—Accussativus* ys wrēgendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 20.

wrēgere, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wrēgere *accusator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 63: Homl. Th. ii. 236, 22: 340, 22. [Wreiere ne beo þu, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 49. Wreieres and wrobberes, Havel. 39.]

wrēgestre, an; *f. A female accuser:*—Seó leáse wrǽgistre, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 208.

wrēging, e; *f. Accusation:*—Wrēginc *accusatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 65. [Wreiunge, A. R. 200, 22. Wreynge ant gret blame that byth, Rel. Ant. i. 267, 3. *O. Frs.* wrōginge.]

wrehtend, es; *m. One who excites:*—Wrehtend, tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 62. Cf. wreccan.

wrēhtend, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wrēhten his selfes *accusator sui*, Kent. Gl. 650. Cf. wrēgan.

wrenc, es; *m.* I. *a trick, artifice, wile, stratagem:*—On swā hwylcum wrence (*arte*) worda ǽnig swerige, Scint. 136, 18. Wrencum *modis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 61. Dæt leáse lot, ðe beoþ mid ðām wrencum bewrigen *fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 4, 47. Tō fela manna wearð mid þyllīcan wrencan þurh deófol forlǽred, Wulfst. 54, 12. Tōgeánes ðæs deófles wrencum, 198, 12. Đā sceolde Ælfrīc lǽdan ða fyrde, ac hē teáh forð đā his ealdan wrenceas, . . . gebrǽd hē hine seócne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. I a. *a stratagem* in war:—Hē hié mid ðæm ilcan wrence beswāc, ðe hē æt heora ǽrran mētingge dyde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 188, 32: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Siþþan Rōmāne gesāwan ðæt him mon swelcne wrenc tō dyde, đā flugon hié, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 8. II. *a modulation of the voice:*—Biþ ðæs hleódres swēg eallum songcræftum swētra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 28; Ph. 133. Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, wrencum singe (*vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris*), . . . ic būgendre stefne styrme, 390, 15; Rä. 9, 2. [Þurh his micele wrences beiæt he þone ærcebiscoprice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 156, 1. Gif þær wære an unwreste wrenc þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, 1131; Erl. 260, 4. Paris mid pret wrence biwon Elene, Laym. 81. Þis sacrament unwrihð his (*the devil's*) wrenches, A. R. 270, 10. Swikele men and ful of vuele wrenche, Misc. 66, 247. With wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. He (*a wrestler*) can his wrenches wel forhele, O. and N. 798. Þis is þe soþe wei, withouten eny wrenche, R. Glouc. 55, 2. His wyly wrenches thou ne mayst nat flee, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 1081. Wrenche or sleythe of falsheed *dolositas, fraudulencia, cautela*, Prompt. Parv. 533, and see note. *Ger.* rank *a trick.*] v. lot-, nearu-, searu-, siru-, smeá-, un-, weorold-wrenc.

wrencan; *p.* te. I. *to turn, twist* (intrans.):—Is ðæs horderes tâcen, ðæt mon wrænce mid his hande, swilce hē wille loc unlūcan, Techm. ii. 118, 12. II. *to practise wiles, use tricks.* v. wrenc:—Biþ ōþer swice, . . . wrenceþ hē and blenceþ, worn geþenceþ hinderhōca, Exon. Th. 315, 18; Mōd. 33. [Þu ne mihtes nohwider wrenche fra þa duntes, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 30. Ich chulle wrenchen hire þideweard ase heo mest dredeð, A. R. 222, 16. Þu ne maht wenden me ne wrenchen ut of þe weie, Marh. 4, 27. Some gase wrynchand to and fra, Pr. C. 1538. *Germ.* renken.] v. be-wrencan.

wrenc-wīs; *adj. Unjust, unrighteous:*—Wer wrencwis *vir iniquus*, Rtl. 10, 30. Cf. riht-wīs.

wrenna, wrænna, werna, wærna, an; *m.:* wrenne, an; *f. A wren:*—Wrenna *vel* hicemāse *parrax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 56. Wrenne (wrænna, *v.l.*), 77, 46. Wrenna *bitorius* vel *pintorus*, 29, 27: *bitorius, bitriscus*, ii. 126, 37. Wrænna *biturius*, 12, 62: *bitorius*, i. 62, 41. Werna *birbicariolus*, ii. 101, 76. Wærna *bitorius*, 11, 12: *litorius*, 51, 59: i. 281, 12. [Hwat dostu godes among manne na mo þene deþ a wrecche wranne (wrenne, *v.l.*), O. and N. 564. Wrenne *regulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 7.]

Wreocen-sǽte, -sǽtan (Wrocen-); *pl. The occupants of the district about the Wrekin:*—Gesta est hujus libertatis donatum anno incarnationis DCCC.LV°, in loco qui uocatur Ōswaldes dūn, quando fuerunt pagani in Uureocensētun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 59, 35. In prouincia Wrocensētna, vi. 60, 2. Cf. Wocen-sǽte.

wreogan, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. v. wrecan, IV ¶.

wreón (*from* wrīhan); *p.* wrāh, wreáh, *pl.* wrigon, wrugon; *pp.* wrigen, wrogen *To cover.* I. *to put a covering on* something, (1) literal:—Se ðe wrigð wæterum ða uferan his *qui tegit aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 3. Ōþer eáre hī him underbrēdaþ and mid ōðran hī wreóð (*se cooperiunt*), Nar. 37, 12. Hē wreáh and þeahte mānfǽhðu bearn wonnan wǽge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Reste hē hine sōfte, and wreó hine wearme: . . . lǽt drincan . . . , and wreóh hine wearme, Lchdm. ii. 292, 6–14. Swā ðū worulddeáde wrige mid foldan *as you would cover the dead with earth*, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Ongunnun summe gehȳdæ ł wrīga (*uelare*) onsióne his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. (1 a) *to cover* with clothes, *to clothe:*—Ic wreó mē wǽda leásne, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 26; Gen. 867. Ic wæs nacod, and gē clǽddon ł wrigon (wriogan, Rush.) meh *eram nudus, et operuistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 2; Gen. 1572. (1 b) *to cover* a book, *to bind* a book:—Mec (*a book*) wrāh hæleð hleóbordum, Exon. Th. 408, 13; Rä. 27, 11. (2) with the idea of concealment, *to conceal, hide:*—For hwon wāst ðū weán and wrīhst sceome, Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876. Ða word ðe gē wrigon under womma scealum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 582. (3) with the idea of protection:—Ic ðē wið weána gehwam wreó and scylde folmum mīnum, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. II. *to serve as a covering to* something, *be spread over*, (1) literal:—Flōd ealle wreáh heá beorgas, Cd. Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Niht lagustreámas wreáh, 147, 34; Gen. 2449. Mec (*an oyster*) ȳþa wrugon, Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rä. 76, 2. Sió filmen biþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 240, 17. (1 a) of clothing:—Woede tō wriánne *vestem ad operiendam*, Rtl. 103, 42. Of hwon wē biðon wrigen (gewrigene, Rush.) *quo operiemur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31. (2) with the idea of concealment:—Ýþa mec (*a storm*) wrugon, Exon. Th. 382, 23; Rä. 3, 15. (3) with the idea of protection:—Ic hæbbe mē on hrycge ðæt ǽr hādas wreáh foldbūendra, Exon. Th. 381, 17; Rä. 2, 11. Unc holt wrugon, wudubeáma helm, wonnum nihtum, scildon wið scūrum, 496, 1; Rä. 85, 73. [Þu mihtes wrihe þine banes, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 2. Wummon schal wrihen hire heauet. Wrihen, he seið, naut wimplin. Wrihen ha schal hire scheome . . . Gef ei þing wriheð þi neb, A. R. 420, note. To wrien and te helien, . . . he heleð hit and wrihð, 84, 14–17. Þe uikelares wreoð and helieð, 88, 19. Þis scheld þet wreih his Godhed, 390, 26. Ane cheste wreon mid golde, Laym. 27859. Þa Irisce wrizen al þa feldes, 17349. Wreoð wel þene king, 17762. Wrugen, *p. pl.*, P. L. S. viii. 81. Uor to wry his confusioun, Ayenb. 258, 18. Þe sseld him wriȝþ, 167, 10. Hi wreþ þe uelþes of zenne, 61, 4. *O. H. Ger.* int-rīhan *revelare.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, in-, ofer-, on-, un-wreón.

wreótaþ, wreoþen-hilt. v. reótan, wriþen-hilt.

wreþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prop, stay, support, sustain:*—Wreþeþ *fulcit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 28. Wreðeð (-ed?) *nisa*, 61, 59. Heora ǽlc wind wiþ ōþer, and þeáh wrǽþeþ ōþer, ðæt hié ne mōton tōslūpan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11. Hiora ǽghwilc wið ōþer wind, and þeáh winnende wreþiaþ fæste ǽghwilc ōþer, Met. 11, 34. Se ðe rodor āhōf and gefæstnode folmum sīnum, worhte and wreðede, Andr. Kmbl. 1045; An. 523. Cypressus styde hié ūtan wreþedon *nitebant[ur] testudinibus cupressinis*, Nar. 5, 9. Wreþian *fulcire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 68. Gif ðǽr sié gierd mid tō ðreágeanne, sié ðǽr eác stæf mid tō wreðianne *si est districtio virgae, quae feriat, sit et consolatio baculi, quae sustentet*, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 2. His ða untruman limo mid his cricce wreðiende *imbecilles artus baculo sustentans*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. Biþ seó mōdor wundrum wreþed, Exon. Th. 492, 15; Rä. 81, 16. [Euerichon wreoðeð him bi oðer, A. R. 252, 13. Alle þeos writeres writes þ ȝe wreoðieð ow on, Kath. 857. *O. Sax.* wreðian *to prop, stay, support.*] v. ā-, ge-, under-wreþian; wraþu.

wreþung. v. under-wreþung.

wrīd (cf. 'A *ride* of hazle or such like wood, is a whole plump of spriggs or frith growing out of the same root,' E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. III. Here is an heelful thing, a wonder wride (*rimes with* abyde), Pall. 51, 207), es; *m. A shoot, stalk, plant, bush:*—Uurȳd *culmus*, Txts. 52, 252. Genim æscþrote ǽnne wrīd, Lchdm. i. 216, 11. Genim ðysse wyrte wrīd, 224, 1. Bedelf ǽnne wrīd cileþenigan moran, iii. 38, 9. v. hæsel-wrīd; ge-wrid, *and next word.*

wrīdan, wrīþan; *p.* de *To put forth shoots, be productive:*—Weaxaþ and wrīdaþ, . . . fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, teámum and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Wrīðende sceal mǽgðe ðīnre monrīm wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1762. Geunne ðē ēce Drihten ærcra wexendra and wrīdendra, Lchdm. i. 402, 4. v. preceding and following words.

wrīdian, wrīþian; *p.* ode *To put forth shoots, be productive, grow, flourish:*—Þūfaþ and wrīdaþ *frutescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13. (1) literal, of vegetable growth:—Se æþela feld wrīdaþ, wynnum geblōwen, Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. On ðære eá ōfre stōd hreód and pīntreów and abies ðæt treówcyn ungemetlīcre grȳto and micelnysse ðȳ clife weóx and wrīdode (wrīðode, Cockayne; but see Anglia i. 509) *cujus ripas pedum sexagenum harundo uestiebat pinorum abietumque robora uincens grossitudine*, Nar. 8, 22. (2) figurative, of growth in things abstract or concrete:—Hē wrīdaþ on wynnum, ðæt hē bið wæstmum gelīc ealdum earne, and æfter ðon feþrum gefrætwad, swylc hē æt frymðe wæs, beorht geblōwen *reformatur qualis fuit ante figura, et Phoenix ruptis pullulat exuviis*, Exon. Th. 214, 10; Ph. 237. Mīn hyge blissaþ, wynnum wrīdaþ *my mind rejoices, blossoms with joyous thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1269; An. 635. Him oninnan oferhygda dǽl weaxeþ and wrīdaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Mān wrīdode geond beorna breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 1534; An. 768. Weóx ða and wrīðode mǽgburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 19; Gen. 1702. Ne sceal unc betweónan teónan weaxan, wrōht wrīdian, 114, 12; Gen. 1963. v. ā-, ge-wrīdian, *and two preceding words.*

wrīga *to cover.* v. wreón.

wrigedness, wrigenness. v. un-wrigedness, un-wrigenness.

wrigels, es; *m. n.* I. *a covering:*—In wrigelse fiðra ðīnra *in velamento alarum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 60, 5: 62, 8. Wæs him wrigils *fuit illis in velamento*, Rtl. 92, 26. God āfyrde hym ðone unrihtan wrigels of heora heortan, Wulfst. 252, 4. II. *a garment, veil:*—Hī mon mid

ðæm hâlgan wrigelse bewrîhþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Hâlgum wriilcse *sacro velamine*, Rtl. 106, 4. Be ðý wyrgelse ofer Cristes nesðyrlum, Anglia xi. 173, 9. Ðû hî onwendest swâ man wrigels (*opertorium*) dêð, Ps. Th. Surt. 101, 23. Hê his wrigels geopenode, Homl. Ass. 196, 56. [Adam & Eue makeden wrieles of leaues, A. R. 322, 19. Wriheles, 420, note. Wriels *velamen*, Wick. Job 24, 8.] v. ofer-, unriht-wrigels.

wrigian; *p.* ode *To turn, wend, hie, go, move*:—þeáh ðû teó hwelcne bôh of dûne tô ðære eorþan, swelce ðû bêgan mæge, swâ ðû hine âlætst, swâ sprincþ hê up, and wrigaþ (cf. went on gecynde, Met. 13, 55) wiþ his gecyndes . . . Swâ dêþ ælc gesceaft, wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, and gefagen biþ gif hit êfre tô cuman mæge *validis quondam viribus acta pronum flectit virga cacumen; hanc si curvans dextra remisit, recto spectat vertice coelum . . . Repetunt proprios quaeque recursus, reditaque suo singula gaudent*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22–29: xiv, 14. Ælc gesceaft wrigaþ and higaþ wiþ his gecyndes, Met. 13, 65. Wuhta gehwilc wrigaþ tôheald wiþ ðæs gecyndes . . . þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, 13, 10. Weard æt steorte (*the ploughtail*) wrigaþ on wonge *the ploughman pushes his way over the field*, Exon. Th. 403, 9; Rä. 22, 5. [That feyre founden me mete ant cloht, hue wrieth awey as hue were wroht, Spec. 48, 22. With hir heed sche wriede fast awey, Chauc. Mill. T. 97. Hweune so wil to wene wriedh, R. S. 3, 7. Þy face from hyre þou wry, Mirc. 888.]

wrinclod. v. ge-wrinclod.

wringan; *p.* wrang, *pl.* wrungon; *pp.* wrungen *To wring*, (1) *to twist*:—Teóh him ða loccas, and wringe ða eáran, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. (2) *to squeeze out* moisture from something:—Ic nam ða wînberian and wrang on ðæt fæt *tuli uvas et expressi in calicem*, Gen. 40, 11. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte leáf, ðonne heó grênost beó, wyl on wætere, and wring ðæt wôs, Lchdm. i. 72, 7. Wring ðæt seáw, ii. 110, 26: 240, 8. Ne miht ðû wîn wringan on midne winter, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Tô wringen[n]e *ad exprimendos*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ringan *rixari, luctari.*] v. â-, ge-wringan.

wring-hwæg *the whey pressed out of cheese*:—Ðæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tô hlâfordes beóde, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 31.

wrislan. v. wrixlan.

wrist, e; *f. A wrist*:—Gif hit ânfeald tyhtle sý, dûfe seó hand æfter ðam stâne ôð ða wriste; and gif hit þryfeald sý, ôð ðæne elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 17. [Wryst or wyrste of an hande *fragus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. The wryste or a knokyl *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 27. A wyrste, 678, 40. *O. Frs.* hand-wirst: *M. H. Ger.* rist, riste *wrist, instep: Icel.* rist *instep: Dan.* vrist.] v. cneów-wyrste, hand-wyrst (-wrist).

writ, es; *n.* I. *a writing*:—Ðæs ðe ûs leorneras wordum secgaþ, and writu cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 227, 19; Ph. 425. II. *writ* (as in holy *writ*), *scripture*:—Cwoeð ðió writ *dicit scriptura*, Rtl. 79, 11. Ne writ ðiús (*scripturam hanc*) leornada gié, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Æfter ðon ðe hâlige writu sprecaþ, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 28. Wrioto wîtgana *scripturae prophetarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Wriotto, 26, 54. Writto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 49. Writta *scripturarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 1. Wriottana, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 4. Ða wrioto *scribturas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 45. [Þe king nom þat writ on hond, Laym. 484. Ase holi writ seiđ, A. R. 98, 7: Misc. 36, 3. Þatt broþerr þatt tiss Eunglissh writt wrat, Orm. dedic. 331. Þis writ shal henge bi him, Havel. 2486: Gen. and Ex. 1974. *Icel.* rit.] v. ge-, ofer-writ; hreód-writ.

wrîtan; *p.* wrât, *pl.* writon; *pp.* writen *To write.* I. *to cut* a figure on something:—Wrît ðysne circul mid ðînes cnîfes orde on ânum stâne, Lchdm. i. 395, 3. I a. where the figures are letters:—Genim hæslenne sticcan, wrît ðînne naman on, . . . gefylle mid ðý blôde ðone naman, Lchdm. ii. 104, 7. Rædd sceal mon secgan, rûne wrîtan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hrôðgâr hylt sceáwode, on ðæm wæs ôr writen (*or* I ?) fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. ¶ of the writing on the tables of stone:—On ðê wrât wuldres God gerýno, Andr. Kmbl. 3018; An. 1512. II. *to draw* a figure. v. wrîtere, I:—Nim sume tigelan, and wrît on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 10. Wrît ðam horse on ðam heáfde foran Cristes mæl, and on leoþa gehwylcum ðe ðû ætfeolan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. Wrît him Cristes mæl on ælcum lime, 346, 6. Wrît .iii. crucem mid oleum infirmorum, . . . nim ðæt gewrit, wrît crucem mid ofer ðam drence, 350, 9–11. III. *to form letters, to write*:—Mycel yfel dêd se ðe leás wrît, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 23. Hê wrât mid his fingre on ðære eorþan, Jn. Skt. 8, 6, 8. Engel wrât in wâge baswe bôcstafas, Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723. Geseah hê engles hand in sele wrîtan Sennara wîte. Ðæt gyddedon hæleð, hwæt seó hand write, Cd. Th. 261, 15–21; Dan. 727–9. Weard gesewen swilce ânes mannes hand wrîtende on ðære healle wâge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. IV. *to write* a book, narrative, etc., *to compose, be the author of*:—Ne wêne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóð somnige, wrîte wöþcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 30; Ph. 548. Wrîteþ *digerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 50. Wrîtat *caraxabimus* (*mentionem*), 85, 33. Wrîtaþ, 18, 61: Hpt. 507, 76. Ðæt cyriclîce stæf ûres ealondes and ðeóde ic wrât on fîf bêc, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Se ðe ðâs bôc wrât, Lchdm. ii. 114, 5. Se ongan godspell ærest wordum wrîtan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Sum mæg searolîce wordcwide wrîtan, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. IV a. with preps. *to write* about a subject:—Ða wrîteras and ða ðe hî ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Be ðâm þingum wrîtende ðe ic gehŷrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. IV b. *to write* to a person, *write* with the intention of sending what is written:—Mê geþûhte wrîtan ðê, ðû se sêlusta Theophilus, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. IV c. *to write, state* in a book:—Wrîteþ Eutropius ðæt Constantinus wære on Breotene âcenned, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 31. Ptolomeas wrât ealles ðises middangeardes gemet on ânre bêc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 6. IV d. where many persons assent to a written statement, *to write, get a thing written*:—Hî on heora sinoþe ðus writon be him, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 39. Hêr sindan ða naman ðere monna ðe ðis (*the charter*) wreotan and festnedan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 10. V. *to convey by charter*:—Wê him wrîtaþ ða mædue æt Pirigforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 23. Wê him wrîtaþ ðone hagan his dæg, and twâm ôðrum æfter him . . . Eác wê wrîtaþ him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone wordig, 52, 5–37. Wê wrîtaþ him ðone croft, 258, 27. [*O. Sax.* wrîtan *to cut, wound; to write: O. H. Ger.* rîzan *scindere, scribere: Icel.* rîta *to cut, scratch; to write.* Cf. *Goth.* writs κεραία.] v. â-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, under-, ymb-wrîtan; un-writen, wrîtere, wrîtian.

writ-bred, es; *n. A writing-tablet*:—Writbred (*printed* -brec; *but see* gyrdel-bred, i. 288, 75, *and* weax-bred) *pugillarem* (Lk. 1, 63), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 36. Ða ælýfde se ðâm cnihtum ðæt hî hyne ofslôgen mid heora writbredum and hine ofsticodon mid hira writýrenum, Shrn. 117, 29.

-write, -writenness. v. wæter-write, tô-writenness.

wrîtere, es; *m.* I. *a draughtsman, painter.* v. wrîtan, II:—Lôca hû wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe âtæfred, swâ unwlitig wrîtere swâ swâ ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. II. *a writer, scribe, copyist*:—Wrîtere *scriptor*, gewrit *scriptura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 7: *antigrafus*, 61, 5. Wrýtere *librarius, scriba*, 37, 12. Se wrîtere (*scriptor*), gif hê ne dilegaþ ðæt hê êr âwrât, ðeáh hê næfre mâ nâuht ne wrîte, ðæt bið ðeáh undilegod, ðæt hê êr wrât, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 32. Mîn tunge ys gelîcost ðæs wrîteres fepere ðe hraðost wrît, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Oft gehwâ gesihð fægre stafas âwritene, þonne heraþ hê ðone wrîtere and ða stafas, and nât hwæt hî mænaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Wrîtera strican *notariorum characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. Wrîterum *antiquariis* (antiquariis describentibus, Ald. 79), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 16: 5, 40. Siððan mîn on Englisc Ælfrêd kyning âwende worda gehwelc, and mê his wrîterum sende sûð and norð; hêht him swelcra mâ brengan bi ðære bisene, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 14. Ðe læs ðe wê þurh gŷmeleásum wrîterum geleahtrode beón, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 22. Þurh gŷmeleáse wrîteras, i. 8, 12: Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 32. III. *a writer, author*:—Se gyt ôþ tô dæg, cwæþ se wrîtere, lifigende is, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 11. Tô geáre, ða Brihtferð wrîtere ðis âwrât, Anglia viii. 327, 11. Ða wrîteras and ða ðe hî ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Gebyrede þurh ða heardsælþa ðara wrîtera ðæt hî for heora slæwþe forlêton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and hiora dæda, ðe foremærostе wæron, Fox 64, 33. IV. *a scribe* in the Biblical sense:—Esdras se wrîtere âwrât âne bôc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 37. Rihtwîsnyss ðæra wrîtera (*scribarum*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 20. Folces wrîteras *scribas populi*, 2, 4. v. eald-, ge-, not-, stæf-, stær-, tîd-, un-, wyrd-wrîtere.

wriþa, an; *m.* I. *a band, collar*:—þeówan yfelwillendum wriþa and fôtcopsas *seruo malivolo tortura et compedes*, Scint. 190, 6. Mid wriþan treówenum gewriþen grundweall getimbrunge nâ byþ tôslopen *loramento ligneo conligatum fundamentum aedificii non dissoluitur*, 200, 8. Smeáþancollîce wriþan ł cnottan cræftelîcum *sertaque mystica*, Germ. 389, 28. Hî becnytton ânne wriþan eall onbûtan his swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 608. II. *a ring*:—Ic gesleá ænne wriðan on his nosu *ponam circulum in naribus tuis* (2 Kings 19, 28), Homl. Th. i. 568, 33. Ic geseah in healle hring gyldenne (*a cup*) men sceáwian, . . . friþospêde bæd God gæste sînum se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rä. 60, 5. v. beáh-, heals- (*where misprinted* -wiþa) wriþa; wrîþan.

wrîþan; *p.* wrâþ, *pl.* wriþon; *pp.* wriþen. I. *to twist, give a curved form to*:—Ic wrîðe *torqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 14. Wriðene (cf. wriþa, II) wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. II. *to bind up, wrap round, bandage*:—Hê wrâð (*alligavit*) his wunda, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Ða ðe forbrocene wæron, ða gê ne wriþon *quae fractae erant, eas non ligavistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ða wæron monige ðe his mæg wriðon, Beo. Th. 5957; B. 2982. Ða bebeád hê him ðæt hê ða tôlýsdan geþeódnesse mînre heáfudwunde gesette and wriþe *dissolutam mihi emicranii juncturam componere atque alligare jussit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 14. Hê wearð wriþen ofer wunda, Exon. Th. 435, 27; Rä. 54, 7. III. *to bind* one thing to another:—Nim ða sylfan wyrt, lege on ðone naflan, and wrîð ðærtô swýðe fæste, Lchdm. i. 82, 25. IV. *to bind, fetter*:—Oft wîf hine (*a dog*) wrîð, Exon. Th. 434, 3; Rä. 51, 5. Ic hine heardan clammum wrîþan þôhte, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964. [Of one wrase of þornes he wryþen hym one crune, Misc. 48, 383. Wrythyñ *idem quod* wrestyñ *torqueo*, wrythyñ or wrethyn *tortus, torsus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ð it gæde to þe hærnes, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6.

ȝe mote uaste heom wriđen mid strongen sæilrapen, Laym. 17394. *O. H. Ger.* gi-rîdan *contorquere: Icel.* rîða *to twist, knit, wind.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, ofer- (Lchdm. ii. 130, 10), tô-, un-wrîþan.

wrîþan *to flourish.* v. wrîdan.

wrîþels *a bandage:*—Seaxclâđ ođđe wrǽd, wriđels *fascia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 69.

wrîþen-hilt; *adj. Having a hilt bound round* ['In some specimens of swords the handles are wound round with gold wire,' Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 29]:—Đæt sweord, îrena cyst, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfâh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1698.

wrîþian, wrîþung. v. wrîdian, on-wrîþung.

writ-hreód (?), es; *n. A reed for writing:*—Hreódwrit (writhreód? cf. writ-îren) *calamus scribae,* Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

wrîtian; *p.* ode. I. *to draw* a figure. v. wrîtan, II:—Đonne wercaþ hió of weaxe, wrîtiaþ Fênix, mêtaþ Fênix *they make waxen images of the Phenix, and drawings and paintings,* Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 49. II. *to write, compose.* v. wrîtan, IV a:—Wrîtigaþ and singaþ onbûtan him ælc on his wîsan, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 42. [(*later*) *Icel.* rîta; *p.* rîtaði.]

wrîting, e; *f. Writing:*—Wrîtinge fyđer *calamus scribae,* Ps. Spl. 44, 2. v. on-wrîting.

wrîting-feþer, e; *f. A pen:*—Wrîtingfeþere *calamus,* Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2.

writ-îren, es; *n. A style, an iron implement for writing:*—Hî hyne ofsticodon mid hira writȳrenum, Shrn. 117, 30.

writ-seax, es; *n. A pen:*—Miđ pinn ł writtseax *calamo,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17.

wrixend-lîc; *adj. Mutual,* Greg. Dial. 2, 7.

wrixendlîce; *adv. In turn, one after the other:*—Hî wrixendlîce (*vicissim*) hine bǽdon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 42. Đa wrixendlîce (*vicissim*) on twâ halfe gesewene wǽron, swâ swâ mid unmâtnesse miceles stormes worpene beón, 5, 12; S. 627, 39. Wrixendlîce *singillatim,* Ps. Surt. 32, 15.

wrixl, e; *f.* I. *change, alteration, vicissitude:*—Đæt is wræclîc wrixl in wera lîfe, đætte moncynnes Scyppend onfêng æt fæmnan flæsc, and sió weres friga wiht ne cûþe, Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. God, đû đe gimetgaþ giscæfta wrixla (*rerum vices*), Rtl. 164, 12. II. where there is alternation, *alternation, exchange:*—Mid đỹ hî dysse ungesæligan wrixle (*hac infelici vicissitudine,* i. e. the passing from heat to cold and vice versa) đrâfste wǽron, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. III. where there is reciprocal action, *interchange:*—Đǽr wæs heard plega, wælgâra wrixl, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990. IV. where one thing takes the place of another, *place, stead:*—Đonne sculon hié gadrian ođer ierfe on đæs wrixle (wriexle, Hatt. MS.) đe hê ǽr sealdon, Past. 45; Swt. 340, 18. Hæfdon hî mid him gehâlgode tabulan on wîgbedes wrixle *habentes secum tabulam altaris vice dedicatam,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. V. *a loan:*—Borge ođđe wrixle *mutuo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 5. Wrixle *mutuum* (Lk. 6, 34), 74, 43. VI. *what is given in return, return, requital:*—Hê forgeald wyrsan wrixle wælhlem đone; . . . hê him on heáfde helm gescær, Beo. Th. 5930; B. 2969. v. ge-wrixl.

wrixlan, wrixlian; *p.* ede. I. *to change, vary, alter:*—Is him đæt heáfod hindan grêne, wrǽtlîce wrixleþ wurman geblonden (*the head shews shifting colours*), Exon. Th. 218, 13; Ph. 294. I a. with dat. of that in which change is made:—Ic þurh mûþ sprece mongum reordum, wrençum singe, wrixle geneahhe heáfodwôþe (*I change my voice;* cf. the Latin riddle: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris), Exon. Th. 390, 16; Rä. 9, 2. Se fugel swinsaþ and singeþ swegle tôgeánes . . . wrixleþ wôđcræfte beorhtan reorde *incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam,* 206, 15; Ph. 127. Bleóm wrixleþ *changes colour,* Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. II. *to change, alternate:*—Đâs feówer tîman (*the seasons*) wrixliaþ wyđ mancynne, Anglia viii. 312, 34. Wrixliende *alterna,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 56. Đa wrixliende on twâ halfe gesewene wǽron worpene beón *vicissim hinc inde videbantur jactari,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 39 note. III. of reciprocal, mutual action, *to exchange, deal:*—Hê cwæđ, đæt him tô micel æwisce wǽre đæt hê swâ emnlîce wrixleden (*that they should deal on equal terms;* the terms being that each side should return the captives, and then peace be maintained by each side), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 16. Wrixlindum *reciprocis,* uurixlende *reciprocatu,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 5, 13. III a. with dat. of what is exchanged, fig. of conversation, intercourse. v. IV a:—Wîgsmiþas sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 18; Môd. 16. Đǽr hæleđas wrixlaþ spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 8; Rûn. 19. Hỹ bênan synt, đæt hié wiđ đê môton wordum wrixlan *they beg that they may have interchange of words with thee,* Beo. Th. 737; B. 366: Exon. Th. 373, 29; Seel. 117. Wrixlian, Soul Kmbl. 226. Gleáwe men sceolon gieddum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 333, 14; Gn. Ex. 4. IV. *to lend:*—Wrixlan *mutuare,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. Wrislan, 72, 18. IV a. with dat. of what is lent, fig. of words, *to speak:*—Secg eft ongan sîđ Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, . . . wordum wrixlan, Beo. Th. 1752; B. 874. Lyt ic wende đæt ic ǽfre sceolde mûđleás sprecan, wordum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 472, 2; Rä. 61, 10. [Say me, . . . what wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget, Destr. Tr. 2061. Þai hade laisure þere likyng to say, and wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe, 3120.] v. be- (Ps. Th. 43, 14), ge-wrixlan(-ian).

wrixlung, e; *f.* I. *change, alternation.* v. wrixlan, II. [Bi his clođes wrixlunge, nu red, nu hwit, him on hokerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 3.] II. *a loan.* v. wrixlan, IV:—Wrixlung *mutuum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 3: 58, 60. v. ge-wrixlung.

wrocen, e; *f.?*:—Of đam byrcelse on wrocene; andlang wrocene in Uppinghǽma geniǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 13. Be eástan wrocena stybbe; đæt swâ tô wrocena stybbe, v. 297, 26.

wrôht, e; *f.*: es; *m.* I. *accusation:*—Wrôht *accusatio* (*ex-,* MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. Wrôhte *insimulatio,* 44, 74. *Hic susurro* đes rûnere ođđe wrôht, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 217, 3. Leásere wrôhte *strophosae accusationis,* Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Wrôhte *insimulatione, accusatione,* 517, 55. Uurôctae, uurôchtae, Txts. 70, 524. Mid micelre wrôhte hine wrêgende, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. Hwylce wrôhte (*accusationem*) bringe gê ongeán đysne man? Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Mid leásum wrôhtum beswicene *falsis criminationibus seducti,* Scint. 136, 11. Đa werian gâstas wrôhta onsægdon *sequuntur accusationes malignorum spirituum,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. II. *a false accusation, slander, calumny.* v. wrôht-bora, II:—Heó (*the Egyptians*) his (*Joseph's*) mǽgwinum mordor fremedon, wrôht berênedon (cf. Ex. 1, 9–11), . . . mânum treówum woldon hié đæt feorhleán fâcne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147. Huscworde ongan þurh inwitþanc ealdorsacerd herme hyspan, wrôht webbode; hê on gewitte oncneów, đæt wê sôđfæstes swađe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gê inwitþancum wrôht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó nǽnig man bregda tô full, ne inwit tô leóf, ne wrôhtas tô webgenne, ne searo tô rênigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. III. *what is an occasion for accusation, fault, crime, offence:*—Wæg heora wrôht biþ him *via illorum scandalum ipsis,* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 13. Wrôhtes wyrhtan (*the devil*), fyrnsynna fruman, Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Hê gewrêgde his brôđru tô hira fæder đære mǽstan wrôhte *accusavit fratres suos apud patrem crimine,* Gen. 37, 2. Gangende on eallum his bebodum bûtan wrôhte (*sine quaerela*), Lk. Skt. 1, 6. Đone wrôht *abominationem,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 14. Đû wrôhte onstealdest, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hwæt sceal ic mâ rûnan yfel endeleás? Ic eall gebær wrâþe wrôhtas geond werþeóde, đa đe gewurdon from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 30; Jul. 507. IV. *a quarrel, strife:*—Wearđ micel ungeþwærnes, . . . swâ nân mon nyste hwonon sió wrôht com, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 21. Wǽron đâ gesôme đa đe swegl bûan, wrôht wæs âsprungen, Cd. Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: 114, 12; Gen. 1903. Wæs wrôht gemǽne, herenîđ hearda, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473: 5819; B. 2913: 4564; B. 2287: Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gû. 362. Tô đæm sǽde đære wrôhte *ad seminanda jurgia,* Past. 47; Swt. 358, 3. Biđ đæt deófol on wrôhte onlîcnisse; . . . biđ se Pater Noster on sibbe onlîcnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 146, 20. Đû worhtest wrôhte betwuh đê and đînre môdor suna ôđrum *adversus filium matris tuae ponebas scandalum,* Ps. Th. 49, 21. Sume ic geteáh tô geflite, . . . ic him byrlade wrôht of wêge, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Hî wrôht âhôfan, heardne heresîþ, 317, 2; Môd. 59. Hê in wuldre wrôhte onstalde, Cd. Th. 287, 19; Sat. 369. Mars macode æfre gewinn and wrôhte, Wulfst. 106, 25. Đa đe wrôhte sâwaþ *seminantes jurgia,* Past. 47; Swt. 357, 14, 22. V. *cause of complaint, injury, hurt:*—Næs hyra wlite gewemmed, ne nǽnig wrôht on hrægle, Cd. Th. 243, 17; Dan. 437. Ne biđ him on đâm wîcum wiht tô sorge, wrôht ne wêþel ne gewindagas, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 612. Rǽhton wîde geond werþeóda wrôhtes telgan, hrinon hearmtânas hearde drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Đû woldest lâđlîce þurh đæt wîf on mê wrôhte âlecgean, ormæte yfel, 162, 21; Gen. 2684. [*O. Sax.* wrôht *strife.* Cf. *Goth.* wrôhs *accusation: Icel.* rôg *slander;* poet. *strife.*]

wrôht-berend, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wrôhtberend *excussor, accusator,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 14. Bearn wrôhtberendra (wôrhtberendra, Ps. Lamb.) *filii excussorum,* Ps. Spl. M. 126, 5.

wrôht-bora, an; *m.* I. *an accuser, informer.* v. wrôht, I:—Wrôhtbora *delator,* Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 19. Đonne wrôhtbora (*the devil*) in folc Godes ford onsendeþ biterne strǽl, Exon. Th. 47, 31; Cri. 763. II. *one who brings false accusations, a malicious person.* v. wrôht, II:—Wrôhtbora *factiosa* (cf. đa fæcnan *factiosam,* 77, 46), *falsa,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* rôg-beri *a slanderer.*]

wrôht-dropa, an; *m. A drop which brings strife* (v. wrôht, IV) or *crime* (v. wrôht, III):—Wearđ fæhþo fyra cynne, siþþan swealg eorđe Abeles blôde, . . . of đam wrôhtdropan wide gesprungon, micel mân (mon, MS.) ældum, monegum þeódum bealoblonden nîþ, Exon. Th. 345, 26; Gn. Ex. 196.

wrôht-georn; *adj. Quarrelsome, contentious, eager for strife.* v. wrôht, IV:—On ôđre wîsan sint tô monianne đa wrôhtgeornan, on ôđre đa gesibsuman. . . . Hê be đæm wrôhtgeornan secgean wolde *quomodo admonendi qui jurgia serunt, et pacifici. . . . Quem seminantem jurgia dicere voluit,* Past. 47; Swt. 357, 12, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* rôg-girni *a disposition to slander.*]

wrôht-getîme, es; *n. A series of crimes* (? Cf. teám, getŷme):—

Hæfdon hié wrôhtgetême wið God gesomnod *they had heaped up crimes against God*, Cd. Th. 3, 34; Gen. 45.

wrôht-hangra (?):—On wrôhthangran; of wrôhthangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 120, 12.

wrohtian (?):—Hé sæ̂ bedrâf, ðæ̂r ðe heó wrohtaþ (frohtaþ = forhtaþ? *the Latin has:* Mare formidat, 210, 90) dæges and nihtes, Homl. Ass. 173, 105.

wrôht-lâc, es; *n.* (?) *Calumny, slander:*—Unrihtlîce mæ̂st ælc ôþerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlîcan onscytan and mid wrôhtlâcan, Wulfst. 160, 5 note.

wrôht-sâwere, es; *m. A sower of strife:*—Gehîren ða wrôhtsâweras (*jurgiorum seminatores*) hwæt âwriten is on ðæm godspelle: 'Eádige beóð ða gesibsuman,' Past. 47; Swt. 359, 9, 18.

wrôht-scipe, es; *m. Crime:*—Hî sôhton weras tô weorce (*the building of Babel*) and tô wrôhtscipe, Cd. Th. 100, 31; Gen. 1672.

wrôht-smiþ, es; *m. A worker of crime, a criminal:*—Wrôhtsmiðas (*evil spirits*), Exon. Th. 156, 19; Gû. 877. Ðæt ðû mê ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum, werigum wrôhtsmiðum (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), on ðone wyrrestan deáð ofer eorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86.

wrôht-spitol; *adj. Slanderous:*—Wrôhtspitel *susurio*, Txts. 99, 1943.

wrôht-stafas; *pl. m. Accusations:*—Ic eom fâh and freóndleás, gên ic findan ne can þurh wrôhtstafas wiðercyr wið ðam *I am proscribed and friendless; still I can by accusations* (cf. vv. 1813–1830, where the devil complains of unfair treatment (nis ðæt fæger sið)) *devise no resistance to my fate;* i. e. *complaints are useless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1848; El. 926.

wrong. v. wrang.

wrôt *a snout, trunk:*—Wrôt *bruncus* (in a list 'de suibus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 54: ii. 11, 47: 102, 23: 127, 27. Ylpes bile *vel* wrôt *promuscida*, i. 22, 45. [Mi drivil druith, and mi wrot wet, Rel. Ant. ii. 210, 29.]

wrôtan; *p.* wreót *To turn up with the snout, root up:*—Wrôtu *subigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 64. Ic wrôte *subigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 12. Hine ûtan of wuda eoferas wrôtaþ *exterminavit eam (vineam) aper de sylva*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Swîn on bôcwuda wrôtende, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rä. 41, 107. [Swin þe uulieð and wroteð and sneuieð, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 25. Þat wilde swin þat wroteð ȝeond þan grouen, Laym. 469. Schullen wormes wroten (*verrunt*) on the skin, Rel. Ant. ii. 216, 18. As a sowe wroteth in everich ordure, Chauc. Pers. T. A were . . . ȝowre walles with to wrote, Min. 19, 32. Wrotyñ as swyne *verror*, Prompt. Parv. 534. *O. H. Ger.* ruozan (*used of the action of the plough*): *Icel.* rôta *to root up*, as swine.]

wude-. v. wudu-.

wudere, wudi[g]ere, es; *m. A bearer of wood:*—Wuderas *calones* (the passage is: Ejusdem militiae calones et clientes cum lixarum coetibus ad inferiorem gradum pertinentes, Ald. 13. In another gloss on the same passage is the note: Calones sunt qui ligna militibus portant, Hpt. Gl. 427, 4), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 72: 17, 73. Wudu *silva*, wudieras *calones*, i. 33, 55. Wudigeras, 39, 54. v. wudian.

wuderian. v. wederian.

wudian; *p.* ode *To cut wood:*—Gelamp on Môyses dagum ðæt Môyses fôr þurh ânne wudu mid his werode. Ðâ gesâwan hié ænne ceorl, hwæ̂r hé stôd and wudede him, Wulfst. 220, 11, 15. Hé him bebeád ðæt hî bæ̂ron wæter tô ðæs folces neóde and wudedon him simble *decrevit eos esse in ministerio cuncti populi, caedentes ligna et aquas comportantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Me mæcg on sumera wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. v. wudere, wudung.

wudi[g]ere, wudi[g]ung. v. wudere, wudung.

wudig; *adj. Woody, full of woods* or *trees:*—Waldend scôp wudige môras, Exon. Th. 193, 12; Az. 120.

wudiht; *adj. Full of woods* or *trees:*—Wudihtes *silvosi*, Germ. 402, 72.

wudu (-o), widu, wiodu; *gen.* wuda, wudes; *dat.* wuda, wudu (-o), wyda; *acc.* wudu, wuda; *pl.* wuda, wudas; *m.* I. *wood,* (1) *the substance of growing trees:*—Hû ne miht ðû gesión ðæt ælc wyrt and ælc wudu (-a, *v. l.*) (*cum herbas atque arbores intuearis*), wile weaxan on ðæm lande sêlost, ðe him betst gerîst. . . . Sumra wyrta oððe sumes wuda eard biþ on dûnum. . . . Nim swâ wudu (-a, *v. l.*) swâ wyrt, of ðære stôwe ðe his eard biþ on tô weaxanne, and sette on uncynde stôwe him, ðonne ne gegrêwþ hit ðæ̂r nâuht, for ðam ælces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelîce wyrta and gelîcne wudu týdrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 19–29. Ðæt treów wæs on wynne, wudu weaxende, Exon. Th. 435, 19; Rä. 54, 3. (1 a) *a tree:*—Wudu môt him weaxan, tânum lædan, Exon. Th. 458, 21; Hy. 4, 104. Þeáh ðû hwilcne bôh býge wið eorðan, hé bið upweardes, swâ ðû ânforlætest widu on willan, Met. 13, 55. Hé ðâs foldan âsiów sæ̂da monegum wuda and wyrta (cf. treówa and wyrta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 27), 20, 251. Smicere on gearwum, wudum and wyrtum cymeþ wlitig scrîþan on tûn Maius, Menol. Fox 151; Men. 77. (2) (*hewn*) *wood, the material obtained from trees:*—Drîge wudu *ligna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 31. Ic eom wyrslîcre ðonne ðes wudu fûla, Exon. Th. 424, 33; Rä. 41, 48. Hêr ys wudu (*ligna*) and fŷr, Gen. 22, 7. Be wuda onfenge bûtan leáfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, ðonne him biþ wîc âlŷfed, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gen. Ex. 110. .C. fôðra uuido, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 11. Hé hî bewæg mid wuda ûtan and forbernde mid fŷre, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. Ic on wuda stonde, Exon. Th. 496, 14; Rä. 85, 14. Hêt ic, of ðæm wudo ðe ðæ̂r gefylled wæs, ðæt mon fŷr onælde, Nar. 12, 28. Hé hêt Isaac beran ðone wudu (*ligna*), Gen. 22, 6: Cd. Th. 174, 31; Gen. 2886: 231, 10; Dan. 245. Wé heáwaþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6. Se ðe ðone wuda (wudu, Cott. MSS.) hiéwð *qui ligna percutit*, 167, 15. (2 a) *wood* which forms something, *something made of wood:*—Wudu (*a ship*) wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298: Exon. Th. 384, 8; Rä. 4, 24. Secgan hû se wudu (*a sheathe*) hâtte, 437, 32; Rä. 56, 16: (*a loom*), 438, 10; Rä. 57, 5. Lîþendum wuda (*a ship*), 392, 9; Rä. 11, 5. Wudu bundenne, Beo. Th. 438; B. 216: 3842; B. 1919. Lætaþ hildebord hêr onbîdan, wudu (*spears*), wælsceaftas, 801; B. 398. Wido (*part of a loom*), Exon. Th. 438, 4; Rä. 57, 2. ¶ used of the cross. Cf. beám, treów:—Ongan sprecan wudu sêlesta: 'Ic wæs âheáwen holtes on ende,' Rood Kmbl. 54; Kr. 27. II. *wood, forest:*—Wudu *silva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 55. (1) in a generic or collective sense, *wood, the wood, woods:*—Hé mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu (-a, *v. l.*) wagode and ða stanas hî styredon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Wudu (cf. se weald, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20) eallum oncwyð, Met. 13, 50. Ne reccaþ hî ðara metta, gif hî ðæs wuda benugon, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wildeór wuda *bestiae sylvae*, Ps. Spl. 103, 21. On feldum wudes *in campis sylvae*, 131, 6. Wæstmas wudes (cf. treówa, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9) and wyrta, Met. 8, 20. Eofor of wuda *aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. Th. 79, 14: Ps. Th. 67, 27. Hî ðearfendum life on wuda (*in silvis*) and on heán clifum wunedon, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Gif hî on ðam wuda weorþaþ, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Hé teáh tô wuda, 35, 6; Fox 168, 7: Met. 19, 5, 18: Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3. Stôw mid wuda (*silvis*) ymbseald, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Ða myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcaþ, L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. On wudu *in sylva*, Ps. Th. 73, 5: *saltu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 35. Greát beám on wyda (wuda, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Nôht elles bûton ða wêstan feldas and wudu and dûna, Nar. 20, 10. Fæsten Crêca, wudu Egipta, Salm. Kmbl. 387; Sal. 193: Exon. Th. 381, 9; Rä. 2, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 10. Fŷr ðe bærnð wuda (*sylvam*), Ps. Spl. 82, 13. (2) *a wood:*—Hé hêt lædan hî on ðone wudu; se wæs genemned *silua nigra*, se swearta wudu, Shrn. 89, 10: Exon. Th. 200, 8; Ph. 37: Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364. Be wuda bærnette. Gif mon ôðres wudu bærneþ oþþe heáweþ, L. In. 12; Th. i. 70, 3. Of ðæs wuda midle, Exon. Th. 202, 6; Ph. 65. Anlanges wudes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 33. Ðis is ðæs wudes gemæ̂re . . . tô ðæs wudes efese, 389, 22, 27. Wudæs, vi. 33, 31. Bûtan ðem wioda, ii. 66, 23: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 9. Wiada, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Wuda, iii. 390, 4. Ðonne mon beám on wuda forbærne. . . . Gif mon âfelle on wuda wel monega treówa, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 17, 20. Hé ræ̂sde intô ðam wudu, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. Of ðam wudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 1. Wæs hé eall mid wudu (*silva*) beweaxen, Nar. 12, 8. Of ðæm wudo, 21, 19. Hêt ic ceorfan ða bearwas and ðone wudu fyllan *jubeo cedi nemus*, 12, 19. On þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. Gif feorcund man bûtan wege geond wudu gonge, L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 1: Byrht. Th. 137, 29; By. 193: Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Ðurh ðane wioda, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 10. On ðone wuda; ofer ðone wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 317, 29. Hé hearpode ðæt ða wudas bifodon, and ða eá stôdon *silvas currere mobiles, amnes stare coëgerat*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae silvarum*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 49, 11. Ealle treówa wuda *omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 95, 12. On wudum *in sylvis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Betwyx ðâm twâm wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 25. Geond wudas and feldas, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Wuda *silvas*, Ps. Surt. 82, 15. ¶ in several instances of compounds with *wudu* it may be rendered by *wild;* e. g. wudu-bucca, -cerfille, -hunig, -rose. [*O. H. Ger.* witu *lignum: Icel.* viðr *wood; a tree; a wood.*] v. âc-, bæ̂l-, bôc-, bord-, brêmber-, brim-, camp-, flôd-, furh-, gamen-, gâr-, heal-, holm-, holt-, mægen-, sæ̂-, sund-, þræc-wudu. The word occurs in many local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index.

wudu-ælfen[n], -elfen[n], e; *f. A wood-elf, wood-nymph:*—Wuduelfen *dryades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 15. Wuduælfenne *oreades*, ii. 65, 44.

wudu-æppel, es; *n. A wild apple, crab:*—Gesodene wuduæpla, Lchdm. ii. 190, 14.

wudu-bæ̂re; *adj. Woody;* silvestris:—Wudebæ̂re gerda *vimina silvestria*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 7.

wudu-bærnet[t], es; *n. Burning trees in a wood:*—Be wudubærnette. Ðonne mon beám on wuda forbærne, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 16.

wudu-bât, es; *m. A wooden ship:*—Hwâ mê on wudubâte ferede ofer flôdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1810; An. 907.

wudu-beám, es; *m. A forest tree:*—Wudubeám wlitig, wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wyrtrumaþ ðæs wudubeámes, 248, 21; Dan. 516: Exon. Th. 328, 27; Vy. 24. Ða wudubeámas wagedon and swêgdon, Dôm. L. 7. Wudubeáma wlite, Exon. Th. 202, 25; Ph.

75. Wudubeáma helm, 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Wudubeámum, 277, 6; Jul. 576.

wudu-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A grove of trees, a wood*:—Wudubearwes weard (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 208, 7; Ph. 152. On wudubearwe (cf. on holtwuda, l. 16), 209, 11; Ph. 169. Đæt treów, đe wexeþ on đam wudubearwe, Wulfst. 262, 6. Wǽrun wudubearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12; Exon. Th. 191, 5; Az. 83. On feldum, and on mǽdum, and on wudubearwum, and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 7. Đa wudubearwas *nemora*, Nar. 22, 15. Drihten sende ceferas, đa ādilegedan ealle wudebeorwas, Wulfst. 221, 17.

wudu-bend *wood-bine*:—Wudubend. Genim đysse wyrte wyrttruman đe man *capparis* and ōþrum naman wudubend hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 302, 11. Wuduhunig đæt wæxeþ on wudebendum, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. v. wudu-bind, *and* cf. wiþo-bend.

wudu-bil[l], es; *n. A wood-bill*:—Wudubil (uuidu-) *falcis*, Txts. 63, 834: *falcastrum*, 836: Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1, 5. Uudubil *falcastrum, ferramentum curvum a similitudine falcis vocatum*, 146, 82.

wudu-bind, es; *m.*: -binde, an; *f.*: -bindele, an; *f. Woodbine*:—Uuidubindae *volvola, herba similis hederae, quae vitibus et frugibus circumdari solet*, Txts. 104, 1059: *viburna*, 106, 1082. Wudubind *hedera nigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 51. Wudebinde, i. 32, 22. Weodubinde *viticella*, 69, 10. Uudubinde, uudubindlae, uuidubindlae *involuco*, Txts. 71, 1116. Wudubindes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 34, 26: 306, 24: 326, 11. Wudubindan leáf, iii. 14, 2: 30, 8. Wuduhunig đæt wæxes on wudubinde, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 6. [*Mater silva* chevefoil, wudebinde, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 19. *Caprifolium* wodebinde, Wülck. Gl. 570, 31. Woodebynde *caprifolium, viticella*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. wudu-bend, *and* cf. wiþo-winde.

wudu-binde, an; *f. A bundle of wood*:—Uuidubinde *lignarium* (lignarium *bois à brûler*, Migne), Txts. 35, 18.

wudu-blēd, e; *f. A forest fruit*:—Steám swēttra swæcca gehwylcum, wyrta blōstmum and wudublēdum, Exon. Th. 358, 18; Pa. 47. Hē somnaþ wyrta wynsume and wudublēda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, 211, 8; Ph. 194.

wudu-bora (?), an; *m. One who carries wood for fuel*:—Wudubior (-bora?) *calo militum*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 7. v. wudere.

wudu-bucca, an; *m. A wild goat*:—Firginbucca, đæt ys wudubucca, Lchdm. i. 348, 2. Wudubuccan gealla, 348, 6. v. wudu-gāt.

wudu-cerfille, an; *f. Wild chervil*:—Wuducerfille *brassica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 4. Wuducerefille *brassica sylvatica*, 68, 74. Wuducerfille *pastinace*, 19. Wuducarfille *speragus*, 46. Wuduceruille. Genim đysse wyrte wyrttruman đe man *sparagi agrestis*, and ōđrum naman wuducerfillu nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 188, 19–22. Nim cerfillan and wuducerfillan, ii. 152, 15: 268, 14. v. wudu-fille.

wudu-cocc, es; *m. A woodcock*:—Wudecocc *aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Wuducoc *acega*, 280, 3. Wudecocc, Hpt. 33, 240, 28. [In later English the word translates several Latin words: *castrimargus*, Wülck. Gl. 571, 17: 625, 2: 701, 38: 762, 2: *gallus sylvestris*, 625, 3: *fornix*, 639, 36: *orna*, 639, 37: *castrimargus, gallus sylvestris*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-croft, es; *m. A croft with trees on it* (?):—On wudecrofte; of đam crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 376, 7.

wudu-culfre, an; *f. A wood-pigeon*:—Wuduculfre *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 21: *palumbes*, 62, 27. Wudeculfre *palumbus*, 29, 26.

wudu-cunelle, an; *f. Wild thyme*:—Wuducunille, Lchdm. ii. 96, 22. Wuducunellan, 320, 14.

wudu-cyn[n], es; *n. A kind of wood*:—Wuducynn ł wyrtcynn *nardi pistici*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3.

wudu-docce, an; *f. Sorrel*:—Wududocce. Genim đās wyrte đe man *lapatium*, and ōđrum naman wududocce nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 215.

wudu-fæsten[n], es; *n.* I. *a place rendered secure by woods, a wood as a place of security*:—Đǽr gewexen is wudufæstern micel *there has grown a great wood which affords shelter*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 376, 4. Hē gewīcode đǽr đǽr hē niéhst rȳmet hæfde for wudufæstenne *he pitched his camp in the nearest spot allowed by the woods*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. Đa flugon đa Bryt-Walas tō đām wudufærstenum (cp. silvis sese obdidere, Bd. 1, 2), pref.; Erl. 5, 12. II. *a place of security built of wood*:—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwylces on đæt wudufæsten (*Noah's ark*) gelǽded, Cd. Th. 79, 16; Gen. 1312.

wudu-feld, a, es; *m. A field of the wood*:—On wudufeldum *in campis silvae*, Ps. Th. 131, 6.

wudu-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. A wood-tax, tax on forests*:—Wudefeoh *lucar* (vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, Du Cange), Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2. Cf. land-feoh.

wudu-fille, an; *f. Wild chervil*:—Wudufille, Lchdm. iii. 24, 7. Nim wudufillan, ii. 312, 14: 340, 2. Wudafillan, 4, 27. Đa reádan wudufillan (*sparagia agrestis*), 50, 1. v. wudu-cerfille.

wudu-fīn, e; *f. A heap of wood*:—Wudufīn *strues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Wudefīne, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 53. Wudufīne *strue, congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* witu-wīna *strues*.]

wudu-fugel, es; *m. A bird of the woods*:—Wudufuglas, đeáh hī beón wel ātemede, gif hī on đam wuda weorþaþ, hī forseóđ heora lāreówas, and wuniaþ on heora gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 15: Met. 13, 35.

wudu-gāt, e; *f. A wild goat*:—Wudugâte geallan, Lchdm. i. 348, 13, 18. v. wudu-bucca.

wudu-gehæg, es; *n. An enclosed wood* (?):—Of đam hwītan stoccæ þurh đæt wudugehæg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 1.

wudu-hana, an; *m. A woodcock*:—Uuduhona *pantigatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 56.

wudu-heáwere, es; *m. A hewer of wood, woodcutter*:—Būton wudu-heáwerum *exceptis lignorum caesoribus*, Deut. 29, 11.

wudu-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road through a wood*:—On đone wuduherpaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 213, 2.

wudu-holt, es; *m. A grove*:—Đǽr is se fægere wuduholt đe is on bōcum gehāten *Radians saltus*, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 12. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlīc *solis nemus, et consitus arbore multa lucus*, Exon. Th. 200, 1; Ph. 34. Wuduholtum, 223, 20; Ph. 362.

wudu-hunig, es; *n. Wild honey*:—Wuduhunig *mel silvestre*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Wudehunig, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. Be wyrtum and be wuduhunige, Blickl. Homl. 167, 36. Wuduhunig hē æt, Mk. Skt. 1, 6.

wudu-lād, e; *f. Carting wood*:—Æt wudulāde wǽntreów, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 27.

wudu-lēs, we; *f. Forest pasture*:—Seó ūtlēs and seó wudulēs mid ōđrum mannum gemǽne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 22. Wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēswe tō Sūdtūne; waldon đa swāngerēfan đa lēswe fordur gedrīfan ond đone wudu geþiogan đon hit aldgeryhto wēron, i. 278, 32.

wudu-land, es; *n. Wood-land, forest-land, forest*:—Ægđer ge etelond ge eyrdlond ge eác wudoland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 95, 14. Đæt wudæland, đæ mīn fæder geūþæ, iii. 273, 27. Him wǽre forneh eall đæt wudulond on gereáfad . . . đæt Æđelbald cyning gesealde tō mæstlonde and tō wudulonde, v. 140, 17. Feldlondes and wudulandes, iii. 262, 19: vi. 219, 5. Hī hine geond ealle eorđan sōhton, ge on dūnlandum ge on wudalandum, Ap. Th. 7, 14. [Þa wilde bær i þon wodelonde, Laym. 1699.]

wudu-leáctric, es; *m. Wild lettuce*:—Wudulēctric. Đeós wyrt đe man *lactucam sylvaticam*, and ōđrum naman wudulēctric nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 128, 6–8. Wudulēhtric, iii. 2, 21.

wudu-līc; *adj.* I. *of a wood*:—Wudulīc *siluester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 16. Wudelīcra treówa *arborum silvestrium*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 42. II. *wild*:—Wudulīce ođđe wilde *agrestes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 60.

wudu-mǽd. v. mǽd.

wudu-mær *echo*:—Wudumer (uuydu-) *echo*, Txts. 59, 715. Wudumær, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 1: 70, 7 (windu-, MS.). v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 452, 1412 (Stallybrass' Trans.).

wudu-merce, es; *m. Wood-marche*:—Wudumerce *apis sylvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 29. Wudemerce *apiaster*, 31, 9. Genim wudumerce, Lchdm. ii. 22, 16: 66, 18: 326, 9. [Wudemerch *saniculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 139, 6.]

wudung, e; *f.* I. *cutting wood*:—Đa hǽđenan on heora đeówte leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. II. as a technical term referring to the right of cutting timber in a wood:—Đis is seó wudung đe đǽrtō gebyreþ, ælce geáre fīftig fōđra and ān hund of đæs cinges ācholte, and hūsbōt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 11. Seó wudung on gemǽnan grāfe tō Þorndūne, iii. 463, 9. Uuidigung, uuidiung, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 13, 17. v. wudian.

wudu-rǽden[n], e; *f. Woodcutting, right of cutting timber in a wood*:—Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge .xii. pund gōdes cornes, and wudurǽden be landside (*the amount of wood that he may cut is to be determined by local custom*), L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Twā hund swīna mæsten and wudurǽden loca hwæs man beþurfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. An ic twēga wǽna gang tō wudurēdenne, vi. 36, 16. Heó hæbbe đa wudurǽddenne in đæm wuda đe đa ceorlas brūcaþ, and ēc ic hire lēte tō đæt ceorla grāf, ii. 100, 14.

wudu-rēc, es; *m. The smoke from burning wood*:—Wudurēc āstāh sweart, Beo. Th. 6280; B. 3144.

wudu-rima, an; *m. The edge of a wood*:—West be wuduriman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 34, 15. [To mine lauerde i þon woderime, þer he under rise liđ, Laym. 739.]

wudu-rofe, -rife (cf. Jamieson's Dict. *wood-rip*), an; *f. Woodruff*:—Wuderofe *astula regia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 31. Wudurofe. Genim đysse wyrte seáw đe man *astula regia*, and ōđrum naman wudurofe nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 6–9. Wuduhrofe. Genim đysse wyrte wyrttruman đe Grēcas *malochin agria*, and Rōmāne *astula regia* nemnaþ, and eác Ængle wudurofe hātaþ, 156, 8–11. Wel wudurofan, ii. 54, 2: 108, 19: 324, 13. Wudurifan, 64, 5.

wudu-rose, an; *f. Wild rose*:—Genim wudurosan, Lchdm. ii. 90, 16.

wudu-snīte, an; *f. The name of some bird*:—Uudusnīte *cardicus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 46. Wudusnīte, 14, 9. v. snīte.

wudu-telga, an; *m. A branch of a tree:*—Ne foldan stân, ne wudu-telga, Salm. Kmbl. 844; Sal. 421.

wudu-þistel, es; *m. Wood-thistle:*—Wuduþistel. Đeós wyrt đe man *carduum sylvaticum*, and ôđrum naman wuduđistel nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 11; iii. 28, 21. Wuduþistles đone grênan mearh đe biþ on đam heáfde, ii. 358, 1.

wudu-treów, es; *n. A tree of the woods, a forest tree:*—Nân man ne môt his ælmessan behâtan tô wylle ne tô wydetreówe, Wulfst. 303, 18. Wrætlîc wudutreów, Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rä. 56, 3. Đæt man weorđige ænniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. Wudutreówu, Wulfst. 40, 15.

wudu-wâsa, an; *m. A satyr, a faun:*—*Satiri*, vel *fauni*, vel *celini*, vel *fauni ficarii* unfæle men, wudewâsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. *Satyri* vel *fauni* unfæle men, *ficarii* vel *invii* wudewâsan, 60, 23–24. Wudewâsan *faunos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Sumwhyle wyth wodwos he werreȝ, þat woned in þe knarreȝ, Gaw. 721. A vestoure wroȝt full of wodwose, and oþer wild bestis, Alex. (Skt.) 1540. Wodewese, woodwose *silvanus, satirus*, Prompt. Parv. 531, and see note. A wodewose *silvanus*, Wülck. Gl. 612, 2. Wright, in a note to the second of the passages cited above from the Vocabularies, quotes from Withal's *Dictionarie* (ed. 1608) 'a woodwose *satyrus*.']

wudu-weald, es; *m. High ground covered with wood, a wooded height:*—On wuduwaldum *in saltibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 71.

wudu-weard, es; *m. A wood-keeper, forester:*—Be wuduwearde. Wuduwearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 9. [The wodeward *le verder*, Wrt. Voc. i. 164. The wodeward waiteth us wo that loketh under rys, P. S. 149, 17. Wodewarde or walkare in a wode for kepynge *lucarius*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-weaxe, an: -weax, es; *n. Wood waxen, wood wex* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); genista tinctoria:—Wuduweaxe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. Weoduweaxe, iii. 30, 13. Wuduweaxan gôdne dæl, ii. 324, 21: iii. 28, 28. Nime wuduweaxan nioþoweard, wealwyrt nioþowearde, ii. 118, 2. Genim gearwan and weoduweaxan and hræfnes fôt, iii. 30, 4. Nim gearwan and wuduweax (cf. weax, iii. 24, 4) and hrefnes fôt, ii. 324, 25.

wudu-wêsten *wild woodland:*—Đâ flugon đa Bryt-Walas tô đâm wuduwêstenum, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 12 note. v. wudu-fæsten[n].

wudu-winde, an; *f. Woodbine:*—Uuduuuinde, wi[d]windae *volvola*, Txts. 107, 2158. Uuduuuinde, uuiduuuindae *viburna*, 2129. Uuduwinde, uuidouuindae *edera*, 59, 717. Wuduwinde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2: *vivorna*, i. 286, 1. v. wudu-binde, wiþo-winde.

wudu-wyrt, e; *f. A wild plant:*—Đa swêtan stencas đara wuduwyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3.

Wuffingas; *pl. m. The patronymic of the royal house of East-Anglia:*—Wuffa fram đam Eást-Engla cyningas Wuffingas wâron nemde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38.

wuhhung, wuhung, e; *f. Fury:*—Him (*Nero*) dære wuhhunge gesteóran *vertere insani rabiem Neronis*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 14. Wuhunga *furias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 74.

wuht, wul, wulder. v. wiht, wull, wuldor.

wuldor (-ur, -er), es; *n. Glory.* (1) in reference to earthly subjects:—Woruldsceafta wuldor, Exon. Th. 190, 16; Az. 74. Hælo mîne and wuldor (*gloria*) mîn, Ps. Spl. 61, 7. Him wuldur (*gloria*) and wela wunaþ æt hûse, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Hebban herebŷman hlûdan stefnum wuldres wôman, Cd. Th. 183, 31; Exod. 100. Wuldres gim (*the sun*), Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Tô đînes folces wuldre (wulder, Lind.: wuldur, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 2, 32. Hê fêrde ût on huntaþ mid eallum his werode and his wuldre, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 25. Ne beseoh tô đînum ærran wuldre, 30, 121. Eodon of đam fŷre feorh unwemme, wuldre gewlitegad, Exon. Th. 197, 8; Az. 187. Hê (*the Phenix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 11; Ph. 318. Gewîteþ mid đŷ wuldre mære tungol (*the sun*), 350, 23; Sch. 68. Tempel wuldre gewlitegod, Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669. Đâ sceáwede ic mîne gesælinesse and mîn wuldor, Nar. 7, 22. (1 a) in a bad sense, *vain-glory.* v. wuldor-full, II:—On wlence ic fêrde þurh đæt îdele wuldor, Anglia xi. 113, 50: Exon. Th. 107, 12; Gû. 57. Wêndes đû đurh wuldor, đæt đû woruld âhtest, alra onwald, Cd. Th. 268, 22; Sat. 59. (1 b) applied to persons or things:—Wîfa wuldor (*the Virgin Mary*), Menol. Fox 295; Men. 149. Receda wuldor, Salamones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. (2) of celestial or spiritual glory:—Godes wuldor *gloria Domini*, Lev. 9, 23. Gode sŷ wuldor, Lk. Skt. 2, 14: Ps. Spl. 103, 32. Him wîdeferh wuldor stondeþ, Exon. Th. 350, 2; Sch. 57. Stefn of heofonum, wuldres hleóđor, Cd. Th. 204, 10; Exod. 417. Se wyrhta þurh his wuldres gâst sette, 265, 28; Sat. 14. In wuldres wlite, 279, 5; Sat. 233: 285, 26; Sat. 343. Wuldres ræst *the rest of heaven*, Exon. Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. Wuldres neótan *to enjoy heaven*, 365, 15; Wal. 89. Wuldres eard âgan, 74, 8; Cri. 1203. Wuldres wynlond, 317, 13; Mód. 65. Wuldres bearnum (*angels*), Cd. Th. 1, 22; Gen. 11. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, 137, 1; Gen. 2266: 95, 6; Gen. 1574. Wuldres þegnas (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2052; An. 1028. Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*Guthlac's sister*, seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gû. 1319: (*St. Juliana*), 278, 20; Jul. 600: 269, 23; Jul. 474. Se eorđan dæl... se wuldre dæl *the body... the soul*, 184, 11; Gû. 1342. Wuldres treó *the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 177; El. 89: Rood Kmbl. 28; Kr. 14. Wuldores stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112. Mannes sunu cumende mid mycelum wuldre, Mk. Skt. 13, 26. For Godes wuldre (uldre, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 11, 4. In wuldre *in heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 712; An. 356: Elen. Kmbl. 1491; El. 747. Tô wuldre, Exon. Th. 3, 3; Cri. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Đæt êce wuldor geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 31. Wê gesâwon his wuldor (uuldor, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 1, 14. Godes wuldor (uulder, Lind.), 11, 40: Ps. Spl. 18, 1. Ealles đæs Iudith sægde wuldor Dryhtne, Judth. Thw. 26, 24; Jud. 343. Wulder, R. Ben. 4, 4. Sâule sôđfæstra wuldrum hrêmge, Exon. Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. ¶ in phrases denoting the Deity:—Wuldres aldor, Cd. Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 91, 12; Gen. 1511. Wuldres weard, 58, 4; Gen. 941. God, wuldres hyrde, Beo. Th. 1867; B. 931. Wuldres âgend, Andr. Kmbl. 420; An. 210. Wuldres bearn (*Christ*), Cd. Th. 301, 26; Sat. 589. Wlitig wuldres gim, Exon. Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516. (2 a) applied to the Deity:—Drihten, wulder mîn, Ps. Spl. 3, 3. Metod, cyninga wuldor, Judth. Thw. 23, 34; Jud. 155: Andr. Kmbl. 342; An. 171. Đæt đe wealdend God âcenned wearđ, cyninga wuldor, Elen. Kmbl. 10; El. 5. Dryhten, hæleđa wuldor, Andr. Kmbl. 2925; An. 1465. Đŷ þriddan dæge beorna wuldor of deáđe ârâs, Dryhten ealra hæleđa cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 372; El. 186. [Þin wombe was þin God and þin wulder... echeliche wunien in alre wuldre, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 20, 58. Si Drihhtin loff and wullderr, Orm. 3379. Cf. *Goth.* wulþus *glory.*] v. heofon-, sigor-, swegel-wuldor.

wuldorbeágian; *p.* ode *To crown:*—Tô wuldorbeágienne mid Criste, Homl. Th. i. 84, 32. v. ge-wuldorbeágian.

wuldor-beáh; *gen.* -ges; *m. A crown:*—Wuldorbeáh *corona*, Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Wulderbeáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 5: Hpt. Gl. 438, 24. [For] wuldurbeága *pro corona*, 458, 22. [Tô] wuldurbêge *ad coronam*, 460, 5. Wulderbeáge *tropheo*, 508, 64. Wuldorbeág *coronam*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Hê (*Stephen*) hæfđ đone êcan wuldorbeáh, Homl. Th. i. 50, 13. Ân læs feówertig wuldorbeága, Shrn. 62, 7. Hî wuldorbeágum beóđ gewelgode scînendum *laureis ditantur fulgidis*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 1.

wuldor-blæd, es; *m. Glorious success:*—Eów ys wuldorblæd torhtlîc tôweard, and tîr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 156.

wuldor-cyning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity:*—Wuldorcyning þeóda gehwylce hâteþ ârîsan, Exon. Th. 63, 22; Cri. 1023: Cd. Th. 272, 6; Sat. 115. Se wuldorcyning, 10, 32; Gen. 165. Ælmihtig God, wuldorcyning, 242, 30; Dan. 427: Salm. Kmbl. 640; Sal. 319. Wuldorcyning, fæder frymđa gehwæs, Exon. Th. 211, 12; Ph. 196. Wuldorcyning (*Christ*), 227, 9; Ph. 420. Đæt wæs þonne đæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom forþ of đæm innoþe đære â clænan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Se hâlga Dryhten, đû... mîn wuldorcyning, 452, 16; Hy. 4, 2. Đû, weroda wuldorcyning, Met. 20, 162. Hié yrfes brûcaþ wuldorcyninges, Elen. Kmbl. 2639; El. 1321: Andr. Kmbl. 835; An. 418: Exon. Th. 153, 5; Gû. 821. Heó Gode þancode, wuldorcyninge, Elen. Kmbl. 1922; El. 963. Wuldurcyninge, ęcum Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 5582; B. 2795. Đæt wê rodera weard, wereda wuldorcining herigen, Cd. Th. i. 3; Gen. 2: 213, 4; Exod. 547. Fâh wiđ wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 364, 7; Wal. 67.

wuldor-dreám, es; *m. Joy in the glory of heaven, celestial joy:*—Wê đê þanciaþ, þióda Waldend, đînes weordlîcan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 10. In đînne wuldordreám, Exon. Th. 455, 2; Hy. 4, 43.

wuldor-fæder; *m. The father of glory, the heavenly Father:*—Weorc wuldorfæder (wuldurfadur, Txts. 149, 3) *facta Patris gloriae*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Lîf mid wuldorfæder, Menol. Fox 291; Men. 147. Mid đînne wuldorfæder, Exon. Th. 14, 11; Cri. 217.

wuldor-fæst; *adj. Glorious:*—Wuldurfest *gloriosus*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 1. Wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wuldorfæst cyning (*Solomon*), 202, 18; Exod. 390. Đes wuldorfæsta kyning *rex gloriae*, Ps. Th. 23, 8, 10: Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 38. Đæt wuldorfæste lîf dætte englas on Drihtnes onsŷne wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 32. Đa stôwe đînes wuldorfæstan temples *locum tabernaculi gloriae tuae*, Ps. Th. 25, 8. For dære swêtnesse dære wuldorfæstan gesihđe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 179. Wulderfæstan, 236, 8. Heora (*the stars'*) wuldorfæstne wlite, Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191. His đone wuldorfæstan gâst, Blickl. Homl. 85, 4. His đa wuldorfæstan onsŷne, 103, 29. Đa wuldorfæstan Godes weorc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 11. Wuldorfæstan wîc (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 2, 30; Gen. 27.

wuldorfæste; *adv. Gloriously:*—Hió Gode þancode đæs geleáfan đe hió swâ leóhte oncneów, wuldorfæste, in đæs weres breóstum, Elen. Kmbl. 1930; El. 967.

wuldorfæstlîce; *adv. Gloriously:*—Hêr Eleutherius on Rôme onfêng biscopdôm, and đone wuldorfæstlîce .xii. winter geheóld, Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 14.

wuldorfæstlîcness, e; *f. Gloriousness, glory:*—Sŷ đû gebletsod, Drihten God, đe mê æteówdest đâ wuldorfæstlîcnysse đe đû ondrædendum gyfest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 603.

wuldor-full; *adj.* I. *glorious:*—Gif đû eádmôdnysse healtst

wuldorful (*gloriosus*) ðū byst, Scint. 22, 4. Wuldorfull mid ēcum wurðmynte, Homl. Ass. 77, 125. Ðes Dauid wæs wuldorful cyning, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 32. Wulderfull ðrowung, Homl. Th. i. 360, 20. Se wuldorfulla (*gloriosus*) Eádgār, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Se wuldorfulla cyning (*Christ*), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 6. For his wuldorfullan sige oretlofes *propter ejus gloriosissimi victoriam triumphi*, Anglia xiii. 400, 497. Seó wunung on ðam wuldorfullum dreáme, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Tō ðare wuldorfullan byrig Hierusalem, H. R. 7, 4. Wuldorfulle on mægðhāde, Homl. Ass. 44, 499. Wuldorfulle lofu *glorificum melos*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 24. Babilonia ðe hwīlon wæs wuldorfullost burh ealra burha, Wulfst. 194, 10. **II.** *vainglorious.* v. wuldor (1 a):—Betere ys þearfa and behōfigende him þænne wer wulderfull (*gloriosus*) and genihtsumigende hlāfe, Scint. 178, 15. Wuldorfull, 180, 6.

wuldorfullian; *p.* ode *To glorify*:—Hī wuldorfulliaþ (*glorificabunt*) naman ðīnne, Ps. Spl. 85, 8.

wuldorfullīce; *adv. Gloriously*:—On eallum ðām ðe wuldorfullīce (*gloriose*) fram him gewurdon, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hī wurdon wuldorfullīce gemartyrode, Homl. Th. i. 80, 29. Heó tō dæg wuldorfullīce of ðam līchaman gewāt, 440, 12.

wuldor-gāst, es; *m. A spirit of glory, glorious spirit, an angel*:—Of roderum wuldorgāst Godes wordum mǣlde (*angelus Domini de coelo clamavit*, Gen. 22, 11), Cd. Th. 176, 15; Gen. 2912.

wuldor-geflogena, an; *m. A fugitive from glory, an evil spirit*:—Magon ðās .viiii. wyrta wið nygon wuldorgeflogenum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 15.

wuldor-gestealdl; *pl. n.* **I.** *glorious possessions*:—Gold and godweb, Iōsepes gestreón, wera wuldorgestealdl, Cd. Th. 215, 24; Exod. 588. Ða gerēno and se reáda telg and ða wuldorgestealdl (*the binding of a book?*), Exon. Th. 408, 22; Rä. 27, 16. **II.** *glorious mansions*:—Fæder and Sunu and frōfre Gāst on þrinnesse wealdeþ wuldorgestealda, Andr. Kmbl. 3369; An. 1688. God bescyrede his wiðerbrecan wuldorgestealdum, Cd. Th. 4, 36; Gen. 64.

wuldor-gifu, e; *f. A glorious gift, a gift of heaven*:—Wuldorgife, Hy. 9, 44. Ðȳ læs hē for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, mon mōde swīð, of gemete hweorfe, Exon. Th. 294, 33; Crä. 24. Ðē beorht Fæder geweorðaþ wuldorgifum, cræfte and mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940. Gāstes mihtum, wuldorgifum, Elen. Kmbl. 2141; An. 1072.

wuldor-gimm, es; *m. A glorious gem, the sun*:—Wynsum wuldorgimm, Exon. Th. 492, 23; Rä. 81, 20.

wuldor-hama, an; *m. A glorious garb*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescȳne wer on his wuldorhaman, Cd. Th. 237, 16; Dan. 338: Exon. Th. 189, 2; Az. 53. Him is engel mid, hafaþ beorhtne blǣd, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan, wlitigne wuldorhaman, 196, 24; Az. 179.

wuldor-helm, es; *m. A crown*:—Mōyses onfēng scīnendum wuldorhelme, Blickl. Homl. 49, 11.

wuldor-leán, es; *n. A glorious reward, the reward of heaven*:—Bið hyra meaht and gefeá swīðe gesǣliglīc sāwlum tō gielde, wuldorleán weorca, Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. In ðam ēcan gefeán niman weorca wuldorleán, 184, 20; Gū. 1347.

wuldor-lic; *adj.* **I.** *glorious*:—Wuldurlīc *gloriosus*, Rtl. 181, 27. Wuldorlīc, Exon. Th. 62, 33; Cri. 1011. Hū wuldorlīc (*admirabile*) ðīn nama ys, Ps. Th. 8, 9: Ps. Spl. 8, 1. Hē wītgode be ðære wuldorlīcan ācennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Be his ðære wuldorlīcan æriste, Blickl. Homl. 117, 3. Þurh wuldorlīcne martyrdōm, Shrn. 30, 32. Hē wæs hæbbende wuldorlīcne beág on his heáfde, 106, 10. Wuldorlīcne wlite, Salm. Kmbl. 115; Sal. 57. Wǣrun wuldurlīce wið ðe ācweðene *gloriosa dicta sunt de te*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. **II.** the word glosses *orthodoxus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 54: ii. 64, 17.

wuldorlīce; *adv. Gloriously*:—Hē ðæt setl ðære apostolīcan cyrican wulderlīce (*gloriosissime*) heóld and rehte, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 10. Wuldorlīce, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Hié on manegum godcundum mægenum swīþe wuldorlīce āscinon, 161, 19.

wuldor-māga, an; *m. A man who will attain the glory of heaven, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormāga (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 28; Gū. 1067. v. next word.

wuldor-magu, a; *m. A son of glory, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormago, eádig, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267.

wuldor-micel; *adj. Gloriously great, magnificent*:—Gewitnesse beóð wuldormicele heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 94.

wuldor-nyttung, e; *f. Glorious use*:—Wuldornyttingum (wōruld-? cf. weorold-nytt), Exon. Th. 492, 22; Rä. 81, 19.

wuldor-spēd, e; *f. Glorious abundance*:—Setl wuldorspēdum welig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87.

wuldor-spēdig; *adj. Glorious*:—Gingran sīne, wuldorspēdige weras, Andr. Kmbl. 855; An. 428.

wuldor-tān, es; *m. A glory-twig, a plant with medicinal virtues*:—Ðā genam Wōden .viiii. wuldortānas, slōh ðā ða nǣddran, dæt heó on .viiii. tōfleáh, Lchdm. iii. 34, 24.

wuldor-þrymm, es; *m. Glorious majesty*:—Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, ēce God, Andr. Kmbl. 650; An. 325: 1404; An. 702. Godes wuldorþrymmas mannum cȳþan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17.

wuldor-torht; *adj. Gloriously bright, splendid*:—Wuldortorht heofonweardes gāst, Cd. Th. 8, 5; Gen. 119. Hādor sægl wuldortorht gewāt, Andr. Kmbl. 2912; An. 1459: Cd. Th. 174, 7; Gen. 2874. Beácen wuldortorht, 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136.

wuldor-weorod, es; *n. The host of heaven*:—Ðæt ðū sié hlǣfdige wuldorweorudes, and worl[d]cundra hāda under heofonum, and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 17; Cri. 285.

wuldor-word, es; *n. A glorious word*:—Ðū, ealra cyninga þrym, clypast ofer ealle; bið ðīn wuldorword wīde gehȳred, Hy. 7, 46.

wuldrian (*and* wuldran?); *p.* ode. **I.** *to glorify*, (1) *to ascribe glory to*:—Ic wuldrige (*glorificabo*) naman ðīnne, Ps. Spl. 85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige (wuldria, Lind.: wuldrigo, Rush. *glorifico*) mē sylfne, Jn. Skt. 8, 54. Hī lofiaþ leóflīcne, and wuldriaþ ordfruman ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 25, 16; Cri. 401. Hē God wuldrode *Deum magnificans*, Lk. Skt. 5, 25: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 662. Wē sculon wuldrian and herian ūrne Dryhten, Homl. Th. i. 44, 2: Hy. 8, 1. Se is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. God wuldriende (wuldrigendo, Lind.: wuldrende, Rush.) and heriende, Lk. Skt. 2, 20. (2) *to make glorious, bestow glory on*:—Wuldra (uuldra, Lind.) ðū mec *clarifica me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 5. Hē wolde ðone cyning mid ðyssum hwīlendlīcum ārum wuldrian *temporalibus honoribus regem glorificare satagens*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 22. Wē sié wuldræd *gloriemur*, Rtl. 41, 41. **II.** *to glory* in respect to something:—Ic wuldrige *glorior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 11. Hwet wuldras (*gloriaris*) ðū in hete, Ps. Surt. 51, 3. Wuldraþ *gloriatur*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 55. Hȳ wuldriaþ (*gloriabuntur*) on ðē, Ps. Spl. 5, 14. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ and wuldraþ (-iaþ?), Ps. Th. 48, 6. Ða anlicnyssa ðe ðū on wuldrodest, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 382. Se brȳdguma ðe Agnes on wuldrode, 7, 77. Ða Iudēiscan wuldrodon on heora ælīcum offrungum, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 24. Se ðe wuldrige, wuldrige on God ælmihtigne, and nō on hine sylfne, R. Ben. 4, 8. Gedafenaþ ðæt hī wuldrion on gedrēfednessum, Homl. Th. i. 554, 24. Þeáh ðe ic wylle wuldrian (*gloriari*), ne beó ic nā unsnoter, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 262, 7. Heó ongan wuldrian on God, Blickl. Homl. 157, 18. **III.** *to receive glory, be glorified*:—God wuldraþ (*glorificatur*) in geðæhte hāligra, Ps. Surt. 88, 8. Hē wuldraþ mid Gode on ðam heofenlīcum setle, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 25. Basilius ðe ðā wuldrode mid Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 661. v. ge-wuldrian.

wuldrig; *adj. Glorious*:—Foreðingunge wuldrigo *intercessio gloriosa*, Rtl. 49, 34. Beodum wuldrigum *precibus gloriosis*, 72, 18.

wuldrung, e; *f.* **I.** *glorifying*:—Wuldrung *glorificatio*, Rtl. 57, 6. **II.** *glorying*:—Wuldor and wuldrung *gloria et gloriatio*, Scint. 65, 4: 191, 14.

wulf, es; *m.* **I.** *a wolf*:—Wulf *lupus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 32: i. 77, 77: *licos*, 22, 61: *lupa*, ii. 51, 29. Hwonne of heortan hunger oððe wulf sāwle and sorge somed ābregde, Cd. Th. 137, 20; Gen. 2276. Wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. Sceal hine wulf etan, hār hǣðstapa, Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12. Se hāra wulf, 291, 15; Wand. 82. Wulfes gehlēþan, 499, 30; Rä. 88, 23. Reáfiende wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Ic (*the shepherd*) stande ofer mīne sceáp mid hundum ðe læs wulfas forswelgen hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 15. Wulfa geþot *ululatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 24. Sume wurdon tō wulfan; ða ðuton. ðonne hī spræcan sceoldon, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36: Met. 26, 79. Swā sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Wineleás, wonsǣlig mon genimeþ wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 25; Gn. Ex. 147. ¶ in battle-scenes the wolf is a frequent figure:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grǣga, morþorcwealm mæcga, ac hit ā māre wille, Exon. Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151. Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. Ðæt grǣge deór, wulf on wealde, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 14. Fyrdleóð āgōl wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28. Wulf sang āhōf, holtes gehlēða, 224; El. 112. Wulfas sungon atol æfenleóð ǣtes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. Se mǣsta dǣl ðæs heriges læg, hilde gesǣged, wulfum tō willan, Judth. Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 296. ¶ an early admiration for the wolf seems shewn by the frequency of *wulf* in proper names; see e.g. Txts. 554 sqq.; and its presence in early England is marked by the numerous place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. **I a.** *in the phrase* wulfes heáfod (v. wulfheáfod-treów), *used in reference to outlaws*:—Si postea repertus fuerit et teneri possit, vivus regi reddatur, vel caput ipsius, si se defenderit; lupinum enim caput geret a die utlagacionis sue, quod ab Anglis *uulueshеued* nominatur. Et hec sententia communis est de omnibus utlagis, L. Ed. C. 6; Th. i. 445, 4. [Gamelyn wolueshеed was cryed and maad, Gam. 700. Cf. wearg, *and see* Grmm. R. A. 734.] **II.** applied to a cruel person:—Se biscop cwæþ tō ðæm hǣþnan kāsere: 'Ne gang ðū nā on Godes hūs; ðū hafast besmitene handa, and ðū eart deófles wulf,' Shrn. 58, 9. Se āwyrgda wulf (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. [*Goth.* wulfs: *O. Sax.* wulf: *O. H. Ger.* wolf: *Icel.* ulfr.] v. heoru-, here-, hilde-, wæl-wulf; wylf, wylfen[n].

wulfes-camb, es; *m. Wild teazle*:—Wulfes-camb *cameleon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 3: *camellia*, 67, 9: *camellea*, ii. 102, 50: 13, 12. Se brāda wulfes-camb *camemelon alba*, i. 67, 26. Wulfes-camb. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *chameaelae*, and ōðrum naman wulfes-camb nemneþ,

Lchdm. i. 122, 12. Heó hafaþ leáf swâ wulfes-camb, 278, 14. Wiđ eágena dymnesse nim wulfes-camb neođeweardne, iii. 4, 19.

wulfes-tǣsl. v. tǣsl.

wulfheáfod-treów, es; *n. A cross* (?) :—Ealle naman habbaþ ânne, wulfheáfedtreó, Exon. Th. 437, 23; Rä. 56, 12. Cf. wulf, I a *and* weargtreów (*where add O. Sax.* warag-treó *a cross*).

wulf-heort; *adj. Wolf-hearted, cruel* :—Onwōc wulfheort, se ǣr wîngâl swæf, Babilone weard, Cd. Th. 223, 7; Dan. 116. Wulfheort cyning, 224, 12; Dan. 135: 231, 14; Dan. 247.

wulf-hliþ, es; *n. A hill where the wolf has its den* :—Hié dȳgel lond warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358.

wulf-hol, es; *n. A wolf's den* :—Uulfholu *lupinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 34. Wulfholu, 51, 13.

wulf-seáþ, es; *m. A wolf-pit* :—Be eástan đæm wulfseáđe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 264, 5.

wull, e: wulle, an; *f. Wool* :—Uul *lana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 44. Wul, i. 66, 29: 82, 7. Wull, ii. 51, 61. Unâwaxen wul *lana sucida*, 54, 6. Unâwæscen wul, i. 61, 8. Rammes wul (wull, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Ða loccas hire heáfdes wǣron swâ hwîte swâ wull, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 177. Gâ seó wǣge wulle tō .cxx. p̃., L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Wulle flȳs *lanam*, Ps. Th. 147, 5. Ne wât ic mec beworhtne wulle flȳsum (uullan fliúsum, Txts. 150, 3), Exon. Th. 417, 12; Rä. 36, 3. Hî beóđ gegyrede gōdre wulle, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Mid lînene clâđe ođđe mid eówocigre wulle, Lchdm. ii. 182, 5. Mid hnesce wulle oferwrîđe ealle đa scearpan, 130, 10. Nim wǣte wulle, i. 312, 12: 362, 17: Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Wullan (? *the MS. has* wulla *with a stroke after the* a) *lanam*, Kent. Gl. 1135. Wulla *lanas*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 14. [*Goth.* wulla: *O. H. Ger.* wolla: *Icel.* ull.] v. wyll.

wull-camb, es; *m. A wool-comb* :—Hē sceal fela towtōla habban, . . . wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wolla-champ *tradula*: *Icel.* ull-kambr.]

wull-fleós, -flȳs, es; *n. A fleece of wool* :—Wulflȳs *cana vellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 17.

wull-hnoppa, an; *m. Wool-nap, the wool on a fleece* :—Wullhnoppa (*printed* -knoppa; *but* cf. hnoppian *vellere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 56: noppe *detuberare*, a noppe of clothe *tuberus*, Cath. Angl. 256) *lanugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 66.

wullian; *p.* ode *To wipe with wool* :—Wiđ scurfum; rammes smeoru; and meng đǣrtō sōt and sealt and sand, and hyt wulla on weg, Lchdm. i. 356, 24.

wull-mod (-mōd ?) *a distaff* :—Wulmod *colus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 80: ii. 16, 32: *colum*, 25, 9: 134, 59. Uuilmod (wulf-) *colus*, Txts. 54, 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolla-meit *colus*.] v. Anglia xix. 496.

wull-tewestre, an; *f. A female wool-carder* :—Mǣden milde, wultewestre, Lchdm. iii. 188, 20. Mǣden grǣdig, wulltewestre, 196, 2.

wulluc. v. weoloc.

wull-wǣga; *pl. f. Scales for weighing wool* :—*Momentana* lytle wǣga, *campana* wulwǣga, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 43.

wund (*printed* pund, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 61) *talpa*, Wülck. Gl. 279, 11, *read* wand.

wund, e; *f. A wound*; vulnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 49. I. in a physical sense, (1) *a wound, an injury caused by a blow* :—Sió wund, đe him se eorđdraca geworhte, Beo. Th. 5416; B. 2711. Blōdig wund, Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475: Exon. Th. 143, 33; Gū. 670. Hēr sindon dolhsealfa tō eallum wundum . . . Sceád on đa wunde . . . Wiþ ealdre tōbrocenre wunde . . . lâcna swilce wunda. Tō wunde clǣnsunge . . . smire đa wunde mid, đonne fullaþ hió . . . Wiþ innanwunde, Lchdm. ii. 90, 23–92, 21. Wæs se cyning gehǣled fram đære wunde đe him ǣr gedōn wæs (*a vulnere sibi pridem inflicto*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 1. Sylle wunde wiđ wunde *reddat vulnus pro vulnere*, Ex. 21, 25. Wîcing đe him đa wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 57; By. 139. Hē ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725. Wundum âwyrded, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Wundum wērge, 5866; B. 2937. Se wîdfloga wundum stille hreás, 5653; B. 2830. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Wǣpna wundum, Exon. Th. 119, 15; Gū. 255. Ða ealdan wunde and đa openan dolg on hyra Dryhtne, 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Swâtge wunde, 89, 19; Cri. 1459. Hē wrâđ his wunda (wundo *uulnera*, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 34. (2) *a sore caused by disease.* v. wundig, wundiht :—Gif wambe biđ oninnan wund, Lchdm. ii. 220, 3. Hē (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sâraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Se deófol slōh Iōb mid đære wyrstan wunde . . . Iōb sæt eal on ânre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 25–28. Ōđer wæs wæterseóc, ōđer eall on wundum, ac hî wurdon gehǣlede fram heora untrumnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Heó wæs swȳđe unhâl, and on eallum limum egeslîce wunda hæfde . . . 'Đū scealt underfōn đînra wunda hǣle.' . . . On hire lîce næs gesȳne âht đæra sârra wunda, 7, 265–278. II. in a figurative sense :—Feónda fǣrsearo, đæt biđ frēcne wund, Exon. Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. Đæt wom ǣrran wunde hǣlan, 81, 12; Cri. 1322. Wunde *cicatrice*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 35. Ic ofslōh wer on mîne wunde (*in vulnus meum*), Gen. 4, 23. Gâstes wunde *sins*, Ps. C. 51. Beóđ wunde (wunda, Soul Kmbl. 177) onwrigene, đa đe firenfulle men geworhton, Exon. Th. 372, 9; Seel. 89. Mînra wunda sâr *dolorem vulnerum meorum*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Synna wundum, Exon. Th. 263, 25; Jul. 355. Geseón on ussum sâwlum synna wunde, 80, 30; Cri. 1314. [*O. Sax.* wunda: *O. Frs.* wunde: *O. H. Ger.* wunta *vulnus, ulcus, plaga*: *Icel.* und.] v. cancor-, feorh-, in-, innan-, innoþ-, lîc-, sweord-wund, *and next word.*

wund; *adj. Wounded.* I. in a physical sense, (1) of a wound inflicted. v. wund, I. 1 :—Ða hwîle đe hē wund wæs *dum convalescit a vulnere*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif wælt wund weorđeþ, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. Wund wearđ Wulfmǣr, wælreste geceás, Byrht. Th. 135, 4; By. 113. Se wyrm swefeþ sâre wund, Beo. Th. 5485; B. 2746: Apstls. Kmbl. 121; Ap. 61. Gewât him wund hæleđ gangan, Fins. Th. 86; Fin. 43. Geddung đæs wundes *parabolam vulnerati*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 19. Wundum dryhtne, heađosiócum, Beo. Th. 5500; B. 2753. (1 a) where the place of the wound is given :—Gif mon biđ on eaxle wund (gewunded, *v. l.*), L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. On breóstum wund, Byrht. Th. 136, 1; By. 144. Wund on ōþran earme *brachio saucius*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2. Wund þurh ōþer cneów *transfixo femore*, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. (1 b) where the instrument with which the wound is inflicted is given :—Îserne wund, Exon. Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Mîn heáfod is searopîla wund, 497, 17; Rä. 87, 2. Mēcum wunde, Beo. Th. 1135; B. 565: 2154; B. 1075. (2) of disease. v. wund, I. 2 :—Dolhsealf wiđ lungenâdle . . . mid đȳ sceal mon lâcnian đone man đe biþ lungenne wund, Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. Be wambe coþum, and gif hió innan wund biþ hū đæt mon ongitan mæge and gelâcnian, 220, 1. II. figurative. v. wund, II :—Hwider hweorfaþ wē hlâfordleáse, synnum wunde, gif wē swîcaþ đē? Andr. Kmbl. 813; An. 407. [*Goth.* wunds: *O. Sax.* wund: *O. H. Ger.* wunt (*in cpds.*): *Ger.* wund.] v. dolg-, hrif-, þurh-wund.

wundel, e: wundle, an; *f. A wound* (lit. or fig.), *sore* :—Gif hwylc lǣwede man ōđerne wundige, gebēte wiđ hine đa wunde (wundlan, wundlâc, *v.ll.*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25. Wiđ nîwe wundela (wunda, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 8, 14: 10, 9: 92, 21: 100, 1: 108, 19: 296, 6, 17. His sâule wundela (*vulnera*) gehǣlan, R. Ben. 72, 7. v. wyndle.

wunden-feax; *adj. With plaited mane* :—Wicg wundenfeax, Beo. Th. 2804; B. 1400.

wunden-heals; *adj. With twisted prow* :—Wudu wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298.

wunden-locc; *adj. With braided locks* :—Wîf wundenlocc, Exon. Th. 407, 26; Rä. 26, 11. Slōh wundenlocc (*Judith*) đone feóndsceaþan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Seó cneóris, wlanc, wundenlocc, 26, 13; Jud. 326.

wunden-mǣl; *adj. Having curved markings*, applied to a sword :—Wearp wundenmǣl (wundel-, MS.), đæt hit on eorđan læg, stîđ and stȳlecg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Cf. hring-mǣl.

wundenness. v. ofer-wundenness.

wunden-stefna, an; *m. A ship with curved prow* :—Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde, đæt đa lîđende land gesâwon, Beo. Th. 445; B. 220.

wunder. v. wundor.

wundian; *p.* ode *To wound* :—Se đe mann wundaþ and wyle hine ofsleán *qui percusserit hominem volens occidere*, Ex. 21, 12. Hē (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sâraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Beón hwîlum wundiaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 41; Leás. 22. Wǣpenstrǣlas mē wundedon, Ps. Th. 56, 5. Indisce mȳs ūre feþerfōt niétenu wundedon and monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 8. Gif hwylc lǣwede man ōđerne wundige, gebēte wiđ hine đa wunde, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 24. Ða cwōman tō đon đæt hié woldon ūs wundigan, Nar. 22, 17. Se cempa ongon Waldend wundian, Exon. Th. 260, 2; Jul. 291. Swelce hē nacodne hine selfne eówige tō wundigeanne his feóndum, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 17. Ungehēredre leoma tōslitnysse wundade (*lacerati*), Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. [*Goth.* ga-wundōn: *O. H. Ger.* wuntōn: *Icel.* undaðr *wounded.*] v. for-, ge-wundian; un-wundod.

wundig; *adj. Ulcerous, full of sores* :—Wundie *ulcerosos*, Germ. 396, 267.

wundiht; *adj. Ulcerous* :—Wundihtum *ulcerosis*, Germ. 396, 153.

wund-lâc, es; *n. A wound; see first passage under* wundel.

wund-lîc; *adj. That inflicts wounds* :—Wundlîcne *uulnificum*, Germ. 402, 51.

wundor, es; *n.* I. *a wonder*, (1) *a circumstance* or *act that excites astonishment* :—Đæt is wundor tō cweþanne *mirum dictu*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10: Beo. Th. 3453; B. 1724. Wundor mē đincđ eówer đingrǣden, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. Mē þincþ wundor, Blickl. Homl. 179, 13: 175, 13. Đâ wæs wundor micel, đæt se wînsele wiđhæfde, Beo. Th. 1546; B. 771: Cd. Th. 37, 26; Gen. 595. Đæt folc wundraþ đæs đe hit seldost gesihþ, đeáh hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 3. Ne þincþ ūs đæt nân wundor, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Ne þincþ mē đæt wundur wuhte đe læsse, Met. 20, 117. Ac nis nâ wunder *sed quid mirum?* Hpt. Gl. 473, 44. Nis đæt nân wundor, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 110, 9: Met. 17, 7. Næs đæt nânþing wundor, đæt Drihten wǣs đam folce gram *nec miranda indignatio in populum*, Deut. 1, 37. Nis ǣnig wundor, hū . . ., Exon. Th. 63, 7; Cri. 1016. Wundor wearđ on wege; wæter wearđ tō bâne, 483, 9; Rä. 68, 3. Đæt is wundres dǣl, đam đe swylc ne conn, hū . . .,

472, 3; Rä. 61, 10. Ic ðæt wundor gefrægn, ðæt se wyrm forswealg wera gied sumes, 432, 7; Rä. 48, 2. Ne ic on mægene miclum gange, ne wundor ofer mē wuniaþ ænig *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, Ps. Th. 130, 2. Ðǽr biþ wundra mā, ðonne hit ænig mæge āþencan, Exon. Th. 61, 24; Cri. 989. Ðæt wæs wundra sum, ðæt ðæt sweord gemealt īse gelīcost, Beo. Th. 3219; B. 1607. (2) *a circumstance that excites astonishment as being out of the usual course of nature, a prodigy, portent*:—Gewurdon on Rôme ða yfelan wundor *obscoena et dira prodigia vel visa Romae vel nunciata sunt*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 17. Wundra ł forebeácna *prodigia*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 34. (3) of the works of Divine power, *a wonder, miracle*:—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundres (*the raising of Lazarus*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 22. Â mæg God wyrcan wundor æfter wundre, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðis wundor (*the giving sight to the blind man*) geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Ic bebeóde wundor geweorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 1459; An. 730: Cd. Th. 245, 31; Dan. 471: Elen. Kmbl. 2241; El. 1122. Gemunaþ hū hē mænig wundor geworhte *mementote mirabilia ejus, quae fecit*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. Mǽre synd his wundur ofer manna bearn *mirabilia ejus filiis hominum*, 106, 30. Swā fela wundra, swā wē gehȳrdon gedōne on Cafarnaum, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Ðis worhte fruma ðara wundra (uundra, Lind.) ðę Hǽlend *hoc fecit initium signorum Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 11: Blickl. Homl. 105, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 1138; An. 569. Ðæt (*the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt*) is wundra sum, ðara ðe geworhte wuldres Aldor, Cd. Th. 155, 14; Gen. 2572. On eallum mīnum wundrum *in cunctis mirabilibus meis*, Ex. 3, 20. For ðīnum wundrum *a signis tuis*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. Mænigu wundur hē geworhte, 77, 5. Wundor, Cd. Th. 246, 4; Dan. 474: Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Wundru, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12: Ex. 12, 12. Wundro, Blickl. Homl. 81, 10. Uundra, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 47. (3 a) of supernatural power working through a human being, *a miracle*:—Eft gelamp ôþer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6. His (*Oswald's*) wundor wǽron miclo, Shrn. 114, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1650; El. 827. Synd ðās wundru (*virtutes*) gefremede on him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 2. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǽrest ðe ðes eádiga wer geworhte, Blickl. Homl. 219, 2. Þurh ða wundor ðe heó geseah æt ðam bisceope, Shrn. 115, 6. Hēhbiscopes micla wundra *pontificis magnalia*, Rtl. 77, 19. (4) *a wonderful object, wondrous thing*:—Wēn is ðæt hwilc wundor ineode on ðæt carcern and ða hyrdas ācwælde, Blickl. Homl. 239, 30. Heofonbeácen . . . ôðer wundor syllīc . . . byrnende beám, Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 108. Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðās woruld fareþ? . . . Yldo, Salm. Kmbl. 563; Sal. 281. Fērdon folctogan wunder sceáwian, lāþes lāstas, Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Wundur, 6057; B. 3032: 6197; B. 3103. Hine wundra fela swencte on sunde, 3023; B. 1509. **II.** *wonderful, miraculous power*:—Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor weorðod biþ, Blickl. Homl. 209, 20. Heofenas andettaþ hū wundor ðīn standeþ, Ps. Th. 88, 4. Mycel ys his wundur ofer manna bearn, 106, 20. Eal ðis wæs geworden tō ðon ðæt wē sceoldan ūres Drihtnes wundor oncnāwan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 23. **III.** *wonder, admiration*:—Þeóda wlītaþ, wundrum wafiaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph. 342. Ðysne wīg ðe ðū ðē tō wundrum (*as the object of thy adoration?* cf. Ðam gyldnan gylde ðe hē him tō gode geteóde, l. 19) teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Den. 208. ¶ cases, with or without prepositions, used adverbially or adjectivally:—Ðæt of ðē âcenned biþ, ðæt biþ on wundra (*shall be a source of wonder*) eallum folcum, Homl. Ass. 121, 138. Gē mec tō wundre (*so as to excite wonder, wonderfully*), wā̆gan mōtun, Exon. Th. 124, 21; Gū. 341: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 652. Wundrum monigo *very many*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 8. Wundrum lytel *wonderfully little*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. Swȳþe wundrum well, Lchdm. i. 80, 21. Wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 214, 1; Ph. 232: 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wundrum gegierwed, 483, 8; Rä. 68, 2. Ealle wundrum ðrymlīc girwan up swā̆sendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód, Cd. Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. [*O. Sax.* wundar: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar *mirum, prodigium, portentum, mirabile, miraculum, magnale, stupor: Icel.* undr.] v. eall-, fǽr-, hand-, lyft-, mægen-, niþ-, searo-, sundor-, swegel-, þeód-wundor.

wundor *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20: 70, 32, *for* (?) pundor.

wundor-āgræfen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wondrously graven*:—Hē wundor-āgræfene anlīcnesse engla sīnra geseh, Andr. Kmbl. 1424; An. 712.

wundor-beácen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Swā hī on wege wyrcean sceoldon wundorbeácen, Ps. Th. 73, 5.

wundor-bebod, es; *n. A monstrous command*:—Hē him bebeorgan ne con wôm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747.

wundor-bleó *a wondrous colour*:—Ðæs temples segl wundorbleóm geworht, Exon. Th. 70, 17; Cri. 1140.

wundor-clam[m], es; *m. A wondrous clasp*:—Wæs gebunden deóran since duru ormǽte, wundurclommum bewriþen, Exon. Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310.

wundor-cræft, es; *m.* **I.** *wondrous skill, great cunning*:—Hē lǽmen fæt biwyrcan hēt wundorcræfte, Exon. Th. 277, 4; Jul. 575. **II.** *miraculous power*:—Hē cyninges brôðor āwehte wundorcræfte þurh Dryhtnes miht, ðæt hē of deáðe ārās, Apstls. Kmbl. 110; Ap. 55. Godspell wrītan wundorcræfte, Andr. Kmbl. 26; An. 13: 1290; An. 645: Exon. Th. 427, 3; Rä. 41, 85. [Heo dude uundercraftes, þe scucke hire fulste . . . to hire weoren iwoned þa uundercreftie men, Laym. 1147.]

wundor-dǽd, e; *f. A deed of magic*:—Ealle ða men ða ðe Sīmônes wundordǽda wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. [Þet folc com to se þys wonderdede (*the ordeal of Queen Emma*), R. Glouc. 337, 6. *M. H. Ger.* wunder-tât: *Ger.* wunder-that.]

wundor-deáþ, es; *m. A wondrous death*:—Wedra þeóden (*Beowulf, killed by the fire-drake*) wundordeáðe swealt, Beo. Th. 6067; B. 3037.

wundor-fæt, es; *m. A wondrous vessel*:—Byrelas sealdon wīn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162.

wundor-full; *adj. Wonderful, glorious*:—Mid wundurfulre (wundum-, MS.) wæfersēne *stupendo spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 75. Wynsum is seó wununng on ðam wuldorfullum (wunderfullum, *v. l.*) dreáme, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Wundorfulla (*gloriosa*) gecweden synd be ðē, Ps. Spl. 86, 2. [Wonderfol to telle, Laym. 280, 2nd MS. Þis ilke best zuo wonderuol and dreduol, Ayenb. 15, 4.]

wundor-gehwyrft *a wonderful turn*:—Of wundorgehwerfte *vice mirifica*, Germ. 390, 161.

wundor-geweorc, es; *n. A wonderful work, a miracle*:—Þurh ðæt wundorgeweorc ðe hē Lazarum āwehte of deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 6. Gelômlīcu wundurgeweorc (*sanitatum miracula*) gewordene wǽron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Āwritene gemang ðara apostola wundorgewurcum, H. R. 13, 12. Hē hié tō heofona rīce laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc, Blickl. Homl. 7, 10. v. wundor-weorc.

wundor-gifu, e; *f. A wondrous gift, wondrous capacity*:—Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ, ful oft hē gehyrsteþ wel brytencyninges beorn, Exon. Th. 331, 23; Vy. 72.

wundor-līc; *adj. Wonderful, exciting admiration* or *surprise*:—Is wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) Drihten, Ps. Th. 92, 5: Met. 20, 3. Wunderlīc, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. Mīn (*an angel's*) nama is mycel and wundorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) is geworden ðīn wīsdôm, Ps. Th. 138, 4: 118, 129. Hit is wundorlīc, ðæt ic secgan wille, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 27. Ðys is fram Drihtne geworden, and hit ys wundorlīc (wundurlīc, Lind.: wunderlīc, Rush. *mirabile*) on ūrum eágum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 42: Ps. Th. 117, 21. Ðæt is wundorlīc, ðæt gē nyton hwanon hē is, Jn. Skt. 9, 30: Met. 20, 86. Cymeþ wundorlīc Cristes onsȳn, Exon. Th. 56, 25; Cri. 906. Wundorlīc wrǽcca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Wundorlīc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440. Ic eom wunderlīcu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1: 400, 14; Rä. 21, 1. Ðæt wæs wunderlīcu gemetgung *miro modo*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 16. Wunderlīc gestreón *mirandum negotium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 3. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mǽrlīces and wundorlīces gedēð, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Hē (*Samson*) wearð swīðe ofþyrst for ðam wundorlīcan slege, Jud. 15, 18. Wundorlīcre hrædnysse hē biþ ālȳsed, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. On wundorlīcre mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 181, 20. Gesāwon hié wundorlīce wyrd, ðonne man lifgendne ðone ðe hié ǽr deádne forlēton, 217, 36. Wundorlīc tācn, 205, 31. Ic ðē sǽde swīðe lang spell and wundorlīc, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 2. Hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, Exon. Th. 223, 14; Ph. 359. Hū his ða goodan weorc syndon wundorlīce *quam terribilia sunt opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīce gerela[n ?] hwelc weorþmynd sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Hwonon him ða wundorlīcan gereordo cōman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 8. Eorðe brengð wæstma fela wundorlīcra, Met. 20, 101. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlīcran, Exon. Th. 413, 14; Rä. 32, 5. Ðā cwōman ðǽr nædran wunderlīcran ðonne ða ôþre wǽron and egeslīcran . . . wǽron hié wunderlīcre micelnisse, Nar. 14, 1–3. Seó burg ðe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Is ðæt eác ealles wundorlīcost, ðæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 127, 14. [*Laym.* wunder-lic: *Orm.* wunnderr-like: *Wick.* wondir-li: *O. Sax.* wundar-līk: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-līh: *Icel.* undr-ligr.]

wundorlīce; *adv. Wonderfully*, (1) with adjectives:—Ðǽr wearð gegaderod wundorlīce micel folc, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Hē hine gesette in wundorlīce micle cyrcean, Shrn. 121, 3. (2) with verbs:—Wundurlīce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Surt. 75, 5. Wundorlīce *mire*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 5. Drihten hine swā wundorlīce of eallum his earfoþum gefriþode, Ps. Th. 32, arg.: Ex. 11, 7: Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35: Met. 20, 162: 13, 5. Wunderlīce, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5. Hié wundorlīce deáþ geþrowodan for Godes naman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 31. Wundurlīce heó hǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 22. Wundorlīce, 220, 20. Hī wurdon wundorlīce āfirhte *timuerunt valde*, Gen. 20, 8. Ic ne fērde on mǽrðum ne wundorlīce mid getote be mē ne bodude *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, R. Ben. 22, 17. Hē hine gescerpte wlitegum wǽdum wundorlīce, Met. 15, 3. In ðis tō uundranne ł uundorlīce is *in hoc mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 30. And eác ðæt wunderlīcor wæs, ðā ðā heora ān bodade mid ānre sprǽce, ælcum wæs geðūht swilce hē sprǽce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Se fugel wrixleþ wôðcræfte wundorlīcor ðonne ǽfre byre monnes hȳrde, Exon. Th. 206, 16; Ph. 127. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntarlīhho *mirabiliter*.]

wundor-mâþþum, es; *m. A wondrous treasure*:—Ðone healsbeáh, wrǽtlícne wundormâþðum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173.

wundor-seón, e; *f. A wondrous spectacle*:—Wundorsióna fela, Beo. Th. 1995; B. 995. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntar-siuni *spectaculum*: *Icel.* undrsjónir; *pl. f. a spectacle.*]

wundor-smiþ, es; *m. A smith who makes wonderful things* or *who works by wondrous art*:—Gylden hilt, . . . enta ǽrgeweorc, . . . wundorsmiþa geweorc, Beo. Th. 3366; B. 1681.

wundor-tâcen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Wundortâcna and forebeácna *signorum et prodigiorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 23. [*O. Sax.* wundartêkan: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-zeichen *miraculum.*]

wundor-weorc, es; *n. A wondrous work, a miracle*:—Hē (*Christ*) ôðerra unrîm cýðde wundorworca, Andr. Kmbl. 1409; An. 705. Manige witgan ǽr Sancte Iôhanne on swîþe manegum godcundum mægenum ealra wundorweorcum swîþe wuldorlîce âscinon, Blickl. Homl. 161, 19. Ðæt cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc ofer ealle werþeóde *annuntiate inter gentes opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. [War stod þat wonderworc (seolkuð werc, 1st MS.), Laym. 17376: *Ger.* wunder-werk.] v. wundorgeweorc.

wundor-weorold, e; *f. The wondrous world*:—Geond ðâs wundorworuld, Exon. Th. 421, 12; Rä. 40, 17.

wundor-wyrd, e; *f. A wondrous case*:—Be ðâm næglum frignan ongan cwên, Cyriacus bæd, ðæt hire gâstes mihtum ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071.

wundrian; *p.* ode. I. *to wonder at, to regard with surprise* or *admiration.* (1) absolute:—Ealle gē wundriaþ (wundrigeaþ, *v. l.*) *omnes miramini*, Jn. Skt. 7, 21. Se Hǽlend wundrode (wundriende wæs, Rush.) *Jesus miratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Hig wundrodun (wundradan, Rush.), 19, 25: 21, 20. Hî wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Ðâ ongan ic wundrigan, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Is se godcunda anweald tō wyndrianne, 32, 2; Fox 116, 16. Tō wundranne (uundranne, Lind.) is *mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 30. Nis ðæt tō wundrigenne, þeáh ðe hē wǽre costod, Blickl. Homl. 33, 12. Ða leóda beheóldon swîðe wundrigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 186. (2) with gen.:—Ðæt ungestæðige folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, ðeáh hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2: Met. 28, 49. Hwæt stondaþ gē hēr and ðyses wundriaþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. His wundriaþ ða ðe him underðiédde bióþ, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7: Met. 28, 66. Ðâ wundrade ic swîðe swîðe ðara gōdena wiotona, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Ðâ wundrode ðæt folc his lâre, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 28. Hē wundrade Godes wundra, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Hwâ is on weorulde, ðe ne wundrige fulles mônan? Met. 28, 40. Hwæþer gimma wlite eówre eágan tō him getió heora tō wundrianne? Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2. Hē fērde wundrigende ðæs ðâr geworden wæs, Lk. Skt. 24, 12. (3) with acc.:—Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 7; Ph. 331. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 26: 28, 1. Ðý læs ðæt wundredan weras and idesa, Exon. Th. 176, 6; Gū. 1205. (4) with a clause:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Hî ne wundriaþ ðætte . . ., Met. 28, 50. Hî ne wundriaþ, hū hit on wolcnum þunraþ, þrâgmælum eft ânforlǽteþ, 28, 54. Ðâ wundrade se ðeng for hwon hē ðæs bǽde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 31. Gif hwâ wundrie, hū hit gewurðan mihte, Jud. 15, 19. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hwâ ne wundraþ ðæs, ðæt sume steorran gewîtaþ under ða sǽ? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Hwâ ungelǽredra ne wundraþ ðæs roderes færeldes, hū hē ǽlce dæg ûton ymbhwyrft ealne ðisne middaneard? 214, 15. Hwâ wundraþ ðæs, oððe ôðres eft, hwý ðæt îs mæge weorðan of wætere, Met. 28, 58. Hwý ne wundriaþ hî ðæs, ðæt hit hwîlum þunraþ, hwîlum nâ ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Hwâ is ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, roderes swifto, hū hý ǽlce dæge ûtan ymbhwerfaþ eallne middangeard? Met. 28, 2. Ælc wile ðæs wundrian for hwý hī swâ dôn, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 14. (6) with prepositions:—Hē wundrode æfter ðære gesihþe, Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. Wundradun ða mengu be lâre his *ammirabantur turbae super doctrinam ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 28. Hî wundrodon on his lâre *admirabantur in doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ðâ wǽron ða apostolas swîþe wundrigende fram him, and wǽron cweþende tō him hwonon him ða wundorlîcan gereordo cōman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 7. (7) with preposition and clause:—Wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hū hē swâ geleáfful on swâ lytlum fæce ǽfre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Hwâ is moncynnes, ðæt ne wundrie ymb ðâs tungl, hū hý sume habbaþ scyrtran ymbhwearft? Met. 28, 6. II. *to make wonderful, magnify* (?):—Hē wundrade (*mirificavit*) ealle willan mîne, Ps. Spl. 15, 2. [*O. Sax.* wundrôn: *O. H. Ger.* wuntarôn: *Icel.* undra.] v. â-, ge-, ofwundrian.

wundrigend-lîc; *adj. Expressing admiration* or *astonishment*:—O is tōclypigendlîc *adverbium* . . . hē is eác wundrigendlîc: *O qualis facies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 241, 16.

wundrum. v. wundor.

wundrung, e; *f.* I. *wondering, wonder, admiration, astonishment*:—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gē wafiaþ? Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Eall hē wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge; and eác ða byrig hē geseah call on ôþre wîsan gewend, on ôþre heó ǽr wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 509. Heó mid wundrunge wearð befangen, 2, 251. Hē þearle siððan Maurum wurðode, and on wundrunge hæfde (*held him in admiration*), 6, 185. Ðǽr heó lîð ôð ðis on mycelre ârwurðnysse mannum tō wundrunge (*to the admiration of men*), 20, 101. Hē on ðære miccian his mōdes wundrunge ðǽr gestōd dreórig *in the great bewilderment of his mind he stood there downcast*, 23, 627. Hî wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. *Pape* geswutelaþ wundrunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 3. *Interjectio* getâcnaþ hwîlon ðæs mōdes blisse, hwîlon sârnysse, hwîlon wundrunge, 48; Zup. 278, 6. II. *a wonderful sight, a spectacle*:—Wundrunge *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 27.

wund-swaþu, e; *f. The trace of a wound, a scar*:—Wundsweðe mîne *cicatrices meae*, Ps. Surt. 37, 6.

wund-wâcu (?) *a wound-weakness, a wound, sore*:—Swâ beþne ne burnon ne burston, ne fundian ne feologan ne hoppetan, ne wundwâco sîan (*sores may not run*), ne dolh diópian, Lchdm. ii. 352, 2. Cf. wâc; *n.*

wune-lîc (wun-, wunu-); *adj. Wonted, usual, accustomed*:—Wunlîcre ârfeastnisse *solita pietate*, Rtl. 35, 21. Wunulîco rūmmōdnise *solita clementia*, 180, 10. v. ge-wunelîc.

wune-ness (wunu-), e; *f.* I. *a dwelling, habitation*:—Hē him wununesse stōwe (*locum mansionis*) sealde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. In wununise *in habitaculo*, Rtl. 58, 5: *habitatione*, 68, 20. Ðâ geworhte hē him nearo wîc and wunenesse (*mansionem angustam*), Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Ðâ sealde se cyning him wununesse and stōwe (*mansionem*) in Cantwarabyrig, 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hē him sylfum wununesse and wîc geceás *ipse locum mansionis elegit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Wit oferfērdon ðâs wununesse (*has mansiones*) ðara eádigra gāsta. . . . Wit becōman tō ðâm blîþan wunenyssum (*ad mansiones laetas*), 5, 12; S. 629, 31, 43. II. *continuance, perseverance*:—Wununise (*perseverantiam*) ēces hehstaldnisse, Rtl. 105, 36. v. in-wuneness.

wung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 26. v. pung.

wunian; *p.* ode *To dwell, remain*:—Wunat *inmoratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 76. Wunaþ *constat*, Kent. Gl. 1176. Wunian *consistere*, 190. I. of living creatures, *to dwell, abide, stay, remain, live*, (1) of dwelling in a place or with a person, (a) with preps. or adverbs:—Ðū geond holt wunast *thou shalt live in the woods*, Cd. Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Ðū in heánnissum wunast mid Waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Se þeów ne wunaþ (*manet*) on hūse on ēcnesse; se sunu wunaþ on ēcnesse, Jn. Skt. 8, 35. Pellicane gelîc, se on wēstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Monna gehwylc cwic þendan hēr wunaþ, Exon. Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590. Ða hwîle ðe wē on ðysse worlde wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 24. Him (*the whale*) ða fērend on fæste wuniaþ, wîc weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 26; Wal. 25. Mislîce wildeór wuniaþ (*morantur*) on wudum, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. Ic on wēstene wunode lange *mansi in solitudine*, 54, 7. Wunude, 83, 1. Hē wunode ðǽr on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Hē on ðæm lande feala wintra wunode, Blickl. Homl. 113, 13. Hē wunode be Iordane, Cd. Th. 116, 5; Gen. 1931. Hē ðǽr wunode mid him, Blickl. Homl. 239, 18: 249, 16: Exon. Th. 162, 8; Gū. 972: Beo. Th. 2261; B. 1128. Wē cōmun tō ðam ðæt wē wunedon on ðînum lande, Gen. 47, 4. Ða hig wunedon on Galilēa *conversantibus eis in Galilaea*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Hié ealle onyppan wunedon, bīdende ðæs Hâlgan Gâstes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. Wunedon on ðâm wîcum Abraham and Loth, Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Wuna mid ūsic and ðē wîc geceós, 164, 29; Gen. 2722. Medmicel fæc nū gyt wuna mid ūs, Blickl. Homl. 247, 33. Wuna in ðære wînbyrig, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wuniaþ (wunas, Lind.: wynigaþ, Rush. *manete*) ðǽr, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Wunigaþ on ðam ylcan hūse, Lk. Skt. 10, 7. Eal ðæt manegu ðe him mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 1890; An. 947. Hî on his neáweste wunian, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Beón, gif hî man acwellaþ, cwelle hig man raþe, . . . ðæt hig ofer niht ðǽron ne wunigon (*restent*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3. Ic wylle tō-dæg on ðînum hūse wunian (tō wuniganne, Lind.: tō wuniganne, Rush. *manere*), Lk. Skt. 19, 5. Wunian on ēðle, Cd. Th. 294, 27; Sat. 477. Mid wuldorcyninge wunian, 283, 30; Sat. 312. In worulde wunian, Exon. Th. 51, 21; Cri. 819. Wunian in wîcum, 316, 9; Mōd. 46. Wunigan in wuldre mid weoroda God, 22, 5; Cri. 347: Blickl. Homl. 25, 35. Hē leng mid him lîchomlîce wunian nolde, 135, 22. Hē on his mōdor bōsme wunigende wæs, 165, 18. Wǽron ealle ða apostolas wunigende on ânre stōwe, 133, 15. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wîcum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 26; Gen. 1812. Abraham wunode ēðeleardum Cananēa, 116, 32; Gen. 1945. Wuna ðǽm ðē âgon *abide with those own thee*, 138, 18; Gen. 2293. Wîcum wunian, Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. (c) with acc. *to inhabit* a place, *live in* or *on*:—Hē heánne beám wunaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. Ic îscealdne sǽ winter wunade, 306, 29; Seef. 15. Ða ðe hleóleásan wîc hwîle wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Wunian wîc unsýfre, 2621; An. 1310. Wederburg wunian, 3391; An. 1699. Seó ðe wunian sceolde cealde streámas, Beo. Th. 2525; B. 1260: Cd. Th. 280, 22; Sat. 259: 282, 36; Sat. 297. Ic (*the soul*) ðē (*the body*) wunian sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 86; Seel. 43. ¶ in

figurative expressions:—Se fugel wunaþ wyllestreámas (*bathes*), Exon. Th. 204, 29; Ph. 105. Wunian wælreste *to lie dead*, 184, 10; Gū. 1342: Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: *to be buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724. Reste wunian *to sleep*, Cd. Th. 223, 22; Dan. 123: Rood Kmbl. 6; Kr. 3. (2) *to live, be* in certain conditions or circumstances, (a) with prep. or adv.:—þenden ic wunige on woruldreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Seó sâwel ðe wunaþ on heofena rîces gefeán, Blickl. Homl. 57, 31. Wunaþ hē on wiste, ne hine wiht drēfeþ, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Ða menigo ðe wuniaþ on nearonēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 202; An. 101. On fyrbæðe ðū wunodest, Elen. Kmbl. 1897; El. 950. Hē in yrmðum wunade, Andr. Kmbl. 326; An. 163. Wē wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237. Hī wunedon ætsomne, Met. 20, 243. Wunian on ēcean wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 1. In wynnum wunian, Cd. Th. 299, 26; Sat. 556: Exon. Th. 140, 2; Gū. 604. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. Adam wæs wunigende on ðisum līfe mid geswince, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wunaþ unlustum, Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. Heó helltregum wunodon, Cd. Th. 5, 19; Gn. 74. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, Exon. Th. 330, 34; Vy. 61. (c) with noun or adj.:—Borhhond [hē] wunade *fidejussu exstitit*, Kent. Gl. 743. Wunude *extitit* (*praestantior*), Hpt. Gl. 511, 60. Đæt ðū langlīf ofer eorðan wunie, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 2. Āna līfgan, wineleás wunian, Exon. Th. 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. (3) *to abide, be present* with a person to comfort or help:—Ic ðē mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 198; An. 99: Exon. Th. 30, 12; Cri. 478. God wunāþ on him *est in ipsis Dominus*, Num. 16, 3. **II.** of things abstract or concrete, *to be, rest, reside, remain*, (1) in respect to locality, *occupy a position*:—Wunaþ *morabitur*, Kent. Gl. 481: *commorabitur*, 540. (a) with prep. or adv.:—Se hālga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Đǣr se wīsdōm wunaþ on gemyndum, Met. 7, 39. Lyft on middum wunaþ, 20, 79. Mid ðam wītegendlīcum gāste ðe on ðē wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282: Cd. Th. 56, 7; Gen. 908. Wæter ðe wuniaþ gyt under fæstenne folca hrōfes, 10, 6; Gen. 152. Eorðe and wæter wuniaþ on fȳre, Met. 20, 148. Beorh wunode on wonge, Beo. Th. 4476; B. 2242. Se monlīca stille wunode, ðǣr hié begeat wīte, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Egesa on breóstum wunode, 173, 24; Gen. 2866. Treów on ðē wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 12; Cri. 83: 126, 4; Gū. 366. Hwæþer him yfel ðe gōd under wunige, 82, 4; Cri. 1333. Þēh mīn līchama on niðerdǣlum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Saga mē hwǣr seó rōd wunige, Elen. Kmbl. 1244; El. 624. Tō manna heortan, ǣr Drihtnes weorc ðǣr wunian mōte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8: 111, 5. Ænigne dǣl secgas gesēgon on sele wunian, Beo. Th. 6248; B. 3128. Geweoton hī mearcland tredan, forlǣton moldern wunigean, open eorðscræfu, Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 803. Lazarus, ðe Crist āwehte ðȳ feorþan dæge ðæs ðe hē on byrgenne wæs fūl wunigende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 5. (b) with acc.:—Đæt treów sceolde wēsten wunian, Cd. Th. 251, 5; Dan. 559. Hine gærsbedd sceal wunian, Ps. Th. 102, 15. (2) of state or circumstance:—Inc sceal sealt wæter wunian on gewealde, Cd. Th. 13, 7; Gen. 199. Đā ðā ðis īgland wæs wunigende on sibbe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 148. **III.** *to consist of or in, subsist, exist.* v. wunung, **III**:—On wordum Godes rīce ne wunaþ, ac on ānwylnysse ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Guth. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 15. Đeós lyft ys ān ðæra feówer gesceafta, ðe ǣlc līchamlīc ðing on wunaþ. Feówer gesceafta synd, ðe ealle eorðlīce līchaman on wuniaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 11–13. Ða hālgan þrynnysse on ānre godcundnysse ǣfre wunigende, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 216: 16, 1. Nis nā se Hālga Gāst wunigende on his gecynde swā swā hē gesewen wæs, for ðan ðe hē is ungesewenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 322, 17. Him (*man*) is gemǣne mid stānum ðæt hē beó wunigende; him is gemǣne mid treówum ðæt hē lybbe, 302, 20. Hī nǣron ǣfre wunigende, ac God hī gesceóp, 276, 15. God is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 18. **IV.** where there is permanence, continuity, *to remain, last, continue, endure*:—Đū wunast *tu permanebis*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Đū on ēcnesse wunast *tu in aeternum permanes*, 101, 10: 92, 3. Ðǣr nōht elles ne wunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 101, 5. Ðīnne naman ðe wunaþ on ealra worlda world, 143, 31: Ps. Th. 111, 8. Seó ðe ǣfre wæs and eác nū wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 217. Þenden ðǣr wunaþ hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Swā hwylc swā on elne ōþ his ende wunaþ, se bið hāl, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. Ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his līf on ðeówte, i. 110, 29. Wuniaþ ða wācran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Gif hē wunode ofer middæg *if he continued to live past noon*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 595. Lucia on ðære ylcan stōwe wunode ðe heó ofslagen wæs *Lucia remained lying in the same place that she was struck down*, 9, 146. Se snāw leng ne wunede ðonne āne tīde, Nar. 23, 21. Hī wunedun (wēren wungiende *mansissent*, Lind.) ōð ðysne dæg, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Đæt hió ne wunian on worldlīfe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33. Herenes Drihtnes hēr sceal wunian on worulda woruld *laudatio ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 110, 8: 118, 44, 91. Hæfð hē ðæt gewrixle geset ðe nū wunian sceal, Met. 11, 56. On sāre his līchoma sceal hēr wunian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 1: Exon. Th. 7, 19; Cri. 103. Eallum rihtgelȳfdum mannum wunigendum for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. **IV a.** with a complementary word or phrase:—Heó wæs fǣmne ǣr hire beorþre, and heó wunaþ fǣmne æfter hire beorþre, Blickl. Homl. 155, 33. Đū unstilla gesceafta āstyrest and ðē self wunast swīðe stille, Met. 20, 16. God āna unāwendendlīc wunaþ, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Gescylded ā wunaþ ungewyrded, þenden woruld stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181. Hió dumb wunaþ, 414, 7; Rä. 32, 16. Heó wæs mid twām werum and swā ðeáh wunode mǣden, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Se hearda hyge hālig wunode, Exon. Th. 135, 1; Gū. 517. Hī ðāgyt hǣðene wunodon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 23. Is sǣd of ðære tīde ðe hī þanon gewiton ōþ tōdæge ðæt ðæt land wēste wunige (*manere desertus perhibetur*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13. Hē hēt wunian wyrtruman eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516. Sceal lufu uncer wǣrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163. Abrames wīf wæs ðāgit wuniende būtan cildum *she remained still childless*, Gen. 16, 1. **V.** *to be wont*:—Ic gewunige *soleo*, wunigende *solens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* wunian: *A. R. Kath.* wunien: *Laym.* wunien, wonien: *Orm.* wunenn: *Gen. and Ex.* wunen: *Ayenb.* wonie: *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wone: *O. Sax.* wonôn, wunôn: *O. Frs.* wona, wuna: *O. H. Ger.* wonēn *habitare, mòrari, conversari, manere, solere.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-, þurh-wunian; ān-, dryht-, weorold-wuniende.

wunigend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Gyf wē gefyllaþ wunigendes þēnunge *si compleamus habitatoris officium*, R. Ben. Interl. 5, 11.

wunigend-līc, wunn, wununess. v. un-wunigendlīc, wyn[n], wuneness.

wunung, e; *f.* **I.** *dwelling, living*:—Gif hē hine sylfne tō mynstres wununge gefæstnian wyle *if he will settle to living in a monastery*; the Latin is: Si voluerit stabilitatem suam firmare, R. Ben. 108, 13. **II.** *a dwelling, habitation, place to live in*:—Feala muneca wunung *coenobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 5. Wunung *mansio*, 86, 46. Sȳ wunung (*habitatio*) heora onwēst, Ps. Spl. 68, 30. Com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne ðe heó ðā on wæs. Wæs seó wunung ðǣr swȳþe wynsum on tō wīcenne, and his geteld wǣron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. Wē wendaþ ūs eástweard, þonne wē ūs gebiddaþ . . .; nā swylce on eástdǣle synderlīce sȳ his wunung . . . on rihtwīsum mannum is Godes wunung . . . Swā eác se fordōna man bið deófles templ, and deófles wunung, Homl. Th. i. 262, 5–18. Ne bið ðǣr Cristes eardung ne his wununge on ðære heortan, Blickl. Homl. 13, 24. On ðære fīftan flēringe wæs ðæra manna wunung gelōgod, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 16. Wununge *contubernio, habitaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 63. Tō mōderlīcum wununge ł bōsme *ad maternum gremium*, 504, 12. Đæt hī sceoldon habban ða fægeran wununge ðe se feónd forleás, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 6. Hē him ðǣr wununge getimbrode, Shrn. 13, 16. Spyrian hwār ða mānfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Ða habbaþ hundfealde mēde and ða mǣrestan wununge, Homl. Ass. 21, 187. Wununga *sedes*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 33. Se Hǣlend sǣde, ðæt on his Fæder hūse syndon manega wununga, Homl. Ass. 42, 454. On muntum and on feldlīcum wunungum, Jos. 10, 40. Ðū wircst wununge (*mansiunculas*) binnan ðam arce, Gen. 6, 14. Gē begeáton eów ðeósterfulle wununga, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5. Geleáffulle menn gearwiaþ clǣne wununga on heora heortum Criste sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 12. **III.** *being, existence, living*. v. wunian, **III**:—Wunung *essentia*, i. *aeternitas, natura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144. 20. Þeáh se līchama geendige, ðe sceal eft þurh Godes mihte ārīsan tō ēcere wununge, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. Se is lybbende God ðe hæfð līf and wununge ðurh hine sylfne, 366, 33. Gesceafta nabbaþ nāne wununge þurh hī sylfe, ac ðurh God, se ðe āna is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 17. Yfel nis nān þing þurh hit sylf, and nāne wununga næfð būton on sumum gesceafta, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 44. [Wreððe hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme *ira requiescit in sinu stulti*, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 24. Hore wununge naueð no 3et *habitatio eorum non habet januam*, A. R. 74, 12. Þe wununge of euch wunne *quietis eterne mansio*, Kath. 2423. God woning (hæh bold, 1st MS.), Laym. 7094. His (*the Reeve's*) wonyng was ful fair upon an hethe, Chauc. Prol. C. T. 606. *O. L. Ger.* wonunga *habitatio: O. H. Ger.* wonunga *mansio.*]

wurdian, wurdlian, wurm. v. wordian, wordlian, wyrm.

wurma, wyrma, an; *m.*: wurme, an; *f. A shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained, a purple dye;* also *woad, a plant from which a dye is got*:—Wurma *murex*, wurma, weoloc *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 64, 62. Wurma, reád godwebb *ostrum*, 64, 10. Wyrma *ostrum*, i. 286, 34. Wurman *murice*, ii. 114, 46. Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, 141, 19. Mid unilicere wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 42. Ungelīcum wurman, Anglia xiii. 29, 58. Wolcreádum wurman *bistincto cocco* sive *vermiculo*, 29, 56. Twyhīwedum wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. Mid reádre wurman *croceo luto* (v. Ald. 75), 524, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 48 (*printed* wurmaman). Wurman geblonden, Exon. Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Wyrman *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 23: 89, 29. Wyrmau (*printed* wyrmaman, cf. 52, 48) *luto*, 87, 32. Wyrman (*purpureo*) *ostro*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 5. Genim myrran and hwīt rēcels and safinam and saluiam and wurman, Lchdm. ii. 294, 24. Wurmum *muricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 20: Hpt. Gl. 524, 27. Wurman, 431, 47. [*O. Frs.* worma: *O. H. Ger.* wurmo *vermiculus.*] v. cor-, corn-, feld-, stān-wurma; wurm-reád.

wurmille, an; *f. Marjoram*:—Wurmille, uurmillae *origanum*, Txts. 83, 1452. Wurmilla, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 27. Wurmille, 64, 11. Wyr-

melle (*printed* war-), i. 32, 11. Wyrmella, 286, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmeli *vermiculus.*]

wurm-reád; *adj. Scarlet:*—Wurmreádne þréd *coccinum*, Gen. 38, 28. Wurmreádne basing *pallium coccineum*, Jos. 7, 21. Cf. wyrm-basu.

wurms. v. worms.

wurmsig; *adj. Purulent:*—Wurmsi *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 29. v. wyrmsig.

wurmsihtig; *adj. Purulent:*—Wurmsihtig *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 1.

wurpan. v. weorpan.

wurpol (-ul); *adj. That throws down:*—Wurpul *ster[n]ax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 42.

wurpte, wursm, wurst, wurþ, wurt-mete. v. wirpan, worms, wirsa, weorþ, wyrt-mete.

wúsc-bearn, es; *n. A beloved* or *an adopted child:*—Wúscbearn (wuso, Rush.) *filioli*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* ôska-barn *a chosen, adopted child*; ôsk-mögr *a beloved son: M. H. Ger.* wunsch-kint; see Grmm. D. M. p. 139 (Stallybrass' trans.), and s. v. wunsch. Cf. too the proper name Wúsc-fréa, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1.] v. wýsc.

Wúse, wuso, wutan (-on). v. Úse, wúsc-bearn, witon.

wyde-treów. v. wudu-treów.

wyla (? hyla v. hylu):—Wyla ł hola *cabearum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 71.

wylcþ, Germ. 389, 42. v. welwan.

wylf, e; *f. A she-wolf:*—Wylf *lupa*, Txts. 75, 1260. Féddæ hiæ wylif in Rómæcæstri, 127, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wulpa *lupa: Icel.* ylgr *a she-wolf.*] v. brim-wylf, *and next word.*

wylfen[n], e; *f. A she-wolf*, (1) literal:—Gif heó drinceþ wylfene meolc, Lchdm. i. 362, 13. Wylfene *beluae, bestiae maris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 43. (2) figurative:—Wylfen *Bellona*, i. *furia, dea belli, mater Martis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 41. Réþre wylfenne *dire parce*, 140, 53. [Wummone wroð is wuluene, and mon wroð is wulf, A. R. 120, 9. Leoun or uulf, uuluine or bere, Havel. 573. *M. H. Ger.* wulfinne: *Ger.* wölfinn.]

wylfen; *adj. Wolfish, fierce:*—Wé geáscodan Eormanríces wylfenne geþóht; ðæt wæs grim cyning, Exon. Th. 378, 24; Deór. 22.

wylinc, Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. willung.

wyll, e; *f. Wool:*—Ða wylle and ða horna hý dóð heom tó nytnysse *lanam et cornua in usum suum convertunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 31. v. wull.

wyllen; *adj. Woollen, of wool:*—Wyllen *laneum*, línen wearp *vel* wyllen áb *linostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 7, 8. Hé náðor ne wyllenes hrægles ne línenes brúcan nolde, Gutbl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 11. Bind mid wyllenan þréde, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Hí mid willenum reáfe heora líchoman gegearwiaþ, R. Ben. 139, 14. Ða wyllenan (? *the word is printed* wylnenan *and put as a gloss to* vetulae; *the passage is:* Cygnaeam vetulae senectutis caniciem, Ald. 25) hárnysse (*in the margin is* ða grégan hárnysse) *cygneam canitiem*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 62. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, 417, 27. Ne hé wyllenra hrægla breác, ac línenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 7: 94, 28. Heó néfre línenum hræglum brúcan wolde, ac wyllenum, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. ¶ used substantively, *woollen stuff:*—Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44: L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 19. Nime man wyllen tó líce, Wulfst. 170, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wullín *laneus.*]

wylnenan. v. preceding word.

wyn[n], e; *f.* I. *delight, pleasure:*—Wyn *luxus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 11. Wynn *luxoria*, wynne *luxus*, 49, 67, 65. Genihtsumere wynne *opulenti luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 71. Wyn eal gedreás, Exon. Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. On Gode standeþ wuldor mín and wyn mycel, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Mín wynn álæg, 119, 5. Nis hearpan wyn, Beo. Th. 4517; B. 2262. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (*his delight in the country*) sweðrade, Exon. Th. 123, 16; Gú. 323. Sý æt him sylfum gelong eal his worulde wyn, 444, 12; Kl. 46. Ðær wæs wuldres wynn . . . næs ðær ænigum gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889. Ágan mé ðæs dreámes gewald, wuldres and wynne, Cd. Th. 275, 21; Sat. 175: Exon. Th. 230, 31; Ph. 480. On wynne *in laetitia*, Ps. Th. 104, 38. Wend ðé from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. In lifgendra londes wynne, Exon. Th. 27, 28; Cri. 437: 151, 5; Gú. 790. Wenne, Ps. C. 157. Weorod wæs on wynne, Beo. Th. 4032; B. 2014: Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hö. 55. Ðæt treów wæs on wynne, wudu weaxende, 435, 18; Rä. 542. Beóð on wenne ða bán ðe on hánðum wæron *exultabunt ossa humiliata*, Ps. C. 80. Habban ða mid wynne weorðe blisse *exultent et laetentur*, Ps. Th. 69, 5. Wé sealmas him singan mid wynne *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, 94, 2. Ic mé on ðé gehálgode hús tó wynne, Exon. Th. 90, 31; Cri. 1482: 76, 26; Cri. 1245. Wé sceolan þrowian weán, nalles habban héhselda wyn, Cd. Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43: Exon. Th. 142, 31; Gú. 652. Se ðe áh lífes wyn gebiden in burgum, 307, 22; Seef. 27. Wynna gewítaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 18; Rún. 29. Líðsa and wynna hám, Cd. Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Ealra ðæra wynna ðe ic on worulde gebád, Byrht. Th. 136, 58; By. 174. Hé his líchoman wynna forwyrnde and woruld-blissa, Exon. Th. 111, 31; Gú. 135: 122, 20; Gú. 308. Ídelra eágena wynna, 112, 2; Gú. 137. Wíc wynna leás, 443, 18; Kl. 32. Hine yldo benam mægenes wynnum, Beo. Th. 3778; B. 1887. Hæleþ beóþ on wynnum *the men are joyous*, Exon. Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22: 464, 19; Hö. 89. Hé sunbeorht gesetu sécеþ on wynnum, 217, 11; Ph. 278. Wé ðær wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237: 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þurh leáslíce líces wynne, earges fiæschoman ídelne lust, Exon. Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297: 364, 12; Wal. 69. Ídle lustas, læne lífes wynne, 352, 19; Sch. 100. Ðás eorþan wynne, ðás lænan dreámas, 102, 4; Cri. 1667. God seleþ him on éþle eorþan wynne tó healdanne hleóburh wera, Beo. Th. 3465; B. 1730: 5447; B. 2727. Worolde wynne, 2164; B. 1080. Hé ðæt betere geceás, wuldres wynne, Elen. Kmbl. 2077; El. 1040. ¶ wynnum *delightfully, pleasantly:*—Is se wong wynnum geblissad mid ðám fægrestum stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 9; Ph. 7: 199, 18; Ph. 27. Ðín gemynd on ealra worulda woruld wynnum standeþ, Ps. Th. 134, 13. I a. with prep. *tó*, marking object in which delight is taken:—Ne biþ him tó hearpan hyge, ne tó wífe wyn, Exon. Th. 308, 25; Seef. 45. Wæs mé wyn tó ðon, 380, 22; Rä. 1, 2. Næs him tó mádme wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115: 2326; An. 1164. Ða forweorþaþ ðe hira wynne tó ðé habban noldan *qui elongant se a te, peribunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 22. Hé genom him tó wildeórum wynne, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gú. 713. II. *a delight, that which causes pleasure:*—Eh byð æðelinga wyn, Runic pm. 343, 4; Rún. 19: 344, 31; Rún. 27. Fugles wyn (*a quill*), Exon. Th. 408, 5; Rä. 27, 7. Him leófedan londes wynne, bold on beorhge, 110, 20; Gú. 110. Gæst inne swæf óþ ðæt hrefn blaca heofenes wynne bodode, Beo. Th. 3607; B. 1801. II a. as an epithet of persons, (1) of human beings:—Hægstealdra wyn (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862. Winemágа wyn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 2; Gú. 1338. Eorla wyn, 174, 17; Gú. 1179. Wynn, 168, 22; Gú. 1081. Æðelinga wynn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225. Wunn, 3423; An. 1715. (2) of the Deity:—Lífes wynn, . . . tíreádig cyning, Hy. 3, 1. Mægna God, . . . æþelinga wyn, Exon. Th. 286, 12; Jul. 730: 466, 15; Hö. 121. Neoman ús tó wynne weoroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 277, 2; Sat. 198. Wigena wyn, . . . heofonengla God, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. III. *the best* of a class, *the pride* of its kind. Cf. cyst:—Án engla þreát, heápa wyn (*best of troops*), Exon. Th. 460, 16; Hö. 18. Hleóþra wyn *most excellent of melodies*, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Gimma gladost, æþeltungla wyn, 218, 5; Ph. 290. Laguflóda wynn, 202, 16; Ph. 70. Eálá wífa wynn, fæmne freólicast *ah, pride of womankind, maiden most noble*, 5, 18; Cri. 71. Ðú eart se æðela, ðe on ærdagum ealra fæmnena wyn (*the Virgin Mary*) ácende, Hy. 3, 26. IV. the name of the w-rune:—Þ uyn, Archæologia, vol. 28, plate 15, fig. 7. In the following passages the symbol is put instead of the word *wyn:*—Þ is geswiðrad, gomen æfter geárum, Elen. Kmbl. 2526; El. 1264. Biþ se[ó] Þ scæcen eorþan frætwa, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Þ sceal gedreósan, Anglia xiii. 9, 5. Wenne (Hickes prints Þne) brúceþ ðe can weána lyt, and him sylfa hæfð bléd and blisse, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 29; Rún. 8. On wuldres Þ (*Kemble writes* wealdend *in place of the rune in the MS.; but* cf. wuldres wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889), Elen. Kmbl. 2177; El. 1090. In Ps. Vos. 99, 1 *jubilate* is rendered by Þ sumiaþ. *See also* mod-wén (*l.* mód-wyn). v. Cynewulf's Christ, ed. Gollancz, pp. 173 sqq., Anglia xiii. 1 sqq., Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 9. [*Laym.* wunne, winne, wonne: A. R. wunne: *Havel.* winne: *O. Sax.* wunnea: *O. H. Ger.* wunna, wunní *delectatio, voluptas, jubilatio, jocunditas.* Cf. *Goth.* un-wunands *moestus: Icel.* unaðr *delight*; ynði *charm, delight.*] v. éðel-, hord-, hyht-, leód-, líf-, lyft-, mód-, symbel-wyn[n].

wynan ? :—Eóh bið útan unsméðe treów . . . wynan (wyn, wynn ?) on éðle, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 31; Rún. 13.

wyn-beám, es; *m. A tree that causes delight*, an epithet of the cross:—Wuldres wynbeám, Elen. Kmbl. 1684; El. 844.

wyn-burh; *f. A town where life is pleasant, a delightful town:*—Þú eádig leofast, and ðé wel weorðeþ on wynburgum, Ps. Th. 127, 2.

wyn-candel(l), e; *f. A lamp that gives delight*, an epithet of the sun:—Wyncondel wera west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gú. 1186.

wyncgas. v. wining.

wyn-dæg, es; *m. A day of gladness, a joyous time:*—Wærun wudu-bearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ne móstun gé á wunian in wyndagum, ac scofene wurdon in ece fýr, Exon. Th. 140, 3; Gú. 604. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, and welan þicgan, 330, 34; Vy. 61.

wynde-cræft, es; *m. An art of weaving:*—Uuyndecreft *ars plumaria*, Txts. 43, 217. Uyrmas mec ni áuéfun uyndicraeftum (uyrdi-, MS.), 151, 9.

wyndle, an; *f. A wound:*—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebéte man ða wyndlan, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4. v. wundel.

wyn-dreám, es; *m. A joyful sound, jubilation:*—Wyndreámes *jubilationis*, Ps. Lamb. Spl. Blickl. Gl. 150, 5. On wyndreáme *in jubilo*, Ps. Spl. 46, 5: *in jubilatione*, Blickl. Gl. Wyndreám *jubilationem*, Ps. Spl. Lamb. 88, 15.

wyndrian. v. wundrian.

wyn-ele, es; *m. Pleasant oil:*—Wynele se ðe bânes byrst bēteþ and hælep, Ps. Th. 108, 18.

wyn-fæst; *adj. Joyous:*— Dætte Sione dūn sigefest weorðe, and weallas Sion wynfeste getremed, Ps. C. 133.

wyn-gesīþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion, a companion in whom one delights:*—Næs mē wyngesīð wiðerweard heorte *non adhaesit mihi cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3.

wyn-grâf, es; *m. n. A pleasant grove:*—Mid wynngrâfe weaxaþ geswiru *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Th. 64, 13.

wynian. v. wunian.

wyn-land, es; *n. A land of delight, a happy, pleasant land:*—Se hâlga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Wuldres wynlond (*heaven*), 317, 13; Mōd. 65.

wyn-leás; *adj. Joyless, dreary:*—Wynleásne wudu, Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Wynleás wîc, 1641; B. 821. Ōðerne ēðel, wynleásran wîc, Cd. Th. 57, 14; Gen. 928.

wyn-lîc; *adj. Delightful, pleasing, agreeable, charming:*—Hæfde hē hine swâ hwîtne geworhtne, swâ wynlîc wæs his wæstm, Cd. Th. 17, 5; Gen. 255. Oustæl wynlîc, fæger and gefeálîc, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gū. 796. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlîc, 200, 1; Ph. 34: 423, 22; Rä. 41, 26. Ōðer wæs swâ wynlîc, wlitig and scēne, ðæt wæs lifes beám, Cd. Th. 30, 15; Gen. 467. Fæger hleoðor, wynlîcu wōðgiefu, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rä. 32, 18. Ic ðē swâ sciénne gesceapen hæfde, wynlîcne geworht, 85, 8; Cri. 1388. Wynlice wætera þrȳðe, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Wæter wynlîco, Exon. Th. 194, 9; Az. 136. Hē gemon tō oft wynlîcran wîc, 444, 24; Kl. 52. [Was imaked an wunlic fur, Laym. 8090. *O. H. Ger.* wunni-lîh *amoenus, jucundus.*]

wynlîce; *adv. Pleasantly, delightfully:*—Ðæt ic wynlîce on psalterio ðē singan mōte, Ps. Th. 107, 2: 149, 4: Exon. Th. 82, 30; Cri. 1346.

wyn-lust, es; *m. Sensual pleasure:*—Ic wilnode mid him tō farenne, ðæt ic ðe mâ emnwyrhtena on ðære þrowunge mînes wynlustes hæfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 359. Hēr synt ðisse weorolde wynlustas, ac ðær synt ða ēcan tintregu, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Gif hwam hwæt yfeles gedōn bið, ðæt hē ne mæge hys wynlusta brūcan, Lchdm. i. 330, 13.

wyn-mǣg, e; *f. A beloved kinswoman:*—Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmǣg (*the kinswoman in whom he had delighted*), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gū. 1319.

wynnung. v. windung.

wyn-psalterium *a joyous psaltery:*—Ārîs, wynpsalterium *exurge, psalterium*, Ps. Th. 56, 10.

wyn-rōd, e; *f. A joy-giving cross:*—Wynrōd (*the cross*), sōðfæstra segn, Salm. Kmbl. 470; Sal. 235.

wyn-sang, es; *m. A joyous song, jubilant song:*—Ðær is wynsang, Wulfst. 265, 31.

wynstra. v. winestra.

wyn-sum; *adj.* **I.** *winsome, agreeable, pleasant:*—Wynsum *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wynsum, wlitig *elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher, praecipuus, magnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 80. Ða wynsuman *amoena*, 1, 6. (1) *pleasant* to the senses or to the mind:—Treów tō brūcenne wynsum *lignum ad vescendum suave*, Gen. 2, 9. Wæs swîþe wynsum wǣta ūt flōwende. . . . Seó wǣte wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyrignesse, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2–9. Hē ys Drihtne wynsum onsægednys *oblatio est Domino odor suavissimus*, Ex. 29, 18. Wynsum stenc, Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swēte stenc, wlitig and wynsum, 359, 19; Pa. 65. Wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318: 350, 13; Sch. 63: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Ðes middangeard, fæger and wynsum, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Wæs on ðam ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Wynsum gefeá, Exon. Th. 77, 8; Cri. 1253. Hū wynsum (*iocundum*) is ðæt mon eardige on ðara gebrōðra ānnesse, Blickl. Homl. 139, 29. Þincð him wynsum ðæt se weald oncwyð, Met. 13, 46. Mē swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oþþe leornode oþþe lǣrde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Mîn geoc is wynsum *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Wynsum gamen *sales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 54. Wynsum glîw *facetiae*, 61, 19. Wensum *lepida* (*sermonum series*), Hpt. Gl. 512, 55. Wynsumere ƿ fægere *venustae*, 456, 41. Hwæt þincþ ðē on ðam welan and on ðam anwealde wynsumes *quid est, quod in se pulcritudinis habeant?* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 20. Mid wynsume wîne, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Tō wynsumum stence *in suavem odorem*, Lev. 1, 9. Hunig, wynsume wist, Fragm. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Wynsumne rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1585; El. 794. Wynsumne wlite, Cd. Th. 111, 13; Gen. 1855. Scip, wudu wynsuman, Beo. Th. 3842; B. 1919. Wynsume *cantabiles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 9. Wæter wynsumu *dulces aquae*, Exon. Th. 202, 5; Ph. 65. Ðeós wyrt byþ ceuned on wynsumon stōwum (*παραδείσοις*), Lchdm. i. 280, 13: 290, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 211, 7; Ph. 194. Hī his weorc wynsum wīde sægcean *annuntient opera ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Wensumre *suavior* (*panis absconditus*), Kent. Gl. 310. Wynsumra steám, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Swēg swētra and wlitigra and wynsumra, 206, 27; Ph. 133. Eal innanweard wæs ænlîcra and wynsumra, ðonne hit mæge stefn āreccan, se stenc and se swēg, 181, 18; Gū. 1295. 'Is ðis winsum spell ðæt ðū nū segst.' Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Nis nān wuht winsumre ðonne ðæt þing ðæt ðis spell ymbe is,' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 11. Biþ micle ðe winsumre sió sōþe gesǣlð tō habbenne æfter ðām eormþum ðisses līfes, 23; Fox 78, 30. Wynsumre, Met. 12, 20. Þincþ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncweþe, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Wōþa wynsumast, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pa. 43. His englas, ealra folca mǣst, wereda wynsumast, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. (2) in reference to the conduct of living creatures:—Swēs *vel* wynsum *eucharis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17: ii. 32, 52. Wynsum (*suavis*) is Dryhten, Ps. Surt. 33, 9: Ps. Th. 85, 4. Ealâ ðū wynsuma man, Wulfst. 246, 2. Sum sceal wildne fugel ātemian, ōþþæt seó heoroswealwe wynsum weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 18; Vy. 87. León, wynsume wiht, wel ātemede, Met. 13, 19. Ealâ gē gōde cildra and wynsume (*venusti*) leorneras, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 33. Hē wæs se swētesta lâreów and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. **II.** *joyous.* v. wynsumian:—Beóð gefylde mid gefeán mūðas ūre, beóð ūre tungan tealа wynsume *repletum est gaudio os nostrum, et lingua nostra exultatione*, Ps. Th. 125, 2. [*O. Sax.* wun-sam: *O. H. Ger.* wunni-sam *jucundus, amoenus, amabilis.*] v. un-, word-wynsum; wynsumness, *and next word.*

wynsum, es; *n. The pleasant:*—Ðæt nân wiht ne sȳ ðæs wynsumes, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wynsumian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, exult, be joyful:*—Ic fægnie and wynsumige and blissige *exultabo et laetabor*, Ps. Th. 30, 7. Wynsumaþ woesten *exultet desertum*, Rtl. 1, 17: Blickl. Homl. 7, 3: Wulfst. 254, 5. Ða eádigan ceasterwaran gefeóð and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on ēcum gefeán, 265, 12: Shrn. 118, 4. Heora heortan and līchoman wynsumedon (*exultaverunt*) on God, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 37. Nâ wynsuma ðū (*non iocunderis*) on bearnum ârlēasum, Scint. 176, 6. Wynsumiaþ Gode *jubilate Deo*, Ps. Surt. 65, 1. Gefeáþ and wynnsumiaþ *gaudete et exultate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Wynsumiaþ, Ps. Th. 31, 13: Blickl. Homl. 191, 35. Gedō ðæt mîn gāst wynsumige on ðīnre hælo, 159, 2. Wynsumian *jocundari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 16: Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Wæs heó swîþe wynsumiende, 137, 33. Wynsumigende, 143, 25. Mid micclum wynsumigendum gefeán, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 678. Wynsumiende *letantem*, Rtl. 97, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wunnisamōn *exultare.*] v. ge-wynsumian.

wynsum-lîc; *adj. Pleasant, agreeable:*—Hē bið ðām gōdum glædmōd on gesihþe, wlitig, wynsumlîc weorude ðam hâlgan, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912. Wynsumlic *votivum, acceptum, desiderativum*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 49. Þūhte fæger and wlitig heora līf and wynsumlîc, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Eall ðæt him hēr on worlde wynsumlîc wæs, 111, 26: 115, 11. v. ge-wynsumlîc.

wynsumlîce; *adv.* **I.** *pleasantly, agreeably.* v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumlîce stēman, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36: ii. 27, 113. Sume tiliaþ wîfa, for ðam ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mǣst bearna begitan, and eác wynsumlîce libban *uxor, ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petuntur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 27. Engla werod wynsumlîce sungon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 297. Ðe eáþelîcor and ðe wynsumlîcor ða myclan byrþenne āberan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 7. **II.** *pleasantly, graciously.* v. wynsum, I. 2:—Wē gelȳfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeánes cōme, and wynsumlîce mid gefeán tō him on his þrymsetle hī gesette, Homl. Th. i. 442, 15. **III.** *gladly, joyously.* v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumlîce (*voluntarie*) ic ofrige ðē, Ps. Spl. 53, 6. Āwend ðīne nosu fram unālȳfedum stencum, ðæt ðū mæge wynsumlîce cweðan: 'Sȳn wē æðele stencas beforan Godes gesihðe,' Wulfst. 246, 13.

wynsumness, e; *f.* **I.** *pleasantness, agreeableness, delight.* v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumnisse orcerd *paradisum voluptatis*, Gen. 2, 8. Of stōwe ðære winsumnisse *de loco voluptatis*, 2, 10. Ðære wynsumnysse brǣð *odorem suavitatis*, 8, 21. Woruldlîcere wensumnesse *mundanae suavitatis, secularis dulcedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 67: Confess. Peccat. Ēces wynsumnisse *aeterne jocunditatis*, Rtl. 103, 24. Hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynnsumnesse his sanges *me carminis dulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1: Fox 76, 6. Hē on wynsumnesse lifde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 7. Se middangeard wæs blōwende on swȳþe manigfealdre wynsumnesse . . . and teáh men tō him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse and wynsumnesse, 115, 7–12. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse dæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 25. On ðære stōwe wynsumnesse *in amoenitatem loci*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 39. Geseón ealles ðysses middangeardes wynsumnessa, ge on golde, ge on deórwyrþum hræglum, Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. **Ia.** *pleasantness* which affects the eye, *fairness, beauty:*—Wynsum[nysse] *venustate*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 22. **II.** *pleasantness* of behaviour. v. wynsum, I. 2:—God ūs lǣrð sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ūs lǣrð unsibbe and wrōhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 111. **III.** *joyousness, exultation.* v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumnis mîn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Surt. 31, 7. Weolure wynsumnisse *labia exultationis*, 62, 6. In wynsumnisse *in jubilatione*, 32, 3. Mid wynsumnesse *exultatione*, Blickl. Gl.: Rtl. 50, 19. **IV.** *devotion.* v. wilsumness:—Mid wynsumnysse heortan (wilsume heortan, Bd. M. 228, 6) *devoto corde*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 22. On micelre wynsumnesse (wilsumnisse, Bd. M. 376, 11) gebeda *orationis devotione*, 4, 30; S. 609, 5. v. un-wynsumness.

wyn-weorod, es; *n. A joyous band:*—Wynwerede *choro*, Blickl. Gl.

wyn-wyrt, e; *f. A pleasant plant:*—Ðær wynwyrta weóxon and bleówon, Dôm. L. 5.

wyrcan, weorcan; *p.* worhte; *pp.* worht. **I.** *to work, labour,* (1) absolute:—Mîn fæder wyrcð (*operatur*) ôþ ðis, and ic wyrce (wyrco, Lind., Rush. *operor*), Jn. Skt. 5, 17. Efne swâ hê wyrceþ *secundum opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Hê won and worhte, wîngeard sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Gâ and wyrce (wyrc, Rush.: wuirc, Lind. *operare*) on mînum wîngerde, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Gâð and wircaþ, Ex. 5, 18. Wyrceaþ eów syx dagas, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 10. Gif þeów mon wyrce on Sunnandæge, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2, 4, 6: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. Se ðe hors nabbe, wyrce ðam hlâforde ðe him fore rîde, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 20. Hwŷ sceal ænig monn bión îdel, ðæt hê ne weorce (wyrce, *v. l.*)? Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 24. Sió hond sceal wyrcean for ða wambe, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 9. Hê ðær wircean sceolde, Gen. 2, 15. Niht cymþ ðonne nân man wyrcan (*operari*) ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (1 a) where the instrument or material of work is given:—Hê wið monna bearn wyrcð weldædum, Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Ða ðe wyrcan cûðon stângefêgum, Elen. Kmbl. 2038; El. 1020. (2) with acc., (a) of that on which the work is done. v. wîn-wyrcend:—Se ðe werð *qui operatur* (*terram suam*, Prov. 12, 11), Kent. Gl. 404. Ðæt hê ða eorðan worhte *ut operaretur terram*, Gen. 3, 23. Se ðe wille wyrcan wæstmbære lond *qui serere ingenuum volet agrum*, Met. 12, 1. Hê began tô wircenne ðæt land *coepit exercère terram*, Gen. 9, 20. (b) of the work:—Hê âxode hwæt hig wyrcean cûðon (*quid habetis operis?*). Hig andswaredon: 'Wê synd scêphyrdas,' Gen. 47, 3. **II.** *to make,* (1) with acc., (a) *to make, form, construct,* (α) where the agent is a person:—Ic tôwurpe mîne bernu and ic wyrce (*faciam*) mâran, Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Wirc ðê ænne arc . . . and ðû wircst wununge binnan ðam arce. . . . Ðû wircst hine ðus. . . . Ðû wircst ðæron êhþirl, Gen. 6, 14–16. Ðû wercest sumurlange dagas, ðæm winterdagum sceorta tîda getiohhast, Met. 4, 18. Mid ðîs andweardan welan mon wyrcþ oftor feónd ðonne freónd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 3. Ic worhte (*feci*) earce of sethimtreówum, Deut. 10, 3. On ðære bêc ðe ic weorhte, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Ðû ða scîran gesceaft sceópe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Nân neódðearf ðê ne lærde tô wyrcanne ðæt ðæt ðû worhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12. Worhtes, Met. 20, 22: Exon. Th. 15, 23; Cri. 240. Se ðe on fruman worhte (worohte, Lind.), hê worhte wæpman and wîfman, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4: Cd. Th. 12, 11; Gen. 183. Se ðe ðâs bôc worhte, Blickl. Homl. 169, 25. Ðæt folc worhte mycele gesomnunga, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 1. Ða sundorhâlgan worhton geþeaht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 14. Hig worhton gemôt, 27, 7. Hig wrohton (worhton, *v. l.*: uorhtun, Lind.) him beórscipe, Jn. Skt. 12, 2. Æfter ðâm formâlan ðe hî worhton, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 12. Ne wirc ðû ðê âgrafene godas, Ex. 20, 4. Ðonne wyrce wê manega bêc, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 12. Uton wircean man tô ûre gelîcnisse, Gen. 1, 26. Wyrcan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 8, 19. Scip wyrcan, Cd. Th. 78, 33; Gen. 1302. Wæpen wyrcean, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Burg wyrcean, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 18. Wyrcan ðone wîhagan, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102. Wyrcan spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Wercan, Met. 26, 73. Sealfe weorcean, Lchdm. iii. 6, 31. (β) where the agent is not a person, *to be the source*, or *cause of, to produce:*—Seó eá wyrcð ðæt fen, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 18. Seó eá ðær wyrcð micelne sæ, Swt. 12, 23. Hit wyrcð feóndscipe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 24. Sum feóll on gôde eorðan, and worhte hundfealde wæstm, Lk. Skt. 8, 8. Grôwende gærs and sæd wircende. . . . Treów westm wircende, Gen. 1, 11, 12. (b) *to make, constitute:*—Ic wolde witon hwæþer ðû wêndest ðæt hwylc âu ðara fîf gôda worhte ða sôþan gesælþe and siððan ða feówer good wæron hire gôd, swâ swâ nû sâwl and lîchoma wyrcaþ ânne mon, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23–28. Feówer wucan wyrcaþ ânne mônð, Anglia viii. 319, 4. (c) as a verb of incomplete predication, (α) with adj.:—Ic tô wîdan feore wyrce ðîn heáhsetl hrôr and weordlîc swâ heofones dagas *ponam in seculum seculi semen ejus, et thronum ejus sicut dies coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Hwilcne wyrcst ðû ðê sylfne (ðone ðec seolfne wyrcas (wyrces, Rush.) *quem te ipsum facis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 53)? Homl. Th. ii. 234, 1. (β) with prepositional phrase:—Hê lædeþ wolcen, wind and lîget, and ða tô regne wyrceþ (*fulgura in pluviam fecit*), Ps. Th. 134, 7. Nywolnessa hê him tô gewæde woruhte, 103, 7. Worhte man hit him tô wîte, Cd. Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. (2) with gen.:—Se ðeóden ongan geðinges wyrcan, Cd. Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. **III.** *to work, do, perform,* (1) absolute:—Swâ ðû worhtest tô mê, Exon. Th. 370, 25; Seel. 64. (2) with acc.:—On hwylcum anwealde ic ðâs þing wyrce, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 24. On hwylcre mihte wyrcst (wyrcst, *v. l.*: wircest, Rush.) ðû ðâs þing? 21, 23. Swâ hwæt swâ se gesênelîca lîchama dêþ oþþe wyrceþ, eal ðæt dêþ seó ungesŷnelîce sâwl þurh ðone lîchoman, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24. Werð *operabitur* (*stultitiam*, Prov. 14, 17), Kent. Gl. 486. Eallum ðe unriht wyrceaþ *omnibus, qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Tô mannum ðe mildheortnesse wyrceaþ, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Ðære scame ðe ðû worhtes, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 11. Ða hand ðe hê ðæt fûl mid worhte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21, 24. Ða mâran weorc ðe hê worhte, Deut. 11, 7. Ða ðâda ða ðe hê worhte, Blickl. Homl. 33, 6. Ne worhte (wrohte, Rush.) lôhannes nân tâcn, Jn. Skt. 10, 41. Hî blôdgyte worhtan, Exon. Th. 44, 26; Cri. 708. Ealle ðe unriht worhtan *omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Wirc six dagas ealle ðîne weorc *sex diebus facies omnia opera tua*, Ex. 20, 9. Lær mê hû ic ðînne willan wyrce and fremme, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Ðæt ðû furþur mê fraceþu ne wyrce, Exon. Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Gif esne þeów weorc wyrce, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18. Ðæt mon ôðrum riht wyrce, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. On ða gerâd, wyrce ðæt hê wyrce, ðæt ðæt land sî unforworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 32. Weorce, 384, 21. Monig gôd weorc wyrcan, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 20. Wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13. Gôd wyrcan, Ps. Th. 52, 4. Yfel wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 181, 34. Wundor wyrcan, Beo. Th. 1865; B. 930: Ps. Th. 85, 9. Lof sceolde hê Drihtnes wyrcean, Cd. Th. 17, 8; Gen. 256. Ða heápas frugnon, hwæt hié wyrcean mihton ðæt hié Godes erre beflugon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 11. Godes willan wercan, 67, 34. Mê gelyraþ tô wyrceanne ðæs weorc ðe mê sende, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (2 a) *to perform* a rite, *keep* a season:—Mîn tîma ys gehende ðæt ic mid ðê wyrce mîne Eástro, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. (3) with gen.:—Ic mê ðæs wyrce, ðæt ic gange on hûs Godes, Ps. Th. 83, 11. Ealle ðe unrihtes wyrceaþ *omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 58, 2: 73, 19. Hê him ðæs worhte tô, Cd. Th. 143, 11; Gen. 2377. Ða ðe unrihtes worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6, 8. **IV.** *to work, effect* a purpose, *attain* an object, (1) with acc. or gen.:—Heó wende ðæt heó hyldo heofoncyninges worhte mid ðâm wordum *she thought to win the favour of heaven's king with those words*, Cd. Th. 44, 22; Gen. 713. Ðæt hî lifgen on geleáfan, and â lufan Dryhtnes wyrcan in ðisse worulde, Exon. Th. 448, 6; Dôm. 50. Hié sculon lufe wyrcean . . . ond habban his hyldo forð, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. (2) with gen.:—Â ðîn dôm sŷ gôd and genge; ðû ðæs wyrcest (*thou wilt bring that to pass*), Exon. Th. 192, 22; Az. 110. Wê ðæs lifgende worhton in worulde, 186, 9; Az. 17. Wyrce se ðe môte dômes ær deáðe *let him that may do deeds deserving of glory ere he die*, Beo. Th. 2779; B. 1387. Til sceal on ëdle dômes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 501; Gn. C. 21. Hê þôhte ðæt hê him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, MS. F.), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond lofes tô wyrcenne (*to call forth praise*), Exon. Th. 323, 2; Vïd. 72. (3) with a clause:—Is ðæt wundorlîc, ðæt ðû mid geþeahte ðînum wyrcest, ðæt ðû ðæm gesceaftum mearce gesettest and hî gemengdest eác, Met. 20, 87. [*Goth.* waurkjan; *p.* waurhta: *O. H. Ger.* wurchen, wirchen; *p.* worhta: *Icel.* yrkja; *p.* orti: *O. Sax.* wirkian; *p.* warhta: *O. Frs.* werka; *p.* wrochte.] v. â-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ful-, ge-, in- (Exon. Th. 337, 21; Gn. Ex. 68), ofer-, ôþ-, sâm-, un-, ymb-wyrcan (-weorcan); firen-, scyld-, syn-, unriht-, wam-, wel-, wolcen-, yfel-wyrcende; wyrcend.

wyrce. v. ge-wyrce.

wyrcend, es; *m.* **I.** *a worker, labourer.* v. efen-, fore-, wîn-wyrcend, *and* wyrcan, **I.** **II.** *a maker.* v. wyrcan, **II**:—Ic gelŷfe on ænne God, wyrcend heofenan and eorðan, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 25. Heó wæron ðâm wyrcendum gelîce *similes illis fiant qui faciunt ea*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. **III.** *a doer.* v. wyrcan, **III**:—þurh ða unrôtnesse ðe is deáðes wyrcend, Anglia xi. 113, 43. Ealle ic feóde fâcnes wyrcend *facientes praevaricationes odivi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. v. leás-wyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1.

wyrcness, e; *f.* **I.** *work, labour, operation.* v. wyrcan, **I**:—Dônde wircnisse (*operationes*) in wætrum miclum, Ps. Surt. 106, 23. **II.** *working, doing, operation.* v. wyrcan, **III**:—Ðurh swâ hwylces bêne swâ hê gehæled sî, ðysses geleáfa and wyrcnes (*operatio*) sî gelŷfed Gode andfenge, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 23. His geearnunge oft ðurh godcunde wyrcnesse (*operationem*) mid miclum mægenum scînaþ, 3, 19; S. 550, 16. Ða ðe lærdon ænne willan and âne wyrcnesse beón on Drihtne Hælende, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. **II a.** *working, performance* of something:—Wyrcnes heofonlîcra mægena *operatio virtutum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 9. Mid wundra wyrcnesse, 2, 3; S. 505, 1: 3, 13; S. 538, 39.

wyrcung, e; *f. Working, doing;* operatio, Rtl. 15, 42: 31, 1: 170, 3.

wyrd, e; *f. What happens, fate, fortune, chance.* **I.** the word is used to gloss the following Latin words:—*Casibus* wyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 1: 18, 29: 81, 45. *Eventus* wyrd, 75, 61: 30, 71. *Fati* wyrde oððe gegonges, 33, 65. *Fata* wyrde, 94, 6. *Fatis* wyrdum, 37, 54. *Fors* wyrd, 109, 5: 83, 43: 37, 14. *Fortuna* wyrd, 108, 78: 33, 78. *Fortunae* wyrde, 33, 77: 79, 61. *Sortem* wyrd, 120, 76. *Fatu* (*statu?* v. Ald. 30) wyrde, 78, 77. **II.** *fate, the otherwise than humanly appointed order of things:*—Ðæt ðætte wê hâtaþ Godes foreþonc and his foresceáwung, . . . siððan hit fullfremed bið, ðonne hâtaþ wê hit wyrd. . . . Hî sint twâ ðing, foreþonc and wyrd. . . . Ðæt ðæt wê wyrd hâtaþ, ðæt biþ Godes weorc ðe hê ælce dæg wyrcþ, ægðer ge ðæs ðe wê geseóþ, ge ðæs ðe ûs ungeswenlîc biþ. . . . Sió wyrd dælþ eallum gesceaftum and-wlitan and stôwa and tîda and gemetgunga. Ac sió wyrd cymþ of ðam foreþonce Godes, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 21–220, 1. Ðiós wandriende wyrd, ðe wê wyrd hâtaþ, færþ æfter his foreþonce. . . . Siþþan wê hit hâtaþ wyrd, syððan hit geworht biþ; ær hit wæs Godes foreþonc. Ða wyrd hê wyrcþ oþþe þurh ða gôdan englas, oþþe . . ., 39, 6; Fox 220, 5–23. Ðæt wê hâtaþ wyrd, ðonne se gesceádwisa God hwæt wyrcþ oððe

geþafaþ ðæs ðe wê ne wênaþ *fit illud fatalis ordinis insigne miraculum, cum ab sciente geritur, quod stupeant ignorantes*, 39, 10; Fox 226, 24. Ðê sceal on worulde bringan Sarra sunu, sôð forð gân wyrd æfter ðiosum wordgemearcum, Cd. Th. 142, 1; Gen. 2355. Gâð â wyrd swâ hió sceal, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Ne wæs wyrd, ðæt hê mâ môste manna cynnes dicgean, 1473; B. 734. Wæron sume gedwolmen ðe cwædon, ðæt ælc man beó âcenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. Sceal heó (*Lot's wife*) wyrde bîdan, Drihtnes dômes, Cd. Th. 155, 10; Gen. 2570: Exon. Th. 329, 29; Vy. 41. Hî wyrd ne cûþon, Beo. Th. 2471; B. 1233. **III.** in a personal sense, *one of the Fates* (the *weird* sisters):—Wyrde *Parcæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 9: 67, 55. **III a.** as a personification, *fate, fortune*:—Wyrd biþ swîþre, Meotud mihtigra, ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. Th. 312, 27; Seef. 115. Wyrd byð swîþost, Menol. Fox 469; Gn. C. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427: 886; Sal. 442. Wyrd bið ful âræd, Exon. Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. Sume ûþwitan secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ægðer ge gesælþa ge ungesælþa ælces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Weord (wyrd, *v. l.*), 5, 1; Fox 8, 30. Swâ him wyrd ne gescrâf, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Kmbl. 2092; El. 1047: Met. 1, 29. Behindan beleâc wyrd mid wæge, Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Eorlas fornôman wæpen wælgîfru, wyrd seó mære, Exon. Th. 292, 17; Wand. 100: Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205. Hié wyrd forsweóp, 959; B. 477: 5621; B. 2814. Wyrd ðone gomelan grêtan sceolde, 4832; B. 2420. Hwý ðû æfre woldest ðæt seó wyrd swâ hwyrfan sceolde? Heó þreáþ ða unscildigan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12: Met. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613: 3121; An. 1563. Wyrd oft nereþ unfægne eorl, Beó. Th. 1149; B. 572: Exon. Th. 165, 18; Gû. 1030. Tô eallum ðâm gesælðum ðe seó wyrd brengð, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 25: 14, 1; Fox 40, 31. Ne wên ðû nô ðæt ic tô ânwillîce winne wiþ ða wyrd (*fortunam*) . . . hit oft gebyraþ ðæt seó leáse wyrd nâuþer ne mæg ðam men dôn ne fultum, ne nænne dem, 20; Fox 70, 22. Wyrde widstondan, Exón. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15. **IV.** *an event*, (1) with the special idea of that which happens by the determination of Providence or fate:—Ne wile Sarran gelŷfan wordum mînum; sceal seó wyrd swâ ðeáh forð steallian, Cd. Th. 144, 14; Gen. 2389. Wyrd wæs geworden, swefen gesêðed, swâ êr Daniel cwæð, 257, 5; Dan. 653. God êce biþ; ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht dreceþ âdl ne yldo, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9: Salm. Kmbl. 666; Sal. 332. Wyrda Waldend, Cd. Th. 205, 7; Exod. 432: Andr. Kmbl. 2113; An. 1058: Elen. Kmbl. 159; El. 80: Exon. Th. 455, 1; Hy. 4, 43. Wyrda gerŷnu, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wyrda gebingu, 250, 14; Dan. 546. Wyrda gesceaft, 224, 6; Dan. 132. Onwrigen is wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. Gif ic ðê ðone [. . . age, *the MS. is here imperfect*] gesecge dînes feores, ŷþelîce ðû ða wyrde oncyrrest and his hond befêhst *si mortis tue tibi insidiatorem prodidero, sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis, mihique tres irascentur sorores, Clotos, Lachesis, Atropos*, Nar. 31, 24. (2) in a general sense, *an event, occurrence, circumstance, incident, fact*:—Nænigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd on ðâs ondweardan tîd geweorþan sceal, ðæt se Scyppend gesittan wile on his dômsetle, Blickl. Homl. 83, 10. Ða gelamp wundorlîc wyrd, ðæt se lêg ongan sleán ongeán ðone wind, 221, 11. Ðæt is mæro wyrd, Cd. Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399: Menol. Fox 107; Men. 53. Egeslîc wyrd, Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74: Exon. Th. 432, 6; Rä. 48, 2. Seó wyrd geweard (*it happened*) ðæt ðæt wîf geseah Ismaêl plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 3; Gen. 2777. Is seó wyrd mid eów open *the event is patent among you*, Andr. Kmbl. 1516; An. 759: Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ne wê ðære wyrde wênan þurfon tôweard in tîde, Exon. Th. 6, 8; Cri. 81. Wênan ðære wyrde, ðæt heó hire taman healde, Met. 13, 24: 26, 114: Ps. Th. 119, 5. Hê wyrde bîdeþ, hwonne God wille ðisse worlde ende gewyrican, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. On ðæm dæge gewîteþ heofon and eorþe. . . . Swâ eác for ðære ilcan wyrde gewîteþ sunne and mônа, 91, 22. Ða gesâwon hié wundorlîce wyrd—ðone man lîfgendne, ðone ðe hié êr deádne forlêton, 217, 36: Cd. Th. 61, 12; Gen. 996: 245, 30; Dan. 471. Hê ða wyrd ne mâð, fæges forðsîð, Exon. Th. 182, 33; Gû. 1319. Hê wyrd ne ful cûþe freóndrædenne hû heó from hogde *he did not fully know the circumstance, how her heart was turned from loving him*, 244, 26; Jul. 33. Digle wyrd *an obscure circumstance*, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541: 1163; El. 583. Ymb ða mæran wyrd, 2126; El. 1064. Geopenigean uncûðe wyrd, hwær hê ðara nægla wênan þorfte, 2202; El. 1102. Hê ðê mæg onwreón wyrda gerŷno *he can disclose to thee the secrets of events* (can tell thee of events which are a secret to most men), 1174; El. 589: 1623; El. 813. Hê ne leág fela wyrda ne worda, Beo. Th. 6052; B. 3030. **V.** *what happens to a person, fate, fortune, lot, condition*:—Ic wille secgan ðæt ælc wyrd (*omnis fortuna*) bió gôd, sam hió monnum gôd þince, sam hió him yfel þince. . . . Ælc wyrd, sam hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum, for ðŷ cymþ tô ðæm gôdum ðæt hió . . . hine þreátige tô ðon ðæt hê bet dô, . . . oððe him leánige ðæt hê tealа dyde, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 224, 33–226, 5. Ða graman gydena, ðe folcisce men hâtaþ Parcas, ða hî secgaþ ðæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrde, 35, 6; Fox 168, 27. For hwý ætwîte gê eówerre wyrde ðæt hió nân geweald nâh, 39, 1; Fox 210, 26. Him ne wæs nænig earfoþe ðæt lîchomlîce gedâl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Under wyrd *sub condicione*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 10. Ne meaht ðû nô mid sôþe getælan ðîne wyrd and ðîne gesælþa, swâ swâ ðû wênst *quod tu falsae opinionis supplicium luis, id rebus jure imputare non possis*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Wyrd wânian, Exon. Th. 274, 24; Jul. 538. Unc sceal weorðan swâ unc wyrd geteóð Metod manna gehwæs *to us shall it befall, as the Lord of every man decrees to us our fate*, Beo. Th. 5046; B. 2526. Nŷd bið wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Him mæg wîssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, 877; Sal. 438. Gnornsorga mæst, wyrda lâðost, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 977: Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. **V a.** *fate, death*. Sêe also **III a**:—Wille forgieldan gæsta Dryhten willum æfter ðære wyrde, ðam ðe his synna nû sâre geþenceþ, Exon. Th. 450, 3; Dom. 82. **VI.** *chance, accident*:—Ðæt wille ic gecŷþan, ðæt ðu rîcu of nânes monnes mihtum swâ gecræftgade ne wurdon, ne for nânre wyrde, bûton from Godes gestihtunge *ut omnia haec profundissimis Dei judiciis disposita, non autem humanis viribus, aut incertis casibus accidisse perdoceam*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 69, 23. Sprecan wiþ ða ðe secgaþ ðæt ða anwaldas sién of wyrde mægenum gewordene, Swt. 62, 10. [Worþe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrde lykeȝ hit hafe, Gaw. 2134. Þe same þat sett is be wirde, Alex. (Skt.) 443. Wyrdis (wyrde systres) *Parce*, Cath. Angl. 420, and see note. To dreȝe his wyrdes, Allit. Pms. 74, 1224. Heo biuepeð hire wurdes, H. M. 33, 24. Is þi werid (werd, *v. l.*) to þe wissid, Alex. (Skt.) 689. Out of wo into wele ȝoure wyrdes shul chaunge, Piers P. C. 13, 209. Þe sorouful werdes of me olde man, Chauc. Boet. 4, 10. *O. Sax.* wurd *fate, death: O. H. Ger.* wurt *fatum, fortuna, eventus: Icel.* urðr (*poet.*) *fate; one of the Norns.* v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 376 sqq.] v. deáþ-, eft-, fær-, for-, ge-, tô-, un-, wundor-wyrd.

-wyrd *speech*, wyrdan *to injure*. v. ge-wyrd, wirdan.

-wyrdan *to speak*. [*Goth.* -waurdjan: *O. Sax.* -wordian: *O. Frs.* -wardia: *O. H. Ger.* -wurten.] v. and-, torn-, wîs-wyrdan.

-wyrde; *n. Speech*. [*Goth.* -waurdi: *O. Sax.* -wurdi, -wordi: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. and-, bî-, ge-wyrde.

-wyrde; *adj.* [*Goth.* -waurds: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. beald-, biter-, fæger-, fela-, hôcor-, hræd-, snotor-, stunt-, swæs-, swêt-, wær-, wîs-wyrde.

wyrd-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of fate* or *of fortune*:—Wyrdgesceapum *fortuiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 5. [*O. Sax.* wurdi-giskapu; *pl.*]

wyrdig; *adj. Wordy*:—Werdi *verbosus*, Kent. Gl. 576. v. gearo-, twi-wyrdig.

-wyrding. v. and-wyrding.

wyrdness, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hî ne môton tôslûpan of heora endebyrdnesse (wyrdnesse, *v. l.*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 32.

wyrd-stæf, es; *m. A decree of fate*:—Ðonne seó þrâg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum *when comes that season fixed by fate's decrees*, Exon. Th. 183, 101; Gû. 1325.

wyrd-wrîtere, es; *m. One who writes an account of events, a historian, historiographer*:—Wurdwrîtere *historiographus*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 1: 468, 65. Andromachus se wyrdwrîtere, Anglia viii. 307, 9. Se wyrdwrîtere Iôsêphus âwrât on ðære cyrclîcan gereccednesse, ðæt Hêrôdes lytle hwîle æfter Iôhannes deáðe rîces weólde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 12. Wyrdwrîteras secgaþ, 80, 5: 454, 11: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 21: ii. 25, 676. Wyrdwrîtera *historiographorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 54.

wyrgan; *p.* de *To worry* (as an animal does), *strangle, throttle*:—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st*[*r*]*angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. [Wolwes þat wald worow men (the whilke wol a man strangly and destrye, *v. l.*), Pr. C. 1229. Ilc wirwed lay, als it were dogges þat weren henged, Havel. 1921. Werewed, 1915. A wolf wolde lambes wery, R. R. 6267. Wolues that wyryeþ (wyrhyeþ, *v. l.*) men, Piers P. C. 10, 226. Wyrwyñ, worowen *strangulo, suffoco*, Prompt. Parv. 530. *O. Frs.* wergia: *O. H. Ger.* wurgen *strangulare, suffocare*. Cf. *O. Sax.* wurgil *a halter: O. L. Ger.* wurgarîn *strangulatrix*.] v. â-wyrgan.

wyrgan *to curse*, wyrgels, wyrgedness, wyrgen, wyrgness, wyrgþu. v. wirgan, wrigels, wirgedness, wirgen, wirgness, wirgþu.

wyrht, e; *f. Doing, work*:—Nâ ðû be gewyrhtum ûrum, wommum wyrhtum, woldest ûs dôn *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [Betere þenne we habbeð wrihte, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 251. Bi mine wrihte, ii. 217, 19. Æffterr hise wrihhte, Orm. 8240. *O. H. Ger.* wuruht *meritum*.] v. for-, ge-, leóþ-, stân-wyrht.

wyrhta, an; *m.* **I.** *a wright, workman, artificer, labourer, one who works at some trade*:—Wyrhta *operarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 25: *opifex*, 47, 10. Yldest wyrhta *architectus*, 19, 14: 47, 11. Se wyrhta (*operarius*) ys wyrðe hys metes, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10. Wyrihte *faber*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 3. Wrihtes *fabri*, p. 3, 8. Micel gedâl is on ðam mægene ðæs dæghwamlîcan wyrhtan and ðæs îdlan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 18. Hê wæs ðæs wyrhtan sunu (*the carpenter's son*), Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 21. Smiðes ł wyrchta (*fabri*) sunu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 55. Hond bið gelæred, wîs and gewealden, swâ bið wyrhtan ryht, sele âsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 5; Crä. 46. Gif ðû wênst ðætte wundorlîce gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié, ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, næs nâ

đē (*igenium mirabor artificis*), Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Mon sceal simle tō beregafole āgifan æt ānum wyrhtan (*the labourer who is the tenant of land.* Cf. Hēr synd gewriten đa gerihta đæ đa ceorlas sculan dōn tō Hysseburnan. Æt ælcan hīwisce . . . þreó pund gauolbæres, Chart. Th. 145, 1.) six pund wǣga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5. Eálā gōde wyrhtan (*operarii*) . . . đis geþeaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, đæt ānra gehwylc cræft his geornlīce begange; for đam se đe cræft his forlǣt, hē byþ forlǣten fram đam cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 21–35. Đone stān, đe hine wyrhtan āwurpan *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Th. 117, 21: Exon. Th. 1, 3; Cri. 2. Micel rīp ys, and feáwa wyrhtena (*operarii pauci*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Āhȳrian wyrhtan on his wīngeard, 20, 1. **II.** *a maker, producer, author, creator, fabricator*:—Wrōhtes wyrhtan, fyrnsynna fruman (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Wyrhtan *fabricatores* (*falsitatum*), Hpt. Gl. 505, 64. On wyrhte gileáfes *in auctorem fidei*, Rtl. 27, 29. **II a.** used of the Deity, *the Creator, Maker*:—Se wyrhta, Cd. Th. 8, 17; Gen. 125: 265, 27; Sat. 14. Werhta *operator*, Kent. Gl. 808. Drihten, ælmihtiga God, wyrhta and wealdend ealra gesceafta, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 1: L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13: L. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2; Cd. Th. 301, 21; Sat. 585. Wuldres wyrhta, Exon. Th. 206, 21; Ph. 130. Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, Andr. Kmbl. 649; An. 325: 1403; An. 702. Wyrhta and Sceppend weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. **III.** *a doer, worker*:—Cwealmes wyrhta *a murderer*, Cd. Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ealle đa đe unrihtes wǣran wyrhtan *omnes discedentes a justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 118. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, 100, 8. [*O. Sax.* wurhtio: *O. H. Ger.* wurhto.] v. ceaster-, efen-, esne-, firen-, for-, ge-, gegader-, heáfod-, hrōf-, īsen-, leþer-, lyge-, mān-, meter-, mid-, scip-, sealm-, smeá-, stān-, teld-, tigel-, treów-, unlyb-, unriht-, wægn-, weall-, web-wyrhta.

wyrhte (Þ), an; *f. A female worker*, in cȳs-wyrhte:—Be cȳswyrhte. Cȳswyrhtan gebyreþ hundred cȳse, and đæt heó buteran macige, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* wurhta.]

wyrian (wyrigan), wyrig, wyrigness. v. wirgan, wearg, wirgness.

wyrm, wurm, weorm, es; *m.* **I.** *a reptile, serpent*:—Mē nædre beswāc, īāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. Se wyrm (*the fire-drake*) onwōc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Đæs wyrmes wīg, 4621; B. 2316. Hē wearp hine on wyrmes līc, Cd. Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Ne wirce gē eów nāne andlīcnissa wurmes ne fisces (*reptilium sive piscium*), Deut. 4, 18. Hē wyrm ācwealde, hordes hyrde . . . Đæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm . . . draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1777–1789; B. 886–892. Wyrmas *reptilia*, Blickl. Gl. Froxan . . . swā fela đæt man ne mihte nānne mete gegyrwan, đæt đara wyrma nǣre emfela đæm mete *ranae per omnia reptantes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 28. Wyrma þreát, dracan and næddran, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Wyrma slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Wyrmum bewunden in helle bryne, Judth. Thw. 23, 10; Jud. 115. Ic sende wildera deóra tēđ on hig mid wurmum and næddrum *dentes bestiarum immittam in eos atque serpentium*, Deut. 32, 24. Wurmum tō ǣte, Wulfst. 145, 10. Aspidas, ǣtrene wyrmas, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Nicras, wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. **I a.** fig.:—Brandhāta nīđ weóll on gewitte, weorm blǣdum fāg, Andr. Kmbl. 1538; An. 770. **II.** *a creeping insect, a worm*:—Wyrm *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 24. Wyrm đe boraþ treów *termes* vel *teredo*, 24, 8. Hundes wyrm *ricinus*, 24, 33. Se wyrm (*a book-worm*) forswealg wera gied sumes, Exon. Th. 432, 8; Rä. 48, 3. Đes lytla wyrm đe on flōde gǣđ fōtum drȳge, 426, 20; Rä. 41, 76. Of đam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri, sed fertur vermi lacteus esse color*, 213, 29; Ph. 232. Hyra wyrm (*vermis*) ne swylt, Mk. Skt. 9, 44: Cd. Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: Exon. Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. Weorđan wyrme tō hrōþor, 267, 17; Jul. 416. Wiþ đam smalan wyrme, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. Dō on đæt eáre; þeáh đǣr beón wyrmas on ācennede, hī þurh đis sceolon beón ācwealde, i. 200, 22. Rib reáfiaþ rēþe wyrmas, Exon. Th. 373, 22; Seel. 113. Wyrmas, đa đe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ, 417, 23; Rä. 36, 9. Wyrma gifl *food for worms* (the body), 368, 16; Seel. 22. Weormum tō hrōđre, Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Wiđ weormum, Lchdm. iii. 4, 5. Wiđ wyrmas on innođe, i. 272, 10. **II a.** fig.:—Ic eam wyrm (*vermis*) and nales mon, Ps. Surt. 21, 7. Wyrm (weorm, *v. l.*), R. Ben. 29, 13. [*Goth.* waurms *a serpent: O. Sax.* wurm *a serpent; a worm: O. H. Ger.* wurm *serpens, coluber, anguis, hydra; vermis, vermiculus, batis: Icel.* ormr *a serpent.*] v. cāwel-, deáw-, fāg-, fic-, flǣsc-, hand-, leáf-, mold-, must- (? Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74), regn-, reng-, seoluc-, sīd-, slā-, smeá-, tōþ-, treów-, twīn-, þeór-wyrm.

wyrma. v. wurma.

wyrmēte, an; *f. Wormeatenness*:—Đa treówa đe beóđ āheáwene on fullum mōnan beóđ heardran wiđ wyrmǣtan đonne đa đe beóđ on nīwum mōnan āheáwene, Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. v. next word.

wyrmēte; *adj. Worm-eaten*:—Wiþ wyrmǣtum līce, Lchdm. ii. 12, 15: 126, 4. [Frut ne is nazt guod huanne hit is uorroted and wermethe, Ayenb. 229, 25. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmāzih *cariosus.*]

wyrmaman, wyrman. v. wurma, wirman.

wyrm-basu; *adj. Scarlet*:—Wyrmbaso *coccus*, Txts. 113, 67. v. wurma.

wyrm-cyn[n], es; *n.* **I.** *the genus reptile, reptiles, serpents*:—Hī gesāwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellīce sǣdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2855; B. 1425. Betwux dracum and aspidum and eallum wyrmcynne, Homl. Th. i. 488, 1. Betwux eallum deórcynne and wurmcynne, 102, 6. On đam fīftan dæge hē gesceóp eall wyrmcynn, and eall fisccynn, Lchdm. iii. 234, 11. **II.** *a species of reptile* or *serpent*:—Scorpio, đæt is ān wyrmcynn, Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Wyrmcyn, Nar. 13, 10. Nis nān wyrmcynn ne wildeóra cynn on yfelnysse gelīc yfelum wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 10. On wēstennum wildeóra and wyrmcynna missenlīcra, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 25: Exon. Th. 371, 31; Seel. 84. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-chunni.]

wyrmelle. v. wurmelle.

wyrm-fāh; *adj. Having serpentine ornamentation*:—Đæt sweord wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1697. v. Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 49.

wyrm-galdere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Hē hēt sumne wyrmgaldere micle næddran hire in tō gelǣdan, đæt seó hī ābītan sceolde. Đā stōd seó fǣmne forđ on hire gebede, and seó næddre stōd be hire; đonne seó fǣmne onleát, đonne onleát seó næddre. Đā gelȳfde se wyrmgaldere tō Gode þurh đæt wundor, Shrn. 103, 5, 9. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-galdor, es; *n. A charm against worms* (?):—Đæt wyrmgealdor (cf. đis ylce galdor mæg mon singan wiđ smeógan wyrme, 10, 17), Lchdm. iii. 24, 25.

wyrm-galere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmgalere *marsum* (the word occurs in reference to the incident given under *wyrmgaldere*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 11: 55, 11. Wyrmgalera *marsorum* (Chaldaeorum et hierophantorum phantasmata, simulque ariolorum et marsorum machinas, Ald. 45), 82, 9: 56, 74: Hpt. Gl. 483, 14. v. wirgung-galere, wyrm-hǣlsere.

wyrm-geard, es; *m. An enclosure full of snakes*:—Wyrmgeardas, atol deór monig, . . . blace nædran, Salm. Kmbl. 940; Sal. 469. [*Icel.* ormgarðr. Cf. in the story of Gunnar's fate in Atla kviða: Nū es sā ormgarðr yðr um folginn, v. 68: î garð þann es skriðinn vas innan ormom, 121. See, too, the stories of the deaths of Ragnar Lodbrog and Roderick, the last Gothic king of Spain.] v. wyrm-sele.

wyrm-geblǣd, es; *n. A blister raised by a snake-bite* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wyrm-hǣlsere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmhǣlseras *marsi* (printed *maris*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 15. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-hīw, es; *n. The form of a reptile* or *serpent*:—Hē sceolde hī āwendan of đam wyrmhīwe (cf. *serpentia terrae*, Acts 10, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 104.

wyrm-hord, es; *n. A treasure held by a serpent*, Beo. Th. 4447; B. 2222.

wyrm-līc, es; *n. The body of a serpent* or *of a worm*, (1) of carving on a wall. Cf. wyrm-fāh:—Weal wundrum heáh, wyrmlīcum fāh, Exon. Th. 292, 13; Wand. 98. (2) fig. cf. wyrm, **II a**:—Ic eom oferfongen mid synnum tō wyrmlīce, Anglia xii. 501, 22.

wyrm-melu (-o), wes; *n. Dust of dried worms powdered* (cf. 'Dry fair large earthworms before the fire, or in an oven, which when thorough dry, beat into powder,' Salmon's English Physician, quoted by Cockayne. See also: Eft angeltwæccan, gegnīd swīþe, Lchdm. iii. 44, 4):—Wyrc sealfe . . . of wyrmmeluwe, Lchdm. ii. 78, 15. Nim wyrmmelu, 150, 10. Wyrmmelo, 238, 30. [In *O. H. Ger.* wurmmelo = *caries.*]

wyrms, es; *n. m. Corrupt matter*:—Đis wyrms *hoc uirus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 1. Wyrms *lues*, 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7: *colera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 54. Wiđ eárena sāre . . . gif đǣr wyrms inne biđ, hyt đæt ūt āwyrpđ, Lchdm. i. 354, 16. Wyrms (worms, *v. l.*), 358, 16. Sāh ūt wyrms (of đam geswelle), Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Hē āscræp done wyrms of his līce, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. ¶ figurative:—His wuldor is wyrms and meox, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 261. v. worms; ge-wyrms; *adj.*

wyrmsan, wyrsman; *p. de To produce corrupt matter*:—Đonne se lǣce on untīman lācnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 3. Sió wund wolde hālian, æfter đæm đe heó wyrmsde (wyrsmde, Cott. MSS.), 36; Swt. 259, 1. Gif hit wille wyrsman, Lchdm. ii. 102, 4. v. ge-wyrmsed.

wyrm-sele, es; *m. A serpent-hall* [cf. the hall, thick swarming now, With . . . scorpion, and asp . . . Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipsas, Par. Lost 10, 522 sqq.], *a place where there are serpents* (*hell*):—Ne þearf hē hopian đæt hē þonan mōte, of đam wyrmsele, Judth. Thw. 23, 13; Jud. 119. v. wyrm-geard.

wyrms-hrǣcung, e; *f. The expectoration of corrupt matter*:—Wyr[m]shrǣcing *vel* wyr[m]sūtspīung *phthisis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 39.

wyrmsig; *adj. Purulent*:—Đǣm wyrmsigum *purulentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 56. v. wurmsig.

wyrm-slite, es; *m. A snake-bite*:—In weán and on wyrmslitum betweónan deádum and deóflum, in bryne and on biternesse, Wulfst. 188, 1.

wyrms-ūtspīung. v. wyrms-hrǣcung.

wyrm-wyrt, e; *f. Worm-grass* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); sedum album, Lchdm. ii. 94, 18: 104, 3: 128, 3: 308, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-wurz *aganoe.*]

wyrn, wyrnan. v. wirn, wirnan.

wyrp, es; *m. A throw, cast, the distance which a thing may be thrown:*—Swā mycel swā is ānes stānes wyrp (weorp ł wyrp, Lind.) *quantum jactus est lapidis,* Lk. Skt. 22, 41. [Þurh on eie wurp to one wummon, A. R. 56, 14. Iesus from heom iwende þe uurp of o ston, Misc. 41, 155. *O. H. Ger.* wurf *jactus, ictus.*] v. æ-wyrp.

wyrp *recovery,* wyrpan *to recover,* wyrpan *to throw,* -wyrpan, -wyrpe. v. wirp, wirpan, weorpan, (be-, ge-)sceat-wyrpan, ge-, lang-wyrpe.

wyrpel, es; *m. A vervel, a ring put on a falcon's leg.* Thorpe in his note on the following passage quotes from Roquefort the explanation of the French *vervelle:* Large anneau qu'on passoit au pied d'un faucon pour le retenir:—Sum scea. wildne fugel ātemian, heafoc on honda . . . dēþ hē wyrplas on, fēdeþ swā on feterum fiþrum dealne (cf. the description of a falcon's equipment given in a M. H. Ger. poem, Haupt Zsch. 7, 341, quoted by Leo: Lancvezzel, würfel und hoselīn, daz waren diu kleit sīn), Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87.

-wyrplīc, -wyrpness, wyrra, wyrrest, wyrs, wyrs-hræcing, wyrsm. v. scort-wyrplīc, for-, tō-wyrpness, wirsa, wirs, wyrms-hræcung, wyrms.

wyrst. v. wrist.

wyrt, e; *f.* I. *a wort* (e. g. St. John's *wort*), *plant, herb:*—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba,* Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 35: 78, 71. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man betonicam nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 70, 1: 90, 2, *and often.* Seó wyrt (*herba*) weóx, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 26. Gemolsnad wyrt, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 233, 23; Ph. 529. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on merscum, sumra on mōrum, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Mid missenlīcum blōstmum wyrta āfægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22: Exon. Th. 358, 17; Pa. 47. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, Lchdm. ii. 114, 8, 12. Hē getimbreþ tānum and wyrtum nest, 227, 29; Ph. 430. God geworhte eall gærs and wyrta (*omnem herbam*), Gen. 2, 5. Ðū ytst dære eorðan wyrta, 3, 18: Ps. Th. 103, 13. Werta, Kent. Gl. 687. I a. *a garden herb, herb for food:*—Gē teóþiaþ mintan and ælce wyrte (alle wyrte, Rush. *omne holus*), Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Wyrta *olera,* Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 31: *fordalium* (cf. wyrtmete), ii. 150, 20. Hit is ealra wyrta mæst *majus est omnibus holeribus,* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Tō wertum *ad olera,* Kent. Gl. 524. Gif gē mē (*the cook*) ūt ādrīfaþ fram eówrum gefērscype, gē etaþ wyrta (*olera*) eówre grēne, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11: 34, 27. II. *a root:*—Wudubeám wæs wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 19; Dan. 499: Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364: Exon. Th. 209, 18; Ph. 172: 417, 2; Rä. 35, 7. [*Goth.* waurts *a plant, a root: O. Sax.* wurt *a plant, root: O. H. Ger.* wurz *herba, olus: Icel.* urt *a herb.*] v. wudu-wyrt. The word occurs in the names of many plants, see the lists of plant-names given in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 30–, 66–, 78–, 286–, and in Lchdm. iii. 311 sqq.

wyrt, e; *f. Wort* (in brewing):—Wyrt *sandix* (the word occurs in a list of terms 'de mensa,' and among a number denoting various kinds of drink. Cf. sandix, genus frugi, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 105, 103), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 64: 289, 9: ii. 87, 33. Bewylle on hwætene wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. [Wurte *idromellum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 257, col. 2. *Ger.* würze: *Swed.* wört.] v. leáh-mealt-, māsc-, mealt-wyrt.

wyrt-bed[d], es; *n. A garden-bed:*—Ðeós wyrt bið cenned on begānum stōwum and on wyrtbeddum and on mǣdum, Lchdm. i. 96, 22: 184, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wurz-betti *areola.*]

wyrt-brǣþ, es; *m. A perfume from plants, an odour, aroma:*—Mid brǣðe āfylled swylce ðǣr lǣgon lilie and rose. Ðā cwæð Basilissa: 'Ic wundrie hwanon ðes wyrtbrǣð ðus wynsumlīce stēme,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36. Ne mihte nān wyrtbrǣð swā wynsumlīce stēman, ii. 27, 113. Āgeótende wyrtbrǣð (*aroma*) of rinde, Hymn. Surt. 79, 13. Orþiende wyrtbrǣða swētnyssa *spirans odorum balsama,* 98, 19. Seó cwēn com tō Salomone mid lācum on golde, and on deórwurðum gymstānum and wyrtbrǣðum . . . Seó geleáfulle gelaðung offraþ Criste wyrtbrǣðas þurh gebeda, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 6–11.

wyrt-cyn[n], es; *n. A species of plant* or *vegetable:*—Æghwylc wyrtcyn *omne genus holitorum,* i. *holerum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 29. Wyrtcynn (wyrta cynn, Rush.) *nardus pisticus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3: *aloes,* 19, 39: *unguentum,* Ps. Th. 132, 2.

wyrt-cynren, es; *n. The genus plant, plants, herbs:*—Wyrtcynren *herbam,* Ps. Lamb. 146, 8.

wyrt-drenc, es; *m. A herb-drink, potion made from herbs:*—Wyrtdrenc *antidotum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 70: 100, 31. Wyrtdrenc wið ātre *sityriaca* (=theriaca), 77, 4. Biter wyrtdrenc *picra,* wyrtdrenc *catartica,* i. *purgatoria,* i. 20, 19, 21. Mid ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb biþ tō clǣnsiannе, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11. Dō ealle ða wyrta tō wyrtdrence, 22, 17. Æfter ðon sceal man wyrtdrenc sellan, 22, 2. Wyrtdrencas *antidota,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 4. Lǣcedōmas wiþ ðære healfdeádan ādle, and onlegena and wyrtdrencas, Lchdm. ii. 172, 8.

wyrt-eceddrenc, es; *m. An acid potion made with herbs:*—Be ðam sūþernan wyrteceddrence, Lchdm. ii. 172, 11.

wyrtel (?) *a plant.* v. biscop-wyrtil. [*O. H. Ger.* wurzala *radix.*]

wyrt-fæt, es; *n. A scent-bottle:*—Wyrtfata *olfactoriola* (cf. *olfactoriola* ðe hiera elesealfa on wǣran, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 35), Hpt. Gl. 517, 27.

wyrt-forbor, es; *n. Restraint from an action by the operation of herbs:*—Wiþ wyrtforbore (cf. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, 114, 8) and yflum gealdorcræftum, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Cf. next word.

wyrt-gælstre, an; *f. A woman who uses herbs for charms:*—Mæden yfeldǣda and wyrtgælstre (*malefica et herbaria*), Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Cf. previous word.

wyrt-geard, es; *m. A kitchen-garden:*—Wyrtgeardas *promptuaria,* Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16. [*Wick.* wort-ȝerd *hortus olerum.*]

wyrt-gemang, es; *n. A spice:*—Wyrtgemangc *myrra,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 9. Maria nam ān pund deórwyrðre sealfe mid ðam wyrtgemange ðe hig nardus hātaþ *Maria accepit libram ungenti nardi pistici preciosi,* Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Wyrtgemang and alewan *mixturam murrae et aloes,* 19, 39. Myrre and gutta and cassia . . . Ða wyrtgemang getācniaþ mistlīcu mægen Cristes, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Wyrta oððe wyrtgemangu *herbae vel pigmenta,* Scint. 36, 11. Wyrtgemanga strengðe *pigmentorum uim,* 120, 13. Mid wyrtgemangum *cum aromatibus,* Jn. Skt. 19, 40: Anglia xiii. 427, 885. Hig bǣron mid him ða wyrtgemang (*aromata*), Lk. Skt. 24, 1. Hig gearwodun wyrtgemang (wyrta gemong, Lind. *aromata*), 23, 56: Mk. Skt. 16, 1. v. next word.

wyrt-gemengness, e; *f. A spice:*—Hig bebyrigdon Andreas līchaman myd wyrtgemengnyssum and myd swētum stencum, Shrn. 153, 17: Wulfst. 263, 5. v. preceding word.

wyrþe. v. weorþ.

wyrþe-land, es; *n. Land that has lain fallow, land ploughed for the first time, a cultivated field:*—Wyrðelandum *novalibus* (tellus millenos animarum manipulos in fructiferis ecclesiae novalibus protulit, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 26: 77, 50: 59, 56. v. worþ, *and next word* (?).

wyrþen *a field* (?):—Wyrþenna *leti* (the passage in which the gloss occurs is: Graculus, qui segetum glumas, et laeti cespites occas depopulare studet, Ald. 142. Perhaps *wyrþenna* should be taken as a gloss to *occas,* v. wyrþing), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 57: 52, 20. v. preceding word (?).

wyrþian, wyrþig. v. weorþian, wirþig.

wyrþing *a cultivated field* (?):—Wealh (fealh ?) oþþe wyrðing *occa* (the passage is: Anthonius coelestis aratri stivarius . . . a quo primitus per Aegyptum fertilis coenobiorum seges et foecunda conversationis occa granigeris germinavit spicis, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. v. wyrþen.

wyrþo. v. wirþu.

wyrtian; *p.* ode *To season, spice:*—Ic wyrtige *condo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 39. v. ge-wyrtian.

wyrtig; *adj. Full of herbs:*—On ānum wyrtigan hamme, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 312.

wyrt-mete, es; *m. Vegetable food, food consisting of herbs:*—Wyrtmete *clerius cibus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 40: ii. 17, 23. Gesoden wyrtmete *fordalium,* 38, 56: 150, 2. Wurtmete mid meluwe *polentum,* i. 27, 25.

wyrt-stenc, es; *m. A perfume from a plant:*—Hūs gefylled wæs wyrtstence (*odore*) ðære smirnisse, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 3.

wyrt-truma (wyrtruma), an: -trum, es; *m.:* -trume, an; *f.* (v. Be ðare wyrtruman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 93, 7). I. *the root* of a plant:—Wyrtruma *radix,* Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 11: 80, 8: 285, 79: Cd. Th. 252, 20; Dan. 581. Is seó æx āsett tō ðæs treówes wyrtruman, Lk. Skt. 3, 9. Be ðam wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 172, 10. Wyrttruman *radicem,* Ps. Spl. 51, 5. Hig næfdon wyrtruman (wyrtrum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6: Mt. Skt. 4, 6: Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hyt næfð ðone wyrtruman (wyrtrum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Wyrtruman ðæs wudubeámes eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516: Exon. Th. 328, 28; Vy. 24. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Wyrttruman *radices,* Ps. Spl. 79, 10. Oþ ða wirttruman *usque ad radices,* Num. 22, 4. I a. *the root* of a tooth:—[Ða grindigtēþ ðe ālc mid feówer wyrtrume gefæstned byð, and ðanne hȳ hero wurtruma forleáta þ, ðanne sweartigeþ hȳ, and fealleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 15.] I b. figurative:—Ne næfð ænig bōh grēnnysse gōdes weorces, se ðe nā wunaþ on wyrtruman (*radice*) sōðre lufe, Scint. 3, 19. Ða ðe heora heortan wyrtruman on ðisum andwerdum līfe plantiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 132, 7. II. *the root, source, origin:*—Hē cuæð ðæt ælces yfeles wyrttruma (wyrtruma, Cott. MSS.) wǣre ðæt mon wilnode hwelcre gītsunge, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 3. Seó grǣdignys is wyrtruma ælces yfeles, and seó sōðe lufu is wyrtruma ælces gōdes, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 3. Ðætte of wyrtruman besmitenes geþōhtes ācenned bið, Bd. 1, 27; M. 80, 13. II a. *a stock:*—Hwæt limpeþ ðæs tō ðē of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ācenned sī *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus?* 1, 7; S. 477, 28. III. this word and the word of like meaning, *wyrtwala* (q. v.), seem to be used in reference to local relations in the sense of *foot, lower side,* the opposite of *heáfod* or *heáfdu,* e. g. Of ðes pōles hēuede on gerigte tō ðane ellene; of ðane ellene on gerigte ā be wertuualen on ðe herestrāte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 17, 10. Tō ðan heáfdan . . . tō uurtwalan, vi. 2, 4–6. Andlang fyrh on ða heáfda; andlang heáfda on ðæne grēnan pæð . . . andlang fyrh on ða wyrtwale; swā be ðære wyrtwale, iv. 19, 17–28. Cf. *too:* Be ðām heáfdon, iii. 378, 22. Ā be heáfdan, 438, 29. Tō ðam heáfde; big ðam heáfde tō ðere fureh, 384, 16, with similar uses of *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala:*—Of ðam seáðe swā wyrtruma sceát ōð Ramleáhweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 455, 22. On ðone feld; ðæt andlang wyrttruman on Hildes hlāw, 170, 27. On dinninge-

grâfes wyrttruman; of dynningcgrâfes wyrttruman eall swâ se dîc sceót, 208, 5: 34, 14. On widigleás wyrttruman; ðonne ealling be wyrttruman ôð âcleá, v. 230, 1. On widigleás wyrtruman; on eatan beares wyrtruman; ôð leás eástende; norð be wyrttruman, 334, 25–27. On loxanwuda wyrtruman; of wyrtruman on þiccan stânas, 345, 5. Ôð ða dûnæ ufewearde on ða æðelan byrigelsas; swâ âdûn be wyrtruman æft tô gemîðum, 346, 20. Innan leá; ðanne be wurtruman anlanges wudes, iii. 172, 33. Oð ða lêge; ðonne be wyrttruman, 406, 28, 33: v. 358, 18. Forð be wyrttruman, iii. 422, 1: vi. 33, 37. Bæ ðam wyrttruman, v. 191, 32. Wyrttrumman, iii. 135, 8. Tô wuda; swâ be ðan eald wyrtruman, 279, 31. Be wyrttrume, v. 100, 20. Wirtrume, iii. 440, 33. Ofer ðane sceagan; ðonne forð â be wyrtruman, 460, 2. Of ðan hamme â be wurtruman, vi. 137, 22. Â be ðare wyrtruman, iv. 93, 7. On wyrtruman, iii. 390, 26. On feld on wyrttruman oð grâfes suðende, v. 334, 34.

wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To take root*:—Sêd wyrtrumiaþ (wyrtrymaþ, Rush.) *semen germinet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. v. ge-wyrttrumian.

wyrt-tûn, es; *m. A garden*:—Wyrttûn *botanicum* vel *viridarium, cucumerarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 17, 18. Wyrtûn *viridiarium*, 84, 54: *hortus*, ii. 42, 51: Jn. Skt. 18, 1: 19, 41. On wyrttûne *in cucumerario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 24. On wyrtûne (wyrttûne, *v. l.*) *in horto*, R. Ben. 71, 18. Syle mê ðinne wîneard mê tô wyrtûne, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 173. Wyrttûn ne sâw ðû, Lchdm. iii. 184, 19: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Wyrtûna *hortorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 27. Hê nemde ða undiórestan wyrta ðe on wyrttûnum weaxe, and ðeáh swîðe welstincenda, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32: Lchdm. i. 94, 7.

wyrtung, e; *f. Seasoning with herbs*:—On scîrum wîne . . .: ge on wîne ge on wyrtunge, Lchdm. i. 342, 26. v. wyrtian.

wyrt-wala, an; *m.*: -walu, e; *f.* I. *the root* of a plant:—Swâ fela bôga treówes of ânum wyrtwalan (*radice*) spryttaþ, Scint. 3, 17. Genim wegbrædan wyrtwalan, Lchdm. i. 82, 19: 90, 6, 23: 94, 19, 23. Wyrtwalan *radices*, Ps. Surt. 79, 10. Andlang pæþes on ða wyrtwalan; of ðam wyrtwalan on heortsole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 19, 25. Andlang strâet widûtan ða wyrtwalan, 20, 2. Andlang rîðe on ða wurtwalan, vi. 1, 26. I a. fig.:—God ût âlûceþ wirtwelæ ðinne of lande lyfigendra, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 5. II. *a root, source*:—Wyrd, ealra firena fruma, fæhðo môdor, weána wyrtwela, wôpes heáfod, Salm. Kmbl. 889; Sal. 444. III. *the foot* of a hill, *lower side* of a wood, field, etc. v. wýrt-truma, III:—Swâ ðe wyrtwala scâdet tô turlan homme (cf. *first passage under* wyrttruma, III), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 33. Forð andlang wyrtwale on ða rôde, 356, 4. Forð be grâfes wurtwale, iii. 405, 29. On ða eorðburg; ðæt forð be wurtwalan tô mearcwege, vi. 43, 18. Uuirtwalan, wyrtwalan, 93, 33, 34: v. 86, 18. Of ðære leáge be wyrtwalan, iii. 464, 21: v. 148, 14: 298, 16. Be wirtwalan on ða esan; and ðan on ðone wîðig; and swâ be wirtwalan on ðone mêreþorne, 226, 16, 17. Ðurh henna leáh, ôð hit cymeþ tô ðære efese; ðonne â norþ be wyrtwalan, ii. 172, 23: iii. 380, 25: 437, 33: v. 330, 33: 336, 27. Wurtwalan, vi. 41, 20. Weortwalan, v. 389, 15, 16. Â be wyrtwale . . . on hel ufeweardne æfter wyrtwalan, iii. 48, 11–16. On heáfdbeorh; ðonne on wyrtwalan on ðæs hagan ende . . .; andlang herpaðes tô ðære efise, ðonon eft on wyrtwalen, v. 300, 8–13.

wyrtwalian; *p.* ode. I. *to plant*:—Ongelædde wyrtwæles (*plantabis*) hié on dûne yrfeweærdnesse ðine, Cant. Moys. 21 (=Ex. 15, 17). Wirtwæledæst *plantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 3. Wyrtwalodes, 79, 10. II. *to root up, eradicate*:—Ic wyrtwalige (âwyrtwalige, *v. l.*) *uello, uellico*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 214, 16. Wyrtwalod, Shrn. 184, 3. v. â-, under-wyrtwalian.

wyrt-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Heó wênde ðæt hit se wyrtweard (*hortulanus*) wære, Jn. Skt. 20, 15.

wýsc, es; *m. Choice*:—Ðâ him wiisc [wûsc?] seald wæs *optione data*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 40. [Wusche *exoptatio*, Prompt. Parv. 535. *O. H. Ger.* wunsc; *m. optio*: *Icel.* ôsk; *f.*] v. wûsc-bearn.

wýscan; *p.* te *To wish*. (1) with gen. *to wish* for, *desire*:—Hê helle wîsceþ, ðæs engestan êðelrîces, Salm. Kmbl. 212; Sal. 105. Hý ðæs betran lîfes wýscaþ and wênaþ, Exon. Th. 106, 26; Gû. 47. Wîscaþ, 115, 24; Gû. 194. Hié his tôcymes wýscton, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12. (1 a) *to wish* something to or for a person:—Ða apostolas hâlo eów wýscaþ, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 13. Ne cuæð hê ðæt for ðý ðe hê ænegum men ðæs wýscte oððe wilnode *non optantis animo*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Ne wyrige nân man ôðerne, ne yfeles ne wîsce, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 27. (2) with acc.:—Ic sceal his rôde sigor swîðor wîscan ðonne ondrædan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. (3) in a precatory or imprecatory sense, =utinam, (a) with clause:—Ic wýsce ðæt heorte healde lufe *utinam cor teneat amorem*, Scint. 25, 1. Ðæt ic eác swylce wîsce forþ sié on leornunge ûra stafa *quod utinam exhinc etiam nostrarum lectione litterarum fiat*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 7. Ic wîsce ðæt Ysmahêl libbe ætforan ðê *utinam Ismael vivat coram te*, Gen. 17, 18. Ic wîsce ðæt hig wiston *utinam saperent*, Deut. 32, 29. Gif ic ðê ne geþence, ic wîsce ðæt ic eft forlidennesse gefare, Ap. Th. 12, 10. Wê wîsceaþ ðæt wê wæron êr deád *utinam mortui essemus*, Num. 14, 3. Hié wýscaþ ðæt hié nâfre nâron âcennede, Blickl. Homl. 93, 27. Ic oft wîscte and wolde ðæt hyra læs wære swâ gewinfulra *que utinam minus fuissent laboriosa*, Nar. 2, 28. Ðû wýsctest ðæt ðû wistest Crist on rôde ahangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 33. Hê oft wýscte ðæt ealle Rômâne hæfden ænne sweoran *exclamâsse fertur*: '*Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet*,' Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 26: Exon. Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25. Wîscte, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Hî wîscton ðæt hî môston swâ wunian ôð ende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 401. (b) where the words of the wish are given:—Alexander ðâ wîscte: 'Eálâ gif ðû wære hund,' Homl. Th. ii. 308, 13. (c) with gen. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæs wîsce, ðæt wegas mîne on ðînum willan weorþan gereahte *utinam dirigantur viae meae*, Ps. Th. 118, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wunscen *optare*: *Icel.* œskja.] v. ge-wýscan.

-wýscedness, -wýscendlîc, -wýscendlîce, -wýscing. v. ge-wýscedness, ge-wýscendlîc, ge-wýscendlîce, ge-wýscing.

Y

For the Runic Y see ŷr.

ŷce, an; *f.*: ŷce, es; *m. A* (*poisonous*) *frog*:—Ŷce *botrax* vel *botraca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 19: *botrax*, 45, 26: ii. 13, 2: 126, 57: *rana*, 71, 15. Ŷcean *roboete* (the passage is:—Regulorum et aspidum venena, ad quae quadrupedis *robetae* et spalangii pestifera confectio humanae naturae nocitura habebatur, Ald. 25), 78, 44. Ðæt ilce biþ nyttol îces slite oþþe hundes, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2 (see note). Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere gedyged wiðræð îceom and næddrum, i. 144, 15. Ŷcan î froggan *ranas*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. ¶ Yce *parruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 69, *seems to be for* hyce; v. hicae *paruca*, 116, 50. [*M. H. Ger.* ûchen *ranas*.] v. fen-ŷce.

yfel, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Gôd *bonum*, yfel *malum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 49. I. in a moral sense:—Ða ðe him biþ unwîtnode eall hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 26. Hwæt yfeles dyde þes? Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Dædbôte dôn ðæs mycelan yfeles and mânes, ðe hié wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Ðone besmîtan ðe ðû nânwiht yfeles on nystest, 85, 36. Yfeles ordfruma, Cd. Th. 288, 1; Sat. 374. Hê ðæs yfeles geswîce, Hy. 2, 8: Met. 9, 52. Forðhealde tô yfele *in malum prona*, Gen. 8, 21: Hy. 7, 113. For rihtwîsnysse hê sceal habban andan tô hira yfele, Past. 12; S. 75, 14. Beó nû on yfele, noldæs êr teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Ic syngade and mycel yfel beforan ðê ic gedyde, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Leahtra gehwylcne, yfel uncláne, Exon. Th. 80, 21; Cri. 1310: Past. 21; Swt. 157, 23. Ealle ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hê êr on his môde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Gŷtsung, mân,. . . stuntscipe, ealle ðâs yfelu of ðam innoðe cumaþ, and ðone man besmîtaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Ðæt hê feala yfla sægde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 20. Yfla gehwylc, grimme gieltas, Exon. Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460. Tô eácan ôþrum unârîmedum yflum hê ðone pâpan hêt ofsleán, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Hié nænige bôte dôn noldan, ah hié on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 8: Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic ðê þreáge and ðê cŷðe eal ðâs yflu, 49, 23. II. what is hurtful, grievous:—Hû mycel yfel ðê gelamp for ðînre gîtsunge, Blickl. Homl. 31, 13. Nû is æghwanon yfel and slege, 115, 16: 181, 32. Is mîn yfel twyfeald *I am doubly injured*, 175, 13. Is sâwl mîn sâres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3: 106, 38. Ægðer hyra ôðrum yfles hogode, Byrht. Th. 135, 45; By. 133: Exon. Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Bydelas ðæs ecan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 23. Ða fuglas ûs nænige lâðe ne yfle ne wæron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Hê wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele forgyldan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 25. Hê nænigum yfel wiþ yfele geald, 223, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 983; El. 493. Hî ðær mycel yfel gedydon, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18: 993; Erl. 133, 3. Ælc yfel man him gehêt, 1036; Erl. 165, 22. Ðâm ðe mê syrwedan yfel *qui quaerunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Ealle ðe mê yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 69, 3. Heó þolian ne wolde yfel, Cd. Th. 136, 26; Gen. 2264: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 4: Exon. Th. 77, 9; Cri. 1254. Fela yfelu sceolon foreyrnon êr seó geendung ðissere worulde cume, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 22. Ðû mê yfela feala oft oncnyssedest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðê gehealde Drihten wyð yfela gehwam *Dominus custodit te ab omni malo*, 120, 6. Yfla gehwylc, Exon. Th. 356, 27; Pa. 18. Ic earfeþa dreág, yfel ormætu, 280, 10; Jul. 627. Ic gegaderie ofer hig yflu (*mala*), Cant. M. ad fil. 23. II a. of disease:—Wiþ ðam wætan yfle ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. Hit mæg wið æghwilcum uncûþum yfele, iii. 288, 17. Wið lungenâdle and wið gehwylce yfelu ðe on ðam innoðe dereþ, i. 280, 18. II b. of abusive speech:—Hié wyrgdon ðone câsere and him yfel cwædon, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. ¶ *the word often occurs in contrast with* gôd:—Swâ ðæs gôdan gôdnes biþ his âgen gôd, swâ biþ eác ðæs yfelan yfel his âgen yfel, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Hwæþer him yfel þe gôd under wunige, Exon. Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Ealles ðæs ðe wê geweorhtan gôdes oððe yfles, 447, 21; Dôm. 43: Blickl. Homl. 51, 26. Treów ingehŷdes gôdes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9. Gôdes and yfeles, welan and wâwan, Cd. Th. 30, 10; Gen. 465. Gôdes and ŷfles ic cunnade, Exon. Th. 321, 25; Vid.

51. Hig woldon gildan gôd mid yfele, Gen. 44, 4. Swâ gôd swâ yfel swâ hê ær dyde, Blickl. Homl. 101, 30. Se Hâlga Gâst hié ǽghwylc gôd lǽrde and him ǽghwylc yfel bewerede, 131, 30. Ðurh ða gesceádwîsnesse wê tôcnâwaþ good and yfel, and geceósaþ ðæt gôd and âweorpaþ ðæt yfel, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Geþenc ðæt ðû gôd onfênge and gelîce Lazarus oþfêng yfel, Lk. Skt. 16, 25. [*Goth.* ubil: *O. Sax.* uƀil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.]

yfel; *adj. Evil, ill, bad*:—Yfel *malus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 47. I. in a moral sense:—Yfel mann of yfelum goldhorde bringð yfel forð, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 35. Hié nǽnigo firen ne gewundode, ne yfel gewitnes (*witness of wrong-doing*) ne wrêgde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33. Ðæt ðær mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, 37, 10. Se yfela dêma onfêhþ medmycclum feó, and onwendeþ ðone rihtan dôm, 61, 30. Se yfela þeów, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48. Se yfela willa, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 31. Se yfela unrihtwîsa cyninc, Met. 15, 1. Fram yfelum menn *ab homine malo*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Yflum, Exon. Th. 96, 20; Cri. 1577. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ne sette ic mê fore eágum yfele wîsan (*rem malam*), 100, 3. Synnigra cirm, yfele spræce, Cd. Th. 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Âfyr fram ðê ða yfelan sǽlþa and ða unnettan, and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. Yfele men magon yfel dôn, 36, 7; Fox 184, 4: Blickl. Homl. 45, 23. Yfele geþancas, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wǽron yfele, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Se anweald ðara yflena cymþ of unþeáwum, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 26. Ic tô yflum cwæð *dixi iniquis*, Ps. Th. 74, 4: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 919. Yfflum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Yfelum wordum, 39, 3. Hê wile gesceáwian wlitige and uncláne, tile and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hê âraþ ða gôdan, and hê witnaþ ða yfelan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 20. II. of things, *bad, not good of its kind*:—Sió yfele gillestre and ðæt yfele blôd, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6. Gif eáran willen âdeáfian, oþþe yfel hlyst sié . . . Gif mon yfelne hlyst hæbbe (cf. wiþ yfelre hlyste, 2, 13), 40, 22–26. Nys gôd treów ðe yfelne wæstm dêð, ne nis yfel treów gôdne wæstm dônde, Lk. Skt. 6, 43. Heó is on onsŷne ûtan yfeles heówes, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðâ gecuron hig ða gôdan (fiscas) on hyra fatu, ða yflan hig âwurpon ût, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48. III. of what is grievous, hurtful, etc., (1) of animate objects:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 49. Hê sealde yfelan wyrme hiora wyrta, Ps. Th. 77, 46. Hî ǽtan yfle tostan, 77, 45. Hê gehǽlde manega of yfelum (yflum, Lind.) gâstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. (2) of things:—Yfel gesihð *malus oculus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Yfel wyrd *bad fortune*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleán, Cd. Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Ðorn byð þearle scearp, anfengys yfel (*bad to take hold of*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 1; Rûn. 3. Ic hit mid yfelre bysene inc forgylde, Blickl. Homl. 189, 25. Yfele habban sorge, Exon. Th. 376, 32; Seel. 163. Earmne gehŷnan yflum yrmþum, 280, 24; Jul. 634. Ic wîte þolade, yfel earfeþu, 89, 6; Cri. 1453. [*Goth.* ubils: *O. Sax.* uƀil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.] v. wirsa.

yfel-âdl *glosses* cacexia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 43.

yfel-cund; *adj. Of evil nature, malignant*:—Se yfelcunda *malignus*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 4. Yfelcundra *malignantium*, 21, 17.

yfel-cweþan (yfle-) *glosses* maledicere:—Se ðe yflecuoeðas ł woerges (*maledixerit*) ðæm feder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Fîcbeám ðæm ðû yflecuoede (*maledixisti*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Yfelcweþende hine *maledicentes ei*, Ps. Spl. 36, 23.

yfel-dǽd, e; *f.* I. *an evil deed, misdeed, sin.* v. yfel, I:—Dôn sôðe bôte ûre yfeldǽda, Blickl. Homl. 99, 1: Exon. Th. 285, 12; Jul. 713. Ðû scealt andettan yfeldǽda mâ, 269, 27; Jul. 456. Ða geseafta ðe sind þwyrlîce geðûhte, hî sind tô wrace gesceapene yfeldǽdum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 4. Cweðaþ stunte men ðæt hî be gewyrde lybban sceolon, swylce God hî neádige tô yfeldǽdum, 110, 31. II. *an injurious deed, injury, mischief.* v. yfel, III:—Gesete sâwle mîne fram yfeldǽdum heora *restitue animam meam a malignitate eorum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubil-tât.] Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dǽde; *adj.*: yfel-dǽda, an; *m. Of evil deeds; a person of evil deeds*:—Gif hê nâre yfeldǽde (*malefactor*), ne sealde wê hine ðê, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Ða fêng his sunu tô his rîce swŷðe yfeldǽda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 228. ¶ with special reference to magical practices:—Gif hwylc yfeldǽde man þurh ǽnigne æfþancan ôþerne begaleþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 9. Unlybwyrhta *veneficus*, yfeldǽda *maleficus*, drŷ *magus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 40. Swâ-swâ yfeldǽda *ut magus* (*maleficus*), Hpt. Gl. 487, 61. Mǽden wyrst swelt, for ðî yfeldǽda (*maleficæ*) and wyrtgælstre, Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Ðæra manna naman ðe wǽron entas and yfeldǽde, Homl. Th. i. 22, 31. v. unriht-dǽde, -dǽda. Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dônd, -dôend, es; *m. An evil-doer, malefactor*:—Yfeldôend *malefactor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 30. Cf. wel-dônd.

yfel-dônde; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Evil-doing*:—Drihtenes ondwlita bið ofer ða yfeldôndan men tô ðon ðæt hê hig forspille, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 22.

yfel-dysig *glosses* stultomalus, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 44.

yfele; *adv. Evilly, badly, ill*:—Yfele *male*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 1. I. in a moral sense:—Yfele gê dydon *pessimam rem fecistis*, Gen. 44, 5. Hit is gecweden, ðæt him betere wǽre ðæt hê nǽfre wǽre, ðonne hê yfele wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. II. *badly, imperfectly, improperly*:—Seó bôc wæs yfele of Grêcisce on Lêden gehwyrfed (*badly translated*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 23. Hê ða gehât swîðe yfele gelǽste, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9. Gif ic yfele spræce *si male locutus sum*, Jn. Skt. 18, 23. Gif se esne his hlâforde hŷreþ yfle, Exon. Th. 430, 18; Rä. 44, 10. III. where there is hurt or suffering:—Mîn dohtor ys yfle (yfele, *v. l.*) mid deófle gedreht (*grievously afflicted*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 22. Ðû eart, Babilone, bitere ætfæsted, ænge and yfele, hire earm dohter *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Th. 136, 8. Fremde þeóde ðîn hûs yfele gewemdan, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Wel tô dônne hweþer ðe yfele; sâwla geháelan hweþer ðe forspillan? Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Se abbot dyde heom yfele, Chr. 1087; Erl. 217, 7. Wæs Godes yrre þurh ða dǽde yfele geníwod, Wulfst. 10, 1. Ic him yfle ne môt, Exon. Th. 491, 5; Rä. 80, 9. III a. of bodily suffering:—Gif men sié fǽrlîce yfele *if it suddenly goes badly with a man*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 15. Ðes lǽcedôm sceal tô ðam menn ðe byð yfele on ðam breóstum, iii. 120, 1. IV. marking ill-success:—Yfele dêð him sylfum (*he does badly for himself*) ðe mid swîcdôme his tilaþ, and hê bið sceaðena gefêra ðe man sceandlîce wîtnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 172: Cd. Th. 49, 13; Gen. 791. Ðŷ læs wên sié ðæt wê yfele forweorþon *lest perhaps we perish miserably*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 2: Ps. Th. 79, 15: 106, 26. Hê ðâ yfele and earmlîce geendode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 546. On ðære fare heom yfele gelamp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 22. Sceolde unc Adame yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrîce, Cd. Th. 25, 2; Gen. 387. V. of injurious speaking:—Ic wyrige oððe yfele secge *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Nis nân ðe on mînum naman mægen wyrce, and mæge rǽde be mê yfele specan (*male loqui de me*), Mk. Skt. 9, 39. Oft mê feala cwǽdon feóndas yfele *dixerunt inimici mei mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. [*O. Sax.* uƀilo: *O. H. Ger.* ubilo.]

yfel-full; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—On dǽdum yfelfullum *in factis malitiosis*, Anglia xi. 116, 13.

yfelgeornness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness*:—Yfelgiornisse *nequitiae*, Rtl. 98, 24. Ofer yfelgiornise *super malitia*, 5, 12: 12, 25.

yfel-hæbbende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Sick, ill*:—Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlîcum âdlum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24.

yfelian; *p.* ode. I. *to do evil to, to maltreat, afflict, injure, wrong*:—Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðæm ðe læssan þearfe âhton, þingiaþ ðæm ðe man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðâm ðe ðæt yfel dôþ; ðæm wǽre mâre þearf, ðe ða ôþre unscyldige yfelaþ (yflaþ, *v. l.*), ðæt him mon þingode tô ðæm rîcum *pro his, qui grave quid, acerbumque perpessi sunt, miserationem judicum excitare conantur oratores, cum magis admittentibus justior miseratio debeatur*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 25–29. E hine yflaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 193; Sal. 96. Ine gelîcre geswencednysse ða mǽgþe yfelade *Ini simili provinciam illam adflictione mancipavit*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 31. Hê bebeád ðæt mon nǽnne mon ne slôge, and eác ðæt man nânuht ne wanode ne ne yfelade ðæs ðe on ðæm ciricum wǽre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. Se ilca Dauid forbær ðæt hê ðone kyning ne yfelode, ðe hine of his earde ádrǽfde *David ferire deprehensum persecutorem noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 3. Ic wolde helpan ðæs ðe ðær unscyldig wǽre, and hênan ðone ðe hine yfelode (yflode, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 18. Hî yfeledon and slôgan Cristene men *affligi interficique Christianos praeceperunt*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Yfeladan, Ps. Th. 82, 3. Hit is riht ðæt mon yfelige ða yfelan, and hit is wôh, ðæt hî mon lǽte unwîtnode, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 5. Gif hwâ cyrican gesêce, and hine man ðær yflige, L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 17. Hî ðara nânne yflian noldan ðe tô ðæm Godes hûse ôðflugon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8: Nar. 25, 27. Ða ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strûdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. II. *to get bad*, (1) of persons:—Hié beóð swîðe ungesǽlige, ðonne hié yfeliaþ (yflia þ, *v. l.*) for ðæm ðe ôðre menn gôdigaþ *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui melioratione proximi deteriores fiunt*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18. (2) of things or circumstances:—Aa æfter ðam hit yfelode swîðe *things got very bad*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 33. Â syððan hit yflade swîðe, wurðe gôd se ende, ðonne God wylle, 1066; Erl. 202, 41. Gif blôddolg yflige . . . oððe gif ðû ne mæge blôddolg âwrîþan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 4: 148, 8. Nŷde hit sceal on worulde for folces synnan yfelian swŷðe, Wulfst. 81, 8: 156, 7. [Wæstmes ne synd swâ gôde swâ heó iu wǽron, ac yfeleð swŷðe eall eorðe wæstme, Shrn. 17, 21. Ne scal us na mon uuelien, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 13.] v. ge-yflian.

yfel-lǽrende *inciting to evil*:—Yfelonbecweþende oþþe yfellǽrende *malesuada*, Germ. 390, 113.

yfel-lîc; *adj. Bad, foul, rotten.* v. yfel, II:—Ðysse worulde wela is gebrosnadlîc and yfellîc and forwordenlîc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Twêgen león âdulfan his byrgenne on ðæs wêstenes sande; ðær resteþ Paules lîchoma mid yfelîce duste bewrigen, ac on dômes dæge hê ârîseþ on wuldor, Shrn. 50, 18. Seó byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stânum and yfellîcum, 66, 25.

yfelness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness, badness*:—Yfelnys *malignitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 10. I. in a moral sense:—Micel yfelnys (*malitia*) manna wæs ofer eorðan, Gen. 6, 5. Hê (*Antichrist*) neádaþ þurh yfelnysse ðæt men sceolon bûgan fram heora Scyppendes geleáfan tô his leásungum, se ðe is ord ælcre leásunge and yfelnysse . . . on ðam tîman bið micel yfelnyss and þwyrnys betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. i. 4, 27–

33. Sume burgon heora feore and âmeldodon heora cristenan mâgas . . . Ðeós yfelnys bið eác on Antecristes tôcyme, ii. 542, 24. Bydelas ðæs ēcan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð for heora ânwillan yfelnysse, 538, 24. Yfelnysse (*malitiam*) nâ hē hatude, Ps. Spl. 35, 4: 51, 3. Ðurh yfelnysse (*nequitiam*) unrihtes willan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 13. Hē âwearp yfelnysse and ða unrihtan biggengas ðæra leásra goda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 461: Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 2. God gesihð ūre yfelnyssa and ūre gyltas forðyldgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 2. **II.** *malignity, cruelty.* v. yfel, **III**:—Hē slōh and tō sceame tūcode ða Norðhymbran leóde, ōþ ðæt Ōswold his yfelnysse âdwæscte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 13. **III.** *misfortune, ill fortune:*—Oxan grasiende gesihð sige ceápas getācnaþ; oxan slāpende gesihð yfelnysse ceápes getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 10. [He forbere monna hufelnesse þurh his liðnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 95, 14.]

yfel-onbecweþende. v. yfel-lārende.

yfel-sacian; *p.* ode *To calumniate:*—Ðe læs hē mē yfelsacode wið God, Blickl. Homl. 189, 24.

yfel-sacung, e; *f. Calumny, vituperation:*—On yfylsacunge heora *in malitia eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 23. Mōdignys ācenð andan and yfelsacunge, ceorunge and gelōmlīce tāla, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. Þurh yfelsacunge *per blasphemiam*, Confess. Peccat. Hē him rehte hwylce searwa and yfelsacunga se drȳ ārefnde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 8.

yfelsian; *p.* ode *To blaspheme:*—Yfelsaþ, tǣleþ *blasuemiat* (v. Mk. 2, 7), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. In the Northern Gospels the same Latin verb is translated by the following forms:—Ebalsas (hefalsaþ, Rush.) *blasphemat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 3. Ebolsas (heofolsaþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 7. Ebolsas (eofolsas, Rush.), 3, 29. Ebolsaþ (eofolsigaþ, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind, 12, 10. Efolsade (efalsade, Rush.) *blasphemavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ebolsadon (eofulsadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Ebolsande (wēron) *blasphemabant*, 15, 29. Eofolsende, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 36. v. ge-ebolsian, *and next word: cf. also, two preceding words, and* eofol-sæc.

yfel-spræce; *adj. Of evil speech, evil-speaking:*—Ða yfelspræcan tungan *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Th. 11, 3.

yfel-sprecende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Evil-speaking:*—Tungan yfelspreccende *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Surt. 11, 4.

yfelsung, eofulsung, e; *f. Blasphemy:*—Dionysius cwæð, ðæt ðæt yfelsang (-ung?) wǣre on God *Dionysius dixit blasphemiam id esse in Deum*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 12. Ic ondette eofulsunge, Anglia xi. 98, 33. In the Northern Gospels and Durham Ritual *blasphemia* is glossed by the following forms:—Ebolsung *blasphemia*, Rtl. 12, 37. Ebolsung ł efalsongas (efulsung, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 31. Ebolsung (hefalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiae*, 15, 19. Ebolsungas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Efolsong (eofulsongas, Rush.) *blasphemia*, 7, 22. From ðæm ebolsong (eofolsonge, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 33. Efolsungas (efalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ðæt ebolsung (ða eofulsunge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Ebolsongas *blasphem(i)as*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 36.

yfel-tyhtend, es; *m.*: -tyhtende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *One who incites to evil; inciting to evil:*—Deófol is yfeltihtend and leáswyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Ungeleáffulle and yfeltihtende sind mid ðē, 528, 3.

yfel-weorc; es; *m. Work of magic:*—Yfeluoerc *malificium*, Rtl. 103, 1. Cf. yfel-dǣd, yfel-dǣde, ¶.

yfel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ill-disposed, wicked:*—Hwæþer ðū ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende mon and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wītes wyrþe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldigan wītnaþ? *omnem improbum num supplicio dignum negas? . . . Infelices esse, qui sint improbi, liquet*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Mid ðē ne wunaþ se yfelwillenda *non habitabit juxta te malignus*, Ps. Th. 5, 4: 9, 18. Ðæt yfelwillende mōd *malitiosa mens*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 7. Se ðe nele wunian on yfelwyllende sāwle, ne eác on ðam lichaman ðe lið under synnum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 1. Yfelwillende men nænne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Se Drihten tōstencð ða geþeaht yfelwillendra kynna *Dominus dissipat consilia gentium*, Ps. Th. 32, 9. Fram gegaderunge yfelwillendra (*malignantium*), Ps. Lamb. 63, 3. On yfelwillendum *malignantibus*, 91, 12: Ps. Spl. 36, 1. Hit nāuht unriht wǣre ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men (*vitiosos*) hēte nētenu, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 17.

yfelwillendness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness:*—Hwæt wuldrast ðū on yfelwyllendnysse (*malitia*)? Ps. Spl. 51, 1.

yfel-wilnian; *p.* ode *glosses* malignari:—Hū fela yfelwilnode (*malignatus est*) fȳnd on hālgum, Ps. Lamb. 73, 3. Nelle gē wyrian ł yfelwilnian *nolite malignari*, 104, 15.

yfel-wyrcende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) **I.** of persons, *evil-doing, wicked:*—Hwæþer ðū ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wītes wyrþe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldgan wītnaþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Gif ne wēre ðes yfelwyrcende (*malefactor*), ne ðē wē gisaldun hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 30. Yfelwyrcende *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: 13, 38. Mið yfelwyrcendum and synfullum *cum publicanis et peccatoribus*, 9, 11. Hē hataþ ða yfelwyrcendan and ða unrihtwīsan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. **II.** of things, *noxious, hurtful, mischievous:*—Ðerh wyrto yfelwyrcendo *per herbas malificas*, Rtl. 103, 1.

yfemest, yfmest; *adv. Upmost, highest, in the highest position* or *degree:*—Hió cymþ swā up swā hire yfemest gecynde bið *it* (*the sun*) *mounts up to the highest point at which it is natural for it to be*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 28. Ðǣr hire yfemest bið eard gecynde, Met. 13, 63. Ðæt fȳr is yfemest ofer eallum ðissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 38: Met. 20, 84. Yfmest, 24, 20. Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ōðrum steorrum, 24, 23. Uton habban ūre mōd up swā swā wē yfemest mægen wiþ ðæs heán hrōfes ðæs hēhstan andgites, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 15. Æresð alra glengea and ymesð scolde scīnan gold on his hrægle *in sacerdotis habitu ante omnia aurum fulget*, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 2. v. ufor.

yfera; *cpve.*: yfemest; *spve. adj. Upper, higher;* of time, *later, after: upmost, highest:*—Yferan hȳse *triclinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 66. Sioððan yferran dōgre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 29. Cyng āh ðone uferan (yferan, *v. l.*), and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. Þurh his upstige tō ðam yfemystan þrymsetle, Homl. Th. i. 308, 9. Of ðǣm yfemestum (ymestum, Hatt. MS.) tō ðǣm nieðemestan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 24. v. ufera.

yfes-drype, es; *m. Eaves-drip:*—Ðǣr ne gebyreþ an ðam lande an folcæs folcryht tō lēfannæ rūmæs būtan twīgen fȳt tō yfæsdrype, Chart. Erl. 141, 16, where see note.

yl-ful (=ild-ful) *morosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 9.

ylp (elp), es; *m. An elephant:*—Ylp *elefans*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 11: 22, 41. Ylp is ormǣte nȳten, māre þonne sum hūs, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 566. Ylpes bile *promuscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 42. Ylpes bān *ebur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9: Lchdm. iii. 204, 2, 3. Hē sende þrittig ylpas tō wīge gewenode . . . and on ælcum ylpe wæs ān wīghūs getimbrod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Hē (*the unicorn*) fiht wið ðone myclan ylp, and hine oft gewundaþ on ðære wambe ōþ deáþ, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 1. Gif hē ylp gesihð lāðne oððe gramne, sume wrōhte hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 1. Ða ylpas beóð swā mycele swylce ōðre muntas, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 9. Hē geworhte ða ormǣtan ylpas, Norm. 14, 34. [Elpes arn in Inde riche, Misc. 19, 604. White so alpes bon, L. N. F. 248, 282.] v. elpend.

ylpen-bān (**elpend-**), es; *n. Ivory:*—Ðis ylpenbān *hoc ebur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 9. Mid ylpenbāne and mid bāres tuxe, Lchdm. i. 244, 8. Genim ylpenbān, 368, 19. v. elpend-bān (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpen-bēnen, -bānen (elpend-); *adj. Ivory:*—Mid ylpenbānenon (-bēn-, *v. l.*) stæfe, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. Ylpenbānene *eburna*, Germ. 403, 19. v. elpen(d)-bēnen (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 81. v. elpend.

yltst = **ildest**, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 11: Ex. 17, 5.

yltwist (?) *fowling:*—Yltwist *aucupium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 50.

ymb, ymbe, umbe, embe, emban; *prep. About, by:*—Ymb *erga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 62. **I.** with acc., (1) local, *about, round:*—Ymbe ða dūne *circum montem*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 8. (a) marking an object which forms a centre for others:—Ymb ðone ēcan æðele stondaþ hæleð ymb hēhseld, Cd. Th. 267, 32; Sat. 47: Beo. Th. 804; B. 399: Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 268. Ymb ðæt *circumquaque* (turmas circumquaque cum simulacro debacchantes, Ald. 52), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 33: 18, 47. Ymb hine wǣgon wīgend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Hī ymb þeódenstōl þringaþ, Exon. Th. 25, 7; Cri. 397. Hié ymb ða gatu feohtende wǣron, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 26. Hȳ fuhton stīðlīce ymbe ða hālgan sāwle, Wulfst. 236, 23. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Fuglas þringaþ ūtan ymbe æþelne, Exon. Th. 209, 1; Ph. 164: Andr. Kmbl. 1741; An. 873. Ymb ðæt līc ūtan standan, Blickl. Homl. 217, 21. (b) marking an object near to which are others:—Gesēgon hȳ englas twēgen ymb ðæt frumbearn blīcan, Exon. Th. 32, 3; Cri. 507. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, 109, 5; Gū. 85. Ealle ða ðe ymbe mē standaþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Hine ymb monig sǣrinc selereste gebeáh, Beo. Th. 1383; B. 689. Mycel menegeo ymbe Tīrum (*circa* Tyrum), Mk. Skt. 3, 8. Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtūn and Offa nam ðone tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 1. Ymbe Brūnanburh, 937; Erl. 112, 5: Hy. 10, 23. (b 1) *about* a person, *in attendance upon:*—Hē sundernytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, Beo. Th. 1340; B. 668. (c) marking an object which is surrounded or enclosed:—Hié worhton fæsten ymb hié selfe, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 21. Wall ymb æfæste, Cd. Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Ymbe ða herehūþe hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman, Exon. Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Hī ymb his heáfod gebīgdon beág þyrnenne, 69, 25; Cri. 1126: 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4. Wæs fleóhnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, Judth. Thw. 22, 4; Jud. 47. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Is ðǣr cyrice ymb ða stōwe ūtan getimbred, Blickl. Homl. 125, 20: 127, 32. Ymb dūnne beód ūtan *in circuitu mensae tuae*, Ps. Th. 127, 4. (d) marking an object along whose border others are placed:—Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Hié wīcedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm, Elen. Kmbl. 77; El. 39: 271; El. 136: Exon. Th. 188, 2; Az. 39. Ymb ða gifhealle *round the walls of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838. Ðæt rīce sūð licgeþ ymbe Gealboe and ymb Geador, Salm. Kmbl. 383–4; Sal. 191. Is hyge ymb heortan gerūme,

Cd. Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759: 23, 5; Gen. 354: Exon. Th. 306, 21; Seef. 11. (e) marking an object throughout or along which there is position or movement:—Ic lǽrde sibbe ymb ða burh Hierusalem and manige þeóda, Blickl. Homl. 185, 11. Hē ymb ðæs wæteres stæd werod samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60: 453; El. 227. Æfter dūnscræfum, ymb stānhleoðo, Andr. Kmbl. 2467; An. 1235: 3152; An. 1578. Ymb ða weallas scīnaþ engla gāstas, Cd. Th. 305, 25; Sat. 652. Ymbe hārne stān tigelfāgan trafu stōdan, Andr. Kmbl. 1682; An. 843. Ymbe Sanere feld, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 209. Ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 31; Cri. 61. Sār eft gewōd ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2495; An. 1249. (f) marking an object round which anything moves:—Faraþ ymbe ða burh *circuite urbem*, Jos. 6, 3, 12: Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Hȳ him ymb hond flugon, Exon. Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709. Hī ymb ða eaxe hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23: Met. 28, 22. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Hē ymb ðās ūtan hweorfeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. (2) temporal, (a) *at*:—Ymbe (embe, *v.l.*) underntīde . . . ymbe ða sixtan and nigoðan tīde *circa horam tertium . . . circa sextam et nonam horam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3, 5. Ymbe underntīd, ðā ðā se brōðor wæs gewunod tō mæssigenne, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. Ofer Eástron ymbe gangdagas oððe ǽr, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 16. On ðȳs geáre ymb Martines mæssan, 913; Erl. 100, 33. Ymb ðone tiéman wǽren micel snāwgebland, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 33. Þeáh hine mon gefō ymb niht, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 8. (b) *after*:—Ic sende rēn nū ymb seofon niht ofer eorðan *adhuc et post dies septem ego pluam super terram*, Gen. 7, 4. On ðisse tīde nū ymbe twelf mōnð *tempore isto in anno altero*, 17, 21. Næs hit lengra fyrst ac ymb āne niht, Beo. Th. 270; B. 135. Ymb twā niht, Cd. Th. 181, 18; Exod. 63. Ymb fyrst wucan būtan ānre niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Ymb fīftig nihta æfter ðære gecȳþdan ǽriste, Blickl. Homl. 133, 13. Hē forþfērde ymb .xx. wintra his rīces, būtan ān ne wæs āgyt gefylled *defunctus est anno regni sui vicesimo necdum impleto*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 19. Ymb hwīle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 30. Ymb long, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7: Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Ymb tela micel fæc, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 21. Ymbe ān lytel, Jn. Skt. 16, 16. Ymb lytel fæc, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272. Ymbe geára rina, Chr. Pref.; Erl. 3, 17. Ymb wintra hwearft, Exon. Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. (b 1) *where the point from which the time is measured is given by* ðæs, (a) *preceding*:—Ðæs ymb ān geár, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 28: 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 8, 14, 25: Exon. Th. 29, 21; Cri. 466. Ðæs ymb ōðer swylc būtan ānre wanan, Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141: 359; Men. 181. Ðæs ymbe lytel, Chr. 1038; Erl. 167, 6. Ðæs ymb litel fæc, Guthl. 18; Gdwin. 76, 6. (β) *following*:—Ymb feówer hunde wintra and ymb feówertig ðæs ðe Trōia āwēsted wæs *anno post eversionem Trojae cccexiv*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Ymb .xxxi. wintra ðæs ðe hē rīce hæfde, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25. Ymbe .xli. wintra būtan ānre niht ðæs ðe Ælfrēd cyning forþfērde, 941; Erl. 116, 2: 606; Erl. 20, 25: 855; Erl. 68, 32: Cd. Th. 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Ymb swȳðe lang ðæs ðe hine God ālȳsde, Ps. Th. 17, arg. (b 2) of recurring periods:—Saturnus ne cymþ ðǽr ǽr ymb þrittig wintra ðǽr hē ǽr wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ælce geáre ymbe twelf mōnaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 9. Æfre ymbe ðæt feórðe geár, Lchdm. iii. 246, 13. Simble ymb þrītig nihtgerīmes, Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Symble ymbe seofon niht, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10. Emb stemn *uicissim*, Germ. 388, 77: Scint. 140, 17. (c) of past time:—Ymb þreó niht com þegen Hǽlendes *the Saviour's servant came three days ago*, Cd. Th. 291, 5; Sat. 426. Ðæs ymb āne niht, 300, 26; Sat. 571. (3) in figurative senses, *about*, (a) marking approximation:—Ymb ðæt *plus minus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 50: 68, 24. (b) marking the object of speaking, enquiry, telling, etc.:—Hē ymb Godes word and Cristes geleáfan (Godes word ymbe Cristes geleáfan, M. 422, 9) bodude and lǽrde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 29. Ymb ðīn līf sprecan, Cd. Th. 32, 25; Gen. 508: 110, 34; Gen. 1848: Beo. Th. 3194; B. 1595. Hē sægde ymb Godes rīce, Blickl. Homl. 117, 13. Witgan sægdon ymb ðæt æþele bearn, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 73, 26; Cri. 1195. Hæfde se cyng swīðe deópe spǽce wið his witan ymbe ðis land, hū hit wǽre gesett, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 23. Wē cweþaþ lof ymb hié, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Wē beót āhōfon ymbe heard gewinn, Byrht. Th. 138, 3; By. 214. Ðislīc cȳðan ymb dīgle wyrd, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541. Ærendgewrit ymb Cristes þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 177, 3. Fitte ymb fisca cynn, Exon. Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. Hē gieddade ymb his ǽriste, 236, 10; Ph. 572. Ðā ðā hī umbe ōþer þing gesprecon hæfdon umbe ðæt hī sprecan woldon, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 12. Se esne ðe ic hēr ymb sprice, Exon. Th. 430, 32; Rä. 44, 17: Met. 10, 45. Ðe ic ðē recce ymb, 17, 20. Ymb ðæt āscian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 29. Gif ðū gehȳre ymb ðæt hālige treó frōde frignan, Elen. Kmbl. 881; El. 442: 1065; El. 534: Beo. Th. 712; B. 353. (c) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc.:—Giorne ymb lāre, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 10. Giémen ymb ða gehiérsuman, 12; Swt. 74, 14: Exon. Th. 267, 13; Jul. 414. Hē nā ymb his līf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ymb sāwle forht, Exon. Th. 456, 10; Hy. 4, 64. Ymb ðæs geongan feorh onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. Ymb ða mē fyrwet bræc, Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247. Heó wundrade ymb ðæs weres snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Ðæt seó forlǽtene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1: Exon. Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9: Menol. Fox 571; Gn. C. 55. Ic þence ymbe mīne synna *cogitabo pro peccato meo*, Ps. Th. 37, 18: Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071. Ic nāt ymbe hwæt ðū tweóst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. (d) marking the object with which an action is concerned:—Is māre nēdþearf ðæt wē winnon ymbe ūre sāule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 10. Ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53: Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509: 1019; B. 507. Ðæt hē hié ymb ðæt rīce gesēmde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 17: Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Hī sendon ǽrendracan ymbe frið, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 2. Hig dydon ymbe hyne (*in eo*) swā hwæt swā hig woldon, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Ðū ymb ðīnne esne dydest wel weorðlīce *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 65. Hwæt ymb hine gedōn wǽre *quid erga se actum esset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 39. Hū hine mon ymbe gedōn wolde *quid erga eum agere rex promisisset*, 2, 12; S. 513, 20. Ðæt hē mōste dōn embe ða æþelingas swā hē wolde, Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Ymb his womdǽda Waldendes dōm, Ps. C. 19. Hē wæs ymbe Godes þeówdōm ābisgod, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Beón, wesan ymb *to be about* a business, *be occupied with* a matter or a person:—Gif gē ymb woruldcunde dōmas beón scylen *secularia judicia si habueritis*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 6. Hwonne hē mōste beón ymbe ðæs līchaman oferfylle, Wulfst. 236, 11. Wit sculon git deóplīcor ymbe ðæt beón, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Gif hwylc ðis dōn nylle and læs ymbe beó ðonne wē gecweden habbaþ, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 212, 28: iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Hē byð ā ymbe ðæt ān, hū hē on manna sāulum mǽst gesceaðian mæge, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 25. Hē sǽde ðæt Aldberht and Alhhūn wǽron ǽr ymb ðæt ylce, Chart. Th. 140, 14. Ðās feówero ymb woeson (=woeron?) ðās bōc *these four were engaged on this book*, Mk. Skt. p. i. 3. Hē cwæð ðæt hē ne mihte embe munuclīf smeágan, ac wolde beón embe his þincg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. Emban ða steóran beon, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. Settaþ ða tō dēmerum ðæt hié striénen and stihtien ymb ða eorðlīcan ðing *ut ipsi dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 8. Ðā gesomnodon wē ūs ymb ðæt, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 19. Gif hwā wiccige ymbe ǽniges mannes lufe (*alicujus amoris gratia*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31. Hié sieredon ymbe ðone cyning, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 21: Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. Mē seredon ymb secgas monige, 296, 6; Sat. 498: Ps. Th. 54, 18. (e) marking the object in relation to which circumstances are stated:—Ic ðē cȳðe hū hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt Funtial, Chart. Th. 169, 16. Sceolde unc yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 3; Gen. 388. Hū ymb ðæt sceolde, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deór. 12. Sȳ ymb rīce swā hit mæge, 301, 29; Fä. 26. Hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd, 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ðæt wundor ymb ðone beorhtan beám, Elen. Kmbl. 2507; El. 1255: 1324; El. 664. **II.** with dative, (1) local:—Ða weorod ðe him ymb fērdon and stōdon, Blickl. Homl. 99, 25: Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597. Ða hire midore ymbe þrǽgaþ, Met. 28, 23. Geseó ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan, Cd. Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Him ymb flugon engla þreátas, 300, 21; Sat. 568. (2) temporal:—Embe geára ymbrynum, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. (3) figurative:—Hē fērde embe sumere neóde, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 15. **III.** without a case:—Æghwider ymb swā swā Ēdwines rīce wǽre *quaquaversum imperium Aeduini pervenerat*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Ðonon eode gehwyder ymb (*circumquaque*), 3, 17; S. 543, 26. Hié wǽron ymb eal ūtan mid eágum besett, Past. 38; Swt. 195, 19. Hring ūtan ymb bearh, ðæt heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Hygeþ ymbe se ðe wile, Met. 19, 1. Þencð ymb se ðe wile, 20, 27. Dēð ymbe moncynnes fruma, swā him gemet þinceþ, 29, 41. Ðā cȳdde man, ðet hī man eáðe befaran mihte, gif man ymbe beón wolde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 34. Hē cȳðde hū hē ymbe wolde, gif hē hine gemētte *he shewed what he would have been about, if he had found him*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. [*A. R. Kath. Marh.* umbe: *O. E. Homl. Laym.* umbe, embe: *Orm.* ummbe: *Piers P.* um: *O. Sax.* umbi: *O. Frs.* umbe: *O. H. Ger.* umpi: *Icel.* umb, um.]

ymb-ærnan; *p.* de *To go round*:—Ðā gelamp ðætte Peahte ðeód com of Scyþþia lande and ymbærndon eall Breotone gemǽro, ðæt hī cōmon on Scotland upp *contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Brittaniae Hiberniam pervenisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. v. ymb-irnan.

ymb-bǽtan; *p.* te *To put restraint upon, curb*:—Se mid his brīdle ymbebǽted hæfð ymbhwyrft ealne eorþan and heofenes *Dominus orbis habenas temperat*, Met. 24, 37.

ymb-begang. v. ymb-bīgness.

ymb-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To surround*:—Se wæs ǽghwonan ymbboren þrondum, Exon. Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. Ymbbeara *glosses* circumferre, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 55.

ymb-bīgness, e; *f. A bending round, a bend* of a river:—Ðæt mynster is of ðam mǽstan dǽle mid ymbbīgnesse (ymbbegange [ymbegang?], *v.l.*: ymbebēgnesse, M. 424, 10) Tweode streámes betȳned *monasterium Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 25.

ymb-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden *To bind about*:—

Sié ymbunden ł ymbsald coern tô suiro his *circumdaretur mola collo ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 42.

ymb-cæfed; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Having embroidered gàrments*:—Ymbcæfed mid missenlîcnesse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15.

ymb-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To circumcise*:—Gê ymbceorfas (-cearfas, Lind.) ðone monno *circumciditis hominem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 22. Tô ymbceorfanne (-cearfanne, Lind.) ðone cnæht *circumcidere puerum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 59. Ðætte ymbcorfen wêre ðe cnæht, 2, 21.

ymb-ceorfness, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbcer[f]nisse *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 23.

ymb-cirr, es; *m. A turning about*, (1) *going from one place to another, removal*:—In ymbcerr Babilonis *in transmigratione Babylonis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11, 12, 17. (2) *turning over, moving, stirring*. v. ymb-cirran (4):—Wætres ymbcerr (-cer, Rush.) ł styrenise *aquae motum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. (3) the word also glosses *versutia*, Rtl. 120, 32.

ymb-cirran; *p.* de *To turn about*, (1) *to revolve round*:—Hî ðære eaxe ûtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) ðone norðende, neáh ymbcerraþ (-eþ, MS.), Met. 28, 14. Saturnus hæfð ymb þrîtig wintergerîmes weoruld ymbcyrreð, 28, 26. (2) *to turn one's self round*:—Ymbcerred wæs on bæcgcling *conuersa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 14. (3) *to turn away, avert*:—Onsión mîn ne ymbcerdig (*averti*) from gispittendum on mec, Rtl. 19, 15. (4) *to turn over, move, stir, overturn*:—Hê ða discas ymbcerde *mensas subvertit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. Engel ymbcerde (*mouebat*) ðæt wæter, 5, 4. Mið fynger hiora nallas ða ymbcerræ (styrgan, Rush.) *digito suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. (5) *to change*:—Ymbcerred *mutata*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 2.

ymb-clyppan; *p.* te *To embrace, clasp*, (1) of persons:—Ic ymbclyppe ðê *complector te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 4: *amplector*, 36; Zup. 214, 5. Ic ymbclyp[þ]e *obunco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31. Ymbclypte *obuncabat* (Timotheum ulnarum gremiis procax obuncabat, Ald. 40), ii. 81, 12: 64, 28. (2) of things:—Æghwilc ôþer ûtan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35. Swâ swâ lyft and lagu land ymbclyppaþ, 9, 40. Swâ ymbclyppaþ cealda brymmas, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 31. Fingras þrŷ ûtan eáþe ealle mægon mec ymbclyppan, Exon. Th. 425, 9; Rä. 41, 53. Râpas synfulra ymbclyppende syndon (*circumplexi sunt*) mê, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 118, 61. [Stringes of sinful umclipped me, Ps. 118, 61. Þe cercle þat umbeclypped his croun, Gaw. 616.]

ymb-clypping, e; *f. An embrace*:—Emclippingca *amplexus*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 36.

ymb-cyme, es; *m. A convention, an assembly*:—Ðâr wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlîc ymcyme, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 7. Cf. ymb-þreodian.

ymb-cyrf, es; *m.* I. *circumcision*:—Mið ymbcyrf *circumcisione*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: 16, 13. II. *a cutting off*:—Of ymbcyrf liomana *de abscisione membrorum*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 9.

ymb-dôn; *p.* -dyde *To put round, encompass*:—Ic embedô *circumdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13.

ymbe (imbe), es; *m.* (?) *A swarm of bees*:—Wið ymbe . . . forweorp ofer greót þonne hî swirman, and cweð: 'Sitte gê sigewîf . . . ,' Lchdm. i. 384, 18. ¶ Imbæs dæl *occurs* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* impi bîanô *examen apium*: *M. H. Ger.* imbe; *m.*: *Ger.* imme; *f.*] v. ymb-haga.

ymbe *about*, ymbe-. v. ymb, ymb-.

ymbeaht, es; *m. The word glosses* collatio:—Ymbeahtas *collationes* (the passage is: Haec x collationes patrum a Cassiano digestae propalabant, Ald. 13. In Hpt. Gl. 428, 7 *collationes* is glossed by *race* and explained by *narrationes*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 80: 18, 3. Elsewhere the form is identical with ambiht:—Ambechtae, oembecht *collatio*, Txts. 46, 187. Ambect, ambaect *rationatio*, 92, 866. Ambiht *office* is neuter, ymbeaht is masculine: it seems (?) as if the form had been connected with eahtian *to consider*, and the word were regarded as a compound, ymb-eaht. See Engl. Stud. xi. 492.

ymb-eardiendra *glosses* circumhabitantium, Ps. Surt. 30, 14.

ymb-fær, es; *n. A going about, circuit*:—Tûna embefær *uillarum circuitus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 131. Mid emfare *circilo* (=circulo?), Hpt. Gl. 422, 14.

ymb-færeld, es; *n. m. A going round, circuit*:—Fram þênuncge embefæreldes his *ab officio circuitus sui*, Anglia xiii. 434, 980. Hig fêrdon seofon sîðon embe ða buruh. And on ðam seofoðan ymbfærelde (*circuitu*) . . . burston ða weallas, Jos. 6, 16.

ymb-fæstness *glosses* circumstantia, Rtl. 174, 17.

ymb-fæstnung, e; *f. A monument, tomb*:—Ymbfæstnung ł byrgenn *monumentum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 41.

ymb-fæþmian; *p.* ode *To embrace, clasp*:—Ne magon hŷ ða lîfes lînan on middan ymbfæðmian, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 32.

ymb-faran; *p.* -fôr *To surround*:—Hê hêt ðæt fæste lond ûtan ymbfaran, ðæt him mon sceolde an mâ healfa on feohtan þonne on ân, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26.

ymb-feng, es; *m. A cover, an envelope*:—Emfencge (*librorum*) *tegmine, operimento*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 47.

ymb-fêran. v. emb-fêran.

ymb-fôn; *p.* -fêng. I. *to grasp, clasp*:—Hê fôtum ymbfêhð fŷres lâfe, Exon. Th. 217, 6; Ph. 276. Heó ymbfêng Drihtnes fêt, Blickl. Homl. 157, 17. Ymbfêng *obuncat* (moecham, quam manus tollentis obuncat, Ald. 164), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 39. Ymbefêng, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. II. *to encompass, surround, comprehend*:—Ealle stôwa hê gefylleþ and ymbfêhþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Seó sêleste gesælþ ða ôþra gesælþa ealle on innan him gegaderaþ, hî ûtan ymbfêhð, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21. Ðû meaht ymbfôn eal folca gesetu, Exon. Th. 466, 2; Hö. 115. Ymbfônde *gyrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 66. Hit is on ælce healfe ymbfangen mid gârsecge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 17. Ðînre gedrêfednesse ðe ðû mid ymbfangen eart, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Sunu Meotodes habbaþ ealle ymbfangen mid sange, Cd. Th. 273, 30; Sat. 144. Ðeáh hê wære mid îrne ymbfangen, Cd. Th. 297, 16; Sat. 518. II a. *to comprehend, conceive*:—Embfêhþ *concipit, i. intelligit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 21. III. *to put something round* an object, *surround, envelope*:—Genim foxes gecynd, ymbfôh (ym-, *v. l.*) ðæt heáfod ûtan, Lchdm. i. 340, 19. Healfnacode on hiora lîchaman bûton ðæt hig wæron mid riftum ymbfangene (*but see* ymb-hôn), Shrn. 38, 7.

ymb-frætwian; *p.* ode *To surround with ornament*:—Ðeáh ðe men him hâton gewyrcan heora byrgene of marmanstâne, and ûtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, Wulfst. 148, 21. Ymbfrætewode *circumornatae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 12.

ymb-gân; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gân. I. *to go round* (1) a circular course:—Ær sunne twelf mônða hringc ûtan ymbgân hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 6. (2) an object:—Hî ûtan ymbgâð ceaster *circuibunt ciuitatem*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*. v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbgaa weófod ðînre *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 25, 6. Ic ymbgâ and ic offrige onsægednessa *circumivi et immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 11. III. *to go about, through*. v. ymb, I. 1 e:—Swâ hundas ymbgâð hwommas ceastre, Ps. Th. 58, 6, 14. Ymbeode ides Helminga duguðe and geógoþe, dæl æghwylcne, Beo. Th. 1244; B. 620. Ymbeade Hælend alle Galilêa *circumibat Jesus totam Galilaeam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23. Ðâ ongan heó ymbgân ða hûs ðæs mynstres *coepit circuire in monasterio casulas*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 32. [I umyhode, Ps. 26, 6. Umga, 58, 7. Þe laddes unbiyeden him, Havel. 1842. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gân.]

ymb-gang, es; *m.* I. *a going round*:—Seó burh (*Jericho*) næs mid nânum wîge gewunnen, ac mid ðam ymgange, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 2. Is ðære sunnan ymgang (ymbe-, ymb-, *v. ll.*) hremming, ðæt se dæg ne byð on ælcum earde gelîce lang, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Ælc mann, swâ swâ hê stôd on ðam ymbgange, Jos. 6, 20. Emgange *abitum* (=ambitu, Ald. 73), Hpt. Gl. 522, 78. II. *a going about*:—Embgong *deambulacrum, circuitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 82. III. of extent traversed or measured, *circuit, circumference*:—His ymbgong (*ambitus*) is hundseofontig mîla and seofeða dæl ânre mîle, . . . and bufan ðæm mâran wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hê is mid stænenum wîghûsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 15–21. Six hund fôta and feówertig seó cyrce wæs ymbeganges, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. Ofer ymbgang *supra pinnam* (cf. pinnaculum, circuitus templi, 71, 69), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 41. Læssan ymbgang hæfð se mann ðe gæð âbûtan ân hûs, ðonne se ðe ealle ða burh begæð, Lchdm. iii. 248, 11. IV. of position, on ymbgange *about, around*:—Ealle ðe on ymbegonge hys synd *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 8. On ymbgeonge, Rtl. 178, 31. V. *a winding course, bend*:—Ymbgongum *anfractibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 53. V a. figurative:—Ymbgeong *decursum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14. VI. *a going about a business*. v. ymb, I. 3 d:—Hiora in sprêc ðone ymbgeong cŷðaþ *eorum in foro ambitum notat*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 5. [In umgang *in circuitu*, Ps. 11, 9: *circum*, 30, 14. Þat was of umgang (abowte, *v. l.*) thre iorne, C. M. 9192. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gang *circuitus, ambitus, deambulacrum, circulus, conversio*: *Icel.* um-gangr *circuit; management.*] v. embe-gang.

ymb-gangan; *p.* -gêng. I. *to go round*:—Hî ymbgangaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. T. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*:—Ic ymbgonge weófod *circumdabo altare*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13. Hine ymbgangaþ gâstas twêgen, Salm. Kmbl. 973; Sal. 487. III. *to go about, over, through*:—Gê ymbgangaþ sæ and eorðu *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 14. [Other have hem umbiȝonge (*circumdederunt*), Pall. 119, 437. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gangan.] v. ymb-gân.

ymb-gearwian; *p.* ode *To clothe, dress*:—Ymbgearuad *coopertum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5.

ymb-gedelf, es; *n. A digging round* or *about*:—Ðæs treówes ymbgedelf is seó eádmôdnys ðæs behreówsiendan mannes, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 31.

ymb-gefrætwude *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 15.

ymb-geóting, e; *f. A pouring round* or *about, purification*:—Þweál, ymgeóting (*trinted* yn-) *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20.

ymb-gerênode *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. 143, 15: Blickl. Gl.

ymb-gesett; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Placed round about, neighbouring*:—Hē ðæt ymbgesette folc (*vulgus circumpositum*) feor and wīde . . . gȳmde tō gehwyrfanne . . . on his fōtum gongende com tō ðām ymbgesettum tūnum (*ad circumpositas villas*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2–13.

ymb-gyrdan; *p.* de. I. of clothing, *to gird about*, (1) *to put a girdle round*:—Ic embgyrde *cingo* and *accingo* and *succingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 17. Hē ymbgyrde hine *praecinxit se*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 4. Ymbgyrdaþ eówre lendena, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Ymbgyrde wē ūre lendena, 323, 27. Ymbgyrded *amictus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 51. Ymbgyrd *circumamicta*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15. His lendena wǽron ymbgirde, L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 12. 'Beón eówre lendena ymbgyrde.' On ðām ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægðhād tō understandenne, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. (2) *to serve as a girdle*:—Ymbgyrde hine gyrdilse sōðfæstnises *circumcinxit eum zona justitiae*, Rtl. 79, 5. II. *to surround, encompass, enclose*:—Ymbgyrdeþ *ambit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 61. Mid ðyssum gemǽrum hī synd ūtan ymbgyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 3. v. embe-gyrdan.

ymb-habban; *p.* -hæfde. I. *to surround, encompass*:—Ymbhæfdan *cingebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 73. Mid ðȳ unmǽtan weorode ymbhæfd *optimo vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 31: 2, 9; S. 511, 25 note. Emhæfd *circumseptus* (densis agminibus, Ald. 3), Anglia xiii. 27, 5. Ispania land is eall mid fleóte ūtan ymbhæfd, ge eác binnan ymbhæfd ofer ða land ǽgþer ge of ðam gārsecge ge of ðam Wendelsǽ *Hispania circumfusione oceani Tyrrhenique pelagi pene insula efficitur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1–3. II. *to include, contain*:—Befēhð ł emhæfð *circumgirat, circuit, complectitur*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 70. Embhæfþ *continet*, i. *habet, tenet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 16. Seó sēleste gesǽlþ ðe ða ōþra gesǽlþa ealle oninnan him gegaderaþ and hī ūtan ymbhæfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21.

ymb-haga, an; *m. An enclosure where bees are kept*:—Wrīt ðysne circul on ānum mealanstāne (mealm-?), and sleah ǽnne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, and lege ðone stān onuppan ðam stacan (the words on the stone are: Contra apes ut salui sint. There are other charms connected with bees on pp. 384, 397), Lchdm. i. 395, 5. v. ymbe *a swarm of bees*.

ymb-hagian. v. ymb-hegian.

ymb-hammen; *adj. Surrounded, covered*:—Ymbhamne (*printed* -humne) *ambitiuntur* (=ambiuntur; the passage is: Manicae sericis clavate calliculae rubricatis pellibus ambiuntur, Ald. 77), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 59. Ymbhwyrfte, ymbhammene, 2, 14. Cf. seolfor-hammen.

ymb-hangen. v. ymb-hōn.

ymb-healdan; *p.* -heóld *To encompass*, Cd. Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

ymb-heápian; *p.* ode *To crowd about, surround in crowds*:—Ymbheápiendum *glomerantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 52. Ymbheápod *glomeratus* (the passage is:—Lucifer parasitorum sodalibus vallatus et apostatarum satellitibus glomeratus, Ald. 10), 76, 31. v. ymb-hīpan.

ymb-hēdig. v. ymb-hygdig.

ymb-hegian; *pp.* od *To hedge about, surround*:—Ic ymbhegige (embhagige, *v. l.*) *saepio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 15. Emhegod mid weorodum mǽdena *septus choreis virginum*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 12.

ymb-hīpan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround in crowds, assail*:—Ymbhīpan (*printed* -hiwan) *constipari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 21. Ðā wæs hē sōna ǽghwanon mid wǽpnum ymbhȳped *cum mox ubique gladiis impeteretur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 25. Mid wǽpnum and mid feóndum eall ūtan ymbhēped *cum armis et hostibus circumseptus*, 3, 12; S. 537, 28 note. Embhēped *faltum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 75. v. ymb-heápian.

ymb-hlennan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround*:—Emhlennende *constipantes*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 3. Emhlemmende (-hlennende?) *circumvallantes, stipantes*, 408, 62. Emhlenned *circumseptus*, 406, 47: *vallatus, circumseptus, circumdatus*, 422, 41. Emhledned *stipatus, circumdatus, vallatus*, 406, 44. Emhlæned *circumseptus*, Anglia xiii. 27, 5.

ymb-hoga, an; *m. Care, solicitude, anxiety*:—Se ymbhoga (cf. gēmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) ðyssa woruldsǽlþa, Met. 7, 53. Se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: Met. 7, 28. For ðære ungemetgunge ðæs ymbehogan ðara ūterra ðinga, Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8. On tō monigfaldum ymbehogan ðisse worulde *curis hujus mundi*, 43; Swt. 317, 11. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genōh on hys āgenum ymbhogan *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Ðæt hē forlǽte ǽlcne ymbhogan, ðe him unnet sié, Met. 22, 10. Hē ðone ymbhogan ne forlēt ðæs flǽsclīcan beddgemānan *nec stratum carnalium sollicitudine deserit*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 24. Ðonne hié āgiémeleásiaþ ðone ymbhogan woruldcundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Gif ðū hwilcne cræft cunne, begā ðone georne; swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geȳcaþ (-eð, MS.) monnes mōd, swā geȳcð se cræft his āre, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Wind woruldearfoþa, oððe ymbhogena ungemet rēn, Met. 7, 36. Ymbhogona, 16, 6. Byð ǽlc man gedrēfed on ídlum sorgum and on ymbhogum *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 13. Ælc deáþlīc swenceþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 7: 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Āðð hē of his mōde ungerisenlīce ymbhogan, 30, 3; Fox 106, 20. Unnytte ymbhogan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22.

ymb-hogian; *p.* ode *To be solicitous, exercise the mind*:—Ic ymbhogige on wundrum ðīnum *exercebor in mirabilibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 27. Ymbhochige, 48. Ðeówa ðīn ymbhogode on rihtwīsnessum ðīnum *seruus tuus exercebatur in justificationibus tuis*, 23.

ymb-hōn; *pp.* -hangen *To hang round* with clothing, ornament, etc., *to drape, clothe, deck*:—Þeáh wē ūs gescirpen mid ðȳ reádestan godwebbe and gefrætewian mid ðȳ beorhtestan golde and mid ðām deórwyrþestan gimmum ūton ymbehōn, Wulfst. 262, 23. Ymbhangen mid fægernysse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. 44, 15. Healfnacode on hiora lichaman, būton ðæt hig wǽron mid riftum ymbhangene, Homl. Ass. 202, 220. Seó fone is mid .xii. godwebbum ūtan ymbhangen, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 17.

ymb-hringan; *p.* de. I. *to ring round, surround, encompass*:—Embhrincþ *cingit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 53. Mē ymbhringde manig yfel *circumdederunt me mala*, Ps. Th. 39, 13. Mē ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung, 17, 4, 5. Mē ymbhringdon swīðe mænige calfru, 21, 10, 14. Mīne fȳnd mē ymbhringdon ūtan on ǽlce healfe, 16, 9. Emhrinced *circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 47. Embþrungen *vel* (emb)hringed *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. Hē wæs ymbhringed mid his feóndum *vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 30. Ðonne hē bið ūtane ymbhringed mid ungemetlīcre heringe *dum foris immenso favore circumdatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 8. Ða ðe tō Gode hopiaþ beóð ymbhringde mid swȳþe manegre mildheortnesse *sperantes in Domino misericordia circumdabit*, Ps. Th. 31, 12. II. *to turn round in a ring, wind round*:—Ymbhringde *glomeravit* (the passage is: In spira morsum glomeravit inertem, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 15: 41, 48.

ymb-hringend, es; *m. A surrounder, an attendant, one of a suite*:—Ymbhringendum (ymbdringendum (=þringendum), Erfurt. 61) *stipatoribus*, Txts. 96, 929.

ymb-humne. v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hūung, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbhūungun *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 22.

ymb-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. I. *to go round, revolve round*:—Se roder ǽlce dæg ūton ymbhwyrfð ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Ymbhwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137. Ymbhwerfeþ, 28, 4. Hī ðære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) ðone norðende, 28, 13. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*. v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbehwyrfe weófod ðīn *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 6. III. *to go about, over, through*. v. ymb, I. 1 e:—Ic ymbhweorfe ðīn ðæt hālige tempel, Ps. Th. 26, 7. Ymbhwurfaþ woegas *circuite vias*, Rtl. 36, 5. Gē ymbhurfon sǽ and drȳgi *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 15. IV. fig. *to go about* a business, *be occupied with, attend to, cultivate*. v. ymb, I. 3 d; ymb-hwyrft, VII:—Hē underfēng ða hālgan gesomnunga tō plantianne and tō ymbhweorfanne, suā se ceorl dēð his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. V. causative, *to turn round*:—Ðū ðe on hrædum færelde ðone heofon ymbhweorfest *qui rapido coelum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. Ymbhwearfest, Met. 4, 4. Ic eom ealne ðone heofon ymbhweorfende *rotam volubili orbe versamus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35.

ymb-hweorfness, e; *f. Change, alteration*:—Tīdo ymbhuoerfnise *temporum vicissitudine*, Rtl. 37, 35.

ymb-hwirfan; *pp.* -hwirft (?). v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hwyrft (-hwearft, -hweorft, -hwerft), es; *m.* I. *a ring, circle*:—Lytel ymbhweorft *rotella* vel *orbiculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 44. Emhwerfte (-hferte, MS.) *gyro*, Kent. Gl. 271. II. *a circular course, an orbit*:—Se mōna hæfð his ryne hraðor āurnen on ðam læssan ymbhwyrfte, ðonne seó sunne hæbbe on ðam māran, Lchdm. iii. 248, 14. Hī (*certain stars*) habbaþ sceortne ymbhwyrft, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 20. Ymbhwerft, 28, 12. Ymbehwearft, 28, 8. III. *circuit, surrounding space*, on (in) ymbhwyrfte *around, round about*:—On ymbhwyrfte *in giro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 63. Ealle ðe on ymbhwyrfte āhwǽr syndan *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 8: 88, 6. Fȳr onǽlð on ymbhwyrfte (*in circuitu*) fȳnd his, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. On ymbhwyrfte stōdan hǽr, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Stefn in ymbhwyrfte (*in gyro*) ymbsealde ðæt hūs, 4, 3; S. 567, 44. God him forgeaf sibbe on eallum ymbhwirfte *data est a Deo pax in omnes per circuitum nationes*, Jos. 21, 42. On eallum ðam ymbhwyrfte, 10, 21. On his ymbhwyrfte bið swīðlīc storm, Homl. Th. i. 618, 11. Ðā eode Israhēla folc on ymbhwyrfte ðære byrig, ii. 212, 27. On ymbhwyrfte ondrǽdendum hine *in circuitu timentium eum*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Haldeþ heora ymbhwyrft Drihten *Dominus in circuitu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 124, 2. IV. *surrounded space, extent*:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, Lchdm. iii. 236, 7. Gif ðū witan wilt ymbe ealre ðisse eorðan ymbhwyrft from eásteweardan ðisses middangeardes ōð westeweardne, and fram sūþeweardum ōð norþeweardne (*omnem terrae ambitum*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. Seó līne ðe wile xxxiii sīða ealne eorðan ymbehwyrft ūtañ ymblicgan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. IV a. *the earth, world, globe*; orbis terrarum:—Ymbhwerft *orbis* vel *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 43. Ðæt eall ymbhwyrft (-hyrft, Lind.) wǽre tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt, 2, 1: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Eorðe and eall hire gefyllednys, and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðām wuniaþ,

ealle hit syndon Godes ǽhta *Domini est terra et plenitudo ejus, orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in eo*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 9. Ymbhwyrft eorðena, Ps. Spl. Surt. 23, 1. Ymbhwyrft eorðan *orbis terrae*, Ps. Th. 89, 2. Eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 205, 1; Exod. 429. Ic eom micle yldra ðonne ymbhwyrft ðes, oþþe ðes middangeard, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Ðæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorftes heofenes and eorþan, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 19. Yrnð seó sunne bufon ðysum ymbhwyrfte, Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Eallum ymbehwyrfte (ymbhuirfte, Lind.) *universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. 21, 26. Ure ieldran ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ymbligeþ on þreó tōdǽldon *majores nostri orbem totius terrae, oceani limbo circumseptum, triquadrum statuere*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Hē gesette ofer hig ymbhwyrft (*orbem*, 1 Sam. 2, 8), Cant. An. 8: Ps. Lamb. 32, 8. Geond alnæ ymbhwyrft *in universo orbe*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 14: Homl. Th. i. 76, 27. Se cāsere, se ðe ealne ymbhwyrft on his anwealde hæfde, L. Ælfc. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 22. Āstāg ðæt heofonlīce goldhord on ðysne ymbhwyrft, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29. Hē ymbhwyrft eorðan folca sōðe and rihte dēmeþ *judicabit orbem terrae in aequitate, et populos in veritate sua*, Ps. Th. 95, 13. Ymbhwyrft ealne eorðan and heofones, Met. 24, 38. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1458; El. 731. Eorðan ymbehwyrft *orbem terrarum*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. **IV b.** *a district, region, world* (= part of the world occupied by a particular people):—Hī fērdon geond eallum Rōmāniscum ymbhwyrfte *they went through all the Roman world*, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 28. Gang ōð ðæt ðū ðone ymbhwyrft alne canne, Cd. Th. 308, 33; Sat. 702. ¶ On ymbhwyrfte *among*:—Se ðe is on ealra ymbhwyrfte tō weorþienne *he that is to be honoured among all people*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. **V.** *a bend, turn*:—Nim his lifre, tōdǽl, and bedealf æt ðām ymbhwyrftum dīnra landgemǽra, Lchdm. i. 328, 22. **VI.** *turn, regular course*:—His suna fērdon, and ðēnode ælc ōðrum mid his gōdum on ymhwyrfte æt his hūse, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 17. **VII.** *attention, cultivation*. v. ymb-hweorfan, **IV**:—Gif se wīngeard næfð ðone ymbhwyrft, and ne bið onriht gescreádod, ne bið hē wæstmbǽre, ac for hraðe āwildaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14.

ymb-hygd; *f.n.*: -hygdu; *f.* (v. ofer-hygd) *Care, anxiety*:—Wiste ūre se heofonlīca Fæder his ða leófan bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wǽron ǽfter him; ðā wolde hē se Hǽlend hié āfrēfran, Blickl. Homl. 131, 28.

ymb-hygdig; *adj.* **I.** *feeling anxiety, careful, anxious, solicitous, attentive*:—Ymbhēdig *sollicitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 24. Emhīdig ł carful *zelotypus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 1. Emhīdi, 414, 77. Emhēdig ł hohful, 459, 71. Hē mid ymbhȳdie (behygdige, Bd. M. 264, 31) mōde smeáde *sollerti animo scrutaretur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ne beó gē ymbehȳdige eówre sāwle hwæt gē etan *nolite solliciti esse animae vestrae quid manducetis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 22. Be ōðrum þingum ymbehȳdige *de ceteris solliciti*, 12, 26. Ymbhȳdige be reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28. Ða sȳn emhȳdige and cariende embe heora ealdorscipas on eallum þingum *sollicitudinem gerant super decanias suas in omnibus*, R. Ben. 46, 10. Ymbhēdigra *sollicitorum*, Kent. Gl. 352. Hié forgytaþ ðæt hié hwēne ǽr ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehȳrdon reccean, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. **II.** *causing anxiety, anxious*:—Gif him þince ðæt hē geseó man mid wǽpnan gewundodne, ymbhīdig sorg ðæt byð, Lchdm. iii. 174, 12.

ymb-hygdiglīc; *adj. Careful, anxious, solicitous, sedulous*:—Mid emhēdilīcere geornfulnysse *sollicita* (*curiosa, sedula*) *intentione*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 9.

ymb-hygdiglīce; *adv. Carefully, sedulously* [:—Mid ðan ðe hē his salmes and his gebeden and rǽdingan embhȳdiglīce smeáde, Shrn. 14, 14.]

ymb-hygdigness, e; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Þurhwacol emhīdignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 57. Geornfulnys ł emhēdinys *diligentia, cura*, 437, 58. Se abbod mid ealre emhȳdignesse (*sollicitudine*) carige embe ða gyltendan gebrōðru, R. Ben. 50, 18: 54, 19: 137, 21. Ælc ðæra wæs hām tō his āgenum farende mȳd mycelre ymbhȳdignysse and mid mycelum ege, Nicod. 33; Thw. 19, 26. Wē sceolon ða ymhīdignysse fram ūs āwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12. Twā wiðerrǽde ðing geðeódde Drihten on ðisum cwyde, ymhīdignyssa and lustas. Ymhīdignyssa ofðriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlȳsaþ, 92, 14. Gehyspendlīce on ymbhigdinyssum sīnum (*studiis suis*), Ps. Lamb. 13, 2.

ymb-irnan; *p.* -arn. **I.** *to go round*:—Hī ymbyrnaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7, 16. **II.** *to go about*:—Seofona gāstas ymbiornas (*discurrentes*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 3. v. ymb-ærnan.

ymb-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead about*:—Hē ymblǽdde hine *circumduxit eum* (Deut. 32, 10), Cant. M. ad fil. 10.

ymb-lēr(i)gian (P) *to surround, encompass*:—Sȳn emblǽrg[ede] *ambiuntur* (cf. ymb-hammen, *which is a gloss to the same passage*), Anglia xv. 207, 289. v. lǽrig.

ymb-licgan; *p.* -læg. **I.** *to lie round, surround, encompass*:—Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes, swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. Seó līne ðe wile xxxiii sīða ealne eorðan ymbehwyrft ūtan ymblicgan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. **II.** *to lie about, along*. v. ymb, I. 1 d:—Se cyng ðæt land on ða sǽhealfe mid scipum ymbelæg, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 2. [To umbelyȝe Lotheȝ hous, Allit. Pms. 63, 836.]

ymb-līþan *to circumnavigate*:—Ymblīþendre Breotone ūtan *circumnavigata Brittania*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 17.

ymb-lōcian *to look round*:—Ymblōcade *circumspiciens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 34. [Þat leris man him umbiloke, C. M. 8468. Nedefull it es ... þat he warely umbyluke hym þat he pryde hym noghte þareof, Rol. H. i. 319, 18.]

ymb-lofian *to praise*:—Heriaþ Drihten ealle þeóda, ymblofiaþ (*laudate*) hine ealle folctruman, Ps. Lamb. 116, 1.

ymb-lyt P:—Hē gesette sunnan and mōnan, stānas and eorðan, streám ūt on sǽ, wæter and wolcen ðurh his wundra miht, deópne ymblyt (ybmlyt, MS.) dene (clene, MS.) ymbhaldeþ Meotod on mihtum, Cd. Th. 265, 13; Sat. 7.

ymbren, es; *pl.* ymbrenu (*the reading* ymbren 7 fæstena, L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20, *should rather be* ymbrenfæstena, *as in* Wulfst. 272, 16); *n. Ember* (in *Ember*-day), *Embring* (e. g. Keep *embrings* well and fasting days. . . . For Friday, Saturn and Wednesday, Tusser); the name of the four periods of fasting and prayer appointed by the Church to be observed in the four seasons of the year respectively. Each was a period of three days, a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday (cf. ða twelf ymbrendagas, Wulfst. 244, 20. *For the dates see the passage given under* ymbren-dæg, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33):—Ðis godspel sceal on Wōdnesdæg tō ðam ymbrene ǽr myddawyntran (cf. Ðys gebyraþ on Frigedæg tō ðam ylcan fæstene, v. 39), Lk. Skt. 1, 26 rubc. Ðis sceal on Wōdnesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, 9, 12 rubc. On Frigedæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, 8, 40 rubc. On Sæternesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 29 rubc. Ðis sceal tō ðam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Wōdnesdæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 17 rubc. Tō ðam ymbrene innan hærfaste on Frigedæg, Lk. Skt. 7, 36 rubc. Tō ðam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Sæterndæg, 13, 6 rubc. Fæstaþ ða feówer ymbrenu on twelf mōnðum, ðe eów rihtlīce āsette synd, Wulfst. 136, 17. ¶ *the form occurs also with* riht *prefixed*:—Āðas and wīfunga ǽfre sindan tōcwedene heáhfreólsdagum and rihtymbrenum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25: Wulfst. 117, 15 note. [Perhaps both the Latin (*jejunia*) *quatuor temporum* and the English *ymb-ryne* (*q. v.*) may have a share in the formation of *ymbren*; cf. Germ. *quatember* and Swed. *tamper-dagar*.] v. following words.

ymbren-dæg, es; *m. An Ember-day*:—Wē forbeódaþ ordāl and āðas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15. Ða ðe heora lencten wel gefæsten and ða twelf ymbrendagas, 244, 20. ¶ *with* riht prefixed:—Ðis synt ða rihtymbrendagas (*legitimi quatuor temporum dies*), ðe man mid rihte healdan sceal; ðæt is, on kł. Martii, on ðære forman wucan; and kł. Iunii, on ðære æfteran wucan; and on kł. Septemb. on ðære þriddan wucan; and on kł. December, on ða nēhstan wucan ǽr Cristes mæssan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33. Āðas sindon tōcweden freólsdagum and rihtymbrendagum, L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 25. Gyf hwylc wydewe hȳ forlicge, bēte .i. geár, and rihtymbrendagas tō eácan ðæs geáres (*et insuper quattuor temporum legitimis anni diebus*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 30. [Iðe Umbridawes, Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6. Embyrday, embyr *angarium* vel *quatuor temporum*, Prompt. Parv. 139. *Icel.* Imbru-dagar (*taken from English*).]

ymbren-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of the Ember-days*:—Ðæt man ælc beboden fæsten healde, sī hit ymbrenfæsten, sī hit lengctenfæsten, L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22. Ðæt ymbrenfæsten byð on ðissum mōnþe (*December*), Anglia viii. 311, 39. On ðam lenctenfæstene and on ælcum ymbrenfæstene, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 17. Feówer ymbrenfæstenu beóð on twelf mōnðum, eallswā feówer tīman beóð, Anglia viii. 312, 14. Ymbrenfæstena healde man rihte, swā swā Scs. Gregorius Angelcynne sylf hit gedihte, Wulfst. 272, 16: L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20.

ymbren-wicu, an; *f. A week in which Ember-days fall*:—.iiii. Wōdnesdagas on .iiii. ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 9. [Iðe ymbri wikis Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6 note. *Icel.* Imbru-vika.]

ymb-ryne, es; *m.* **I.** *course* of a moving body:—Wǽron sume gedwolmen ðe cwǽdon, ðæt ælc man beó ācenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. **II.** *course* of time, *revolution, period*:—Ðes geárlīca ymryne ūs gebrincþ efne nū ða clǽnan tīd Lenctenlīces fæstenes, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Gyf hē (*the 29th of February*) byð forlǽten untеald, ðǽrrihte āwent eall ðæs geáres ymbryn[e] (-rene, *v. l.*) þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12. Emrynes *lustrationis, circuli, curriculo annorum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 6. Āurnenum (wucan) emrene *emenso hebdomadis curriculo*, 428, 72. Se dæg bið ofer Eástrum on ymbryne ðæs geáres, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 16. Iond ðære wucan emrene *per septimane circulum*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 4. Yrnende geond gǽres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dægena embrynum *dierum circulis*, 27, 1. Embrenum *lustris*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 67. Ymrynum, 493, 62. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. Be ðæs geáres ymbrenum *de temporibus*, 232, 5.

ymb-sǽlan *to bind round, tie round*:—Sié unbunden (ymbunden, Lind.) ł unsǽled (= ymbsǽled) *circumdaretur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42.

ymb-sætnung, e ; *f.* I. *a siege* :—Emsætnungum *obsidione*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 40. II. *a sedition* :—Mid ðỹ gié gehēreþ gefehto and ymbsētnungo (-e, Rush.) ymb burgum (v. ymb, I. 1 e, *and* sætnung : *or under* I P) *cum audieritis proelia et seditiones*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 9.

ymb-sceáwian *to look round, to behold* :—Ymbsceáwade (-sceówade, Rush.) tō geseánne hiá *circumspiciebat uidere eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 32. Ymbsceáwde (-sceówadun, Rush.) hiá *circumspiciens eos*, 3, 5. Ymbsceáude (-sceówade, Rush.) hine *intuitus eum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 42.

ymb-sceáwiendlīce ; *adv. Circumspectly* :—Mid ðỹ hē swā gemetfæstlīce and swā ymbsceáwiendlīce hine sylfne on eallum ðingum beheóld *cum ita se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 937, 5.

ymb-sceáwung, e ; *f. Beholding* :—Embeþonc *vel* (embe)sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Wer se ðe giðenceþ ymbsceáwung (*circumspectionem*) Godes, Rtl. 46, 5 : 84, 27.

ymb-scīnan ; *p.* scān *To shine round, surround with brightness* :—Ðæs Hēhstan mægen ðē ymbscīneþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36. Seó sunne ymbscīnð ðone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 32. Berhtnise Godes ymbsceán hiá (him ymbesceán, W. S.) *claritas Dei circumfulsit eos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 9. Hié leóht ymbscān, Andr. Kmbl. 2034 ; An. 1019. [þe schyre sunne hit umbeschon, Allit. Pms. 105, 455.]

ymb-scrīþan ; *p.* -scrāþ *To go round, revolve round* :—Rodor ymbscrīþeþ ðōgora gehwilce ðisne middangeard, Met. 20, 208.

ymb-scrȳdan ; *p.* de *To clothe* :—Ymbscrȳdaþ eów mid Godes wǣpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Mid hwam gē sȳn ymbscrȳdde *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25.

ymb-sellan ; *p.* -sealde *To surround ;* circumdare :—Ic ymbsylle *circumdabo*, Ps. Spl. 25, 6. Ðū ymbseles *circumdas*, Rtl. 76, 1. Hē mid eallum ðyssum ða burh ymbsealde (*circumdedit*), Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 24 : Ps. Th. 114, 3. Fȳren wolcen ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 245, 31. Se sang in ymbhwyrfte ymbsealde ðæt hūs, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567, 45. Mē ymbsealdon (*circumdederunt*) þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10, 12. Ymbsaldun (ym-, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 28. Hī mē ūtan ymbsealdan, Ps. Th. 87, 17. Ūton ymbsele *circumda*, Kent. Gl. 157. Ymbselle *circumdet*, Rtl. 34, 7. Ymbsyllendum mē *circumdantibus me*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Seó fæmne wæs ymbseald mid ðon campweorode, Blickl. Homl. 11, 24. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23 ; Wal. 10. Ða ymbsealde sint mid sixum eác fiðrum gefrætwad, Elen. Kmbl. 1480 ; El. 742.

ymb-seón *to behold, look* :—Ic hine wolde biddan, ðæt hē sweotole ymbsāwe sūð, eást and west (cf. behealde hē on feówer healfe his, Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 21), hū wīdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 5. [For þi oure soile or þou seke umse þe betyme, Alex. (Skt.) 3728.]

ymb-seón *beholding*. v. ymb-sīn.

ymb-set, es ; *n. Siege, blockade* :—Ðæt gēr ymbsetes ðære Beadonescan dūne *annum obsessionis Badonici montis*, Bd. 1, 16 ; S. 484, 22. Hē ne mihte ne mid gefeohte ne mid ymbsete (*obsidione*) ða burh ābrecan ne gegān, 3, 16 ; S. 542, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sez *obsidio*.]

ymb-seten[n], e ; *f. A row* of vines :—Oemsetinne wiingeardes *amtes* (=antes?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 17. v. ymb-settan, II ; seten, II.

ymb-setenness, e ; *f. Besieging, siege* :—Ðæt hȳ sceoldon ðam Gode þancian ðe hȳ gefriðode fram ðære ymbsetennesse, and fram ðære hergunge ðara twēga kyninga, Ps. Th. 45, arg.

ymb-sētnung. v. ymb-sætnung.

ymb-settan ; *p.* te. I. *to set round, put round, surround* :—Hē ymbseteþ ūtan līc and feþre on healfe gehware hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3 ; Ph. 204. Beád hē ūt scypfyrde and landfyrde, and ðæt land eall ūtan embsette, Chr. 1072 ; Erl. 210, 31. Giarn ān and gifylde copp mid æcede ymbsette and tō rōde ða drinca salde him *currens unus et implens spongiam aceto circumponensque calamo potum dabat ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 15, 36. Ymbsetton (ymsettun, Rush.) ł ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, Blickl. Homl. 11, 16. Ymbseted mid ðǣm wāgum his misdǣda, L. E. I. 32 ; Th. ii. 430, 14. Ymbsett mid fāgnesse *circumdata varietate*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10. Mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset bið, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. Emset *glomeratus, circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 47. Ða heargas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hī ymbsette wǣron *fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13 ; S. 516, 39. II. *to plant* with something. v. ymb-seten :—Ic embsette *consero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 56. Eá mid treówum ymbset *amnis*, i. 54, 16. [How Iuus Iesu oft umsette (bisette, *v.l.*), C. M. 195. Alle umset with enmys, Pr. C. 1250. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-sezzen.]

ymb-sīn (-seón), e ; *f. Beholding, regard* :—Clǣnum gisceáwiga wē ymbseáne *puro cernamus intuitu*, Rtl. 35, 37.

ymb-sirwan ; *p.* -sirwde, -sirede. I. *to deliberate about* an evil deed :—Swā micel tōsceád is betwuh ðære beðōhtan synne, ðe mon longe ymbsireþ, and ðære ðe mon fǣrlīce ðurhtiéhð, swā ðætte se se ðe ða synne gesireþ, ǣgðer ge gesyngaþ ge eác hwīlum on ormōdnesse gewīt . . . For ðæm sint tō manianne ða ðe lange ymbsieriaþ ðæt hī ongieten hū micel wīte hī sculun habban beforan ðǣm ōðrum *hoc ergo praecipitatione lapsis per consilium pereuntes differunt, quod, cum hi a statu justitiae péccando concidunt, plerumque simul et in laqueum desperationis cadunt . . . Admonendi ergo sunt, ut hinc colligant, qui in culpa etiam se per consilium ligant*, Past. 56 ; Swt. 435, 4–31. II. *to lie in wait for* :—Se ðe hine ne ymbsyrede (-syrwde, ymbesierede, *v.ll.*) *qui non est insidiatus* (Ex. 21, 13), L. Alf. 13 ; Th. i. 46, 24.

ymb-sittan ; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǣton ; *pp.* -seten. I. *to sit* or *be round*, (1) *to sit at* table, meat, etc. :—Ðæt hié mē þēgon, symbel ymbsǣton, Beo. Th. 1132 ; B. 564. Hȳ twēgen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan, Exon. Th. 345, 2 ; Gn. Ex. 182. Ða ymbsittendan *circumsedentes*, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 31 : *convivae*, 5, 5 ; S. 618, 16 : Ap. Th. 15, 6 : 17, 4. (1 a) *to sit at* council, *be engaged about* :—Hī ān geþeaht ealle ymbsǣtan *cogitaverunt consensum in unum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. (2) *to be around, be neighbouring*. v. ymb-sittend :—Ðām ðe ūs ymbsittaþ *his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hī þreátiaþ gehwider ymbsittenda ōþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. II. *to beset* :—Ic ymbsitte *obsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5 ; Zup. 157, 3. Fearras fǣtte ymbsǣton mē *tauri pingues obsederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ðā com micel werod werigra gāsta and ðis hūs ūtan ymbsǣtan (*domum hanc et exterius obsedit*), Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 633, 2. II a. as a term of war, *to besiege, invest* :—Ðīne fȳnd ðē ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui uallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35. Hē ymbsæt ða burh (*circumdedit Eglon*), Jos. 10, 34. Eádmund ymbsæt Anlāf cyning and Wulfstān arcebiscop on Legraceastre, Chr. 943 ; Erl. 117, 16. Ælle and Cissa ymbsǣton Andredescester, 491 ; Erl. 14, 5 : 885 ; Erl. 82, 20. Hié ymbsǣton ān geweorc, 894 ; Erl. 91, 7. Ymbesǣtan, 1011 ; Erl. 145, 8. Ymbsittaþ ða burg suīðe gebyrdelīce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 161, 19. Ðā hié hæfdon Cirinen ða burh ymbseten, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 66, 18. Hē besierede ðæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfden, 4, 5 ; Swt. 170, 2 : Ps. Th. 12 arg. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sizzan *obsidere*.] v. emb-sittan.

ymb-sittend, es ; *m. One living on the borders of another's country, a neighbour* :—Gif ic ðæt gefricge, ðæt ðec ymbsittend (*those that sit on thy borders*) egesan þȳwaþ, Beo. Th. 3658 ; B. 1827. Him ǣghwylc ðara ymbsittendra hȳran sceolde, 18 ; B. 9 : Elen. Kmbl. 65 ; El. 33. Ymbesittendra, Beo. Th. 5461 ; B. 2734. Wē synd gewordene eallum edwītstæf ymbsittendum *facti sumus in opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 4 : 88, 34.

ymb-smeá(g)ung. v. embe-smeágung.

ymb-snidenness, e ; *f. Circumcision* :—Wēn is ðæt eówer sum nyte hwæt sȳ ymbsnidennys, Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Se intinga ðære æftran ymbsnidennysse, Jos. 5, 6. Beóð ēstfulle heortan mid dæghwonlīcere ymbsnidenysse āfeormode, Homl. Th. i. 98, 14. Mōyses eów sealde ymbsnydenisse, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Ða ealdan ymbsnidenysse, Shrn. 47, 18.

ymb-snīþan ; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon *To circumcise* :—On restedæge gē ymbsnīðaþ mann, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Abraham ymbsnād his sunu, Gen. 17, 23. Ðæt stǣnene sex, ðe ðæt cild ymbsnād, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Hié ǣghwelcum cnihtcilde ymbsnidon ðæt werlīce lim, Shrn. 47, 20. Hē hine lǣt ymbsnīðan mid scearpum flinte, Wulfst. 195, 9. Ymsnīþan (ymbsnȳðan, *v.l.*), Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Ðæt ðæt cild emsnyden (ymb-, *v.l.*) wǣre, 2, 21. Ymbsniden, Homl. Th. i. 90, 14, 18, 30. Heora fæderas wǣron ymbsnidene, Jos. 5, 4. [Embsniþeu mid ane ulintsexe, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 27.]

ymb-spannan *to span round* :—Swyle tō ðon swīþe āswollen ðæt hine mon nā mid twām handum ymbspannan (*circumplecti*) mihte, Bd. 5, 3 ; S. 616, 7.

ymb-sprǽc, e ; *f. Speech about a subject, talk* :—Be ðysum is oft mycel ymbsprǽc (ymbe-, emb-, *v.ll.*) *there is often much discussion about this*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 9. Ne beó gē āfyrhte ðurh geswince ðæs langsuman færeldes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbsprǽce *nec labor vos itineris, nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant* (Bd. 1, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2.

ymb-sprǽce ; *adj. Talked about* :—Geond ðās eorþan ǣghwǽr sindon hiora gelīcan hwōn ymbsprǽce, Met. 10, 59.

ymb-sprecan *to speak about something* :—Alle yfle ymbsprēcon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. 19, 7.

ymb-standan ; *p.* -stōd ; *pp.* -standen. I. *to stand about* or *around* :—Ðis folc ðæt hēr ymbstandeþ, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7 : Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. Eall seó gesomnung brōþra and sweostra on twā halfe singende ymbstōdon (*circumstaret*), Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 589, 9. ¶ pres. part. used substantively :—Hē sceal grētan his ymbstandendan, and hig him sceolon andswarian, L. E. I. 7 ; Th. ii. 406, 23. II. *to surround* :—Mē ymbstōdan strange manige *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Th. 117, 11. Hȳ habbaþ mē ūtan ymbstanden *circumdederunt me*, 16, 10. Hī bióþ ūton ymbstandene (*printed* -standende, *but see* ūtan ymbestandne, Met. 25, 7) mid miclon gefērscipe hiora þegna *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 4. [He saw how þe laddes wode Hauelok his louerd umbistode, Hav. 1875. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-standan *circumstare, circumdare*.] v. next word.

ymb-standend, es ; *m. A by-stander* :—Hī ānra gehwilcum ymbstandendra forsǣton heáfodsiéna, Cd. Th. 150, 8 ; Gen. 2488. Ðā cwæð

se cāsere tō ðām embstandendum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 275. Sum mon of ðǣm ymbstondendum *quidam de circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 47.

ymb-standenness *glosses* circumstantia, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 140, 3: Rtl. 179, 9: 182, 16: Ps. Surt. 30, 22.

ymb-strīcan; *p.* -strāc *To rub round* so as to smooth:—Gif ðæs dolges ōfras synd tō heá ymbstrīc mid hāte īsene *if the edges of the wound are too high, pass a hot iron round*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 5.

ymb-styrian *to stir about, upset*:—Ymbstyreþ ðæt hūs *evertit domum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 8.

ymb-swǣpe, an; *f. A roundabout way, digression.* Cf. ymb-swāpan, I:—Ymbsuaepe *ambages*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-suaifan *amictum: Ger.* um-schweif.]

ymb-swāpan; *p.* -sweóp; *pp.* -swāpen. I. *to sweep about* (of the motion of waves):—Ða ȳþa weóllan and ymbsweópan and æghwonene ðæt scyp fyldon *verrentibus undique et implere incipientibus navem fluctibus*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. II. *to wrap round*:—Ymbswāpen *circumamicta*, Ps. Surt. Spl. C. 44, 10, 15. Emswāpen *circumamicta, circumdata*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 45. [*M. H. Ger.* umbe-swief; *p.*]

ymb-þanc, es; *m. n.*: -þanca, an; *m. Thought about* a matter, *consideration, attention*:—Embeþonc *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 26. Mid micelum embeþance *magna animaduersione*, Anglia xiii. 373, 106. Hié eallneg rǣswaþ and ondrǣdaþ ðæt hī mon tǣlan wille and beóð eallneg mid ðæm ymbeðoncan (-ðonce, Cott. MSS.) ābisgode and ofdrǣdde *dum deprehendi metuunt, semper pauidis suspicionibus agitantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 7. Ðæt hī ongieten mid wærlīce ymbeþonce *ut cauta circumspectione considerent*, 58; Swt. 445, 5. Ðætte hē ðone ymbeþonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlǣte *ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, 35; Swt. 237, 17. Hwæt sceolan ūs, oþþe hwæt dōþ ūs ðara worda ymbþonc? Tō morgenne wē beóþ gesēmde *of what use are considerations of the words, or what will they do for us? To-morrow we shall be at one on the matter*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 12. [Clene wasshen of þe embeþonke of fleshliche lustes *a mollitie fluxae cogitationis purgata*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 2.]

ymb-þeahtian; *p.* ode *To deliberate, consider*:—Ða ðe longe ǣr ymbðeahtigeaþ, and hit ðonne on lāsċ ðurhtiódˊ *qui consulto peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 31. Ða ðe ǣr ðenceaþ tō syngianne and ymbðeahtiaþ ǣr hī hit ðurhtión *qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, 433, 32. Hī beóð ðæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbðeahtiaþ *tardius peccatum solvitur, quod et per consilium solidatur*, 435, 2. Ðæt leóht him ða stōwe wæs ontȳnende, ðe (ðǣr, Bd. S. 575, 12) heó ǣr ymbþeahtedon, Bd. 4, 7; M. 284, 20.

ymb-þencan; *p.* -þōhte *To consider*:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manienne ða ðe mid fǣrlīce luste bióð oferswīðde, on ōðre ða ðe lange ymbþenceaþ and ðeahtiaþ and swā weorðaþ beswicene *aliter admonendi sunt, qui repentina concupiscentia superantur, atque aliter qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 34. Ic ymbðōhte *decernam*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 3. Ne beó gē ymbeþencende hū oððe hwæt gē specon *nolite solliciti esse qualiter aut quid respondeatis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 11. [Þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin, Orm. 1240. He umthoght him what was best, Met. Homl. 79, 26.]

ymb-þreodian *to deliberate*:—Embðrydiendra *circumvenientium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 30. v. þreodian *and next word, and cf.* ymb-cyme.

ymb-þreodung, e; *f. Deliberation*:—Ymbðriodung (-dritung, Erfurt Gl.) *deliberatio*, Txts. 55, 644. Ymbþriodung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 20. Ymbþrydung, 138, 45.

ymb-þringan; *p.* -þrang; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng round, crowd round, surround*:—Hine F and M ūtan ymbðringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. Hī ymbðrungon mē *circumdederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11. Ymbeþrungon, 21, 17. Ymþrungon, 16, 9. Ic mē nā ondrǣde þūsendu folces, þeáh hī mē ūtan ymbþringen *non timebo millia populi circumdantis me*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Embþrungen *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-dringan *stipasse.*]

ymb-þringend. v. ymb-hringend.

ymb-trymian, -trymman; *p.* -trymede, -trymde. I. *to surround*:—Engla werod embtrymmaþ ðone mǣran kyning mihte and ðrymme, Wulfst. 137, 15. Ymbsyllende ymbtrymedon mē *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Ymbtrymdon, 17, 5, 6: Ps. Lamb. 16, 9: 21, 13. Mid micelum fǣmnena heápe ymbtrimed, Ap. Th. 23, 16. II. *to fortify, protect, support*:—Ic ymbtrymme *munio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 1. Hig ymbetrymedon ða byrgene *munierunt sepulchrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Hwæt getācniaþ ða truman ceastra būtan hwurfulu mōd, getrymedu and ymbtrymedu mid lytelīcre lādunge? *quid per civitates munitas exprimitur, nisi suspectae mentes et fallaci semper defensione circumdatae?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 8. Hiericho seó buruh wæs mid weallum ymbtrymmed and fæste belocen *Jericho clausa erat atque munita*, Jos. 6, 1. Ic eom embtrymed *fulcior, sustentor*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 26.

ymb-trymming, e; *f. A fortification*:—Ymbtrymming oððe fæstnys *munimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 3. Ðīne fȳnd ðē ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui uallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35.

ymb-tȳnan; *p.* de *To enclose, surround*:—Ðeáh man ðone gārsecg mid īsene ūtan ymbtȳnde, Wulfst. 146, 27.

ymb-tyrnan (1) *to turn round*:—Feówer and twēntig tīda beóðˊ āgāne, ǣr ðan ðe heó beó ǣne ymbtyrnd, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. (2) *to surround*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15.

ymb-ūtan *about, around, without.* I. *prep.* (1) local, (a) with dat.:—Ðam nis nān wuht bufan, ne nān wuht benyþan, ne ymbūtan, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 19. Hū wīdgil sint wolcnum ymbūtan heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6. (b) with accus.:—Geseah se Hǣlend mycle menigeo ymbūtan hyne (*circum se*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18. Hē wand him ymbūtan ðone deáðes beám, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 492. Ymbūtan ðone weall is se mǣsta dīc, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Suǣ suǣ se here sceolde bión getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, suǣ sculon beón getrymed ða word ðæs sacerdes ymbūtan ðæt mōd his hiéremonna *quasi obsidio circa civitatem Jerusalem voce praedicatoris ordinatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 1. Hwī sēce gē ymbūtan eów ða gesǣlþa ðe gē oninnan eów habbaþ geset? *quid extra petitis intra vos positam felicitatem?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 4. Onginne hē sēcan oninnan him selfum ðæt hē ǣr ymbūton hine sōhte, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22: Met. 22, 7. Munt is hine ymbūtan, gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 510; Sal. 255: Ps. Th. 124, 2. Licgaþ mē ymbūtan grindlas, Cd. Th. 24, 24; Gen. 382. Hine ymbūtan hālge herefēðan blīcaþ, Exon. Th. 62, 35; Cri. 1012. Standan ymbeūtan ða eardungstōwe *stare circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24: Ex. 29, 20: Lev. 3, 2. (2) *about, concerning*:—Hī ne gesāwon sundbūende, ne ymbūtan hī ne hērdon, Met. 8, 14. II. *adv.* (1) alone:—Fȳr bið ymbūtan on æghwylcum, Cd. Th. 280, 34; Sat. 264. Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbūtan faraþ, Exon. Th. 58, 1; Cri. 929. Hit bið sinbyrnende and ymbūtan hit ōðra stōwa forbærnd, Met. 8, 53. Glīdeþ ēg ymbūtan, 20, 171. (2) with other adverbs:—Se sciphere sigelede west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Sum hund scipa fōron sūð ymbūtan, and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Tō farenne eást ymbūtan, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 29. Ðā ongon hē sprecan swīþe feorran ymbūton *velut ab alio orsa principio disseruit*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. For ðam folce ðe hēr ymbūtan stent, Jn. Skt. 11, 42. Ealla ða neáhstōwa ðǣr ymbūtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: Cd. Th. 154, 3; Gen. 2550. Hū sunnu ðǣr scīneþ ymbūtan, 286, 15; Sat. 352. Ymbeūtan, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. v. ymb.

ymb-wēfan; *p.* de *To wrap round, to clothe*:—Ymbwǣfd mid fǣgnyssum *circumamicta uarietatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15. [Þe brawden bryne umbeweuid þat wyȝ, Gaw. 581.]

ymb-wærlan; *p.* de *To turn round*:—Ymbwærlde tō ðæm wīfe *conversus ad mulierem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 44, 9. Ymbwærlde (-wælde, Lind.), Rush. 9, 55.

ymb-weaxan *to surround*:—Seó burh wæs ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *saxum mirae asperitatis et altitudinis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. [*Ger.* um-wachsen.]

ymb-wendan *to turn round, convert, avert, move, change*:—Ymbuoendest *conversas* (but the Latin is p. part. ac. pl. f.), Rtl. 114, 34. Ymbuoende on bægcgling *conuersa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 14. Ymbwoend *averte*, Rtl. 8, 37: 15, 25. Ymbwoendendum *vellentibus*, 19, 15. Sié ymbuoended *inmutatur*, 96, 13. Sié umbuoendedo *moveantur*, 167, 1.

ymb-wendedlīc. v. un-ymbwendedlīc.

ymb-wending *glosses* vegetatio, Rtl. 17, 1: conversatio, 63, 8.

ymb-weorpan; *p.* -wearp *To throw round, surround*:—Þurh lyftgelāc lēges blǣstas weallas ymbwurpon, Andr. Kmbl. 3104; An. 1555. [Cf. *Ger.* um-werfen.]

ymb-wīcian *to encamp about* a place:—Hēht ymbwīcigean Æthanes byrig mearclandum on (*castrametati sunt in Etham in extremis finibus solitudinis*, Ex. 13, 20), Cd. Th. 181, 22; Exod. 65.

ymb-windan; *p.* -wand. I. *to wind* (intrans.) *round, encompass*:—Rāpas synfulra ymbwundon mē *funes peccatorum complexi sunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 61. II. *to wind* (trans.) *about, wind round*:—Ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-wintan *amicire.*]

ymb-wlātend, es; *m. A spectator, observer*:—Beó ðū emwlātent dīn *esto catascopus tui*, Lchdm. i. lx, 11. Emwlātend(o)um *spectatoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 64. v. tīd-ymbwlātend.

ymb-wlātian *to contemplate, observe*:—Ic ymbwlātige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 12.

ymb-wlātung, e; *f. Contemplation, look, regard*:—Ymbwlātung *aspectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 5. Emwlātunge *contemplationis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 20. *Spiritus* gāst belimpð tō ðære sāwle ymbwlātunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 182. Emwlātunge *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49. Wīdgille emwlātunge *passivos oculorum obtutus*, 405, 64. v. emb-wlātung.

ymb-wrītan *to cut round, circumscribe*:—Hine eác ymbwrīt mid sweorde on .iiii. healfa, Lchdm. ii. 346, 26.

ymb-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte. I. *to surround* with works:—Hē mid eallum ðyssum ða burh on mycelre heánnesse ymbworhte (*v. l.*

ymbsealde. v. ymb-sellan), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24 note. Byrig ðære ðe mid nâne wealle ne biđ ymbworht *urbs absque murorum ambitu*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 21. **II.** *to weave*:—Ymbworhton bêge *plectentes coronam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 29.

ymel (emel, *q. v.*), e; *f. A canker-worm*:—Ymel *gurgulio* (=curculio), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7.

ymele, an; *f. A scroll, leaf* of paper:—Ymele *sceda* vel *scedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 15. Ymle *scedula*, 46, 69. Đæt đû đâs âne synne, ðe on ðyssere ymlan stent, þurh đîne gebedu âdilige, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 642.

ymen, hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Ymen (*hymnus*) eallum hâligum his, Ps. Spl. 148, 14: Ps. Surt. 64, 2. Æfter ðysum is ymen tô singenne, R. Ben. 33, 12. Mid ferse and mid ymene (imene, *v. l.*), 41, 5. Ymen *hymnum*, Ps. Surt. 39, 4: 64, 14: 118, 171. Hê wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3: 151, 9. Ymmon, Rtl. 184, 25. Hymen, Ps. Surt. 136, 3: ii. p. 203, 35. Ymenas and capitula rædinga sŷn ânum gemete gehealdene, R. Ben. 43, 2. On ymnum *in hymnis*, Ps. Spl. 99, 4. Ymenum, Ps. Surt. 99, 4. Mîne weleras ðê wordum belcettaþ ymnas *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. [From Latin.] v. hymen.

ymen-bôc; *f. A book of hymns*:—Ymenbêc missenlîce metre *librum hymnorum diverso metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36.

ymener (ymnere?), es; *m. A book of hymns*; hymnare, hymnarium:—Thær synd twâ Cristes bêc, and i mæssebôc, and i. ymener, and i. salter, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 32. Hymneres tâcen is đæt mon wægce brâdlinga his hand and rære up his litlan finger, Techm. ii. 121, 9. ii. salteras, and se saltere swâ man singđ on Rôme, and .ii. ymneras, Chart. Th. 430, 13.

ymen-sang, es; *m. A hymn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3, 4.

ymesene (-sêne?); *adj. Sightless, blind*:—Sum ymesene man mid wôpe his fêt gesôhte, biddende his hæle. Laurentius mearcode rôdetâcen on đæs blindan eágan, and hê đærrihte þeorhtlîce geseah, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

ymest. v. yfera, yfemest; *adv.*

yna, Techm. ii. 126, 14 (see under tûn, I), where it is printed with a space before *y*, as if a letter were wanting in the MS. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 2, takes the word as the gen. pl. of *yne*=onion.

ynce, es; *m. An inch*:—Wund ynces (inces, *v. l.*) lang, L. Alf. pol. 45; Th. i. 92, 18, 19. Gif ofer ynce scilling; æt twâm yncum, twêgen; ofer þrŷ, .iii. scill., L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 17. Hê (*Adam*) wæs vi and cx ynca lang, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 20. [Wunde feouwer unchene long, Laym. 23970. *From Latin* uncia.]

yndan *in* đa belocenan yndan wega *conpeta clausa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 11. *For* betŷndan? cf. betŷndan wega gelætan *competa clausa*, 132, 52.

yndse. v. yntse.

ynne-leác (yne-), es; *n. Onion*:—Ynnelaec, hynnilaec, ynnilêc *ascalonium*, Txts. 43, 229. Ynnilaec *cepa*, 49, 448. Ynneleác *scalonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 57: *unio*, 68, 62. Yneleác *ungio*, 286, 9. [*Latin* unio.] v. enne-leác.

yntse, yndse, an; *and* ynts (?), e; *f. An ounce*:—Genim huniges ânre yndsan gewæge, Lchdm. i. 76, 11. Ânre yndsan (ynsan, *v. l.*) gewihte, 248, 8. Dô alwan âne yntsan tô, ii. 60, 5: 190, 9. Âne ynsan, iii. 74, 19. Ælc wîfmon hæfde âne yndsan goldes *uxores singulas auri uncias*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21. Fîftig yntsena seolfres *quinquaginta siclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Þreóra yntsena gewihte . . . six yntsena . . . þreóra yntsena (yntsa, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 150, 16–18. [*Latin* uncia.]

yplen. v. ypplen.

yppan; *p.* te. **I.** *to bring up* or *forth*:—Ypte *depromsit* (decies senas de cespite ruris fruges depromsit, Ald. 139), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 18: 27, 5. **II.** *to disclose, reveal, declare, manifest*:—Hê ŷwep him and yppeþ earmra manna þisgemynda, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Hê đa unrôtnesse his heortan mid his andwlitan tâcnunge ypte and cŷdde *tristitiam cordis vultu indice prodebat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Đæt hê þeódscipes gehyld mid his sylfes dæde ŷwde (ypte, *v. l.*) and cŷdde (*propria actione praemonstraret*), 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ypte and cîdde *ederet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 5. Đæt wê hit for đŷ yppen đæt mon God herige *ea ostendenda sunt, ut laudem coelestis Patris augeamus*, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 4. Ic ne dear yppan (*pandere*) đê dîgla ûre, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 13. Ypped *oriundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 65. On his âgenum dagum ypped weorđeþ sôđfæstnes *orietur in diebus ejus justitia*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. Ypped eard in mægne đînum *exortus es in virtute tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 9. Đæt ypped wæs *prolatum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 75. **III.** *to come forth*, (1) *to proceed*:—Of andwlitan đînum dôm mîn yppe *de vultu tuo judicium meum prodeat*, Ps. Spl. 16, 3. (2) *to be disclosed*:—Sôna đæt ypeþ, swâ hwæt swâ đê geswefnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 154, 23. v. forþ-, ge-yppan, uppan, *and next word*.

yppe; *adj. Brought to light, disclosed, manifest*:—Gif hê hit đonne dierneþ and weorđeþ ymb long yppe, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Đonne mon beám on wuda forbærne and weorđe yppe on đone đe hit dyde, 43; Th. i. 128, 18. Nânges þinges mâre þearf nære đonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Đonne him þince đæt hê spîwe, đæt byđ swâ hwæt swâ hê âna wiste, đæt hit weorđæþ yppe (geypped, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 170, 27. Mid Sigelwarum sôđ yppe wearđ, dryhtlîc dôm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Gif đis yppe biđ, Elen. Kmbl. 870; El. 435.

yppe, an; *f. A raised place*, (1) *a look-out place*:—Yppe *vel* weardsteal *spectacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 35. (2) *a stage, platform*:—Glîgmanna yppe *orcestra* vel *pulpitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 36. (3) *a dais, the raised floor in a hall*. Cf. *Icel.* pallr *for this sense*:—Eode æþeling (*Beowulf*) tô yppan, đær se ôþer wæs, Hrôđgâr grêtte, Beo. Th. 3634; B. 1815. (4) *the upper part of a house, an upper chamber*:—Yppe (Ep. Gl. uppae) *in aestivo caenaculo, ubi per aestatem frigus captant*, Txts. 70, 553. Hié ealle on yppan wunedon (cf. in coenaculum ascenderunt ubi manebant, Acts 1, 13), Blickl. Homl. 133, 26.

ypping, e; *f.* **I.** *manifestation*:—Ypping *manifestatio* (*epiphania*), Rtl. 195, 24. **II.** *what mounts up* (?), applied to the water of the Red Sea which had risen up on either side of the track followed by the Israelites. Cf, Holmweall âstâh, merestreâm môdig, Cd. Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467; *and* multon meretorras, 208, 16; Exod. 484:—Synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, siđđan hié onbugon (on bogum, MS.) brûn[e] yppinge (cf. *for the epithet* brûne ŷđa, Andr. Kmbl. 1038; An. 519), môdewæga mæst *the host of sinners lost their lives, after the brown waters that had towered aloft broke over them*, Cd. Th. 209, 13; Exod. 498. Cf. ypplen.

ypping-îren, es; *n. The name of some tool, a crowbar* (?):—Hê sceal fela andlômena habban . . . mattuc, ippingîren, scear, culter and eác gâdîren, Anglia ix. 263, 3.

ypplen, yplen, es; *n. A top, summit*:—Ypplene *fastigio*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 47. Đâ âgeolewedan yplenu *crocata cacumina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 13.

ŷr *the name of the rune for y, a bow* (?):—Ŷr byđ æđelinga wyn and fyrdgeatewa sum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 29; Rûn. 27. The letter occurs Exon. Th. 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704; Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. [*Icelandic has ŷr*; *gen. ŷs a yew*, also *a bow, as the name of the Runic* y.]

yr-. For words beginning with *yr-* see ir-.

yrf-cwealm, es; *m. Murrain*:—Hêr com ærest se myccla yrfcwalm on Angelcynn, Chr. 986; Erl. 131, 6. v. orf-cwealm.

yrfe (cf. orf; *or* (?) irfe, *q. v.*), es; *n. Cattle*:—For ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hêr *oves tantum vestrae et armenta remaneant*, Ex. 10, 24. Gnættas wæron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe (*in jumentis*), 8, 17. Eft hwyrfende wæs tô đæm yrfe and tô đæm ceápe and tô heora gesetum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 6. Ægđer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 14. Menn and yrfe (orf, *v. l.*) hî slôgon, 1010; Erl. 143, 28. Đâ đæt land ærest mîn lâford mæ tô læt, đâ wæs hit ierfelæás (*omni peccunia caruit*).... And ic sælf đæt ierfæ (*peccuniam*) tô gestrîndæ. . . . Đonnæ is đær nû irfæs (*pecuniae*) đæs đæs stranga wintær læfæd hæfđ nigon ealđ hrîđru, and feówer and hundændlæftig ealdra swîna, Chart. Th. 162, 26–163, 4. v. irfe.

yrfe-leás; *adj. Without cattle, unstocked*:—Wæs đæt land ierfelæás *omni peccunia caruit*, Chart. Th. 162, 28.

yrrest. v. wirrest.

yrse-binn [=? yrsen-=îsern-: cf. Wülck. Gl. 142, 2 irsenhelm *cassis, where* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 4 *has* iren], e; *f. An iron box*:—Yrse-binne (cf. hunigbinna, 264, 15), Anglia ix. 265, 1.

ysel, e; ysle, an; *f. A spark, cinder, an ash, ember*:—Ysle *favilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 19: 66, 44: 284, 17: ii. 36, 53. On yslan *in favillam*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 31. Hê geseah hû đa ysla up flugon mid đam smîce *vidit ascendentem favillam*, Gen. 19, 28. Gê syndon dust and acsan and ysela, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 23. Heora wyrtruma biđ swâ swâ windige ysla *radix eorum quasi favilla erit* (Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Đa yslan *cineres*, Exon. Th. 213, 13; Ph. 224. In onlîcnesse upp-âstîgendra yselena (ysla, *v. l.*) *instar favillarum ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Geong of đâm yselum (*de favilla*) eft ârîseþ, Nar. 39, 7. Ic eom yslum and axum geanlîcod *assimilatus sum favillae et cineri* (Job 30, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 13. Bearwas wurdon tô axan and tô yslan, Cd. Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. Gebringeþ bân and yslan, âdes lâfe, eft ætsomne, Exon. Th. 216, 21; Ph. 271: 236, 18; Ph. 576. [On asshen and on iselen *in faulla et cinere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 18. I am bot erþe ful euel and usle so blake, Allit. Pms. 60, 747. Isyl of fyre *faulla*, Prompt. Parv. 266 and see note. *M. H. Ger.* usele; *and see* Grff. i. 487: *Icel.* usli *a conflagration; a field of burning embers*.]

yslende *sending forth sparks*:—Yslendra *favillantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 20.

ysope, hysope, an; *f.*: ysopo, *indeclinable, or* ysopon *in oblique cases. Hyssop*:—Đâs wyrte sculon tô lungensealfe, bânwyrt, . . . isopo, saluie, Lchdm. iii. 16, 8. Ysopan sceaft *fasciculum hyssopi*, Ex. 12, 22. Fram đam heágan cederbeáme tô đære lytlan ysopan, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 5. Hysopan gelîcne, Lchdm. i. 160, 12. Bespreng mê mid đînum hâligdôme swâ swâ mid ysopon, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29. Of butran and of weaxe and of ysopo, Lchdm. ii. 244, 20. Genim ysopan, i. 254, 20. Wyll ysopon in buteran, iii. 22, 23: Ps. C. 73. Genim ysopo, Lchdm. i. 374, 18: 378, 21. [From Latin.]

ŷst, e; *f.*: ŷste, es; *m.* (?) **I.** *a storm, tempest, whirlwind*:—

Mycel ýst windes *procella magna uenti*, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Windi ýst, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Mētte hié micel ýst on sǽ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Ān mycel ýst *atrocissimus turbo*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 22. Hē sǽde ðæt ðǽr tō cōme ðæs strongestan windes ýste, and ðæt se swā stronglīce hrure on ða circan ðæt ealle ða men ðe ðǽr wǽron lāgon āþænede on ðære eorðan, ðþ ðæt seó ondrysnlīce ýst forð geleóreþ, Shrn. 81, 19–27. Ðæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21. Norðerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Swā swā hradu ýst windes scip tōbrycð, Ps. Th. 47, 6. Gāst ýstes *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 25. Mid ðý storme and mid ðære ýste onwend *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. On ýste mǽstre *tempestate maxima*, Scint. 15, 18. Stormes ýste *tempestatis turbine*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 22. Mid swiftre ýste *precipiti turbine*, Germ. 392, 73. Ýst *procellam*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 29. Hē ýste mæg oncyrran, ðæt hī (= heó?) windes hweoðu weorðeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Īs and ýste ealra gāstas ðe his word willaþ wyrcean *glacies, spiritus procellarum, quae faciunt verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Ðonne sǽ gemengaþ micla ýsta, Met. 5, 9. Æfter ðām ýþum ūra geswinca ýsta gehwilcre, 21, 15. Ýsta *procellarum*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. C. T. 10, 7. Swā ðæt twig, ðæt bið ācorfen of ðam treówe and āworpen on micclum ýstum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 192, 207. Ðara geþōhta ýstum *cogitationum procellis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Æfter eallum ðām ýstum and ðām ýþum ūrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. **II.** *rough water, surge*:—Ýst *aestus, recessus et accessus maris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 10. [*O. Sax.* ûst *a storm of wind*: *O. H. Ger.* unst *procella, nimbus, tempestas, turbo.*]

ýstan; *p.* te *To be stormy*:—Ýstendre *ferventis* (*oceani*), Hpt. Gl. 464, 57.

ýstig; *adj.* **I.** *stormy, tempestuous*:—Windig sumer and ýstig, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. **II.** *of storm*:—Ýstige gāstas *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Th. 106, 24.

ýtan; *p.* te *To put out*, (1) *to put out* a person from a place, *expel, banish*:—Hēr man ýtte ût Ælfgār eorl, ac hē com sōna inn ongeán þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 35. (2) *to put out* a thing from one's possession, *alienate, give away*:—Hē nā mynstres ǽhta ne ýte, ne nā myrre *neque prodigus sit, aut stirpator substantie monasterii*, R. Ben. 55, 4. v. ā-ýtan; ūtian, *and next word.*

ýtend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer*:—Wēstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 64. v. ýtan.

ýtera; *cpve.*: ýtemest; *spve. adj. Outer*: *outmost, extreme.* **I.** local:—Of helle ýteran *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Spl. T. 85, 12. On ðan ýttren *in citeriorem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 69. On ða ýtran *in posteriora*, Ps. Spl. 77, 72. Ýtemeste *extremus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 39. Ðæt ýtemeste land, ðæt man hǽt Thila, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Ðæt hē gewǽte his ýtemystan finger, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 6. On ða ýtemesta[n] sǽ *in extremis maris*, Ps. Spl. 138, 8. Ða ýtemestan endas ðare seglgyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 46. Ða ýtmestan eorðbūende, Met. 10, 25. From feówerum foldan sceátum ðām ýtemestum, Exon. Th. 55, 7; Cri. 880. Æt ðām ýtmestan eorþan gemǽrum *usque ad ultimum terrae*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 25: 133, 35. Bind his ýtmestan limo mid byndellum, Lchdm. ii. 196, 12. **II.** marking order or degree, *later, lower; last, lowest*:—Gif munuc hine sylfne ýttran (*inferiorem*) and unweorðran talaþ þonne ǽnigne ōþerne, R. Ben. 29, 11. Stande hē ealra ýtemest (*ultimus*), 68, 10: Scint. 21, 19. Ealra ýtemest *nouissima omnium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 32. Āgynn fram ðam ýtemestan (*novissimo*) ōð ðone fyrmestan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 8, 14. On ðam ýtemestan dæge, Jn. Skt. 6, 54. On ðam ýtemestan dæge his līfes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 18: 4, 8; S. 575, 30: Exon. Th. 172, 7; Gū. 1140. Æt ðæm ýtmestan ende, 128, 34; Gū. 414. On ýtemestum sīðe *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Tō ðam ýtemestan gelǽded, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 5. Ðæm ētemestan hlēte *suprema sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 34. Ǽr ðū āgylde ðone ýtemestan (*novissimum*) feorðlingc, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ýtemystan *infimam, minimam*, Germ. 403, 31. Swā beóð ða fyrmestan ýtemeste (*novissimi*), and ða ýtemestan fyrmeste, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 16. Wurðaþ ðæs mannes ýtemestan wyrsan ðonne ða ǽrran, 12, 45. On ýtemestum *in extremis*, Scint. 46, 15. Hē ða ýtemestan word (*ultima verba*) on his herenesse betýnde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 12. **III.** *external*:—On ðām twām pundum is getācnod ǽgðer ge ðæt ýttre andgit ge ðæt inre. . . . Sume lǽwede tǽcaþ riht ðæs ðe hī magon tōcnāwan be ðam ýttrum andgitum, þeáh ðe hī ne cunnon ða incundan deópnysse Godes lāre āsmeágan, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 14–22. Ðan incundum *internis*, ða ýttran *exteriora*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 7; Scint. 226, 16. Ðū miht blissigan ðæt ðære ðeóde sāwla þurh ða ýttran wundra beóð getogene tō ðære incundan gife *gaudeas quia Anglorum animae per exteriora miracula ad interiorem gratiam pertrahuntur* (Bd. 1, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 132, 2. v. ūtera.

yteren; *adj. Made of otter's skin*:—Berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 21.

ýþ, e; *f.* **I.** *a wave* of the sea (lit. or fig.):—Flōd oðþe ýð *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 2. Ēð *unde*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 23. Brim eft oncwæð, ýð ōðerre, Andr. Kmbl. 885; An. 443. Stunede sió brūne ýð wið ōðre, Met. 26, 30. Wēdende ýða *frementes fluctus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 74. Ýða *flustra*, 478, 57. Swā swā ýþa for winde ða sǽ hrēraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Met. 27, 3: Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385: Ps. Th. 77, 53: Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rä. 76, 2. Ða sylfan ýþa wǽron āhafene ofer ðæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ða ýða swygiaþ *siluerunt fluctus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ða ýða ðara costunga, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 21. Ýþe, Exon. Th. 188, 3; Az. 40: Cd. Th. 196, 8; Exod. 288. Ða wonhǽwan oðþe swearthǽwenan oðþe ýða *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66. Wonne ýþa, Cd. Th. 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Sealte ýþa, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Ýþa hlūde, 64, 7. Ýþa ofermǽta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. Ýþa geþwǽre, 382, 22; Rä. 3, 15. Hreó wǽron ýþa, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548. Seó sǽ mōt brūcan smyltra ýþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Éastreám ýða, Cd. Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385. Ýða ful *the sea*, Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ýða yrfeweard, Salm. Kmbl. 163; Sal. 81. Ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 478; El. 239. Ýða ðrym, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Sǽs swēges and ýða (ýðana *fluctuum*, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Ðæt scyp wearð ofergoten mid ýðum (*fluctibus*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Of ðām ýðum tōtorfod, 14, 24. Hē gesette ýðum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. Flota wæs on ýðum, Beo. Th. 426; B. 210. Ofer ýðum, 3819; B. 1907. Hē ýðum stilde, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Sealtum ýðum, Cd. Th. 207, 26; Exod. 472. On ðām ýðum ðisse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: Met. 4, 56. Æfter eallum ðām ýstum and ýþum ūrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28: Met. 21, 54. Ealle ýða ðīne *omnes fluctus tuos*, Ps. Spl. 87, 7: Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Ýþa wrēgan, Exon. Th. 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. Gān ofer sǽs ýþa, Blickl. Homl. 177, 18. Fēran ofer sǽs ýþe, Shrn. 104, 34: Exon. Th. 72, 5; Cri. 1168: Beo. Th. 91; B. 46. Winter ýþe beleác, 2269; B. 1132. ¶ gen. pl. with words denoting the movement of the waves forming phrases = *the billowy sea*:—Ýða gelaac, Ps. Th. 118, 136: Exon. Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7. Ýða geswing, Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 353. Ýða geþræc, 1645; An. 824: Exon. Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2: 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7. Ýða geþring, Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368. Ýða gewealc, 517; An. 259: Cd. Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19. Ýða gewin, Beo. Th. 2942; B. 1469. Ýða ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 931; An. 466. Ýða wylm, 1726; An. 865. **I a.** in a collective sense, *the wave, water, sea*:—Ýð, ædwella *flustra*, i. *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 67. Ýð up færeþ, Cd. Th. 195, 25; Exod. 282. Ýð (cf. gewinn ýþa and landes, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35) wið lande ealneg winneþ, Met. 28, 57. Mec ýð sió brūne beleólc, Exon. Th. 471, 25; Rä. 61, 6. **I b.** applied to a quantity of any liquid, *flood* as in *floods* of tears:—Flōd ýðum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548. Blōd ýðum weóll, 2482; An. 1242. Swāt ýðum weóll, 2552; An. 1277: Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Teagor ýðum weóll, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. **II.** *any liquid, water*:—Suǽ huæd in hūsum gileáffulra dās ýð eft āstrægde *quicquid in domibus fidelium haec unda resperserit*, Rtl. 121, 36. [Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 3. Þe wind þa sæ wraðede, uðen þer urnen, Laym. 4578. Þet uðen (*undes, v. l.*) ne stormes þet scip ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. Hit reled upon þe roȝe yþes, Allit. Pms. 96, 147. *O. Sax.* ûðia: *O. H. Ger.* unda: *Icel.* unnr, uðr.] v. ār-, flōd-, geofon-, līg-, sǽ-, sealt-, wæter-ýþ; ýþe.

ýþ-. v. īþ-.

ýþan *to fluctuate.* v. ýþian.

ýþ-bord, es; *n. A ship's side*:—Ðonne sǽrōfe snelle mægne ārum bregdaþ ýðborde neáh (*sitting near the side of the ship*), Exon. Th. 296, 27; Crä. 57. Swā eów scipweardas ofer ýðbord (*speaking across the ship's side*; cf. over-board) unnan willaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 595; An. 298. Cf. Bord oft onfēng ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238.

ýþe, an; *f. A wave*:—Wē æthrynon mid ūrum ārum ða ýðan ðæs deópan wǽlis . . . ða ýðan getācniaþ ðisne deópne cræft, Anglia viii. 299, 38–41. v. ýþ.

ýþ-faru, e; *f. The wave-course, the waves, sea*:—Swā ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte, ðā se aþela wong onsund wið ýðfare gehealden stōd hreóra wǽga eádig unwemme *cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, Deucalioneas exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 22; Ph. 44. Sume on ýðfare wurdon wætrum bisencte, on mereflōde, 271, 7; Jul. 478: Andr. Kmbl. 1799; An. 902.

ýþ-gebland, es; *n. The tossing waves*:—Ýðgeblond up āstīgeþ won tō wolcnum, ðonne wind styreþ lāð gewidru, Beo. Th. 2750; B. 1373: 3190; B. 1593. Wǽron ýðgebland eal gefǽlsod, eácne eardas, 3244; B. 1620.

ýþ-gewinn, es; *n. The wave-strife, the billows*:—Sumne hē feores getwǽfde ýðgewinnes, Beo. Th. 2872; B. 1434. Holmwylme neáh, ýðgewinne, 4815; B. 2412.

ýþgian, ýþgung. v. ýþian, ýþung.

ýþ-hengest, es; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Hē fērde ðǽr hē wiste his ýðhengestas, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* unnar hestr *a ship* (poet.).]

ýþ-hof, es; *n. A wave-house, a vessel*:—Ceólas lēton æt sǽfearoðe, ald ýðhofu, oncrum fæste, Elen. Kmbl. 503; El. 252. Ongan ōfostlīce ðæt hof (ýðhof *is suggested by Grein, which would restore the missing alliteration*) wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316.

ýþian, ýþgian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to overflow* (intrans.) (1) literal:—

Đâ ýđode đæt flôd ofer eorþan *aquae diluvii inundaverunt super terram*, Gen. 7, 10. Đæs flôdes wæteru ýđedon ofer eorþan, 7, 6, 18. Burnon ýþgodon (ýđgadun, Surt.) *torrentes inundaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 23. Eđiende *redundans* (*torrens*), Kent. Gl. 632. Đæt ýđigende flôd, đe đa synfullan âdylegode, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 4. Swilc storm ýđigende feóll *such a storm fell in torrents*, 184, 5. (2) figurative, *to be filled*:—Đæs cyninges rîce ge foreweard ge forþgang swâ monigum and swâ myclum styrenessum wiþerweardra đinga ýþiaþ *cujus regni et principia et processus tot ac tantis redundavere rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Ic ýđgode mid synnum, swâ sæ mid ýđum, Shrn. 140, 18. II. *to move in waves, to toss, roll*, (1) of the sea. v. ýþung:—Đæs ýþiendan sæs *fluctivagi ponti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 61. Hê đa ýđigendan sæ mid ânre hæse gestilde, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 20. (2) of movement like that of the sea, *to wave*:—Sume sind gehâtene *tropi* . . . swâ swâ is gecweden *fluctuare segetes*, đæt æceras ýđiaþ, for đan đe æceras faraþ on sumera, swâ swâ sæ ýđigende, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 295, 10. (3) figurative, *to fluctuate*. v. ýþig:—His môd biđ swîđe ýđegende (iéđegende, Hatt. MS.) and swîđe âbisgod mid eorđlîcra monna wordum *valde inter humana verba cor defluit*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 11. Swâ biđ đis eorđlîce lif oft ýđgiende swâ swâ sæ, 52; Swt. 409, 35. Seó sæ getâcnode đâs andwerdan woruld, đe is swîþe ýđigende for mislîcum styrungum and eostnungum, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 23. Of ýđigendre sæ đyssere worulde, 290, 33. Ne syleþ hê sôđfæstum đæt him ýþende môd innan hređre *non dabit fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* undeôn *fluctuare, aestuare.*] v. on-ýþian.

ýþig; *adj. Fluctuating, stormy*:—Đyssere ýđegan worulde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 72.

ýþ-lâd, e; *f. A way across the waves*:—Gode þancedon đæs đe him ýþlâde eáđe wurdon, Beo. Th. 461; B. 228.

ýþ-lâf, e; *f. The shore left bare by the waves*:—Hié (*the sea-beasts*) mêcum wunde be ýđlâfe uppe lægon, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ofer ýđlâfe on sæ lædan, Andr. Kmbl. 998; An. 499. Dælan on ýđlâfe ealde mâdmas, Cd. Th. 215, 18; Exod. 585.

ýþ-lid, es; *n. A ship*:—Of ýđlide, Andr. Kmbl. 555; An. 278. Ofer ýđlid (-liđ, MS.), 889; An. 445.

ýþ-lida, an; *m. A wave-traverser, a ship*:—Hê hêt him ýđlidan gôdne gegyrwan, Beo. Th. 399; B. 198.

ýþ-mearh; *gen.*-meares; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Sundhengestas, ealde ýđmearas, Exon. Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Se micla hwæl bisenceþ sælîþende, eorlas and ýđmearas, 363, 5; Wal. 49.

ýþ-mere, es; *m. The billowy main*:—Hwonne up cyme æþelast tungla ofer ýđmere êstan lîxan, Exon. Th. 204, 7; Ph. 94.

ýþung, ýþgung, e; *f. Movement as of waves* (v. ýþian, II. 1), *fluctuation* (v. ýþian, II. 3):—Seó burh Naim is gereht ýđung ođđe styrung, Homl. Th. i. 492, 1. Ýđgunge, ýđgunga *fluctuationem*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 54, 25: Ps. Surt. 54, 23: Blickl. Gl.

ýþ-wôrigende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wave-wandering*:—Đa ýþwôrigendan hûþa *fluctivagam praedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 71.

ýting, e; *f. A being out, away from home, a journey*:—Đa đe on ýtinge faraþ âhwyder *hi qui in via diriguntur* . . . Đa đe on ýtinge faraþ *exeuntes in viam*, R. Ben. 90, 8–12. Crist wolde on ýtinge beón âcenned, Homl. Th. i. 34, 13.

ýtmest, ýwan. ýtera, îwan.